

Synthesis of 4-Thiazolidinone Derivatives

Monika^{1*} Dr. Piyush Kumar Pathak²

¹ Research Scholar, CTU, Ahmadabad

² Associate Professor, Department of Chemistry, CTU, Ahmadabad

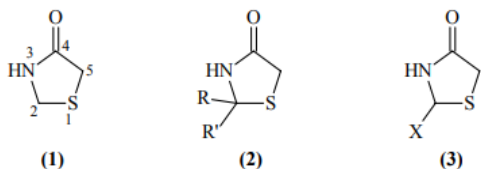
Abstract – The amalgamation of 2-acetyl-subbed 1-naphthol was first acted within the sight of icy acidic corrosive and zinc chloride by the acetylation of subbed 1-naphthol. This compound on treatment with KCNS and Br₂ yielded 2-(2-amino-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)- supplanted naphthalen-1-ol which gave Schiff Bases on simple buildup with sweet-smelling aldehyde. This give 4-thiazolidinone subsidiaries on the cyclo-buildup response with mercaptoacetic corrosive. The combined mixes were depicted by spectroscopy of the essential examination, 1 H NMR, IR. They have investigated newly combined mixes for their antimicrobial exercises.

Key Words: Synthesis, Thiazolidinone Derivatives, Antimicrobial

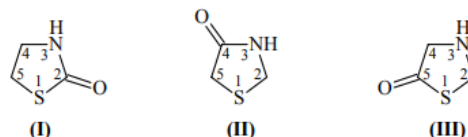
-----X-----

INTRODUCTION

Thiazolidinone, a soaked variation of carbonyl gathering thiazoles on the fourth base, has been esteemed an alternative since it has an enormous assortment of pharmacological exercises toward numerous objectives. This extent of natural response profile has drawn the overall enthusiasm of researchers to additionally find the guarantee of this natural theme. 4-Thiazolidinone is a 4-position subordinate of thiazolidine with a carbonyl gathering (1). Substituent's in 2-, 3-and 5-positions can be shifting, yet the gathering appended to the carbon molecule in 2-position (R and R' in 2 or X in 3) applies the biggest difference in structure and legitimacies. For the structures depicted by 2 and 3, contrasts in the substituents appended to the nitrogen molecule and the methylene carbon iota may be possible.



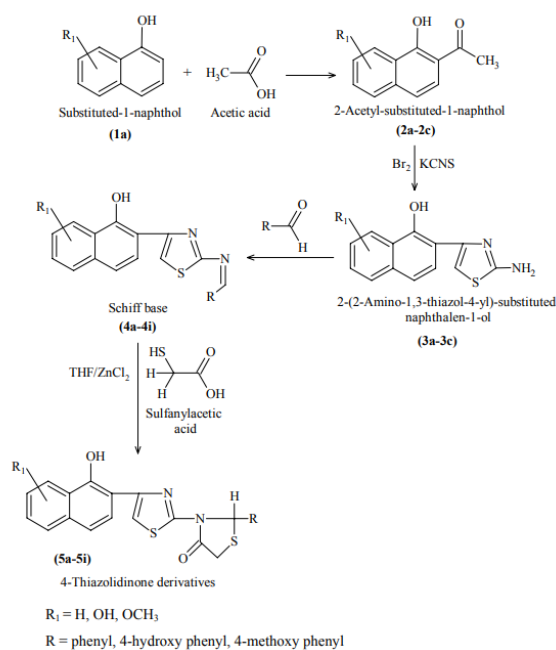
Thiazolidinones, which have a place with an enormous classification of heterocyclic substances, have been generally researched for restorative use. In the ongoing past, thiazolidinones, with a carbonyl gathering at area 2 (I), 4 (II) or 5 (III), were objects of concentrated examination. The writing likewise incorporated a few papers specifying their arrangement and use.



