

Synthesis of Some Mannich and 2,5-Disubstituted 4-Thiazolidinone Compounds Derived from 4-amino Sulphamethaoxazole

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Abstract

4-Chloro acetyl amino sulphamethaoxazole (A_1) was synthesized by the reaction of amino sulphamethaoxazole with chloro acetyl chloride, Then refluxed with ammonium thiocyanate to obtain thiazolidine-4-one (A_2). (A_2) was stirred with formaldehyde and various secondary amines to gain 5 novel compounds Mannich bases (A_{3-7}), and 2,5-Disubstituted thiazolidine-4-one (A_{8-11}) were synthesized by the reaction of substituted benzyldehyd with Compound (A_2). The structure of the synthesized compounds are confirmed by I.R, $^1\text{H-NMR}$ & $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectra and Some chemical physical data.

Key Words: synthesis Mannich bases, 2,5-Disubstituted 4-thiazolidinones.

تحضير عدد من قواعد مانخ و مركبات 5,2-ثنائي معوضات 4-ثايازولدينون المشتقة من 4-امينو سلفاميثاوكسازول

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الخلاصة

يتضمن البحث تحضير عدد من قواعد مانخ وقواعد شيف المناظرة لها من خلال مفاعله 4-امينو سلفاميثاوكسازول مع كلورو كلوريد الاستيل للحصول على 4-كلورو اسيتايل امينو سلفاميثاوكسازول (A_1). كذلك تم الحصول على N-(2-مثيل اوksازول-5-ايل)-4-اوksوتايازولدين-2-ايلدين ايمينو بنزين سلفوناميد (A_2) من تفاعل المركب (A_1) مع ثايوسيانات الامونيوم. وتم الحصول على معوضات 4-(5-ثنائي معوضات امينو)مثيل-4-اوksوتايازولدين-2-ايلدين ايمينو بنزين سلفوناميد (A_{3-7}) من تفاعل المركب (A_2) مع معوضات الامين الثانوي والفورمالديهايد. ومعوضات Z-4-(5-ايلدين-4-اوksازولدين-2-ايلدين ايمينو) بنزين سلفوناميد (A_{8-11}) من تفاعل المركب (A_2) مع معوضات البنزالديهايد. وتم تشخيص المركبات الناتجة بالطرق الفيزيائية والطيفية المتاحة وقد دلت النتائج على صحة التراكيب المقترحة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تحضير قواعد مانخ ، 5,2-ثنائي معوضات 4-ثايازولدين .

Introduction

4-thiazolidinone derivatives have various pharmacological activities such as antibacterial[1], antifungal[2], anticonvulsant[3] and anticancer[4] and herbicidal[5]. In this way, we found that Mannich bases had antimicrobial activities [6–9] antifungal [10-11] besides various other activities. Sulpha drugs are also referred to as antibacterials[12]. Sulfa drugs represent a group of compounds discovered in a conscious search of antibiotics[13]. In our previous work, we synthesized some thiazolidinone derivatives from the reaction of sulphamethoxazole with chloro acetyl chloride. And we synthesized and characterized new Mannich bases by refluxing thiazolidine-4-one with formaldehyde and various secondary amines. Thiazolidine-4-one reacts with various aromatic aldehydes to give 2,5-disubstituted thiazolidine-4-one.

Experimental

Melting points were determined on Electrothermal melting point Apparatus and are uncorrected. The IR absorption spectra were recorded by FTIR model 84005 Shimadzu Japan. Infrared spectrophotometer as KBr disk. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ & $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectra were recorded by Ultra shield 300 MHz. Bruker 2003. Al-Balqaat University Jordan

1) Synthesis of 2-chloro acetyl amino sulphamethoxazole(14) (A_1):

Freshly distilled chloro acetyl chloride (2.5ml) dissolved in 1,4-dioxane (10ml) was gradually added to (0.033 mole) 4-amino sulphamethoxazole dissolved in 1,4-dioxane (30ml). With 1 ml of triethylamine. The reaction mixture was refluxed on a water bath for 4 hr. then 1,4-dioxane was distilled off, The crude product was washed with water to remove the acid and recrystallized from ethanol to obtain yellow powder yield 73% m.p $195-197^\circ\text{C}$.

