

Antibacterial and Enzyme Inhibition Study of Hydrazone Derivatives Bearing 1, 3, 4-Oxadiazole

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ABSTRACT

The antibacterial and lipoxigenase enzyme inhibition activities of two series of compounds have been investigated in the presented work. The 4-methyl/hydroxy benzoic acids (**1a** & **1b**) were used as starting materials to prepare corresponding esters (**2a** & **2b**), hydrazides (**3a** & **3b**), 5-(4-methylphenyl/4-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-thiols (**4a** & **4b**), *S*-substituted esters (**5a** & **5b**) and acetohydrazides (**6a** & **6b**). The acetohydrazones, **8a-i** & **9a-i**, were synthesized by stirring **6a** & **6b** with mono(di)substituted phenylcarboxaldehydes (**7a-i**) in methanol. The data of IR, ¹H-NMR and EIMS spectral techniques well confirmed the structural formulae of synthesized compounds. The molecules of 4-methyl series rendered the better results than those of 4-hydroxy series.

Keywords: 1, 3, 4-Oxadiazole, carboxylic acids, antibacterial activity, lipoxigenase inhibition activity

1. INTRODUCTION

Substituted 1,3,4-oxadiazole^{1,2} and acetohydrazone compounds^{3,4} individually are known to confront multiple biological activities, that is, antimicrobial, anti-enzymatic, etc. The newly synthesized molecules were assessed for antibacterial and lipoxigenase inhibition. The included bacterial strains were *S. typhi*, *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa*, *B. subtilis* and *S. aureus* which are responsible for enteric fever⁵, food poisoning⁶, chronic infection⁷, hypersensitivity reactions⁸ and pathogenesis⁹. The lipoxigenase enzymes (EC 1.13.11.12) are related to inflammatory drugs^{10,11}. The multiple functionality bearing molecules are presented in the current article and such a type of molecules is under study by our group¹²⁻¹⁴ looking forward to new drug candidates.

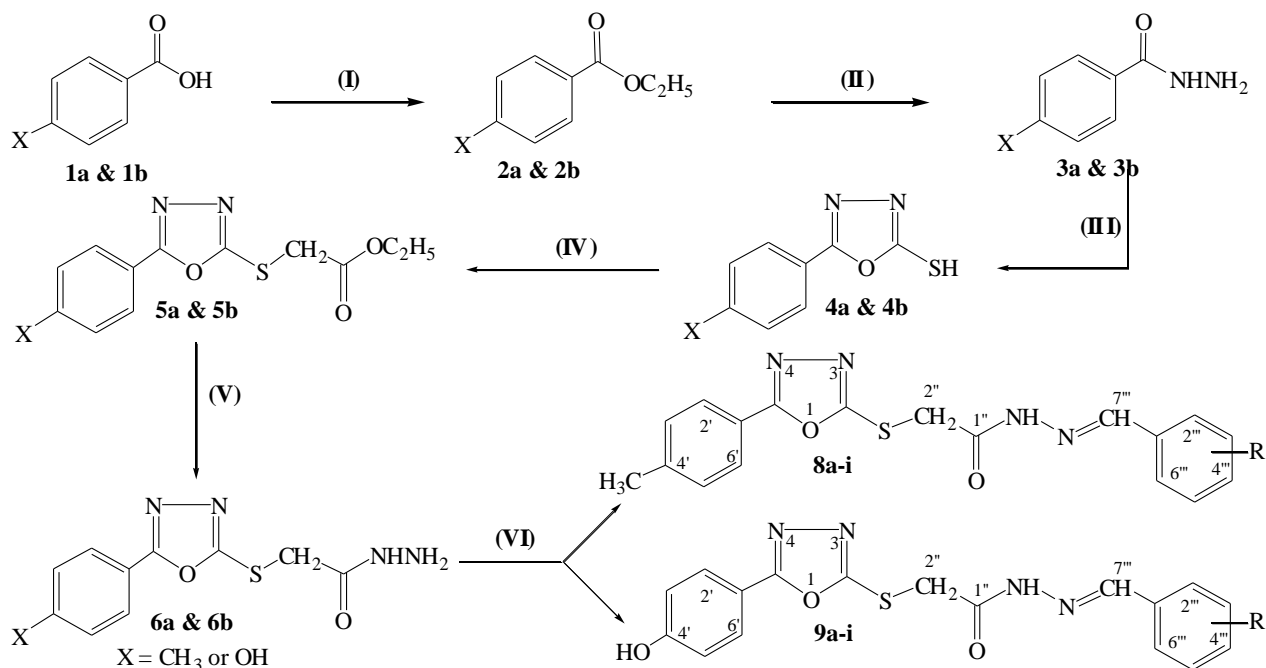
2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The two series of acetohydrazone derivatives were accomplished by Scheme 1 and endorsed by spectral study of IR, ¹HNMR & EIMS and the biological activities, given in Tables 2 to 4.

2.1 Chemistry

In the second step, carbohydrazone formation can be accompanied by stirring or refluxing if required. The formation of 1,3,4-oxadiazole was performed in basic medium, but the final product should be collected in slight acidic medium, and low pH (about 1-4) has negative effect on the yield. In the fifth step, acetohydrazone formation must be carried out at room temperature. The last step includes the reaction of acetohydrazones with different aldehydes stirring in methanol, which can be catalyzed by a few drops of glacial acetic acid (Scheme 1).

The molecules were structurally finalized through the collective data of spectral analysis of IR, ¹HNMR and EIMS. The compound **8a** presented molecular formula of C₂₀H₂₁N₅O₂S (mol. mass = 395), obtained from proton integration in ¹HNMR spectrum and mass fragments based on peaks in EIMS. The significant fragments in EIMS spectrum appeared at *m/z* 395 (molecular ion peak), 233 (the 5-(4-methylphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-thiomethylcarbonyl cationic peak) and 190 (the *N'*-(4-(dimethylamino)benzylidene)hydrazinocarbonyl cationic peak). The mass fragmentation pattern of this molecule is sketched in Figure 1. The IR supporting absorption band appeared at ν (cm⁻¹) 1663 (C=N) for imine group. The four doublets of two protons integrated with each other were assigned to two 1,4-disubstituted phenyl rings. The relative positions of these doublets were nominated as δ 7.88 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6') and 7.22 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5') for methyl substituted ring; and δ 7.49 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H, H-2'' & H-6'') and 6.64 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, H-3'' & H-5'') for dimethylamino substituted ring. The two singlets at δ 2.91 (s, 6H, (CH₃)₂N-4''') and 2.37 (s, 3H, CH₃-4') resonated for dimethylamino group & methyl group with relative intensity of six & three protons. The one methine proton and two methylene protons resonated at δ 8.09 (s, 1H, H-7''') and 4.64 (s, 2H, H-2'') as singlets. Finally compound **8a** was written as *N'*-(4-(dimethylamino)benzylidene)-2-(5-(4-methylphenyl)-1,3,4-Oxadiazol-2-ylthio)acetohydrazide.



Scheme-1: Synthesis of *N'*-substituted-2-(5-(4-methyl/4-hydroxy phenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylthio)acetohydrazide (8a-i, 9a-i). Reagents and conditions: (I) EtOH, Conc. H₂SO₄, Reflux, 7-8 hours (II) 80% N₂H₄·H₂O, MeOH, Stir, 5-6 hours (III) CS₂, KOH, EtOH, Reflux, 6-7 hours (IV) EBA (ethyl bromoacetate), LiH, DMF, Stir, 4-5 hours (V) 80% N₂H₄·H₂O, MeOH, Stir, 3-4 hours (VI) mono(di)substituted phenylcarboxaldehydes (7a-i), MeOH, Stir, 2-4 hours.