Heterocycle science is at the center of medication discovery¹. 4-Thiazolidinone is one of the five segment heterocycles bunches regularly under investigation^{2,3}. 4-Thiazolidinones are heterocyclic substances with iotas of nitrogen and sulfur and have for some time been perceived for their wide assortment of intriguing organic exercises, including anticonvulsant activity, calming action, against tubercular movement, anthelmintic action, antiviral action, antifungal action, antibacterial action, hostile to malignancy action and against HIV activity⁴⁻¹² and so forth. The blend of 4-thiazolidinone¹³⁻²² has a few conventions. The current thesis manages the union and portrayal of thiazolidinone subsidiaries by ghostly examination (IR, 1 H NMR).

EXPERIMENTAL

Both the liquefying focuses were taken with open slender cylinders and are uncorrected in the silicon oil tank. A Nicolet-Impact 400 FT-IR spectrometer had IR spectra enlisted. 1 H NMR spectra were accounted for utilizing TMS as an inner standard on a Bruker AC 300 FNMR spectrometer (300 MHz). Nitrogen microanalysis was performed utilizing Kjeldahal measure. Slender layer chromatography on silica gel-G, has been utilized to confirm the mixes' virtue.



Compd.	R	R_1	Molecular formula	Melting point (°C)	Yield (%)	% Nitrogen		R.F.
						Found	Calculated	
2a	-	H	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₂	76	68	-	-	-
2b	-	OH	C ₁₂ H ₁₀ O ₃	85	75	-	-	-
2c	-	OCH ₃	C ₁₃ H ₁₂ O ₃	90	60	-	-	-
3a	-	H	C ₁₃ H ₁₀ N ₂ OS	145	68	-	-	-
3b	-	OH	C ₁₃ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₂ S	140	67	-	-	-
3c	-	OCH ₃	C ₁₄ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₂ S	155	63	-	-	-
4a	C ₆ H ₅	H	C ₂₀ H ₁₄ N ₂ OS	150	62	-	-	-
4b	C ₆ H ₅	OH	C ₂₀ H ₁₄ N ₂ O ₂ S	165	59	-	-	-
4c	C ₆ H ₅	OCH ₃	C ₂₁ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₂ S	161	53	-	-	-
4d	C ₆ H ₄ OH	H	C ₂₀ H ₁₄ N ₂ O ₂ S	140	57	-	-	-
4e	C ₆ H ₄ OH	OH	C ₂₀ H ₁₄ N ₂ O ₃ S	145	51	-	-	-
4f	C ₆ H ₄ OH	OCH ₃	C ₂₁ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₃ S	155	56	-	-	-
4g	C ₆ H ₄ OCH ₃	H	C ₂₁ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₂ S	170	58	-	-	-
4h	C ₆ H ₄ OCH ₃	OH	C ₂₁ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₃ S	166	53	-	-	-
4i	C ₆ H ₄ OCH ₃	OCH ₃	C ₂₂ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₃ S	152	58	-	-	-
5a	C ₆ H ₅	H	C ₂₂ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₂ S ₂	213	42	6.91	6.93	0.55
5b	C ₆ H ₅	OH	C ₂₂ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₃ S ₂	223	44	6.63	6.67	0.58
5c	C ₆ H ₅	OCH ₃	C ₂₃ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₂ S ₂	198	43	6.41	6.45	0.52
5d	C ₆ H ₄ OH	H	C ₂₂ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₃ S ₂	263	41	6.66	6.67	0.62
5e	C ₆ H ₄ OH	OH	C ₂₂ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₄ S ₂	254	46	6.40	6.42	0.64
5f	C ₆ H ₄ OH	OCH ₃	C ₂₃ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₃ S ₂	217	43	6.21	6.22	0.52
5g	C ₆ H ₄ OCH ₃	H	C ₂₃ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₂ S ₂	241	45	6.42	6.45	0.58
5h	C ₆ H ₄ OCH ₃	OH	C ₂₃ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₃ S ₂	223	42	6.21	6.22	0.56
5i	C ₆ H ₄ OCH ₃	OCH ₃	C ₂₄ H ₂₀ N ₂ O ₃ S ₂	199	41	5.99	6.03	0.62

Intertwined ZnCl₂ was applied to hot frigid acidic corrosive and refluxed until disintegrated, at that point powdered subbed 1-naphthol was presented and the blend was refluxed for around 8 hours and afterward cooled and unloaded in acidulated water. The acquired strong was depleted, cleaned, dried, and recrystallized to get named compound from redressed soul.

