

Murrayanine-1, 3, 4-Thiadiazole-Uracil Hybrid as Emerging Anti-inflammatory Candidate

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Abstract

Inspiring and motivating from the above fact that hybridization by incorporating several heterocyclic scaffolds often results in amplification of pharmacological activity, a hybrid was fabricated which contains murrayanine (an active carbazole obtained from *Murraya koenigii* L.), 1,3,4-thiadiazole, and uracil scaffold and was further screened for its anti-inflammatory potential by using carrageenan-induced paw edema method. The synthesis involved reaction of 5-(1-methoxy-9H-carbazol-3-yl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-amine with uracil (6-(chloromethyl)pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione). As compared to the previously reported murrayanine-thiadiazole derivative, the introduction of the uracil component resulted in an enhancement in the *in vivo* inflammatory activity in carrageenan-induced paw edema model (46.88%). The amplified edema reducing perspective of the novel fabricated hybrid may be due to the interaction of the amide and carbonyl groups with the active site of the inflammatory mediators such as COX and LOX. The present work will surely provide a motivation to the medicinal chemists in the judiciously designing of low-molecular-weight ligands with pronounced anti-inflammatory activity.

Keywords: Anti-inflammatory; Hybrid; *Murraya koenigii*; Murrayanine; Thiadiazole; Uracil

Introduction

The Asian origin plant, Indian curry plant, also known as *Murraya koenigii* L. (Family Rutaceae) finds ethnopharmacological application as stomachic, anthelmintic, purgative, anti-anemic, febrifuge, carminative, and astringent [1]. Murrayanine, the most active and the highly explored carbazole phytoconstituent has been reported to exhibit pharmacological activities like anti-oxidant, anti-bacterial, anti-fungal, antiseptic, etc [2]. Very recently, our group has reported several semi-synthetic murrayanine hybrids such as phthalimide [3], pyrimidine [4], pyrazole [5], chalcone [6], hydroxylated chalcone [7], hydantoin [8], thiazole [9], thiadiazole [10], isoxazole [11], oxadiazole [12], benzodiazepine [13], benzoxazepine [14], benzothiazepine [15], Schiff's base derivative [16], and 3,4-methylenedioxy [17], methylsulfone [18] which predominantly expressed amplified biological responses such as anti-oxidant, antibacterial, anti-fungal, anti-anxiety, anti-diabetic, anti-convulsant, and anti-inflammatory, by using the implementation of the most successful strategy 'hybridization'.

1,3,4-Thiadiazole is one of the most popular heterocycle scaffold having several drug candidates in the market. Experimentally, a number of applications have been reported such as anti-leishmanial, anti-tubercular, anti-viral, anti-trypanosomal, anti-retroviral, anti-cancer, anti-diabetic, anti-bacterial, anti-fungal, anti-arrhythmic, anti-hypertensive, anti-inflammatory, anti-nociceptive, anti-ulcer, etc [19]. In the previous report, murrayanine-1, 3, 4-thiadiazole had been prepared with an intention of expressing better anti-inflammatory activity [10].

The uracil is a vital component in the human body which has specified function in the formation of DNA. Uracil finds applications in the area of medicinal chemistry where it has been reported as anti-varicella zoster [20], anti-HIV-1 [21], anti-hepatitis B [22], anti-herpes [23], anti-Epstein-Barr [24], anti-cancer [25], etc. At present, only one paper has been reported in the area of inflammation where uracil finds application as edema reducing agent [26]. It has been observed that hybridization by incorporating several heterocyclic scaffolds often results in amplification of pharmacological activity [27].

Inspiring and motivating from the above fact, a hybrid was fabricated which contains murrayanine, 1,3,4-thiadiazole, and uracil scaffold and was further screened for its anti-inflammatory potential by using carrageenan-induced paw edema method.

Materials and Methods

Chemical and Instrumentation

The reactant 6-(chloromethyl) pyrimidine-2, 4(1*H*, 3*H*)-dione [2] was procured from Sigma-Aldrich®, Germany through a local vendor. The starting material 5-(1-methoxy-9*H*-carbazol-3-yl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-amine [1] was obtained from our previous research report [10]. The elemental analysis was performed on Elemental Analyzer (Perkin-Elmer 240C). Merck® thin layer chromatography silica gel G-coated plates were used monitoring the progress of the chemical reaction. The final compound was characterized for confirming the proposed structure through Fourier-transformed infrared (FT-IR) using the KBr discs (IRAffinity-1), ¹H (proton)-NMR employing tetramethylsilane as the internal standard at 400 MHz (Bruker spectropspin NMR DPX-300 instrument), and mass spectra by employing JEOL-JMS-DX 303 instrument.

