

Synthesis, Characterization and Antibacterial Activity of Biologically Important Vanillin Related Hydrazone Derivatives

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Received June 3, 2011; revised July 27, 2011; accepted August 5, 2011

Abstract

Hydrazone derivatives of vanillin are found to possess anti-bacterial activities. Based on higher bio-activity of hydrazones, new hydrazone derivatives were synthesized from Piperidine-4-carboxylic acid methyl ester (1). The compounds 1-pyrimidine-2-yl piperidine-4-carboxylic acid(4-hydroxy-3-methoxy benzylidene)-hydrazide (10), 1-pyrimidine-2-yl piperidine-4-carboxylic acid (3,4-dimethoxy benzylidene) hydrazide (11), 1-pyrimidine-2-yl piperidine-4-carboxylic acid(4-butoxy-3-methoxy benzylidene)-hydrazide (12), 1-pyrimidine-2-yl piperidine-4-carboxylic acid(3-methoxy-4(2-methoxy ethoxy) benzylidene)-hydrazide (13) were synthesized, purified and characterized by ¹HNMR, ¹³CNMR, LCMS, FT-IR and HPLC techniques. The synthesized hydrazone derivatives were further checked for anti-bacterial activities by paper disc diffusion method against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus* bacterial strains.

Keywords: Antibiotics, Fractional Crystallization, Hydrazones, Coupling Reaction

1. Introduction

Earlier, by Quantitative Structure Activity Relationship (QSAR) studies, most of the rifamycin derivatives were found to be biologically active compared to other compounds [1]. For example, the hydrazones obtained from 3-formyl rifamycin and N-amino-N-methyl piperazine derivatives were found to be biologically active and tested for oral treatment of infections in animals [2]. Recently, a lot of biologically important hydrazone derivatives with a number of functional groups have been synthesized from aromatic and aliphatic compounds [3]. Hydrazone derivatives are molecules containing highly reactive azomethine group (CO-NH-N=CH) and thus useful in new drug development [4]. Also, these are found to possess anti-microbial [5-7], anti-mycobacterial [8], anti-convulsant [9], analgesic [10], anti-inflammatory [11,12], anti-platelet [13], anti-tubercular [14-16] and anti-tumoral [17-19] activities. Diflunisal hydrazones were also prepared as possible dual acting antimicrobial and anti-tuberculosis agents with anti-inflammatory properties [20]. Moreover, hydrazones have been recently

established as a good precursor for one-pot synthesis of C-4 functionalized 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro quinolones containing a quaternary stereo center [21]. Due to the growth of population and changes in climatic conditions several new diseases are likely to affect the human beings. So, there is a continuous need for the synthesis of new biologically active organic compounds by using a fast and efficient approach which may act as potential antimicrobial agents. Based on the higher bio-reactivity of hydrazones, we have synthesized novel hydrazones (10-13) from Piperidine-4-carboxylic acid methyl ester (1) coupled with 2-chloro pyrimidine (2) along with other vanillin derivatives (6-9). The anti-bacterial studies were effectively done for newly synthesized hydrazones by standard disc diffusion method [22] with different concentrations.

