



Synthesis and Antiurease & Antioxidant Activities of *Bis*-Schiff Bases of Isophthalaldehyde

FAZAL RAHIM^{1,*}, WASEEQ-UR-REHAMN¹, MUHAMMAD SHEHZAD², AJMAL KHAN³, MUHAMMAD TAHA^{4,5},
OBAID-UR-RAHMAN ABID¹, MUHAMMAD TAUSEEF QUERESH⁶, ISFAHAN TAUSEEF⁷ and WAJID REHMAN^{1,*}

¹Department of Chemistry, Hazara University, Mansehra-21120, Pakistan

²Department of Mathematics, Hazara University, Mansehra-21120, Pakistan

³Department of Chemistry, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Abbottabad, Pakistan

⁴Atta-ur-Rahman Institute for Natural Product Discovery, Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Puncak Alam Campus, 42300, Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

⁵Faculty of Applied Science Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), 40450, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia Integrative Pharmacogenomics Institute (iPROMISE), Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Puncak Alam Campus, 42300 Bandar Puncak Alam, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia

⁶Department of Physics, Hazara University, Mansehra 21120, Pakistan

⁷Department of Microbiology, Hazara University, Mansehra 21120, Pakistan

*Corresponding authors: E-mail: sono_waj@yahoo.com; fazalstar@gmail.com

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Bis-Schiff bases of isophthalaldehyde were synthesized by reacting isophthalaldehyde with hydrazine hydrate in 1:2 ratio in ethanol for 2-3 h under reflux. Product of first step was again reacted in 1:2 ratio with different aldehyde or acetophenone yielding *bis*-Schiff bases (**1-16**). All compounds were characterized by EI-MS and ¹H NMR. All analogs were tested against antioxidant and urease inhibition. Few compounds were found to showed potent antiurease and antioxidant potential.

Keywords: Schiff bases, Isophthalaldehyde, Urease inhibition, Antioxidant potential.

INTRODUCTION

Urease plays a key role in certain human and animal diseases contributing in kidney stone, polynephritis, peptic ulcer, gastric cancers and other ailments [1]. Urease shows its vitality in nitrogen metabolism during plant germination [2,3]. Carbon dioxide and ammonia are formed from urea hydrolysis in presence of urease [4-7]. Phyto-pathogenesis and loss of ammonia results due to excessive decomposition of urea by topsoil urease [8]. Many Schiff bases inhibit urease by decelerating the formation of NH₄⁺ thus enhance the soil fertility [9]. Due to oxidative stress, antioxidant defense system causing the formation of reactive oxygen species [10]. Antioxidants are helpful in healing of blood vessels membranes, normalizing the blood flow to heart and brain as an anticancer agent, preventing Alzheimer disease and dementia preventing through radical scavenging [11-13]. Free radicals also contribute in pathologies of arteriosclerosis, malaria and rheumatoid arthritis and play a vital role in neurodegenerative disease and in aging, antioxidants are used to reduce their activity [14,15]. Well known antioxidant is glutathione present in deficient amount result in lipid peroxidation, DNA strand breaks and

membrane damage occur [16]. Proteases, nucleases and protein kinesis mechanisms are also associated with it. Oxidative damages have also take part in human diseases. However, its contribution to illness differs from case to case. In case of atherosclerosis, it evident from literature with the chain-breaking antioxidant probucol and from epidemiological work suggests that oxidative damage promotes plaque development [17].

Our research group had previously reported various novel classes' of DPPH radical scavengers [18]. In view of our previous work we have synthesized *bis*-Schiff based of isophthalaldehyde (**1-16**) and evaluated for their DPPH radical and anti-urease potential.

EXPERIMENTAL

¹H NMR spectra were recorded on AVANCE AV 300 M Hz spectrometers. NMR spectra were recorded by using DMSO as solvent. TMS was used as internal standard. Finigan MAT-311A spectrometer was used for electron impact mass spectra (EI-MS) analysis. CsI was used as an internal standard for mass analysis. Column chromatography was performed on silica gel (E. Merck, type 60, 70-230 mesh). Pre-coated silica gel aluminum plates (Kieselgel 60, 2020 and 0.5 mm thick, E.

