

# Design, Synthesis and Characterization of Benzothiazole Analogues as Promising Pharmacological Agents

Katharigatta Narayanaswamy Venugopala\*

Department of Biotechnology and Food Technology, Durban University of Technology, Steve Biko Campus, Durban 4001, SOUTH AFRICA.

## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** Benzothiazole moiety containing various functional groups are found to have broad spectrum of biological activity and diverse chemical reactivity. The various pharmacological properties shown by the benzothiazole scaffolds were antitumor, anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antimicrobial, antileishmanial, anticonvulsant, and anti HIV properties. Keeping this in mind a series of (2-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylmethoxy)-5-substitutedphenyl) (substitutedphenyl) methanone scaffolds **4a-f** has been designed, synthesized and characterized for suitable pharmacological properties. **Methods:** A series of (2-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylmethoxy)-5-substitutedphenyl) (substitutedphenyl) methanone scaffolds **4a-f** has been synthesized by two steps chemical reactions by conventional stirring method at 40°C. Purification of the title compounds was achieved by silica gel flash column chromatography method. The characterization of the newly synthesized compounds was achieved by means of IR, NMR (<sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C) and HRMS methods. **Results:** The yield of the title compounds were found to be satisfactory in the range of 66–79%. Purity of the compounds were found up to 99.36% by HPLC method. Compounds **4a**, **4b**, **4c**, **4d**, and **4e** were studied for single crystal X-ray studies and detailed interactions are reported. **Conclusion:** Reactions performed to achieve benzothiazole scaffolds **4a-f** were environmentally friendly and yielded satisfactory purity and yield. The purified and

characterized title compounds are proposed for suitable pharmacological activities in the following communication.

**Key words:** Benzothiazole analogues, Synthesis, Pharmacological properties, Characterization, Antimosquito, Anti-HIV.

## KEY MESSAGE

The title compounds **4a-f** synthesized by chemical reaction at room temperature was environmentally friendly and yielded satisfactory yield. From the point of pharmacological significance they have been aimed to screen for anti-TB and anti-HIV properties.

## Correspondence :

**Dr Katharigatta N. Venugopala**, Department of Biotechnology and Food Technology, Durban University of Technology, Steve Biko Campus, Durban 4001, SOUTH AFRICA.

**Phone no:** +27 31 373 4887; **Fax:** +27 86 242 3534

**Email:** katharigattav@dut.ac.za

**DOI:** 10.5530/jyp.2017.9.31

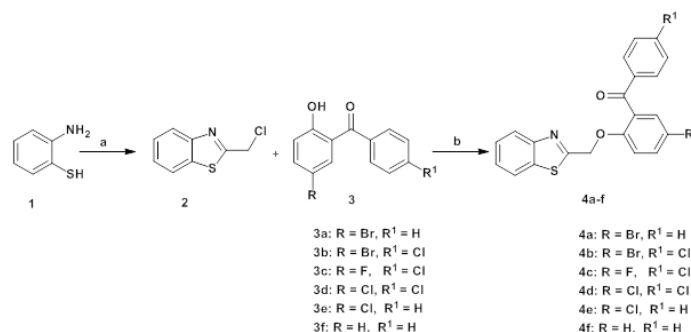
## INTRODUCTION

Benzothiazole analogues have been reported for various pharmacological activities, such as those associated with antitumor,<sup>1</sup> anti-inflammatory,<sup>2</sup> analgesic,<sup>3,4</sup> antimicrobial,<sup>5,6</sup> antileishmanial,<sup>7,8</sup> antimosquito,<sup>9</sup> anticonvulsant,<sup>10,11</sup> and anti-HIV agents.<sup>12</sup> Keeping all these observations in mind, and in continuation of research on search for cost effective catalysts<sup>13,14</sup> for the construction of heterocyclic compounds for promising pharmacological properties<sup>15-18</sup> and method developments,<sup>19</sup> in the present investigation, it was envisaged for the design and synthesis of a series of (2-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylmethoxy)-substitutedphenyl)(4-substitutedphenyl)methanones **4a-f**. The synthesis of the title compounds **4a-f** was carried out via reaction between 2-(chloromethyl)-benzo[d]-thiazole **2** and 2-hydroxysubstitutedaryl-(substitutedaryl)-methanones **3a-f** in dry tetrahydrofuran medium in the presence of potassium carbonate, as depicted in Scheme 1.

