

SYNTHESIS AND ANTIMICROBIAL SCREENING OF NOVEL β -DIKETONES CONTAINING 2-SUBSTITUTED 2-IMIDAZOLINE MOIETY

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ABSTRACT

A series of novel β -diketones possessing 2-imidazoline moiety have been synthesized by condensation of 1-(3-Bromo-propyl)-2,4-diphenyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole(IIa), 1-(3-Bromo-propyl)-2-phenyl-3a,4,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-1H-benzoimidazole(IIb) and 1-(3-Bromo-propyl)-2-phenyl-1,3a,4,5,6,6a-hexahydro-cyclopentimidazole(IIc) with different known β -diketones (IIIa-c) in the presence of sodium methoxide. All the newly synthesized compounds were characterized by elemental analysis and spectral studies. The titled compounds were screened for qualitative (inhibition zone) and quantitative antimicrobial activity (MIC) by agar well diffusion method and micro broth dilution technology respectively. The minimum inhibitory concentration represents the concentration of antimicrobial at which there is complete inhibition of growth of organism. The synthesized compounds were tested for their antibacterial activity at lower concentration against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Micromonospora* (gram-positive), *Escherichia coli*, *Zymomonas mobilis* (gram-negative) and antifungal activity against *Fusarium culmorum*, *Phanerochaete chrysosporium*, *Penicillium chrysogenum* and *Alternaria solani*.

Keywords: β -diketones, 2-substituted 2-imidazolines, Antibacterial and antifungal activities, Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC), Inhibition zone (IZ), Agar well diffusion method.

INTRODUCTION

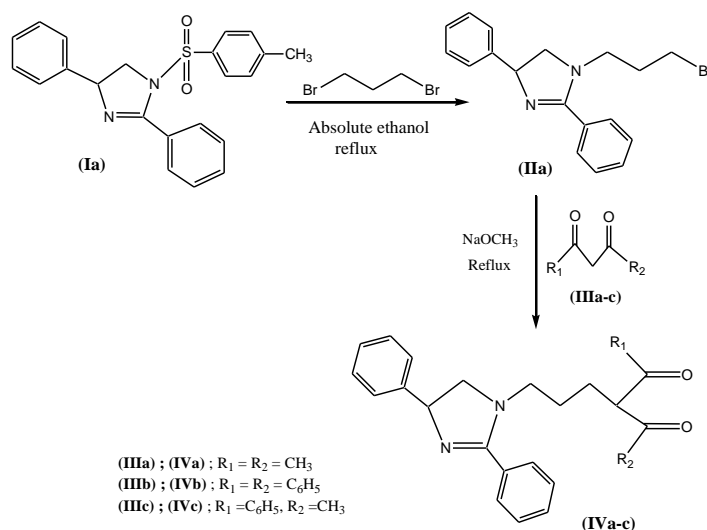
2-substituted 2-imidazolines have attracted considerable attention in recent years in the development of compound with pharmacological useful properties[1]. The importance of imidazoline units arises, because they are found in a diverse range of biological relevant compounds[2]. Imidazoline containing natural products e.g. spongotone, topsentin and nortopsentin are sought after for their antiviral and antitumor properties[3].

In organic synthesis, imidazoline units are used as synthetic intermediate in medicinal chemistry[4], Chiral catalysis[5], Chiral auxiliaries[6], and ligand for asymmetric catalysis[7].

Aside from their synthetic importance 2-imidazoline derivatives have been found to exhibit various pharmacological properties such as antihyperglycemic[8,9], antiinflammatory[10,11], antihypertensive [12,13], anticancer[14], antihypercholesterolemic[15], antiproliferative [16] antidepressants[17], estrogen receptor agonist[18] and anticonvulsant[19] activities. In addition, the 2-substituted 2-imidazoline derivatives have been found to exhibit antidiabetic[20,21]and antiparasitic activity[22,23].

A large number of routes are known for synthesis of 2-substituted 2-imidazolines but more recently a diversifiable synthesis of imidazolines have been reported via cycloaddition of alkyl, aryl and cycloalkyl substituted N-tosyl aziridines with different nitiles in the presence of Lewis acid[24,25,26]. [27]. The 2-substituted 2-imidazolines were treated with 1,3-di-bromo propane and subsequently condensed with various known β -diketones in the presence of sodium methoxide yielded corresponding novel β -diketones having 2-imidazoline as nucleus.

