


 Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2024, 14, 5547

 Received 3rd January 2024  
 Accepted 29th January 2024

DOI: 10.1039/d4ra00056k

[rsc.li/rsc-advances](https://rsc.li/rsc-advances)

# Recent advances in microwave-assisted multicomponent synthesis of spiro heterocycles

 Ramin Javahershenas,<sup>a</sup> Ata Makarem<sup>b</sup> and Karel D. Klika<sup>c</sup>

Spiro heterocycle frameworks are a class of organic compounds that possess unique structural features making them highly sought-after targets in drug discovery due to their diverse biological and pharmacological activities. Microwave-assisted organic synthesis has emerged as a powerful tool for assembling complex molecular architectures. The use of microwave irradiation in synthetic chemistry is a promising method for accelerating reaction rates and improving yields. This review provides insights into the current state of the art and highlights the potential of microwave-assisted multicomponent reactions in the synthesis of novel spiro heterocyclic compounds that were reported between 2017 and 2023.

## 1. Introduction

Heterocyclic compounds, which are extensively found in nature, serve as a framework for numerous biologically active molecules and medicinal compounds. This includes antibiotics, antiviral agents, and anticancer drugs.<sup>1–4</sup> Various natural products

contain these moieties, making the development of efficient and environmentally friendly synthetic methodologies for heterocycles an important goal for chemists. Medicinal chemistry and drug discovery heavily rely on heterocycles, which are organic compounds with at least one ring structure that does not contain carbon atoms.<sup>5–7</sup> Traditionally, the synthesis of heterocycles has relied on multi-step processes involving distinct reaction steps and purification procedures. However, these conventional methods often encounter drawbacks such as decreased productivity, extended reaction times, and the production of by-products. In recent years, researchers have

<sup>a</sup>Department of Organic Chemistry, Faculty of Chemistry, Urmia University, Urmia, Iran. E-mail: [jshbco@yahoo.com](mailto:jshbco@yahoo.com)

<sup>b</sup>Institute of Pharmacy, University of Hamburg, 20146, Hamburg, Germany

<sup>c</sup>Molecular Structure Analysis, German Cancer Research Center (DKFZ), 69120 Heidelberg, Germany


**Ramin Javahershenas**

Ramin Javahershenas was born in Urmia, Iran, in 1971. He received his BSc in applied chemistry from Tabriz University, Tabriz, Iran in 1993, his MSc in organic chemistry from Urmia University, Urmia, Iran under the supervision of Professor Naser Ardabilchi in 1999, and his PhD in organic chemistry from Urmia University, Urmia, Iran under the supervision of Professor Jabbar Khalafy in 2017. His research

interests centre around organic synthesis and include heterocyclic synthesis, asymmetric synthesis, natural products synthesis, synthetic methodology, and applications of various catalysts in multicomponent reactions.


**Ata Makarem**

Ata Makarem was born in 1987 in Tehran. He studied chemistry in Iran and received his master degree in organic chemistry in 2011. He pursued his academic education in Germany and in 2015 completed his PhD in the field of organic synthesis and coordination chemistry at the University of Heidelberg under the supervision of Professor Bernd Straub. Then, Makarem worked as a postdoctoral researcher at the German

Cancer Research Center (Heidelberg) where he was later, in 2019, promoted to principal scientist and established his independent research in the field of bio-organometallic chemistry. Finally, in 2020, he joined the University of Hamburg (Department of Chemistry) as a principal investigator. His current research focus is on bio-organometallic complex systems for cancer theragnostic.



focused on developing more sustainable and efficient synthetic methodologies.<sup>8–10</sup>

Multicomponent reactions (MCRs) have revolutionized the field of organic synthesis. Unlike traditional reactions, which typically involve the combination of two reactive species, MCRs involve the reaction of three or more starting materials to form a product in a single reaction step.<sup>11,12</sup> The product contains most, if not all, of the atoms of the starting materials, making MCRs efficient and atom economical. MCRs proceed through a series of steps in which different functional groups react with each other in a specific order.<sup>13,14</sup> MCRs have numerous applications in organic synthesis, particularly in the exploration and development of novel drugs and bioactive molecules. MCRs can also be used to create combinatorial libraries of potential drug candidates that can be screened for biological activity. This ability to combine multiple reactants in a single process step offers several advantages such as increased efficiency and atom economy, a wide scope of reactant diversity, high complexity generation, low waste production, and diversity in chemical space.<sup>15,16</sup>

Microwave-assisted MCRs have emerged as a powerful tool for the synthesis of heterocycles, offering several advantages over traditional synthetic methods and has been applied to the synthesis of a wide variety of complex compounds.<sup>17,18</sup> Reviews (REFS) on microwave-assisted synthesis of heterocycles showcase the advancements in the total synthesis of such compounds, emphasizing the role of microwave irradiation in the efficient construction of complex heterocyclic frameworks. Furthermore, the synthesis of medium-sized heterocycles has been a focus of microwave-assisted techniques and also showcases the progress made in this area together with emphasis on the use of dedicated microwave synthesizers for the synthesis of these compounds.<sup>19,20</sup> The efficient and green strategy for the improved synthesis of biologically and pharmaceutically interesting annulated heterocycles using microwave irradiation has further highlighted the potential of this approach in accessing novel heterocyclic systems. Microwave-assisted MCR of heterocycles has demonstrated the significant impact of microwave irradiation in the rapid, efficient, and sustainable construction of diverse heterocyclic scaffolds. These developments underscore the potential of microwave-assisted techniques in the synthesis of complex molecular architectures with broad applications in medicinal chemistry and pharmaceutical research.<sup>21–23</sup>

Microwave-assisted MCRs not only make the synthesis of complex molecules more efficient and sustainable, MCR. But in addition to pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals, and materials, researchers have also been able to obtain biologically active molecules using microwave-assisted MCRs. In particular, microwave-assisted synthesis also shows great promise for the rapid and selective synthesis of spiro heterocycles, as demonstrated by several recent studies.<sup>24–34</sup>

Due to their diverse biological activities and pharmaceutical relevance, spiro heterocycles have received considerable attention in recent years. Because of their diverse structural features, unique properties, and wide range of applications, spiro heterocycles are a fascinating class of organic compounds.

These compounds consist of two or more rings connected by a single atom, which can be a carbon atom or another element. In addition to their rich chemical reactivity and ability to adopt various conformations, spiro heterocycles possess an array of intriguing biological functions due to their unique structural arrangements.<sup>35–40</sup>

In this review, we report on the recent progress in MCRs<sup>41–46</sup> and summarize a comprehensive overview of the recent advances in the microwave-assisted MCR of spiro heterocycles, highlighting key developments and methodologies that have contributed to the rapid expansion of the technique applied the synthesis of spiro heterocycles. In addition to providing some perspectives for future research, we also outline the benefits of this method and some challenges it faces. The article thus discusses microwave-assisted MCR as an important method for synthesizing spiro heterocyclic compounds that were reported in the literature between 2017 and 2023.

## 2. Background to microwave-assisted synthesis

Microwave-assisted synthesis involves heating and accelerating chemical reactions using microwave radiation which causes molecules to vibrate or rotate as a result of absorbing electromagnetic energy. There are several compelling advantages to using this method over conventional organic synthesis methods and<sup>47–50</sup> the method has found widespread application in various fields of chemistry such as pharmaceuticals, materials, fine chemicals, and nanoparticles, rendering it an invaluable tool for the research of materials. Microwave electromagnetic radiation with a frequency range of 300 MHz to 300 GHz.<sup>51–54</sup> Microwave radiation heats materials with electric charges, such as polar molecules or ions, by making them rotate or move in the electric field. This can result in faster and more efficient heating than conventional methods which rely on convection from the heating surface to the system (Fig. 1).<sup>55–59</sup>

The history of microwave synthesis can be traced back to the 1940s, when Percy Spencer, an engineer at Raytheon Corporation, accidentally discovered the heating effect of microwaves while working on a radar system. He noticed that a chocolate bar in his pocket had melted when he was near a magnetron, a device that generates microwaves. He then experimented with other foods, such as popcorn and eggs, and realized the

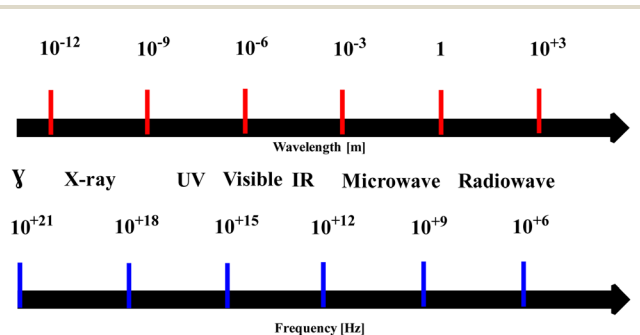


Fig. 1 The spectrum of electromagnetic waves.



potential of microwave heating for cooking. He filed a patent for the first microwave oven in 1945.<sup>47,50,52,57</sup>

It was not until the 1980s that microwave-assisted synthesis became popular in the field of chemistry after two groups of researchers, Gedye *et al.*<sup>60</sup> and Giguere *et al.*<sup>61</sup> in 1986, independently published papers on the use of microwave irradiation to perform organic reactions. They showed that microwave heating could accelerate the reaction rate, increase the yield, and improve the selectivity of various organic transformations. Since then, microwave-assisted synthesis has been widely applied in various branches of chemistry, such as inorganic chemistry, polymer chemistry, material science, nanotechnology, and biochemistry.<sup>62–69</sup> Microwaves can be used for a variety of applications<sup>70–77</sup> as shown in Fig. 2.

There are several ways to perform microwave-assisted synthesis, including open-vessel, closed-vessel, and continuous-flow methods. For reactions that do not require high temperatures or pressure, such as solvent extraction or digestion, the open-vessel mode is suitable whereas closed-vessel processes are ideal for reactions that require high temperatures or pressures such as organic synthesis and hydrothermal synthesis. Continuous-flow methods are ideal for reactions requiring rapid and precise heating, such as the synthesis of peptides or the preparation of nanoparticles.<sup>78–80</sup> To conduct microwave-assisted synthesis, a microwave reactor is required, which generates, concentrates, and delivers microwave radiation to a reaction mixture. Domestic microwave ovens and dedicated microwave reactors are the two main types of microwave reactors. Domestic microwave ovens when used for chemical synthesis have several limitations, such as uneven heating, inability to control temperature and pressure, and safety concerns. Open-vessel mode is the only option for domestic microwave ovens, which means that the reaction mixture is exposed to the air inside the oven. Consequently, volatile components may be oxidized, contaminated, or lost. Compared to dedicated microwave reactors, domestic microwave ovens have a low power density and a short reaction time (Fig. 2).<sup>81–87</sup>

Dedicated microwave reactors come in two types, single-mode and multimode. Single-mode reactors produce homogeneous pockets of energy that are highly reproducible as they have small cavities that concentrate the microwave field in the

vessel containing the reaction mixture to provide uniform heating distribution and are ideal for thin materials and liquids. Fast and uniform heating can be achieved for reactions up to 20 mL with these devices. On the other hand, multimode reactors feature larger cavity geometries for the simultaneous processing of multiple samples, ranging in size from 30–100 L, but consequently, the microwave field is chaotically distributed because of their large cavities. Multimode reactors are used for thicker materials and solids because the microwaves can penetrate the sample with more energy.<sup>88–97</sup>

Power density is the amount of microwave energy per unit volume of the reaction mixture. In microwave-assisted synthesis, the temperature, pressure, and heating rate all affect the reaction rate and an increase in power density is generally associated with a faster and more efficient reaction. High power density, however, has some limitations and challenges. In addition, there are issues related to uneven heating, thermal runaway, safety hazards, and scalability.<sup>98–102</sup> Studies have shown that the power density can also influence the reaction rate by modifying the hydrodynamics of the system. It is therefore crucial to optimize and control the power density to enhance reaction rates and product quality.<sup>103–107</sup>

To control the power density, the microwave power output, the reaction volume, and the geometry of the reaction vessel must all be adjusted as there is a direct correlation between the power density and the reaction volume. The geometry of the reaction vessel too has a significant effect on the distribution and concentration of microwave fields inside the vessel. Generally, the higher the power density of a microwave field, the more uniform and focused it is. A variety of reactants, solvents, and additives may also be used to achieve different results.<sup>97–107</sup>

Materials with electric charges, such as polar molecules or ions, are heated by microwave radiation by being caused to rotate or move in the electric field of the microwaves. Compared with conventional heating methods, which rely on convection to transfer heat from the surface of the heater to the system, microwave irradiation can be faster and more effective.<sup>97–106</sup> There are two main interactions for microwave heating, dielectric and ionic.

Water and other polar molecules are heated by dielectric heating when they align themselves with the oscillating electric field of microwave radiation. By rotating rapidly, the molecules produce friction and heat. As a result of the asymmetric distribution of electrons within their structure, polar molecules, such as those found in solvents and reactants, possess an electric dipole. Polar molecules strive to align themselves with the microwaves' rapidly oscillating electric field when exposed to microwaves and, as a consequence, the sample is heated. Friction between the molecules is generated by this constant realignment, which produces heat. The microwave field intensity and polarity of molecules are directly related to the extent of heat generation.

When microwave irradiation is applied to materials with free ions, such as ionic liquids or electrolytes, the ions accelerate as they are subjected to an oscillating electric field. For a material to undergo ionic conduction, the ions must be mobile, and the microwave radiation of a specific frequency is subsequently

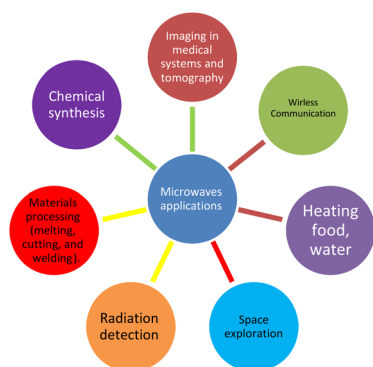


Fig. 2 Microwaves applications.



required. An electric field induces ionic conduction when sodium or chloride ions move back and forth. During collisions, they generate heat as they collide with other ions and molecules. Dielectric properties, such as the dielectric constant and loss factor, determine the microwave heating of a material. These properties determine a material's ability to absorb and dissipate microwave energy (Fig. 3).

