

Environmentally Benign Ultrasound Promoted Synthesis of Some Important Pyrazoline Derivatives as Antibacterial and Antifungal Agents

N. M. Chavhan*

P. G. Department of Chemistry, SSGM College, Kopargaon, Ahmednagar, (M. S.), India

ABSTRACT: A new series of pyrazoline derivatives (4a-f) has been synthesized by ultrasonication methods and evaluated for its antibacterial and antifungal activity. The chalcones (3a-f) were transformed into respective pyrazoline derivatives by using hydrazine hydrate and few drops of glacial acetic acid in ethanol. All the synthesized compounds were confirmed by FTIR, ¹HNMR and mass spectral data.

KEYWORDS: Chalcones, o-hydroxyacetophenone, pyrazolines, antibacterial, antifungal agents.

I. INTRODUCTION

Ultrasound has increasingly been used in organic synthesis^[1,2]. This method is more convenient as it requires shorter time for completion of reaction and higher yields are obtained as compare to conventional methods.

Pyrazolines and their derivatives have been found to possess a broad spectrum of biological activities such as anti-bacterial^[3-5], anti-depressant^[6], anti-convulsant^[7-9], anti-hypertensive^[10], anti-oxidant^[11], anti-tumor^[12] and anti-cancer activities^[13,14]. Recently these classes of compounds are reported to possess potential anti-viral activity against flavivirus^[15], HIV^[16] and anti-malarial activity^[17].

Pyrazolines are well known and nitrogen-containing five membered heterocyclic compounds. Several pyrazoline derivatives have been found to possess wide range of biological activities^[18]. Benzofuran bearing 1,3,5-trisubstituted pyrazoline exhibited antitubercular, antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory activities^[19]. Pyrazoline derivatives^[20] have been associated with various bioactivities hence various methods have been worked out for its synthesis. The discovery of the analgesic and antipyretic properties of antipyrine, phenylbutanolone, the considerable biological activity of fused pyrazoline and the excellent dyeing properties of Pyrazolyl azo derivatives (eg restazine) have undoubtedly prompted interest in development of new derivatives.

Literature survey indicated that the only few pyrazoline are naturally occurring. This is due to the difficulty of living organisms to build an N-N bond pyrazoline itself and many N unsubstituted derivatives are inhibitors and deactivators of liver alcohol dehydrogenase. The use of pyrazoline derivatives in medicine are undoubtedly the principle application. Some of the most important aromatic pyrazolines with biological properties like amebicide, vrichomonacidal, hypoglycaemic, antipsychotic, sedative, hypnotic were reported. Pyrazolines of sulphonamides possess wide range of bacteriostatic and fungicidal actions. For examples bacteriostatic action in vivo for a prolonged time was noted in orisul. Certain alkyl pyrazolines were also found to have the above properties. A sharply pronounced sedative action on the central nervous system was shown by alkyl aryl pyrazolines. Stanazolol is used as an anabolic steroid with no adverse side effects.

Keeping in view of these observations and in continuation of our work on chalcones and pyrazoline derivatives herein we wish to report synthesis of these heterocycles (scheme-I) by using ultrasound method containing benzofuran moiety.

