



Synthesis of 4-[[4-methyl-coumarin-7-yl)amino]methyl]-coumarin derivatives

K Mahesh Kumar^{*a,b}, O Kotresh^d, S P Ambekar^a, A M Shirahatti^a, N M Mahabaleshwaraiah^c & C M Masuku^b

^aDepartment of Chemistry, Karnatak Science College, Dharwad 580 001, India

^bDepartment of Civil and Chemical Engineering, University of South Africa, Johannesburg 1710, South Africa

^cDepartment of Chemistry, P C Jabin Science College, Hubballi 580 031, India

E-mail: mahesha.001@gmail.com

Received 31 May 2018; accepted (revised) 23 April 2019

An efficient and simple method has been developed for the synthesis of 4-arylaminoethyl coumarins by the condensation of 7-amino-4-methylcoumarin to 4-bromomethylcoumarins. The advantages of this procedure are mild reaction conditions, high yields of products, and operational simplicity.

Keywords: 4-Bromomethylcoumarins, 7-amino-4-methylcoumarin, 4-[[4-methyl-coumarin-7-yl)amino]methyl]-coumarin

The coumarin unit is the key building bioactive heterocyclic block for a variety of compounds, which have crucial roles in the functions of biologically important molecules both with respect to their inhibitory activity and their favorable selectivity ratio. Coumarin derivatives have a wide range of well-known pharmacological activities against various antimicrobial strains¹. This heterocyclic ring system is present in numerous anti-cancer², anti-HIV³, antioxidant⁴, anthelmintic⁵, anticonvulsant⁶, antitumoral⁶, anti-inflammatory⁷, antiviral⁸, anticoagulant⁸, anti-neoplastic⁹, anti-malarial¹⁰, diuretic¹¹, cardiovascular¹² agents. Their applications range from additives in food, perfumes, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and in the preparation of insecticides¹³, optical brighteners¹⁴ and dispersed fluorescent and tunable laser dyes¹⁵. The natural occurrence, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, anticancer, and other properties of different coumarins have been recently reviewed¹⁶.

Many coumarin derivatives are known for their ability to scavenge free radicals, especially reactive oxygen species (ROS), and they have been used as inhibitors of cyclooxygenase and lipoxygenase in the arachidonic acid pathway of inflammation suppression¹⁷. Coumarins are well known fluorophores with high quantum yields, high photostability and derivatizable backbone. There have been many excellent coumarin-based fluorescent probes reported for Cu²⁺ during the latest decade¹⁸⁻²¹. They are serving as important synthetic precursors of furocoumarins and dihydrofurocoumarins, which are

widely used as photosensitizers and chemotherapeutic agents to combat skin diseases²².

Due to the importance of coumarin derivatives and amino substituted derivatives several investigators have been investigating various compounds bearing single substituent or more complicated substituent in heterocyclic ring system mainly in 3-, 4- and/or 7-position²³. Coumarins are widely used as leaving groups in fluorogenic assays of enzyme activities. Indeed, substitution of position 7 by either a hydroxyl or an amino group does not affect the fluorescence of the coumarin and allows it to be coupled through ester or amide bonds to a variety of compounds (e.g., sugars and amino acids). The fluorescence of such conjugated coumarins is strongly diminished but can be fully restored by freeing position 7 through the action of enzymes such as esterases or amidases²⁴⁻²⁶. 7-substituted coumarins constitute an important group of compounds that show various bioactivities along with other applications²⁷. Moreover, 7-amino 4-methyl coumarin is also used as laser dye and intermediate for the synthesis of bioactive compounds²⁸ and the 4-methylcoumarin derivatives present in various naturally occurring compounds, are known to exhibit a wide range of biological and pharmaceutical activities²⁹.

The last decade witnessed a series of publications on the development of synthetic protocols for this important heterocyclic scaffold. Taking into account of the wide pharmacological activities of coumarin derivatives and basing on analyzing of the structure of


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