



**GREEN SYNTHESIS, STRUCTURAL CHARACTERIZATION AND
PHARMACOLOGICAL EVALUATION FOR ANALGESIC AND ANTI-
INFLAMMATORY ACTIVITIES OF SALICYLIC ACID BASED
TRIAZOLOTHIADIAZOLE DERIVATIVES**

Parminder Kaur^{1*} and Anshul Chawla²

¹University Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences Chandigarh University, Gharuan, Mohali Punjab, India.

²CT Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences CT Group of Institutions, Shahpur Punjab, India.

***Corresponding Author: Parminder Kaur**

University Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences Chandigarh University, Gharuan, Mohali Punjab, India.

Article Received on 21/02/2018

Article Revised on 14/03/2018

Article Accepted on 03/04/2018

ABSTRACT

Drug discovery and development process aims to make available medications that are safe and effective in improving the length and quality of life and relieving suffering. It comprises of lead discovery and lead optimization. Lead investigational compounds that survive initially are optimized or altered to make them more effective and safer by giving it different properties. In the present work, the carboxylic group of salicylic acid has been derivatized in order to improve its safety profile while maintaining anti-inflammatory and analgesic activity as their most common side effects are the occurrence of gastrointestinal damage with gastric upset and irritation, ulceration, bleeding and renal toxicity. Gastrointestinal damage is attributed to two factors- local irritation by carboxylic acid moiety and decreased cytoprotective PG production. In normal practice, chemotherapeutic, analgesic and anti-inflammatory are prescribed simultaneously which enhances the risk for developing NSAIDs related complications. It is known that bacterial infections often produce pain and inflammation. Hence there is a pressing need of the drugs having both anti- microbial and analgesic, anti- inflammatory activities with minimum side effects. 1,2,4-triazoles and 1,3,4-thiadiazoles both possess wide spectrum of therapeutic activities like antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral, analgesic, anti-inflammatory, anti-convulsant, anti-depressant, antihypertensive, and hypoglycemic and diuretic properties. In view of aforementioned reports, Salicylic acid based triazolothiadiazole derivatives were synthesized through Microwave Assisted Organic Synthesis (MAOS) which is considered as an important approach towards green chemistry, because this technique is more environment-friendly and it accelerates the rate of reaction, increase the yield and quality of the product.

KEYWORDS- 1,2,4-triazole; 1,3,4-thiadiazole; microwave synthesis; analgesic and anti-inflammatory activities.

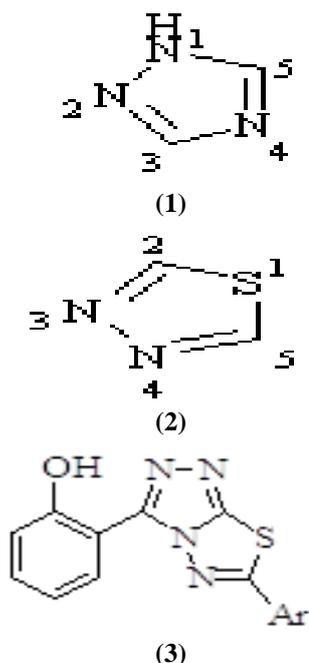
INTRODUCTION

NSAIDS available in market cause serious side effects such as a range of gastrointestinal (GI) problems. When NSAIDs are used for pain management after surgery they cause increased risk of kidney problems. An estimated 10-20% of NSAID patients experience dyspepsia. In the 1990s high doses of prescription NSAIDs were associated with serious upper gastrointestinal adverse events, including bleeding. Over the past decade, deaths associated with gastric bleeding have declined the use NSAIDs, like all drugs, may interact with other medications.^[1] The chance of hospitalization or death from a gastrointestinal adverse event is 1.3% to 1.6% per year in patients with rheumatoid arthritis. Endoscopic studies indicate that 20-30% of regular NSAID users develop ulcers.^[2] Inflammation is a critical health problem and need attention. Thus, researchers have to paid attention to find

out newer drug molecule with minimum side effects, with lower dosing frequency and with better patient compliance for inflammation.

One of the most important concepts of drug design is the covalent conjugation of biologically active moieties, acting by different mechanisms that would lead a compound with improved activity and reduced toxicity. Based on this concept and taking in consideration the pharmacological activities shown by various 1,2,4-triazole (**1**) and 1,3,4-thiadiazole derivatives (**2**), the aim of our project is to combine the structural features of salicylic acid and fused triazolothiadiazole derivatives (**3**) through "Microwave synthesis". The demand for more efficient and more environmentally friendly method of synthesis for heterocyclic compounds compels the use of microwave irradiation. As, in traditional

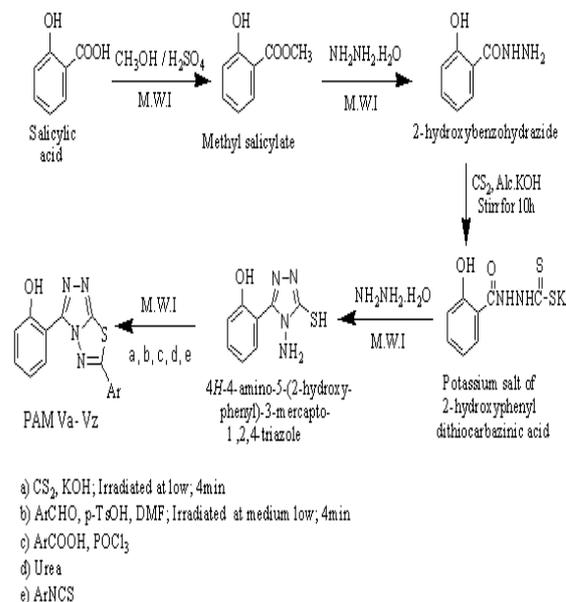
synthetic strategy longer reaction time period, expensive solvent types and lower yield are the basic problems.