In comparison to traditional chemical synthesis methods, microwave-assisted synthesis offers several potential benefits and disadvantages which are briefly shown in Fig. 4 and 5.<sup>107–111</sup>

The future of microwave-assisted synthesis looks promising as it gains greater popularity. With advancements in

technology, microwave-assisted synthesis will likely become more efficient, precise, and cost-effective.<sup>47–50</sup> This could lead to its increased use in various industries such as pharmaceuticals, materials science, and chemical manufacturing. There may be further developments in microwave reactor design and the development of new microwave-assisted synthesis techniques, thereby possibly leading to the discovery of novel reactions and the production of novel materials with unique properties.<sup>53–56</sup> Thus, scientists are still continuing to uncover the full potential of microwave-assisted synthesis, which is expected to lead to new and exciting discoveries.<sup>58–65</sup>

### 3. Spiro heterocycles

Many organisms can synthesize spiro heterocycles, including plants, bacteria, and marine invertebrates. They play a vital role in regulating hormones, communication, and defence (REF) as well as being bioactive. For example, a soil bacterium produces spinosyn D, a highly insecticidal spiro heterocycle (REF) while the compound spiro tryptamine found in certain fungi acts as a hallucinogen. A remarkable surge in spiro heterocycles has also been observed in the synthetic realm.<sup>112–116</sup> In medicinal chemistry, these compounds have proven to be valuable scaffolds. They have the potential to treat infections, cancers, cardiovascular diseases, and more. Since they modulate different biological targets and it is possible to tune their pharmacokinetic properties, they make for promising therapeutic agents.<sup>117–122</sup>

The spirooxindole class of naturally occurring heterocycles is considered a privileged class and spirooxindole forms the core structural unit in several alkaloids such as spirotryprostatin A and B,<sup>123,124</sup> elacomine,<sup>125</sup> marcfortine B,<sup>126</sup> formosanine,<sup>127</sup> coeruleosine,<sup>128,129</sup> rychnophylline,<sup>130</sup> alstonisine,<sup>131</sup> mitraphylline,<sup>132</sup> pteropodine,<sup>133</sup> strychnofoline,<sup>134</sup> spirobrassinin,<sup>135</sup> horsfiline,<sup>136,137</sup> notoamide A.<sup>138</sup> 3-Spiro[adamantane-2,3'-isoquinolines],<sup>139</sup> and spiropyrazoles, spiroisoxazoles, spiropyranes, and spirothiadiazols.<sup>140</sup> Some naturally occurring spiro heterocyclic compounds are depicted in Fig. 6.

Spiro heterocycles can also be useful in a variety of material science applications in addition to their medicinal applications. The structure and electronic properties of these materials make them promising candidates for organic semiconductors, light-emitting diodes, and liquid crystals.<sup>167–170</sup> They can be tailored optically and electronically due to their molecular properties, which allows their potential application in a wide range of technological fields to expand. The unique properties and diverse applications of spiro heterocycles make them an intriguing class of organic compounds with enormous potential. As a natural product, a potential drug candidate, and a promising material science candidate, they hold significance in a variety of scientific areas.<sup>171–174</sup>

Spiro heterocycles can be classified according to their structural characteristics, which facilitate their analysis into four categories. These include spiro indole frameworks, spiro pyrrolidine frameworks, spiro pyran frameworks, and miscellaneous compounds. Each of these categories will now be discussed in turn as a result of microwave-assisted MCRs.

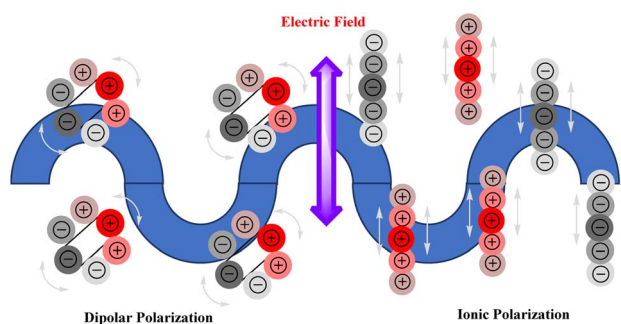


Fig. 3 Schematic illustration of the two main heating mechanisms.

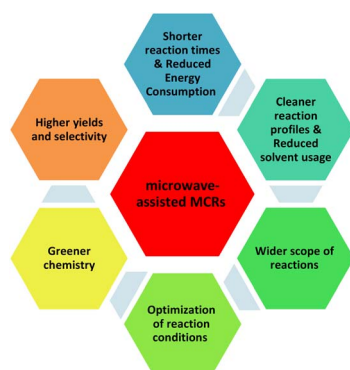


Fig. 4 The potential benefits of microwave-assisted synthesis.

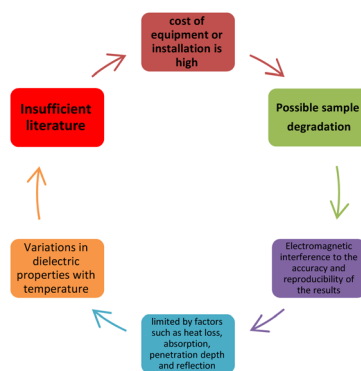


Fig. 5 Possible shortcomings of disadvantages of microwave synthesis.



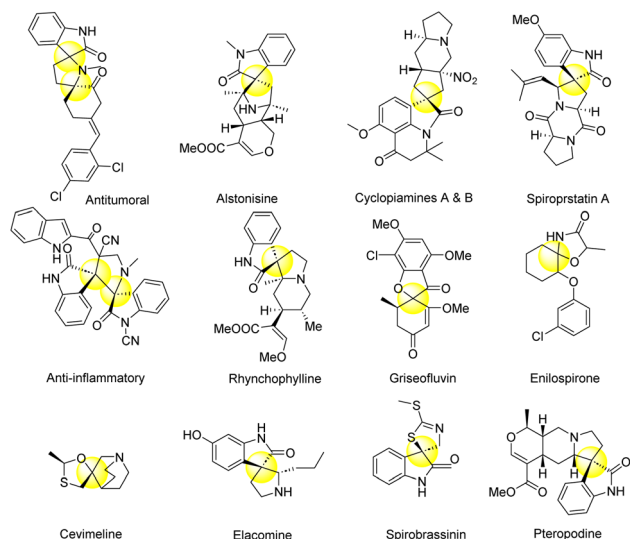


Fig. 6 Examples of naturally occurring spiro heterocycles.

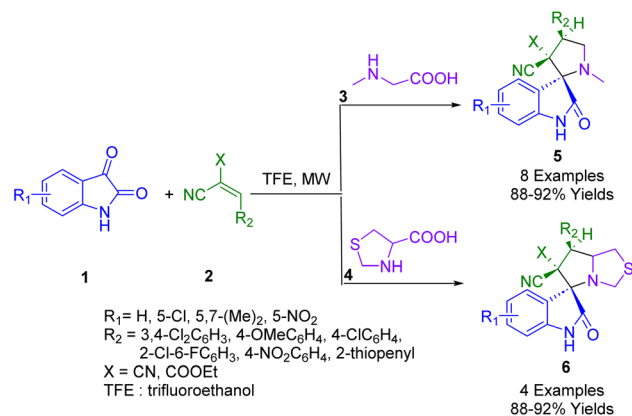
### 3.1. Spiroindole frameworks

Of note, spirooxindoles possess a wide range of biological activities and pharmaceutical properties such as anti-anxiolytic,<sup>139</sup> antibacterial,<sup>140–142</sup> antitubercular,<sup>143</sup> antimigraine activity,<sup>144</sup> antioxidant,<sup>145</sup> antitumoral,<sup>146</sup> antiprotozoal,<sup>147</sup> anti-inflammatory,<sup>148</sup> anticonvulsant,<sup>149</sup> antihelminthic activity,<sup>150</sup> antiepileptic,<sup>151</sup> antimycobacterial,<sup>152</sup> antimalarial,<sup>153</sup> acetylcholinesterase inhibitory activities,<sup>154,155</sup> anticancer activities,<sup>156–160</sup> anesthetic,<sup>161</sup> HIV-1 N-NRT inhibitor,<sup>162</sup> anti-coronavirus,<sup>163</sup> antileishmanial,<sup>164</sup> as well as antitubercular.<sup>165,166</sup>

Dandia and co-workers developed a simple, environmentally benign, and highly proficient protocol for the efficient synthesis of antimicrobial spiro pyrrolidines (5) and thiapyrrolizidine oxindole derivatives (6). The molecular frameworks were obtained *via* a three-component 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reaction between substituted isatin (1), sarcosine (3), 1,3-thiazole-4-carboxylic acid (4) and 2-cyano-3-phenyl-acrylic acid ethyl ester or 2-benzylidene-malononitrile (2) in 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol (TFE) as a reusable green solvent under microwave irradiation (Scheme 1). Additionally, functional group tolerance and a broad scope of useable substrates are other prominent features of the present methodology with a high degree of chemio-, regio-, and stereoselectivity. Single-crystal X-ray analyses were used to confirm the stereochemistries of the synthesized compounds.<sup>175</sup>

The synthesized compounds were also evaluated for their antimicrobial potential. The synthesized compounds containing pyrrolothiazole moieties demonstrated excellent activity against *Klebsiella pneumonia*, even outperforming drugs in present use in terms of inhibiting activity. According to computational docking studies (3*R*,7'*R*)-7'-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-oxo-7',7*a*'-dihydro-3'*H*-spiro[indoline-3,5'-pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole]-6',6'(1'*H*)-dicarbonitrile has a high affinity for New Delhi metallo- $\beta$ -lactamase-1.

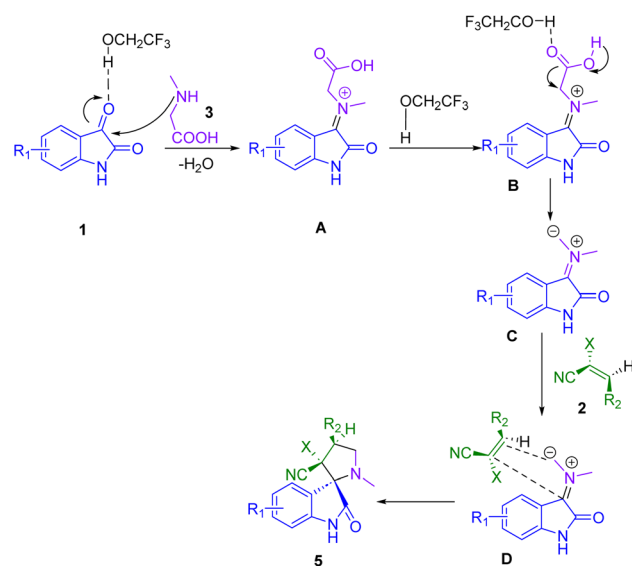
A tentative mechanism for the formation of the cycloadducts is given in Scheme 2. A significant role is played by 2,2,2-



Scheme 1 Synthesis of spiro indoline-3,2-pyrrolidine derivatives 5 and spiro indoline-3,5-pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole derivatives 6.

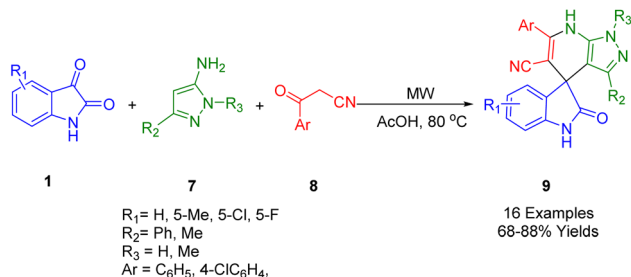
trifluoroethanol (TFE) in organic transformations because of its high polarity, low nucleophilicity, high hydrogen bond strength, Brønsted acidity, and high ionizing power. Furthermore, 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol can be used as an acid catalyst. In the present cycloaddition reaction, 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol forms a hydrogen bond with the carbonyl group of isatin (1) to increase the electrophilicity of the C-3 carbon which easily forms nonstabilized azomethineylide (A) with sarcosine (3) and which consequently behaves as a 1,3-dipolar species. The azomethineylide (A) that is formed subsequently undergoes a 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reaction involving nucleophilic attack on the carbon atom at the  $\beta$  position of the Knoevenagel adduct (2) by the carbon atom of the  $>\text{C}=\text{N}(\text{C})$  moiety in the azomethine ylide. The only products of the cycloadditions are pyrrolidine heterocyclic rings. This mechanism shows regioselectivity in the presented pathway.

A three-component microwave procedure was developed by Tu and co-workers to synthesize new spiro[indoline-3,4'-



Scheme 2 Plausible mechanism for the synthesis of spiro pyrrolidine derivatives.



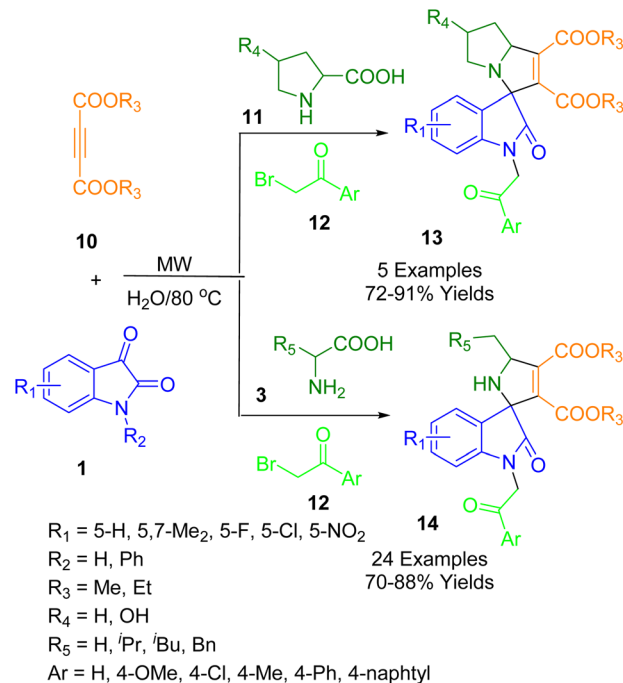
Scheme 3 Synthesis of tetrahydrobenzo[*b*]pyran derivatives 9.

pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridines] (9). By using readily available isatins (1), pyrazolo-5-amines (7), and ketonitriles (8), the spiro scaffolds (9) were synthesized. In Scheme 3, HOAc plays both the role of a reaction media and an acid promoter. Microwave irradiation was used to carry out the reaction at 80 °C. Library generation using this strategy is a useful and attractive process of drug discovery due to its flexibility, broad functional group compatibility, and mild reaction conditions.<sup>176</sup>

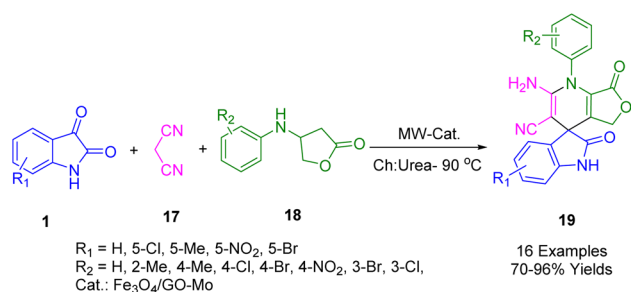
Meshram and colleagues synthesized various functionalized spirooxindoles (13–16) (Scheme 4). Using microwave irradiation under catalyst-free conditions in an aqueous medium, an MCR was developed between isatin (1), a series of amino acids (3, 11), but-2-ynedioates (10), and phenacyl bromide (12). Various functionalized spirooxindole derivatives can be synthesized using this protocol. The MCRs exhibited excellent yields and short reaction times, as well as a broad substrate range. Three human cancer cell lines were used to assess the anticancer activity of the synthesized spirooxindole derivatives: MCF-7 (breast), A549 (lung), and HeLa (cervical). Most of the compounds were found to be moderately-to-strongly cytotoxic.<sup>177</sup>

As part of heterogeneous catalysis, spirooxindole dihydropyridines (19) were produced using microwave-assisted methods in choline chloride (ChCl)/urea as a green solvent combining isatins (1), malononitrile (17), and anilinolactones (18) in the one pot under microwave irradiation at 90 °C (Scheme 5). This catalytic system can also be recovered and reused eight times without significant loss of activity, which makes it suitable for industrial applications.<sup>178</sup> Spirooxindole dihydropyridines were synthesized with high-to-excellent yields using this method.

