



SYNTHESIS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF SOME NEW 1,2,3-TRIAZOLE HYDRAZONE DERIVATIVES

Bakr F. Abdel-Wahab,^[a] Hanan A. Mohamed^[a] and Ghada E.A. Awad^[b]

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A family of novel 1,2,3-triazoles **3-7** were prepared by one pot reaction of 1,2,3-triazol-4-carbohydrazides **1** with different reagents such as hydrazoneyl chlorides and methyl ketones. The novel compounds were evaluated for their antimicrobial activity. The results of antimicrobial screening showed that, compound **5** has the highest inhibitory effects on the growth of a wide range of the tested microbes due to the presence of sulphonyl moiety in its structure.

* Corresponding Authors

Fax: +202 2 760-1877

E-Mail: Bakrfatehy@yahoo.com

[a] Applied Organic Chemistry Department, National Research Centre, Dokki, 12622 Giza, Egypt

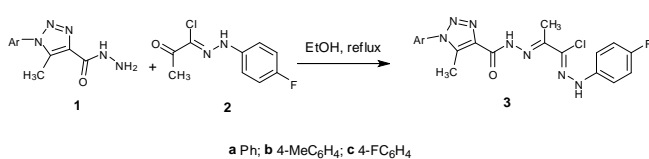
[b] Chemistry of Natural and Microbial Products, National Research Center, Dokki, 12622 Giza, Egypt

INTRODUCTION

Recently 1,2,3-triazoles, have found a wide range of important applications in the agrochemical, pharmaceutical, polymer, and materials field.^{1,2} In addition, several compounds of the 1,2,3-triazole family have shown a broad spectrum of biological properties such as antibacterial,³ and anti-HIV activity.⁴ In addition, hydrazones have been reported as useful as antibacterial,⁵ whereas arylhydrazones inhibited the replication of HIV-1.⁶ Because of our interest in the synthesis of new 1,2,4-triazole derivatives of biological interest,⁷⁻¹⁰ we decided here to synthesize the title compounds for evaluation of their antimicrobial activity.

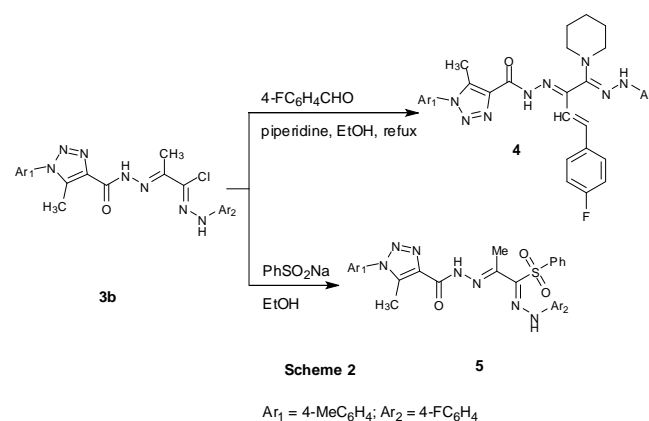
RESULTS and DISCUSSION

The synthesis of 2-(2-(1,2,3-triazole-4-carbonyl)hydrazono)-*N'*-propanehydrazonoyl chlorides **3a-c**, the necessary intermediate for the production of *N'*-(4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(hydrazono)-1-(piperidin-1-yl)but-3-en-2-ylidene)-1,2,3-triazole-4-carbohydrazide **4** and *N'*-(1-(2-arylhydrazono)-1-(phenylsulfonyl)propan-2-ylidene)-1,2,3-triazole-4-carbohydrazide **5**, is easy and is shown in Scheme 1. Condensation of 1,2,3-triazol-4-carbohydrazides **1a-c** with hydrazoneyl halide **2** in ethanol afforded the bishydrazones **3**.



Scheme 1

When chloro bis-hydrazones **3b** were allowed to react with a molar ratio of both 4-fluorobenzaldehyde and piperidine in refluxing ethanol, they furnished compound **4**. On the other hand, when compound **3b** was treated with sodium benzenesulfinate under the same experimental conditions, it afforded **5** in good yield (Scheme 2).

