

Supporting Information

Supporting Information for *RSC Advances*

In-silico binding affinity to cyclooxygenase-II and Green synthesis of benzylpyrazolyl coumarin derivatives

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ESI-1: Methods for the Preparation of ionic liquids

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ESI-1: All the five cavities (labeled as 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) mapped within COX-II enzyme.

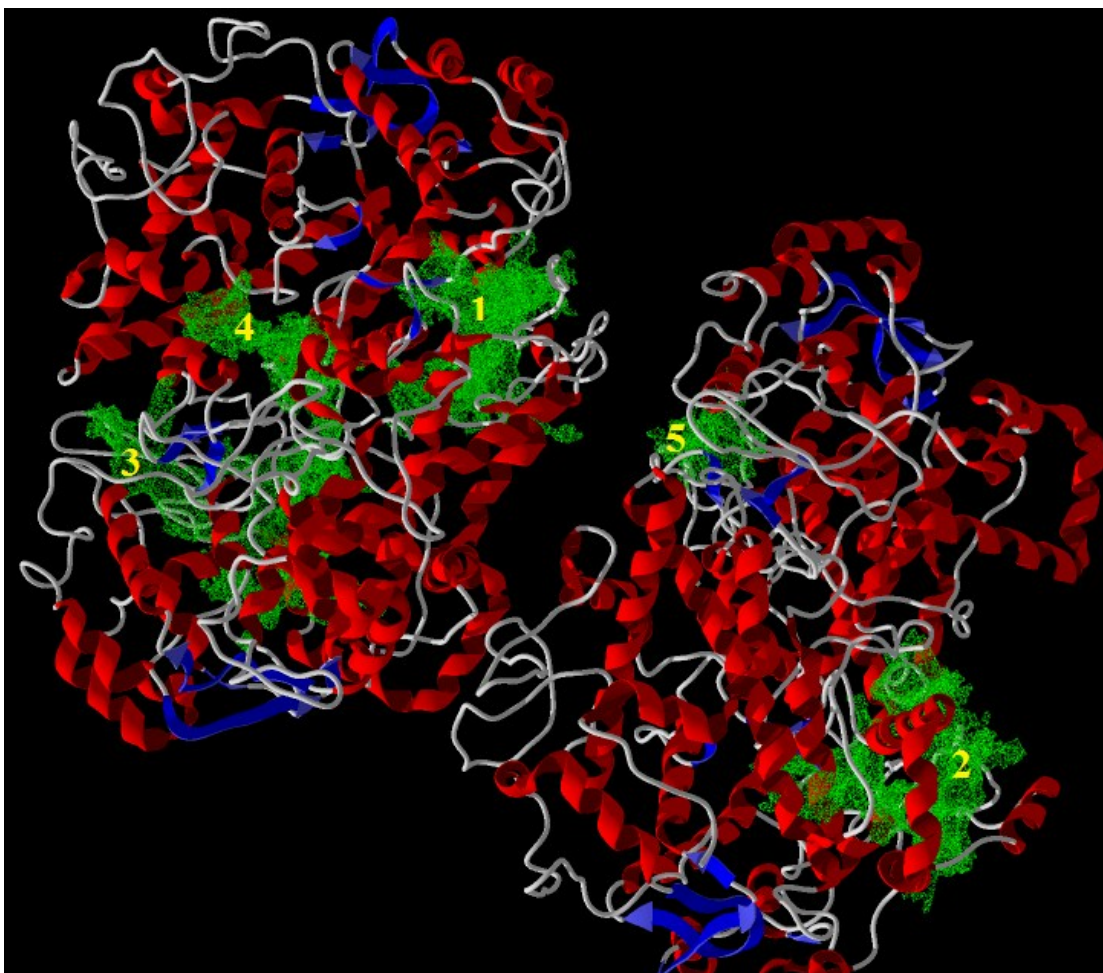


Fig.S1 All the five cavities (labeled as 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) mapped within COX-II enzyme.

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ESI-2: Methods for the Preparation of ionic liquids:

Method for the preparation of Neutral [pmlm]Br : [pmlm]Br has been prepared by refluxing a mixture of 1-bromopentane (20 mmol, 3.02g) and N-methyl imidazolium (20 mmol, 1.64 g) in neat conditions for 48 hrs with continuous stirring. After completion of 48 hrs a golden colour viscous liquid is formed. This viscous liquid is then allowed to cool at room temperature and then washed by ethyl acetate for 5-6 times to remove excess starting materials and finally the solvent was evaporated under vacuum.

Method for the preparation of [AcMIm] Cl : Chloroacetic acid (1.89 g , 20 mmol) is added to a cooled (0-5°C) solution N-methyl imidazolium (1.64 g , 20 mmol) in DCM (15 ml) and the mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 24 hrs. The crude (white) product obtained is washed with diethyl ether (2 x 5 ml) and dried under vacuum to obtained pure [AcMIm]Cl.

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ESI-3: Preparative method for the synthesis of benzylpyrazolyl coumarin derivatives

General Method for the Preparation of Benzylpyrazolyl Coumarins using ionic liquid as the catalyst and solvent:

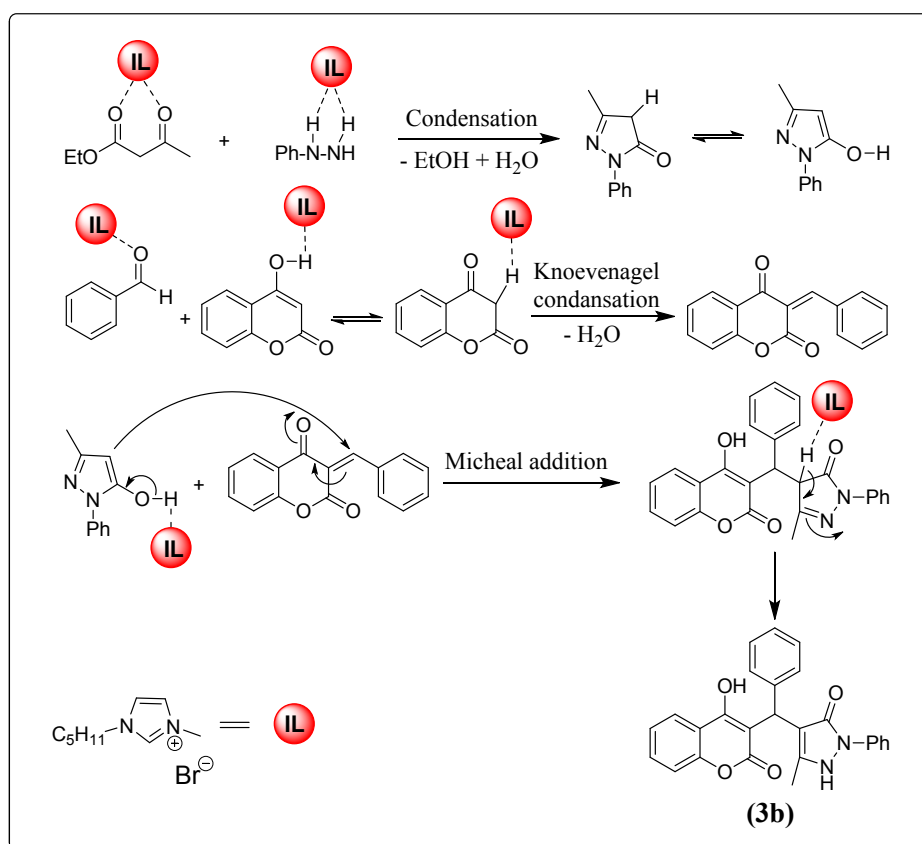
A mixture of ethyl acetoacetate (1mmol), phenyl hydrazine/hydrazine hydrate (1mmol), aromatic aldehyde (1 mmol), 4-hydroxy coumarin (1 mmol) and ionic liquid (1.5 ml) is stirred at room temperature for a period of time until the reaction mixture gets solidified. The completion of the reaction is checked by TLC. After completion of the reaction, water (10 ml) and ethyl acetate (15 ml) is added and stirred at room temperature for 2 min. then allowed to settle down for some time. Two different layers of immiscible liquids are formed, in water the ionic liquid gets dissolved and the product goes to ethyl acetate layer. These two layers are separated using separation funnel and organic layer was washed with brine, dried with sodium anhydrous Na_2SO_4 . Evaporation of solvent under vacuum left the crude product, which was then re-crystallized from ethanol. Primarily, the products were confirmed by checking their melting points and further confirmed by ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR studies. The ionic liquid was recovered from water layer simply evaporation of water under vacuum and reused for subsequent runs.

