

EFFICACY OF ORGANOPHOSPHORUS DERIVATIVES CONTAINING CHALCONES/ CHALCONE SEMICARBAZONES AGAINST FUNGAL PATHOGENS OF SUGARCANE

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ABSTRACT

Ten newly synthesized organophosphorus derivatives containing substituted chalcones and substituted chalcone semicarbazones were tested for their antifungal efficacy against *Colletotrichum falcatum*, *Fusarium oxysporum*, *Curvularia pallescens* (all sugarcane pathogens). The O,O-diethylphosphate derivatives containing 2-chlorochalcone and 2-chlorochalcone semicarbazone exhibited 70-85% mycelial inhibition against all the test fungi at 1000 ppm. The screening results were correlated with structural features of the tested compounds.

INTRODUCTION

Sugarcane is an important cash crop in many tropical and sub-tropical countries and is one of main sources of sugar production in the world. The crop is highly susceptible to various fungi, bacteria, viruses mycoplasma like organisms and other diseases due to which the yield is greatly reduced^{1,2}. Because of their economic importance sugarcane diseases have been studied in great depth from various angles³.

Table I. Physical and Analytical Data of the Organophosphorus Derivatives

Cpd	Yield (%)	Colour	Decomp. Temp. (°C)	Mol. Formula	Analysis: % Found (Calcd.)			
					C	H	N	Cl
I	55	Olive green	110	C ₁₉ H ₂₂ O ₅ P	66.3 (66.5)	6.0 (6.1)	-	-
II	62	Yellow brown	105	C ₁₉ H ₂₂ O ₅ P	66.2 (66.5)	6.0 (6.1)	-	-
III	51	Dark brown	110	C ₁₉ H ₂₂ O ₆ P	63.2 (63.5)	5.6 (5.8)	-	-
IV	57	Dark yellow	70	C ₁₉ H ₂₁ O ₅ CIP	60.4 (60.5)	5.1(5.3)	-	-
V	60	Light brown	47	C ₂₀ H ₂₄ O ₆ P	53.8 (54.0)	5.0 (5.1)	-	-
VI	58	Dark brown	Semi solid	C ₂₀ H ₂₅ O ₅ N ₃ P	57.9 (58.0)	5.6 (5.8)	9.9 (10.0)	-
VII	55	Olive green	80	C ₂₀ H ₂₅ O ₅ N ₃ P	57.8 (58.0)	5.6 (5.8)	9.7 (10.0)	-
VIII	59	Dark brown	110	C ₂₄ H ₃₅ O ₉ N ₃ P ₂	55.4 (55.6)	5.4 (5.6)	9.6 (9.7)	-
IX	55	Yellow	95	C ₂₀ H ₂₄ O ₅ N ₃ CIP	53.2 (53.3)	5.0 (5.1)	9.1(9.3)	7.7 (7.8)
X	60	Dark brown	Semi solid	C ₂₁ H ₂₇ O ₆ N ₃ P	56.4 (53.3)	5.7 (5.8)	9.3(9.4)	-

A number of synthetic organic compounds viz., dithiocarbamates, carbamates, organochlorine, organomercurial, thiocarbamates and hydrazides are now known to be useful in the control of various fungal diseases in plants^{4,5}. Currently we are engaged⁶⁻¹¹ in synthesizing novel organophosphorus derivatives, which could constitute a new and promising field of application in the national economy. It was realized that on the basis of suitable logic, organic molecules incorporating phosphorus might be designed such that they may be less dangerous in use without losing their value as effective pesticides. The present study was therefore undertaken to evaluate the antifungal efficacy of some newly synthesized organophosphorus compounds against various important fungal pathogens of sugarcane.

Table II. IR Spectral Data (cm⁻¹) of Organophosphorus Derivatives

Compound	ν (C=O)	ν (C=N)	ν (P-O-C)	ν (P=O)
I	1685 s	-	1035 m	1290 m
II	1665 s	-	1035 m	1290 m
III	1670 s	-	1025 m	1280 m
IV	1675 s	-	1030 m	1275 m
V	1680 s	-	1030 m	1265 m
VI	1700 s	1525 s	1020 m	1270 s
VII	1670 s	1485 s	1025 m	1275 s
VIII	1680 s	1475 s	1025 m	1270 s
IX	1700 s	1510 s	1015 m	1275 s
X	1685 s	1500 s	1020 m	1265 s

EXPERIMENTAL

The reactions of O,O-diethylchlorophosphate were carried out under inert atmosphere and anhydrous conditions. Special precaution was taken to exclude moisture from the apparatus and chemicals as the starting materials (O,O-diethylchlorophosphate) and reactions were susceptible to hydrolysis. Glass apparatus with interchangeable joints were used throughout the work. The solvents were purified and dried using the method described in the literature¹². O,O-diethylchlorophosphate was prepared according to the reported method¹³. Chalcones/ chalcone semicarbazones were prepared as described⁴. All reactions were carried out in the hood. A hood is a specially constructed workplace that has, at the least, a powered vent to suck noxious fumes outside. The details of analysis and physical measurements were the same as reported earlier⁹.

