

SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF NEW COMPOUNDS DERIVATIVES FROM 2-MERCAPTO - 5- CYANO-1,3,4-THIADIAZOLE AND STUDY OF ITS BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Dr.Aziz Abbas*, Sajida Munadi Thamir*

ABSTRACT:

The work involves preparation many compounds which derivatives from 5-Cyano-2-mercapto compound react with ethyl bromo acetate in presence of Sodium ethoxide as a strong base will be give Ethyl [5-Cyano(1,3,4-thiadiazole-2-yl)thio]acetate and when the last allow to react with hydrazine will be product[5-Cyano(1,3,4-thiadiazole-1-2-yl) thio]aceto hydrazide which condensation with carbonyle compounds to give Schiff ' bases. All compound have testing by biological activity for tow concentration (10^{-4} , 10^{-6})M on some kinds of bacteria.

INTRODUCTION:

The synthesis of compounds 1,3,4-thiadiazole rings has been attracting widespread attention due to the divers pharmacological properties such as antimicrobial, anti inflammatory, analgesic and antitumoral activities¹⁻⁷. In addition, several 1,3,4-thiadiazole derivatives have been reported to posses divers biological activities although there are a number of anti biotics which are commercially used in medicine the synthesis of new increasing drug resistance⁸⁻¹². Moreover, it is important to obtain therapeutical compound having less toxic effect¹³.

In addition it was reported that 1,3,4-thiadiazole exhibit various biological activities possibly due to the presence of the =N-C-S moiety¹⁴.

All aldehydes & ketone (aliphatic or aromatic) have the ability to condensation with primary amine (aliphatic or aromatic) or amine acid in order to give compounds called imines which contain isomethine group¹⁵⁻¹⁶.

In last years schiff's bases acquired a big attention as abeneficial drug materials according to biological activities which prove it¹⁷. Some them as bacteriostatic, and the other show cardio vascular activity, also many of it show anti tubercular activity and antifungal activity.¹⁸

Experimental section:

Melting points were determined on a Gallenkamp MFB-600 point apparatus and are uncorrected. The U.V spectra were measured by instrument "Shimadzu U.V -visible double beam scanning spectrophotometer-260". While IR spectra were measured as potassium bromide pellets using two instrument that "Pye-Unicam SP3-100 spectrophotometer- which have the range 600-4000) and shimadzu FTIR 8000 series Test scan.

Preparation of ethyl[5-Cyano(1,3,4-thiadiazole)-2-yl]thio]acetate. (1). (0.01mole) from 5-Cyano-2- mercapto thiadiazole was refluxed with an equivalent amount of sodium in absolute

* Biochemistry department .Medicine College.Thi-Qar University

Synthesis And Characterization Of New Compounds Derivatives From 2-Mercapto -5-Cyano-1,3,4-Thiadiazole And Study Of Its Biological Activity

ethanol for 2 hours .Then ethyle bromo acetate(0.01 mole) was added and refluxed for an additional 5 hours. Having evaporated it, brown crystals appeared. This was recrystallized with ethanol 50%.

Preparation of [5-Cyano(1,3,4-thiadiazole)-2-yl] thio aceto hydrazide(2); To solution of corresponding compound (0.01) mole in 50 ml absolute ethanol,hydrazine was added and refluxed this mixture for five hours, then having evaporate to get green crystallized with ethanol 50%.

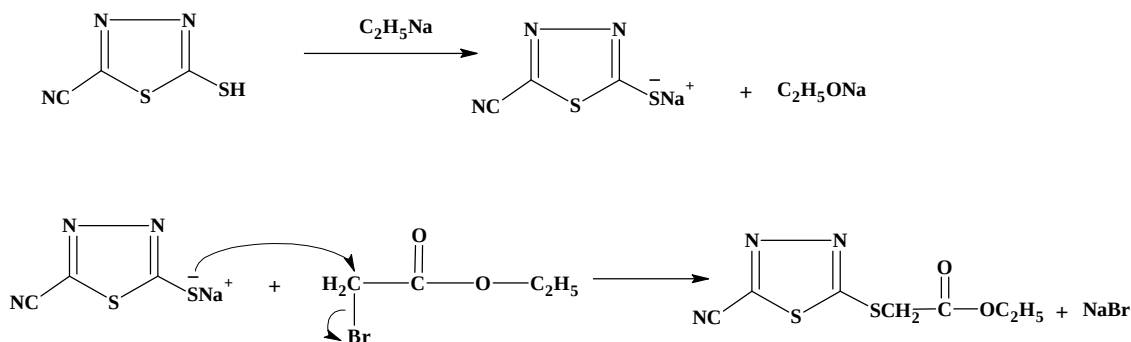
Synthesis of Schiff bases (3-7):

(0.01mole)from compounds (2) was refluxed with an equivalent amount of keton or aldehydes in the presence

absolute ethanol for three hours,then cooled to 0C°.The precipitate filtered off and recrystallized with ethanol 50% and table 3 show some of physical properties of compounds.

