항칸다디아 활성이 우수한 bis acetylated hybrid pyrazoles의 합성 연구

V. Kanagarajan, M. R. Ezhillarasi, and M. Gopalakrishnan*

Synthetic Organic Chemistry Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar-608 002, Tamil Nadu, India

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Novel Synthesis of bis Acetylated Hybrid Pyrazoles as Potent Anticandidiasis Agents

V. Kanagarajan, M. R. Ezhillarasi, and M. Gopalakrishnan*

Synthetic Organic Chemistry Laboratory, Department of Chemistry, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar-608 002, Tamil Nadu, India. *E-mail address: profmgk@yahoo.co.in

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요 약. Bis acetylated hybrid pyrazoles 을 합성하여 이들 화합물에 대해 녹는점, 원소분석, MS, FT-IR, one-dimensional 1H, 및 13C-NMR로 분석하였다. 합성한 화합물들에 대해 in vitro 항균활성을 Candida sp. namely Candida albicans, Candida glabrata, Candida parapsilosis, Candida dubliniensis 및 Candida tropicalis에 대해 수행하였다. Pyrazoles의 폐 담고리에 작용기(-CH3, -OCH3, -F, -Cl, 및 Br)가 있는 화합물은 Candida species에 대해서 강한 활성을 나타내었다. 주제어: 피라졸, 아실화 반응, 스펙트럼분석, 칸다디아 균, 항간다디아 활성

ABSTRACT. A new series of bis acetylated hybrid pyrazoles were synthesized and characterized by their melting point, elemental analysis, MS, FT-IR, one-dimensional 1H, and 13C NMR spectroscopic data. All the synthesized compounds were tested for their in vitro antifungal activities against Candida sp. namely Candida albicans, Candida glabrata, Candida parapsilosis, Candida dubliniensis and Candida tropicalis. A close inspection of the in vitro antifungal activity profile in different electron donating (CH3 and OCH3) and electron withdrawing (-F, -Cl, and Br) functional group substituted phenyl rings of novel hybrid pyrazoles exerted strong antifungal activity against all the tested Candida species.

Keywords: Bis acetylated hybrid pyrazoles, In situ acetylation, Spectral analysis, Candida sp., Antifungal activity

INTRODUCTION

An azole was a class of five-membered nitrogen heterocyclic ring compounds containing at least one heteroatom such as nitrogen, sulfur, or oxygen. Many azoles were used as antifungal drugs, inhibiting the fungal enzyme 14α-demethylase which produces ergosterol (an important component of the fungal plasma membrane). Some of the commercially available antifungal azoles were clotrimazole, posaconazole, ravuconazole, econazole, ketoconazole, voriconazole and fluconazole. Pyrazole derivatives with a phenyl group at the 5-position exhibited excellent characteristics of blue photoluminescence and electroluminescence.1 Pyrazoles displayed various biological activities such as antimicrobial,2 antifungal,3 antidepressant,4 immunosuppressive,5 anticonvulsant,6 anti-tumor,7 anti-amoebic,8 antibacterial9 and anti-inflammatory10 activities. One sustainable strategy for green synthesis of organic compounds was ultrasonic irradiation. It accelerated the chemical reaction and mass transferred via the process of acoustic cavitation.11 Compared to traditional methods, the procedure was more convenient to synthesis structurally diverse compounds12 and could be carried out in higher yields in short reaction times under mild reaction conditions.

