

Original Research Paper

Microwave Assisted Regioselective Synthesis and Biological Evaluation of Pyrano[2,3-*c*]Pyridine Derivatives Utilizing DMAP as a Catalyst

Asmaa M. Fahim

Department of Green Chemistry, National Research Center, Dokki, P.O. Box.12622 Cairo, Egypt

Article history

Received: 02-10-2017

Revised: 06-12-2017

Accepted: 14-12-2017

E-mail: asmaamahmoud8521@hotmail.com
asmaamahmoud8521@gmail.com

Abstract: Regioselective facile production of pyrano[2,3-*c*]pyridine through multicomponent reaction of aromatic aldehydes, ethyl cyano acetate or malononitrile and C-*H* activated compound of 3-hydroxy picolinic acid in the occurrence of smaller amount of DMAP catalyst utilizing microwave apparatus, which is green and simple environmentally with high yield, recyclability catalyst. Totally the products were partitioned for antimicrobiological action; it was detected that were active in contrast to *S. pneumonia*, *E. coli* and *Candida albicans* such as equated to typical drugs. Compounds of pyrano[2,3-*c*]pyridine-8-carboxylic acid derivatives **4i**, **4e**, **4p** and **4p** demonstrated effective development inhibitory activities. Additionally, the manufactured products were partitioned for *in vitro*-antioxidant action by DPPH analysis. Products of pyrano[2,3-*c*]pyridine **4o** and **4p** were worthy free radical scavenging action through IC₅₀ values of 252.52 and 223.2 μM; respectively.

Keywords: Multicomponent Reactions (MCR), 4-Dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP), Pyrano[2,3-*c*]Pyridine, Antimicrobial and Antioxidant Activity

Introduction

Multicomponent Reactions (MCR) have attempted extensive thought in combinatorial and biological chemistry (Thomas, 2017; Zhu, 2003; Zhu and Bienayme, 2005; Dömling, 2006; Dömling and Ugi, 2000). We established successfully numerous catalytic agent in organic synthesis exhausting MCR approach (Karnakar *et al.*, 2015). The catalyst attractiveness is decrease of solvents ratios (Khan *et al.*, 2008; 2010a; Khan 2010b and Khan, 2011) and furthermore performance role in the yield of the product. This would be inexpensive, mild and environmentally friendly for attention to the synthetic organic researcher. Dimethyl Amino Pyridine (DMAP) is a catalyst of outstanding effectiveness in a variation group-transfer reactions and considered for applications in stereo selective catalysis (Armand *et al.*, 2014).

Pyrane and fused 4*H*-pyrane derivatives have concerned of interest (Dean, 1963) outstanding to their varied physiological activities. (Feuer, 1974) Earlier studies have presented that pyran derivatives possess pronounced chemical and biological activities, such antimicrobial activity, (Bonsignore *et al.*, 1993; Ashraf, 2012) anti-coagulant, (Akbar *et al.*, 2015; Dinesh *et al.*,

2017) anti-tumor and anti-HIV. Additionally, their besides valuable for the neurodegenerative disorder behavior, for instance Alzheimer, lateral amyotrophic sclerosis, Huntington's and Parkinson diseases (Fan *et al.*, 2010) Moreover, they are similarly used as cosmetics, (Vyas *et al.*, 2009) pigments, doze and useful as photoactive fabric (Nandakumar *et al.*, 2010). In recent times, a limited approaches have been informed by hiring three-constituent responses exhausting different catalyst like as DBU (1,8-Diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene) (Wen *et al.*, 2001), TBAB(Tetra-*n*-butylammonium bromide) (Yusuke *et al.*, 2016), ammonium phosphate (Saeed *et al.*, 2015; 2007; Jitender and Ankita, 2012) hetero-poly supermans (Brahmachari *et al.*, 2014). However, these procedures informed through, others are relatively beneficial, stable, there is auxiliary opportunity to improve innovative approach exhausting inexpensive catalyst above mild reaction stipulation and appropriate to a widespread variety of substrates.

Materials and Methods

General Instruments

Gallenkamp melting point apparatus were used for measuring the melting points. Furthermore the instrument

Shimadzu FT-IR 8101 PC infrared spectrophotometer was used to record the IR spectrum. The $^1\text{H-NMR}$ and $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ signals were evaluated in Deuterated Chloroform (CDCl_3) or DEUTERATED DIMETHYL SULFOXIDE ($\text{DMSO-}d_6$) at 300 MHz on a Varian Mercury-VX 300 NMR spectrometer (^1H at 300 MHz, ^{13}C at 75MHz) exhausting Trimethylsilane (TMS) as an interior signal. Shimadzu GCMS-QP 1000 EX mass spectrometer was used for detect the mass spectra at 70 eV. Elemental analyses were supported through Micro-analytical Center of Cairo University, Giza, Egypt. CEM DiscoverTM microwave instrument used for Microwave experiments.

Material and Reagents

3-hydroxypicolinic acid, benzaldehyde, 4-methylbenzaldehyde, 4-chlorobenzaldehyde, 4-methoxybenzaldehyde, formaldehyde, isonicotinic aldehyde from Aldrich Chemical CO. Ethanol and piperidine acquired from Aldrich Company. Methanol, petroleum ether; chloroform where BDH chemical reagents.

Synthesis

Thermal Method

Different of aromatic aldehydes (1mmol) and malononitrile, ethyl cyanoacetate (1mmol) in 4ml of ethanol was supplementary the catalyst DMAP (0.025g, 0.2mmol) and reserved magnificent at room temperature. The obtained participation was formed instantaneously take 30-45 min in case of ethyl cyanoacetate while in malononitrile take few minutes and checked via Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) and formerly allowable to relax at ordinary temperature, then Recrystallization from suitable solvent.

Microwave Method

Solution of aromatic aldehydes (1mmol) and malononitrile, ethyl cyano-acetate (1mmol) in 4ml of ethanol was additional the catalyst DMAP (0.025g, 0.2mmol) were diversified in Plus process vessel HP-500. The vessel was persevered accurately and irradiated through microwave underneath under pressure environments (17.2 bar, 100°C) (Elham *et al.*, 2014; Salem *et al.*, 2015) assumed for 1-5 min with or without stirring After 5 min one-time the reaction mix was transformed to pure solution, the precepted product approached out underneath hot condition at the required period mention in Table 2 (tested by TLC), The reaction mix was transported to typical temperature and formed precipitated was strained off to acquire the preferred products **4a-4p**.

2-Amino-3-(Ethoxycarbonyl)-4-Phenyl-4H-Pyrano[2,3-c]Pyridine-8-Carboxylic Acid (**4a**)

$\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$ (340.11), Reddish brown (230-232°C), Elemental analysis: C: 63.53(63.55), H: 4.74(4.75), N: 8.23(8.22), IR (KBr) $\bar{\nu}_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3410(OH), 3310-

3290(NH_2) 1755($\text{C}=\text{O}$). $^1\text{HNMR}$ ($\text{DMSO-}d_6$): δ 1.42(t, 3H, H_3C , $J = 3.1\text{Hz}$), 4.23 (q, 2H, H_2C , $J = 3.1\text{Hz}$), 4.65 (s, 1H, HC), 6.72(s, 2H, H_2N D_2O exchangeable), 7.21-7.33(m, 5H, HC aromatic), 8.10 (d, 1H, HC , $J = 12\text{Hz}$), 8.58(d, 1H, HC aromatic, $J = 12\text{Hz}$), 12.025(s, 1H, HO acid, D_2O -exchangeable), ^{13}C NMR ($\text{DMSO-}d_6$): δ 14.2 (CH_3), 43.2 (CH), 62.3 (CH_2), 79.2 (CH), 126.1 (CH), 129.6(CH), 133.5(CH), 136.55(CH), 138.6(CH), 158.8(CH), 168($\text{C}=\text{O}$), 170($\text{C}=\text{O}$) MS (m/z , *aband.*%): 340(M^+ , 100%), 263(35.5%), 255(44.2%), 77(11.2%).

