

Original Research Article**SYNTHESIS, ANTIBACTERIAL, AND ANTIFUNGAL EVALUATION OF NOVEL MANNICH BASES CONTAINING OXADIAZOLE AND PYRAZOLE MOIETIES****Maliki Reddy Dastagiri Reddy^{1,*}, Aluru Raghavendra Guru Prasad², Yadati Narasimha Spoorthy¹, Lakshmana Rao Krishna Rao Ravindranath¹**

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: To synthesize novel series of compounds containing 1,3,4-oxadiazole and pyrazole-3-one moieties in good yields and to evaluate the antimicrobial activity of title compounds.

Methods: Title compounds were characterized by IR, ¹H NMR and mass spectra and evaluated for their antimicrobial activities against certain selected gram-positive bacteria, gram-negative bacteria and fungi by disk diffusion method and broth dilution method.

Results: Fluoro, chloro, bromo, nitro, morphonilyl, piperizynyl, N-methylpiperazine substituted compounds (VII c, d, e, f, i, j and k) showed more antimicrobial activity against than other compounds of the series.

Conclusion: Antimicrobial activity was expressed as the corresponding minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC). The compounds have demonstrated considerable antibacterial and antifungal activities.

Keywords: 1,3,4-oxadiazole moiety; Pyrazole-3-one moiety; Antibacterial activity; Antifungal activity; Minimum inhibitory concentration

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Running Title: Synthesis and antimicrobial activity of certain novel heterocycles

INTRODUCTION

Among the wide variety of heterocycles that have been explored for developing new therapeutic molecules, pyrazole-3-ones and 1,3,4-oxadiazoles attracted substantial attention of the medicinal chemists. The widespread use of 1,3,4-oxadiazoles and pyrazole-3-ones as scaffolds in medicinal chemistry establishes these moieties as an important bio-active class of heterocycles. 1,3,4-oxadiazoles have demonstrated versatile range of medicinal activities like antibacterial [1, 2], antifungal [3, 4], antitumor [5], antitubercular [6], anticonvulsant [7] and HIV-I inhibitory activities [8]. Same scale of medicinal importance is associated with compounds containing pyrazole-3-one moiety [9-15]. The present article is an effort to incorporate both these crucial functionalities in a single entity to exploit their collective medicinal potentials.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials and instrumentations

Melting points were determined by using melting point apparatus procured from Bio Technics India Ltd. It consists of aluminum cylindrical block for heating, radial holes for a thermometer and glass capillary. All chemicals used were analytical grade obtained from Merck India Limited, India. The bacterial and fungal strains were procured from National Centre for Cell Science, Pune, India. UV/Visible spectrophotometer model 106 manufactured by Syntronics Instruments Ltd., Ahmadabad, India was used in the studies. The infrared spectra were recorded on Perkin–Elmer KBr spectrometer. ν values were expressed in cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR spectra were recorded on JEOL MODEL GSX 270 FT NMR Spectrometer and NMR 200 MHz Supercon machine, using CDCl_3 and DMSO-d_6 as solvents and TMS as an internal standard. Chemical shifts were expressed as δ values (ppm). Mass spectra of the compounds were recorded on a Jeol JMS-D300 mass spectrometer operating at 70 eV. . The amount of halogens present in the compound was determined by the procedure reported in the literature [16].

Synthesis of compounds of interest Synthesis of 2-[3-methyl-5-oxo-4-(phenylhydrazono)-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-1 yl]acetohydrazide (V) [17].

a. Synthesis of phenyl diazonium chloride (I)

The required primary amine was dissolved in a suitable volume of water containing 2.5 equivalents of hydrochloric acid (or sulphuric acid). The solution thus obtained was cooled to 0°C to crystallize amine hydrochloride (or sulphate). To this, aqueous solution of sodium nitrite was added portion wise until there was excess of free nitrous acid.

b. Synthesis of ethyl 3-oxo-2-(phenylhydrazono) butanoate (II)

To an ice cold solution of a mixture of sodium acetate (1.0 g, 0.08 mol), 100 mL of aqueous alcohol (50%) and ethylacetoacetate (0.65 mL, 0.1 mol) in 50 mL of ethanol, the diazonium chloride I (0.72 g, 0.1 mol) was added till yellow crystals were separated out. These crystals were filtered, washed with water and dried under vacuum.

c. Synthesis of 3-methyl 4-(4'-substituted aryl hydrazono) pyrazoline-5-one (III)

A mixture of eqimolar quantities of 2-arylhydrazono acetoacetic ester (II), hydrazine and dimethyl formamide (0.5 mL) was subjected to microwave irradiation at 150 W intermittently at 30 s intervals for 2 min. After completion of the reaction, as indicated by TLC, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and washed with cold water. The precipitated 3-methyl-4-(phenyl hydrazono)-pyrozoline-5-one was filtered and recrystallized from hot ethanol. To improve the recovery for reusing, Al_2O_3 (0.1 mmol) have been used in the reaction.

d. Synthesis of ethyl [(4E)-3-methyl-5-oxo-4-(phenylhydrazono)-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]acetate (IV)

A mixture of III (0.2 mol), ethylchloloroacetate (0.2 mol), anhydrous K_2CO_3 (0.03 mol) and dimethylformamide was stirred at room temperature for 8 h. After the completion of reaction, reaction mixture was diluted with cold water. The precipitated solid was filtered and recrystallized from hot ethanol.

