



IJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 5 Issue: XII Month of publication: December 2017

DOI:

www.ijraset.com

Call:  08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

Synthesis, Characterization and Biological Screening of Some Novel Fluorinated pyrano Fused Sulfonyl Pyrimidine Derivatives.

Sanket Y. Mavawala¹, Kiran S. Nimavat², Kartik B. Vyas³

¹Department of Chemistry, Pacific Academy of Higher Education & Research University, Udaipur, Rajasthan, INDIA

²Department of Chemistry, Government Science College, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, INDIA

³Department of Chemistry, Sheth L.H. College, Mansa, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, INDIA

Abstract: The synthesis of Fluorinated pyrano fused sulfonyl pyrimidine derivatives [D1-D8] were carried out by the reaction of substituted sulfonyl urea's 3a-b with malonic acid to produce sulfonyl pyrimidines 4a-b which on treatment with various aldehydes 5a-d to produce final products D1-D8 (Scheme 3.II).

Keywords: Sulfonyl Pyrimidine derivatives, malonic acid, substituted sulfonyl urea, meldrum acid

I. INTRODUCTION

It is no great surprise that around a fifth of all drugs on the market today contain at least one Fluorine substituent. The inclusion of a fluorine atom in a drug molecule can influence not only pharmacokinetic properties, such as absorption, tissue distribution, secretion, and the route and rate of biotransformation but also its pharmacodynamics and toxicology. Introducing fluorine substituent often improves lipophilicity, and suppresses metabolic detoxification processes to increase the *in vivo* lifetime of drugs. The fused pyrimidines are an important class of compounds as chemotherapeutic agents for their antibacterial[1], antiviral[2] and cytotoxic[3] properties. The pyran of used pyramiding showed a broad range of biological activities such as antitubercular, antimicrobial[4,5], antiplatelet[6], antifungal[7], antiviral[8], analgesic as well as anticonvulsant activities and also showed effects against amphetamine induced stereotypy and on potentiating of pentobarbitone sodium hypnosis[9]. Moreover, all the compounds which have a uracil moiety in the skeleton of an organic molecule showed antitumor, antibacterial, bronchodilator, vasodilator, antihypertensive, cardioprotective, hepato protective, and antiallergic activities; some of them also exhibit antimalarial, analgesic, antifungal, and herbicidal properties[10,11,12]. In a view of the above facts, aim is to synthesize novel fluorinated pyrano fused pyrimidine derivatives.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

A. Synthesis of methyl 2-(3-(4-fluorophenyl)-2,4,6-trioxotetrahydropyrimidin-1(2H)-ylsulfonyl)benzoate [4a].

In a 250 ml round bottom flask, methyl 2-(N-(4-fluorophenyl)carbamoyl) sulfamoyl benzoate 3a (0.01mol) was heated with Malonic acid (0.01 mol) and acetyl chloride (20 ml) under reflux temperature for 2-3 hrs. Cooled mass was then poured into crushed ice under vigorous stirring & stirred for 1 hr. The formed precipitates were filtered out, washed & crystallized by MeOH to give 4a. Similarly other compound [4b] were prepared and characterized. (Scheme 3.II).

B. Synthesis of methyl 2-(1-(4-fluorophenyl)-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2,4,7-trioxo-6,7-dihydro-1H-pyrano[2,3-d]pyrimidin-3(2H,4H,5H)-ylsulfonyl)benzoate [D1]

