



CHEMISTRY & BIOLOGY INTERFACE

An official Journal of ISCB, Journal homepage; www.cbijournal.com

SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND BIOLOGICAL SCREENING OF NOVEL TRIAZOLO[1,5-a]PYRIMIDINES

Kishor M. Kavadia, Khushal M. Kapadiya, Parth Manvar and Dr. Ranjan C. Khunt

Department of Chemistry (UGC-SAP & DST-FIST Sponsored) and National Facility for Drug Discovery through New Chemical Entities Development and Instrumentation Support to Small Manufacturing Pharma Enterprises, Saurashtra University, Rajkot- 360005.

E-mail- drrckhunt12@yahoo.com

Received 26 May 2015; Accepted 22 July 2015

Abstract: A facile synthetic method for fused triazolopyrimidine derivatives were synthesized by the reaction of 2-bromopyridine-4-carbaldehyde with various 4-methyl-3-oxo-N-phenylpentan- amide and 3-amino-triazole were afforded the triazolopyrimidine derivatives in moderate to good yield. The structures of the synthesized compounds have been assigned on the basis of elemental analysis, IR, NMR and Mass spectral studies. The compounds were evaluated for their antimicrobial screening against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.

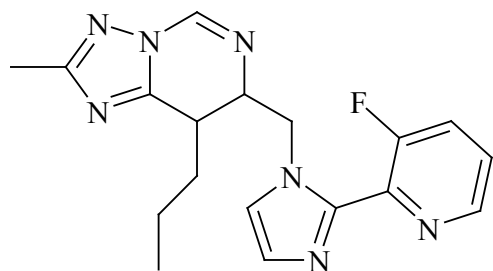
Keywords: Triazolopyrimidine, Antimicrobial activity.

Introduction

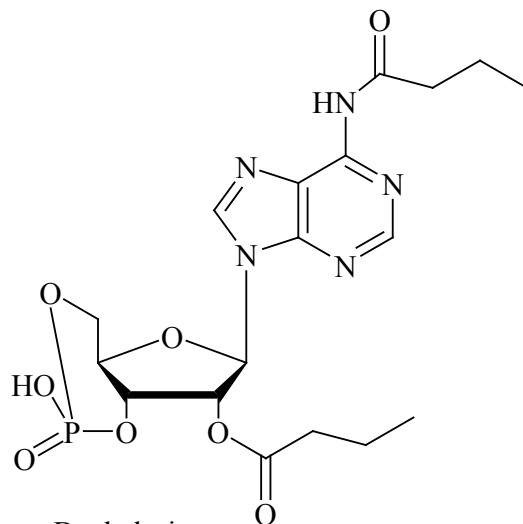
The major topic in contemporary medicinal chemistry is to search and synthesis of the heterocyclic compound¹⁻⁴. Poly azo compounds possess a great important in the field of medicinal chemistry. Pyrimidine and hybrid pyrimidine as a building block of DNA & RNA play an important role in the biological system. Due to this, have considerable medicinal value, specifically, the pyrimidine ring can be found in DNA & RNA, antibiotics, anti-mycobacterial, CVs as well as plant & animal product⁵⁻¹³. More

overtriazolopyrimidine also acts as a smooth muscle cell growth inhibitor¹⁴. In last decade's essramycin as a first triazolopyrimidine isolated from the nature¹⁵.

