

Synthesis, antibacterial and anticancer evaluation of 5-substituted (1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)quinoline

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Received: 14 May 2014 / Accepted: 2 December 2014 / Published online: 18 December 2014
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Abstract 2-Chloroquinoline-3-carbaldehyde (**2**) was synthesized via Vilsmeier–Haack method using acetanilide. Phenoxy/naphthalene-1-yl/naphthalen-2-yloxy methyl-1*H*-benzimidazol-1-yl)acetohydrazide (**7a–c**) were synthesized using 2-[2-(phenoxy/naphthalen-1-yl/naphthalen-2-yloxy methyl)-1*H*-benzimidazol-1-yl]acetohydrazide (**6a–c**). The title compounds 2-chloro-3-{5-[(2-phenoxy/naphthalene-1-yl/naphthalen-2-yloxy methyl)-1*H*-benzimidazol-1-yl)methyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl}quinolone (**8a–c**) were prepared using chloramine-T. In the second series, (2-chloroquinolin-3-yl)methylidene]-substituted benzohydrazide (**11a–i**) were prepared by the reaction of 2-chloroquinoline-3-carbaldehyde (**2**) and an acid hydrazide (**10a–i**). The synthesized compounds were characterized by IR, NMR, Mass spectrometry, elemental analysis and screened for their antibacterial (serial dilution technique and disc diffusion method) and anticancer activity by NCI 60 cell screen at a single high dose (10^{-5} M) on various panel/cell lines. The synthesized compounds (**8a**, **8c**, **12a**, **12b**, **12c** and **12h**) were acting as a magic bullet against gram-positive strains of *Bacillus cereus* MTCC1305, and the compounds (**12a**, **12c** and **12h**) were also found to be extremely active against *Klebsiella pneumonia* NCTC7447. In the in vitro screen on tested cancer cell

line, the compound (**12d**) showed 95.70 growth percent (GP) and highly active on SNB-75 (CNS cancer) and UO-31 (renal cancer) (GP = 53.35 and 64.35, respectively), and the compound (**8a**) showed 96.86 GP and highly active on SNB-75 (CNS cancer GP 51.27).

Keywords 1,3,4-Oxadiazole · Antibacterial · Anticancer · Quinoline

Introduction

Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen are considered as great interest in natural products (Jin, 2003) as they are used frequently in medicinal chemistry. Among them oxadiazoles are considered important as there is furan ring with two methane (–CH=) groups which are replaced by two pyridine types of nitrogen (–N=) atoms. Four types of isomers are observed which depend on the position of nitrogen atoms present in the ring (Somani and Shirodkar, 2009) as described in Fig. 1.

Literature survey reveals that the heterocyclic compounds containing 1,3,4-oxadiazole moiety have been used as a pi-conjugation which are used to prepare large number of donor–acceptor molecules that carry a rich pi-electron aromatic ring. Hence, compounds with 1,3,4-oxadiazole moiety are considered as a good choice for optical material or biologically active chemicals (Dabiri *et al.*, 2006) with various applications like HIV-integrase inhibitor raltegravir (Steigbigel *et al.*, 2008), furamizole as nitrofurantoin antibacterial (Ogata *et al.*, 1971), antihypertensive agents tiadazosin (Vardan *et al.*, 1983) and nesapidil (Schlecker and Thieme, 1988), anticancer (Sengupta *et al.*, 2008; Jin *et al.*, 2006; Holla *et al.*, 2005), anticonvulsant (Almasirad *et al.*, 2004; Aziz *et al.*, 2009), antimicrobial (Shetgiri and Nayak,

Electronic supplementary material The online version of this article (doi:10.1007/s00044-014-1308-2) contains supplementary material, which is available to authorized users.

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adequate purity. However, the presence of undesirable impurities and others were likely to be used for experimental work was purified/dried.

Synthesis of 2-chloro-quinoline-3-carbaldehyde (2)

2-Chloroquinoline-3-carbaldehyde was synthesized from acetanilide via Vilsmeier–Haack reaction (Srivatava and Singh, 2005). To a solution of acetanilide (0.005 mol; 0.67 g) in dry dimethylformamide (0.015 mol; 1.09 ml) at 0–5 °C with stirring, phosphorous oxychloride (0.06 mol; 5.59 ml) was added drop wise and the mixture stirred at 80–90 °C for 12 h. The mixture was poured into crushed ice and stirred for 5 min, and the resulting solid filtered was washed well with water and dried. The compound was purified by recrystallization from ethyl acetate. It was obtained as yellow solid, yield 65 %; m.p. 146–148 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 2871, 1687, 749 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): δ = 10.25 (s, 1H, CHO), 7.70 (t, 1H, J = 6.2, H-7), 7.25 (d, 1H, J = 6.5 Hz, H-6), 6.89 (d, 1H, J = 6.3 Hz, H-8), 6.78 (t, 1H, J = 7.1 Hz, H-5); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): δ = 190 (CH, –CHO), 153 (C, C-2), 145.4 (CH, C-4), 134 (CH, C-8), 129.8 (C, C-3), 129.3 (CH, C-6), 128.5 (C, C-5), 128 (CH, C-9), 127.2 (CH, C-5); EIMS m/z : 191.01 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6\text{ClNO}$: C, 62.68; H, 3.16; N, 7.31. Found: C, 62.71; H, 3.18; N, 7.33.

Synthesis of phenoxy/2-naphthalen-1-yl/naphthoxy-methyl-1H-benzimidazole (4a–c)

A mixture of *o*-phenylenediamine 3 (0.05 mol; 0.54 g) and phenoxyacetic acid/naphthylacetic acid/naphthoxyacetic acid (0.05 mol) was refluxed in 4 N HCl for 4 h on a heating mantle. After completion of reaction, solution was poured onto crushed ice; ammonia solution was added drop wise to neutralize, and the resulting solid was filtered, washed with cold water, dried and recrystallized with ethanol.

2-Phenoxymethyl-benzimidazole (4a) It was obtained as yellow solid, yield 80 %; m.p. 160–164 °C. IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 3450, 1540, 1240 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz) δ = 12.31 (s, 1H, NH), 7.70 (d, 1H, J = 9.5 Hz, H-1), 7.47 (d, 1H, J = 9.2 Hz, H-4), 7.29 (t, 2H, J = 14.8 Hz, H-2, 3), 7.19 (s, 2H, H-6, 8), 7.07 (d, 2H, J = 8.7, H-5, 9), 6.85 (t, 1H, J = 12 Hz, H-7), 5.29 (s, 2H, OCH_2); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): δ = 154.3 (CH_2 , – CH_2O), 142.7 (C, C-2), 138.9 (C, C-4, 9), 130.1 (CH, C-5'), 124.8 (CH, C-3'), 124 (CH, C'-4), 123.1 (CH, C-6, 7), 115 (CH, C-5, 8), 112.3 (CH, C-2', 6'); EIMS m/z : 224 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}$: C, 74.98; H, 5.39; N, 12.49. Found: C, 75.0; H, 5.35; N, 12.45.

2-(Naphthalene-1-ylmethyl)-1H-benzimidazole (4b) It was obtained as white solid, yield 85 %; m.p. 125–126 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 3,302, 1,528, 2,867 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): δ = 12.37 (s, 1H, NH), 8.19 (d, 1H, J = 13.2 Hz, H-5'), 7.92 (d, 2H, J = 9.5 Hz, H-6, 9), 7.84 (d, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz, H-8'), 7.45 (d, 1H, J = 8 Hz, H-3'), 7.32 (d, 2H, J = 8.3 Hz, H-6', 7'), 7.25 (d, 2H, J = 8.5 Hz, H-7, 8), 7.20 (t, 1H, J = 12.7 Hz, H-2'), 7.06 (d, 1H, J = 6.7 Hz, H-1'), 4.62 (s, 2H, CH_2); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): δ = 141.5 (C, C-2), 138.1 (C, C-5, 9), 134.2 (C, C-5'), 133.8 (C, C-10'), 132.5 (C, C-9'), 128.6 (CH, C-6'), 127.2 (CH, C-3'), 126.9 (CH, C-2', 4'), 125.7 (CH, C-7', 8'), 124.3 (CH, C-9'), 123.1 (CH, C-5, 6), 115.4 (CH, C-5, 8); EIMS m/z : 258.1 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2$: C, 83.69; H, 5.46; N, 10.84. Found: C, 83.67; H, 5.49; N, 10.82.

2-[(Naphthalene-2-yloxy)methyl]-1H-benzimidazole (4c) It was obtained as creamy-white solid, yield 84 %; m.p. 205–207 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 3010, 3297, 1464, 1226 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): δ = 7.70 (d, 2H, J = 5.4 Hz, H-6, 9), 7.68 (d, 1H, J = 5.6 Hz, H-5'), 7.64 (d, 2H, J = 6.9 Hz, H-3', 8'), 7.60 (t, 1H, J = 13.7 Hz, H-7'), 7.30 (d, 2H, J = 6 Hz, H-7, 8), 7.47 (t, 1H, J = 15.2 Hz, H-6'), 7.30 (s, 1H, J = 5.8 Hz, H-13'), 7.26 (s, 1H, H'), 5.34 (s, 2H, CH_2O); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): δ = 155.3 (C, C-2'), 141.7 (C, C-2), 138.2 (C, C-4, 9), 135.2 (C, C-10'), 128.2 (C, C-5'), 127.8 (CH, C-4'), 127 (CH, C-6'), 126.7 (CH, C-8'), 125.7 (CH, C-8'), 123.4 (CH, C-4'), 120.5 (CH, C-6, 7), 119.9 (CH, C-3'), 116.4 (CH, C-5, 8), 104.1 (CH, C-2'), 73.4 (CH_2 , OCH_2); EIMS m/z : 274.1 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}$: C, 78.81; H, 5.14; N, 10.21. Found: C, 78.84; H, 5.15; N, 10.25.

Synthesis of ethyl 2-(phenoxymethyl/naphthylmethyl/naphthalen-2-yloxy)methyl-1-yl]acetate (5a–c)

To a suspension of 2-[(phenoxymethyl/naphthylmethyl/naphthalen-2-yloxy)methyl]-1H-benzimidazole (0.01 mol) and anhydrous potassium carbonate (2 g) in dry acetone, ethyl chloroacetate (0.01 mol; 1.2 ml) was added drop wise at room temperature for a period of 20–30 min. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10–12 h. The inorganic solid was filtered off, and filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure.