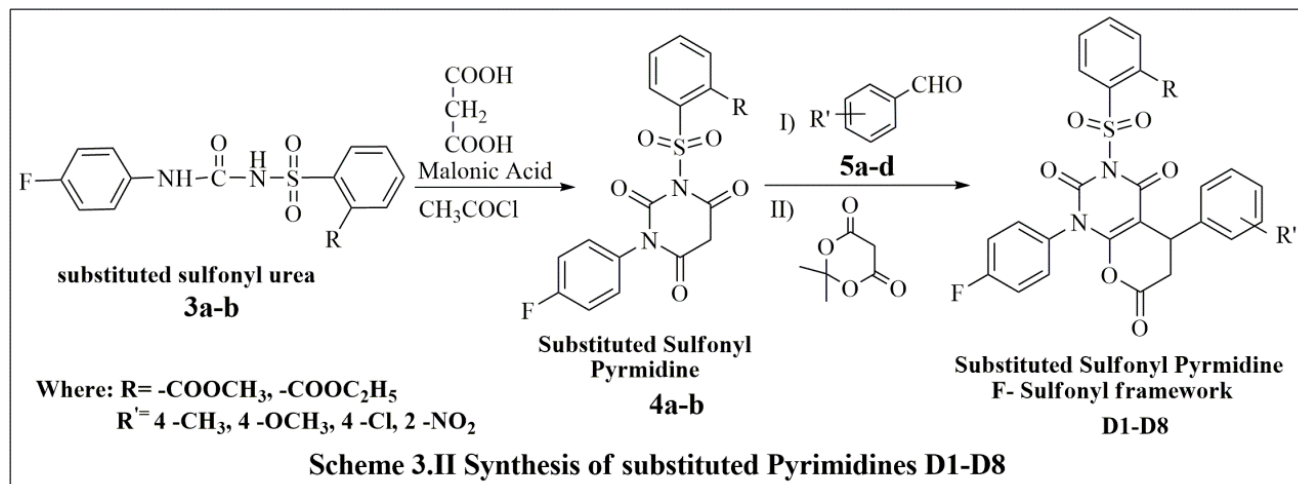
In a 250 ml round bottom flask, A mixture of 4a (0.01 mol), 4-methoxybenzaldehyde 5a (0.01 mol), meldrum acid (0.01mol) and catalytic amount of piperidine in 20 ml ethanol was refluxed for 3-4 hrs. The reaction mass was cooled to room temperature, separated solid was filtered out and recrystallized by ethanol to give D1. Similarly other compounds [D2-D8] were prepared and characterized. (Scheme 3.II).

C. Characterization Of Compounds D1-D8

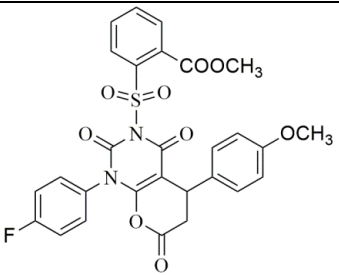
Melting points (M.P.) were measured using μ -ThermoCal₁₀ (Analab scientific Pvt. Ltd.) melting point apparatus & are uncorrected. TLC was carried out using silica gel 60 F₂₅₄ precoated with aluminum sheets. ¹³C NMR and ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance 400 spectrophotometer operating at 100 MHz for NMR and 400 MHz for ¹H ¹³C NMR under solutions in DMSO-*d*₆.

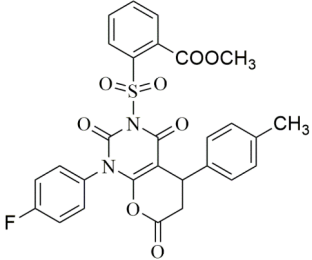
Chemical shifts (δ) are designated in ppm and referenced to the residual protic solvent. FT-IR spectra were measured using Shimadzu FT-IR 8401 spectrophotometer with KBr disc, and are written in wave numbers (cm^{-1}). The mass spectra (LCMS) were measured using Shimadzu LCMS-2010 spectrometer.

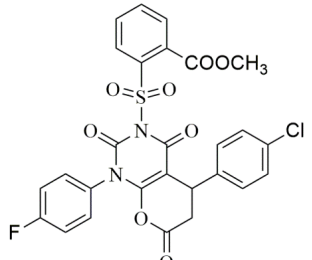
D. Reaction Scheme for The Synthesis Of Compounds [D1-D8]