Choudhury and his co-workers developed an MCR in which isatin (1), 4-hydroxycoumarin (21), and aminopyrazole/ aminoisoxazole (7) are combined using acetonitrile as a solvent at 85 °C for the synthesis of two different derived spirooxindoles (20, 22) (Scheme 6). By fusing pyrazolo-tetrahydropyridinones with spirooxindoles in a microwave-irradiated medium, pyrazolo-tetrahydropyridinones are formed. A similar combination when treated in acetic acid resulted in spirooxindoles with a tetracyclic coumarin-dihydropyridine-pyrazole/isoxazole moiety and spirooxindoles fused with oxindoles. Under metal-free conditions, spirooxindole-fused pyrazolo-tetrahydropyridinones and coumarin-dihydropyridine-pyrazole/isoxazole tetracycles were

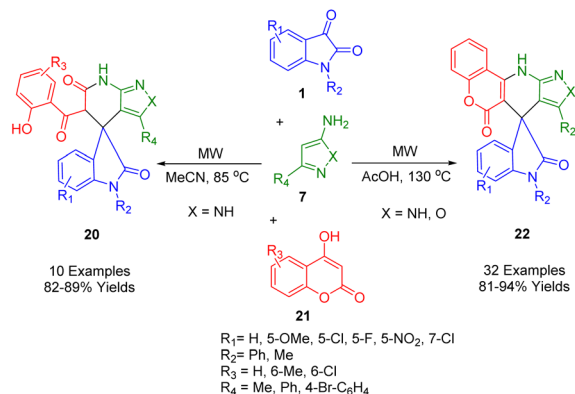


Scheme 4 Synthesis of tetrahydrospiro[indoline-3,3-pyrrolizine]-1,2-dicarboxylates 13–16.



Scheme 5 Synthesis of spirooxindole dihydropyridine derivatives 19.





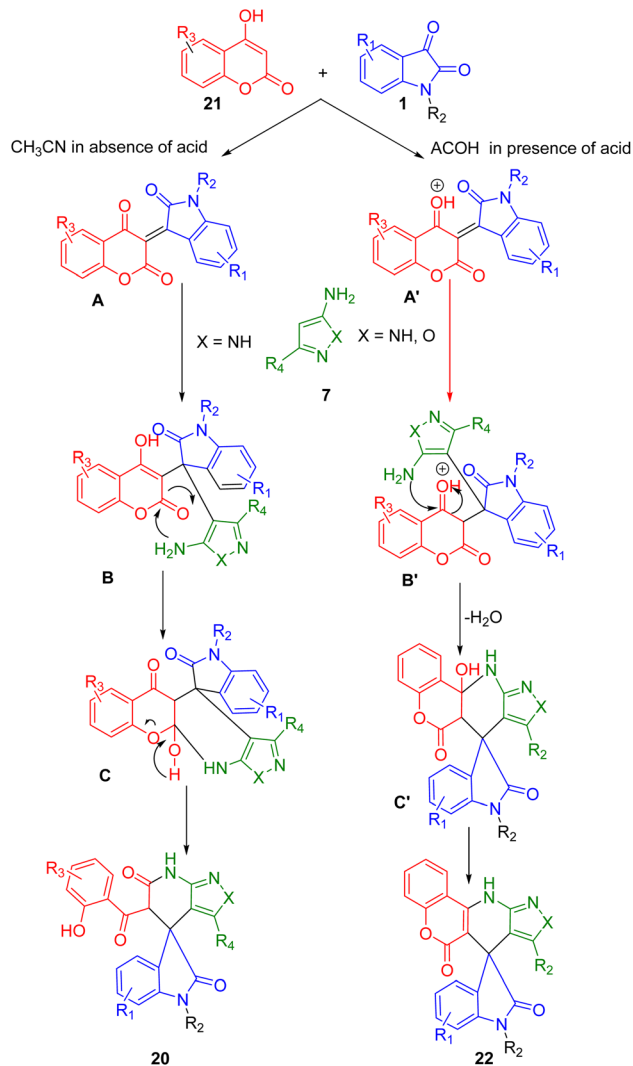
Scheme 6 Synthesis of spirooxindoles (22) fused with pyrazolo tetrahydropyridinone and coumarin dihydropyridine pyrazole tetracycles.

synthesized using the switchable MCR. This methodology has the following salient characteristics: medium-dependent response path switching, two types of products can be generated with the same starting materials, metal-free reaction conditions, a wide range of substrates, good yields, and all products contain multiple bioactive moieties.<sup>179</sup>

A possible reaction pathway for the formation of compounds (20, 22) is depicted in Scheme 7. The reaction of 4-hydroxycoumarin (21) with isatin derivatives (1) produces intermediate (A) followed by the 1,4-addition of amino pyrazole (7) to give (B). As (B) exists in the enol form in non-acidic conditions, its reactivity is less than that of the ester moiety. Intramolecular cyclization thus occurs at the ester carbonyl of the coumarin moiety and intermediate (C) is formed. This is followed by the formation of a stable product (23) through the opening of the coumarin ring. As a result, intermediate (B') exists in the protonated form (C') in the presence of an acid, which has a very reactive protonated ketone carbonyl. Thus, intramolecular cyclization occurs when the coumarin ring ketone carbonyl reacts with the ester moiety rather than the ester moiety.

Zhang *et al.* reported a metal-free, green protocol involving the synthesis of spiro indoline-3,4'-pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridines (24) (Scheme 8) in choline chloride and lactic acid, a natural deep eutectic solvent (NDES) which is environmentally friendly. The reaction consisted of the microwave irradiation at 60 °C of a three-component mixture of 1*H*-pyrazol-5-amine (7), isatin (1), and dimedone (23) in excellent yields. Besides being clean, inexpensive, simple, and high yielding, this method is also scalable and doesn't require chromatography. It is considered a sustainable and environmentally benign process when choline chloride and lactic acid are used as a biodegradable, and reusable media.<sup>180</sup>

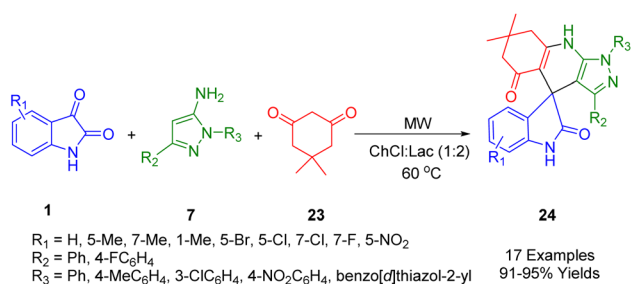
For an efficient and rapid method for the synthesis of a novel series of 10-methyl-8*H*-spiro[benzo[5,6]chromeno[2,3-*c*]pyrazole-11,3'-indol]-2'(1*H*)-ones (29) and 8-methyl-10-phenyl-10,11-dihydrospiro[pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]benzo[*h*]quinolin-7,3'-indol]-2'(1*H*)-one (30) using a microwave-assisted MCR, Shahbazi-Alavi *et al.* utilized  $\text{Co}_3\text{S}_4$  nanoparticles as a heterogeneous catalyst (Scheme 9). A microwave irradiation at 90 °C was used to activate the reaction with phenylhydrazine (26), isatin (1),



Scheme 7 Proposed mechanism for the synthesis of spiro compounds 20 and 22.

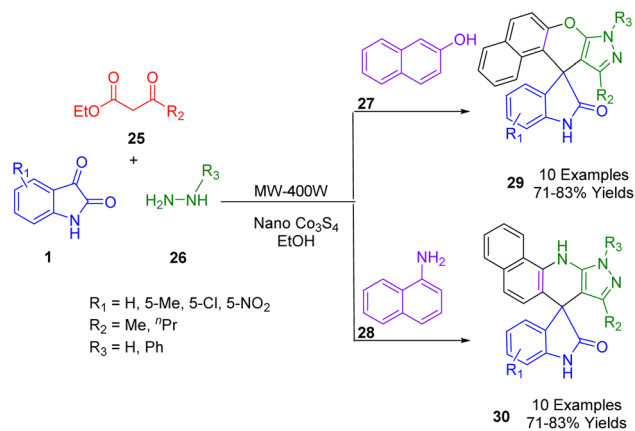
ketoesters (25), and naphthylamine (28) or 2-naphthol (27) in ethanol. There are numerous advantages to this protocol, including the rapid synthesis of novel PPCDs, inexpensive catalysts, ecological safety, and the use of green chemistry protocols.<sup>181</sup>

For an efficient one-pot synthesis of pyrrolidine fused bis-spiro oxindole derivatives (32) (Scheme 10) using a highly

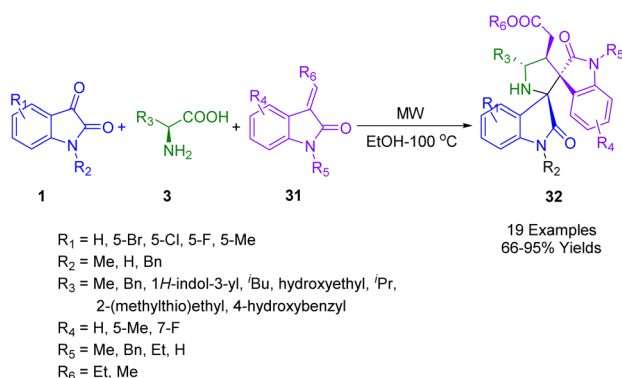


Scheme 8 Synthesis of pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]quinoline spirooxindoles 24.





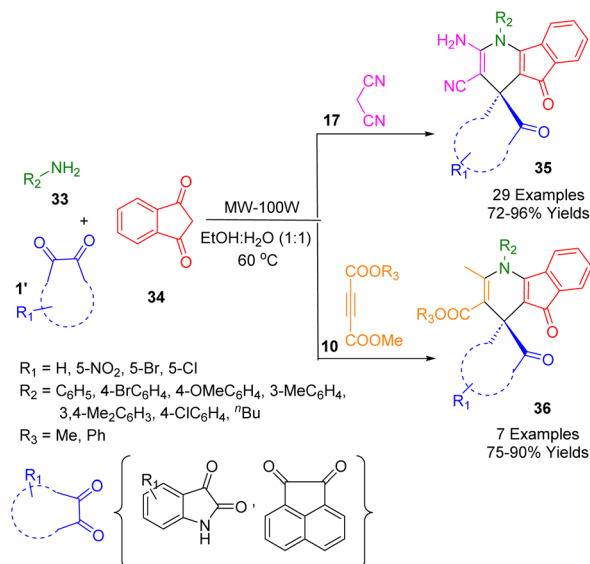
Scheme 9 Synthesis of spirooxindoles 29 and 30.



Scheme 10 Synthesis of pyrrolidine-fused bis-spirooxindoles 32.

efficient and catalyst-free green synthetic protocol, Shankariah's group used isatins (**1**) and primary  $\alpha$ -amino acids **3** and subsequently performed the [3 + 2] cycloaddition of 3-alkenyl oxindoles (**31**) using *in situ* generated azomethine ylide from decarboxylative condensation under microwave-assisted conditions. Yields were good-to-high. The protocol is atom economical, environmentally friendly, and doesn't require additives or catalysts for basic reactions. Single-crystal X-ray analyses of the pyrrolidine-fused bis-spirooxindoles unambiguously confirmed their structures and stereochemistries.<sup>182</sup>

Mukhopadhyay *et al.* reported a rapid method for the one-pot, chromatography-free synthesis of diversified dihydrospiro [indeno[1,2-*b*]pyridine]-4,3'-indolines (**35**) or the analogous spiro acenaphthylene-1,4'-indeno[1,2-*b*]pyridines (**36**). A viable microwave-assisted MCR in minimal aqueous ethanol (1 : 1, v/v) as the green solvent without any metal catalyst was demonstrated by using a mixture of a series of substituted amines (**33**) and isatins (**1**) or acenaphthenequinone (**1'**), malononitrile (**17**) or acyclic-1,3-diketone (**10**), and indane-1,3-dione (**34**) (Scheme 11). The reaction was evaluated using microwave irradiation at 60 °C. The compounds were designed as a fluorescence probe at physiological pH for selective detection of  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$ , even in the presence of other competitive ions. When a 1 : 1 metal-ligand complex was used, the fluorescent signal was enhanced.



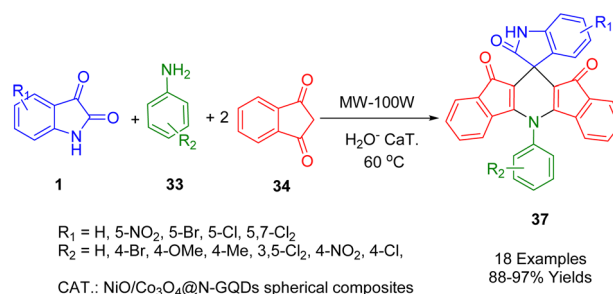
Scheme 11 Synthesis of functionalized spiro dihydropyridine derivatives 35 and 36.

Additionally, due to its cell permeability, this spiro sensor was successfully used in biomedical studies to detect intracellular  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$  within human liver carcinoma cells (HepG2).<sup>183</sup>

Safaei-Ghomi *et al.* synthesized with microwave irradiation a series of spiro diindenopyridine-indoline trione derivatives (**37**) using  $\text{NiO/Co}_3\text{O}_4@N\text{-GQDs}$  spherical composites as a nano-catalyst (Scheme 12). With water as a green solvent at 80 °C, they obtained the corresponding products from mixtures of aniline derivatives (**33**), substituted isatins (**1**), and two equivalents of 1,3-indanedione (**34**) in the presence of  $\text{NiO/Co}_3\text{O}_4@N\text{-GQDs}$  spherical composites. The reaction was rapid, high yielding, and a non-chromatographic purification protocol was used.<sup>184</sup>

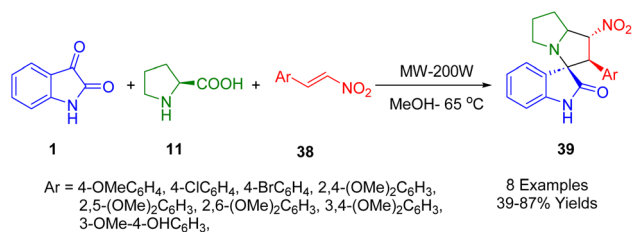
In 2021, Maniam *et al.* designed a green and rapid methodology for the synthesis of spirooxindole pyrrolizidines (**39**) employing a microwave-assisted one-pot, three-component 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of azomethine ylides from L-proline (**11**) and isatin (**1**) with various  $\beta$ -nitrostyrenes (**38**) in methanol as the solvent at 65 °C to obtain products in reasonable-to-high yields (Scheme 13).<sup>185</sup>

The structure of (1'*R*,2'*R*,3*R*)-2'-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1'-nitro-1',2',5',6',7',7a'-hexahydrospiro[indoline-3,3'-pyrrolizin]-2-



Scheme 12 Synthesis of spiro[diindenopyridine-indoline] trione derivatives 37.