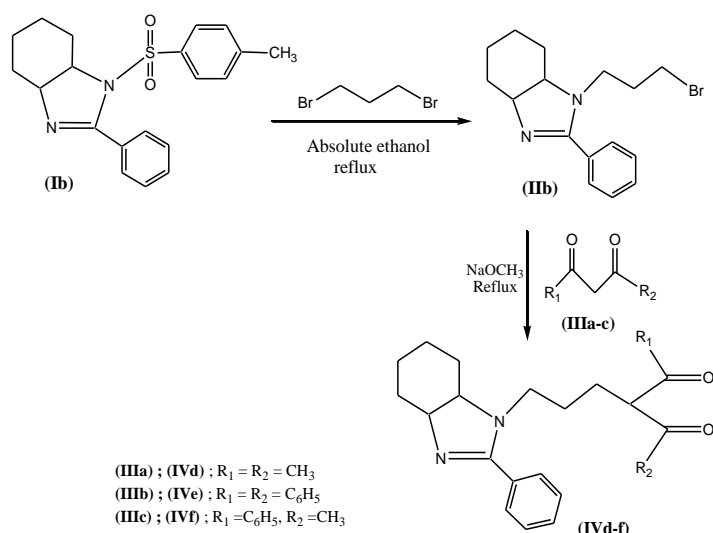
β -diketones have been widely used in organic synthesis because of their ready access, predictable reactivity and serve as precursors for the synthesis of various biologically active heterocyclic compounds[28,29]such as, diazepines, benzodiazepines pyrazoles, isoxazoles, and, imidazole, benzimidazole. β -diketones have also been shown to have a wide assortment of pharmacological activities like antibacterial[30], antiviral[31], systematic insecticidal[32], antioxidant[33], prophylactic antitumor[34], and breast cancer chemopreventive blocking agent[35].



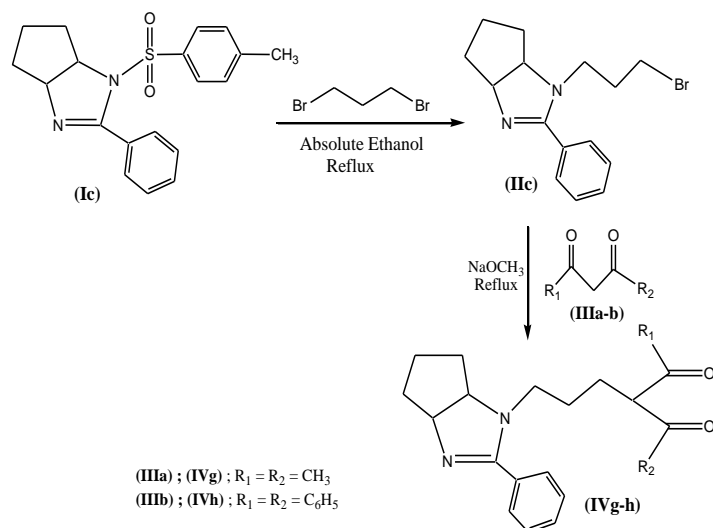
Scheme 1: Synthesis of novel β -diketones from 2,4-diphenyl 2-imidazoline derivatives

The synthesis of heterocyclic compounds containing multi-structure in a molecule has received considerable interest in recent years. Encouraged by these observations and in continuation of our research work on synthesis of β -

diketones[36] and 2-substituted 2-imidazolines[37], it prompted us to incorporate both the bioactive molecules in a single molecular frame to examine the additive effect towards the antimicrobial activity.



Scheme 2: Synthesis of novel β -diketones from 2-phenyl 2-imidazoline derivatives of cyclohexane



Scheme 3: Synthesis of novel β -diketones from 2-phenyl 2-imidazoline derivatives of cyclopentane

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The melting point of the compound was determined in open capillaries and is uncorrected. The IR spectra were recorded on a Nicolet Magna-FT-IR 550 spectrometer in KBr pellets; ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR were run on model DRX 300 at 300.13Hz and 75Mz in CDCl_3 using TMS as internal standard. The mass spectra were obtained on an LCMS instrument. Elemental analyses were done using Perkin Elmer CHNS/O analyzer 2400. The purity of the newly synthesized compounds was checked through TLC on aluminium oxide 60 F254 plates (Merck) and spots were visualized by iodine vapors or by irradiation with ultraviolet lights (254 nm).

