


 Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2024, 14, 35198

Design, synthesis, molecular docking, and dynamics studies of novel thiazole-Schiff base derivatives containing a fluorene moiety and the assessment of their antimicrobial and antioxidant activity†

 Sumita Saznin Marufa,^a Tasnim Rahman,^a Mohammad Mostafizur Rahman,^a Md. Mizanur Rahman,^a Samira Jarin Khan,^a Rownok Jahan,^a Hiroshi Nishino,^b Mohammad Sayed Alam^{*a} and Md. Aminul Haque^{ib} ^{*a}

In this study, a series of eighteen fluorene-containing substituted thiazole derivatives were synthesized and characterized *via* spectral analyses. The proposed compounds were screened for their *in vitro* antimicrobial activity, and it was found that compound **2a** displayed a significant zone of inhibition (20.3 ± 0.6 mm) against *B. subtilis* and compound **2b** exhibited inhibitory activity (30.3 ± 0.6 mm) against a *C. albicans* fungal strain. Furthermore, antioxidant activity was evaluated for all analogues, where **2f** exhibited a four-fold higher antioxidant capability (11.73 ± 1.22 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) than the standard ascorbic acid. Oral bioavailability and toxicological parameters were considered, and most of the compounds satisfied Lipinski's rule of five and Veber's rule, except for one violation by a few derivatives. Molecular docking and molecular dynamics simulation were performed, providing more explicit ideas on the binding interaction and stability of compounds that exhibited wet lab activity. Average RMSD and RMSF values ranged between 0.5 Å and 2.5 Å, which indicated the stability of ligands inside the complex, yielding some engrossing insights.

 Received 8th June 2024
 Accepted 18th October 2024

DOI: 10.1039/d4ra04197f

rsc.li/rsc-advances

1. Introduction

The intensity of the antimicrobial drug resistance and rising inactivity of antibiotics can turn the world back to the pre-antibiotic era, where a simple infection would cause a pernicious situation.^{1,2} Additionally, inappropriate use and overuse of antibiotics are further deteriorating this condition, and the case fatality rate is escalating all over the world.^{3,4} To ameliorate these circumstances, we need an acute plan, systematic synthetic process, and detailed action regarding the accuracy and selectivity in drug design. Molecular hybridization is crucial in such situations for intermixing distinct active biological groups.^{5,6} From the history of different generations of antibiotics, Schiff bases are marked as a prominent figure in various drug designs.⁷ They have a wide range of uses as antimicrobial,^{8,9} anticancer,¹⁰ antioxidant,¹¹ antiviral,¹² and

anti-Alzheimer's¹³ agents, indicating the significance of these bioactive scaffolds in the synthesis of new drugs to deal with this detrimental state of antimicrobial resistance. Many commercially available drugs, such as methisazone, thioacetazone, and triapine, contain Schiff bases and are used as a medication for cancer and tubercular (Fig. 1). Thiazole, another key moiety, can stimulate the activity of drugs, as established by numerous studies, generating a continuous research interest in the medicinal sector.^{14–16} Penicillin, the first invented antibiotic, carries the thiazole group and lactam ring, which brought huge optimism to the pharmaceutical sector. Other popular drugs, such as meloxicam (anti-inflammatory), epothilone D (anticancer), and abafungin (antifungal), bear the thiazole moiety, thus significantly protecting against infectious diseases. Its presence in many biologically active compounds makes it one of the extensively studied heterocycles.^{17–19} The strong S–C–N fragment of thiazole has a wide range of pharmacological properties, such as antitumor,²⁰ anti-inflammatory,²¹ antimicrobial,²² antioxidant,²³ neuroprotective,²⁴ anti-diabetic²⁵ and anticancer²⁶ effects. In contrast, fluorene, a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon, is widely used in industries, including in the manufacturing of plastics, pesticides, and dyes, as well as for its promising implementation as a pharmacophore in the

^aDepartment of Chemistry, Jagannath University, Dhaka 1100, Bangladesh. E-mail: mostafiz@chem.jnu.ac.bd; msalam@chem.jnu.ac.bd; amin2k12@chem.jnu.ac.bd; Fax: +880-027113752; Tel: +880-029583794; +88-01711287600

^bDepartment of Chemistry, Graduate School of Science and Technology, Kumamoto University, Kumamoto, Japan

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d4ra04197f>



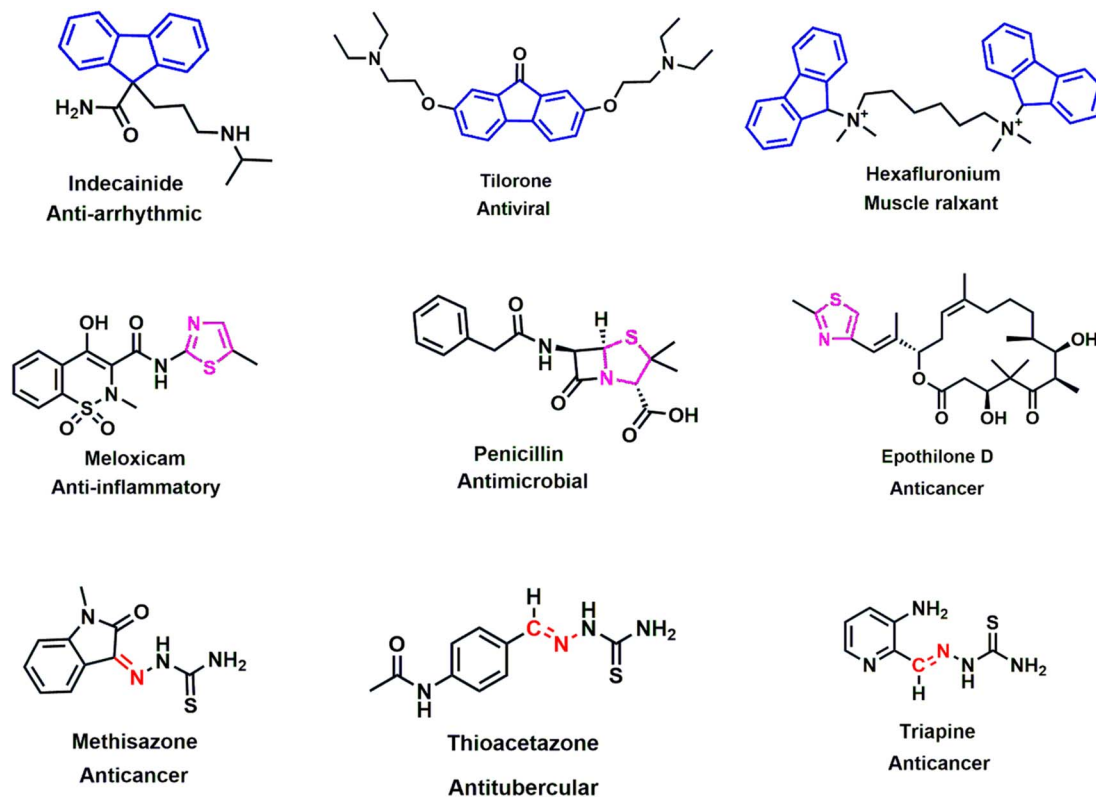


Fig. 1 Chemical structures of several fluorene (blue), thiazole (pink) and Schiff base (red) bearing biologically active compounds.

medicinal sector. Fluorene-containing derivatives carry an encouraging pharmacological profile, such as antimicrobial,^{27,28} antiviral,²⁹ antimalarial,³⁰ anticancer³¹ antioxidant,³² and anti-Alzheimer's³³ effects, which position fluorene as a predominant synthetic moiety for future drug regimes. Fluorene-containing commercial drugs such as indecainide (anti-arrhythmic), tilorone (antiviral), and hexafluronium (muscle relaxant) behold its therapeutic potential for future drug design. By considering previous findings, we predicted the incorporation of Schiff base and thiazole scaffolds, along with fluorene, would be a credible step in anticipation of this ongoing crisis of antimicrobial drug resistance. A series of Schiff base-thiazole-fluorene derivatives were synthesized in this study and were evaluated for their antimicrobial and antioxidant activities. Free radicals and reactive oxidative species (ROS) expand many chronic diseases, including cancer, aging, anemia, inflammation and many cardiovascular diseases.^{34,35} To combat against this deleterious effect of oxidative stress, the antioxidant capability of the synthesized analogues was depicted in this study. The disc diffusion method was used for the antimicrobial activity of the novel analogues, and antioxidant activity was determined using the DPPH free radical scavenging assay. *In silico* study is an important approach for the investigation and development of drug design, which analyzes computer-based structures and considers thermodynamics through binding derivatives within protein receptors.^{36,37} As a part of the advancement of these

novel organic molecules, an *in silico* study was performed on these new chemical entities, including optimization, molecular docking, ADMET and molecular dynamics (MD) simulation.

2. Experimental

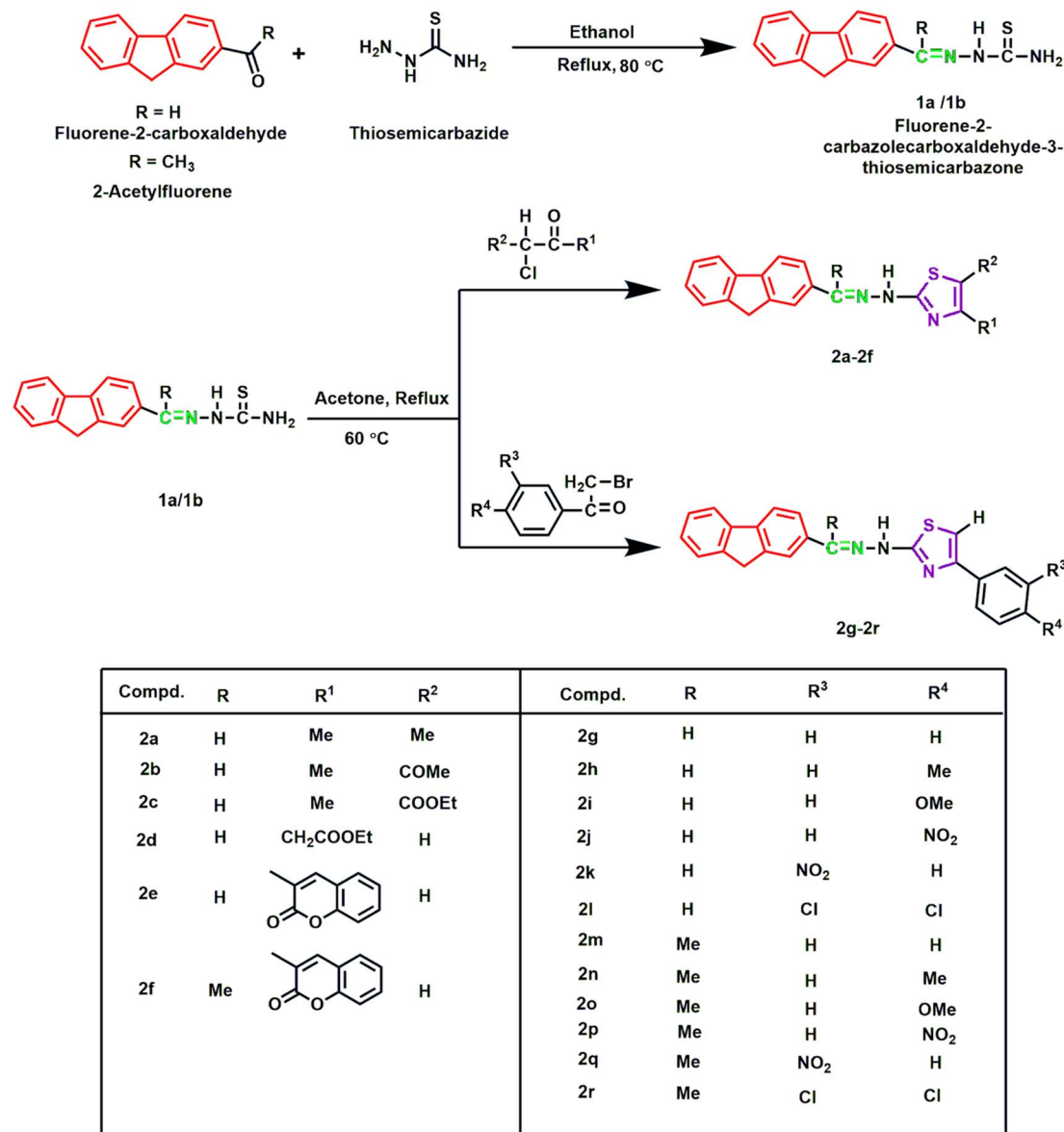
2.1 General method

All the reagents and solvents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and TCI Chemical Industries, Ltd and used without further purification. Melting points of the derivatives were determined *via* an SMP10 melting point apparatus and were uncorrected. IR spectra (KBr pellets) were recorded by a SHIMADZU IRTracer-100 infrared spectrophotometer. ¹H NMR (400 MHz) spectra of the samples were documented using a BRUKER NMR spectrometer with DMSO-*d*₆ as a solvent. HRMS data using a JEOL JMS-700 MStation were obtained from the Instrumental Analysis Center, Kumamoto University, Kumamoto, Japan. The progress of the reactions was observed using aluminum-coated silica gel containing TLC plates (Merck, Germany), which was visualized by exposure to UV light (Scheme 1).

2.2 Synthesis

2.2.1 Fluorene-2-carboaldehyde-3-thiosemicarbazone. Two different fluorene-containing carbonyl reactants were used to prepare the fluorene thiosemicarbazones **1a** and **1b** as initial





Scheme 1 Synthetic routes to the target derivatives 2a–2r.

products. Compound **1a** was synthesized by the reaction of fluorene-2-carboxaldehyde (0.1942 g, 1.0 mmol) and thiosemicarbazide (0.0911 g, 1.0 mmol) in an equimolar ratio and compound **1b** was also prepared using a similar synthesis procedure from 2-acetylfluorene (0.2083 g, 1.0 mmol). Both reactions were refluxed at 80 °C in 10.0 mL ethanol solvent until the completion of the reaction. The TLC method was used to monitor the reaction progress. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was set to cool down at room temperature and filtered to obtain the crude product. The product was recrystallized to get the desired compounds **1a** and **1b**.

