

Synthesis and antimicrobial evaluation of 1,2,3-triazole containing phenanthridines

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Quaternary Ammonium Compounds Are Widely Used as Antimicrobial Agents

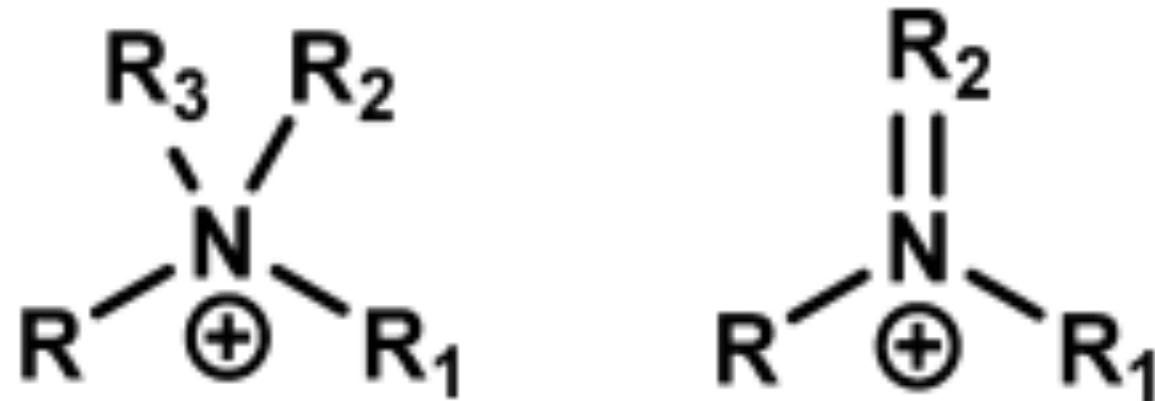
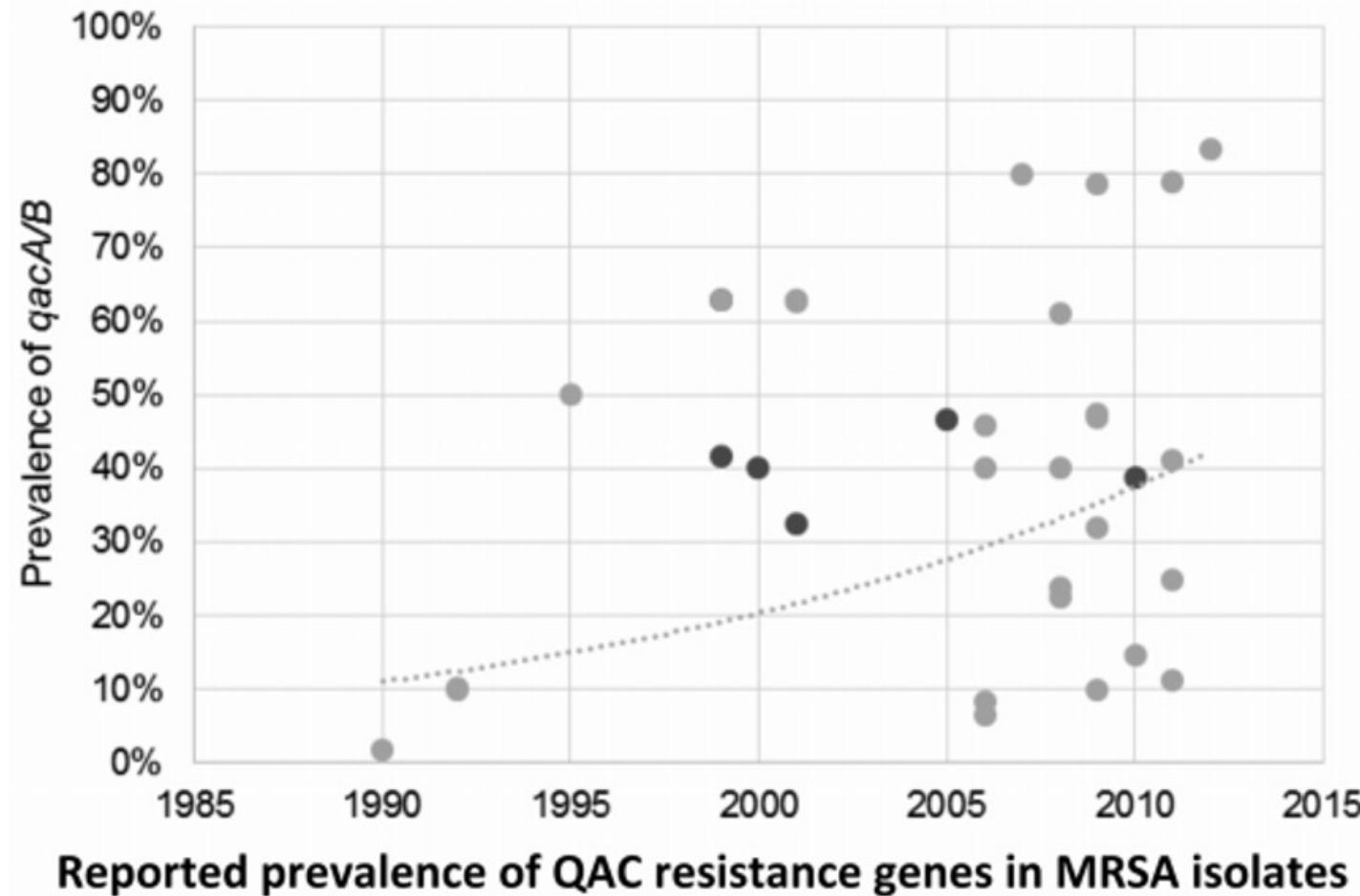


