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A bibliometric review of triazine hybrids: synthesis, reactions, and applications spanning the last quarter-century (2000–2025)

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This comprehensive review delves into the intricate world of triazines, including their structures and the chemical diversity of their isomers. Additionally, this report encompasses a wide range of synthetic approaches, describing numerous reactions for attaining triazines, such as Bamberger, Bischler, inverse-electron-demand Diels–Alder, and Diels–Alder reactions. Moreover, this review describes the progress made in the chemistry of triazines, which is organized based on their reaction types, spotlighting the recent development. Accordingly, triazines stand out as a transformative strategy in the progress of synthetic chemistry due to their diverse applications in medicine, pharmacy, industry, and agriculture. Besides, triazine hybrids are important pharmacophores in the development of medications due to their captivating biological efficacy and biocompatibility. Consequently, this review presents a vast number of marketed drugs containing a triazine template while delineating their molecular mechanisms of action in disrupting disease pathways. Moreover, triazine cores are highlighted as flexible platforms for constructing and fine-tuning metal complexes and catalytic ligands in the period from 2000 to mid-2025. We anticipate that this review will be valuable to researchers focusing on the structural design and advancement of triazines.

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1. Introduction

Nitrogen-containing heterocyclic skeletons and their derivatives have historically been invaluable as a source of therapeutic agents.¹ Among the myriad nitrogenous heterocyclic scaffolds in organic chemistry, triazine hybrids hold a prominent position owing to their diverse structural significance and biological activities.² These compounds are a six-membered subclass of heterocycles and are composed of three nitrogenous atoms within their ring structure,³ existing in three distinct *regio*-isomer arrangements: 1,2,3-triazine (*v*-triazine), 1,2,4-triazine (α -triazine), and 1,3,5-triazine (*s*-triazine).⁴ Among these isomers, *s*-triazine is the most extensively investigated due to its biological significance. Triazine undergoes nucleophilic substitution reactions, rather than electrophilic reactions, as its isomers have electron-withdrawing nitrogenous atoms and their resonance energies are lower than that of the benzene ring.⁵ Notably, the 1,2,4-triazine motif is encountered in a multitude of natural products such as reumycin, fervenulin, and toxoflavin (Table 1).⁶ Additionally, triazine derivatives are among the most privileged structural hybrids and constitute the core unit of many pharmaceuticals,⁷ bioactive compounds, and

materials⁸ owing to their photophysical properties.⁹ Remarkably, numerous triazine-containing drugs have been approved by the FDA¹⁰ for the treatment of a wide range of clinical conditions, including cycloguanil,¹¹ decitabine,¹² altretamine,^{13,14} almitrine,^{15–17} bimiralisib,¹⁸ lamotrigine^{19,20} and triazavirin^{21–23} (Table 2).

Tunable stimulus-responsive fluorescent and colorimetric probes based on triazine molecules have become hallmark tools in molecular biology because they give dynamic information with regard to the quantity of molecules and the localization of ions without requiring genetic engineering of the sample. Additionally, these probes for ions and molecules have attracted considerable attention owing to their suitability for bioimaging, industrial, environmental, and analytical applications as well as for the detection of hazardous compounds^{24–26} with the clarity and vast sensitivity of absorption and fluorescence techniques. In the realm of organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs) and nonlinear optics (NLOs), styryl *s*-triazine derivatives have been harvested as fluorophore materials.²⁷ This is due to the existence of a donor– π system–acceptor (push–pull) structural motif within these compounds (Fig. 1).²⁸ Moreover, triazine scaffolds are used as reactive azo dyes, and also as carriers for the preparation of immobilized enzymes and cation exchangers.^{29,30}

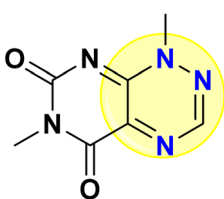
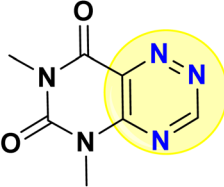
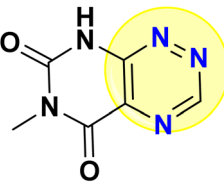
In light of the ever-increasing importance of triazines, they are pivotal in advancing high-performance and stable solar cells, including photosensitizer solar cells, organic solar cells

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Table 1 Experimental skeletons for naturally occurring 1,2,4-triazines and their isolation, therapeutic target, IC₅₀, and mechanism of action

Natural triazine compounds	Isolation	Therapeutic target	MIC value	Mechanism
 <p>(Toxoflavin)</p>	Produced by <i>Burkholderia gladioli</i> HDXY-02 from <i>Lycoris aurea</i>	[Antifungal]		Toxoflavin has inhibitory activities against tested azole-resistant isolates using azole target 14- <i>a</i> sterol demethylase cyp51A and non-cyp51A gene mutations ^{6b}
		<i>M. oryzae</i>	128 µg mL ⁻¹	
		<i>R. solani</i>	128 µg mL ⁻¹	
		<i>F. graminearum</i>	256 µg mL ⁻¹	
		<i>A. fumigatus</i>	64 µg mL ⁻¹	
		<i>A. nidulans</i>	128 µg mL ⁻¹	
		<i>C. albicans</i>	64 µg mL ⁻¹	
		<i>C. neoformans</i>	128 µg mL ⁻¹	
 <p>(Fervenulin)</p>	Isolated from a nematocidal actinomycete, <i>Streptomyces</i> sp. CMU-MH021, on <i>Meloidogyne incognita</i>	Nematicidal activity	30 µg mL ⁻¹	Fervenulin demonstrates inhibitory effects on egg hatching and increases mortality of second-stage juveniles of root-knot nematodes, through disrupting cellular processes or metabolic pathways essential for egg viability and juvenile survival ^{6c}
 <p>(Reumycin)</p>	Isolated from the culture broth of <i>Streptomyces</i> sp. TPMA0082	[Antibacterial]		Reumycin inhibits the binding of the autoinducer to the LasR receptor in the las system, thereby suppressing the production of <i>P. aeruginosa</i> virulence factors, embedding pyocyanin, elastase, rhamnolipids, motility, and biofilms, without affecting bacterial growth ^{6d}
		<i>S. aureus</i> ATCC 25923	128 µg mL ⁻¹	
		<i>E. coli</i> ATCC 25922	256 µg mL ⁻¹	
		<i>P. aeruginosa</i> ATCC 27853	>256 µg mL ⁻¹	
		<i>P. aeruginosa</i> PAO1	>256 µg mL ⁻¹	

(OSCs), and perovskite solar cells (PSCs), due to their unique optoelectronic features, such as efficient charge transport, strong light-harvesting ability, and good thermal/chemical stability (Fig. 2).^{31–35} Some examples of photosensitizer triazines used in solar cells are illustrated in Fig. 2.

2. Synthesis

Numerous synthetic approaches have been reported in the literature for the preparation of triazine scaffolds. They can be divided into three types according to their structure, *i.e.*, 1,2,3-, 1,2,4-, and 1,3,5-triazines.

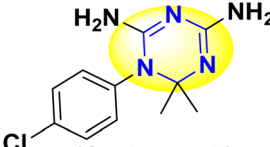
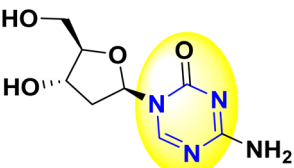
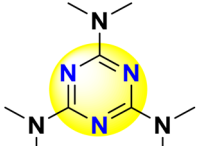
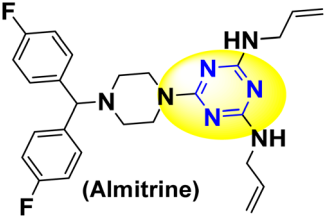
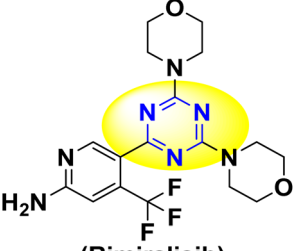
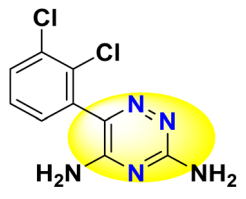
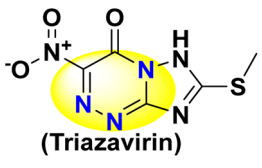
2.1 Synthesis of *unsymmetric*-1,2,3-triazines

1,2,3-Triazines, often referred to as *vic*-triazines or *v*-triazines, exhibit lower stability in comparison to 1,2,4- and 1,3,5-triazine isomers.^{4,5} Additionally, *v*-triazines are classified as biologically active scaffolds with effective antifungal, anticancer, antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antiviral, and anti-proliferative activities.^{36–38}

2.1.1 From azide scaffolds. An efficient route for accessing 1,2,3-triazine derivatives **2** is *via* the base-catalyzed reaction of diazido-alkenoates **1** with cesium carbonate (Cs₂CO₃) in dimethyl formamide (DMF) or with basic potassium bicarbonate (KHCO₃) in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), as shown in Scheme 1. The elegant synthetic route toward compound **2** is initiated with the abstraction of the benzylic hydrogen of alkenoates **1** to afford intermediate **2A**, which is then subjected to electrocyclic ring annulation to form intermediate **2B**. Finally, the elimination of the azide group from **2B** yields triazines **2** (Scheme 1).³⁹ Method A offers higher yields (up to 88%) for certain substrates but requires longer reaction times (up to 20 h), while, method B proceeds under milder and more practical conditions, with shorter reaction times (1–8 h), though the yields are slightly lower in some cases (32–85%). Substituents such as 4-F, 4-Me, 4-MeO, and Ph require longer reaction times (up to 20 h in Method A) compared to Method B (3–8 h). Additionally, some electron-withdrawing groups such as 4-F₃C, 3-Cl, 3-Br, 4-NO₂ and 4-CN show higher yields in method A (58–82%) than in method B (32–81%). Conversely, bulky substituents such as Ar = Ph, R = (*Or*-Bu) give a slightly higher yield in



Table 2 The approved triazine drugs and their therapeutic names and targets

Biologically active triazine compounds & generic name	Therapeutic target	MIC value	Mechanism	Trade name
 (Cycloguanil)	Antibacterial ¹¹	MIC90 <i>S. aureus</i> ATCC 11632 >128 µg mL ⁻¹ <i>E. coli</i> ATCC 25922 >128 µg mL ⁻¹ <i>P. aeruginosa</i> PAQ1 >128 µg mL ⁻¹	Cycloguanil acts as an inhibitor of dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) and also disrupts bacterial membrane integrity	Lamictal
 (Decitabine)	Myelodysplastic syndromes ¹²	Dosing 15–20 mg per m ² per day	It inhibits cell proliferation by irreversibly blocking DNA synthesis at high doses as well as blocks hypermethylation and consequently re-expression of tumor suppressor genes at low doses ¹²	Dacogen
 (Altretamine)	Antineoplastic agent ¹³	Dosing 260 mg per m ² per day orally for 14 days ¹³	Altretamine is classified by methanethiol (MeSH) as an alkylating antineoplastic agent. This structure damages tumor cells <i>via</i> the synthesis of the weakly alkylating agent formaldehyde, a product of cytochrome 450 mediated <i>N</i> -demethylation ¹⁴	
 (Almitrine)	Anticancer ¹⁴ COVID-19 in <i>Trypanosoma cruzi</i> ^{15–17}	<i>L. amazonensis</i> 2.2 µM <i>T. cruzi</i> 1.6 µM	Almitrine improves respiration in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease by raising the arterial oxygen tension while Vectarion decreasing the arterial carbon dioxide tension ¹⁵	Duxil Vectarion
 (Bimiralisib)	Treat lymphoma ¹⁸	Dosing 60 mg	Bimiralisib has pan class phosphoinositide 3-kinases (PI3K) inhibitory activity to inhibited α, β, γ and δ isoforms ¹⁸	—
 (Lamotrigine)	Antiepileptic ^{19,20}	Effective dose 100 to 450 mg per day	Lamotrigine inhibits the release of glutamate evoked by 4-aminopyridine (4AP) in a concentration-dependent manner. This inhibitory effect is connected with a reduction in the depolarization-evoked increase in the cytoplasmic free Ca ²⁺ concentration ([Ca ²⁺] _i) ¹⁹	Lamictal
 (Triazavirin)	Antiviral <i>S. aureus</i> SARS-COV-2 COVID-19 (ref. 21–23)	50 and 100 mg per kg per day	Triazavirin is a guanosine nucleotide analog which inhibits RNA synthesis ^{21–23}	Triazavirin



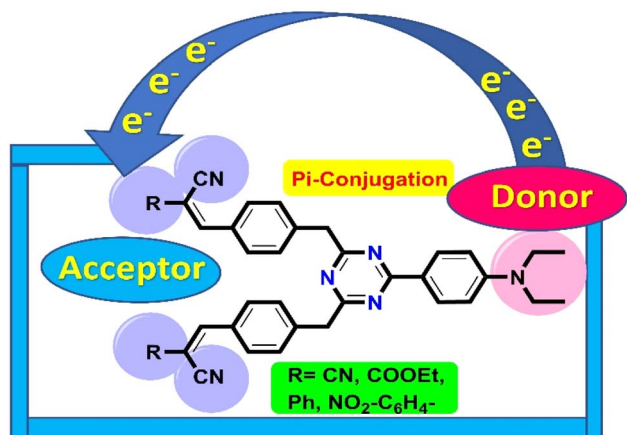


Fig. 1 Styryl *s*-triazines as fluorophore materials.

method A (77%) compared to method B (72%). In the case of heteroaromatics such as pyridine, method B achieves a better yield (85%) than method A (71%). Method A allows better regioisomeric control owing to its higher temperature and longer time, possibly favoring thermodynamic equilibration. In contrast, method B, leads to reduced selectivity in certain cases owing to its kinetically controlled conditions.

2.1.2 From acyclic chains. Triazine-*N*-oxide derivatives represent fascinating heterocyclic motifs that have proved to be effective synthetic frameworks, in addition to their biological applications, high energy content, and fluorescent aspects.⁴⁰ Nitrosyl addition of *tert*-butyl nitrite (*t*-BuONO) to ethyl-diazo-butenolate derivatives **3** in the presence of a mixture of

dichloromethane (DCM) and hexafluoro-*iso*-propanol (HFIP), followed by cyclization, afforded triazine-*N*-oxide **2** in high yields up to 99% (Scheme 2).⁴⁰

The proposed mechanism for the formation of triazine-*N*-oxides has been illustrated as shown in Scheme 3, where the terminal olefinic carbon of compound **3** nucleophilically attacks *t*-BuONO to form intermediate **3A**. Subsequently, the *t*-BuO[−] group is extruded from **3A** with the aid of HFIP to yield intermediate **3B**. Then, this intermediate undergoes intramolecular [5 + 1] cycloaddition reaction, followed by nucleophilic attack of the nitrosyl nitrogen to the terminal nitrogen of the diazonium ion to furnish intermediate **3C**, which finally undergoes deprotonation with the aid of the *t*-BuO[−] ion to afford **2** (Scheme 3).⁴⁰

2.1.3 From pyrrole derivatives. Alternatively, Migawa and colleagues employed RANEY[®] nickel for the desulfurization reaction of amino-(methylthio)pyrrole-dicarboxamide **4** to give aminopyrrole-dicarboxamide **5**. Then, in the diazotization step, *t*-BuONO was dropwise added to **5** at 0 °C to give hydroxypyrrolo-triazine-carboxamide **6** (Scheme 4).⁴¹

2.1.4 From isonitrile derivatives. The reaction depicted in Scheme 5 involves the synthesis of 4-alkoxybenzotriazines **8a-p** via the treatment of tosylmethyl isocyanide Tos(MIC) **7** with alcohols in the presence of sodium hydride (NaH) in tetrahydrofuran (THF). Mechanistically, the reaction starts with the α -deprotonation of Tos(MIC) **7** by strong bases such as potassium tertiary butoxide (*t*-BuOK) and NaH to yield the TosMIC anion intermediate **8A**. Then, this anion is subjected to nucleophilic attack on the electrophilic azide. Additionally, this anion undergoes a 6-*endo-trig* cyclization, wherein the nucleophilic N1 atom attacks the isocyanide carbon to give cyclized

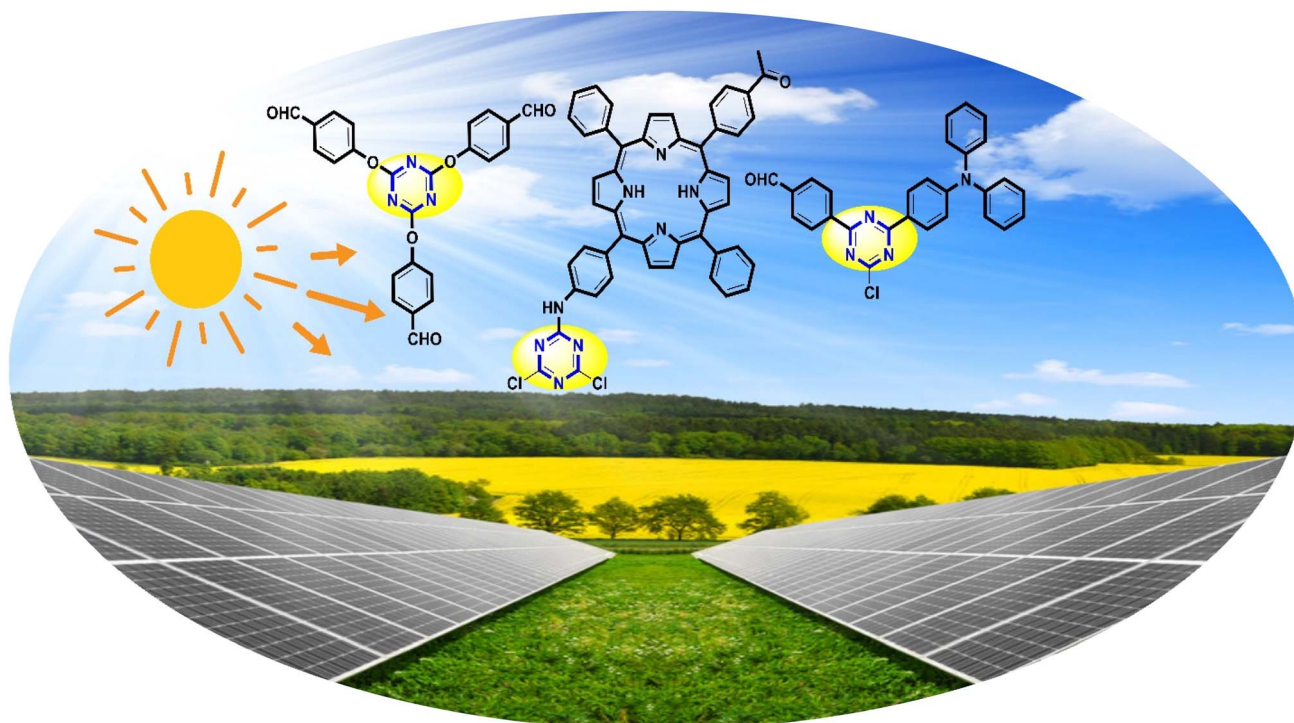
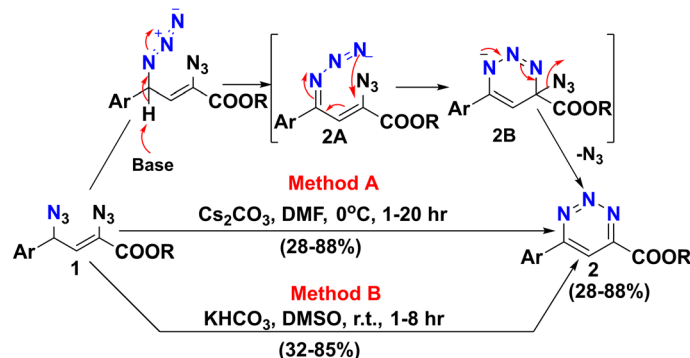
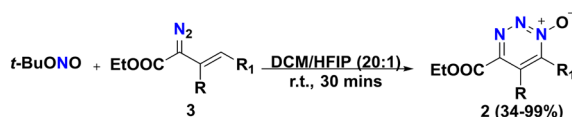


Fig. 2 Examples of triazine-based photosensitizers applied in solar energy.





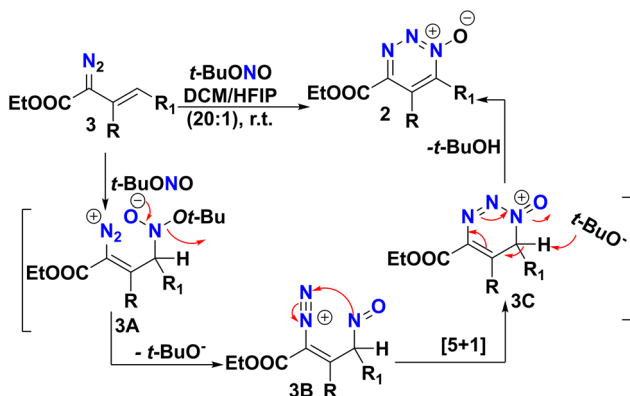
Ar	R	Time (hr)		Method A (Yield%)	Method B (Yield%)	Ar	R	Time (hr)		Method A (Yield%)	Method B (Yield%)
		A	B					A	B		
Ph-	OBn	6	4	83	71	4-MeOC ₆ H ₄ -	Me	20	8	65	75
Ph-	O- <i>t</i> -Bu	20	8	77	72	4-F ₃ CC ₆ H ₄ -	Me	2	1	82	80
4-FC ₆ H ₄ -	Me	20	3	76	85	4-NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄ -	Me	1	1	59	32
2-ClC ₆ H ₄ -	Me	8	7	28	42	4-CNC ₆ H ₄ -	Me	1	1	58	48
3-ClC ₆ H ₄ -	Me	8	3	82	81	naphthyl-	Me	5	5	88	80
3-BrC ₆ H ₄ -	Me	2	2	81	74	thienyl	Me	2	2	88	55
4-MeC ₆ H ₄ -	Me	20	8	76	69	pyr	Me	3	1	71	85

Scheme 1 Base-catalyzed synthesis of *v*-triazines.

R = Me, Ph, 4-ClC₆H₄-, 4-MeC₆H₄-, 2-MeOC₆H₄-, 3-MeOC₆H₄-, 4-CF₃C₆H₄-, naphthyl-, PhCH₂CH₂CH₂-, TBSOCH₂CH₂-, N₃CH₂CH₂-; R₁ = H, Me
R₁+R₂ = -CH₂-CH₂-, CH₂-(CH₂)_n-1,2-CH₂-, (CH₂)₂-X-CH₂ = (CH₂)₂-NBoc, S, O-CH₂

Scheme 2 Synthesis pathway for triazine-*N*-oxide.

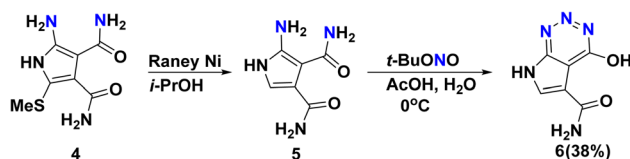
intermediate **8B** via a transition state **8C**. Subsequently, the exergonic process eliminates the tosyl group from intermediate **8B** to produce the aromatic benzotriazine intermediate **8D**. Afterward, this intermediate is susceptible to nucleophilic attack by another molecule of an alkoxide ion to give intermediate **8E**, corresponding with the elimination of the cyanide

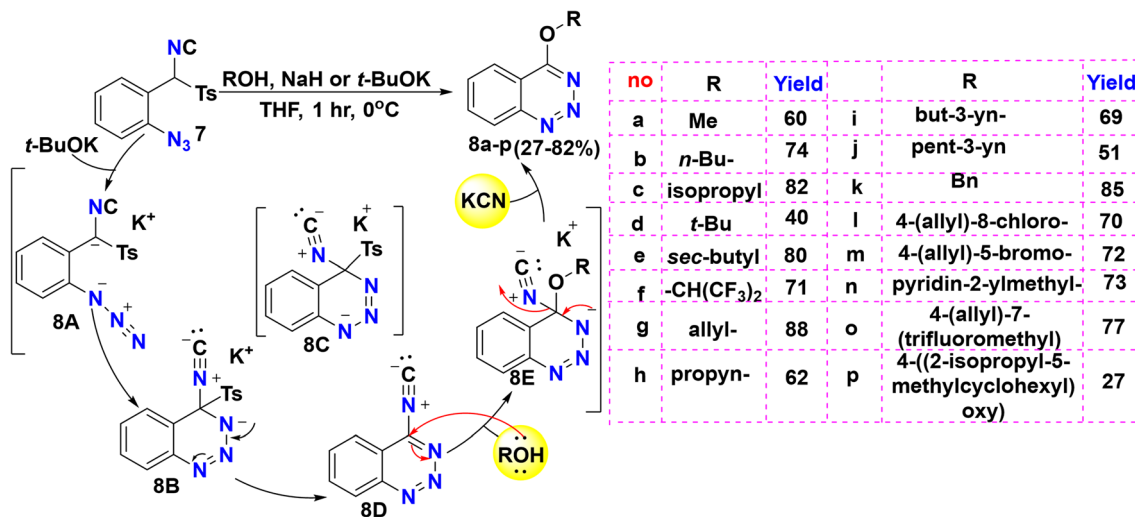
Scheme 3 Plausible mechanism for establishing triazine-*N*-oxide.

(CN) group to furnish 4-alkoxybenzotriazine **8**. Benzotriazines represent a salient class of nitrogenous heterocyclic scaffolds known for their diverse pharmacological properties, given that they show a broad spectrum of biological activities, including antidepressant through interaction with 5-HT1A receptors, as well as anesthetic, antifungal, and antihypertensive actions (Scheme 5).⁴²

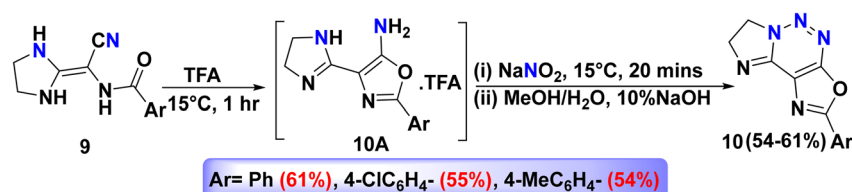
2.1.5 From imidazolidine derivatives. Fused *v*-triazines **10** were synthesized via diazotization reaction, starting with dissolving imidazolidines **9** in trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) to furnish substituted amino-oxazoles intermediate **10A**, which was subsequently stirred with sodium nitrite (NaNO₂) for 20 min at 15 °C, and then basified with NaOH solution to yield fused triazines **10** (Scheme 6).⁴³

2.1.6 From pyridine derivatives. In 2013, the reaction of dichloro-nitropyridine **11** with *N*-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP) and cuprous cyanide (CuCN) generated cyano-chloro-nitropyridine **12**, which, under treatment with sodium hyposulfite (Na₂S₂O₃) and tetrabutylammonium bromide (TBAB) in a combined DCM and H₂O system, reduced the nitro group to amino-pyridine **13**. Consequently, the coupling reaction of compound **13** with aniline derivatives **14** in the presence of NaNO₂ furnished substituted chloro-(phenyltriazenyl)

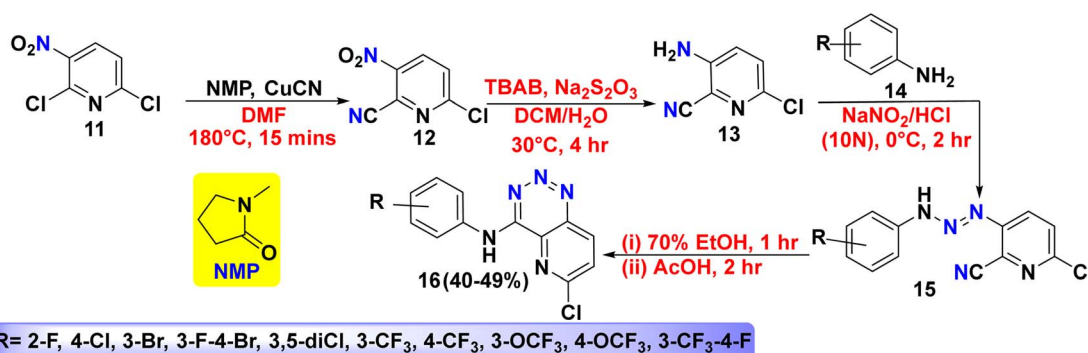
Scheme 4 Formation of fused triazine **6** through diazotization reaction.



Scheme 5 Mechanistic route for the synthesis of alkyl benzotriazines.



Scheme 6 Formation of fused triazines.



Scheme 7 Synthetic strategy for the constitution of fused pyrido-triazines.

picolinonitrile **15**, followed by ring annulation and rearrangement with acetic acid (AcOH) to give fused pyrido-triazine derivatives **16** (Scheme 7), which were evaluated as a VEGFR-2 inhibitor.⁴⁴

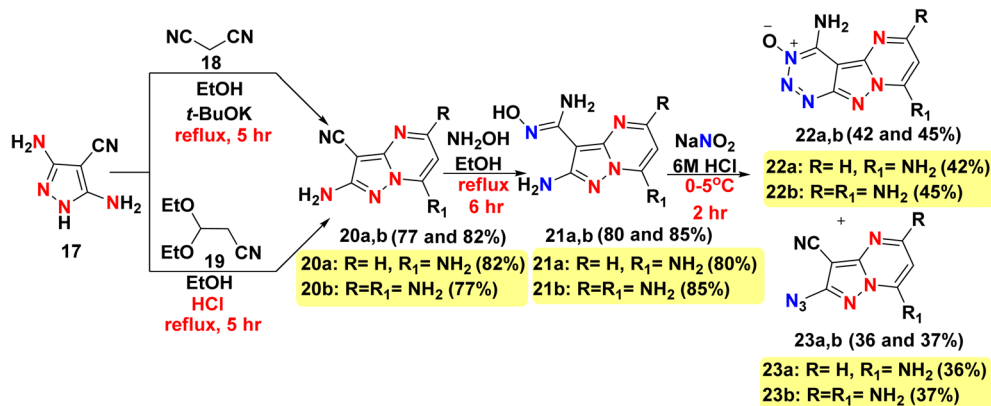
2.1.7 From pyrazole derivatives. Pyrazolo[1,5-*a*]pyrimidine-3-carbonitrile derivatives **20a** and **b** were synthesized through the reaction of diamino-4-cyano-pyrazole **17** with malononitrile (**18**) or 3,3-diethoxypropionitrile (**19**). Afterward, treatment of compounds **20a** and **b** with hydroxylamine (NH₂OH) furnished hydroxypyrazolo[1,5-*a*]pyrimidine-3-carboximidamide **21a** and **b**. In contrast, diazotization reaction of **21a** and **b** with NaNO₂ under acidic conditions afforded aminopyrimido-pyrazolo[3,4-

d][1,2,3]triazine-3-oxide **22a,b** and azidopyrazolo[1,5-*a*]pyrimidine-3-carbonitrile **23a** and **b** (Scheme 8).⁴⁵

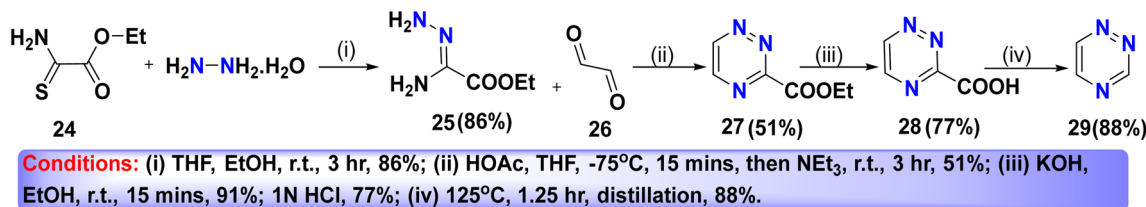
2.2 Synthesis of unsym-1,2,4-triazines

1,2,4-Triazines are well-recognized pharmacophores, which demonstrate a wide array of biological activities, in particular, anti-inflammatory, antihistaminergic, anti-HIV, antiviral, anti-cancer, antifungal, cardiotoxic, anti-protozoal, neuroleptic, analgesic, antihypertensive, tuberculostatic, antimalarial, anti-microbial, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors, antiparasitic, and estrogen receptor modulators.⁴⁶ For instance, lamotrigine, containing a 1,2,4-triazine core, has been used as an

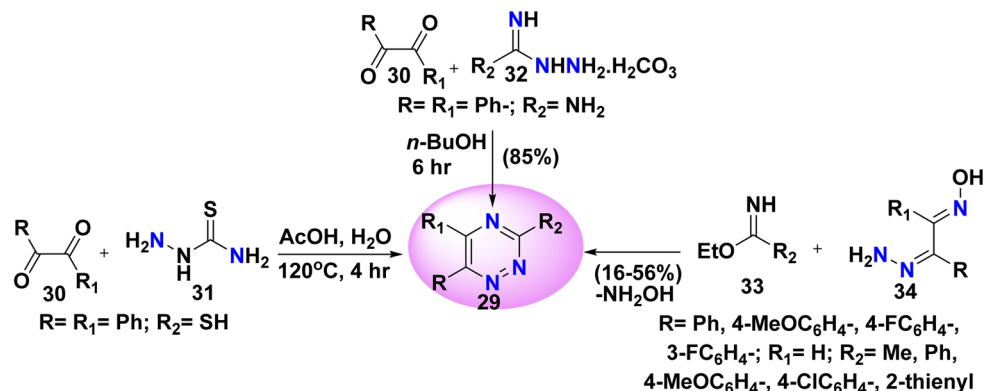




Scheme 8 Formation of pyrimido-pyrazolo-triazines and fused azido-pyrazolo-pyrimidine derivatives.



Scheme 9 Preparation of parent 1,2,4-triazine.



Scheme 10 Synthesis of 1,2,4 triazine scaffolds.

antiepileptic drug, implying that it is involved in the blockade of sodium channels.⁴⁷

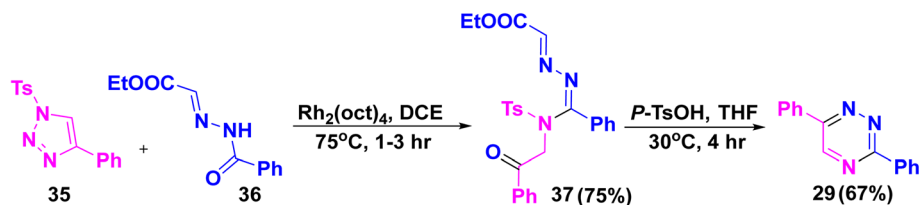
2.2.1 Condensation of hydrazine derivatives with carbonyl compounds. The multistep synthesis of 1,2,4-triazine (29) was reported by Palmer and coworkers. Initially, the starting ethyl amino(hydrazono)acetate 25 was prepared by reacting ethyl amino(thio)acetate (24) with hydrazine hydrate. The resulting hydrazone 25 was then condensed with glyoxal (26) to yield ethyl-triazine-carboxylate 27, which was subsequently subjected to saponification reaction, followed by hydrolysis into its corresponding carboxylic acid 28. Finally, decarboxylation of carboxylic derivative 28 afforded triazine 29 (Scheme 9).⁴⁸

There are many reliable methods for accessing triazine derivatives *via* condensation reaction. Among them, the condensation reaction involving a mixture of benzil (30) with

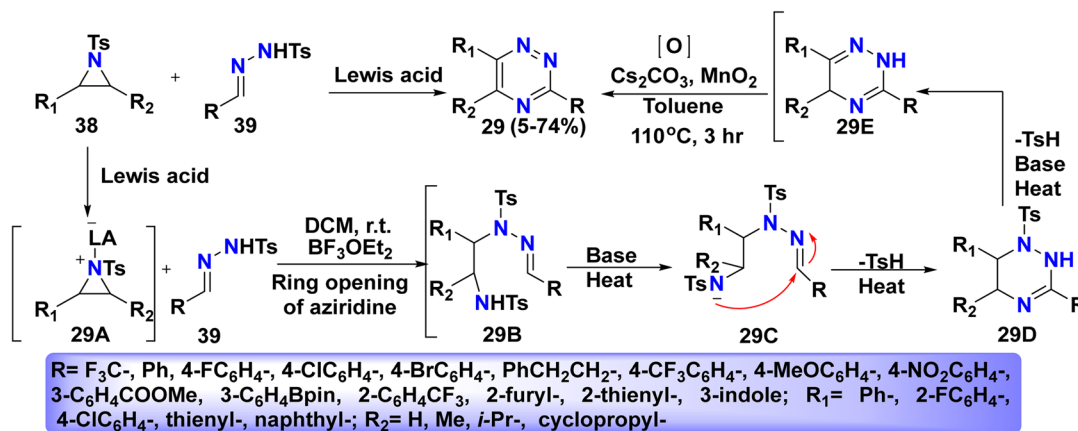
thiosemicarbazide (31) in a mixture of acetic acid and water at 120 °C for 4 h afforded diphenyl-triazine-thione 29.⁴⁹ Analogously, aminoguanidine bicarbonate 32 was reacted with benzil (30) in *n*-BuOH to furnish amino triazine derivatives 29.⁵⁰ Alternatively, substituted 1,2,4-triazines 29 were obtained *via* condensing a mixture of ethyl imidate derivatives 33 and hydrazineylideneacetaldehyde oxime 34 (Scheme 10).⁵¹

2.2.2 From triazoles. Meng *et al.*⁵² showcased the utilization of a rhodium catalyst to prepare diphenyl triazine 29. The one-pot reaction of phenyl-tosyl-triazole 35 with ethyl(benzoylhydrazineylidene)acetate 36 in dichloroethane (DCE) gave ethyl-(((4-methyl-*N*-(oxo-phenylethyl)phenyl)sulfonamido)(phenyl)methylene)hydrazineylidene)acetate 37, which underwent hydrolysis using *p*-toluene sulfonic acid (*p*-TsOH) to furnish disubstituted-triazine 29 (Scheme 11).⁵²

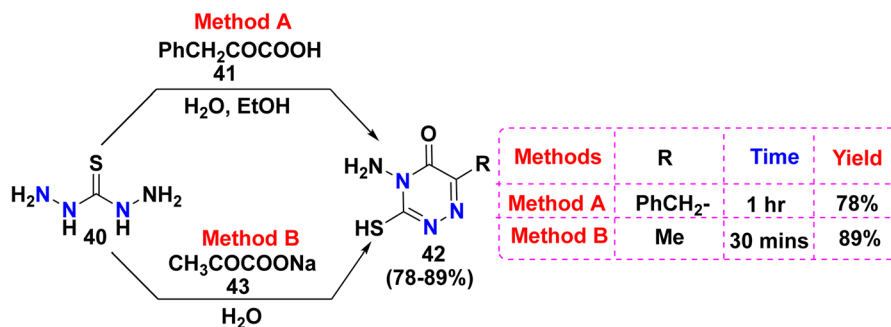




Scheme 11 Rhodium-catalyzed synthesis of triazine.