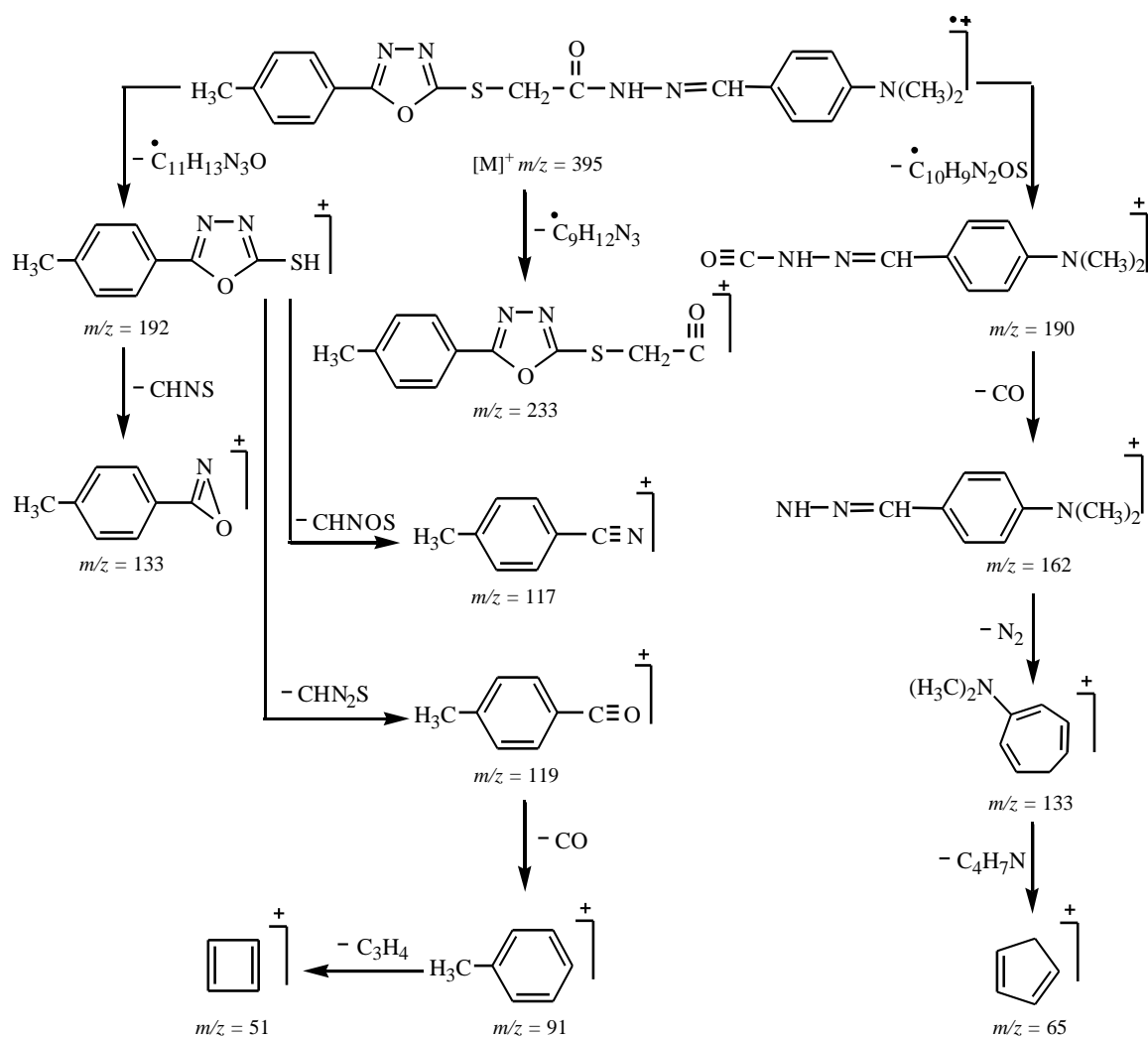


Figure-1: Mass fragmentation pattern of *N'*-(4-(Dimethylamino)benzylidene)-2-(5-(4-methylphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylthio)acetohydrazide (8a)

2.2 Antibacterial activity (in vitro)

The antibacterial activity of the compounds has been checked out in comparison of ciprofloxacin, the routine drug. The results are tabulated as %age inhibition and minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) values (Table 2 & 3).

Table-1: Different substituted R-groups

Compound	-R	Compound	-R
8a,9a	4-N(CH ₃) ₂	8f,9f	2-OCH ₃ , 5-OCH ₃
8b,9b	4-N(C ₂ H ₅) ₂	8g,9g	3-OCH ₃ , 4-OCH ₃
8c,9c	4-OCH ₃	8h,9h	2-Cl, 4-Cl
8d,9d	2-OCH ₃ , 3-OCH ₃	8i,9i	2-Cl, 6-Cl
8e,9e	2-OCH ₃ , 4-OCH ₃	-	-

Table-2: The %age inhibition for antibacterial activity

Compound	Percentage Inhibition (%)				
	Gram negative bacteria			Gram positive bacteria	
	<i>S. typhi</i>	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	<i>B. subtilis</i>	<i>S. aureus</i>
8a	30.0±2.1	42.6±1.0	28.4±0.9	27.2±2.1	70.8±1.5
8b	41.5±2.1	47.0±0.1	50.2±0.4	22.2±1.5	80.0±0.7
8c	64.2±0.8	68.2±0.1	71.0±0.2	58.3±1.4	84.0±0.9
8d	56.3±0.6	54.5±0.8	50.6±0.6	57.7±0.7	46.8±1.0
8e	51.3±1.6	62.5±0.6	61.1±0.5	40.9±0.4	83.3±0.3
8f	75.8±0.6	67.8±1.5	72.7±1.6	61.6±1.0	79.4±0.4
8g	40.7±1.4	64.1±1.4	51.5±1.0	45.1±1.6	79.9±1.3
8h	25.6±1.6	51.7±0.1	40.8±1.5	42.6±0.5	50.5±0.8
8i	49.5±0.3	54.6±1.6	56.3±1.2	27.7±1.0	57.0±1.4
9a	53.8±0.6	42.8±0.5	51.8±0.4	61.5±0.9	65.0±0.6
9b	36.6±0.9	37.6±0.2	37.6±0.2	45.8±0.4	30.5±0.5
9c	45.1±0.1	38.6±0.8	33.8±0.6	40.5±0.4	51.8±0.5
9d	46.4±1.6	33.0±1.1	47.2±0.4	49.9±0.5	61.2±0.5
9e	63.6±0.0	54.5±1.2	69.3±1.0	66.0±0.6	67.1±0.9
9f	76.4±1.2	70.4±0.3	58.5±0.2	51.8±0.8	70.6±0.9
9g	71.7±1.1	64.4±1.2	73.3±0.9	63.0±1.2	42.45±0.6
9h	57.0±0.0	54.4±0.9	55.3±0.5	65.6±0.9	67.8±0.7
9i	49.5±1.0	58.6±0.8	47.2±0.3	58.6±0.3	42.1±0.7
Ciprofloxacin	92.1±0.5	91.4±0.8	91.0±0.1	91.2±1.1	92.2±1.0