E. Spectral data analysis of compounds

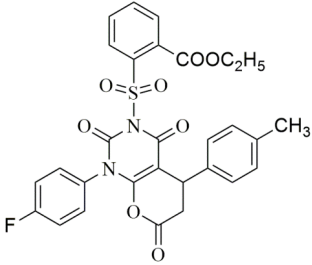
Compound code: D1	
Molecular formula: $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{21}\text{FN}_2\text{O}_9\text{S}$	
M. P. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$): >250	
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm:	3.0 (2H, CH_2 , d), 3.4 (3H, OCH_3 , s), 3.8 (1H, CH, t), 4.2 (3H, OCH_3 , s), 6.86-7.40 (12H, Ar-H, m).
^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm:	32.5, 33.4, 35.2, 39.6, 40.2, 60.2, 128.1, 129.3, 130.1, 131.4, 131.9, 143.6, 151.8, 153.6, 155.1, 155.8, 158.0, 168, 170, 173
IR cm^{-1} (KBr):	3032 (C-H Aromatic stretch.), 1770 (C=O Aliphatic Ester), 1750 (C=O Cyclic Ester), 1644 (C=O amide Stretch.), 1635 (S=O Stretch.), 1600 (C=C Aliphatic stretch.), 1515 (C-F bend), 1560 (C=C Ar. Stretch.), 753 (Ar C-H bend).
Mass (M+1):	580.0
Elemental analysis:	Calculated (%): C: 57.93; H: 3.65; N: 4.83 Found (%) : C: 58.12; H: 3.76; N: 4.89

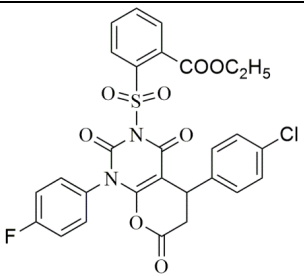
Compound code: D2	
Molecular formula: C ₂₈ H ₂₁ FN ₂ O ₈ S	
M. P. (°C): >250	
¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ ppm:	2.3 (3H, CH ₃ , s), 3.0 (2H, CH ₂ , d), 3.8 (1H, CH, t), 4.2 (3H, OCH ₃ , s), 6.86-7.40 (12H, Ar-H, m).
¹³ C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ ppm:	32.5, 33.4, 35.2, 36.1, 40.2, 60.2, 128.1, 129.3, 130.1, 131.4, 131.9, 143.6, 151.8, 153.6, 155.1, 155.8, 158.0, 168, 170, 173
IR cm ⁻¹ (KBr):	3100 (C-H Aromatic stretch), 1760 (C=O Aliphatic Ester), 1745 (C=O Cyclic Ester), 1644 (C=O amide Stretch), 1640 (S=O Stretch), 1600 (C=C Aliphatic stretch), 1592 (C-F bend), 1550 (C=C Ar. Stretch), 752 (Ar C-H bend).
Mass (M+1):	564.0
Elemental analysis:	Calculated (%): C: 59.57; H: 3.75; N:4.96 Found (%) : C:59.70; H: 3.81; N:4.98

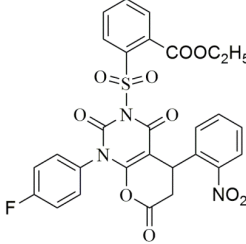
Compound code: D3	
Molecular formula: C ₂₈ H ₁₈ FCIN ₂ O ₈ S	
M. P. (°C): >250	
¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ ppm:	3.2 (2H, CH ₂ , d), 3.7 (3H, OCH ₃ , s), 3.8 (1H, CH, t), 6.86-7.40 (12H, Ar-H, m).
¹³ C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ ppm:	32.5, 33.4, 35.2, 40.2, 60.2, 128.1, 129.3, 130.1, 131.4, 131.9, 143.6, 151.8, 153.6, 155.1, 155.8, 158.0, 168, 170, 173
IR cm ⁻¹ (KBr):	2900 (C-H Aromatic stretch), 1770 (C=O Aliphatic Ester), 1750 (C=O Cyclic Ester), 1645 (C=O amide Stretch), 1635 (S=O Stretch), 1600 (C=C Aliphatic stretch), 1591 (C-F bend), 1560 (C=C Ar. Stretch), 650 (Ar C-H bend).
Mass (M+1):	584.0
Elemental analysis:	Calculated (%): C: 55.44; H: 3.10; N:4.79 Found (%) : C:55.54; H: 3.12; N:4.89

