Recyclable Keggin Heteropolyacids as an Environmentally Benign Catalyst for the Synthesis of New 2-Benzoylamino-N-phenyl-benzamide Derivatives under Microwave Irradiations at Solvent-Free Conditions and the Evaluation of Biological Activity

Karima Ighilahriz-Boubchir 1,2, Baya Boutemeur-Kheddis 1,*, Cherifa Rabia 3, Malika Makhloufi-Chebli 1,2, Maamar Hamdi 1 and Artur M. S. Silva 4

1 Laboratoire de Chimie Organique Appliquée (Equipe Hétérocycles), Faculté de Chimie, Université des Sciences et de la Technologie Houari Boumediène, BP 32, El-Alia, Bab-Ezzouar 16111, Algeria; karima_ighil@yahoo.fr (K.I.-B.); makhloufi_malika@yahoo.fr (M.M.-C.); prhamdi@gmail.com (M.H.)
2 Laboratoire de Physique et Chimie des Matériaux (LPCM), Université Mouloud Mammeri, BP17RP, Tizi Ouzou 15000, Algeria
3 Laboratoire de Chimie du Gaz Naturel, Faculté de Chimie, Université des Sciences et de la Technologie Houari Boumediène, BP 32, El-Alia, Bab-Ezzouar 16111, Algeria; c_rabia@yahoo.fr
4 Department of Chemistry & QOPNA, University of Aveiro, 3810-193 Aveiro, Portugal; artur.silva@ua.pt
* Correspondence:bayakheddis@hotmail.com; Tel./Fax: +213-21-24-73-11

Received: 19 November 2017; Accepted: 20 December 2017; Published: 21 December 2017

Abstract: 2-Benzoylamino-N-phenyl-benzamide derivatives (5a–h) were prepared from 2-phenyl-3,1-(4H)-benzoxazin-4-one 3 and substituted anilines 4a–h in the presence of a Keggin-type heteropolyacids series (H₃PW₁₂O₄₀·13H₂O; H₄SiW₁₂O₄₀·13H₂O; H₄SiMo₁₂O₄₀·13H₂O; and H₃PMo₁₂O₄₀·13H₂O) as catalysts without solvent and under microwave irradiation. We found that the use of H₃PW₁₂O₄₀·13H₂O acid coupled to microwave irradiation allowed obtaining a high-yielding reaction with a short time. The compound structures were established by ¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR. The antibacterial and antifungal activities of the synthesized compounds exhibited an inhibition of the growth of bacteria and fungi.

Keywords: Keggin-type heteropolyacids; 2-benzoylamino-N-phenyl-benzamide derivatives; microwave irradiation; solvent free conditions; antibacterial; antifungal

1. Introduction

The concept of the green chemistry consists in the development of an environmentally friendly approach for organic synthesis using ecological and efficient protocols [1]. In order to develop a methodology that could fit into the green chemistry field, for the synthesis of new 2-benzoylamino-N-phenylbenzamide derivatives via benzoxazinone, the choice was made on the use of both polyanionic polyoxometalates (POMs) as catalysts, known for their efficiency, and microwave irradiation for time-saving.

Benzoxazinones can be used as precursor for the synthesis of wide variety of heterocyclic compounds, such as quinazolinones and quinazolines [2–4]. The benzoxazinone derivatives are already known for their biological and pharmacological activities [5,6], as anti-convulsants [7–9], antihypertensive [10], analgesic [11,12], anti-inflammatory [13], antimicrobial [14–16], antifungal [17,18] and antibacterial [19] activities, antimuscular contractor and hypnotic activities [20], anti-fetal
activity [21], antidiabetic and hypolipidemic activity [22], and as antidepressants [23]. The benzoxazinones were also tested for their inhibitory activity toward human leukocyte elastase [24,25], antimalarial, anticancer, and anti-HIV [26,27].

As benzoxazinones, the 2-benzoylamino-N-phenylbenzamide derivatives can be also used as precursors for both quinazolinone and quinazoline synthesis, and can also present biological and pharmacological activities.

The POMs, particularly the heteropolyacids (HPAs), having the Keggin structure, have received much attention for organic synthesis. They are soluble in all the solvents, which allows for the recovery of the synthesized product by simple filtration [28]. Thus, HPAs offer a strong option for efficient and cleaner processes compared to polluting and corrosive liquid acid catalysts, such as mineral acids. Effectively, in previous works, HPAs showed excellent catalytic activities in several reactions as the synthesis of substituted 1,4-diazepines and 1,5-benzodiazepines [29], 4(3H)-quinazolinones [30], calix [4] resorcinarenes [31], and 3,4-dihydropyrimidinones [32].

