

Chapter 1

Novel quinoline derivatives containing substituted oxadiazole-5(4*H*)-one as an anticancer agent

1.1 Introduction

Quinoline is heterocyclic compound made of a pyridine heterocyclic system fused with a benzene ring.¹ Quinoline is sometimes referred to as 1-azanaphthalene and benzo[*b*]pyridine because it only have one nitrogen atom in one benzene ring and none in the other or at the ring junction.² High and intriguing therapeutic and pharmacological qualities are possessed by heterocycles that include a nitrogen atom.³ Quinoline and its derivatives represent a substantial class of chemicals that garner attention because to the vast range of microbiological and pharmacological studies documented for this category.⁴ Pure quinoline is a colourless, hygroscopic liquid with a strong odor and a pKa of 4.85 in water at 20°C. Quinoline is a weak tertiary base capable of forming salts with various acids and exhibits reactions akin to those of pyridine and benzene. It also demonstrates both electrophilic and nucleophilic substitution processes. It is non-toxic to humans upon oral ingestion and inhalation.⁵ Quinoline can be obtained from several natural sources, naturally occurring quinoline alkaloids such as cinchona (1), echinopsine (2), vasicine (3), fabrifugine (4), cusparine (5), galipine (6), and cuspareine (7) were found to contain quinoline nucleus (Figure 1).⁶⁻¹⁰

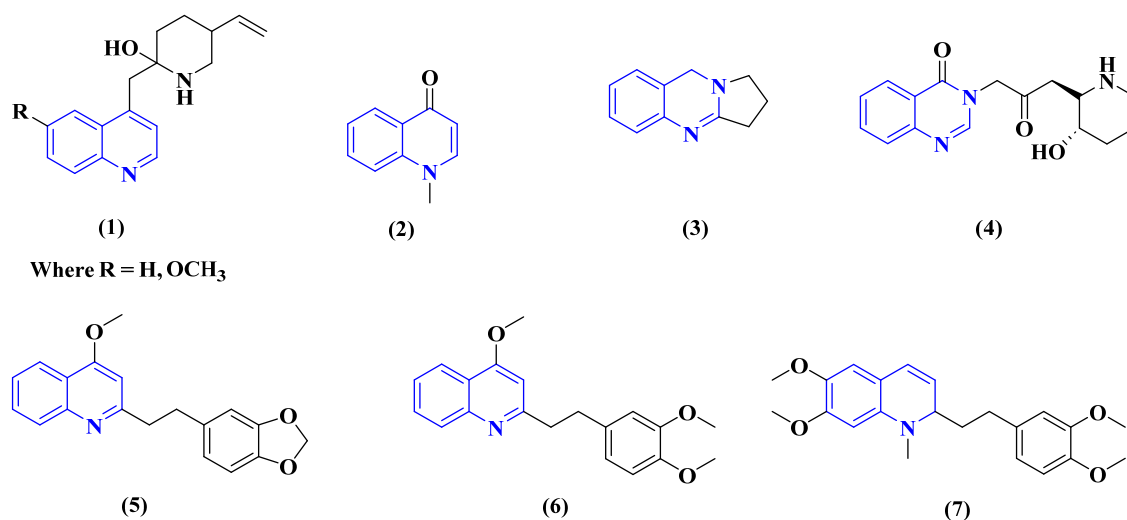


Figure 1: Natural sources of quinolines.

Quinoline containing numerous drugs that are sold in the market which display a wide range of the biological activities like insecticidal (8),¹¹ antimicrobial (9),¹² antimalarial (10),¹³ anti-amoebic (11),¹⁴ analgesic (12),¹⁵ vaso-relaxing (13),¹⁶ anti-diabetic (14),¹⁷ anti-mycobacterial (15),¹⁸ anti-cancer (16),¹⁹ anti-inflammatory (17),²⁰ anti-hypertensive (18),²¹ and anti-HIV activities.²² Additionally, quinoline's counterpart has demonstrated its critical potential as an anticancer agent in numerous drugs and depicted in figure 2.²³

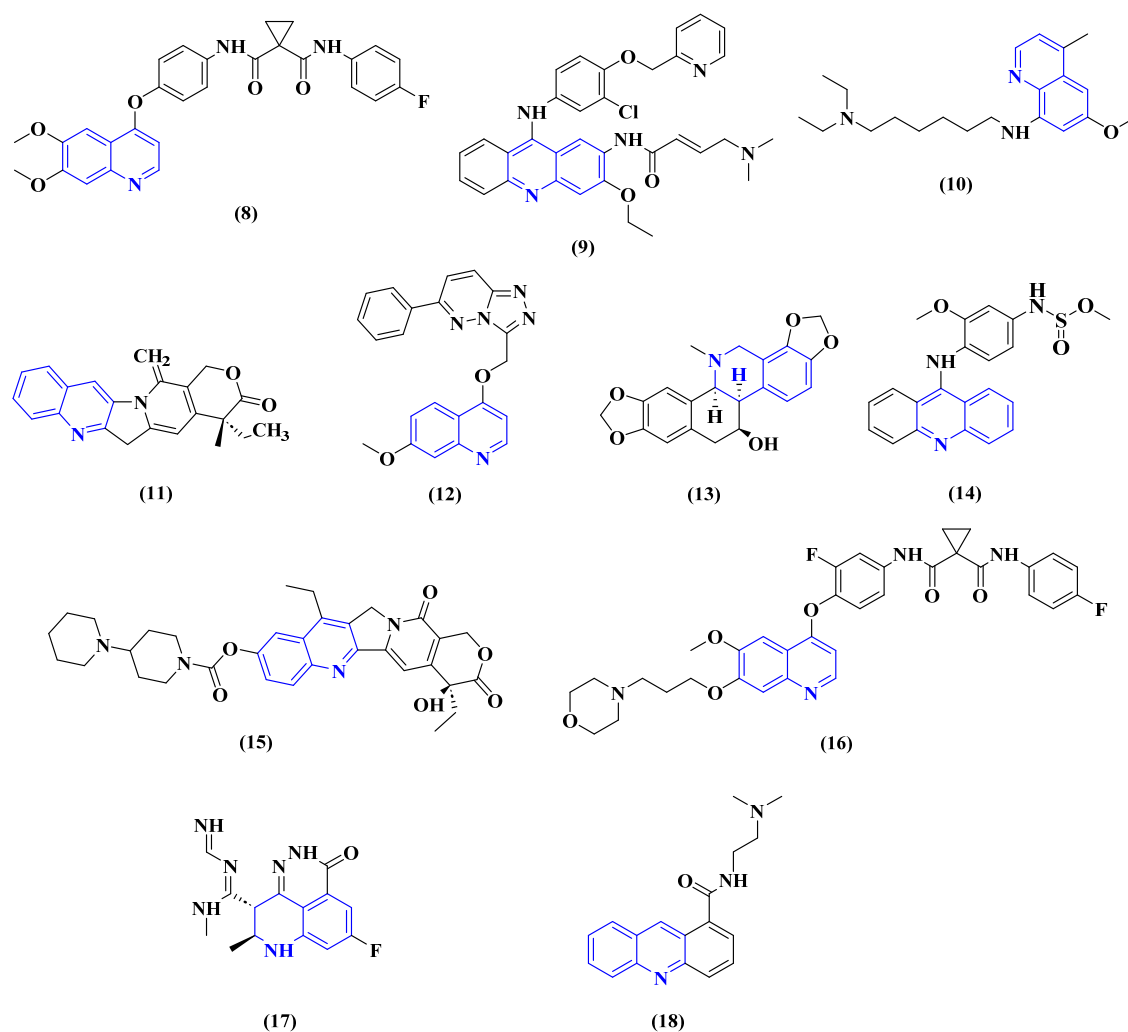


Figure 2: Biologically active compounds with quinoline bases.

Apart from quinoline-containing compounds, the numerous analogues of anti-cancer agent Combretastatin A-4 (CA-4, **Figure 3**) are also in clinical studies for the treatment of several tumors such as thyroid cancer, ovarian cancer, bladder cancer, colorectal cancer, and breast

cancer.²⁴ Considering its metabolic profile and capacity to generate hydrogen bonds with receptor sites, the 1,2,4-oxadiazole nucleus

is also considered as a “bioisosteres” to the cis-alkene double bond of CA-4.²⁵ Some of the recent research has demonstrated that 1,2,4-oxadiazole derivatives exhibited potent anticancer activity by inhibiting a variety of targets, including combretastatin site (19), telomerase (20), histone deacetylase (HDAC) (21), glycogen synthase kinase-3 (GSK-3) (22), epidermal growth factor (EGF) (23), and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) (24).²⁶

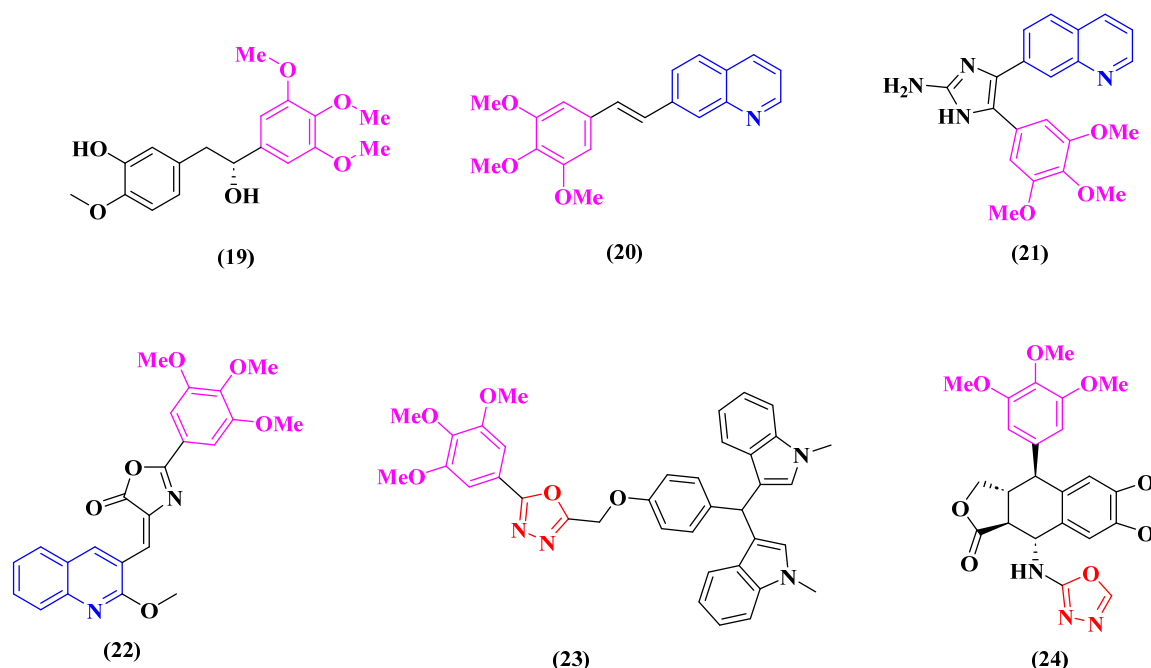


Figure 3: Some CA-4 analogues of quinoline and oxadiazole core.

1.1.1 Synthetic methodologies for the substituted quinoline framework and its biological significance

The acetylation of aromatic amines (1) with acetic anhydride yielded the corresponding substituted *N*-phenyl acetamides (2), which were subsequently utilized in the synthesis of quinolines following the Meth-Cohn technique^{27,28} employing the Vilsmeier formylation agent

produced from the reaction of dimethyl formamide (DMF) with phosphorus oxychloride treating with **2** at 80 °C for 12 h yielded 2-chloro-3-formylquinolines (**3**) (**Figure 1.1**).

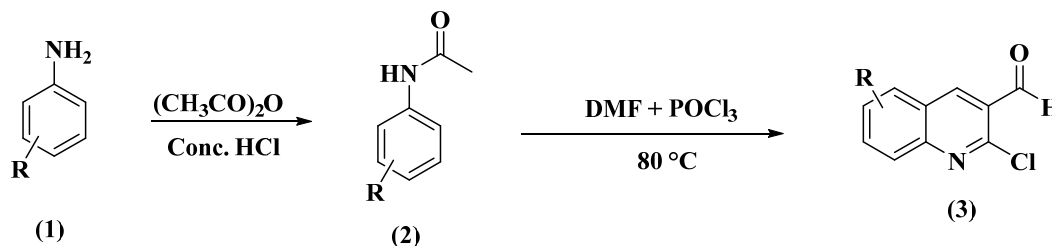


Figure 1.1

The Friedlander synthesis is a chemical process involving 2-aminobenzaldehydes (**4**) and ketones that yields quinoline derivatives (**5**). It is named in honour of German chemist Paul Friedlander. This reaction has been catalyzed by trifluoroacetic acid, toluene sulfonic acid, iodine, and various Lewis acids (**Figure 1.2**).²⁹

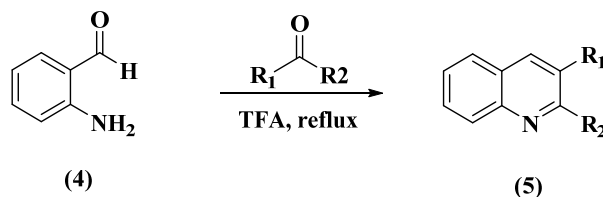


Figure 1.2

The Knorr quinoline synthesis is an intramolecular organic reaction that transforms a β-ketoanilide (**6**) into a 2-hydroxyquinoline (**7**) utilizing sulfuric acid. This reaction was initially delineated by Ludwig Knorr in 1886 (**Figure 1.3**).³⁰

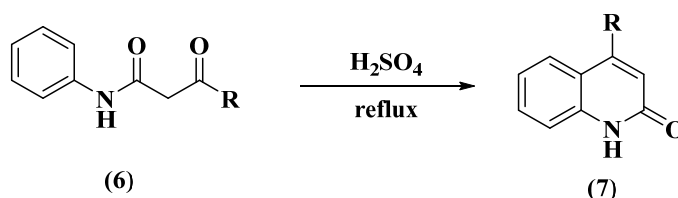


Figure 1.3

Derivatives of 2-phenyl-4-hydroxyquinoline (**9**) were produced by heating anthranilic acid (**8**) with substituted acetophenones at temperatures ranging from 120 to 130 °C. Notably, it was subsequently carried out at elevated temperatures, approximately 200 °C, the reaction exhibited

distinct behaviour, possibly resulting in alterations to the product or reaction mechanism (Figure 1.4).³¹

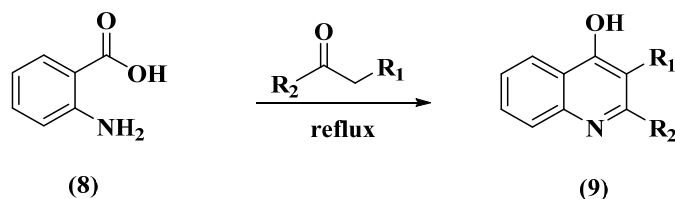


Figure 1.4

The amide bond is hydrolyzed by isatin's (10) interaction with a base, like potassium hydroxide, to produce a keto-acid. Although it is not often done, this intermediate can be isolated. The keto or aldehyde group in the structure will react with an amine to produce an imine and subsequently an enamine. To produce the required quinoline (11), the enamine will cyclize and undergo dehydration, resulting in the formation of the fused heterocyclic structure of quinolines (Figure 1.5).³²

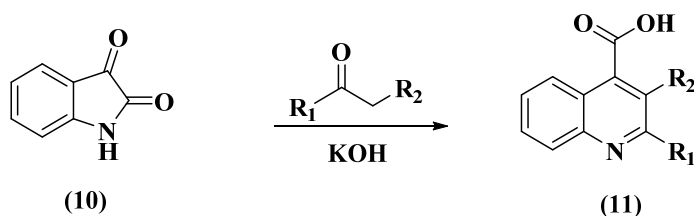


Figure 1.5

The condensation of 3 with cyanoacetic acid hydrazide 12 in refluxing ethanol yielded the corresponding acetohydrazide. 2-cyano-*N'*-((2-oxo1,2-dihydroquinolin-3-yl)methylene)acetohydrazide 13 was regarded as a reactive synthetic precursor for the synthesis of many heterocycles, including pyrazoles, pyridines, coumarins, and pyrazines (Figure 1.6).³³

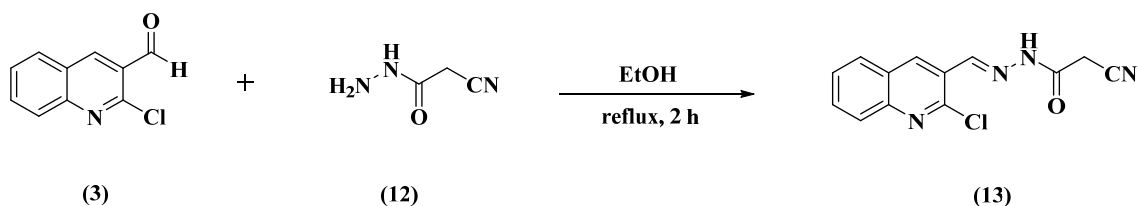


Figure 1.6

The condensation of quinoline 3 with hydroxylamine hydrochloride in ethanol to get compound 14, followed by treatment with thionyl chloride in DMF, yielded the corresponding

2-chloro-3-cyanoquinoline (**15**). The reduction of the nitrile group of compound **15** using LiAlH_4 in THF produced the required (2-chloroquinolin-3-yl)methanamine (**16**) with a favourable yield (**Figure 1.7**).³⁴

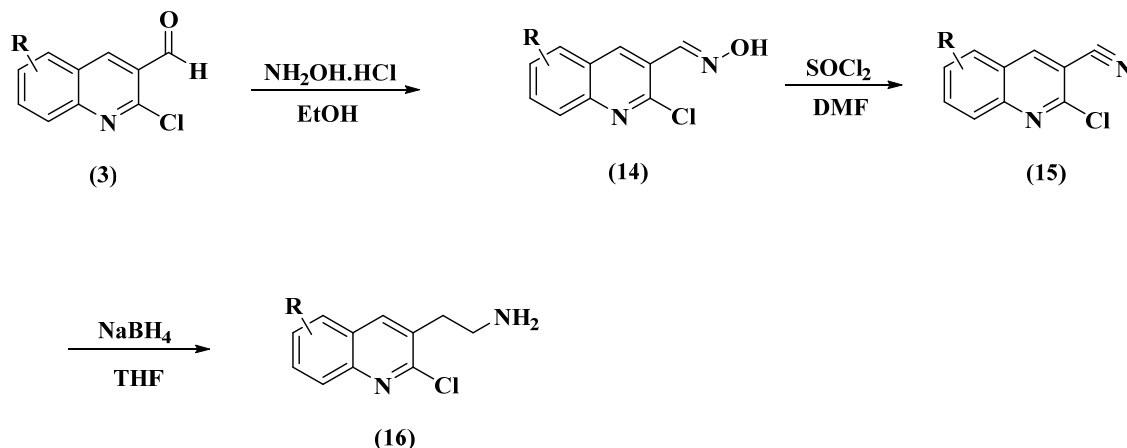


Figure 1.7

The condensation of **3** with substituted anilines **1** in acetone yielded the corresponding 1-(2-chloro-quinolin-3-yl)-*N*-(substituted phenyl)methanamine **17**.³⁵ Schiff base **18** was produced through the condensation of quinoline **3** with phenyl hydrazine utilizing natural surfactant (Acacia pods) over a brief reaction period.³⁶ The condensation of quinoline **3** with hydrazine hydrate yielded 2-chloro-3-(hydrazonomethyl)quinoline **19**, which subsequently reacted with both 2-naphthaldehyde and 1*H*-indole-3-carbaldehyde through condensation in refluxing ethanol to give the target hydrazono-quinolines **20** and **21**, respectively shown in **Figure 1.8**.³⁴

The reaction of quinoline (**3**) with morpholine, facilitated by a catalytic quantity of dimethyl aminopyridine, yielded 2-morpholinoquinoline-3-carbaldehydes (**22**). Subsequent refluxing of compound **22** with 2-amino-5-methyl-thiophene-3-carbonitrile (**23**) in isopropyl alcohol, followed by the reduction of the resultant imine ($\text{C}=\text{NH}$) bond using sodium borohydride in methanol, yielded substituted 3-cyano-5-methyl-2-(((2-morpholinoquinolin-3-yl)methyl)amino)-thiophenes **24** (**Figure 1.9**). The 6-bromo derivative of compound **24** demonstrated the most significant antibacterial action against *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Bacillus spizizenii*, as well as antifungal activity against *Aspergillus niger*, *Aspergillus brasiliensis*, and *Curvularia lunata*.³⁷

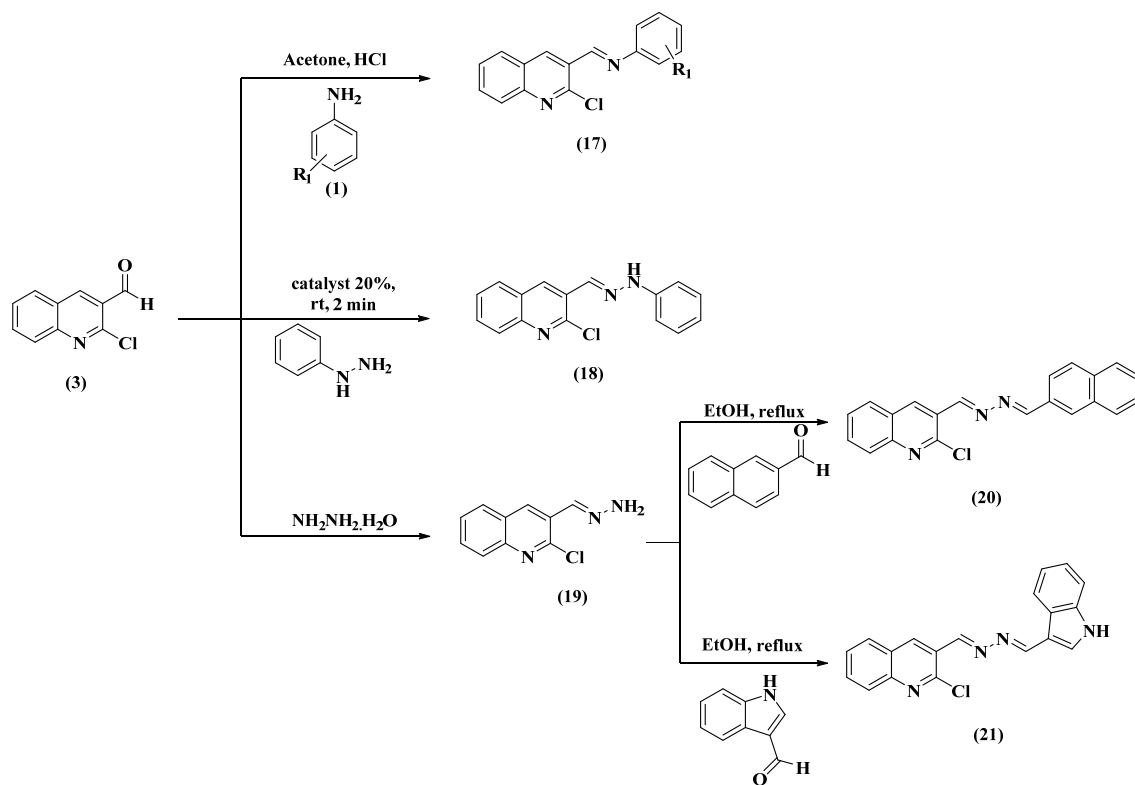


Figure 1.8

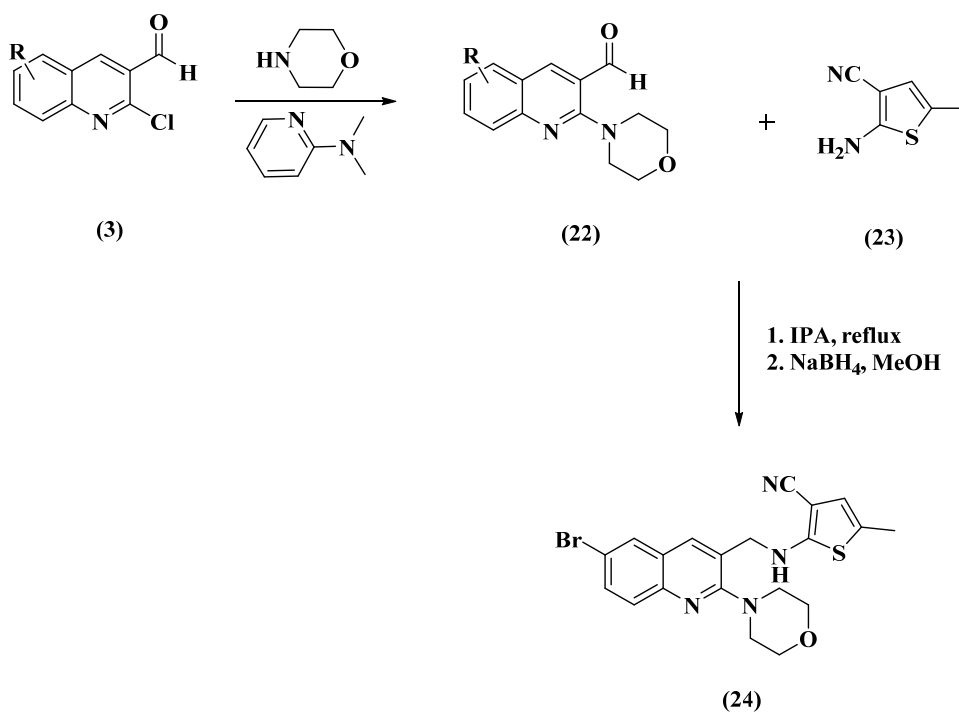


Figure 1.9

Compound **3** was reduced using NaBH₄ to get the corresponding alcohols **25**. This was succeeded by bromination in dichloromethane (DCM) utilizing phosphorus tribromide (PBr₃) to yield the bromo methylene intermediate **26**. The compound **26** was subsequently reacted with 2-aryl-2*H*-1,2,4-triazol-3(4*H*)-ones (**27**) in the presence of anhydrous K₂CO₃ to get the compounds 4-[(2-chloro-6-substituted quinolin-3-yl)methyl]-2-aryl-2*H*-1,2,4-triazol-3(4*H*)-one **28**. Analogous sequences of procedures were executed subsequent to the introduction of the hydroxyl group at the second position of quinoline in compounds **3** to synthesize compounds **29**. The compound **29** was utilized to synthesize another series of compounds, specifically 4-[(2-hydroxy-6-substituted-quinolin-3-yl)methyl]-2-aryl-2*H*-1,2,4-triazol-3(4*H*)-one **32** as depicted in **Figure 1.10**.^{38,39} The most potent molecules with MIC₉₀ value in the range 0.070–0.080 μM against anti-tuberculosis activity. The quinoline-triazole hybrid found within this framework represents a potentially viable option for the development of novel anticancer and antitubercular medicines, constructed in accordance with structure-activity relationships (SAR).

The condensation of quinolines **3** with 2-oxo-2*H*-chromene-3-carbohydrazide (**32**) in DMF, supplemented with catalytic amounts of glacial acetic acid, yielded the corresponding Schiff bases **33**. Compounds **33** exhibit antifungal action against *A. niger* and *A. clavatus* bacteria (**Figure 1.11**).⁴⁰

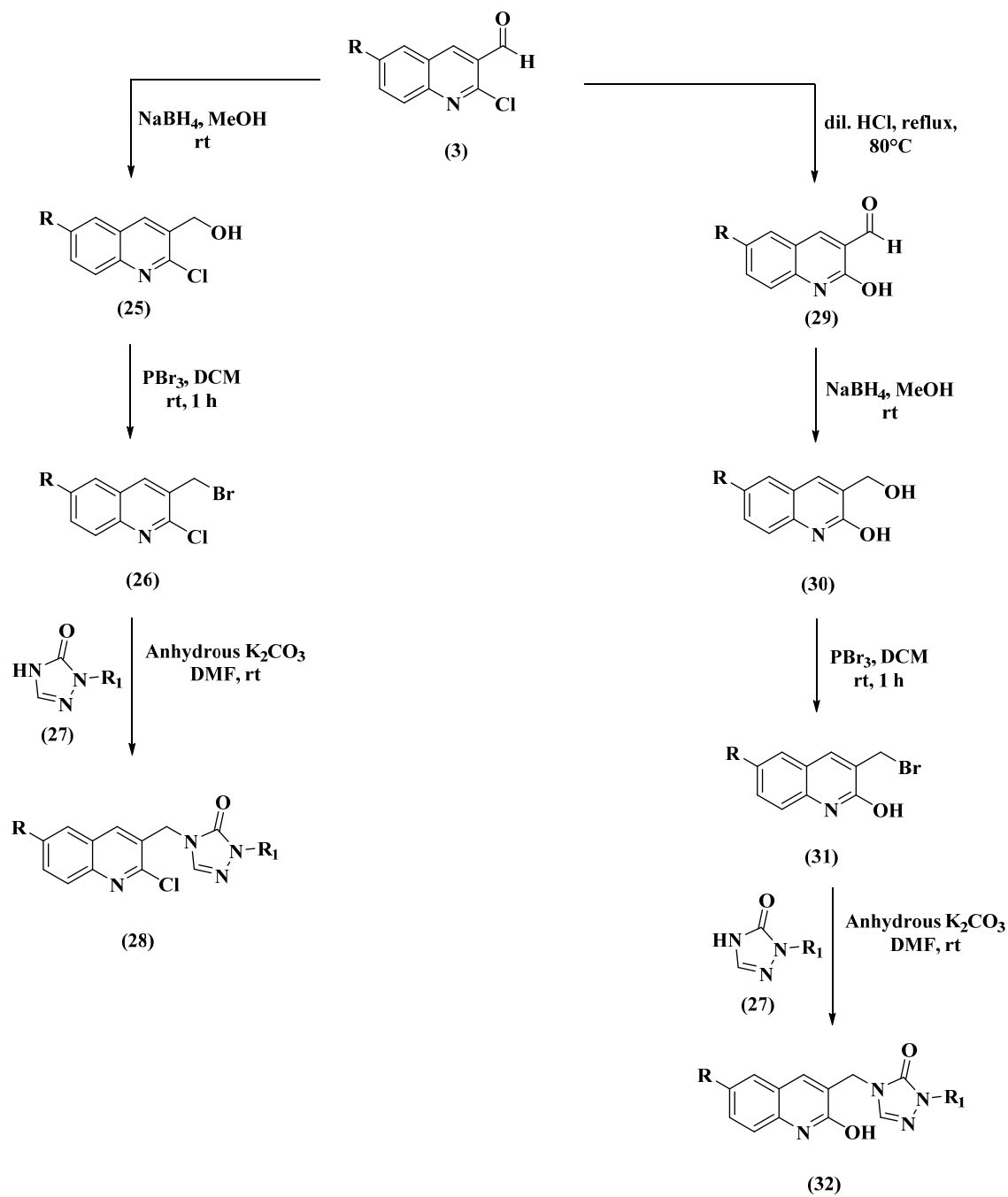


Figure 1.10

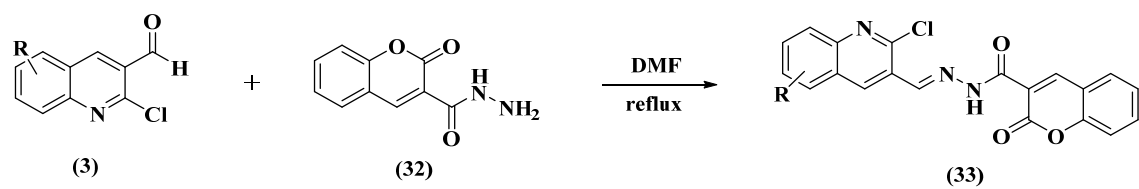
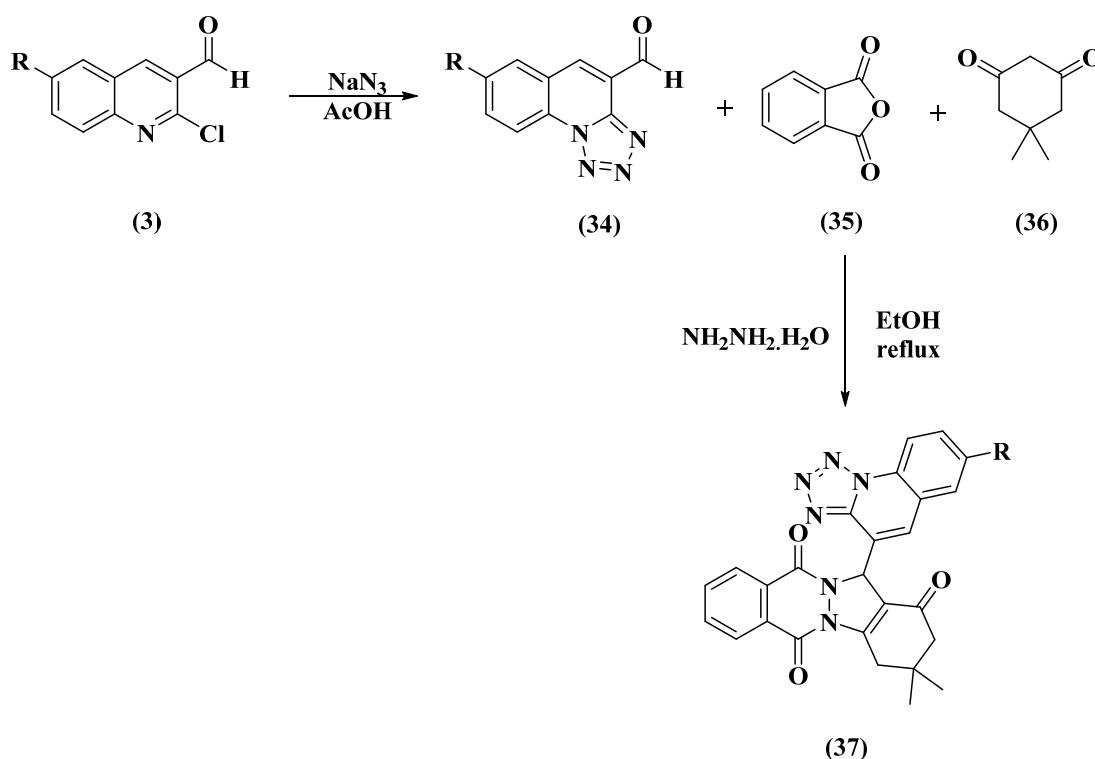
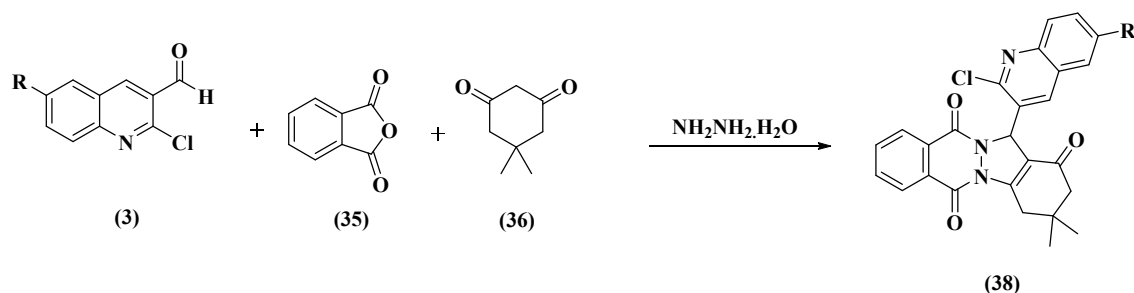