2. Results and Discussion

2.1 Synthesis

Earlier studies on pyrimidine shows, that heterocyclic

compounds containing pyrimidine moiety shows various biological activities. Therefore, we were tempted to synthesize vanillin related hydrazones with a pyrimidine moiety. A series of vanillin related hydrazones are synthesized and their purity is checked by thin layer chromatography (TLC) and HPLC techniques. All the synthesized hydrazones structures are characterized by ^1H NMR along with ^{13}C NMR; LC-MS and FT-IR spectral techniques. There are three different types of coupling reactions taking place in syntheses of the hydrazone derivatives. In step-1, compound 1 is coupled with 2 to form 3 by "chloro-amine" coupling. In step-2 the product 3 was reacted with 4 to form 5 by "ester-amine" condensation. In step-3, vanillin derivatives (**6-9**) react with 5 to form hydrazone derivatives (**10-13**) by "aldehyde-amine" coupling. From the ^1H NMR spectra, the structures of the synthesized compounds (**10-13**) were confirmed on the basis of the fact that the aldehydic proton (which was visible at δ 10.55) in the starting compound 6 disappeared, and a new singlet due to the azomethine ($\text{CH}=\text{N}$) group appeared at δ values between 8.06 - 8.11 ppm in all the compounds. The CONH protons appearing as singlets resonated at δ values between 11.20 and 11.25 ppm. Furthermore, the protons of CONH and $\text{CH}=\text{N}$ exhibited two separate signals in ^1H NMR spectra in between 11.20 - 11.25 ppm and 8.06 - 8.11 ppm respectively due to the nitrogen inversion, which is shown in

Figure 1.

The three -CH protons of the pyrimidine (pm) were centered at δ value 8.35 ppm as doublets by integrating in two proton and at δ value 6.60 ppm as triplets by integrating in one proton.

In the ^{13}C NMR spectra of 6 the carbon signal due to (-CHO), was observed at δ 188.97 ppm. However in products 10-13 this signal was found to be absent and a new signal at δ values between 150.04 and 151.04 ppm arose due to the presence of $\text{CH}=\text{N}$ in compounds (**10-13**).

The carbon signal of $\text{C}=\text{O}$ group appeared at δ values between 175.8 and 176.2 ppm. The molecular mass of the synthesized compounds were recorded by LC-MS techniques, which was registered in positive ion (+M) mode. The FT-IR spectra of compounds (**10-13**) showed absorption bands at 1652 - 1655 cm^{-1} due to the presence of $\text{C}=\text{O}$ functional group, while the bands observed at 1582 - 1586 cm^{-1} corresponded with $\text{C}=\text{N}$ linkage and 3280 - 3413 cm^{-1} observed due to the -NH group. The absorption peak at 2845 - 2867 cm^{-1} was due to the CH linkage and the band appearing at 3485.4 cm^{-1} in the IR spectrum of the compound (**10**) represented OH group. The synthetic conditions and melting points of the newly synthesized compounds are summarized in **Table 1**.

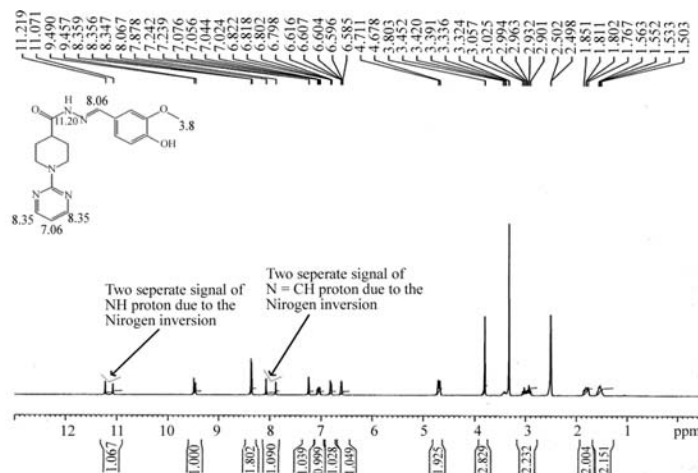


Figure 1. Nitrogen inversion of compound 10.

Table 1. Reaction data of newly synthesized compounds

Compound	Condition	Purification method	HPLC purity	LCMS (+M)
3	Acetonitrile, 85°C, Reflux, 6 h	Column, 10% Ethyl acetate:Hexane	98.7	222.3
5	Methanol, 90°C, Reflux, 5 h	Crystallization, Methanol, 10 mL	99.6	222.6
10	Ethanol, 70°C, Reflux, 8 h	FC, Ethyl acetate:diethyl ether (5:10) mL	99.8	355.8
11	Ethanol, 70°C, Reflux, 8 h	FC,Dichloro methane:Hexane (3:8) mL	99.6	370.2
12	Ethanol, 70°C, Reflux, 8 h	FC, Dichloro methane:di ethyl ether (2:5) mL	96.8	412.8
13	Ethanol, 70°C, Reflux, 8 h	FC, Ethyl acetate:Diethyl ether (5:6:4) mL	97.8	414.8

FC—fractional crystallization.