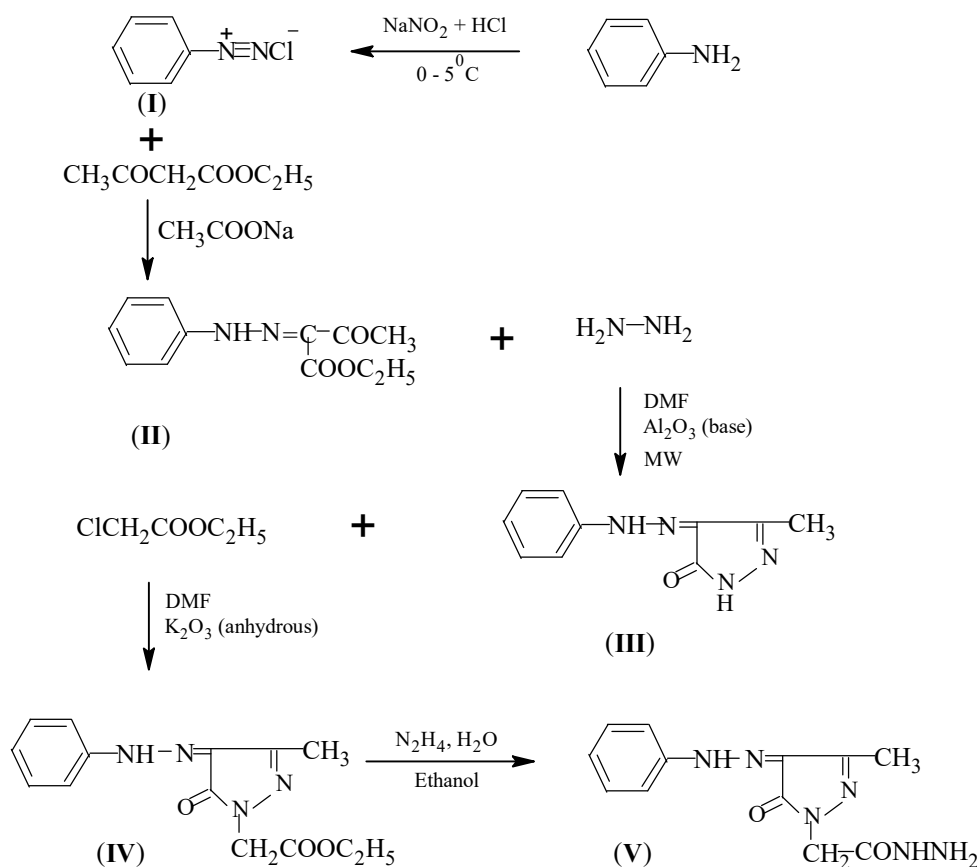
e. Synthesis of 2-[3-methyl-5-oxo-4-(phenylhydrazono)-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]-acetohydrazide (V)

Equimolar solutions of IV (0.1 mol) and 99% hydrazine hydrate (0.1 mol) in ethanol (20 mL) was refluxed for five h. The reaction mixture was cooled and poured into cold water with continuous stirring. The precipitate so obtained was filtered, washed with water and recrystallized from ethanol to give V. The reaction sequence is shown in the Scheme 1.

Synthesis of certain novel Mannich bases bearing pyrazoline-3-one moiety.

a. Synthesis of 3-methyl-1-[(5-thioxo-4,5-dihydro-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl]-1H-pyrazole-4,5-dione 4-(phenylhydrazones)(VI)

A mixture of V (19.9 g, 0.1 mol), KOH (5.5 g, 0.1 mol) ethanol (100 mL) and carbon disulphide (6 mL, 0.1 mol) were refluxed in a round bottom flask for 2-3 h. After the completion of the reaction, excess of alcohol was removed by distillation. The reaction mixture was cooled, poured into cold water and neutralized with dilute hydrochloric acid. The solid precipitated (VI) was filtered, washed thoroughly with water and recrystallized from ethanol-dioxane mixture.

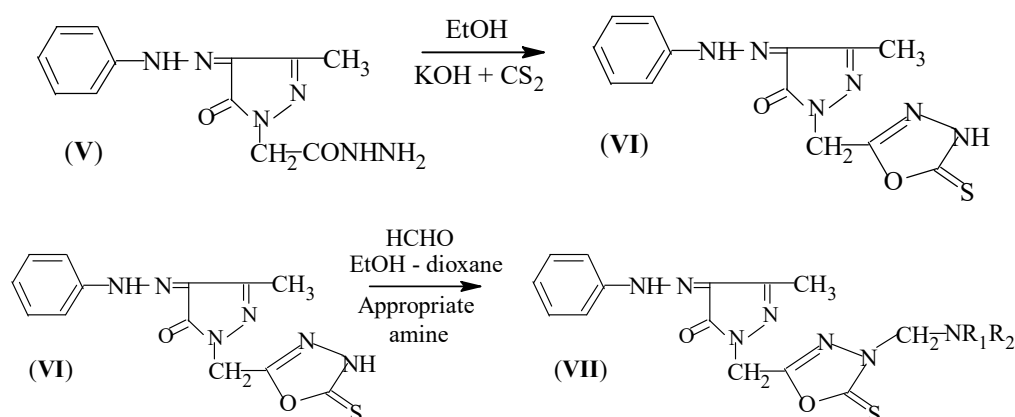


Scheme 1. General procedure for the synthesis of 2-[3-methyl-5-oxo-4-(phenylhydrazono)-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]acetohydrazide (V).

