Synthesis and Biological Activity of 4-(4-Hydroxybenzylidene)-2-(substituted styryl) oxazol-5-ones and Their o-glucosides

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The 4-(4-hydroxybenzylidene)-2-methyl oxazol-5-ones 1 were treated with various aldehydes in the presence of acetic acid to form 4-(4-hydroxybenzylidene)-2-(substituted styryl) oxazol-5-ones 2a-i, which were glucosylated using α-acetobromoglucose as a glucosyl donor to afford 4-(4-α-β-d-tetra-α-acetyl-α-glucosybenzylidene)-2-(substituted styryl) oxazol-5-ones 3a-i, which were deacetylated using zinc acetate in absolute methanol to form 4-(4-α-β-d-glucosybenzylidene)-2-(substituted styryl) oxazol-5-ones 4a-i. The compounds showed good antimicrobial and antifungal activity.

Key Words: Oxazolone, α-acetobromoglucose, decetylation, o-glucosides, antimicrobial and antifungal activity.

Introduction

Heterocyclic compounds are widely distributed in nature and are essential for life. They play a vital role in the metabolism of all living cells. There are vast numbers of pharmacologically active heterocyclic compounds, many of which are in regular clinical use. Oxazoles play a vital role in the manufacture of various biologically active drugs as anti-inflammatory, antidepressant, fluorescent whitening agent, scintillator properties, analgesics, etc.1–8 Glycoconjugates and carbohydrate containing structures have a variety of biological and therapeutic properties. Glycosides have a wide range of biological activities including antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral, anticancer, and antitumor activities.9–12

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Thus, keeping in view the pharmacological activity of oxazole and the importance of glucoside in metabolism and in continuation of our work,\textsuperscript{13} 4-(4-\textbeta-d-glucopyranosylidene)-2-(substituted styryl) oxazol-5-ones were synthesized. Moreover, some of the compounds were evaluated for their biological activity.

**Results and Discussion**

The starting compounds 4-(4-hydroxybenzylidene)-2-methyl oxazol-5-ones 1 were synthesized by known methods\textsuperscript{14} from acetylglucose and \textalpha-glucopyranosyl bromide. Thus compound 1 reacted with various aldehydes in the presence of acetic acid to form 4-(4-hydroxybenzylidene)-2-(substituted styryl) oxazol-5-ones 2a-i. The IR spectrum of 2a shows a broad peak at 3430 (\textOH), due to the presence of phenolic \textOH group, 1510 (C=N), 1554 (C=C), 3010, 3085 (Ar-CH). \textsuperscript{1}H-NMR $\delta$ 5.15 (s, 1H, Ar-OH, exchangeable with $D_2$O), $\delta$ 5.20 (d, 1H, CH=CH-Ar), $\delta$ 6.80 (d, 1H, CH=CH-Ar), $\delta$ 7.20 the signal due to exocyclic vinylic proton.

Glucosylation\textsuperscript{15} of the product 2a-i was carried out using $\alpha$-glucopyranosyl bromide, which was prepared from bromination of glucose pentacetate. The potassium salt of 2a-i was prepared using argon atmosphere in dry acetonitrile in the presence of 18-crown-6 ether as a catalyst. The salt of aglycon and $\alpha$-glucopyranosyl bromide were used for the glucosylation to afford 4-(4-o-\textbeta-d-tetra-\textalpha-acetyl-glucopyranosylidene)-2-(substituted styryl) oxazol-5-ones 3a-i. The compound was obtained in good yield and its structure was confirmed by the IR spectrum (absence of phenolic \textOH group at 3454 cm\textsuperscript{-1} and the presence of C=N and C=O groups at 1610 cm\textsuperscript{-1} and 1710 cm\textsuperscript{-1}, respectively). The absorption peak at 1088 cm\textsuperscript{-1} was attributed to C-O-C stretching. The $\alpha$-anomer of acetylated 3a was confirmed by \textsuperscript{1}H-NMR, and the anomic proton 1-H resonated as a doublet at $\delta$ 5.10 with coupling constant $J_{1-2}$ = 3.2 Hz, establishing the $\alpha$-stereochemistry of the glucosidic bond. Further, 4-(4-o-\textbeta-d-tetra-\textalpha-acetyl-glucopyranosylidene)-2-(substituted styryl) oxazol-5-ones undergo deacetylation\textsuperscript{16} using...
zinc acetate and absolute methanol (Scheme 2) to form 4-(4-\(\beta\)-d-glucopyranosyl)-2-(substituted styryl) oxazol-5-ones 4a-i. IR spectra of 4a showed a broad band at 3405 cm\(^{-1}\) (intramolecular –OH, broad, stretch). This indicates the presence of a carbohydrate hydroxyl group. The \(\beta\)-d-glucopyranosyl ring band was observed at 1028 cm\(^{-1}\), which confirmed the formation of \(\alpha\)-glucosides. \(^1\)H-NMR displays a signal due to sugar proton between \(\delta\) 3.1 and 4.0 ppm. The \(\beta\)-anomeric configuration was established by the appearance of doublet \(\delta\) 5.2 ppm, aromatic ring proton between 7.4 and 8.20 ppm, 5.6 (1H, CH=CH-Ar), 6.6 ppm (1H, CH=CH-Ar), \(\delta\) 7.20 (s, 1H, exocyclic vinylc). In the El-MS study of 4a, the molecular ion peak at \(m/z\) 453 (M) was dominated by 290 (100%), with the loss of 163 amu corresponding to the loss of sugar moiety. This fragmentation pattern is characteristic of \(\alpha\)-glucosidically linked sugar. Also the molecular ion of \(m/z\) 453 (M) confirmed the molecular formula of the corresponding glucoside 4a. All the compounds 4a-i gave satisfactory IR, NMR, optical rotation, and elemental analysis data correlation with the assigned structure.

