

Synthesis and Antimycobacterial Activity of 2-(Phenylthio) benzoylarylhydrazone Derivatives

Ali Almasirad^{a*}, Somayeh Samiee-Sadr^a and Abbas Shafiee^b

^aDepartment of Medicinal Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Sciences Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran. ^bDepartment of Medicinal Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences Research Center, Tehran, Iran.

Abstract

A series of new 2-(phenylthio) benzoylaryl hydrazones were synthesized by acid-catalyzed condensation of hydrazide 3 with corresponding aldehydes. The chemical structures of the compounds were elucidated by FT-IR, ¹H-NMR and Mass spectra. All newly synthesized compounds were evaluated for their antimycobacterial activities against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* H₃₇Rv using the microplate alamar blue assay (MABA). Compounds 4f (5-Nitro-2-furyl analogue) and 4g (5-Nitro-2-thienyl analogue) showed antimycobacterial activity with IC₉₀, 7.57 and 2.96 µg/mL, respectively.

Keywords: Hydrazones; Antimycobacterial activity; *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*; 5-Nitrofuran; 5-Nitrothiophen.

Introduction

Tuberculosis (TB) is one of the first identified infectious diseases and remains a major health problem with two million deaths and eight million new cases annually (1). Resistance of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* strains to antimycobacterial agents is an increasing problem world wide (2).

Excessive use of antibiotics is generally accepted to be the main reason for increased antibiotic resistance among bacteria (3-5). Over the past 50 years, no new drug classes have been introduced to the treatment of tuberculosis (6). Currently, patients require 6-9 months of treatment. This long period leads to the lack of compliance, which in turn, can be responsible for the relapse and emergence of resistant strains (7, 8). Thus, the developments

of potent new antituberculosis drugs, which are active against resistant strains and latent forms and reduce the treatment period, are urgently needed to combat this disease.

The hydrazone type and nitroheteroaryl-containing compounds constitute important classes of biologically active drug molecules which have attractive attention of medicinal chemists due to their antituberculosis and antibacterial activity (9-13). However, there are some reports about the antitubercular activity of sulfur linked biaryl compounds (14, 15). In view of these data, we aimed at the synthesis and antituberculosis evaluations of new hydrazone derivatives.

Experimental

Chemistry

The synthesis of hydrazone derivatives was performed following the steps shown in scheme 1. According to our previously described

* Corresponding author:

E-mail: almasial@sina.tums.ac.ir

method, methyl 2-(phenylthio)benzoate 2 was prepared via esterification of 2-(Phenylthio)benzoic acid 1 and the key intermediate 2-(phenylthio)benzoic acid hydrazide 3 was prepared from the reaction of hydrazine hydrate with compound 2 (16). Target compounds were synthesized by acid-catalyzed condensation of hydrazide 3 with corresponding aldehydes (17, 18). The structures of the synthesized compounds were assigned on the basis of IR, ¹H-NMR and Mass spectra.

Chemicals were purchased from Merck chemical company (Tehran, Iran). 5-Nitrothiophen-2-carboxaldehyde was purchased from Alfa Aesar Company. Melting points were taken of a Kofler hot-stage apparatus (Richert, Vienna, Austria) and are uncorrected. ¹H-NMR spectra were obtained using a Bruker FT-80 spectrometer (Bruker, Rheinstetten, Germany). Mass spectra were obtained using a Finnigan-MAT TSQ-70 spectrometer at 70 eV (Finnigan, Bremen, Germany). The IR spectra were obtained using Nicolet FT-IR Magna 550 spectrographs (KBr disks) (Nicolet, Madison, WI, USA). Elemental analyses were carried out with a Perkin Elmer Model 240-c apparatus (Perkin Elmer, Norwalk, CT, USA). The results of the elemental analyses (C, H, N) were within ± 0.4% of the calculated amounts.

General procedure for the synthesis of 2-(Phenylthio)benzoylaryl hydrazones (4a-4h)

A mixture of hydrazide 3 (4.1mmol) and corresponding aldehyde (4.3 mmol) in absolute ethanol (40 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 2 to 3 h in the presence of hydrochloric acid (2 drops) as a catalyst. The end of the reaction was observed with TLC and the hydrazones 4a-4h were isolated by concentration of the reaction mixture under reduced pressure, followed by neutralization with a 10% aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate. The resulting precipitate was filtered, washed with water (20 mL) and crystallized from a suitable solvent.