## METHODS AND MATERIALS

### General chemistry

The chemicals were procured from Sigma-Aldrich Co. Reactions were monitored using thin-layer chromatography (TLC) and LC-MS. TLC was performed on Merck 60 F-254 silica gel plates with visualization by ultraviolet (UV) light using ethyl acetate: n-hexane as a solvent system. The melting points were determined on a Büchi Melting Point B-545 apparatus (BÜCHI Labortechnik AG, Flawil, Switzerland). The IR spectra were recorded on a Nicolet 6700 Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR)



**Scheme 1:** Synthetic scheme for the construction of **4a-f**. Reagents and conditions: a) chloroacetic acid, polyphosphoric acid, 8h reflux; b) K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, dry THF, 40°C, overnight.

spectrometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA). <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker AVANCE III 400 MHz instruments (Bruker Corporation, Billerica, MA, USA) with CDCl<sub>3</sub> as a solvent. Chemical shifts (δ) were indicated in parts per million downfield from tetramethylsilane, and the coupling constants (*J*) were recorded in Hertz. The splitting pattern is abbreviated as follows: s, singlet; d, doublet; m, multiplet. Mass spectra were recorded using the LC-MS-Agilent 1100 series (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA, USA) with a mass selective detector (MSD) (ion trap) using 0.1% aqueous trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) in an acetonitrile system on a C18-BDS column for a

This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as the author is credited and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

duration of 10 minutes. HRMS were acquired using a Bruker MicroToF Q11 time-of-flight mass spectrometer (Bruker Corporation). ClogP of the title compounds was determined using ChemBioDraw Ultra v. 13.0 (PerkinElmer, Inc.). The purity of the compounds was assessed using the high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) method.

#### Procedure involved in the synthesis of 2-(chloromethyl)-benzo[d]-thiazole (2)

A mixture of chloroacetic acid (3.72 g, 0.040 mol) and polyphosphoric acid (8 g) was heated to 180°C and 2-aminobenzenethiol (4 g, 0.032 mol) was added and stirred at reflux for 8 h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was basified with 5 N sodium hydroxide and the solution was extracted with chloroform (4 x 20 mL). The organic layer was dried over sodium sulfate and removed under vacuum. The residue obtained was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using ethyl acetate and *n*-hexane as an eluent to yield yellow oil in 61.27% yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 4.96 (s, 2H, OCH<sub>2</sub>), 7.41-7.54 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.90-7.92 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 8.02-8.05 (m, 1H, Ar-H). LC-MS: m/z 183.6 (M<sup>+</sup>). Anal. calcd. for C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>6</sub>ClNS: C, 52.32; H, 3.29; N, 7.63 Found C, 52.22; H, 3.31; N, 7.69.

#### General procedure for the synthesis of (2-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylmethoxy)-substitutedphenyl)(4-substitutedphenyl)methanone (4a-f)

To a solution of 2-(chloromethyl)-benzo[d]-thiazole (0.5 g, 0.0027 mol) and (2-hydroxysubstitutedphenyl) (substitutedphenyl) methanone (0.0027 mol) in dry THF, dry potassium carbonate (0.380 g, 0.0027 mol) was added and stirred at 40°C overnight. The reaction mixture was concentrated to remove solvent and diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with water, brine solution and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The organic layer was concentrated to yield residue and purified by silica gel flash column chromatography using ethyl acetate and *n*-hexane as eluent.

#### (2-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylmethoxy)-5-bromophenyl)(phenyl)methanone (4a)

A white solid (*R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.71). IR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3061 (ArC-H), 1654 (C=O), 1584 (C=N), 1523, 1475 (C=C), 662 (C-Br). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 5.36 (s, 2H, OCH<sub>2</sub>), 6.95-6.98 (d, *J* = 8.00Hz, 1H), 7.32-7.36 (m, 1H), 7.42-7.46 (m, 3H), 7.52-7.56 (m, 3H), 7.76-7.84 (m, 3H), 7.93-7.95 (d, *J* = 8.12Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (400MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 68.72, 114.61, 114.84, 121.96, 123.24, 125.51, 126.39, 128.74, 130.10, 131.46, 132.66, 133.70, 134.77, 135.26, 137.40, 152.87, 154.55, 167.34, 194.49. HRMS calculated for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>15</sub>BrNO<sub>2</sub>S (M+H<sup>+</sup>) 424.0001 found 424.0014.

