Characterisation of twelve newly synthesised $N$-(substituted phenyl)-2-chloroacetamides with QSAR analysis and antimicrobial activity tests

Aleksandra Bogdanović 1, Anita Lazić 2, Slavica Grujić 3, Ivica Dimkić 3, Slaviša Stanković 3, and Slobodan Petrović 1

1University of Belgrade Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, Belgrade, Serbia
2University of Belgrade Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, Innovation Centre, Belgrade, Serbia
3University of Belgrade Faculty of Biology, Belgrade, Serbia

[Received in September 2020; Similarity Check in September 2020; Accepted in February 2021]

In this study we screened twelve newly synthesised $N$-(substituted phenyl)-2-chloroacetamides for antimicrobial potential relying on quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) analysis based on the available cheminformatics prediction models (Molinspiration, SwissADME, PreADMET, and PkcSM) and verified it through standard antimicrobial testing against $Escherichia coli$, $Staphylococcus aureus$, methicillin-resistant $S. aureus$ (MRSA), and $Candida albicans$. Our compounds met all the screening criteria of Lipinski’s rule of five (Ro5) as well as Veber’s and Egan’s methods for predicting biological activity. In antimicrobial activity tests, all chloroacetamides were effective against Gram-positive $S. aureus$ and MRSA, less effective against the Gram-negative $E. coli$, and moderately effective against the yeast $C. albicans$. Our study confirmed that the biological activity of chloroacetamides varied with the position of substituents bound to the phenyl ring, which explains why some molecules were more effective against Gram-negative than Gram-positive bacteria or $C. albicans$. Baring the halogenated $p$-substituted phenyl ring, $N$-(4-chlorophenyl), $N$-(4-fluorophenyl), and $N$-(3-bromophenyl) chloroacetamides were among the most active thanks to high lipophilicity, which allows them to pass rapidly through the phospholipid bilayer of the cell membrane. They are the most promising compounds for further investigation, particularly against Gram-positive bacteria and pathogenic yeasts.

KEY WORDS: $N$-substituted amides; antimicrobial potential; quantitative analysis of chemical structure and activity relationship

The growing spread and resistance of various pathogens call for developing new promising antimicrobial agents. One such group of agents that have received attention due to a wide variety of biological activities (such as analgesic, antipyretic, antimicrobial, bactericidal, fungicidal, hypoglycaemic, and antitumor) and applications in agriculture are chloroacetamides (1–10). Their biological activity is driven primarily by their chemical structure, i.e. the type of functional groups that bind to active sites on receptors of bacterial and fungal strains and promote desired intermolecular interactions. Knowing the relation between specific structures and their activity allows us to predict the biological activity of newly synthesised structures. As there is ample evidence (1–18) that $N$-substituted chloroacetamides are highly effective and selective as microbial reagents, we were encouraged to develop new $N$-(substituted phenyl)-2-chloroacetamide analogues (19) (Figure 1) with an aim to improve their selectivity, lipophilicity, and antimicrobial activity. This study is therefore an extension on a series of newly synthesised $N$-(substituted phenyl)-2-chloroacetamides with the aim to determine how the chemical structure of their substituted functional residues contributes to their antimicrobial activity.

**Table 1**

| No. | $R$  |
|-----|------|
| 1   | H    |
| 2   | 4-CH$_3$ |
| 3   | 4-OCH$_3$ |
| 4   | 4-Cl |
| 5   | 4-Br |
| 6   | 4-F |
| 7   | 4-I |
| 8   | 4-COCH$_3$ |
| 9   | 4-OH |
| 10  | 3-CN |
| 11  | 4-CN |
| 12  | 3-Br |

**Figure 1** Structural formula of the investigated $N$-(substituted phenyl)-2-chloroacetamides
To do that, we applied quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) analysis as well as Lipinski’s rule of five (Ro5) (20) and its extensions such as Veber’s (21) and Egan’s (22) methods. The assessment of biological activity took into account molecular descriptors, biophysicochemical properties, and biophysical-kinetic parameters. In addition, the synthesised derivatives were evaluated in vitro for antimicrobial activity against some of the most common pathogens.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Synthesis of N-(substituted phenyl)-2-chloroacetamides

N-(substituted phenyl)-2-chloroacetamides – namely N-phenyl chloroacetamide (SP1), N-(4-methylphenyl) chloroacetamide (SP2), N-(4-metoxylphenyl) chloroacetamide (SP3), N-(4-chlorophenyl) chloroacetamide (SP4), N-(4-bromophenyl) chloroacetamide (SP5), N-(4-fluorophenyl) chloroacetamide (SP6), N-(4-iophenyl) chloroacetamide (SP7), N-(4-acetylphenyl) chloroacetamide (SP8), N-(4-hydroxyphenyl) chloroacetamide (SP9), N-(4-cyanophenyl) chloroacetamide (SP10), N-(3-cyanophenyl) chloroacetamide (SP11), and N-(3-bromophenyl) chloroacetamide (SP12) – were synthesised following the method described in our earlier article (19).

Characterisation methods and spectral analysis

The chemical structure and purity of the synthesised compounds were verified by melting point, Fourier-transform infrared (FTIR), and $^1$H and $^{13}$C nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy. FTIR spectra were recorded in transmission mode using a Bomem MB 100 (ABB Bomem Inc., Quebec, Canada) spectrometer. $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectra were determined in deuterated dimethylsulphoxide ($\text{DMSO-d}_6$), used as the solvent, and recorded on a Bruker AC-250 spectrometer (Bruker Corporation, Billerca, MA, USA) at 200 MHz using tetramethylsilane (TMS) as internal standard. Chemical shifts were determined with respect to distortionless enhancement by polarisation transfer (DEPT), two-dimensional $^1$H to $^{13}$C heteronuclear correlation (HETCOR), and selective insensitive nuclei enhancement by polarisation transfer (INEPT) long-range experiments and are expressed in ppm with respect to TMS ($\delta_H=0$ ppm) in the $^1$H NMR spectra and to residual solvent signal ($\delta_C=39.5$ ppm) in the $^{13}$C NMR spectra. Full spectral characterisation of all 12 chloroacetamides is given in Tables 1–3.

QSAR analysis

Molecular descriptors, i.e. molecular weight (MW), hydrogen bond donor (HBD), hydrogen bond acceptor (HBA), molecular hydrophobicity/partition coefficient ($\log P$), number of rotatable bonds (Nrot), and topological polar surface area (TPSA) of the twelve synthesised chloroacetamides were obtained using the available computational web tools, namely Molinspiration (23) and SwissADME (24), while their biophysical-kinetic parameters related to absorption and metabolism were obtained using SwissADME (24), PreADMET (25), and PkcSM (26) designed to predict absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion (ADME) and bioactivity of tested molecules.

