

Synthesis, Spectral, Anti-Liver Cancer and Free Radical Scavenging Activity of New Azabicyclic Thienoyl Hydrazone Derivatives

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Abstract

To exploit the potential biological activities of azabicyclic based, seven 2r, 4c-diaryl-3-azabicyclo [3.3.1] nonan-9-one-2'-thienoyl hydrazone were synthesized. The structural elucidation and stereochemistry of these compound assigned by FT-IR, ¹H, ¹³C and 2D NMR spectral data. The Structural Activity Relationship (SAR) of the target compounds were examined for their *in vitro* anti-proliferative, antioxidant and antimicrobial activities. The initial screen was treated against human liver cancer cell lines (HepG2) with IC₅₀ values determined by MTT assay. Fluoro substitution at para position of phenyl ring compound 12 showed more antiproliferative activity against HepG2 at half maximum inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀ = 3.76 µg/mL) than other target hydrazones. The mechanism of the antitumor action of active compound 12 was investigated through Hoechst stain 33342 analyses. It indicated that the compound inhibited HepG2 cancer cells proliferation by triggering apoptotic cell death. The Free radical scavenging activity of all synthesized compounds were evaluated with DPPH•, OH• and O₂⁻ radicals. The compounds 11 (IC₅₀ rang 3.78 - 4.31 µg/mL) and 15 (IC₅₀ rang 4.61 - 5.16 µg/mL) were exhibited higher free radical scavenging activity than standard BHT drug. Besides, all the target compounds were screened for their *in vitro* antibacterial and antifungal activity against a spectrum of microbial organisms by using twofold dilution method. These studies proved that halogen substituted compounds 12, 13 and 14 were showed excellent inhibitory potency at lowest minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) range of 6.25 - 25.5 µg/mL. Nevertheless, multiple mechanisms regulating the antioxidant and anticancer effects of the hybrid molecules need to be further investigations.

Keywords

2-Thienoyl Hydrzones, Antioxidant, Anticancer, Cytotoxicity, Antimicrobial Activity

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1. Introduction

At present, human liver cancer is a major reason for death worldwide. The proportion of people suffering from cancer is estimated to continue growing largely because of the aging of population in most countries [1]. Reactive oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur (NOS) are important for an organism's vital activities such as the regulation of biological active compounds. Extreme production of reactive oxygen species causes oxidative stress, chronic diseases and cancer. NOS containing molecules are well known to directly interact with all types of biological molecules, proteins, DNA and lipids [2]-[4]. The shared adverse effects are termed oxidative stress. Oxidative stress has involved in the various hallmark abilities of cancer [2]-[4]. Research over the past numerous decades has established that antioxidants play a protective role in multistage carcinogenesis [3] [4]. Generally, a living organism has protective enzymatic and non-enzymatic antioxidant mechanisms against Reactive Oxygen Species (ROS) induced oxidative damage. Recently, significant attention has focused on identifying synthetic antioxidants that aim several signaling pathways are abnormal in cancer.

The 3-azabicyclo [3.3.1] nonane pharmacophore is present in a wide variety of naturally occurring diterphenoid/nor diterphenoid alkaloids and biological activities [5]-[7]. 2, 4-Diaryl-3-azabicyclo [3.3.1] nonan-9-one derivatives are showed excellent antitumor [8] and antimicrobial [9] activities. Correlation between cytotoxicity and antioxidant capacity of natural/synthetic compounds [10], we are discovered strong cytotoxicity with poor antioxidant properties of synthesized halogen substituted such as F, Cl and Br compounds may be due to the pro-oxidant effects. Although potent antioxidant often possess strong pro-oxidant activity, found low cytotoxicity in synthetic compounds with electron donating functional groups (-CH₃, -OCH₃ and CH(CH₃)₂) present on the aryl rings attached to azabicyclo [3.3.1] nonane-9-ones in line with the observations of Lee *et al.* [11] Though, multiple mechanisms regulating the antioxidant and cytotoxic effects of the hybrid molecules necessitate to be further investigations.

The half maximum inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀) has measured the effectiveness of synthesized compounds in inhibiting specific biological functions of anticancer activity and free radical scavenging activity. This quantitative measurement indicates how much of a particular drug is need to inhibit a given biological microorganisms by half. It is generally used as a measure of antagonist drug potency in pharmacological research work. The IC₅₀ values of drug (synthesized target compounds) can be determined by constructing a dose response and investigate the effect of different concentrations of antagonist on reversing agonist activity. IC₅₀ values can be measured for a given antagonist by determining the concentration required to inhibit half of the maximum biological response of the agonist. Hepatocellular carcinoma (HepG2) is derived from the liver tissue of human. This cell lines obtained from National centre for cell sciences (NCCS), Pune, India and it is a best suitable cell lines to evaluate the cytotoxicity of synthesized compounds. The use of electron donating and withdrawing substituent at aromatic compounds with regards to biological activity has established [12] and several interesting investigations are made through piperidine based heterocyclic compounds and exhibited antimicrobial, antioxidant, antithrombic, calcium antagonist, hypotensive and neuroleptic activities [13]-[16]. Hydrazone are noteworthy molecule containing extremely reactive azomethyne (-CONHNC<) are one useful in drug development [17]. 2-Thiophenecarboxylic acid hydrazide has involved significant attention due to the biological activity which has been widely recognized and practically applied in a number of drugs [18] [19].

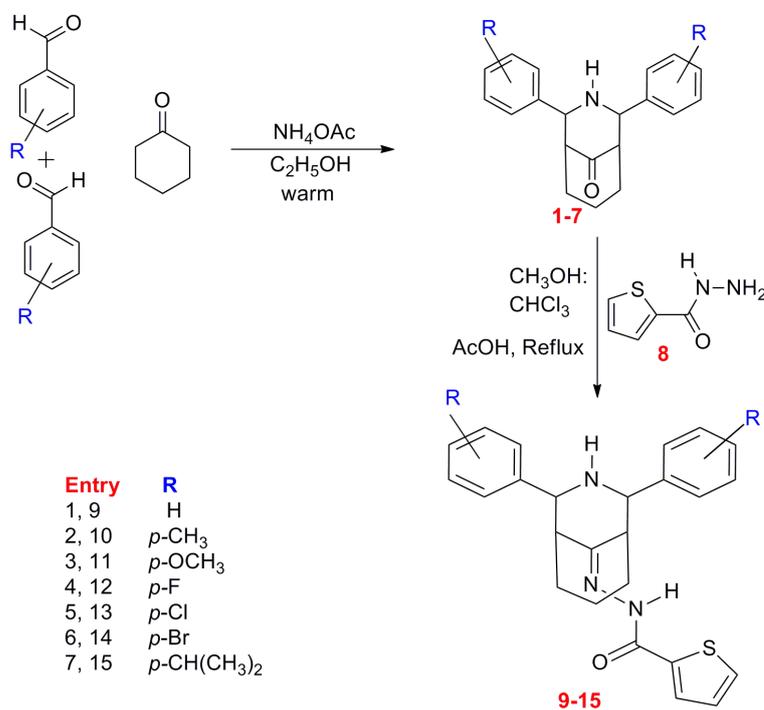
In this paper, we report synthesis of seven 2r, (**Scheme 1**) 4c-Diaryl-3-azabicyclo [3.3.1] nonan-9-one-2'-thienoyl hydrazones highlights the *in vitro* antioxidant, antitumor and antimicrobial activities against three kinds of free radicals, human liver hepatocellular carcinoma (HepG2) cell lines, bacteria and fungi strain organisms, respectively.

