

Synthesis of novel salicylic acid-pyrrolone conjugates and investigation of their cytotoxic and genotoxic effects in *Allium cepa* root tip cells

Mehmet Gümüş^{1,*}, Selin Can², H. Erhan Eroğlu^{2,†},
and İrfan Koca³

¹Akdağmadeni Health College, Yozgat Bozok University, Yozgat, Türkiye

²Department of Biology, Faculty of Art & Sciences, Yozgat Bozok University, Yozgat, Türkiye

³Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Art & Sciences, Yozgat Bozok University, Yozgat, Türkiye

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Abstract: In the 20th century, many new drugs have been designed and synthesized to be used for therapeutic purposes. In these syntheses, especially the salicylic acid group is included in the structure of many drugs. The salicylic acid molecule is the starting material of aspirin and is a structurally important compound. There are many commercial products on the market that are synthesized from salicylic acid or contain salicylic acid group. In this study, the synthesis of salicylic acid-pyrrolone hybrid compounds was carried out from the reactions of furan-3-one compounds with 4-aminosalicylic acid and 5-aminosalicylic acid reagents. The synthesis reactions were achieved in three steps and in these synthesis, biologically active pyrrolone and salicylic acid groups were integrated. The characterizations of these compounds that were purified by column chromatography and crystallization method were made by FTIR, NMR and HRMS techniques. The cytotoxic and genotoxic potentials of the novel compounds (**7a-e**) were evaluated at five different concentrations (6.25, 12.5, 25, 50 and 100 μ M) using the *Allium* test system. As a result of cytogenetic analysis, it was determined that high concentrations of some hybrid compounds significantly reduced the number of divisions of *A. cepa* cells (cytotoxicity in **7a** and **7c**) and caused chromosomal abnormalities in dividing cells (genotoxicity in **7a**, **7c**, **7e**, and especially **7d**).

Keywords: Salicylic acid; pyrrolone; hybrid compound; diastereotopic proton; chromosome; mitotic index. ©2021 ACG Publication. All right reserved.

1. Introduction

Salicylic acid was synthesized from salicin by Piria in 1835. Later, Benoit carried out the reaction of nitric acid and anthranilic acid to obtain salicylic acid. The synthesis of salicylic acid, which is used today, was developed by Herman Kolbe in 1860. Salicylic acid has started to be used as an antiseptic in surgeries instead of phenol, which harms human health.¹ Acetyl salicylic acid was synthesized in 1897 by Felix Hoffmann, who worked at Bayer, and it was named Aspirin in 1899.

* Corresponding authors: E-Mail: mehmet.gumus@bozok.edu.tr, Phone: + 90 3543141415; Fax: + 90 3543141416; herhan.eroglu@bozok.edu.tr, Phone: + 90 3542421021; Fax: + 90 3542421022.

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Although it is generally used as a pain reliever and antipyretic, it is also known to have beneficial effects against rheumatism and cancer.²

Synthesis and pharmaceutical studies on salicylic acid compounds have enabled the production of many commercial drugs. Mesalazine, one of these compounds, also known as 5-aminosalicylic acid (5-ASA) or mesalamine, is a drug containing salicylic acid group, used in the treatment of many inflammatory bowel diseases, especially ulcerative colitis. Salicylic acid compound is involved in the chemical structure of many antimicrobial, neuroprotective, anti-cancer and anti-inflammatory agents.³ One of these drugs is Sulfasalazine (salazosulfapyridine). Sulfasalazine was produced in 1938 by Swedish professor Nanna Svartz. In the late 1970s, sulfasalazine began to be used as an anti-rheumatic drug when McConkey et al. reported its beneficial effect in rheumatoid arthritis with fewer side effects than gold and penicillamine.^{4,5} In a study conducted in 2017, the anticancer activity properties of the sulfasalazine compound in liver cancer cell lines were investigated and promising results were obtained in terms of chemotherapy.⁶ After it was understood that 5-ASA is the catabolism product of sulfasalazine, many 5-ASA-based drugs have been developed to improve their pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic compatibility.⁷ In addition, when the chemical structures of Balsalazid and Olsalazine compounds used as drugs are examined, the presence of salicylic acid groups attracts attention. Some of the salicylic acid derivative drugs are shown in Figure 1.⁸⁻⁹

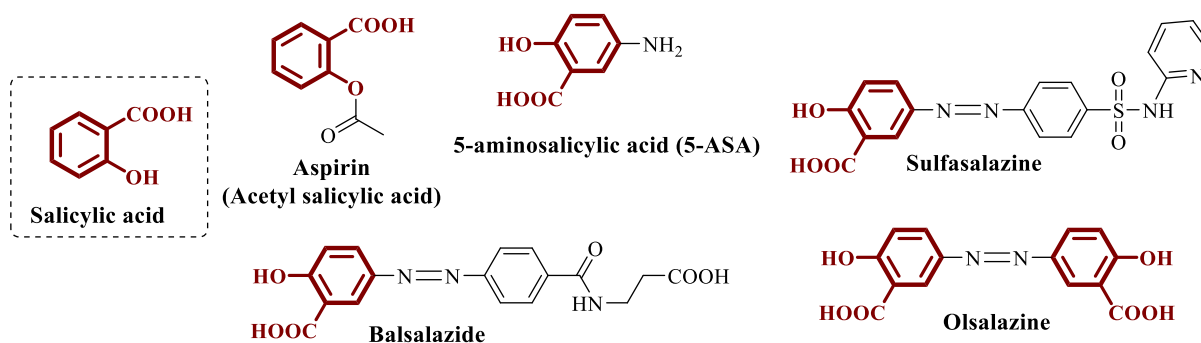


Figure 1. Some drugs containing salicylic acid group

Pyrrole is an aromatic heterocyclic compound with a five-membered ring consisting of four carbons and one nitrogen atom. Pyrrole is a liquid with a boiling point of 131°C, with a distinctive and unpleasant odour. Due to the resonance, its basic property is very weakened. The first isolation was made from hard coal tar. Later, the structural formula of pyrrole obtained from the pyrolysis of bone fat was determined by A. Von Baeyer in 1870.¹⁰ Pyrrole compounds, which have an important place in the fields of chemistry, pharmacy and industry, show various biological activities such as antiviral, anti-inflammatory, antibacterial and anti-tumor.¹¹⁻¹²