Compound code: D4	
Molecular formula: $C_{27}H_{18}FN_3O_{10}S$	
M. P. (°C): >250	
1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ ppm:	3.2 (2H, CH_2 , d), 3.8 (1H, CH, t), 4.2 (3H, OCH_3 , s), 6.86-7.40 (12H, Ar-H, m).
^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ ppm:	32.5, 33.4, 35.2, 40.2, 60.2, 128.1, 129.3, 130.1, 131.4, 131.9, 143.6, 151.8, 153.6, 155.1, 155.8, 158.0, 168, 170, 173
IR cm^{-1} (KBr):	3020 (C-H Aromatic stretch.), 1766 (C=O Aliphatic Ester), 1750 (C=O Cyclic Ester), 1644 (C=O amide Stretch.) 1635 (S=O Stretch), 1614 (NO_2 Bend), 1600 (C=C Aliphatic stretch.), 1592 (C-F bend). 1560 (C=C Ar. Stretch.), 752 (Ar C-H bend).
Mass (M+1):	595.0
Elemental analysis:	Calculated (%): C: 54.46; H: 3.05; N:7.06 Found (%) : C:54.56; H: 3.15; N:7.12

Compound code: D5	
Molecular formula: $C_{29}H_{23}FN_2O_9S$	
M. P. (°C): >250	
1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ ppm:	3.2 (2H, CH_2 , d), 3.4 (3H, OCH_3 , s), 3.6 (3H, OCH_3 , s), 3.8 (1H, CH, t), 4.5 (2H, CH_2 , q), 6.86-7.40 (12H, Ar-H, m).
^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ ppm:	32.5, 33.4, 35.2, 38.1, 39.6, 40.2, 60.2, 128.1, 129.3, 130.1, 131.4, 131.9, 143.6, 151.8, 153.6, 155.1, 155.8, 158.0, 168, 170, 173
IR cm^{-1} (KBr):	2950 (C-H Aromatic stretch.), 1770 (C=O Aliphatic Ester), 1750 (C=O Cyclic Ester), 1644 (C=O amide Stretch.) 1635 (S=O Stretch), 1600 (C=C Aliphatic stretch.), 1592 (C-F bend), 1560 (C=C Ar. Stretch.), 752 (Ar C-H bend).
Mass (M+1):	594.0
Elemental analysis:	Calculated (%): C: 58.58; H: 3.90; N:4.71 Found (%) : C:58.60; H: 3.95; N:4.89

Compound code: D6	
Molecular formula: C ₂₉ H ₂₃ FN ₂ O ₈ S	
M. P. (°C): >250	
¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ ppm:	3.2 (3H, OCH ₃ , s), 3.2 (2H, CH ₂ , d), 3.6 (3H, OCH ₃ , s), 3.8 (1H, CH, t), 4.5 (2H, CH ₂ , q), 6.86-7.40 (12H, Ar-H, m).
¹³ C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ ppm:	32.5, 33.4, 35.2, 36.2, 38.1, 40.2, 60.2, 128.1, 129.3, 130.1, 131.4, 131.9, 143.6, 151.8, 153.6, 155.1, 155.8, 158.0, 168.0, 170.0, 173.0.
IR cm ⁻¹ (KBr):	3000 (C-H Aromatic stretch.), 1770 (C=O Aliphatic Ester), 1750 (C=O Cyclic Ester), 1644 (C=O amide Stretch.), 1640 (S=O Stretch), 1600 (C=C Aliphatic stretch.), 1589 (C-F bend), 1560 (C=C Ar. Stretch.), 750 (Ar C-H bend).
Mass (M+1):	578.0
Elemental analysis:	Calculated (%): C: 60.20; H: 4.01; N: 4.84 Found (%) : C: 60.60; H: 3.95; N: 4.89

