SYNTHESIS AND EVALUATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF QUINAZOLINONE DERIVATIVES

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Received: 21 Jan 2020, Revised and Accepted: 18 Mar 2020

ABSTRACT

Objective: The present study aims to synthesis and evaluation of antimicrobial activity of quinazolinone derivatives.

Methods: Methyl anthranilate react with acetyl chloride in ethanol gives methyl-2 acetamido benzoate (1) which on reaction with hydrazine hydrate gives 3-amino-2 methyl-4-quinazolinone (II) which on condensation with various primary amines gives 2-(2-methyl-4-oxo-4H-quinazoline-3yl-amino)-N-substituted acetamide (IV).

Results: The reaction sequence involves microwave-induced preparation of methyl-2 acetamido benzoate (1) from reaction of Methyl anthranilate with acetyl chloride in ethanol which on reaction with hydrazine hydrate gives 3-amino-2 methyl-4-quinazolinone (II). The amino group of synthesized 3-amino-2 methyl-4-quinazolinone with substituted acid chloride which gives 3-Chloroacetyl amino-2-methyl-4-quinazolinone (III) which on condensation with various primary amines gives 2-(2-methyl-4-oxo-4H-quinazoline-3yl-amino)-N-substituted acetamide (IV).

Conclusion: All the synthesized compounds were screened for antimicrobial activity by Broth dilution method. Most of the derivatives showed good antimicrobial activity against Gram-Positive and Gram-negative bacteria.

Keywords: Quinazolinone, chloroacetyl chloride, hydrazine hydrate, Microwave irradiation, Spectral studies, Antimicrobial activity.

INTRODUCTION

Quinazolinone is a heterocyclic aromatic organic compound. It is an important pharmacophore and a privileged structure in medicinal chemistry. This compound is bicyclic in nature which consist of fusion of benzene ring and a pyrimidine ring. Quinazolinone derivatives were reported to possess analgesic and anti-inflammatory activity [1], antimicrobial [2, 3], anticancer [4], anticonvulsant [5], antitubirural [6], anti-convulsant [5], antitubercul [9], anthelmintic [10], proton pump inhibitor activity [11]. In this present study Quinazolinone derivatives of Schiff bases containing various primary amine have been synthesized. These synthesized compounds were screened for antibacterial activity by broth dilution method.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Melting points of all synthesised compounds were determined in open capillary tubes and were uncorrected. The purity of the compounds was checked by TLC on pre-coated silica gel G plates and visualized in iodine vapour. The IR spectra were recorded on FT-IR 1800 (Perkin-Elmer)spectrophotometer by KBr pellets technique. H NMR spectra were recorded on Jasco 4100 spectrophotometer using DMSO-d6 as solvent and TMS as internal standard.

Synthesis of 3-amino-2-methyl-4-quinazolinone (II)

Method I (Conventional)

In 100 ml RBF, a solution of hydrazine hydrate (10 ml) and Methyl 2-Acetamidobenzoate (2 gm) in ethanol was refluxed for 2 h. The reaction mixture was cooled and stirred into cold water (50 ml). Crude product was filtered, washed with cold water and dried at 100°C. Crude product was recrystallised from ethanol.

Method II (Microwave)

In 100 ml RBF, a solution of hydrazine hydrate (10 ml) and 2-gm of Methyl 2-acetamido benzozate (I) in ethanol was irradiated at 140 W for 3 min. The reaction mixture was cooled and stirred into cold water (50 ml). Crude product was filtered, washed with cold water and dried at 100°C. The product was recrystallised from ethanol.

Synthesis of 2-(2-methyl-4-oxo-4H-quinazoline-3yl-amino)-N-substituted acetamide (IV)

Equimolar solution of compound 3 (2.08 g) and amine (0.902 g) in methanol (20 ml) with 4-5 drops of pyridine acid was subjected to microwave irradiation for 15 min. The sample was cooled in an ice bath and TLC was used to monitor the reaction progress. The reaction product was recrystallised with ethanol that gave the final compound.
Synthesis of 2-(2-methyl-4-oxo-4H-quinazoline-3yl-amino)-N-substituted acetamide (IVa-IVj)

The 3-Chloroacetyl amino-2-methyl-4-quinazolinone (2.08 g) and substituted primary amine (0.902 g) in methanol (20 ml) with 4-5 drops of pyridine acid was subjected to microwave irradiation for 15 min. The sample was cooled in an ice bath and TLC was used to monitor the reaction progress. The reaction product was recrystallized with ethanol that gave the final compound.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Methyl anthranilate react with acetyl chloride in ethanol gives methyl-2 acetamido benzoate (1) which on reaction with hydrazine hydrate gives 3-amino-2 methyl 4-(3H)-quinazolinone. (2) The amino group of synthesized quinazolinone with substituted acid chloride which gives 3-Chloroacetyl amino-2-methyl-4-quinazolinone (3) which on condensation with various primary amines gives 2-(2-methyl-4-oxo-4H-quinazoline-3yl-amino)-N-substituted acetamide (4a-4j). The physical and analytical data is presented in table 1. The structures of these newly synthesized compounds were characterized on the basis of IR and 1H NMR spectroscopy. The result of spectral data is presented in table 2.

