



# Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences

## Synthesis, characterization and *In-vitro* antioxidant activity of Mannich bases of novel 1, 4-dihydro pyridines derivatives

M Vijey Aanandhi, S Kalvikkarasi\*, K Arumuga Navamani, P Shanmugasundaram

Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, VELS University, Chennai -  
117.Tamilnadu.INDIA.

### ABSTRACT

A series of mannich bases (1a-2e) were synthesized by the reaction of  $\beta$ -Keto ester and formaldehyde and appropriate amines by condensation technique. The procedure afforded various 1,4 – dihydro pyridine derivatives with 70% yield .Structures were characterized by means of spectral data. All the synthesized compounds were subjected to biological evaluation for anti-bacterial, anti-fungal and anti-oxidant activity.

**Keywords:** 1,4dihydro pyridines, Mannich bases, Anti-bacterial, Anti-fungal, Anti oxidant activity.

**\*Corresponding author**

Email: mvaanandhi@gmail.com



## INTRODUCTION

1,4 Dihydro pyridines are nitrogen containing heterocyclic compound, possessing broad spectrum of biological and pharmacological activities such as anti microbial, analgesic, anti convulsant, anti inflammatory and anti ulcer activity. Earlier reports have shown that beneficial to antioxidant, antimicrobial activity. In this regard it was planned to synthesize some 1,4 dihydro pyridine derivatives by different substituted aromatic aldehydes group with aryl amines using mannich reaction.

## EXPERIMENT

Melting points were determined in open capillary tubes and were found uncorrected. IR spectra were recorded on FT-IR spectrometer (Perkin Elmer) using KBR disc method.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra were recorded on  $^1\text{H}$  FT-NMR (Bruker AMX 400MHz) spectrometer in DMSO. The compounds were analyzed for elemental analysis and the percentage of elements were found to be near that of the calculated values. Physical data of the compounds are recorded in Table-1 and the spectral data are recorded in Table-2.

### Procedure

#### Step I Preparation of the 1,4-dihydropyridine derivatives

##### General procedure

A mixture of aldehyde (0.2mole), ethylacetoacetate (0.2mole) and concentrated ammonium hydroxide (8 ml) in ethanol (60ml) was heated under reflux for 3 hours. To the resulting mixture, warm water (40 ml) was added and then allowed to cool. The separated product was filtered off, washed with 60% aqueous ethanol and recrystallized from alcohol to give product and it is used for the further reaction. (**compound 1a**).

Similarly, compounds (1a-e) were prepared by condensation of 2moles ethylacetoacetate and ammonium hydroxide with other aromatic aldehyde.

#### Step II Preparation of 1,4-dihydropyridine derivatives

A mixture of compound (1a), p- aminobenzoic acid (0.01 mole) and p-formaldehyde (0.02 mole) was taken in 15 ml of rectified spirit and heated under reflux for 4 hours. The reaction mixture was poured on to crushed ice. The product was filtered and recrystallized from aqueous ethanol to give product (**compound 2a**).

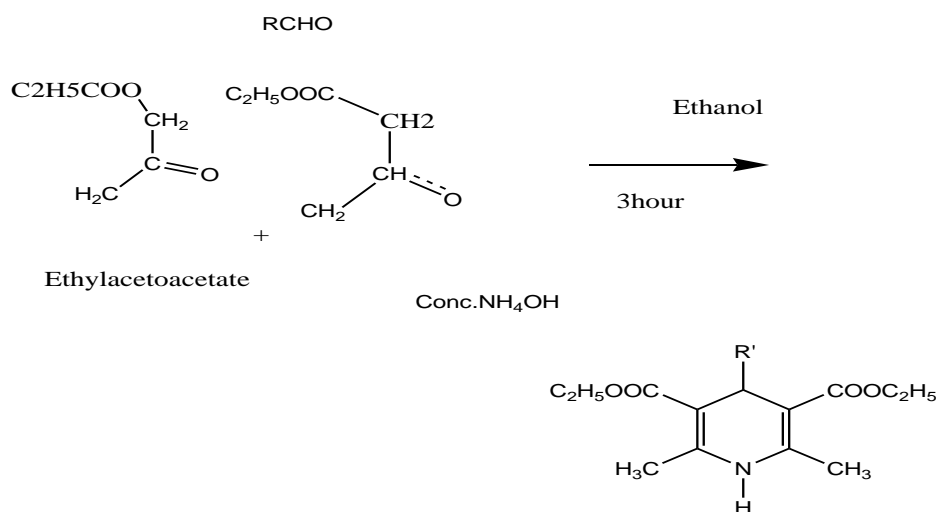
Similarly, compounds (**2a-e**) were prepared by condensation of p-aminobenzoic acid and p-formaldehyde with product (1a-e).

