

Synthesis and Anxiolytic Activity of 2-(Substituted)-5-[(N-Benzotriazolomethyl)-1,3,4-Thiadiazolyl]-4-Thiazolidinone

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Abstract

1,2,3-Benzotriazole (BTA) is a heterocyclic compound with three nitrogen atoms. It is a polar and colourless compound which can be used for its great versatility. The enormous investigations on derivatives of benzotriazole reveal wide applicability of this molecule for tagging and delivering huge number of heterocyclic nuclei. In the present work synthesis of several derivatives of 2-(substituted)-5-[(n-benzotriazolomethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazolyl]-4-thiazolidinone has been synthesized and are evaluated for their anxiolytic activity. The antianxiety activities of the synthesized derivatives were evaluated using EPM test and Bright and dark box test experimental models of anxiety. All results were expressed as mean± standard error mean (SEM) and analysed by one-way ANOVA. Post-hoc comparisons were performed by applying Dunnet's test. P <0.05 was considered statistically significant

Keywords: Benzotriazole; Thiadiazole; Thiazolidinone; Anxiolytic Activity; Anxiety; Elevated Plus Maize; Bright and Dark Arena

Abbreviations: IP: Intraperitoneally; IAEC: Institutional Animal Ethics Committee; SEM: Standard Error Mean

Introduction

1,2,3-benzotriazoles were reported to have potential fungicidal [1] and antibacterial activity [2]. Similarly 1,3,4-thiadiazole derivatives were also reported to possess fungicidal, herbicidal, bactericidal [3], pesticidal, insecticidal, antihistaminic, antiamebic [4], CNS depressant, antihypertensive, anticonvulsant, hypnotic, analgesic [5], anti-inflammatory [6] and agonist for 5-Ht receptor [7]. 4-thiazolidinone nucleus has also occupied a unique place in the field of medicinal chemistry due to its wide range of biological activities like antibacterial, anticancer [8], Respiratory, syncytial, virus Inhibitor [9], anticonvulsant [10], sciatic nerve blocking, local anaesthetic, inhibitors of human (CK2) protein kinase [11], hypnotic, fungicidal, cysticidal, anti leukemic and antioxidant activity. In view of potential biological activities of benzotriazole, thiadiazole and 4-thiazolidinone an attempt has made to unite these nuclei together and synthesize some new derivatives of benzotriazole (X₁-X₆) to probe how far these combinations could develop anxiolytic activity. The procedure of synthesis has been outlined in Figure 1.

Anxiety is a normal emotional response which when chronic or severe becomes pathological and can aggravate cardiovascular and psychiatric disorders [12]. Despite the development of new molecules for pharmacotherapy of anxiety, the treatment is challenging as they produce various side effects or exhibit tolerance on continuous use.

Materials and Methods

The chemicals and reagents used in this were of AR and LR grade. They were procured from CDH, Hi-Media, Merck, Sigma Aldrich and Ranbaxy. The melting points of the synthesized compounds were determined by using Thiel's melting point apparatus (open capillary tube method) and all the compounds gave sharp melting points and are uncorrected. Purity of the compounds was ascertained by thin layer chromatography using silica gel-G as stationary phase and appropriate mixtures of the following solvents as mobile phase: n-butanol, glacial acetic acid and water. The spots resolved were visualized using iodine chamber. The IR

spectra of the synthesized compounds were recorded on a Fourier Transform IR spectrophotometer (Perkin Elmer BX-II) in the range of 400-4000 using diffuse reflectance system and values of ν_{max} are reported in cm^{-1} . 1H NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Av-II 400 MHz NMR spectrometer and chemical shifts (δ) are reported in ppm downfield from internal reference Tetramethylsilane (TMS). Mass spectra were recorded on Shimadzu LC-MS model 2010A. Elemental analysis of the newly synthesized compounds was carried out using Euro - E 3000 series elemental analyzer. 2-(substituted)-5-[(n-benzotriazolomethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazolyl]-4-thiazolidinone were prepared as per the method described in the literature [13-15]. The Synthetic Procedure involved the following six steps as stated below.

i. Step 1: Synthesis of Benzotriazole: In a mixture of 11.5 ml glacial acetic acid and 30 ml water, 0.1M o-phenylenediamine was dissolved and then added a solution of 0.1 M $NaNO_2$ in 15 ml of water, stirred continuously for 15 minutes. The temperature was maintained at 120C, chilled in ice bath and product (i) was collected by filtration. The yield obtained was 85% and M.P. was 990C.