Among the derivatives of the 2-benzoylamino–N-phenylbenzamide (5a–h) series, 2-benzoylamino-N-phenylbenzamide 5a was synthesized from 2-phenyl-1,3-(4H)-benzoxazin-4-one 3 and aniline in the presence of HPAs series as formula H₃PW₁₂O₄₀ (PW₁₂), H₄SiW₁₂O₄₀ (SiW₁₂), H₃PMo₁₂O₄₀ (PMo₁₂) and H₄SiMo₁₂O₄₀ (SiMo₁₂), under microwave irradiation and solvent-free conditions. Then, the most efficient catalyst was used to synthesize all the series of 2-benzoylamino-N-phenylbenzamide derivatives via benzoxazinone 3, in the presence of substituted anilines (4a–h).

2. Results and Discussion

In the literature, the synthesis of 2-phenyl-1,3-(4H)-benzoxazin-4-one 3 (Scheme 1) was carried out from anthranilic acid 1 with benzoyl chloride via an intermediate 2 that cyclizes under the acetic anhydride action, at reflux heating [33]. In this work, we took it back by using reflux heating and microwave irradiation to highlight the efficiency of the latter. Thus, 97% of the product yield was obtained in a few minutes under microwave irradiation against 90% after 2 h of the conventional reflux heating method.

![Scheme 1. Synthesis of 2-phenyl-1,3-(4H)-benzoxazin-4-one 3.](image)

The 2-phenyl-1,3-(4H)-benzoxazin-4-one 3 compound was used for the 2-benzoylamino-N-phenylbenzamide 5a synthesis from its condensation with aniline 4. The reaction was conducted, under microwave irradiation, in solvent-free conditions, using a series of Keggin-type heteropolyacids, HₙXM₁₂O₄₀ (abbreviated as XM₁₂, where X = P or Si and M = W or Mo) (Scheme 2). Results are summarized in Table 1.

| Catalysts | PW₁₂ | SiW₁₂ | PMo₁₂ | SiMo₁₂ |
|-----------|------|-------|-------|--------|
| Yields (%)| 80   | 72    | 65    | 56     |
2-Benzoylamino-N-phenylbenzamide yields (Table 1) depended on the nature of both the metal atom (W, Mo) and the heteroatom (P, Si) of HPA. Thus, W-based HPAs were more efficient than Mo-based (72–80% against 56–65% of 5a yield). Phosphorus heteroatoms, which make the HPA more active, unlike siliceous heteroatoms, resulted in a yield of 5a of 80% against 72% for W-based HPAs and 65% against 56% for Mo-based HPAs. The results obtained show that the decrease in yield (PW12 > SiW12 > PMo12 > SiMo12) follows that of the acidity strength [34]. Thus, PW12 heteropolyacid was chosen as the catalyst to synthesize a series of 2-benzoylamino-N-phenylbenzamide derivatives 5a–h with substituted anilines 4a–h in the same conditions (Scheme 3). The products are obtained in a few minutes. The results are summarized in Table 2.

![Scheme 2](image)

**Scheme 2.** Synthesis of 2-benzoylamino-N-phenylbenzamide 5a by condensation of 2-phenyl-1,3-(4H)-benzoxazin-4-one 3 and aniline 4 in the presence of HPAs under microwave irradiation in solvent-free conditions.

![Scheme 3](image)

**Scheme 3.** 2-Benzoylamino-N-phenylbenzamide derivatives 5a–h synthesis by condensation of 2-phenyl-1,3-(4H)-benzoxazin-4-one 3 with various substituted anilines 4a–h in the presence of PW12 catalyst under microwave irradiation in solvent-free conditions.

| Products | ArNH2 (4a–h) | Yield (%) | M.p. (°C) | T (°C) a |
|----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 5a       | C6H5         | 80        | 281–282   | 151      |
| 5b       | 4-Me-C6H4    | 85        | 123–124   | 155      |
| 5c       | 4-OH-C6H4    | 91        | 160–163   | 155      |
| 5d       | 4-Cl-C6H4    | 77        | 161–162   | 160      |
| 5e       | 2,4-Cl2-C6H3 | 73        | 140–142   | 106      |
| 5f       | 2,5-Cl2-C6H3 | 67        | 167–168   | 105      |
| 5g       | 2,6-Cl2-C6H3 | 65        | 162–164   | 121      |
| 5h       | 3,4-Cl2-C6H3 | 70        | 192–193   | 124      |

a Temperature measurement by IR-thermometer.

The aniline substituent group nature shows a strong impact on the yields. Thus, the presence of electron donating groups led to a yield increase. With methyl and hydroxy groups in C6H4, the yields are 85% and 92%, respectively, against 80% for the phenyl. These groups are beneficial because of their high electron density, induced by the aromatic system unlike, the electron withdrawing group as
chloro, which led to a yield decrease from 80% to 78%. The presence of a second chlorine atom in the aniline also led to a yield decrease from 78% to 65%. Among dichloroanilines, 2,4-dichloro-C_6H_5 gave the better yield (73% against 65–70%). This decrease is attributed to the group steric effect.