Compound code: D7	
Molecular formula: C ₂₈ H ₂₀ FCIN ₂ O ₈ S	
M. P. (°C): >250	
¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ ppm:	3.2 (2H, CH ₂ , d), 3.7 (3H, OCH ₃ , s), 3.8 (1H, CH, t), 4.5 (2H, CH ₂ , q), 6.86-7.40 (12H, Ar-H, m).
¹³ C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ ppm:	32.5, 33.4, 35.2, 36.2, 38.1, 40.2, 60.2, 128.1, 129.3, 130.1, 131.4, 131.9, 143.6, 151.8, 153.6, 155.1, 155.8, 158.0, 168, 170, 173
IR cm ⁻¹ (KBr):	3251 (C-H Aromatic stretch.), 1770 (C=O Aliphatic Ester), 1750 (C=O Cyclic Ester), 1644 (C=O amide Stretch.), 1635 (S=O Stretch), 1600 (C=C Aliphatic stretch.), 1588 (C-F bend), 1560 (C=C Ar. Stretch.), 752 (Ar C-H bend).
Mass (M+1):	598.0
Elemental analysis:	Calculated (%): C: 56.15; H: 3.37; N: 4.68 Found (%) : C: 56.60; H: 3.45; N: 4.89

Compound code: D8	
Molecular formula: C ₂₈ H ₂₀ FN ₃ O ₁₀ S	
M. P. (°C): >250	
¹ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ ppm:	3.2 (2H, CH ₂ , d), 3.6 (3H, OCH ₃ , s), 3.8 (1H, CH, t), 4.5 (2H, CH ₂ , q), 6.86-7.40 (12H, Ar-H, m).
¹³ C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl ₃) δ ppm:	32.5, 33.4, 35.2, 36.2, 38.1, 40.2, 60.2, 128.1, 129.3, 130.1, 131.4, 131.9, 143.6, 151.8, 153.6, 155.1, 155.8, 158.0, 168, 170, 173
IR cm ⁻¹ (KBr):	3000 (C-H Aromatic stretch.), 1770 (C=O Aliphatic Ester), 1750 (C=O Cyclic Ester), 1644 (C=O amide Stretch.), 1630 (S=O Stretch), 1614 (NO ₂ Bend.), 1600 (C=C Aliphatic stretch.), 1591 (C-F bend.), 1560 (C=C Ar. Stretch.), 752 (Ar C-H bend).
Mass (M+1):	609.0
Elemental analysis:	Calculated (%): C: 55.17; H: 3.31; N: 6.89 Found (%): C: 55.60; H: 3.45; N: 6.91

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 3.2 show the various condensation products D1-D8 derived from substituted sulfonyl urea (3a-b). It clearly indicates that the compounds bearing electron withdrawing group are synthesized in shorter reaction time as compared to compounds bearing electron donating group. Compounds D4 & D8 bearing electron withdrawing group were synthesized in 4.5 hr. as shorter time as compared to compound D1 & D5 bearing electron donating group in 6.5 hr.

Table 3.2 Characteristic data of synthesized compounds D1-D8 from substituted sulfonyl urea 3a-b.

Sr.No.	Compounds Code	R'	R	Reaction Time ^a (hr.)	% Yield ^b
1	D1	4-OCH ₃	-COOCH ₃	6.5	65
2	D2	4-CH ₃	-COOCH ₃	6	67
3	D3	4-Cl	-COOCH ₃	5	70
4	D4	2-NO ₂	-COOCH ₃	4.5	76
5	D5	4-OCH ₃	-COOC ₂ H ₅	6.5	64
6	D6	4-CH ₃	-COOC ₂ H ₅	6	68
7	D7	4-Cl	-COOC ₂ H ₅	5	72
8	D8	2-NO ₂	-COOC ₂ H ₅	4.5	76

