

SYNTHESIS AND PHARMACOLOGICAL SCREENING OF SOME NEWER BENZOTHAZOLE DERIVATIVES

B.Ramu*, G.Narayana Swamy¹

¹ Dept.of chemistry, S.K.University Campus, Anantapur.

ABSTRACT

A New series of some benzothiazole derivatives were synthesized and the structures of the compounds were established by means of Spectral studies and elemental Analysis. All the compounds were evaluated for anti bacterial, anti fungal, anthelminitic and anti inflammatory activities. Some of the compounds have shown significant anti bacterial, anti fungal, anthelmintic and anti inflammatory activity when compared with the standard drugs.

Key words: Benzothiazole, anti bacterial, anti fungal, anthelminitic and anti inflammatory.

1. INTRODUCTION

The 2-substituted benzothiazoles found to possess broad spectrum of pharmacological activity of clinical importance in the areas of anticancer (Schnur and Rodney, 1992), anti-tubercular (Sheik and Bobade, 1991), carbonic anhydrase inhibitors (Scholewald and Ronald, 1994), local anaesthetics (Costakes and Tsatsasg, 1979), hypoglycemic agents, anti-inflammatory, anti-microbial, cardiovascular drugs, central dopaminergic agents and cholerectic agents.

Imidazolinones exhibit diverse biological properties. These have been reported to possess anti-fungal, anti-tubercular, anti-inflammatory, antiviral (Abhabishnol, 2002) and antihistamine activity.

Based on the above, here we synthesised some fluoro benzothiazole incorporated pyrazoles, imidazoles, thiazolidinones and azetidines starting with fluoro chloro aniline, in hope of getting pharmacological agents with broad spectrum of clinical activity.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Anti Microbial activity

The anti microbial activity of the synthesized compounds were determined by cup-plate method. The organisms selected for anti bacterial activity were *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli*. Similarly the anti fungal activity was carried out by using *Candida*

albicans and *Aspergillus flavus* organisms. The concentrations of the sample and standard compounds were 50mcg/ml and 100mcg/ml. The drugs Procaine pencillin, Streptomycin, and Griseofulvin were used as standard drugs against gram+ve, gram-ve, anti fungal activity respectively (IP, 1996).

Anthelminitic Activity

The synthesized compounds are screened for anthelmintic activity by using earth worms. Normal saline was used as control. The concentrations of the sample and standard compounds were 0.1%, 0.2% and 0.5%. Albendazole is used as standard drug for anthelmintic activity (Grover, 1993).

Anti inflammatory activity

The synthesized compounds were screened for anti inflammatory activity by using inhibition of albumin denaturation technique. Diclofenac sodium is used as standard drug (Rang, 1995).

Experimental

Melting points were determined by open capillary tube method. Elemental analysis of the compounds were determined by using CARLO ERBA-1108 elemental analyzer. Rf values are calculated by using T.L.C. The UV spectrum of the compounds was recorded by using SHIMADZU UV-120-02 Spectrophotometer. IR spectra were recorded on SHIMADZU FTIR-8400S spectrometer by using KBr pellet technique. HNMR spectra of the compounds were recorded by Avance 300 MHz spectrometer. The mass spectrum of some of the compounds was recorded on LCMS-2010A spectrometer (Bellany, 1964; Scoog, 1971).

*Corresponding author

ramu_swaran@yahoo.co.in

SCHEME

Synthesis of 6-fluoro-7-Substituted-2-[(2'-phenyl-4'-benzylidenyl-5'-oxo-imidazolin-1'-yl)-*p*-benzene sulphonamido]-(1,3)-benzothiazoles

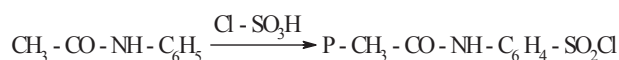
1st Step:

4-fluoro-3-chloro aniline was treated with potassium thiocyanate (KSCN) in presence of glacial acetic acid and bromine to get 2-amino-6-fluoro-7-chloro-(1,3)-benzothiazole.