The only two compounds of hydroxy series named **9e** and **9f** rendered relatively better inhibition potential against the encountered five bacterial strains. Overall the methyl series proved to be comparatively better inhibitor of *P. aeruginosa* and *S. aureus* but hydroxy series for *B. subtilis* strain. Both of series remained more efficient against *P. aeruginosa* and *S. aureus* as compared to others. Among the weakly active compounds against *S. typhi*, **9g** bearing disubstituted 3,4-dimethoxybenzylidene moiety presented low MIC ($\mu\text{g/mL}$) of 10.0 ± 0.9 compared with 7.9 ± 0.1 of reference. The molecule, **9f** was proficient against *E. coli* with MIC of 10.4 ± 0.4 compared with 7.3 ± 0.6 of reference. Against *P. aeruginosa*, **8c** and **8f** presented low MICs of 10.9 ± 0.7 and 11.8 ± 0.4 respectively in comparison of 7.9 ± 0.1 . *B. subtilis* was inhibited less efficiently by both the series. Against *S. aureus*, **8b**, **8e**, **8f** and **8g** showed low MICs. The molecules of 4-methyl series rendered the better results than those of 4-hydroxy series.

Table-3: The MIC values for antibacterial activity

Compound	MIC ($\mu\text{g/mL}$)				
	Gram negative bacteria			Gram positive bacteria	
	<i>S. typhi</i>	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	<i>B. subtilis</i>	<i>S. aureus</i>
8a	-	-	-	-	12.3±0.8
8b	-	-	19.9±1.1	-	11.1±0.1
8c	15.2±0.4	15.2±1.4	10.9±0.7	-	12.1±0.4
8d	17.4±1.5	18.3±1.3	19.6±0.6	-	-
8e	19.4±0.0	16.8±1.2	12.5±0.7	-	10.2±0.4
8f	14.2±0.2	14.2±0.3	11.8±0.4	-	10.2±1.0
8g	-	16.2±1.0	19.4±0.6	-	10.6±1.4
8h	-	-	-	15.9±0.9	19.7±0.9
8i	-	15.3±0.6	18.2±0.6	-	17.5±1.5
9a	17.5±0.3	-	18.9±0.9	15.1±0.5	13.9±0.9
9b	-	-	-	-	-
9c	-	-	-	-	18.3±0.2
9d	-	-	-	-	18.1±0.5

9e	15.5±0.4	16.9±0.8	13.0±0.4	13.4±0.5	13.4±0.4
9f	11.5±0.9	10.4±0.4	15.4±0.2	19.1±0.3	15.4±0.9
9g	10.0±0.9	12.3±0.4	13.5±0.8	14.0±0.0	-
9h	15.4±0.1	18.2±0.9	17.1±0.9	13.9±0.0	19.1±0.2
9i	-	17.1±0.9	-	17.0±0.6	-
Ciprofloxacin	7.9±0.1	7.3±0.6	7.9±0.1	8.0±0.0	8.1±0.1

NOTE: Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) was measured with suitable dilutions (5-30 µg/well) and results were calculated using EZ-Fit Perrella Scientific Inc. Amherst USA software.

2.3 Enzyme inhibition activity (in vitro)

The tabulated results of %age inhibition and IC₅₀ values (Table 4) for lipoxygenase inhibition relative to Baicalein, the reference standard, showed the compounds of both series remained almost inactive against this enzyme except a few.

Table-4: The IC₅₀ values of lipoxygenase inhibition activity

Compound	LOX		
	Conc. (mM)	Inhibition (%)	IC ₅₀ (µM)
8a	0.5	54.6±0.1	>500
8b	0.5	90.2±0.8	288.7±1.5
8c	0.5	84.6±0.5	132.8±0.7
8d	0.5	52.1±0.6	>500
8e	0.5	38.8±0.2	-
8f	0.5	15.7±0.1	-
8g	0.5	34.3±0.1	-
8h	0.5	56.2±0.1	>500
8i	0.5	74.6±0.4	290.3±1.2
9a	0.5	28.3±0.1	-
9b	0.5	53.3±0.1	>500
9c	0.5	46.2±0.1	>500
9d	0.5	47.3±0.4	>500
9e	0.5	10.1±0.1	-
9f	0.5	32.2±0.1	-
9g	0.5	28.5±0.1	-
9h	0.5	70.9±0.9	269.6±0.7
9i	0.5	NIL	-
Baicalein	0.5	93.7±1.2	22.4±1.3

NOTE: LOX = Lipoxygenase enzyme. IC₅₀ values (concentration for 50% inhibition) of compounds were recorded using EZ-Fit Enzyme kinetics software (Perrella Scientific Inc. Amherst, USA).

Their large size, which might be unfit to the active site may attribute to their inactivity. Only compounds **8b**, **8c**, **8i** and **9h** showed weak inhibition potential. The best among these was **8c** with IC₅₀ of 132.8 ± 0.7 µM compared with 22.4 ± 1.3 µM of Baicalein.

3. CONCLUSION

The presented compounds can be subdivided into two series including 4-methylphenyl and 4-hydroxyphenyl, each incorporating nine molecules. The molecules presented varying activity from weak to moderate antibacterial activity but too much weak against lipoxygenase enzyme. The compounds of 4-methyl series were relatively better for their potential.

4. EXPERIMENTAL

4.1 General

Melting points (M.P.) were measured through Griffin-George apparatus with open capillary tube and were uncorrected. Spectral study included IR, recorded on Jasco-320-A spectrophotometer by KBr pellet method; ¹HNMR, recorded on Bruker spectrometer in CDCl₃ at 400 MHz; and EIMS, recorded on JMS-HX-110 spectrometer. The initial purity of compounds was verified through TLC, performed on Al-plates coated with silica gel G-25-UV₂₅₄ using MeCOOEt and *n*-C₆H₁₄ solvent systems. The chemicals of synthetic grade were purchased from Merck, Alfa Aesar & Sigma-Aldrich and the solvents used were of analytical grade.

4.2 Ethyl 4-methyl/4-hydroxy benzoate (2a & 2b) synthesis

4-Methyl/4-hydroxy benzoic acids (**1a** & **1b**; 0.049 mol) were homogenized in 35 mL EtOH in a 100 mL round bottom (RB) flask and followed by addition of the catalyst, concentrated sulfuric acid (3.0 mL). The flask was set to reflux for 7-8 hours and monitored with TLC. After maximum conversion, reaction mixture was budged to a separating funnel (125 mL) followed by 50 mL ice cold distilled water and aqueous Na₂CO₃ solution (10%) to adjust a pH to 9-10. The title compounds were separated through solvent extraction with 25 mL CHCl₃.

4.2.1 Ethyl 4-Methylbenzoate (2a)

Yellow liquid; Yield: 84%; Mol. formula: C₁₀H₁₂O₂; Mol. mass: 164 gmol⁻¹; IR (KBr, ν_{max}/cm^{-1}): 3123 (Ar C-H), 1734 (Ester C=O), 1595 (Ar C=C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 7.87 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6'), 7.29 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5'), 4.02 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H, -OCH₂CH₃), 2.42 (s, 3H, CH₃-4'), 1.01 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H, -OCH₂CH₃); EIMS (m/z): 164 [M]⁺, 119 [C₈H₇O]⁺, 91 [C₇H₇]⁺, 65 [C₅H₅]⁺.