2-Amino-3-Cyano-4-Phenyl-4H-Pyrano[2,3-c]Pyridine-8-Carboxylic Acid (**4b**)

$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$ (293.28), Dark brown (225-226°C), Elemental analysis: C: 65.53(65.55), H: 3.78(3.77), N: 14.33(14.35), IR (KBr) $\bar{\nu}_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3520(OH), 3300-3330(NH_2), 2230($\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$). $^1\text{HNMR}$ ($\text{DMSO-}d_6$): δ 4.51(s, 1H, HC), 6.62(s, 2H, H_2N D_2O -exchangeable), 7.28(m, 5H, HC aromatic), 7.98(d, 1H, HC , $J = 7.2\text{Hz}$), 8.58(d, 1H, HC aromatic, $J = 7.5\text{Hz}$), 12.5(s, 1H, HO acid, D_2O -exchangeable), ^{13}C NMR ($\text{DMSO-}d_6$): δ 30.2 (CH), 60.2 (CH) 118($\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$), 128.2 (CH), 129.6 (CH), 133.5(CH), 136.55(CH), 138.6(CH), 157.2(CH), 166($\text{C}=\text{O}$), 176(CH-O) MS (m/z , *aband.*%): 293(M^+ , 100%), 216(44.21%), 184 (36.2%).

2-Amino-3-(Ethoxycarbonyl)-4-(P-Tolyl)-4H-Pyrano[2,3-c]Pyridine-8-Carboxylic Acid (**4c**)

$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{O}_5$ (354.12), brown (233-235°C), Elemental analysis: C: 64.40(64.38), H: 5.12(5.14), N: 7.91(7.92), IR (KBr) $\bar{\nu}_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3510(OH), 3325-3210(NH_2) 1715($\text{C}=\text{O}$). $^1\text{HNMR}$ ($\text{DMSO-}d_6$): δ 1.22 (t, 3H, H_3C , $J = 3.1\text{Hz}$), 2.19(s, 3H, H_3C), 3.98 (q, 2H, H_2C $J = 3.1\text{Hz}$), 4.65(s, 1H, HC), 6.81(s, 2H, H_2N D_2O -exchangeable), 7.1-7.38(m, 4H, HC aromatic), 8.05(d, 1H, HC , $J = 12\text{Hz}$), 8.58(d, 1H, HC aromatic, $J = 12\text{Hz}$), 12.51(s, 1H, HO acid, D_2O -exchangeable), ^{13}C NMR ($\text{DMSO-}d_6$): δ 15.2(CH_3), 21.2(CH_3), 42.3(CH), 60.2(CH) 78.5(CH), 125.6(CH), 128.2(CH), 129.6(CH), 133.5(CH), 136.55(CH), 138.6(CH), 159.5(CH), 168($\text{C}=\text{O}$), 170($\text{C}=\text{O}$) MS (m/z , *aband.*%): 354(M^+ , 100%), 281(12.3%), 275(52.3%), 91(14.3%).

2-Amino-3-Cyano-4-(P-Tolyl)-4H-Pyrano[2,3-c]Pyridine-8-Carboxylic Acid (**4d**)

$\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$ (307.31), Reddish brown (245-247°C), Elemental analysis: C: 66.44(66.43), H: 4.26(4.28), N: 13.67(13.69), IR (KBr) $\bar{\nu}_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3489(OH), 3310-3250(NH_2) 2230($\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$). $^1\text{HNMR}$ ($\text{DMSO-}d_6$): δ 2.3(s, 3H, H_3C) 4.51(s, 1H, HC), 6.62(s, 2H, H_2N D_2O exchangeable), 7.1-7.38(m, 4H, HC aromatic), 7.98(d, 1H, HC , $J = 7.2\text{Hz}$), 8.823(d, 1H, HC aromatic, $J = 7.5\text{Hz}$), 12.02(s, 1H, HO acid, D_2O -exchangeable), ^{13}C NMR ($\text{DMSO-}d_6$): δ 21.2(CH_3), 30.2(CH), 60.2 (CH)

118 (CN), 128.2 (CH), 129.6 (CH), 133.5(CH), 136.55(CH), 138.6(CH), 157.2(CH), 166(C = O), 176(CH-O) MS (*m/z*, *aband.*%): 307(M^+ , 100%), 203(38.4%), 241(10.3%).

2-Amino-4-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-(Ethoxycarbonyl)-4H-Pyrano[2,3-*c*]Pyridine-8-Carboxylic Acid (4e)

$C_{18}H_{15}ClN_2O_5$ (374.07), red (287-289°C), Elemental analysis: C: 57.69(57.67), H: 4.03(4.07), N: 7.47(7.45), Cl: 9.49 (9.51); IR (KBr) $\bar{\nu}_{max}/cm^{-1}$: 3523(OH), 3423-3352(NH₂), 1702(C = O). ¹HNMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 1.15(t, 3H, *H*₃C, *J* = 3.1Hz), 4.02(q, 2H, *H*₂C, *J* = 3.1Hz), 4.81(s,1H, *HC*), 6.85(s, 2H, *H*₂N D₂O-exchangeable), 7.38-7.42(m, 4H, *HC* aromatic), 8.10(d, 1H, *HC*, *J* = 12Hz), 8.58(d, 1H, *HC* aromatic, *J* = 12Hz), 12.55(s,1H, *HO* acid, D₂O-exchangeable), ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 14.2 (CH₃), 45.2 (CH), 62.3 (CH₂), 79.2 (CH), 125.8 (CH), 133.8(CH), 135.5(CH), 138.55(CH), 138.6(CH), 160.2(CH), 168(C=O), 170(C = O), MS (*m/z*, *aband.*%): 374(M^+ , 100%), 301(12.5%), 272(35.62%), 111.2(18.2%).

2-Amino-4-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-Cyano-4H-Pyrano[2,3-*c*]Pyridine-8-Carboxylic Acid (4f)

$C_{16}H_{10}ClN_3O_3$ (327.72), red (275-277°C), Elemental analysis: C: 58.64(58.65), H: 3.08(3.10), N: 12.82(12.1), Cl: 10.82(10.80), IR (KBr) $\bar{\nu}_{max}/cm^{-1}$: 3455(OH), 3320-3150(NH₂) 2254(C \equiv N). ¹HNMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 4.86(s, 1H, *HC*), 6.54(s, 2H, *H*₂N D₂O-exchangeable), 7.22-7.38(m, 4H, *HC* aromatic), 8.02(d, 1H, *HC*, *J* = 7.5Hz), 8.85(d, 1H, *HC* aromatic, *J* = 7.5Hz), 12.5(s,1H, *HO* acid, D₂O-exchangeable), ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 28.2 (CH), 61.2(CH), 118 (C \equiv N), 124.5(CH), 131.2 (CH), 133.5 (CH), 136.55(CH), 138.6(CH), 157.2(CH), 166(C = O), 176(CH-O) MS (*m/z*, *aband.*%): 327(M^+ , 100%), 216(40.2%), 138(50.01%).