2nd Step :

- Preparation of *p*-acetamido benzene sulphonyl chloride :

Acetanilide is treated with chlorosulphonic acid to get an oily mixture, upon pouring into crushed ice gives *p*-acetamido benzene sulphonyl chloride.



- 2-amino-6-fluoro-7-chloro (1,3)-benzothiazole was condensed with *p*-acetamido benzene sulphonyl chloride in presence of pyridine and acetic anhydride to get 6-fluoro-7-chloro-2-(*p*-acetamide benzene sulphonamido)-(1,3)-benzothiazole.

3rd Step :

6-fluoro-7-chloro-2-(*p*-acetamide benzene sulphonamido)-(1,3)-benzothiazole was treated with various aromatic anilines, morpholines, piperazine, diphenylamine etc in presence of dimethyl formamide (DMF) yield various 6-fluoro-7-substituted-2-[*p*-acetamido benzene sulphonamido]-(1,3)-benzothiazoles.

4th Step :

6-fluoro-7-substituted-2-(*p*-acetamido benzene sulphonamido)-(1,3)-benzothiazole were hydrolyzed to 6-fluoro-7-substituted-2-(*p*-amino benzene sulphonamido) (1,3)-benzothiazole in presence of 80% acetic acid.

5th Step :

Preparation of 4-benzylidene-2-phenyl-oxazol-5-one (oxazolone).

Redistilled aldehyde was treated with benzoyl glycine (Hippuric acid) in presence of acetic anhydride (dry acetic acid) and anhydrous sodium acetate to get 4-benzylidene-2-phenyl-oxazol-5-one upon washing with ice cold alcohol and then with boiling water.

A mixture 6-fluoro-7-substituted-2-(*p*-amino benzene sulphonamido)-(1,3)- benzothiazoles and 2-phenyl-4-benzylidene-5-oxazolone were refluxed in pyridine and latter excess of pyridine were distilled off; then poured on to crushed ice to get 6-fluoro-7-Substituted-2-[(2'-phenyl-4'-benzylidenyl-5'-oxo-imidazolin-1'-yl)-*p*-benzene sulphonamido]-(1,3)-benzothiazoles.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The synthesized compounds were tested for antibacterial, antifungal, anthelmintic, and anti-inflammatory studies.

The compounds tested for antibacterial studies against gram +ve [*Staphylococcus aureus*] and gram-ve. [*Escheria coli*]. Among the compounds tested, VB₃, VB₄, VB₅, VB₁₁, VB₁₂, and VR₁₀ showed some significant activity [at low and high concentrations] against gram +ve. And VB₃, VB₄, VB₁₁, VR₂, VR₃, VR₄, and VR₁₀ (at low and high conc.) showed some significant activity against gram -ve bacteria.

The antifungal studies of synthesized compounds were tested against *Candida albicans* and *Aspergillus flavus*. Among the compounds tested; VB₂, VB₃, VB₄, VB₈, VR₂, VR₃, VR₄, VR₅, VR₇, VR₈, VR₁₀, and VR₁₁, showed activity against both fungus at low and high concentrations compared to standard.

The compounds tested for anthelmintic activity, among VB₃, VB₄, VB₅, VB₉, VB₁₁, VR₇, VR₉, VR₁₀, and VR₁₁, showed significant better paralytic time of earthworms compared to standard albendazole drug.

The compounds were tested for the anti-inflammatory activity by using invitro protein denaturation method. The tested compounds are showing appreciable inhibition of protein denaturation compared to standard. Among the tested compounds VB₃, VB₄, VB₅, VB₉, VB₁₁, VR₇, VR₉, VR₁₀, and VR₁₁ showed better anti-inflammatory activity.