General method for the preparation of benzylpyrazolyl coumarin (3b) using [pmIm]Br as the catalyst and solvent: Representative experimental procedure for the synthesis of 4-((4-hydroxy-2-oxo-2H-chromen-3-yl)(phenyl)methyl)-5-methyl-2-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-3(2H)-one (3b)

A mixture of ethyl acetoacetate (130 mg, 1mmol), phenyl hydrazine (108 mg, 1mmol), benzaldehyde (106 mg, 1mmol), 4-hydroxy coumarin (162 mg, 1 mmol) and [pmIm]Br (2ml) is stirred at room temperature for 2.5 hours until the reaction mixture get solidified. The completion of the reaction is checked by TLC. The product was separated following the procedure as mentioned above (ESI-3) and purified by re-crystallization from hot ethanol to provide pure 4-((4-hydroxy-2-oxo-2H-chromen-3-yl)(phenyl)methyl)-5-methyl-2-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-3(2H)-one (3b, 85%). The formation of product was confirmed spectroscopic analysis.

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ESI-4: Plausible mechanism for the synthesis of benzylpyrazolyl coumarin, namely, 4-((4-hydroxy-2-oxo-2H-chromen-3-yl)(phenyl)methyl)-5-methyl-2-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-3(2H)-one



Scheme 1 Plausible mechanism for the synthesis of 3b.

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ESI-5: Reusability of [pmlm]Br:

After the completion of the reactions for the synthesis of 4-((4-hydroxy-2-oxo-2H-chromen-3-yl)(phenyl)methyl)-5-methyl-2-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-3(2H)-one (3b), product was isolated through the extraction with ethyl acetate and water. Then, compound was purified by recrystallization from ethanol. The water layer was then washed several times with ethyl acetate and then dried under vacuum to get the ionic liquid back. The separated ionic liquid was then used for the same reaction to get its recyclability. In this way, [pmlm]Br can easily be recycled six times with a minimum loss of yield of the product.

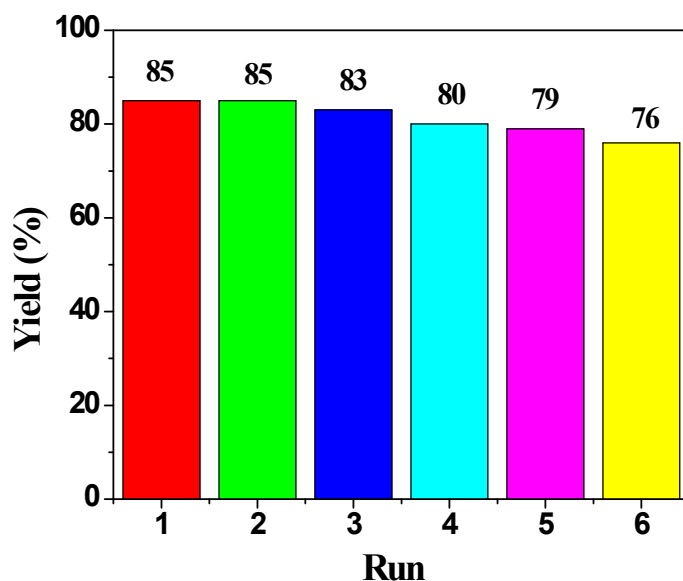
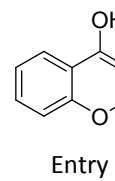
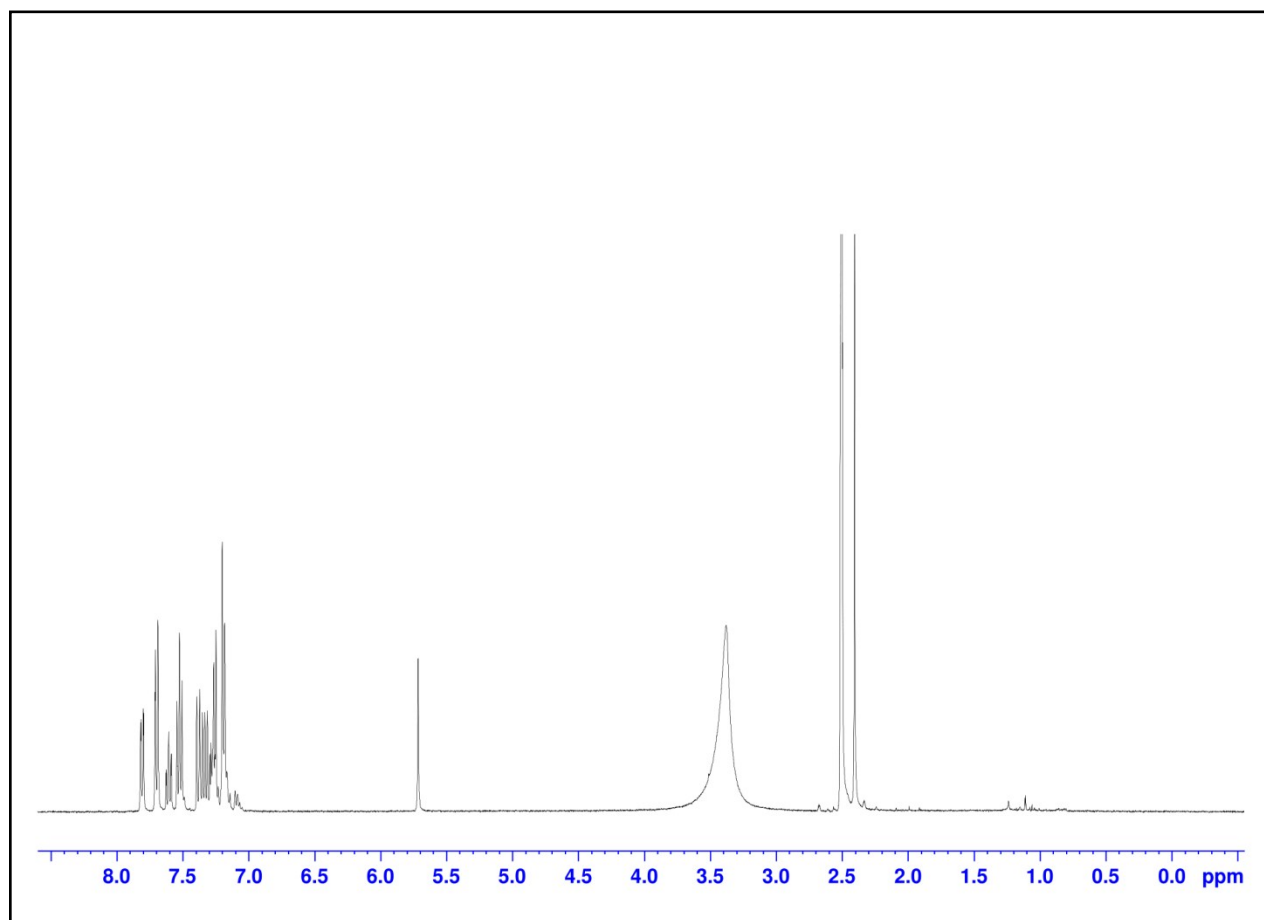


