Anti-HIV Activity of New Substituted 1,3,4-Oxadiazole Derivatives and their Acyclic Nucleoside Analogues

Wael A. El-Sayed^a, Farag A. El-Essawy^b, Omar M. Ali^b, Barsis S. Nasr^b, Mohamed M. Abdalla^c, and Adel A.-H. Abdel-Rahman^{b,*}

- ^a Photochemistry Department, National Research Center, El Dokki, Cairo, Egypt
- ^b Faculty of Science, Department of Chemistry, Menoufia University, Shebin El-Koam, Egypt. E-mail: adelnassar63@hotmail.com
- * Author for correspondence and reprint requests

^c Research Unit, Univet Pharmaceutical Co., Cairo, Egypt

- 7. Notice formals (Ap. 772, 778 (2000)), received April 27/August 25, 2000
- Z. Naturforsch. **64c**, 773–778 (2009); received April 27/August 25, 2009

 A number of new 5-[(naphthalen-5-yloxy)methyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazole derivatives, **2–5** and **8–11**, were synthesized. The 2-{5-[(naphthalen-5-yloxy)methyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-ylthio}acetohydrazones **6a** and **6b** were synthesized by the reaction of the hydrazide **4** with the cor-

pounds were evaluated for their antiviral activity against, the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV-1) and some of these compounds showed moderate to high antiviral activity.

Key words: Sugar Hydrazones, 1.3,4-Oxadiazoles, Acyclic Nucleosides, Antiviral Activity

responding monosaccharides. Cyclization of the sugar hydrazones **6a** and **6b** with acetic anhydride afforded the substituted oxadiazoline derivatives **7a** and **7b**. The synthesized com-