The quintuple ring system of the pyrrole core can be derivatized using various substituents. As a result of derivatization of this core with the carbonyl group, pyrrolone compounds are obtained. These compounds are important chiral molecules used in the preparation of various bioactive molecules. The use of these compounds in intermediate steps as chiral molecules is often preferred for determining the absolute configuration. Pyrrolone compounds are preferred in cycloadditions, acyliminium ion chemistry and allyl substitution reactions due to their multifunctional nature.¹³ The pyrrolone skeleton is recognized as an important structure with various pharmacological activities, including antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antiviral and antitumor activities.¹⁴⁻¹⁷ Pyrrolone compounds are important structures of choice in the development of drugs for the treatment of many infectious diseases. TDR32750 molecule developed against Plasmodium falciparum K1 is an important pyrrolone compound with antimalarial properties (Figure 2).¹⁸⁻¹⁹ Some pyrrolone hybrid structures have also been designed and synthesized as HIV-1 protease inhibitors.²⁰ In addition, the antiviral effects of substituted pyrrolone derivatives designed with the structure-activity relationship against HCV were examined and new pyrrolone derivatives were determined with EC50 values in the low micromolar range (Figure 2).²¹

A limited number of methods are known for the synthesis of pyrrolone derivatives. Multicomponent reactions²², multi-step reactions¹⁸, copper-catalyzed cyclization of enamino amides²³, self-condensation of enaminones²⁴, Pt and Au-catalyzed intramolecular amination of amino ynones²⁵⁻²⁶, NIS-catalyzed cyclization of diynones²⁷ are important applications for pyrrolone synthesis.

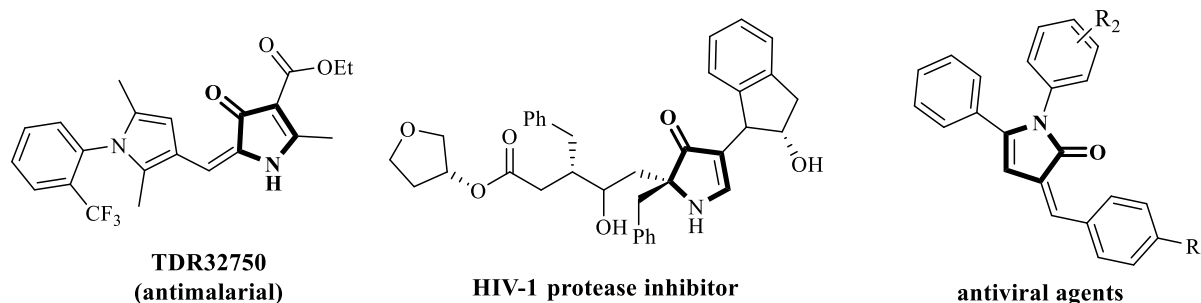


Figure 2. Biologically active some pyrrolone compounds

The *Allium* test is used to determine the cytotoxic and/or genotoxic effects of various substances. Higher plants are suitable for cytological analysis due to the size of their chromosomes.²⁸ These plants are preferred in genotoxicity tests because their genetic material is preserved.²⁹ The *Allium* test is an easy to use and inexpensive test that correlates particularly well with mammalian testing systems.³⁰ The results of the *Allium* test may indicate the presence of certain cytotoxic/genotoxic or mutagenic substances that represent direct or indirect risks to living organisms. In *Allium* test, it is generally explained growth retardation by cytotoxicity and basic chromosome aberrations by genotoxicity.³¹ Mitotic index (MI), mitotic abnormalities and chromosome aberrations (CA) can be determined with the concentrations and different application times determined by the *Allium* root growth inhibition test. The cytotoxicity level of a chemical can be determined by a decrease or increase in MI. While it can be concluded that the growth and development of the plant is inhibited by the effect of the exogenous substance exposed with the decrease observed in MI, the increase observed in MI may mean irregular cell divisions and a tumorous tissue.^{29,32} CA is changes in chromosome structure or chromosome number as a result of exposure of *Allium* cells to physical or chemical substances.³³

In this study, novel salicylic acid-pyrrolone hybrid compounds were synthesized. By using 4-aminosalicylic acid and 5-aminosalicylic acid reagents, the syntheses of the target compounds from furan-3-one compounds were made. The newly synthesized compounds (**7a-e**) were purified by crystallization and column chromatography methods, and their structures were characterized by FTIR, ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and HRMS techniques. The potential cytotoxic and genotoxic effects of hybrid compounds (**7a-e**) containing biologically active nuclei were investigated at 6.25, 12.5, 25, 50 and 100 μ M concentrations using the *Allium* test system.

2. Experimental

2.1. Chemical Material and Apparatus

The chemicals and all solvents used in this work were purchased from the supplier and were used without purification. All reactions were monitored by TLC (Silica gel, aluminum sheets 60 F254, Merck), which were visualized under UV light. and column chromatography was carried out on silica gel 60N (spherical, neutral). Melting points (not corrected) were recorded in open capillary tubes on Electrothermal 9200 digital melting point apparatus (Yozgat Bozok University). Fourier transform infrared spectra were recorded in the spectral range of 4000-400 cm^{-1} on a Perkin Elmer Spectrum Two Model FT-IR spectrophotometer using ATR method with a resolution of 4 cm^{-1} at room temperature (Yozgat Bozok University). HRMS analyses spectra were obtained using a Agilent Technologies 6224 TOF LC/MS (Bilkent University-UNAM). ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Ultrashield NMR spectrometer using DMSO-*d*₆ as solvent and TMS as an internal reference (Erciyes University, TAUM Laboratory). Chemical shifts are expressed in δ ppm and coupling constants (*J*

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values) are reported in hertz. Multiplicities are expressed as s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), m (multiplet) and br (broad).