Scheme 4 shows a plausible mechanism of the 2-benzoylamino-N-phenylbenzamide 5a formation in the heteropolyacid presence. The initial step corresponds to the protonation of carbonyl on a Brønsted site of HPA favoring the amine attack that leads to the intermediate I_1. The latter is then deprotonated to give another intermediate I_2 and the released proton is then recovered by the HPA. Finally, a proton transfer from the aniline to the amide nitrogen takes place, thus leading to the final product. It is known that the presence of an electron donating group favors the amine basic character.

Scheme 4. Proposed mechanism for the 2-benzoylamino-N-phenylbenzamide 5a formation.

3. Antibacterial, Antifungal of the Synthesized Compounds

The synthesized compounds were screened for their antimicrobial activity against fungal and bacterial pathogenic strains by the disc diffusion method [35–37]. Gram-negative bacterial strains, namely *Escherichia coli* (ATCC-11105) and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (ATCC-9027), and Gram-positive bacteria, namely *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC-6538) and *Bacillus subtilis* (ATCC-6633), were chosen as model bacterial strains, and fungi, namely *Candida albicans* (ATCC-10231) and *Aspergillus brasiliensis* (ATCC-16404). Agar plates, containing 2-benzoylamino-N-phenylbenzamide products dissolved in dimethylsulfoxide (600 µg/mL) were inoculated uniformly from fresh bacterial culture and incubated at 37 °C for 24 h. Antimicrobial activity data are given in Table 3.

**Table 3.** Antimicrobial activity data of the synthesized compounds 5a–h, determined by the agar diffusion method.

| Compounds | Bacteria | Fungi |
|-----------|----------|-------|
|           | *E. coli* | *S. aureus* | *P. aeruginosa* | *B. subtilis* | *C. albicans* | *A. brasiliensis* |
| 5a        | ++       | -      | +++            | +            | +++          | +++            |
| 5b        | +        | +      | ++             | ++           | +++          | +++            |
| 5c        | ++       | ++     | +              | +++          | +            | +++            |
| 5d        | ++       | +++    | +              | +++          | +++          | +++            |
| 5e        | ++       | +++    | +++            | +            | +++          | +++            |
| 5f        | ++       | +      | ++             | -            | +++          | +++            |
| 5g        | ++       | ++     | ++             | +            | +++          | +++            |
| 5h        | ++       | +      | ++             | +            | +++          | +++            |

The sensitivity of microorganisms, toward tested compounds, was identified in the following manner: no activity (- ≤ 8 mm), slightly active (8 < + < 16 mm), moderately active (16 ≤ ++ ≤ 20 mm) and highly active (+++ > 20 mm).

Antibacterial screening revealed that all tested compounds 5a–h showed from moderate (++) to good (++++) inhibition against bacterial strains: *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa*. For *S. aureus* and *B. subtilis* bacterial strains, 5a and 5f, respectively, do not show any antibacterial activity. Antifungal screening also revealed that all the tested compounds 5a–h showed a good (++++) inhibition against *C. albicans* and *A. brasiliensis*. 
The antibacterial and antifungal activities of a compound capable of inhibiting the visible growth of bacterial and fungal strains are defined by the value of the MIC that corresponds to its lower concentration. In order to determine the minimum inhibition concentration (MIC) values of the compound 5e against the bacterial strains mentioned above, it was dissolved in DMSO at different concentrations (100, 200, 300, 400 and 600 µg/mL). The results are summarized in Table 4. The MIC values found for compound 5e are less than 100 µg/mL for E. coli, P. aeruginosa, B. subtilis, and C. albicans, and they are 100–200 and 300–400 µg/mL for S. aureus and A. brasiliensis, respectively.

Table 4. Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) values of compound 5e.

| Concentration (µg/mL) | Bacteria          | Fungi            |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
|                       | E. coli | S. aureus | P. aeruginosa | B. subtilis | C. albicans | A. brasiliensis |
| 600                   | ++      | +        | +            | ++         | +++         | +++             |
| 400                   | +       | +        | +            | ++         | +++         | +               |
| 300                   | +       | +        | +            | +          | +++         | -               |
| 200                   | +       | -        | +            | +          | ++          | -               |
| 100                   | +       | -        | -            | +          | ++          | -               |
| MIC                   | ≤100    | 100–200  | ≤100         | ≤100       | ≤100        | 300–400         |

The sensitivity of microorganisms toward tested compounds was identified in the following manner: no activity (- ≤ 8 mm), slightly active (8 < + < 16 mm), moderately active (16 ≤ ++ < 20 mm), and highly active (+++ > 20 mm).

4. Conclusions

High 2-benzoylamino-N-phenylbenzamides derivatives 5a–h yields (66–92%) with short reaction times (3 min) were obtained using a microwave irradiation and Keggin-type heteropolyacids as catalysts in solvent free conditions. A plausible mechanism of the 2-benzoylamino-N-phenylbenzamide 5a formation was proposed. 2-Benzoylamino-N-phenyl benzamides derivatives 5a–h showed both moderate and good antibacterial and antifungal activities. These results give an idea of further research on these molecules in the biological domain.

