

SYNTHESIS AND ANTITUBERCULAR ACTIVITY OF PYRIDAZINONE DERIVATIVES

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ABSTRACT

Two series of pyridazinone derivatives (**19-34**) were synthesized and evaluated for antitubercular activities against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* H₃Rv strain. The results illustrated that among the synthesized compounds, compound **25**, 5-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzyl)-3-(4-chloro-phenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone emerged as a lead compound with good antitubercular activity. Four more compounds, (**21**, **22**, **29** & **33**) were significant in their antitubercular action.

Key words: Pyridazinone, antitubercular, mycobacteria, furanone.

INTRODUCTION

During recent years pyridazinones have been a subject of intensive research owing to their wide spectrum of pharmacological activities. Differently substituted pyridazinones have been found to have potential antibacterial, antifungal and antiviral including anti-HIV activities [1-4]. Various 3-(2*H*)-pyridazinone derivatives have shown anticancer [4], analgesic & anti-inflammatory [4-6], anticonvulsant [7], cardiotoxic & hypotensive [8,9] and antiulcer activities [10].

Resistance of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* strains to antitubercular agents is an increasing problem worldwide. However, potent new antimycobacterial drugs with new mechanism of action have not been developed in the last forty years [11]. TB is considered by the WHO to be the most important chronic communicable disease in the world. About 32% of the world's population is currently infected with TB. The emergence of AIDS, decline of socioeconomic standards and a reduced emphasis on tuberculosis control programs contribute to the disease's resurgence in industrialized countries [12]. If the present trend continues, tuberculosis is likely to claim more than 30 million lives within the new decade.

Now research effort towards the development of novel antitubercular agents is in the direction of discovering new classes of compounds, which are structurally different from known anti-tubercular drugs [13,14]. The current work describes the synthesis of newer 2(3*H*)-pyridazinones with encouraging antitubercular activity.

EXPERIMENTAL

Chemistry

Melting points were determined in open capillary tubes and are uncorrected. Thin-layer chromatography was carried out to monitor the reactions using silica gel G plates. The IR spectra were recorded in potassium bromide pellets using a Perkin-Elmer 1725X spectrophotometer. Elemental analyses were performed on a Perkin-Elmer 240 analyzer and the values were in range of ±0.4% theoretical value for the element analyzed (C, H, N). ¹H-NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker spectropsin DPX-300 MHz in CDCl₃; chemical shift (δ) values are reported in parts per million (ppm). The splitting pattern abbreviations are as follows: *s*, singlet; *d*, doublet; *m*, multiplet. Mass spectra under electron impact conditions (EI) were recorded at 70 eV ionizing voltage with a VG Prospec instrument and are presented as *m/z*. Spectral data are consistent with the assigned structures.

Preparation of 3-(4-Chloro/methyl benzoyl)propionic acid (1,2). The compounds, **1** and **2**, were synthesized according to the reported method [14].

Preparation of 3-Arylidene-5-(4-chloro/methyl phenyl)-2(3H)-furanones (3-18). Compounds (**3-18**) were synthesized from 3-(4-chloro/methyl benzoyl) propionic acid (**1,2**) following literature method [14].

General Procedure for the synthesis of 5-(substituted benzyl)-3-aryl-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinones (19-34). 2(3*H*)-Furanones (**3-18**) (0.005 mol) and hydrazine hydrate (1-2 mL) in *n*-propanol (5-6 mL) were refluxed for 3h.

After refluxing reaction mixture was poured onto crushed ice, a precipitate was obtained, which was filtered, dried and recrystallized from methanol to give TLC pure 5-(substituted benzyl)-3-aryl-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone derivatives.

5-Benzyl-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (19): Yield: 59%; m.p. 174 °C; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 3.78 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.16 (s, 1H, H-4, pyridazinone ring), 7.14-7.48 (m, 5H, benzyl ring), 7.42 and 7.73 (d, each, *J*=8.1 Hz, 2xArB₂, *p*-substituted phenyl ring), 10.72 (s, 1H, NH); MS (*m/z*): 296(M⁺); IR (cm⁻¹, KBr): 3186 (NH), 2949 (CH), 1683 (CO), 718 (C-Cl); Anal calcd. for C₁₇H₁₃ClN₂O: C, 68.81; H, 4.42; N, 9.44. Found: C, 68.93; H, 4.45; N, 9.43.

