

## 2-Alkylthio-6-(3-nitrobenzoylamino)benzothiazoles and their antimycobacterial activity

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*Dedicated to Professor RNDr. V. Sutoris, CSc., in honour of his 60th birthday*

2-Alkylthio-6-(3-nitrobenzoylamino)benzothiazoles obtained from 6-(3-nitrobenzoylamino)-2-benzothiazolinethione were found to exhibit a less pronounced antimycobacterial activity against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*  $H_{37}R_v$  and *M. kansasii* than 2-alkylthio-6-benzoylamino-benzothiazoles.

2-Алкилтио-6-(3-нитробензоиламино)бензотиазолы, полученные из 6-(3-нитробензоиламино)-2-бензотиазолинтиона, обладают менее выраженной антимикобактериальной активностью по отношению к *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*  $H_{37}R_v$  и *M. kansasii*, чем 2-алкилтио-6-бензоиламино-бензотиазолы.

Some 2-alkylthio-6-benzoylamino-benzothiazoles reveal antimycobacterial activity against typical and atypical tubercular mycobacteria [1] and therefore, the effect of nitro group in position 3 at the benzoyl substituent on the antimycobacterial activity was investigated.

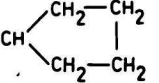
Starting material for the synthesis of this series of compounds was 6-amino-2-benzothiazolinethione [2]. Acylation of the latter with 3-nitrobenzoyl chloride in pyridine afforded 6-(3-nitrobenzoylamino)-2-benzothiazolinethione (I) similarly as with acylation of the not nitrated analogue [1]. Dissolution of I in potassium hydroxide furnished the potassium salt of 6-(3-nitrobenzoylamino)-2-mercaptobenzothiazole analogously as reported with 6-benzoylamino-2-benzothiazolinethione and 6-(bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-ene-2,3-dicarboximido)-2-benzothiazolinethione [3]. The potassium salt was alkylated with alkyl halogenides to give 2-alkylthio-6-(3-nitrobenzoylamino)benzothiazoles II—XVII (Scheme 1, Table 1). The structure of 2-methylthio-6-(3-nitrobenzoylamino)benzothiazole was verified by preparation of this compound by an independent procedure from 6-amino-2-methylthiobenzothiazole [4] and 3-nitrobenzoyl chloride.

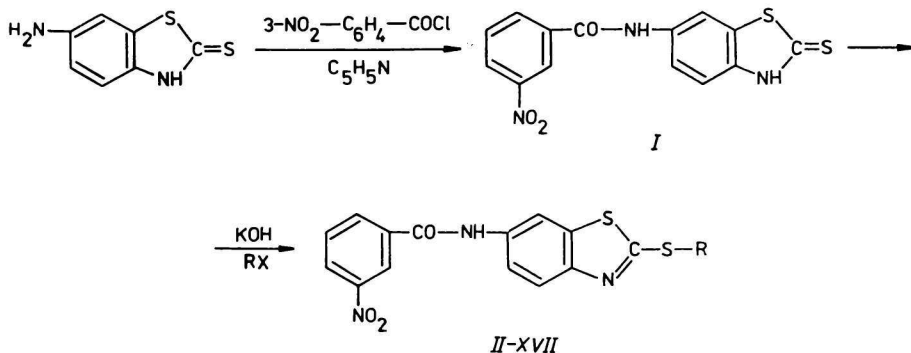
2-Alkylthio-6-(3-nitrobenzoylamino)benzothiazoles were tested for antimycobacterial activity against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*  $H_{37}R_v$  and *M. kansasii*

