



CODEN [USA]: IAJPBB

ISSN: 2349-7750

**INDO AMERICAN JOURNAL OF
PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES**Available online at: <http://www.iajps.com>

Review Article

**RECENT ADVANCES AND APPLICATIONS OF
TELMISARTAN****Premchand Patil¹, Deepak V. Nagarale^{1,2} and Bhata R. Chaudhari^{*2}**¹Dept. of Chemistry, JET's Z.B. Patil College, Dhule (MS), India^{1,2*}S.S.V.P.S.'s ACS College, Shindkheda, Dist: Dhule(MS), India**Abstract:**

Telmisartan is pharmacologically active molecule, Here we reviewed some synthetic methods and their application like angiotensin II receptor, quantitative determination for the biological activity using NMR, restrict NFAT nuclear translocation and etc..

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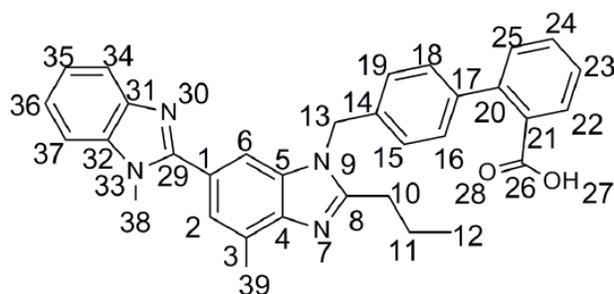
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Please cite this article in press as Bhata R. Chaudhari et al , *Recent Advances and Applications of Telmisartan* , Indo Am. J. P. Sci, 2017; 4(10).

INTRODUCTION:

Chemical Nomenclature of Telmisartan (TEL) 4'-[(1,4'-dimethyl-2'-propyl[2,6'-bi-1H-benzimidazol]-1'-yl)methyl][1,1'-biphenyl]-2-carboxylic acid (144701-48-4) (Fig. 1). It is an angiotensin II receptor antagonist of PPAR γ , influence the expression of PPAR γ target genes involved in the regulation of carbohydrate and lipid metabolism and reduces glucose, insulin and triglyceride levels and widely used in hypertensive[1] and non-competitive inhibition [2]. Since TEL has high pharmacologically active with respect to other antihypertensive molecule, it is necessary to identify, characterize and quantify it as an active pharmaceutical ingredient. Several high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and some reverse phase HPLC methods have been reported for a single drug in bulk, pharmaceutical formulation and in combination.[3-7] Ultra performance liquid chromatography (UPLC) and liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry method have also been reported for the quantitative and qualitative analysis for TEL.[8-9]



(a)

Fig-1 Telmisartan (TEL)

Nowadays NMR spectroscopy has found new tool for quantitative for the determination of pharmaceutical potent biologically active molecules in bulk drug and its tablet formulation than the other analytical techniques. Jadeja Y. et al gave Herein, qNMR method was developed for an anti-hypertensive drug, telmisartan in bulk drug and its tablet formulation. The developed method by ¹H NMR spectroscopy is comparatively easy and more precise with respect to the other analytical tools. [10]

Telmisartan was known as angiotensin receptor blocker and PPAR- γ agonist with potential anti-inflammatory and metabolic benefits. Catherine N. Le and it's co-workers assessed how telmisartan's produce effect on urine eicosanoids among HIV+ adults with central adiposity on suppressive antiretroviral therapy enrolled in a prospective clinical trial.[11]

Jordan E. Lake et al made a pilot study and they demonstrated that 12 weeks of standard dose telmisartan therapy was related with improved EPC count and EPC commitment to endothelial lineage in grown-up HIV-1-infected individuals with conventional CVD hazard. This study is the first to assess telmisartan's effects on EPCs in HIV infection, and suggests that vascular reparative ability can be modulated in unremitting, treated HIV infection.[12]

Telmisartan also restrict NFAT nuclear translocation and ANP/BNP expression. NFAT is an important nuclear transcriptional factor to take part in cardiac hypertrophy [13] Thus, Pu WT et al were investigated whether telmisartan inhibited NFAT nuclear translocation. There are five subtypes of NFAT in cardiomyocytes, however, it is thought that NFATc3 and NFATc4 are the majority expressed in cardiomyocytes, and therefore NFATc3 and NFATc4 may be the two most important subtypes [14].

