Journal of Medicinal and Chemical Sciences 6 (2023) 1000-1009



Journal of Medicinal and Chemical Sciences

Journal homepage: <u>http://www.jmchemsci.com/</u>



Original Article

Study the Toxicity and Anticancer Activity of Some New Derivatives of Mefenamic Acid

Ali Amad Sabah¹, Raed Muslim Mhaibes² ^(D), Aziz Latif Jarallah³ ^(D), Salim Dawood Salman⁴ ^(D), Muna Sameer Al-Rawi^{5,*} ^(D)

¹Al-Fajr Preparatory School for Boys, Directorate of Education Qalaat Sukkar, Dhi Qar, Iraq ²Department of Biochemistry, College for Medicine, Misan University, Iraq ³Al-Esraa University College, Department of Medical Labs, Techniques, Iraq ⁴Department of Pharmacy, Ashur University College, Ashur, Iraq ⁵Department of Chemistry, College of Education for Pure Science Ibn Al- Haitham, University of Baghdad, Iraq

ARTICLE INFO

Article history

Receive: 2022-06-11 Received in revised: 2022-07-19 Accepted: 2022-08-30 Manuscript ID: JMCS-2209-1719 Checked for Plagiarism: **Yes** Language Editor: Dr. Fatimah Ramezani Editor who approved publication: Dr. Ali Maleki

DOI:10.26655/JMCHEMSCI.2023.5.7

K E Y W O R D S Mefenamic acid

Cycloaddition Reaction Pro-drug moieties Toxicity activity Anticancer activity

A B S T R A C T

The new 1,3-Oxazepine derivatives (IV_{a-d}) were manufactured from the response of *N*-Arylhydrazone (III) based on Mefenamic acid with various cyclic carboxylic acid anhydrides such as (succinic, maleic, phthalic, and 3nitrophthalic) anhydride by using dry benzene under reflex via (2+5) cycloaddition reaction. These compounds 1,3-Oxazepine (IV) were obtained via a four-steps- sequence reactions in good yields. Condensation reaction of mefenamic acid with chloroacetyl chloride to give 2 -[2-chloro-N-(2,3dimethylphenyl) acetamido] benzoic acid (I), which on amination with hydrazine hydrate in ethanol to give a corresponding acid hydrazid (II). The acid hydrazide was used as the starting materials on condensation with syringe aldehyde afforded newly N-Arylhydrazone (III) in a good yield. Finally, the later compound reacted with different type of acid anhydrides to get new derivatives of 1,3-Oxazepine. The new compounds were characterized by using FT-IR, 1H-NMR, and mass spectroscopy. In addition, the potential antibacterial activities for the certain compounds were investigated by using three species of bacteria: Staphylococcus aureus, Klebsiella pneumoniae, and Escherichia coli which most of the target derivatives have exhibited a good efficacy compared with ampicillin (as antibacterial). Besides the cytotoxic effect by using various concentrations of the derivatives $\left(IV_{c}\right)$ and $\left(IV_{d}\right)$ were assessed by human breast carcinoma cells (MCF-7), which have been exhibited a high effect on the concentration of 400 μ l/ml with IC50 =80.20 and IC50=82.80. A tiered approach to investigate the toxicity utilized mice to estimate its acute toxicity and the result confirmed the non-toxicity of these compounds



* Corresponding author: Muna Sameer Al-rawi E-mail: Email: <u>mona.s.s@ihcoedu.uobaghdad.edu.iq</u> © 2023 by SPC (Sami Publishing Company)

Sabah A.A., et al. / J. Med. Chem. Sci. 2023, 6(5) 1000-1009

Introduction

In drug chemistry, Mefenamic acid is known as anthranilic acid derivatives brand of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID) that inhibits the synthesis of pain-causing prostaglandins and is useful as pain reliever [1, 2]. The unique structure of mefenamic acid synthetically leads to a large number of the derivatives class of (NSAID), which based on pharmacological findings represent their interference with prostaglandin biosynthesis. It has been used for the rheumatoid treatment and degeneration of joint cartilage disease [3, 4]. Recently, it has been found that (NSAID) can be used to treat musculosketal pain. An important aspect in the literature is that prepared many Mefenamic acid derivatives containing heterocyclic moiety, which have been useful in medicine and cytotoxic activities [5-7].

