INTRODUCTION

Diabetes mellitus is an endocrinological and metabolic disorder with an increasing global prevalence and incidence. High blood glucose levels are symptomatic of diabetes mellitus as a consequence of inadequate pancreatic insulin secretion or poor insulin-directed mobilisation of glucose by target cells [1]. The world health organisation (WHO) estimates that more than 220 million people worldwide have diabetes and this number is likely to double by 2030 (WHO, 2009). Several drugs such as sulfonylurea and biguanides are presently available to reduce hyperglycemia in diabetes mellitus.

These drugs have a number of side effects and thus searching for a new class of compounds is crucial to overcoming these problems. Heterocyclic compounds are the mainstay of anti-diabetic therapy for many years [2]. Also, certain hypoglycemic plants may also be useful to develop evidence-based alternative medicine to cure different kinds of diabetes in man and animals [3].

Benzothiazole is a weak heterocyclic base, having varied biological activities and of great scientific interest nowadays. Benzothiazoles are fused membered rings, which contain the heterocyclic bearing thiazole. Sulphur and nitrogen atoms constitute the core structure of thiazole and many pharmacologically and biologically active compounds [4]. Benzothiazole ring system is present in various marine and terrestrial natural compounds, which have useful biological activities [5].

The benzothiazole derivatives have demonstrated efficiency in biological fields such as antitumor, antitubercular, antimalarial, anticonvulsant, anthelmintic, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, antifungal, a topical carbonic anhydrase inhibitor and an anti-hypoxic. They are broadly found in bioorganic and medicinal chemistry with applications in drug discovery and development for the treatment of diabetes [6, 7]. Due to its potent and significant biological activities, it has great pharmaceutical importance [8, 9].

Benzothiazole derivatives containing benzimidazole and imidazoline ring have diverse chemical reactivity along with a broad spectrum of biological activity [10]. In view of this literature, it was of significant interest to synthesise the benzothiazole derivatives with an aim to obtain potent biologically active and safe anti-diabetic agents.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

All the chemicals were of synthetic grade and commercially procured from hi media chemicals, Mumbai (Maharashtra) INDIA. ERBA diagnostic kit was used for the determination of glucose. Melting points were determined on a tepco capillary melting point apparatus in open capillary tube. UV-visible spectrophotometric determination was carried on systronics 2203. All FTIR spectra were recorded (νmax in cm⁻¹) on bruker tensor 27 FT-IR spectrometer. ¹H-NMR (proton nuclear magnetic resonance) spectrum were recorded at 300 MHz, after dissolving in a suitable solvent (DMSO,CDCl₃ or D₂O) on bruker avance II 400 MHz, USA FT-IR spectrometer using tetramethylsilane as internal standard and br (broad). Mass spectra were recorded on Waters UPLC-TQD mass spectrometer using electrospray ionisation (ESI) technique.

The purity of the compounds was ascertained by thin layer chromatography (TLC) and elemental analysis. Plates for TLC were prepared with silica gel G and activated at 110 °C for 30 min. Iodine vapours were used to develop the TLC plates. Elemental analyses were performed on a vario EL-II analyser.

General method of synthesis for benzothiazole derivatives

All the compounds were synthesised by using a synthetic route given in scheme as follows:
Table 1: Benzothiazole derivatives with different substitutions

| S. No. | Compound code | R₁ | R₂ | R₃ |
|-------|-------------|----|----|----|
| 1.    | 7a          | CH₃| H  | C₆H₄ |
| 2.    | 7b          | CH₃| H  | p-OH,C₆H₄ |
| 3.    | 7c          | CH₃| H  | p-NO₂C₆H₄ |
| 4.    | 7d          | CH₃| H  | m-NO₂C₆H₄ |
| 5.    | 7e          | NO₂| H  | C₆H₄ |
| 6.    | 7f          | NO₂| H  | p-OH,C₆H₄ |
| 7.    | 7g          | NO₂| H  | p-OH,C₆H₄ |
| 8.    | 7h          | NO₂| H  | m-NO₂C₆H₄ |
| 9.    | 7i          | H  | NO₂| C₆H₄ |
| 10.   | 7j          | H  | NO₂| p-OH,C₆H₄ |
| 11.   | 7k          | H  | NO₂| p-OH,C₆H₄ |
| 12.   | 7l          | H  | NO₂| m-NO₂C₆H₄ |

Synthesis of substituted aniline hydrochloride salt [Compound 2]
Aniline (0.1 mol) was taken in a round bottom flask and to it a mixture of HCl (9 ml) and water (25 ml) was added. Then the solution was heated for about 30 min and then cooled at room temp. Further, ammonium thiocyanate (0.1 mol) was added to the reaction mixture, refluxed for 4 h and was cooled. The precipitate thus obtained was filtered, washed with water, dried and crystallised from ethanol.

Synthesis of substituted benzo[d]thiazole-2-thiol [Compound 3]
A mixture of compound 1 (0.0025 mol), potassium hydroxide (0.75 gm) in water (6 ml) and carbon disulphide (1.6 g, 0.01 mol) in presence of sulphur (5 ml) and absolute ethanol (30 ml) was heated under reflux for 2 h at 280-285 °C and 600-700 psi pressure. The reaction mixture was cooled, filtered and the filtrate was acidified with a dilute hydrochloric acid, the product thus obtained was collected and recrystallized from ethanol [11].

