

AN UPDATE AND LITERATURE REVIEW: BENZIMIDAZOLES AS ANTI TUBERCULAR AGENTS

Thatikayala Mahender^{1*}, Purnachander Kaleru² and Varaprasad Adepu³

¹Jayamukhi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Narsampet, Warangal Rural, Telangana, India-506332.

²Nethaji Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Kazipet, Warangal Urban, Telangana, India-506003.

³SRR College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Valbhapur, Warangal Urban, Telangana, India-506003.

Corresponding Author: Thatikayala Mahender

Jayamukhi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Narsampet, Warangal Rural, Telangana, India-506332.

Article Received on 20/05/2020

Article Revised on 10/06/2020

Article Accepted on 30/06/2020

ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis (TB) is a transmissible infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*. It is transmitted through the cough, sneeze and respiratory fluids of infectious person to another person through air. Overall 33% of people are suffering from the TB, 8.8 million people are reporting in every year, 52,000 deaths reporting in a week as well as nearly 7000 deaths are reporting in day. There are many drugs available to treat tuberculosis however *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* showing resistance against them. Hence there is an urgent requirement for the development of new anti-tubercular agents with significant pharmacological activity against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*. The review paper explains the literature review of benzimidazoles as anti-tubercular agents, it is helpful to researchers to develop most active anti-tubercular agents.

KEYWORDS: Tuberculosis, *Tuberculosis*, *Mycobacterium*, benzimidazoles.

INTRODUCTION

Tuberculosis (TB) is a transmissible infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*. It is transmitted through the cough, sneeze and respiratory fluids of infectious person to another person through air. It is also transmitted through the primary contact of the infectious person with tuberculosis.^[1-2] Overall 33% of people are suffering from the TB, 8.8 million people are reporting in every year, 52,000 deaths reporting in a week as well as nearly 7000 deaths are reporting in day.^[3-4] Tuberculosis is the major problem in African and Asian countries, above 80% of inhabitants are infected with TB, less than 10% of people are reported in the United States. There are many drugs available to treat tuberculosis however *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* showing resistance against them.^[5] Hence there is an urgent requirement for the development of new anti-tubercular agents with significant pharmacological activity against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis*. A variety of pharmacological activities shown by benzimidazoles along with anti-tubercular activity.^[16-46] In the present review paper explains the literature review (2000 to till date) of benzimidazoles as anti-tubercular agents, it is helpful to researchers to develop most active anti-tubercular benzimidazoles.

Chemistry of Benzimidazole Benzimidazole is a benzofused heterocyclic compound containing two Nitrogen

atoms as hetero atoms. The benzimidazole structure depicted in **Fig.1**. In which a benzene ring is fused with an imidazole ring. It shows an important role in medicine; it shows many pharmacological activities like antitubercular,^[16-47] antitumor,^[6] anti-microbial,^[7] anti-inflammatory,^[8] analgesic,^[9] anti-HIV,^[10] antiviral,^[11] anti-protozoal,^[12] anti-malarial,^[13] anti-leishmanial,^[14] antibacterial.^[15] Hence it is attracting many researchers to develop new benzimidazole derivatives with significant pharmacological activities.

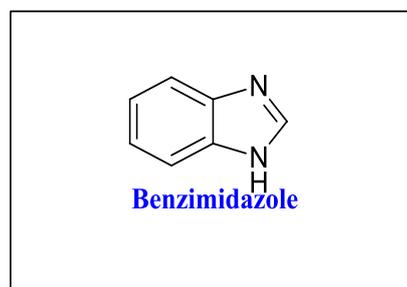


Fig. 1: Representation of structure of Benzimidazole.

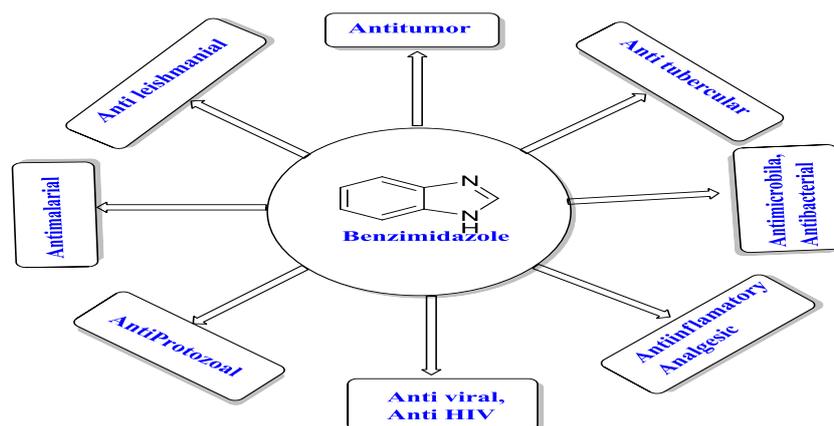


Fig. 2: Representation of pharmacological activities of Benzimidazoles.