b. Synthesis of 3-methyl-1-[(4-[(N-substituted and N,N-disubstituted amino)methyl]-5-thioxo-4,5-dihydro-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl]-1H-pyrazole-4,5-dione-4-(phenylhydrazones) (VII)

A solution of VI (0.01 mol) in ethanol and dioxan mixture (1:1, 20 mL) mixed with formaldehyde (40%, 1.5 mL) was stirred over night with the solution of appropriate amine (0.01 mol) in ethanol (10 mL). The precipitated Mannich base (like VIIa) was collected by filtration, dried and recrystallized from ethanol-DMF mixture. The reaction sequence is depicted in the Scheme 2.

The treatment of VI with *p*-anisylamine/ *p*-fluorophenylamine/ *p*-chlorophenylamine/ *p*-bromophenylamine/ *p*-nitrophenylamine/ diethyl amine/ diphenyl amine/ piperazine/ morpholine/ N-methyl piperazine in the presence of formaldehyde in ethanol-dioxane mixture leads to the formation of respective Mannich base VIIa-k. The purity of all the compounds was confirmed by TLC.



Scheme 2. Synthesis of Mannich bases containing 1,3,4-oxadiazole and pyrazol-3-one moieties.

$R_1 = -H$; $R_2 = p$ -Tolyl, *p*-anisyl, *p*-fluorophenyl, *p*-chlorophenyl, *p*-bromophenyl, *p*-nitrophenyl, diethyl, diphenyl, morpholinyl, piperazinyl, N-methylpiperazinyl.

Antibacterial and antifungal activities

Antibacterial and antifungal activities of the synthesized compounds were studied by disc diffusion method [18]. The activity of the synthesized compounds was expressed as minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC). Broth dilution method [19] was used to determine the minimum inhibitory concentration of an antimicrobial agent. The general procedures are given below.

Disc diffusion method

A suspension of *the* microorganism was added to sterile nutrient agar at 45°C. The mixture was transferred to sterile petri dishes to give a depth of 3 to 4 mm and allowed to solidify. Precautions were taken to get uniform layer of medium on the plate. Sterile discs 5 mm in diameter (made from Whatmann Filter paper) were immersed in the solutions of synthesized compounds (250 µg/ml). An untreated control sample was always kept for comparison.

After the plates were allowed to stand for 1 h at room temperature to minimize the effects of variations in different time, they incubated at 37°C for 24 h and observed for antimicrobial activity. The diameter of the zone of inhibition was measured in each plate. The average zone of inhibition was calculated.

Similar procedure was adopted for studying the antimicrobial activity against the other organisms.

Broth dilution method

Standardized inoculum (matched to McFarland BaSO₄ standard) of suspension of organisms were prepared. A series of glass tubes containing different concentrations of test compounds dissolved in DMSO and speller in nutrient broth were incubated with one drop of inoculum and mixed gently by shaking the rack. Two growth control tubes were also prepared without the addition of test compound and its optical density was determined.

Tubes were incubated for 24 h at 37°C in air. The turbidity produced in each tube was recorded by UV/Visible spectrophotometer. The turbidity produced by the broth (without inoculum) was considered as 100% transparency. The minimum inhibitory concentration was noted as the concentration of the test substance, which completely inhibits the growth of the microorganism i.e. 100% transparency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Compounds of each series (V, VI and VII) were characterized by elemental analysis and respective IR, ¹H and NMR spectra. The compounds V and VII were also characterized by mass spectra. The details are given below.

