


 Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2023, **13**, 12518

Bio-oriented synthesis of ibuprofen derivatives for enhancement efficacy in post-operative and chronic inflammatory pain models†

 Nisar Zamin Shah,^a Satya Kumar Avula,^b Nasiara Karim,^b Nazar Ul Islam,^d Gaber El-Saber Batiha,^e Abdullatif Bin Muhsinah,^f Ajmal Khan^{*b} and Ahmed Al-Harrasi^{*b}

The discovery of post-operative, chronic inflammatory pain and any gastroucerogenic potential using well-established animal models *in vivo* with new structures, high efficiency, broad-spectrum, and low toxicity has been the focus of medicinal chemists. In the present article, we are reporting the design and synthesis of various derivatives of ibuprofen by modifying the carboxyl group of ibuprofen using three steps reactions; esterification under microwave-irradiation in 10 minutes, hydrazide formation, and finally schiff's base reaction. Microwave-assisted esterification reaction can be employed to quickly explore and increase molecular diversity in synthetic chemistry. All of the newly synthesized compounds (NS1–NS4) were characterized by ¹H-, ¹³C-NMR, and HR-ESI-MS spectroscopy and evaluated for post-operative, chronic inflammatory pain and any gastroucerogenic potential using well-established animal models *in vivo*. The synthesized compounds at the tested doses of 100 and 150 mg kg⁻¹ significantly attenuated the incisional-injury induced post-operative pain like condition and, also inhibited the phlogistic agent induced inflammatory responses in both the acute and chronic testing paradigms. The gastric histological and biochemical parameters exhibited that the synthesized compounds were devoid of any ulcerogenic potential in comparison to aspirin and ibuprofen. These findings concluded that the synthesized ibuprofen derivatives exhibited profound analgesic, anti-inflammatory properties with reduced ulcerogenic potential and might be considered as effective therapeutic agents to treat pathological conditions associated with pain and inflammation.

 Received 1st March 2023
 Accepted 23rd March 2023

DOI: 10.1039/d3ra01385e

rsc.li/rsc-advances

1. Introduction

Postoperative pain is a major clinical problem that is associated with severe physiological and psychological outcomes for the sufferer. The symptoms usually persist beyond 2 months past the expected duration of remission.¹ Postoperative pain is a physiological response to the stimulation of somatic and

visceral pain pathways. The inflammatory mediators including histamine, prostaglandins, bradykinins, serotonin, leukotriene, nitric oxide, neurotrophic, neuropeptide and cytokines, such as TNF-alpha, interleukin-1B get released from their stores. These mediators stimulate the specialized nociceptors and the signals than propagated through specialized fibers into the cerebral cortex through the spino-thalamic or spino-reticular tracts.²

The reduction and elimination of pain and discomfort with medications having minimal side-effects tendency is the major goal of postoperative pain management.³ This can be achieved by utilizing a multitude of approaches in the pain management including various medications exerting both anti-inflammatory and antinociceptive effects and thus impacting multiple sites in pain components.^{2,4} However, the clinical use of these medications is greatly limited by the occurrence of various toxic effects in addition to accompanying reduction in the overall clinical efficacy of medications.^{3,5} In addition, the pain-relieving medications mainly address the central nervous system component to provide analgesia and they do not have any effect on the inflammatory component of pain. In this regard, addressing the inflammatory response may have the utility to

^aDepartment of Pharmacy, University of Malakand, Chakdara, 18800, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. E-mail: nasiara.karim@hotmail.com

^bNatural and Medical Sciences Research Center, University of Nizwa, P. O. Box-33, Birkat Al-Mauz, Postal Code-616, Nizwa, Oman. E-mail: ajmalkhan@unizwa.edu.om; aharrasi@unizwa.edu.om

^cDepartment of Pharmacy, University of Peshawar, 25120, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

^dDepartment of Pharmacy, Sarhad University of Science and Information Technology, Peshawar, Pakistan

^eDepartment of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Damanhour University, Da-manhour 22511, AlBeheira, Egypt

^fDepartment of Pharmacognosy, College of Pharmacy, King Khalid University, Abha 61441, Saudi Arabia

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d3ra01385e>



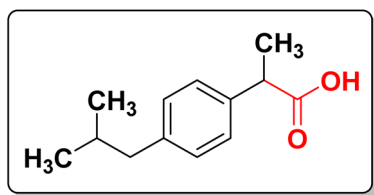


Fig. 1 The chemical structure of ibuprofen.

reduce the overall need for opioid analgesics and improve recovery after surgical procedures.

Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are well-established class of drugs that have long been used to relieve pain and inflammation associated with acute and chronic pain.⁶ NSAIDs can maintain inhibition of prostaglandin over the course of a prolonged surgery and during the postoperative period. They do not cause tolerance or addiction and therefore their postoperative use reduces the growing concerns related to opioids. NSAIDs containing aryl-propionic acid (ibuprofen (Fig. 1), fenoprofen, ketoprofen, naproxen, *etc.*) have an important place, as they are the most widely used analgesic drugs in the market.

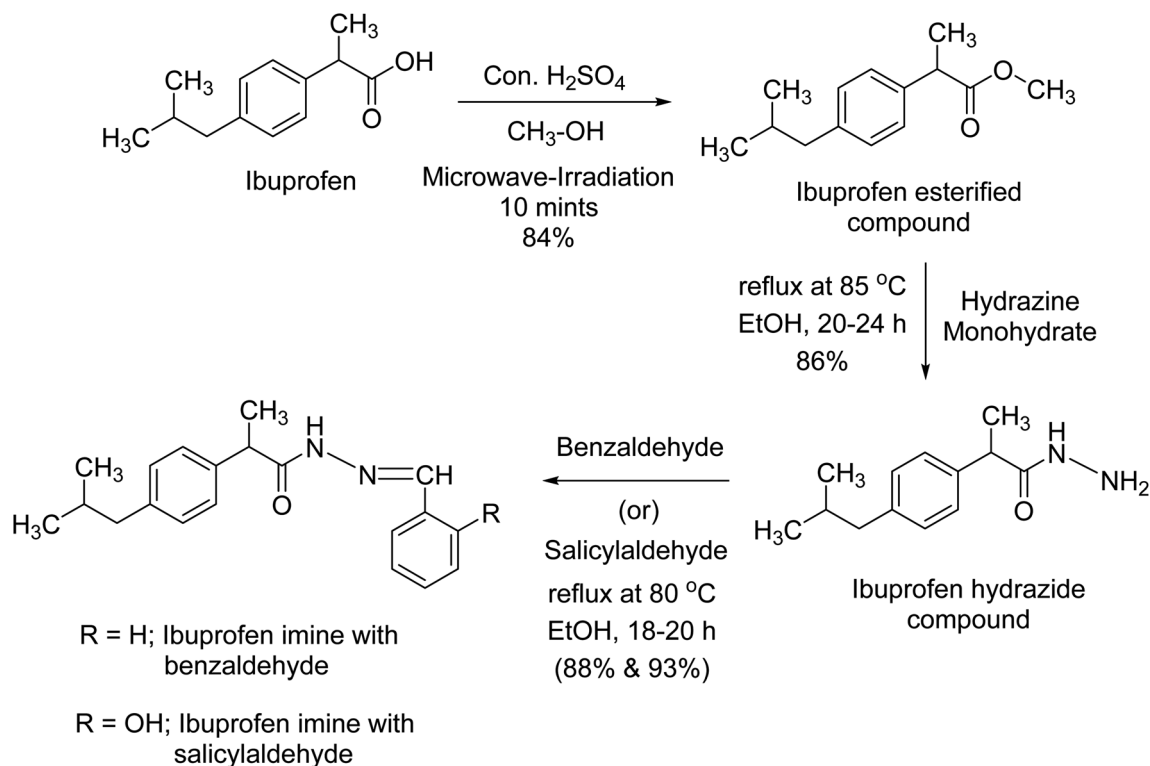
However, continuing use of NSAIDs for pain suppression are associated with serious GIT ulceration and renal failure along with evidence of diminishing efficacy.⁷ Therefore, there is a consistent need for research to synthesize new derivatives of NSAIDs that should be safe, effective and provide optimum analgesia for treating postoperative and chronic inflammatory

pain conditions. There are numbers of ibuprofen derivatives that have been previously synthesized.^{8–15} In this study, various ibuprofen derivatives (NS1–NS4) were synthesized, characterized and tested *in vivo* in the postoperative pain and inflammatory animal models. Thus, to the best of our knowledge, this is the first study that has carried out extensive evaluation of these derivatives for their antinociceptive potential using single repeated dose paradigms of postoperative and inflammatory pain. Furthermore, these compounds were found to be devoid of any ulcerogenic potential that is associated with the currently available drugs.