Synthesis of substituted ethyl 2-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylthio) acetate [Compound 4]
2-mercaptobenzothiazole (0.2 mol) and ethyl chloroacetate (0.02 mol) in dry acetone in the presence of K₂CO₃ (20g) was refluxed for 10 h and the reaction mixture was poured into ice and neutralised with dil. HCl, the solid thus obtained was washed several times with water and recrystallized from chloroform.  

![Scheme of synthesis for benzothiazole derivatives](image)
Synthesis of substituted 2-(benzod|thiazol-2-ythio) aceto- 
hydrazide [Compound 5]

Into a clean, dry 100 ml round bottomed flask, the ethyl-2- 
benzothiazole carboxylate (0.01 mol) was dissolved in ethanol (60 
ml). The hydrate hydrate (0.02 mol) (99%) was added drop by 
drop with constant stirring and the content were refluxed for 8 h 
and thus cooled to room temperature.

Synthesis of substituted 2-(benzod|thiazol-2-ythio)-N'-methyl- 
enecetohydrazide [Compound 6]

A mixture of compound 5 (1 g, 0.0034 mol) and different 
benzaldehydes (0.0034 mol) were taken with absolute ethanol (20 
ml) and was refluxed for 3 h. The solvent was evaporated and the 
residue was recrystallized from ethanol [12].

Synthesis of benzthiazole derivatives [Compound 7a-l]

A mixture of the previous compound (0.01 mol) and mercapto acetic 
acid (0.012 mol) in DMF (25 ml) containing a pinch of anhydrous 
ZnCl₂ was refluxed for 8 h. The reaction mixture was then cooled 
and poured into ice-cold water. The resulting solid was filtered, 
was washed several times with water and then crystallised from DMF 
[13].

Determiration of physical properties of synthesised derivatives

The physical properties were determined for all the synthesised 
derivatives that include molecular formula, molecular weight, 
melting point, percentage yield and Rf value.

Pharmacological evaluation of synthesised derivatives

Determination of acute toxicity [OECD 425, 2008] [14]

The acute toxicity of synthesised benzthiazole derivatives was determined by using female albino rats (200–250 g) which were 
maintained under the standard conditions. The acclimatised animals 
(n= 6) were kept fasting with water ad libitum for 12 h prior to the 
experiment. The animals were administered with single dose of test 
compound at a dose of 2000 mg/kg and observed for their mortality 
during 14 d period for toxicity study. The doses were increased up 
to 1000 mg/kg and rats were observed up to 02 w for their 
behavioural, economical and neurological profiles except for slight 
depression in their activity. No such signs, symptoms and mortality were 
observed even after 14 d. Hence the LD₅₀ cut off the value of the 
test compounds was fixed at 350 mg/kg and the same dose was 
considered for evaluation of the antidiabetic activity. All the animal 
experiments were conducted by the approval of Institutional Animal 
Ethics Committee [Approval No. SBRL/IAEC/July2015/12], Sapience 
Bioanalytical Laboratory Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India

Assessment of antidiabetic activity in alloxan-induced 
diabetic rats [15]

Induction of experimental diabetes by alloxan monohydrate

The fresh solution of alloxan monohydrate in normal saline was 
administered p. o. into fasted rats at a dose of 120 mg/kg body 
weight [16, 17]. After alloxan administration (i. p.), rats were given 
5% (w/v) dextrose solution in feeding bottles for next 24 h in their 
cages to prevent hypoglycaemia. The animals showing blood 
glucose range of 200-400 mg dl⁻¹ were used for the experiment 
and the hyperglycemia was confirmed after 72 h of alloxan 
monohydrate administration (i. p.). The animals were also observed 
for consistent hyperglycemia (fasting blood glucose) 
between 200-400 mg/dl up to 14 d.

Experimental design

Animals were divided into fourteen groups of 6 animals in each (n=6). 
Group 1 diabetic animals received 1 ml of 0.5% carboxymethyl 
cellulose as a control group; Group 2 diabetic animals received 
Glibenclamide 20 mg/kg as a standard group; Groups (3-14) diabetic 
animals received compounds 7a-7i in a single dose of 350 mg/kg body 
weight p. o. respectively for 14 d continuously.

Blood glucose measurement

Blood glucose level was monitored by a tail dipping method. The 
blood sample was dropped on the dextrostix reagent pad. The strip 
was inserted into microprocessor digital blood glucometer, and 
reading was noted. The blood glucose level was monitored at 0 h, 3h, 
7h, 10 h respectively.

