



# 9<sup>th</sup> IUPAC International Conference on Green Chemistry

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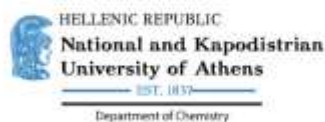
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## Green Chemistry and entrepreneurship – Sustainable industrial processes ..... 624

Effect of NaCl concentration on protein production by submerged cultivation of <i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i> .....	625
A novel device for the carbonate determination, as carbon dioxide, during petroleum and natural gas exploration.....	628
Renewable Reagents for Nucleophilic Fluorination.....	629
Curcumin solid dispersion particles as novel Pickering stabilizers.....	630

## Green solvents – Safe reagents and chemicals – Sustainable organic synthesis ..... 632

Development of a biographene-poly(lactic acid) hybrid material as support for enzyme immobilization.....	633
Dimethyl isosorbide <i>via</i> dimethyl carbonate chemistry: scaling-up, purification and concurrent reaction pathways.....	635
Acidic deep eutectic solvents-based efficient oxidative extractive desulfurization of fuel oil.....	636
An Eco-Friendly Preparations of Pyridoxal Oxime Quaternary Salts in Deep Eutectic Solvents.....	637
Green Synthetic Transformation of Benzimidoyl-cyanides to the Valuable Intermediates Alkyl-N-pyridin-2-yl-benzimidates.....	638
Multi gram scale synthesis of HMF and comparative environmental evaluation.....	639
Nanoarchitectonics of phosphorylated graphitic carbon nitride for sustainable, selective and metal-free synthesis of primary amides.....	640
A greener approach towards coumarin analogues via Natural Deep Eutectic Solvent-mediated Suzuki-Miyaura coupling.....	642
Development of bioactive chitosan-based hydrogels using Natural Deep Eutectic Solvents (NADES) as dissolution and gelling agents.....	643
Natural Deep Eutectic Solvents (NADES) as green alternative solvents for the extraction of bioactive compounds from Greek wild rose ( <i>Rosa canina</i> L.) rosehip shells (hypanthia).....	644
Bioactive chemical space exploration via greener multicomponent reactions.....	646
Synthesis of new succinimide derivatives with potential anticonvulsant activity.....	648
DMAP-catalyzed synthesis of quinazolinone and derivatives <i>via alpha</i> chloroaldehyde <i>O</i> -methanesulfonates and 2-(benzylamino)benzoic acids.....	649
Novel phosphate-containing imidazoles as potential green biologically active substrates.....	650
Solubility of <i>Moringa oleifera</i> L. seed in SFE-CO <sub>2</sub> : a response surface methodology analysis.....	651
Aerobic and Catalyst-free Oxidation of Aldehydes to Acids Promoted by Sunlight or UVA-light...	654
Natural product derivatives through organic synthesis as enhanced antioxidant agents.....	656
A Comprehensive Screening Investigation on using Group Contribution Models for Estimation of the Critical Properties of Deep Eutectic Solvents.....	658

## Novel phosphate-containing imidazoles as potential green biologically active substrates

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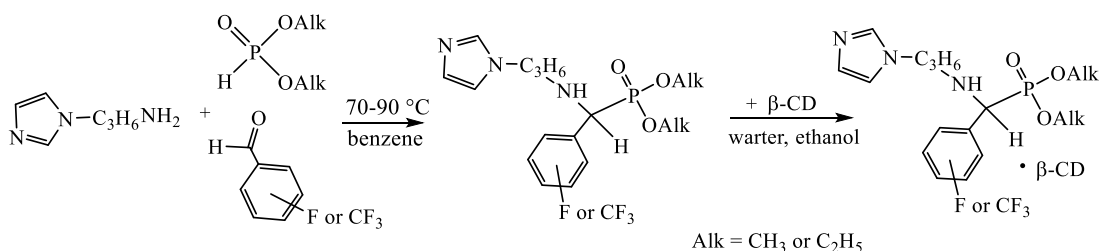
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In crop production, the need for novel environmentally friendly fertilizers is due not only to the fact that when they are introduced, plant productivity increases, but their impact on the soil is accompanied by the reproduction of soil fertility, an increase in its main features (humus, nutrients, effective microorganisms). Ways to increase the efficiency of fertilizers include their modification with plant growth regulators. The problem of fertilizer modifiers, which not only stimulate the growth and development of plants, but enhance their protective functions to natural and technogenic stressful situations (adaptogens for plants), is multifaceted and its solution requires the efforts of many specialists. The chemical aspect of this problem involves the synthetic design of novel molecules with the above properties.

Several reasons served as the basis for realization the Research: in particular, the activity of the imidazole-containing bispidins synthesized by us [1]; biological potential of fluorimidazole derivatives [2]; the practical value of both biologically active substances and highly selective ligands in complexes with copper (II) and nickel (II) ions, structures containing fragments of imidazole and phosphonate [3].

In this work, in order to obtain green plant growth regulators - fertilizer modifiers, we carried out a synthetic design of new imidazole derivatives combined with phosphonate and fluorine fragments under the conditions of a three-component "one-pot" Kabachnik-Fields reaction.



The interaction of 1-(3-aminopropyl)imidazole with di(methyl- or ethyl-)phosphite and the carbonyl component – *o*-, *m*- or *p*-(fluoro- or trifluoromethyl)-benzaldehyde is carried out by boiling in benzene using a Dean-Stark nozzle to remove from the reaction zone of the obtained water as azeotrope with benzene. The yield of target  $\alpha$ -aminophosphonates as viscous oils is 19-91%. In the IR spectra, the bands at 1047-1238 cm<sup>-1</sup> are attributed to the absorption of P=O. In spectra <sup>13</sup>C NMR the signal of the tertiary carbon atom (CHP) is observed in the region of 58.2-71.7 ppm. The signals of carbon atoms of the imidazole ring are observed in the region of 119.8-137.6 ppm.

To study the bioactivity, complexes of aminophosphonates with  $\beta$ -cyclodextrin (1:1) were obtained.

As expected, among the synthesized aminophosphonates, samples were identified that stimulate seed germination, growth and development of 3 Kazakhstan wheat varieties under normal and drought conditions. But, unexpectedly, it turned out that cyclodextrin complexes cause local pain relief on models of infiltration and conduction anesthesia at the level of used local anesthetics - lidocaine and trimecaine in terms of anesthesia index and duration of action. Acute toxicity (LD<sub>50</sub> = 1125 mg/kg) was 3-5 times less than the used anesthetics.

Thus, the expediency of combining fragments of imidazole and phosphonate in one molecule, which has a pronounced biological effect with low toxicity, has been experimentally confirmed.

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