

A Study on Heterocyclic Compounds and Their Diverse Uses

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Abstract: One of the most significant and expansive areas of research in organic chemistry is heterocyclic chemistry. Heterocycles are very relevant both medically and industrially, and they rate highly among the classic organic divisions of organic chemistry because to the uniqueness of their structural Skelton components. They may be present in many different compounds such as vitamins, hormones, antibiotics, nucleic acid, and many other places in nature. Their significance in the development of civilisation is more fascinating when seen from an industrial and biological standpoint. Heterocycles are also crucial for initiatives to improve human well-being and for our knowledge of life processes. This article often focuses on the many applications of heterocycles in the domains of electronics, biology, optics, pharmacology, and material sciences.

Keywords: Heterocyclic Compounds, Ring Structures.

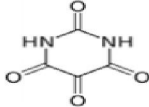
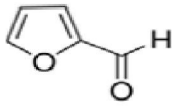
I. INTRODUCTION

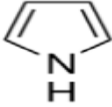
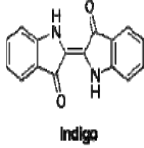
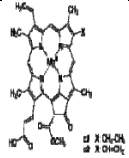
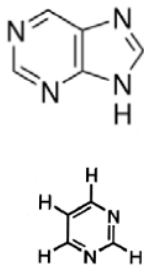
Heterocyclic chemistry, one of the most fundamental and important areas of organic chemistry, examines the synthesis, properties, and applications of heterocycles. From the Greek word "heteros," which means "different," the word heterocyclic is derived. Generally speaking Heterocyclic compounds are organic compounds containing one or more heteroatoms that are cyclic. Heteroatoms may contain silicon, beryllium, phosphorus, selenium, and nitrogen in addition to the common elements oxygen, nitrogen, and sulfur. Another well-known molecule that is very helpful in daily life is the heteroatom. Over 20 million chemical compounds were known by the end of the second millennium, with over two thirds being either fully or partially aromatic and almost half being heterocycles. The number of heterocyclic compounds that are now known is rapidly increasing.

1.1 History of Heterocyclic Chemistry

Some versions place the start of heterocyclic chemistry in the 1800s [3], and significant advancements in heterocycles were accomplished during that period, including In general, the easiest approach to understand the physical and molecular features of heterocyclic compounds are to draw comparisons with regular organic molecules that lack heteroatoms.

Table: History of Heterocyclic compounds[3]

Year	Development	Scientist	Structure Of Compound
1818	Alloxan from uric acid	Brugnatelli	
1832	Furfural (a furan) on treating starch with sulfuric acid	Dobereiner	

1834	Pyrrole ("fiery oil") by dry distillation of bones	Runge	
1906	Synthesis of indigo dye	Friedlander	 Indigo
1936	Chlorophyll derivatives from crude oil,	Treibs	
1951	The role of heterocyclic compounds (purines and pyrimidines) in the genetic code.	Chargaff's rules	

Heterocycles are of tremendous interest due to their many practical applications in fields such as photochemistry, biocidal formulation, electronics, biology, optics, pharmacology, material sciences, medicine, and agriculture. While most drugs and physiologically active agrochemicals are naturally heterocycles, many additives and modifiers utilized in commercial applications, such as plastics, cosmetics, and information storage, are not.

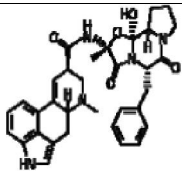
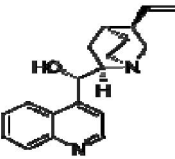
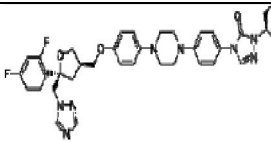
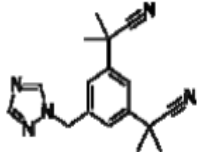
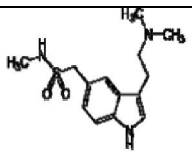
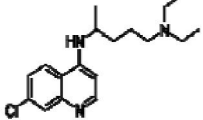
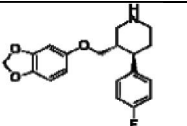
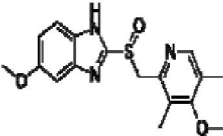
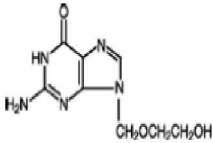
1.2 Biological Significance of Heterocyclic Compounds