#### (2-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylmethoxy)-5-bromophenyl)(4-chlorophenyl)methanone (4b)

A brown solid (*R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.75). IR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3068 (ArC-H), 1653 (C=O), 1584 (C=N), 1520, 1488 (C=C), 756 (C-Cl), 528 (C-Br). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 5.37 (s, 2H, OCH<sub>2</sub>), 6.96-6.99 (m, 1H), 7.35-7.56 (m, 6H), 7.75-7.81 (m, 3H), 7.94-7.96 (d, *J* = 8.08Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (400MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 68.70, 114.76, 114.93, 122.06, 123.40, 125.70, 126.55, 129.18, 130.98, 131.48, 132.77, 135.22, 135.91, 140.33, 152.96, 154.57, 166.97, 193.39. HRMS calculated for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>14</sub>BrClNO<sub>2</sub>S (M+H<sup>+</sup>) 457.9612 found 457.9598.

#### (2-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylmethoxy)-5-fluorophenyl)(4-chlorophenyl)methanone (4c)

A yellow solid (*R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.70). IR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3068 (ArC-H), 1653 (C=O), 1584 (C=N), 1520, 1488 (C=C), 1087 (C-F), 756 (C-Cl). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 5.35 (s, 2H, OCH<sub>2</sub>), 7.02-7.06 (m, 1H), 7.13-7.15 (m, 2H), 7.34-7.47 (m, 4H), 7.64-7.81 (m, 3H), 7.94-7.96 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (400MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 69.18, 114.68, 116.85, 118.71, 122.02, 123.30, 125.62, 126.47, 129.09, 131.44, 135.22, 135.85, 140.17, 151.58,

152.88, 156.46, 158.88, 167.28, 193.51. HRMS calculated for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>14</sub>ClFNO<sub>2</sub>S(M+H<sup>+</sup>) 398.0412 found 398.0413.

#### (2-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylmethoxy)-5-chlorophenyl)(4-chlorophenyl)methanone (4d)

A brown solid (*R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.73). IR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3062 (ArC-H), 1652 (C=O), 1592 (C=N), 1519, 1478 (C=C), 755 (C-Cl). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 5.37 (s, 2H, OCH<sub>2</sub>), 7.01-7.04 (d, *J* = 8.64Hz, 1H), 7.37-7.48 (m, 6H), 7.76-7.81 (m, 3H), 7.94-7.96 (d, *J* = 8.12Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (400MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 68.79, 114.50, 122.03, 123.33, 125.68, 126.51, 127.63, 129.11, 129.93, 130.54, 131.43, 132.17, 135.22, 135.87, 140.21, 152.87, 154.01, 166.98, 193.44. HRMS calculated for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>14</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>S (M+H<sup>+</sup>) 414.0117 found 414.0118.

#### (2-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylmethoxy)-5-chlorophenyl)(phenyl)methanone (4e)

A white solid (*R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.68). IR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3062 (ArC-H), 1653 (C=O), 1593 (C=N), 1523, 1477 (C=C), 758 (C-Cl). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 5.37 (s, 2H, OCH<sub>2</sub>), 7.01-7.03 (m, 1H), 7.32-7.46 (m, 6H), 7.53-7.56 (m, 1H), 7.77-7.85 (m, 3H), 7.93-7.95 (d, 8.16Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (400MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 68.82, 114.47, 121.98, 123.25, 125.52, 126.40, 127.47, 128.76, 129.87, 130.12, 131.08, 131.83, 133.72, 135.27, 137.43, 152.89, 154.05, 167.43, 194.64. HRMS calculated for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>15</sub>ClNO<sub>2</sub>S (M+H<sup>+</sup>) 380.0507 found 380.0502.

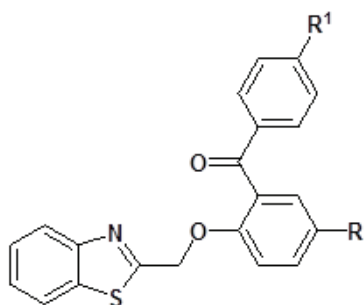
#### (2-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylmethoxy)phenyl)(phenyl)methanone (4f)

A brown solid (*R*<sub>f</sub> = 0.61). IR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3062 (ArC-H), 1653 (C=O), 1593 (C=N), 1477 (C=C), 758 (C-Cl). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 5.41 (s, 2H, OCH<sub>2</sub>), 7.03-7.06 (m, *J* = 9.51Hz, 1H), 7.26-7.50 (m, 6H), 7.56-7.60 (m, 1H), 7.80-7.88 (m, 3H), 7.97-7.99 (d, 8.07Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (400MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 68.59, 114.31, 121.81, 123.16, 125.43, 126.29, 127.31, 128.67, 129.78, 130.08, 131.01, 131.66, 133.64, 135.18, 137.37, 152.75, 154.00, 167.42, 194.57. HRMS calculated for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>S (M+H<sup>+</sup>) 346.0721 found 346.0722.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Chemistry

