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Antibacterial Activities of New Saturated Heterocyclic Nitrogen Compounds

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Abstract: This work describes the synthesis, spectroscopic, structural characterization and antibacterial activities of new saturated heterocyclic nitrogen compounds of the 1, 3, 5-triazacyclohexane type.

The new triazacyclohexanes (R_3TAC) with mixed aryl and alkyl N-substituents are synthesized by the reaction of a 1:1 mixture of 4-iodoaniline and 2-ethyl1-hexyl amine with formalin. The synthesized compounds were characterized by spectral analysis IR, ^{1}H NMR and ^{13}C NMR and shown to be mainly a mixture of the two mixed triazacylcohexane.

These compounds were screened for their antibacterial activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria by the diffusion method on agar medium.

Keywords: synthesis*; triazacyclohexanes; antibacteria*

I. Introduction

The formation of 1, 3, 5-triazacyclohexane from primary amines and formaldehyde has been known for more than one hundred years [1]. The different triazines were synthesized in the laboratory according to the procedure described elsewhere [2]. 1, 3, 5-triazacyclohexanes can be employed as ligands for complexes used as catalyst in the polymerization and trimerization of olefines [3]. Further, the interest in TAC as ligand seems to growing rapidly [4,8].

Antibiotic resistance is a major problem in hospitals as well as in community settings [9]. Considering the ever growing antibiotic resistance developed by many bacteria, there is an immense

need for new compounds with new mode of actions, for treatment of bacterial infections [10]. the need for new antibiotics continues to be a still standing challenge [11].1, 3, 5-triazacyclohexanes containing

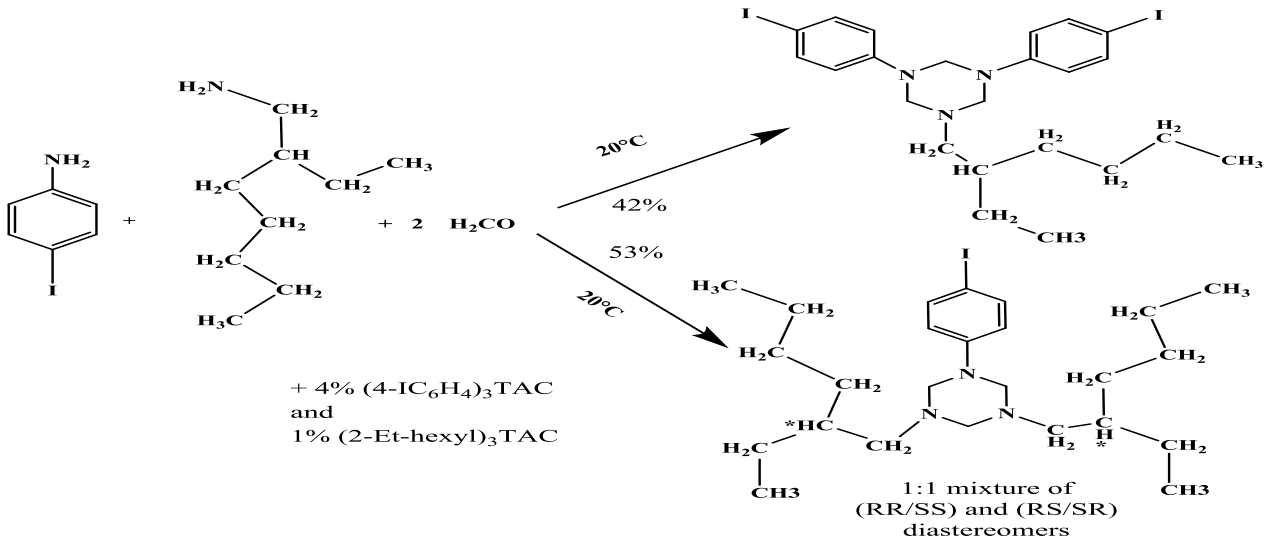
halides exhibit high biological activity since they contain CN group and halogen atom as pharmacophore. 1, 3, 5-triazacyclohexane showed an activity against the strains of microorganisms used [12].

II. Experimental Section

II.1. Instrumentation

Purity of the compounds were checked by thin layer chromatography (TLC) using CH_2Cl_2:n-hexane (9:1). IR spectra were prepared on the Mattson Galaxy series FT-IR 5000 spectrophotometer using KBr discs. NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker spectrophotometer ARX 500 (500 MHz for proton and 125.76 MHz for carbon). The chemical shifts (δ) are expressed in parts per million (ppm). Tetramethylsilane (TMS) is used as internal reference. The spectra are recorded in deuterated chloroform $CDCl_3$ is used as solvent ($CHCl_3$: δ 7.26, $CDCl_3$: δ 77).