2. Results and discussion

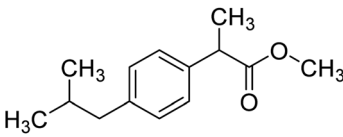
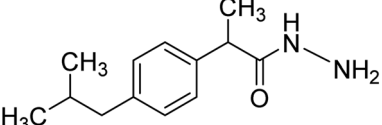
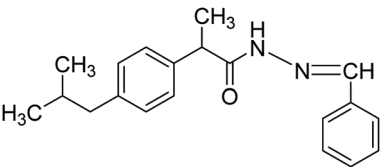
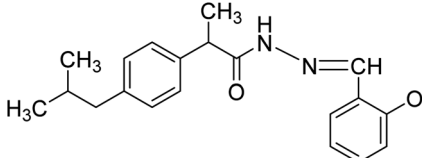
2.1. Chemistry

2.1.1. Synthesis of various derivatives of ibuprofen. The synthetic scheme of various derivatives of ibuprofen is depicted in Scheme 1. The various derivatives of ibuprofen (NS1–NS4) were prepared from ibuprofen in three steps: esterification under microwave-irradiation in 10 minutes, hydrazide formation, and finally schiff's base reaction. Initially, the free acid group of ibuprofen undergoes esterification under microwave-irradiation in 10 minutes with methanol in the presence of concentrated sulphuric acid which produced ibuprofen esterified compound (84%) in good yield. Secondly, ibuprofen esterified compound was undergone into hydrazide formation, reacted with hydrazine monohydrate, ethanol used as a solvent to produce corresponding ibuprofen hydrazide compound. Finally, schiff's base reaction, the resulting ibuprofen hydrazide



Scheme 1 Synthesis of various derivatives of ibuprofen.

Table 1 Physical data of synthesized ibuprofen analogues (NS1–NS4)

S. no.	Sample code	Molecular structure	M.P (°C)	RF	Yield ^a (%)	Physical state
1	NS-1		Liquid	0.43	84	Colorless liquid
2	NS-2		108–110	0.45	86	White solid
3	NS-3		119–121	0.46	88	Off-white crystals
4	NS-4		131–133	0.45	93	Off-white crystals

^a Yields of isolated compounds.

compound were reacted with benzaldehyde and salicylaldehyde in specific mole concentration in a reflux condenser using ethanol as a solvent to that furnished the desired products ibuprofen imine with benzaldehyde (88%) and ibuprofen imine with salicylaldehyde (93%) in high yields (Table 1).

3. Biological activity

3.1. Pharmacological studies

3.1.1. Antinociceptive effects of ibuprofen derivatives (NS1–NS4) on incision-induced mechanical hyperalgesia in mice in acute study. Comparing the acute post-operative pain suppressing study of the synthesized ibuprofen esterified compound, a significant effect was observed ($F_{4,40} = 7.602$, $P < 0.001$) in dose dependent manner. Significant effect was observed at 30 mg ($P < 0.001$) and 10 mg ($P < 0.01$) after 90 min of administration. The maximal paw withdrawal threshold observed were 1.5 ± 0.31 g, 2.2 ± 0.45 g, 3.4 ± 0.32 g, and 4.5 ± 0.34 g at 1, 3, 10 and 30 mg dose respectively as shown in Fig. 2.

Marked acute post-operative pain suppression effect was produced by hydrazide derivative of ibuprofen at doses of 1, 3, 10 and 30 mg kg^{-1} . A significant effect ($F_{4,40} = 9.034$, $P < 0.001$) in case of ibuprofen and synthesized derivative was observed after 90 min of dose administration. The observed dose dependent paw withdrawal thresholds were noted as 2.300 ± 0.23 g, 2.900 ± 0.31 g, 4.00 ± 0.45 g, 5.800 ± 0.34 g, and 5.8 g at doses of 1, 3, 10 and 30 mg kg^{-1} , respectively. The maximum response was observed at doses of 30 mg kg^{-1} ($P < 0.001$) and 10 mg kg^{-1} ($P < 0.01$).

While comparing the post-operative anti allodynic effect of benzaldehyde derivative of ibuprofen at doses of 1, 3, 10 and 30 mg kg^{-1} , a dose dependent pain suppression effect was observed ($P < 0.001$). A significant effect was observed at a dose of 10 mg kg^{-1} and comparatively potent effect was observed at a dose of 30 mg kg^{-1} of benzaldehyde derivative of ibuprofen. Overall, the paw withdrawal threshold was noted as 2.200 ± 0.66 g, 3.920 ± 0.45 g, 5.15 ± 0.312 g and 5.890 ± 0.312 g at doses of 1, 3, 10 and 30 mg kg^{-1} , respectively.

The salicylaldehyde synthesized compound of ibuprofen showed significant post-operative pain suppression effect in the acute study at doses of 10 and 30 mg kg^{-1} . Overall, the observed effects were found to be significant ($F_{4,40} = 8.821$, $P < 0.001$). The maximum peak effect was observed 90 min after dose administration. In a dose dependent manner, the paw withdrawal effect was observed as 2.500 ± 0.31 g, 3.300 ± 0.35 g, 5.420 ± 0.56 g and 6.300 ± 0.2 g at doses of 1, 3, 10 and 30 mg kg^{-1} , respectively.

3.1.2. Antinociceptive effects of ibuprofen derivatives (NS1–NS4) on incision-induced mechanical hyperalgesia in mice in repeated dose study. The effect of repeated dose of ketoprofen, ibuprofen and ibuprofen derivatives (NS1–NS4), is shown in Fig. 3 and Table 2. Analyzing the repeated dose pain suppressing effect of all derivatives at the dose of 30 mg kg^{-1} post 90 min of administration for 7 days, a significant antinociceptive increase in paw withdrawal threshold was observed as compared to the vehicle control group ($P < 0.001$). Among all the derivatives, NS4 (salicylaldehyde derivative) showed the most