2-Amino-4-(4-Bromophenyl)-3-(Ethoxycarbonyl)-4H-Pyrano[2,3-*c*]Pyridine-8-Carboxylic Acid (4g)

$C_{18}H_{15}BrN_2O_5$ (418.02), Reddish yellow (290-292°C), Elemental analysis: C: 51.57(51.58), H: 3.61(3.63), N: 6.68(6.70), Br: 19.06(19.08), IR (KBr) $\bar{\nu}_{max}/cm^{-1}$: 3523(OH), 3423-3352(NH₂), 1702(C = O). ¹HNMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 1.021(t, 3H, *H*₃C, *J* = 3.1Hz), 4.02(q, 2H, *H*₂C, *J* = 3.1Hz), 4.81(s,1H, *HC*), 6.77(s, 2H, *H*₂N D₂O-exchangeable), 7.38-7.62(m, 4H, *HC* aromatic), 8.12(d, 1H, *HC*, *J* = 12Hz), 8.58(d, 1H, *HC* aromatic, *J* = 12Hz), 12.55(s,1H, *HO* acid, D₂O-exchangeable), ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 14.5 (CH₃), 42.3 (CH), 61.9 (CH₂), 77.9 (CH), 118.2 (CH), 131.2 (CH), 133.2(CH), 136.2(CH), 138.6 (CH), 157.5 (CH), 168.6 (C = O), 170.1(C = O) MS (*m/z*, *aband.*%): 418(M^+ , 100%), 202(38.2%), 185(23.6%).

2-Amino-4-(4-Bromophenyl)-3-Cyano-4H-Pyrano[2,3-*c*]Pyridine-8-Carboxylic Acid (4h)

$C_{16}H_{10}BrN_3O_3$ (372.18), Yellow (288-289°C), Elemental analysis: C: 51.64(51.66), H: 2.71(2.72), N: 11.29(11.30), Br: 21.47(21.49), IR (KBr) $\bar{\nu}_{max}/cm^{-1}$: 3455(OH), 3320-3150(NH₂) 2254(C \equiv N). ¹HNMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 4.72(s, 1H, *HC*), 6.61(s, 1H, *H*₂N D₂O exchangeable), 7.28-7.44(m, 4H, *HC* aromatic), 8.05(d, 1H, *HC*, *J*=7.5Hz), 8.61(d, 1H, *HC* aromatic, *J* = 7.5Hz), 12.5(s,1H, *HO* acid, D₂O-exchangeable), ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 29.3 (CH₂), 60.2 (CH), 118.1 (C \equiv N), 120.3 (CH), 131.1 (CH), 134.2 (CH), 136.2 (CH), 138.6 (CH), 158.2 (CH), 168(C = O), 176.9(C-O), MS (*m/z*,*aband.*%): 372(M^+ , 100%), 218(65.3%), 154 (22.5%).

2-Amino-3-(Ethoxycarbonyl)-4-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-4H-Pyrano[2,3-*c*]Pyridine-8-Carboxylic Acid (4i)

$C_{19}H_{18}N_2O_6$ (370.12), Reddish brown (255-257°C), Elemental analysis: C: 61.62 (61.60), H: 4.90 (4.88), N: 7.56(7.58), IR (KBr) $\bar{\nu}_{max}/cm^{-1}$: 3455(OH), 3325-3210(NH₂) 1705(C = O). ¹HNMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 1.22 (t, 3H, *H*₃C, *J* = 3.1Hz), 3.79(q, 3H, *H*₃CO, *J* = 3.1Hz), 3.98 (s, 2H, *H*₂C), 4.74(s, 1H, *HC*), 6.81(s, 1H, *H*₂N D₂O exchangeable), 6.88-7.39 (m, 4H, *HC* aromatic), 8.05(d, 1H, *HC*, *J* = 7.2Hz), 8.58(d, 1H, *HC* aromatic, *J* = 7.2Hz), 12.54(s, 1H, *HO* acid, D₂O-exchangeable), ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 14.2 (CH₃), 56.2 (OCH₃), 42.3 (CH), 62.3 (CH₂), 78.5 (CH), 115.2 (CH), 131.2 (CH), 133.2 (CH), 136.2 (CH), 138.6 (CH), 159.5 (CH), 168 (C = O), 170 (C=O) MS (*m/z*, *aband.*%): 370 (M^+ , 100%), 202(25.3%), 136(4.2%), 73 (14.3%).

2-Amino-3-Cyano-4-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-4H-Pyrano[2,3-*c*] Pyridine-8-Carboxylic Acid (4j)

$C_{17}H_{13}N_3O_3$ (323.31), Brown (2249-250°C), Elemental analysis: C: 63.16(63.18), H: 4.05(4.03), N: 13.00(13.01), IR (KBr) $\bar{\nu}_{max}/cm^{-1}$: 3488 (OH), 3310-3273(NH₂) 2230(C \equiv N). ¹HNMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 3.41(s, 3H, *H*₃CO), 4.63(s,1H, *HC*), 6.72(s, 1H, *H*₂N D₂O-exchangeable), 6.88-7.03(m, 4H, *HC* aromatic), 8.00(d, 1H, *HC*, *J* = 7.5Hz), 8.61(d, 1H, *HC* aromatic, *J* = 7.5Hz), 12.5(s,1H, *HO* acid, D₂O-exchangeable), ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 30.2 (CH), 58.2 (OCH₃), 60.2 (CH) 119.2 (CN), 115.6 (CH), 129.6 (CH), 133.5 (CH), 138.55 (CH), 157.2 (C-O), 166 (C = O), 176 (CH-O), MS (*m/z*, *aband.*%): 323(M^+ , 100%), 216(50.8%), 107(25.3%).

2-Amino-3-(Ethoxycarbonyl)-4-(4-Nitrophenyl)-4H-Pyrano[2,3-*c*]Pyridine-8-Carboxylic Acid (4k)

$C_{18}H_{15}N_3O_7$ (385.09), yellow (291-292°C), Elemental analysis: C: 56.11 (56.13), H: 3.92 (3.90), N: 10.91(10.93), IR (KBr) $\bar{\nu}_{max}/cm^{-1}$: 3510(OH), 3310-

3150(NH₂) 1699(C = O). ¹HNMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 1.022 (t, 3H, H₃C, *J* = 3.1Hz), 3.98 (q, 2H, H₂C, *J* = 3.1Hz), 4.74(s, 1H, HC), 6.81(s, 2H, H₂N D₂O-exchangeable), 7.52-8.00 (m, 4H, HC aromatic), 8.05(d, 1H, HC, *J* = 7.2Hz), 8.58(d, 1H, HC aromatic, *J* = 7.2Hz), 12.56(s, 1H, HO acid, D₂O-exchangeable), ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 14.2(CH₃), 42.3 (CH), 62.3 (CH₂), 78.5 (CH), 124.2 (CH), 129.3 (CH), 133.2 (CH), 136.2 (CH), 138.6 (CH), 159.5 (CH), 168 (C = O), 170 (C = O) MS (m/z, aband.%): 385 (M⁺, 100%), 202(33.3%),180(21.5%).

