Solvent-Free Synthesis of New Bis(Benzimidazole-2-Alkylthio) Polyethylene Oxides Starting from Dithiols

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ABSTRACT

Polyethylene oxide (PEO) could be incorporated in molecular structure by several ways. A series of diacid S-alkylpolyethylene oxides 4a-i have been prepared from dithiols 1a-c through multistep reaction sequence. Novel symmetric bis-benzimidazoles (polyethylene oxide) 6a-i have been synthesized over green route. The condensation of the title compounds 4a-i on o-phenylenediamine 5, via the further deamination reaction and without catalyst, afforded the corresponding bis-benzimidazoles 6a-i in acceptable yields. The new compounds were established on the basis of their elemental analysis, IR, ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and mass spectral data.

Keywords Green route, bis-benzimidazoles polyethylene oxides, condensation, NMR.

INTRODUCTION

Poly(ethyleneoxide) PEO is a biocompatible eroding polymer available in various molecules. PEO have recently received wide attention as sustained-release bioadhesive platform due to its safety, ease of processing and possibility to control drug release. In medicine, the polymer has been incorporated in several drugs such as oral sustained-release tablets¹-⁵ and ocular inserts.⁶ in addition, it has been shown that particles with poly(ethylene oxide) surfaces have great potential as long circulating systems after intravenous administration⁷-¹¹.

Homobifunctional polyethylene oxides derivatives are synthetic polyethers containing two of the same type of functional group, available in a range of molecular weights and various functionalities, such as amines, maleimides, azides, thiols, and NHS esters. Hence, they can be used for many applications including surface functionalization.
of a various nanoparticles\textsuperscript{12,13} and as cross-linkers for proteins, peptides, and other biomolecules\textsuperscript{14,15}.

Furthermore, compounds containing benzimidazole core could exhibit a wide range of various biological activities including anti-cancer,\textsuperscript{16} bactericidal,\textsuperscript{17} fungicidal,\textsuperscript{18,19} analgesic\textsuperscript{20} and anti-viral properties.\textsuperscript{21} Thus, recognition of the great interest of bis-benzimidazoles has led to a considerable effort being invested in designing and developing reliable inexpensive and green synthetic routes for these compounds\textsuperscript{22-26}.

In previous work,\textsuperscript{27, 28} we reported the synthesis of well-known biologically important heterocycles starting from thiols. In the same context, we have developed an efficient one-pot solvent-free synthesis of a series of symmetric bis(benzimidazole-2-alkylthio) polyethylene oxide derivatives 6a-i in acceptable yields.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

The intermediates diesters 3a-i were prepared in basic medium from reaction of dithiols 1a-c with various methyl esters bromide 2a-c.\textsuperscript{28} The saponification of compounds 3a-i was performed in boiling alkaline aqueous solution, giving after acidification the corresponding diacids 4a-i (Scheme 1). Product 4a-c were isolated in good yields but 4g-i could not be obtained probably because of the length of polyethylene chain which more soluble in water. All results are given in Table 1.

Structures of compounds 4 were confirmed by NMR and IR spectroscopy. Diacid 4b showed a broad signal at 10.8 ppm which corresponds to the acidic proton, its \(^{13}\text{C}\) NMR spectrum revealed a peak at 179 ppm assigned to carbonyl group. The IR spectra of product 4h displayed a stretching vibration band at 1732 cm\(^{-1}\) due to C=O group.