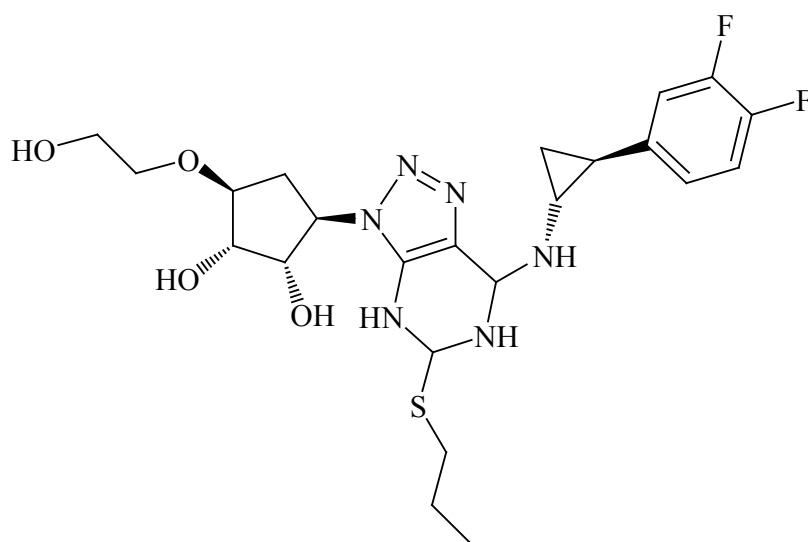
Adiplon, possess a triazolopyrimidine nucleus act as a GABA_A receptor partial agonist and potential medication for the treatment of anxiety & insomnia¹⁶⁻¹⁸. Sulphonamides derivatives of triazolopyrimidine act as an acetohydroxyacid synthase inhibitors¹⁹. Ticagrelor which is act as a P₂Y₁₂ receptor antagonist for the prevention of thrombotic events²⁰. Pyrimidines have a long



Adiplon



Bucladesine



Ticagrelor

and famous history extending from the days of their finding as important ingredients of nucleic acids to their current use in the chemotherapy of AIDS. Triazolopyrimidine also acts as a transketolase inhibitor. N-heteroaryl derivatives of triazolopyrimidine derivatives have been possessed NAD(P)H oxidases inhibition & platelet activation properties.

In view of the above facts, we have synthesized a series of triazolopyrimidine derivative to explore their biological potency. The targeted

molecules KTP-(1a-1o) have been synthesized by the condensation of 2-bromopyridine-4-carbaldehyde with various 4-methyl-3-oxo-N-substitutedphenylpentanamide and 3-aminotriazole.

Materials and Methods

Melting points were determined in an open capillary tube and are uncorrected. IR spectra (KBr) were recorded on a SHIMADZU-IR & ¹H NMR spectra (CDCl₃) δppm's were

recorded on a BRUKER spectrometer (400 MHz). Compounds were routinely checked for their homogeneity by TLC on silica gel plates.