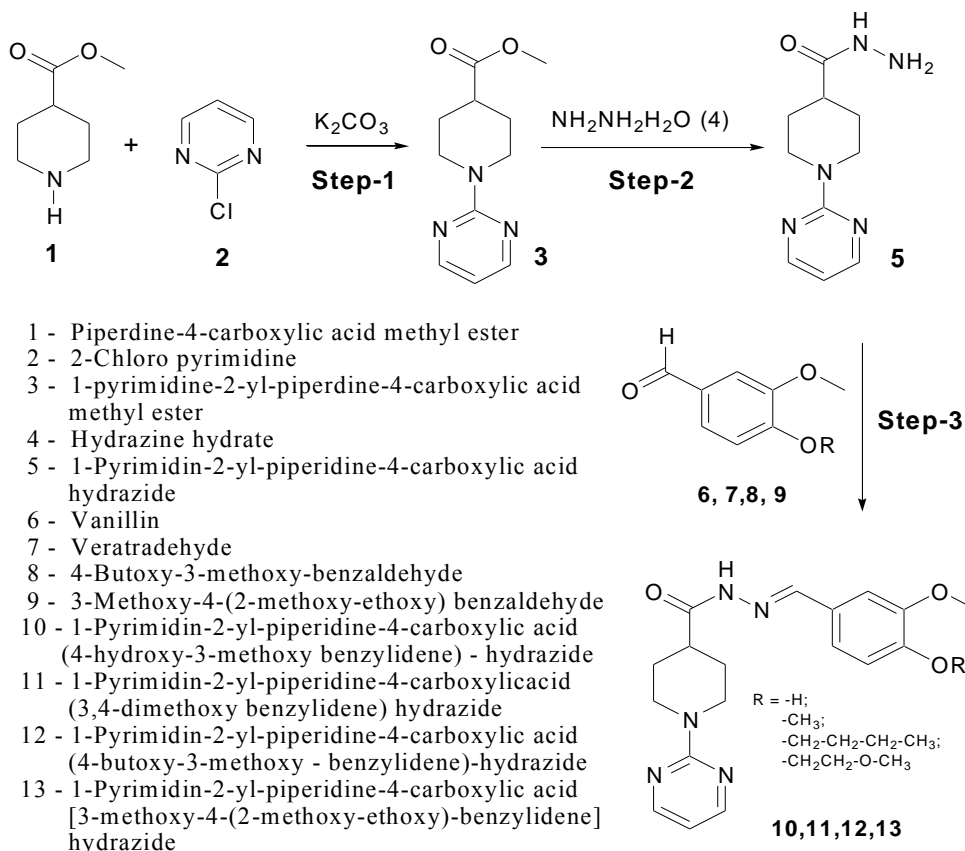
2.2. Antibacterial Activity

The anti-bacterial results showed that some of the compounds were active against both Gram-positive *S. aureus* and Gram-negative *P. aeruginosa* bacteria. Among the tested solutions (10-13), the compounds (12) and (13) showed good antibacterial activity against the test organisms and 11 had moderate effective against *S. aureus* and less effective against *P. aeruginosa*. The compound 10 had no anti-bacterial activity against *P. aeruginosa* and lowest activity against *S. aureus*. It was observed that maximum antibacterial activity was shown by compounds containing the butoxy, methoxy and methyl-ethoxy group with highly reactive azomethine (-NH=N-CH-) group. On the other hand, compared to the standard antibacterial drugs namely, Ciprofloxacin and Cefaclor our synthesized hydrazones were having moderate activity against test organisms. The obtained results of antibacterial activity have been summarized in **Table 2**.

