

SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF SOME NOVEL PYRAZOLE DERIVATIVES

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ABSTRACT

In this current work I made an effort near make new Pyrazole analogue (**5a-f**) and evaluate them for anthelmintic activity. In the initial step substituted acetophenone(**1a-f**) was react with substituted phenyl hydrazines(**2a-b**) in Ethanol solution and glacial acetic acid was added as catalyst to form Substituted 2-phenyl-1-(1-phenyl ethylidene) hydrazine (**3a-f**) as intermediate. This intermediate was further reacted with Dimethyl formamide *via* Vilsmeier reagent, in the presence of sodium bicarbonate, to neutralize the reaction mixture and form substituted formyl pyrazole (**4a-f**). Further to get desired product substituted derivative (**5a-f**), it was reacted with 3-hydrazinyl

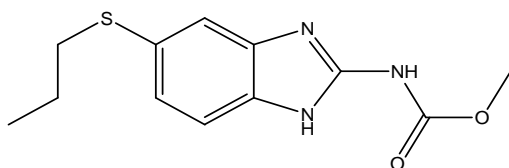
quinolone in presence of ethanol as solvent. The final conformation was confirmed by ¹HNMR and FTIR. Total value of FTIR, solubility, ¹HNMR, and TLC are found to be recorded. The biological activity was performed as anthelmintic, compound (**5a** and **5e**) has expressed maximum activity against standard drug Albendazole.

KEYWORDS: *Anthelmintic Activity, Albendazole, Pyrazole.*

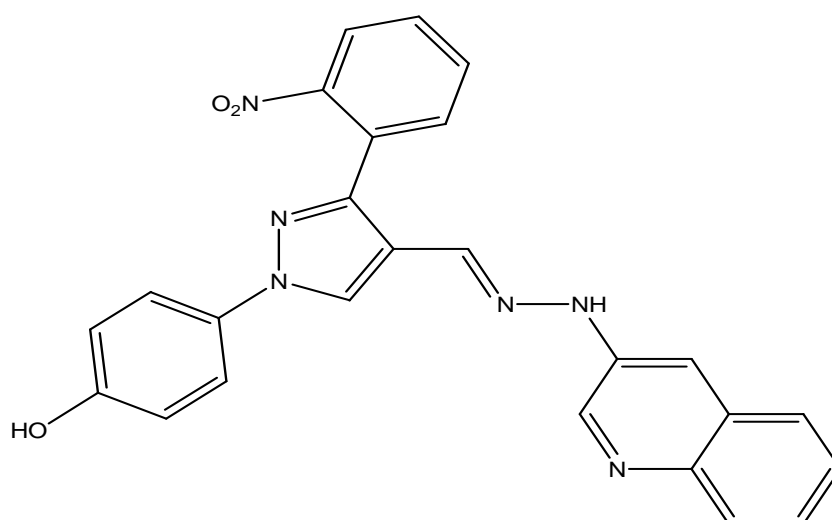
1 INTRODUCTION

According to the WHO report 2022, soil-transmitted helminth infections, the most prevalent disease worldwide, disproportionately affect the most underserved and underdeveloped areas. Eggs found in human faeces that pollute the soil in unclean locations spread their spores.^[1] *Ascaris lumbricoides* (round, worm), *trichuris trichiura* (whipworms), *Necator americanus*,

