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Review Articles

<u>APPLICATIONS OF IMPLANTABLE MEDICAL SENSORS FOR HEART FAILURE: A REVIEW</u>	1-5
MURUGESH SHIVASHANKAR, VENKATA RAMANATHAN VINODINI, PUJA MISHRA, KALIAPPAN UMA	
<u>IS MANGANESE INDUCED NEUROTOXICITY A POTENTIAL MODEL FOR PARKINSON'S DISEASE? AN OVERVIEW ON ITS COMPLICATIONS</u>	6-15
MAHALAKSHMI A.M, RAMESH B. NIDAVANI, B. SURESH	
<u>SIGNIFICANCE OF BENZOTHAIAZOLE MOIETY IN THE FIELD OF CANCER</u>	16-22
JITENDRA JENA	
<u>2, 5-DIHYDROXY-3-UNDECYL-1, 4-BENZOQUINONE (EMBELIN)-A SECOND SOLID GOLD OF INDIA- A REVIEW</u>	23-30
N. RADHAKRISHNAN, A. GNANAMANI.	
<u>MICROPARTICULATE DRUG CARRIERS: A PROMISING APPROACH FOR THE DELIVERY OF ANTI HIV DRUGS</u>	31-39
SELLAPPAN VELMURUGAN, MOHAMED ASHRAF ALI, PRAVEEN KUMAR	
<u>HERBAL MEDICINES USED IN THE TRADITIONAL INDIAN MEDICINAL SYSTEM AS A THERAPEUTIC TREATMENT OPTION FOR OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY MANAGEMENT: A REVIEW</u>	40-47
ROHIT KUMAR VERMA, THOMAS PARADATHATHU	
<u>ENHYDRA FLUCTUANS: A REVIEW ON ITS PHARMACOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE AS A MEDICINAL PLANT AND PREVALENCE AND USE IN NORTH-EAST INDIA.</u>	48-50
UPASANA SARMA, VEDANT V. BORAH, KANDARPA KR. SAIKIA, N. K. HAZARIKA	
<u>RECENT ADVANCES IN BRAIN TARGETED DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS: A REVIEW</u>	51-57
AASAVARI H. GUPTA, HARSHA T. KATHPALIA	
<u>HEXOSOMES AS A NOVEL DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM: A REVIEW</u>	58-63
ARTICLE WAS REMOVED DUE TO PLAGIARISM AND COPYRIGHT VIOLANCE	
<u>ALOE VERA IN ORAL DISEASES - A REVIEW</u>	64 -66
B. DHEEPIKA, DR.T.N.UMA MAHESWARI	
<u>UNDERSTANDING OUR NATURAL NAIL - ANTIFUNGAL AGENTS</u>	67-73
FLOWERLET MATHEW, BINDUMOL K C, JIMSHA PAUL, ROCILIN P PATHADAN AND VINCY VARGHESE	
<u>DIAGNOSTICS AND THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION OF GOLD NANOPARTICLES</u>	74-87
"ARTICLE HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM PUBLICATION DUE TO PLAGIARISM AND COPYRIGHT VIOLANCE"	
<u>BONE GRAFTS AND BONE SUBSTITUTES</u>	88-91
TERESA MAO, KAMAKSHI V	
<u>DEVELOPMENTS AND EMERGING ISSUES IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HEALTH CARE SYSTEMS OF KERALA</u>	92-98
LEKSHMI S , G.P.MOHANTA, K.G.REVIKUMAR, P.K.MANNA	
<u>TRENDS OF CLICK SYNTHESIS: A REVIEW</u>	99-103
PRABODH SAPKALE, MEGHA SAHU, MAYUR CHAUDHARI DR. P. R. PATIL	
Reserch Articles	
<u>A VALIDATED STABILITY-INDICATING RP-HPLC ASSAY METHOD FOR BOLDENONE UNDECYLENATE AND ITS RELATED SUBSTANCES</u>	104-109
V. VENKATESWARLU AND K. HUSSAIN REDDY	
<u>HEPATOPROTECTIVE AND ANTIPIRETTIC EFFECT OF BARK OF NYCTANTHES ARBORTRISTIS LINN.</u>	110-114
L. SHYAMALI SINGHA, MEENAKSHI BAWARI, MANABENDRA DUTTA CHOUDHURY	
<u>ANALGESIC AND ANTHELMINTIC ACTIVITY OF VARIOUS EXTRACTS OF ANDROGRAPHIS PANACULATANEES. STEM</u>	115-118
SATYAJIT DUTTA	
<u>FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF SR MATRIX TABLETS OF GLIPIZIDE USING ION EXCHANGE RESIN</u>	119-125
P PRASHANT, J SAURABH, J POOJA	
<u>ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF SELECTED PLANTS</u>	126-128
KRISHNAVENI.M	
<u>ANTI DIABETIC ACTIVITY OF POLY HERBAL FORMULATIONS</u>	129-130
T. VISWANATH, A. SUVARCHALA KIRANMAI , K. HEMAMALINI, M. VIJUSHA, G. GIRISHA	
<u>ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF OLIGOSACCHARIDES COMPOSITION IN ORGANICALLY GROWN RED PITAYA, WHITE PITAYA AND PAPAYA</u>	131-136
R. MOHD ADZIM KHALILI, A. B. CHE ABDULLAH AND A. ABDUL MANAF	
<u>TABLETS CONTAINING MICROSPHERES OF EUDRAGITE, POLY(3-HYDROXYBUTYRATE) AND SIMVASTATIN WITH IMPROVED DRUG DISSOLUTION RATE</u>	137-141
BIANCA R. PEZZINI, PAOLA A. A. BORBA, IZABEL C. CELESKI, MELISSA ZÉTOLO, MARCOS A. SEGATTO SILVA, GIOVANA C. BAZZO	
<u>SYNTHESIS AND ANTI-MICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF SOME SUBSTITUTED BIS[2-((E)-2-(4-BENZYLIDENEAMINO)THIAZOL-4-YL)-4-METHYLPHENOL] METAL COMPLEXES</u>	142-146