2.2. Chemistry

2.2.1. General Procedure for the Synthesis of Methyl(2E)-[4-(4-methoxybenzoyl)-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxofuran-2(3H)-ylidene]acetate (**3a**)

A mixture of 1,3-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)propane-1,3-dione **1a** (2.84 g, 10.0 mmol) and oxalyl chloride **2** (1.27 g, 10.0 mmol) in dry benzene (60 ml) was heated at 50°C for 1 hour in a 250 mL reaction flask until the reaction was completed (followed by TLC). After benzene was removed under reduced pressure, the residue was treated with diethylether and the substance precipitated was filtered off and used directly without further purification for the next step reaction.³⁴

2.2.2. General Procedure for the Synthesis of Ethyl (5Z)-5-(2-methoxy-2-oxo-ethylidene-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxo-4,5-dihydrofuran-3-carboxylate (**3b**)

To solution of ethyl 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxopropanoate **1b** (3.00 g, 13.50 mmol) in 60 mL *n*-hexane : diethylether mixture (1:2), oxalyl chloride **2** (1.71 g, 13.50 mmol) was added dropwise. It was kept in a closed dark place for one day. At the end of this period, the yellow colored substance precipitated in reaction flask was filtered off and used directly without further purification for the next step reaction.³⁵

2.2.3. General Procedure for the Synthesis of Furan-3-one Derivatives (**5**)

A mixture of 2,3-dihydro-furan-2,3-dione **3** (10.0 mmol) and Wittig reagent **4** (10.0 mmol) in dry benzene (50 mL) was refluxed for 30 min. After the solvent was removed under reduced pressure, the oily residue was treated with cold methanol (20 mL, 0-5°C) or petroleum ether to obtain the corresponding crude product and then was purified by recrystallization from methanol or 2-propanol and was dried over P₂O₅ in a vacuum desiccator.³⁶⁻³⁷

2.2.4. General Procedure for Synthesis of Novel Salicylic Acid-Pyrrole Hybrid Compounds (**7a-e**)

A mixture of furan-3-one **5** (10.0 mmol) and salicylic acid derivative **6** (10.0 mmol) in methanol (30 mL) was refluxed in the presence of catalytic amount of pyridine for 24 hours. The reaction was followed by TLC. After the solvent was removed under reduced pressure, the oily residue was treated with diethylether. The crude product was filtered off and purified by recrystallization or column chromatography methods. *n*-butanol was used in recrystallization processes and chloroform:methanol (10:1) was used as eluent in column chromatography processes (Yields: 74-83 %).

2-hydroxy-5-(2-hydroxy-2-(2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl)-4-(4-methoxybenzoyl)-5-(4-methoxy phenyl)-3-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)benzoic acid (7a): Color: light yellow, Yield 74%, FTIR (ATR, cm⁻¹): 3270 (br, OH), 3071-2844 (aromatic and alifatic CH), 1728 (CO, ester), 1704 (CO, acid), 1698 (CO, benzoyl), 1679 (CO, pyrrole), 1598-1444 (C=C), 1251 (O-CH₃). ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): 11.36 (br s, 1H, COOH), 7.80 (d, the part A of AA'BB' system, ³J_{H-H}=8.7 Hz, 2H, H-1); 7.55 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 7.11 (d, 1H, ³J_{H-H}=7.6 Hz, Ar-H), 7.04 (d, the part A of AA'BB' system, ³J_{H-H}=8.6 Hz, 2H, H-3); 6.96 (d, the part B of AA'BB' system, ³J_{H-H}=8.6 Hz, 2H, H-4); 6.88 (d, 1H, ³J_{H-H}=8.8 Hz, Ar-H), 6.83 (d, the part B of AA'BB' system, ³J_{H-H}=8.7 Hz, 2H, H-2), 3.83; 3.69; 3.57 (3s, 9H, 3 MeO); 3.02 (the part A of the AB system, d, 1H, J_{gem} = 16.3, CH₂COOMe), 2.55-DMSO-*d*₆ (Part B of the AB system, d, 1H, CH₂COOMe). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 194.4 (CO, ketone), 188.3 (C=O, benzoyl), 177.1 (C=O, ester), 171.3 (C=O, acid), 169.2, 163.1, 161.2, 160.4, 136.0, 132.1, 131.2, 130.4, 128.0, 122.0, 118.3, 114.2, 113.8, 113.7, 112.6, 111.4 (C=C), 89.5 (N-C-OH), 55.9 (OCH₃), 55.7 (OCH₃), 52.2 (OCH₃), 40.1 (CH₂). HRMS: *m/z* (M+H) calcd. for C₂₉H₂₅NO₁₀: 548.1551; found: 548.1547.

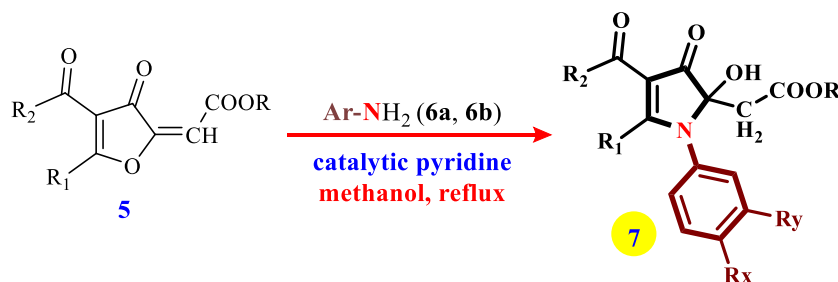
5-(2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)-2-hydroxy-4-(4-methoxybenzoyl)-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-hydroxybenzoic acid (**7b**): Color: light yellow, Yield 80%, FTIR (ATR, cm^{-1}): 3309 (br, OH), 3082-2844 (aromatic and alifatic CH), 1722 (CO, ester), 1701 (CO, acid), 1683 (CO, benzoyl), 1653 (CO, pyrrole), 1598-1445 (C=C), 1253 (O-CH₃). ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): 11.54 (br s, 1H, COOH), 7.81-6.82 (m, 11H, Ar-H); 4.04 (q, 2H, ³J_{H-H}=6.2 Hz, OCH₂CH₃), 3.82; 3.69 (2s, 6H, 2 MeO); 3.00 (the part A of the AB system, d, 1H, J_{gem}=16.4, CH₂COOMe), 2.53-DMSO-*d*₆ (the part B of the AB system, d, 1H, CH₂COOMe), 1.11 (t, 2H, ³J_{H-H}=6.2 Hz, OCH₂CH₃). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 194.4 (CO, ketone), 188.2 (C=O, benzoyl), 177.1 (C=O, ester), 171.4 (C=O, acid), 168.6, 163.1, 161.2, 160.4, 136.0, 132.1, 132.1, 131.3, 130.4, 128.0, 121.9, 118.3, 114.2, 113.8, 113.6, 111.4 (C=C), 89.5 (N-C-OH), 61.0 (OCH₂CH₃), 55.9 (OCH₃), 55.7 (OCH₃), in DMSO-*d*₆ (CH₂COOEt), 14.3 (OCH₂CH₃). HRMS: *m/z* (M+H) calcd. for C₃₀H₂₇NO₁₀: 562.1708; found: 562.1708.