Scheme 12 Tentative mechanism for the synthesis of 1,2,4-triazines.



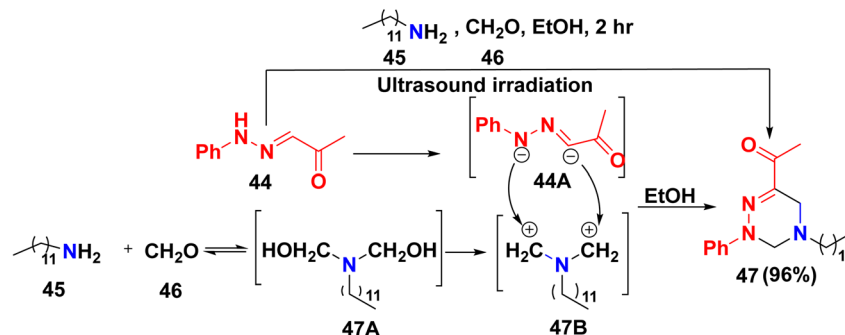
Scheme 13 Synthesis of amino-mercapto-triazinone.

2.2.3 From aziridines. The one-pot reaction of aziridines **38** with *N*-tosyl hydrazone **39** in the presence of Lewis acid gave triazine scaffold **29**. The tentative mechanism for triazine formation was hypothesized as shown in Scheme 12. Firstly, the Lewis acid activates the aziridine ring to give intermediate **29A**, while hydrazone **39** works as a nucleophile, which influences the ring opening of **29A** via C–N bond cleavage to form intermediate **29B**. Subsequently, an acidic proton of the NHTs moiety is removed to afford intermediate **29C**, which is then subjected to heat activation, leading to ring annulation with the elimination of the tosyl moiety to furnish intermediate **29D**. Afterward, the other tosyl group in intermediate **29D** is eliminated to generate dihydrotriazine **29E**. Ultimately, triazine derivatives **29** are produced by oxidizing the dihydrotriazine with MnO₂ (Scheme 12).⁵³

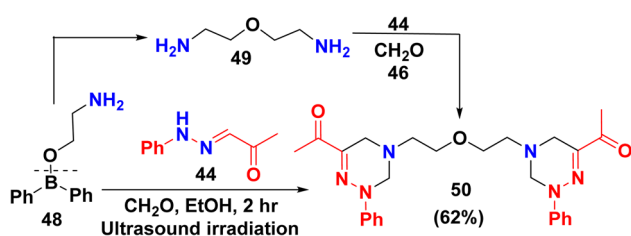
2.2.4 From thiocarbohydrazide. Hamama *et al.*⁵⁴ observed that an equimolar amount of thiocarbohydrazide (**40**) and phenylpyruvic acid (**41**) in ethanol and water under reflux for 1 h produced amino-benzyl-mercapto-triazine-one **42** in 78% yield. Soon after, amino-methyl-mercapto triazinone **42** was synthesized by refluxing a mixture of thiocarbohydrazide (**40**) with sodium pyruvate (**43**) for 30 min in water (Scheme 13).⁵⁵ Method B (R = Me) yields 89% in just 30 min, compared to method A (R = PhCH₂-), which gives 78% yield after 1 h. The smaller methyl group in method B likely reduces the steric hindrance, promoting faster and more efficient cyclization compared to the bulkier benzyl group in method A, which may slow the reaction and lower the yield.

2.2.5 Double Mannich reaction for triazine synthesis. Recently, Ali *et al.*⁵⁶ reported the formation of (dodecyl-phenyl-triazinyl)ethanone **47** through a catalyst-free multicomponent





Scheme 14 Domino one-pot synthesis of (dodecyl-phenyl-triazin-yl)ethanone 47.



Scheme 15 Preparation of ((oxybis(ethane-diyl))bis(phenyl-triazine-diyl))bis(ethanone) 50.

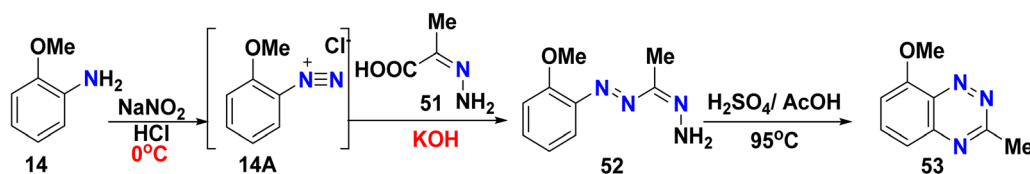
Mannich reaction. This reaction involved (phenylhydrazineylidene)propan-2-one 44, dodecyl amine (45), and formalin (CH_2O) (46) in ethanol, facilitated by ultrasound irradiation. The plausible mechanism for the formation of 47 may proceed as depicted in Scheme 14. At the onset, the condensation of dodecyl amine 45 and two molecules of formalin 46 generates methylol intermediate 47A. Subsequently, removal of two hydroxyl groups from this intermediate gave carbonium ion 47B, $\text{RN}(\text{CH}_2^+)_2$. Concurrently, the elimination of two acidic protons from compound 44 produces carbanion intermediate 44A. Ultimately, the nucleophilic carbanion of intermediate 44A reacts with electrophilic carbonium ion 47B, leading to (dodecyl-phenyl-tetrahydro-triazin-yl) ethanone 47.

Analogously, the bis-double Mannich reaction of aminoethyl diphenylborinate 48, compound 44, and CH_2O 46 afforded ((oxybis(ethane-diyl))bis(2-phenyl-1,2,4-triazine-diyl)) bis(ethanone) 50. Its mechanism begins with the cleavage of aminoethyl diphenylborinate 48, followed by dimerization to produce 2,2'-oxybis(ethanamine) (49). Subsequently, the bis-double Mannich product 50 is formed *via* aminomethylation of oxybis(ethanamine) 49 with compounds 44 and 46 (Scheme 15).⁵⁶

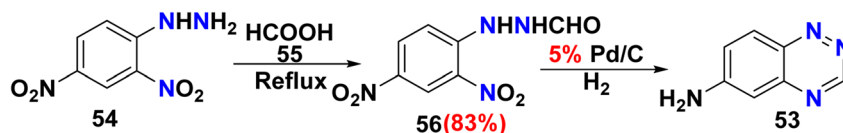
2.2.6 Difunctionalized triazine synthesis. Furthermore, disubstituted benzotriazine 53 was synthesized through a multistep reaction, starting with the diazotization of substituted aniline 14 with NaNO_2 in the presence of hydrogen chloride (HCl) to furnish diazonium salt 14A, and then the resultant product was coupled with hydrazone of pyruvic acid 51 to afford hydrazone compound 52, which, under the influence of sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4) and AcOH, underwent ring annulation to afford fused triazine 53 (Scheme 16).⁵⁷

Formylation of dinitrophenyl hydrazine 54 with formic acid (HCOOH) (55) gave (dinitrophenyl)formohydrazide 56, which underwent reduction with a palladium/carbon catalyst (Pd/C) to yield aminobenzotriazine 53 (Scheme 17).⁵⁸

Cheng *et al.*⁵⁹ reported the synthesis of substituted toxo-flavin⁶⁰ beginning with the reaction of substituted aminouracil 57 with molecular oxygen to form substrate radical 62A and superoxide. Then, these reactive species combine to form

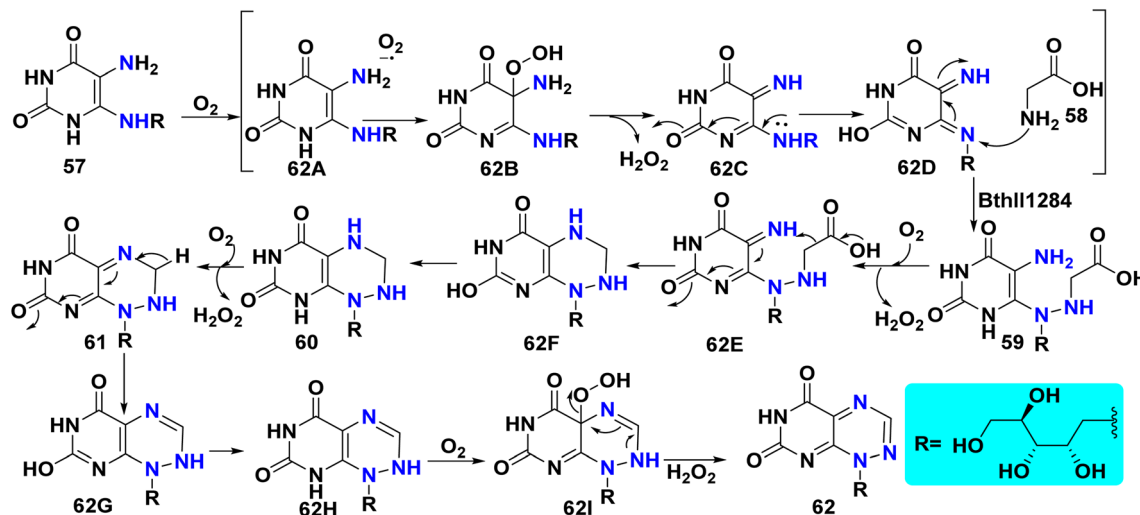


Scheme 16 Bamberger reaction for triazine synthesis.

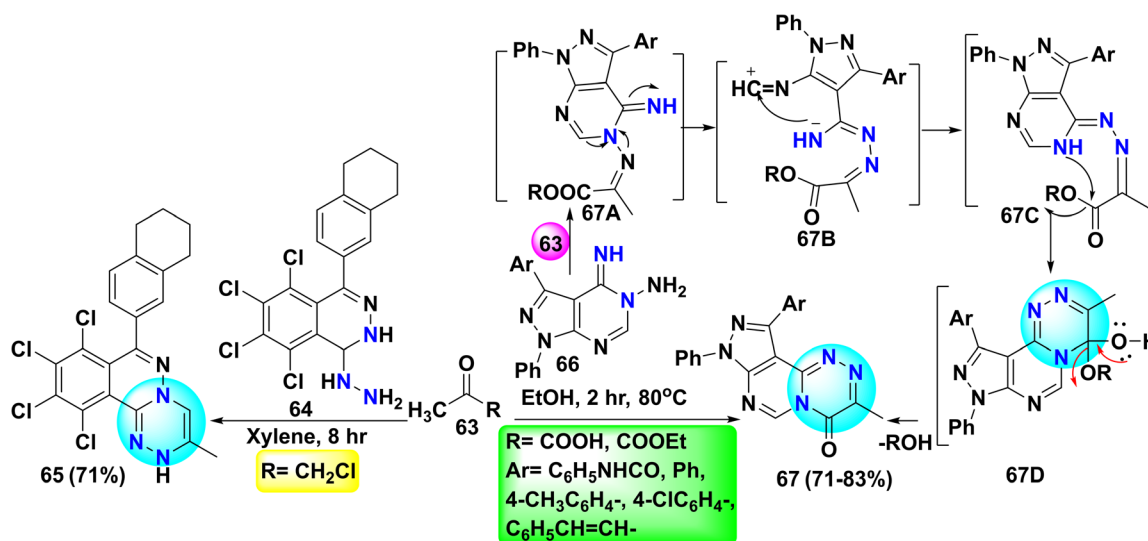


Scheme 17 Bischler reaction for the formation of fused triazine.





Scheme 18 Enzyme-catalyzed formation of toxoflavin.



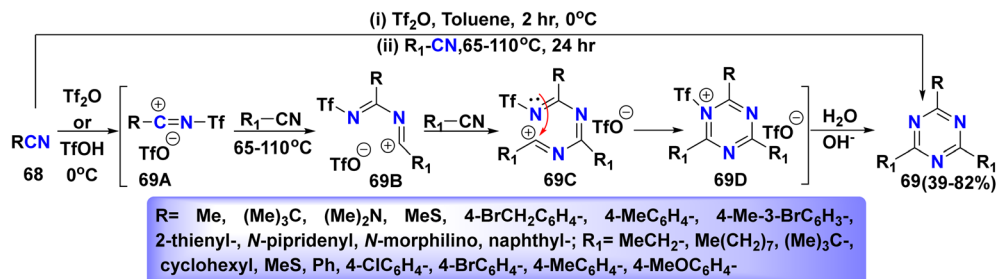
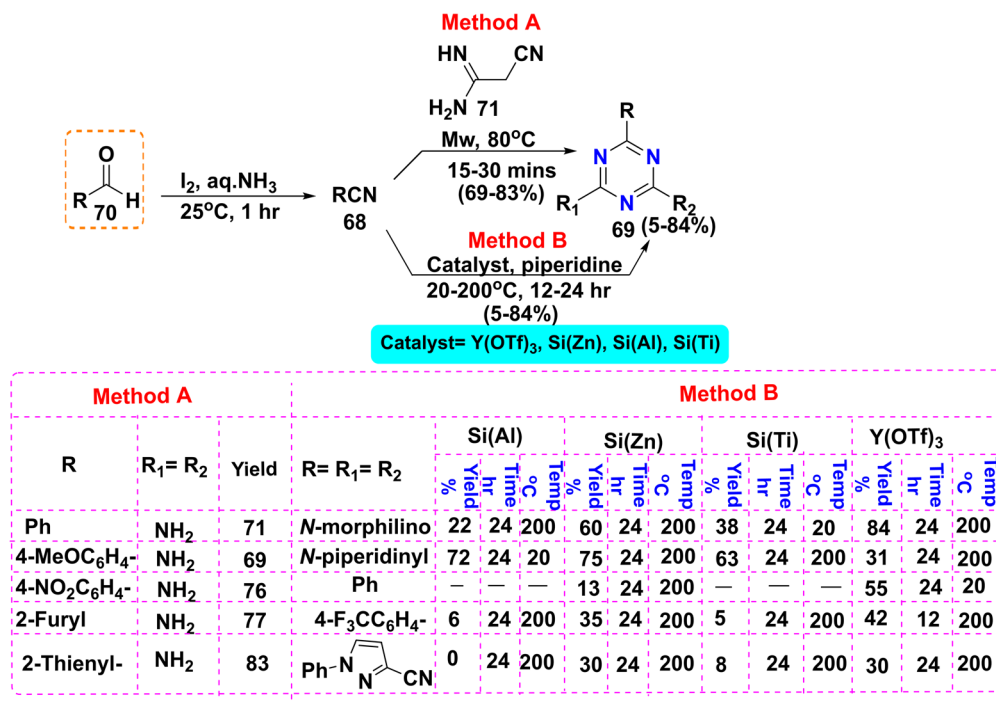
Scheme 19 Synthesis of polycyclic 1,2,4-triazine scaffolds.

hydroperoxide intermediate **62B**. Afterward, hydrogen peroxide is eliminated, and the initial two-electron oxidation is completed, affording iminouracil intermediate **62C**. Subsequently, this intermediate undergoes tautomerization to form imine intermediate **62D** at the C6 position. Next, BthII1284 catalyzed the formation of compound **59**, in which a new N-N bond is generated through the nucleophilic attack of the amino group of glycine **58** into intermediate **62D**. At this stage, the structure reverts to the oxidizable aminouracil form compound **59**, followed by a second two-electron oxidation, producing intermediate **62E**. Alternatively, the remaining steps occur spontaneously, starting with decarboxylation, initiating the generation of a C-N bond *via* intermediates **62F** to give compound **60**. Afterward, the third two electron oxidation occurs to produce compound **61**. The conjugated system of scaffold **61** provides H⁻ at the acidic C9 position and subject to

deprotonation, enabling the reverse tautomerization to the amino uracil from **62G** to **62H**. Ultimately, the fourth two-electron oxidation finishes the synthesis of 1,2,4-triazine, producing scaffold **62** passing through intermediate **62I** (Scheme 18).

Phthalazine-triazine **65** can be achieved *via* the reaction of hydrazineyl dihydropthalazine **64** with chloropropanone (**63**) in xylene.⁶¹ In contrast, Helmy *et al.*⁶² successfully synthesized biologically active pyrazolo-pyrimido-triazine-one derivatives **67** *via* the formation of intermediate **67A**, which is generated by the reaction of pyruvic acid or ethyl pyruvate **63** with imino-amino derivatives **66**. Afterward, intermediate **67A** undergoes *in situ* Dimroth rearrangement *via* ring opening to form intermediate **67B**, which then undergoes intramolecular cyclization to produce intermediate **67C**. Subsequently, nucleophilic addition of an NH group of pyrimidine to carbonyl (C=O) occurs,



Scheme 20 Triazine hybrid formation from the reaction of Tf_2O with RCN.

Scheme 21 Construction of 1,3,5-triazine derivatives 69.

leading to the formation of a triazine ring in cycloadduct **67D**. Finally, elimination of a water or ethanol molecule from cycloadduct **67D** yields compound **67** (Scheme 19).⁶²

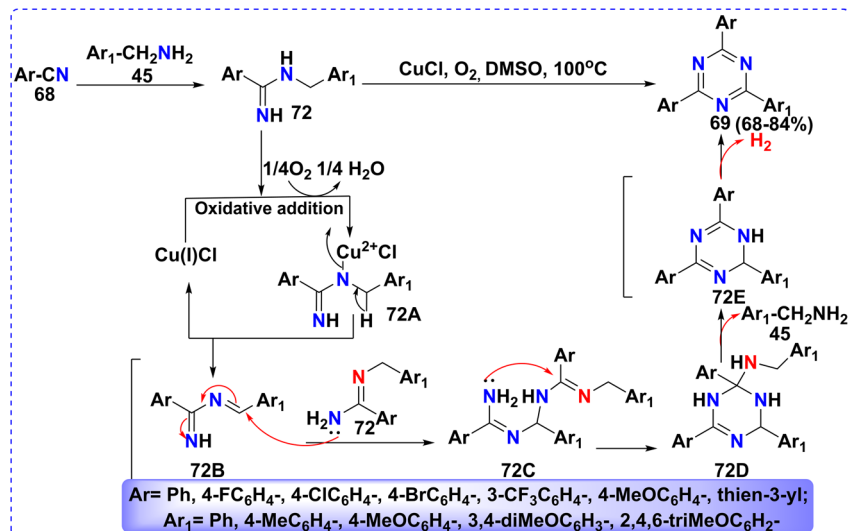
2.3 Synthesis of symmetrical-1,3,5-triazines

2.3.1 From carbonitriles. The one-pot reaction of nitrile scaffold **68** with triflic anhydride (Tf_2O) or triflic acid (TfOH) at low temperature, followed by adding a certain amount of different nitrile hybrids, and then refluxing the following in toluene at a temperature up to 110°C , furnished trisubstituted triazine **69** (Scheme 20).⁶³ Alternatively, Herrera and coworkers⁶³ suggested that the anticipated mechanism for the synthesis of trisubstituted triazine **69** initiates with reacting nitrile scaffold **68** with Tf_2O , which leads to triflate nitrilium intermediate **69A**. Afterward, another nucleophilic nitrile molecule **68** attacks the carbonium center of imino intermediate **69A** to form intermediate **69B**. Subsequently, an additional nitrile molecule **68** is nucleophilically attacked by intermediate **69B** from its cationic

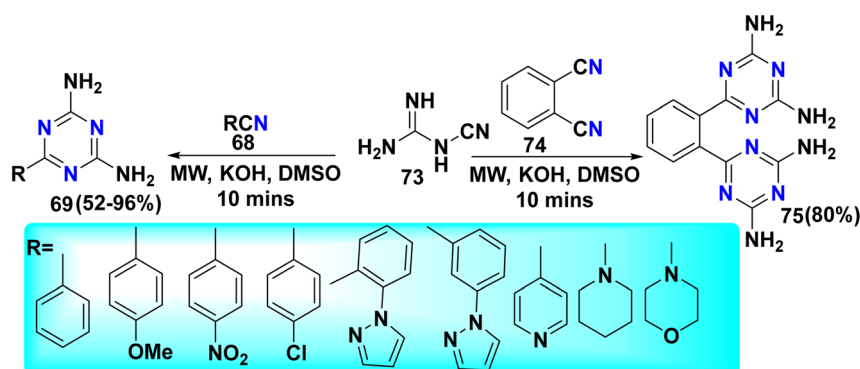
carbon to give intermediate **69C**, which is then cyclized to give triflate triazine intermediate **69D**. Ultimately, intermediate **69D** undergoes basic hydrolysis to afford **69** (Scheme 20).⁶³

Under microwave irradiation, the reaction of aldehydes **70** with iodine in aqueous ammonia afforded nitriles **68**, which underwent [2 + 3] cycloaddition with cyanoacetimidamide **71**, yielding triazine derivatives **69**.⁶⁴ Whereby, cyclotrimerization reaction of three nitrile molecules **68** in the presence of Lewis-acid catalyst such as $\text{Y}(\text{OTf})_3$ or silica-supported Lewis acid [$\text{Si}(\text{Ti})$, $\text{Si}(\text{Zn})$, $\text{Si}(\text{Al})$] and piperidine gave trisubstituted-triazines **69** (Scheme 21).⁶⁵ Method A demonstrates superior performance with yields of 69–83%, high selectivity, and operational simplicity, requiring only moderate heating and short microwave irradiation. Method B offers greater flexibility through various solid catalysts ($\text{Si}(\text{Al})$, $\text{Si}(\text{Zn})$, $\text{Si}(\text{Ti})$, $\text{Y}(\text{OTf})_3$), but optimal yields (up to 84%) are substrate- and catalyst-dependent, with some cases as low as 5% and much longer reaction times (up to 24 h). Electron-rich heteroaromatics (furyl,





Scheme 22 Copper-catalyzed mechanism for the synthesis of triaryl-triazines.



Scheme 23 Reaction of nitrile hybrids with cyanoguanidine.

thienyl) generate better yields under method A, while electron-withdrawing groups (e.g., 4-NO₂C₆H₄) give slightly reduce yields. In condition B, bulky or heterocyclic groups (piperidinyl and morpholino) lead to inconsistent yields influenced by catalyst type and substrate electronics.

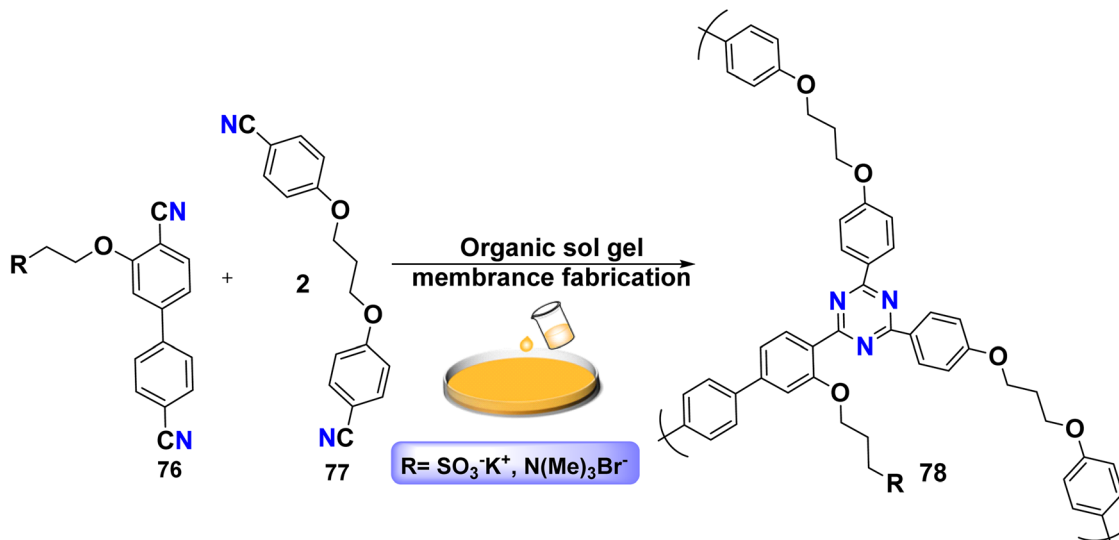
The copper-catalyzed synthesis of 2,4,6-triaryl-triazines **69** was attained from the nucleophilic addition of amine derivatives **45** to aryl nitrile **68** to give benzylbenzamidines **72**, which underwent cyclization reaction using the readily accessible CuCl catalyst and O₂ atmosphere into triazines **69**. Debnath *et al.*⁶⁶ proposed the mechanistic pathway for the formation of triazine **69**, starting with the oxidative addition of **72** using atmospheric O₂ and Cu catalyst to furnish intermediate **72A**, which then undergoes demetalation to form azadiene **72B**. Subsequently, another molecule of compound **72** is nucleophilically added from its unshared electrons to the electrophilic carbon center of intermediate **72B** to form **72C**, which then undergoes intramolecular annulation and nucleophilic addition to form **72D**. Then, benzyl amine **45** is split to give dihydrotriazine **72E**. Ultimately, aromatization of **72E** gives triazine **69** (Scheme 22).

Diamino-*s*-triazines have been utilized as flavoenzymes as well as antitumor agents. Under microwave irradiation, treatment of nitrile scaffolds **68** with cyanoguanidine (**73**) for 10 min in DMSO afforded 2,4-diamino-1,3,5-triazine **69**. Similarly, under these conditions, the reaction of phthalonitrile (**74**) with cyanoguanidine (**73**) led to the synthesis of bis-triazines **75** (Scheme 23).⁶⁷

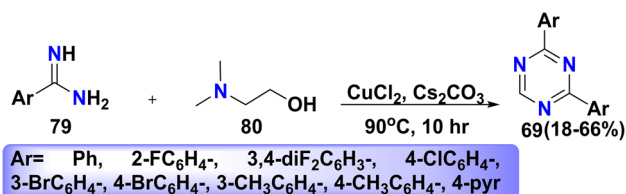
The superacid-catalyzed organic sol-gel reaction of various aryl nitrile monomers, such as potassium ((dicyano-[biphenyl]-3-yl)oxy)ethane-sulfonate **76** or dicyano-biphenyl-oxy-trimethylethan-aminium bromide with (propane-diylbis(oxy)) dibenzonitrile monomer **77**, was used to construct covalent triazine framework (CTF) membrane **78**. Due to ultrahigh ion diffusivity of CFT with low permeability, they are used in flow battery technology (Scheme 24).⁶⁸

2.3.2 From amidines. Disubstituted 1,3,5-triazines show a broad spectrum of biological activities, including antimalarial, anti-inflammatory, antitumor, and antibacterial properties. Furthermore, the copper-catalyzed synthesis of 2,4-disubstituted triazine derivatives **69** was achieved *via* the reaction of arylamidines **79** with carbon synthon *N,N*-





Scheme 24 Synthesis of the CTF membrane.

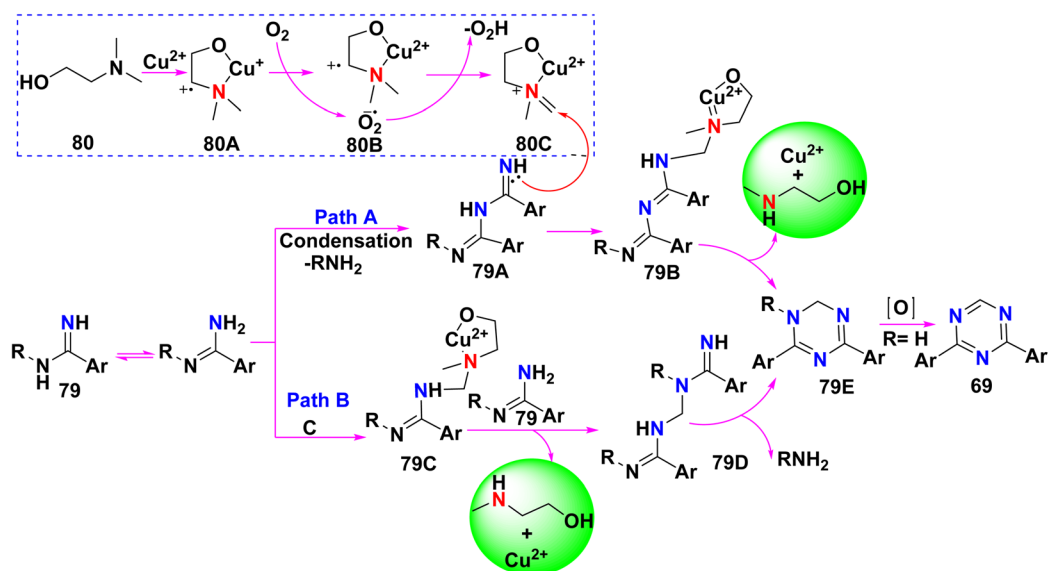


Scheme 25 Preparation of diaryl-triazines 69.

dimethylethanolamine (DMEA) **80** in the presence of copper chloride (CuCl₂) and Cs₂CO₃ (Scheme 25).⁶⁹

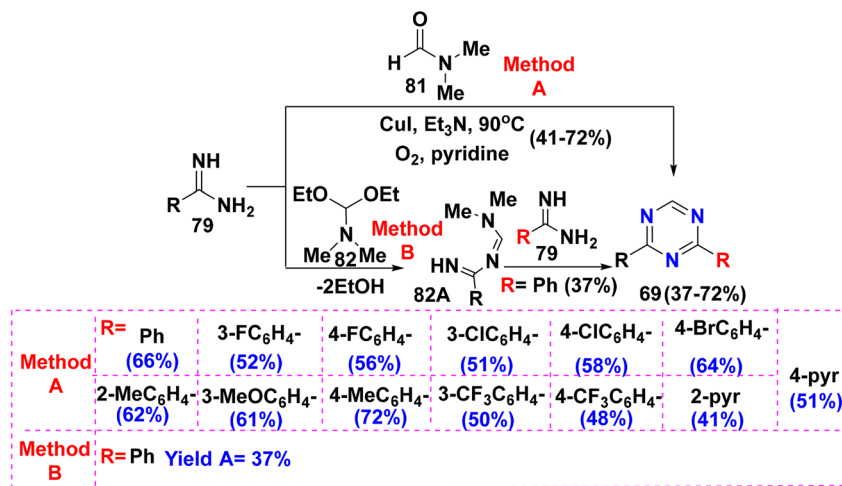
Yan *et al.*⁶⁹ suggested the intricate mechanism for the synthesis of 2,4-disubstituted triazine **69** *via* two synthetic routes. The first step involves the coordination of DMEA with

Cu²⁺ to generate intermediate **80A**, which then undergoes a Fenton-like reaction to produce radical cation **80B**. Next, reactive iminium ion intermediate **80C** is afforded when removing one proton from intermediate **80B**. Alternatively, the deamination reaction between two amidine scaffolds **79** proceeds through intermediate **79A**, which couples with **80C** to afford intermediate **79B** (path A). Simultaneously, intermediate **79B** undergoes annulation by eliminating *N*-methyl-ethanolamine to form product **79E**, and regenerates copper salt (Cu²⁺) for the subsequent cycle. Ultimately, oxidation of intermediate **79E** in air furnishes scaffold **69**. Alternatively, the other conceivable route involves coupling intermediate **80C** with compound **79** to provide intermediate **79C**. Then, another amidine molecule **79** nucleophilically attacks intermediate **79C** to synthesize intermediate **79D**, followed by an annulation

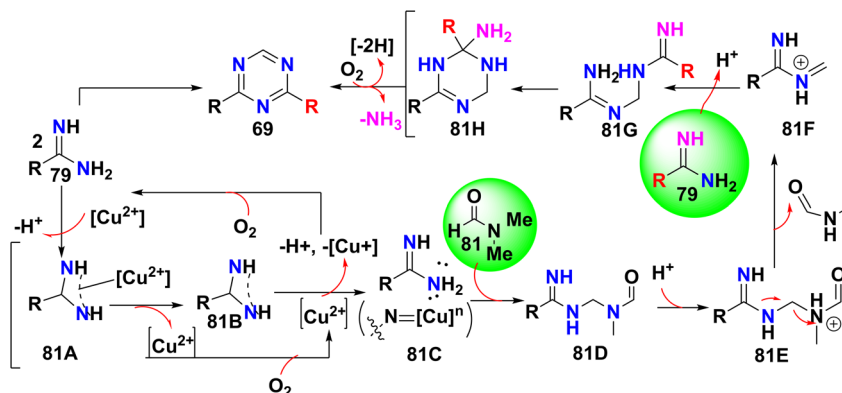


Scheme 26 Mechanistic pathways for the synthesis of disubstituted triazines.





Scheme 27 Two synthetic pathways of disubstituted triazines 69.

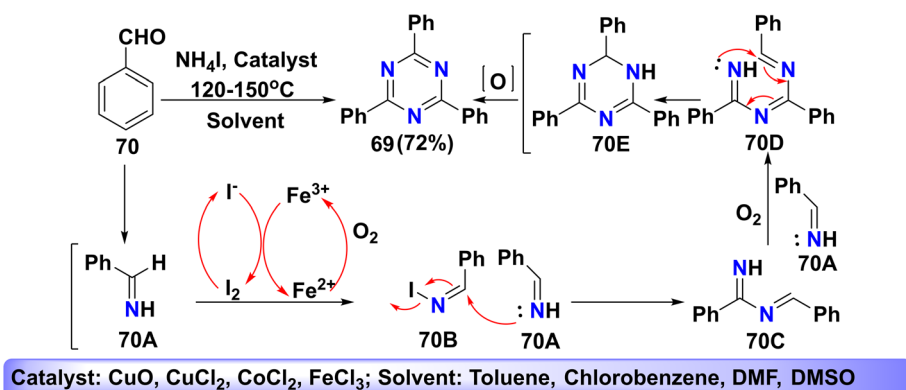


Scheme 28 Copper-catalyzed mechanism for triazine formation.

process to give 79E, which is oxidized to triazines (path B) (Scheme 26).

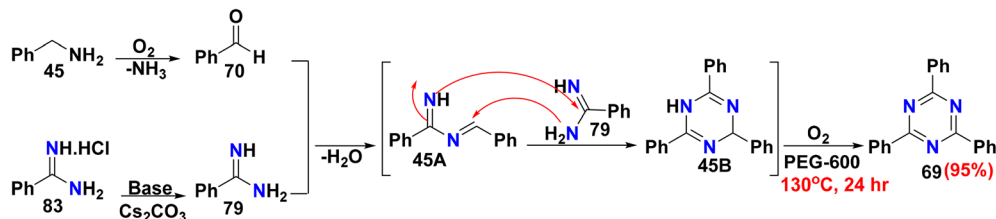
In 2014, Xu *et al.*⁷⁰ demonstrated the formation of 2,4-disubstituted-triazines 69 *via* the aerobic copper-catalyzed annulation of amidines 79 with DMF 81 as a carbon source in a basic medium. Alternatively, the cyclization reaction of phenylamidine 79 with diethoxy-dimethylmethanamine 82,

which serves as a formylating agent, afforded [(dimethylamino)methylene]benzamidine 82A. Subsequently, intermediate 82A combines with another amidine molecule 79 to yield diphenyltriazine 69 in 37% yield (Scheme 27). Method A provides an efficient route for the direct synthesis of 2,4-disubstituted-1,3,5-triazines from readily accessible feedstocks. Moreover, amidines with electron-donating groups (*e.g.*, -Me and -OMe)

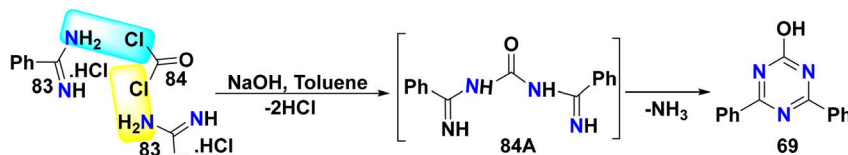


Scheme 29 Formation of triphenyl-triazine.





Scheme 30 Plausible mechanism of the formation of triphenyltriazine.



Scheme 31 Mechanistic pathway for the formation of diphenyl-triazinol.

consistently yield higher product amounts than those bearing electron-withdrawing groups (e.g., $-F$ and $-CF_3$). Conversely, method B is limited by its harsh reaction conditions such as elevated temperatures, lower yields, and narrow substrate scope restricted to symmetrical 2,4-diaryl-1,3,5-triazines. Additionally, the necessity for prefunctionalization complicates its workup and negatively impacts its environmental sustainability.

