

Synthesis and *In vitro* Antimicrobial Activity of Novel 2-(4-(Substituted-carboxamido)benzyl / phenyl)benzothiazoles

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Abstract. A new series of 2-[4-(4-substitutedbenzamido / phenylacetamido / phenylpropionamido) benzyl / phenyl]benzothiazole derivatives (**6a–6w**) were synthesized and evaluated for antibacterial and antifungal activities against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Escherichia coli* with their drug-resistant isolates and a yeast *Candida albicans*. Microbiological results indicated that the compounds possessed a broad spectrum of activity against the tested microorganisms at MIC values between 200 and 6.25 µg/ml. Compounds **6e** and **6j** exhibited the greatest activity with MIC values of 6.25 µg/ml against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Staphylococcus aureus* isolate, respectively. (doi: 10.5562/cca2064)

Keywords: benzothiazole, antibacterial activity, antifungal activity, multi-drug resistance

INTRODUCTION

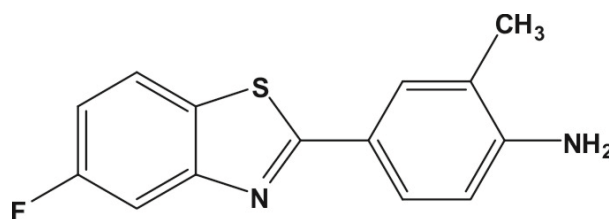
Bacterial resistance to antibacterial agents or antibiotics is of grave concern in the medical community, as many species of bacteria have evolved resistance to certain antibiotics and synthetic agents. Therefore, there could be a rapidly growing global crisis in the clinical management of life-threatening infectious diseases caused by multidrug-resistant strains of the Gram-positive pathogens like *Streptococcus*, *Enterococcus*, and *Staphylococcus*, and Gram-negative pathogens like *Escherichia*, *Salmonella*, and certain *Pseudomonas* strains. Especially the emergence of multidrug-resistant strains of Gram-positive bacterial pathogens such as methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Staphylococcus epidermis* and vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus* is an alarming problem of ever increasing significance.^{1–4} To meet this crisis successfully, many researchers across the globe are working to unearth new compounds which can selectively attack novel targets in microorganisms. Hence, the development of novel, potent, and unique antibacterial agents is the preeminent way to overcome bacterial resistance and develop effective therapies.⁵

The compounds possess benzothiazole nucleus in their structure are involved in research aimed at evaluating new chemotherapeutically active agents: such as

antimicrobial^{6–9} a topical carbonic anhydrase inhibitor,¹⁰ a cyclooxygenase inhibitor,¹¹ antitubercular,^{12,13} antinematode,¹⁴ a dual inhibitor of thromboxane A₂ synthetase and 5-lipoxygenase¹⁵, a selective and reversible inhibitor of monoamine oxidase type A (MAO-A),¹⁶ anti-allergic,¹⁷ multi-drug resistance cancer cell activities with inhibiting activity on eukaryotic topoisomerase II enzyme in cell-free system^{18–20} and anti-tumor agents.^{21–23}

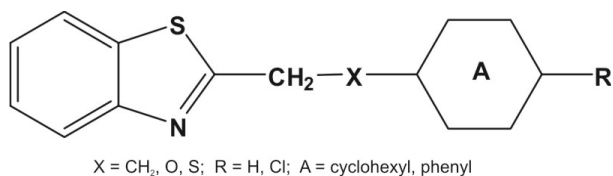
Currently, a new series of benzothiazoles have been synthesized as antitumor agents and showed potent inhibitory activity against human breast cancer cell lines *in vitro* and *in vivo*.²¹ Among them, lysyl-amide of 2-(4-amino-3-methylphenyl)-5-fluorobenzothiazole (Formula 1) had been selected for phase I clinical evaluation.²²

In the last years, we reported the synthesis of several 2-substitutedbenzothiazole derivatives as the anti-

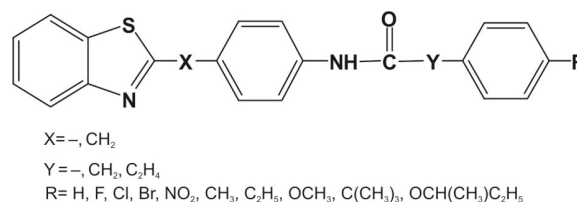


Formula 1.

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Formula 2.



Formula 3.

microbial agents^{7,8} as seen in Formula 2. According to these studies the compounds were found to have inhibitory effect with MIC value of 3.12–50 µg/ml against some of Gram-positive, Gram-negative bacteria and *Candida albicans* as yeast. Among the tested compounds, 2-(phenoxyethyl)benzothiazole was found the most active derivative at a MIC value of 3.12 µg/ml against the tested *S. aureus*.⁸ Moreover, the same compound was found very potent as an eukaryotic topoisomerase II inhibitor exhibiting a better inhibitor activity than reference drug^{18–20} etoposide.

Currently, we reported the synthesis and the antimicrobial activity of 2-[4-(4-substituted-benzamido/phenylacetamido)phenyl]benzothiazole derivatives (7a–7k).²⁴ In continuation to our ongoing research work on new 2-(4-carboxamido-benzyl / phenyl)benzothiazole derivatives, herein, we described the synthesis and *in vitro* antimicrobial activity of novel 2-[4-(4-substitutedbenzamido / phenylacetamido / 3-phenylpropionamido) benzyl / phenyl]benzothiazoles (6a–6w) (Formula 3) against different Gram positive (*Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis*) and Gram-negative (*Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Escherichia coli*) bacteria with their drug-resistant isolates as well as the yeast *C. albicans* in comparison with several control drugs, including structure-activity relationship (SAR) studies.

