**Synthesis and evaluation of mutual azo prodrug**

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The prodrug term involves chemically modified inert compound which upon administration releases the active parent drug to elicit its pharmacological response within the body. For many years, prodrug strategy has been developed enormously to solve many unwanted drug properties. This approach has several advantages over conventional drug administration and it has the potential to be quite effective method for the treatment of diseases in the future.

Amines have occasionally been incorporated into an azo linkage for the purpose of producing a prodrug. Azo compounds are characterized by one or more R1–N=N–R2 bonds. Ingested azo compounds are metabolized by azoreductases in the gastrointestinal tract, skin and liver to their component aromatic amines. This has important implications for the safety of some azo compound. The activation of anti-inflammatory agents such as olsalazine, sulfasalazine and balsalazide by colonic microflora continues to inspire efforts to target various drugs to the colon using prodrug and related azoreductase sensitive polymer approaches.