Ethyl [2-(phenoxymethyl)-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl]acetate (5a) It was obtained as white solid, yield 80 %; m.p. 160–164 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 3450, 1540, 1240 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): δ = 12.31 (s, 1H, NH), 7.59 (d, 2H, J = 12.3 Hz, H-6, 9), 7.30 (d, 2H, J = 9.7 Hz, H-7, 8), 6.97 (t, 1H, J = 11.5 Hz, H-4'), 6.85 (d, 2H, J = 6.7 Hz, H-2', 6'), 5.29 (s, 2H, OCH_2), 4.12 (q, 2H, CH_2), 2.30

(t, 3H, $J = 12.7$ Hz, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): $\delta = 163.4$ (C, C-1'), 142.1 (C, C-2), 138.7 (C, C-4, 9), 123.3 (CH, C-6, 7), 120.1 (CH, C-4'), 115.7 (CH, C-5, 8), 114.6 (CH, C-2', 6'), 66.7 (CH₂, -OCH₂), 51.5 (CH₂), 14 (CH₂, -CH₂CH₃); EIMS m/z : 310.1 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for C₁₄H₁₂N₂O: C, 74.98; H, 5.39; N, 12.49. Found: C, 75.0; H, 5.35; N, 12.45.

Ethyl [2-(naphthalen-1-ylmethyl)-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl]acetate (5b) It was obtained as white solid, yield 72 %; m.p. 108–112 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 3010, 3206, 1436, 1229 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): $\delta = 7.79$ (d, 2H, $J = 7.0$ Hz, H-6, 9), 7.71 (d, 1H, $J = 6.3$ Hz, H-6'), 7.64 (d, 1H, $J = 4.0$ Hz, H-3'), 7.60 (d, 1H, $J = 4.8$ Hz, H-7'), 7.55 (d, 2H, $J = 7.5$ Hz, H-7, 8), 7.50 (t, 1H, $J = 9.8$ Hz, H-2'), 7.46 (d, 2H, $J = 5.8$ Hz, H-1'6'), 5.06 (s, 2H, CH₂CO), 4.14 (q, 2H, CH₂), 2.31 (t, 3H, $J = 15.4$ Hz, CH₃); ¹³C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): $\delta = 141.7$ (C, C-2), 138.5 (C, C-5, 9), 134.1 (C, C-5'), 133.5 (C, C-10'), 132.5 (C, C-9'), 128.9 (CH, C-2', 4'), 128.6 (CH, C-6'), 127.2 (CH, C-3'), 123.2 (CH, C-7'8'), 120.5 (CH, C-9'), 116.4 (CH, C-5, 8), 50.5 (CH₂, -OCH₂), 39.4 (CH₂), 15.6 (CH₂, -CH₂CH₃); EIMS m/z : 344.1 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for C₂₂H₂₀N₂O₂: C, 76.72; H, 5.85; N, 8.13. Found: C, 76.70; H, 5.88; N, 8.12; O, 9.29.

Ethyl [2-[(naphthalen-2-yloxy)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl]acetate (5c) It was obtained as brownish solid, yield 69 %; m.p. 105–109 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 2950, 1736, 1657, 1464, 1226 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): $\delta = 7.61$ (d, 2H, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-6, 9), 7.46 (d, 1H, $J = 5.5$ Hz, H-5'), 7.40 (d, 2H, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-3, 8'), 7.30 (t, 1H, $J = 13.5$ Hz, H-7'), 7.21 (d, 2H, $J = 10.8$ Hz, H-7, 8), 7.09 (d, 1H, $J = 5.6$ Hz, H-2'), 7.09 (d, 1H, $J = 5.6$ Hz, H-2'), 6.98 (t, 1H, $J = 11.5$ Hz, H-6'), 6.90 (s, 1H, H-10'), 5.21 (s, 2H, CH₂O), 4.72 (q, 2H, CH₂), 2.35 (t, 3H, $J = 14.4$ Hz, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): $\delta = 171$ (C, -CO), 158.1 (C, C-1'), 142 (C, C-4, 9), 137.1 (CH, C-6'), 129.3 (CH, C-8'), 124.8 (CH, C-4'), 121.3 (CH, C-6, 7), 115.4 (CH, C-5, 8), 92.45 (CH, C-2'), 62.1 (CH₂, OCH₂), 50.7 (CH₂, -CH₂CO), 47.5 (CH₂), 13.6 (CH₂, -CH₂CH₃); EIMS m/z 360.1 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for C₂₂H₂₀N₂O₃: C, 73.32; H, 5.59; N, 7.77. Found: C, 73.29; H, 5.60; N, 7.80.

Synthesis of 2-[2-(phenoxy/naphthalen-1-yl/naphthalen-2-yloxy methyl)-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl]acetohydrazide (6a–c)

To an ethanolic solution of ethyl [2-phenoxyethyl/(naphthalen-1-ylmethyl)/(naphthalen-2-yloxy)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl]acetate (0.01 mol), hydrazine hydrate (98 %) (0.01 mol; 0.49 ml) was added and the mixture was refluxed for 3 h. After completion of the reaction, the

mixture was cooled, and the solid so obtained was filtered, washed with cold water and recrystallized from methanol.

2-[2-(Phenoxyethyl)-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl]acetohydrazide (6a) It was obtained as white solid, yield 80 %; m.p. 178–180 °C; IR (KBr): ν_{\max} 3287, 3034, 1656, 1600, 1242, 1030 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): $\delta = 9.43$ (s, 1H, CONH), 7.69 (d, 2H, $J = 12.6$ Hz, H-6, 9), 7.31 (d, 2H, $J = 12.6$ Hz, H-7, 8), 7.18 (d, 2H, $J = 6.0$ Hz, H-3, 5'), 7.02 (t, 1H, $J = 9.5$ Hz, H-4'), 6.92 (d, 2H, $J = 6.2$ Hz, H-2', 6'), 5.48 (s, 2H, CH₂O), 4.90 (s, 2H, CH₂), 2.52 (s, 1H, NH₂); ¹³C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): $\delta = 169.3$ (C, CONH), 165 (C, C-1'), 141.3 (C, C-2), 136.7 (C, 4, 9), 130.5 (CH, C-3', 122 (CH, C-6', 7'), 120.1 (CH, C-4'), 113.4 (CH, C-5, 8), 112.1 (CH, C-2', 6'), 67.3 (CH₂, -OCH₂), 51.9 (CH₂, -NCH₂). EIMS m/z : 296.1 (M^+). Anal. Calcd. for C₁₆H₁₆N₄O₂: C, 64.85; H, 5.44; N, 18.91. Found: C, 64.86; H, 5.42; N, 18.89.

2-[2-(Naphthalen-1-ylmethyl)-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl]acetohydrazide (6b) It was obtained as white solid, yield 82 %; m.p. 147–150 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 3302, 3043, 1643, 1528, 1233 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): $\delta = 9.25$ (s, 1H, CONH), 8.15 (d, 2H, $J = 11.2$ Hz, H-6, 9), 7.58 (d, 1H, $J = 9.0$ Hz, H-3'), 7.64 (d, 2H, $J = 9.5$ Hz, H-5', 8'), 7.35 (d, 2H, $J = 7.5$ Hz, H-7, 8), 7.30 (d, 2H, $J = 8.9$ Hz, H-6', 7'), 7.18 (t, 1H, $J = 9.2$ Hz, H-2'), 7.13 (d, 1H, $J = 5.6$ Hz, H-1'), 4.90 (s, 2H, CH₂), 2.50 (s, 1H, NH₂); ¹³C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): $\delta = 170.3$ (C, CONH), 140.5 (C, C-2), 138.4 (C, C-4, 9), 134.7 (C, C-10'), 133.7 (C, C-9'), 133.5 (CH, C-5'), 128.4 (CH, C-6', 7'), 126.7 (CH, C-3'), 126.2 (CH, C-2', 4), 123.9 (CH, C-7', 8'), 113.7 (CH, C-5, 8), 53.1 (CH₂, -NCH₂), 32.1 (CH₂); EIMS m/z : 330.4 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for C₂₂H₁₈N₄O: C, 72.71; H, 5.49; N, 16.96. Found: C, 72.71; H, 5.50; N, 16.94.

2-[2-[(Naphthalen-2-yloxy)methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl]acetohydrazide (6c) It was obtained as white solid, yield 82 %; m.p. 208–210 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 3292, 3056, 1668, 1466, 1254 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): $\delta = 9.05$ (s, 1H, CONH), 7.70 (d, 2H, $J = 5.7$ Hz, H-6, 9), 7.65 (d, 1H, $J = 5.5$ Hz, H-5'), 7.58 (d, 2H, $J = 6.5$ Hz, H-3', 8'), 7.52 (t, 1H, $J = 11.6$ Hz, H-7'), 7.32 (d, 2H, $J = 6$ Hz, H-7, 8), 7.17 (t, 1H, $J = 12.2$ Hz, H-6'), 7.03 (s, 1H, $J = 4.7$ Hz, H-2'), 6.92 (s, 1H, H-10'), 5.35 (s, 1H, CH₂O), 4.89 (s, 2H, CH₂), 2.53 (s, 1H, NH₂); ¹³C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): $\delta = 170.3$ (C, CONH), 158.8 (C, C-2'), 142.6 (C, C-2), 138.9 (C, C-4, 9), 133.5 (C, C-10'), 130.7 (C, C-5'), 130.3 (CH, C-4'), 127.6 (CH, C-6'), 127.1 (CH, C-9'), 126.2 (CH, C-8'), 122.6 (CH, C-7), 120.3 (CH, C-6, 7), 117.8 (CH, C-3'), 109.4 (CH, C-5, 8), 103.8 (CH, C-1'), 66.2 (CH₂, CH₂O), 51.9 (CH₂, NCH₂). EIMS m/z : 346.4 (M^+); Anal.

Calcd. for $C_{22}H_{18}N_4O_2$: C, 69.35; H, 5.24; N, 16.17. Found: C, 69.30; H, 5.21; N, 16.21.

Synthesis of phenoxy/naphthalene-1-yl/naphthalen-2-yloxy methyl-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)acetohydrazide (7a-c)

A mixture of (2-phenoxy/naphthalen-1-yl/naphthalen-2-yloxy methyl)-benzoimidazol-1-yl) acetohydrazide (0.005 mol) and 2-chloroquinoline-3-carbaldehyde (0.005 mol; 0.95 g) in ethanol was refluxed for 5 h. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was concentrated, cooled and poured in ice-cold water, the precipitate so formed was filtered, dried and recrystallized to give the desired compound.