The mechanistic steps for the construction of triazine **69** are outlined in Scheme 28. Initially, the sequential dual single electron oxidation of amidine **79** to copper nitrene intermediate complex **81C** occurs, passing through intermediates **81A** and **81B**, followed by direct insertion into the $C(sp^3)-H$ bond of DMF **81** to yield intermediate **81D**. Alternatively, protonating intermediate **81D** helps the cleavage of the polar $C-N$ bond of the diaminomethyl moiety of **81E**, resulting in the production of iminium cation **81F** by removing the methylformamide molecule. Next, intermediate **81G** is produced by the electrophilic addition of **81F** to amidine **79**, followed by tautomerization. Then, aminal **81H** is generated by the intramolecular nucleophilic addition of an amino group to the imino center of **81G**. Ultimately, product **69** is obtained through the thermodynamically favorable deamination of **81H** and O_2 -promoted dehydrogenative aromatization reactions (Scheme 28).⁷⁰

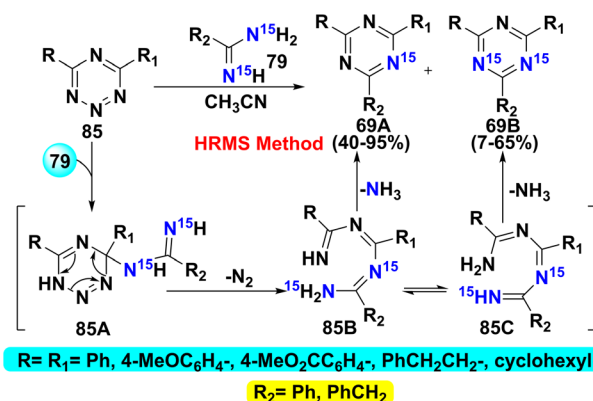
Treatment of benzaldehyde (**70**) with ammonium iodide (NH_4I) in the presence of a transition state catalyst afforded triphenyl triazine **69**. The proposed mechanism for the synthesis of triazine **69** is illustrated in Scheme 29. The initial step involves the reaction of aldehydes **70** with NH_4I under ambient conditions to furnish imines **70A**. Afterward, an iron(III) ion (Fe^{3+}) oxidizes iodide ion (I^-) to form iodine (I_2), which subsequently oxidizes imine intermediate **70A** to yield N -iodoaldimine intermediate **70B**. Then, other molecules of intermediate **70A** condense with intermediate **70B** to afford intermediate **70C**. Following this, under aerobic conditions, intermediate **70A** is added to **70C** to furnish intermediate **70D**, which autocycles, resulting in the formation of intermediate

70E. Finally, this intermediate undergoes an oxidation reaction to produce **69** (Scheme 29).⁷¹

Tiwari and coworkers⁷² reported the synthesis of triazines **69** via an *in situ* oxidative cleavage process that converts benzylamine (**45**) into benzaldehyde (**70**). Alternatively, benzamidine salt **83** is neutralized with CS_2CO_3 to afford the free base benzamidine **79**. Meanwhile, benzamidine **79** is reacted with freshly prepared benzaldehyde **70** to furnish intermediate **45A**. Another benzamidine molecule **79** is added to intermediate **45A** to give triphenyl-dihydrotriazine **45B**, which undergoes a dehydrogenative aromatization process in the presence of molecular oxygen as a green oxidant with PEG-600 to **69** (Scheme 30).⁷²

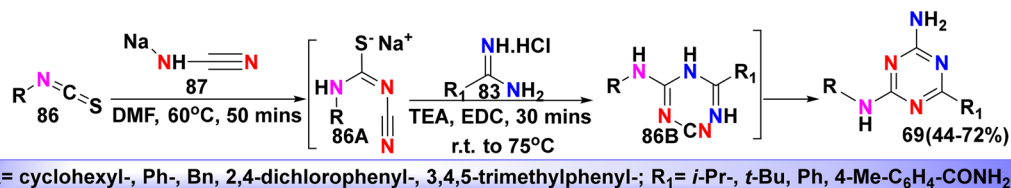
In the same context, diphenyl-triazinol **69** was achieved by reacting two molecules of arylamidinium hydrochloride **83** with phosgene gas ($COCl_2$) (**84**), affording intermediate bis-imidylurea **84A**, which underwent ring closure upon heating above its melting point to form hydroxy-triazine **69** with the removal of an ammonia molecule (Scheme 31).⁷³

Treatment of electron-deficient tetrazine **85** with electron-rich amidine **79** in the presence of acetonitrile (CH_3CN)

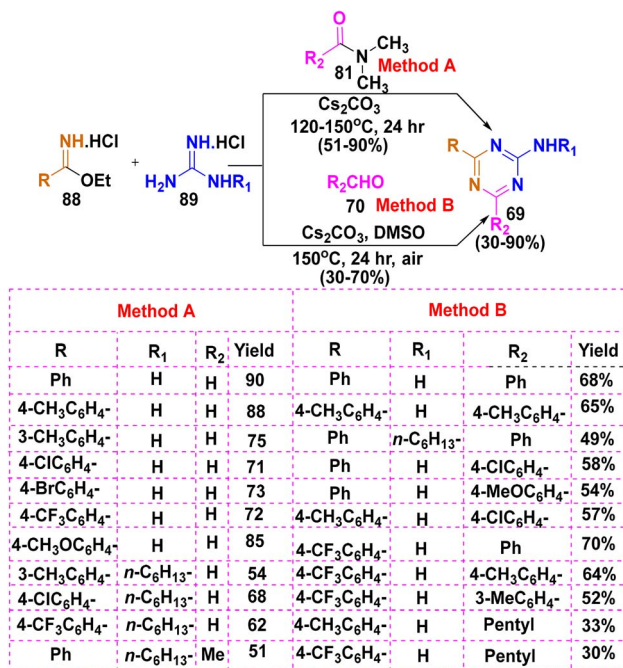


Scheme 32 Concerted and stepwise addition/cyclization Diels-Alder mechanism for triazine formation.





Scheme 33 Synthetic route for the formation of triazine scaffolds 69.



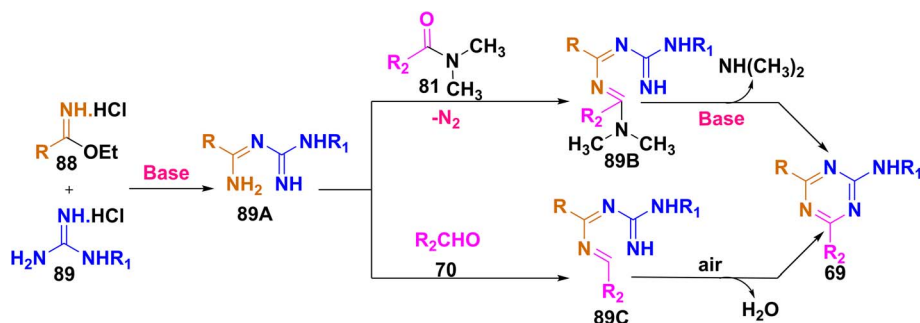
Scheme 34 Formation of triazines from guanidine salts and aryl imidate.

furnished singly and doubly ¹⁵N-triazines 69.⁷⁴ Whereby, substituted triazines 69A and 69B may be rationalized *via* an addition/N₂ elimination/cyclization mechanism, starting with adding amidines 79 to electron-deficient tetrazine 85 to afford intermediate 85A, followed by losing N₂ gas to give intermediate 85B. Finally, deamination reaction followed by cyclization occurs to afford single ¹⁵N-triazine 69A. Alternatively, if

intermediate 85B is tautomerized to intermediate 85C, double ¹⁵N-triazine 69B is synthesized (Scheme 32).⁷⁴

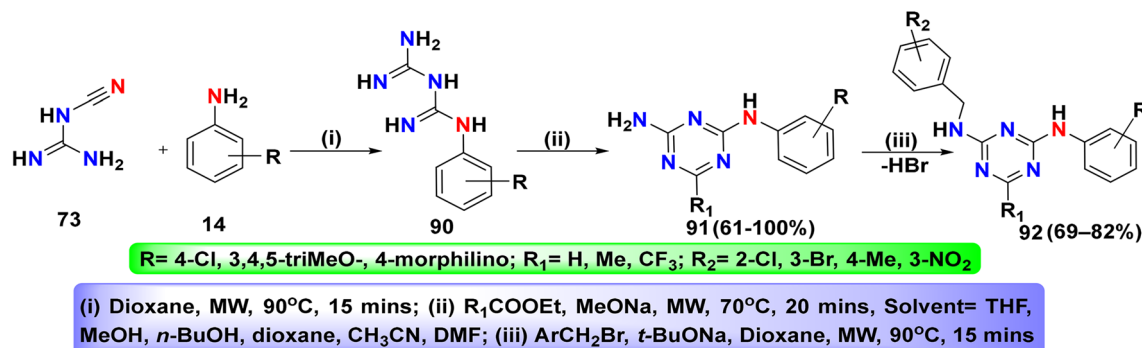
The synthetic pathway for the preparation of triazine scaffolds 69, as depicted in Scheme 33, commences with the reaction of isothiocyanate derivatives 86 with sodium hydrogen cyanamide (NaHN₂CN) (87) in DMF, yielding *N*-cyanathiourea sodium salts 86A. This transformation involves the nucleophilic attack of the cyanamide anion 87 on the electrophilic carbon center of isothiocyanate 86 to give *N*-cyanathiourea intermediate 86A. Subsequently, *N*-cyanathiourea sodium salt 86A undergoes a reaction with amidine hydrochloride salts 83 at room temperature in the presence of triethylamine (TEA) and a coupling reagent (1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbodiimide) (EDC). During this step, the amidine 83 nucleophile attacks the electrophilic carbon of intermediate 86A, producing unstable intermediate 86B. Finally, this intermediate undergoes intramolecular cyclization to afford the corresponding 2,4-diamino-1,3,5-triazine derivatives 69 (Scheme 33).⁷⁵

2.3.3 From guanidine. A simple and efficient base-mediated method has been developed for the synthesis of unsymmetrical 1,3,5-triazin-2-amines. The reaction of arylimidate salt 88 and guanidine hydrochloride derivatives 89 in the presence of amide derivatives such as DMF or *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (DMA) or *N,N*-dimethylpropionamide afforded 2-amine-triazines 69. Similarly, the multicomponent reaction (MCR) of 88 and 89 with aldehyde derivatives 70 in the presence of DMSO under base-mediated Cs₂CO₃ furnished 69 (Scheme 34).⁷⁶ Method A provides higher yields across most substrates, with yields ranging from 51% to 90%, while method B affords a broader yield (30–70%) depending on the substrate combination. For instance, the unsubstituted compound (R = Ph, R₁ = R₂ = H in method A) achieves the highest yield (90%)

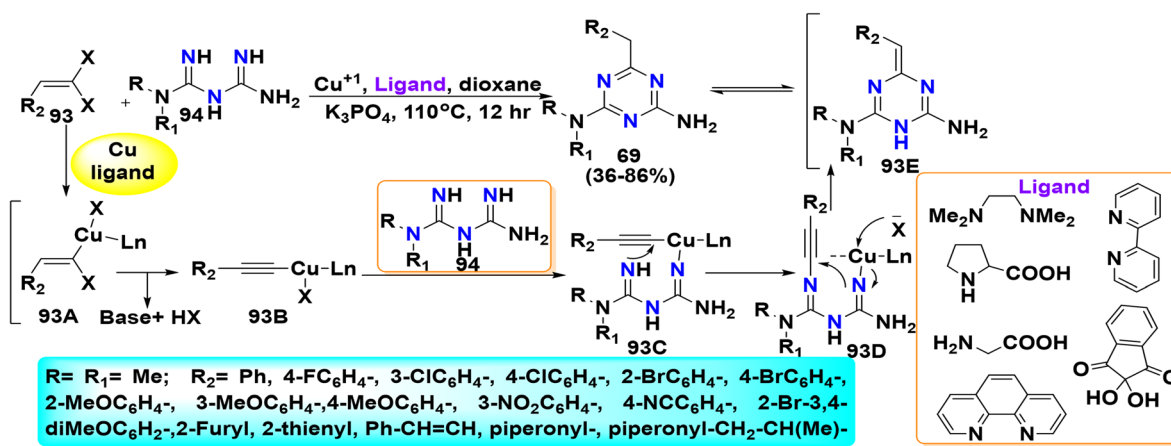


Scheme 35 Mechanism pathway for triazine formation from guanidine salts.





Scheme 36 Formation of biologically active substituted-triazine-4,6-diamines.



Scheme 37 Possible mechanism for the copper-catalyzed synthesis of triazines.

compared to 68% (R = Ph, R₁ = H, R₂ = Ph) in method B. Method A worked well for *meta*- and *para*-substituted (3-CH₃C₆H₄- and 4-CH₃C₆H₄-), and various electron-withdrawing groups (EWGs; Cl, Br, and CF₃) and electron-donating groups (EDGs, Me, and OMe). Alternatively, in method B, aromatic aldehydes were tolerated under base-mediated conditions, while aliphatic aldehydes could form the corresponding products.

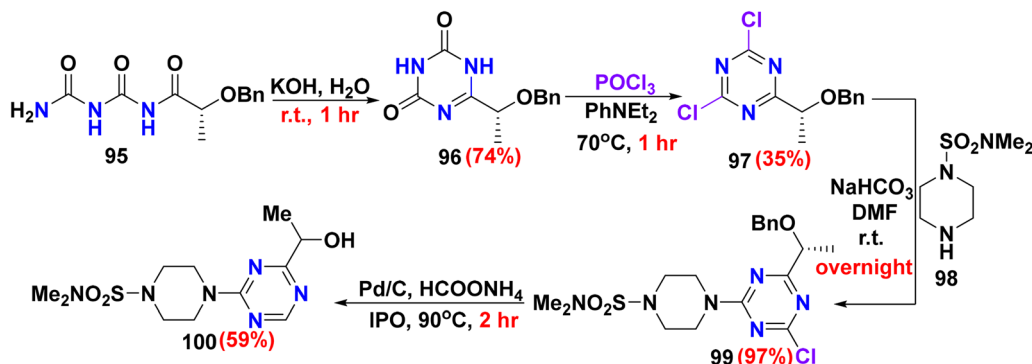
The possible mechanism for the preparation of 2-amino-triazine derivatives **69** can be rationalized *via* three steps, beginning with the nucleophilic attack of guanidine **89** to imidate **88** in the presence of Cs₂CO₃ provide intermediate **89A**; next, its amino group attacks the acyl group of the amide moiety to afford intermediate **89B**; ultimately, this intermediate undergoes intramolecular cyclization, corresponding with eliminating a dimethyl amine moiety to yield compound **69**. Alternatively, under base-mediated and oxidized conditions, the amino group of intermediate **89A** attacks aldehydes **70**, furnishing intermediate **89C**, followed by intramolecular oxidative dehydration/cyclization of **89C**, yielding compound **69** (Scheme 35).⁷⁶

Diamino-1,3,5-triazine derivatives **92** have a wide range of chemotherapeutic activities, including antimicrobial, anti-tumor, herbicidal, antimalarial, anti-angiogenesis, antiviral,

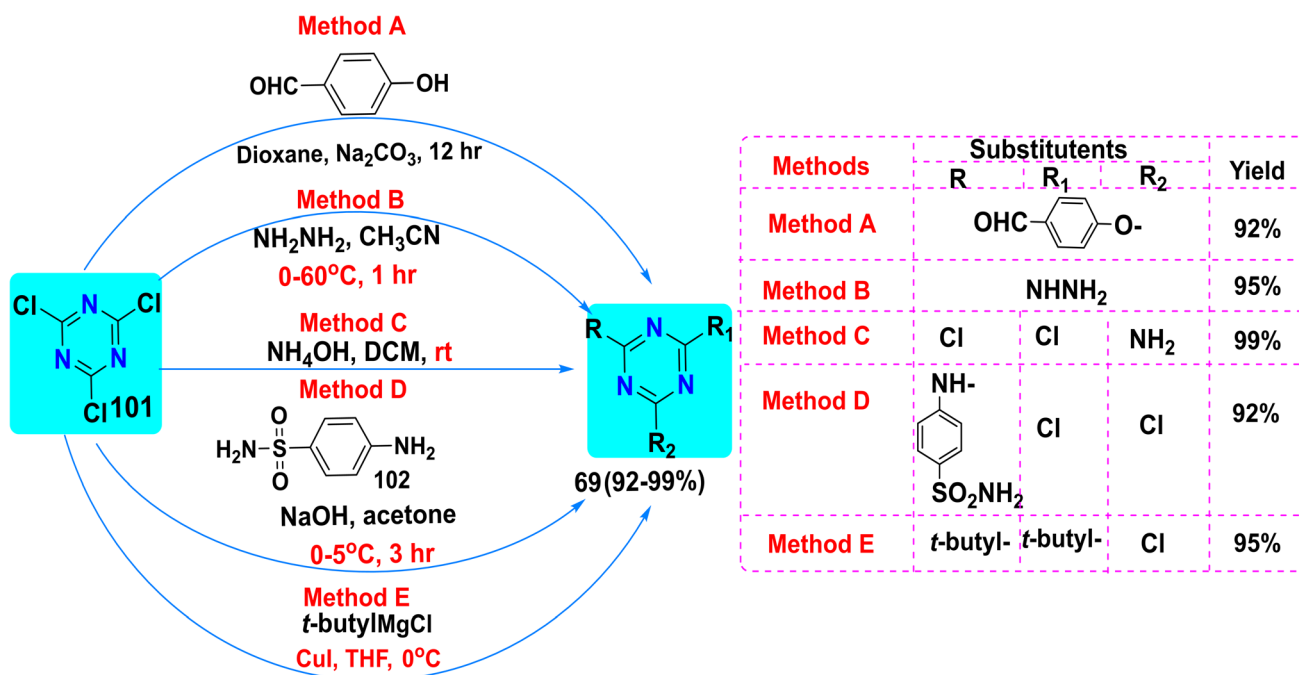
depressant for reticuloendothelial hyperfunction, and cyclin-dependent kinase inhibition. Under microwave irradiation, trisubstituted-triazines **92** were synthesized in three steps, starting with the nucleophilic addition of aniline derivatives **14** to cyanoguanidine **73**, which afforded phenyl biguanide derivatives **90**. Then, compound **90** was reacted with ester derivatives in the presence of THF and sodium methoxide (MeONa) to furnish 2-amino-(phenyl)-amino-alkyl-triazines **91** in up to quantitative yield. Ultimately, compound **92** was obtained *via* treatment of substituted-benzyl bromide with amino triazine derivatives **91**, which led to the elimination of the HBr molecule under the influence of basic sodium-*tert*-butoxide (*t*-BuONa) (Scheme 36).⁷⁷

2.3.4 From biguanidines. A transition metal promoted the formation of disubstituted-amino-triazines **69** *via* the reaction of dihaloalkene **93** with biguanides **94** in the presence of a readily available Cu catalyst and potassium phosphate (K₃PO₄).⁷⁸ Scheme 37 depicts the probable mechanism for the formation of triazines **69**, where the first step involves the insertion of a catalytic amount of [Cu–ligand] between the C–X bond of compound **93** to afford intermediate **93A**. Then, the dehydrohalogenation process under the influence of base furnished alkyne complex **93B**. Next, biguanide derivatives **94** nucleophilically attack Cu⁺ of **93B** to form intermediate **93C**. As





Scheme 38 Synthetic strategy to generate triazine-sulfonamide.



Scheme 39 Synthesis of triazines from cyanuric chloride.

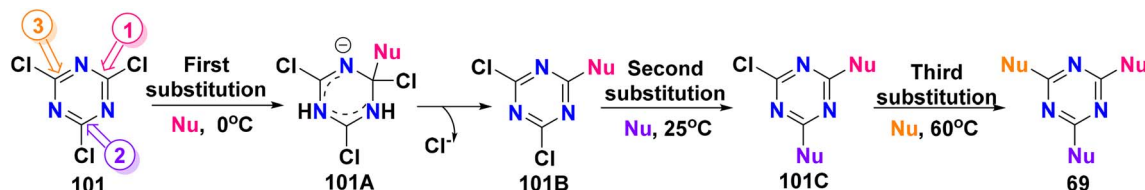
a result, intermediate **93C** undergoes intramolecular nucleophilic attack *via* its N atom to generate intermediate **93D**. Next, dihydro-triazine-intermediate **93E** is formed *via* demetalization with the help of a halogen ion, and then intramolecular nucleophilic attack from the other N atom. Finally, intermediate **93E** undergoes tautomerization to form aromatic product **69** (Scheme 37).⁷⁸

(Hydroxyethyl)-triazine-2-yl-dimethylpiperazine-sulfonamide **100** was obtained through four steps. Firstly, triazine-dione scaffold **96** was synthesized *via* intramolecular cyclization reaction of benzyloxy-*N*-ureidocarbonyl-propionamide **95** in a basic medium. Secondly, chlorination of compound **96** with phosphorous oxychloride (POCl₃) furnished dichloro-triazine derivatives **97**. Thirdly, compound **97** was coupled with piperazine derivative **98**, to afford binary piperazine-triazine derivative **99**, which finally underwent dechlorination and

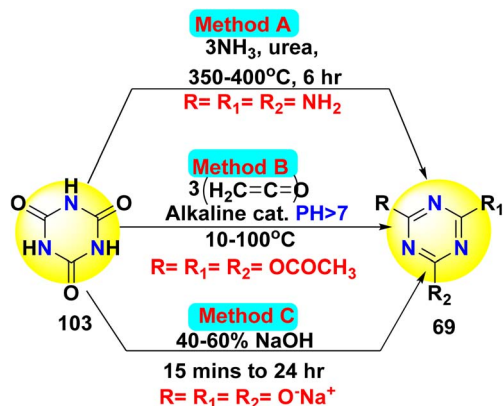
debenzylation to yield compound **100** under the influence of a palladium catalyst (Scheme 38).⁷⁹

2.3.5 From cyanuric chloride. The first successful attempt to prepare 1,3,5-triazine involved the use of the readily available and cost-efficient raw material cyanuric chloride (**101**) as a chlorinated analog of *s*-triazine⁸⁰ *via* nucleophilic displacement of the three leaving group chlorine atoms. One of the most significant advantages of this methodology is the ability to control the nucleophilic substitution, whereas the reactivity of chlorine atoms decreases as the substitution in the ring increases.^{31b} Due to the presence of three electrophilic active sites in cyanuric chloride, it is more susceptible to nucleophilic attack with several reagents containing C⁻, O⁻, S⁻, and N⁻ atoms with basic behavior, less sterically hindered, and a perfect platform to synthesize novel drug candidates with excellent biological and physicochemical properties.^{80b} 1,3,5-Triazines have been demonstrated to be potentially potent





Scheme 40 Suggested mechanism for the preparation of trisubstituted triazines.



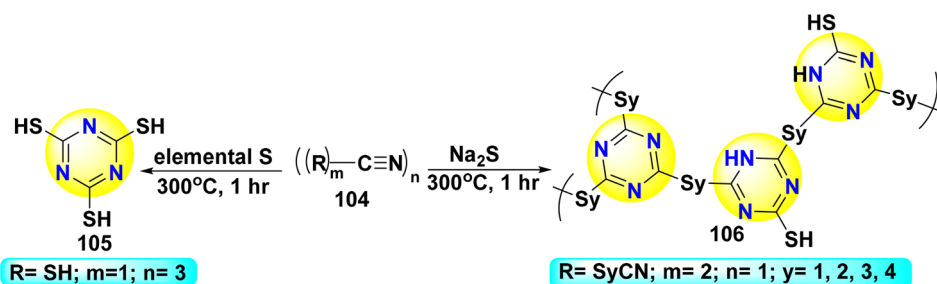
Scheme 41 Formation of triazines 69 from cyanuric acid.

against malaria, viruses, cancer, and microbes. Whereby, treatment of 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde with cyanuric chloride (**101**) in the presence of dioxane and basic sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3) afforded (triazine-2,4,6-triyl)tris(oxy)tribenzaldehyde **69**.⁸¹ Alternatively, the reaction of **101** with hydrazine hydrate (NH_2NH_2) in the presence of CH_3CN gave trihydrazineyl-triazine **69**.⁸² Further, Viira *et al.*⁸³ reported the synthesis of amino-dichloro-triazine derivatives **69** by stirring a mixture of **101** with NH_4OH in DCM. In the same context, stirring a mixture of **101** with primary aromatic amine such as aminobenzenesulfonamide **102** in the presence of NaOH at 0–5 °C furnished ((dichloro-triazin-2-yl)amino)benzenesulfonamide **69**.⁸⁴ Under nitrogenous atmospheric conditions, a combination of Grignard reagent such as *tert*-butyl magnesium chloride (*t*-butylMgCl) and copper(i) iodide (CuI) was added to **101** to yield di-*t*-butyl-chloro-triazine **69** (Scheme 39).⁸⁵ A comparative evaluation of the five synthetic methods reveals that method C consistently delivers the highest yield (99%) due to the strong nucleophilicity and regioselectivity of ammonium hydroxide,

enabling the efficient displacement of multiple chlorines. Methods B and E also offer high efficiencies, each affording 95% yield. Method E enables selective dialkylation, demonstrating tolerance toward steric bulk at the R and R_1 positions. Methods A and D, while effective (yields 92%), lead to the introduction of more complex or multifunctional groups (aromatic aldehyde for A and sulfonamide-substituted aniline for D), confirming the flexibility of these methods for diverse structural modifications.

The plausible mechanism for the synthesis of trisubstituted *s*-triazine **69** from cyanuric chloride starts with the nucleophilic aromatic substitution on (C-1) of compound **101** at 0 °C to afford intermediate **101A**, which readily removes an HCl molecule to form monosubstituted triazine **101B**, and then the second substitution is achieved on (C-2) at ambient temperature to furnish disubstituted triazine **101C**. The last substitution can be performed at 60 °C on (C-3) to yield trisubstituted triazine **69** and the three chlorine atoms leave as three molecules of HCl, which are neutralized with a base (Scheme 40).^{31b,86}

Treatment of cyanuric acid (**103**) with ammonia under the influence of pressure and 350–400 °C afforded melamine **69**.⁸⁷ Melamine is a durable thermosetting plastic utilized in high-pressure decorative laminates,⁸⁸ insulation,⁸⁹ and fire-retardant additives,⁹⁰ as well as in the impregnation of décor paper,⁹¹ and fertilizer for crops.⁹² Also, melamine derivatives treat African trypanosomiasis.⁹³ Alternatively, the reaction of ketene with **103** gave triazine-triyl triacetate **69**. Conversely, replacing three hydrogens of cyanuric acid (**103**) when it is in the form of enol with an alkali earth metal such as NaOH furnished triazine salts **69** (Scheme 41).⁸⁷ The harsh thermal conditions in method A may promote efficient substitution; however, decomposition may occur, leading to decreasing selectivity. In contrast, the lower temperature in method B allow better control and enhance the selectivity. Alternatively, in method C, the base-promoted conditions enable efficient



Scheme 42 Synthesis of triazine-thiol derivatives.



nucleophilic substitution and permit faster reaction times, but is limited in substrate scope and regioselectivity depending on the nature of the substituents. Electron-withdrawing groups (e.g., OCOCH_3) tend to react better in method B, while electron-donating groups may require harsher conditions as in method A.

Alternatively, triazine-trithiol **105** was obtained through the trimerization reaction of thiocyanic acid (HSCN) (**104**) in the presence of elemental sulfur at $300\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. Similarly, polymerization of thiocyanogen ($\text{NC-S}_2\text{-CN}$) afforded a polymerized chain of triazine-thiol **106** (Scheme 42).⁹⁴

3. Reactions

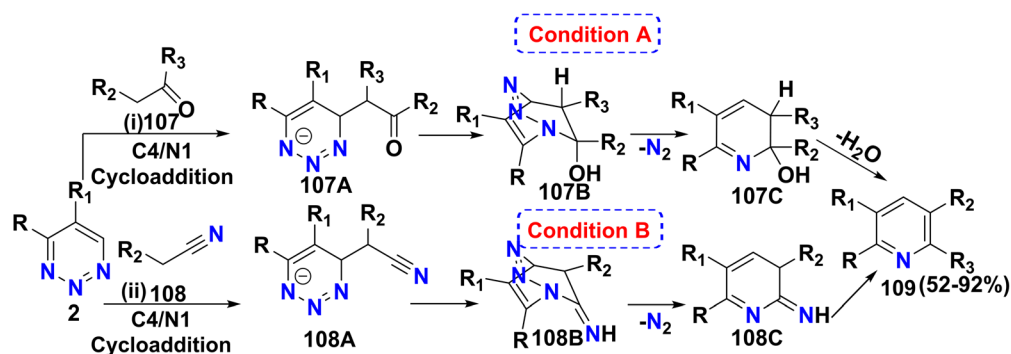
3.1 Reactions of 1,2,3 triazines

3.1.1 Addition/ N_2 elimination/cyclization reaction. Pyridine scaffolds are an important class of compounds that are ubiquitous in numerous pharmaceuticals and natural products. Whereby, pyridine hybrids are prepared through the addition/ N_2 elimination/cyclization cascade reaction of triazine **2** with ketones **107** or acetonitrile derivatives **108** in the presence of Cs_2CO_3 . Scheme 43 gives insight into the reaction mechanism, which under the influence of nucleophilic addition reaction

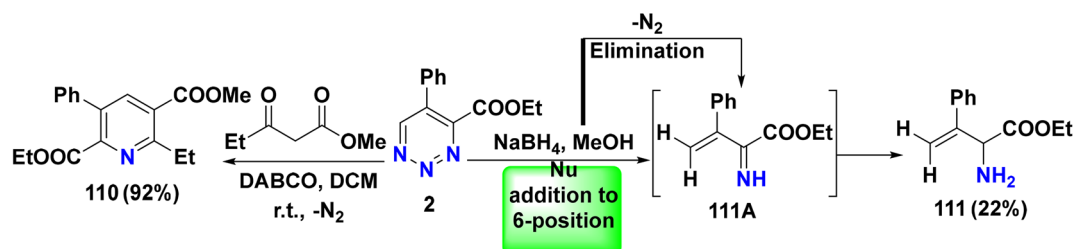
between electron-rich alpha-ketones **107** or acetonitriles **108** with electron-deficient triazine **2** from its C-4 atom affords tetrahedral intermediate **107A** or **108A**, followed by intramolecular nucleophilic addition of nitrogenous anion to the carbonyl or cyano-groups to furnish intermediate **107B** and **108B**, respectively. Following this, an elimination step occurs where N_2 gas is expelled, affording intermediate **107C** or **108C**. Ultimately, intermediate **107C** undergoes dehydration to furnish pyridine scaffold **109**, while the $\text{C}=\text{N}$ double bond of intermediate **108C** undergoes isomerization reaction to form aminopyridine hybrid **109** (Scheme 43).⁹⁵

The classic inverse-electron-demand Diels–Alder (IEDDA) of ethyl-5-phenyl-triazine-4-carboxylate **2** with β -ketoester such as methyl-3-oxopentanoate **110** in the presence of basic 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (DABCO) yielded ethyl-5-methyl-6-ethyl-3-phenylpyridine-dicarboxylate **109**. In contrast, the reaction of compound **2** with sodium borohydride (NaBH_4) in methanol at $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ leads to nucleophilic addition at the 6-position of the triazine ring, followed by extrusion of nitrogen gas to afford imine intermediate **111A**, which undergoes reduction to furnish ethyl-amino-phenylbutanoate **111** (Scheme 44).⁹⁶

3.1.2 Reaction with carbon dioxide. Triazine **2** has been readily converted into triazine carboxylic acid **112** by using

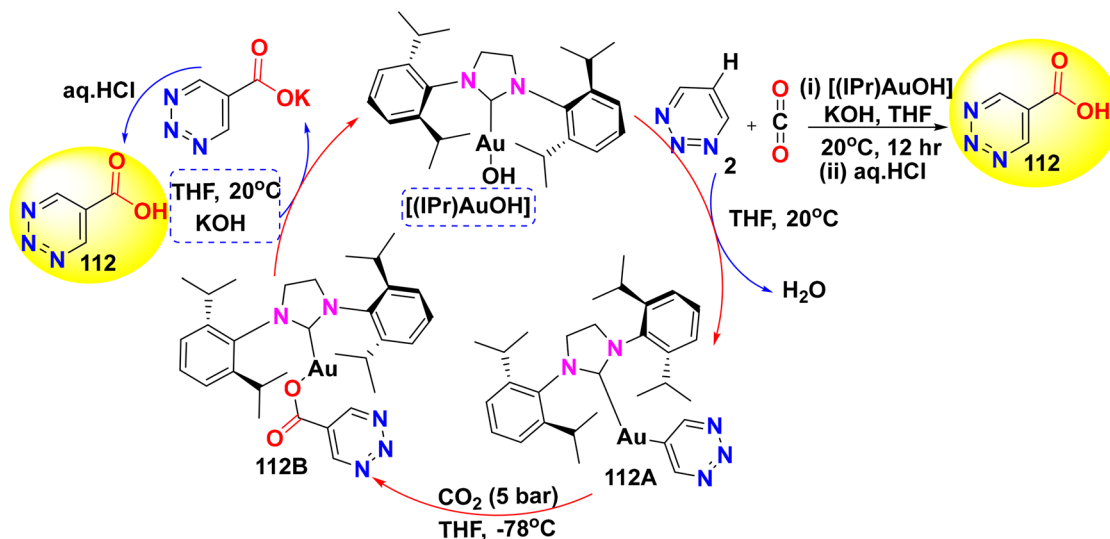


Scheme 43 Reaction of triazine with alpha-ketone and acetonitrile derivatives.

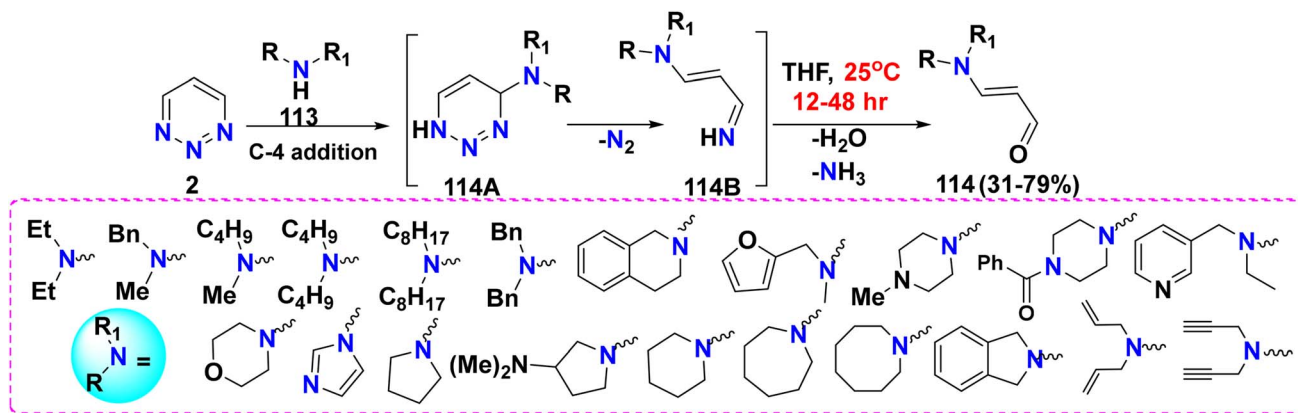


Scheme 44 IEDDA reaction for the synthesis of pyridines and the reduction of triazine.





Scheme 45 Proposed mechanism for the formation of triazine carboxylic acid.



Scheme 46 Reaction of triazine with various amines.

carbon dioxide (CO_2) and a catalytic amount of *N*-heterocyclic carbene bearing a gold hydroxide complex $[(\text{IPr})\text{AuOH}]$ under basic conditions. Moreover, to ascertain an approach for this methodology, the plausible mechanism of triazine and CO_2 is shown in Scheme 45, involving protonolysis of $[(\text{IPr})\text{AuOH}]$ by triazine **2** to furnish gold(i) triazine intermediate **112A**. After that, **112A** is saturated with CO_2 at -78°C , followed by the nucleophilic addition of the triazine ligand to the electron-deficient carbon center of CO_2 , resulting in carboxylate complex **112B**. Afterward, **112B** undergoes metathesis using KOH , which led to the regeneration of $[(\text{IPr})\text{AuOH}]$, and precipitation of potassium triazine-carboxylate. Finally, neutralization of potassium triazine carboxylate furnishes **112** (Scheme 45).⁹⁷

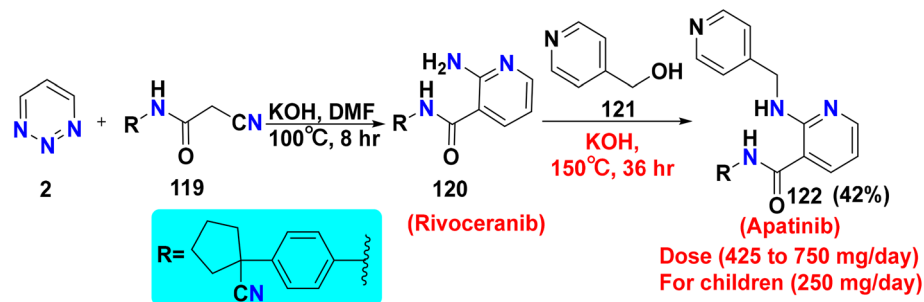
3.1.3 Reaction with amines. Scheme 46 illustrates a significant synthetic methodology for the preparation of β -enaminals **114**, starting with the cycloaddition reaction of nucleophilic secondary amine **113** to the C-4 atom of electrophilic triazine **2** to afford intermediate **114A**, which quickly liberates N_2 gas to

form imine intermediate **114B**. Then, intermediate **114B** is hydrolyzed using THF, and subsequently undergoes deamination to produce β -enaminal **114** (Scheme 46).^{98,99}

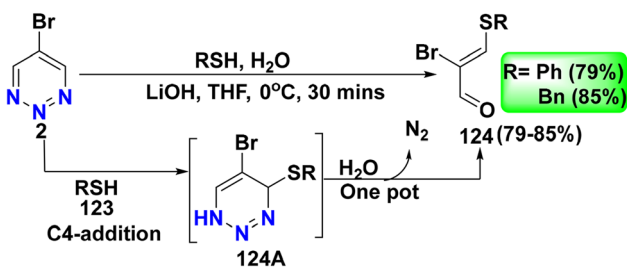
Structurally diverse nitrile-containing molecules are integral to numerous natural products and medicinal drugs. Small organic nitriles serve as versatile pharmaceutical synthons owing to their capacity to be transformed into amines, aldehydes, carboxylic acids, amides, and nitrogen-containing heterocycles. Additionally, Yang *et al.*⁹⁸ described the use of a green copper-catalyzed aerobic oxidation methodology to form a mixture of β -enaminal **114** and amino acrylonitrile **115** through the reaction of amines **113** with triazine **2** in the presence of copper(II) acetate ($\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$) and an oxygenated atmosphere (Scheme 47).

As depicted in Scheme 48, Yang *et al.*⁹⁸ described the proposed mechanism for the synthesis of β -aminoenal **114** and nitrile scaffolds **115**, starting with the coordination of amine **113** with a Cu catalyst to form intermediate **115A**, followed by amino cupration of triazine ring **2** to form amine adduct **115B**,





Scheme 50 Synthesis of the Apatinib drug.

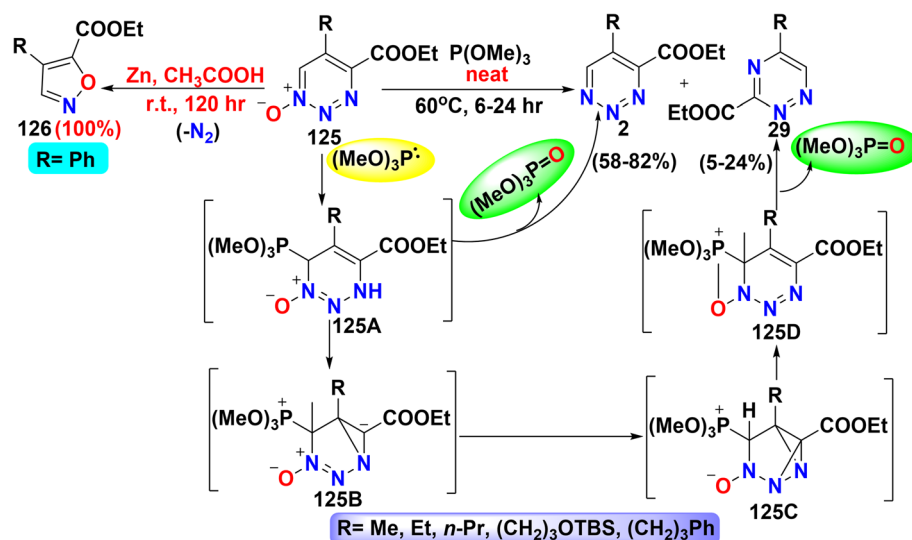
Scheme 51 Synthesis of β -thioenals.

