# Synthesis and Studies on the Biological Activity of Some New Spiro Heterocyclic Compounds

A.K. KHALAFALLAH\*, A.I.M. KORAIEM, A.M. ABU DOOH, H.A. SHINDY and N. ABD ELMAGID Department of Chemistry Aswan Faculty of Science, Egypt

A series of some spiro compounds covering thiazolidinones,  $\beta$ -lactams and triazolidine incorporating 3-methyl-1-phenyl(4,5-b)-furan-5-one (III<sub>a-d</sub>, IV<sub>a-d</sub> and V<sub>a-d</sub>) were prepared. The synthesis was proceeded through cycloaddition reaction of thioglycolic acid, monochloroacetyl chloride and diazomethane to the newly reported 3-methyl-1-phenyl-(4,5-b)-3-aryl(naphthyl)imino furan-5-one (II<sub>a-d</sub>). The biological screening of some selected spiro compounds was tested against some bacterial and fungal strains.

### INTRODUCTION

Our interest in the synthesis of new systems having potential antibacterial activity  $^{1-5}$  prompted us to explore the possibility of utilizing some Schiff bases  $^{6-8}$  as substrated for the synthesis of new thiazolidine,  $\beta$ -lactam and triazolidine derivatives. This sort of compounds are known to be of special value in medicinal chemistry  $^{9-11}$ 

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The starting compound 3-methyl-1-phenyl(4,5-b)-furan-5-one (I) was prepared by 1,4-cyclocondensation reaction of 3-methyl-1-phenylpyrazol-5-one with monochloroacetyl chloride in the presence of triethylamine as catalyst and benzene as solvent (Scheme 1). The structure of (1) was confirmed by elemental analysis, IR and <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectral data (Tables 1, 2).

The condensation of I with equimolecular ratio of nitroso compounds such as p-nitrosophenol, p-nitroso-N-dimethylaniline,  $\beta$ -nitroso- $\alpha$ -naphthol and  $\alpha$ -nitroso- $\beta$ -naphthol in the presence of piperidine afforded 3-methyl-1-phenyl-(4,5-b)-3-aryl(naphthyl)imino-furan-5-one (II<sub>a-d</sub>).

The structure of  $II_{a-d}$  was established by elemental analysis, IR and <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectral data (Tables 1, 2).

Cycloaddition of thioglycolic acid to the previously prepared aryl/naphthyl mino derivatives ( $II_{a-d}$ ) proceeded smoothly in boiling benzene using a water separator for five days<sup>12</sup> to afford 3-methyl-1-phenyl pyrazolo(4,5-b)-furan-3-spiro(thiazolidino)-5-one derivatives ( $III_{a-d}$ ) (Scheme 1).

Present address: Dr A.K. Khalafallah, Damman Teachers' College, P.O. Box 2375, Damman-31451, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

530 Khalafallah et al. Asian J. Chem.

(II, III, IV, V) a, R = OH-4; b,  $R = N(CH_3)_2-4$ ; c, R = 2-OH, 3,4-benzosubstituent; d, R = 2-OH, 5,6-benzosubstituent

The structure of III<sub>a-d</sub> was proved by elemental analysis, IR and <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectral data (Tables 1, 2).

TABLE-1 CHARACTERISATION OF 3-METHYL-1-PHENYLPYRAZOL(4, 5-b)-FURAN-5-ONE (I), ITS ARYL(NAPHTHYL)-IMINO (II<sub>a-d</sub>) DERIVATIVES AND THEIR SPIRO HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS (III<sub>a-d</sub>, IV<sub>a-d</sub> AND V<sub>a-d</sub>)

