



Synthesis and Evaluation of Novel Oxopyrimidines Having Benzofuran Nucleus

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ABSTRACT:

The 6-(5-bromobenzofuran-2-yl)-3,4-dihydro-4-substituted pyrimidin-2(1H)-one have been synthesized by the reaction of chalcones of Benzofuran with urea in presence of potassium hydroxide in ethanol. All the compounds were synthesized by conventional method and characterized by IR and ¹H NMR analysis data. The synthesized compounds were screened for the antimicrobial activity.

Keywords: Benzofuran, oxopyrimidines, chalcone, antimicrobial activity

INTRODUCTION:

Heterocyclic synthesis has emerged as a powerful technique for generating new molecules useful for drug discovery [1]. Heterocyclic compounds provide scaffolds on which pharmacophores can arrange to yield potent and selective drugs [2]. Benzofuran nucleus may be combined with nitrogen heterocycles in different ways. Several benzofuran compounds are reported to possess antibacterial [3], antifungal [4], Anti-inflammatory [5], antidepressant [6], analgesic [7] and hypoglycemic activities [8]. It has already been pointed out that; benzofuran nucleus is very rarely associated with a nitrogen heterocycle. Dihydropyrimidines belong to an important class of heterocyclic compounds that have attracted interest due

to their pharmacological and biological properties, such as antihypertensive, calcium channel blocking, alpha-1a-antagonism, neuropeptide Y (NPY) antagonism, antitumor, antibacterial, and anti-inflammatory activities [9-15]. The pyrimidine derivative MKC-442 is already in clinical trials and similar compounds are expected to inhibit the HIV virus [16]. Nucleosides containing the 5-substituted pyrimidine moiety have been demonstrated to inhibit growth of murine mammary carcinoma and HIV virus [17]. Pyrimidine based molecules with extended π -systems exhibited interesting fluorescent properties [18]. Synthetic strategies towards the dihydro pyrimidine nucleus involve one-pot to multistep approaches. In our present thesis work we are synthesizing new

compound i.e. benzofuran fused with oxypyrimidine ring.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

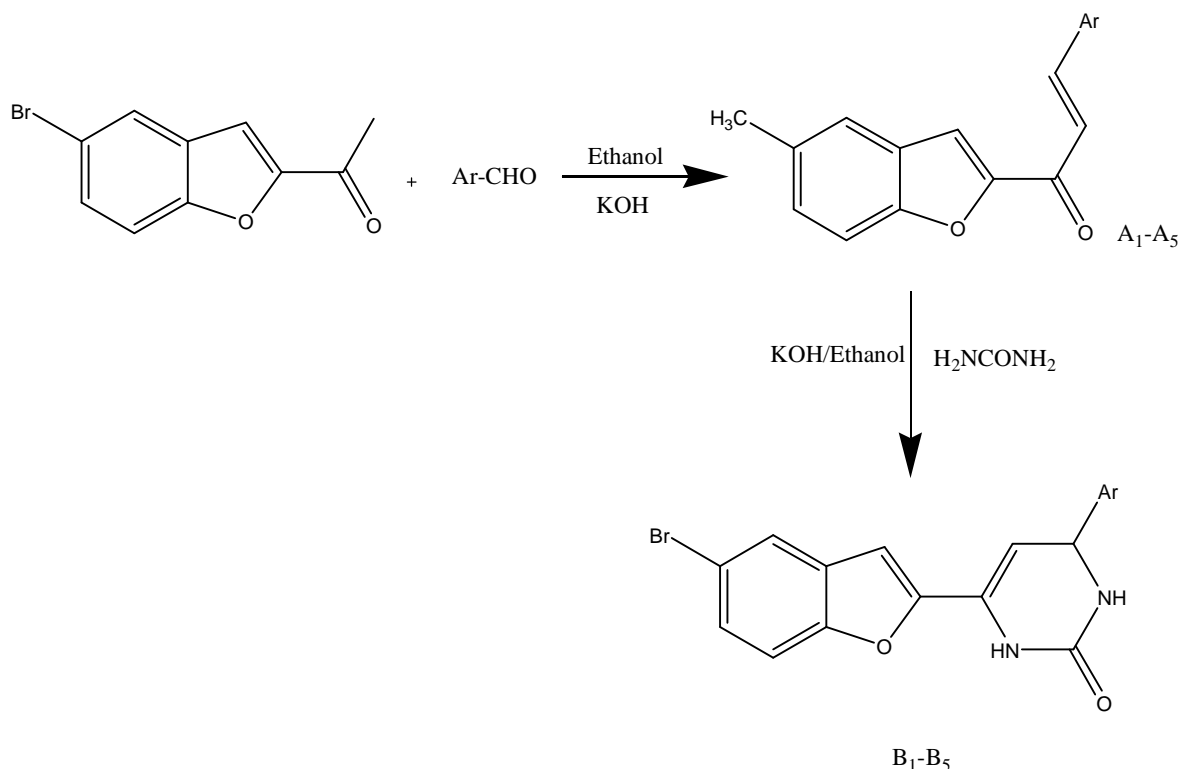
Melting points were determined on an open capillary melting point apparatus and are

