

SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION OF SOME NEW ACYLSELENOUREA AND ACYLTHIOUREA DERIVATIVES

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Abstract:

A new series of acylselenourea, i.e., 4-Nitro-N-((4-(N-(pyrimidin-2-yl) sulfamoyl) phenyl) carbamoselenoyl) Benz amide(**1**), 4-Methyl-N-((4-(N-(pyrimidin-2-yl) sulfamoyl) phenyl) carbamoselenoyl) Benz amide(**2**), 4-Nitro-N-((4-nitrophenyl) carbamo selenoyl) Benz amide(**4**), N-(2,6-dioxo-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyrimidine-1-carbonoselenoyl)-4-nitrobenzamide(**5**), these compounds were prepared from reaction of KSeCN with 4-Nitrobenzoyl chloride in dry THF followed by adding appropriate anime compound in situ, i.e. sulfadiazine, 4-Nitroaniline and Uracil. One acylthiourea derivative, i.e., 4-Methyl-N-((4-(N-(pyrimidin-2-yl) sulfamoyl phenyl) carbamothioyl) Benz amide(**3**) was prepared from reaction of 4-Methylbenzoyl chloride with KSCN in dry THF followed by addition of sulfadiazine in situ. All prepared compounds were characterized by FT-IR, CHNS, ¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR spectroscopic data which confirm the proposed structures for the prepared compounds.

Key words: Sulfadiazine, Selenourea, Thiourea, Potassium selenocyanate.

1-Introduction

J.J. Berzelius was discovered elemental selenium in 1817 [1]. Ethylselenol was the first organoselenium compound reported in 1847 by F. Wöhler and C. Siemens [2]. The chemistry of organoselenium compounds were progress and developed through more than 100 years later, many organic selenium compounds are high toxic and unstable many synthesized method were developed to prepare more stable, less toxic, easy to prepare and safe to handle organic selenium derivatives which used as antioxidant and anticancer [3-5], antiviral [6], antihypertensive [7], antibacterial [8], and other medicinal applications [9-11]. Organic compounds of the type RC(O)NHC(Se)NR'R'' are called Acylselenourea derivatives. These compounds were prepared since 1937 from the reaction of KSeCN with acyl halides to give organoselenonitrile followed by subsequent addition of appropriate amine in suitable organic solvents [12]. Organoselenonitrile and organoisoselenonitrile were used as precursor in organoselenium chemistry [13-18]. In this

study some of acylselenourea derivatives and acylthiourea derivative were synthesized from reaction of acyl chlorides with KSeCN or KSCN followed by addition of appropriate amine compounds, characterized by spectroscopic data which confirm the proposed structures.

2- Experimental

Materials and Reagents

The chemicals and solvents (HPLC grade) uses in this study obtained from commercial sources and used as received, Solvents were dried according to literature methods [19]. All reactions were carried out under dry conditions and were monetarized using thin-layer chromatography (TLC) and the spots were visualized under UV light. KSeCN was prepared from the reaction of elemental Se with KCN according to literature [20]. The reaction products were purified by column chromatography using silica gel 60 A°, with benzene/ethanol (9:1) as the elusion solvent.

Physical measurements

Melting points of all prepared compounds were determined using electro thermal melting point apparatus which is heated electrically and are uncorrected. The prepared compounds specimens were mixed as KBr pellets and measured using Shimadzu FT-IR spectrophotometer of range 4000-500 Cm^{-1} . Micro analysis for carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and sulfur for the prepared compounds were performed by Elemental Analyzer Instrument-Eager 300. ^1H and ^{13}C -NMR were recorded on Bruker Varian 500 MHz and some of them on Bruker AVANCE NEO 400 MHz spectrophotometer with TMS as an internal reference and using DMSO- d_6 as a solvent. Chemical shifts were reported in δ values (ppm) units downfield from internal reference Me_4Si .

