



# FERROCENE-CONTAINING MESOIONIC OXADIAZOLES: SYNTHESIS AND PHYTOACTIVITY

Cite this: *INEOS OPEN*,  
2025, 8 (1–3), XX–XX  
DOI: 10.32931/ioXXXXXx

N. V. Kalganova, E. V. Shevaldina, and I. A. Cherepanov\*

*Nesmeyanov Institute of Organoelement Compounds, Russian Academy of Sciences,  
ul. Vavilova 28, str. 1, Moscow, 119334 Russia*

Received XX Month 20XX

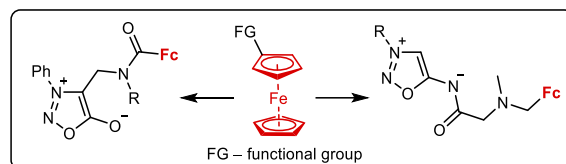
Accepted 10 January 2025

<http://ineosopen.org>

## Abstract

Ferrocene-containing mesoionic oxadiazoles, namely, *N*-substituted *N*-(sydnon-4-yl-methyl)ferrocenecarboxamides and *N*<sub>6</sub>-[2-methyl(ferrocenylmethyl)amino]acetylsydnone imines were synthesized and studied for growth-regulating and antidote activity towards the herbicide Zinger WP.

**Key words:** ferrocene, sydnone, sydnone imine, plant growth regulator.

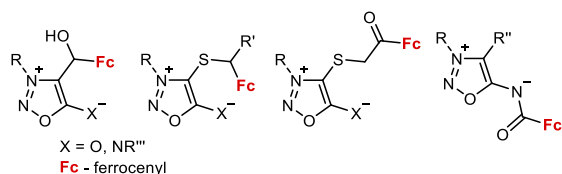


## Introduction

Ferrocene-containing heterocyclic compounds are of interest owing to their high potency for application in biology, medicine, and agriculture [1–8]. The presence of a ferrocenyl moiety generally increases the bioavailability of compounds, reduces the toxicity and increases the stability in biological media. At the same time, the commercial availability of ferrocene derivatives with functional groups provides the possibility of introducing a metallocene moiety into a wide variety of heterocycles and obtaining a significant number of diverse compounds for studying their biological properties.

Recently, it has been shown that ferrocene-containing mesoionic oxadiazoles (sydnones, sydnone imines) affect the growth and development of plants during pre-sowing seed treatment in ultra-low doses ( $10^{-5}$ – $10^{-3}$  mol per ton of seeds) and, depending on their structures, exhibit growth-stimulating, herbicidal or herbicide antidote activity [9–12]. In the studied compounds, the sydnone or sydnone imine heterocycle and the ferrocenyl substituent were connected by various spacers at different positions of the mesoionic moiety (Fig. 1).

The earlier developed synthetic approaches to ferrocene-containing heterocycles provide access to a wide range of structures, but are not exhaustive. In this work, we demonstrate the synthesis of new types of ferrocene-containing mesoionic oxadiazoles—*N*-substituted *N*-(sydnon-4-yl-methyl)ferrocenecarboxamides and *N*<sub>6</sub>-[2-methyl(ferrocenylmethyl)amino]acetylsydnone imines.



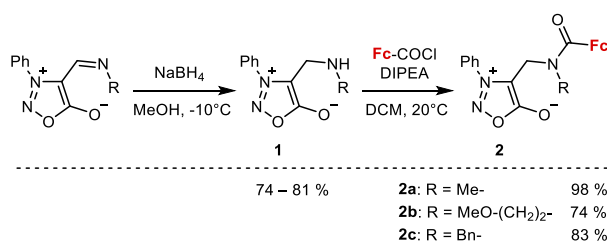
**Figure 1.** Ferrocene-containing mesoionic oxadiazoles [9–12].S