2) Synthesis of 2-[sulphamethoxazole]-4-thiazolidinone[15] (A_2):

4-Chloro acetyl amino sulphamethoxazole (0.05 mol) and 0.1 mol (7.6 g) of ammonium thiocyanate in 50 ml of 96% ethanol were refluxed on a water bath for 1 hr, left overnight, the solution was filtered off and dried in room temperature recrystallized from ethanol to give yellow powder yield 83%, m.p. $208-210^\circ\text{C}$

3) Synthesis of 5-(substituted methylene)-2-[sulphamethoxazole]-4-thiazolidinones[16] (A_{3-7}):

A mixture of 0.5 ml of 37% formaldehyde and 0.002 mol of a secondary amine was added drop wise with vigorous stirring to a suspension of 0.002 mol of (A_2) in absolute ethanol. The mixture was refluxed for 4 hr. Upon cooling, the crude compound was precipitated, filtered off, dried in room temperature and recrystallized from ethanol. The physical properties of the synthesized compound are given in Table(1).

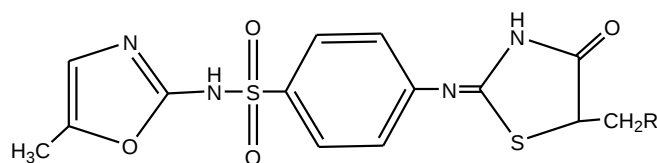


Table (1) physical properties of Compounds (A₃₋₇)

Compd. No.	R	M.p °C	Yield %	Color
A ₃	-N(CH ₃) ₂	270 dec.	73	White powder
A ₄	-N(C ₂ H ₅) ₂	278 dec.	54	White powder
A ₅	-N(Ph) ₂	282 dec.	80	Yellow powder
A ₆	-N-C ₁₁ H ₁₂ N ₄ O	273 dec.	43	Yellow powder
A ₇	-N-C ₇ H ₄ O ₃ S	291 dec.	35	Brown powder

4) Synthesis of (Z)-4-(5-(arylidene)-4-oxothiazolidin-2-ylideneamino)-N-(2-methyloxazole-5-yl)benzenesulfonamides[16] (A₈₋₁₂):

Equimolar solution of the compound (A₂) (0.002 mol) and substituted benzaldehyde (0.002 mol) in dioxane (20 ml) in the presence of sodium ethoxide was refluxed for 6 hr in water bath , after cooling the product was collected and recrystallized from ethanol . The physical properties of the synthesized compounds are given in Table(2).

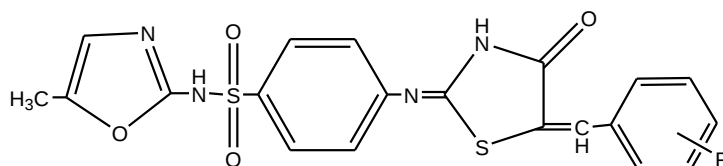


Table (2) physical properties of Compounds (A₈₋₁₂)

Compd. No.	R	M.p °C	Yield %	Color
A ₈	-N(CH ₃) ₂	222-224	58	Red powder
A ₉	p-Cl	245-247	43	White powder
A ₁₀	p-NO ₂	238-240	73	Yellow powder
A ₁₁	m-Cl	230-232	60	White powder
A ₁₂	m-NO ₂	227-229	54	Yellow powder

Results and Discussion

2-(Sulfamethaoxazoleamino)thiazolidine-4-one (A₂) was synthesized by cyclization of 4-Chloroacetyl sulfamethaoxazole (A₁) with ammonium thiosynate in presence of ethanol in water bath temperature . The I-R spectrum of (A₂) showed band at (3260 cm⁻¹) due to stretching (N-H) group, band at (1670 cm⁻¹) for (C=O) group, band at (1095 cm⁻¹) for (C-S-C) group and band at (1595 cm⁻¹) to (C=N) group . The ¹H-NMR spectrum (DMSO-d₆) of compound (A₂) showed signal at (δ 2.35 ppm) for (3H, CH₃(oxazole)) , signal at (δ 6.6 ppm) for