The 2-hydroxysubstituted aryl-(substitutedaryl)-methanones 3a-f were prepared according to a procedure described in the literature.<sup>20</sup> Conversely, 2-(chloromethyl)-benzo[d]-thiazole 2 was synthesized from the equimolar reactions of 2-aminobenzenethiol 1 and 2-chloroacetic acid in the presence of polyphosphoric acid according to the described procedure.<sup>21</sup> The title compounds 4a-f were characterized by infrared (IR) spectroscopy, nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) (<sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C), and high-resolution mass spectrometry (HRMS). The yield and purity of compounds 4a-f were found to be in the range of 66–79 and >99.36%, respectively. The physicochemical characteristics of the title compounds are reported in Table 1. In the proton NMR spectrum of an intermediate 2-(chloromethyl)-benzo[d]-thiazole (2), the methylene protons are observed at δ 4.96 and the molecular mass of the compound is in agreement with the molecular ion peak of 183.6 (M<sup>+</sup>) on liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LC-MS). The IR spectra of the title compounds {2-(benzo[d]-thiazol-2-yl-methoxy)-substitutedaryl}-(substitutedaryl)-methanones 4a-f exhibited characteristic carbonyl stretching in the range of 1651–1654 cm<sup>-1</sup>. The proton NMR spectra of compounds 4a-f exhibited singlet methylene protons in the range of δ 5.39–5.41 and carbonyl carbon at δ 193.01–194.33 in the <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra as well. With respect to HRMS, the molecular ion peaks of title compounds 4a-f were in compliance with the proposed molecular weight. The ClogP value of the title compounds 4a-f was calculated using the ChemBioDraw Ultra software (v. 13.0; PerkinElmer, Inc., Waltham, MA, USA) and the values were in the range of 3.9589–6.7397. It was shown that heterocyclic compounds tend to exhibit polymorphic,<sup>22</sup> pseudopolymorphic,<sup>23</sup> and

**Table 1: Physicochemical characteristics of 2-substituted benzothiazole analogues 4a-f**

Compound	R	R <sup>1</sup>	M. F (M. Wt.)	Yield (%) <sup>a</sup>	m.p.(°C)	ClogP <sup>b</sup>
4a	Br	H	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>14</sub> BrNO <sub>2</sub> S (422.9929)	77.62	133-134	6.0107
4b	Br	Cl	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>13</sub> BrClNO <sub>2</sub> S (456.9539)	64.00	177-178	6.7397
4c	F	Cl	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>13</sub> ClFNO <sub>2</sub> S (397.0340)	78.05	146-147	6.0541
4d	Cl	Cl	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>13</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> NO <sub>2</sub> S (413.0044)	83.21	175-176	6.5897
4e	Cl	H	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>14</sub> ClNO <sub>2</sub> S (379.0434)	70.80	130-131	4.7137
4f	H	H	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>15</sub> NO <sub>2</sub> S (345.0823)	68.21	112-113	3.9589

<sup>a</sup> All the yields are on isolated basis. Purified by silica gel flash column chromatography employing ethyl acetate: n-hexane (7:3) as solvent system.

<sup>b</sup> ClogP was calculated using ChemBioDraw Ultra software v13.0.

concomitant polymorphic<sup>24</sup> behavior. Keeping this in mind, an attempt was made to screen the title compounds 4a,<sup>25</sup> 4b,<sup>26</sup> 4c,<sup>27</sup> 4d,<sup>28</sup> and 4e<sup>29</sup> for polymorphic behavior using single crystal X-ray studies; none of the compounds exhibited polymorphic behavior.

## CONCLUSION

Title compounds {2-(benzo[d]-thiazol-2-yl-methoxy)-substitutedaryl)-(substitutedaryl)-methanones **4a-f** have been synthesized by two steps chemical reaction. The yield and purity of the compounds were found to be satisfactory. The title compounds are further aimed to screen for suitable pharmacological properties.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author is grateful to Deanship of Scientific Research, King Faisal University, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the support (grant number 160008) and encouragement.

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

No conflict of interest are declared.