3. Experimental

All synthetic manipulations were conducted in the dry and nitrogen atmosphere. Solvents for synthesis were reagent grade and dried by standard procedures [23]. The

starting materials are such as (1), (2), Hydrazine hydrate (4), Vanillin (6) and Veratraldehyde (7) were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich chemicals and acetone, methanol, ethanol, acetonitrile and dichloromethane, which were obtained from SRL Chemical Limited, India. The intermediate vanillin derivatives such as 4-butoxy-3-methoxy benzaldehyde (8) and 3-methoxy-4-(2-methoxy-ethoxy) benzaldehyde (9) were prepared by typical procedures [24,25]. Melting points of as synthesized compounds were determined with open capillary tube on a Gallenkamp melting point apparatus. The ^1H and ^{13}C NMR were recorded on a Bruker Avance-III, 300 MHz and 400 MHz. Liquid chromatography mass spectra (LCMS) were run on "LCMS—Agilent Technologies-1200 Series" and purity was checked by "HPLC—Agilent Technologies-1200 Series". IR spectra were recorded by "FT-IR Nicolet 6700" spectrometer. All compounds were routinely checked by TLC on silica gel G plates using petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (7:3; 6:4; 5:5 by V/V) as solvent system and the developed plates were visualized by UV light, iodine vapour and KMnO_4 solution. The detailed scheme of synthesis has been shown in **Scheme 1**. The anti-bacterial studies performed in Center for Biotechnology, University of Allahabad, India.



Scheme 1. Synthetic scheme of novel hydrazone derivatives.

Table 2 .Antibacterial activity of novel hydrazones ($\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$)

Compound ($\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$)	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (G+)					<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (G-)				
	50	100	150	200	250	50	100	150	200	250
10	–	+	+	++	++	–	–	–	–	+
11	+	+	++	+++	+++	–	–	+	++	++
12	–	+	+	++	+++	+	++	+++	+++	+++
13	+	++	+++	+++	+++	++	++	+++	+++	++++
DMSO	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ciprofloxacin	++	+++	++++	++++	+++++	+++	+++	++++	++++	+++++
Cefoclor	+++	+++	++++	++++	+++++	–	–	–	–	–

(–) No measurable activity; (+) 1 - 2 mm; (++) 3 - 5 mm; (+++) 6 - 8 mm; (+++++) 9 - 12 mm; (+++++) 13 - 17 mm

3.1 Synthesis of 1-Pyrimidine-2-yl piperidine-4-carboxylic acid Methyl Ester (3)

Methyl nipocotate [Piperidine-4-carboxylic acid methyl ester (**1**) (1.3 mL, 8.7 mmol, 1.0 eq.)] and potassium carbonate (1.2 g, 8.7 mmol, 1.0 eq.) was added to a stirred solution of 2-Chloro pyrimidine (**2**) (1.0 g, 8.7 mmol, 1.0 eq) in dry acetonitrile (10 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere and refluxed at 85°C in a sealed tube for 10 hrs followed by cooling to room temperature. The solvent was evaporated under high vacuum and the crude product was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 50 mL). The organic layer was washed with water and brine, dried with sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The so obtained product was purified by column chromatography using 10% ethyl acetate in petroleum ether as eluant [Silica gel; Rf: 0.3 (Pet Ether:EA; 7:3)] to get the product (1-pyrimidine-2-yl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid (**3**)) as yellow liquid. 1.8 g, Yield: 93%. ¹HNMR: (CDCl₃, 300 MHz), δ 8.30 (d, 2H, J = 2.6 Hz, pm-N-CH), 6.47 (t, J = 6.00 Hz, 1H, Pm-CH), 4.67 and 3.08 (m, 4H, Py-NCH₂), 3.70 (s, 3H, -CH₃), 2.61 (m, 1H, Py-CH), 2.0 - 1.70 (m, 4H, -PyCH₂); ¹³CNMR: (CDCl₃, 300MHz), δ 175.2 (1C, C=O), 161.5 (1C, Pm-N-C-N), 157.6 (2C, Pm-N-CH), 109.6 (1C, Pm-CH), 51.7 (1C, O-CH₃), 43.1 (2C, Py-N-CH₂), 41.4 (1C, Py-CH), 27.8 (2C, Py-CH₂); LCMS: 221.3 (Calculated mass for M⁺, 222.3); HPLC purity: 98.7%.

