CHAPTER V

Conclusion

It may be concluded from this study that -

1. The condensation reaction between rhodanine and aldehyde (either aromatic or heterocyclic aldehyde), gives a good yield when anhydrous sodium acetate in glacial acetic acid is used as the condensing agent.

2. The preparation of α-D-acetobromoglucose from D-glucose was carried out <u>in situ</u> by using acetic anhydride, perchloric acid, bromine and red phosphorous. The product must be stabilized by using 1 % $CaCO_3$

3. N-tetra-acetyl-D-glucopyranosyl-5-substituted rhodanine derivatives can be synthesized by using the corresponding 5-substituted rhodanine and α-D-acetobromoglucose in acetone containing 10 % NaOH.

4. Deacetylation of tetraacetylglucopyranosyl derivatives can be effected by acidic hydrolysis using HCl in methanol.

5. Some deacetylated glucosides of rhodanine can be purified by column chromatography using silica gelas an adsorbent and ethyl acetate as an eluent.

6. All the synthesized glucosides proved to have a β-form anomer.

7. The glucosylated rhodanines synthesized here are good candidate for having potential antiviral activities.