MATERIALS AND METHODS

The structure of the synthesized compounds has been determined by using spectral analysis like Mass, ^1H & ^{13}C -NMR, IR spectroscopy and elemental analysis. The series of these novel compounds then evaluated for their *in vivo* pharmacological activities like anti-inflammatory and analgesic activities.

Initially, salicylic acid was esterified to methyl salicylate (PAM I) by treating it with dry methanol in the presence of concentrated sulphuric acid in the microwave. The 4-amino-3-substitutedaryl-5-mercapto-[1,2,4]-triazole was synthesized by the conversion of substituted aryl ester (PAM I) into hydrazide (PAM II) by using hydrazine hydrate and the subsequent reactivity of the hydrazide with carbon disulphide in presence of methanolic KOH to obtain the potassium salts of thiocarbohydrazide (PAM III), followed by addition of the hydrazine hydrate gives the cyclized compound (PAM IV). The titled compounds (PAM Va to PAM Vz) were synthesized by using simple, efficient and one pot condensation of PAM IV with different benzaldehyde, benzoic acid, phenyl isothiocyanate derivatives and with urea and acetyl chloride in the microwave.



Code	Ar
PAM Va	SH
PAM Vb	CH_3
PAM Vc	C_6H_5
PAM Vd	2-Cl- C_6H_4
PAM Ve	3-Cl- C_6H_4
PAM Vf	4-Cl- C_6H_4
PAM Vg	4-OH- C_6H_4
PAM Vh	4-F- C_6H_4
PAM Vi	4-OCH $_3$ - C_6H_4
PAM Vj	3,4,5-triOCH $_3$ - C_6H_2
PAM Vk	4-N,N-(CH_3) $_2$ - C_6H_4
PAM Vl	2,5-diOH- C_6H_3
PAM Vm	3-NH $_2$ - C_6H_4

Code	Ar
PAM Vn	4-NH $_2$ - C_6H_4
PAM Vo	3,5-diNH $_2$ - C_6H_3
PAM Vp	2,4-diOH- C_6H_3
PAM Vq	4-NO $_2$ - C_6H_4
PAM Vr	2-Br- C_6H_4
PAM Vs	4-Br- C_6H_4
PAM Vt	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{N}$
PAM Vu	2-NH $_2$ - $\text{C}_5\text{H}_3\text{N}$
PAM Vv	O
PAM Vw	-NH- C_6H_5
PAM Vx	-NH- C_6H_5 (4-Cl)
PAM Vy	-NH- C_6H_5 (2-OCH $_3$)
PAM Vz	-NH- C_6H_5 (4-CH $_3$)

Synthesis of methyl salicylate (PAM I)

The salicylic acid (2mmol, 1.04g) was taken in an Erlenmayer flask (100ml) & dry methanol (20ml) was added followed by the addition of the catalyst, concentrated H_2SO_4 (4 drops). The flask was subjected to microwave irradiation at 300W for 3 minutes, stirred after every minute & the completion of the reaction was monitored continuously by TLC. The contents were transferred into aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution. The organic product was extracted with ether (50ml) & the ethereal layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. Then, the solvent was evaporated to get the product.

Synthesis of 2-hydroxybenzohydrazide (PAM II)

A mixture of methyl salicylate (10mmol, 1.3ml) and hydrazine hydrate 80% (20mmol, 1.2ml) were thoroughly mixed to form a thick paste. The paste was air-dried and the reaction mixture was covered with funnel and subjected to microwave irradiation at 300W

for 3.5 min while stirring every 1 min. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC (ethyl acetate: hexane; 5:3). The solid that formed was washed with water, and purified by recrystallization from ethanol.

Synthesis of Potassium salt of dithiocarbazine acid (PAM III)

2-hydroxybenzohydrazide (0.01mol, 1.5g) was added to absolute alcohol (15ml) containing KOH (1.6g) at ambient temperature. Carbon disulphide (0.015mol, 1.14ml) was added and the mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 10h. Then, the mixture was diluted with ether (10ml) and stirred for further 1h. The potassium salt separated out was filtered and washed with ether (5ml). The potassium salt was used for the next stage without further purification.

Synthesis of 5-aryl-4-amino-3-mercapto-1,2,4-triazole (PAM IV)

Hydrazine hydrate (99%) (0.02mol, 1.00ml) was gradually added to the above potassium salt (0.01mol, 2.49g) dissolved in water (12ml) with stirring and the mixture was irradiated in microwave at 300W for 3min during which hydrogen sulphide evolved and the colour of the reaction mixture changed to dark green colour. It was then cooled and acidified with conc. HCl to pH 1.00. A yellow solid separated out was filtered, washed with water and recrystallized from ethanol to obtain pure triazole.

Synthesis of mercapto substituted triazolo thiadiazole phenol (PAM Va)

A solution of KOH (0.004mol, 0.44g) in water (10ml) was added drop-wise to a solution of substituted mercaptotriazole (0.002mol, 0.82g) and CS₂ (0.004mol, 0.74ml) in ethanol (10ml) in a microwave vial. The mixture was irradiated in microwave at medium low for 2.5min while stirring every 1 min. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. After the mixture was cooled to room temperature, the solution was poured into cold water (50ml) and acidified to pH 1 with 37% HCl. The precipitated solid was filtered off and recrystallized from ethanol.

Synthesis of methyl substituted triazolothia- diazole phenol (PAM Vb)

To a solution of mercaptotriazole (0.01mol, 1.04) in dry pyridine (25ml), acetyl chloride (0.01mol, 0.34ml) added drop-wise and stirred at room temperature for 30 min. The reaction mixture, then, irradiated in microwave at low (136W) for 2min and poured into crushed ice. The solid product filtered and purified by recrystallization from ethanol.

