SYNTHESIS AND ANTIMICROBIAL STUDIES OF SOME NOVEL BENZOYLATED N-GLUCOSYL THIOBIURETS

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ABSTRACT
Benzoylated sugar derivatives bearing N and S linked functionalities are known for their various biological activities. These compounds are also known for their physiological and pharmaceutical importance and show wide applications in industry and in many other ways. A series of new 1-tetra-O-benzoyl-β-D-glucosyl-5-aryl-4-thiobiurets have been synthesized by the interaction of tetra-O-benzoyl-β-D-glucosyl isocyanate and aryl thiocarbamides. These compounds were screened for their in vitro antibacterial and antifungal activity against E. coli, S. aureus, P. vulgaris, B. cereus, P. aeruginosa, A. niger and C. albicans respectively. The identities of these newly synthesized compounds are established on the basis of usual chemical transformations and IR, ¹H NMR, and Mass spectral studies.

Keywords: Glucosyl isocyanate, Aryl thiocarbamides, Glucosyl thiobiurets, Antibacterial, Antifungal activities.

INTRODUCTION
Carbohydrates are most abundant class of organic compounds found in living organisms. Urea, thiourea and their derivatives not only show strong antimicrobial activity but are versatile reagent in organic synthesis. A number of thiourea derivatives have been reported to exhibit marked antibacterial¹, herbicidal and fungicidal² activities. Sugar thioureas³ has synthetic applications in neoglycoconjugate synthetic strategies⁴, including neoglycoproteins⁵, glycoconjugates⁶ and pseudooligosaccharides⁷. Thiobiurets are also important derivatives of thiourea which may increase the biological activity of thioureas. Thiobiuret derivative are effective fungicides, bactericides, herbicides and also have demonstrated effective growth regulating activity⁶. Some thiobiuret derivatives also showed analgesic⁹, anticonvulsant and hypnotic activity¹⁰. Glucosyl isocyanate is important synthetic intermediates in carbohydrate chemistry. In the view of the above applications here we synthesis several 1-tetra-O-benzoyl-β-D-glucosyl-5-aryl-4-thiobiurets (IIIa-g) for the first time by interaction of tetra-O-benzoyl-β-D-glucosyl isocyanate (I) and aryl thiocarbamides. Here we prepared the required glucosyl isocyanate by employing the classical Fischer’s method¹¹ by the reaction of tetra-O-benzoyl-α-D-glucosyl bromide with lead cyanate instead of silver¹¹ or potassium¹² thiocyanate. 1-aryl thiocarbamides were prepared by interaction of ammonium thiocyanate and amines hydrochlorides¹³. These compounds were screened for their in vitro antibacterial and antifungal activity against E. coli, S. aureus, P. vulgaris, B. cereus, P. aeruginosa, A. niger and C. albicans respectively by cup plate agar diffusion method¹⁴-¹⁶.

EXPERIMENTAL

General Methods
Melting points were recorded on electro thermal melting point apparatus and have been left uncorrected. Specific rotations [α]D²² were measured on Equip-Tronics digital polarimeter model no. EQ 800 at 32°C in CHCl₃. IR spectra were recorded on Perkin-Elmer RXI-FTIR Spectrometer. ¹H NMR spectra were obtained on a Brucker DRX-300 (300MHz FT NMR) NMR spectrometer in CDCl₃ solution with TMS as an internal reference. The mass spectra were recorded on a Jeol SX -102 FAB mass spectrometer. Thin Layer Chromatography [TLC] was performed in E. Merck per coated silica gel plates.
and detected by exposure under short UV light. The compounds described in this paper were first time synthesized by the multistep reaction protocol.

**Synthesis of Tetra-O-benzoyl-β-D-glucosyl isocyanate (I)**

Tetra-O-benzoyl-β-D-glucosyl isocyanate (I) was prepared for first time by the condensation of tetra-O-benzoyl-α-D-glucosyl bromide (0.004M, 2.64g) and lead cyanate (0.004M, 1.16g) in boiling xylene medium (30ml) for 3hr with frequent shaking. After the removal of lead bromide, the xylene filtrate was triturated with petroleum ether (60-80°C) for 3hr with frequent shaking. After the removal of lead bromide, the xylene was precipitated out. It was purified by dissolving it in a minimum quantity of chloroform and reprecipitating with petroleum ether (60-80°C) to afford a pale yellow solid. The purity of the product was checked by TLC.