2-Amino-3-Cyano-4-(4-Nitrophenyl)-4H-Pyranol[2,3-*c*]Pyridine-8-Carboxylic Acid (4l)

C₁₆H₁₀N₄O₅ (338.07), Dark yellow (281-283°C), Elemental analysis: C: 56.81(56.83), H: 2.98(2.96), N: 16.56(16.55), IR (KBr) $\bar{\nu}_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3510 (OH), 3320-3200(NH₂) 2243(C ≡ N). ¹HNMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 4.70(s, 1H, HC), 6.83(s, 2H, H₂N D₂O-exchangeable), 7.65-7.96(m, 4H, HC aromatic), 8.05(d, 1H, HC, *J* = 12Hz), 8.57 (d, 1H, HC aromatic, *J* = 12Hz), 12.5(s, 1H, HO acid, D₂O-exchangeable), ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 28.7 (CH₂), 58.6 (CH), 118.1(C ≡ N), 124.3 (CH), 124.1(CH), 128.9(CH), 133.2 (CH), 136.2(CH), 138.6(CH), 142.1(CH), 145.1(CH), 150.2(CH), 158(CH), 167.9(C=O), 177(C-O), MS (m/z,aband.%): 338(M⁺, 100%), 241(44.3%), 122(36.2%).

2-Amino-3-(Ethoxycarbonyl)-4-(Furan-2-yl)-4H-Pyranol[2,3-*c*]Pyridine-8-Carboxylic Acid (4m)

C₁₆H₁₄N₂O₆ (330.09), brown (244-245°C), Elemental analysis: C: 58.18 (58.19), H: 4.27 (4.29), N: 8.48(8.46), IR (KBr) $\bar{\nu}_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3530(OH), 3320-3225(NH₂) 1699(C = O). ¹HNMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 1.22 (t, 3H, H₃C, *J* = 3.1Hz), 3.98 (q, 2H, H₂C, *J* = 3.1Hz), 4.82(s, 2H, HC), 6.22(d, 1H, HC furan, *J* = 1.2Hz), 6.51 (t, 1H, HC furan, *J* = 3.1Hz), 6.81(s, 1H, H₂N D₂O exchangeable), 7.50 (d, 1H, HC furan, *J* = 1.2Hz), 8.05(d, 1H, HC, *J* = 7.2Hz), 8.58(d, 1H, HC aromatic, *J* = 7.2Hz), 12.56(s, 1H, HO acid, D₂O exchangeable), ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 14.2 (CH₃), 32.2 (CH), 62.3 (CH₂), 79.1 (CH), 107 (CH), 110 (CH), 133.2 (CH), 136.2 (CH), 138.6 (CH), 157.5 (CH), 168 (C = O), 170 (C = O) MS (m/z,aband.%): 330(M⁺, 100%), 288 (12.3%), 257(48.2%).

2-Amino-3-Cyano-4-(Furan-2-yl)-4H-Pyranol[2,3-*c*]Pyridine-8-Carboxylic Acid (4n)

C₁₄H₉N₃O₃ (283.06), brown (232-234°C), Elemental analysis: C: 59.37(59.40), H: 3.20(3.18), N: 14.84(14.86), IR (KBr) $\bar{\nu}_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3501(OH), 3352-3268(NH₂) 2249(C ≡ N). ¹HNMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 4.87 (s, 1H, HC), 5.98(d, 1H, HC furan, *J* = 1.2Hz), 6.09(t, 1H, HC furan, *J* = 1.2 Hz),

6.72(s, 2H, H₂N D₂O-exchangeable), 7.51(d, 1H, HC furan, *J* = 1.2Hz), 8.00(d, 1H, HC, *J* = 7.5Hz), 8.61(d, 1H, HC aromatic, *J* = 7.5Hz), 12.5(s, 1H, HO acid, D₂O exchangeable), ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 30.2 (CH), 60.2 (CH), 107.3 (CH), 110.6 (CH), 119.2 (C ≡ N), 129.6 (CH), 133.5 (CH), 142.5 (CH), 157.2 (C-O), 166 (C = O), 176 (CH-O) MS (m/z, aband.%): 283 (M⁺, 100%), 216 (48.3%), 67 (12.3%).

2-Amino-3-(Ethoxycarbonyl)-4-(Pyridin-4-yl)-4H-Pyranol[2,3-*c*]Pyridine-8-Carboxylic acid (4o)

C₁₇H₁₅N₃O₅ (341.10), orange (273-275°C), Elemental analysis: C: 59.82 (59.80), H: 4.43(4.45), N: 12.31(12.32), IR (KBr) $\bar{\nu}_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3530(OH), 3320-3225(NH₂) 1699(C = O). ¹HNMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 1.15 (t, 3H, H₃C, *J* = 3.1Hz), 3.98 (q, 2H, H₂C, *J* = 3.1Hz), 4.72(s, 1H, HC), 6.83(s, 1H, H₂N D₂O-exchangeable), 7.25(d, 2H, HC pyridine, *J* = 1.2Hz), 8.05(d, 1H, HC, *J* = 7.2Hz), 8.40 (d, 2H, HC pyridine, *J* = 1.2Hz), 8.58(d, 1H, HC aromatic, *J* = 7.2Hz), 12.56(s, 1H, HO acid, D₂O exchangeable), ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 14.2 (CH₃), 42.2 (CH), 62.3 (CH₂), 79.1 (CH), 124 (CH), 133.2 (CH), 136.2 (CH), 138.6 (CH), 150.2 (CH), 158 (CH), 168 (C = O), 170 (C=O), MS (m/z, aband.%): 341(M⁺, 100%), 288(22.3%), 268(35.2%).

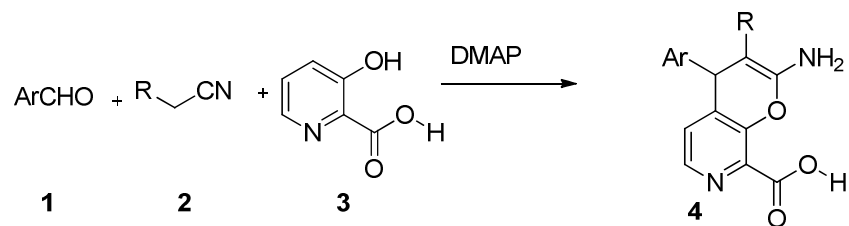
2-Amino-3-Cyano-4-(Pyridin-4-yl)-4H-Pyranol[2,3-*c*]Pyridine-8-Carboxylic Acid (4p)

C₁₅H₁₀N₄O₃ (294.27), Dark orange (256-258°C), Elemental analysis: C: 61.22(61.25), H: 3.43(3.42), N: 19.04(19.06), IR (KBr) $\bar{\nu}_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$: 3513(OH), 3348-3312(NH₂) 2255(C ≡ N). ¹HNMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 4.74(s, 1H, HC), 6.80(s, 2H, H₂N D₂O-exchangeable), 7.10(d, 1H, HC pyridine, *J* = 3.2Hz), 8.03(d, 1H, HC, *J* = 7.5Hz), 8.45(d, 1H, HC pyridine, *J* = 3.2Hz), 8.71(d, 1H, HC aromatic, *J* = 7.5Hz), 12.52(s, 1H, HO acid, D₂O -exchangeable), ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ 30.2 (CH), 60.2 (CH), 119.2 (CN), 124.2 (CH), 126.2 (CH), 133.5 (CH), 138.3 (CH), 149.5 (CH), 157.2 (C-O), 166 (C = O), 176 (CH-O) MS (m/z, aband.%): 294(M⁺, 100%), 216 (55.6%),78(13.2%).