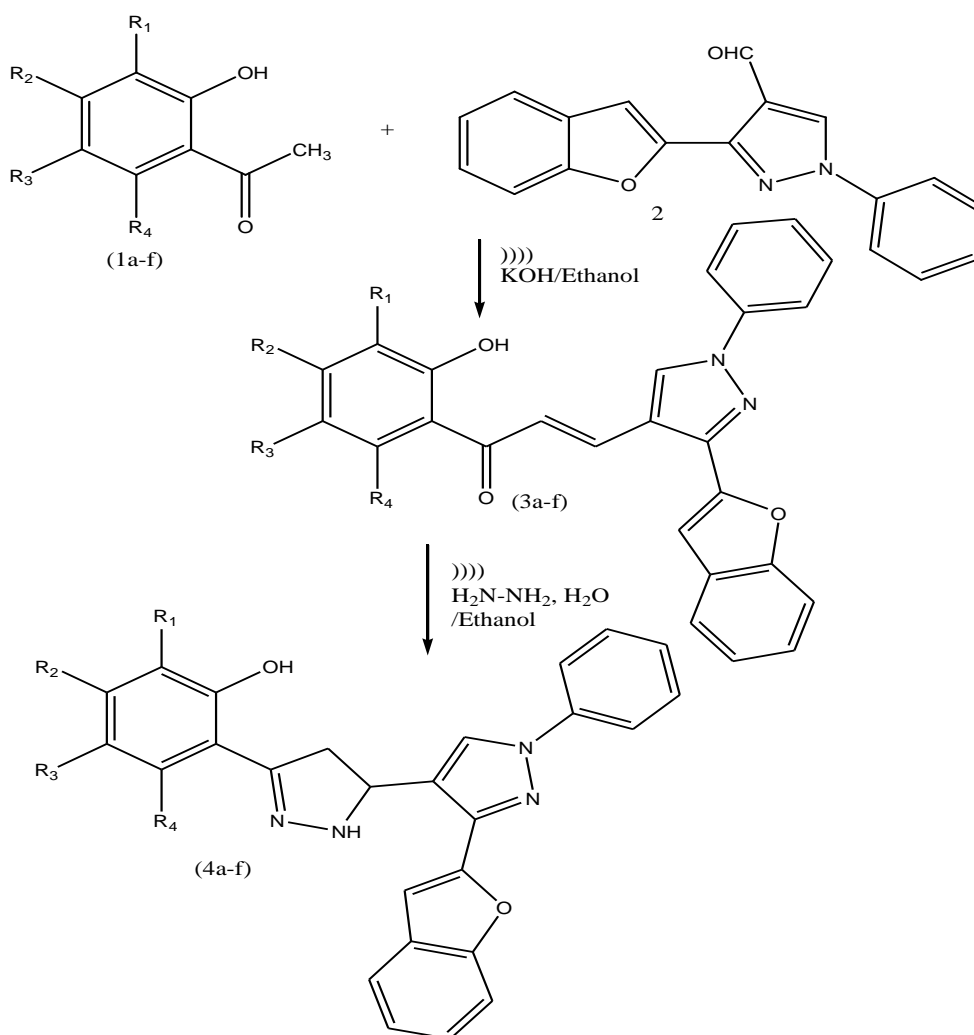
II. MATERIALS AND DISCUSSION

For this invention chemicals with s.d fine and Aldrich make were used from local dealer. 99.99 % pure chemicals, thin layer chromatography and melting point, mixed melting point had been used to check the purity of the chemicals. O- hydroxy acetophenones as a precursor synthesized by conventional method. Chalcones (3a-f) and pyrazolines (4a-f) were synthesized by non conventional method.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

All experiments under ultrasonication were carried out in bath type ultrasonicator model EN-20U-S manufactured by Energetech Electronica Pvt. Ltd. Mumbai, India having maximum power out put of 100w and 33KHz frequency. All the newly synthesized compounds were screened for its in vitro antibacterial activity against Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Straphylococcus aureus and E. coli using Gentamicin and tetracycline as a reference standard by paper disc diffusion method. Antifungal activity was evaluated against Candida sp. Using Ketoconazole as a standard drug. All the tested compounds were evaluated at 100 ug/ml conc. Some of the compound has shown moderate antimicrobial activities.

IV. SCHEME-I



International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 4, Issue 4, April 2015

V. EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

All the recorded melting points were determined in open capillaries in liquid paraffin bath and are uncorrected. The progress of reaction was monitored with thin layer chromatography using silica gel-G(Merck). IR spectra have been recorded on a Perkin Elmer Spectrum Version 10.4.2 FTIR Spectrophotometer. ¹H NMR spectra have been recorded on Bruker Avance-II 400 MHz NMR spectrophotometer using CDCl₃ as a solvent and tetra methyl silane as internal standard. Signal values have been shown in δ (ppm). The Mass spectra have been recorded on a Waters, Q-TOF Micromass (LC-MS) mass spectrometer. The antimicrobial activity of the synthesized compounds have been tested by disc diffusion method.