5. Experimental Section

5.1. General

Pure heteropolyacids HₙXM₁₂O₄₀ (PM₁₂) were prepared by the standard method involving the synthesis of the corresponding sodium salt and the extraction of acid by diethyl ether and its purification in water at 4 °C [38].

All research chemicals and solvents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (Sigma-Aldrich, Saint-Quentin-Fallavier, France) and were used as such for the reactions. The progress of all the reactions was monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC) using glass plates precoated with silica gel-60 F254 to a thickness of 0.5 mm. The melting points were taken in an open capillary tube using an Electrothermal melting point apparatus (Electrotermal, Rochford, Great Britain). The values are reported in °C and are uncorrected. NMR spectra were recorded with a Bruker Avance 300 spectrometer (300 MHz (1H) and 75 MHz (13C)) (Bruker Biospin GmbH, Rheinstetten, Germany). Chemical shifts are expressed in parts per million (ppm) downfield from using tetramethylsilane (TMS). Data are reported as follows: chemical shift (multiplicity (s: singlet, d: doublet, dd: double doublet, ddd: double double doublet, dm: double multiplet, dt: double triplet, t: triplet, td triple doublet, tm: triple multiplet, tt: triple triplet, q: quartet, quint: quintuplet, m: multiplet, br: broad), coupling constants (J in Hertz, integration). All the compounds gave satisfactory elemental analysis within ± 0.4% of theoretical values.

The multimode microwave reactor (a modified Candy MGA 20 M microwave oven) has a single magnetron (2450 MHz) with a maximum delivered power of 800 W. Experiments were carried out in a Pyrex reactor fitted with a condenser. During experiments, the temperature was monitored with an external infrared thermometer, Flashpoint FZ400 (Shenzhen Jumaoyuan Science and Technology
CO., LTD, Guangdong, China). Our modifications to a domestic microwave oven, adopted since 1992, are similar to those described, currently, for microwave chemistry experiments [39]. In a typical design, a hole was drilled for a condenser tube in the oven top. External steel tube of the same diameter (~12 cm long) was welded to the hole in order to eliminate possible microwave leakage. The microwave equipment operates within the safety limits prescribed: the accepted limit on the safe stray leakage of the microwave power density is 10 mW/cm² at 2450 MHz measured at a 50 mm distance from the equipment (microwave leakage detector). The apparatus has been adapted for laboratory applications with an external reflux condenser, multi-limb vacuum receivers, and a Dean Stark trap.

5.2. General Procedure for the Preparation of 2-Phenyl-3,1-(4H)-benzoxazin-4-one

Method I (conventional heating): A mixture of anthranilic acid (10 mmol) and benzoyl chloride (10 mmol) was carried out under reflux in toluene (15 mL) for 2 h. A white solid was obtained. The latter was then treated with the acetic anhydride under reflux for 2 h.

Method II (microwave irradiation): A mixture of anthranilic acid (10 mmol) and benzoyl chloride (10 mmol) and 10 mL of toluene was carried out under microwave irradiation. The power was initially set to 420 W for 5 min, and then it was increased to 510 W for 7 min. A white solid was obtained. The latter with the acetic anhydride (10 mL) irradiated under microwave at 500 W for 8 min. The obtained solid was washed by the water to eliminate acid.

2-Phenyl-3,1-(4H)-benzoxazin-4-one (3). White solid, Yield 97%; m.p. 126 °C; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz): δ = 7.24–8.35 (m, 9H, Ar-H) ppm; ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): δ = 116.62, 126.80, 127.73, 128.02, 128.26, 129.81, 132.13, 135.96, 146.46, 156.52, 158.80 ppm; Anal. Calcd. for C₁₄H₉NO₂: C, 75.58; H, 4.12; N, 6.28; O, 14.00. Found: C, 75.33; H, 4.06; N, 6.27; O, 14.33%.

5.3. General Procedure for the Preparation of 2-Benzoylamino-N-phenylbenzamide Derivatives 5a–h

To a mixture of 2-phenyl-3,1-(4H)-benzoxazin-4-one (10 mmol) and amines (10 mmol) was added the catalyst heteropolyacid (1.2 mol %). This mixture was heated by microwave, initially set to 300 W for 3 min and then it was increased to 450 W for 10 min. The obtained solid was washed by the water to eliminate acid. The ¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR spectrums of compounds 5a–h in Supplementary Materials.

2-Benzoylamino-N-phenylbenzamide (5a): Yield 80%; m.p. 281 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆, 300 MHz): δ = 11.68 (s, 1H, NH), 10.55 (s, 1H, NH), 8.47 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 3H), 7.72 (d, J = 7.56 Hz, 2H), 7.65–7.69 (m, 4H), 7.30–7.40 (m, 3H), 7.16 (t, J = 7.02 Hz, 1H); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-d₆, 75.47 MHz): δ = 166.90, 166.85, 138.16, 137.98, 133.97, 133.90, 131.77, 131.56, 128.44, 128.18, 126.52, 122.82, 120.67 ppm. Calcd. for C₂₀H₁₆N₂O₂: C, 76.13; H, 5.25; N, 8.98; O, 9.63. Found: C, 75.93; H, 5.10; N, 8.86; O, 10.11%.

