

Synthesis and fungicidal activity of some sulphide derivatives of O-phenyl-N-substituted phenylcarbamates

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ABSTRACT

Monosulphides of O-phenyl-N-substituted phenylcarbamates were prepared by the reaction between O-phenyl-N-substituted phenylcarbamates and sulphur dichloride while the corresponding disulphides were prepared by the reaction between O-phenyl-N-substituted phenylcarbamates and sulphur monochloride. The synthesized compounds were characterized by elemental analysis, thin layer chromatography (TLC), Fourier-transform infrared, ¹H and ¹³C nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopic techniques. In vitro fungicidal assay of these sulphides against *Fusarium oxysporum*, *Aspergillus niger*, *Aspergillus flavus* and *Rhizopus stolonifer* showed that they were more fungicidal than their parent carbamates. The synthesized sulphides were more active towards *Aspergillus niger* and *Aspergillus flavus*. There was little or no variations in the fungicidal activities of the synthesized monosulphides and disulphides of O-phenyl-N-substituted phenyl carbamates.

Keywords: Fungicidal Activity; Sulphide Derivatives; Synthesis

1. INTRODUCTION

Variations in the structure of sulphur-containing compounds have led to increased fungicidal activity [1,2]. Fungicides are chemicals that combat the attack of various fungi species. Organosulphur compounds are economically important fungicides that play a significant role in the production of agricultural crops and in the preservation of industrial products [3].

Dithiocarbamates and their derivatives were one of the early groups of organic sulphur fungicides. They were discovered by Tisdale and Williams in 1934 [4]. The properties of the dithiocarbamates could be changed by replacement of the sulphur hydrogen with metals or other substituents [5] Extending the alkyl chain could

lead to loss of activity while optimum activity could be achieved with two methyl groups on the nitrogen of the dithiocarbamates [2].

Sulphur derivatives of carbonates were among the recently introduced fungicides. They were prepared from the reaction between carbon disulphide, sulphur and caustic soda [6]. Tetrathiocarbonate and thiozolidinedione gave a broad spectrum control of nematodes, nitrifying bacteria and a wide range of soil fungi [7,8].

The stability of the metal-chelate [9] formed between the heavy metals present in fungi cells and the fungicide sulphur determines the fungicidal activity of these organosulphur compounds. Formation of such metal-chelates would increase the hydrophobic property of metal ions and this would enable them to pass through lipid layers of cellular membranes to the fungus cells, thereby leading to their poisoning [10,11].

A wide variety of functional groups have been introduced into the structure of carbamates. These include sulphenyl, thiono, thiocarbonyl, acyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl phosphinothiyl and diatazole groups [12-18]. The most widely used functional group for the derivatization of carbamates is the sulphenyl group [15,16,19-22]. Several types of N-sulphenylated carbamates have shown higher fungicidal activity than their corresponding parent compounds [1].

This report is concerned with the sulphenylation of some O-phenyl-N-substituted phenylcarbamates and the potential use of the derivatized products as fungicides. This is in line with our research efforts on the synthesis, structure-activity relationships of organosulphur compounds.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Reagents and Solvents

Solid reagents were re-crystallized while solvents were re-distilled. Toluene and di-ethyl ether were dried over sodium wire. Sulphur monochloride was re-distilled over sulphur and collected at 138°C - 139°C. Similarly sul-

phur dichloride was purified by distillation and the fraction collected at 58°C - 59°C.

2.2. Synthesis of Parent Compounds

O-phenyl-N-substituted phenylcarbamates were prepared by the reaction between phenyl chloroformate and substituted aniline in the presence of pyridine which was used for trapping the generated HCl. The general procedure for the synthesis of O-phenyl-N-substituted phenylcarbamates was as reported previously [23].