Synthesis of 3-(3-benzofuran-2-yl)-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-1-(2-hydroxyphenyl)prop-2-en-1-one (3a):

Equimolar amount of pyrazole aldehyde **1** (0.02 mol) and substituted 2- hydroxy acetophenones **2** (0.02 mol) were dissolved in 30 ml of absolute ethanol. To this content 40% potassium hydroxide (10 ml) were added. The content was stirred at room temperature for 36 hours. Then the reaction mixture was poured into crushed ice and neutralized with concentrated hydrochloric acid. Yellow solid thus obtained was filtered, dried and crystallized from suitable solvent to get pure compound **3a**. The compounds synthesized by above procedure are shown in table 1.

3a: IR (cm⁻¹): 3150 (O-H), 1649 (Conj. C=O), 1430, (C=N), 1120 (C-O).

¹H NMR (δ): 12.93 (1H, s, O-H), 7.07 (1H, d, HC=CH) 7.93 (1H, d, HC=CH) 8.39 (1H, s, pyrazole) 9.96 to 8.20 (14H, m, Ar-H).

MS :(m/z): 407 (M⁺).

3b: IR (cm⁻¹): 3218 (O-H), 1651(Conj. C=O), 1410 (C=N), 1130 (C-O).

¹H NMR (δ): 12.50 (1H, s, O-H), 6.90 (1H, d, HC=CH), 7.02 (1H, d, HC=CH), 7.20 to 8.18 (12H, m, Ar-H), 8.40 (1H, s, pyrazole), 2.36 (3H, s, -CH₃).

MS :(m/z): 455.5 (M⁺).

3c: IR (cm⁻¹): 3130 (O-H), 1660 (Conj. C=O), 1418 (C=N), 1122 (C-O).

¹H NMR (δ): 12.35 (1H, s, O-H), 6.80 (1H, d, HC=CH), 7.00 (1H, d, HC=CH), 7.12 to 8.10 (13H, m, Ar-H), 8.50 (1H, s, pyrazole), 2.33 (3H, s, -CH₃).

MS :(m/z): 421(M⁺).

Synthesis of 2-(5-(3-(benzofuran-2-yl)-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazol-4-yl)-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)phenol:

Compound **3a** (0.001 mol), and Hydrazine hydrate (0.001 mol) was taken in 15 ml ethanol to this reaction mixture 2-3 drops of glacial acetic acid were added. The reaction mixture was heated at reflux for 8 hours. The progress of reaction was monitored by thin layer chromatography. After completion of reaction the content was poured over crushed ice. The products were separated by filtration, washed with water, dried and purified by recrystallization from ethanol to get the pyrazoline derivative **4a**. Compounds **4(b-f)** were also synthesized in a similar manner.

4a : IR (cm⁻¹): 3340 (N-H), 3147 (O-H), 1402 (C=N), 1118 (-C-O).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 11.07 1H, s, -OH), 8.11 (1H, s, pyrazole), 5.49 (1H, s, -NH), 3.22 (1H, m, pyrazoline), 3.74 (2H, m, pyrazoline), 6.77 to 7.91 (15H, m, Ar-H).

MS: (M⁺) : m/z: 422.

4b : IR (cm⁻¹): 3230 (N-H), 3110 (O-H), 1430 (C=N), 1123 (-C-O).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 11.20 (1H, s, -OH), 8.20 (1H, s, pyrazole), 5.20 (1H, s, NH), 3.25 (1H, m, pyrazoline), 3.65 (2H, m, pyrazoline), 2.32 (3H, s, CH₃), 7.10 to 7.85 (12H, m, Ar-H).

MS: (M⁺) 468.5.

4c : IR (cm⁻¹): 3250 (N-H), 3150 (O-H), 1440 (C=N), 1126 (-C-O).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 11.25 (1H, s, -OH), 8.15 (1H, s, pyrazole), 5.35 (1H, s, NH), 3.10 (1H, m, pyrazoline), 3.68 (2H, m, pyrazoline), 2.38 (3H, s, -CH₃), 7.22 to 7.95 (13H, m, Ar-H).

MS: (M⁺) 435.