(H, CH_(oxazole ring)), signal at (δ 4.35 ppm) due to (H, NHSO₂), signal at (δ 7.05- 7.9 ppm) for (4H, phenyl), also the spectrum showed signal at (δ 6.2 ppm) for (H, NH_(thiazolidinon)), signal at (δ 4.15 ppm) for (2H, CH₂(thiazolidinon ring)). The ¹³C-NMR spectrum (DMSO-d₆) showed signal at (δ 13 ppm) due to (C, CH₃(oxazol)), signal at (δ 163 ppm) for (C₅(oxazole ring)), signal at (δ 120 ppm) for (C₃(oxazole ring)), signal at (δ 143 ppm) for (C₂(oxazole ring)), The ¹³C-NMR also showed signal at (δ 159 ppm) for (C₂(thiazolidinon ring)), signal at (δ 166 ppm) for (C₄(thiazolidinon ring)) and signal at (δ 38 ppm) for (C₅(thiazolidinon ring)). 5-(substituted methylene)-2-[sulphamethaoxazole]-4-thiazolidinones(A₃₋₇) were synthesized from the reaction of compound (A₂) with substituted secondary amine and formaldehyde, The structure of synthesis compounds were confirmed by their melting-point and, I-R, ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR data, The spectra characterization data are given in table (3). (Z)-4-(5-(arylidene)-4-oxothiazolidin-2-ylideneamino)-N-(2-methyloxazole-5-yl)benzenesulfonamides(A₈₋₁₂) were synthesized by the reaction of compound (A₂) with substituted benzyldehyde in presence sodium ethoxide, The structure of prepared compounds were confirmed by measuring their melting-point and, I-R, ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR data, Spectroscopy data were shown in Table (3). The synthetic route of these compounds is presented in Scheme (I).

Table (3) the $^1\text{H-NMR}$, $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ & (I.R) spectroscopy properties of Compounds (A_{1-12})

Compd. No.	¹ H-NMR	¹³ C-NMR	IR ν cm ⁻¹ (KBr)					
			$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \\ \text{C}-\text{N} \end{array}$	$(\text{C}\equiv\text{C})$	C-N	C=N	C-S-C	Others
A ₁			1677	1450,1556	1210	1604	745	
A ₂			1690	1456,1558	1227	1598	738	
A ₃			1687	1450,1555	1202	1636	745	
A ₄	2.4ppm for 4H,CH ₂ in ethylene, 1ppm for 3H, CH ₃ in ethylin ,3.2ppm for H,CH thiazoldin , 3.5-4.1ppm for 2H,CH ₂ methylen , 8ppm for H,NH in thiazoldin	12ppm for CH ₃ in ethelyn , 44ppm for CH ₂ in ethelyn , 53ppm for CH ₂ methylin , 49ppm for C5 in thiazoldin	1699	1456-1556	1227	1602	720	
A ₅	3.7-5.1ppm for 2H,CH ₂ ,6.2-7.9ppm for 14H,3Ph,8.2ppm for H,NH,3.3ppm for H,CH ,	159ppm for C ₂ thiazol ring , 172ppm for C ₄ thiazole ring , 43ppm for C ₅ thiazole ring , 64ppm for methylene group	1679	1450-1550	1120	1606	750	
A ₆	8.0ppm for NH _{thiazol} ,3.4-4.1 for (C ₂ ,C ₆ _{piprazin}) , 4.3-4.9ppm for (C ₃ ,C ₅ _{piprazin}) , 8.8ppm for C ₂ ,C ₅ in pyridine	51ppm for C ₅ thiazoldin ,54ppm for methylene , 75ppm for C ₂ ,C ₆ in piprazin ,62-63 for C ₃ ,C ₅ in piprazin ,178ppm for C ₄ in thiazoldin , 159ppm for C ₂ in thiazoldine	1684	1438,1510	1169	1606	749	
A ₇			1700	1465,1557	1220	1600	745	
A ₈	6.8ppm For H,CH in aryldine , 2.9ppm for 6H, CH ₃ in N(CH ₃) ₂ ,8ppm for H,NH in thiazoldin , 6.1ppm for H,NHSO ₂	12ppm for CH ₃ in methoxazol, 40ppm for CH ₃ in N(CH ₃) ₂ , 115ppm for C ₅ in thiazoldin , 145ppm for CH in aryldin ,	1700	1456,1550	1220	1602	756	
A ₉	6.4ppm For H,CH in aryldine ,8ppm for H,NH in thiazoldin , 4ppm for H,NHSO ₂	12ppm for CH ₃ in methoxazol, 115ppm for C ₅ in thiazoldin , 145ppm for CH in aryldin ,159ppm for C ₂ in thiazoldin , 168ppm for C ₅ in thiazoldin	1690	1455,1556	1223	1602	745	649
A ₁₀			1697	1456,1556	1226	1606	735	1350 for sy NO ₂ 1531 for asy NO ₂
A ₁₁			1699	1435,1556	1220	1636	735	678
A ₁₂			1697	1450,1556	1222	1600	735	1350 for sy NO ₂ 1531 for asy NO ₂