ii. Step 2: Synthesis of N-Benzotriazolacetate: A mixture of product (i) 0.1M, ethylacetate (0.1M) and 0.3 gm of K_2CO_3 in 60 ml of acetone was stirred of 10 hrs. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. A solid mass was produced which gave needle shaped crystals after recrystallization from the mixture of chloroform and ether (8:2 % V/V). The yield obtained was 70% and M.P. was 400C.

iii. Step 3: Synthesis of N-Benzotriazol Acetyl Thiosemicarbazide: The crystals obtained from step II

(0.08M) and thiosemicarbazide (0.08M) were taken in 50 ml of ethanol, stirred for 6 hrs and then refluxed for 3 hrs. The yellow coloured compound was obtained after recrystallization from the mixture of chloroform and hexane (9:1 %V/V). The yield was 60% and M.P. 1030C.

iv. Step 4: Synthesis of 2-Amino-5-(N-Benzotriazolomethyl)-1,3,4-Thiadiazole: Compound iii (0.08M) was added in conc. H_2SO_4 and kept overnight at room temperature, then neutralized with ammonia and extracted with ether. The ether was distilled off and the product recrystallized from methanol, the yield was 52% and M.P. 1210C.

v. Step 5: Synthesis of 2-Benzylidenlamino-5-(N-Benzotriazolomethyl)-1,3,4-Thiadiazole: Compound iv (0.02M), carbonyl compound ($R_1R_2C=O$) (Table 1) and glacial acetic acid (2ml) were refluxed in 50 ml methanol for 8 hrs. Solvent was distilled off and product recrystallised from the mixture of benzene and chloroform (1:6 %V/V). M.P. was 1290C and the yield was 50%.

Table 1: R_1 and R_2 values for compound X_1 to X_6 .

Compounds	R_1	R_2
X_1	H	- C_6H_5
X_2	- C_6H_5	-4Br- C_6H_5
X_3	H	-4Cl- C_6H_5
X_4	CH_3	C_6H_5
X_5	CH_3	C_2H_5
X_6	C_6H_5	C_6H_5

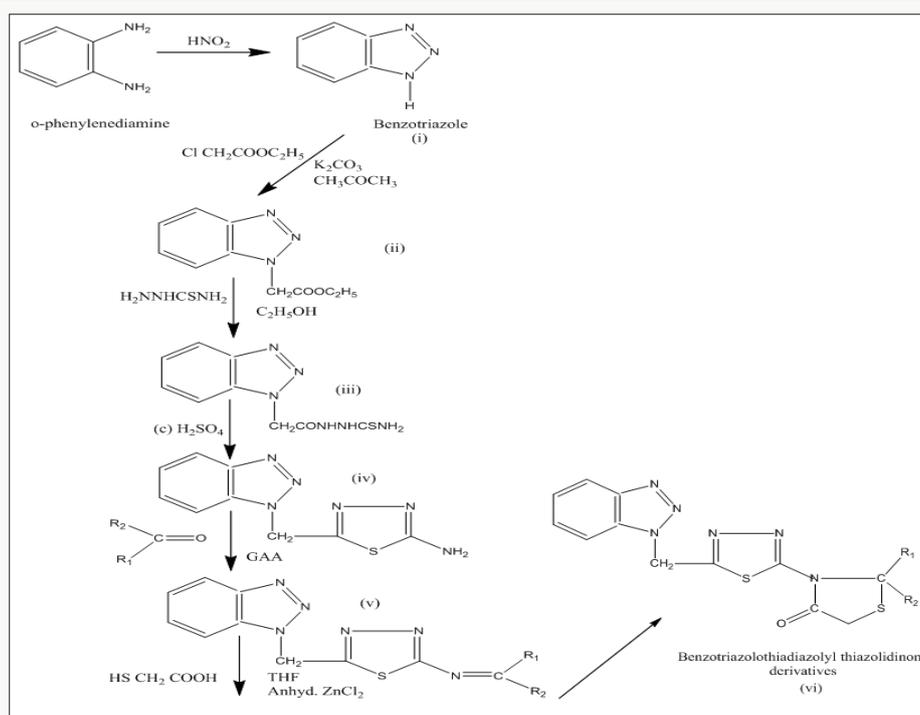


Figure 1.