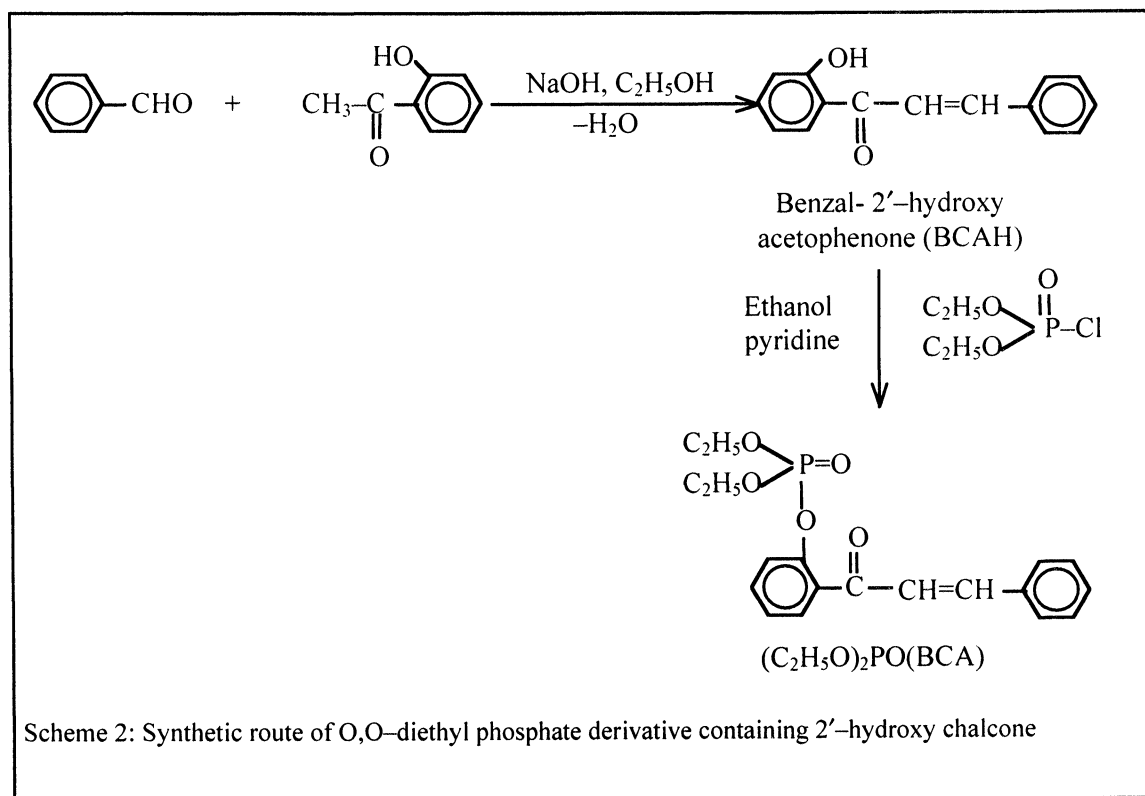
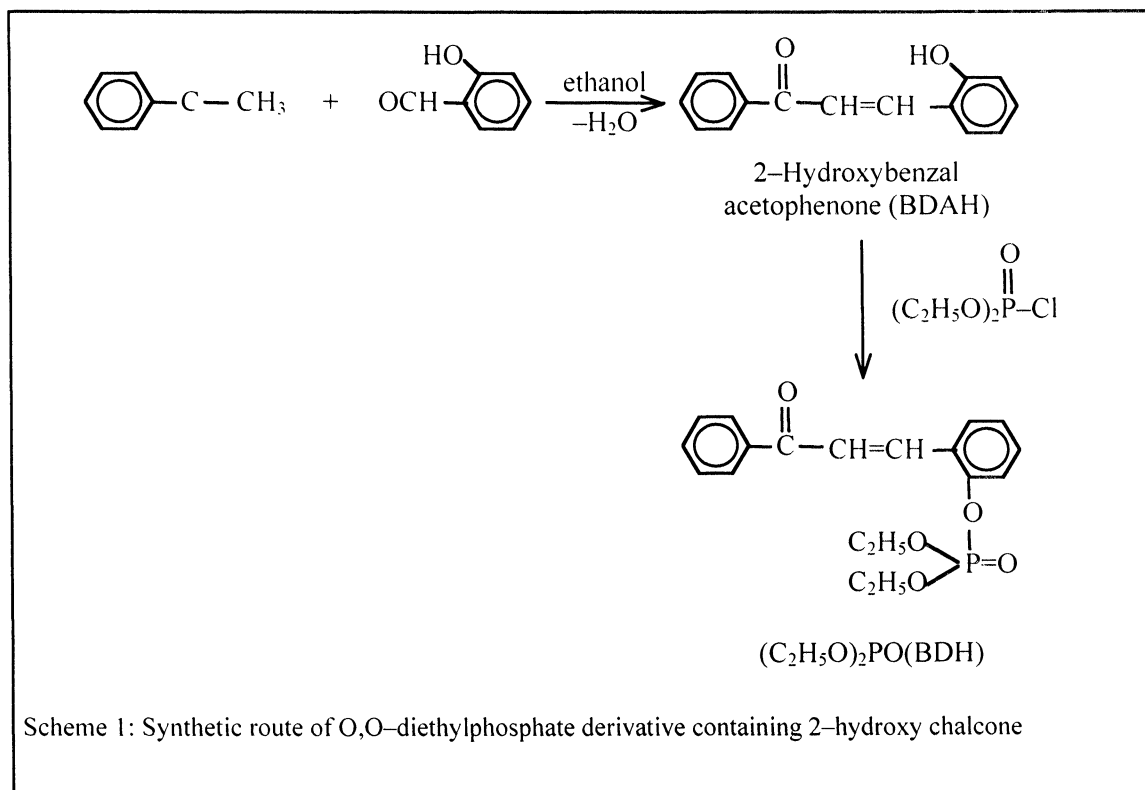
For antifungal activity all the compounds were tested against all the test fungi by the food poison technique¹⁵ at three concentrations (10, 100, 1000 ppm). For this the desired amount of chemical was dissolved in 0.5 cm³ of solvent and mixed with the culture medium on the basis of the volume of medium in each petriplate (80-mm diameter). Oat meal agar medium¹⁶ was used for all test fungi. In controls, the same amount of medium containing the requisite amount of solvent was poured in place of test chemicals. A mycelial disk (5-mm diameter) obtained from the periphery of 2 week old cultures was taken and transferred to the center of each petriplate. Plates were incubated for 7 days at 28 ± 2^o C. Each treatment was repeated three times and the inhibition was a recorded relative to percent mycelial inhibition calculated using the formula.