2.2.1. O-Phenyl-N-(3-nitrophenyl) carbamate

Phenyl chloroformate (7.8 g, 6.3 cm³, 0.05 mol) and 3-nitroaniline (6.9 g, 0.05 mol) gave O-phenyl-N-(3-nitrophenyl) carbamate (9.0 g, 70%) as a bright yellow crystalline solid on re-crystallization from methanol; (Found: C, 61.10; N, 10.95. Calc. for C₁₃H₁₀N₂O₄: C, 60.46; N, 10.85%); m.p. 110°C - 112°C. The TLC (ethanol/DMSO, 3:1) gave a single spot, R_f = 0.82; ¹H (C₃D₆O): 7.2 - 8.8 (Ar-H, m, 9H), 9.8(N-H, b.s., 1H).

2.2.2. O-Phenyl-N-(4-nitrophenyl) Carbamate

Phenyl chloroformate (7.8 g, 6.3 cm³, 0.05 mol) and 4-nitroaniline (6.9 g, 0.05 mol) gave O-phenyl-N-(4-nitrophenyl) carbamate (10.6 g, 82%) as a yellow crystalline solid on re-crystallization from methanol; (Found: C, 60.59; N, 9.98. Calc. for C₁₃H₁₀N₂O₄: C, 60.46; N, 10.85%); m.p. 118°C - 119°C. The TLC (ethanol/DMSO, 3 : 1) gave a single spot, R_f = 0.84; ¹H (C₃D₆O): 7.1 - 8.9 (Ar-H, m, 9H), 9.8(N-H, b.s., 1H)

2.2.3. O-Phenyl-N-(4-chlorophenyl) Carbamate

Phenyl chloroformate (7.8 g, 6.3 cm³, 0.05 mol) and 4-chloroaniline (6.4 g, 0.05 mol) gave O-phenyl-N(4-chlorophenyl) carbamate (9.7 g, 78%) as a dark brown crystalline solid on re-crystallization from methanol;

(Found: C, 63.10; N, 5.78. Calc. for C₁₃H₁₀ClNO₂: C, 63.03; N, 5.66%); m.p. 126 °C - 127°C. The TLC (ethanol/DMSO, 3:1) gave a single spot, R_f = 0.76; ¹H (C₃D₆O): 7.1 - 8.1 (Ar-H, m, 9H), 9.4 (N-H, b.s., 1H).

The infrared spectra of the synthesized carbamates showed strong carbonyl stretching bands between 1700 cm⁻¹ and 1705 cm⁻¹ while the secondary amide bands appeared between 3300 cm⁻¹ and 3350 cm⁻¹ for N-H stretching.

2.3. Synthesis of Symmetrical Bis-[N-phenoxy-carbonyl-N-(3-nitrophenyl)] Monosulphide

O-phenyl-N-(3-nitrophenyl) carbamate (1.29 g, 0.005 mol) was dissolved in carbon tetrachloride (20 cm³). To the brown solution was added excess pyridine (10cm³). Chilled sulphur dichloride, SCl₂ (0.52 g, 0.4 cm³, 0.005 mol) dissolved in carbon tetrachloride (10 cm³) was added dropwisely from a dropping funnel. The whole reaction mixture was set up in a 250 cm³ three-necked reaction flask fitted with a reflux condenser, a dropping funnel and a magnetic stirrer. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 hour at 20°C in a fume cupboard. White fumes of hydrogen chloride, which disappeared with time was produced (**Figure 1**). An equimolar quantity of O-phenyl-N-(3-nitrophenyl) carbamate (1.29 g, 0.005 mol) dissolved in carbon tetrachloride (20 cm³) was added to the reaction mixture through the dropping funnel. Further evolution of white fumes was observed. The reaction mixture was stirred for another 1 hour and finally left to stir overnight at room temperature. The reaction mixture was washed with 10% hydrochloric acid (100 cm³) solution in a separatory funnel. The organic layer was separated and washed with distilled water