EXPERIMENTAL

Chemistry

The chemicals were purchased from the commercial vendors and were used without purification. The reactions were monitored and the purity of the products was

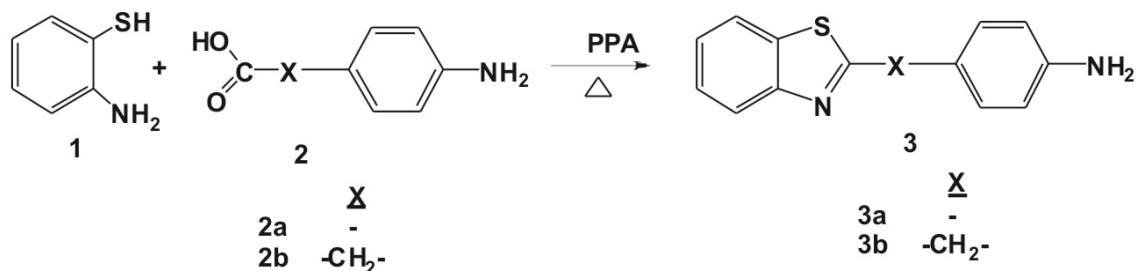
checked by thin layer chromatography (TLC). Silicagel HF254 chromatoplates (0.3 mm) were used for TLC and the solvent systems were *n*-hexan:ethyl acetate (2:1) for 2-(4-aminobenzyl/phenyl)benzothiazole (3) and chloroform:methanol (20:1) for compounds 6a–6w. Melting points were taken on a Buchi SMP 20 capillary apparatus and are uncorrected. IR spectra were recorded by FT/IR-420 in KBr discs. ¹H NMR spectra were obtained with a Varian Mercury 400 High Performance Digital FT-NMR-400 MHz spectrometer in d₆-chloroform, tetramethylsilane (TMS) was used as an internal standard. Elemental analyses were carried out with CHNS-932 (LECO) apparatus. The results (C, H, N) were within ±0.4 % of the calculated values. Mass analysis was obtained by Waters 2695 Alliance ZQ Micromass LC-MS working with ESI apparatus.

General Procedure for the Synthesis of 2-(4-aminobenzyl/phenyl)benzothiazole (3)

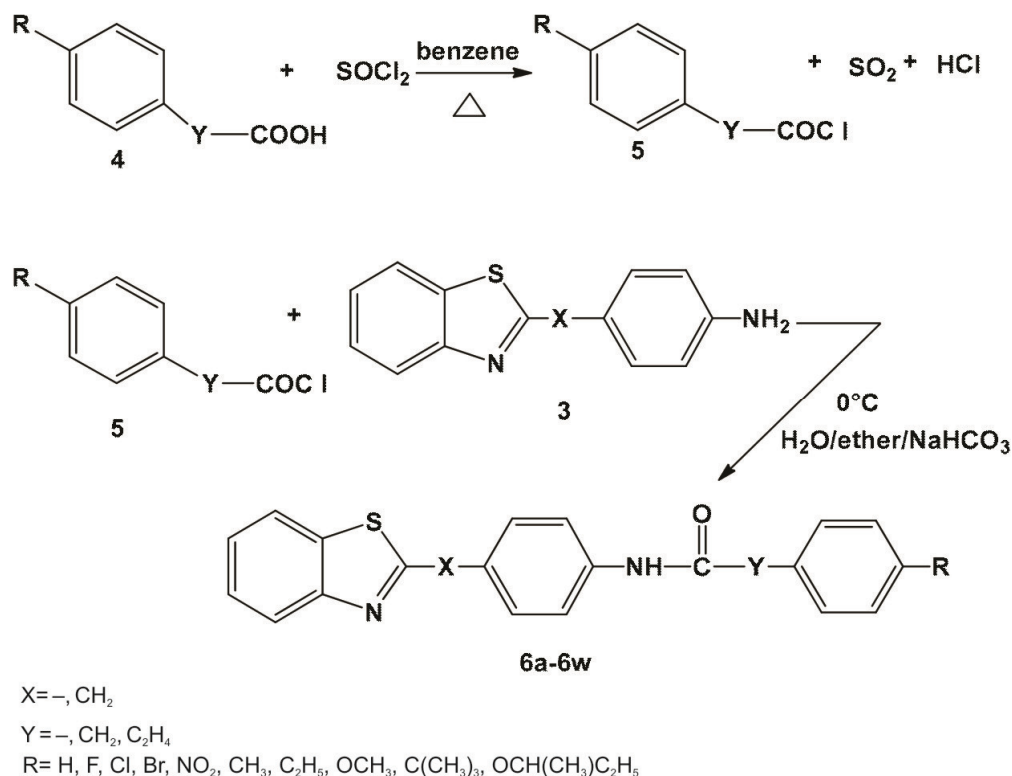
2-(4-aminobenzyl/phenyl)benzothiazole (3) were prepared by heating 1 mmol *o*-aminothiophenol (1) with 1 mmol *p*-aminobenzoic acid / *p*-aminophenylacetic acid (2) in 2.4 g polyphosphoric acid and stirring for 4 h (Scheme 1). After then the residue was poured into ice-water mixture and neutralized with excess of 10 % NaOH solution. The precipitate was boiled with activated charcoal in ethanol and then, filtered and recrystallized in ethanol (m.p._(3a) = 155–157 °C, m.p._(3b) = 93–94 °C).^{23,25}

General procedure for the synthesis of compounds (6a–6w)

The result products, 2-[4-(4-substitutedbenzamido/phenylacetamido/3-phenyl propionamido)benzyl/phenyl]-benzothiazole derivatives (6a–6w) were synthesized by



Scheme 1. Synthesis of 2-(4-aminobenzyl / phenyl)benzothiazoles.



Scheme 2. General synthetic pathway of compounds **6a–6w**.

heating thionyl chloride (0.3 ml) and appropriate carboxylic acid (**4**) (1 mmol) in benzene (0.5 ml) at 80 °C for 3h, and then excess thionyl chloride was removed *in vacuo* (Scheme 2). The residue was dissolved in ether (1 ml) and solution added during 1h to a stirred, ice-cold mixture of 2-(4-aminobenzyl/phenyl)benzothiazole (1 mmol), sodium bicarbonate (2 mmol), diethylether (1 ml) and water (1 ml).²⁶ The mixture was kept stirred overnight at room temperature and then filtered. After the precipitate was washed with water, 2N HCl and water. Ethanol was used for recrystallization and crystals are dried *in vacuo*.