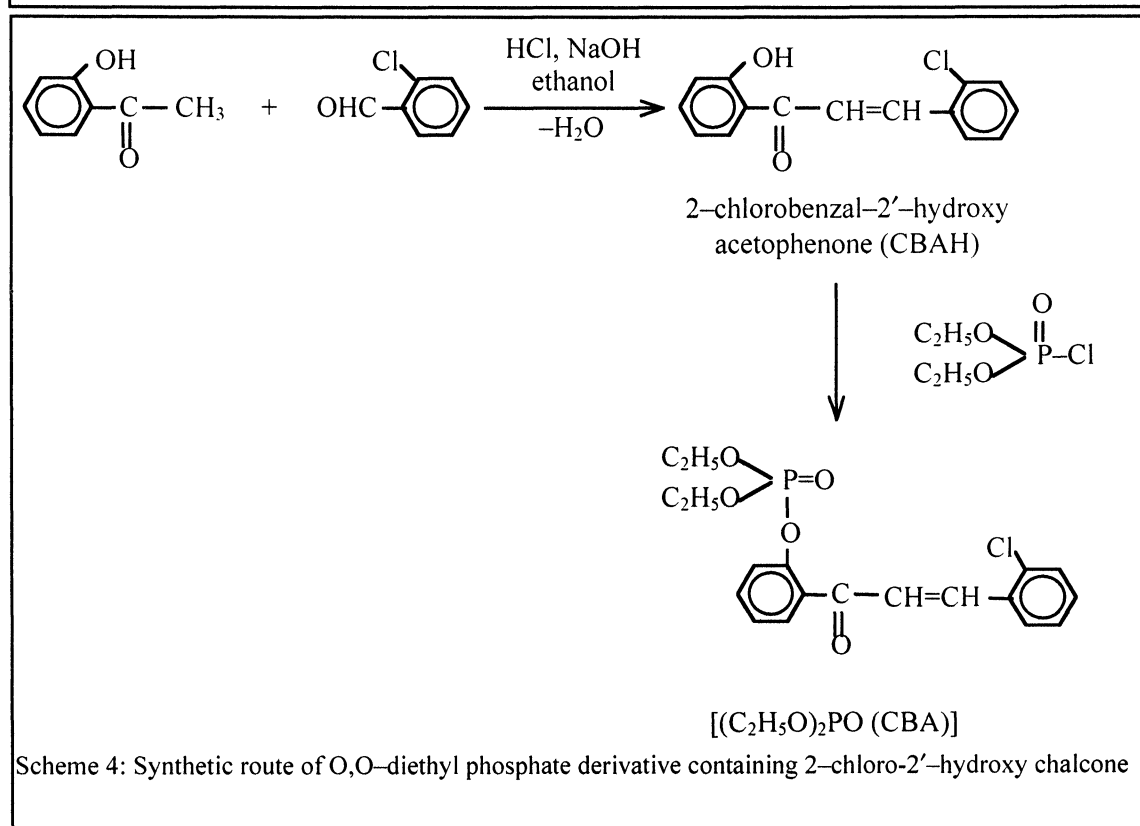
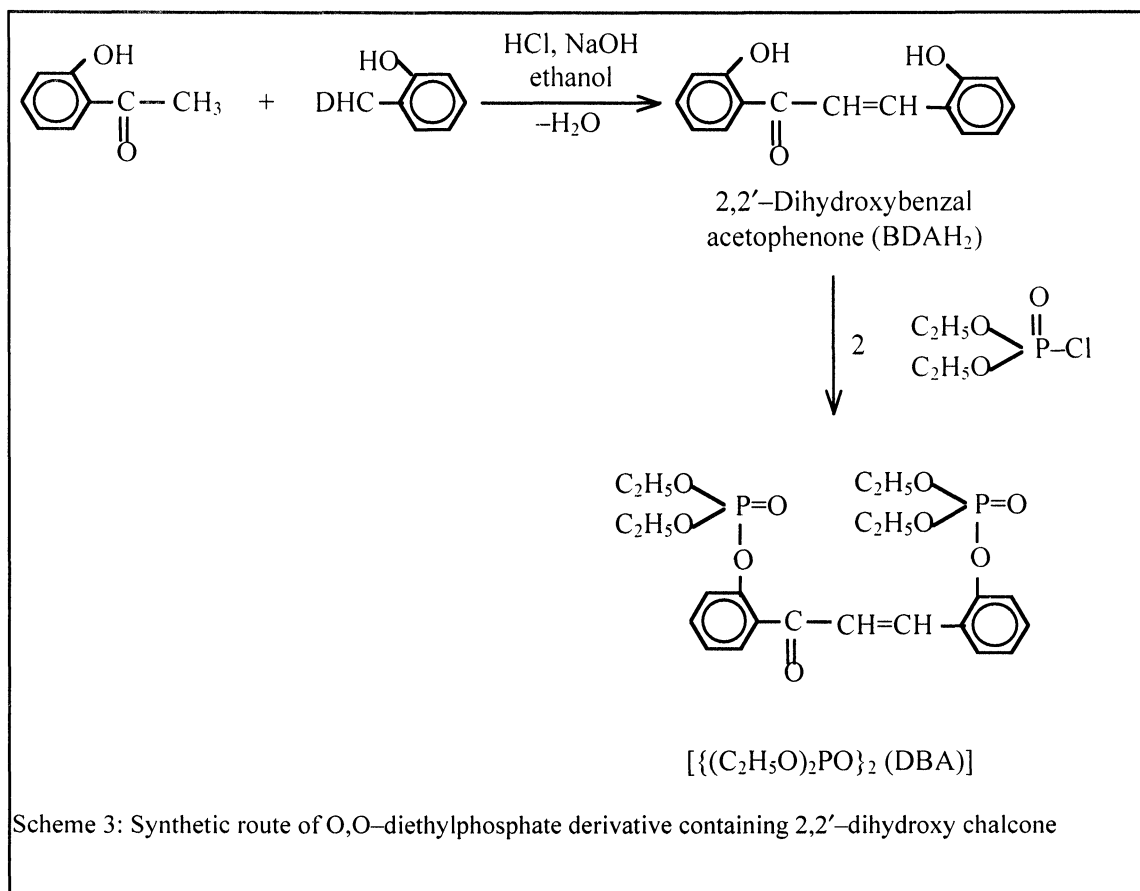
$$[(dC-dT)/dC] \times 100$$