Various synthetic routes to 1,3-Oxazepine derivatives have been synthesised based on different strategies for the construction of the heterocyclic ring [8-10]. These strategies led to 1,3-oxazepine carrying suitable position of mefenamic acid which open the way for synthesis of new heterocyclic rings [11-13].

A wide range of heterocyclic derivatives was reported and has been developed including pharmaceutical molecules. The aims of this research project was to initially carry out some novel 1,3-oxazepine derivatives of Mefenamic acid as pro-drug moieties which have a more therapeutic efficacy and a lower toxicity.

Materials and Methods

All chemicals used were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, and Merck Chemicals. ¹H-NMR spectra were recorded through Ultra Shield (Bruker) 300 MHz. The Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrometer (FT-IR) spectra were registered on Shimadzu (Ir prestige-21). Mass spectra were performed by Electron Impact (EI) (70) eV mass through the Model: 5973 spectrometer.

Synthesis of 2-[2-chloro-N-(2,3-dimethylphenyl) acetamido] benzoic acid (**I**)

A mixture of Mefenamic acid (2.41 g, 0.01 mol) and chloroacetyl chloride (0.035 mol) were refluxed for 2 hours on a water bath. 2-propanol and water (2:2 mL) were added to the mixture and stirring was continued overnight, and then toluene (10 mL) was added and extracted with 10% NaHCO₃, dried with MgSO₄, and recrystallized by ethanol that was resulted in a pale-yellow solid. Yield 75%, mp 135-137 °C [14].

Synthesis of 2- (N-(2,3-dimethylphenyl) -2hydrazineylacetamido) benzoic acid (**II**)

A mixture of compound **(I)** (3.17 g, 0.01 mol) and hydrazine hydrate (0.01 mol) in ethanol (20 mL) was refluxed for 4 hours. After cooling the resulting solid was filtered, dried, and recrystallized from methanol to give light yellow solid. Yield 80%, mp 155-158 °C [15].

Synthesis of 2-(N-(2,3-dimethylphenyl)-2-(2-(4hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzylidene) hydrazineyl) acetamido) benzoic acid (**III**)

Equal moles of compound **(II)** and syringaldehyde were mixed in 20 mL of ethanol, with (GAA) and heated for 8 hours. Then, the hydrazone precipitate was filtered and dried. Dark yellow powder, yield 70%, mp 110-112 °C [16].

Procedure of 1, 3-oxazepine compounds (IV_{a-d})

A mixture of synthesized hydrazone (III) (4.78 g, 0.01 mol) and 0.01 mol of different acid anhydride in 20 mL of benzene was heated for 7 hours [17]. The precipitate was formed which has been recrystallized from 1, 4-dioxane. Our successful routes to synthesize the new derivatives are illustrated in Scheme 1.

1001 | P a g e



i =succinic anhydride, ii=malic anhydride, iii=phthalic anhydride, iv=3-nitrophthalic anhrdride

Scheme 1: Synthesis of target derivatives (I-IV_{a-d})

Biological study

Anti-bacterial activity

The new oxazepine (I-IV_{a-d}) were examined (*in vitro*) against *Staphylococcus aureus* (*G*+), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (*G*-) and *Escherichia coli* (*G*-) employing the agar diffusion method [18]. The bacterial isolation and purification were carried out in the Biology Department of the University of Baghdad, Iraq. The prepared agar and petri dishes were sterilized by autoclaving for 20 min at 121 °C. The agar was surface inoculated uniformly from the both culture of the tested microorganisms, the three types of previous bacteria were activated in a nutrient growth medium at for 24 hours. In the soloidified

medium, suitably spaced apart holes were made (6 mm in diameter). These holes were filled up with the prepared compounds dissolved in DMSO to give concentration 200 μ g/ml. These plates were incubated at 37 °C for 24 hours. The formed inhibition zones were measured in millimeter and compared with ampicillin as a common antibiotic.