2.2.1.1 2-((9H-Fluoren-2-yl)methylidene)hydrazine-1-carbothioamide (1a). Colorless solid, *R_f* value: 0.85 (EtOAc : hexane = 1 : 2), m.p. = 257–258 °C. IR (KBr, ν_{max} , cm^{-1}): 3144 (NH), 1590 (C=N), 1533 (C=C, Ar), 1296 (C=S). ¹H NMR (400

MHz, δ , ppm, DMSO-*d*₆): 3.95 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.34–7.40 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.61 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.77 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.92–7.95 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 8.05–8.08 (m, 2H, NH₂), 8.13 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 8.20 (s, 1H, HC=N), 11.44 (s, 1H, NH). FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA) calcd. for C₁₅H₁₄N₃S 268.0908 [M + H]⁺. Found 268.0933.

2.2.1.2 2-(1-(9H-Fluoren-2-yl)ethylidene)hydrazine-1-carbothioamide (1b). Pale yellow solid, *R_f* value: 0.76 (EtOAc : hexane = 1 : 1), m.p. = 267–268 °C. IR (KBr, ν_{max} , cm^{-1}): 3166 (NH), 1591 (C=N), 1503 (C=C, Ar), 1272 (C=S). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, δ , ppm, DMSO-*d*₆): 3.35 (s, 3H, N=C-CH₃), 3.95 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.34–7.40 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.61 (d, *J* = 7.60 Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.88–7.98 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 8.19 (s, 2H, NH₂), 10.23 (s, 1H, NH). FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA) calcd. for C₁₆H₁₆N₃S 282.1065 [M + H]⁺. Found 282.1073.

2.2.2 General procedure for the synthesis of 2-[2-((9H-fluoren-2-yl)methylidene)hydrazin-1-yl]-1,3-thiazoles 2a–2r. The



following products **1a** and **1b** from the first step reaction were refluxed with α -haloketones or phenacyl bromides to have the final products **2a–2r**. In a round-bottomed flask, the reaction mixture was taken with acetone (10.0 mL) under 60 °C to reflux. TLC technique was used to monitor the reaction progress. After completion, the mixture was set for rest to come to room temperature. Then, the crude product was filtered and recrystallized from ethanol.

2.2.2.1 *2-[2-[(9H-Fluoren-2-yl)methylidene]hydrazine-1-yl]-4,5-dimethyl-1,3-thiazole (2a)*. Orange solid, R_f value: 0.85 (EtOAc : hexane = 1 : 2), m.p. = 224–225 °C. IR (KBr, ν_{\max} , cm^{-1}): 3018 (NH), 1588 (C=N), 1534 (C=C, Ar), 741 (C–S–C). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, δ , ppm, DMSO- d_6): 2.17 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.20 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.99 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.34–7.43 (m, 2H, Ar–H), 7.62 (d, J = 7.20 Hz, 1H, Ar–H), 7.77 (d, J = 8.00 Hz, 1H, Ar–H), 7.94–7.99 (m, 3H, Ar–H), 8.41 (s, 1H, N=CH). FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA) calcd. for C₁₉H₁₈N₃S 320.1221 [M + H]⁺. Found 320.1212.

2.2.2.2 *1-[2-[(9H-Fluoren-2-yl)methylidene]hydrazine-1-yl]-4-methyl-1,3-thiazol-5-yl]ethan-1-one (2b)*. Yellow solid, R_f value: 0.40 (EtOAc : hexane = 3 : 4), m.p. = 273–274 °C. IR (KBr, ν_{\max} , cm^{-1}): 3168 (NH), 1738 (C=O), 1625 (C=N), 1577 (C=C, Ar), 738 (C–S–C). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, δ , ppm, DMSO- d_6): 2.43 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.49 (s, 3H, COCH₃), 3.99 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.33–7.43 (m, 2H, Ar–H), 7.61 (d, J = 7.20 Hz, 1H, Ar–H), 7.69 (d, J = 7.60 Hz, 1H, Ar–H), 7.93–7.97 (m, 3H, Ar–H), 8.20 (s, 1H, N=CH). FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA) calcd. for C₂₀H₁₇N₃NaOS 370.0990 [M + Na]⁺. Found 370.1021.

2.2.2.3 *Ethyl-2-[2-[(9H-fluoren-2-yl)methylidene]hydrazine-1-yl]-4-methyl-1,3-thiazol-5-yl]carboxylate (2c)*. Colorless solid, R_f value: 0.76 (EtOAc : hexane = 1 : 1), m.p. = 250–251 °C. IR (KBr, ν_{\max} , cm^{-1}): 3032 (NH), 1714 (C=O), 1618 (C=N), 1540 (C=C, Ar), 734 (C–S–C). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, δ , ppm, DMSO- d_6): 1.28 (t, J = 7.20 Hz, 3H, OCH₂CH₃), 2.48 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.99 (s, 2H, CH₂), 4.21 (q, J = 7.20 Hz, 2H, OCH₂CH₃), 7.33–7.42 (m, 2H, Ar–H), 7.61 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H, Ar–H), 7.68 (d, J = 8.00 Hz, 1H, Ar–H), 7.92–7.96 (m, 3H, Ar–H), 8.19 (s, 1H, N=CH). FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA) calcd. for C₂₁H₁₉N₃NaO₂S 400.1096 [M + Na]⁺. Found 400.1101.

2.2.2.4 *Ethyl-2-[2-[(9H-fluoren-2-yl)methylidene]hydrazine-1-yl]-1,3-thiazol-4-yl]acetate (2d)*. Colorless solid, R_f value: 0.80 (EtOAc : hexane = 1 : 1), m.p. = 215–216 °C. IR (KBr, ν_{\max} , cm^{-1}): 3127 (NH), 1723 (C=O), 1621 (C=N), 1508 (C=C, Ar), 732 (C–S–C). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, δ , ppm, DMSO- d_6): 1.21 (t, J = 7.20 Hz, 3H, OCH₂CH₃), 3.68 (s, 2H, CH₂COO), 3.99 (s, 2H, CH₂), 4.12 (q, J = 7.20 Hz, 2H, OCH₂CH₃), 6.76 (s, 1H, thiazole-H), 7.33–7.42 (m, 2H, Ar–H), 7.61 (d, J = 7.20 Hz, 1H, Ar–H), 7.69 (d, J = 8.00 Hz, 1H, Ar–H), 7.93–7.97 (m, 3H, Ar–H), 8.20 (s, 1H, N=CH). FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA) calcd. for C₂₁H₂₀N₃O₂S 378.1276 [M + H]⁺. Found 378.1281.

2.2.2.5 *3-[2-[(9H-Fluoren-2-yl)methylidene]hydrazine-1-yl]-1,3-thiazol-4-yl]-2H-chromen-2-one (2e)*. Yellow solid, R_f value: 0.87 (EtOAc : hexane = 1 : 2), m.p. = 275–276 °C. IR (KBr, ν_{\max} , cm^{-1}): 3014 (NH), 1717 (C=O), 1627 (C=N), 1507 (C=C, Ar), 767 (C–S–C). ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6): 3.99 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.35–7.47 (m, 4H, Ar–H), 7.61–7.68 (m, 3H, Ar–H), 7.79 (s, 1H, thiazole-H), 7.85 (d, J = 7.20 Hz, 1H, Ar–H), 7.90–7.97 (m, 3H, Ar–H), 8.15 (s, 1H, Ar–H), 8.56 (s, 1H, CH). FAB HRMS (acetone/

NBA) calcd. for C₂₆H₁₈N₃O₂S 436.1120 [M + H]⁺. Found 436.1117.

2.2.2.6 *3-[2-[(9H-Fluoren-2-yl)ethylidene]hydrazine-1-yl]-1,3-thiazol-4-yl]-2H-chromen-2-one (2f)*. Yellow solid, R_f value: 0.57 (EtOAc : hexane = 1 : 1), m.p. = 283–284 °C. IR (KBr, ν_{\max} , cm^{-1}): 3028 (NH), 1717 (C=O), 1627 (C=N), 1546 (C=C, Ar), 726 (C–S–C). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, δ , ppm, DMSO- d_6): 2.39 (s, 3H, N=C–CH₃), 3.98 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.33–7.46 (m, 4H, Ar–H), 7.59–7.61 (m, 2H, Ar–H), 7.79 (s, 1H, thiazole-H), 7.81–7.85 (m, 2H, Ar–H), 7.91–7.97 (m, 2H, Ar–H), 8.01 (s, 1H, Ar–H), 8.59 (s, 1H, Ar–H). FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA) calcd. for C₂₇H₂₀N₃O₂S 450.1276 [M + H]⁺. Found 450.1266.

2.2.2.7 *2-[2-[(9H-Fluoren-2-yl)methylidene]hydrazine-1-yl]-1,3-thiazol-4-yl} phenyl (2g)*. Cream-colored solid, R_f value: 0.93 (EtOAc : hexane = 1 : 2), m.p. = 237–238 °C. IR (KBr, ν_{\max} , cm^{-1}): 3055 (NH), 1624 (C=N), 1507 (C=C, Ar), 732 (C–S–C). ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6): 3.98 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.31 (s, 1H, thiazole-H), 7.32–7.43 (m, 5H, Ar–H), 7.61 (d, J = 7.20 Hz, 1H, Ar–H), 7.66 (d, J = 8.00 Hz, 1H, Ar–H), 7.84–7.95 (m, 5H, Ar–H), 8.13 (s, 1H, N=CH). FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA) calcd. for C₂₃H₁₈N₃S 368.1221 [M + H]⁺. Found 368.1220.

2.2.2.8 *2-[2-[(9H-Fluoren-2-yl)methylidene]hydrazine-1-yl]-1,3-thiazol-4-yl-4-methylphenyl (2h)*. Cream-colored solid, R_f value: 0.95 (EtOAc : hexane = 1 : 2), m.p. = 255–256 °C. IR (KBr, ν_{\max} , cm^{-1}): 3060 (NH), 1622 (C=N), 1508 (C=C, Ar), 732 (C–S–C). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, δ , ppm, DMSO- d_6): 2.32 (s, 3H, CH₃), 3.99 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.22 (d, J = 8.00 Hz, 2H, Ar–H), 7.25 (s, 1H, thiazole-H), 7.33–7.41 (m, 2H, Ar–H), 7.59–7.67 (m, 2H, Ar–H), 7.74 (d, J = 8.00 Hz, 2H, Ar–H), 7.89–7.96 (m, 3H, Ar–H), 8.13 (s, 1H, N=CH). FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA) calcd. for C₂₄H₂₀N₃S 382.1378 [M + H]⁺. Found 382.1382.

2.2.2.9 *2-[2-[(9H-Fluoren-2-yl)methylidene]hydrazine-1-yl]-1,3-thiazol-4-yl-4-methoxyphenyl (2i)*. Brown solid, R_f value: 0.88 (EtOAc : hexane = 1 : 2), m.p. = 239–240 °C. IR (KBr, ν_{\max} , cm^{-1}): 3069 (NH), 1626 (C=N), 1573 (C=C, Ar), 731 (C–S–C). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, δ , ppm, DMSO- d_6): 3.79 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.99 (s, 2H, CH₂), 6.99 (dd, J = 2.00 Hz, 6.80 Hz, 2H, Ar–H), 7.16 (s, 1H, thiazole-H), 7.33–7.43 (m, 2H, Ar–H), 7.62 (d, J = 0.80 Hz, 1H, Ar–H), 7.68 (d, J = 0.80 Hz, 1H, Ar–H), 7.79 (dd, J = 6.80 Hz, 2.00 Hz, 2H, Ar–H), 7.96–7.89 (m, 3H, Ar–H), 8.13 (s, 1H, N=CH). FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA) calcd. for C₂₄H₂₀N₃OS 398.1327 [M + H]⁺. Found 398.1311.

2.2.2.10 *2-[2-[(9H-Fluoren-2-yl)methylidene]hydrazine-1-yl]-1,3-thiazol-4-yl-4-nitrophenyl (2j)*. Orange solid, R_f value: 0.75 (EtOAc : hexane = 1 : 2), m.p. = 266–267 °C. IR (KBr, ν_{\max} , cm^{-1}): 3068 (NH), 1632 (C=N), 1574 (C=C, Ar), 1526, 733 (C–S–C). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, δ , ppm, DMSO- d_6): 3.99 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.33–7.43 (m, 2H, Ar–H), 7.61 (d, J = 7.20 Hz, 1H, Ar–H), 7.67 (d, J = 8.00 Hz, 1H, Ar–H), 7.73 (s, 1H, thiazole-H), 7.90–7.97 (m, 3H, Ar–H), 8.10–8.16 (m, 2H, Ar–H), 8.14 (s, 1H, N=CH), 8.27–8.30 (m, 2H, Ar–H). FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA) calcd. for C₂₃H₁₇N₄O₂S 413.1072 [M + H]⁺. Found 413.1068.

2.2.2.11 *2-[2-[(9H-Fluoren-2-yl)methylidene]hydrazine-1-yl]-1,3-thiazol-4-yl-3-nitrophenyl (2k)*. Colorless solid, R_f value: 0.90 (EtOAc : hexane = 1 : 2), m.p. = 256–257 °C. IR (KBr, ν_{\max} , cm^{-1}): 3051 (NH), 1632 (C=N), 1559 (C=C Ar), 728 (C–S–C). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, δ , ppm, DMSO- d_6): 3.99 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.35–7.41 (m,



2H, Ar-H), 7.61 (d, $J = 7.20$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.67 (s, 1H, thiazole-H), 7.68–7.74 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.90–7.96 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 8.14–8.17 (m, 2H, Ar-H, CH), 8.32 (d, $J = 8.40$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.69 (s, 1H, Ar-H). FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA) calcd. for $C_{23}H_{17}N_4O_2S$ 413.1072 $[M + H]^+$. Found 413.1080.

