

Preparation of 2 – thio ether – 1, 3, 4- oxadiazole derivatives used as antibacterial and antifungus agents

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Abstract

Isonicotinic acid, *o*-hydroxy benzoic acid, *p*-chlorobenzoic acid, *p*-nitro benzoic acid and *o*-acetyl benzoic acid, have been esterified with absolute ethanol using Fisher method to prepare compounds [1-5]. These compounds were converted to acid hydrazides [6-10] by the reaction with hydrazine hydrate. The acid hydrazides were allowed to react with carbon disulfide (CS₂) in the presence of potassium hydroxide and ethanol to produce 2-substituted 1, 3, 4- oxadiazole -5-thiol [11-15]. Thio ether derivatives as two groups (16-20) and (21-25) respectively have been prepared by the reaction between compounds [11-15] and alkyl or aryl halide, (*p*-bromo benzyl bromide and 2,4- dinitrochlorobenzene) respectively. The prepared compounds were identified by FT.IR , melting point and H-NMR was used to support the structure of the compounds 2-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-(2,4-dinitrophenylthio)-1,3,4-oxadiazole and 2-(2,4-dinitrophenylthio)-5-(4-nitrophenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole which can be used as anti bacterial and anti fungus agents.

تحضير بعض مشتقات مركبات ٢ - ثايوايثر - ٤, ٣, ١ - اوكساديازول والتي

تستخدم كمضادات بكتيرية وفطرية

أياد سليمان حمد عيد محمد ظاهر

المستخلص

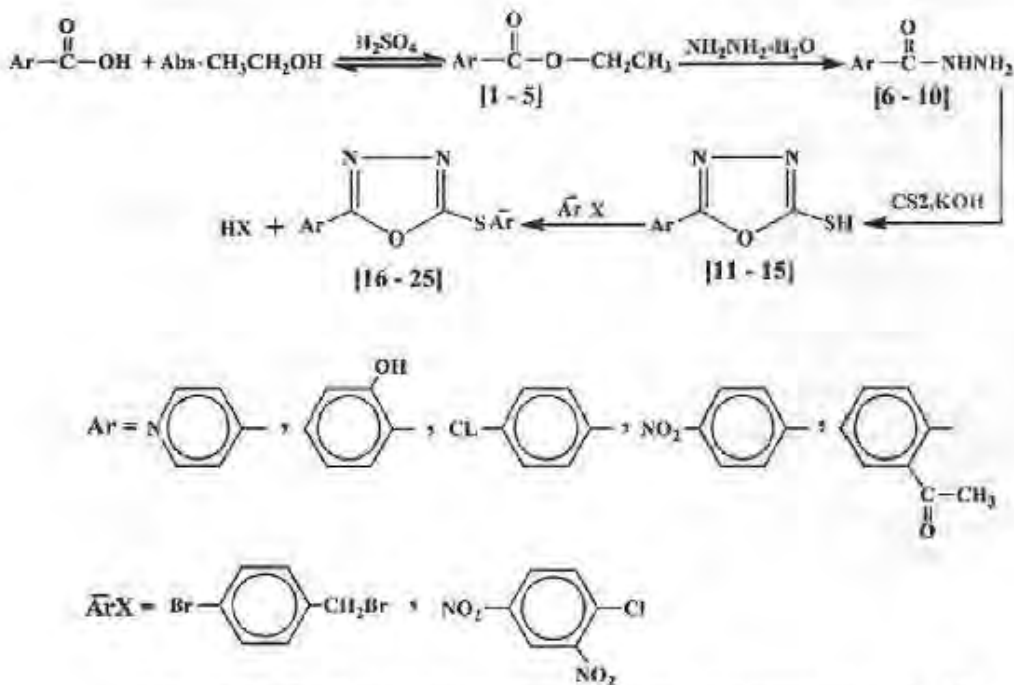
تم استرة حامض الايزونيكوتيك , وحامض اورتوهيدروكسي البنزويك وحامض بارا كلورو البنزويك وحامض بارانيترو البنزويك وحامض اورتواستابل البنزويك بطريقة فيشر مع كحول الايثانول المطلق , لتحضير الاسترات (١-٥) . وتم تحويل هذه الاسترات الى هيدرازيدات الحوامض الكاربوكسيلية المقابلة (٦-١٠) بالتفاعل مع الهيدرازين المائي . وتم تحويل هذه الهيدرازيدات الى مشتقات ٢-معوض-٤,٣,١- اوكساديازول-٥- ثايول (١١-١٥) من خلال التفاعل مع ثنائي كبريتيد الكربون في وسط قاعدي . اما مركبات الثايوايثر لمشتقات ٤,٣,١- اوكساديازول فقد تم تحضيرها كمجموعتين هما :- المجموعة الأولى من (١٦-٢٠) والمجموعة الثانية من (٢١-٢٥) فقد تم الحصول عليها من تفاعل معوضات ٢-معوض-٤,٣,١- اوكساديازول-٥- ثايول مع بروميد بارابرومو البنزائل وكذلك ٤,٢- ثنائي نايترو كلوروفينزين على التوالي . شخّصت المركبات المحضرة باستخدام طيف الأشعة تحت الحمراء وكذلك قياس درجة الانصهار وحليف الرنين النووي المغناطيسي لتشخيص المركبين ٤,٢- (٢-كلوروفينيل) - ٥ - (٢,٤- داي نايترو فنيل ثايو) - ٤,٣,١- اوكساديازول و ٢- (٤- داي نايترو فنيل ثايو) - ٥ - (٤- داي نايترو فنيل) - ٤,٣,١- اوكساديازول والتي يمكن استخدامها كمضادات للبكتيريا ومضادات للفطريات بعد أن تم اختبارها على أنواع منها .

