

SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITIES OF OXAZOL-5- ONE DERIVATIVES

By

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research study was carried out by Adebayo John AKINBOYE as part of the requirement for the award of the Degree of Masters of Science (M.Sc.) in Chemistry of the Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife.

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(Head of Department) **Signature** **Date**

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to God Almighty, the creator of the earth and the giver of life for seeing me through the course of this academic programme.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Title Page	i
Certification	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgements	iv
Table of Contents	vi
List of Tables	xi
List of Figures	xii
List of Abbreviations	xiii
List of Schemes	xiv
Abstract	xv
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background to the Study	1
1.2 Scope of Study	6
1.3 Research Justification	7
1.4 Contribution to Knowledge	7
1.5 Objectives of the Study	7
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	8
2.1 Oxazolones as Drugs	8
2.2 Synthesis of Oxazolones	10
2.2.1 Erlenmeyer-Polchl Synthesis	10

2.2.1.1	Synthesis of 4-benzylidene-2-phenyloxazol-5(4 <i>H</i>)-one	10
2.2.1.2	Synthesis of 4-arylidine-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-oxazol-5-one	11
2.2.1.3	Synthesis of 4-benzylidene-2-phenyloxazol-5(4 <i>H</i>)-one	12
2.2.1.4	Synthesis of 2-aryl-4-phthalidyliden-1,3-oxazol-5-one	12
2.2.2	Bergmann Synthesis	12
2.2.3	Miscellaneous Methods	13
2.2.3.1	Synthesis <i>via</i> Friedel-Crafts Reaction	13
2.2.3.2	Synthesi from Phenoxy Acetic Acid	14
2.2.3.3	Synthesis from α -diketones	14
2.2.3.4	Synthesis from Urea and Aminophenol	15
2.2.3.5	Synthesis from Guanine using OH Radicals	16
2.2.3.6	Oxazole Derivatives from Indolmycin	16
2.2.3.7	Synthesis from Oxiranes	16
2.3	General Reactions of Oxazolones	17
2.3.1	Oxazolones in Diversity Oriented Synthesis	19
2.3.1.1	Synthesis of Oxazoles	19
2.3.1.2	Synthesis of Pyrroles and Imidazoles	21
2.3.1.3	Synthesis of Pyrrolines	23
2.3.1.5	Synthesis of Imidazolines	24
2.3.2	Reactions with Acids and Alkalis	25
2.3.3	Reactions with Amines	25
2.3.3.1	With Aliphatic and Aromatic Amines	25

2.3.3.2 With Ammonia	27
2.3.3.3 With Heterocyclic Amines	28
2.3.3.4 With Amino Acids	30
2.3.3.5 With Hydrazines	31
2.3.3.6 With Diamines	33
2.3.3.7 With Diazocompounds	35
2.4 Some Biological Activities of Oxazolones	36
2.4.1 Anti-diabetic Activity	37
2.4.2 Anti-cancer Activity	37
2.4.3 Anti-angiogenic Activity	38
2.4.4 Urease-inhibitory Activity	38
2.4.5 Anti-inflammatory and Analgesic Activity	38
2.4.6 Cardioprotective Activity	39
2.4.7 Contact Allergen	39
2.4.8 Immunomodulatory Activity	40
2.4.9 Fungicidal Activity	40
2.4.10 Anti-bacterial Activity	40
CHAPTER THREE: MATERIALS AND METHODS	42
3.1 Apparatus and Equipments	42
3.2 Reagents and Chemicals	42
3.3 Microorganism	42
3.4 Synthesis	44
3.4.1 Synthesis of Acetic Acid	44



