



## Synthesis and Antimicrobial Activity of 2-[[4'-Arylidine-5'-Oxo-2'-Phenyl) Imidazolyl]-1'-Yl]-3-(4-Hydroxyphenyl) Propanoic Acids

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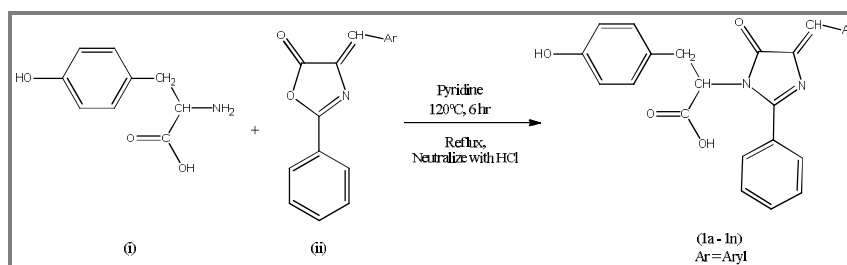
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### ABSTRACT

Derivatives of 5-oxo-imidazoline exhibited good therapeutic activity, with a view of getting to synthesis 2-[[4'-arylidine-5'-oxo-2'-phenyl)imidazolyl]-1'-yl]-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl) propanoic acids (1a–1n) have been synthesized, all the derivatives were undergone characterized by IR, <sup>1</sup>H NMR and Mass spectral characterization methods. All the synthesized compounds (1a–1n) were evaluated for their antimicrobial activity at 40 µg concentration.

### Graphical Abstract



**Keywords:** 5-Oxo-imidazolines, Antimicrobial activities, Characterization, Reflux.

### INTRODUCTION

Derivatives of 5-Oxo-imidazoline exhibited good therapeutic activities like antibacterial [1-4], anticonvulsant [5-7], potent CNS depressant activity [8, 9] sedative and hyonotic [10], Hypotensive [11,12] Local anesthetic [13], antineoplastic [14], antihistamine [15], antipyretic and analgesic [16, 17], antiinflammatory [18, 19] etc. 2-[[4'-arylidine-5'-oxo-2'-phenyl)imidazolyl]-1'-yl]-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl) propanoic acids (1a–1n) have been produced by the condensation under reflux of 2-amino-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid with different azlactones or oxazolones in presence of pyridine.

The structures of the manufactured complexes were apportioned based on elemental analysis, TLC, Fourier transfer infrared spectroscopy, <sup>1</sup>H NMR and Fast ion Bombardment assisted Mass

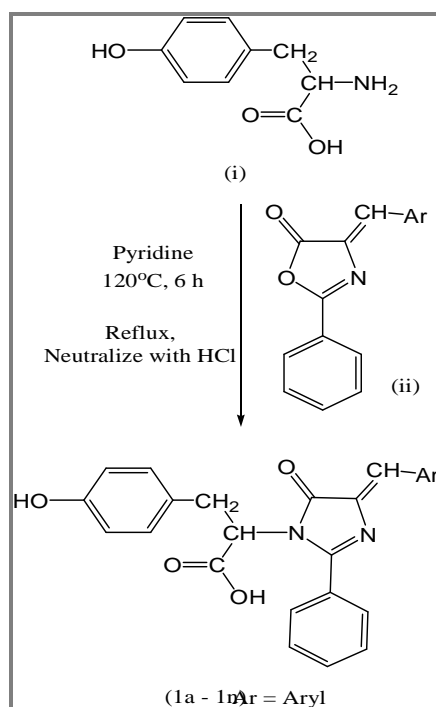
Spectroscopic analysis. The antibacterial and antifungal activity was assayed by cup-plate method [20]. All the synthesized compounds were evaluated with their potent antibacterial activity against Gram+ve bacteria *B. subtilis* and *S. aureus* whereas Gram-ve bacteria against *E. coli* and *P. aeruginosa*. Antifungal activity towards *A. niger*, Antimicrobial activity taken at 40 µg concentration by cup-plate method. Zone of inhibition have calculated in mm.

Antimicrobial activity of synthesized compounds (1a–1n) was compared with known standard drugs e.g. Ampicillin, Chloramphenicol, Norfloxacin and Griseofulvin at some concentration.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Melting points were taken in open glass capillary tubes are uncorrected. IR spectra ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) were recorded on Shimadzu-435-IR Spectrophotometer and  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  Spectra on Bruker Spectrometer (400MHz) using TMS as an internal standard, chemical shift in  $\delta$  ppm.

