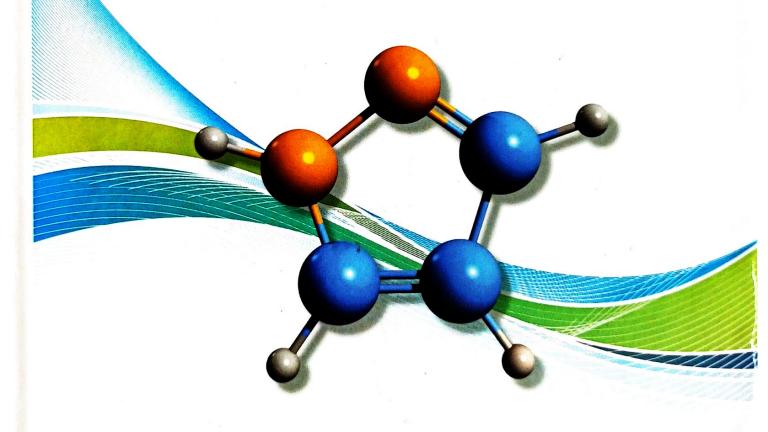
Pyrazole

Preparation and Uses



Dilipkumar Pal Editor



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comprehensively reviewed the latest information on pyrazoles, their preparations and uses. It provides extended ideas on pyrazole and its derivatives including their synthesis. chemistry, structure activity relationship (SAR) and therapeutic applications. The health promoting properties of these pyrazoles are discussed in this book with different therapeutic applications of pyrazole scaffold. Topics related to pyrazole and its analogues as potential anticancer, anti-angiogenesis, antiviral, antioxidative, anti-convulsive, anthelmintic, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic agents are described in this book in detail. Furthermore, current status and future prospects of pyrazole moiety in drug discovery, importance of it in plant systems, its relevance in neurological drug discovery, its potency as herbicidal and antimicrobial agents have been enumerated through different chapters In a summary, this book is a valuable resource for research scholars, academics, students, industrialists and subject experts working in the multidisciplinary fields like medicinal chemistry, synthetic chemistry, biochemistry, pharmacology, natural product chemistry and other related areas in the field of pyrazole derivatives drug discovery and research provided by publisher. Identifiers: LCCN 2020031403 (print) LCCN 2020031404 (ebook) | ISBN 9781536182507 (hardcover) | ISBN 9781536183801 (adobe pdf) Subjects: LCSH: Pyrazoles. Classification: LCC QD401 .P9918 2020 (print) | LCC QD401 (ebook) | DDC 547/.593--dc23 LC record available at https://lccn.loc.gov/2020031403

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pyrazole: Preparation and Uses

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Chapter 20

PYRAZOLE AND ITS DERIVATIVES AS ANTI-DIABETIC AGENTS

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ABSTRACT

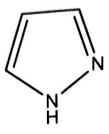
It has been already reported that compounds having pyrazole ring or moiety plays a key role to show various biological activities such as anticancer, anticonvulsant, antimicrobial, anti-diabetic, etc. As for instance, compounds having pyrazole moiety such as microbial, anti-diabetic, etc. As for instance, compounds having pyrazole moiety such as 4-(4-ethyl benzyl)-5-trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-3-ol show SLGT (sodium-dependent inhibitory action. Others are ethyl-2-para nitrophenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-glucose co-transporters) inhibitory action. Others are ethyl-2-meta nitrophenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-glucose co-transporters) inhibitory action. Others are ethyl-2-meta nitrophenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-glucose co-transporters) inhibitory action. Others are ethyl-2-para nitrophenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-glucose co-transporters are ethyl-2-para nitrophenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-glucose co-transporters inhibitory action. Others are ethyl-2-para nitrophenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-glucose co-transporters inhibitory action. Others are ethyl-2-para nitrophenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-glucose co-transporters inhibitory action. Others are ethyl-2-para nitrophenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-glucose co-transporters inhibitory action action action

Keywords: pyrazole, anti-diabetic agent, SLGT inhibitors, hypoglycemic agent

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INTRODUCTION

Pyrazole comes under the class of organic compounds having heterocyclic nature characterized by a ring structure in which three carbon atoms along with the two nitrogen atoms at the position of the adjacent are present [1].



Pyrazole

The general molecular formula which is used for pyrazole is $C_3H_4N_2$. It is a weak base with pkb value 11.5 and pka value is 14.21 which are almost equal to the value of imidazole. Pyrazole is classified as alkaloid but found rare in nature [2].

PREPARATION

These are synthesized by the reaction between α , β -unsaturated aldehydes and hydrazine followed up by dehydrogenation [3].

DIABETES

Diabetes is a well-known disease that occurs when the blood glucose level is above normal. As we know that in our body system blood glucose is the main source of energy which we get from our food. [4]. Insulin is one of the most important hormones which plays a vital role in the transportation of glucose into the cells which is further used as energy [5]. When our body doesn't produce insulin, secrete less insulin or not able to utilize insulin due to certain reason(s), it leads to high blood glucose level and become a reason to cause diabetes [6]. According to WHO, an estimate predicts that there are 110