Figure 1.11

Tetrazolo[1,5-*a*]quinoline-4-carbaldehydes **34** was synthesized via the reaction of 2-chloroquinoline-3-carbaldehydes **3** with sodium azide in acetic acid. The multicomponent reaction involving phthalic anhydride (**35**), 5,5-dimethylcyclohexane-1,3-dione (**36**), and either quinolines **3** or tetrazolo[1,5-*a*]quinoline-4-carbaldehyde **34**, conducted in refluxing ethanol with $\text{Pr}_x\text{-CoFe}_2\text{-xO}_4$ (5 mol%) nanoparticles as a catalyst, produced tetrazolo[1,5-*a*]quinoliny-indazolo[1,2-*b*]phthalazine-triones (**37**) and quinoliny-indazolo[1,2-*b*]phthalazine-triones (**38**), respectively (Scheme 1.12). The synthesized chemicals **37** and **38** are regarded as inhibitors of amalgamation biofilm formation. Quinolines 6-methoxy derivative **37e** ($\text{IC}_{50} = 46.5 \mu\text{M}$), 6-H **38a** ($\text{IC}_{50} = 30 \mu\text{M}$) and 6-methyl derivative **38b** ($\text{IC}_{50} = 46.5 \mu\text{M}$), and exhibit greater antibacterial potency than the antibiotic standard ciprofloxacin.⁴¹



Where, $\text{R} = \text{H}, \text{CH}_3, \text{Br}, \text{Cl}, \text{NO}_2, \text{OCH}_3$



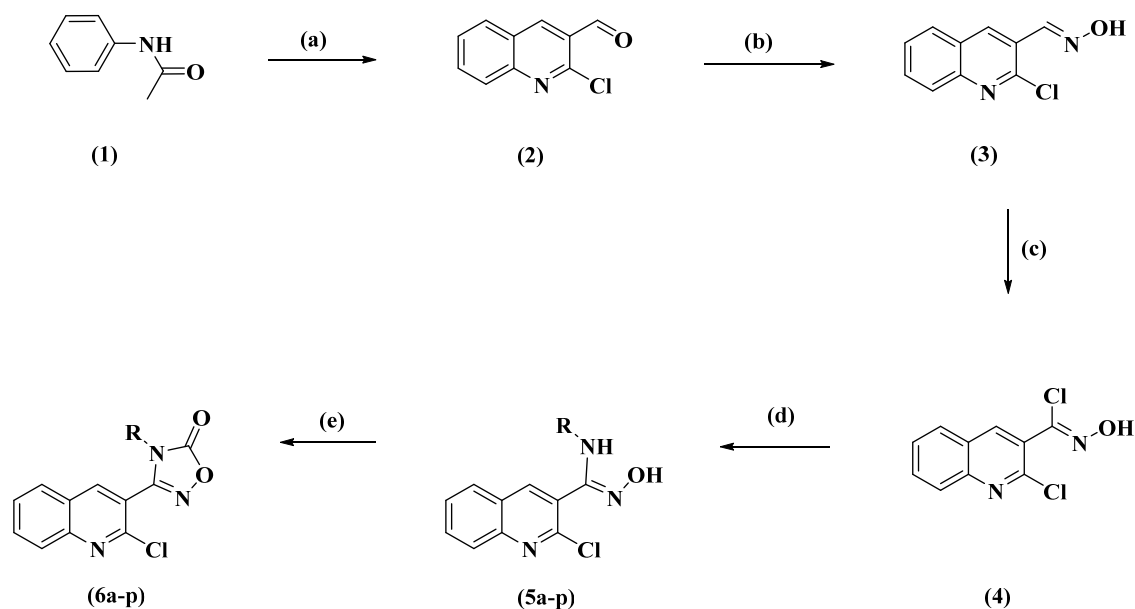
Where, R = H, CH₃, Br, Cl, NO₂, OCH₃

Figure 1.12

1.2 Results and Discussion

1.2.1 Chemistry

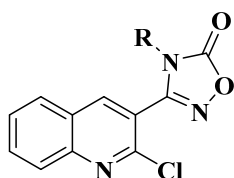
The synthesis of quinoline derivatives containing substituted 1,2,4-oxadiazol-5(4*H*)-one (**6a-p**) as a potent anticancer agent is portrayed in scheme-1. The required intermediate 2-chloroquinoline-3-carbaldehyde (**2**) was prepared from acetanilide (**1**) by reacting it with Vilsmeier–Haack reagent prepared from DMF and POCl₃ at 80°C in accordance with the method described in the literature.⁴² The reaction of intermediate **2** with hydroxylamine hydrochloride in methanol, and Na₂CO₃ in water at ambient temperature yielded quinoline aldoxime (**3**) using reported method.⁴³ Further reaction of quinoline aldoxime (**3**) is carried out with *N*-chlorosuccinimide (NCS) in DMF at 0°C, followed by ambient temperature to achieve (*Z*)-2-chloro-*N*-hydroxyquinoline-3-carbimidoyl chloride (**4**). Compounds **5a-p** was prepared from intermediate **4** by reaction with substituted aniline in H₂O:THF(1:1) as a solvent, and NaHCO₃ at 60°C using reported protocols.⁴⁴ Compounds **5a-p** were then treated with 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole (CDI) in 1,4-dioxane at 100 °C to produce the required 1,2,4-oxadiazol-5(4*H*)-one derivatives (**6a-p**).⁴⁵



Reaction condition: a) DMF, POCl₃, 80°C, 24 h; b) Hydroxylamine hydrochloride, Na₂CO₃, MeOH/water (2:1), rt, 1 h; c) NCS, DMF, rt, 12 h; d) THF/H₂O (1:1), substituted aniline, NaHCO₃, 60°C, 4 h; e) CDI, 1,4-Dioxane, 100°C, 2 h;

Scheme 1: Synthesis of the quinoline containing oxadiazole derivatives.

Table 1: Physicochemical characteristics of the novel quinoline containing oxadiazole derivatives **6a-p**.



Compounds	R	Molecular Weight	Molecular Formula	Yield (%)	Melting Point (°C)
6a	4-OCH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄ -	353.762	C ₁₈ H ₁₂ ClN ₃ O ₃	94	137-139
6b	C ₆ H ₅ -	323.736	C ₁₇ H ₁₀ ClN ₃ O ₂	92	152-154
6c	4-Br-C ₆ H ₄ -	402.632	C ₁₇ H ₉ BrClN ₃ O ₂	96	170-172
6d	4-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄ -	337.76	C ₁₈ H ₁₂ ClN ₃ O ₂	92	126-128
6e	4-Cl-C ₆ H ₄ -	358.16	C ₁₇ H ₉ Cl ₂ N ₃ O ₂	95	164-166
6f	2-OCH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ -	353.76	C ₁₈ H ₁₂ ClN ₃ O ₃	95	138-140

6g	2-C ₁₀ H ₈ -	373.80	C ₂₁ H ₁₂ ClN ₃ O ₂	91	160-162
6h	4-F-C ₆ H ₄ -	371.73	C ₁₇ H ₉ ClFN ₃ O ₂	80	159-161
6i	3-Cl-C ₆ H ₄ -	358.16	C ₁₇ H ₉ Cl ₂ N ₃ O ₂	92	160-162
6j	1-C ₁₀ H ₈ -	373.80	C ₂₁ H ₁₂ ClN ₃ O ₂	98	155-157
6k	2,4-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₃ -	351.79	C ₁₉ H ₁₄ ClN ₃ O ₂	96	130-132
6l	2,6-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₃ -	351.79	C ₁₉ H ₁₄ ClN ₃ O ₂	97	134-136
6m	2,3-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₃ -	351.79	C ₁₉ H ₁₄ ClN ₃ O ₂	97	120-122
6n	2-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄ -	337.76	C ₁₈ H ₁₂ ClN ₃ O ₂	96	129-131
6o	2,5-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₃ -	351.79	C ₁₉ H ₁₄ ClN ₃ O ₂	95	125-127
6p	3,4,5-OCH ₃ -C ₆ H ₂ -	413.81	C ₂₀ H ₁₆ ClN ₃ O ₅	98	174-176

1.3 Biological Activity

The newly synthesized samples of quinoline containing substituted 1,2,4-oxadiazol-5(4*H*)-one (**6a-p**) were analyzed by Developmental Therapeutics Program, that falls under Division of Cancer Treatment & Diagnosis (DCTD) of National Cancer Institute, National Institute of Health (NIH), Germantown, USA. All sixteen novel derivatives (**6a-p**) were selected for the *In vitro* cell-based screening at a single dose is the first step in the search for the cytotoxic activity. Out of them compound **6d**, **6g**, **6j**, **6o** were showing moderate efficacy to inhibit the cell's growth in different types of cancer's sub cell-lines. The sample data are represented as One Dose Mean Graph showing the growth of cancerous cell lines under the effect of 1.00E-5 molar concentration.⁴⁶

Compound **6d** (sample no: **837857-2205OS11**) showed efficacy to inhibit the cell's growth in Melanoma Cell Line: MDA-MB 435 and Breast Cancer Cell Line: MDA-MB-468. Significantly, the samples have evidently reported the promising anti-cancer property by having the depreciable cell growth in their least factor concentration that makes them the lead compounds to be explored for cancer therapeutics.

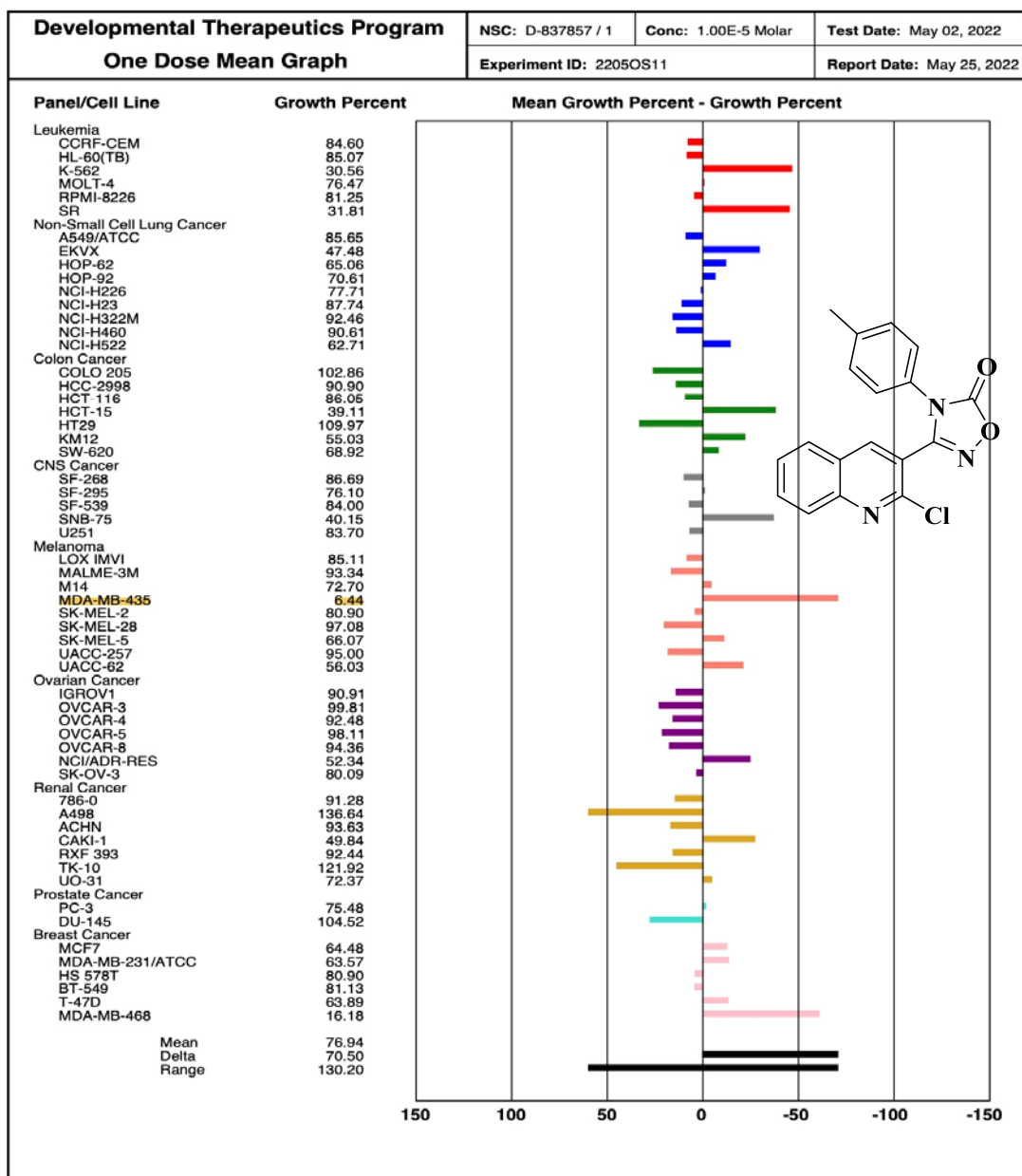


Figure 1. Anti-cancer activity of molecule **6d** as a mean graph plot of GI₅₀ values against NCI-60 cell line panels.

Compound **6g** (sample no: **839231-2208OS47**) showed its biological impact by inhibiting the cells' growth in Melanoma Cell Line: MDA-MB 435 and in Breast Cancer Cell Line: T- 47D.

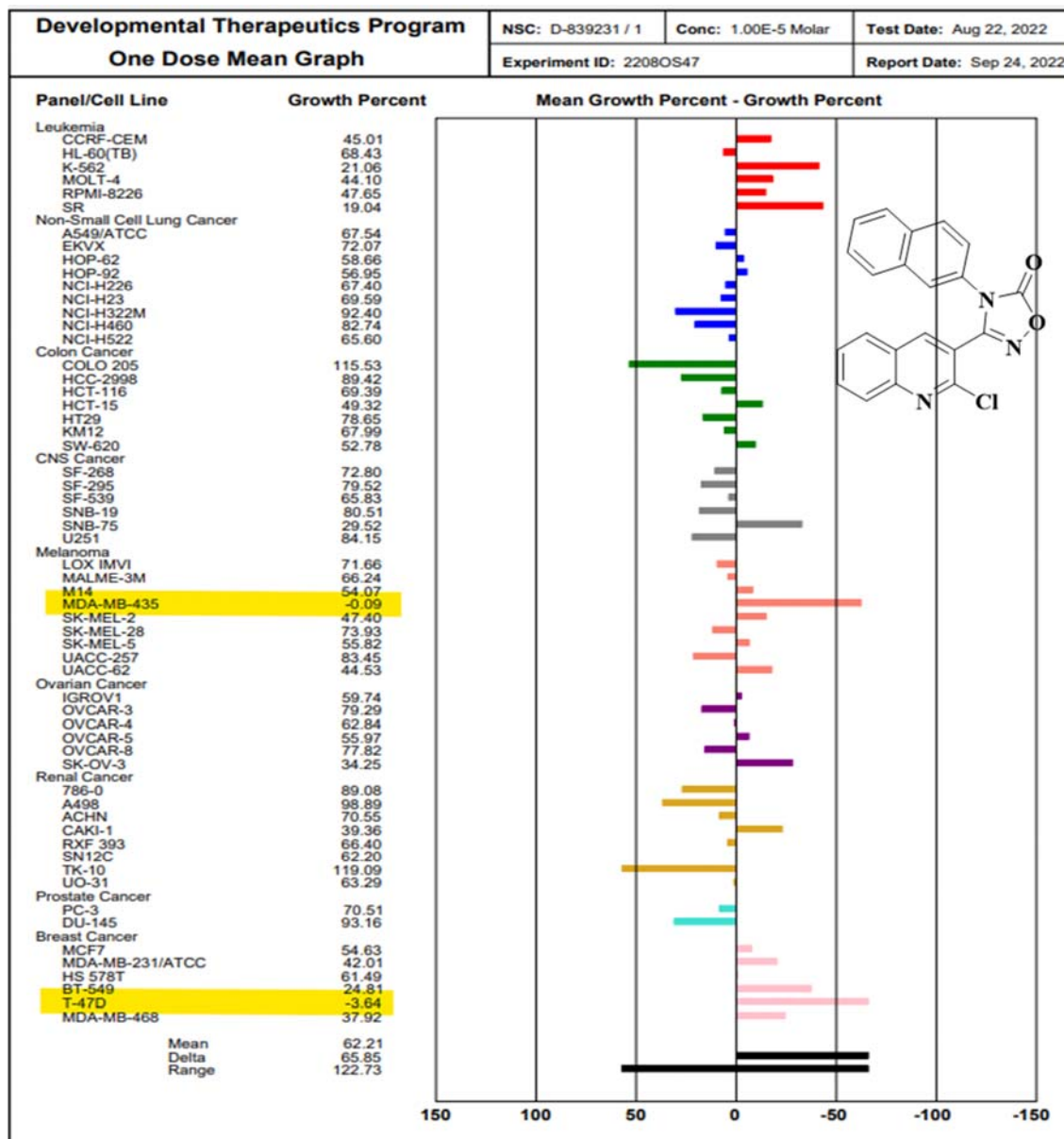


Figure 2. Anti-cancer activity of molecule **6g** as a mean graph plot of GI₅₀ values against NCI-60 cell line panels.

Compound **6j** (sample no: **837862-2205OS11**) showed its biological impact by inhibiting the cells' growth in CNS (Central Nervous System) Cancer Cell Line: SNB-75, in Melanoma Cell Line: MDA-MB 435 & SK-MEL 5 and in Breast Cancer Cell Line: T- 47D & MDA-MB-468.

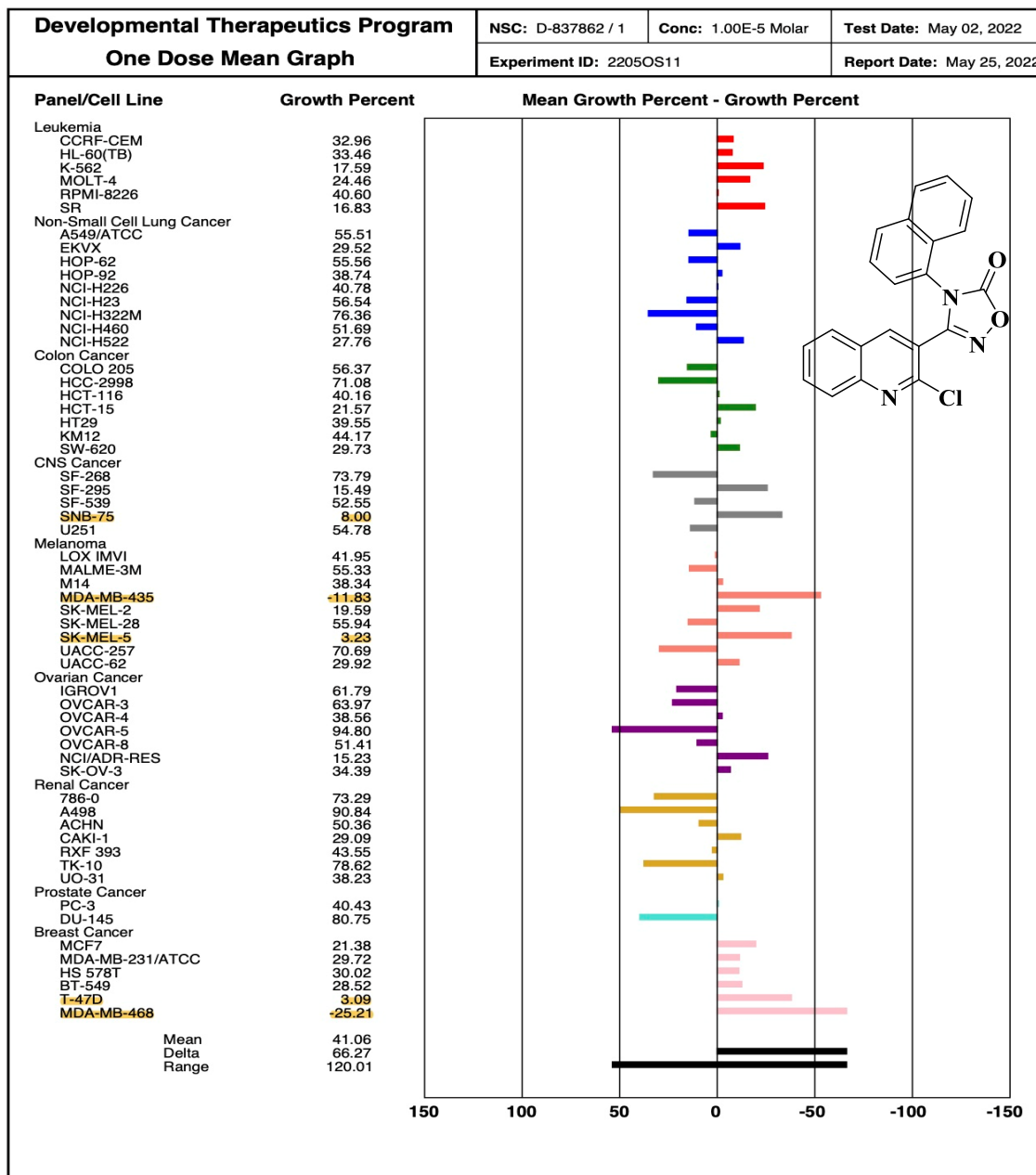


Figure 3. Anti-cancer activity of molecule **6j** as a mean graph plot of GI₅₀ values against NCI-60 cell line panels.

Compound **60** (sample no: **839234-2208OS47**) showed its biological impact by inhibiting the cells' growth in Breast Cancer Cell Line: T- 47D.

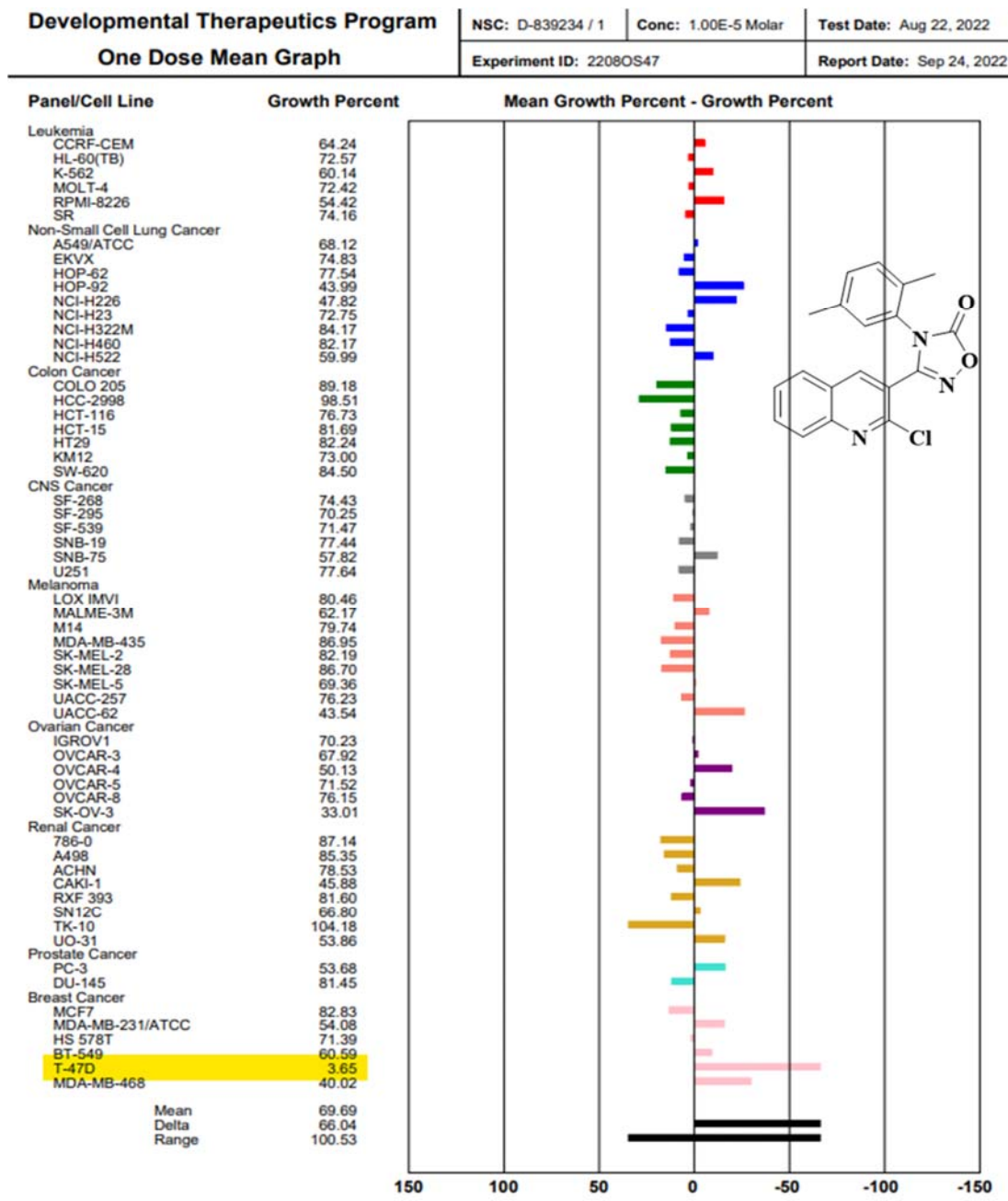


Figure 4. Anti-cancer activity of molecule **60** as a mean graph plot of GI₅₀ values against NCI-60 cell line panels.

1.4 Conclusion

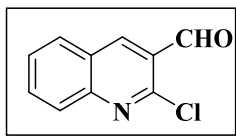
A series of hybrid quinoline derivatives featuring substituted oxadiazole-5(4*H*)-one (**6a-p**) was produced and characterized using NMR, mass spectrometry, FTIR, and LCMS investigation. All produced compounds were assessed for their anticancer characteristics. Among the produced compounds, the inclusion of the electron donating group (CH₃) lies on the *para* position in compound **6d** showing moderate anticancer activity. A β -naphthyl ring system in compound **6g** showed good activity compare to **6d**. Compound **6j** having α -naphthyl as a substitution exhibited excellent efficacy against five cell lines (CNS Cancer Cell Line: SNB-75, in Melanoma Cell Line: MDA-MB 435 & SK-MEL 5 and in Breast Cancer Cell Line: T-47D & MDA-MB-468), and Compound **6o** having two methyl on *ortho* and *meta*, respectively exhibited modest anticancer activity.

1.5 Experimental Section

1.5.1 Chemistry

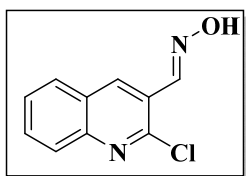
The open-capillary method was used to determine all the melting points on an electrothermal device, and the results are uncorrected. Compounds were detected in thin-layer chromatography with UV light at 254 nm, 365 nm and/or with iodine vapour on precoated silica gel 60 F254 (Merck). IR spectra were recorded using Shimadzu FTIR spectrometer with ATR method. A Bruker AVANCE III (400 MHz) spectrometer was used to capture ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra in DMSO-*d*₆ or CDCl₃ using tetramethylsilane (TMS) as an internal standard, and chemical shifts are represented in ppm downfield. Shimadzu GCMS QP2010 Ultra mass spectrometer was used to record mass spectra utilising a direct intake probe. An ACQUITY LCMS ultra performance system was used to capture purity and mass. All reagents purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, Alfa Aesar, Loba Chemie, Molychem, and Sisco Research Laboratories Pvt. Ltd. (SRL) and used without further purification.

Procedure for the synthesis of 2-chloroquinoline-3-carbaldehyde (2):



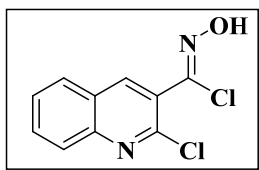
POCl₃ (9 mL, 98.28 mmol) was added dropwise from an addition funnel to DMF (2.7 mL, 34.65 mmol) taken in a round bottom flask while maintaining the temperature at 0–5 °C. The resulting mixture was allowed to stir for about 5 min. To the resulting solution acetanilide (**1**, 1.4 g, 10.37 mmol) was added in small portions. The obtained solution was heated at 80 °C for 24 h. After completion of the reaction (monitored by TLC), the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and poured onto crushed ice, and pale-yellow precipitate was obtained. The precipitate was collected by filtration with suction and washed thoroughly with water to remove all the acid and dried. The crude precipitate was then recrystallized from ethyl acetate to obtain an analytically pure compound. Yield: 0.84 gm, 60%, mp: 147–149 °C. (reported mp: 148–150).⁴²

Procedure for the synthesis of (*E*)-2-chloroquinoline-3-carbaldehyde oxime (3**):**



To a stirred solution of 2-chloroquinoline-3-carbaldehyde (**2**, 500 mg, 2.61 mmol) in methanol (30 mL) and water (8 mL), NH₂OH.HCl (261 mg, 3.76 mmol) was added in portions. To the resulting mixture, a solution of Na₂CO₃ (331.77 mg, 3.13 mmol) in water (8 mL) was added in a dropwise manner and the mixture was allowed to stir at rt for an additional 1 h. After completion, of the reaction (monitored by TLC), water (30 mL) was added and the formed precipitate was filtered with suction and washed with water to give the title compound a white solid, which was then recrystallized from methanol to obtain an analytically pure compound. Yield: 0.49 gm, 98%, mp: 130–132 °C (reported mp: 130–132).⁴³

Procedure for synthesis of (*Z*)-2-chloro-*N*-hydroxyquinoline-3-carbimidoyl chloride (4**):**



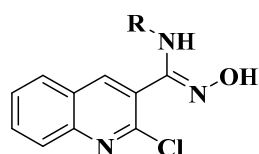
To a well stirred solution of (*E*)-2-chloroquinoline-3-carbaldehyde oxime (**3**, 500 mg, 2.42 mmol) in DMF (10 mL), *N*-Chlorosuccinimide (NCS) (323.11 mg, 2.42 mmol) was added in a small portion while maintaining the temperature at 0 °C. The mixture was then allowed to attain

rt and stirred for 12 h. After completion of the reaction (monitored by TLC), the reaction mixture was poured onto ice-cold water (30 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (2×25 mL). The combined organic layer was washed with water and brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated under vacuum to dryness to provide the title compound as a white solid, the obtained residue was recrystallized from Etc to give an analytically pure compound. Yield: 0.46 gm, 92%, mp: 146-148 °C (reported mp: 146-148).⁴⁴

General procedure for the synthesis of compound (5a-p):⁴⁴

To a well stirred mixture of (Z)-2-chloro-N-hydroxyquinoline-3-carbimidoyl chloride (**4**, 0.83 mmol) and substituted aniline (0.83 mmol) in $\text{H}_2\text{O}:\text{THF}$ (1:1, 12 mL), NaHCO_3 (1 mmol) was added in portions and the mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 4 h, after completion of the reaction (monitored by TLC), the reaction mixture was then poured onto crushed ice. The precipitate thus appeared was collected by filtration with suction and washed with water, and dried. The obtained residue was slurry washed with diethyl ether to give title compounds (**5a-p**), which are sufficiently pure to use in the next step.

Table 2: Physicochemical characteristics of the quinoline derivatives (**5a-p**).

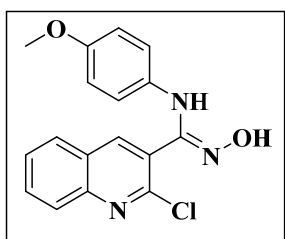


Compound	R	Molecular Weight	Molecular Formula	Yield (%)	Melting Point (°C)
5a	4-OCH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄ -	327.77	C ₁₇ H ₁₄ ClN ₃ O ₂	92	182-184
5b	C ₆ H ₅ -	297.74	C ₁₆ H ₁₂ ClN ₃ O	88	146-148
5c	4-Br-C ₆ H ₄ -	376.64	C ₁₆ H ₁₁ BrClN ₃ O	90	172-174
5d	4-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄ -	311.77	C ₁₇ H ₁₄ ClN ₃ O	91	166-168
5e	4-Cl-C ₆ H ₄ -	332.18	C ₁₆ H ₁₁ Cl ₂ N ₃ O	90	178-180
5f	2-OCH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ -	327.77	C ₁₇ H ₁₄ ClN ₃ O ₂	94	174-176
5g	2-C ₁₀ H ₈ -	347.80	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ ClN ₃ O	60	192-194
5h	4-F-C ₆ H ₄ -	315.73	C ₁₆ H ₁₁ ClFN ₃ O	86	182-184
5i	3-Cl-C ₆ H ₄ -	332.18	C ₁₆ H ₁₁ Cl ₂ N ₃ O	88	177-179
5j	1-C ₁₀ H ₈ -	347.80	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ ClN ₃ O	97	167-169
5k	2,4-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₃ -	325.80	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ ClN ₃ O	94	183-185

5l	2,6-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₃ -	325.80	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ ClN ₃ O	96	183-185
5m	2,3-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₃ -	298.73	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ ClN ₃ O	96	177-179
5n	2-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄ -	311.77	C ₁₇ H ₁₄ ClN ₃ O	94	169-171
5o	2,5-CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₃ -	339.78	C ₁₈ H ₁₆ ClN ₃ O	96	186-188
5p	3,4,5-OCH ₃ -C ₆ H ₂ -	387.82	C ₁₉ H ₁₈ ClN ₃ O ₄	90	193-195

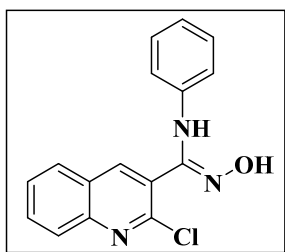
By using the same general synthetic procedure for **5a-p**, the following compounds were prepared:

(Z)-2-chloro-*N'*-hydroxy-*N*-(4-methoxyphenyl)quinoline-3-carboximidamide (5a):



Compound **5a** was prepared from compound **4** (0.20 gm, 0.61 mmol) and 4-methoxy aniline (0.10 gm, 0.61 mmol) and NaHCO₃ (0.05 gm, 0.61 mmol) in H₂O:THF (1:1, 12 mL). An off-white solid (92% yield); mp: 182-184 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δppm: 8.33 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 8.01 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.86 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.79 (t, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.61 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.77 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H, 2 × Ar-H), 6.61 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H, 2 × Ar-H), 3.67 (s, 3H, OCH₃). Mass spectrum: 327 *m/z*.