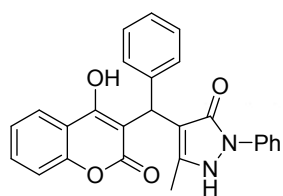
Fig.S2. Reusability of [pmlm]Br for the synthesis of 3b.

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ESI-6: ¹HNMR copy of benzylpyrazolyl coumarin derivatives:

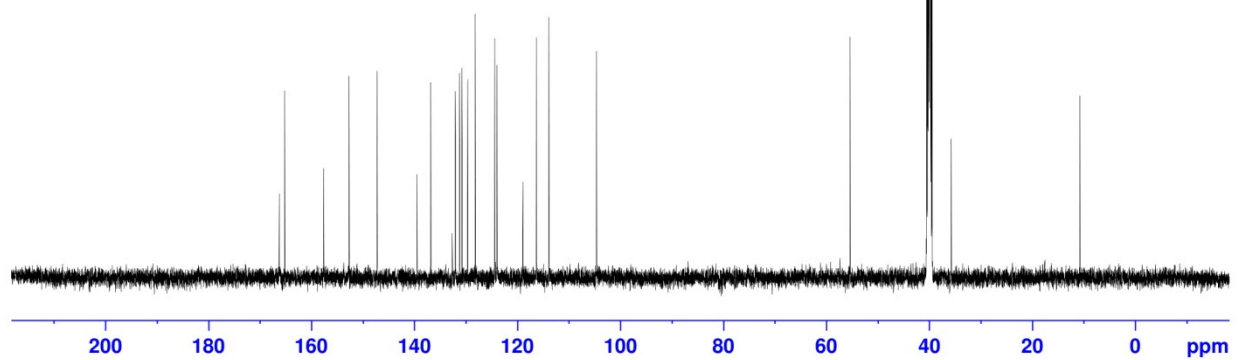


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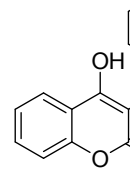
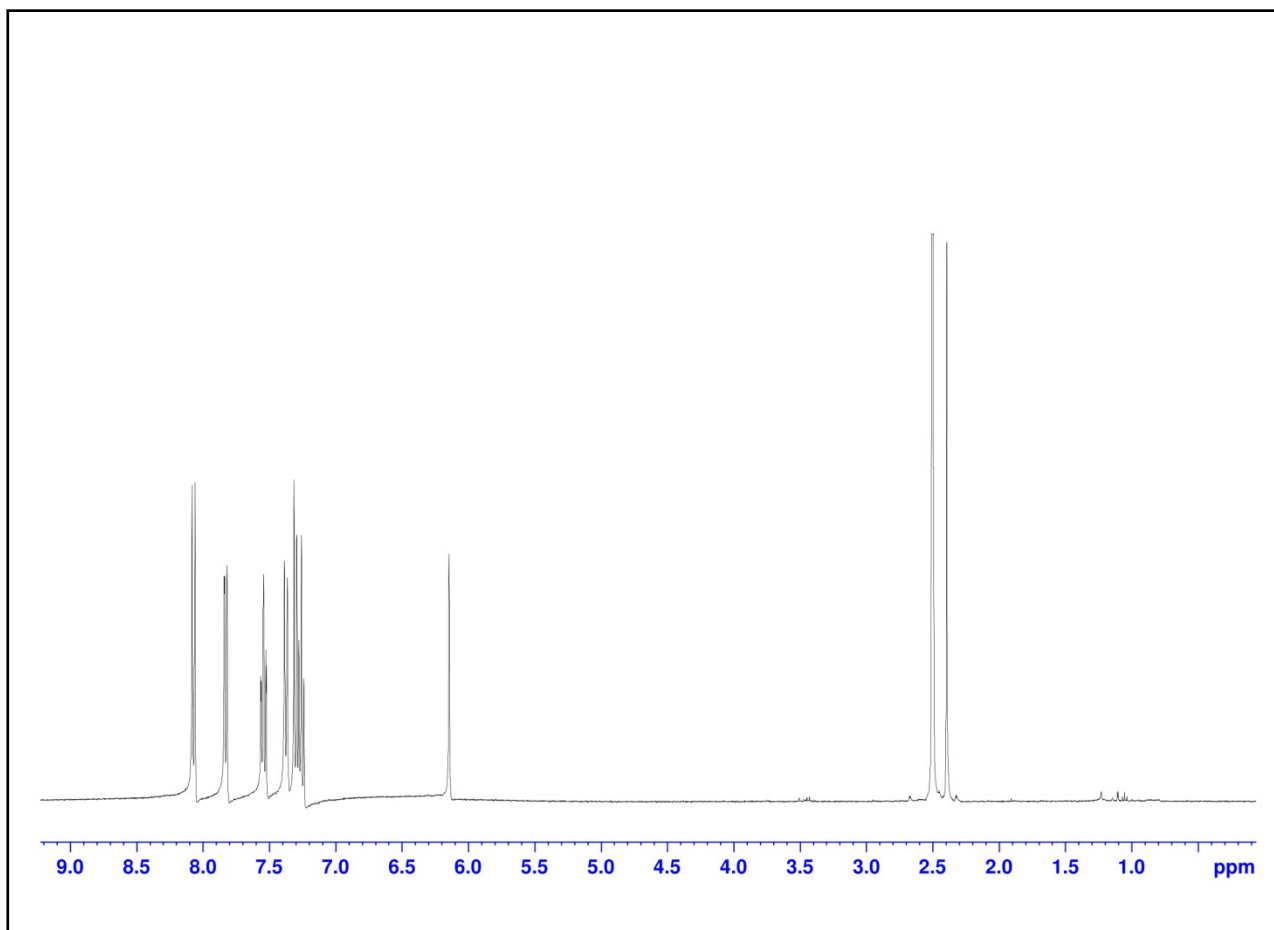