**Synthesis of 1-tetra-O-benzoyl-β-D–glucosyl-5-aryl-4-thiobiurets (III<sub>αg</sub>)**

Condensation of tetra-O-benzoyl-β-D-glucosyl isocyanate (I) (0.004M, 2.48 g) and 1-aryl thiocarbamides (II<sub>αg</sub>) (0.004M) in benzene (20 ml) was carried out on boiling water bath for 3hr. The solvent was distilled off and the sticky residue was obtained which was triturated with petroleum ether (60-80°C) to afford the title compounds (III<sub>αg</sub>). The products were crystallized from ethanol-water system (3:1). The purity of the products were checked by TLC. The % yield, m.p., optical rotation, elemental analysis and R<sub>f</sub> values are shown in Table-I.

I) **Tetra-O-benzoyl-β-D-glucosyl isocyanate**

Yield 83.33% m.p. 110-115°C, [α]<sub>D</sub> <sup>32</sup> = +141.36 [c,1 in CHCl<sub>3</sub>]. IR (KBr): ν 2954 cm<sup>-1</sup> (Ali-C=H), ν 2339 cm<sup>-1</sup> (N=C=O), ν 1741 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C=O), ν 1490 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C=N), ν 1178 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C-O) and ν 858cm<sup>-1</sup> (D-glucosyl ring deformation); 1HNMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ ppm): 8 4.2-6.34 (m, 5H, pyranosyl ring); 4.48-4.6 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-pyranosyl ring); 7.2-7.3 (s, 20H, 4COC=O); 7.65-7.76 (s,1H,Ar-N-H) and 6.15-5.8 (s, 2H, N-H); 4.24-6.35 (m, 5H, pyranosyl ring); 4.48-4.6 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-pyranosyl ring); 7.26-8.38 (m, 20H, 4COC=O); Mass m/z: 773, 608, 579, 351, 322, 245, 153, 138, 487, 307, 105. Anal. Calcd for: C<sub>33</sub>H<sub>27</sub>O<sub>10</sub>N<sub>2</sub>F: Found C, 67.58; H, 4.30; N, 5.42; S, 4.10%. Required: C, 67.63; H, 4.52; N, 5.43; S, 4.13%.

IIIa) **1-tetra-O-benzoyl-β-D-glucosyl-5-phenyl-4-thiobiuret**

IR (KBr): ν 3423 cm<sup>-1</sup> (N-H), ν 3066 cm<sup>-1</sup> (Ar-H), 1730 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C=O), ν 1268 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C-N), ν 1173 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C-O), ν 1601 cm<sup>-1</sup> (Ar-C=C), ν 1096 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C=S) and ν 858cm<sup>-1</sup> (characteristic of D-glucosyl ring deformation); ν 708 cm<sup>-1</sup> (monosubstituted ring); 1HNMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ ppm): 7.78-7.98 (m,5H,Ar-H), 7.75 (s,1H,Ar-N-H) and 6.3 (s, 2H, N-H); 4.2-6.34 (m, 5H, pyranosyl ring); 4.54 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-pyranosyl ring); 7.26-8.38 (m, 20H, 4COC=O); Mass m/z: 773, 608, 579, 351, 322, 245, 153, 487, 138,105. Anal. Calcd for C<sub>44</sub>H<sub>35</sub>O<sub>10</sub>N<sub>2</sub>S: Found: C, 65.18; H, 4.48; N, 5.42; S, 4.10%. Required: C, 65.20; H, 4.52; N, 5.43; S, 4.13%.