Bis-benzimidazole derivatives 6a-i were prepared in acceptable yields without catalyst by reaction of \(o\)-phenylenediamaine with various diacids via melting method (Scheme 2). The consumption of diacids was monitored by TLC (5:1, v/v, dichloromethane: petroleum ether) as eluent. This methodology was applied to synthetize various bis(benzimidazole-2-alkylthio) polyethylene oxide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>Yield (%)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4a</td>
<td>-CH(_2)-CH(_2)-O-CH(_2)-CH(_2)-</td>
<td>-CH(_3)-</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4b</td>
<td>-CH(_2)-CH(_2)-O-CH(_2)-CH(_2)-</td>
<td>-CH(CH(_3))-</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4c</td>
<td>-CH(_2)-CH(_2)-O-CH(_2)-CH(_2)-</td>
<td>-CH(_2)-CH(_2)-</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4d</td>
<td>-CH(_2)-CH(_2)-(O-CH(_2)-CH(_2))-</td>
<td>-CH(_3)-</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4e</td>
<td>-CH(_2)-CH(_2)-(O-CH(_2)-CH(_2))-</td>
<td>-CH(CH(_3))-</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4f</td>
<td>-CH(_2)-CH(_2)-(O-CH(_2)-CH(_2))-</td>
<td>-CH(_2)-CH(_2)-</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4g</td>
<td>-CH(_2)-CH(_2)-(O-CH(_2)-CH(_2))-</td>
<td>-CH(_2)-</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4h</td>
<td>-CH(_2)-CH(_2)-(O-CH(_2)-CH(_2))-</td>
<td>-CH(CH(_3))-</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4i</td>
<td>-CH(_2)-CH(_2)-(O-CH(_2)-CH(_2))-</td>
<td>-CH(_2)-CH(_2)-</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
derivatives and the results are summarized in Table 2.

The effect of the length of polyethylene oxide chain of different substituted diacids has been investigated and the results show that diacids bearing long polyethylene oxide chain reacted slowly with lower yields. At the same time, diacids containing short ethylene oxide chain, such as 6a-c, afford acceptable yields with reduced reaction times. The products were characterized by comparing with authentic sample (IR, NMR and MS). NH signal clearly appeared in the region between 12.1 to 13.1 in $^1$H NMR and quaternary carbon appeared around 150-154 in $^{13}$C NMR spectra, as expected. In addition, the polyethylene oxide proton signal appears as multiplet at ~3.8 ppm. The molecular ion peak appeared at respective $m/z$ values in GC-MS spectrometry.

These new compounds may be useful intermediates for the synthesis of organic-metal complexes or for the preparation of lipophilic crown or azathiocrown ethers bearing bis-benzimidazoles (SCHEME 3).

### EXPERIMENTAL

**Apparatus and materials**

Progress of the reaction was monitored by thin layer chromatography (0.25 mm thick precoated silica plates: Merck Fertigplatten Kieselgel 60 F254), although purification was effected by silica gel column chromatography (Merck Kieselgel 60; 230-400 mesh). Infrared spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer Fouriertransform (FT) Paragon 1000 PC (PerkinElmer, France). $^1$H-NMR and $^{13}$C-NMR spectra were obtained using a Bruker Avance 300 spectrometer (Bruker, France) at 300 and 75MHZ, respectively. Chemical shifts were reported in ppm from internal TMS for $^1$H and $^{13}$C. The mass spectra were performed on a Shimadzu GC MS-QP 1000EX apparatus (Kyoto, Japan). Elemental analysis was recorded on an Exeter Analytical CE-440 Elemental instrument (Exeter Analytical, UK). Dithiols was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and used as received. The synthesis of diesters has been described elsewhere.

**General method for bis-(benzimidazole-alkylthio) ethylene oxide formation**

A mixture of diacid (1 mmol) and orthophenylene diamine (1.25 mmol) were added to a dry round-bottomed flask (50 mL). Then, the flask fitted with a condenser was placed in an oil bath and heated at 140 °C for 5 h. The reaction was monitored by TLC till the disappearance of the

### Table 2: Time RReaction and Yields of Synthesized Bis-Benzimidazoles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Molecular Formula</th>
<th>Time (Hours)</th>
<th>Yield (%)</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6B</td>
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<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>6C</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>6D</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6F</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>6G</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>6H</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>6I</td>
<td>![Image]</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
starting diacid. Once the reaction was complete, the mixture was dissolved in alcohol. The pH value of the resulted solution was adjusted to 9-10 with KOH solution to give the crude product, which was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (5:1, v/v, dichloromethane: petroleum ether) as eluent to afford the samples 6a-i for analysis.