Microbial strains and growth conditions

Antibacterial activity was tested against Escherichia coli ATCC 25922, Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 25923, and methicillin resistant S. aureus (MRSA) ATCC 35591 and antifungal activity against Candida albicans ATCC 10231. The bacterial strains were cultured in the Luria-

| Compound | Substituent | Melting point (ºC) | Yield (%) |
|----------|------------|--------------------|-----------|
| SP1      | H          | 136–137            | 86        |
| SP2      | 4-CH$_3$   | 160–162            | 89        |
| SP3      | 4-OCH$_3$  | 117–119            | 84        |
| SP4      | 4-Cl       | 166–168            | 65        |
| SP5      | 4-Br       | 178–180            | 88        |
| SP6      | 4-F        | 128–130            | 83        |
| SP7      | 4-I        | 192–195            | 72        |
| SP8      | 4-CH$_3$CO | 144–145            | 64        |
| SP9      | 4-OH       | 144–146            | 76        |
| SP10     | 4-CN       | 180–183            | 56        |
| SP11     | 3-CN       | 165–170            | 61        |
| SP12     | 3-Br       | 110–113            | 83        |

SP1 – N-phenyl chloroacetamide; SP2 – N-(4-methylphenyl) chloroacetamide; SP3 – N-(4-metoxylphenyl) chloroacetamide; SP4 – N-(4-chlorophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP5 – N-(4-bromophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP6 – N-(4-fluorophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP7 – N-(4-iophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP8 – N-(4-acetylphenyl) chloroacetamide; SP9 – N-(4-hydroxyphenyl) chloroacetamide; SP10 – N-(4-cyanophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP11 – N-(3-cyanophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP12 – N-(3-bromophenyl) chloroacetamide
France), which corresponds to 108 McFarland standard turbidity (BioMérieux, Marcy-l'Étoile, overnight at 37 °C. Suspensions were adjusted to 0.5 Albicans in tryptic soy broth (TSB) (Biomedics, Madrid, Bertani (LB) medium (HiMedia, Mumbai, India) and C. 72 2000 µg/mL, respectively. Each well, except for the sterility of rifampicin and nystatin in the first well was 400 and 4000 µg/mL, while the concentration of the solvent final concentration of each sample in the first well was 4-Br 3263 (N-H); 3194 (C-H); 3125, 3077 (C-H aromatic ring); 3000 2953 (C-H); 1669 (C=O); 1549 (N-H); 1488 (C-H); 1395 (C-N); 1248 (C-N); 822 (N-H).

SP6 4-F 3275, 3221 (N-H); 3165 (C-H aromatic ring); 2947 (C-H); 1668 (C=O); 1508 (N-H); 1406 (C-H); 1292; 1212 (C-N); 832 (N-H).

SP7 4-I 3309, 3270 (N-H); 3194, 3077 (C-H aromatic ring); 2936 (C-H); 2953 (C-H); 1672 (C=O); 1610 (N-H); 1543 (C-H); 1392–1089 (CH); 1245 (C-N); 817 (N-H).

SP8 4-COCH3 3325, 3286 (N-H); 3196, 3109 (C-H aromatic ring); 2922, 2857 (C-H); 1707 (C=O); 1655 (C=O); 1599 (N-H); 1539 (C-H); 1283 (C-O); 1252 (C-N); 834 (N-H).

SP9 4-OH 3296 (O-H); 3144 (N-H); 3098 (C-H); 1677 (C=O); 1508 (N-H); 1313 (C-H); 1211 (C-N); 820 (N-H).

SP10 4-CN 3265 (N-H); 3192, 3119 (C-H); 2946 (C-H); 2226 (C=O); 1681 (C=O); 1603 (C=O); 1539 (N-H); 1408, 1345 (C-H); 1256 (C-N); 839 (N-H).

SP11 3-CN 3265 (N-H); 3096 (C-H); 2964 (C=O); 2322 (C=O); 1678 (C=O); 1610 (C=O); 1561 (N-H); 1485 (C-H); 1293 (C-N); 1089 (C=O); 799 (N-H).

SP12 3-Br 3268 (N-H); 3193, 3127 (C-H); 2945 (C-H); 1679 (C=O); 1594 (N-H); 1424 (C-H); 1249 (C-N); 779 (N-H).

SP1 – N-phenyl chloroacetamide; SP2 – N-(4-methylphenyl) chloroacetamide; SP3 – N-(4-methoxyphenyl) chloroacetamide; SP4 – N-(4-fluorophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP5 – N-(4-bromophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP6 – N-(4-iodophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP7 – N-(4-cyanophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP8 – N-(4-acetylphenyl) chloroacetamide; SP10 – N-(4-hydroxyphenyl) chloroacetamide; SP11 – N-(3-cyanophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP12 – N-(3-bromophenyl) chloroacetamide

Bertani (LB) medium (HiMedia, Mumbai, India) and C. albicans in tryptic soy broth (TSB) (Biomedics, Madrid, Spain). The bacterial strains and the yeast were cultured overnight at 37 °C. Suspensions were adjusted to 0.5 McFarland standard turbidity (BioMérieux, Marcy-l’Étoile, France), which corresponds to 106 CFU/mL.

**MIC assay**

Minimum inhibitory (MIC), minimum bactericidal (MBC), and minimum fungicidal concentrations (MFC) for the 12 N-(substituted phenyl)-2-chloroacetamides (SP1–12) were determined using the broth microdilution method. The final concentration of each sample in the first well was 4000 µg/mL, while the concentration of the solvent dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSO) was 5%. Twofold serial dilutions of the chloroacetamide samples were made with LB and TSB in 96-well microtitre plates in the concentration range from 32 to 4000 µg/mL. Besides negative control (untreated bacteria and fungi) we also used sterility control (containing only the culture medium) and positive control, treated with rifampicin and nystatin. The final concentration of rifampicin and nystatin in the first well was 400 and 2000 µg/mL, respectively. Each well, except for the sterility control, was inoculated with 20 µL of bacterial and yeast culture (1×10⁶ CFU/mL), reaching a final volume of 200 µL. At the end, 22 µL of resazurin (oxidation-reduction indicator of cell growth) was added to each well. The plates were incubated at 37 °C for 24 h. All tests were performed in a lighted environment, but the plates were incubated in the dark. Resazurin is a blue non-fluorescent and non-toxic dye that becomes pink and fluorescent when reduced to resorufin by oxidoreductases from viable cells (27). MIC was determined as no change in colour. MBC and MFC, which were obtained by sub-culturing test dilutions from each well without colour change on agar plates and incubating them for 24 h, corresponded to the lowest concentration that showed no bacterial or yeast growth. The results were expressed in µg/mL.