II.2. Synthesis



(Scheme 1)

10 ml was added formaline (37%, 26 mmol) was added dropw
ise to a stirred solution of 4-Iodophenylamine (10 mmol) and 2-Ethyl-1-hexylamine (10 mmol) with potassium hydroxide (25 mmol) in water and left stirring for 1-3 hours at room temperature. The solution is concentrated to 6 mL and left another night to evaporate the remaining solvent.

IR (KBr, v, cm-1): 2925.8(C-H), 1583.4 -1498.4 (C=C), 1276.8(C-N), 758.0 (C-H, Ar).
NMR:(4-C6H4)2(2-Ethyl-1-hexyl)TAC: 42%

^{1}H NMR (500MHz, CDCl3): 7.51d (4H, J=9.0), 6.74d (4H, J=9.0), 4.72s (2H), 4.24s (4H), 2.436dd (1H, J=6.33, 12.89), 2.381dd (1H, J=6.74, 12.89), 1.1-1.4m, 0.891t (3H, J=7.35, Et), 0.800t (3H, J=7.23, Bu)

^{13}C- NMR (125,76 MHz, $CDCl_3$):149.05, 137.90, 119.40, 82.66, 71.32, 67.75, 55.86, 37.27, 31.24, 28.83, 24.41, 23.07, 14.14 (4-C6H4)(2-Ethyl-1-hexyl)2TAC: 53%

^{1}H NMR (500MHz, CDCl3): 7.49d (2H, J=8.8), 6.76d (2H, J=8.8), 4.10s (4H), 3.50br (2H), 2.290dd (47% of 2H, J=6.35+12.85), 2.261dd (47% of 2H, J=6.24+12.85), 2.296dd (53% of 2H, J=6.21+12.81), 2.255dd (53% of 2H, 6.42+12.81), 1.1-1.4m, 0.906t (6H,J=6.88, Et), 0.838t (6H, J=7.08, Bu)

^{13}C- NMR (125,76 MHz, $CDCl_3$):150.23, 137.68, 119.02, 81.29, 74.56 (48%), 74.54 (52%), 71.23 (47%), 71.21 (53%), 56.08 (52%), 56.07 (48%), 37.13 (52%), 37.12 (48%), 31.30 (51%), 31.28 (49%), 28.84, 24.49 (51%), 24.47 (49%), 23.11 (52%), 23.10 (48%), 14.13 (2-Ethyl-1-hexyl)3TAC (or EtHexNH2): 1%

^{1}H NMR (500MHz, CDCl3): 2.4-2.5m (6H)
^{13}C- NMR (125,76 MHz, $CDCl_3$): 74.99, 55.00, 37.45, 31.13 or 31.03, 28.77, 24.19, 23.04, 14.11

II.3 Antibacterial assays

II.3.1 Bacterial strains tested: Germs tested to detect antimicrobial activity of compounds:

- Escherichia coli, (also known as E. coli) is a Gram-negative, facultative anaerobic, rod-shaped bacterium of the genus Escherichia that is commonly found in the lower intestine of warm-blooded organisms (endotherms) ;
- Staphylococcus aureus is a gram-positive coccal bacterium that is a member of the Firmicutes, and is frequently found in the nose, respiratory tract, and on the skin. It is often positive for catalase and nitrate reduction. Although S.aureus is not always pathogenic, it is a common cause of skin infections such as abscesses, respiratory infections such as sinusitis, and food poisoning. Pathogenic strains often promote infections by producing potent protein toxins, and expressing cell-surface proteins that bind and inactivate antibodies. The emergence of antibiotic-resistant strains of S.aureus such as Methicillin-resistant S. aureus (MRSA) is a worldwide problem in clinical medicine.

II.3.2 The culture media: The culture media used for antimicrobial tests are:

- The nutrient agar for the isolation and maintenance of bacterial strains;
- The Mueller Hinton agar for the study of the susceptibility of bacteria;

II.3.3 Preparation of precultures: Bacterial strains tested were grown in petri dishes containing nutrient agar. After 18h incubation at 37 ° C, bacterial suspensions with an optical density of 1 McFarland were prepared for each microorganism in 10 ml of sterile physiological saline**.**

II.3.4 Sensitivity Test (Diffusion on Agar Medium Method): Based on the method described by NCCLS (1997), different concentrations of compound are obtained in DMSO (500, 1000, 2000, 4000 and 8000 mg l-1). The appropriate agar is poured into Petri dishes of 90 mm diameter and inoculated with a freshly prepared pure bacterial suspension. A sterile Whatman paper disc is soaked with 20µl of each dilution and gentamicin disk (30µg) - antibiotic aminoglycoside active against a variety of bacteria-used as a positive control. All the discs are deposited on the surface of seeded agar, the whole is incubated for 24 hours at 37 ° C. Upon application of the discs, the extracts and the antibiotic diffuse uniformly and after 24 hours of incubation, the presence of a circular zone of inhibition is sought.