Merck, Germany) were used for TLC analysis. UV lamp of wavelength 254 and 365 nm was used to visualize the spot in chromatogram.

General procedure for synthesis of compounds 1-16:

Schiff bases were synthesized by refluxing isophthalaldehyde with hydrazine hydrate in 1:2 in ethanol by refluxing for 2-3 h. Reaction completion was monitored by TLC. After completion of reaction the mixture was cooled, concentrated and washed with *n*-hexane to obtain the pure product. This product in second step is further reacted with different aromatic aldehydes/acetophenone (1:2) in refluxing ethanol for 2-3 h. Reaction completion was monitored by TLC. These Schiff bases (1-16) were then washed with ethyl alcohol and *n*-hexane to obtain pure products

3,3'-(1E,1'E)-(2Z,2'E)-(1,3-Phenylenebis(methan-1-yl-1-ylidene))bis(hydrazine-2,1-diylidene))bis(methan-1-yl-1-ylidene)diphenol (1): Yield: 84 %; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆ ppm): δ 9.7 (s, 2H, OH), 8.8 (s, 1H, H-2), 8.7 (s, 2H, H-2), 8.6 (s, 2H, H-7/7'), 8.5 (s, 2H, H-8/8'), 8.0 (m, 2H, H-5'/5'), 7.7 (m, 1H, H-5), 7.5 (s, 2H, H-2/2'), 7.3 (d, *J*_{4',5'/6',5'} = 6 Hz, 4H, H-4/6/4/6), 6.9 (d, *J*_{4,5/6,5} = 3 Hz, 2H, H-4/6); EI-MS *m/z* (rel. int. %): 527 (M⁺, 42), 329 (100), 313 (56), 299 (73), 196 (51).

1-((E)-(E)-(4-Nitrobenzylidene)hydrazono)methyl)-3-((Z)-(E)-(4-nitrobenzylidene)hydrazono)methyl)benzene (2): Yield: 82 %; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆ ppm): δ 8.9 (d, *J*_{4,5/6,5} = 3.9 Hz, 2H, H-4/6), 8.8 (s, 1H, H-2), 8.5 (s, 2H, H-7/7'), 8.4 (d, *J*_{3',2'/5',6'} = 8.4 Hz, 4H, H-3'/5'/3'/5'), 8.2 (d, *J*_{2',3'/6',5'/2'/3'/6',5'} = 8.7 Hz, 4H, H-2'/6'/2'/6'), 8.1 (s, 2H, H-8/8'), 7.7 (m, 1H, H-5); EI-MS *m/z* (rel. int. %): 497 (M⁺, 42), 299 (95), 283 (74), 196 (41), 154 (100).

5,5'-(1E,1'E)-(2Z,2'E)-(1,3-Phenylenebis(methan-1-yl-1-ylidene))bis(hydrazine-2,1-diylidene))bis(methan-1-yl-1-ylidene)bis(2-methoxyphenol) (3): Yield: 84 %; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆ ppm): δ 9.3 (s, 2H, OH), 8.8 (s, 1H, H-2), 8.7 (s, 2H, H-7/7'), 8.6 (s, 2H, H-8/8'), 8.4 (s, 2H, H-2'/2'), 8.0 (m, 1H, H-5), 7.4 (d, *J*_{4,5/6,5} = 14.4 Hz, 2H, H-4/6), 7.2 (d, *J*_{6',5'/6',5'} = 8.1 Hz, 2H, H-6'/6'), 7.1 (d, *J*_{5',6'/5',6'} = 9 Hz, 2H, H-5'/5'), 3.8 (s, 6H, OCH₃); EI-MS *m/z* (rel. int. %): 430 (M⁺, 42), 400 (89), 313 (100), 299 (53), 196 (48).