2-[4-(benzamido)phenyl]benzothiazole (**6a**)²³

Yield: 52 %; m.p. = 222–224 °C; IR ν/cm^{-1} : 3366, 2924, 1658 (Amid I), 1599, 1531 (Amid II), 1510, 1481, 1435 (Amid III), 967–626, 730–626; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ/ppm : 7.389 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.480–7.547 (m, 3H), 7.587 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.823 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 2H), 7.899–7.918 (m, 3H), 7.960 (s, 1H), 8.064 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.125 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H); ESI (+) m/e : 331.33 ($M^+ + H$)(%100); anal. found: C 72.94, H 4.03, N 8.90, S 9.80; calcd. for C₂₀H₁₄N₂OS · 0.01 HCl: C 72.94, H 4.24, N 8.48, S 9.68.

2-[4-(4-sec-butoxybenzamido)phenyl]benzothiazole (**6b**)

Yield: 54 %; m.p. = 211–213 °C; IR ν/cm^{-1} : 3318, 2968, 2928, 1649 (Amid I), 1604, 1518 (Amid II), 1502, 1480, 1435 (Amid III), 1251, 1032, 966–628, 727–628; ¹H

NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ/ppm : 0.996 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 3H), 1.336 (d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 3H), 1.579–1.817 (m, 2H), 4.382–4.428 (m, 1H), 6.962 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.380 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.490 (t, $J = 8$ Hz, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.799 (d, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.848 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.900 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 1H), 7.927 (s, 1H), 8.054 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.099 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H); ESI (+) m/e : 403.40 ($M^+ + H$)(%100); anal. found: C 71.31, H 5.50, N 7.08, S 8.13; calcd. for C₂₄H₂₂N₂O₂S: C 71.62, H 5.51, N 6.96, S 7.97.

2-[4-(phenylacetamido)phenyl]benzothiazole (**6c**)

Yield: 15 %; m.p. = 203–205 °C; IR ν/cm^{-1} : 3305, 3054, 1660 (Amid I), 1600, 1545 (Amid II), 1504, 1482, 1434 (Amid III), 979–621, 728–621; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ/ppm : 3.778 (s, 2H), 7.323–7.496 (m, 8H), 7.573 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.880 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 1H), 7.994–8.042 (m, 3H); ESI (+) m/e : 345.36 ($M^+ + H$)(%100); anal. found: C 72.37, H 5.02, N 8.47, S 9.32; calcd. for C₂₁H₁₆N₂OS · 0.15 H₂O: C 72.65, H 4.73, N 8.07, S 9.23.

2-[4-(4-nitrophenylacetamido)phenyl]benzothiazole (**6d**)

Yield: 27 %; m.p. = 250–252 °C; IR ν/cm^{-1} : 3296, 1665 (Amid I), 1612–1591, 1539 (Amid II), 1521, 1481, 1434 (Amid III), 1350, 966–618, 726–618; ¹H NMR (400MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ/ppm : 3.928 (s, 2H), 7.442 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, $J = 8$ Hz, 1H), 7.535 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, $J = 8$ Hz, 1H), 7.651 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.828 (d, $J = 8.8$

Hz, 2H), 8.029 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 1H), 8.067 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 8.128 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 1H), 8.228 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 10.472 (s, 1H); ESI (+) m/e : 390.35 ($M^+ + H$)(%100); anal. found: C 58.54, H 3.70, N 9.85, S 7.64; calcd. for $C_{21}H_{15}N_3O_3S \cdot 1.2$ HCl: C 58.22, H 3.76, N 9.70, S 7.40.

2-[4-(3-phenylpropanamido)phenyl]benzothiazole (6e)

Yield: 74 %; m.p. = 215–217 °C; IR ν/cm^{-1} : 3314, 3027, 1658 (Amid I), 1598, 1533 (Amid II), 1506, 1480, 1434 (Amid III), 965–631, 728–620; 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ/ppm : 2.705 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 3.078 (t, $J = 8$ Hz, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.208–7.339 (m, 5H), 7.375 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.483 (t, $J = 8$ Hz, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.584 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.890 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.020–8.050 (m, 3H); ESI (+) m/e : 357.36 ($M^+ + H$)(%100); anal. found: C 72.77, H 4.56, N 7.86, S 9.08; calcd. for $C_{22}H_{18}N_2OS \cdot 0.18$ HCl: C 72.43, H 4.98, N 7.68, S 8.77.

2-[4-(3-(4-methoxyphenyl)propanamido)phenyl]benzothiazole (6f)

Yield: 59 %; m.p. = 223–225 °C. IR ν/cm^{-1} : 3281, 3031, 2990, 2933, 2831, 1651 (Amid I), 1609–1584, 1532 (Amid II), 1511, 1480, 1434 (Amid III), 1245, 1031, 967–621, 730–621; 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ/ppm : 2.674 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 3.023 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 3.794 (s, 3H), 6.858 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.128 (s, 1H), 7.173 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.374 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, $J = 8$ Hz, 1H), 7.484 (t, $J = 8$ Hz, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.587 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.893 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.025–8.053 (m, 3H); ESI (+) m/e : 389.40 ($M^+ + H$)(%100); anal. found: C 68.67, H 4.78, N 7.08, S 8.11; calcd. for $C_{23}H_{20}N_2O_2S \cdot 0.4$ HCl: C 68.58, H 5.06, N 6.95, S 7.95.

2-[4-(benzamido)benzyl]benzothiazole (6g)

Yield: 69 %; m.p. = 197–199 °C; IR ν/cm^{-1} : 3307, 3113, 3054, 2911, 1647 (Amid I), 1601–1577, 1532 (Amid II), 1507, 1493, 1438 (Amid III), 974–605, 733–605. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ/ppm : 4.425 (s, 2H), 7.323–7.379 (m, 3H), 7.483–7.497 (m, 3H), 7.548 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.641 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 2H), 7.801 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 1H), 7.848–7.889 (m, 3H), 7.995 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H). ESI (+) m/e : 345.32 ($M^+ + H$)(%100); anal. found: C 73.69, H 4.32, N 8.53, S 9.46; calcd. for $C_{21}H_{16}N_2OS$: C 73.23, H 4.68, N 8.13, S 9.31.