\[ \text{Scheme 2. } 4-\text{(4-\(\alpha\)-d-glucopyranosyl)-2-(substituted styryl) oxazol-5-ones } (a) \text{ } \text{K}_2\text{CO}_3, \text{CH}_3\text{CN, argon atmosphere; (b)} \text{ } \alpha\text{-glucopyranosyl bromide, 18-crown-6; (c) Zn(OAc)}_2, \text{MeOH.} \]

**Biological Activity**

**Antibacterial activity**

The synthesized compounds were screened for their antibacterial activities against pathogenic bacteria such as *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, and *Klebsiella aerogenes* using the cup plate diffusion
method. The test compounds were dissolved in methanol at a concentration of 100 μg/mL using Ciprofloxacin and Sulphacetamide as standard drugs.

**Antifungal activity**

The synthesized compounds were also screened for their antifungal activity against *Aspergillus niger* and *Candida albicans* using the cup plate diffusion method by dissolving methanol at a concentration of 100 μg/mL. The zone of inhibition was at after 7 days and 20 °C and it was compared with Gentamycin and Clotrimazole as standard drugs as shown in Table.

**Experimental**

FT-IR spectra were recorded on a KBr disk on a Perkin-Elmer infrared spectrophotometer. $^1$H-NMR and $^{13}$C-NMR were obtained from a Bruker II-400 NMR spectrophotometer ($^1$H, 400 MHz and $^{13}$C, 100 MHz) using TMS as an internal standard in DMSO-$d_6$. Mass spectra were recorded on a Hitachi Perkins-Elmer RMU 6D mass spectrophotometer. Purity of the compounds was checked on silica gel G plates using iodine vapor as visualizing agent. Elemental analyses were performed using the FLASH EA 1112 CHN analyzer, Thermo Finnigan, Italy. The 4-(4-hydroxybenzylimidene)-2-methyl oxazol-5-ones 1 was prepared by a known procedure.

**General procedure for the preparation of 4-(4-hydroxybenzylimidene)-2-(substituted styryl) oxazol-5-ones**

**4-(4-hydroxybenzylimidene)-2-methyl oxazol-5-ones 1** (0.01 mol) was refluxed with benzaldehyde (0.01 mol) in glacial acetic acid (10 mL) for 2 h on a sand bath. Completion of the reaction was tested by TLC. The reaction mixture was poured onto crushed ice; the residue was filtered, and washed with acetic acid. The crude product was crystallized from methanol to get 4-(4-hydroxybenzylimidene)-2 styryl oxazol-5-ones 2a yield 65%; mp 260 °C. FT-IR (KBr) cm$^{-1}$: 3430 (-OH), due to the presence of phenolic –OH group, 3010, 3085 (aromatic str.), 1701 (C=O), 1554 (C=C), 1510 (C=N); $^1$H-NMR (DMSO-$d_6$)$\delta$ ppm: 5.15 (s, 1H, Ar-OH, exchangeable with D$_2$O), 5.20 (d, 1H, CH=CH-Ar), 6.80 (1H, CH=CH-Ar), 7.20 (s, 1H, exocyclic vinylic). Anal. Caled for C$_{18}$H$_{13}$NO$_3$ (291) C, 74.22; H, 4.50; N, 4.81 found C, 74.26; H, 4.48; N, 4.82, $R_f$=0.68. Similarly, all the compounds 2a-i were synthesized using this method and spectral data of some compounds are given as follows.

**4-(4-hydroxybenzylimidene)-2-(2-chloro styryl) oxazol-5-ones 2b**. Yield 70%; mp 238 °C (methanol); FT-IR (KBr) cm$^{-1}$: 3450 (phenolic -OH), 2978, 3019 (aromatic str.), 1695 (C=O), 1532 (C=N) 1568 (C=C); $^1$H-NMR (DMSO-$d_6$)$\delta$ ppm: 5.05 (s, 1H, Ar-OH, exchangeable with D$_2$O), 5.20 (d, 1H, CH=CH-Ar), 6.80 (1H, CH=CH-Ar), 7.12 (s, 1H, exocyclic vinylic); $R_f$=0.67. Anal. Caled for C$_{18}$H$_{12}$ClNO$_3$ (325) C, 66.37; H, 3.71; N, 4.30 found C, 66.30; H, 3.68; N, 4.35.