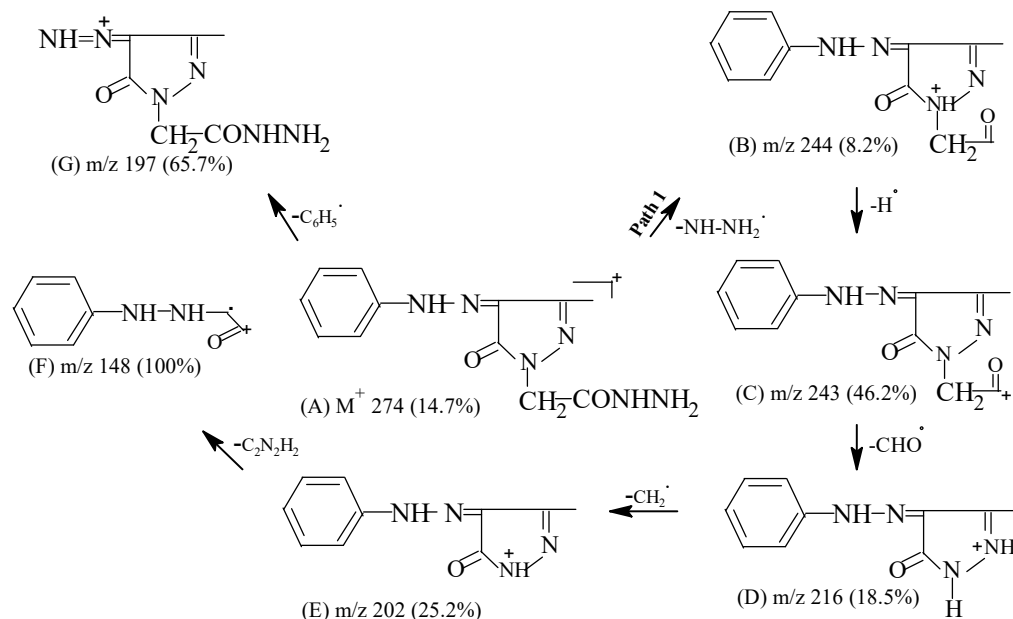
Characterization of compounds V, VI and VII

2-[3-methyl-5-oxo-4-(phenylhydrazono)-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]-acetohydrazide (V)

Yield 65%; m.p.152-153°C; molecular formula C₁₂H₁₄N₆O₂; elemental analysis: C 52.63 (52.55), H 5.22 (5.14), N 30.71 (30.64), O 11.74 (11.67); IR (KBr) (ν_{max} in cm⁻¹): 3445, 3425 (NH₂), 3305 (NH), 1665 (C=O), 1620 (C=N); ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆): δ 1.20 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.10 (s, 2H, NH₂), 3.85 (s, 2H, N-CH₂-CO), 7.00 (s, 1H, Ar-NH), 7.30-7.40 (m, 5H, C₆H₅), 8.40 (s, 1H, NH).

Mass spectral data of V

The fragmentation process revealed by the mass spectrum of 2-[3-methyl-5-oxo-4-(phenylhydrazono)-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]acetohydrazide V is depicted in Scheme 3. The spectrum showed the molecular ion (M⁺) peak at m/z 274 with an intensity of 14.7%. Decomposition of molecular ion A along path I resulted in the formation of the fragment B at m/z 244 (8.2%), B loses a H radical atom to form cation C at m/z 243 (46.2%). Elimination of CHO molecule from C yielded cation D at m/z 216 (18.5%). Loss of methylene radical from D yielded cation E at m/z 202 (25.2%). Elimination of C₂H₂N₂ molecule from E resulted in the formation of radical cation F at m/z 148 (100%). Loss of C₆H₅ radical from molecular ion resulted in the formation of cation G at m/z 197 (65.7%).



Scheme 3. Mass spectral fragmentation of 2-[3-methyl-5-oxo-4-(phenylhydrazono)-4,5-dihydro-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]acetohydrazide (V).

3-methyl-1-[(5-thioxo-4,5-dihydro-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)methyl]-1H-pyrazole-4,5-dione-4-(phenylhydrazono) VI

Yield 65%; m.p.150-151°C; molecular formula C₁₃H₁₂N₆O₂S; elemental analysis: C 49.50 (49.36), H 3.98 (3.82), N 26.66 (26.52), O 10.70 (10.12), S 10.32 (10.14); IR (KBr) (ν_{\max} in cm⁻¹): 3126 (oxadiazole NH), 3180 (NH), 1670 (C=O), 1603 (C=N), 1134 (C=S); ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆): δ 2.30 (s, 3H CH₃), 5.45 (s, 2H, N-CH₂), 6.60–7.20 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 7.90 (s, H, Ar-NH), 14.70 (s, H, thioI–thione tautomeric proton NH)

Mannich bases (VII)

5-Methyl-2-{4-[(methyl-p-tolyl-amino)-methyl]-5-thioxo-4,5-dihydro-[1,3,4]oxadiazol-2-ylmethyl}-4-(phenyl-hydrazono)-2,4-dihydro-pyrazol-3-one (VIIa):

Yeild 75%; m.p. 240-241°C; molecular formula C₂₁H₂₁N₇O₂S; elemental analysis found % (Calc. %): C 57.82 (57.92), H 4.82 (4.86), N 22.45 (22.51), O 7.30 (7.35), S 7.25 (7.36); IR (KBr) (ν_{\max} in cm⁻¹): 3250 (Ar-NH), 3140 (NH), 2939 (C-H), 1665 (C=O), 1608 (C=N), 1156 (C=S); ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆): δ 2.28 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.36 (s, 3H CH₃), 5.00 (s, 2H, NCH₂), 5.64 (s, 2H, N-CH₂-N), 6.95 (d, 2H, Ar-H), 7.45 (d, 2H, Ar-H), 7.80 (s, H, Ar-NH), 11.20 (s, H, Ar-NH).