IIIb) **1-tetra-O-benzoyl-β-D-glucosyl-5-o-tolyl-4-thiobiuret**

IR (KBr): ν 3435 cm<sup>-1</sup> (N-H), ν 3067 cm<sup>-1</sup> (Ar-H), 1729 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C=O), ν 1267 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C-N), ν 1172 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C-O), ν 1605 cm<sup>-1</sup> (Ar-C=C), ν 1096 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C=S) and ν 857cm<sup>-1</sup> (characteristic of D-glucosyl ring deformation), ν 756 cm<sup>-1</sup> (1,2-disubstituted ring); 1HNMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ ppm): 7.52-7.95 (m,4H,Ar-H), 7.64-7.76(s,1H,Ar-N-H) and 6.21-5.9 (s, 2H, N-H); 1.86 (s,3H,CH<sub>3</sub>) 4.24-6.35 (m, 5H, pyranosyl ring); 4.48-4.6 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-pyranosyl ring); 7.1-8.85 (m, 20H, 4COC=O); Mass m/z: 787, 608, 579, 351, 322, 245, 153, 487, 138,105. Anal. Calcd for C<sub>45</sub>H<sub>33</sub>O<sub>10</sub>N<sub>2</sub>S: Found: C, 64.02; H, 4.68; N, 5.30; S, 4.05%. Required: C, 64.04; H, 4.70; N, 5.33; S, 4.06%.

IIIc) **1-tetra-O-benzoyl-β-D-glucosyl-5-m-tolyl-4-thiobiuret**

IR (KBr): ν 3433 cm<sup>-1</sup> (N-H), ν 3068 cm<sup>-1</sup> (Ar-H), 1728 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C=O), ν 1267 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C-N), ν 1172 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C-O), ν 1606 cm<sup>-1</sup> (Ar-C=C), ν 1098 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C=S) and ν 858cm<sup>-1</sup> (characteristic of D-glucosyl ring deformation), μ 735 and 770 cm<sup>-1</sup> (1,3-disubstituted ring); 1HNMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>, δ ppm): 7.54-7.92 (m,4H,Ar-H), 7.65-7.76 (s,1H,Ar-N-H) and 6.15-5.8 (s, 2H, N-H); 1.72 (s,3H,CH<sub>3</sub>) 4.24-6.35 (m, 5H, pyranosyl ring); 4.48-4.6 (s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-pyranosyl ring); 7.1-8.2 (m, 20H, 4COC=O); Mass m/z: 787, 608, 579, 351, 322, 245, 153, 487, 138,105. Anal. Calcd for C<sub>45</sub>H<sub>33</sub>O<sub>10</sub>N<sub>2</sub>S: Found: C, 64.01; H, 4.67; N, 5.32; S, 4.02%. Required: C, 64.04, H, 4.70, N, 5.33, S, 4.06%.
IIIa) 1-tetra-O-benzoyl-β-D-glucosyl-5-p-tolyl-4-thiobiuret

IR (KBr): v 3435 cm⁻¹ (N-H), v 3067 cm⁻¹ (Ar-H), v 1729 cm⁻¹ (C=O), v 1267 cm⁻¹ (C-N), v 1172 cm⁻¹ (C-O), v 1605 cm⁻¹ (Ar=C=C), v 1096 cm⁻¹ (C=S) and v 857 cm⁻¹ (characteristic of D-glucosyl ring deformation); v 803 (1,4-disubstituted benzene); 1HNMR(CDCl₃, ppm): δ 7.52–7.95 (m, 4H, Ar-H); 7.64-7.76 (s, 1H, Ar-N-H) and 6.21-5.9 (s, 2H, N-H); 1.76(s,3H,CH₃); 4.24-6.35 (m, 5H, pyranosyl ring); 4.48-4.6 (s, 2H, CH₂-pyranosyl ring); 7.1-8.35 (m, 20H, 4COC₂H₅); Mass: m/z :808, 608, 579, 351, 322, 245, 153, 487, 138, 105 . Anal.Calcd for C₁₃H₂₇O₁₀N₃S: Found: C; 64.03, H; 4.69, N; 5.12, S; 4.04%. Required: C, 64.04; H, 4.70; N, 5.33; S, 4.06%.

IIIb) 1-tetra-O-benzoyl-β-D-glucosyl-5-p-Cl-phenyl-4-thiobiuret

IR (KBr): v 3415 cm⁻¹ (N-H), v 3068 cm⁻¹ (Ar-H), v 1727 cm⁻¹ (C=O), v 1269 cm⁻¹ (C-N), v 1174 cm⁻¹ (C-O), v 1604 cm⁻¹ (Ar=C=C), v 1095 cm⁻¹ (C=S) and v 857 cm⁻¹ (characteristic of D-glucosyl ring deformation); v 756 cm⁻¹ (1,2-disubstituted ring); 1HNMR(CDCl₃, δ ppm): 7.78–7.98 (m,4H,Ar-H); 6.9-7.78 (s,1H,Ar-N-H) and 6.3-6.01 (s, 2H, N-H); 4.2-6.34(m, 5H, pyranosyl ring); 4.48-4.6(s, 2H, CH₂-pyranosyl ring); 7.26-8.38 (m, 20H, 4COC₂H₅); Mass: m/z :808, 608, 579, 351, 322, 245, 153, 487, 138, 105 . Anal.Calcd for C₁₂H₂₅O₁₀N₃SCl: Found: C; 62.35; H; 4.30; N; 5.17; S; 3.94%. Required: C, 62.37; H, 4.33; N, 5.19; S, 3.96%.

