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Structure and major classes of heterocyclic compounds

Yogesh Kumar Singal

Lecturer Chemistry, Department of School Education, Haryana

ABSTRACT

Since the heterocyclic atom must form more than one bond in order to be incorporated into a ring structure, halogens do not form heterocyclic compounds although they may be substituent's on a heterocyclic ring structure. Heterocyclic compounds, as polycyclic ring compounds, are generally known by non-deliberate names. There are numerous sorts and an enormous number of heterocyclic compounds generally circulated in nature. Numerous regular heterocyclic compounds in creatures and plants assume a significant physiological job in the body. For instance, heterocyclic structure exists in chlorophyll in plants, hemoglobin in creature blood, alkaloids and glycosides as the dynamic fixing in herbs, a few anti-microbials and nutrients, certain piece of amino acids in protein and bases in nucleotide. About portion of the current meds have heterocyclic structures. In this way, heterocyclic compounds assume a significant job in natural compounds particularly in natural medications.

Keywords: Structure, bonding classes, heterocyclic compounds.

INTRODUCTION

A heterocyclic compound or ring structure is a cyclic compound that has atoms of at least two different elements as members of its ring(s). Heterocyclic chemistry is the branch of organic chemistry dealing with the synthesis, properties, and applications of these heterocycles. Examples of heterocyclic compounds include all of the nucleic acids, the majority of drugs, most biomass (cellulose and related materials), and many natural and synthetic dyes. 59% of US FDA-approved drugs contain nitrogen heterocycles [1].

Usually they are indicated as counterparts of carbocyclic compounds, which have only ring atoms from the same element. Another classical reference book, the Encyclopedia Britannica, portrays a heterocyclic compound, additionally called a heterocycle, as: Any of a class of natural aggravates whose particles contain at least one rings of molecules with in any event one iota (the heteroatom) being a component other than carbon, most regularly oxygen, nitrogen, or sulfur [2]. Albeit heterocyclic compounds might be inorganic, most contain inside the ring structure at any rate one iota of carbon, and at least one components, for example, sulfur, oxygen, or nitrogen [3]. Since non-carbons are typically considered to have supplanted carbon molecules, they are called heteroatoms. The structures may comprise of either sweet-smelling or non-sweet-smelling rings. Heterocyclic science is the part of science managing the union, properties, and uses of heterocycles. Heterocyclic subordinates, seen as a gathering, can be isolated into two wide regions: fragrant and non-sweet-smelling. In Figure 1, five-membered rings are appeared in the primary line, and the subsidiary 1 relates to the sweet-smelling subordinate, furan, while tetrahydrofuran (2), dihydrofuran-2-one (3), and dihydrofuran-2,5-dione (4) are not fragrant, and their reactivity would be similar to that normal of an ether, an ester, or a carboxylic anhydride, separately. The subsequent column shows six-membered rings, at first in a fragrant structure as pyridine (5), while piperidine (6), piperidin-2-one (7), and 1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyridine (8) are not sweet-smelling; their reactivity would not be altogether different from that normal of an amine, amide, or enamine, separately. By and large, the reactivity of fragrant heterocycles, which is a compound of that normal from a sweet-smelling framework joined with the impact of the heteroatoms included, is typically increasingly perplexing, while the reactivity of the non-sweet-smelling frameworks isn't excessively not quite the same as the standard non-cyclic subordinates. Along these lines, most books on heterocyclic science are for the most part dedicated to the reactivity of fragrant compounds [4].

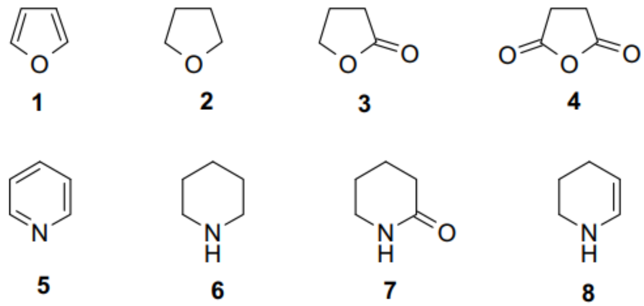
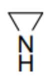
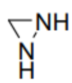
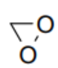
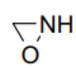
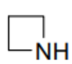
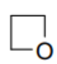
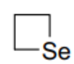
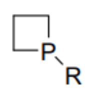


Figure 1: Examples of heterocyclic compounds.

Table 1 indicate models of the heterocyclic derivatives described in these volumes. Table 1. shows simple heterocyclic systems of three or four members. In this case, the literature examples are mainly non-aromatic, as indicated in the table, and the expected reactivity is always related to the ring strain present in all of them, which produces a release of energy when they are opened to give aliphatic products [5].

