NOTE

## Synthesis and Antibacterial Activity of Some Carbamoylphenoxy Derivatives of S-Triazine

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2-(2'-Carbamoyl-phenoxy)-4-(3'-methyl anilino)-6-aryl-ureido compound has been condensed with S-triazine and substituted with nitro, methyl, methoxy and chloro groups at various positions in aryl ureido group and their antibacterial activity has been screened.

S-triazine and phenyl urea possess a wide spectrum of biological activity  $^{1-5}$ . In the present study the compounds have been synthesized by condensing salicylamide cyanuric chloride, m-toluidine and nitro, methyl, methoxy and chloro ureas obtain more active compounds using known method. All the product complexes were screened *in vitro* for their antibacterial activity against the gram-positive Staphylococcus aureus and gram negative E. coli using  $50 \, \mu g/mL$  concentration. It was found that all modified compounds were inhibitory to gram negative bacteria but not the other group, except 2' and 4' methyl phenyl ureido compounds.

A reaction solution containing salol 25 g and 25% ammonia (100 mL) were stirred for 16–20 h until the smell of ester disappeared. The solution was then acidified with 50% sulfuric acid. This salicylamide was used to synthesize carbamoyl-phenoxy triazine derivatives as shown in Table-1.

All the compounds (50  $\mu$ g/mL) were screened for their antibacterial activity against *staphylococcus aureus* and *E. coli* which are gram positive cocci and gram –ve rods Respectively, using mueller-hinton agar as described by Kirby Bauer method<sup>6</sup>. Basic standard drugs were used as control<sup>7</sup>, *viz.*, ampicillin and streptomycin.

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TABLE-1 SEQUENCIAL STEPS FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF CARBAMOYL PHENOXY COMPOUNDS

Step	Reactant (concentration)	Condition	Product	Purification	
1.	Salicylamide + cynuric chloridd (0.01 M) (0.01 M) (1.37 g) (1.84 g)	e Stirred in acetone at 0-5°C for 2 h at neutral pH	Comp. A*	Cooled, filtered, dried and crystal- lized from absol. alcohol	
2.	Compound A + m-toluidine (0.01 M) (0.01 M) (2.35 g) (1.072 g)	Stirred in acetone at 35°C and neutral pH for 2 h allowing rising temperature up to 45°C in cold H <sub>2</sub> O	Comp. B†	As above	
3.	Compound B + phenyl urea (0.01 M) (0.01 M) (3.55 g) (1.36 g)	Refluxed in water bath at 80-90°C for 3 h at neutral pH	Comp. 1‡	As above	
4.	Compound B <sup>b</sup> + corresponding phenyl urea (0.01 M) (0.01 M in dioxane)	As above	Comp. 2 to 10‡	As above	

<sup>\*2-(2&#</sup>x27;-carbamoyl phenoxy)-4,6-dichlorotriazine

Table-2 shows the chemical, physical and antibacterial data of the compounds, IR spectra of the compounds showed C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub> stretching vibrationsat 810-800 cm<sup>-1</sup>, secondary amines —NH bending vibrations at 1530-1520 cm<sup>-1</sup>, —C—NH<sub>2</sub> bending vibrations at 1540 cm<sup>-1</sup>, C—O—C stretching vibrations at 1250-1240 cm<sup>-1</sup> and substituted ureas (C=O) stretching vibrations at  $1600 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ .

The control drugs ampicillin (10 µg/mL) and streptomycin (5 µg/mL) show 22.0 mm and 20.0 mm respectively against E. coli and 26.0 mm and 13.0 mm against S. aureus respectively which is according to NCCLS standard<sup>7</sup>. The maximum zone was recorded for 4'-methoxy group substituted compound against E. coli, while in case of S. aureus with 4'-methyl substituted compound. The screening results showed the possibility of these compounds as drugs.

<sup>†2-(2&#</sup>x27;-carbamoyl phenoxy)-4-(2'-methyl anilino-6-chlorotriazine

<sup>±</sup>Vide Table-2

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TABLE-2
CHARACTERIZATION AND ANTIBACTERIAL DATA OF COMPOUNDS

Compound	Mol. formula	m.p. (°C)	A N %	ntibacterial activity (E. coli)	zone (in mm) (S. aureus)
2-(2'-carbamoyl-phenoxy)-4-(3'-methyl anilino)-6-(phenylureido)-S. triazine	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>21</sub> O <sub>3</sub> N <sub>7</sub>	155	21.49	12.0	6.0
2-(2'-carbamoyl-phenoxy)-4-(3'-methyl anilino)-6-(3'-nitro PU)-S. triazine	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>20</sub> O <sub>5</sub> N <sub>8</sub>	167	22.35	8.5	6.0
2-(2'carbamoyl-phenoxy)-4-(3'-methyl anilino)-6-(4'-nitro PU)-S. triazine	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>20</sub> O <sub>5</sub> N <sub>8</sub>	174	22.38	10.0	7.0
$\begin{array}{l} \hbox{2-(2'-carbamoyl-phenoxy)-4-(3'-methyl anilino)-6-(2'-methyl PU)-S. triazine} \end{array}$	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>23</sub> O <sub>3</sub> N <sub>7</sub>	188	20.83	6.0	6.5
2-(2'-carbamoyl-phenoxy)-4-(3'-methyl anilino)-6-(3'-methyl PU)-S. triazine	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>23</sub> O <sub>3</sub> N <sub>7</sub>	182	20.88	6.0	7.0
$\hbox{$2$-(2'-carbamoyl-phenoxy)-$4$-(3'-methyl anilino)-$6$-(4'-methyl PU)-$S$. triazine}$	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>23</sub> O <sub>3</sub> N <sub>7</sub>	187	20.85	9.0	7.5
2-(2'-carbamoyl-phenoxy)-4-(3'-methyl anilino)-6-(2'-methoxy PU)-S. triazine	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>23</sub> O <sub>4</sub> N <sub>7</sub>	147	20.16	11.0	7.0
2-(2'-carbamoyl-phenoxy)-4-(3'-methyl anilino)-6-(4'-methoxy PU)-S. triazine	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>23</sub> O <sub>4</sub> N <sub>7</sub>	169	20.14	14.0	6.5
2-(2'-carbamoyl-phenoxy)-4-(3'-methyl anilino)-6-(2'-chloro PU)-S. triazine	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>20</sub> O <sub>3</sub> N <sub>7</sub> Cl	167	19.99	14.0	6.0
2-(2'-carbamoyl-phenoxy)-4-(3'-methyl anilino)-6-(3'-chloro PU)-S. triazine	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>20</sub> O <sub>3</sub> N <sub>7</sub> Cl	189	20.01	11.0	6.5

Symbol: PU = phenyl ureido

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