Statistical analysis

The values were expressed as mean±SEM Data were analysed using One-way ANOVA followed by Tukey-Kramer test. The values were 
considered to be significant at p<0.05 and p<0.01 level.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

All the benzthiazole derivatives 7a-1 were synthesised by the given 
scheme and reaction process was monitored by thin layer 
chromatography method using silica gel-G stationary phase, ethyl 
acetate: ethanol (2:3) as mobile phase, and detecting the spots with 
UV lamp. The FTIR spectrums demonstrated the spectrum peaks at 3480-3460 cm⁻¹, 1720-1710 cm⁻¹ (cyclic C=O strech.), 1660 cm-1(amide C=O stretch.), 1320-1310 cm-1 and 1250 (asym. C-O strech.) and 1038 (sym. C- O stretch.) for methoxy 
spectrum peaks. The different substitutions on phenyl ring were confirmed through FTIR spectroscopy method. The FTIR spectra demonstrated the 
significant peaks at 3270-3260 cm⁻¹ (C=N strech.), 1720-1710 cm⁻¹ (cyclic C=O strech.), 1660 cm⁻¹ (amide C=O stretch.), 1320-1310 cm⁻¹ (C=N stretch), 695-685 cm⁻¹ (C-S stretch) cm⁻¹.

The different substitutions on phenyl ring were confirmed through FTIR 
spectrum peaks at 3480-3460 cm⁻¹ (O-H stretch) for hydroxyl group, 
1250 (asym. C=O stretch) and 1038 (sym. C=O stretch) for methoxy 
group; 1385-90 (sym. CH₃ bending) and 1330-40 (sym. NO₂ bending) for nitro group substitution. The proton NMR spectrums also confirmed the 
different substitutions on phenyl as well as benzothiazole ring distinct 
due to change in the environment of protons. Similarly, the environment 
surrounding carbon atoms were also changed which were confirmed 
through the C-NMR. The mass spectroscopy studies confirmed the 
molecular weight of derivatives through molecular ion peak on the mass 
spectrum (i.e peak at highest m/e).

Table 2: Physical constant data of synthesised derivatives

| Code of derivatives | Molecular formula | Molecular weight | Melting point in °C | % Yield | Retention factor |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------|-----------------|
| 7a                  | C₁₀H₁₃N₅O₇S₃     | 415.55           | 168-170            | 62.5    | 0.58            |
| 7b                  | C₁₀H₁₃N₅O₇S₃     | 431.55           | 188-189            | 68.7    | 0.62            |
| 7c                  | C₁₀H₁₃N₅O₇S₃     | 445.58           | 210-212            | 72.3    | 0.64            |
| 7d                  | C₁₀H₁₃N₅O₇S₃     | 460.55           | 276-278            | 76.2    | 0.72            |
| 7e                  | C₁₀H₁₃N₅O₇S₃     | 465.52           | 165-167            | 59.5    | 0.63            |
| 7f                  | C₁₀H₁₃N₅O₇S₃     | 462.52           | 184-186            | 63.2    | 0.68            |
| 7g                  | C₁₀H₁₃N₅O₇S₃     | 476.55           | 207-209            | 69.1    | 0.71            |
| 7h                  | C₁₀H₁₃N₅O₇S₃     | 491.52           | 273-275            | 74.8    | 0.78            |
| 7i                  | C₁₀H₁₃N₅O₇S₃     | 446.52           | 161-163            | 56.8    | 0.61            |
| 7j                  | C₁₀H₁₃N₅O₇S₃     | 462.52           | 179-181            | 61.3    | 0.69            |
| 7k                  | C₁₀H₁₃N₅O₇S₃     | 476.55           | 202-204            | 67.7    | 0.70            |
| 7l                  | C₁₀H₁₃N₅O₇S₃     | 491.52           | 269-271            | 71.9    | 0.77            |
(A) 2-(5-methylbenzothiazol-2-ylthio)-N-(4-oxo-2-phenyl-thiazolidin-3-yl)acetamide [compound 7a]
Yield: 62.5%; M. P. 168-170 °C; Anal. Cal. for C_{19}H_{17}N_{3}O_{3}S: C, 54.92; H, 4.12; N, 10.11; O, 7.70; S, 23.13%.

FT-IR spectroscopy
FT-IR (νmax): 3265 (N-H stretch), 3030 (aromatic C-H stretch), 2960 (asymmetric aliphatic C-H stretch), 2858 (symmetric aliphatic C-H stretch), 1670-2000 (overtones for substitution on aromatic ring), 1710 (cyclic C=O stretch), 1660 (amide C=O stretch), 1598 (phenyl ring stretch), 1578 (N-H bending), 1510 (phenyl C=O out of plane bending), 1465 (CH=2 bending), 1456 (asymmetric CH3 bending), 1389 (symmetric CH3 bending), 1315 (C-N stretch), 690 (C-S stretch) cm⁻¹.

1H-NMR spectroscopy
1H-NMR (CDCl3) (δ, ppm): 7.94 (s, 1H, -CONH-), 7.89-7.78 (m, 3H, benzthiazole ring protons), 7.36-7.26 (m, 5H, phenyl ring protons), 5.92 (s, 1H, thiazole ring protons at phenyl linkage), 4.35 (s, 2H, thiazole ring protons), 3.95-3.82 (s, 2H, thiazole ring protons), 2.33 (s, 3H, CH3 at benzthiazole linkage).