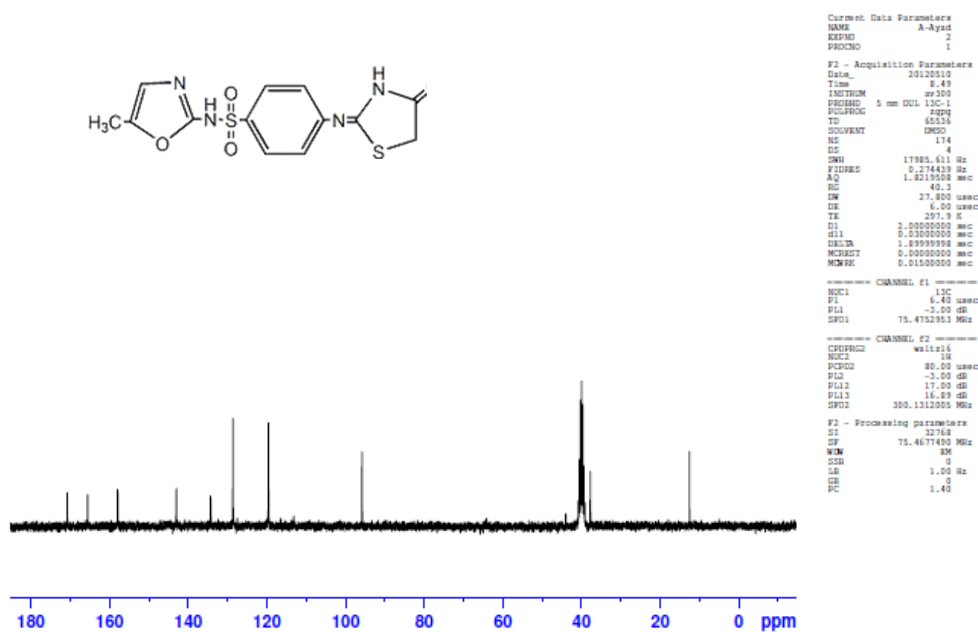


Figure (1) ¹³C-NMR for the Compound (A₁)