2-[4-(4-fluorobenzamido)benzyl]benzothiazole (6h)

Yield: 50 %; m.p. = 205–207 °C; IR ν/cm^{-1} : 3289, 1650 (Amid I), 1603, 1537 (Amid II), 1509, 1455, 1426 (Amid III), 1229, 942–618, 733–618; 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ/ppm : 4.431 (s, 2H), 7.160 (t, $J = 8.4$ Hz, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.331–7.386 (m, 3H), 7.462 (t, $J = 8.4$ Hz, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.619 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.805 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.859–7.895 (m, 2H), 7.997 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H); ESI (+) m/e : 363.34 ($M^+ + H$)(%100); anal. found: C 66.63, H 3.83, N 7.77, S

8.62; calcd. for $C_{21}H_{15}FN_2OS \cdot 0.5$ HCl: C 66.31, H 4.07, N 7.37, S 8.42.

2-[4-(4-chlorobenzamido)benzyl]benzothiazole (6i)

Yield: 64; m.p. = 203–205 °C; IR ν/cm^{-1} : 3351, 1653 (Amid I), 1598, 1530 (Amid II), 1509, 1485, 1427 (Amid III), 1093, 943–625, 726–625. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ/ppm : 4.426 (s, 2H), 7.330–7.379 (m, 3H), 7.434–7.525 (m, 3H), 7.619 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 2H), 7.798 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.881 (s, 1H), 7.996 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.076 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H); ESI (+) m/e : 381.29 ($M^+ + H + 2$)(%49), 379.28 ($M^+ + H$)(%100); anal. found: C 66.28, H 3.98, N 7.57, S 8.08; calcd. for $C_{21}H_{15}ClN_2OS$: C 66.57, H 3.99, N 7.39, S 8.46.

2-[4-(4-bromobenzamido)benzyl]benzothiazole (6j)

Yield: 45; m.p. = 180–182 °C; IR ν/cm^{-1} : 3347, 1653 (Amid I), 1597, 1529 (Amid II), 1508, 1482, 1427 (Amid III), 1067, 942–623, 727–623. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ/ppm : 4.430 (s, 2H), 7.328–7.386 (m, 3H), 7.462 (t, $J = 8$ Hz, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.607–6.628 (m, 4H), 7.727 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.792–7.821 (m, 2H), 7.995 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H); ESI (+) m/e : 425.20 ($M^+ + 2$)(%95), 423.09 (M^+)(%97), 423.29 (M^+)(%100); anal. found: C 58.89, H 3.60, N 7.09, S 7.55; calcd. for $C_{21}H_{15}BrN_2OS \cdot 0.1$ HCl: C 58.21, H 3.54, N 6.57, S 7.51.

2-[4-(4-nitrobenzamido)benzyl]benzothiazole (6k)

Yield 19 %; m.p. = 204–206 °C. IR ν/cm^{-1} : 3302, 1656 (Amid I), 1597, 1528 (Amid II), 1512, 1455, 1436 (Amid III), 1347, 932–622, 724–622. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $DMSO-d_6$) δ/ppm : 4.469 (s, 2H), 7.384–7.431 (m, 3H), 7.498 (t, $J = 8$ Hz, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.790 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.969 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 8.025 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.197 (d, $J = 8.4$, 2H), 8.383 (d, $J = 9.2$ Hz, 2H), 10.633 (s, 1H); ESI (+) m/e : 390.33 ($M^+ + H$)(%100); anal. found: C 63.96, H 3.95, N 10.67, S 8.18; calcd. for $C_{21}H_{15}N_3O_3S \cdot 0.2$ H_2O : C 64.18, H 3.92, N 10.69, S 8.15.

2-[4-(4-ethylbenzamido)benzyl]benzothiazole (6l)

Yield: 54 %; m.p. = 177–179 °C. IR ν/cm^{-1} : 3306, 3102, 3059, 3035, 2961, 2924, 1651 (Amid I), 1608–1596, 1530 (Amid II), 1512, 1455, 1437 (Amid III), 970–616, 731–616. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ/ppm : 1.267 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 3H), 2.720 (q, 2H), 4.431 (s, 2H), 7.302–7.384 (m, 5H), 7.460 (t, $J = 8.4$ Hz, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.639 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.778–7.811 (m, 4H), 7.998 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H); ESI (+) m/e : 373.35 ($M^+ + H$)(%100); anal. found: C 74.20, H 5.30, N 7.79, S 8.69; calcd. for $C_{23}H_{20}N_2OS$: C 74.16, H 5.41, N 7.52, S 8.60.

2-[4-(4-tert-butylbenzamido)benzyl]benzothiazole (6m)

Yield: 38 %; m.p. = 156–158 °C. IR ν/cm^{-1} : 3280, 3061, 2965, 2867, 1646 (Amid I), 1608–1597, 1532 (Amid II), 1515, 1455, 1438 (Amid III), 966–601, 725–601; 1H

NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ /ppm: 1.328 (s, 9H), 4.399 (s, 2H), 7.314–7.349 (m, 3H), 7.424–7.463 (m, 3H), 7.635 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.775–7.797 (m, 3H), 7.985 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1H), 8.030 (s, 1H); ESI (+) m/e : 401.38 (M⁺+H)(%100); anal. found: C 75.06, H 5.71, N 7.26, S 8.08; calcd. for C₂₅H₂₄N₂OS: C 74.97, H 6.04, N 6.99, S 8.01.

2-[4-(4-*sec*-butoxybenzamido)benzyl]benzothiazole (**6n**)
Yield: 34 m.p. = 154–156 °C. IR ν /cm⁻¹: 3332, 2972, 1644 (Amid I), 1597–1575, 1536 (Amid II), 1506, 1455, 1436 (Amid III), 1254, 1029, 997–636, 729–636. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ /ppm: 0.980 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 1.315 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.609–1.799 (m, 2H), 4.353–4.399 (m, 1H), 4.413 (s, 1H), 6.921 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.320–7.355 (m, 3H), 7.452 (t, J = 8 Hz, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.622 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.785–7.823 (m, 3H), 7.877 (s, 1H), 7.992 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1H); ESI (+) m/e : 417.35 (M⁺+H)(%100); anal. found: C 72.36, H 5.58, N 7.08, S 7.70; calcd. for C₂₅H₂₄N₂O₂S: C 72.09, H 5.81, N 6.72, S 7.70.