An answer of 2-acetyl-subbed 1-naphthol in 1,4-dioxane had been placed in a three necked jar. The cup was then positioned in an ice-shower. It was fitted with mechanical stirrer. With consistent mixing the KCN was inevitably applied to the arrangement. At long last Br₂ (16 mL) was dynamically applied to acidic corrosive (100 mL) with ordinary blending. The whole gathering was held in an ice-shower for 6 hours with stirrer. The subsequent mix was left aside before room

temperature was reached. The fluid was unloaded into ice water, cleaned and 1,4-dioxane washed in. Subsequently the example was recrystallized by a blend of 1,4-dioxane-ethanol and tried on TLC. At last, the substance was refined utilizing ethyl acetic acid derivation: benzene (30:70) as an eluent through segment chromatography over silica gel.

A blend of 2-(2-amino-1,3-thiazol-4-yl)-substituted naphthalen-1-ol, benzaldehyde subordinates (benzaldehyde, p-hydroxybenzaldehyde and 4-methoxybenzaldehyde) in ethanol: 1,4-dioxane (50:50) and piperidine was refluxed into the water shower for 5 hours. The blend of the response was consolidated, cooled and poured in water; the acquired strong was cleansed and recrystallized from ethanol to give Schiff establishment.

A blend of Schiff base in THF and mercapto acidic corrosive with a hint of anhydrous ZnCl₂ was then refluxed to deliver a follow, which was disintegrated in 1,4-dioxane-ethanol blend going through a silica gel segment utilizing benzene: chloroform (8:2) blend as an eluent mix. The eluent was refined and 4-thiazolidinone subordinates from ethanol were recrystallized to the item: 1,4-dioxane (1:1).

CONCLUSION

Both of the above subsidiaries of thiazolidinone were tried for their antimicrobial action against *Escherichia coli*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. - species culture was hatched at 37°C, and the hindrance zone was determined following 24 hours. Any of those mixes have been demonstrated to be included.

REFERENCES

- C. K. Belwal and K. A. Joshi (2012). Synthesis and Antifungal Activity of some Novel Thiazolidinone Derivatives of 4-(4-oxo-2-phenylthiazolidin-3-yl) Benzoic Acid, *IJCRGG*, 4(4), pp. 1758-1764.
- F. C. Brown (2011). 4-Thiazolidinones, *Chem. Rev.*, 61, pp. 463-521.
- V. S. Ingle, A. R. Sawale, R. D. Ingle and R. A. Mane (2011). Synthesis of New 4-thiazolidinones Bearing Potentially Active Heteryl Moieties, *Indian J. Chem.*, 40B, pp. 124-128.
- S. G. Kuukguzela, E. E. Oruc, S. Rollas and F. Sahin (2012). Synthesis, Characterization and Biological Activity of Novel 4-thiazolidinones, 1,3,4-oxadiazoles and some Related Compounds, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 37, pp. 197-206.

5. C. G. Bonde and N. J. Gaikwad (2014). Synthesis and Preliminary Evaluation of some Pyrazine Containing Thiazolines and Thiazolidinones as Antimicrobial Agents, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 12, pp. 2151-2161.
6. F. H. Havaladar and S. K. J. Mishra (2014). Synthesis of some Azetidin-2-ones and Thiazolidin-4-ones as Potential Antimicrobial Agents, *Indian J. Heterocycl. Chem.*, 13, pp. 197- 200.
7. V. Badgujar, S. R. Pattan and A. R. Bhatt (2015). Synthesis of some Pyrazoles and Thiazolidinones as Antimicrobial Agents, *Indian J. Heterocycl. Chem.*, 15, pp. 97-98.
8. K. C. Asati, S. K. Srivastava and S. D. Srivastava (2016). Synthesis of 5-arylidene-2-aryl-3-(benzotriazoloacetamidyl)-1,3-thiazolidin-4-ones as Analgesic and Antimicrobial Agents, *Indian J. Chem.*, 45B, pp. 526-531.

Corresponding Author

Monika*

Research Scholar, CTU, Ahmadabad