(2-Phenoxymethyl-benzoimidazol-1-yl)-acetic acid (2-chloroquinolin-3-ylmethylene)-hydrazide (7a) It was obtained as yellowish solid, yield 72 %; m.p. 202–206 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 3310, 3107, 1654, 1535, 1081, 723 cm^{-1} ; 1H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): δ = 8.94 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.43 (s, 1H, N=CH), 8.26 (s, 1H, H-4''), 8.12 (d, 1H, J = 8.6 Hz, H-9''), 7.97 (d, 2H, J = 6.9 Hz, H-6, H-9), 7.78 (t, 1H, J = 13.6 Hz, H-8''), 7.66 (t, 1H, J = 8.8 Hz, H-7''), 7.48 (t, 1H, J = 11.6 Hz, H-4'), 7.20–7.34 (m, 3H, H-6'', H-7, H-8), 7.06 (d, 2H, J = 8.7 Hz, H-3', H-5'), 6.96 (d, 2H, J = 8.8 Hz, H-2', H-6'), 5.66 (s, 2H, CH_2O), 5.11 (s, 2H, CH_2); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): δ = 173.1 (C, CONH), 163.7 (C, C-1'), 154.8 (CH, N=CH), 142.7 (C, C-2), 138.2 (C, C-4, C-9), 130.4 (CH, C-8''), 129.5 (CH, C-3', C-5'), 128.3 (CH, C-9''), 126.9 (CH, C-7''), 126.7 (C, C-5''), 124.2 (C, C-3''), 123.3 (CH, C-6, C-7), 121.8 (CH, C-4'), 115.1 (CH, C-5, C-8), 110.1 (CH, C-2', C-6'), 66 (CH₂, CH_2O), 52.2 (CH₂, NCH₂); EIMS m/z : 469.1 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for $C_{26}H_{20}ClN_5O_2$: C, 66.45; H, 4.29; N, 14.90. Found C, 66.39; H, 4.39; N, 14.87.

(2-Naphthalen-1-ylmethyl-benzoimidazol-1-yl)-acetic acid (2-chloroquinolin-3-ylmethylene)-hydrazide (7b) It was obtained as yellowish solid, yield 72 %; m.p. 232–236 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 3317, 3107, 1654, 1531, 1078, 733 cm^{-1} ; 1H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): δ = 12.32 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.33 (s, 1H, N=CH), 8.20 (s, 1H, H-4''), 8.15 (d, 1H, J = 8.1 Hz, H-9''), 8.09 (d, 1H, J = 10.2 Hz, H-5'), 7.92 (d, 2H, J = 9.5 Hz, H-6, H-9), 7.63 (t, 1H, J = 8.8 Hz, H-7''), 7.41 (d, 1H, J = 6.3 Hz, H-3'), 7.32 (d, 2H, J = 10.3 Hz, H-6', H-7'), 7.20–7.34 (m, 3H, H-6'', H-7, H-8), 7.13 (t, 1H, J = 11.7 Hz, H-2'), 6.91 (d, 1H, J = 6.7 Hz, H-1'), 5.16 (s, 2H, CH_2), 5.13 (s, 2H, CH_2); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): δ = 173 (C, CONH), 156.1 (C, C-Cl), 153.3 (CH, N=CH), 152.3 (C, C-10''), 142.7 (C, C-2), 137.9 (C, C-4, C-9), 137.7 (CH, C-4''), 134 (C, C-10'), 133.1 (C, C-5'), 130.2 (CH, C-8''), 128.3 (C, C-9''), 127.9 (CH, C-6', C-9'), 126.7 (CH, C-6''), 126.4 (CH, C-2', C-3'), 126.1 (CH, C-7''), 125.7 (C, C-5''), 124.1 (CH, C-7, C-8), 122.7

(C, C-3''), 121.7 (CH, C-6, C-7), 112.1 (CH, C-5, C-8), 52.1 (CH₂, N-CH₂), 28.1 (CH₂); EIMS m/z : 503.1 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for $C_{30}H_{22}ClN_5O$: C, 71.49; H, 4.40; N, 13.90. Found: C, 69.3; H, 4.27; N, 13.49.

[2-(Naphthalen-2-yloxymethyl)-benzoimidazol-1-yl]-acetic acid (2-chloroquinolin-3-ylmethylene)-hydrazide (7c) It was obtained as brownish solid, yield 72 %; m.p. 272–276 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 3307, 2967, 1667, 1555, 1079, 744 cm^{-1} ; 1H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): δ = 12.12 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.43 (s, 1H, N=CH), 8.16 (s, 1H, H-4''), 8.08 (d, 1H, J = 10.1 Hz, H-9''), 7.78 (d, 1H, J = 7.6 Hz, H-5'), 7.62 (t, 1H, J = 7.9 Hz, H-7''), 7.54 (d, 2H, J = 5.4 Hz, H-3', H-8'), 7.43 (t, 1H, J = 10.7 Hz, H-7'), 7.35 (d, 2H, J = 6.7 Hz, H-7, H-8), 7.18–7.31 (m, 3H, H-6'', H-7, H-8), 7.17 (t, 1H, J = 15.6 Hz, H-6'), 6.98 (d, 1H, J = 5.5 Hz, H-2'), 6.82 (s, 1H, H-10'), 5.71 (s, 2H, OCH_2), 5.40 (s, 2H, CH_2); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): δ = 173 (C, CONH), 156.9 (C, C-2''), 154.9 (N=CH), 151.1 (C, C-10''), 142.1 (C, C-2), 137.8 (C, C-4, 9), 135.3 (C, C-5', C-10'), 129.1 (CH, C-8''), 128.2 (CH, C-9''), 127.3 (CH, C-7''), 126.4 (CH, C-6''), 125.7 (C, C-5''), 124.9 (C, C-3''), 123.7 (CH, C-7', C-8'), 121.9 (CH, C-6', C-9'), 120.8 (CH, C-6, C-7), 119.7 (CH, C-3'), 112.3 (CH, C-5, C-8), 103.7 (CH, C-1'), 65.7 (CH₂, CH_2O), 52.2 (CH₂, NCH₂); EIMS m/z : 519.1 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for $C_{30}H_{22}ClN_5O_2$: C, 69.3; H, 4.26; N, 13.47. Found: C, 69.3; H, 4.27; N, 13.49.

Procedure for the synthesis of 2-chloro-3-{5-[(2-phenoxy/naphthalene-1-yl/naphthalen-2-yloxy methyl-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)methyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl}quinoline (8a-c)

To an ethanolic solution of 2-chloroquinolin-3-yl)methylidene]-2-(2-phenoxy/naphthalene-1-yl/naphthalen-2-yloxy methyl-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl)acetohydrazide (0.005 mol), chloramine-T (0.01 mol; 2.27 g) was added. The solution was refluxed for 4 h, sodium chloride which separated out during the course of reaction was filtered off. Excess ethanol was completely removed from the filtrate by distillation under reduced pressure, leaving behind a solid mass which was crystallized from ethanol to give the desired compound.

2-Chloro-3-[5-(2-phenoxyethyl-benzoimidazol-1-ylmethyl)-[1,3,4]oxadiazol-2-yl]-quinoline (8a) It was obtained as yellowish solid, yield 65 %; m.p. 238–240 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 2962, 1598, 1231, 1034, 743 cm^{-1} ; 1H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): δ = 8.08 (s, 1H, H-4''), 8.02 (d, 1H, J = 6.6 Hz, H-9''), 7.94 (d, 2H, J = 4.8 Hz, H-6, H-9), 7.88 (t, 1H, J = 13.6 Hz, H-8''), 7.53 (t, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz, H-7''), 7.55 (t, 1H, J = 10.4 Hz, H-4'), 7.18–7.31 (m, 3H, H-6'', H-7, H-8), 7.09 (d, 2H, J = 8.2 Hz, H-3', H-5), 6.91 (d,

2H, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-2', H-6'), 5.64 (s, 2H, CH₂O), 5.43 (s, 2H, CH₂); ¹³C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): $\delta = 166.7$ (C, C-5oxa), 166.2 (C, C-2oxa), 161 (C, C-1'), 155.7 (C, C-2''), 143.2 (C, C-2), 138.2 (C, C-4, C-9), 130.1 (CH, C-8''), 128.9 (CH, C-3', C-5'), 127.8 (CH, C-9''), 127.1 (CH, C-7''), 125.6 (C, C-5''), 124.2 (C, C-3''), 122.7 (CH, C-6, C-7), 121.9 (CH, C-4'), 113.4 (CH, C-5, C-8), 112.1 (CH, C-2', C-6'), 76.5 (CH₂, CH₂O), 46.2 (CH₂, NCH₂); EIMS m/z : 467.1 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for C₂₆H₁₈ClN₅O₂: C, 66.74; H, 3.88; N, 14.97. Found: C, 66.70; H, 3.82; N, 14.99.

2-Chloro-3-[5-(2-naphthalen-1-ylmethyl-benzoimidazol-1-ylmethyl)-[1,3,4]oxadiazol-2-yl]-quinoline (8b) It was obtained as yellowish-white solid, yield 65 %; m.p. 197–200 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 2952, 1588, 1234, 1033, 740 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): $\delta = 8.04$ (s, 1H, H-4''), 8.01 (d, 2H, $J = 6$ Hz, H-8'', H-9''), 7.96 (d, 1H, $J = 9.2$ Hz, H-5'), 7.74 (d, 3H, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-8', H-6, H-9), 7.61 (t, 1H, $J = 8.6$ Hz, H-7''), 7.39 (d, 1H, $J = 4.8$ Hz, H-3'), 7.20–7.34 (m, 5H, H-6'', H-7, H-8, H-6', H-7'), 7.13 (t, 1H, $J = 11.2$ Hz, H-2'), 6.91 (d, 1H, $J = 6.7$ Hz, H-1'), 5.54 (s, 2H, CH₂), 5.31 (s, 2H, CH₂); ¹³C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): $\delta = 166.8$ (C, C-5oxa), 166.3 (C, C-2oxa), 147.7 (C, C-10''), 139.9 (C, C-2), 135.6 (C, C-4, C-9), 134 (C, C-5', C-10'), 130.1 (CH, C-4'', C-8''), 128.6 (C, C-9''), 127.9 (CH, C-6', C-9'), 127.1 (CH, C-6''), 126.5 (CH, C-2', C-3'), 126.3 (CH, C-7''), 125.1 (C, C-5''), 124.4 (CH, C-7', C-8'), 123.1 (C, C-3''), 115.3 (CH, C-6, C-7), 112.3 (CH, C-5, C-8), 45.6 (CH₂, N-CH₂), 28.4 (CH₂); EIMS m/z : 501.13 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for C₃₀H₂₀ClN₅O: C, 71.78; H, 4.02; N, 13.95. Found: C, 71.82; H, 4.07; N, 13.94.