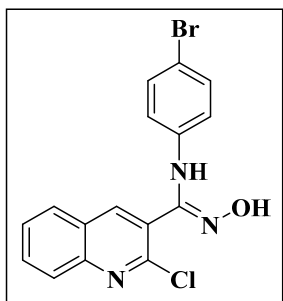
(Z)-2-chloro-*N'*-hydroxy-*N*-phenylquinoline-3-carboximidamide (5b):



Compound **5b** was prepared from compound **4** (0.20 gm, 0.61 mmol) and aniline (0.08 gm, 0.61 mmol) and NaHCO₃ (0.05 gm, 0.61 mmol) in H₂O:THF (1:1, 12 mL). An off-white solid (88% yield); mp: 146-148 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δppm: 8.36 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 8.00 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.94 – 7.76 (m, 2H, 2 × Ar-H), 7.62 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.13 –

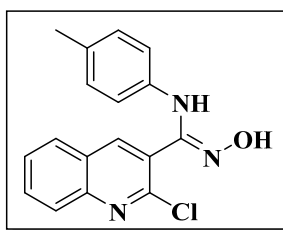
7.03 (m, 2H, 2 × Ar-H), 6.96 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.75 – 6.67 (m, 2H, 2 × Ar-H). Mass spectrum: 298 m/z .

(Z)-N-(4-bromophenyl)-2-chloro-N'-hydroxyquinoline-3-carboximidamide (5c):



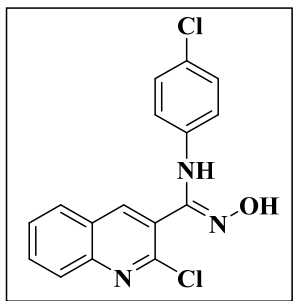
Compound **5c** was prepared from compound **4** (0.20 gm, 0.61 mmol) and 4-bromo aniline (0.14 gm, 0.61 mmol) and NaHCO_3 (0.05 gm, 0.61 mmol) in $\text{H}_2\text{O}:\text{THF}$ (1:1, 12 mL). An off-white solid (90% yield); mp: 172-174 °C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 8.39 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 7.98 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.87 – 7.81 (m, 2H, 2 × Ar-H), 7.62 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.17 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 2H, 2 × Ar-H), 6.62 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H, 2 × Ar-H). Mass spectrum: 377 m/z .

(Z)-2-chloro-N'-hydroxy-N-(p-tolyl)quinoline-3-carboximidamide (5d):



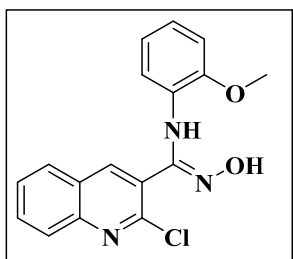
Compound **5d** was prepared from compound **4** (0.20 gm, 0.61 mmol) and 4-methyl aniline (0.09 gm, 0.61 mmol) and NaHCO_3 (0.05 gm, 0.61 mmol) in $\text{H}_2\text{O}:\text{THF}$ (1:1, 12 mL). An off-white solid (91% yield); mp: 166-168 °C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 8.36 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 8.02 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.87 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.80 (t, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.62 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.38 (s, 1H, Ar-NH), 6.87 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H, 2 × Ar-H), 6.65 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 2H, 2 × Ar-H), 2.19 (s, 3H, CH_3). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 148.95, 147.79, 140.85, 133.61, 131.53, 129.64, 128.49, 127.94, 127.55, 126.34, 121.90, 67.99, 20.65. Mass spectrum: 312 m/z .

(Z)-2-chloro-N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N'-hydroxyquinoline-3-carboximidamide (5e):



Compound **5e** was prepared from compound **4** (0.20 gm, 0.61 mmol) and 4-chloro aniline (0.11 gm, 0.61 mmol) and NaHCO_3 (0.05 gm, 0.61 mmol) in $\text{H}_2\text{O}:\text{THF}$ (1:1, 12 mL). An off-white solid (90% yield); mp: 178-180 °C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 8.38 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 7.97 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.87 – 7.81 (m, 2H, 2 \times Ar-H), 7.62 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.02 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 2H, 2 \times Ar-H), 6.68 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H, 2 \times Ar-H). Mass spectrum: 332 m/z .

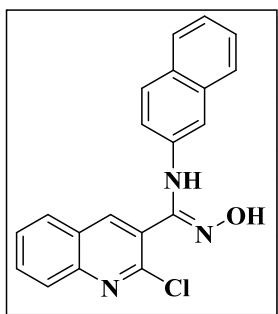
(Z)-2-chloro-N'-hydroxy-N-(2-methoxyphenyl)quinoline-3-carboximidamide (5f):



Compound **5f** was prepared from compound **4** (0.20 gm, 0.61 mmol) and 2-methoxy aniline (0.10 gm, 0.61 mmol) and NaHCO_3 (0.05 gm, 0.61 mmol) in $\text{H}_2\text{O}:\text{THF}$ (1:1, 12 mL). An off-white solid (94% yield); mp: 174-176 °C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 8.39 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 8.06 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.88 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.81 (m, 2H, 2 \times Ar-H), 7.77 (s, 1H, Ar-NH), 7.63 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.93 – 6.81 (m, 2H, 2 \times Ar-H), 6.50 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.31 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 3.90 (s, 3H, OCH_3). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz,

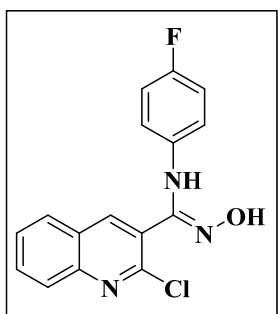
CDCl₃) δppm: 149.83, 149.08, 148.90, 147.78, 140.72, 131.55, 128.51, 128.09, 128.00, 127.56, 126.42, 125.54, 123.44, 120.44, 119.36, 110.81, 68.02, 55.71, 25.62. Mass spectrum: 328 *m/z*.

(Z)-2-chloro-*N'*-hydroxy-*N*-(naphthalen-2-yl)quinoline-3-carboximidamide (5g):



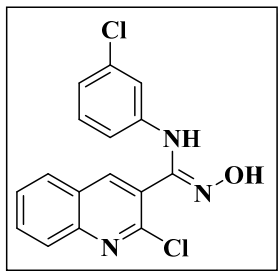
Compound **5g** was prepared from compound **4** (0.20 gm, 0.61 mmol) and 2-naphthyl amine (0.12 gm, 0.61 mmol) and NaHCO₃ (0.05 gm, 0.61 mmol) in H₂O:THF (1:1, 12 mL). An off-white solid (60% yield); mp: 192-194 °C. Mass spectrum: 348 *m/z*.

(Z)-2-chloro-*N*-(4-fluorophenyl)-*N'*-hydroxyquinoline-3-carboximidamide (5h):



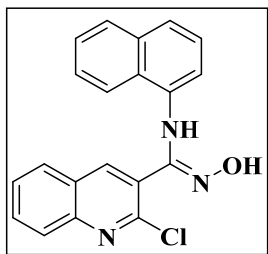
Compound **5h** was prepared from compound **4** (0.20 gm, 0.61 mmol) and 4-fluoro aniline (0.09 gm, 0.61 mmol) and NaHCO₃ (0.05 gm, 0.61 mmol) in H₂O:THF (1:1, 12 mL). An off-white solid (86% yield); mp: 182-184 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δppm: 8.45 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 8.09 – 7.74 (m, 3H, 3 × Ar-H), 7.62 (m, 2H, 2 × Ar-H), 6.98 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H, 2 × Ar-H), 6.69 (d, *J* = 55.2 Hz, 2H, 2 × Ar-H). Mass spectrum: 316 *m/z*.

(Z)-2-chloro-*N*-(3-chlorophenyl)-*N'*-hydroxyquinoline-3-carboximidamide (5i):



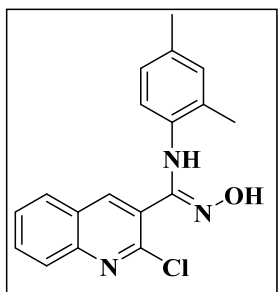
Compound **5i** was prepared from compound **4** (0.20 gm, 0.61 mmol) and 3-chloro aniline (0.11 gm, 0.61 mmol) and NaHCO_3 (0.05 gm, 0.61 mmol) in $\text{H}_2\text{O}:\text{THF}$ (1:1, 12 mL). An off-white solid (88% yield); mp: 177-179 °C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 8.38 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 7.96 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.87 – 7.76 (m, 2H, $2 \times$ Ar-H), 7.60 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.97 – 6.90 (m, 2H, $2 \times$ Ar-H), 6.81 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 6.52 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H). Mass spectrum: 332 m/z .

(Z)-2-chloro-N'-hydroxy-N-(naphthalen-1-yl)quinoline-3-carboximidamide (5j):



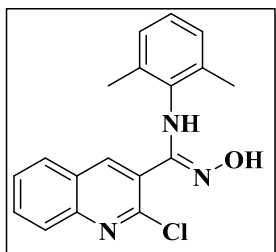
Compound **5j** was prepared from compound **4** (0.20 gm, 0.61 mmol) and 1-naphthyl amine (0.12 gm, 0.61 mmol) and NaHCO_3 (0.05 gm, 0.61 mmol) in $\text{H}_2\text{O}:\text{THF}$ (1:1, 12 mL). An off-white solid (97% yield); mp: 177-179 °C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 8.32 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 7.95 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.86 (s, 3H, $3 \times$ Ar-H), 7.81 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.66 – 7.49 (m, 4H, $4 \times$ Ar-H), 7.07 (t, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.82 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H). Mass spectrum: 348 m/z .

(Z)-2-chloro-N-(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-N'-hydroxyquinoline-3-carboximidamide (5k):



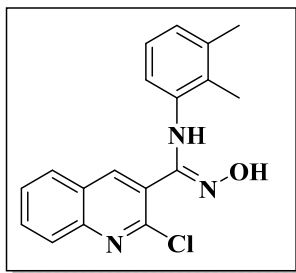
Compound **5k** was prepared from compound **4** (0.20 gm, 0.61 mmol) and 2,4-xylydine (0.10 gm, 0.61 mmol) and NaHCO₃ (0.05 gm, 0.61 mmol) in H₂O:THF (1:1, 12 mL). An off-white solid (94% yield); mp: 183-185 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δppm: 8.34 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 8.01 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.86 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.80 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.61 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.54 (s, 1H, Ar-NH), 6.76 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.61 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.38 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 2.06 (d, *J* = 12.6 Hz, 6H, 2 × CH₃). Mass spectrum: 326 *m/z*.

(Z)-2-chloro-N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-N'-hydroxyquinoline-3-carboximidamide (5l):



Compound **5l** was prepared from compound **4** (0.20 gm, 0.61 mmol) and 2,6-xylydine (0.10 gm, 0.61 mmol) and NaHCO₃ (0.05 gm, 0.61 mmol) in H₂O:THF (1:1, 12 mL). An off-white solid (96% yield); mp: 183-185 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δppm: 8.37 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 7.99 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.87 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.80 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.62 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.36 (s, 1H, Ar-NH), 7.00 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.71 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.33 – 6.28 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 2.32 (s, 3H, CH₃), 1.89 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δppm: 148.37, 147.71, 140.99, 135.95, 131.79, 130.63, 128.40, 128.01, 127.68, 126.03, 125.76, 124.08, 29.72, 20.76, 17.51. Mass spectrum: 326 *m/z*.

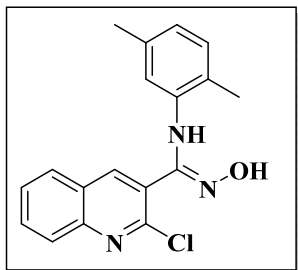
(Z)-2-chloro-N-(2,3-dimethylphenyl)-N'-hydroxyquinoline-3-carboximidamide (5m):



Compound **5m** was prepared from compound **4** (0.20 gm, 0.61 mmol) and 2,3-xylydine (0.10 gm, 0.61 mmol) and NaHCO₃ (0.05 gm, 0.61 mmol) in H₂O:THF (1:1, 12 mL). An off-white solid (96% yield); mp: 177-179 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δppm: 8.35 (s, 1H, Ar-H),

7.96 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.86 (d, $J = 9.8$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.79 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.60 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.44 (s, 1H, Ar-NH), 6.81 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.65 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.41 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 2.29 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.25 (s, 3H, CH₃). Mass spectrum: 326 m/z .

(Z)-2-chloro-N-(2,5-dimethylphenyl)-N'-hydroxyquinoline-3-carboximidamide (5o):



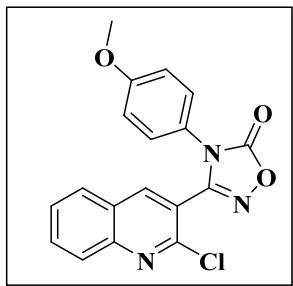
Compound **5o** was prepared from compound **4** (0.20 gm, 0.61 mmol) and 2,5-xylidine (0.10 gm, 0.61 mmol) and NaHCO₃ (0.05 gm, 0.61 mmol) in H₂O:THF (1:1, 12 mL). An off-white solid (96% yield); mp: 186-188 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δppm: 8.40 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 7.97 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.89 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.82 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.66 – 7.59 (m, 2H, 4 × Ar-H), 7.01 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.75 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.32 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 2.31 (s, 3H, CH₃), 1.89 (s, 3H, CH₃). Mass spectrum: 326 m/z .

General procedure for the synthesis of compound (6a-p):⁴⁵

To a well stirred solution of compound **5** (1 mmol) in a 1,4-dioxane (10 mL), 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole (CDI) (2 mmol) was added, and the mixture was stirred under reflux for 2 h after completion of the reaction (monitored by TLC), the reaction mixture was poured onto ice cold water and the formed precipitate was collected by filtration with suction, washed with water, and dried. The obtained residue was slurry washed with diethyl ether to give the title compound which are analytically pure.

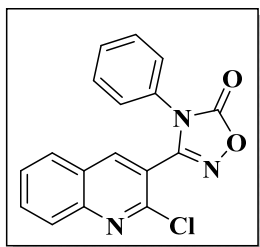
By using the same general synthetic procedure for **6a-p**, the following compounds were prepared:

3-(2-Chloroquinolin-3-yl)-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5(4H)-one (6a):

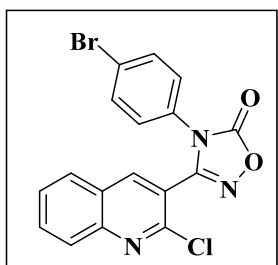


CDI (0.18 gm, 1.11 mmol) was added to a solution of (Z)-2-chloro-*N'*-hydroxy-*N*-(4-methoxyphenyl)-quinoline-3-carboximidamide **5a** (0.2 gm, 0.57 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (10 mL), and the reaction was heated at 100 °C for 2 h with stirring. The mixture was poured into ice water and the formed precipitate was filtered off, washed with water to give **6a** the title compound as an off-white solid (94% yield); mp: 137-139 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3535 (NH), 3043 (Ar-C-H), 2115 (C=N), 1774 (C=O, amide), 1595 (Aromatic ring), 1511 (C-N), 941 (C-Cl) cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ ppm: 9.02 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 8.20 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.06–7.94 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.81 (t, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.37 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H, 2 \times Ar-H), 6.95 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H, 2 \times Ar-H), 3.70 (s, 3H, OCH₃). ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6) δ ppm: 159.70, 157.40, 156.08, 147.80, 146.31, 143.89, 133.50, 129.05, 128.68, 128.46, 127.90, 125.37, 123.34, 116.80, 114.63, 55.34. LCMS: 353.80 m/z , Purity: 99.78%.

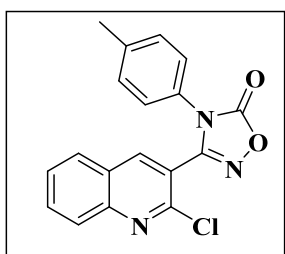
3-(2-chloroquinolin-3-yl)-4-phenyl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5(4H)-one (6b):



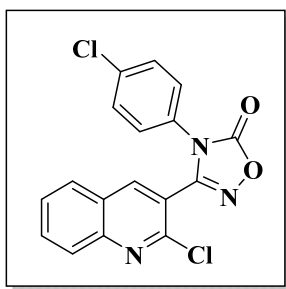
Compound **6b** was prepared from **5b** (0.2 gm, 0.62 mmol) and CDI (0.20 gm, 1.23 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (10 mL). A white solid (92% yield); mp: 152-154 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3525 (NH), 3076 (Ar-C-H), 2344 (C=N), 1897 (C=O, amide), 1612 (Aromatic ring), 1567 (C-N), 689 (C-Cl) cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm: 8.51 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 8.07 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.98–7.96 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H, 1 \times Ar-H), 7.94-7.90 (t, J = 8.2, 1H, Ar-H), 7.75-7.71 (t, J = 1.1 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.37–7.36 (m, 3H, 3 \times Ar-H), 7.17 (m, 2H, 2 \times Ar-H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ ppm: 157.05, 155.37, 148.21, 146.61, 141.63, 132.66, 130.87, 129.31, 128.98, 128.26, 128.03, 127.83, 125.20, 125.19, 116.99. Mass spectrum: 323 m/z .

4-(4-Bromophenyl)-3-(2-chloroquinolin-3-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5(4H)-one (6c):


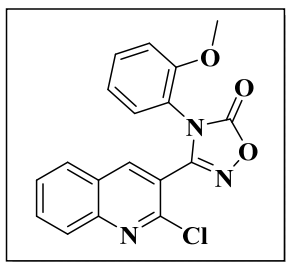
Compound **6c** was prepared from **5c** (0.2 gm, 0.5 mmol) and CDI (0.16 gm, 0.1 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (10 mL). An off-white solid (96% yield); mp: 170-172 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3529 (NH), 3054 (Ar-C-H), 2327 (C=N), 1768 (C=O, amide), 1567 (Aromatic ring), 1489 (C-N), 762 (C-Cl) cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 8.52 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 8.08 (d, $J = 9.3$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.00 – 7.97 (d, $J = 8.04$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.94-7.92 (t, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 2H, 2 \times Ar-H), 7.74 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.51-7.47 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 2H, 2 \times Ar-H), 7.12-7.10 (d, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 2H, 2 \times Ar-H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 156.66, 155.07, 148.31, 146.33, 141.70, 132.86, 132.59, 129.92, 128.32, 128.19, 127.86, 126.60, 125.18, 123.11, 116.62. Mass spectrum: 403 m/z .

3-(2-Chloroquinolin-3-yl)-4-(p-tolyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5(4H)-one (6d):


Compound **6d** was prepared from **5d** (0.2 gm, 0.59 mmol) and CDI (0.19 gm, 1.18 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (10 mL). An off-white solid (96% yield); mp: 126-128 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3490 (NH), 3054 (Ar-C-H), 1757 (C=O, amide), 1511 (Aromatic ring), 1427 (C-N), 756 (C-Cl) cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ ppm: 8.48 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 8.06 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.96 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.91 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.72 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.15 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H, 2 \times Ar-H), 7.10 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H, 2 \times Ar-H), 2.31 (s, 3H, CH_3). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 157.72, 156.00, 148.69, 147.22, 142.07, 139.80, 133.10, 130.40, 128.75, 128.67, 128.48, 128.33, 125.68, 125.63, 117.61, 21.13. LCMS (m/z): 337.75 (M $^+$); 100 % purity.

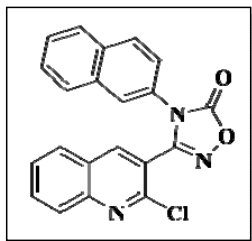
4-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-(2-chloroquinolin-3-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5(4H)-one (6e):


Compound **6e** was prepared from **5e** (0.2 gm, 0.56 mmol) and CDI (0.18 gm, 1.11 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (10 mL). A white solid (93% yield); mp: 164-166 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3529 (NH), 2327 (C=N), 1768 (C=O, amide), 1567 (Aromatic ring), 1494 (C-N), 762 (C-Cl) cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 8.52 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 8.07 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.97 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.93 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.73 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.33 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 2H, 2 \times Ar-H), 7.17 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 2H, 2 \times Ar-H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 157.24, 155.64, 148.81, 146.83, 142.23, 135.59, 133.35, 130.10, 129.87, 128.81, 128.68, 128.37, 126.92, 125.68, 117.12. LCMS: 357.70 m/z (M $^{+}$); 98.30 % purity.

3-(2-Chloroquinolin-3-yl)-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5(4H)-one (6f):


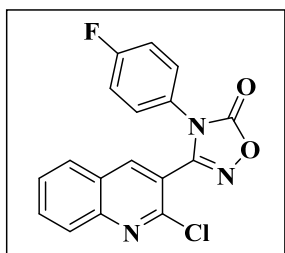
Compound **6f** was prepared from **5f** (0.2 gm, 0.57 mmol) and CDI (0.18 gm, 1.11 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (10 mL). A white solid (94% yield); mp: 138-140 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3552 (NH), 3065 (Ar-C-H), 2361 (C=N), 1779 (C=O, amide), 1600 (Aromatic ring), 1427 (C-N), 756 (C-Cl) cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 8.35 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 8.03 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.89-7.85 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, 2 \times Ar-H), 7.67 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.44 (d, $J = 9.7$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.35 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.02 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.82 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 3.67 (s, 3H, OCH_3). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 157.37, 156.27, 153.58, 147.96, 146.85, 141.23, 132.38, 131.38, 128.88, 128.16, 127.80, 127.61, 125.01, 120.85, 118.85, 117.33, 111.68, 55.05. Mass spectrum: 353 m/z .

3-(2-Chloroquinolin-3-yl)-4-(naphthalen-2-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5(4H)-one (6g):



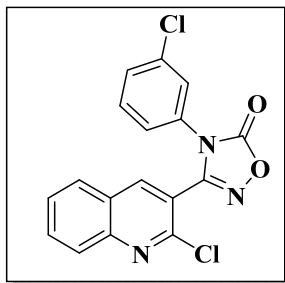
Compound **6g** was prepared from **5g** (0.2 gm, 0.54 mmol) and CDI (0.18 gm, 1.15 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (10 mL). An off-white solid (96% yield); mp: 160-162 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3065 (Ar-C-H), 2378 (C=N), 1785 (C=O, amide), 1561 (Aromatic ring), 1472 (C-N), 807 (C-Cl) cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 8.36 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 7.96 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.94 – 7.77 (m, 5H, $5 \times$ Ar-H), 7.70 – 7.58 (m, 2H, $2 \times$ Ar-H), 7.62 – 7.52 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.46 (dd, $J = 7.4, 1.4$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.45 – 7.37 (m, 1H, Ar-H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 157.32, 156.32, 147.99, 146.87, 141.33, 133.92, 132.53, 130.73, 128.74, 128.32, 128.12, 127.83, 127.65, 127.56, 126.73, 126.52, 126.26, 124.89, 124.58, 121.11, 116.75. Mass spectrum: 374 m/z .

3-(2-Chloroquinolin-3-yl)-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5(4H)-one (**6h**):



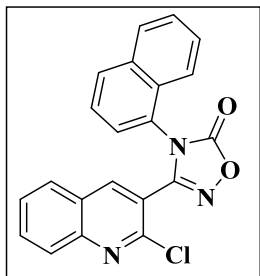
Compound **6h** was prepared from **5h** (0.2 gm, 0.63 mmol) and CDI (0.21 gm, 1.27 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (10 mL). A white solid (95% yield); mp: 159-161 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3546 (NH), 3054 (Ar-C-H), 1763 (C=O, amide), 1572 (Aromatic ring), 1382 (C-N), 756 (C-Cl) cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 8.51 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 8.06 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.96 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.92 (t, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.72 (t, $J = 1.3$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.23 (dd, $J = 9.0, 4.6$ Hz, 2H, $2 \times$ Ar-H), 7.05 (dd, $J = 9.1, 7.8$ Hz, $2 \times$ Ar-H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 163.84, 161.34, 157.49, 155.82, 148.78, 146.88, 142.25, 133.31, 128.78, 128.64, 128.36, 127.93, 127.84, 127.30, 127.27, 125.67, 117.16, 117.12, 116.89. Mass spectrum: 372 m/z .

4-(3-Chlorophenyl)-3-(2-chloroquinolin-3-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5(4H)-one (**6i**):



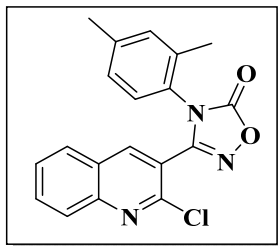
Compound **6i** was prepared from **5i** (0.2 gm, 0.56 mmol) and CDI (0.18 gm, 1.11 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (10 mL). A white solid (94% yield); mp: 160-162 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3559 (NH), 3065 (Ar-C-H), 2327 (C=N), 2115 (C=O, amide), 1656 (Aromatic ring), 1483 (C-N), 751 (C-Cl) cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 8.53 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 8.08 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.99 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.93 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.74 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.39 – 7.24 (m, 3H, 3 \times Ar-H), 7.06 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 157.10, 155.52, 148.83, 146.84, 142.20, 135.55, 133.36, 132.45, 130.72, 129.85, 128.82, 128.67, 128.38, 126.06, 125.67, 123.71, 117.09. Mass spectrum: 358 m/z .

3-(2-Chloroquinolin-3-yl)-4-(naphthalen-1-yl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5(4H)-one (6j):



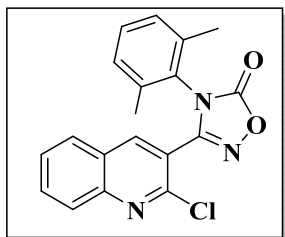
Compound **6j** was prepared from **5j** (0.2 gm, 0.54 mmol) and CDI (0.18 gm, 1.15 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (10 mL). A sepia solid (88% yield); mp: 155-157 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3065 (Ar-C-H), 2378 (C=N), 1785 (C=O, amide), 1561 (Aromatic ring), 1472 (C-N), 807 (C-Cl) cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 8.35 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 7.95 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.92 – 7.75 (m, 5H, 5 \times Ar-H), 7.68 – 7.51 (m, 3H, 3 \times Ar-H), 7.46 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H, 1 \times Ar-H), 7.40 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H, 1 \times Ar-H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 157.85, 156.84, 148.47, 147.34, 141.89, 134.40, 133.04, 131.23, 129.23, 128.82, 128.58, 128.34, 128.19, 128.06, 127.23, 127.00, 126.78, 125.39, 125.09, 121.62, 117.20. LCMS: 373.85 m/z (M^+); 91.73 % purity.

3-(2-Chloroquinolin-3-yl)-4-(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5(4H)-one (6k):



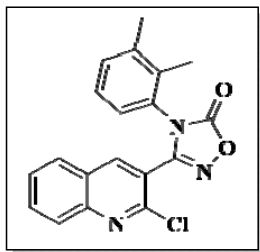
Compound **6k** was prepared from **5k** (0.2 gm, 0.54 mmol) and CDI (0.18 gm, 1.15 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (10 mL). A white solid (98% yield); mp: 130-132 °C. IR (KBr) $\nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3060, 2920 (Ar-C-H), 2341 (C=N), 1763 (C=O, amide), 1617 (Aromatic ring), 1427 (C-N), 756 (C-Cl) cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 8.40 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 8.03 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.96 – 7.83 (m, 2H, 2 \times Ar-H), 7.69 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), δ 7.08 (s, 1H, 1 \times Ar-H) 6.96 – 6.85 (m, 2H, 2 \times Ar-H), 2.33 (s, 3H, CH_3), 2.25 (s, 3H, CH_3). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 157.41, 156.51, 148.58, 147.18, 142.11, 140.62, 135.74, 133.08, 132.59, 128.67, 128.43, 128.28, 127.78, 127.55, 127.01, 125.58, 117.53, 21.05, 17.87. Mass spectrum: 352 m/z .

3-(2-Chloroquinolin-3-yl)-4-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5(4H)-one (6l):



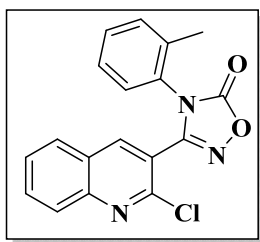
Compound **6l** was prepared from **5l** (0.2 gm, 0.54 mmol) and CDI (0.18 gm, 1.15 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (10 mL). A white solid (98% yield); mp: 134-136 °C. 3519 (NH), 3065 (Ar-C-H), 2327 (C=N), 1779 (C=O, amide), 1584 (Aromatic ring), 1472 (C-N), 756 (C-Cl) cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 8.12 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 8.04 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.87 (t, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.79 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.65 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.22 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.09 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H, 2 \times Ar-H), 2.27 (s, 6H, CH_3). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 157.25, 155.99, 148.39, 147.14, 141.58, 136.39, 133.22, 130.51, 129.30, 128.69, 128.65, 128.42, 128.17, 125.32, 117.20, 18.33. Mass spectrum: 352 m/z .

3-(2-Chloroquinolin-3-yl)-4-(2,3-dimethylphenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5(4H)-one (6m):



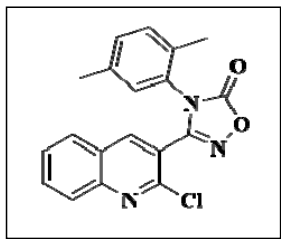
Compound **6m** was prepared from **5m** (0.2 gm, 0.54 mmol) and CDI (0.18 gm, 1.15 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (10 mL). A gray solid (97% yield); mp: 120-122 °C. 3680 (NH), 3037 (Ar-C-H), 2372 (C=N), 1691 (C=O, amide), 1584 (Aromatic ring), 1511 (C-N), 678 (C-Cl) cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 8.41 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 8.04 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.99 – 7.85 (m, 2H, 2 \times Ar-H), 7.70 (t, $J = 1.2$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.17 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.00 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.88 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 2.29 (s, 3H, CH_3), 2.25 (s, 3H, CH_3). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 156.99, 155.99, 148.09, 146.71, 141.55, 138.96, 134.30, 132.57, 131.29, 129.12, 128.21, 127.92, 127.74, 125.91, 125.08, 124.90, 117.07, 19.81, 14.39. Mass spectrum: 352 m/z .

3-(2-Chloroquinolin-3-yl)-4-(o-tolyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5(4H)-one (6n):



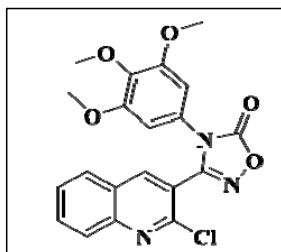
Compound **6n** was prepared from **5n** (0.2 gm, 0.59 mmol) and CDI (0.19 gm, 1.18 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (10 mL). An off-white solid (97% yield); mp: 129-131 °C. 3552 (NH), 3060 (Ar-C-H), 2372 (C=N), 1785 (C=O, amide), 1606 (Aromatic ring), 1427 (C-N), 751 (C-Cl) cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 8.41 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 8.02 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.95 – 7.84 (m, 2H, 2 \times Ar-H), 7.69 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.33 – 7.23 (m, 2H, 2 \times Ar-H), 7.10 (t, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.03 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 2.39 (s, 3H, CH_3). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 157.22, 156.40, 148.59, 147.07, 142.18, 136.20, 133.16, 132.00, 130.40, 129.66, 128.68, 128.49, 128.29, 127.76, 127.09, 125.58, 117.39, 17.99. Mass spectrum: 338 m/z .

3-(2-Chloroquinolin-3-yl)-4-(2,5-dimethylphenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5(4H)-one (6o):



Compound **6o** was prepared from **5o** (0.2 gm, 0.54 mmol) and CDI (0.18 gm, 1.15 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (10 mL). An off-white solid (98% yield); mp: 125-127 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 8.39 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 8.05 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.93 – 7.86 (m, 2H, 2 \times Ar-H), 7.70 (t, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.16 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.10 (d, $J = 9.8$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.91 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 2.30 (s, 3H, CH_3), 2.19 (s, 3H, CH_3). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 156.92, 155.83, 148.08, 146.73, 141.45, 136.66, 132.60, 132.31, 131.16, 130.85, 128.92, 128.21, 127.95, 127.83, 127.71, 125.03, 117.02, 20.16, 16.98. Mass spectrum: 352 m/z .

3-(2-Chloroquinolin-3-yl)-4-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5(4H)-one (6p):



Compound **6p** was prepared from **5p** (0.2 gm, 0.48 mmol) and CDI (0.17 gm, 0.97 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (10 mL). An off-white solid (99% yield); mp: 174-176 °C; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 8.33 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 8.05 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.89 – 7.77 (m, 2H, 2 \times Ar-H), 7.62 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 6.00 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 3.73 (s, 3H, OCH_3), 3.51 (s, 6H, OCH_3). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 152.78, 148.60, 147.18, 141.29, 140.08, 133.94, 132.77, 131.26, 128.32, 128.16, 127.97, 127.64, 127.30, 127.26, 125.77, 124.86, 103.12, 98.98, 60.41, 55.29. Mass spectrum: 414 m/z .

1.5.2 Protocol of the biological activity

The NCI anticancer screening methodology is thoroughly detailed in other sources (<http://www.dtp.nci.nih.gov>). In summary, the principal anticancer experiment utilized approximately sixty human tumor cell lines derived from nine neoplastic diseases, in accordance with the guidelines issued by the drug evaluation branch of the national cancer

Atmiya University, Rajkot, Gujarat, India

institute bethesda, United states. The chemicals being studied were introduced to the cells at a singular concentration of 10^{-5} M, incubated for 48 h. Assessment of endpoints were conducted utilizing sulforhodamine B (SRB), a protein-binding dye. The results of each molecule were articulated. As a percentage of growth inhibition in treated cells compared to untreated controls, quantified using spectrophotometry in comparison to controls that were not subjected to the test chemicals. Utilizing in doses ranging from 10^{-4} to 10^{-8} M, the most active compound was subjected to additional growth testing. Inhibitory and/or cytotoxic effects across a comprehensive panel of around 60 human tumor cells lines. A continuous drug exposure protocol lasting 48 h was implemented, and SRB protein Assays were employed to assess cellular viability or proliferation. The growth percentage was computed.