Table 1: Main three and four-membered heterocycles

Ring size	Heteroatom			
	N	O	S	Other
3	 Aziridine	 Oxirane	 Thiirane	
	 Diaziridine	 Dioxirane		 Oxaziridine
4	 Azetidine	 Oxetane	 Thietane	  Seletane Phosphetane

BASIC LITERATURE ON HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS

To introduce the recent literature in heterocyclic chemistry, it is necessary to indicate, among the textbooks available [6], two of them: one [3] from Eicher and Hauptmann with a highly structured organization, which is simple and efficient and can be used as the basis of a heterocyclic course. The other [4], from Joule and Mills, consolidates the dense configuration with broad data about the fundamental heterocycles considered. As reference books, it is important to refer to the assortment Comprehensive Heterocyclic Chemistry from Katritzky and partners [7]; this is related with the Handbook of Heterocyclic Chemistry , which is consistently refreshed with the Comprehensive version. Heterocyclic arrangement are likewise of incredible enthusiasm, turning out to be intelligible assortments that permit an update of the writing in the field. Progress in Heterocyclic Chemistry [8] depicts generally the advances in each pertinent field of heterocyclic science in a yearly volume.
The arrangement of monographs Advances in Heterocyclic Chemistry , which comprises of 101 volumes to date, covers inside and out totally different subjects in the field. Other late monographs are of enthusiasm for

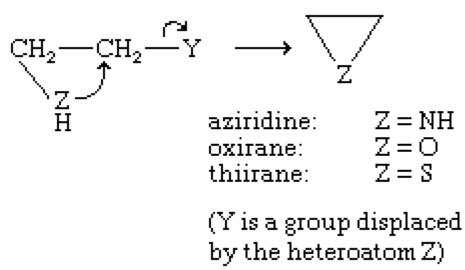
different subjects on the field, a great guide called Name Reactions in Heterocyclic Chemistry has been given by Li and the monograph Aromaticity in Heterocyclic Compounds is likewise a decent essential assistance for heterocyclic scientific experts, similar to the Synthesis of Heterocycles by means of Multicomponent Reactions [9]. Other ongoing monographs have focused on manufactured systems, for example, palladium science, science of heterocyclic carbenes, or blend with microwaves. Moreover, an ongoing monograph on general heterocyclic science stresses the significance of heterocyclic compounds in the field of restorative science and normal items [10].

MAJOR CLASSES OF HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS

The major classes of heterocycles containing the common heteroatoms—nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur—are reviewed in order of increasing ring size, with compounds containing other heteroatoms left to a final section. Arrangement by ring size is helpful on the grounds that heterocyclic rings of a given size have numerous basic highlights. For heterocyclic (with respect to carbocyclic) rings, certain wide speculations can be made. Three-and four-membered rings, on account of their little size, are geometrically stressed and along these lines promptly opened; they are likewise promptly shaped. Such heterocycles are notable receptive intermediates. Five-and six-membered rings are promptly framed and are truly steady; their sizes additionally permit the improvement of sweet-smelling character. Seven-membered rings and bigger are steady however less promptly shaped and generally less very much explored [11].

Three-membered rings

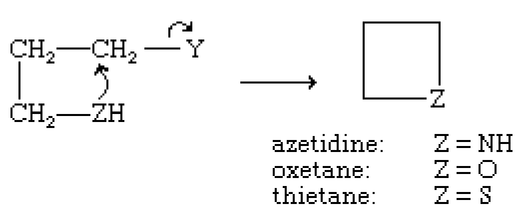
The three-membered ring heterocycles containing single atoms of nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur—aziridine, oxirane (or ethylene oxide), and thiirane, respectively—and their derivatives can all be prepared by nucleophilic reactions, of the type shown. Thus, aziridine is formed by heating β-aminoethyl hydrogen sulfate with a base (in this case Y is —OSO_3H) [12].



A reaction of this type is involved in the pharmacological action of nitrogen mustards, which were among the first anticancer drugs developed (see drug: Cancer chemotherapy). Intramolecular ring closure, as in the case of the anticancer agent mechlorethamine, produces an intermediate aziridinium ion, the biologically active agent, which attacks rapidly proliferating cells such as cancer cells by inhibiting replication of their DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid). Nitrogen mustards linked to steroids also have been used as anticancer agents [13].