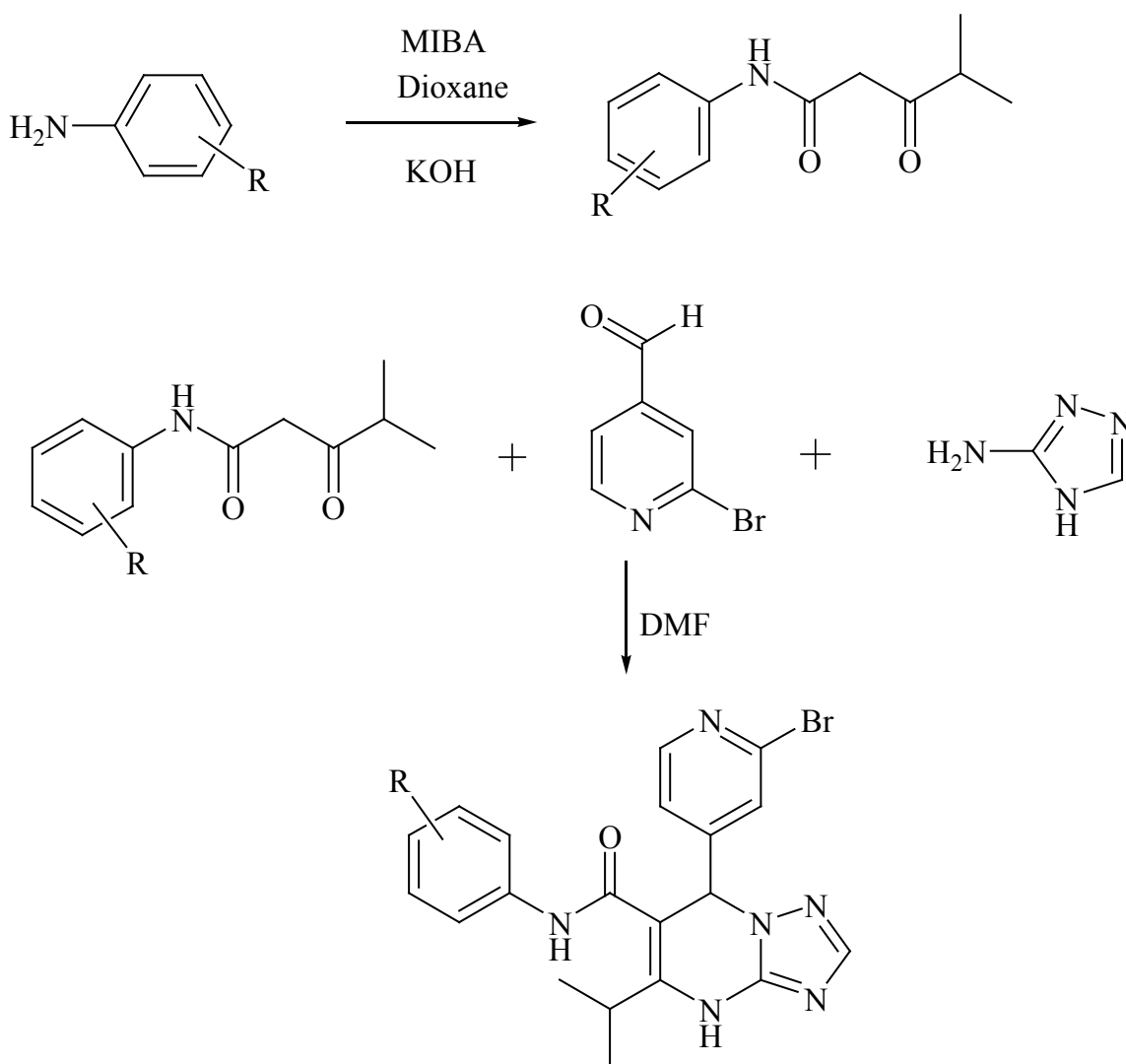
Experimental

General procedure for the synthesis of 7-(2-bromopyridin-4-yl)-4,7-dihydro-5-isopropyl-N-substitutedphenyl[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-6-carboxamide KTP-(1a-1o): -

Take an equimolar mixture of 2-bromopyridine-4-carbaldehyde with various 4-methyl-3-oxo-N-substitutedphenylpentanamide and 3-aminotriazole was refluxed in DMF for 2-4 hrs and reaction monitored by TLC. After completion of the reaction, reaction mixtures poured onto the ice then filtered and crystallized from ethanol.

Similarly, other Triazolopyrimidines were prepared.

Reaction scheme



Triazolo Pyrimidine

Analytical Data

7-(2-Bromopyridin-4-yl)-N-(4-fluorophenyl)-4,7-dihydro-5-isopropyl-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-6-carboxamide (KTP-1a)

Yield:- 92%; mp: 176 °C; IR (cm⁻¹): 3205.69 (N-H stretching broad), 3030 (aromatic str.), 2924.90 (C-H stretching), 1664.57 (C=O str.), 1641.42 (C=N stretching), 1506,1400, 1325 (ring skeleton), 1462.04 (C-H bending), 1143.79 (N-H bending), 1076.28 (C-F stretching), 864.11 (aromatic p-disubstituion), 560.01(C-Br stretching).¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.22 (s, 2H), 8.69 (s, 1H), 8.51 (d, J=7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (s, 1H), 7.49-7.45 (m, 2H), 7.20 (d, J=4.8 Hz, 2H), 7.14-7.08 (m, 2H), 6.82 (s, 1H), 3.13-3.07 (m, 1H), 1.25 (d, J=6.92 Hz, 3H), 1.19 (d, J=6.96 Hz, 3H).; Elemental Analysis for C₂₀H₁₈BrFN₆O; MS: m/z = 457.3.

7-(2-Bromopyridin-4-yl)-N-(4-chlorophenyl)-4,7-dihydro-5-isopropyl-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-6-carboxamide (KTP-1b)

Yield:- 88 %; mp: 169 °C; IR (cm⁻¹): 3207.63 (N-H stretching broad), 3028.61 (aromatic str.), 2970.38 (C-H stretching), 1668.44 (C=O str.), 1643.35 (C=N stretching), 1527, 1396.46, 1323 (ring skeleton), 1460.18 (C-H bending), 1141.86 (N-H bending), 858.56 (aromatic p-disubstituion), 686.66 (C-Cl stretching), 552.25 (C-Br stretching).¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.28 (s, 2H), 8.68 (s, 1H), 8.50 (d, J=7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (s, 1H), 7.50-7.48 (m, 2H), 7.32 (d, J=4.8 Hz, 2H), 7.20-7.19 (m, 2H), 6.83 (s, 1H), 3.13-3.06 (m, 1H), 1.26 (d, J=6.92 Hz, 3H), 1.19 (d, J=7.0 Hz, 3H).; Elemental Analysis for C₂₀H₁₈BrClN₆O; MS: m/z = 473.75.