Results and Discussion

Chemistry

Green synthesis one-pot of pyranol[2,3-*c*]pyridine annulated heterocyclic compound via three-constituent condensation mixture reaction of aldehydes, ethyl cyanoacetate or malononitrile and 3-hydroxy picolinic acid have been accomplished by microwave irradiation (Mady *et al.*, 2015) and thermal heating utilizing 4-Dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP) as displayed in Scheme 1.



Ar		Ar		R
a	C ₆ H ₅	e	<i>P</i> -OCH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄	COOEt
b	<i>P</i> -CH ₃ -C ₆ H ₄	f	<i>P</i> -NO ₂ -C ₆ H ₄	CN
c	<i>P</i> -Cl-C ₆ H ₄	g		
d	<i>P</i> -Br-C ₆ H ₄	h		

Scheme 1: Preparation of pyrano-fused heterocycles

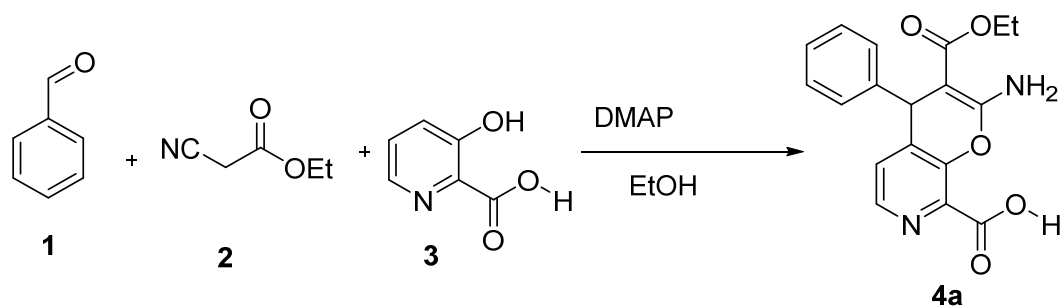


Fig. 1: Synthesis of the 2-amino-3-(ethoxycarbonyl)-4-phenyl-4H-pyrano[2,3-c]pyridine-8-carboxylic acid (4a)

For this study, an intermixture of aromatic benzaldehydes (1mmol) and ethyl cyanoacetate or malononitrile (1mmol) in ethyl alcohol was preserved with DMAP (0.1mmol) at typical temperature. Subsequently ingesting of initial aldehyde as examined *via* thin layer chromatography, 3-hydroxy picolinic acid was supplementary to the response combination and reserved for magnificent further down the heat for 1min in microwave instrument. Subsequently the accomplishment of the reaction examined *via* thin layer chromatography, the reaction combination was acquired to typical temperature and the formed precipitate was riddled off. Product **4a**, was achieved in 85% yield in microwave irradiation, which was characterized by ¹HNMR, ¹³C NMR, besides through elemental examination as displayed in Figure 1.

The optimized reaction was exhausting different accelerator for attaining the excellent concern of 4a are summarized in Table 1. That one was distinguished that (20%) mol of DMAP in

ethanol consequences from the greatest yield and time, the income obtained about (71%) in thermal heating. Subsequently the reaction optimization condition was comprehensive to a variability of aromatic aldehydes with dissimilar components.

The compounds **4a-4p** were associated with those of conventional heating and microwave irradiation. It was demonstrated high yield properties of microwave compounds than thermal performance. The microwave was high yield and in a few minutes as shown in Table 2.

The formation of pyrano[2,3-c]pyridine-8-carboxylic acid derivatives can be reorganized as tracks. Initially, the Knoevenagel condensation of an aldehyde and alkyl nitrile to form acrylonitrile derivative **I** using DMAP catalyst, which responded to produce carbonian from activated 3-hydroxypicolinic acid to give the intermediate **II**, which cyclized to **IV** in the occurrence of DMAP. As a final point, **IV** tautomerized to provide preferred product **4** as presented in Scheme 2.

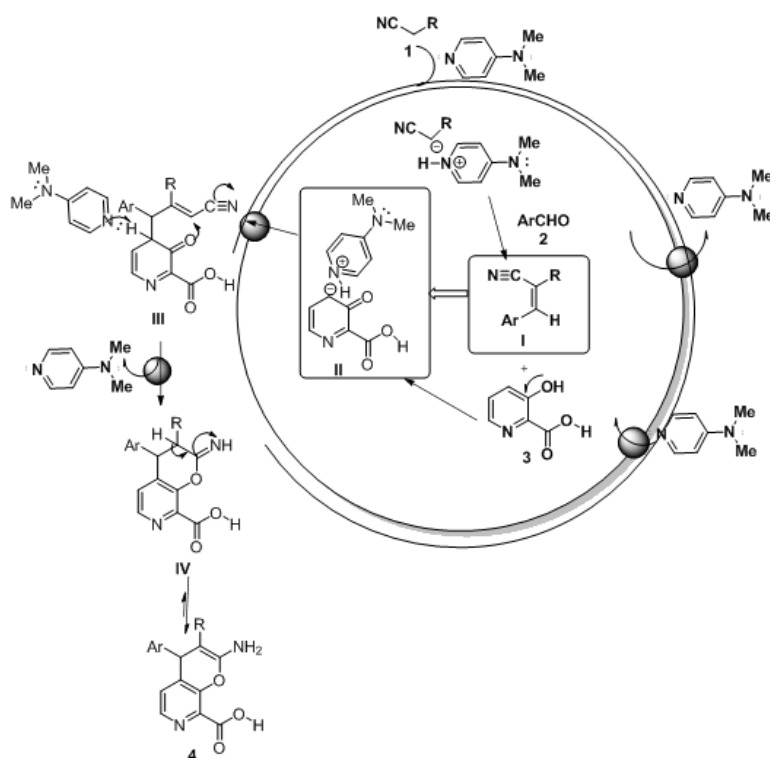
Table 1: Reaction condition optimization

Catalyst	Solvent	Catalytic amount (mol %)		MW time (min)	Yield (%)	Heating time (h)	Yield (%)
1	Piperidine	EtOH	20	5 min	52	4h	43
2	DMAP	Neat	20	5 min	66	4h	45
3	DMAP	MeOH	20	5 min	68	4h	55
4	DMAP	H ₂ O	20	10 min	60	6h	55
5	DMAP	EtOH	10	5 min	77	5h	65
6	DMAP	EtOH	20	2 min	85	4h	71
7	DMAP	EtOH	30	1 min	80	4h	68

^{an} Isolated yield

Table 2: Prepration of pyrano[2,3-c]pyridine-8-carboxylic acid derivatives utilizing aromatic aldehydes, ethyl cyanoacetate or malononitrile and 3-hydroxypicnicolic acid through DMAP