General procedure for synthesis of 1-(3-Bromo-propyl)-2,4-diphenyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole/2-phenyl-3a,4,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-1H-benzoimidazole/2-phenyl-1,3a,4,5,6,6a-hexahydro-cyclopentaimidazole(IIa-c)

A solution of 2-substituted 2-imidazolines (Ia-c) (0.005m) and absolute alcohol was taken in round bottom flask. 1,3-dibromopropane (1ml, 0.01m) was then added, the reaction mixture

was refluxed for 3-4 hrs, after that it was kept overnight in refrigerator. A solid was separated out. The reaction mixture was filtered; the crude solid so obtained was recrystallized from ethanol:ethylacetate mixture(2:8) afforded corresponding compounds (IIa-c). (Scheme 1, 2 & 3)

General procedure for synthesis novel β -Diketone derivatives (IVa-h)

Placed freshly prepared sodium methoxide (0.54g, 0.01mol), acetylacetone/benzoylacetone/ dibenzoylmethane (IIIa-c) (0.01 mol) and dry toluene (5ml) in a dried round-bottom flask fitted with a guard tube and condenser. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50°C on magnetic stirrer, until a creamy mass was obtained. Compound 1-(3-Bromo-propyl)-2,4-diphenyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole/2-phenyl-3a,4,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-1H-benzoimidazole/2-phenyl-1,3a,4,5,6,6a-hexahydro-cyclopentaimidazole (IIa-c) (0.01 mol) was taken in dry toluene and added drop by drop in above said reaction solution. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 13-14 hours at 80°C with continuous stirring. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. After completion, the reaction mixture was

cooled and toluene was removed under reduced pressure. The compound was extracted in ethylacetate. The ethylacetate was removed under reduced pressure to yield desired products (IVa-h). Purity of compounds was checked by TLC using benzene: ethanol: ammonia (7:2:1) upper layer as mobile phase. (Scheme 1, 2 & 3)

SPECTRAL DATA

3-[3-(2,4-Diphenyl-4,5-dihydro-imidazol-1-yl)-propyl]-pentane-2,4-dione (IVa)

Yield: 57%, m.p. 143-144°C; Anal.Cald.for C₂₃H₂₆N₂O₂: C, 76.21; H, 7.23; N, 7.73. Found: C, 76.20; H, 7.22; N, 7.70; IR ν_{max} (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3050(Ar-H), 2922(C-H), 1613(C=N), 1450-1630(C=C), 1720(C=O); ¹HNMR (300.13 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 7.18-7.82(m, 10H, Ar-H), 3.36(dd, 1H, J=8.4Hz, J=7.3Hz, C₄-imidazole ring), 3.41(t, 1H, C₅-imidazole ring), 3.52(t, 1H, C₅-imidazole ring), 6.13(s, 1H, -CHCO), 2.32(s, 6H, CH₃CO), 2.29(t, 2H, N-CH₂-CH₂-CH₂), 1.36(m, 2H, -CH₂-CH₂-CH₂), 1.10(m, 2H, -CH₂-CH₂-CH₂); [13]CNMR (75.48 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 21.8(CH₃-CO), 28.9, 56.9, 67.5(C-5, C-4, C-2 imidazole), 53.4(C-CO) 193.8(C=O) 125.7, 127.1, 128.5, 147.9, 160.2(Ar-C); LCMS(m/z): 363 [M+H⁺]

2-[3-(2,4-Diphenyl-4,5-dihydro-imidazol-1-yl)-propyl]-1,3-diphenyl-propane-1,3-dione (IVb)

Yield: 53%, m.p. 136-137°C; Anal.Cald.for C₃₃H₃₀N₂O₂: C, 81.45; H, 6.21; N, 5.76. Found: 81.43; H, 6.19; N, 5.75; IR ν_{max} (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3030(Ar-H), 2926(C-H), 1610(C=N), 1470-1615(C=C), 1725(C=O); ¹HNMR (300.13 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 7.20-7.94(m, 20H, Ar-H), 3.45(dd, 1H, J=8.6Hz, J=7.50Hz, C₄-imidazole ring), 3.51(t, 1H, C₅-imidazole ring) 3.14(t, 1H, C₅-imidazole ring), 6.80(s, 1H, -CHCO), 2.34(t, 2H, N-CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-), 1.39(m, 2H, -CH₂-CH₂-CH₂), 1.18(m, 2H, -CH₂-CH₂-CH₂); [13]CNMR (75.48 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm) 28.9, 56.9, 67.5(C-5,C-4,C-2 imidazole), 52.9(C-CO), 197.6(C=O), 121-129(Ar-CO) 125.7, 127.1, 128.5, 147.9, 160.2(Ar-C); LCMS(m/z): 487 [M+H⁺].