Entry 2, Table 4

^{13}C NMR, DMSO-d_6
75 MHz

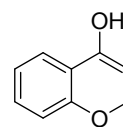
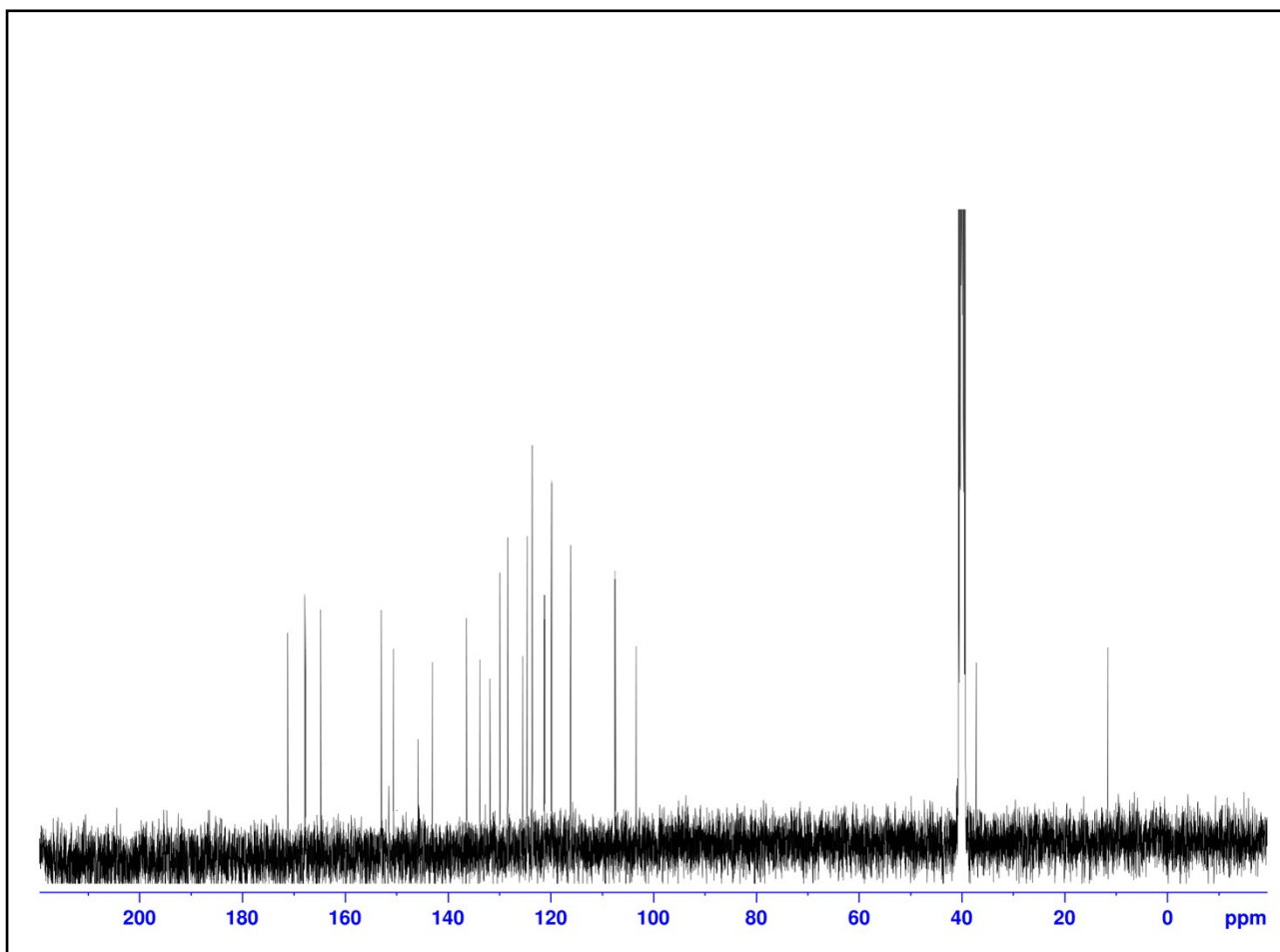