4.2.2 Ethyl 4-Hydroxybenzoate (2b)

White amorphous solid; Yield: 87%; M.P.: 144-116 °C; Mol. formula: C₉H₁₀O₃; Mol. mass: 166 gmol⁻¹; IR (KBr, ν_{max}/cm^{-1}): 3412 (O-H), 3107 (Ar C-H), 1738 (Ester C=O), 1596 (Ar C=C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 7.85 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6'), 6.89 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5'), 4.07 (q, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H, -OCH₂CH₃), 1.02 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 3H, -OCH₂CH₃); EIMS (m/z): 166 [M]⁺, 121 [C₇H₅O₂]⁺, 93 [C₆H₅O]⁺, 67 [C₄H₃O]⁺.

4.3 4-Methyl/4-Hydroxy benzohydrazide (3a & 3b) synthesis

The compounds **2a** & **2b** (0.043 mol) were taken in a 100 mL RB flask, already containing 25 mL MeOH. 80% Hydrazine hydrate (0.043 mol) was instantly poured and stirred for 5-6 hours. After all starting material consumed, 50 mL ice cold distilled water was poured followed by gentle shaking to acquire the precipitates of **3a** & **3b**. These were collected through filtration, washed and dried.

4.3.1 4-Methylbenzohydrazide (3a)

Cream white amorphous solid; Yield: 88%; M.P.: 116-118 °C; Mol. formula: C₈H₁₀N₂O; Mol. mass: 150 gmol⁻¹; IR (KBr, ν_{max}/cm^{-1}): 3337 (N-H), 3119 (Ar C-H), 1662 (Amide C=O), 1596 (Ar C=C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 9.39 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.68 (s, 2H, N-H), 7.86 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6'), 7.26 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5'), 2.41 (s, 3H, CH₃-4'); EIMS (m/z): 150 [M]⁺, 119 [C₈H₇O]⁺, 91 [C₇H₇]⁺, 65 [C₅H₅]⁺.

4.3.2 4-Hydroxybenzohydrazide (3b)

White amorphous solid; Yield: 86%; M.P.: 264-266 °C; Mol. formula: C₇H₈N₂O₂; Mol. mass: 152 gmol⁻¹; IR (KBr, ν_{max}/cm^{-1}): 3387 (O-H), 3321 (N-H), 3108 (Ar C-H), 1667 (Amide C=O), 1606 (Ar C=C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 9.31 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.72 (s, 2H, N-H), 7.89 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6'), 6.83 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5'); EIMS (m/z): 152 [M]⁺, 121 [C₇H₅O₂]⁺, 93 [C₆H₅O]⁺, 67 [C₄H₃O]⁺.

4.4 5-(4-Methyl/4-Hydroxy phenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-thiol (4a & 4b) synthesis

The compounds, **3a** & **3b** (0.040 mol) were homogenized in 25 mL EtOH in a 100 mL RB flask and basified by solid KOH (0.040 mol) on reflux. The system was cooled to RT and then 0.080 mol CS₂ was poured into. After reflux of 6-7 hours, 50 mL cold distilled water was poured into followed by dilute HCl (3-4 mL, pH = 6-7), and the mixture was stirred for 0.25 hours for proper precipitation. Thus obtained products were filtered off, washed, and dried.

4.4.1 5-(4-Methylphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-thiol (4a)

White amorphous solid; Yield: 78%; M.P.: 172-174 °C; Mol. formula: C₉H₈N₂OS; Mol. mass: 192 gmol⁻¹; IR (KBr, ν_{max}/cm^{-1}): 2548 (S-H), 3137 (Ar C-H), 1667 (C=N), 1609 (Ar C=C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 7.89 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6'), 7.23 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5'), 2.42 (s, 3H, CH₃-4'); EIMS (m/z): 192 [M]⁺, 133 [C₈H₇NO]⁺, 119 [C₈H₇O]⁺, 117 [C₈H₇N]⁺, 91 [C₇H₇]⁺, 65 [C₅H₅]⁺.

4.4.2 5-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-thiol (4b)

White amorphous solid; Yield: 83%; M.P.: 176-178 °C; Mol. formula: C₈H₆N₂O₂S; Mol. mass: 194 gmol⁻¹; IR (KBr, ν_{max}/cm^{-1}): 3398 (O-H), 3133 (Ar C-H), 1661 (C=N), 1599 (Ar C=C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 7.88 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6'), 6.63 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5'); EIMS (m/z): 194 [M]⁺, 135 [C₇H₅NO₂]⁺, 121 [C₇H₅O₂]⁺, 119 [C₇H₅NO]⁺, 93 [C₆H₅O]⁺, 67 [C₄H₃O]⁺.

4.5 Ethyl 2-(5-(4-methyl/4-hydroxy phenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylthio)acetate (5a & 5b) synthesis

The compounds, **4a** & **4b**, (0.035 mol) were dissolved in 15 mL dimethylformamide (DMF) in a 100 mL RB flask and stirred for 0.5 hours with LiH (0.035 mol). Then ethyl 2-bromoacetate (EBA, 0.035 mol) was added and mixture was further stirred for 4-5 hours. After single spot on TLC, the products were made precipitate after addition of excess cold distilled water and removed from medium by filtration, washing and drying.

4.5.1 Ethyl 2-(5-(4-Methylphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylthio)acetate (5a)

White amorphous solid; Yield: 79%; M.P.: 166-168 °C; Mol. formula: C₁₃H₁₄N₂O₃S; Mol. mass: 278 gmol⁻¹; IR (KBr, ν_{max}/cm^{-1}): 3159 (Ar C-H), 1751 (Ester C=O), 1666 (C=N), 1604 (Ar C=C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 7.84 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6'), 7.29 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5'), 4.61 (s, 2H, H-2''), 3.93 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H, -OCH₂CH₃), 2.41 (s, 3H, CH₃-4'), 0.99 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H, -OCH₂CH₃); EIMS (m/z): 278 [M]⁺, 233 [C₁₁H₉N₂O₂S]⁺, 192 [C₉H₈N₂OS]⁺, 133 [C₈H₇NO]⁺, 119 [C₈H₇O]⁺, 117 [C₈H₇N]⁺, 91 [C₇H₇]⁺, 65 [C₅H₅]⁺.

4.5.2 Ethyl 2-(5-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylthio)acetate (5b)

White amorphous solid; Yield: 76%; M.P.: 180-182 °C; Mol. formula: C₁₂H₁₂N₂O₄S; Mol. mass: 280 gmol⁻¹; IR (KBr, ν_{max}/cm^{-1}): 3386 (O-H), 3153 (Ar C-H), 1752 (Ester C=O), 1676 (C=N), 1601 (Ar C=C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 7.86 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6'), 6.69 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5'), 4.62 (s, 2H, H-2''), 3.90 (q, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H, -OCH₂CH₃), 0.98 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 3H, -OCH₂CH₃); EIMS (m/z): 280 [M]⁺, 235 [C₁₀H₇N₂O₃S]⁺, 194 [C₈H₆N₂O₂S]⁺, 135 [C₇H₅NO₂]⁺, 121 [C₇H₅O₂]⁺, 119 [C₇H₅NO]⁺, 93 [C₆H₅O]⁺, 67 [C₄H₃O]⁺.