2-[3-(2,4-Diphenyl-4,5-dihydro-imidazol-1-yl)-propyl]-1-phenyl-butane-1,3-dione (IVc)

Yield: 47%, m.p. 127-128°C; Anal.Cald.for C₂₈H₂₈N₂O₂: C, 79.22; H, 6.65; N, 6.60. Found: C, 79.21; H, 6.64; N, 6.59; IR ν_{max} (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3060(Ar-H), 2929(C-H), 1615(C=N), 1465-1620(C=C), 1719(C=O); ¹HNMR (300.13 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 7.14-7.94(m, 15H, Ar-H), 3.39(dd, 1H, J=8.3Hz, J=7.2Hz, C₄-imidazole ring), 2.99(t, 1H, C₅-imidazole ring), 2.94(t, 1H, C₅-imidazole ring), 6.58(s, 1H, -CHCO), 2.46(t, 2H, N-CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-), 2.36(s, 3H, CH₃CO), 1.37(m, 2H, -CH₂-CH₂-CH₂), 1.13(m, 2H, -CH₂-CH₂-CH₂); [13]CNMR (75.48 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 21.4(CH₃-CO) 28.9, 56.9, 67.5(C-5,C-4,C-2 imidazole), 55.6(C-CO), 193.80, 197.6(C=O), 123-129(Ar-CO) 125.7, 127.1, 128.5, 147.9, 160.2(Ar-C); LCMS(m/z): 425 [M+H⁺].

3-[3-(2-Phenyl-3a,4,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-benzoimidazol-1-yl)-propyl]-pentane-2,4-dione (IVd)

Yield: 43%, m.p. 73-74°C; Anal.Cald.for C₂₁H₂₆N₂O₂: C, 74.08; H, 8.29; N, 8.23. Found: C, 74.06; H, 8.27; N, 8.21; IR ν_{max} (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3035(Ar-H), 2922(C-H), 1614(C=N), 1460-1629(C=C), 1721(C=O); ¹HNMR (300.13 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 7.26-7.76(m, 5H, Ar-H), 33.3(t, 2H, C₄ & C₅-imidazole ring), 4.70(s, 1H, -CHCO), 2.97(t, 2H, N-CH₂-CH₂-CH₂), 2.37(s, 6H, CH₃CO), 1.18-1.52(m, 8H, cyclohexane ring), 1.34(m, 2H, -CH₂-CH₂-CH₂), 0.83(m, 2H, -CH₂-CH₂-CH₂); [13]CNMR (75.48 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 17.9, 26.1, 28.3(cyclohexane ring), 21.8(CH₃CO), 53.4(C-CO) 67.8(C-5 & C-4 imidazole), 71.8(C-2 imidazole), 193.8(C=O), 125.2, 127.3, 128.3, 129.9, 163.7(Ar-C); LCMS(m/z): 341 [M+H⁺]

1,3-Diphenyl-2-[3-(2-phenyl-3a,4,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-benzoimidazol-1-yl)-propyl]-propane-1,3-dione (IVe)

Yield: 40%, m.p. 98-99°C; Anal.Cald.for C₃₁H₃₂N₂O₂: C, 80.14; H, 6.94; N, 6.03. Found: C, 80.12; H, 6.92; N, 6.01; IR ν_{max} (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3040(Ar-H), 2925(C-H), 1607(C=N), 1470-1615(C=C), 1726(C=O); ¹HNMR (300.13 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 7.23-7.91(m, 15H, Ar-H), 3.38(t, 2H, C₄ & C₅ imidazole ring), 4.89(s, 1H, -CHCO), 2.89(t, 2H, N-CH₂-CH₂-CH₂), 1.20-1.54(m, 8H, cyclohexane ring), 1.40(m, 2H, -

CH₂-CH₂-CH₂), 1.15(m, 2H, -CH₂-CH₂-CH₂); [13]CNMR (75.48 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 17.9, 26.1, 28.3(cyclohexane ring), 56.5(C-CO) 67.8, (C-5 & C-4 imidazole), 71.8(C-2 imidazole), 122-129(Ar-CO), 125.1, 127.5, 128.3, 129.7, 163.1(Ar-C), 198(C=O); LCMS(m/z): 465 [M+H⁺]

1-Phenyl-2-[3-(2-phenyl-3a,4,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-benzoimidazol-1-yl)-propyl]-butane-1,3-dione (IVf)

Yield: 38%, m.p. 86-87°C; Anal.Cald.for C₂₆H₃₀N₂O₂: C, 77.58; H, 7.51; N, 6.96. Found: C, 77.56; H, 7.50; N, 6.94; IR ν_{max} (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3037(Ar-H), 2930(C-H), 1610(C=N), 1465-1625(C=C), 1718(C=O); ¹HNMR (300.13 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 7.25-7.93(m, 10H, Ar-H), 3.31(t, 2H, C₄ & C₅ imidazole ring), 4.78(s, 1H, -CHCO), 2.75(t, 2H, N-CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-), 2.35(s, 3H, CH₃CO), 1.23-1.57(m, 8H, cyclohexane ring), 1.38(m, 2H, -CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-), 1.10(m, 2H, -CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-); [13]CNMR (75.48 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 17.9, 26.1, 28.3(cyclohexane ring), 21.4(CH₃-CO), 54.7(C-CO) 67.8, (C-5 & C-4 imidazole), 71.8(C-2 imidazole), 124-129(Ar-CO), 125.2, 127.3, 128.1, 129.7, 163.7(Ar-C), 195, 198(C=O), LCMS(m/z): 405 [M+H⁺]