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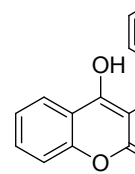
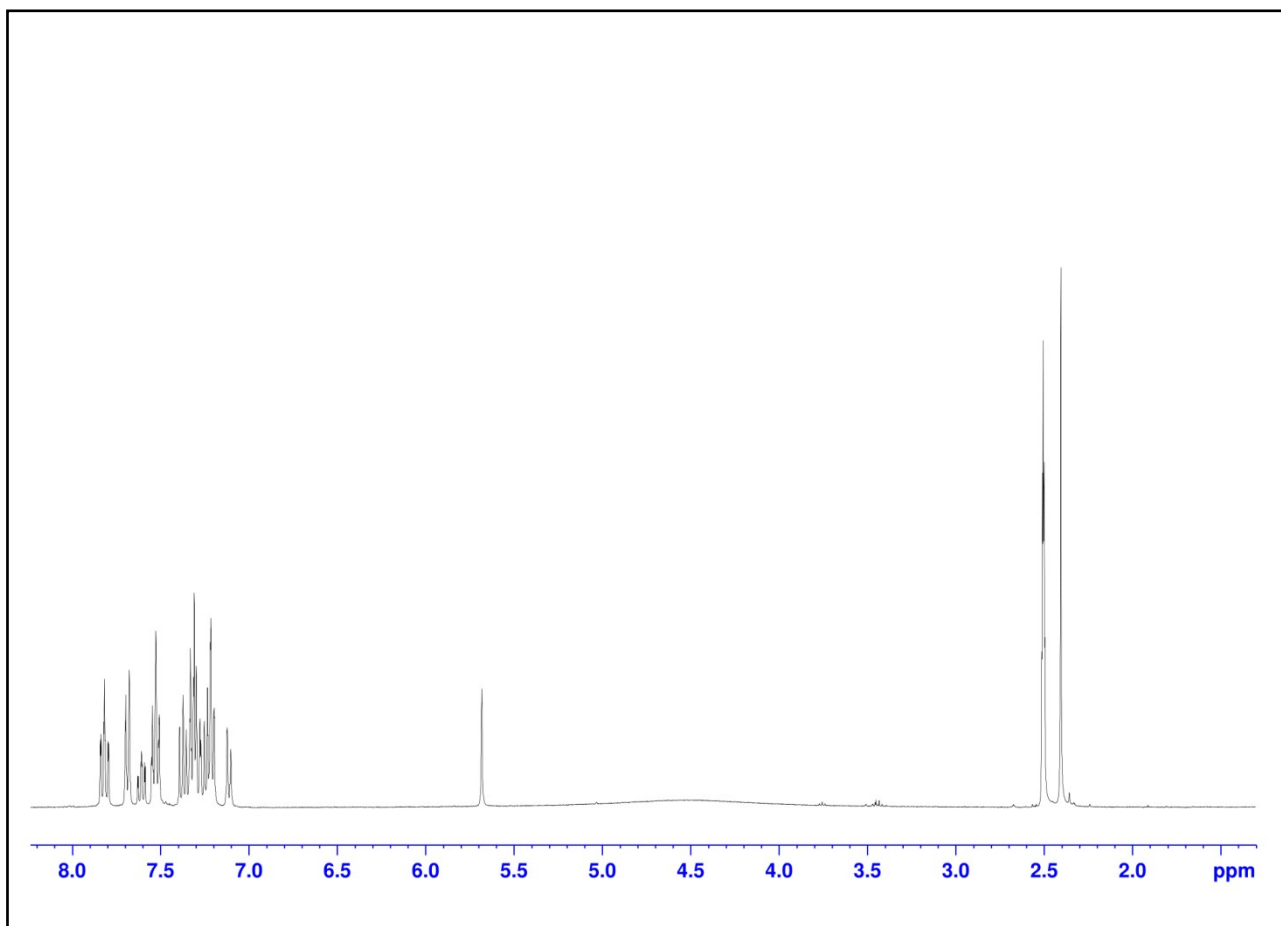
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Supporting Information



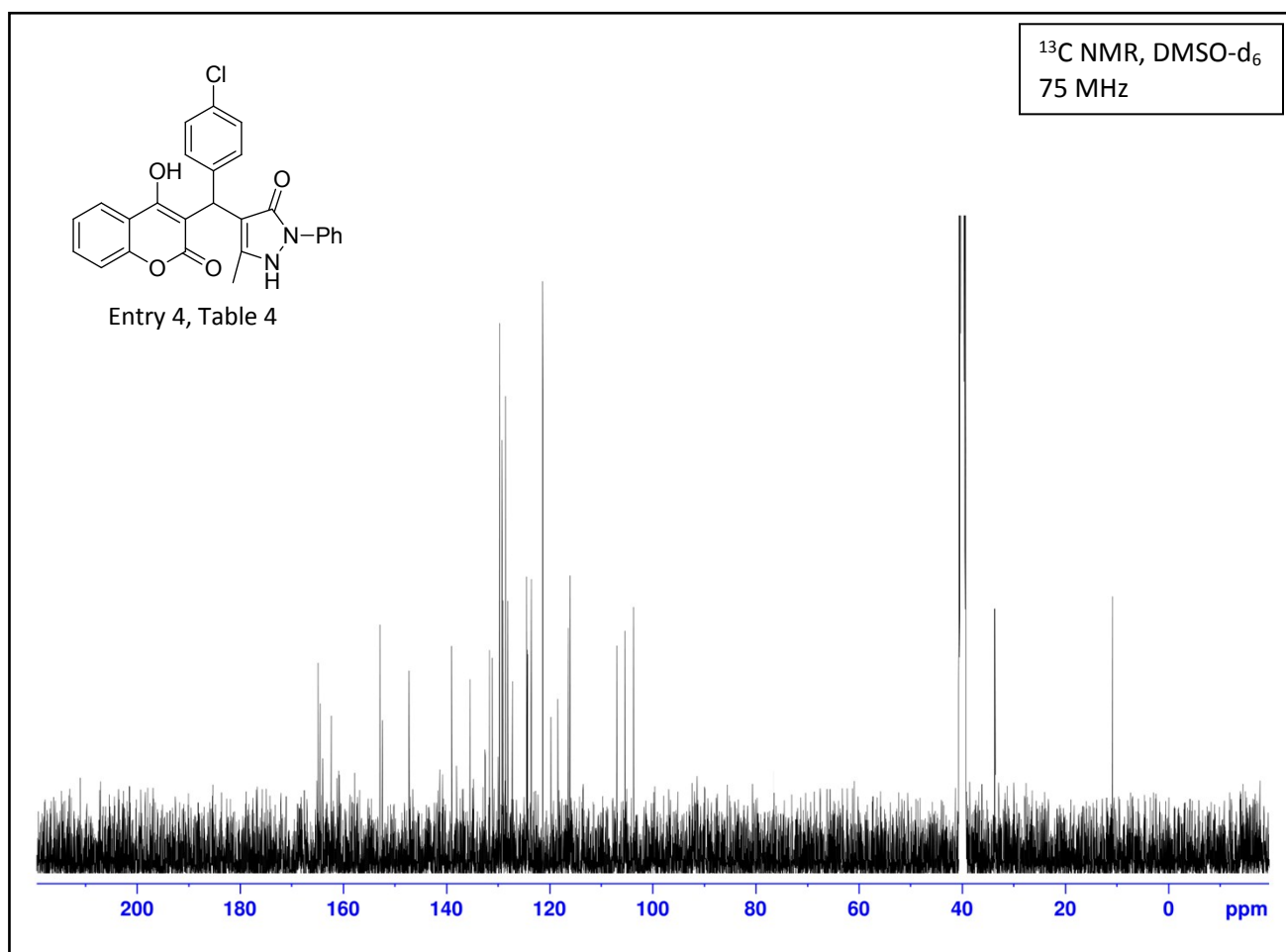
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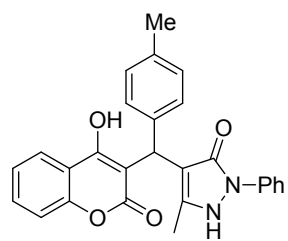