5-(4-Chlorobenzyl)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (20): Yield: 58%; m.p. 196 °C; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 3.95 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.11 (s, 1H, H-4, pyridazinone ring), 7.23 (m, 4H, H-2,3,5,6, benzyl ring), 7.32 and 7.41 (d, each, *J*=8.1 Hz, 2xArB₂, *p*-substituted phenyl), 10.97 (s, 1H, NH); MS (*m/z*): 330(M⁺); IR (cm⁻¹, KBr): 3179 (NH), 2942 (CH), 1688 (CO), 726 (C-Cl); Anal calcd. for C₁₇H₁₂Cl₂N₂O: C, 61.65; H, 3.65; N, 8.46. Found: C, 61.55; H, 3.67; N, 8.47.

5-(4-Nitrobenzyl)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (21): Yield: 53%; m.p. 197 °C; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 3.71 (s, 2H, CH₂), 6.78 (s, 1H, H-4, pyridazinone ring), 7.37 (m, 4H, H-2,3,5,6, benzyl ring), 7.53 and 7.62 (d, each, *J*=8.4 Hz, 2xArB₂, *p*-substituted phenyl), 10.93 (s, 1H, NH); MS (*m/z*): 341(M⁺); IR (cm⁻¹, KBr): 3173 (NH), 2936 (CH), 1672 (CO), 707 (C-Cl); Anal calcd. for C₁₇H₁₂ClN₂O₃: C, 59.75; H, 3.54; N, 12.30. Found: C, 59.63; H, 3.57; N, 12.31.

5-(4-Hydroxybenzyl)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (22): Yield: 57%, m.p. 192 °C; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 3.59 (s, 2H, CH₂), 6.11 (m, 1H, OH), 7.06 (m, 2H, H-2,6, benzyl ring), 7.31 (s, 1H, H-4, pyridazinone ring), 7.47 and 7.71 (d, each, *J*=7.8 Hz, 2xArB₂, *p*-substituted phenyl), 7.49 (m, 2H, H-3,5, benzyl ring), 9.41 (s, 1H, NH); MS (*m/z*): 312(M⁺); IR (cm⁻¹, KBr): 3178 (NH), 2942 (CH), 1686 (CO), 722 (C-Cl); Anal calcd. for C₁₇H₁₃ClN₂O₂: C, 65.29; H, 4.19; N, 8.96. Found: C, 65.39; H, 4.17; N, 8.97.

5-(4-Methylbenzyl)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (23): Yield: 59%; m.p. 186 °C; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 2.27 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.51 (s, 2H, CH₂), 6.60 (s, 1H, H-4, pyridazinone ring), 7.13 and 7.36 (d, each, *J*=7.8 Hz, 2xArB₂, *p*-substituted benzyl ring), 7.34 (m, 2H, H-3,5, phenyl ring), 7.61 (m, 2H, H-2,4, phenyl ring), 10.93 (s, 1H, NH); MS (*m/z*): 310(M⁺); IR (cm⁻¹, KBr): 3173 (NH), 2939 (CH), 1684 (CO), 708 (C-Cl); Anal calcd. for C₁₈H₁₅ClN₂O: C, 69.57; H, 4.86; N, 9.01. Found: C, 69.53; H, 4.87; N, 9.03.

5-(4-Methoxybenzyl)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (24): Yield: 61%; m.p. 169 °C; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 3.42 (s, 2H, CH₂), 3.71 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 6.81 (s, 1H, H-4, pyridazinone ring), 7.13 and 7.36 (d, each, *J*=8.1 Hz, 2xArB₂, *p*-substituted benzyl ring), 7.59 (m, 2H, H-3,5, phenyl ring), 7.68 (m, 2H, H-2,4, phenyl ring), 10.73 (s, 1H, NH); MS (*m/z*): 326(M⁺); IR (cm⁻¹, KBr): 3167 (NH), 3002 (CH), 1675 (CO), 717 (C-Cl); Anal calcd. for C₁₈H₁₅ClN₂O₂: C, 66.16; H, 4.63; N, 8.57. Found: C, 66.23; H, 4.61; N, 8.55.

5-(4-Hydroxy-3-methoxybenzyl)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (25): Yield: 53%; m.p. 191 °C; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 3.48

(s, 2H, CH₂), 3.64 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 6.53 (s, 1H, H-4, pyridazinone ring), 7.07-7.29 (m, 3H, H-2,5,6, disubstituted benzyl ring), 7.46 and 7.71 (d, each, *J*=8.1 Hz, 2x A₂B₂, *p*-substituted phenyl ring), 10.92 (s, 1H, NH); MS (*m/z*): 342(M⁺); IR (cm⁻¹, KBr): 3173 (NH), 2951 (CH), 1680 (CO), 713 (C-Cl); Anal calcd. for C₁₈H₁₅ClN₂O₃: C, 63.07; H, 4.41; N, 8.17. Found: C, 62.97; H, 4.39; N, 8.19.

