

## Synthesis, Characterization and Antimicrobial Activity of substituted Phenyl Benzisoxazole

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### Abstract :

Substituted 1,2-benzisoxazole have been prepared by the condensation reaction of Schiff's base with DMSO-I<sub>2</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The structures of all these newly synthesized compounds have been confirmed by spectral and analytical data and the compounds have been screened for their antifungal activities.

### Introduction

The Benzisoxazoles are biologically active compounds across a number of different therapeutic areas such as anti HIV<sup>1</sup>, anticancer<sup>2</sup> anti-inflammatory<sup>3</sup> analgesic<sup>4</sup> and antimicrobial<sup>5</sup>. Keeping in view the importance of benzisoxazoles, and in continuation of our work on heterocyclic compounds<sup>6,7</sup> we have synthesized some new 1,2-benzisoxazoles.

### Experimental

Melting points were determined in open capillaries and are uncorrected. The IR spectra (KBr) were recorded on a Perkin Elmer 577 spectrophotometer. <sup>1</sup>HNMR and <sup>19</sup>FNMR spectra were recorded on DRX-300 spectrometer using DMSO-d<sub>6</sub> + CDCl<sub>3</sub> as a solvent. Chemical shifts being expressed in δ ppm downfield from TMS. Purity of compounds were checked by TLC on silica gel plate.

### N-[(2-Hydroxyphenyl)-methylidiny]-4-Fluoroaniline (1a)

It was prepared by refluxing the mixture of 4-Fluoroaniline (0.01 mole) and salicylaldehyde in ethanol (0.01mole) for 5-6 hours on a water bath. The reaction mixture was cooled and crude product was crystallized from ethanol to yield **1a** yield (75%), m.p.70°C.

### 3H-N-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1,2-benzisoxazole

3H-N-(4-Fluorophenyl)-1,2-benzisoxazole was prepared by cyclization of N-[(2-Hydroxyphenyl)-methylidiny]-4-fluoroaniline (0.01 mole) in DMSO (40 ml) and I<sub>2</sub> in presence of concentrated H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> by heating the reaction mixture on water bath for 1hr. After completion of reaction, mixture was poured into cold water, filtered and crystallized from ethanol to yield **2a** (70%), m.p. (68°C).

### Result and discussion

In this paper, we have described the synthesis of substituted 1,2-benzisoxazoles (**2a-e**) derivatives from the reaction of Schiff's base (**1a-e**). I.R. spectra shows peaks at 1520 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C-N), 3080 cm<sup>-1</sup> (aromatic C-H), 1055 cm<sup>-1</sup> (C-O) and <sup>1</sup>HNMR shows peaks at δ 7.2-8.7 (aromatic

protons) and at  $\delta$  2.42-3.2 (2H,d,>CH<sub>2</sub>) ppm, which confirms the formation of 3H-N-(4-substituted phenyl)-1,2-benzisoxazoles.

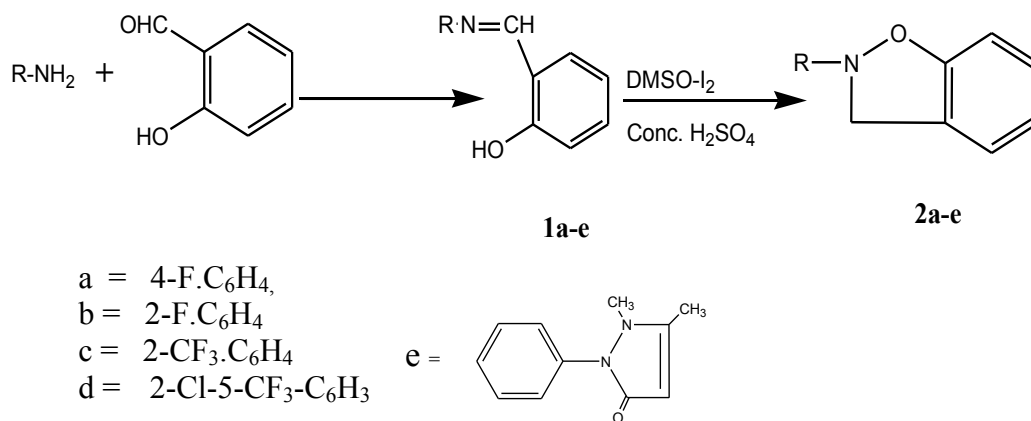
### Antifungal Activity

Four 3H-N- substituted phenyl-12-benzisoxazole derivatives were screened for their antifungal activities against two pathogens *F.oxysporium* and *S. rolfsii* by radial growth method using food poison technique at two concentrations 500 and 1000 ppm.

All these compounds show higher activity against fungus *F.oxysporium* and weak inhibitory activities against *S. rolfsii*.

**Table 1: Physical and Analytical Data of the Compounds**

Compounds	M. P. (°C)	Yield %	Mol. Formula	Elemental Analysis Nitrogen (%)	
				Found	Calculated
1a	70	75	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>10</sub> FNO	6.40	6.51
1b	68	70	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>10</sub> FNO	6.32	6.51
1c	77	65	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>10</sub> F <sub>3</sub> NO	5.01	5.28
1d	93	62	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>9</sub> ClF <sub>3</sub> NO	4.54	4.67
1e	50	70	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>17</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	13.58	13.68
2a	78	65	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>10</sub> FNO	6.45	6.51
2b	82	60	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>10</sub> FNO	6.32	6.51
2c	156	62	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>10</sub> F <sub>3</sub> NO	5.08	5.28
2d	80	55	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>9</sub> ClF <sub>3</sub> NO	4.54	4.67
2e	105	65	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>17</sub> N <sub>3</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	13.53	13.68



**Scheme – 1**

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