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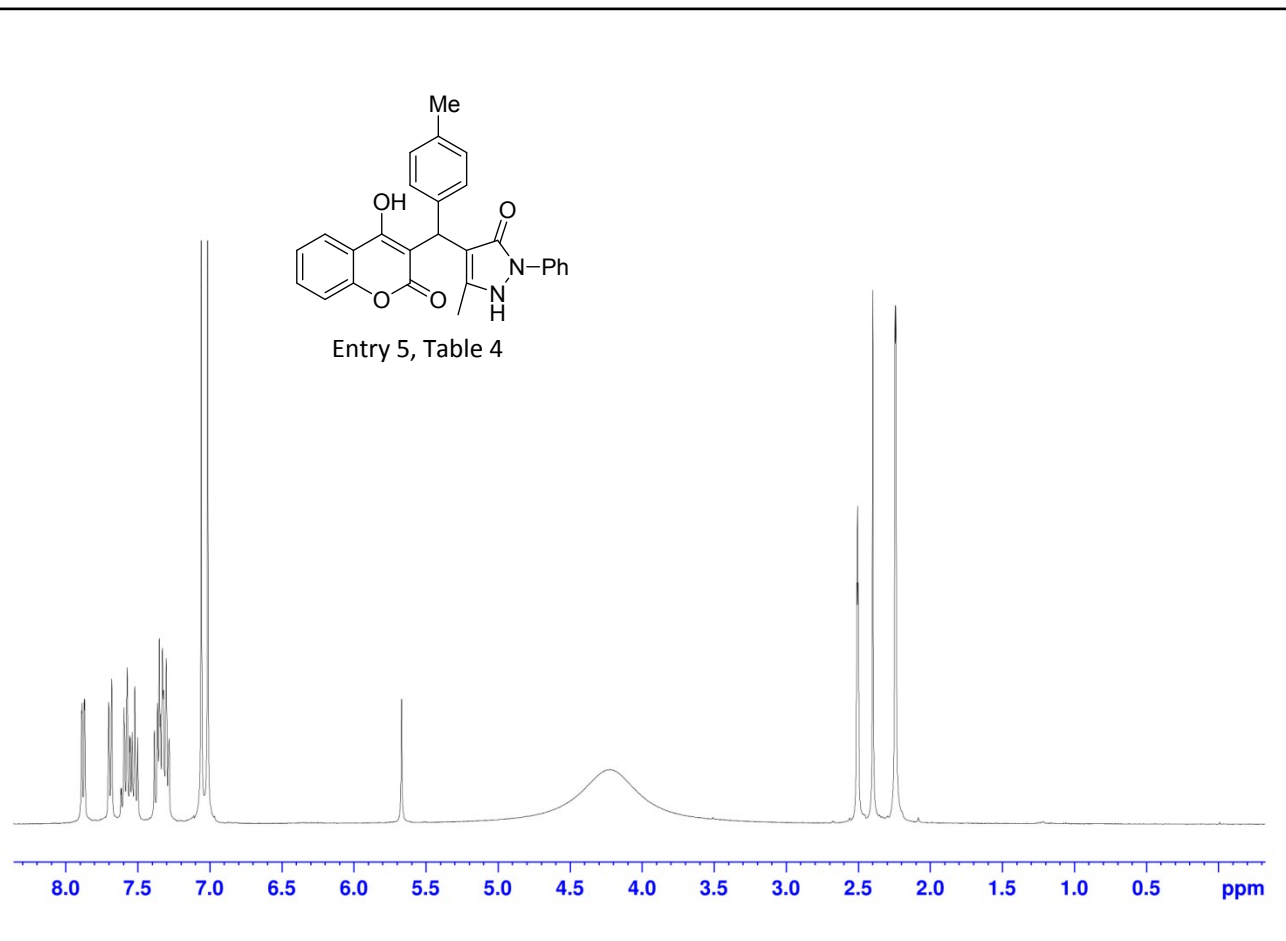
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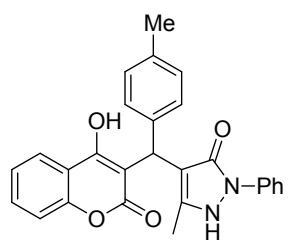
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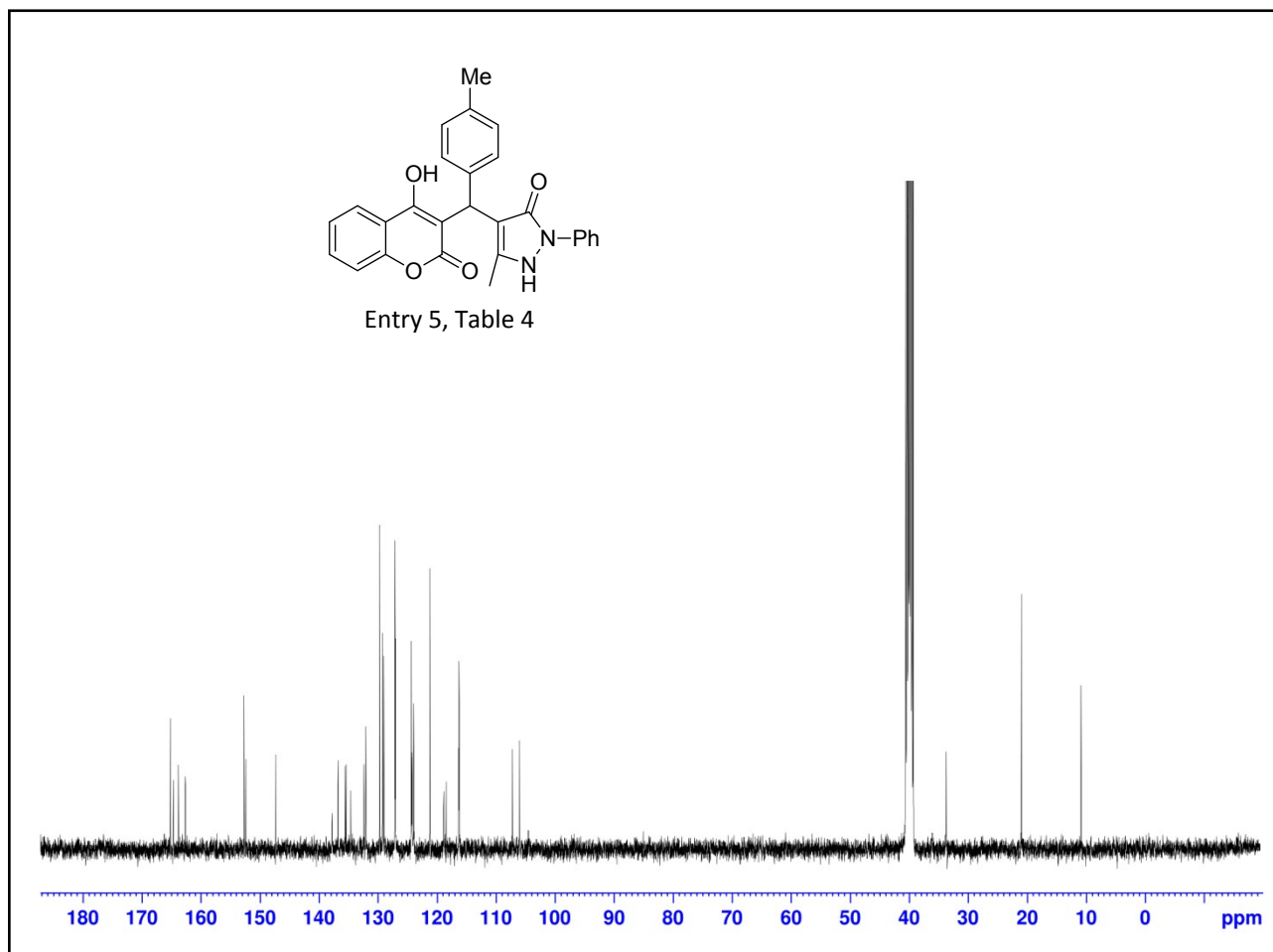