2-((2-(1H-benz[d]imidazol-2-yl)methylthio)ethoxy)ethylthio)methyl)-1H-benzo[d]imidazole 6a

Light yellow solid; m.p. 115°C. 1H-NMR (DMSO-d6/TMS) δ 2.75 (t, 4H, 2 S-CH2-CH2-O, 3JHH = 6.0 Hz), 3.44 (s, 4H, 2 C2-CH2 and C2-CH2), 3.59 (t, 4H, 2 S-CH2-CH2-O, 3JHH = 6.0 Hz), 12.34 (br, 2H, N-H and N-H); 13C-NMR (δ ppm, DMSO-d6/TMS): 26.33 (s, C2-CH2 and C2-CH2), 34.8 (s, 2 O-CH2-CH2-S), 70.9 (s, 2 O-CH2-CH2-S), 115.1 (C1, C3, C4, C5, and C6), 121.8 (C2, C7, and C8), 140.2 (C3a, C4a, and C7a) and 153.7; IR (KBr): 3380, 2870, 1590, 1461, 1303, and 1205 cm⁻¹; MS [m/z, (%)]: 399.13 [M+H]+ (90); Elemental Analysis: Found, %: C 60.18; H 5.51; N 13.97; C20H27N4O2S2, Calculated, %: C 60.34; H 5.57; N 14.07.

2-(1-(2-((1H-benz[d]imidazol-2-yl)methylthio)ethoxy)ethylthio)ethyl)-1H-benzo[d]imidazole 6b

Light yellow solid; m.p. 107°C. 1H-NMR (DMSO-d6/TMS) δ 1.42 (d, 6H, 2CH3), 3JHH = 6.0 Hz), 2.73 (t, 4H, 2 S-CH2-CH2-O, 3JHH = 6.0 Hz), 3.48 (m, 2H, 2CH2), 3.48 (t, 4H, 2 S-CH2-CH2-O, 3JHH = 6.0 Hz), 12.99 (br, 2H, N-H and N-H); 13C-NMR (δ ppm, DMSO-d6/TMS): 18.55 (s, CH(CH3)), 34.84 (s, 2 O-CH2-CH2-S), 37.29 (s, CH2), 70.8 (s, 2 O-CH2-CH2-S), 71.2 (s, O-CH2-CH2-O), 115.7 (C1, C3, C4, C5, and C6), 122.3 (C2, C7, and C8), 140.6 (C3a, C4a, and C7a) and 153.2; IR (KBr): 3385, 2871, 1592, 1464, 1301, and 1197 cm⁻¹; MS [m/z, (%)]: 427.16 [M+H]+ (100); Elemental Analysis: Found, %: C 61.91; H 6.01; N 13.04; C23H29N4O2S2, Calculated, %: C 62.00; H 6.15; N 13.14.

2-(2-(2-(1H-benz[d]imidazol-2-yl)methylthio)ethoxy)ethylthio)ethyl)-1H-benzo[d]imidazole 6c

Light yellow solid; m.p. 111°C. 1H-NMR (DMSO-d6/TMS) δ 2.76 (t, 4H, 2 CH2, 3JHH = 6.0 Hz), 3.26 (m, 4H, CH2-CH2-C2), 2.69 (t, 4H, 2 S-CH2-CH2-CH2-O, 3JHH = 6.0 Hz), 3.65 (t, 4H, 2 S-CH2-CH2-O, 3JHH = 6.0 Hz), 7.1-7.2 (m, 4H, C2-H, C4-H, C6-H, and C8-H), 7.5-7.6 (m, 4H, C2-H, C4-H, C6-H, and C8-H), 12.19 (br s, 2H, N-H and N-H); 13C-NMR (DMSO-d6/TMS) δ 27.1 (C1, C3, C5, and C7), 30.8 (C2, C4, C6, and C8), 35.3 (S-CH2-CH2-O), 70.5 (S-CH2-CH2-O), 115.2 (C1, C3, and C5), 115.9 (C2, C4, and C7), 121.9 (C1, C3, and C5), 139.2 (C3a, C4a, and C7a) and 153.1 (C2 and C8); IR (KBr): 3378, 2862, 1588, 1454, 1303, and 1201 cm⁻¹; MS [m/z, (%)]: 427.17 [M+H]+ (80); Elemental Analysis: Found, %: C 61.89; H 6.03; N 13.03; C26H25N4O2S2, Calculated, %: C 62.00; H 6.15; N 13.14.
1,2-bis-(2-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)ethythio)ethoxy)ethane 6f