where dC is the average diameter of the mycelial colony of the control and dT is the average diameter of the mycelial colony of the treatment.

Synthesis of Organophosphorus derivatives

A mixture of O,O-diethyl chlorophosphate (10 mmol) and the substituted chalcone / semicarbazones of substituted chalcones (10 mmol) were refluxed in ethyl alcohol (40 cm³) in presence of pyridine (5 cm³) for about 30- 40 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled and poured in ice. The precipitate, thus obtained, was filtered off. The compound was recrystallised from ethanol.





RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The reactions of O,O-diethylchlorophosphate with substituted chalcones, derived by the condensation of 2-hydroxybenzaldehyde and acetophenone; benzaldehyde and 2-hydroxybenzaldehyde; 2-hydroxybenzaldehyde and 2-hydroxyacetophenone; 2-chlorobenzaldehyde and 2-hydroxybenzaldehyde or 3-methoxybenzaldehyde and 2-hydroxyacetophenone, have been carried out in ethanol in the presence of pyridine and a variety of organophosphorus derivatives (**types I – V**) have been isolated according to **Schemes 1- 5**.

Table III. ¹HNMR (δ, ppm) Data of Organophosphorus Derivatives

Cpd	-CH = CH -	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅	- NH	-NH ₂
I	6.82 (d), 5.75 (d)	-	2.75 (t), 3.38 (q)	-	-
II	6.95 (d), 5.88 (d)	-	2.60 (t), 3.00 (q)	-	-
III	7.00 (d), 5.82 (d)	-	2.80 (t), 3.40 (q)	-	-
IV	6.85 (d), 5.90 (d)	-	2.65 (t), 3.26 (q)	-	-
V	6.80 (d), 5.86 (d)	1.95(s)	2.72 (t), 3.35 (q)	-	-
VI	4.60(d), 5.35(d)	-	2.45 (t), 3.28 (q)	5.40(s)	6.45 (s)
VII	4.75 (d), 5.55 (d)	-	2.55 (t), 3.30 (q)	5.48 (s)	6.40 (s)
VIII	4.65 (d), 5.00 (d)	-	2.60 (t), 3.10 (q)	5.45(s)	6.48 (s)
IX	4.72 (d), 5.48 (d)	-	2.50 (t), 3.25 (q)	5.50 (s)	6.38 (s)
X	4.70 (d), 5.28 (d)	1.96 (s)	2.58 (t), 3.15 (q)	5.42 (s)	6.50 (s)

The reactions of O,O-diethylchlorophosphate with semicarbazones of substituted chalcones derived by the condensation of 2-hydroxybenzalacetophenone / benzal-2'-hydroxyacetophenone/ 2,2'-dihydroxybenzalacetophenone/ 2-chlorobenzal-2'-hydroxyacetophenone / 3-methoxybenzal-2'-hydroxyacetophenone and semicarbazide have been carried out in ethanol in the presence of pyridine and a variety of organophosphorus derivatives (**types VI – X**) have been isolated according to **Schemes 6 - 10**.