3-[3-(2-Phenyl-4,5,6,6a-tetrahydro-3aH-cyclopentaimidazol-1-yl)-propyl]-pentane-2,4-dione (IVg)

Yield: 35%, m.p. 115-116°C; Anal.Cald.for C₂₀H₂₆N₂O₂: C, 73.59; H, 8.03; N, 8.58. Found: C, 73.57; H, 8.01; N, 8.56; IR ν_{max} (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3055(Ar-H), 2928(C-H), 1618(C=N), 1462-1620(C=C), 1720(C=O); ¹HNMR (300.13 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 7.20-7.81(m, 5H, Ar-H), 3.49(t, 2H, C₄ & C₅ imidazole ring), 5.77(s, 1H, -CHCO), 3.32(t, 2H, N-CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-), 2.34(s, 6H, CH₃CO), 1.22-1.39(m, 6H, cyclopentane ring), 1.30(m, 2H, -CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-), 1.07(m, 2H, -CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-); [13]CNMR (75.48 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 18.3, 24.5(cyclopentane ring), 54.3(C-CO) 57.6(C-5 & C-4 imidazole), 69.2(C-2-imidazole), 195(C=O), 125.7, 127.1, 128.5, 129.7, 160.0(Ar-C); LCMS(m/z): 327 [M+H⁺]

1,3-Diphenyl-2-[3-(2-phenyl-4,5,6,6a-tetrahydro-3aH-cyclopentaimidazol-1-yl)-propyl]-propane-1,3-dione (IVh)

Yield: 32%, m.p. 104-105°C; Anal.Cald.for C₃₀H₃₀N₂O₂: C, 79.97; H, 6.71; N, 6.22; Found: C, 79.96; H, 6.70; N, 6.23; IR ν_{max} (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3046(Ar-H), 2924(C-H), 1605(>C=N), 1450-1635(C=C), 1715(C=O); ¹HNMR (300.13 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 7.28-7.97(m, 15H, Ar-H), 3.36-3.37(t, 2H, C₄ & C₅ imidazole ring), 5.50(s, 1H, -CHCO), 3.05(t, 2H, N-CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-), 1.25-1.42(m, 6H, cyclopentane ring), 1.36(m, 2H, -CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-), 1.09(m, 2H, -CH₂-CH₂-CH₂-); [13]CNMR (75.48 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 18.3, 24.5(cyclopentane ring), 54.3(C-CO), 57.6 (C-5 & C-4 imidazole), 69.2(C-2 imidazole), 195(C=O), 122-128(Ar-CO), 125.7, 127.1, 128.5, 129.7, 160.1(Ar-C); LCMS(m/z): 451 [M+H⁺]

Screening for antimicrobial activity

All the synthesized heterocyclic compounds (IVa-h) were screened for their antimicrobial activity by agar well diffusion method[38,39]at concentration of 100µg/ml. The bacterial strains used were *Escherichia coli* MTCC 448, *Zymomonas mobilis* MTCC 88 (gram-negative) and *Staphylococcus aureus* MTCC 3160, *Micromonospora* MTCC 3296 (gram-positive) and fungal strains namely *Fusarium culmorum* MTCC 349, *Phanerochaete chrysosporium* MTCC 787, *Penicillium chrysogenum* MTCC 161 and *Alternaria solani* MTCC 2101. Ampicillin and Fluconazole were used as standard drugs for comparison of the antibacterial and antifungal activity, respectively.