Table 1  
2-Alkylthio-6-(3-nitrobenzoylamino)benzothiazoles

Compound	Alkyl	Formula	$M_r$	$w_i(\text{calc.})/\%$ $w_i(\text{found})/\%$				Yield/%	M.p./°C
				C	H	N	S		
II	CH <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>11</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	345.4	52.16	3.21	12.17	18.57	53.6	179—180
				51.99	2.95	12.24	18.47		
III	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>13</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	359.4	53.47	3.65	11.69	17.84	56.9	155—157
				53.17	3.37	11.68	17.69		
IV	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>15</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	373.5	54.67	4.05	11.25	17.17	59.0	142—144
				54.44	3.78	11.14	16.90		
V	CH <sub>2</sub> (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>15</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	373.5	54.67	4.05	11.25	17.17	63.0	154—156
				54.65	4.01	11.39	17.22		
VI	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>17</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	387.5	55.80	4.42	10.84	16.55	69.7	138—140
				55.68	4.34	10.94	16.66		
VII	CH <sub>2</sub> CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>17</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	387.5	55.80	4.42	10.84	16.55	72.3	131—133
				55.53	4.32	10.88	16.61		
VIII	CH(CH <sub>3</sub> )C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>17</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	387.5	55.80	4.42	10.84	16.55	64.5	151—153
				55.84	4.31	10.75	16.44		
IX	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>19</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S <sub>2</sub>	401.5	56.84	4.77	10.47	15.97	67.1	125—126
				56.55	4.74	10.44	15.96		

Table 1 (Continued)

Compound	Alkyl	Formula	$M_r$	$w_i(\text{calc.})/\%$ $w_i(\text{found})/\%$				Yield/%	M.p./°C
				C	H	N	S		
X	$(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$	$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}_2$	401.5	56.84 56.58	4.77 4.73	10.47 10.54	15.97 15.80	72.5	149—151
XI		$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}_2$	399.5	57.12 56.83	4.29 4.15	10.52 10.50	16.05 15.89	77.5	149—151
XII	$(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{CH}_3$	$\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{21}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}_2$	415.5	57.81 57.56	5.09 5.10	10.11 10.11	15.43 15.59	60.2	118—121
XIII	$(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{CH}_3$	$\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}_2$	429.6	58.72 58.64	5.40 5.39	9.78 9.97	14.93 14.99	73.3	126—127
XIV	$(\text{CH}_2)_7\text{CH}_3$	$\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}_2$	443.6	59.57 59.47	5.68 5.74	9.47 9.52	14.46 14.49	83.3	107—109
XV	$(\text{CH}_2)_8\text{CH}_3$	$\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{27}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}_2$	457.6	60.37 60.10	5.95 5.95	9.18 9.16	14.01 13.71	87.4	108—110
XVI	$\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$	$\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{S}_2$	421.5	59.84 59.79	3.59 3.60	9.97 10.05	15.21 15.22	94.9	200—201
XVII	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$	$\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_3\text{O}_4\text{S}_2$	375.4	51.19 51.27	3.49 3.44	11.19 11.24	17.08 17.06	50.6	182—183



Scheme 1

PKG 8 and their effect was contrasted with those of isonicotinoyl hydrazide (INH) and analogous 2-alkylthio-6-benzoylamino-2-benzothiazoles [1]. A more significant effect against the above-mentioned strains of mycobacteria was shown by derivatives of 2-alkylthio-6-benzoylamino-2-benzothiazoles with alkyls possessing 2 to 5 carbons, whilst in the synthesized series a higher effect was observed with *sec*-butyl, *n*-pentyl, cyclopentyl, 2-hydroxyethyl, and *n*-hexyl derivatives (Table 2). The total effect of the latter derivatives is weaker, in other words substitution of the benzoyl group of 2-alkylthio-6-benzoylamino-2-benzothiazoles by a nitro group in position 3 was without positive effect on the antimycobacterial activity.

## Experimental

The antimycobacterial activity was determined on a liquid semisynthetic Šula substrate by a dilution test [5]. The solvent used was dimethyl sulfoxide. The final concentration of compounds was  $5\ \mu\text{g cm}^{-3}$ ,  $10\ \mu\text{g cm}^{-3}$ ,  $25\ \mu\text{g cm}^{-3}$ ,  $50\ \mu\text{g cm}^{-3}$ , and  $100\ \mu\text{g cm}^{-3}$ . *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*  $H_{37}R_v$  and *M. kansasii* PKG 8 were microorganisms from the collection of the Research Institute of Preventive Medicine. The results were evaluated after a 14-day incubation at  $37^\circ\text{C}$  and contrasted with isonicotinoyl hydrazide (INH, Isoniazid, Jena-pharm, GDR) (Table 2).