Synthesis

1-Synthesis of 4-nitro-N-((4-(N-(pyrimidin-2-yl) sulfamoyl) phenyl) carbamoselenoyl) Benzamide (1)

All synthesized compounds were prepared according to a literature method [14] with some modifications following:

A solution of freshly prepared potassium selenocyanate (15 mmol) from reaction of potassium cyanide (0.98 gm, 15 mmol) with elemental selenium powder (1.19 gm, 15 mmol) in dry THF 20mL, the mixture was stirred at room temperature until all selenium was disappeared (ca~ 30 minutes). To this solution (2.78 gm, 15 mmol) of 4-nitrobenzoyl chloride dissolved in 20 mL of dry THF was added. The mixture was stirred for 1hr, then a solution of sulfadiazine (3.74gm, 15mmol) dissolved in dry THF (50mL) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for a further 1hr at room temperature. The reaction was monitored with TLC. then poured into 0.1 M HCl (ca~200mL) and left overnight. Orange precipitate was filtered washed wit distilled water and dried. Crude product was purified by column chromatography using benzene/ethanol, 9:1 as eluent. The combined eluate was dried (Na_2SO_4) and the solvent was removed by rotary evaporator. The resulting precipitate was recrystallized by absolute ethanol to give orange powder (3.46 gm, Yield = 46%), MP. 165-166 $^\circ\text{C}$. R_f value= 0.0 using benzene/ethanol; 9:1. IR (KBr) cm^{-1} : 3379 (N-H), 3039($\text{CH}_{\text{-arom}}$), 1720($\text{C}=\text{O}$), 1589($\text{C}=\text{N}_{\text{Sulfa}}$), 1527($\text{NO}_{2\text{asym}}$), 1342 ($\text{NO}_{2\text{sym}}$), 1327(SO_2), 1280 ($\text{C}=\text{Se}$), 1157(SO_2), 945(S-N), 717 ($\text{C}=\text{Se}$). ^1H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- d_6); δ /ppm: (s, 2 $\text{H}_{24,23}$)10.89, (s, 1 H_{22})10.85, (d 2 $\text{H}_{18,20}$)8.51, (d, 2 $\text{H}_{2,6}$)8.00, (d, 2 $\text{H}_{3,5}$)7.63,

(d,2H_{12,14})7.34, (d,2H_{11,15})6.56, (t,1H₁₉)7.05. ¹³C-NMR [500 MHz, (DMSO), δ (ppm)]: C=O, 164.7, C=Se, 158.7, C₁₆ 157.6, C_{8,20}, 153, C₁, 150, C₁₀, 135, C₄, 131, C₁₃, 130, C_{3,5}, 129, C_{12,14}, 125, C_{2,6}, 124, C_{11,15}, 123, C₁₉, 112. Anal. Calcd. For C₁₈H₁₄N₆O₅SSe: C, 42.78, H, 2.79, N, 16.63, S, 6.34. Found: C, 42.98, H, 2.55, N, 16.50, S, 6.43.

2- Synthesis of 4-Methyl-N-((4-(N-(pyrimidin-2-yl) sulfamoyl) phenyl) carbamoselenoyl) Benz amide (**2**)

A yellow precipitate of compound (**2**) was formed (4.1gm, Yield 58%)/ MP. 221-222C°. R_f value= 0.0 using benzene/ethanol; 9:1. IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 3363 (N-H), 3032 (CH_{-arom}), 2939 (CH_{-Aliph.}) 1658 (C=O), 1589(C=N_{sulfa}), 1327(SO₂), 1265 (C=Se) ,1157(SO₂), 948(S-N), 678 (C=Se). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆); δ/ppm:(s, 1H₂₄)10.73, (s,1H₂₂)10.94, (s,1H₂₃)9.63, (,2H_{18,20})8.51, (d,2H_{3,5})8.0, (d,2H_{2,6})7.60, (d,2H_{12,14})7.34, (t,1H₁₉)7.05, (d,2H_{11,15})6.58, (s,3H₇)2.37. ¹³C-NMR [500 MHz, (DMSO), δ (ppm)]: C=O, 174, C=Se, 158.72, C₁₆, 157.66, C_{18,20}, 153.54, C₁₀, 145.20, C₁₃, 139.60, C₄, 130.28, C_{12,14}, 129.48, C_{11,15}, 128.65, C_{3,5}, 125.20, C_{2,6}, 117.10, C_{1,19}, 112.56, C₇, 21.63. Anal. Calcd. For C₁₉H₁₇N₅O₃SSe: C, 48.18, H, 3.61, N, 14.76, S, 6.76. Found: C, 48.63, H, 3.80, N, 14.53, S, 6.62.