Four-membered rings

Azetidine, oxetane, and thietane—four-membered rings containing, respectively, one nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur atom—are prepared by nucleophilic displacement reactions similar to those used to prepare the corresponding three-membered rings [14].

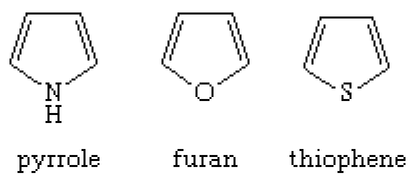


(In the reaction above, Y is normally Cl, Br, or SO3H.) With four-membered rings, in any case, the reactions continue less promptly than do the practically equivalent to reactions for three-membered rings. The ring-opening reactions of four-membered heterocycles take after subjectively those of the comparing three-membered rings, however they happen rather less promptly [15].

The most significant heterocycles with four-membered rings are two related arrangement of anti-toxins, the penicillins and the cephalosporins. Both arrangement contain the azetidinone ring (the addition - one demonstrating an oxygen molecule connected with a twofold cling to a ring carbon particle) [16]. Another regular name for the azetidinone ring is the β-lactam ring, which loans its name to the β-lactam anti-infection agents, the class to which the penicillins and cephalosporins have a place. The science of azetidinones was investigated altogether during the escalated examination into penicillin structure and blend that occurred during World War II. A handy union of penicillin was not accomplished, notwithstanding, until 1959 [17].

Five-membered rings with one heteroatom

The parent aromatic compounds of this family—pyrrole, furan, and thiophene—have the structures shown [18].



The saturated derivatives are called pyrrolidine, tetrahydrofuran, and thiophane, respectively. The bicyclic compounds made of a pyrrole, furan, or thiophene ring intertwined to a benzene ring are called indole (or isoindole), benzofuran, and benzothiophene, individually [19].

As referenced in the starting segment, the nitrogen heterocycle pyrrole happens in bone oil, in which it is shaped by the decay of proteins upon solid warming. Pyrrole rings are found in the amino acids proline and hydroxyproline, which are segments of numerous proteins and which are available in especially high fixations in collagen, the auxiliary protein of bones, ligaments, tendons, and skin [20].

Pyrrole subsidiaries are broad in the living scene. Pyrrole compounds are found among the alkaloids, an enormous class of basic natural nitrogen compounds created fundamentally by plants. Nicotine is the most popular pyrrole-containing alkaloid. The heme gathering of the oxygen-conveying protein hemoglobin and of related compounds, for example, myoglobin; the chlorophylls, which are the light-get-together shades of green plants and other photosynthetic life forms; and nutrient B12 are totally framed from four pyrrole units participated in a bigger ring framework known as a porphyrin, for example, that of chlorophyll b [21].

Six-membered rings with one heteroatom

The nomenclature used for the various monocyclic nitrogen-containing six-membered ring compounds is given below. Positions on the ring are shown for pyridine, Arabic numerals being preferred to Greek letters, although both systems are used. The pyridones are aromatic compounds because of contributions to the resonance hybrid from charged resonance forms such as that shown for 4-pyridone [22].

Mono-, di-, and trimethylpyridines—that is, pyridines with one, two, or three attached methyl groups, respectively—are called picolines, lutidines, and collidines, respectively, with the position of the methyl groups denoted by numbers—e.g., 2,4,6-collidine. Pyridine-2-, -3-, and -4-carboxylic acids also have widely used trivial names: picolinic, nicotinic (derived from nicotine, of which it is an oxidation product), and isonicotinic acid, respectively. Pyridine itself and the picolines, lutidines, and collidines occur in coal tar and bone oil. Pyridine derivatives are also of great biological importance. For example, nicotinic acid is more commonly known as the B-complex vitamin niacin; a nutritionally equivalent form of niacin is nicotinamide, or niacinamide. Pyridoxine is another member of the B complex, vitamin B6.