7-(2-Bromopyridin-4-yl)-4,7-dihydro-5-isopropyl-N-phenyl-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-6-carboxamide (KTP-1c)

Yield:- 87%; mp: 188 °C; IR (cm⁻¹): 3204.54

(N-H stretching broad), 3028.22 (aromatic str.), 2924.90 (C-H stretching), 1664.57 (C=O str.), 1641.42 (C=N stretching), 1508, 1403, 1328 (ring skeleton), 1462.04 (C-H bending), 1143.79 (N-H bending), 864.11 (aromatic p-disubstituion), 553.12 (C-Br stretching).¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 10.26 (s, 2H), 8.50 – 8.46 (m, 2H), 7.90 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 7.59 – 7.47 (m, 2H), 7.32 – 7.22 (m, 2H), 7.13 – 7.03 (m, 1H), 6.17 (s, 1H), 2.78 (m, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 1.25 (d, J=6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.20 (d, J=6.9 Hz, 3H).; Elemental Analysis for C₂₀H₁₉BrN₆O; MS: m/z = 439.31.

7-(2-Bromopyridin-4-yl)-N-(3-chlorophenyl)-4,7-dihydro-5-isopropyl-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-6-carboxamide (KTP-1d)

Yield:- 78 %; mp: 147 °C; IR (cm⁻¹): 3203.38 (N-H stretching broad), 3028.23 (aromatic str.), 2921.65 (C-H stretching), 1662.68 (C=O str.), 1650.27 (C=N stretching), 1504,1403, 1332 (ring skeleton), 1463.14 (C-H bending), 1144.50 (N-H bending),761.53 (C-F stretching), 745.18 (aromatic m-disubstituion), 666.30 (C-Cl stretching).¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 10.27 (s, 2H), 8.51 – 8.44 (m, 2H), 7.90 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.73 – 7.60 (m, 2H), 7.39 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.92 (s, 1H), 2.80 (m, J = 12.7 Hz, 1H), 1.26 (d, J=6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.18 (d, J=6.8 Hz, 3H).;Elemental Analysis for C₂₀H₁₈BrClN₆O; MS: m/z = 473.75.

7-(2-Bromopyridin-4-yl)-4,7-dihydro-5-isopropyl-N-(4-methoxyphenyl)-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-6-carboxamide (KTP-1e)

Yield:- 75 %; mp: 221 °C; IR (cm⁻¹): 3207.26 (N-H stretching broad), 3032 (aromatic str.), 2926.17 (C-H stretching), 1668.57 (C=O str.), 1643.48 (C=N stretching), 1508,1401,1321 (ring skeleton), 1462.07 (C-H bending),

1211.40 (C-O stretching), 1145.56 (N-H bending), 746.22 (aromatic m-disubstitution), 650.01 (C-Br stretching). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 10.26 (s, 2H), 8.51 – 8.43 (m, 2H), 7.76 (d, *J* = 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.74 – 7.66 (m, 2H), 7.63 (d, *J* = 4.9 Hz, 1H), 7.00 – 6.92 (m, 2H), 5.92 (s, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 2.82 (m, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 1.26 (d, *J* = 6.93 Hz, 3H), 1.19 (d, *J* = 6.96 Hz, 3H).; Elemental Analysis for C₂₁H₂₁BrN₆O₂; MS: *m/z* = 469.33.

7-(2-Bromopyridin-4-yl)-4,7-dihydro-5-isopropyl-N-p-tolyl-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-6-carboxamide (KTP-1f)

Yield:- 86 %; mp: 174 °C; IR (cm⁻¹): 3212.62 (N-H stretching broad), 3026.23 (aromatic str.), 2922.96 (C-H stretching), 1664.55 (C=O str.), 1643.46 (C=N stretching), 1501, 1412, 1326 (ring skeleton), 1464.02 (C-H bending), 1143.72 (N-H bending), 860.18 (aromatic p-disubstitution), 650.08 (C-Br stretching). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 10.25 (s, 2H), 8.52 – 8.46 (m, 2H), 7.90 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.20 – 7.13 (m, 2H), 6.15 (s, 1H), 2.76 (m, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.31 (d, *J* = 1.1 Hz, 3H), 1.24 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.21 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H).; Elemental Analysis for C₂₁H₂₁BrN₆O; MS: *m/z* = 453.34.