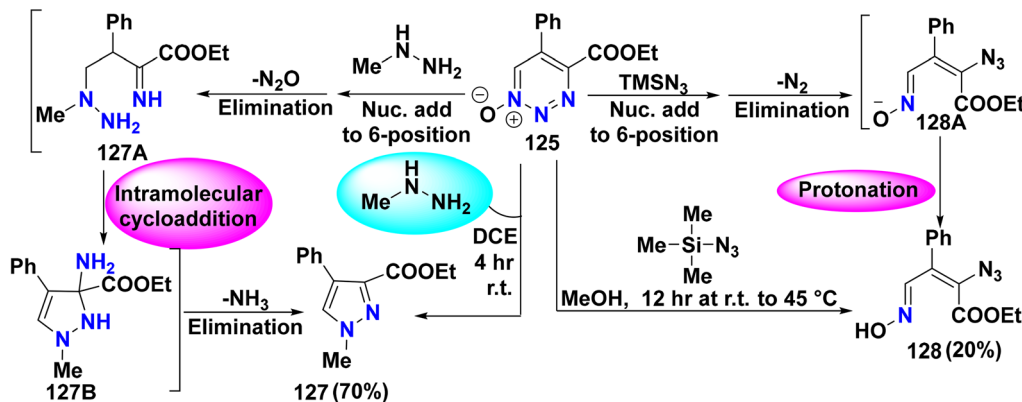
3.1.5 Reaction with cyanoacetamide derivatives. Apatinib drug **122** was synthesized *via* a two-step sequential process, starting with the cycloaddition reaction of triazine **2** to (cyanocyclopentyl)phenyl-cyanoacetamide **119** in the presence of basic KOH in DMF to afford Rivoceranib drug **120**.¹⁰² Following this, coupling scaffold **120** with pyridin-4-ylmethanol (**121**) furnished Apatinib **122**, a potent anticancer and anti-angiogenic agent with a demonstrated therapeutic efficiency against bone and soft tissue sarcoma sickness (Scheme 50). Also, Apatinib and Rivoceranib drugs are used to treat tumors by inhibiting tumor angiogenesis *via* targeting key signaling

pathways. The typical initial dose for Apatinib ranges from 425 to 750 mg per day, except for children, where the initial dosage is 250 mg per day.^{103–105}

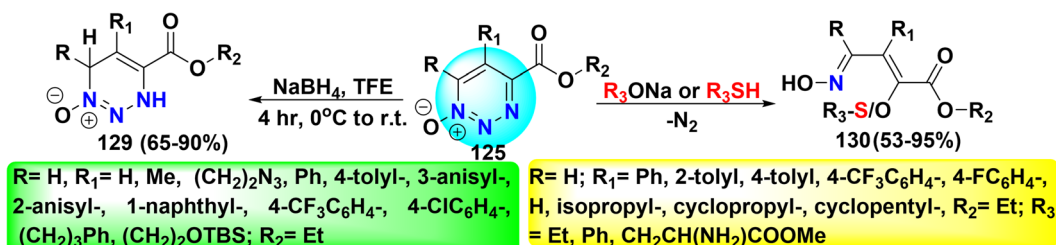
3.1.6 Reaction with thiols. α -Substituted β -thioenals **124** were synthesized by stirring a mixture of triazine **2** and thiol derivatives **123** in an ice bath. The proposed mechanism for the synthesis of compound **124** involves nucleophilic addition of thiol **123** to the C-4 position of triazine **2** to afford tetrahedral intermediate **124A**, followed by adding a water molecule, which is readily accomplished with denitrogenative ring opening to furnish β -thioenals **124**, showing remarkable biological activities (Scheme 51).¹⁰⁶

3.1.7 Miscellaneous reactions. The thermal decomposition of 1-oxide-aryl-1,2,3-triazine-4-carboxylates **125** with Zn as a deoxygenation agent yielded isoxazoles **126** with the extrusion of dinitrogen, in quantitative yields. Conversely, deoxygenation of 1,2,3-triazine-1-oxides **125** using trimethyl phosphite ($\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3$) leads to the formation of both 1,2,3- and 1,2,4-triazine derivatives **2** and **29**. This process is initiated by nucleophilic addition of trimethyl phosphite to the 6-position of the triazine-1-oxides **125** to afford intermediate **125A**. Subsequent Dimroth-type rearrangement proceeds *via* either a stepwise or concerted mechanism from **125A** to **125D**,

Scheme 52 Deoxygenation of 1,2,3-triazine-1-oxides **2**.



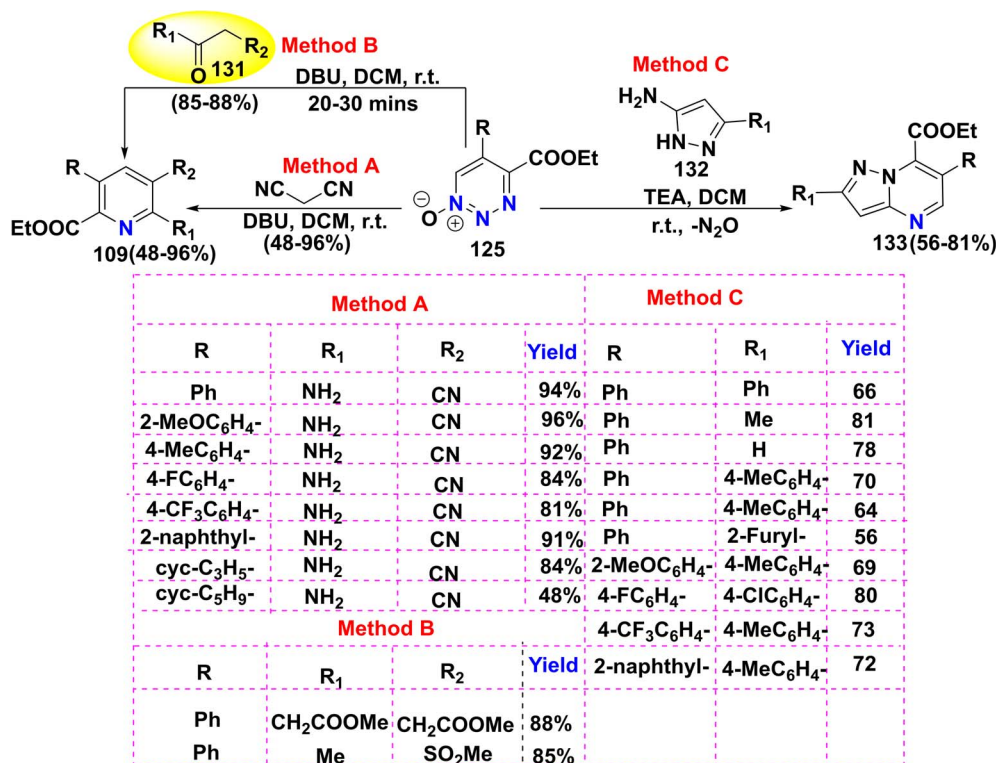
Scheme 53 Reaction of triazine-1-oxides 125 with nucleophiles.

Scheme 54 Selective nucleophilic addition of triazine *N*-oxides.

facilitating the structural reorganization necessary for the formation of the 1,2,4-triazine framework 29. Conversely, 1,2,3-triazine derivatives 2 are obtained from the deoxygenation and

elimination of trimethyl phosphate from intermediate 125A (Scheme 52).¹⁰⁷

Treatment of triazine-*N*-oxide 125 with methylhydrazine (MeNHNH₂) in DCE results in nucleophilic addition at the C-6



Scheme 55 Formation of pyridine and pyrazolo pyrimidine derivatives from triazine-1-oxides.

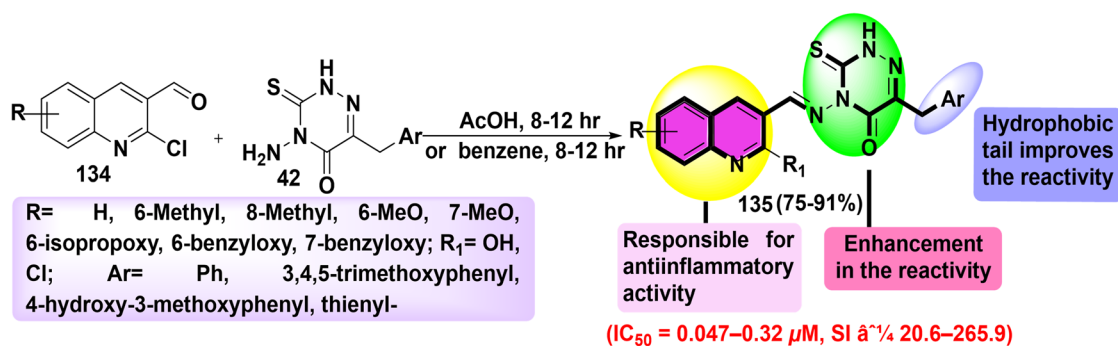


position of the triazine ring, followed by extrusion of nitrous oxide (N_2O) to afford ethyl 4-hydrazineyl-2-imino-3-phenylbutanoate intermediate **127A**. Afterward, this intermediate undergoes intramolecular cycloaddition to give intermediate **127B**, followed by the elimination of ammonia to afford pyrazole derivative **127**. In contrast, treatment of triazine-*N*-oxide **125** with trimethylsilyl azide ($TMSN_3$) in MeOH, the site selectivity of nucleophilic addition is reversed. The azide anion adds to the C-4 position of the triazine ring, leading to the elimination of nitrogen gas to form intermediate **128A**, which is subsequently protonated to furnish enoxime product **128** (Scheme 53).⁹⁶

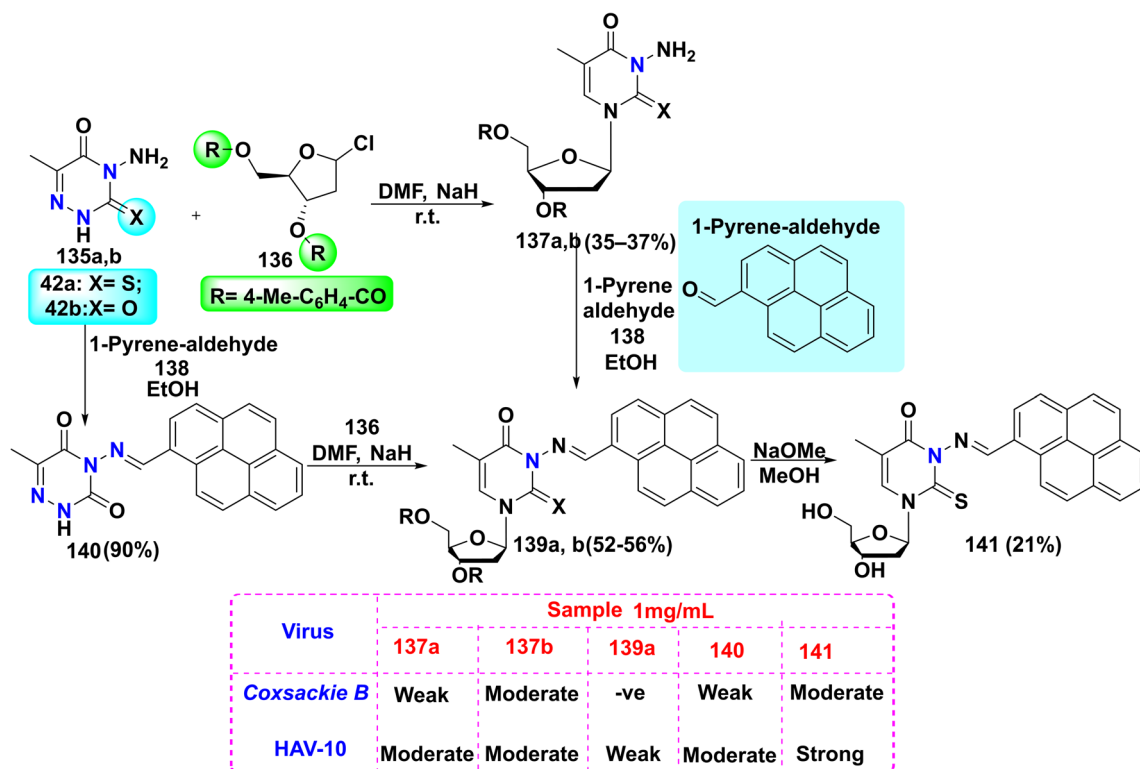
Dihydro-triazine-4-carboxylate-1-oxides **129** were obtained *via* the reduction of triazine-4-carboxylate-1-oxides **125** with $NaBH_4$ in trifluoroethanol (TFE). Alternatively, treatment of triazine *N*-oxides **125** with sodium ethoxide (EtONa) or thiols

(RSH) in EtOH at room temperature resulted in selective *o*-nucleophilic addition at the 4-position, followed by nitrogen extrusion, furnishing the corresponding enoximes **130** (Scheme 54).⁹⁶

In the presence of DBU (1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene) as a base and using DCM as the solvent at room temperature, 1,2,3-triazine-1-oxides **125** reacted efficiently with malononitrile to afford a variety of substituted pyridines **109**. Similarly, under identical reaction conditions, the treatment of triazine-1-oxides **125** with 1-(methylsulfonyl)propan-2-one **131** led to methylsulfonyl-substituted pyridines **109**. Furthermore, the reaction of triazine-1-oxides **125** with aminopyrazoles **132** in the presence of TEA in DCM furnished pyrazolo[1,5-*a*]pyrimidine derivatives **133**, accompanied by the release of N_2O (Scheme 55).¹⁰⁸ Method A generally provides higher yields (up to 96%), when $R_1 = NH_2$ and $R_2 = CN$. Method B shows slightly lower



Scheme 56 Formation of triazine-clubbed quinoline hybrids and their structure–activity relationship (SAR).



Scheme 57 Synthetic strategy for the formation of various 1,2,4-triazine nucleosides.

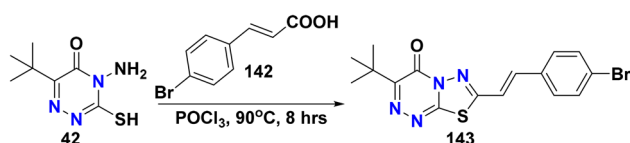


yields (85–88%) when bulkier or more electron-withdrawing ester groups are used as R₁ and R₂. Electron-donating groups on the aryl ring (e.g., 2-MeOC₆H₄ and 4-MeC₆H₄) enhance the yield (92–96%), possibly due to the increased nucleophilicity of the amine. In contrast, electron-withdrawing groups (e.g., 4-CF₃C₆H₄ and 4-FC₆H₄) lead to a moderate decrease in yield (81–84%). Bulky or cyclic groups such as cyclo-C₅H₉ show significantly lower yields (48%), suggesting that steric hindrance reduces the reactivity.

3.2 Reactions of 1,2,4 triazines

3.2.1 Condensation reaction. The condensation reaction of triazine **42** with chloro-quinoline-carbaldehyde derivative **134** in refluxing AcOH or benzene afforded (((hydroxy or chloro quinolin-3-yl)methylene)amino)-thioxo-dihydro-triazin-one derivatives **135** (Scheme 56). Triazine-appended quinoline scaffolds demonstrated excellent potency as dual COX-2/15-LOX inhibitors as well as inhibitors of ROS, NO, IL-6, and TNF- α inflammatory mediators (Scheme 56). Lipopolysaccharides (LPS), key components of the outer membrane of Gram-negative bacteria, activate RAW 264.7 macrophages, inducing COX-2 expression and upregulating inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS). This leads to increased nitric oxide (NO) production, which helps maintain the COX-2 levels. Moreover, activated macrophages produce reactive oxygen species (ROS), further amplifying inflammation by promoting pro-inflammatory cytokine release.¹⁰⁹

The synthesis of deoxy-di-*o*-(4-methylbenzoyl)- β -D-*erythro*-pentofuranosyl derivatives **137** was attained through the



Scheme 58 Synthetic route toward [bromophenyl-ethenyl]-*tert*-butyl-thiadiazolo-triazin-one **143**.

reaction of amino-methyl-thioxo-triazin-5-one **42a** or amino-methyl-triazin-3,5-dione **42b** with deoxy-di(4-methylbenzoyl)-*erythro*-pentofuranosyl chloride **136** in the presence of NaH in DMF at room temperature. Then, condensation of scaffold **137** with pyrenealdehyde (**138**) afforded methyl-[(pyren-ylmethylene)amino]-[deoxy-di-*o*-(4-methylbenzoyl)-*erythro*-pentofuranosyl]triazine-dione derivatives **139**. Otherwise, under similar conditions, methyl-((pyrenylmethylene)amino)-triazine-dione **140** was retrieved by preliminary condensing **42a** and **42b** with **138**, which was subsequently coupled with compound **136** to give nucleoside base **139**. Ultimately, hydrolysis of compound **139a** with NaOMe in MeOH gave methyl-[(pyren-ylmethylene)amino]-(deoxy- β -D-*erythro*-pentofuranosyl)-thioxo-triazine-5-one **141** (Scheme 57), which demonstrated antiviral activity against the Hepatitis A virus (HAV-10) and Coxsackie B virus. These compounds work by inhibiting the inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase (IMPDH) enzyme existing in the purine nucleotide biosynthetic pathway.¹¹⁰

In contrast, the condensation reaction of amino-*tert*-butyl-sulfanyl-triazin-one **42** with bromo cinnamic acid **142** in the presence of POCl₃ produced [bromophenyl-ethenyl]-*tert*-butyl-[1,3,4]thiadiazolo[2,3-*c*][1,2,4]triazin-one **143** (Scheme 58). Docking simulations showed that compound **143** robustly binds to the receptor Mpro with a binding affinity of -8.2 kcal mol⁻¹, which supports its inhibition activity against COVID-19.¹¹¹ Additionally, Lohith *et al.*¹¹¹ reported the elucidation of the structure of skeleton **143** through its single crystal X-ray diffraction (Fig. 3).

Bis-triazine ligands depict one of the most efficient soft nitrogenous-donor ligands for separating trivalent actinides from trivalent lanthanides, a vital process for the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel. Bis-heterocyclic amide derivatives **146a** and **b** were produced through the base hydrolysis of triazine ethyl ester **144**, followed by amide coupling with a cyclic diamine, such as piperazine (**145**), using a coupling agent, such as hexafluorophosphate azabenzotriazole tetramethyl uronium (HATU) in DMF. Alternatively, under microwave irradiation, the direct condensation of compound **144** with piperazine (**145**) in

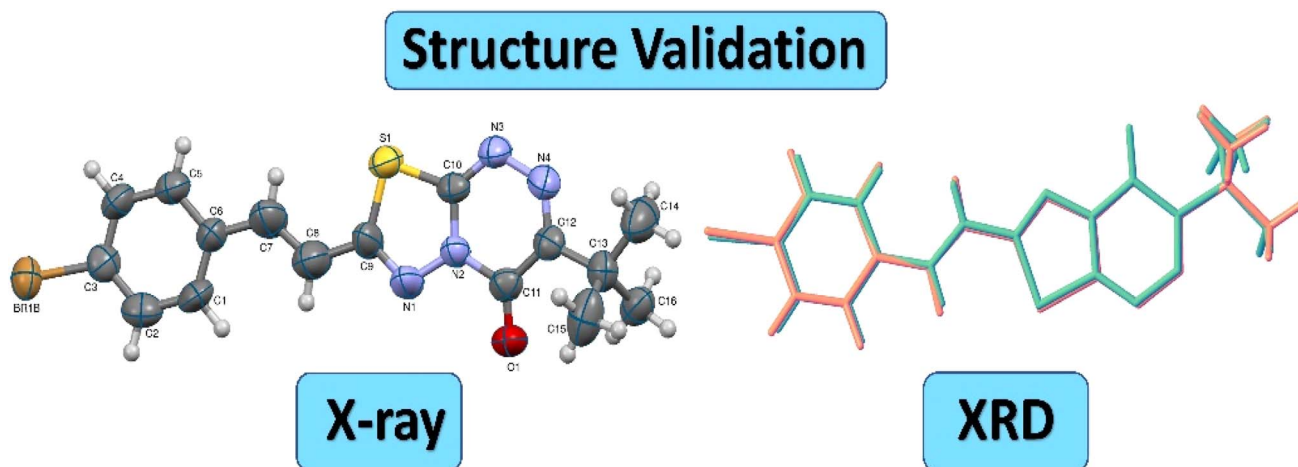
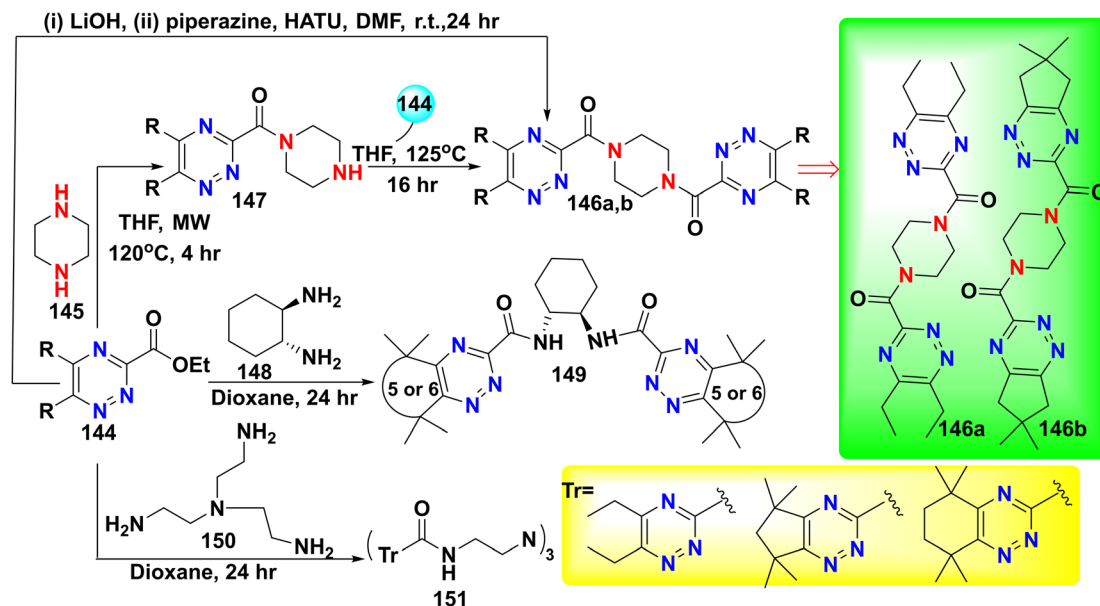
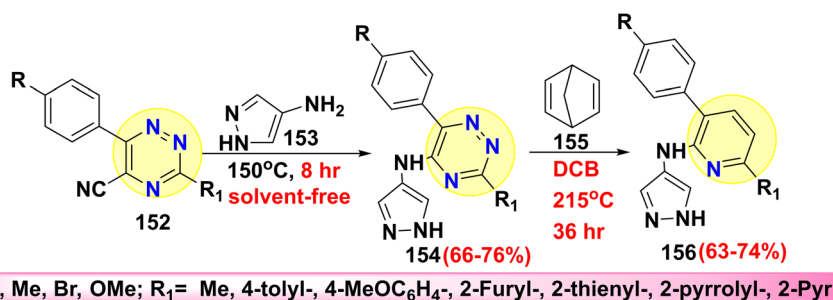


Fig. 3 Structure validation of compound **143** with X-ray and XRD analysis.¹¹¹

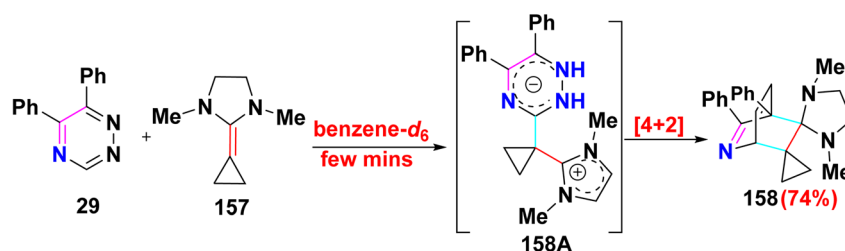




Scheme 59 Synthesis of triazine ligands.



Scheme 60 Construction of pyrazole-clubbed pyridines.



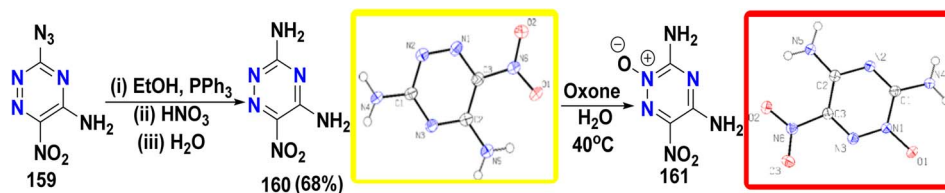
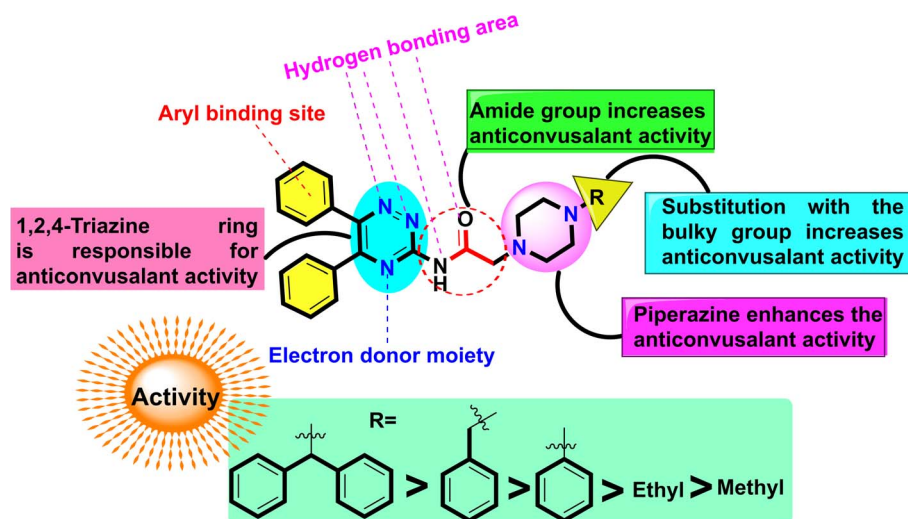
Scheme 61 Mechanistic pathway for cycloadduct triazine 158 formation.

THF afforded piperazinyl(triazin-yl)methanone **147**, which reacted with another molecule of compound **144** to give bis-triazine amide **146a** and **b**. Whereby, tetradentate-triazine-carboxamide derivatives **149** were produced *via* the condensation of compound **144** with cyclohexane-diamine **148**. Alternatively, amidation of compound **144** with *tris*(2-aminoethyl) amine (**150**) in dioxane led to three bidentate-triazine-carboxamide **151** (Scheme 59).¹¹²

3.2.2 SN ipso/aza-Diels-Alder reactions. The *ipso*-substitution reaction of cyano-triazine derivatives **152** with amino

pyrazole **153** was implemented under neat conditions at 150 °C to afford pyrazol-triazin-amine derivative **154**. Afterward, aza-Diels-Alder reaction of compound **154** with bicyclo[2.2.1]heptadiene (**155**) in 1,2-dichlorobenzene (DCB) at 215 °C furnished pyrazole-clubbed pyridine derivatives **156** (Scheme 60). These compounds exhibited important inhibitory activity against JAK1, SYK, and FAK1 kinases, as well as cytotoxic effects on different cancer cells, including A-172, Hs578T, and HepG2 cells (Scheme 60).¹¹³



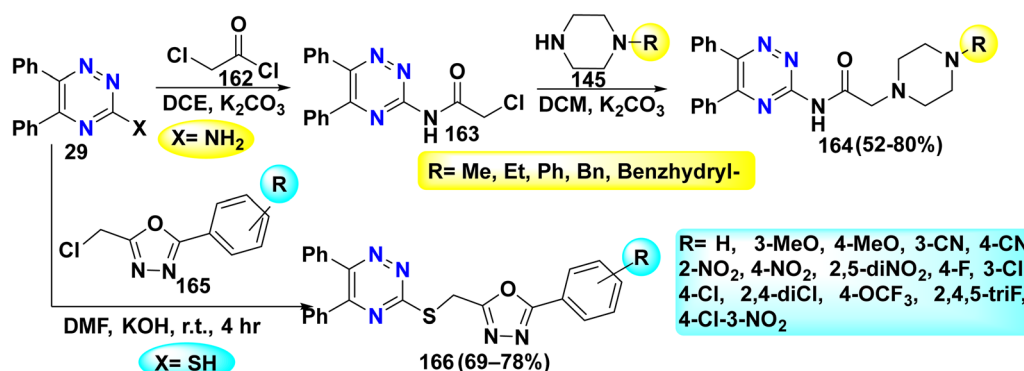
Scheme 62 Synthesis of both nitro-triazine-diamine and diamino-nitro-triazine-oxide and their confirmed structure by X-ray analysis.¹¹⁵Fig. 4 SAR studies and bonding interactions¹¹⁶ for piperazine-appended 1,2,4-triazine derivatives 164.

The hetero-Diels–Alder (HDA) reaction of diphenyl-triazine 29 with cyclopropylidene-dimethyl imidazoline 157 yielded cycloadduct product 158 through a stepwise mechanism, starting with the concerted cycloaddition of 29 to 157 to form zwitterionic intermediate 158A. After that, this intermediate is intramolecularly cyclized, rearranged, and expelled N₂ gas to furnish dimethyl-diphenyl-azadispiro[cyclopropane-bicyclo [2.2.2]octane-imidazolidine]-diene 158 (Scheme 61).¹¹⁴

3.2.3 Reduction & oxidation reaction. The reduction of amino-azido-nitro-triazine 159 to nitro-triazine-diamine 160 was carried out *via* a modified Staudinger reaction, utilizing a reducing agent triphenylphosphine (PPh₃). In contrast,

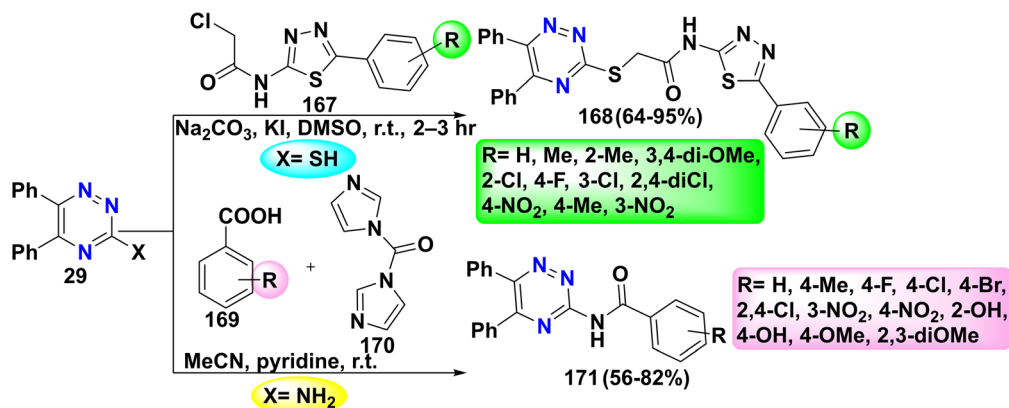
diamino-nitro-triazine-oxide 161 was produced by oxidizing nitro-triazine-diamine 160 in water with the incremental addition of potassium peroxymonosulfate (Oxone®, 2KHSO₅·KHSO₄·K₂SO₄) (Scheme 62). These compounds can be used as potentially insensitive energetic materials.¹¹⁵

3.2.4 Nucleophilic substitution reaction. Stirring a combination of diphenyl-triazine-amine 29, chloroacetyl chloride (162), and potassium carbonate (K₂CO₃) in DCE led to chloro-(diphenyl-triazin-yl)acetamide 163. Subsequently, refluxing piperazine derivatives 145 with chloro-(triazin-yl)acetamide derivative 163 in DCM yielded (diphenyl-triazin-yl)-(4-substituted piperazinyl)acetamide scaffold 164, which acted as

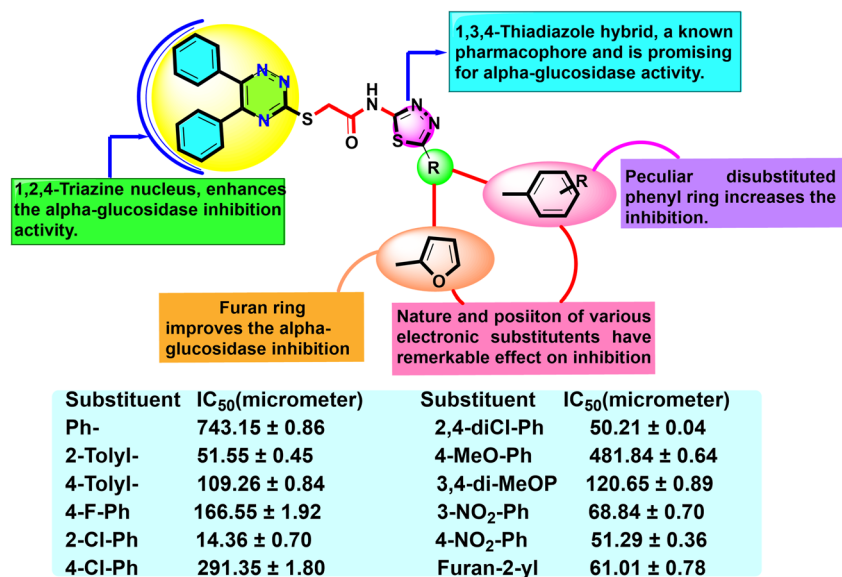


Scheme 63 Formation of binary triazine compounds.





Scheme 64 Construction of binary triazine scaffolds.

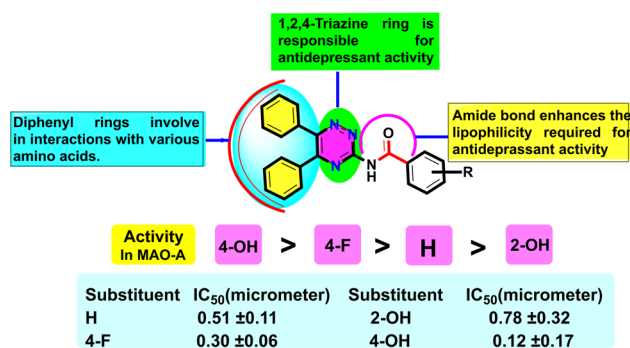
Fig. 5 SAR studies¹¹⁸ for thiadiazole-diphenyl-triazine scaffolds 168.

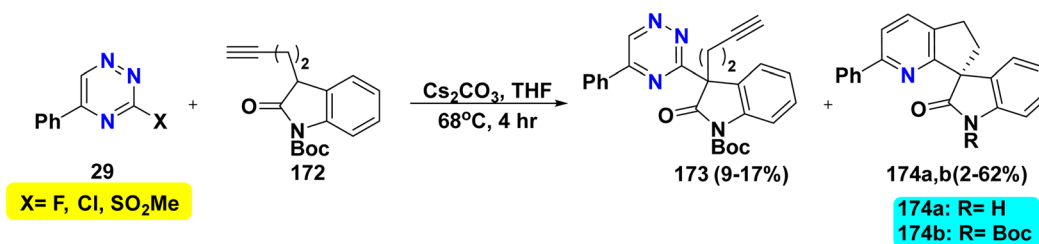
a potent anticonvulsant agent (Fig. 4).¹¹⁶ Whereby, (((diphenyl-triazin-yl)thio)methyl)-phenyl-oxadiazole derivatives 166, which were shown to be dual COX-2/5-LOX inhibitors, were obtained by stirring a combination of diphenyl-triazine-thiol 29 with (chloromethyl)-phenyl-oxadiazole derivative 165 in DMF and KOH (Scheme 63).¹¹⁷

Analogously, dissolving an equimolar amount of diphenyl-triazine-thiol 29, chloroacetyl-thiadiazole amide 167 in DMSO and in the presence of Na₂CO₃ and KI furnished thiadiazole-diphenyl-triazine hybrids 168 with antidiabetic activities (Scheme 64).¹¹⁸ It is worth mentioning that the amidic linkages between the thiadiazole and triazine pharmacophores show remarkable effects on activity due to their substantial interactions (Fig. 5), which displayed α -glucosidase inhibitory activities. Analogously, MCR of benzoic acid derivatives 169, thiol compound 29, and carbonyl diimidazole (CDI) (170) in CH₃CN was allowed to stir at room temperature to yield (diphenyl-

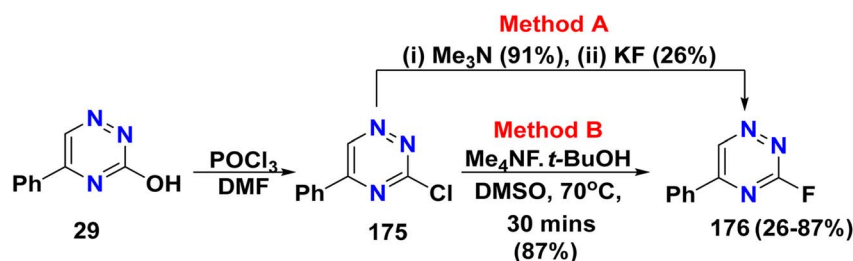
triazin-yl)benzamide derivatives 171 (Scheme 64), which are antioxidant and antidepressant agents (Fig. 6).¹¹⁹

3.2.5 Nucleophilic aromatic substitution (S_NAr) as well as inverse-electron-demand hetero-Diels-Alder (ihDA) and retro-

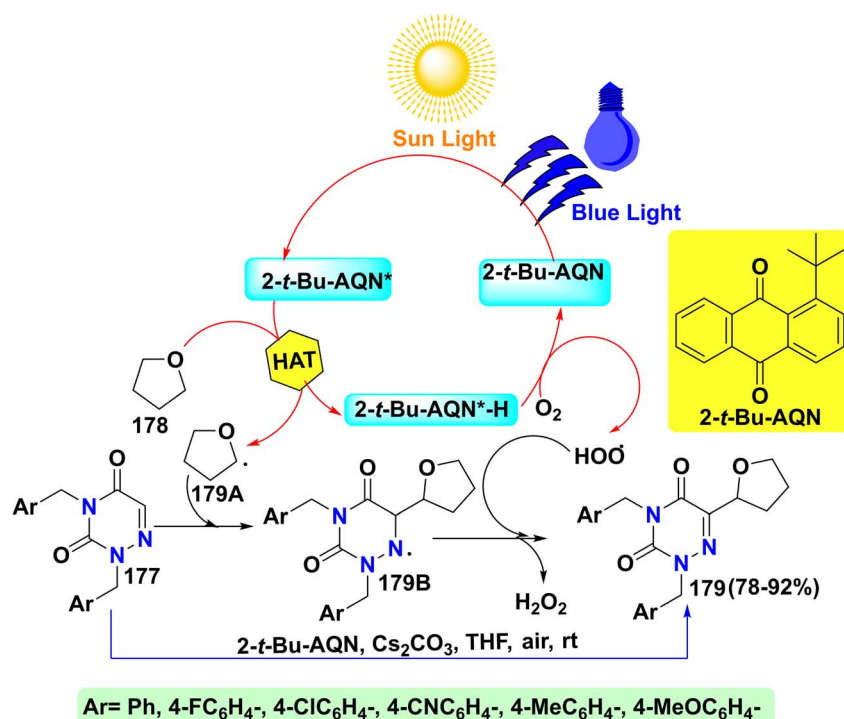
Fig. 6 SAR studies¹¹⁹ of N-(diphenyl-triazin-yl)benzamide derivatives 171.