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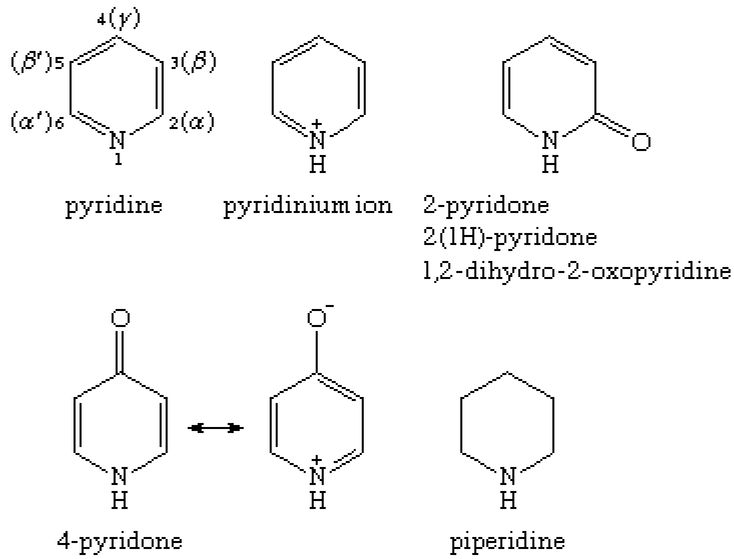
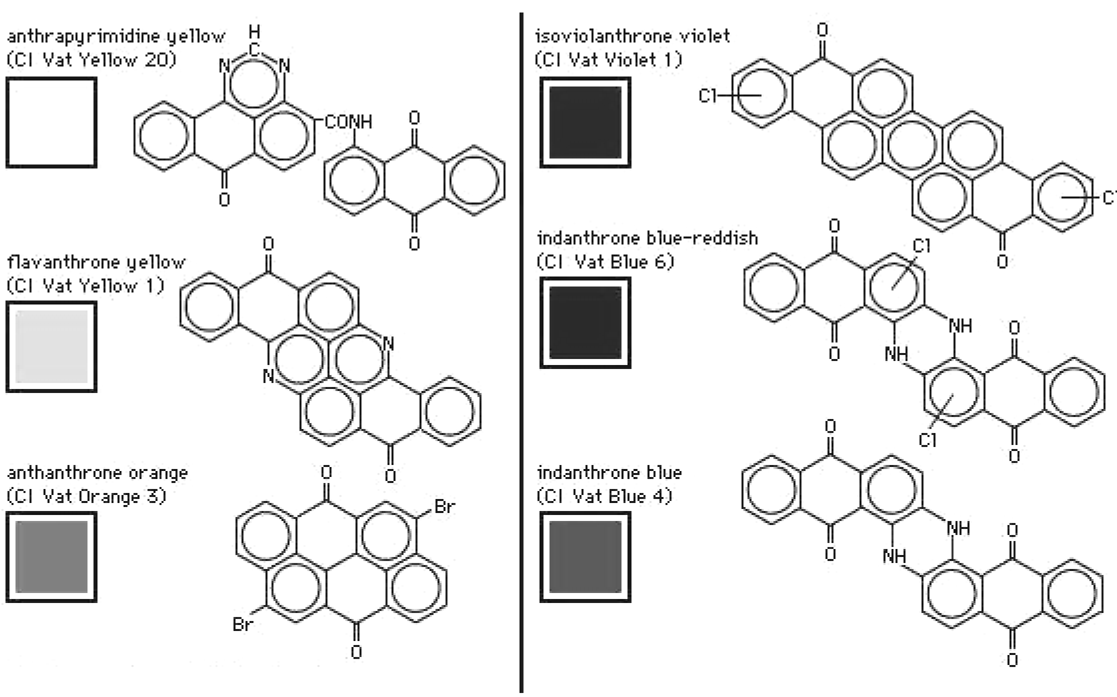


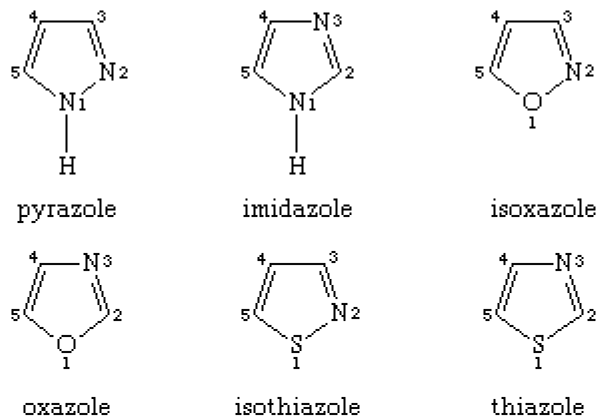
Two coenzymes involved in many important metabolic reactions in living cells, nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD, also called coenzyme I) and nicotine adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADP, coenzyme II), are derived from nicotinamide, and the coenzyme pyridoxal phosphate (codecarboxylase) is a physiologically active form of pyridoxine. Many alkaloids contain a pyridine or piperidine ring structure, among them nicotine (mentioned in the previous section for its pyrrole ring) and piperine (one of the sharp-tasting constituents of white and black pepper, from the plant species Piper nigrum), with the structures shown [24].