2. Experimental Methods

2.1. Chemistry

2.1.1. Chemicals Equipment Techniques for Structural Elucidation

2-Thiophenecarboxylic acid hydrazide, substituted aldehydes and solvents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich®, Himedia® and Merck®, Germany, were used directly without further recrystallization. Reaction process and purity were monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC). Physical properties of melting point were determined in an Electro thermal 9100 instrument in open capillaries and are uncorrected. FT-IR analysis has been recorded in an IR-470 SHIMADZU spectrometer (Shimadzu, Tokyo, Japan.) by making pellet of compound with KBr



Scheme 1. Synthesis of 2r, 4c-3-azabicyclo [3.3.1] nonan-9-one-2'-thienoyl hydrazones (**9-15**).

and values are expressed as ν_{\max} cm^{-1} . ^1H , ^{13}C and 2D NMR spectra were recorded at ambient temperature on a Bruker AMX-400 NMR spectrometer operating at 400.13 MHz for ^1H and 100.62 MHz for ^{13}C . Chemical shift (δ) unit expressed in parts per million (ppm) with respect to TMS. Sample was prepared in CDCl_3 solvent (10 mg in 0.5 mL). Elemental analysis for all synthesized compounds was performed on an Elementor Vario EL-III CHNS analyzer.

2.1.2. General Procedure for Synthesized Compound 2r, 4c-Diaryl-3-Azabicyclo [3.3.1] Nonan-9-One-2'-Thienoyl Hydrazones (**9-15**)

First 2r, 4c-Diaryl-3-azabicyclo [3.3.1]nonan-9-ones (**1-7**) were prepared by the condensation of appropriate cyclohexanone (1equiv), respective aromatic aldehyde (2equiv) and Ammonium acetate (1.5equiv) dissolved in ethanol was kept in water bath by maintaining the bath temperature at 60°C - 75°C with continuous stirring using literature procedure [20]. The crude product precipitated from the solvent was filtered. It was washed through etheric ethanol solution. An ethanol/chloroform/acetone mixture ratio (2:1:1) was used for recrystallization of **1-7** compounds. A mixture of 2r, 4c-Diaryl-3-azabicyclo [3.3.1] nonan-9-one (1 mmol) and 2-Thiophenecarboxylic acid hydrazide (1.5 mmol) was dissolved in methanol and CHCl_3 (1:1v/v) and few drops of acetic acid was added as catalyst. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 2 - 3 h. On the completion of reaction a solid mass was formed. After the precipitate was filtered at room temperature and washed with cold mixture of water/ethanol mixture. The crude compounds were recrystallized from ethanol.

2r, 4c-Diphenyl-3-azabicyclo [3.3.1] nonan-9-one-2'-thienoyl hydrazone **9**

IR (KBr) (cm^{-1}): 3034.03, 2924.09, 2854.65 (C-H stretching), 3302.13(-NH-), 1641.42 (C=O stretching), 1510.26 (>C=N stretching), ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , δ ppm): 10.214 (s, 1H, HN-C=O), 4.490 (s, 1H, H-2a), 4.386 (s, 1H, H-4a), 3.342 (s, 1H, H-5e), 2.867 (d, 1H, H-7a), 2.76 (s, 1H, H-1e), 1.885 (s, 2H, H-8e, H-6a), 1.590 (m, 3H, H-8a, H-6e and ring NH) 1.417 (s, 1H, H-7e), 8.166 - 7.135 (m, 13H, aromatic and thienoyl ring protons). ^{13}C NMR (δ ppm): 65.47 (C-2), 63.60 (C-4), 46.09 (C-1), 38.48 (C-5), 28.56 (C-8), 27.34 (C-6), 21.56 (C-7), 142.39 (C-2'), 141.31 (C-4'), 163.56 (C-9), 161.81 (HN-C=O), 141.31 - 126.35 (aromatic and thienoyl ring carbons).

2r, 4c-Bis (*p*-methylphenyl)-3-azabicyclo [3.3.1] nonan-9-one-2'-thienoyl hydrazone **10**

IR (KBr) (cm^{-1}): 3041.74, 2956.87, 2922.16 (C-H stretching), 3307.92 (-NH-), 1633.71 (C=O stretching), 1516.05 (>C=N stretching), ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , δ ppm): 10.005 (s, 1H, HN-C=O), 4.476 (s, 1H, H-2a), 4.364 (s,

1H, H-4a), 3.278 (s, 1H, H-5e), 2.901 (s, 1H, H-7a), 2.751 (s, 1H, H-1e), 1.899 (s, 2H, H-8e, H-6a), 1.663 (m, 3H, H-8a, H-6e and ring NH) 1.442 (s, 1H, H-7e), 2.457 (d, 6H, *p*-CH₃', CH₃' are merged together) 8.233 - 7.139 (m, 11H, aromatic and thienoyl ring protons). ¹³C NMR (δppm): 65.28 (C-2), 63.44 (C-4), 46.16 (C-1), 38.55 (C-5), 28.56 (C-8), 27.34 (C-6), 21.58 (C-7), 144.66 (C-2'), 140.61 (C-4'), 163.44 (C-9), 162.16 (HN-C=O), 21.18 (*p*-CH₃' and CH₃' are merged together), 139.00 - 126.34 (aromatic and thienoyl ring carbons).

2r, 4c-Bis (*p*-methoxyphenyl)-3-azabicyclo [3.3.1] nonan-9-one-2'-thienoyl hydrazone **11**

IR (KBr) (cm⁻¹): 3032.10, 2926.01, 2845 (C-H stretching), 3302.13 (-NH-), 1639.49 (C=O stretching), 1510.26 (>C=N stretching), ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, δppm): 9.933 (s, 1H, HN-C=O), 4.447 (s, 1H, H-2a), 4.337 (s, 1H, H-4a), 3.231 (s, 1H, H-5e), 2.885 (bs, 1H, H-7a), 2.716 (s, 1H, H-1e), 1.902 (s, 2H, H-8e, H-6a), 1.774 - 1.567 (m, 3H, H-8a, H-6e and ring NH) 1.452 (s, 1H, H-7e), 3.879 (s, 6H, *p*-OCH₃', OCH₃' are merged together) 8.229 - 6.990 (m, 11H, aromatic and thienoyl ring protons). ¹³C NMR (δppm): 65.02 (C-2), 63.18 (C-4), 46.23 (C-1), 38.62 (C-5), 28.51 (C-8), 27.05 (C-6), 21.60 (C-7), 144.73 (C-2'), 144.40 (C-4'), 163.47 (C-9), 158.97 (HN-C=O), 55.42 (*p*-OCH₃', OCH₃' are merged together), 135.39 - 113.80 (aromatic and thienoyl ring carbons).

2r, 4c-Bis (*p*-fluorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo [3.3.1] nonan-9-one-2'-thienoyl hydrazone **12**

IR (KBr) (cm⁻¹): 3024.38, 2920.23, 2848.86 (C-H stretching), 3300.20 (-NH-), 1633.71 (C=O stretching), 1510.26 (>C=N stretching), ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, δppm): 10.311 (s, 1H, HN-C=O), 4.437 (t, 2H, H-2a and H-4a are merged together), 3.283 (s, 1H, H-5e), 2.849 (d, 1H, H-7a), 2.737 (s, 1H, H-1e), 1.915 (d, 2H, H-8e, H-6a), 1.758 - 1.676 (m, 3H, H-8a, H-6e and ring NH), 1.462 (d, 1H, H-7e), 8.244 - 7.144 (m, 11H, aromatic and thienoyl ring protons). ¹³C NMR (δppm): 64.14 (C-2), 62.97 (C-4), 46.04 (C-1), 38.38 (C-5), 28.94 (C-8), 27.05 (C-6), 21.11 (C-7), 143.38 (C-2'), 141.40 (C-4'), 163.43 (C-9), 160.99 (HN-C=O), 136.34 - 115.25 (aromatic and thienoyl ring carbons).

