

Synthesis, Characterization and Biological Evaluation of Some Pyrrole Derivatives as Potential Antimicrobial Agents

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ABSTRACT

Article Info

Volume8, Issue 3 Page Number: 757-770

Publication Issue May-June-2021

Article History Accepted : 12June2021 Published :20June2021 Novel series of pyrrole derivatives were synthesized with an approach to develop more potent and less side effects having antimicrobial activity. An efficient synthesis of different novel 2-methyl-7(4-nitrophenyl)-5,6-diphenyl-3,7-dihydro-4H-pyrrolo-[2,3-d]pyridine-4-one derivatives by the Paal-knorr Condensation. Benzoin with primary aromatic amines refluxing in ethanol resulted the formation of α -aminoketone intermediates, which were condensed, without isolation, with malononitrile to yield the various 2-amino-4,5-diphenyl-1-substituted-1H-pyrrole-3-carbonitriles (Ia-e). Pyrrole (Ia-e) further reacted with acid such as acetic acid to yield compound (IIa-e). The synthesized compounds were confirmed through spectral characterization using IR, Mass and 1H NMR. Result indicated that these compounds showed promising antimicrobial activity by comparing to standard drugs.

Keywords: Pyrrole derivatives, Characterization, Biological Evaluation, Antimicrobial activity.

I. INTRODUCTION

Pharmaceutical chemistry is a scientific discipline at the intersection of chemistry and pharmacy involved with designing and developing pharmaceutical drugs.¹ These are chemical compounds that may be used in diagnosis, treatment, cure and mitigation of disease or other abnormal conditions. Pyrrole² derivatives are display diverse biological activity. In the preparation of pyrrole derivative many disadvantages including harsh reaction condition and poor yields by applying Paal Knorr reaction. Pyrrole derivatives are considerable attention of synthetic importance and extensively used in drug discovery and

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pharmacological activity such as antimicrobial³⁻⁹. Microwave heating is the best method due to the microwave couple directly with the molecule that are present in the mixture, leading to fast rise in temperature, faster reaction and cleaner chemistry¹⁰⁻¹⁹. The microwave is also called as green chemistry because it does not produce any hazardous material like gas fumes or heating using external energy source²⁰⁻³². Microwave uses electromagnetic radiation that passes through material and causes oscillation of molecule which produces heat. Microwave heating produces heat in entire material in the same rate and the same time at a high speed and at a high rate of reaction³⁵⁻⁴⁹. Microwave assisted synthesis has become an important tool to the medicinal chemist for rapid organic synthesis⁵⁰⁻⁶⁸. Application of microwave technology in organic synthesis has some of the major advantages like spectacular decrease in reaction in reaction time, improved conversions, clean product formation and wide scope for the development of the new reaction conditions⁶⁸⁻⁸². Due to its ability to couple directly with the reaction molecule and by passing thermal conductivity leading to a rapid rise in the temperature, microwave irradiation has been used improve organic synthesis⁸³⁻⁹⁸. to many Recrystallization can affect physical and chemical solubility, stability, apparent dissolution, bioavailability and bioequivalence and drug product manufacturability, which require special attention during product development as it affects drug product quality, protection and effectiveness⁹⁹⁻¹¹⁸. It describes to exsist in two or more crystalline phases which have different arrangement of molecules in solid state with different arrangements or conformations of constituents in crystal lattices¹¹⁹⁻¹²⁴.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

All chemicals and solvents were procured from commercial sources, purified and dried using standard procedures from literature whenever required the regents were purchased from S.D fine, Research laboratory, mumbai and marck laboratory, mumbai. The melting points of synthesized compound were determined by open capillary tube method and are uncorrected. Thin layer chromatography was used confirmation of reaction and the purity of the intermediate and the final compounds by applying a single spot on TLC plate (silica gel G) using various solvents such as butanol, chloroform, water system. TLC plates were visualized under iodine chamber. IR spectra were recorded on FTIR, 1H NMR spectra were performed in DMSO solution using Bruker 300 MHz and their chemical shift are reported in δ unit with respect to TMS as internal standard. Mass spectra were recorded on Pe sciex (model no. API 2000) software analyst 1.4.2 mode: Q1MS Q1/AUTO INJECTION from diya lab, airoli, mumbai.