Scheme 65 Synthesis pathway toward fused and spirobiny triazines.



Scheme 66 Halogenation of triazine derivative.



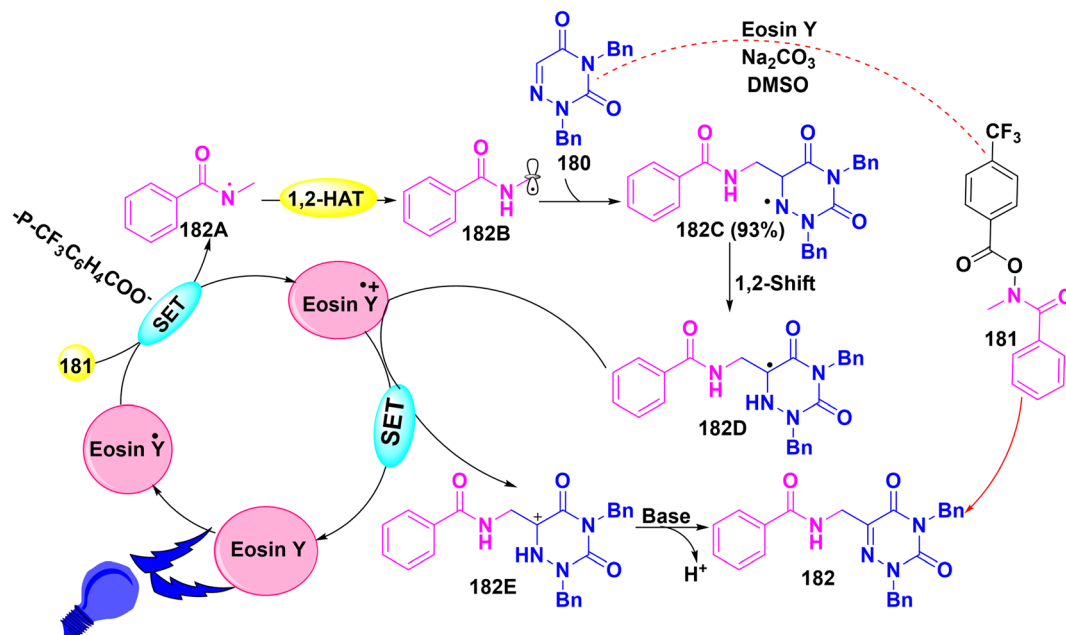
Scheme 67 Plausible mechanism for the synthesis of oxyalkylated-triazine-diones.

Diels–Alder reactions (RDA). SNAr of triazine derivatives **29** with alkyne-tethered oxindole derivatives **172** in the presence of Cs_2CO_3 in THF gave *tert*-butyl-(but-yn-yl)-oxo-(phenyl-triazin-yl) indoline-carboxylate **173**, in addition to spirocyclic products such as phenyl-dihydrospiro[cyclopenta[*b*]pyridine-indolin]-one **174a** and *tert*-butyl-oxo-phenyl-dihydrospiro[cyclopenta[*b*]pyridine-indoline]-carboxylate **174b** through a domino

sequence involving SNAr, followed by ihDA and RDA reactions (Scheme 65).¹²⁰

3.2.6 Halogenation reaction followed by SNAr. In 2024, Lapray *et al.*¹²⁰ reported a two-step halogen exchange sequence starting from hydroxy-triazine derivative **29** to form a different halogenated triazine scaffold. Initially, the chlorination reaction of compound **29** with POCl_3 and DMF transforms the hydroxy group at position 3 to a chloro substituent to afford





Scheme 68 Proposed reaction mechanism toward selective C–H-alkylation of triazine-diones.

chloro-triazine **175**. The latter readily underwent S_NAr with tetramethylammonium fluoride (Me_4NF) and t -BuOH in DMSO to replace the chlorine compound **175** with a fluorine atom to furnish fluoro-triazine **176** (Scheme 66).¹²⁰ Similarly, the same product **176** was attained *via* two steps; starting with the addition of trimethyl amine, followed by adding potassium fluoride (KF). Method A involves an additional synthetic step and may produce byproducts owing to incomplete methylation or salt formation. In contrast, under mild conditions, method B achieves the transformation in a single step with higher yields (up to 87%) and selectivity.

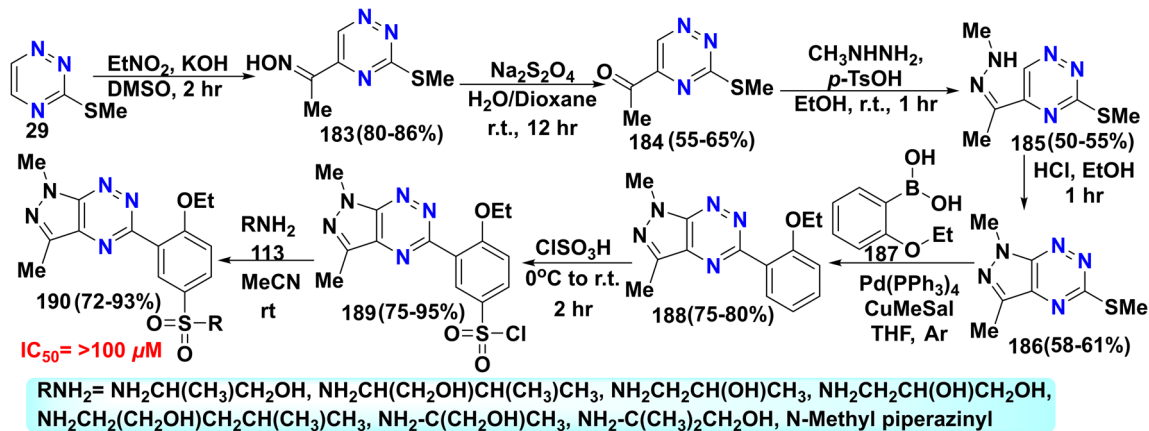
3.2.7 Visible light-induced C–H alkylation of triazine-diones *via* hydrogen atom transfer (HAT). In 2022, Tan *et al.*¹²¹ postulated the formation of oxyalkylated-triazine-diones **179** through oxidative cross-dehydrogenative coupling between triazine-diones **177** and ether compounds **178** utilizing the metal-free photocatalyst 2 - t -butyl anthraquinone (2 - t -Bu-AQN) and air as a green oxidant under visible light or green energy source sunlight. Initially, upon blue light irradiation, excited species 2 - t -Bu-AQN* is formed from 2 - t -Bu-AQN, which then undergoes a HAT process between THF **178** and 2 - t -Bu AQN* to generate an α -oxy radical **179A** as well as 2 - t -Bu AQN*H. Subsequently, 2 - t -Bu-AQN is synthesized again through the oxidation of 2 - t -Bu-AQN*H, accompanied by the formation of hydroperoxyl radical $HO_2\cdot$. In the interim, α -oxy radical **179A** attacks **177** to produce radical intermediate **179B**, which interacts with radical $HO_2\cdot$ to afford H_2O_2 and compound **179** (Scheme 67).

Wang and coworkers¹²² proposed the synthesis and mechanism for the formation of (dibenzyl-dioxo-tetrahydro-triazin-yl)-methyl-benzamide **182** through the visible light-driven C–H alkylation of triazine-diones **180** with methyl-((4-

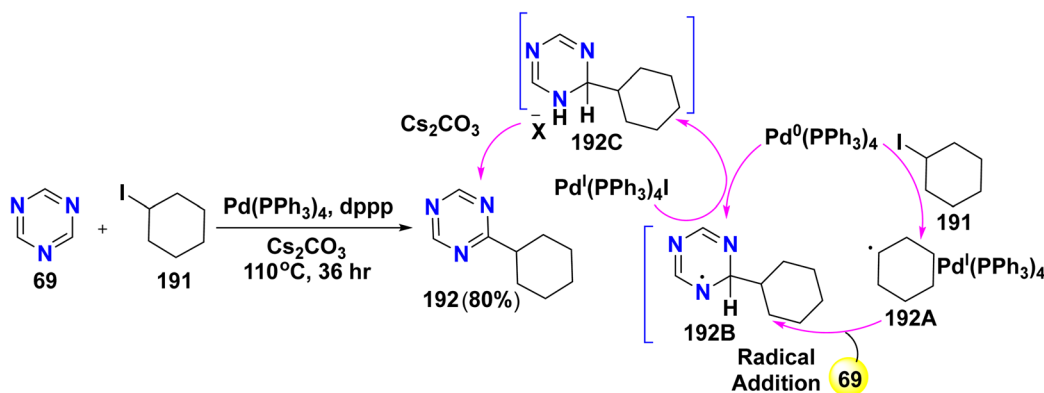
(trifluoromethyl)benzoyl)oxy)benzamide derivative **181** using Eosin Y as the photocatalyst, Na_2CO_3 , and DMSO under blue LED irradiation. Upon visible-light irradiation, Eosin Y is promoted to its excited-state Eosin Y*, which then undergoes single-electron transfer (SET) with compound **181** to yield Eosin Y*⁺ and N-centered radical intermediate **182A**, while p - $CF_3C_6H_4COO^-$ is liberated. Following this, intramolecular 1,2-HAT of intermediate **182A** generates C-centered radical intermediate **182B**. Afterward, adding this intermediate to the C6 position of dibenzyl-triazine-dione **180** furnishes N-centered radical intermediate **182C**, which is subjected to 1,2-hydrogen shift to yield radical **182D**. The latter is oxidized by Eosin Y*⁺ to give intermediate **182E**. Finally, the base-catalyzed deprotonation of intermediate **182E** furnishes compound **182**, with the regeneration of Eosin Y (Scheme 68).

3.2.8 Miscellaneous reaction. Triazine sulfonamides **190** were synthesized *via* several steps, starting from the formation of oxime **183** from the addition of (methylthio)-triazine **29** to nitroethane ($EtNO_2$) in the presence of KOH. In contrast, reductive deoxygenation of compound **183** with sodium dithionite ($Na_2S_2O_4$) furnished acetyltriazine **184**. Then, hydrazone compound **185** was produced upon stirring acetyltriazine **184** with methyl hydrazine and p -TsOH. The latter readily cyclized upon refluxing with HCl/EtOH to generate pyrazolo[4,3- e]triazine **186**. Consequently, Suzuki coupling of compound **186** with ethoxyphenylboronic acid **187** in the presence of a catalytic amount of palladium and copper(i)-methylsalicylate derivative produced (ethoxyphenyl)-dimethyl-pyrazolo[4,3- e]triazine **188**. Next, chlorosulfonylation at the 5-position of the phenyl ring was accomplished by treating scaffold **188** with chlorosulfonic acid at 0 °C, forming polycyclic triazine-sulfonyl chloride derivative **189**. Finally, nucleophilic substitution reaction of





Scheme 69 Synthetic route toward the generation of triazine-sulfonamides 190.



Scheme 70 Palladium-catalyzed alkylation of *s*-triazine using alkyl halide.

sulfonyl chloride **189** with various amines **113** afforded triazine sulfonamides **190** (Scheme 69), which exhibited salient anti-proliferative activity and protein kinase activity against MCF-7 and K-562 cancer cells. The studied pyrazolotriazines underwent metabolic changes by phase I enzymes, forming hydroxylated and dealkylated metabolites, while phase II transformations were absent. These phase I metabolites might impact the final activity of the compounds. Also, the polar nature of these metabolites could improve their distribution in the body and advance their interactions with molecular targets, including specific plasma proteins.¹²³

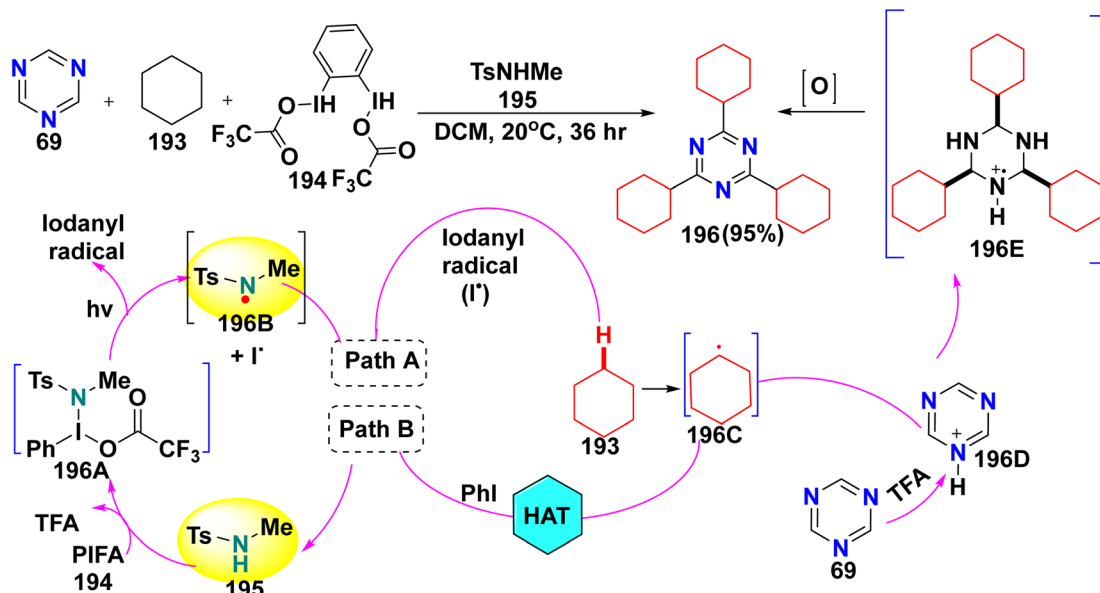
3.3 Reactions of 1,3,5 triazines

3.3.1 Reaction with cycloalkane. The palladium-catalyzed alkylation of heteroarenes is a crucial method in the synthesis of materials and pharmaceuticals. Specifically, the alkylation of triazine **69** with iodocyclohexane (**191**) is executed using tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) ($\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$) and 1,3-bis(diphenylphosphino)propane (dppp) in the presence of Cs_2CO_3 to obtain binary cyclohexyl-triazine **192**. This process can be detailed through the following mechanism: initiating with single-electron transfer from $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ to iodocyclohexane, forming cyclohexyl radical **192A** and $\text{Pd}^{\text{I}}(\text{PPh}_3)_4\text{I}$.

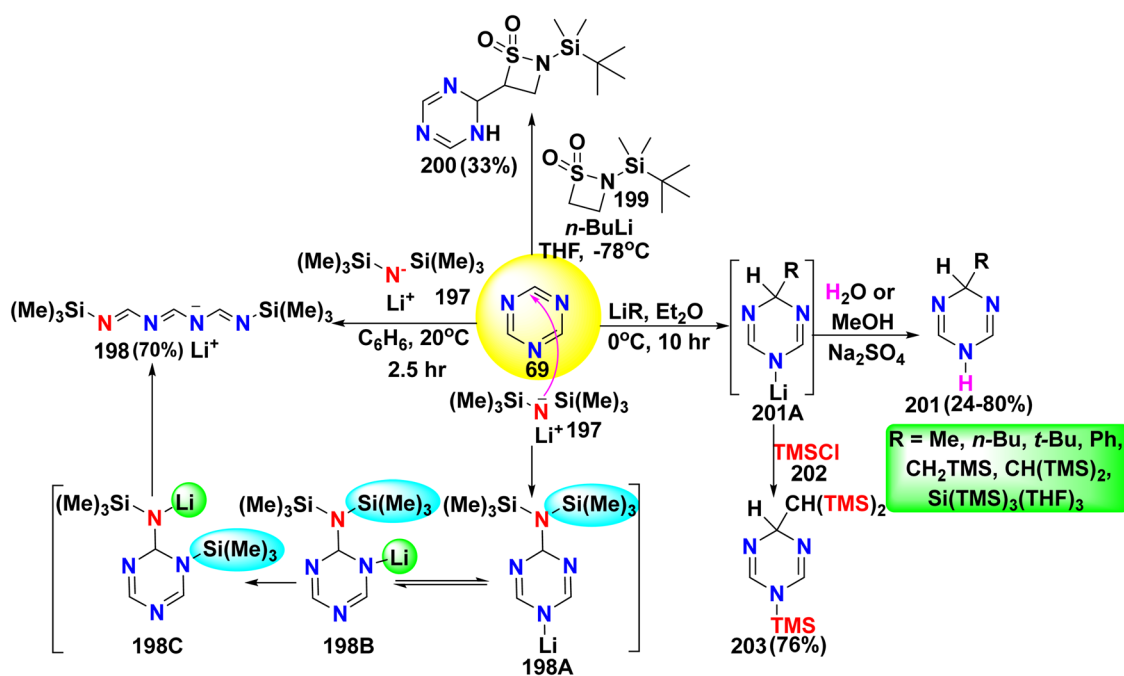
Then, this intermediate is added to triazine **69** to furnish intermediate **192B**. Back electron transfer from **192B** to $\text{Pd}^{\text{I}}(\text{PPh}_3)_4\text{I}$ leads to the formation of intermediate **192C**. Finally, deprotonation of **192C** produces the alkylated heteroarene (Scheme 70).¹²⁴

Under blue LED irradiation, tricyclohexyl-triazine **196** was synthesized *via* Minisci reaction as a valuable methodology for the alkylation of triazine **69** with an excess amount of cyclohexane **193** in the presence of phenyliodine(III) bis(trifluoroacetate) (PIFA) **194** as an oxidizing agent, and a catalytic amount of *N*-methyl-*p*-toluenesulfonylamide (TsNHMe) (**195**) as a hydrogen-abstracting agent. The proposed mechanism for the synthesis of trialkylated triazine **196** is illustrated in Scheme 71. Initially, the interaction between PIFA and the amide group of TsNHMe **195** results in the formation of intermediate **196A**, whereby PIFA is converted to TFA at the same time. This intermediate undergoes homolysis upon visible-light irradiation to yield the corresponding amidyl radical **196B** and an iodanyl radical. The nitrogen-centered radical **196B** abstracts a hydrogen atom from alkane **193**, producing alkyl radical **196C** (path A). Alternatively, the iodanyl radical may participate in a distinct HAT process to afford intermediate **196C** (path B). It is noteworthy that the *in situ*





Scheme 71 Synthetic strategy toward tricyclohexyl-triazine formation.



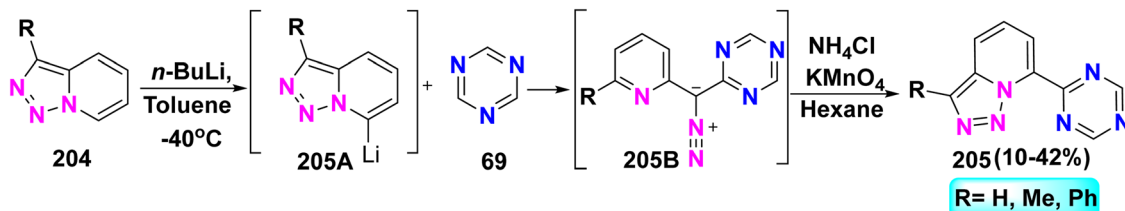
Scheme 72 Reaction of triazine with lithium reagents.

formation of TFA preactivates triazine **69** to proceed to intermediate **196D**. Following this, the nucleophilic addition of alkyl radical **196C** to acidified heteroarene **196D** affords intermediate **196E**, which is subsequently oxidized to yield **196** (Scheme 71).¹²⁵

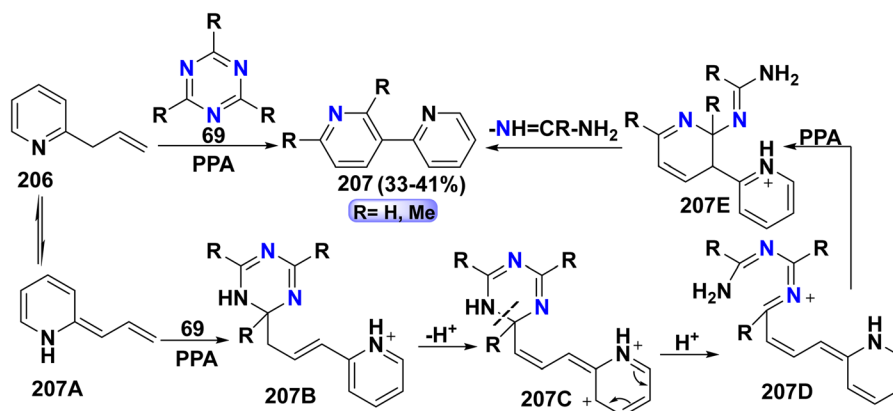
3.3.2 Lithiation reaction. Tetraazaheptatrienyllithium **198** was synthesized *via* a multistep process, commencing with the 1,4-addition reaction of lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide ($\text{LiN}(\text{TMS})_2$) (**197**) to triazine **69** to give 1,4-dihydrotriazinyllithium complex **198A**, which is then isomerized

to **198B**. Therefore, intermediate **198B** undergoes a 1,3- Me_3Si shift from $\text{N}(\text{Me}_3\text{Si})_2$ to furnish complex **198C**. Afterward, this complex is subjected to ring scission to afford **198**.¹²⁶ Plagge *et al.*¹²⁷ reported the synthesis of [(*t*-butyl)dimethylsilyl]-dihydro-triazinyl-thiazetidine-dioxide **200** by refluxing a mixture of **69** with (*t*-butyldimethylsilyl)-thiazetidine-dioxide **199** in THF containing *n*-BuLi. Similarly, treatment of **69** with various lithium reagents in Et_2O affords adduct **201A** through 1,4-addition, which is subsequently subjected to further reactions with H_2O or MeOH to give dihydrotriazines **201**.

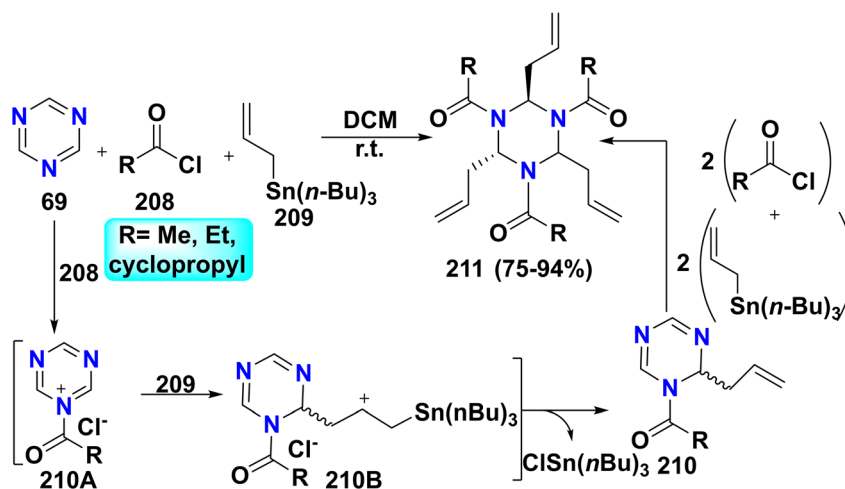




Scheme 73 Construction of azinyls via lithiation reaction.



Scheme 74 Formation of bipyridyls.



Scheme 75 Triple allylation process for compound 211 synthesis.

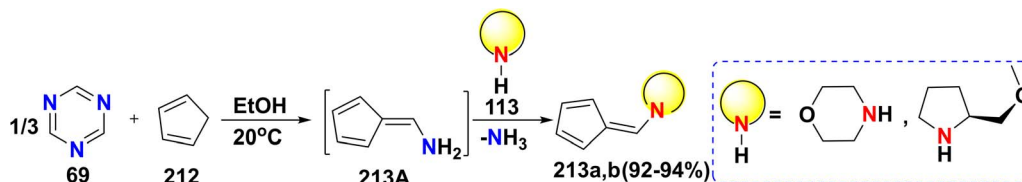
Alternatively, the reaction between **201A** and trimethylsilyl chloride (TMSCl) (**202**) furnishes (bis(trimethylsilyl)methyl)-(trimethylsilyl)-dihydro-triazine **203** (Scheme 72).¹²⁸

The lithiation reaction of triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridines **204** with *n*-BuLi results in the formation of (triazolo[1,5-*a*]pyridin-7-yl) lithium intermediate **205A**. Subsequently, this intermediate reacts with electrophilic triazine **69**, affording adducts **205B**. Ultimately, these adducts are hydrolyzed, followed by oxidation with KMnO_4 , yielding azinyl derivatives **205** (Scheme 73).¹²⁹

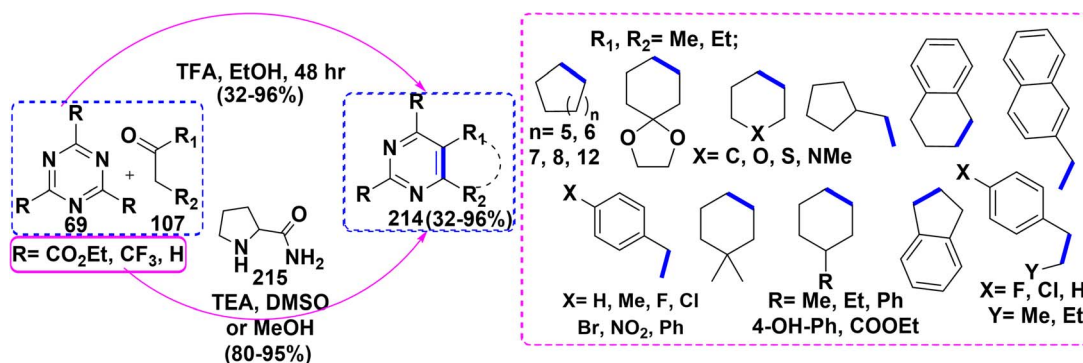
3.3.3 Allylation reaction. Alternatively, treatment of allyl pyridine **206** with triazine **69** in the presence of polyphosphoric

acid (PPA) gave bipyridyls **207**. The proposed mechanism for the synthesis of bipyridyls **207** is shown in Scheme 74. Whereby, allyl pyridine **206** exists in equilibrium with its tautomer **207A** under acidic conditions. In contrast, the interaction of **207A** with protonated triazine **69** yields intermediate **207B**, followed by deprotonation to give intermediate **207C**. Additionally, under acidic conditions, compound **207C** undergoes ring opening to form cationic intermediate **207D**, which then undergoes intramolecular electrophilic addition using PPA to yield intermediate **207E**. Finally, elimination of the amidine molecule from **207E** produces **207** (Scheme 74).¹³⁰

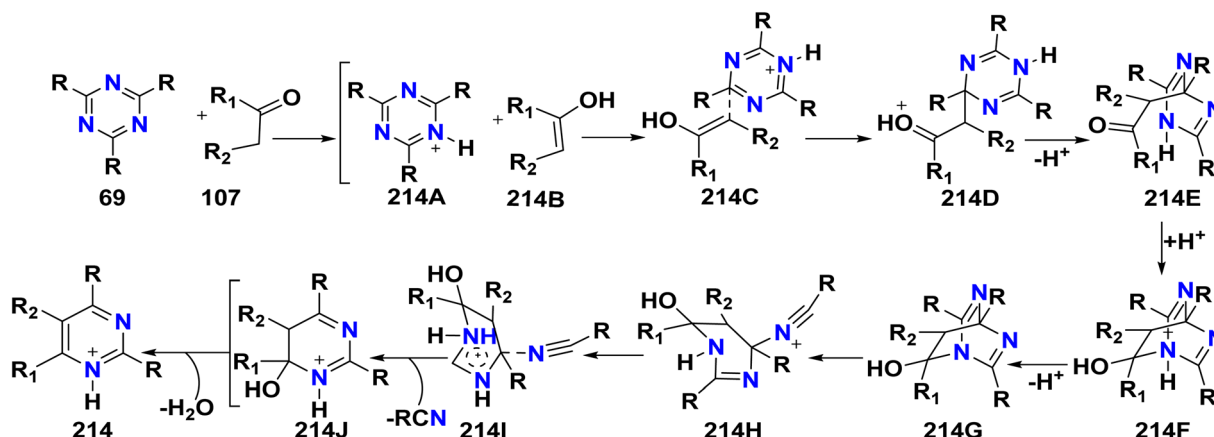




Scheme 76 Reaction of cyclopentadiene with 69.



Scheme 77 Formation of cyclic pyrimidines 214.



Scheme 78 Mechanistic pathway toward the synthesis of pyrimidines 214.

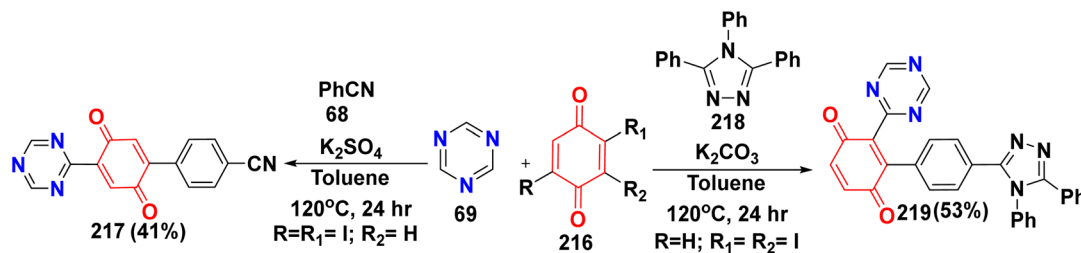
Hexahydro-1,3,5-triazine is a significant heterocyclic structure employed in various applications, particularly within the domains of energetic materials and polymers. It serves as a crucial component in energetic materials due to its stability and reactivity, which contribute to the performance of explosives.^{131,132} Furthermore, hexahydrotriazine derivatives are utilized in polymers¹³³ as well as in medicine as antimicrobial agents,¹³⁴ especially in dental applications for anti-caries formulations.¹³⁵ In the same context, Davis *et al.*¹³² reported the synthesis of hexahydro-triazines **211** through a one-pot triple allylation reaction involving acid chloride derivatives **208**, triazine **69**, and allyl tributyltin **209**. The proposed mechanism for the formation of triallyl-hexahydro-trialkanoyl-triazines **211** starts with the reaction of acid chloride **208** with triazine **69** to afford *N*-acyliminium ion **210A**. Subsequently, the π electrons from another allyl tin molecule nucleophilically

attack the electrophilic carbon generated by the *N*-acylation of **210A** to produce tin-substituted intermediate **210B**. Then, the elimination of tributyltin chloride ($\text{ClSn}(\text{nBu})_3$) from intermediate **210B** furnishes mono-allyl-triazine **210**. Ultimately, a series of consecutive double allylation reactions occurs, leading to the formation of compound **211** (Scheme 75).

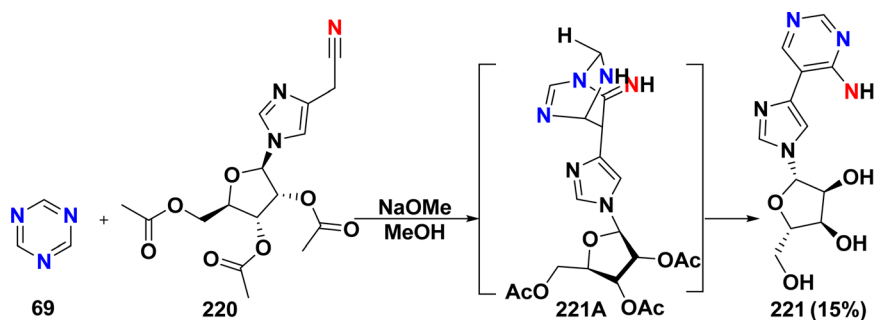
Treatment of triazine **69** and cyclopentadiene (**212**) in EtOH furnished intermediate **213A**, which was then subjected to deamination upon reacting with morpholine or (*S*)-2-(methoxymethyl)pyrrolidine to give 6-(morpholino)fulvene **213a** and (cyclopentadienyldenemethyl)-(methoxymethyl)pyrrolidine **213b** (Scheme 76).¹³⁶

3.3.4 Reaction with ketones through IEDDA. Two distinct synthetic methodologies were developed for the synthesis of fused pyrimidine derivatives **214**. The first methodology employed IEDDA between triazine **69** and cyclic ketones **107**,





Scheme 79 Synthesis of N-heterocyclic compounds.



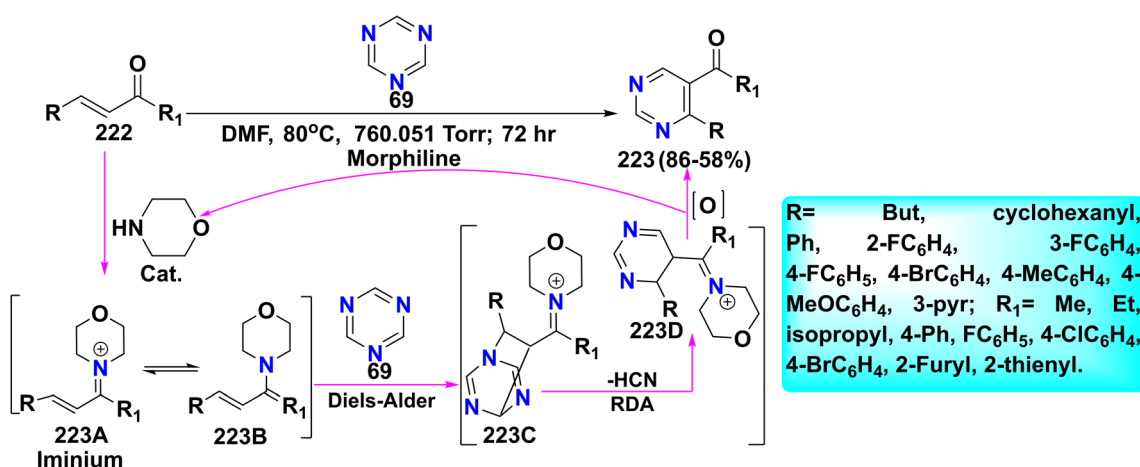
Scheme 80 Reaction of imidazole acetonitrile derivatives with triazine 69.

catalyzed by TFA and EtOH.¹³⁷ Alternatively, the second one involved the IEDDA reaction of **69** with **107** in the presence of a catalytic amount of pyrrolidine-2-carboxamide (**215**) and drops of TEA in DMSO.¹³⁸ Pyrimidines are widely recognized heterocyclic structures found in various natural products, pharmaceuticals, and functional materials. Numerous pyrimidine derivatives exhibit significant biological activities (Scheme 77).¹³⁷

IEDDA reaction for the formation of pyrimidines **214** occurs through a stepwise mechanism, whereby under neutral conditions, triazines **69** act as a base to promote the enolization of ketone **107**, and during this process, triazines **69** become protonated to give **214A** and ketone in enol form **214B**, while intermediate **214A** undergoes IEDDA reaction with **214B** to

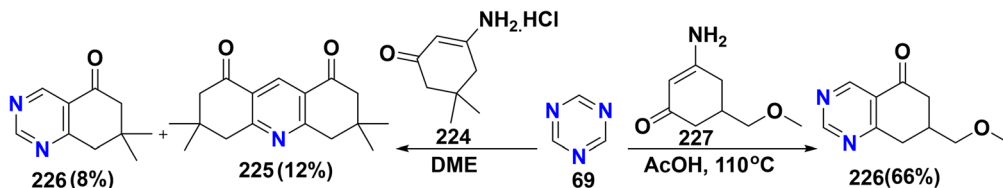
proceed to the transition state **214C**. Afterward, **214C** undergoes C–C bond formation to give intermediate **214D**. Subsequently, **214D** is transformed to a more stable intermediate, **214E**, via rapid C–C bond rotation. Following this, **214E** is converted to **214F** via C2–N1 bond formation. Then, intermediate **214F** is deprotonated to **214G**. Therefore, C3–N1 bond cleavage of **214G** gives **214H**. Afterward, the nitrile moiety leaves **214H** to proceed to **214I**, which needs an activation enthalpy of 6.5 kcal mol⁻¹ to generate **214J**. Finally, elimination of a water molecule from **214J** gives protonated cycloadduct **214** (Scheme 78).¹³⁷

The three-component reaction of triazine **69**, benzonitrile (**68**), and diiodocyclohexa-diene-1,4-dione **216** was refluxed in toluene to furnish dioxo-(triazin-2-yl)-dihydro-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-carbonitrile **217**. In a similar reaction, MCR of



Scheme 81 Plausible mechanism of the formation of pyrimidine scaffolds 223.