The study done by Xiurong Li et al demonstrated that telmisartan suppressed cardiomyocyte hypertrophy in vivo and in vitro, effectively by suppressing cardiomyocyte ANP/BNP expression and apoptosis, which may be lie on the inhibition of NFAT nuclear translocation. These results may provide a unique insight into the mechanism of telmisartan- induced cardiomyocyte hypertrophy inhibition [15]

It was also seen that the Telmisartan suppresses the development of endometriotic lesions. but, the drug furthermore up-regulates the expression of cyclooxygenase (COX)-2, which has been suggested to promote the progression of endometriosis. Accordingly, we herein analyzed whether a combination therapy with telmisartan and a COX-2 inhibitor may be more effective in the treatment of endometriotic lesions than application of telmisartan alone. Telmisartan-treated lesions exhibited a extensively minimized lesion volume when compared to vehicle-treated controls and parecoxib-treated lesions. This inhibitory effect of telmisartan was even more pronounced in combination with parecoxib. The combination therapy resulted in a reduced microvessel density as well as lower numbers of proliferating Ki67-positive cells and higher numbers of apoptotic cleaved caspase-3-positive stromal cells within the lesions. This was associated with a lower expression of COX-2, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP)-9 and p-AKT/AKT when compared to controls. The application of the two drugs further inhibited the in growth of nerve fibers into the lesions[16]

J. Zhang and co-workers utilized computational techniques for the sake of details on the binding interactions and conformational stability. In past

angiotensin II receptor blockers not only antagonize angiotensin II type 1 receptor (AT1R), but also exert stimulation in peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor γ (PPAR γ) partial agonist, among which telmisartan showed the finest. Telmisartan has been tested as a bifunctional ligand with antihypertensive and hypoglycemic activity. Aiming at more potent leads with selective AT1R antagonism and PPAR γ partial agonism, the three parts of telmisartan including the distal benzimidazole ring, the biphenyl moiety, and the carboxylic acid group experienced modification. Standard precision docking analysis and absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion, and toxicity prediction received 10 molecules with higher Glide scores, similar interactions, and improved pharmacokinetic profiles compared to telmisartan as shown in fig.2 [17]

Anjali Sharma *et al* were studied S-TEL-PEG-CNPs which shown promising consequences in preliminary

investigations for the treatment of cervical cancer through non-invasive intravaginal route. S-TEL-PEG-CNPs have shown promising consequences in preliminary investigations for the treatment of cervical cancer through non-invasive intravaginal route.[18]

M. Kaur *et al* investigated soluble telmisartan [19] was encapsulated in poly (ethylene glycol) grafted chitosan nanoparticles (S-TEL-PEGCNPs) by ionic gelation method [20]. In addition, telmisartan loaded poly (ethylene glycol) conjugated chitosan nanoparticles (TEL-PEGCNPs) and blank chitosan nanoparticles (PEG-CNPs and CNPs) were also formulated for comparative studies. Initially, acetic acid functionalized poly (ethylene glycol) (mPEG-CH₂COOH) was conjugated to primary amine group of chitosan by activating the carboxylic acid terminus [21]. The conjugation reaction was confirmed by FT-IR spectroscopy.