vi. Step 6: Synthesis of 2-(Phenyl)-5-[(N-Benzotriazolomethyl)-1,3,4-Thiadiazolyl]-4-Thiazolidinone: The compound (v) 0.01M and mercapto acetic acid (10ml) with a pinch of anhydrous $ZnCl_2$ were added in 30 ml of tetrahydrofuran and refluxed for 12 hrs on water bath. The product was separated and recrystallised from ethanol. The M.P. was 1380C and yield was 58%. The purity of synthesised compounds were established by TLC using 2% silica gel G, n-butanol: glacial acetic acid: water (4:1:5). The M.P. of synthesized compounds X_1 to X_6 was found to be 1380C, 1300C, 1630C, 1560C, 1220C and 1260C respectively (Figure 1).

Structures of the compounds were established on the basis of C, H and N analysis reports, IR and 1H -NMR spectra (Table 2).

Table 2: Spectral data of 2-(substituted)-5-[(n-benzotriazolomethyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazolyl]-4-thiazolidinone.

Type	Associated Vibration	Frequency (in cm^{-1})
Thiazolidinone ring	>C=O str.	1739
	C-S str.	752
	C-N str.	1333
	C=N str.	1670
Thiadiazole ring	N-N str.	1626.7
	C=N str.	1670
	C-S str.	641
Benzotriazole ring	C-N str.	1271.39
	C=C str.	1536.15
	Ar-H str.	3044.19
	N=N str.	1382

(a) Interpretation of IR spectra:

Signal position	Relative No. of protons	Inference
7.68-7.36	9H	Ar-H
4.65	2H	$-CH_2$ of thiazolidinone
8.00	1H	-CH of thiazolidinone
3.97-3.85	2H	$-S-CH_2-C$ thiazolidinone

(b) Interpretation of 1H -NMR spectra:

Determination of Anxiolytic Activity

Methods

Preparation of DMF (Dimethylformamide) Suspension of Synthesized Compounds: All synthesized compounds were dissolved in DMF and used as a suspension in physiological saline containing 2 drops of Tween 80 and produce a final conc. of 0.2 mg/ml. The standard drug used for this study was diazepam. Drugs were administered intraperitoneally (IP) in a constant volume of 1 ml/kg, 60 min before experiments were carried out.

Animals: Adult male Swiss albino mice weighing 25-35g obtained from our animal house. The animals were housed at $24 \pm 20C$ with 12: 12 h light and dark cycle. They had free access

to food and water. The animals were acclimatized for a period of 7 days before the study. The experimental protocol was approved by the Institutional Animal Ethics Committee (IAEC) of Institute of Pharmacy, Bundelhand University, Jhansi (U.P.) India. The animals were used according to the CPCSEA guidelines for the use and care of experimental animals.

Experimental Design: On the day of the experiment, the animals were divided randomly into control and experimental groups ($n=6$). Group 1 received the vehicle, normal saline (10ml/kg) and served as the control group, group 2 received the standard drug diazepam (2mg/kg) and group 3 to 8 received DMF suspension of synthesized compounds (X_1 to X_6) (Table 3). Drugs were administered to the animals 60 minutes prior to the evaluation in acute study, for chronic study once daily for a period of 10 days. Behavioural evaluation was carried out 60 minutes post drug administration on the 10th day. The antianxiety activity of the test drug was evaluated using EPM (elevated plus maze) test and Bright and dark box test experimental models of anxiety.

Table 3: Experimental design.

Groups	Treatment	Dose
I	Normal Saline	10ml/kg
II	Diazepam	2mg/Kg
III	Compound X_1	2mg/Kg
IV	Compound X_2	2mg/Kg
V	Compound X_3	2mg/Kg
VI	Compound X_4	2mg/Kg
VII	Compound X_5	2mg/Kg
VIII	Compound X_6	2mg/Kg

Evaluation of Antianxiety Activity

Elevated Plus Maze Test

According to the method of Kulkarni SK et al. [16] The wooden maze consisted of two open arms (50cm \times 10cm) and two closed arms of (50cm \times 10cm \times 40cm). The arms of same type were opposite to each other with a central square of 10cm. The maze was elevated to a height of 50cm above the floor. Each animal was placed in the centre square of plus maze, facing one of the open arms. The number of entries into and the time spent in open and closed arms in a 5 min period was noted.