Scheme 82 Treatment of enaminones with 69.

triphenyltriazole **218**, triazine **69** and diiodocyclohexa-diene-1,4-dione **216** yielded (diphenyl-triazolyl)-(triazinyl)-biphenyl-dione **219** (Scheme 79).¹³⁹

3.3.5 Reaction with nitrile derivative. (4-Aminopyrimidin-yl)-imidazol-(hydroxymethyl)tetrahydrofuran-diol fleximer **221** was prepared through the *in situ* reaction of (acetoxymethyl)-(4-(cyanomethyl)-imidazol-yl)tetrahydrofuran-diyl diacetate **220** with NaOMe and **69** via [4 + 2] Diels-Alder cycloaddition reaction, affording intermediate **221A**. Afterward, RDA fragmentation of the resulting intermediate occurred, corresponding with deblocking of the acetate protecting group to furnish (4-(4-aminopyrimidin-5-yl)-imidazol-yl)-(hydroxymethyl)tetrahydrofuran-diol **221** (Scheme 80). Fleximer inhibitors overcome the resistance of drug mutations in HIV. Moreover, scaffold **221** can easily adapt to flexible and unpredictable binding sites, maximizing the structural interactions without losing crucial contacts involved in the mechanism of the enzyme. This flexibility enables them not only to effectively explore enzyme-coenzyme and nucleic acid-protein interactions but also to function as strong inhibitors that can overcome viral mutations by accommodating structural changes in drug targets.¹⁴⁰

3.3.6 Reaction with chalcones. The morpholine-catalyzed Diels-Alder reaction of chalcones **222** with triazine **69** in DMF led to the formation of pyrimidine scaffolds **223**. A reasonable mechanism is suggested to describe the reaction process, as illustrated in Scheme 81. In the beginning, α,β -unsaturated ketones **222** combine with the morpholino catalyst to produce iminium intermediate **223A**, which converts to enamine form **223B**. After that, intermediate **223C** is synthesized via Diels-Alder reaction between iminium intermediate **223A** and triazine **69**. Then, intermediate **223C** is transformed to intermediate **223D** via RDA. Lastly, product **223** is produced via aerobic oxidation of intermediate **223D**, and the catalyst is released for another catalytic cycle (Scheme 81).¹⁴¹

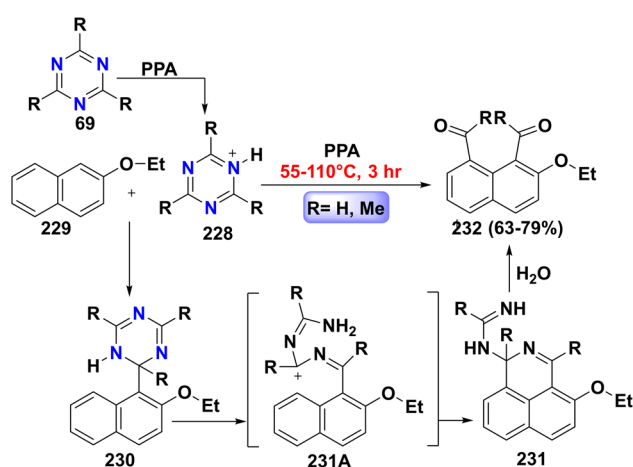
3.3.7 Reaction with enaminone. A mixture of tetramethyl-tetrahydroacridine-dione **225** and quinazolinone **226** was obtained via the reaction of dimethylcyclohexenone derivative **224** with triazine **69** in the presence of dimethoxyethane (DME). Then, [4 + 2] cycloaddition reaction of triazine **69** with amino(methoxymethyl)cyclohex-2-en-one **227** in AcOH furnished methoxymethyl-tetrahydro-quinazolinone **228** (Scheme 82).¹⁴²

3.3.8 Diacetylation reaction. The diacetylation reaction of ethoxynaphthalene **229** with protonated-trisubstituted triazines **288** in PPA furnished diformylated naphthalene derivative **232** through a multi-step reaction. The reaction initiates with the protonation of trisubstituted triazine **69** to give trisubstituted

protonated triazine **288**, which then reacts with **229** to furnish (ethoxynaphthalenyl)-triazine **230**. Subsequently, compound **230** undergoes ring opening upon treatment with an acid to form carbocation intermediates **231A**. Afterward, intramolecular electrophilic substitution of **231A** gives (ethoxybenzo-isoquinolinyl)formimidamide derivatives **231**. Finally, hydrolysis of scaffold **231** yields diformylated naphthalene **232** (Scheme 83).¹⁴³

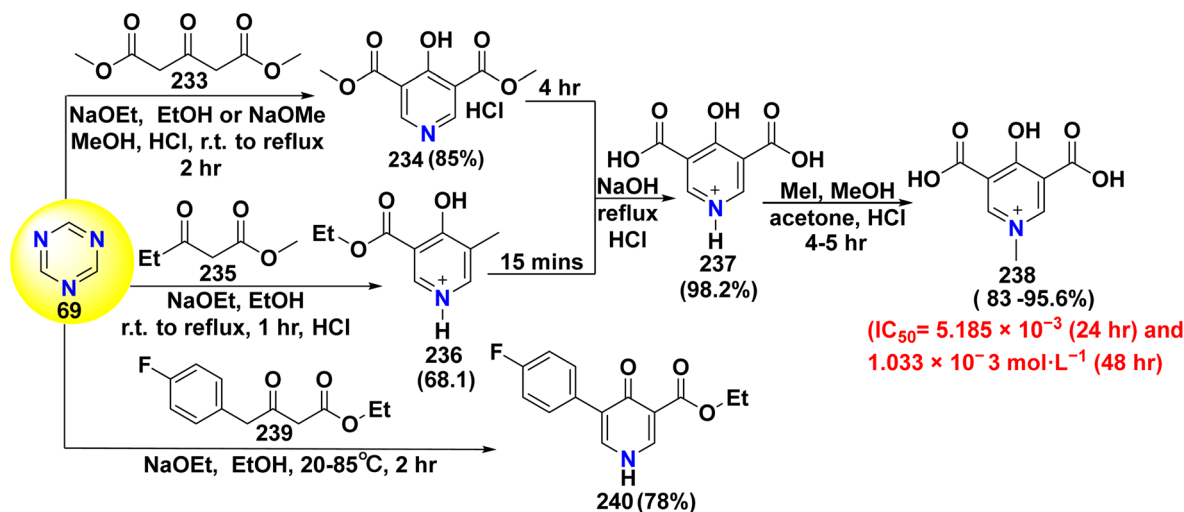
3.3.9 Reaction with ester scaffolds. An equimolar amount of triazine **69** and dimethyl-acetonedicarboxylate **233** was incrementally added to a freshly prepared NaOEt solution in EtOH or NaOMe in MeOH, followed by neutralization with HCl to produce pyridine salts **234** (Scheme 84).¹⁴⁴ Similarly, stirring a mixture of methyl-oxopentanoate **235** with triazine **69** produced ethylhydroxy-methylnicotinate **236**.¹⁴⁵ Then, the scaffold **234** or **236** was added to an NaOH solution, allowed to reflux, and then neutralized with HCl to afford pyridinium-dicarboxylic acid **237**. Afterward, methylation of compound **237** with a large excess of methyl iodide produced dicarboxyhydroxy-methylpyridinium **238**.^{144,145} Hybrid **238** was examined *in vitro* on HEK-293 human embryonic kidney cells with (IC_{50} of 5.185×10^{-3} for 24 h and 1.033×10^{-3} mol L⁻¹ for 48 h) with a lack of cytotoxicity. Likewise, treatment of triazine **69** with phenyl-ketoester **239** in the presence of NaOEt in EtOH gave pyridone analog **240**.¹⁴⁶

Interestingly, substituted isoquinolines play a vital role against Alzheimer's disease and as anti-HIV and antiparasitoid agents.¹⁴⁷⁻¹⁴⁹ Moreover, isoquinoline **242** and its analogs were synthesized through the reaction of *s*-triazine (**69**) with phenyl

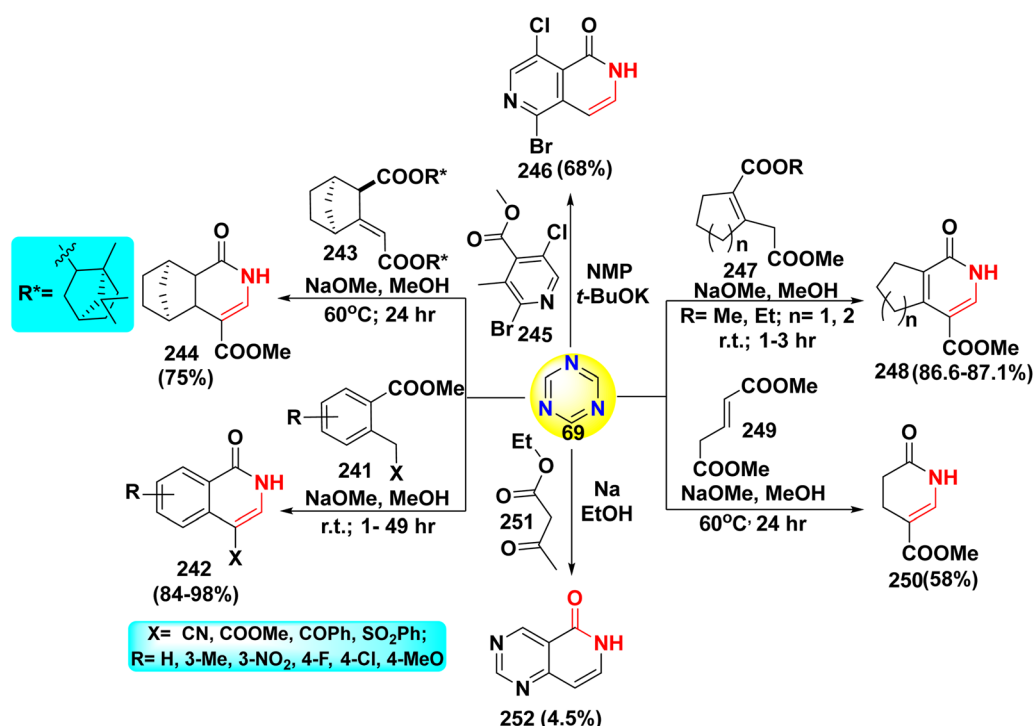


Scheme 83 Formation of diformylated naphthalene.





Scheme 84 Synthesis of pyridinone scaffold.



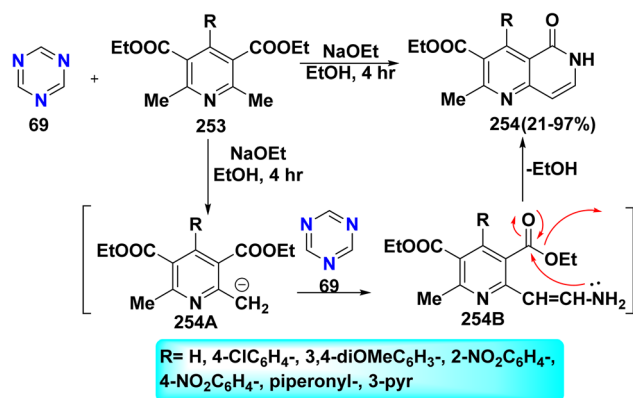
Scheme 85 Reaction of triazine with ester compounds.

ester hybrids 241 in the presence of NaOMe. Alternatively, treatment of triazine 69 with diester derivatives 243 and NaOMe, followed by sequential transesterification, olefin isomerization, and then hydrolysis furnished methanoisoquinoline 244.¹⁵⁰ Likewise, naphthyridine analog 246 was prepared by stirring a mixture of triazine 69 with a solution of methyl bromo-chloro-3-methylisonicotinate 245 in NMP at 0 °C and $t\text{-BuOK}$.¹⁵¹ 2,6-Naphthyridine alkaloids 246 exert significant effects on the central nervous system as well as showing a wide range of pharmacological actions, including hypnotic, curare-like effects, and neuromuscular inhibition, along with

sedative and hypotensive properties.¹⁵² Hayashida *et al.*¹⁵⁰ improved their synthesis to involve the reaction of cyclic 247 or acyclic aliphatic diester 249 with 69 to produce fused 2-pyridone 248 and methyl-oxo-tetrahydropyridine-carboxylate 250, respectively. In the same context, under a nitrogenous atmosphere, refluxing a mixture of ethyl acetoacetate 251 and triazine 69 in the presence of Na metal furnished pyrido[4,3-*d*]pyrimidine 252 (Scheme 85).¹⁵³

Treatment of dimethyl-pyridine-dicarboxylates 253 with triazine 69 in the presence of NaOEt afforded substituted ethyl-2-methyl-oxo-dihydro-naphthyridine-carboxylate 254. The





Scheme 86 Synthesis of biologically active naphthyridinones.

reaction begins with the deprotonation of the acidic proton from the methyl group of dimethyl-pyridine-dicarboxylates **253** using basic NaOEt to form the acidic methylene group of intermediate **254A**, which acts as a nucleophile to attack the electrophilic carbon atom of triazine **69** to furnish amino-methylene intermediate **254B**. Finally, intramolecular nucleophilic attack of the amino group into the carbonyl carbon of the ester group afford ethyl-2-methyl-oxo-dihydro-naphthyridine-carboxylate **254** (Scheme 86). In contrast, naphthyridinones exhibit a wide range of biological activities, such as anticonvulsant, anti-inflammatory, antifungal, insecticidal, antibacterial, and calcium channel antagonistic.¹⁵⁴

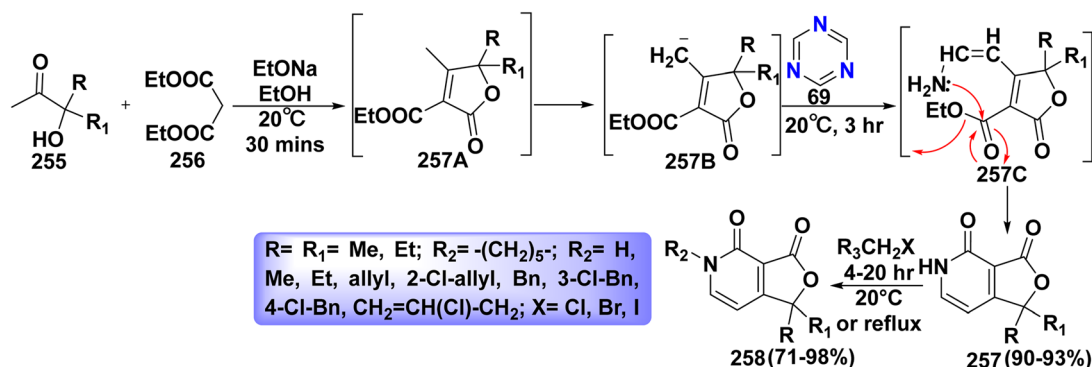
Fused furo[3,4-*c*]pyridine-dione **258** is synthesized through a transesterification process, followed by a Knoevenagel reaction involving the condensation of hydroxy ketone **255** and diethyl malonate (**256**), and this step is facilitated by the use of NaOEt as a base to afford butenolide intermediate **257A**. Then, this intermediate is deprotonated at the methyl group to form carbanion intermediate **257B**, which acts as a nucleophile to attack the electrophilic C atom of **69** to form intermediate **257C**. Ultimately, the amino group of **257C** intramolecularly attacks the carbonyl ester to yield pyridinone lactone **257**. Alkylation of **257** with alkyl halides gives substituted furo[3,4-*c*]pyridine-dione **258** (Scheme 87). Pyridinone derivatives are widely present among naturally occurring alkaloids. For example, cerpegin and its alkaloid analogs are utilized in traditional

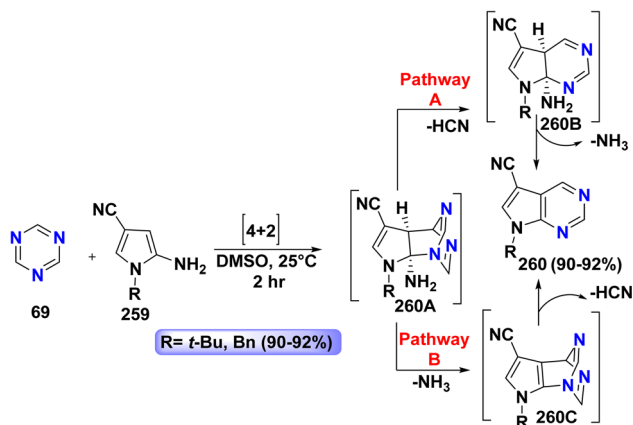
Indian medicine, recognized for their analgesic, antiulcer, tranquilizing, and anti-inflammatory properties.¹⁵⁵

3.3.10 Reaction with heterocyclic amine derivatives. Interestingly, pyrrolo[2,3-*d*]pyrimidines are pivotal structural frameworks in numerous natural products; they also exhibit a range of biological activities, including antibacterial, adenosine kinase inhibition, and antiseizure properties. The one-pot synthesis of pyrrolo[2,3-*d*]pyrimidines **260** was achieved by stirring a mixture of triazine **69** with amino-cyanopyrroles **259** at ambient temperature *via* IEDDA. Dang *et al.*¹⁵⁶ suggested a stepwise reaction mechanism for the synthesis of pyrrolo[2,3-*d*]pyrimidines **260**. Initially, the [4 + 2] cycloaddition reaction involving amino-cyanopyrroles **259** as the dienophile and triazine **69** as the diene yields cycloadduct **260A**. In pathway A, this cycloadduct undergoes RDA reaction, resulting in the formation of intermediate **260B** through losing hydrogen cyanide (HCN) gas. After that, intermediate **260B** quickly eliminates the NH₃ molecule to afford pyrrolopyrimidines **260**. Alternatively, in pathway B, the elimination of the ammonia molecule occurs to afford intermediate **260C**, which is superior to liberating HCN gas (Scheme 88).¹⁵⁶

The reaction of *tris*(trifluoromethyl)triazine **69** with aminopyrrole **259** yielded 2,4-bis(trifluoromethyl)-5*H*-pyrrolo[3,2-*d*]pyrimidine **261**. In the first step, the IEDDA reaction of electron-rich aminopyrrole **259** with azine compound **69** leads to the formation of zwitterion **261A**. Once generated, the zwitterion cyclizes to produce tricyclic adduct **261B**. Subsequently, this adduct undergoes RDA, followed by elimination of trifluoroacetonitrile (CF₃CN) and ammonia to give **261**.¹⁵⁷ Alternatively, tautomerization of Wheland–Meisenheimer intermediate **261A** forms intermediate **261C**, then reacting with CF₃CN to afford intermediate **261D**, which was isolated in 20% yield (Scheme 89).

Iaroshenko *et al.*¹⁵⁸ reported the first attempts to synthesize 9-substituted purine **263** by refluxing an equimolar quantity of triazine **69** with freshly prepared substituted-5-aminoimidazoles **262** in DCM. The postulated mechanism for the synthesis of purine **263** starts with the synthesis of charge transfer complex **263A**, which then forms zwitterion **263B**, followed by a sequence nucleophilic attack by the nitrogen atom on position-4 or position-5 of imidazole to furnish intermediate **263C**, which undergoes C–N bond

Scheme 87 Preparation of fused furo[3,4-*c*]pyridine-diones.

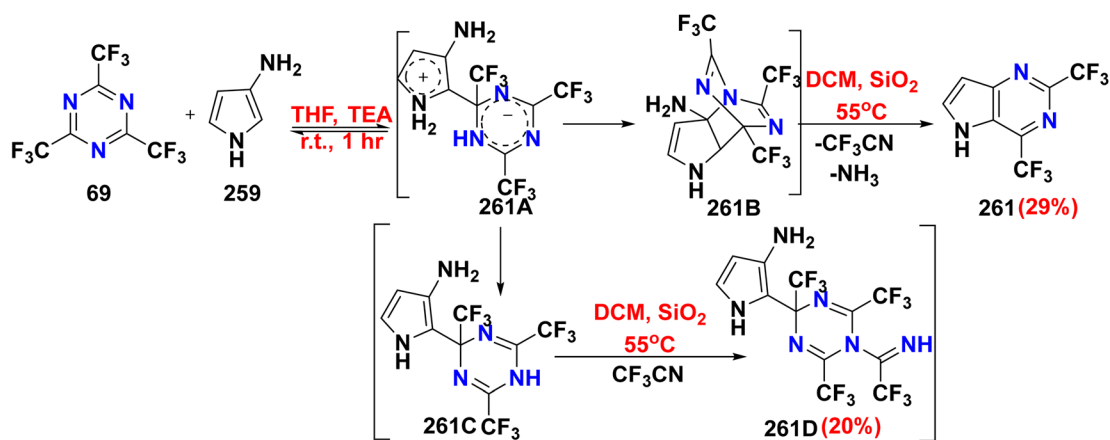


Scheme 88 RDA reaction for the formation of pyrrolo-pyrimidines.

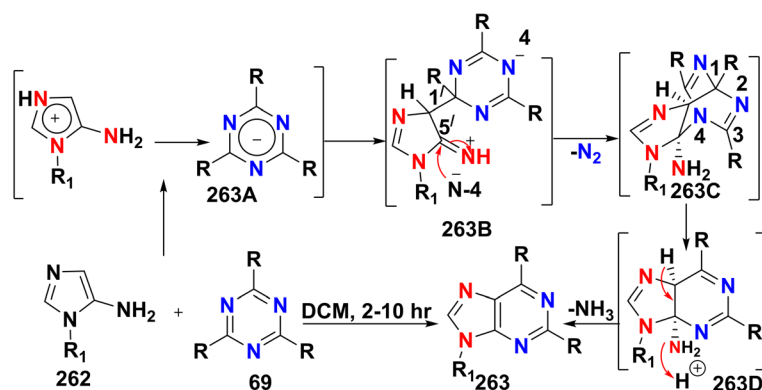
breaking to give intermediates 263D; ultimately, deamination of the ammonia molecule yields substituted purines 263 (Scheme 90).

Pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidine analogues serve as promising therapeutic agents, functioning as inhibitors of adenosine kinase and A1 receptors. The synthesis of purine hybrids 265 was achieved through the reaction of triazine 69 with 5-amino-pyrazolecarboxylic acid derivative 264 in a mixture of DMF/AcOH or DMSO with a Lewis acid such as boron trifluoride diethyl etherate ($\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$), employing a tandem decarboxylation/Diels–Alder reaction (TDDA). The mechanistic pathway for pyrazolo-pyrimidine synthesis 265 starts with the decarboxylation of 5-amino-phenyl-pyrazolecarboxylic acid 264, yielding 5-amino-pyrazole derivative 153, which subsequently reacts with triazine 69 *via* [4 + 2] cycloaddition to generate cycloadduct 265A. This cycloadduct then undergoes RDA, with the liberation of RCN molecule to form intermediate 265B. Finally, aromatization of 265B through the concurrent elimination of an ammonia molecule gives pyrazolo-pyrimidine derivatives 265 (Scheme 91).¹⁵⁹

Benzoxazole-[phenyl-¹³C₆] 267 was obtained through the reaction of aminophenol 266 with triazine 69 in the presence of



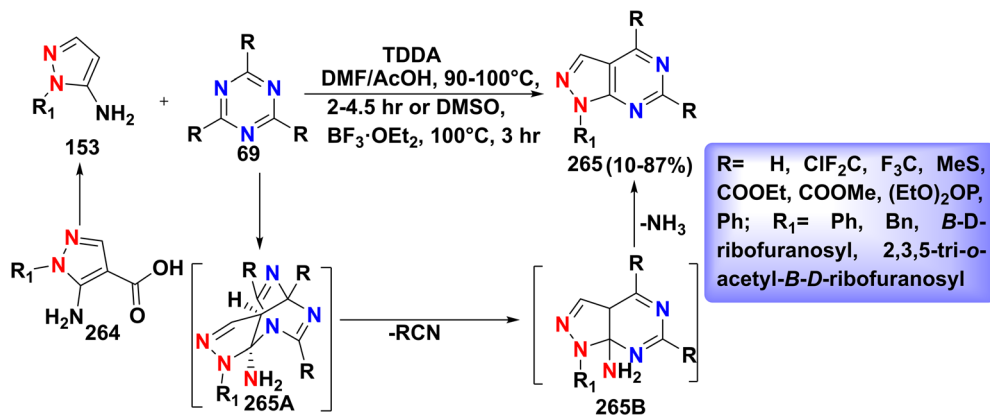
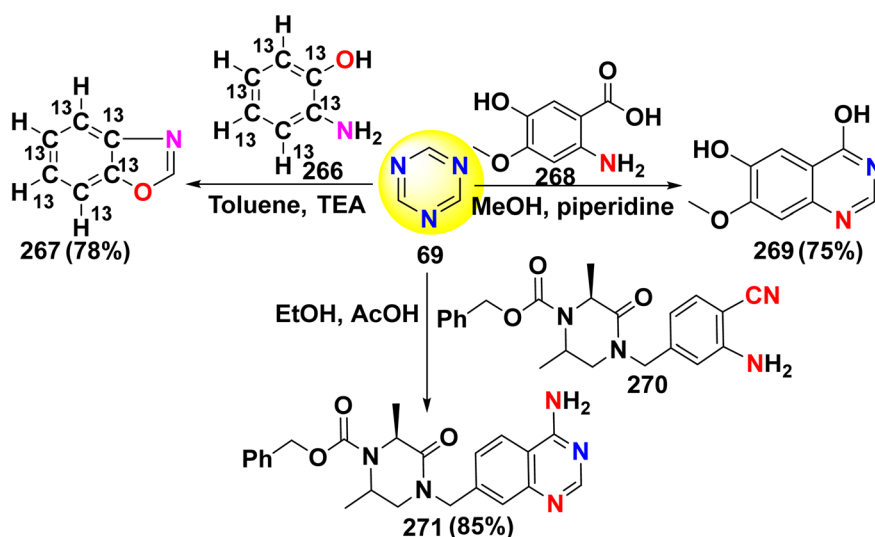
Scheme 89 Reaction of triazine with aminopyrrole.



R = H, CF₃; R₁ = *t*-Bu, *n*-heptyl, *N,N*-dimethylethyl, *N,N*-diethylethyl, allyl, cyclopropyl, cyclohexyl, Bn, 4-*N,N*-diethylphenyl, (*S*)-1-phenylethyl, 2-ClBn, 2-(2-chlorophenyl)ethyl, 3-BrC₆H₄-, 4-BrC₆H₄-, 2,6-dibromo-4-methylphenyl, 4-methoxybenzyl, 2-methoxyphenylethyl, 2,4,6-trimethylphenyl, 3-Methoxyphenyl, 2,4-Dimethoxyphenyl, 3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl, 3,5-Dimethoxyphenyl, 3,4-dimethoxyphenylethyl, 3,4,5-Trimethoxyphenyl, 4-ethoxyphenyl, pyridin-2-yl, pyridin-4-yl-methyl, thiazol-2-yl, morpholyl, 3-morpholinopropyl, 4-methylpiperazin-1-yl.

Scheme 90 Proposed mechanism for the formation of purine scaffolds 263.



Scheme 91 Synthetic strategy for pyrazolo[3,4-*d*]pyrimidine synthesis 265.

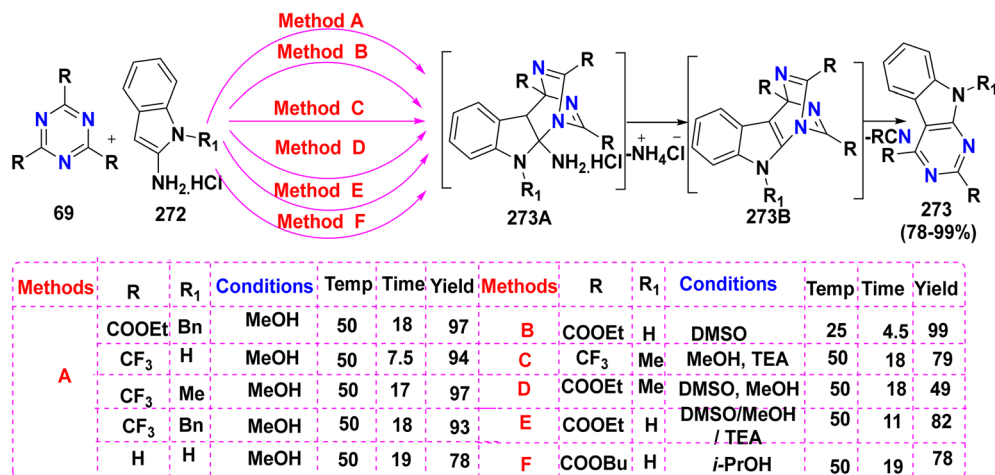
Scheme 92 Treatment of 69 with different amines.

TEA and toluene.¹⁶⁰ Whereby, a combination of amino-hydroxy-methoxybenzoic acid 268 and triazine 69 was dissolved in MeOH, and piperidine was added as a basic catalyst to furnish 7-methoxyquinazoline-4,6-diol (269).¹⁶¹ Quinazolinones have attracted significant attention due to their diverse pharmacological activities, including anticancer effects through the inhibition of various tyrosine kinases and dihydrofolate reductase enzymes, which are crucial targets in cancer therapy. Furthermore, quinazolinone derivatives have demonstrated antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, and antihypertensive properties.¹⁶² Similarly, benzyl-((4-aminoquinazolin-yl)methyl)-dimethyl-oxopiperazine-carboxylate 271 was synthesized by refluxing a solution of (aminocyanobenzyl)-dimethyl oxopiperazine carboxylic acid benzyl ester 270 with triazine 69 in EtOH and drops of AcOH (Scheme 92).¹⁶³

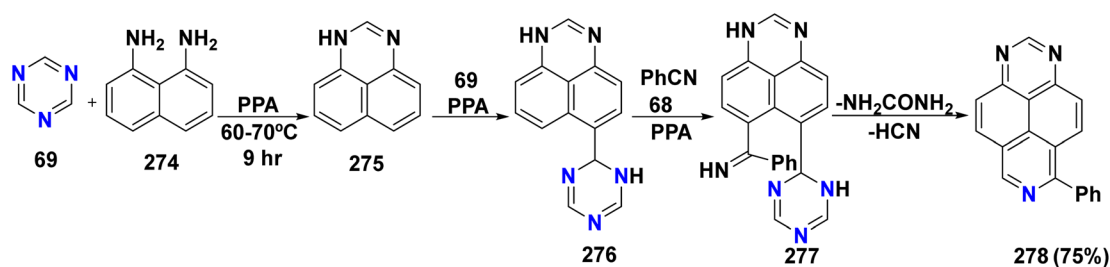
The IEDDA reaction between dienophile aminoindole 272 and diene triazine 69 was performed under various conditions, including MeOH, DMSO, MeOH/TEA, DMSO/MeOH, DMSO/MeOH/TEA and *i*-PrOH to afford pyrimido[4,5-*b*]indole derivatives 273. This route can be explained *via* the following reaction

mechanism: initially, [4 + 2] cycloaddition reaction of triazines 69 and aminoindoles 272 furnishes intermediate 273A. Then, the elimination of ammonium chloride from intermediate 273A gives intermediate 273B. The reaction culminates in RDA reaction that involves the loss of RCN molecule to form pyrimido[4,5-*b*]indoles 273 (Scheme 93).¹⁶⁴ Method B achieved the highest yield (99%) at room temperature, indicating a mild, efficient process with a fast reaction time of 4.5 h with higher selectivity. Method A consistently delivered high yields (78–97%) across diverse substituents, demonstrating robustness and broad applicability. Both methods benefit from electron-withdrawing groups (COOEt in B and CF₃ in A) that increase ring electrophilicity, and R₁ = H avoids steric hindrance, enabling smooth cyclization. In contrast, methods C and D, using mixed solvents or TEA base, had lower yields (49–79%), with a longer reaction time (18 h) likely due to side reactions or poor solubility. Electron-withdrawing groups such as CF₃ (in methods A and C) slightly lower yields compared to COOEt, owing to the reduced nucleophilicity or intermediate

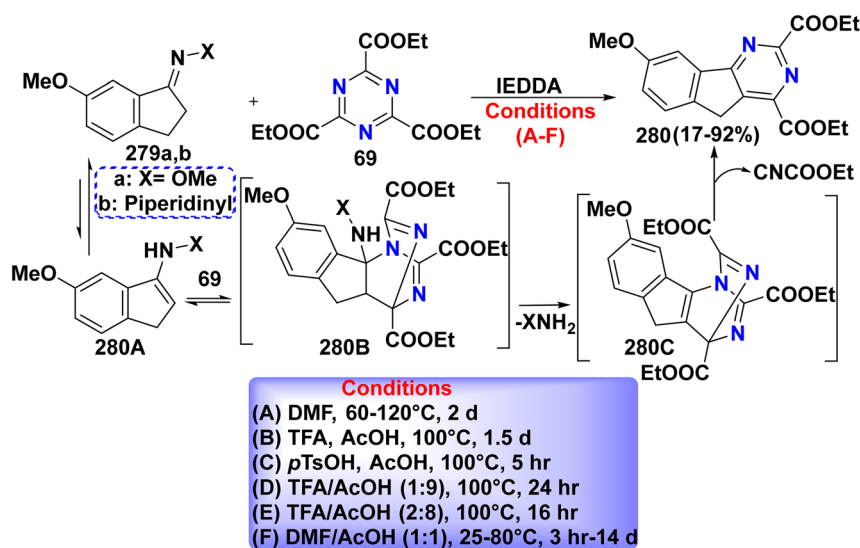




Scheme 93 Reaction of triazine with aminoindoles.



Scheme 94 Synthesis of perimidines.



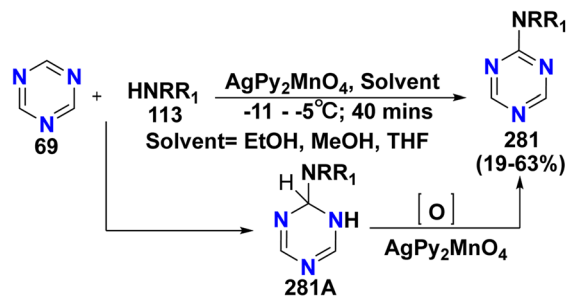
Scheme 95 Reaction of 69 with indanone-oximes and hydrazones.

stabilization, while bulky alkyl esters (COOBu in Method F) also showed slightly decreased yields (78%) owing to steric effects.

The reaction of naphthalenediamine 274 with triazine 69 in PPA furnished tricyclic system 275, which, upon reacting with another molecule of triazine 69, *in situ* formed (dihydrotriazinyl)perimidine 276. Subsequently, (dihydro-

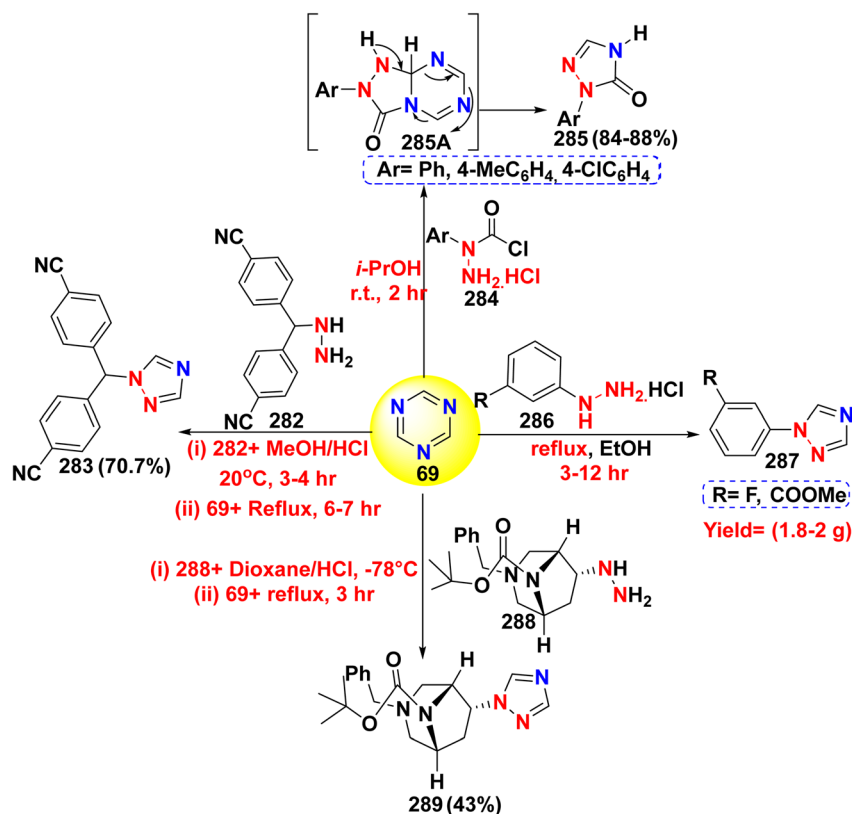
triazinyl)-perimidinyl(phenyl)methanimine 277 was obtained *via* the reaction of 276 with benzonitrile (68) in PPA. Alternatively, phenyl pyridoperimidine 278 was produced through the elimination of a urea molecule and HCN gas from scaffold 277 (Scheme 94).¹⁶⁵





NRR₁ = NH₂, NHMe, NH(*i*-Pr), NH(*n*-Bu), NH(*n*-C₅H₁₁), pipridin-1-yl, morphilin-1-yl

Scheme 96 Treatment of *s*-triazine with amine derivatives.



Scheme 97 Reaction of triazine **69** with hydrazine molecules.