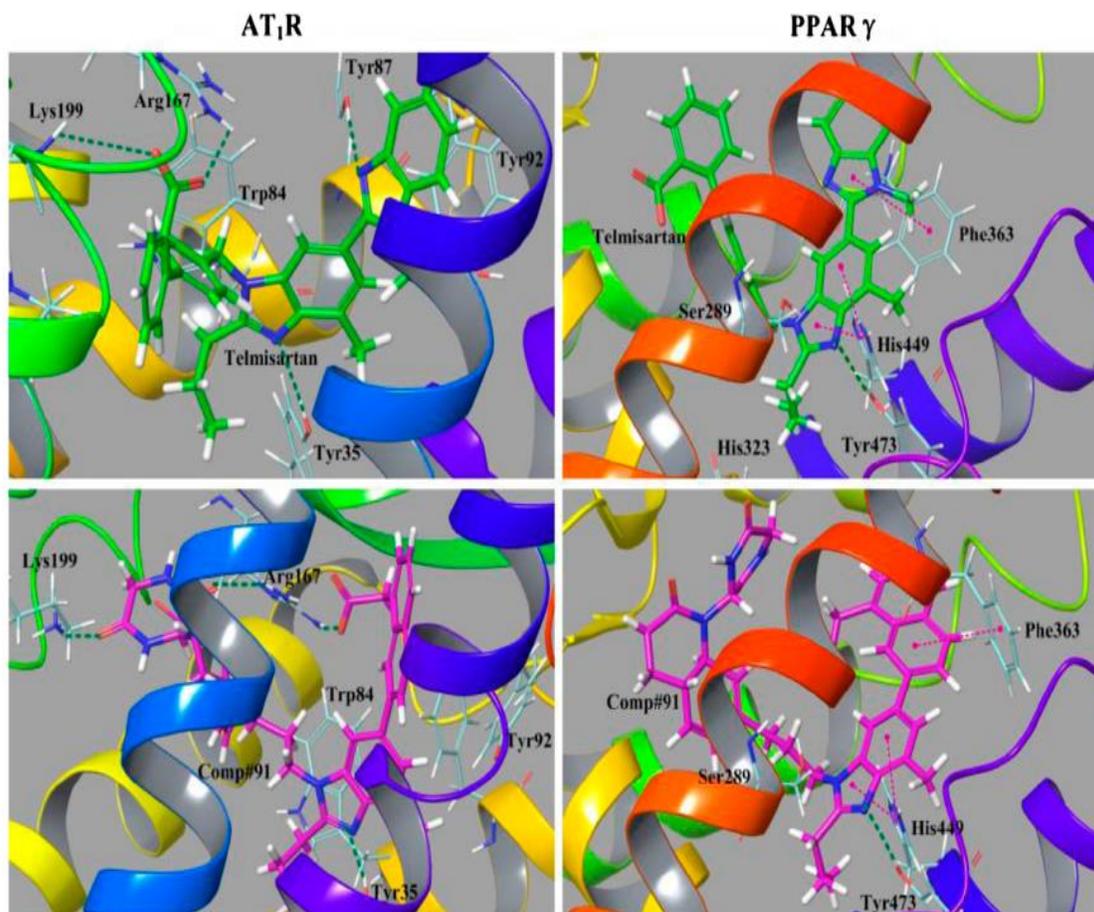


Fig-2: The interactions of telmisartan AT1R (left) and PPAR γ (right) ligand-binding pockets

Table 1

Fourier-transforms infrared (FT-IR) spectroscopy of tailored samples measured in the range of 4000–500 cm^{-1} .

Sample	Peaks	Assignment
Chitosan	3460 cm^{-1}	(--NH_2 and --OH stretching)
	1602 cm^{-1}	(--NH bending)
mPEG- CH_2COOH	2884 cm^{-1}	($\text{--CH}_3/\text{--CH}_2$ group)
	1740 cm^{-1}	(--COOH group)
mPEG- CH_2CONH -Chitosan	3467 cm^{-1}	(--CONH stretch)
	1660 cm^{-1}	(--CONH bond)
S-TEL	3058 cm^{-1}	(Aromatic C–H stretching)
	1652 cm^{-1}	(H–O–H bonding)
	1014 cm^{-1}	(C–O–C bonding)
PEG-CNPs	2976 cm^{-1}	(CH_3 –stretching)
	1655 cm^{-1}	(--CONH_2)
Physical mixture	3401 cm^{-1}	(OH–stretching)
	2972 cm^{-1}	(CH_3 –stretching)
	1010 cm^{-1}	(C–O–C bending)
S-TEL-PEG-CNPs	3335 cm^{-1}	(OH–stretching)
	2891 cm^{-1}	(CH_3 –stretching)
	1009 cm^{-1}	(C–O–C bending)

Note: S-TEL: soluble telmisartan; PEG-CNPs: poly (ethylene glycol) grafted chitosan nanoparticles; S-TEL-PEG-CNPs: soluble telmisartan loaded poly (ethylene glycol) grafted chitosan nanoparticles.

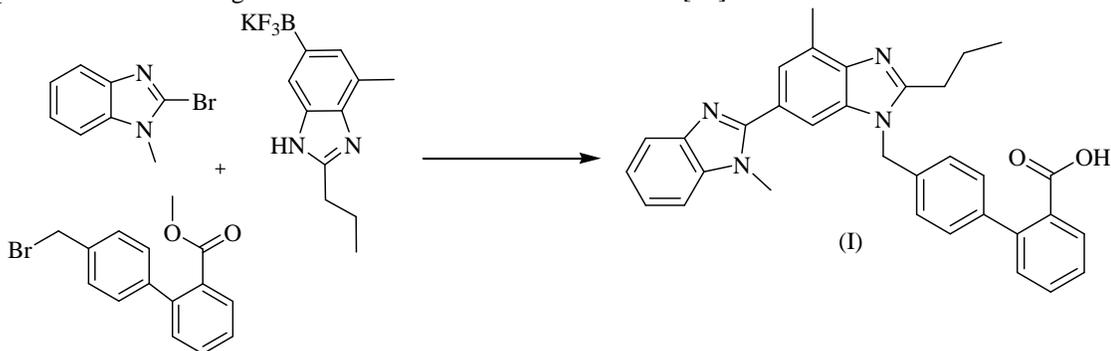
Pinaki Sengupta et al developed and validated a high throughput LC-MS/MS method for simultaneous quantitation of pioglitazone and telmisartan in rat plasma. This developed method is more sensitive and able to quantitate the analytes in relatively shorter period of time compared to the previously reported methods for their individual quantification. Moreover, till date, there is no bioanalytical method available to simultaneously quantitate pioglitazone and telmisartan in a single run. The method has been validated according to the USFDA guidelines for bioanalytical method validation.[22]

Telmisartan (TLM), an angiotensin type 1 receptor blocker (ARB) antihypertensive has been shown to have significant PPAR- γ receptor activation capacity [23-25]. Amongst all the tested antihypertensive agents, the binding affinity for TLM to PPAR- γ has been reported to be the highest. Due to this 3

uniqueness, TLM shows beneficial antidiabetic effects in diabetic patient independent of their antihypertensive effects [26-27].

Telmisartan although reduces glucose levels and improves beta cell mass but the effect is statistically non-significant as compared to pioglitazone. In hypertensive type 2 diabetics a combination of these two drugs may help in reducing the dose of pioglitazone and consequently the cardiovascular adverse effects of pioglitazone[28].