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 4, Issue 4, April 2015

VI. TABLE-1

Physical data of synthesized compounds (3a-f) and (4a-f)

Compound	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄	M.P. (°C)	Yield (%)
3a	H	H	H	H	225	92
3b	H	CH ₃	Cl	H	199	80
3c	H	H	CH ₃	H	147	73
3d	Cl	H	Cl	H	278	74
3e	H	H	Cl	H	222	72
3f	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	192	76
4a	H	H	H	H	221	72
4b	H	CH ₃	Cl	H	173	76
4c	H	H	CH ₃	H	172	75
4d	Cl	H	Cl	H	111	67
4e	H	H	Cl	H	225	89
4f	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	110	72

VII. ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY

These synthesized compounds were screened for its in vitro antimicrobial activity against gram positive organism *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus* and gram negative organism *E. Coli* using Gentamycin and Cefixime as a reference standard by paper disc diffusion method. Antifungal activity was evaluated with Ketoconazole against *Candida* as a standard. All these tested compounds were evaluated at 100 µg/ml concentration. Muller Hinton agar was used culture media. The zone of inhibition was measured in mm after 24 hr of incubation at 37°C. Microbial data for corresponding compounds are summarized in Table-2.

An examination of data revealed that 3c and 4b have shown moderate activity for gram positive bacteria *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 25923 (10-13mm). Compound 4b was found to be more potent with respect to Cefixime. Similarly, these compounds have shown moderate antifungal activity for *Candida* sp. (13-16 mm).

VIII. TABLE-2

Antibacterial and Antifungal activities of some representative compounds.

Compounds	<i>E-Coli</i> ATCC 25922	<i>Pseudomonas</i> <i>aeruginosa</i> ATCC27853	<i>Staphylococcus</i> <i>aureus</i> ATCC 25923	<i>Candida</i> <i>sp.</i>
3a	--	--	--	--
3b	--	--	--	--
3c	--	--	10mm	13mm
3d	--	--	--	--
3e	--	--	--	--
3f	--	--	--	--
4a	--	--	13mm	16mm
4b	--	--	--	--
4c	--	--	--	--

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 4, Issue 4, April 2015

4d	--	--	--	--
4e	--	--	--	--
4f	--	--	--	--
Gentamicin	20mm	20mm	25mm	--
Cefixime	28mm	--	15mm	--
Ketoconazole	--	--	--	23mm

IX. CONCLUSION

The newly synthesized pyrazoline derivatives are very easy to carry out giving high yield, shorter time, environmentally benign reactions. These results make interesting lead molecule for further synthetic and biological evaluation.

X. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author is thankful to Dr. A. B. Nikumbh The Head, Dept of Chemistry & Principal Dr. K. P. Kakade SSGM College, Kopargaon for providing laboratory facilities and for constant encouragement. The author is thankful to Uday Khedakar, Director, BAC-TEST Laboratory Nashik for antimicrobial analysis and UGC (WRO) for providing financial assistance. Author is also thankful to the Director, SAIF, Panjab University Chandigarh for providing spectral data.