3.2. Synthesis of 1-Pyrimidin-2-yl piperidine-4-carboxylic Acid Hydrazide (5)

To a dry RB flask the product (**3**) (1.0 g; 4.5 mmol; 1eq) was added to dry methanol (10 ml) containing Hydrazine hydrate (**4**) (1.3 ml; 27 mmol; 8eq.) under nitrogen atmosphere and refluxed to 95°C in sealed tube for 7 hrs. The reaction mixture cooled to room temperature, concentrate under reduced pressure. The crude was purified by crystallization, washed with petroleum ether and filtered. White solid, 0.96 g Yield: 96%. ¹HNMR: (CDCl₃,

300 MHz), δ 9.02 (s, 1H, -NH), 8.34 (d, 2H, J = 2.4 Hz, Pm-N-CH), 6.60 (t, J = 7.20 Hz, 1H, Pm-CH), 4.66 and 2.90 (m, 4H, Py-N-CH₂), 4.16 (d, 2H, J = 2.8, NH₂), 2.38 (m, 1H, Py-CH), 1.68 - 1.50 (m, 4H, Py-CH₂); ¹³CNMR: (CDCl₃, 300 MHz), δ 174.02 (1C, C=O), 161.5 (1C, Pm-N-C-N), 158.3 (2C, Pm-N-CH), 110.2 (1C, Pm-CH), 43.3 (2C, Py-N-CH₂), 39.9 (1C, Py-CH), 28.3 (2C, Py-CH₂); LC-MS: 221.16 (Calculated mass for M⁺, 222.6); HPLC purity: 99.6%.

3.3. General Procedure for Synthesis of (10-13)

Vanillin derivatives (**6-9**) (1.5eq.) were added to compound (**5**) (1eq.) separately in dry ethanol/acetic acid (5:1 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere and the reaction mixtures were refluxed at 85°C in sealed tube for 8 hrs. These were slowly brought to room temperature and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude products purified by fractional crystallization method by using ethyl acetate or dichloromethane along with petroleum ether or diethyl ether were filtered and dried under vacuum to give the corresponding products (**10-13**) as white solids.

3.3.1. 1-Pyrimidin-2-yl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid (4-hydroxy-3-methoxy benzylidene)-Hydrazide (10)

Yield: 93.9%. ¹HNMR: (DMSO-d₆, 300 MHz), δ 11.20 (s, 1H, -NH), 9.77 (s, 1H, -OH), 8.35 (m, 2H, Pm-N-CH), 8.06 (s, 1H, N=CH), 7.24, 7.05 and 6.80 (3H, Ar-CH), 6.60 (m, 1H, Pm-CH), 4.70 and 2.96 (m, 4H, Py-N-CH₂), 3.80 (s, 3H, -CH₃), 1.81 - 1.55 (m, 4H, Py-CH₂); ¹³CNMR: (DMSO-d₆, 400MHz) δ 170.2 (1C, C=O), 161.1 (1C, N-C-N), 157.9 (2C, Pm-N-CH), 151.4 (1C, N=CH), 146.7, 142.9, 125.7, 121.86, 115.3 and 108.8 (Ar-C), 109.8 (1C, Pm-CH), 55.5 (1C, O-CH₃), 42.8 (2C, Py-N-CH₂), 40.12 (1C, Py-CH), 27.8 (2C, Py-CH₂); LC-MS: 354.4 (Calculated mass for M⁺, 355.8); FT-IR (cm⁻¹, KBr): 3845.4 (OH), 3413.4 (-NH), 2854.7 (-CH), 1662 (C=O), 1583.1 (C=N); HPLC purity: 99.8%; mp: 233.1°C - 234.4°C.