Synthesis of 2-(6-substitutedaryl-[1,2,4]triazolo[3,4-b][1,3,4]thiadiazol-3-yl)phenol (PAM Vc- PAM VI)

A mixture of mercaptotriazole (0.01mol, 1.04g), substituted aromatic aldehyde (0.01mol), *p*-TsOH (50mg) and DMF (10ml) taken in a round bottom flask (100ml) was mixed properly with the help of a glass rod.

The mixture then irradiated in microwave at 300W for 3-4min (monitored by TLC). After cooling to room temperature, poured into crushed ice and reaction mixture stirred thoroughly. The precipitates were filtered and washed with water, dried and recrystallized from ethanol.

Synthesis of 2-(6-substitutedaryl-[1,2,4]triazolo[3,4-b][1,3,4]thiadiazol-3-yl)phenol (PAM Vm- PAM Vu)

A mixture of mercaptotriazole (0.01mol, 1.04g), substituted aromatic acids (0.01mol) and phosphorus oxychloride (10 ml) was irradiated in microwave at 160W for 2-2.5min. Excess of phosphorus oxychloride was removed under reduced pressure. The resulting reaction mass was cooled and poured into cold water with vigorous stirring. The solid thus obtained was filtered, washed with dilute sodium bicarbonate solution followed by water, dried and recrystallized from ethanol.

Synthesis of 3-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-[1,2,4]triazolo[3,4-b][1,3,4]thiadiazol-6(5H)-one (PAM Vv)

A mixture of mercaptotriazole (0.1mol, 1.04g) and urea (0.13mol, 0.39g) was irradiated in microwave at 180-190°C for 3min. The reaction mixture was cooled and added to a solution of sodium hydroxide (5%, 20ml), then filtered and the filtrate acidified with dilute HCl. The solid product was purified by recrystallization from ethanol.

Synthesis of 2-(6-(substitutedphenylamino)-[1,2,4]triazolo[3,4-b][1,3,4]thiadiazol-3-yl)phenol (PAM Vw- PAM Vz)

An equimolar mixture (0.01mol) of mercaptotriazole (0.01mol, 1.04g) and substituted aryl isothiocyanate (0.01mol) was taken in DMF (15ml) containing powdered NaOH (0.4g) and irradiated in microwave at 300W for 1-2min while stirring after every minute until the complete evolution of H₂S. The completion of the reaction was monitored by TLC. The reaction mixture was poured onto ice cold water. The obtained solid was filtered, washed with water, dried and recrystallized from ethanol.

Pharmacological Evaluation

The synthesized compounds were subjected to anti-inflammatory and analgesic evaluation for possible preliminary pharmacological screening. Wistar rats of either sex weighing 150-200g were used. The animals were housed in groups of five at room temperature of 25 ± 2°C under 12h light/12h dark cycle with free access to food and water *ad libitum*. The studies were undertaken with prior approval from the Institutional Animal Ethics Committee (IAEC) numbered as IAEC-CTIPS/2017/VIII/0058(PCH-M) and utmost care was taken to insure that the animals were treated in the most humane and acceptable manner. Animal activity was performed in CT institute's animal house having registration number 1704/PO/Re/S/13/CPCSEA.

Anti-inflammatory activity (*in vivo*)

Anti-inflammatory activity was performed by using Carrageenan Induced Rat Hind Paw Edema Method. Synthesized compounds (**PAM Vd, PAM Vf, PAM Vi, PAM Vk**) were evaluated at 20 mg/kg. Aspirin was used as standard drug.

Carrageenan Induced Rat Hind Paw Edema Method

The animals were deprived of food for 24h before the commencement of the experiment but allowed free access to water. Safety and toxicity dose of drugs for LD₅₀ determined according to OECD guidelines. The animals were divided into six groups and each group consisting of five animals. The one control group received vehicle 0.05ml of 1.0% w/v tween80 in normal saline. One group served as standard and received aspirin at the dose of 100mg/kg as suspension in tween80 orally and rest of groups were received test compounds dissolved or suspended in the same volume of vehicle at the dose of 20 mg/kg. After half an hour 0.05ml of 1% w/v suspension of carrageenan in normal saline was injected subcutaneously to the sub plantar region of right hind paw of each rat. The paw was marked with ink at the level of the lateral malleolus and immersed in mercury up to this mark. The paw volume was measured plethysmographically immediately after injection at an interval of 0h, 0.5h, 1h, 2h, 3h and eventually 4h. The difference between the paw volume at 4th and 0h was calculated and taken as edema volume. Percentage inhibition in the paw edema was calculated by using the formula,

$$\text{Percentage inhibition} = 100 (1 - V_t / V_c)$$

Where V_t = mean increase in paw volume of test, and V_c = mean increase in paw volume of control. Percentage inhibition shown by tested compounds was recorded. Various data related to anti-inflammatory activity have been presented.^[3,4]

Analgesic activity (*in vivo*)

Analgesic activity was performed by using Tail immersion method. Synthesized compounds (**PAM Vd, PAM Vf, PAM Vi, PAM Vk**) were evaluated at 20 mg/kg. Aspirin was used as standard drug. The Wistar rats (150-200g body weight) were screened for sensitivity by immersing their tails gently in hot water maintained at 55-55.5°C. The rats that lifted their tails from the hot water within 5s were selected for the study. The selected rats were then divided into six groups (n =5). One group of animals received vehicle 0.05ml of 1.0% w/v tween80 in normal saline orally and served as control. One group served as standard and received Aspirin at the dose of 100mg/kg as suspension in tween80 orally and rest of groups were received test compounds dissolved or suspended in the same volume of vehicle at the dose of 20 mg/kg. The lower 5 cm portion of the tail was marked. This part of the tail was immersed in a cup of freshly filled water of exactly 55°C. The rats reacted by withdrawing their tails within a few seconds. The reaction time was determined before

and periodically after oral administration of the test compounds, e.g., after 0.5, 1, 2, 3 and 4h. The cut off time of the immersion is 15s.^[5,6]

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The yield of different synthesized compounds was found to be in the range of 45-85%. Purity of all the compounds was checked by Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) by using silica gel G as stationary phase and the suitable solvent system and R_f values were calculated. The melting points of all the synthesized compounds were determined by open capillary tubes and were expressed in °C. Their solubility was also checked.

