

Synthesis Characterization and Antimicrobial Activity of N-Nitroso-2, 6-Diphenylpiperidin-4-One Semicarbazone

Seeni Mubarak¹, Sirajudheen P², Muhammed Shebin K S², Muhasina M² and Rishana T²

¹Jamal Mohammed College, Trichy-620020, Tamil Nadu, India,

²Department of Chemistry, WMO Imam Gazzali, Arts and science College, koolivayal, Cherukattoor Post, wayanad, kerala-670721 India.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received: 30 May 2015;

Received in revised form:
15 June 2016;

Accepted: 21 June 2016;

Keywords

N-nitroso-2,6-diphenylpiperidin-4-ones,
Semicarbazone,
NMR, IR,
Antimicrobial activity.

ABSTRACT

Among the family of heterocyclic compounds, The nitrogen containing six membered heterocycle, the piperidine structural was the most dominant and very prevalent element in nature and often found to be naturally occurring bioactive compounds such as alkaloids. Piperidin-3- one derivatives are used as precursors for the synthesis of antimalarial agents Febrifugine and Isofebrifugine. Piperidin-4-ones mostly display varied and potent biological properties such as Antiviral, Antitumour, Analgesic, Antimicrobial, Fungicidal, Herbicidal, Insecticidal, Antihistaminic, Anti-inflammatory and Anticancer. CNS stimulant and recent reports suggest that compounds containing piperidin-4-one moiety elicit excellent activity when aromatic substitutions are present at 2- and/or 6-positions. In this work, the compound N-nitroso-2,6-diphenylpiperidin-4-one semicarbazone has been prepared and analyzed. The product showed positive nitrogen test (Lassign test), a single spot in TLC and sharp melting point for the purity of the compound. The structure of the compound was further confirmed from the CHN analysis FT- IR, and ¹H NMR Spectral data and the compounds were screened for their antimicrobial activity against gram positive bacteria *Bacillus subtilis*, *Staphylococcus aureus* and Gram-negative bacteria *Escherichia coli* by using *Ciprofloxacin* as standard and fungi *Candida albicans* by using *Cetramazole* as standard. The compound exhibited significant activities against all the tested bacterial and fungal strains.

© 2016 Elixir All rights reserved.

Introduction

Among the family of heterocyclic compounds, The nitrogen containing six membered heterocycle, the piperidine structural was the most dominant and very prevalent element in nature and often found to be naturally occurring bioactive compounds such as alkaloids^[1]. Piperidin-3- one derivatives are used as precursors for the synthesis of antimalarial agents Febrifugine and Isofebrifugine^[2]. Piperidin-4-ones mostly display varied and potent biological properties such as Antiviral, Antitumour,^[3] Analgesic,^[4] Antimicrobial, Fungicidal, Herbicidal, Insecticidal, Antihistaminic, Anti-inflammatory, Anticancer^[3].

CNS stimulant and Recent reports suggest that compounds containing piperidin-4-one moiety elicit excellent activity when aromatic substitutions are present at 2- and/or 6-positions^[3]. Mannich reaction is one of the multicomponent reactions for the carbon-carbon and carbon heteroatom sequential bond formation. Mannich type condensation involving aromatic aldehydes, ammonium acetate and ketones having two active methylene groups, resulting in the formation of 2,6-diarylpiperidin-4-ones, was first reported by Noller and Baliah^[5].

The extensive studies undertaken in the past on 4-piperidones have their relation to the synthesis of drugs and consequently from an essential part in the molecular frame work of important drugs. Also, these compounds have been found to be valuable synthetic intermediates for the synthesis of variety of natural products. Specifically, piperidine based chemical

entities with aryl substituent at C-2 and C-6 of the piperidine ring has been documented as potent microbial agents^[6]. The phenyl or para substituted phenyl substituent at C-2 and C-6 positions have a wide range of antimicrobial activity. Further, blocking of its keto group have also proved to exhibit antibacterial and antifungal activities^[7].