Introduction

1,3,4 oxadiazoles are known to have broad spectrum of biological activities [1-3]. Acyl hydrazides have been in general used as the starting materials for preparation of 1,3,4 oxadiazole ring [4-5]. A new route was reported to prepare 5- furan -2 yl [1,3,4] oxadiazoles -2- thiol and thiol-thione tautomeric equilibrium was described [6]. A series of 1,3,4 oxadiazole moieties were prepared and their luminescence properties were studied [7]. 5, 5'-dibenzyl thio-bis-[1,3,4 oxadiazoles-2yl] butane, was prepared by the reaction between 5,5'-dimercapto [bis-1,3,4 oxadiazoles-2yl] butane with two moles of benzyl Bromide [8]. Starting from pyrazole -4-carboxylic acid hydrazide a variety of new -1,3,4 oxadiazole have been prepared [9]. Some of thioether derivatives for 1, 3,4 oxadiazole were converted to amino acid esters derivatives for 1, 3,4 oxadiazole ring [10]. A new derivatives of 1,3,4 oxadiazole have been prepared and tested against some kinds of bacteria and fungus and Enzymes [11-12].

Experimental

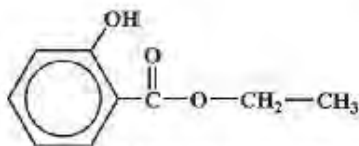
- 1- Preparation of esters [1-5] and hydrazids [6-10]. These compounds have been prepared according to the procedure mentioned in the literature [13] and the physical data are listed in tables (1) and (2).
- 2- Preparation of the compounds 2-substituted 1,3,4 oxadiazole -5-thiol [11-15]. These compounds have been prepared from the reaction of acids hydrazide [6-10] and carbon disulfide (CS₂) in the presence of (KOH) and ethanol according to the procedure mentioned in the literature [11]. Physical data is listed in table (3).
- 3- preparation of 2- substituted 1,3,4 oxadiazoles -5- thioether: (0.01) mole of 2-substituted 1,3,4 oxadiazole -5-thiol was mixed with (0.01) mole of alkyl or aryl halide in the presence of (0.01) mole (KOH) and 50 ml of ethanol, the mixture was refluxed for 2hrs, upon cooling, a white precipitates obtained, filtered and recrystallized from 80% ethanol [14]. Physical data is stated in tables (4) and (5).