1.6 Spectral data

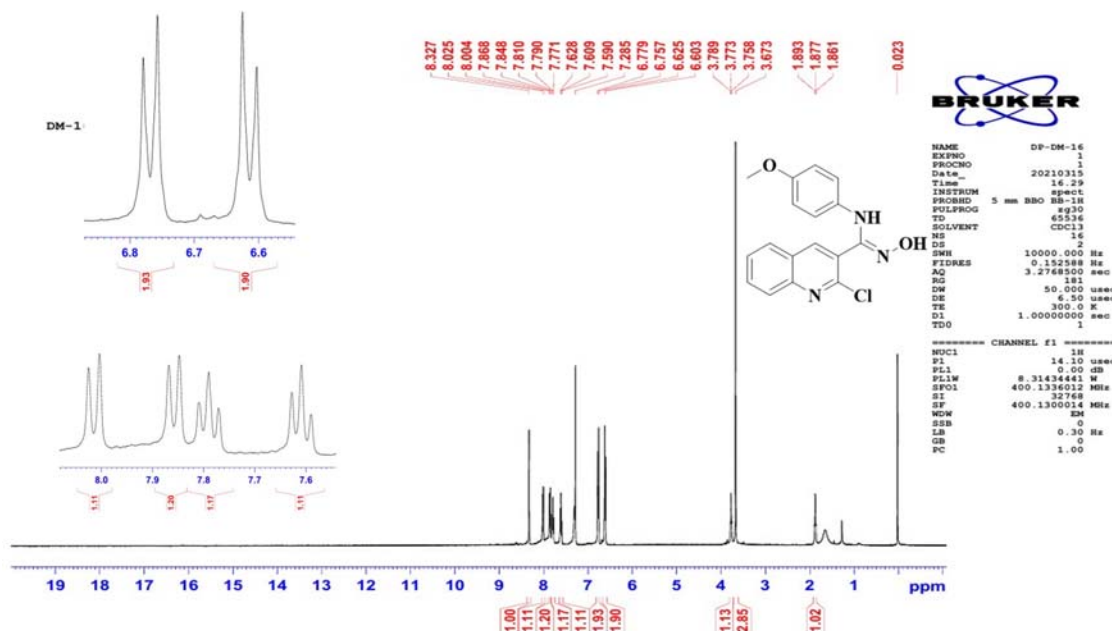


Figure 1: ¹H NMR of compound 5a

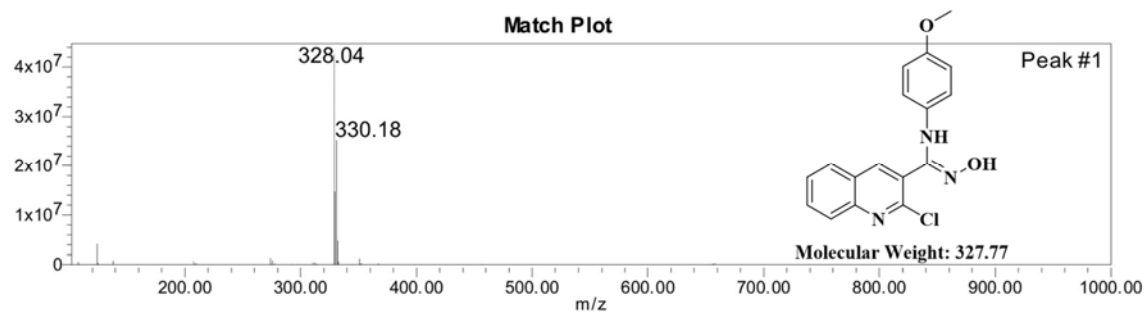
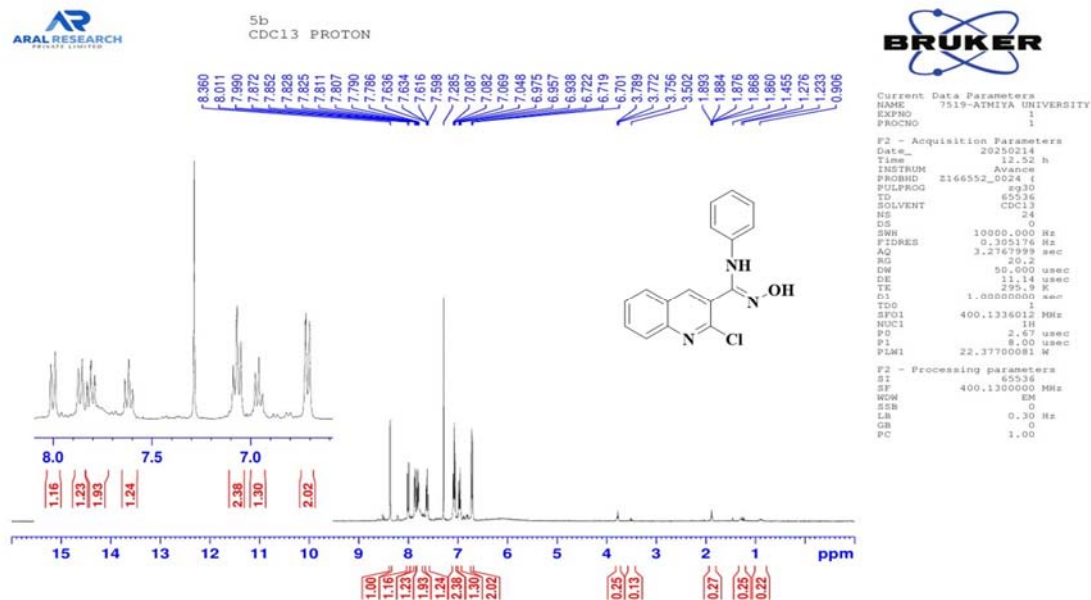


Figure 2: Mass spectrum of compound 5a


 Figure 3: ¹H NMR of compound 5b

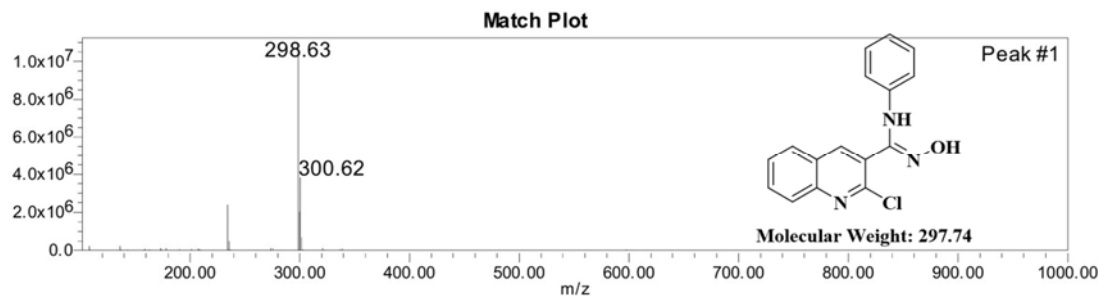


Figure 4: Mass spectrum of compound 5b

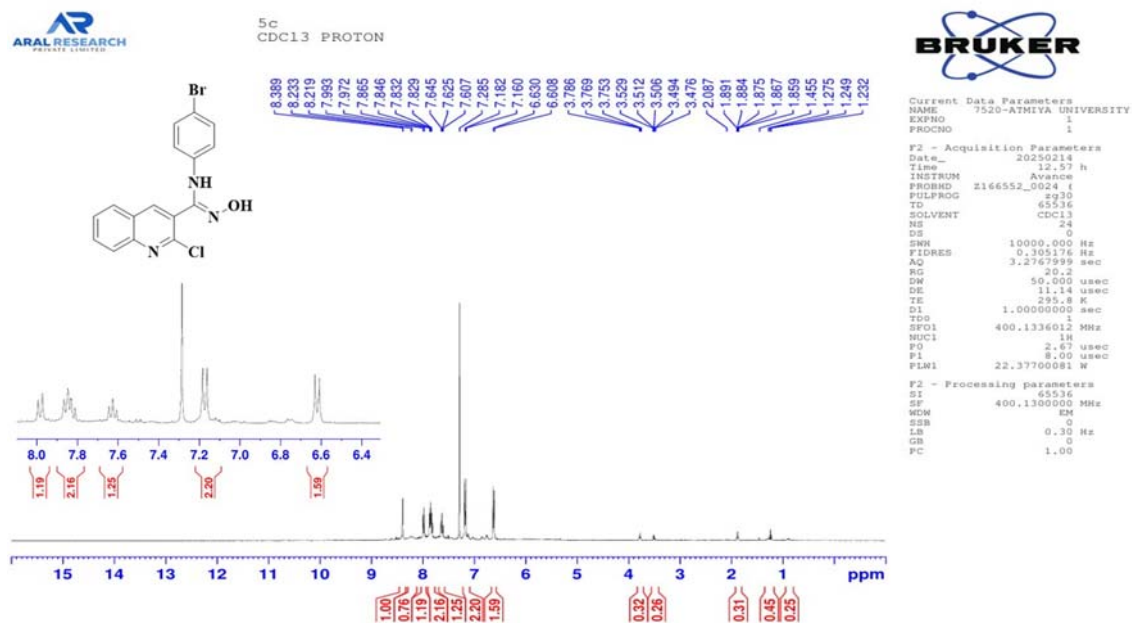


Figure 5: ¹H NMR of compound 5c

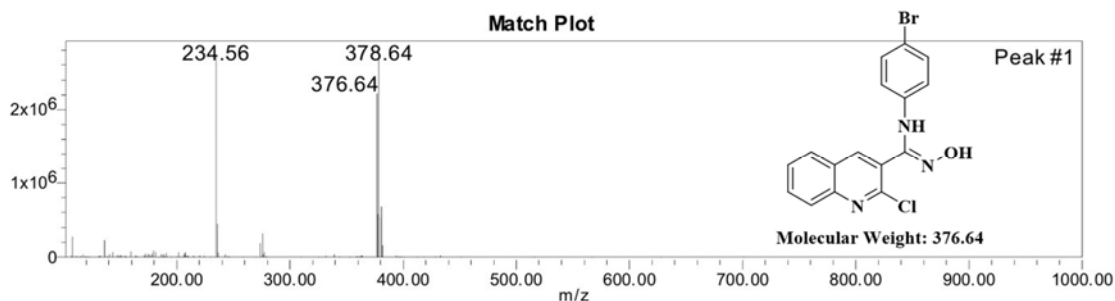


Figure 6: Mass spectrum of compound 5c

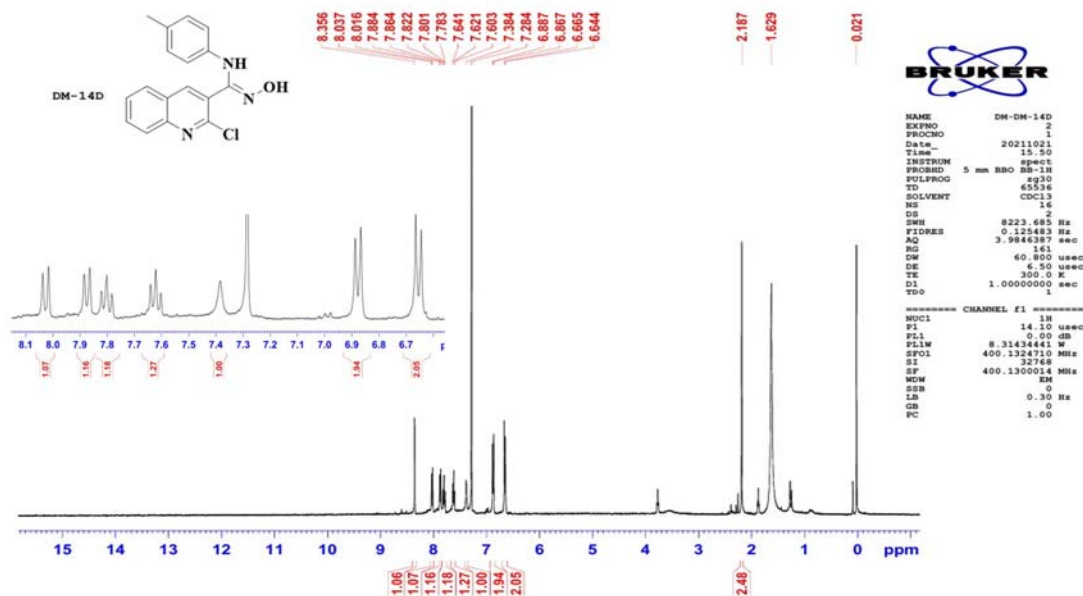


Figure 7: ¹H NMR of compound 5d

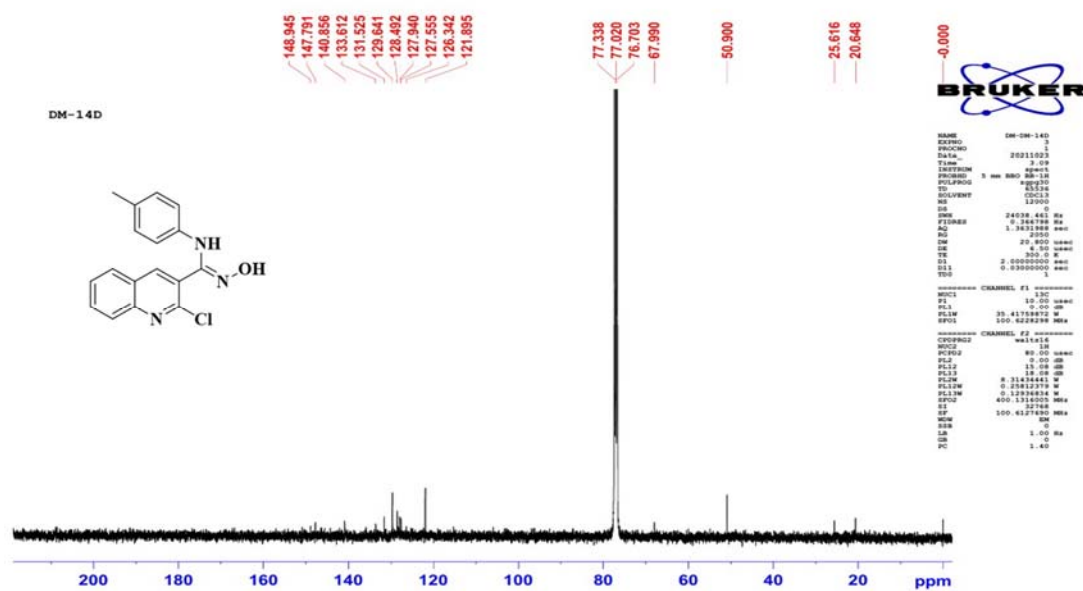
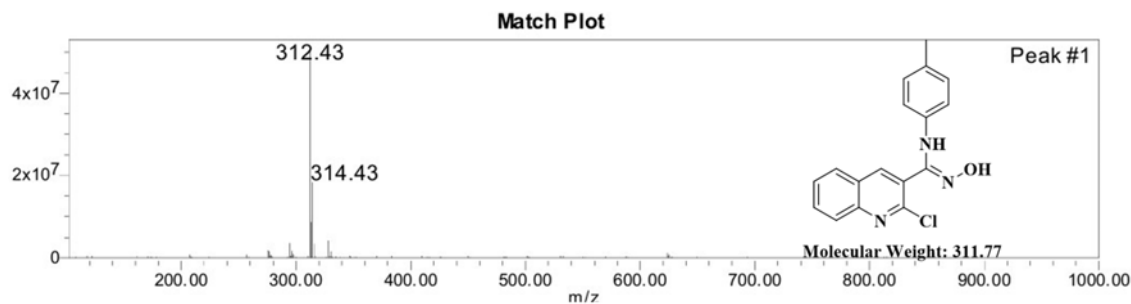
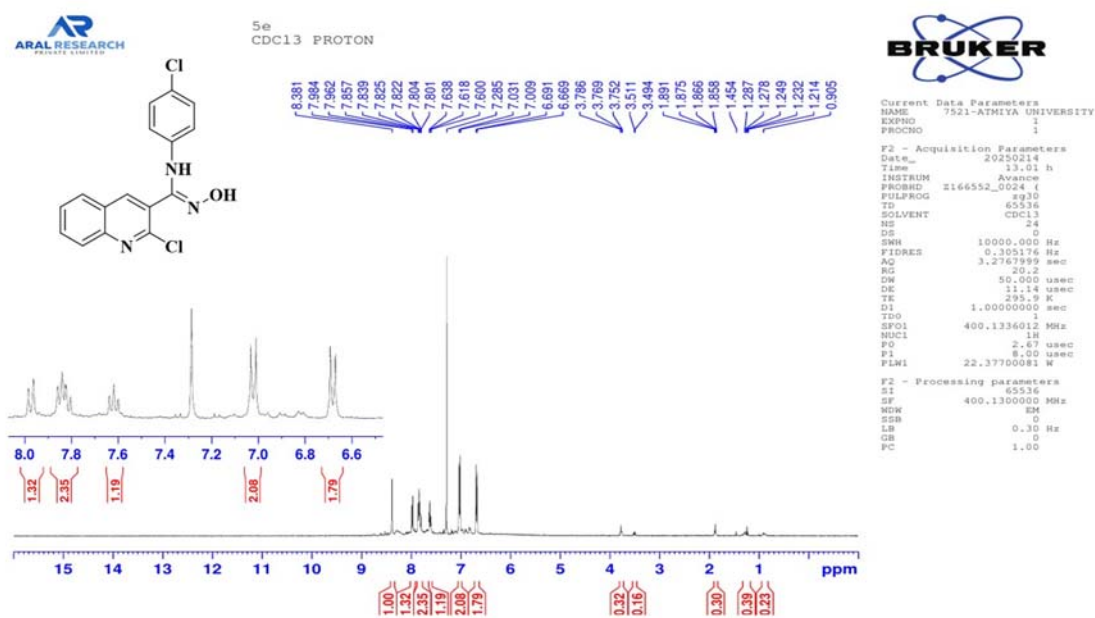
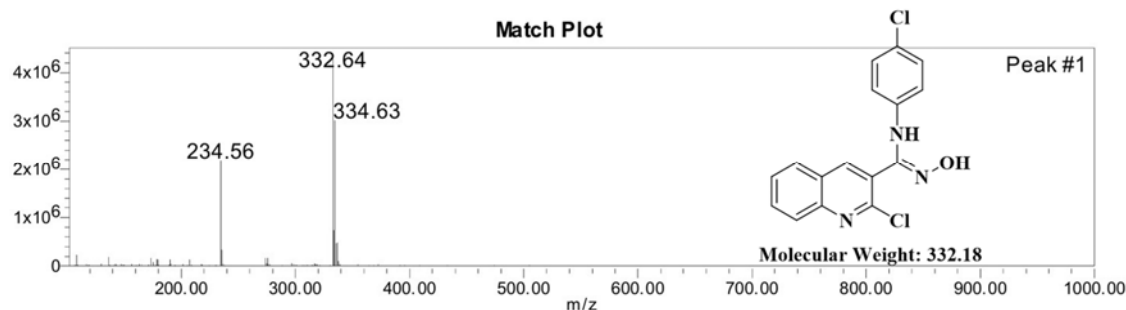
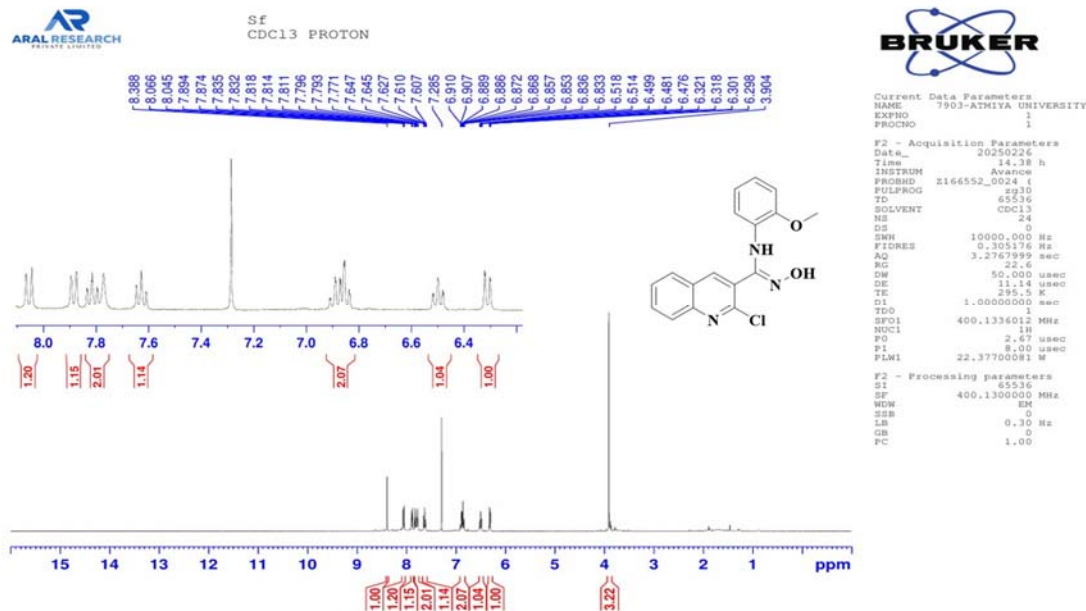
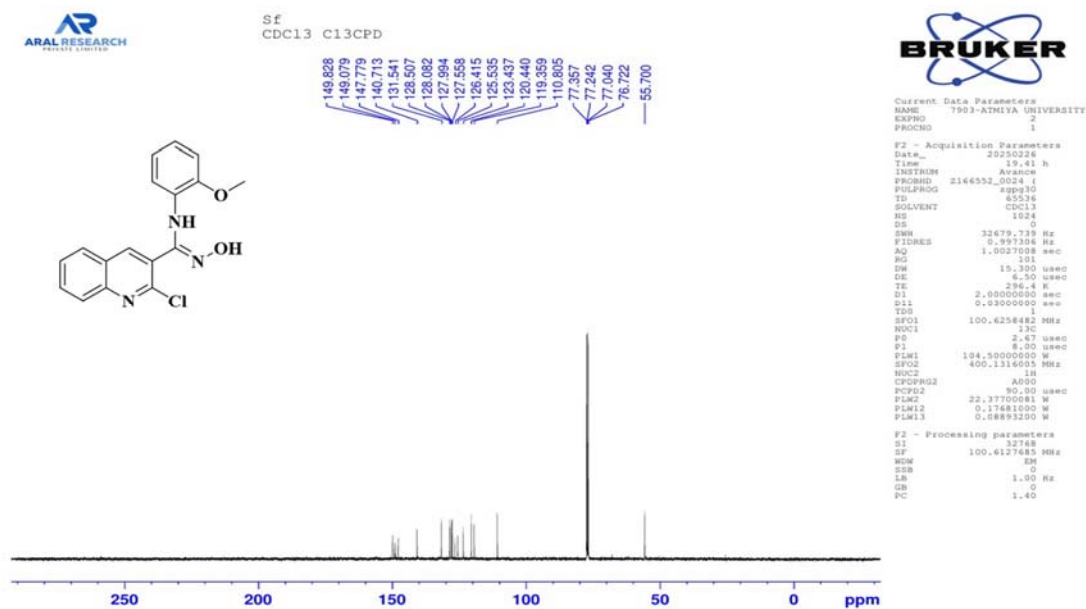


Figure 8: ¹³C NMR of compound 5d


 Figure 9: Mass spectrum of compound **5d**

 Figure 10: ^1H NMR of compound **5e**

 Figure 11: Mass spectrum of compound **5e**


 Figure 12: ^1H NMR of compound 5f

 Figure 13: ^{13}C NMR of compound 5f

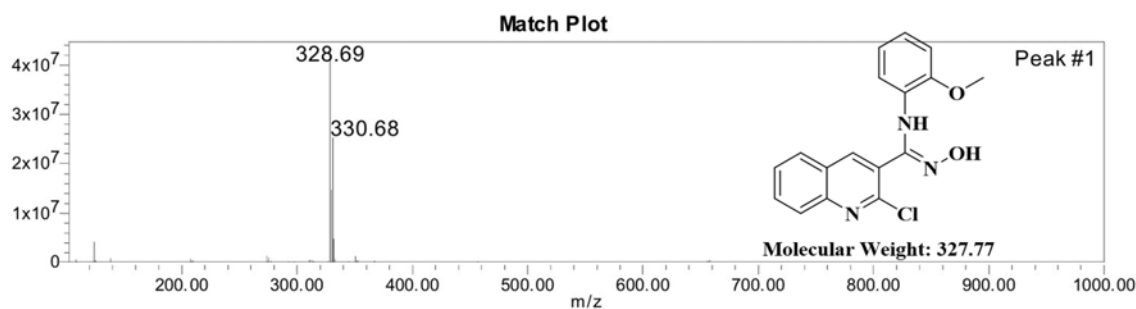


Figure 14: Mass spectrum of compound 5f

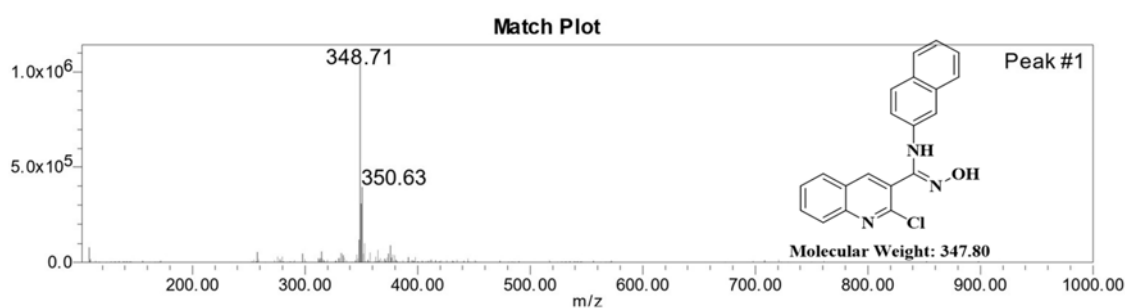


Figure 15: Mass spectrum of compound 5g

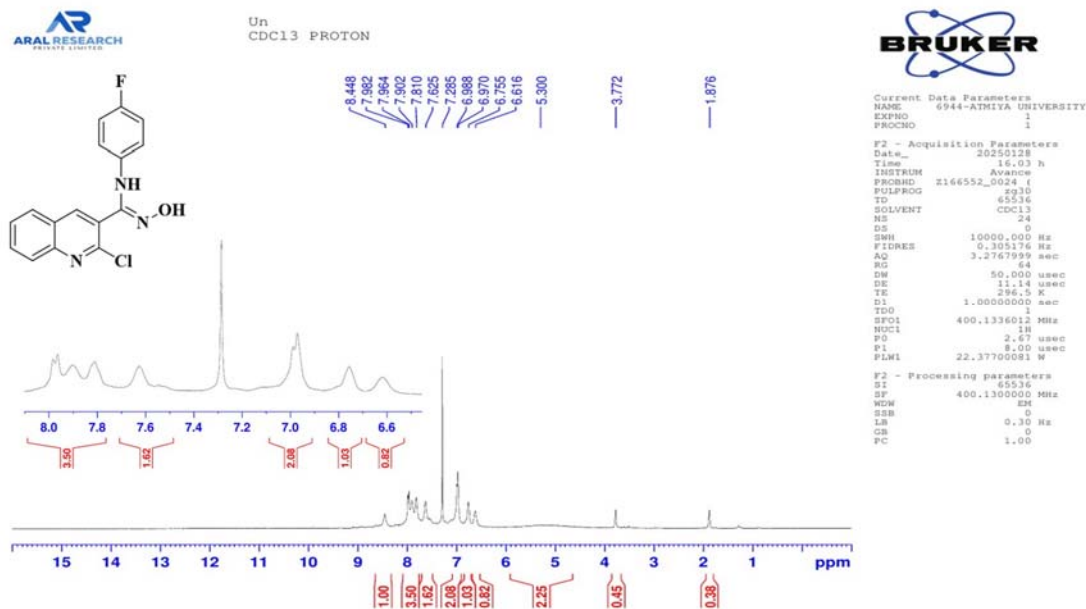


Figure 16: ¹H NMR of compound 5h

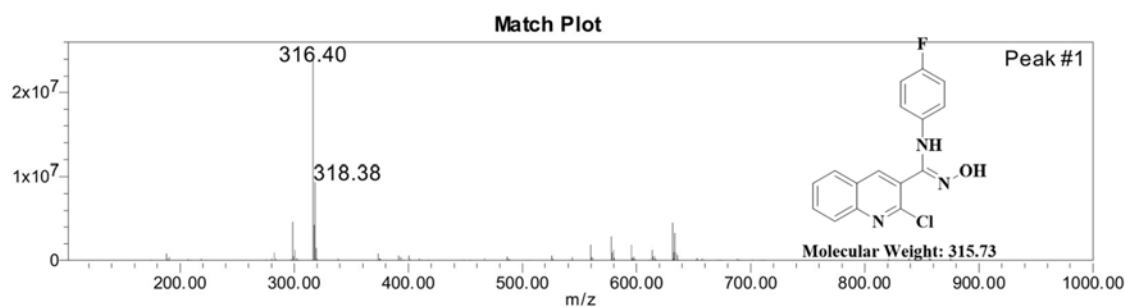


Figure 17: Mass spectrum of compound 5h

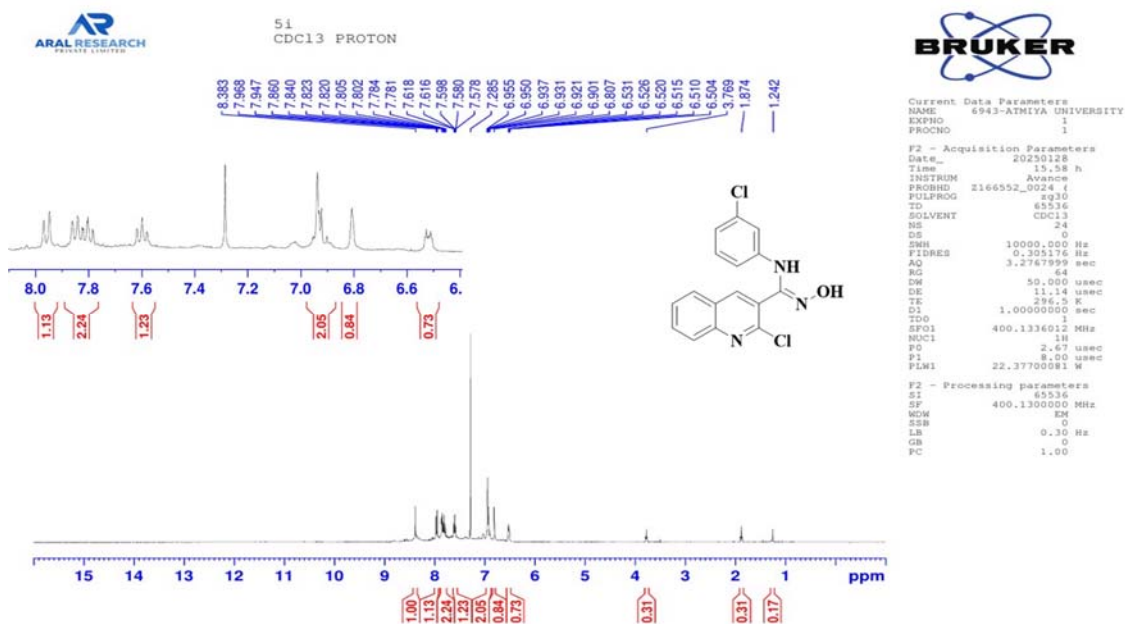
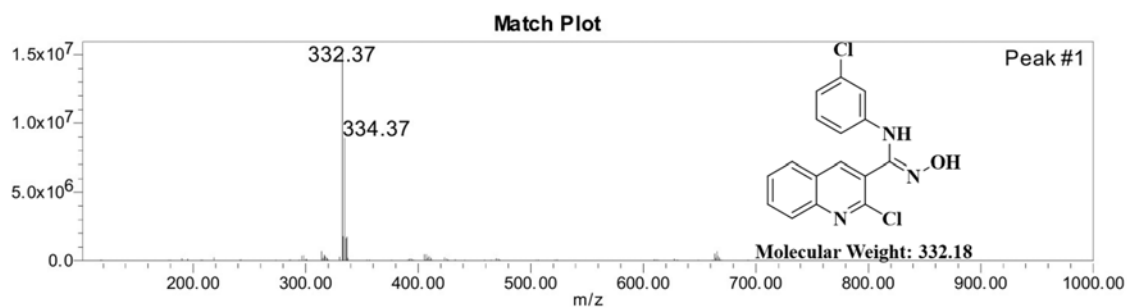