General method for the Synthesis of 2-amino-4,5diphenyl-1-substituted-1H-pyrrole-3 carbonitrile [Iae]

A mixture of benzoin (2.12 g, 0.01 mol), amine like [a] p-nitroaniline (1.83 g, 0.01 mol), [b]4-bromoaniline (1.72 g, 0.01 mol), [c] 4-ethylaniline (1.28 g, 0.01mol), [d] 2,4dinitroaniline (2.02 g, 0.01mol),and [e] N,N dimethyl(1.45 g, 0.01mol) and conc. HCl (6–8 drops) in ethanol (40 ml) was irradiated under microwave for 10 min. and cooled. Malononitrile (1.66 mg, 0.01 mol) was added, followed by a catalytic amount (1.5 ml) of pyridine portion wise and refluxed for 3hr. till solid formed. The solid residue was recrystallized from methanol to give compounds 2-amino-4,5-diphenyl-1-substituted -1H-pyrrole-3 carbonitrile [Ia-e]



General method for the Synthesis of 7-(substituted aniline)-5,6 diphenyl-3,7dihydro-4H-pyrrolo[2,3-d] pyrimidine-4-one. [IIFa-e]⁸

7-(substituted aniline)-5,6 diphenyl-3,7dihydro-4Hpyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidine-4-one[IIFa-e] was synthesized by taking appropriate amount of Synthesis of 2-amino-4,5-diphenyl-1- substituted-1Hpyrrole-3-carbonitrile [Ia-e] in formic acid (40 ml) was irradiated in microwave for 15 min. cooled, poured onto ice-water to give precipitate. Which were filtered off, dried andrecrystallized from methanol gives the compounds7-(substituted aniline)-5,6 diphenyl-3,7dihydro-4H-pyrrolo[2,3d]pyrimidine-4-one [IIFa-e].



Analytical Data of 2-methyl-7(4-nitrophenyl)-5,6 diphenyl-3,7 dihydro-4H-pyrrolo [2,3-d]pyridine-4one derivatives

The structural characterization of the synthesized compounds was done by the interpretation of IR, 1H NMR and MASS spectra. The entire compound showed satisfactory IR, 1H NMR and MASS data.

 Table 1: Analytical Data of pyrrole derivatives

| Compound | Mass | IR (cm ⁻¹) | ¹ HNMR (ppm) |
|----------|------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| code | m/z | | |
| IIFa | 367 | 3360 (NH), | 7.2-7.9 (m, Ar- |
| | | 3020 (Aro C- | 14H, 4,5 |
| | | H), 2350 Aryl | Diphenyl |
| | | (NO ₂), 1790 | ring), 5.9 (s, |
| | | (C=O), 1670 | 1H of NH), 4.6 |
| | | (C=N), 1440 | (s, 1H C-H of |
| | | (C-N) | pyridine) |
| IIFb | 404 | 3430 (NH), | 7.4-7.8 (m, Ar- |