2-Benzoylamino-N-(4-methylphenyl)benzamide (5b): Yield 85%; m.p. 123 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆, 300.13 MHz): δ = 11.81 (s, 1H, NH), 10.49 (s, 1H, NH), 8.63 (d, J = 8.3Hz, 1H), 8.54 (d, J = 9 Hz, 3H), 7.61–7.32 (m, 6H), 7.10–7.20 (m, 3H), 2.29 (s, 3H); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-d₆, 75.47 MHz): δ = 167.80, 165.00, 139.31, 136.34, 133.88, 132.50, 131.77, 129.62, 129.38, 128.04, 127.46, 123.65, 121.67, 121.56, 21.10 ppm. Calcd. for C₂₁H₁₈N₂O₂: C, 76.55; H, 5.60; N, 8.53; O, 9.31. Found: C, 76.43; H, 5.49; N, 8.48; O, 9.69%.

2-Benzoylamino-N-(4-hydroxyphenyl)benzamide (5c): Yield 92%; m.p. 160 °C; ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆, 300.13 MHz): δ = 11.99 (s, 1H, NH), 10.37 (s, 1H, NH), 8.63 (d, J = 8.4Hz, 1H), 8.57 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.23 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (dd, J = 8.4 Hz, 4H), 7.47 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.16 (d, J = 6 Hz, 1H); ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-d₆, 75.47 MHz): δ = 166.90, 166.85, 152.16, 137.98, 133.97, 133.90, 131.77, 131.56, 127.54, 127.28, 125.52, 121.82, 120.67 ppm. Calcd. for C₂₀H₁₆N₂O₃: C, 72.50; H, 4.85; N, 8.43; O, 14.44%.
2-Benzoylamino-N-(4-chlorophenyl)benzamide (5d): Yield 78%; m.p. 161 °C; $^1$H-NMR (DMSO-$d_6$, 300.13 MHz): $\delta$ = 11.56 (s, 1H, NH), 10.66 (s, 1H, NH), 8.44 (d, $J$ = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (d, $J$ = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 7.74 (d, $J$ = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.65–7.57 (m, 4H), 7.42 (d, $J$ = 9.1 Hz, 2H), 7.26 (t, $J$ = 9.1 Hz, 1H); $^{13}$C-NMR (DMSO-$d_6$, 75.47 MHz): $\delta$ = 167.48, 164.69, 138.62, 137.57, 134.50,132.35, 132.05, 129.05, 128.89, 128.60, 127.95, 127.09, 123.37, 122.97, 122.59, 121.52 ppm. Calcd. for C$_{20}$H$_{15}$ClN$_2$O$_2$: C, 68.55; H, 4.36; N,10.13; O, 16.95. Found: C, 68.48; H, 4.31; Cl, 10.11; N, 7.99; O, 9.12%.

2-Benzoylamino-N-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)benzamide (5e): Yield 73%; m.p. 140 °C; $^1$H-NMR (DMSO-$d_6$, 300.13 MHz): $\delta$ = 11.93 (s, 1H, NH),10.49 (s, 1H, NH), 8.58 (d, $J$ = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (d, $J$ = 6.75 Hz, 3H), 7.72 (s, 1H), 7.65–7.49 (m, 6H), 7.43 (t, $J$ = 8.1 Hz, 1H) ppm. $^{13}$C-NMR (DMSO-$d_6$, 75.47 MHz): $\delta$ = 164.10, 157.65, 147.39, 134.90, 134.10, 132.13, 131.98, 131.18, 130.51, 129.16, 127.53, 127.43, 127.40, 127.03, 125.86, 125.68, 120.22 ppm. Calcd. for C$_{20}$H$_{14}$Cl$_2$N$_2$O$_2$: C, 62.50; H, 3.71; Cl, 18.48; N, 7.37; O, 7.94 Found: C, 62.34; H, 3.66; Cl, 18.41; N, 7.27; O, 8.31%.

2-Benzoylamino-N-(2,5-dichlorophenyl)benzamide (5f): Yield 68%; m.p. 167 °C; $^1$H-NMR (DMSO-$d_6$, 300.13 MHz): $\delta$ = 11.75 (s, 1H, NH), 10.45 (s, 1H, NH), 8.49 (d, $J$ = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (d, $J$ = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.73 (s, 1H), 7.67 (d, $J$ = 7.29 Hz, 1H), 7.61–7.40 (m, 7H), 7.41 (t, $J$ = 8.1 Hz, 1H) ppm. $^{13}$C-NMR (DMSO-$d_6$, 75.47 MHz): $\delta$ = 167.98, 165.30, 139.21, 138.77, 134.90, 132.81, 132.45, 131.35, 130.96, 129.72, 129.41, 127.55, 126.15, 123.98, 123.90, 122.53, 122.34, 121.90 ppm. Calcd. for C$_{20}$H$_{14}$Cl$_2$N$_2$O$_2$: C, 62.50; H, 3.71; Cl, 18.48; N, 7.37; O, 7.94 Found: C, 62.34; H, 3.66; Cl, 18.41; N, 7.27; O, 8.31%.