## ABBREVIATION USED

**FT-IR:** Fourier transform infrared; **NMR:** Nuclear magnetic resonance; **HRMS:** High resolution mass spectrometry; **TLC:** Thin layer chroma-

tography; **LC-MS:** Liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry; **HPLC:** High-performance liquid chromatography.

## REFERENCES

- Yoshida M, Hayakawa C, Hayashi N, Agatsuma T, Oda Y, Tanzawa F, *et al.* Synthesis and biological evaluation of benzothiazole derivatives as potent anti-tumor agents. *Bioorg Med Chem Lett.* 2005;15(14):3328-32.
- Paramashivappa R, Kumar PP, Rao PVS, Rao AS. Design, synthesis and biological evaluation of benzimidazole/benzothiazole and benzoxazole derivatives as cyclooxygenase inhibitors. *Bioorg Med Chem Lett.* 2003;13(4):657-60.
- Baell JB, Forsyth SA, Gable RW, Norton RS, Mulder RJ. Design and synthesis of type-III mimetics of omega-conotoxin GVIA. *J Comput Aided Mol Des.* 2001;15(12):1119-36.
- Westaway SM, Thompson M, Rami HK, Stemp G, Trouw LS, Mitchell DJ, *et al.* Design and synthesis of 6-phenylnicotinamide derivatives as antagonists of TRPV1. *Bioorg Med Chem Lett.* 2008;18(20):5609-13.
- Koci J, Klimesova V, Waisser K, Kaustova J, Dahse HM, Mollmann U. Heterocyclic benzazole derivatives with antimycobacterial *in vitro* activity. *Bioorg Med Chem Lett.* 2002;12(22):3275-8.
- Alang G, Kaur G, Kaur R, Singh A, Tiwari R. Synthesis, Characterization, and Biological Evaluation of certain 6-methyl-2(3H)-benzo-1, 3-thiazolyl-1'-ethylidene-2-(o, p-Substituted Acetophenones) Hydrazine Analogs. *J Young Pharm.* 2010;2(4):394-8.
- Delmas F, Avellaneda A, Giorgio CD, Robin M, Clercq ED, Timon-David P, *et al.* Synthesis and antileishmanial activity of (1,3-benzothiazol-2-yl) amino-9-(10H)-acridinone derivatives. *Eur J Med Chem.* 2004;39(8):685-90.
- Delmas F, Giorgio CD, Robin M, Azas N, Gasquet M, Detang C, *et al.* *In vitro* activities of position 2 substitution-bearing 6-nitro- and 6-amino-benzothiazoles and their corresponding anthranilic acid derivatives against Leishmania infantum and Trichomonas vaginalis. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother.* 2002;46(8):2588-94.
- Venugopala KN, Krishnappa M, Nayak SK, Subrahmanya BK, Vaderapura JP, Chalannavar RK, *et al.* Synthesis and antimosquito properties of 2,6-substituted benzo[d]thiazole and 2,4-substituted benzo[d]thiazole analogues against *Anopheles arabiensis*. *Eur J Med Chem.* 2013;65:295-303.
- Priyanka C, Pramod KS, Anjana S, Jonish V. Recent advances in pharmacological activity of benzothiazole derivatives. *Int J Current Pharm Res.* 2010;2(4):5-11.
- Ucar H, Van derpoorten K, Cacciaguerra S, Spampinato S, Stables JP, Depovere P, *et al.* Synthesis and anticonvulsant activity of 2(3H)-benzoxazolone and 2(3H)-benzothiazolone derivatives. *J Med Chem.* 1998;41(7):1138-45.
- Racane L, Tralic-Kulenovic V, Fiser-Jacic L, Boykin DW, Karminski-Zamola G. Synthesis of bis-substituted amidinobenzothiazoles as potential anti-HIV agents. *Heterocycles.* 2001;55(11):2085-98.
- Venugopala KN, Prasanna RT, Odhav B. Trifluoroacetic acid: An efficient catalyst for paal-knorr pyrrole synthesis and its deprotection. *Asian J Chem.* 2013;25(15):8685.
- Chandrashekarappa S, Venugopala KN, Venugopala R, Odhav B. Silica-Sulfuric Acid: Novel, Simple, Efficient and Reusable Catalyst for Hydration of Nitrile to Amide. *Asian J Chem.* 2016;28(10):2177.
- Kasumbwe K, Venugopala K, Mohanall V, Odhav B. Synthetic mono/di-halogenated coumarin derivatives and their anticancer properties. *Anticancer Agents Med Chem.* 2016.
- Venugopala KN, Rao GD, Bhandary S, Pillay M, Chopra D, Aldhubiabi BE, *et al.* Design, synthesis, and characterization of (1-(4-aryl)-1H-1, 2, 3-triazol-4-yl) methyl, substituted phenyl-6-methyl-2-oxo-1, 2, 3, 4-tetrahydropyrimidine-5-carboxylates against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. *Drug Des Devel Ther.* 2016;10:2681.
- Sandeep C, Venugopala KN, Gleiser RM, Chetram A, Padmashali B, Kulkarni RS, *et al.* Greener synthesis of indolizine analogues using water as a base and solvent: study for larvicidal activity against *Anopheles arabiensis*. *Chem Biol Drug Des.* 2016;88(6):899-904.
- Venugopala KN, Gleiser M R, Chalannavar KR, Odhav B. Antimosquito properties of 2-substituted phenyl/benzylamino-6-(4-chlorophenyl)-5-methoxycarbonyl-4-methyl-3, 6-dihydropyrimidin-1-ium chlorides against *Anopheles arabiensis*. *Med Chem.* 2014;10(2):211-9.
- Venugopala KN, Jayashree BS. Microwave-induced synthesis of Schiff bases of aminothiazolyl bromocoumarins as antibacterials. *Indian J Pharm Sci.* 2008;70(1):88.
- Tawada H, Natsugari H, Ishikawa E, Sugiyama Y, Ikeda H, Meguro K. Synthesis of 3-ureido derivatives of coumarin and 2-quinolone as potent acyl-CoA:cholesterol acyltransferase inhibitors. *Chem Pharm Bull.* 1995;43(4):616-25.
- Gellis A, Boufatah N, Vanelle P. Rapid microwave-promoted synthesis of new sulfonylmethylbenzothiazoles in water. *Green Chem.* 2006;8(5):483-7.
- Nayak SK, Venugopala KN, Chopra D, Row TNG. Insights into conformational and packing features in a series of aryl substituted ethyl-6-methyl-4-phenyl-2-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidine-5-carboxylates. *CrystEngComm.* 2011;13(2):591-605.
- Panini P, Venugopala KN, Odhav B, Chopra D. Polymorphism in two biologically active dihydropyrimidinium hydrochloride derivatives: quantitative inputs towards the energetics associated with crystal packing. *Acta Crystallogr Sect B.* 2014;70(4):681-96.