Benzimidazole Derivatives As Anti Tubercular Agents

Senthilraja Manivannan *et al.*, 2019, synthesized the Substituted benzimidazoles, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compound **1a, 1b (Fig. 3)** showed best anti tubercular activity with MIC value of (compound **1a**) 6.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 6.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 12.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (compound **1b**) 6.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 12.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 6.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* H37Rv, drug-resistant, drug-susceptible strains.^[16]

Sujit *et al.*, 2018, synthesized the novel azo derivatives of benzimidazoles, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compounds **2a (Fig. 3)** showed best anti tubercular activity with IC_{50} value of 0.119 $\mu\text{M/mL}$ against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* compared with isoniazid.^[17]

Snehlata *et al.*, 2017, synthesized the benzimidazole derivatives, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compounds **3a,3b,3c,3d, 3e,3f,3g,3h,3i (Fig. 3)** showed best anti tubercular activity with MIC value of 12.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* strains of H37Rv compared with streptomycin.^[18]

Jurupula *et al.*, 2015, synthesized the imidazo[2,1-b][1,3,4] thiadiazole-benzimidazole derivatives, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compounds **4a, 4b, 4c (Fig. 3), 4d, 4e, 4f, 4g (Fig. 4)** showed best anti tubercular activity with MIC value of 3.125 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* strains of H37Rv, Spec. 192, Spec. 210 compared with isoniazid, Ethambutol, Pyrazinamide.^[19]

Yeong *et al.*, 2015, synthesized the new benzimidazole aminoesters, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compounds **5a (Fig. 4)** showed best anti tubercular activity with IC_{50} value of 11.52 μM against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* strains of H37Rv compared with Amikacin, Cycloserin, Ethambutol, Isoniazid, Pyrimethamine, Rifampicin.^[20]

Yaling *et al.*, 2014, synthesized the new benzimidazoles, evaluated the anti tubercular activity.

Among all, the compound **6a (Fig. 4)** showed best anti tubercular activity with MIC value of 0.20 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 0.049 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ against non-replicating *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* and replicating *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* compared with rifampicin, pyrazinamide, isoniazid, ethambutol.^[21]

Shahul *et al.*, 2014, synthesized the new benzimidazoles, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compounds **7a (Fig. 4)** showed best anti tubercular activity with MIC value of 0.19 μM against fluoroquinolone-resistant strains of *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* compared with isoniazid, rifampicin.^[22]

Veerendra *et al.*, 2014, synthesized the 1-[(2E)-3-phenylprop-2-enoyl]-1H-benzimidazoles, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compounds **8a, 8b, 8c (Fig. 4)** showed best anti tubercular activity with MIC value of 3.12 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 3.12 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 1.6 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* strains of H37Rv compared with pyrazinamide, streptomycin, Refampicin.^[23]

Bora *et al.*, 2014, synthesized the 2, 5, 6-trisubstituted benzimidazoles, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compounds **9a (Fig. 4)** showed best anti tubercular activity with MIC value of 0.63 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* strains of H37Rv.^[24]

Katarzyna *et al.*, 2014, synthesized the 1Hbenzo[d]imidazole derivatives, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compounds **10a, 10b,10c,10d (Fig. 4)** showed best anti tubercular activity with MIC value of 0.75 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* strains of H37Rv, Spec. 192, Spec. 210 compared with isoniazid, Pyrazinamide, Refampicin.^[25]

Nandha *et al.*, 2013, synthesized the 1, 2,4-triazole substituted fluorobenzimidazoles, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compound **11a, 11b (Fig. 5)** showed best anti tubercular activity with MIC value of 12.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* strains of H37Rv compared with isoniazid.^[26]

Satish *et al.*, 2013, synthesized the amino alcohol derivatives of 2-methylbenzimidazoles, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compounds **12a**, **12b (Fig. 5)** showed best anti tubercular activity with MIC value of 6.25µg/mL against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* strains of H37Rv compared with isoniazid.^[27]

Namrata *et al.*, 2013, synthesized the new benzimidazoles, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compounds **13a**, **13b (Fig. 5)** showed best anti tubercular activity with MIC value of 1.56µg/mL against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* strains of H37Rv compared with fluconazole, isoniazid, Ethambutol.^[28]

Divya *et al.*, 2013, synthesized the Trisubstituted Benzimidazoles, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compound **14a (Fig. 5)** showed best anti tubercular activity with MIC value of 0.06 µg/mL against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* strains of H37Rv compared with isoniazid.^[29]

Yeong *et al.*, 2013, synthesized the new benzimidazoles, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compound **15a (Fig. 1)** showed best anti tubercular activity with MIC value of 0.115µM, 6.12 µM against *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* H37Rv and INH-resistant *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* compared with isoniazid.^[30]

Karuvalam *et al.*, 2013, synthesized the 6-bromo-1-[(phenyl)sulfonyl]-2-[(4-nitrophenoxy) methyl]-1*H*benzimidazoles, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compounds **16a**, **16b**, **16c**, **16d**, **16e (Fig. 5)** showed best anti tubercular activity with MIC value of 1 µg/mL against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* H37Rv compared with isoniazid, Refampicin.^[31]

Rahul *et al.*, 2012, synthesized the benzimidazolyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2ylthio-N-phenyl (benzothiazolyl) acetamides, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compound **17a**, **17b**, **17c (Fig. 5)** showed best anti tubercular activity with MIC value of 12.5µg/mL against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* strains of H37Rv compared with isoniazid, Refampicin, Ethambutol, Pyrazinamide.^[32]

Chetan *et al.*, 2012, synthesized the synthesis of pyrido[1,2-a]benzimidazole derivatives of beta-aryloxyquinoline, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compound **18a (Fig. 5)** showed best anti tubercular activity with MIC value of 6.25µg/mL against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* strains of H37Rv compared with isoniazid, Refampicin.^[33]

Katarzyna *et al.*, 2012, synthesized the new benzimidazoles, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compound **19a (Fig. 5)** showed best anti

tubercular activity with MIC value of 3.1 µg/mL, 1.5µg/mL, 3.1 µg/mL against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* strains of H₃₇Rv, Spec. 192, Spec. 210 compared with isoniazid, Pyrazinamide, Refampicin.^[34]