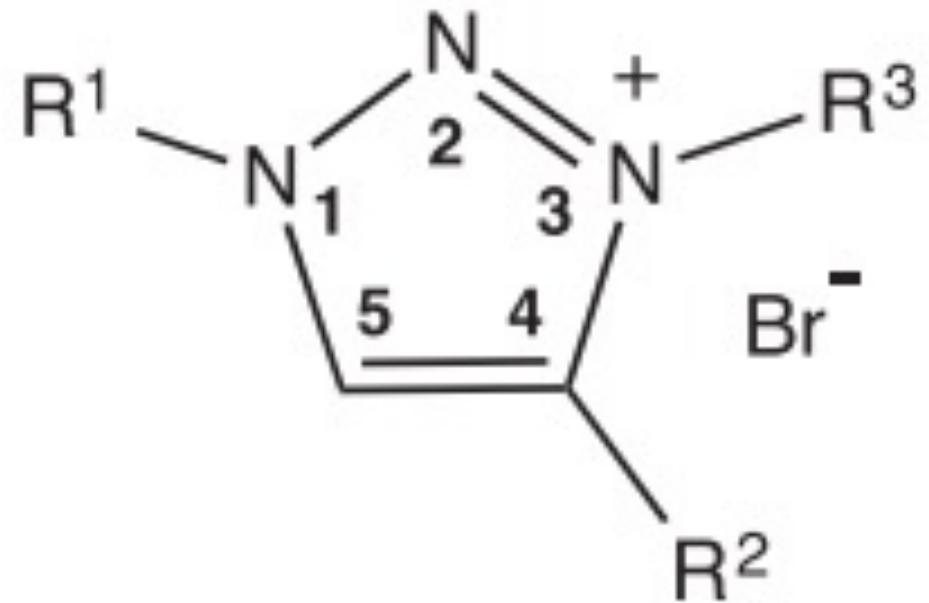
Figure 1. General structure of QACs.

Need for Development of Novel Antimicrobial Compounds

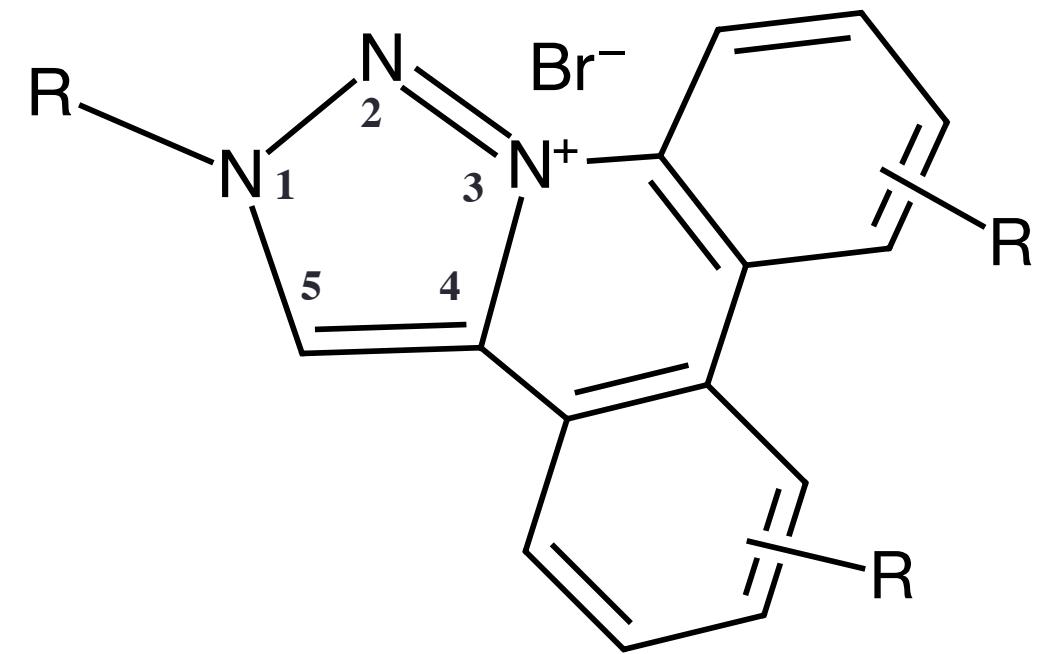
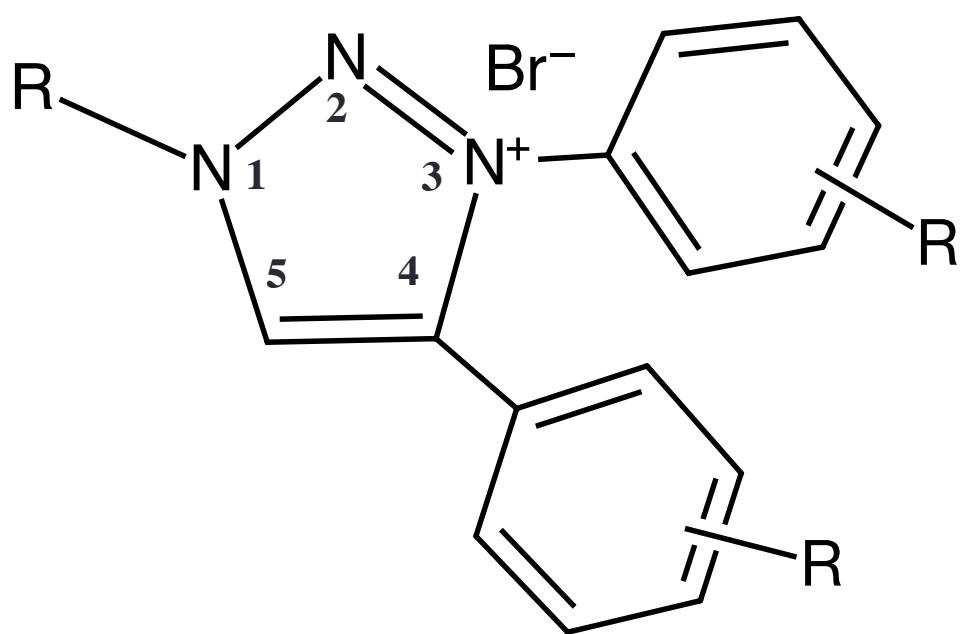