13C-NMR spectroscopy
13C-NMR (CDCl3) (δ, ppm): 170.3 (C=O, amide carbon), 168.6 (C=O thiazole ring carbon), 164.2 (C=N benzthiazole ring carbon at sulfur linkage), 150.5 (C=N benzthiazole ring carbon), 139.2 (phenyl ring carbon at thiazole linkage), 134.2-135.0 (benzthiazole ring carbons at sulfur and methyl linkage). 127.2-128.8 (phenyl ring carbons), 121.5-126.6 (benzthiazole ring carbons at proton linkage). 57.3 (thiazole ring carbon at phenyl linkage), 40.9 (S-CH2-CONH-), 35.7 (thiazole ring carbon at C=O linkage), 23.9 (methyl carbon at benzthiazole ring)

Mass spectroscopy
Molecular ion peak demonstrated on mass spectrum and reported m/e (ESI): 415 (M+).

(B) N-(2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-4-oxothiazolidin-3-yl)-2-(5-methylbenzothiazol-2-ylthio) acetic acid [compound 7b]
Yield: 68.7%; M. P. 188-189 °C; Anal. Cal. for C_{19}H_{17}N_{3}O_{3}S: C, 52.88; H, 3.97; N, 9.74; O, 11.12; S, 22.29%; found: C, 52.91; H, 3.95; N, 9.76; O, 11.14; S, 22.24%.

FT-IR spectroscopy
FT-IR (νmax): 3258 (N-H stretch), 3036 (aromatic C-H stretch), 2962 (asymmetric aliphatic C-H stretch), 2862 (symmetric aliphatic C-H stretch), 1670-2000 (overtones for substitution on aromatic ring), 1712 (cyclic C=O stretch), 1660 (amide C=O stretch), 1599 (phenyl ring stretch), 1579 (N-H bending), 1515 (phenyl C=O out of plane bending), 1464 (CH=2 bending), 1455 (asymmetric CH3 bending), 1387 (symmetric CH3 bending), 1315 (C-N stretch), 1250 (amide C-O stretch), 1038 (symmetric C-O stretch), 964 (C-S stretch) cm⁻¹.

1H-NMR spectroscopy
1H-NMR (CDCl3) (δ, ppm): 7.94 (s, 1H, -CONH-), 7.87-7.63 (m, 3H, benzthiazole ring protons), 7.35-7.06 (m, 4H, phenyl ring protons), 5.91 (s, 1H, thiazole ring protons at phenyl linkage), 4.35 (s, 2H, SCH2-), 3.95-3.82 (s, 2H, thiazole ring protons), 2.34 (s, 3H, CH3 at benzthiazole linkage).

13C-NMR spectroscopy
13C-NMR (CDCl3) (δ, ppm): 170.9 (C=O, amide carbon), 168.5 (C=O thiazole ring carbon), 163.8 (C=N benzthiazole ring carbon at sulfur linkage), 1714 (cyclic C=O stretch), 1662 (amide C=O stretch), 1603 (phenyl ring stretch), 1580 (N-H bending), 1512 (phenyl C=O out of plane bending), 1466 (CH=2 bending), 1458 (asymmetric CH3 bending), 1388 (symmetric CH3 bending), 1317 (C-N stretch), 692 (C-S stretch) cm⁻¹.

Mass spectroscopy
Molecular ion peak demonstrated on mass spectrum and reported m/e (ESI): 446 (M+).

(D) 2-(5-methylbenzothiazol-2-ylthio)-N-(2-(3-nitrophenyl)-4-oxothiazolidin-3-yl) acetic acid [compound 7d]
Yield: 76.2%; M. P. 276-278 °C; Anal. Cal. for C_{19}H_{18}N_{4}O_{4}S: C, 49.55; H, 3.50; N, 12.17; O, 13.95; S, 20.89%; found: C, 49.53; H, 3.48; N, 12.14; O, 13.95; S, 20.91%.

FT-IR spectroscopy
FT-IR (νmax): 3258 (N-H stretch), 3038 (aromatic C-H stretch), 2972 (asymmetric aliphatic C-H stretch), 2865 (symmetric aliphatic C-H stretch), 1670-2000 (overtones for substitution on aromatic ring), 1714 (cyclic C=O stretch), 1658 (amide C=O stretch), 1597 (phenyl ring stretch), 1575 (N-H bending), 1538 (asymmetric NO2 stretch), 1516 (phenyl C=O out of plane bending), 1466 (CH=2 bending), 1453 (asymmetric CH3 bending), 1389 (symmetric CH3 bending), 1334 (symmetric NO2 bending), 1312 (C-N stretch), 696 (C-S stretch) cm⁻¹. FT-IR image of the synthesized compound is shown in fig. 2.

1H-NMR spectroscopy
1H-NMR (CDCl3) (δ, ppm): 8.10 (s, 1H, -CONH-), 8.06-7.87 (m, 4H, phenyl ring protons), 7.81-7.33 (m, 3H, benzthiazole ring protons), 5.92 (s, 1H, thiazole ring protons at phenyl linkage), 4.35 (s, 2H, SCH2-), 3.95-3.83 (s, 2H, thiazole ring protons), 2.34 (s, 3H, CH3 at benzthiazole linkage).