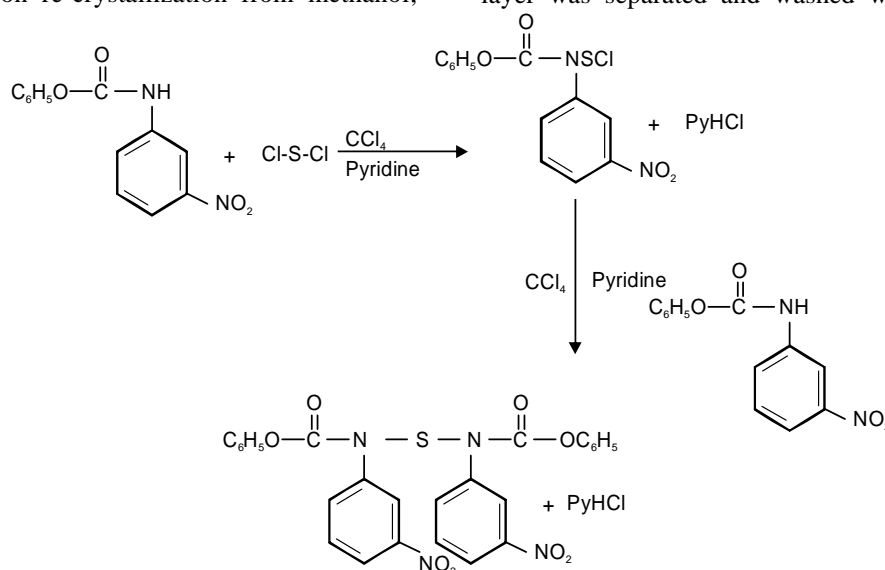


Figure 1. Synthesis of bis-[N-phenoxy-carbonyl-N-(3-nitrophenyl)] monosulphide.

($3 \times 100 \text{ cm}^3$). The brown organic layer was separated from the aqueous layer, dried with anhydrous sodium sulphate and filtered under suction. Volatile solvents were removed by means of a rotary evaporator to leave an oily residue which was solidified on cooling. The crude product was re-crystallized from methanol to give the desired product, bis-[N-phenoxy carbonyl-N-(3-nitrophenyl)] monosulphide, (I) (2.16 g, 79%) as brown crystals of m.p. $134^\circ\text{C} - 135^\circ\text{C}$; (Found: C, 56.09; N, 10.35; S, 6.68. Calc. for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_4\text{O}_8\text{S}$: C, 57.13; N, 10.25; S, 5.87%); TLC (ethanol/DMSO, 3:1) gave a single spot with $R_f = 0.65$; ^1H (DMSO): 7.8 - 8.5 (Ar-H, m, 18H). The infrared spectrum of the synthesized compound showed a strong carbonyl absorption at 1720 cm^{-1} and absence of amide band of N-H stretching.

The above procedure was used for the synthesis of other symmetrical monosulphides.

2.3.1. Bis-[N-phenoxy carbonyl-N-(4-nitrophenyl)] Monosulphide

O-phenyl-N-(4-nitrophenyl) carbamate [$2 \times (1.30 \text{ g}, 0.005 \text{ mol})$] and sulphur dichloride (0.52 g, 0.4 cm^3 , 0.005 mol) gave the product bis-[N-phenoxy carbonyl-N-(4-nitrophenyl)] monosulphide (1.78 g, 65%), as brown crystals of m.p. $140^\circ\text{C} - 141^\circ\text{C}$; (Found: C, 57.10; N, 10.02; S, 6.01. Calc. for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_4\text{O}_8\text{S}$: C, 57.13; N, 10.25; S, 5.87%). TLC (ethanol/DMSO, 3:1) gave a single spot with $R_f = 0.64$; ^1H (DMSO): 7.5 - 8.2 (Ar-H, m, 18H).