4,4'-(1E,1'E)-(2Z,2'E)-(1,3-Phenylenebis(methan-1-yl-1-ylidene))bis(hydrazine-2,1-diylidene))bis(methan-1-yl-1-ylidene)dibenzene-1,2,3-triol (4): Yield: 82 %; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆ ppm): δ 11.2 (s, 2H, OH), 9.7 (s, 4H, OH), 8.8 (s, 2H, H-7/7'), 8.7 (s, 2H, H-8/8'), 8.5 (d, *J*_{4,5/6,5} = 10.8 Hz, 2H, H-4/6), 8.1 (s, 1H, H-2), 7.7 (m, 1H, H-5), 6.99 (d, *J*_{6',5'/6',5'} = 8.7 Hz, 2H, H-6'/6'), 6.5 (d, *J*_{5',6'/5',6'} = 6.6 Hz, 2H, H-5'/5'); EI-MS *m/z* (rel. int. %): 370 (M⁺, 42), 299 (100), 287 (25), 154 (74), 126 (38).

1-((E)-(E)-(2,4-Dichlorobenzylidene)hydrazono)methyl)-3-((Z)-(E)-(2,4-dichloro benzylidene)hydrazono)methyl)benzene (5): Yield: 84 %; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆ ppm): δ 8.9 (s, 2H, H-3'/3'), 8.8 (s, 2H, H-7/7'), 8.4 (s, 2H, H-8/8'), 8.2 (d, *J*_{5',6'/5',6'} = 8.7 Hz, 2H, H-5'/5'), 8.1 (s, 1H, H-2), 7.9 (m, 1H, H-5), 7.8 (d, *J*_{6',5'/6',5'} = 1.8 Hz, 2H, H-6'/6'), 7.6 (d, *J*_{4,5/6,5} = 8.7 Hz, 2H, H-4/6); EI-MS *m/z* (rel. int. %): 571 (M⁺, 42), 374 (89), 343 (100), 196 (37), 154 (61).

4,4'-(1E,1'E)-(2Z,2'E)-(1,3-Phenylenebis(methan-1-yl-1-ylidene))bis(hydrazine-2,1-diylidene))bis(methan-1-yl-1-ylidene)diphenol (6): Yield: 83 %; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆

ppm): δ 10.0 (s, 2H, OH), 8.8 (d, *J*_{4,5/6,5} = 4.2 Hz, 2H, H-4/6), 8.7 (s, 1H, H-2), 8.64 (s, 2H, H-7/7'), 8.5 (s, 2H, H-8/8'), 8.0 (d, *J*_{2',3'/6',5'/2',3'/6',5'} = 7.5 Hz, 4H, H-2'/6'/2'/6'), 7.8 (m, 1H, H-5), 6.9 (d, *J*_{3',2'/5',6'/3',2'/5',6'} = 9.9 Hz, 4H, H-3'/5'/3'/5'); EI-MS *m/z* (rel. int. %): 370 (M⁺, 42), 147 (100), 212 (20), 120 (62), 82 (42), 65 (87).

1-((E)-(E)-(2,4-Dichlorobenzylidene)hydrazono)methyl)-3-((Z)-(E)-(2,4-dichloro benzylidene)hydrazono)methyl)benzene (7): Yield: 84 %; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆ ppm): δ 8.9 (d, *J*_{3',4'/3',4'} = 10.5 Hz, 2H, H-3'/3'), 8.8 (s, 2H, H-7/7'), 8.8 (s, 2H, H-8/8'), 8.5 (s, 1H, H-2), 8.2 (d, *J*_{6',5'/6',5'} = 7.5 Hz, 2H, H-6'/6'), 8.05 (d, *J*_{4,5/6,5} = 5.7 Hz, 2H, H-4/6), 7.9 (m, 2H, H-4'/4'), 7.81 (m, 2H, H-5'/5'), 7.7 (m, 1H, H-5); EI-MS *m/z* (rel. int. %): 541 (M⁺, 42), 343 (34), 313 (100), 196 (36), 154 (65).