2-(Phenylthio)benzoic acid (Benzylidene) hydrazide (4a)

Yield 71% , m.p 225-226°C (ethanol); IR (KBr): 3206 (NH), 3047 (CH, aromatic), 1644 (C=O); ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) 11.81 (bs, 1H, NH),

7.37-7.25 (m, 14H, aromatic); MS: m/z (%) 332 (M⁺,7), 213 (92), 181 (57), 92 (100), 63 (71); Anal. Calcd. for C₂₀H₁₆N₂OS: C, 72.26; H, 4.85; N, 8.43. Found: C, 72.57; H, 4.76; N, 8.58.

2-(Phenylthio)benzoic acid (4-Nitrobenzylidene) hydrazide (4b)

Yield 95%, m.p 152-154°C (ethanol); IR (KBr): 3277 (NH), 3075 (CH, aromatic), 1664 (C=O), 1511, 1342 (NO₂) ; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): 12.01 (bs, 1H, NH), 8.20 (d, J = 8.8Hz, 2H, aromatic), 8.14 (s, 1H, N=CH), 7.70-7.27 (m, 11H, aromatic); MS: m/z (%) 376 (m⁺-1, 23), 211 (100), 182 (80); Anal. Calcd. for C₂₀H₁₅N₃O₃S: C, 63.65; H, 4.01; N, 11.13. Found: C, 63.86; H, 3.94; N, 11.04.

2-(Phenylthio)benzoic acid (4-Pyridinylidene) hydrazide (4c)

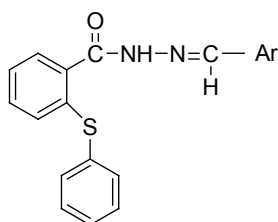
Yield 86%, m.p 165-167°C (ethyl acetate); IR (KBr): 3277 (NH), 3047 (CH, aromatic), 1669 (C=O); ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆): 12.15 (bs, 1H, NH), 8.65 (bs, 2H, pyridine), 8.31 (s, 1H, N=CH), 7.61-7.19 (m, 11H, aromatic, pyridine). MS: m/z (%) 333 (M⁺, 14), 213 (64), 184 (37), 96 (86); Anal. Calcd. for C₁₉H₁₅N₃OS: C, 68.45; H, 4.53; N, 12.6. Found: C, 68.57; H, 4.35; N, 12.68.

2-(Phenylthio)benzoic acid (2-Furylidene) hydrazide (4d)

Yield 88%, m.p 209-212°C (ethanol); IR (KBr): 3201 (NH), 3042 (CH, aromatic), 1639 (C=O); ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆): 11.7 (bs, 1H, NH), 8.20 (bs, 1H, N=CH), 7.84 -6.91 (m, 9H, aromatic, 2H, furan), 6.64 (bs, 1H, furan); MS: m/z (%) 322 (M⁺,10), 212 (100), 183 (72), 92 (20); Anal. Calcd. for C₁₈H₁₄N₂O₂S: C, 67.06; H, 4.38; N, 8.69. Found: C, 67.32; H, 4.29; N, 8.89.

2-(Phenylthio)benzoic acid (2-Thienylidene) hydrazide (4e)

Yield 97%, m.p 197-199°C (ethanol); IR (KBr): 3200 (NH), 3042 (CH, aromatic), 1639 (C=O); ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆): 11.61 (bs, 1H, NH), 8.25 (s, 1H, N=CH), 7.65-7.13 (m, 12H, aromatic, thiophene); Ms: m/z (%) 338 (M⁺, 14), 211 (100), 182 (86), 92 (58); Anal. Calcd.

Table 1. Antitubercular activity screening data of the synthesized compounds.

Compound No	Ar	Molecular Formula	IC ₅₀ (µg/mL)	IC ₉₀ (µg/mL)	SI	Activity
4a	Phenyl	C ₂₀ H ₁₆ N ₂ OS	> 50	> 50	-	Inactive
4b	4-Nitrophenyl	C ₂₀ H ₁₅ N ₃ O ₃ S	> 50	> 50	-	Weakly Active
4c	4-Pyridyl	C ₁₉ H ₁₅ N ₃ OS	> 50	> 50	-	Weakly Active
4d	2-Furyl	C ₁₈ H ₁₄ N ₂ O ₂ S	> 50	> 50	-	Inactive
4e	2-Thienyl	C ₁₈ H ₁₄ N ₂ OS ₂	> 50	> 50	-	Inactive
4f	5-Nitro-2-furyl	C ₁₈ H ₁₃ N ₃ O ₄ S	2.92	7.57	0.39	Active
4g	5-Nitro-2-thienyl	C ₁₈ H ₁₃ N ₃ O ₃ S ₂	3.11	2.96	1.05	Active
4h	1-Methyl-5-nitro-2-imidazolyl	C ₁₈ H ₁₅ N ₅ O ₃ S	> 50	> 50	-	Weakly Active

for C₁₈H₁₄N₂O₂S: C, 63.88; H, 4.17; N, 8.28.
Found: C, 64.02; H, 4.33, N, 8.49.