4.6 2-(5-(4-Methyl/4-Hydroxy phenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylthio)acetohydrazide (6a & 6b) synthesis

The compounds **5a** & **5b** (0.031 mol) were mixed with 80% hydrazine hydrate (0.031 mol) in a 100 mL RB flask containing 20 mL MeOH. The reaction mixture was stirred for 3-4 hours at RT. After final TLC with single spot, the precipitates appeared after addition of excess cold distilled water, were filtered and washed by distilled water.

4.6.1 2-(5-(4-Methylphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylthio)acetohydrazide (6a)

White amorphous solid; Yield: 85%; M.P.: 176-178 °C; Mol. formula: C₁₁H₁₂N₄O₂S; Mol. mass: 264 gmol⁻¹; IR (KBr, ν_{max}/cm^{-1}): 3376 (N-H), 3073 (Ar C-H), 1663 (Amide C=O), 1681 (C=N), 1602 (Ar C=C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 9.41 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.77 (s, 2H, N-H), 7.87 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6'), 7.27 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5'), 4.65 (s, 2H, H-2''), 2.41 (s, 3H, CH₃-4'); EIMS (m/z): 264 [M]⁺, 233 [C₁₁H₉N₂O₂S]⁺, 192 [C₉H₈N₂OS]⁺, 133 [C₈H₇NO]⁺, 119 [C₈H₇O]⁺, 117 [C₈H₇N]⁺, 91 [C₇H₇]⁺, 65 [C₅H₅]⁺.

4.6.2 2-(5-(4-Hydroxyphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylthio)acetohydrazide (6b)

White amorphous solid; Yield: 81%; M.P.: 208-210 °C; Mol. formula: C₁₀H₁₀N₄O₃S; Mol. mass: 266 gmol⁻¹; IR (KBr, ν_{max}/cm^{-1}): 3412 (O-H), 3372 (N-H), 3075 (Ar C-H), 1665 (Amide C=O), 1687 (C=N), 1604 (Ar C=C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 9.47 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.83 (s, 2H, N-H), 7.87 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6'), 6.67 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5'), 4.64 (s, 2H, H-2''); EIMS (m/z): 266 [M]⁺, 235 [C₁₀H₇N₂O₃S]⁺, 194 [C₈H₆N₂O₂S]⁺, 135 [C₇H₅NO₂]⁺, 121 [C₇H₅O₂]⁺, 119 [C₇H₅NO]⁺, 93 [C₆H₅O]⁺, 67 [C₄H₃O]⁺.

4.7 N'-Substituted-2-(5-(4-methyl/4-hydroxy phenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylthio)acetohydrazide (8a-i, 9a-i) synthesis

The compounds, **6a** & **6b** (0.0036 mol) were mixed with mono(di)substituted phenylcarboxaldehydes (**7a-i**; 0.0036 mol) in a 50 mL RB flask containing 12 mL MeOH. The mixture was simply stirred for 2-4 hours. After reaction completion affirmed *via* TLC, excess cold distilled water was added and aged for precipitate formation. The formed precipitates were filtered off, washed with distilled water, and dried for biological activities.

4.7.1 N'-(4-(Dimethylamino)benzylidene)-2-(5-(4-methylphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylthio)aceto hydrazide (8a)

Yellow amorphous solid; Yield: 81%; M.P.: 182-184 °C; Mol. formula: C₂₀H₂₁N₅O₂S; Mol. mass: 395 gmol⁻¹; IR (KBr, ν_{max}/cm^{-1}): 3046 (Ar C-H), 1663 (C=N), 1607 (Ar C=C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 10.45 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.09 (s, 1H, H-7'''), 7.88 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6'), 7.49 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, H-2''' & H-6'''), 7.22 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5'), 6.64 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, H-3''' & H-5'''), 4.64 (s, 2H, H-2''), 2.91 (s, 6H, (CH₃)₂N-4'''), 2.37 (s, 3H, CH₃-4'); EIMS (m/z): 395 [M]⁺, 233 [C₁₁H₉N₂O₂S]⁺, 192 [C₉H₈N₂OS]⁺, 190 [C₁₀H₁₂N₃O]⁺, 162 [C₉H₁₂N₃]⁺, 134 [C₉H₁₂N]⁺, 133 [C₈H₇NO]⁺, 119 [C₈H₇O]⁺, 117 [C₈H₇N]⁺, 91 [C₇H₇]⁺, 65 [C₅H₅]⁺, 51 [C₄H₃]⁺.

4.7.2 N'-(4-(Diethylamino)benzylidene)-2-(5-(4-methylphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylthio)aceto hydrazide (8b)

Light yellow amorphous solid; Yield: 82%; M.P.: 192-194 °C; Mol. formula: C₂₂H₂₅N₅O₂S; Mol. mass: 423 gmol⁻¹; IR (KBr, ν_{max}/cm^{-1}): 3049 (Ar C-H), 1669 (C=N), 1604 (Ar C=C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 10.53 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.06 (s, 1H, H-7'''), 7.86 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6'), 7.45 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, H-2''' & H-6'''), 7.25 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5'), 6.69 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, H-3''' & H-5'''), 4.61 (s, 2H, H-2''), 2.63 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 4H, (CH₃CH₂)₂N-4'''), 2.39 (s, 3H, CH₃-4'), 1.04 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 6H, (CH₃CH₂)₂N-4'''); EIMS (m/z): 423 [M]⁺, 233 [C₁₁H₉N₂O₂S]⁺, 218 [C₁₂H₁₆N₃O]⁺, 192 [C₉H₈N₂OS]⁺, 190 [C₁₁H₁₆N₃]⁺, 162 [C₁₁H₁₆N]⁺, 133 [C₈H₇NO]⁺, 119 [C₈H₇O]⁺, 117 [C₈H₇N]⁺, 91 [C₇H₇]⁺, 65 [C₅H₅]⁺, 51 [C₄H₃]⁺.

4.7.3 N'-(4-Methoxybenzylidene)-2-(5-(4-methylphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylthio)aceto hydrazide (8c)

White amorphous solid; Yield: 79%; M.P.: 202-204 °C; Mol. formula: C₁₉H₁₈N₄O₃S; Mol. mass: 382 gmol⁻¹; IR (KBr, ν_{max}/cm^{-1}): 3054 (Ar C-H), 1675 (C=N), 1617 (Ar C=C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 10.73 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.08 (s, 1H, H-7'''), 7.85 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6'), 7.73 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, H-2''' & H-6'''), 7.28 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5'), 6.57 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, H-3''' & H-5'''), 4.63 (s, 2H, H-2''), 3.81 (s, 3H, CH₃O-4'''), 2.42 (s, 3H, CH₃-4'); EIMS (m/z): 382 [M]⁺, 233 [C₁₁H₉N₂O₂S]⁺, 192 [C₉H₈N₂OS]⁺, 177 [C₉H₉N₂O₂]⁺, 149 [C₈H₉N₂O]⁺, 133 [C₈H₇NO]⁺, 121 [C₈H₉O]⁺, 119 [C₈H₇O]⁺, 117 [C₈H₇N]⁺, 91 [C₇H₇]⁺, 65 [C₅H₅]⁺, 51 [C₄H₃]⁺.