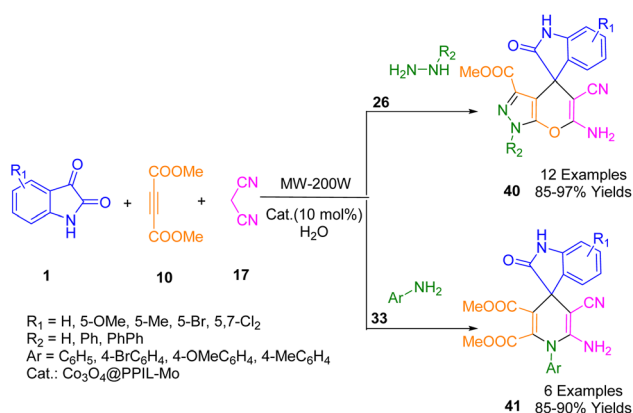
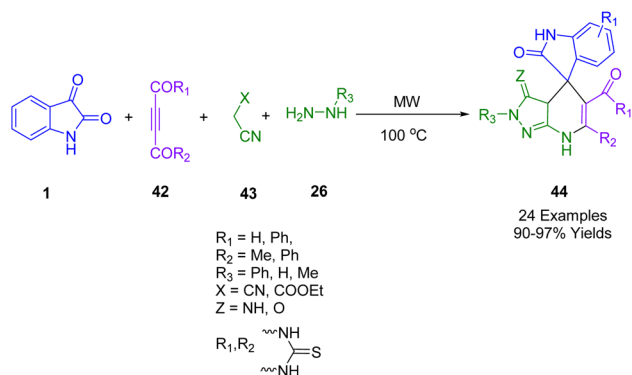


Scheme 13 Synthesis of spirooxindole pyrrolizidines **39**.

one (**39**) was confirmed by single-crystal X-ray analysis. In primary thioflavin T (ThT) screening, certain nitrospirooxindoles inhibit HEWL amyloid fibril formation. Thioflavin T (ThT) was used for determining fluorescence intensity in the majority of the compounds. These promising candidates for activity against amyloid misfolding, a pathology associated with Alzheimer's disease, were examined further with MTT (3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide) assays and molecular docking.

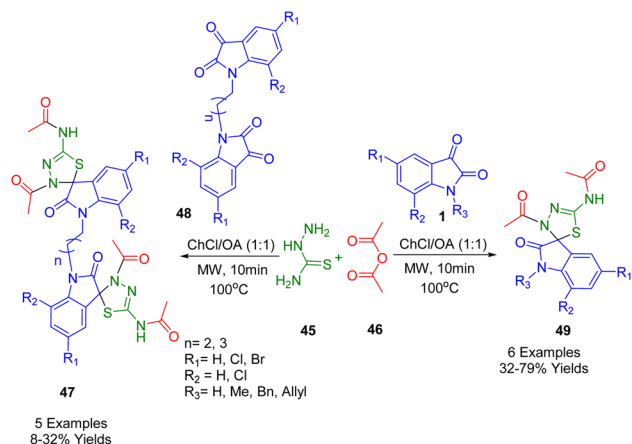
A molybdenum complex supported on cross-linked poly(1-aminopropyl-3-vinylimidazolium bromide) entrapped in cobalt oxide nanoparticles was fabricated by Safaei Ghomi and co-workers was used as a novel heterogeneous nanocatalyst for the synthesis of spiro 1,4-dihydropyridines (**41**) and spiro pyranopyrazoles (**40**) (Scheme 14). The three-component condensation reaction was conducted with various isatins (**1**), malononitrile (**17**), dimethyl acetylene dicarboxylate (DMAD) (**10**), various amines (**26**, **33**) (hydrate hydrazine, phenyl hydrazine, and aromatic amines), treated catalyst (10 mol%), and water as a green solvent, and irradiated in a microwave oven using 200 W of power.<sup>186</sup>

A rapid and effective microwave-assisted solvent-free method for synthesizing polyfunctionalized spiro[indoline-3,4'-pyrazolo[3,4-*b*]pyridines] (**44**) with remarkable pharmacological properties was proposed by Ali *et al.* (Scheme 15). Using a simple and highly efficient microwave-assisted MCR strategy comprising hydrazines (**26**), DMADs (**42**), isatin (**1**), and active methylene compounds (**43**), reactions were carried out to afford satisfying yields of products.<sup>187</sup>

Scheme 14 Synthesis of spiro pyrano[2,3-*c*]pyrazole carboxylate derivatives **40** and **41**.Scheme 15 Synthesis of pyrano[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine, pyrano[3,2-*b*]pyran, and chromeno[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine derivatives **44**.

The antimicrobial activity of the novel compounds was evaluated against *Staphylococcus aureus* (G +ve), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (G -ve) *Candida albicans* (yeast), and *Aspergillus niger* (fungus) using the agar diffusion method. The majority of the compounds exhibited moderate-to-high antimicrobial activity. A phosphomolybdenum antioxidant technique was used to estimate each compound's total antioxidant capacity. A cytotoxic test of the compounds was conducted against three human tumor cell lines: HePG2 H, CT-116, and MCF-7. Cytotoxicities varied from weak to strong.

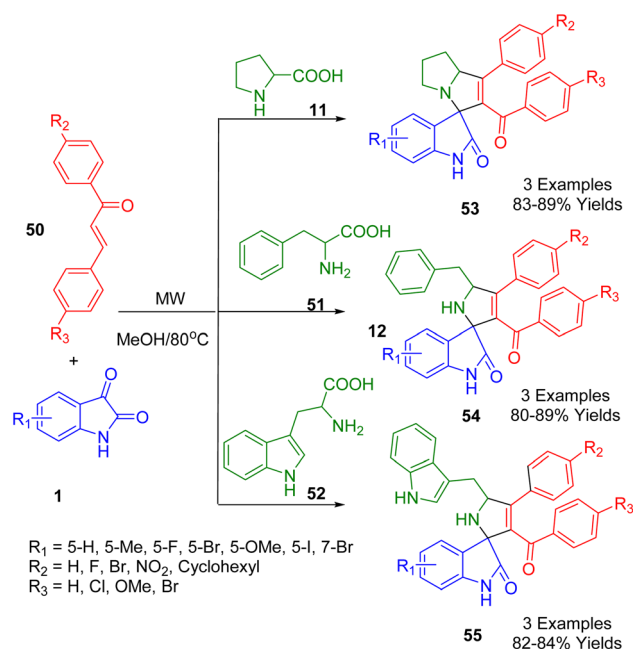
As shown in Scheme 16, microwave irradiation combined with deep eutectic solvents (DES) was used to synthesize 3,4-thiadiazolonic spiro heterocycles (**47**) and (**49**). This was achieved using a straightforward and effective three-component approach. Microwave-assisted, one-pot reactions were conducted using choline chloride/oxalic acid (1 : 1) as the solvent for the reaction between monomeric and dimeric isatin derivatives (**1**, **48**). Reactions were conducted at 100 °C for ten minutes and reactions yielded close to or greater yields than reported for two-step reaction sequences. It appears that thiadiazolines with strong cytotoxic properties can be synthesized in a one-pot reaction more effectively, cleaner, and faster than using several steps.<sup>188</sup>

Scheme 16 Synthesis of spiro thiadiazoline scaffolds **49**.

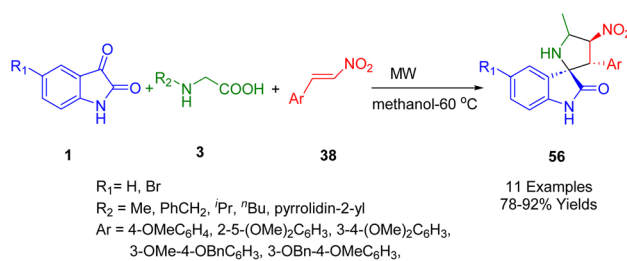
The effects of spiro compounds on cancer-causing cells were tested using three cancer cell lines: A-549 (small cell lung cancer), HL-60 (promyelocytic leukemia), and K-562 (chronic myeloid leukemia). Spiro thiadiazoline monomers were found to have a significantly higher IC<sub>50</sub> than their dimeric counterparts against K-562 cells, but limited activity against HL-60 cells. Notably, the monomers produced similar results to the reference medication against strain K-562. However, non-chlorinated dimers were approximately three times more potent than chlorinated monomers.

Leishmaniasis is a neglected tropical disease and its treatment desperately needs improving. Thus, Coghi *et al.* developed a green method consisting of a three-component reaction to synthesize novel compounds with antileishmanial properties. A novel series of functionalized spiro[indoline-3,2'-pyrrolidin]-2-one/spiro[indoline-3,3'-pyrrolizin]-2-ones (53–55) were prepared from natural product-inspired pharmaceutically privileged bioactive sub-structures, *i.e.*, isatins (**1**), various substituted chalcones (**50**), and amino acids (**11**, **51**, **52**) *via* 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reactions in MeOH at 80 °C using a microwave-assisted approach with good-to-excellent yields (Scheme 17).<sup>189</sup>

The authors reported *in vitro* antileishmanial activity and SAR studies against *Leishmania donovani* and the compounds proved to be very active. Compared to Amphotericin B (IC<sub>50</sub> = 0.060 m), their IC<sub>50</sub> values were 2.43 m, 0.96 m, 1.62 m, and 3.55 m, respectively. Relative to the standard drug Camptothecin, all compounds were tested for their ability to inhibit the *Leishmania* DNA topoisomerase type IB enzyme. Molecular docking studies were also performed to understand how these compounds bind. Single-crystal X-ray analysis was used to confirm the stereochemistries of the spirooxindoles.



Scheme 17 Synthesis of functionalized spiro[indoline-3,2'-pyrrolidin]-2-one/spiro[indoline-3,3'-pyrrolizin]-2-ones **53–55**.



Scheme 18 Synthesis of nitrostyrene-based spirooxindole derivatives **56**.

In 2023, Wong and co-workers developed a highly efficient microwave-assisted MCR for the synthesis of a series of nitrostyrene-based spirooxindoles (**56**) in a chemo/regio-selective manner using [3 + 2] cycloaddition (Scheme 18). By this Huisgen reaction, treatment of readily available substituted isatins (**1**), several  $\alpha$ -amino acids (**3**), and (*E*)-2-aryl-1-nitroethenes (**38**) under microwave irradiation using 300 W of power in methanol as solvent afforded the corresponding desired spiro adducts in good-to-high yield.<sup>190</sup>

The stereochemical arrangements around the pyrrolidine ring of the spiro pyrrolidine-2,3'-oxindoles (**56**) were determined using single-crystal X-ray analysis. The compounds were also shown to have promising anticancer activity when tested against human lung cancer A549, human liver cancer HepG2, and immortalized normal human lung and liver cell lines. Five of the synthesized spiro pyrrolidine-2,3'-oxindoles showed significant anticancer *in vitro* activity (IC<sub>50</sub> = 34.99–47.92  $\mu$ M, SI = 0.96–2.43) against the human lung cancer A549 cell line, while six compounds showed promising anticancer *in vitro* activity against the human liver cancer HepG2 cell line. The compounds showed greater efficiency and selectivity than the standard reference artemisinin (IC<sub>50</sub> = 100  $\mu$ M, SI: 0.03) in the human lung cancer A549 cell line. However, none of them were active against lung (A549) and liver (HepG2) cancer cells.

In another study, Zhao *et al.* synthesized spirooxindoles using a microwave-assisted MCR. Using economical and easily available starting materials, environmentally friendly conditions, and microwave irradiation, they synthesized oxygen-bridged spirooxindoles (**58**) by reacting various diketones (**1'**) (isatins or acenaphthenequinone),  $\alpha$ -amino acids (**11**), and 1,4-dihydro-1,4-epoxynaphthalene (**57**) in methanol as solvent at 70 °C. The reaction yielded reasonable-to-excellent yields (Scheme 19).<sup>191</sup>

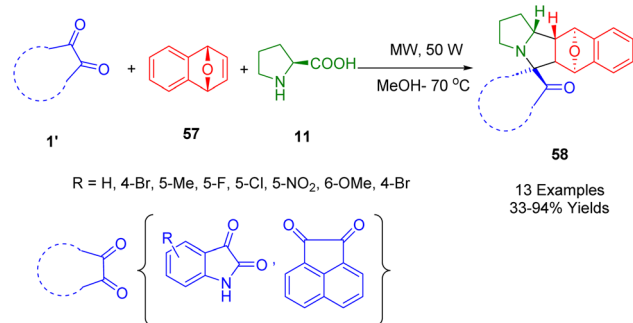
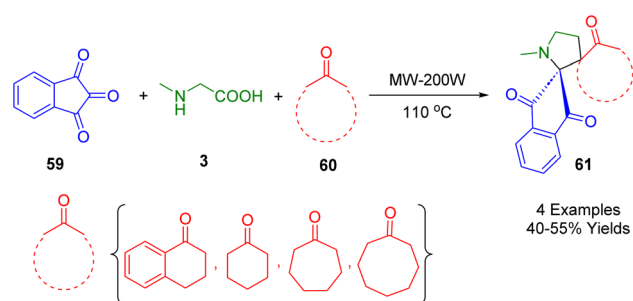
### 3.2. Spiropyrrrolidine frameworks

In 2017, Kumar and coworkers developed an efficient microwave-assisted, three-component synthesis of novel dispiro heterocycle derivatives (**61**) using cycloketone (**60**), ninhydrin (**59**), and methylglycine (**3**) (Scheme 20). This protocol, which is both catalyst- and solvent-free, allows for expansion of the reaction scope using substituted cyclic ketones. The products were obtained in high yields.<sup>192</sup>

Kalluraya and co-workers in 2018 employed an efficient and environmentally friendly microwave-assisted method for the

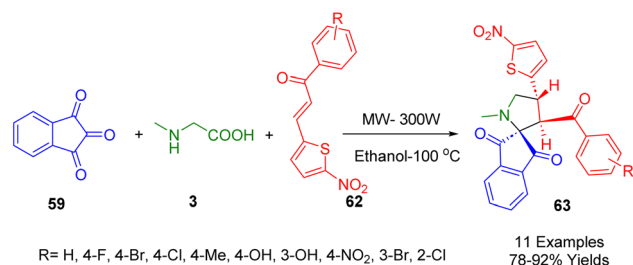
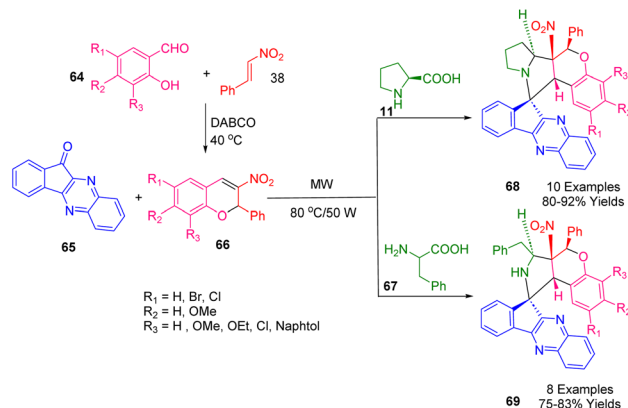