In the natural world, heterocyclic molecules are abundant, vital to life, and involved in the metabolism of all living things. Heterocyclic compounds are very valuable commercial products and are utilized extensively as therapeutic agents due to their enormous degree of structural variation. The primary structural component of biomolecules, including DNA, RNA, various natural products, vitamins, chlorophyll, hemoglobin, and physiologically active substances with insecticidal, fungicidal, and herbicidal properties, is the heterocyclic ring. They are often used as a crucial structural element in artificial medications and agrochemicals. They act as catalysts in the synthesis of other organic molecules. Certain natural chemicals, including alkaloids like morphine, vinblastine, and reserpine, and antibiotics like cephalosporin and penicillins, include a heterocyclic moiety. Many heterocyclic compounds are necessary components of biological activities. Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C), nicotinamide (Vitamin B3), riboflavin (Vitamin B2), thiamin (Vitamin B1), and pyridoxal (Vitamin B6) are examples of heterocyclic compounds. Two significant amino acids that are heterocycles are tryptofan and histidine [4].

1.3 Medicinal Significance of Heterocyclic Compounds

Medicinal chemistry plays a major role in bridging the gap between medical life issues and chemistry. Heterocycle chemistry has shown to be essential in the medical battle against a number of serious disorders due to its unique physicochemical properties and innate flexibility. Numerous heterocyclic compounds with pharmacological activity are used in the treatment of several common illnesses as antimicrobials, herbicides, urinary antiseptics, and anti-inflammatory drugs. Certain heterocycles have been reported to have antitumor, antibiotic, anti-inflammatory, antidepressant, antimalarial, anti-HIV, antimicrobial, antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral, and antidiabetic effects [3].

Table -Heterocyclic compounds used in medical world

ACTIVITY	DRUG	CHEMICAL STRUCTURE
Antimigrai-n	Ergotamine	
Antimaleria-l	Cinchonin	
Antifungal	Posaconazol-e	
aromatase-inhibit ing drug	Anastrozole	
Antimigrain	Sumatriptan	
Antimaleri-al	ChloroQuinine	
Antidepress-ant	Paroxetin	
Antiulcer	Omperazole	
Antiviral	Acyclovir	

1.4 Other Versatile Applications of Heterocyclic Compounds

Certain heterocyclic compounds exhibit significant photochromic, biochemi-luminescence, and solvatochromic properties. Major heterocycles are used in materials science for a variety of applications, such as plastics, dyes,

fluorescent sensors, supramolecular and conjugated polymers, information storage, and dyestuff. They also function as optical data carriers, semiconductors, liquid crystal complexes, molecular wires, organic conductors, light harvesting devices, photovoltaic cells, and chemically programmable switches. Heterocycles are also of significant importance because of their use as organ catalysts, protecting groups, chiral auxiliaries, synthetic intermediates, and metal ligands in asymmetric catalysts in organic synthesis. As such, much attention has been directed on developing novel, efficient methods for the synthesis of heterocycles. Nitrogen-containing pyridine is also used as a solvent, alcohol denaturant, rubber additive, waterproofing agent, and coloring adjunct. Since certain heterocyclic compounds, such as 2-Phenyl-3-phenylimino-5-p-methoxyphenylimino-1,2,4-thiadiazolidine, have been shown to be rather successful in lubricating bearing balls of different compositions, there is a relationship between heterocyclic chemistry and mechanical engineering[5].

II. CONCLUSION

Almost all of the compounds we know as vitamins, medicines, and many other natural products are heterocycles. As a result, heterocyclic chemistry has been the subject of much scientific study. This branch of chemistry is vast and continually expanding because compounds derived from heterocyclic rings have obvious uses in pharmacology, medicine, agriculture, plastics, polymers, and other sectors. Heterocyclic compounds are widely distributed in nature. its therapeutic properties may lead to its use in the treatment of infectious illnesses. Many heterocyclic compounds that are created in laboratories have shown to be useful as medicinal substances.

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