FT-IR image of the synthesized compound is shown in fig. 3.
Fig. 2: FT-IR image of synthesised compound 7d

Fig. 3: 1H-NMR image of synthesised compound 7d

13C-NMR spectroscopy

13C-NMR (CDCl3) (δ, ppm): 171.2 (C=O, amide carbon), 167.9 (C=O thiazole ring carbon), 164.2 (C=N benzthiazole ring carbon at sulfur linkage), 152.3 (C=N benzthiazole ring carbon), 147.2 (phenyl ring carbon at nitro linkage), 145.3 (phenyl ring carbon at thiazole linkage), 134.3-135.5 (benzthiazole ring carbons at sulfur and methyl linkage), 121.1-129.2 (phenyl ring carbons), 57.6 (thiazole ring carbon at phenyl linkage), 40.5 (S-CH2-C=O linkage), 35.9 (thiazole ring carbon at S linkage), 23.7 (methyl carbon at benzthiazole ring).

Mass spectroscopy

Molecular ion peak demonstrated on mass spectrum and reported m/e (ESI): 461(M+).

(E) 2-(5-nitrobenzo[d]thiazol-2-ylthio)-N-(4-oxo-2-phenylthiazolidin-3-yl)acetamide [compound 7e]

Yield: 59.5 %; M. P. 165-167°C. Anal. Cal. for C18H14N4O4S3: C, 48.42; H, 3.16; N, 12.55; S, 21.54%; found: C, 48.39; H, 3.13; N, 12.59; O, 14.34; S, 21.55%.

FT-IR spectroscopy

FT-IR (vmax): 3263 (N-H stretch.), 3032 (aromatic C-H stretch.), 2964 (asym. aliphatic C-H stretch.), 2862 (sym. aliphatic C-H stretch.), 1670-2000 (overtone for substitution on aromatic ring), 1714(cyclic C=O stretch.), 1665 (amide C=O stretch.), 1602 (phenyl ring stretch.), 1581 (N-H bending), 1536 (asym. N=O stretch), 1513 (phenyl C-H out of plane bending), 1467 (CH2 bending), 1342 (sym. N=O stretch), 1318 (C=N stretch), 687 (C=S stretch) cm⁻¹.

1H-NMR spectroscopy

1H-NMR (CDCl3) (δ, ppm): 8.66 (s,1H,-CONH-), 8.35-7.95 (m, 3H, benzthiazole ring protons), 7.35-7.18 (m, 5H, phenyl ring protons), 5.92 (s, 1H, thiazole ring protons at phenyl linkage), 4.35 (s, 2H, -SCH2-), 3.95-3.82 (s, 2H, thiazole ring protons).

13C-NMR spectroscopy

13C-NMR (CDCl3) (δ, ppm): 172.1 (C=O, amide carbon), 169.3 (C=O thiazole ring carbon), 165.8 (C=N benzthiazole ring carbon at sulfur linkage), 154.4 (C-N benzthiazole ring carbon), 140.1 (phenyl ring carbon at thiazole linkage), 141.1-145.2 (benzthiazole ring carbons at sulfur and nitro linkage), 126.8-129.3 (phenyl ring carbons), 117.1-122.2 (benzthiazole ring carbons at proton linkage), 58.7 (thiazole ring carbon at phenyl linkage), 41.6 (S-CH2-C=O), 37.1 (thiazole ring carbon at C=O linkage).

Mass spectroscopy

Molecular ion peak demonstrated on mass spectrum and reported m/e (ESI): 447(M+).

(F) N-(2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-4-oxothiazolidin-3-yl)-2-(5-nitrobenzo[d]thiazol-2-ylthio) acetamide [compound 7f]
Yield: 63.2%; M. P. 184-186 °C; Anal. Cal. for C18H14N4O5S3: C, 46.74; H, 3.05; N, 12.11; O, 17.30; S, 20.76%; found: C, 46.76; H, 3.08; N, 12.13; O, 17.34; S, 20.76%.  

FT-IR spectroscopy  
FT-IR (max): 3468 (O-H stretch), 3274 (N-H stretch), 3038 (Aromatic C-H stretch), 2969 (asym. aliphatic C-H stretch), 2867 (sym. aliphatic C-H stretch), 1670-2000 (overtone for substitution on aromatic ring), 1716 (cyclic C=O stretch), 1665 (amide C=O stretch), 1601 (phenyl ring stretch), 1578 (N-H bending), 1538 (asym. N=O stretch), 1509 (phenyl C-H out of plane bending), 1469 (CH3 bending), 1342 (sym. N=O stretch), 1319 (C=N stretch), 689 (C=S stretch) cm⁻¹.  

1H-NMR spectroscopy  
1H-NMR (CDCl3) (δ, ppm): 8.66 (s, 1H, CONH-), 8.35-7.95 (m, 3H, benzthiazole ring protons), 7.79-6.63 (m, 4H, phenyl ring protons), 5.91 (s, 1H, thiazole ring protons at phenyl linkage), 5.35 (s, 1H, CH=OH), 4.35 (s, 2H, -SCH2-), 3.95-3.83 (s, 2H, thiazole ring protons).  