| | | 3050 (Aro C- | 14H, 4,5 |
|------|-----|---|--|
| | | Н), 1710 | Diphenyl |
| | | (C=O), 1610 | ring), 5.9 (s, |
| | | (C=N), 1450 | 1H of NH) |
| | | (C-N), 470 | |
| | | (Aryl Br) | |
| IIFc | 390 | 3410 (NH), | 7.5-7.7 (m, Ar- |
| | | 3100 (Ali C- | 14H, 4,5 |
| | | H), 3040 (Aro | Diphenyl |
| | | С-Н), 1710 | ring), 5.9 (s, |
| | | (C=O), 1640 | 1H of NH), 4.6 |
| | | (C=N), 1480 | (s, 1H C-H of |
| | | (C-N) | pyridine) |
| IIFd | 386 | 3410 (NH), | 7.2-7.8 (m, Ar- |
| | | 3020 (Aro C- | 14H, 4,5 |
| | | | |
| | | H), 2395 (Aryl | Diphenyl |
| | | H), 2395 (Aryl NO2), 2380 | Diphenyl ring), 5.9 (s, |
| | | H), 2395 (Aryl NO2), 2380 Aryl NO2), | Diphenyl ring), 5.9 (s, 1H of NH), 4.6 |
| | | H), 2395 (Aryl NO2), 2380 Aryl NO2), 1705 (C=O), | Diphenyl ring), 5.9 (s, 1H of NH), 4.6 (s, 1H C-H of |
| | | H), 2395 (Aryl NO2), 2380 Aryl NO2), 1705 (C=O), 1670 (C=N), | Diphenyl ring), 5.9 (s, 1H of NH), 4.6 (s, 1H C-H of pyridine) |
| | | H), 2395 (Aryl NO2), 2380 Aryl NO2), 1705 (C=O), 1670 (C=N), 1450 (C-N) | Diphenyl ring), 5.9 (s, 1H of NH), 4.6 (s, 1H C-H of pyridine) |
| IIFe | 398 | H), 2395 (Aryl NO2), 2380 Aryl NO2), 1705 (C=O), 1670 (C=N), 1450 (C-N) 3090 (Ali CH), | Diphenyl ring), 5.9 (s, 1H of NH), 4.6 (s, 1H C-H of pyridine) 7.1-7.8 (m, Ar- |
| IIFe | 398 | H), 2395 (Aryl NO2), 2380 Aryl NO2), 1705 (C=O), 1670 (C=N), 1450 (C-N) 3090 (Ali CH), 3040 (Aro C- | Diphenyl ring), 5.9 (s, 1H of NH), 4.6 (s, 1H C-H of pyridine) 7.1-7.8 (m, Ar- 14H, 4,5 |
| IIFe | 398 | H), 2395 (Aryl NO2), 2380 Aryl NO2), 1705 (C=O), 1670 (C=N), 1450 (C-N) 3090 (Ali CH), 3040 (Aro C- H), 1710 | Diphenyl ring), 5.9 (s, 1H of NH), 4.6 (s, 1H C-H of pyridine) 7.1-7.8 (m, Ar- 14H, 4,5 Diphenyl |
| IIFe | 398 | H), 2395 (Aryl NO2), 2380 Aryl NO2), 1705 (C=O), 1670 (C=N), 1450 (C-N) 3090 (Ali CH), 3040 (Aro C-H), 1710 (C=O), 1610 | Diphenyl ring), 5.9 (s, 1H of NH), 4.6 (s, 1H C-H of pyridine) 7.1-7.8 (m, Ar- 14H, 4,5 Diphenyl ring), 5.9 (s, |
| IIFe | 398 | H), 2395 (Aryl NO2), 2380 Aryl NO2), 1705 (C=O), 1670 (C=N), 1450 (C-N) 3090 (Ali CH), 3040 (Aro C-H), 1710 (C=O), 1610 (C=N), 11450 | Diphenyl ring), 5.9 (s, 1H of NH), 4.6 (s, 1H C-H of pyridine) 7.1-7.8 (m, Ar- 14H, 4,5 Diphenyl ring), 5.9 (s, 1H of NH), 4.6 |
| IIFe | 398 | H), 2395 (Aryl NO2), 2380 Aryl NO2), 1705 (C=O), 1670 (C=N), 1450 (C-N) 3090 (Ali CH), 3040 (Aro C- H), 1710 (C=O), 1610 (C=N), 11450 (C-N) | Diphenyl ring), 5.9 (s, 1H of NH), 4.6 (s, 1H C-H of pyridine) 7.1-7.8 (m, Ar- 14H, 4,5 Diphenyl ring), 5.9 (s, 1H of NH), 4.6 (s, 1H C-H of |
| IIFe | 398 | H), 2395 (Aryl NO2), 2380 Aryl NO2), 1705 (C=O), 1670 (C=N), 1450 (C-N) 3090 (Ali CH), 3040 (Aro C- H), 1710 (C=O), 1610 (C=N), 11450 (C-N) | Diphenyl ring), 5.9 (s, 1H of NH), 4.6 (s, 1H C-H of pyridine) 7.1-7.8 (m, Ar- 14H, 4,5 Diphenyl ring), 5.9 (s, 1H of NH), 4.6 (s, 1H C-H of pyridine) 0.2 |
| IIFe | 398 | H), 2395 (Aryl NO2), 2380 Aryl NO2), 1705 (C=O), 1670 (C=N), 1450 (C-N) 3090 (Ali CH), 3040 (Aro C- H), 1710 (C=O), 1610 (C=N), 11450 (C-N) | Diphenyl ring), 5.9 (s, 1H of NH), 4.6 (s, 1H C-H of pyridine) 7.1-7.8 (m, Ar- 14H, 4,5 Diphenyl ring), 5.9 (s, 1H of NH), 4.6 (s, 1H C-H of pyridine) 0.2 (s, 6H of |