The analytical data and physical properties of all organophosphorus derivatives are given in **Table-I**. The methods used for the preparation and isolation of these compounds give materials of good purity as supported by their analysis and TLC. The spectral (IR, ¹H NMR) data are given in **Tables 2 and 3**.

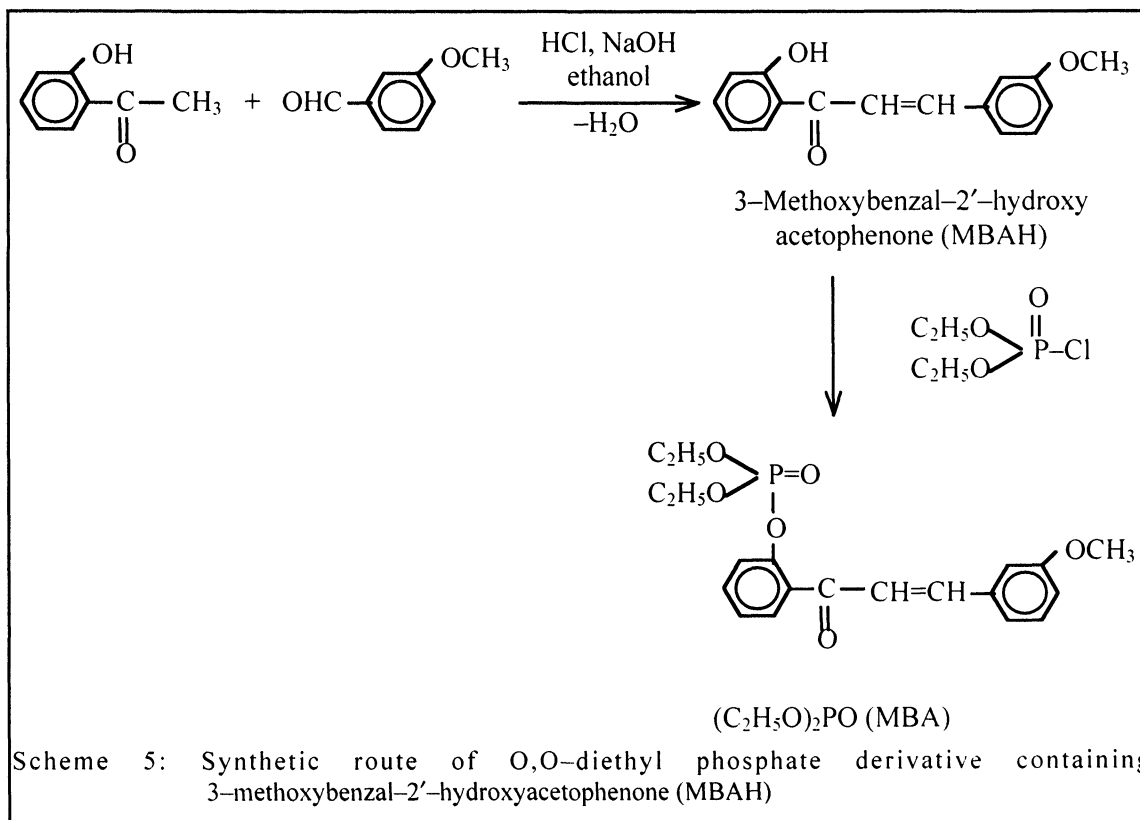
Anti fungal activity

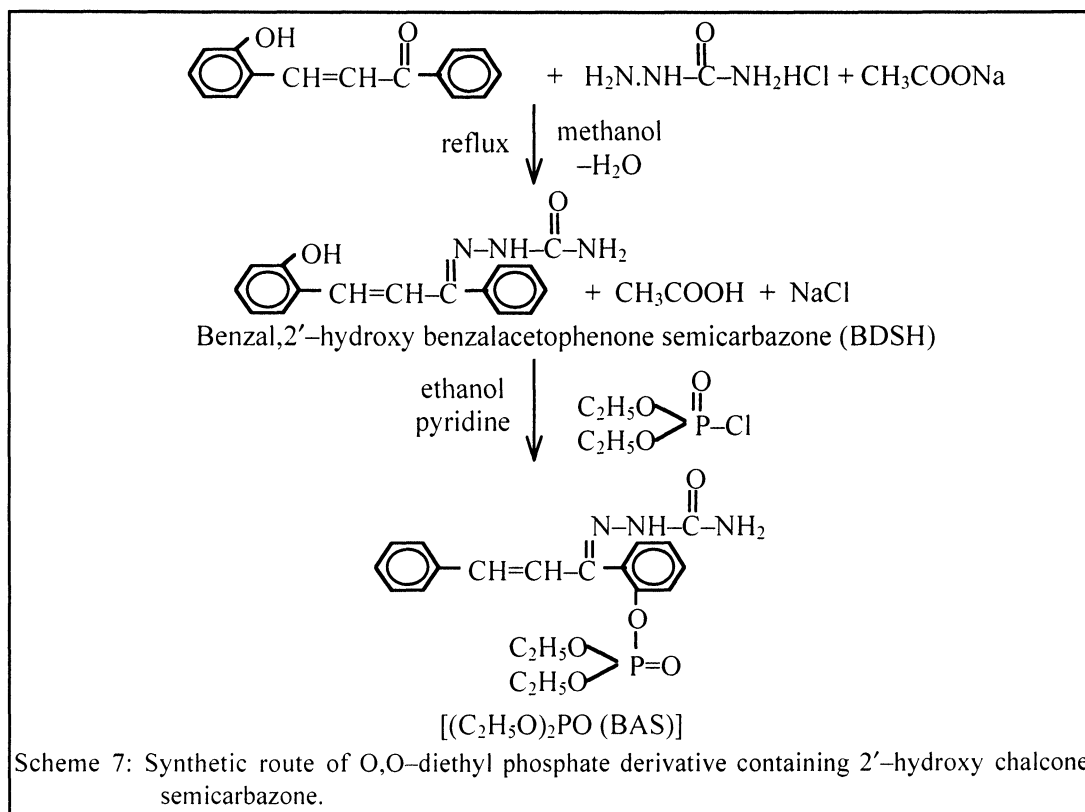
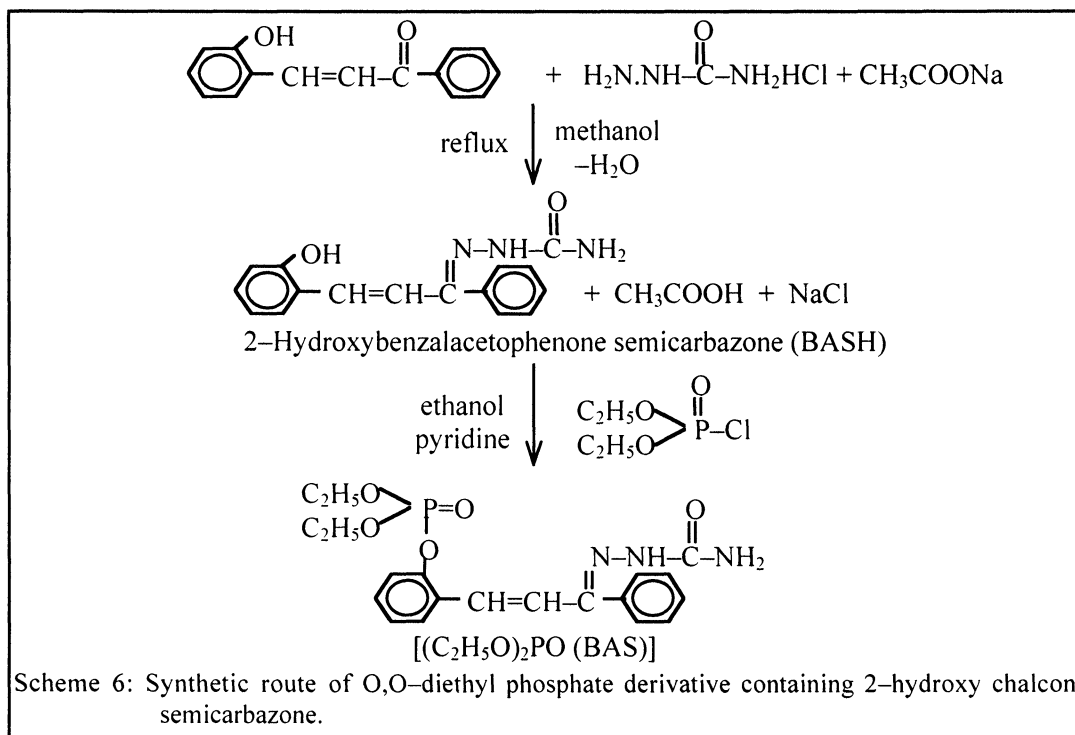
Results of the antifungal assay of the organophosphorus derivatives are summarized in **Table 4**. The compounds were screened for their antifungal properties against *Colletotrichum falcatum*, *Fusarium oxysporum*, and *Curvularia pallescens* (all parasitic on sugarcane). Organophosphorus derivatives containing substituted chalcones showed promising results in inhibiting the mycelial growth of all the test fungi. The derivatives containing 2-chlorobenzal-2'-hydroxyacetophenone (**IV**) showed inhibition upto 84 % for *C. falcatum* and 80.2% for *F. oxysporum* at 1000 ppm concentration. Other derivatives showed inhibition 55.1 to 80.3% against all test fungi at 1000 ppm concentration.

