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SYNTHESIS AND ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF NOVEL 1,2,3-TRIAZOLYL BENZIMIDAZOLE–BENZOXAZOLE HYBRIDS



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BACKGROUND

Benzoxazole and benzimidazole derivatives are recognized for their diversity in the synthesis of biologically active molecules, possessing a wide array of pharmacological activities. These compounds exhibit antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory, antituberculosis, antioxidant and antidepressant properties. Due to their diverse biological activities, benzoxazole and benzimidazole derivatives serve as crucial pharmacophores and substructures in numerous medicinal compounds.¹ They are integral components of several market-available drugs, such as flunoxaprofen, chlorzoxazone, tiabendazole, ciclobendazole, underscoring their importance in pharmaceutical research and development.² 1,2,3-triazoles and their derivatives have gained significant attention as potent pharmacophores due to their notable chemotherapeutic properties. Herein, we present the synthesis of benzoxazole and benzimidazole derivatives, which are substituted with a 1,2,3-triazole ring using a copper(I) catalyzed click reaction.³

CHEMISTRY

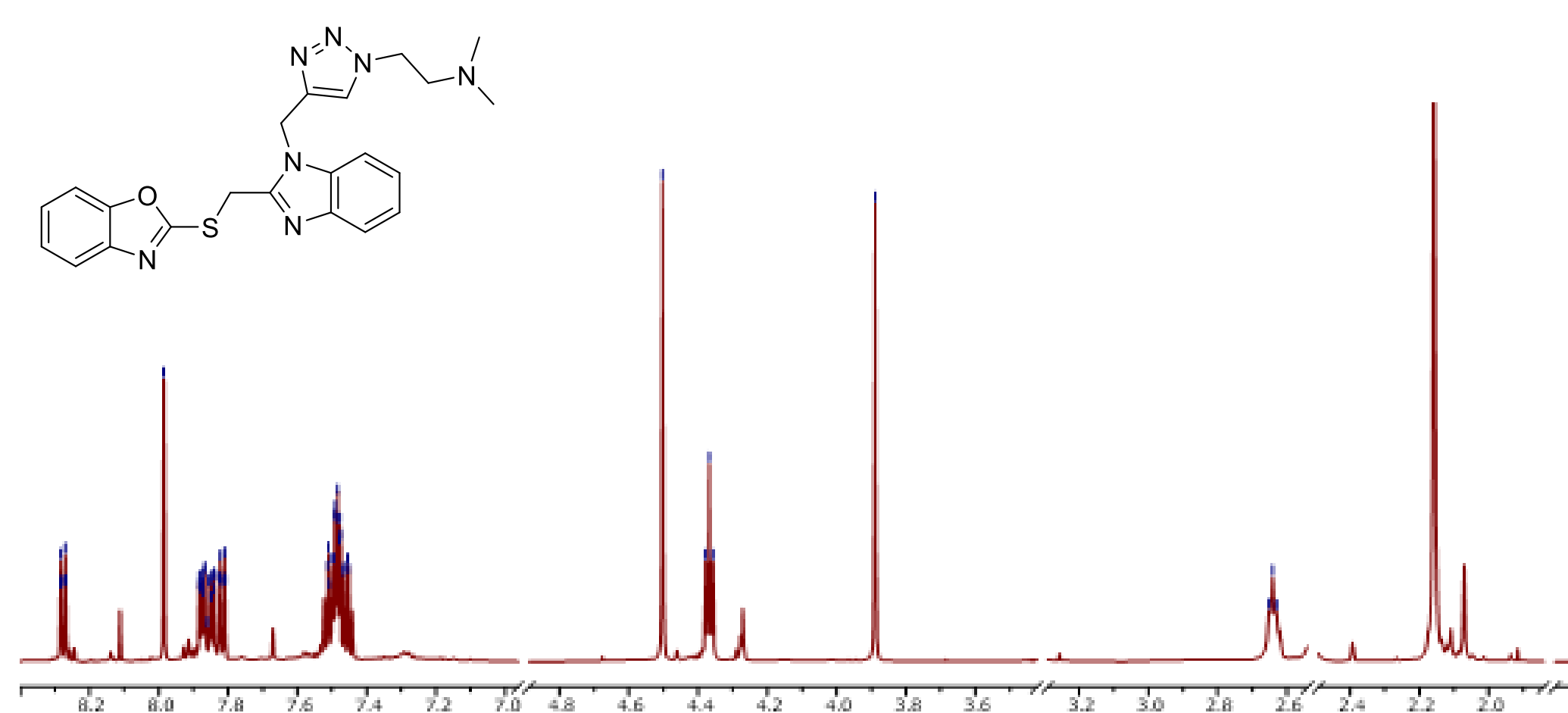
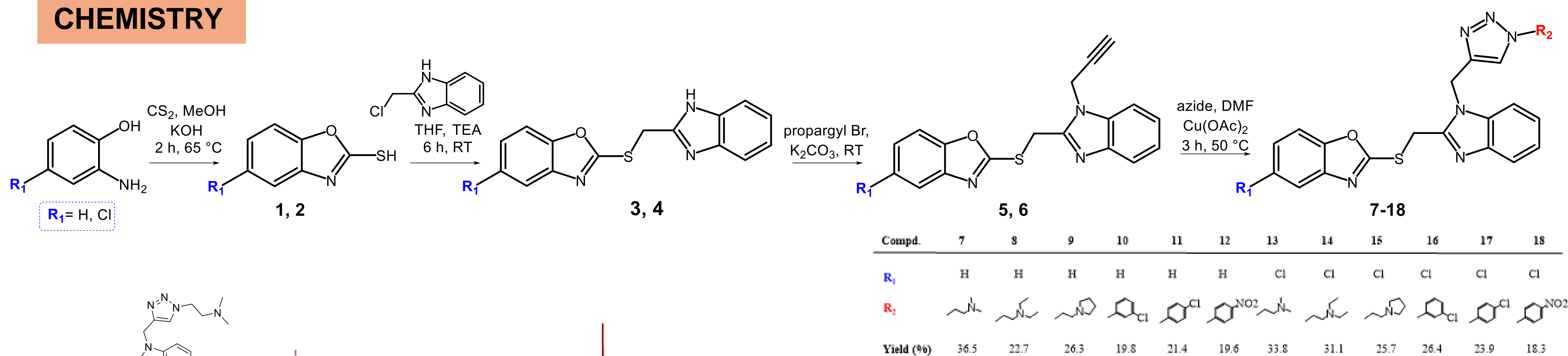