2-(Phenylthio) benzoic acid (5-Nitro-2-Furyliden) hydrazide (4f)

Yield 84%, m.p 208-210°C (ethanol); IR (KBr): 3175 (NH), 3010, 2970 (CH, aromatic, furan), 1649 (C=O), 1526, 1337 (NO₂); ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆): 12.30 (bs, 1H, NH), 8.25 (s, 1H, N=CH), 7.71 (d, 1H, j = 4.1 Hz, 1H, furan), 7.55-7.02 (m, 9H, aromatic, 1H, furan). MS: m/z (%) 367 (M⁺, 28), 284 (6), 213 (100), 193 (12), 93 (14); Anal. Calcd. for C₁₈H₁₃N₃O₄S: C, 58.85; H, 3.57; N, 11.44. Found: C, 58.70; H, 3.68; N, 11.51.

2-(Phenylthio) benzoic acid (5-Nitro-2-Thienylden) hydrazide (4g)

Yield 91% , m.p 178-180°C (ethanol); IR (KBr): 3180 (NH), 3010, 2975 (CH, aromatic, thiophene), 1649 (C=O), 1531, 1337 (NO₂); ¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆): 12.25 (bs, 1H, NH), 8.51 (s, 1H, =CH), 8.07 (s, 1H, thiophene), 7.61-7.13 (m, 9H, aromatic, 1H, thiophene).

MS: m/z (%) 383 (M⁺,14), 213 (100), 184 (11), 93 (7); Anal. Calcd. for C₁₈H₁₃N₃O₃S₂: C, 56.38; H, 3.42; N, 10.96. Found: C, 56.29; H, 3.37; N, 11.12.

Biological activity

All of the compounds were screened at the TAACF screening (Tuberculosis Antimicrobial Acquisition and Coordinating Facility) by the US National Institute of health. Primary screening was conducted at a single concentration of 10 µg/mL against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* H₃₇Rv (ATCC 27294), in BACTEC 12B medium, using the Microplate Alamar Blue Assay (MABA) (19).

Compounds demonstrating at least 90% inhibition in the primary screening (IC₉₀ ≤ 10 µg/mL) were retested at lower concentrations by serial dilution against *mycobacterium tuberculosis* H₃₇Rv to determine the actual MIC, using the MABA method. The VERO cell cytotoxicity assay (50% inhibitory concentration IC₅₀) was done in parallel with TB dose response assay to determine the selectivity index (SI), defined as the ratio of the measured IC₅₀ (mammalian cell toxicity) to the IC₉₀ (H₃₇Rv) *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

Results and Discussion

In this study, a new series of 2-(phenylthio) benzoylaryl hydrazone derivatives were synthesized

