Synthesis and *In Vitro* Antimycobacterial Activity of Some New *N*-(5-Substituted Phenylthiazol-2-yl) Pyrimidine-5-Carboxamides

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ABSTRACT A series of *N*-(5-substituted phenylthiazol-2-yl)pyrimidine-5-carboxamide derivatives (2a-j) was synthesized by the reaction of 5-substituted phenylthiazol-2-amines (1a-1j) and pyrimidine-5-carboxylic acid. Compounds 1a-1j were synthesized from acetophenones, thiourea, and iodine. The newly synthesized compounds 2a-j were characterized by IR, ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, and mass spectral analysis and screened for their inhibitory effect against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* H37Rv using the microplate Alamar blue assay method. Compounds 2i and 2j showed high antimycobacterial activity with MIC value of 6.25 μg/mL, and compound 2h showed MIC value of 12.50 μg/mL when compared with isoniazid (MIC value of 3.125 μg/mL), pyrazinamide (MIC value 3.125 μg/mL), and streptomycin (MIC value 6.25 μg/mL) as reference drugs.

KEYWORDS Carboxamide derivatives, Aminothiazoles, Pyrimidine-5-carboxylic acid, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, Antimycobacterial activity.

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INTRODUCTION

One of the most widespread infectious diseases, tuberculosis (TB), is brought on by the airborne transmission of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (MTB). The MTB bacterium is a tiny, non-motile, aerobically obligate bacillus. It is the most prevalent infectious disease that both developed and developing countries.^[1,2]

Thus, the primary focus is on the discovery of innovative anti-TB drugs with activity against latent TB, extensively drug-resistant (XDR) TB, and multidrug-resistant (MDR) TB.^[3] The existing TB treatment involves 3–4 drugs for a 6–9-month period.^[4] Hence, new anti-TB drugs are immediately required which can restrict long treatment and target MDR, XDR, and latent TB. In the current times, the

occurrence of drug-resistant microbes is increasing at an alarming rate internationally.^[5] TB is the second highest cause of death after human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in infectious diseases.^[6,7] Therefore, TB poses a challenge to chemists and scientists for the design and development of potent and novel drugs that can control MTB growth and are effective against drug-resistant strains with minimum side effects.^[8,9] The increase in MTB resistance has attracted extensive interest in the design development of novel anti-TB agents.^[10,11]

The 2-aminothiazole analogs have exhibited good anti-TB activity.^[10,12] The structure of 2-aminothiazole analogs is comparable to that of thiolactomycin, a protein inhibitor of β-ketoacyl-ACP synthase synthase^[11] which is involved in the manufacture of mycolic acid, a key

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against MTB H37Rv by MABA method. These compounds exhibited significant antimycobacterial activity. Compounds **2i** and **2j** showed the highest activity and compounds **2f**, **2g**, and **2h** showed moderate activity. These findings imply that there is a large potential for the *N*-arylthiazol-2-yl-pyrimidine-5-carboxamides as potent antimycobacterial drugs.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There is no potential conflict of interest.

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