Uncorrected. IR spectra were recorded on Bruker FT-IR (Alpha-P) spectrometer, ¹H NMR

Spectra were recorded in CDCl₃ on Bruker “AVANCE 400” MHz spectrometer using TMS

as an internal standard. Progress of reaction was monitored by TLC using ethylacetate: Pet. ether (2:8) solvent system and the spots were identified by iodine vapor chamber. Aromatic aldehydes, hydroxyl amine hydrochloride and KOH were purchased from Merk, India. The 2-acetyl benzofuran was prepared by Stoermer and Schaffer method [10, 11]. All compounds have been recrystallized in ethanol.

REACTION SCHEME:



EXPERIMENTAL

Typical synthesis of 3-(4-chloro phenyl)-1-(5-bromobenzofuran-2-yl) prop-2-en-1-one (A₅).



Equimolar quantities of 4-chlorobenzaldehyde (0.01mole), 1.40 gm and 2-acetyl-5-bromobenzofuran(0.01mole), 1.74gm were dissolved in minimum amount of ethanol. 50 % 10 ml KOH solution was added slowly keeping the temperature of reaction mixture below 10°C and the reaction mixture was stirred for half an hrs. Then the mixture was kept for 24 hours at room temperature, the content of the flask was then made acidic carefully by drop wise addition of Conc.HCl and poured on crushed ice. The precipitate obtained was filtered, washed and crystallized from ethanol. Finally the compound synthesized namely, 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(5-bromobenzofuran-2-yl)prop-2-en-1-one(A₃), the completion of the reaction was monitored by TLC. Similarly various

chalcones A₁-A₅ were prepared.

Yield 70 %, MP: 131°C.

Synthesis of 6-(5-bromobenzofuran-2-yl)-3,4-dihydro-4-substituted pyrimidin-2(1H)-one from 3-(4-substituted)-1-(5-bromobenzofuran-2-yl) prop-2-en-1-one.

A suspension of chalcone (A₁) (0.01mole) and urea (0.02 mole) were dissolved in 40 ml of ethyl alcohol further alcoholic potassium hydroxide (50% solution.12 ml) was added. This mixture was refluxed for 7-8 hrs, the completion of the reaction was monitored by TLC, further on cooling the reaction mixture was poured on crushed ice with stirring and neutralized carefully with acetic acid. The obtained solid was filtered, washed with water and recrystallized from ethanol. Similarly various oxypyrimidines derivatives B₁-B₅ were prepared. Yield 59-66 %

Table-I Physical and analytical data of synthesized compounds (A₁-A₅)

Co mp.	Ar	Molecular formula	Yield %	M.P. °C	C %	H %	X %
A ₁	4-Methylphenyl	C ₁₈ H ₁₃ BrO ₂	58	171	63.36	3.85	23.85
					(63.46)	(3.29)	(24.01)
A ₂	4-Methoxyphenyl	C ₁₈ H ₁₃ BrO ₃	61	127	60.52	3.68	22.37
					(63.90)	(4.08)	22.37
A ₃	4-hydroxyphenyl	C ₁₇ H ₁₁ BrO ₃	64	142	59.65	3.24	23.28
					(59.90)	(3.30)	23.88
A ₄	4-Fluorophenyl	C ₁₇ H ₁₀ BrFO ₂	61	189	59.20	2.95	23.15(Br) 5.50 (F)
					(59.60)	(2.89)	(23.08)Br 5.55(F)
A ₅	4-Chlorophenyl	C ₁₇ H ₁₀ BrClO ₂	59	131	56.46	2.80	(22.08)Br 9.80(Cl)
					(56.30)	(2.88)	(22.14)Br 9.72(Cl)