2r, 4c-Bis (*p*-chlorophenyl)-3-azabicyclo [3.3.1] nonan-9-one-2'-thienoyl hydrazone **13**

IR (KBr) (cm⁻¹): 3041.74, 2924.09, 2854.65 (C-H stretching), 3309.85 (-NH-), 1633.71 (C=O stretching), 1485.19 (>C=N stretching), ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, δppm): 10.579 (s, 1H, HN-C=O), 4.489 (s, 1H, H-2a), 4.419 (d, 1H, H-4a), 3.437 (s, 1H, H-5e), 2.779 (d, 2H, H-7a and H-1e are merged together), 1.904 - 1.596 (m, 5H, H-8e, H-6a, H-8a, H-6e and ring NH), 1.447 (s, 1H, H-7e), 8.20 - 7.202 (m, 11H, aromatic and thienoyl ring protons). ¹³C NMR (δppm): 64.12 (C-2), 62.86 (C-4), 45.85 (C-1), 38.25 (C-5), 28.95 (C-8), 27.21 (C-6), 21.43 (C-7), 143.34 (C-2'), 140.66 (C-4'), 164.01 (C-9), 161.51 (HN-C=O), 140.30 - 126.42 (aromatic and thienoyl ring carbons).

2r, 4c-Bis (*p*-bromophenyl)-3-azabicyclo [3.3.1] nonan-9-one-2'-thienoyl hydrazone **14**

IR (KBr) (cm⁻¹): 3039.81, 2966.52, 2922.16 and 2854.65 (C-H stretching), 3300.20 (-NH-), 1639.49 (C=O stretching), 1512.19 (>C=N stretching), ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, δppm): 10.519 (s, 1H, HN-C=O), 4.465 (s, 1H, H-2a), 4.395 (s, 1H, H-4a), 3.471 (s, 1H, H-5e), 2.798 (m, 2H, H-7a, H-1e are merged together), 1.905 - 1.759 (m, 5H, H-8e, H-6a, H-8a, H-6e and ring NH are merged together), 1.441 (s, 1H, H-7e), 8.229 - 7.206 (m, 11H, aromatic and thienoyl ring protons). ¹³C NMR (δppm): 64.16 (C-2), 62.92 (C-4), 42.78 (C-1), 38.20 (C-5), 28.95 (C-8), 27.04 (C-6), 21.42 (C-7), 140.75 (C-2'), 140.04 (C-4'), 164.58 (C-9), 163.31 (HN-C=O), 134.80 - 121.23 (aromatic and thienoyl ring carbons).

2r, 4c-Bis (*p*-isopropylphenyl)-3-azabicyclo [3.3.1] nonan-9-one-2'-thienoyl hydrazone **15**

IR (KBr) (cm⁻¹): 3026.31, 2958.80, 2864.29, 2926.01 (C-H stretching), 3304.06 (-NH-), 1635.64 (C=O stretching), 1514.12 (>C=N stretching), ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, δppm): 10.625 (s, 1H, HN-C=O), 4.505 (s, 1H, H-2a), 4.419 (d, 1H, H-4a), 3.472 (s, 1H, H-5e), 2.990 (d, 3H, H-7a and *p*-isopropyl CH' & CH''), 2.789 (s, 1H, H-1e), 1.977 (d, 2H, H-8e, H-6a), 1.716 - 1.594 (m, 3H, H-8a, H-6e and ring NH) 1.449 (d, 1H, H-7e), 1.337 (d, 12H, *p*-isopropyl CH₃' & CH₃' 8.229 - 7.182 (m, 11H, aromatic and thienoylring protons). ¹³C NMR (δppm): 64.69 (C-2), 63.40 (C-4), 46.15 (C-1), 38.59 (C-5), 28.70 (C-8), 27.06 (C-6), 21.61 (C-7), 148.19 (C-2'), 147.95 (C-4'), 163.84 (C-9), 162.63 (HN-C=O), 24.19 - 23.86 (*p*-isopropyl CH₃', CH₃', CH₃'', CH₃''), 34.05 (*p*-isopropyl CH' & CH''), 139.96 - 126.23 (aromatic and thienoylring carbons).

2.2. Pharmacology

2.2.1. *In Vitro* Antioxidant Activity

The antioxidant capacity was measured by the 2, 2-Diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH[•]) explained by Blois [21]. Hydroxyl radical (OH[•]) scavenging capacity was described by the method of Ren *et al.*, (2008) [22] on the basis

of the ability to complete with deoxyribose for OH[•]. Superoxide anions resulting from dissolved oxygen by a PMS/NADH coupling reaction reduced nitro blue tetrazolin (NBT) was evaluated by the procedure of Garrat *et al.* (1964) [23]. Scavenging capacity carried out triplicate of each sample and read at 515 nm using a micro plate reader (EL-800 Bio Tac instrument, Winoski, VT, USA). The percentage of scavenging assay DPPH[•], OH[•] and O₂^{•-} was calculated using the following formula

$$\text{Free radical scavenging activity (\%)} = \left[\frac{(Ac - As)}{Ac} \right] \times 100$$

where *Ac* is the absorbance of control and *As* is absorbance of sample. BHT (Butylated hydroxytoluene) was used as standard drug. Which was calculated based on its concentration of compound required to reduce free radicals by 50% (IC₅₀) as follows.

2.2.2. Cell Culture and Preservation

Human liver cancer cell lines (HepG2) were obtained from the National centre for cell sciences (NCCS). Pune, India. The cells cultivated in 0.5 mg MTT (3, [4, 5-dimethylthiazole-2-yl] 2, 5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide)/ML of serum free DMEM (Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium) at 37°C with 5% CO₂ and 95% air in a CO₂ incubator. The viability of cells was measured by MTT assay (Mosmann, 1983) [24] using the HepG2 cell lines. The cell lines were treated with various concentrations of test compounds (3.12, 6.25, 12.50, 25 and 50 µg/mL) for 24 h. The 50% inhibitory concentration values (IC₅₀) of all experiments of test compounds were done using three replicates. Cytotoxicity was detected by using Graph pad prism 5 software.

2.2.3. Apoptosis Detection of Nuclear Morphology

Cells were stained with 0.5 mL of Hoechst 33342 solution (3.5 µg/mL) and incubated for 30 min at 37°C incubator. The Hoechst dyes can also be obtained from molecular probs. H342 is a "vital" DNA stain that binds preferentially to A-T base pairs. Cells should be approximately 1.2 × 10⁶ mL in buffered media, pH 7.2. It is also useful to include 2 percent fetal half cell serum (FCS) to maintain the cell, and measured by fluorescence microscope at 490 - 520 nm [25]. Apoptotic cell were defined on the mass of nuclear morphology changes such as chromatin condensation and fragmentation. Early apoptotic cells show navy blue fluorescence.