The compounds for anti-bacterial, anti-fungal, anthelmintic (paralysis time) and anti-inflammatory requires further studies

Table No. 1
Antibacterial activity

Sl. No	Name of the compounds	Mean zone of inhibition (in mm)			
		<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>		<i>Escherichia coli</i>	
		50µg	100µg	50µg	100µg
01	Procaine pencillin	20	24	-	-
02	Streptomycin	-	-	19	23
03	V B ₁	10	13	12	14
04	V B ₂	11	13	12	15
05	V B ₃	14	17	13	15
06	V B ₄	13	16	13	17
07	V B ₅	10	15	12	15
08	V B ₆	11	12	12	14
09	V B ₇	10	12	11	13
10	V B ₈	10	12	11	14
11	V B ₉	11	13	11	13
12	V B ₁₀	11	13	11	15
13	V B ₁₁	14	16	13	15
14	V B ₁₂	12	16	13	15
15	VR ₁	10	11	11	13
16	VR ₂	10	11	16	18
17	VR ₃	9	11	15	18
18	VR ₄	9	10	14	16
19	VR ₅	11	13	11	14
20	VR ₆	10	12	10	14
21	VR ₇	11	13	11	13
22	VR ₈	11	12	12	14
23	VR ₉	10	12	11	14
24	VR ₁₀	16	19	14	18
25	VR ₁₁	11	13	12	14
26	VR ₁₂	10	11	12	14

Table No. 2
Antifungal activity

Sl. No	Name of the compounds	Mean zone of inhibition (in mm)			
		<i>Candida albicans</i>		<i>Aspergillus flavus</i>	
		50µg	100µg	50µg	100µg
01	Griseofulvin	18	21	19	22
02	V B ₁	11	12	12	15
03	V B ₂	12	13	12	14
04	V B ₃	12	14	13	16
05	V B ₄	15	13	12	17
06	V B ₅	12	11	12	15
07	V B ₆	14	12	11	14
08	V B ₇	13	11	11	17
09	V B ₈	14	15	12	16
10	V B ₉	12	10	13	16
11	V B ₁₀	12	12	11	14
12	V B ₁₁	11	12	10	13
13	V B ₁₂	12	12	11	17
14	VR ₁	13	12	11	16
15	VR ₂	18	17	14	17
16	VR ₃	12	13	12	17
17	VR ₄	16	14	13	18
18	VR ₅	16	14	13	16
19	VR ₆	13	12	14	18
20	VR ₇	13	15	15	18
21	VR ₈	13	15	15	18
22	VR ₉	9	10	13	17
23	VR ₁₀	11	14	13	16
24	VR ₁₁	15	14	12	15
25	VR ₁₂	14	12	12	16

Table No. 3
Anthelmintic Activity

Sl. No.	Name	Concentration	Time in Minutes	
			For Paralysis	For Death
1	Control	0.9%	--	--
2	Albendazole	0.1%	50	70
		0.2%	45	63
		0.5%	40	55
3	V B ₁	0.1%	35	150
		0.2%	21	130
		0.5%	19	120
4	V B ₂	0.1%	38	160
		0.2%	22	152
		0.5%	20	125
5	V B ₃	0.1%	35	148
		0.2%	20	120
		0.5%	18	110
6	V B ₄	0.1%	40	175
		0.2%	29	160
		0.5%	21	125
7	V B ₅	0.1%	32	170
		0.2%	25	145
		0.5%	23	120
8	V B ₆	0.1%	48	189
		0.2%	35	165
		0.5%	30	130
9	V B ₇	0.1%	49	192
		0.2%	38	170
		0.5%	32	125
10	V B ₈	0.1%	59	194
		0.2%	44	170
		0.5%	32	135
11	V B ₉	0.1%	55	198
		0.2%	39	180
		0.5%	29	120
12	V B ₁₀	0.1%	75	188
		0.2%	45	145
		0.5%	35	120
13	V B ₁₁	0.1%	48	150
		0.2%	38	119
		0.5%	30	110