Scheme (1): Synthetic path way for preparation the compounds [1 - 25]

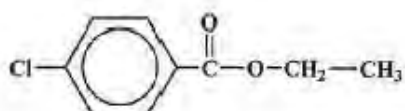
Preparation compounds [1 – 25]

1



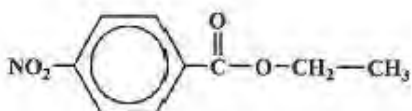
ethyl 2-hydroxybenzoate

2



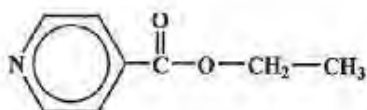
ethyl 4-chlorobenzoate

3



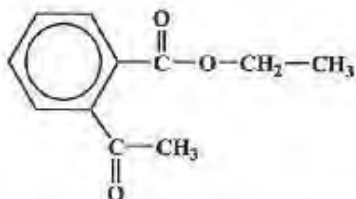
ethyl 4-nitrobenzoate

4

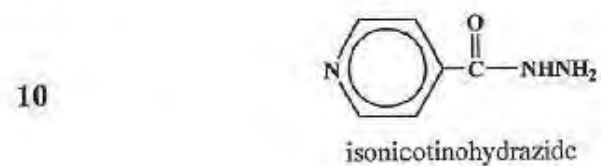
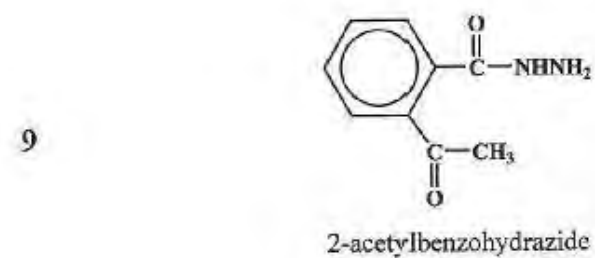
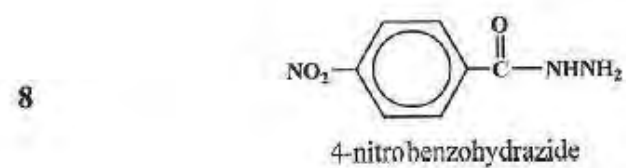
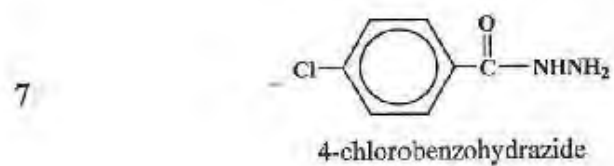
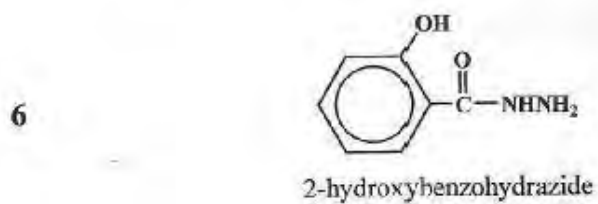


ethyl isonicotinate

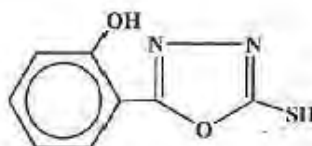
5



2-acetyl ethyl benzoate

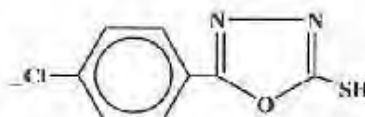


11



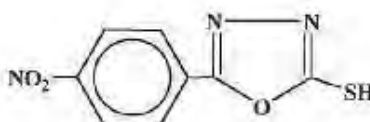
2-(5-mercapto-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)phenol

12



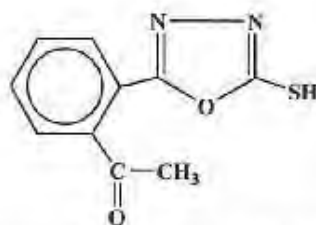
5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole-2-thiol

13



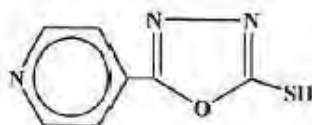
5-(4-nitrophenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole-2-thiol