## Review

Scheme 19 Synthesis of oxygen-bridged spirooxindole derivatives **58**.Scheme 20 Synthesis of dispiro[1,3'-pyrrolidine-2',2''-indene]-1'',2,3''-triones **61**.

synthesis of diversely functionalized nitrothiophene-containing spiro pyrrolidines (**63**) based on a catalyst-free approach with high regioselectivity in moderate-to-excellent yields (Scheme 21). The one-pot, three-component system consisted of ninhydrin (**59**), sarcosine (**3**), and 1-(tolyl)-3-(5-nitrothienyl) prop-2-en-1-one (**62**) in ethanol. The reaction produced spiro-pyrrolidines with novel regiochemistry containing a nitrothiophene moiety using a simplified work-up process with increased reaction rates and improved yield.<sup>193</sup>

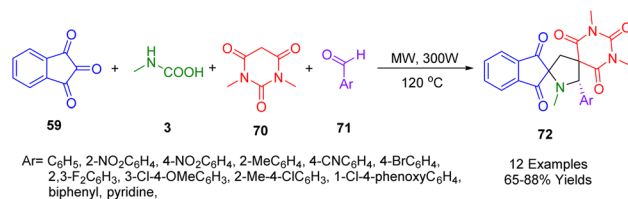
For the construction of sets of spiro indenoquinoline pyrrolidine-fused nitrochromenes (**68**, **69**) in good-to-high yields (Scheme 22), Nayak and his team developed an environmentally friendly, rapid, convenient, and highly advantageous microwave-assisted MCR (**68**, **69**). The first step in the microwave-assisted with 50 W of power preparation of the 3-nitro-2*H*-chromene derivatives (**66**) at 80 °C was the 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of *trans*- $\beta$ -nitro styrene (**38**) with salicylaldehydes

Scheme 21 Synthesis of spiro-pyrrolidines **63**.Scheme 22 Synthesis of spiro indenoquinoline pyrrolidine fused 3-nitro-2*H*-chromenes **68** and **69**.

(**64**) in the presence of DABCO under solvent-free conditions followed by an oxo-Michael-aldol reaction. After the condensation of indenoquinoxalone (**65**) and an  $\alpha$ -amino acid, *L*-proline (**11**) or *L*-phenyl alanine (**67**), the 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of these azomethine ylides with 3-nitrochromenes (**66**) as dipolarophiles occurred. The synthesis could also be accomplished using classical methods conditions but metal-free conditions were used in this microwave-assisted approach. In the latter approach, the reaction conditions are mild, the yield of the products was high, the regioselectivity was high, and the procedures are simple to follow. Using spectroscopic and single-crystal X-ray analysis, the cycloaddition reaction was studied regioselectively and stereochemically.<sup>194</sup>

In 2019, Koodlur and his team developed a series of regioselective dispiro pyrrolidine analogues (**72**) by using an environmentally friendly approach. The one-pot, four-component condensation reaction consisted of the condensation of aromatic aldehydes (**71**), *N,N*-dimethyl barbituric acid (**70**), ninhydrin (**59**), and sarcosine (**3**) under microwave irradiation using magnesium silicate as catalyst to provide moderate-to-considerable yields (Scheme 23). Single-crystal X-ray analysis provided unambiguous evidence of stereochemistry. There are several salient features of this green methodology, including easy isolation, high atom economy, mild reaction conditions, no need for column chromatography, use of a mild catalyst, ease of performance, broad substrate scope, and low *E*-factor.<sup>195</sup>

The antibacterial and antiproliferative activities were also assessed for the synthesized compounds. Against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, compounds (Ar = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, and 4-NO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>) showed potent antibacterial properties. The

Scheme 23 Synthesis of dispiro-pyrrolidines **72**.

antiproliferative activity of (*S*)-1',1'',3''-trimethyl-5'-phenyl-2''*H*-dispiro[indene-2,2'-pyrrolidine-4',5''-pyrimidine]-1,2'',3,4'',6''(1''*H*,3''*H*)-pentaone was also found to be the strongest against the tested cell lines.

In Scheme 24 is depicted a possible mechanism for this four-component, one-pot reaction. Dimethyl barbituric acid (70) and ninhydrin to form the Knoevenagel adduct (A) and then the spiro aziridine (B). Spiro aziridine (B) reacts by a stereoselective aza-Michael reaction to form aziridinium ion (C), which in turn yields an enolate (D). The desired product is obtained by opening up the aziridinium ions with the enolate. An aza-Michael addition justified the formation of the product which is primarily driven by electronic factors.

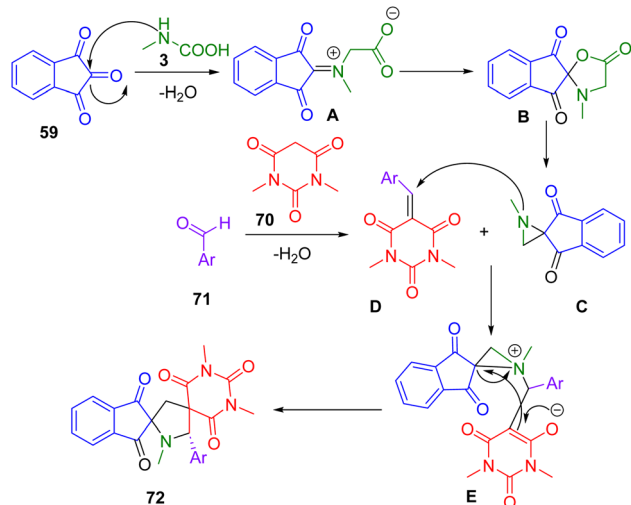
An investigation of spiro quinoxaline derivatives (74) was conducted by Trivedi *et al.* Using a four-component cascade protocol, spiro indeno[1,2-*b*]quinoxaline-11,3'-pyrrolizine derivatives (74) can be synthesized in short reaction times (88–98%) with excellent yields (Scheme 25). Microwave irradiation of ninhydrin (59), phenylenediamine (73), *L*-proline (11), and nitrostyrene derivatives (38) was conducted under green solvent conditions. All of the synthesized compounds were screened for

acetylcholinesterase (AChE) inhibitory activity and some showed significant activity with low micromolar IC<sub>50</sub>.<sup>196</sup>

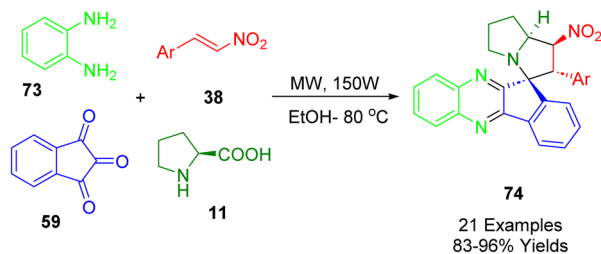
From the established chemistry of ninhydrin (59) and indenoquinoxaline (A), it is reasonable to assume that the indenoquinoxaline-11-one intermediate (A) was formed when ninhydrin (59) and 1,2-phenylenediamine (73) were condensed with *L*-proline (11) to form 1,3-dipolar azomethine ylides (B). As a result of the 1,3-dipole (B) being formed, *trans*-β-nitrostyrenes (38) react as dipolarophiles to produce (C), a stereoselective adduct (74) (Scheme 26).

In their green, one-pot procedure, Perumal *et al.* demonstrated the efficient stereoselective synthesis of dihydro-2'*H*-spiro[indene-2,1'-pyrrolo[3,4-*c*]pyrrole]-tetraone derivatives (76). An *in situ* reaction of ninhydrin (59) and sarcosine (3) with a series of 1-aryl-1*H*-pyrrole-2,5-diones (75) was described using microwaves at 100 °C through 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition (Scheme 27). To determine whether the synthesized compounds inhibited AChE (acetylcholinesterase) and mycobacterial growth, the compounds were screened for antimycobacterial activity. Compared to cycloserine and pyrimethamine, compound 4b (IC<sub>50</sub> 1.30 mM) has twelvefold stronger antimycobacterial activity than compound 4a. The AChE inhibitory activity of compound (R = 4-MeOC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>) is evidenced by its IC<sub>50</sub> value of 0.78 ± 0.01 mmol L<sup>-1</sup>. A single-crystal X-ray analysis of one compound (R = cyclohexyl) provided unambiguous evidence of the stereochemistry.<sup>197</sup>

Various spiro indanone pyrrolidine/piperidine-fused nitrochromene derivatives (77) were synthesized by Nayak *et al.* using

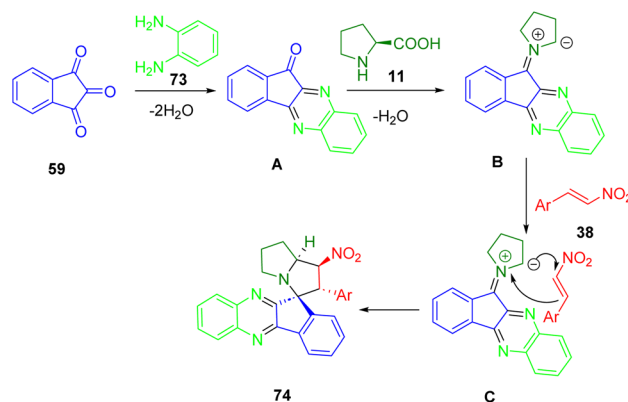


Scheme 24 A plausible reaction sequence for the synthesis of dispiroindolines 72.

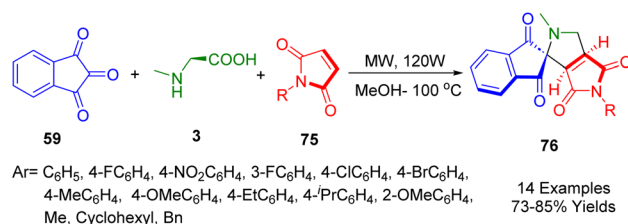


Ar = 4-NO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, 3-NO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, 4-BrC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, 2-BrC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, 4-FC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, 3-OMeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, 3-BrC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, 2-FC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, 2-ClC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, 4-ClC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, 3,4-(OMe)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>, 3,4,5-(OMe)<sub>3</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>, thiophen-2-yl, furan-2-yl, naphthyl-1-yl

Scheme 25 Synthesis of pyrano[2,3-*c*]pyrazoles-3-carboxylate derivatives 74.

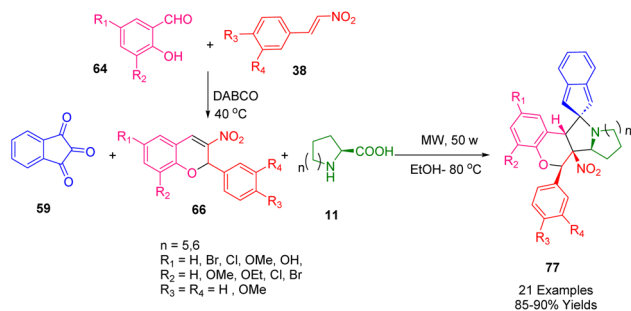


Scheme 26 Proposed mechanism for the preparation of spiro indeno[1,2-*b*]quinoxaline-11,3'-pyrrolizines 74.



Scheme 27 Synthesis of dihydro-2'*H*-spiro[indene-2,1'-pyrrolo[3,4-*c*]pyrrole]-tetraone derivatives 76.





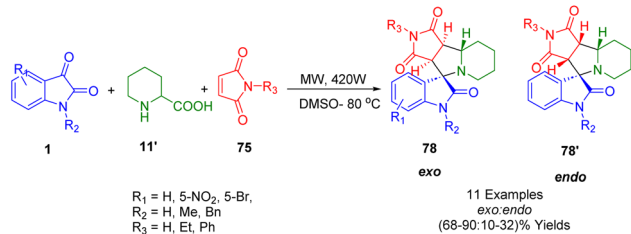
Scheme 28 Synthesis of 3-nitrochromane hybrid pyrrolidinyl/piperidine spiro indanones 77.

a highly efficient, simple, environmentally friendly, three-component method (Scheme 28). Using readily available starting materials, the 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of azomethine ylides generated *in situ* by the condensation of ninhydrin (59) and an  $\alpha$ -amino acid, L-proline (11) or L-phenyl alanine (67), reacted with 3-nitrochromenes (66) as dipolarophiles under microwave irradiation. The cycloaddition reaction was highly regioselective and diastereoselective. The protocol was operationally simple using mild reaction conditions and provided a high yield.<sup>198</sup> A comparison was also made to classical methodology.

Methods mediated by microwave irradiation were developed by Jaidi's group (Scheme 29) to prepare spiro indoloindolizidines (78, 78'), a significant class of compounds with biological activity. They were synthesized through the decarboxylative condensation of pipercolinic acid (11') and isatin (1) with malimide (75) under reflux and microwave irradiation. Using column chromatography, both *endo* and *exo* diastereomeric spiro indoloindolizidines (78, 78') were obtained with *exo*-selectivity and high yields. Various 2D NMR spectroscopic techniques and single-crystal X-ray analyses were used to determine the stereochemistry and structure of the synthesized cycloadducts. Density functional theory (DFT) calculations were also employed to investigate the reaction mechanism.<sup>199</sup>

### 3.3. Spiro pyran frameworks

During their search for environmentally friendly synthetic protocols, Mohebat and co-workers developed a heterogeneous, non-toxic nanocatalyst with *p*-toluenesulfonic acid which facilitated the preparation of novel spiro [benzo[*a*]chromene[2,3-*c*]phenazine] derivatives (79). *p*-Toluenesulfonic acid was used as an acid catalyst for the multicomponent reaction of 2-hydroxy-

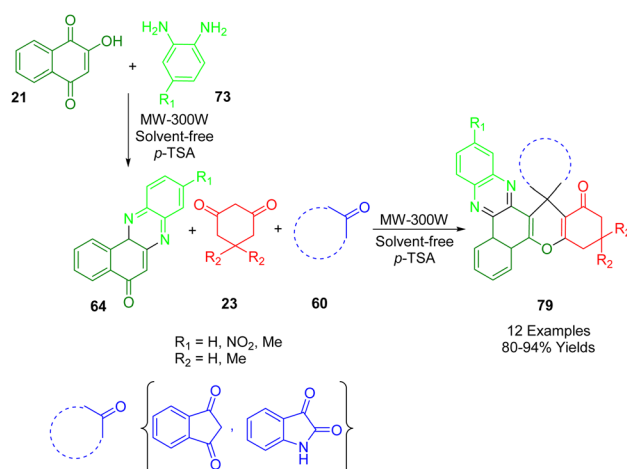


Scheme 29 Synthesis of spiro indoloindolizidines 78 and 78'.