**4-(4-hydroxybenzylimidene)-2-(3-chloro styryl) oxazol-5-ones 2c**. Yield 62%; mp 230 °C (methanol); FT-IR (KBr) cm$^{-1}$: 3350 (phenolic -OH), 1666 (C=O), 1512 (C=N) and 2755, 2885 (aromatic str.); $^1$H-NMR (DMSO-$d_6$)$\delta$ ppm: 4.85 (s, 1H, Ar-OH, exchangeable with D$_2$O), 5.12 (d, 1H, CH=CH-Ar), 6.80 (1H, CH=CH-Ar), 7.20 (s, 1H, exocyclic vinylic); $R_f$=0.54. Anal. Caled for C$_{18}$H$_{12}$ClNO$_3$ (325) C, 66.37; H, 3.71; N, 4.30 found C, 66.35; H, 3.69; N, 4.32.
Table. Biological activity \(4-(4\text{-}\alpha\text{-}\beta\text{-d-glucopyranosylidene})\text{-}2\text{-}(\text{substituted} \text{styryl}) \text{oxazol-5-ones}. \) Zone of Inhibition\(^b\) (mm) (Activity Index)\(^{std}\).

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<th>Entry</th>
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<th>Antifungal Activity</th>
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<td>29(0.85)*</td>
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<td>24(0.82)*</td>
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<tr>
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<td>14(0.51)*</td>
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<td>(0.45)*</td>
<td>(0.69)*</td>
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\(^a\) = concentration of test compounds and standard 100 \text{ g/mL},
\(^b\) = average zone of inhibition in mm,
\(^*\) = Activity index against std. 1,
\(^\#\) = Activity index against std. 2,
for antibacterial activity: Std. 1 = Ciprofloxacin and Std. 2 = Sulphacetamide, for antifungal activity: Std. 1 = Gentamycin and Std. 2 = Clotrimazole.

\(4-(4\text{-hydroxybenzylidene})\text{-}2\text{-}(4\text{-chloro styryl}) \text{oxazol-5-ones (2d). \ Yield 58\%; mp 245 \degree C (methanol); FT-IR (KBr) cm}^{-1}: 3411 \text{(phenolic -OH), 1675 (C=O), 1610 (C=C), 1511 (C=N) and 2988, 3068 (aro-}

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299
Synthesis and Biological Activity of..., V. TAILE, et al.,

**mamic str.**; \(^1\)H-NMR (DMSO-\(d_6\)\(\delta\) ppm: 4.86 (s, 1H, Ar-OH, exchangeable with D\(_2\)O), 5.10 (d, 1H, CH=CH-Ar), 6.17 (1H, CH=CH-Ar), 7.14 (s, 1H, exocyclic vinylic); \(R_f=0.57\). Anal. Calcd for C\(_{18}\)H\(_{12}\)ClNO\(_3\) (325) C, 66.37; H, 3.71; N, 4.30 found C, 66.38; H, 3.74; N, 4.33.

**4-(4-hydroxybenzylidene)-2-(2-methoxy styryl) oxazol-5-ones (2e).** Yield 68%; mp 215 °C (methanol); FT-IR (KBr) cm\(^{-1}\): 3320 (phenolic -OH), 1545 (C=N), 1589 (C=C), 1670 (C=O) and 2764, 3078 (aromatic str.); \(^1\)H-NMR (DMSO-\(d_6\)\(\delta\) ppm: 4.85 (s, 1H, Ar-OH exchangeable with D\(_2\)O), 5.22 (d, 1H, CH=CH-Ar), 6.68 (1H, CH=CH-Ar), 7.2 (s, 1H, exocyclic vinylic); \(R_f=0.55\). Anal. Calcd for C\(_{19}\)H\(_{15}\)NO\(_4\) (321) C, 71.02; H, 4.71; N, 4.36 found C, 71.05; H, 4.73; N, 4.32.

**4-(4-hydroxybenzylidene)-2-(3-methoxy styryl) oxazol-5-ones (2f).** Yield 67%; mp 225 °C (methanol); FT-IR (KBr) cm\(^{-1}\): 3410 (phenolic -OH), 1555 (C=N), 1615 (C=C), 1676 (C=O) and 2812, 3019 (aromatic str.); \(^1\)H-NMR (DMSO-\(d_6\)\(\delta\) ppm: 5.15 (s, 1H, Ar-OH exchangeable with D\(_2\)O), 5.60 (d, 1H, CH=CH-Ar), 6.65 (1H, CH=CH-Ar), 7.18 (s, 1H, exocyclic vinylic); \(R_f=0.58\). Anal. Calcd for C\(_{19}\)H\(_{15}\)NO\(_4\) (321) C, 71.02; H, 4.71; N, 4.36 found C, 71.00; H, 4.72; N, 4.40.