3.4.2	Synthesis of 4-(3,4-dimethoxybenzylidene)-2-methyl-oxazol-5(4 <i>H</i>)-one 142a	44
3.4.3	Synthesis of 4-(2-hydroxybenzylidene)-2-methyl-oxazol-5(4 <i>H</i>)-one 142b	45
3.4.4	Synthesis of 4-(2-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzylidene)-2-methyl- oxazol-5(4 <i>H</i>)-one 142c	45
3.4.5	Synthesis of 4-(2-hydroxy-3-ethoxybenzylidene)-2-methyl- oxazol-5(4 <i>H</i>)-one 142d	46
3.4.6	Synthesis of 4-(5-bromobenzylidene)-2-methyl-oxazol-5(4 <i>H</i>)-one 142e	46
3.4.7	Synthesis of 4-(3,4,5-trimethoxybenzylidene)-2-methyl-oxazol-5(4 <i>H</i>)-one 142f	47
3.5	Biological Activities	47
3.5.1	Anti-microbial Activity Test	47
3.5.2	Determination of Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC)	48
3.5.3	Determination of minimum Bactericidal Concentration (MBC)	48
CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION		50
4.1	Results	50
4.1.1	Spectroscopic Data	50
4.1.1.1	<i>N</i> -Acetylglycine 141	50
4.1.1.2	4-(3,4-Dimethoxybenzylidene)-2-methyl-oxazol-5(4 <i>H</i>)-one 142a	51
4.1.1.3	4-(2-Hydroxybenzylidene)-2-methyl-oxazol-5(4 <i>H</i>)-one 142b	51
4.1.1.4	4-(2-Hydroxy-3-methoxybenzylidene)-2-methyl-oxazol-5(4 <i>H</i>)-one 142c	52
4.1.1.5	4-(2-Hydroxy3-ethoxybenzylidene)-2-methyl-oxazol-5(4 <i>H</i>)-one 142d	52

4.1.1.6	4-(5-Bromobenzylidene)-2-methyl-oxazol-5(4 <i>H</i>)-one 142e	53
4.1.1.7	4-(3,4,5-Trimethoxybenzylidene)-2-methyl-oxazol-5(4 <i>H</i>)-one 142f	54
4.1.2	Antimicrobial Activity	54
4.2	Discussion	63
4.2.1	Synthesis	63
4.2.1.1	Reaction of acetyl bromide with glycine	63
4.2.1.2	Cyclodehydration of <i>N</i> -acetylglycine, 141 to oxazolones and condensation with aromatic aldehyde derivatives to afford oxazolone derivatives	64
4.2.2	Antimicrobial Activity	67
CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION		69
5.1	Conclusion	69
REFERENCES		70
APPENDIX		

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Title	Page
4.1	Result of the Antimicrobial Screening (Sensitivity Testing) on Gram-negative and Gram-positive Bacteria with the Zones of Inhibition at 10 mg/mL	56
4.2	Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (mg/mL) some of the synthesized compounds against Gram-positive and Gram-negative Bacterial Strains at 10 mg/mL	58
4.3	Minimum Bactericidal Concentration (mg/mL) of some of the synthesized compounds against Gram-positive and Gram-negative Bacterial Strains at 10 mg/mL	60
4.4	Result of the Antimicrobial Screening (Sensitivity Testing) on Fungi Isolates with the Zones of Inhibition (mm) at 10 mg/mL	62

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Title	Page
1.1	Some Common Examples of Heterocyclic Compounds	2
1.2	Haeme Derivative Found in Blood	3
1.3	Structures of Strychnine and Indigo	4
1.4	Some Biological Active Pyridine and Piperidine Derivatives	5
2.1	Some Drugs containing Oxazolone Moiety	9
2.2	Reactions of Oxazolone	20
4.1	A Picture showing the Zone of Inhibition against a Bacterium	55
4.2	Graph of Antimicrobial Screening (Sensitivity Testing) on Gram-positive and Gram-negative Bacteria with the Zones of Inhibition (mm)	57
4.3	Graph of Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (mg/mL) of the Synthesized Compounds against Gram-positive and Gram-negative Bacterial Strains	59
4.4	Minimum Bactericidal Concentration (mg/mL) of some of the Synthesized Compounds against Gram-positive and Gram-negative Bacterial Strains	



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CDI	-	Carbonyldiimidazole
CIB	-	Clinical Isolate from Blood
DAMN	-	Diaminomaleonitrile
DDQ	-	2,3-Dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone
DMF	-	Dimethyl formamide
DMSO	-	Dimethyl Sulphoxide
DNA	-	Deoxyribonucleic acid
LIO	-	Locally Isolated Organisms
MBC	-	Minimum Bactericidal Concentration
MIC	-	Minimum Inhibitory Concentration
NCIB	-	National Collection for Industrial Bacteria
NMR	-	Nuclear Magnetic Resonance
RNA	-	Ribonucleic acid
STA	-	Staurosporine
TFA	-	Trifluoroacetic acid
THF	-	Tetrahydrofuran
TMSCl	-	Trimethyl silylchloride