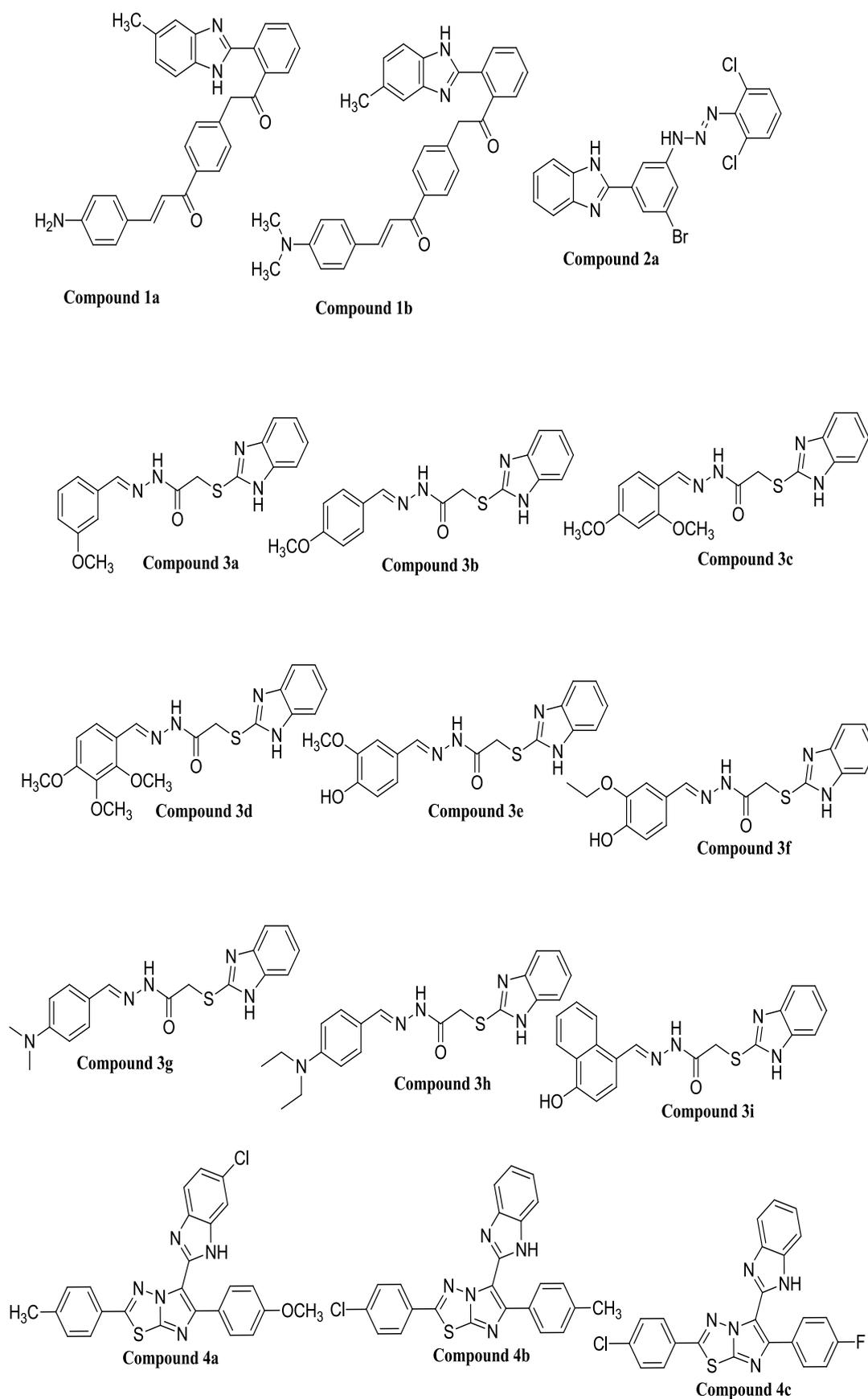


Fig. 3: Structures of effective antitubercular compounds (1a-1b, 2a, 3a-3i, 4a-4c).