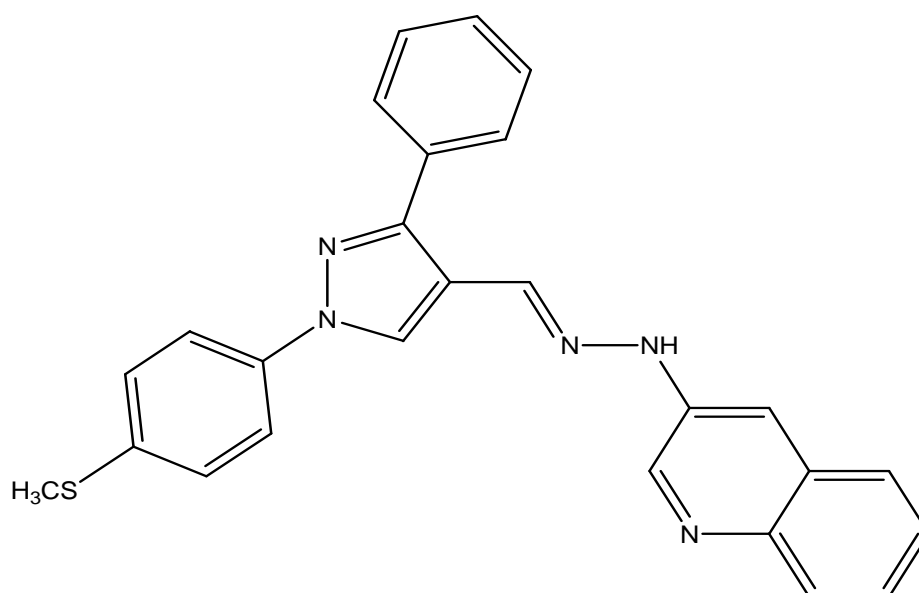
and *Ancylostoma duodenale* are the three main worm species that infect humans (hookworms,). Many STH species are often treated jointly due to their similar diagnostic needs and treatment responses.^[2-3]



Albendazole



5a



5e

S. stercoralis is expected to infect more than 600 million people globally, but because it may also spread in filthy environments, its geographic range overlaps with that of another helminthiasis that is transmitted through the soil.^[4-6] The drugs known as anthelmintics are used to treat parasitic worm infections in humans.^[7] On pharmacological testing, pyrazole has a broad variety of effects, including antiviral, anticancer, antibacterial, antitubercular, antiviral, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and anthelmintic.^[11]

2. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

2.1 Chemistry

Our main purpose is to prepare an individual drug which have an anthelmintic activity. In first step of reaction we made **acetophenone phenyl hydrazine(3)** by the combination of **substituted acetophenone (1)** and **substituted phenyl hydrazines (2)** in presence of glacial acetic acid.

Table 2.1: Physicochemical properties of 2-phenyl-1-(1-phenylethylidene) hydrazine (3)

Code name	R	R'	Molecular formula	Molecular weight	R _f
3a	2-nitro	4-hydroxy	C ₁₄ H ₁₅ N ₃ O ₃	273	0.68
3b	2-nitro	4-nitro	C ₁₄ H ₁₄ N ₄ O ₄	302	0.73
3c	2-nitro	4-chloro	C ₁₄ H ₁₄ N ₃ O ₂ Cl	291.4	0.72
3d	H	2-bromo	C ₁₄ H ₁₅ N ₂ Br	290.9	0.71
3e	H	4-methylthio	C ₁₅ H ₁₇ N ₂ S	257	0.67
3f	H	4-bromophenyl	C ₂₀ H ₂₀ N ₂ Br	367.9	0.74

Our main intermediate **1,3-diphenyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde (4)** was prepared by Veilsmeier- hack reaction in presence of phosphorous oxychloride and ethanol.

Further the compound **1,3-diphenyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde (4)** was condensed in presence of ethanol with 3-hydrazinyl quinoline to obtain our main compound **1-((1,3-diphenyl-1H-pyrazole-4-yl)methylene)-2-(quinoline-3-yl) hydrazine (5)**