3- Synthesis of 4-Methyl-N-((4-(N-(pyrimidin-2-yl) sulfamoyl phenyl) carbamothioyl) Benz amide (**3**)

A white precipitate of compound (**3**) was formed (4.8gm, Yield 75%)/ MP. 233-235C°. R_f value= 0.0 using benzene/ethanol; 9:1. IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 3387 (N-H), 3032 (CH_{-arom}), 2939 (CH_{-Aliph.}) 1674 (C=O), 1589(C=N_{Sulfa}), 1327(SO₂), 1265 (C=Se) ,1157(SO₂), 1103 (C=S), 941(S-N). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆); δ/ppm:(s,2H_{22,24})10.33, (s,1H₂₃)10.58, (d,2H_{18,20})8.51, (d,2H_{3,5})7.99, (d,2H_{12,14})7.96, (d, 2H_{2,6})7.87, (d,2H_{11,15})7.33, (t,1H₁₉)7.04, (s,3H₇)2.38. ¹³C-NMR [500 MHz, (DMSO), δ (ppm)]: C=S, 178.73, C₁₆, 168.10, C=O, 159.52, C_{18,20}, 151.27, C₁₀, 144.23, C₄, 139.44, C_{2,6}, 129.52, C_{3,5}, 129.31, C_{12,14}, 128.78, C_{11,15}, 124.24. C₁₉, 111.60, C₇, 21.62. Anal. Calcd. For C₁₉H₁₇N₅O₃S₂: C, 53.38, H, 4.01, N, 16.41, S, 14.99. Found: C, 53.83, H, 3.93, N, 16.84, S, 14.69.

4- Synthesis of 4-Nitro-N-((4-nitrophenyl) carbamoselenoyl) Benz amide(**4**)

A red crystals of compound (**4**) was formed (4.1gm, Yield 71%)/ MP. 167-168C°. R_f value= 0.0 using benzene/ethanol; 9.5:0.5. IR (KBr) cm⁻¹:3371 (N-H), 3116(CH_{-arom}), 1689(C=O),1527(NO₂_{asym.}), 1350 (NO₂_{sym.}), 1111 (C=Se), 725 (C=Se). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆); δ/ppm: (s,1H₁₅)7.95, (s,1H₁₆)7.62, (d,2H_{2,6})8.38, (d,2H_{3,5})8.36, (d,2H_{11,13})8.09, (d,2H_{10,14})6.6. ¹³C-NMR [400 MHz, (DMSO), δ (ppm)]: C=O, 166.25, C=Se, 156.14, C₁, 150.45, C_{12,136}, C₉, 131.15, C₄, 131.02, C_{3,5}, 126.84, C_{11,13}, 124.31, C_{2,6}, 124.18, C_{10,14}, 112.81. Anal. Calcd. For C₁₄H₁₀N₄O₅Se: C, 42.76, H, 2.56, N, 14.25. Found: C, 42.89, H, 2.19, N, 14.86.

5-Synthesis of N-(2,6-dioxo-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyrimidine-1-carbonoselenoyl)-4-nitrobenzamide (**5**)

