

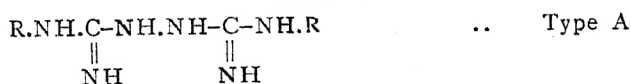
**SUBSTITUTED HYDRAZODICARBON-  
AMIDINES**

As a result of the study of several types of biguanides Rose<sup>1</sup> concluded that a chlorophenyl residue, associated but not necessarily in conjugation with an amidine or extended amidine system, and in a structure that provides

the necessary cationic functions, will more often than not, lead to an active agent. Previously, Thiele<sup>2</sup> had prepared hydrazo-dicarbonamidine nitrate and the base<sup>3</sup> and had suggested that substituted compounds of the same, may be formed by the action of cyanamides on hydrazine.<sup>3</sup> Since hydrazine possesses distinctive physiological properties and some of its derivatives are therapeutic compounds of high stability and low toxicity,<sup>4,5,6,7</sup> and bearing in mind the fact that the amidine systems of themselves have shown high anti-malarial activity,<sup>8</sup> it was thought of interest to synthesise and study the pharmacological action of the substituted hydrazodicarbonamidines.

Accordingly, compounds of the types A and B have been synthesised, by reacting the respective cyanamides, prepared by a modification of Pierron method<sup>9</sup> with hydrazine sulphate, hydrazine hydrate and phenyl hydrazine, in equimolecular proportions in pyridine medium and refluxing over a small flame for 8-10 hours. The compounds in Table I were isolated as

TABLE I



S. No.	R	M.P. ° C. (Uncorrected)
1	-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	225
2	- <i>p</i> Cl.C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	183-84
3	- <i>p</i> Br.C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	113
4	- <i>p</i> I.C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	207
5	- <i>o</i> .CH <sub>3</sub> .C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	204
6	- <i>p</i> CH <sub>3</sub> .C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	177
7	- <i>p</i> OCH <sub>3</sub> .C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	244 <i>d.</i>
8	- <i>m</i> NO <sub>2</sub> .C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	288
9	- <i>p</i> .NO <sub>2</sub> .C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	218
10	-(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	191-192

their sulphates and were recrystallised from water and those in Table II were isolated as

TABLE II



S. No.	R	R'	M.P. ° C. (Uncorrected)
1	- <i>p</i> Br.C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	151
2	- <i>p</i> Br.C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	-C.NH.R	175 <i>d.</i>
3	- <i>p</i> I.C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	$\begin{array}{c} \parallel \\ \text{NH} \\ -\text{C.NH.R} \\ \parallel \\ \text{NH} \end{array}$	218

their free bases and were recrystallised from water.

The compounds are awaiting pharmacological investigations as possible anti-malarials and full particulars of the present work will be published elsewhere. The authors' thanks are due to Dr. B. H. Iyer for his keen interest in the work.

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