2-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxy-2-(2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl)-4-(4-methoxybenzoyl)-5-(4-methoxy phenyl)-3-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)benzoic acid (**7c**): Color: light yellow, Yield 75%, FTIR (ATR, cm^{-1}): 3274 (br, OH), 3012-2840 (aromatic and alifatic CH), 1736 (CO, ester), 1726 (CO, acid), 1686 (CO, benzoyl), 1673 (CO, pyrrole), 1602-1458 (C=C), 1255 (O-CH₃). ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): 7.83-6.38 (m, 11H, Ar-H); 3.82; 3.70; 3.53 (3s, 9H, 3 MeO); 3.05 (the part A of the AB system, d, 1H, J_{gem}=16.4, CH₂COOMe), 2.63 (the part B of the AB system, d, 1H, J_{gem}=16.5, CH₂COOMe). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 194.6 (CO, ketone), 188.4 (C=O, benzoyl), 176.1 (C=O, ester), 171.5 (C=O, acid), 169.0, 163.2, 162.2, 161.4, 142.4, 138.7, 132.1, 132.0, 131.1, 130.9, 122.1, 118.1, 115.9, 114.3, 113.8, 112.3 (C=C), 89.7 (N-C-OH), 55.9 (OCH₃), 55.7 (OCH₃), 52.2 (COOCH₃), 40.2 (CH₂COOMe). HRMS: *m/z* (M+H) calcd. for C₂₉H₂₅NO₁₀: 548.1551; found: 548.1533.

4-(2-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)-2-hydroxy-4-(4-methoxybenzoyl)-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-hydroxybenzoic acid (**7d**): Color: light yellow, Yield 83%, FTIR (ATR, cm^{-1}): 3345 (br, OH), 3071-2841 (aromatic and alifatic CH), 1721, 1682 (CO), 1598-1453 (C=C), 1250 (O-CH₃). ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 11.34 (br s, 1H, COOH), 7.84 (d, the part A of AA'BB' system, ³J_{H-H}=8.6 Hz, 2H, H_a), 7.67 (d, the part A of AA'BB' system, ³J_{H-H}=8.5 Hz, 2H, H_c), 7.08 (d, the part B of AA'BB' system, ³J_{H-H}=8.5 Hz, 2H, H_d), 6.97 (d, the part B of AA'BB' system, ³J_{H-H}=8.5 Hz, 2H, H_b), 6.86 (d, 2H, Ar-H, H_e and OH), 6.63 (s, 1H, Ar-H, H_g), 6.54 (d, ³J_{H-H}=8.5 Hz, 1H, Ar-H, H_f), 4.00 (q, 2H, ³J_{H-H}=5.8 Hz, OCH₂CH₃), 3.06 (the part A of the AB system, d, 1H, J_{gem}=16.4, CH₂COOMe), 2.64 (the part B of the AB system, d, 1H, J_{gem}=16.4, CH₂COOMe), 1.08 (t, 3H, ³J_{H-H}=7.0 Hz, OCH₂CH₃). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 194.5 (CO, ketone), 188.4 (C=O, benzoyl), 175.8 (C=O, ester), 171.6 (C=O, acid), 168.5, 163.4, 161.6, 161.4, 143.7, 132.2, 131.2, 131.1, 124.8, 122.0, 118.9, 116.0, 114.4, 113.8, 113.4, 112.8, 112.0 (C=C), 89.8 (N-C-OH), 61.0 (OCH₂CH₃), 56.0 (OCH₃), 55.7 (OCH₃), 40.6 (CH₂COOMe), 14.3 (OCH₂CH₃). HRMS: *m/z* (M+H) calcd. for C₃₀H₂₇NO₁₀: 562.1708; found: 562.1684.

4-(4-(ethoxycarbonyl)-2-hydroxy-2-(2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl)-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-2-hydroxybenzoic acid (**7e**): Color: light yellow, Yield 77%, FTIR (ATR, cm^{-1}): 3337 (br, OH), 3100-2848 (aromatic and alifatic CH), 1737 (CO, ester), 1712 (CO, acid), 1701 (CO, benzoyl), 1659 (CO, pyrrole), 1611-1458 (C=C), 1253 (O-CH₃). ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ 7.52-6.23 (m, 7H, Ar-H); 3.94 (q, 2H, ³J_{H-H}=7.1 Hz, OCH₂CH₃), 3.72; 3.49 (2s, 6H, 2 MeO); 2.94 (the part A of the AB system, d, 1H, J_{gem}=16.5, CH₂COOMe), 2.55-DMSO-*d*₆ (the part B of the AB system, d, 1H, CH₂COOMe), 1.00 (t, 3H, ³J_{H-H}=7.1 Hz, OCH₂CH₃). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 194.2 (CO, ketone), 178.2 (C=O, ester), 171.4 (C=O, acid), 168.8 (C=O, ester), 163.1, 163.0, 161.1, 139.9, 131.0, 130.5, 122.7, 118.7, 117.2, 116.5, 113.6, 101.4 (C=C), 89.0 (N-C-OH), 58.9 (OCH₂CH₃), 55.6 (OCH₃), 52.0 (OCH₃), in DMSO-*d*₆ (CH₂COOMe), 14.5 (OCH₂CH₃). HRMS: *m/z* (M+Na) calcd. for C₂₄H₂₃NO₁₀: 508.1214; found: 508.1222.