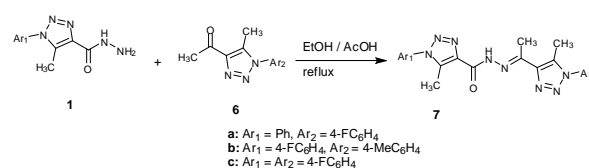


Scheme 2

Ar₁ = 4-MeC₆H₄; Ar₂ = 4-FC₆H₄

The structure of **4** and **5** was confirmed on the basis of their spectroscopic data. For example, the IR spectrum of **4** showed absorption bands in the region 3380–3130 cm⁻¹ of two NH groups, and the band of the carbonyl group at 1680 cm⁻¹. Its ¹H-NMR spectrum revealed two D₂O exchangeable singlet signals (three NH) at δ 10.78, 11.12 ppm, whereas its mass spectrum showed a peak corresponding to its molecular ion at m/z: 582 [M⁺].

The 3-acetyl-1,2,3-triazoles **6** condensed with 1,2,3-triazol-4-carbohydrazide **1a,c** in absolute ethanol and acetic acid as catalyst to give the bis-1,2,3-triazoles **7a-c** (Scheme 3).



Scheme 3

Table 1. Antimicrobial activity (mm) of chemical compounds

Compd.	Gram positive bacteria				Gram negative bacteria			Yeast	
	<i>Staphelococcus aureus</i> ATCC 29213	<i>B. subtilis</i> ATCC6633	<i>B. megaterium</i> ATCC 9885	<i>Sarcina lutea</i>	<i>Klebseilla pneumoniae</i> ATCC13883	<i>Pseudomonas. Aeroginosa</i> ATCC27953	<i>E. coli</i> ATCC 25922	<i>Saccharomyces cervesia</i>	<i>Candida Albicans</i> NRRL Y-477
3a	32	24	20	29	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	30	30
3b	32	13	14	30	15	16	17	24	22
3c	34	18	14	28	19	19	18	20	18
4	35	N.A.	12	33	N.A.	16	17	30	26
5	36	27	28	38	35	33	34	31	32
7a	32	15	16	27	29	28	26	30	28
7b	35	34	32	28	32	28	30	29	28
7c	30	30	24	32	27	24	27	28	25
Ciprofloxacin	20	22	24	20	25	24	23	N.A.	N.A.
Ketoconazole	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23	22

Table 2. Minimum inhibitory concentration ($\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$)

Compd.	Gram positive bacteria				Gram negative bacteria			Yeast	
	<i>Staphelococcus aureus</i> ATCC 29213	<i>B. subtilis</i> ATCC6633	<i>B. megaterium</i> ATCC 9885	<i>Sarcina lutea</i>	<i>Klebseilla pneumoniae</i> ATCC13883	<i>Pseudomonas. Aeroginosa</i> ATCC27953	<i>E. coli</i> ATCC 25922	<i>Saccharomyces cervesia</i>	<i>Candida Albicans</i> NRRL Y-477
3a	50	100	200	50	-	-	-	50	50
3b	50	-	-	50	-	-	-	50	100
3c	25	200	-	50	200	200	-	100	-
4	25	-	-	50	-	-	-	50	100
5	25	50	50	25	-	50	50	50	50
7a	50	-	-	50	50	50	50	50	50
7b	25	25	50	25	32	50	50	50	100
7c	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	100	50
Ciprofloxacin	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	-	-
Ketoconazole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25

The ^1H NMR spectra of the latter products showed one signal in the regions δ 10.77 ppm assigned to the NH group, whereas the mass spectra of compounds **7a-c** showed a peaks at m/z 418, 432 and 436 corresponding to their molecular ions respectively.

Antimicrobial activity

The antimicrobial activity of the new compounds has been evaluated by filter paper disc method.⁷ The novel compounds have been tested for their antibacterial activity against Gram positive bacteria (*Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 29213, *Bacillus subtilis* ATCC6633, and *Bacillus megaterium* ATCC 9885); Gram negative bacteria (*Klebseillapneumoniae* ATCC13883, *Pseudomonas. Aeroginosa* ATCC27953 and *Echerichia coli* ATCC 25922) and fungal (*Saccharomyces cervesia*, *Candida Albicans* NRRL Y-477 and *Aspergillus niger*) and two yeast (*Saccharomyces cervesia* and *Candida Albicans* NRRL Y-

477). at a concentration of 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ in DMSO. Ciprofloxacin and Ketoconazole were respectively used as standard antibacterial and antifungal reference, respectively.

Minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC)

The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of the synthesized compounds against highly inhibited organisms is reported in Table 2.

Compounds **5** revealed the lowest MIC (25 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) against *Staphelococcus Aureus* ATCC 29213 and *SarcinaLutea*. While **7b** exhibited low MIC (25 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) against *Staphelococcus aureus* ATCC 29213 and *B. subtili* ATCC6633 and *SarcinaLutea* (Table 2).