5-(4-Fluorobenzyl)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (26): Yield: 57%; m.p. 190 °C; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 3.61 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.05 (s, 1H, H-4, pyridazinone ring), 7.10 and 7.26 (d, each, *J*=7.5 Hz, 2x A₂B₂, *p*-substituted benzyl ring), 7.41 and 7.60 (d, each, *J*=7.8 Hz, 2x A₂B₂, *p*-substituted phenyl ring), 11.14 (s, 1H, NH); MS (*m/z*): 314(M⁺); IR (cm⁻¹, KBr): 3191 (NH), 2944 (CH), 1682 (CO), 719 (C-Cl); Anal calcd. for C₁₇H₁₂ClFN₂O: C, 64.87; H, 3.84; N, 8.90. Found: C, 64.93; H, 3.85; N, 8.91.

5-Benzyl-3-(4-methylphenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (27): Yield: 53%; m.p. 168 °C; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 2.36 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.59 (s, 2H, CH₂), 6.86 (s, 1H, H-4, pyridazinone ring), 7.02-7.43 (m, 5H, benzyl ring), 7.46 and 7.79 (d, each, *J*=7.8 Hz, 2x A₂B₂, *p*-substituted phenyl ring), 8.92 (s, 1H, NH); MS (*m/z*): 276(M⁺); IR (cm⁻¹, KBr): 3185 (NH), 2952 (CH), 1676 (CO); Anal calcd. for C₁₈H₁₆N₂O: C, 78.24; H, 5.84; N, 10.14. Found: C, 78.23; H, 5.87; N, 10.17.

5-(4-Chlorobenzyl)-3-(4-methylphenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (28): Yield: 48%; m.p. 188 °C; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 2.38 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.94 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.24 (s, 1H, H-4, pyridazinone ring), 7.26 and 7.56 (d, each, *J*=7.8 Hz, 2x A₂B₂, *p*-substituted benzyl ring), 7.28-7.35 (m, 4H, H-2,3,5,6, phenyl ring), 10.69 (s, 1H, NH); MS (*m/z*): 310 (M⁺); IR (cm⁻¹, KBr): 3174 (NH), 2939 (CH), 1683 (CO), 718 (C-Cl); Anal calcd. for C₁₈H₁₅ClN₂O: C, 69.57; H, 4.86; N, 9.01. Found: C, 69.53; H, 4.87; N, 8.99.

5-(4-Nitrobenzyl)-3-(4-methylphenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (29): Yield: 47%; m.p. 189 °C; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 2.37 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.41 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.13 (s, 1H, H-4, pyridazinone ring), 7.31 and 8.01 (d, each, *J*=8.1 Hz, 2x A₂B₂, *p*-substituted benzyl ring), 7.48 (m, 2H, H-3,5, phenyl ring), 7.81 (m, 2H, H-2,4, phenyl ring), 11.13 (s, 1H, NH); MS (*m/z*): 321(M⁺); IR (cm⁻¹, KBr): 3183 (NH), 2948 (CH), 1679 (CO); Anal calcd. for C₁₈H₁₅N₃O₃: C, 67.28; H, 4.70; N, 13.08. Found: C, 67.23; H, 4.71; N, 13.07.

5-(4-Hydroxybenzyl)-3-(4-methylphenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (30): Yield: 47%; m.p. 196 °C; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 2.54 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.43 (s, 2H, CH₂), 6.40 (s, 1H, H-4, pyridazinone ring), 6.63 (m, 2H, H-2,6, phenyl ring), 6.66 (m, 2H, H-2,6, benzyl ring), 6.79 (m, 2H, H-3,5, phenyl ring), 6.81 (m, 2H, H-3,5, benzyl ring), 12.25 (s, 1H, NH); MS (*m/z*): 291(M⁺); IR (cm⁻¹, KBr): 3173 (NH), 2957 (CH), 1685 (CO); Anal calcd. for C₁₈H₁₆N₂O₂: C, 73.96; H, 5.52; N, 9.58. Found: C, 73.98; H, 5.51; N, 9.57.

