

Synthesis and biological evalution of some novel derivatives of imidazole

Atul H Makwana^{1*}, Alimamad H Malani²

Chemistry Department, St. Xavier's College (Autonomous), Navarangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, Gujarat, India ¹E-mail: makwana_atul@yahoo.com ²E-mail: ali_malani@yahoo.com Received 3 July 2018, Accepted; 3 October 2018

Abstract: Imidazole is an important heterocyclic moiety in the field of medicinal chemistry and drug discovery. Imidazole is a five member ring having three carbon atoms and two nitrogen atoms out of which both the nitrogens are at first and third positions. Imidazole has wide range of therapeutic importance. Looking to the pharmacological importance of the Imidazole moiety here we have synthesized some novel derivatives of Imidazole. The newly synthesize compounds were analyzed by infrared spectroscopy, nuclear magnetic resonance and mass spectrometry techniques. The entire series of synthesized compounds was evaluated for biological activities by broth dilution method.



Keywords: Imidazole, Biological Activity, Medicinal Chemistry, Drug Discovery, Therapeutic importance

Introduction:

Imidazole is an important heterocyclic compound with the molecular formula $C_3H_4N_2$. This ring system is found to be present in many biologically active moieties, such as histidine, hormone, histamine etc. It is also found that many

drugs molecules contain an imidazole ring as a part of its structure[1-5]. Imidazole is found to present in many important bioactive molecules. The well known amino acid histidine contains imidazole as part of its structure. Imidazole is also an integral part of many pharmaceutical preparations [6].

The IUPAC name of imidazole is 1*H*-imidazole having molecular formula C₃H₄N₂. It is soluble in water and other polar solvents. Imidazole is highly polar compound having dipole moment 3.61D. It is an aromatic compound. The atomicity of imidazole is due to presence of 6 π - electrons. One pair of electrons is from protonated nitrogen and the remaining four electrons are from the four atoms of the ring contributing one each forming aromatic sextet. It is week base in nature. It is also found that imidazole is less basic than ammonia but more basic than pyridine. It also exhibits tautomerism property. The two tautomeric forms of imidazole are possible because the hydrogen atoms presents can be located on either of the nitrogen at position one or there [7].

Imidazole derivatives exhibit various biological activities such as anti fungal, antibacterial [8, 9], anti-inflammatory, analgesic [10, 11], anti tubercular [12, 13], anti depressant [14], anti cancer [15,16] etc. When 2-aminobenze imidazole is treated with β -keto ester along with aldehyde in one pot synthesis it will form imidazole derivative having pyrimidine ring[17-21]. This reaction is well known as Biginelli reaction. Here formed new imidazole derivatives as imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine having good to moderate antimicrobial activity [18-22].

Materials and methods:

General:All the chemicals required are obtained from Spectrochem, Finar and Sigma Aldrich. Merck Kieselgel 60F254 plates were used for TLC. The ¹H NMR spectra were recorded in DMSO d6 on a BRUKER 400 MHz FT-NMR, with TMS as internal standard. IR Spectra were recorded on SHIMADZU FT-IR 8400 using potassium bromide pallets. Mass spectra were recorded on SHIMADZU QP-2010. The study of antimicrobial activity of newly synthesized compounds was carried out using broth dilution method for their minimum

inhibitory concentration (MIC) values.

General Procedure for the preparation of I (a-p):

Allyl-3-oxobutanoate (0.0142 mol), 2-amino benzimidazole(0.0142 mol) and different aldehydes (0.0142mol) were taken in a round bottom flask followed by the addition of dimethylformamide (DMF) (10 ml) and one drop of H_2SO_4 . The reaction mass was heated at 120°C to 130° C for about one hour with constant stirring. The progress and completion of the reaction was confirmed by TLC (Mobile Phase 9:1 Methylene dichloride (MDC): Methanol and 1-2 drop of acetic acid). The reaction mixture was then poured in to ice cold water. The solid product formed was filtered and washed with water. Finally the product was re-crystallized from acetone or methanol.