2-Chloro-3-[5-[2-(naphthalen-2-yloxymethyl)-benzoimidazol-1-ylmethyl]-[1,3,4]oxadiazol-2-yl]-quinoline (8c) It was obtained as white solid, yield 65 %; m.p. 151–156 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 2952, 1588, 1238, 1023, 729 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): $\delta = 8.54$ (s, 1H, H-4''), 8.13 (d, 2H, $J = 8.1$ Hz, H-5', H-9''), 7.94 (t, 1H, $J = 18.0$ Hz, H-7''), 7.56–7.85 (m, 5H, H-7, H-8, H-3', H-7', H-8'), 7.20–7.42 (m, 3H, H-6'', H-7, H-8), 6.97 (t, 1H, $J = 21$ Hz, H-6'), 6.81 (d, 1H, $J = 7.2$ Hz, H-2'), 6.13 (s, 1H, H-10'), 5.74 (s, 2H, CH₂), 5.53 (s, 2H, CH₂); ¹³C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): $\delta = 166.6$ (C, C-5oxa), 166.1 (C, C-2oxa), 161 (C, C-2'), 155.9 (C, C-2''), 150.3 (C, C-10''), 140.5 (C, C-2), 135.8 (C, C-4, C-9), 130 (C, 5', C-10'), 129.1 (CH, C-8), 128.4 (CH, C-8''), 126.7 (C, C-5''), 126.3 (C, C-3''), 124.9 (CH, C-7', C-8'), 121.7 (CH, C-6', C-9'), 120.1 (CH, C-6, 7), 116.7 (CH, C-3'), 112.8 (CH, C-5, C-8), 104.7 (CH, C-1'), 67.2 (CH₂, CH₂O), 46.2 (C'H₂, NCH₂); EIMS m/z : 517.3 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for C₃₀H₂₀ClN₅O₂: C, 69.56; H, 3.89; N, 13.52. Found: C, 69.61; H, 3.91; N, 13.53.

General procedure for the preparation of acid hydrazides (10a–i)

The appropriate aromatic acids **9a–i** (0.01 mol) were dissolved in absolute ethanol (10 ml). Hydrazine hydrate (0.02 mol, 1 ml) and few drops of conc. sulphuric acid were added. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 6 h. The resulting solid obtained was filtered, dried and crystallized from methanol. The completion of reaction was monitored by thin-layer chromatography and infrared spectrophotometer (Jha *et al.*, 2010). (10a: naphthoxy acetic acid hydrazide; 10b: phenylacetic acid hydrazide; 10c: *p*-nitrobenzoic acid hydrazide; 10d: *o*-chlorobenzoic acid hydrazide; 10e: *p*-chlorobenzoic acid hydrazide; 10f: nicotinic acid hydrazide; 10g: phenoxyacetic acid hydrazide; 10h: 3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid hydrazide; 10i: salicylic acid hydrazide.)

Procedure for the synthesis of (2-chloroquinolin-3-yl)methylidene]-substituted benzohydrazide (11a–i)

A mixture of substituted hydrazide **8a–i** (0.003 mol) and 2-chloroquinoline-3-carbaldehyde **2** (0.003 mol; 0.57 g) in ethanol was refluxed for 5 h. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was concentrated, cooled and poured in ice-cold water; the precipitate so formed was filtered, dried and recrystallized to give the desired compound.

(Naphthalen-2-yloxy)-acetic acid (2-chloro-quinolin-3-ylmethylene)-hydrazide (11a) It was obtained as yellowish-white solid, yield 67 %; m.p. 236–239 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 3311, 2921, 1605, 1693, 1605, 1500, 741 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): $\delta = 9.03$ (s, 1H, CONH), 8.46 (s, 1H, N=CH), 7.95 (d, 1H, $J = 9.3$ Hz, H-9'), 8.28 (s, 1H, H-4'), 8.10 (d, 1H, $J = 6$ Hz, H-6'), 7.73–7.82 (m, 4H, H-4, H-6, H-9, H-8'), 7.68 (s, 1H, H-1'), 7.17–7.34 (m, 4H, H-3, H-7, H-8, H-7'), 5.38 (s, 2H, CH₂O); ¹³C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): $\delta = 173.3$ (C, CONH), 157 (C, C-2'), 155.7 (C, C-2), 153.3 (C, C-10'), 139 (CH, C-4'), 135.4 (CH, C-5, 10), 130.5 (CH, C-7'), 129.5 (CH, C-4), 128.2 (CH, C-6, C-8, C-9), 127.7 (CH, C-6', C-9'), 127.1 (CH, C-7'), 126 (C, C-5'), 123.3 (C, C-3'), 121 (CH, C-7), 117.9 (CH, C-3), 107.4 (CH, C-1), 78.3 (CH₂, OCH₂); EIMS m/z : 389.0 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for C₂₂H₁₆ClN₃O₂: C 67.78; H, 4.14; N, 10.78. Found: C, 67.75; H, 4.17; N, 10.81.

Phenyl-acetic acid (2-chloro-quinolin-3-ylmethylene)-hydrazide (11b) It was obtained as yellowish solid, yield 65 %; m.p. 212–216 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 3276, 2931, 1665, 1602, 1503, 734 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): $\delta = 8.54$ (s, 1H, CONH), 8.24 (s, 1H, N=CH), 8.01 (d, 1H, $J = 10.6$ Hz, H-4'), 7.93 (d, 1H, $J = 8.7$ Hz, H-9'), 7.69 (t, 1H,

$J = 7.8$ Hz, H-8'), 7.51 (t, 1H, $J = 9.6$ Hz, H-7'), 7.18 (d, 1H, H-6'), 7.10 (t, 2H, $J = 12.3$ Hz, H-3, H-5), 7.01–7.06 (m, 3H, H-2, H-4, H-6), 4.55 (s, 2H, CH₂); ¹³C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): $\delta = 173.5$ (C, CONH), 156 (C, C-2'), 153.2 (CH₂), 150 (C, C-10'), 139.7 (CH, C-4'), 136.2 (C, C-1), 132.5 (CH, C-8'), 129.5 (CH, C-2, C-6), 129 (CH, C-3, C-5), 128.3 (CH, C-6', C-9'), 127 (CH, C-4'), 124.1 (C, C-5'), 123.2 (CH, C-7'), 120.1 (C, C-3'), 40.1 (CH₂); EIMS m/z : 323.08 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for C₁₇H₁₁Cl₂N₃O: C, 59.32; H, 3.22; N, 12.21. Found: C, 59.30; H, 3.25; N, 12.24.

4-Nitro-benzoic acid (2-chloro-quinolin-3-ylmethylene)-hydrazide (IIc) It was obtained as yellow solid, yield 72 %; m.p. 250–255 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 3305, 2940, 1692, 1535, 1460, 756 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): $\delta = 8.54$ (s, 1H, CONH), 8.20 (s, 1H, N=CH), 8.03 (d, 1H, $J = 9.7$ Hz, H-4'), 7.96 (t, 2H, $J = 12.3$ Hz, H-3, H-5), 7.88 (d, 1H, $J = 8.7$ Hz, H-9'), 7.71 (t, 1H, $J = 7.8$ Hz, H-8'), 7.51 (t, 1H, $J = 9.6$ Hz, H-7'), 7.26 (d, 2H, $J = 5.6$ Hz, H-2, H-6), 7.18 (d, 1H, H-6'); ¹³C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): $\delta = 170.5$ (C, CONH), 158.5 (C, C-2'), 153.3 (CH₂), 151 (C, C-4), 148.8 (C, C-10'), 140 (C, C-1), 135.3 (CH, C-4'), 130 (CH, C-8'), 128.5 (CH, C-2, C-6), 127 (C, C-9'), 126.4 (CH, C-6'), 126 (CH, C-7'), 125.4 (C, C-5'), 122.5 (C, C-3'), 120.1 (CH, C-3, C-5); EIMS m/z : 354.5 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for C₁₇H₁₁ClN₄O₃: C, 57.65; H, 3.13; N, 15.79. Found: C, 57.63; H, 3.11; N, 15.83.

3,5-Dimethoxy-benzoic acid (2-chloro-quinolin-3-ylmethylene)-hydrazide (IIId) It was obtained as yellow solid, yield 63 %; m.p. 288–292 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 3193, 2950, 1672, 1562, 1501, 794 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): $\delta = 9.02$ (s, 1H, CONH), 8.56 (s, 1H, N=CH), 7.94 (d, 1H, $J = 10.2$ Hz, H-9'), 7.66 (t, 1H, $J = 7.1$ Hz, H-8), 7.52 (t, 1H, $J = 8.4$ Hz, H-7'), 7.41 (d, 1H, H-6'), 7.31–7.35 (m, 3H, H-2, H-4, H-6), 3.78 (s, 3H, 5-OCH₃), 3.67 (s, 3H, 3-OCH₃); ¹³C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): $\delta = 170.2$ (C, CONH), 164 (C, C-3, C-5), 157.1 (CH, CH=N), 153.2 (C, C-10'), 136 (CH, C-4'), 132.5 (C, C-1), 130 (C, C-8'), 128.5 (C, C-9'), 127.5 (CH, C-6'), 126.6 (CH, C-7'), 125.2 (C, C-5'), 122.3 (C, C-3'), 104.6 (CH, C-2, C-6), 102 (CH, C-5), 56 (OCH₃); EIMS m/z : 369.08 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for C₁₉H₁₆ClN₃O₃: C, 61.71; H, 4.36; N, 11.36. Found: C, 61.75; H, 4.37; N, 11.39.

4-Chloro-benzoic acid (2-chloro-quinolin-3-ylmethylene)-hydrazide (IIe) It was obtained as yellow solid, yield 72 %; m.p. 198–202 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 3312, 2945, 1675, 1534, 1464, 736 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): $\delta = 8.62$ (s, 1H, CONH), 8.09 (s, 1H, N=CH), 7.91 (d, 1H, $J = 8.7$ Hz, H-4'), 7.82 (t, 2H, $J = 11.2$ Hz, H-3, H-5), 7.67 (d, 1H, $J = 9.4$ Hz, H-9'), 7.56 (t, 1H, $J = 10.6$ Hz, H-8'), 7.43 (t, 1H, $J = 9.6$ Hz, H-7'), 7.33 (d, 1H, H-6'), 7.20 (d,

2H, $J = 7.6$ Hz, H-2, H-6); ¹³C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): $\delta = 170$ (C, CONH), 158.2 (C, C-2'), 154.1 (CH, N=CH), 151 (C, C-10'), 138.1 (CH, C-4'), 137 (C, C-4), 132.2 (C, C-1), 130.5 (C, C-8'), 129.6 (CH, C-3, C-5), 128.5 (CH, C-2, C-6), 127.9 (C, C-9'), 127.8 (CH, C-6'), 125.6 (CH, C-7'), 125.3 (C, C-5'), 122.3 (C, C-3'); EIMS m/z : 343.02 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for C₁₇H₁₁Cl₂N₃O: C, 59.32; H, 3.22; N, 12.21. Found: C, 59.35; H, 3.26; N, 12.23.