5-(4-Methylbenzyl)-3-(4-methylphenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (31): Yield: 48%; m.p. 182 °C; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 2.29 and 2.31 (s, each, 6H, 2x CH₃), 3.67 (s, 2H, CH₂), 6.51 (s, 1H, H-4, pyridazinone ring), 7.31 and 7.85 (d, each, *J*=7.8 Hz, 2x A₂B₂, *p*-substituted benzyl ring), 7.37 (m, 2H, H-3,5, phenyl ring), 7.59 (m, 2H, H-2,6, phenyl ring), 10.51 (s, 1H, NH); MS (*m/z*): 289(M⁺); IR (cm⁻¹, KBr): 3182 (NH), 2940 (CH), 1676 (CO); Anal calcd. for C₁₉H₁₈N₂O: C, 78.59; H, 6.25; N, 9.65. Found: C, 78.53; H, 6.27; N, 9.67.

5-(4-Methoxybenzyl)-3-(4-methylphenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (32): Yield: 43%; m.p. 192 °C; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 2.37 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.67 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.97 (s, 2H, CH₂), 6.79 (s, 1H, H-4, pyridazinone ring), 7.37 and 7.82 (d, each, *J*=8.1 Hz, 2x A₂B₂, *p*-substituted benzyl ring), 7.49 (m, 2H, H-3,5, phenyl ring), 7.72 (m, 2H, H-2,6, phenyl ring), 11.15 (s, 1H, NH); MS (*m/z*): 305(M⁺); IR (cm⁻¹, KBr): 3186 (NH), 2944 (CH), 1682 (CO); Anal calcd. for C₁₉H₁₈N₂O₂: C, 74.49; H, 5.92; N, 9.14. Found: C, 74.53; H, 5.91; N, 9.13.

5-(4-Hydroxy-3-methoxy-benzyl)-3-(4-methylphenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (33): Yield: 51%; m.p. 180 °C; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 2.39 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.25 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.92 (s, 2H, CH₂), 6.82 (s, 1H, H-4, pyridazinone ring), 7.04 (m, 1H, H-6, benzyl ring), 7.25 (m, 2H, H-3,5, phenyl ring), 7.53 (m, 1H, H-2, benzyl ring), 7.68 (m, 2H, H-2,6, phenyl ring), 7.75 (m, 1H, H-5, benzyl ring), 10.73 (s, 1H, NH); MS (*m/z*): 321(M⁺); IR (cm⁻¹, KBr): 3189 (NH), 2952 (CH), 1687 (CO); Anal calcd. for C₁₉H₁₈N₂O₃: C, 70.79; H, 5.63; N, 8.69. Found: C, 70.83; H, 5.65; N, 8.67.

5-(4-Fluorobenzyl)-3-(4-methylphenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (34): Yield: 49%; m.p. 174 °C; ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, δ, ppm): 2.36 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.95 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.01 (s, 1H, H-4, pyridazinone ring), 7.05 and 7.55 (d, each, *J*=7.5 Hz, 2x A₂B₂, *p*-substituted benzyl ring), 7.21-7.29 (m, 4H, H-2,3,6,5, phenyl ring), 11.42 (s, 1H, NH); MS (*m/z*): 293(M⁺). IR (cm⁻¹, KBr): 3183 (NH), 2948 (CH), 1672 (CO); Anal calcd. for C₁₈H₁₅FN₂O: C, 73.45; H, 5.14; N, 9.52. Found: C, 73.43; H, 5.17; N, 9.53.

Antitubercular activity [15,16]

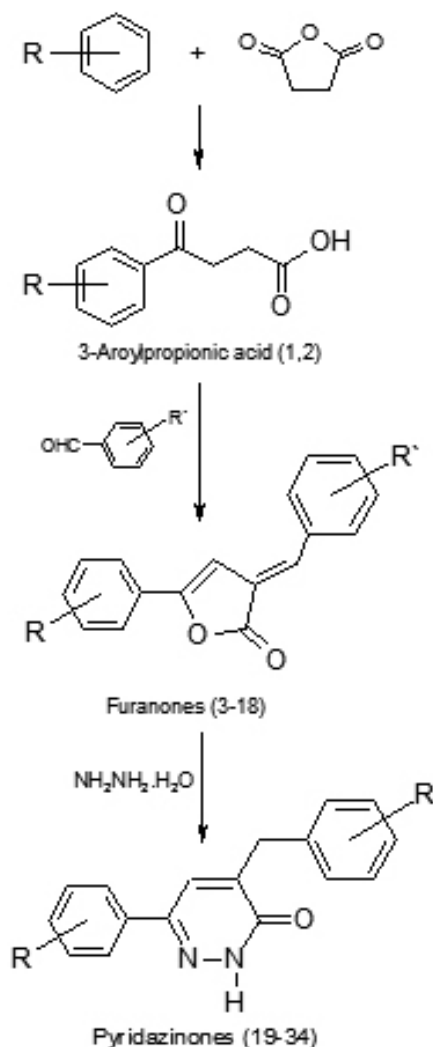
The antitubercular screening was carried out against *Mycobacterium*