A. Reaction is monitored by TLC.

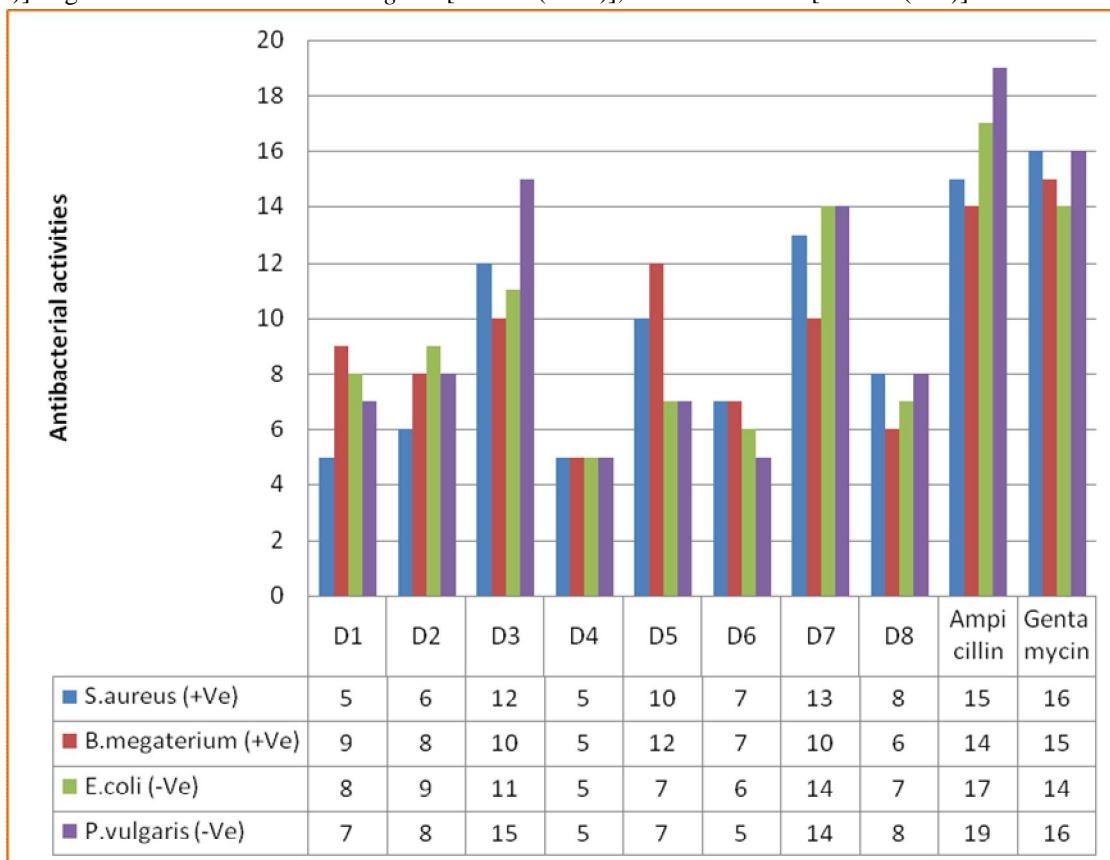
B. Isolated yield

All the compounds were crystallized from hot ethanol and percentage yield was calculated after crystallization step. All the synthesized compounds have been characterized by melting point, ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, IR and Mass spectroscopy. All the data were in agreement with the cited literature.

IV. APPLICATIONS

A. Biological Evaluations

The antibacterial potency of the drugs was screened by disc plate process^[13]. The test discs were having 50 microgram per disc of the examination drugs. The potency was revealed next to gram +ve bacteria are *Bacillus megaterium* [MTCC (121)], *Staphylococcus aureus* [MTCC (96)] & gram -ve bacteria *Proteus vulgaris* [MTCC (1771)], *Escherichia coli* [MTCC (443)].



B. Against *Staphylococcus aureus*

Maximum activity were found in compounds (D3, D5 & D7) zone of inhibition-13.0 m.m. and minimum activity were found in compounds (D1 & D2) zone of inhibition -6.0 m.m

C. Against *Bacillus megaterium*

Maximum activity were found in compounds (D3, D5 & D7)) zone of inhibition -12.0 m.m where as minimum activity were found in compound (D8) zone of inhibition -6.0 m.m.

D. Against *Escherichia coli*

Maximum activity were found in compounds (D3 & D7) zone of inhibition -14.0 m.m and minimum activity were found in compounds (D4) zone of inhibition -5.0 m.m

E. Against *Proteus vulgaris*

Maximum activity were found in compound (D3 & D7) zone of inhibition -15.0 m.m (near to standard drug) and minimum activity were found in compounds (D4 & D6) zone of inhibition -5.0 m.m

V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we have synthesized of novel fluorinated pyrano fused sulfonyl pyrimidine derivatives as potential antimicrobial agents.

VI. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Author is thankful to Head, R&D Center, FMC-Cheminova India Limited (Panoli, Gujarat) for providing laboratory facility to carry out this research work.

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