Compounds PAM Vd and PAM Vf shown potent anti-inflammatory and analgesic activities at the dose of 20 mg/Kg than standard drug Aspirin (100 mg/Kg). Compound PAM Vi showed moderate activity as compared to the standard while compounds PAM Vk showed weak activity. The major findings and SAR studies indicated that the derivatives having electron withdrawing groups like chloro substitution were observed more potent activity.

Table No. 1: Melting point and Percentage yields of synthesized compounds.

Code	M.P °C	% Yield
PAM-I	223(B.P)	85.18
PAM-II	146-152	83.43
PAM-III	240-244	68.54
PAM-IV	204-206	80.28
PAM-Va	144-148	63.26
PAM-Vb	218-220	46.50
PAM-Vc	148-152	75.67
PAM-Vd	134-136	70.72
PAM-Ve	124-126	45.45
PAM-Vf	146-150	81.81
PAM-Vg	176-180	76.66
PAM-Vh	188-192	81.82
PAM-Vi	168-172	80.00
PAM-Vj	160-164	68.75
PAM-Vk	194-196	60.71

Code	M.P °C	% Yield
PAM-Vl	200-202	54.00
PAM-Vm	162-166	50.64
PAM-Vn	176-180	62.98
PAM-Vo	218-222	49.68
PAM-Vp	174-176	79.01
PAM-Vq	158-162	57.98
PAM-Vr	166-168	64.51
PAM-Vs	182-186	76.34
PAM-Vt	160-164	67.34
PAM-Vu	168-172	67.53
PAM-Vv	160-164	88.37
PAM-Vw	134-136	81.00
PAM-Vx	138-142	62.05
PAM-Vy	168-172	63.12
PAM-Vz	136-140	67.08

PAM I: IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3188.33(O-H), 2956.24 (CH str.; aro), 2853.61 (CH; CH_3), (1679.70 (C=O), 1585.21 & 1485.11 (C=C; aro), 1090 (C-O), 757 (ortho substitution); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (δ , 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.71-6.82 (m, 4H, 4-Ar), 10.68 (s, 1H, -OH), 3.84 (s, 3H, CH_3); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (δ , 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 160.66, 112.21 (2C, Ar), 135.36, 129.59, 118.89, 117.06 (4CH, Ar), 169.64 (1C, C=O), 51.90 (1C, CH_3); MS (*m/z*, M+): 152.48 CHNSO Analysis (%): C (63.15), H (5.30), O (31.55).

PAM II: IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3271.36 (O-H), 3318.43 (NH str.), 3055.48 (CH str.), 1485.30 (C=C), 1136.53 (C-N), 1644.39 (C=O); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (δ , 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.82-6.83 (m, 4H, 4-Ar), 8.00 (s, 1H, OH), 2.54 (s, 2H, NH_2), 7.98 (s, 1H, NH); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (δ , 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 159.57, 117.58 (2C, Ar), 127.11, 118.58, 133.31, 114.39 (4CH, Ar), 167.97 (1C, C=O) MS (*m/z*, M+): 152.50; CHNSO Analysis (%): C (55.26), H (5.30), N (18.41), O (21.03).

PAM III: IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3243.49 (O-H), 3415.42 (NH str.), 1485.27 (C=C), 1144.45 (C-N), 1640.44 (C=O), 1947.92 (N=C=S); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (δ , 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.65-6.96 (m, 4H, 4-Ar), 10.40 (s, 1H, -OH), 3.43 (s, 1H, NH), 7.99 (s, 1H, CONH); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (δ , 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 156.26, 119.41 (2C, Ar), 117.0, 119.41, 133.43, 109.34 (4CH, Ar), 159.79 (1C, C=O), 177.02 (1C, C=S); MS (*m/z*, M+): 194.46; CHNSO Analysis (%): C (36.07), H (2.65), N (10.52), S (24.07), O (12.01), K (14.68).

PAM IV: IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3073.63 (OH), 3350.66 (NH str.), 2593.97 (SH), 1613.59 (C=N), 1574.70 (C=C), 2946.62 (C-H; Aro), 1515.48 (C-N), 1309.61 (C=S), 743.73 (C-S); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (δ , 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.60-6.49 (m, 4H, 4-Ar), 10.40 (s, 1H, -OH), 3.86 (s, 2H, NH_2), 1.64 (s, 1H, SH); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (δ , 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 155.64, 116.44 (2C, Ar), 125.28, 119.70, 131.27, 109.53 (4CH, Ar), 161.06, 179.06 (2C, 1,2,4-triazole); MS (*m/z*, M+): 208.36; CHNSO Analysis (%): C (46.14), H (3.87), N (26.90), S (15.40), O (7.68).

PAM Va: IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3338.45 (OH), 2593.52 (SH), 1615.41 (C=N), 1516.40 (C=C), 3077.50 (C-H; Aro), 1351.42(C=S), 765.58 (C-S); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (δ , 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.63-6.93 (m, 4H, 4-Ar), 7.9 (s, 1H, -OH), 2.87(s, 1H, SH); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (δ , 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 156.25, 116.99 (2C, Ar), 128.98, 119.38, 133.37, 109.33 (4CH, Ar), 159.80, 162.25, 177.04 (3C, Triazolothiadiazole); MS (*m/z*, M+): 250.45; CHNSO Analysis (%): C (43.19), H (2.42), N (22.38), S (25.62), O (6.39).