REFERENCES

- [1] Cottet, f., Marrul, M., Lefebvre, O. and Schlosser M, "Recommendable routes to trifluoromethyl substituted pyridine and quinoline carboxylic acid" Eur J Org Chem, Vol.2003, issue 8, pp.1559-1568, 2003.
- [2] Ghotekar, D. S., Bhagat, S. S., Badadhe, P. V., Shinde, D. W., & Gill, C. H., "Environmentally benign ultrasound promoted synthesis of some pyrazolines & 3-chlorochromones as antibacterial & antifungal agents", Ind J of Chem, Vol-20, pp. 351-354, 2011.
- [3] Patil, S. Y., Oswal, R. J., Sayare, A. S., Landge, S. J., Antre, R. V., "Synthesis characterization & antibacterial evaluation of novel 2-pyrazoline derivatives", Der Pharma Chemica, Vol-4(1), pp-33-38, 2012.
- [4] Chavhan, N. M., Badadhe, P. V., and Shelke, S. N., "Synthesis & Screening of Biological activities of some Important Pyrazoline Derivatives", IJIRSET, Vol-4(2), pp-417-421, 2015.
- [5] Chavhan, N.M., Badadhe, P.V., Joshi R.S., Mandhane, P.G., and Gill, C.H., "Synthesis and antibacterial screening of some fluoroflavones", Indian J Het Chem, Vol. 19, pp-163-166, 2009.
- [6] Bhat, B. A., Dhar, K. L., Puri, S. C., Saxsena, A. K., Shanmugavel, M., and Qazi, G.N., "Synthesis and biological evaluation of chalcones and their derived pyrazoles as potential cytotoxic agents", Bioorg Med Chem Lett, Vol. 15, pp. 3177, 2005.
- [7] Kollonitsch, J., Patchett, A. A., Marberg, S., Maycock, A. L., Perkins, L. M., Doldouras, G. A., Duggan, D. E., and Aster, A. D., "Selective inhibitors of biosynthesis of aminergic neurotransmitters", Nature, Vol. 274, pp. 906, 1978.
- [8] Singh, O. V., & Muthukrishnan, M., "Synthesis of isoflavones containing naturally occurring substitution pattern by oxidative rearrangement of respective flavones using thallium(III) p-tosylate", Ind J of Chem, Vol-44B, pp. 2575-2581, 2005.
- [9] Saundane, A. R., & Prabhakar, W., "Synthesis, antimicrobial & antioxidant activities of some indole analogues containing naphyridine and pyrimidonaphthyridine systems", Ind J of Chem, Vol-51B, pp. 1593-1606, 2012.
- [10] Singh, J. P., Dulwat, M., Jaitawat, N., Chundawat, S. S., Devpura, A., & Dulwat, S. S., "Microwave enhanced Claisen-Schmidt condensation: A green route to chalcones", Ind J Chem, Vol- 51B, pp. 1623-1627, 2012.
- [11] Shelke, S. N., Mhaske, G. R., Bonifacio, V. D. B., Gawande, M. B., "Green Synthesis & anti-infectives of fluorinated pyrazoline derivatives", Bioorg Med Chem Lett, Vol-22, pp. 5727-5730 2012.
- [12] Badadhe, P. V., Chavan, N. M., Mandhane, P. G., Joshi, R. S., Nagargoje, D. R., and Gill C. H., "Synthesis and characterization of some novel isoxazolines and pyrazolines as potent antimicrobial agents" Indian J Chem, Vol. 50B, pp. 879, 2011.
- [13] Bhaskar, M. & Reddy, M. K., "Synthesis and antibacterial activity of prenyloxy chalcones and prenyloxy aurones", Ind J Het Chem, Vol. 21, pp. 49-52, 2011.
- [14] Sawant, A. B., Gill, C. H., and Nirwan, R. S., "Synthesis and biological activities of some flavones", Ind J Het Chem, Vol. 21, pp. 297-300, 2012.
- [15] Kotla, V. V., Dalavai, V. K., & Chundari, V. R., "Synthesis & biological activity studies of some novel pyrazoline derivatives", Der Pharma Chemica, Vol. 4(5), pp. 2003-2008, 2012.
- [16] Patel, M. R., Dodiya, B. L., Chetiya, R. M., Joshi, K. A., Vekaria, P. B., Bapodara, A. H., & Joshi, H. S., "Synthesis & Antimicrobial evaluation of pyrazoline derivatives", Int J Chem Tech Research, Vol-3(2), pp. 967-974, 2011.

International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 4, Issue 4, April 2015

- [17] Acharya, B. N., Saraswat, D., Tiwari, M., Shrivastva, A. K., Ghorpade, R., Bapna, S., & Kaushik, M. P., “ Synthesis & antimicrobial evaluation of 1,2,5-trisubstituted pyrazolines”, Eur J Med Chem, Vol-45, pp. 430-438, 2010.
- [18] Chate, A. V., Joshi, R. S., Mandhane, P. G., & Gill, C. H., “ Synthesis, characterization & antimicrobial screening of some novel chalcones & their derivatives”, Ind J of Chem, Vol-51B, pp. 1642-1648, 2012.
- [19] Diwakar, S. D., Bhagat, S. S., Shingare, M. S., and Gill, C. H., “ Synthesis and Antimicrobial screening of some novel 2-(5-(4-(1H-Benzo[d][1,2,3]triazol-1-yl)phenyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-3-yl)phenols incorporated by triazole moiety” Bioorg Med Chem Lett, Vol. 18, pp. 4678, 2008.
- [20] Bhagat, S. S., Ghotekar, D. S., Badadhe, P. V., Chavan, N. M., Dixit, P. P., and Gill, C. H., “Synthesis and antimicrobial screening of pyrazolines and benzothiazepines incorporated with thiophene”, Indian J Het Chem, Vol. 20, pp. 355-358, 2011.