2-[4-(phenylacetamido)benzyl]benzothiazole (**6o**)
Yield: 60 %; m.p. = 196–198 °C; IR ν /cm⁻¹: 3277, 3059, 1656 (Amid I), 1597, 1535 (Amid II), 1507, 1452, 1433 (Amid III), 1235, 979–624, 729–624. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ /ppm: 3.734 (s, 2H), 4.372 (s, 2H), 7.169 (s, 1H), 7.273 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.315–7.466 (m, 9H), 7.778 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1H), 7.973 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1H); ESI (+) m/e : 359.34 (M⁺+H)(%100); anal. found: C 73.77, H 5.09, N 8.15, S 9.09; calcd. for C₂₂H₁₈N₂OS: C 73.71, H 5.06, N 7.82, S 8.95.

2-[4-(4-fluorophenylacetamido)benzyl]benzothiazole (**6p**)
Yield: 30 %; m.p. = 180–182 °C. IR ν /cm⁻¹: 3261, 3052, 1653 (Amid I), 1597, 1538 (Amid II), 1507, 1453, 1433 (Amid III), 1225, 950–619, 728–619; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ /ppm: 3.677 (s, 2H), 4.366 (s, 2H), 7.059 (t, J = 8.4 Hz, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.254–7.346 (m, 5H), 7.404–7.460 (m, 3H), 7.773 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.964 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1H); ESI (+) m/e : 377.30 (M⁺+H)(%100); anal. found: C 69.71, H 4.54, N 7.76, S 8.37; calcd. for C₂₂H₁₇FN₂OS · 0.1 H₂O: C 69.85, H 4.58, N 7.40, S 8.47.

2-[4-(4-chlorophenylacetamido)benzyl]benzothiazole (**6q**)
Yield: 55 %; m.p. = 198–200 °C; IR ν /cm⁻¹: 3295, 3052, 2923, 1662 (Amid I), 1598, 1537 (Amid II), 1509, 1453, 1437 (Amid III), 1093, 967–639, 731–639. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ /ppm: 3.701 (s, 2H), 4.386 (s, 2H), 7.099 (s, 1H), 7.265–7.376 (m, 7H), 7.417–7.473 (m, 3H), 7.787 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.979 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1H); ESI (+) m/e : 393.30 (M⁺+H)(%100), 395.34 (M⁺+H+2)(%43); anal. found: C 67.13, H 4.07, N 7.66, S 8.37; calcd. for C₂₂H₁₇ClN₂OS: C 67.25, H 4.36, N 7.13, S 8.16.

2-[4-(4-bromophenylacetamido)benzyl]benzothiazole (**6r**)

Yield: 58 %; m.p. = 206–208 °C; IR ν /cm⁻¹: 3292, 3039, 1663 (Amid I), 1598, 1534 (Amid II), 1509, 1455, 1434 (Amid III), 1070, 973–627, 729–627; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ /ppm: 3.658 (s, 2H), 4.371 (s, 2H), 7.192 (d, J = 8 Hz, 2H), 7.278 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.329 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, J = 8 Hz, 1H), 7.406–7.459 (m, 3H), 7.496 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.776 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.966 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1H). ESI (+) m/e : 437.21 (M⁺)(%100), 439.22 (M⁺+2H)(%95); anal. found: C 60.13, H 3.74, N 6.81, S 7.43; calcd. for C₂₂H₁₇BrN₂OS: C 60.42, H 3.92, N 6.41, S 7.33.

2-[4-(4-nitrophenylacetamido)benzyl]benzothiazole (**6s**)

Yield: 64 %; m.p. = 205–207 °C; IR ν /cm⁻¹: 3254, 1661 (Amid I), 1598, 1538 (Amid II), 1513, 1455, 1436 (Amid III), 1347, 970–637, 738–637; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ /ppm: 3.810 (s, 2H), 4.376 (s, 2H), 7.303 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.348 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 7.439 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.551–7.593 (m, 4H), 7.910 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.959 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.170 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 10.291 (s, 1H); ESI (+) m/e : 404.32 (M⁺+H)(%100); anal. found: C 65.05, H 4.39, N 10.50, S 7.88; calcd. for C₂₂H₁₇N₃O₃S · 0.1 H₂O: C 65.20, H 4.28, N 10.37, S 7.91.

2-[4-(4-methylphenylacetamido)benzyl]benzothiazole (**6t**)

Yield 48 %; m.p. = 181–183 °C; IR ν /cm⁻¹: 3284, 3116, 3045, 2918, 1661 (Amid I), 1596, 1531 (Amid II), 1512, 1455, 1434 (Amid III), 975–620, 730–620. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ /ppm: 2.340 (s, 3H), 3.658 (s, 2H), 4.349 (s, 2H), 7.172–7.194 (m, 4H), 7.243 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.321 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, J = 8 Hz, 1H), 7.401–7.462 (m, 4H), 7.766 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1H), 7.964 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H); ESI (+) m/e : 372.34 (M⁺+H)(%100); anal. found: C 74.16, H 5.56, N 7.84, S 8.72; calcd. for C₂₃H₂₀N₂OS: C 74.16, H 5.41, N 7.52, S 8.61.

2-[4-(4-methoxyphenylacetamido)benzyl]benzothiazole (**6u**)

Yield: 40 %; m.p. = 168–170 °C. IR ν /cm⁻¹: 3293, 3118, 3039, 2930, 1661 (Amid I), 1598, 1533 (Amid II), 1512, 1455, 1434 (Amid III), 1249, 1035, 975–620, 730–620. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ /ppm: 3.657 (s, 2H), 3.809 (s, 3H), 4.363 (s, 2H), 6.908 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.223 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.262 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.327 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.401–7.462 (m, 3H), 7.773 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.969 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H); ESI (+) m/e : 389.33 (M⁺+H)(%100); anal. found: C 70.77, H 5.23, N 7.45, S 8.33; calcd. for C₂₃H₂₀N₂O₂S: C 71.11, H 5.19, N 7.21, S 8.25.