From the above results, we can say that, the hydrazone moiety is responsible for the antimicrobial activity and the compound bearing sulfonyl group (compound **5**) is more effective than the other tested compounds.

EXPERIMENTAL

All melting points were taken on Electrothermal IA 9000 series digital melting point apparatus. Elemental analytical data were carried from the microanalytical unit, Cairo University, Giza, Egypt. The IR spectra were recorded in potassium bromide disks on a JASCO FT/IR-6100. ¹H-NMR spectra were run on JOEL-ECA 500MHz in deuterated dimethylsulphoxide (DMSO-d₆). Chemical shifts values (δ) are given in parts per million (ppm). The mass spectra were performed using mass Varian MAT CH-5 spectrometer at 70eV. 1,2,3-Triazol-4-carbohydrazides **1a-c**,¹¹ hydrazoneyl halide **2**,¹² and 3-acetyl-1,2,3-triazoles **6**¹³ were prepared according to literature.

Synthesis of compounds 3a-c

A mixture of 5-methyl-1-aryl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carbohydrazide **1a-c** (10 mmol) and N'-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-oxopropanehydrazoneyl chloride **2** (2.4g, 10 mmol) in absolute ethanol (30 mL) was refluxed for 4 h. The formed solid was filtered off, washed with ethanol to afford the corresponding propanehydrazoneyl chlorides **3a-c**, respectively.

(1Z,2E)-N'-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-(2-(5-methyl-1-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carbonyl)hydrazono)propanehydrazoneyl chloride (3a)

Yield 68 %; m.p. 222-223°C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1686 (C=O), 3322, 3185 (2 NH); ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 2.35, 2.49 (2s, 6H, 2CH₃), 7.01-7.54 (m, 9 H, Ar-H), 10.22, 10.70 (2s, 2H, NH, D₂O exchangeable); MS m/z (%): 413 (M⁺, 12), 91(100); Anal. Calcd for C₁₉H₁₇ClFN₇O (413.84): C, 55.14; H, 4.14; N, 23.69 %. Found: C, 55.23; H, 4.28; N, 23.82% .

(1Z,2E)-N'-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-(2-(5-methyl-1-p-tolyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carbonyl)hydrazono)propanehydrazoneyl chloride (3b)

Yield 69 %; m.p. 200-201 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1682 (C=O), 3320, 3181 (2 NH); ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 2.35, 2.49, 2.51 (3s, 9H, 3CH₃), 7.13-7.55 (m, 8 H, Ar-H), 10.21, 10.70 (2s, 2H, 2 NH, D₂O exchangeable); MS m/z (%): 427 (M⁺, 16), 91(100); Anal. Calcd for C₂₀H₁₉ClFN₇O (427.86): C, 56.14; H, 4.48; N, 22.92; %. Found: C, 56.21; H, 4.51; N, 22.80% .

(1Z,2E)-N'-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-(2-(1-(4-fluorophenyl)-5-methyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carbonyl)hydrazono)propanehydrazoneyl chloride (3c)

Yield 71 %; m.p. 218-220 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1680 (C=O), 3317, 3183 (2 NH); ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 2.35, 2.49 (2s, 6H, 2CH₃), 7.12-7.54 (m, 8 H, Ar-H), 10.20, 10.69 (2s, 2H, 2 NH, D₂O exchangeable); MS m/z (%): 431 (M⁺, 13), 91(100); Anal. Calcd for C₁₉H₁₆ClF₂N₇O (431.83): C, 52.85; H, 3.73; N, 22.71 %. Found: C, 52.91; H, 3.83; N, 22.89% .

(E)-N'-((1Z,3E)-4-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1-(2-(4-fluorophenyl)hydrazono)-1-(piperidin-1-yl)but-3-en-2-ylidene)-5-methyl-1-p-tolyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carbohydrazide (4)

To a solution of propanehydrazoneyl chloride **3a-c** (1 mmol) in ethanol (20 mL), piperidine (0.34 g, 4 mmol) and the 4-fluorobenzaldehyde (0.13g, 1 mmol) were added. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 6 h. The precipitated product was filtered off to afford **4**.