tuberculosis H₃Rv (ATCC 27294) in Middlebrook 7H11 agar medium with OADC (oleic acid albumin dextrose catalase) growth supplement. 10 fold serial dilutions of each test compound/drug (in DMSO/Water mixture) were incorporated into the agar medium. Inoculum of *M. tuberculosis* H₃Rv were prepared from fresh Middlebrook 7H11 agar slants with OADC growth supplement adjusted to 1 mg/mL (wet weight) in Tween 80 (0.05%) saline diluted to 10⁻² to give a concentration of approximately 10⁷ cfu/mL. A 5 μL amount of bacterial suspension was spotted into 7H11 agar tubes containing 10-fold serial dilutions of drugs per mL. The tubes were incubated at 37 °C, and final readings were recorded after 30 days. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) is defined as the minimum concentration of compound required to give complete inhibition of bacterial growth. The MIC of the standard drug streptomycin was 10 μg/mL. The results of the pharmacological evaluation have been listed in **Table 1**.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Chemistry

2(3H)-Furanones (**3-18**) on reaction with hydrazine hydrate in *n*-propanol gave 16 title compounds i.e. 5-(substituted benzyl)-3-aryl-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone derivatives (**19-34**). 2(3H)-Furanones (**3-18**) were prepared using 3-(4-substituted benzyl)propionic acid (**1-2**) following the previously reported methods of modified Perkin's reaction in higher yields [14]. The 3-(4-substituted benzyl)propionic acid (**1, 2**) was synthesized according to Friedel Craft's acylation reaction condition using chlorobenzene or toluene (Scheme-1).



Scheme 1: Protocol for synthesis of pyridazinones.

Antitubercular evaluation

The antitubercular screening was carried out against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* H₃₇Rv (ATCC 27294) (Table 1). The results illustrated that 5-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzyl)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (**25**) showed best antitubercular activity among the synthesized compounds with MIC-12.5 µg/mL. Four compounds, 5-(4-nitrobenzyl)-3-(4-chloro-phenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (**21**), 5-(4-hydroxybenzyl)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (**22**), 5-(4-nitrobenzyl)-3-(4-methylphenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (**29**) and 5-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzyl)-3-(4-methylphenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone (**33**) were also significant in their antitubercular action with MIC-25 µg/mL. Rests of the compounds showed MIC-values of 50 µg/mL. Pyridazinones derived from 4-chloro-furanones were found to have better activity than those derived from 4-methyl-furanones. Disubstituted phenyl rings (**25** & **33**) at 5th position of pyridazinone ring showed better antitubercular activity than unsubstituted or mono-substituted phenyl rings. Among the mono-substituted phenyl rings at 5th position of pyridazinone ring, presence of nitro group (**21** & **29**) showed significant antitubercular activity. (Table 1).

Table 1: Antitubercular activity of the Pyridazinone derivatives 19-34.

Compound	R	R'	MIC values (µg/mL)
19	4-Cl	H	50
20	4-Cl	4-Cl	50
21	4-Cl	4-NO ₂	25
22	4-Cl	4-OH	25
23	4-Cl	4-CH ₃	100
24	4-Cl	4-OCH ₃	50
25	4-Cl	4-OH; 3-OCH ₃	12.5
26	4-Cl	4-F	50
27	4-CH ₃	H	50
28	4-CH ₃	4-Cl	50
29	4-CH ₃	4-NO ₂	25
30	4-CH ₃	4-OH	50
31	4-CH ₃	4-CH ₃	50
32	4-CH ₃	4-OCH ₃	50
33	4-CH ₃	4-OH; 3-OCH ₃	25
34	4-CH ₃	4-F	50
Streptomycin	-	-	10

CONCLUSIONS

To sum up, among the synthesized 16 newer pyridazinones, compound **25**, 5-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzyl)-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,6-dihydro-6-pyridazinone emerged as lead compound with good antitubercular activity. The study showed the antitubercular potential of pyridazinones.

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