Melting point            120° – 155°C

R<sub>f</sub> value            0.23-0.71  
 % yield                70%

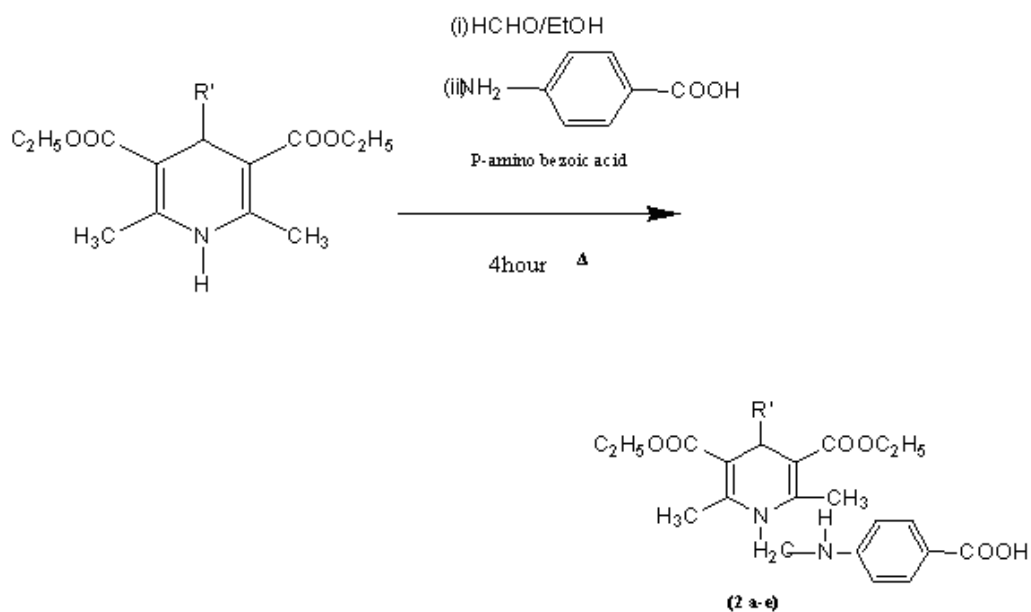
**SCHEME**

**STEP – I**



**(1 a-e)**

**STEP II**



Mannich base of 1,4-dihydropyridine derivatives

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Pharmacological evaluation

#### Anti- oxidant activity

The synthesized compounds were screened for their *in vitro* antioxidant activity by Nitrous oxide and Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity. The results obtained were tabulated in **Table 4, 5** were given as mean  $IC_{50}$ . All the synthesized compounds showed good anti-oxidant activity, out of all the synthesized compounds 1e, 2c, 2d, 2e showed significant anti-oxidant activity, in all the method except the compound 1a is less when compared to that of the standard Butylated hydroxyl Toluene (BHT).

#### Anti -microbial activity

The synthesized compounds were screened for their anti-microbial activity by Disc diffusion method using M.H Agar media and Sabouraud's dextrose agar medium for bacteria and fungi respectively. The disc (6mm in diameter), impregnated with test compound 100 $\mu$ g/disc and ciprofloxacin (1000 $\mu$ g/disc) were used as positive reference standards to determine the sensitivity of each microbial species tested. The plates are inoculated at 37°C for 24 hrs and 27°C for 72 hrs for bacterial and fungal strains respectively. Anti microbial activity was evaluated by measuring the diameter of zone of inhibition against test organisms. Based on the results it is referred that synthesis of some 1,4- dihydro pyridine derivatives have significant inhibition effect on the growth of bacteria like *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Bacillus cereus*, *Staphylococcus aureus*. The results were tabulated in **Table 9**. The results showed that the compounds 1d, 2b, 2c showed very good activity when compared to that of the standard (ciprofloxacin). The activity was due to the presence of methoxy group in 3&4<sup>th</sup> position in compd(2b), compd (2c) presence of chlorine in 2&4<sup>th</sup> position and presence of methyl group in p-position in compd(1d) [1-17].