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Table 1. Some properties of newly synthesized compounds **7**

Entry	Ar-NH ₂	Mol. Formula (Molecular Weight)	MP (°C)	Yields (%)	HRMS m/z	
					Calc.	Found
7a		C ₂₉ H ₂₅ NO ₁₀ (547.5160)	227-228	74	548.1551 (M+H)	548.1545 (M+H)
7b		C ₃₀ H ₂₇ NO ₁₀ (561.5430)	149-150	80	562.1708 (M+H)	562.1708 (M+H)
7c		C ₂₉ H ₂₅ NO ₁₀ (547.5160)	186-187	75	548.1551 (M+H)	548.1533 (M+H)
7d		C ₃₀ H ₂₇ NO ₁₀ (561.5430)	202-203	83	562.1708 (M+H)	562.1684 (M+H)
7e		C ₂₄ H ₂₃ NO ₁₀ (485.4450)	190-191	77	508.1214 (M+Na)	508.1222 (M+Na)

2.3. Biological Studies

2.3.1. Allium Test

Allium bulbs are obtained from local bazaar (Yozgat, Turkey) and germinated at room temperature. Root tips were then treated with 6.25, 12.5, 25, 50 and 100 μ M doses of **7a-e** derivatives for a period of 24, 48 and 72 hours. Then, the root tips were placed in separate tubes and fixed in a 3:1 absolute alcohol: glacial acetic acid mixture, and kept overnight in the refrigerator. After fixation, root tips were stored in 70% alcohol in the refrigerator at +4 °C.

Determination of MI and CA was carried out in preparations made from 6 root tips for each periods and concentrations. For the preparation step, root tips were taken from 70% alcohol and hydrolyzed in 1N HCl solution at 60 °C for 8-10 minutes. After the hydrolysis process, the root tips were kept in distilled water twice for five minutes to dilute the effect of the acid. Then, root tips were stained with aceto-orsein for two hours and squashed in 45% acetic acid.

2.3.2. Microscopic Evaluation and Statistical Analysis

In determining the MI value, cells undergoing mitosis were counted in a total of 3000 cells for each concentration and control group. MI was calculated using the formula below:

$$\text{MI} = (\text{Number of cells undergoing mitosis} / \text{Total number of cells}) \times 100$$

A total of 3000 cells were analyzed for each concentration and control group to detect chromosomal defects. The percent CA was calculated with the following formula:

CA = (Total number of chromosomal defects / Total number of cells) × 100

Statistical analysis was performed by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) in MS-Excel software, and differences between groups were determined by Tukey test ($p < 0.05$).