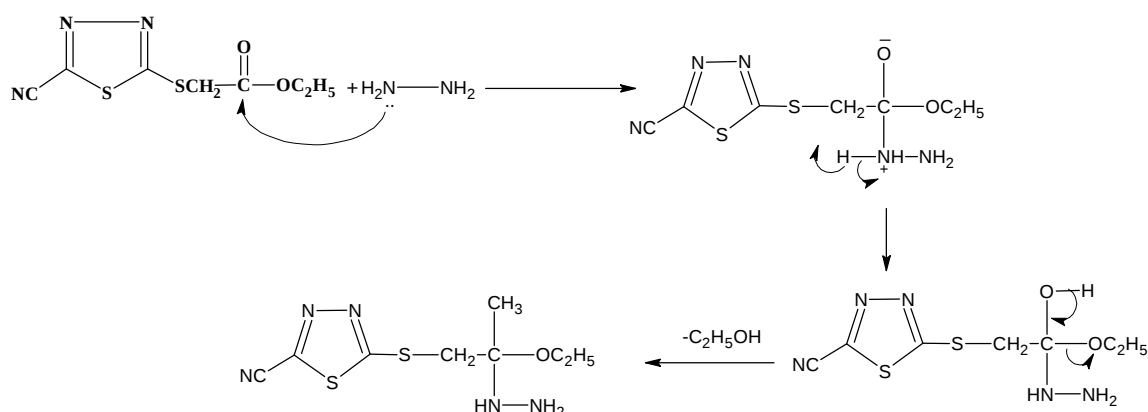
RESULT & DISCUSSION:

Compounds (1) “5-cyano(1,3,4-thiadiazole)-2-yl) thio acetate prepared from the reaction between 5-Cyano-2-mercapto (1,3,4-thiadiazole with ethyl bromoacetate in the presence of solution sodium ethoxide which the last will draw the proton from mercapto group ,then the acetate group will be replace the proton to get compound (1) as the following mechanism.



The IR spectrum of compound (1) showed many absorption bands,One of them appearing at 1735 cm^{-1} attributed too carbonyl group of ester and another observe at 1612 cm^{-1} due to $\text{C}=\text{N}$ of thiadiazole ring and two bands at 2923 cm^{-1} and 2975 cm^{-1} attributed to C-H aliphatic,observable absent the band at 2760 cm^{-1} which due to SH group and absorption at 1268 cm^{-1} which due to $\text{C}=\text{S}$. U.V spectrum showed two beak, one at 332 nm due to $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ and at 202 nm due to $n \rightarrow \pi^*$. Hydrazide's derivatives one of more important compounds which have biological activity.It can be considered as usfull intermediated leading to the

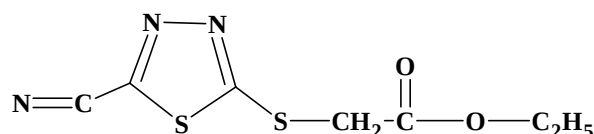
formation of some heterocyclic ring such as 1,2,4-triazole-3-thion and 1,3,4-oxadiazole¹⁹.One of widespread methods for preparation hydrazides that the reaction of ester with hydrazine in ethanol , and this reaction consider one of nucleophilic substitution reactions which submit to the tetrahedral mechanism²⁰. The treatment of compounds(1) with hydrazine produce compound (2). In the initial stage of this reaction hydrazine molecule should be attack ester carbonyl to give unstable molecule intermediate compound which suffuring elimination of ethanol group to give hydrazide's derivatives as show in the following mechanism.