Table-II

Physical and analytical data of synthesized compounds (B₁-B₅)

Compound	Ar	Molecular formula	Yield %	M.P. °C	Element analysis % cal. (found)			
					C %	H %	N %	X %
B ₁	4-Methyl-phenyl	C ₁₉ H ₁₅ BrN ₂ O ₂	59	168	59.55	3.95	7.31	20.85
					(59.66)	(3.49)	(7.89)	20.75
B ₂	4-Methoxy-phenyl	C ₁₉ H ₁₅ BrN ₂ O ₃	58	129	57.16	3.79	7.02	20.01
					(57.06)	(3.20)	(7.34)	20.09
B ₃	4-hydroxy-phenyl	C ₁₈ H ₁₃ BrN ₂ O ₃	57	176	56.12	3.40	7.27	20.74
					(56.36)	(3.98)	(7.56)	20.94
B ₄	4-Fluro methyl	C ₁₈ H ₁₂ BrFN ₂ O ₂	64	141	55.83	3.12	7.23	20.64(Br) 4.91(F)
					(55.45)	(3.01)	(7.49)	20.94(Br) 4.71(F)
B ₅	4-Chloro-phenyl	C ₁₈ H ₁₂ BrClN ₂ O ₂	61	162	53.56	3.00	6.94	19.80(Br) 8.71(Cl)
					(53.43)	(3.56)	(6.87)	19.90(Br) 8.93(Cl)

Spectral discussion:

3-(4-chloro phenyl)-1-(5-bromo benzofuran-2-yl) prop-2-en-1-one (A₅).

IR:(KBr, v_{max}, cm⁻¹): 2970 cm⁻¹ (Ar-H), 1679 cm⁻¹(C=O), 1593 cm⁻¹ (C=C), 1164 (C-O-C) 1455(CH=CH).

¹H NMR: (CDCl₃ in δ ppm) 6.40 (d, 1H, -CO-CH=), 7.01 (d, 1H, C=CH), 7.26-8.31(Complex m, 8H, Ar protons).

6-(5-bromobenzofuran-2-yl)-3,4-dihydro-4-p-tolylpyrimidin-2(1H)-one (B₁)

IR :(KBr, v_{max}, cm⁻¹): 3300-3500 cm⁻¹ (N-H str.), 2933 and 2837 (C-Harom.str.), 1664 cm⁻¹(C=O of N-CO-N), 1251 cm⁻¹ (C-O-C Str.).

¹H NMR: (CDCl₃ in δ ppm): 2.39 (s, 3H, Ar-CH₃), 5.58(s, 1H, C₄ of oxopyrimidine), 5.99(s, 1H, C₅ of oxopyrimidine), 6.96(s, 2H, N-H of oxopyrimidine), 6.70-7.70(Complex m, 8H, Ar protons).

Biological activity:

The antimicrobial activity was assayed by cup plate at the concentration of 500



µg/ml. All the synthesized compounds were tested in vitro for their antibacterial activity against various microbes such as *S.typi* and *S.aureus*. The inhibition zone of the tested compounds was measured in mm. Antifungal activity against *A.niger* and

C.albicans. Plate was incubated for 24hr for bacterial activity and 48 hr. for fungicidal activities. Penicillin and Griseofulvin were used as standard. (Table-III)

Table-II Antimicrobial activity of the compounds

Compound	Antibacterial activity		Antifungal activity	
	Zone of inhibition (in mm)			
	<i>Salmonilatypi</i>	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	<i>Aspergillusni gar</i>	<i>Candida albicans</i>
<i>B₁</i>	16	28	+ ve	+ve
<i>B₂</i>	17	30	+ ve	+ve
<i>B₃</i>	19	32	+ve	+ve
<i>B₄</i>	18	34	+ ve	+ve
<i>B₅</i>	14	22	-ve	+ve
Penicillin	20	34	-	-
Griseofulvin	-	-	+ ve	+ ve

Control (DMSO), (- ve) – No activity

Conclsn:

It has shows all prepared compounds have significant effect. It can be concluded from the Table III that compound **B₃** and **B₄** were

active against both microbes such as *S.typi* and *S.aureus*. Compound **B₁**, **B₂**, **B₃** & **B₄** were found active against *A.nigar*, *C.albicans*.

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