Cytotoxicity assay

The cytotoxicity of new 1,3-oxazepine derivatives of mefenamic acid (IV_c) and (IV_d) was examined against MCF-7 cell line [19] at the Biotechnology Research Center, Al-Nahrain University. The cells have been seeded at 200 µl of cell suspension and

filled in 96 well culture plates, sealed at Para film and incubated at 37 °C for one day with 5% CO₂ and medium completed with gas (1%) penicillin/streptomycin blend +10% bovine serum) till the cells fielded confluence. The cells were examined for impurity and cultured at various concentrations (10-500 µg/Ml). However, 200 µl of sustenance medium were filled to monitor group, after that closed firmly incubated. The cytotoxicity was executed after 48 hours, and then 150 µL of dimethyl sulfoxide was added up to the solution, and then it was shaken [20]. Thereafter, the absorbance values registers to enumerate the inhibition rate of cell growth [21].

Acute toxicity test

Three sets of forty-five albino mice were utilized to examine the acute toxicity of new1,3oxazepine derivatives (IV_c) and (IV_d) by using the Lorke-written method [19]. The three groups were fasted for eighteen hours with approaching to water before experiment. The derivatives were resolved in distilled H₂O and handled via the oral route gently. After two weeks of feeding, the internal organs mice such as the heart, kidneys, and brain were weighed and compared with the control group and weighed with the monitoring of vital signs.

Results and Discussion

Chemistry

This research project is to initially carry out the synthesis of 7-membered cyclic ring oxazepine derivatives (IV_{a-d}) based on Mefenamic acid. The newly 1,3-oxazepine (IV_{a-d}) were obtained by (2+5) cycloaddition reaction of novel Schiff base (III) with five atoms cyclic anhydride including: (succinic, maleic, phthalic, or 3-nitrophthalic) anhydride in the presence of dry benzene as a solvent. The mechanism includes the addition of σ bond of C-O group of acid anhydride to π bond of imine group to yield four-membered hetero ring and five-membered cyclic ring in the same [T.S]_{a,b,c}, which unlocks into acid anhydride to afford seven-membered heterocyclic ring. The proposed mechanism has been summarized in Scheme 2 [17].



 $Ar = 3,5-OCH_3, 4-OH-C_6H_2$

Scheme 2: The suggested mechanism of composing1,3-oxazepine derivatives

Compounds (IV_{a-d}) have been perfectly characterized and correlated with their structures by using the spectroscopic analysis. The physical properties are illustrates in following for all derivatives (IV_{a-d}) [22-25]. N-(2,3-dimethylphenyl)-2-((2-(4-hydroxy-3,5dimethoxyphenyl)-4,7-dioxo-1,3-oxazepan-3yl)amino)acetamido)benzoic acid (**IV**_a)

Beige, yield 81%, $C_{30}H_{31}N_3O_9$, mp 262-264 °C, IR (KBr) (ν_{max} / cm⁻¹): 3361, 3313, 3072, 2979, 2847, 1747, 1653, 1608, 1576, 1508. ¹H-NMR (300

1003 | P a g e

MHz, DMSO): δ 2.10-2.29 (s, 6H, 2CH₃), 1.34-1.36 (m, 4H, CH₂-CH₂), 3.84 (s, 6H, 2OCH₃), 4.33 (s, 2H, CO-CH₂), 6.88-7.90 (m, 9H, Ar-H), 8.58 (s, 1H, CH-N), 9.49 (s, 1H, NH), 9.70 (s, 1H, OH), 11.98 (s, 1H, COOH).

2-(N-(2,3-dimethylphenyl)-2-((2-(4-hydroxy-3,5dimethoxyphenyl)-4,7-dioxo-4,7-dihydro-1,3oxazepin-3(2H)-yl)amino)acetamido)benzoic acid (**IV**_b)

Bright yellow, yield 78%, $C_{30}H_{29}N_3O_9$, mp 120-122 °C, IR (KBr) (v_{max} / cm⁻¹): 3300, 3263, 3010, 2987, 2922, 1732, 1685, 1657, 1601, 1527, 1329, 1255. ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO): δ 2.20-2.29 (s, 6H, 2CH₃), 3.75 (s, 6H, 2OCH₃), 4.25 (s, 2H, CO-CH2), 6.20-6.41 (m, 2H, CH=CH), 6.75-8.07 (m, 9H, Ar-H), 8.09 (s, 1H, CH-N), 9.31(s, 1H, NH), 9.18 (s, 1H, OH), 11.12 (broad, 1H, COOH).