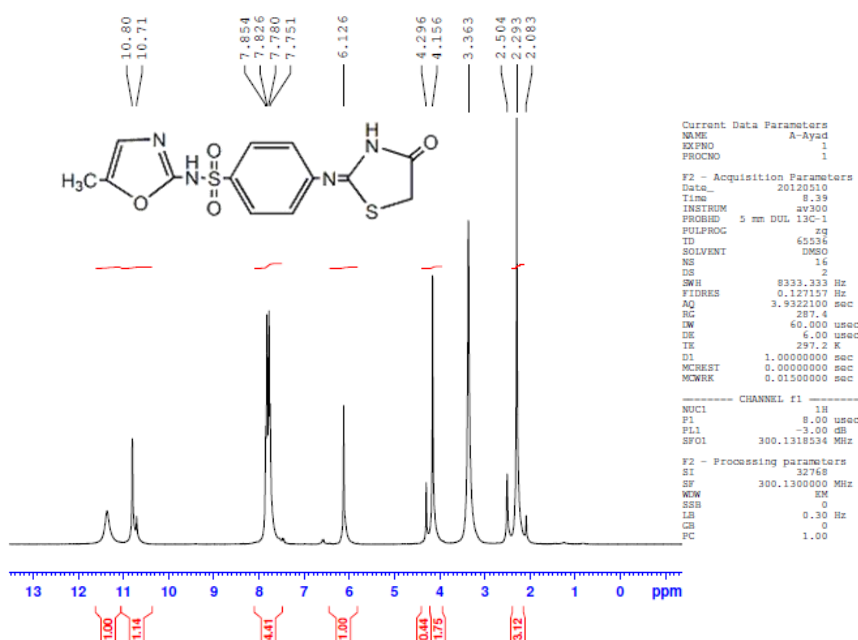


Figure (2) ¹H-NMR for the Compound (A₁)

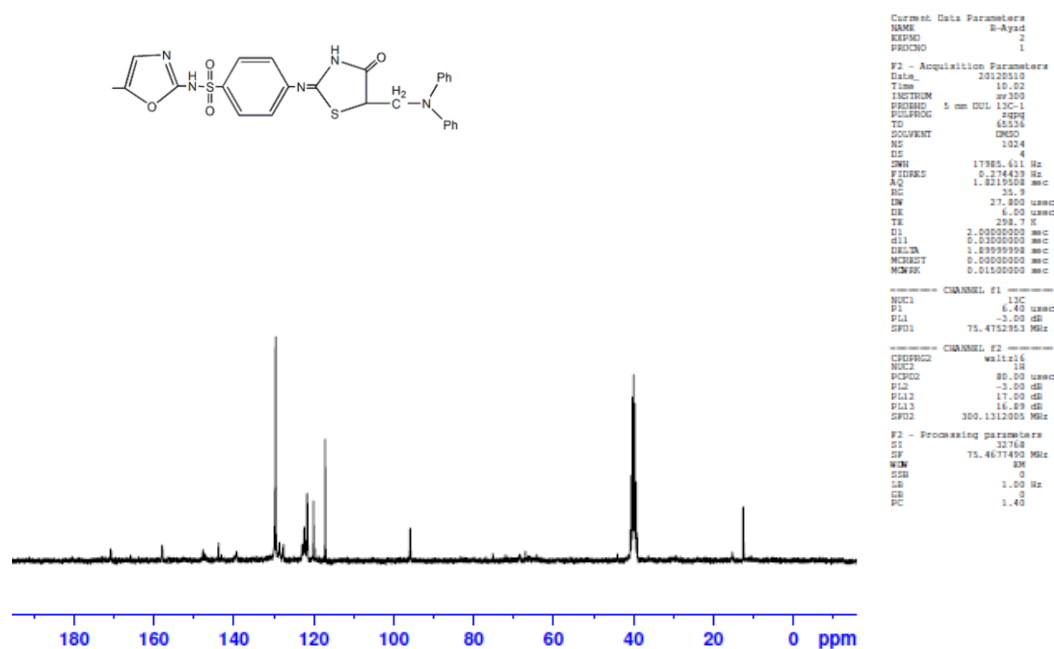


Figure (3) ¹³C-NMR for the Compound (A₅)