PAM IV: IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3256 (OH), 2912 (CH str.), 1610 (C=N), 1621 (C=C), 3172 (C-H; aro), 1530 (C-N), 711(C-S); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (δ , 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.63-6.93 (m, 4H, 4-Ar), 7.9 (s, 1H, -OH), 2.35(s, 3H, CH_3); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (δ , 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 155.34, 118.52 (2C, Ar), 128.98, 121.94, 130.20, 116.41 (4CH, Ar), 159.80,

162.25, 158.74 (3C, Triazolothiadiazole), 16.9 (1C, CH_3); MS (*m/z*, M+): 232.26; CHNSO Analysis (%): C (51.71), H (3.47), N (24.12), S (13.81), O (6.89).

PAM Vc: IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3256 (OH), 1614 (C=N), 1585 (C=C), 3125 (C-H; aro), 1530 (C-N), 711(C-S); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (δ , 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.31-6.79 (m, 4H, 4-Ar), 7.8 (s, 1H, -OH), 7.48-7.22 (s, 5H, Ar), 7.8 (s, 1H, -OH); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (δ , 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 155.32, 118.54 (2C, Ar), 128.88, 121.74, 130.30, 116.48 (4CH, Ar), 159.80, 162.25, 175.45 (3C, Triazolothiadiazole), 133.56, 127.54, 129.38, 128.86, 129.34, 127.58 (6C, Ar); MS (*m/z*, M+): Mass spectra of PAM Vc showed molecular ion peak at 294.33; CHNSO Analysis (%): C (61.21), H (3.42), N (19.04), S (10.89), O (5.44).

PAM Vd: IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3256 (OH), 1614 (C=N), 1585 (C=C), 3125 (C-H; aro), 1530 (C-N), 711 (C-S); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (δ , 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.79 (s, 1H, -OH), 7.81-7.42 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.8-6.79 (m, 4H, Ar); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (δ , 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 155.34, 118.57 (2C, Ar), 128.58, 121.64, 130.36, 116.49 (4CH, Ar), 159.86, 162.27, 175.56 (3C, Triazolothiadiazole), 132.56, 136.96, 129.45, 130.24, 127.56, 128.92 (6C, *o*-Cl-Ar); MS (*m/z*, M+): 328.78; CHNSO Analysis (%): C (54.80), H (2.76), N (17.04), S (9.75), O (4.87), Cl (10.78).

PAM Ve: IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3256 (OH), 1614 (C=N), 1585 (C=C), 3125 (C-H; aro), 1530 (C-N), 711(C-S); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (δ , 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.64-6.92 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.49-7.23 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.75 (s, 1H, -OH); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (δ , 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 155.34, 118.57 (2C, Ar), 128.58, 121.64, 130.36, 116.49 (4CH, Ar), 159.86, 162.27, 175.56 (3C, Triazolothiadiazole), 134.95, 127.48, 134.85, 128.35, 130.74, 125.67 (6C, *m*-Cl-Ar); MS (*m/z*, M+): 328.78; CHNSO Analysis (%): C (54.80), H (2.76), N (17.04), S (9.75), O (4.87), Cl (10.78).

PAM Vf: IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3256 (OH), 1614 (C=N), 1585 (C=C), 3125 (C-H; aro), 1530 (C-N), 711(C-S); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (δ , 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.64-6.92 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.75 (s, 1H, -OH), 7.42-7.32 (m, 4H, Ar); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (δ , 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 155.34, 118.57 (2C, Ar), 128.58, 121.64, 130.36, 116.49 (4CH, Ar), 159.86, 162.27, 175.56 (3C, Triazolothiadiazole), 131.64, 128.92, 129.34, 134.38, 129.46, 128.97 (6C, *p*-Cl-Ar); MS (*m/z*, M+): 328.78; CHNSO Analysis (%): C (54.80), H (2.76), N (17.04), S (9.75), O (4.87), Cl (10.78).

PAM Vg: IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3190.69 (OH), 1622.69 (C=N), 1484.52 (C=C), 2918.71 (C-H; Aro), 1536.57 (C-N), 751.71 (C-S), 1397.73 (N=C-S), 1230.52 (N=N=C); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (δ , 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.62-6.90 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.77 (s, 1H, -OH), 7.31-6.79 (m, 4H, Ar); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (δ , 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 155.34, 118.57 (2C, Ar), 128.58, 121.64, 130.36, 116.49 (4CH, Ar), 159.86, 162.27, 175.56 (3C, Triazolothiadiazole), 126.14, 128.94, 116.56, 158.57, 116.56, 128.94 (6C, *p*-OH-Ar); MS (*m/z*, M+): 310.33; CHNSO Analysis (%): C (58.05), H (3.25), N (18.05), S (10.33), O (10.31).

PAM Vh: IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3095.55 (OH), 1488.52 (C=C), 2936.56 (C-H; aro), 1592.44 (C-N), 767.69 (C-S), 1170.52 (C-F); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (δ , 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.65-6.93 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.76 (s, 1H, -OH), 7.46-7.03 (m, 4H, Ar); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (δ , 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 155.34, 118.57 (2C, Ar), 128.58, 121.64, 130.36, 116.49 (4CH, Ar), 159.86, 162.27, 175.56 (3C, Triazolothiadiazole), 129.14, 129.14, 116.48, 116.48, 162.92, 129.56 (6C, *p*-F-Ar); MS (*m/z*, M+): 312.32; CHNSO Analysis (%): C (57.68), H (2.90), N (17.94), S (10.27), O (5.12), F (6.08).

PAM Vi: IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3325 (OH), 1609 (C=N), 1586 (C=C), 3113 (C-H; aro), 1530 (C-N), 711(C-S), 996(C-O), 2980 (C-H; CH_3), 1374 (N=C-S), 1237 (N-N=C); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (δ , 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.65-6.93 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.76 (s, 1H, -OH), 7.46-7.03 (m, 4H, Ar); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (δ , 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 155.34, 118.57 (2C, Ar), 128.58, 121.64, 130.36, 116.49 (4CH, Ar), 159.86, 162.27, 175.56 (3C, Triazolothiadiazole), 125.82, 128.54, 128.54, 114.82, 114.82, 160.75 (6C, *p*-OCH₃-Ar), 59.97 (1C, OCH₃); MS (*m/z*, M+): 324.36; CHNSO Analysis (%): C (59.25), H (3.73), N (17.27), S (9.89), O (9.87).