7-(2-Bromopyridin-4-yl)-4,7-dihydro-5-isopropyl-N-m-tolyl-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-6-carboxamide (KTP-1g)

Yield:- 76 %; mp: 206 °C; IR (cm⁻¹): 3203.55 (N-H stretching broad), 3027.32 (aromatic str.), 2924.70 (C-H stretching), 1662.37 (C=O str.), 1642.48 (C=N stretching), 1508, 1411, 1320 (ring skeleton), 1460.14 (C-H bending), 1148.70 (N-H bending), 745.13 (aromatic m-disubstitution), 652.18 (C-Br stretching). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 10.29 (s, 2H), 8.54 – 8.48 (m, 2H), 7.93 (d, *J* = 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (t, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz,

1H), 6.98 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.16 (s, 1H), 2.76 (m, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.29 (d, *J* = 1.1 Hz, 3H), 1.25 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.18 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H).; Elemental Analysis for C₂₁H₂₁BrN₆O; MS: *m/z* = 453.34.

7-(2-Bromopyridin-4-yl)-4,7-dihydro-5-isopropyl-N-(3-nitrophenyl)-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-6-carboxamide (KTP-1h)

Yield:- 76 %; mp: 179 °C; IR (cm⁻¹): 3210.11 (N-H stretching broad), 3033.21 (aromatic str.), 2928.94 (C-H stretching), 1666.17 (C=O str.), 1641.42 (C=N stretching), 1506, 1400, 1325 (ring skeleton), 1462.04 (C-H bending), 1360.20 (C-NO₂ Str.), 1143.79.70 (N-H bending), 745.11 (aromatic m-disubstitution), 650.01 (C-Br stretching). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 10.25 (s, 2H), 8.51 – 8.43 (m, 2H), 8.12 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.02 (t, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.93 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, *J* = 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.66 – 7.58 (m, 2H), 5.92 (s, 1H), 2.54 (m, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 1.26 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.19 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H).; Elemental Analysis for C₂₀H₁₈BrN₇O₃; MS: *m/z* = 484.31.

7-(2-Bromopyridin-4-yl)-N-(2-fluorophenyl)-4,7-dihydro-5-isopropyl-[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-6-carboxamide (KTP-1i)

Yield:- 94 %; mp: 142 °C; IR (cm⁻¹): 3203.29 (N-H stretching broad), 3024.65 (aromatic str.), 2921.87 (C-H stretching), 1664.54 (C=O str.), 1646.42 (C=N stretching), 1509, 1404, 1329 (ring skeleton), 1462.04 (C-H bending), 1143.79 (N-H bending), 770.11 (aromatic o-disubstitution), 761.84 (C-F stretching), 650.57 (C-Br stretching). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 10.27 (s, 2H), 8.52 – 8.42 (m, 2H), 7.95 – 7.86 (m, 2H), 7.73 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 7.22 – 7.06 (m, 2H), 7.01 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.16 (s, 1H), 2.74 (m, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.26 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.19 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H).; Elemental Analysis for C₂₀H₁₈BrFN₆O; MS: *m/z* = 457.3.

7-(2-Bromopyridin-4-yl)-N-(2-chlorophenyl)-4,7-dihydro-5-isopropyl-[1,2,4]triazolo [1,5-a]pyrimidine-6-carboxamide (KTP-1j)

Yield:- 85 %; mp: 183 °C; IR(cm⁻¹): 3211 (N-H stretching broad), 3031.12 (aromatic str.), 2924.90 (C-H stretching), 1664.57 (C=O str.), 1640.07 (C=N stretching), 1506,1400, 1325 (ring skeleton), 1460.18 (C-H bending), 1142.70 (N-H bending), 765.10 (aromatic o-disubstituion), 761.53 (C-F stretching), 666.30 (C-Cl stretching), 650.01 (C-Br stretching). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ10.26 (s, 2H), 8.52 – 8.43 (m, 2H), 7.94 – 7.86 (m, 2H), 7.73 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (s, 1H), 2.77 (m, *J* = 12.7 Hz, 1H), 1.25 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.19 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H).; Elemental Analysis for C₂₀H₁₈BrClN₆O; MS: m/z = 473.75.