2.2.2.12 2-{2-[(9H-Fluoren-2-yl)methylidene]hydrazine-1-yl}-1,3-thiazol-4-yl-3,4-dichlorophenyl (**2l**). Brown solid, R_f value: 0.41 (EtOAc : hexane = 1 : 2), m.p. = 249–250 °C. IR (KBr, ν_{\max} , cm^{-1}): 3075 (NH), 1681 (C=N), 1507 (C=C, Ar), 730 (C-S-C). 1H NMR (400 MHz, δ , ppm, DMSO- d_6): 3.99 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.33–7.41 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.55 (s, 1H, thiazole-H), 7.59–7.68 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.83–7.96 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 8.02 (d, 1H, $J = 0.2$ Hz, Ar-H), 8.13 (s, 1H, N=CH). FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA) calcd. for $C_{23}H_{16}Cl_2N_3S$ 436.0442 $[M + H]^+$. Found 436.0420.

2.2.2.13 2-{2-[1-(9H-Fluoren-2-yl)ethylidene]hydrazine-1-yl}-4-phenyl-1,3-thiazol (**2m**). Cream-colored solid, R_f value: 0.79 (EtOAc : hexane = 1 : 1), m.p. = 270–271 °C. IR (KBr, ν_{\max} , cm^{-1}): 3062 (NH), 1621 (C=N), 1506 (C=C, Ar), 731 (C-S-C). 1H NMR (400 MHz, δ , ppm, DMSO- d_6): 2.39 (s, 3H, N=C-CH₃), 3.99 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.33 (t, $J = 1.20$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.35 (s, 1H, thiazole-H), 7.36–7.44 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 7.61 (d, $J = 7.20$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.01 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 7.84–7.95 (m, 5H, Ar-H). FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA) calcd. for $C_{24}H_{19}N_3S$ 381.1300 $[M + H]^+$. Found 381.1304.

2.2.2.14 2-{2-[1-(9H-Fluoren-2-yl)ethylidene]hydrazine-1-yl}-4-(4-methylphenyl)-1,3-thiazole (**2n**). Cream-colored solid, R_f value: 0.76 (EtOAc : hexane = 1 : 1), m.p. = 268–269 °C, IR (KBr, ν_{\max} , cm^{-1}): 3046 (NH), 1623 (C=N), 1507 (C=C, Ar), 733 (C-S-C). 1H NMR (400 MHz, δ , ppm, DMSO- d_6): 2.09 (s, 3H, N=C-CH₃), 2.51 (t, $J = 2.00$ Hz, 3H, CH₃), 3.99 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.24 (d, $J = 8.00$ Hz, 2H, Ar-H), 7.26 (s, 1H, thiazole-H), 7.32–7.42 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.61 (d, $J = 7.60$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.76–7.86 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.92–7.95 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 8.01 (s, 1H, Ar-H). FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA) calcd. for $C_{25}H_{22}N_3S$ 396.1534 $[M + H]^+$. Found 396.1518.

2.2.2.15 2-{2-[1-(9H-Fluoren-2-yl)ethylidene]hydrazine-1-yl}-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-thiazol (**2o**). Brown solid, R_f value: 0.60 (EtOAc : hexane = 1 : 1), m.p. = 258–259 °C. IR (KBr, ν_{\max} , cm^{-1}): 3078 (NH), 1627 (C=N), 1574 (C=C, Ar), 736 (C-S-C). 1H NMR (400 MHz, δ , ppm, DMSO- d_6): 2.39 (s, 3H, N=C-CH₃), 3.79 (s, 3H, -OCH₃), 3.99 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.32–7.42 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 6.98–7.00 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.61 (d, $J = 7.20$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.82–7.86 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 7.92–7.95 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 8.01 (s, 1H, Ar-H). FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA) calcd. for $C_{25}H_{22}N_3OS$ 412.1484 $[M + H]^+$. Found 412.1470.

2.2.2.16 2-{2-[1-(9H-Fluoren-2-yl)ethylidene]hydrazine-1-yl}-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-1,3-thiazole (**2p**). Orange solid, R_f value: 0.73 (EtOAc : hexane = 1 : 1), m.p. = 278–279 °C, IR (KBr, ν_{\max} , cm^{-1}): 3341 (NH), 3113 (C=C), 1625 (C=N), 1598 (C=C, Ar), 732 (C-S-C). 1H NMR (400 MHz, δ , ppm, DMSO- d_6): 2.40 (s, 3H, N=C-CH₃), 3.99 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.17 (s, 1H, thiazole-H), 7.32–7.41 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.61 (d, $J = 7.20$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.76 (s, 1H, thiazole-H), 7.84–7.86 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.93–7.96 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 8.01 (d, $J = 0.80$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.14–8.17 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 8.29–8.31 (m, 2H, Ar-H). FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA) calcd. for $C_{24}H_{19}N_4O_2S$ 427.1229 $[M + H]^+$. Found 427.1233.

2.2.2.17 2-{2-[1-(9H-Fluoren-2-yl)ethylidene]hydrazine-1-yl}-4-(3-nitrophenyl)-1,3-thiazole (**2q**). Cream-colored solid, R_f value:

0.69 (EtOAc : hexane = 1 : 1), m.p. = 283–284 °C. IR (KBr, ν_{\max} , cm^{-1}): 3055 (NH), 1628 (C=N), 1592 (C=C Ar), 729 (C-S-C). 1H NMR (400 MHz, δ , ppm, DMSO- d_6): 2.39 (s, 3H, N=C-CH₃), 7.34–7.40 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 3.99 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.61 (d, $J = 7.20$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.67 (s, 1H, thiazole-H), 7.72 (t, $J = 8.00$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.85 (dd, $J = 1.20, 8$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.91–7.95 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 8.01 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 8.14–8.17 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 8.34 (d, $J = 1.20$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 8.73 (s, 1H, Ar-H). FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA) calcd. for $C_{24}H_{19}N_4O_2S$ 427.1229 $[M + H]^+$. Found 427.1223.

2.2.2.18 2-{2-[1-(9H-Fluoren-2-yl)ethylidene]hydrazine-1-yl}-4-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,3-thiazole (**2r**). Brown solid, R_f value: 0.80 (EtOAc : hexane = 1 : 1), m.p. = 273–274 °C, IR (KBr, ν_{\max} , cm^{-1}): 3084 (NH), 1617 (C=N), 1507 (C=C, Ar), 730 (C-S-C). 1H NMR (400 MHz, δ , ppm, DMSO- d_6): 2.38 (s, 3H, N=C-CH₃), 3.98 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.32–7.42 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.56 (s, 1H, thiazole-H), 7.62 (d, $J = 7.60$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.68 (d, $J = 8.40$ Hz, 1H, Ar-H), 7.83–7.88 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.91–7.94 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 8.00 (s, 1H, Ar-H), 8.12 (s, 1H, Ar-H). FAB HRMS (acetone/NBA) calcd. for $C_{24}H_{18}Cl_2N_3S$ 450.0598 $[M + H]^+$. Found 450.0599.

2.3 Antimicrobial activity assay

The agar disc diffusion method was used to evaluate the antimicrobial activity of the synthesized compounds.³⁸ For the broth culture of the tested organism, Mueller Hinton Agar (for bacteria) and Potato Dextrose Agar (for fungi) were used as the media. Tested organisms were inoculated on the media in an even fashion using a sterilized cotton bar after 24 h of incubation. Synthesized compounds with a concentration of 50 μ L (dissolved in DMSO) were injected into the pre-seeded sample disc. Discs were incubated for 24 h at 37 °C for antibacterial and for 48 h at 26 °C for antifungal assays after injecting tested compounds. This procedure was followed for the standard ceftriaxone and amphotericin B (10 μ L) to determine the antibacterial and antifungal activity.

The efficacy of the tested compounds was evaluated against different strains in this study, namely two-gram positive such as *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Bacillus subtilis*, two gram-negative *Escherichia coli* and *Shigella flexneri* bacteria, and two fungal strains *Candida albicans* and *Aspergillus niger*.

2.4 Antioxidant activity

The antioxidant capability of the synthesized compounds was determined by using the DPPH (2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) radical scavenging method. A free radical stock solution was prepared in methanol (500 mL) with 3 mg of DPPH powder in a volumetric flask (covered with aluminum foil) and stirred for 2 h. This solution was kept in the refrigerator for 24 h under dark conditions. Then, the stock solution was taken in test tubes (4 mL each) against five different concentrations for a single tested compound. 100 μ L of the prepared sample solution (in methanol) was added to each test tube and was kept in the dark for 20 minutes afterwards. This mixture was whirled in a vortex machine for a few seconds before recording the absorbance (at 517 nm) using a UV-visible spectrometer. The methanol solution was considered as the blank, and the percentage of inhibition was calculated using the following equation.



$$\text{Inhibition}(\%) = \frac{A_{\text{control}} - A_{\text{sample}}}{A_{\text{control}}} \times 100$$

here, A_{control} = absorbance of the DPPH radical and A_{sample} = absorbance of DPPH with the sample. The IC_{50} values for ascorbic acid and synthesized compounds were calculated from the concentration–inhibition curves.

2.5 In silico analysis

2.5.1 Molecular docking study. Several software programs were employed for the molecular docking study to understand the structural details and binding affinity of the synthesized compounds against different protein receptors and for visual screening. Gaussian 09W software was used for the optimization of the molecular structure under the DFT method. Molecular docking was performed in PyRx (via AutoDock Vina) and PyMOL software. PyMOL software was also used to remove the unnecessary residues from the selected protein structure before docking. The docked structure was visualized with non-bond interactions in the Discovery studio and was captured in 3D and 2D images. Four different proteins were used, as follows: *B. subtilis* (PDB ID: 6JHK),³⁹ *S. flexneri* (PDB ID: 5H1N)⁴⁰ for bacterial strains, *C. albicans* (PDB ID: 5AEZ)⁴¹ and human antioxidant enzyme receptor (PDB ID: 3MNG).⁴²

2.5.2 In silico toxicity, drug-likeness, and drug score properties. SwissADME and Osiris Property Explorer (<https://www.organic-chemistry.org/prog/peo>), two free web tools, were employed to predict the pharmacological qualities of the tested compounds with given criteria and their toxicological risks. Absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion, the four key pillars for a drug design, were estimated by using SwissADME and the percentage of absorption as well. Osiris Property Explorer evaluated the toxicological data, drug-likeness and drug score of the compounds on the basis of the previous report.⁴³

2.5.3 Molecular dynamics (MD) simulation. MD simulation is a pioneering step in studying the conformational modification and binding interaction between protein–ligand systems, which is a prerequisite step for efficacy in drug modeling. In this study, the four compounds selected on the basis of their antimicrobial and antioxidant activities were subjected to MD simulations using YASARA version 22.9.24.W.64 for 100 ns with a time step of 2 fs. Prior to the MD simulation, the system was neutralized by adding NaCl (0.9%), and energy minimization was performed using steepest descent minimization to obtain an equilibrated system. This protein–ligand complex was employed inside the periodic boundary, introducing a water density of 0.997 g mL⁻¹ at 300 K and 1.0 bar pressure, including pH 7.4. This trajectory was analyzed and calculated using the AMBER14 forcefield. The binding free energy of the four selected complexes was calculated to predict the stability of the complex during the simulation time. PRODIGY Webserver was employed to calculate the energy of 100 MD snapshots each for 1 ns, and the energy data were determined by considering the intermolecular interactions and effects of the noninterfacial surface.⁴⁴

3. Result and discussion

3.1 Chemistry

In this study, eighteen fluorene-based compounds were synthesized by substituting a thiazole ring in a two-step reaction methodology. Fluorene-2-carbaldehyde and 2-acetylfluorene reacted with thiosemicarbazide in an equimolar ratio to form two initial products **1a** and **1b**. Subsequently, α -haloketones and phenacyl bromide were cyclized with **1a** and **1b** to obtain the final products (**2a–2r**). All compounds were obtained in good yields, ranging from 70 to 96%, except compound **2a** (50%). The structures of the synthesized analogues were established using different spectroscopic methods (HRMS, IR and NMR). Spectroscopic data of **2a**, for instance, revealed IR absorption peaks at 3018, 1588, 1534, and 741 cm⁻¹, confirming the presence of NH, C=N, C=C, and C–S–C functional groups.²³ The ¹H NMR spectrum of **2a** displayed singlets at 2.17 ppm and 2.20 ppm for two thiazole-substituted methyl groups. Fluorene-ring containing CH₂ group had a singlet at 3.99 ppm. Other substituent protons of the fluorene ring had peaks ranging from 7.34 to 7.99 ppm, where two doublets appeared at 7.62 ppm and 7.77 ppm, respectively. The predominant presence of the azomethene group (HC=N) was confirmed at 8.41 ppm with a singlet peak. Respective structures of the synthesized derivatives agreed well with the calculated HRMS data.