1,4-naphthaquinone (21), benzene-1,2-diamine (73), cyclic 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds (23) and isatin (1) or ninhydrin (59) at 100 °C with microwave irradiation. The two-step reaction was high yielding and constituted a clean and environmentally friendly method (Scheme 30). By forming five new bonds (two C-C bonds, two C=N bonds, and one C-O bond) and two additional rings in a single operation, this solvent-free process produced biologically significant spiro heterocycles. In addition to its operational simplicity and short reaction times, this effective green process is also high yielding, eliminates tedious purification processes, and avoids hazardous reagents and solvents.<sup>200</sup>

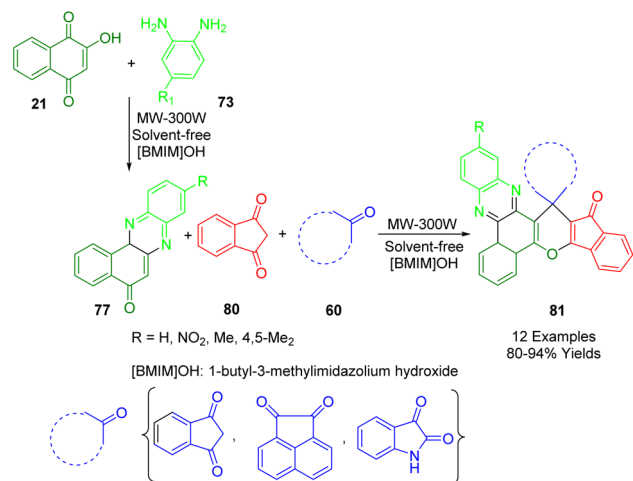
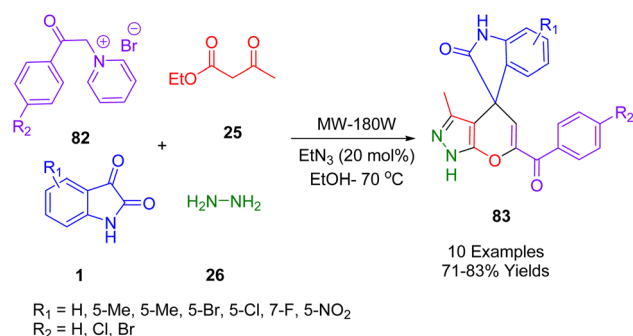
Yazdani-Elah-Abadi and colleagues proposed a technique for the production of biologically and pharmaceutically relevant highly functionalized diverse novel spiro benzo[*a*]phenazine annulated heterocycles (81) through the use of a basic ionic liquid (1-butyl-3-methylimidazolium hydroxide) as an expedient, environmentally friendly, and reusable catalyst (Scheme 31). The ionic liquid and a heteropolyacid were used to functionalize halloysite nanotubes and synthesize the catalyst. Microwave-assisted methods were employed to achieve high yields and short reaction times when 2-hydroxynaphthalene-1,4-dione (21), benzene-1,2-diamines (73), cyclic carbonyl compounds (60), and 1,3-indandione (80) were condensed, resulting in the formation of spiro[benzo[*a*]indeno[2',1':5,6]pyrano[2,3-*c*]phenazine] derivatives (81) in high yields under solvent-free conditions.<sup>201</sup>

In 2019, Yazdani-Elah-Abadi *et al.* devised an efficient one-pot, four-component reaction protocol to obtain spirooxindole-furo[2,3-*c*]pyrazole derivatives (83) (Scheme 32) containing biologically active pyrazole and spirooxindole-furan moieties. The mixture consisted of hydrazine (26),  $\beta$ -keto ester (25), isatin derivatives (1), and pyridinium ylide (82) catalyzed by triethylamine (20 mol%) in ethanol under microwave irradiation. The highly reactive base catalyst Et<sub>3</sub>N (20 mol%) was used in conjunction with *N*-phenacyl bromide and pyridine to produce pyridinium ylide. This environmentally friendly



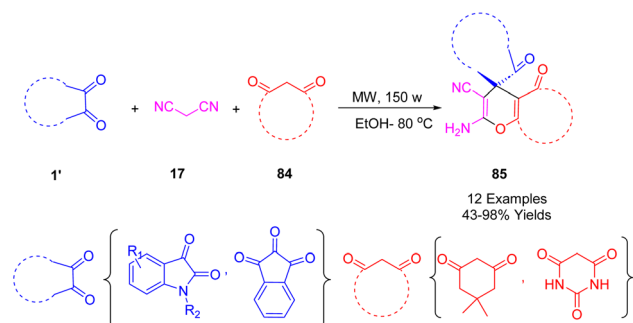
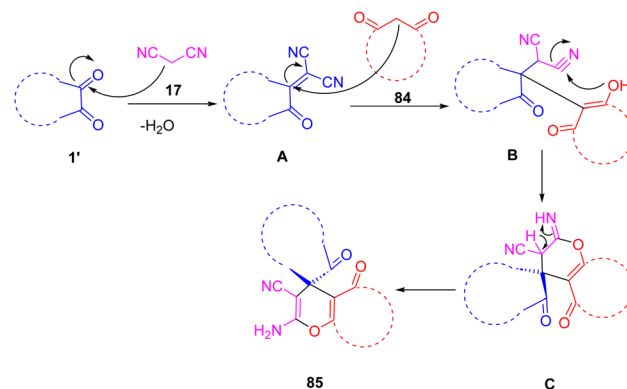
Scheme 30 Synthesis of spiro benzo[*a*]chromeno[2,3-*c*]phenazine derivatives 79.



Scheme 31 Synthesis of spiro[pyrano[2,3-c]phenazine] derivatives **81**.Scheme 32 Synthesis of spirooxindole-furo[2,3-c]pyrazole derivatives **83**.

method is characterized by high yields, short reaction times, simplicity of operation, lack of tedious workup or purification, and the absence of hazardous or toxic reagents or solvents.<sup>202</sup>

Greco *et al.* synthesized a novel spiro pyrano[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine derivative (**85**) (Scheme 33) using a microwave-assisted Knoevenagel/Michael/cyclization multicomponent. Ethanol was used as the solvent and the ionic liquid 1-methylimidazolium chloride was used as the catalyst. Various starting materials (isatin, malononitrile, dimedone, and barbituric acid) were used in the microwave-assisted MCR at 80 °C.<sup>203</sup>

Scheme 33 Synthesis of spiro[pyrano[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine] derivatives **85**.Scheme 34 Suggested mechanism for the synthesis of spiro compounds **85**.

The single-crystal X-ray structures of 7'-amino-5-bromo-2,2',4'-trioxo-1',2',3',4'-tetrahydrospiro[indoline-3,5'-pyrano[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine]-6'-carbonitrile and 7,2-amino-5-bromo-2,2',4'-trioxo-1',2',3',4' were determined. In addition, the antiproliferative activities of the spiro heterocycles against human colon carcinoma HCT116, prostate carcinoma PC3, promyelocytic leukemia HL60, and astrocytoma SNB19 cell lines were screened using an MTT-based assay. The spiro compound 7'-amino-6-bromo-2,2',4'-trioxo-1',2',3',4'-tetrahydrospiro[indoline-3,5'-pyrano[2,3-*d*]pyrimidine]-6'-carbonitrile showed significant inhibition against all four cell lines with IC<sub>50</sub> values of 52.81 M for HCT116, 74.40 M for PC3, 101 M for SNB19, and 49.72 M for HL60.

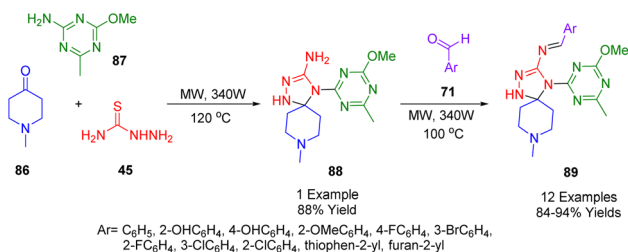
A proposed mechanism for the synthesis of (**85**) is depicted in Scheme 34. Initially, Knoevenagel condensation forms the isatylidene-malononitrile intermediate (**A**). As a result of a Michael addition between (**A**) and (**84**), followed by cyclization and tautomerization, (**B**) is formed. Intermediate (**A**) was able to be isolated and characterized, thereby supporting the mechanistic proposal. In the infrared spectrum of (**A**), a band at 2230 cm can be observed which is attributed to the stretching of the bond between the nitrile carbons and the central carbon of malononitrile (**17**) attached to isatin (**1**).

### 3.4. Miscellaneous frameworks

Using a microwave-assisted reaction between 1-methylpiperidin-4-one (**86**), 2-amino-4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl (**87**), and thiosemicarbazide (**45**), Patel and co-workers synthesized 4-(4-methoxy-6,6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-8-methyl-1,2,4,8-tetraazaspiro[4.5]dec-2-en-3-amine (**88**). As depicted in Scheme 35, they then used this spiro adduct (**88**) to synthesize a novel type of spiro compound (**89**) by reacting it with various aldehydes.<sup>204</sup>

Antibacterial tests indicated that some of the compounds are promising antibacterial agents. Indeed, some compounds were even more effective antimycobacterial agents than the conventional drug Rifampicin. Docking studies using *Escherichia coli* DNA gyrase reflected the biological results with appropriate docking scores. Drug solubility, hydrogen bonding, and cell permeability are all ideal according to *in silico* ADME analysis.



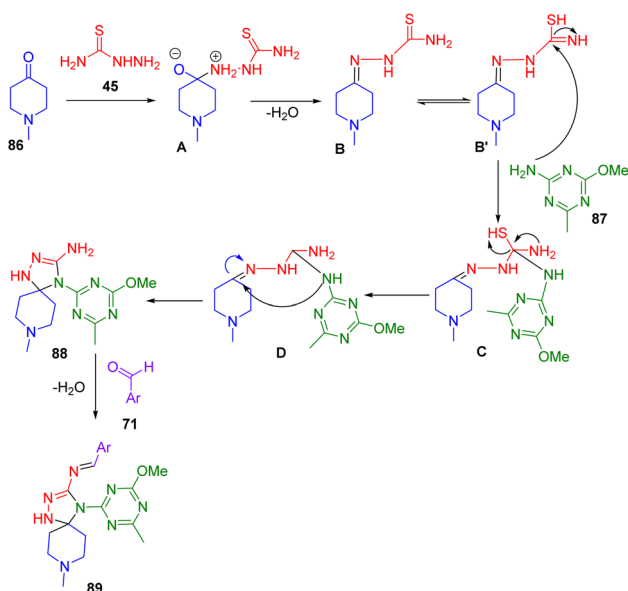


Scheme 35 Synthesis of pyrano-chromene and benzopyrano-chromene derivatives **88** and **89**.

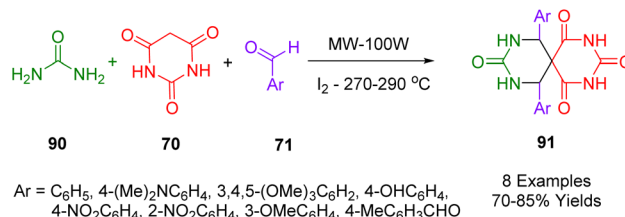
A reaction mechanism leading to the formation of (**88**, **89**) is depicted in Scheme 36. An intermediate imine is initially formed which then subsequently undergoes a cyclo-addition reaction with 2-amino-4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazine (**87**).

Mehta and his coworkers synthesized environmentally friendly spiro heterocyclic compounds **91** as part of a Biginelli-type condensation process by condensing barbituric acid (**70**), substituted aldehyde (**71**), and urea (**90**) using iodine as a catalyst at 270–290 °C in a solvent-free microwave irradiation approach (Scheme 37).<sup>205</sup>

The compounds (Ar = 4-NO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, and 2-NO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>) demonstrated promising antimicrobial activity against bacterial strains *Bacillus subtilis*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Escherichia coli* as well as fungal strains *Candida albicans* and *Aspergillus niger*. The specific binding mode of compounds (Ar = 4-NO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, and 2-NO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>) was predicted by molecular docking simulations. The anthelmintic activity of compound (Ar = 4-NO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>) was compared to the drug albendazole using the Indian adult earthworm *Eisenia fetida* where by (Ar = 4-NO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>) showed effective pharmacophore activity.



Scheme 36 Reaction mechanism for the formation of compounds **88** and **89**.



Scheme 37 Synthesis of spiro heterocyclic compounds **91**.

## 4. Conclusions

Various heterocyclic compounds, including spiro heterocycles, can be synthesized using microwave-assisted MCRs which is a powerful and efficient method. This review article provides an overview of recent developments in this field covering various types of spiro heterocycles. Additionally, it discusses the potential mechanisms and reactions involved in MCRs, as well as the advantages and limitations of microwave irradiation. Spiro heterocycles are a versatile and diverse class of molecules, and microwave MCRs can be employed to construct them. However, there are challenges and opportunities in this field that warrant further research.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

## References

- N. Kerru, L. Gummidi, S. Maddila, K. K. Gangu and S. B. Jonnalagadda, *Molecules*, 2020, **25**, 1909.
- A. D. Jangale and D. S. Dalal, *Synth. Commun.*, 2017, **47**, 2139.
- A. P. Taylor, R. P. Robinson, Y. M. Fobian, D. C. Blakemore, L. H. Jones and O. Fadeyi, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2016, **14**, 6611.
- T. Y. Zhang, in *Advances in Heterocyclic Chemistry*, Academic Press, 2017, vol. 121, p. 1.
- J. Jampilek, *Molecules*, 2019, **24**, 3839.
- M. Baumann and I. R. Baxendale, *Beilstein J. Org. Chem.*, 2013, **9**, 2265.
- M. Koley, J. Han, V. Soloshonok, S. Mojumder, R. Javahershenas and A. Makarem, *RSC Med. Chem.*, 2024, **15**, 10.
- A. Al-Mulla, *Der Pharma Chem.*, 2017, **9**, 141.
- P. Arora, V. Arora, H. S. Lamba and D. Wadhwa, *Int. J. Pharma Sci. Res.*, 2012, **3**, 2947.
- R. Nishanth Rao, S. Jena, M. Mukherjee, B. Maiti and K. Chanda, *Environ. Chem. Lett.*, 2021, **19**, 3315–3358, DOI: [10.1007/s10311-021-01232-9](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10311-021-01232-9).
- B. H. Rotstein, S. Zaretsky, V. Rai and A. K. Yudin, *Chem. Rev.*, 2014, **114**, 8323.
- O. Ghashghaei, F. Seghetti and R. Lavilla, *Beilstein J. Org. Chem.*, 2019, **15**, 521.
- J. Zhu, Q. Wang and M. X. Wang, *Multicomponent Reactions in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-VCH, Weinheim, 2015.