Candidiasis was an infection caused by a common type of fungus called Candida albicans and this fungus was found normally in the mouth, stomach, intestine, skin and vagina. It was easily controlled by our body immune system. The problem occurred when it overgrows. Patients undergoing organ transplants, anticancer chemotherapy or long treatment with antimicrobial agents and patients with AIDS were immuno suppressed and very susceptible to life threatening systemic fungal infections like Candidiasis, Cryptococcosis and Aspergillosis. Antifungal azoles, fluconazole and itraconazole which were strong inhibitors of lanosterol 14α-demethylase (cytochrome P45014DM) and orally active have been widely used in
antifungal chemotherapy. Reports were available on the developments of resistance to currently available antifungal azoles in Candida sp., as well as clinical failures in the treatment of fungal infections.\textsuperscript{13-15} Candidiasis was a fungal infection (mycosis) of any of the Candida species, of which Candida albicans was the most common.\textsuperscript{16} Candidiasis encompassed infections that range from superficial, such as oral thrush and vaginitis, to systemic and potentially life-threatening diseases. In continuation of our interest in synthesizing structurally diverse biologically active heterocycles,\textsuperscript{17-20} we report now the ‘one-pot’ synthesis of 1-acetyl-4,5-dihydro-5(4-(1-acetyl-4,5-dihydro-3-aryl-pyrazol-5-yl)phenyl-3-arylpyrazoles, a novel series of bis acetylated hybrid pyrazole derivatives.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Chemistry

1-Acetyl-4,5-dihydro-5(4-(1-acetyl-4,5-dihydro-3-aryl-pyrazol-5-yl)phenyl-3-arylpyrazoles 7-12 were synthesized in excellent yields by the reaction of bis chalcones 1-6 with hydrazine hydrate catalyzed by anhydrous sodium acetate/acetic anhydride under ultrasonic irradiation method at 45 \degree C within 10-20 min. Cavitation was (or might) responsible for acceleration of chemical reactions by ultrasound irradiation.\textsuperscript{21} It has been observed in the traditional classical method, the reaction mixture of bis chalcones 1-6 with hydrazine hydrate catalyzed by anhydrous sodium acetate in refluxing acetic anhydride for 5-8 h yield compounds 7-12 in moderate yields. However when this reaction was performed under sonication method, the reaction took place rapidly within 10-20 min. with excellent yields (Table 1). In our present study, acetic anhydride was the best solvent for the facile synthesis of bis pyrazoles, 7-12 in excellent yields with out any solubility problem. In addition, \textit{in situ} acetylation occurred in the course of the reaction due to solvent, acetic anhydride under the reaction conditions. The structures of the synthesized 1-acetyl-4,5-dihydro-5(4-(1-acetyl-4,5-dihydro-3-aryl-pyrazol-5-yl)phenyl-3-arylpyrazoles 7-12 were confirmed by FT-IR, MS, \textit{1}H NMR and \textit{13}C NMR spectral studies and elemental analysis.

The formation of 7-12 could be rationalized on the basis of two reaction pathways. The first route involved the initial formation of a hydrazone followed by a subsequent 5-endo trigo. ring cyclization, which according to Baldwin’s rules was an unfavourable reaction. The second reaction pathway involved a Michael addition of hydrazine on the bis chalcones 1-6, followed by a 5-exo-trigo. ring cyclization and dehydration. This was an allowed process according to Baldwin’s rules.\textsuperscript{22} However, due to the tautomerism of pyrazolines, the products obtained by either of the mechanisms was the same 1-acetyl-4,5-dihydro-5(4-(1-acetyl-4,5-dihydro-3-aryl-pyrazol-5-yl)phenyl-3-arylpyrazoles 7-12.

Bioactive 1-acetyl-4,5-dihydro-5(4-(1-acetyl-4,5-dihydro-3-phenyl-pyrazol-5-yl)phenyl-3-phenylpyrazole 7 was taken as the representative compound to elucidate the structure of the synthesized compounds. FT-IR spectrum