2.2.4. In Vitro Antibacterial and Antifungal Activity

Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) in µg/mL values were found out by two-fold serial dilution method [26]. Bacterial strain namely *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Salmonella typhi* and fungal strain namely *Cryptococcus neoformans*, *Candida albicans*, *Rizopus sp.*, *Aspergillus niger* and *Aspergillus flavus*, were obtained from Faculty of medicine, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar, 608002, India. Seeded broth (broth containing microbial sporus) was prepared in NB from 24 hours old bacterial cultures on nutrient agar (Himedia, Mumbai) at 37°C while fungal strains were cultures in sabourauds dextrose broth (SDB). Testing was performed at pH 7.4 ± 0.2 for bacteria (NB) and at a pH 5.6 for fungi (SDB). Plating techniques were used to determine the colony forming units (cfu) of the seeded broth in the adjusted range of 10⁴ to 10⁵ cfu/mL and 1.1 to 1.5 × 10² cfu/mL were the final inoculums size for antibacterial and antifungal assay, respectively. The respective test compounds **9-15** were dissolved in dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSO) to obtain 1 mg/mL stock solution. The growth of the microbes in the test medium was measured on the turbidity of the culture after 24 hours of bacterial incubation and 72 - 96 hours of fungal incubation.

2.2.5. Statistical Analysis

All investigated data were presented as the percentage of Mean ± SEM (standard error of mean) of at least three individual experiments. Statistical analysis was performed with One-way ANOVA test analysis using the prism 5 statistical software package (graph pad software. USA). Differences were considered as being significant probability at *p* < 0.005.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Chemistry

The structural elucidation and stereochemistry of target compounds **9-15** were assigned by IR and NMR spectral

data. Their purities were checked by elemental analysis **Table 1**. For compound **9**, proton NMR ^1H and ^{13}C NMR signal were assigned unambiguously using two-dimensional spectra.

3.2. Numbering of Atoms

Figure 1 shows the numbering pattern of the bicyclo [3.3.1] nonane part. The ipso carbons of the phenyl rings at C-2 and C-4 are designated as C-2'' and C-4'', respectively. The other carbons of the phenyl ring at C-2 are denoted also *o*, *m* and *p* carbons and those of the phenyl ring at C-4 were denoted as *o'*, *m'*, *p'*, carbons. Protons are numbered accordingly. Thiophene ring sulphur atom was denoted as 1'. For illustrated, the benzyl proton at C-2 was denoted as H-2, C-4 was denoted as H-4 and so on. The methylene protons in the cyclohexane ring are

Table 1. Elemental analytical data of titled compound **9-15**.

Compound	Molecular Formula	Molecular weight	Melting Point °C	Yield %	Elemental analysis found* (calculated) in %			
					C	H	N	S
9	C ₂₅ H ₂₅ N ₃ OS	415.55	216	93	72.52 (72.26)	6.32 (6.06)	10.42 (10.11)	7.52 (7.72)
10	C ₂₇ H ₂₉ N ₃ OS	443.60	220	89	73.35 (73.10)	6.34 (6.59)	9.68 (9.47)	7.43 (7.23)
11	C ₂₇ H ₂₉ N ₃ O ₃ S	475.60	204	88	68.37 (68.18)	6.21 (6.15)	8.76 (8.84)	6.58 (6.74)
12	C ₂₅ H ₂₃ F ₂ N ₃ OS	451.53	224	78	66.56 (66.50)	5.32 (5.13)	9.33 (9.31)	7.47 (7.10)
13	C ₂₅ H ₂₃ Cl ₂ N ₃ OS	484.44	210	81	61.69 (61.98)	4.58 (4.79)	8.57 (8.67)	6.59 (6.62)
14	C ₂₅ H ₂₃ Br ₂ N ₃ OS	573.34	217	82	52.34 (52.37)	4.28 (4.04)	7.36 (7.33)	5.89 (5.59)
15	C ₃₁ H ₃₇ N ₃ OS	499.71	209	89	74.56 (74.51)	7.32 (7.46)	8.77 (8.41)	6.37 (6.42)

*The measured values for C, H, N and S were within $\pm 0.4\%$ of the theoretical values.

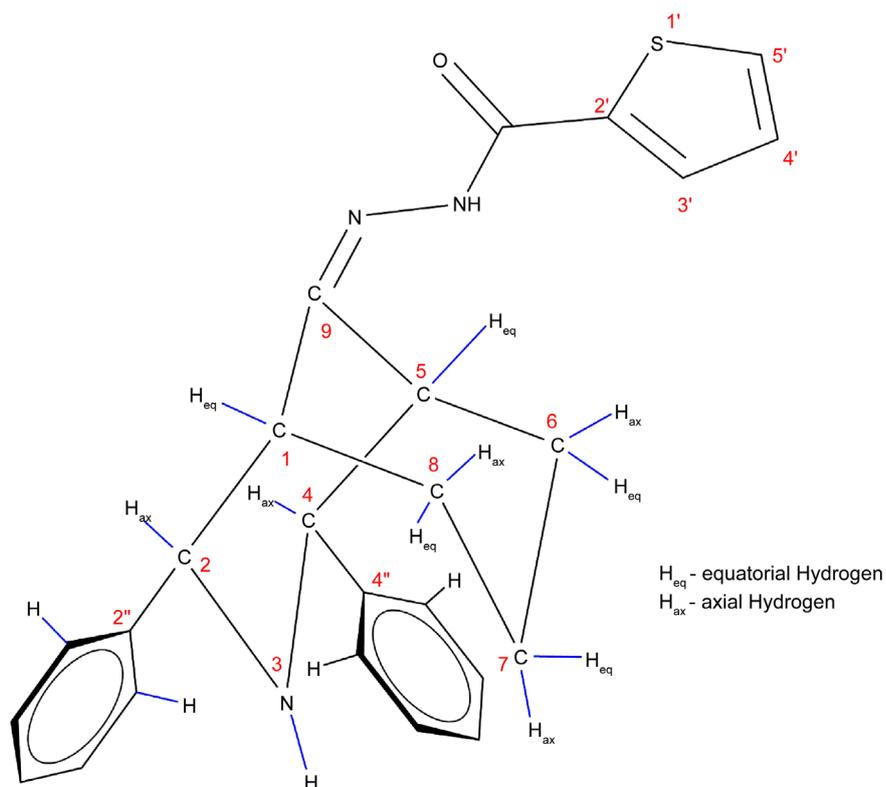


Figure 1. Numbering of the atoms.

assigned as axial and equatorial protons assuming chair conformation for the cyclohexanone ring. C-7 protons are denoted as H-7a and H-7e.

3.3. IR Spectral Analysis

Hydrazone formation was assigned by C=N stretching frequency at present in the range of 1485 - 1516 cm^{-1} . The bicyclic NH stretching frequency was in the range 3300 - 3309 cm^{-1} and the amide (C=O) stretching frequency was in the range 1633 - 1641 cm^{-1} . The amide NH stretching frequency was in the range 3024 - 3163 cm^{-1} , the adsorption band in the region of 2845 - 3041 cm^{-1} were attributed to aromatic, thienoyl ring and aliphatic C-H stretching frequencies [8].