PAM Vj: IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3325 (OH), 1609 (C=N), 1586 (C=C), 3113 (C-H; aro), 1530 (C-N), 711(C-S), 996(C-O), 2980 (C-H; CH_3), 1374 (N=C-S), 1237 (N-N=C); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (δ , 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.63-6.91 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.71 (s, 1H, -OH), 6.44 (s, 2H, Ar), 3.73(s, 9H, CH_3); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (δ , 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 155.34, 118.57 (2C, Ar), 128.58, 121.64, 130.36, 116.49 (4CH, Ar), 159.86, 162.27, 175.56 (3C, Triazolothiadiazole), 128.24, 104.95, 151.78, 140.82, 147.28 (6C, tri-OCH₃-Ar), 56.24, 56.58, 56.24 (3C, OCH₃); MS (*m/z*, M+): 384.41; CHNSO Analysis (%): C (56.24), H (4.20), N (14.57), S (8.34), O (16.65).

PAM Vk: IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): IR spectrum of PAM Vk showed various absorption peaks at 3292.64 (OH), 1609.42 (C=N), 1485.46 (C=C), 3084.48 (C-H; Aro), 695.65 (C-S), 2941.52 (C-H; CH_3), 1374.47 (N=C-S), 1233.55 (N-N=C); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (δ , 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.65-6.94 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.74 (s, 1H, -OH), 7.30-6.65 (m, 4H, Ar), 2.85 (s, 6H, CH_3); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (δ , 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 158.75, 118.92 (2C, Ar), 133.09, 118.66, 133.76, 116.98 (4CH, Ar), 159.69, 165.88, 176.98 (3C, Triazolothiadiazole), 128.58, 130.26, 130.26, 114.58, 114.58, 156.21 (6C, *p*-N-(CH_3)₂-Ar), 39.61 (2C, CH_3); MS (*m/z*, M+): 338.52; CHNSO Analysis (%): C (56.24), H (4.20), N (14.57), S (8.34), O (16.65).

PAM VI: IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3256 (OH), 1627 (C=N), 1587 (C=C), 3120 (C-H; aro), 1530 (C-N), 711(C-S), 1345 (N=C-S), 1250 (N-N=C); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (δ , 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.65-6.94 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.74 (s, 1H, -OH), 5.62-5.56 (s, 2H, -OH), 6.78-6.52 (m, 3H, Ar); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (δ , 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 155.34, 118.57 (2C, Ar), 128.58, 121.64, 130.36, 116.49 (4CH, Ar), 159.86, 162.27, 175.56 (3C, Triazolothiadiazole), 125.15,

147.94, 117.84, 117.35, 151.64, 114.86 (6C, *o*-OH-Ar); MS (*m/z*, M+): Mass spectra of PAM VI showed molecular ion peak at 326.33; CHNSO Analysis (%): C (55.21), H (3.09), N (17.17), S (9.83), O (14.71).

PAM Vm: IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3256 (OH), 1627 (C=N), 1587 (C=C), 3120 (C-H; aro), 1530 (C-N), 711(C-S), 1345 (N=C-S), 1250 (N-N=C), 3150 (NH), 698 (meta-substitution); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (δ , 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.62-6.89 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.73 (s, 1H, -OH), 7.07-6.42 (m, 4H, Ar), 4.2 (s, 2H, NH_2); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (δ , 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 155.34, 118.57 (2C, Ar), 128.58, 121.64, 130.36, 116.49 (4CH, Ar), 159.86, 162.27, 175.56 (3C, Triazolothiadiazole), 134.34, 114.24, 148.95, 116.38, 130.14, 117.56 (6C, *m*-NH₂-Ar); MS (*m/z*, M+): 309.35; CHNSO Analysis (%): C (58.24), H (3.58), N (22.64), S (10.37), O (5.17).

PAM Vn: IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3256 (OH), 1627 (C=N), 1587 (C=C), 3120 (C-H; aro), 1530 (C-N), 711(C-S), 1345 (N=C-S), 1250 (N-N=C), 3150 (NH), 825 (para-substitution); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (δ , 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.67-6.93 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.70 (s, 1H, -OH), 7.23-6.52 (m, 4H, Ar), 4.13 (s, 2H, NH_2); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (δ , 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 155.34, 118.57 (2C, Ar), 128.58, 121.64, 130.36, 116.49 (4CH, Ar), 159.86, 162.27, 175.56 (3C, Triazolothiadiazole), 123.56, 128.36, 116.84, 148.47, 116.84, 128.36 (6C, *p*-NH₂-Ar); MS (*m/z*, M+): 309.35; CHNSO Analysis (%): C (58.24), H (3.58), N (22.64), S (10.37), O (5.17).

PAM Vo: IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 7.67-6.93 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.70 (s, 1H, -OH), 6.52-6.04 (m, 4H, Ar), 3.56 (s, 4H, NH_2); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (δ , 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.67-6.93 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.70 (s, 1H, -OH), 7.23-6.52 (m, 4H, Ar), 4.13 (s, 2H, NH_2); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (δ , 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 155.34, 118.57 (2C, Ar), 128.58, 121.64, 130.36, 116.49 (4CH, Ar), 159.86, 162.27, 175.56 (3C, Triazolothiadiazole), 135.17, 104.28, 104.28, 149.72, 149.72, 102.74 (6C, 3,5-di-NH₂-Ar); MS (*m/z*, M+): 324.36; CHNSO Analysis (%): C (55.54), H (3.73), N (25.91), S (9.89), O (4.93).