Yield 52 %; m.p. 147-148 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1680 (C=O), 3381, 3236 (2 NH); ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 1.61 (m, 6H, 3CH₂ of piperidine), 2.34, 2.50 (2s, 6H, 2CH₃), 3.31 (m, 4H, 2CH₂ of piperidine), 6.91, 6.96 (2d, 2H, olefinic-CH, J = 12 Hz), 7.13-7.98 (m, 12 H, Ar-H), 10.78, 11.12 (2s, 2H, 2 NH, D₂O exchangeable); MS m/z (%): 582 (M⁺, 40), 91(100); Anal. Calcd for C₃₂H₃₂F₂N₈O (582.65): C, 65.96; H, 5.54; N, 19.23%. Found: C, 66.21; H, 5.67; N, 19.50% .

(E)-N'-((Z)-1-(2-(4-Fluorophenyl)hydrazono)-1-(phenylsulfonyl)propan-2-ylidene)-5-methyl-1-p-tolyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carbohydrazide (5)

To a solution of the appropriate propanehydrazoneyl chloride **3c** (0.43g, 1 mmol) in absolute ethanol (20 mL), sodium benzenesulphinate dihydrate (0.4 g, 2 mmol) was added. The mixture was refluxed for 12 h, then left to cool. The reaction mixture was poured into cold water and the solid product filtered off, washed with water, dried to afford the corresponding sulphone **5**.

Yield 52 %; m.p. 180-181 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1683 (C=O), 3386, 3230 (2 NH); ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 2.20, 2.41, 2.49 (3s, 9H, 3CH₃), 6.92-7.98 (m, 8 H, Ar-H), 11.75, 14.45 (2s, 2H, 2 NH, D₂O exchangeable); MS m/z (%): 534 (M⁺+1, 56), 533 (M⁺, 53), 91(100); Anal. Calcd for C₂₆H₂₄FN₇O₃S (533.58): C, 58.53; H, 4.53; N, 18.38%. Found: C, 58.64; H, 4.62; N, 18.42% .

Synthesis of compounds 7

A mixture of appropriate carbohydrazide **1** (1 mmol) and 1-(5-methyl-1-aryl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)ethanones **6** (1 mmol) in absolute ethanol (50 mL) and acetic acid (0.5 mL) was refluxed for 5 h. The formed solid was filtered off, washed with ethanol, to afford the corresponding hydrazones **7a-c**.

(E)-N'-((1-(1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-5-methyl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-ethylidene)-5-methyl-1-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carbohydrazide (7a)

Yield 76 %; m.p. 224-225 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1670 (C=O), 3198 (NH); ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 2.43, 2.47, 2.48 (3s, 9H, 3CH₃), 7.43-7.76 (m, 9 H, Ar-H), 10.75 (s, H, NH, D₂O exchangeable); MS m/z (%): 418 (M⁺, 90), 95(100); Anal. Calcd for C₂₁H₁₉FN₈O (418.43): C, 60.28; H, 4.58; N, 26.78 %. Found: C, 60.34; H, 4.63; N, 26.87% .

(E)-1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-5-methyl-N'-(1-(5-methyl-1-p-tolyl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)ethylidene)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carbohydrazide (7b)

Yield 78 %; m.p. 220-221 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1668 (C=O), 3199 (NH); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (DMSO- d_6) δ 2.43, 2.47, 2.48, 2.50 (4s, 12H, 4CH₃), 7.46-7.75 (m, 8 H, Ar-H), 10.76 (s, H, NH, D₂O exchangeable); MS m/z (%): 432 (M⁺, 92), 95(100); Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₂₁FN₈O (432.45): C, 61.10; H, 4.89; N, 25.91 %. Found: C, 61.24; H, 4.94; N, 26.06% .

(E)-1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-N'-(1-(1-(4-fluorophenyl)-5-methyl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)ethylidene)-5-methyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-4-carbohydrazide (7c)

Yield 78 %; m.p. 240-241 °C; IR (KBr) $\nu_{\max}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ 1672 (C=O), 3280 (NH); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (DMSO- d_6) δ 2.41, 2.45, 2.47 (3s, 9H, 3CH₃), 7.46-7.76 (m, 8 H, Ar-H), 10.77 (s, H, NH, D₂O exchangeable); MS m/z (%): 436 (M⁺, 88), 95(100); Anal. Calcd for C₂₁H₁₈F₂N₈O (436.42): C, 57.79; H, 4.16; N, 25.68 %. Found: C, 57.83; H, 4.26; N, 25.75% .

Antimicrobial activity

Novel compounds were tested against a panel of gram positive and gram negative bacterial pathogens, yeast and fungi using the reported agar well diffusion method.⁷

Minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) measurement

The bacterio-static activity of the active compounds (having inhibition zones (IZ) \geq 16 mm) was then evaluated using the two fold serial dilution technique.⁷

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