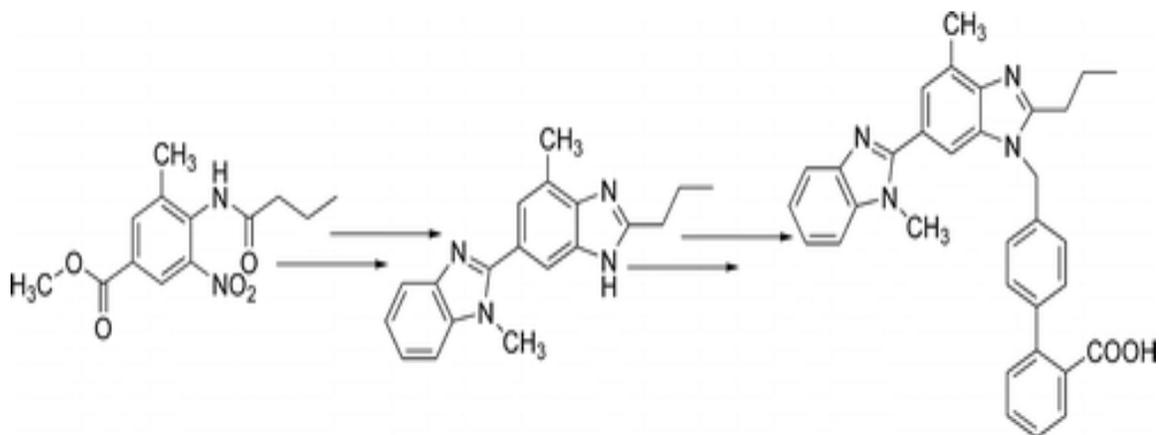
Suzuki reaction catalyzed by either a homogeneous palladium source or graphene-supported palladium nanoparticles. The cross-coupling reaction was facilitated by the regio-controlled preparation of the 2-bromo-1-methylbenzimidazole precursor. This convergent approach provides telmisartan shown in scheme 1 [29]

**Scheme-1**

K. Reddy et al gave dibenzimidazole derivative of Telmisartan, shows antihypertensive drug, essentially used to control blood pressure shown in scheme 2 [30].

C. Chunxia and Co-workers has been described method for the synthesis of the benzimidazole ring system through a carbon-nitrogen cross-coupling

reaction. In the presence of K_2CO_3 in water at $100^\circ C$, the intramolecular ring formation of N-(2-iodoaryl) benzamidine to gets benzimidazole derivatives. The procedure occurs exclusively in water and doesn't require the use of any additional reagent/catalyst, rendering the methodology highly valuable from both environmental and economical points of view shown in fig 3. [31]



Scheme 2

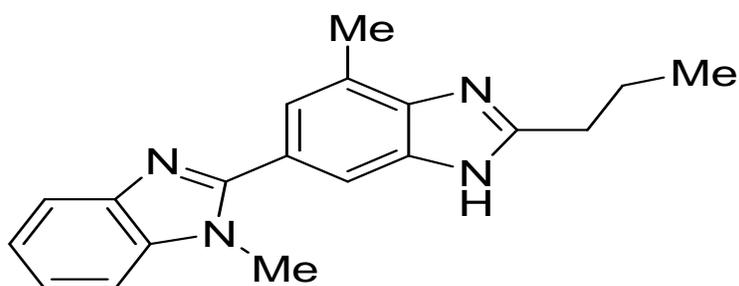
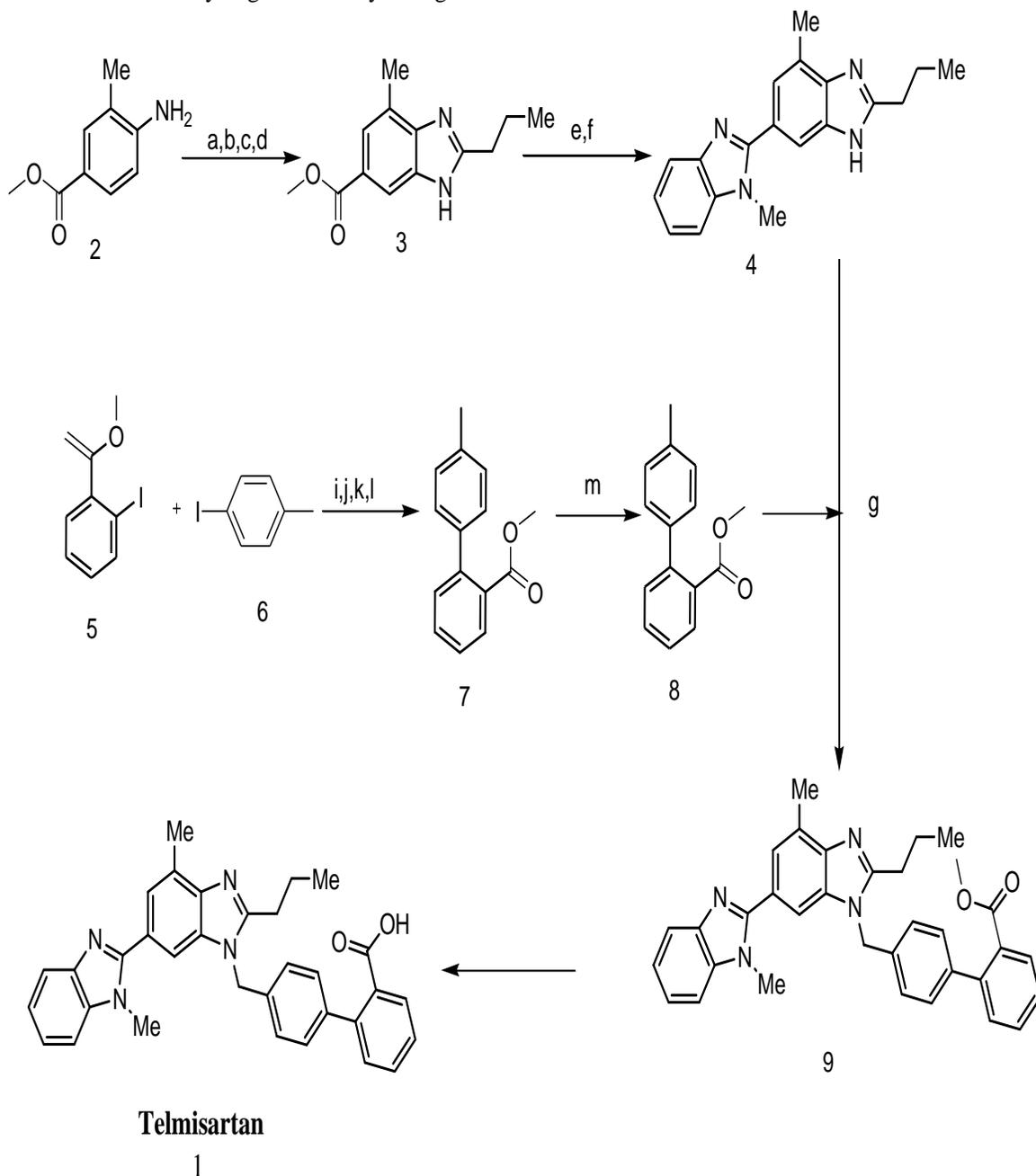