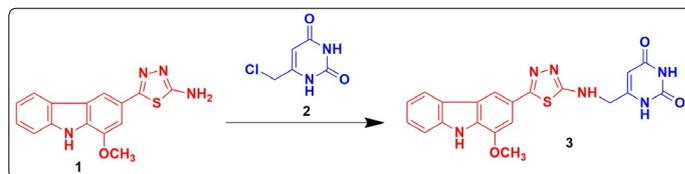
Animals

The anti-inflammatory potential of the novel compound was screened in Swiss male albino rat after procuring permission from CPCSEA (1389/a/10/CPCSEA) and Department Ethical Committee (DEC). The experimental animal had 5-7 week age and 150-250g weight. The animals were kept in the animal house under controlled environment (24–25°C temperature, 50–60% humidity, and 12 hr cycle of light and dark). The rodents were provided free access to water and fed standard rodent pellets.

Synthesis of target compounds

The reaction involves reacting 5-(1-methoxy-9*H*-carbazol-3-yl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-amine [1], the starting material with 6-(chloromethyl)pyrimidine-2,4(1*H*,3*H*)-dione [2], the reactant at room temperature in the presence of triethylamine to obtain 6-(((5-(1-methoxy-9*H*-carbazol-3-yl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)amino)methyl)pyrimidine-2,4(1*H*,3*H*)-dione [3]. In this chemical reaction, the amine part gets transformed into the corresponding amide where a proton gets abstract from the compound [1] and chloride from the

compound [2], thereby forming HCl (hydrochloride). The added triethylamine (also a good nucleophile) in the media helped in maintaining the neutrality. The outline of the chemical reaction is mentioned in Scheme 1.



Scheme 1. Synthesis outline of murrayanine-thiadiazole-uracil hybrid.

Synthetic protocol for 6-(((5-(1-methoxy-9*H*-carbazol-3-yl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)amino)methyl) pyrimidine-2,4(1*H*,3*H*)-dione [3].

In a three-neck flask equipped with a stirrer, 0.01 M of 5-(1-methoxy-9*H*-carbazol-3-yl)-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-amine [1] was added and dissolved in the ethanol-methanol mixture. Triethylamine was added dropwise to the above content and stirred for 20 minutes duration at high RPM. Subsequently, equimolar quantity of 6-(chloromethyl)pyrimidine-2,4(1*H*,3*H*)-dione [2] (methanolic solution) was added and the reaction content was made to stir for an hour at low RPM. The final product was poured on crushed ice in a thin stream to afford separation of the solid product, which was further washed thoroughly, dried completely, and recrystallized.

79% yield; FTIR (KBr) ν (cm⁻¹): 3129 (-NH, stretching), 3038 (C-H, aromatic), 1754 (C=O, stretching), 1671 (C=N, five-membered), 1645 (C=C, aromatic), 1531 (-NH, bending), 1467 (-CH₂, bending), 1304 (C-N, stretching), 1272 (C-O, stretching); ¹H NMR (δ , ppm, CDCl₃): 10.23 (9, Carbazole, 1H), 10.16 (18, Uracil Amide, 1H), 7.1-7.9 (Aromatic, 5H), 6.19 (16, Uracil Amide, 1H), 4.28 (13, Amide, 1H), 4.13 (14, Methylene, 2H), 3.74 (1, 3H). MS: M⁺ 420. Anal. Calcd. for C₂₀H₁₆N₆O₃S: C, 57.13; H, 3.84; N, 19.99. Found: C, 56.61; H, 3.33; N, 19.13

Anti-inflammatory screening

The *in vivo* anti-inflammatory potential was explored by using carrageenan-induced paw edema method using indomethacin (10 mg/kg) as the positive control. Before the commencement of the experiment, the Swiss albino rats were fasted overnight to remove any sort of inconsistency in edema. Individually, 5 mL of distilled water was given to all rats before initiating the protocol. The compound (3) was screened by orally administering (at dose of 100 mg/kg b.w.) 1 hr before the initiation of inflammation. The control group received the saline solution (0.9%) containing solubilizer (a few drops of Tween 80). The inflammation was generated by injecting 1% carrageenan solution at the subplanter region of the right hind paw of rats via the subcutaneous route. The thickness of each rat paw was duly evaluated by mercury digital micrometer for the duration of 3 hrs with an interval of 1 hr. The difference between the width of injected and non-injected paws was estimated for the determination of anti-inflammatory potential. The obtained results were expressed as the Mean \pm SEM [28].

