Synthesis, characterization and antimicrobial activity of shiff and mannich bases of uracil derivatives

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ABSTRACT

In the present work some Shiff bases $(1_{a,b,c,d})$ were synthesized using phenyl alanine with aniline by microwave irradiation. Aseries of mannich base $(2_{a,b,c,d})$ were prepared by the reaction of $(1_{a,b,c,d})$ with uracil in the presence of formaldehyde. The newly synthesized compounds were characterized on the basis of elemental analysis, I.R and H^1NMR . All the synthesized compounds were tested for their antibacterial activities and antifungal activities.

Keyword: antimicrobial activity, shiff, mannich bases and uracil derivatives

تحضير وتشخيص ودراسة الفعالية البايولوجية لبعض قواعد شف ومانخ المشتقة من يوراسيل

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الملخص

تم تحضير سلسلة من قواعد شف وقواعد مانخ المشتقة من اليوراسيل والتي من المتوقع ان تكون لها فعالية بايولوجية باستخدام التشعيع بالمايكرويوف. تم تشخيص المركبات المحضرة بالطرق الفيزياوية والطيفية (, I.R , H.N.M.R) وتم متابعتها بواسطة كروماتوغرافيا الطبقة الرقيقة (TLC) كما تمت دراسة الفعالية البايولوجية للمركبات المحضرة على عدة انواع من البكتريا والفطريات.

الكلمات الدالة: يوراسيل ، قواعد شف ، قواعد مانخ ، فعالية البايلوجية.

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1. Introduction

The application of microwave irradiation to organic synthesis has been the focus of

considerable attention in recent years and is becoming an increasingly popular

technology[1].Microwave assisted organic reaction methods are superior to conventional

method because it occur more rapidly, safely and with the highest chemicals yields[2,3]. Last

few decades, increasing the number of publications in microwave – assisted synthesis

includes almost all types of reactions[4,5].

In the Mannich reaction, ammonia or primary or secondary amines are employed for the

activation of formaldhyde . Tertiary amines lack an N - H proton to form the intermediate

imine . α – H acidic compounds (nucleophiles) include carbonyl compounds , nitriles ,

acetylenes , aliphatic nitro compounds , α – alkyl – pyridines or imines[6]. It is also possible to

use activated phenyl groups and electron - rich heterocycles such as furan, pyrrole, and

thiophene. Indole is a particularly active substrate; the reaction provides gramine

derivatives[7]. Mannich reaction is also used in the synthesis of medicinal compounds e.g.

rolitetracycline, fluoxetine, tramadol and tolmetin[8].

Mannich bases of isatin derivatives are reported to show variety of biological activities like

antibacterial[9], antifungal[10], anticonvulsant[11], anti HIV[12], antidepressant[13], and

antiiflammatory [14] activities.

2- Experimental

Techniques: - Melting points were determined using an open – ended capillary method and

are uncorrected. The purity of synthesized compounds was checked by TLC.Infra-red spectra

(Ft-IR) were recorded on Shimadzu FT-IR-8300 spectrophotometer and H¹NMR spectra were

recorded on a BRUKER-400 MHz operating at 300 MHz with tetra methyl silane as internal

standard in CDCI3 and DMSO-d6 as solvent.

General synthesis of shiff base: Phenyl alanine was allowed to react with different

aromatic primary amines like 4- hydroxyl aniline ,4-amino benzoic acid ,2- amino benzoic

acid and 4-chloro aniline respectively, in the presence of absolute alcohol and the pH was

adjusted to 4-5 with glacial acetic acid to get 2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-3-substituted indoles

(1a,b,c,d). These compounds were directly used for the next step.

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General synthesis of mannich base:- The mannichreaction of 2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-3-substituted indoles (1a,b,c,d) with uracil in the presence of formaldehyde were carried out at 0-5 C° by stirring the reaction mixture with magnetic stirre. The reaction yielded 2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-3-substituted indoles scheme (1). The synthesized compounds were recrystallized from hot ethanol. The physical characteristics of synthesized compounds are listed in Table (1).