2-[4-(3-phenylpropanamido)benzyl]benzothiazole (**6v**)

Yield: 46 %; m.p. = 163–165 °C; IR ν /cm⁻¹: 3295, 3188, 3120, 3059, 3028, 2898, 1661 (Amid I), 1600, 1535 (Amid II), 1511, 1452, 1422 (Amid III), 971–

609, 730–621. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ /ppm: 2.620 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, $J = 8$ Hz, 2H), 2.909 (t, $J = 8$ Hz, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H); 4.401 (s, 2H), 7.177–7.282 (m, 5H), 7.313 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.387 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.481 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, $J = 8$ Hz, 1H), 7.569 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.948 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H); 8.004 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 1H) 9.952 (s, 1H); ESI (+) m/e : 379.39 ($\text{M}^+\text{+H}$)(%100); anal. found: C 74.49, H 5.07, N 7.89, S 8.73; calcd. for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{OS}$: C 74.16, H 5.41, N 7.52, S 8.61.

2-[4-(3-(4-methoxyphenyl)propanamido)benzyl]benzothiazole (**6w**)

Yield: 64 %; m.p. = 153–155 °C; IR ν/cm^{-1} : 3303, 3188, 3120, 3052, 2949, 2897, 1657 (Amid I), 1599, 1534 (Amid II), 1510, 1454, 1432 (Amid III), 1246, 1034, 951–612, 730–612. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): 2.561 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, $J = 8$ Hz, 2H), 2.829 (t, $J = 8$ Hz, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 3.689 (s, 3H), 4.386 (s, 2H), 6.826 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.143 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.297 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.373 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.468 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.555 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.934 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.989 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 9.921 (s, 1H). ESI (+) m/e : 403.41 ($\text{M}^+\text{+H}$)(%100); anal. found: C 71.63, H 5.14, N 7.30, S 8.08; calcd. for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$: C 71.62, H 5.51, N 7.30, S 8.08.

Microbiology

Microorganisms

Klebsiella pneumoniae isolate, which has an extended spectrum beta lactamase enzyme (ESBL), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolate (gentamicin-resistant), *Escherichia coli* isolate, which has an extended spectrum beta lactamase enzyme (ESBL), *Bacillus subtilis* isolate (resistant to ceftriaxon), *Staphylococcus aureus* isolate [meticilline-resistant (MRSA)], *K. pneumoniae* RSKK 574 (Refik Saydam National Public Health Agency Culture Collection), *P. aeruginosa* ATCC 25853 (American Type Culture Collection), *E. coli* ATCC 25922, *B. subtilis* ATCC 6633, *S. aureus* ATCC 25923, *Candida albicans* ATCC 10231.

Methods

Standard strains of *K. pneumoniae* RSKK 574, *P. aeruginosa* ATCC 25853, *E. coli* ATCC 25922, *B. subtilis* ATCC 6633, *S. aureus* ATCC 25923, *C. albicans* ATCC 10231 and clinical isolates of these microorganisms resistant to various antimicrobial agents were included in the study. Resistance was determined by Kirby Bauer Disk Diffusion method according to the guidelines of Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI)²⁷ in the clinical isolates.

Standard powders of ampicillin trihydrate, gentamicin sulphate, rifampicin, ofloxacin, fluconazole

and amphotericin B were obtained from the manufacturers. Stock solutions were dissolved in dimethylsulphoxide (ofloxacin), pH 8 phosphate buffer saline (PBS) (ampicillin trihydrate) methanol (rifampicin) and distilled water (gentamicin sulfate, fluconazole and amphotericin B). Newly (**6a–6w**) and previously (**7a–7k**) synthesized compounds were dissolved in 80 % DMSO-20 % EtOH.

Bacterial isolates were subcultured in Mueller Hinton Agar (MHA) plates and incubated over night at 37 °C and *C. albicans* was subcultured in Sabouraud Dextrose Agar (SDA) plates at 35 °C for 24–48 h. The microorganisms were passaged at least twice to ensure purity and viability.

The solution of the newly (**6a–6w**) and previously (**7a–7k**) synthesized compounds and standard drugs were prepared at 400, 200, 100, 50, 25, 12.5, 6.25, 3.125, 1.562, 0.78, 0.39, 0.19, 0.095, 0.047, 0.024 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ concentrations, in the wells of microplates by diluting in Mueller Hinton Broth (MHB).

Bacterial susceptibility testing was performed according to the guidelines of CLSI M100-S16.²⁸ The bacterial suspensions used for inoculation were prepared at 10^5 cfu/ml by diluting fresh cultures at MacFarland 0.5 density (10^7 cfu/ml). Suspensions of the bacteria at 10^5 cfu/ml concentration were inoculated to the twofold diluted solution of the compounds. There were 10^4 cfu/ml bacteria in the wells after inoculations. MHB was used for diluting the bacterial suspension and for twofold dilution of the compound. 80 % DMSO-20 % EtOH, methanol, DMSO, PBS, pure microorganisms and pure media were used as control wells. A 10 μl bacteria inoculum was added to each well of the microdilution trays. The trays were incubated at 37 °C and MIC endpoints were read after 24 h of incubation.

C. albicans was subcultured in SDA plates, and incubated at 35 °C for 24–48 h prior to antifungal susceptibility testing. Susceptibility testing was performed in RPMI-1640 medium with L-glutamine buffered pH 7 with 3-[N-morpholino]-propansulfonic acid (MOPS) and culture suspensions were prepared through the guideline of CLSI M27-A3.²⁹ Yeast suspensions were prepared according to McFarland 0.5 density and a working suspension was made by a 1:100 dilution followed by a 1:20 dilution of the stock suspension (2.5×10^3 CFU/ml). A 10 μl yeast inoculum was added to each well of the microdilution trays. The trays were incubated at 35 °C and MIC end points were read after 48 h of incubation.