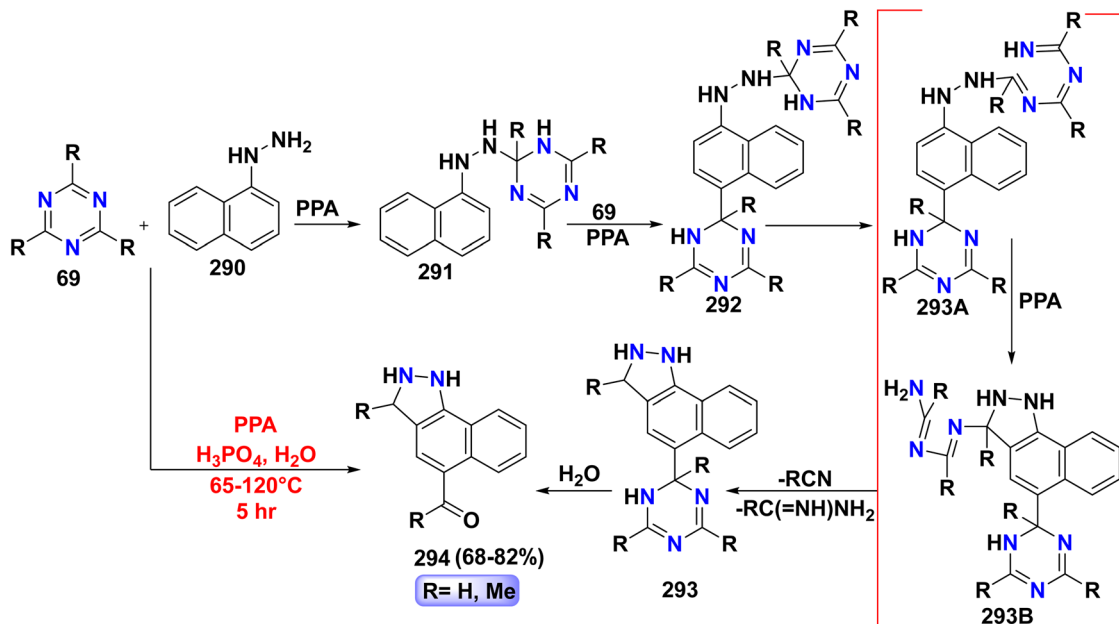
IEDDA reaction for the preparation of diethylmethoxy-indeno[1,2-*d*]pyrimidine-dicarboxylates **280** starts with the tautomerization reaction of oxime **279a** or hydrazone scaffolds **279b** into a more reactive nucleophile enamine **280A**. Following this, the [4 + 2] cycloaddition reaction of enamine **280A** with triazine derivatives **69** furnishes intermediate **280B**, which then loses a substituted amine molecule to give intermediate **280C**. Ultimately, intermediate **280C** loses ethyl carbonocyanidate to produce compound **280** (Scheme 95).¹⁶⁶

Amino and alkylamino derivatives of triazine have demonstrated significant utility across various domains, including polymers, pharmaceuticals, fiber-reactive dyes, optical brighteners, and agrochemicals. Treatment of triazine **69** with

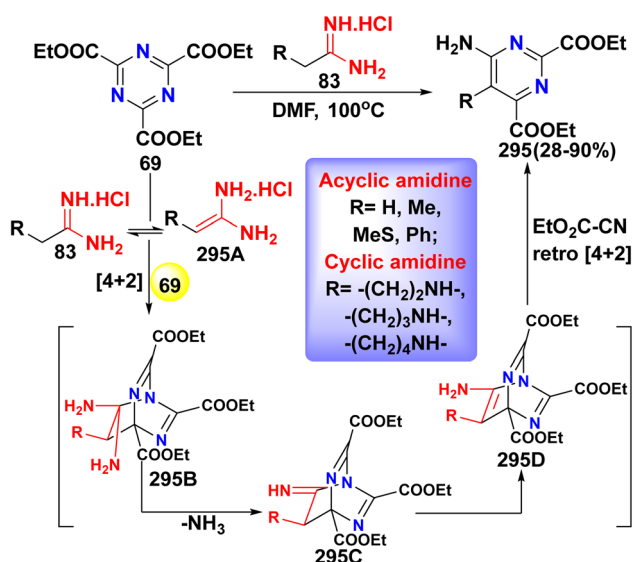
substituted amines **113** affords σ^{H} adduct **281A**, which then undergoes oxidative (alkyl)amination using bis(pyridine)silver(i)permanganate ($\text{AgPy}_2\text{MnO}_4$) as the oxidant to afford amino- and alkylamino-triazines **281** (Scheme 96).¹⁶⁷

3.3.11 Reaction with hydrazine derivatives. Letrozole drug **283**, an aromatase inhibitor, is a crucial pharmacological substance primarily indicated for the treatment of infertility with polycystic ovarian syndrome and hormone-receptor-positive breast cancer in postmenopausal women *via* its ability to decrease oestrogen.^{168,169} Whereby, stirring a combination of (hydrazineylmethylene)dibenzonitrile **282** in MeOH/HCl for 3–4 h, then adding triazine **69** and refluxing for 6–7 h furnished letrozole **283**.¹⁷⁰ Also, 1,2,4-triazolones **285** were





Scheme 98 Synthesis of benzo-indazole derivatives.



Scheme 99 Diels-Alder reaction for the synthesis of aminopyrimidines.

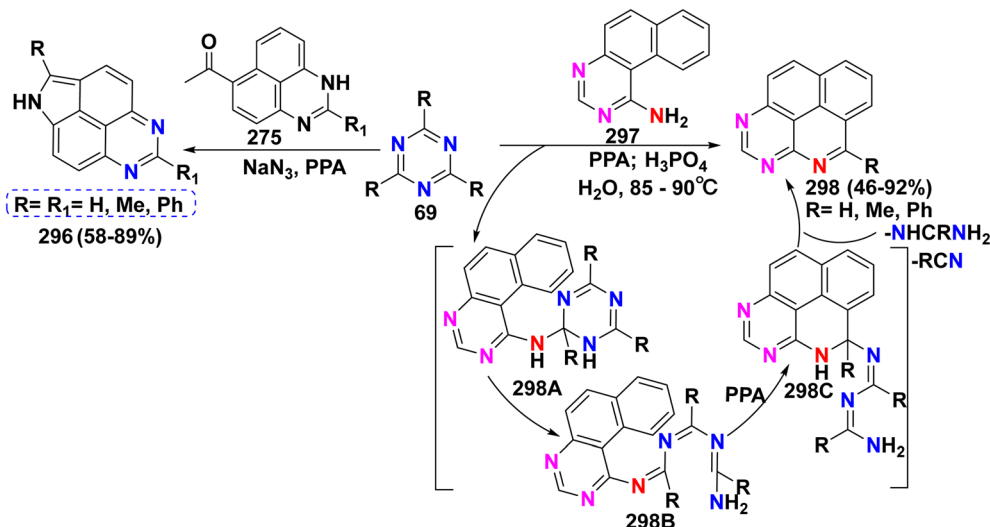
obtained through the cycloaddition reaction of triazine **69** with α -chloroformyl arylhydrazine hydrochloride **284** to yield cycloadduct **285A**, which is subsequently broken to give compound **285**.¹⁷¹ Analogously, heating a combination of triazine **69** with substituted phenyl hydrazine hydrochloride **286** in EtOH furnished phenyl triazole derivatives **287**.¹⁷² Under a nitrogen atmosphere, stirring a combination of *t*-butyl-benzyl-hydrazinyl-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]octane-carboxylate **288** with triazine **69** in HCl and dioxane resulted in the formation of *t*-butyl-benzyl-triazolyl-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]octane-carboxylate **289** (Scheme 97).¹⁷³

The reaction of naphthyl hydrazine **290** with triazine **69** in PPA generates ((naphthalenyl)hydrazinyl)-triazine **291**. Following this, compound **291** is subjected to further treatment with an additional molecule of **69** in PPA, which leads to (((dihydro-triazin-yl)hydrazinyl)naphthalen-yl)-dihydro-triazine **292**. During this process, one of the triazine molecules undergoes ring opening to give intermediate **293A**. Subsequently, intramolecular heterocyclization occurs, yielding intermediate **293B**. This reaction culminates in the elimination of a substituted nitrile molecule and formimidamide to form (dihydrotriazinyl)-dihydro-benzo[*g*]indazole **293**. Finally, hydrolysis of compound **293** produces benzoindazoles **294** (Scheme 98).¹⁷⁴

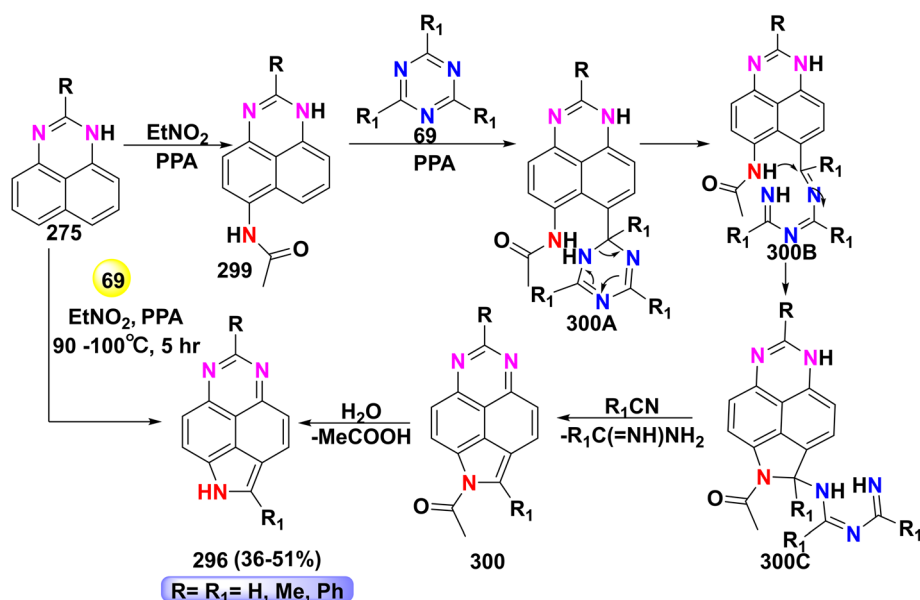
3.3.12 Reaction with amidine derivatives. Substituted aminopyrimidine derivatives **295** were afforded *via* the reaction of triazines **69** with amidine hydrochloride salts **83** in DMF. The synthesis of substituted 4-aminopyrimidines **295** may be rationalized on the basis of the mechanism involving the tautomerization of amidine hydrochlorides **83** to their corresponding diaminoethene forms **295A**, which then undergo [4 + 2] cycloaddition with triazine **69** to give initial Diels-Alder adduct **295B**. Afterward, this adduct loses an NH₃ molecule to afford imine intermediate **295C**, which subsequently undergoes tautomerization to yield enamine **295D**. In the last step, ethyl cyanoformate is eliminated from the enamine intermediate **295A** *via* RDA reaction to afford 4-aminopyrimidines **295** (Scheme 99).¹⁷⁵

3.3.13 Reaction with perimidines. Schmidt reaction of acetyl-perimidines **275** with triazine **69** in the presence of sodium azide (NaN₃) and PPA furnished pyrrolo-perimidine **296**. Pyrrolo-perimidines have demonstrated effectiveness as inhibitors of thymidylate synthetase.¹⁷⁶ Similarly, treatment of amino-quinazoline derivatives **297** with triazines **69** in PPA afforded triazapyrenes **298**. Scheme 100 depicts the synthetic





Scheme 100 Synthetic strategy for the formation of triazapyrenes.



Scheme 101 Mechanistic route for pyrrolo-perimidine generation.

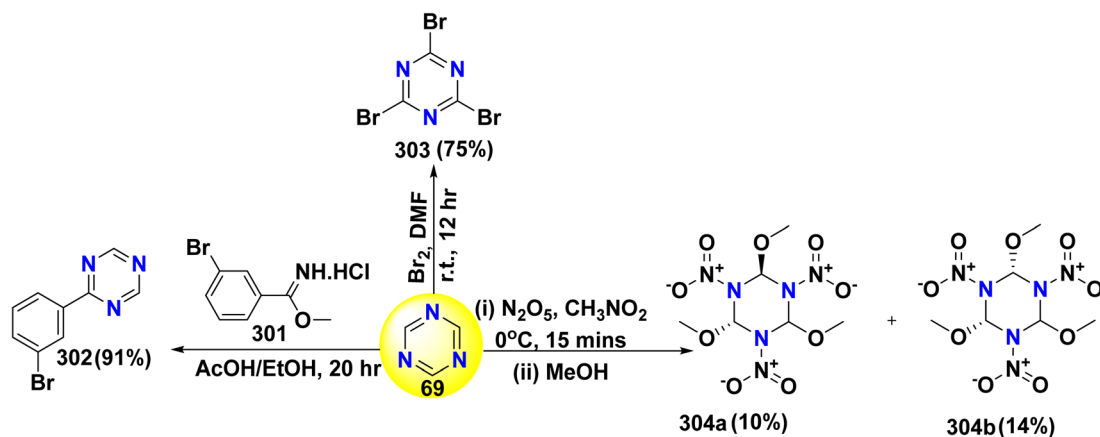
pathway for the formation of triazapyrenes **298**, commencing with the nucleophilic attack of amino quinazoline **297** into the electrophilic carbon of triazine moiety **69**, resulting in the formation of a new C–N bond in intermediate **298A**. Then, this intermediate undergoes ring-opening to yield intermediate **298B**. Following this step, a cyclization reaction occurs to form substituted aminomethylene-(dihydroisoquinolino-quinazolin-5-yl)formimidamide **298C**. Finally, the aromatization reaction of **298C**, accompanied by the elimination of nitrile and amidine molecules, produces triazapyrenes **298** (Scheme 100).¹⁷⁷

In the same context, heating a mixture of perimidine **275**, EtNO₂, and triazine **69** in PPA furnished pyrrolo perimidines **296**.¹⁷⁸ The proposed mechanism for pyrrolo-perimidine **296** synthesis is depicted in Scheme 101. Initially, the acetamidation

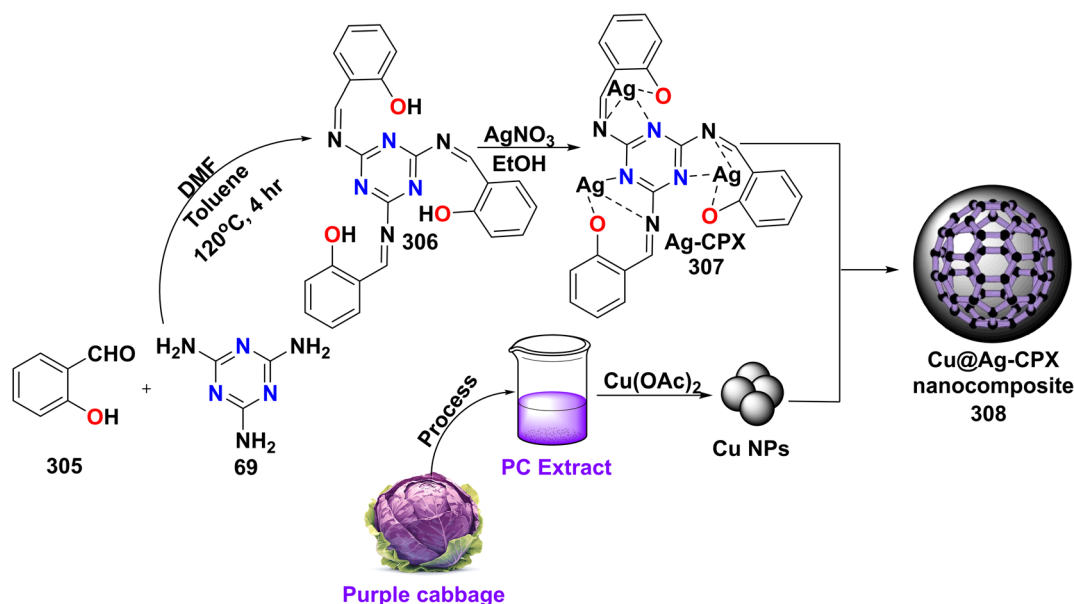
of perimidines **275** with EtNO₂, facilitated by the presence of PPA, yields acetamide derivatives **299**. This compound subsequently reacts with triazine **69** to generate intermediate **300A**. Following this, intermediate **300A** undergoes ring-opening to form intermediate **300B**, which then participates in a heterocyclization reaction to produce acetyl-pyrrolo-perimidine-iminomethyl-formimidamide intermediate **300C**. Therefore, *N*-acetyl derivatives **300** were produced by losing the nitrile and formimidamide moieties. Ultimately, compound **300** is hydrolyzed in the presence of water, resulting in the formation of scaffold **296** (Scheme 101).¹⁷⁸

3.3.14 Halogenation and nitration reaction. Bromophenyl triazine **302** was obtained by refluxing a solution of triazine **69** in a combination of AcOH/EtOH with methyl-





Scheme 102 Reaction of triazine with halogens and a nitrating agent.



Scheme 103 Formation of the Cu@Ag-CPX nanocomposite.

bromobenzimidate hydrochloride **301**.¹⁷⁹ Similarly, under inert conditions, refluxing a mixture of bromine (Br_2) and triazine **69** in DMF yielded tribromo-triazine **303**.¹⁸⁰ Conversely, the reaction of triazine **69** with a nitrating agent such as dinitrogen pentoxide (N_2O_5), followed by MeOH quenching, afforded a mixture of *cis* and *trans* trinitro-trimethoxyhexahydrotriazine **304a** and **b**, respectively (Scheme 102).¹⁸¹

3.3.15 Miscellaneous reactions. The synthesis of Cu@Ag-CPX nanocomposite **308** involves a multistep strategy. Initially, melamine **69** and salicylaldehyde **305** are condensed in DMF/toluene at 120 °C for 4 h, affording ((1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triyl)tris(azanelylidene))tris(methaneylylidene) triphenol Schiff base **306**. Afterward, the Schiff base reacts with silver nitrate (AgNO_3) in EtOH to afford Ag-CPX complex **307** via metal chelation and ligand exchange. Parallely, copper nanoparticles (Cu NPs) are biosynthesized using an aqueous extract of purple cabbage as a stabilizing and reducing agent, reacting with

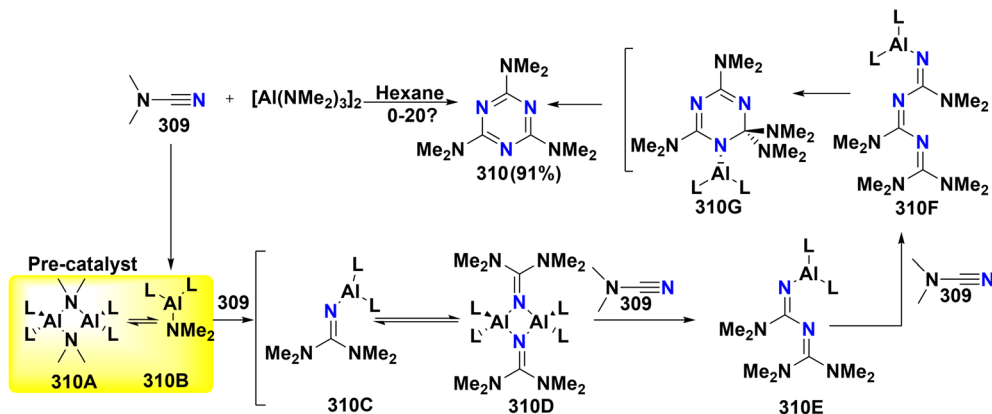
$\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$ to form Cu NPs. Then, Cu NPs were added dropwise to the Ag-CPX complex to afford the Cu@Ag-CPX nanocomposite, while copper nanoparticles were immobilized on the Ag-CPX scaffold (Scheme 103).¹⁸²

4. Applications

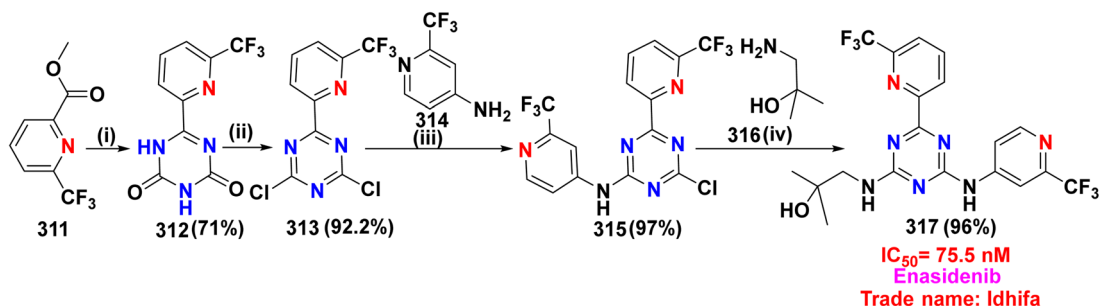
4.1 In medicine

Altretamine **104** is a potent alkylating agent that has been utilized as an antineoplastic in the therapy of diverse cancers as well as a chemosterilant for male houseflies and other insects. The synthesis of altretamine was performed *via* the cyclotrimerization reaction of cyanamide scaffold **309** with a catalytic amount of aluminum amide $[\text{Al}(\text{NMe}_2)_3]_2$ in hexane. Initially, dimeric Al pre-catalyst **310A** dissociates into the active trivalent aluminium complex $\text{Me}_2\text{N-Al-L}_2$ species **310B**. Then, the coordination of nitrogen atom of the cyanamide ligand **309** to $\text{Me}_2\text{N-}$





Scheme 104 Formation of the altretamine drug.

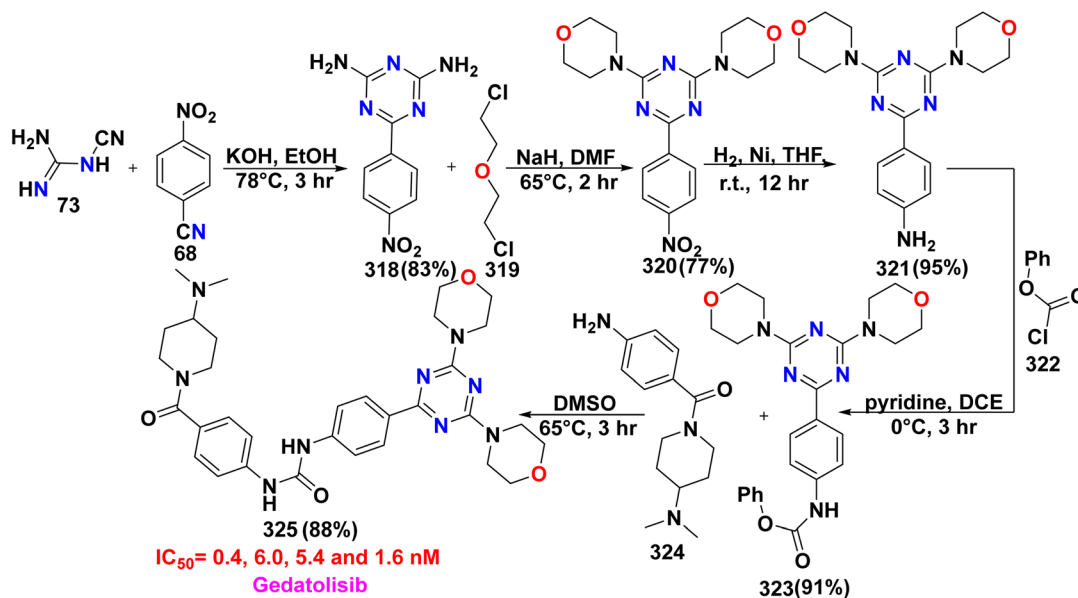


Conditions and reagents: (i) Biuret, NaOEt, EtOH, 50 - 55°C, 0.17 hr; (ii) POCl₃, PCl₅, 50-110°C; (iii) NaHCO₃, THF, 75 - 80°C; (iv) NaHCO₃, THF, 75 - 80°C

Scheme 105 Synthetic strategy for the preparation of enasidenib.

Al-L₂ generates intermediate 310C *via* a four transition state. Afterward, dimerization of intermediate 310C leads to the formation of intermediate 310D. Next, a second molecule of

cyanamide 309 is introduced to 310D to yield intermediate 310E, followed by the third addition of 309 to give intermediate 310F. Subsequently, intermediate 310F undergoes cyclization to



Scheme 106 Synthetic methodology toward the gedatolisib drug.



Table 3 Examples of a vast array of biologically active molecules for the treatment of some diseases

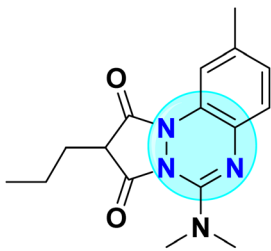
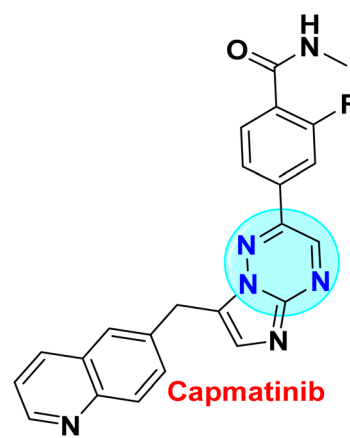
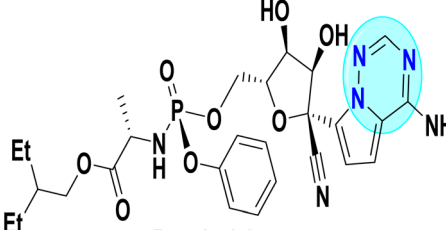
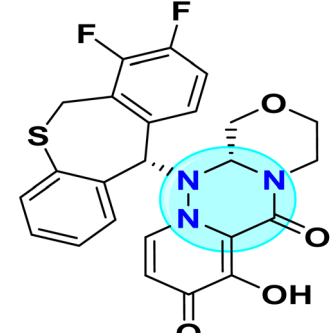
Structure	Activities	Action mechanism & references
 <p>Azapropazone</p>	❖ Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) ¹⁸⁹	Azapropazone downregulates the synthesis of prostaglandins by impeding cyclooxygenase (COX) enzymes, leading to diminished inflammation and pain. ^{190,191}
 <p>Capmatinib</p>	❖ Therapy of lung cancer cells. ^{192,193}	Capmatinib binds to the ATP-binding pocket of the mesenchymal-epithelial transition (MET) receptor, impeding the phosphorylation and activation of downstream signaling pathways. This inhibition disorders the MET-mediated signaling cascade, which is pivotal for the migration, proliferation, and survival of cancer cells. ^{192,193}
 <p>Remdesivir</p>	❖ Treatment of coronavirus disease ¹⁹⁴	Remdesivir acts as a nucleoside analog that inhibits the RNA polymerase of coronaviruses, as well as it competes with their ATP, which is responsible for their growth. This adds three nucleotides to the RNA chain, causing steric hindrance and a delay in chain elongation. This leads to stalling the enzyme and the termination of RNA synthesis. ¹⁹⁴
 <p>Baloxavir marboxil</p>	❖ Treat influenza ¹⁹⁵	Baloxavir marboxil is hydrolyzed to the active form, baloxavir acid, which inhibits the cap-dependent endonuclease activity of polymerase acidic protein, thereby blocking mRNA synthesis and halting viral replication. ¹⁹⁵



Table 3 (Contd.)

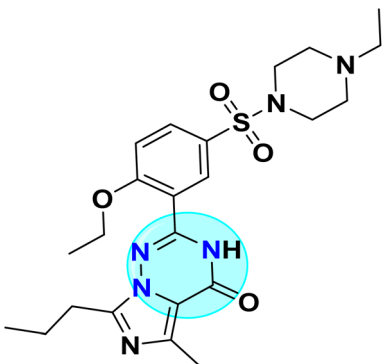
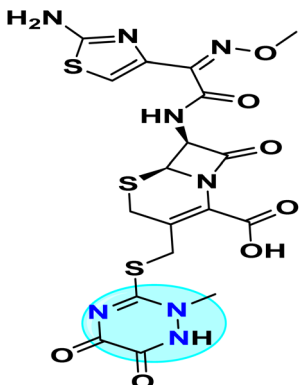
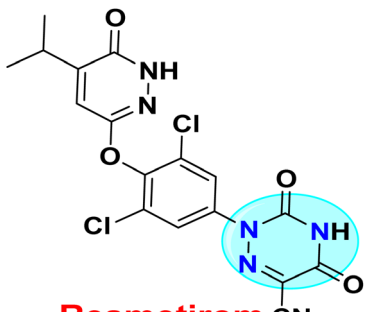
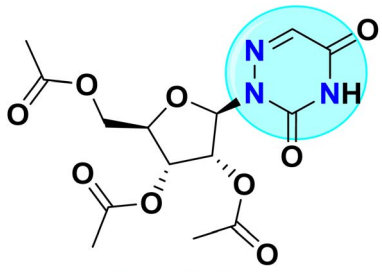
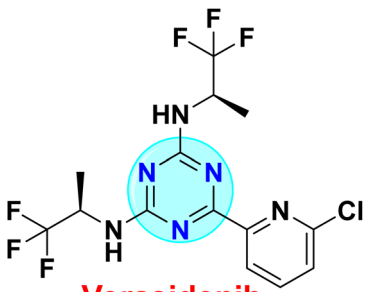
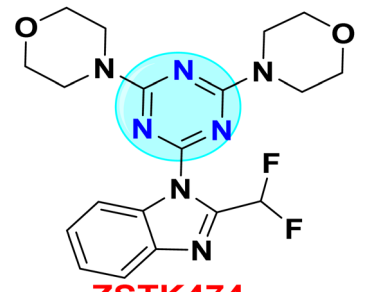
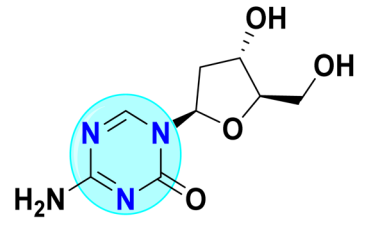
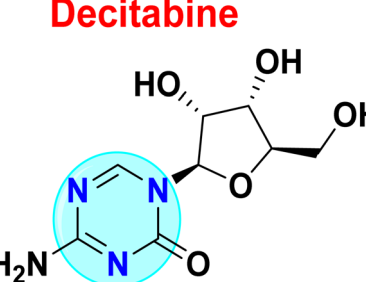
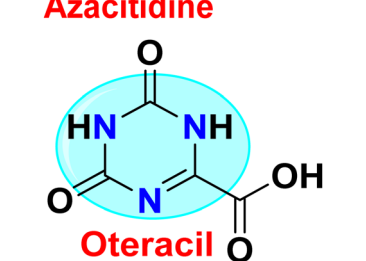
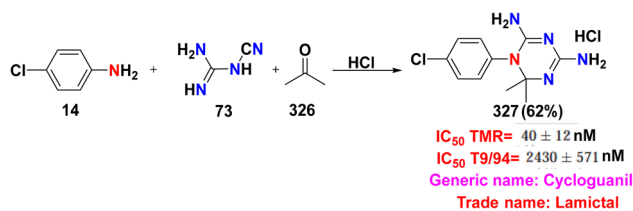
Structure	Activities	Action mechanism & references
 <p>Vardenafil</p>	❖ Treatment of erectile dysfunction ¹⁹⁶	Vardenafil amplifies the natural process of erection by extending the action of cyclic guanosine monophosphate <i>via</i> the inhibition of phosphodiesterase-type 5 enzyme, enhancing blood flow, besides sustained erections during sexual activity ¹⁹⁶
 <p>Ceftriaxone</p>	❖ Antibacterial ¹⁹⁷	Ceftriaxone binds to penicillin-binding proteins, stopping the formation of peptide bonds between adjoining peptidoglycan strands, besides enfeebling cell walls, generating osmotic instability and eventual cell lysis, and the death of the bacteria ^{197,198}
 <p>Resmetirom</p>	❖ Preventing liver scarring ¹⁹⁹	Resmetirom improves lipid metabolism by activating thyroid hormone receptor- β , which promotes genes involved in lipid metabolism. Afterward, fatty acid β -oxidation is increased, and lipogenesis is reduced. As a result, hepatic fat inflammation and accumulation are reduced ²⁰⁰
 <p>Azaribine</p>	❖ Therapy for psoriasis ²⁰¹	Azaribine is metabolized to azauridine, which interferes with thymidylate synthesis to prevent the synthesis of thymidine, which is vital for DNA replication. When DNA synthesis is inhibited, azaribine diminishes the proliferation of keratinocytes, which are overproduced in psoriasis ²⁰²



Table 3 (Contd.)

Structure	Activities	Action mechanism & references
 <p>Vorasidenib</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Treatment of brain tumors²⁰³ 	<p>Vorasidenib binds to the mutant isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 and 2 enzymes, preventing them from transforming isocitrate to α-ketoglutarate, which leads to the production of oncometabolite D-2HG. This inhibition decreases the levels of 2-HG in tumor cells²⁰⁴</p>
 <p>ZSTK474</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ PI3K inhibitor.^{205,206} ❖ Antineoplastic ❖ Hematopoietic malignancies 	<p>ZSTK474 inhibitor blocks the catalytic subunit (p110) of PI3K enzyme, avoiding the transformation of phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate to phosphatidylinositol-3,4,5-trisphosphate. This leads to a decrease in the recruitment of downstream effectors, such as 3-phosphoinositide-dependent protein kinase-1 (PDK1) and protein kinase (AKT), which are vital for cell proliferation²⁰⁷</p>
 <p>Decitabine</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Antineoplastic²⁰⁸ ❖ Hematopoietic malignancies²⁰⁹ ❖ AML²¹⁰ ❖ Therapy for gastric cancer²¹¹ 	<p>Decitabine establishes a covalent bond with DNA methyltransferases (DNMTs) through replication. This irreversible binding reduces the pool of DNMTs, leading to DNA hypomethylation as well as DNA methyltransferases.^{212,213} Additionally, it reactivates the apoptosis-related genes, such as RUNX3, PYCARD, TNF, FAS, and FASLG²¹¹</p>
 <p>Azacitidine</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Therapy for myelodysplastic syndrome²¹⁴⁻²¹⁶ 	<p>Azacitidine promotes apoptosis in malignant cells and develops cellular differentiation, which can enhance blood cell counts as well as decrease the risk of progression to AML²¹⁶ Also, the inhibition of DNA methyltransferase enzyme decreases DNA methylation, which reactivates tumor suppressor genes, as well as genes implicated in apoptosis and cellular differentiation that are silenced by hypermethylation²¹⁴⁻²¹⁷</p>
 <p>Oteracil</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Therapy for gastric cancer²¹⁸ 	<p>Oteracil blocks the phosphoribosyltransferase enzyme, essential for 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) metabolism, leading to a reduction in the activity of 5-FU in the gut and decreasing its toxicity to the normal gastrointestinal mucosa²¹⁸</p>





Scheme 107 Synthesis of cycloguanil.

afford intermediate **310C**. Finally, deinsertion of the Al complex from intermediate **310G** affords the triazine scaffold **310** (Scheme 104).¹⁸³

Enasidenib drug, known as AG-221, is employed to treat acute myeloid leukemia (AML) with the isocitrate dehydrogenase 2 arginine 140 (IDH2 R140Q) mutation by inhibiting the mutant IDH2 enzyme. Initially, IDH2 converts isocitrate to α -ketoglutarate in the Krebs cycle. However, the R140Q mutation causes the enzyme to produce an oncometabolite, 2-hydroxyglutarate (2-HG), which results in DNA and histone hypermethylation, blocking the differentiation of myeloid precursor cells and promoting leukemia. Enasidenib binds to the allosteric site of the mutant enzyme, preventing the structural changes needed for 2-HG production. By lowering the 2-HG levels, enasidenib relieves the differentiation block, enabling maturation of myeloid cells and reducing leukemic blasts, which result in a clinical improvement in acute myeloid leukemia (AML) patients with this mutation.¹⁸⁴ Enasidenib **317** was synthesized through a series of steps, commencing from the condensation of methyl (trifluoromethyl)picolinate **311** with biuret in the presence of NaOEt and EtOH to furnish (trifluoromethyl)pyridinyl-triazine-dione **312**. Afterward, compound **312** undergoes chlorination using a mixture of POCl_3 and phosphorus pentachloride (PCl_5), affording dichloro-(trifluoromethyl)pyridinyl-triazine **313**. Subsequently, one of the chlorine atoms on the triazine core is subjected to nucleophilic substitution with aminopyridine **314** to proceed chloro-(trifluoromethyl)pyridinyl-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine-yl-triazinamine **315**. Ultimately, the remaining chlorine atom on scaffold **315** is replaced with amino-methylpropanol **316**, forming enasidenib **317** (Scheme 105).^{184,185}

Gedatolisib (PF-05212384 or PKI-587) is a powerful dual inhibitor targeting both PI3K and mTOR in the PI3K/mTOR pathway. It inhibits all class I PI3K isoforms (α , β , γ , δ) with very low nanomolar IC_{50} values (0.4–6.0 nM) and suppresses mTOR at 1.6 nM. By binding their catalytic subunits, gedatolisib disrupts key signaling controlling cell growth and survival, showing strong antitumor potential. It is a valuable therapeutic agent against numerous cancers and tumors, including AML, by inhibiting the growth of cells and survival pathways. The synthesis of gedatolisib has been achieved through multiple steps. Initially, the condensation reaction of cyanoguanidine **73** and nitrobenzotrile **68** in EtOH produces nitrophenyl-triazine-diamine **318**. Following this, (nitrophenyl)-triazine-dimorpholine **320** is afforded through the reaction of dichlorodiethyl-ether **319** with scaffold **318** in DMF and NaH.