**Statistical analysis**

For the analysis of variance (ANOVA) we used the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for the normality of residuals and Levene’s test for homogeneity of variance. For mean separation for MIC, MBC, and MFC we used Tukey’s honest significant difference (HSD) test. Significance was set at P<0.05. All dilutions were tested in duplicate with

| Comp       | R             | IR (KBr) νmax (cm⁻¹) |
|------------|---------------|---------------------|
| SP1        | H             | 3267 (N-H); 3207, 3145, 3098 (C-H aromatic ring); 2947 (C-H); 1671 (C=O); 1618 (C=O); 1557 (N-H deformation); 1498, (C-H bending); 1443 (C-H bending); 1344 (C-H); 1251 (C-N); 749 (N-H). |
| SP2        | 4-CH₃        | 3273 (N-H); 3204, 3135, 3090 (C-H aromatic ring); 2954 (C-H); 1673 (C=O); 1616 (C=C); 1554 (N-H); 1402 (C-H); 1343 (C-H); 1251 (C-N); 818 (N-H). |
| SP3        | 4-OCH₃       | 3295 (N-H); 3139, 3073 (C-H aromatic ring); 2957 (C-H); 2909 2835 (C-H); 1663 (C=O); 1612 (C=C); 1547 (N-H); 1510 (N-H); 1465 (C-H); 1413 (C-H); 1247 (C-N); 830 (N-H). |
| SP4        | 4-Cl         | 3264(N-H); 3199, 3131, 3082 (C-H aromatic ring); 3005, 2952(C-H); 1669 (C=O); 1614 (C=C); 1551 (N-H); 1490 (C-H); 1400 (C-H); 1248 (C-N); 825 (N-H). |
| SP5        | 4-Br         | 3263 (N-H); 3194 (C-H); 3125, 3077 (C-H aromatic ring); 3000 2953 (C-H); 1669 (C=O); 1549 (N-H); 1488 (C-H); 1395 (C-N); 1248 (C-N); 822 (N-H). |
| SP6        | 4-F          | 3275, 3221 (N-H); 3165 (C-H aromatic ring); 2947 (C-H); 1668 (C=O); 1508 (N-H); 1406 (C-H); 1292; 1212 (C-N); 832 (N-H). |
| SP7        | 4-I          | 3309, 3270 (N-H); 3194, 3077 (C-H aromatic ring); 2936 (C-H); 2953 (C-H); 1672 (C=O); 1610 (N-H); 1543 (C-H); 1392–1089 (CH); 1245 (C-N); 817 (N-H).

**Table 2** Characterisation of investigated N-(substituted phenyl)-2-chloroacetamides

IR (KBr) νmax (cm⁻¹)

SP1 – N-phenyl chloroacetamide; SP2 – N-(4-methylphenyl) chloroacetamide; SP3 – N-(4-methoxyphenyl) chloroacetamide; SP4 – N-(4-fluorophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP5 – N-(4-bromophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP6 – N-(4-iodophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP7 – N-(4-cyanophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP8 – N-(4-acetylphenyl) chloroacetamide; SP10 – N-(4-hydroxyphenyl) chloroacetamide; SP11 – N-(3-cyanophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP12 – N-(3-bromophenyl) chloroacetamide

**Note**: The data represents the maximum absorbance (max cm⁻¹) for each compound, indicating the characteristic absorption bands for each functional group.
Table 3: $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectral data