7-(2-Bromopyridin-4-yl)-N-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-4,7-dihydro-5-isopropyl-[1,2,4]triazolo [1,5-a]pyrimidine-6-carboxamide (KTP-1k)

Yield:- 88 %; mp: 206 °C; IR (cm⁻¹): 3205.69 (N-H stretching broad), 3030 (aromatic str.), 2924.90 (C-H stretching), 1664.57 (C=O str.), 1640.07 (C=N stretching), 1506,1400, 1325 (ring skeleton), 1460.18 (C-H bending), 1142.70 (N-H bending), 860.15 (aromatic p-disubstituion), 761.53 (C-F stretching), 650.01 (C-Br stretching). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ10.26 (s, 2H), 8.55 – 8.45 (m, 2H), 7.91 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.74 – 7.66 (m, 2H), 6.87 (t, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 6.18 (s, 1H), 2.77 (m, *J* = 12.6 Hz, 1H), 1.26 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.19 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H).; Elemental Analysis for C₂₀H₁₇BrF₂N₆O; MS: m/z = 475.29.

7-(2-Bromopyridin-4-yl)-N-(4-ethylphenyl)-4,7-dihydro-5-isopropyl-[1,2,4]triazolo [1,5-a]pyrimidine-6-carboxamide (KTP-1l)

Yield:- 81 %; mp: 227 °C; IR (cm⁻¹): 3203.12 (N-H stretching broad), 3028.39 (aromatic str.), 2924.56 (C-H stretching), 1666.54 (C=O str.), 1642.07 (C=N stretching), 1507.23,1400.47, 1325.58 (ring skeleton), 1464.69 (C-H bending), 1151.70 (N-H bending), 860.64 (aromatic p-disubstituion), 653 (C-Br stretching). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ10.27 (s, 2H), 8.50 – 8.41 (m, 2H), 7.93 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.76 – 7.64 (m, 3H), 7.21 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 6.17 (s, 1H), 2.74 (d, *J* = 12.8 Hz, 1H), 2.62 (q, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.25 (d, *J* = 6.92 Hz, 3H), 1.20 (d, *J* = 6.96 Hz, 3H).; Elemental Analysis for C₂₂H₂₃BrN₆O; MS: m/z = 467.36.

7-(2-Bromopyridin-4-yl)-N-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-4,7-dihydro-5-isopropyl-[1,2,4]triazolo [1,5-a]pyrimidine-6-carboxamide (KTP-1m)

Yield:- 74 %; MP: 234 °C; IR (cm⁻¹): 3205.44 (N-H stretching broad), 3034 (aromatic str.), 2934.90 (C-H stretching), 1664.57 (C=O str.), 1642.07 (C=N stretching), 1504, 1408, 1324.28 (ring skeleton), 1462.18 (C-H bending), 1146.70 (N-H bending), 764.10 (aromatic o-disubstituion), 666.30 (C-Cl stretching), 653.31 (C-Br stretching). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ10.28 (s, 2H), 8.51 – 8.43 (m, 2H), 7.93 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.77 – 7.64 (m, 2H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (s, 1H), 2.77 (m, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 1.25 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.20 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H).; Elemental Analysis for C₂₀H₁₇BrCl₂N₆O; MS: m/z = 508.2.

N-(2,4-Dibromophenyl)-7-(2-bromopyridin-4-yl)-4,7-dihydro-5-isopropyl-[1,2,4]triazolo [1,5-a]pyrimidine-6-carboxamide (KTP-1n)

Yield:- 91%; mp: 168 °C; IR (cm⁻¹): 3205.69 (N-H stretching broad), 3030 (aromatic str.), 2924.90 (C-H stretching), 1664.57 (C=O str.), 1640.07 (C=N stretching), 1506,1400, 1325 (ring skeleton), 1460.18 (C-H bending),

1142.70 (N-H bending), 864.18 (aromatic p-disubstitution), 650.01 (C-Br stretching). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 10.25 (s, 2H), 8.56 – 8.45 (m, 2H), 7.90 (d, *J* = 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (d, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.16 (s, 1H), 2.77 (m, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 1.26 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.21 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H).; Elemental Analysis for C₂₀H₁₇Br₃N₆O; MS: m/z = 597.1.