4.7.4 *N'*-(2,3-Dimethoxybenzylidene)-2-(5-(4-methylphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylthio)aceto hydrazide (8d)

White amorphous solid; Yield: 85%; M.P.: 198-200 °C; Mol. formula: C₂₀H₂₀N₄O₄S; Mol. mass: 412 gmol⁻¹; IR (KBr, ν_{max}/cm^{-1}): 3067 (Ar C-H), 1658 (C=N), 1594 (Ar C=C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 10.74 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.19 (s, 1H, H-7'''), 7.89 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6'), 7.56 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H, H-6'''), 7.44 (dd, $J = 8.4, 1.2$ Hz, 1H, H-4'''), 7.22 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5'), 7.14 (t, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H, H-5'''), 4.63 (s, 2H, H-2''), 3.82 (s, 3H, CH₃O-3'''), 3.80 (s, 3H, CH₃O-2'''), 2.40 (s, 3H, CH₃-4'); EIMS (m/z): 412 [M]⁺, 233 [C₁₁H₉N₂O₂S]⁺, 207 [C₁₀H₁₁N₂O₃]⁺, 192 [C₉H₈N₂OS]⁺, 179 [C₉H₁₁N₂O₂]⁺, 151 [C₉H₁₁O₂]⁺, 133 [C₈H₇NO]⁺, 119 [C₈H₇O]⁺, 117 [C₈H₇N]⁺, 91 [C₇H₇]⁺, 65 [C₅H₅]⁺, 51 [C₄H₃]⁺.

4.7.5 *N'*-(2,4-Dimethoxybenzylidene)-2-(5-(4-methylphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylthio)aceto hydrazide (8e)

White amorphous solid; Yield: 80%; M.P.: 214-216 °C; Mol. formula: C₂₀H₂₀N₄O₄S; Mol. mass: 412 gmol⁻¹; IR (KBr, ν_{max}/cm^{-1}): 3064 (Ar C-H), 1649 (C=N), 1609 (Ar C=C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 10.63 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.16 (s, 1H, H-7'''), 7.86 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6'), 7.75 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, H-6'''), 7.29 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5'), 6.63 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H, H-3'''), 6.54 (dd, $J = 8.0, 2.4$ Hz, 1H, H-5'''), 4.64 (s, 2H, H-2''), 3.83 (s, 3H, CH₃O-2'''), 3.82 (s, 3H, CH₃O-4'''), 2.43 (s, 3H, CH₃-4'); EIMS (m/z): 412 [M]⁺, 233 [C₁₁H₉N₂O₂S]⁺, 207 [C₁₀H₁₁N₂O₃]⁺, 192 [C₉H₈N₂OS]⁺, 179 [C₉H₁₁N₂O₂]⁺, 151 [C₉H₁₁O₂]⁺, 133 [C₈H₇NO]⁺, 119 [C₈H₇O]⁺, 117 [C₈H₇N]⁺, 91 [C₇H₇]⁺, 65 [C₅H₅]⁺, 51 [C₄H₃]⁺.

4.7.6 *N'*-(2,5-Dimethoxybenzylidene)-2-(5-(4-methylphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylthio)aceto hydrazide (8f)

White amorphous solid; Yield: 83%; M.P.: 222-224 °C; Mol. formula: C₂₀H₂₀N₄O₄S; Mol. mass: 412 gmol⁻¹; IR (KBr, ν_{max}/cm^{-1}): 3084 (Ar C-H), 1654 (C=N), 1593 (Ar C=C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 10.42 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.18 (s, 1H, H-7'''), 7.86 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6'), 7.31 (d, $J = 3.2$ Hz, 1H, H-6'''), 7.28 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5'), 7.11 (dd, $J = 9.2, 3.2$ Hz, 1H, H-4'''), 6.92 (d, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 1H, H-3'''), 4.59 (s, 2H, H-2''), 3.87 (s, 3H, CH₃O-5'''), 3.78 (s, 3H, CH₃O-2'''), 2.40 (s, 3H, CH₃-4'); EIMS (m/z): 412 [M]⁺, 233 [C₁₁H₉N₂O₂S]⁺, 207 [C₁₀H₁₁N₂O₃]⁺, 192 [C₉H₈N₂OS]⁺, 179 [C₉H₁₁N₂O₂]⁺, 151 [C₉H₁₁O₂]⁺, 133 [C₈H₇NO]⁺, 119 [C₈H₇O]⁺, 117 [C₈H₇N]⁺, 91 [C₇H₇]⁺, 65 [C₅H₅]⁺, 51 [C₄H₃]⁺.

4.7.7 *N'*-(3,4-Dimethoxybenzylidene)-2-(5-(4-methylphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylthio)aceto hydrazide (8g)

White amorphous solid; Yield: 89%; M.P.: 228-230 °C; Mol. formula: C₂₀H₂₀N₄O₄S; Mol. mass: 412 gmol⁻¹; IR (KBr, ν_{max}/cm^{-1}): 3078 (Ar C-H), 1659 (C=N), 1599 (Ar C=C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 10.66 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.17 (s, 1H, H-7'''), 7.86 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6'), 7.35 (d, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H, H-2'''), 7.29 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5'), 7.19 (dd, $J = 8.4, 1.6$ Hz, 1H, H-6'''), 6.92 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H, H-5'''), 4.62 (s, 2H, H-2''), 3.81 (s, 3H, CH₃O-3'''), 3.80 (s, 3H, CH₃O-4'''), 2.40 (s, 3H, CH₃-4'); EIMS (m/z): 412 [M]⁺, 233 [C₁₁H₉N₂O₂S]⁺, 207 [C₁₀H₁₁N₂O₃]⁺, 192 [C₉H₈N₂OS]⁺, 179 [C₉H₁₁N₂O₂]⁺, 151 [C₉H₁₁O₂]⁺, 133 [C₈H₇NO]⁺, 119 [C₈H₇O]⁺, 117 [C₈H₇N]⁺, 91 [C₇H₇]⁺, 65 [C₅H₅]⁺, 51 [C₄H₃]⁺.

4.7.8 *N'*-(2,4-Dichlorobenzylidene)-2-(5-(4-methylphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylthio)aceto hydrazide (8h)

White amorphous solid; Yield: 81%; M.P.: 218-220 °C; Mol. formula: C₁₈H₁₄Cl₂N₄O₂S; Mol. mass: 420 gmol⁻¹; IR (KBr, ν_{max}/cm^{-1}): 3076 (Ar C-H), 1653 (C=N), 1596 (Ar C=C), 702 (C-Cl); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 10.61 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.41 (s, 1H, H-7'''), 7.88 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6'), 7.58 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, H-6'''), 7.43 (dd, $J = 8.0, 1.2$ Hz, 1H, H-5'''), 7.34 (d, $J = 1.2$ Hz, 1H, H-3'''), 7.29 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5'), 4.63 (s, 2H, H-2''), 2.39 (s, 3H, CH₃-4'); EIMS (m/z): 424 [M+4]⁺, 422 [M+2]⁺, 420 [M]⁺, 233 [C₁₁H₉N₂O₂S]⁺, 215 [C₈H₅Cl₂N₂O]⁺, 192 [C₉H₈N₂OS]⁺, 187 [C₇H₅Cl₂N₂]⁺, 159 [C₇H₅Cl₂]⁺, 133 [C₈H₇NO]⁺, 119 [C₈H₇O]⁺, 117 [C₈H₇N]⁺, 91 [C₇H₇]⁺, 65 [C₅H₅]⁺, 51 [C₄H₃]⁺.