## Results and discussion

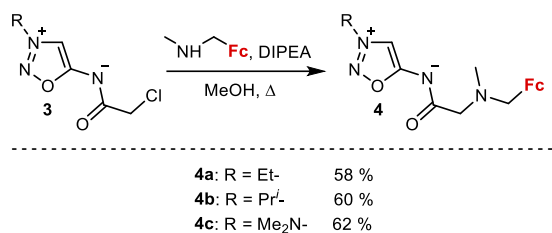
Ferrocenoyl chloride is an inexpensive commercially available synthon of a ferrocene moiety, which can be used for the modification of various heterocycles. To synthesize ferrocenecarboxamides using this reagent, it is necessary to have a primary or secondary amino group in the molecule of the mesoionic heterocycle. The only known method for the synthesis of 4-aminomethyl derivatives of sydnones is the Mannich aminomethylation of 4-unsubstituted sydnones [13, 14]. We showed that 4-*N*-monosubstituted aminomethylsydnones **1** can be readily obtained by the reduction of 4-formylsydnone imines [15] with sodium borohydride (Scheme 1).

Ferrocene-containing sydnones **2** were isolated in high yields by crystallization without the use of chromatographic separation methods. Compounds **2** are dark brown crystalline compounds, which are stable in air.

The introduction of a ferrocenyl moiety into a substituent at the exocyclic nitrogen atom of sydnone imines is a rather complex task. We used an approach [16, 17] based on the high mobility of the halogen atom at the alpha position of the *N*<sub>6</sub>-acetyl substituent in derivatives **3** (Scheme 2). A series of ferrocene-containing *N*<sub>6</sub>-aminoacetyl sydnone imines **4** were synthesized in good yields by the reactions of **3** with *N*-methyl-*N*-(ferrocenylmethyl)amine.



**Scheme 1.** Synthesis of sydnonylferrocenecarboxamides **2a–c**.



**Scheme 2.** Synthesis of ferrocene-containing *N*<sub>6</sub>-aminoacetyl sydnone imines **4a–c**.

Ferrocene-containing mesoionic oxadiazoles **2a–c** and **4a–c** were studied for the growth-regulating and antidote activities against the sulfonylurea herbicide in vegetation experiments on corn seedlings.

To test the biological activity of derivatives **2a–c** and **4a–c**, aqueous solutions of these compounds were required. Some experimental difficulties arose in preparing these solutions. The ferrocene derivatives of mesoionic compounds are highly lipophilic and practically do not dissolve in water. The problem was solved as follows. A sample of  $1.375 \cdot 10^{-5}$  mol of the compound was dissolved in 10 mL of ethanol; the successive 10- and 50-fold dilution with water afforded stable solutions of the compounds under consideration.

The studies were conducted on corn seeds of the Krasnodar 291 AMV cultivar.  $2.75 \cdot 10^{-6}$  M aqueous solutions of compounds **2a–c** and **4a–c** were used at a dose of  $2.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mol·t<sup>-1</sup> of seeds. To study the antidote activity, the herbicide Zinger WP (60% metsulfuron-methyl, CAS 74223-64-6) was used as a representative of the sulfonylurea herbicides. This herbicide is characterized by the increased stability in soil and is widely used in agriculture.  $1.7 \cdot 10^{-7}$  M aqueous solution of the herbicide at a dose of  $2.6 \cdot 10^{-4}$  mol·t<sup>-1</sup> of seeds was used either separately (the herbicide control) or together with test compounds **2a–c**, **4a–c** at a dose of  $2.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mol·t<sup>-1</sup> of seeds.

The seeds were germinated under thermostatic conditions at a temperature of 25 °C for 96 h, after which the sum mass of roots and sprouts was measured separately in each experiment. The results were compared with the data of the water and herbicide control experiments, in which the corn seeds were germinated using distilled water or the herbicide solution. The average sum mass of sprouts and roots of the water control was taken as 100%. The experimental procedure, the results, the statistical processing and the method for calculating the antidote activity are given in the Electronic supplementary information (ESI).