| Compound                                | $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$) | $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$) |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| N-phenyl chloroacetamide (SP1)          | δ 4.272 (2H, s, Cl-CH$_2$), 7.057–7.130 (1H, t, J$_{HH}$ = 7.4 Hz, Ar-H), 7.302–7.380 (2H, t, J$_{HH}$ = 8.2 Hz, Ar-H), 7.597–7.636 (2H, d, J$_{HH}$ = 8.2 Hz, Ar-H), 10.321 (1H, s, NH) | δ 43.833 (Cl-CH$_2$), 119.651 (C$_{7,7}$), 124.130 (C$_{1}$) 129.119 (C$_{5,5}$), 138.751 (C$_{3}$), 164.934 (C=O) |
| N-(4-methylphenyl) chloroacetamide (SP2) | δ 2.255 (2H, s, CH$_2$), 4.421 (1H, s, Cl-CH$_2$), 7.111–7.153 (2H, d, J$_{HH}$ = 8.2 Hz, Ar-H), 7.473–7.515 (2H, d, J$_{HH}$ = 8.2 Hz, Ar-H), 10.222 (1H, s, NH) | δ 40.655 (CH$_2$), 43.797 (Cl-CH$_3$), 119.614 (C$_{7,7}$), 129.483 (C$_{3,3}$), 133.088 (C$_{1}$), 136.238 (C$_{5,5}$), 164.643 (C=O) |
| N-(4-methoxyphenyl) chloroacetamide (SP3) | δ 3.729 (2H, s, OCH$_3$), 4.229 (1H, s, Cl-CH$_2$), 6.886–6.948 (2H, d, J$_{HH}$ = 9.0 Hz, Ar-H), 7.481–7.560 (2H, d, J$_{HH}$ = 9.0 Hz, Ar-H), 10.177 (1H, s, NH) | δ 43.742 (Cl-CH$_3$), 55.359 (OCH$_3$), 114.189 (C$_{7,7}$), 121.217 (C$_{5,5}$), 131.814 (C$_{3}$), 155.885 (C$_{1}$), 164.424 (C=O) |
| N-(4-chlorophenyl) chloroacetamide (SP4)  | δ 4.280 (1H, s, Cl-CH$_2$), 7.358–7.431 (2H, d, J$_{HH}$ = 9.0 Hz, Ar-H), 7.613–7.686 (2H, d, J$_{HH}$ = 9.0 Hz, Ar-H), 10.445 (1H, s, NH) | δ 43.741 (Cl-CH$_3$), 121.162 (C$_{5,5}$), 129.010 (C$_{3,3}$), 137.677 (C$_{1}$), 165.061 (C=O) |
| N-(4-bromophenyl) chloroacetamide (SP5)  | δ 4.274 (1H, s, Cl-CH$_2$), 7.495–7.616 (4H, m, Ar-H), 10.447 (1H, s, NH) | δ 43.742 (Cl-CH$_3$), 115.736 (C$_{7,7}$), 121.526 (C$_{5,5}$), 131.923 (C$_{3,3}$), 138.095 (C$_{1}$), 165.061 (C=O) |
| N-(4-fluorophenyl) chloroacetamide (SP6)  | δ 4.369 (1H, s, Cl-CH$_2$), 7.122–7.226 (2H, t, J$_{HH}$ = 9.0 Hz, Ar-H), 7.588–7.675 (2H, m, Ar-H), 10.337 (1H, s, NH) | δ 43.688 (Cl-CH$_3$), 115.463–115.900 (C$_{5,5}$), 121.381 (C$_{7,7}$), 135.073 (C$_{3}$), 160.983 (C$_{1}$), 164.861 (C=O) |
| N-(4-iodophenyl) chloroacetamide (SP7)   | δ 4.263 (1H, s, Cl-CH$_2$), 7.425–7.4709 (2H, d, J$_{HH}$ = 9.0 Hz, Ar-H), 7.658–7.701 (2H, d, J$_{HH}$ = 9.0 Hz, Ar-H), 10.416 (1H, s, NH) | δ 43.760 (Cl-CH$_3$), 87.732 (C$_{7,7}$), 121.745 (C$_{5,5}$), 137.750–138.551 (C$_{3,3}$), 165.043 (C=O) |
| N-(4-acetylphenyl) chloroacetamide (SP8)  | δ 2.544 (3H, s, CH$_3$), 4.328 (1H, s, Cl-CH$_2$), 7.723–7.768 (2H, d, J$_{HH}$ = 9.0 Hz, Ar-H), 7.945–7.990 (2H, d, J$_{HH}$ = 9.0 Hz, Ar-H), 10.646 (1H, s, NH) | δ 43.833 (Cl-CH$_3$), 118.868 (C$_{7,7}$), 129.793 (C$_{5,5}$), 132.451 (C$_{3}$), 143.030 (C$_{1}$), 165.462 (C=O), 196.798 (COCH$_3$) |
| N-(4-hydroxyphenyl) chloroacetamide (SP9) | δ 4.480 (2H, s, Cl-CH$_2$), 4.684 (1H, s, OH), 7.139–7.184 (2H, d, J$_{HH}$ = 9.0 Hz, Ar-H), 7.625–7.686 (2H, d, J$_{HH}$ = 8.8 Hz, Ar-H) | δ 43.706 (Cl-CH$_3$), 120.671 (C$_{5,5}$), 122.091 (C$_{7,7}$), 136.748 (C$_{3}$), 146.180 (C$_{1}$), 164.989–166.791 (C=O) |
| N-(4-cyanophenyl) chloroacetamide (SP10) | δ 4.319 (2H, s, Cl-CH$_2$), 7.552–7.619 (2H, d, J$_{HH}$ = 9.0 Hz, Ar-H), 7.782–7.877 (2H, t, J$_{HH}$ = 9.0 Hz, Ar-H), 10.745 (1H, s, NH) | δ 43.669 (Cl-CH$_3$), 111.985 (C$_{7,7}$), 118.668 (CN), 122.309 (C$_{5}$), 124.203 (C$_{3}$), 127.662 (C$_{1}$), 130.321–130.594 (C$_{3,3}$), 139.516 (C$_{1}$), 165.589 (C=O) |
| N-(3-cyanophenyl) chloroacetamide (SP11) | δ 4.339 (1H, s, Cl-CH$_2$), 7.552–7.619 (2H, d, J$_{HH}$ = 5.6 Hz, Ar-H), 7.782–7.813 (1H, m, Ar-H), 8.094 (1H, Ar-H), 10.745 (1H, s, NH) | δ 43.669 (Cl-CH$_3$), 111.985 (C$_{7,7}$), 118.668 (CN), 122.309 (C$_{5}$), 124.203 (C$_{3}$), 127.662 (C$_{1}$), 130.321–130.594 (C$_{3,3}$), 139.516 (C$_{1}$), 165.589 (C=O) |
| N-(3-bromophenyl) chloroacetamide (SP12) | δ 4.286 (3H, s, Cl-CH$_2$), 7.285–7.358 (2H, m, Ar-H), 7.470–7.571 (1H, m, Ar-H), 7.962 (1H, s, Ar-H), 10.489 (1H, s, N-H) | δ 43.688 (Cl-CH$_3$), 118.376 (C$_{7,7}$), 121.836 (C$_{5}$), 129.927 (C$_{7,7}$), 126.697 (C$_{1}$), 131.067 (C$_{3}$), 140.262 (C$_{5}$), 165.243 (C=O) |
RESULTS

Biological profile of \(N\)-(substituted phenyl)-2-chloroacetamides

Table 4 shows that compounds containing the 4-COCH\(_3\) (SP8), 4-OH (SP9), 3-CN (SP10), and 4-CN (SP11) groups within the phenyl core had their TPSA in the optimal interval from 46.17 to 52.89 Å\(^2\), which is the most favourable for high permeability. \(N\)-(4-bromophenyl)-2-chloroacetamide (SP5) showed the highest lipophilicity, and the compound carrying the \(p\)-OH-substituent (SP9) the lowest (Table 5).

The best predisposition for optimal intestinal absorption was seen in the derivatives containing electron-donor substituent (compound SP3) and strong electron-acceptor/halogen substituents (compounds SP8 and SP10–12), and these properties were significantly higher than those observed for commercial drugs levetiracetam and piracetam (Table 6).

The above mentioned web tools Molinspiration (23), SwissADME (24), PreADMET (25), and PkcSM (26) predicted that the investigated chloroacetamides would not significantly inhibit the activity of P-glycoprotein (P-gp or ABCB1) (Table 7). Regarding CYP450 inhibition, CYP1A2 showed the highest probability to be inhibited by all tested chloroacetamides.

Antimicrobial activity

Table 8 shows the results of antibacterial and antifungal activity of the tested chloroacetamides. DMSO, which was used as negative/solvent control, did not show any inhibitory effect on the tested strains. The most sensitive strains, with MIC mainly lower than 100 µg/mL, were \(S.\) aureus and MRSA. The MIC of most compounds ranged between 40 and 130 µg/mL for these pathogens and did not significantly differ from rifampicin. \(N\)-(4-iodophenyl) chloroacetamide (SP7) showed the strongest activity against both Gram-positive strains (MIC 40 µg/mL). \(E.\) coli was the most resistant strain, as the MIC of half of the tested compounds (SP1, SP2, SP4, SP5, SP7, and SP11) ranged from 920 to 4000 µg/mL. All compounds save for SP1 and SP11 were significantly less effective than rifampicin.