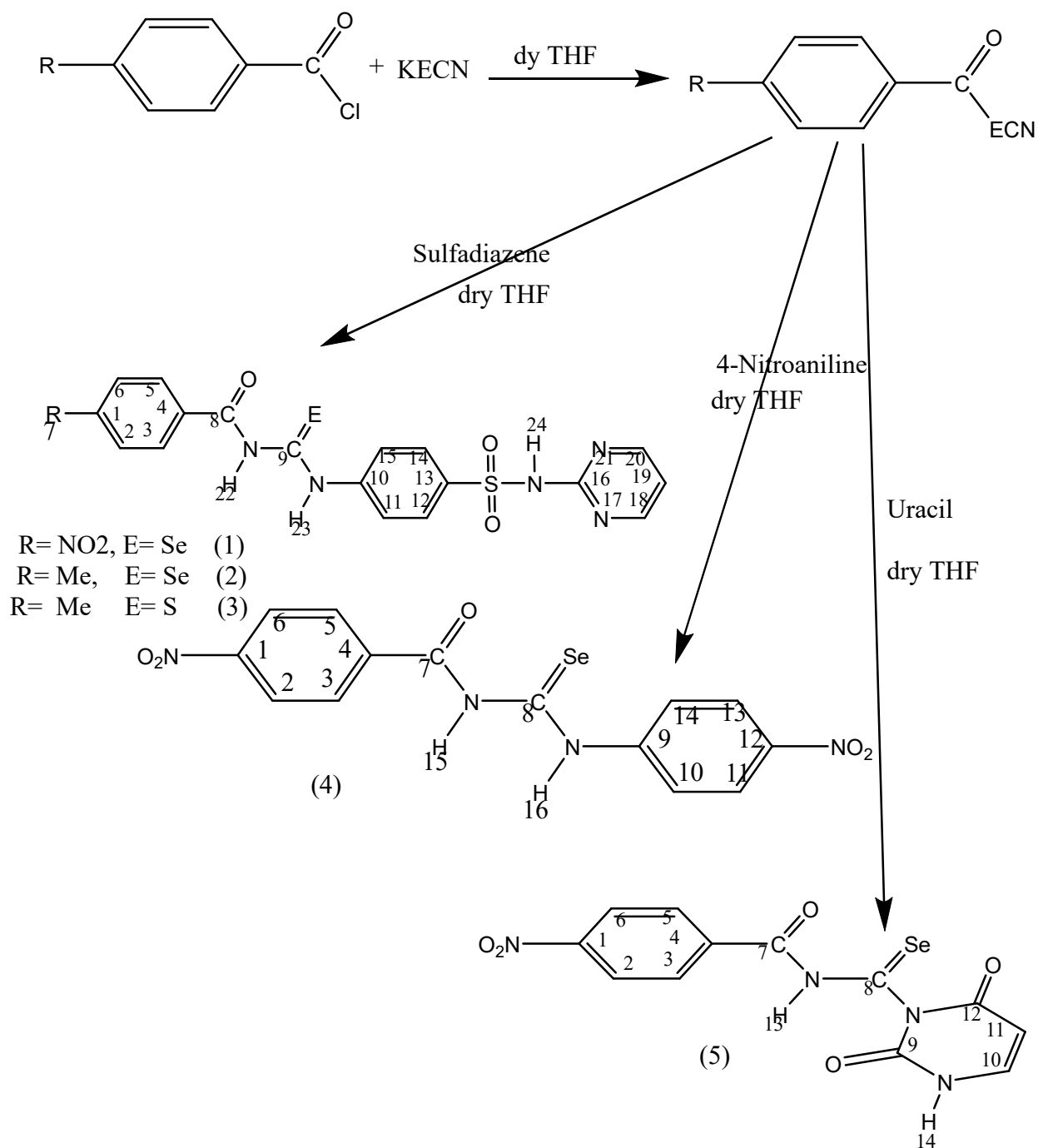
A deep red bright crystals of compound (**5**) was formed (4.1gm, Yield 75%)/ MP. 58-60C°. R_f value= 0.0 using benzene/ethanol; 9.5:0.5. IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 3471 (N-H), 3078(CH_{-arom}), 1697(C=O),1535 (NO₂_{asym.}), 1324 (NO₂_{sym.}), 1111 (C=Se), 709 (C=Se). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆); δ/ppm: (s,1H₁₃)10.045, (s,1H₁₄) 11,145, (d,2H_{2,6}) 8.49, (d,2H_{3,5})8.15, (d,1H₁₀)8.13,

(d,1H₁₁)7.72. ¹³C-NMR [500 MHz, (DMSO), δ (ppm)]: C₇, 166.68, C₁₂, 165.25, C=Se, 150.45, C₉, 149.50, C₁, 140.43, C₁₀, 136.87, C₄, 131.38, C_{3,5}, 129.35, C_{2,6}, 124.44, C₁₁, 123.86. Anal. Calcd. For C₁₂H₈N₄O₅Se: C, 39.37, H, 2.24, N, 15.58. Found: C, 39.25, H, 2.20, N, 15.28.