III. Results and Discussion

III.1. Synthesis

The unsymmetrically substituted triazcyclohexanes 1, 3-bis (4-iodophenyl)-5-(2-ethyl-1-hexyl)- 1, 3, 5-triazacyclohexane and 1, 3-bis (2-ethyl-1-hexyl)-5-(iodophenyl)-1, 3, 5-triazacyclohexane were prepared from the condensation reaction of 4-iodophenylamine and 2-ethyl-1-hexylamine with formaldehyde in high yield (75%)(Scheme 1). This compound is stable at room temperature.

Unsymmetrically substituted products were obtained predominantly (95%) over the symmetrical triazacyclohexanes – much more than expected for statistical formation of triazacyclohexanes. This indicates higher stability for mixed substituents.

III.2. Biological activity (Antibacterial activity)

For the assessment of the antibacterial potential of the extracts studied, we choose to test them against many bacterial species, because each one has a particular cellular structures and metabolism.

The sensitivity to different strains has been classified by the diameter of the inhibition zone is as follows [13]:

- ✓ Diameter less than 8 mm: not sensitive;
- ✓ Diameter of 9-14 mm: sensitive;
- ✓ Diameter 15-19 mm: very sensitive;
- ✓ Diameter greater than 20 mm: extremely sensitive.

Results presented in the following table showed that Staphylococcus *aureus* is sensitive against 1, 3-bis (4-iodophenyl)-5- (2-ethyl-1-hexyl)- 1, 3, 5- triazacyclohexane and 1, 3-bis (2-ethyl-1-hexyl)-5- (iodophenyl)- 1, 3, 5- triazacyclohexane, while resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli* are extremely sensitive against our compound;

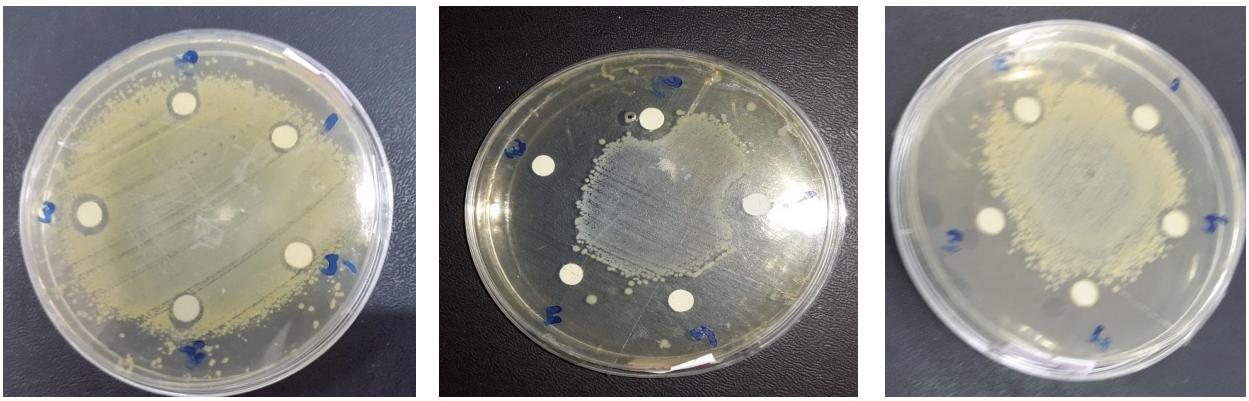
Our compound showed similar activity to that of the positive control, which has a broad spectrum of inhibition against a variety of bacteria.

Table1*: Antibacterial activity of gentamicin expressed as the diameter of the inhibition zone in mm in the disk sensitivity assay.*

Bacterial strains	**Gentamicin**
E. coli	31 mm
Resistent S. aureus	28 mm
S. aureus	30 mm

Fig.1 *: Antibacterial activity of 1, 3-bis (4-iodophenyl)-5- (2-ethyl-1-hexyl)- 1, 3, 5- triazacyclohexane and 1, 3-bis (2-ethyl-1-hexyl)-5- (iodophenyl)- 1, 3, 5- triazacyclohexane expressed as the diameter of the inhibition zone in mm in the disk sensitivity assay*

	Concentrations (mg.l^{-1})				
Microbial strains	500	1000	2000	4000	8000
E. coli	24	22	20	20	24
Resistent S. aureus	24	22	23	23	20
S. aureus	10	08	09	12	19



Resistent S. aureus *S. aureus* *E. coli*

Fig.1 *: Antibacterial activity of* Microbial strains

IV. Conclusion

In summary, the new unsymmetrically substituted triazacyclohexanes were prepared from two amines and formaldehyde. FT-IR and ^{1}H NMR analyses of the compounds were reported and the solid-state structures of some compounds. These compounds were targeted for their antibacterial activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria by the diffusion method on agar medium text paragraph.

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