The piperidine-4-ones and its derivatives are biologically important class of compounds owing to their pharmacological activities and the presence of ring skeleton in a variety of alkaloids. The conformational features of piperidin-4-ones are quite interesting and thought provoking. Literature report reveals that, the derivatives of 2,6-diphenylpiperidin-4-ones and their stereochemistry have been reported but however a much work on derivative like N-substituted semicarbazone have not been reported so far. This envisaged that in the present work, the synthesis of the derivative like N-nitroso-2,6-diphenylpiperidin-4-one semicarbazone, and its characterization by CHN, IR and ¹H NMR. Antimicrobial and antifungal properties of N-nitroso-2,6-diphenylpiperidin-4-one semicarbazone derivative was also evaluated.

Materials and Methods

All the solvents used were of spectral grade. The melting points of the compounds were measured in open capillaries and are uncorrected. The ¹H NMR spectra were obtained on a Bruker Avance spectrometer at 300 and 100 MHz, respectively. The FT IR spectra were obtained on a Perkin-Elmer Spectrum paragon 1000 spectrometer. The molecular mass was determined

Tele:

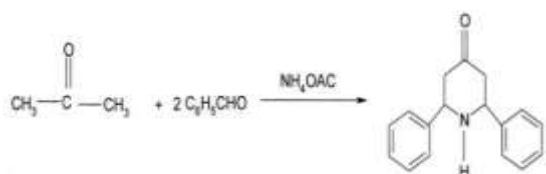
E-mail address: sirajpalliyalil@gmail.com

using PE SCIEX API 4000 mass spectrometer. Microanalyses were performed on VarioMicro V2.2.0 CHN analyser.

Experimental Method

i). Synthesis of 2,6-diphenylpiperidin-4-one

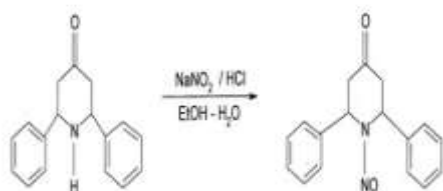
A mixture of acetone (0.1 mol) and benzaldehyde (0.2 mol) and anhydrous ammonium acetate (0.05mol) was heated in a boiling water bath maintaining the temperature 50 - 55°C with stirring until the colour of the solution changed to deep red orange. The solution immediately cooled in ice water, after cooling ether (100 ml) was added to it, the ether insoluble bispidine (2,4,6,8-tetra phenyl 1-3,7-diazabicyclo(3.3.1)nonan-9-one, (m.p 235-236)°C was filtered off and 5ml conc.HCl was added to the filtrate. The precipitated 2,6-diphenylpiperidine-4-one hydrochloride was collected by filtration and washed with 3:1 mixture of ether and ethanol. The hydrochloride (m.p 215-216)°C obtained was dispersed in minimum amount of acetone and ammonia solution was added drop wise to it until a clear solution was obtained. The clear solution was poured into cold water (500ml) and solid obtained was filtered and dried. The solid obtained was recrystallized using ethanol (yield 25%) melting point 103-104°C^[8].



Scheme 1

ii). Synthesis of N-nitroso-2,6-diphenylpiperidin-4-one

Dissolve 0.01g of 2,6-diphenylpiperidin-4-one in the ethanol-water mixture (60ml + 40ml) and add 1.0 ml of concentrated HCl to this solution, the solution heated and stirred at 49-55°C. Sodium nitrite dissolved in 25 ml of ethanol: water mixture (10ml+15ml) and take this solution in an addition funnel. This solution was added in drops over a period of 1.5 hours while the mixture was stirred at 50-60°C. After the addition was completed stirring continued for another 4 hours. To this reaction mixture about 75ml of ether was added. The product soluble in ether was separated by using a separation funnel. The separated ether was allowed for evaporation. The solid obtained is recrystallized from ethanol^[9].