24. Munshi P, Venugopala KN, Jayashree BS, Guru Row TN. Concomitant polymorphism in 3-acetyl coumarin: Role of weak C–H...O and C–H... $\pi$  interactions. *Cryst Growth Des.* 2004;4(6):1105-7.
25. Venugopala KN, Nayak SK, Odhav B. {2-[(1,3-Benzothiazol-2-yl)methoxy]-5-bromophenyl}(phenyl)methanone. *Acta Crystallogr Sect E.* 2013;69(Pt 6):o984-o5.
26. Nayak SK, Venugopala KN, Govender T, Kruger HG, Maguire GEM. [2-(1,3-Benzothiazol-2-ylmethoxy)-5-bromophenyl](4-chlorophenyl)methanone. *Acta Crystallogr Sect E.* 2013;69(Pt 1):o70-o1.
27. Venugopala KN, Nayak SK, Govender T, Kruger HG, Maguire GEM. {2-[(1,3-Benzothiazol-2-yl)methoxy]-5-fluorophenyl}(4-chlorophenyl)methanone. *Acta Crystallogr Sect E.* 2013;69(Pt 7):o1007-o8.
28. Venugopala KN, Nayak SK, Odhav B. {2-[(1,3-Benzothiazol-2-yl)methoxy]-5-chlorophenyl}(4-chlorophenyl)methanone. *Acta Crystallogr Sect E.* 2013;69(Pt 7):o1124-o.
29. Venugopala KN, Nayak SK, Govender T, Kruger HG, Maguire GEM. (2-(Benzol[d]thiazol-2-yl-methoxy)-5-chlorophenyl)(phenyl)methanone. *Acta Crystallogr Sect*

**Article History:** Submission Date: 09-02-17; Received Date: 15-03-17; Acceptance Date: 20-03-2017.

**Cite this article:** Venugopala KN. Design, Synthesis and Characterization of Benzothiazole Analogues as Promising Pharmacological Agents. *J Young Pharm.* 2017;9(2):158-161.