3. Results and Discussion

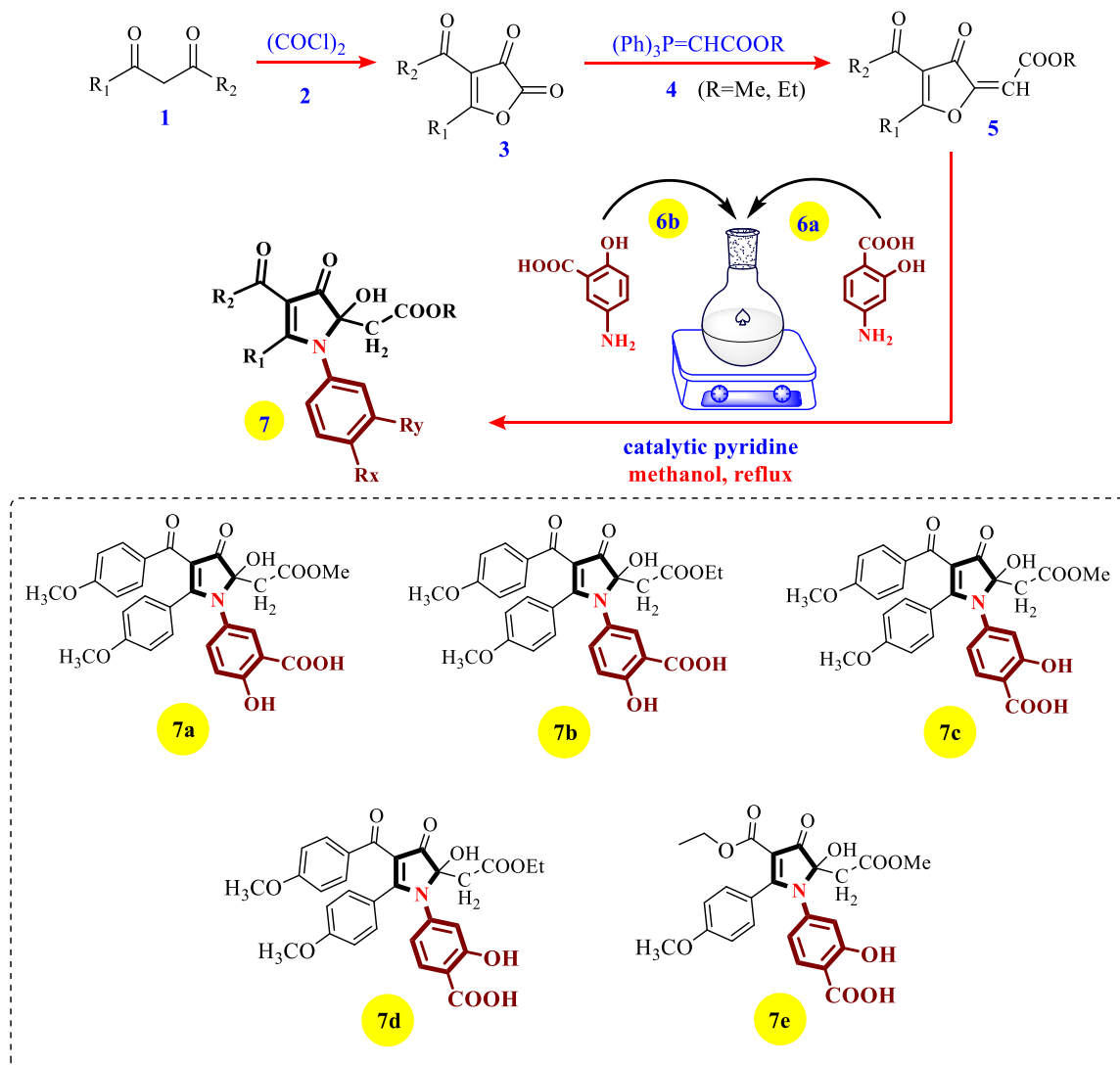
3.1. Chemistry

Synthesis of target compounds was carried out in three steps (Scheme 1). In the first step, 1,3-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)propane-1,3-dione (**1a**) and ethyl 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxopropanoate (**1b**) were used as 1,3-dicarbonyl compound. Compound **1a** was synthesized in laboratory conditions and compound **1b** was commercially available. By reacting 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds (**1**) with oxalyl chloride (**2**) reagent, furan-2,3-dione compounds (**3**) were synthesized in the first step and starting compounds were obtained. The reactions of compounds **3** with methyl (triphenylphosphoranylidene)acetate (**4a**) and (Carbetoxymethylene)triphenyl phosphorane (**4b**) reagents were carried out in benzene. As a result of the wittig reactions, furan-3-one compounds (**5**) were obtained.³⁸ In the last step, hybrid salicylic acid-pyrrolone derivatives (**7a-e**), which are the target compounds (Scheme 1), were synthesized from the reactions of furan-3-one (**5**) compounds with 4-aminosalicylic acid (**6a**) and 5-aminosalicylic acid reagents (**6b**) (Yields: 74-83%). Some properties of synthesized compounds are given in Table 1.

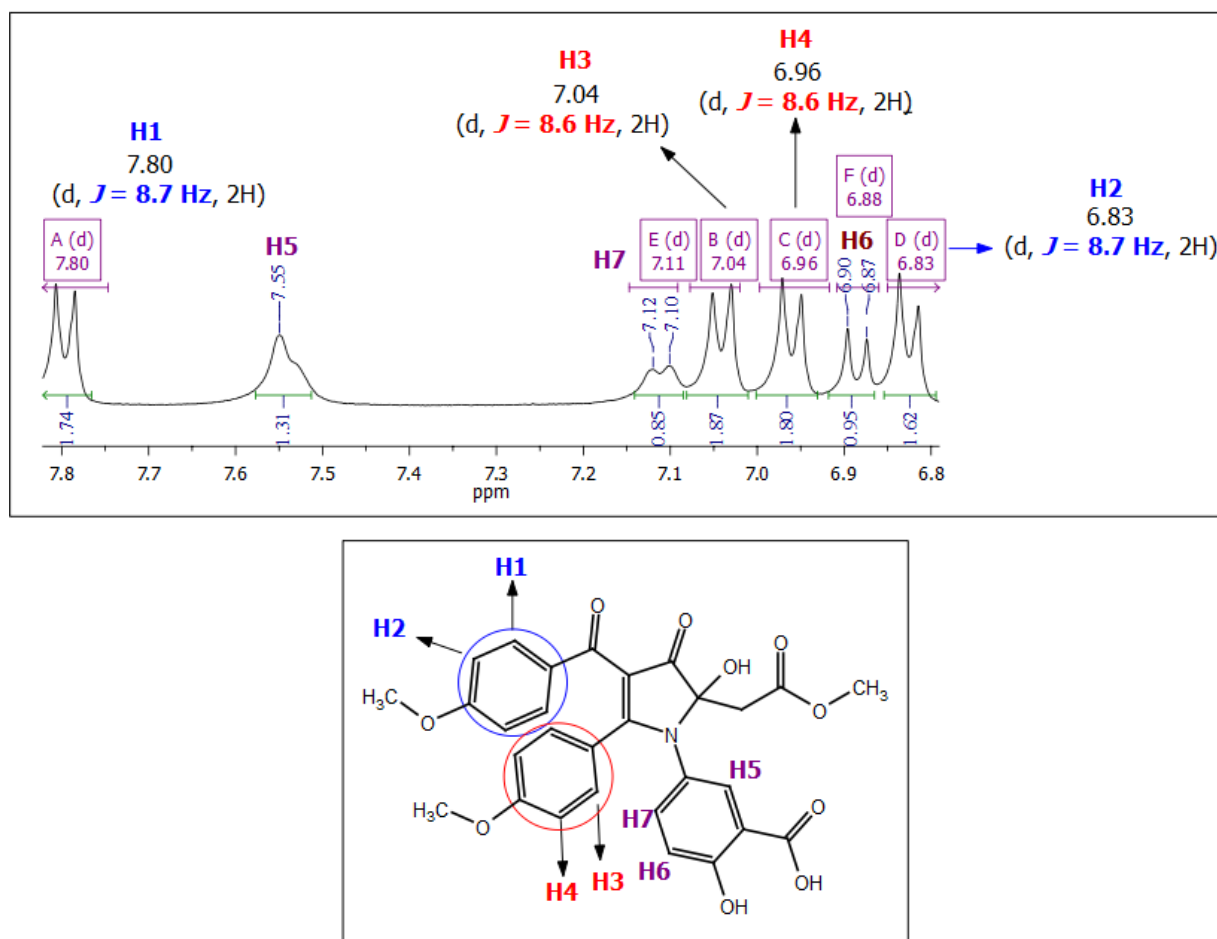
In the synthesis step of the target compounds, the amino group (**6**) in the salicylic acid reagent makes nucleophilic attack on the carbon number five of the furan-3-one (**5**) compound. As a result of this attack, intra-ring nucleophilic addition of the unstable intermediate formed by the opening of the furanon ring takes place and the pyrrolone ring is formed.³⁶ The opening of the furanon ring and the formation of the pyrrolone ring occur simultaneously. In the target compounds, the carbon atom to which the OH group (**7**) is attached is the chiral center. Methylene protons adjacent to this carbon atom are diastereotopic protons and give specific signals in NMR analysis.³⁹