3.2 Antimicrobial activity using the disc diffusion method

In vitro antimicrobial activities of the synthesized compounds and standards were evaluated using the agar disc diffusion method. The activity was shown as the zone of inhibition (mm) of the standard (ceftriaxone and amphotericin B) and tested compounds, which are represented in Table 1. Two-gram positive (*Staphylococcus aureus* and *Bacillus subtilis*), two-gram negative (*Escherichia coli* and *Shigella flexneri*) bacteria and two fungal (*Aspergillus niger* and *Candida albicans*) strains were used in this experiment. Compounds **2a** and **2b** displayed good activity against most of the strains. Specifically, **2a** exhibited the highest activity against *S. flexneri* with an inhibition zone of 20.3 ± 0.6 mm and its activity against *B. subtilis* (20.3 ± 0.6 mm), which was bordering on the activity of the standard (20.7 ± 0.6). This extended antimicrobial activity of compound **2a** might be influenced by the presence of thiazole-substituted methyl groups reported in previous studies.⁴⁵ Like **2a**, compound **2b**, containing a methyl substituent along with an acetyl group, showed the highest activity against bacterial strain *S. flexneri* (17.0 ± 1.0) and *B. subtilis* (17.7 ± 0.6). Both compounds showed similar activity against *S. aureus* (16.3 ± 0.6 and 16.3 ± 0.6). In the case of compound **2c** with an ester substituent, the activity declined noticeably, which could be related to its electron-withdrawing characteristics. Among others, compound **2q** exhibited a zone of inhibition of 18.7 ± 0.6 against *S. aureus*, which was the maximum compared to other compounds. The nitro group presence in the aromatic ring of **2q** might be the reason for its increased activity against *S. aureus* and *S. flexneri*. It was found



Table 1 Diameter of inhibition zones (mm) of the synthesized compounds **2a–2r**, ceftriaxone (Cef.), and amphotericin B (Am) against tested bacterial and fungal strains^a

Compd.	Gram (+) bacteria		Gram (–) bacteria		Fungi	
	<i>S. aureus</i>	<i>B. subtilis</i>	<i>E. coli</i>	<i>S. flexneri</i>	<i>C. albicans</i>	<i>A. niger</i>
2a	16.3 ± 0.6	20.3 ± 0.6	12.0 ± 1.0	20.3 ± 0.6	22.3 ± 0.6	11.3 ± 0.6
2b	16.3 ± 0.6	17.7 ± 0.6	15.7 ± 0.6	17.0 ± 1.0	30.3 ± 0.6	10.3 ± 0.6
2c	11.7 ± 0.6	12.3 ± 0.6	9.7 ± 0.6	9.3 ± 0.6	11.3 ± 0.6	—
2d	10.0 ± 1.0	13.3 ± 0.6	11.7 ± 0.6	16.3 ± 0.6	27.3 ± 0.6	12.3 ± 0.6
2e	—	10.7 ± 0.6	8.3 ± 0.6	13.3 ± 0.6	11.3 ± 0.6	9.7 ± 0.6
2f	11.7 ± 0.6	10.0 ± 1.0	11.0 ± 1.0	8.0 ± 1.0	12.3 ± 0.6	11.7 ± 0.6
2g	12.3 ± 0.6	10.3 ± 0.6	12.3 ± 0.6	10.7 ± 0.6	12.7 ± 0.6	8.0 ± 1.0
2h	9.0 ± 1.0	11.3 ± 0.6	13.0 ± 1.0	12.7 ± 0.6	14.3 ± 0.6	8.3 ± 0.6
2i	13.0 ± 1.0	11.0 ± 1.0	9.3 ± 0.6	10.3 ± 0.6	9.7 ± 0.6	8.7 ± 0.6
2j	14.3 ± 0.6	10.3 ± 0.6	12.3 ± 0.6	14.3 ± 0.6	12.0 ± 1.0	8.3 ± 0.6
2k	13.3 ± 0.6	9.3 ± 0.6	10.0 ± 1.0	8.3 ± 0.6	13.3 ± 0.6	8.0 ± 1.0
2l	14.0 ± 1.0	10.7 ± 0.6	9.7 ± 0.6	8.3 ± 0.6	10.7 ± 0.6	9.7 ± 0.6
2m	9.3 ± 0.6	—	9.7 ± 0.6	9.0 ± 1.0	15.3 ± 0.6	18.0 ± 1.0
2n	9.7 ± 0.6	9.0 ± 0.0	10.3 ± 0.6	9.3 ± 0.6	12.7 ± 0.6	20.3 ± 0.6
2o	—	—	8.3 ± 0.6	10.0 ± 1.0	11.7 ± 0.6	18.3 ± 0.6
2p	—	—	8.7 ± 0.6	—	12.0 ± 1.0	17.3 ± 0.6
2q	18.7 ± 0.6	11.0 ± 1.0	13.3 ± 0.6	14.3 ± 0.6	—	10.3 ± 0.6
2r	15.3 ± 0.6	15.7 ± 0.6	10.3 ± 0.6	—	12.0 ± 0.0	8.0 ± 1.0
Cef.	40.3 ± 0.6	20.7 ± 0.6	30.7 ± 0.6	45.3 ± 0.6	—	—
Am	—	—	—	—	9.3 ± 0.6	16.7 ± 0.6
DMSO	—	—	—	—	—	—

^a Data were expressed as mean ± SD of three experiments. – Represents no activity.

that the presence of a nitro/chloro/fluoro group, while attached to the heterocyclic rings, leads to better antimicrobial properties and improved lipophilicity values.⁴⁶

In the case of fungal strains, all the compounds showed higher activity against *C. albicans* compared to standard amphotericin B, except **2q**. The compounds **2a**, **2b**, and **2d** showed significant influence on this fungal strain, where **2b** displayed the maximum activity with an inhibition zone of 30.3 ± 0.6. In the case of *A. niger*, the compounds **2m**, **2n**, **2o**, and **2p** had higher activity comparing the zone of inhibition of

amphotericin B (16.7 ± 0.6). The remaining compounds showed moderate to low activity in this study.

3.3 Antioxidant assay

DPPH free radical scavenging method was used to determine the antioxidant activity of the tested compounds in five different concentrations, which varied from 15 µL to 250 µL. The absorbance fluctuated and reduced significantly with the increased concentration, as represented in Fig. 2. These variations of the antioxidant data are the consequence of the mechanism of hydrogen atom transfer and lipophilicity of the compounds. Amidst the tested entities, 80% of DPPH free radical was inhibited by all the compounds except **2a** and **2e** at

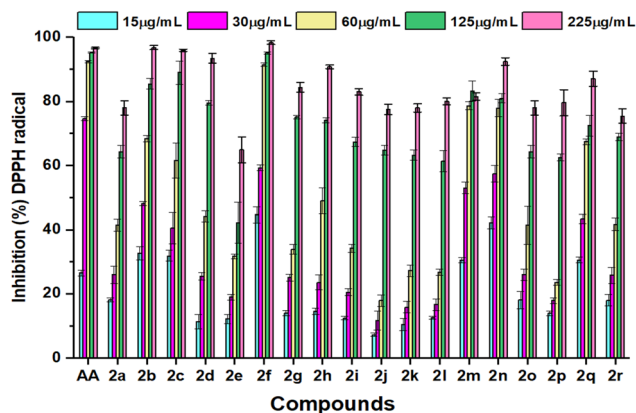


Fig. 2 Comparison of inhibition (%) of DPPH radicals at various concentrations of ascorbic acid (AA) and synthesized compounds **2a–2r**. Data are expressed as mean ± SD of three experiments.

Table 2 Antioxidant efficacies of synthesized analogues **2a–2r** and ascorbic acid. Data are presented as mean ± SD of three experiments

Compound	IC ₅₀ (µg mL ⁻¹)	Compound	IC ₅₀ (µg mL ⁻¹)
2a	117.08 ± 1.43	2j	171.73 ± 2.80
2b	48.62 ± 2.41	2k	134.8 ± 1.42
2c	57.39 ± 2.47	2l	133.62 ± 0.72
2d	99.86 ± 0.38	2m	48.99 ± 2.11
2e	140.87 ± 1.76	2n	38.35 ± 1.69
2f	11.73 ± 1.22	2o	118.15 ± 1.43
2g	111.57 ± 1.22	2p	132.48 ± 3.11
2h	101.72 ± 0.69	2q	68.95 ± 0.56
2i	120.68 ± 0.80	2r	118.44 ± 1.19
		Ascorbic acid	49.68 ± 3.68



225 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$. The compound **2m** showed the highest inhibition at a concentration of 125 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$, which was around 83%. This DPPH free radical scavenging method was assessed by a UV-vis spectrophotometer at approximately 517 nm to collect data and calculate the IC_{50} values of the selected analogues and standard ascorbic acid, which are displayed in Table 2. The compound **2f** revealed its predominant IC_{50} value ($11.73 \pm 1.22 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$), owing to the presence of the coumarin group as a thiazole ring substituent with maximum inhibition (98%) at the highest concentration of 250 μL . The compound **2n** showed the second highest IC_{50} value of 38.35 ± 2.44 , reasoning the presence of an electron-donating methyl group, which was assumed to stabilize the radicals with its inductive effect.⁴⁷ However, compounds **2b** (48.62 ± 2.41) and **2m** (48.99 ± 2.11) showed moderate activity similar to ascorbic acid with a value of 49.68 ± 3.68 despite their different substituent groups. The presence of an alkyl group in **2b** and a phenyl ring in **2m** had significant attributes on antioxidant properties.⁴⁸ The IC_{50} value of **2c** (57.39 ± 2.47) and **2d** (99.86 ± 0.38) increased consecutively compared to **2b** (48.62 ± 2.41) due to the presence of the electron-withdrawing ester group. Compound **2j** exhibited the lowest IC_{50} value of 140.87 ± 1.76 ; a thiazole-substituted phenyl ring with an electron-withdrawing nitro group at the meta position reduced the electron density in the compounds, which may lead to poor activity. Despite the presence of a phenyl ring substituted nitro group in **2q**, it showed moderate activity with an IC_{50} value of 68.95 ± 0.56 .

3.4 In silico analysis

3.4.1 Molecular docking studies. Molecular docking is a prominent computational method for the characterization and orientation of the binding site of the synthesized analogues with the selected protein of interest. It is a key tool to understand the binding affinity of the compounds with target macromolecules. Gaussian 9W, PyRx, PyMOL, and BIOVIA Discovery studio software were used in this consecutive operation for this complete theoretical study. Among all the newly synthesized entities, compounds **2a**, **2b**, and **2f** were designated for docking following their good wet lab activity. Compound **2a** was docked against the 6JHK PDB co-crystal of *B. subtilis*, 5H1N PDB co-crystal of *S. flexneri* and compound **2b** was examined against the 5AEZ PDB co-crystal of *C. albicans*. The optimized structures of compounds are shown in Fig. 3, and the observed interaction profile is delineated in Fig. 4. Compound **2b** showed the highest binding affinity ($-9.0 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$) against 5AEZ co-crystal and it had two hydrophobic interactions with fluorene ring at a distance of 3.94 Å and 4.93 Å by the Phe152 residue. Phe152 and Phe74 showed pi-alkyl interactions with the fluorene-containing CH_2 group at 3.89 Å and 5.89 Å, respectively. Fluorene ring was assumed to have extended pi-alkyl interactions with Val149 (5.06 Å) and Val71 (4.84 Å). Apart from that, the thiazole ring also had pi-alkyl interactions with Cys70 at a distance of 5.39 Å and a pi-pi stacked bond with Phe74 at a distance of 5.04 Å. Thiazole-substituted CH_3 was involved in alkyl interactions

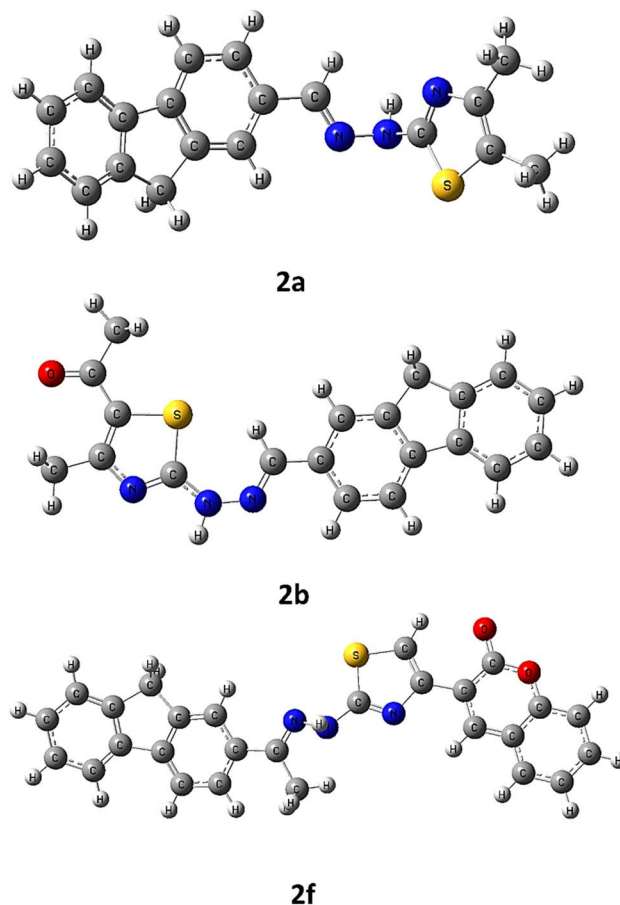


Fig. 3 Optimized molecular structures of compounds **2a**, **2b**, and **2f** on the basis of DFT/B3LYP/6-31+G(d,p).

with Ala73 and Cys70 with the protein receptor. Compound **2a** experienced a number of alkyl interactions with Leu119 and Lys78 due to the presence of methyl groups as thiazole substituents. Moreover, Lys78 showed a hydrophobic interaction with the thiazole ring at a distance of 4.97 Å. The thiazole-containing nitrogen atom had an electrostatic interaction with Glu103 at a distance of 4.88 Å. The amino acid residue Lys73 was assumed to have one alkyl and two pi-alkyl interactions with the fluorene ring at 4.77 Å, 3.21 Å, and 4.72 Å bond distances. In a similar fashion, Lys50 interacted with the fluorene ring while compound **2a** was docked against 5H1N. Additionally, Tyr53 had two pi-pi stacked and one pi-alkyl interaction with the fluorene ring. Residue Leu20 was involved in hydrophobic interactions at a distance of 4.16 Å and 4.79 Å with the thiazole ring and with its methyl substituent. A pi-alkyl interaction was observed at a distance of 5.39 Å by Leu20 with the fluorene ring.