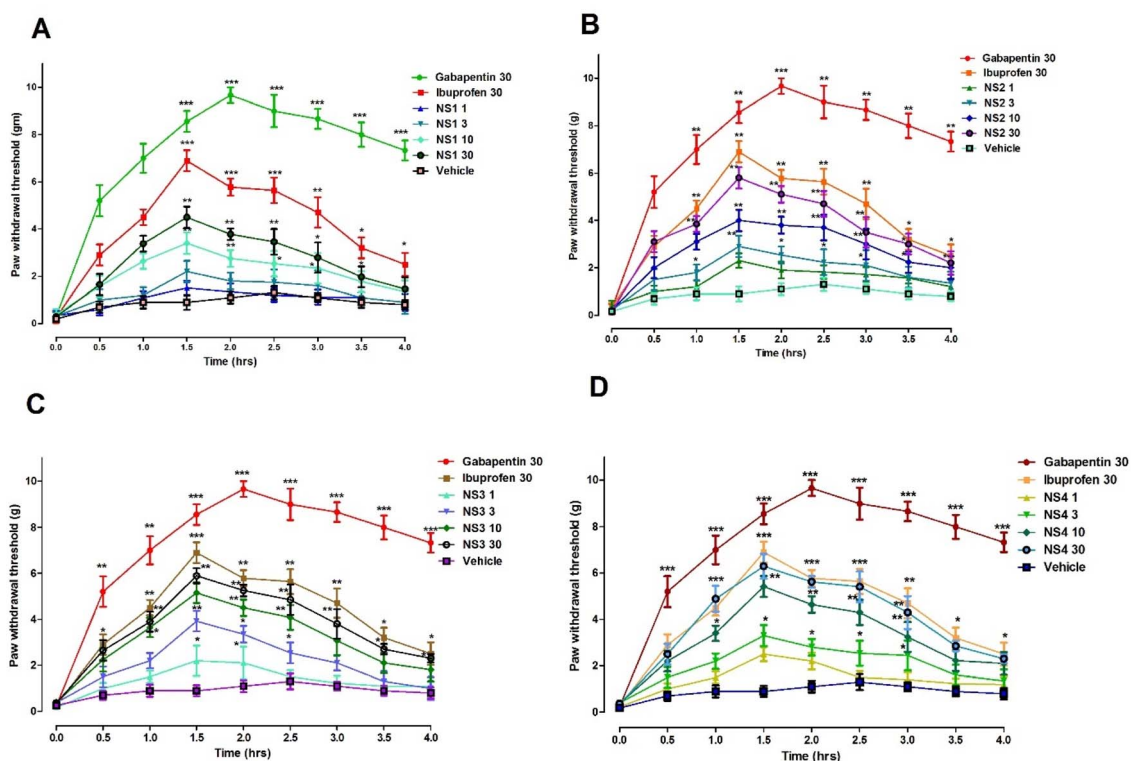


Fig. 2 Anti-nociceptive effect of ibuprofen derivatives (NS1–NS4) on mechanical allodynia in acute in incisional-injury-induced post-operative pain model in mice. Mice were pretreated with gabapentin (30 mg kg^{-1}), ibuprofen (30 mg kg^{-1}) or (A) NS1 ($1\text{--}30 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$), (B) NS2 ($1\text{--}30 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$), (C) NS3 ($1\text{--}30 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$), (D) NS4 ($1\text{--}30 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$) intraperitoneally ($n = 8$). Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM changes in paw withdrawal thresholds measured at 0, 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 h after treatment administered 24 h after surgery. Data were analyzed by two-way ANOVA, followed by the Bonferroni analysis.

prominent effect with the PWT of $7.250 \pm 0.22 \text{ g}$ followed by benzaldehyde (NS3), hydrazide (NS2) and esterified derivatives (NS1), although statistically there was no significant difference

in the anti-nociceptive response of all four tested compounds. The maximum response observed with benzaldehyde derivative was $7.1 \pm 0.28 \text{ g}$. The peak response with hydrazide and

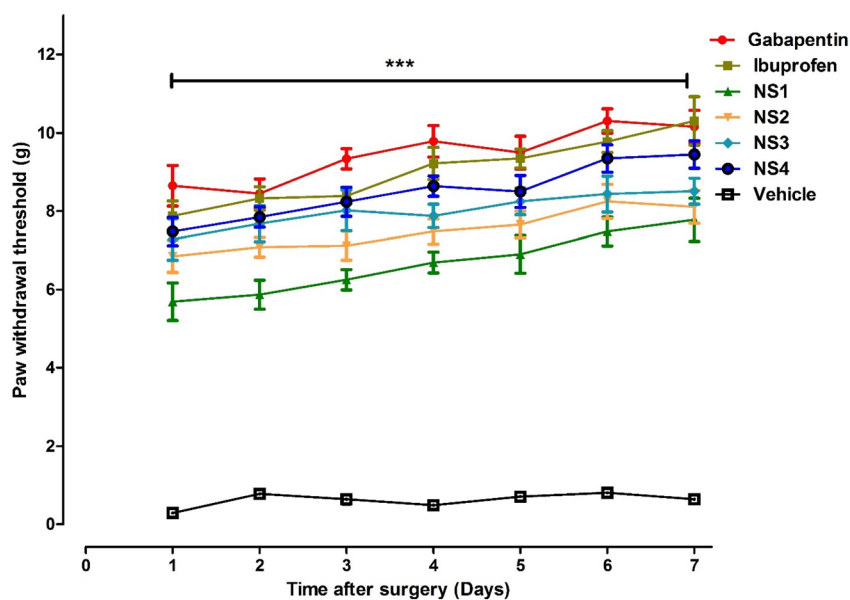


Fig. 3 Anti-nociceptive effect of repeated treatment of ibuprofen derivatives (NS1–NS4) at 30 mg kg^{-1} on mechanical allodynia in acute in incisional-injury-induced post-operative pain model in mice. $***P < 0.001$ compared to the corresponding data of vehicle group.

Table 2 Repeat dose study of antiallodynic effects of ibuprofen and its derivatives (NS1–NS4) in post-operative pain mice model^a

Days	Gabapentin	Ibuprofen	NS1	NS2	NS3	NS4	Vehicle
1	9.66 ± 0.33***	6.90 ± 0.35***	4.50 ± 0.24***	5.80 ± 0.35***	5.89 ± 0.25***	6.30 ± 0.25***	0.17 ± 0.08***
2	10.01 ± 0.37***	7.10 ± 0.28***	4.68 ± 0.36***	5.85 ± 0.20***	5.98 ± 0.41***	6.44 ± 0.40***	0.64 ± 0.07***
3	10.22 ± 0.26***	7.29 ± 0.51***	4.80 ± 0.350***	6.01 ± 0.31***	6.02 ± 0.22***	6.51 ± 0.25***	0.69 ± 0.14***
4	10.45 ± 0.26***	7.22 ± 0.41***	4.96 ± 0.32***	6.19 ± 0.37***	6.36 ± 0.38***	6.60 ± 0.24***	0.90 ± 0.05***
5	11.34 ± 0.48***	7.42 ± 0.22***	5.38 ± 0.34***	6.11 ± 0.40***	6.51 ± 0.36***	6.87 ± 0.41***	0.70 ± 0.14***
6	11.85 ± 0.34***	7.84 ± 0.37***	5.590 ± 0.32***	6.350 ± 0.42***	6.677 ± 0.30***	7.250 ± 0.22***	0.69 ± 0.18***
7	12.20 ± 0.47***	7.77 ± 0.42***	5.79 ± 0.34***	6.54 ± 0.31***	7.10 ± 0.28***	7.02 ± 0.34***	0.87 ± 0.08***

^a Values are expressed as Mean ± SEM. Data were analyzed using One-way analysis of variance (ANNOVA) followed by Dunnett's test. *** $P < 0.001$ as compared to the vehicle control group.

esterified compounds were 6.54 ± 0.31 g and 5.79 ± 0.34 g, respectively. The observed effect was found to be slightly lower than the parent compound, ibuprofen (7.84 ± 0.37 g), although statistically not significant.

3.1.3. Antinociceptive effects of ibuprofen derivatives (NS1–NS4) on CFA-induced inflammatory pain in mice in acute study. As shown in the Fig. 4A, in the acute paradigm of inflammatory pain induced by CFA, NS1 caused a significant dose dependent increase in paw withdrawal threshold ($F_{4,40} = 8.403$, $P < 0.001$) at 1–30 mg kg⁻¹ doses compared to the vehicle control (* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$). The maximum significant effect was observed at the dose of 30 mg kg⁻¹ ($P < 0.001$) at 1.5 and 2 h of the dose administration. The increase in paw withdrawal threshold observed with NS1 at 10 and 30 mg

kg⁻¹ was like the increases observed with ketoprofen and ibuprofen at 30 mg kg⁻¹.

The hydrazide derivative of ibuprofen showed marked dose dependent anti-allodynic effect in the chronic inflammatory pain induced by CFA ($F_{4,40} = 9.450$, $P < 0.001$) (Fig. 4B). Significant antinociceptive response was observed at doses of 10 mg kg⁻¹ ($P < 0.01$) and 30 mg kg⁻¹ ($P < 0.001$). The maximum response was observed at 30 mg kg⁻¹ after 90 min–2 h of dose administration. The effect at 10 and 30 mg kg⁻¹ observed with NS2 was comparable to the standard drugs ibuprofen and ketoprofen at the doses of 30 mg kg⁻¹.