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\caption{Physical and analytical data of bis acetylated hybrid pyrazoles 7-12} \label{tab:1}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\textbf{Compounds} & \textbf{X} & \textbf{Time} & \textbf{Yield} & \textbf{m.p.} & \textbf{C Found} & \textbf{H Found} & \textbf{N Found} & \textbf{m/z (M)+} \\
 & & \textbf{(h)} & \textbf{Δ/sonication} & \textbf{Δ/sonication} & \textbf{(°C)} & \textbf{(calculated)} & \textbf{calculated)} & \textbf{calculated)} \\
\hline
7 & H & 7/15 & 65/95 & 261 & 74.55 (74.65) & 5.69 (5.82) & 12.31 (12.44) & 450 C\textsubscript{28}H\textsubscript{27}N\textsubscript{4}O\textsubscript{2} \\
8 & CH\textsubscript{3} & 5/10 & 65/98 & 258 & 75.13 (75.29) & 6.22 (6.32) & 11.60 (11.71) & 478 C\textsubscript{30}H\textsubscript{30}N\textsubscript{4}O\textsubscript{2} \\
9 & F & 7/15 & 70/94 & 233 & 69.02 (69.12) & 4.77 (4.97) & 11.41 (11.52) & 486 C\textsubscript{28}H\textsubscript{24}F\textsubscript{2}N\textsubscript{4}O\textsubscript{2} \\
10 & OCH\textsubscript{3} & 5/10 & 65/95 & 202 & 70.43 (70.57) & 5.86 (5.92) & 10.85 (10.97) & 510 C\textsubscript{30}H\textsubscript{30}N\textsubscript{4}O\textsubscript{4} \\
11 & Cl & 8/20 & 55/88 & 260 & 64.52 (64.74) & 4.52 (4.66) & 10.66 (10.79) & 518 C\textsubscript{28}H\textsubscript{24}ClN\textsubscript{4}O\textsubscript{2} \\
12 & Br & 7/15 & 60/95 & 262 & 55.13 (55.28) & 3.82 (3.98) & 9.11 (9.21) & 606 C\textsubscript{28}H\textsubscript{24}BrN\textsubscript{4}O\textsubscript{2} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}
of 1-acetyl-4,5-dihydro-5-(1-acetyl-4,5-dihydro-3-phenylpyrazol-5-yl)phenyl-3-phenylpyrazole 7 showed characteristic absorption frequencies around 3057-3030 cm⁻¹ due to aromatic CH stretching vibration. The absorption bands at 2923 and 2852 cm⁻¹ were attributed to the aliphatic CH stretching vibration. The absorption frequency at 1659 cm⁻¹ was assigned to amide carbonyl stretching vibration. The absorption band around 1441 and 1419 cm⁻¹ were assigned to C=O stretching vibration. The absence of carbonyl band clearly supported the formation of 7, besides the disappearance of NH stretching vibration, which confirmed the in situ acetylation reaction due to acetic anhydride solvent. Mass spectrum of compound 7 showed molecular ion peak at m/z 450 (M⁺), which was consistent with the proposed molecular formula of 7. Elemental analysis of 7 (Ccal 74.65, Cobs 74.55; Hcal 5.82, Hobs 5.69; Ncal 12.44, Nobs 12.31) were consistent with the proposed molecular formula (C₁₃H₁₂N₂O₃) of 7. In the ¹H NMR spectrum of 7, the methylene protons (H-4a & H-4e) of the pyrazole moiety appeared as two doublets of doublet due to multiple coupling involving both geminal and vicinal protons. The signals for H-4a & H-4e were observed at 3.06 and 3.61 ppm. The doublet of doublet at 3.06 ppm (J₄a₅a=17.6 Hz & J₄a₅e=4.4 Hz) was assigned to H-4a proton of the pyrazoline moiety. Likewise, the doublet of doublet at 3.61 ppm (J₄c₅c=17.6 Hz & J₄c₅e=12.0 Hz) was assigned to H-4e proton of the pyrazole moiety. Similarly, the methine proton (H-5) of the pyrazoline moiety was expected to give signal as a doublet of doublet due to vicinal coupling with the two magnetically nonequivalent protons of the methylene group (H-4a & H-4c) of the pyrazole moiety and the signals were observed at 5.48 ppm (J₅₄a₅c=11.8 Hz & J₅₄c₅e=4.6 Hz). Also, the acetyl methyl protons of pyrazoline moiety gave signal as a singlet at 2.31 ppm. The aromatic protons appeared as a multiplet in the range of 7.09-7.64 ppm. In the ¹³C NMR spectrum of 1-acetyl-4,5-dihydro-5-(1-acetyl-4,5-dihydro-3-phenylpyrazol-5-yl)phenyl-3-phenyl pyrazoles, the ¹³C resonance at 59.60 ppm was assigned to C-5 of the pyrazole moiety. The ¹³C resonance observed at 42.17 ppm was due to C-4 carbon of the pyrazole moiety. The ¹³C resonance observed at 154.05 ppm was assigned to C-3 carbon of the pyrazole moiety. The aromatic carbons were observed in the region of 126.15-128.74 ppm. The remaining ¹³C signals at 141.12, 131.28 and 130.36 ppm were due to ipso carbons. Therefore, with reference to FT-IR, MS, ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectral studies in compound 7, the tentative assignments made for the title compounds were confirmed.