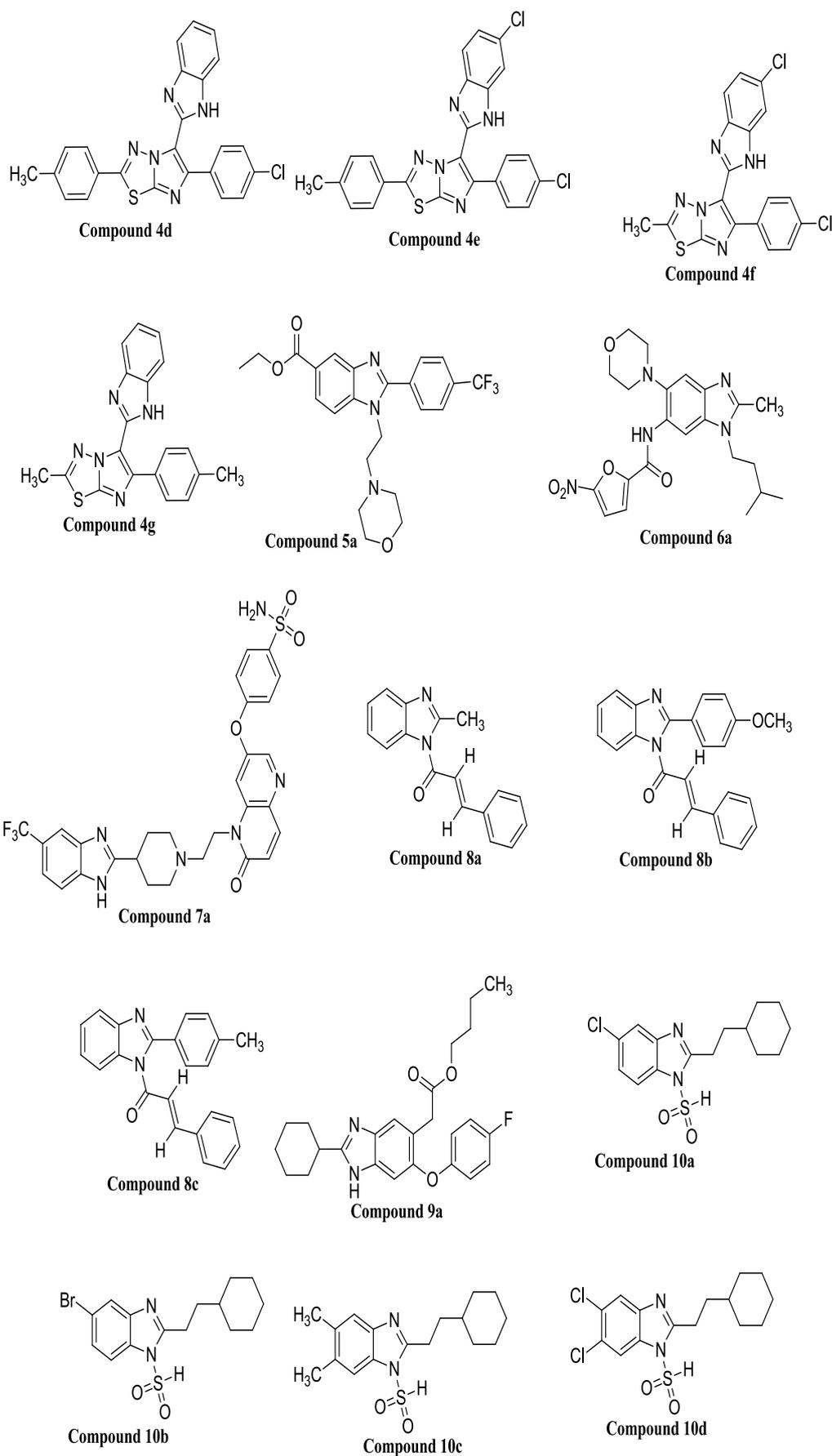


Fig.4. Structures of effective antitubercular compounds (4d-4f, 5a, 6a,7a,8a-8c, 9a, 10a-10d).

