International Research Journal of Human Resource and Social Sciences
ISSN(O): (2349-4085) ISSN(P): (2394-4218)
Impact Factor 6.924 Volume 9, Issue 12, December 2022
Website- www.aarf.asia, **Email** : editoraarf@gmail.com

EXPLORING PROPERTIES RELATED TO HETEROCYLE COMPOUNDS

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ABSTRACT

Due to their multiple uses in medicinal chemistry research, heterocyclic compounds have garnered a lot of interest throughout the years. The most frequent atoms in heterocyclic compounds are nitrogen, oxygen, and sulphur. They are cyclic compounds with at least two separate elements acting as ring members. A large number of naturally occurring chemicals, including hormones, antibiotics, caffeine, and others, include heterocycles, which are highly important in our daily lives. This study's primary goals are to define the term "Evaluation of Antimicrobial Effectiveness toward Synthesis of Heterocyclic Compounds," identify model-related problems, and offer solutions. Heteronomy of the most important and constantly evolving fields for medicinal chemists is the discovery and development of anticancer drugs. Due to their diverse chemotherapeutic relevance, pyrimidine derivatives have been employed widely as significant pharmacophores and synthons in the field of organic chemistry and drug development. They have also played a significant part in the history of heterocyclic chemistry. This nucleus has received a lot of attention from researchers. Due to their numerous medical benefits, including their antiviral, anticancer, antibacterial, antihypertensive, tyrosine kinase inhibitory, COX-2 inhibitory, and calcium channel blocking capabilities, pyrimidines have been revealed to exhibit biomimetic and reactive pharmacophores. One of the potential causes of their activity might be the presence of pyrimidine bases, such as thymine, cytosine, and uracil, which are crucial components of nucleic acids.

Keywords: - Chemistry, Heterocyclic, Compounds, Drugs, Biological.

I. INTRODUCTION

Chemistry is the study of element present in the Universe which involves the nature of the elements, their occurrence, their physical and chemical properties, their compounds, their relativities, their uses and their applications.

Drug discovery is challenging process due to complexity of biological system. Traditional approaches encompassing synthesis of compounds by trial, error and random screening for biological activity, which have proved to be quite time consuming. Accordingly, it is a dream of pharmaceutical scientist to design new molecules rationally that is to predict their activity prior to their synthesis. Apart from scientist's interest, there is economic consideration as well in using such systematic drug design approaches.

Throughout history, there has been a continual battle between humans and the multitude of microorganisms that cause infection and disease. One presumes that mankind has been searching for suitable therapy for nearly as long. This was a desperately difficult enterprise given the acute nature of most infections and the nearly total lack of understanding of their origins prevalent until the last century. Until after the discovery of bacteria 300 years ago and subsequent understanding of their role in infection about 150 years ago, there was no hope for rational therapy. An infectious disease is a clinically evident disease resulting from the presence of pathogenic bacteria, fungi, protozoa, multicellular parasites and aberrant proteins known as prions. These pathogens are able to cause disease in animal and/or plants.

II. GENERAL ASPECTS OF HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS

Heterocyclic compounds are a class of compounds that consist of carbon atoms and non-carbon atoms altogether forming a cyclic skeletal structure. These non-carbon atoms are collectively referred to as a heteroatom. The common heteroatoms include nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur. Lactones, lactams, cyclic ethers that we've already learned are heterocyclic compounds. With similar properties of congeneric open-chain compounds, they will be discussed in corresponding chapters. This chapter will mainly discuss heterocyclic compounds with relatively stable ring system and with a certain degree of aromaticity, also known as aromatic heterocyclic compound.

There are many kinds and a large number of heterocyclic compounds widely distributed in nature. Many natural heterocyclic compounds in animals and plants play an important physiological role in the body. For example, heterocyclic structure exists in chlorophyll in plants, hemoglobin in animal blood, alkaloids and glycosides as the active ingredient in herbs, some antibiotics and vitamins, certain composition of amino acids in protein and bases in nucleotide. About half of the existing medicines have heterocyclic structures. Thus, heterocyclic compounds play an important role in organic compounds especially in organic medicines.

The most common and also the most important heterocyclic compounds are that with five-membered or six-membered heterocyclic ring and their fused heterocyclic compounds. Therefore, according to the size of the ring, heterocyclic compounds can be divided into five-membered compounds and six-membered heterocyclic compounds. E.g., furan, thiophene, pyrrole, imidazole, triazole and their fused heterocyclic compounds, indole, benzimidazole and diphenylene-oxide are all five-membered heterocyclic compounds, while pyridine, pyrimidine and

their fused heterocyclic compounds, quinoline and quinazoline are all six-membered heterocyclic compounds.