White solid; m.p. 94°C; 1H-NMR (DMSO-d6/TMS) δ 2.75 (t, 4H, 2 O-CH2-CH2-S, 3JHH = 6.0 Hz), 3.24 (m, 4H, CH2-CH2-S), 3.66 (t, 4H, O-CH2-CH2-S, 3JHH = 6.0 Hz), 3.83 (s, 4H, O-CH2-CH2-O) 7.1-7.2 (m, 4H, C6-H, C5-H, C4-H and C3-H), 7.5-7.6 (m, 4H, C2-H, C1-H, C2'-H and C3'-H), 12.19 (br s, 2H, N-H and N-H); 13C-NMR (DMSO-d6/TMS) δ 27.3 (C2), 28.6, 29.9, 30.5 (C3), 35.4 (S-CH2-CH2-O), 70.5 (S-CH2-CH2-O), 71.6 (s, O-CH2-CH2-O), 115.2 (C6), 121.9 (C5, C4, C3, C2 and C1), 139.2 (C3a, C9a, C7a and C7a') and 151.1 (C2 and C3); IR (KBr): 3370, 2871, 1582, 1450, 1299, 1152, 1145, 1065 and 846 cm⁻¹; MS [m/z (%): 471.18 [M+H]+ (60); Elemental Analysis: Found: %: C 61.18; H 6.63; N 11.84; C6H4N2O3S2; calculated %: C 61.31; H 6.43; N 11.91.

2-(2-(2-(2-(2-(1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)ethythio)ethoxy)ethoxy)ethythio)ethythio)methyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazole 6g

Semisolid; 1H-NMR (DMSO-d6/TMS) δ 2.70 (t, 4H, 2 O-CH2-CH2-S, 3JHH = 6.0 Hz), 3.48 (s, 4H, 2 C6-H and C5-H), 3.60 (t, 4H, O-CH2-CH2-S, 3JHH = 6.0 Hz), 3.80 (s, 4H, 2 O-CH2-CH2-O), 13.02 (br, 2H, 2 NH); 13C-NMR (δ ppm, DMSO-d6/TMS): 26.9 (s, C2-H and C3-H), 35.3 (s, 2 O-CH2-CH2-S), 71.4 (s, 2 O-CH2-CH2-S), 72.1 (s, O-CH2-CH2-O), 115.1 (C6, C5, C4 and C3), 122.3 (C2, C3, C4 and C5), 139.6 (C3a, C9a, C7a and C7a') and 150.3 (C2 and C3); IR (KBr): 3370, 2871, 1582, 1450, 1299, and 1202 cm⁻¹; MS [m/z (%): 515.20 [M+H]+ (50); Elemental Analysis: Found: %: C 60.65; H 6.59; N 10.83; C26H16N2O3S2; calculated %: C 60.37; H 6.66; N 10.89.

CONCLUSION

New bis-(benzimidazole-2-alkylthio) ethylene and polyethylene oxides were prepared from various dithiols. The synthesized products may be useful intermediates for the preparation of several interesting well-known compounds such as bis-benzimidazole metal complexes or azathiocrown ethers bearing bis-benzimidazole. The study related to the application of these new bisbenzimidazoless in biological and industrial fields is in progress.

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REFERENCES