**4-(4-hydroxybenzylidene)-2-(4-methoxy styryl) oxazol-5-ones (2g).** Yield 68%; mp 190 °C (methanol); FT-IR (KBr) cm\(^{-1}\): 3422 (phenolic -OH), 1706 (C=O), 1561 (C=N), 1620 (C=C) and 2824, 3020 (aromatic str.); \(^1\)H-NMR (DMSO-\(d_6\)\(\delta\) ppm: 5.10 (s, 1H, Ar-OH exchangeable with D\(_2\)O), 5.21 (d, 1H, CH=CH-Ar), 6.67 (1H, CH=CH-Ar), 7.20 (s, 1H, exocyclic vinylic); \(R_f=0.62\). Anal. Calcd for C\(_{19}\)H\(_{15}\)NO\(_4\) (321) C, 71.02; H, 4.71; N, 4.36 found C, 71.03; H, 4.72; N, 4.34.

**4-(4-hydroxybenzylidene)-2-(3-nitro styryl) oxazol-5-ones (2h).** Yield 64%; mp 248 °C (methanol); FT-IR (KBr) cm\(^{-1}\): 3411 (phenolic -OH), 1665 (C=O), 1614 (C=C), 1535 (C=N) and 2754, 2995 (aromatic str.); \(^1\)H-NMR (DMSO-\(d_6\)\(\delta\) ppm: 5.25 (s, 1H, Ar-OH exchangeable with D\(_2\)O), 5.18 (d, 1H, CH=CH-Ar), 6.70 (1H, CH=CH-Ar), 7.12 (s, 1H, exocyclic vinylic); \(R_f=0.48\). Anal. Calcd for C\(_{18}\)H\(_{12}\)N\(_2\)O\(_5\) (336) C, 64.29; H, 3.60; N, 8.33 found C, 64.32; H, 3.64; N, 8.32.

**4-(4-hydroxybenzylidene)-2-(4-dimethyamino styryl) oxazol-5-ones (2i).** Yield 55%; mp 187 °C (methanol); FT-IR (KBr) cm\(^{-1}\): 3387 (phenolic -OH), 1634 (C=O), 1552 (C=N), 1576 (C=C) and 2789, 2981 (aromatic str.); \(^1\)H-NMR (DMSO-\(d_6\)\(\delta\) ppm: 4.82 (s, 1H, Ar-OH exchangeable with D\(_2\)O), 5.20 (d, 1H, CH=CH-Ar), 6.34 (1H, CH=CH-Ar), 7.22 (s, 1H, exocyclic vinylic); \(R_f=0.56\). Anal. Calcd for C\(_{20}\)H\(_{18}\)N\(_2\)O\(_3\) (334) C, 71.84; H, 5.43; N, 8.33 found C, 71.82; H, 5.45; N, 8.40.

**General preparation of 4-(4-o-β-d-tetra-o-acetyl-glucoxybenzylidene) 2-(substituted styryl) oxazol-5-ones (3a-i).** A mixture of 4-(4-hydroxybenzylidene)-2-(substituted styryl-oxazol-5-ones, (0.39 mmol), K\(_2\)CO\(_3\) (0.43 mmol), and acetonitrile (60 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 2 h under argon atmosphere. 18-Crown-6 (0.04 mmol) was added followed by α-glucopyranosyl bromide (0.58 mmol). After 5 h, it was poured onto ice cold water. It was neutralized with H\(_2\)SO\(_4\) (1 mol/L). The product was extracted in ethyl acetate (50 mL × 4). Removal of the volatiles under reduce pressure afforded a brown semisolid.

**4-(4-o-β-d-tetra-o-acetyl-glucoxybenzylidene)-2-styryl oxazol-5-ones (3a).** Yield 62%; \([\alpha]_D^{30}=-10.55\) (c 0.1, CH\(_3\)OH); FT-IR (KBr) cm\(^{-1}\): 2910, 3030 (aromatic str.), 2868 (glucosidic-CH), 1610 (C=O), 1710 (C=O), 1088 (C-O-C); \(^1\)H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-\(d_6\)\(\delta\) ppm: 2.02, 1.92, 1.96, 2.15 (s, 3H, OAc), 5.10 (d, 1H, anomeric proton) 5.32 (d, 1H, CH=CH-Ar), 6.16 (d, CH=CH-Ar), 7.10 (s, 1H, exocyclic vinylic), 7.4-7.9 (m, 9H, Ar-H). Anal. Calcd for C\(_{32}\)H\(_{31}\)NO\(_{12}\) (621) C, 61.83; H, 5.03; N, 2.25 found C, 61.80; H, 3.02; N, 2.28.
4-(4-o-β-d-tetra-o-acetyl-glucopyranosylidene)-2-(2-chloro styryl) oxazol-5-ones (3b). Yield 70%; \[ \alpha_{D}^{30} = +13.11 (c 0.1, CH\textsubscript{3}OH); \] FT-IR (KBr) cm\(^{-1}\): 2924, 3028 (aromatic str.), 2876 (glucosidic-CH), 1609 (C=N), 1625 (C=C), 1710 (C=O), 1089 (C-O-C); \(^1\)H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d\(_6\))δ ppm: 2.04, 1.93, 1.96, 2.17 (s, 3H, OAc), 5.4 (d, 1H, anomeric proton), 5.78 (d, 1H, CH=CH-Ar), 6.52 (d, CH=CH-Ar), 7.14 (s, 1H, exocyclic vinylic), 7.4-8.2 (m, 8H, Ar-H). Anal. Calcd for C\(_{32}\)H\(_{30}\)ClNO\(_{12}\) (656) C, 58.59; H, 4.61; N, 2.14 found C, 58.60; H, 4.64; N, 2.16.