2-Benzoylamino-N-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)benzamide (5g): Yield 65%; m.p. 162 °C; $^1$H-NMR (DMSO-$d_6$, 300.13 MHz): $\delta$ = 12.08 (s, 1H, NH), 10.75 (s, 1H, NH), 8.70 (d, $J$ = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, $J$ = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 7.87 (d, $J$ = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.62–7.50 (m, 5H), 7.45 (d, $J$ = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (t, $J$ = 8.1 Hz, 1H) ppm. $^{13}$C-NMR (DMSO-$d_6$, 75.47 MHz): $\delta$ = 168.38, 165.00, 140.11, 134.74, 134.52, 133.52, 132.90, 132.63, 130.32, 129.47, 129.15, 127.32, 123.66, 121.18, 119.97 ppm. Calcd. for C$_{20}$H$_{14}$Cl$_2$N$_2$O$_2$: C, 62.50; H, 3.71; Cl, 18.48; N, 7.37; O, 7.94 Found: C, 62.34; H, 3.66; Cl, 18.41; N, 7.27; O, 8.31%.

2-Benzoylamino-N-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)benzamide (5h): Yield 70%; m.p. 192 °C; $^1$H-NMR (DMSO-$d_6$, 300.13 MHz): $\delta$ = 11.36 (s, 1H, NH), 10.71 (s, 1H, NH), 8.34 (d, $J$ = 7.29 Hz, 1H), 8.01 (s, 1H), 7.92–7.85 (m, 3H), 7.70–7.31 (m, 5H), 7.28 (t, $J$ = 6.75Hz, 1H) ppm. $^{13}$C-NMR (DMSO-$d_6$, 75.47 MHz): $\delta$ = 167.98, 165.30, 139.23, 138.77, 134.90, 132.81, 132.45, 131.35, 130.96, 129.41, 129.27, 126.15, 123.99, 123.91, 122.54, 122.35, 121.30 ppm. Calcd. for C$_{20}$H$_{14}$Cl$_2$N$_2$O$_2$: C, 62.50; H, 3.71; Cl, 18.48; N, 7.37; O, 7.94 Found: C, 62.34; H, 3.66; Cl, 18.41; N, 7.27; O, 8.31%.

5.4. Screening for Antibacterial Activity by the Agar Diffusion Method for 2-Benzoylamino-N-phenylbenzamide Derivatives 5a–h

The antimicrobial activities of compounds 5a–h were evaluated for their antibacterial activities against S. aureus (ATCC29213), B. subtilis (ATCC6633), E. coli (ATCC11055), P. aeruginosa (ATCC9027), and Bacillus subtilis (ATCC-6633) bacterial strains and their anti-fungal activities against C. albicans (ATCC-10231) and A. brasilienis (ATCC-16404) by the agar diffusion method [37]. A sterile physiological water solution contained a bacterial colonies, was prepared at room temperature, with an optical density of 0.08–0.10 corresponding to a concentration of 10$^6$ cells/mL. The bacterial solution was inoculated in the Muller-Hinton agar medium by swabbing using Petri dishes at room temperature. The tested compounds were dissolved in dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) with a concentration of 600 µg/mL. Twenty-five microliters of tested sample were poured onto filter paper discs 6 mm in diameter, which were then delicately placed on the surface of the agar plates. These were later maintained at 37 °C for 24 h. Activities were determined by measuring the diameter of the inhibition zone (mm).
5.5. Minimum Inhibitory Concentration Determination of the Compound 5e

In order to determine the minimum inhibition concentration (MIC) values of the compound 5e, different concentrations (100, 200, 300, 400 and 600 µg/mL) were considered. The MIC of the sample showed no turbidity and was recorded as the lowest concentration of the compound that would completely inhibit bacterial growth. Each test was performed in triplicate.

Supplementary Materials: The 1H-NMR and 13C-NMR spectrums of compounds 5a–h are available online.

Acknowledgments: Thanks are due to the University of Aveiro, Portugal for the spectroscopic analysis. This work was supported by the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (Algeria).