2-(4-{[(4-Methoxy-phenyl)-methyl-amino]-methyl}-5-thioxo-4,5-dihydro-[1,3,4]oxadiazol-2-ylmethyl)-5-methyl-4-(phenyl-hydrazono)-2,4-dihydro-pyrazol-3-one (VIIb):

Yeild 77%; m.p. 245-246°C; molecular formula C₂₁H₂₁N₇O₃S; elemental analysis found % (Calc. %): C 55.75 (55.86), H 4.60 (4.69), N 21.65 (21.72), O 10.60 (10.63), S 7.00 (7.10); IR (KBr) (ν_{\max} in cm⁻¹): 3240 (Ar-NH), 3130 (NH), 2925 (C-H), 1660 (C=O), 1620 (C=N), 1150 (C=S); ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆): δ 2.40 (s, 3H CH₃), 3.82 (s, 3H, CH₃), 5.06 (s, 2H, N-CH₂), 5.62 (s, 2H, N-CH₂-N), 6.97 (d, 2H, Ar-H), 7.47 (d, 2H, Ar-H), 7.90 (s, H, Ar - NH), 11.10 (s, H, Ar-NH).

2-(4-{{(4-Fluoro-phenyl)-methyl-amino}-methyl}-5-thioxo-4,5-dihydro-[1,3,4]oxadiazol-2-ylmethyl}-5-methyl-4-(phenyl-hydrazono)-2,4-dihydro-pyrazol-3-one (VIIc):

Yield 72%; m.p. 235-236°C; molecular formula C₂₀H₁₈FN₇O₂S; elemental analysis found % (Calc. %): C 54.45 (54.66), H 4.10 (4.13), N 22.28 (22.31), O 7.25 (7.28), S 7.07 (7.30), F 4.26 (4.32); IR (KBr) (ν_{max} in cm⁻¹): 3255 (Ar-NH), 3145 (NH), 2945 (C-H), 1670 (C=O), 1610 (C=N), 1160 (C=S).

2-(4-{{(4-Chloro-phenyl)-methyl-amino}-methyl}-5-thioxo-4,5-dihydro-[1,3,4]oxadiazol-2-ylmethyl}-5-methyl-4-(phenyl-hydrazono)-2,4-dihydro-pyrazol-3-one (VIIId):

Yield 73%; m.p. 250-251°C; molecular formula C₂₀H₁₈ClN₇O₂S; elemental analysis found % (Calc. %): C 52.33 (52.69), H 4.01 (3.98), N 21.13 (21.51), O 7.11 (7.02), S 6.88 (7.03), Cl 7.98 (7.78); IR (KBr) (ν_{max} in cm⁻¹): 3253 (Ar-NH), 3172 (NH), 2940 (C-H), 1663 (C=O), 1608 (C=N), 1158 (C=S).

2-(4-{{(4-Bromo-phenyl)-methyl-amino}-methyl}-5-thioxo-4,5-dihydro-[1,3,4]oxadiazol-2-ylmethyl}-5-methyl-4-(phenyl-hydrazono)-2,4-dihydro-pyrazol-3-one (VIIe):

Yield 75%; m.p. 230-231°C; molecular formula C₂₀H₁₈BrN₇O₂S; elemental analysis found % (Calc. %): C 47.67 (48.01), H 3.54 (3.63), N 20.01 (19.59), O 6.50 (6.40), S 6.55 (6.41), Br 16.11 (15.97); IR (KBr) (ν_{max} in cm⁻¹): 3254 (Ar-NH), 3143 (NH), 2943 (C-H), 1665 (C=O), 1609 (C=N), 1155 (C=S).

5-Methyl-2-(4-{{methyl-(4-nitro-phenyl)-amino}-methyl}-5-thioxo-4,5-dihydro-[1,3,4]oxadiazol-2-ylmethyl)-4-(phenyl-hydrazono)-2,4-dihydro-pyrazol-3-one (VIIIf):

Yield 78%; m.p. 255-256°C; molecular formula C₂₀H₁₈N₈O₄S; elemental analysis found % (Calc. %): C 52.00 (51.50), H 3.78 (3.98), N 23.88 (24.02), O 13.56 (13.72), S 7.01 (6.87); IR (KBr) (ν_{max} in cm⁻¹): 3245 (Ar-NH), 3135 (NH), 2930 (C-H), 1655 (C=O), 1605 (C=N), 1145 (C=S); ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆): δ2.50 (s, 3H, CH₃), 4.96 (s, 2H, N-CH₂), 5.50 (s, 2H, N-CH₂-N), 6.80-7.20 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 7.48 (d, 2H, *o*-protons of *p*-nitrophenyl), 7.86 (d, 2H, protons of *p*-nitrophenyl), 7.89 (s, 1H, Ar-NH), 10.23 (s, 1H, NH).

2-(4-Diethylaminomethyl-5-thioxo-4,5-dihydro-[1,3,4]oxadiazol-2-ylmethyl)-5-methyl-4-(phenyl-hydrazono)-2,4-dihydro-pyrazol-3-one (VIIg):

Yield 72%; M.p. 260-261°C; molecular formula C₁₈H₂₃N₇O₂S; elemental analysis found % (Calc. %): C 53.65 (53.85), H 5.67 (5.77), N 24.22 (24.42), O 7.65 (7.97) S 7.55 (7.99); IR (KBr) (ν_{max} in cm⁻¹): 3230 (Ar-NH), 3125 (NH), 2925 (C-H), 1645 (C=O), 1590 (C=N), 1135 (C=S).