Agar well-diffusion method

The agar well-diffusion method was followed to determine the antimicrobial activity. The medium was sterilized by autoclaving at 120° C (15 lb/in²). Briefly, 100µL of broth culture containing test strain was added to 30 mL of nutrient agar (NA) medium (for antibacterial activity) and to 25 mL of potato dextrose agar (PDA) medium (for antifungal activity) at 37°C. Mixed well and then poured aseptically into a 15 cm sterile glass petri plate. The medium was allowed to solidify, and 8 mm wells were dug with a sterile metallic borer. Then, a DMSO solution of the test sample (1mL) at 1 mg/mL was added to the respective wells. DMSO served as a negative control. The standard antimicrobial drugs (1mg/mL)

Ampicillin (for bacterial assay) and (1mg/mL) Fluconazole (for fungal assay) were used as positive control. The newly synthesized compounds were added in well at concentration of 100µg/ml for antibacterial and antifungal activity assay. Triplicate plates of each microorganism strain were prepared and were incubated aerobically at 37±2°C for 24 h for antibacterial and 28 ± 2°C for 48 h for antifungal activity respectively. The antimicrobial activity was determined by measuring the diameter of zone showing complete inhibition (mm), thereby the zones were precisely measured with the aid of a Vernier Caliper (precision 0.1mm). The growth inhibition was calculated with reference to the positive control. Zone of inhibition were measured (in mm) against various strains and detailed data is illustrated in table 1 and 2.

Determination of minimum inhibitory concentration

Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) was performed by serial dilution technique using 96-well microtitre plates[40]. The synthesized compounds were dissolved in broth LB medium (100µl) with bacterial inoculums (1.0 X 10⁵CFU per well) to attain the final concentration of 1mg/ml. The microplates were incubated at 48°C for 24 h. The concentrations with no visible growth were taken as MIC[41].

Similarly potato dextrose agar (PDA) was used to investigate MIC for fungal cultures. For the purpose a modified microdilution technique using 96-well microtitre plates. The fungal spores were washed from the surface of agar plates with sterile 0.85% saline containing 0.1% Tween80(v/v). The spore suspension was adjusted with sterile saline to concentration of approximately 1.0-10⁷ in a final volume of 100µl per well. The microplates were incubated for 72h at 28°C. The values of MICs of the tested compounds are presented in table 1 & 2

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The desired compounds (IVa-h) were synthesized as outlined in the scheme I & II. Compounds (IVa-h) were synthesized by reacting 2-substituted 2-imidazole (Ia-c) with 1,3-dibromopropane using absolute ethanol in refluxing to give 1-(3-Bromo-propyl)-2,4-diphenyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole/2-phenyl-3a,4,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-1H-benzimidazole/2-phenyl-1,3a,4,5,6a hexahydro cyclopentimidazole (IIa-c) and subsequently condense with different known 1,3-diketones (IIIa-c) in presence of sodium methoxide. The structures suggested for all newly synthesized β-Diketones are in good agreement with their elemental and spectral data. Selected diagnostic bands of IR spectra of (IVa-h) showed useful information about structure of the title compounds. Further evidence for the formation of novel β-diketones was obtained by recording the mass spectra which showed characteristic molecular ion peaks that are in conformity with molecular formula.

Table 1 and 2 summarize in vitro antimicrobial activity data of the novel β-Diketones containing 2-substituted 2-imidazole moiety

(IVa-h). Among the synthesized compounds in the series, the compound IVe showed good inhibition response against *Staphylococcus aureus* with MIC value of 18.0µg/ml. Remaining compounds were not so effective against the test bacterial strain. Compound IVe and IVf exhibited maximum activity against *Micromonospora* with MIC values 23.0µg/ml and 23.5µg/ml respectively. But compound IVa and IVb showed weak activity against same pathogen. Compound IVc had effective inhibition against *Zymomonas mobilis* with MIC value of 22.5 5µg/ml. Rest of the compounds showed moderate inhibition except IVb and IVh which were poorly effective against the test pathogen. Compound IVf showed highest inhibition against *Escherichia coli* with MIC value of 20.0µg/ml. While remaining all compounds were also effective against same pathogen as compared to the standard drug Ampicillin.

The antifungal data point out that compound IVa, IVd and IVg had effective inhibition against *Penicillium chrysogenum* with MIC value of 21.5, 22.0 and 22.5µg/ml respectively. Rest of the compounds was not so effective against the test pathogen. Compound IVd and IVh exhibited maximum inhibition against *Alternaria solani* with the same MIC value 20.0µg/ml. Remaining compounds showed moderate inhibition except IVc and IVf which were poorly effective against the same pathogen. Compound IVf showed moderate to good activity against *Fusarium culmorum* with 18.5µg/ml MIC value while rest of the compounds in the series did not show significant activity against this fungus. Compound IVd amongst all synthesized compound in the series showed maximum inhibition against *Phanerochaete chrysosporium* with MIC value of 18.0µg/ml. Remaining compounds possessed promising activity against same pathogen as compared to the standard drug Fluconazole.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion we have approached a direct and efficient route to novel β-diketones containing 2-imidazole as nucleus from the reaction of 2-substituted 2-imidazole derivatives with known 1,3-diketones in good yields. The new molecular framework has shown broad spectrum antimicrobial activity. The result reveals that novel β-diketones were significantly effective against both Gram-positive and Gram-negative organisms as well as against fungal strains when compared to the standard positive control.