Jennings et al. 2019

Previous Work in the Fletcher Lab

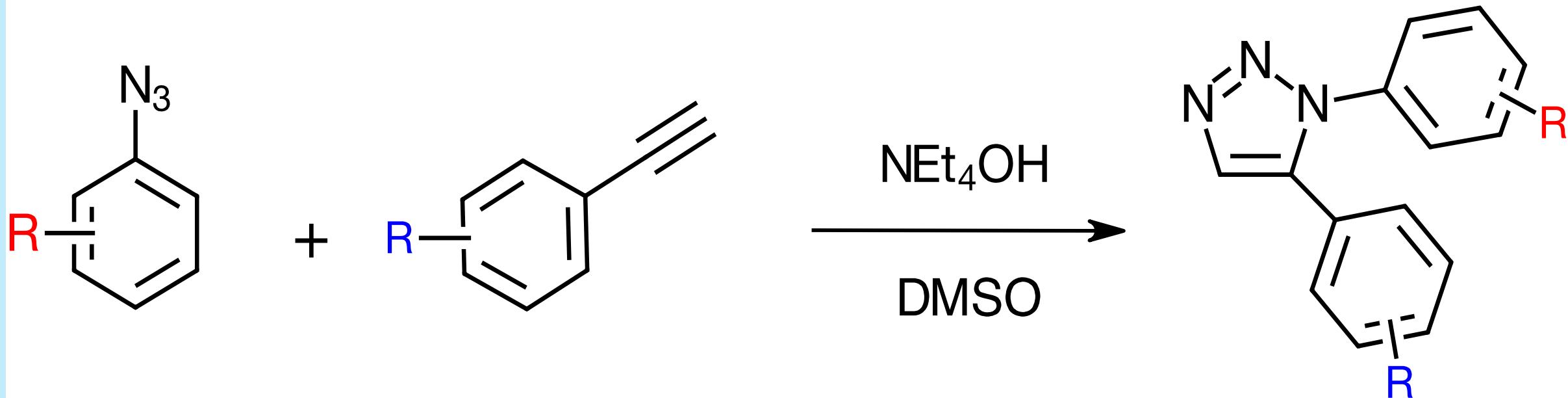


Fletcher *et al.* 2018



Objective: to synthesize fused and nonfused 1,2,3-triazolium salt analogs and investigate their antimicrobial properties.

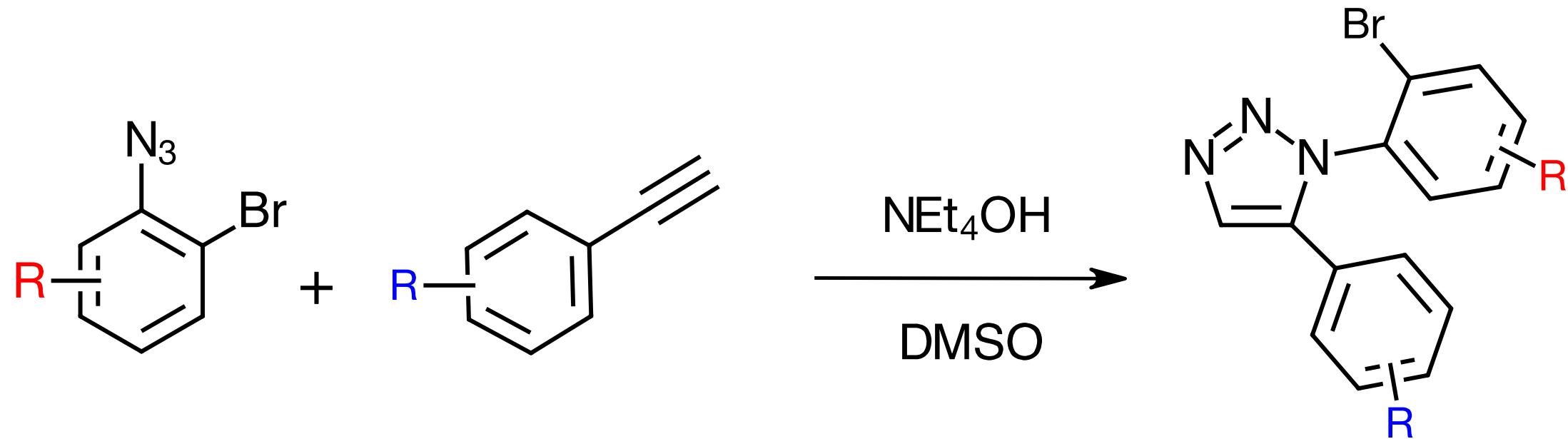
Click Cycloaddition Reaction: Nonfused



R : t-Butyl, Cl, Cl_2 , or H.