BAMBANGTRI PURWANTO <u>DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF STABILITY INDICATING RP-HPLC METHOD FOR THE ESTIMATION OF NEUROLEPTIC DRUG ZOTEPINE IN BULK AND TABLET DOSAGE FORM</u>	456-459
SHRUTHI KOLAGANI, SRIDHAR THOTA, VENISETTY RAJ KUMAR, VENUMADHAV NEERATI <u>IDENTIFICATION OF MYCOLIC ACIDS OF MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS BY GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY-FLAME IONIZATION DETECTOR</u>	460-464
ASRI DARMAWATI, DEBY KUSUMANINGRUM <u>SYNTHESIS AND BRINE SHRIMP LETHALITY TEST OF SOME BENZOXAZINE AND AMINOMETHYL DERIVATIVES OF EUGENOL</u>	465-467
MARCELLINO RUDYANTO, JUNI EKOWATI, TRI WIDIANDANI AND TOSHIO HONDA <u>DRUG-EXCIPIENTS COMPATIBILITY STUDIES OF NICORANDIL IN CONTROLLED RELEASE FLOATING TABLET</u>	468-475
ABDUL BAQUEE AHMED, LILA KANTA NATH <u>ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF PROTEINS FROM FIFTEEN VARIETIES OF LEGUME SEEDS COMMONLY CONSUMED IN INDIA</u>	476-479
C. PETCHIAMMAL, WAHEETA HOPPER <u>THE DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF A CHIRAL HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY METHOD FOR THE IDENTIFICATION AND QUANTIFICATION OF (R)-ENANTIOMER IN 7-ETHYL-10-HYDROXYCAMPTOTHECIN (SN-38)</u>	480-486
ARALA VENKATESHWARLU 1,2, A. V. RAMA RAO, K. MUKKANTI AND S. V. SUBBA REDDY <u>TOXICITY OF MAGNESIUM OXIDE NANO PARTICLES IN TWO FRESH WATER FISHES TILAPIA (OREOCHROMIS MOSSAMBICUS) AND ZEBRA FISH (DANIO RERIO)</u>	487-490
JOHN THOMAS, S. VIJAYAKUMAR, S. THANIGAIVEL, AMITAVA MUKHERJEE, NATARAJAN CHANDRASEKARAN <u>HEPATOPROTECTIVE ACTIVITY OF METHANOL EXTRACT OF STEM BARK OF PROSOPISCINERARIA LINN AGAINST CARBON TETRACHLORIDE INDUCED HEPATOTOXICITY</u>	491-493
VELMURUGAN V, ARUNACHALAM G <u>A COMPARITIVE STUDY OF ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF BACCOPA MONNIERI (L.) PENNELL USING VARIOUS SOLVENT EXTRACTS AND ITS GC-MS ANALYSIS</u>	494-498
B SUBASHRI, Y JUSTIN KOIL PILLAI <u>FLURBIPROFEN FAST DISINTEGRATING TABLETS</u>	499-505
AMAL S. M. ABU EL-ENIN <u>OPTIMIZATION OF ANTIBIOTIC PRODUCTION BY MARINE ACTINOMYCETES STREPTOMYCES SP. KOD10</u>	506-510
S. FEBINA BERNICE SHARON, RACHEL REGI DANIEL AND R. SHENBAGARATHAI <u>NEW QUINAZOLIN-2,4-DIONES FROM (2,4-DIOXO-1,4-DIHYDRO-2H-QUINAZOLIN-3-YLAMINO) ACETIC ACID HYDRAZIDE</u>	511-514
MAMDOUH ADLY HASSAN, AHMED MOHAMED MOSALLEM YOUNES, MOHAMED MOBARK TAHA, SAYED MOUSTAFA ABBOUDY AND ABOU-BAKR HAREDI ABDEL-MONSEF <u>FORMULATION AND IN VITRO EVALUATION OF DIACEREIN LOADED NIOSOMES</u>	515-521
RANDA M. ZAKI, ADEL A. ALI, SHAHIRA F. EL MENSRAWI AND AHMED ABDEL BARY <u>PHARMACOLOGICAL SCREENING AND EVALUATION OF ANTI-PEPTIC ULCER PROPERTY OF LEAVES OF ARTOCARPUS INTEGRIFOLIA</u>	522-524
NEHA SHARMA, RAHUL P.K. MISHRA <u>BACILLUS SP. MEDIATED EXTRACELLULAR SYNTHESIS OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES</u>	525-527