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Table 1: Zone of inhibition (in mm) of 100µg/ml concentration of novel β-diketones (IVa-h) against bacteria strains

Compound	inhibition zone (in mm) against gram positive and gram negative bacteria			
	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> MTCC 3160 IZ ^a (AI) ^b MIC	<i>Micromonospora</i> MTCC 3296 IZ ^a (AI) ^b MIC	<i>Zymomonas mobilis</i> MTCC 88 IZ ^a (AI) ^b MIC	<i>Escherichia coli</i> MTCC 448 IZ ^a (AI) ^b MIC
IVa	10(0.34)23.0	10(0.37)27.5	13(0.52)25.5	11(0.52)27.5
IVb	12(0.41)21.5	11(0.40)27.0	9(0.36)29.5	13(0.62)25.5
IVc	14(0.48)19.5	15(0.55)25.5	16(0.64)22.5	12(0.57)24.5
IVd	11(0.37)22.5	13(0.48)26.5	12(0.48)27.0	14(0.67)26.5
IVe	16(0.55)18.0	19(0.70)23.0	15(0.60)23.5	15(0.71)23.0
IVf	12(0.41)21.5	18(0.66)23.5	14(0.56)25.0	20(0.95)20.0
IVg	13(0.44)20.0	16(0.59)25.0	12(0.48)27.0	12(0.57)24.5
IVh	10(0.34)23.0	17(0.62)24.5	10(0.40)28.0	16(0.76)22.0
Ampicillin	29(15)	27(21.5)	25(20.0)	21(18.5)

IZ^a = Inhibition area (zone) excluding diameter of disc. AI^b (Activity Index) = Inhibition area of sample/Inhibition area of standard. MIC= Minimum inhibitory concentration measured in µg/ml.

Table 2: Zone of inhibition (in mm) of 100µg/ml concentration of novel β-diketones (IVa-h) against fungal strains

Compound	inhibition zone (in mm) against fungal strains			
	<i>Penicillium chrysogenum</i>	<i>Alternaria solani</i>	<i>Fusarium. culmorum</i>	<i>Phanerochaete. chrysosporium</i>
	MTCC 161 IZ ^a (AI) ^b MIC	MTCC 2101 IZ ^a (AI) ^b MIC	MTCC 349 IZ ^a (AI) ^b MIC	MTCC 787 IZ ^a (AI) ^b MIC
IVa	15(0.60)21.5	10(0.50)24.0	10(0.40)21.5	10(0.55)21.5
IVb	8(0.32)24.5	12(0.60)22.0	11(0.44)20.5	11(0.61)20.0
IVc	10(0.40)24.0	8(0.40)25.5	10(0.40)21.5	12(0.66)19.5
IVd	14(0.56)22.0	15(0.75)20.0	12(0.48)20.5	13(0.72)18.0
IVe	8(0.32)24.5	11(0.55)23.5	9(0.36)23.0	9(0.50)22.0
IVf	10(0.40)24.0	9(0.45)25.0	15(0.60)18.5	11(0.61)20.6
IVg	13(0.52)22.5	13(0.65)22.5	9(0.36)19.0	10(0.55)21.5
IVh	10(0.40)24.0	15(0.75)20.0	7(0.28)23.0	9(0.50)22.0
Fluconazole	25(19.0)	20(18.5)	25(17.0)	18(16.5)

IZ^a = Inhibition area (zone) excluding diameter of disc. AI^b (Activity Index) = Inhibition area of sample/Inhibition area of standard. MIC= Minimum inhibitory concentration measured in µg/ml.