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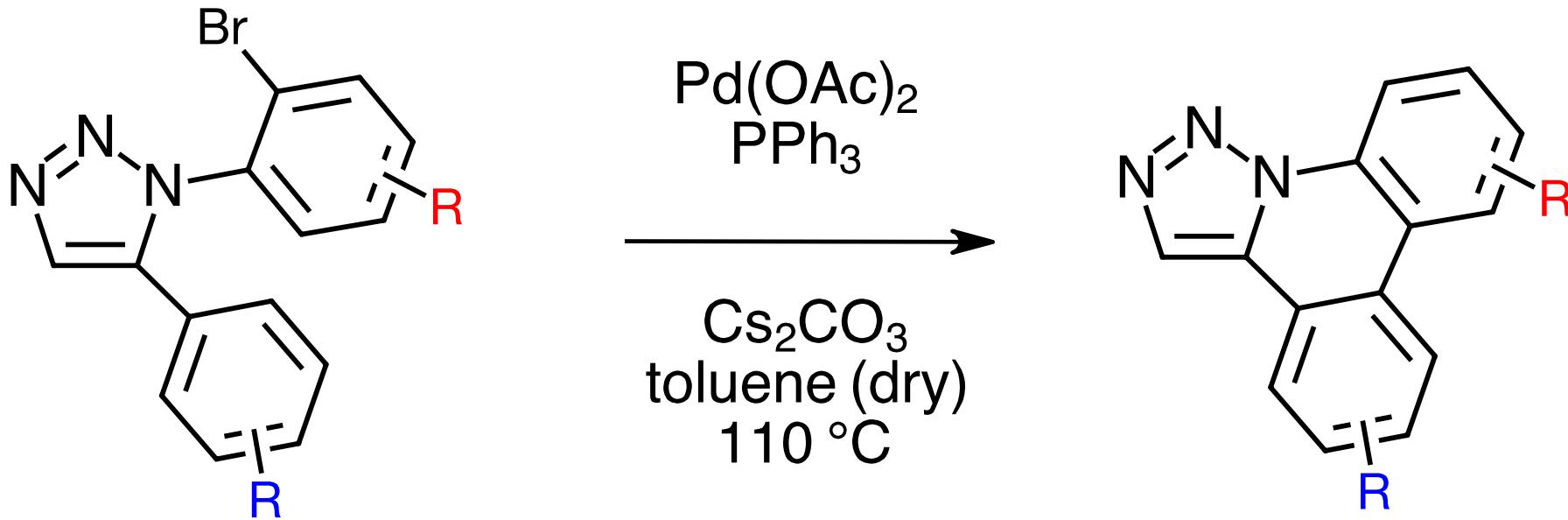
Click Cycloaddition Reaction: Fused



R: t-Butyl, Cl, Cl₂, or H.

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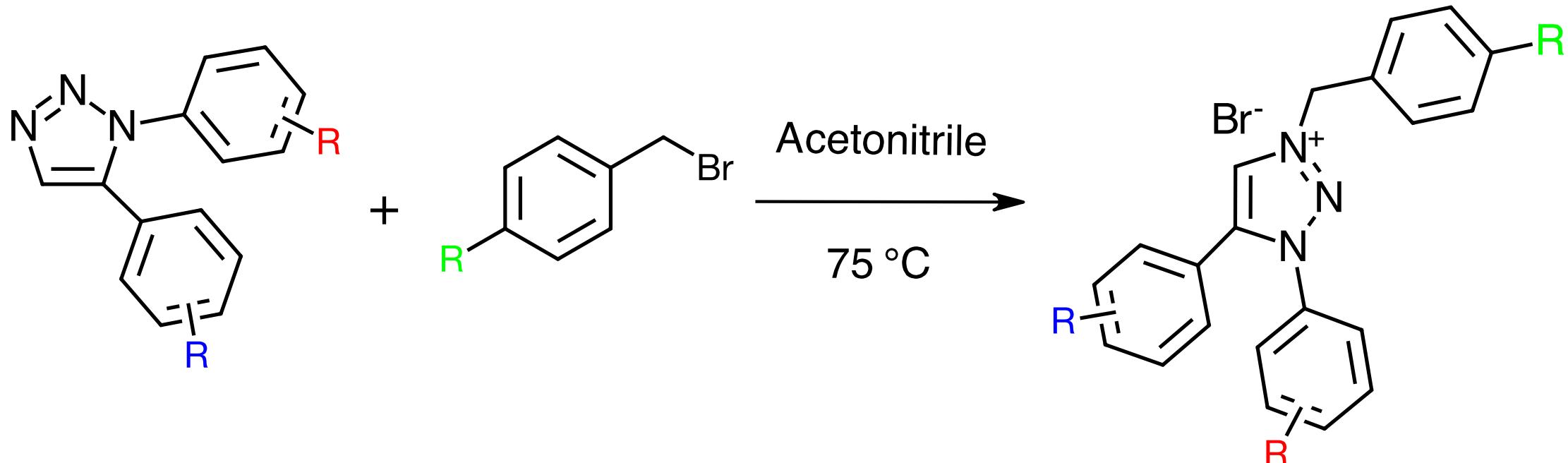
Fusion Reactions



R: t-Butyl, Cl, Cl_2 , or H.

