SYNTHESIS AND ANTITUBERCULAR ACTIVITY OF PYRIDAZINONE DERIVATIVES

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ABSTRACT

Two series of pyridazinone derivatives (19-34) were synthesized and evaluated for antitubercular activities against Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv strain. The results illustrated that among the synthesized compounds, compound 25, 5-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzyl)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone emerged as a lead compound with good antitubercular activity. Four more compounds, (21, 22, 29 & 33) were significant in their antitubercular action.

Key words: Pyridazinone, antitubercular, mycobacteria, furanone.

INTRODUCTION

During recent years pyridazinones have been a subject of intensive research owing to their wide spectrum of pharmacological activities. Differently substituted pyridazinones have been found to have potential antibacterial, antifungal and antiviral including anti-HIV activities [1-4]. Various 3-(2H)-pyridazinone derivatives have shown anticancer [4], analgesic & anti-inflammatory [4-6], anticonvulsant [7], cardiotonic & hypotensive [8,9] and antituberular activities [10].

Resistance of Mycobacterium tuberculosis strains to antitubercular agents is an increasing problem worldwide. However, potent new antimycobacterial drugs with new mechanism of action have not been developed in the last forty years [11]. TB is considered by the WHO to be the most important chronic communicable disease in the world. About 32% of the world’s population is currently infected with TB. The emergence of AIDS, decline of socioeconomic standards and a reduced emphasis on tuberculosis control programs contribute to the disease’s resurgence in industrialized countries [12]. If the present trend continues, tuberculosis is likely to claim more than 30 million lives within the next decade.

Now research effort towards the development of novel antitubercular agents is in the direction of discovering new classes of compounds, which are structurally different from known anti-tubercular drugs [13,14]. The current work describes the synthesis of newer 2-(3H)-pyridazinones with encouraging antitubercular activity.

EXPERIMENTAL

Chemistry

Melting points were determined in open capillary tubes and are uncorrected. Thin-layer chromatography was carried out to monitor the reactions using silica gel G plates. The IR spectra were recorded in potassium bromide pellets using a Perkin-Elmer 1725X spectrophotometer. Elemental analyses were performed on a Perkin-Elmer 240 analyzer and the values were in range of ±0.4% theoretical value for the element analyzed (C, H, N).

Preparation of 3-(4-Chloro/methyl benzoyl)propionic acid (2,12). The compounds, 1 and 2, were synthesized according to the reported method [14].

Preparation of 3-Arylidene-5-(4-chloro/methyl phenyl)-2(3H)-furanones (3-18). Compounds (3-18) were synthesized from 3-(4-chloro/methyl benzoyl) propionic acid (1,2) following literature method [14].

General Procedure for the synthesis of S-(substituted benzyl)-3-ary1-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinones (19-34). 2(3H)-Furanones (3-18) (0.005 mol) and hydrazine hydrate (1-2 mL) in n-propanol (5-6 mL) were refluxed for 3h. After refluxing reaction mixture was poured onto crushed ice, a precipitate was obtained, which was filtered, dried and recrystallized from methanol to give TLC pure S-(substituted benzyl)-3-aryl-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone derivatives.

5-Benzyl-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (19): Yield: 59%; m.p. 174 ºC; 'H-NMR (CDCl3, δ, ppm): 3.78 (2H, CH2, 7.16 (1H, H-4, pyridazinone ring), 7.14-7.48 (5H, CH, benzyl ring), 7.42 and 7.37 (d, each, J=8.1 Hz, 2xA, B, p-substituted phenyl ring), 10.72 (1H, NH); MS (m/z): 296(M+); IR (cm-1, KBr): 3186 (NH), 2949 (CH), 1683 (CO), 718 (C=C); Anal. calcd. for C29H21ClN: C, 66.16; H, 4.63; N, 8.57. Found: C, 66.23; H, 4.61; N, 8.55.

5-(4-Chlorobenzyl)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (20): Yield: 58%; m.p. 196 ºC; 'H-NMR (CDCl3, δ, ppm): 3.95 (2H, CH2), 7.11 (1H, H-4, pyridazinone ring), 7.23 (4H, H-2,3,5,6, benzyl ring), 7.32 and 7.41 (d, each, J=8.1 Hz, 2xA, B, p-substituted phenyl ring), 10.97 (1H, NH); MS (m/z): 330(M+); IR (cm-1, KBr): 3179 (NH), 2942 (CH), 1688 (CO), 726 (C=C); Anal. calcd. for C29H21Cl2N: C, 59.63; H, 3.57; N, 12.31.

5-(4-Methoxybenzyl)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (21): Yield: 53%; m.p. 197 ºC; 'H-NMR (CDCl3, δ, ppm): 3.71 (2H, CH2), 6.78 (1H, H-4, pyridazinone ring), 3.77 (4H, H-2,3,5,6, benzyl ring), 7.53 and 7.62 (d, each, J=8.4 Hz, 2xA, B, p-substituted phenyl ring), 10.93 (1H, NH); MS (m/z): 341(M+); IR (cm-1, KBr): 3173 (NH), 2936 (CH), 1672 (CO), 707 (C=C); Anal. calcd. for C29H21ClNO: C, 59.75; H, 3.54; N, 12.30. Found: C, 59.63; H, 3.57; N, 12.31.