 Figure 18: ¹H NMR of compound 5i


Figure 19: Mass spectrum of compound 5i

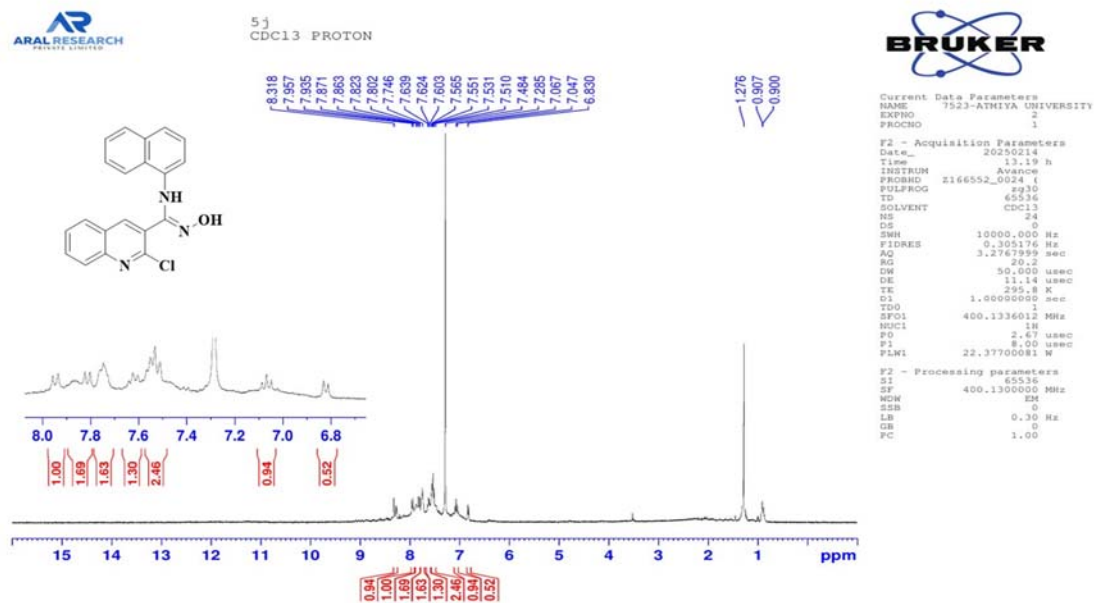


Figure 20: ¹H NMR of compound 5j

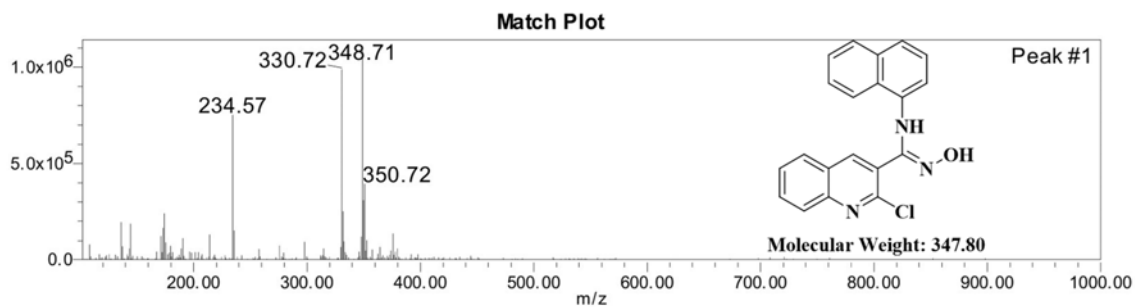


Figure 21: Mass spectrum of compound 5j

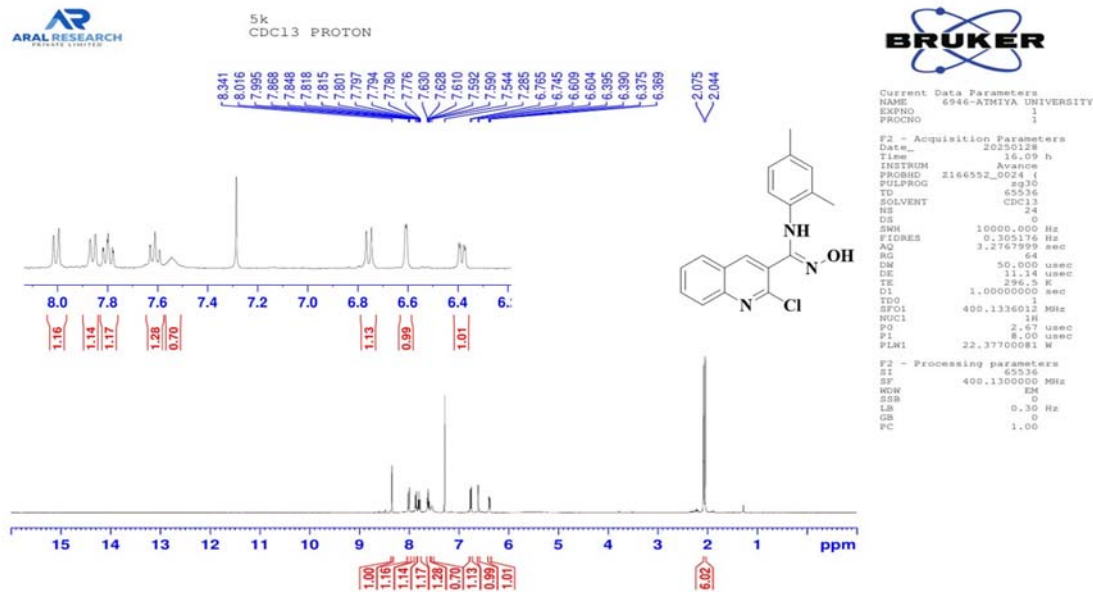


Figure 22: ¹H NMR of compound **5k**

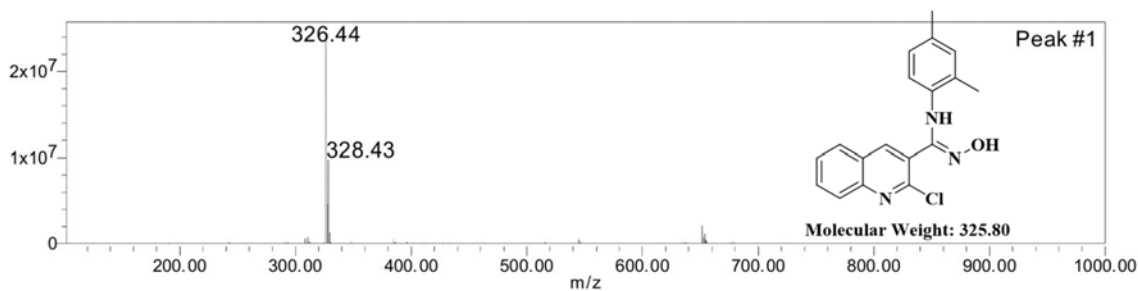


Figure 23: Mass spectrum of compound **5k**

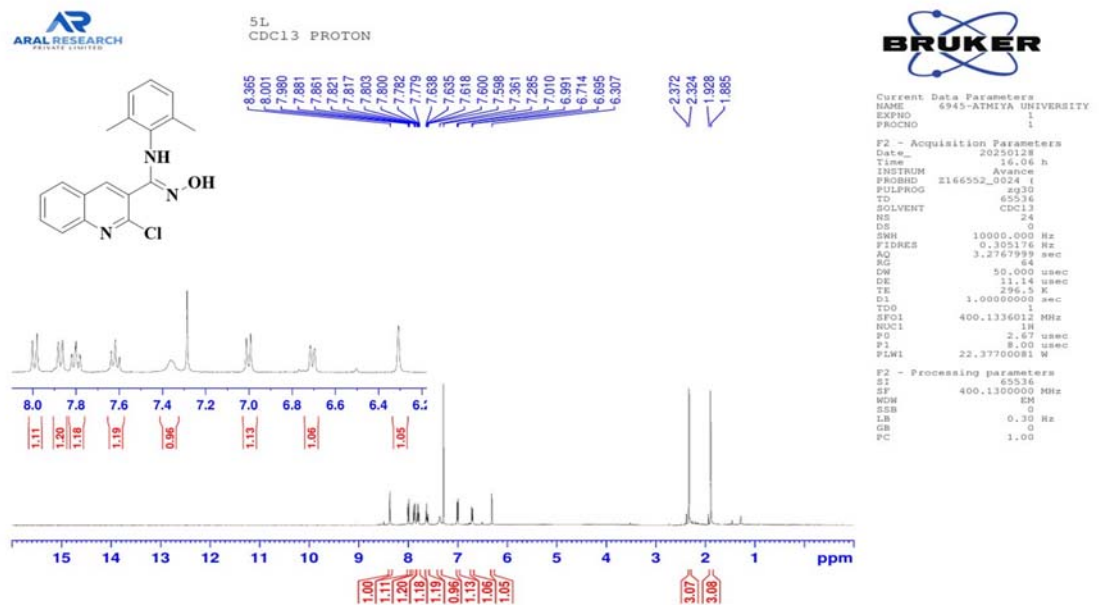


Figure 24: ¹H NMR of compound 5l

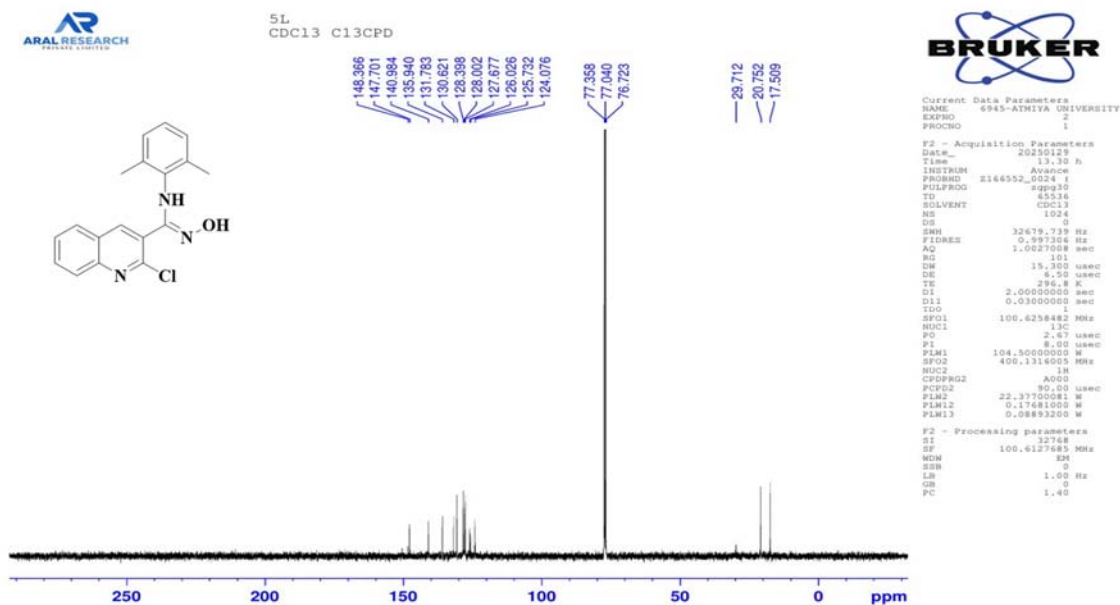


Figure 25: ¹³C NMR of compound 5l

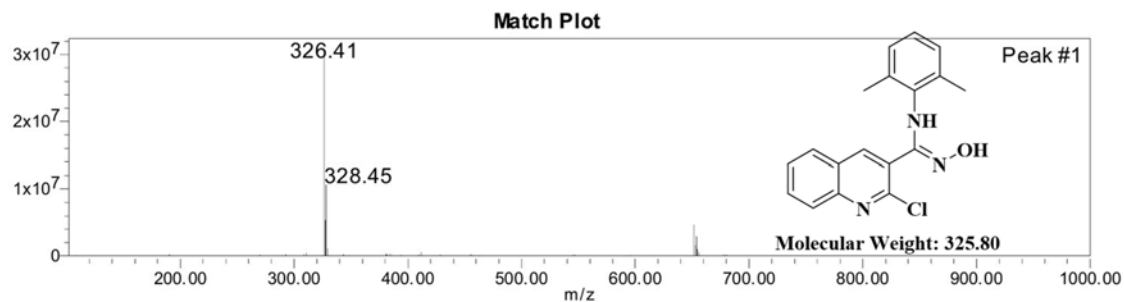


Figure 26: Mass spectrum of compound 5l

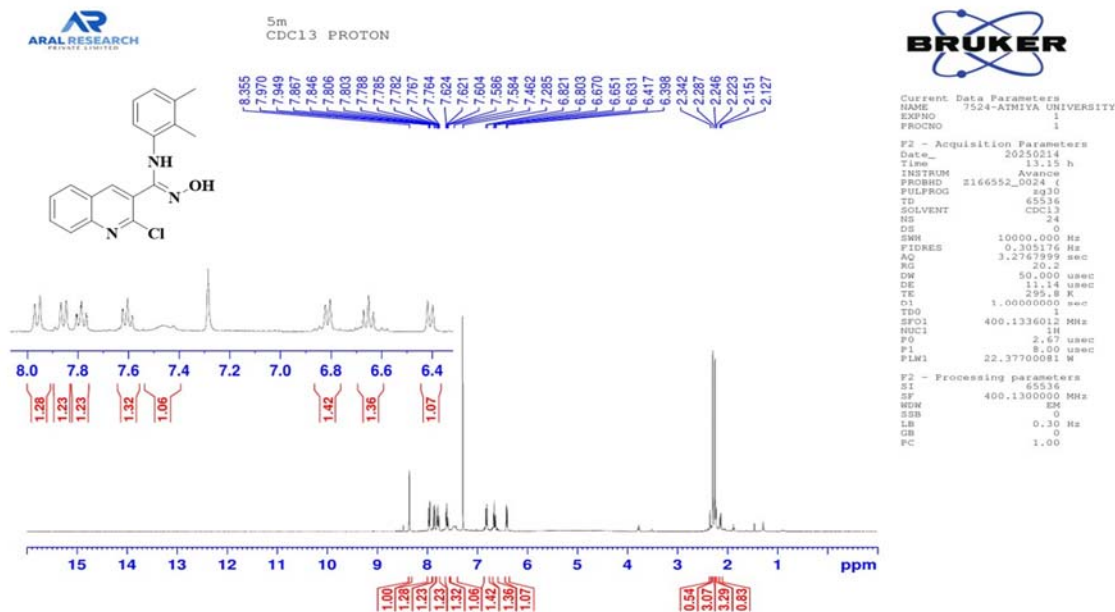
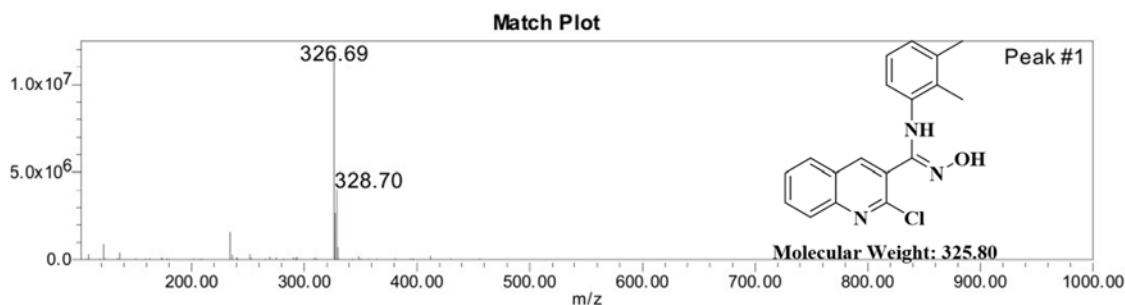

 Figure 27: ¹H NMR of compound 5m


Figure 28: Mass spectrum of compound 5m

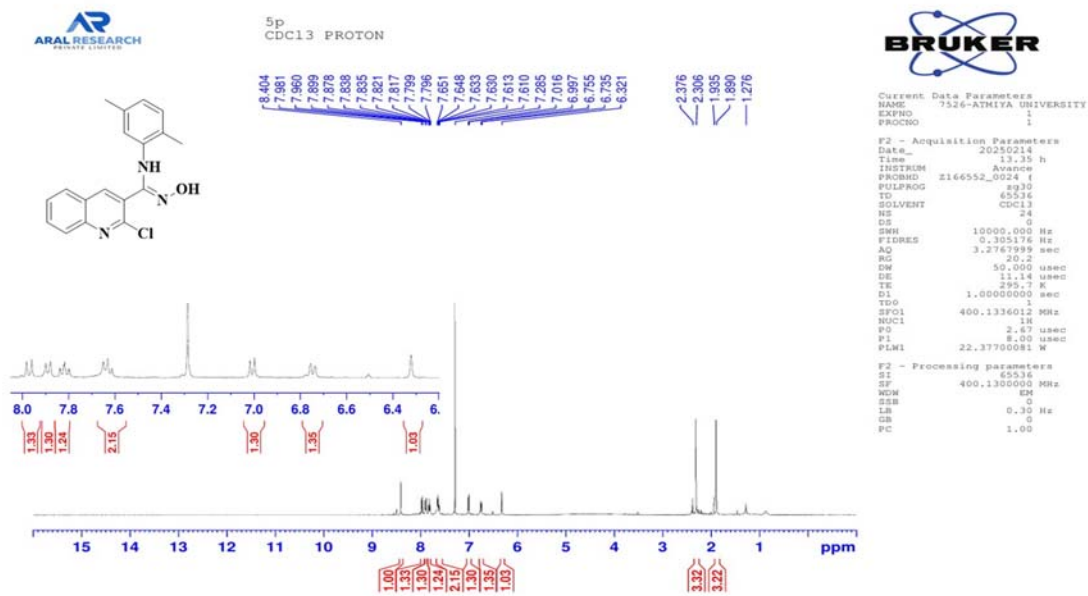
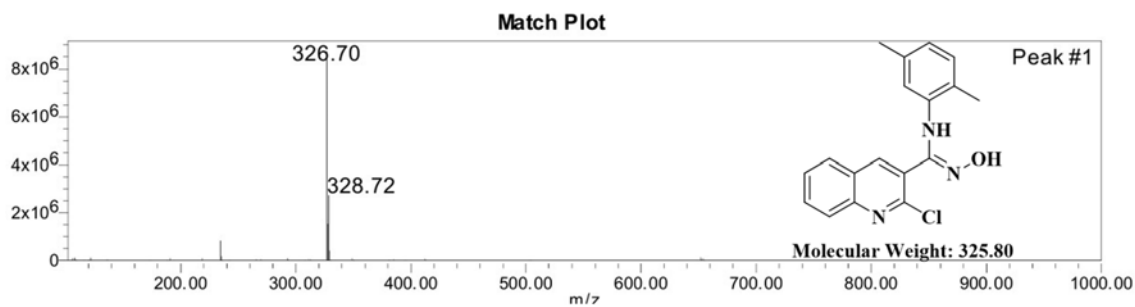
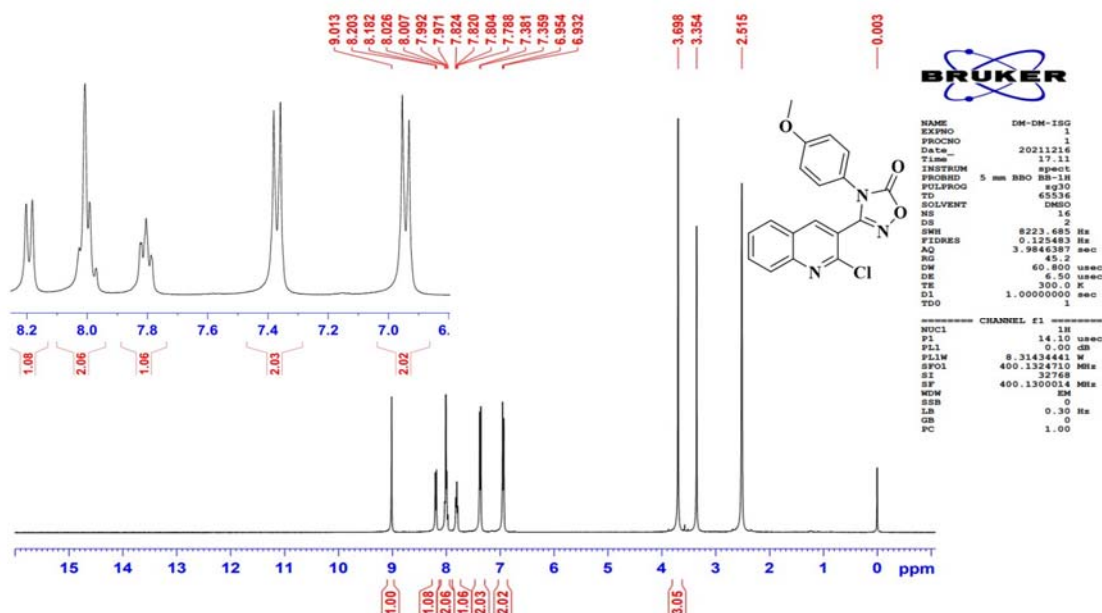
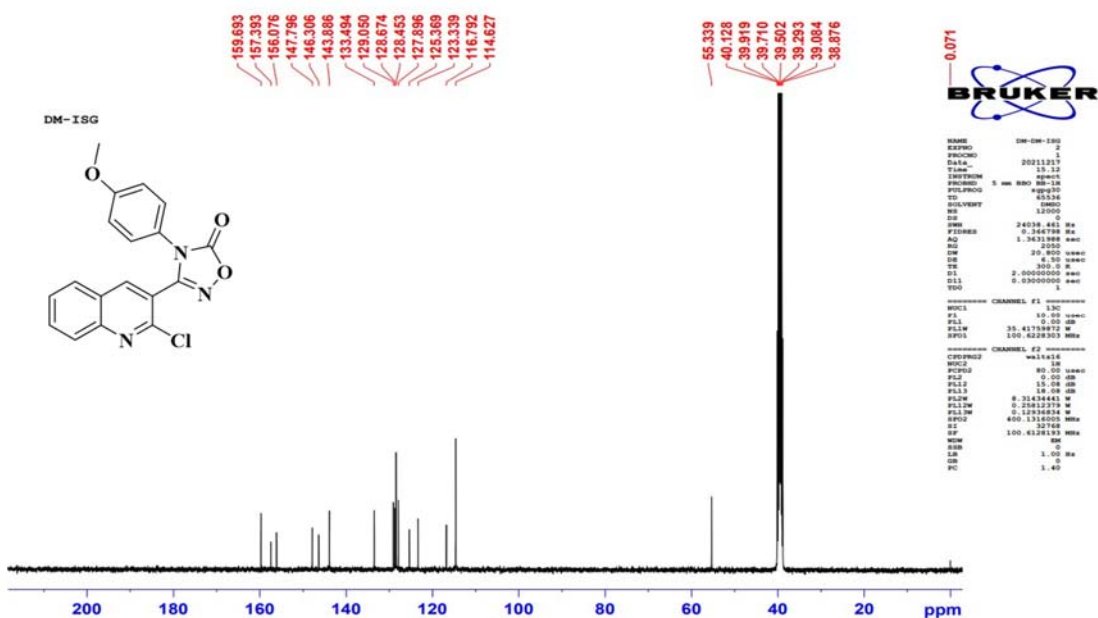

 Figure 29: ¹H NMR of compound 5o


Figure 30: Mass spectrum of compound 5o


 Figure 31: ¹H NMR of compound 6a

 Figure 32: ¹³C NMR of compound 6a

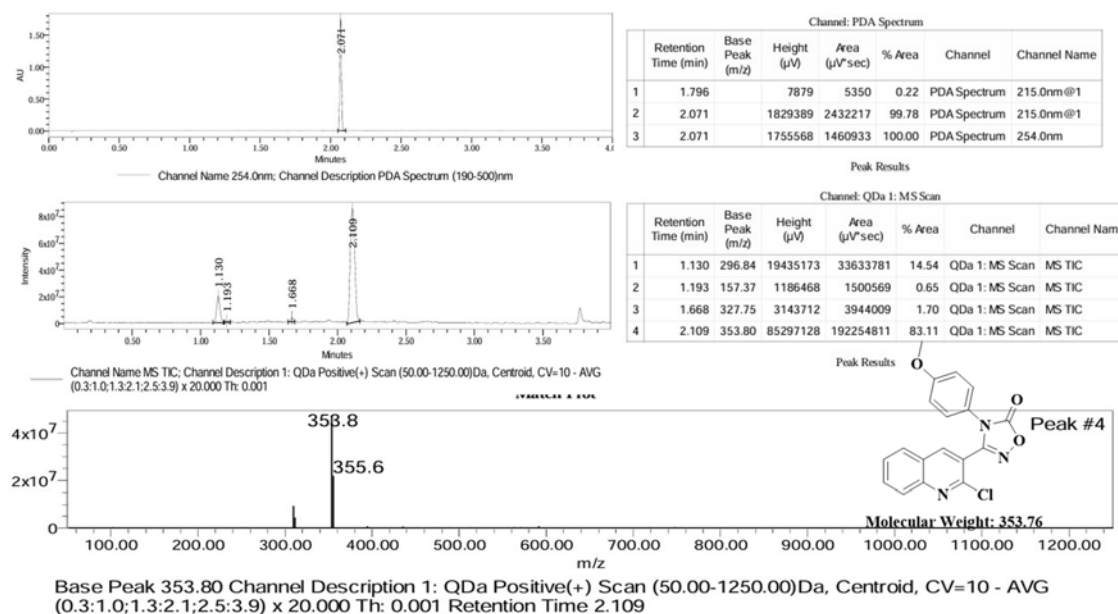


Figure 33: LCMS of compound 6a

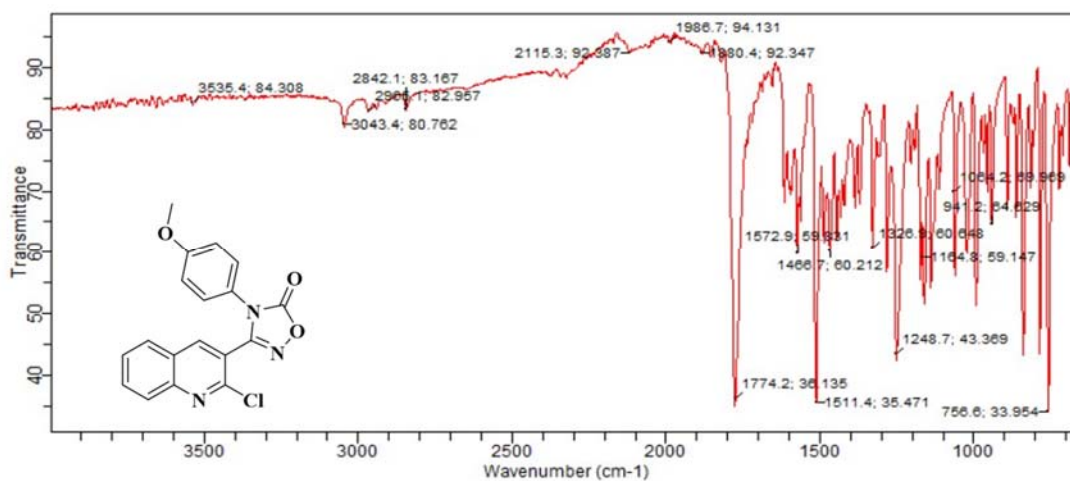
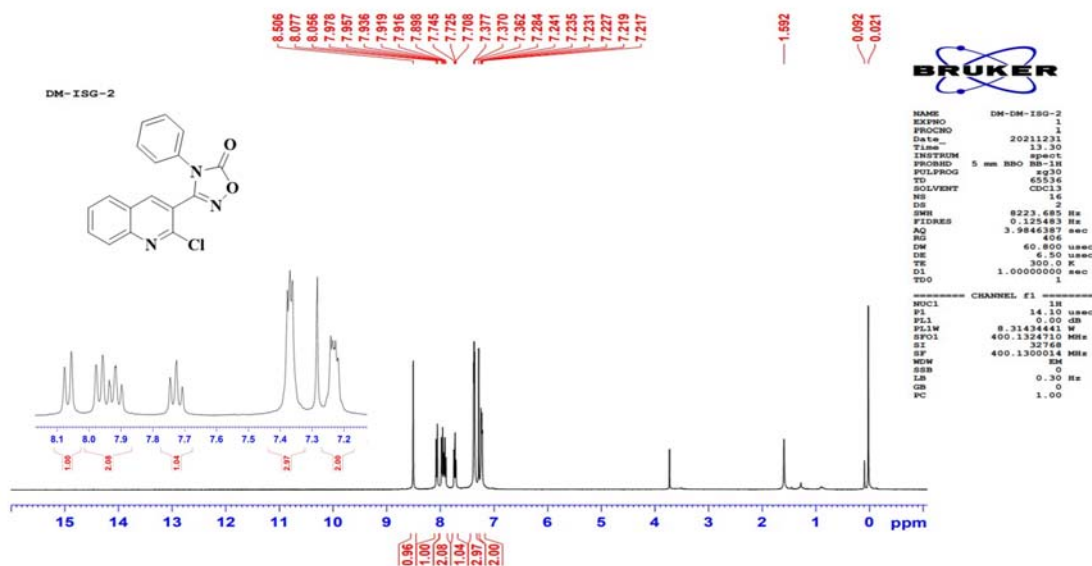
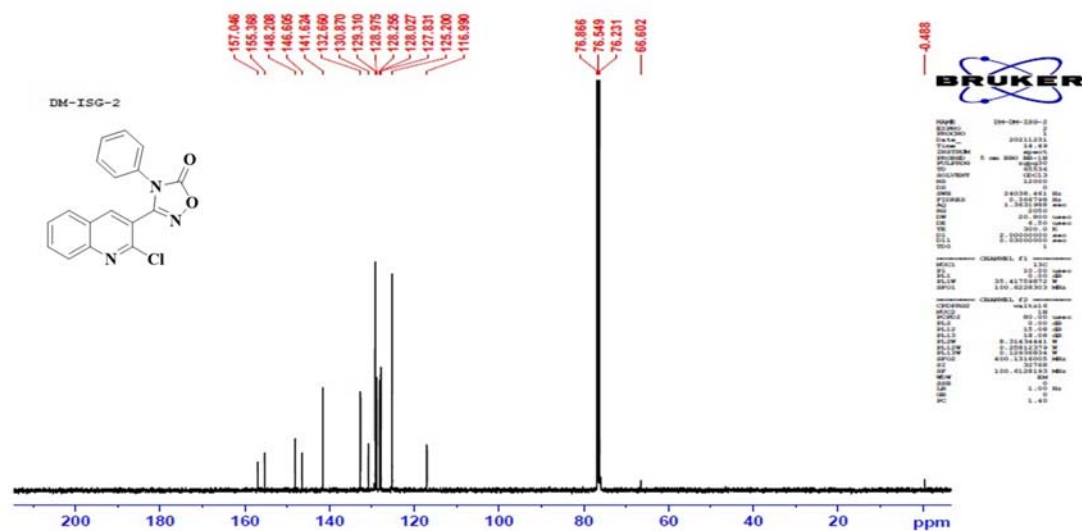


Figure 34: IR spectra of compound 6a


 Figure 35: ¹H NMR of compound 6b

 Figure 36: ¹³C NMR of compound 6b

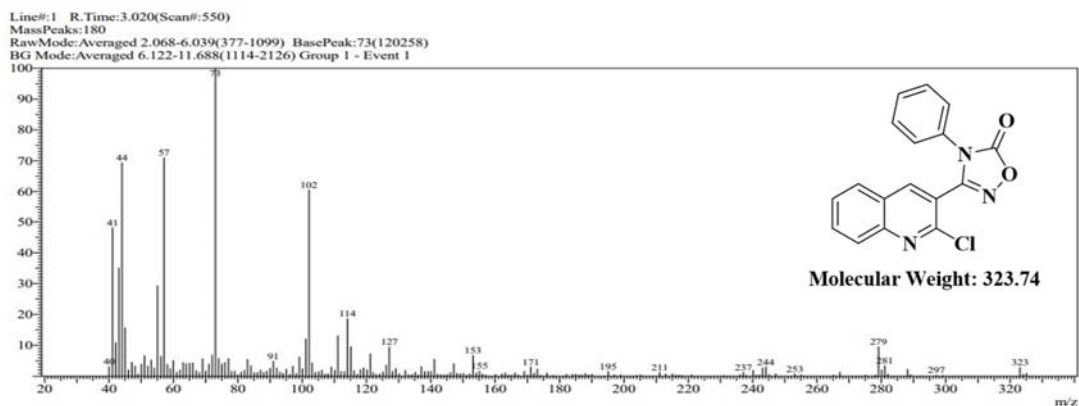


Figure 37: Mass spectrum of compound 6b

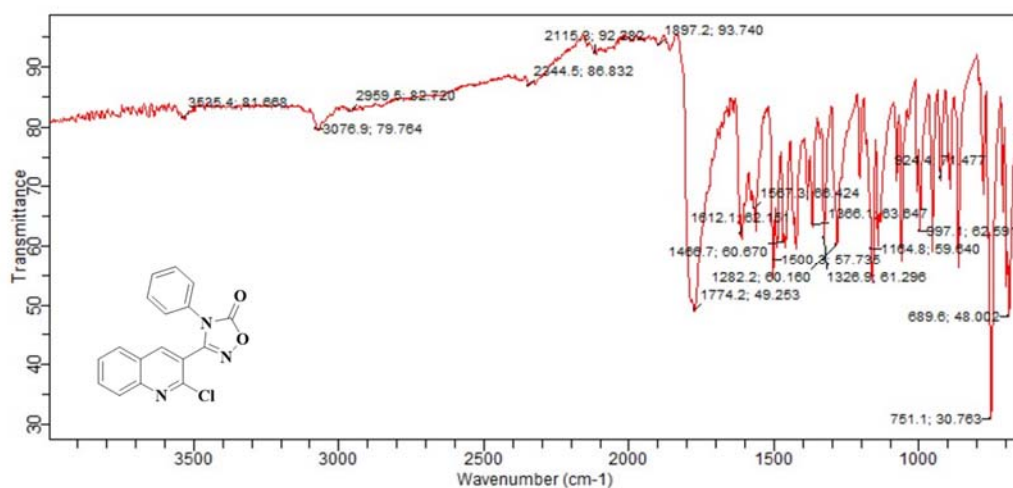
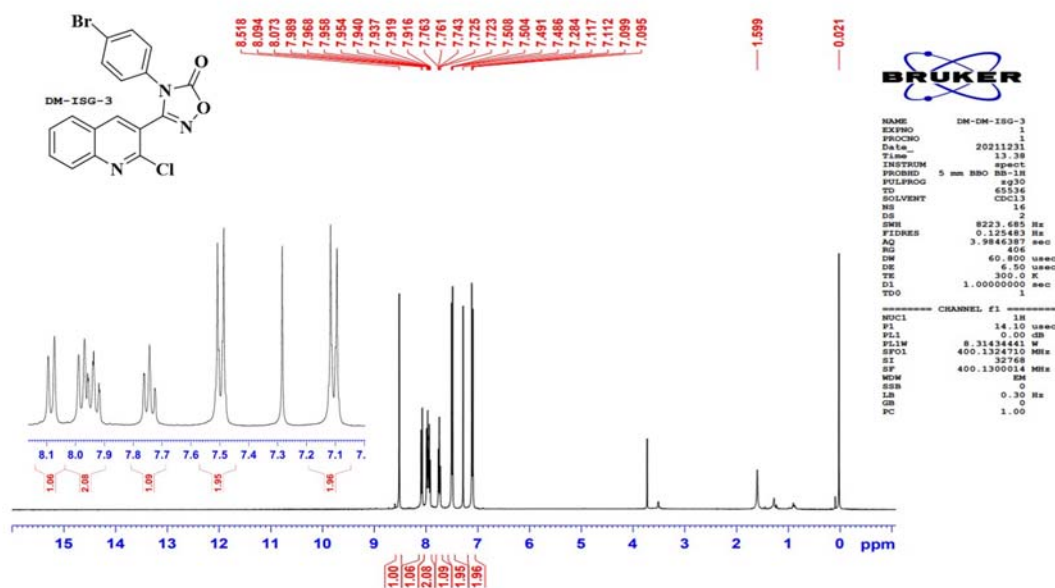
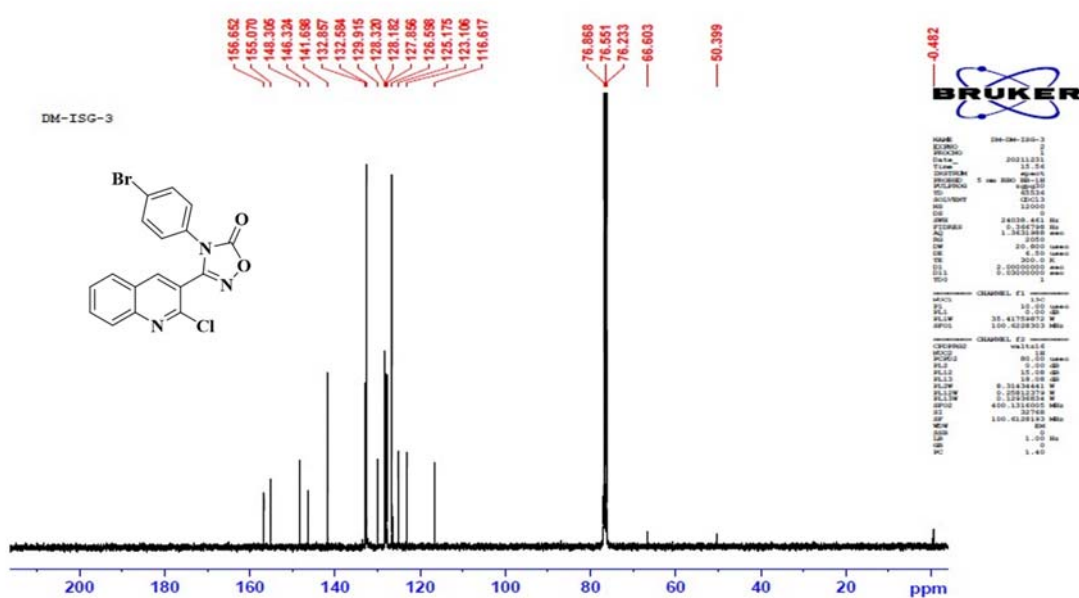