Fig-3

T V Maruthikumar *et al* gave a synthesis of the angiotensin II receptor antagonist telmisartan is described. It involves Suzuki coupling of 4-formylphenylboronic acid with 2-(2-bromophenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-2-oxazoline followed by construction of benzimidazole moiety regioselectively though a

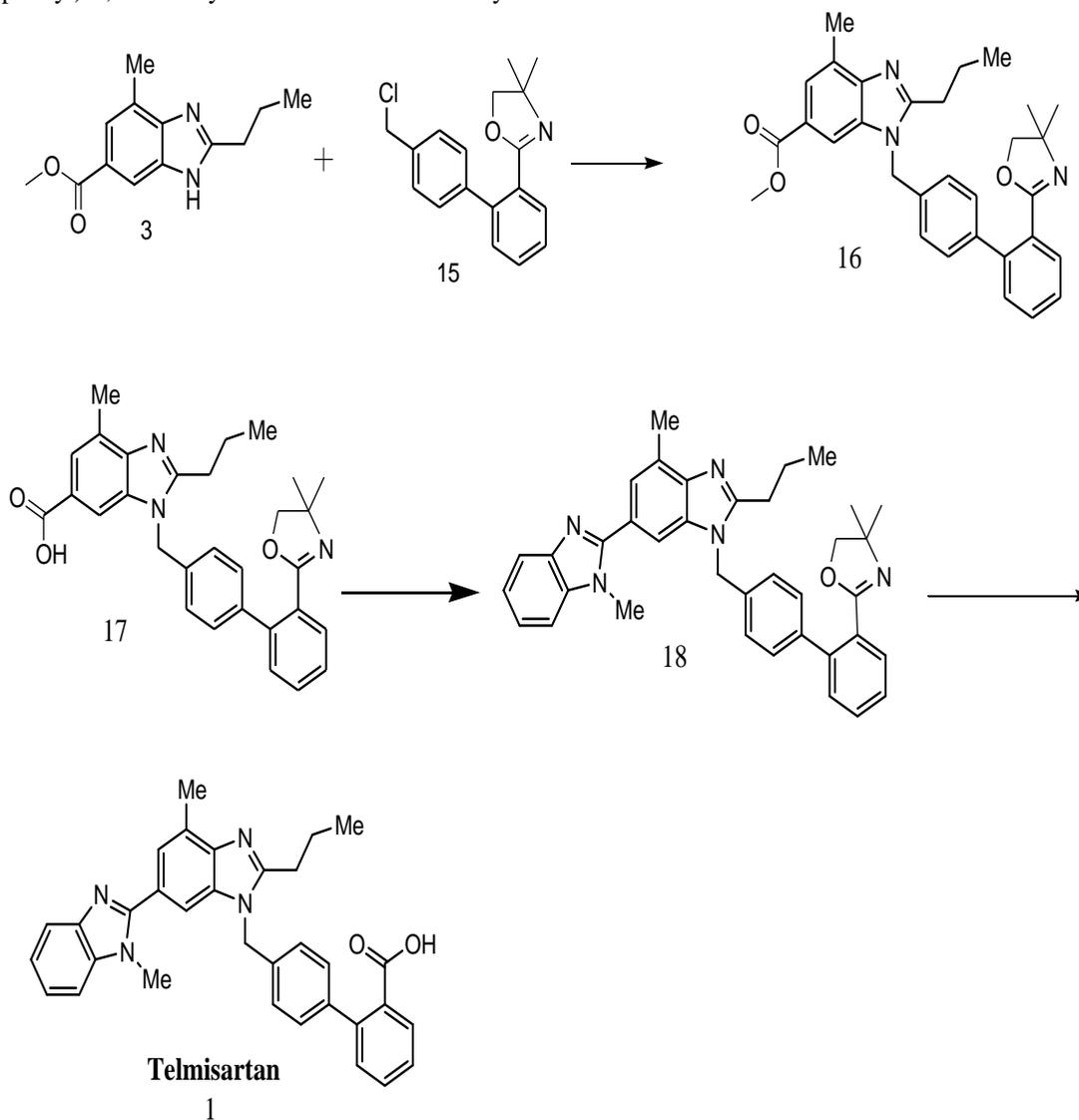
reductive amination-condensation sequence, replacing the earlier alkylation of the preformed benzimidazole route. This methodology overcomes many drawbacks of the reported synthesis shown in scheme 3.[32]