4-(4-o-β-d-tetra-o-acetyl-glucopyranosylidene)-2-(3-chloro styryl) oxazol-5-ones (3c). Yield 68%; \[ \alpha_{D}^{30} = +9.00 (c 0.1, CH\textsubscript{3}OH); \] FT-IR (KBr) cm\(^{-1}\): 2945, 3038 (aromatic str.), 2870 (glucosidic-CH), 1612 (C=N), 1560 (C=C), 1722 (C=O), 1078 (C-O-C); \(^1\)H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d\(_6\))δ ppm: 2.04, 1.94, 1.97, 2.20 (s, 3H, OAc), 5.10 (d, 1H, anomeric proton), 5.54 (d, 1H, CH=CH-Ar), 6.12 (d, CH=CH-Ar), 7.15 (s, 1H, exocyclic vinylic), 7.4-8.5 (m, 8H, Ar-H). Anal. Calcd for C\(_{32}\)H\(_{30}\)ClNO\(_{12}\) (656) C, 58.59; H, 4.61; N, 2.14 found C, 58.62; H, 4.62; N, 2.18.

4-(4-o-β-d-tetra-o-acetyl-glucopyranosylidene)-2-(4-chloro styryl) oxazol-5-ones (3d). Yield 72%; \[ \alpha_{D}^{30} = -14.12 (c 0.1, CH\textsubscript{3}OH); \] FT-IR (KBr) cm\(^{-1}\): 2905, 3011 (aromatic str.), 2878 (glucosidic-CH), 1620 (C=N), 1726 (C=O), 1080 (C-O-C); \(^1\)H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d\(_6\))δ ppm: 2.00, 1.94, 1.96, 2.45 (s, 3H, OAc), 5.50 (d, 1H, anomeric proton), 5.88 (d, 1H, CH=CH-Ar), 6.35 (d, CH=CH-Ar), 7.20 (s, 1H, exocyclic vinylic), 7.6 to 8.8 (m, 8H, Ar-H). Anal. Calcd for C\(_{32}\)H\(_{30}\)ClNO\(_{12}\) (656) C, 58.59; H, 4.61; N, 2.14 found C, 58.64; H, 4.63; N, 2.19.

4-(4-o-β-d-tetra-o-acetyl-glucopyranosylidene)-2-(2-methoxy styryl) oxazol-5-ones (3e). Yield 66%; \[ \alpha_{D}^{30} = -21.44 (c 0.1, CH\textsubscript{3}OH); \] FT-IR (KBr) cm\(^{-1}\): 2912, 3035 (aromatic str.), 2855 (glucosidic-CH), 1614 (C=N), 1714 (C=O), 1091 (C-O-C); \(^1\)H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d\(_6\))δ ppm: 2.04, 1.90, 1.95, 2.18 (s, 3H, OAc), 5.6 (d, 1H, anomeric proton), 5.92 (d, CH=CH-Ar), 6.69 (d, 1H, CH=CH-Ar), 7.18 (s, 1H, exocyclic vinylic), 7.6 to 8.6 (m, 8H, Ar-H). Anal. Calcd for C\(_{32}\)H\(_{33}\)NO\(_{14}\) (651) C, 60.83; H, 5.10; N, 2.15 found C, 60.85; H, 5.10; N, 2.12.

4-(4-o-β-d-tetra-o-acetyl-glucopyranosylidene)-2-(3-methoxy styryl) oxazol-5-ones (3f). Yield 56%; \[ \alpha_{D}^{30} = -20.11 (c 0.1, CH\textsubscript{3}OH); \] FT-IR (KBr) cm\(^{-1}\): 2918, 3035 (aromatic str.), 2858 (glucosidic-CH), 1518 (C=N), 1610 (C=C), 1733 (C=O), 1089 (C-O-C); \(^1\)H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d\(_6\))δ ppm: 2.05, 1.92, 1.96, 2.20 (s, 3H, OAc), 5.7 (d, 1H, anomeric proton), 5.95 (d, 1H, CH=CH-Ar), 6.58 (d, CH=CH-Ar), 7.14 (s, 1H, exocyclic vinylic), 7.5 to 6.8 (m, 8H, Ar-H). Anal. Calcd for C\(_{32}\)H\(_{33}\)NO\(_{13}\) (651) C, 60.83; H, 5.10; N, 2.15 found C, 60.83; H, 5.11; N, 2.11.

4-(4-o-β-d-tetra-o-acetyl-glucopyranosylidene)-2-(4-methoxy styryl) oxazol-5-ones (3g). Yield 66%; \[ \alpha_{D}^{30} = -19.68 (c 0.1, CH\textsubscript{3}OH); \] FT-IR (KBr) cm\(^{-1}\): 2902, 3030 (aromatic str.), 2852 (glucosidic-CH), 1612 (C=N), 1646 (C=C), 1740 (C=O), 1109 (C-O-C); \(^1\)H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d\(_6\))δ ppm: 2.01, 1.92, 1.93, 2.23 (s, 3H, OAc), 5.4 (d, 1H, anomeric proton), 5.78 (d, 1H, CH=CH-Ar), 6.56 (d, CH=CH-Ar), 7.15 (s, 1H, exocyclic vinylic), 7.3 to 8.2 (m, 8H, Ar-H). Anal. Calcd for C\(_{32}\)H\(_{33}\)NO\(_{13}\) (651) C, 60.83; H, 5.10; N, 2.15 found C, 60.80; H, 5.10; N, 2.19.