Figure 1. ¹H NMR spectrum of compound 7

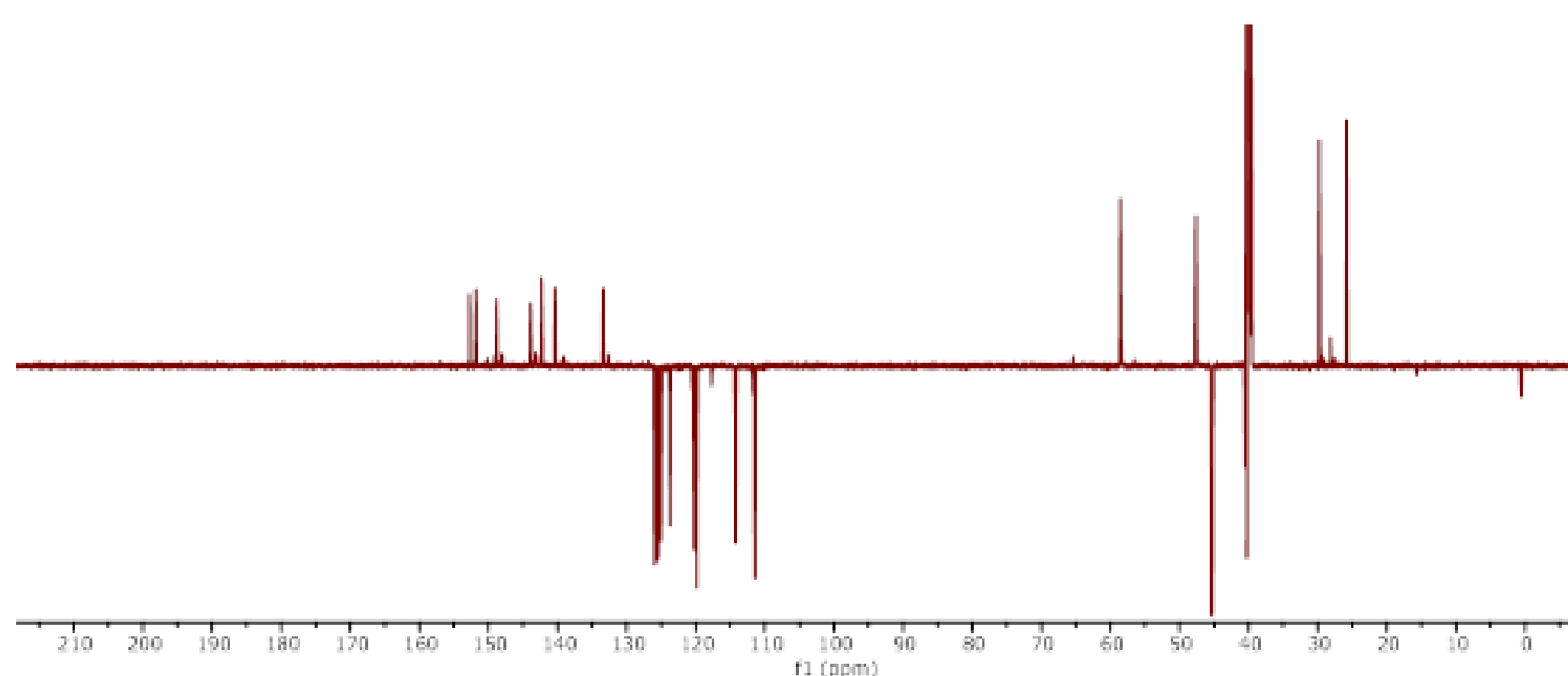


Figure 2. ¹³C NMR spectrum of compound 7

CONCLUSION

1,2,3-Triazolyl benzimidazole–benzoxazole hybrids (7–18) were prepared by multistep synthesis including in the first step cyclocondensation reaction to benzoxazole derivatives (1, 2) which were then condensed with 2-chloromethylbenzimidazole to yield hybrids of benzimidazole and benzoxazole bridged by a thiomethylene linker (3, 4). *N*-propargylated derivatives (5,6) were converted by Cu(I) catalyzed click reaction with corresponding azides to target 1,2,3-triazolyl benzimidazole–benzoxazole hybrids. Of all the evaluated compounds, 5-chlorobenzoxazole-benzimidazole hybrid with *N,N*-dimethylethyl substituent linked to 1,2,3-triazole moiety (13) showed moderate antibacterial activity against Gram-negative bacterium *Klebsiella pneumoniae*.

ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY EVALUATION

Antibacterial activity *in vitro* of newly prepared 1,2,3-triazolyl benzoxazole–benzimidazole hybrids (7–18) was evaluated against Gram-negative (*Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*) and Gram-positive (*Staphylococcus aureus*, *Enterococcus faecalis*) bacterial strains.

compd	MIC (µg/mL)				
	Gram-negative bacteria			Gram-positive bacteria	
	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	<i>S. aureus</i>	<i>E. faecalis</i>
7	>256	>256	>256	>256	>256
8	>256	>256	>256	>256	>256
9	>256	>256	>256	>256	>256
10	>256	>256	>256	>256	>256
11	>256	>256	>256	>256	>256
12	>256	>256	>256	>256	>256
13	>256	32	>256	>256	>256
14	>256	>256	>256	>256	>256
15	>256	>256	>256	>256	>256
16	>256	>256	>256	>256	>256
17	>256	>256	>256	>256	>256
18	>256	>256	>256	>256	>256

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