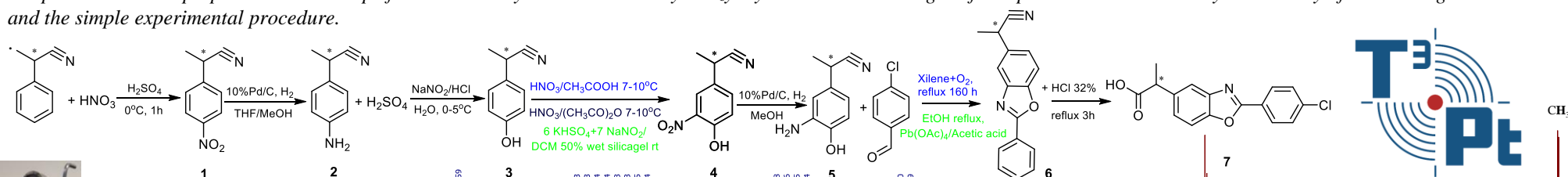


# BENOXAPROFEN: Nonsteroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs) Synthesis, Analysis of the Intermediates, Synthesis Improvement

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**ABSTRACT** Aryl and heteroaryl alkanolic acids are well known as nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents. Most active compounds of this type will fit hypothetical "receptor sites". Both these models incorporate a large flat area, a trough to accommodate an out of plane group, and a cationic site to accommodate an acid anion. However, there are many instances in which inactive members of a chemical series conform to these structural requirements indicating that more subtle chemical properties are necessary for useful biological activity. These include the type and position of substituents, which control the physicochemical characteristics of the molecule and influence its duration of action. The title compound had been prepared in seven steps from the readily available  $\alpha$ -methylbenzyl cyanide. The advantages of this procedure are the ready availability of the starting materials and the simple experimental procedure.

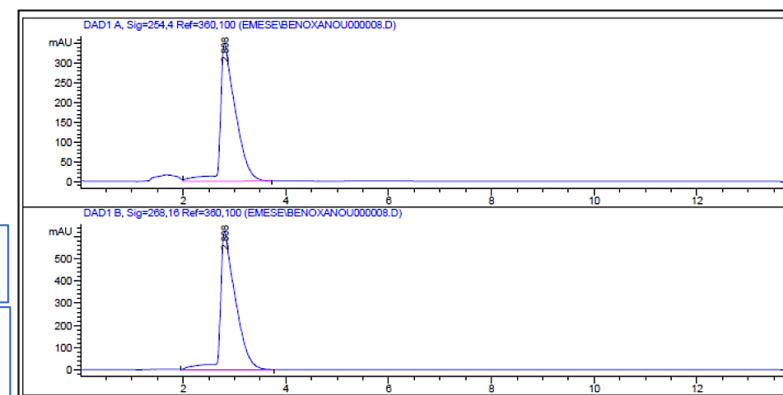
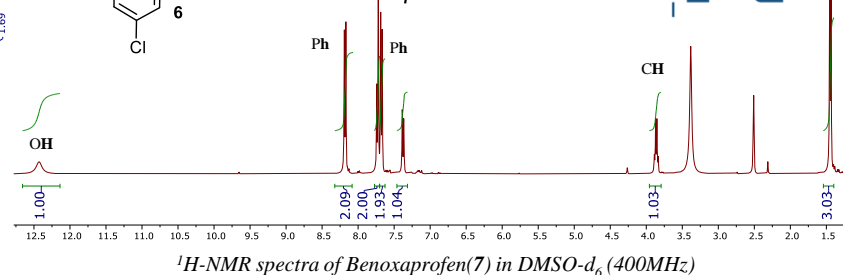
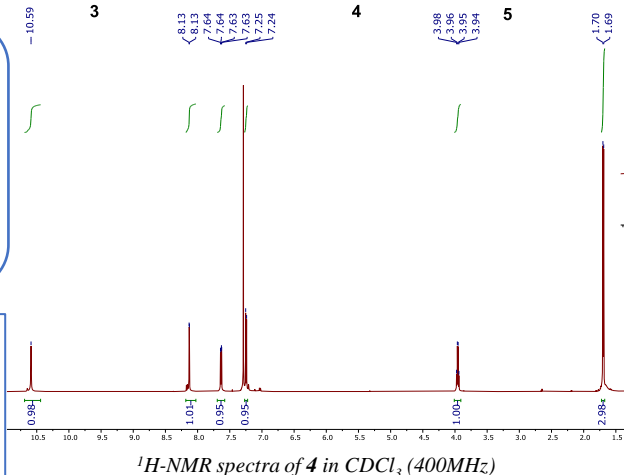


### Acknowledgments:

"This work was supported by the project "Targeted Tumor Therapy with multifunctional platinum(IV)-drug conjugates (T3-Pt)" funded by European Union - NextgenerationEU and Romanian Government, under National Recovery and Resilience Plan for Romania, contract no 760240/28.12.2023, cod PNRR-C9-I8-CF 76/31.07.2023, through the Romanian Ministry of Research, Innovation and Digitalization, within Component 9, Investment 18"

### Equipments:

Bruker ASCEND 400 MHz NMR spectrometer;  
Bruker FT-IR Vector 22 spectrophotometer;  
Shimadzu QP-2010 PLUS mass spectrometer;  
HRMS Thermo Scientific LTQ Orbitrap XL



**Conclusion:** The key to achieving high selectivity and excellent functional-group tolerance is the use of mild oxidant that selectively oxidizes the reaction intermediates through its multiple reactivity modes, thus facilitating the individual steps to proceed in succession

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