Compound	m.p. (°C)	Yield (%)	Molecular	Elemental analysis % Found (Calcd.		
No.			formula (m.w.)	C	H	Ν
I	145	70	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>10</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> (214)	67.35 (67.29)	4.71 (4.76)	13.05 (13.08)
IIa	169	65	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>13</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (319)	67.40 (67.71)	4.01 (4.08)	13.30 (13.17)
II <sub>b</sub>	155	45	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>18</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub> (346)	69.50 (69.36)	5.10 (5.20)	16.30 (16.18)
$\Pi_c$	180	60	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>15</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (369)	71.41 (71.54)	4.09 (4.07)	11.44 (11.38)
II <sub>d</sub>	190	56	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>15</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (369)	71.60 (71.54)	4.00 (4.07)	11.50 (11.38)
IIIa	160	45	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>15</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> S (393)	61.09 (61.07)	3.92 (3.82)	10.80 (10.69)
III <sub>b</sub>	185	40	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>20</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S (406)	65.06 (65.02)	4.98 (4.93)	10.50 (10.34)
$III_c$	220	35	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>17</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> S (443)	65.20 (65.01)	3.90 (3.84)	9.60 (9.48)
III <sub>d</sub>	195	38	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>17</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> S (443)	65.34 (65.01)	3.60 (3.84)	9.52 (9.48)
$IV_a$	260	53	C <sub>20</sub> H <sub>14</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> Cl (395.5)	60.82 (60.68)	3.74 (3.54)	10.20 (10.62)
$IV_b$	210	42	C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>19</sub> N <sub>4</sub> O <sub>3</sub> Cl (422.5)	62.69 (62.49)	4.61 (4.50)	13.30 (13.25)
$IV_c$	195	38	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>16</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> Cl (445.5)	64.71 (64.65)	3.62 (3.59)	9.50 (9.43)
$IV_d$	230	27	C <sub>24</sub> H <sub>16</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> Cl (445.5)	64.55 (64.65)	3.47 (3.59)	9.48 (9.43)
$V_a$	230	33	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>15</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (361)	63.49 (63.16)	4.13 (4.16)	19.40 (19.39)
$V_b$	205	28	$C_{21}H_{20}N_6O_2$ (388)	65.10 (64.95)	5.18 (5.15)	21.70 (21.65)
$V_c$	240	30	$C_{23}H_{17}N_5O_3$ (411)	67.19 (67.15)	4.18 (4.14)	17.07 (17.03)
$V_{\mathbf{d}}$	280	35	C <sub>23</sub> H <sub>17</sub> N <sub>5</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (411)	67.20 (67.15)	4.22 (4.14)	17.10 (17.03)

The reaction of (II<sub>a-d</sub>) with equimolecular ratio of monochloroacetyl chloride in the presence of triethylamine as catalyst and dioxane as solvent afforded the 532 Khalafallah Asian J. Chem.

corresponding 3-methyl-1-phenyl pyrazolo(4,5-b) furan-3-spiro- $\beta$ -lactam-5-one derivatives (IV<sub>2-d</sub>).

TABLE-2
IR and <sup>1</sup> H NMR spectral data of the starting compound 3-methyl-1-phenyl(4,5-b) furan-
5-one and some selected spiro heterocyclic compounds

Compound No.	$IR (v_{max}(KBr) cm^{-1})$	<sup>1</sup> H NMR (DMSO) ppm		
Ĭ	1730 (C=O)	1.9 (s, 3H, (CH <sub>3</sub> )), 1.2 (s, 2H, (CH <sub>2</sub> )), 7.2–7.9 (m, 5H, aromatic)		
IIc	1590 (C=N) 1735 (C=O) 3500-3300 (OH)	7.8–8.7 (m, 11H, aromatic), 4.2–5.6 (s, 1H, OH), 1.8 (s, 3H, (CH <sub>3</sub> ))		
III <sub>c</sub>	3340 (OH) 2930–2870 (CH stretching) 1735 (C=O)	7.9–8.7 (m, 11H aromatic), 4.3–5.5 (s, 1H, OH), 1.9 (s, 3H, (CH <sub>3</sub> )), 1.4–2.3 (s, 2H, CH <sub>2</sub> thiazolidinone)		
IV <sub>c</sub>	1735 (C=O) 1240 (C-N)	7.8–8.7 (m, 12H, aromatic), 4.3–5.2 (s, 1H, OH), 1.9 (s, 3H, (CH <sub>3</sub> ))		
V <sub>c</sub>	1735 (C=O) 1530 (N=N) 1330 (C-N)	7.9–8.7 (m, 11H, aromatic), 4.2–5.1 (s, 1H, OH), 1.9 (s, 3H, (CH <sub>3</sub> )), 5.6 (s, 2H, triazoline ring)		

The structure of  $IV_{a-d}$  was confirmed by elemental analysis, IR and  $^1H$  NMR spectral data (Tables 1, 2).