LIST OF SCHEMES

Schemes	Title	Page
1	General synthesis of oxazolones	50
2	Synthesis of <i>N</i> -acetyl glycine	63
3	Cyclodehydration Mechanism of <i>N</i> -acetyl glycine to Oxazolone	64
4	Mechanism of <i>in-situ</i> Generated Oxazolone Condensation with Aromatic Aldehydes	65

ABSTRACT

This study synthesized some oxazol-5-one derivatives, characterized these compounds and carried out *in vitro* antibacterial and antifungal study. This was with a view to providing more information about the microbial potential of these targeted oxazol-5-one derivatives.

N-Acetylglycine, **141** was prepared by the reaction of glycine with acetyl bromide in the presence of sodium hydroxide, followed by purification *via* recrystallization. Various oxazol-5-one derivatives **142a-f** were obtained by an intramolecular cyclodehydration of *N*-acetylglycine using acetic anhydride, followed by an aldol-condensation with different aromatic aldehydes with anhydrous sodium acetate as catalyst in one pot. The synthesized compounds were characterized using ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR and IR spectroscopy. The synthesized compounds were screened *in vitro* for antimicrobial activity, using ampicillin and streptomycin as clinical references for antibacterial activity and nystatin as reference for antifungal activity.

N-Acetylglycine, **141** was obtained in a yield of about 58% while the oxazolone derivatives, **142a-f** were obtained in yields of up to 39%. Compounds **141**, **142a-f** were screened for antimicrobial activity against bacterial and fungal strains. Among the tested compounds, compound **142e** showed a better activity against *Escherichia coli* than ampicillin but a comparable activity with streptomycin. Against *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, compound **142e** showed a better activity than both ampicillin and streptomycin. Compound **142e** also showed the highest bactericidal concentration than other synthesized compounds against *Escherichia*

coli, better than ampicillin, but comparable with streptomycin. None of the synthesized compounds showed any activity against the tested fungal strains.

The study concluded that compound **142** which showed better activity than ampicillin and a comparable activity to streptomycin against *Escherichia coli* and *Streptococcus pneumoniae* could be explored in the treatment of microbial infections caused by these organisms.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Heterocyclic compounds are class of organic compounds whose molecules contain one or more rings of atoms with at least one atom (the heteroatom) being an element other than carbon, most frequently oxygen, nitrogen, or sulphur. Nitrogen, sulphur and oxygen containing five and six membered heterocyclic compounds have occupied enormous significance in the field of medicinal chemistry (Figure 1.1) (Aaglawe *et al.*, 2003).

Many heterocyclic compounds are biosynthesized by plants and animals and some of these compounds are biologically active. A common example is imidazole, which is incorporated into many important biological molecules; the most pervasive is the amino acid histidine, with an imidazole side-chain. Histidine is present in many proteins and enzymes and plays a vital role in the structure and binding functions of hemoglobin (Shargel and Swanson, 2004).

Some heterocycles are fundamental to life such as haeme derivatives in blood and the chlorophylls essential for photosynthesis (Figure 1.2). Similarly, the paired bases in ribonucleic acid (RNA) and deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) are heterocycles, as are the sugars that in combination with phosphates provide the backbones and determine the topology of these nucleic acids.

Heterocycles are also found in plants. Examples include indigo blue, used to dye jeans. A poison of detective novel fame is strychnine, obtained from the seeds of *Strychnos nux-vomica* (Figure

1.3). The biological properties of heterocycles in general make them one of the prime interests of the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries. Some examples of biologically active pyridine or piperidine derivatives are shown in Figure 1.4.