Allyl 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-methyl-1,4dihydrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine-3-carboxylate (Ia)

IR(cm⁻¹): 740 (Ar C-H bending), 1682 (Ar C=C bending), 1760 (COOR), 3050 (Ar C-H Stretching), NMR(DMSO, 400MHz) (δ ppm): 2.52 (3H, s), 4.47 (2H, m), 5.11 (1H, d, d, J=1.9, 8.2), 5.22 (1H, d, d, J=1.9, 8.2), 5.76 (1H, m), 6.34 (1H, s), 7.20 (4H, m), 7.40 (2H, d, J=8.4), 7.59 (2H, d, J=9.2), 10.90 (1H, s), Mass (m/z): 379.

Allyl 4-(4-bromophenyl)-2-methyl-1,4dihydrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine-3-carboxylate (Ib)

IR (cm⁻¹): 741 (Ar C-H bending), 1685 (Ar C=C bending), 1761 (COOR), 3051 (Ar C-H Stretching), NMR(DMSO, 400MHz) (δ ppm): 2.52 (3H, s), 4.46 (2H, d, J=8.4), 5.12 (1H, d, d, J=1.9, 8.2), 5.22 (1H, d, d, J=1.9, 8.2), 5.66 (1H, m), 6.36 (1H, s), 7.12 (2H, d, J=7.9), 7.22 (2H, t, J=9.2), 7.60 (2H, d, J=7.9), 7.85 (2H, d, J=10.2), 10.90 (1H, s), Mass (m/z): 325.

Allyl 4-(4-flourophenyl)-2-methyl-1,4dihydrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine-3-carboxylate (Ic)

IR (cm⁻¹): 741 (Ar C-H bending), 1686 (Ar C=C bending), 1761 (COOR), 3051 (Ar C-H Stretching), NMR(DMSO, 400MHz) (δ ppm): 2.50 (3H, s), 4.47 (2H, m), 5.12 (1H, d, d, J=1.9, 8.2), 5.22 (1H, d, d, J=1.9, 8.2), 5.66 (1H, s), 6.32 (1H, s), 7.11 (2H, d, J=7.9), 7.22 (4H, m), 7.60 (2H, d, J=10.3), 11.00 (1H, s), Mass (m/z): 364.

Allyl 4-(4-nitrophenyl)-2-methyl-1,4dihydrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine-3-carboxylate (Id)

IR (cm⁻¹): 741 (Ar C-H bending), 1686 (Ar C=C bending), 1761 (COOR), 3051 (Ar C-H Stretching), NMR(DMSO, 400MHz) (δ ppm): 2.51 (3H, s), 4.46 (2H, m), 5.11 (1H, d, d, J=1.64, 8.4), 5.22 (1H, d, d, J=1.64, 8.4), 5.66 (1H, m), 6.36 (1H, s), 7.22 (2H, t, J=9.2), 7.49 (2H, d, J=7.9), 7.60 (2H, d, J=10.2), 8.14 (2H, d, J=8.4), 10.88 (1H, s), Mass (m/z): 390.

Allyl 4-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-2-methyl-1,4dihydrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine-3-carboxylate (Ie)

IR (cm⁻¹): 739 (Ar C-H bending), 1684 (Ar C=C bending), 1760 (COOR), 3050 (Ar C-H Stretching), NMR(DMSO, 400MHz) (δ ppm): 2.52 (3H, s), 3.83 (6H, s), 4.50 (2H, d), 5.12 (1H, d, d, J=1.64, 8.4), 5.22 (1H, d, d, J=1.64, 8.4), 5.66 (1H, m), 6.32 (1H, s), 6.70 (1H, d, J=7.9), 6.80 (1H, d, J=10.2), 6.90 (1H, s), 7.22 (2H, t, J=9.2), 7.59 (2H, d, J=8.4), 10.92 (1H, s), Mass (m/z): 404.

Allyl 4-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)-2-methyl-1,4dihydrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine-3-carboxylate (If)

IR(cm⁻¹): 739 (Ar C-H bending), 1684 (Ar C=C bending), 1760 (COOR), 3050 (Ar C-H Stretching), NMR(DMSO, 400MHz) (δ ppm): 2.50 (3H, s), 4.47 (2H, m), 5.12 (1H, d, d, J=1.64, 8.4), 5.22 (1H, d, d, J=1.64, 8.4), 5.66

(1H, m), 6.32 (1H, s), 7.45 (1H, t,J=9.2), 7.53 (2H, d, J=10.3), 7.22 (2H, t, J=8.4), 7.59 (2H, d, J=4.5), 10.99 (1H, s), Mass (m/z): 415.