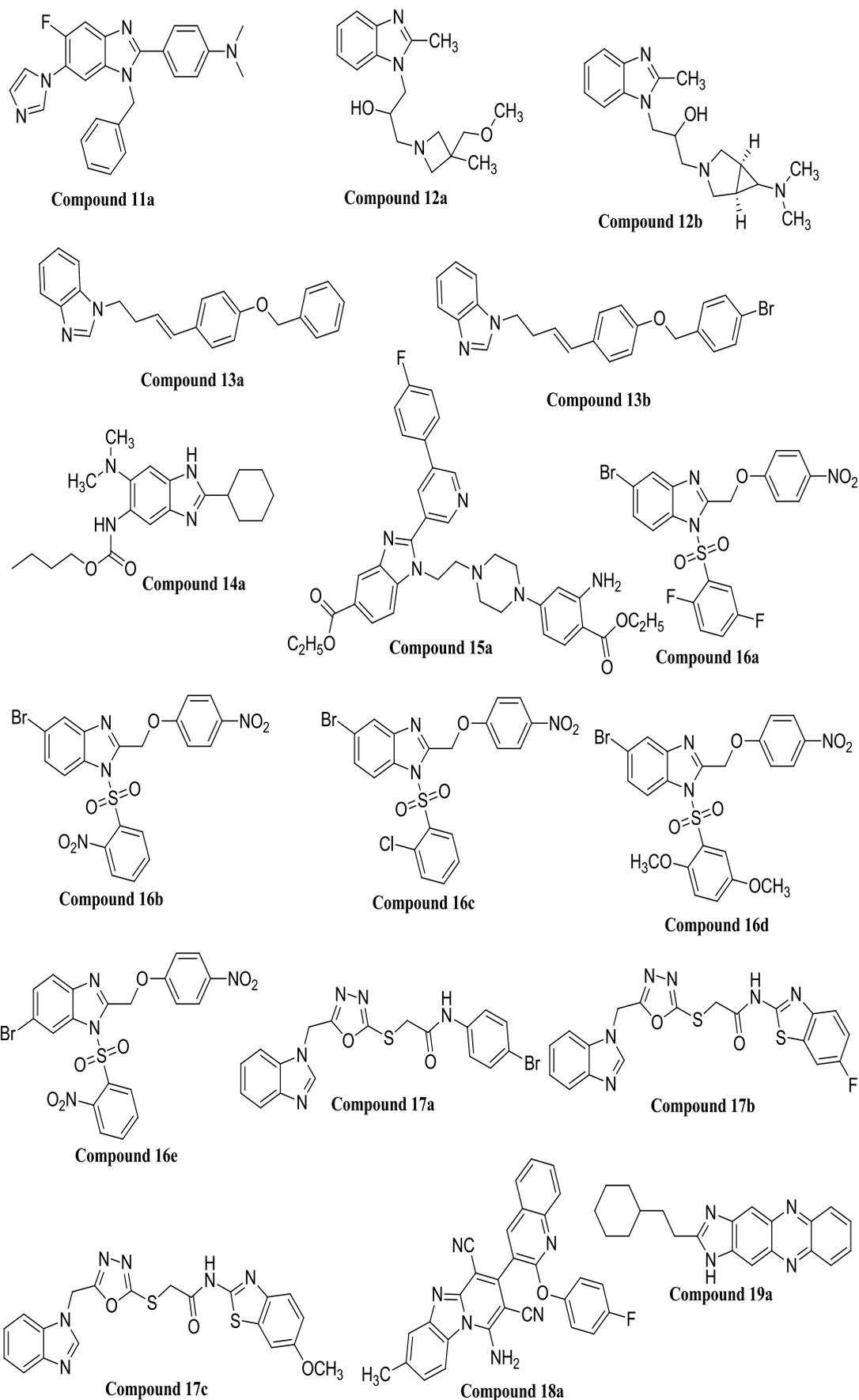


Fig.5. Structures of effective antitubercular compounds (11a, 12a-12b, 13a-13b, 14a, 15a, 16a-16e, 17a-17c, 18a, 19a).

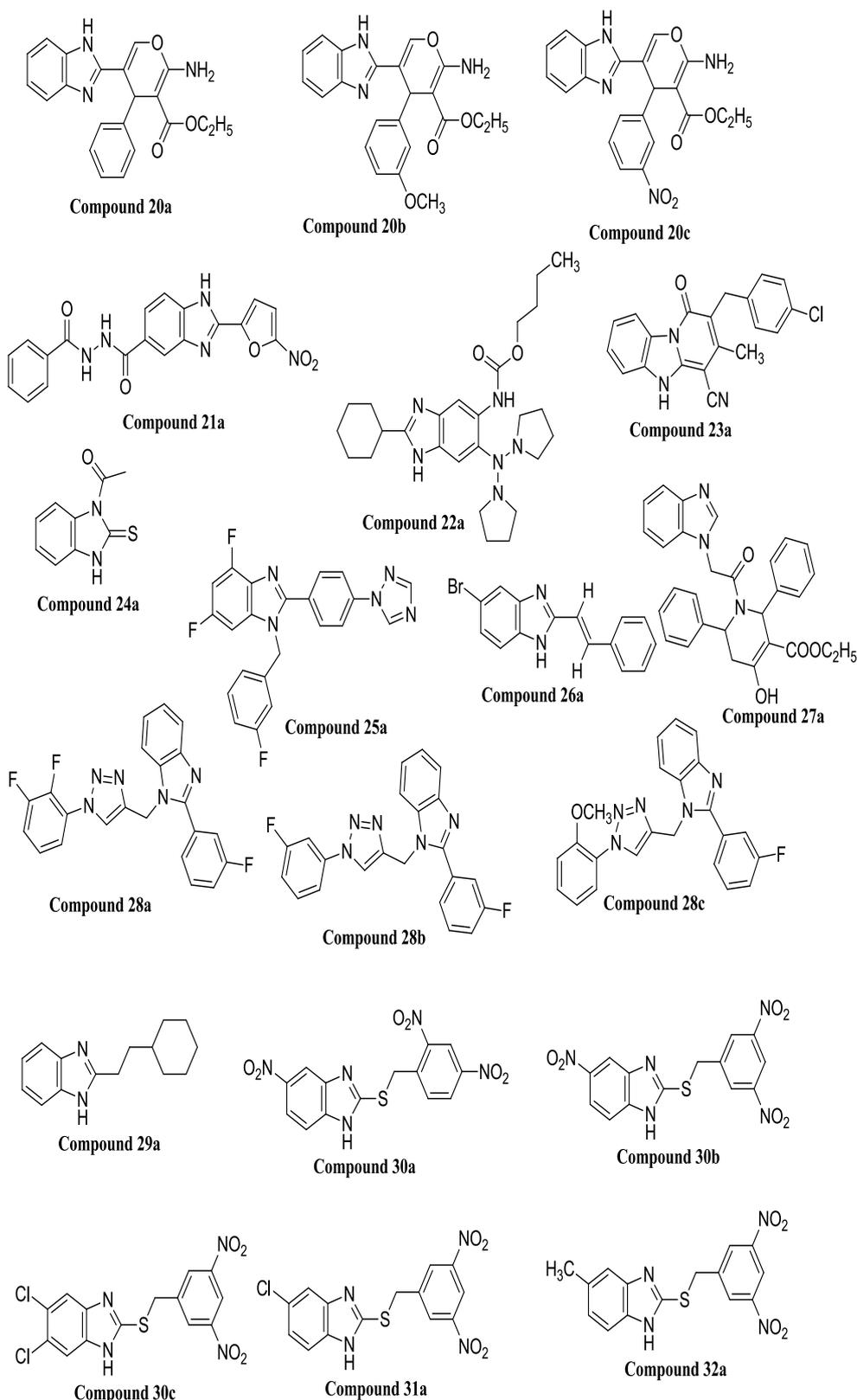


Fig.6. Structures of effective antitubercular compounds (20a-20c, 21a, 22a, 26a, 27a, 28a-28c, 30a-30c, 31a, 32a).