R: t-Butyl, Cl, Cl_2 , or H.

Salt Reaction: Unfused

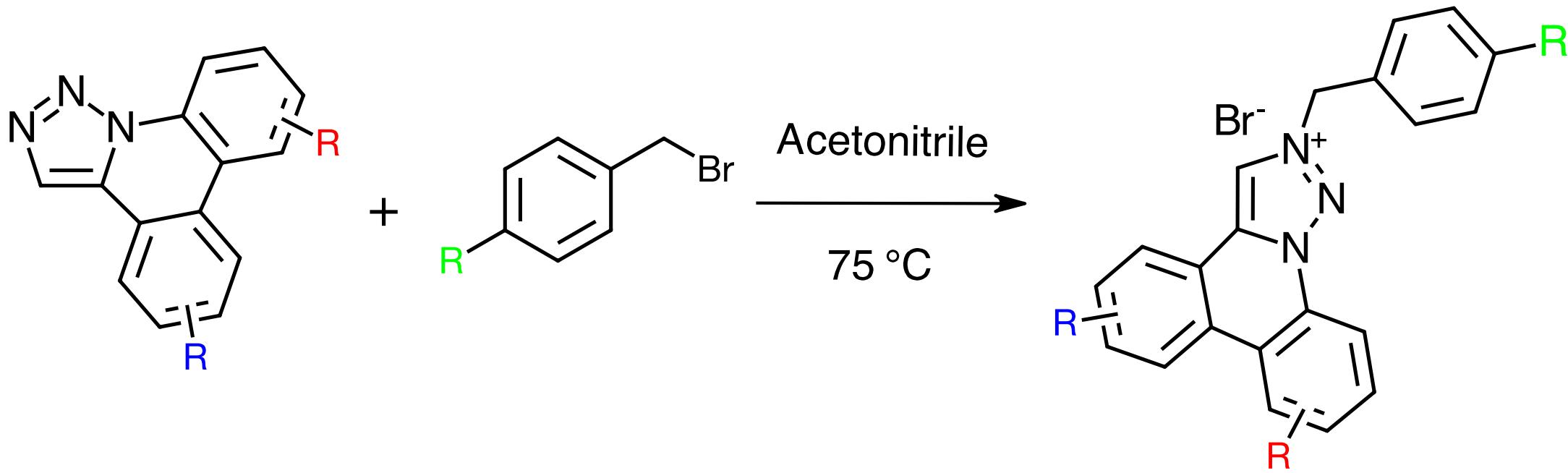


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R : t-Butyl or H.

