# Article information:

Development of Furanopyrimidine-Based Orally Active Third-Generation EGFR Inhibitors for the Treatment of Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer | Journal of Medicinal Chemistry
<https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acs.jmedchem.2c01434>

# Article summary:

1. This article discusses the development of furanopyrimidine-based orally active third-generation EGFR inhibitors for the treatment of non-small cell lung cancer.

2. The article outlines general methods for chemistry, including the use of reagent grade chemicals and solvents, TLC, flash column chromatography, NMR spectroscopy, LRMS and HRMS data analysis, and HPLC.

3. The article also provides a detailed description of the synthesis of two compounds (13 and 14) as examples of furanopyrimidine-based orally active third-generation EGFR inhibitors.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

This article is generally reliable and trustworthy in its presentation of information regarding the development of furanopyrimidine-based orally active third-generation EGFR inhibitors for the treatment of non-small cell lung cancer. The authors provide a comprehensive overview of general methods for chemistry used in their research, as well as a detailed description of the synthesis process for two compounds (13 and 14). Furthermore, they provide evidence to support their claims by citing relevant literature sources and providing data from experiments such as NMR spectroscopy, LRMS and HRMS data analysis, and HPLC.

The only potential bias that could be identified in this article is that it does not explore any counterarguments or alternative approaches to developing these inhibitors. Additionally, there is no discussion about possible risks associated with using these inhibitors or any other potential side effects that may arise from their use. However, this is likely due to the fact that this article focuses solely on the development process rather than on potential applications or implications.

In conclusion, this article is generally reliable and trustworthy in its presentation of information regarding the development of furanopyrimidine-based orally active third-generation EGFR inhibitors for the treatment of non-small cell lung cancer.

# Topics for further research:

* Potential risks of EGFR inhibitors
* Side effects of EGFR inhibitors
* Alternative approaches to developing EGFR inhibitors
* Clinical applications of EGFR inhibitors
* Implications of using EGFR inhibitors
* Safety of EGFR inhibitors

# Report location:

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