## CONCLUSION

In summary, 1,4-dihydro pyridines containing methoxy, ester, chlorine substitution showed more anti-microbial activity and compound containing hydroxyl, methoxy, methyl showed more anti-oxidant activity.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are thankful to School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Vels University for providing facilities for synthesis and biological screening.

**Table 1: Physical and analytical data of synthesized compounds**

S.No.	Compound	Mol. Formula	Molecular Weight	Yield in percentage (%)
1	1a	C <sub>29</sub> H <sub>32</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	355.43	65
2	1b	C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>32</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	389.44	68
3	1c	C <sub>27</sub> H <sub>28</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>6</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	361.64	67
4	1d	C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>32</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	343.42	70
5	1e	C <sub>29</sub> H <sub>34</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>9</sub>	450.16	63
6	2a	C <sub>29</sub> H <sub>32</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	504.57	62
7	2b	C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>32</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	508	63
8	2c	C <sub>27</sub> H <sub>28</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	510.70	62
9	2d	C <sub>28</sub> H <sub>32</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	492	65
10	<b>2e</b>	C <sub>29</sub> H <sub>34</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>9</sub>	554	60

**Table 2: Spectral data of synthesized compounds**

S.No	I.R	NMR	Mass
1a	3369,1443,1283,1147	7.14-7.30	355.58 M <sup>+</sup>
1b	3348,1776,1388,1198	114.1-149.7, 16.3	389.66 M <sup>+</sup>
1c	3380,1621,1400,1269	4.43,7.16,1.71	361.64 M <sup>+</sup>
1d	3409,1581,1315,1067	4.43-6.94,	343.42 M <sup>+</sup>
1e	3667,1744,1694,1645	5.96,1.71	450.16 M <sup>+</sup>
2a	3177,1509,1371,1231	6.87-7.30,1.71	504.57 M <sup>+</sup>
2b	3335,1651,1475,1360,1167	6.46-8.05, 1.71,3.73	508 M <sup>+</sup>
2c	3464,1721,1530,1150,830	6.94-8.05, 1.71	510.70 M <sup>+</sup>
2d	3365,1587,1299,724,693	6.87-8.05, 1.7-2.78	492 M <sup>+</sup>
2e	3369,1443,1315,1147,694	5.96-8.05, 1.71,5.0,3.73	554 M <sup>+</sup>

Table 3: Antimicrobial activity of synthesized 1,4-dihydropyridine derivatives

S. No.	Compound	Antibacterial activity zone of inhibition (mm)				Antifungal activity zone of inhibition (mm)	
		<i>B.cereus</i>	<i>S.aureus</i>	<i>E.coli</i>	<i>P.aeruginosa</i>	<i>C.albicans</i>	<i>A.niger</i>
1	<b>1a</b>	14	12	13	-	12	18
2	<b>1b</b>	17	-	-	14	13	14
3	<b>1c</b>	13	15	17	17	15	19
4	<b>1d</b>	<b>20</b>	16	19	16	16	18
5	<b>1e</b>	-	-	17	12	12	17
6	<b>2a</b>	13	-	14	-	19	16
7	<b>2b</b>	<b>24</b>	19	15	20	17	14
8	<b>2c</b>	<b>25</b>	12	18	18	16	19
9	<b>2d</b>	18	-	17	-	14	15
10	<b>2e</b>	14	16	-	19	18	17
11	Ciprofloxacin	30	30	28	28	-	-
12	Ketokonazole	-	-	-	-	31	30

