Content available at: https://www.ipinnovative.com/open-access-journals

# Current Trends in Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry

PONTION PORTION

Journal homepage: https://www.ctppc.org/

# **Original Research Article**

# Synthesis, and in vitro evaluation of benzene sulfonamide derivatives for antimicrobial and disinfectant properties: Part-I

Amit G. Nerkar 11\*, Abhishek Varpe 1

<sup>1</sup>Dept. of Pharmacy, CAYMET's Siddhant College of Pharmacy, Pune, Maharashtra, India



#### ARTICLE INFO

Article history: Received 15-11-2023 Accepted 28-12-2023 Available online 16-02-2024

Keywords:
Benzimidazole
Antimicrobial
Disinfectant
Synthesis
Evaluation

#### ABSTRACT

The synthesis of benzene sulfonamide derivatives has been reported here for the antimicrobial and disinfectant properties. The synthesis was performed by known literature procedure. P-Toulene sulfonyl chloride was reacted with ethylene diamine to yield to the desired compounds. The synthesis of these agents is reported in part -I of the paper. In subsequent parts the antimicrobial activity and disinfectant properties shall be reported.

This is an Open Access (OA) journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms

For reprints contact: reprint@ipinnovative.com

# 1. Introduction

Benzene sulfonamide is a versatile moiety with several properties. Some of them include antimycobacterial. <sup>1</sup> antitubercular, <sup>2</sup> antibacterial <sup>3</sup> and antiviral, <sup>4</sup> etc properties. The synthesis of Benzene sulfonamide moieties is reported here from p-toulene sulfonyl chloride and ethylene diamine and to variate the reaction, with propylamine to yield compounds 1 and 2 respectively. The structure of these compounds have been reported in the Figure 1.

Figure 1:

E-mail address: dragnerkar@gmail.com (A. G. Nerkar).

# 2. Materials and Methods

TLC was performed on 524nm Merk TLC plates. All chemicals were of synthetic grade and 98% purisis grade. TLC was eluted with 3 different solvents to check the purity of the compounds and visualized in Iodine chamber and further in UV chamber. The 1H-NMR was performed on Bruker 400 MHZ NMR before which FT-IR was performed on Perkin Elmer spectrophotometer. The synthetic scheme for the claimed compounds has been shown in Figure 2. The compounds were synthesized by sulfonamide formation reaction.<sup>5</sup>

# 2.1. Synthetic scheme

- 4- methyl-N-(ethanamine)-benzenesulfonamide (AV1): Equimolar quantities of p-toluene sulfonyl chloride and 1-propanamide were stirred at room temperature for 3 hrs vigorously in round bottom flask and magnetic bead on hot plate mantle with magnetic stirrer.
- 2. **FT-IR** (*λ*, **cm**<sup>-1</sup> ): 3454.9 (-NH<sub>2</sub> str.), 3108.7 (-N-H-H str), 3085.3 (-NH-H bending), 3001.7 (-SO<sub>2</sub> str), 2994.3, 2998.6 (-SO<sub>2</sub> bending), 1592.5 (CH<sub>2</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub>

<sup>\*</sup> Corresponding author.

Figure 2:

str.), 1586.8 (CH<sub>2</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub> str), 1256.7, 1182.5, 1155.0, 1121.6, 1099.2, 1078.4, 1002.6, 934.0, 879.0, 798.0, 664.0, 553.0, 362.0, 283.0, 146.0 (-CH-Aromatic).

- 3. <sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** ( $\delta$  shift in ppm): 2.32 (3H, s) (-CH3), 2.87 (2H, t, J = 7.0 Hz) (-NH2), 3.52 (2H, t, J = 7.0 Hz) (CH2), 7.31 (2H, ddd, J = 8.0, 1.8, 0.4 Hz) (-CH Ar), 7.70 (2H, ddd, J = 8.0, 1.5, 0.4 Hz) (-CH Ar).
- 4. 4- methyl-N-propylbenzenesulfonamide(AV2) : Equimolar quantities of p-toluene sulfonyl chloride and 1-propanamide were stirred at room temperature for 3 hrs vigorously in round bottom flask and magnetic bead on hot plate mantle with magnetic stirrer.
- 5. **FT-IR** (*λ*, **cm**<sup>-1</sup>): 3047.4 (-NH Str), 3001.7(-SO<sub>2</sub>NH Str), 2994.3 (-SO<sub>2</sub>), 2998.6 (-CH Ar), 1592.5 (-NH-CH<sub>2</sub>), 1586.8 (-CH<sub>2</sub>), 1296.3, 1268.5, 1256.7, 1182.5, 1155.0, 1121.6, 1099.2, 1078.4, 1002.6, 934.0, 879.0, 798.0, 664.0, 553.0, 362.0, 283.0, 146 (1296-146,-CH Ar)
- 6. <sup>1</sup>**H-NMR** ( $\delta$  **shift in ppm):** 0.96 (3H, t, J = 7.0 Hz) (-CH3), 1.62 (2H, tq, J = 7.5) (-NH2), 3.52 (2H t, J=7.0 Hz) (-CH2), 2.32 (3H, s) (-CH3), 3.28 (2H, t, J = 7.5 Hz) (-CH2), 7.31 (2H, ddd, J = 8.0, 1.8, 0.4 Hz) (-CH Ar), 7.69 (2H, ddd, J = 8.0, 1.5, 0.4 Hz) (-CH Ar).