All organisms were tested in triplicate in each run of the experiments. The lowest concentration of the compound that completely inhibits macroscopic growth was determined and minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) were reported in Table 1.

Table 1. *In vitro* antimicrobial activities of 2-(4-(substitutedcarboxamido)benzyl/ phenyl)benzothiazoles

														Gram-negative MIC (µg/ml)		Gram-positive MIC (µg/ml)				Yeast MIC(µg/ml)	
Comp. no	X	Y	R	<i>K.p.</i>	<i>K.p.*</i>	<i>P.a.</i>	<i>P.a.*</i>	<i>E.c.</i>	<i>E.c.*</i>	<i>B.s.</i>	<i>B.s.*</i>	<i>S.a.</i>	<i>S.a.*</i>	<i>C.a.</i>							
6a	-	-	H	25	50	25	25	25	50	25	50	50	25	25							
6b	-	-	OCH(CH ₃)C ₂ H ₅	12.5	50	50	25	50	50	200	100	50	25	25							
6c	-	CH ₂	H	25	50	50	25	50	25	200	50	50	25	25							
6d	-	CH ₂	NO ₂	25	25	12.5	25	12.5	50	25	50	50	12.5	25							
6e	-	C ₂ H ₄	H	25	25	25	6.25	25	12.5	25	50	50	12.5	25							
6f	-	C ₂ H ₄	OCH ₃	25	12.5	50	12.5	25	25	200	50	25	12.5	25							
6g	CH ₂	-	H	50	50	50	25	50	50	200	50	100	25	25							
6h	CH ₂	-	F	50	50	50	25	50	50	50	100	50	25	25							
6i	CH ₂	-	Cl	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	25	25	25							
6j	CH ₂	-	Br	25	12.5	12.5	25	12.5	25	25	12.5	6.25	12.5	25							
6k	CH ₂	-	NO ₂	50	50	50	25	50	50	50	100	25	25	25							
6l	CH ₂	-	C ₂ H ₅	50	50	50	50	50	50	200	25	50	25	25							
6m	CH ₂	-	C(CH ₃) ₃	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	25	25							
6n	CH ₂	-	OCH(CH ₃)C ₂ H ₅	50	50	50	50	50	50	200	100	50	25	25							
6o	CH ₂	CH ₂	H	50	50	25	25	50	50	50	50	50	25	25							
6p	CH ₂	CH ₂	F	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	100	25	50							
6q	CH ₂	CH ₂	Cl	25	50	50	25	25	50	50	25	50	25	25							
6r	CH ₂	CH ₂	Br	50	50	50	50	50	50	25	50	50	25	25							
6s	CH ₂	CH ₂	NO ₂	50	50	50	25	50	50	50	50	50	25	25							
6t	CH ₂	CH ₂	CH ₃	25	25	12.5	25	50	12.5	25	25	25	12.5	25							
6u	CH ₂	CH ₂	OCH ₃	50	50	25	25	50	50	50	50	50	25	25							
6v	CH ₂	C ₂ H ₄	H	50	25	50	50	50	50	50	50	100	25	25							
6w	CH ₂	C ₂ H ₄	OCH ₃	25	50	50	25	25	50	50	50	50	25	25							
7a	-	-	F	25	50	25	25	50	50	50	50	50	25	25							
7b	-	-	Cl	50	25	25	25	50	50	50	50	50	12.5	25							
7c	-	-	Br	50	50	25	25	50	50	50	100	50	25	25							
7d	-	-	C ₂ H ₅	25	50	25	25	25	50	50	50	50	6.25	12.5							
7e	-	-	C(CH ₃) ₃	25	50	25	25	25	50	50	100	50	12.5	12.5							
7f	-	-	NO ₂	50	50	25	25	25	50	50	50	50	12.5	12.5							
7g	-	CH ₂	F	50	50	25	25	25	50	50	25	100	50	25							
7h	-	CH ₂	Cl	50	50	25	25	50	50	50	50	50	50	25							
7i	-	CH ₂	Br	50	50	12.5	25	25	50	50	50	50	25	12.5							
7j	-	CH ₂	CH ₃	25	50	25	25	50	50	50	50	50	25	25							
7k	-	CH ₂	OCH ₃	12.5	50	25	6.25	12.5	25	12.5	50	50	12.5	12.5							
Ampicillin trihydrate				-	-	-	-	3.125	400	0.78	0.78	0.78	-	-							
Gentamycin sulfate				0.39	6.25	1.562	50	0.78	12.5	0.39	0.19	0.78	6.25	-							
Rifampicin				-	-	-	-	-	-	0.19	3.125	0.0225	1.562	-							
Ofloxacin				0.19	3.125	6.25	50	0.19	6.25	0.19	3.125	0.19	1.562	-							
Fluconazol				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.78							
Amphotericin B				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.78							

Abbreviations: MIC: Minimum Inhibitory Concentration, *K.p.*: *Klebsiella pneumoniae* RSKK 574, *K.p.**: *K. pneumoniae* isolate, *P.a.*: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC 25853, *P.a.**: *P. aeruginosa* isolate, *E.c.*: *Escherichia coli* ATCC 25922, *E.c.**: *E. coli* isolate, *B.s.*: *Bacillus subtilis* ATCC 6633, *B.s.**: *B. subtilis* isolate, *S.a.*: *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 25923, *S.a.**: *S. aureus* isolate, *C.a.*: *Candida albicans* ATCC 10231.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Chemistry

The synthetic pathways for preparation of the target compounds listed in Table 1 are shown in Scheme 1 and Scheme 2. The final compounds were easily obtained in two steps. In the first, 2-(4-aminobenzyl/phenyl)benzothiazole as a starting material was performed by condensing of appropriate aminophenols and suitable acids in polyphosphoric acid (Scheme 1). In the second reaction, an amidification was done. For this reaction, 2-(4-aminobenzyl/phenyl)benzothiazole was treated with suitable carboxylic chloride obtained by using suitable carboxylic acid with thionyl chloride to get compounds **6a–6w** as given in Scheme 2. The structures were supported by spectral data. The IR, ¹H NMR, Mass spectra and Elemental Analysis results are in agreement with the proposed structures. Physical and spectral data of the compounds are reported in Table 1. All of the compounds (**6b–6w**) are original except **6a**.²³