Bold -> showed ↑ activity

 Table 4: *In-vitro* Nitric oxide scavenging activity of synthesized compounds

S. No.	Compounds	%RSC				IC <sub>50</sub>
		25µg/ml	50µg/ml	75µg/ml	100µg/ml	
1	<b>1a</b>	7.15±0.07	13.59±0.09	22.61±0.13	39.02±0.01	>100
2	<b>1b</b>	18.71±0.25	29.00±0.32	40.19±0.08	51.00±0.001	98.03
3	<b>1c</b>	14.86±0.23	28.57±0.09	39.48±0.12	50.30±0.19	99.22
4	<b>1d</b>	19.43±0.14	30.22±0.1	43.00±0.37	54.22±0.23	92.21
5	<b>1e</b>	26.39±0.12	52.79±0.2	72.28±0.19	82.00±0.09	47.35
6	<b>2a</b>	13.28±0.12	27.86±0.09	38.27±0.2	51.82±0.3	96.48
7	<b>2b</b>	16.90±0.08	31.00±0.019	44.08±0.13	66.12±0.09	75.62
8	<b>2c</b>	31.71±0.07	50.64±0.12	67.95±0.19	81.00±0.24	49.36
9	<b>2d</b>	34.00±0.09	59.81±0.21	73.39±0.25	84.56±0.16	41.79
10	<b>2e</b>	40.43±0.23	65.28±0.13	78.80±0.09	90.73±0.24	38.29
11	BHT	70.25±0.62	75.27±0.41	81.23±1.03	83.77±0.42	16.29

All the readings were expressed as mean ± SD for three values

Table 5 : *In-vitro* Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity of synthesized compounds

S. No.	Compounds	%RSC				IC <sub>50</sub>
		25µg/ml	50µg/ml	75µg/ml	100µg/ml	
1	<b>1a</b>	10.23±0.12	20.32±0.32	34.19±0.10	49.12±0.01	>100
2	<b>1b</b>	17.71±0.21	28.59±0.32	39.19±0.83	50.00±0.83	100
3	<b>1c</b>	10.49±0.02	19.96±0.4	33.83±0.09	51.96±0.1	51.66
4	<b>1d</b>	16.90±0.28	30.69±0.42	43.18±0.68	58.12±0.1	86.02
5	<b>1e</b>	23.28±0.56	67.86±0.35	79.27±0.81	92.82±0.3	36.84
6	<b>2a</b>	18.63±0.25	29.60±0.32	42.00±0.08	51.00±0.001	98.03
7	<b>2b</b>	19.43±0.14	31.22±0.1	48.36±0.34	62.22±0.28	80.36
8	<b>2c</b>	32.92±0.05	62.83±0.12	73.19±0.10	81.31±0.20	39.78

### REFERENCES

- [1] Blicke FF. 1964. Organic Reactions, John Wiley and Sciences. Intersciences publishers, V-1, p-304-30.
- [2] M Tramontini, L Angiolini. Tetrahedron Lett 1990;46:1791-37.
- [3] M Amir, K Shikha. European J Med Chem 1996;39(23):4665-75.
- [4] Pandeya SN, Yogeswayi P, Srivan Nath G. Indian J Pharm Sci 2002; 64(3)209-212.
- [5] R Sridhar, PT Perumal. Tetrahedron Lett 2005; 61:2465-70.
- [6] SR Pattan, Avendano C, Menendez JC. Tetrahedron Lett 2006 ;63 :673.
- [7] V Sridharan, Paramasivan J, Carlos Menendez. Tetrahedron Lett 2007 ;63 :4407-13.
- [8] M Ashok, M Sadeghi. Asian J Chem 2005;14(4):2639-43.
- [9] Bele DS and Singhvi, N Samadi. Bioorg Med Chem 2008; 16:3499-03.
- [10] Rakeshkumar, Sakshi, Malik, Ramesh Chandra. Indian J Chem 2009;48:718-24.
- [11] BB Subudhi, PK Panda, D Bhatta. Indian J Chem 2009; 48B:725-728; 57:616-22.
- [12] Govindarajan R, Vijayakumar M, Rawat. Indian J Exp Biol 2003; 41:857.
- [13] Omar Munoz, Muniz, EusebioJuaristi. Organic Chemistry in Mexico, Arkivoc 2003;11:16-26.
- [14] Humphreys, SR Vendetti, TM Gotti. J Chem Soc 1965:1816.
- [15] Man Sik Moon, So Ha lee & Chan Seong Cheong. Bull Korean Chem. Soc 2001;22(10):1167-68.
- [16] Naresh Kumar, Sangeeta Tiwari, Ashok Kalia R, Rao CM, Kutty NG. (2007) Arzneimittel – Forschung – Drug Research.
- [17] K Yadav. Indian J Chem 2007;46B:702-706.