

Synthesis, Characterization of 7-((1H-tetrazol-5-yl)methoxy)-3-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)-2H-chromen-2-one

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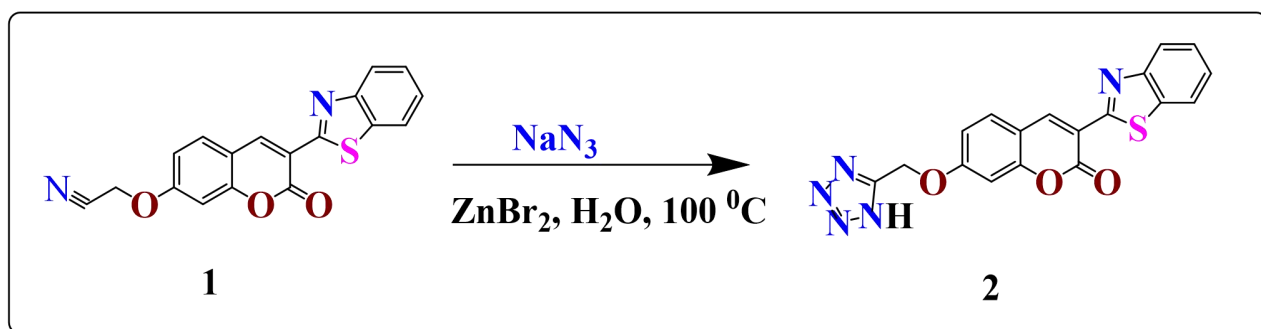
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ABSTRACT

Herein, we have depicted the synthesis of 7-((1H-tetrazol-5-yl) methoxy)-3-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)-2H-chromen-2-one (**2**), interaction between 2-((3-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)-2-oxo-2H-chromen-7-yl) oxy) acetonitrile (**1**) through azide followed [3+2] *viz* cyclo addition by means of ZnBr₂, water under heat to give desired tetrazole shown in Scheme I and further confirmed by spectral analysis.



Scheme I Synthesis of 7-((1H-tetrazol-5-yl) methoxy)-3-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)-2H-chromen-2-one

KEYWORDS Tetrazole, azide, cyclo addition

INTRODUCTION

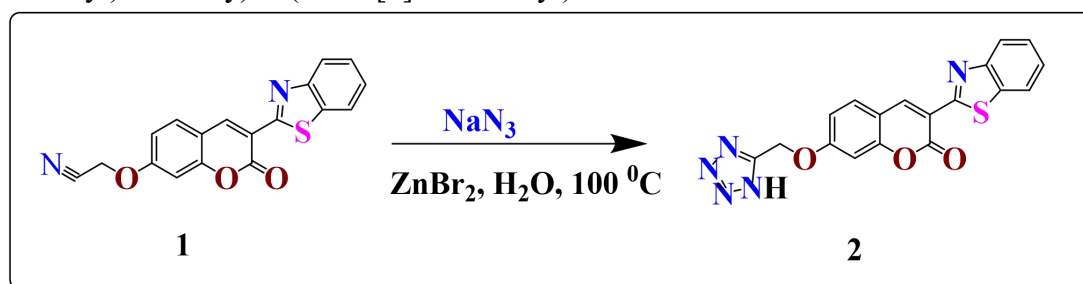
Tetrazole is a key structural motif in heterocyclic chemistry, it has been initiated in many drug molecules [1-2] and these possess an extensive biological activity. [3-10] In organic synthesis and has a broad range of tenders in industrial interest, as well as the synthesis of pharmaceuticals, polymers, herbicides and other material. [11]

N-containing heterocycles, tetrazole based molecules have fascinated considerable attention due to their potential biological tenders towards anti-ulcer, [12] anti-allergic, [13] anti-hypertensive, [14] anti-leishmanial, [15] anti-cancer, [16] and anti-proliferative activities. [17]

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Material and Methods

All the commercially available chemicals and reagents were further used without purification. The purity of the compound was analysed by TLC using Merck 60F254 silica gel plates. The ^1H & ^{13}C NMR spectra recorded with a Mercury Plus spectrometer had chemical shifts that were referenced to TMS. ESI mass spectra were obtained using a Shimadzu QP5050A quadrupole-based mass spectrometer. Herein, we are reporting the synthesis of 7-((1*H*-tetrazol-5-yl) methoxy)-3-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)-2*H*-chromen-2-one in Schem I.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

General procedure for the synthesis of 7-((1*H*-tetrazol-5-yl) methoxy)-3-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)-2*H*-chromen-2-one(2):

2-((3-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)-2-oxo-2*H*-chromen-7-yl) oxy) acetonitrile (**1**)(1 mmol), sodium azide (1.5 mmol) and zinc bromide (1.5 mmol) in water was stirred at 100°C for 4 h, mixture was poured into aqueous hydrochloric acid. Precipitate was recovered by filtration and recrystallised from ethanol to give desired product as pale white solid; Yield: 80 %; mp 148-150 °C; MF: C₁₈H₁₁N₅O₃S; ESI Mass:377 [M⁺]; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆, δ H ppm): 9.86 (s, 1H broad N-H), 8.77 (s, 1H), 8.03 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.95 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.44 (p, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.15 (s, 1H), 7.08 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.22 (s, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d₆, δ C ppm):169.41, 164.46, 162.69, 157.59, 155.33, 152.49, 139.06, 136.29, 130.25, 126.92, 125.48, 123.70, 122.70, 118.05, 114.89, 113.95, 103.65, 54.33.

CONCLUSION

An efficient, one step synthesis of new 7-((1*H*-tetrazol-5-yl) methoxy)-3-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)-2*H*-chromen-2-one with promising yield is obtained.

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