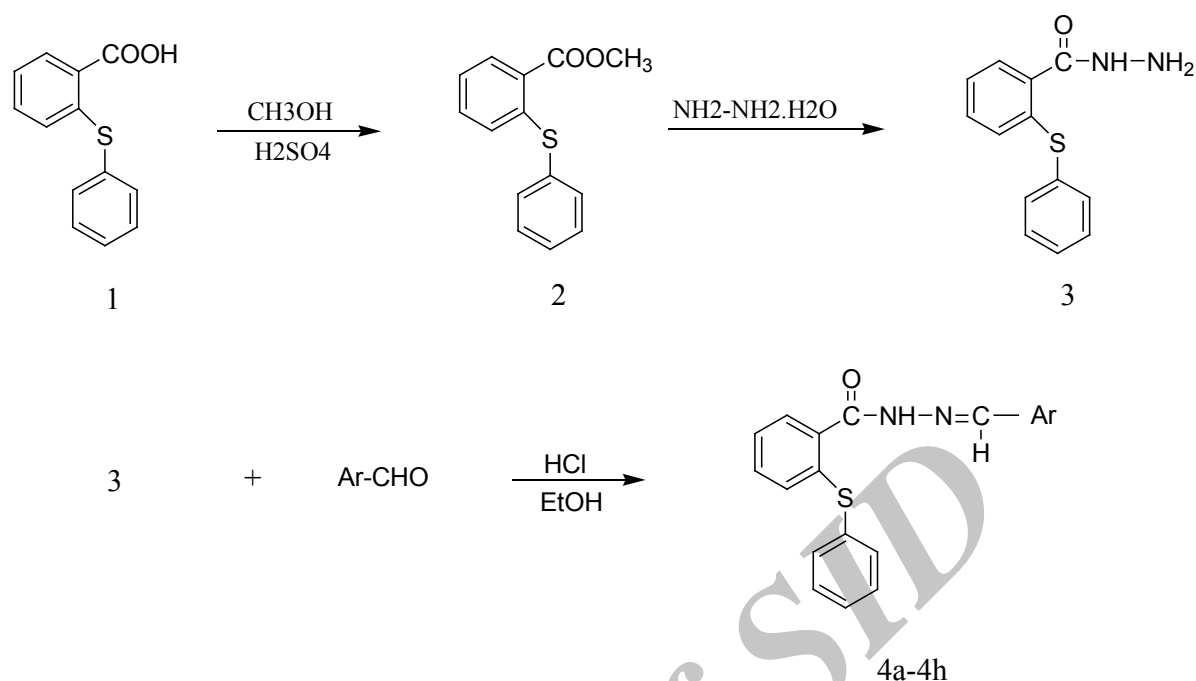


Figure 1. Synthesis of hydrazone derivatives.

and evaluated against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. From eight tested compounds, two (4f and 4g) displayed significant inhibitory effects ($\text{IC}_{90} \leq 10 \mu\text{g/mL}$). Compound 4g showed an IC_{90} value of 2.68, IC_{50} value of 3.11 and the selectivity index (SI) of 1.05. Compound 4f showed IC_{90} value of 7.57, IC_{50} value of 2.92 and the selectivity index (SI) of 0.39 (Table 1).

Despite the good activity of compounds 4f and 4g, their imidazole analogue, 4h, was weakly active. The results are in agreement with another research in which the comparison between nitroimidazole and nitrofuryl containing heteroaryl derivatives showed that the nitroimidazole ring resulted in compounds devoid of antimycobacterial activity (13). Similar to the previous study, the comparison of compounds (4b, 4f and 4g) with their inactive analogues (4a, 4d and 4e) showed that existence of nitro substitution on aryl part of the synthesized compounds can improve the activity (Table 1) (20). The results provide more evidence for the other study that showed the antituberculosis activity of nitrothiophen containing compounds (21).

These effective derivatives are ideally suited for further modification to obtain more

active and less cytotoxic antimycobacterial compounds.

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by a grant from Iran National Science Foundation (INSF).

Authors are thankful to the Tuberculosis Antimicrobial Acquisition and Coordinating Facility (TAACF) in USA for the *in-vitro* evaluation of antimycobacterial activity through a research and development contract with the U.S National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

References

- (1) Kaufmann SH. Protection against tuberculosis: cytokines, T cells and macrophages. *Ann. Rheum. Dis.* (2002) 61: 54-58.
- (2) Chiang CY and Schaaf HS. Management of drug-resistant tuberculosis. *Int. J. Tuberc. Lung. Dis.* (2010) 14: 672-682.
- (3) Levy SB. Antibiotic resistance-the problem intensifies. *Adv. Drug. Delivery. Rev.* (2005) 57: 1446-1450.
- (4) Vessal GH, Afhami SH, Gholami KH, Shafaghi B and Hekmat Yazdi S. Evaluation of antimicrobial resistance among Gram-negative isolates collected from intensive care units and reliability of routine disc susceptibility