13C-NMR spectroscopy  
13C-NMR (CDCl3) (δ, ppm): 171.1 (C=O, amide carbon), 170.4 (C=S thiazole ring carbon), 164.2 (C=N benzthiazole ring carbon at sulfur linkage), 154.6 (C=N benzthiazole ring carbon), 156.3 (phenyl ring carbon at hydroxyl linkage), 141.2-145.4 (benzthiazole ring carbons at sulfur and nitro linkage), 131.3 (phenyl ring carbon at thiazole linkage), 124.2-130.7 (phenyl ring carbons at proton linkage), 58.4 (thiazole ring carbon at phenyl linkage), 41.8 (-CH2=CHCONH-), 37.2 (thiazole ring carbon at C=O linkage).  

Mass spectroscopy  
Molecular ion peak demonstrated on mass spectrum and reported m/e (ESI): 463 (M+).  

(G) N-(2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxothiazolidin-3-yl)-2-(5-nitrobenzthiazol-2-ylthio)acetamide [compound 7g]  
Yield: 74.8%; M. P. 273-275 °C; Anal. Cal. for C39H38N6O8S3: C, 43.98; H, 2.67; N, 19.25; S, 19.57%; found: C, 43.96; H, 2.65; N, 19.42; S, 19.60%.  

FT-IR spectroscopy  
FT-IR (max): 3261 (N-H stretch), 3040 (aromatic C-H stretch), 2975 (asym. aliphatic C-H stretch), 2868 (sym. aliphatic C-H stretch), 1670-2000 (overtone for substitution on aromatic ring), 1716 (cyclic C=O stretch), 1661 (amide C=O stretch), 1599 (phenyl ring stretch), 1577 (N-H bending), 1540 (asym. NO2 stretch), 1514 (phenyl C-H out of plane bending), 1468 (CH3 bending), 1337 (sym. NO2 bending), 1314 (C=N stretch), 694 (C=S stretch) cm⁻¹.  

1H-NMR spectroscopy  
1H-NMR (CDCl3) (δ, ppm): 8.62 (s, 1H, CONH-), 8.34-7.96 (m, 3H, benzthiazole ring protons), 7.75-7.56 (m, 4H, phenyl ring protons), 5.93 (s, 1H, thiazole ring protons at phenyl linkage), 4.35 (s, 2H, -SCH2-), 3.95-3.83(s, 2H, thiazole ring protons).  

13C-NMR spectroscopy  
13C-NMR (CDCl3) (δ, ppm): 171.9 (C=O, amide carbon), 168.8 (C=S thiazole ring carbon), 164.9 (C=N benzthiazole ring carbon at sulfur linkage), 155.2 (C=N benzthiazole ring carbon), 147.8 (phenyl ring carbon at nitro linkage), 145.9 (phenyl ring carbon at thiazole linkage), 134.3-135.5 (benzthiazole ring carbons at sulfur and nitro linkage), 141.6-145.9 (benzthiazole ring carbons at proton linkage), 121.6-129.8 (phenyl ring carbons), 58.1 (thiazole ring carbon at phenyl linkage), 41.3 (-CH2=CHCONH-), 36.5 (thiazole ring carbon at C=O linkage).  

Mass spectroscopy  
Molecular ion peak demonstrated on mass spectrum and reported m/e (ESI): 492 (M+).  

(I) 2-(6-nitrobenz[d]thiazol-2-ylthio)-N-(4-oxy-2-phenylthiazolidin-3-yl)acetamide [compound 7j]  
Yield: 56.8%; M. P. 161-163 °C; Anal. Cal. for C32H26N6O6S3: C, 48.42; H, 3.16; N, 12.55; O, 14.33; S, 21.54%; found: C, 48.45; H, 3.12; N, 12.52; O, 14.36; S, 21.55%.  

FT-IR spectroscopy  
FT-IR (max): 3267 (N-H stretch), 3036 (aromatic C-H stretch), 2969 (asym. aliphatic C-H stretch), 2868 (sym. aliphatic C-H stretch), 1670-2000 (overtone for substitution on aromatic ring), 1716 (cyclic C=O stretch), 1668 (amide C=O stretch), 1605 (phenyl ring stretch), 1584 (N-H bending), 1539 (asym. N=O stretch), 1516 (phenyl C-H out of plane bending), 1469 (CH3 bending), 1345 (sym. N=O stretch), 1319 (C=N stretch), 694 (C=S stretch) cm⁻¹.  

1H-NMR spectroscopy  
1H-NMR (CDCl3) (δ, ppm): 9.17 (s, 1H, CONH-), 8.34-8.25 (m, 3H, benzthiazole ring protons), 7.37-7.18 (m, 5H, phenyl ring protons), 5.92 (s, 1H, thiazole ring protons at phenyl linkage), 4.35 (s, 2H, -SCH2-), 3.95-3.83(s, 2H, thiazole ring protons).  

13C-NMR spectroscopy  
13C-NMR (CDCl3) (δ, ppm): 173.1 (C=O, amide carbon), 169.9 (C=S thiazole ring carbon), 164.1 (C=N benzthiazole ring carbon at sulfur linkage), 154.4 (C=N benzthiazole ring carbon), 159.5 (phenyl ring carbon at methoxy linkage), 141.3-145.4 (benzthiazole ring carbons at sulfur and nitro linkage), 131.2 (phenylring carbon at thiazole linkage), 124.6-129.3 (phenyl ring carbons), 117.3-122.9 (benzthiazole ring carbons at proton linkage), 57.9 (thiazole ring carbon at phenyl linkage), 41.4 (-SCH2=CHCONH-), 36.4 (thiazole ring carbon at C=O linkage).  