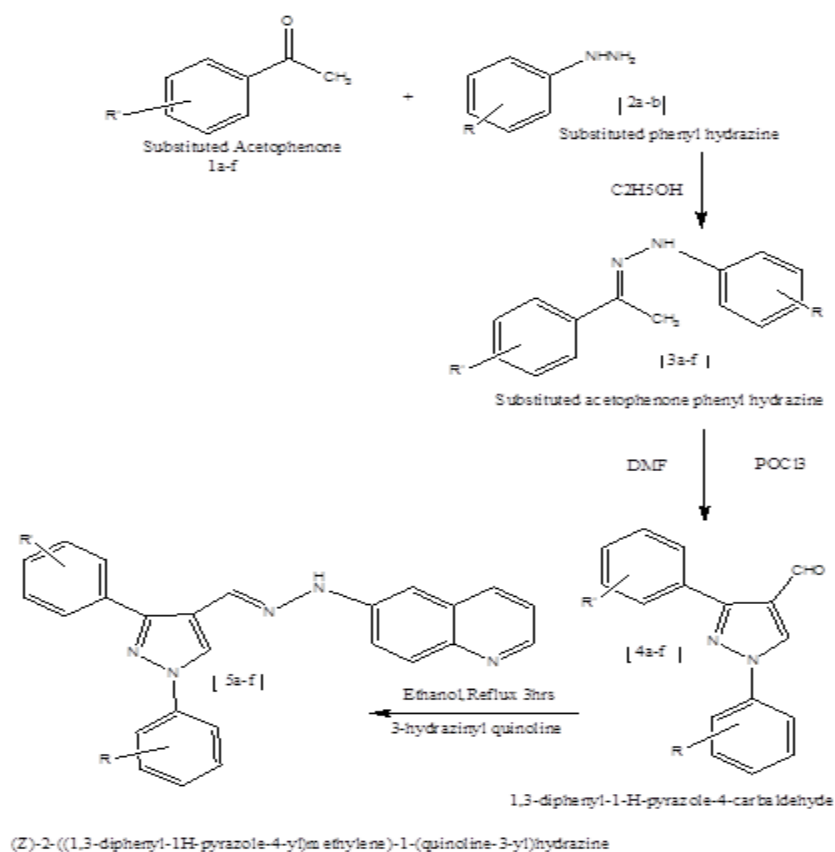


Table 2.2 Physicochemical properties of 1-((1,3-diphenyl-1H-pyrazole-4-yl)methylene)-2-(quinoline-3-yl) hydrazine (5)

Code name	R	R'	Molecular formula	Molecular weight	R _f	% yield
5a	2-nitro	4-hydroxy	C ₂₅ H ₁₈ N ₆ O ₃	450	0.71	87%
5b	2-nitro	4-nitro	C ₂₅ H ₁₇ N ₇ O ₄	479	0.76	71.12%
5c	2-nitro	4-chloro	C ₂₅ H ₁₇ N ₆ O ₂ Cl	468.4	0.66	69.23%
5d	H	2-bromo	C ₂₅ H ₁₈ N ₅ Br	467.9	0.73	73.33%
5e	H	4-methylthio	C ₂₆ H ₂₁ N ₅ S	435	0.79	78.12%
5f	H	4-bromophenyl	C ₃₁ H ₂₂ N ₅ Br	543.9	0.70	68.34%

This compound was characterized by TLC, melting point, solubility NMR and IR. We have considered structure (5a-f) by spectral analysis.

In the IR spectrum of final pyrazole derivatives (5a-f) show strong peak in region of 3341-3353 cm⁻¹ because of N-H stretching vibrations that indicate the presence of N-H in pyrazole. The intense peak in the region of 1591-1574 cm⁻¹ confirm the aromatic C=C stretching. The region of 1477-1463 cm⁻¹ is because of C=N stretch vibrations. In the ¹H NMR band, Singlet value of hydroxyl group is 5.49. The methyl group protons are appeared to be a singlet at 2.43.

2.2 Biological evaluation

Anthelmintic activity

All novel synthesized compounds (5a-f) were examined for the activity of Anthelmintics using earth worm against Albendazole. All earth worms were dispersed into three main groups (standard, test and Control). Each group contains thrice earth worms approximately having same sizes. Each test was operated at normal room temperature.

The samples and standard compounds are dissolved in very little amount of DMSO and then the volume will be made to adjust to 10ml with normal saline. The sample and standard solution are made in the concentration of 0.10%, 0.20%, 0.50 % w/v. To control group normal saline are used. The times are noted for both the conditions of study i.e. earthworms paralysis and death. (Data mentioned in table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Anthelmintic activity of compounds(5a-f).