2-(N-(2,3-dimethylphenyl)-2-((3-(4-hydroxy-3,5dimethoxyphenyl)-1,5-dioxo-1,5-dihydrbenzo [e][1,3]oxazepin-4(3H)-yl)amino)acetamido) benzoic acid (**IV**_c)

Pale yellow, yield 82%, $C_{34}H_{31}N_3O_9$, mp 198-200 °C, IR (KBr) (ν_{max} / cm⁻¹): 3467, 3346, 3066, 2918, 2860, 1741, 1653, 1625, 1574, 1502, 1329, 1254. ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO): δ 2.10-2.29 (s, 6H, 2CH₃), 3.83 (s, 6H, 2OCH₃), 3.33 (s, 2H, CO-CH₂), 6.68-7.37 (m, 13H, Ar-H), 7.89 (s, 1H, CH-N), 9.18 (s, 1H, NH), 9.45 (s, 1H, OH), 12.98 (broad, 1H, COOH).

2-(N-(2,3-dimethylphenyl)-2-((3-(4-hydroxy-3,5dimethoxyphenyl)-6-nitro-1,5-dioxo-1,5dihydrobenzo[e][1,3]oxazepin-4(3H)-yl) amino)acetamido)benzoic acid (**IV**_d)

Yellow, yield 80%, $C_{34}H_{30}N_4O_{11}$, mp 146-148 °C, IR (KBr) (ν_{max} / cm⁻¹): 3410, 3370, 3012, 2933, 2843, 1763, 1718, 1601, 1510, 1462, 1514, 1336. ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, DMSO): δ 2.09-2.38 (s, 6H, 2CH₃), 3.37 (s, 6H, 2OCH₃), 4.50 (s, 2H, CO-CH₂), 6.69-7.91 (m, 12H, Ar-H), 8.06 (s, 1H, CH-N), 9.20 (s, 1H, NH), 9.45 (s, 1H, OH), 12.97 (broad, 1H, COOH).

Mass spectrum of hydrazine (III): $C_{26}H_{27}N_3O_6$ (M.Wt.=477.19) showed the base peak at (m\z = 367%). Furthermore, characteristic peaks were indicated for independent fragments by m/z (Rel. Int. in %): (mz = 293(75%), 268(24%), 194(18%), 161(25%), 121(15%), and 46(20%)). This data confirmed the hydrazone structure.

Finally, the mass spectra of compound (IV_d): $C_{34}H_{30}N_4O_{11}$ (M.Wt.=670.19), Scheme (3) showed the base peak at m/z=293 (100%). Too characteristic peaks were shown for independent fragments represented by m/z=657 (5%), 309 (22%), 293 (100%), 267 (50%), 163 (30%), 135 (27%), which agrees with the molecular weight of the structure inspired by for compound (IV_d) [26, 27].

Biological activity

Antibacterial activity

All prepared derivatives have been tested *in vitro* against pathogenic bacteria [18]. The inhibition zones of the target compounds are presented in Table 4 and most of the derivatives possess the high or moderate biological activity against bacteria compared with ampicillin an antibiotic drug. This could be due to the presence of the oxazepine ring and NO₂ group, as displayed in Figure 1 [28, 29].

Cytotoxicity assay

Compounds (IV_c) and (IV_d) have been screened for their cytotoxicity activity (In vitro) by using MCF-7 (human breast carcinoma cells). Freshney's protocol [19] has been employed for cell culture media. The MCF-7 viability after adding different concentrations of (IV_c) and (IV_d) were recorded in ELISA reader at 575 nm. Compound (IV_c) showed the significant effects at concentration of 400 μ l/mL, whereas the viability cells were (38.63%, 25.78%, 13.99, 6.34%, 5.98%, and 6.09%) in (400, 200, 100, 50, 25, and 12.5) µg/ml, with IC50=80.20. In addition, compound (IV_d) possess important effects at concentration of 400 μ l/mL vs. cells line, whereas the viability cells were (50.99%, 50.54%, 28.23 %, 18.98%, 13.09%, and 6.98%) in the same concentrations, respectively, and IC50=82.80.