Nicotinic acid (2-chloro-quinolin-3-ylmethylene)-hydrazide (IIIf) It was obtained as brownish-yellow solid, yield 62 %; m.p. 224–228 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 3192, 2927, 1633, 1502, 1454, 726 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): $\delta = 8.92$ (s, 1H, CONH), 8.65 (s, 1H, N=CH), 8.41 (d, 1H, $J = 9.7$ Hz, H-4'), 7.78–7.84 (m, 4H, pyridyl), 7.63 (d, 1H, $J = 9.7$ Hz, H-9'), 7.50 (t, 1H, $J = 8.9$ Hz, H-8'), 7.41 (t, 1H, $J = 12.2$ Hz, H-7'), 7.38 (d, 1H, H-6'); ¹³C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): $\delta = 171.4$ (C, CONH), 157.2 (C, C-2'), 154 (CH, N=CH), 152.3 (C, C-10'), 149.2 (CH, C-4), 138.3 (CH, C-4'), 136.6 (CH, C-6), 130.6 (CH, C-8'), 129 (CH, C-2), 127.9 (CH, C-9'), 127 (CH, C-6'), 126.5 (CH, C-7'), 125.2 (C, C-5'), 124.7 (CH, C-5), 123.3 (C, C-3'); EIMS m/z : 310.06 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for C₁₆H₁₁ClN₄O: C, 61.84; H, 3.57; N, 18.03. Found: C, 61.80; H, 3.52; N, 18.07.

Phenoxyacetic acid (2-chloro-quinolin-3-ylmethylene)-hydrazide (IIg) It was obtained as yellowish-brown solid, yield 67 %; m.p. 26–219 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 3301, 2929, 1694, 1605, 1500, 740 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): $\delta = 8.72$ (s, 1H, CONH), 8.45 (s, 1H, N=CH), 7.62 (d, 1H, $J = 10.3$ Hz, H-9'), 7.53 (t, 1H, $J = 9.4$ Hz, H-8'), 7.40 (t, 1H, $J = 11.2$ Hz, H-7'), 7.34 (d, 1H, $J = 6.3$, H-6'), 7.32 (t, 1H, $J = 7.2$, H-4), 7.06 (d, 2H, $J = 10.2$, H-3, H-5), 6.90 (d, 2H, $J = 9.2$ Hz, H-2, H-6), 5.01 (s, 1H, OCH₂); ¹³C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): $\delta = 172.8$ (C, CONH), 163.4 (C, C-1), 159 (C, C-2'), 154 (CH, N=CH), 150.3 (C, C-10'), 138.3 (CH, C-4'), 130.3 (CH, C-8'), 128.5 (CH, C-4), 127.7 (CH, C-9'), 126 (CH, C-6'), 125.1 (CH, C-7'), 123.5 (C, C-5'), 122.6 (C, C-3'), 117.4 (CH, C-4), 110.3 (CH, C-2, 6), 78.6 (CH₂, OCH₂); EIMS m/z : 339.07 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for C₁₈H₁₄ClN₃O₂: C, 63.63; H, 4.15; N, 12.37. Found: C, 63.60; H, 4.19; N, 12.31.

3,5-Dinitro-benzoic acid (2-chloro-quinolin-3-ylmethylene)-hydrazide (IIh) It was obtained as brownish-yellow solid, yield 78 %; m.p. 70–72 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 3305, 2924, 1670, 1504, 1461, 793 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): $\delta = 8.87$ (s, 1H, CONH), 8.59 (s, 1H, N=CH), 8.22–8.35 (m, 3H, H-2, H-4, H-6), 7.76 (d, 1H, $J = 10.5$ Hz, H-9'), 7.58 (t, 1H, $J = 10.5$ Hz, H-8'), 7.43 (t, 1H, $J = 10.4$ Hz, H-7'), 7.26 (d, 1H, $J = 6.9$ Hz, H-6'); ¹³C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): $\delta = 171.4$ (C, CONH), 157.6 (C, C-2'), 154.2 (CH, N=CH), 151.6 (C, C-10'), 150 (C, C-3,

C-5), 138.2 (CH, C-4'), 134.7 (C, C-1), 130.5 (CH, C-8'), 128.7 (CH, C-2, C-6), 128 (CH, C-9'), 127.8 (CH, C-6'), 126.4 (CH, C-7'), 126 (CH, C-5'), 125.5 (C, C-3'), 123 (CH, C-4); MS m/z : 399.0 (M^+); Anal. Calcd for $C_{17}H_{10}ClN_5O_5$: C, 51.08; H, 2.52; N, 17.52. Found: C, 51.05; H, 2.48; N, 17.48.

2-Hydroxy-benzoic acid (2-chloro-quinolin-3-ylmethylene)-hydrazide (11i) It was obtained as yellow solid, yield 60 %; m.p. 171–173 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 3307, 2965, 1664, 1500, 1473, 733 cm^{-1} ; 1H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): δ = 8.81 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.50 (s, 1H, N=CH), 7.57 (d, 1H, J = 10.5 Hz, H-9'), 7.46 (t, 1H, J = 10.7 Hz, H-8'), 7.38 (t, 1H, J = 9.2 Hz, H-7'), 7.29 (d, 1H, J = 7.9, H-6'), 6.67–7.23 (m, 4H, H-2, H-3, H-5, H-6); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): δ = 171 (C, CONH), 156 (C, C-2, C-2'), 154.2 (CH, N = CH), 151 (C, C-10'), 139 (CH, C-4'), 134.3 (CH, C-4), 130.7 (CH, C-8'), 129 (CH, C-6), 128.8 (CH, C-9'), 127.5 (CH, C-6'), 126.3 (CH, C-7'), 125.2 (CH, C-5'), 123.3 (C, C-3'), 121.4 (CH, C-5), 119.2 (C, C-1), 117.7 (CH, C-3); EIMS m/z : 325.06 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for $C_{17}H_{12}ClN_3O_2$: C, 62.68; H, 3.71; N, 12.90. Found: C, 62.62; H, 3.67; N, 12.94.

Procedure for the synthesis of 2-chloro-3-(5-substituted-phenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylquinoline (12a-i)

To an ethanolic solution of (2-chloroquinolin-3-yl)methylidene]-substituted benzohydrazide **11a-i** (0.002 mol; 0.78 g), chloramine-T (0.004 mol; 0.90 g) was added. The solution was refluxed for 4 h, sodium chloride which separated out during the course of reaction was filtered off. Excess ethanol was completely removed from the filtrate by distillation under reduced pressure, leaving behind a solid mass which was crystallized from ethanol to give the desired compound.

2-Chloro-3-[5-(naphthalen-2-yloxy)methyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylquinoline (12a) It was obtained as brownish solid, yield 76 %; m.p. 147–150 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 2916, 1597, 1297, 1045, 749 cm^{-1} ; 1H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): δ = 8.49 (s, 1H, H-9'), 8.23 (s, 1H, H-4'), 8.02 (d, 1H, J = 6 Hz, H-6'), 7.67–7.80 (m, 4H, H-4, H-6, H-9, H-8'), 7.63 (s, 1H, H-1), 7.12–7.37 (m, 4H, H-3, H-7, H-8, H-7'), 4.90 (s, 2H, CH_2O); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): δ = 166.7 (C, C-5oxa), 166.5 (C, C-2oxa), 157.1 (C, C-2), 154.2 (C, C-2'), 146.7 (C, C-10'), 136.6 (CH, C-4'), 135 (C, C-10), 131.9 (C, C-3'), 130.6 (CH, C-8'), 129.8 (CH and C, C-4, C-5), 127.5 (CH, C-9'), 126.9 (CH, C-6, C-9), 126.5 (CH, C-6'), 126 (CH, C-7'), 125.1 (C, C-5'), 123 (CH, C-7, C-8), 115.5 (CH, C-3), 102.5 (CH, C-1), 70.2 (CH_2); EIMS m/z : 387 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for $C_{22}H_{14}ClN_3O_2$: C, 68.13; H, 3.64; N, 10.83. Found: C, 68.10; H, 3.65; N, 10.86.

3-(5-Benzyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)-2-chloroquinoline (12b) It was obtained as yellowish-white solid, yield 73 %; m.p. 178–180 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 2945, 1587, 1299, 1047, 728 cm^{-1} ; 1H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): δ = 8.05 (d, 1H, J = 10.9 Hz, H-4'), 7.90 (d, 1H, J = 9.7 Hz, H-9'), 7.67 (t, 1H, J = 9.7 Hz, H-8'), 7.45 (t, 1H, J = 13.7 Hz, H-7), 7.28 (d, 1H, H-6'), 7.19 (t, 2H, J = 10.2 Hz, H-3, H-5), 7.08–7.16 (m, 3H, H-2, H-4, H-6), 4.56 (s, 2H, CH_2); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): δ = 166.4 (C, C-5oxa), 166 (C, C-2oxa), 155.4 (C, C-2'), 146.4 (C, C-10'), 139.5 (C, C-1), 135 (CH, C-4'), 131.9 (C, C-3'), 130.7 (CH, C-8'), 129.5 (CH, C-2, C-6), 128 (CH, C-3, C-5), 127.8 (CH, C-9'), 127 (CH, C-6'), 126.5 (CH, C-7'), 126.1 (C, C-5'), 125.3 (CH, C-4), 35.8 (CH_2); EIMS m/z : 321.6 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for $C_{18}H_{12}ClN_3O$: C, 67.19; H, 3.76; N, 13.06. Found: C, 67.22; H, 3.81; N, 13.05.

2-Chloro-3-[5-(4-nitrophenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]quinoline (12c) It was obtained as white solid, yield 66 %; m.p. 79–83 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 2916, 1597, 1299, 1043, 748 cm^{-1} ; 1H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): δ = 8.04 (d, 1H, J = 9.0 Hz, H-4'), 7.99 (t, 2H, J = 6.3 Hz, H-3, H-5), 7.88 (d, 1H, J = 8.7 Hz, H-9'), 7.63 (t, 1H, J = 8.8 Hz, H-8'), 7.52 (t, 1H, J = 9.4 Hz, H-7'), 7.28 (d, 2H, J = 14.6 Hz, H-2, H-6), 7.20 (d, 1H, J = 6.6 Hz, H-6'); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): δ = 166.9 (C, C-5oxa), 166.5 (C, C-2oxa), 156 (C, C-2'), 147.5 (C, C-10'), 145.8 (C, C-4), 141 (C, C-1), 135.2 (CH, C-4'), 132.7 (C, C-3'), 131.7 (CH, C-8'), 129.3 (CH, C-9'), 128.7 (CH, C-2, C-6), 127.9 (CH, C-6'), 127 (CH, C-7'), 126.5 (C, C-5), 123.2 (CH, C-3, C-5); EIMS m/z : 352.02 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for $C_{17}H_9ClN_4O_3$: C, 57.89; H, 2.57; N, 15.88. Found: C, 57.92; H, 2.55; N, 15.90.