3.3.2. 1-Pyrimidin-2-yl-piperidine-4-carboxylicacid (3,4-dimethoxy benzylidene) Hydrazide (11)

Yield: 96%. ¹HNMR: (DMSO-d₆, 300 MHz), δ 11.29 (m, 1H, -NH), 8.35 (d, J = 3.00 Hz, 2H, Pm-N-CH), 8.11 (s, 1H, N=CH), 7.27, 7.16 and 7.00 (3H, Ar-CH), 6.60 (m, 1H, Pm-CH), 4.70 and 2.96 (m, 4H, Py-N-CH₂), 3.80 (s, 6H, O-CH₃), 1.80 - 1.55 (m, 4H, Py-CH₂); ¹³CNMR: (DM-SO-d₆, 300 MHz), δ 176.2 (1C, C=O), 161.6 (1C, N-C-N), 158.4 (2C, Pm-N-CH), 151.0 (1C, N=CH), 150.8, 149.4, 127.5, 122.0 and 112.1 (Ar-C), 108.9 (1C, Pm-CH), 108.7 (Ar-C), 56.0 (2C, O-CH₃), 43.4 (2C, Py-N-CH₂), 38.57 (1C, Py-CH), 28.3 (2C, Py-CH₂); LC-MS: 369.5 (Calculated mass for M⁺, 370.2); FT-IR (cm⁻¹, KBr): 3211.7 (NH), 2845.0 (-CH), 1652 (C=O), 1582 (C=N); HPLC purity: 99.6%; mp: 220.6°C - 221.8°C.

3.3.3. 1-Pyrimidin-2-yl-piperidine-4-carboxylicacid (4-Butoxy-3-methoxy) Benzylidene Hydrazide (12)

Yield: 96.1%. ¹HNMR:(DMSO-d₆, 300 MHz), δ 11.27 (m, 1H, -NH), 8.34 (d, J = 4.50 Hz, 2H, Pm-N-CH), 8.11 (s, 1H, N=CH), 7.25, 7.12 and 6.97 (3H, Ar-CH), 6.58 (m, 1H, Pm-CH), 4.68 and 2.93 (m, 4H, Py-CH₂), 3.97 (m, 2H, -OCH₂), 3.77 (m, 3H, -OCH₃), 1.71 (m, 4H, -CH₂-CH₂), 1.40 (m, 4H, Py-CH₂), 0.92 (m, 3H, -CH₃). ¹³CNMR: ((DMSO-d₆, 300MHz), 176.0 (1C, C=O), 161.6 (1C, N-C-N), 158.4 (2C, Pm-N-CH), 150.4 (1C, N=CH), 150.2, 149.61, 127.4, 122.0, 113.1 and 112.1 (Ar-CH), 110.2 (1C, Pm-CH), 68.3 (1C, O-CH₂), 55.9 (1C, O-CH₃), 43.4 (2C, Py-N-CH₂), 41.5 (1C, Py-CH), 31.21 (1C, CH₂), 28.3 (2C, Py-CH₂), 19.1 (1C, CH₂), 14.1 ((1C, -CH₃); LC-MS: 411.41 (Calculated mass for M⁺, 412.8); IR(cm⁻¹, KBr): 3208.2 (NH), 2867.8 (-CH), 1655 (C=O), 1583.9 (C=N); HPLC purity: 96.8%. mp: 213.8°C - 215.1°C.