On the other hand, compound **2f**, with higher antioxidant ability, was docked against human antioxidant enzyme receptor 3MNG with a binding affinity of $-8.9 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ (Fig. 5). Thiazole substituted coumarin displayed the maximum interaction with different amino acid residues. The coumarin ring and its ring containing oxygen atom displayed



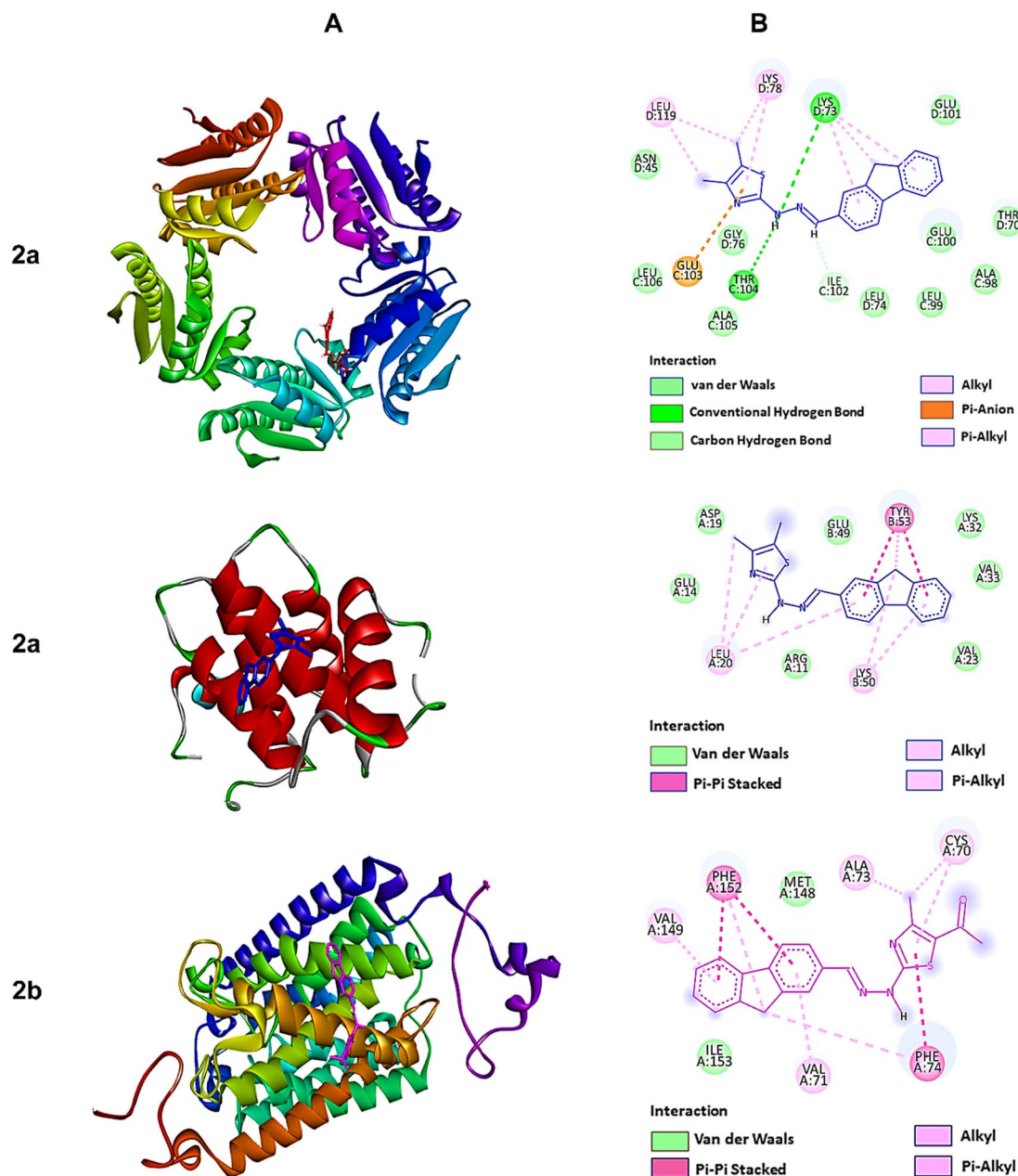


Fig. 4 The molecular docking studies of **2a** against **6JHK**, **5H1N**, and **2b** against **5AEZ** protein receptors. (A) 3D interaction profiles. (B) 2D docking simulations.

a pi-sigma and a conventional hydrogen bond with Val23 at a distance of 2.88 Å and 4.16 Å. Glu16 was involved in two pi-anion interactions with coumarin (4.99 Å) and fluorene ring (3.48 Å). Coumarin also had an electrostatic interaction with Leu28 at a distance of 5.37 Å. Leu96, at a distance of 5.29 Å, displayed a pi-alkyl interaction with the fluorene ring. This ring had more interaction with Arg86 *via* pi-cation (4.55 Å) and pi-alkyl (5.33 Å) interactions and with Ala90 at a distance of 5.00 Å through electrostatic bond interaction.

3.4.2 In silico toxicity, drug-likeness, and drug-score properties. Pharmacokinetic and pharmacological correlation and toxicological data are crucial for the rational development

and design of a drug. Lipinski's rule of five and Veber's rule are generally applied for the assessment of these properties and oral bioavailability of the compounds based on the violation of the rules.^{49–51} Lipinski's rule of five is the foremost qualitative attempt to direct the strategy of orally viable compounds. These rules include different physicochemical standards, like the molecular weight (MW), number of hydrogen bond acceptors (HBA), number of hydrogen bond donors (HBD), number of rotatable bonds (NROTb), lipophilicity ($c \log P$), topological polar surface area (TPSA), solubility parameter ($\log S$), and percentage of absorption (%ABS). Therefore, the suggested approach during the pharmaceutical development process is to



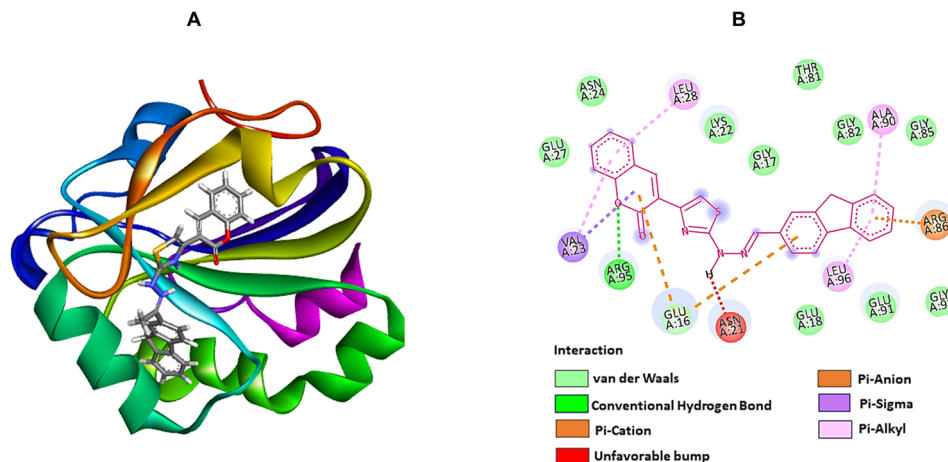


Fig. 5 The molecular docking studies of **2f** against the human antioxidant enzyme receptor **3MNG**. (A) 3D interaction profile. (B) 2D docking simulation.

increase the solubility of the synthesized compounds. Among the titled compounds, most followed the standard range of the mentioned criteria, while a few showed one violation, which is tabulated in Table 3. All the compounds showed a single hydrogen bond donor and showed a lipophilicity range from 2.87 to 4.12. The topological polar surface area (TPSA) value for all the compounds was below 140, which satisfied the limit range, inferring good intestinal absorption. Good gastrointestinal absorption was also forecasted from the low water solubility (-5.16 to -7.77).⁵² The toxicological effects of the compounds were represented as mutagenicity, tumorigenicity,

irritancy, and reproductive effects, which are displayed in Table 4. Except for **2e** and **2f**, the remaining compounds had low irritancy and low reproductive effects. The presence of different substituent groups changed the toxicity of different compounds, which was compared with standards, ceftriaxone and amphotericin B, and drug-likeness of the compound was also compared with reference data. Compound **2e** showed the highest drug-likeness (5.47), and **2b** had the maximum drug score (0.11) compared to other compounds (Fig. 6).

3.4.3 Molecular dynamics (MD) simulation. MD simulation was performed for each protein–ligand complex to

Table 3 Predicted pharmacokinetic properties of compounds **2a–2s**, ceftriaxone (Cf), amphotericin B (Am), and ascorbic acid (AA)

Compd.	Lipinski's violations	Lipinski's rule				Veber's rule			
		MW ^a (≤ 500)	HBA ^b (≤ 10)	HBD ^c (≤ 5)	$c \log P^d$ (≤ 5)	NROTB ^e (≤ 10)	TPSA ^f (140 \AA^2)	$\log S^g$	%ABS ^h
2a	0	319	2	1	2.99	3	65.52	-5.53	86.34
2b	0	347	3	1	2.87	4	82.59	-5.35	80.43
2c	0	377	4	1	3.47	6	91.82	-7.70	77.24
2d	0	377	4	1	3.16	7	91.82	-5.16	77.24
2e	0	435	4	1	3.29	4	95.73	-6.80	75.89
2f	1	449	4	1	3.50	4	95.73	-7.01	75.89
2g	1	367	2	1	3.33	4	65.52	-6.38	86.34
2h	0	381	2	1	3.59	4	65.52	-6.68	86.34
2i	0	397	3	1	3.64	5	74.75	-6.44	83.14
2j	0	412	4	1	3.07	5	111.34	-6.43	70.49
2k	0	412	4	1	3.09	5	111.34	-6.43	70.49
2l	1	436	2	1	3.79	4	65.52	-7.56	86.34
2m	1	381	2	1	3.62	4	65.52	-6.59	86.34
2n	1	395	2	1	3.84	4	65.52	-6.89	86.34
2o	0	411	3	1	3.88	4	74.75	-6.65	83.14
2p	0	426	4	1	2.89	5	111.34	-6.63	70.49
2q	0	426	4	1	2.98	5	111.34	-6.63	70.49
2r	0	450	2	1	4.12	4	65.52	-7.77	86.34
Cf	1	331	5	2	-1.53	3	72.88	-3.32	83.85
Am	1	416	3	0	4.85	6	27.05	-5.08	99.67
AA	0	176	6	4	-2.46	2	107.20	-0.35	71.91

^a Molecular weight. ^b Number of hydrogen bond acceptors. ^c Number of hydrogen bond donors. ^d Lipophilicity. ^e Number of rotatable bonds. ^f Topological polar surface area. ^g Solubility parameter. ^h Percentage of absorption.



Table 4 *In silico* toxicity risks and drug-likeness properties of compounds **2a–2r**, ceftriaxone, amphotericin B, and ascorbic acid. Toxicity effects are shown as M, mutagenic; T, tumorigenic; I, irritant; R, reproductive

Compd.	Toxicity effects				Drug-likeness
	M	T	I	R	
2a	High	High	Low	Low	1.43
2b	High	High	Low	Low	3.96
2c	High	High	Low	Low	0.44
2d	High	High	Low	Low	−6.18
2e	High	High	Low	Medium	5.47
2f	High	High	Low	Medium	5.01
2g	High	High	Low	Low	4.08
2h	High	High	Low	Low	2.81
2i	High	High	Low	Low	4.13
2j	High	High	Low	Low	−6.29
2k	High	High	Low	Low	−1.26
2l	High	High	Low	Low	4.09
2m	High	High	Low	Low	3.44
2n	High	High	Low	Low	2.22
2o	High	High	Low	Low	3.56
2p	High	High	Low	Low	−6.9
2q	High	High	Low	Low	−1.88
2r	High	High	Low	Low	3.46
Ceftriaxone	Low	Low	Low	Low	2.07
Amphotericin B	Low	Low	Low	Low	7.64

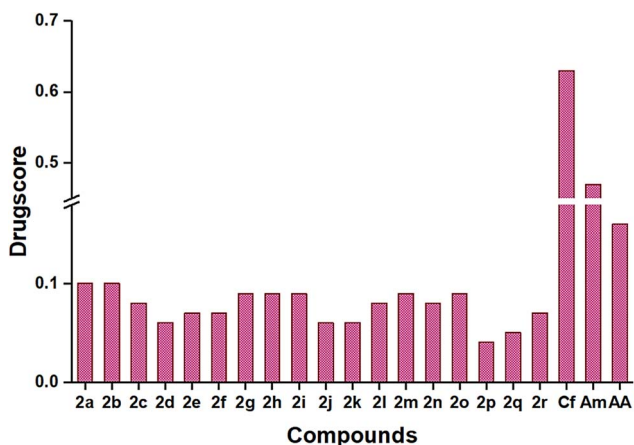


Fig. 6 Predicted drug-score of synthesized compounds **2a–2m**, ceftriaxone (Cf), amphotericin B (Am), and ascorbic acid (AA).

demonstrate the binding stability and structural changes in the protein for 100 ns and validate with the docking studies. AMB6ER14 forcefield was used under an aqueous environment (0.997 g mL^{-1}) at room temperature (300 K) and pressure (1.0 bar). The initial and final interacting positions are depicted in Fig. 7 with some lucid view of variations in the trajectory. In Fig. 8, 2D interactions between protein–ligand complexes are represented after 100 ns of simulation time, where complex **2a** + **6JHK** remained the most stable with maximum binding interaction compared to its initial state (2D docking profile in Fig. 4). Another bacterial complex **2a** + **5H1N** also exhibited strong

binding interaction of the ligand inside the protein receptor. In the case of complex **2b** + **5AEZ** for *C. albicans*, ligand **2b** secured a solid bond with amino acid residues, especially prominent alkyl and pi-alkyl binding. On the other hand, the complex with higher antioxidant proficiency showed a poor binding profile, having only one amide–pi-stacked bond between GLY20 and the coumarin ring.