Francis *et al.*, 2011, synthesized the 6-benzimidazolyl pyrans, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compound 20a, 20b, 20c (Fig. 6) showed best anti tubercular activity at at 10 and 100mcg/ml

concentrations against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* compared with isoniazid.^[35]

José *et al.*, 2011, synthesized the benzimidazole-5-carbohydrazone derivatives, evaluated the anti tubercular

activity. Among all, the compound **21a** (Fig. 6) showed best anti tubercular activity with MIC values of 12.5 µg/mL, 6.25 µg/mL against multidrug-resistant MDR, MTB strains compared with rifampicin.^[36]

Kunal *et al.*, 2011, synthesized the trisubstituted benzimidazoles, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compound **22a** (Fig. 6) showed best anti tubercular activity with MIC₉₉ values of 1.0 µM, 1.0 µM, 1.0 µM, 1.0 µM, 1.0 µM against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* strains of H37Rv, W210, NHN 20, NHN335, NHN382, TN587.^[37]

Marco *et al.*, 2011, synthesized the pyrido[1,2-a] benzimidazoles, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compound **23a** (Fig. 6) showed best anti tubercular activity with MIC values of 0.5µg/mL, 1.0µg/mL, 8.0µg/mL against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* strains of H37Rv by different assays MABA (Micro plate Alamar Blue assay), BD (Middlebrook broth dilution culture), Cytotoxicity against Vero cells compared with isoniazid.^[38]

Mahalakshmi *et al.*, 2010, synthesized the benzimidazole thiones, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compound **24a** (Fig. 6) showed best anti tubercular activity with IC₅₀ values of 9.2 ± 0.9 µM against *M. Tuberculosis*.^[39]

Ganesh *et al.*, 2009, synthesized the clubbed [1,2,4]-triazolyl with fluorobenzimidazoles, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compound **25a** (Fig. 6) showed best anti tubercular activity with MIC value of 0.36µg/mL against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* strains of H37Rv compared with Refampicin.^[40]

Ramya *et al.*, 2009, synthesized the 2-styryl benzimidazoles, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compound **26a** (Fig. 6) showed best anti tubercular activity with MIC value of 7.25µg/mL (83% Groth of inhibition) against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* compared with streptomycin.^[41]

Gopalakrishnan *et al.*, 2008, synthesized the benzimidazoles containing piperidin-4-one and tetrahydropyridines, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compound **27a** (Fig. 6) showed best anti tubercular activity with MIC value of 16µg/mL against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* strains of H37Rv compared with Refampicin.^[42]

Charansingh *et al.*, 2008, synthesized the substituted benzimidazole by fluorine, triazoles, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compound **28a, 28b, 28c** (Fig. 6) showed best anti tubercular activity with MIC values found to be less than 6.25µg/mL(96% Groth of inhibition), 6.25µg/mL(96% Groth of inhibition), 6.25µg/mL(96% Groth of inhibition) against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* compared with rifampicin.^[43]

Foks *et al.*, 2006, synthesized the benzimidazole derivatives, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compound **29a** (Fig. 6) showed best anti tubercular activity with MIC value of 3.1µg/mL, 6.2µg/mL, 6.2µg/mL against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* H37Rv, Drug-resistant and Drug-resistant strains.^[44]

Agata *et al.*, 2005, synthesized the benzimidazole derivatives, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compound **30a, 30b, 30c** (Fig. 6) showed best anti tubercular activity with MIC value of 16µg/mL against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* strains of H37Rv and *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* Isoniazid-resistant strain compared with isoniazid.^[45]

Kazmierczuk *et al.*, 2005, synthesized the 2-substituted halogeno benzimidazole derivatives, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compound **31a** (Fig. 6) showed best anti tubercular activity with MIC values for 7, 14, 21 days found to be 2µmol/L, 2µmol/L, 4µmol/L against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* compared with isoniazid.^[46]

Vera *et al.*, 2002, synthesized the new benzimidazole derivatives, evaluated the anti tubercular activity. Among all, the compound **32a** (Fig. 6) showed best anti tubercular activity with MIC values for 7, 14 days found to be 4µmol/L, 4µmol/L against *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* compared with isoniazid.^[47]

CONCLUSION

Benzimidazole is a bioactive heterocyclic compound, exhibit wide variety of biological activities. hence it attract the many researcher to synthesize bioactive compounds towards the target site. The present review focused on anti tubercular activity of many bioactive substituted benzimidazoles. It may serves as valuable source of information to researchers who wish to synthesize new benzimidazole derivative having antitubercular activity as well as further investigation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are thankful to all the members who supported and provide facilities to carry out this research work.

REFERENCES

1. Tuberculosis (online), <http://www.wrongdiagnosis.com/t/tuberculosis>, 26TH, 2011.
2. Konstantinos A. Testing for tuberculosis. *Aust Prescr*, 2010; 33: 12–8.
3. Okada M, Kobayashi K. Recent progress in mycobacteriology. *Kekkaku*, 2007; 82: 783–99.
4. World Health Organization Report on TB epidemic, Global TB Programme, World Health Organization Geneva, 1997.