2-Chloro-3-[5-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]quinoline (12d) It was obtained as brownish solid, yield 66 %; m.p. 171–175 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 2926, 1527, 1280, 1092, 714 cm^{-1} ; 1H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): δ = 7.71 (d, 1H, J = 12 Hz, H-9'), 7.60 (t, 2H, J = 8.7 Hz, H-7', H-8'), 7.46 (d, 1H, J = 7.1 Hz, H-6'), 7.26–7.36 (m, 3H, H-2, H-4, H-6), 3.43 (s, 3H, 5-OCH₃), 3.33 (s, 3H, 3-OCH₃); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): δ = 167.2 (C, C-5oxa), 167 (C, C-2oxa), 163 (C, C-3, C-5), 155 (C, C-2'), 147 (C, C-10'), 141.3 (C, C-1), 135.6 (CH, C-4'), 132.4 (C, C-3'), 131 (CH, C-8'), 128.9 (CH, C-9'), 128.4 (CH, C-6'), 128 (CH, C-7'), 126.5 (C, C-5'), 104 (CH, C-2, 6), 100.7 (CH, C-4), 56 (C, 2-OCH₃); EIMS m/z : 367 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for $C_{19}H_{14}ClN_3O_3$: C, 62.05; H, 3.84; N, 11.43. Found: C, 62.09; H, 3.80; N, 11.40.

2-Chloro-3-[5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]quinoline (12e) It was obtained as yellowish-white solid, yield 63 %; m.p. 217–221 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{\max} 2906, 1531,

1289, 1108, 721 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): δ = 7.89 (d, 1H, J = 9.4 Hz, H-4'), 7.76 (t, 2H, J = 11.7 Hz, H-3, 5), 7.59 (d, 1H, J = 10.7 Hz, H-9'), 7.49 (t, 1H, J = 12.3 Hz, H-8'), 7.38 (t, 1H, J = 8.9 Hz, H-7'), 7.29 (d, 1H, J = 9.5 Hz, H-6'), 7.17 (d, 2H, J = 7.9 Hz, H-2, H-6); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): δ = 165.7 (C, C-5oxa), 165.4 (C, C-2oxa), 155 (C, C-2'), 147.8 (C, C-10'), 134.6 (CH, C-4'), 133.5 (C, C-1), 132.5 (C, C-4), 131.7 (C, C-3'), 130.6 (CH, C-8'), 129.8 (CH, C-3, C-5), 129 (CH, C-9'), 128.6 (CH, C-2, C-6), 127 (CH, C-6'), 126.9 (CH, C-7'), 126.3 (C, C-5'); EIMS m/z : 341 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_9\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_3\text{O}$: C, 59.67; H, 2.65; N, 12.28. Found: C, 59.73; H, 2.69; N, 12.31.

2-Chloro-3-[5-(pyridin-3-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]quinoline (12f) It was obtained as white solid, yield 58 %; m.p. 135–136 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{max} 3046, 1526, 1299, 1096, 702 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): δ = 8.29 (d, 1H, J = 10.2 Hz, H-4'), 7.72–7.85 (m, 4H, Hpyr), 7.60 (d, 1H, J = 9.4 Hz, H-9'), 7.48 (t, 1H, J = 8.7 Hz, H-8'), 7.38 (t, 1H, J = 12 Hz, H-7'), 7.32 (d, 1H, J = 7.5 Hz, H-6'); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): δ = 166.7 (C, C-5oxa), 166.2 (C, C-2oxa), 154.5 (C, C-2'), 149.3 (CH, C-2pyr), 148.1 (CH, C-4pyr), 146.6 (C, C-10'), 136.2 (CH, C-4'), 134.2 (CH, C-6pyr), 133.2 (C, C-1pyr), 132.2 (C, C-3'), 131 (CH, C-8'), 129.6 (CH, C-9'), 128.5 (CH, C-6'), 127.1 (CH, C-7'), 126.2 (C, C-5'), 123 (CH, C-5pyr); EIMS m/z : 308.5 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_9\text{ClN}_4\text{O}$: C, 62.25; H, 2.94; N, 18.15. Found: C, 62.21; H, 2.98; N, 18.14.

2-Chloro-3-[5-(phenoxymethyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]quinolone (12g) It was obtained as yellowish-white solid, yield 66 %; m.p. 167–170 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{max} 2934, 1577, 1297, 1039, 739 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): δ = 7.58 (d, 1H, J = 8.7 Hz, H-9'), 7.53 (t, 1H, J = 9.2 Hz, H-8'), 7.47 (t, 1H, J = 10.8 Hz, H-7'), 7.42 (d, 1H, J = 7.1, H-6'), 7.37 (t, 1H, J = 11.2, H-4), 7.12 (d, 2H, J = 13.2, H-3, H-5), 6.79 (d, 2H, J = 9.8 Hz, H-2, H-6), 5.94 (s, 1H, OCH_2); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): δ = 167.7 (C, C-5oxa), 167 (C, C-2oxa), 161.6 (C, C-1), 157 (C, C-2'), 147 (C, C-10'), 137.8 (CH, C-4'), 132.4 (C, C-3'), 131.1 (CH, C-8'), 130 (CH, C-9'), 129.2 (CH, C-3, 5), 128 (CH, C-6'), 126.4 (CH, C-7'), 124.5 (C, C-5'), 120.1 (CH, C-4), 114 (CH, C-2, 6), 75.1 (OCH_2); EIMS m/z : 337.6 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{12}\text{ClN}_3\text{O}_2$: C, 64.01; H, 3.58; N, 12.44. Found: C, 64.05; H, 3.61; N, 12.47.

2-Chloro-3-[5-(3,5-dinitrophenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]quinoline (12h) It was obtained as yellow solid, yield 76 %; m.p. 134–135 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{max} 3047, 1597, 1298, 1095, 703 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): δ = 8.22–8.38 (m, 3H, H-2, H-4, H-6), 7.84 (d, 1H, J = 10.2 Hz, H-9'), 7.61 (t, 1H, J = 12.2 Hz, H-8'), 7.43 (t, 1H, J = 10.5 Hz,

H-7'), 7.27 (d, 1H, J = 6.6, H-6'); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): δ = 166.5 (C, C-5oxa), 166.1 (C, C-2oxa), 156 (C, C-2'), 150.4 (C, C-3, C-5), 147 (C, C-10'), 137.5 (C, C-1), 133 (CH, C-4'), 130.7 (CH, C-8'), 129.4 (CH, C-9'), 128.6 (CH, C-2, C-6), 127.7 (CH, C-6'), 127 (CH, C-7'), 126.1 (C, C-5'), 115.6 (CH, C-4); EIMS m/z : 397.1 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_8\text{ClN}_5\text{O}_5$: C, 51.34; H, 2.03; N, 17.61. Found: C, 51.37; H, 2.06; N, 17.64.

2-[5-(2-Chloroquinolin-3-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]phenol (12i) It was obtained as yellowish-white solid, yield 63 %; m.p. 141–143 °C; IR (KBr) ν_{max} 3365, 2987, 1595, 1299, 1098, 723 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (DMSO, 300 MHz): δ = 10.21 (s, OH, 1H), 7.51 (d, 1H, J = 7 Hz, H-9'), 7.41 (t, 1H, J = 10.3 Hz, H-8'), 7.32 (d, 1H, J = 7.0 Hz, H-7'), 7.12 (t, 1H, J = 8.4, H-6'), 6.57–6.97 (m, 4H, H-2, H-3, H-5, H-6); ^{13}C NMR (DMSO, 75 MHz): δ = 166.8 (C, C-5oxa), 166.3 (C, C-2oxa), 157 (C, C-2'), 147 (C, C-10'), 136.9 (CH, C-4'), 132.2 (C, C-3'), 131 (CH, C-8'), 130 (CH, C-9'), 129.5 (CH, C-4, C-6), 127.9 (CH, C-6'), 127.2 (CH, C-7'), 126.1 (C, C-5'), 122.7 (C, C-1), 119.5 (CH, C-5), 115 (CH, C-3); EIMS m/z : 323.4 (M^+); Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{10}\text{ClN}_3\text{O}_2$: C, 63.07; H, 3.11; N, 12.98. Found: C, 63.11; H, 3.13; N, 12.95.

Antibacterial activity

Determination of minimum inhibitory concentration by serial dilution technique

The stock solutions of synthesized compounds were reconstituted with a minimum amount of dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO). This solvent did not possess any antimicrobial activity of its own. Calculated volume of this stock solution were dispensed in a series of McCartney bottles previously containing calculated volume of sterile cooled molten nutrient agar media (40–45 °C) to prepare final volume of 30 ml each with dilutions of 5, 12.5, 25, 50, 100, 200 and 400 $\mu\text{g/ml}$. Then these molten media containing varying concentration of compounds were poured aseptically in pre sterilized petridishes (70 mm) to give sterile nutrient agar plates with varying dilution of the compounds. These plates were then kept in the refrigerator at 4 °C for 24 h to ensure uniform diffusion of compounds. Then these plates were dried at 37 °C before spot inoculations. One loopful culture (loop diameter: 6 mm) of an overnight grown bacterial strains suspension (105 CFU/ml) was added in each quadrant as marked by checkerboard technique. The spotted plates were incubated at 37 °C for 24 h in an incubator, and MIC values were obtained (Asamenew *et al.*, 2011; Mazumder *et al.*, 2004).

Determination of zones of inhibition of disc diffusion method

A 200 µg/ml solution of both synthesized compounds and ciprofloxacin (solvent: DMSO) were prepared in sterilized McCartney bottles. Sterile molten media plates were prepared and incubated at 25 °C for 24 h to check for the presence of any sort of contamination. Then each sterilized nutrient agar plates were flooded with liquid culture of bacterial strains and dried for 30 min at 25 °C. The sterile Whatman filter paper disc (4-mm diameter) was soaked in solution of synthesized compounds and placed in appropriate position of the plates marked as quadrant at the back of petridishes. All the flooded plates with corresponding paper discs soaked with solution of synthesized compounds were incubated at 25 °C for 24 h, and diameter of zone of inhibition was measured in mm. Similar procedure was adopted for ciprofloxacin, and corresponding zone diameters were measured and compared accordingly.

Anticancer activity

Treatment of tumour cell lines

All compounds were submitted to the National Cancer Institute, and three compounds were selected for anticancer screening on NCI 60 cell lines initially at a single high dose (10^{-5} M) on leukaemia (CCRF-CEM, HL-60 (TB), K-562, MOLT-4, RPMI-8226, SR), non-small cell lung cancer (A549/ATCC, HOP-62, HOP-92, NCI-H226, NCI-H23, NCI-H322M, NCI-H460, NCI-H522), colon cancer (COLO 205, HCC-2998, HCT-116, HCT-15, HT29, KM12, SW-620), CNS cancer (SF-268, SF-295, SF-539, SNB-19, SNB-75), melanoma (LOX IMVI, MALME-3M, M14, MDA-MB-435, SK-MEL-2, SK-MEL-28, SK-MEL-5, UACC-257, UACC-62), ovarian cancer (IGROV1, OVCAR-3, OVCAR-4, OVCAR-5, OVCAR-8 NCI/ADR-RES 99.24, SK-OV-3), renal cancer (786-0, A498, ACHN, CAKI-1, SN12C, TK-10, UO-31), prostate cancer (PC-3, DU-145) and breast cancer (MCF7, MDA-MB-231/ATCC, HS 578T, BT-549, T-47D, MDA-MB-468) cell lines, nearly 60 in number. The One-dose data were reported as a mean graph of the percent growth of treated cells. The number reported for the one-dose assay is growth relative to the no-drug control, and relative to the time zero number of cells. The anticancer screening was carried out as per the NCI US protocol reported elsewhere (<http://dtp.nci.nih.gov>; Monks *et al.*, 1991; Boyd and Paull, 1995; Shoemaker, 2006). Using the seven absorbance measurements [time zero (T_z), control growth (C), and test growth in the presence of drug at the five concentration levels (T_i)], the percentage growth was calculated at each of the drug concentrations levels.