To predict the stability of the protein during the simulation time, RMSD (root mean square displacement), radius of gyration (R_g), and RMSF (root mean square fluctuation) values were analyzed and represented graphically in Fig. 9–11. In complex, **2a** + **6JHK**, RMSD of the receptor protein went up from 0.47 Å to 2.35 Å to reach the equilibrium phase at 1.3 ns and carried an average deviation range between 1.5 Å to 2.4 Å. The value increased to 3.015 at 99 ns from the average range. Similarly, when compound **2a** interacted with the 5H1N protein receptor, it attained equilibrium at 1 ns and remained in the range of 0.9 Å to 1.2 Å, which inferred minimal deviation of the compound from the reference structure. At 12 ns, this complex jumped suddenly and reached an RMSD value of 1.67 Å at 17 Å and remained in the range till 2 Å in the remaining simulation period. The RMSD value was maximum at 78 ns (1.95 Å) and 96 ns (2.07 Å), except that complex **2a** + **51HN** seemed stable throughout the 100 ns of trajectory (Fig. 9A). The RMSD value for the complex **2b** + **5AEZ** increased gradually till 21 ns and displayed no major changes afterward, with a deviation area of 0.8 Å to 2.22 Å till 32 ns. After 32 ns, the value crossed 2.5 Å, and the RMSD range was below 2.5 Å mostly till 55 ns. After 70 ns, the range increased and continued between 2.5 Å to 3.0 Å, representing considerable stability of the complex from the reference structure. In the case of compound **2f** within the human antioxidant enzyme receptor 3MNG (Fig. 9B), the RMSD value of the post-equilibrium phase was retained in a constant range (1.0 Å to 1.3 Å) in the entire simulation time with an initial rise at 2.3 ns from 0.3 to 1.2 Å and 1.53 Å at 98 ns. Among all complexes, **2a** + **3MNG** displayed the maximum stability with minimal deviation.

We also considered the R_g (radius of gyration) value of the four complexes to demonstrate their stability more explicitly during the MD simulation. R_g measures the compactness of the protein, which helps to assure the firmness of the protein and ligand interaction. Even though complex **2a** + **5H1N** (1.49–1.53 nm) and **2f** + **3MNG** (1.48–1.50 nm) displayed minimal flexibility, which meant its maximum stability, the average R_g value of **2b** + **5AEZ** and **2a** + **6JHK** indicated the firmness of the complexes as well. R_g value of **2b** + **5AEZ** was in the range of 2.28–2.32 nm, and the major clustering did not exceed the value of 2.26 nm. In the case of **2a** + **6JHK**, the R_g value (2.72–2.76 nm) was maximum, expressing higher flexibility. Except for **2a** + **6JHK**, the R_g value did not outdo the value of 2.5 nm, indicating more compactness of protein receptors even after binding with the respective ligands and made them more stable complexes than **2a** + **6JHK** (Fig. 10).⁵³

RMSF (root mean square fluctuation) is crucial for MD simulation studies to understand the conformational changes of a protein from its mean structure. Four protein–ligand complexes were analyzed and plotted in this study in Fig. 11.



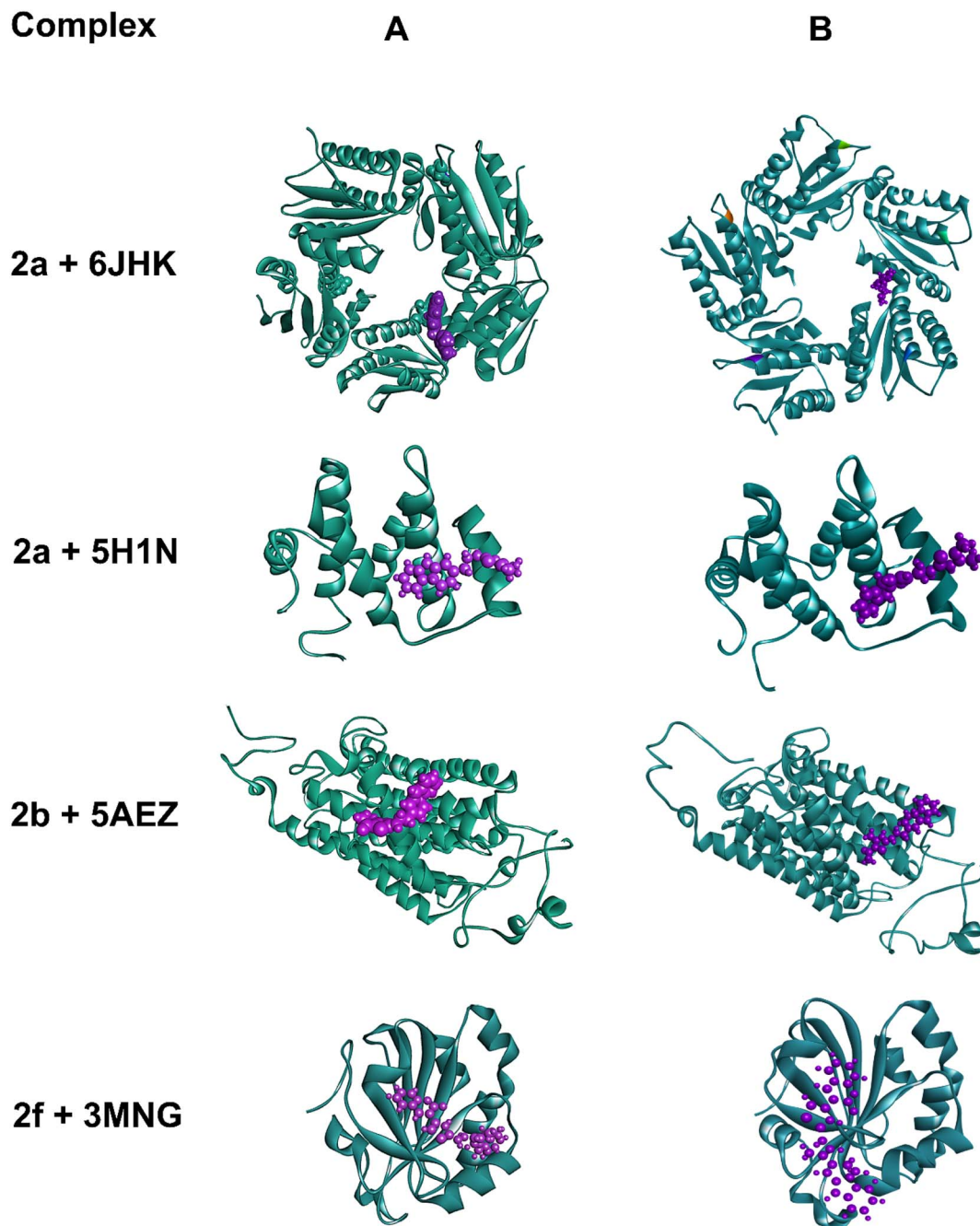


Fig. 7 (A) Initial and (B) final snapshots of four different complexes during the 100 ns MD trajectory for **2a+6JHK**, **2a+5H1N**, and **2b+5AEZ** complexes for antimicrobial studies and the **2f+3MNG** complex for antioxidant studies.

Lys5 residue showed the maximum number of fluctuation and Leu119 had the highest RMSF value of 4.39 Å in the **2a + 6JHK** complex. In addition, Try12, Leu99, and Glu100 displayed some major fluctuations in the protein while binding with ligand **2a**. More than 96% of the residues exhibited variations below 2.5 Å in this complex. The complex **2a + 5H1N** attained a 0.5 Å to 2.0 Å fluctuation range with the residues apart from Lys3, His 69, and His70. His69 and His70 climbed the maximum in the graph, which was around 4 Å, having the foremost deviation for this complex. Complex **2b + 5AEZ** experienced a disordered zone at

the beginning with a sharp rise to 11.48 Å by Met1, and the initial sixteen residues were in the most unstable position, ranging from 11 Å to 5 Å. Subsequently, the rest of the residues remained in the area of 0.5 Å to 2.4 Å without any major fluctuation, inferring conformational constancy during the simulation period. The protein **3MNG** seemed to have a very sporadic movement of the residues with **2f** during the 100 ns of simulation time. However, this complex had the most consistent range of RMSF values from 0.5 Å to 2.0 Å, considering the ref. 54. Glu16, Pro19, Pro100, and Val117 revealed maximum



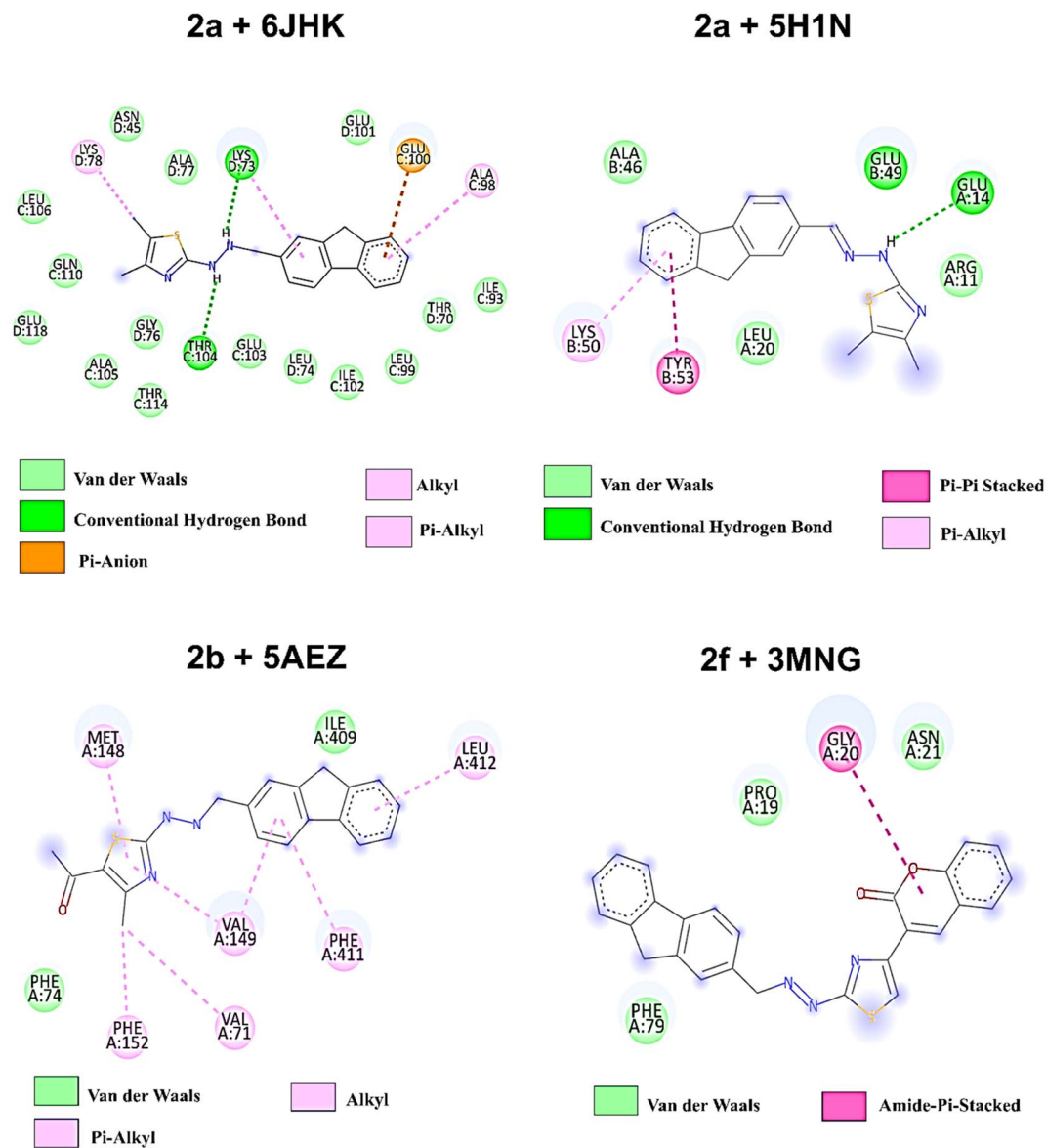


Fig. 8 2D amino acid interaction profile of four protein–ligands complexes after 100 ns of simulation.

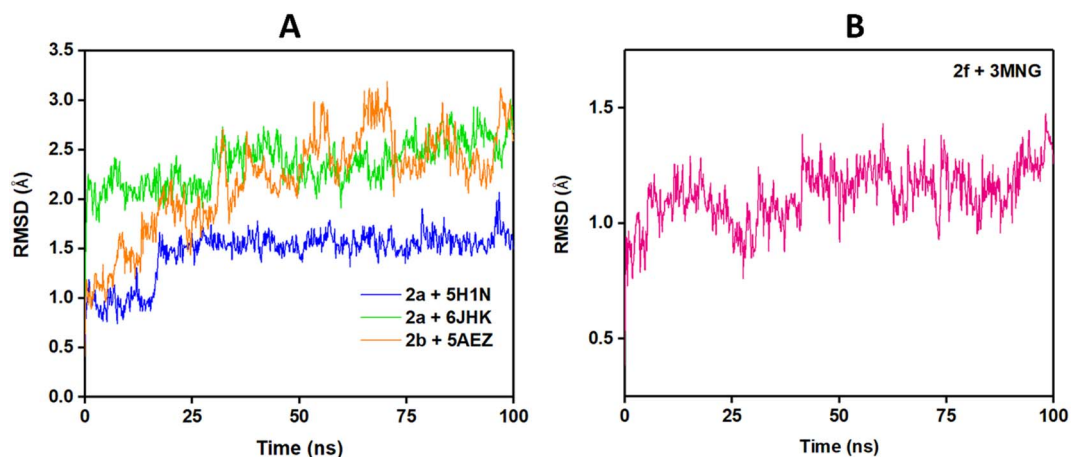


Fig. 9 RMSD plot of protein–ligands complexes: (A) bacterial and fungal protein receptors and (B) antioxidant enzyme receptor.



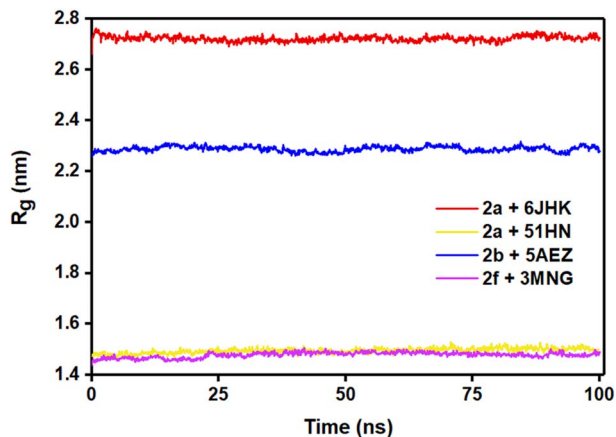


Fig. 10 Radius of gyration (R_g) plot for the four complexes.

fluctuation above 2.0 Å during the simulation period. Most of the residues of the four complexes maintained the range of 0.5 Å to 2.5 Å throughout the whole trajectory, while complex **2f + 3MNG** represented a minimal fluctuation range, indicating its maximum stability.