Aromatic aldehydes	Product	MW time	Yield a (%)	Heating time	Yield (%)
1	C ₆ H ₅	1 min	85%	4h	68
2	C ₆ H ₅	1 min (stirring)	77%	30 min (stirring)	68
3	4-CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄	1 min	65%	5h	52
4	4-CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄	1 min (stirring)	67%	30 min (stirring)	57
5	4-ClC ₆ H ₄	1 min	77%	6h	63
6	4-ClC ₆ H ₄	1 min (stirring)	75%	35 min (stirring)	59
7	4-BrC ₆ H ₄	1 min	81%	6h	65
8	4-BrC ₆ H ₄	1 min (stirring)	79%	35 min (stirring)	64
9	4-CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄	1 min	63%	5h	45
10	4-CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄	1 min (stirring)	67%	30 min (stirring)	63
11	4-NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄	1 min	74%	7h	66
12	4-NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄	1 min (stirring)	72%	40 min (stirring)	65
13	2-Furanyl	1 min	63%	8h	55
14	2-Furanyl	1 min (stirring)	68%	45 min (stirring)	57
15	Picolinaldehyde	1 min	71%	8h	63
16	Picolinaldehyde	1 min (stirring)	73%	45 min (stirring)	59



Scheme 2: Possible mechanism for development of pyrano[2,3-c]pyridine-8-carboxylic acid derivatives

Biological Activity

In vitro Cytotoxic Activity

Antimicrobial activity was accomplished at The Regional Center for Mycology and Biotechnology (RCMB), Al-Azhar University, Cairo, Egypt. Inhibition zones of bacterial evolution premeditated for the manufactured products and standard drugs utilizing Hole-plate dispersal procedure. Six intermediate (1 cm diameter) holes were finished consuming sterile cork borer in (MHA) Mullere Hinton agar sterile plates (16×16 cm), which remained before establishing bacterial separates. Holes were occupied with 100 ml of the established product concentration (100mmol disbanded in 1 ml DMSO) (Sunita and Mahendra, 2008; Andrews, 2001; Abdou *et al.*, 2014). Subsequently, the dish protected for 24 h at 37°C. Subsequently maturation, the antimicrobiological action of every regular product was estimated through determining the inhibition region diameters in contrast to examine bacteria and associated with typical region ranges of their standard sulfa medication. The experimentation was accomplished in triplicate and the regular region of inhibition was premeditated. Primarily, totally manufactured products and standard drugs *Amphotericin B*, *Ampicillin* and *Gentamicin* were estimated *in vitro* for their antimicrobiological action, through the inhibition region procedure, exhausting three Gram(+) bacteria: *S. pneumonia* (RCMB 010010), *Enterococcus faecalis* (RCMB 010068) and *S. aureus* (RCMB 010028) through the accumulation of three Gram(-) bacteria: *E. coli* (RCMB 010052) and *Salmonella typhimurium* (RCMB 010072) and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (RCMB 010043), also were estimated *in vitro* for their antifungal action through the inhibition region procedure in contrast to *Candida albicans* (RCMB 05079) and *Aspergillus fumigatus* (RCMB 02568).

Inhibition region diameter acquired for resultant products recommends that totally manufactured products retain noteworthy antimicrobiological action in contrast to greatest examined organisms used in these evaluates (Table 3), Compounds **4e**, **4f**, **4g**, **4k**, **4l**, **4o** and **4p** demonstrated higher antibacterial and antifungal. In addition, Compounds **4d**, **4h**, **4m** and **4n** showed moderate activity. For the optimization purpose, the most active agents **4o**, **4p**, **4e**, **4f**, **4g** and **4h** to all strains was designated for further modification, anticipating increasing the antimicrobial along with the anti-mycobacterial activities due to withdrawing group or a heterocyclic group. Contrariwise, compounds **4k**, **4l**, **4m** and **4n** are exactly consuming the same activity. It is value mentioning that interaction of electron withdrawing group or heterocyclic groups in **4e**, **4f**, **4g**,

4o and **4p** manufactured a high antimicrobial activity than electron donating group. Compounds **4a**, **4b**, **4c**, **4d**, **4i** and **4j** exhibited moderate activities alongside all strains; these results designate that additional donating group's substituents reduces the antimicrobial activity. Nevertheless, the highest activity obtained from 2-amino-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-(methoxycarbonyl)-4H-pyrano[2,3-c]pyridine-8-carboxylic acid (**4e**) and 2-amino-3-cyano-4-(pyridin-4-yl)-4H-pyrano[2,3-c]pyridine-8-carboxylic acid (**4p**) and 2-amino-3-cyano-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-4H-pyrano[2,3-c]pyridine-8-carboxylic acid (**4l**) groups highest against *S. pneumonia* and higher also against *Aspergillus fumigatus*.

Free Radical Scavenging Action

The radical scavenging action of the manufactured products was confirmed by DPPH technique. Free radical (DPPH) is admitted one electron or hydrogen radical to come to be established diamagnetic fragment. DPPH in methanol appearances a characteristic band at 517 nm (dependent of PH beginning 5.0 to 6.5) and the solution performs to be bottomless violet color. For instance, DPPH radical is going through the donation hydrogen from the antioxidant, the point of staining designates the searching potential of the antioxidant products. Temporarily, different solution concentration (100, 200, 300, 400, 500 µg ml⁻¹) of the examine products and ascorbic acid (standard) were organized in methanol and supplementary (1.5 ml) to the methanolic solution of DPPH (1.5 ml, 200 µM) (Abu-Hashem *et al.*, 2011; Mohamed *et al.*, 2012 and Shu *et.al* 2007). The mix was stunned forcefully and permitted to attitude for 30 min in the dark. Subsequently, this, the absorbance was tested at 517 nm. Methanol (1.5 ml) was diversified with DPPH solution (1.5 ml, 200 µM). The scavenging action percentage was designed exhausting formulation:

$$\%Inhibition = (Ac - At / Ac) \times 100$$

Where, the Ac = observance control (1.5 ml of each of methanol and the 200µM DPPH solution), At = absorption test compound/ascorbic acid.

The inhibition percentage (%) curvatures for ascorbic acid and compounds were strategized in contrast to the concentration, from which IC₅₀ values of the inhibition percentage of DPPH via ascorbic acid and samples were considered exhausting regression equation.

The synthesized samples were selected for *in-vitro* antioxidant action by DPPH technique. The data achieved are represented in Table 4 as IC₅₀ (µM) values and supplementary to those of ascorbic acid as typical.

Improved observance of the samples with concentration exposes that products retain the radical scavenging action. Analysis of the results in Table 4. The manufactured products were selected for *in vitro* antioxidant action through DPPH technique. The data acquired are represented in Table 4 as IC₅₀ (μM) values and paralleled with those of ascorbic acid as typical. Absorbance increasing of the products with concentration exposes that products retain radical scavenging action. Analysis of the results in Table 2 which indicated the insertion of electron donating CH₃ and OCH₃ groups, as 4c, 4d, 4i and 4j reduced the radical scavenging activity and the electron withdrawing Cl, Br and NO₂ as in 4e, 4f, 4g, 4h, 4k and 4l increase

the radical scavenging, moreover, pyrano[2,3-*c*]pyridine group of 4m, 4n, 4o, 4p encourages an growth in the antioxidant property. Among the products experienced 4o and 4p demonstrated effective free radical scavenging action with IC₅₀ standards of 252.52 and 223.2 μM, respectively (Morimoto *et al.*, 1995).

The indication of the data obtained in Table 3 and 4 exposed that, generally pyrano[2,3-*c*]pyridine accompanying to heterocyclic were further active than those enclosing aromatic rings. Further studies are desirable to be supported out to invention association between IC₅₀ of the evaluated pyrano[2,3-*c*]pyridine and their molecular descripts, for instance electronic, lipophilic and steric parameters.