In IR spectrum of compound (2) displayed the C-O absorption at 1115 cm^{-1} beside additional NH_2 absorption at 3430 cm^{-1} and absorption band of C=O of amide at 1680 cm^{-1} , all this absorption bands verified the converted ester to hydrazide's derivative. U.V spectrum showed absorption at 235 nm due to $n \rightarrow \pi^*$ and at 360 due to $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$.

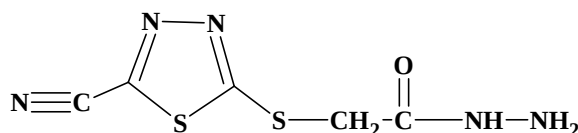
All schiff's bases prepared by condensation of hydrazine or hydraide compounds with aldehydes or keton. The reaction involves nucleophilic attack for amine group avoid carbonyl group for aldehydes or ketone to form N-Substituted hemiaminals followed by elimination water molecule to give stable compound.

Tables: Table (1-a) show some of physical prperties of compound(1) which have the chemical structure



Comp.No.	M.P.C°	Yeild %	Recrystalization
1	90	75	EtOH 50%

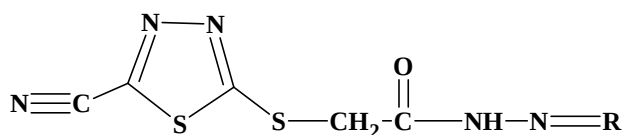
Table(1-b):show some of physical properties of compound(2) which have the chemical structure.



Comp.No.	M.P.C°	Yeild	Recrystalization
2	110	70	EtOH 50%

Synthesis And Characterization Of New Compounds Derivatives From 2-Mercapto -5-Cyano-1,3,4-Thiadiazole And Study Of Its Biological Activity

Table (1-c) show some of physical properties of compounds which have the chemical structure.



	R	M.PC°	Yield	Recrystallization
3		142	85	Ethanol 50%
4		145	82	=
5		149	78	=
6		153	75	=
7		187	77	=

Table(2-a) show bands of IR spectra for compound(1)

Comp.No.	U.V EtOH $\lambda_{\max}$	$\nu(\text{CH})\text{cm}^{-1}$ aliph	C=N	C=O For ester	Others cm^{-1}
1	332 202	2975 2923	1612	1735	C-O for ester 1115

Table(2-b) showed bands of IR spectra for compound(2).

Comp.No.	U.V EtOH $\lambda_{\max}$	$\nu(\text{CH})\text{cm}^{-1}$ aliph	C=N	C=O For ester	Others cm^{-1}
2	235 360	2920 2970	1012	3430 3450	C=O of amide 1680

Table(3) show the bands of I.R spectra of compounds(3-7).

Comp. No.	U.V EtOH $\lambda_{\max}$	$\nu(\text{CH})\text{cm}^{-1}$ aliph. cm^{-1}	$\nu(\text{CH})\text{cm}^{-1}$ arom. cm^{-1}	$\nu \text{ C=N}$ cm^{-1}	$\nu \text{ C=C}$	Others cm^{-1}
3	350 231	2920	3105	1640 Interference with C=N of H.C.S	1530 Interference with NO ₂	C=O Esatin 1710
4	205 333	2922	3095	1630 Interference with C=N of H.C.S	1540	C-Cl 750 cm^{-1} C=O esatin 1708
5	204 310	2910	3097	1620 Interference with C=N of H.C.S	1535	C=O of estin 1700
6	229 335	2980	3100	1632 Interference with C=N of H.C.S	1530	-OH phenol 3610 $\nu(\text{C-O})$ 1205 Para substituted ion 850
7	220 335		3100	1625 interference	1545	

Synthesis And Characterization Of New Compounds Derivatives From 2-Mercapto -5- Cyano-1,3,4-Thiadiazole And Study Of Its Biological Activity

جدول رقم (١) وضعت عينات الاسنان المسوسة في (Trypton Soy Broth) لمدة ساعتين ثم زرعت على (Macconkey)، (Blood Agar) فظهرت في اليوم التالي (Streptotococcus viridans)
٢- (distilled water) لمدة ساعتين ... وبنفس الطريقة رقم (١) فظهرت نفس النتائج اعلاه مع فارق ان رقم (١) النمو اكثر كثافة.