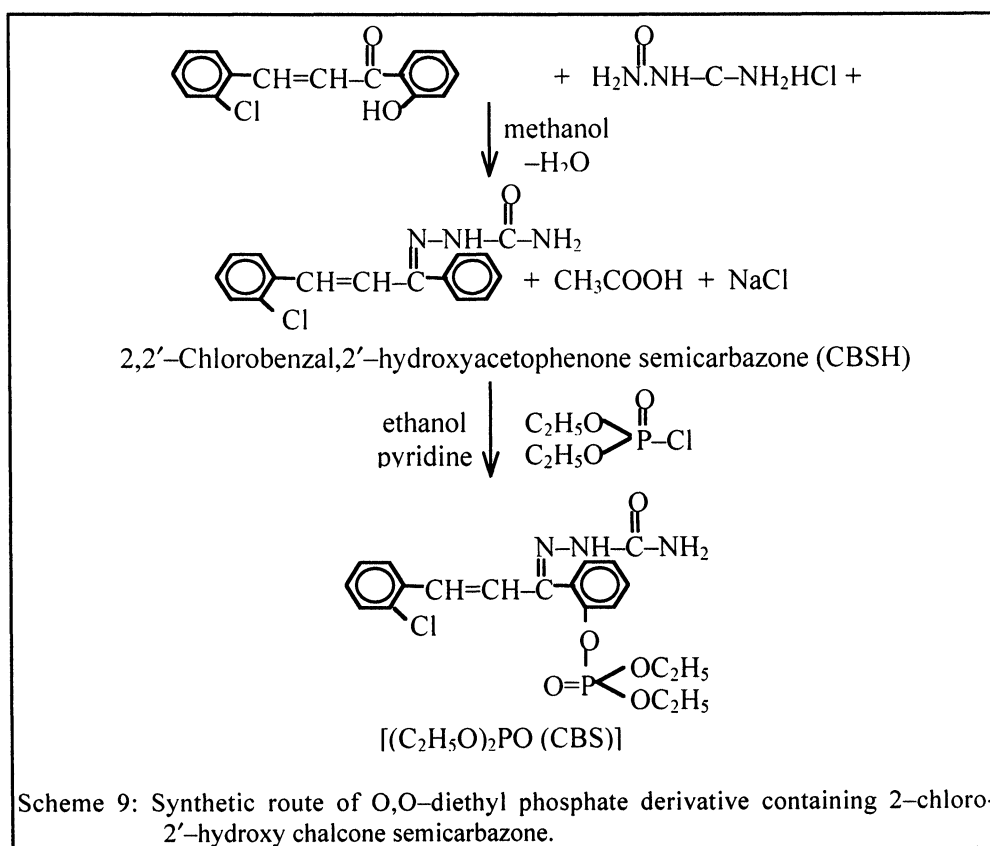
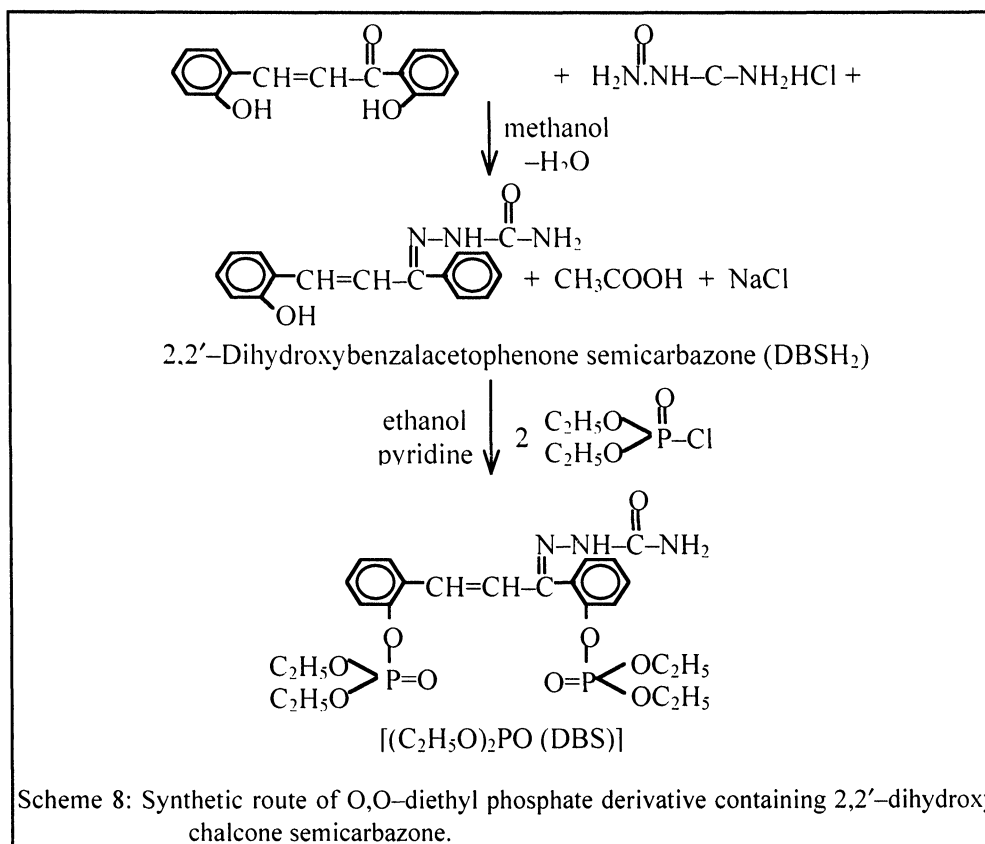
The derivatives containing semicarbazones of substituted chalcones were found to be less active than substituted chalcones.