14

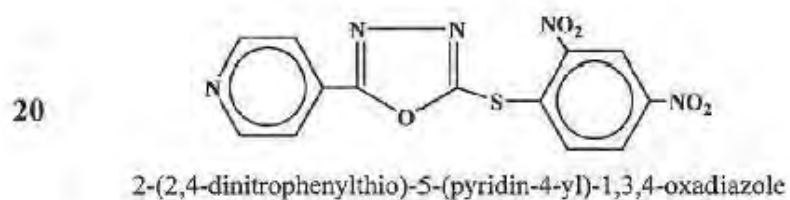
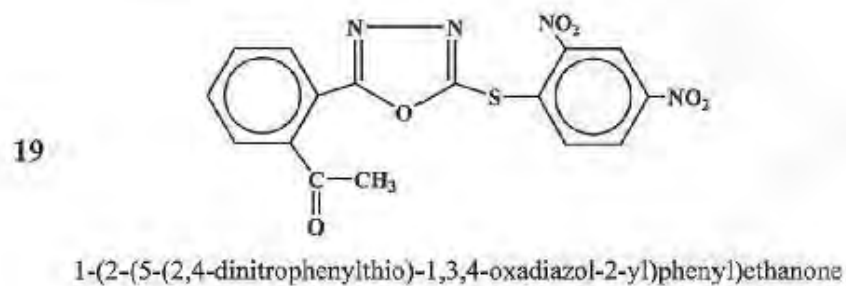
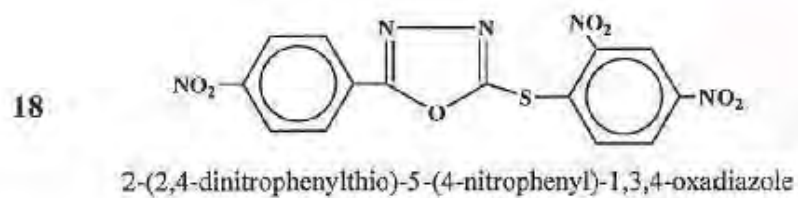
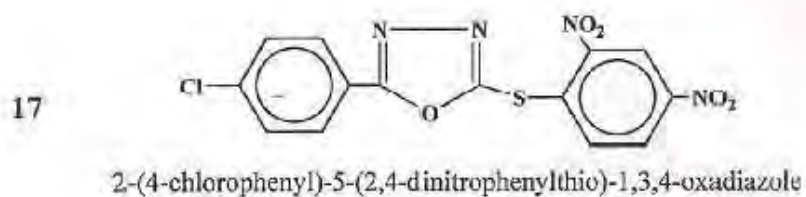


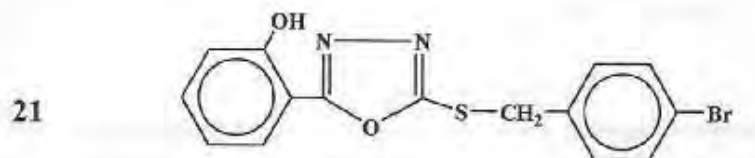
1-(5-mercapto-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl) acetophenone

15

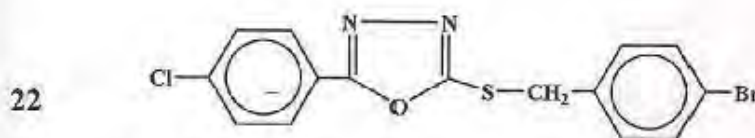


5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole-2-thiol

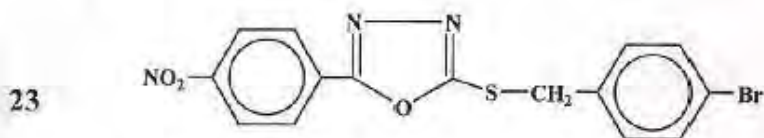




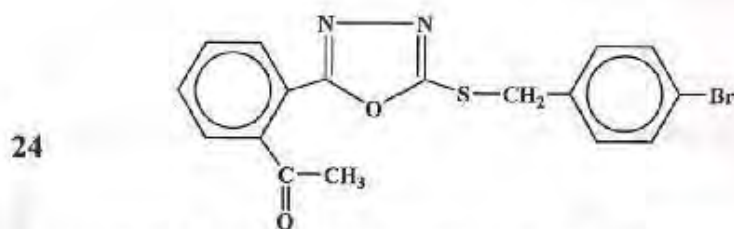
2-(5-(4-bromobenzylthio)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)phenol



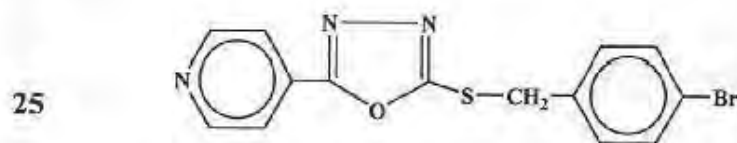
2-(4-bromobenzylthio)-5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole



2-(4-bromobenzylthio)-5-(4-nitrophenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole

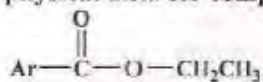


1-(2-(5-(4-bromobenzylthio)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)phenyl)ethanone



2-(4-bromobenzylthio)-5-(pyridin-4-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole

Table (1) :- physical data for compounds [1-5]



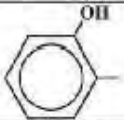


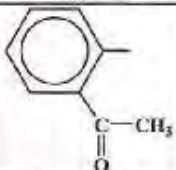

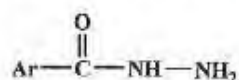
Comp. no.	Ar.	mp °C	colour	Yield %
1		B.p=234-236	Orange Liquid	20
2		B.p=237-239	Yellow Liquid	70
3		54-56	White Powder	80
4		B.p=210-212	Colourless Liquid	65
5		B.p=96-98	Colourless Liquid	48

Table (2) :- physical data for compounds [6-10]



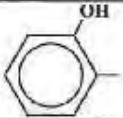


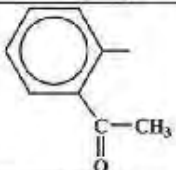

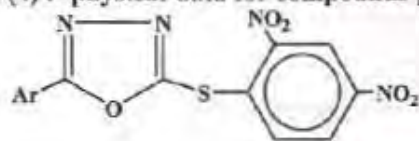
Comp. no.	Ar.	mp °C	colour	Yield %
6		147-149	White Powder	85
7		143-145	White Powder	75
8		217-219	Yellow Powder	80
9		B.p=110-112	Yellow Liquid	60
10		171-173	White Liquid	65

Table (3) :- physical data for compounds [11-15]



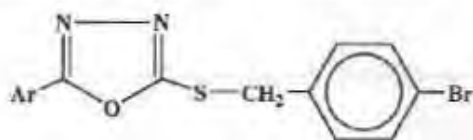
Comp. no.	Ar.	mp °C	colour	Yield %
11		198-200	White Powder	90
12		160-162	White Powder	70
13		210-212	White Powder	80
14		164-166	White Powder	90
15		270-273	Yellow Powder	85

Table (4) :- physical data for compounds [16-20]



Comp. no.	Ar.	mp °C	colour	Yield %
16		173-175	Orange Powder	65
17		132-134	White Powder	70
18		206-208	White Powder	63
19		181-183	Orange Powder	60
20		102-104	White Powder	68

Table (5) :- physical data for compounds [21-25]



Comp. no.	Ar.	mp °C	colour	Yield %
21		100-102	White Powder	60
22		128-130	White Powder	66
23		201-203	Yellow Powder	65
24		84-86	White Powder	62
25		174-147	Yellow Powder	69

Experimental general

Melting point was determined on gallencamp melting point apparatus and was uncorrected. The I.R. spectra of the compounds were recorded on a shmadzu FT.I.R-470 spectra photometer KBr disc. ¹H-N.M.R spectra were recorded at 300 MHZ Bruker 2003 Jordan in DMSO-d₆.

Result and discussion

The synthesis started from the aromatic carboxylic acid and absolute ethanol which esterification by Fisher method on produce compounds [1-5]. These compounds were readily converted to hydrazide derivatives [6-12] by the reaction with hydrazine hydrate. By heating under reflux with CS₂ in ethanolic solution of KOH, the hydrazide derivatives were cyclized to

5-substituted 1,3,4 oxadiazole compounds [11-15]. Thiol groups in compounds [11-15] were converted to thioether groups by the reaction between compounds [11-15] with Aryl halide in precense of ethanolic solution of KOH to produce compounds [16-20] and (21-25). Scheme (1) states the synthesis of compounds [1-25]. FT.IR spectral data showed a peak at 3250-3400 cm⁻¹ for -NHNH₂ group in compounds [6-10]. The observed peaks for compounds [11-15] and [16-20] evolve to the range 1610-1618 cm⁻¹ as (C=N), 688-695 cm⁻¹ as(C-S), 1210 cm⁻¹ (C-S), 3010cm⁻¹ (C-H ar) and 3100cm⁻¹ (CH aliphatic). ¹H-N.M.R spectra support the structures of thioether derivative compounds, 5-(p-chlorophenyl)-2-O and P-dinitrophenylthio-1,3,4 oxadiazoles. The signals at (7.3-

7.5) ppm due to the aromatic system of benzene ring protons ^[15].

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