PAM Vp: IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3256 (OH), 1627 (C=N), 1587 (C=C), 3120 (C-H; aro), 1530 (C-N), 711(C-S), 1345 (N=C-S), 1250 (N-N=C); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (δ , 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.65-6.94 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.74 (s, 1H, -OH), 5.62-5.56 (s, 2H, -OH), 7.14-6.26 (m, 3H, Ar); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (δ , 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 155.34, 118.57 (2C, Ar), 128.58, 121.64, 130.36, 116.49 (4CH, Ar), 159.86, 162.27, 175.56 (3C, Triazolothiadiazole), 116.35, 156.74, 104.17, 159.94, 109.56, 130.38 (6C, 2,4-di-OH-Ar); MS (*m/z*, M+): 326.33; CHNSO Analysis (%): C (55.54), H (3.73), N (25.91), S (9.89), O (4.93).

PAM Vq: IR (KBr, cm^{-1}): 3256 (OH), 1610 (C=N), 1581 (C=C), 3132 (C-H; aro), 1530 (C-N), 711(C-S), 1209 (C-O), 1348 & 1529 (NO_2); $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (δ , 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.67-6.93 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.70 (s, 1H, -OH), 8.25-7.74 (m, 4H, Ar); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (δ , 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 155.34, 118.57 (2C, Ar), 128.58, 121.64, 130.36,

116.49 (4CH, Ar), 159.86, 162.27, 175.56 (3C, Triazolothiadiazole), 139.65, 128.47, 128.47, 121.64, 121.64, 148.46 (6C, *p*-NO₂-Ar); MS (*m/z*, M⁺): Mass spectra of PAM Vq showed molecular ion peak at 373.23; CHNSO Analysis (%): C (53.09), H (2.67), N (20.64), S (9.45), O (14.15).

PAM Vr: IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3256 (OH), 1627 (C=N), 1587 (C=C), 3120 (C-H; aro), 1530 (C-N), 711(C-S), 1345 (N=C-S), 1250 (N-N=C), 1050 (C-Br), 740 (ortho-substitution); ¹H-NMR (δ, 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.66-6.94 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.75 (s, 1H, -OH), 7.49-7.11 (m, 4H, Ar); ¹³C-NMR (δ, 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 155.34, 118.57 (2C, Ar), 128.58, 121.64, 130.36, 116.49 (4CH, Ar), 159.86, 162.27, 175.56 (3C, Triazolothiadiazole), 139.82, 120.38, 132.24, 131.45, 128.37, 129.74 (6C, *o*-Br-Ar); MS (*m/z*, M⁺): 373.23 CHNSO Analysis (%): C (48.27), H (2.43), N (15.01), S (8.59), O (4.29), Br (21.41).

PAM Vs: IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3256 (OH), 1627 (C=N), 1587 (C=C), 3120 (C-H; aro), 1530 (C-N), 711(C-S), 1345 (N=C-S), 1250 (N-N=C); ¹H-NMR (δ, 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.62-6.88 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.70 (s, 1H, -OH), 7.49-7.37 (m, 4H, Ar); ¹³C-NMR (δ, 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 155.34, 118.57 (2C, Ar), 128.58, 121.64, 130.36, 116.49 (4CH, Ar), 159.86, 162.27, 175.56 (3C, Triazolothiadiazole), 132.54, 129.75, 129.75, 132.27, 132.27, 129.71 (6C, *p*-Br-Ar); MS (*m/z*, M⁺): 373.23; CHNSO Analysis (%): C (48.27), H (2.43), N (15.01), S (8.59), O (4.29), Br (21.41).

PAM Vt: IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3256 (OH), 1627 (C=N), 1587 (C=C), 3120 (C-H; aro), 1530 (C-N), 711(C-S), 1345 (N=C-S), 1250 (N-N=C); ¹H-NMR (δ, 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.65-6.91 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.78 (s, 1H, -OH), 8.81-7.44(m, 4H, Ar); ¹³C-NMR (δ, 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 155.34, 118.57 (2C, Ar), 128.58, 121.64, 130.36, 116.49 (4CH, Ar), 159.86, 162.27, 175.56 (3C, Triazolothiadiazole), 133.48, 134.15, 124.74, 148.56, 149.18 (5C, 3-pyridyl); MS (*m/z*, M⁺): 295.32; CHNSO Analysis (%): C (56.94), H (3.07), N (23.71), S (10.86), O (5.42).

PAM Vu: IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3256 (OH), 1627 (C=N), 1587 (C=C), 3120 (C-H; aro), 1530 (C-N), 711(C-S), 1345 (N=C-S), 1250 (N-N=C), 3150 (NH), 738 (ortho-substitution); ¹H-NMR (δ, 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.68-6.96 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.75 (s, 1H, -OH), 8.07-6.66 (m, 3H, Ar), 4.2 (s, 1H, NH); ¹³C-NMR (δ, 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 155.34, 118.57 (2C, Ar), 128.58, 121.64, 130.36, 116.49 (4CH, Ar), 159.86, 162.27, 175.56 (3C, Triazolothiadiazole), 118.73, 135.56, 113.57, 146.51, 156.74 (5C, 2-NO₂-3-pyridyl); MS (*m/z*, M⁺): Mass spectra of PAM Vu showed molecular ion peak at 310.33; CHNSO Analysis (%): C (54.18), H (3.25), N (27.08), S (10.33), O (5.16).

PAM Vv: IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3348.63 (OH), 1613.53 (C=N), 1587 (C=C), 3120 (C-H; aro), 1530 (C-N),

711(C-S), 1345 (N=C-S), 1250 (N-N=C), 1675 (C=O); ¹H-NMR (δ, 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.66-6.92 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.76 (s, 1H, -OH), 8.24 (s, 1H, NH); ¹³C-NMR (δ, 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 133.06, 118.57 (2C, Ar), 128.54, 116.97, 117.13, 109.16 (4CH, Ar), 156.21, 159.67, 176.97 (3C, Triazolothiadiazole); MS (*m/z*, M⁺): 234.25; CHNSO Analysis (%): C (54.18), H (3.25), N (27.08), S (10.33), O (5.16).