Scheme 3

A. S. Kumar *et al* studied a highly efficient, convergent approach to the synthesis of the angiotensin II receptor antagonist telmisartan (1) is described. Involving a Suzuki coupling of 4-(hydroxymethyl)phenylboronic acid with 2-(2-bromophenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-2-oxazoline as the key

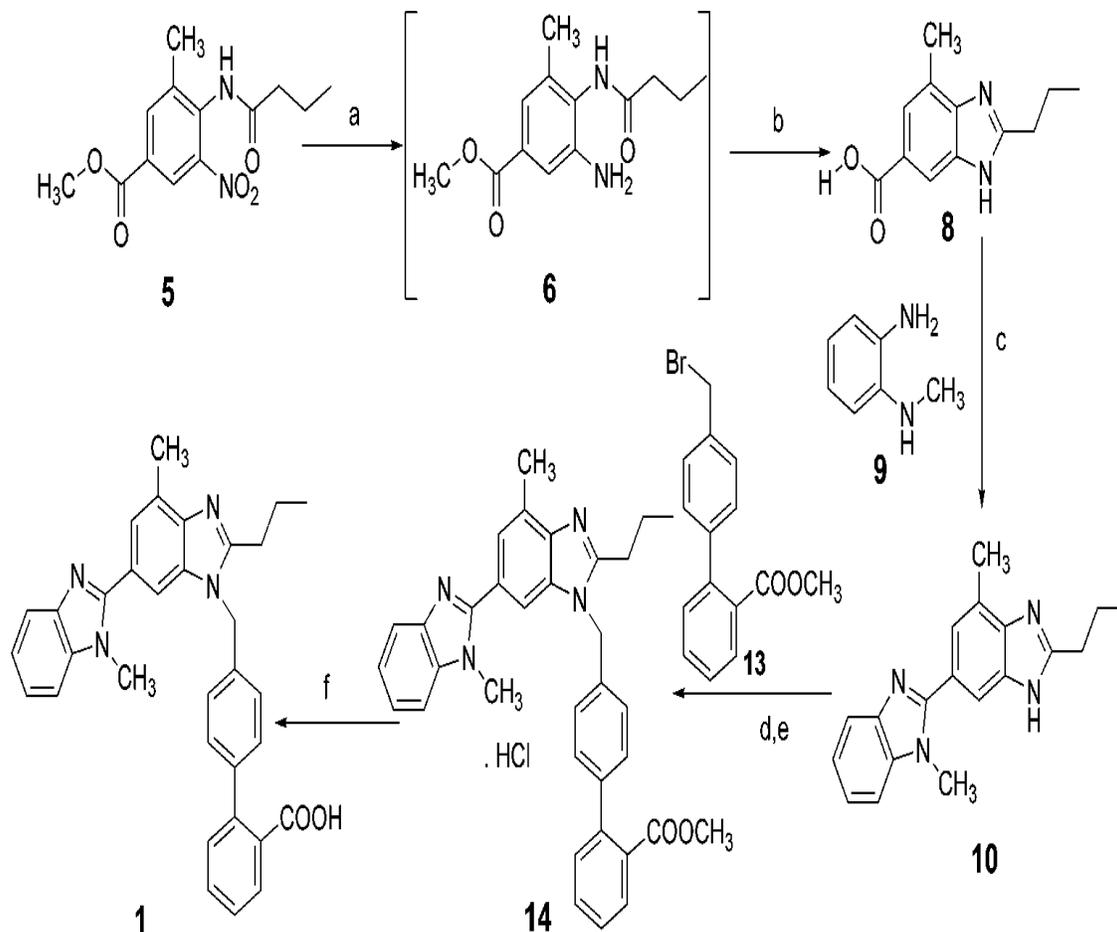
step. The bisbenzimidazole moiety is constructed alternatively via an N-alkylation-condensation sequence, this convergent synthesis with the sequence consisting of six steps shown in scheme 4[33].