In case of benzaldehyde derivative of ibuprofen (NS3), a significant antinociceptive response ($F_{4,40} = 13.31$, *** $P < 0.001$) was observed as compared to the vehicle control. The

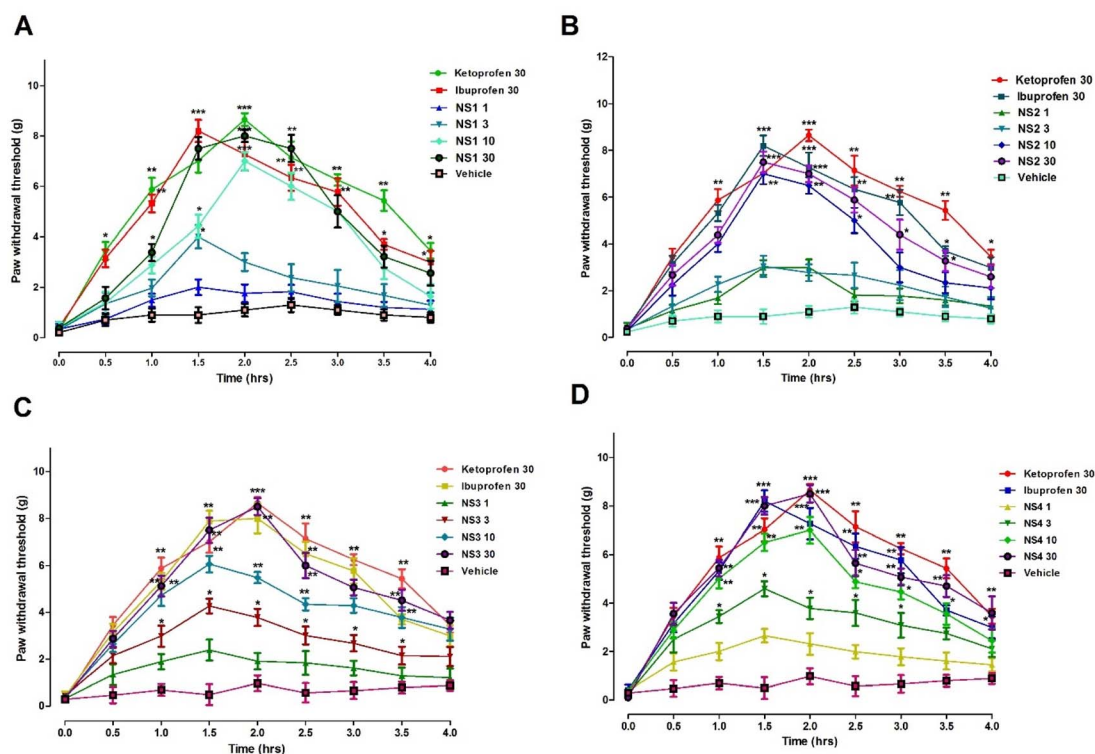


Fig. 4 Anti-allodynic effect of acute treatment of ibuprofen derivatives (NS1–NS4) on mechanical allodynia in acute in CFA-induced inflammatory pain model in mice. Mice were pretreated with ketoprofen (30 mg kg⁻¹), ibuprofen (30 mg kg⁻¹) or (A) NS1 (1–30 mg kg⁻¹), (B) NS2 (1–30 mg kg⁻¹), (C) NS3 (1–30 mg kg⁻¹), (D) NS4 (1–30 mg kg⁻¹) intraperitoneally ($n = 8$). Data are expressed as mean ± SEM changes in paw withdrawal thresholds. Data were analyzed by two-way ANOVA, followed by the Bonferroni analysis.

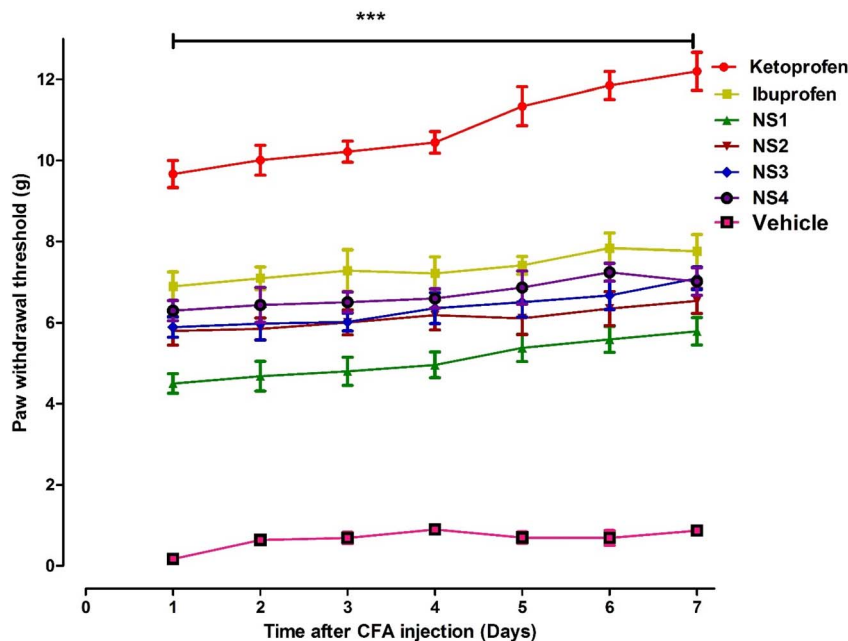


Fig. 5 Anti-nociceptive effect of repeated dose treatment of ibuprofen derivatives (NS1–NS4) at 30 mg kg^{-1} on mechanical allodynia in CFA-induced inflammatory pain model in mice. Values are expressed as mean \pm SEM. Data were analyzed using one-way analysis of variance (ANNOVA) followed by Dunnett's test. *** $P < 0.001$ as compared to the corresponding data of vehicle control group.

anti-allodynic effect was prominent at doses of 10 mg kg^{-1} (** $P < 0.01$) and 30 mg kg^{-1} (***) with a maximal suppression of CFA-induced pain was noted at the dose of 30 mg kg^{-1} dose at 1.5–2 h. The antinociceptive response elicited by NS3 was similar to the ones obtained with the parent compound ibuprofen and reference compound ketoprofen at 30 mg kg^{-1} (Fig. 4C).

A similar significant effect was observed with the salicylaldehyde derivative of ibuprofen (NS4) at doses of 10 and 30 mg kg^{-1} was observed ($F_{4,40}=11.78$, $P < 0.001$) as shown in the Fig. 4D. The effect was more prominent at a dose of 30 mg kg^{-1} ($P < 0.001$). The dose dependent paw withdrawal effect was observed as $2.650 \pm 0.44 \text{ g}$, $4.590 \pm 0.22 \text{ g}$, $6.66 \pm 0.33 \text{ g}$ and $7.480 \pm 0.55 \text{ g}$ at doses of 1, 3, 10 and 30 mg kg^{-1} , respectively. The peak effect was observed after 90 min of dose administration.

3.1.4. Antinociceptive effects of ibuprofen derivatives (NS1–NS4) on CFA-induced inflammatory pain in mice in repeated dose study. In the repeated paradigm of inflammatory

pain model, all the synthesized derivatives showed significant pain suppression effect against CFA-induced inflammatory pain (Fig. 5; Table 3). The effect was observed daily for 7 days of the dose administration of ibuprofen derivatives at 30 mg kg^{-1} . Among all the derivatives, the salicylaldehyde derivative showed a maximum pain suppression response at a dose of 30 mg kg^{-1} with a maximum paw withdrawal threshold was measured as 9.45 g ($P < 0.001$), followed by the benzaldehyde derivative which showed a maximum paw withdrawal threshold as 8.5 g at a dose of 30 mg kg^{-1} . In the case of hydrazide and esterified derivatives, the maximum paw withdrawal effects were 8.25 g and 7.7 g , respectively. The order of activity of various compounds was $\text{NS4} > \text{NS3} > \text{NS2} > \text{NS1}$.

3.2. Gastric protective effects

The synthesized derivatives of ibuprofen when administered at the respective doses (100 and 150 mg kg^{-1}) were found to have

Table 3 Repeat dose study of anti-allodynic effects of ibuprofen and its derivatives (NS1–NS4) in CFA-induced inflammatory pain mice model^a