**Synthesis of 2-[[4-(4'-arylidine-5'-oxo-2'-phenyl) imidazolyl]-1'-yl]-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acids (1h):** A blend of 2-amino-3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propanoic acid; (1.81 g, 0.01 m); (E)-2-[[4-(3',4'-dimethoxybenzylidene)-5-oxo-2-phenyl]oxazole (3.09g, 0.01 m) and pyridine (10 mL). the reaction blend refluxed for 6 h at 120°C temperature. After completion of reaction mixture checked with Thin Layer Chromatography, the reaction mixture poured into crushed ice, filtered, dried and recrystallization with methanol. M.P. 96°C, % yield: 81.4%. Elemental analysis: C, 68.63; H, 5.12; N, 5.93; O, 20.32;  $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_6$ ; Found C, 67.92; H, 5.05; N, 5.80; O, 20.06.  $^1\text{H NMR}$  (DMSO); 3.7-3.8 (5, 6H, 2 ×  $\text{OCH}_3$ ); 2.0 - (5, 2H,  $-\text{CH}_2$ ); - 2.11 (5, 1H, CH); 6.5-7.7 (m, 12H, Ar-H); 9.2(5, 1H-COOH); 7.8 - (5, 1H, CH); 4.9 - (s, 1H, OH). IR (KBR) ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ): 2920 Str. (C-H asym); 2851 C-H def (asym); 1422 (C-H 0.0.Pdef); 1368 (C-H Str; aromatic); 3028 (C=C Str.); 1593 (C-N Str.); 1265 (C-O-C Str.); 1705 ( $>\text{C}=\text{O}$  Str.); 3028 (Vinyl  $-\text{CH}=\text{CH}$  Str.); 2931 (O-H Str.); 1263 (C-O Str.). M/Z: 486, 472, 458, 442, 428, 414, 398, 383, 367, 355, 339, 322, 308, 293, 277, 264, 248, 234, 219, 205, 190, 177, 162, 151 (B.P); 133, 121, 105, 91, 77, 65, 44, 41, 40. Similarly other compounds (1a–1n) have been synthesized (Scheme 1).



Scheme 1. Flow of reaction

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Antimicrobial Activity:** Antimicrobial activity of compounds (1a–1n) were taken by cup-plate method [20–25] whereas gram positive bacteria *B. subtilis*, *S. aureus* and Gram-negative bacteria *E. coli*, *P. Aeruginosa* and antifungal activity were taken by *A. niger*, all the antimicrobial activity of compounds (1a–1n) were compared with known standard drugs eg: Ampicillin, Chloramphenicol, Norfloxacin and Griseofulvin at same concentration 40 µg (Table 1-3).

Table 1. Physical Constants of compound (1a–1n)

S. No.	Ar	M.F.	M.W.	M.P. (°C)	% Yield	% Nitrogen	
						Th	Found
1a	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>20</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	412.4	85	78.4	6.79	6.49
1b	2-OH-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>20</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	428.4	123	74.4	6.54	6.29
1c	3-OH-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>20</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	428.4	108	81.4	6.54	5.63
1d	2-Cl-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>19</sub> ClN <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	446.9	116	76.4	6.27	6.18
1e	4-Cl-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>19</sub> ClN <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	446.9	118	73.4	6.27	5.55
1f	4-OCH <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>22</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	442.5	130	79.4	6.33	5.77
1g	4-OH-3-OCH <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> -	C <sub>26</sub> H <sub>22</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	458.5	102	72.4	6.11	5.38
1h	3,4-(OCH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub> -	C <sub>27</sub> H <sub>24</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	472.5	96	81.4	5.93	5.68
1i	2-NO <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>19</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	457.4	117	74.4	9.19	8.93
1j	3-NO <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>19</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	457.4	90	78.5	9.19	9.11
1k	4-NO <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>19</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	457.4	190	76.5	9.19	8.25
1l	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O-	C <sub>23</sub> H <sub>18</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	402.4	105	77.5	6.96	6.28
1m	4-N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -	C <sub>27</sub> H <sub>25</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	455.5	105	78.5	9.22	8.94
1n	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CH=CH-	C <sub>27</sub> H <sub>22</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>	438.5	112	83.5	6.39	5.61

Table 2. Antimicrobial activity of compounds (1a – 1n)

Compound No.	Antimicrobial Activity: (Zone of inhibition in mm)				
	Antibacterial activity				Antifungal activity
	Gram +ve bacteria		Gram -ve bacteria		
	<i>B. subtilis</i>	<i>S. aureus</i>	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	<i>A. niger</i>
1a	15	10	11	09	11
1b	18	15	16	08	08
1c	12	13	14	09	08
1d	17	16	14	09	13
1e	16	18	15	11	09
1f	11	13	10	08	08
1g	09	14	11	09	15
1h	17	18	13	12	16
1i	11	10	12	10	10
1j	12	11	14	11	09
1k	14	11	12	10	08
1l	09	11	10	09	08
1m	11	13	14	12	12
1n	13	16	08	08	11
Ampicillin	18	19	13	10	0
Chloramphenicol	13	15	15	12	0
Norfloxacin	15	14	12	13	0
Griseofulvin	0	0	0	0	14

Table 3. Comparable antimicrobial activity of compounds (1a–1n)

Compound No.	Antimicrobial Activity: (Zone of inhibition in mm)				
	Antibacterial activity				Antifungal activity
	Gram +ve bacteria		Gram -ve bacteria		
	<i>B. subtilis</i>	<i>S. aureus</i>	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	<i>A. niger</i>
1a–1n	1b, 1d, 1e, 1h	1b, 1d, 1e, 1h, 1n	1b, 1d, 1e, 1j	1e, 1h	1d, 1g, 1h

## APPLICATION

The method of synthesis can be applied for manufacturing of various active pharmaceutical ingredients for activities against noted microbes viruses and fungus.

## CONCLUSION

The compounds 1b, 1d, 1e, 1h showed good antimicrobial activity compared with known standard drugs.

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