Biological Evaluation: In vitro antimicrobial activity

The compounds IIFa-ewere evaluated for their *in* vitro antimicrobial activity against E. coli, S. aureus, B. substilis and S. typhi by disk diffusion method was performed using Mac Conkeys agar and Nutrient agar medium. Each compound was tested at a concentration at 100μ g/ml in DMSO. The zone of inhibition was measured after 24 hr incubation at 37 °C.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



Microwave-assisted synthesis has advantages over conventional technology: it is more energy efficient and it can lead to improved isolated yields of products with green synthesis. The synthesized compounds were characterized by spectral analysis and all the compounds were in full harmony with the proposed structures.

The physiochemical result of compounds IIFa-e were shown as

| Comp. | R | Molecular | M.P °C | % | Rf |
|-------|-------------------|----------------------|---------|-------|-------|
| no. | | Formula | | Yield | Value |
| Ia | P-NO ₂ | $C_{13}H_{16}N_4O_2$ | 142-144 | 79.2 | 0.81 |
| Ib | P-Br | C13H16N3Br | 138-140 | 66.4 | 0.77 |
| Ic | 4-C2H5 | C25H20N3O | 140-144 | 61.1 | 0.63 |
| Id | 2,4-dinitro | C25H15N5O4 | 146-148 | 81.3 | 0.70 |
| Ie | N,N-dimethyl | C24H22N3 | 140-142 | 72.9 | 0.62 |

Table 2: Physicochemical data of compounds (Ia-e)

The physiochemical result of compounds IIFa-e were shown as

Table 3: Physicochemical data of compounds (IIFa-e)

| Comp. | R | Molecular | M.P °C | % | Rf |
|-------|---------------------------------|-------------|--------|-------|-------|
| no. | | Formula | | Yield | Value |
| IIFa | P-NO ₂ | C24H16N4O3 | 72-74 | 55.43 | 0.70 |
| IIFb | P-Br | C24H16N3OBr | 66-70 | 87.41 | 0.88 |
| IIFc | 4-C ₂ H ₅ | C26H21N3O | 70-72 | 63.88 | 0.79 |
| IIFd | 2,4-dinitro | C24H15N5O5 | 78-80 | 65.60 | 0.73 |
| IIFe | N,N-dimethyl | C26H22N3O | 68-70 | 79.42 | 0.76 |

Antimicrobial Activity

a. Antibacterial activity^{13, 14}

The antibacterial activities of compounds were screened against microorganism by disc diffusion method using standard Ampicillin (10mg/1ml of DMSO). *Bacillus substilis* and *Staphylococcus aureus* were used as representative of gram positive bacteria. In case of gram positive species *Bacillus substilis, compound* IIFd showed high activity. Compounds IIFa and IIFb showed moderate activity against *Bacillus substilis*. Compound IIFe showed slightly active while compound IIFc showed inactive against *Bacillus substilis*.For the species of *Staphylococcus aureus* compound IIFd showed high activity. Compounds IIFa, IIFc and IIFe showed moderate activity against *Staphylococcus aureus*. CompoundsIIFb showed slightly activity against *Staphylococcus aureus*.