IIIc) 1-tetra-O-benzoyl-β-D-glucosyl-m-Cl-phenyl-4-thiobiuret

IR (KBr): v 3423 cm⁻¹ (N-H), v 3066 cm⁻¹ (Ar-H), v 1730 cm⁻¹ (C=O), v 1268 cm⁻¹ (C-N), v 1173 cm⁻¹ (C-O), v 1601 cm⁻¹ (Ar=C=C), v 1096 cm⁻¹ (C=S), v 858 cm⁻¹ (characteristic of D-glucosyl ring deformation); v 735 cm⁻¹ and v 770 cm⁻¹ (1,3 disubstituted ring); 1HNMR(CDCl₃, δ ppm): 7.78–7.98 (m,5H,Ar-H); 7.69-7.78(s,1H,Ar-N-H) and 6.3-6.01 (s, 2H, N-H); 4.2-6.34(m, 5H, pyranosyl ring); 4.48-4.6(s, 2H, CH₂-pyranosyl ring); 7.26-8.38 (m, 20H, 4COC₂H₅); Mass: m/z :808, 608, 579, 351, 322, 245, 153, 487, 138, 105. Anal.Calcd for C₁₂H₂₅O₁₀N₃SCl: Found: C; 62.31; H, 4.31; N, 5.16; S, 3.93%. Required: C, 62.37; H, 4.33; N, 5.19; S, 3.96%.

IIIg) 1-tetra-O-benzoyl-β-D-glucosyl-5-p-Cl-phenyl-4-thiobiuret

IR (KBr): v 3423 cm⁻¹ (N-H), v 3066 cm⁻¹ (Ar-H), v 1730 cm⁻¹ (C=O), v 1268 cm⁻¹ (C-N), v 1173 cm⁻¹ (C-O), v 1601 cm⁻¹ (Ar=C=C), v 1096 cm⁻¹ (C=S), v 858 cm⁻¹ (characteristic of D-glucosyl ring deformation) and v 735 cm⁻¹ and v 770 cm⁻¹ (1,3 disubstituted benzene); 1HNMR(CDCl₃, ppm): δ 7.78–7.98 (m,5H,Ar-H); 7.69-7.78(s,1H,Ar-N-H) and 6.3-6.01 (s, 2H, N-H); 4.2-6.34(m, 5H, pyranosyl ring); 4.48-4.6 (s, 2H, CH₂-pyranosyl ring); 7.26-8.38 (m, 20H, 4COC₂H₅); Mass: m/z :808, 608, 579, 351, 322, 245, 153, 487, 138, 105. Anal.Calcd for C₁₂H₂₅O₁₀N₃SCl: Found: C; 62.35; H; 4.32; N, 5.18; S, 3.95%. Required: C, 62.37; H, 4.33; N, 5.19; S, 3.96%.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1-tetra-O-benzoyl-β-D-glucosyl-5-aryl-4-thiobiuretes (IIIₐ₉) (Scheme-II) were prepared by the reaction of tetra-O-benzoyl-β-D-glucosyl isocyanate (I) and aryl thiocarbamides in a benzene medium for 3hr while monitoring the reaction by TLC. After condensation the solvent was distilled off and sticky residue was triturated with petroleum ether (60-80°C) to afford white solid. It was crystallized by ethanol-water.

