

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**SYNTHETIC STUDIES TOWARDS
THE TOTAL SYNTHESIS OF
QUINOLACTACIN B AND ITS
ANALOGUES**

**PUTRI NUR ARINA BINTI
MOHD ARIFF**

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AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this thesis was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the results of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This thesis has not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any degree or qualification.

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Name of Student : Putri Nur Arina Binti Mohd Ariff

Student I.D. No. : 2016101761

Programme : Master of Science – AS765

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Signature of Student :

Date : July 2020

ABSTRACT

Quinolactacin **1**, was isolated from larvae mulberry pyralid (*Margaronia pyloalis* Welker) It has a unique *N*-methyl-quinolone moiety fused to a lactam ring and was found to contribute towards the activity against tumor necrosis factor production. In this study, a short method on synthesizing quinolactacins and their analogues was established by using 2,4-, and 2,3-pyrrolidinediones as the starting materials. In the first part, 2,4-pyrrolidinedione ring **7** which was also known as tetramic acid underwent amination and acylation reactions to produce two types of key lactam intermediates which are intermediates with enamine functionality (**79** and **11**) and intermediates with enol-ester functionality (**87** and **92**). The lactam intermediate with enamine functionality, **79** was synthesized from tetramic acid **7** using a stepwise reaction which includes condensation and reduction while enamine **11** was directly synthesized from tetramic acid **7** *via* amination reaction. Lactam intermediates with enol-ester functionality, **87** and **97** were then synthesized from tetramic acid **7** in the presence of sodium hydride in dry THF with different acyl halides which are 2-florobenzoyl chloride and 2-nitrobenzoyl chloride, respectively. The final part focused on synthesizing quinolactacin analogues using 2,3-pyrrolidinedione ring as the starting material. 2,3-Pyrrolidinediones **95**, **96**, and **97** were synthesized *via* a one-pot multicomponent reaction of sodium diethyl oxaloacetate salt, an aldehyde and a primary amine in ethanol. Consequently, 2,3-pyrrolidinedione rings **95**, **96**, and **97** were used to synthesize quinolactacin analogues *via* Conrad limpach reaction which consists of thermal condensation of the primary amine and intramolecular cyclization of enamine intermediates. Despite all the challenges and obstacles in synthesizing quinolactacin B, quinolactacin analogues of **101**, **102**, and **103** were successfully synthesized in short three steps with the yield of 64%, 71% and 70% respectively.

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