Bright and Dark

The apparatus consisted of an open top wooden box. Two distinct chambers, a black chamber (20 \times 30 \times 35cm) painted black and illuminated with dimmed red light and a bright chamber (30 \times 30 \times 35cm) painted white and brightly illuminated with 100 W white light sources, were located 17 cm above the box. The two chambers were connected through a small open doorway (7.5 \times 5cm) situated on the floor level at the centre of the partition [17].

Behavioural Assessment

Each animal was tested initially in plus maze and, then, in bright and dark arena paradigm in a single setting. In acute study 60 min after and in chronic study 60 min after the last dose on the 10th day of drug or vehicle administration, each animal was placed in the centre square of the plus maze, facing one of the open arms. The number of entries into and the time spent in open and closed arms and the number of rears in each arm in a five-minute period was noted. Following the elevated plus maze test, the animal was placed at the centre of the brightly lit arena in the light and dark box. The

number of entries into and the time spent in the bright arena, the number of rears in the bright arenas were noted. Following each trial, the apparatus were cleaned to mask the odour left by the animal in the previous experiment. Hand operated counters and stop watches were used to score the behaviour of animals.

Statistical Analysis

All results were expressed as mean± standard error mean (SEM) and analysed by one-way ANOVA. Post-hoc comparisons were performed by applying Dunnet's test. P <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Table 4: Acute effect of synthesized compounds on behaviour of mice in elevated plus maze.

Groups	Number of open arm entries	Number of total arm entries	Time spent in open arm (Sec.)	Time spent in closed arm (Sec.)
Control	3.16±0.47	6.50±0.72	27.00±0.97	182.67±2.33
Diazepam (2mg/kg)	8.50±0.67*	11.50±1.48*	100.66±1.33*	139.50±3.31*
X ₁ (2mg/kg)	5.12±0.54*	7.64±1.44*	84.45±1.22*	122.34±3.30*
X ₂ (2mg/kg)	7.33±0.49*	10.66±1.69*	88.50±1.34*	152.50±2.17*
X ₃ (2mg/kg)	6.33±0.66*	9.16±0.70*	86.83±0.79*	164.67±2.20*
X ₄ (2mg/kg)	5.87±0.62*	8.56±0.85*	85.34±0.83*	134.44±2.10*
X ₅ (2mg/kg)	4.56±0.56*	7.12±0.45*	75.07±0.67*	120.22±1.06*
X ₆ (2mg/kg)	5.83±0.62*	8.84±0.85*	84.34±0.94*	138.87±2.87*

Results

Elevated Plus-Maze

A perusal of Table 4 shows that compared to the standard drug, the synthesized compounds X₂ and X₃ significantly increased open arm activity, increasing the duration of time spent and number

of entries in open arm in EPM test compared to control in acute study but in chronic study the doses of X₂ and X₃ produced a greater increase in duration of time spent and number of entries in open arm in EPM test compared to both control and standard drug diazepam. X₂ had produced better effect than X₃ and Diazepam in chronic study (Tables 4 & 5).

Table 5: Chronic effect of synthesized compounds on behaviour of mice in elevated plus maze.

Groups	Number of open arm entries	Number of total arm entries	Time spent in open arm	Time spent in closed arm
Control	4.39±0.94	8.35±0.65	29.48±1.52	234.92±2.79
Diazepam (2mg/kg)	8.05±0.62*	11.97±1.36*	88.93±1.07*	197.08±2.32*
X ₁ (2mg/kg)	6.04±0.67*	10.34±1.24*	92.78±1.02*	134.45±2.32*
X ₂ (2mg/kg)	10.22±0.78**	15.30±0.70**	104.09±1.24**	158.02±2.12**
X ₃ (2mg/kg)	9.60±1.06*	15.00±1.33*	102.87±0.80*	170.32±1.39*
X ₄ (2mg/kg)	7.88±1.08*	13.56±0.87*	96.56±1.34*	156.45±1.56*
X ₅ (2mg/kg)	5.24±0.87*	9.23±0.56*	91.44±0.87*	140.56±1.34*
X ₆ (2mg/kg)	7.86±1.08*	13.98±0.98*	103.67±0.76*	165.34±1.67*

Values represented mean±SEM (n=6), *P<0.05 vs. control, **P<0.05 vs. standard.