Anticandidal activity
The in vitro anticandidal activity of novel bis acetylated hybrid pyrazoles 7-12 was studied against the Candida species viz., C.albicans, C.glabrata, C.parapsilosis, C.dubliniensis and C.tropicalis. Fluconazole was used as a standard drug. Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) in μg/mL values was reproduced in Table 2 and their pictorial representation was shown in Fig. 1. A close survey of the MIC values indicated that all the tested bis acetylated hybrid pyrazole derivatives 7-12 exhibited a varied range (6.25-200 μg/mL) of anticandidal activity against all the tested Candida species except compounds 7 and 10.

![Fig. 1. Pictorial representation of in vitro anticandidal activity (MIC) values for bis acetylated hybrid pyrazoles 7-12 (Compound 13 represents, standard drug Fluconazole).](image)

**Table 2. In vitro anticandidal activity (MIC) values for bis acetylated hybrid pyrazoles 7-12**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compounds</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) in μg/mL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C. albicans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>CH₃</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>OCH₃</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Cl</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Br</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluconazole</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*No inhibition even at higher concentration i.e., at 200 μg/mL.

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which were not having activity against C.tropicalis and C.parapsilosis respectively even at a higher concentration of 200 µg/mL. Compound 7, having no substitution at the phenyl rings exerted moderate activity against all the tested Candida species and show MIC value in the range of 12.5-200 µg/mL. Two fold increase in activity was attained by 7 against C.glabrata when compared to standard drug Fluconazole and showed activity at a MIC value of 12.5 µg/mL, whereas 7 shows activity at a MIC value of 12.5 µg/mL against C.albicans. Compound 8 which has p-methyl substitution at the phenyl rings showed moderate activity against all the tested Candida sp., and show MIC value in the range of 50-100 µg/mL. Introduction of electron withdrawing fluoro functional group at the phenyl rings in compound 9 exerted excellent activity against all the tested Candida species which all show MIC in the range of 6.25-12.5 µg/mL. Replacement of electron withdrawing fluoro functional group at the phenyl rings in compound 9 by electron donating methoxy groups in compounds 10 exerted moderate anticandidal activity against all the tested Candida species in the MIC value range of 25-100 µg/mL except against C.tropicalis which showed activity at a MIC value of 12.5 µg/mL. Chloro substituted compound 11 exhibited excellent activity against C.tropicalis at a MIC value of 6.25 µg/mL whereas it showed MIC value of 12.5 µg/mL against C.glabrata. Compound 12, which has bulky bromo substitution at the phenyl rings exhibited good activity against all the tested strains except against C.tropicalis which showed MIC value of 12.5 µg/mL against C.dubliniensis.