7-(2-Bromopyridin-4-yl)-4, 7-dihydro-5-isopropyl-N-(3-methoxyphenyl)-[1, 2, 4] triazolo [1, 5-a] pyrimidine-6-carboxamide (KTP-1o)

Yield:- 77 %; mp: 213 °C; IR (cm⁻¹): 3209.33 (N-H stretching broad), 3033.23 (aromatic str.), 2926.97 (C-H stretching), 1664.53 (C=O str.), 1641.47 (C=N stretching), 1501,1413.28,1331.69 (ring skeleton), 1460.04 (C-H bending), 1215.30 (C-O stretching), 1147.79 (N-H bending), 745.18 (aromatic m-disubstitution), 652.24 (C-Br stretching). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 10.29 (s, 2H), 8.55 – 8.42 (m, 2H), 7.75 (d, *J* = 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (dd, *J* = 5.1, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (t, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.25 – 7.15 (m, 2H), 6.65 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 5.91 (s, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 2.84 (m, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 1.25 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.19 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H).; Elemental Analysis for C₂₁H₂₁BrN₆O₂; MS: m/z = 469.33.

Biological Evaluation

Microbial Assay

Bacterial culture was prepared in Muller Hinton broth at 37 °C by keeping 24h. A sample solution was prepared in DMSO; if it is partial soluble then HCl added to a concentration of 0.016%. The compounds were plated at a single concentration in non-binding surface 96- well plates (Corning; Cat. No 3641, NBS). For bacterial inhibitor controls, Colistin, Polymyxin B, Vancomycin and Daptomycin

were serially diluted two-fold across the wells, with compound concentrations ranging from 0.06 to 64 µg/mL. The resultant mid-log phase cultures were diluted to the final concentration of 5×10⁵ CFU/mL, then 50 µL was added to each well of the plates, giving a final compound concentration of 32 µg/mL and a concentration range for the controls of 0.015 to 32 µg/mL. All the plates were covered and incubated at 37 °C for 24 h.

Inhibition of bacterial growth was determined visually after 24 h, where the MIC is recorded as the lowest compound concentration with no visible growth.

Results and discussion

The condensation of different substituted aromatic amine with methyl butyl ketone in dioxane to furnished. The amide which on further condensation with 5-amino triazole & 2-bromo-4-formyl pyridine to generate our target molecule triazolopyrimidine (Scheme-1) via biginali reaction. The structure evolutions of the synthesized products were done on the basis of spectral Analysis (KTP 1a-1o). KTP-1i furnished the highest yield 94% the yield of the KTP-1a to 1o varied in between 74 to 94% as per the available data of the KTP-1a to 1o, it was predicted that if electron withdrawing group present at o-position or o/p both positions in aromatic amine increases the % of the yield while it is present at meta position decreasing % yield comparatively.

All the synthesized compounds have screened against different bacterial strain such as *Escherichia coli* (ATCC 25922/ FDA control strain), *K. pneumonia* (ATCC 700603/MDR), *A. baumannii* (ATCC 19606/type strain), *P. aeruginosin* (ATCC 27853/type strain) and *S. aureus* (ATCC 43300/MRSA) at fixed concentration of 32µg/ml to check their potency. KTP-1n showed active against *S. aureus* at this concentration while remaining are inactive.

Table- I:-Antimicrobial Activity of 7-(2-bromopyridin-4-yl)-4,7-dihydro-5-isopropyl-N-substitutedphenyl[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-6-carboxamide KTP-(1a-1o):-