The yeast strain \(C.\) albicans showed moderate susceptibility to chloroacetamides compared to Gram-positive bacterial strains, with MICs mostly below 500 µg/mL, but much higher than to positive control nystatin, with the MIC of 2000 µg/mL. Only \(N\)-(4-hydroxyphenyl) chloroacetamide (SP9) had a higher MIC of 2660 µg/mL. The best and statistically significant inhibitory activity vs nystatin against \(C.\) albicans was observed for SP4, SP6, and SP12, with MICs ranging from 60 to 100 µg/mL and similar to the one against Gram-positive bacterial strains. In general, \(N\)-(4-cyanophenyl) chloroacetamide (SP10) showed significant inhibitory activity (lowest MICs) against all tested bacterial strains and yeast taken together. SP4 and SP12 showed the strongest inhibitory activity against \(C.\) albicans and Gram-positive strains. It is interesting to note

| Table 4 Physicochemical properties of the studied chloroacetamides |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|
| **Compound**      | **Molecular weight (g/mol)** | **Number of atoms** | **Number of rotatable bonds** | **Number of hydrogen bond donors** | **Number of hydrogen bond acceptors** | **Molar refractivity** | **Topological polar surface area (Å\(^2\))** |
| SP1               | 169.61          | 11             | 3                  | 1                  | 2                | 45.55           | 29.10             |
| SP2               | 183.63          | 12             | 3                  | 1                  | 2                | 50.52           | 29.10             |
| SP3               | 199.63          | 13             | 4                  | 1                  | 3                | 52.04           | 38.33             |
| SP4               | 204.05          | 12             | 3                  | 1                  | 2                | 50.56           | 29.10             |
| SP5               | 248.50          | 12             | 3                  | 1                  | 2                | 53.25           | 29.10             |
| SP6               | 187.60          | 12             | 3                  | 1                  | 2                | 45.51           | 29.10             |
| SP7               | 295.50          | 12             | 3                  | 1                  | 2                | 58.27           | 29.10             |
| SP8               | 211.64          | 14             | 4                  | 1                  | 3                | 55.75           | 46.17             |
| SP9               | 185.61          | 12             | 3                  | 2                  | 3                | 47.57           | 49.33             |
| SP10              | 194.62          | 13             | 3                  | 1                  | 3                | 50.27           | 52.89             |
| SP11              | 194.62          | 13             | 3                  | 1                  | 3                | 50.27           | 52.89             |
| SP12              | 248.50          | 12             | 3                  | 1                  | 3                | 53.25           | 29.10             |
| Levetiracetam     | 156.23          | 11             | 3                  | 1                  | 2                | 48.17           | 46.33             |
| Piracetam         | 142.16          | 10             | 2                  | 1                  | 2                | 38.76           | 63.40             |

SP1 – \(N\)-phenyl chloroacetamide; SP2 – \(N\)-(4-methylphenyl) chloroacetamide; SP3 – \(N\)-(4-metoxyphenyl) chloroacetamide; SP4 – \(N\)-(4-chlorophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP5 – \(N\)-(4-bromophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP6 – \(N\)-(4-fluorophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP7 – \(N\)-(4-iodophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP8 – \(N\)-(4-acetlyphenyl) chloroacetamide; SP9 – \(N\)-(4-hydroxyphenyl) chloroacetamide; SP10 – \(N\)-(4-cyanophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP11 – \(N\)-(3-cyanophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP12 – \(N\)-(3-bromophenyl) chloroacetamide
### Table 5: Partition coefficients of the studied chloroacetamides

| Compound   | logP (22) | logP<sub>ow</sub>(XLOGP3) (23) | logP<sub>ow</sub>(WLOGP) (23) | logP<sub>ow</sub>(MLOGP) (23) |
|------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| SP1        | 1.72      | 1.63                          | 1.67                        | 1.84                          |
| SP2        | 2.17      | 1.99                          | 1.98                        | 2.15                          |
| SP3        | 1.78      | 1.65                          | 1.68                        | 1.54                          |
| SP4        | 2.40      | 2.26                          | 2.33                        | 2.42                          |
| SP5        | 2.53      | 2.32                          | 2.44                        | 2.56                          |
| SP6        | 1.89      | 1.73                          | 2.23                        | 2.27                          |
| SP7        | 2.81      | 2.28                          | 2.28                        | 2.71                          |
| SP8        | 1.62      | 1.86                          | 1.88                        | 1.47                          |
| SP9        | 1.24      | 1.27                          | 1.38                        | 1.23                          |
| SP10       | 1.45      | 1.82                          | 1.54                        | 1.18                          |
| SP11       | 1.48      | 1.35                          | 1.54                        | 1.18                          |
| SP12       | 2.51      | 2.93                          | 2.44                        | 2.56                          |
| Levetiracetam | 0.69   | 0.62                          | -0.03                       | 0.28                          |
| Piracetam  | -1.32     | -1.54                         | -1.29                       | -0.96                         |

SP1 – N-phenyl chloroacetamide; SP2 – N-(4-methylphenyl) chloroacetamide; SP3 – N-(4-methoxyphenyl) chloroacetamide; SP4 – N-(4-chlorophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP5 – N-(4-bromophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP6 – N-(4-fluorophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP7 – N-(4-iodophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP8 – N-(4-acetylphenyl) chloroacetamide; SP9 – N-(4-hydroxyphenyl) chloroacetamide; SP10 – N-(4-cyanophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP11 – N-(3-cyanophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP12 – N-(3-bromophenyl) chloroacetamide

### Table 6: QSAR pharmacokinetic profiles of the selected compounds related to absorption properties

| Compound   | SwissADME | pkCSM | SwissADME | PreADMET | SwissADME | PreADMET |
|------------|------------|-------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
|            | Gastrointestinal absorption | Intestinal absorption (%) | the compound penetrates the blood-brain barrier | The compound is a P-gp inhibitor | the compound is a P-gp inhibitor |
| SP1        | High       | 91.156 | Yes        | 0.902206  | No         | No        |
| SP2        | High       | 91.692 | Yes        | 2.16896   | No         | No        |
| SP3        | High       | 93.810 | Yes        | 0.612824  | No         | No        |
| SP4        | High       | 91.969 | Yes        | 1.65555   | No         | No        |
| SP5        | High       | 91.902 | Yes        | 1.79202   | No         | No        |
| SP6        | High       | 91.217 | Yes        | 1.07913   | No         | No        |
| SP7        | High       | 90.802 | Yes        | 1.52595   | No         | No        |
| SP8        | High       | 92.635 | Yes        | 0.546121  | No         | No        |
| SP9        | High       | 90.745 | Yes        | 0.975597  | No         | No        |
| SP10       | High       | 92.986 | Yes        | 0.975597  | No         | No        |
| SP11       | High       | 92.817 | Yes        | 0.975597  | No         | No        |
| SP12       | High       | 92.405 | Yes        | 1.79204   | No         | No        |
| Levetiracetam | High     | 86.852 | No         | 0.440234  | No         | No        |
| Piracetam  | High       | 86.061 | No         | 0.165163  | No         | No        |

SP1 – N-phenyl chloroacetamide; SP2 – N-(4-methylphenyl) chloroacetamide; SP3 – N-(4-methoxyphenyl) chloroacetamide; SP4 – N-(4-chlorophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP5 – N-(4-bromophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP6 – N-(4-fluorophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP7 – N-(4-iodophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP8 – N-(4-acetylphenyl) chloroacetamide; SP9 – N-(4-hydroxyphenyl) chloroacetamide; SP10 – N-(4-cyanophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP11 – N-(3-cyanophenyl) chloroacetamide; SP12 – N-(3-bromophenyl) chloroacetamide
that SP7 and SP9, which strongly inhibited Gram-positive strains, were completely ineffective against \textit{C. albicans}.