The **7a-d** molecules of the target compounds contain four carbonyl groups in their structures. These are aroyl, ketone (pyrrole), ester and carboxylic acid groups, respectively. Compound **7e**, unlike other compounds, does not contain an aroyl group. In compound **7a**, FTIR bands belonging to the carbonyl groups in the ester, acid, benzoyl and pyrrole ring were observed at 1728, 1704, 1698 and 1679 cm^{-1} , respectively. While the bands of stretching vibrations belonging to aromatic and aliphatic C=C groups are observed between 1598-1444 cm^{-1} , the bands of C-O stretching vibrations are characterized at 1251 cm^{-1} . In the HNMR analysis of this compound, there is a signal of the OH proton in the carboxyl group at 11.36 ppm. In compound **7a**, methoxy groups are substituted at positions 1 and 4 on the phenylene rings. Protons in the 1,4-disubstituted phenylene ring give the AA'BB' system in HNMR spectra. Doublet signals of CH protons (H-1, H-2, H-3, H4) in the ring were observed at 7.80 ($^3J_{\text{H-H}}=8.7$ Hz, H-1), 7.04 ($^3J_{\text{H-H}}=8.6$ Hz, H-3), 6.96 ($^3J_{\text{H-H}}=8.6$ Hz, H-4) and 6.83 ($^3J_{\text{H-H}}=8.7$ Hz, H-2) ppm (Scheme 2). Signals of three aromatic hydrogen atoms in the salicylic acid group were observed as singlet signals at 7.55 ppm, doublet signals at 7.11 ($^3J_{\text{H-H}}=7.6$ Hz) and 6.88 ppm ($^3J_{\text{H-H}}=8.8$ Hz) (Scheme 2). The HNMR signals of three methoxy groups in this compound were observed as singlet at 3.83, 3.69 and 3.57 ppm. The methylene protons attached to the ester carbonyl in compound **7a** give AB system in HNMR analysis due to the chiral of the neighboring carbon atom.³⁹ The signals of methylene protons were seen as a doublet at 3.02 ppm ($J_{\text{gem}} = 16.3$ Hz) and in the signal range of the DMSO- d_6 solvent. CNMR signals of twenty-five carbon atoms in compound **7a** gave signals in the expected regions. Signals of ketone (pyrrole), benzoyl, ester and carboxylic acid groups were observed at 194.4, 188.3, 177.1 and 171.3 ppm, respectively, and aromatic C=C groups signals between 169.2 ppm and 111.4 ppm were observed.

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Scheme 1. The synthesis of salicylic acid derivative hybrid compounds (**7**)

Signals of chiral carbon atom in the pyrrole ring, three methoxy and a methylene groups carbon resonated at 89.5 (N-C-OH), 55.9, 55.7 and 52.2 (OCH₃) and 40.1 ppm (CH₂), respectively. The target compounds contain asymmetric carbon atoms adjacent to methylene protons in their structures. Therefore, doublet signals observed in HNMR analyzes of these molecules are very specific for the characterization of structures. All signals of the methylene and methyl groups attached to the ester carbonyl in the target molecules and the methoxy groups attached to the aryl groups were observed as expected in the HNMR and CNMR analyzes. The HRMS analysis data of compound **7a** (m/z , M+H, calcd. for C₂₉H₂₅NO₁₀: 548.1551; found: 548.1545) are also in agreement with the molar mass. The spectral data of **7a** and other compounds (**7b-e**) are largely similar. Due to the substituents attached to the ester carbonyl and the pyrrole ring, there are minor differences in FTIR and NMR analysis. Spectral findings of target molecules are compatible with their molecular structures, and NMR and HRMS spectra are given in the Supporting information file.



Scheme 2. NMR analysis of the aromatic protons in compound **7a**

3.1. Cytotoxic and Genotoxic Data

3.2.1. Mitotic Index Data

All concentrations and application times (excluding the 72-hour application of **7e**) of salicylic acid derivatives decreased the mitotic index in *A. cepa* root tip cells compared to the control. These decreases are not statistically significant in the derivatives **7b**, **7d**, and **7e** (Table 2). On the contrary, these reductions are significant at 50 and 100 μ M in derivatives **7a** (in all application times) and **7c** (in only 24-hour application) and at 100 μ M in derivative **7c** (in 48, 72-hours application) compared to control ($p < 0.05$). Compounds **7a** and **7c** indicated cytotoxic potential with significant decreases over the control group at high concentrations. These derivatives produced a mitodepressive effect in *A. cepa* root tip cells. The cytotoxic effect from **7a** and **7c** may have caused serious damage to DNA and slowed down the transitions in the cell cycle. A decrease in MI is indicative of decreased cell proliferation.⁴⁰ In cells exposed to a toxic substance, cell cycle checkpoints prevent the transition from G1 to S phase or from G2 to mitosis, depending on the location of DNA damage in the cycle. Damage to DNA can also inhibit DNA synthesis and thus RNA and protein synthesis. In cells whose DNA is not replicated, the transition to the division phase is prevented by inactivation of kinase complexes.⁴¹

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Table 2. Mitotic index results in *Allium cepa* root tip cells

Concentrations (μM)	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e
Control	8.30	6.90	6.90	8.18	7.03
6.25 (24h)	6.80	6.80	6.20	7.49	7.13
12.5 (24h)	6.27	6.57	4.43	7.09	6.37
25.0 (24h)	5.73	6.27	4.57	7.28	5.73
50.0 (24h)	3.37*	5.60	2.80*	7.47	6.83
100 (24h)	2.27*	5.30	2.70*	6.88	5.87
Control	6.40	5.97	5.07	7.88	6.40
6.25 (48h)	5.67	5.20	3.40	6.39	5.87
12.5 (48h)	5.63	5.07	3.67	7.10	5.50
25.0 (48h)	4.27	4.70	3.20	7.51	5.33
50.0 (48h)	3.27*	4.50	3.03	6.02	5.53
100 (48h)	2.23*	4.23	1.80*	7.39	4.60
Control	7.03	3.93	4.53	5.99	4.90
6.25 (72h)	5.73	3.07	4.00	5.62	4.93
12.5 (72h)	4.60	3.00	3.63	5.64	5.13
25.0 (72h)	4.00	3.10	3.67	5.73	4.90
50.0 (72h)	2.23*	2.93	2.03	5.69	4.77
100 (72h)	1.93*	2.90	0.67*	5.25	5.07

