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Opinion Article

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Green and Sustainable Synthesis of Novel Quinoxalines from Ethyl Gallate

Bella Jean*

Department of Pharmacy, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

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DESCRIPTION

Quinoxalines are heterocyclic compounds with diverse applications in the fields of pharmaceuticals, materials science, and agrochemicals. Their synthesis often involves severe conditions and the use of toxic reagents, which can result in environmental pollution and health hazards. In recent years, there has been a growing interest in developing green and sustainable methods for the synthesis of quinoxalines. One promising approach involves the use of ethyl gallate as a starting material, which is readily available from natural sources and is considered environmentally friendly.

Ethyl gallate is a naturally occurring compound found in various plants, including gallnuts and green tea leaves. It has gained attention in recent years due to its environmentally friendly properties. Ethyl gallate is readily available, cost-effective, and biodegradable, making it an ideal starting material for green synthesis. Furthermore, it possesses antioxidant and antimicrobial properties, adding value to its utilization in organic synthesis.

The synthesis of quinoxalines from ethyl gallate can be achieved through a series of green chemistry steps. In the first step, ethyl gallate is treated with hydrazine hydrate under mild conditions to yield quinoxaline-2, 3-dione, which serves as an important intermediate in the synthesis. This reaction is carried out in a green solvent, such as ethanol or water, and it generates water as the only byproduct, adhering to green chemistry principles. The second step involves the cyclization of quinoxaline-2, 3-dione to form various quinoxaline derivatives.

This cyclization can be achieved using a variety of greener catalysts, such as transition metal complexes or enzymes. The reaction is carried out in an eco-friendly solvent, such as ionic liquids or supercritical carbon dioxide. The use of green catalysts and solvents minimizes waste and enhances the sustainability of the synthesis. To obtain a wide range of quinoxaline derivatives, various substituents can be introduced into the molecule through eco-friendly reactions such as acylation, alkylation, or condensation. These reactions are typically carried out in the presence of green reagents and solvents to adhere to the principles of green chemistry. These reactions enable the synthesis of new quinoxalines with tailored properties for specific applications.

The use of ethyl gallate as a starting material and green reagents, solvents, and catalysts minimizes environmental impact and reduces hazardous waste generation. Ethyl gallate is derived from natural sources, making it a sustainable and renewable feedstock for quinoxaline synthesis.The reactions maximize the incorporation of reactants into the final product, reducing waste. The mild reaction conditions and choice of energy-efficient solvents contribute to lower energy consumption. The protocol allows for the synthesis of a wide range of quinoxaline derivatives, offering versatility for various applications.

The facile synthesis of new quinoxalines from ethyl gallate using a green chemistry protocol represents an eco-friendly and sustainable approach to obtain valuable heterocyclic compounds. By adhering to the principles of green chemistry, this method minimizes environmental impact, reduces waste, and utilizes renewable feedstocks. The diverse quinoxaline derivatives obtained through this protocol hold promise for applications in pharmaceuticals, materials science, and agrochemicals, while also contributing to the advancement of green and sustainable chemistry. The synthesis of quinoxalines from ethyl gallate exemplifies the potential of green chemistry to address the challenges of traditional chemical processes and promote sustainable and environmentally responsible synthesis routes.