MICs for rifampicin control were in the range evidenced for most chloroacetamides against Gram-positive strains, and quite lower against \textit{E. coli}. Chloroacetamide MBCs and MFCs were at least twice as high as their MICs, varying from 120 to over 4000 µg/mL in the case of MBCs for SP4 and SP5 against \textit{E. coli}, which was the highest concentration we applied in testing (Table 8).

**DISCUSSION**

Predicting biological activity of newly synthesised small molecules to be screened for medicinal use takes into account simple molecular properties such as molecular weight and the number of hydrogen/rotatable bonds, which determine the size, polarity, and flexibility of a compound (28, 29). The most common screening criterion is Lipinski's \textit{rule of five} (Ro5). Its name stems from the following cheminformatics filters: MW$\leq$500 g/mol, number of HBD$\leq$5, number of HBA$\leq$10, and log$P$$\leq$5), whose aim is to filter out compounds that do not satisfy the most common oral absorption parameters. Although it does not predict whether a compound will be biologically active, Ro5 does not allow more than one deviation from the set parameters (20). This rule was later extended by other empirical thresholds for potential bioactivity, such as those proposed by Veber (21) (Nrot$\leq$10, TPSA$\leq$140 Å$^2$, number of HBD/HBA$\leq$12) and Egan (22) (Wlog$P$$\leq$5.88 and TPSA$\leq$131.6 Å$^2$).

Chloroacetamides synthesised and tested in our study met all of these criteria (Tables 4 and 5). The introduction of a $p$-substituted phenyl ring and the chlorine atom into the acetamide fragment increased the molecular weight of the synthesised compounds compared to commercial levetiracetam and piracetam, and their topological polar surface area in the range of 29.10–52.89 Å$^2$ and the number of rotatable bonds not exceeding 4 promise good biological activities (30). Veber (31) demonstrated that molecules with TPSA$\leq$140 Å$^2$ display efficient permeability. Higher partition coefficient log$P$ will allow biologically active chloroacetamides higher efficiency by passive diffusion as well as effective binding to the active receptor sites (32). Besides, almost no divergence in log$P$ (-Br, -CN) was observed for compounds with the same substituent in different positions (3). Likewise, all analysed chloroacetamide molecules showed higher absorption probability (Table 3) thanks to small size and low polarity (29).

In antimicrobial activity tests, all $N$-(substituted phenyl)-2-chloroacetamides were effective against Gram-positive bacteria, less effective against the Gram-negative \textit{E. coli}, and moderately effective against the \textit{C. albicans} yeast (Table 8). This was expected, given the differences in the cell wall structure and composition of these species. Ertan et al. (5) reported good bactercidal and fungicidal
The presence of electron withdrawing groups (–Br, –Cl, –NO2) at the ortho, meta, and para-position of the ring B and to N-acylation with the synthesised compounds. Another study (34) indicated high activity of 2-(2-methylquinoxalin-3-ylthio)-N-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)acetamide and 2-(2-methylquinoxalin-3-ylthio)-N-cyclohexylacetamide against E. coli, S. aureus, and C. albicans.

Compounds SP1–SP6, SP9, SP10, and SP12 showed the highest antimicrobial activity in our study, much thanks to their structure (lipophilicity/hydrophobicity) and no more than one hydrogen or nitrogen atom (35). Higher logP values may have facilitated their penetration through the bacterial/fungal cell membrane and microbial death. Good biological activity of SP4–SP7 and SP12 can also be attributed to the presence of halogenated substituents (3, 36).

Jablonkai et al. (37) demonstrated that the biological activity of chloroacetamides varies with the position of organic acetamide derivatives N-(2-hydroxy-4(or5)-nitro/aminophenyl) benzamides and phenylacetamides, whose structure differs from our compounds. Their MICs (around 250 µg/mL) were higher than ours against C. albicans and E. coli and similar against S. aureus. Similar findings were reported by a study of biologically active 2-chloro-N-alkyl/aryl acetamide derivatives (12). However, as neither study tested their respective compounds against MRSA, ours seems to be the first in this respect. More recently, Sharma et al. (33) identified 2-((4-bromophenyl)amino)-N-(4-(4-bromophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)acetamide, N-(4-(4-bromophenyl) thiazol-2-yl)-2-(4-(chloro-3-nitrophenyl) amino)acetamide, and N-(4-(4-bromophenyl)thiazol-2-yl)-2-(2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl)amino)acetamide as effective against S. aureus, E. coli, and C. albicans, with the lowest MICs ranging from 13 to 27 µmol/L. They also reported that the improved antimicrobial activity was owed to the presence of electron withdrawing groups (–Br, –Cl, –NO2) at the ortho, meta, and para-position of the ring B and to N-acylation with the synthesised compounds. Another study (34) indicated high activity of 2-(2-methylquinolin-3-ylthio)-N-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-yl)acetamide and 2-(2-methylquinolin-3-ylthio)-N-cyclohexylacetamide against E. coli, S. aureus, and C. albicans.

Table 8 Minimum inhibitory, bactericidal, and fungicidal concentrations of N-(substituted phenyl)-2-chloroacetamides (means ± standard errors)