The 1,3-cycloaddition reaction of diazomethane to the previously prepared imino derivatives ( $II_{a-d}$ ) afforded the corresponding 3-methyl-1-phenyl-pyrazolo (4,5-b)-furan-3-spiro(triazoline)-5-one ( $V_{a-d}$ ). The reaction was accomplished easily when an ethereal solution of diazomethane was added to a solution of imino derivatives ( $II_{a-d}$ ) in absolute ethanol, and left in the refrigerator for 15 days to produce the desired triazoline compounds ( $V_{a-d}$ ).

The structure of  $V_{a-d}$  was confirmed by elemental analysis and IR spectra which showed absorption bands at 1650 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 1400 cm<sup>-1</sup> due to  $\nu(N-N)$  and  $\nu(C-N)$  respectively<sup>13</sup>.

The antibacterial and antifungal activities of some selected spiro heterocyclic compounds ( $II_{a-d}$ ,  $III_{a-d}$ ,  $IV_{a-d}$ ,  $V_{a-d}$ ) were determined using the filter paper discs method<sup>14</sup>. Thus samples of II, III, IV and V were dissolved in ethylene glycol, then transferred to the filter paper disc and the antibacterial activity was determined against *Bacillus stearetherophil* and *Serratia* and the fungal activity against *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* species (Table-3).

Structure-biological activity relationship of some spiro thiazolidinones,  $\beta$ -lactams and triazoline (III<sub>a-d</sub>, IV<sub>a-d</sub> and V<sub>a-d</sub>) was demonstrated relative to the parent 3-methyl-1-phenylpyrazol(4,5-b)-aryl(naphthyl)imino-furan-5-one (II<sub>a-d</sub>). Thus the parent compounds II<sub>a-d</sub> are less active, especially those having the 1-naphthoyl

BIOLOGICAL SCREENING OF 3-METHYL-1-PHENYLPYRAZOLO(4,5-b) 3-ARYL(NAPHTHYL) IMINO FURAN-5-ONE II. AND THEIR SPIRO HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS (IIIa-d, IVa-d, Va-d) TABLE-3

		Ð	+	+	+	‡
Compound Tested	>	၁	+	‡	. !	
		p	<b>‡</b>	‡	+	+
		ĸ	‡	+	‡	+
		P	‡	‡	‡	‡
	VI	ပ	‡ •	‡	‡	‡
		<b>a</b>	ŧ	‡	<b>‡</b>	+
		ದ	‡	‡	‡ .	‡
		ď	‡	‡	‡	‡
		၁	‡	+	+	+
	H	۰ م	‡	‡	‡	‡
	:	es .	‡	‡	‡	‡
		p	‡	+	+	‡
		ပ	l.	1		+
	=	م	‡	<b>‡</b>	+	‡
		ત્ર	‡	+	‡,	+
	Organism used		A. BACTERIAL STRAINS: Bacillus stearetherophile	Serratia	B. FUNGAL STRAINS: Asperigillus niger	Penicillum cyclopium
			· e		æ	

(++++, +++) High potency, (++) Medium potency, (+) Lower potency, (-) No potency.

534 Khalafallah Asian J. Chem.

moiety ( $II_c$ ). The imino derivatives  $II_{a,b,d}$  are slightly more biologically active than those of  $II_b$ . Insertion of spiro thiazolidinone or  $\beta$ -lactams and/or thiazoline to the parent ary!(naphthyl)imino derivatives ( $II_{a-d}$ ) showed that high antibacterial activity was associated especially with the compounds containing  $\beta$ -lactam rings.

The same observations of antifungal activities for spiro heterocyclic ring system were noted; the potency was influenced by aryl and/or naphthoyl substituent (Table-3).

#### **EXPERIMENTAL**

All melting points are uncorrected. The IR spectra were determined with Perkin-Elmer infrared 127B spectrophotometer. The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were determined with EM 390 90 MHz NMR spectrometer.

### Synthesis of 3-methyl-1-phenylpyrazol(4,5-b)-furan-5-one (I)

A mixture of 3-methyl-1-phenylpyrazol-5-one (0.01 mol) and monochloroacetyl chloride (0.01 mol) in benzene 30 mL containing triethylamine (2–6 mL) was refluxed for 8 h. The reaction mixture was filtered, concentrated, and allowed to cool at room temperature whereby the product was separated, filtered off, washed several times with water, dried and crystallised from the proper solvent (cf. Table-1).