Days	Ketoprofen	Ibuprofen	NS1	NS2	NS3	NS4	Vehicle
1	$8.65 \pm 0.52^{***}$	$7.88 \pm 0.38^{***}$	$5.69 \pm 0.48^{***}$	$6.85 \pm 0.41^{***}$	$7.28 \pm 0.53^{***}$	$7.48 \pm 0.36^{***}$	$0.29 \pm 0.05^{***}$
2	$8.45 \pm 0.37^{***}$	$8.32 \pm 0.30^{***}$	$5.87 \pm 0.37^{***}$	$7.08 \pm 0.25^{***}$	$7.68 \pm 0.46^{***}$	$7.85 \pm 0.26^{***}$	$0.78 \pm 0.09^{***}$
3	$9.34 \pm 0.26^{***}$	$8.39 \pm 0.18^{***}$	$6.25 \pm 0.26^{***}$	$7.12 \pm 0.37^{***}$	$8.02 \pm 0.52^{***}$	$8.24 \pm 0.37^{***}$	$0.64 \pm 0.12^{***}$
4	$9.79 \pm 0.40^{***}$	$9.22 \pm 0.41^{***}$	$6.69 \pm 0.26^{***}$	$7.48 \pm 0.32^{***}$	$7.88 \pm 0.30^{***}$	$8.64 \pm 0.26^{***}$	$0.49 \pm 0.10^{***}$
5	$9.50 \pm 0.42^{***}$	$9.35 \pm 0.24^{***}$	$6.90 \pm 0.48^{***}$	$7.66 \pm 0.34^{***}$	$8.25 \pm 0.34^{***}$	$8.50 \pm 0.41^{***}$	$0.71 \pm 0.07^{***}$
6	$10.31 \pm 0.30^{***}$	$9.78 \pm 0.28^{***}$	$7.48 \pm 0.37^{***}$	$8.25 \pm 0.44^{***}$	$8.44 \pm 0.46^{***}$	$9.35 \pm 0.35^{***}$	$0.81 \pm 0.04^{***}$
7	$10.16 \pm 0.42^{***}$	$10.31 \pm 0.62^{***}$	$7.78 \pm 0.55^{***}$	$8.11 \pm 0.42^{***}$	$8.51 \pm 0.33^{***}$	$9.45 \pm 0.35^{***}$	$0.64 \pm 0.11^{***}$

^a Values are expressed as Mean \pm SEM. Data were analyzed using One-way analysis of variance (ANNOVA) followed by Dunnett's test. *** $P < 0.001$ as compared to the corresponding vehicle control group.

no significant effect on lesion score, when compared to the negative control group (Fig. 6 and 7). In comparison, the group of animals administered with the aspirin and ibuprofen at a dose of 150 mg kg⁻¹ showed a significant increase ($P < 0.001$, $P < 0.01$) in the lesion score (Fig. 6A). The gastric juice pH was remarkable decreased ($F_{10,55}=3.839$, $P < 0.001$) up to the level of acidic in case of aspirin (Fig. 6B). No significant decrease in gastric juice pH toward acidic was observed in the case of ibuprofen and the synthesized derivatives. While comparing with saline treated group, a significant increase ($F_{10,55} = 15.68$, $P < 0.001$) in the volume of gastric juice was observed in case of aspirin and ibuprofen ($P < 0.001$); however, there was no significant remarkable change in gastric juice volume of the synthesized compounds (Fig. 6C). A significant increase ($F_{10,55} = 16.47$, $P < 0.001$) in free acidity was observed in case of aspirin ($P < 0.001$) and ibuprofen ($P < 0.01$) at a dose of 150 mg kg⁻¹ (Fig. 6D). No significant increase was observed in the case of the synthesized derivatives. Similarly, the total acidity was also significantly ($F_{5,30} = 13.69$, $P < 0.001$) increased with aspirin ($P < 0.001$) and ibuprofen ($P < 0.05$) at a dose of 150 mg kg⁻¹ (Fig. 6E). There was no prominent effect of the synthesized derivatives at respective doses on pepsin total acidity. The pepsin concentration ($F_{5,30} = 6.294$, $P < 0.001$) was significantly increased by aspirin at 150 mg kg⁻¹ ($P < 0.001$), while no change in pepsin concentration was noted with ibuprofen (150 mg kg⁻¹) and the synthesized compounds at the tested doses of 100 and 150 mg kg⁻¹ (Fig. 6F).

From the examination of gross morphological changes of stomach, it was observed that the aspirin and ibuprofen treated animals are associated with hemorrhagic streaks, red colorations, or ulcer spots. However, these were not present in the groups of animals treated with the synthesized compounds at doses of 100 and 150 mg kg⁻¹. The observations in these treated groups were like the saline administered group except in the group of compounds I (150 mg kg⁻¹), red coloration of the stomach mucosa was noted.

In the saline group, the gastric mucosa has normal histo-architecture of the glandular portion of the stomach consisting of superficial mucosa, submucosa and muscularis externa. The histopathological changes in the stomach mucosa of aspirin administered animals group revealed mucosal epithelial cells shredding, heavy congestion of underlying blood vessels with infiltration of lymphocytes. There was superficial ulceration of mucosa as well as deep ulcerative pits extending to the submucosa and muscularis externa. The group of animals administrated with ibuprofen also was observed to have ulcerative mucosa. However, these histopathological ulcerogenic changes were not observed in the groups of animals treated with the 100 and 150 mg kg⁻¹ doses of the synthesized compounds, thus revealing that these compounds were free of any inherent gastric ulcerogenicity.

Postoperative pain remains a major clinical problem and has limited preventive strategies. The antinociceptive agents have been proven to be effective in preventing and relieving this type of pain.¹⁶ Inflammation is one of the protective responses of the

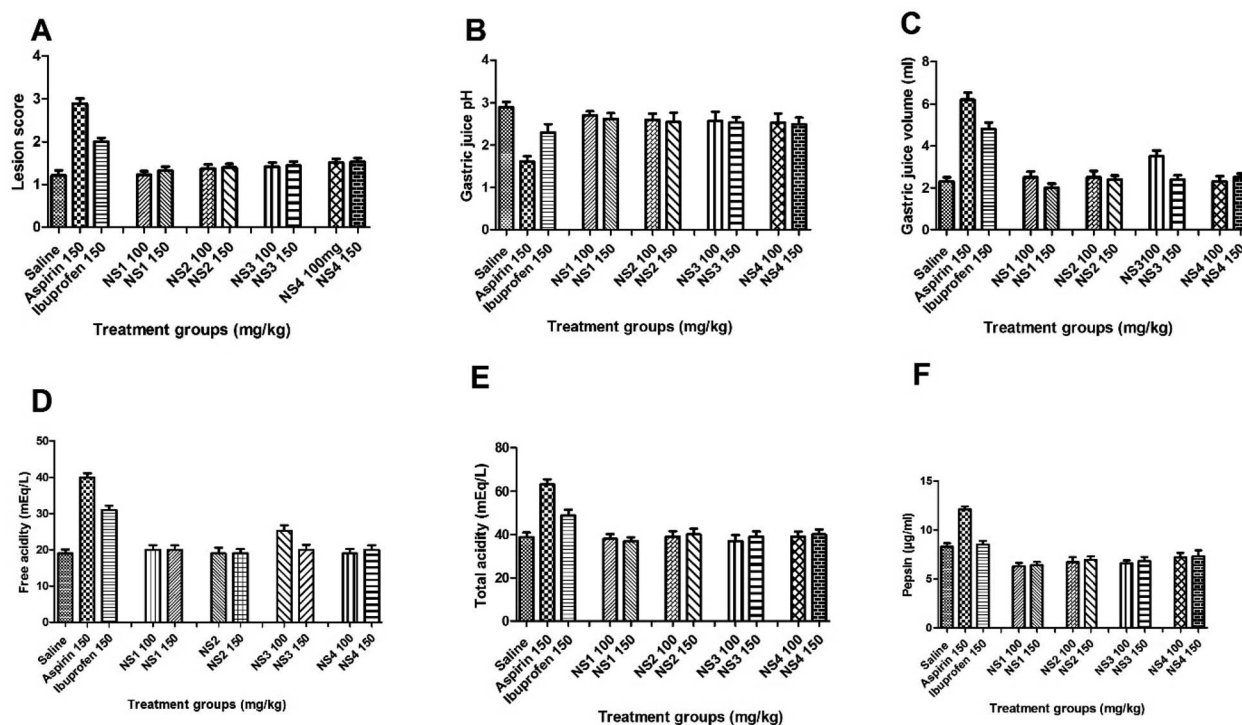


Fig. 6 Ulcerogenic potential of ibuprofen and its derivatives by evaluating lesion score (A), gastric juice pH (B), gastric juice volume (C), free acidity (D), total acidity (E), and pepsin concentration (F). Each column represents mean \pm SEM. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$ as compared to saline administered group, one-way ANOVA followed by Dunnett's post hoc test, $n = 6$ mice per group.