2.3.2. Bis-[N-phenoxy carbonyl-N-(4-chlorophenyl)] Monosulphide

O-phenyl-N-(4-chlorophenyl) carbamate [$2 \times (1.24 \text{ g},$

$0.005 \text{ mol})$] and sulphur dichloride (0.52 g, 0.4 cm^3 , 0.005 mol) gave the product, bis-[N-phenoxy carbonyl-N-(4-chlorophenyl)] monosulphide (1.84 g, 70%) as a brown crystalline solid on re-crystallization from methanol; (Found: C, 59.29; N, 5.51; S, 6.71. Calc. for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{18}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{S}$: C, 59.43; N, 5.33; S, 6.10%); m.p. $78^\circ\text{C} - 79^\circ\text{C}$. TLC (ethanol/DMSO, 3:1) gave a single spot with $R_f = 0.65$; ^1H (DMSO): 7.4 - 8.9 (Ar-H, m, 18H).

2.4. A General Procedure for the Synthesis of Symmetrical Disulphides

2.4.1. Synthesis of Bis-[N-phenoxy carbonyl-N-(3-nitrophenyl)] Disulphide

To a solution of O-phenyl-N-(3-nitrophenyl) carbamate (1.29 g, 0.005 mol) dissolved in carbon tetrachloride (20 cm^3), was added excess triethylamine, Et_3N (10 cm^3). Chilled sulphur monochloride, S_2Cl_2 (0.68 g, 0.4 cm^3 , 5 mmol), dissolved in carbon tetrachloride (10 cm^3) was added dropwisely from a dropping funnel, whilst the reaction mixture was maintained below 10°C by the addition of ice to the water bath in which the reaction vessel stood. White fumes which disappeared with time were produced. The reaction mixture was kept stirring for another 30 minutes after the addition of sulphur monochloride was completed. An equimolar quantity of O-phenyl-N-(3-nitrophenyl) carbamate (1.29 g, 0.005 mol), dissolved in carbon tetrachloride (20 cm^3) was added dropwisely to the reaction mixture. Further evolution of white fumes as observed. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at a temperature below 10°C for an additional 30 minutes and finally left to stir overnight at room temperature (**Figure 2**). The solid, triethylamine

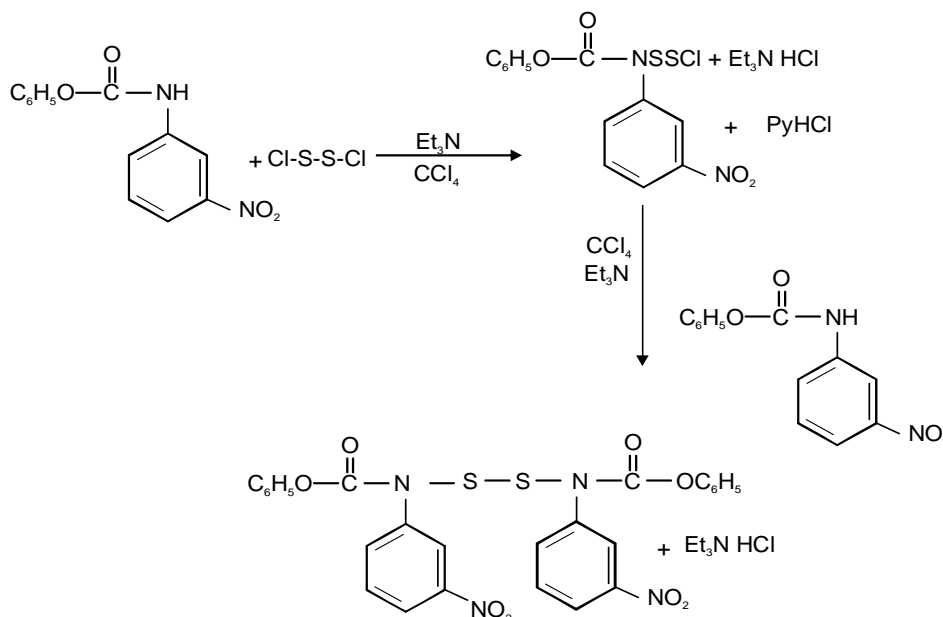


Figure 2. Synthesis of bis-[N-phenoxy carbonyl-N-(3-nitrophenyl)] disulphide.