1-((E)-(E)-(3,4-Dimethoxybenzylidene)hydrazono)methyl)-3-((Z)-(E)-(3,4-dimethoxy benzylidene)hydrazono)methyl)benzene (8): Yield: 84 %; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆ ppm): δ 8.8 (s, 2H, H-7/7'), 8.6 (s, 2H, H-8/8'), 8.4 (s, 1H, H-2), 8.0 (s, 2H, H-2'/2'), 7.6 (m, 1H, H-5), 7.5 (d, *J*_{5',6'/5',6'} = 11.4 Hz, 2H, H-5'/5'), 7.3 (d, *J*_{6',5'/6',5'} = 7.8 Hz, 2H, H-6'/6'), 7.1 (d, *J*_{4,5/6,5} = 8.1 Hz, 2H, H-4/6), 3.8 (s, 12H, OCH₃); EI-MS *m/z* (rel. int. %): 511 (M⁺, 42), 313 (100), 283 (69), 196 (23), 154 (44).

2,2'-(1E,1'E)-1,1'-((2Z,2'E)-(1,3-Phenylenebis(methan-1-yl-1-ylidene))bis(hydrazine-2,1-diylidene))bis(ethan-1-yl-1-ylidene)diphenol (9): Yield: 80 %; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆ ppm): δ 9.97 (s, 2H, OH), 8.8 (s, 1H, H-2), 8.0 (s, 2H, H-7/7'), 7.8 (d, *J*_{3',4'/6',5'/3',4'} = 8.4 Hz, 4H, H-3'/6'/3'/6'), 7.5 (d, *J*_{4,5/6,5} = 7.2 Hz, 2H, H-4/6), 7.2 (m, 1H, H-5), 7.4 (m, 4H, H-4'/5'/4'/5'), 2.3 (s, 6H, CH₃); EI-MS *m/z* (rel. int. %): 526 (M⁺, 42), 298 (67), 283 (58), 196 (27), 154 (100).

1-((E)-(E)-(1-(3-Nitrophenyl)ethylidene)hydrazono)methyl)-3-((Z)-(E)-(1-(3-nitro phenyl)ethylidene)hydrazono)methyl)benzene (10): Yield: 81 %; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆ ppm): δ 8.8 (s, 2H, H-2'/2'), 8.7 (d, 2H, *J*_{4',5'/4',5'} = 6.3 Hz, H-4'/4'), 8.4 (s, 2H, H-7/7'), 8.3 (m, 2H-5'/5'), 8.1 (d, *J*_{6',5'/6',5'} = 8.7 Hz, 2H, H-6'/6'), 8.0 (s, 1H, H-2), 7.8 (d, *J*_{4,5/6,5} = 7.8 Hz, 2H, H-4/6), 7.68 (m, 1H, H-5), 2.4 (s, 6H, CH₃); EI-MS *m/z* (rel. int. %): 550 (M⁺, 42), 317 (100), 196 (37), 154 (72), 126 (37).

4,4'-(1E,1'E)-1,1'-((2Z,2'E)-(1,3-Phenylenebis(methan-1-yl-1-ylidene))bis(hydrazine-2,1-diylidene))bis(ethan-1-yl-1-ylidene)dibenzene-1,3-diol (11): Yield: 84 %; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆ ppm): δ 13.5 (s, 2H, H-7/7') 8.8 (s, 1H, H-2), 8.7 (s, 2H, H-3'/3'), 8.5 (m, 1H, H-5), 7.7 (d, *J*_{4,5/6,5} = 7.5 Hz, 2H, H-4/6), 7.6 (d, *J*_{5,6'/5',6'} = 7.8 Hz, 4H, H-5'/6'/5'/6'), 2.41 (s, 6H, CH₃); EI-MS *m/z* (rel. int. %): 550 (M⁺, 42), 317 (100), 196 (37), 154 (72), 126 (37).