1004 | P a g e



Sabah A.A., et al. / J. Med. Chem. Sci. 2023, 6(5) 1000-1009

Scheme 3: Mass fragments of compound (IVd)

1005 | P a g e

Sabah A.A., et al. / J. Med. Chem. Sci. 2023, 6(5) 1000-1009



The effect of compounds on Staphylococus aureus (G+)



The effect of compounds on Klebsiella Pneumoniae (G-)



The effect of compounds on Escherichis coli(G-)

Compound No.	Staph. aureus	Klebsiella pneumoniae	Escherichis coli
(IV _a)	20	12	12
(IV _b)	21	16	10
(IV _c)	24	20	10
(IV _d)	21	22	10
Ampicillin	22	22	20

Table 4: The zone of inhibition in (mm) for oxazepine derivatives [IV]_{a-d}

Acute Toxicity Test

The object mice showed no symptoms of toxicity, behavior change, or mortality with doses (5 and 10 g/kg) body weight between the control and the handler groups. Moreover, mice were weighed daily for both groups and for the next two weeks. Certainly, the organs (cervical, liver, kidneys, and heart) were weighted after sacrificed some of theme and showed normal cases and weight [19].

Conclusion

Finally, the synthetic route described of new 1,3oxazepine derivatives based on mefenamic acid with the expected biological activity to attain better action and low gastric side effects. The objective compounds showed a broad range of antimicrobial activities. Compounds (IV_c) and (IV_d) display the anticancer activity on MCF-7 (*in vitro*), this could be related to the presence of the oxazepine ring with NO₂ group in its molecule structure, so they are prospective to be very promising origin compounds for the design a new pharmaceutical drug over and above pharmacological project and reduce the more side effects of mefenamic acid.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to acknowledge the Biotechnology Research Center, Al-Nahrain University, Iraq for their helpful advice and

technical assistance to perform the cytotoxic bioassays of compounds in the breast cancer cells.

Funding

This research did not receive any specific grant from funding agencies in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Authors' contributions

All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting, and revising of the paper and agreed to be responsible for all the aspects of this work.

Conflict of Interest

The author declared that they have no conflict of interest.

ORCID:

Raed Muslim Mhaibes <u>https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4835-0873</u> Aziz Latif Jarallah <u>https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2572-3793</u> Salim D. Salman <u>https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6635-9938</u> Muna S. Al-Rawi <u>https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0318-8999</u>

References

[1]. Jarrar Q., Ayoub R., Moshawih S., Jarrar Y., Jilani J., Synthesis and Biological Evaluation of Hydroxypropyl Ester of Mefenamic Acid as a Promising Prodrug, *Letters in Drug Design & Discovery*, 2022, 19 [Crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]

[2]. Ayoub R., Jarrar Q., Ali D., Moshawih S., Jarrar Y., Hakim M., Zakaria Z., Synthesis of Novel Esters of Mefenamic Acid with Pronounced Antinociceptive Effects and a Proposed Activity on GABA, Opioid and Glutamate Receptors, *European Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 2021, **163**:105865 [Crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]

[3]. Guzman-Esquivel J., Galvan-Salazar H.R., Guzman-Solorzano H.P., Cuevas-Velazquez A.C., Guzman-Solorzano J.A., Mokay-Ramirez K.A., Paz-Michel B.A., Murillo-Zamora E., Delgado-Enciso J., Melnikov V., Delgado-Enciso O.G., Rodriguez-Sanchez I.P., Martinez-Fierro F., Walle- Guillen M.L., Rojas - Larios М., Cardenas- Aguilar С.В., Beas- Guzman 0., Chaviano- Conesa D., Garcia - Garcia H.S., Delgado-Enciso I., Efficacy of the use of mefenamic acid combined with standard medical care vs. standard medical care alone for the of COVID-19: A randomized treatment placebo-controlled double-blind trial, International Journal of Molecular Medicine, 2022, **49**:1 [<u>Crossref</u>], [<u>Google Scholar</u>], [<u>Publisher</u>] [4]. Nija B., Rasheed A., Kottaimuthu A., Development, Characterization and