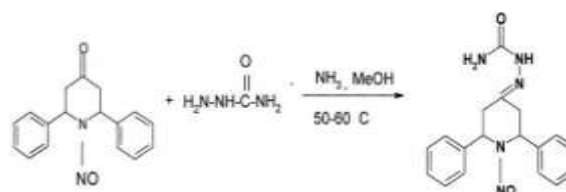


Scheme 2

iii). Synthesis of N-nitroso-2,6-diphenylpiperidin-4-one semicarbazone

The compound N-nitroso-2,6-diphenylpiperidin-4-one semicarbazone is prepared by dissolving N-Nitroso-2,6-diphenylpiperidin-4-one in 10 ml of methanol and heated over a water bath at (50-60)°C. Dissolved 1.0g of semi carbazide hydrochloride in 3 ml of ammonia solution drop by drop, an equal amount of methanol was also added to it (1:1) ratio. This solution was added to the above reaction mixture in three portions at an interval of 30 minutes. After the addition was completed the heating and stirring are continued at another five hours. Then the reaction mixture was poured into ice cold water with shaking. The pure solid separated are filtered washed with

water and dried and purified through short column, m. p 150°C^[10].



Scheme 3

iv). Antibacterial activity by disc diffusion method

Nutrient agar plates were prepared under steriled conditions and incubated overnight to detect contamination. About 0.2ml of working stock culture was transferred into separate nutrient agar plates and spread thoroughly using a glass spreader. Whatmann No.1 discs (6 mm in diameter) were impregnated in the test compounds dissolved in DMSO (200 mg/ml) for about half an hour. Commercially available drug disc (*Ciprofloxacin*) was used as positive reference standard. Negative controls were also prepared by impregnating the disc of same size in DMSO solvent. The discs were placed on the inoculated agar plates and incubated at 37 ± 1°C for about 18-24 h. Antibacterial activity was evaluated by measuring the zone of inhibition against the test organism^[15].

v). Antifungal activity by disc diffusion method

Sabouraud's dextrose agar (SDA) medium was used for the growth of fungi and testing was done in Sabouraud's dextrose broth (SDB) medium^[15]. The subculture and the viable count were carried out by the same procedure used for in antibacterial studies except the temperature, which should be maintained at 28 ± 1°C for about 72 h. Similarly for disc diffusion method, the petridishes were incubated at 28 ± 1°C for about 72 h^[17]. The same concentration of the test compound, solvent (DMSO) and *Cetramazole* (standard) prepared previously were used for the antifungal studies.

vi). Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC)

The lowest concentration of the test compounds which caused apparently the inhibition of growth of organism, was taken as the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC). The minimum inhibitory concentration was recorded by visual observation after 24 h (bacteria) and 72-96 h (fungi) of incubation. The sterile distilled water and DMSO did not show any inhibition^[16].

Results and discussion

The compound N-nitroso-2,6-diphenylpiperidin-4-one semi carbazone has been reported in this work. When analyzed the products showed positive nitrogen test (Lassign test), a single spot in TLC and sharp melting point for the purity of the compound. The product expected should have the following structure based upon stoichiometry of the reaction (Scheme - I). The structure was further confirmed from the CHN analysis FT-IR, and ¹H NMR Spectral data.

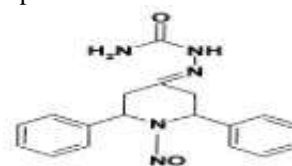


Figure 1

i). CHN Analysis

From this data the empirical formula of N-nitroso-2,6-diphenylpiperidin-4-on semicarbazone has been arrived The CHN analysis report is given in Table-I.

Calculation of empirical formula:

No. of atoms =	% of atoms	Atomic weight of the atom	
C =	$\frac{64.07}{12}$	$\frac{5.33}{0.29}$	= 18.3
H =	$\frac{5.6}{1}$	$\frac{5.6}{0.29}$	= 19.3
N =	$\frac{20.74}{14}$	$\frac{1.48}{0.29}$	= 5.01

This Gives the Empirical Formula, and Hence $C_{18}H_{19}N_5O_2$.