K. VITHIYA, RAJENDRAN KUMAR, SHAMPA SEN <u>IN SILICO SCREENING OF CARDIOPROTECTIVE ACTIVITY OF SOME FLAVONOLS</u>	528-531
MONJUR AHMED LASKAR, MANABENDRA DUTTA CHOUDHURY, PANKAJ CHETIA <u>FORMULATION DEVELOPMENT AND CHARACTERIZATION OF NISOLDIPINE FAST DISSOLVING TABLET</u>	532-535
ANNA BALAJI, MEER ISMAIL ALI <u>IDENTIFICATION OF LEAD COMPOUNDS WITH COBRA VENOM NEUTRALISING ACTIVITY IN THREE INDIAN MEDICINAL PLANTS</u>	536-541
N.C. NISHA, S. SREEKUMAR, C.K. BIJU, P. N. KRISHNAN <u>PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PHENYTOIN SODIUM NIOSOMES FOR ENHANCED CLOSURE OF SKIN INJURIES</u>	542-546
AHMED M. ABDELHALEM ALI, HATEM A. SARHAN AND TAREK MAGDY <u>ANTIHYPERLIPIDEMIC EFFECT OF WHEATGRASS ON ALCOHOL AND ΔPUFA INDUCED LIVER TOXICITY IN MALE ALBINO WISTAR RATS</u>	547-551
VARALAKSHMI DURAIRAJ, GARIMA SHAKYA, RUKKUMANI RAJAGOPALAN <u>DEVELOPMENT AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CO-GROUND MIXTURES AND SOLID DISPERSIONS OF ARIPIRAZOLE WITH HYDROPHILIC CARRIERS</u>	552-557
MUNEERA BEGAM, D V GOWDA, VISHNU DATTA M, ARAVINDARAM S, SIDDARAMIAH H <u>PALLIATIVE EFFECT OF CURCUMIN ON STZ-INDUCED DIABETES IN RATS</u>	558-563
REHABKAMEL, AMEL ABD ALLAH HASHIM, SAHAR ABD EL-MOHSEN ALI <u>MEDICATION ADHERENCE TO ANTIDIABETIC THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS</u>	564-570
MANJUSHA SAJJITH, MADHU PANKAJ, ATMATAM PAWAR, AMIT MODI, RONAK SUMARIYA <u>BALANCING ANTI-AMYLOID AND ANTI-CHOLINESTERASE CAPACITY IN A SINGLE CHEMICAL ENTITY: IN-SILICO DRUG DESIGN</u>	571-574
PAVADAI PARASURAMAN, RAMALINGAM SURESH, DHANARAJ PREMNATH <u>FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF A HERBAL OINTMENT PREPARED FROM CRUDE EXTRACTS OF AEGLE MARMELOS (BAEL)</u>	575-579
JAYESH MHATRE, SMITA NAGARAL, SHRADDHA KULKARNI <u>A STUDY ON THE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF ANTICANCER DRUGS IN AN ONCOLOGY CENTER OF A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL</u>	580-583
KIRTHI C, AZRA AFZAL, MOUNIKA REDDY, SYED AAMIR ALI, APARNA YERRAMILI, SANJEEV SHARMA <u>STABILITY INDICATING CHIRAL HPLC METHOD FOR THE ESTIMATION OF ZALTOPROFEN ENANTIOMERS IN PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULATION</u>	584-587
BYRAN GOWRAMMA, SUBRAMANIA NAINAR MEYYANATHAN, SUBRAMANIAN GOMATHY, BASAWAN BABU, NAGAPPAN KRISHNAVENI, BHOJRAJ SURESH <u>PREPARATION, EVALUATION AND COMPARISON OF LIPID BASED DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS OF TACROLIMUS</u>	588-591
PRANAV PATEL, TEJAL MEHTA#, SHITAL PANCHAL# <u>PREPARATION AND EVALUATION OF NYSTATIN LOADED-SOLID-LIPID NANOPARTICLES FOR TOPICAL DELIVERY</u>	592-597
LAITH HAMZA SAMEIN <u>COMPARISON OF TOTAL PHENOLIC CONTENT OF SOME SELECTED INDIGENOUS GARCINIA SPECIES FOUND IN ASSAM</u>	598-601
TARALI CHOWDHURY <u>ANALGESIC ACTIVITY OF WITHANIACOAGULANS DUNAL FRUIT EXTRACTS IN EXPERIMENTAL ANIMAL MODELS</u>	602-605
MS. ARCHANA K. SHENDKAR, MRS. SUGANDHA G. CHAUDHARI, DR. YOGESH K. SHENDKAR	