4-(4-o-β-d-tetra-o-acetyl-glucopyranosylidene)-2-(3-nitro styryl) oxazol-5-ones (3h). Yield 69%; \[ \alpha_{D}^{30} = -14.25 (c 0.1, CH\textsubscript{3}OH); \] FT-IR (KBr) cm\(^{-1}\): 2912, 3108 (aromatic str.), 2871 (glucosidic-CH), 1615 (C=N), 1648 (C=C), 1710 (C=O), 1088 (C-O-C); \(^1\)H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d\(_6\))δ ppm: 2.02, 1.95, 1.97,
2.19 (s, 3H, OAc), 5.6 (d, 1H, CH=CH-Ar), 6.30 (d, CH=CH-Ar), 7.22 (s, 1H, exocyclic vinylic), 7.8 to 8.5 (m, 8H, Ar-H). Anal. Calcld for C_{32}H_{30}N_2O_{14} (666) C, 57.66; H, 4.54; N, 4.20 found C, 57.68; H, 4.56; N, 4.22.

4-(4-\text{o}-\text{d}-\text{tetra-\text{o}-\text{acetyl-glucoxybenzylidene})-2-(4-dimethyamino styryl) oxazol-5-ones (3i). Yield 62%; [α]_{D}^{20}=-16.40 (c 0.1, CH_{3}OH); FT-IR (KBr) cm\(^{-1}\): 2922, 3034 (aromatic str.), 2880 (glucosidic-CH), 1627 (C=N), 1635 (C=C), 1768 (C=O), 1H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d\(_6\))\(\delta\) ppm: 2.11, 1.97, 1.95, 2.10 (s, 3H, OAc), 5.5 (d, 1H, anomeric proton), 5.94 (d, 1H, CH=CH-Ar), 6.68 (d, CH=CH-Ar), 7.18 (s, 1H, exocyclic vinylic), 7.6 to 8.5 (m, 8H, Ar-H). Anal. Calcld for C_{34}H_{36}N_2O_{12} (664) C, 61.44; H, 5.46; N, 4.21 found C, 61.47; H, 5.48; N, 4.28.

General preparation of 4-(4-\text{o}-\text{d-glucoxybenzylidene)-2-(substituted styryl) oxazol-5-ones (4a-i). A mixture of 4-(4-\text{o}-\text{d-tetra-\text{o}-\text{acetyl-glucoxybenzylidene)-2-styryl oxazol-5-ones (4a)}.

4-(4-\text{o}-\text{β-d-glucoxybenzylidene)-2-styryl oxazol-5-ones (4a). Yield 66%; [α]_{D}^{30}=-14.11 (c 0.1, DMSO); FT-IR (KBr) cm\(^{-1}\): 3405 (intramolecular –OH, broad, carbohydrate group), 2956 (glucosidic –CH), 2789 (Ar-CH), 1612 (C=N), 1645 (C=C), 1252 (C-N), 1028 (C-O-C); \(^1\)H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d\(_6\))\(\delta\) ppm: 3.0 (1H, 5'H), 3.6 (1H, 4'H), 3.5 (1H, 3'H), 3.9 (1H, 2'H), 5.2 (s, 1H) anomeric proton, 5.60 (d, 1H, =CH-Ar), 6.60 (1H, CH=CH-Ar), 7.20 (s, 1H, exocyclic vinylic), 7.40 to 8.22 (m, 8H, Ar-H); \(^1\)C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d\(_6\))\(\delta\) ppm: 138-115 (Ar-C), sugar moiety: \(\delta\) 102.2 (s, C-1') anomeric carbon, 82 (s, C-6'), 74 (s, C-5'), 69.5 (s, C-4'), 70.0 (s, C-3'), 61 (s, C-2'); MS (El, 70 ev): 453 (M) (15%), 290 (100%) base peak, 273 (18%), 188 (14%), 163 (6%), 80(13%). Anal. Calcld for C_{24}H_{23}NO_8 (453) C, 63.57; H, 5.11; N, 3.09 found C, 63.50; H, 5.10; N, 3.11.