PAM Vw: IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3209.49 (OH), 1627 (C=N), 1587 (C=C), 2918.75 (C-H; Aro), 1555.51 (C-N), 697.45 (C-S), 1344.49 (N=C-S), 1243.61 (N-N=C), 3036.56 (NH); ¹H-NMR (δ, 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.51-7.09 (m, 4H, Ar), 9.72 (s, 1H, OH), 7.01-6.46 (m, 4H, Ar), 3.92 (s, 1H, NH); ¹³C-NMR (δ, 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 155.34, 118.57 (2C, Ar), 128.58, 121.64, 130.36, 116.49 (4CH, Ar), 159.86, 162.27, 152.74 (3C, Triazolothiadiazole), 143.17, 116.35, 116.35, 129.61, 129.61, 116.38 (6C, NH-Ar); MS (*m/z*, M⁺): 309.26; CHNSO Analysis (%): C (46.15), H (2.58), N (23.92), S (13.69), O (309.35).

PAM Vx: IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3256 (OH), 1627 (C=N), 1587 (C=C), 3120 (C-H; aro), 1530 (C-N), 711(C-S), 1345 (N=C-S), 1250 (N-N=C), 3050 (NH), 1040 (Cl), 805 (para- substitution); ¹H-NMR (δ, 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.63-6.92 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.75 (s, 1H, -OH), 7.02-6.40 (m, 4H, Ar), 3.85 (s, 1H, NH); ¹³C-NMR (δ, 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 155.34, 118.57 (2C, Ar), 128.58, 121.64, 130.36, 116.49 (4CH, Ar), 159.86, 162.27, 152.74 (3C, Triazolothiadiazole), 141.24, 117.75, 129.74, 124.35, 129.74, 117.75 (6C, NH-*p*-Cl-Ar); MS (*m/z*, M⁺): 343.79; CHNSO Analysis (%): C (58.24), H (3.58), N (22.64), S (10.37), O (5.17), Cl (10.31).

PAM Vy: IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3256 (OH), 2925 (CH str), 1627 (C=N), 1587 (C=C), 3120 (C-H; aro), 1530 (C-N), 711(C-S), 1345 (N=C-S), 1250 (N-N=C), 3050 (NH), 1209 (C-O), 745 (ortho- substitution); ¹H-NMR (δ, 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.65-6.94 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.74 (s, 1H, -OH), 6.57-6.35 (m, 4H, Ar), 3.85 (s, 1H, NH), 3.73 (s, 3H, CH₃); ¹³C-NMR (δ, 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 155.34, 118.57 (2C, Ar), 128.58, 121.64, 130.36, 116.49 (4CH, Ar), 159.86, 162.27, 152.78 (3C, Triazolothiadiazole), 132.65, 117.38, 121.94, 119.87, 115.12, 147.56 (6C, NH-*o*-OCH₃-Ar), 55.94 (1C, CH₃); MS (*m/z*, M⁺): 339.37.

PAM Vz: IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): spectrum of PAM Vz showed various absorption peaks at 3256 (OH), 2925 (CH str), 1627 (C=N), 1587 (C=C), 3120 (C-H; Aro), 1530 (C-N), 711(C-S), 1345 (N=C-S), 1250 (N-N=C), 3050 (NH), 815 (para- substitution); ¹H-NMR (δ, 400MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 7.63-6.90 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.71 (s, 1H, -OH), 6.81-6.34 (m, 4H, Ar), 3.85 (s, 1H, NH), 2.35 (s, 3H, CH₃); ¹³C-NMR (δ, 100MHz, DMSO-*d*6): 155.34, 118.57 (2C, Ar), 128.58, 121.64, 130.36, 116.49 (4CH, Ar), 159.86, 162.27, 152.78 (3C, Triazolothiadiazole), 140.17, 116.25, 116.25, 129.94, 128.47 (6C, NH-*p*-CH₃-Ar), 24.35(1C, CH₃); MS (*m/z*, M⁺): 323.37; CHNSO

Analysis (%): C (59.43), H (4.05), N (21.66), S (9.92), O (4.95).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors are thankful to Punjab University, Chandigarh for spectral assistance and sophisticated analytical instrumentation facility.

REFERENCES

1. Montiel-Duarte C, Ansorena E, Lopez-Zabalza MJ, Cenarruzabeitia E and Iraburu MJ. Role of reactive oxygen species, glutathione and NF- κ B in apoptosis induced by 3,4-methylene dioxymethamphetamine ("Ecstasy") on hepatic stellate cells. *Biochem. Pharmacol*, 2004; 67(6): 1025-1033.
2. Al-Saeed A, Gastrointestinal and cardiovascular risk of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. *Oman Medical Journal*, 2011; 26(6): 385-391.
3. Vittalrao AM, Shanbhag T, Kumari K, Bairy KL, Shenoy S. Evaluation of anti-inflammatory and analgesic activities of alcoholic extract of *Kaempferia galanga* in rats, *Indian J. Physiol. Pharmacol*, 2011; 55(1): 13-24.
4. Almasirad A, Mousavi Z, Tajik M, Assarzadeh MJ, Shafiee A. Synthesis, analgesic and anti-inflammatory activities of new methyl-imidazolyl-1,3,4-oxadiazoles and 1,2,4-triazoles. *DARU Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 2014; 22: 1-8.
5. Reddy SK, Kumar SA, Kumar VD, Ganapaty S. Anti-inflammatory and analgesic activities of *Amorphophallus bulbifer (Roxb) Kunth* whole plant. *Tropical Journal of*.
6. Gnananath K, Kumar AS, Srinivas N, Gomathi P, Kumar KK. Pharmacological screening for analgesic and anti-inflammatory activities of *Eriolaena hookeriana* wt. & arn. Roots. *International Journal of Pharma and Bio Sciences*, 2012; 3(2): 407-414.