3.4. ^1H NMR Spectral Analysis

For compound **9** the ^1H NMR signals were unambiguously assigned based on the observed correlation in the two dimensional (2D) NMR spectra. A broad and down field singlet at 10.21 ppm was characteristic of the NH amide group. Signal broadening is due to the faster exchange of NH proton with solvent moisture than the resonance time scale. NH proton of the bicyclic ring and H-8a & H-6e protons were merged together and appeared as multiplets at 1.59 ppm. However, signal that appeared at 2.76 and 3.34 ppm should be due to its bridgehead protons H-1e and H-5e, respectively. Two signals appeared at 4.49 and 4.39 ppm corresponds to each one proton integral. Furthermore, these two signal strong NOE shown in **Figure 2**, with doublet at 7.64 ppm and singlet at 2.76 & 3.34 ppm. Hence unambiguity, these two signals are attributed to benzylic protons H-2a and H-4a. However, peaks at 2.76 and 3.34 ppm have been weak COSY correlation **Figure 3** with benzylic protons and strong correlation with H-6a (1.88 ppm) and H-8a (1.59 ppm). H-1e and H-5e signal, one was highly deshielded

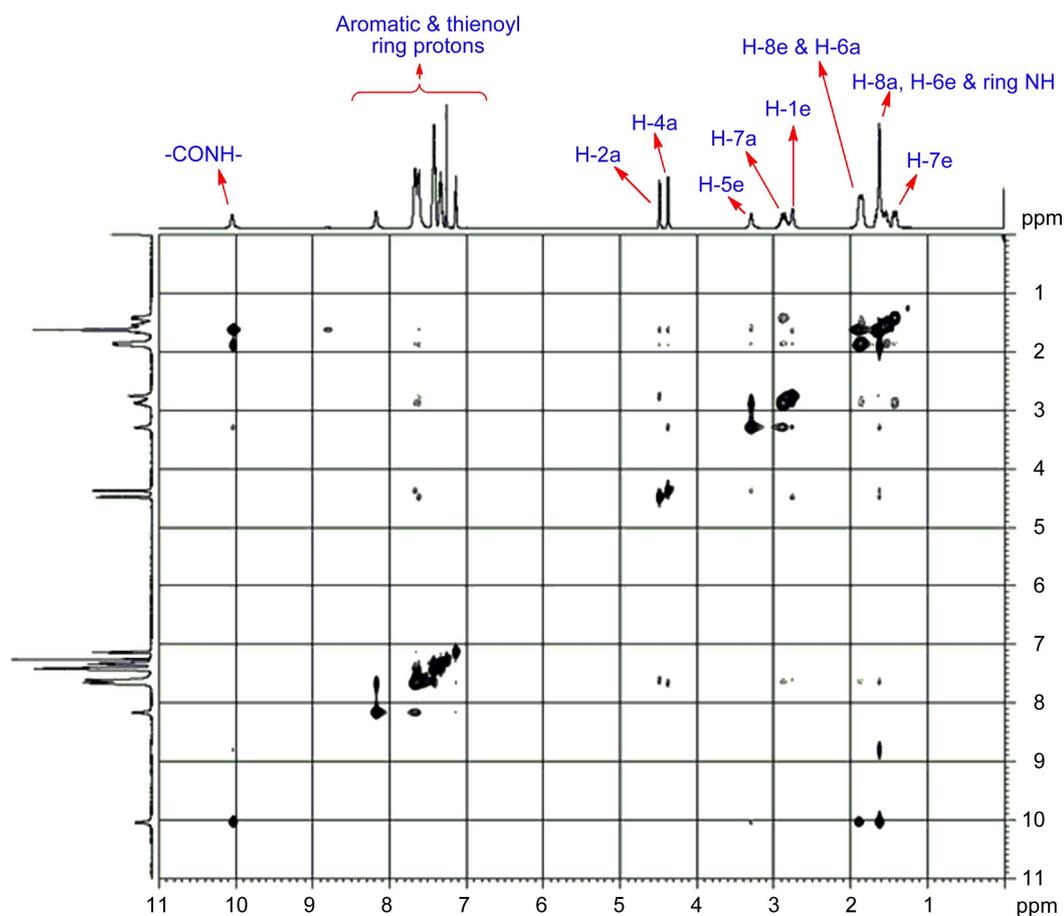


Figure 2. NOESY Spectrum of compound **9**.

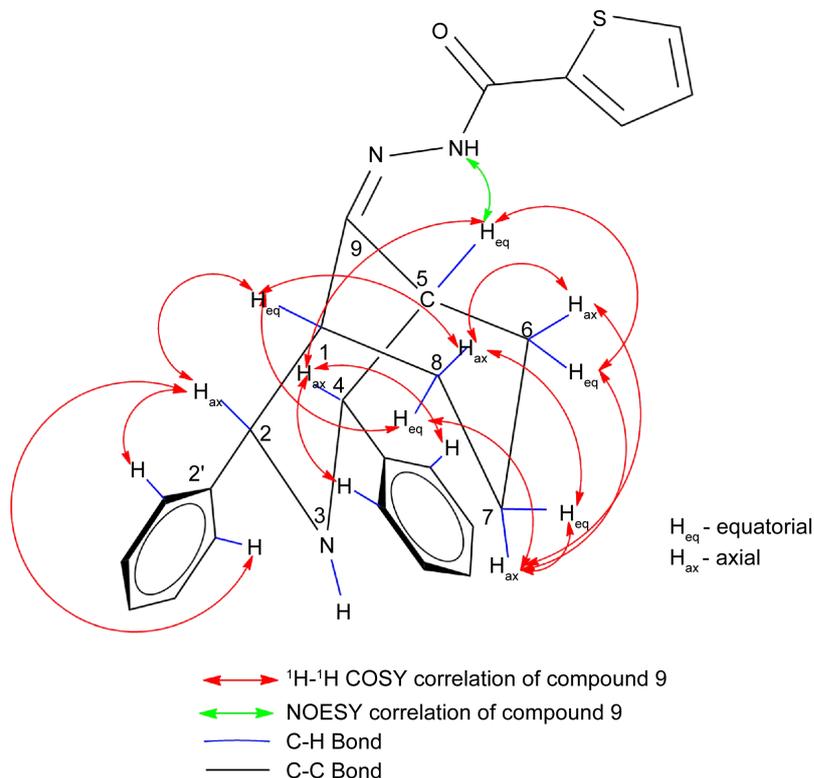


Figure 3. ^1H - ^1H COSY and NOESY correlations of compound **9**.

due to special interaction between the nitrogen ($>\text{CONH}$ -) of thienoyl hydrazone analogue and one of the bridgehead proton. Outstanding to this interaction, partial charges created between them [27]. As a result, the bridge head α -carbon acquires slight negative (-ve) charge and the attached proton gets slight (+ve) charge as shown in **Figure 4**. From this, the deshielded signal can be unambiguously assigned to syn α (H-5) bridgehead proton whereas shielded signal was assigned to anti α (H-1) proton.

Among the two observed signal 1.59 ppm and 1.88 ppm were deshielded signal assigned to H-6e and H-8e protons and the shielded one was assigned to H-6a and H-8a protons. Furthermore, the signals for C-7 protons were magnetically nonequivalent and observed at 2.87 and 1.41 ppm respectively for H-7a and H-7e. H-7a proton were deshielded due to deshielding creates vanderwaals interaction. Therefore H-7a proton was highly deshielded than H-7e proton ^1H - ^1H COSY correlation chemical shift of compound **9** shown in **Figure 5**, H-2 and H-4 proton have also shown a cross peak with doublet at 7.64 ppm which suggest that the signal have four protons integral is due to ortho protons of phenyl ring. All the aromatic and thienoyl ring protons which were collectively resonate between 7.13 to 8.16 ppm. All these surveillance were consistent with twin-chair (CC) conformation for this compound **9**. For all other target compounds the ^1H signal were assigned by comparison with compound **9**.

3.5. ^{13}C NMR Spectral Analysis

In ^{13}C NMR spectral of synthesized compound **9**, two downfield signals 163.56 and 161.81 ppm were assigned for C=N and C=O carbons, respectively. However, there were two resonance carbon signals at 65.47 and 63.60 ppm is respectively due to C-2 and C-4 carbons. Furthermore, the carbon concerned in the fusion part C-5 and C-1 were consigned from the downfield signal at 38.41 and 46.09 ppm, respectively. The methylene carbons signal C-6, C-7 and C-8 of cyclohexanone were assigned in the region of 27.34, 21.56, and 28.56 ppm, respectively. Aromatic, ipso and thienoyl hydrazone carbons were assigned with admiration to their ^1H - ^{13}C COSY (HSQC) correlations shown in **Figure 6**. Assignments for the other synthesized compounds **10-15** were made by comparison with compound **9**. X-ray crystallographic study established that 2*r*, 4*c*-diphenyl-9*t*-ethynyl-3-azabicyclo [3.3.1] nonan-9*t*-ol exists in twin chair conformation with equatorial orientations of the aryl groups [28].