Pharmacological Investigation of Umbelliferone Conjugates of NSAIDs, *Iraqi Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 2021, **30**:240 [Crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]

[5]. Husain A., Ahuja P., Ahmad A., A Khan S., Synthesis, biological evaluation and pharmacokinetic studies of mefenamic acid-Nhydroxymethylsuccinimide ester prodrug as safer NSAID, *Medicinal Chemistry*, 2016, **12**:585 [Crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher] DOI:

[6]. Shishkina S.V., Vaksler Y.A., Konovalova I.S., Dyakonenko V.V., Varchenko V.V., Quantum Chemical Study on Mefenamic Acid Polymorphic Forms, *ACS omega*, 2022, **7**:17544 [Crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]

[7]. TaoShen, TongHan, QingZhao, FanDing, ShanshanMao, ManglaiGao, *Chemosphere*, 2022, **295**:133846 [Crossref], [Google Scholar],
[Publisher]

[8]. Jaber A.M., Zahra J.A., Sabri S.S., Khanfar M.A., Awwadi F.F., El-Abadelah M.M., New Trends in 1,
4-Dipolar Cycloaddition Reactions. Thermodynamic Control Synthesis of Model 2'-(isoquinolin-1-yl)-spiro [oxindole-3, 3'pyrrolines], *Current Organic Chemistry*, 2022,
26:542 [Crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]
[9]. Al-Rawi M.S., Hussei D.F., Al-Taie A.F., Al-

[9]. AI-Rawi M.S., Hussel D.F., AI-Tale A.F., Al-Halbosiy M.M., Hameed B.A., Cytotoxic effects of new synthesis heterocyclic derivatives of Amoxicillin on some cancer cell lines, In *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 2018, **1003**:012012 [Crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]

[10].Fiadh A. Neshan, Muna S. Al-Rawi, Jumbad H. Tomma, *International Journal of Drug Delivery Technology*, 2019, **9**:587 [Publisher]

1007 | P a g e

Sabah A.A., et al. / J. Med. Chem. Sci. 2023, 6(5) 1000-1009

[11].Ahmadi A., Synthesis and anti-inflammatory evaluation of novel thiadiazol derivatives of Mefenamic acid, *Bulletin of the Chemical Society of Ethiopia*, 2017, **31**:171 [Crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]

[12].Alsafi M.H.A., Farhan M.S., Synthesis, Characterization and Acute Anti-inflammatory Evaluation of New Mefenamic Acid Derivatives Having 4-Thiazolidinone Nucleus, *Iraqi Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (P-ISSN: 1683-3597, E-ISSN: 2521-3512),* 2019, **28**:138 [Crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]

[13].Bilgic S., Bilgic O., Bilgic M., Gunduz M., Karakoc N., Synthesis of 2-aryl-1, 2dihydronaphtho [1, 2-f][1, 4] oxazepin-3 (4H)ones. Part I., Arkivoc, 2010, 185-192, Part I (09-3707AP) [Crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher] [14].Raauf A.M., Synthesis, Characterization and Biological Activity of New Mefenamic acid-Oxoazetidine Derivatives, Al Mustansiriyah Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2013, 13:75 [Crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]

[15].Aboul-Fadl T., Abdel-Aziz H.A., Kadi A., Bari A., Ahmad P., Al-Samani T., Ng S.W., Microwaveassisted one-step synthesis of fenamic acid hydrazides from the corresponding acids, *Molecules*, 2011, **16**:3544 [Crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]

[16].Saeed R.S., AL-RAWI M.S., Synthesis, Characterization, Study the Toxicity and Anticancer Activity of N, O-Chitosan Derivatives, *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*, 2020, **12**:2 [Crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]