EXPERIMENTAL

General

Sonication was performed on a Life Care - Fast Ultrasonic system operating at a frequency of 45 kHz. The reaction flask was located in the maximum energy area in the bath and the addition or removal of water controlled the temperature of the water bath. IR spectra were recorded in KBr (pellet forms) on a Thermo Nicolet-Avatar-330 FT-IR spectrophotometer and note worthy absorption values (cm⁻¹) alone were listed. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded at 400 MHz and 100 MHz respectively on Bruker AMX 400 NMR spectrometer using CDCl₃ as solvent. The ESI +ve MS spectra were recorded on a Varian Saturn 2200 MS spectrometer. Satisfactory microanalyses were obtained on Carlo Erba 1106 CHN analyzer. Performing TLC assessed the reactions and the purity of the products. All the reported melting points were taken in open capillaries and were uncorrected. By adopting the literature precedent, bis chalcones 1-6[7] were prepared.

Experimental procedure for the synthesis of novel 1-acetyl-4,5-dihydro-5-(4-(1-acetyl-4,5-dihydro-3-arylpyrazol-5-yl)phenyl-3-arylpyrazoles 7-12 under classical thermal method

Bis chalcones 1-6, (0.01 mol), hydrazine hydrate (0.01 mol), anhydrous sodium acetate (0.01 mol) and acetic anhydride (20 mL) were taken in a round bottomed flask and the reaction mixture flask was refluxed until the products were formed. The reaction was monitored by TLC. The time required for the formation of various pyrazoles was shown in Table 1. The reaction mixture was poured into crushed ice and left overnight. The precipitate was separated by filtration, washed well with water, dried and the obtained solids were purified by column chromatography using toluene and ethylacetate (1:1) mixture as eluent which afforded the title compounds 7-12 in moderate yields.

Experimental procedure for the synthesis of novel 1-acetyl-4,5-dihydro-5-(4-(1-acetyl-4,5-dihydro-3-arylpyrazol-5-yl)phenyl-3-arylpyrazoles 7-12 under ultrasound irradiation

Bis chalcones 1-6, (0.01 mol), hydrazine hydrate (0.01 mol), anhydrous sodium acetate (0.01 mol) and acetic anhydride (20 mL) were taken in a conical flask and the reaction mixture flask was suspended at the centre of the ultrasonic bath to get the maximum ultrasound energy and sonicated until the products were formed. The reaction was monitored by TLC. The time required for the formation of various pyrazoles was shown in Table 1. The reaction mixture was poured into crushed ice and left overnight. The precipitate was separated by filtration, washed well with water, dried and recrystallized from acetic acid to afford pale yellow coloured crystals.

Spectral data

1-acetyl-4,5-dihydro-5-(4-(1-acetyl-4,5-dihydro-3-phenylpyrazol-5-yl)phenyl-3-phenylpyrazole 7: IR (KBr) (cm⁻¹): 3057, 3030, 2923, 2852, 1659, 1441, 1419, 763, 690, 559; ¹H NMR (6 ppm): 2.31 (s, 3H, acetyl CH₃), 3.06 (dd, 2H, J₅₆,₅₇=17.6, J₅a,₆a=4.4 Hz), 3.61 (dd, 2H, H₄a, J₄b,₅b=17.6, J₄a,₆a=12.0 Hz), 5.48 (dd, 2H, H₃a, J₃b,₄b=11.8, J₃a,₄a=4.6 Hz), 7.09-7.64 (m, 14H, Hₐrom); ¹³C NMR (6 ppm): 21.94 Acetyl CH₃, 154.05 C-3, 42.17 C-4, 59.60 C-5, 168.88 Amide C=O, 126.5-128.74 –Cₐrom, 141.12, 131.28, 130.36 ipso carbons.