Figure 38: IR spectra of compound 6b


 Figure 39: ¹H NMR of compound 6c

 Figure 40: ¹³C NMR of compound 6c

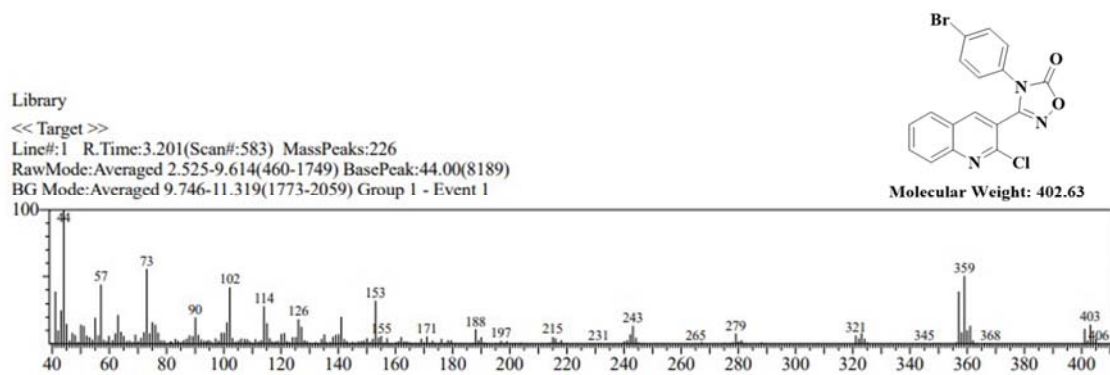


Figure 41: Mass spectrum of compound 6c

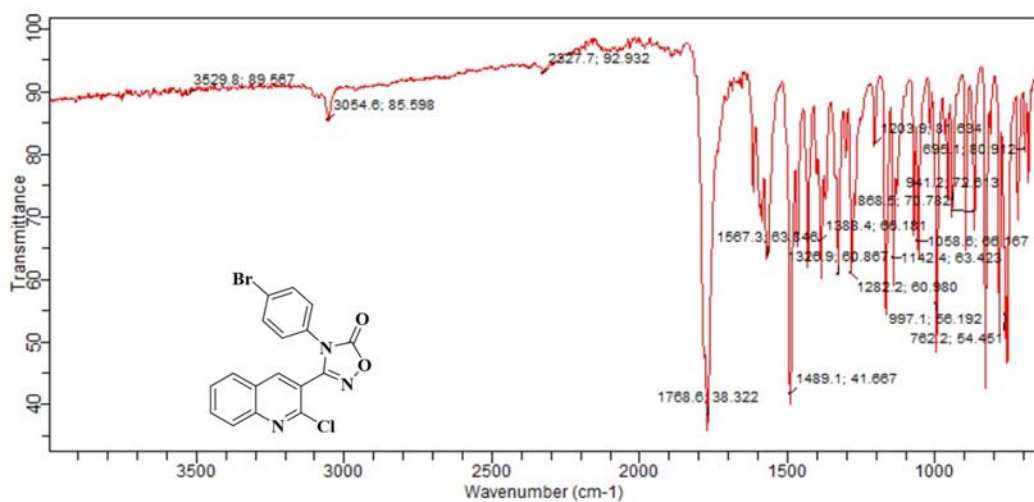


Figure 42: IR spectra of compound 6c

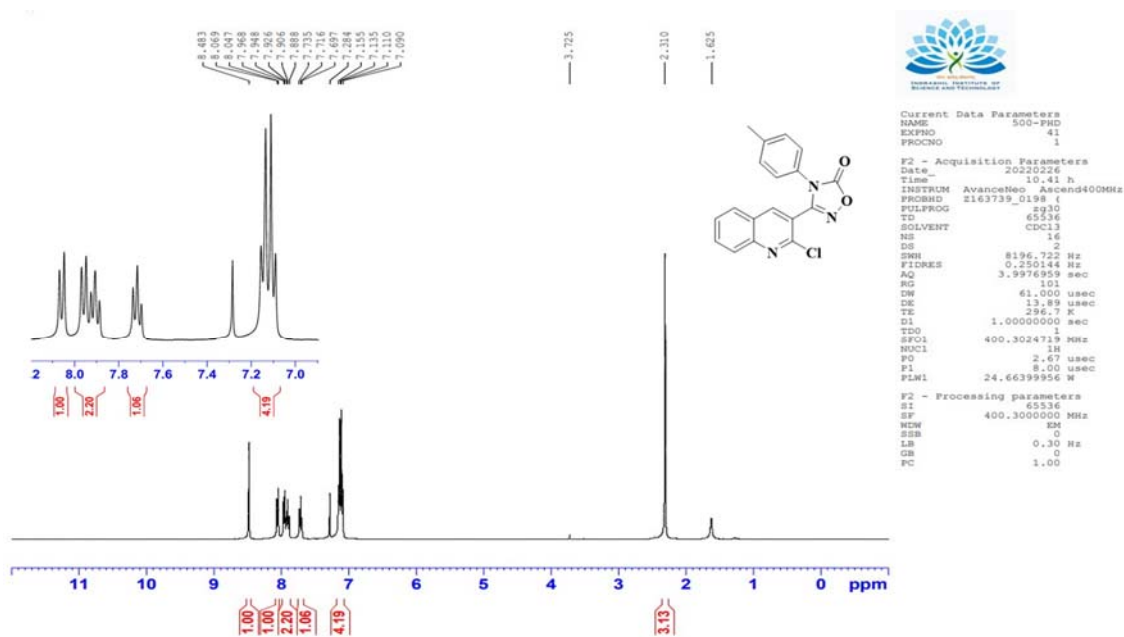


Figure 43: ¹H NMR of compound 6d

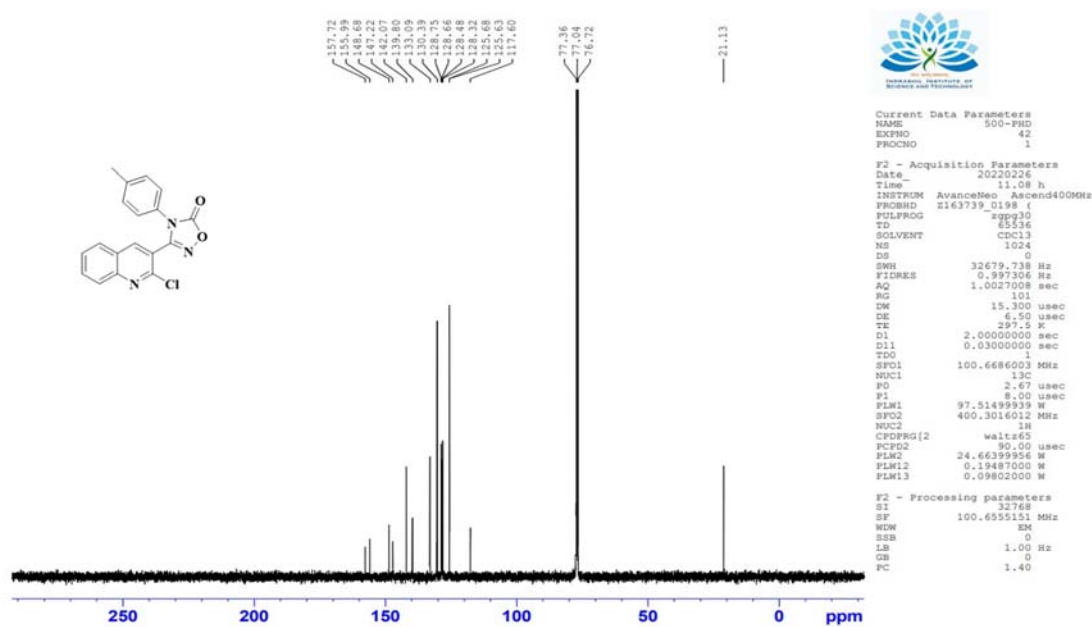


Figure 44: ¹³C NMR of compound 6d

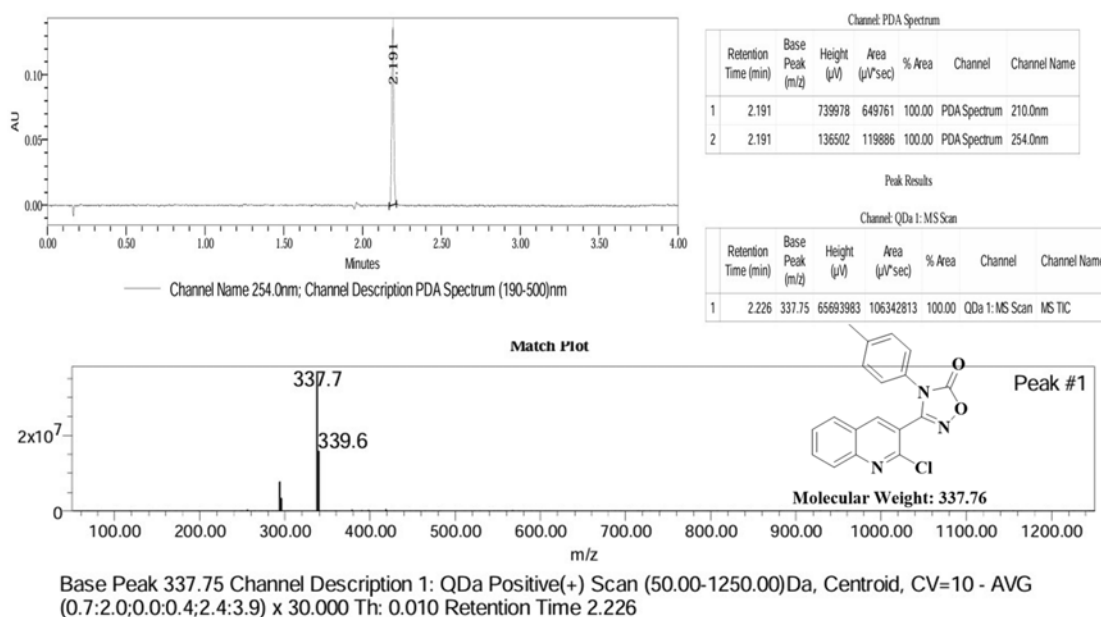


Figure 45: LCMS of compound 6d

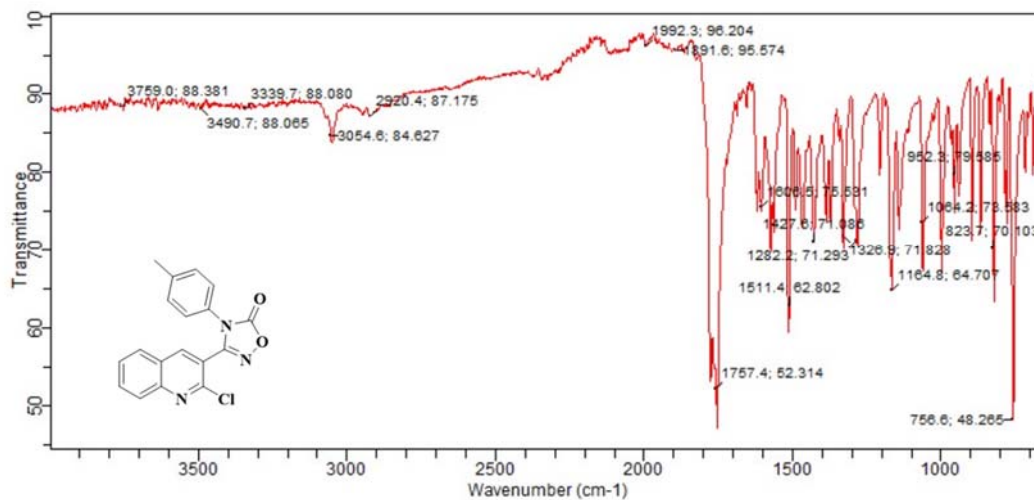
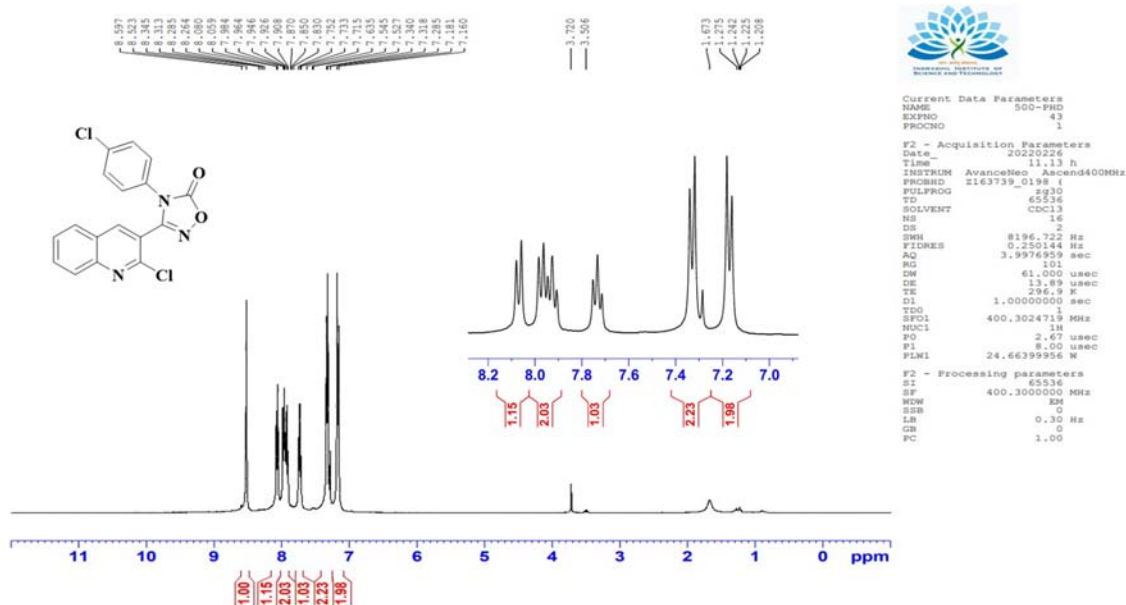
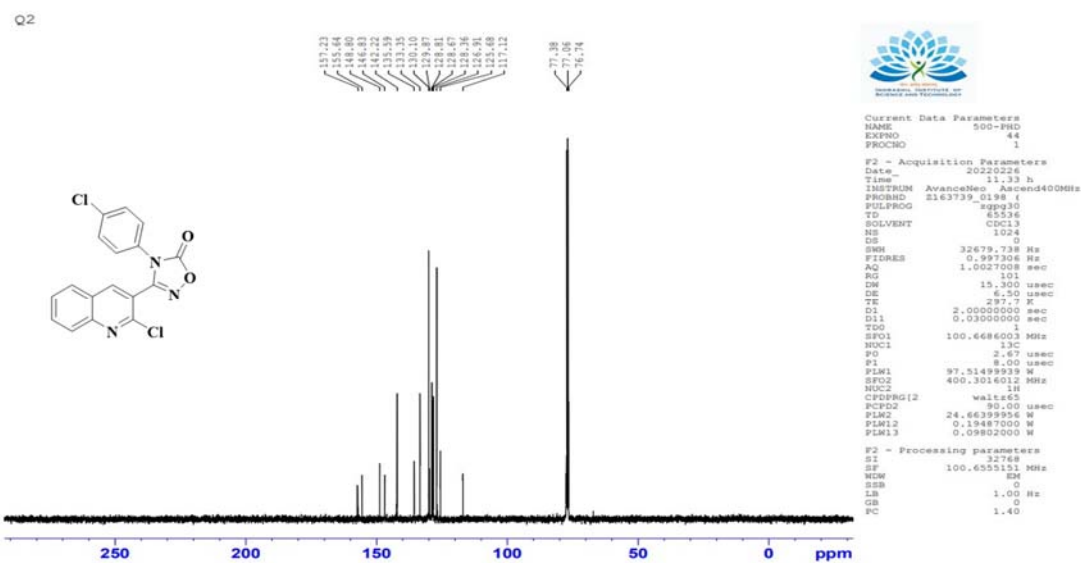


Figure 46: IR spectra of compound 6d


 Figure 47: ¹H NMR of compound 6e

 Figure 48: ¹³C NMR of compound 6e

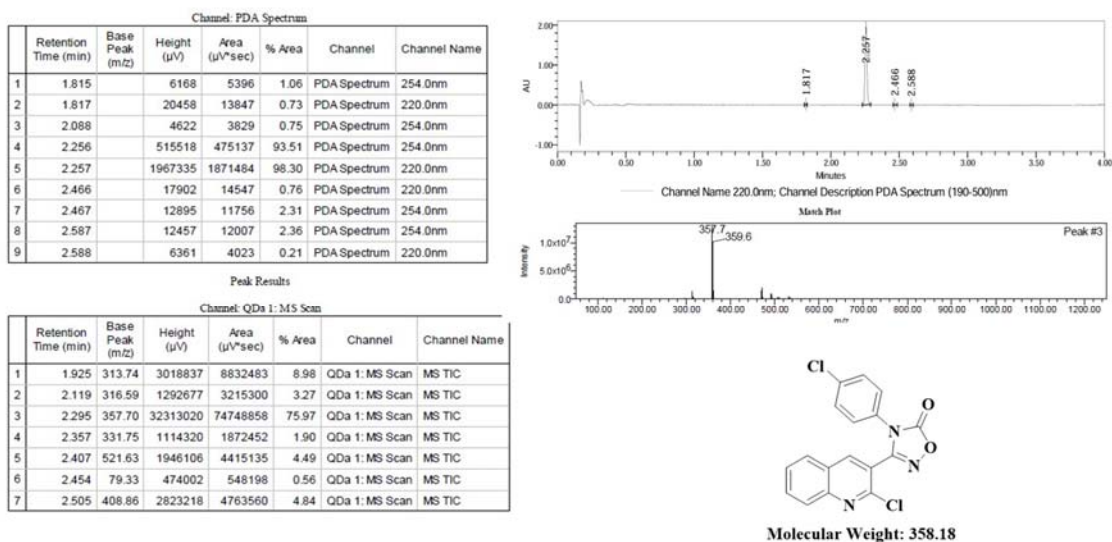


Figure 49: LCMS of compound 6e

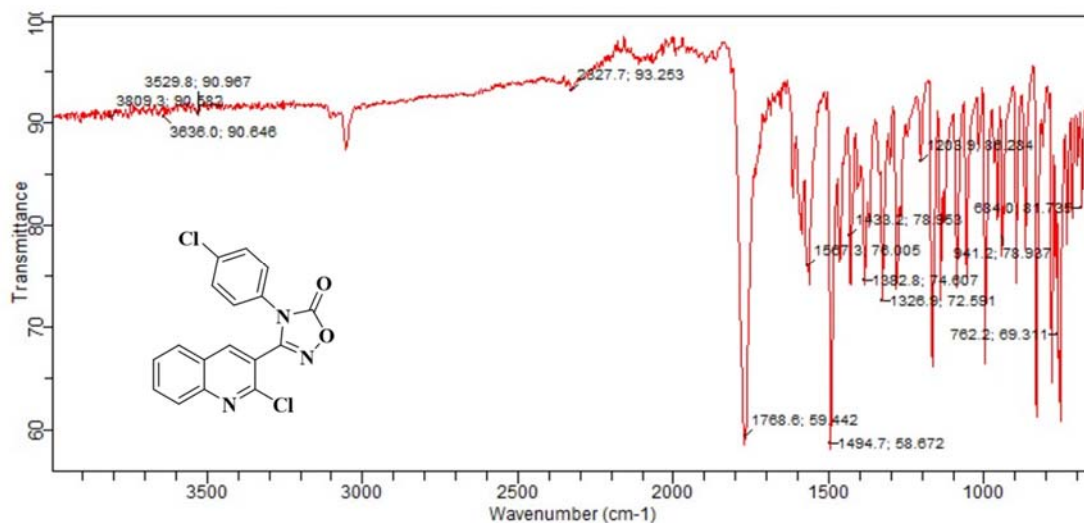


Figure 50: IR spectra of compound 6e

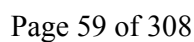
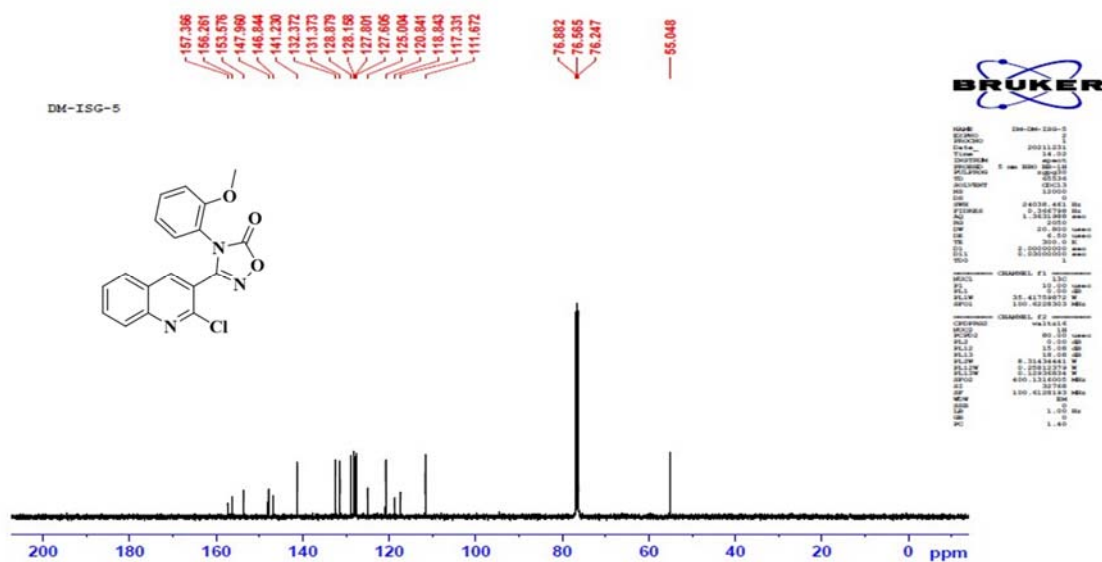


Figure 52: ^{13}C NMR of compound **6f**



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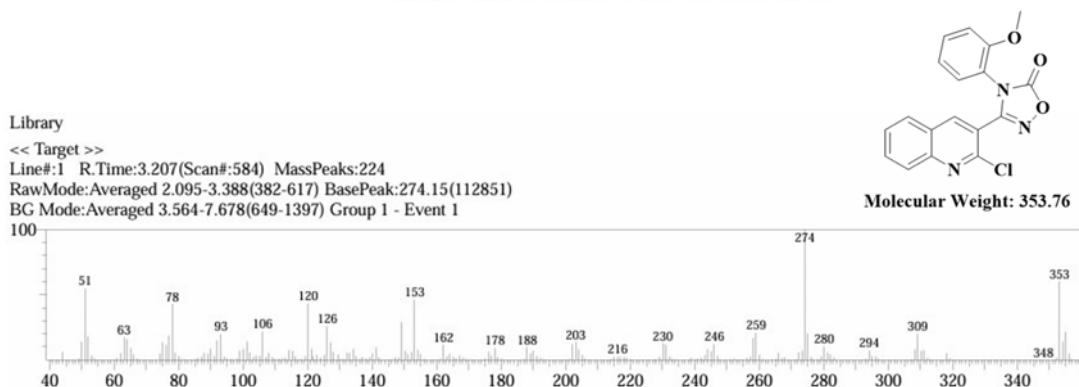


Figure 53: Mass spectrum of compound 6f

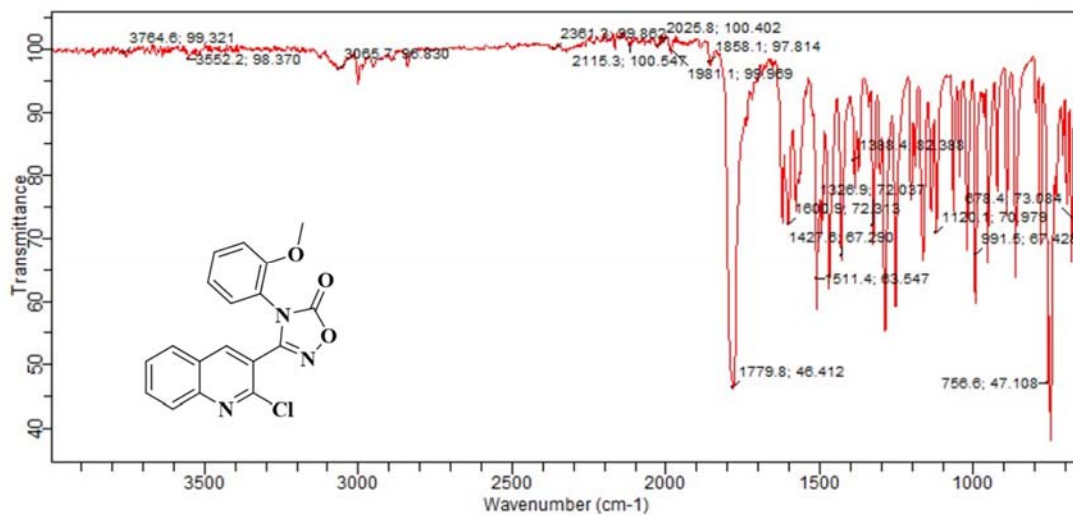
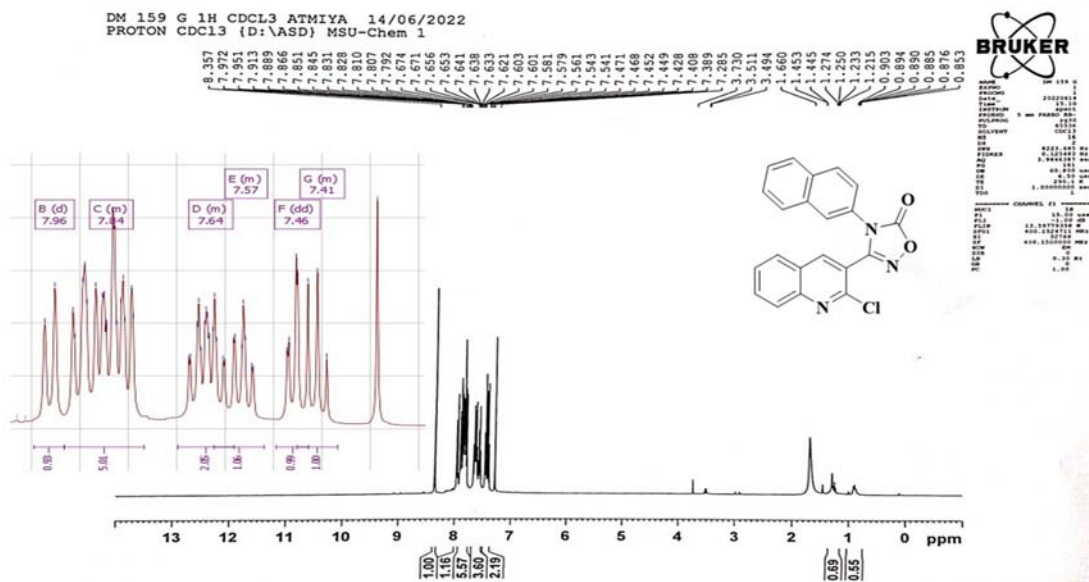
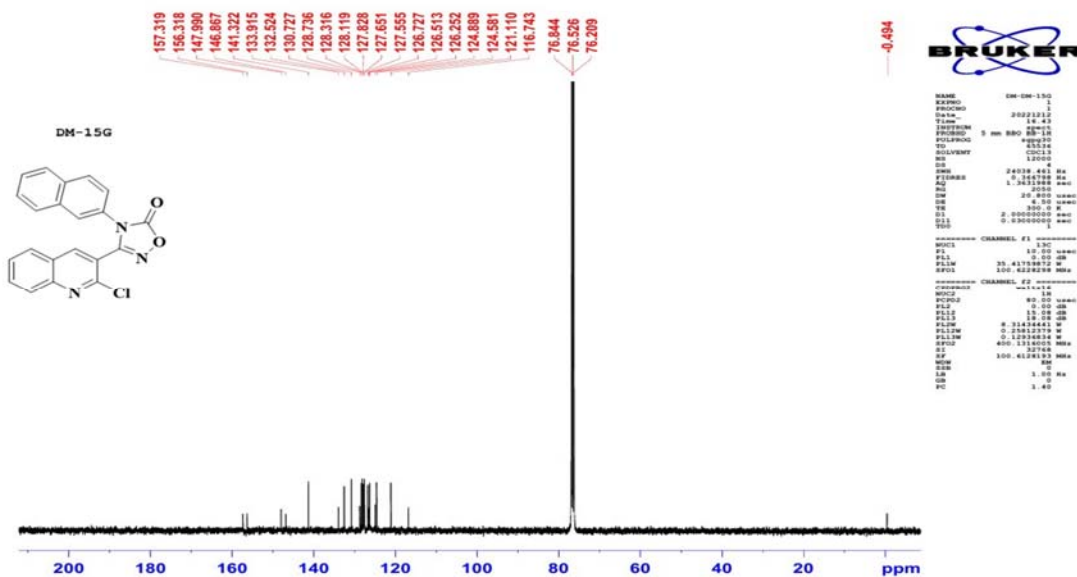