Mass spectroscopy  
Molecular ion peak demonstrated on mass spectrum and reported m/e (ESI): 447 (M+).  

(H) 2-(5-nitrobenzo[d]thiazol-2-ylthio)-N-(2-(3-nitrophenyl)-4-oxothiazolidin-3-yl)acetamide [compound 7h]
Yield: 61.3 %; M. P. 179-181 °C; Anal. Cal. for C_{19}H_{16}N_{4}O_{5}S_{3} C: 46.74; H: 3.05; N: 12.11; S: 20.80 %; found: C: 46.76; H: 3.01; N: 12.08; S: 20.82 %.

**FT-IR spectroscopy**

FT-IR (vmax): 3472 ( O-H stretch), 3278 (N-H stretch), 3042 (aromatic C-H stretch), 2973 (asym. aliphatic C-H stretch), 2869 (sym. aliphatic C-H stretch), 1670-2000 (overtones for substitution on aromatic ring), 1714 (cyclic C=O stretch), 1667 (amide C=O stretch), 1599 (phenyl ring stretch), 1581 (N-H bending), 1541 (asym. N=O stretch), 1511 (phenyl C-H out of plane bending), 1466 (C=H bending), 1345 (sym. N=O stretch), 1316 (C=N stretch), 692 (C=S stretch) cm⁻¹.

**¹H-NMR spectroscopy**

1H-NMR (CDCl₃) [δ, ppm]: 9.16 (s, 1H-CONH), 8.34-7.96 (m, 3H, benzothiazole ring protons), 7.77-6.63 (m, 4H, phenyl ring protons), 5.93 (s, 1H, thiazole ring protons at phenyl linkage), 5.35 (s, 2H, -SCH₂-), 3.95-3.83 (s, 2H, thiazole ring protons).

13C-NMR spectroscopy

13C-NMR (CDCl₃) [δ, ppm]: 173.3 (C=O, amide carbon), 172.2 (C=O benzthiazole ring carbon), 165.2 (C=N benzthiazole ring carbon at sulfur linkage), 160.2 (C=N benzthiazole ring carbon), 157.7 (phenyl ring carbon at hydroxyl linkage), 146.3-146.8 (benzthiazole ring carbons at sulfur and nitro linkage), 132.4 (phenyl ring carbon at thiazole linkage), 125.7-130.9 (phenyl ring carbons), 116.6-123.8 (benzthiazole ring carbons at proton linkage), 59.3 (thiazole ring carbon at phenyl linkage), 43.2 (S=CH₂-CONH-), 38.6 (thiazole ring carbon at C=O linkage).

**Mass spectroscopy**

Molecular ion peak demonstrated on mass spectrum and reported m/e (ESI): 463 (M⁺).

(K) N-(2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxothiazolidin-3-yl)-2-(6-nitrobenzothiazol-2-ylthio) acetamide [compound 7k]

Yield: 71.9 %; M. P. 269-271 °C; Anal. Cal. for C_{24}H_{23}N_{4}O_{5}S_{3} C: 43.9% H: 2.67; N: 14.25; S: 19.57 %; found: C: 44.01; H: 2.64; N: 14.21; O: 19.56; S: 19.58 %.

**FT-IR spectroscopy**

FT-IR (vmax): 3293 (O-H stretch), 3042 (aromatic C-H stretch), 2978 (sym. aliphatic C-H stretch), 1700-2000 (overtones for substitution on aromatic ring), 1715 (cyclic C=O stretch), 1664 (amide C=O stretch), 1651 (phenyl ring stretch), 1575 (N-H bending), 1543 (asym. NO₂ stretch), 1515 (phenyl C-H out of plane bending), 1466 (C=H bending), 1339 (sym. NO₂ bending), 1317 (C=N stretch), 694 (C=S stretch) cm⁻¹.

**¹H-NMR spectroscopy**

1H-NMR (CDCl₃) [δ, ppm]: 9.16 (s, 1H-CONH), 8.34-7.96 (m, 3H, benzothiazole ring protons), 7.75-7.56 (m, 4H, phenyl ring protons), 5.95 (s, 1H, thiazole ring protons at phenyl linkage), 4.35 (s, 2H, -SCH₂-), 3.95-3.83 (s, 2H, thiazole ring protons).

**¹³C-NMR spectroscopy**

¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) [δ, ppm]: 172.5 (C=O, amide carbon), 170.1 (C=O benzthiazole ring carbon), 164.7 (C=N benzthiazole ring carbon at sulfur linkage), 161.4 (C=N benzthiazole ring carbon), 149.7 (phenyl ring carbon at nitro linkage), 146.6 (phenyl ring carbon at thiazole linkage), 135.9-137.1 (benzthiazole ring carbons at sulfur and nitro linkage), 142.9-146.2 (benzthiazole ring carbons at proton linkage), 121.9-129.4 (phenyl ring carbons), 59.4 (thiazole ring carbon at phenyl linkage), 43.1 (S=CH₂-CONH-), 38.3 (thiazole ring carbon at C=O linkage).