The required tetra-O-benzoyl-β-D-glucosyl isocyanate (I) was prepared by the reaction of tetra-O-benzoyl-α-D-glucosyl bromide with lead cyanate (scheme-I).The characterization of products (IIIₐ₉) were established by IR, ¹H NMR, and Mass spectral studies. The IR spectra of the compounds showed strong characteristic absorption of β-D-Glucopyranosyl ring deformation in the range of v 860-848 cm⁻¹. The absorption bands for (R-N=C=O), (N-H), (C=O), (C-N), (C-O), and (C=S) stretch have appeared in the region v 2273-2000 cm⁻¹, v 3500-3100 cm⁻¹, v 1750-1715 cm⁻¹, v 1350-1210 cm⁻¹, v 1300-1050 cm⁻¹ and v 1200-1050 cm⁻¹ respectively.

¹H NMR spectrum of the products shows signals due to glucosyl protons at δ 6.4-4.3 ppm, resonance signals for aromatic protons at δ 8.42-7.01 ppm and N-H protons δ 8.5-5.01 ppm. Mass spectra exhibited molecular ion peak along with characteristic fragments of tetra-O-benzoyl-β-D-glucosyl at m/z, 579, 351, 322, 245, 153, 487, 138, 105.
Table -1: 1-Tetra-O-benzoyl-β-D-glucosyl-5-aryl-4-thiobiurets IIIa-g
Reactants:(i) Tetra-O-benzoyl-β-D-glucosyl isocyanate (I) (0.004M); (ii) Aryl thiocarbamides (IIa-g) (0.004M)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Product (IIIa-g)</th>
<th>Reactants (IIa-g)</th>
<th>Yield (%)</th>
<th>M.P. (°C)</th>
<th>$[\alpha]_{D}^{22}$ (c,1,in CHCl$_3$)</th>
<th>Found (Required) S</th>
<th>Found (Required) N</th>
<th>$R_f$ (Hexane:Et OAc) (1:1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>IIIa</td>
<td>Phenyl-thiocarbamide</td>
<td>89.3</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>+87</td>
<td>4.10 (4.13)</td>
<td>5.42 (5.43)</td>
<td>0.77</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>II Ib</td>
<td>o-Tolyl thiocarbamide</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>+105.7</td>
<td>4.05 (4.06)</td>
<td>5.30 (5.33)</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>IIIc</td>
<td>m-Tolyl thiocarbamide</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>+98.85</td>
<td>4.02 (4.06)</td>
<td>5.32 (5.33)</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>IIId</td>
<td>p-Tolyl thiocarbamide</td>
<td>86.8</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>+133.2</td>
<td>4.04 (4.06)</td>
<td>5.32 (5.33)</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>IIIe</td>
<td>o-Cl Phenyl thiocarbamide</td>
<td>73.0</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>+187.6</td>
<td>3.94 (3.96)</td>
<td>5.17 (5.19)</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>IIIf</td>
<td>m-Cl Phenyl thiocarbamide</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>+194.1</td>
<td>3.93 (3.96)</td>
<td>5.16 (5.19)</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>IIIg</td>
<td>p-Cl Phenyl thiocarbamide</td>
<td>87.7</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>+160.3</td>
<td>3.95 (3.96)</td>
<td>5.18 (5.19)</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Antimicrobial activity
1. Antibacterial activity
All the compounds were screened for their in vitro antibacterial activities against various pathogenic bacteria such as E. coli, S. aureus, P. vulgaris, B. cereus, P. aeruginosa by cup-plate method at concentration 100 µg/ml in DMSO by using standard Gentamycine (25 µg/ml) for bacteria. Amongst the compounds tested for antibacterial activity, compounds IIIa, IIId, IIIg, were highly active and compounds IIIb, & IIIc were moderately active while compound IIIe is less active (Table-2)
2. Antifungal activity

All the compounds were screened for their *in vitro* antifungal activities against *A. niger* and *C. albicans* by cup-plate method at a concentration 100 µg/ml in DMSO by using standard Nystatin as standard drug. Compounds IIIc, IIIg exhibited against *A. niger* and other were moderately active against fungi (Table-2).

**Table-2: Antibacterial and Antifungal Activities of compounds IIIa-g**

*Note: No activity was observed, a, Values are the average of three readings, Bore size 6mm

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Authors are thankful to SAIF, CDRI, Lucknow for providing spectra. They are also thankful to G. P. Tale (Q.C. Microbiologist) Leben Lab. Pvt. Ltd. Akola for providing antimicrobial activity and also to Dr. S. K. Deshmukh, Principal, College of Engineering and Technology, Akola for providing necessary facilities.

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[RJC-749/2011]