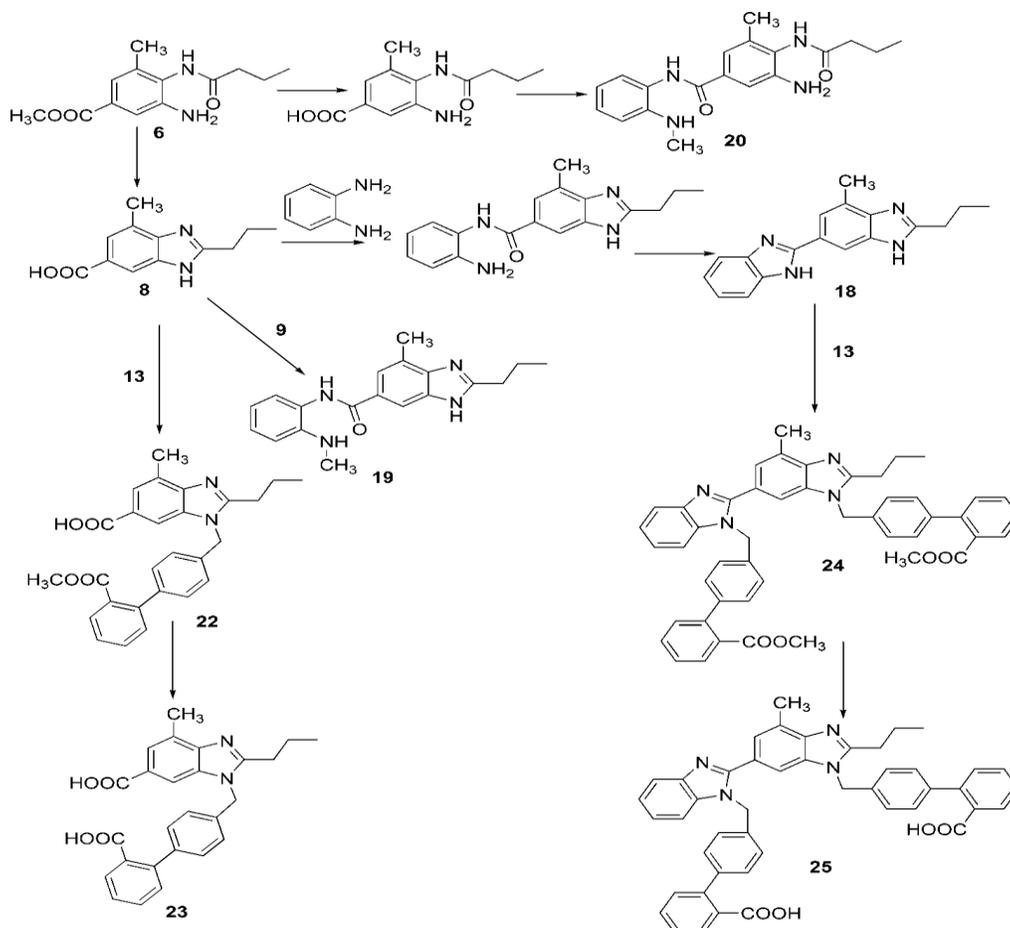
Scheme 4

The reduction of nitro compound 5 to obtain amine 6, the resulting reaction mass was filtered to remove Pd-C catalyst and the filtrate was concentrated to a thick syrup which was directly react with aqueous sodium hydroxide to get benzimidazole intermediate 8 after adjusting pH between 4.5 and 5.0 with concd HCl in a one step Fig 1 .

Reddy, Kikkuru S and coworkers studied further intermediate 8 was then condensed with N-methylbenzene-1,2-diamine (9) which may be due to the presence of traces of benzene-1,2-diamine in 9, 7-methyl-2-propyl-3H-benzimidazole-5-carboxylic acid (2-methylaminophenyl)amide (19), and 3-amino-4-butyrylamino-5-methyl-N-(2-methylaminophenyl)benzamide (20) [34].