2-{{4-[Diphenylamino]-methyl}-5-thioxo-4,5-dihydro-[1,3,4]oxadiazol-2-ylmethyl}-5-methyl-4-(phenyl-hydrazono)-2,4-dihydro-pyrazol-3-one (VIIh):

Yield 76%; m.p. 265-266°C; molecular formula C₂₆H₂₃N₇O₂S; elemental analysis found % (Calc. %): C 62.70 (62.76), H 4.60 (4.66), N 19.65 (19.71), O 6.35 (6.43), S 6.38 (6.44); IR (KBr) (ν_{max} in cm⁻¹): 3250 (Ar-NH), 3150 (NH), 2940 (C-H), 1667 (C=O), 1593 (C=N), 1107 (C=S); ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆): δ2.67 (s, 3H CH₃), 5.26 (s, 2H, N-CH₂), 5.50 (s, 2H, N-CH₂-N), 6.60-7.20 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 7.26-7.56 (m, 10H, aromatic protons of both phenyl rings), 7.60 (s, H, Ar-NH), 7.80 (s, 1H, Ar-NH).

5-Methyl-2-(4-morpholin-4-ylmethyl-5-thioxo-4,5-dihydro-[1,3,4]oxadiazol-2-ylmethyl)-4-(phenyl-hydrazono)-2,4-dihydro-pyrazol-3-one (VIIi):

Yield 70%; m.p. 270-271°C; molecular formula C₁₈H₂₁N₇O₃S; elemental analysis found % (Calc. %): C 52.08 (52.04), H 5.33 (5.09), N 23.75 (23.60), O 11.10 (11.55), S 7.50 (7.72); IR (KBr) (ν_{\max} in cm⁻¹): 3265 (Ar-NH), 3150 (NH), 2955 (C-H), 1675 (C=O), 1610 (C=N), 1165 (C=S); ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆): δ 2.60 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.62 (t, 4H CH₂-N-CH₂), 3.70 (t, 4H, CH₂-O-CH₂), 4.50 (s, 2H, N-CH₂-N), 5.24 (s, 2H, N-CH₂), 5.48 (s, 2H, NCH₂-N), 6.80-7.20 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 7.60 (s, H, Ar-NH), 10.20 (s, 1H, NH).

5-Methyl-4-(phenyl-hydrazono)-2-(4-piperazin-1-ylmethyl-5-thioxo-4,5-dihydro-[1,3,4]oxadiazol-2-ylmethyl)-2,4-dihydro-pyrazol-3-one (VIIj):

Yield 72% m.p. 272-273°C; molecular formula C₁₈H₂₂N₈O₂S; elemental analysis found % (Calc. %): C 52.20 (52.16), H 5.50 (5.35), N 27.25 (27.03), O 7.68 (7.72), S 7.58 (7.74); IR (KBr) (ν_{\max} in cm⁻¹): 3260 (Ar-NH), 3145 (NH), 2945 (C-H), 1670 (C=O), 1610 (C=N), 1160 (C=S); ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆): δ 2.58 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.56 (t, 4H CH₂-N-CH₂), 4.45 (s, 2H, N-CH₂-N), 5.20 (s, 2H, N-CH₂), 5.45 (s, 2H, NCH₂N), 6.70-7.10 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 7.50 (s, H, Ar-NH), 10.19 (s, H, NH).