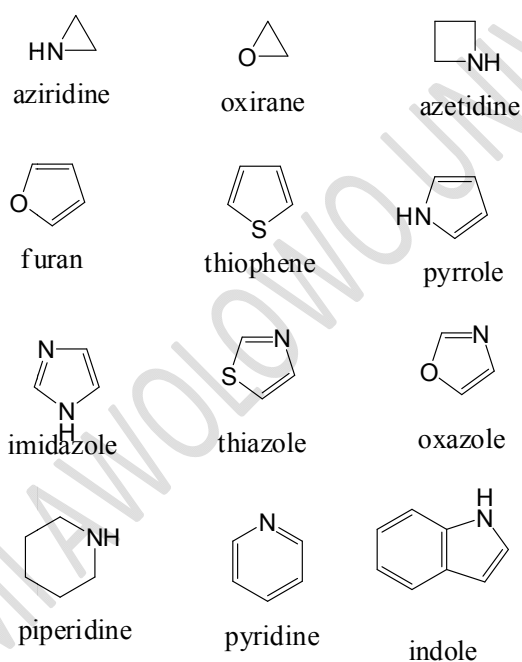


Figure 1.1: Some Common Examples of Heterocyclic Compounds

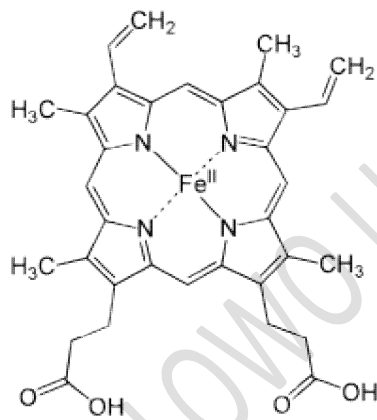


Figure 1.2: Haeme Derivative found in Blood

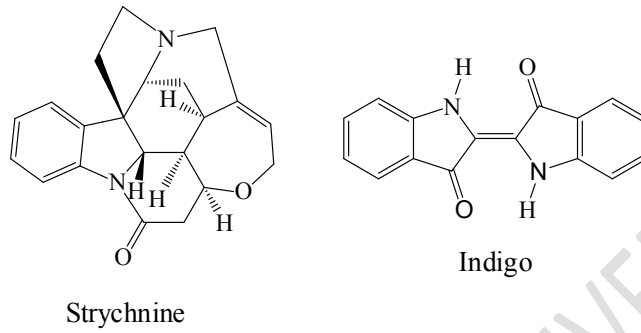


Figure 1.3: Structures of Strychnine and Indigo

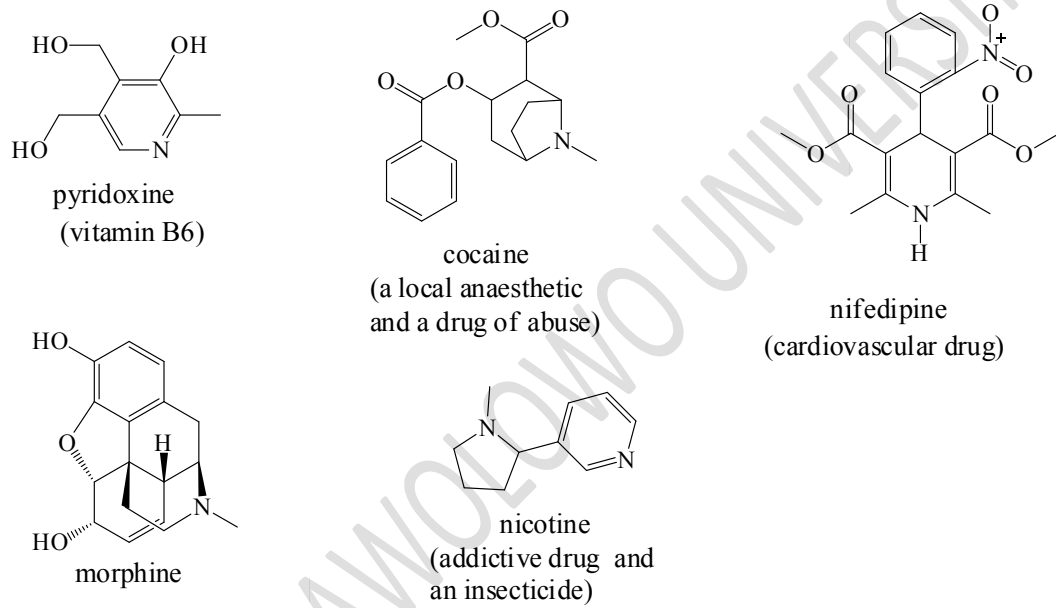


Figure 1.4: Some Biologically Active Pyridine and Piperidine Derivatives