4-(4-\text{o}-\text{β-d-glucoxybenzylidene)-2-(2-chloro styryl) oxazol-5-ones (4b). Yield 76%; [α]_{D}^{30}=+15.35 (c 0.1, DMSO); FT-IR (KBr) cm\(^{-1}\): 3415 (intramolecular –OH, broad, carbohydrate group), 2926 (glucosidic –CH), 2785 (Ar-CH), 1610 (C=N), 1632 (C=C), 1244 (C-N), 1033 (C-O-C); \(^1\)H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d\(_6\))\(\delta\) ppm: 3.2 (1H, 5'H), 3.8 (1H, 4'H), 3.4 (1H, 3'H), 3.8 (1H, 2'H), 5.52 (s, 1H) anomeric proton, 5.90 (d, 1H, CH=CH-Ar), 6.45 (1H, CH=CH-Ar), 7.12 (s, 1H, exocyclic vinylic), 7.4 to 8.6 (m, 8H, Ar-H); \(^1\)C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d\(_6\))\(\delta\) ppm: 131.2-116.6 (Ar-C), sugar moiety: \(\delta\) 100.8 (s, C-1') anomeric carbon, 77 (s, C-6'), 72 (s, C-5'), 70.5 (s, C-4'), 72.4 (s, C-3'), 64 (s, C-2'); MS (El, 70 ev): 487 (M) (15%), 324 (15%), 180 (100%) base peak, 273 (18%), 188 (14%), 163 (6%), 80(13%). Anal. Calcld for C_{24}H_{22}ClNO_8 (487) C, 59.08; H, 4.55; N, 2.87 found C, 59.10; H, 4.58; N, 2.85.

4-(4-\text{o}-\text{β-d-glucoxybenzylidene)-2-(3-chloro styryl) oxazol-5-ones (4c). Yield 71%; [α]_{D}^{30}=-10.11(c 0.1, DMSO); FT-IR (KBr) cm\(^{-1}\): 3420 (intramolecular –OH, broad, carbohydrate group), 2928 (glucosidic –CH), 2788 (Ar-CH), 1621 (C=N), 1655 (C=C), 1245 (C-N), 1034 (C-O-C); \(^1\)H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d\(_6\))\(\delta\) ppm: 3.2 (1H, 5'H), 3.7 (1H, 4'H), 3.4 (1H, 3'H), 3.8 (1H, 2'H), 5.25 (s, 1H) anomeric proton, 5.84 (d, 1H, CH=CH-Ar), 6.42 (1H, CH=CH-Ar), 7.15 (s, 1H, exocyclic vinylic), 7.3 to 8.4 (m, 8H, Ar-H); \(^1\)C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d\(_6\))\(\delta\) ppm: 132.4-115 (Ar-C), sugar moiety: \(\delta\) 101.0 (s, C-1') anomeric carbon, 75 (s, C-6'), 71

302
(s, C-5'), 70.5 (s, C-4'), 72.6 (s, C-3'), 65 (s, C-2'); MS (El, 70 ev): 487 (M) (10%), 326 (11%), 181 (100%) base peak, 160 (18%), 163 (14%), 78 (30%). Anal. Calcd for C_{24}H_{22}ClNO_8 (487) C, 59.08; H, 4.55; N, 2.87 found C, 59.11; H, 4.52; N, 2.87.

4-(4-o-β-d-glucoxybenzylidene)-2-(2-methoxy styryl) oxazol-5-ones (4e). Yield 78%; [α]_D^{30} = -28.34 (c 0.1, DMSO); FT-IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 3505 (intramolecular –OH, broad, carbohydrate group), 2968 (glucosidic –CH), 2785 (Ar-CH), 1618 (C=N), 1625 (C=C), 1055 (C-O-C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ ppm: 3.3 (1H, 5'H), 3.6 (1H, 4'H), 3.5 (1H, 3'H), 3.8 (1H, 2'H), 5.2 (s, 1H) anomeric proton, 5.9 (d, 1H, CH=CH-Ar), 6.65 (1H, CH=CH-Ar), 7.24 (s, 1H, exocyclic vinylic), 7.5 to 8.8 (m, 8H, Ar-H); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ ppm: 107-130 (Ar-C), sugar moiety: δ 101.4 (s, C-1') anomeric carbon, 78 (s, C-6'), 73 (s, C-5'), 72.5 (s, C'-4'), 73.1 (s, C-3'), 62 (s, C-2'); MS (El, 70 ev): 483 (M) (11%), 320 (15%), 175 (30%), 145 (100%) base peak, 185 (28%), 130 (10%), 118 (24%). Anal. Calcd for C_{25}H_{25}NO_9 (483) C, 62.11; H, 5.21; N, 2.90 found C, 62.08; H, 5.24; N, 2.85.

4-(4-o-β-d-glucoxybenzylidene)-2-(3-methoxy styryl) oxazol-5-ones (4f). Yield 74%; [α]_D^{30} = -26.56 (c 0.1, DMSO); FT-IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 3420 (intramolecular –OH, broad, carbohydrate group), 2968 (glucosidic –CH), 2780 (Ar-CH), 1622 (C=N), 1620 (C=C), 1236 (C-N), 1056 (C-O-C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ ppm: 3.2 (1H, 5'H), 3.4 (1H, 4'H), 3.5 (1H, 3'H), 3.6 (1H, 2'H), 5.3 (s, 1H) anomeric proton, 5.82 (d, 1H, CH=CH-Ar), 6.66 (1H, CH=CH-Ar), 7.18 (s, 1H, exocyclic vinylic), 7.4 to 8.7 (m, 8H, Ar-H); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ ppm: 107-128 (Ar-C), sugar moiety: δ 103.5 (s, C-1') anomeric carbon, 78 (s, C-6'), 74 (s, C-5'), 73.5 (s, C-4'), 75.1 (s, C-3'), 64 (s, C-2'); MS (El, 70 ev): 483 (M) (20%), 320 (18%), 175 (30%), 145 (100%) base peak, 130 (12%), 116 (0.8%). Anal. Calcd for C_{25}H_{25}NO_9 (483) C, 62.11; H, 5.21; N, 2.90 found C, 62.14; H, 5.19; N, 2.86.