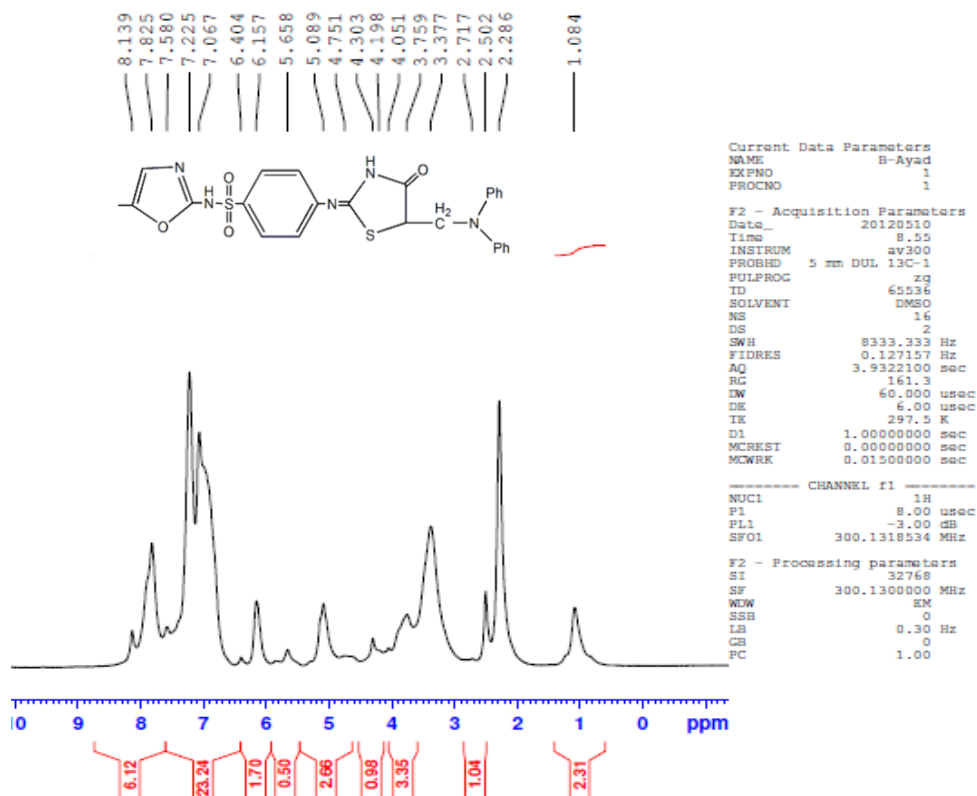


Figure (4) ¹H-NMR for the Compound (A₅)

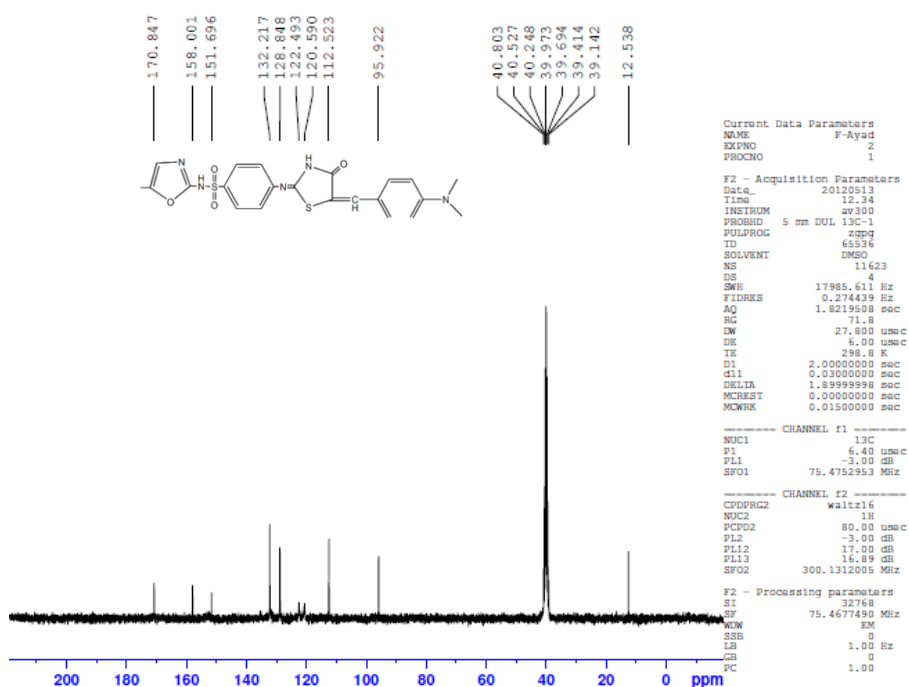


Figure (5) ^{13}C -NMR for the Compound (A₈)