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37

H Index

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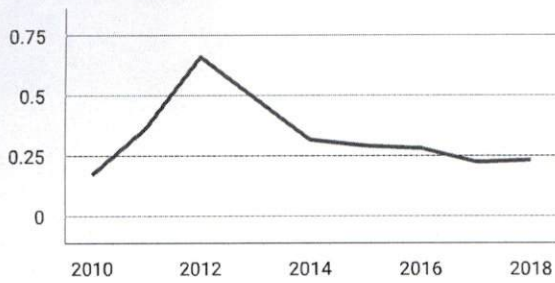
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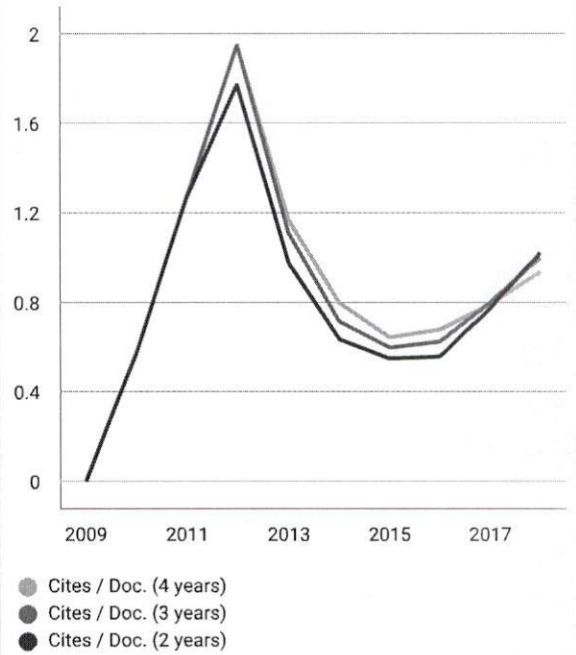
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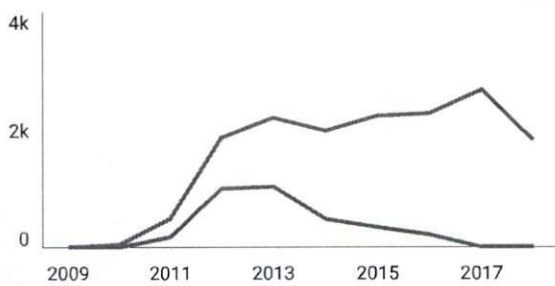
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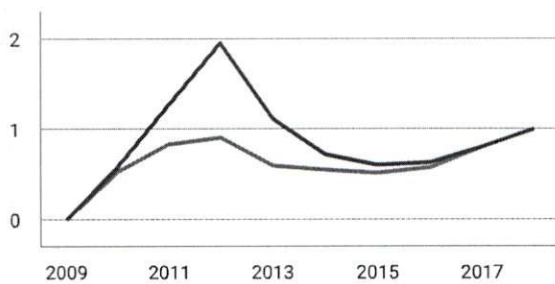
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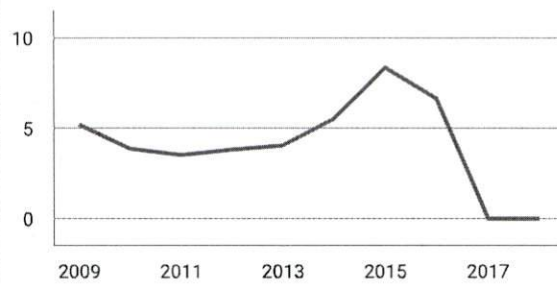
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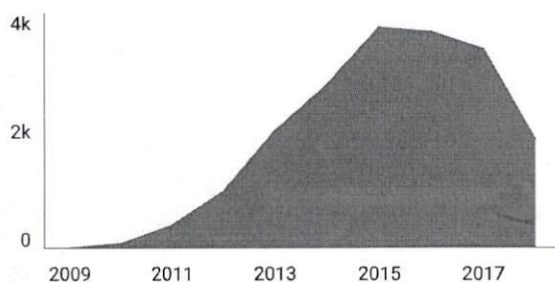
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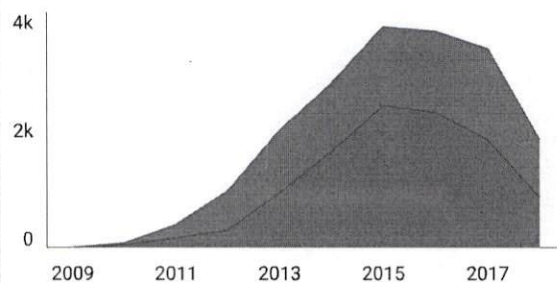
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SYNTHESIS AND BRINE SHRIMP LETHALITY TEST OF SOME BENZOXAZINE AND AMINOMETHYL DERIVATIVES OF EUGENOL