### 6-(3-Nitrobenzoylamino)-2-benzothiazolinethione (I)

Pyridine ( $50\ \text{cm}^3$ ) was added to 6-amino-2-benzothiazolinethione ( $18.2\ \text{g}$ ;  $0.1\ \text{mol}$ ) and 3-nitrobenzoyl chloride ( $18.6\ \text{g}$ ;  $0.1\ \text{mol}$ ) at room temperature. The exothermal reaction was completed by a 3 h reflux, the mixture was moderately cooled and filled with cold water up to  $800\ \text{cm}^3$ . The title product separated from the stirred solution in form of fine yellowish

Table 2

Antimycobacterial activity ( $MIC/(\mu g\ cm^{-3})$ ) of 2-alkylthio-6-(3-nitrobenzoylamino)benzothiazoles (3- $NO_2$ ), analogous 2-alkylthio-6-benzoylamino benzothiazoles (3-H), and isonicotinoyl hydrazide (INH)

Compound	<i>M. tuberculosis</i> H <sub>37</sub> R <sub>v</sub>		<i>M. kansasii</i> PKG 8	
	3- $NO_2$	3-H	3- $NO_2$	3-H
II	>100	>200	>100	>200
III	>100	103.6	>100	>103.6
IV	>100	108.2	>100	108.2
V	>100	12.1	>100	12.1
VI	>100	>112.9	>100	>112.9
VII	>100	12.6	>100	12.6
VIII	25 (10)	1.3	10	4.1
IX	10	117.8	25	>117.8
X	>100	>117.8	>100	>117.8
XI	10	>116.8	25	13.0
XII	50	>122.1	100	>122.1
XIII	100	>127.1	100	>127.1
XIV	100	>131.6	>100	>131.6
XV	>100	>136.2	>100	>136.2
XVI	>100	>124.0	>100	>124.0
XVII	50	3.9	>100	3.9
INH	1	0.5	25	1.6

MIC — minimum inhibitory concentration; the partial inhibitory concentration is given in parentheses.

granules, which were first washed with hot water, then with dilute hydrochloric acid, and finally with hot water. Yield = 32.3 g (97.4 %), m.p. = 275—277 °C.

For  $C_{14}H_9N_3O_3S_2$  ( $M_r = 331.4$ )  $w_i$ (calc.): 50.74 % C, 2.74 % H, 12.68 % N, 19.35 % S;  $w_i$ (found): 50.82 % C, 2.79 % H, 12.56 % N, 19.14 % S.

### 2-Alkylthio-6-(3-nitrobenzoylamino)benzothiazoles (II—XVII)

Potassium hydroxide (0.7 g; 0.11 mol) dissolved in water (8 cm<sup>3</sup>) and the respective alkyl halogenide (11 mmol) were added to a solution of *I* (3.3 g; 10 mmol) in ethanol (50 cm<sup>3</sup>). The mixture was refluxed for 10 min, decoloured with charcoal and cooled. The separated crystalline product was washed with 50 % ethanol and crystallized from acetone to which charcoal was added. (Derivatives with higher alkyls were dissolved by addition of ethanol to acetone.)

### 2-Methylthio-6-(3-nitrobenzoylamino)benzothiazole (II)

Pyridine (15 cm<sup>3</sup>) was added to a mixture consisting of 6-amino-2-methylthiobenzo-thiazole [4] (5.9 g; 30 mmol) and 3-nitrobenzoyl chloride (5.6 g; 30 mmol) at an ambient

temperature. The mixture was then refluxed for 3 min, moderately cooled, poured on crushed ice and filled with cold water up to 600 cm<sup>3</sup>. The separated crystals were washed with dilute hydrochloric acid, warm water and crystallized from acetone using charcoal. Yield = 5.8 g (56 %), m.p. = 179—180 °C. The mixed melting point with 2-methylthio-6-(3-nitrobenzoylamino)benzothiazole prepared from 6-(3-nitrobenzoylamino)-2-benzothiazolinethione did not show any depression.

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