Allyl 4-(3-bromophenyl)-2-methyl-1,4dihydrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine-3-carboxylate (Ig)

IR (cm⁻¹): 741 (Ar C-H bending), 1686 (Ar C=C bending), 1761 (COOR), 3051 (Ar C-H Stretching), NMR(DMSO, 400MHz) (δ ppm): 2.29 (3H, s), 4.57 (2H, d), 5.28 (1H, d), 5.42 (1H, d), 5.66 (1H, s), 6.06 (1H, d), 7.22 (4H, m), 7.40 (2H, d), 7.59 (2H, d), 12.49 (1H, s), Mass (m/z): 325.

Allyl 4-(2-nitrophenyl)-2-methyl-1,4dihydrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine-3-carboxylate (Ih)

IR (cm⁻¹): 741 (Ar C-H bending), 1686 (Ar C=C bending), 1761 (COOR), 3051 (Ar C-H Stretching), NMR(DMSO, 400MHz) (δ ppm): 2.51 (3H, s), 4.47 (2H, m), 5.12 (1H, d, d, J=1.9, 8.4), 5.22 (1H, d, d, J=1.9, 8.4), 5.60 (1H, m), 6.30 (1H, s), 7.22 (2H, t, J=10.3), 7.48 (1H, d, J=7.9), 7.52 (1H, t,J=8.4), 7.60 (2H, d, J=8.4), 7.72 (1H, t, J=9.2), 8.00 (1H, d, J=4.9), 10.92 (1H, s), Mass: (m+1) 391.

Allyl 4-(3-nitrophenyl)-2-methyl-1,4dihydrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine-3-carboxylate (Ii)

IR (cm⁻¹): 741 (Ar C-H bending), 1686 (Ar C=C bending), 1761 (COOR), 3051 (Ar C-H Stretching), NMR(DMSO, 400MHz) (δ ppm): 2.49 (3H, s), 4.55 (2H, m), 5.18 (1H, d, d, J=1.9, 8.2), 5.24 (1H, d, d, J=1.9, 8.2), 5.88 (1H, m), 6.30 (1H, s), 7.22 (2H, t, J=9.2), 7.59 (4H, m), 8.00 (1H, d, J=5.2), 8.12 (1H, s), 11.07 (1H, s), Mass: (m+1) 391.4

Allyl 4-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-methyl-1,4dihydrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine-3-carboxylate (Ij)

IR (cm⁻¹): 740 (Ar C-H bending, 1682 (Ar C=C bending), 1760 (COOR), 3050 (Ar C-H

Chemistry & Biology Interface

Stretching), NMR(DMSO, 400MHz) (δ ppm): 2.51 (3H, s), 4.47 (2H, m), 5.12 (1H, d, d, J=1.9, 8.2), 5.22 (1H, d, d, J=1.9, 8.2), 5.56 (1H, m), 6.31 (1H, s), 7.20 (5H, m), 7.59 (2H, d, J=8.8), 7.65 (1H, d, J=5.4), 10.88 (1H, s), Mass: (m-1) 379

Allyl 4-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-2-methyl-1,4dihydrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine-3-carboxylate (Ik)

IR (cm⁻¹):741 (Ar C-H bending), 1686 (Ar C=C bending), 1761 (COOR), 3051 (Ar C-H Stretching), NMR(DMSO, 400MHz) (δ ppm): 2.50 (3H, s), 4.45 (2H, m), 5.09 (1H, d, d, J=1.9, 8.4), 5.20 (1H, d, d, J=1.9, 8.4), 5.50 (1H, m), 6.30 (1H, s), 6.80 (2H, d, J=9.2), 7.00 (1H, s), 7.20 (3H, t, J=10.4), 7.60 (2H, d, J=5.4), 11.00 (1H, s), Mass: (m+1) 362.3