Biological activity

Antimicrobial activity

Synthesized Quinazolinone derivatives 4a-4j were screened for in vitro antibacterial activity against strain of gram-positive (Staphylococcus aureus) and gram-negative (Escherichia coli) bacteria using broth dilution method (MIC) [12]. Ciprofloxacin was used as standard drug for antibacterial activity. The result of antibacterial activity is shown in table 2.

Table 1: Physical and analytical data of synthesized compounds

| Compound code | -Ar | M. F     | M. W  | M. pt °C       | % Yield |
|---------------|-----|----------|-------|----------------|---------|
| IVa           |     | C_{17}H_{15}N_{5}O_{4} | 353.33 | 279-280(D) | 82.66   |
| IVb           |     | C_{17}H_{15}N_{5}O_{4} | 353.33 | 258-259(D) | 55.34   |
| IVc           |     | C_{17}H_{15}N_{5}O_{4} | 353.33 | 278-279(D) | 86.79   |
| IVd           |     | C_{17}H_{16}ClN_{4}O_{2} | 342.77 | 267-268(D) | 76.23   |
| IVe           |     | C_{18}H_{18}N_{4}O_{2} | 322.36 | 234-235(D) | 62.80   |
| IVf           |     | C_{17}H_{17}BrN_{4}O_{2} | 387.23 | 289-290(D) | 64.72   |
| IVg           |     | C_{18}H_{18}N_{5}O_{2} | 337.37 | 230-232(D) | 82.43   |
| IVh           |     | C_{17}H_{17}N_{4}O_{2} | 323.34 | 262-263(D) | 94.5    |
| IVi           |     | C_{17}H_{17}ClN_{4}O_{2} | 342.77 | 280-282(D) | 57.14   |
| IVj           |     | C_{18}H_{18}N_{4}O_{2} | 322.36 | 279-280(D) | 78      |
A novel series of Quinazolinone derivatives (4a-4j) were successfully synthesized and characterized by IR, NMR spectroscopy. The final compounds were screened for in vitro antibacterial activity against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative strains of bacteria by broth dilution method. Among all the various derivative, compounds 4a, 4b, 4d, 4g, 4j showed significant activity against S. aureus and E. coli as compared to standard drug Ciprofloxacin.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
Authors are thankful to the Principal, Dr. V. V. P. F’s College of Pharmacy, Vilad ghat, Ahmednagar for providing research facilities.

FUNDING
Nil

AUTHORS CONTRIBUTIONS
All the author have contributed equally.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS
The authors declare no conflict of interests.

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Table 2: Spectral data of synthesized compounds

| Compound | Spectral data |
| --- | --- |
| IVaIR(cm⁻¹) | 3528.16 (C=N Aryl), 3304.43/3299.61 (C=H), 1700.91 (C=O Amide), 1487 (CH2=CH46 (Ar=C=C), 899.91 (C=O2), 803.20 (Ar-NH) |
| IVbIR(cm⁻¹) | 3503.06 (NH), 3309 (Aryl C=N), 1456.96 (Amide C=O), 1375.96(C=H), 1690 (Ar=C=C), 1001.84 (CH3), 802.2 (C=O2) |
| IVcIR(cm⁻¹) | 1640.8 (C=O Amide),1372.1(CH3), 1639.2 (Ar=C=C),1706.69 (Aryl C=N), 741.49 (CH3), 804.17(CH2), 622.18 (C-BR) |
| IVdIR(cm⁻¹) | 1350-1000 (ArylC-N), 1688.37 (NH),1300-800 (Ar=C-H),1445.99 (Ar=C=C), 641.13 (C=O amide), 8014.3 (C=Cl) |
| NMR(δ) | 7.6-8[m, 8H, phenyl], 6.4 (s,1H, N-H amide),2.5 (s,3H,Ar-CH3), 1.3 (s,1H, -Cl) |
| IVeIR(cm⁻¹) | 3305.39 (C=N), 1329.34 (C=H), 1802.13 (C=O)Amide, 1554.34 (CH3), 1496 (Ar=C=C), 1450.1 (C=O2), 21487 (Ar-NH). |
| IVfIR(cm⁻¹) | 1687.41 (C=N Aryl), 1632.45 (C=H), 1443.16 (C=O)amide, 1532 (CH2), 802.242 (Ar=C=C), 3305.39 (Ar-NH). |
| 1H NMR(δ) | 7.8-8.4(m, 8H, phenyl), 6.3(s,1H, N-H amide), 2.7 (s,3H, Ar-CH4), 4.2 s3H, Ar-CH4, 2.7 s3H, Ar-CH4 |

Table 2: Result of antimicrobial activity

| S. No. | Compound code | Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) microgram |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 4a | 8.2 | 15.3 |
| 2 | 4b | 15.3 | 30.2 |
| 3 | 4c | 60.4 | 12.0 |
| 4 | 4d | 14.6 | 29.9 |
| 5 | 4e | 29.8 | 62.8 |
| 6 | 4f | 32.1 | 12.0 |
| 7 | 4g | 15.5 | 62.6 |
| 8 | 4h | 31.2 | 62.6 |
| 9 | 4i | 31.2 | 12.0 |
| 10 | 4j | 15.6 | 31.2 |
| STD | Ciprofloxacin | 15.62 | 31.25 |

4.2 Antimicrobial activity of synthesized compounds (Broth dilution method and MIC)