Wells method																				disc Method								
g	f	e	d	c	b	a	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	g	f	e	d	c	b	a	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	Bacteria
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	S 12 mm	R	R	S 13 m m	R	S 14 mm	R	R	R	S 15 mm		Escherichi coli
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Streptococcus
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Staphy locus aureas
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	S	S	Photous stylomenella
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	S	R	Klebsie Spp

R = Resist

S= Sensitive

mm = millimeter inhibition zone region

1-7 with Concentration with 10^{-4}

a-g= 1-7 with concentration 10^{-6}

REFERENCES :

- 1.L.F. Awad and S.H.El Ashry, Carbohydrate Res.,312,9-22(1998).
- 2.M.Amir and K.Shikha,Eur.J.Med.Chem.,39,535,45(2004).
- 3.E.Palaska,G.Sahin,P.Kelicen,N.T.Durlu and G.Altinok,Farmaco,57,101-07(2002).
- 4.B.S.Holla,K.N.Poorjary,B.S.Rao and M.K.Shivanada,Eur.J.Med.Chem., 37 , 511,17(2002).
- 5.J.P.Henichart,R.Houssin and J.L.Berier,J.Het.Chem.,23,1531,33,(1986).
- 6.A.Varvarasou,T.Siatra-Papastaikoudi,A.Tsantili.Kakoulidou and A Vamva -kide , Farmaco 53,320-26(1998).
- 7.N.Demirbas, S.Alpay-Karaoglu, A.Demirbas and K. Sancak, Eur. J. Med. Chem. ,39-793-804(2004).
- 8.G.Sahin,E.Palaska,M.Ekizoglu and M.özlup,Farmaco,57,530-42(2002).
- 9.S.G.Küçük güzel,E.E.Oruc.,S.Rollas,F.Sahin and A.özbek,Eur,J.Med. Chem. ,37,197-206(2002).
10. O.Ates,A.Kocabalkanli,N.Cesur and G. Otuk,farmaco,53,541-44,1998.
11. L.Mishrah,M.K.Said,H.Itokawa and K.Takeya,Bioorg.Med.Chem. 3, 1241 -45(1995).
12. E.Palaska,G.Sahin,P.Kelicca,N.T.Durla and G.Altinok,Far maco,57,101-07(2002).
13. AKocabalkanli,D.Ates and G-Otuk Farmaco56,975-79(2001).
14. S.Y.Liu,x.H.Qain.G.H.Song J.Chem.and W.D.Chen.J.Flourin Chem., 105,111-15(2000).
15. G.Turan-Zitouni,M.Sivaci,F.S.Kilic. and K. Eral,farmaco,36,685-84 (2001).
16. Rhee,Ryang and Tsutsumi, Tertrahedral Lett.3419,(1970).
17. S.Rao and A.S. Mittra,J.Indian Chem.Soc., 15, 422026(1978).
18. A.K.varsheny,s.Varshy .M.sharma and H.L.singh”Synthesis spectra and Biological studies of organic silicon(IV) complex with Schiff bases of sulfa drugs” Jaipuv,Indian,1999.
19. Vainilavicius,P.,Smicius,R,Jakubkiene,V.Monats,Chem.132,825-27 (2001).
20. M.A.El-Magraby,A.K.Kalafalla,M.E.Hassan and H.A. Soleiman, J. Ind. Chem. Soc., Vol.LXIII,910-13(2002).

تحضير وتشخيص مركبات جديدة مشتقة من ٢-مركبتو-٥-سيانو-١،٣،٤-ثياديازول ودراسة فعاليتها البيولوجية.

د.عزيز عباس* ، ساجدة منادي ثامر*

الخلاصة :

يتضمن هذا البحث تحضير عدد من المركبات المشتقة من المركب (5-Cyano -2- mercapto-1,3,4-thiadiazole) والذي يتفاعل مع (ethyl bromo acetate) بوجود (Sodium ethoxide) كقاعدة قوية ليعطي (Ethyl[5-Cyano(1,3,4-thiadiazole 2-yl)thio]acetate) والاخير عندما يتفاعل مع الهيدرازين يعطي مشتقات الهيدرازيد (5-(Cyano(1,3,4-thiadiazol)-2-thio]aceto) hydrazide) والتي تتكاثف مع مركبات الكاربونيل لتعطي قواعد شيف. جميع المواد المحضرة تام اختيار الفعالية البيولوجية لها بالتركيزين (10^{-6} M , 10^{-4} M) وعلى بعض انواع البكتريا المسببة لتسوس الاسنان.

* قسم الكيمياء الحياتية / كلية الطب / جامعة ذي قار