Allyl 4-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-methyl-1,4dihydrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine-3-carboxylate (II)

IR (cm⁻¹):741 (Ar C-H bending), 1686 (Ar C=C bending), 1761 (COOR), 3051 (Ar C-H Stretching), NMR(DMSO, 400MHz) (δ ppm): 2.49 (3H, s), 4.40 (2H, m), 5.10 (1H, d, d, J=1.64, 8.4), 5.21 (1H, d, d, J=1.64, 8.4), 5.40 (1H, m), 6.30 (1H, s), 6.70 (2H, d, J=10.2), 7.00 (2H, d, J=8.4), 7.22 (2H, d, J=8.2), 7.59 (2H, d, J=10.4), 10.91 (1H, s), Mass: (m+1) 362.3

Allyl 4-(4-cyanophenyl)-2-methyl-1,4dihydrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine-3-carboxylate (Im)

IR (cm⁻¹):742 (Ar C-H bending), 1680 (Ar C=C bending), 1760 (COOR), 3050 (Ar C-H Stretching), NMR(DMSO, 400MHz) (δ ppm): 2.52 (3H, s), 4.40 (2H, m), 5.12 (1H, d, d, J=1.64, 8.2), 5.24 (1H, d, d, J=1.64, 8.2), 5.42 (1H, m), 6.29 (1H, s), 7.22 (2H, t, J=9.2), 7.41 (2H, d, J=10.3), 7.55 (4H, d, J=8.8), 11.04 (1H, s), Mass: (m+1) 371.4

Allyl 4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-methyl-1,4dihydrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine-

3-carboxylate (In)

IR(cm⁻¹):738 (Ar C-H bending), 1685 (Ar C=C bending), 1763 (COOR), 3047 (Ar C-H Stretching), NMR(DMSO, 400MHz) (δ ppm): 2.49 (3H, s), 3.85 (3H, s), 4.42 (2H, m), 5.14 (2H, d, d, J=1.64, 8.2), 5.42 (1H, m), 6.29 (1H, s), 6.90 (2H, d, J=10.4), 7.12 (4H, m), 7.60 (2H, d, J=8.2), 10.92 (1H, s), Mass: (m+1) 376.4

Allyl 4-(3-methoxyphenyl)-2-methyl-1,4dihydrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine-3-carboxylate (Io)

IR (cm⁻¹):738 (Ar C-H bending), 1685 (Ar C=C bending), 1763 (COOR), 3047 (Ar C-H Stretching), NMR(DMSO, 400MHz) (δ ppm): 2.52 (3H, s), 3.85 (3H, s), 4.40 (2H, d), 5.12 (2H, d, d, J=1.64, 8.2), 5.44 (1H, m), 6.32 (1H, s), 6.90 (2H, d, J=7.9), 7.12 (4H, m), 7.60 (2H, d, J=9.2), 10.87 (1H, s), Mass: (m+1) 376.3

Allyl 4-(4-methylphenyl)-2-methyl-1,4dihydrobenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine-3-carboxylate (Ip)

IR (cm⁻¹):740 (Ar C-H bending), 1680 (Ar C=C bending), 1760 (COOR), 3052 (Ar C-H Stretching), NMR(DMSO, 400MHz) (δ ppm): 2.50 (3H, s), 2.35 (3H, s), 4.40 (2H, d, J=8.2), 5.10 (1H, d, d, J=1.64, 8.4), 5.22 (1H, d, d, J=1.64, 8.4), 5.40 (1H, m), 6.32 (1H, s), 7.11 (4H, s), 7.22 (2H, m), 7.59 (2H, m), 18.89 (1H, s), Mass: (m+1) 360.4

Results and Discussion:

In the present work we have prepared a new series of imidazole derivatives by Biginelli reaction. The structures of newly synthesized compounds were confirmed by IR, ¹H NMR and Mass spectral analysis. Compound **In** showed strong absorption at 739 cm⁻¹due to aromatic C-H bending, 1616 cm⁻¹due to aromatic C=C bending, 1685cm⁻¹due to alkenylC=C stretching. Similarly for compound **In** a strong absorption observed at 1763cm⁻¹is due to carbonyl group of ester, 3042cm⁻¹due to aromatic C-H stretching.