Author Contributions: Baya Boutemeur-Kheddis and Karima Ighilahriz-Boubchir conceived, designed; all experiments and analysis were carried out by Karima Ighilahriz-Boubchir; Baya Boutemeur-Kheddis, Karima Ighilahriz-Boubchir, and Maamar Hamdi discussed the NMR data; Artur M.S. Silva and Malika Makhloufi-Chebli contributed the analysis tools; and Baya Boutemeur-Kheddis and Cherifa Rabia provided conceptual guidance, supervised the project, and edited the manuscript.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

1. Sarma, R.; Prajapati, D.; Boruah, R.C. Green chemistry-A new approach in organic synthesis. Sci. Cult. 2011, 77, 461–465.
2. Maher, A.E.; Khalid, M.D.; Sameh, A.R.; Fakhry, A.E. The Uses of 2-Ethoxy-(4H)-3,1-benzoxazin-4-one in the Synthesis of Some Quinazolinone Derivatives of Antimicrobial Activity. Pharmaceuticals 2011, 4, 1032–1051.
3. Saurav, K.; Garima, M.; Pradeep, S.; Jha, K.; Khosa, R.; Gupta, S. Quinazoline-4-one: A highly important heterocycle with diverse biological activities. Der Chem. Sin. 2011, 2, 36–58.
4. Parkanyi, C.; Yuan, H.L.; Stromberg, B.H.E.; Evenzahav, A. Synthesis of 5-fluoro-2-methyl-3-(2-trifluoromethyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-5-yl)-4(3H)-quinazolinone and related compounds with potential antiviral and anticancer activities. J. Heterocycl. Chem. 1992, 29, 749–753. [CrossRef]
5. Abbas, E.S.; Awadallah, M.F.; Ibrahim, A.N.; Said, G.E.; Kamel, M.G. New quinazolinone-pyrimidine hydrids: Synthesis, anti-inflammatory and ulceronicity studies. Eur. J. Med. Chem. 2012, 53, 141–149. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
6. Sicker, D.; Schulz, M. Benzoxazinones in plants: Occurrence, synthetic access, and biological activity. In Studies of Natural Product Chemistry; Atta-ur, R., Ed.; Elsevier: Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 2002.
7. Erusalimsky, J.D.; Franklin, R. Is the platelet lowering activity of anagrelide mediated by its major metabolite a-5,6-dichloro-3,4-dihydroquinazoline (RL603)? Exp. Hematol. 2002, 30, 625–626. [CrossRef]
8. Farghaly, A.M.; Soliman, R.; Khalil, M.A.; Bekhit, A.A.; El-Din, A. Hioglycolic acid and pyrazole derivatives of 4(3H)-quinazolinone: Synthesis and antimicrobial evaluation. Boll. Chim. Farm. 2002, 141, 372–378. [PubMed]
9. Blackburn, C.; Lamorche, M.J.; Brown, J. Identification and characterization of amino piperidinequinolones and quinazolinones as MCHR 1 antagonists. Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett. 2006, 16, 2621–2627. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
10. Sayed, H.M.; Hamed, A.A.; Madkour, H.M.F.; Shiba, S.A. Utility of 3-(4-Methoxy phenyl) and/or (2-Thinyl)-2-cyano-2-propenyl chloride in heterocyclic synthesis. Sulfur Lett. 2001, 24, 151–179.
11. Al-Obaid, A.M.; Abdel-Hamide, S.G.; El-Kashef, H.A.; Abdel-Aziz, A.M.; El-Azab, A.S. Substituted quinazolines, Part 3. Synthesis, in vitro antitumor activity and molecular modeling study of certain 2-thieno-(3H)-quinazolinone analogs. Eur. J. Med. Chem. 2009, 44, 2379–2391. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
12. Aly, M.M.; Mohamed, Y.A.; El-Bayouki, K.A.M.; Basyaouni, W.M.; Abbas, S.Y. Synthesis of some 4(3H)-quinazolinone-2-carboxaldehyde thiosemicarbazones and their metal complexes and a study on their anticonvulsant, analgesic, cytotoxic and antimicrobial activities Part-1. Eur. J. Med. Chem. 2010, 45, 3365–3373. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
13. Chandrika, P.M.; Yakaiah, T.; Ramrao, A.R.; Rao, J.V. Synthesis of novel 4,6-disubstituted quinazoline derivatives, their anti-inflammatory and anti-cancer activity (cytotoxic) against U937 leukemia cell lines. Eur. J. Med. Chem. 2008, 43, 846–852. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
14. Mathew, B.P.; Kumar, A.; Sharma, S.; Shukla, P.K.; Nath, M. An eco-friendly synthesis and antimicrobial activities of dihydro-2H-benzo-and naphtho-1,3-oxazine derivatives. *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* **2010**, *45*, 1502–1507. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

15. Zulfiqar, A.K.; Sayd, A.R.N.; Sohail, A.S.; Nasir, M.; Muhammad, Y.; Amer, F.Z. Synthesis and Antimicrobial Activity of 2-Aryl-4H-3,1-benzoxazin-4-ones. *Asian. J. Chem.* **2013**, *25*, 152–156.