Figure 54: IR spectra of compound 6f


 Figure 55: ^1H NMR of compound 6g

 Figure 56: ^{13}C NMR of compound 6g

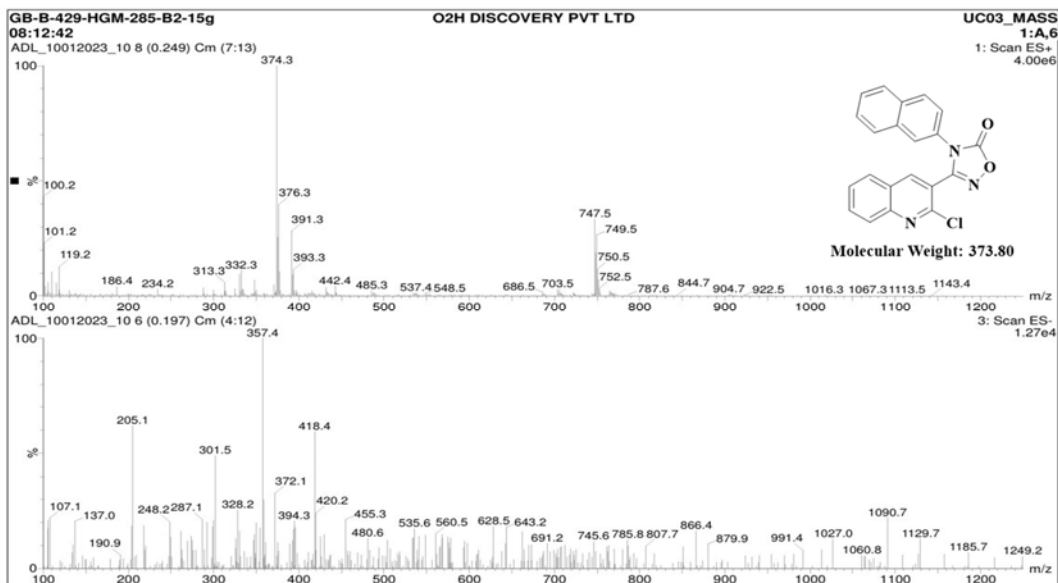


Figure 57: Mass spectrum of compound 6g

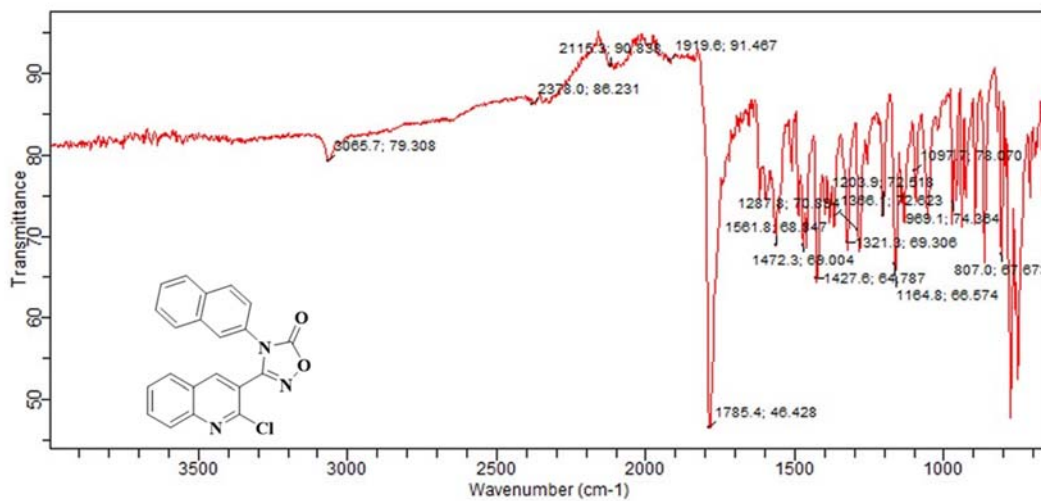


Figure 58: IR spectra of compound 6g

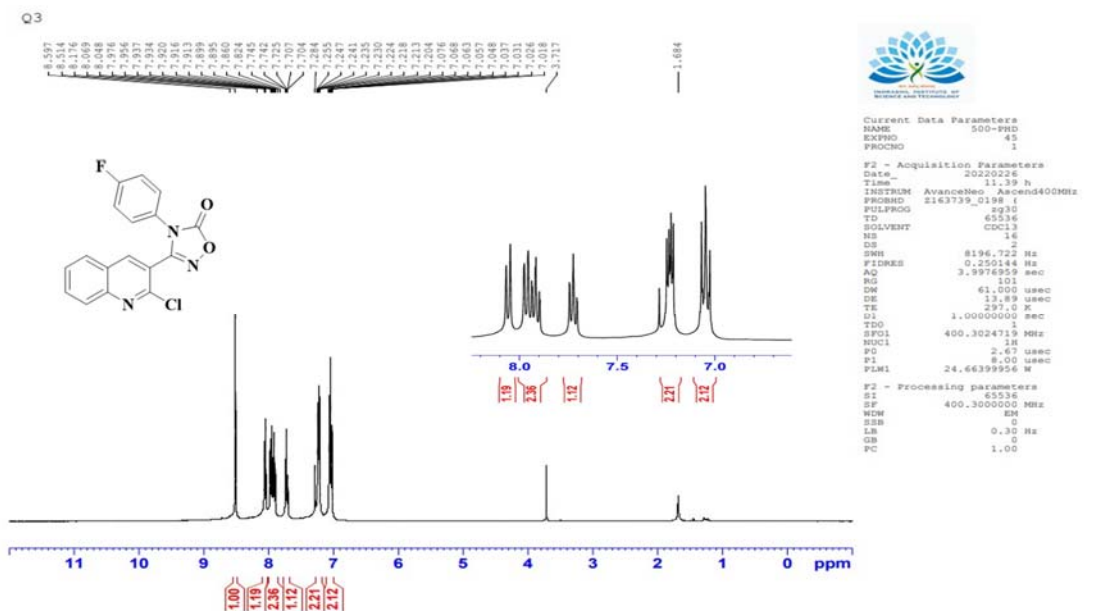


Figure 59: ^1H NMR of compound 6h

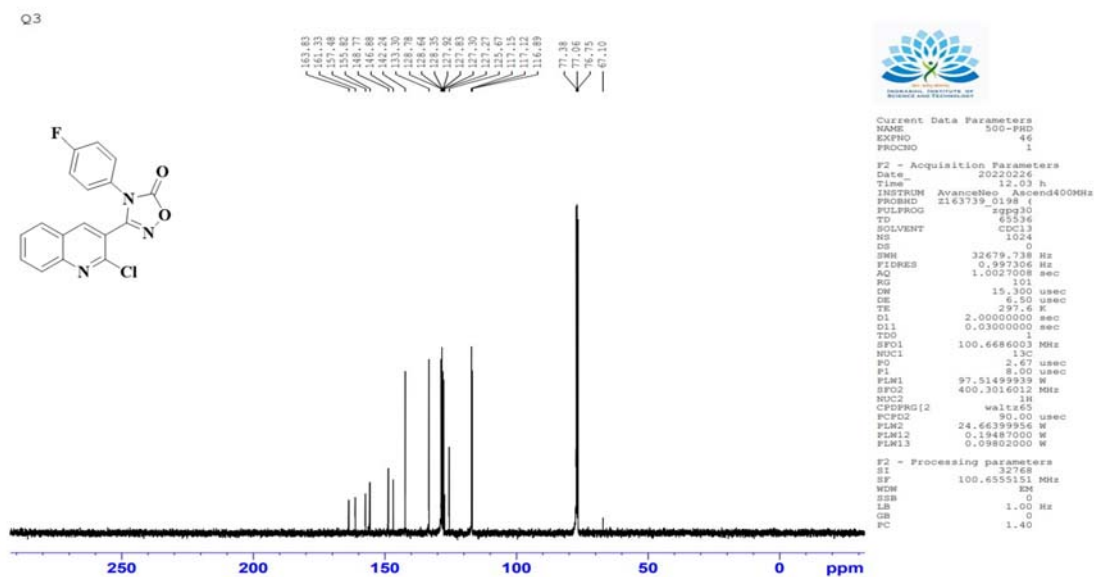


Figure 60: ^{13}C NMR of compound 6h

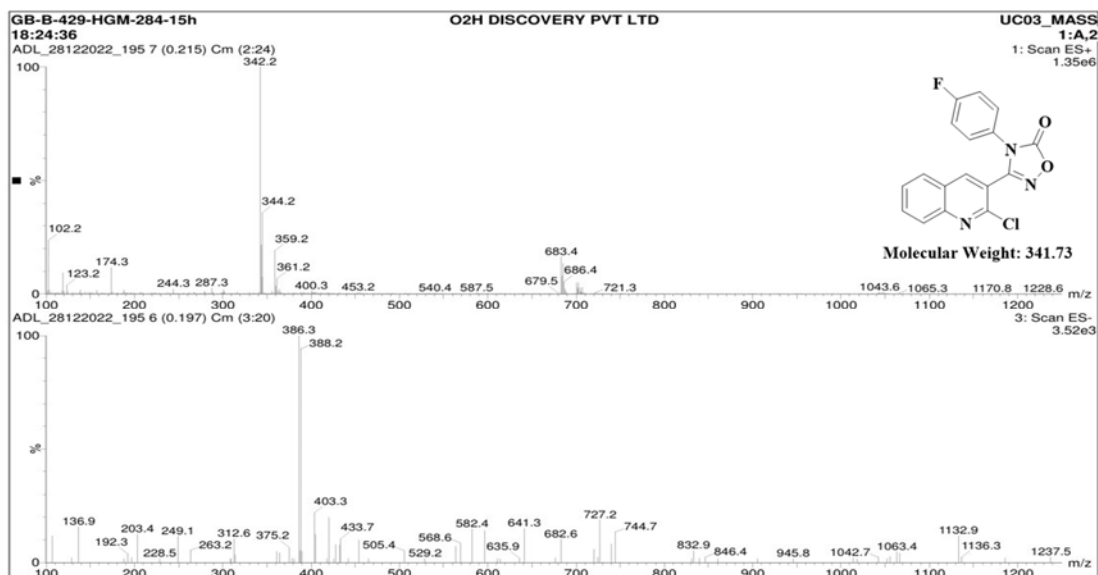


Figure 61: Mass spectrum of compound 6h

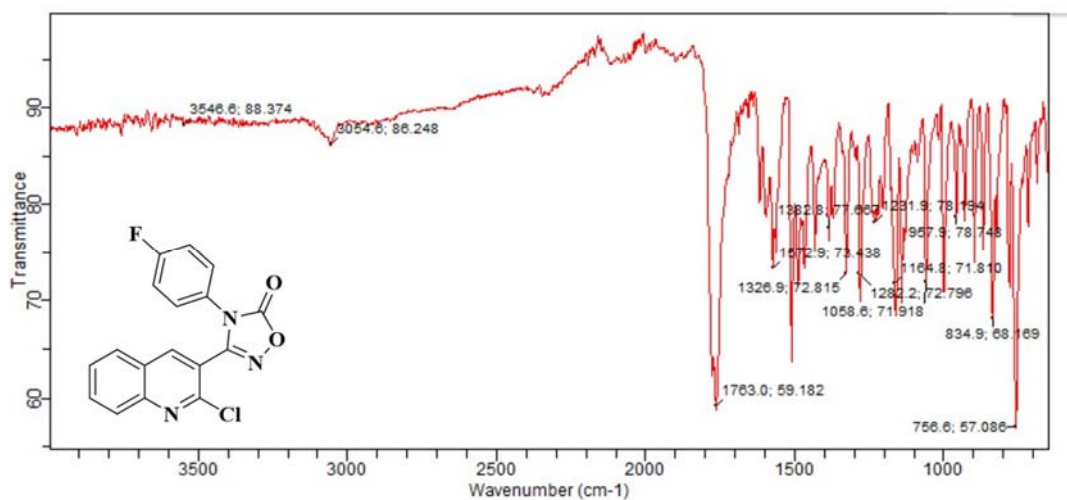
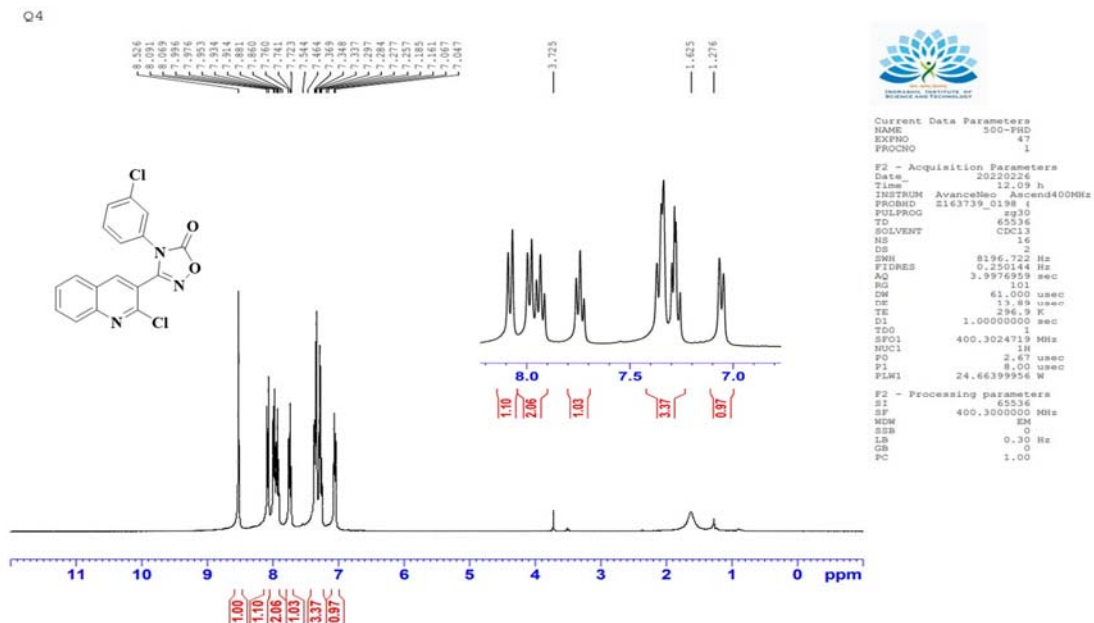
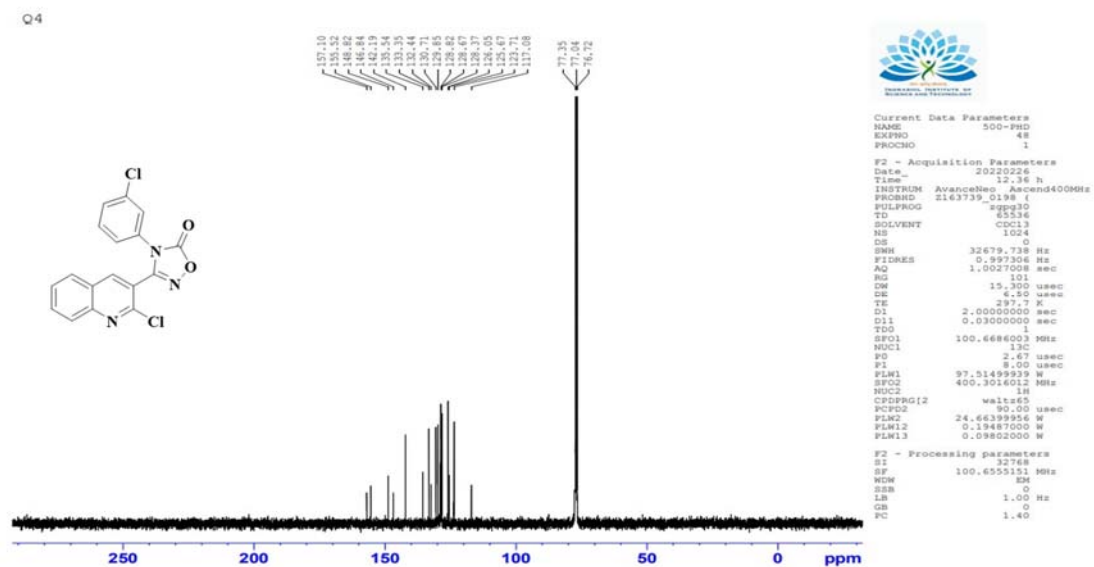


Figure 62: IR spectra of compound 6h


 Figure 63: ^1H NMR of compound 6i

 Figure 64: ^{13}C NMR of compound 6i

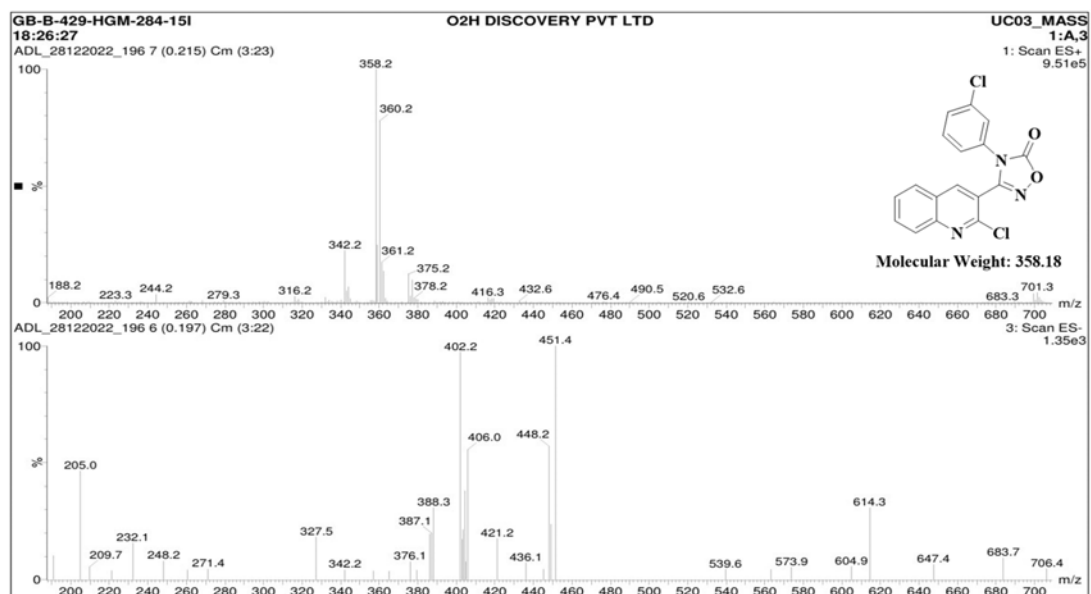


Figure 65: Mass spectrum of compound 6i

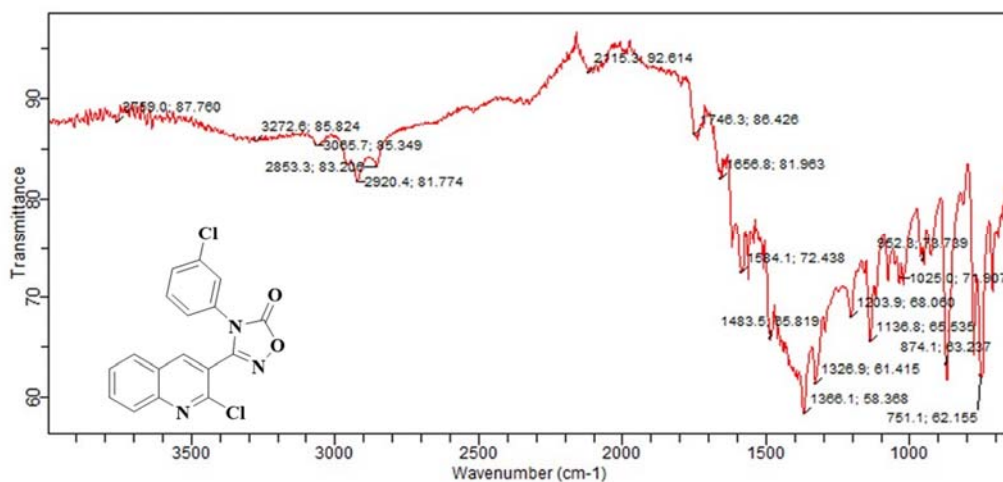


Figure 66: IR spectra of compound 6i

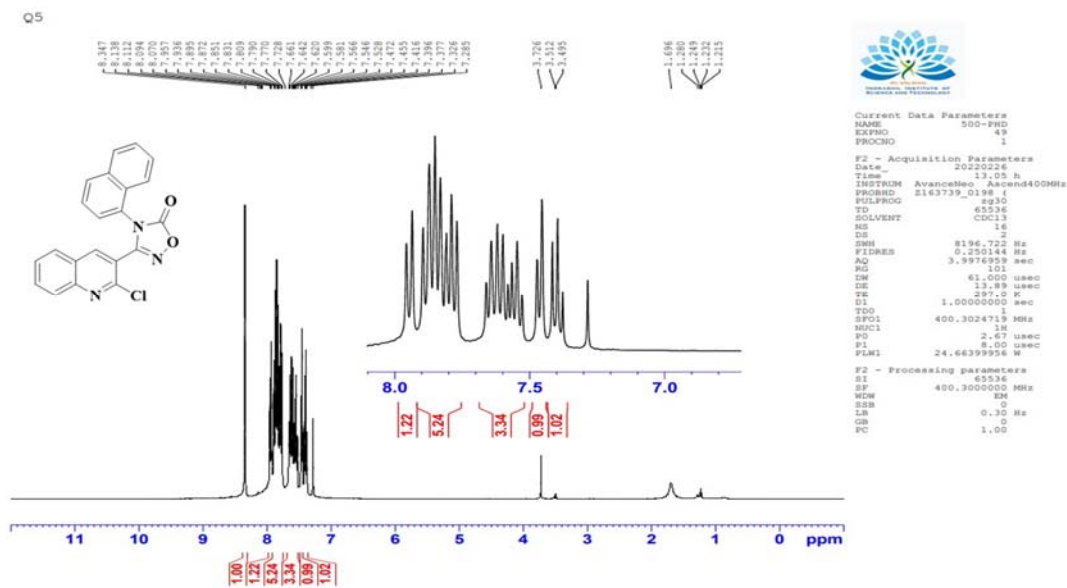


Figure 67: ^1H NMR of compound 6j

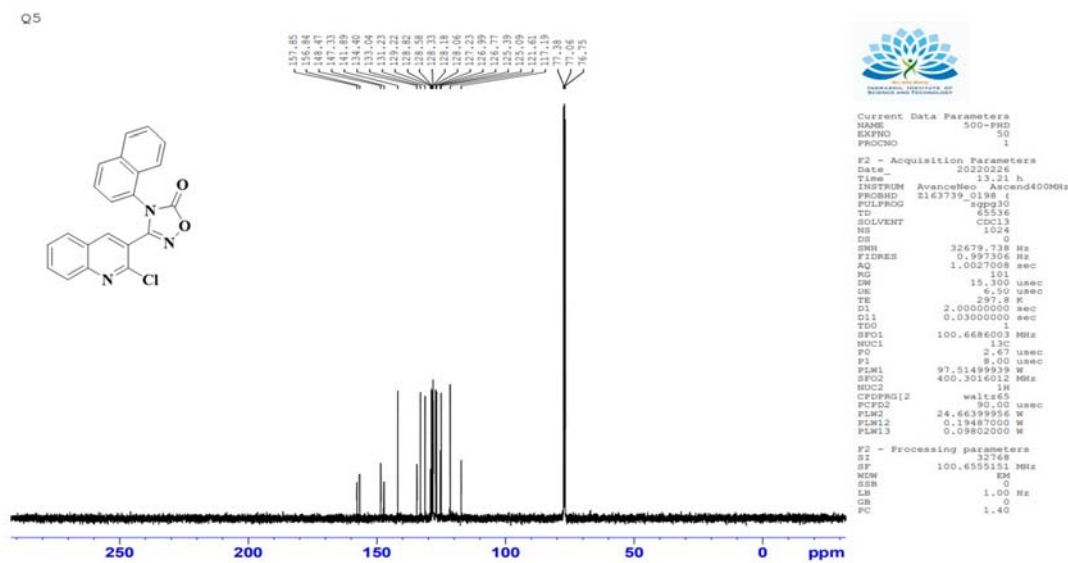


Figure 68: ^{13}C NMR of compound 6j

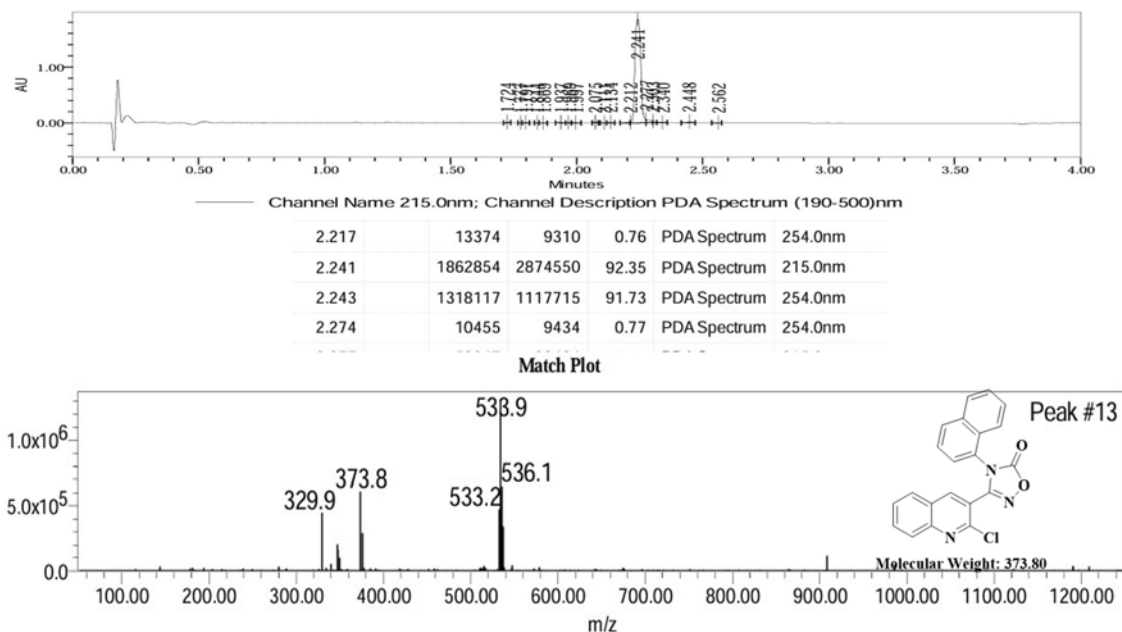


Figure 69: LCMS of compound 6j

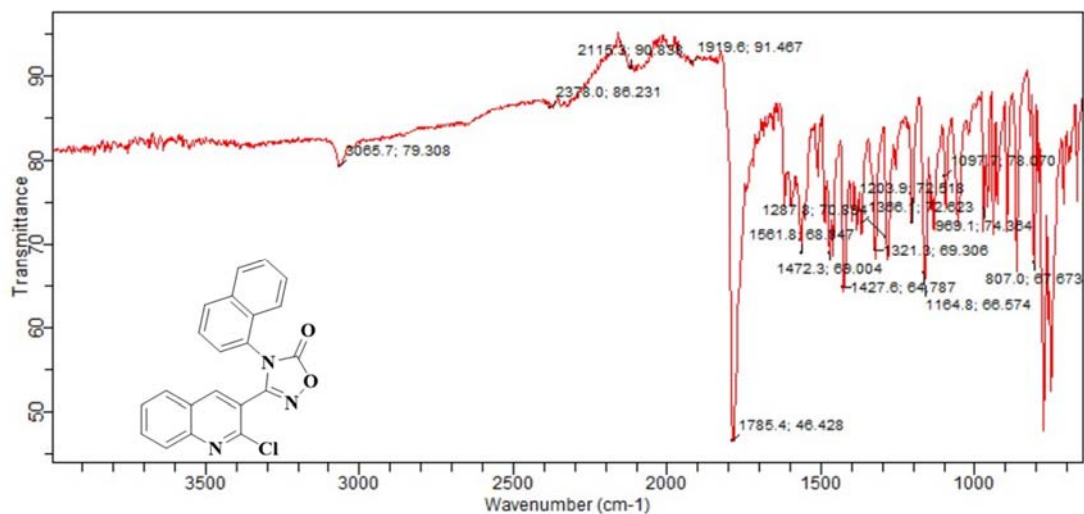
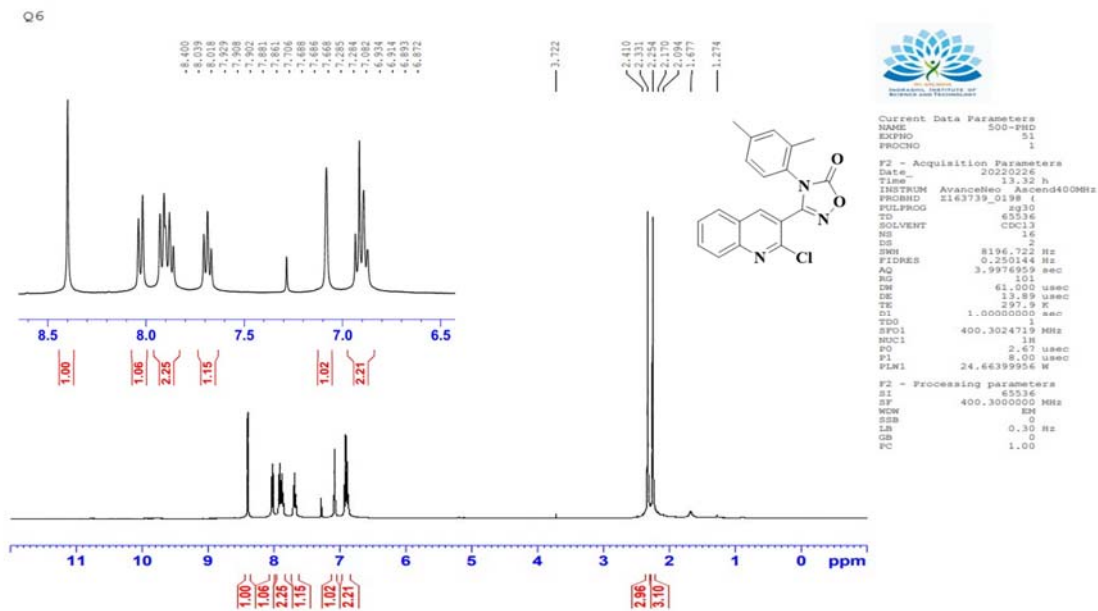
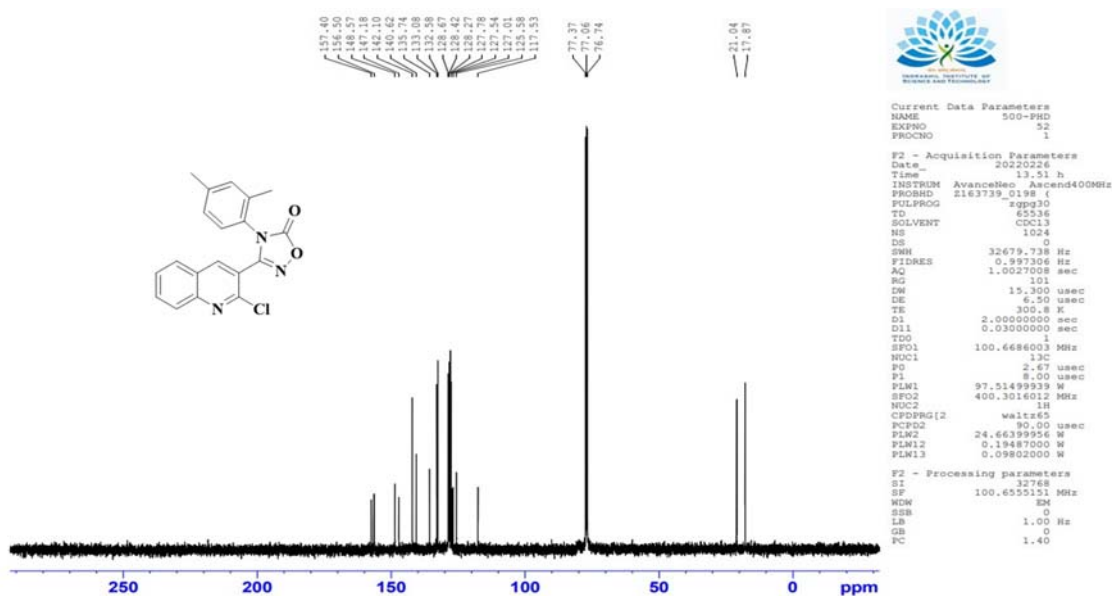


Figure 70: IR spectra of compound 6j


 Figure 71: ^1H NMR of compound 6k

 Figure 72: ^{13}C NMR of compound 6k

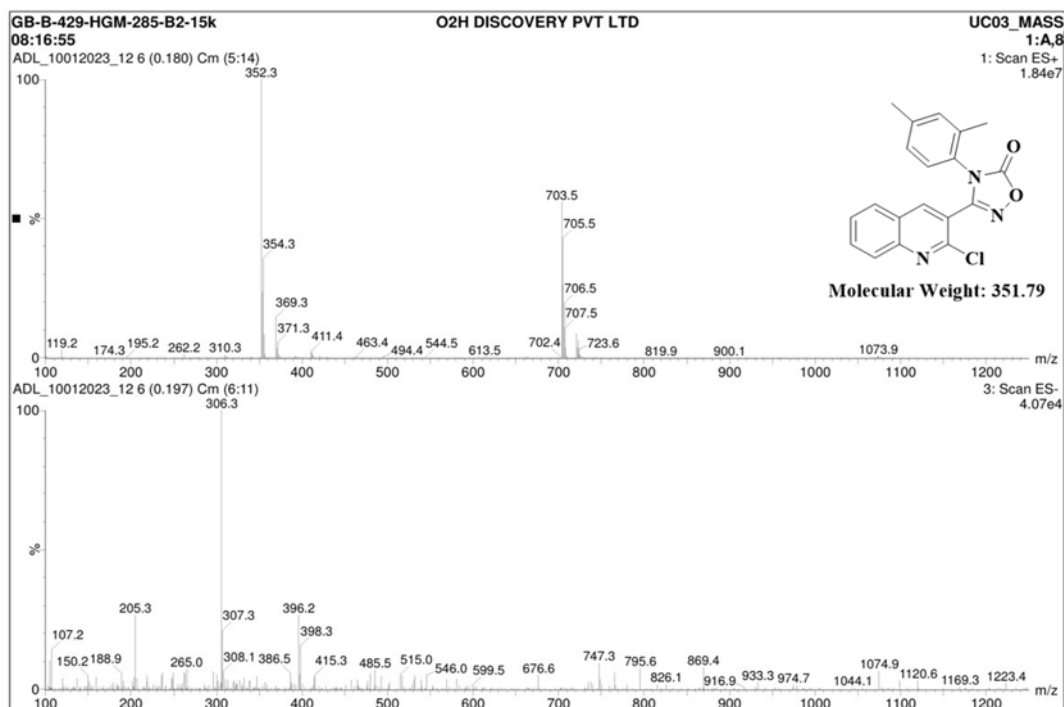


Figure 73: Mass spectrum of compound 6k

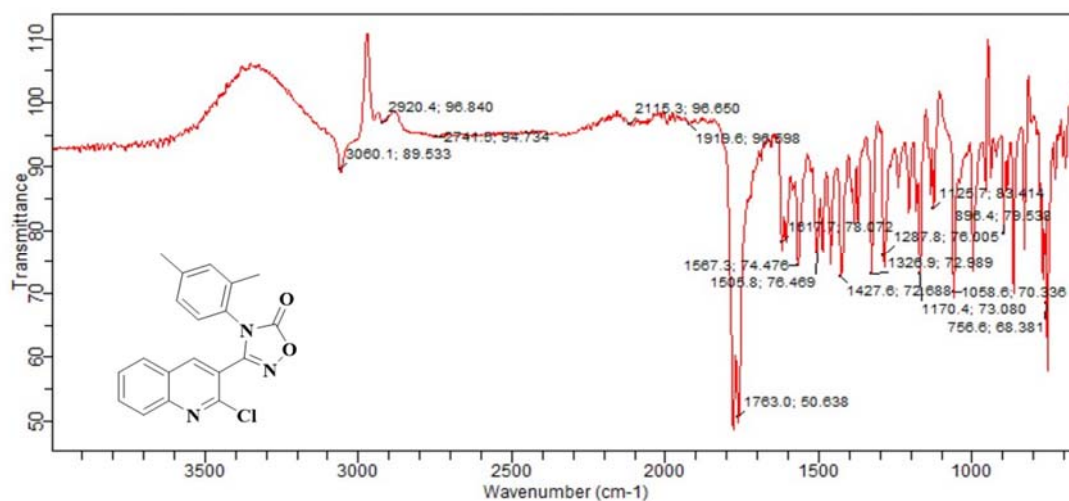
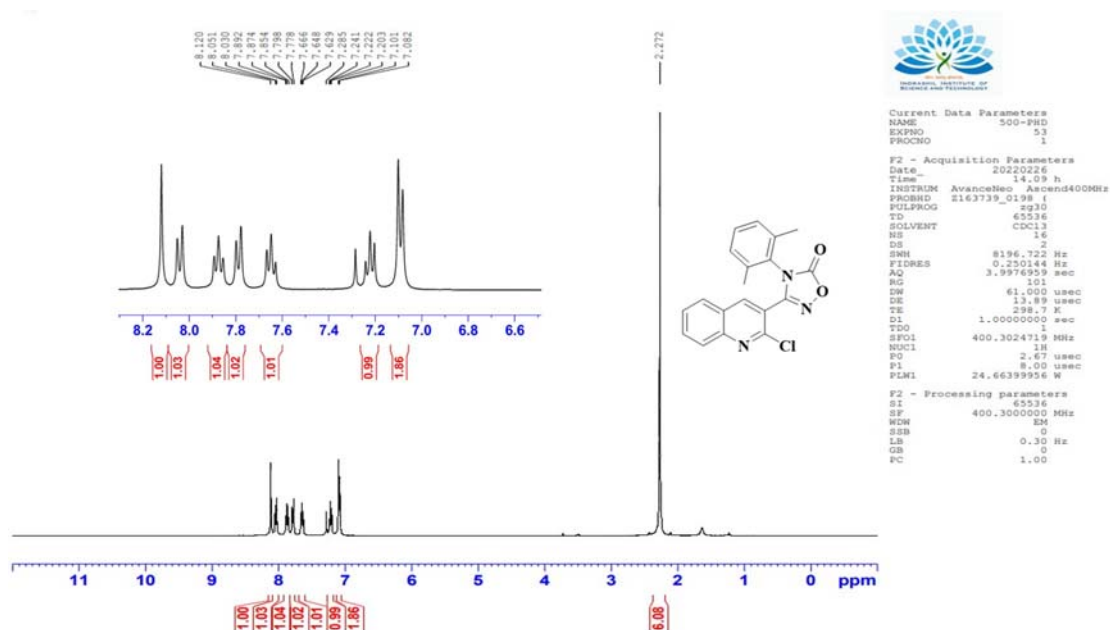
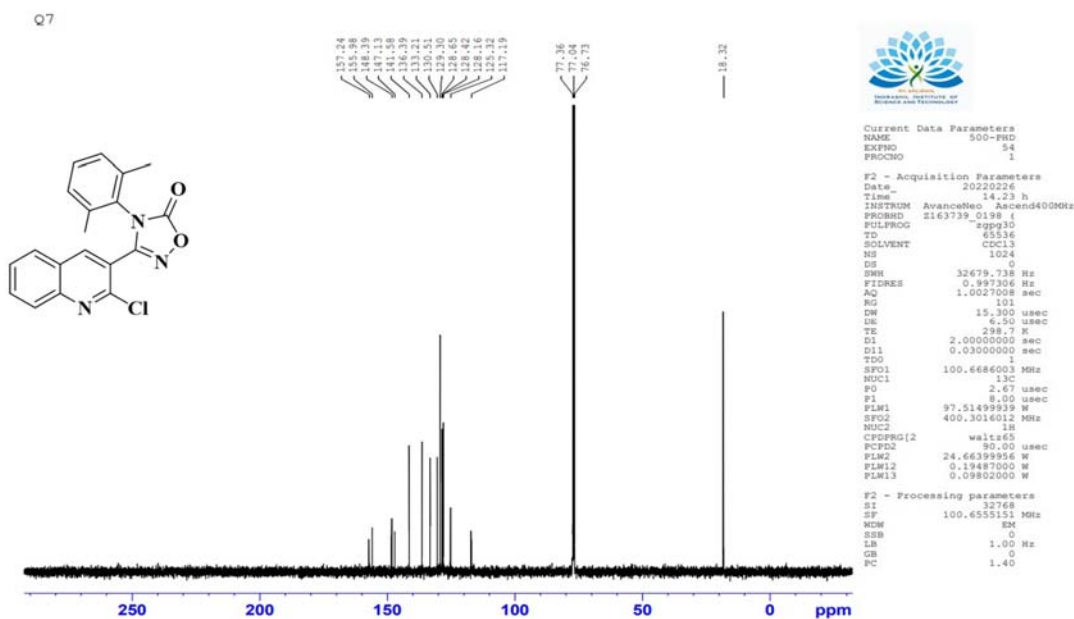