Table 3: Antimicrobial activity (mg/ml) of compounds 4a-p

Compound	<i>S.pneumonia</i> (RCMB 010010)	<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i> (RCMB 010068)	<i>S. aureus</i> (RCMB 010028)	<i>E.coli</i> (RCMB 010052)	<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> (RCMB 010072)	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (RCMB 010043)	<i>Candida albicans</i> (RCMB 05079)	<i>Aspergillus fumigates</i> (RCMB 02568)
4a	19.7±0.25	NA*	10.2±0.51	8.3±0.58	11.3 ± 0.36	NA	11.3±0.25	12.5±0.19
4b	17.7±0.19	12.5±0.44	9.2±0.32	11.6±0.42	NA	10.3±0.37	12.7±0.44	14.6±0.37
4c	12.0±0.25	10.6±0.37	10.3±0.55	11.8±0.57	15.9 ± 0.44	11.9±0.25	11.4±0.34	12.6±0.37
4d	18.9±0.25	16.8±0.19	10.5±0.54	12.3±0.21	15.9 ± 0.44	14.9±0.58	13.2±0.37	18.7±0.37
4e	23.5±0.4	19.5±0.44	14.3±0.25	16.8±0.42	16.9 ± 0.36	16.8±0.58	15.4±0.19	20.6±0.19
4f	21.5±0.25	18.7±0.58	16.3±0.15	17.3±0.49	15.24 ±0.44	14.8±0.37	16.3±0.25	18.8±0.44
4g	20.3±0.27	17.3±0.58	18.3±0.25	19.3±0.25	16.2 ± 0.58	15.2±0.25	18.4±0.44	19.3±0.44
4h	17.5±.37	19.3±0.44	16.3±0.25	17.4±0.31	14.3 ± 0.25	16.4±0.25	19.4±.44	15.8±0.44
4i	14.3±0.58	15.3±0.63	7.3±0.42	15.3±0.28	13.7 ± 0.42	14.8±0.19	17.8±0.63	14.6±0.37
4j	14.9±0.25	11.7±0.37	10.3±0.35	14.3±0.37	14.2 ± 0.37	11.4±0.25	11.7±0.19	12.9±0.19
4k	23.4±0.37	19.1±0.25	11.3±0.37	20.9±0.58	15.6 ± 0.58	17.8±0.25	20.9±0.25	19.8±0.19
4l	22.3±0.44	17.2±0.19	12.3±0.4	15.8±0.19	12.6 ± 0.42	13.3±0.25	14.7±0.58	16.2±0.44
4m	19.8±0.25	NA*	12.3±0.25	13.6±0.52	13.7±0.44	NA	11.3±0.25	14.5±0.41
4n	19.3±0.19	17.8±0.44	12.4±0.28	16.7±0.58	14.8±0.37	16.8±0.58	18.7±0.44	20.6±0.19
4o	20.5±0.25	0.37±18.2	17.2±0.19	17.8±0.23	13.8±0.63	17.3±0.37	17.7±0.44	15.3±0.25
4p	22.3±0.25	0.19±17.2	12.6±0.25	18.3±0.25	16.2±0.44	14.9±0.58	19.2±0.37	18.7±0.37
Amphotericin B	25.4±0.1	28.7±0.2	19.7±0.2	23.7±0.1	-	-	-	-
Ampicilline	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.8±0.2	32.4±0.3
Gentamicin	-	-	-	-	17.3±0.1	19.9±0.3	-	-

NA*: No Action, ± Standard Deviation

Table 4: Free radical scavenging action of the manufactured products utilizing DPPH technique

Compound	Inhibition	IC ₅₀ ±SE ^a (μM)
4a	58.23%	863.22±4.8
4b	61.25%	789.08±6.8
4c	45.36%	652.42±7.85
4d	52.3%	587.23±6.7
4e	77.68%	409.23±5.86
4f	78.66	509.26±3.32
4g	82.52	423.52±6.37
4h	79.68%	512.17±5.11
4i	43.22%	815.71±3.01
4j	58.235	958.06±8.09
4k	68.91%	574.2±3.88
4l	66.23%	479.18±6.23
4m	67.9%	385.32±3.32
4n	65.23%	362.55±4.5
4o	83.3%	252.53±5.82
4p	88.6%	223.2±3.88
Ascorbic acid	90.20%	100.2±9.6 ^b

^aIC₅₀ values represent as mean ± SD of three determinations

Conclusion

We have conceived a green and effective simple technique for the production of pyrano[2,3-*c*]pyridine derivatives using DMAP catalyst under microwave and conventional irradiation. The investigation shows ease, short reaction periods, extraordinary yields, easy work-up procedures, prevention of organic solvents and consumption of an expensive and freely obtainable and wastefully smart to synthesize these compounds. The improvement of DMAP in contrast to recognized catalysts is (i) cheap, (ii) eco-friendly and (iii) no essential chromatographic separation. The manufactured compounds exhibited moderate to good *in vitro* antimicrobial and antioxidant activities when associated with standard drugs. Compounds 4e, 4o and 4p demonstrated high potency against antimicrobial or antioxidant due to incorporated two heterocyclic moieties.

Acknowledgement

The author acknowledges the support of this study of the Green Chemistry Department and National Research Centre Egypt. Many thanks to the staff of the Micro analytical Centre of Al Azhar University at which all analyses were made.

Ethics:

Author declared no conflict of interests.