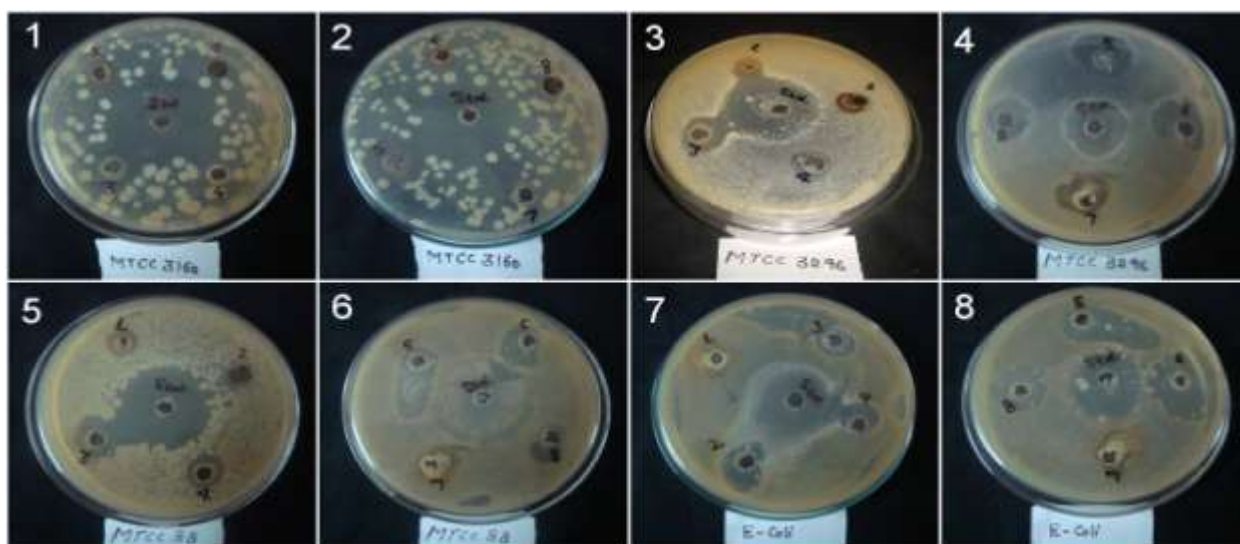


Fig. 1: Zone of inhibition by compounds (IVa-h) over grown bacterial cultures (Nutrient Agar) after 24hrs at 100µg/ml concentration by agar well diffusion method using Ampicillin as standard drug.

Picture 1 & 2 show screening effect against *Staphylococcus aureus* MTCC 3160; 3 & 4 against *Micromonospora* MTCC 3296(gram +ve); 5 & 6 against *Zymomonas mobilis* MTCC 88 and 7 & 8 against *Escherichia coli* MTCC 448 (gram -ve).

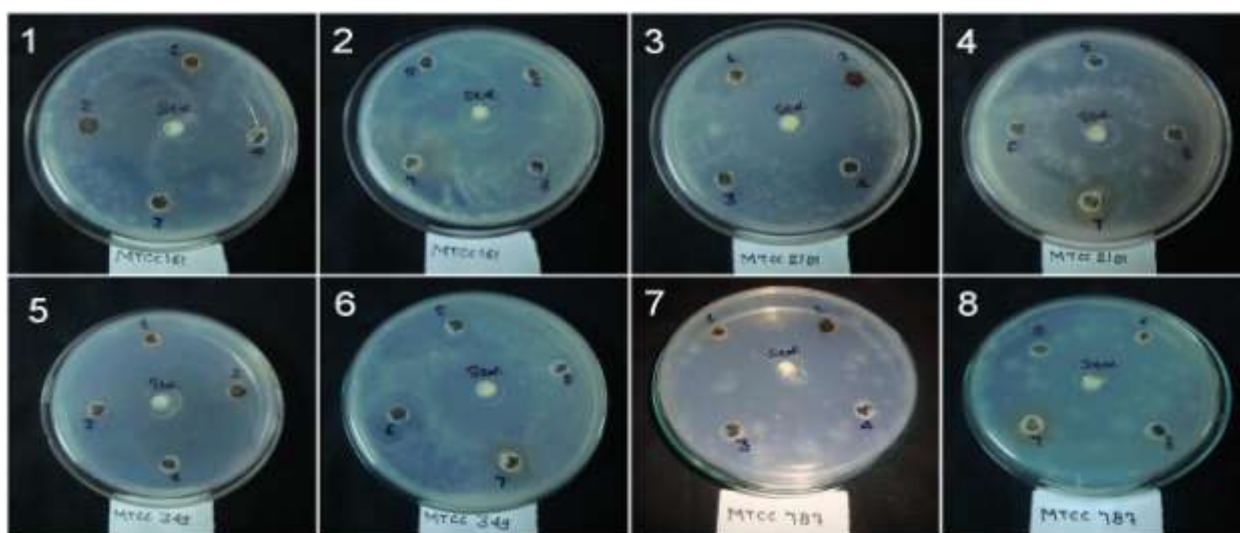


Fig. 2: Zone of inhibition by compounds (IVa-h) over grown fungal cultures (Potato Dextrose Agar) after 48hrs at 100µg/ml concentration by agar well diffusion method using Fluconazole as standard drug.

Picture 1 & 2 show screening effect against *Penicillium chrysogenum* MTCC 161; 3 & 4 against *Alternaria solani* MTCC 2101; 5 & 6 against *Fusarium culmorum* MTCC 349 and 7 & 8-against *Phanerochaete chrysosporium* MTCC 787.

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