Results and discussion

Four of the acylselenourea compounds were prepared in a one pot method from the reaction of KSeCN with appropriate substituted acyl chloride followed by addition of appropriate ammine in dry THF. while one acylthiourea compound was prepared from reaction of KSCN with 4-Methylbenzoyl chloride in one pot procedure in dry THF to afford compounds **1**, **2**, **3**, **4** and **5** as shown in (Scheme 1). All prepared compounds (1-5) are solids, stable non-hygroscopic and dissolved in common organic solvents. The prepared compounds were characterized by elemental analysis which gave satisfactory results. (see experimental section). All compounds were confirmed by FT-IR spectroscopy. All IR spectra of prepared compounds show strong stretching vibrational frequencies in the range of (3363-3387) cm⁻¹ attributed to NH stretching vibration. Weak band between (3116-3032) cm⁻¹ due to symmetrical vibrations of C-H aromatic. Weak bands at 2939 cm⁻¹ due to symmetrical vibrations of C-H aliphatic (compounds 2 and 3). All prepared compounds show strong bands between (1658-1720) cm⁻¹ assignable to the stretching of carbonyl groups (νC=O). Compounds 1, 2 and 3 show strong bands at 1589 cm⁻¹ attributed to the stretching vibration of C=N bond in sulfadiazine moiety and two strong bands at 1327 cm⁻¹ and 1157 cm⁻¹ due to asymmetrical and symmetrical stretching vibration of SO₂ group respectively. Strong bands between (941-948) cm⁻¹ due to stretching vibration of S-N bond in sulfadiazine moiety. Compounds (1, 4 and 5) displayed two strong bands one between (1527-1535) cm⁻¹ and medium between (1324-1350) cm⁻¹ attributed to asymmetrical and symmetrical stretching vibration of NO₂ group respectively [21-23]. Compounds (1, 2, 4 and 5) show two medium bands one between (1111-1280) cm⁻¹ and second band between (678-725) cm⁻¹ attributed to the stretching contribution of C=Se [23,24]. Compound (3) shows strong band at (1103) assigned to stretching vibration of C=S bond [24]. These assignments were agreeing well with previously reported values and confirm the formation of the studying compounds. Structures of all synthesized compounds (1-5) were confirmed by ¹H NMR spectra. The NH protons of all compounds (1-5) showed signals at (7.62-11.45) ppm attributed to NH_{Sulf.} (comp. 1, 2 and 3), NH_{acylseleno} and acylthiourea. (1-5) and NH_{uracil} (5). [14,23,25] (see experimental section). Compounds (1, 2 and 3) showed a doublet signal of 2H protons at (8.51) ppm attributed to H_{18,20} of diazene ring, triplet signals at (7.04-7.05) ppm attributed to proton of diazene ring i.e. H₁₉[23]. The singlet signal at (2.37-2.38) ppm assigned to methyl group in compounds (2 and 3), i.e. (s, 3H₇). The ¹H-NMR spectra of all synthesized compounds (1-5) showed signals at expected range of aromatic protons. Generally, all ¹H-NMR spectra of synthesized compounds gave all the expected peaks with the proper intensity ratio, see Experimental section and Scheme (1). Structures of all synthesized compounds (1-5) were confirmed also by ¹³C-NMR spectra. The spectra show signals at (164-174) ppm attributed to C=O of acyl moiety of all compounds (1-5) furthermore two carbonyl groups of uracil moiety, i.e. C₁₂ at 165.25 ppm and C₉ at 149.50 ppm. See experimental section. The spectra of compound (1, 2, 4 and 5) show signals at (150.45-158.72) ppm due to C=Se, while compound (3) shows a signal at

(178.73) ppm due to C=S [24,26]. The spectra of compounds (1-3) show a signal at (157.6-168.10) ppm, (151.27-153.53) ppm and (111.60-112.57) ppm assigned to carbons of sulfadiazine ring, i.e. C₁₆, C_{18,20} and C₁₉, respectively [17,26]. All the ¹³C-NMR spectra of synthesized compounds (1-5) were in agreement with the suggested structures. See experimental section and Scheme (1).



Scheme 1. Synthesis of acylselenourea 1, 2, 4, 5 and acylthiourea

4. Conclusion

A new series of acylselenourea were prepared from reaction of KSeCN with 4-Nitrobenzoyl chloride.

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