4-(4-o-β-d-glucoxybenzylidene)-2-(4-methoxy styryl) oxazol-5-ones (4g). Yield 66%; [α]_D^{30} = -22.19 (c 0.1, DMSO); FT-IR (KBr) cm⁻¹: 3368 (intramolecular –OH, broad, carbohydrate group), 2980 (glucosidic –CH), 2778 (Ar-CH), 1620 (C=N), 1644 (C=C), 1242 (C-N), 1058 (C-O-C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ ppm: 3.2 (1H, 5'H), 3.4 (1H, 4'H), 3.6 (1H, 3'H), 3.7 (1H, 2'H), 5.42 (s, 1H) anomeric proton, 5.94 (d, 1H, CH=CH-Ar), 6.65 (1H, CH=CH-Ar), 7.16 (s, 1H, exocyclic vinylic), 7.4 to 8.6 (m, 8H, Ar-H); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ ppm: 107-128 (Ar-C), sugar moiety: δ 102.0 (s, C-1') anomeric carbon, 70 (s, C-6'), 74 (s, C-5'), 75 (s, C-4'), 78.5 (s, C-3'), 65 (s, C-2'); MS (El, 70 ev): 483 (M) (22%), 320 (15%), 188 (21%), 165 (100%) base peak, 118 (12%), 77 (20%). Anal. Calcd for C_{25}H_{25}NO_9 (483) C, 62.11; H, 5.21; N, 2.90 found C, 62.14; H, 5.19; N, 2.89.
Synthesis and Biological Activity of..., V. TAILE, et al.,

4-(4-o-β-d-glucoxybenzylidene)-2-(3-nitro styryl) oxazol-5-ones (4h). Yield 72%; [α]$_{D}^{30}$ = -15.10 (c 0.1, DMSO); FT-IR (KBr) cm$^{-1}$: 3410 (intramolecular –OH, broad, carbohydrate group), 2950 (glucosidic –CH), 2807 (Ar-CH), 1616 (C=N), 1249 (C-N), 1068 (C-O-C); 1H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d$_6$)δ ppm: 2.9 (1H, 5'H), 3.0 (1H, 4'H), 3.4 (1H, 3'H), 3.9 (1H, 2'H), 5.40 (s, 1H) anomeric proton, 5.82 (d, 1H, CH=CH-Ar), 6.56 (1H, CH=CH-Ar), 7.12 (s, 1H, exocyclic vinylic), 7.7 to 8.7 (m, 8H, Ar-H); 13C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d$_6$)δ ppm: 110-134 (Ar-C), sugar moiety: δ 103.0 (s, C-1') anomeric carbon, 78 (s, C-3'), 64 (s, C-2'); MS (El, 70 ev): 498 (M) (15%), 336 (100%) base peak, 292 (13%), 190 (15%), 163 (8%), 78 (11%). Anal. Calcd for C$_{24}$H$_{22}$N$_{2}$O$_{10}$ (498) C, 57.83; H, 4.45; N, 5.62 found C, 57.85; H, 4.48; N, 5.65.

4-(4-o-β-d-glucoxybenzylidene)-2-(4-dimethylamino styryl) oxazol-5-ones (4i). Yield 60%; [α]$_{D}^{30}$ = -18.65 (c 0.1, DMSO); FT-IR (KBr) cm$^{-1}$: 3385 (intramolecular –OH, broad, carbohydrate group), 2960 (glucosidic –CH), 2778 (Ar-CH), 1616 (C=N), 1624 (C=C), 1088 (C-O-C); 1H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d$_6$)δ ppm: 3.1 (1H, 5'H), 3.7 (1H, 4'H), 3.6 (1H, 3'H), 3.9 (1H, 2'H), 5.2 (s, 1H) anomeric proton, 5.7 (d, 1H, CH=CH-Ar), 6.12 (1H, CH=CH-Ar), 7.25 (s, 1H, exocyclic vinylic), 7.5 to 8.7 (m, 8H, Ar-H); 13C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d$_6$)δ ppm: 114-128 (Ar-C), sugar moiety: δ 105.0 (s, C-1') anomeric carbon, 78 (s, C-6'), 76 (s, C-5'), 70.5 (s, C-4'), 70.0 (s, C-3'), 63 (s, C-2'); MS (El, 70 ev): 496 (M) (15%), 332 (16%), 270 (28%), 185 (100%) base peak, 163 (6%), 74 (10%). Anal. Calcd for C$_{26}$H$_{28}$N$_{2}$O$_{8}$ (496) C, 62.89; H, 5.68; N, 5.64 found C, 62.87; H, 5.60; N, 5.61.

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304