IOP Conf. Series: Journal of Physics: Conf. Series 1294 (2019) 052033 doi:10.1088/1742-6596/1294/5/052033

New azo-azomethine derivative of sulfanilamide: Synthesis, Characterization, Spectroscopic, Antimicrobial and Antioxidant activity study

Hala S Al-Atbi , Bushra K Al-Salami and Iqbal J Al-Assadi

University of Basrah ,College of Science, Department of Chemistry ,BASRAH-IRAQ.

Email: bkalsalami62@gmail.com

Abstract. A series of azo-azomethine compounds (Sb1- Sb5) have been synthesized with magnificent yield by condensation reaction of 4-((3-formyl-4-hydroxy-5-methoxyphenyl)diazenyl) enzenesulfonamide and aniline derivatives. The new azo compound was prepared from sulfanilamide by converting it to diazonium salt followed by coupling reaction with 2-hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde in alkaline medium. The structures of synthesized azo and azo-azomethine compounds have been established based on their spectral data (FT-IR, HNMR, 13CNMR)and elemental analysis (C,H,N). The purity of compound and evaluation of R_f value were determined by TLC. The antimicrobial activity of azo-azomethine compounds have been tested in vitro against bacteria (Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli and Klepsilia pneumonia) and fungi (Candida glabrata, Candida albicane and Aspergillus niger) by agar diffusion method, to assess their inhibiting potential. Also the antioxidant efficiency of azo-azomethine compounds have been calculated.

Keywords: azo-azomethine, azo dyes, sulfanilamide, aniline derivatives.

Introduction

Azo compounds are characterized by the presence of the azo moiety (-N=N-) in their structure, conjugated with two, distinct or identical, mono- or polycyclic aromatic or heteroaromatic systems. Because of their specific physico-chemical properties and biological activities, they have got a broad application in pharmaceutical, cosmetic, food, dyeing or textile industry and analytical chemistry. However, the most typical and popular field of utility remains as their coloring function. Medical importance of azo compounds is well known for their antibiotic, antifungal and anti-HIV properties.[1,2]

The azo dye derived from the antibacterial drugs sulfonamides were the first effective chemotherapeutic agents that could be used systemically for the cure of bacterial infection in humans. A series of azo dyes containing the sulfonamide functional group were synthesized as potential antimicrobial agents. Today, there are a few sulfonamides and especially sulfonamide—trimethoprim combination that are used extensively for opportunistic infection in the patients with AIDS

Published under licence by IOP Publishing Ltd

Content from this work may be used under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 licence. Any further distribution of this work must maintain attribution to the author(s) and the title of the work, journal citation and DOI.