- 14 T. J. J. Müller, *Multicomponent Reactions General Discussion and Reactions Involving a Carbonyl Compound as Electrophilic Component Science of Synthesis Series*, Georg Thieme Verlag KG, Stuttgart, 2014.
- 15 R. C. Cioc, E. Ruijter and R. V. A. Orru, *Green Chem.*, 2014, **16**, 2958.
- 16 J. A. dos Santos, P. P. de Castro, K. T. de Oliveira, T. J. Brocksom and G. W. Amarante, *Curr. Top. Med. Chem.*, 2023, **23**, 990.
- 17 M. Henary, C. Kananda, L. Rotolo, B. Savino, E. Owens and G. Cravotto, *RSC Adv.*, 2020, **10**, 14170.
- 18 G. Singh and Z. Desta, *Chem. Rev.*, 2012, **112**, 6104.
- 19 J. Soni, S. Joshi, K. Chemitikanti and N. Shankaraiah, *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.*, 2021, **10**, 1476.
- 20 M. Kamboj, S. Bajpai, M. Yadav and S. Singh, *Curr. Green Chem.*, 2023, **10**, 57.
- 21 T. Damera, R. Pagadala, S. Rana and S. B. Jonnalagadda, *Catalysts*, 2023, **13**, 1034.
- 22 S. B. Adhikari and T. Ghosh, *Tetrahedron*, 2022, **126**, 133085.
- 23 S. Gulati, S. E. John and N. Shankaraiah, *Beilstein J. Org. Chem.*, 2021, **17**, 819.
- 24 K. Kamanna and Y. Amaregouda, *Curr. Organocatal.*, 2023, **10**, 160.
- 25 D. Amariucaí-Mantu, V. Mangalagiu, R. Danac and I. I. Mangalagiu, *Molecules*, 2020, **25**, 716.
- 26 T. Sengoku, A. Shirai, A. Takano, T. Inuzuka, M. Sakamoto, M. Takahashi and H. Yoda, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2019, **84**, 12532.
- 27 G. Meera, K. R. Rohit, S. Saranya and G. Anilkumar, *RSC Adv.*, 2020, **10**, 36031.
- 28 N. Z. Kiss, E. Bálint and G. Keglevich, *Microwave-Assisted Syntheses in Organic Chemistry*, ed. G. Keglevich, Milestones in Microwave Chemistry, SpringerBriefs in Green Chemistry for Sustainability, Springer International Publishing, Switzerland, 2016, ch. 2, DOI: [10.1007/978-3-319-30632-2\\_2](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-30632-2_2).
- 29 A. Kumar, Y. Kuang, Z. Liang and X. Sun, *Mater. Today Nano*, 2020, **11**, 100076.
- 30 D. Garella, E. Borretto, A. Di Stilo, K. Martina, G. Cravotto and P. Cintas, *MedChemComm*, 2013, **4**, 1323.
- 31 J. Fairsoosa, S. Saranya, S. Radhika and G. Anilkumar, *ChemistrySelect*, 2020, **5**, 5180.
- 32 G. Tiwari, A. Khanna, V. K. Mishraa and R. Sagar, *RSC Adv.*, 2023, **13**, 32858.
- 33 S. Das, *Synth. Commun.*, 2022, **52**, 637.
- 34 N. Sharma, U. K. Sharma and E. V. Van der Eycken, Microwave-Assisted Organic Synthesis: Overview of Recent Applications, *Green Techniques for Organic Synthesis and Medicinal Chemistry*, ed. W. Zhang and W. Berkeley Cue, John Wiley & Sons Ltd, 2nd edn, 2018, ch. 17.
- 35 R. Javahershenas, H. Mei, M. Koley, V. A. Soloshonok and A. Makarem, *Synthesis*, 2024, DOI: [10.1055/s-0042-1751526](https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0042-1751526).
- 36 Y. Liu, X. Zhang, R. Zeng, Y. Zhang, Q.-S. Dai, H.-J. Leng, X.-J. Gou and J.-L. Li, *Molecules*, 2017, **22**, 1882.
- 37 R. G. Soengas, G. Da Silva and J. C. Estévez, *Molecules*, 2017, **22**, 2028.
- 38 S. Majhi and P. K. Mondal, *Curr. Microwave Chem.*, 2023, **10**, 135.
- 39 P. Zhang, X.-L. Yuan, Y.-M. Du, H.-B. Zhang, G.-M. Shen and Z.-F. Zhang, *J. Agric. Food Chem.*, 2019, **67**, 11994.
- 40 A. Ding, M. Meazza, H. Guo, J. W. Yang and R. Rios, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2018, **47**, 5946.
- 41 Y. Zheng, C. M. Tice and S. B. Singh, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2014, **24**, 3673.
- 42 R. Javahershenas and S. Nikzat, *Ultrason. Sonochem.*, 2024, **102**, 106741.
- 43 S. Imeni, A. Makarem and R. Javahershenas, *Asian J. Org. Chem.*, 2023, e202300303.
- 44 R. Javahershenas and S. Nikzat, *RSC Adv.*, 2023, **13**, 16619.
- 45 R. Javahershenas, *J. Mol. Liq.*, 2023, **385**, 122398.
- 46 R. Javahershenas, *Mol. Diversity*, 2023, **27**, 2399.
- 47 R. Mannhold, H. Kubinyi and G. Folkers, *Microwaves in Organic and Medicinal Chemistry*, Wiley-VCH Verlag & Co. KGaA, Boschstr, 2012.
- 48 A. De La Hoz, J. Alcázar, J. Carrillo, M. A. Herrero, J. D. M. Muñoz, P. Prieto, A. De Cózar and A. Diaz-Ortiz, *Reproducibility and Scalability of Microwave-Assisted Reactions*, 2011, vol. 1.
- 49 G. Stefanidis and A. Stankiewicz, *Alternative Energy Sources for Green Chemistry*, Microwave-Assisted Green Organic Synthesis, RSC Green chemistry, 2016, ch. 1.
- 50 V. K. Saxena and U. Chandra, *Physical Concept*, 2011, vol. 1.
- 51 *Microwave-Enhanced Chemistry*, ed. S. J. Haswell, Fundamentals, Sample Preparation and Applications, American Chemical Society, Washington DC, 1997.
- 52 *Microwave Techniques and Protocols*, ed. R.T. Giberson and R.S. Demaree, Humana Press, Totowa, New Jersey, 2001.
- 53 W. E. Prentice, *Therapeutic Modalities for Physical Therapists*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 2002.
- 54 B. L. Hayes, *Microwave Synthesis-Chemistry with the Speed of Light*, CEM Publishing, 2002.
- 55 N. E. Leadbeater, *Microwave Chemistry as a Tool of Sustainable Chemistry*, CRC Press, 2010.
- 56 J. P. Tierney and P. Lidstroem, *Microwave Assisted Organic Synthesis*, CRC Press, 2005.
- 57 C. O. Kappe, A. Stadler and D. Dallinger, *Microwaves in Organic and Medicinal Chemistry*, Wiley-VCH-Verlag, 2012.
- 58 J. M. Kremsner and A. Stadler, *A Chemist's Guide to Microwave Synthesis*, Anton Paar GmbH, 2013.
- 59 L. Favretto, *Basic Guidelines for Microwave Organic Chemistry Applications*, Milestone, 2004.
- 60 R. Gedye, F. Smith, K. Westaway, H. Ali, L. Baldisera, L. Laberge and J. Rousell, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1986, **27**, 279.
- 61 R. J. Giguere, T. L. Bray, S. M. Duncan and G. Majetich, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1986, **27**, 4945.
- 62 A. de la Hoz, A. Diaz-Ortiz and A. Moreno, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2005, **34**, 164.
- 63 C. O. Kappe, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2008, **37**, 1127.
- 64 P. Lidström, J. Tierney, B. Wathey and J. Westman, *Tetrahedron*, 2001, **57**, 9225.
- 65 C. O. Kappe, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.*, 2004, **43**, 6250.
- 66 G. B. Dudley, A. E. Stiegman and M. R. Rosana, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.*, 2013, **52**, 7918.



- 67 C. O. Kappe, B. Pieber and D. Dallinger, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.*, 2013, **52**, 1088.
- 68 V. Polshettiwar and R. S. Varma, *Green Chem. Lett. Rev.*, 2008, **1**, 85.
- 69 C. T. Chou, T. H. Liang and C. P. Hsieh, *J. Food Eng.*, 2001, **49**, 211.
- 70 G. P. Sharma and S. Prasad, *Food Res. Int.*, 2009, **42**, 516.
- 71 A. C. Metaxas, and R. J. Meredith, *Industrial Microwave Heating*, Peter Peregrinus Ltd, London, 1983.
- 72 T. S. Awad, H. A. Moharram and O. E. Shaltout, *J. Food Sci.*, 2012, **77**, 1161.
- 73 H. Li, Q. Yu and X. Yan, *Crit. Rev. Food Sci. Nutr.*, 2020, **60**, 967.
- 74 V. C. Pawar and V. T. Thakkar, *Int. J. Pharma Sci. Res.*, 2012, **3**, 2469.
- 75 M. Negash, A. Osman and K. C. Das, *Renewable Sustainable Energy Rev.*, 2017, **72**, 1151.
- 76 X. Chen, X. Zhang and Y. Wu, *Mater. Chem. Phys.*, 2009, **113**, 355.
- 77 G. Cravotto and P. Cintas, *Microwave Chemistry*, De Gruyter, 2017, DOI: [10.1515/9783110479935-001](https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110479935-001).
- 78 C. O. Kappe, *Chem. Rec.*, 2019, **19**, 15.
- 79 L. Rinaldi, D. Carnaroglio, L. Rotolo and G. Cravotto, *J. Chem.*, 2015, 879531.
- 80 M. Nüchter, B. Ondruschka, W. Bonrath and A. Gum, *Green Chem.*, 2004, **6**, 128.
- 81 G. B. Dudley, R. Richert and A. E. Stiegman, *Chem. Sci.*, 2015, **6**, 2144.
- 82 C. Strauss and R. Trainor, *Aust. J. Chem.*, 1995, **48**, 1665.
- 83 M. Kidwai, *Pure Appl. Chem.*, 2001, **73**, 147.
- 84 R. Cecilia, U. Kunz and T. Turek, *Chem. Eng. Process.*, 2007, **46**, 870.
- 85 J. Martín-Gil, F. J. Martín-Gil, M. José-Yacamán, L. Carapia-Morales and T. Falcón-Bárceñas, *Pol. J. Chem.*, 2005, 1399.
- 86 J. Prado-Gonjal, M. E. Villafuerte-Castrejón, L. Fuentes and E. Morán, *Mater. Res. Bull.*, 2009, **44**, 1734.
- 87 J. Zhao and W. Yan, *Modern Inorganic Synthetic Chemistry*, 2011, ch. 8, vol. 173.
- 88 R. K. Sahu, M. L. Rao and S. S. Manoharan, *J. Mater. Sci.*, 2001, **36**, 4099.
- 89 X. Zhang, D. O. Hayward, C. Lee and D. M. P. Mingos, *Appl. Catal., B*, 2001, **33**, 137.
- 90 C. O. Kappe, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2004, **43**, 6250–6285.
- 91 H. Ahmad and M. K. Hossaina, *Mater. Adv.*, 2022, **3**, 859.
- 92 D. Dallinger and C. O. Kappe, *Chem. Rev.*, 2007, **107**, 2563.
- 93 P. Lidström and J.-C. Halls, *Tetrahedron*, 2001, **57**, 9225.
- 94 C. O. Kappe, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.*, 2013, **52**, 7924.
- 95 A. de la Hoz, A. Díaz-Ortiz and A. Moreno, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2005, **34**, 164.
- 96 S. H. Zhang and Z. C. Feng, *J. Mol. Struct.*, 2010, **977**, 62.
- 97 J. M. H. Levy and M. A. Levy, *Chem. Rev.*, 2017, **117**, 5859.
- 98 A. A. Zhang and J. L. Lippard, *Chem. Rev.*, 2017, **117**, 5837.
- 99 A. O. Adeola, M. P. Duarte and R. Naccache, *Front. Carbon*, 2023, **2**, 2023.
- 100 E. Berrino and C. T. Supuran, *Expert Opin. Drug Discovery*, 2018, **13**, 861.
- 101 M. Beller and C. Bolm, *Transition Metals for Organic Synthesis*, Wiley-VCH, 2004, pp. 254–257.
- 102 J. Y. Ying, *Sci. China: Chem.*, 2019, **62**, 416.
- 103 C. O. Kappe, *Molecules*, 2014, **19**, 12087.
- 104 N. E. Leadbeater, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.*, 2006, **45**, 1678.
- 105 N. Kuhnert, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.*, 2002, **41**, 1863.
- 106 A. A. Strelakova, A. A. Shesterkina, A. L. Kustov and L. M. Kustov, *Int. J. Mol. Sci.*, 2023, **24**, 8272.
- 107 R. W. Wagner, *Drug Discov. World*, 2006, **7**, 59.
- 108 M. Driowya, A. Saber, H. Marza, L. Demange, R. Benhida and K. Bougrin, *Molecules*, 2016, **21**, 492.
- 109 Z. Zhao, H. Li and X. Gao, *Chem. Rev.*, 2023, DOI: [10.1021/acs.chemrev.3c00794](https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.chemrev.3c00794).
- 110 M. A. Al-Hassan and S. A. El-Sayed, *Int. J. Mol. Sci.*, 2018, **19**, 5179.
- 111 A. Lew, P. O. Krutzik, M. E. Hart and A. R. Chamberlin, *J. Comb. Chem.*, 2002, **4**, 95.
- 112 G. B. Evans, R. H. Furneaux, B. Greatrex, A. S. Murkin, V. L. Schramm and P. C. Tyler, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2008, **51**, 948.
- 113 S. Dhadda, S. Sharma, P. Jakhar and H. Sharma, *RSC Adv.*, 2023, **13**, 3723.
- 114 S. Askri, A. Dbeibia, C. Mchiri, S. Boudriga, M. Knorr, E. Roulland, O. Laprèvote, N. Saffon-Merceron and R. Gharbi, *Appl. Sci.*, 2022, **12**, 360.
- 115 A. R. Liandi, A. H. Cahyana, D. N. Alfariza, R. Nuraini, R. W. Sari and T. P. Wendari, *Green Synth. Catal.*, 2023, DOI: [10.1016/j.gresc.2023.08.001](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gresc.2023.08.001).
- 116 M. Asif, T. Azaz, B. Tiwari and M. Nasibullah, *Tetrahedron*, 2023, **134**, 133308.
- 117 M. Mamaghani and R. Hossein Nia, *J. Heterocycl. Chem.*, 2017, **54**, 1700.
- 118 P. Khanna, L. Khanna, S. J. Thomas, A. M. Asiri and S. S. Panda, *Curr. Org. Chem.*, 2018, **22**, 67.
- 119 T. P. I. Saragi, T. Spehr, A. Siebert, T. F. Lieker and J. Salbeck, *Chem. Rev.*, 2007, **107**, 1011.
- 120 P. Saraswat, G. Jeyabalan, M. Z. Hassan, M. U. Rahman and N. K. Nyola, *Synth. Commun.*, 2016, **46**, 1643.
- 121 M. Zaki, A. Oukhrif, M. Akssira and S. B. Raboin, *RSC Adv.*, 2017, **7**, 6523.
- 122 R. R. Kumar, S. Perumal, P. Senthilkumar, P. Yogeewari and D. Sriram, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2008, **51**, 5731.
- 123 C. B. Cui, H. Kakeya and H. Osada, *Tetrahedron*, 1996, **52**, 12651.
- 124 C. B. Cui, H. Kakeya and H. Osada, *J. Antibiot.*, 1996, **49**, 832.
- 125 C. Pellegrini, M. Weber and H.-J. Borschberg, *Helv. Chim. Acta*, 1996, **79**, 151.
- 126 B. M. Trost, N. Cramer and H. Bernsmann, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2007, **129**, 3086.
- 127 Y. Ban, N. Taga and T. Oishi, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1974, **15**, 187.
- 128 S. M. Colegate, N. Anderton, J. Edgar, C. A. Bourke and R. N. Oram, *Aust. Vet. J.*, 1999, **77**, 537.
- 129 S. Lee, J. Yang, S. Yang, G. Lee, D. Oh, M. W. Ha and H. Park, *Front. Chem.*, 2020, **8**, 577371.