- tests at a teaching hospital in tehran. *Iranian J. Pharm. Res.* (2006) 5: 89-100.
- (5) Poole k. Multidrug resistance in Gram-negative bacteria. *Curr. Opin. Microbiol.* (2001) 4: 500-508.
 - (6) Bhowruth V, Dover LG and Besra GS. Tuberculosis chemotherapy recent developments and future perspectives. In: King FD and Lawton G. (eds.) *Progress in Medicinal Chemistry and Management*. Elsevier, Oxford (2007) 169-204.
 - (7) Imramovsky A, Vinsova J, Ferriz JM, Dolezal R, Jampilek J, Kaustova J and Kunc F. New antituberculars originated from salicylanilides with promising *in-vitro* activity against atypical mycobacterial strains. *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* (2008) 17: 3572-3579.
 - (8) Abbasi Nazari M, Kobarfard F, Tabarsie P, Azimi M and Salamzadeh J. Effect of antituberculosis regimen containing ethambutol on serum magnesium level in pulmonary tuberculosis patie. *Iranian J. Pharm. Res.* (2009) 8: 33-36.
 - (9) Letafat B, Emami S, Aliabadi A, Mohammadhosseini N, Moshafi MH, Asadipour A, Shafiee A and Foroumadi A. Synthesis and *in-vitro* antibacterial activity of 5-substituted 1-methyl-4-nitro-1H-imidazoles. *Arch. Pharm.* (2008), 341: 497-501.
 - (10) Cocco MT, Congiu C, Onnis V, Pusceddo MC, Schivo ML and Delogu A. Synthesis and antimycobacterial activity of some isonicotinoylhydrazones. *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* (1999) 34: 1071-1076.
 - (11) Foroumadi A, Kargar Z, Sakhteman A, Sharifzadeh Z, Feyzmohammadi R, Kazemi M and Shafiee A. Synthesis and antimycobacterial activity of some alkyl [5-(nitroaryl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-ylthio] propionates. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* (2006) 16: 1164-1167.
 - (12) Sriram D, Yogeewari P and Madhu K. Synthesis and *in-vitro* and *in-vivo* antimycobacterial isonicotinoylhydrazones. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* (2005) 15: 4502-4505.
 - (13) Foroumadi A, Soltani F, Jabini R, Moshafi M, Rasnani FM. Antituberculosis agents X. Synthesis and evaluation of *in-vitro* antituberculosis activity of 2-(5-nitrofuryl)- and 2-(1-methyl-5-nitro-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-1,3,4-thiadiazole derivstives. *Arch. Pharm. Res.* (2004) 27 (50): 502-506.
 - (14) Herzigova P, Klimesova V, Palat K, Kaustova J, Dahse HM and Mollmann V. Preparation and *in-vitro* evaluation of 4-benzylsulfanylpyridine-2-carbohydrazides as potential antituberculosis agents. *Arch. Pharm. Chem. Life. Sci.* (2009) 342: 394-404.
 - (15) Trivedi A, Dodiya D, Surani J, Jarsania S, Mathukiya H, Ravat N and Shah V. Facile one-pot synthesis and antimycobacterial evaluation of pyrazolo[3,4-d]pyrimidines. *Arch. Pharm. Chem. Life. Sci.* (2008) 341: 435-439.
 - (16) Almasirad A, Vousooghi N, Tabatabai SA, Kebriaeezadeh A and Shafiee A. Synthesis, anticonvulsant and muscle relaxant activities of substituted 1, 3, 4-oxadiazole, 1,3,4-thiadiazole and 1,2,4-triazole. *Acta Chim. Slov.* (2007) 54: 317-324.
 - (17) Almasirad A, Tajik M, Bakhtiari D, Shafiee A, Abdollahi M, Zamani MJ, Khorasani R and Esmaily H. Synthesis and analgesic activity of *N*-arylhydrazone derivatives of mefenamic acid. *J. Pharm. Pharmaceut. Sci.* (2005) 8: 419-425.
 - (18) Almasirad A, Hosseini R, Jalalizadeh H, Rahimi-Moghaddam Z, Abaeian N, Janafrooz M, Abbaspour M, Ziaee V, Dalvandi A and Shafiee A. Synthesis and analgesic activity of 2-phenoxybenzoic acid and *N*-phenylanthranilic acid hydrazides. *Biol. Pharm. Bull.* (2006) 29: 1180-1185.
 - (19) Franzblau SG, Witzig RS, Mclaughlin JC, Torres P, Madico G, Hernandez A, Degnan MT, Coe MB, Quenzer VK, Freguson RM and Gilman RH. Rapid, low-technology MIC determination with clinical *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* isolates by using the Microplate Almar Blue Assay. *J. Clin. Microbiol.* (1998) 36: 362-366.
 - (20) Kaplancikli ZA, Turanzitouni G, Ozdemir A and Teulade JC. Synthesis and antituberculosis activity of new hydrazide derivatives. *Arch. Pharm. Chem. Life. Sci.* (2008) 341: 721-724.
 - (21) Foroumadi A, Kiani Z and Soltani F. Antituberculosis agents VIII. Synthesis and *in-vitro* antimycobacterial activity of alkyl α -[5-(5-nitro-2-thienyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazole-2-ylthio] acetates. *Il. Farmaco.* (2003) 58: 1073-1076.

This article is available online at <http://www.ijpr.ir>