5. Kaufmann SHE, Parida SK. Tuberculosis in Africa: learning from pathogenesis for biomarker identification. *Cell Host Microb*, 2008; 4: 219–28.
6. Tahlan S, Ramasamy K, Lim SM, Adnan S, Shah A, Mani V. 4-(2-(1*H*-Benzo[d]imidazol-2-ylthio)acetamido)-*N*-(substitutedphenyl)benzamides: design, synthesis and biological evaluation. *BMC Chem*, 2019; 1-16. <https://doi:10.1186/s13065-019-0533-7>
7. Tahlan S, Kumar S, Narasimhan B. Antimicrobial potential of 1*H*-benzo[d]imidazole scaffold: a review. *BMC Chem*, 2019; 1-27. <https://doi:10.1186/s13065-019-0521-y>.
8. Sharma R, Bali A, Chaudhari BB. Synthesis of methanesulphonamido-benzimidazole derivatives as gastro-sparing antiinflammatory agents with antioxidant effect. *Bioorg Med Chem Lett.*, 2017; 27(13): 3007-3013. <https://doi:10.1016/j.bmcl.2017.05.017>.
9. Ongone TN, Ouasif L El, Ghouel M El, et al. Synthesis of Surfactants Derived from 2-Mercaptobenzimidazole and Study of Their Acute Toxicity and Analgesic and Psychotropic Activities, 2019; 1-9. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2019/9615728>
10. Yadav G, Ganguly S, Murugesan S, Dev A. Synthesis, Anti-HIV, Antimicrobial Evaluation and Structure Activity Relationship Studies of Some Novel Benzimidazole Derivatives, 2015; 65-77.
11. Michele Tonelli, Giuseppe Paglietti, Vito Boido, et al. Antiviral Activity of Benzimidazole Derivatives. I. Antiviral Activity of 1-Substituted-2-[(Benzotriazol-1/2-yl) methyl]benzimidazoles. *Chemistry & biodiversity.*, 2008; 5: 6-10.
12. Flores-carrillo P, Velázquez-lópez JM, Aguayo-ortiz R, Trejo-soto PJ, Yépez-mulia L, Castillo R. Synthesis, antiprotozoal activity, and chemoinformatic analysis of 2-(methylthio)-1*H*benzimidazole-5-carboxamide derivatives: Identification of new selective giardicidal and trichomonocidal compounds. *Eur J Med Chem*, 2017. <https://doi:10.1016/j.ejmech.2017.05.058>.
13. Okombo J, Brunschwig C, Singh K, et al. Antimalarial Pyrido[1,2-*a*]benzimidazole Derivatives with Mannich Base Side Chains: Synthesis, Pharmacological Evaluation, and Reactive Metabolite Trapping Studies. *ACS Infect Dis.*, 2019; 5: 372-384. <https://doi:10.1021/acsinfecdis.8b00279>.
14. Tonelli M, Gabriele E, Piazza F, et al. Benzimidazole derivatives endowed with potent antileishmanial activity. *J Enzyme Inhib Med Chem*, 2018; 33(1): 210-226. <https://doi:10.1080/14756366.2017.1410480>.
15. Picconi P, Hind C, Jamshidi S, et al. Triaryl Benzimidazoles as a New Class of Antibacterial Agents against Resistant Pathogenic Microorganisms, 2017. <https://doi:10.1021/acs.jmedchem.7b00108>
16. Manivannan S. Substituted benzimidazoles: A novel class of anti-tubercular agents, 2019; 6(1): 10-13.
17. Kumar S, Khuntia A, Yellasubbaiah N, Ayyanna C, Sudha BN, Harika MS. Design, synthesis of novel azo derivatives of benzimidazole as potent antibacterial and anti tubercular agents. *Beni-Suef Univ J Basic Appl Sci.*, 2018; (July): 0-1. <https://doi:10.1016/j.bjbas.2018.07.009>
18. Yadav S, Narasimhan B, Lim SM, Ramasamy K. Synthesis and evaluation of antimicrobial, antitubercular and anticancer activities of benzimidazole derivatives. *Egypt J Basic Appl Sci.*, 2017; (November). <https://doi:10.1016/j.ejbas.2017.11.001>.
19. Yoon YK, Ali MA, Wei AC, Choon TS, Ismail R. Synthesis and biological evaluation of new imidazo[2,1-*b*][1,3,4]-thiadiazole-benzimidazole derivatives. *Eur J Med Chem*, 2013. <https://doi:10.1016/j.ejmech.2013.06.025>.
20. Ramprasad J, Nayak N, Dalimba U, et al. Synthesis and evaluation of antimycobacterial activity of new benzimidazole aminoesters. *Eur J Med Chem*, 2015; 95: 49-63. <https://doi:10.1016/j.ejmech.2015.03.024>
21. Gong Y, Somersan S, Guo X, et al. Benzimidazole-based compounds kill Mycobacterium tuberculosis. *Eur J Med Chem*, 2014; 75: 336-353. <https://doi:10.1016/j.ejmech.2014.01.039>
22. Sharma S, Kaur P, Nandishaiah R, Panduga V, Reddy J. Benzimidazoles: Novel Mycobacterial Gyrase Inhibitors from Scaffold Morphing. *ACS Med. Chem. Lett.*, 2014. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1021/ml5001728>
23. Kumar V, Kalalbandi A, Seetharamappa J, Katrahalli U, Bhat KG. Synthesis, crystal studies, anti-tuberculosis and cytotoxic studies of 1-[(2*E*)-3-phenylprop-2-enoyl]-1*H*-benzimidazole derivatives. *Eur J Med Chem*, 2014; 79: 194-202. <https://doi:10.1016/j.ejmech.2014.04.017>
24. Park B, Awasthi D, Chowdhury SR, et al. Design, synthesis and evaluation of novel 2, 5, 6-trisubstituted benzimidazoles targeting FtsZ as antitubercular agents. *Bioorg Med Chem*, 2014; 22(9): 2602-2612. <https://doi:10.1016/j.bmc.2014.03.035>.
25. Gobis K, Foks H, Serocki M, Augustynowicz-kopeć E, Napiórkowska A. Synthesis and evaluation of *in vitro* antimycobacterial activity of novel 1*H*benzo[d]imidazole derivatives and analogues. *Eur J Med Chem*, 2014. <https://doi:10.1016/j.ejmech.2014.10.031>.
26. Nandha B, Nargund LVG, Nargund SL, Nandha B. Design and synthesis of some new imidazole and 1, 2, 4-triazole substituted fluorobenzimidazoles for antitubercular and antifungal activity, 2013; 5(6): 317-327.
27. Birajdar SS, Hatnapure GD, Keche AP, Kamble VM. Synthesis and biological evaluation of amino alcohol derivatives of 2-methylbenzimidazole as antitubercular and antibacterial agents, 2013; 5(11): 583-589.