Salt Reaction: Fused

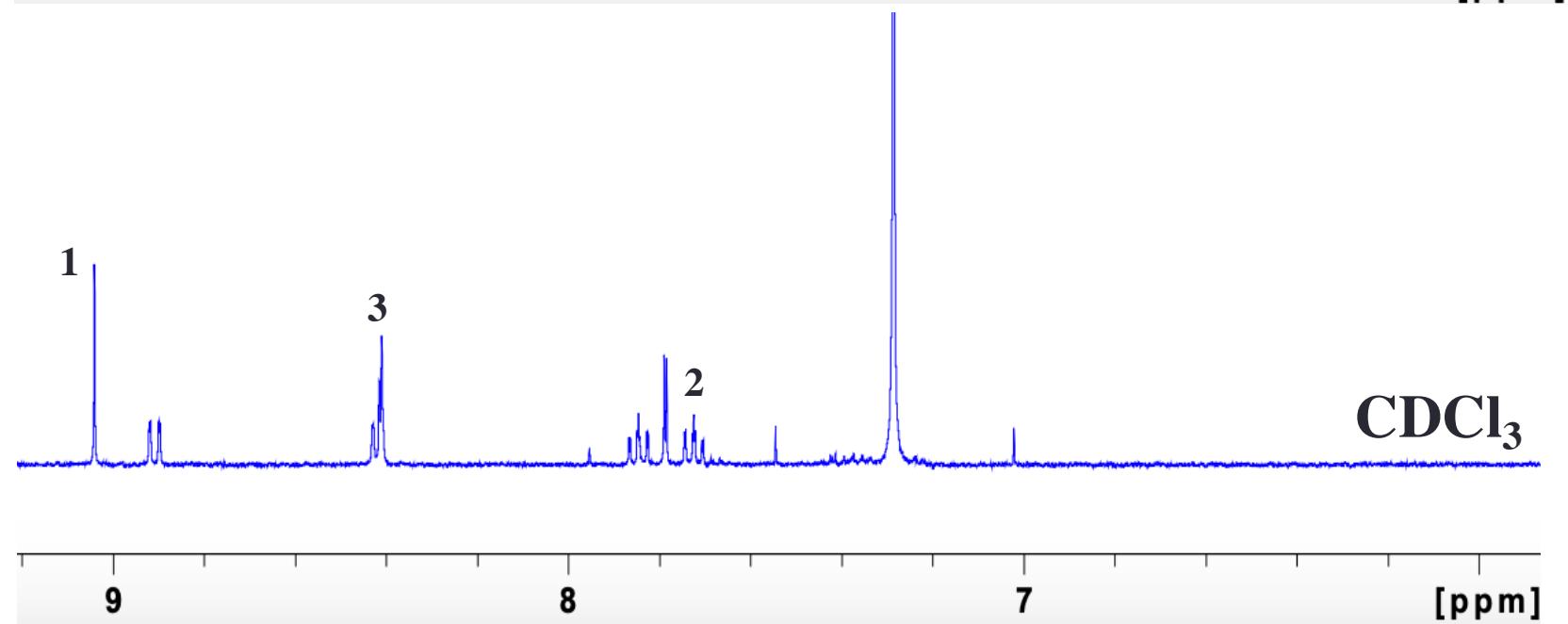
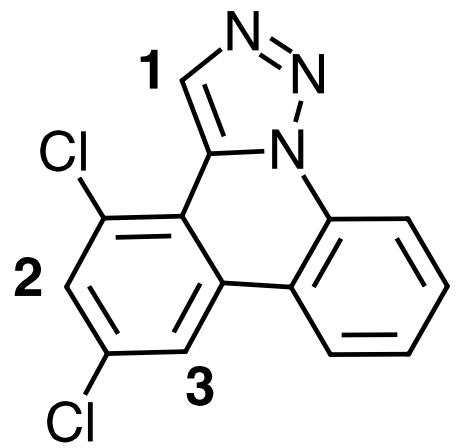
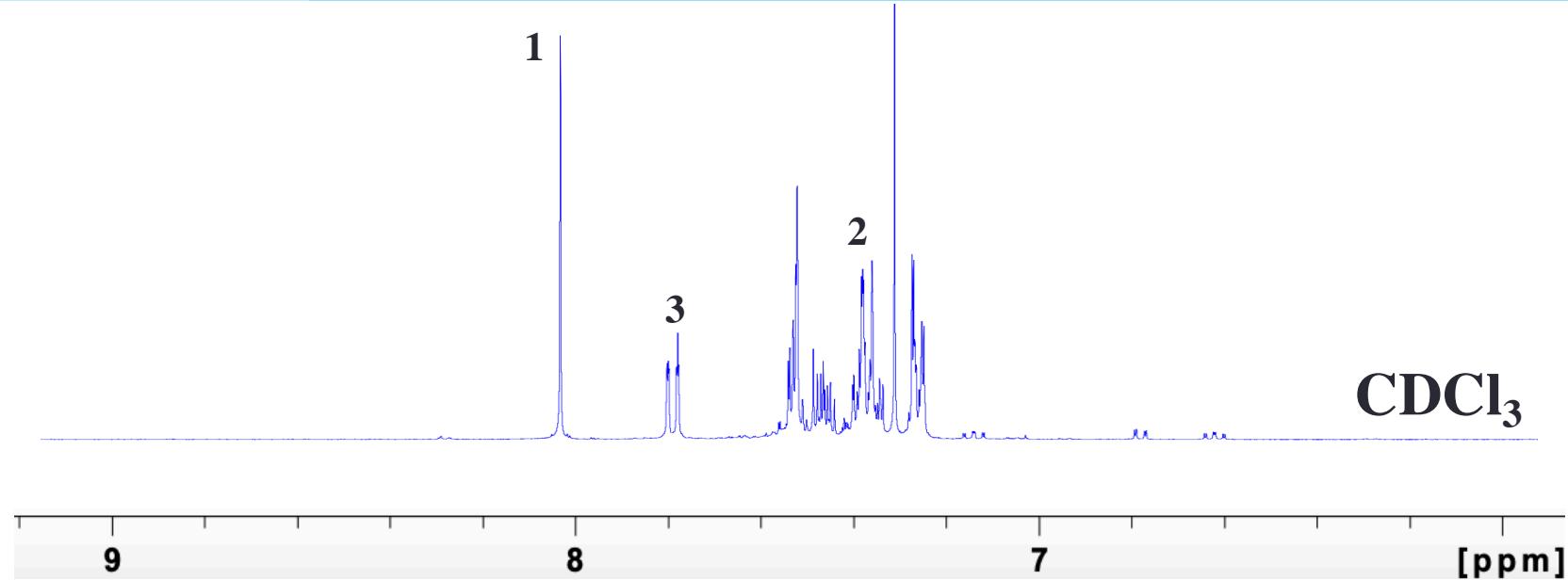
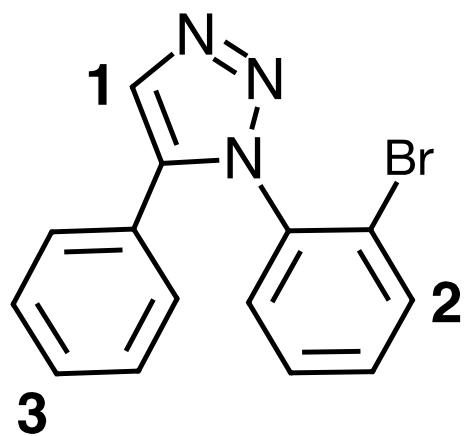