| Tested substances | R   | C. albicans | E. coli | S. aureus | MRSA |
|-------------------|-----|-------------|---------|-----------|------|
|                   |     | MIC (µg/mL) |         |           |      |
| SP1               | 4-H | 190±40°     | 920±80° | 90±20°    | 50±0°|
| SP2               | 4-CH3 | 330±110° | 3330±330° | 60±0°    | 60±0°|
| SP3               | 4-OCH3 | 190±40° | 540±110° | 110±10°  | 190±40°|
| SP4               | 4-Cl | 60±0°       | 3670±330° | 60±0°    | 90±20°|
| SP5               | 4-Br | 330±80°     | 4000±0°  | 60±0°     | 60±0°|
| SP6               | 4-F  | 110±10°     | 500±140° | 150±50°   | 110±10°|
| SP7               | 4-I  | 830±170°    | 2670±330° | 40±10°   | 40±10°|
| SP8               | 4-COCH3 | 330±80° | 330±80°  | 190±40°  | 90±20°|
| SP9               | 4-OH | 260±670°    | 270±20°  | 130±0°   | 40±10°|
| SP10              | 3-CN | 290±40°     | 190±40°  | 40±10°   | 90±20°|
| SP11              | 4-CN | 230±20°     | 1000±290° | 750±140° | 220±20°|
| SP12              | 3-Br | 100±20°     | 500±140° | 80±20°   | 90±20°|
|                  |     | 2000±0°     | 90±10°   | 40±10°   | 70±20°|
|                  |     | MBC/MFC (µg/mL) |         |           |      |
| SP1               | 4-H | 500±0°       | 2000±0°  | 250±0°    | 120±0°|
| SP2               | 4-CH3 | 670±170° | 4000±0°  | 170±40°   | 310±110°|
| SP3               | 4-OCH3 | 330±80° | 1000±0°  | 250±0°    | 330±80°|
| SP4               | 4-Cl | 2000±0°     | Nd       | 420±80°   | 750±140°|
| SP5               | 4-Br | 4000±0°     | Nd       | 750±140°  | 250±0°|
| SP6               | 4-F  | 330±80°     | 1000±0°  | 750±140°  | 290±110°|
| SP7               | 4-I  | 3000±580°   | 4000±0°  | 130±0°    | 250±0°|
| SP8               | 4-COCH3 | 670±170° | 670±170° | 750±140° | 330±80°|
| SP9               | 4-OH | 4000±0°     | 500±0°   | 330±80°   | 170±40°|
| SP10              | 3-CN | 500±0°      | 420±80°  | 130±0°    | 250±0°|
| SP11              | 4-CN | 500±0°      | 2000±0°  | 2330±330° | 1330±330°|
| SP12              | 3-Br | 670±170°    | 1000±0°  | 210±40°   | 330±80°|
|                  |     | Nd          | 130±30°  | 100±0°    | 100±0°|

*Values followed by the same letter in each column and isolate were not significantly different (P<0.05, Tukey’s HSD test). Ant/Myc – rifampicin or nystatin. Nd – not determined (above the highest concentration applied of 4000 µg/mL).
substituents bound to the phenyl ring. This may explain different activity of the compounds SP5 and SP12 or SP10 and SP11 against the tested strains. Furthermore, different susceptibility of the tested pathogens to compound SP10 may be the consequence of their morphological characteristics determining compound penetration into the microbial/fungal cell.

CONCLUSION

Judging from the cheminformatics prediction models such as Molinspiration, SwissADME, PreADMET, and PkcsM, our twelve newly synthesised N-(substituted phenyl)-2-chloroacetamides met all the empirical criteria such as Molinspiration, SwissADME, PreADMET, and pkcsM, our twelve newly synthesised N-(substituted phenyl)-2-chloroacetamides and for better understanding of the structure-activity relationship, which should extend research to more different bacterial and fungal strains in the future.

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of Serbia [Grant Nos. 451-03-68/2020-14/200135 and 451-03-68/2020-14/200178]. The funding bodies had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, or the preparation of the manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

None to declare.

REFERENCES

1. Apostolov S, Vaštig D, Matijević B, Nakomčić J, Marinković A. Studying retention behavior lipophilicity and pharmacokinetic characteristics of N-substituted Phenyl-2-chloroacetamides. Contemp Temp Mater 2014;1:101–10. doi: 10.7251/cm.v1i5.1505
2. Berest G. Synthesis and biological activity of novel N-cycloalkyl-(cycloalkylaryl)-2-(3-(3-R-2oxo-2H-[1,2,4]triazino[2,3-C]quinazoline-6-yl)thio)acetamides. Eur J Med Chem 2011;46:6066–74. doi: 10.1016/j.ejmech.2011.10.022
3. Vastag G, Apostolov S, Matijević B. Prediction of lipophilicity and pharmacokinetics of chloroacetamides by chemometric approach. Iran J Pharm Res 2018;17:100–14. doi: 10.22037/IJPR.2018.2177
4. Özkay D, Özkay U, Can Y, Özgüür D. Synthesis and analgesic effects of 2-(2-carboxyphenylsulfonyl)-N-(4-substitutedphenyl)acetamide derivatives. Med Chem Res 2011;20:152–7. doi: 10.1007/s00044-010-9300-y
5. Ertan T. Synthesis and biological evaluation of new N-(2-hydroxy-4-(or 5)-nitro/aminophenyl)benzamides and phenylacetamides as antimicrobial agents. Bioorg Med Chem 2007;15:2032–44. doi: 10.1016/j.bmc.2006.12.035
6. Hayakawa M. Phenylacetamide derivative. US Patent Application Publication Pub. No.: 20100286171 A1 (2010) [displayed 11 February 2021]. Available at https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/d0/4d/69/2960cd9f020dc88/US20100286171A1.pdf
7. Jawed H, Ali Shah SU, Jamall S, Simjee SU. N-(2-hydroxyphenyl) acetamide inhibits inflammation-related cytokines and ROS inadjuvant-induced arthritic (AIA) rats. Int Immunopharmacol 2010;10:900–5. doi: 10.1016/j.intimp.2010.04.028
8. Kaldrikyan MA, Grigoryan LA, Melik-Ogandzhanyan RG, Arsenyan FG. Synthesis and antimicrobial activity of some benzo(furyl)-substituted 1,2,4-triazoles. Pharm Chem J 2009;43:234–2. doi: 10.1007/s11094-009-0287-y
9. Hirashima A, Yoshii Y, Eto M. Synthesis and biological activity of 2-aminothiazolines and 2-mercaptopthiazolines as octopaminergic agonists. Agric Biol Chem 1991;55:2537–45. doi: 10.1080/00021369.1991.10871030
10. Okamoto H, Kato S, Kobutani T, Ogawasara M, Konnai M, Takematsu T. Herbicidally active N-(4-arylethenyl)-2-chloroacetamides bearing an alkylxoxylalkyl moiety. Agric Biol Chem 1991;55:2737–43. doi: 10.1080/00021369.1991.10871035
11. Antypenko OM, Antypenko LM, Kovalenko SI, Katsev AM, Polishchuk NM, Kovalenko SI. 2-heteroaryl-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]quinazolin-5-ythio)acetamides as antiasthma and antimicrobial agents. Arab J Chem 2016;9:792–805. doi: 10.1016/j.arabjc.2014.09.009
12. Kanke SA, Amrutkar SV, Bhor RJ, Khairnar MV. Synthesis of biologically active 2-Chloro-N-alkyl/aryl acetamide derivatives. Int J Pharma Sci Res 2011;2:148–56.
13. Sharshira EM, Hamada NMM. Synthesis, characterization and antimicrobial activities of some thiazole derivatives. Am J Org Chem 2012;2:69–73. doi: 10.5923/j.ajoc.2012.02.06
14. Bilyi AK, Antypenko LM, Ivanchuk VV, Kamyshnyi OM, Polishchuk NM, Kovalenko SI. 2-heteroaryl-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-c]quinazoline-5(-6-H)-thiones and their S-substituted derivatives: synthesis, spectroscopic data, and biological activity. Chempluschem 2015;80:980–9. doi: 10.1002/cplu.201500051
15. Goyal A, Tiwari M, Chaturvedi S. Synthesis and biological activities of glycolamide esters of cinmetacin. Asian J Chem 2011;23:692–3. doi: 10.1080/00021369.1991.10871030
16. Khan MSY, Khan RM. Synthesis and biological evaluation of glycolamide esters as potential prodrugs of some non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. Indian J Chem B 2002;41:2172–5.
17. Liang HY, Zhang DQ, Yue Y, Shi Z, Zhao SY. Synthesis and biological activity of some 1,3-dihydro-2H-3-benzazepin-2-ones with a pipercine moiety as bradycardic agents. Arch
Escherichia coli