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1-acetyl-4,5-dihydro-5(4-(1-acetyl-4,5-dihydro-3-(4-methylphenyl)-pyrazol-5-yl)phenyl-3-(4-methylphenyl)pyrazole 8: IR (KBr) (cm\(^{-1}\))): 3063, 3035, 2958, 2923, 2853, 1659, 1446, 1421, 633, 585, 543; \(^1\)H NMR (δ ppm): 2.30 (s, 3H, acetyl CH\(_3\)), 2.42 (s, 6H, CH\(_3\) at phenyl rings), 3.14 (dd, 2H, H\(_{4a}\), J\(_{4a,5a}\)=17.1, J\(_{4a,4e}\)=4.4 Hz), 3.68 (dd, 2H, H\(_{4e}\), J\(_{4e,4a}\)=17.6, J\(_{4e,5a}\)=12.0 Hz), 5.56 (dd, 2H, H\(_{5a}\), J\(_{5a,5a}\)=11.8, J\(_{5a,4e}\)=4.6 Hz), 7.17-7.63 (m, 12H, H arom.); \(^13\)C NMR (δ ppm): 21.52 Acetyl CH\(_3\), 154.14 C-3, 42.22 C-4, 59.51 C-5, 168.77 Amide C=O, 112.19-129.44 –C arom., 141.15, 140.68 ipso carbons.

1-acetyl-4,5-dihydro-5(4-(1-acetyl-4,5-dihydro-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-pyrazol-5-yl)phenyl-3-(4-fluorophenyl)pyrazole 9: IR (KBr) (cm\(^{-1}\)): 3046, 2958, 2923, 2852, 1655, 1446, 1417, 632, 579, 544; \(^1\)H NMR (δ ppm): 2.30 (s, 3H, acetyl CH\(_3\)), 3.04 (dd, 2H, H\(_{4a}\), J\(_{4a,5a}\)=13.6, J\(_{4a,4e}\)=4.2 Hz), 3.60 (dd, 2H, H\(_{4e}\), J\(_{4e,5a}\)=17.6, J\(_{4e,5a}\)=12.0 Hz), 5.48 (dd, 2H, H\(_{5a}\), J\(_{5a,4e}\)=11.8, J\(_{5a,4e}\)=4.6 Hz), 7.07-7.64 (m, 12H, H arom.); \(^13\)C NMR (δ ppm): 21.91 Acetyl CH\(_3\), 152.99 C-3, 42.23 C-4, 59.68 C-5, 168.82 Amide C=O, 126.13-128.62 –C arom., 141.08, 141.04 ipso carbons.

1-acetyl-4,5-dihydro-5(4-(1-acetyl-4,5-dihydro-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-pyrazol-5-yl)phenyl-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)pyrazole 10: IR (KBr) (cm\(^{-1}\)): 3063, 3038, 2923, 2852, 1657, 1453, 1430, 561, 580, 549; \(^1\)H NMR (δ ppm): 2.27 (s, 3H, acetyl CH\(_3\)), 3.08 (dd, 2H, H\(_{4a}\), J\(_{4a,5a}\)=17.5, J\(_{4a,4e}\)=5.0 Hz), 3.80 (s, 6H, OCH\(_3\) at phenyl rings), 5.49 (dd, 2H, H\(_{5a}\), J\(_{5a,5a}\)=11.5, J\(_{5a,4e}\)=4.5 Hz), 6.99-7.72 (m, 12H, H arom.); \(^13\)C NMR (δ ppm): 22.11 Acetyl CH\(_3\), 154.40 C-3, 42.56 C-4, 55.82 OCH\(_3\) at phenyl rings, 59.43 C-5, 167.57 Amide C=O, 114-68-128.77 –C arom., 141.86, 161.41 ipso carbons.