S. No.	Name	Time in minutes(mean±sem)					
		Forparalysis			Fordeath		
		%conc.			%conc.		
		0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5
1.	Control	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Albendazole	49±0.46	44±0.18	38±0.43	68±0.34	62±0.24	53±0.16
3.	5a	53±0.36	48±0.49	42±0.25	145±0.38	137±0.19	124±0.24
4.	5b	75±0.22	71±0.43	63±0.19	189±0.15	181±0.34	170±0.26
5.	5c	58±0.24	55±0.34	53±0.36	142±0.18	138±0.14	134±0.34
6.	5d	68±0.15	65±0.35	60±0.24	180±0.15	173±0.17	164±0.16
7.	5e	50±0.41	45±0.25	39±0.15	107±0.13	103±0.24	101±0.38
8.	5f	79±0.31	73±0.19	68±0.16	195±0.22	187±0.22	179±0.17

3. EXPERIMENTATION

3.1 Materials and Methods

Chemical and reagents used glacial acetic acid, phosphorous oxychloride, Dimethyl formamide (DMF), and 3-hydrazinyl quinoline were acquired from Spectro chem (Mumbai). n-hexane and ethyl acetate are from AVENTOR performance (Mumbai). NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker 300 MHz spectrometer using CDCl₃/DMSO as the solvent, and tetramethylsilane as an internal standard chemical shift value was listed in scale. The infrared spectra for the synthesised compounds were recorded on a SHIMADZU-FTIR 8400S spectrometer using KBr. Carlo Erba 106 and Perkin Elmer model 240 analyzers were used for the elemental analysis.

3.2 General Procedure

Synthesis of 2-phenyl-1-(1-phenylethylidene) hydrazine.(3a-f)

Substituted acetophenones (0.01 mol) (**1**) were taken within a round bottom flask and substituted phenyl hydrazine (0.01 mol) (**2**) was added in it and both the compounds were added in 20 ml ethanol. After that the temperature was maintain at 0°C with the help of ice cubes and then 2-3 drops of glacial acetic acid mixed and reflux 2 hr. (confirm TLC). following the conclusion of reaction the response combination were chilled with ice and solid particles was filtered and dry it to get the intermediate product.

Synthesis of 1,3-diphenyl-1H-pyrazole-4-carbaldehyde.(4a-f)

Anhydrous N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF) (0.01 mol) was introduced dropwise to phosphorous oxychloride (POCl₃) (0.01 mol) with continuously stirr for fifteen minutes at similar temp. After the reaction was complete, 0.01 mol of the combination 2-phenyl-1-(1-phenylethylidene) hydrazine (**3**) were mix and refluxed for two hours at 100°C. (Thin Layer Chromatography verified it.) After being neutralised with saturated sodium bicarbonate, the reaction mixture was put onto ice that had been crushed. The substance was collected, filtered, water-washed, and dried. compound re-crystallization from ethyl acetate.

Synthesis of 1-((1,3-diphenyl-1H-pyrazole-4-yl)methylene)-2-(quinoline-3-yl) hydrazine (5a-f)

Substituted 1,3-diphenyl 1H-pyrazoles 4-carbaldehyde (**4**) (0.01 mol) add to a solution of the 3-hydrazinyl quinoline (0.01 mol) in 30 ml C₂H₅OH, the combination heat and reflux for three hrs, when reaction mixture cooled and converted into crystals then solid formed. The final product (**5**) was obtained after filtration and drying, which was further recrystallize from dioxane.

(E)1-((1(4-hydroxyphenyl),3(2-nitrophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-4-yl)methylene)-2-(quinoline-3-yl) hydrazine (5a)

Yield: 87%, m.p.:131-133°C; IR spectra [KBr; cm⁻¹]:3351 (N-H), 3255 (O-H), 1475 (C=N), 1587 (Ar C=C), 1333 (C-N), ¹H NMR spectra [300 MHz; DMSO-d₆/ ppm]:5.49 (s, 1H, -OH), 7.27-7.49 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 7.51-7.62 (m, 6H, Ar-H), 7.75-7.81 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 8.54 (s, 1H, N-H), 9.12(s, 1H, C-H)