Percentage growth inhibition is calculated as

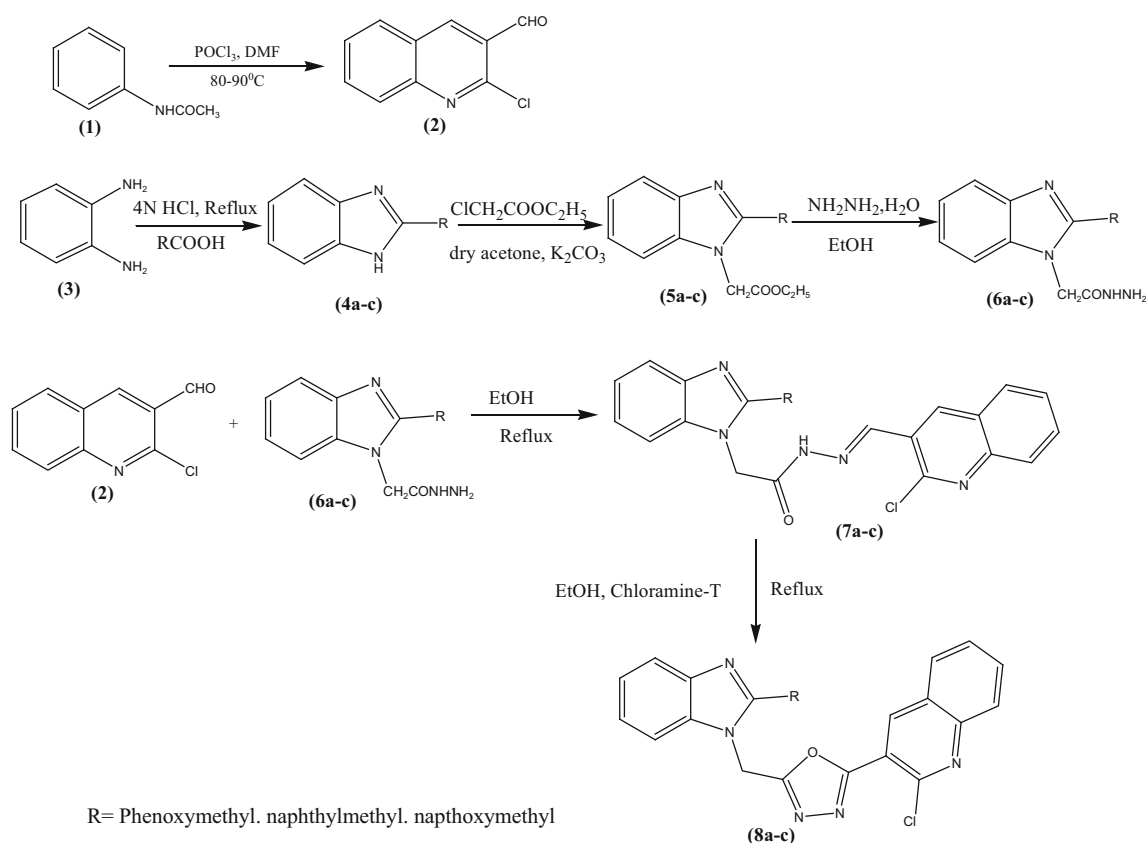
$$\frac{[(T_i - T_z)/(C - T_z)] \times 100 \text{ for concentrations for which } T_i \geq T_z}{[(T_i - T_z)/T_z] \times 100 \text{ for concentrations for which } T_i < T_z}$$

All values are statistically analysed and are expressed as mean with a range of growth for various cell lines.

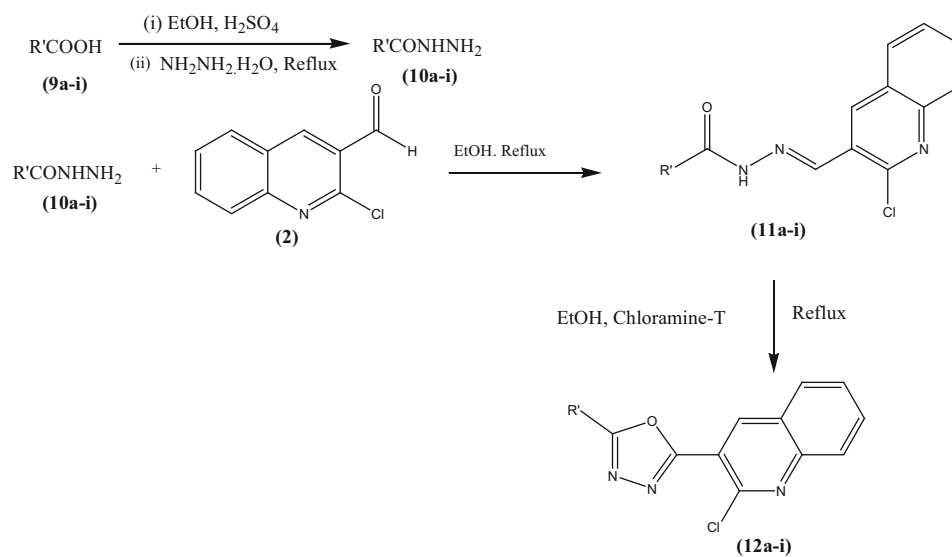
Results and discussion

Synthesis

2-Chloroquinoline-3-carbaldehyde (**2**) was prepared from acetanilide via Vilsmeier–Haack approach. In Scheme 1, the 2-[2-(phenoxy/naphthalen-1-yl)naphthalen-2-yloxy methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl]acetohydrazide (**6a–c**) were prepared using o-phenylenediamine and the corresponding acid by a series of step (Salahuddin *et al.*, 2014a). The phenoxy/naphthalene-1-yl/naphthalen-2-yloxy methyl-1H-benzimidazol-1-yl]acetohydrazide (**7a–c**) were prepared using 2-chloroquinoline-3-carbaldehyde (**2**) and 2-[2-(phenoxy/naphthalen-1-yl)naphthalen-2-yloxy methyl]-1H-benzimidazol-yl]acetohydrazide (**6a–c**) in the presence of ethyl alcohol. The syntheses of 2-chloro-3-{5-[(2-phenoxy/naphthalene-1-yl)naphthalen-2-yloxy methyl-1-H-benzimidazol-1-yl)methyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl}quinolone (**8a–c**) were prepared using chloramine-T. In Scheme 2, the different hydrazide (**10a–i**) were synthesized using different aromatic acids (Jha *et al.*, 2010). The (2-chloroquinoline-3-yl)methylidene]-substituted benzohydrazide (**11a–i**) were synthesized by reacting with 2-chloroquinoline-3-carbaldehyde (**2**) and the different hydrazide (**10a–i**). In the final step, 2-chloro-3-(5-substituted-phenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)quinoline (**12a–i**) were synthesized with chloramine-T as the titled compounds. In general, the IR spectra of the compounds **7a**, **7b** and **7c** showed absorption peaks of C=O at 1654, 1654 and 1667 and NH peaks at 3310, 3317 and 3307, respectively. ¹H NMR spectra of the compounds **7a**, **7b** and **7c** show singlet between δ5 and δ6 of CH₂ and CH₂O respectively. The Schiff bases (**7a–c**) explained the presence of –CONH and –N=CH from the presence of two singlet between δ8 and δ9. In IR spectra of the compounds **8a–c**, disappearance of C=O and NH peaks indicates the formation of desired compounds. ¹H NMR spectra of the compounds **8a–c** also show two singlet between δ5 and δ6 of CH₂ and CH₂O respectively. In Scheme 2, compounds **11a–i** show two absorption peaks of C=O and –NH in IR spectra, and these two peaks were absent in the compounds **12a–i** confirm the formation of oxadiazole. The ¹³C NMR spectra of 1,3,4-oxadiazole (**8a–c** and **12a–i**) shows two peaks between 165 and 168.



Scheme 1 Protocol for the synthesis of title compounds (8a-c)



R' = naphthoxyethyl, benzyl, 4-nitrophenyl, 3,5-dimethoxyphenyl, 4-chlorophenyl, nicotinyl, phenoxyethyl, 3,5-dinitrophenyl, 2-hydroxyphenyl.

Scheme 2 Protocol for the synthesis of title compounds (12a-i)

Antibacterial activity

It was observed that the maximum number of synthesized compounds (8a, 8c, 12a, 12b, 12c and 12h) was acting as

magic bullet against various gram-positive strains of *Bacillus cereus* MTCC1305 as they were inhibited at very low concentration of the compounds. The compound 12c was as potent as pure ciprofloxacin against *B. cereus*

Table 1 Preliminary antibacterial activities (MIC µg/ml) of title compounds

| CSa compounds | R | <i>Shigella sonnei</i> E08869 | <i>Escherichia coli</i> 35B | <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> 765 | <i>Proteus vulgaris</i> AP169 | <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> MTCC441 | <i>Klebsella pneumoniae</i> NCTC7447 | <i>Acetobacter aceti</i> AP586 | <i>Pseudomonas putida</i> MTCC2252 | <i>Shigella dysenteriae</i> 9 | <i>Morganella morganii</i> ATCC25830 | <i>Escherichia coli</i> Rho7/12 | <i>Bacillus cereus</i> MTCC1305 |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Phenoxyethyl | – | 200 | – | 25 | – | – | 100 | – | >200 | 100 | 100 | 25 |
| 8b | Naphthylmethyl | >200 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 100 | 50 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 50 | – | – |
| 8c | Naphthylloxymethyl | 100 | 25 | 200 | 100 | 50 | 50 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 100 | 50 | 25 |
| 12a | Naphthoxymethyl | 100 | 50 | – | 100 | 25 | 100 | 200 | >200 | >200 | 100 | 100 | 25 |
| 12b | Benzyl | 100 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 200 | 50 | – | 100 | 100 | 50 | 200 | 25 |
| 12c | 4-Nitrophenyl | – | 25 | 200 | 100 | 25 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 12.5 |
| 12d | 3,5-Dimethoxyphenyl | 100 | 100 | – | 100 | 100 | >200 | >200 | – | – | >200 | 100 | 100 |
| 12e | 4-Chlorophenyl | >200 | 200 | – | 100 | 50 | 100 | 100 | – | – | – | 100 | – |
| 12f | Nicotinyl | – | 50 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 100 | 50 | 200 |
| 12g | Phenoxyethyl | 50 | – | 100 | – | 100 | – | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | >200 |
| 12h | 3,5-Dinitrophenyl | 100 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 25 | 12.5 | 100 | – | 200 | 50 | 100 | 12.5 |
| 12i | 2-Hydroxyphenyl | 200 | 200 | >200 | 100 | 100 | – | 100 | 100 | 50 | 100 | – | – |
| | Ciprofloxacin | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 |