The molecular formula obtained as $C_{18}H_{19}N_5O_2$ From this molecular formula the double bond equivalence has been calculated.

$$DBE = C + 1 - \frac{H}{2} + \frac{N}{2}$$

$$= 18 + 1 - \frac{19}{2} + \frac{5}{2}$$

$$= 12$$

The DBE value 12 accounts the structure given in Fig. 1 for two benzene ring, one cyclic ring, one C=N, one N=O, and one C=O group. The above structure is further confirmed from the IR and H1 NMR spectra.

ii. IR Spectral analysis

The important IR data are collected from the spectrum (fig. 2) obtained are given in the Table-II. Assignments of the frequencies were made on the basis of the literature values [11]. The formation of the compound N-nitroso-2,6-diphenylpiperidin-4-one semicarbazone was realized by the analysis of IR data.

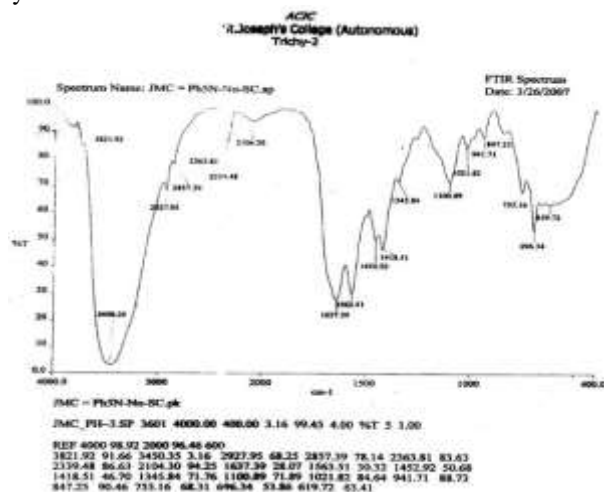


Fig 2. IR spectrum of N-nitroso-2,6-diphenylpiperidin-4-one semicarbazone

The IR spectrum of the compound N-nitroso-2,6-diphenylpiperidin-4-one semi carbazone shows a sharp band at 1637 cm^{-1} which corresponds to C=O stretching frequency of amide. The literature value of carbonyl group was found to be 1640 cm^{-1} . The band at 1607 cm^{-1} shows the presence of $>C=N$ group. This confirms the formation of the product. The presence of a band at 3475 cm^{-1} is a proof for the presence of N-H of primary amide group. The stretching frequency at 2927 cm^{-1} corresponds to aromatic C-H stretching frequency. The literature value [12] for aromatic C-H is found to be $3100\text{-}3000\text{ cm}^{-1}$. The stretching frequency at 2857 cm^{-1} corresponds to cyclic C-H stretching of piperidine ring system, the literature value for such system is $3100\text{-}3000\text{ cm}^{-1}$. The band at stretching frequency 1495 cm^{-1} corresponds to N-N=O group.

iii. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ Spectral analysis

To give further support for the structure of the compound, the important ^1H NMR data are collected from the spectrum (Fig.3) obtained and are given in Table-III. Assignment of the chemical shift (δ) values are made on the basis of literature values [11].

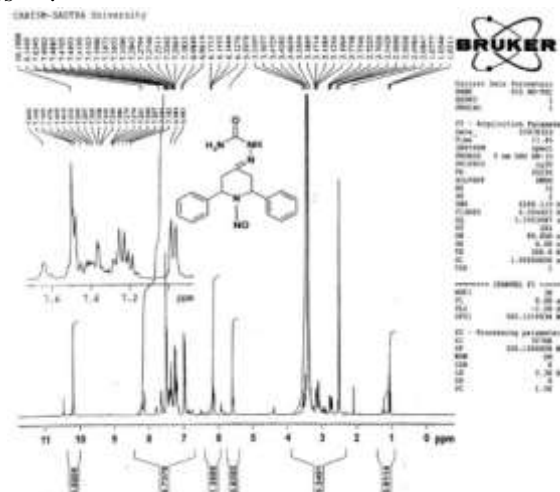


Fig 3. ^1H NMR data of -nitroso-2,6-diphenylpiperidin-4-one semicarbazone

The $^1\text{H-NMR}$ data show that the aromatic proton absorbs in the range δ 7.2-7.4 since the compound in (fig.1) contains two phenyl group. The benzylic protons at C_2 and C_6 absorb down field at δ 2.7 and 2.8 respectively. The methyl proton at C_3 and C_5 protons absorb at δ 3.4 and 3.5 respectively. The secondary amine (-NH group) of semicarbazide moiety absorb at δ 8.1 presents as a sharp singlet. The primary amine (-NH₂ group) of semicarbazide moiety absorbs at δ 10.1 as a sharp singlet. Based on the CHN analysis, IR and ^1H NMR spectral data the structure of the compound was assigned is given in fig. 1