5-(4-Hydroxybenzyl)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (22): Yield: 57%; m.p. 192 ºC; 'H-NMR (CDCl3, δ, ppm): 3.59 (2H, CH2), 6.11 (1H, OH), 7.06 (2H, H-2,6, benzyl ring), 7.31 (1H, H-4, pyridazinone ring), 7.47 and 7.71 (d, each, J=7.8 Hz, 2xA, B, p-substituted phenyl ring), 7.49 (2H, CH2, 3.5-phenyl ring), 9.41 (1H, NH); MS (m/z): 312(M+); IR (cm-1, KBr): 3178 (NH), 2942 (CH), 1680 (CO), 722 (C=C); Anal. calcd. for C31H23ClNO: C, 65.29; H, 4.19; N, 8.96. Found: C, 65.39; H, 4.17; N, 8.97.

5-(4-Methylbenzyl)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (23): Yield: 59%; m.p. 186 ºC; 'H-NMR (CDCl3, δ, ppm): 2.27 (3H, CH3), 3.51 (2H, 2,3H), 6.60 (1H, H-4, pyridazinone ring), 7.13 and 7.36 (d, each, J=7.8 Hz, 2xA, B, p-substituted benzyl ring), 7.34 (2H, H-3,5, phenyl ring), 7.61 (2H, H-2,4, phenyl ring), 10.93 (1H, NH); MS (m/z): 310(M+); IR (cm-1, KBr): 3173 (NH), 2939 (CH), 1684 (CO), 708 (C=C); Anal. calcd. for C31H23ClNO: C, 69.57; H, 4.86; N, 9.03.

5-(4-Methoxybenzyl)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (24): Yield: 61%; m.p. 169 ºC; 'H-NMR (CDCl3, δ, ppm): 3.42 (2H, CH2), 3.71 (3H, OCH3), 6.81 (1H, H-4, pyridazinone ring), 7.13 and 7.36 (d, each, J=8.1 Hz, 2xA, B, p-substituted benzyl ring), 7.59 (2H, H-3,5, phenyl ring), 7.68 (2H, H-2,4, phenyl ring), 10.73 (1H, NH); MS (m/z): 326(M+); IR (cm-1, KBr): 3167 (NH), 3002 (CH), 1675 (CO), 717 (C=C); Anal. calcd. for C31H23ClNO: C, 66.16; H, 4.63; N, 8.57. Found: C, 66.23; H, 4.61; N, 8.55.

5-(4-Hydroxy-3-methoxybenzyl)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (25): Yield: 53%; m.p. 191 ºC; 'H-NMR (CDCl3, δ, ppm): 3.48
Antitubercular activity [15,16].

The antitubercular screening was carried out against Mycobacterium tuberculosis H$_3$Rv (ATCC 27294) in Middlebrook 7H11 agar medium with OADC (oleic acid albumin dextrose catalase) growth supplement. 10 fold serial dilutions of each test compound/drug (in DMSO/Water mixture) were incorporated into the agar medium. Inoculum of M. tuberculosis H$_3$Rv was prepared from fresh Middlebrook 7H11 agar slants with OADC growth supplement adjusted to 1 mg/mL (wet weight) in Tween 80 (0.05%) saline diluted to 10$^2$ to give a concentration of approximately 10$^5$ cfu/mL. A 5 µL amount of bacterial suspension was spotted into 7H11 agar tubes containing 10-fold serial dilutions of drugs per mL. The tubes were incubated at 37 °C, and final readings were recorded after 30 days. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) is defined as the minimum concentration of compound required to give complete inhibition of bacterial growth. The MIC of the standard drug streptomycin was 10 µg/mL. The results of the pharmacological evaluation have been listed in Table 1.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

**Chemistry**

2(3H)-Furanones (3-18) on reaction with hydrazine hydrate in n-propanol gave 16 title compounds i.e. 5-(substituted benzyl)-3-aryl-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazino derivatives (19-34). 2(3H)-Furanones (3-18) were prepared using 3-(4-substituted benzoyl)propionic acid (1-2) following the previously reported methods of modified Perkin’s reaction in higher yields [14]. The 3-(4-substituted benzoyl)propionic acid (1, 2) was synthesized according to [17].

![Scheme 1](image)

**Scheme 1**: Protocol for synthesis of pyridazinones.
Antitubercular evaluation

The antitubercular screening was carried out against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* H<sub>Rv</sub> (ATCC 27294) (Table 1). The results illustrated that 5-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzyl)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (25) showed best antitubercular activity among the synthesized compounds with *MIC* of 12.5 µg/mL. Four compounds, 5-(4-nitrobenzyl)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (21), 5-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (22), 5-(4-nitrobenzyl)-3-(4-methylphenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (29) and 5-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzyl)-3-(4-methylphenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (33) were also significant in their antitubercular action with *MIC* of 25 µg/mL. Rests of the compounds showed *MIC*-values of 50 µg/mL. Pyridazinones derived from 4-chloro-furanones were found to have better activity than those derived from 4-methyl-furanones. Disubstituted phenyl rings (25 & 33) at 5<sup>th</sup> position of pyridazinone ring showed better antitubercular activity than unsubstituted or mono-substituted phenyl rings. Among the mono-substituted phenyl rings at 5<sup>th</sup> position of pyridazinone ring, presence of nitro group (21 & 29) showed significant antitubercular activity. (Table 1).

Table 1: Antitubercular activity of the Pyridazinone derivatives 19-34.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R'</th>
<th>MIC values (µg/mL)</th>
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<td>H</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>50</td>
</tr>
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Streptomycin - - 10

CONCLUSIONS

To sum up, among the synthesized 16 newer pyridazinones, compound 25, 5-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzyl)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone emerged as lead compound with good antitubercular activity. The study showed the antitubercular potential of pyridazinones.

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REFERENCES