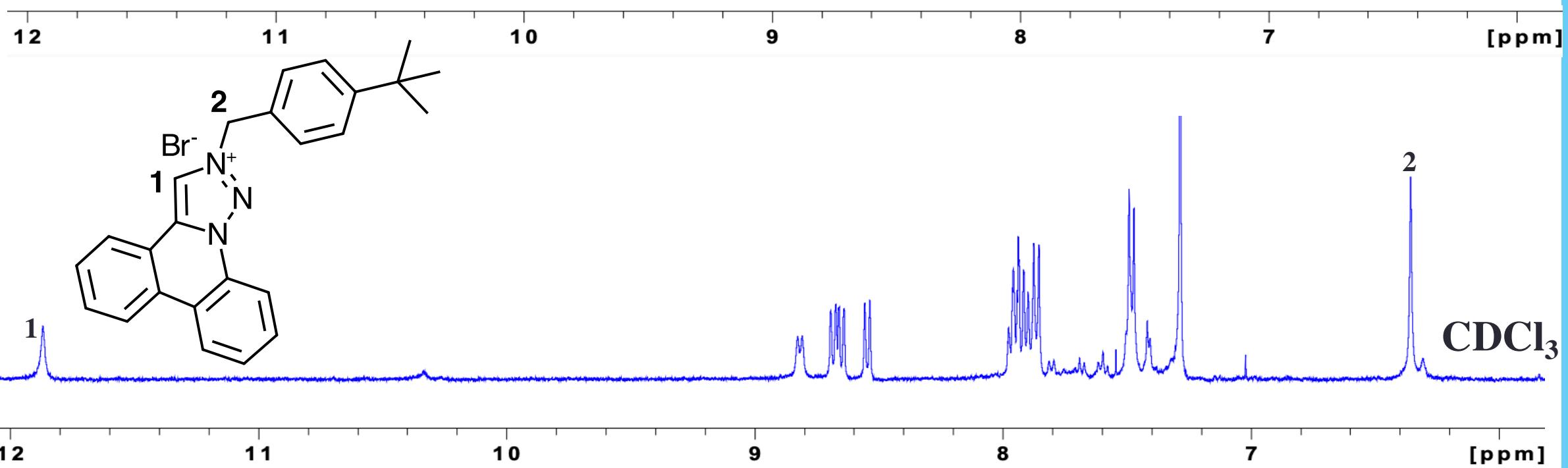
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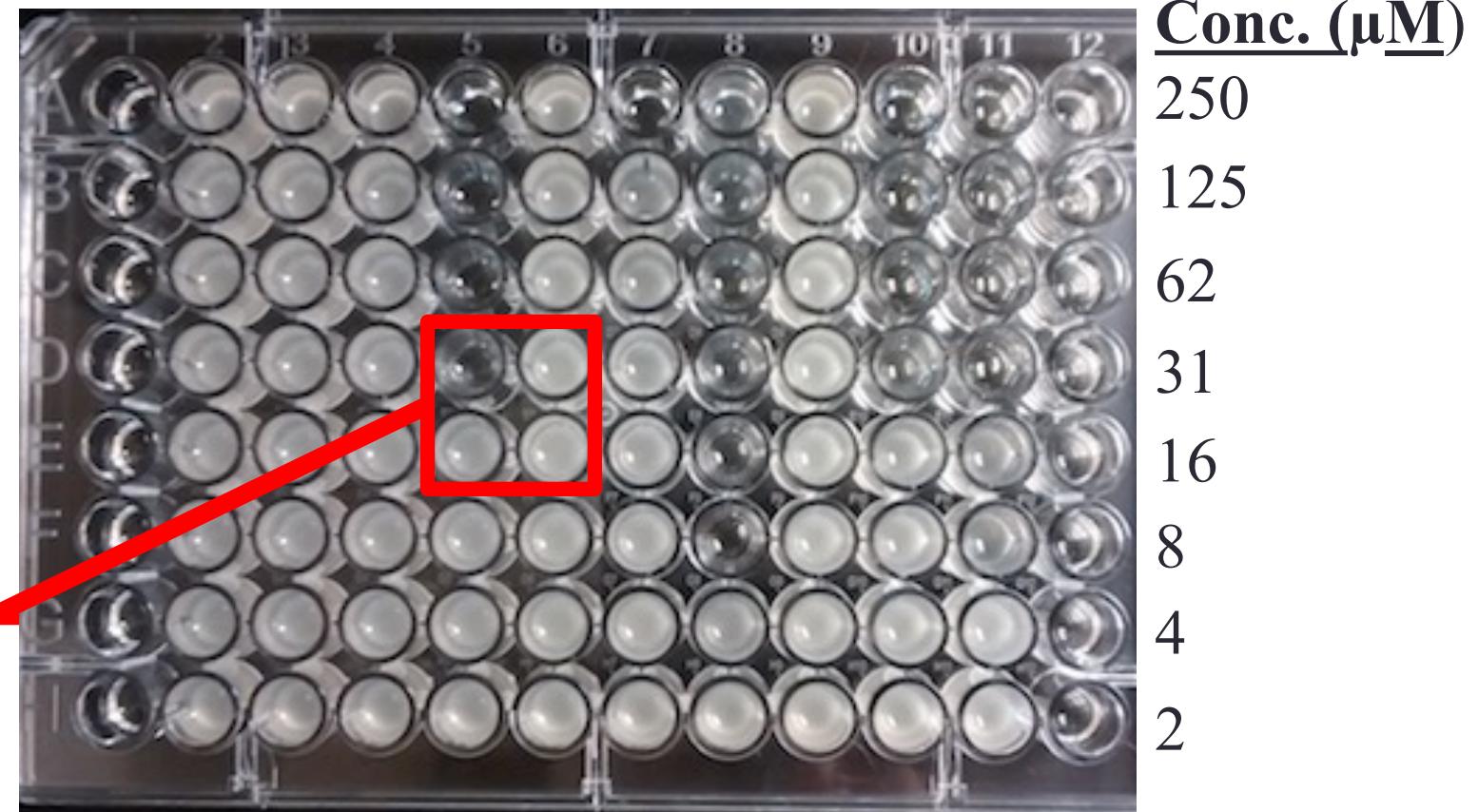
^1H NMR Product Analysis Examples





Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) Assay

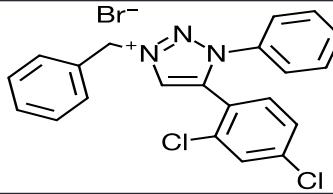
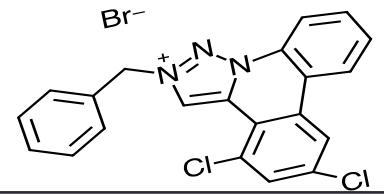
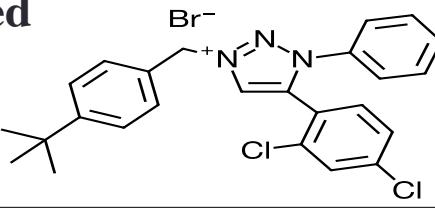
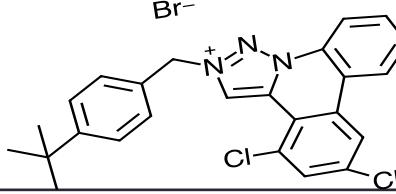
Turbidity (cloudiness) shows microbe growth, while transparency means there is inhibition of growth.



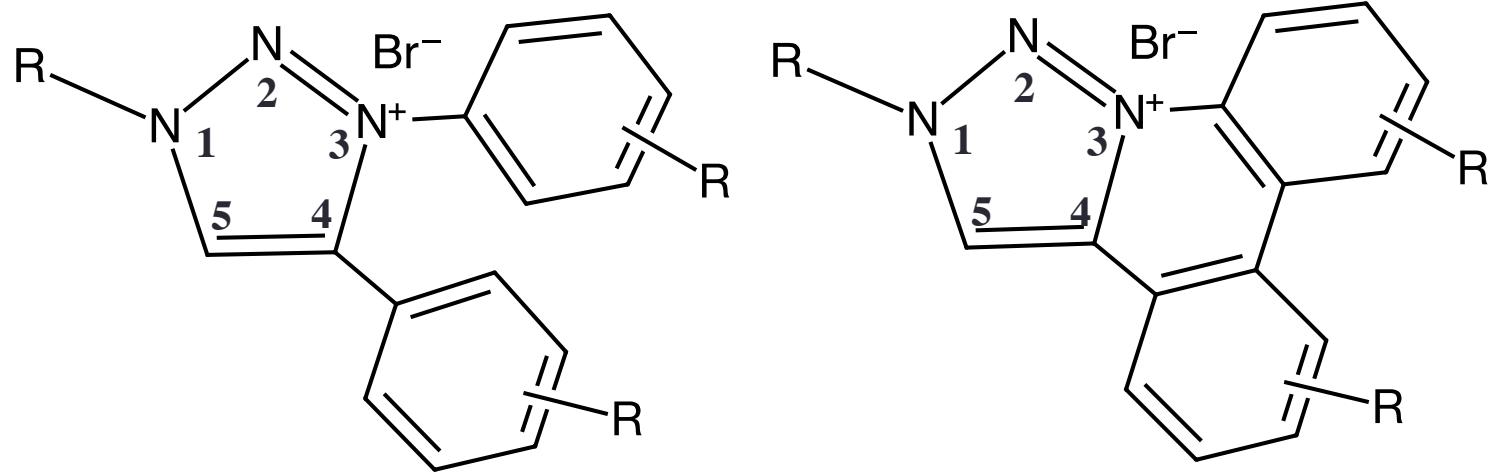
12 X 8 96 Well Plate Assay.

Fused-Ring Phenanthridine Analogs Generally Showed Increased MIC Potency

Compound	Yield	Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (μM)					
		Gram (+)		Gram (-)		Yeast	
		B. sub	S. epid	E. aero	E. coli	C. alb	S. cerv
Unfused	73%	>250	250	>250	>250	>250	>250
 Unfused	55%	62	6.2	>250	>250	>250	250
Unfused	88%	25	6.2	>250	>250	>250	250
 Fused	45%	6.2	0.8	125	62	250	62

Compound	Yield	Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (μM)					
		Gram (+)		Gram (-)		Yeast	
		B. sub	S. epid	E. aero	E. coli	C. alb	S. cerv
Unfused		89 %	250	62	>250	250	>250
Fused		21 %	12.5	3.1	>250	250	250
Unfused		86 %	6.2	6.2	>250	250	125
Fused		18 %	3.1	0.4	250	16	250
Benzalkonium chloride		0.4	0.2	125	62	31	4

Conclusions



- Fused-ring chloro-substituted analogs were significantly more potent than their non-fused counterparts.
- Analogs possessing 4-tert-butylbenzyl substituents at the N3 position had the strongest antimicrobial potency.

Future Directions

- MICs of chloro substituted analogs
- Using the knowledge of the chloro analogs in other studies

Acknowledgements

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Questions?