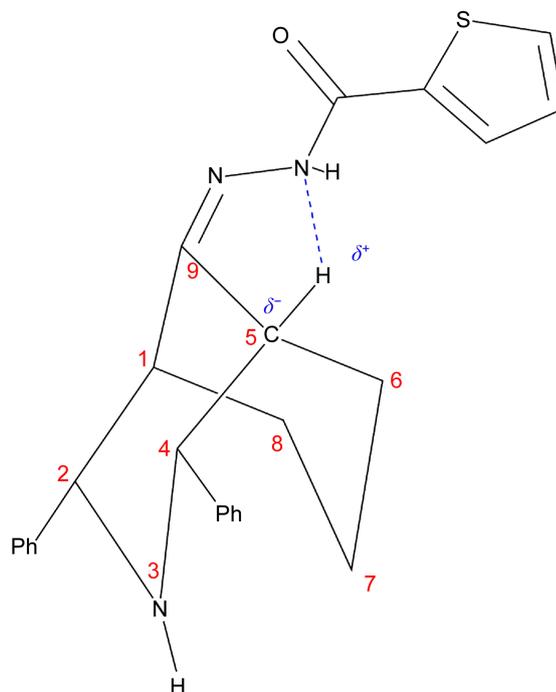


Figure 4. Non-bonded interaction between H-5e and nitrogen (thienoyl hydrazone NHCO).

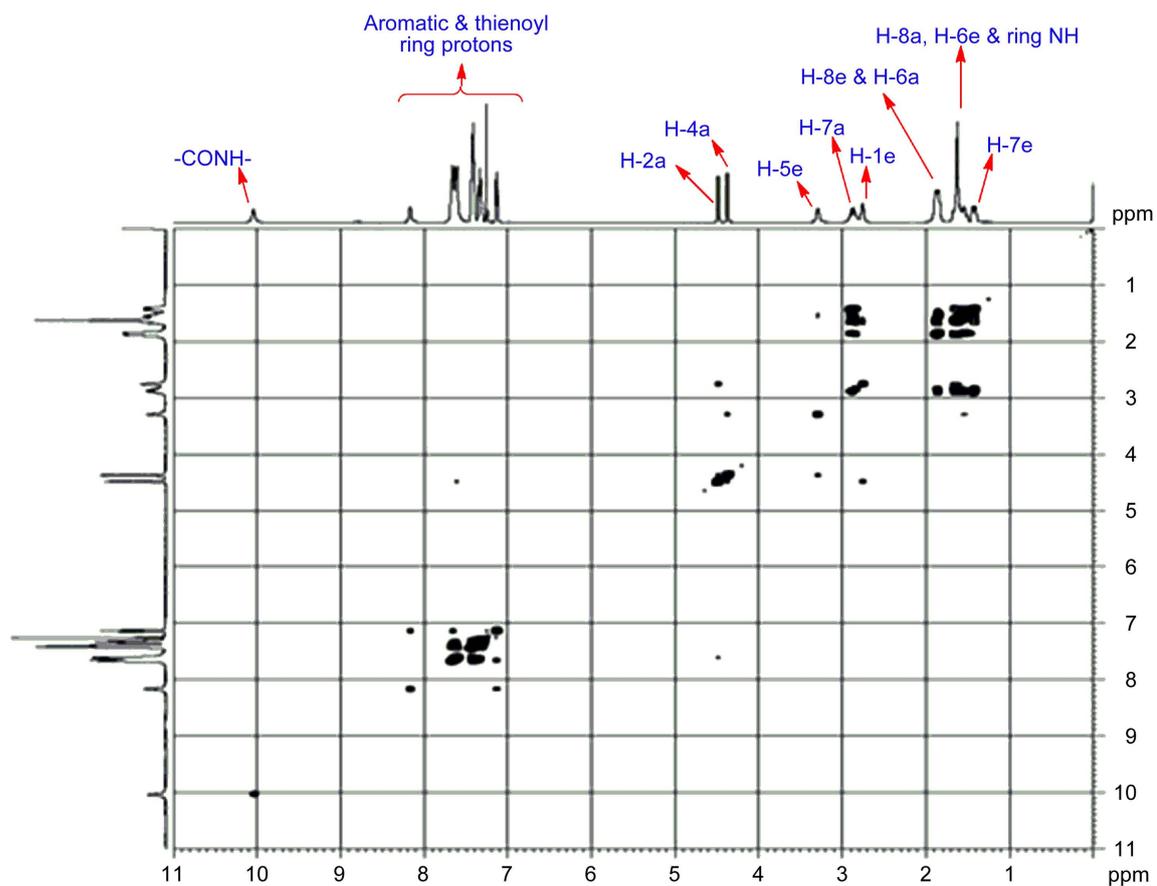


Figure 5. ^1H - ^1H COSY Spectrum of compound 9.

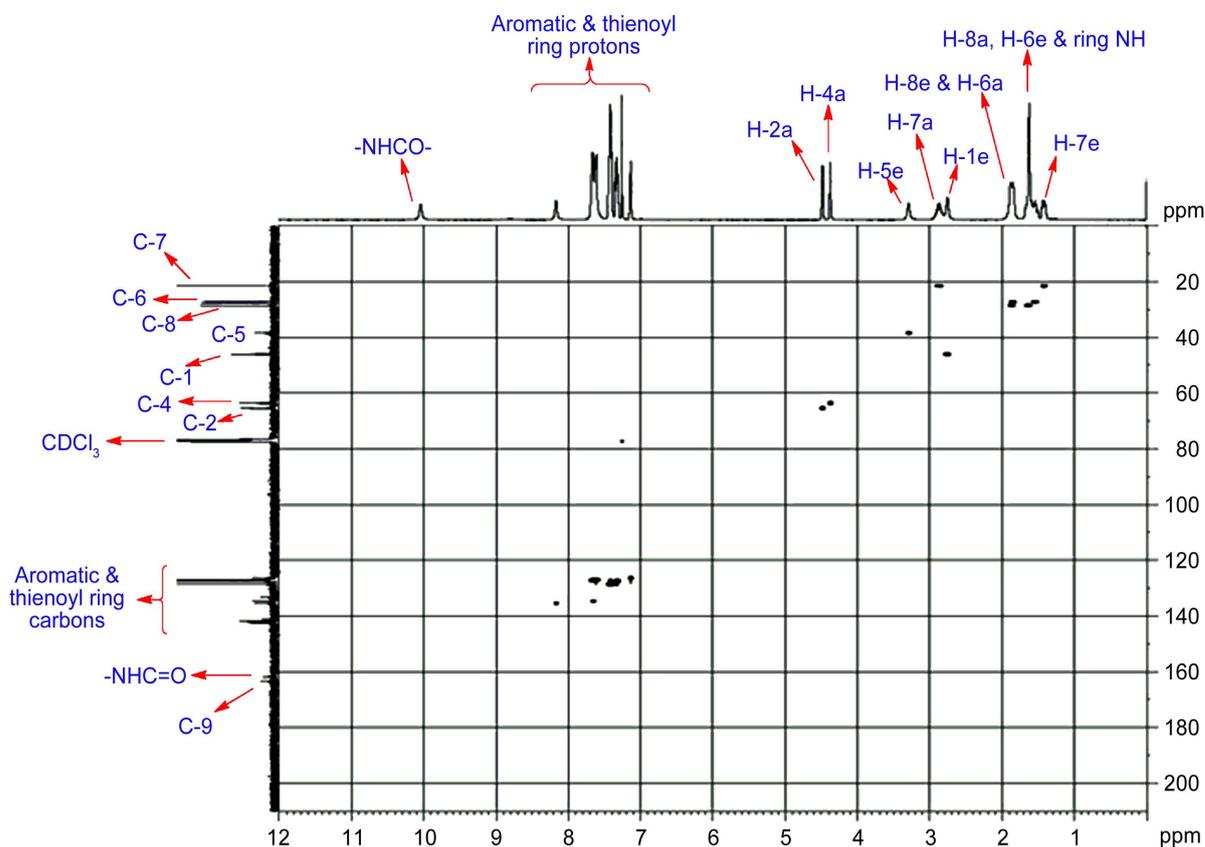


Figure 6. HSQC Spectrum of compound **9**.