hydrochloride was removed by filtration. The filtrate was washed with 10% hydrochloric acid (100 cm³) solution in a separatory funnel. The organic layer was washed with distilled water (3 × 10² cm³), dried with anhydrous sodium sulphate and filtered. Volatile solvents were removed from the filtrate by means of a rotary evaporator to leave an oil, which was solidified on standing. The crude product was re-crystallized from methanol to give the desired product, bis-[N-phenoxy-carbonyl-N-(3-nitrophenyl)] disulphide (II) (1.9 g, 65%), as a brown crystalline solid, m.p. 108°C - 109°C; (Found: C, 54.01; N, 9.57; S, 10.30. Calc. for C₂₆H₁₈N₄O₈S₂: C, 53.97; N, 9.68; S, 11.08%). TLC (ethanol/DMSO 3:1) gave a single spot, R_f = 0.51; ¹H (DMSO): 7.2 - 7.8 (Ar-H, m, 18H). The infrared spectrum of the synthesized compound showed a strong carbonyl absorption at 1725 cm⁻¹ and absence of amide band of N-H stretching. The above procedure was used for the synthesis of other symmetrical disulphides.

2.4.2. Bis-[N-phenoxy-carbonyl-N-(4-nitrophenyl)] Disulphide

O-phenyl-N(4-nitrophenyl) carbamate [2 × (1.30 g, 0.005 mol)] and sulphur monochloride (0.68 g, 0.4 cm³, 0.005 mol.) gave the product, bis-[N-phenoxy-carbonyl-N-(4-nitrophenyl)] disulphide (2.26 g, 78%) as a brown crystalline solid, m.p. 150°C - 151°C; (Found: C, 53.88; N, 9.59; S, 10.54. Calc. for C₂₆H₁₈N₄O₈S₂: C, 53.97; N, 9.68; S, 11.08%). TLC (ethanol/DMSO 3:1) gave a single spot, R_f = 0.50. ¹H (DMSO): 7.5 - 7.9 (Ar-H, m, 18H).

2.4.3. Bis-[N-phenoxy-carbonyl-N-(4-chlorophenyl)] Disulphide

O-phenyl-N-(4-chlorophenyl) carbamate [2 × (1.24 g, 0.005 mol)] and sulphur monochloride (0.68 g, 0.4 cm³, 0.005 mol.) gave the product, bis-[N-phenoxy-carbonyl-N-(4-chlorophenyl)] disulphide as a brown crystalline solid (2.26 g, 81%), m.p. 118°C - 119°C; (Found: C, 56.33; N, 5.14; S, 12.97. Calc. for C₂₆H₁₈Cl₂N₂O₄S₂: C, 56.01; N, 5.03; S, 11.49%). TLC (ethanol/DMSO 3:1) gave a single spot, R_f = 0.53. ¹H (DMSO): 7.8 - 8.4 (Ar-H, m, 18H).

2.5. Biological Screening

Potato Dextrose Agar (PDA) plates were flooded with spore suspension of each fungus. About 6mm diameter filter paper discs were sterilized in petri dishes at 160°C for 2 hours. With the aid of sterilized pair of forceps, filter paper discs that have been soaked in solutions of various concentrations of each synthesized compound were put on the surface of inoculated PDA plates. Filter paper discs were also soaked in the standard and the control and then placed on the surface of inoculated PDA plates. All the PDA plates were put in an incubator at room temperature. The growth diameter of the fungal spore was measured at every 24 hours until when there

was a complete growth of fungus on the control plate. The minimum concentration of each synthesized compound that gave 100% inhibition of fungus growth was taken as the 'Minimal Inhibitory Concentration' (MIC) of the compound [2]. The IC₅₀ (Inhibitory concentration of the synthesized compound at 50% inhibition of the fungus population) was extrapolated from the graph of percentage inhibition (%I) of fungus against concentration of the synthesized compound [2,24].