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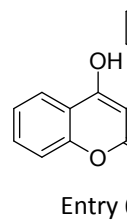
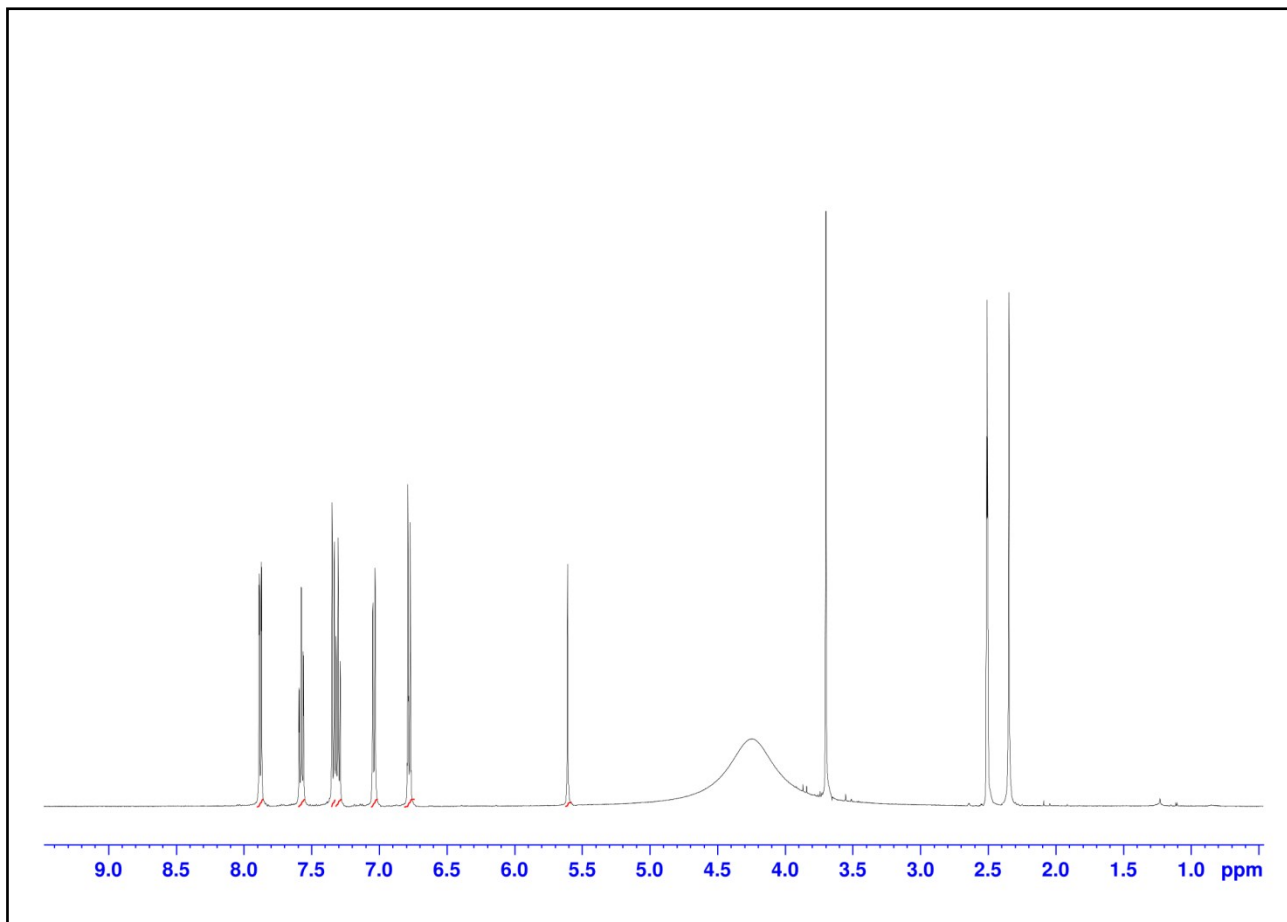
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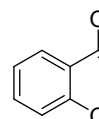
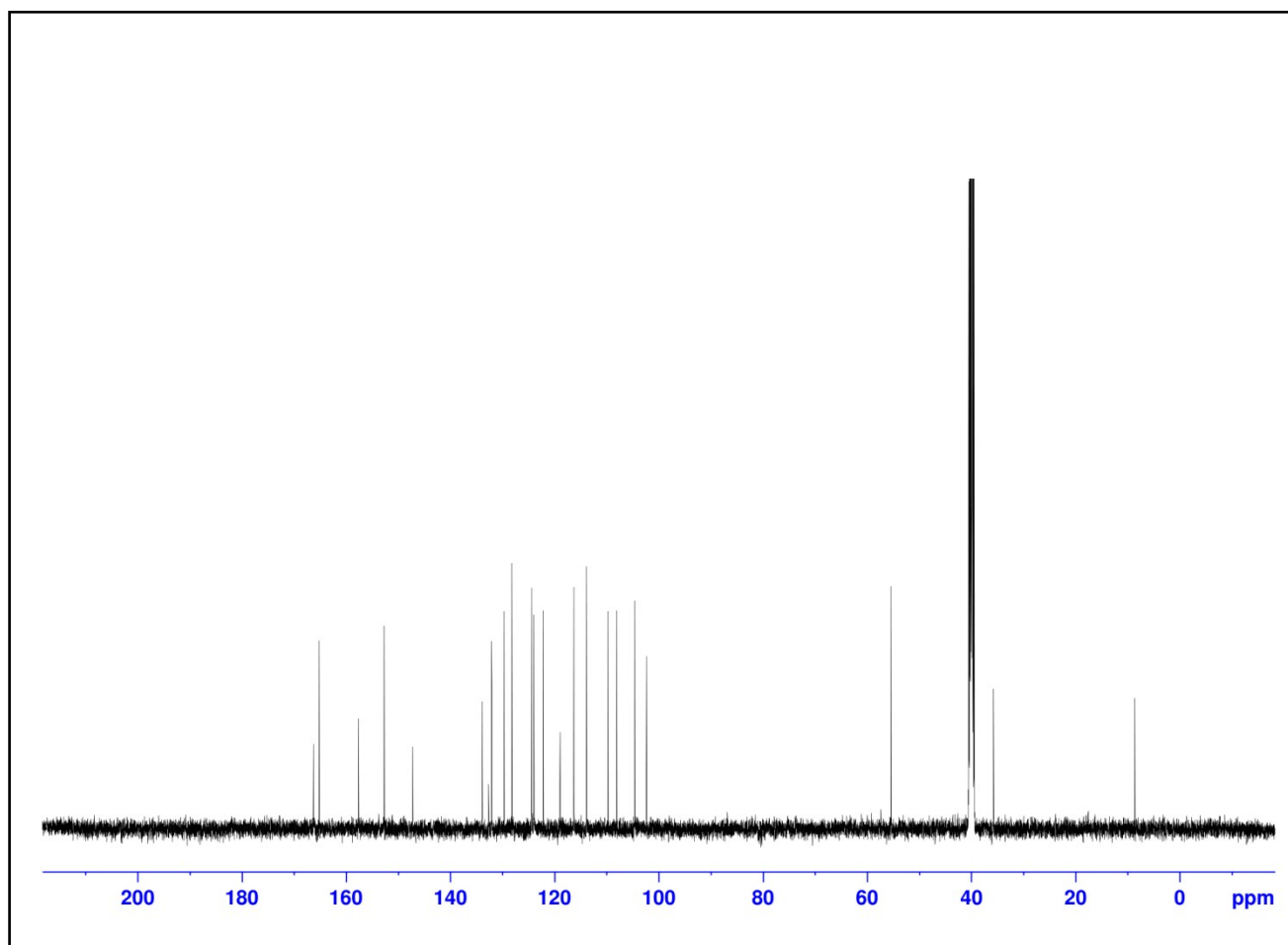
Entry 5, Table 4