3.3.4. 1-Pyrimidin-2-yl-piperidine-4-carboxylicacid [3-methoxy-4-(2-methoxy ethoxy)-benzylidene Hydrazide (13)

Yield: 78.1%. ¹HNMR: (DMSO-d₆, 300MHz), δ 11.25 (m, 1H, -NH), 8.35 (d, J = 2.8Hz, 2H, Pm-N-CH), 7.90 (s, 1H, N=CH), 7.27, 7.13 and 6.99 (3H, Ar-CH), 6.60 (m, 1H, Pm-CH), 4.70 and 2.95 (m, 4H, Py-N-CH₂), 4.10 (m, 2H, -O-CH₂), 3.65 (m, 2H, -CH₂), 3.31 (d, J =7.8 Hz, 6H, -O-CH₃), 1.81 - 1.52 (m, 4H, Py-CH₂); ¹³CNMR: (CDCl₃, 400 MHz), δ 176.7 (1C, C=O), 161.5 (1C, N-C-N), 157.7 (2C, Pm-N-CH), 150.3 (1C, N=CH), 149.84, 143.1, 127.0, 121.4 and 112.8 (Ar-C), 109.6 (1C, Pm-CH), 108.7 (Ar-C), 70.8, 68.3 (CH₂-O-CH₂), 59.29 (1C, O-CH₃), 55.8 (1C, O-CH₃), 43.4 (2C, Py-N-CH₂), 39.0 (1C, Py-CH), 27.6 (2C, Py-CH₂); LC-MS: 413.5 (Calculated mass for +M, 414.8); FT-IR (cm⁻¹, KBr): 3173.4 (NH), 2854.7 (-CH), 1659 (C=O), 1586.7 (C=N); HPLC purity: 97.8%; mp: 188.1°C - 189.1°C.

3.4. Anti-Bacterial Assay

All the synthesized hydrazones were tested for their anti-bacterial activity against a set of bacterial strains, namely, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* by paper disc diffusion method with different concentrations of the solutions prepared in Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO). The reason of choosing DMSO for antibacterial studies was that it has no effect on the above mentioned bacterial strains. Nutrient agar was used as the culture medium for the growth of bacterial colony that was prepared by using peptone (3.0 g), NaCl (3.0 g), Yeast (1.5 g), Agar (6.0 g) in 300 mL of distilled water with pH at 7.0 The as prepared medium is autoclaved at 15 pa for 20 minutes and kept at 85°C for 30 minutes to sterilize the media. This media was then poured into petridishes slowly in laminar flow environment, allowed to solidify and kept at 30°C for 24 hrs. The bacterial strains were inoculated by spreading in peptidases and its temperature is maintained at 30°C for 24 hr. Using paper disc (8 mm) in nutrient agar culture medium, different concentrations (50, 100, 150, 200, 250 µg/mL) of the newly synthesized hydrazones (**10-13**) were loaded through bacteria free micro pipettes. The anti-bacterial activity was determined by measuring the zone of inhibition in millimeters and compared with standard drug Ciprofloxacin and Cefaclor.

4. Conclusions

We have developed the simple and crucial synthetic technique of vanillin related hydrazone derivatives and the reactions occurred very fast, under mild condition using reasonable reagents and solvents, yield is also higher. The anti-bacterial activity of synthesized novel hydrazones were effectively screened against Gram positive *S. aureus* and Gram-negative *P. aeruginosa* bacterial strains. Most of these compounds show moderate anti-bacterial activity comparable with to marketable compounds. The zone of inhibition of tested compounds shows, the vanillin coupled hydrazone derivatives encompass potent bio-activities against bacterial strains. Due to the strong bio-activity of our synthesized hydrazones can be further allowed to attempt other bio-activities against a number of diseases and this work will be precious for further studies in terms of toxicity effect and Quantity Structural Activity Relationship (QSAR) to improve their biological and pharmacological properties.

5. Acknowledgements

We are appreciative to Dr. A. Thamaraichelvan and Dr. M.Ganesan, Department of Chemistry, Thiagarajar Col-

lege, Madurai, India for giving constant support to this research work. Funding support from the DST project SR/ME/S-3/0016/2008 is also acknowledged.

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