Sl. No.	Name	Concentration	Time in Minutes	
			For Paralysis	For Death
14	V B ₁₂	0.1%	60	170
		0.2%	40	143
		0.5%	30	120
15	VR ₁	0.1%	48	140
		0.2%	35	110
		0.5%	30	98
16	VR ₂	0.1%	52	150
		0.2%	39	125
		0.5%	32	110
17	VR ₃	0.1%	59	158
		0.2%	45	130
		0.5%	40	110
18	VR ₄	0.1%	62	145
		0.2%	42	119
		0.5%	35	112
19	VR ₅	0.1%	65	145
		0.2%	48	120
		0.5%	40	109
20	VR ₆	0.1%	70	168
		0.2%	56	135
		0.5%	45	118
21	VR ₇	0.1%	80	170
		0.2%	64	149
		0.5%	50	125
22	VR ₈	0.1%	64	180
		0.2%	49	136
		0.5%	35	101
23	VR ₉	0.1%	52	175
		0.2%	39	155
		0.5%	31	110
24	VR ₁₀	0.1%	60	185
		0.2%	42	160
		0.5%	32	125
25	VR ₁₁	0.1%	70	162
		0.2%	50	140
		0.5%	38	105
26	VR ₁₂	0.1%	52	145
		0.2%	39	120
		0.5%	30	98

Table No. 4
Anti-inflammatory activity

Sl No	Name of the compounds	Absorbance value (Mean \pm SE)	Inhibition of denaturation (in %)
01	Control	0.087 \pm 0.001	-
02	V B ₁	0.101 \pm 0.001	16.09
03	V B ₂	0.102 \pm 0.002	17.24
04	V B ₃	0.147 \pm 0.003	68.96
05	V B ₄	0.139 \pm 0.001	59.77
06	V B ₅	0.152 \pm 0.002	74.71
07	V B ₆	0.099 \pm 0.002	13.79
08	V B ₇	0.098 \pm 0.001	12.64
09	V B ₈	0.151 \pm 0.001	73.56
10	V B ₉	0.102 \pm 0.002	17.24
11	V B ₁₀	0.145 \pm 0.001	66.66
12	V B ₁₁	0.095 \pm 0.001	9.19
13	V B ₁₂	0.097 \pm 0.002	11.49
14	VR ₁	0.098 \pm 0.001	12.64
15	VR ₂	0.097 \pm 0.003	11.49
16	VR ₃	0.147 \pm 0.002	68.96
17	VR ₄	0.125 \pm 0.001	43.67
18	VR ₅	0.141 \pm 0.001	62.06
19	VR ₆	0.142 \pm 0.002	63.21
20	VR ₇	0.142 \pm 0.001	63.21
21	VR ₈	0.122 \pm 0.001	40.22
22	VR ₉	0.133 \pm 0.002	52.87
23	VR ₁₀	0.134 \pm 0.002	54.02
24	VR ₁₁	0.127 \pm 0.001	45.97
25	VR ₁₂	0.152 \pm 0.001	74.71
26	Diclofenac sodium	0.161 \pm 0.001	85.05

REFERENCES

- Abhabishnol, Pandey VK, Rashmi Saxena. Ind.J.Chem. 2002; 41B: 1978-79.
- Bellany LJ, The infrared spectra of complex molecules” 2 nd Edition, Mithven & co., London, 1964, 65-67.
- Biological assay: Indian Pharmacopoeia, Govt. of India, New Delhi, 1996, 2:A-88.
- Costakes E and Tsatsasg. Chem.Abstr, 90, 1979,203935q.
- Grover JK, Experiments in Pharmacy and Pharmacology, IInd edition, 1993.
- Schnur and Rodney C, J.Chem. Abstr, 116,1992,151648c.
- Sheik VG, Bobade AS, Chem. Abstr, 1991, 11423845r.
- Scholewald and Ronald D, Chem.Abstr, 1984, 1002069678c.
- Scoog, Lorley, Principles of Instrumental Analysis, IV ed. Willson Book Distributors, Mumbai Cambridge, 1971.
- Rang HP, Dale MM, Ritter JM, Anti inflammatory and immuno suppressant drugs, pharmacology, Third edition, International Student Edition, Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh, 1995, 246-266.