WADI CompoundID	Collaborator Compound ID	GN_001 <i>E. coli</i> ATCC25922	GN_003 <i>K. pneumonia</i> ATCC700603 (MDR)	GN_034 <i>A. baumannii</i> ATCC19606	GN_042 <i>P. aeruginosin</i> ATCC27853	GP_020 <i>S. aureus</i> ATCC43300 (MRSA)
		GrowthInhibitionat 32µg/mL				
WADI_0134192	KTP-1A	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive
WADI_0134193	KTP-1B	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive
WADI_0134194	KTP-1C	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive
WADI_0134195	KTP-1D	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive
WADI_0134196	KTP-1E	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive
WADI_0134197	KTP-1F	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive
WADI_0134198	KTP-1G	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive
WADI_0134199	KTP-1H	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive
WADI_0134200	KTP-1I	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive
WADI_0134201	KTP-1J	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive
WADI_0134202	KTP-1K	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive
WADI_0134203	KTP-1L	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive
WADI_0134204	KTP-1M	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive
WADI_0134205	KTP-1N	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Active
WADI_0134206	KTP-1O	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive	Inactive

Acknowledgements

The authors are thankful to Department of Chemistry, Saurashtra University, Rajkot and specially indebted to “National Facility for Drug Discovery through New Chemical Entities (NCE’s), Development & Instrumentation Support to Small Manufacturing Pharma Enterprises” Programme under Drug & Pharma Research Support (DPRS) jointly funded by Department of Science & Technology, New Delhi, Government of Gujarat Industries Commissionerate & Saurashtra University, Rajkot. I am also thankful to worldwide antibiotic discovery initiative (WADI) for primary antimicrobial screening.

References

- A.M. Mohamed, W.A. El-Sayed, M.A. Alsharari, H.R.M. Al-Qalawi, M.O. Germoush: *Arch. Pharm. Res.*, (2013), 36, 1055.
- A.M. Mohamed, A.E. Amr, M.A. Alsharari, H.R.M. AlQalawi, M.O. Germoush, M.A. Al-Omar: *Am. J. Biochem. Biotechnol.*, (2011), 7, 43.
- O.I. Abd El-Salam, A.F.M. Fahmy, A.M. Mohamed, D.H. Elnaggar, A.G. Hammam: *World J. Chem.*, (2010), 5, 07.
- A.G.Hammam, O.I. Abd El-Salam, A.M. Mohamed, A. Abdel-Hafez: *Indian J. Chem.*, (2005), 44B, 1887.
- J. Clark, M.S. Shohhet, D. Korakas, G. Varvounis, *J. Heterocycl. Chem.*, (1993), 30, 1065–1072.
- I.Y. Kogowwra, N.N. Yimatsusita, J.K. Pfkador, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, (1993), 28, 769–781.
- B. Tozkoparan, M. Ertan, P. Kelicen, R. Demirdamar, *Farmaco*, (1999), 54, 588–593.
- J. Quiroga, B. Insuasty, S. Craz, P. Hernandez, A. Bolafios, R. Moreno, Hormoza, R.H. De Almeidas, *J. Heterocycl. Chem.*, (1998), 35, 1333–1338.
- M. Santagati, M. Modica, A. Santagati, F. Russo, S. Spampinato, *Pharmazie*, (1996), 51, 7–15.
- V.K. Ahluwalia, M. Chopra, R. Chandra, *J. Chem. Res.*, (2000), (s) 162–163.
- L.V.G. Nargund, V.V. Badiger, S.U. Yarnal, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, (1994), 29, 245–247.
- M. Vanlaar, E. Volerts, M. Verbaten, *Psychopharmacology*, (2001), 154, 189–197.
- K. Danel, E.B. Pedersen, C. Nielsen, *J. Med. Chem.*, (1998), 41, 191–198.
- Eriguchi A, Mimura T, Kuretani M, Katakura S, Nishida

- K. Patent JP **90-218676 19900820**.
15. Mervat M. A. El-Gendy, Mohamed Shaaban, Khaled A. Shaaban, Ahmed M. El-Bondkly, Hartmut Laatsch, *J. Antibiot.*, **(2008)**, 61(3): 149–157.
 16. Pipeline Summary GABA: Adiplon
 17. Neurogen Announces Adiplon Preclinical and Clinical Data
 18. Meet Adiplon: The New Insomnia Drug
 19. Vikas Patil,, Manoj Kale,, Anandkumar Raichurkar, Brahatheeswaran Bhaskar, Dwarakanath Prahlad, Meenakshi Balganes, Santosh Nandan, P. Shahul Hamee' *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters*,**(2014)**,24,2222.
 20. Synthesis of Triazolopyrimidine Compounds;LEK Pharmaceuticals d.d., Patent **EP 2570405 A1**