[17].Mukhlus A.A., Al-Rawi M.S., Al-Dujaili A.H., Tomma J.H., Synthesis And Characterization Of New Oxazepines Derived From D-Erythroascorbic Acid, *Ibn AL-Haitham Journal For Pure and Applied Sciences*, 2017, **25** [Google Scholar], [Publisher]

[18].Abdulghani S.M., Al-Rawi M.S., Tomma J.H., Synthesis of New 1, 2, 4-triazole Derivatives with Expected Biological Activities, *Chemical Methodologies*, 2022, **6**:59 [Crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]

[19].Sabah A.A., Al-Rawi M.S., Tomma J.H., Study the Toxicity and Anticancer Activity of Some New Amic Acid and Their Derivatives of Mefenamic acid, Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, 2020, **14**:642 [Google Scholar], [Publisher]

[20].Nashaan F., S. Al-Rawi M., Alhammer A., Rabie A., H. Tomma J., 'Synthesis, characterization, and cytotoxic activity of some imides from galloyl hydrazide', *Eurasian Chemical Communications*, 2022, **4**:966 [Crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]

[21].AL-rawi M.S., Hassan H.A., Hassan D.F., New series of substituted heterocyclics derived from α , β -unsaturated ketone and their cytotoxic activity tumor cell lines, *Oriental Journal of Chemistry*, 2018, **34**:2826 [Crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]:

[22].Silverstein R.M., Webster F.X., Kiemle D.J., Bryce D.L., Spectroscopic Identification of Organic Compounds. 8th ed. John Wiley and Sons: New York; 2015 [Publisher]

[23].Almasirad A., Tajik M., Bakhtiari D., Abdollahi A.S.M., Zamani M.J., Khorasani R., Esmaily H., Synthesis and analgesic activity of Narylhydrazone derivatives of mefenamic acid, *J Pharm Pharmaceut Sci.*, 2005, **8**:419 [Crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]

[24].Asif M., Study of anthranylic acid derivatives:
Mefenamic acid and its various analogues, 2014,
2:24 [<u>Crossref</u>], [<u>Google Scholar</u>], [<u>Publisher</u>]

[25].Hassan A.M., Heakal B.H., Younis A., Abdelmoaz M.A., Abdrabou M.M., Conventional and Microwave-Assisted Synthesis, Antimicrobial and Antitumor Studies of Tridentate Schiff Base Derived from O-vanillin and Phenyl Urea and its Complexes, *Advanced Journal of Chemistry-Section A*, 2020, **3**:621 [Crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]

[26].Matz L.M., Hill Jr H.H., Separation of benzodiazepines by electrospray ionization ion mobility spectrometry–mass spectrometry, *Analytica Chimica Acta*,, 2002, **457**:235 [Crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]

[27].Watson J.T., Sparkman O.D., *Introduction to mass spectrometry: instrumentation, applications, and strategies for data interpretation,* John Wiley & Sons, 2007 [Crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]

[28].Hamad B.K., Ahamed M.R., 'Synthesis of new compounds with seven rings (oxazepine) through

Sabah A.A., et al. / J. Med. Chem. Sci. 2023, 6(5) 1000-1009

the ring closure of Schiff bases with study of biological activity, *Eurasian Chemical Communications*, 2022, 4:1306 [Crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]

[29].Ukwubile C., Idriss U., Isah A., Phytochemical evaluation, in vitro-in vivo antioxidant and

cytotoxicity activities of various layers of watermelon fruit Citrullus lanatus (Cucurbitaceae) Matsum. & Nakai, *Progress in Chemical and Biochemical Research*, 2022, **5**:97 [Crossref], [Google Scholar], [Publisher]

HOW TO CITE THIS ARTICLE

Ali A. Sabah, Raed Muslim Mhaibes, Aziz Latif Jarallah, Salim D. Salman, Muna Sameer Al-rawi. Study of Toxicity and Anticancer Activity of Some New Derivatives of Mefenamic Acid. *J. Med. Chem. Sci.*, 2023, 6(5) 1000-1009 http://dx.doi.org/10.26655/JMCHEMSCI.2023.5.7 URL: http://www.imchemsci.com/article 158446.html

1009 | P a g e