**Mass spectroscopy**

Molecular ion peak demonstrated on mass spectrum and reported m/e (ESI): 492 (M⁺).

**Evaluation of antidiabetic activity in alloxan-induced diabetic rats**

The LD50 values of the synthesised compounds were estimated to be in the range of 300-3000 mg/kg b.w. Alloxan induces diabetes through rapid depletion of β-cells and ultimately results to reduce the insulin release. All the results summarised in table 2 revealed that most of the synthesised compounds exhibited antidiabetic response at the end of ten-day of the experimental period. It has been found that oral administration of synthesised compounds 7d, 7g, 7h and 7l caused a more significant reduction in blood glucose through rapid depletion of β-cells, whereas 7c showed minimum glucose lowering effects whereas 7e showed minimum glucose lowering effects.

**DISCUSSION**

This study was undertaken; mainly to assess the protective effect of benzothiazole derivatives against alloxan-induced diabetes in experimental rats. Alloxan is selectively toxic to pancreatic β-cells that produce insulin due to the accumulation of alloxan through the GLUT2 transporter. Though alloxan by itself is not toxic, but once it is reduced to dialuric acid in the liver, it becomes diabetogenic through rapid depletion of β-cells known to be vulnerable to a redox imbalance. This suggests that alloxan diabetogenicity is a free radical-mediated process.

Furthermore, alloxan toxicity is related to animal death due to the diabetogenic effect of alloxan; this is possibly due to the presence of different cellular reducing agents. The presence of both alloxan and its reduction product leads to the establishment of redox cycle for generation of superoxide radicals. The toxic action of alloxan on β-cells is initiated by free radicals formed by redox reactions. The intolerable rise in oxidative agents provokes necrosis of pancreatic β-cells known to be vulnerable to a redox imbalance. This suggests that alloxan diabetogenicity is a free radical-mediated process. Furthermore, alloxan toxicity is related to animal death due to the hypoglycemic convulsions. This study shows that oral administration of synthesised benzothiazole derivatives prevented the diabetogenic effect of alloxan; this is possibly due to the protective effect of benzothiazole derivatives against alloxan-induced diabetes in experimental rats. Alloxan is selectively toxic to pancreatic β-cells that produce insulin due to the accumulation of alloxan through the GLUT2 transporter.
presence of antioxidant compounds, which act by inhibiting alloxan-induced free radicals production [18, 19].

All the synthesised derivatives were confirmed by FTIR, 1H NMR, 13C NMR and mass spectroscopy method. The animals showing blood glucose range of 200-400 mg dL-1 were used for the experiment and the hyperglycemia was confirmed after 72 h of alloxan monohydrate administration (i. p.). It has been found that oral administration of synthesised compounds specifically 7d, 7g, 7h and 7i at a defined dose of 350 mg/kg b.w. caused a more significant reduction in blood glucose than other compounds in diabetic rats. However, the compound 7d exerted maximum glucose lowering effects whereas 7i showed minimum glucose lowering effects. This study reveals the result of test groups when significantly compared with positive control (alloxan 120 mg/kg) p. o. and standard glibenclamide 10 mg/kg (p. o.). In addition, it is necessary to ensure, to determine the exact mechanism by applying other in vitro methods for evaluation of the anti-diabetic activity. Effective blood glucose control is the key for preventing or reversing diabetic complications and improving the quality of life in patients with diabetes. Thus, sustained reduction in hyperglycemia will decrease the risk of developing microvascular complications and most likely reduce the risk of macrovascular complications [20].

Researchers also synthesised a novel series of substituted [E]-3-(Benzoldihydroxyaridin-2-ylamino) phenylprop-2-en-1-ones and evaluated for their anti-diabetic activity [21]. Selective inhibitors of 11beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 1 (11β-HSD1) have considerable potential as treatments for metabolic diseases, such as diabetes mellitus type 2 or obesity. Moreover, a series of novel benzothiazole derivatives were synthesised and studied for their inhibitory activities against 11-HSD1 from human hepatic microsomes measured using a radioimmunoassay (RIA) method [22]. Benzothiazole derivatives of thiizoldiones were synthesised and assayed for activity on Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor (PPAR) subtypes and inhibitory activity of NO production in lipopolysaccharide-activated macrophages. Most of the compounds were identified as PPARγ agonist, indicating their potential as drug candidate for diabetes [23].

CONCLUSION

The diabetic hyperglycemia induced by alloxan produces an elevation of plasma levels of glucose, which is considered significant marker of renal dysfunction. The benzothiazole derivatives were synthesised by sequencing scheme and subsequently confirmed by different spectroscopy methods. The different physicochemical properties were characterised and then the synthesised derivatives were evaluated for their anti-diabetic activity in an alloxan-induced diabetic rat model. Amongst all these synthesised derivatives compound 7d demonstrated more potent anti-diabetic activity at 350 mg/kg b. w. and would be of better use in drug development to combat the metabolic disorder in future.

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ABBREVIATION

Stretch: Stretching, Sym: Symmetric, Asym: Asymmetric.

CONFLICTS OF INTERESTS

All the authors have no conflicts of interests.

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