

Synthesis and *in vitro* antihyperglycemic evaluation of some new 3-(4-ethyl-6-methyl pyrimidin-2-yl)-2-arylthiazolidin-4-one derivatives

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ABSTRACT Due to the pharmacological potential of thiazolidinedione derivatives as antidiabetic drugs, six pyrimidine hybrids of aryl thiazolidin-4-ones (**2a-f**) were synthesized in two steps. In the first step, 4-ethyl-6-methyl-pyrimidin-2-amine (**1**) was synthesized by reacting 1,3-hexane-2,4-dione with guanidine. Compound **1** reacted with appropriate aryl aldehyde and mercaptoacetic acid to form compounds **2a-f**. All the compounds (**2a-f**) exhibited varying degrees of α -amylase inhibitory activity, particularly compounds **2b** ($IC_{50} = 25 \mu\text{g/mL}$), **2f** ($IC_{50} = 30 \mu\text{g/mL}$), **2a** and **2c** ($IC_{50} = 35 \mu\text{g/mL}$) exhibited considerably potent α -amylase inhibitory as compared to the standard drug acarbose ($IC_{50} = 8.26 \mu\text{g/mL}$). It is anticipated that 3-(4-ethyl-6-methyl pyrimidin-2-yl)-2-arylthiazolidin-4-one derivatives might be used as useful lead compounds for synthesizing α -amylase inhibitors that will help manage diabetes.

KEYWORDS α -Amylase inhibition, Thiazolidinedione, Pyrimidine, Diabetes, *In-vitro* antidiabetic activity.

How to cite this article: Bannunah, A.M., Fqusty, N., Bokhari, B.T., Alghamdi, S., Alharbi, W., and Asif, M. Synthesis and *in vitro* antihyperglycemic evaluation of some new 3-(4-ethyl-6-methyl pyrimidin-2-yl)-2-arylthiazolidin-4-one derivatives, *Indian J. Heterocycl. Chem.*, 2025, 35, 85–90. <https://doi.org/10.59467/IJHC.2025.35.85>