PreADMET i PkcSM) te je verificirana potvrđena antimikrobnom aktivnošću sintetiziranih spojeva prema bakterijama

njihova antimikrobnog potencijala u korelaciji s kvantitativnom analizom aktivnosti spojeva i njihove molekularne

U ovom istraživanju analizirano je dvanaest novosintetiziranih-(supstituirani fenil)-2-kloroacetamida s QSAR analizom i

N

Karakterizacija dvanaest novosintetiziranih-N-(substituiranih fenil)-2-kloroacetamida s QSAR analizom i antimikrobičkih aktivnosti spojeva

U ovom istraživanju analizirano je dvanaest novosintetiziranih-N-(substituiranih fenil)-2-kloroacetamida s QSAR analizom i antimikrobičkih aktivnosti spojeva u korelaciji s kvantitativnom analizom aktivnosti spojeva i njihove molekularne strukture. QSAR analiza omogućava pravilan izbor antibioptika i drugih lekova na temelju kvantitativnih modela i predviđenja biološke aktivnosti. U ovom članku nalazimo rezultate istraživanja na temelju novih sintetiziranih spojeva koji su testirani na bakterijama i gljivama.

KLIJUNČE RIJEČI: N-supstituirani amidi; antimikrobički potencijal; kvantitativna analiza kemijske strukture i aktivnosti spojeva

Pharm (Weinheim) 2010;343:114–9. doi: 10.1002/ arnp.200900169

Zhang G, Yang H. The synthesis and biological activity of N-arylaminoaryl carboxymethylene-1,2-benzothiazine 1,1-dioxides. Chinese Chem Lett 1996;7:1087–8.

Matijević BM, Vaštig DD, Apostolova SLj, Milićić MK, Marinčković AD, Petrović SD. N-(substituted phenyl)-2-chloroacetamides: LSER and LFER study. Arab J Chem 2019;12:3367–79. doi: 10.1016/j.arabj.2015.09.008

Dhanda SK, Singla D, Mondal AK, Raghava GPS. DrugMint: A webserver for predicting and designing of drug-like molecules. Biol Direct 2013;8:28. doi: 10.1186/1745-6150-8-28

Veber DF, Johnson SR, Cheng H-Y, Smith BR, Ward KW, Kopple KD. Molecular properties that influence the oral bioavailability of drug candidates. J Med Chem 2002;45:2615–23. doi: 10.1021/jm020017n

Egan WJ, Merz KM Jr, Baldwin JJ. Prediction of drug absorption using multivariate statistics. J Med Chem 2000;43:3867–77. doi: 10.1021/jm000292e

Calculation of Molecular Properties and Bioactivity Score [displayed 22 February 2021]. Available at https://www.molinspiration.com/cgi-bin/properties

Swiss Institute of Bioinformatics. SwissADME [displayed 22 February 2021]. Available at http://www.swissadme.ch/

PreADMET [displayed 22 February 2021]. Available at https://preadmet.bmdrc.kr

LabWorm. pkCSM [displayed 22 February 2021]. Available at: https://labworm.com/tool/pkcsm

Sarker SD, Nahar L, Kumarasamy Y. Microtite plate-based antibacterial assay incorporating resazurin as an indicator of cell growth and its application in the in vitro antibacterial screening of phytochemicals. Methods 2007;42:321–4. doi: 10.1016/j.ymeth.2007.01.006

Ugwu DI, Okoro UC, Mishra NK. Synthesis, characterization and in vitro antitrypanosomal activities of new carboxamides bearing quinine moieties. PLoS One 2018;13(1):e0191234. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0191234

Loureiro DPR, Soares JX, Costa JC, Magakraes AF, Azvedo CMG, Pinto MMM, Alfonso CMM. Structures, activities and drug-likeness of anti-infective xanthone derivatives isolated from the marine environment: a review. Molecules 2019;24:243. doi: 10.3390/molecules24020243

Lazić A, Mandić Ž, Valentić N, Usćumlić G, Trisović N. Dijezna, sinteza novih spirohidantoina izvedenih iz beta-tetralona i evaluacija njihovih farmakokinetički relevantnih svojstava [Novi spirohidantojins derivati iz β-tetralona: design, synthesis and evaluation of their pharmakokinetically relevant properties, in Serbian]. Hem Ind 2019;73:79–92. doi: 10.2298/HEMIND18120307L

Garcia-Sosa AT, Maran U, Hetenyi C. Molecular property filters describing pharmacokinetics and drug binding. Curr Med Chem 2012;19:1646–62. doi: 10.2174/092986712799945021

Singh SK, Gaur R, Kumar A, Fatima R, Mishra L, Srikrishna S. The flavonoid derivative 2′4′ Benzoyloxyphenyl)-3-hydroxy-chromen-4-one protects against AP42-induced neurodegeneration in transgenic drosophila: insights from in silico and in vivo studies. Neurotox Res 2014;26:331–50. doi: 10.1007/s12640-014-9466-z

Sharma D, Kumar S, Narasimhan B, Ramasamy K, Lim S M, Ali Shah S, Mani V. Synthesis, molecular modelling and biological significance of N(4-(4-bromophenyl)) derivatives as prospective antimicrobial and anti-proliferative agents BMC Chem 2019;13:46–60. doi: 10.1186/s13065-019-0564-0

Singh DCP, Hashim SR, Singhal RG. Synthesis and antimicrobial activity of some new thioether derivatives of quinoxaline. E J Chem 2011;8:635–42. doi: 10.1155/2011/482831

Hamm PC, Speziale AJ. Relation of herbicidal activity to the amide moiety of N-substituted alpha-chloroacetamides. J Agric Food Chem 1956;4:518–22. doi: 10.1021/jf60064a001

Constantinescu T, Lungu CN, Lung I. Lipophilicity as a central component of drug-like properties of chalcones and flavonoid derivatives. Molecules 2019;24:1505–16. doi: 10.3390/molecules24081505

Jablonskai I. Alkylating reactivity and herbicidal activity of chloroacetamid. Pest Manag Sci 2003;59:443–50. doi: 10.1002/ps.634