Figure 74: IR spectra of compound 6k


 Figure 75: ¹H NMR of compound 6l

 Figure 76: ¹³C NMR of compound 6l

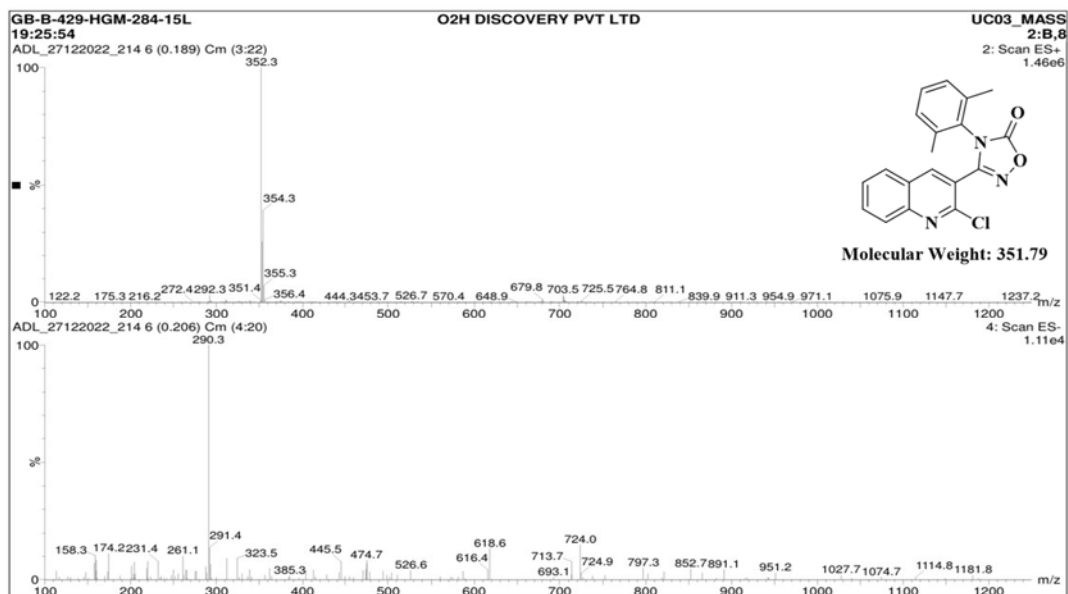


Figure 77: Mass spectrum of compound 6l

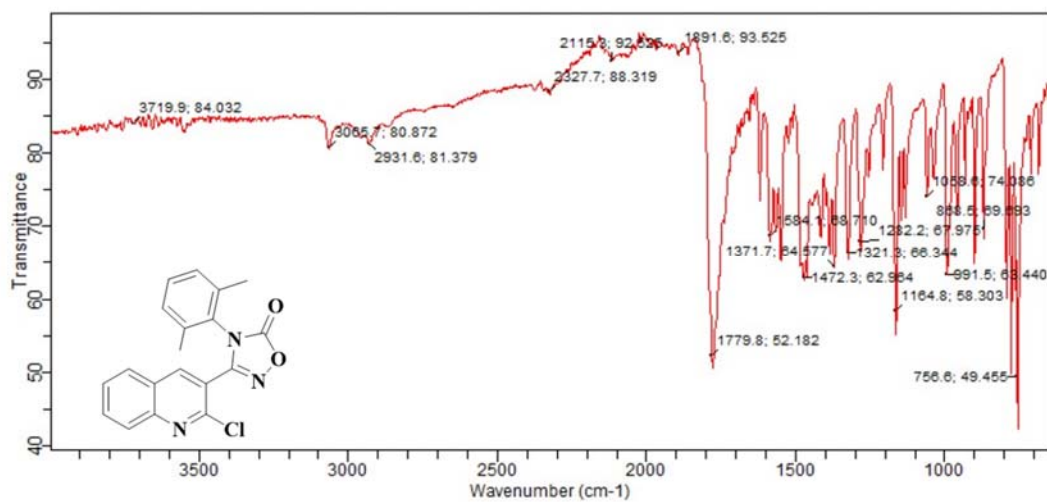
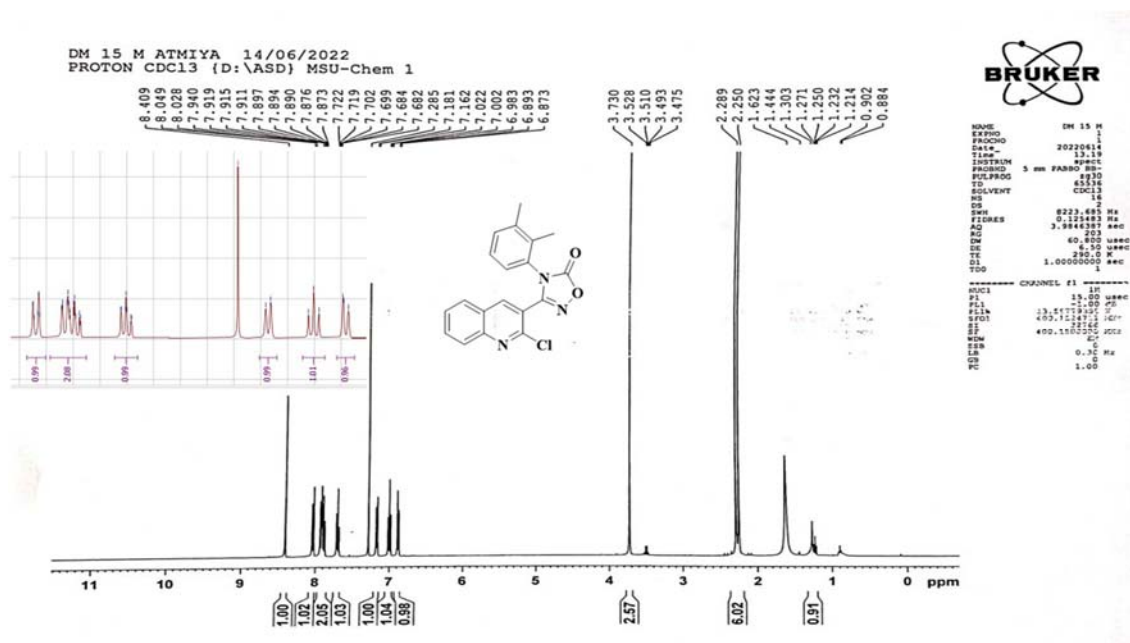
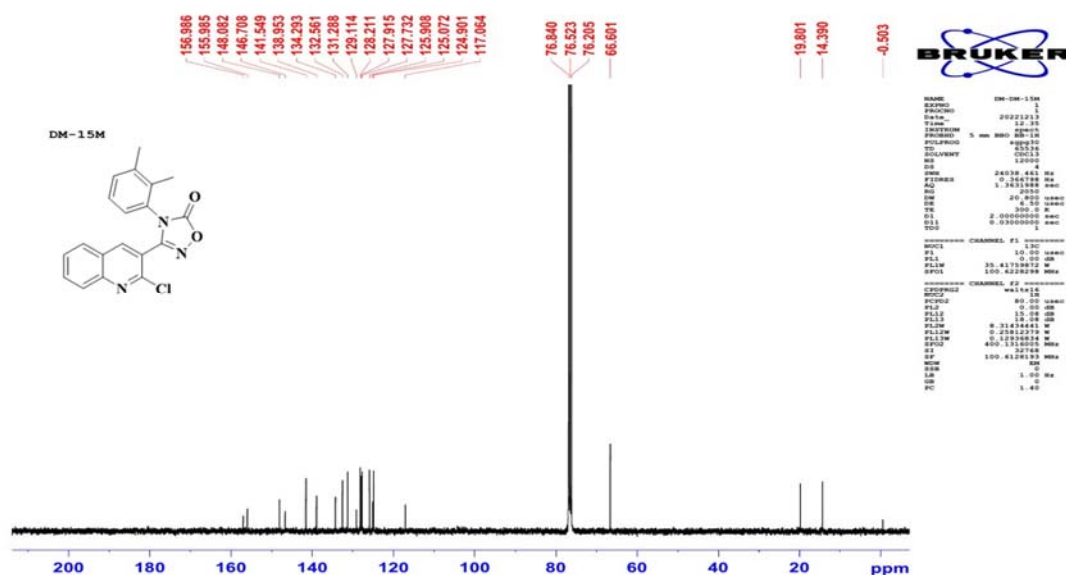


Figure 78: IR spectra of compound 6l


 Figure 79: ^1H NMR of compound 6m

 Figure 80: ^{13}C NMR of compound 6m

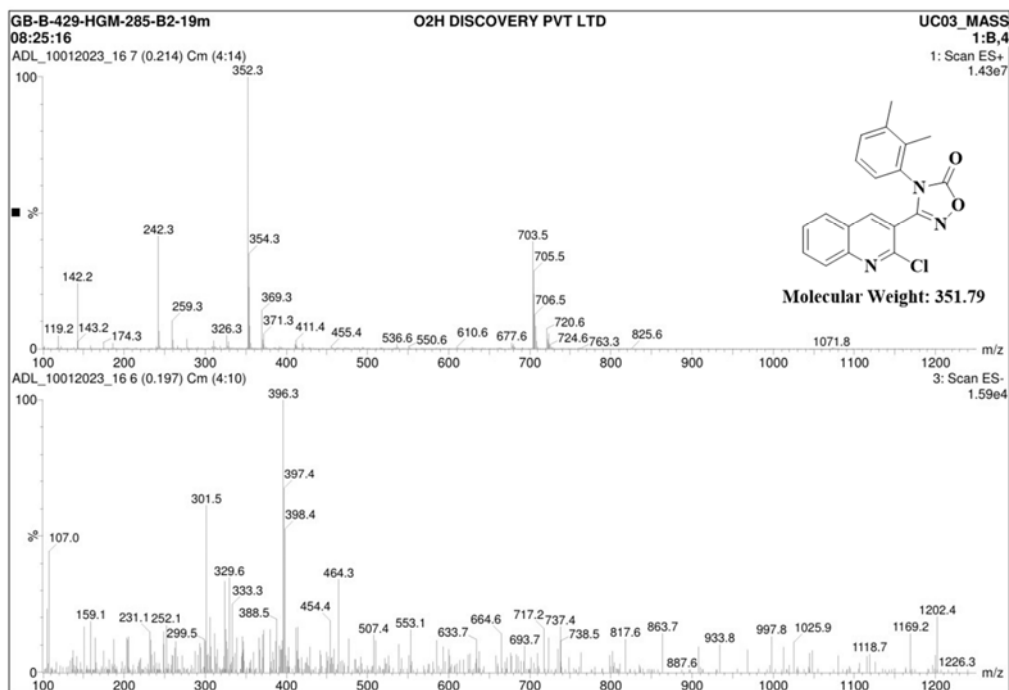


Figure 81: Mass spectrum of compound 6m

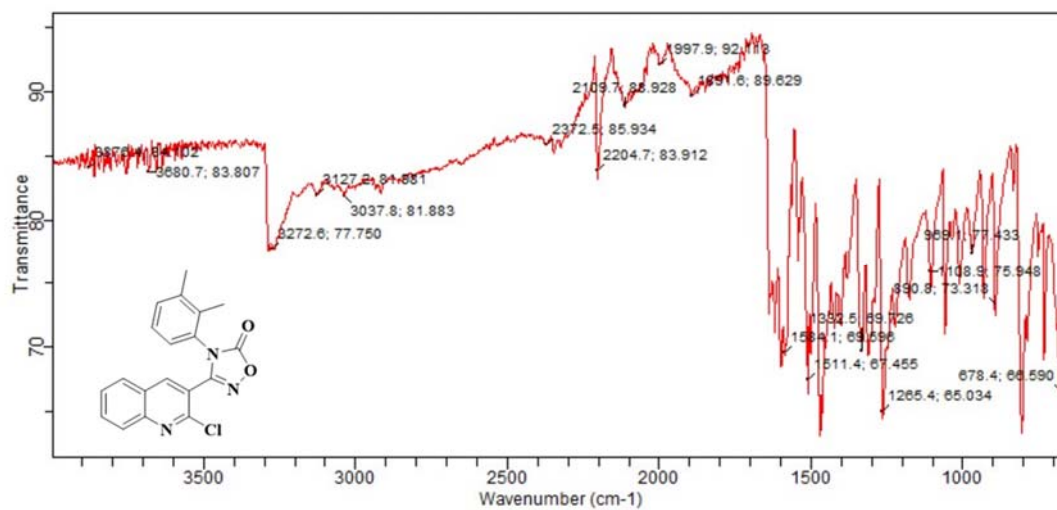


Figure 82: IR spectra of compound 6m

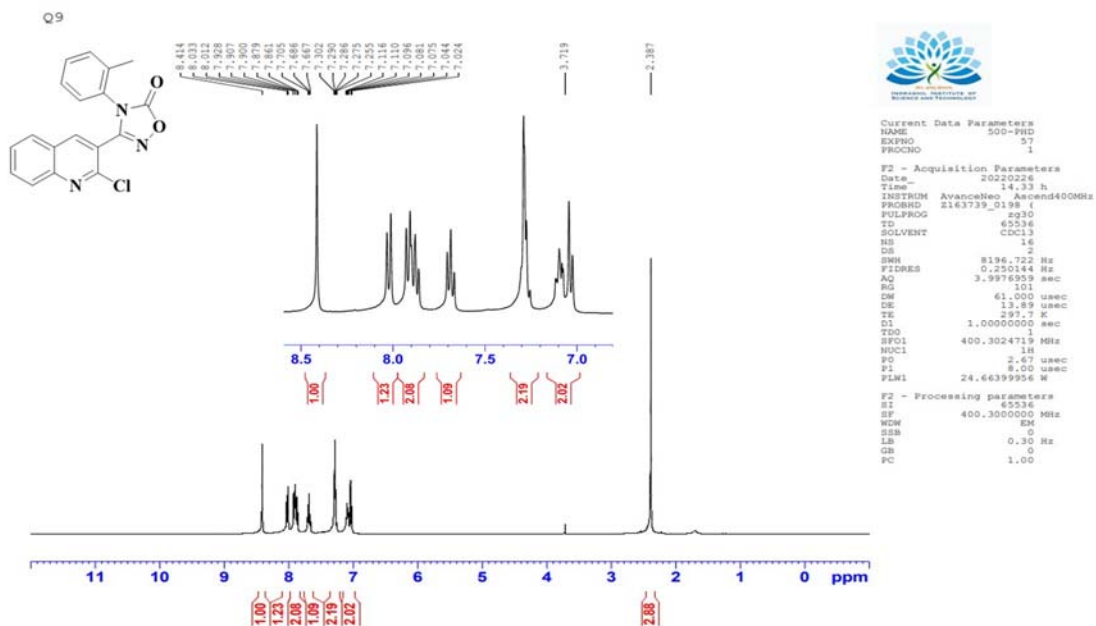


Figure 83: ^1H NMR of compound 6n

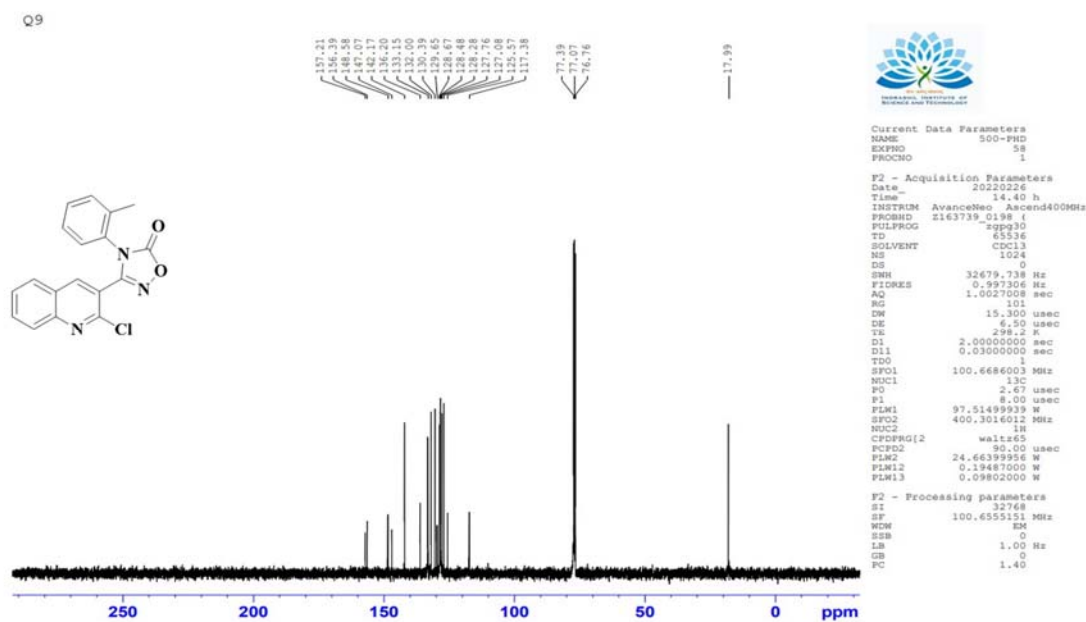


Figure 84: ^{13}C NMR of compound 6n

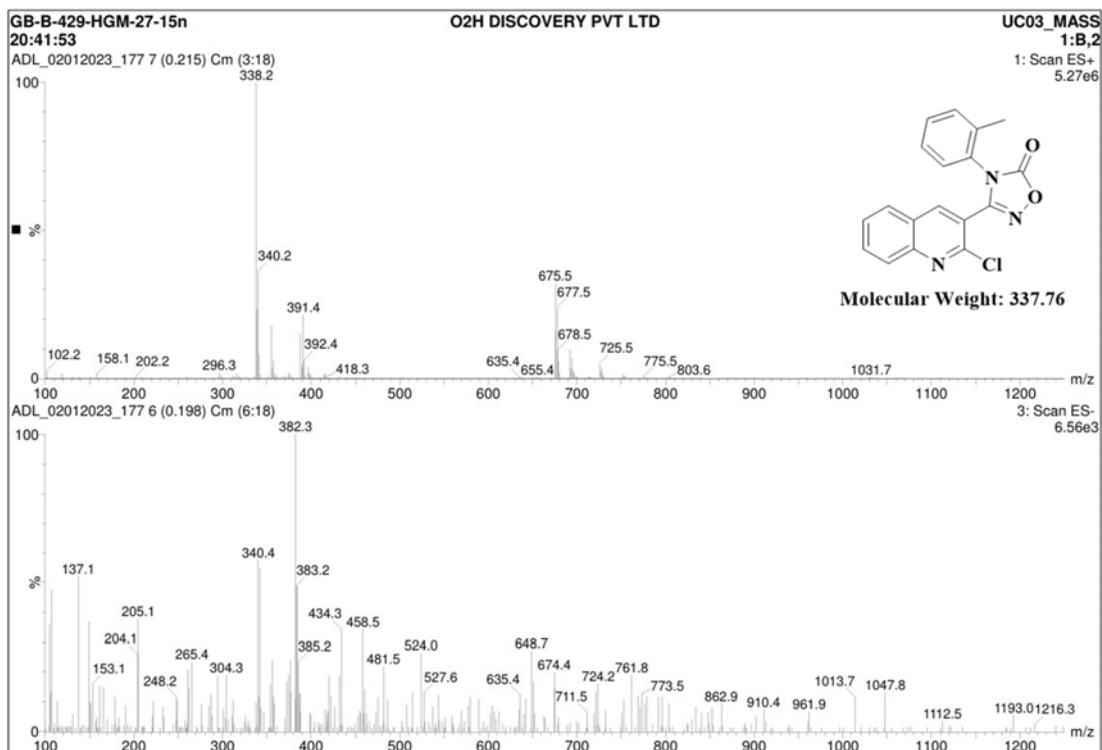


Figure 85: Mass spectrum of compound 6n

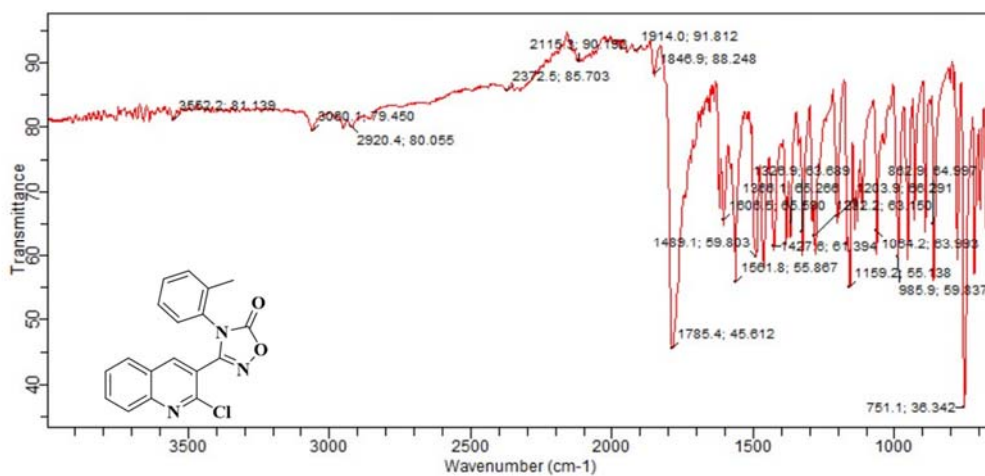
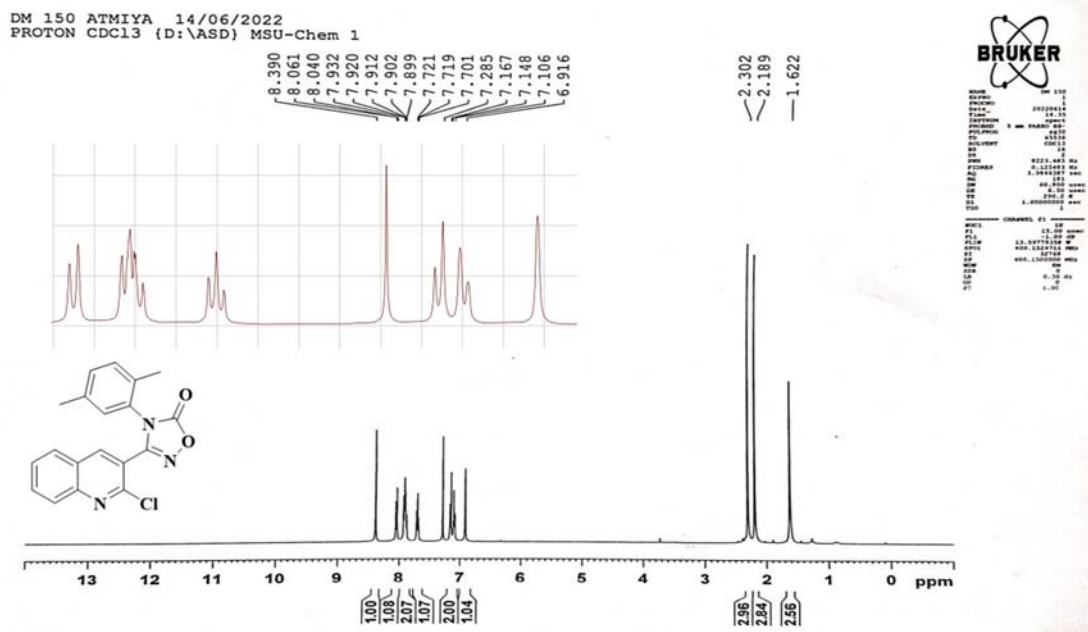
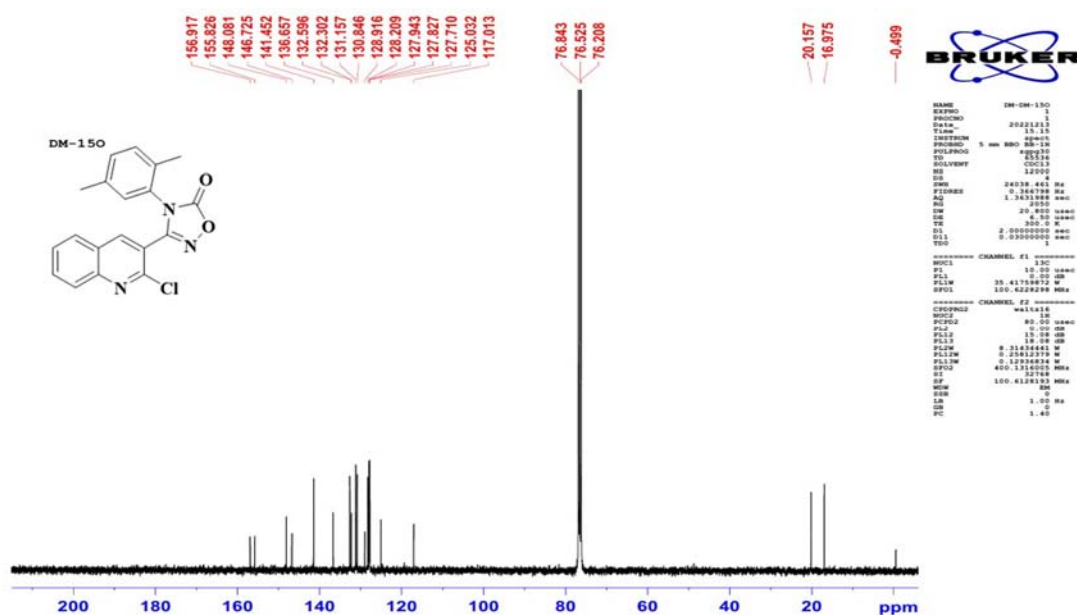


Figure 86: IR spectra of compound 6n


 Figure 87: ^1H NMR of compound 60

 Figure 88: ^{13}C NMR of compound 60

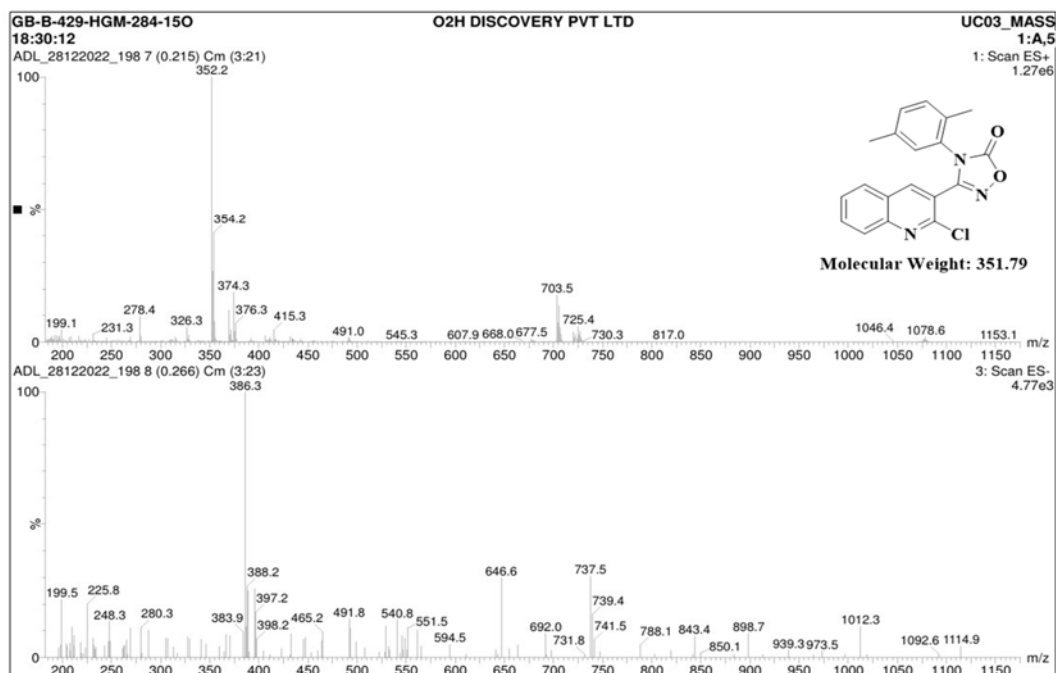
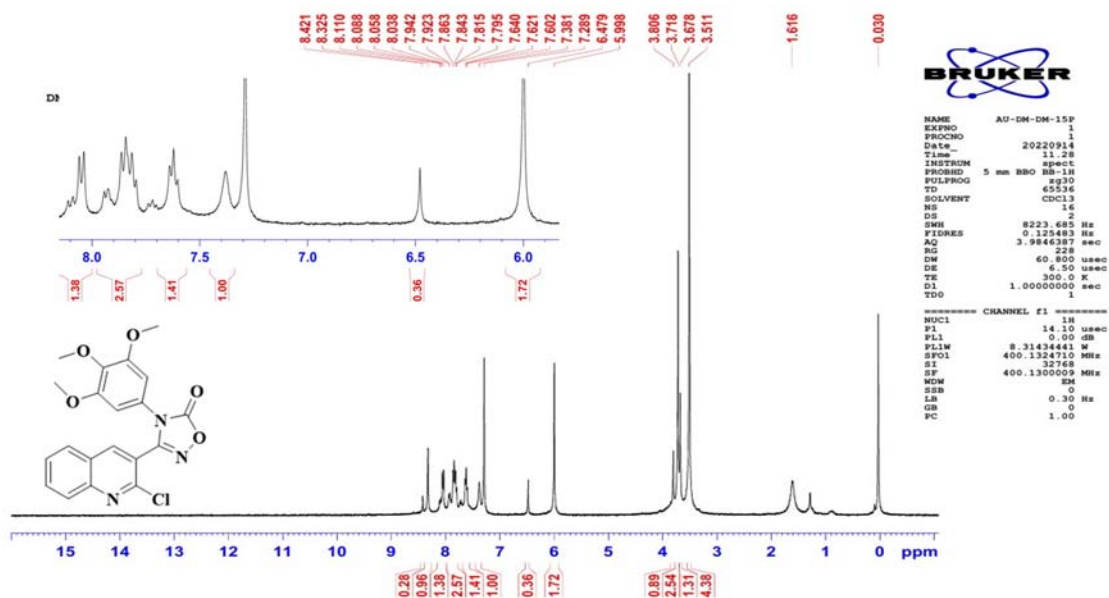


Figure 89: Mass spectrum of compound 6o


 Figure 90: ^1H NMR of compound 6p

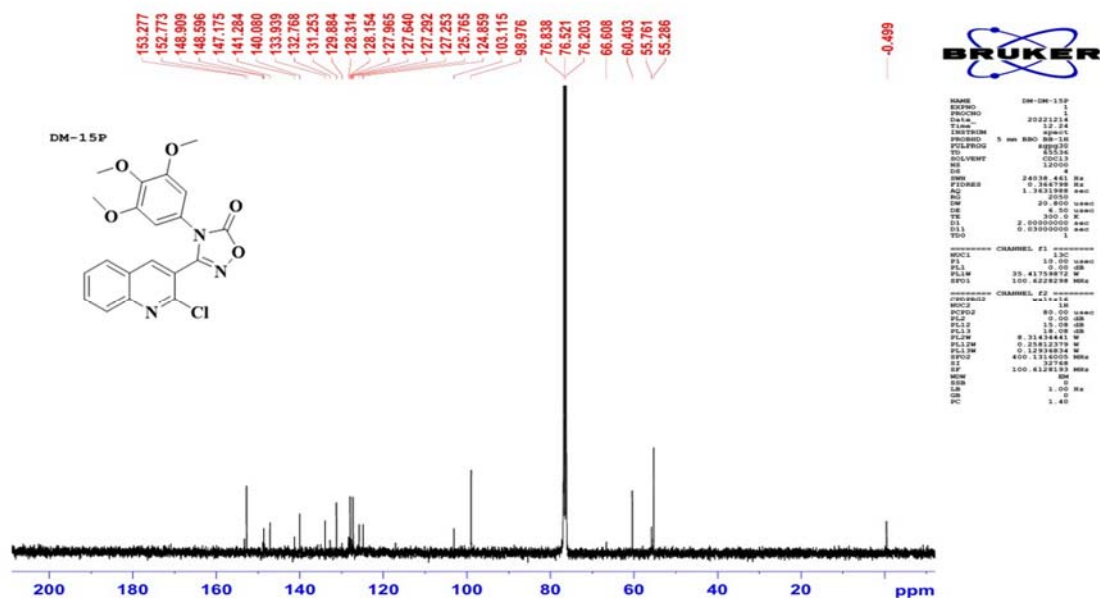


Figure 91: ¹³C NMR of compound 6p

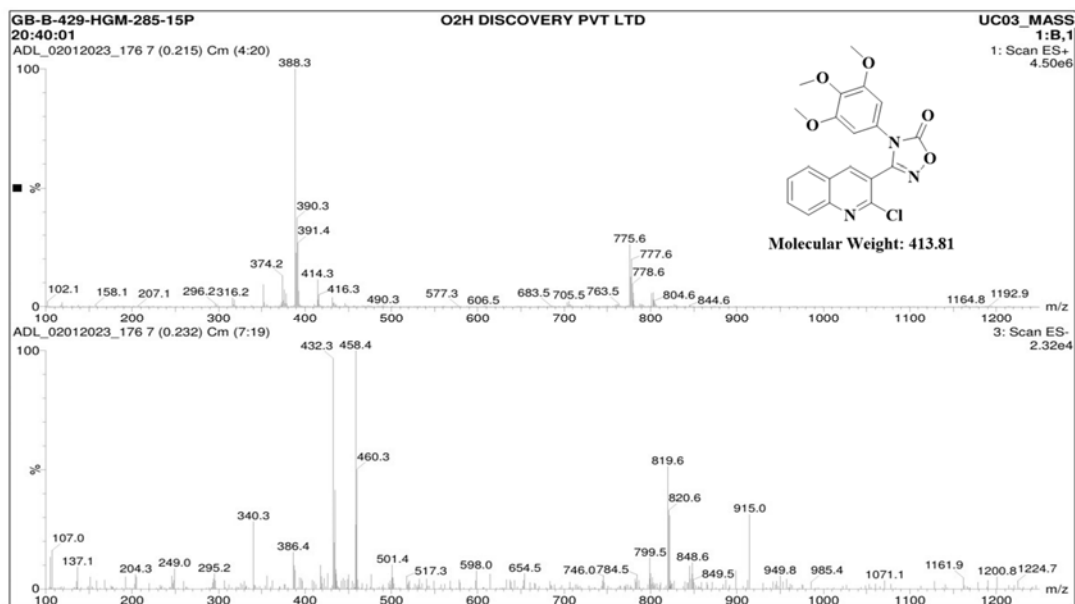


Figure 92: Mass spectrum of compound 6p