4,4'-(1E,1'E)-1,1'-((2Z,2'E)-(1,3-Phenylenebis(methan-1-yl-1-ylidene))bis(hydrazine-2,1-diylidene))bis(ethan-1-yl-1-ylidene)diphenol (12): Yield: 82 %; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆ ppm): δ 9.7 (s, 2H, OH), 8.8 (s, 2H, H-7/7'), 8.5 (s, 1H, H-2), 8.0 (m, 1H, H-5), 7.8 (d, 4H, *J*_{3',2'/5',6'/3',2'/5',6'} = 8.4 Hz, H-3'/5'/3'/5') 7.7 (d, 4H, *J*_{2',3'/6',5'/2',3'/6',5'} = 8.4 Hz, H-2'/6'/2'/6'), 6.8 (d, 2H, *J*_{4,5/6,5} = 8.4 Hz, H-4/6), 2.9 (s, 6H, H-CH₃); EI-MS *m/z* (rel. int. %): 511 (M⁺, 42), 313 (100), 283 (69), 196 (23), 154 (44).

1-((E)-(E)-(1-(4-(Piperidin-4-yl)phenyl)ethylidene)hydrazono)methyl)-3-((Z)-(E)-(1-(4-(piperidin-4-yl)-

phenyl)methylidene)hydrazono)methyl)benzene (13): Yield: 84 %; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆ ppm): δ 8.8 (s, 1H, H-2), 8.5 (s, 2H, H-7/7'), 8.0 (s, 2H, NH), 7.8 (d, *J*_{4,5/6,5} = 7.5 Hz, 2H, H-4/6), 7.7 (d, *J*_{2',3'/6',5'/2',3'/6',5'} = 8.7 Hz, 4H, H-2'/6'/2'/6'), 7.6 (m, 1H, H-5), 6.9 (d, *J*_{3',2'/5',6'/3',2'/5',6'} = 8.4 Hz, 4H, H-3'/5'/3'/5'), 2.3 (s, 6H, CH₃), 1.5 (s, 16H, H-pipridino); EI-MS *m/z* (rel. int. %): 511 (M⁺, 42), 313 (100), 283 (69), 196 (23), 154 (44).

4-((E)-(Z)-(3-((E)-(Z)-((2,4 Dihydroxyphenyl)(phenyl)methylene)hydrazono)methyl) benzylidene)hydrazono)-(phenyl)methyl)benzene-1,3-diol (14): Yield: 84 %; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆ ppm): δ 12.2 (s, 2H, OH), 10.7 (s, 2H, OH), 7.6 (s, 2H, H-3'/3'), 7.5 (d, *J*_{2'/3',6',5'/2',3'/6',5'} = 2.4 Hz, 4H, H-2'/6'/2'/6'), 7.4 (m, 4H, H-3'/5'/3'/5'), 7.41 (s, 1H, H-2), 7.37 (d, 2H, *J*_{5',6'/5',6'} = 8.4 Hz, H-5'/5'), 7.2 (d, *J*_{6',5'/5',6',5'} = 8.4 Hz, 2H, H-6'/6'), 7.1 (m, 2H, H-4'/4'), 7.1 (m, 2H, H-4'/4'), 6.9 (d, *J*_{4,5/6,5} = 2.4 Hz, 2H, H-4/6), 6.35 (m, 1H, H-5); EI-MS *m/z* (rel. int. %): 511 (M⁺, 42), 313 (100), 283 (69), 196 (23), 154 (44).

1-((E)-(E)-(Naphthalen-2-ylmethylene)hydrazono)-methyl)-3-((Z)-(E)-(naphthalen-2-ylmethylene)hydrazono)methyl)benzene (15): Yield: 82 %; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆ ppm): δ 8.4 (s, 4H, H-7/7'/2'/2'), 8.3 (s, 2H, H-8/8'/2), 8.2 (s, 1H, H-2), 8.1 (d, *J* = 6 Hz, 2H, H-4/6), 7.8 (m, 1H, H-5), 8.0 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 6H, H-3'/3'/8'/8'/7'/7'), 7.9 (d, *J*_{5,6} = 7 Hz, 4H, H-4'/4'/6'/6'), 7.8 (m, 2H, H-5'/5'); EI-MS *m/z* (rel. int. %): 438 (M⁺, 54), 416 (60), 365 (69), 289 (35), 156 (42).