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ABSTRACT

The specific objective of this research is to synthesize novel 1,3-benzoxazine and aminomethyl compounds from eugenol and study their biological activity. Eugenol was reacted with formaldehyde and primary amines following Mannich reactions. The obtained 1,3-benzoxazine compounds were then hydrolyzed to give the aminomethyl derivatives. All the obtained 1,3-benzoxazine and aminomethyl compounds were tested for biological activity using brine shrimp lethality test (BST). It was found that 6-allyl-8-methoxy-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[e][1,3]oxazine, 6-allyl-3-benzyl-8-methoxy-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[e][1,3]oxazine, 4-allyl-2-methoxy-6-phenylaminomethylphenol, 4-allyl-2-(benzylaminomethyl)-6-methoxyphenol, and 4-allyl-2-((furan-2-ylmethyl)-amino)-methyl-6-methoxyphenol show toxicity on BST, and therefore potential to be further studied for their bioactivity.

Keywords: Eugenol, benzoxazines, aminomethyl, synthesis, Mannich reaction, BST.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the world's largest producer and user of clove. In Indonesia, clove is used mostly in kretek-cigarette industry. Following an increasing public awareness on the bad influence of smoking against health, the demand on clove is consequently decreasing. We are interested in finding new utilizations for clove by using eugenol, the main constituent of clove, as starting material for the synthesis of novel biologically active compounds. Hopefully it will help to increase economic value of clove and support the nation's independence in the field of medicine.

Eugenol has been reported to have biological activities, such as antityrosinase, antibacterial, antifungal, antiacne, inhibition of 5-lipoxygenase [1]. It is also used to cure dentinal hypersensitivity [2]. Eugenol has several functional groups, i.e. hydroxyl group, methoxy group, aromatic ring, and olefinic double bond, giving many possibilities to use it as starting material for the synthesis of more advanced valuable compounds.

Some examples for compounds prepared from eugenol are: ester derivatives of eugenol as soybean 15-lipoxygenase (SLO) inhibitor [3], coumestan and pterocarpan compounds having anticancer, antimalaria, and antileishmania properties [4], alibendol [5], and ibuprofen eugenol ester, a promising NSAID prodrug [6]. Oliveira (1980) performed aromatic nitration of methyl eugenol, followed by derivatization of amino group [7]. Furthermore, eugenol was reported to be used as starting material for the syntheses of derivatives of 3-alkylmuconic acid, 3-allyladipic acid, and 4,4-dialkylbutenolide [8, 9].

A Japanese group has previously reported the synthesis of 1,3-benzoxazine and alkylaminomethyl derivatives of phenols [10]. The synthesized compounds were studied for antireserpine, analgesic, and antiinflammatory activities. The same group has patented thirteen 1,3-benzoxazine derivatives as antidepressant [11]. It was also reported that some benzoxazine compounds have antimalarial activity [12].

Since eugenol is a phenol derivative, we came to an idea to perform the similar transformations (Figure 1). Thus, eugenol was transformed to its 1,3-benzoxazine derivatives by Mannich reaction [13], and then the benzoxazines were hydrolyzed to give aminomethyl derivatives. In this paper we wish to report the results of our studies in the synthesis of some 1,3-benzoxazine and alkyl- and arylaminomethyl derivatives of eugenol, and brine shrimp lethality test (BST) on the obtained compounds.

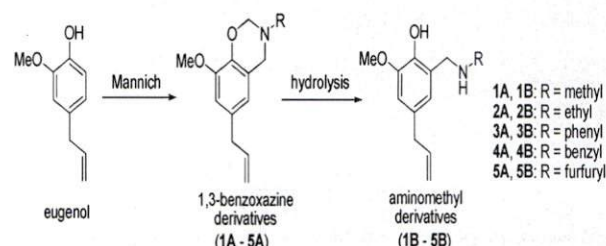


Fig. 1: Transformation of eugenol to 1,3-benzoxazine and aminomethyl derivatives

MATERIALS AND METHODS

General Commercially available materials were used as received. Eugenol, methylamine solution, ethylamine solution, aniline and benzylamine were purchased from Merck. Furfurylamine was purchased from Aldrich. Reactions were monitored with TLC using *p*-anisaldehyde stain. Purification of products was carried out by column chromatography on silica gel using hexane-ethyl acetate or chloroform-methanol as eluent. IR spectra were obtained using a Perkin Elmer Spectrum One spectrophotometer. ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR spectra were obtained on JEOL JNM-ECS 400 (¹H-NMR: 400 MHz, ¹³C-NMR: 100 MHz) instrument for solutions in CDCl₃. Mass spectra were measured with a JEOL JMS 600 spectrometer.