Taken together, all of the above observations substantiate planned structure and twin-chair (CC) conformation of 2*r*, 4*c*-diaryl-3-azabicyclo [3.3.1] nonan-9-one-2-thienoyl hydrazones (**9-15**).

3.6. *In Vitro* Free Radical Scavenging Activity

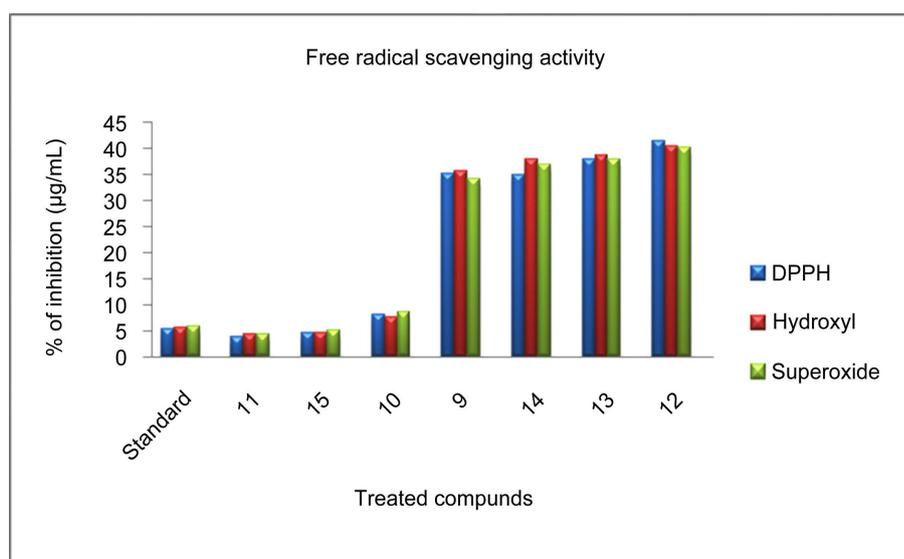
Seven various 2-thienoyl hydrazone derivatives **9-15** were examined for their *in vitro* antioxidant activity against DPPH[•], OH[•] and O₂^{•-} radicals. 50 percent (50%) inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀) values for the free radical scavenging effect of BHT and various substituted synthetic compounds **9-15** were shown in **Table 2**. Free radical scavenging activity was treated with different concentration level 3.12, 6.25, 12.5, 25 and 50 µg/mL. We reported that electron-donor methoxy (OCH₃) substitution compound **11** (IC₅₀ range 3.78 - 4.31 µg/mL) showed excellent antioxidant capacity compared to other compounds and standard antioxidant, a known antioxidant used as a positive control shown in **Figure 7**. Tested with compound **9** devoid of any substituent at phenyl ring at C-2 and C-4 positions of the azabicyclo [3.3.1] nonan-9-one inhibited 50% of the different free radicals at the concentration range 34.26 - 35.65 µg/mL. Compound possessing electron withdrawing fluoro, chloro and bromo substitutions at the phenyl rings showed admirable *in-vitro* free radical scavenging effect against DPPH[•], OH[•] and O₂^{•-} radicals. Therefore, antioxidant capacity of all the synthesized compounds were in the decreasing order **11** > **15** > **10** > **9** > **14** > **13** > **12**.

3.7. *In Vitro* Anticancer Activity

Human liver cancers foremost reason for human death and malignancy throughout the world, according to survey 7.6 million death in 2010 century and anticipated to reach the figure of almost 13 million death by 2030 century, about 70% cancers [29] [30]. The aim of present work challenged cytotoxic activity against on a panel of human liver hepatocellular carcinoma (HepG2) [31] was treated with the innovative target compound **9-15** significantly inhibited the proliferation of cancer cell lines in various concentrations manner (3.12, 6.25, 12.5, 25

Table 2. Inhibitory concentration values (IC₅₀) for anti-oxidant activity of compound **9-15**.

Compound	R	IC ₅₀ values for free radical scavenging activity(μg/mL)		
		DPPH [•]	OH [•]	O ₂ ⁻
9	H	35.23 ± 0.083	35.65 ± 0.056	34.26 ± 0.010
10	<i>p</i> -CH ₃	8.09 ± 0.074	7.56 ± 0.012	8.49 ± 0.098
11	<i>p</i> -OCH ₃	3.78 ± 0.056	4.31 ± 0.063	4.23 ± 0.063
12	<i>p</i> -F	41.44 ± 0.053	40.46 ± 0.098	40.26 ± 0.057
13	<i>p</i> -Cl	37.92 ± 0.077	38.59 ± 0.0925	37.95 ± 0.090
14	<i>p</i> -Br	35.01 ± 0.084	37.93 ± 0.035	36.97 ± 0.091
15	<i>p</i> -CH(CH ₃) ₂	4.61 ± 0.071	4.59 ± 0.039	5.16 ± 0.093
BHT	-	5.46 ± 0.064	5.66 ± 0.013	5.86 ± 0.011

**Figure 7.** Antioxidant activity of standard (BHT) drug and synthesized compounds **9-15**.

and 50 μg/mL.), after 24 hours of incubation were examined by means of the MTT assay. IC₅₀ values for the cytotoxic effect of synthetic compounds were shown in **Table 3**. The incorporation of electron withdrawing group such as F, Cl and Br substitution at para position of C-2, C-4 diaryl rings of the 3-azabicyclo [3.3.1] nonan-9-one compounds **12**, **13** and **14** exhibit more cytotoxicity than electron donating group such as CH₃, OCH₃ and CH (CH₃)₂ substitution at para position of C-2, C-4 diaryl rings of the 3-azabicyclo [3.3.1] nonan-9-one compounds **10**, **11** and **15**. Especially the compound **12** (IC₅₀ = 3.76 μg/mL) shows excellent cytotoxicity than compounds **13** and **14**. We found the strong cytotoxicity with poor antioxidant property of synthesized compounds **12**, **13** and **14** may be due to the pro-oxidant effect by halogens [11]. The overall cytotoxicity effect of synthesized compounds were in the decreasing order **12** > **13** > **14** > **11** > **15** > **10** > **9**. However several mechanisms regulating the antioxidant and anticancer activity of hybrid molecule are needed for advance research.

3.8. Discovery of Apoptosis by Hoechst Staining

In treated and controlled cells, apoptosis in nuclear morphology by using Hoechst 33342 (H342) were experiential and compared in the **Figure 8**. Fluorescence microscopy analysis was used to assess the apoptotic feature in HepG2 cancer cells induced by fluoro substituted compound **12**. The control showed normal health and whole nuclei without any cytomorphological abnormalities. The HepG2 cell lines were treated with 50% inhibitory

Table 3. Anticancer activity of target compounds (**9-15**) against human liver hepatocellular carcinoma cell lines (**HepG2**).