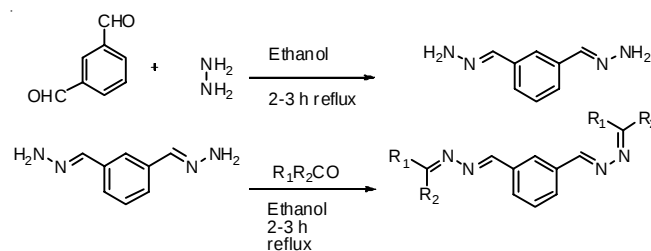
2,2'-(1E,1'E)-((2Z,2'E)-(1,3-Phenylenebis(methan-1-yl-1-ylidene))bis(hydrazine-2,1-diyli dene))bis(methan-1-yl-1-ylidene)dibenzene-1,3-diol (16): Yield: 83 %; ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆ ppm): δ 11.2 (s, 2H, OH), 10.6 (s, 2H, OH), 7.6 (s, 2H, H-3'/3'), 7.5 (d, 4H, *J*_{2'/3',6',5'/2',3'/6',5'} = 2.4 Hz, 4H, H-2'/6'/2'/6'), 7.43 (m, 4H, H-3'/5'/3'/5'), 7.41 (s, 1H, H-2), 7.37 (d, *J*_{5',6'/5',6'} = 8.4 Hz, 2H, H-5'/5'), 7.2 (d, *J*_{6',5'/5',6',5'} = 8.4 Hz, 2H, H-6'/6'), 7.1 (m, 2H, H-4'/4'), 6.9 (d, *J*_{4,5/6,5} = 2.4 Hz, 2H, H-4/6), 6.35 (m, 1H, H-5), 1.8 (s, 6H, CH₃); EI-MS *m/z* (rel. int. %): 541 (M⁺, 42), 413 (100), 383 (69), 186 (23), 144 (44).

Urease inhibition assay: Khan *et al.* [19] procedure was followed for determining urease inhibition based on weatherburn procedure [17]. 5 μL solution of sample was mixed with 25 μL of urease solution; mixture was incubated for 15 min at 30 °C. In 96 well plates the aliquots were mixed with sample mixture of urea (100 mM) in buffer (40 μL) by re incubation. To wells 70 μL of alkali reagent (0.5 % w/v sodium hydroxide NaOH and 0.1 % sodium hypochlorate) and 50 μL of phenol reagent (1 % w/v phenol and 0.005 % w/v sodium nitroprusside) were mixed. Against the blank increase in absorbance was measured after 50 min at 630 nm. At pH 8.2 the reaction mixture volume were 200 μL. Thiourea were used as positive control. With help of formula the percentage inhibition were measured. Measurement were done triplicate for accuracy.

Antioxidant assay: Zonia *et al.* [20] method was used for measuring DPPH radical scavenging. In the ethanolic solution of DPPH (1 mmol/L, 0.5 mL) 5mL ethanol sample was added. At 30 °C the reaction mixtures were incubated for 0.5 h using UV-3000 spectrophotometer (Hitachi, Japan) the absorbance was measured against ethanol. Using DPPH and same amount of ethanol was used and measured on daily basis. DPPH solution were prepared freshly and stored in aluminium foiled flasks and measurements were done at dark at 4 °C. All the measurement were done triplicate.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Schiff bases were synthesized by refluxing isophthalaldehyde with hydrazine hydrate in 1:2 in ethanol by refluxing for 2-3 h. Reaction completion was monitored by TLC. After completion of reaction the mixture was cooled, concentrated and washed with *n*-hexane to obtain the pure product. This product in second step is further reacted with different aromatic aldehydes/acetophenone (1:2) in refluxing ethanol for 2-3 h. Reaction completion was monitored by TLC. These Schiff bases (1-16) were then washed with ethyl alcohol and *n*-hexane to obtain pure products (Scheme-I, Table-1).