References

- Abdou, W.M., N.A. Ganoub and R.F. Barghash, 2014. Synthesis and bioactivity of benzothiazophosphines and relevant phosphonates as antioxidant/antidiabetic agents. *Synthetic Communication*.
- Abu-Hashem, A.A., M.M. Youssef and H.A.R. Hussein, 2011. Synthesis, antioxidant, antitumor activities of some new thiazolopyrimidines, pyrrolo-thiazolopyrimidines and triazolo pyrrolo thiazolopyrimidines derivatives. *J. Chem. Society*, 58: 41-48.
- Akbar, M., F. Naser, M. Hassan and K. Nahid, 2015. Piperazine catalyzed convenient synthesis of 4H-pyran derivatives from α, α' -bis(substituted-benzylidene) cycloalkanones and malononitrile under reflux conditions. *J. Saudi Chem. Society*.
- Andrews, J.M., 2001. Determination of minimum inhibitory concentrations. *J. Antimicrob Chemother*, 48: 5-16.
- Armand, G., K. Charline P. Nicolas, L. Gilles and G. Michel *et al.*, 2014. A new DMAP-catalyzed and microwave-assisted approach for introducing heteroaryl amino substituents at position 4 of the quinazoline ring. *Tetrahedron*, Elsevier, 78: 8257-8266.
- Ashraf, H.F.A.E.W, 2012. Synthesis, reactions and evaluation of the antimicrobial activity of some 4-(*p*-halophenyl)-4H-naphthopyran, pyranopyrimidine and pyranotriazolopyrimidine derivatives. *Pharmaceuticals (Basel)*, 5: 745-757.
- Bonsignore, L., G. Loy, D. Secci and A. Calignano, 1993. Synthesis and pharmacological activity of 2-Oxo-(2H)-1-benzopyran-3-carboxamide Derivatives. *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 28: 517-517.
- Brahmachari, G., S. Laskar and B. Banerjee, 2014. Eco-friendly, one-pot multicomponent synthesis of pyran annulated heterocyclic scaffolds at room temperature using ammonium or sodium formate as non-toxic catalyst. *J. Heterocyclic Chem.*, 51: 303-303.
- Dean, F.M., 1963. Naturally Occurring Oxygen Ring Compounds. 1st Edn., Butter-Worths, London.
- Dinesh, K., S. Pooja, S. Harmanpreet, N. Kunal and K. Girish *et al.*, 2017. The value of pyrans as anticancer scaffolds in medicinal chemistry. *RSC Adv.*, 7: 36977-36999.
- Dömling, A. and I. Ugi, 2000. Multicomponent reactions with isocyanides. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 39: 3168-3210.
- Dömling, A., 2006. Recent developments in isocyanide based multicomponent reactions in applied chemistry. *Chem. Rev.*, 106: 17-89. DOI: 10.1021/cr0505728
- Elham, S.D., F.A. Fattah, F.A. Attaby and O.N. Al-Shayea, 2014. Synthesis and antimicrobial evaluation of some novel thiazole, pyridone, pyrazole, chromene, hydrazone derivatives bearing a biologically active sulfonamide moiety. *Int. J. Mol. Sci.*, 15: 1237-1254. DOI: 10.3390/ijms15011237
- Fan, X., D. Feng, Y. Qu, X. Zhang and J. Wang *et al.*, 2010. Practical and efficient synthesis of pyrano[3,2-*c*] pyridone, pyrano[4,3-*b*]pyran and their hybrids with nucleoside as potential antiviral and antileishmanial agents, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 20: 809-813.
- Feuer, G., 1974. Progress in Medicinal Chemistry. In: North-Holland Publishing Company, Ellis, G.P. and G.P. West, (Eds.), Elsevier, New York, ISBN-10: 0080862616, pp: 356.
- Jitender, M.K. and C. Ankita, 2012. Efficient and green synthesis of 4H-pyrans and 4H-pyrano[2,3-*c*] pyrazoles catalyzed by task-specific ionic liquid [bmim]OH under solvent-free conditions. *Green Chem. Lett. Rev.*, 5: 633-638.
- Karnakar, K., K. Ramesh, K.H.V. Reddy, K.B.S.P. Anil and N.J. Babu *et al.*, 2015. A novel one pot four-component reaction for the efficient synthesis of spiro[indoline-3,4'-pyrano[2,3-*c*]pyrazole]-3'-carboxylate and trifluoro methylated spiro[indole-3,4'-pyrano[2,3-*c*]pyrazole] derivatives using recyclable PEG-400. *New J. Chem.*, 39: 8978-8983.
- Khan, A.T. and M.M. Khan, 2011. One-pot three-component reaction for the synthesis of pyran annulated heterocyclic compounds using DMAP as a catalyst. *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 52: 3455-3455.

- Khan, A.T., M. Lal and M.M. Khan, 2010 a. Synthesis of highly functionalized piperidines by one-pot multicomponent reaction using Tetrabutylammonium Tribromide (TBATB). *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 51: 4419-4419.
- Khan, A.T., M.M. Khan and K.K.R. Bannuru, 2010. b. Iodine catalyzed one-pot five-component reactions for direct synthesis of densely functionalized piperidines. *Tetrahedron*, 66: 7762-7762.
- Khan, A.T., T. Parvin and L.H. Choudhury, 2008. Effects of substituents in the β -position of 1, 3-dicarbonyl compounds in bromodimethylsulfonium bromide-catalyzed multicomponent reactions: A facile access to fun. *J. Org. Chem.*, 73: 8398-8398.
- Mady, M.F., T.S. Saleh, A.A. El-Kateb, N.M. Abd El-Rahman and S.I. Abd El-Moez, 2015. Microwave-assisted synthesis of novel pyrazole and pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyridazine derivatives incorporating diaryl sulfone moiety as potential antimicrobial agents. *Res. Chem. Intermediates*, 42: 753-769.
- Mohamed, M., I. Youssef and M.A. Amin, 2012. Microwave assisted synthesis of some new thiazolopyrimidine, thiazolodiprimidine and thiazolopyrimidothiazolopyrimidine derivatives with potential antioxidant and antimicrobial activity. *Molecules*, 17: 9652-9667.
- Morimoto, Y., K. Tanaka, Y. Iwakiri, S. Tokuhira and S. Fukushima *et al.*, 1995. Protective effects of some neutral amino acids against hypotonic hemolysis. *Pharm. Bull.*, 18: 1417-1422.
- Nandakumar, A., P. Thirumurugan, P.T. Perumal, P. Vembu and M.N. Ponnuswamy *et al.*, 2010. One-pot multicomponent synthesis and antimicrobial evaluation of 2'-(indol-3-yl)-2-oxospiro(indoline-3,4'-pyran) derivatives. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 20: 4252-4258.
- Saeed, B., B. Morteza, S.A. Masoumeh, H. Shohreh and S. Peyman, 2007. Diammonium hydrogen phosphate: An efficient and versatile catalyst for the one-pot synthesis of tetrahydrobenzo [b] pyran derivatives in aqueous media. *Synthetic Commun.*, 8: 1724-1728.
- Saeed, K.I., M. Farzaneh, R. Alimorad and M.K. Abbasabadi, 2015. A green synthesis of substituted coumarins using nano graphene oxide as recyclable catalyst. *J. Chin. Chem. Soc.*, 62: 000-000.
- Salem, M.E., A.A. Ahmed, M.R. Shaaban, M.F. Shibl and A.M. Farag, 2015. Regioselective synthesis and ab initio calculations of fused heterocycles thermally and under microwave irradiation. *Spectrochimica Acta Part A: Molecular Biomolecular Spectroscopy*, 148: 175-183. DOI: 10.1016/j.saa.2015.03.102
- Shu, Y., S.A. Sheardown, C. Brown, R.P. Owen and S. Zhang *et al.*, 2007. Effect of genetic variation in the organic cation transporter 1 (OCT1) on metformin action. *J. Clin. Invest.*, 117: 1422-1431.
- Sunita, B. and R. Mahendra, 2008. Antifungal Activity of Essential Oils from Indian Medicinal Plants Against Human Pathogenic *Aspergillus fumigatus* and *A. niger*. *World J. Med. Sci.*, 93: 81-88.
- Thomas, J.J.M., 2017. Multicomponent reactions in the synthesis of heterocycles. *Chem. Heterocyclic Compounds*, 53: 381-381.
- Vyas, D.H., S.D. Tala, J.D. Akbai, M.F. Dhaduk and K.A. Joshi *et al.*, 2009. Synthesis and antimicrobial activity of some new cyanopyridine and cyanopyrans towards *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and other microorganisms. *Ind. J. Chem.*, 48B: 833-839.
- Wen, C., S.D. Shieh and R. Oljan, 2001. 1,8-Diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU) and microwave-accelerated green chemistry in methylation of phenols, indoles and benzimidazoles with dimethyl carbonate. *Org. Lett.*, 3: 4279-4281.
- Yusuke, J., K. Masato and N. Jiro, 2016. Phase transition of tetra-n-butylammonium bromide hydrates enclosing krypton. *J. Chem. Eng. Data*, 61: 679-685.
- Zhu, J. and H. Bienayme, 2005. *Multicomponent Reactions*. 1st Edn., Wiley-VCH: Weinheim, Germany.
- Zhu, J., 2003. Recent developments in the isonitrile-based multicomponent synthesis of heterocycles. *J. Eur. J. Org. Chem.*