Scheme (1): Synthesis of phenyl alanine derivatives

Table (1): physical properties of the prepared compounds

No. Comp.	Name of compounds	Melting point	Yield %	M.Wt.	Color
1a	2-(p-phenol) – imino phenyl alanine	زيت <i>ي</i>	40	239	أحمر
	- (P P.101.01)			237	
1b	2-(p-benzoic acid) – imino phenyl alanine	زيت <i>ي</i>	52	267	بني
4			50	281	بني غامق
1c	2-(2- benzoic acid -) – imino phenyl alanine	زيت <i>ي</i>		279	
1d	2-(p- chloro phenyl) – imino phenyl alanine	زيتي	45	280	بني
2a	1-uracil methyl-2-(p-phenol) – imino phenyl alanine	زيتي	43	279	بني
21-	2b 1-uracil methyl-2-(p-benzoic acid) – imino phenyl alanine	190	85	202	أصفر
26				200	اصعر
2c	1-uracil methyl-2-(2benzoic acid) – imino phenyl alanine	زيتي	40	240	بني
20				238	
2d	1-uracil methyl-2-(p- chloro phenyl) — imino phenyl alanine	زيتي	42	287	أصفر
				285	

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3. Results and Discussion

FT-IR spectrum of compound (1a) as example , confirmed the appearance of carbonyl group band at $(1662 \text{cm}^{-1}) \text{also}$, (C-H) aromatic band appeared at (3062 cm^{-1}) and (C-H) aliphatic band at (2800 cm^{-1}) . All the spectral data for other compounds are listed in Table (2). H¹NMR spectrum of compound (2a) shows the following characteristic chemical shifts , (DMSO-d₆) ppm .(N-H) proton appeared at (63.4), olefinic protons appeared at (66.5), and aromatic ring protons appeared at the rang (67.3-7.8). Table 3 shows the spectral data.

All the synthesized compounds were tested for in vitro antimicrobial activity. The MIC values of the compounds against pathogenic bacteria and fungi are presented in Table (4).All compounds have shown moderate activity

Table (2): FT-IR spectral data of compounds

Comp.	R	υО-Н	υN-H	υC=N	CC	υ others(cm ⁻¹)
1a	4 - OH	3600	3250	1600	1500 1600	υ(C=C-H)3260
1b	4 - СООН	3550	3280	1570	1530	υC-N(1250)
1c	2 - СООН	3600	3200	1510	1500	υC-N(1220)
1d	4 - Cl	3610	3210	1550	1510	υC-N(210)
2a	4 - OH	3500	3290	1620	1580	υC-N(1220)
2b	4 - СООН	3600	3250	1650	1500	υ(C=O) acid 1710 υ(C-O) acid 1240
2c	2 - СООН	3500	3200	1600	1550	υ(C≡C-H)3250
2d	4 - Cl	3600	3250	1600	1500	υ(C-N) 1200

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Table (3): ¹H-NMR spectral data ppm (δ) of compounds

رقم	جزيئة اليوراسيل			
المركب	С-Н	О-Н	ملاحظات	
1a	(2.4 s , 1H)	8.7 s - 8.75 s	8.1 m for (NH-NH ₂)	
1b	(2.45 s , 1H)	8.9 d	(2.37 s , 3H) for CH ₃ ,(2.2 s , 3H) for CH ₃	
2a	(2.4 s , 1H)	8.5 s - 8.7 s	(2.55 s , 2H) for CH ₂	
2b	(2.35 s , 1H)	8.6 s - 8.8 s	(2.5 s , 2H) for CH ₂ ,(7.85-795)d for H- aromatic	

Table (4): antibacterial activity of the tested compounds.

Compound No.	Escherichia Coli	Klebsiella Pneumonia	Proteus Vulgaris
1a	+	+	
1a	T	T	-
1b	+	+	-
1c	+	++	-
2a	-	+	+
2b	++	++	-
2c	-	+	-

Note:-

-- = No inhibition = inactive

+ = (5 - 10)mm = slightly active

++ = (11 - 20) mm = moderately active

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