Subsequently, the reduction of scaffold **320** with RANEY[®] nickel in THF affords (dimorpholino-triazinyl)aniline **321**. Afterward, compound **321** is coupled with phenyl carbonochloridate **322** to give phenyl(dimorpholino-triazinyl)phenylcarbamate **323**. Finally, gedatolisib **325** is synthesized through the reaction of carbamate derivative **323** with (aminophenyl)(dimethylamino) piperidinyl-methanone **324** in DMSO (Scheme 106).¹⁸⁶

The one-pot-three-component reaction of chloroaniline **14** with cyanoguanidine **73** and acetone **326** in the presence of HCl afforded cycloguanil drug **327**. Cycloguanil is a strong inhibitor of *Plasmodium falciparum* dihydrofolate reductase (pfdHFR), an enzyme crucial for parasite DNA synthesis. It binds tightly to the active site of pfdHFR, blocking the conversion of dihydrofolate to tetrahydrofolate, which is essential for nucleotide production (Table 3). This interruption halts DNA replication and kills the parasite. Cycloguanil targets pfdHFR specifically over the human enzyme, but resistance can develop through pfdHFR mutations that reduce drug binding (Scheme 107).^{187,188}

4.2 In industry

4.2.1 CFTs. Triazine serves as a fundamental building block in CTFs,²¹⁹ which is due to its three nitrogen atoms, improving their gas interaction and catalytic activity. Additionally, the aromatic nature of triazine provides structural stability, while its planar π -conjugation imparts semi-conductive properties, making CFTs suitable for photocatalysis and energy storage applications.^{220,221} Also, triazine rings can be functionalized to tailor CTF properties for specific applications. The porous nature of CTFs makes them appropriate for applications such as catalysis,²²² gas adsorption,²²³ and separation.²²¹ In the same context, triazine scaffolds are highly effective in various reactions, including water splitting, H_2 evolution, O_2 evolution, CO_2 reduction, and ammonia production.²²⁴ Alternatively, CTFs can facilitate the integration of renewable energy and its storage, thereby reducing the dependence on fossil fuels and decreasing greenhouse gas emissions. SF-CFT-1 is used in high-performance ion batteries owing to its porosity and abundance of nitrogen atoms.²²¹ In addition, CTF-HUST-A1 shows exceptional efficiency in photocatalytic water splitting due to its desirable optoelectronic properties as well as chemical stability.²²⁵ Whereby, porous triazine frameworks such as NRPOP-1 and NRPOP-2 exhibit impressive iodine adsorption capacity through host-guest interactions, which is vital for nuclear waste management (Fig. 7).²²⁶

Salahvarzi *et al.*²²⁷ introduced an innovative gram-scale method for constructing heteroaromatic covalent organic frameworks (COFs) through a catalyst-free, electron-deficient [2 + 2 + 2] cyclotrimerization of alkynes at room temperature. This strategy enables the size-selective intercalation of molecules and offers a rapid approach to water treatment. The process involves the treatment of sodium acetylide (**328**) with cyanuric chloride (**101**) to generate highly reactive triethynyl-triazine intermediate **329A**, which subsequently undergoes *in situ* cyclotrimerization to form COFs **329** composed of benzene and triazine rings (Scheme 108).²²⁷ The triazine ring plays a critical role in enhancing the reactivity of ethynyl groups toward



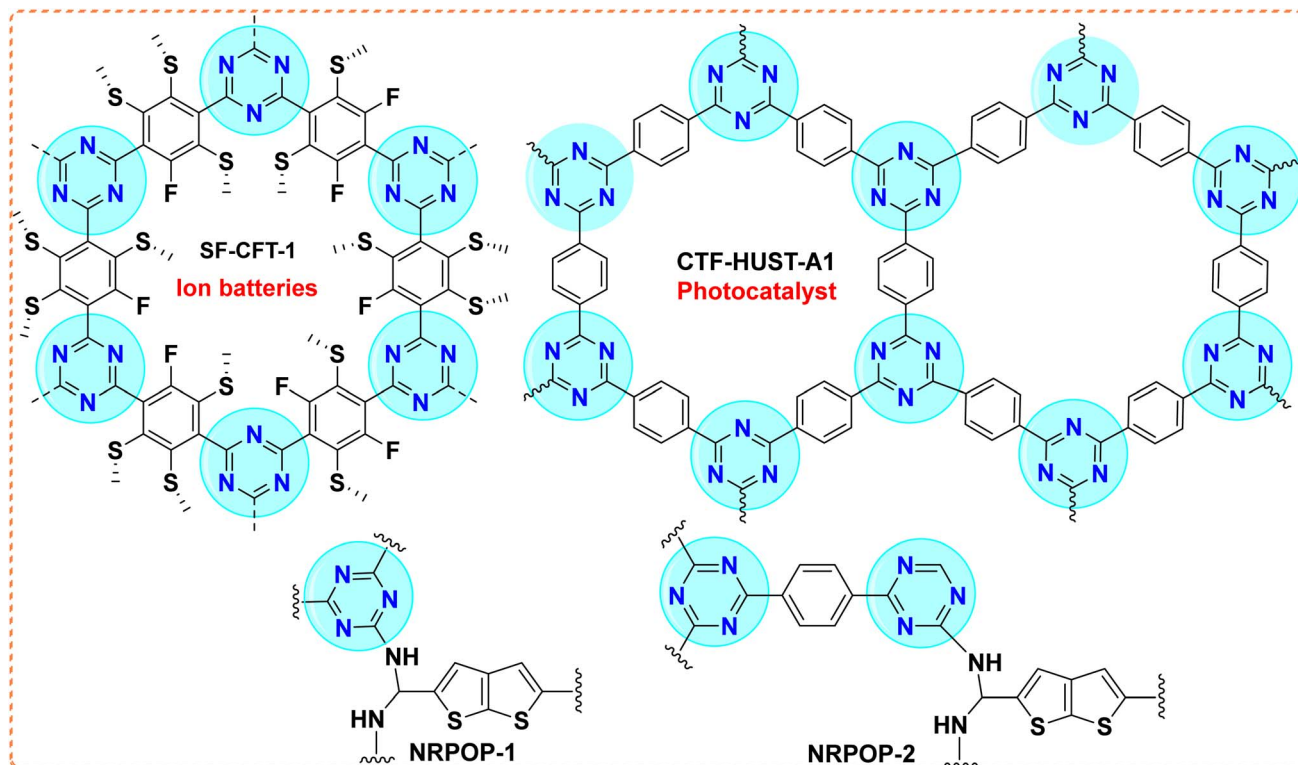
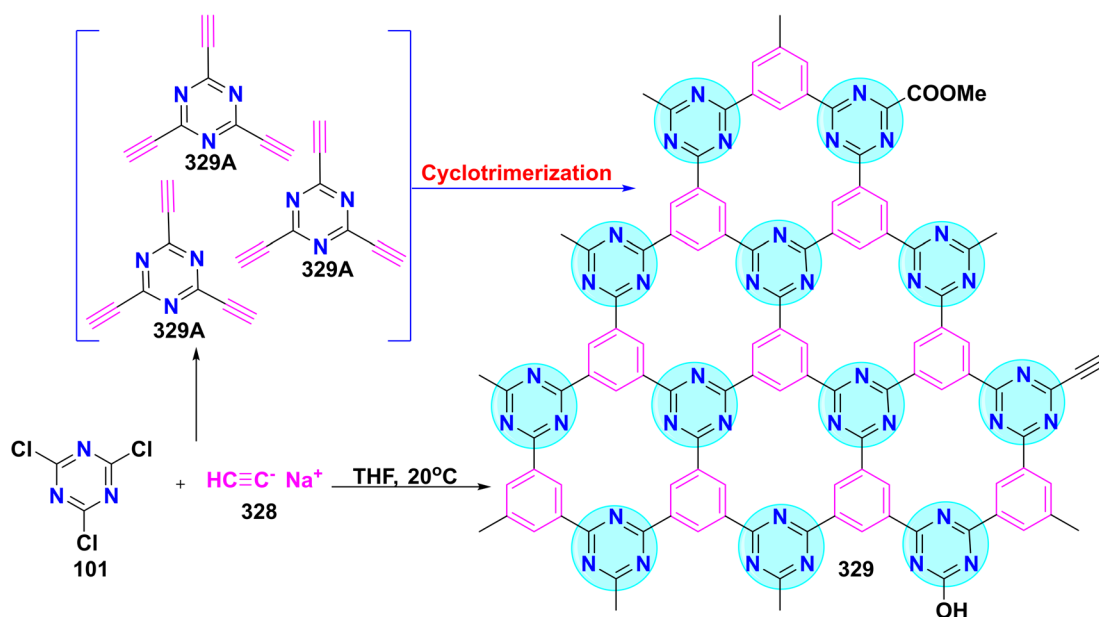


Fig. 7 Examples of some triazine frameworks.



Scheme 108 Synthesis of a triazine framework 329.

cyclotrimerization. COFs were effectively utilized for molecular intercalation and water purification applications.

4.2.2 In polymers. Additionally, triazine-based polymers, such as *s*-triazine bishydrazino/bishydrazido polymers, are employed to enhance flame retardancy in polypropylene composites.²²⁸ Furthermore, triazine-based porous organic

polymers (T-POPs), characterized by high surface area, are utilized to remove pollutants. Remarkably, T-POP1 and T-POP2 exhibit high efficiency in eliminating ~99.4% of methylene blue (cationic dye) and >99% of methyl orange (anionic dye) through electrostatic interactions and functional group coordination (Fig. 8).²²⁹



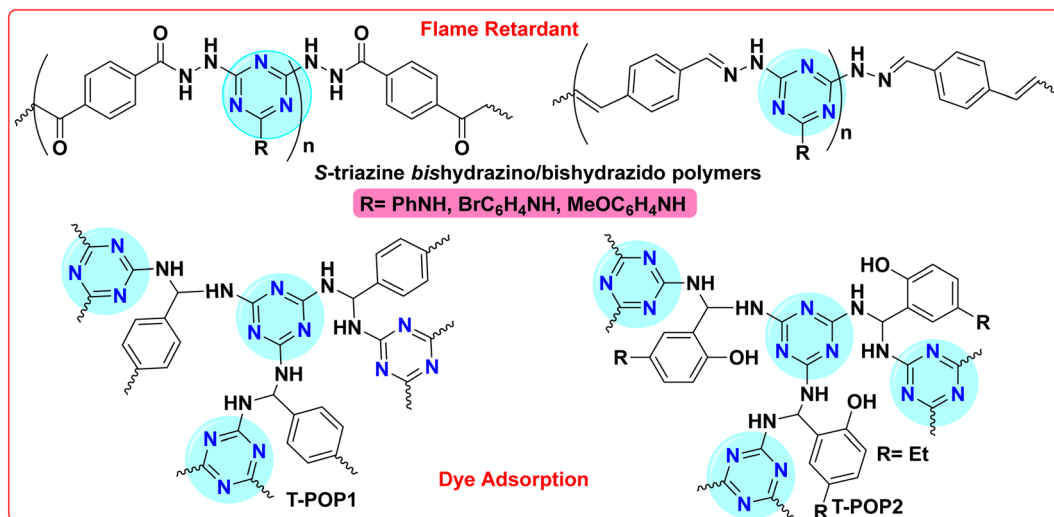


Fig. 8 Applications of some triazine-based polymers.

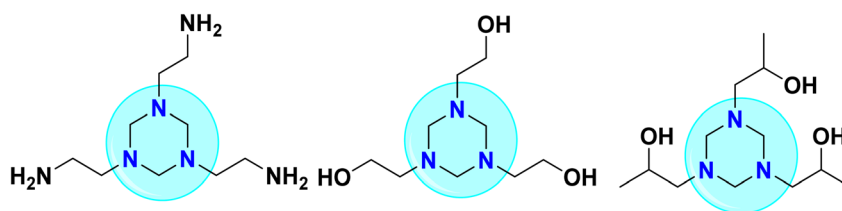
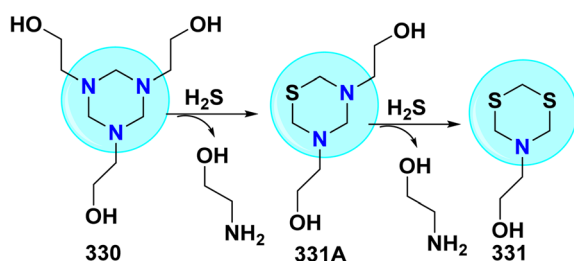


Fig. 9 Some examples of triazine scavengers.

Scheme 109 Postulated mechanism for the stepwise removal of H₂S by triazine scavenger.

4.2.3 In oil & gas. Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) is a common and problematic contaminant encountered during oil and water processing.²³⁰ Its presence poses significant challenges to the industry due to its high toxicity,^{231,232} strong corrosive properties,^{233,234} and status as an undesirable byproduct.²³⁵ In certain areas, produced industrial gases contain H₂S concentrations of many thousands of parts per million.^{236,237} One of the main methods to control sulfide production is the use of H₂S scavengers, among which triazine-based compounds are the most prevalent.²³⁸ Triazines not only act as effective desulfurizing agents but also synergistically serve as corrosion inhibitors^{239,240} owing to the presence of nitrogen atoms with lone electron pairs, a stable ring structure, and abundant π -electrons that are responsible for their strong adsorption onto steel surfaces.^{241,242}

Hexahydro-1,3,5-*tris*(hydroxyethyl)-*s*-triazine (MEA-triazine) (Fig. 9) dominates the most common class of chemical scavenger in current use today,²⁴³ owing to its superiority in terms of low toxicity, rapid H₂S absorption, low price, high sulfur capacity, efficiency, and biodegradability, which are suitable for offshore oil and gas fields.²⁴⁴ Additionally, some oil-soluble triazine sulfur remover XN are demonstrated in Fig. 9.²⁴⁴

Scheme 109 illustrates the proposed mechanism by which triazine derivatives effectively capture and remove hazardous H₂S from industrial gas streams. Initially, the H₂S ion acts as a nucleophile, attacking one of the ethanolamine side chains of triazine ring 330 to yield (thiadiazinanedyl)bis(ethanol) intermediate 331A, in which a sulfur atom substitutes one of the nitrogen positions. This process is subsequently repeated with another H₂S molecule, ultimately leading to the generation of the safer (dithiazinanyl)ethanol 331 (Scheme 109).²⁴⁵

4.2.4 In agriculture. Plant diseases, insect pests, and invasive weeds represent the main challenges to crop quality and productivity, posing significant risks to food security and the sustainability of agriculture.^{246–251} Among them, globally, plant pathogens are responsible for over \$220 billion in annual economic losses. Notably, the use of pesticides recovers approximately one-third of these agricultural losses.^{252,253} Recently, triazine-based compounds have made great progress in the discovery of new pesticides, especially novel insecticides,²⁵⁴ herbicides,²⁵⁵ and fungicides,²⁵⁶ such as simazine,²⁵⁷



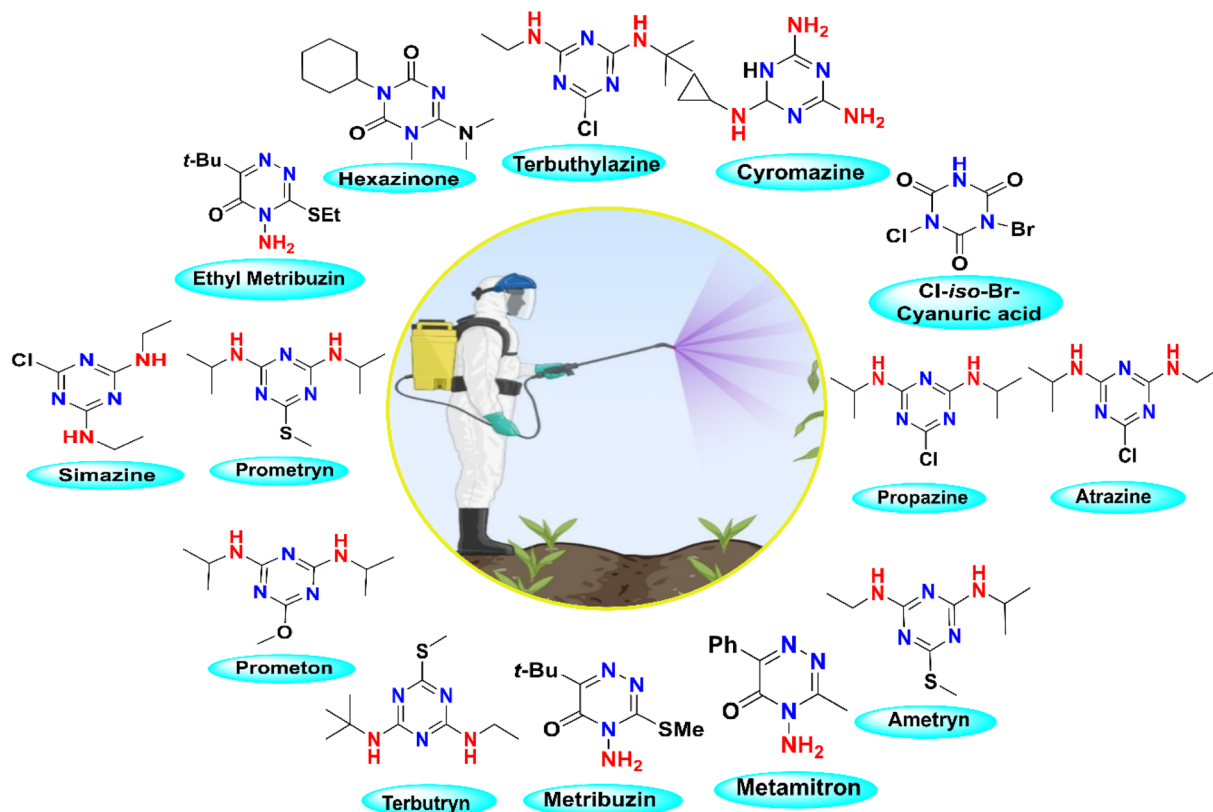


Fig. 10 Chemical structures of some pesticides containing triazine.

prometryn,²⁵⁸ ethyl metribuzin,²⁵⁹ hexazinone,²⁶⁰ terbutylazine,²⁶¹ cyromazine,²⁶² chloroisobromine cyanuric acid,²⁶³ propazine,²⁶⁴ atrazine,²⁶⁵ ametryn,²⁶⁶ metamitron,²⁶⁷ metribuzin,^{268,269} terbutryn,^{270–272} and prometon.^{273–275} Their pesticidal efficacy primarily stems from their unique ability to disrupt key biological processes in target pests, most notably by inhibiting

photosynthesis^{276–279} through interference with electron transport within photosystem II^{280,281} and impeding protein, RNA, and lipid synthesis (Fig. 10).^{282,283}

Furthermore, the environmental persistence and degradation of triazine-based pesticides, such as atrazine, have been widely studied, with particular focus on microbial enzymatic

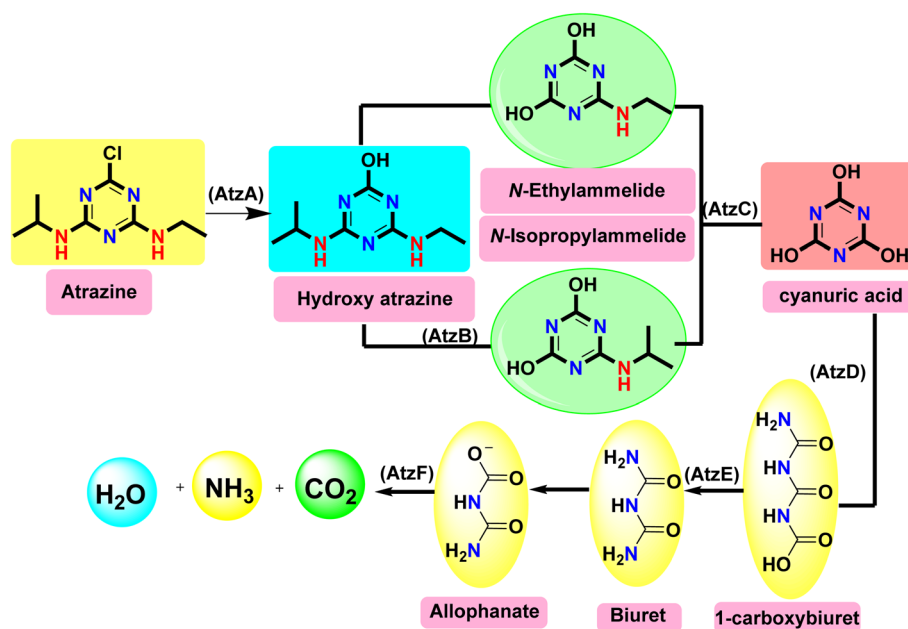


Fig. 11 Biodegradation of atrazine pesticide.



degradation pathways. Key enzymes play sequential roles in the biodegradation process, where atrazine chlorohydrolase (AtzA) initiates the pathway by removing chlorine from atrazine to produce hydroxyatrazine. Then, hydroxyatrazine hydrolase (AtzB) deaminates hydroxyatrazine, yielding *N*-isopropylammelide or *N*-ethylammelide. Afterward, *N*-isopropylammelide amidohydrolase (AtzC) deaminates these intermediates to generate cyanuric acid and isopropylamine. Subsequently, cyanuric acid amidohydrolase (AtzD) cleaves the triazine ring of cyanuric acid, generating 1-carboxybiuret, which

is then hydrolyzed to biuret by 1-carboxybiuret hydrolase (AtzE). Biuret is further converted to allophanate by biuret hydrolase. Finally, allophanate hydrolase (AtzF) hydrolyzes allophanate to release ammonia (NH₃), water (H₂O), and carbon dioxide (CO₂) (Fig. 11).^{284–290}

4.3 In metal complex formation

The deliberate design of expansive coordination networks from precisely engineered molecular units has become a major focus in contemporary research, driven by both the visual appeal and

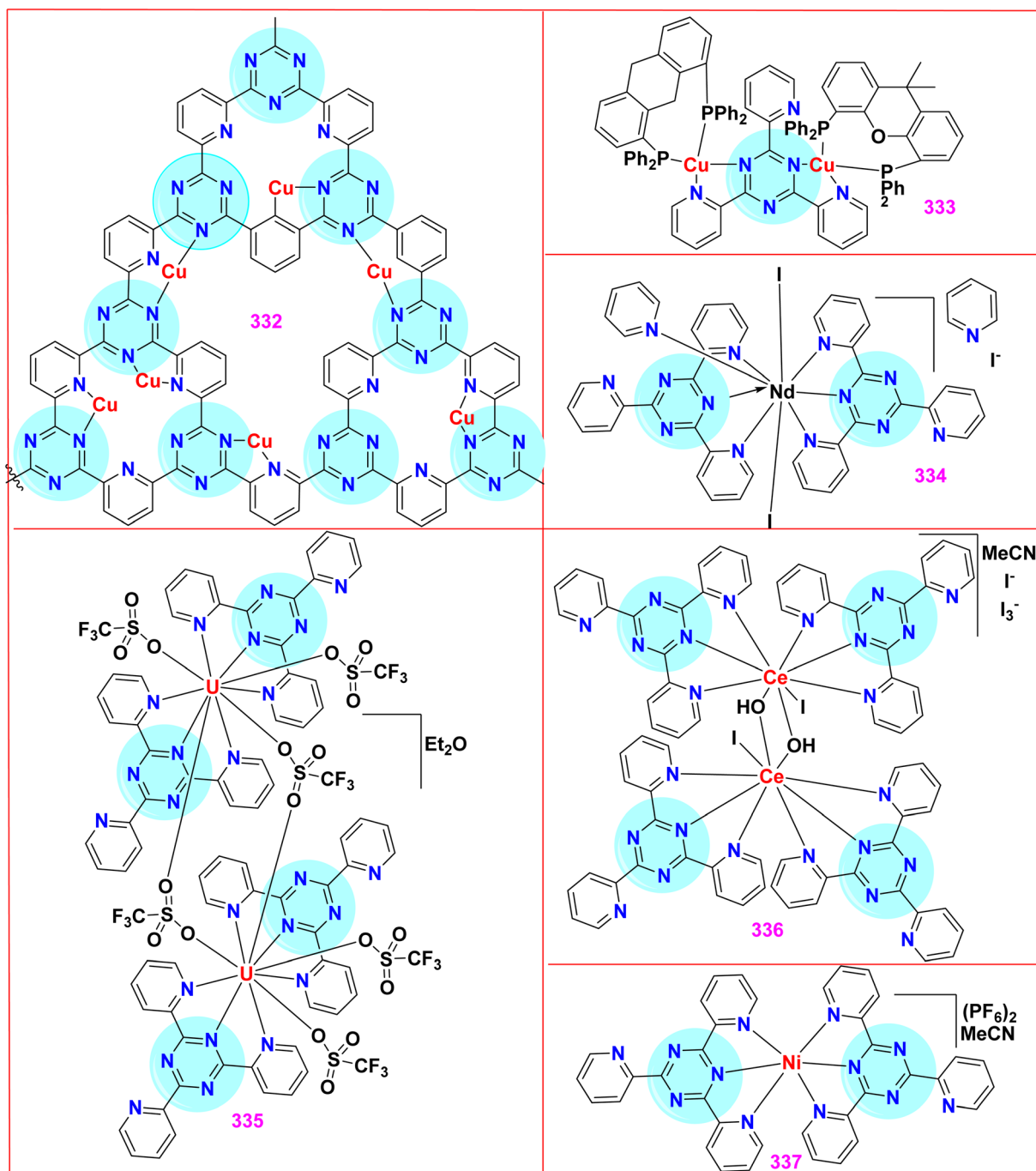


Fig. 12 Coordination modes of TPTZ complexes with their applications.



the functional promise of metallosupramolecular assemblies. These structures show potential for a wide range of uses, including molecular magnets, photonic devices, and porous frameworks for gas capture and storage. Achieving the desired physical and chemical properties requires precise regulation of the polymeric architecture, often addressed through the creation of multidentate ligands capable of organizing metal centers in defined geometries. The 1,3,5-triazine moiety, particularly in the form of 2,4,6-*tris*(pyridin-2-yl)-*s*-triazine (TPTZ), stands out for its compartmental structure and the meta disposition of nitrogen donor sites, which facilitates not only a range of coordination geometries from tridentate to bidentate binding for the formation of mononuclear pincer complexes but also encourages strong ferromagnetic interactions between paramagnetic metal ions due to spin-polarization effects. TPTZ has also been widely utilized as a spectroscopic ligand for the

analytical detection of transition metals. Advancements in this area include the development of highly efficient and stable copper-modified covalent triazine frameworks 332, hybridized with carbon nanoparticles, serving as robust cathodic catalysts for electrochemical applications such as nitrate and carbon dioxide reduction in fuel cell technologies.^{291–293} Keller and co-workers²⁹⁴ synthesized copper cyclometallated complex 333, which is suitable for use in OLED and LEC devices. Additionally, Berthet *et al.*²⁹⁵ reported the preparation of a series of mono-, bis-, and *tris*-TPTZ complexes with metals such as Nd, U, and Ce, such as in complexes 334, 335, and 336, respectively, expanding the diversity of triazine-based architectures. Also, Hadadzadeh *et al.*²⁹⁶ synthesized Ni(II)-TPTZ complexes 337 and revealed interesting photophysical behaviors, given that the typical $\pi-\pi^*$ and $n-\pi^*$ fluorescence of TPTZ is quenched upon

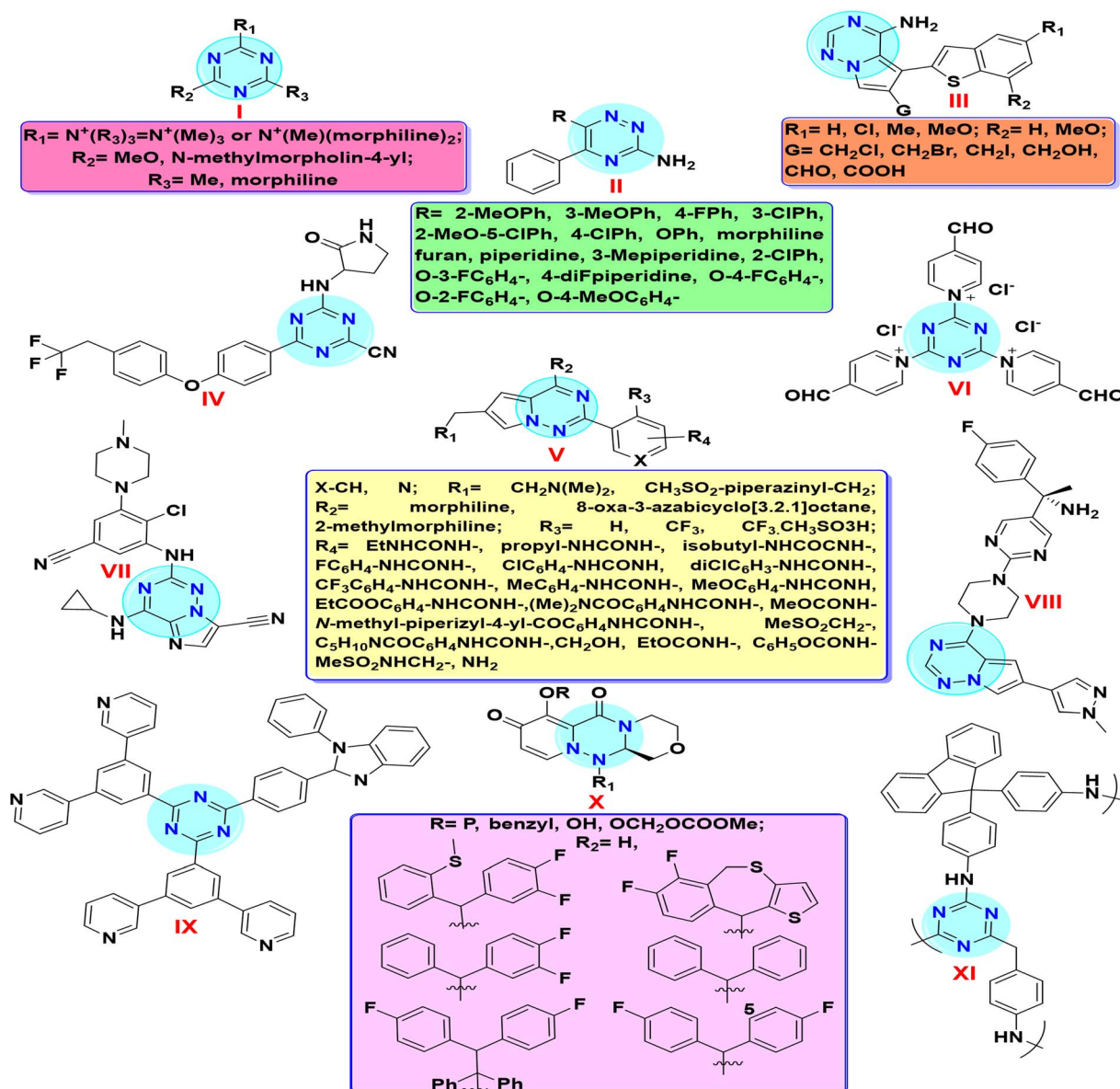


Fig. 13 Reported triazine hybrids in patents.



complexation due to efficient energy transfer, and exhibit notable paramagnetic properties (Fig. 12).

5. Patents

Triazine hybrids represent a diverse class of heterocyclic molecules, and a significant number of these compounds has been the subject of patent filings worldwide. The vast patent activity involving triazines reflects their large utility across various industries, including materials science, pharmaceuticals, polymers, and agrochemicals. For instance, 1,3,5-triazine derivatives including quaternary amine **I** have been patented and utilized as an effective water-surfactant in various industrial applications.²⁹⁷ Alternatively, substituted phenyl-[1,2,4] triazine derivatives **II** have been investigated for their potential as a therapeutic agent in the treatment of Parkinson's disease (PD).²⁹⁸ Also, 5-(1-benzothiophen-2-yl)pyrrolo[2,1-*f*] triazin-amine derivatives **III** have been identified as potent inhibitors of protein tyrosine kinases.²⁹⁹ Scaffold ((2-oxopyrrolidin-3-yl)amino)-4-(4-trifluoroethyl-phenoxy)phenyl-1,3,5-triazine-2-carbonitrile **IV** exhibits efficacy in the management of sodium channel-related disorders.³⁰⁰ Pyrrolo[2,1-*f*]triazine scaffolds **V** act as inhibitors of the PI3K signaling cascade.³⁰¹ Chlorinated 1,3,5-*tris*(4-formylpyridyl)triazine **VI** serves as a key building block for constructing conjugated microporous polymers, enabling advanced materials with tunable porosity and functional properties.³⁰² In addition, imidazotriazine carbonitrile **VII** acts as a potent kinase inhibitor.³⁰³ Compound **VIII**, a (4-fluorophenyl)-(2-(4-(6-(methyl-pyrazol-yl)pyrrolo-triazin) piperazinyl)pyrimidinyl)ethan-amine, exhibits notable promise as a therapeutic agent for disorders driven by abnormal tyrosine-protein kinase (KIT) activity.³⁰⁴ In addition, ((bis(3,5-di(pyridin-3-yl)phenyl)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)phenyl)-1-phenyl-dihydro-3*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazole **IX** has been developed as an advanced material for use in organic electroluminescent devices.³⁰⁵ Substituted 1,4-dihydropyridine-triazine derivatives **X** represent promising antiviral agents for influenza, given that they integrate cap-dependent endonuclease inhibition.^{306,307} Furthermore, substituted (9*H*-fluoren-9-yl)phenyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-amine **XI** exhibits excellent optical clarity, high refractive index, good solubility, thermal stability, and low shrinkage, making it suitable for use in advanced film-forming applications (Fig. 13).³⁰⁸

6. Conclusion and future perspectives

This review consolidates recent synthetic approaches and reactions for three triazine isomers, in contrast to prior reviews, which focus on only one isomer. Additionally, this review encompasses various chemical approaches for functionalizing the triazine core. Moreover, this review elucidates the mechanistic aspects of diverse reactions to give a deep scope for a nuanced understanding. Also, we reviewed the applications of triazines in drug discovery as anti-inflammatory, anticonvulsant, anticancer, antiviral, and antibacterial agents. In

agriculture, triazine derivatives, which are widely commercially used as herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides, are discussed alongside their environmental impacts and biodegradability to less toxic compounds, highlighting opportunities for developing environmentally safer alternatives. Also, this review encompasses industrial applications spanning metal complexes and corrosion inhibition, where mechanistic insights into the role of triazines as sulfur scavengers, mitigating metal corrosion, are elaborated. Furthermore, this review emphasizes the significance of triazines as critical raw materials in the fabrication of CFTs and polymers, showcasing their versatility in materials science. In addition, the emerging utilization of triazines in solar cells and sensors with biological relevance is highlighted, expanding their scope beyond traditional uses. Remarkably, an extensive compilation of recently patented triazine compounds provides a forward-looking perspective on emerging innovations and future research directions. Despite the broad scope of current research, significant gaps remain, including limited strategies for the selective synthesis of triazines at various substitution positions and insufficient systematic exploration of their roles as key intermediates in synthesizing biologically active compounds. Consequently, there is a lack of comprehensive understanding regarding structure–activity relationships across diverse applications of triazine scaffolds. Therefore, future research should prioritize developing innovative, regioselective, and environmentally friendly synthetic methodologies for triazines and improving the mechanistic understanding of their structure–activity relationships. Conversely, efforts should focus on expanding their applications in drug development, especially antifungal, anti-Alzheimer's, anticancer therapies, and advanced material technologies. Integration of computational tools and novel drug design approaches will also be crucial to unlocking the full potential of triazine chemistry.

Conflicts of interest

The authors confirm that this review's contents have no conflict of interest.

Abbreviations

CH ₃ CN	Acetonitrile
AcOH	Acetic acid
AML	Acute myeloid leukemia
dppp	Bis(diphenylphosphino)propane
AgPy ₂ MnO ₄	Bis(pyridine)silver(i)permanganate
Br ₂	Bromine
Cs ₂ CO ₃	Caesium carbonate
CuCN	Cuprous cyanide
CTFs	Covalent triazine frameworks
CuCl ₂	Copper(ii)chloride
CuI	Copper(i)iodide
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CDI	Carbonyl diimidazole
Cu(OAc) ₂	Copper(ii) acetate



COX	Cyclooxygenase	<i>p</i> -TsOH	<i>p</i> -Toluene sulfonic acid
DCM	Dichloromethane	PD	Parkinson's disease
DCE	Dichloroethane	RDA	Retro-Diels–Alder
DMF	Dimethyl formamide	NaNO ₂	Sodium nitrite
DCB	Dichlorobenzene	Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃	Sodium hyposulfite
N ₂ O ₅	Dinitrogen pentoxide	NaHNCN	Sodium hydrogen cyanamide
DABCO	1,4-Diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane	MeONa	Sodium methoxide
DNMTs	DNA methyltransferases	AgNO ₃	Silver nitrate
2HG	D-2-Hydroxyglutarate	<i>t</i> -BuONa	Sodium- <i>tert</i> -butoxide
(EDC)	1-Ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide	H ₂ SO ₄	Sulfuric acid
HCOOH	Formic acid	Na ₂ CO ₃	Sodium carbonate
CH ₂ O	Formaldehyde	NaBH ₄	Sodium borohydride
5-FU	5-Fluorouracil	NaOEt	Sodium ethoxide
HFIP	Hexafluoro- <i>iso</i> -propanol	SET	Single-electron transfer
HATU	Hexafluorophosphate azabenzotriazole tetramethyl uronium	Na ₂ S ₂ O ₄	Sodium dithionite
HDA	Hetero-Diels–Alder	NaN ₃	Sodium azide
ihDA	Inverse-electron-demand hetero-Diels–Alder	NaH	Sodium hydride
HAT	Hydrogen atom transfer	<i>ν</i> -Triazine	1,2,3-Triazine
HCl	Hydrogen chloride	α -Triazine	1,2,4-Triazine
HCN	Hydrogen cyanide	<i>s</i> -Triazine	1,3,5-Triazine
NH ₂ OH	Hydroxyl amine	TFA	Trifluoroacetic acid
NH ₂ NH ₂	Hydrazine hydrate	<i>t</i> -BuONO	<i>Tert</i> -butyl nitrite
HAT	Hydrogen atom transfer	PPh ₃	Triphenylphosphine
H ₂ S	Hydrogen sulfide	Me ₄ NF	Tetramethylammonium fluoride
I [−]	Iodide ions	TBAB	Tetrabutylammonium bromide
I ₂	Iodine	<i>t</i> -Bu-AQN	<i>t</i> -Butyl anthraquinone
IEDDA	Inverse electron demand Diels–Alder	THF	Tetrahydrofuran
IDH2	Isocitrate dehydrogenase 2	Tf ₂ O	Triflic anhydride
(LiN(TMS) ₂)	Lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide	TfOH	Triflic acid
MCR	Multicomponent reaction	HSCN	Thiocyanic acid
mTOR	Mammalian target of rapamycin	<i>t</i> -butylMgCl	<i>Tert</i> -butyl magnesium chloride
MET	Mesenchymal–epithelial transition	P(OMe) ₃	Trimethyl phosphite
NLOs	Nonlinear optics	TMSN ₃	Trimethylsilyl azide
N ₂ O	Nitrous oxide	TfE	Trifluoroethanol
EtNO ₂	Nitroethane	Pd(PPh ₃) ₄	Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0)
SNAr	Nucleophilic aromatic substitution	TMSCl	Trimethylsilyl chloride
NMP	<i>N</i> -Methyl-pyrrolidone	ClSn(<i>n</i> Bu) ₃	Tributyl tin chloride
TsNHMe	<i>N</i> -Methyl- <i>p</i> -toluenesulfonylamide	CF ₃ CN	Trifluoroacetonitrile
NSAID	Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug	BF ₃ ·OEt ₂	Trifluoride diethyl etherate
DMEA	<i>N,N</i> -Dimethylethanolamine	TDDA	Tandem decarboxylation/Diels–Alder reaction
DMA	<i>N,N</i> -Dimethylacetamide	T-POPs	Triazine-based porous organic polymers
OLEDs	Organic light-emitting diodes	Tos(MIC)	Tosylmethyl isocyanide
OSCs	Organic solar cells	MEA-	Hexahydro-1,3,5- <i>tris</i> (2-hydroxyethyl)- <i>s</i> -triazine
PSCs	Perovskite solar cells	triazine	
KHCO ₃	Potassium bicarbonate	TPTZ	2,4,6- <i>tris</i> (Pyridin-2-yl)- <i>s</i> -triazine
Pd/C	Palladium/carbon	KIT	Tyrosine-protein kinase
PI3K	Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase		
K ₃ PO ₄	Potassium phosphate		
POCl ₃	Phosphorous oxychloride		
PPA	Polyphosphoric acid		
<i>t</i> -BuOK	Potassium <i>tert</i> -butoxide		
K ₃ PO ₄	Potassium phosphate		
K ₂ CO ₃	Potassium carbonate		
KF	Potassium fluoride		
PIFA	Phenyliodine(III) bis(trifluoroacetate)		
PCl ₅	Phosphorus pentachloride		
pfDHFR	Plasmodium falciparum dihydrofolate reductase		
(COCl) ₂	Phosgene gas		

Data availability

No primary research results, software, or code has been included, and no new data were generated or analyzed as part of this review.

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