The energy analysis was performed to demonstrate the favorable binding of the ligand molecules with the target proteins. Among the four complexes, **2a + 6JHK** displayed maximum stability considering the energy plot during the simulation time with an average binding energy of $-7.82 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$. With the average free binding energy of

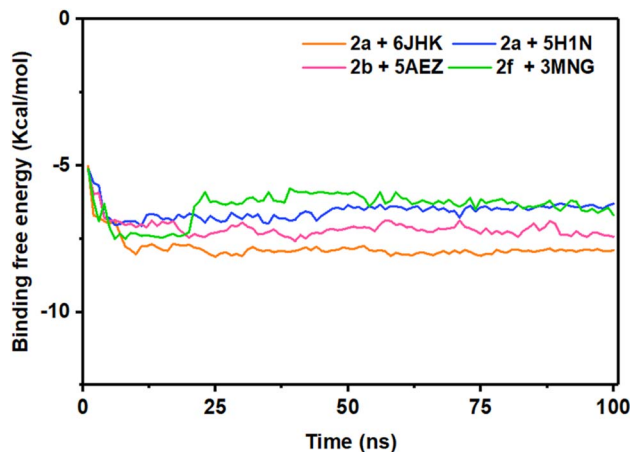


Fig. 12 Binding free energy of four protein–ligand complexes over 100 ns of simulation.

$-7.14 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$, **2b + 5AEZ** was the second most stable complex. Complex **2f + 3MNG** had the minimal binding free energy with an average value of $-6.40 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$, with the most sporadic motion of energy during the simulation, even though all four complexes preserved the close average energy range. The initial 10 ns seemed similar for all four complexes, with rising binding free energy and progressing with a consistent energy range, indicating their stability during the simulation period. The stability of the complex on the basis of their average

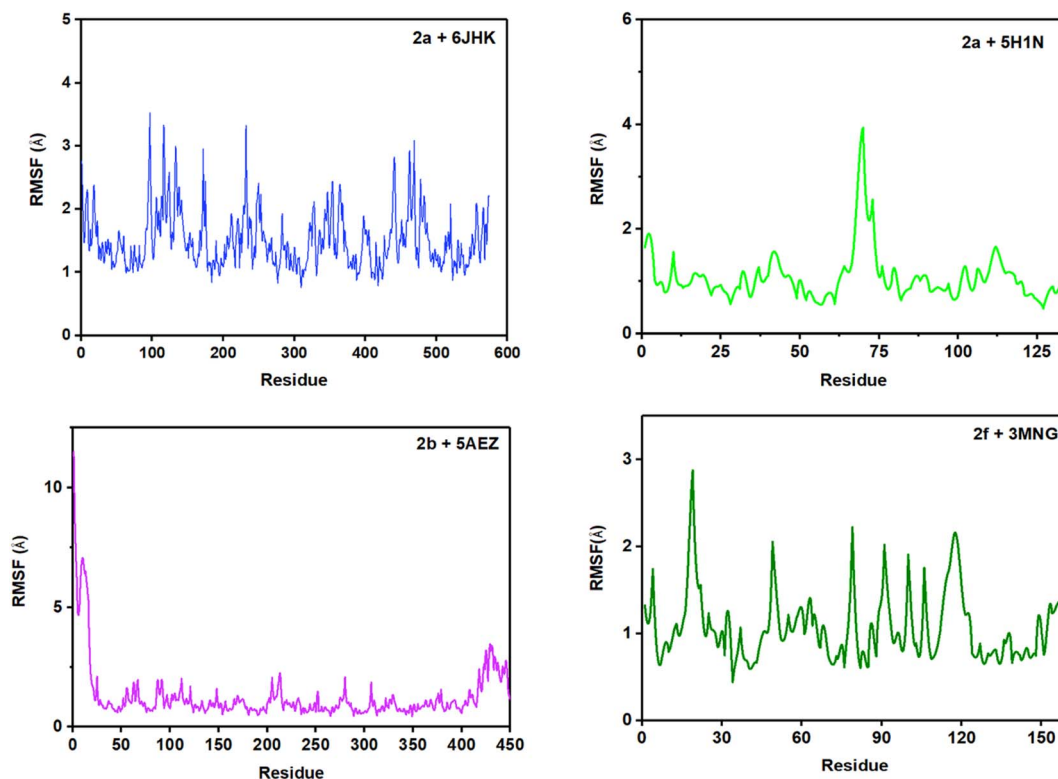


Fig. 11 Root mean square fluctuation (RMSF) analysis for the four protein–ligand systems.



binding free energy is as follows $2a + 6JHK > 2b + 5AEZ > 2a + 5H1N > 2f + 3MNG$ (Fig. 12).

4. Conclusion

In summary, eighteen thiazole-Schiff base derivatives containing fluorene moiety *via* a two-step reaction procedure were synthesized and clarified the structures by different spectral analyses. These new chemical entities were screened for antimicrobial activity, and the results revealed the notable activity of compounds **2a** and **2b** against most of the strains. As antioxidant potency, the compound **2f** ($11.73 \pm 1.22 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) exhibited greater activity than standard ascorbic acid and the compounds **2b**, **2m**, and **2n** also showed more activity compared to the standard. The pharmacokinetic and physicochemical properties were accounted for in all the analogues with their deleterious effects, where most of the compounds fulfilled the oral bioavailability parameters. In the molecular docking study, compound **2b** showed the highest binding affinity ($-9.0 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$) and drug score, among others. Moreover, MD simulation was performed additionally, having average RMSD and RMSF values of 0.5 Å to 2.5 Å for most of the residues that suggested strong interactions of the compounds inside the protein receptor. R_g value indicated the strong binding stability of the complex **2a** + **5H1N** and **2f** + **3MNG**. The binding free energy of the complexes found compatible over 100 ns of simulation time referring the stability of the complexes. Considering both wet and dry lab outcomes, we proposed **2b** as the lead compound since it showed moderate to high activity against all bacterial and fungal strains and displayed the second-highest antioxidant potency with binding affinity, drug-likeness, and drug-score values. All the data demonstrated here could play a pivotal role in further investigation for more accuracy and the development of novel drugs.

Data availability

The research data associated with this article are included within the article. The research data associated with this article are included in the ESI† of this article.

Author contributions

Sumita Saznin Marufa: data curation, formal analysis, visualization, software, writing – original draft, writing – review & editing. Tasnim Rahman: data curation, formal analysis, investigation. Mohammad Mostafizur Rahman: conceptualization, methodology, supervision, writing – review & editing. Md. Mizanur Rahman: data curation, formal analysis. Samira Jarin Khan: data curation, visualization. Rownok Jahan: data curation. Hiroshi Nishino: formal analysis, writing – review & editing. Mohammad Sayed Alam: conceptualization, methodology. Md. Aminul Haque: conceptualization, fund acquisition, methodology, project administration, supervision, writing – review & editing.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

Acknowledgements

The authors are thankful to the Grant of Advanced Research in Education (GARE), Ministry of Education, Bangladesh, for funding this project (Project ID PS20201511, 2020–2021). We are also indebted to the Instrumental Analysis Center, Kumamoto University, Kumamoto, Japan, for HRMS analyses.

References

- 1 M. Kaboré, I. Konaté, Y. Cissoko, I. Guindo, B. Coulibaly, M. Hermine, A. A. Oumar, M. Soumaré, A. Fofana, A. Zaré, M. A. Cissé, D. Sogoba, O. Magassouba, H. H. Issa and F. S. Dao, Microbiological Assessment and Antimicrobials' Use in an Infectious Diseases Department in Mali, *J. Adv. Microbiol.*, 2021, **11**, 8, DOI: [10.4236/aim.2021.118029](https://doi.org/10.4236/aim.2021.118029).
- 2 J. Tanwar, S. Das, Z. Fatima and S. Hameed, Multidrug resistance: an emerging crisis, *Int. J. Infect. Dis.*, 2014, **2014**, 1–7, DOI: [10.1155/2014/541340](https://doi.org/10.1155/2014/541340).
- 3 S. Rachakonda and L. Cartee, Challenges in antimicrobial drug discovery and the potential of nucleoside antibiotics, *Curr. Med. Chem.*, 2004, **11**(6), 775–793, DOI: [10.2174/0929867043455774](https://doi.org/10.2174/0929867043455774).
- 4 C. L. Ventola, The Antibiotic Resistance Crisis Part 1: Causes and Threats, *Pharm. Ther.*, 2015, **40**(4), 277–283.
- 5 L. R. Singh, S. R. Avula, S. Raj, A. Srivastava, G. R. Palnati, C. K. M. Tripathi, M. Pasupuleti and K. V. Sashidhara, Coumarin–benzimidazole hybrids as a potent antimicrobial agent: synthesis and biological elevation, *J. Antibiot.*, 2017, **70**, 954–961, DOI: [10.1038/ja.2017.70](https://doi.org/10.1038/ja.2017.70).
- 6 M. L. Sbaraglini and A. Talevi, Hybrid Compounds as Antimicrobial Agents, *Curr. Top. Med. Chem.*, 2017, **17**(9), 108, DOI: [10.2174/1568026616666160927160912](https://doi.org/10.2174/1568026616666160927160912).
- 7 M. Durgun, C. Türkeş, M. Işık, Y. Demir, A. Saklı, A. Kuru, A. Güzel, Ş. Beydemir, S. Akocak, S. M. Osman, Z. AlOthman and C. T. Supuran, Synthesis, characterisation, biological evaluation and *in silico* studies of sulphonamide Schiff bases, *J. Enzyme Inhib. Med. Chem.*, 2020, **35**(1), 950–962, DOI: [10.1080/14756366.2020.1746784](https://doi.org/10.1080/14756366.2020.1746784).
- 8 A. Kajal, S. Bala, S. Kamboj, N. Sharma and V. Saini, Schiff Bases: A Versatile Pharmacophore, *J. Catal.*, 2013, **2013**, 1–14, DOI: [10.1155/2013/893512](https://doi.org/10.1155/2013/893512).
- 9 T. Y. Fonkui, M. I. Ikhile, D. T. Ndinteh and P. B. Njobeh, Microbial activity of some heterocyclic Schiff bases and metal complexes: A review, *Trop. J. Pharm. Res.*, 2018, **17**(12), 2507–2518, DOI: [10.4314/tjpr.v17i12.29](https://doi.org/10.4314/tjpr.v17i12.29).
- 10 H. B. Shi, S. J. Zhang, Q. F. Ge, D. W. Guo, C. M. Cai and W. X. Hu, Synthesis and anticancer evaluation of thiazolyl-chalcones, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2010, **20**(22), 6555–6559, DOI: [10.1016/j.bmcl.2010.09.041](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bmcl.2010.09.041).
- 11 M. H. Shih, Y. S. Su and C. L. Wu, Syntheses of aromatic substituted hydrazino-thiazole derivatives to clarify structural characterization and antioxidant activity