Scheme-I: Synthesis of *bis*-Schiff bases of isophthalaldehyde 1-16

TABLE-1
SYNTHESIZED *BIS*-SCHIFF BASE ANALOGS
OF ISOPHTHALALDEHYDE (1-16)

Comp. No.	R ₁	R ₂	Comp. No.	R ₁	R ₂
1		H	9		CH ₃
2		H	10		CH ₃
3		H	11		CH ₃
4		H	12		CH ₃
5		H	13		CH ₃
6		H	14		C ₆ H ₅
7		H	15		H
8		H	16		Me

Urease inhibitory studies: Compounds **1-16** were subjected for urease inhibition. Out of sixteen, only three compounds showed potent inhibition. Compounds **4**, **15** and **16** showed an excellent urease inhibition with IC_{50} values 18.3 ± 0.8 , 13.8 ± 0.4 and 13.9 ± 0.2 μ M respectively much better than the standard inhibitor thiourea with IC_{50} value 21.8 ± 0.11 μ M (Table-2). Compounds **4**, 2,3,4-trihydroxy analog, **15** naphthyl analog and **16** 2,6-dihydroxy analog exhibit potent inhibition. Compound **4** and **16** have hydroxyl group on phenyl ring. Activity of compounds **4** and **16** might be attributed to hydroxyl groups. This hydroxyl group might be involved in hydrogen bonding with nickel of enzyme. Compound **15** have naphthalene moiety, activity of compound might be due to arene interaction. All other remaining compounds were found to be inactive.

TABLE-2
UREASE ACTIVITY OF BIS-SCHIFF BASES (**1-16**)

Compounds	$IC_{50} \pm SEM^a$ (μ M)	Compounds	$IC_{50} \pm SEM^a$ (μ M)
1	N.A	9	N.A
2	N.A	10	N.A
3	N.A	11	N.A
4	18.3 ± 0.8	12	N.A
5	N.A	13	N.A
6	N.A	14	N.A
7	N.A	15	13.8 ± 0.4
8	N.A	16	13.9 ± 0.2
Thiourea ^c	21.8 ± 0.11	—	—

SEM^a is the standard error of the mean, NA^b Not active, Thiourea^c is standard inhibitor for urease inhibition

Antioxidant activity: Compounds **1-16** were subjected for DPPH radical scavenging activity. Out of sixteen, only three compounds were active. Compounds **4**, **15** and **16** showed excellent to good DPPH radical scavenging activity with IC_{50} values 19.663 ± 0.8 , 50.64 ± 4.7 and 92.821 ± 1.38 μ M, respectively comparable to the standard inhibitor gallic acid with IC_{50} value 23.436 ± 0.43 μ M (Table-3). Compounds **4**, 2,3,4-trihydroxy analog, **15** naphthyl analog and **16** 2,6-dihydroxy analog were active. Compound **4** and **16** have hydroxyl groups on phenyl ring, activity might be due to these hydroxyl groups which can stabilize the free radicals. Compound **15** has naphthalene moiety, activity might due to areneinteraction. Rests of the compound were not active against DPPH radical scavenging.

TABLE-3
ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF BIS-SCHIFF BASES (**1-16**)

Compounds	$IC_{50} \pm SEM^a$ (μ M)	Compounds	$IC_{50} \pm SEM^a$ (μ M)
1	N.A	9	N.A
2	N.A	10	N.A
3	N.A	11	N.A
4	19.663 ± 0.8	12	N.A
5	N.A	13	N.A
6	N.A	14	N.A
7	N.A	15	50.64 ± 4.7
8	N.A	16	92.821 ± 1.38
Gallic acid	23.436 ± 0.43	—	—

SEM^a is the standard error of the mean, NA^b Not active, Gallic acid is standard inhibitor for antioxidant inhibition

Conclusion

In present work analogs **1-16** were synthesized and subjected to antiurease inhibition and antioxidant potential. Three compounds showed potent urease inhibition and moderate antioxidant activity. Analogs **4**, **15** and **16** with IC_{50} values 18.3 ± 0.8 , 13.8 ± 0.4 and 13.9 ± 0.2 μ M respectively were found potent antiurease when compared with standard thiourea. The same analogs also showed antioxidant potential with IC_{50} values, 19.663 ± 0.8 , 50.64 ± 4.7 and 92.821 ± 1.38 μ M, respectively as compared with standard quercetin.

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