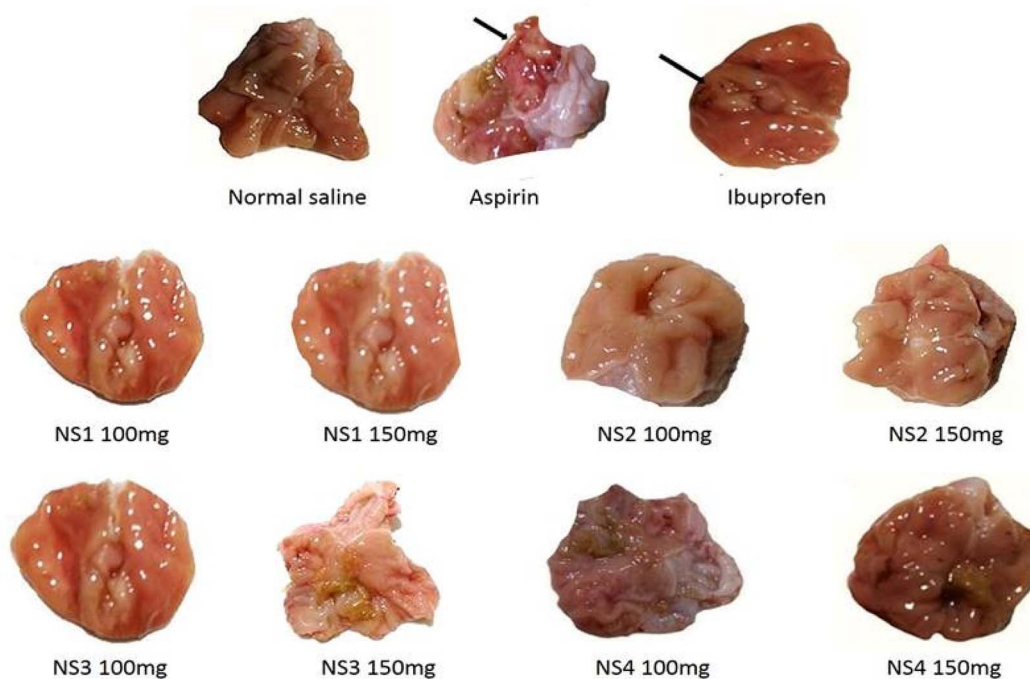


Fig. 7 Gross macroscopic appearance of gastric mucosa after administration of ibuprofen and its derivatives.

vascularized tissue of the body. Inflammation may be acute or chronic depending upon cellular and vascular changes that are observed during inflammation. Various drug substances are currently used to suppress postoperative pain and inflammation.¹⁷ However, they are associated with serious adverse effects, there is a dire need for the discovery and development of safer and effective alternative agents as the currently available analgesic and anti-inflammatory drugs are associated with severe adverse effects.

The NSAIDs especially the aryl-propionic acid derivatives including ibuprofen are widely utilized for treating pain and inflammation related diseases including rheumatic disease, colic, headache and dysmenorrhea.^{18,19} Among the NSAIDs, ibuprofen has found a vital place as a main nonselective inhibitor of cyclooxygenase (COX) enzymes (COX-1 and COX-2) with having a free carboxylic group allowing a multitude of structural modification for probable increasing of ibuprofen's efficacy and reduction of its inherent toxicity.²⁰ It was observed that the carboxyl group is responsible for the side-effects associated with NSAIDs in general and ibuprofen in particular including gastric ulceration and hepatic and renal complications.²¹ Thus attachment of other moieties to the carboxyl group may have prolific effect on the overall pharmacological profile of ibuprofen.²²

In the current study, the salicylaldehyde was attached as imine moiety with the carboxylic group of ibuprofen (**NS4**). The attachment of salicylaldehyde bestowed a marked beneficial effectiveness to the ibuprofen as revealed from the significant inhibition of post-operative pain and inflammation. In addition, salicylaldehyde-ibuprofen derivative was also found to be devoid of any gastric ulcerogenicity. Previous studies have

shown that salicylaldehyde associated compounds significantly inhibited inflammatory responses^{23,24} and attenuated both nociceptive and neuropathic pain like conditions.^{25,26} Moreover, salicylaldehyde related compounds also exhibited remarkable biological activities and having a lesser gastric ulcerogenic propensity.²⁷⁻²⁹ Similarly, all other derivatives including **NS1** (ester), **NS2** (hydrazide) and **NS3** (benzaldehyde) showed significant post-operative and chronic inflammatory pain suppression effect of ibuprofen derivatives in both acute and chronic studies. The benzaldehyde (**NS3**) and salicylaldehyde derivatives of ibuprofen were found to be the most efficacious among the compounds studied. Previous studies have also demonstrated that salicylaldehyde functionalized or ibuprofen associated derivatives have afforded significant analgesic and anti-inflammatory properties.³⁰⁻³² In this study, the ibuprofen derivatives (**NS1-NS4**) demonstrated significant antinociceptive and anti-inflammatory activities in post-operative pain and anti-inflammatory pain models. Furthermore, these compounds were found to be devoid of any untoward effects traditionally associated with their parent compound and other NSAIDs. Thus, these synthesized derivatives of ibuprofen (**NS1-NS4**) could be used as potential candidates in alleviating post-operative and inflammatory pain without any inherent gastric ulcerogenicity.

4. Conclusion

In summary, we are reporting the design and synthesis of various derivatives of ibuprofen by modifying the carboxyl group of ibuprofen using three steps reactions; esterification under microwave-irradiation in 10 minutes, hydrazide

formation, and finally schiff's base reaction. Microwave-assisted esterification reaction can be employed to quickly explore and increase molecular diversity in synthetic chemistry. All the synthesized compounds (NS1-NS4) were characterized by ^1H -, ^{13}C -NMR, and HR-ESI-MS spectroscopy and evaluated for post-operative, chronic inflammatory pain and any gastro-ulcerogenic potential using well-established animal models *in vivo*. The above findings suggest that the synthesized ibuprofen derivatives by virtue of their profound analgesic, anti-inflammatory and gastroprotective properties can be used as effective therapeutic agents to treat post-operative and chronic inflammatory conditions.

5. Experimental section

5.1. General

All reagents, chemicals and solvents of analytical grade were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Co. USA. The TLC plates were purchased from the local market. All other chemicals were of analytical grade and were used without further purification. Melting points were determined on an Electrothermal 9100 melting point apparatus (Weiss-Gallenkamp, Loughborough, UK). Compounds purity were confirmed by Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) using Kieselgel 60 F254 (Merck). EI-MS was performed on JEOL JMS 600 mass spectrometer. We have performed Elemental analyses of all synthesized compounds with an Elementar-Vario EL instrument. ^1H -NMR Bruker signals appeared at 600 MHz in $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}-d^4$ and that of ^{13}C -NMR at 150 MHz in CHCl_3-d^4 .

5.2. Synthesis of ibuprofen esterified compound (NS1)^{8,15}

For esterified derivatives synthesis, in a 10 mL microwave glass tube were placed ibuprofen (500 mg) in mmol concentration was added to round bottom flask followed by addition of 20 mL of methanol and 0.6 mL of sulfuric acid with a magnetic stir. The vessel was sealed with a septum and placed into the microwave cavity of the Microwave Synthesis Reactor (Monowave, 300, Anton Paar, Graz, Austria). Microwave-irradiation of 300 W was used, the temperature is ramped from room temperature to 80 °C. Once 80 °C was reached, the reaction mixture was held at this temperature for 10 minutes. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature, the reaction vessel was opened, and the contents were poured into a separating funnel. Completion of the reaction was indicated by formation of clear oily esterified layer. The compound was transferred to separating funnel washed and purified with cool water to remove excess sulfuric acid and sodium carbonate followed by addition of sodium bisulphite to remove excess water. Finally, the filtered and dried desired ibuprofen esterified compound (NS1, 84%) in a good yield, was characterized using various spectrometric techniques.

5.2.1. Methyl 2-(4-isobutylphenyl)propanoate (NS1). Colorless liquid; yield = 84%; UV/Vis (DMSO): $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 233$ nm; ^1H NMR (600 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d^6$, δ/ppm): 7.16 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.09 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 3.74 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 3.56 (s, 3H), 2.40

(d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 1.79 (m, 1H), 1.36 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d_6$, δ/ppm): 174.44 (C-1), 139.83 (C-4), 137.92 (C-7), 129.13 (C-8), 127.07 (C-9), 51.74 (C-14), 44.22 (C-10), 44.03 (C-2), 29.61 (C-11), 22.20 (C-12, C-13), 18.60 (C-3); HRMS (ESI⁺): found $[\text{M}]^+$: 220.0526 (calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_2$, 220.0533); elemental analysis: $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_2$ calcd: C, 76.33; H, 9.15; O, 14.52; found: C, 76.36; H, 9.12; O, 14.55.