Compound	Compound concentrations ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)					IC ₅₀ values ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)
	3.12	6.25	12.50	25.00	50.00	
	Death cells (% of Mean \pm SE) ^b					
9	5.371 \pm 0.029	12.320 \pm 0.057	20.595 \pm 0.042	31.372 \pm 0.044	57.291 \pm 0.024	42.49
10	12.277 \pm 0.035	25.319 \pm 0.015	34.144 \pm 0.041	46.320 \pm 0.029	81.963 \pm 0.023	26.26
11	21.275 \pm 0.042	39.513 \pm 0.081	48.544 \pm 0.037	80.648 \pm 0.038	97.286 \pm 0.068	12.92
12	39.312 \pm 0.044	69.759 \pm 0.023	84.536 \pm 0.002	98.365 \pm 0.013	>100	3.76
13	28.202 \pm 0.026	47.343 \pm 0.060	79.348 \pm 0.025	89.341 \pm 0.015	98.114 \pm 0.014	6.94
14	25.382 \pm 0.049	41.325 \pm 0.012	79.105 \pm 0.073	89.405 \pm 0.100	98.103 \pm 0.004	8.10
15	14.196 \pm 0.033	25.347 \pm 0.063	39.173 \pm 0.018	78.252 \pm 0.014	93.235 \pm 0.017	17.52

^bValues are expressed as the mean \pm SE (standard error) from at least three independent experiments. IC₅₀: Compound concentration required to inhibit cancer cells proliferation by 50%.

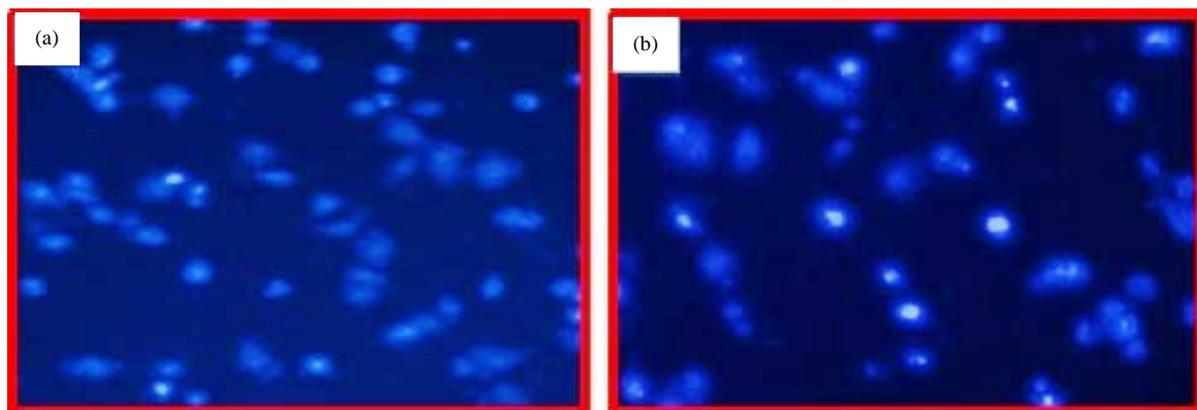


Figure 8. The effect of fluorescent microscope image of (a) control (b) the cell treated HepG2 cell lines with IC₅₀ concentration 3.76 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of the most active lead compound **12**. Stained with Hoechst 33342 (H342). These cell lines detected by 490 - 520 nm of fluorescent microscope excitation/emission.

concentration among the efficient cytotoxic compound **12** and IC₅₀ value is **3.76** $\mu\text{g/mL}$ for 48 hours. The dark blue (navy blue) fluorescence indicated the viable cells while the bluish white fluorescence indicated the death cells. The above results of 490 - 520 nm of fluorescence microscopy using Hoechst stain control **Figure 8(a)** and treated HepG2 cell lines **Figure 8(b)**. Bright condensed chromatin (pyknosis) and cell shrinkage was observed in these compound treated apoptotic cells. The report of the procedure, disintegration of the nucleus was also observed in the treated cell lines.

3.9. *In Vitro* Antimicrobial Activity

The *in vitro* antibacterial activity of synthesized compounds **9-15** were treated with bacterial strains viz., (*S. aureus*, *E. coli*, *K. pneumoniae*, *p. aeruginosa* and *S. typhi*) and were expressed as minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) in $\mu\text{g/mL}$. Streptomycin was taken as standard drug [32] and the observed MIC values were given in **Table 4** Compound **12**, **13** and **14** possessing para halo substitution at phenyl rings of azabicyclononane derivatives account for the superior inhibitory effect against *S. aureus*, *K. pneumoniae* and *S. typhi* at MIC values of 6.25 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, and *p. aeruginosa* at MIC values of 12.50 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ when compared to standard antibiotic streptomycin. Evidenced that electron withdrawing group substituted azabicyclononane derivatives exhibited marvelous antimicrobial activities [33]. Other target compound displayed reduced inhibitory effect against different bacterial strains compared to standard drug. The account of the present study also provide proof for the antifungal

Table 4. *In vitro* antimicrobial screening of target compounds **9-15**.

Compounds	Bacterial strains					Fungal strains				
	Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) in µg/mL					Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) in µg/mL				
	<i>S. aureus</i>	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	<i>S. typhi</i>	<i>C. albicans</i>	<i>C. neoformans</i>	<i>Rizopus. sp</i>	<i>A nigar</i>	<i>A. flavus</i>
9	25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	50
10	25	50	50	50	25	50	100	50	50	50
11	50	200	200	100	200	100	200	100	25	25
12	6.25	12.5	6.25	25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	12.5	12.5
13	12.5	12.5	6.25	25	12.5	6.25	6.25	12.5	12.5	12.5
14	12.5	12.5	6.25	12.5	12.5	6.25	12.5	6.25	12.5	12.5
15	12.5	25	12.5	25	25	25	50	25	25	25
Standard*	12.5	25	12.5	12.5	12.5	25	25	25	25	25

*Standard drug used: for antibacterial activity—**Streptomycin**, for antifungal activity—**Amphotericin B**.

effect of an array of 2-thienoyl hydrazones **9-15** with MIC values shown in the **Table 4**. Compound **12**, **13** and **14** had enhanced inhibitory effect against all tested fungi strains and standard drug (Amphotericin B) of MIC range was 6.25 - 12.5 µg/mL, and isopropyl substituted compound **15** exhibited identical potency compared to standard drug except *C. neoformans* strain. Other compounds exhibited mild inhibitory potency against different fungi strains compared to standard drug.

4. Conclusion

The report of the present study of 2-thienoyl hydrazones of 2r, 4c-diaryl-3-azabicyclo [3.3.1] nonan-9-ones in excellent yield, stereochemistry and characterized by elemental analysis and spectral data 1D and 2D NMR spectra. All of the above observations substantiate the proposed structure and twin-chair (CC) conformation of all target compounds **9-15**. The compounds were evaluated various biological activities. Through the target compound with electron withdrawing such as F, Cl, Br substitution compounds were superior anticancer, antibacterial and antifungal activity. However, the electron donating substituted such as CH₃, OCH₃ and CH(CH₃)₂ compounds act great antioxidant activity than electron withdrawing substituted compounds. Studies on the structural mechanisms by which the new synthetic molecules put forth its anticancer, antioxidant, antibacterial and antifungal activity are making development and will be delivered in the prospect.

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