III. MEDICINAL CHEMISTRY

Medicinal chemistry, often known as pharmaceutical chemistry, is the study of formulating, manufacturing, and producing medicinal medications. New chemical entities with therapeutic potential are discovered, synthesised, and developed through the process of medicinal chemistry. It also include research on the physiology of currently available medications. Pharmaceutical chemists want to guarantee that their medications are effective for their intended uses, thus they place a strong emphasis on quality control. Medicinal chemists work to create and find novel chemicals that have therapeutic potential. Numerous specialists in fields as diverse as chemistry, biology, biochemistry, pharmacology, mathematics, medicine, and computing are required for this task. Drugs are defined as any chemical substance used for the treatment or prevention of disease in humans, animals, or plants. A drug's activity refers to the type of pharmaceutical effect it has on the subject, such as analgesic or b-blocker, while its potency refers to the extent to which it has that effect. Unfortunately, the media and the general public also use the term "drug" to refer to things that are not drugs. Heroin, in the form of diamorphine, is used to treat the agony of terminal cancer patients.

To improve the overall profile of a given molecular display or to design an NCE (New Chemical Entities), for example, by effecting small molecule-driven perturbations of discrete biological processes or of overall biological pathways to elicit a specified therapeutic endpoint, understanding such interactions can provide fundamental, basic knowledge that is both general and compound-specific. Low molecular weight chemicals, often of xenobiotic origin, and not biotechnology-derived polymers are what should be kept in mind when considering small molecule displays. It is important to note that while the latter are being actively addressed by other fields, it is still within the purview of medicinal chemistry to consider the specific details associated with the interaction of small molecular components of more complex bio molecular systems. Alternatively, it is preferable to take a very broad view of the biological domain, one that includes not just the traditional range of biological surfaces that may be exploited for some form of effective interaction, but also the full scope of novel ADMET-related systems.

IV. DRUGS

There is constant communication between medicinal chemists and biologists throughout the whole drug research process. Collaboration between pharmaceutical R&D experts and clinical research teams, including doctors, nurses, and other health specialists, is essential to the development of a new medicine, in addition to specialists in biology and therapeutic chemistry. New drug discovery is a huge scientific problem for the pharmaceutical industry and mostly involves the search for

novel molecular or chemical structures. The latter will hopefully be developed into medications with novel mechanisms of action against disease-specific biological targets.

Classification of drugs

Drugs can be categorised in a few different ways:

1. Drugs are often classified by the effects they have on the body, such as analgesics for pain.

2. Antihistamines, for instance, function by blocking the biosynthesis and release of histamine, a chemical that contributes to inflammation.

3. Drugs are commonly categorised in this way because they have a common structural trait and comparable pharmacological activity, such as the fact that penicillin has a β-lactum ring and kills bacteria in a similar fashion to other antibiotics.

4. The most helpful categorization, from a medicinal chemist's perspective, is based on the molecules they want to inhibit. One class of such substances is known as anticholinesterases, and it works by blocking the action of acetyl cholinesterase.

Many pharmaceuticals are salts of organic acids or organic bases. These result in (a) shifts in physiochemical properties like solubility, stability, photosensitivity, and organoleptic traits. The goals of this study were to (b) increase bioavailability by modifying absorption, (c) increase potency and (d) decrease toxicity.

V. CINCLUSION

Heterocyclic compounds are those which have a cyclic structure with two, or more, different kinds of atom in the ring. This work is devoted to organic heterocyclic compounds in which at least one of the ring atoms is carbon, the others being considered the heteroatoms; carbon is still by far the most common ring atom in heterocyclic compounds. As the number and variety of heteroatoms in the ring increase there is a steady transition to the expanding domain of inorganic heterocyclic systems. Since the ring can be of any size, from three-membered upwards, and since the heteroatoms can be drawn in almost any combination from a large number of the elements (though nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur are the most common), the number of possible heterocyclic systems is almost limitless.

An enormous number of heterocyclic compounds is known and this number is increasing very rapidly. The literature of the subject is correspondingly vast and of the three major divisions of organic chemistry, aliphatic, carbocyclic and heterocyclic, the last is much the biggest. Over six million compounds are recorded in *Chemical Abstracts* and approximately half of these are heterocyclic.

Heterocyclic compounds represent a privileged class of compounds of both natural origin and pharmaceutical importance. Their unique ability to be used as biomimetics as well as active pharmacophore has rendered them valuable motif in the arena of pharmaceuticals as low molecular weight lead compounds in drug design. Among different kinds of heterocyclic ring systems, nitrogen heterocyclic compounds are more abundant in nature as part structural unit of important bioactive compounds such as antibiotics, vitamins, hormones, and so on.

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