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ESI-7: Representative HPLC data of benzylpyrazolyl coumarin derivatives

All the HPLC data were taken using C-18 column (SHIMADZU make) and methanol-water mixture (1:9) was used as the eluting solvent.

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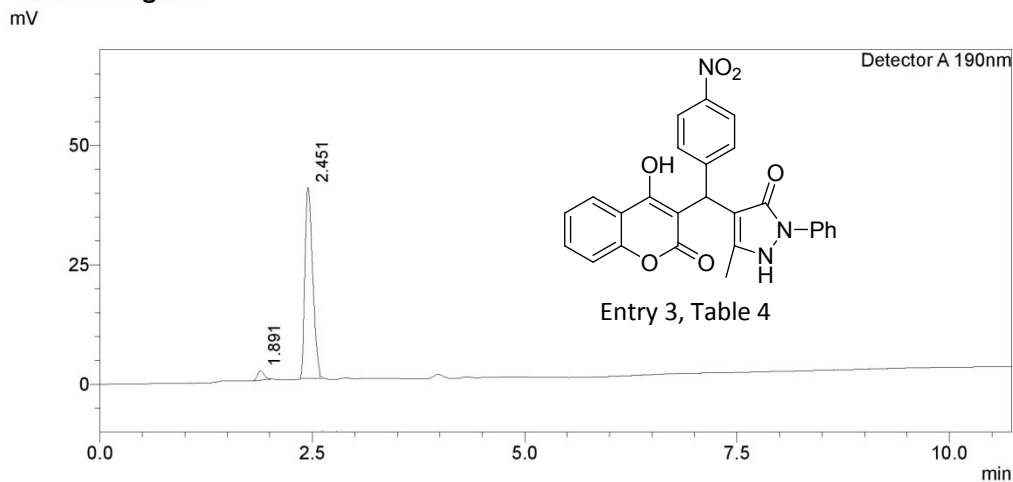


Analysis Report

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Batch Filename :
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Injection Volume : 2 uL
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Processed by : System Administrator

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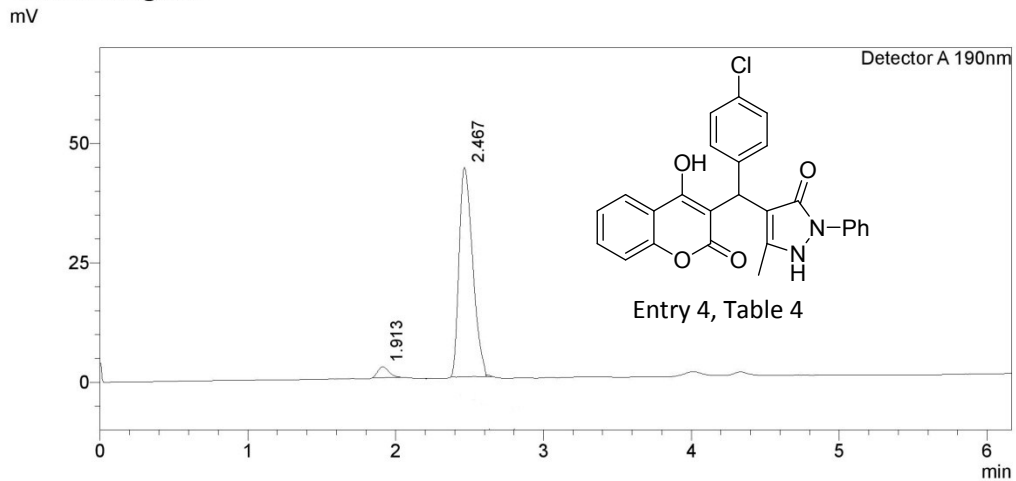


Analysis Report

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	359237	49735	100.000	100.000

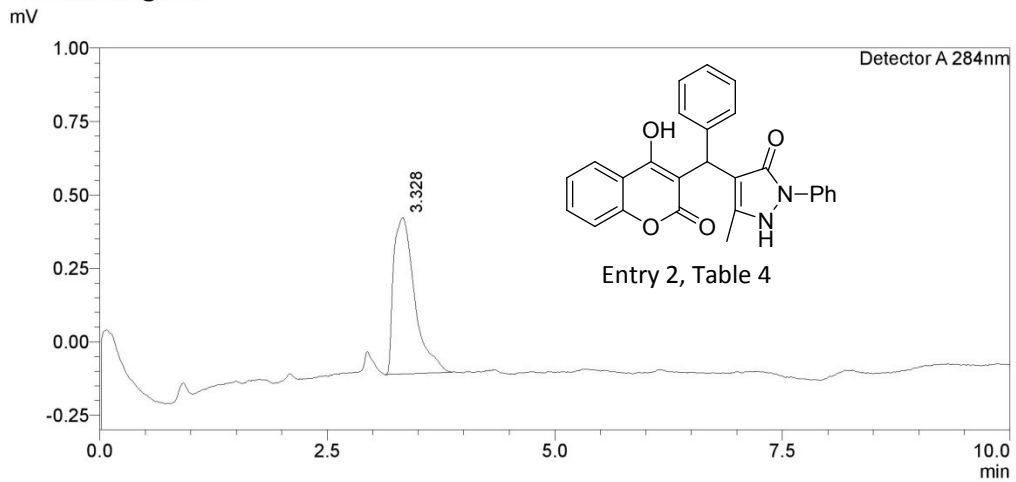


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Detector A 284nm

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