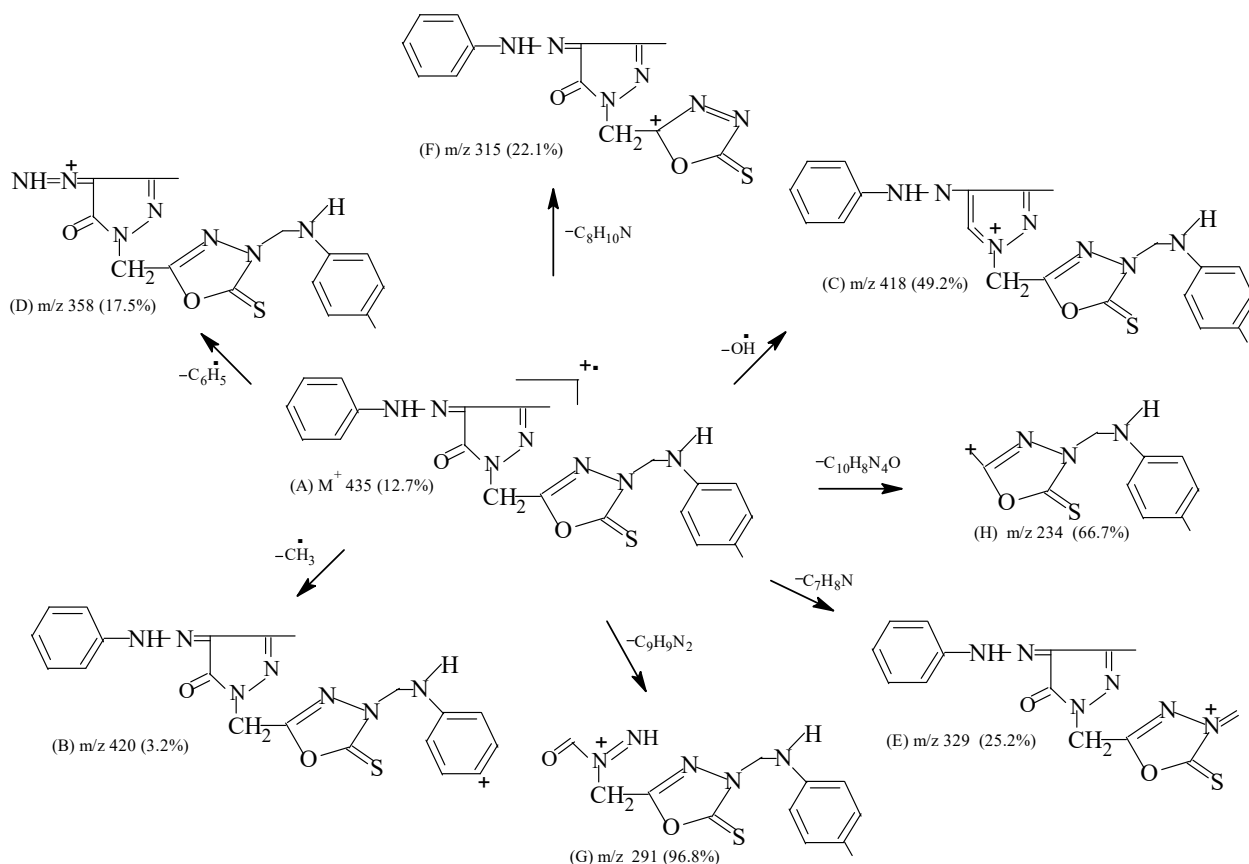
5-Methyl-2-[4-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-5-thioxo-4,5-dihydro-[1,3,4]oxadiazol-2-ylmethyl]-4-(phenyl-hydrazono)-2,4-dihydro-pyrazol-3-one (VIIk):

Yield 68%; m.p. 267-268°C; molecular formula C₁₉H₂₄N₈O₂S; elemental analysis found % (Calc. %): C 53.65 (53.25), H 5.98 (5.65), N 25.81 (26.15), O 7.28 (7.47), S 7.36 (7.48); IR (KBr) (ν_{\max} in cm⁻¹): 3255 (Ar-NH), 3140 (NH), 2935 (C-H), 1655 (C=O), 1605 (C=N), 1145 (C=S); ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆): δ 2.55 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.42 (t, 4H, CH₂-N-CH₂), 4.20 (s, 3H, N-CH₃), 4.52 (s, N-CH₂-N), 5.18 (s, 2H, N-CH₂), 5.40 (s, 2H, NCH₂N), 6.60-7.20 (m, 5H, Ar-NH), 7.40 (s, H, Ar-NH), 10.18 (s, H, NH).

Mass spectral data of VII

The mass spectrum of 5-Methyl-2-{4-[(methyl-p-tolyl-amino)-methyl]-5-thioxo-4,5-dihydro-[1,3,4]oxadiazol-2-ylmethyl}-4-(phenyl-hydrazono)-2,4-dihydro-pyrazol-3-one VIIa (R₁=H, R₂=p-CH₃C₆H₄) exploited the molecular ion (M⁺) peaks at m/z 435.

The fragmentation pattern for VIIa is presented in Scheme 4. The spectrum showed the molecular ion (M⁺) peak at m/z 435 with intensity 12.7%. The loss of a CH₃ radical resulted in the formation of the fragment B at m/z 420 (3.2%). Loss of OH radical from molecular ion A led to the formation of cation C at m/z 418 (49.2%). Loss of C₆H₅ radical from A yielded the cation D at m/z 358 (17.5%). Elimination of C₈H₁₀N molecule from A has resulted in the formation of cation F at m/z 315 (22.2%). Elimination of C₇H₈N from molecular (M⁺) ion resulted in the formation of cation E at m/z 329 (100%). Cleavage of molecular ion A led to the formation of cations G and H at m/z 291 (9.6%) and 234 (66.7%) respectively.



Scheme 4. Mass spectral fragmentation of 5-Methyl-2-{4-[(methyl-p-tolyl-amino)-methyl]-5-thioxo-4,5-dihydro-[1,3,4]oxadiazol-2-ylmethyl}-4-(phenyl-hydrazono)-2,4-dihydro-pyrazol-3-one (VIIa)

Antibacterial and antifungal activity

The Mannich bases were evaluated for their antimicrobial activities against certain selected gram-positive bacteria, gram-negative bacteria and fungi. Antimicrobial activity was expressed as the minimum inhibitory concentration. The details are given in Table 1.