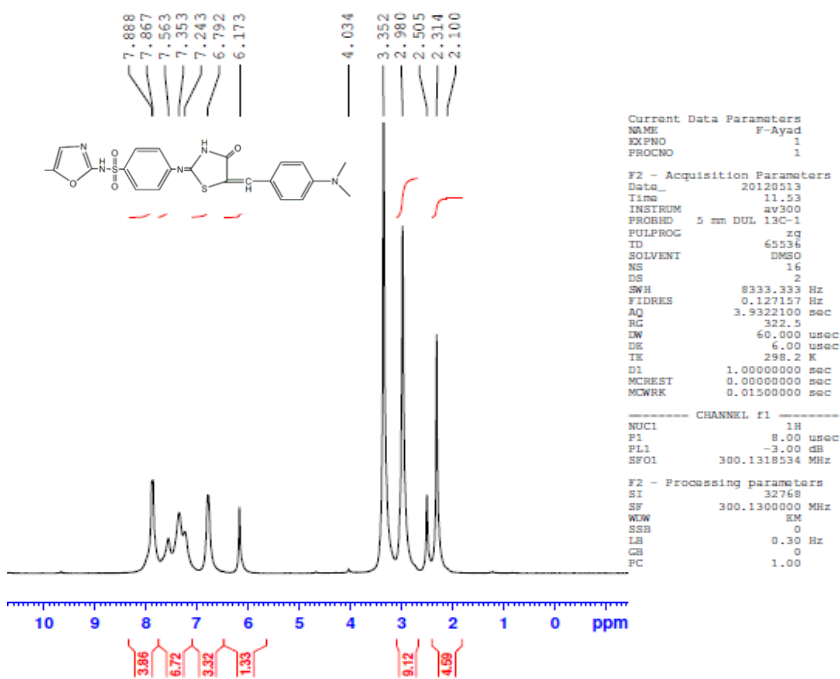
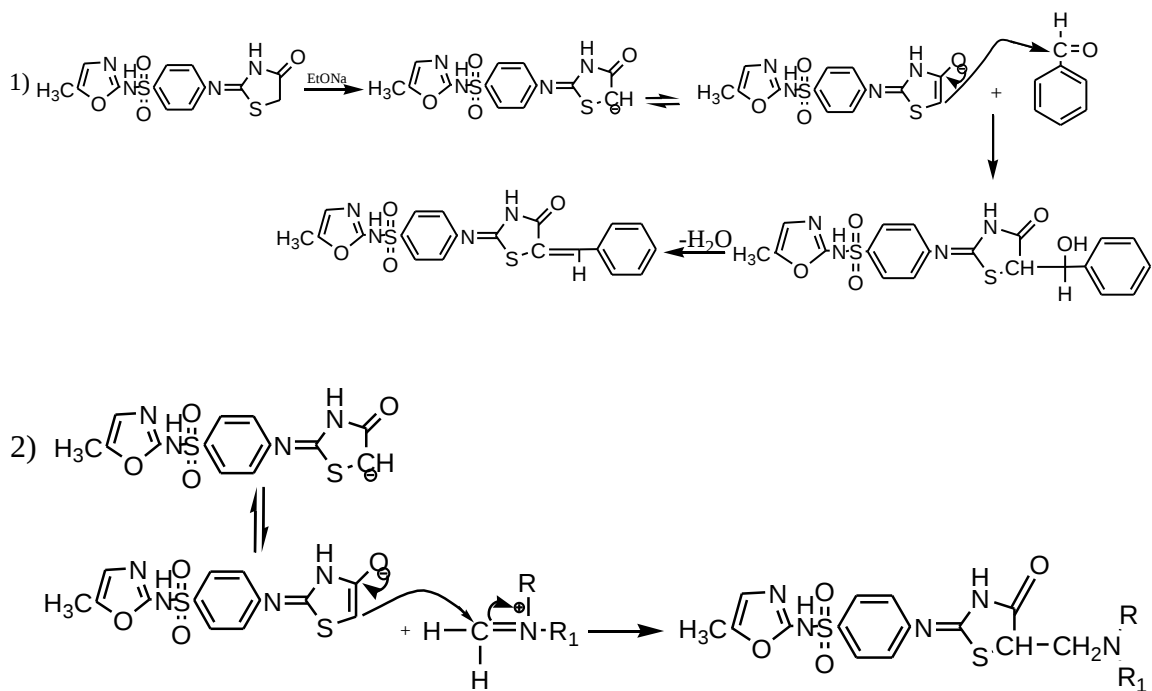


Figure (6) ^1H -NMR for the Compound (A₈)



Scheme(I):The rout of synthesis Compounds and mechanisms.

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