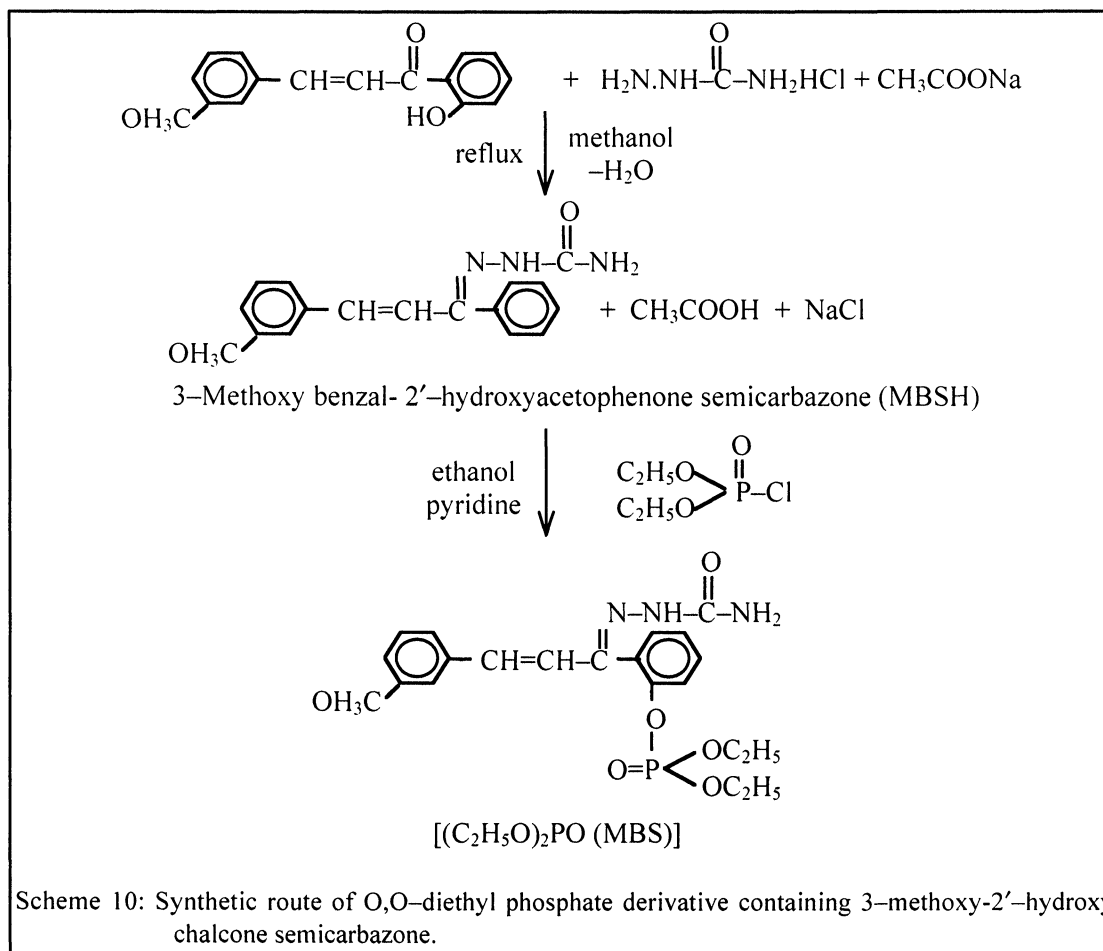
Table 4. Fungitoxic Screening Data of Organophosphorus Derivatives

Compound	Percent Mycelial Inhibition Compound Dose (ppm)								
	<i>Colletotrichum falcatum</i>			<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>			<i>Curvularia pallescens</i>		
	10	100	1000	10	100	1000	10	100	1000
I	40.18	58.6	78.0	31.5	44.2	68.1	30.5	44.7	65.2
II	28.6	35.6	80.1	20.0	43.2	70.3	11.6	33.3	55.1
III	34.5	60.8	80.3	30.3	50.9	75.6	47.2	51.8	69.8
IV	27.6	50.4	84.0	33.3	60.6	80.2	21.7	45.9	74.2
V	25.3	40.6	80.1	22.1	50.2	78.3	12.7	50.2	68.6
VI	18.8	40.9	71.2	10.6	37.8	59.2	12.1	30.3	55.1
VII	10.7	48.2	68.1	16.7	44.3	60.6	15.0	39.8	50.3
VIII	22.8	45.2	72.1	20.1	41.3	64.2	20.2	40.3	61.2
IX	25.5	49.7	73.0	22.4	46.0	62.1	15.6	39.8	62.0
X	18.7	34.6	63.4	18.2	26.2	63.8	13.2	22.2	57.7









The best activity was recorded with O,O-diethylchlorophosphate derivative containing 2-chlorobenzal-2'-hydroxyacetophenone semicarbazone (**IX**). This compound showed activity upto 73.0% against *C. falcatum* at 1000 ppm concentration.

Comparing the antifungal activity of different compounds can derive the following conclusions.

- There were significant alteration in the antifungal activity with the change in the nature of organic group attached to O,O-diethylchlorophosphate moiety.
- For any particular species of fungus, organophosphorus derivatives containing substituted chalcones were found to be more effective than its semicarbozone derivatives.
- For any particular series of organic compounds, the compounds containing chloro group in the chalcone ring show better activity.
- The activity decreases of dilution.

These results indicate that studies on organophosphorus derivations could be promising as fungicides and constitute a new and promising field of application in disease and pest management.

Acknowledgement

One of the authors (OPP) is thankful to UGC, New Delhi for financial assistance.

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