Preparation of 1,3-benzoxazine derivatives

Preparation of compound 1A is described for general procedure. Eugenol (2.0 g, 12.2 mmol) was dissolved in methanol (24 mL). The mixture was cooled in ice bath. To the mixture were added 37% formaldehyde solution (3.0 mL, 36.5 mmol) and 40% methylamine solution (1.84 mL, 24.3 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 36 h and at 65 °C for 4 h. The mixture was concentrated by evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified using column chromatography to give compound 1A. Compounds 2A, 3A, 4A and 5A were prepared by substituting methylamine solution with ethylamine solution, aniline, benzylamine, and furfurylamine, respectively.

Preparation of aminomethyl derivatives

Preparation of compound 1B is described for general procedure. Compound 1A (142.5 mg, 0.65 mmol) was dissolved in *n*-propanol (7 mL). To the solution were added concentrated hydrochloric acid (2.0 mL) and distilled water (1.0 mL), and the resulting mixture was

refluxed for 4 h. After cooling to 0 °C, to the mixture was added 25% ammonia solution in water (5 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h, and extracted three times with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over magnesium sulfate, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give compound 1B.

Brine shrimp lethality (BST) test

The BST assay was carried out according to Meyer [14] with minor modifications. Eggs of *Artemia salina* (about 30 mg) were placed into hatching chamber and kept under constant aerator for 24 h. After hatching, active nauplii were collected with Pasteur pipette to be used for assay. Test samples were prepared as follows. Twenty milligrams of each synthesized compounds were weighed, dissolved, and diluted following dilution procedure described by McLaughlin [15] to give a variety of sample amounts corresponding to 1.000 ppm, 100 ppm, 10 ppm, 1 ppm, and 0.1 ppm, each in triplicate. For the control, three vials were stained with 0.5 mL of solvent. The solvent was evaporated by staying overnight in fume hood. The residues were redissolved by adding 50 µL of dimethyl sulfoxide and 4 mL of sea water. After ten nauplii were introduced into each test vials, sea water was added to make volume of 5 mL. After being incubated for 24 h, the numbers of survivors were counted, and percentages of deaths were calculated. The resulting data were converted to probit analysis method for determination of LC₅₀.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1,3-Benzoxazine derivatives

Mannich reaction on eugenol using formaldehyde and five primary amines mentioned above provided the desired compounds 1A to 5A. Detailed physicochemical and spectral data of the obtained compounds are as follows.

6-Allyl-8-methoxy-3-methyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[e][1,3]oxazine (1A)

Obtained in 94% yield as a yellow oil. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 6.56 (1H, d, *J*=1.6 Hz), 6.41 (1H, d, *J*=1.6 Hz), 5.99-5.89 (1H, m), 5.11-5.04 (2H, m), 4.85 (2H, s), 3.92 (2H, s), 3.86 (3H, s), 3.29 (2H, d, *J*=6.8 Hz), 2.61 (3H, s). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 147.5, 141.2, 137.5, 131.7, 120.0, 119.0, 115.7, 109.7, 84.1, 55.7, 51.8, 39.9, 39.8. HRMS calculated for C₁₃H₁₇NO₂ 219.1259; found 219.1275. All the spectral data are in agreement with the structure of compound 1A.

6-Allyl-3-ethyl-8-methoxy-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[e][1,3]oxazine (2A)

Obtained in 88% yield as a yellow oil. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 6.54 (1H, d, *J*=1.6 Hz), 6.39 (1H, d, *J*=1.6 Hz), 5.98-5.87 (1H, m), 5.10-5.02 (2H, m), 4.93 (2H, s), 3.96 (2H, s), 3.84 (3H, s), 3.27 (2H, d, *J*=6.8 Hz), 2.80 (2H, q, *J*=7.2 Hz), 1.15 (3H, t, *J*=7.2 Hz). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 147.4, 141.6, 137.5, 131.5, 120.3, 118.8, 115.6, 109.6, 81.0, 55.6, 49.6, 45.3, 39.8, 13.3. HRMS calculated for C₁₄H₂₀NO₂ 234.1494; found 234.1470. All the spectral data are in agreement with the structure of compound 2A.

6-Allyl-8-methoxy-3-phenyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[e][1,3]oxazine (3A)

Obtained in 59% yield as a yellow oil. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 7.25-7.21 (2H, m), 7.12-7.09 (2H, m), 6.92-6.87 (1H, m), 6.54 (1H, d, *J*=1.6 Hz), 6.44 (1H, d, *J*=1.6 Hz), 5.97-5.87 (1H, m), 5.40 (2H, s), 5.10-5.04 (2H, m), 4.59 (2H, s), 3.82 (3H, s), 3.28 (2H, d, *J*=6.8 Hz). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 148.3, 147.9, 141.9, 137.4, 131.9, 129.1 (2C), 121.3, 121.1, 118.2, 118.0 (2C), 115.7, 109.9, 79.6, 55.7, 50.2, 39.8. HRMS calculated for C₁₈H₂₀NO₂ 282.1494; found 282.1513. All the spectral data are in agreement with the structure of compound 3A.