(E)1-((1-(4-nitrophenyl)-3-(2-nitrophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-4-yl)methylene)-2-(quinoline-3-yl) hydrazine (5b)

Yield: 71.12%, m.p.:137-139⁰C; IR spectra [KBr; cm⁻¹]: 3349 (N-H), 1473 (C=N), 1587 (Ar C=C), 1329 (C-N), 1475 (N=O), 1H NMR spectra [300 MHz; DMSO-d₆/ ppm]:7.02-7.32 (m, 6H, Ar-H), 7.46-7.59 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 7.87-7.90 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 8.44(s, 1H, N-H), 9.10(s, 1H, C-H).

(E)1-((1-(4-chloroophenyl)-3-(2-nitrophenyl)-1H-pyrazole-4-yl)methylene)-2-(quinoline-3-yl) hydrazine (5c)

Yield: 69.23%, m.p.:141-143⁰C; IR spectra [KBr; cm⁻¹]: 3347 (N-H), 1471 (C=N), 1585 (Ar C=C), 1327 (C-N), 753 (C-Cl), 1H NMR spectra [300 MHz; DMSO-d₆/ ppm]: 6.79-7.24 (m, 6H, Ar-H), 7.33-7.48 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 7.67-8.25 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 8.67(s, 1H, N-H) 9.53(s, 1H, C-H)

(E)1-((1-(2-bromophenyl)-3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-4-yl)methylene)-2-(quinoline-3-yl) hydrazine (5d)

Yield: 73.33%, m.p.:129-131⁰C; IR spectra [KBr; cm⁻¹]: 3346 (N-H), 1469 (C=N), 1575 (Ar C=C), 1323 (C-N), 632 (C-Br) 1H NMR spectra [300 MHz; DMSO-d₆/ ppm]: 7.11-7.35 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 7.47-7.53 (m, 6H, Ar-H), 8.01-8.31 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 8.37(s, 1H, N-H), 9.13(s, 1H, C-H)

(E)1-((1-(4-methylthiophenyl)-3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-4-yl)methylene)-2-(quinoline-3-yl) hydrazine (5e)

Yield: 78.12%, m.p.:150-152⁰C; IR spectra [KBr; cm⁻¹]: 3345 (N-H), 2420 (S-H), 1468 (C=N), 1579 (Ar C=C), 1321 (C-N), 1H NMR spectra [300 MHz; DMSO-d₆/ ppm]: 2.43 (s, 3H, -CH₃), 7.12-7.36 (m, 6H, Ar-H), 7.39-7.67 (m, 6H, Ar-H), 7.77-8.27 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 8.37(s, 1H, N-H), 9.11(s, 1H, C-H).

(E)1-((1-(4-(4-bromophenyl))-3-phenyl-1H-pyrazole-4-yl)methylene)-2-(quinoline-3-yl) hydrazine (5f)

Yield: 68.34%, m.p.:155-157⁰C; IR spectra [KBr; cm⁻¹]: 3343 (N-H), 1467 (C=N), 1577 (Ar C=C), 1322 (C-N), 677 (C-Br) 1H NMR spectra [300 MHz; DMSO-d₆/ ppm]: 7.01-7.37 (m, 6H, Ar-H), 7.44-7.79 (m, 8H, Ar-H), 8.13-8.33 (m, 6H, Ar-H), 8.83(s, 1H, N-H), 9.17 (s, 1H, C-H).

CONCLUSION

In the present study, six pyrazole analogues (**5a-f**) were synthesized by condensation of formyl pyrazole with hydrazinyl quinoline. Substituted phenyl hydrazine with substituted acetophenone was used as starting material to form intermediates. Newly Synthesized compounds were identified by m.p. range, solubility, R_f values, IR and ^1H NMR spectral analysis. IR and ^1H NMR spectral values confirmed the characters of the new compounds synthesize. All newly synthesized products were tested for anthelmintic activity and it was found that compound **5a** and **5e** has expressed the maximum anthelmintic activity against the standard drug Albendazole.

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