Statistical treatment

The data were statistically analyzed by one-way ANOVA approach followed by Dunnett's multiple comparison tests. The $P < 0.01$ value was considered to be the most statistically significant.

Result and Discussion

Chemistry

The sophisticated spectroscopic applications certainly helped in the confirmation of the proposed hybrid derivative [3]. The attachment of the uracil component [2], with the murrayanine-thiadiazole [1] was ascertained from the fact that the amine component ($-NH_2$ peak) vanished from the FT-IR spectra of compound [3], which was present earlier at 3316 cm^{-1} . In addition to it, the C-N part between the thiadiazole linked amide and methylene carbon was observed at 1304 cm^{-1} . Moreover, the amide portion at position 13 was observed at 4.28 ppm in the NMR spectrum, which supported the fabrication of the hybrid. The formation of amide was additionally confirmed from the $-CH_2-$ linkage as observed in FT-IR spectrum at 1467 cm^{-1} and in 1H -NMR at 4.13 ppm. The $-NH$ components in uracil scaffold or the carboxamide NH of uracil at positions 16 and 18 were chiefly located at 6.19 ppm and 10.16 ppm in the proton-NMR spectrum. The presence of the carbazole was confirmed by the presence of two aromatic rings in the range of 7.1-7.9 ppm. Furthermore, the C-H and C=C of the aromatic ring were predominantly seen at 3038 cm^{-1} and 1645 cm^{-1} , respectively. The carbazole $-NH$ was substantiated from the NMR spectra at 10.23 ppm. The five-membered heterocycle was authenticated from the ring C=N component at 1671 cm^{-1} . The mass spectra showed that the base peak corresponds to the theoretical molecular mass (420), also with the emergence of numerous fragment peaks. The % composition of the elements matched in closed agreement with that of the theoretically calculated values.

Anti-inflammatory screening

The developed murrayanine-thiadiazole-uracil hybrid [3] demonstrated noteworthy anti-inflammatory activity in carrageenan-induced paw edema model with % edema reducing potentials of 23.63, 37.07, and 46.88, respectively in the three consecutive hrs (Table 1). On comparing the anti-inflammatory results of previously reported murrayanine-thiadiazole derivative, it was found that substitution of uracil marginally improved the edema reducing aspect. The augmentation of edema reducing activity may be due to the interaction of the amide and carbonyl groups with the active site of the inflammatory mediators such as cyclooxygenase (COX) and lipoxigenase (LOX) [29].

Table 1. *In vivo* anti-inflammatory potential of murrayanine-thiadiazole-uracil hybrid in carrageenan-induced paw edema rat model.

Compound	Percentage (%) inhibition of edema		
	1 hr	2 hr	3 hr
3	23.63* \pm 2.14	37.07** \pm 1.66	46.88* \pm 2.33
Indomethacin	38.76* \pm 2.94	50.14** \pm 1.81	72.92** \pm 2.57

n = 6; ED₅₀ of 100 mg/kg b.w. in male adult albino mice; Indomethacin (10 mg/kg b.w.)

**P < 0.01; *P < 0.05

Conclusion

The current research highlighted the importance of hybridization of various crucial scaffolds in a single molecule. As compared to the previously reported murrayanine-thiadiazole derivative, the introduction of the uracil component resulted in an enhancement in the *in vivo* inflammatory activity in carrageenan-induced paw edema model (46.88%). The amplified edema reducing perspective of the novel fabricated hybrid may be due to the interaction of the amide and carbonyl groups with the active site of the inflammatory mediators such as COX and LOX. The present work will surely provide a motivation to the medicinal chemists in the judiciously designing of low-molecular-weight ligands with pronounced anti-inflammatory activity.

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