6-Allyl-3-benzyl-8-methoxy-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[e][1,3]oxazine (4A)

Obtained in 98% yield as a yellow oil. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 7.37-7.26 (5H, m), 6.59 (1H, d, *J*=1.6 Hz), 6.37 (1H, d, *J*=1.6 Hz), 5.99-5.89 (1H, m), 5.11-5.04 (2H, m), 4.97 (2H, s), 3.95 (2H, s), 3.93 (2H, s), 3.89 (3H, s), 3.29 (2H, d, *J*=6.8 Hz). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 147.5,

141.5, 138.2, 137.4, 131.7, 128.8 (2C), 128.3 (2C), 127.2, 120.1, 118.9, 115.6, 109.7, 82.5, 55.7, 55.5, 49.0, 39.8. HRMS calculated for C₁₉H₂₁NO₂ 295.1572; found 295.1585. All the spectral data are in agreement with the structure of compound 4A.

6-Allyl-3-furan-2-ylmethyl-8-methoxy-3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[e][1,3]oxazine (5A)

Obtained in 90% yield as a white solid, mp. 86 °C. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 7.39 (1H, d, *J*=1.6 Hz), 6.58 (1H, d, *J*=1.6 Hz), 6.39 (1H, d, *J*=1.6 Hz), 6.31 (1H, dd, *J*=3.2, 1.6 Hz), 6.24 (1H, d, *J*=3.2 Hz), 5.98-5.88 (1H, m), 5.11-5.04 (2H, m), 4.94 (2H, s), 3.98 (2H, s), 3.93 (2H, s), 3.86 (3H, s), 3.28 (2H, d, *J*=6.8 Hz). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 151.5, 147.4, 142.4, 141.3, 137.4, 131.8, 119.7, 118.8, 115.6, 110.0, 109.8, 108.8, 82.2, 55.6, 49.0, 48.1, 39.8. HRMS calculated for C₁₇H₁₉NO₃ 285.1365; found 285.1384. All the spectral data are in agreement with the structure of compound 5A.

Except for the reaction with aniline which gave moderate yield (59%), Mannich reaction of eugenol with primary amines provided the desired 1,3-benzoxazines in high yield (88-98%). The difference between aniline and the other primary amines is that aniline is an arylamine while the others are alkylamines. In arylamines, the lone pair of nitrogen atom is in conjugation with the aromatic π electrons, making arylamines more stable and less reactive as nucleophiles [16].

Infrared spectra of the obtained 1,3-benzoxazines show no peak above 3000 cm⁻¹, means there are no OH or NH groups in the structures. Ratios of protons as seen from integrations in ¹H-NMR spectra, the splitting patterns of the peaks in ¹H-NMR spectra, number of peaks in ¹³C-NMR spectra, as well as the exact mass of molecular ion as measured by high resolution mass spectroscopy confirmed the structures of compounds 1A to 5A.

Aminomethyl derivatives

Hydrolysis on the obtained 1A to 5A following the procedure mentioned above provided the desired aminomethyl compounds. Detailed physicochemical and spectral data of the obtained compounds are as follows.

4-Allyl-2-methoxy-6-methylaminomethylphenol (1B)

Obtained in 71% yield as yellow solid, mp. 73 °C. IR (cm⁻¹): 3332. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 6.56 (1H, d, *J*=1.6 Hz), 6.44 (1H, d, *J*=1.6 Hz), 5.99-5.89 (1H, m), 5.09-5.02 (2H, m), 3.93 (2H, s), 3.86 (3H, s), 3.28 (2H, d, *J*=6.8 Hz), 2.46 (3H, s). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 147.8, 145.3, 137.9, 130.1, 122.2, 120.2, 115.4, 111.2, 55.8, 54.3, 39.8, 35.2. HRMS calculated for C₁₂H₁₈NO₂ 208.1337, found 208.1347. All these spectral data are in agreement with the structure of compound 1B.

4-Allyl-2-ethylaminomethyl-6-methoxyphenol (2B)

Obtained as a pink solid in 90% yield, mp. 52 °C. IR (cm⁻¹): 3399. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 6.61 (1H, d, *J*=1.6 Hz), 6.42 (1H, d, *J*=1.6 Hz), 5.98-5.88 (1H, m), 5.09-5.01 (2H, m), 3.96 (2H, s), 3.85 (3H, s), 3.27 (2H, d, *J*=6.8 Hz), 2.70 (2H, q, *J*=7.2 Hz), 1.14 (3H, t, *J*=7.2 Hz). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 147.9, 145.6, 137.9, 130.0, 122.5, 120.0, 115.3, 111.0, 55.8, 52.2, 42.9, 39.8, 14.8. HRMS calculated for C₁₃H₁₉NO₂ 221.1416, found 221.1417. All these spectral data are in agreement with the structure of compound 2B.

