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Studies in 3,4-diaryl-1,2,5-oxadiazoles and their *N*-oxides: Search for better COX-2 inhibitors

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Volume/Issue:

[Volume 57: Issue 1](#)

First online:

08 Mar 2007

Page Count:

13–30

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.2478/v10007-007-0002-z>

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Studies in 3,4-diaryl-1,2,5-oxadiazoles and their *N*-oxides: Search for better COX-2 inhibitors

A series of 3,4-diaryl-1,2,5-oxadiazoles and 3,4-diaryl-1,2,5-oxadiazole *N*-oxides were prepared and evaluated for COX-2 and COX-1 binding affinity *in vitro* and for anti-inflammatory activity by the rat paw edema method. *p*-Methoxy (*p*-OMe) substituted compounds 9, 21, 34, 41, 42 showed COX-2 enzyme inhibition higher than that showed by compounds with other substituents. 3,4-Di(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,2,5-oxadiazole *N*-oxide (42) showed COX-2 enzyme inhibition of 54% at 22 $\mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$ and COX-1 enzyme inhibition of 44% at 88 $\mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$

concentrations, but showed very low *in vivo* anti-inflammatory activity. Its deoxygenated derivative (21) showed lower COX-2 enzyme inhibition (26% at 22 $\mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$) and higher COX-1 enzyme inhibition (53% at 88 $\mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$) but, marked *in vivo* anti-inflammatory activity (71% at 25 mg kg^{-1}) vs. celecoxib (48% at 12.5 mg kg^{-1}). Molecular modeling (docking) studies showed that the methoxy group is positioned in the vicinity of COX-2 secondary pocket and it also participates in hydrogen bonding interactions in the COX-2 active site. These preliminary studies suggest that *p*-methoxy (*p*-OMe) group in one of benzene rings may give potentially active leads in this series of oxadiazole/*N*-oxides.

Keywords:

[1,2,5-oxadiazole](#); [1,2,5-oxadiazole N-oxide](#); [COX-2 inhibitor](#)

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28 Feb 2007

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5-year IMPACT FACTOR: 1.623

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SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) 2016: 0.353

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