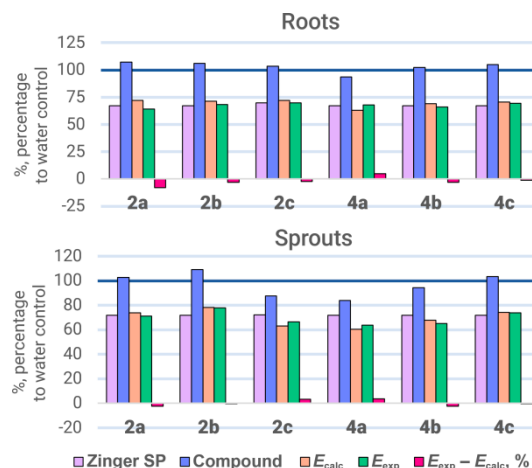
The antidote activity of the tested compounds was assessed by comparing the values of  $E_{\text{exp}}$  and  $E_{\text{calc}}$ .  $E_{\text{exp}}$  is the experimental growth-regulating effect of a combination of the tested compound and metsulfuron-methyl.  $E_{\text{calc}}$  is the expected value calculated according to formula (1) [18].

$$E_{\text{calc}} = (x \times y) : 100, \quad (1)$$

where  $E_{\text{calc}}$  is the expected growth regulation value on the combined action of the tested compound and the herbicide expressed as a percentage of the reference value,  $x$  is the experimental growth regulation value in the presence of the tested compound expressed as a percentage of the reference value, and  $y$  is the experimental growth regulation value in the presence of the herbicide expressed as a percentage of the

reference value. Equation (1) suggests that the two active substances affect the plant growth independently. A significant difference between the experimental and calculated values indicates the effect of one compound on the activity of the other.

Figure 2 summarizes the experimental ( $E_{\text{exp}}$ ) and calculated ( $E_{\text{calc}}$ ) values of the growth-regulating effect for the combinations of the studied sydnone and the herbicide Zinger WP, as well as the difference [ $E_{\text{exp}} - E_{\text{calc}}$ ]. The large values of the difference indicate antagonism or synergism between the compound and the herbicide, with the positive difference meaning that the compound under study is an antagonist of the herbicide.



**Figure 2.** Growth-regulating and antidote activity of sydnone **2a–c** and sydnone imines **4a–c** at a dose of  $2.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mol·t<sup>-1</sup> of seeds, the herbicide Zinger WP at a dose of  $2.6 \cdot 10^{-4}$  mol·t<sup>-1</sup> of seeds, and their combined effect on the growth of corn seeds of the Krasnodar 291 AMV cultivar.

In general, the studied compounds were low-active and did not show statistically significant activity in the experiments conducted, except for compounds **2c**, **4a**, which demonstrated herbicidal effect on the development of corn sprouts at a dosage of  $2.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$  mol·t<sup>-1</sup> of seeds.

## Conclusions

It was demonstrated that the previously known methods for the functionalization of sydnone and sydnone imines can be successfully applied to obtain new types of ferrocene-containing mesoionic oxadiazoles. The first representatives of *N*-substituted *N*-(sydnone-4-yl-methyl)ferrocenecarboxamides and *N*<sub>6</sub>-[2-methyl(ferrocenyl-methyl)amino]acetylsydnone imines were synthesized. In vegetation experiments on corn seed sprouts, it was shown that some of these compounds affect the plant development, exhibiting herbicidal effects. The results obtained can be useful for specialists in the field of phytoactive compounds.

## Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation (agreement no. 075-00277-24-00) and the Russian Science Foundation (project no. 22-23-00726). The NMR data were collected using the equipment of the Center of Collective Use of INEOS RAS.

## Corresponding author

\* E-mail: cherepanov@ineos.ac.ru. Tel: +7(499)702-5870 (I. A. Cherepanov).

## Electronic supplementary information

Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available online: [the experimental section, NMR spectra, and biological experiments](#). For ESI, see DOI: 10.32931/ioXXXXx.