- between 3- arylsydnonyl and aryl substituted hydrazino-thiazoles, *Chem. Pharm. Bull.*, 2007, 55(8), 1126–1135, DOI: [10.1248/cpb.55.1126](https://doi.org/10.1248/cpb.55.1126).
- 12 H. Bulut, M. Karatepe, H. Temel, M. Sekerc and M. Koparir, Studies on the Antiviral and cytotoxic Activity of Schiff Bases Derived from 1,2-Bis-(o- and p-aminophenoxy)ethane and Salicylaldehyde, *Asian J. Chem.*, 2005, 17(4), 2793–2796.
- 13 M. Taheri, S. Aslani, H. Ghafouri, A. Mohammadi, V. A. Moghaddam, N. Moradi and H. Naeimi, Synthesis, in vitro biological evaluation and molecular modelling of new 2-chloro- 3-hydrazinopyrazine derivatives as potent acetylcholinesterase inhibitors on PC12 cells, *BMC Chem.*, 2022, 16(7), 1–12, DOI: [10.1186/s13065-022-00799-w](https://doi.org/10.1186/s13065-022-00799-w).
- 14 R. G. Franzen, Recent advances in the preparation of heterocycles on solid support: a review of the literature, *J. Comb. Chem.*, 2000, 2(3), 195–214, DOI: [10.1021/cc000002f](https://doi.org/10.1021/cc000002f).
- 15 S. Eryilmaz, E. T. Çelikoğlu, O. İdil, E. İnkaya, Z. Kozak, E. Mısır and M. Gül, Derivatives of pyridine and thiazole hybrid: synthesis, DFT, biological evaluation via antimicrobial and DNA cleavage activity, *Bioorg. Chem.*, 2020, 95, 103476, DOI: [10.1016/j.bioorg.2019.103476](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bioorg.2019.103476).
- 16 Y. Demir, P. Taslimi, Ü. M. Koçyiğit, M. Akkuş, M. S. Özaslan, H. E. Duran, Y. Budak, B. Tüzün, M. B. Gürdere, M. Ceylan, S. Taysi, İ. Gülçin and Ş. Beydemir, Determination of the inhibition profiles of pyrazolyl-thiazole derivatives against aldose reductase and α -glycosidase and molecular docking studies, *Arch. Pharm.*, 2020, 353(12), 2000118, DOI: [10.1002/ardp.202000118](https://doi.org/10.1002/ardp.202000118).
- 17 T. H. Namitha, S. N. Saranya, A. Kumar, B. Vinod and P. A. Daisy, A Review on Synthesis and Biological Activity of Thiazole and its Derivatives, *Int. J. Pharm. Sci. Rev. Res.*, 2021, 70(1), 189–193, DOI: [10.47583/ijpsrr.2021.v70i01.029](https://doi.org/10.47583/ijpsrr.2021.v70i01.029).
- 18 A. M. Alotaibi, A. A. Alotaibi, S. Kumar, S. M. B. Asdaq, M. Imran, P. K. Deb, K. N. Venugopala and S. Jomah, Thiazole: A Versatile Standalone Moiety Contributing to the Development of Various Drugs and Biologically Active Agents, *Molecules*, 2022, 27, 3994, DOI: [10.3390/molecules27133994](https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules27133994).
- 19 B. Sever, M. D. Altıntop, Y. Demir, G. A. Çiftçi, S. Beydemir and A. Özdemir, Design, synthesis, in vitro and in silico investigation of aldose reductase inhibitory effects of new thiazole-based compounds, *Bioorg. Chem.*, 2020, 102, 104110, DOI: [10.1016/j.bioorg.2020.104110](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bioorg.2020.104110).
- 20 E. Gursoy and N. U. Guzeldemirci, Synthesis and primary cytotoxicity evaluation of new imidazo[2,1-b]thiazole derivatives, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2007, 42(3), 320–326, DOI: [10.1016/j.ejmech.2006.10.012](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejmech.2006.10.012).
- 21 R. N. Sharma, F. P. Xavier, K. K. Vasu, S. C. Chaturvedi and S. S. Pancholi, Synthesis of 4- Benzyl-1,3-Thiazole Derivatives as Potential Anti-Inflammatory Agents: An Analogue- Based Drug Design Approach, *J. Enzyme Inhib. Med. Chem.*, 2009, 24(3), 890–897, DOI: [10.1080/14756360802519558](https://doi.org/10.1080/14756360802519558).
- 22 I. Althagafi, N. El-Metwaly and T. A. Farghaly, New Series of Thiazole Derivatives: Synthesis, structural elucidation, antimicrobial activity, molecular modeling and MOE docking, *Molecules*, 2019, 24(9), 1741, DOI: [10.3390/molecules24091741](https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules24091741).
- 23 M. S. Shah, M. M. Rahman, M. D. Islam, A. A. Macktuf, J. U. Ahmed, H. Nishino and M. A. Haque, Synthesis, antimicrobial and antioxidant evaluation with in silico studies of new thiazole Schiff base derivatives, *J. Mol. Struct.*, 2022, 1248, 131465, DOI: [10.1016/j.molstruc.2021.131465](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.molstruc.2021.131465).
- 24 B. N. Sağlık, D. Osmaniye, U. A. Çevik, S. Levent, B. K. Çavuşoğlu, Y. Özkay and Z. A. Kaplancıklı, Design, Synthesis, and Structure–Activity Relationships of Thiazole Analogs as Anticholinesterase Agents for Alzheimer's Disease, *Molecules*, 2020, 25, 4312, DOI: [10.3390/molecules25184312](https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules25184312).
- 25 T. V. Sravanthi, S. S. Lulu, S. Vino, M. A. Jayasri, A. Mohanapriya and S. L. Manju, Synthesis, docking, and evaluation of novel thiazoles for potent antidiabetic activity, *Med. Chem. Res.*, 2017, 26(6), 1306–1315, DOI: [10.1007/s00044-017-1851-8](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00044-017-1851-8).
- 26 M. A. T. Nguyen, A. K. Mungara, J. A. Kim, K. D. Lee and S. Park, Synthesis, Anticancer and Antioxidant Activity of Novel Carbazole-based Thiazole Derivatives, *Phosphorus, Sulfur, Silicon Relat. Elem.*, 2015, 190(2), 191–199, DOI: [10.1080/10426507.2014.914933](https://doi.org/10.1080/10426507.2014.914933).
- 27 T. Ahmad, F. Kandil and C. Moustapha, Synthesis, Characterization, Biological Evaluation and Antibacterial Activity of some Heterocyclic Fluorene Compounds Derived from Schiff Base, *Int. J. ChemTech Res.*, 2015, 7(6), 2752–2762.
- 28 R. I. Alsantali, E. M. Hussein, R. J. Obaid, M. Morad, H. M. Altass, A. Alharbi, A. M. Hameed, R. S. Jassas, M. A. S. Abourehab, B. H. Asghar, Z. Moussa and S. A. Ahmed, Bioactive Fluorenes. Part II. Unprecedented biologically active thiazole derivatives based- 2,7-dichlorofluorene as competent DHFR inhibitors: Design, synthesis, and molecular docking approaches, *Arabian J. Chem.*, 2020, 13(5), 5251–5462, DOI: [10.1016/j.arabjc.2020.03.024](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.arabjc.2020.03.024).
- 29 H. S. Kim, Y. Youc, J. Muna, C. G. Gadhe, H. Moon, J. S. Lee, A. N. Pae, M. Kohara, G. Keum, B. M. Kim and S. K. Jang, Structure-activity relationships of fluorene compounds inhibiting HCV variants, *Antiviral Res.*, 2020, 174, 104678, DOI: [10.1016/j.antiviral.2019.104678](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.antiviral.2019.104678).
- 30 S. Savir, Z. J. Wei, J. W. K. Liew, I. Vythilingam, Y. A. L. Lim, H. M. Saad, K. S. Sim and K. W. Tan, Synthesis, cytotoxicity and antimalarial activities of thiosemicarbazones and their nickel (II) complexes, *J. Mol. Struct.*, 2020, 1211, 128090, DOI: [10.1016/j.molstruc.2020.128090](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.molstruc.2020.128090).
- 31 E. M. Hussein, R. I. Alsantali, S. M. Abd El-Galil, R. J. Obaid, A. Alharbi, M. A. S. Abourehab and S. A. Ahmed, Bioactive fluorenes. part I. Synthesis, pharmacological study and molecular docking of novel dihydrofolate reductase inhibitors based-2,7- dichlorofluorene, *Heliyon*, 2019, 5, e01982, DOI: [10.1016/j.heliyon.2019e01982](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2019e01982).
- 32 I. M. Vlad, D. C. Nut, R. V. Ancuceanu, T. Costea, M. Coanda, M. Popa, L. G. Marutescu, I. Zarafu, P. Ionita, C. E. D. Pirvu, C. Bleotu, M. C. Chifiruc and C. Limban, Insights into the Microbicidal, Antibiofilm, Antioxidant and Toxicity Profile



- of New O-Aryl-Carbamoyl- Oxymino-Fluorene Derivatives, *Int. J. Mol. Sci.*, 2023, **24**, 7020, DOI: [10.3390/ijms24087020](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms24087020).
- 33 A. Pasięka, D. Panek, P. Zaręba, E. Sługocka, N. Gucwa, A. Espargaro, G. Latacz, N. Khan, A. Bucki, R. Sabate, A. Więckowska and B. Malawska, Novel drug-like fluorenyl derivatives as selective butyrylcholinesterase and β -amyloid inhibitors for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2023, 88–89, DOI: [10.1016/j.bmc.2023.117333](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bmc.2023.117333).
- 34 C. Zehiroglu, S. Beyza and O. Sarikaya, The importance of antioxidants and place in today's scientific and technological studies, *J. Food Sci. Technol.*, 2019, **56**(11), 4757–4774, DOI: [10.1007/s13197-019-03952-x](https://doi.org/10.1007/s13197-019-03952-x).
- 35 Y. Demir, Naphthoquinones, benzoquinones, and anthraquinones: Molecular docking, ADME and inhibition studies on human serum paraoxonase-1 associated with cardiovascular diseases, *Drug Dev. Res.*, 2020, **81**(5), 628–636, DOI: [10.1002/ddr.21667](https://doi.org/10.1002/ddr.21667).
- 36 X. Y. Meng, H. X. Zhang, M. Mezei and M. Cui, Molecular Docking: A powerful approach for structure-based drug discovery, *Curr. Comput.-Aided Drug Des.*, 2011, **7**(2), 146–157.
- 37 B. Sever, M. D. Altıntop, Y. Demir, N. Yılmaz, G. A. Çiftçi, S. Beydemir and A. Ozdemir, Identification of a new class of potent aldose reductase inhibitors: Design, microwave-assisted synthesis, *in vitro* and *in silico* evaluation of 2-pyrazolines, *Chem.-Biol. Interact.*, 2021, **345**, 109576, DOI: [10.1016/j.cbi.2021.109576](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cbi.2021.109576).
- 38 M. Balouiri, M. Sadiki and S. K. Ibsouda, Methods for *in vitro* evaluating antimicrobial activity: A review, *J. Pharm. Anal.*, 2016, **6**, 71–79, DOI: [10.1016/j.jpha.2015.11.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpha.2015.11.005).
- 39 E. Kwon, D. Pathak, H. Kim, P. Dahal, S. C. Ha, S. S. Lee, H. Jeong, D. Jeoung, H. W. Chang, H. S. Jung and D. Y. Kim, Structural insights into stressosome assembly, *IUCr*, 2019, **6**, 938–947, DOI: [10.1107/S205225251900945X](https://doi.org/10.1107/S205225251900945X).
- 40 C. TT Su, C. Schönbach and C. K. Kwok, Molecular docking analysis of 2009-H1N1 and 2004-H5N1 influenza virus HLA-B*4405-restricted HA epitope candidates: implications for TCR cross-recognition and vaccine development, *BMC Bioinf.*, 2013, **14**(2), S21, DOI: [10.1186/1471-2105-14-S2-S21](https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2105-14-S2-S21).
- 41 B. V. D. Berg, A. Chembath, D. Jefferies, A. Basl, S. Khalid and J. C. Rutherford, Structural basis for Mep2 ammonium tranceptor activation by phosphorylation, *Nat. Commun.*, 2016, **7**, 11337, DOI: [10.1038/ncomms11337](https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms11337).
- 42 A. Hall, D. Parsonage, L. B. Poole and P. A. Karplus, Structural evidence that peroxiredoxin catalytic power is based on transition-state stabilization, *J. Mol. Biol.*, 2010, **402**, 194–209, DOI: [10.1016/j.jmb.2010.07.022](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmb.2010.07.022).
- 43 G. Yadav, S. Ganguly, S. Murugesan and A. Dev, Synthesis, Anti-HIV, Antimicrobial Evaluation and Structure Activity Relationship Studies of Some Novel Benzimidazole Derivatives, *Anti-Infect. Agents*, 2015, **13**, 65–77.
- 44 L. C. Xue, J. P. Rodrigues, P. L. Kastiris, A. M. Bonvin and A. Vangone, PRODIGY: A Web Server for Predicting the Binding Affinity of Protein–Protein Complexes, *Bioinformatics*, 2016, **32**, 3676–3678, DOI: [10.1093/bioinformatics/btw514](https://doi.org/10.1093/bioinformatics/btw514).
- 45 D. Ungureanu, B. Tiperciuc, C. Nastasă, I. Ionut, G. Marc, I. Oniga and O. Oniga, An Overview of the Structure–Activity Relationship in Novel Antimicrobial Thiazoles Clubbed with Various Heterocycles (2017–2023), *Pharmaceutics*, 2024, **16**, 89, DOI: [10.3390/pharmaceutics16010089](https://doi.org/10.3390/pharmaceutics16010089).
- 46 N. C. Desai, N. Bhatt, H. Somani and A. Trivedi, Synthesis, antimicrobial and cytotoxic activities of some novel thiazole clubbed 1,3,4-oxadiazoles, *Eur. J. Med. Chem.*, 2013, **67**, 54–59, DOI: [10.1016/j.ejmech.2013.06.029](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejmech.2013.06.029).
- 47 N. C. Charlton, M. Mastuyugin, B. Török and M. Török, Structural Features of Small Molecule Antioxidants and Strategic Modifications to Improve Potential Bioactivity, *Molecules*, 2023, **28**(3), 1057, DOI: [10.3390/molecules28031057](https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules28031057).
- 48 E. Bendary, R. R. Francis, H. M. G. Ali, M. I. Sarwat and S. El Hady, Antioxidant and structure–activity relationships (SARs) of some phenolic and anilines compounds, *Ann. Agric. Sci.*, 2013, **58**(2), 173–181, DOI: [10.1016/j.aos.2013.07.002](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aos.2013.07.002).
- 49 A. Rauf, H. Khan, M. Khan, A. Abusharha, G. Serdarouglu and M. Daglia, *In Silico*, SwissADME, and DFT Studies of Newly Synthesized Oxindole Derivatives Followed by Antioxidant Studies, *J. Chem.*, 2023, **2023**, 16, DOI: [10.1155/2023/5553913](https://doi.org/10.1155/2023/5553913).
- 50 H. Muglu, H. Yakan, M. Erdogan, F. Topal, M. Topal, C. Turkes and S. Beydemir, Novel asymmetric biscarbothioamides as Alzheimer's disease associated cholinesterase inhibitors: synthesis, biological activity, and molecular docking studies, *New J. Chem.*, 2024, **48**, 10979, DOI: [10.1039/d4nj01462f](https://doi.org/10.1039/d4nj01462f).
- 51 Ö. Güleç, C. Türkeş, M. Arslan, Y. Demir, B. Dincer, A. Ece and Ş. Beydemir, Novel beta-lactam substituted benzenesulfonamides: *in vitro* enzyme inhibition, cytotoxic activity and *in silico* interactions, *J. Biomol. Struct. Dyn.*, 2024, **42**(12), 6359–6377, DOI: [10.1080/07391102.2023.2240889](https://doi.org/10.1080/07391102.2023.2240889).
- 52 F. Lemilemu, M. Bitew, T. B. Demissie, R. Eswaramoorthy and M. Endale, Synthesis, antibacterial and antioxidant activities of Thiazole-based Schiff base derivatives: a combined experimental and computational study, *BMC Chem.*, 2021, **15**(67), 1–18, DOI: [10.1186/s13065-021-00791-w](https://doi.org/10.1186/s13065-021-00791-w).
- 53 A. Kumar, C. Prasun, E. Rathi, M. S. Nair and S. G. Kini, Identification of potential DNA gyrase inhibitors: virtual screening, extra-precision docking and molecular dynamics simulation study, *Chem. Pap.*, 2023, **77**, 6717–6727, DOI: [10.1007/s11696-023-02971-5](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11696-023-02971-5).
- 54 A. Castro-Alvarez, A. M. Costa and J. Vilarrasa, The Performance of Several Docking Programs at Reproducing Protein–Macrolide-Like Crystal Structures, *Molecules*, 2017, **22**, 136, DOI: [10.3390/molecules22010136](https://doi.org/10.3390/molecules22010136).