* $p < 0.05$ **3.2.2. Chromosome Aberrations Data**

All concentrations of salicylic acid derivatives caused various abnormalities such as bridge, stickiness, c-mitosis, lagging, vagrant chromosome, binucleate cell, polar defect, and chromosome loss at mitotic stages at each application time. All concentrations of salicylic acid derivatives and all application times showed an increase in the frequency of chromosomal aberrations in *A. cepa* root tips compared to the control group (Table 3). These increases are not statistically significant in the derivative **7b**. In addition, CA rates are considerably higher than the control at high concentrations in **7a**, **7c**, and **7e** excluding the 24-hour application of **7e** ($p < 0.05$). Compound **7d** indicated high genotoxic potential with significant increases over the control group at all concentrations and exposure times. The increase in CA frequency may have resulted from the disruption of DNA repair as a result of possible genotoxic derivatives inhibiting DNA polymerase activity. In addition, low concentrations may indirectly cause genotoxic effects and produce significant increases in the frequency of chromosomal aberrations.⁴²

Table 3. Chromosome aberrations results in *Allium cepa* root tip cells

Concentrations (μM)	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e
Control	1.07	1.73	1.53	1.99	2.73
6.25 (24h)	1.60	1.93	1.67	4.45*	3.70
12.5 (24h)	1.73	1.87	2.17	4.99*	3.87
25.0 (24h)	2.83	2.17	1.90	5.44*	3.60
50.0 (24h)	3.43*	2.13	3.57*	4.15*	3.80
100 (24h)	3.50*	2.87	4.53*	4.46*	3.70
Control	1.13	1.67	1.67	1.29	2.57
6.25 (48h)	1.93	1.60	1.47	4.66*	3.27
12.5 (48h)	3.70	1.93	1.97	5.11*	3.10
25.0 (48h)	3.63	2.27	2.80	5.63*	3.43
50.0 (48h)	4.40*	2.17	3.50	5.60*	4.40*
100 (48h)	4.63*	3.20	4.57*	6.90*	4.40*
Control	1.23	1.67	1.83	0.49	3.40
6.25 (72h)	1.47	1.83	2.17	3.33*	4.10
12.5 (72h)	2.43	1.73	2.13	3.55*	4.27
25.0 (72h)	4.00	2.00	3.17	4.80*	4.77
50.0 (72h)	5.13*	2.23	3.30	4.24*	5.13*
100 (72h)	5.53*	3.43	4.77*	5.45*	5.27*

* $p < 0.05$

3.2.3. Cytotoxicity and Genotoxicity in Salicylic Acid-Pyrrole Hybrid Compounds

In the present study, MI rates are lower than the control group, which may induce chromosomal defects. Especially low MI values at 50 and 100 μM concentrations of derivatives **7a** and **7c** are statistically significant and indicate a possible cytotoxic potential. Chromosomal defects are an important parameter in detecting the potential genotoxic effects of chemical matters.⁴³ The stickiness and c-mitosis among the observed chromosomal defects may have originated from the disrupted stages of mitosis because salicylic acid-pyrrolone hybrid compounds inhibit spindle fiber formation. In addition, c-mitosis and vagrant chromosomes can cause aneuploidy and bridge formations can cause chromosomal breaks.²⁹ There is also a positive correlation between stickiness and anaphase bridges, and sticky chromosomes can remain attached to the bridges and exert a potent genotoxic effect, causing cell death.⁴⁴

There are studies in the literature investigating the cytotoxic and genotoxic potentials of various salicylic acid derivatives. Giri *et al.* (1996) performed *in vivo* sister chromatid exchange (SCE) and CA assay for six salicylic acid derivatives in bone marrow cells of mice. In this study, six salicylic acid derivatives including acetyl salicylic acid (aspirin), salicylic acid, salicylamide, sodium salicylate, diflunisal and niclosamide were used. Diflunisal and niclosamide showed genotoxic effects in SCE and CA tests. Acetyl salicylic acid and sodium salicylate showed weak genotoxicity only at the highest concentration.⁴⁵ Pawar *et al.* (2009) demonstrated the anti-genotoxic potential of acetylsalicylic acid and thiosalicylic acid with a reduction in comet parameters in bone marrow cells and micronucleated reticulocytes in peripheral blood.⁴⁶ L5178Y mouse lymphoma cells were used to evaluate the

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genotoxicity of salicylic acid with and without metabolic activation, and concentrations up to 1400 µg/ml were tested. Cyclophosphamide and methylmethanesulfonate were used as positive controls. Salicylic acid was not genotoxic effect with or without metabolic activation at the concentrations tested.⁴⁷ The genotoxic potential of sodium salicylate was evaluated with Chinese hamster ovary cells to a concentration of 0.5 mM. Sodium salicylate has no genotoxic effect in the tested concentration range (0.06 to 0.5 mM), both with and without metabolic activation.⁴⁸

4. Conclusion

Due to the diversity of biological activities, pyrrolone and salicylic acid compounds are used in many applications. The effects of these structures on living metabolism, development and treatment processes are particularly interesting. In this study, five compounds that can be potentially used in different industrial applications were synthesized and their cytotoxic and genotoxic effects were evaluated. The hybrid compounds (**7a-e**) containing pyrrolone and salicylic acid nuclei were synthesized by a three-step synthesis procedure. In the target compounds, methylene protons adjacent to chiral carbon atom are diastereotopic protons and give specific signals belonging to AB system in NMR analysis. As a result, it has been determined that novel hybrid compounds have negative effects on cell cycle proliferation due to increasing concentrations and cause many and different types of chromosomal defects. Target molecules induced chromosomal defects such as bridge, stickiness, c-mitosis, anaphase lagging, vagrant chromosome, binucleate cell, polar defect and chromosome loss in *Allium* root tips. High concentrations of these derivatives may have possible cytotoxic (**7a** and **7c**) and genotoxic (**7a**, **7c**, **7e**, and especially **7d**) potential.

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Supporting Information

Supporting information accompanies this paper on <http://www.acgpubs.org/journal/organic-communications>.

ORCID

Mehmet Gümüş: [0000-0001-9262-7940](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9262-7940)

Selin Can: [0000-0002-9083-0643](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9083-0643)

Halil Erhan Eroğlu: [0000-0002-4509-4712](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4509-4712)

İrfan Koca: [0000-0001-7873-159X](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7873-159X)

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