16. Kaniskan, N.; Kokten, S.; Celik, I. A new protocol for the synthesis of primary, secondary and tertiary anthranilamides utilizing N-(2-aminoacyl)benzotriazoles. *Arkivok* **2012**, *8*, 198–213.

17. Alyaa, A.S.; Abdel Momen, A.E.; Shiba, S.A.; Abdel, A.A.E. Synthesis and antifungal activity of some new quinazoline and benzoxazinone derivatives. *Arch. Pharm. Med. Chem.* **2000**, *333*, 365–372.

18. Héctor, R.B.; Waldo, L. Antialga and Antifungal Activity of Natural Hydroxamic Acids and Related Compounds. *J. Agric. Food Chem.* **1996**, *44*, 1569–1571.

19. Héctor, R.B.; Sylvia, V.C.; Waldo, L. Antimicrobial activity of natural 2-benzoxazolinones and related derivatives. *J. Agric. Food Chem.* **1997**, *45*, 3255–3257.

20. Arfan, M.; Khan, R.; Imran, M.; Khan, H.; Mehmood, J. One-pot synthesis and antimicrobial activities of some 2-aryl/alkyl, 3-aminoquinazolin-4(3H)-ones. *J. Chem. Soc. Pak.* **2008**, *30*, 229–305.

21. Hsieh, P.; Chong, F.; Chang, C.; Zheng, F.; Lin, K.H. 2-Substituted benzoxazinone analogues as anti-human Corona virus (anti-HcoV) and ICAM-1 expression inhibition agents. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **2004**, *14*, 4751–4754. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

22. Habib, O.M.O.; Hassan, H.M.; El-Mekabaty, A. Studies on Some Benzoxazine-4-one Derivatives with Potential Biological Activity. *Arch. Pharm. Med. Chem.* **2008**, *365*, 229–305.

23. Nachiket, S.D.; Pankaj, S.S.; Ravindra, B.L.; Santosh, B.D.; Deepak, S.M. Design, synthesis and evaluation of acute toxicity studies and anti-depressant activities of some new derivatives of 1,3-benzoxazin-4-one. *Int. J. Pharm. Chem.* **2015**, *5*, 158–165.

24. Colson, E.; Wallach, J.; Hauteville, M. Biochimie, Synthesis and anti-elastase properties of 6-amino-2-phenyl-4H-3,1-benzoxazin-4-one aminoacyl and dipeptidyl derivatives. *Biochimie* **2005**, *87*, 223–230. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

25. Pei-Wen, H.; Tsong-Long, H.; Chin-Chung, W.; Fang-Rong, C.; Tsai-Wei, W.; Yang-Chang, W. The evaluation of 2,8-disubstituted benzoxazinone derivatives as anti-inflammatory and anti-platelet aggregation agents. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **2005**, *15*, 2786–2789.

26. Madhavan, G.R.; Chakrabarti, R.; Reddy, K.A.; Rajesh, B.M.; Rao, P.B.; Rajagopalan, R.; Iqbal, J. Dual PPAR-α and -γ activators derived from novel benzoxazinone containing thiazolidinediones having antidiabetic and hypolipidemic potential. *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* **2006**, *14*, 584–591. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

27. Misono, M. Heterogeneous Catalysis by Heteropoly Compounds of Molybdenum and Tungsten. *Catal. Rev.* **2000**, *42*, 223–230. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

28. Shariat, M.; Samsudin, M.W.; Zakaria, Z. One-pot synthesis of 2-substituted 4H-3,1-benzoxazin-4-one derivatives under mild conditions using iminium cation from cyanuric chloride/dimethylformamide as a cyclizing agent. *Chem. Cent. J.* **2013**, *7*, 6–7. [PubMed]

29. Timofeeva, M.N. Acid catalysis by heteropoly acids. *Appl. Catal. A* **2003**, *256*, 19–35. [CrossRef]
35. Doley, P.; Jha, D.K. Antimicrobial activity of bacterial endophytes from medicinal endemic plant Garcinia Lancifolia Roxb. Ann. Plant Sci. 2016, 4, 1243–1247.

36. Jorgensen, J.H.; Turnidge, J.D. Susceptibility test methods: Dilution and disk diffusion methods. In Manual of Clinical Microbiology; ASM Press: Washington, DC, USA, 2015.

37. Nascimento, G.G.F.; Locatelli, J.; Freitas, P.C.; Silva, G.L. Antibacterial activity of plant extracts and phytochemicals on antibiotic- resistant bacteria. Br. J. Microbiol. 2000, 31, 247–256. [CrossRef]

38. Pope, M.T. Heteropoly and isopolyoxometallates. In Inorganic Chemistry Concepts; Springer: Berlin/Heidelberg, Germany, 1983.

39. Nüchter, M.; Ondruschka, B.; Bonrath, W.; Gum, A. Microwave assisted synthesis—A critical technology overview. Green Chem. 2004, 6, 128–141. [CrossRef]

Sample Availability: Samples of the compounds 5a–h are available from the authors.