4-Allyl-2-methoxy-6-phenylaminomethylphenol (3B)

Obtained as yellow oil in 34% yield. IR (cm⁻¹): 3509, 3411. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 7.19-7.13 (2H, m), 6.74-6.67 (4H, m), 6.61 (1H, d, *J*=1.6 Hz), 6.36 (1H, br s), 5.96-5.86 (1H, m), 5.07-5.01 (2H, m), 4.31 (2H, s), 4.09 (1H, br s), 3.83 (3H, s), 3.28 (2H, d, *J*=6.4 Hz). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 148.0, 146.6, 142.3, 137.7, 131.2, 129.1 (2C), 124.2, 120.9, 118.1, 115.5, 113.7 (2C), 110.3, 55.9, 44.3, 39.8. HRMS calculated for C₁₇H₁₉NO₂ 269.1416, found 269.1422. All these spectral data are in agreement with the structure of compound 3B.

4-Allyl-2-(benzylaminomethyl)-6-methoxyphenol (4B)

Obtained in 65% as a yellow oil. IR (cm⁻¹): 3300. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 7.34-7.25 (5H, m), 6.63 (1H, d, *J*=1.6 Hz), 6.43 (1H, d, *J*=1.6 Hz),

5.99-5.88 (1H, m), 5.09-5.02 (2H, m), 3.96 (2H, s), 3.86 (3H, s), 3.79 (2H, s), 3.28 (2H, d, $J=6.8$ Hz). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , δ , ppm): 147.8, 145.3, 138.3, 137.8, 130.2, 128.5 (2C), 128.3 (2C), 127.4, 122.2, 120.3, 115.3, 111.2, 55.8, 52.5, 51.5, 39.7. HRMS calculated for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_2$ 283.1572, found 283.1588. All these spectral data are in agreement with the structure of compound **4B**.

4-Allyl-2-[[furan-2-ylmethyl-amino]-methyl]-6-methoxyphenol (**5B**)

Obtained in 67% as a yellow solid, mp. 44 °C. IR (cm^{-1}): 3303. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , δ , ppm): 7.35 (1H, d, $J=2.0$ Hz), 6.63 (1H, d, $J=1.6$ Hz), 6.42 (1H, d, $J=1.6$ Hz), 6.30 (1H, dd, $J=3.2, 2.0$ Hz), 6.18 (1H, d, $J=3.2$ Hz), 5.98-5.88 (1H, m), 5.09-5.01 (2H, m), 3.90 (2H, s), 3.85 (3H, s), 3.78 (2H, s), 3.28 (2H, d, $J=6.4$ Hz). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , δ , ppm): 151.9, 147.7, 145.1, 142.0, 137.7, 130.2, 122.1, 120.4, 115.3, 111.2, 110.0, 107.7, 55.7, 50.6, 44.1, 39.6. HRMS calculated for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3$ 273.1365; Found 273.1348. All the spectral data are in agreement with the structure of compound **5B**.

Hydrolysis of the obtained 1,3-benzoxazines provided the desired aminomethyl compounds in 34-90% yield. Although the reaction conditions were not optimized, the yield of compound **3B** (34%) is relatively low compared to the others (65-90%). The low yield of compound **3B** is probably because this arylaminomethyl compound is less stable and more susceptible to degradation compared to the alkylaminomethyl compounds. The opening of oxazine ring was proved by IR spectra which show absorption band of OH and/or NH at around 3300 cm^{-1} . Except for compound **3B**, peaks of NH and OH protons were not appearing on $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectra. However, chemical shifts, integrations and splitting patterns of all the C-H protons are in agreement with structures of the desired products. Analysis by $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ and high resolution mass spectroscopies provided further confirmation on the structures.

Brine shrimp lethality test (BST)

The results of toxicity test of all the obtained 1,3-benzoxazine and aminomethyl derivatives of eugenol against *Artemia sp.* are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Results of Brine Shrimp Lethality Test

1,3-Benzoxazine derivatives		Aminomethyl derivatives	
Compound	LC ₅₀ (ppm)	Compound	LC ₅₀ (ppm)
1A	>100	1B	>100
2A	>100	2B	>100
3A	12.9	3B	6.4
4A	10.2	4B	11.2
5A	73.5	5B	10.2

Based on Meyer's criterium that a pure substance considered toxic if the LC₅₀ value is less than 30 ppm, compounds **3A**, **3B**, **4A**, **4B** and **5B** are toxic and potential to be studied further (Table 1). Since compounds **1A**, **1B**, **2A** and **2B** did not show toxicity, it can be concluded that aromatic group in amino moiety is necessary for the toxicity. Compound **3B** having aromatic group directly attached to nitrogen showed the highest toxicity.

CONCLUSION

Five 1,3-benzoxazine derivatives have been obtained from eugenol by Mannich reaction with formaldehyde and five

different primary amines. Five aminomethyl derivatives of eugenol were obtained from acid hydrolysis of 1,3-benzoxazines derivatives. Some of the obtained products show toxicity on *Artemia salina*.

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