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The values of the minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) and the 50% inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀) of the synthesized compounds are presented in **Table 1**.

The data obtained clearly showed that the sulphide derivatives retained the fungicidal activity exhibited by the corresponding phenyl carbamates. Not only sulphide derivatives retained the fungicidal activity of their parent carbamates, they were found to be significantly more fungicidal to all the fungi species. The inhibitory effect of O-phenyl carbamates on the fungi species has been probably enhanced by the presence of sulphur. Organic sulphur compounds could migrate into the fungus cells and take part in chemical reactions that could lead to increase in activity [5].

Sulphur derivatives of O-phenyl-N-phenyl carbamate showed greater activity towards *Aspergillus* species. From the results obtained in Table 1, the activity of the synthesized monosulphides and disulphides (in terms of MIC) towards *Aspergillus* species doubled that of other fungi species. This is an indication that *Aspergillus* species were more susceptible to sulphur derivatives of O-phenyl-N-phenyl carbamate than *Fusarium oxysporum* and *Rhizopus stolonifer*.

Generally, compounds with substituents at the meta position of the benzene ring showed greater activity than those with substituents at the para position. In all the synthesized compounds, activity decreased with decrease in concentration. This is in agreement with our earlier findings [2]. Increase the number of sulphur atoms did not contribute significantly to the fungicidal activity of the synthesized compounds. The monosulphides were even more active than most of their corresponding disulphides as indicated by their IC₅₀ results (**Table 1**).

When compared with the results obtained in the previous paper, the sulphide derivatives of O-phenyl-N-phenyl carbamate showed greater activity than the sulphide derivatives of O-ethyl-N-phenyl carbamate [23]. The delocalization of electrons that takes place in the phenoxy groups of sulphide derivatives of O-phenyl-N-phenyl carbamate would increase the nucleophilic property of these compounds and this could lead to increase in activity [2].

Table 1. Inhibitory effect of the synthesized compounds on the fungi species through MIC and IC₅₀ in ppm.

S/N	Synthesized compounds	Aspergillus niger		Aspergillus flavus		Rhizopus stolonifer		Fusarium oxysporum	
		MIC	IC ₅₀	MIC	IC ₅₀	MIC	IC ₅₀	MIC	IC ₅₀
1	O-phenyl-N-(3-nitrophenyl) carbamate	50	25	50	24	50	27	50	26
2	O-phenyl-N-(4-nitrophenyl) carbamate	100	45	100	48	100	55	100	52
3	O-phenyl-N-(4-chlorophenyl) carbamate	100	49	100	47	100	60	100	58
4	Bis-[N-phenoxy carbonyl-N-(3-nitrophenyl)] monosulphide	10	5	10	4	20	13	20	15
5	Bis-[N-phenoxy carbonyl-N-(4-nitrophenyl)] monosulphide	25	13	25	15	50	26	50	26
6	Bis-[N-phenoxy carbonyl-N-(4-chlorophenyl)] monosulphide	25	11	25	12	50	20	50	23
7	Bis-[N-phenoxy carbonyl-N-(3-nitrophenyl)] disulphide	10	07	10	6	20	15	20	14
8	Bis-[N-phenoxy carbonyl-N-(4-nitrophenyl)] disulphide	25	17	25	15	50	28	50	27
9	Bis-[N-phenoxy carbonyl-N(4-chlorophenyl)] disulphide	25	12	25	12	50	23	50	24
10	Phenylmercury acetate (standard)	5	1	5	1	5	2	5	2
11	DMSO/H ₂ O (8:2) (Control)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4. CONCLUSIONS

In the continuation of our research efforts on the syntheses and structural activity of organic sulphur compounds as potential fungicides, we have studied the fungicidal activity of sulphur derivatives of O-phenyl-N-phenyl carbamates and the results obtained showed that there was an improvement in the fungicidal activity when compared with their parent compounds and the earlier prepared sulphur derivatives of O-ethyl-N-phenyl carbamate.

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