iv). In vitro Antimicrobial assay

The N-nitroso-2,6-diarylpiperidin-4-ones and its semicarbazone derivatives were screened in vitro for their potency against bacterial strains such as, *B. subtilis*, *S.aureus* and *Escherichia coli* and fungal strains such as *C. albicans* and *A. flavus* [13]. The in vitro activities of the test compounds were studied using agar plates containing Sabourauds dextrose broth for fungi and in Nutrient broth for bacteria. The test compounds were tested against each microbial species. The antibacterial and antifungal potencies of the test compound were compared with ciprofloxacin (bacteria) and cetramazole (fungi). The antimicrobial inhibitions of test compound are expressed as the area of zone of inhibition and summarized in Table IV.

The compound N-nitroso-2,6-diphenylpiperidin-4-ones semi carbazone display very good antifungal and moderate antibacterial activity. This marked antifungal and antibacterial activity may be due to the presence of high hydrophobic content of this family of compounds and the piperidine ring system. The compound containing the piperidin-4-one segment are more active against bacteria as compared to that of semicarbazone segment, presumptively due to the strong interaction of the later with the agar medium, which hinders their diffusion in agar medium.

Conclusion

The N-nitroso-2,6-diarylpiperidin-4-ones and its semicarbazone was characterized by CHN analysis, IR and $^1\text{H-NMR}$. The spectral data supported and confirmed the formation of semicarbazone derivative. All the compound was screened for their antimicrobial activity and they exhibited excellent activity against *B.subtilis*, *S.aureus* and *C.albicans*.

Table 1. CHN analysis of compound N-nitroso-2,6-diphenylpiperidin-4-one semicarbazone

	C %	H%	N%
Experimental value	64.07	5.60	20.74
Theoretical value	64.09	5.63	20.77

Table 2. IR Data of compound N-nitroso-2,6-diphenylpiperidin-4-one semicarbazone

Group	Stretching frequency (cm ⁻¹)
primary amide	3450
Aromatic C-H	2927
Cyclic C-H	2857
ON	1563
C=O	1637
N-N=O(Nitroso)	1452
Secondary amide	1418

Table 3. ¹H-NMR data of the compound N-nitroso-2,6-diphenylpiperidin-4-one semicarbazone

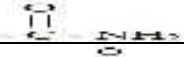
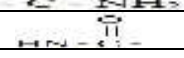
Chemical shift(δ)	Nature of peak	No. of Protons	Assignment
7.2-7.4	Multiplet	10	Aromatic proton
5.5	Triplet	1	Benzylic proton at C-2
5.6	Triplet	1	Benzylic proton at C-6
3.4	Multiplet	2	Methylene proton at C-3
3.5	Multiplet	2	Methylene proton at C-5
10.1	Singlet	2	
8.1	Singlet	1	

Table 4. Antimicrobial activity of the synthesized compound

Compound	Concentration (µg/well) in DMF	Zone of inhibition in mm			
		Antibacterial activity			Antifungal activity
		E. coli	S. aureus	B.subtilis	C. albicans
Test Compound	600	8	10	12	15
Ciprofloxacin	600	17	17	18	NA
Cetramazole	600	NA	NA	NA	17