1-acetyl-4,5-dihydro-5(4-(1-acetyl-4,5-dihydro-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-pyrazol-5-yl)phenyl-3-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrazoles 11: IR (KBr) (cm\(^{-1}\)): 3041, 2958, 2923, 2852, 1655, 1441, 1420, 637, 565, 543; \(^1\)H NMR (δ ppm): 2.38 (s, 3H, acetyl CH\(_3\)), 3.12 (dd, 2H, H\(_{4a}\), J\(_{4a,5a}\)=17.6, J\(_{4a,4e}\)=4.1 Hz), 3.68 (dd, 2H, H\(_{4e}\), J\(_{4e,4a}\)=17.2, J\(_{4e,5a}\)=12.0 Hz), 5.58 (dd, 2H, H\(_{5a}\), J\(_{5a,5a}\)=11.2, J\(_{5a,4e}\)=4.8 Hz), 7.17-7.65 (m, 12H, H arom.); \(^13\)C NMR (δ ppm): 21.95 Acetyl CH\(_3\), 152.96 C-3, 42.01 C-4, 59.76 C-5, 168.89 Amide C=O, 124.67-128.02 –C arom., 130.22, 131.97, 141.01 ipso carbons.

Microbiology

Materials: All the clinically isolated fungal strains namely Candida albicans, Candida glabrata, Candida parapsilosis, Candida dubliniensis and Candida tropicalis were obtained from Faculty of Medicine, Anna University, Annamalainagar-608 002, Tamil Nadu, India.

In vitro antifungal activity: Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) in µg/mL values was carried out by two-fold serial dilution method. \(^24\) The respective test compounds 7-12 were dissolved in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) to obtain 1 mg mL\(^{-1}\) stock solution. Seeded broth (broth containing microbial fungal spores) was prepared at 37 ± 1°C from 1 to 7 days old Sabourauds agar (Hi-media, Mumbai) slant cultures were suspended in SDB. The colony forming units (cfu) of the seeded broth were determined by plating technique and adjusted in the range of 10\(^5\)-10\(^7\) cfu/mL. The final inoculum size was 1.1-1.5 X 10\(^4\) cfu/mL for antifungal assay. Testing was performed at a pH 5.6 for fungi (SDB). Exactly 0.4 mL of the solution of test compound was added to 1.6 mL of seeded broth to form the first dilution. One milliliter of this was diluted with a further 1 mL of seeded broth to give the second dilution and so on till six such dilutions were obtained. A set of assay tubes containing only seeded broth was kept as control. The tubes were incubated in BOD incubators at 28 ± 1°C for fungi. The minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) were recorded by visual observations after 72-96 h (for fungi) of incubation. Fluconazole was used as standard drug for Candida species.

CONCLUSION

In crunch, a series of novel bis acetylated hybrid pyrazoles 7-12 were synthesized and characterized by their spectroscopic data. Compound 7 against C.albicans and C.glabrata, Compound 9 against C.glabrata and C.parapsilosis, compound 11 against C.glabrata, Compound 12 against C.dubliniensis exerted admirable antifungal activity against C.albicans, C.tropicalis, C.candida, Compound 11 against C.tropicalis exhibited excellent activity at a MIC value of 12.5 µg/mL. Compound 9 against C.albicans, C.dubliniensis, C.tropicalis, Compound 11 against C.tropicalis exhibited excellent antibiotic and antifungal activities, since electron withdrawing substituents like fluoro, chloro and bromo substituted derivatives exerted excellent antibacterial and antifungal activities, after electron withdrawing substituents like fluoro, chloro and bromo substituted derivatives exerted excellent antibacterial and antifungal activities.
withdrawing substituent increased the lipophilicity due to the strong electron withdrawing capability. Moreover, electron withdrawing substituents namely fluorine substitution was commonly used in contemporary medicinal chemistry to improve metabolic stability, bioavailability and protein ligand interactions. These observations may promote a further development of our research in this field. Furthermore, the observed marked antifungal activity of this group of bis acetylated hybrid pyrazole derivatives may be considered as key steps for the building of novel chemical entities with comparable pharmacological profiles to that of the potent standard drugs.

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