5.3. Synthesis of ibuprofen hydrazide compound (NS2)^{9,11}

The hydrazide derivative was synthesized by adding purified ibuprofen esterified compound (NS1) (350 mg) in mmol concentration to reflux condenser followed by addition of calculated mmol concentration of hydrazine monohydrate using ethanol (50 mL) as a solvent. The reaction was refluxed until the completion of the reaction process, confirmed by thin layer chromatography. The appearance of white solid mass indicated the formation of ibuprofen hydrazide compound (NS2, 86%) as a desired product and purified by using distilled water and dried.

5.3.1 2-(4-Isobutylphenyl)propanehydrazide (NS2). White solid; yield = 86%; M.P: 108–110 °C; UV/Vis (DMSO): $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 248$ nm; ^1H NMR (600 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d^6$, δ/ppm): 9.23 (s, 1H), 7.16 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.09 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 3.74 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.40 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 1.79 (m, 1H), 1.36 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 6H). ^{13}C -NMR (150 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d^6$, δ/ppm): 174.44 (C-1), 139.83 (C-4), 137.92 (C-7), 129.13 (C-8), 127.07 (C-9), 44.22 (C-10), 44.03 (C-2), 29.61 (C-11), 22.20 (C-12, C-13), 18.60 (C-3). HRMS (ESI⁺): found $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 221.0608 (calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_2\text{O}$, 221.0612); elemental analysis: $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ calcd: C, 70.87; H, 9.15; O, 7.26; found: C, 70.89; H, 9.18; O, 7.23.

5.4. Synthesis of ibuprofen imine with benzaldehyde (NS3)^{10,11} and ibuprofen imine with salicylaldehyde (NS4)^{12,13}

The resulting ibuprofen hydrazide compound (NS2) were reacted with benzaldehyde or salicylaldehyde in specific mole concentration in a reflux condenser using ethanol as a solvent. The reactions were monitored with thin layer chromatography until the completion of the reaction and to confirm the formation of product. On completion, an off-white solid mass appeared which was washed with cooled water, filtered and dried. For crystallization the product was passed through a hot filtration mechanism and the resultant crystals were filtered, dried and characterized.

5.4.1 (E)-N'-Benzylidene-2-(4-isobutylphenyl)propanehydrazide (NS3). Off-white solid; yield = 88%; M.P: 119–121 °C; UV/Vis (DMSO): $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 273$ nm. ^1H NMR (600 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d^6$, δ/ppm): 11.23 (s, 1H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.63 (overlapped d, 2H) 7.39 (overlapped peaks, 3H), 7.25 (overlapped d, 2H), 7.06 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H). 3.65 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H). 2.36 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 1.77 (m, 1H), 1.37 (overlapped, 3H), 0.80 (d, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 6H), ^{13}C NMR (150 MHz, $\text{DMSO}-d^6$, δ/ppm): 175.12 (C-1), 146.58 (C-3'), 139.59 (C-4), 139.20 (C-7), 129.95 (C-6, C-8), 128.91 (C-7'), 128.84 (C-5', C-9'), 127.30 (C-5, C-9), 126.98 (C-6', C-8'), 44.25 (C-2), 44.25 (C-10), 29.65 (C-11), 22.20 (C-12, C-13), 18.51 (C-3); HRMS (ESI⁺): found $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 309.0233 (calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_2\text{O}$,

309.0189); elemental analysis: C₂₀H₂₄N₂O calcd: C, 77.89; H, 7.84; O, 5.19; found: C, 77.86; H, 7.82; O, 5.22.

5.4.2 (E)-N'-(2-Hydroxybenzylidene)-2-(4-isobutylphenyl)propanehydrazide (NS4). Off-white solid; yield = 93%; M.P: 131–133 °C; UV/Vis (DMSO): $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 288$ nm; ¹H NMR (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*⁶, δ /ppm): 11.74 (s, 1H), 8.39 (s, 1H) 7.27 (overlapped d, 1H), 7.24 (overlapped d, 1H), 7.23 (overlapped d, 2H), 7.09 (overlapped peak, 1H), 7.04 (overlapped peak, 3H), 3.67 (q, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 2.38 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.77 (m, 1H), 1.41 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.82 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (150 MHz, DMSO-*d*⁶, δ /ppm): 169.72 (C-1), 157.38 (C-5'), 147.20 (C-3'), 139.67 (C-4), 138.63 (C-7), 131.23 (C-7'), 129.42 (C-9'), 128.99 (C-6, C-8), 127.21 (C-8'), 127.06 (C-5, c-9), 119.26 (C-6'), 118.61 (C-4'), 44.27 (C-2), 29.64 (C-11), 22.17 (C-12, C-13), 18.46 (C-3); HRMS (ESI⁺): found [M + Na]⁺: 347.0895 (calcd for C₂₀H₂₄N₂O₂Na, 347.0972); elemental analysis: C₂₀H₂₄N₂O₂ calcd: C, 74.05; H, 7.46; O, 9.86; found: C, 74.08; H, 7.48; O, 9.89.

5.4.3 Animal model. BALB/c mice of either sex weighing 22–24 g were used. Before the start of experiment, all animals were habituated to the laboratory condition for one-week. The animals were kept in a controlled condition in 12 h/12 h light/dark cycle (lights on at 08:00, lights off at 20:00) with free access to food and water. The animals were randomly allocated to the various experimental groups (*n* = 8). The study was approved by the institutional ethical committee having an approval number of (DAEC/PHARM/2016/17). All the experimental protocols on animals were performed according to the UK Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986.

5.5. Incisional surgery and pain evaluation

The postoperative pain condition was induced by performing the well-established incisional surgery protocol as previously reported.³³ The animals were anesthetized with a mixture of 2% isoflurane and 100% oxygen having a flow rate of 5 L min⁻¹. To induce the pain condition, a 5 mm longitudinal incision was made using a surgical blade on the plantar side of the hind paw. The incisional areas were then sutured while using a 5–0 nylon suture. The animals were then transferred to their cages for recovery. To measure the paw withdrawal threshold underlying mechanical hyperalgesia a series of 20 von Frey filaments (0.008 g/1.65 to 300 g/6.65) were used. All animals were acclimatized for at least 15 minutes before PWT measurement in specially designed cage. Respective filaments were applied in ascending order to the right hind paw of each animal and paw withdraw thresholds were measured in triplicate. Mechanical paw withdraw threshold is defined as the force that cause at least two paw withdraw in three consecutive trial procedure.

5.6. Assessment for post-operative pain

Mechanical hyperalgesia was measured 24 h after the surgery for acute experiments. The synthesized compounds were administered through intraperitoneal route in doses of 1, 3, 10 and 30 mg kg⁻¹ 24 h of post-operation. A base-line study was performed for at least three days prior to the incisional surgery. Animals were divided into various groups and in the case of each group animals a paw withdraw threshold to a mechanical

stimulus was measured. On the plantar surface of the right hind paw of each animal that was exposed to test sample a 1 cm longitudinal incision cut was made. In the acute study, paw withdrawal threshold was measured every thirty minutes for four hours after administration of the synthesized compounds. In the repeated dosing study, the synthesized compounds were administered daily at a dose of 30 mg for 7 days and paw withdrawal threshold was measured 2 h after dose administration.

5.7. Assessment for inflammatory pain

For inflammatory assessment, the synthesized compounds were administered intraperitoneally in 1, 3, 10 and 30 mg kg⁻¹ doses. The animals were divided into various groups (*n* = 8). Standard laboratory conditions were followed to habituate the animals for 3 days before administration of complete Freund's adjuvant (CFA). The base-line parameters were measured. A series of calibrated von Frey filaments were used. For induction of inflammation induced mechanical allodynia CFA was injected using saline group as control. The synthesized compounds were injected 1 day post CFA injection and paw withdrawal threshold to a mechanical stimulus was measured after every thirty minutes for four hours. In the repeated dosing study, the synthesized compounds were administered daily for 7 days, and paw withdrawal threshold was measured 2 h after dose administration.