References

- [1] Taniguchi T., Ogasawara K. "A diastereocontrolled synthesis of (+)-febrifugine: a potent antimalarial piperidine alkaloid". *Org. Lett.* 2 (3193).
- [2] Katritzky AR., Odens HH., Zhang S. "Novel Synthesis of 2,3-Dihydro-1,5-benzothiazepin-4(5H)-ones and 2H-1,4-Benzothiazin-3(4H)-ones". *J Org Chem*, 66: 6792-6796, (2001).
- [3] El-Subbagh HI., Abu-Zaid SM., Mahran MA., Badria FA., Al-obaied AM. "Synthesis and biological evaluation of certain alpha, beta-unsaturated ketones and their corresponding fused pyridines as antiviral and cytotoxic agents". *J. Med. Chem.* 43: 2915, (2000).
- [4] BR.Jerom and KH. Spencer. "Preparation and testing of 4- (heterocyclacylamino)piperidines as narcotic antagonists and analgesics". *Eur. Pat. Appl.* 1988, EP 277794.
- [5] Noller CR., Baliah V. "The Preparation of Some Piperidine Derivatives by the Mannich Reaction". *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 70 (11): 3853-3855, (1948).
- [6] Ramalingam, C.; Park, Y.T.; Kabilan, S. "Synthesis, stereochemistry and antimicrobial evolution of substituted piperidine-4-one oxime ethers". *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* 2006, 41, 683-696.
- [7] Balasubramanian, S.; Aridoss, G.; Parthiban, P. "Synthesis and biological evaluation of novel benzimidazol/benzoxazolylethoxypiperidone oximes". *Biol. Pharm. Bull.* 2006, 29, 125-130.
- [8] William Kemp. *Organic Spectroscopy* Publisher Palgrave
- [9] B.S. Furniss, A.J.Hannaford, V.Rogers, P.W.G.Smith, A.R.Tatchell & Vogel's, *Textbook of practical organic chemistry*, Longman Group Limited 4th edition, 793, (1978).
- [10] P.Petrenko- Kritschenko, *Chem. Ber.*, 42., 3683, (1907).
- [11] Silverstein, Bessler and Morrill, *Spectrometric Identification of Organic Compound* 4th edition, (1981).
- [12] V. Baliah & V.Gopalakrishnan, *T.S. Govindarajan, J. Indian Chem.Soc.* 31, 832, (1954).
- [13] Hemalatha, T.; Imran, P.K.M.; Gnanamani, A.; Nagarajan, S. *Synthesis, antibacterial and antifungal activities of some N-nitroso- 2,6-diarylpiperidin-4-one semicarbazones and QSAR analysis. Nitric Oxide* 2008, 19, 303-311.
- [14] R. Srikanth*1, A. Sivarajan2, & B. Sivakumar "Synthesis, characterization and pharmacological evaluation of some new 2,6-diarylpiperidin-4-onederivatives" *Int J Pharm Bio Sci* 2014 Oct; 5(4): (P) 543 - 551 This article can be downloaded from www.ijpbs.net P - 543 Research Article Medicinal chemistry International Journal of Pharma and Bio Sciences ISSN 0975-6299
- [15] Ramasamy Jayarajan, Gnanasambandam Vasuki, and Pillutla Sambasiva Rao "Synthesis and Antimicrobial Studies of Tridentate Schiff Base Ligands with Pyrazolone Moiety and Their Meta Complexes", *Organic Chemistry International, Research Article* <http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2010/648589>, Volume 2010 (2010), Article ID 648589,
- [16] Anupama Priadarshini1*, Pranay Punj Pankaj2, M C Varma3 and K Kumar1, "Evaluation of the antibacterial potential of *Moringa oleifera* and *Azadirachta indica* against some pathogenic microbes: A comparative study" *International Journal of Drug Development & Research* | January-March 2013 | Vol. 5 | Issue 1 | ISSN 0975-9344 | Available online

<http://www.ijddr.in> Covered in Official Product of Elsevier, The Netherlands SJR Impact Value 0.13 & H index 2 ©2013 IJDD
[17] Periasamy Selvakumar,¹ Sathiah Thennarasu,¹ and Asit Baran Mandal² “*Synthesis of Novel Pyridopyridazin-3(2H)-one Derivatives and Evaluation of Their Cytotoxic Activity against*

MCF-7 Cells” ISRN Medicinal Chemistry Volume 2014 (2014), Article ID 410716, 7 pages
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2014/410716>