Bright and Dark

Diazepam (1mg/kg) treated mice significantly increased the number of entries into the bright arena, the time spent and the rears in bright arena. In acute study, both X₂ and X₃ significantly

increased the number of entries into, time spent and rears in bright arena compared to control. X₂ and X₃ both had shown significantly increased number of entries into, time spent and rears in bright arena when compared to control and diazepam in chronic study (Tables 6 & 7).

Table 6: Acute effect of synthesized compounds on behaviour of mice in bright and dark arena.

Groups	Number of bright chamber entries	Time spent bright chamber (sec)	Number of rears in bright chamber
Control	1.6±0.61	5.16±0.30	1.09±0.31
Diazepam (2mg/kg)	2.66 ±0.23*	14.83±0.71*	3.32±0.75*

X ₁ (2mg/kg)	1.78±0.22*	12.45±0.65*	2.98±0.42*
X ₂ (2mg/kg)	2.74±0.21*	39.33±0.86*	3.18±0.74*
X ₃ (2mg/kg)	2.45±0.45*	26.16±0.64*	2.80±0.15*
X ₄ (2mg/kg)	2.12±0.02*	14.11±0.45*	2.55±0.34*
X ₅ (2mg/kg)	1.33±0.56*	11.45±0.48*	1.67±0.26*
X ₆ (2mg/kg)	2.65±0.67*	15.78±0.55*	2.45±0.35*

Values represented mean±SEM (n=6), *P<0.05 vs. control.

Table 7: Chronic effect of synthesized compounds on behaviour of mice in bright and dark arena.

Groups	Number of bright chamber entries	Time spent bright chamber (sec)	Number of rears in bright chamber
Control	1.31±0.73	5.44±1.02	2.18±0.24
Diazepam (2mg/kg)	3.12±0.42*	16.23±0.12*	4.62±0.49*
X ₁ (2mg/kg)	2.78±0.45*	38.87±0.22*	2.45±0.44*
X ₂ (2mg/kg)	5.35±0.27**	45.31±0.94**	6.76±0.35**
X ₃ (2mg/kg)	3.76±0.23*	29.71±0.43*	4.94±0.28*
X ₄ (2mg/kg)	2.99±0.34*	35.68±0.21*	3.32±0.34*
X ₅ (2mg/kg)	1.56±0.56*	30.45±0.32*	3.01±0.56*
X ₆ (2mg/kg)	2.87±0.54*	37.34±0.34*	3.56±0.44*

Values represented mean±SEM (n=6), *P<0.05 vs. control, **P<0.05 vs. standard.

Discussion

The two experimental models of anxiety, elevated plus maze and bright and dark arena, are based on the assumption that unfamiliar, non-protective and brightly lit environmental stress provokes inhibition of normal behaviour. This normal behavioural inhibition is further augmented in the presence of fear or anxiety like state. In the elevated plus maze, the open arms are more fear provoking than the closed arms. The ratio of entries, time spent and rearing behaviour in open arms to closed arms reflects the safety of closed arms with relative fearfulness of open arms [18]. The reduction in entry, time spent, total arm entries are the indications of high level of fear or anxiety. Anxiolytic drugs increase the proportion of entries, time spent in open arms. In the bright and dark box paradigm, the brightly lit environment is a noxious environment stressor that inhibits the exploratory behaviour of rodents. Reduction in the number of entries, time spent and rearing behaviour in the bright chamber was regarded as markers of anxiety. Rearing reflects an exploratory tendency of the animal that can be reduced due to a high level of fear [19]. In the present study, the compounds X₂ and X₃ significantly increased the duration of time spent and number of entries in open arm, time spent in closed arm in EPM test indicating anxiolytic activity in both acute and chronic studies. They also showed an increase in the time spent and the rears in bright arena in the bright and dark arena paradigm. Anxiolytic activity of X₂ was found to be greater than diazepam in chronic study.

Conclusion

The derivatives of benzotriazole (X₁ to X₆) were synthesized with the objective to develop better anxiolytic agents with maximum percentage of yield and optimal anxiolytic activity. The results of

the present study suggest that the synthesized compounds X₂ and X₃ have anxiolytic activity better than Diazepam. It was observed that halogen substituted aromatic compounds were more active than unsubstituted aromatic compounds and aromatic compounds were more active than alkyl substituted compounds. Further investigations with appropriate structural modification of title compound may result in therapeutically useful products. Further studies are required to elucidate the possible mechanism of anxiolytic activity and its usefulness in human beings.

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Ethical Approval

The study was approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee.

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