Five- and six-membered rings with two or more heteroatoms

The names and numbering systems for the five-membered heteroaromatic rings with two heteroatoms are [25]:



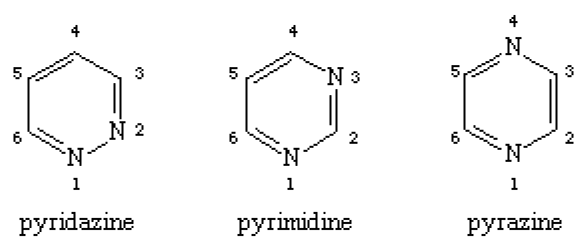
Anthrapyrimidine yellow, flavanthrone yellow, indanthrone blue-reddish, and indanthrone blue are examples of heterocyclic anthraquinone dyes.Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.



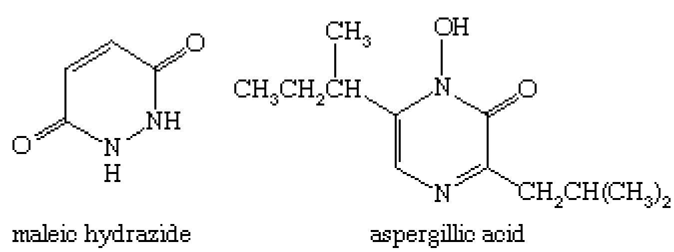
Few pyrazoles occur naturally; the compounds of this class are usually prepared by the reaction of hydrazines with 1,3-diketones. Many synthetic pyrazole compounds are of importance as dyes and medicinals. Among them are the fever-reducing analgesic aminopyrine, the anti-inflammatory drug phenylbutazone, used in treating arthritis, the yellow food colour and fibre dye tartrazine, and a series of dyes used as sensitizing agents in colour photography [26].

A benzimidazole unit occurs in vitamin B12. Benzothiazole derivatives are used for accelerating the vulcanization of rubber (2-mercaptobenzothiazole), as herbicides (benazolin, mefenacet), and as fungicides and antihelminthic drugs (thiabendazole).

The three monocyclic diazines—six-membered ring compounds with two nitrogen heteroatoms—are named and numbered as shown.



The pyridazine derivative maleic hydrazide is a herbicide, and some pyrazines occur naturally—the antibiotic aspergillic acid, for example. The structures of the aforementioned compounds are [27]:



The pyrazine ring is a component of many polycyclic compounds of biological or industrial significance. Important members of the pyrazine family include pteridines, alloxazines, and phenazines, which are discussed below in this section.

Rings with seven or more members

As the size of the ring increases, the range of compounds that can be obtained by varying the number, type, and location of the heteroatoms increases enormously. Nevertheless, the chemistry of heterocyclic compounds with rings seven-membered or larger is much less developed than that of five- and six-membered ring heterocycles, although these compounds are usually stable and some of them have found practical application. Of the seven-membered ring compounds, one-heteroatom heterocycles—azepines, oxepines, and thiepines—and their derivatives are the most comprehensively studied [28].

The increase in ring size constrains these compounds to be nonplanar in order to lessen the ring strain. Nonplanarity, however, affects aromaticity, so these heterocycles respond as cyclic polyenes (compounds with noninteracting, substituting single and twofold bonds). Azepine and oxepine rings are significant constituents of various normally happening alkaloids and metabolic results of marine life forms. The azepine subsidiary caprolactam is delivered industrially in mass for use as a middle of the road in the assembling of nylon-6 and underway of movies, coatings, and manufactured calfskin. Seven-membered heterocycles with a couple of nitrogen particles in the ring are basic units of generally utilized psychopharmaceuticals, for example, imipramine (exchange name Prazepine)— the first of the tricyclic antidepressants—and the sedative diazepam (exchange name Valium) [29].

Of the bigger ring heterocycles, the most significant are the crown ethers, which contain at least one heterocyclic rings including at least 12 ring particles and including various different heteroatoms, typically nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur. The heteroatoms are normally isolated by two-carbon or three-carbon units (ethylene or propylene units, separately). The main crown ether, dibenzo-18-crown-6, was integrated in 1960 [30].

CONCLUSIONS

Compounds classified as heterocyclic probably constitute the largest and most varied family of organic compounds. After all, every carbocyclic compound, regardless of structure and functionality, may in principle be converted into a collection of heterocyclic analogs by replacing one or more of the ring carbon atoms with a different element. Even if we restrict our consideration to oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur (the most common heterocyclic elements), the permutations and combinations of such a replacement are numerous. According to the form of the ring in the molecule, heterocyclic compounds can be divided into single-heterocyclic compounds and fused heterocyclic compounds.

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