4.7.9 *N'*-(2,6-Dichlorobenzylidene)-2-(5-(4-methylphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylthio)aceto hydrazide (8i)

White amorphous solid; Yield: 80%; M.P.: 206-208 °C; Mol. formula: C₁₈H₁₄Cl₂N₄O₂S; Mol. mass: 420 gmol⁻¹; IR (KBr, ν_{max}/cm^{-1}): 3071 (Ar C-H), 1664 (C=N), 1601 (Ar C=C), 707 (C-Cl); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 10.57 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.42 (s, 1H, H-7'''), 7.86 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6'), 7.54 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, H-3''' & H-5'''), 7.42 (t, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H, H-4'''), 7.23 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5'), 4.64 (s, 2H, H-2''), 2.38 (s, 3H, CH₃-4'); EIMS (m/z): 424 [M+4]⁺, 422 [M+2]⁺, 420 [M]⁺, 233 [C₁₁H₉N₂O₂S]⁺, 215 [C₈H₅Cl₂N₂O]⁺, 192 [C₉H₈N₂OS]⁺, 187 [C₇H₅Cl₂N₂]⁺, 159 [C₇H₅Cl₂]⁺, 133 [C₈H₇NO]⁺, 119 [C₈H₇O]⁺, 117 [C₈H₇N]⁺, 91 [C₇H₇]⁺, 65 [C₅H₅]⁺, 51 [C₄H₃]⁺.

4.7.10 *N'*-(4-(Dimethylamino)benzylidene)-2-(5-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylthio) acetohydrazide (9a)

Light orange amorphous solid; Yield: 79%; M.P.: 212-214 °C; Mol. formula: C₁₉H₁₉N₅O₃S; Mol. mass: 397 gmol⁻¹; IR (KBr, ν_{max}/cm^{-1}): 3418 (O-H), 3039 (Ar C-H), 1673 (C=N), 1597 (Ar C=C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 11.45 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.05 (s, 1H, H-7'''), 7.88 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6'), 7.46 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, H-2''' & H-6'''), 6.73 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5'), 6.67 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, H-3''' & H-5'''), 4.61 (s, 2H, H-2''), 2.93 (s, 6H,

(CH₃)₂N-4'''); EIMS (*m/z*): 397 [M]⁺, 235 [C₁₀H₇N₂O₃S]⁺, 194 [C₈H₆N₂O₂S]⁺, 190 [C₁₀H₁₂N₃O]⁺, 162 [C₉H₁₂N₃]⁺, 135 [C₇H₅NO₂]⁺, 134 [C₉H₁₂N]⁺, 121 [C₇H₅O₂]⁺, 119 [C₇H₅NO]⁺, 93 [C₆H₅O]⁺, 67 [C₄H₃O]⁺, 51 [C₄H₃]⁺.

4.7.11 *N'*-(4-(Diethylamino)benzylidene)-2-(5-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylthio) acetohydrazide (9b)

Light orange amorphous solid; Yield: 84%; M.P.: 216-218 °C; Mol. formula: C₂₁H₂₃N₅O₃S; Mol. mass: 425 gmol⁻¹; IR (KBr, *v*_{max}/cm⁻¹): 3393 (O-H), 3048 (Ar C-H), 1664 (C=N), 1602 (Ar C=C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 11.53 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.03 (s, 1H, H-7'''), 7.86 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6'), 7.42 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H, H-2''' & H-6'''), 6.73 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5'), 6.67 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, H-3''' & H-5'''), 4.59 (s, 2H, H-2''), 2.61 (q, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 4H, (CH₃CH₂)₂N-4'''), 1.07 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 6H, (CH₃CH₂)₂N-4'''); EIMS (*m/z*): 425 [M]⁺, 235 [C₁₀H₇N₂O₃S]⁺, 218 [C₁₂H₁₆N₃O]⁺, 194 [C₈H₆N₂O₂S]⁺, 190 [C₁₁H₁₆N₃]⁺, 162 [C₁₁H₁₆N]⁺, 135 [C₇H₅NO₂]⁺, 121 [C₇H₅O₂]⁺, 119 [C₇H₅NO]⁺, 93 [C₆H₅O]⁺, 67 [C₄H₃O]⁺, 51 [C₄H₃]⁺.

4.7.12 *N'*-(4-Methoxybenzylidene)-2-(5-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylthio)aceto hydrazide (9c)

White amorphous solid; Yield: 77%; M.P.: 242-244 °C; Mol. formula: C₁₈H₁₆N₄O₄S; Mol. mass: 384 gmol⁻¹; IR (KBr, *v*_{max}/cm⁻¹): 3405 (O-H), 3047 (Ar C-H), 1672 (C=N), 1607 (Ar C=C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 11.75 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.05 (s, 1H, H-7'''), 7.83 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6'), 7.79 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H, H-2''' & H-6'''), 6.68 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5'), 6.52 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H, H-3''' & H-5'''), 4.62 (s, 2H, H-2''), 3.83 (s, 3H, CH₃O-4'''); EIMS (*m/z*): 384 [M]⁺, 235 [C₁₀H₇N₂O₃S]⁺, 194 [C₈H₆N₂O₂S]⁺, 177 [C₉H₉N₂O₂]⁺, 149 [C₈H₉N₂O]⁺, 135 [C₇H₅NO₂]⁺, 121 [C₈H₉O]⁺, 121 [C₇H₅O₂]⁺, 119 [C₇H₅NO]⁺, 93 [C₆H₅O]⁺, 67 [C₄H₃O]⁺, 51 [C₄H₃]⁺.

4.7.13 *N'*-(2,3-Dimethoxybenzylidene)-2-(5-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylthio)aceto hydrazide (9d)

White amorphous solid; Yield: 86%; M.P.: 230-232 °C; Mol. formula: C₁₉H₁₈N₄O₅S; Mol. mass: 414 gmol⁻¹; IR (KBr, *v*_{max}/cm⁻¹): 3396 (O-H), 3069 (Ar C-H), 1638 (C=N), 1604 (Ar C=C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 11.74 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.31 (s, 1H, H-7'''), 7.89 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6'), 7.54 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H, H-6'''), 7.46 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H, H-4'''), 7.13 (t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H, H-5'''), 6.62 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5'), 4.65 (s, 2H, H-2''), 3.83 (s, 3H, CH₃O-3'''), 3.79 (s, 3H, CH₃O-2'''); EIMS (*m/z*): 414 [M]⁺, 235 [C₁₀H₇N₂O₃S]⁺, 207 [C₁₀H₁₁N₂O₃]⁺, 194 [C₈H₆N₂O₂S]⁺, 179 [C₉H₁₁N₂O₂]⁺, 151 [C₉H₁₁O₂]⁺, 135 [C₇H₅NO₂]⁺, 121 [C₇H₅O₂]⁺, 119 [C₇H₅NO]⁺, 93 [C₆H₅O]⁺, 67 [C₄H₃O]⁺, 51 [C₄H₃]⁺.