# Synthesis of 3-methyl-1-phenylpyrazol(4,5-b)-3-aryl(naphthyl)imino-furan-5-one ( $\mathrm{II}_{a-d}$ )

A mixture of I (0.01 mol) and nitroso compounds (p-nitrosophenol, p-nitroso-N-dimethylaniline,  $\beta$ -nitroso- $\alpha$ -naphthol and  $\alpha$ -nitroso- $\beta$ -naphthol, 0.01 mol) in butanol 20 mL containing piperidine (1 mol) was refluxed for 10–14 h. The hot reaction mixture was filtered, concentrated and allowed to cool at room temperature for 3 days where the imino derivatives ( $II_{a-d}$ ) precipitated out (Table-1).

# Synthesis of 3-methyl-1-phenylpyrazolo(4,5-b)-furan-3-spiro-thiazolidino-5-one (III $_{\rm a-d}$ )

A mixture of the imino derivatives ( $II_{a-d}$ , 0.01 mol) and mercapto-acetic acid (0.01 mol) in dry benzene was refluxed for 12–15 h. The hot reaction mixture was filtered, concentrated, and boiling water was added. The products ( $III_{a-d}$ ) separated out and were filtered off, washed several times with water, dried and crystallised from the proper solvents (cf. Table-1).

# Synthesis of 3-methyl-1-phenylpyrazol(4,5-b)-furan-spiro-3- $\beta$ -lactams-5-one (IV $_{a-d}$ )

To a well-stirred solution of the imino derivatives ( $II_{a-d}$ , 0.01 mol) in dioxane 30 mL and 0.02 mol of triethylamine, monochloroacetyl chloride (0.02 mol) was added dropwise at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for 9 h and left at room temperature for 3 days. The precipitate of triethylamine hydrochloride was filtered off and washed thoroughly with dioxane. The filtrate was concentrated, poured with vigorous stirring on ice-water mixture and left

aside for overnight at room temperature whereby the products IV<sub>a-d</sub> separated. They were filtered off, washed several times with water, dried and crystallised from the proper solvents (cf. Table-1).

## Synthesis of 3-methyl-1-phenylpyrazol(4,5-b) furan spiro-3-triazolino-5-one $(V_{a-d})$

A solution of the imino derivatives ( $II_{a-d}$ , 0.01 mol) in ethanol (30 mL) was mixed with an ethereal diazomethane solution (obtained by decomposition of nitrosomethyl urea (6 g) with aqueous KOH. The reaction mixture was left at 0-5°C for 10 days whereby the products V<sub>a-d</sub> were precipitated; these were filtered off, washed with water several times, dried and crystallised from the proper solvents (cf. Table-1).

#### REFERENCES

- 1. A.K. Khalafallah, A.I.M. Koraiem, M.A. El-Maghraby and H.A. Shindy, Egypt. J. Chem., **36**, 1 (1993).
- 2. A.K. Khalafallah, M.E. Hassan and H.A. Soliman, J. Indian Chem. Soc., 69, 318 (1992).
- 3. A.K. Khalafallah, F.M. Abd El-Latif, M.A. Salim and M.A. El-Maghraby, Asian J. Chem., 5, 988 (1993).
- 4. A.K. Khalafallah, A.I.M. Koraiem, M.A. El-Maghraby and H.A. Shindy, J. Indian Chem. Soc., 66, 398 (1989).
- 5. A.K. Khalafallah and M.E. Hassan, Egypt J. Chem., 30, 49 (1987).
- 6. L. Loven, M. Brawni and W.T. Summerford, J. Chem. Eng. Data, 11, 264 (1966).
- 7. S.V. Katigar, K.B. Raut and P.A. Arvinddkshon, Curr. Sci. (India), 242 (1962).
- 8. B.H. Nicolet, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 57, 1089 (1935).
- 9. W.L. Lipschiz and Z. Hadidion, J. Pharmacol. Expt. Therp., 81, 84 (1944).
- 10. H. Ludwig, Med. Schweiz. Wochschr., 76, 822 (1946).
- Kh. Hassan and Z.H. Khalil, Z. Naturforsch, 34, 1326 (1970).
- 12. A.M. Kamal, M.Sc. Thesis, Assiut University, Assiut, Egypt (1985).
- 13. F. Scheinmann, Nuclear Magnetic Resonance and Infrared Spectroscopy, 1, 14 (1970).
- 14. Y.H. Loo, P.S. Skell, H.H. Thorabary, J. Ehrlich, J.L. Meguire, G.M. Savage and J.C. Sylvester, J. Bact., 50, 701 (1945).

(Received: 15 January 1996; Accepted: 20 February 1996) AJC-1085