

ABSTRAK

SINTESIS DAN KARAKTERISASI QUINOXALINE-2-PROPARGIL-3-MORFOLIN

Diabetes melitus tipe 2 (DM-T2) merupakan salah satu penyakit metabolik yang memerlukan pengembangan kandidat obat baru dengan profil aktivitas dan keamanan yang lebih baik. Turunan quinoxaline diketahui memiliki berbagai aktivitas biologis yang menjanjikan, termasuk potensi sebagai antidiabetes melalui inhibisi enzim α -glukosidase. Penelitian ini bertujuan mensintesis dan mengkarakterisasi senyawa target yaitu senyawa **4** melalui pendekatan retrosintesis empat tahap. Senyawa **1** (1,4-dihidroquinoxaline-2,3-dion) disintesis melalui kondensasi o-fenilendiamin dengan dimetil oksalat, diperoleh sebagai padatan putih dengan rendemen 90,07% dan titik leleh $>290^{\circ}\text{C}$, dikonfirmasi oleh pita N–H laktam ($3036,97\text{ cm}^{-1}$) dan C=O amida siklik ($1668,54\text{ cm}^{-1}$) pada FTIR, serta sinyal NH pada δ 11.91 ppm ($^1\text{H-NMR}$). Senyawa **2** (2,3-dikloroquinoxaline) diperoleh melalui klorinasi senyawa **1** menggunakan POCl_3 dengan rendemen 92,15% dan titik leleh $150\text{--}153^{\circ}\text{C}$, dikonfirmasi oleh hilangnya pita N–H dan C=O disertai munculnya pita C–Cl ($763,91\text{ cm}^{-1}$). Senyawa **3** (quinoxaline-2-kloro-3-morfolin) diperoleh melalui substitusi nukleofilik monoselektif senyawa **2** dengan morfolin dengan rendemen 89,71% dan titik leleh $80\text{--}82^{\circ}\text{C}$, dikonfirmasi oleh munculnya pita C–H alifatik morfolin ($292,41\text{ cm}^{-1}$) dan tetap terdeteksinya pita C–Cl. Senyawa target quinoxaline-2-propargil-3-morfolin (senyawa **4**) diperoleh melalui substitusi atom klor senyawa **3** dengan alkohol propargil menggunakan t-BuOK dengan rendemen 74,26% dan titik leleh $90\text{--}92^{\circ}\text{C}$, dikonfirmasi oleh munculnya pita $\equiv\text{C-H}$ ($3256,97\text{ cm}^{-1}$), hilangnya pita C–Cl, serta sinyal $-\text{OCH}_2-$ propargil pada δ 5,16 ppm dan karbon alkuna pada δ 74,95 dan 78,37 ppm. Tahapan reaksi dipantau menggunakan KLT dan senyawa **4** dimurnikan melalui kromatografi kolom. Penelitian ini telah berhasil mensintesis seluruh senyawa.

Kata kunci : karakterisasi, morfolin, propargil, quinoxaline, sintesis, substitusi

ABSTRACT

SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF QUINOXALINE-2-PROPARGYL-3-MORPHOLINE

Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is a metabolic disease requiring the development of new drug candidates with better activity profiles and safety. Quinoxaline derivatives are known to possess various promising biological activities, including potential as antidiabetics through α -glucosidase enzyme inhibition. This study aimed to synthesize and characterize compound 4, via a four-step retrosynthetic approach. Compound 1 (1,4-dihydroquinoxaline-2,3-dione) was synthesized through condensation of o-phenylenediamine with dimethyl oxalate, obtained as a white solid with 90.07% yield and melting point $>290^{\circ}\text{C}$, confirmed by N–H lactam ($3036,97\text{ cm}^{-1}$) and cyclic amide C=O ($1668,54\text{ cm}^{-1}$) absorption bands in FTIR, and NH signal at δ 11.91 ppm (^1H NMR). Compound 2 (2,3-dichloroquinoxaline) was obtained through chlorination of compound 1 using POCl_3 with 92,15% yield and melting point $150\text{--}153^{\circ}\text{C}$, confirmed by the disappearance of N–H and C=O bands accompanied by the appearance of a C–Cl band ($763,91\text{ cm}^{-1}$). Compound 3 (2-chloro-3-morpholin quinoxaline) was obtained through monoselective nucleophilic substitution of compound 2 with morpholine with 89,71% yield and melting point $80\text{--}82^{\circ}\text{C}$, confirmed by the appearance of aliphatic C–H bands characteristic of morpholine ($2926,41\text{ cm}^{-1}$) and the persistent detection of the C–Cl band. The target compound quinoxaline-2-propargyl-3-morpholine (compound 4) was obtained through substitution of the remaining chlorine atom in compound 3 with propargyl alcohol using t-BuOK with 74,26% yield and melting point $90\text{--}92^{\circ}\text{C}$, confirmed by the appearance of a $\equiv\text{C}\text{--H}$ band ($3256,97\text{ cm}^{-1}$), disappearance of the C–Cl band, and signals of $\text{--OCH}_2\text{--}$ propargyl at δ 5,16 ppm and alkyne carbons at δ 74,95 and 78,37 ppm. Reaction progress was monitored by TLC and compound 4 was purified by column chromatography. This study is completely has been successfully synthesized.

Keywords : characterization, morpholine, propargyl, quinoxaline, synthesis, substitution