- 130 J.-S. Shi, J.-X. Yu, X.-P. Chen and R.-X. Xu, *Acta Pharmacol. Sin.*, 2003, **24**, 97.
- 131 K. Ghedira, M. Zeches-Hanrot, B. Richard, G. Massiot, L. Le Men-Olivier, T. Sevenet and S. H. Goh, *Phytochemistry*, 1988, **27**, 3955.
- 132 E. G. Prado, M. D. G. Gimenez, R. De la Puerta Vázquez, J. L. E. Sánchez and M. T. S. Rodríguez, *Phytomedicine*, 2007, **14**, 280.
- 133 K. C. Chan, F. Morsingh and G. B. Yeoh, *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1*, 1966, **24**, 2245.
- 134 A. Lerchner and E. M. Carreira, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2002, **124**, 14826.
- 135 M. Budovská, P. Kutschy, T. Kožár, T. Gondová and J. Petrovaj, *Tetrahedron*, 2013, **69**, 1092.
- 136 A. Jossang, P. Jossang, B. Bodo, H. A. Hadi, T. Sévenet and B. Bodo, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1991, **56**, 6527.
- 137 M. G. Kulkarni, A. P. Dhondge, S. W. Chavhan, A. S. Borhade, Y. B. Shaikh, D. R. Birhade, M. P. Desai and N. R. Dhattrak, *Beilstein J. Org. Chem.*, 2010, **6**, 876.
- 138 H. Kato, T. Yoshida, T. Tokue, Y. Nojiri, H. Hirota, T. Ohta, R. M. Williams and S. Tsukamoto, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2007, **46**, 2254.
- 139 L. Anikina, Y. B. Vikharev, Y. S. Rozhkova and Y. V. Shklyaev, *Pharm. Chem. J.*, 2013, **46**, 707.
- 140 M. El-Hashash, S. Rizk and S. Atta-Allah, *Molecules*, 2015, **20**, 22069.
- 141 G. Bhaskar, Y. Arun, C. Balachandran, C. Saikumar and P. T. Perumal, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2012, **51**, 79.
- 142 A. Nandakumar, P. Thirumurugan, P. T. Perumal, P. Vembu, M. N. Ponnuswamy and P. Ramesh, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2010, **20**, 4252.
- 143 K. A. Badiola, D. H. Quan, J. A. Triccas and M. H. Todd, *PLoS One*, 2014, **9**, e111782.
- 144 C. A. Stump, I. M. Bell, R. A. Bednar, J. G. Bruno, J. F. Fay, S. N. Gallicchio, V. K. Johnston, E. L. Moore, S. D. Mosser and A. G. Quigley, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2009, **19**, 214.
- 145 M. M. Youssef and M. A. Amin, *Molecules*, 2010, **5**, 8827.
- 146 A. S. Girgis, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2009, **44**, 91.
- 147 J. Heilmann, S. Mayr, R. Brun, T. Rali and O. Sticher, *Helv. Chim. Acta*, 2000, **83**, 2939.
- 148 E. Rajanarendar, S. Ramakrishna, K. G. Reddy, D. Nagaraju and Y. N. Reddy, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2013, **23**, 3954.
- 149 J.-M. Receveur, J. S. Bryans, M. J. Field, L. Singh and D. C. Horwell, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 1999, **9**, 2329.
- 150 E. W. Zinser, M. L. Wolf, S. J. Alexander-Bowman, E. M. Thomas, J. P. Davis, V. E. Groppi, B. H. Lee, D. P. Thompson and T. G. Geary, *J. Vet. Pharmacol. Ther.*, 2002, **25**, 241.
- 151 H. Potschka, T. J. Feuerstein and W. Löscher, *Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Arch. Pharmacol.*, 2000, **361**, 200.
- 152 S. M. Rajesh, S. Perumal, J. C. Menéndez, P. Yogeewari and D. Sriram, *MedChemComm*, 2011, **2**, 626.
- 153 A. Jarrahpour, E. Ebrahimi, E. De Clercq, V. Sinou, C. Latour, B. L. Djouhri and J. M. Brunel, *Tetrahedron*, 2011, **67**, 8699.
- 154 M. A. Ali, R. Ismail, T. S. Choon, Y. K. Yoon, A. C. Wei, S. Pandian, R. S. Kumar, H. Osman and E. Manogaran, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2010, **20**, 7064.
- 155 Y. Kia, H. Osman, R. S. Kumar, V. Murugaiyah, A. Basiri, S. Perumal, H. A. Wahab and C. S. Bing, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2013, **21**, 1696.
- 156 Y. Arun, K. Saranraj, C. Balachandran and P. T. Perumal, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2014, **74**, 50.
- 157 B. Yu, D. Q. Yu and H. M. Liu, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2015, **97**, 673.
- 158 D. Bora, A. Kaushal and N. Shankaraiah, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2021, **215**, 113263.
- 159 M. A. Ameen, E. K. Ahmed, M. Ramadan, H. A. Abd El-Naby and A. A. Abdel-Haseeb, *Monatsh. Chem.*, 2017, **148**, 1513.
- 160 A. Barakat, M. S. Islam, H. M. Ghawas, A. M. Al-Majid, F. F. El-Senduny, F. A. Badria, Y. A. M. Elshaier and H. A. Ghabbour, *RSC Adv.*, 2018, **8**, 14335.
- 161 M. J. Kornet and A. P. Thio, *J. Med. Chem.*, 1976, **19**, 892.
- 162 T. Jiang, K. L. Kuhen, K. Wolff, H. Yin, K. Bieza, J. Caldwell, B. Bursulaya, T. Y.-H. Wu and Y. He, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2006, **16**, 2105.
- 163 Ç. B. Apaydin, N. Cesur, A. Stevaert, L. Naesens and Z. Cesur, *Arch. Pharm.*, 2019, **352**, 1800330.
- 164 J. Leañez, J. Nuñez, Y. García-Marchan, F. Sojo, F. Arvelo, D. Rodriguez, I. Buscema, A. Alvarez-Aular and X. Serrano-Martín, *Exp. Parasitol.*, 2019, **198**, 31.
- 165 M. Sapanakumari, B. Narayana, K. S. Shashidhara, B. K. Sarojini and J. Taibah, *J. Taibah Univ. Sci.*, 2017, **11**, 1008.
- 166 V. Pogaku, V. S. Krishna, D. Sriram, K. Rangan and S. Basavoju, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2019, **29**, 1682.
- 167 A. N. Gray, B. M. Ramirez, S. K. Mawugbe, J. F. Mar, Y.-L. C. Wong and K. S. Huang, *J. Visualized Exp.*, 2021, **168**, e61950.
- 168 T. Thaima, A. Yazici, C. Auranwiwat, A. C. Willis, U. Wille, T. Limtharakul and S. G. Pyne, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2021, **19**, 259.
- 169 T. A. King, H. L. Stewart, K. T. Mortensen, A. J. P. North, H. F. Sore and D. R. Spring, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2019, **2019**, 5219.
- 170 S. Ullah, R. Haider and H. M. Siddiqi, *Arabian J. Chem.*, 2020, **13**, 7210.
- 171 S. Kumar, S. Ponnusamy, J. Dash and R. Ramesh, *Arabian J. Chem.*, 2017, **10**, 338.
- 172 P. K. Sahu and S. Sabde, *Curr. Top. Med. Chem.*, 2019, **19**, 472.
- 173 G. Kaur and S. Kumar, *J. Mater. Chem.*, 2019, **7**, 1240.
- 174 K. Nakano, K. Takase and K. Noguchi, *Molecules*, 2022, **27**, 5103.
- 175 A. Dandia, S. Khan, P. Soni, A. Indora, D. K. Mahawar, P. Pandya and C. S. Chauhan, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2017, **27**, 2873.
- 176 X. Gao, Z. Yang, W.-J. Hao, B. Jiang and S.-J. Tu, *J. Heterocycl. Chem.*, 2017, **54**, 2434.
- 177 P. R. Mali, P. K. Shirsat, N. B. Khomane, V. L. Nayak, J. B. Nanubolu and H. M. Meshram, *ACS Comb. Sci.*, 2017, **19**, 633.



## Review

- 178 M. Zhang, Y.-H. Liu, Z.-R. Shang, H.-C. Hu and Z.-H. Zhang, *Catal. Commun.*, 2017, **88**, 39.
- 179 R. Mishra, A. Jana, A. Panday and M. L. H. Choudhury, *New J. Chem.*, 2019, **43**, 2920.
- 180 W.-H. Zhang, M.-N. Chen, Y. Hao, X. Jiang, X.-L. Zhou and Z.-H. Zhang, *J. Mol. Liq.*, 2019, **278**, 124.
- 181 S. Khojasteh-Khosro and H. Shahbazi-Alavi, *J. Chem. Res.*, 2019, **43**, 107.
- 182 S. Bhandari, S. Sana, B. Sridhar and N. Shankaraiah, *ChemistrySelect*, 2019, **4**, 1727.
- 183 A. Mondal, B. Naskar, S. Goswami, C. Prodhan, K. Chaudhuri and C. Mukhopadhyay, *Mol. Diversity*, 2020, **24**, 93.
- 184 J. Safaei-Ghomi, P. Babaei and Z. Elyasi, *ChemistrySelect*, 2021, **6**, 8402.
- 185 N. H. de Silva, S. Pyreddy, E. W. Blanch, H. M. Hügel and S. Maniam, *Bioorg. Chem.*, 2021, **114**, 105128.
- 186 Z. Elyasi, J. Safaei Ghomi and G. R. Najaf, *Ultrason. Sonochemistry*, 2021, **75**, 105614.
- 187 F. H. Mahmoud Naglaa, S. A. Rizk, A. Elsayed Galal and A. K. Ali, *J. Iran. Chem. Soc.*, 2022, **19**, 3711.
- 188 A. Castro, I. M. G. Andrade, M. C. Coelho, D. P. da Costa, D. d. N. Moreira, R. A. Maia, G. d. S. Lima, G. F. dos Santos, B. G. Vaz, G. C. G. Militao, P. B. N. da Silva, M. L. Araujo, A. de Vasconcellos and C. G. Lima-Junior, *J. Heterocycl. Chem.*, 2023, **60**, 392.
- 189 N. K. Sahu, R. Sharma, K. P. Suhas, J. Joshi, K. Prakash, R. Sharma, R. Pratap, X. Hu, S. Kaur, M. Jain, C. Coluccini, P. Coghi and S. Chaudhary, *Molecules*, 2023, **28**, 4817.
- 190 R. Sharma, L. Yadav, A. A. Nasim, R. K. Yadav, R. H. Chen, N. Kumari, F. Ruiqi, A. Sharon, N. K. Sahu, S. K. Ippagunta, P. Coghi, V. K. W. Wong and S. Chaudhary, *Molecules*, 2023, **28**, 6503.
- 191 Y. Shi, H. Zhao and Y. Zhao, *Molecules*, 2023, **28**, 3508.
- 192 S. Maharani, S. V. Kumar, A. I. Almansour, R. S. Kumar, A. Kandasamy and R. R. Kumar, *New J. Chem.*, 2017, **41**, 11009.
- 193 B. Kalluraya, S. Mallya and A. Kumar, *J. Heterocycl. Chem.*, 2018, **55**, 2075.
- 194 S. Nayak, P. Pattanaik, S. Mohapatra, D. R. Mishra, P. Panda, B. Raiguru, N. P. Mishra, S. Jena and H. S. Biswal, *Synth. Commun.*, 2019, **49**, 1823.
- 195 S. G. Hegde, L. Koodlur and M. Narayanarao, *Synth. Commun.*, 2019, **49**, 1.
- 196 A. M. Akondi, S. Mekala, M. L. Kantam, R. Trivedi, L. R. Chowhane and A. Das, *New J. Chem.*, 2017, **41**, 873.
- 197 C. Bharkavi, S. V. Kumar, M. A. Ali, H. Osman, S. Muthusubramanian and S. Perumal, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2017, **27**, 3071.
- 198 S. Nayak, P. Panda, S. Mohapatra, B. Raiguru and N. Baral, *J. Heterocycl. Chem.*, 2019, **56**, 1757.
- 199 H. Arvinnezhad, F. Ghorbani, H. Khosravi, K. Jadidi, B. Notash and S. Naderi, *J. Heterocycl. Chem.*, 2020, **57**, 3222.
- 200 R. Mohebat, N. Simin and A. Yazdani-Elah-Abadi, *Polycyclic Aromat. Compd.*, 2017, **40**, 159.
- 201 A. Yazdani-Elah-Abadi, R. Mohebat and M. Kangani, *J. Chin. Chem. Soc.*, 2017, **64**, 690.
- 202 A. Yazdani-Elah-Abadi, N. Simin, R. Morekian and H. Heydari-Dahoei, *Polycyclic Aromatic Compounds*, 2019, DOI: [10.1080/10406638.2019.1570948](https://doi.org/10.1080/10406638.2019.1570948).
- 203 R. Westphal, E. V. Filho, L. B. Loureiro, C. F. Tormena, C. Pessoa, C. de Jesus Guimarães, M. P. Manso, R. G. Fiorot, V. R. Campos, J. A. Lamounier, C. Resende, F. Medici and S. J. Greco, *Molecules*, 2022, **27**, 8051.
- 204 P. P. Patel, N. B. Patel, M. S. Tople, V. M. Patel, I. Ahmed and H. Patel, *Mol. Diversity*, 2023, **6**, 1.
- 205 R. Das, D. K. Mehta, S. Gupta, S. Mujwar, V. Sharma, A. Goyal, S. Patel and A. Patel, *Lett. Org. Chem.*, 2023, **20**, 1182.