5.8. Gastro-protective activity

The synthesized compounds were evaluated for gastroprotective potential using the well-established protocol.³⁴ Briefly saline, reference drug and the synthesized compounds were orally administered to various groups for 6 days. After one hour from the last dose of 12 hours fasted animals, the pyloric ligation procedure was carried out under ketamine induced anesthesia. Food and water were withheld for 4 h to accumulate gastric juice. The stomach was then opened, and gastric contents and tissue were examined for any ulcerogenicity. The gastro-protective effect were evaluated by examining free and total acidity and pepsin concentration.^{35,36} The gross morphologic changes were recorded by examining photomicrographs of gastric mucosa and the degree of ulceration were graded according to previous reported ulcer scoring method.³⁷

5.9. Statistical analysis

The data were expressed as mean \pm SEM. Data were analyzed by One way or Two ANOVA followed by either Dunnett's test or Bonferroni test where appropriate. A *P* value less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Ethics approval

All animal procedures were approved by the Departmental Animal Ethical Committee, University of Malakand, KPK, and Pakistan (DAEC/PHARM/2016/17) and were conducted according to the UK animal scientific procedure act, 1986.

Author contributions

NK, AK and AAH designed the study. NZS, and NK performed the *in vivo* experiments. NZS, AKA and NUI synthesized and characterized the compound. GEB and ABM analyzed the data. NK, NZS and AK wrote and refined the manuscript. All authors read and approved the manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

All authors confirm that this article content has no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgements

Dr Nasiara Karim acknowledges funding (National research program for universities; NRP/20-3425) from the Higher Education Commission of Pakistan for the completion of this research work. The authors also extend their appreciation to the Deanship of scientific research at King Khalid University for funding this work through the Large Groups Project under grant number (RGP/2/159/43/2022).

References

- 1 T. J. Gan, *J. Pain Res.*, 2017, **10**, 2287–2298.
- 2 M. K. Stasiowska, S. C. Ng, A. N. Gubbay and R. Cregg, *Br. J. Hosp. Med.*, 2015, **76**, 570–575.
- 3 A. Buvanendran and J. S. Kroin, *Curr. Opin. Anaesthesiol.*, 2009, **22**, 588–593.
- 4 W. Ahmad, I. Khan, M. A. Khan, M. Ahmad, F. Subhan and N. Karim, *J. Ethnopharmacol.*, 2014, **151**, 618–623.
- 5 N. Vadivelu, S. Mitra and D. Narayan, *Yale J. Biol. Med.*, 2010, **83**, 11–25.
- 6 A. Gupta and M. Bah, *Curr. Pain Headache Rep.*, 2016, **20**, 62.
- 7 C. Sostres, C. J. Gargallo and A. Lanás, *Arthritis Res. Ther.*, 2013, **15**, S3.
- 8 Q. Shi, Y. Jia, H. Wang, S. Li, H. Li, J. Guo, T. Dou, B. Qin and S. You, *Enzyme Microb. Technol.*, 2021, **150**, 109880.
- 9 H. Lgaz and H.-S. Lee, *J. Mol. Liq.*, 2022, **347**, 117952.
- 10 Y. El Bakri, S. K. Mohamed, S. Ahmad, M. R. Albayati, S. M. Elgarhy, C. H. Lai and J. T. Mague, *J. Biochem. Mol. Toxicol.*, 2022, **36**, e23082.
- 11 N. H. Naser, A. A. A. Alibeg and A. J. AbdAl-Zahra, *Mater. Today: Proc.*, 2022, **65**, 2669–2675.
- 12 A. M. Abbas, A. Aboelmagd, S. M. Kishk, H. H. Nasrallah, W. C. Boyd, H. Kalil and A. S. Orabi, *Molecules*, 2022, **27**, 7540.
- 13 Q. Y. Zhang, X. J. Cheng, X. Y. Zhao, L. M. Wu, L. F. Jin and H. J. Zhang, *Synlett*, 2019, **30**, 1334–1338.
- 14 P. A. Halim, H. B. El-Nassan and Y. S. El-Dash, *Med. Chem.*, 2022, **18**, 427–443.
- 15 S.-E. Suh, S.-J. Chen, M. Mandal, I. A. Guzei, C. J. Cramer and S. S. Stahl, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2020, **142**, 11388–11393.
- 16 C. E. Argoff, *Pain Pract.*, 2014, **14**, 477–487.
- 17 V. Garimella and C. Cellini, *Clin. Colon Rectal Surg.*, 2013, **26**, 191–196.
- 18 S. Wongrakpanich, A. Wongrakpanich, K. Melhado and J. Rangaswami, *Aging Dis.*, 2018, **9**, 143.
- 19 I.-M. Vasincu, M. Apotrosoaei, S. Constantin, M. Butnaru, L. Vereștiuc, C.-E. Lupușoru, F. Buron, S. Routier, D. Lupașcu and R.-G. Taușer, *BMC Pharmacol. Toxicol.*, 2021, **22**, 1–9.
- 20 I. M. Vasincu, M. Apotrosoaei, A.-T. Panzariu, F. Buron, S. Routier and L. Profire, *Molecules*, 2014, **19**, 15005–15025.
- 21 A. Ahmadi, M. Khalili, S. Ahmadian, N. Shahghobadi and B. Nahri-Niknafs, *Pharm. Chem. J.*, 2014, **48**, 109–115.
- 22 N. Ullah, Z. Huang, F. Sanaee, A. Rodriguez-Dimitrescu, F. Aldawsari, F. Jamali, A. Bhardwaj, N. U. Islam and C. A. Velázquez-Martínez, *J. Enzyme Inhib. Med. Chem.*, 2016, **31**, 1018–1028.
- 23 N. Ahmad, F. Subhan, N. U. Islam, M. Shahid, F. U. Rahman and K. Fawad, *Arch. Pharm.*, 2017, **350**, e1600365.
- 24 M. S. Zafar, K. Shahid, G. C. Gobe, R. Yasmin, N. Naseem and M. Shahzad, *J. King Saud Univ., Sci.*, 2022, **34**, 101877.
- 25 N. Ahmad, F. Subhan, N. U. Islam, M. Shahid, N. Ullah, R. Ullah, M. Khurram, M. U. Amin, S. Akbar, I. Ullah and R. D. E. Sewell, *Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Arch. Pharmacol.*, 2021, **394**(10), 2033–2047.
- 26 N. Ahmad, F. Subhan, N. U. Islam, M. Shahid, F. U. Rahman and R. D. Sewell, *Eur. J. Pharmacol.*, 2017, **814**, 302–312.
- 27 K. Rahman, G. Ali, R. Khan, I. Khan, I. Ali, O. F. Mosa, A. Ahmed, M. Ayaz, A. Nawaz and H. A. Murthy, *Drug Des., Dev. Ther.*, 2022, **16**, 1143.
- 28 A. A. Farag, M. F. El Shehry, S. Y. Abbas, S. N. Abd-Alrahman, A. A. Atrees, H. Z. Al-basheer and Y. A. Ammar, *Z. Naturforsch. B*, 2015, **70**, 519–526.
- 29 W. B. Júnior, M. S. Alexandre-Moreira, M. A. Alves, A. Perez-Rebolledo, G. L. Parrilha, E. E. Castellano, O. E. Piro, E. J. Barreiro, L. M. Lima and H. Beraldo, *Molecules*, 2011, **16**, 6902–6915.
- 30 A. Ahmadi, M. Khalili, Z. Olama, S. Karami and B. Nahri-Niknafs, *Mini-Rev. Med. Chem.*, 2017, **17**, 799–804.
- 31 J. Wang, D. Dai, Q. Qiu, X. Deng, H. Lin, H. Qian and W. Huang, *Chem. Biol. Drug Des.*, 2015, **85**, 623–632.
- 32 H. Rafea, M. S. Farhan and A. A. Fadhil, *Syst. Rev. Pharm.*, 2020, **11**, 1851–1856.
- 33 Q. Zhu, L.-N. Mao, C.-P. Liu, Y.-H. Sun, B. Jiang, W. Zhang and J.-X. Li, *Sci. Rep.*, 2016, **6**, 19266.
- 34 M. Mabrouk, F. Nnawodu, Y. Tanko, F. Dawud and A. Mohammed, *Curr. Res. J. Biol. Sci.*, 2009, **1**, 15–19.
- 35 J. Kore Kakasaheb, V. Shete Rajkumar, J. Patel Apsari and B. Kulkarni Jitendra, *Int. J. Res. Pharm. Chem.*, 2011, **13**, 29–31.
- 36 P. Kalra, A. K. Datusalia and S. Sharma, *Int. J. Green Pharm.*, 2011, **5**, 149–154.
- 37 D. K. Patidar, *Int. J. Pharma Bio Sci.*, 2011, **2**, 524–529.