

NOTE

Quinolinyl Thiosemicarbazones and 2-Amino-pyridines as Antitubercular Agents

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Preparation and antitubercular activity of some quinolinyl thiosemi-
 carbazone and aminopyridine are reported.

In continuation of our work on quinolinyl substituted hydrazines reported earlier¹, this paper describes the preparation of substituted quinolinyl thiosemicarbazones and aminopyridines. The antitubercular test and identity and purity of products have been followed by the reported procedure.¹

The substituted quinolinyl thiosemicarbazones were prepared by refluxing respective quinolinyl hydrazine with ammonium thiocyanate in glacial acetic acid for 3 h. Quinolinyl aminopyridines were prepared by condensing 2-aminopyridine with respective 4-chloroquinolines.

TABLE-1
 ANTITUBERCULAR ACTIVITY OF THE COMPOUNDS

No.	Name	m.p. (°C)	Yield (%)	Activity against <i>M. tuberculosis</i> H ₃₇ Rv µg/mL	
				5	10
-4-quinolinyl-thiosemicarbazone					
1.	2,8-Dimethyl-	205	46	++	-
2.	2,5-Dimethyl-	237	43	-	-
3.	2,6-Dimethyl-	206	47	++	+
4.	2-Methyl-8-methoxy-	200	45	+	-
5.	2-Methyl-6-methoxy-	236	47	+	+
6.	2-Methyl-6-ethoxy-	223	42	-	-
-4-quinolinyl-2-aminopyridine					
7.	2,8-Dimethyl-	266	46	++	+
8.	2,5-Dimethyl-	268	47	+	+
9.	2,6-Dimethyl-	277	45	+	+
10.	2-Methyl-8-methoxy-	225	42	++	+
11.	2-Methyl-6-methoxy-	298	43	-	-

Symbol: “-” = No growth; “+” = Scanty growth; “++” = Moderate growth; “+++” = Profuse growth.

The parent compounds thiosemicarbazone or 2-aminopyridine are ineffective even at higher than 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ because at 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ also they show moderate growth (+ +) while four quinolinylyl substituted products inhibit growth at 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ and only one out of nine inhibits growth of *M. tuberculosis* H₃₇Rv at 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ (vide Table-1).

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A Tribute to the Late Professor Pyare Parimoo

We the teachers and the students of Pharmacy Group, B.I.T.S. feel greatly shocked at the sad and the untimely demise of Prof. P. Parimoo, Group Leader, Pharmacy Group at B.I.T.S., Pilani in the tragic bus accident on 7th March 1998 at Morwa village near Pilani. The cruel hands of destiny have taken away a very brilliant and experienced teacher and a prominent scientist. The tragic and untimely death of Dr. Parimoo has depleted the profession of a prolific and highly potential scientist. His many contributions to the profession of Pharmacy in the areas of Pharmaceutical Analysis and Medicinal Chemistry will be long remembered with respect and admiration. His personal charm and friendly nature will live vividly in the memory of all his students and colleagues. Prof. P. Parimoo is survived by his wife and two sons. We pray to the almighty to grant peace to the departed soul and give courage to his bereaved family to bear this irreparable loss.