Gram Negative Species:

Escherichia coli, Salmonella typhi were used as representative of gram negative bacteria. In case of gram negative species *Escherichia coli*, compound IIFd and IIFe showed high activity. Compounds IIFa and IIFb showed moderate activity against *Escherichia coli*. While other compounds IIFc are inactive against



Escherichia coli. For the species *Salmonella typhi* compounds IIFd and IIFe showed high activity. Compounds IIFb and IIFc showed moderate activity. The remaining compound IIFa are inactive against *Salmonellatyphi*.

| Table 4: Antibacterial screening results of synthesized compounds measuring the zone of inhibition | ı in |
|---|------|
| millimeters | |

| Sr. no. | Comp. No. | Name of organisms | | | |
|----------|------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|----------|
| | | E. coli | S. aureus | B. substilis | S. typhi |
| 1 | IIFa | ++ | ++ | ++ | - |
| 2 | IIFb | ++ | + | ++ | ++ |
| 3 | IIFc | - | ++ | - | ++ |
| 4 | IIFd | - | +++ | +++ | +++ |
| 5 | IIFe | +++ | ++ | + | +++ |
| Standard | Ampicillin | +++ | ++ | ++ | +++ |

Standard: Ampicillin (10mg/1ml of DMSO.)

Where,

Highly active = +++ (inhibition zone > 9 mm)

Moderately active = ++ (inhibition zone 6 - 8 mm)

Slightly active = + (inhibition zone 3-5 mm)

Inactive = - (inhibition zone < 3 mm)



Fig1: Antimicrobial activity of Pyrrole Derivatives

b. Antifungal activity

The antifungal activities of compounds were screened against fungal species *Candida albicans* by disc-diffusion method using standard Fluconazole (10mg/1ml of DMSO). *Candida albicans* was used as representative of gram positive fungi. In case of gram positive species *Candida albicans*, compound IIFd showed high activity.



Compounds IIFb and IIFc showed moderate activity against *Candida albicans*. Compound IIFe showed slightly active. *Aspergillus niger* was used as representative of gram negative fungi. In case of gram negative species *Aspergillus niger*, compound IIFe showed high activity. Compounds IIFa showed moderate activity against *Aspergillus niger*. Compound IIAc and IIFb and IIFd showed slightly active while compound IIFc showed inactive against *Aspergillus niger*.

Table 5: Antifungal screening results of synthesized compounds measuring the zone of inhibition in millimeters

| Name of | IIFa | IIFb | IIFc | IIFd | IIFe | Control | Standard |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|---------|----------|
| Organism | | | | | | (DMSO) | |
| Candida | + | ++ | + | ++ | - | - | ++ |
| albicans | | | | | | | |
| Aspergilus | + | - | - | - | ++ | - | + |
| niger | | | | | | | |

Standard: Fluconazole (10mg/1ml of DMSO) Where,

Highly active = +++ (inhibition zone > 10 mm)

Moderately active = ++ (inhibition zone 7-9 mm)

Slightly active = + (inhibition zone 4-6 mm)

Inactive = - (inhibition zone < 3 mm)





IV.CONCLUSION

All the synthesized derivatives of novel series were synthesized by microwave method. Synthesis of compounds by the microwave method gives more yield and requires less time to complete the reaction. So, the microwave synthesis better method. All derivatives were prepared using method and they show promising physiochemical characteristics. The



structural characterization of the synthesized compounds was done by the interpretation of IR, 1H NMR and MASS spectra. The entire compound showed satisfactory IR, 1H NMR and MASS data. In case of gram positive species Bacillus substilis, compound IIFd showed high activity. For the species of Staphylococcus aureus compound IIFd showed high activity. In case of gram negative species Escherichia coli, compound IIFd and IIFe showed high activity. For the species Salmonella typhi compounds IIFd and IIFe showed high activity. Compounds IIFd showed high activity against Candida albicans. compound IIFe showed high activity against Aspergillus niger.

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Cite this article as :

Safiya R. Shaikh, Hanmant S. Mali, Shubhangi S. Vishwajit D. Dhaygude, Thorat, Muskan M. "Synthesis, Bhaldarakar, Akshay R. Yadav, Characterization and Biological Evaluation of Some Pyrrole Derivatives as Potential Antimicrobial Agents", International Journal of Scientific Research in Science and Technology(IJSRST), Print ISSN : 2395-6011, Online ISSN : 2395-602X, Volume 8, Issue May-June-2021. 3, pp.757-770, Available at doi: https://doi.org/10.32628/IJSRST2183150 Journal URL : https://ijsrst.com/IJSRST2183150