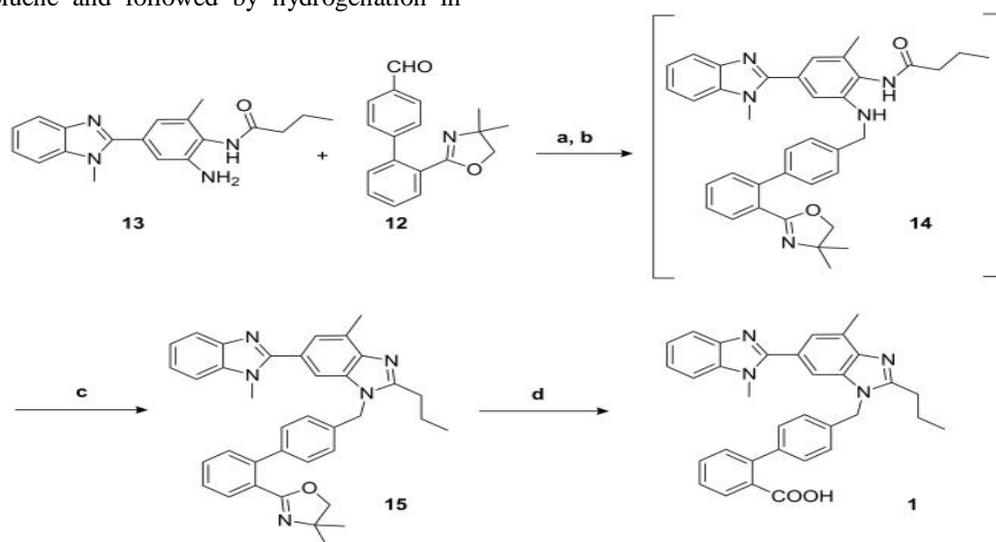
Scheme-5



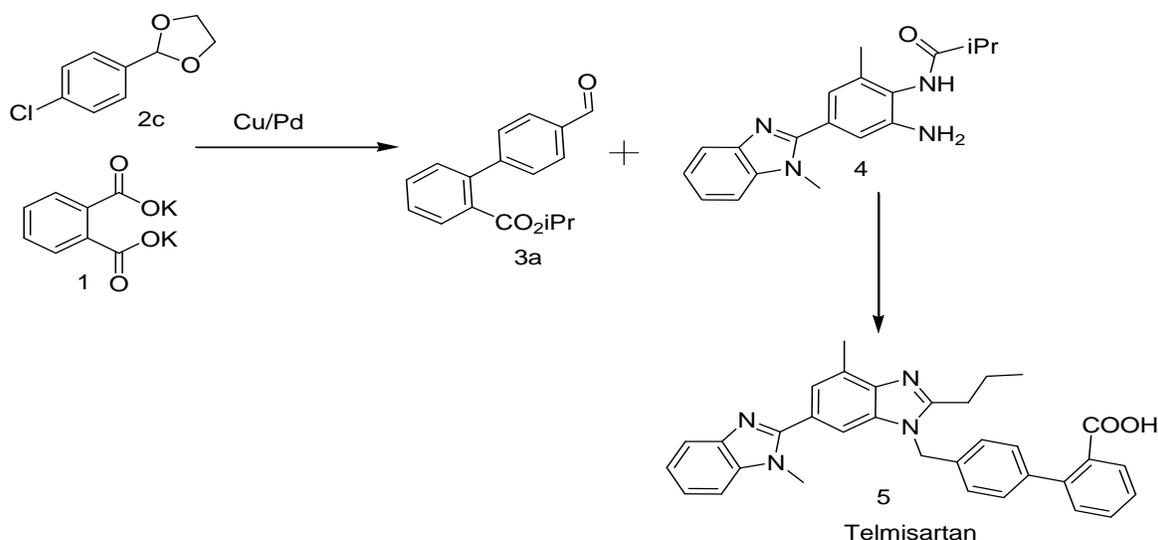
Scheme-6

In another findings by Sanjeev Kumar, shows the synthesis of the angiotensin II receptor antagonist Telmisartan (**1**) is presented involving The reductive amination of the biaryl aldehyde **12** with amine **13** was carried out in the presence of p-toluenesulfonic acid in toluene and followed by hydrogenation in

methyl alcohol. The resulting amine **14** was not isolated but cyclized in situ to the n-propyl benzimidazole **15** in refluxing glacial acetic acid. Finally, cleavage of the oxazoline moiety in **15** by acid afforded Telmisartan (**1**) shown in scheme 7 [35]



Scheme-7



Scheme-8

Goossen, Lukas J et al examined an efficient synthesis of the angiotensin II receptor antagonist telmisartan is described decarboxylative cross-coupling of isopropyl phthalate (1) with 2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dioxolane (2c) as the key step. The benzimidazole moiety is constructed regioselectively via a reductive amination–condensation sequence, replacing the previously published route via alkylation of the preformed benzimidazole shown in scheme 8[36].

And some heterocyclic drugs synthesis via several name reactions [37-41].

CONCLUSION:

The current review article emphasizes broadly over several scalable approaches carried out toward the syntheses of Telmisartan drug which are commercially available in the market and this should serve the purpose for those who aspire to come out with cost effective, ecofriendly and robust alternative approaches towards synthesis of existing Telmisartan drugs.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

The author is thankful to Hon'ble Principal and Head of Department of Chemistry, JET's Z. B. Patil College, Dhule for providing the laboratory facilities.

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