4.7.14 *N'*-(2,4-Dimethoxybenzylidene)-2-(5-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylthio)aceto hydrazide (9e)

Cream amorphous solid; Yield: 84%; M.P.: 238-240 °C; Mol. formula: C₁₉H₁₈N₄O₅S; Mol. mass: 414 gmol⁻¹; IR (KBr, *v*_{max}/cm⁻¹): 3398 (O-H), 3059 (Ar C-H), 1647 (C=N), 1605 (Ar C=C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 11.63 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.24 (s, 1H, H-7'''), 7.86 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6'), 7.71 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H, H-6'''), 6.69 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5'), 6.61 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H, H-3'''), 6.56 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 1.6 Hz, 1H, H-5'''), 4.63 (s, 2H, H-2''), 3.84 (s, 3H, CH₃O-2'''), 3.82 (s, 3H, CH₃O-4'''); EIMS (*m/z*): 414 [M]⁺, 235 [C₁₀H₇N₂O₃S]⁺, 207 [C₁₀H₁₁N₂O₃]⁺, 194 [C₈H₆N₂O₂S]⁺, 179 [C₉H₁₁N₂O₂]⁺, 151 [C₉H₁₁O₂]⁺, 135 [C₇H₅NO₂]⁺, 121 [C₇H₅O₂]⁺, 119 [C₇H₅NO]⁺, 93 [C₆H₅O]⁺, 67 [C₄H₃O]⁺, 51 [C₄H₃]⁺.

4.7.15 *N'*-(2,5-Dimethoxybenzylidene)-2-(5-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylthio)aceto hydrazide (9f)

Yellow amorphous solid; Yield: 80%; M.P.: 246-248 °C; Mol. formula: C₁₉H₁₈N₄O₅S; Mol. mass: 414 gmol⁻¹; IR (KBr, *v*_{max}/cm⁻¹): 3413 (O-H), 3082 (Ar C-H), 1634 (C=N), 1603 (Ar C=C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 11.74 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.36 (s, 1H, H-7'''), 7.89 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6'), 7.35 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H, H-6'''), 7.07 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H, H-3'''), 7.02 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H, H-4'''), 6.68 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5'), 4.65 (s, 2H, H-2''), 3.79 (s, 3H, CH₃O-5'''), 3.76 (s, 3H, CH₃O-2'''); EIMS (*m/z*): 414 [M]⁺, 235 [C₁₀H₇N₂O₃S]⁺, 207 [C₁₀H₁₁N₂O₃]⁺, 194 [C₈H₆N₂O₂S]⁺, 179 [C₉H₁₁N₂O₂]⁺, 151 [C₉H₁₁O₂]⁺, 135 [C₇H₅NO₂]⁺, 121 [C₇H₅O₂]⁺, 119 [C₇H₅NO]⁺, 93 [C₆H₅O]⁺, 67 [C₄H₃O]⁺, 51 [C₄H₃]⁺.

4.7.16 *N'*-(3,4-Dimethoxybenzylidene)-2-(5-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylthio)aceto hydrazide (9g)

White amorphous solid; Yield: 83%; M.P.: 238-240 °C; Mol. formula: C₁₉H₁₈N₄O₅S; Mol. mass: 414 gmol⁻¹; IR (KBr, *v*_{max}/cm⁻¹): 3399 (O-H), 3074 (Ar C-H), 1653 (C=N), 1592 (Ar C=C); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 11.66 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.14 (s, 1H, H-7'''), 7.86 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6'), 7.31 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H, H-2'''), 7.13 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 1.6 Hz, 1H, H-6'''), 6.96 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H, H-5'''), 6.67 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5'), 4.62 (s, 2H, H-2''), 3.81 (s, 3H, CH₃O-3'''), 3.80 (s, 3H, CH₃O-4'''); EIMS (*m/z*): 414 [M]⁺, 235 [C₁₀H₇N₂O₃S]⁺, 207 [C₁₀H₁₁N₂O₃]⁺, 194 [C₈H₆N₂O₂S]⁺, 179 [C₉H₁₁N₂O₂]⁺, 151 [C₉H₁₁O₂]⁺, 135 [C₇H₅NO₂]⁺, 121 [C₇H₅O₂]⁺, 119 [C₇H₅NO]⁺, 93 [C₆H₅O]⁺, 67 [C₄H₃O]⁺, 51 [C₄H₃]⁺.

4.7.17 *N'*-(2,4-Dichlorobenzylidene)-2-(5-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylthio)aceto hydrazide (9h)

White amorphous solid; Yield: 83%; M.P.: 250-252 °C; Mol. formula: C₁₇H₁₂Cl₂N₄O₃S; Mol. mass: 422 gmol⁻¹; IR (KBr, *v*_{max}/cm⁻¹): 3409 (O-H), 3071 (Ar C-H), 1654 (C=N), 1591 (Ar C=C), 704 (C-Cl); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 11.61 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.71 (s, 1H, H-7'''), 7.89 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6'), 7.53 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H, H-6'''), 7.45 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 1.6 Hz, 1H, H-5'''), 7.31 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H, H-3'''), 6.69 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5'), 4.61

(s, 2H, H-2''); EIMS (m/z): 426 [M+4]⁺, 424 [M+2]⁺, 422 [M]⁺, 235 [C₁₀H₇N₂O₃S]⁺, 215 [C₈H₅Cl₂N₂O]⁺, 194 [C₈H₆N₂O₂S]⁺, 187 [C₇H₅Cl₂N₂]⁺, 159 [C₇H₅Cl₂]⁺, 135 [C₇H₅NO₂]⁺, 121 [C₇H₅O₂]⁺, 119 [C₇H₅NO]⁺, 93 [C₆H₅O]⁺, 67 [C₄H₃O]⁺, 51 [C₄H₃]⁺.

4.7.18 N'-(2,6-Dichlorobenzylidene)-2-(5-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3,4-Oxadiazol-2-ylthio)aceto hydrazide (9i)

White amorphous solid; Yield: 84%; M.P.: 244-246 °C; Mol. formula: C₁₇H₁₂Cl₂N₄O₃S; Mol. mass: 422 g mol⁻¹; IR (KBr, ν_{max}/cm^{-1}): 3394 (O-H), 3078 (Ar C-H), 1659 (C=N), 1597 (Ar C=C), 706 (C-Cl); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ/ppm): 11.57 (s, 1H, CONH), 8.72 (s, 1H, H-7'''), 7.86 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, H-2' & H-6'), 7.53 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, H-3''' & H-5'''), 7.43 (t, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H, H-4'''), 6.73 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H, H-3' & H-5'), 4.61 (s, 2H, H-2''); EIMS (m/z): 426 [M+4]⁺, 424 [M+2]⁺, 422 [M]⁺, 235 [C₁₀H₇N₂O₃S]⁺, 216 [C₈H₅Cl₂N₂O]⁺, 194 [C₈H₆N₂O₂S]⁺, 188 [C₇H₅Cl₂N₂]⁺, 160 [C₇H₅Cl₂]⁺, 135 [C₇H₅NO₂]⁺, 121 [C₇H₅O₂]⁺, 119 [C₇H₅NO]⁺, 93 [C₆H₅O]⁺, 67 [C₄H₃O]⁺, 51 [C₄H₃]⁺.

4.8 Biological assays

4.8.1 Antibacterial assay

The antibacterial activity results were obtained by employing the reported method with minor alterations^{12,15}.

4.8.2 Enzyme inhibition assay

The enzyme inhibition results were obtained by employing the reported method with minor alterations^{10,11}.

4.8.3 Statistical analysis

The presented results are mean \pm SEM of calculations obtained after three experiments and statistically analyzed on MS Excel 2010. The MIC and IC₅₀ values are reported which are the result of values recorded after varying dilutions of each sample, followed by calculation by EZ-Fit software (Perrella Scientific Inc, Amherst, USA).

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