Compounds of each series (V, VI and VII) were characterized by elemental analysis, IR, ^1H NMR spectral data. The elemental analysis data of each compound synthesized indicated that the reported data almost coincides with the theoretical data. In each case the characteristic signals in the spectra indicative of the compound were identified and reported. The compounds V and VII were also characterized by mass spectra. The details of mass spectral fragmentation pattern presented in the Scheme 3 and Scheme 4 were confirmative of corresponding structures.

Antibacterial and antifungal activity

The details of antimicrobial studies are shown in Table 1. The gram-positive bacteria screened were *Staphylococcus aureus* NCCS 2079 and *Bacillus cereus* NCCS 2106 and the gram negative bacteria screened were *Escherichia coli* NCCS 2065 and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* NCCS 2200. Antifungal activity tests were also performed against *Aspergillus niger* NCCS 1196 and *Candida*

albicans NCCS 2106. The preliminary antimicrobial activity of synthesized compounds was studied by disc diffusion method. As shown in Table 1, fluoro, chloro, bromo, nitro, morphonilyl, piperizynyl, N-methylpiperizine substituted compounds (VII c, d, e, f, i, j and k) showed more antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus cereus*, *Escherichia coli* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* than other compounds of the series. Similar observations were made against *Aspergillus niger* and *Candida albicans* in antifungal studies.

Table 1. Antibacterial and antifungal activities of Mannich bases

Compound	Zone of inhibition in mm and MIC in µg/mL*					
	Antibacterial activity			Antifungal activity		
	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> NCCS 2079	<i>Bacillus cereus</i> NCCS 2106	<i>Escherichia coli</i> NCCS2065	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> NCCS 2200	<i>Aspergillus niger</i> NCCS 1196	<i>Candida albicans</i> NCCS 2106
VIIa	1.50 (39.0)	1.75 (35.0)	1.25 (40.0)	1.50 (40.0)	2.50 (38.0)	2.25 (28.0)
VIIb	1.75 (40.0)	1.50 (38.0)	1.50 (40.0)	1.25 (38.0)	2.25 (35.0)	2.00 (28.0)
VIIc	2.50 (33.0)	2.75 (30.7)	2.25 (28.0)	2.50 (30.7)	3.75 (25.0)	3.00 (20.0)
VIIId	3.00 (33.0)	2.50 (30.8)	2.25 (25.0)	2.75 (30.8)	3.50 (25.0)	3.75 (25.0)
VIIe	2.50 (30.8)	2.75 (30.7)	2.00 (28.0)	2.25 (33.0)	3.50 (22.3)	3.00 (22.3)
VIIIf	2.75 (33.0)	2.50 (33.0)	2.50 (35.0)	2.50 (35.0)	15.00 (20.0)	3.50 (20.0)
VIIg	1.75 (50.0)	2.00 (55.7)	1.50 (60.0)	1.25 (60.0)	8.00 (45.5)	1.75 (40.0)
VIIh	1.75 (45.5)	1.75 (40.0)	1.25 (40.0)	1.50 (47.5)	2.00 (40.0)	2.00 (35.3)
VIIi	2.50 (30.7)	3.00 (30.8)	2.50 (35.3)	2.75 (30.8)	3.75 (22.2)	3.50 (20.0)
VIIj	2.75(20.0)	2.50 (25.0)	2.25 (35.23)	2.50 (20.0)	3.50 (18.5)	3.00 (18.5)
VIIk	2.50 (22.2)	2.75 (27.2)	2.25 (35.3)	2.75 (27.3)	3.50 (20.0)	3.50 (20.0)

* Average of three determinations. Zone of inhibition in mm and MIC (in side the brackets) in µg/mL

As is evident from the literature, extensive reports pertaining to the antimicrobial screening of compounds containing 1,3,4-oxadiazole moiety [1-8] or pyrazole-3-one moiety are available [9-15]. The pharmacological applications of Mannich bases containing different moieties are also reported in the literature [20-29], but pharmacological applications of Mannich bases

incorporating 1,3,4-oxadiazole or pyrazole-3-one moieties have not been explored. Moreover the reported information witnesses disadvantages such as requirement of high concentration of the drug [20, 24, 26, 27, 29] or low zone of inhibition [25] or the compounds are active against bacteria only [20, 27, 29] or active against gram positive bacteria only [21] or active against fungi only [22, 23, 28]. The present article reports the antibacterial and antifungal activities of Mannich bases containing pharmacologically potential 1,3,4-oxadiazole and pyrazole-3-one moieties. The discern is clearly evident from the fact that the Mannich bases (VIIa-VIIIk) demonstrated low magnitudes of MIC, higher magnitudes of zone inhibition and wide spectrum of activity against bacteria and fungi.

CONCLUSION

Series of new compounds containing 1,3,4 oxadiazole and pyrazole-3-one moiety were synthesized. The compounds were characterized by elemental analysis, IR, ¹H NMR and mass spectral data. All compounds were screened for antibacterial and antifungal activities. The activities of the compounds were assessed by the disc diffusion method and the minimum inhibitory concentration was established by broth dilution method. The results reveal that all the compounds exhibited promising antimicrobial activities.

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