– insignificant activity; MIC, minimum inhibitory concentration

Table 2 Disc diffusion study of various synthesized compounds at 200 µg/ml [mean diameter of zone of inhibition (mm) produced by synthesized compounds after tested microorganism]

| Compounds | R | <i>Shigella sonnei</i> E08869 | <i>Escherichia coli</i> 35B | <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> 765 | <i>Proteus vulgaris</i> AP169 | <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> MTCC441 | <i>Klebsella pneumoniae</i> NCTC7447 | <i>Acetobacter aceti</i> AP586 | <i>Pseudomonas putida</i> MTCC2252 | <i>Shigella dysenteriae</i> 9 | <i>Morganella morganii</i> ATCC25830 | <i>Escherichia coli</i> Rho 7/12 | <i>Bacillus cereus</i> MTCC1305 |
|------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 8a | Phenoxyethyl | – | 7.5 | – | – | 10 | – | – | 8.0 | – | 7.5 | 8.0 | 9.5 |
| 8b | Naphthylmethyl | – | 7.5 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 8.5 | – | – |
| 8c | Naphthylloxymethyl | 8.0 | 10 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 10 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 9.5 |
| 12a | Naphthoxymethyl | 8.0 | 9.0 | – | 8.0 | 8.5 | 10 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 10 |
| 12b | Benzyl | 7.5 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 8.5 | – | 6.0 | 9.0 | – | 7.5 | 8.5 | 6.5 | 10 |
| 12c | 4-Nitrophenyl | – | 10 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 10 | 11 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 10.5 |
| 12d | 3,5-Dimethoxyphenyl | 8.0 | 8.0 | – | 7.5 | – | 8.0 | 7.5 | 5.0 | – | 6.0 | 8.0 | 7.5 |
| 12e | 4-Chlorophenyl | 5.0 | 7.0 | – | 6.5 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 7.5 | – | – | 7.5 | – |
| 12f | Nicotinyl | – | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 7.5 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 9.0 | 6.0 |
| 12g | Phenoxyethyl | 9.0 | – | 8.0 | – | 7.5 | – | – | 8.0 | 7.5 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 5.0 |
| 12h | 3,5-Dinitrophenyl | 8.0 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 10 | 10.5 | 7.5 | – | 6.5 | 9.0 | – | 11 |
| 12i | 2-Hydroxyphenyl | 6.5 | 7.0 | – | 8.0 | 7.5 | – | – | 8.0 | 9.0 | 7.5 | – | – |
| | Ciprofloxacin | 18 | 17 | 16.5 | 17 | 15 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 17 | 17.5 | 15.5 |

MTCC1305. The synthesized compounds (**12a**, **12c** and **12h**) were also found to be extremely active against *Klebsiella pneumoniae* NCTC7447, and hence they may be regarded as potent-promising agent for controlling pneumonia. It was also noted that **8c** and **12f** were very instrumental in inhibiting most of the pathogenic multidrug resistant of various gram-negative species including *E. coli* 35B, *Vibrio cholera* 765 and *Proteus vulgaris* AP169. Compounds **8b** and **12b** were having a MIC of 50 µg/ml against *Acetobacter acetii* AP586 and *Morganella morganii* ATCC 25830 when tested. *Shigella sonnei* E08869, *Pseudomonas putida* MTCC 2252 and *Shigella dysenteriae* 9 found to show significant degree of resistance against majority of synthesized compounds; however, both the strains of *S. dysenteriae* 9 and *S. sonnei* E08869 were effectively controlled by the synthesized compound (**12f**) at a concentration as low as 50 µg/ml (Table 1). Thus, we observe from our study that these compounds have a fairly broad spectrum of antibacterial efficacy and hence may be regarded as a potent candidate to control the global thread of drug resistant in future.

The disc diffusion study reveals that the diameter of zone of inhibition was in coherence with the study of MIC conducted on various synthesized compounds against the selected microorganisms. It was observed that compound with lower MIC showed a great zone of inhibition against all the test microorganisms. Compounds (**8a**, **8c**, **12a**, **12b**, **12c** and **12h**) was found to be most active against gram-positive bacteria particularly *B. cereus* MTCC1305 showing zone of inhibition 9.5–11 mm. Compounds **12a**, **12c** and **12h** were found to be most active against *K. pneumoniae* NCTC7447 and it shows zone of inhibition MIC of 12.5 µg/ml and maximum zone of inhibition 10.5, 10 and 11 mm, respectively (Table 2).

Anticancer activity (Salahuddin *et al.*, 2014b)

The synthesized compounds displayed moderate to low activity in the in vitro screen on all tested cancer cell lines and are given in Table 3. The compounds **8a** and **12d** were found to be the most active compound of the series and much better growth interaction as compared to **12f** against SNB-75. The compound **12d** showed 95.70 growth percent (GP) and highly active on SNB-75 (CNS cancer), UO-31 and CAKI-1 (renal cancer) (GP = 53.35, 64.35, and 77.71, respectively), and the compound **8a** showed 96.86 GP and highly active on SNB-75 (CNS cancer), UO-31 (renal cancer) and IGROV1 (ovarian cancer) with GP of 51.27, 67.58 and 77.85, while compound **12f** showed maximum sensitivity on SNB-75 (CNS cancer) with GP of 60.89. The compounds **8a**, **12d** and **12f** were found to be highly sensitive on SNB-75 and UO-31. The GP and percent growth inhibition (GI) of these compounds are shown in Fig. 3. The maximum percent growth inhibition was recorded for SNB-75 with GP of 51.27 and percent GI of 48.73.

Structure activity relationship (SAR)

On the basis of our findings, we could analyse the following points for antibacterial and anticancer activities:

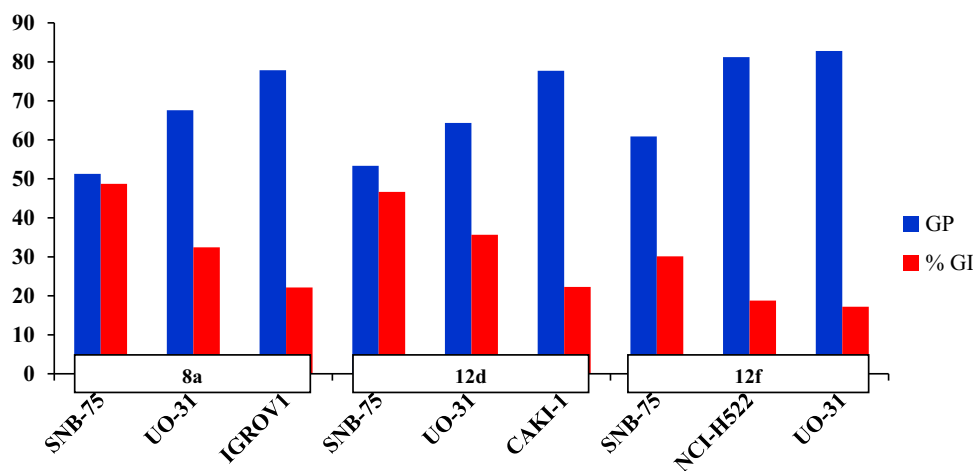
- The compounds having 1,3,4-oxadiazole carrying benzimidazole moiety have better antibacterial activity (**8a** and **8c**) and anticancer activity (**8a**) than those of the compounds having only 1,3,4-oxadiazole moiety.
- Groups like 2-phenoxy-methyl/2-naphthoxymethyl and naphthoxymethyl benzimidazole shown good antibacterial activity.
- The antibacterial activity was improved due to the presence of electron withdrawing groups viz. 4-nitro,

Table 3 Anticancer activities of selected compound by NCI

| Compounds | Sixty cell lines assay in one dose 10 ⁻⁵ M conc. | | | | |
|------------|---|---------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| | NSC code | Mean growth % | Range of growth % | The most sensitive cell line | Growth % of the most sensitive cell line |
| 8a | 772520 | 96.86 | 51.27–123.33 | SNB-75 (CNS Cancer) | 51.27 |
| | | | | UO-31 (renal cancer) | 67.58 |
| | | | | IGROV1 (ovarian cancer) | 77.85 |
| 12d | 772522 | 95.70 | 53.35–104.73 | SNB-75 (CNS cancer) | 53.35 |
| | | | | UO-31 (renal cancer) | 64.35 |
| | | | | CAKI-1(renal cancer) | 77.71 |
| 12f | 772521 | 101.07 | 60.89–119.03 | SNB-75 (CNS cancer) | 60.89 |
| | | | | NCI-H522 (non-small cell lung cancer) | 81.23 |
| | | | | UO-31 (renal cancer) | 82.81 |

The growth percentage depicted in Table 2 reveals the mean values of triplicate readings. All the values are statistically analysed and are expressed as mean with a range of growth for various cell lines

Fig. 3 The growth percent (GP) and percent growth inhibition (GI) of the compounds **8a**, **12d**, and **12f** on most sensitive cell lines



3,5-dinitro and 4-chloro (**12a**, **12c** and **12h**)-substituted phenyl on 1,3,4-oxadiazole ring against *B. cereus* MTCC1305 and *K. pneumonia* NCTC7447.

- The compound having electron-releasing substituent like 3,5-dimethoxy and nicotinyl (**12d** and **12f**) has better anticancer activity, i.e. GP of the most sensitive cell lines.

Conclusion

Two series of 2,5-disubstitutedoxadiazole (**8a–c** and **12a–i**) were synthesized successfully by the Schiff base (**7a–c** and **11a–i**) with chloramine-T. Among the synthesized compound mainly 1,3,4-oxadiazole derivatives (**8a**, **8c**, **12a**, **12b**, **12c** and **12h**) emerged as lead compounds, these compounds showed good antibacterial activity with MIC 12.5 and 25 µg/ml. The compounds **8a**, **12d** and **12f** showed significant anticancer activity which can be further modified to exhibit better potency.

Acknowledgments The authors are so much grateful to Managing Director NIET for providing the research facilities and IIT Delhi for providing the spectral data. The authors also wish to express their thanks to all the staffs of National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD, USA for in vitro evaluation of anticancer activity. We would also like to thanks Dr Jawed Ahsan, Dr. G.S. Chakraborty, Mr. Vikas Rathore, Ms. Sangita Kumari and Mr. Rajnish Kumar for the kind support for preparing the manuscript.

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