The compound Ia showed singlet at 2.52 δ ppm corresponds to three protons of methyl group and singlet at 6.34 ppmfor proton bonded to ipso carbon of pyrimidine ring. The mass spectrum of compound Ic showed the molecular ion peak at m/z = 363 corresponding to the molecular formula C₂₁H₁₈FN₃O₂.

All the synthesized compounds have been screened for antibacterial and antifungal activities by broth dilution method. From the study of the biological activity data in reference to standard drug Gentamycin for antibacterial activity and Nystatin for antifungal activity (Table-2), we found that compound Ia showed moderate activity against S. aureus and P. aeruginosa while compound Ic showed very good activity against S. aureus and moderate activity against S. pyogenes. Compound Ig exhibited good activity S. aureus while compound Ih showed moderate activity against S. aureus and good activity against S. pyogenes. Compound II found to posses moderate activity against S. pyogenes.

In the present study it was observed that most of the newly synthesized compounds do not posses remarkable anti-fungal activity against *C.albicans*



Scheme 1: Reaction scheme for the synthesis of the compoundsI (a-p).

Table 1.Physical properties of the synthesizedcompounds.

Sr.	Compound	-R	Molecular	Molecular
No.	Id.		Formula	Weight
1	Ia	4-C1	C ₂₁ H ₁₈ ClN ₂ O ₂	379.84
2	Ib	4-Br	$C_{21}^{21}H_{18}^{10}BrN_{2}O_{2}^{2}$	424.29
3	Ic	4-F	$C_{21}^{21}H_{18}^{10}FN_{2}O_{2}^{2}$	363.38
4	Id	$4-NO_2$	$C_{21}^{21}H_{18}^{10}N_4O_4^{2}$	390.39
5	Ie	3,4-di-OCH,	$C_{22}^{21}H_{22}^{10}N_{2}^{4}O_{4}^{4}$	405.45
6	If	2,6-di-Cl	$C_{21}^{23}H_{12}^{23}Cl_{2}N_{2}O_{2}$	414.28
7	Ig	3-Br	$C_{21}^{21}H_{10}^{17}BrN_{2}O_{2}^{2}$	424.29
8	Iĥ	$2-NO_2$	$C_{21}^{21}H_{10}^{10}N_{4}O_{4}^{3}$	390.39
9	Ii	$3-NO_2^2$	$C_{21}^{21}H_{18}^{10}N_{4}^{4}O_{4}^{4}$	390.39
10	Ij	2-C1 2	$C_{21}^{21}H_{10}^{10}CIN_{2}^{10}O_{2}$	379.84
11	Ĭk	3-OH	$C_{21}^{21}H_{10}^{10}N_{2}O_{2}^{10}$	361.39
12	I1	4-OH	$C_{21}^{21}H_{10}^{17}N_{2}O_{2}^{3}$	361.39
13	Im	4-CN	$C_{22}^{21}H_{18}^{17}N_{4}O_{2}^{3}$	370.40
14	In	4-OCH ₂	$C_{22}^{22}H_{21}^{10}N_{2}^{4}O_{2}^{2}$	375.42
15	Io	3-OCH ³	$C_{22}^{22}H_{21}^{21}N_{2}^{2}O_{2}^{2}$	375.42
16	Ip	4-CH ₃	$C_{22}^{22}H_{21}^{21}N_3^{3}O_2^{3}$	359.42

Table 2.	Biological	activities	in	the	terms	of
MIC of t	he synthesi	ized comp	011	nds.		