According to the spectroscopic data of the final compounds the IR showed characteristic C=O (amide) stretching bands in the 1644–1670 cm⁻¹ region. In the ¹H NMR spectra of the compounds **6a–6w**, the signal of NH proton was observed at 10.722–9.921 ppm as a singlet band; CH₂ protons between phenyl and benzothiazole ring were observed at 4.372–4.426 ppm as a singlet band for compounds **6g–6w**. CH₂ protons were observed at 3.810–3.658 ppm as a singlet band for compounds which carries phenylacetamido moiety (**6c–6d**, **6o–6t**). -COCH₂CH₂ protons were observed at 2.927–2.543 ppm as triplet bands for compounds **6e**, **6f**, **6v**, **6w**. Besides, all the aromatic protons were observed at the expected regions. On the other hand, MASS spectra of the compounds showed M+H peaks, since the electrospray ionization method was employed, in accordance with their formulas.

Antimicrobial Activity

All the newly (**6a–6w**) and previously (**7a–7k**) synthesized 2-[4-(4-substitutedbenzamido / phenylacetamido / phenylpropionamido) benzyl / phenyl]benzothiazole derivatives were *in vitro* tested for antibacterial activity against *K. pneumoniae* RSKK 574, *P. aeruginosa* ATCC 25853, *E. coli* ATCC 25922, *K. pneumoniae* isolate, which has an extended spectrum beta lactamase enzyme (ESBL), *E. coli* isolate (ESBL), *P. aeruginosa* isolate (gentamicin-resistant) as Gram-negative bacteria, *B. subtilis* ATCC 6633, *S. aureus* ATCC 25923, *B. subtilis* isolate (resistant to ceftriaxon), *S. aureus* isolate (meticilline-resistant (MRSA)) as Gram-positive bacteria and the antifungal activity was evaluated against *C. albicans* ATCC 10231. The standard

agents, ampicillin trihydrate, gentamycin sulfate, rifampicin and ofloxacin for antibacterial activity and fluconazole and amphotericin B for antifungal activity were also screened under identical conditions for quality control and comparison. The MIC values were determined by microdilution method according to the guidelines of Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI).^{28,29}

The observed *in vitro* antimicrobial activity results of the tested compounds were given in Table 1. The synthesized compounds were found showing an antibacterial activity at MIC values between 6.25–50 µg/ml for Gram-negative bacteria. Among the tested compounds, 2-[4-(phenylpropionamido)phenyl]benzothiazole (**6e**) and 2-[4-(4-methoxyphenylacetamido)phenyl]benzothiazole (**7k**) were found the most potent derivative at a MIC value of 6.25 µg/ml against the screened drug-resistant enteric Gram-negative rod *P. aeruginosa* isolate providing three folds higher potency than the compared standard drugs; gentamycin sulfate and ofloxacin. On the other hand, **6f** showed also good activity at a MIC value of 12.5 µg/ml against the same microorganism. It revealed that the compound having phenyl acetamide moiety by holding a methoxy group on position R (**6f**, **7k**) was performed one or two folds better activity against drug-resistant *P. aeruginosa* isolate than the other tested compounds. On the other hand, when CH₂ group as a bridge between benzothiazole and phenyl came the activity against *P. aeruginosa* isolate pretty decreased as seen in Table 1 (compounds **6e** and **6f** compared to compounds **6v** and **6w**). This means that planarity between phenyl on second position of benzothiazole and bicyclic structure is very important for potent antimicrobial activity against drug-resistant enteric Gram-negative rod *P. aeruginosa*. Among the tested compounds **6f** and **6j** are the most active with a MIC value of 12.5 µg/ml against drug-resistant *K. pneumoniae*. Only compounds **6e** and **6t** showed the same activity compared to standard drug Gentamycin sulfate against drug-resistant Gram-negative bacteria *E. coli*.

According to Table 1, the synthesized compounds showed a broad spectrum of activity with MIC values 200–6.25 µg/ml against some Gram-positive bacteria such as *S. aureus*, *B. subtilis* and their drug resistant isolates. All the tested compounds indicated a moderate activity against *B. subtilis*. In addition, most of the compounds were found as showing one or two folds dilutions more antibacterial active against the screened drug resistant *S. aureus* isolate compared to the nonresistant *S. aureus* ATCC 25923 strain. The compound, 2-[4-(4-ethylbenzamido)phenyl]benzothiazole (**7d**), indicated the most potent inhibitory effect against the drug resistant *S. aureus* isolate with 6.25 µg/ml MIC value

showing as the same activity compared to gentamycin sulfate. The derivative, **6j** showed more potent inhibitory effect with a MIC value of 6.25 µg/ml than the other compounds against *S. aureus*.

Moreover, most of the synthesized compounds exhibited a moderate antifungal activity for *C. albicans* with MIC values between 12.5–25 µg/ml except **6p**. It can be concluded that the compound is holding a fluorine atom on position R of phenyl ring at phenylacetamido moiety instead of benzamido play a decisive role for the antifungal activity against *C. albicans*.

CONCLUSION

Because of the need of new antibacterial drugs active against the multi-drug resistance bacteria, herein, we synthesized 2-[4-(4-substitutedbenzamido / phenylacetamido / phenylpropionamido) benzyl / phenyl]benzothiazole derivatives (**6a–6w**) as a new antimicrobial agents in order to be able to contribute to the antimicrobial researchers.

In according to our present study, it can be proposed, that 2-phenylbenzothiazole moiety was found to be more important than 2-benzylbenzothiazole for enhancing potency against Gram-negative bacteria especially the drug-resistant *P. aeruginosa* isolate. Furthermore, benzamide moiety at position 2 of benzothiazole ring was more important for increasing potency against the Gram-positive *S. aureus*.

These observations provide some predictions in order to design further antimicrobial active compounds prior to their synthesis following with QSAR and molecular modelling studies.

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