## References

1. M. F. R. Fouda, M. M. Abd-Elzaher, R. A. Abdelsamaia, A. A. Labib, *Appl. Organomet. Chem.*, **2007**, *21*, 613–625. DOI: 10.1002/aoc.1202
2. L. V. Snegur, A. A. Simenel, A. N. Rodionov, V. I. Boev, *Russ. Chem. Bull.*, **2014**, *63*, 26–36. DOI: 10.1007/s11172-014-0390-4
3. B. Floris, *Chem. Biol. Technol. Agric.*, **2015**, *2*, 15. DOI: 10.1186/s40538-015-0038-0
4. M. Patra, G. Gasser, *Nat. Rev. Chem.*, **2017**, *1*, 0066. DOI: 10.1038/s41570-017-0066
5. E. V. Shevaldina, K. A. Opredeleynova, O. A. Chichvarina, Yu. Ya. Spiridonov, A. F. Smol'yakov, P. V. Dorovatovskii, S. K. Moiseev, *Appl. Organomet. Chem.*, **2019**, *33*, e5228. DOI: 10.1002/aoc.5228
6. H. Shoukat, A. A. Altaf, A. Badshah, in: *Advances in Metallodrugs: Preparation and Applications in Medicinal Chemistry*, Shahid-ul-Islam, A. A. Hashmi, S. A. Khan (Eds.), Wiley, Hoboken, **2020**, ch. 4, pp. 115–136. DOI: 10.1002/9781119640868.ch4
7. B. Sharma, V. Kumar, *J. Med. Chem.*, **2021**, *64*, 16865–16921. DOI: 10.1021/acs.jmedchem.1c00390
8. L. V. Snegur, *Inorganics*, **2022**, *10*, 226. DOI: 10.3390/inorganics10120226
9. E. V. Shevaldina, V. A. Tsyganov, N. V. Kalganova, A. F. Smol'yakov, N. G. Frolova, I. A. Cherepanov, *Appl. Organomet. Chem.*, **2022**, *37*, e6981. DOI: 10.1002/aoc.6981
10. N. V. Kalganova, A. F. Smolyakov, S. K. Moiseev, M. A. Cherevatskaya, I. A. Cherepanov, *Russ. Chem. Bull.*, **2023**, *72*, 1688–1700. DOI: 10.1007/s11172-023-3949-0
11. N. V. Kalganova, N. G. Frolova, I. A. Godovikov, A. F. Smol'yakov, D. A. Lapshin, I. A. Cherepanov, *J. Organomet. Chem.*, **2024**, *1005*, 122975. DOI: 10.1016/j.jorganchem.2023.122975
12. N. V. Kalganova, N. G. Frolova, I. A. Godovikov, A. F. Smol'yakov, E. G. Kononova, I. A. Cherepanov, *Appl. Organomet. Chem.*, **2024**, *38*, e7471. DOI: 10.1002/aoc.7471
13. Z. Zhangbin, Y. Chenglie, W. Yongren, *Chin. J. Org. Chem.*, **2002**, *22*, 283–285.
14. P. P. Savaliya, V. K. Akbari, J. A. Modi, K. C. Patel, *Med. Chem. Res.*, **2013**, *22*, 5789–5797. DOI: 10.1007/s00044-013-0568-6
15. E. Bauschke, G. Tomaschewski, *J. Prakt. Chem.*, **1978**, *320*, 206–216. DOI: 10.1002/prac.19783200205
16. A. S. Samarskaya, I. A. Cherepanov, I. A. Godovikov, V. N. Kalinin, *Dokl. Chem.*, **2015**, *463*, 199–203. DOI: 10.1134/S0012500815080017
17. I. A. Cherepanov, A. S. Samarskaya, R. G. Nosov, I. A. Godovikov, Yu. V. Nelyubina, V. N. Kalinin, *Mendelev Commun.*, **2014**, *24*, 386–387. DOI: 10.1016/j.mencom.2014.11.027
18. S. R. Colby, Weeds, **1967**, *15*, 20–22. DOI: 10.2307/4041058

This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