Sr. No.	Compound id	Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) (μ/ml)				Minimum inhibitory concentration (μ/ml)	
		Gram positive bacteria		Gram negative bacteria		Fungus	
		S. <i>aureus</i> MTCC- 96	S. <i>pyogenes</i> MTCC- 442	<i>E.coli</i> MTCC- 443	<i>P.aeruginosa</i> MTCC- 1688	<i>C.albicans</i> MTCC- 227	
1	Ia	125	250	500	125	250	
2	Ib	250	250	250	500	250	
3	IC	31.25	125	250	250	1000	
4	Id	250	1000	1 25	500	250	
5	Ie	250	500	500	1000	500	
6	If	500	500	250	250	250	
7	Ig	62.5	1000	500	500	500	
8	Ih	125	62.5	500	500	500	
9	Ii	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	
10 11 12	nj Ik Il	500 1000 1000	250 250 125	250 500 250	250 500	250 500	
13	Im	500	500	500	1000	250	
14	In	500	500	500	1000	500	
15	Io	250	250	1000	500	500	
16	Ip	500	250	250	250	1000	
18	Nystatin	0.25 -	-	-	-	100	

S. aureus=Staphyloccocus aureus, S. pyogenes=Streptococcus pyogenes, E. coli= Escherichiacoli, P. aeruginosa= Pseudomonas aeruginosa, C. albicans = Candida albicans. MIC= Minimum inhibitory concentration.

Conclusions:

From the present study it was found that varying the substitution in the final structure affect the biological activities. Final compounds with flouro, bromo and nitro groups were found to possess sgood antibacterial activity. It was also observed that the synthesized compounds failed to exhibit significant antifungal activity.

Acknowledgements:

The authors are thankful to Dr (Fr) Robert Arockiasamy, Principal, St. Xavier's College (Autonomous) Ahmedabad for providing required research facilities.

References:

- 1. A.R.. Katritzky, Rees. Comprehensive Heterocyclic Chemistry, 5, 1984, 469-498.
- 2. M.R. Grimmett., Academic Press. 1997.
- 3. E.G. Brown, Biomolecules., 1998.
- 4. A.F. Pozharskii, John Wiley & Sons, 1997.
- 5. T. L. Gilchrist, Heterocyclic Chemistry, 1985.
- 6. A. S. Suvarna, Res. J. Chem. Sci., 5, 2015, 67-72.
- A. Bhatnagar, P. K. Sharma, N. Kumar, Int. J. PharmTech. Res. 3, 2011, 268-282.
- R. V. Shingalapur, K. M. Hosamani, R.S. Keri, Eur. J. Med. Chem. 44, 2009, 4244-4248.
- D. Sharma, B. Narasimhan, P. Kumar, V. Judge, R.. Narang, E D, Clercq, J.Balzarini, Eur. J. Med. Chem. 44, 2009, 2347–2353.
- A. Puratchikodya, M. Doble, Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry. 15, 2007, 1083–1090.
- K. C. Achar, K. M. Hosamani, H. R. Seetharamareddy, Eur. J. Med. Chem. 45, 2010, 2048–2054.
- P. Gupta, S.Hameed, R. Jain, Eur. J. Med. Chem. 39, 2004, 805–814.
- P. Jyoti, T. K. Vinod, V. S. Shyam, C. Vinita, S. Bhatnagar, S. Sinha, A. N. Gaikwad, R. P. Tripathi, Eur. J. Med. Chem. 44, 2009, 3350-3355.
- F. Hadizadeh, H. Hosseinzadeh, V. M. S. Sadat, M. Seifi, S. Kazemi, Iranian J. of Pharma. Res. 7, 2008, 29-33.
- Y. Özkay, I. Iskar, Z. Incesu, G. E. Akalın, Eur. J. Med. Chem. 30, 2010, 1-9.
- 16. H. M. Refaat, Eur. J. Med. Chem. 45, 2010, 2949-2956.
- V. N. Joshi, K. A. Joshi, V. A. Modhvadiya, ejbps, 2017, 4, 12, 374-377.
- M. Borisagar, A. Baldev, K. Nimavat, H. Ram, K. Vyas, IJPRS, 2012,1, 3, 97-103.
- 19. R. S. Pada, R. N. Nandaniya, H. K. Ram, V. H. Shah, JCPR, 2012, 4(7), 3557-3561.
- 20. R. S. Pada, R. N. Nandaniya, R. G. Chavda, V. H. Shah, Chem. & Bio. Interface, 2012, 2(6), 394-401.
- 21. K. V. Vilapara, R. M. Jadav, S. P. Gami, IJRST, 2017, 3(7),

1204-1210.

22. N. M. Shah, H. S. Johsi, Int. Lett. Chem. Phy. and Ast., 2014, 25, 56-60.