Synergistic Investigation of Azo-Thiazole Derivatives Incorporating Thiazole Moieties: Comprehensive Exploration of Synthesis, Characterization, Computational Insights, Solvatochromism, and Multimodal Biological Activity Assessment

Abstract

In the present study, a novel series of azo-thiazole derivatives (3a-c) containing thiazole moiety unit was successfully synthesized. The structure of these derivatives was examined by spectroscopic techniques such as ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, FT-IR, and HRMS. Further, the novel synthesized compounds were evaluated for their in-vitro biological activities such as antibacterial and anti-inflammatory as well as for in silico study. The antibacterial results demonstrated that compounds 3a and 3c (MIC=10 µg/mL) have notable potency against Staphylococcus aureus compared with azithromycin (MIC=40 µg/mL); Compound 3b displayed a fourfold higher potency (24 recovery days, 1.83 mg/day) than HAMAZINE (28 recovery days, 4.14 mg/day) in promoting burn wound healing, and it also exhibited comparable inhibitory activity against screened bacterial pathogens when compared to reference drug. Docking on 1KZN, considering the excellent impact of the compounds on the Crystal Structure of E. coli 24kDa Domain in Complex with Clorobiocin, indicated a close binding of compounds 3a-c with the active site of protein 1KZN, in line with their observed biological activity. Additionally, we conducted molecular dynamics simulations on the docked complexes of compounds 3a-c with PDB: 1KZN to assess their stability and molecular interactions. Furthermore, we assessed the compounds' electrochemical characteristics via DFT calculations. Leveraging PASS and pkCSM platforms, we gained insights into controlling bioactivity and physicochemical features, highlighting these compounds as promising candidates for new active agents



Fig .S1. Ftir spectrum of compound 3



Fig .S2. Ftir spectrum of compound 3a



Fig .S3. Ftir spectrum of compound 3b



Fig .S4. Ftir spectrum of compound 3c





Fig.S5.hnmr spectrum of 3



Fig.s6.1hnmr spectrum of 3a



Fig.S8.1hnmr spectrum of 3c



Fig.S9. 13CNMR spectrum of 3









Fig.S11. 13CNMR spectrum of 3b



Fig.S12. 13CNMR spectrum of 3c



Fig.S13. HRMS spectrum of 3



Fig.S14. HRMS spectrum of 3a



Fig.S15. HRMS spectrum of 3b



Fig.S16. HRMS spectrum of 3c



Fig.S17.MIC OF 3 and 3a-c against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Bacillus cereus*



Fig.S18.MIC OF 3 and 3a-c against Stenotrophomonas maltophilia and Aeromonas sobria



Fig.S19.MIC OF 3 and 3a-c against Staphylococcus aureus and Staphylococcus epidermidis



Fig.S20.MIC OF 3 and 3a-c against klebsiella pneumoniae. and Escherichia coli









Fig.S21-S26: Standard drug and -ve control



















Fig.S27-S35: Standard drug and -ve control acute toxicity measurement

Table S	SI. Pred	diction i	in s	ilico	of I	Metabo	olism	of	^c 3a-c	der	ivativ	<i>es</i>
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Entry	Metabolism									
	CYP2D6	CYP3A4	CYP1A2	CYP2C19	CYP2C9	CYP2D6	CYP3A4			
	substrate	substrate	inhibitior	inhibitior	inhibitior	inhibitior	inhibitior			
3 a	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO			
3 b	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES			
3c	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES			

Table S2. Prediction in silico of **Toxicity** of 3a-c derivatives.

Entry	Toxicity											
	AMES toxicity	Max. tolerated dose (human)	hERG I inhibitor	hERG II inhibitor	Oral Rat Acute Toxicity (LD50)	Oral Rat Chronic Toxicity (LOAEL)	Hepatotoxicity	Skin Sensitisation	T.Pyriformis toxicity	Minnow toxicity		
3a	NO	0.042	NO	YES	2.546	0.806	YES	NO	0.532	1.933		
3b	NO	0.243	NO	YES	2.324	0.788	YES	NO	0.371	0.05		
3c	NO	0.562	NO	YES	2.346	0.417	YES	NO	0.289	-0.154		