#### 3. Results and Discussion

# 3.1. IR data

4- methyl-N-(ethanamine)-benzenesulfonamide (AV1)

**FT-IR** (λ, **cm**<sup>-1</sup>): 3454.9 (-NH<sub>2</sub> str.), 3108.7 (-N-H-H str), 3085.3 (-NH-H bending), 3001.7 (-SO<sub>2</sub> str), 2994.3, 2998.6 (-SO<sub>2</sub> bending), 1592.5 (CH<sub>2</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub> str.), 1586.8 (CH<sub>2</sub>-NH<sub>2</sub> str), 1256.7, 1182.5, 1155.0, 1121.6, 1099.2, 1078.4, 1002.6, 934.0, 879.0, 798.0, 664.0, 553.0, 362.0, 283.0, 146.0 (-CH-Aromatic)

4-methyl-N-propylbenzenesulfonamide (AV2)

FT-IR (λ, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3047.4 (-NH Str), 3001.7(-SO<sub>2</sub>NH Str), 2994.3 (-SO<sub>2</sub>), 2998.6 (-CH Ar), 1592.5 (-NH-CH<sub>2</sub>), 1586.8 (-CH<sub>2</sub>), 1296.3, 1268.5, 1256.7, 1182.5, 1155.0,

1121.6, 1099.2, 1078.4, 1002.6, 934.0, 879.0, 798.0, 664.0, 553.0, 362.0, 283.0, 146 (1296-146, -CH Ar)

1H-NMR data

4- methyl-N-(ethanamine)-benzenesulfonamide (AV1): 2.32 (3H, s) (-CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.87 (2H, t, J = 7.0 Hz) (-NH<sub>2</sub>), 3.52 (2H, t, J = 7.0 Hz) (-CH<sub>2</sub>), 7.31 (2H, ddd, J = 8.0, 1.8, 0.4 Hz) (-CH Ar), 7.70 (2H, ddd, J = 8.0, 1.5, 0.4 Hz) (-CH Ar). 4-methyl-N-propylbenzenesulfonamide (AV2): 0.96 (3H, t, J = 7.0 Hz) (-CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.62 (2H, tq, J = 7.5) (-NH<sub>2</sub>), 3.52 (2H t, J=7.0 Hz) (-CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.32 (3H, s) (-CH<sub>3</sub>), 3.28 (2H, t, J = 7.5 Hz) (-CH<sub>2</sub>), 7.31 (2H, ddd, J = 8.0, 1.8, 0.4 Hz) (-CH Ar), 7.69 (2H, ddd, J = 8.0, 1.5, 0.4 Hz) (-CH Ar).

#### 4. Conclusion

From the IR and 1H-NMR data of the compounds, it was confirmed that the compounds were synthesized in Part-I of this paper. Further the evaluation of the compounds shall be done in Part-II of the paper.

# 5. Source of Funding

None.

#### 6. Conflict of Interest

None.

#### References

- Hussain R, Habib T, Ikram R, Muddassar M. Studies on the synthesis of benzene sulfonamides, evaluation of their antimicrobial activities, and molecular docking. *Latin Am J Pharm*. 2020;39(1):38–46.
- Shingare RM, Patil YS, Sangshetti JN, Patil RB, Rajani DP, Rajani SD. Benzene sulfonamide pyrazole thio-oxadiazole hybrid as potential antimicrobial and antitubercular agents. Res Chem Intermediates. 2018;44:4437–53.
- Ali AT, Mosa MN, Alshaheen ZG, Muhammad-Ali MA. Characterization and Antibacterial Evaluation of Oxoazetidin-Benzene Sulfonamide Derivatives as a Hybrid Antimicrobial Agents. Syst Rev Pharm. 2020;11(2):487–94.
- Zhou D, Xie D, He F, Song B, Hu D. Antiviral properties and interaction of novel chalcone derivatives containing a purine and benzenesulfonamide moiety. Bioorganic Med Chem Lett. 2018;28:2091–8.
- Ashfaq M, Shah SS, Najjam T, Shaheen S, Rivera G. Synthetic routes of sulfonamide derivatives: a brief review. *Mini-Rev Organic Chem*. 2013;10:160–70.

# **Author biography**

Amit G. Nerkar, Professor (UG) and Research Head https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1377-8466

Abhishek Varpe, Student

**Cite this article:** Nerkar AG, Varpe A. Synthesis, and in vitro evaluation of benzene sulfonamide derivatives for antimicrobial and disinfectant properties: Part-I. *Curr Trends Pharm Pharm Chem* 2024;6(1):23-25.