28. Anand N, Ramkrishna KKG, Gupt MP, et al. as New Class of Antitubercular and Antimicrobial Agents Identification of 1-[4-Benzyloxyphenyl]-but-3-enyl] -1*H* -azoles as New Class of Antitubercular and Antimicrobial Agents, 2013. <https://doi:10.1021/ml4002248>
29. Awasthi D, Kumar K, Knudson SE, Slayden RA, Ojima I. SAR Studies on Trisubstituted Benzimidazoles as Inhibitors of Mtb FtsZ for the Development of Novel Antitubercular Agents, 2013.
30. Yoon YK, Ali MA, Choon TS, et al. Antituberculosis: Synthesis and Antimycobacterial Activity of Novel Benzimidazole Derivatives, 2013; 2013.
31. Ranjith PK, Rajeesh P, Haridas KR, et al. Design and synthesis of positional isomers of 5 benzimidazoles as possible antimicrobial and antitubercular agents. *Bioorg Med Chem Lett.* 2013; 23(18): 5228-5234. <https://doi:10.1016/j.bmcl.2013.06.072>.
32. Patel R V, Patel PK, Kumari P, Rajani DP, Chikhalia KH. Acetamides as antibacterial, antifungal and antituberculosis agents. *Eur J Med Chem,* 2012; 53: 41-51. <https://doi:10.1016/j.ejmech.2012.03.033>
33. Sangani CB, Jardosh HH. Microwave-assisted synthesis of pyrido [1,2-*a*] benzimidazole derivatives of β -aryloxyquinoline and their antimicrobial and antituberculosis activities, 2012. <https://doi:10.1007/s00044-012-0322-5>
34. Napiórkowska A. Synthesis of novel 3-cyclohexylpropanoic acid-derived nitrogen heterocyclic compounds and their evaluation for tuberculostatic activity, 2012; 20: 137-144. <https://doi:10.1016/j.bmc.2011.11.020>
35. Salesier FM, Suresh S, Anitha N, Divakar MC. Design , docking and synthesis of some 6-benzimidazolyl pyrans and screening of their anti tubercular activity, 2011; 1(2): 150-159.
36. Camacho J, Barazarte A, Gamboa N, et al. Synthesis and biological evaluation of benzimidazole-5-carbohydrazide derivatives as antimalarial, cytotoxic and antitubercular agents, 2011; 19: 2023-2029. <https://doi:10.1016/j.bmc.2011.01.050>.
37. Kumar K, Awasthi D, Lee S, et al. Novel Trisubstituted Benzimidazoles, Targeting Mtb FtsZ, as a New Class of Antitubercular Agents, 2011; 374-381. <https://doi:10.1021/jm1012006>.
38. Pieroni M, Tipparaju SK, Lun S, Song Y, Sturm AW. Pyrido [1, 2-*a*] benzimidazole-Based Agents Active Against Tuberculosis (TB), Multidrug-Resistant (MDR) TB and. 2011: 334-342. <https://doi:10.1002/cmdc.201000490>
39. Vasan M, Neres J, Williams J, Wilson DJ. Inhibitors of the Salicylate Synthase (MbtI) from Mycobacterium tuberculosis Discovered by High-Throughput Screening, 2010; 55455: 2079-2087. <https://doi:10.1002/cmdc.201000275>.
40. Rajaram G, Usman M, Prabhakar R, Ramesh M, Harnamsingh C. SAR study of clubbed [1,2,4]-triazolyl with fluorobenzimidazoles as antimicrobial and antituberculosis agents. *Eur J Med Chem,* 2009; 44(7): 2930-2935. <https://doi:10.1016/j.ejmech.2008.12.001>
41. Shingalapur R V, Hosamani KM, Keri RS. Synthesis and evaluation of in vitro anti-microbial and antitubercular activity of 2-styryl benzimidazoles. *Eur J Med Chem,* 2009; 44(10): 4244-4248. <https://doi:10.1016/j.ejmech.2009.05.021>.
42. Aridoss G, Amirthaganesan S, Ashok N, et al. A facile synthesis, antibacterial, and antitubercular studies of some piperidin-4-one and tetrahydropyridine derivatives. *Bioorg Med Chem Lett.,* 2008; 18(24): 6542-6548. <https://doi:10.1016/j.bmcl.2008.10.045>,
43. Gill C, Jadhav G, Shaikh M, et al. Clubbed [1, 2, 3] triazoles by fluorine benzimidazole: A novel approach to H37Rv inhibitors as a potential treatment for tuberculosis. *Bioorg Med Chem Lett.,* 2008; 18(23): 6244-6247. <https://doi:10.1016/j.bmcl.2008.09.06>.
44. Myjak P, Agata G. Synthesis and Antimycobacterial and Antiprotozoal Activities of Some Novel Nitrobenzylated Heterocycles. 2006. *Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds,* 2006; 42(5): 611-614.
45. Foks H, Kuzmierkiewicz W, Zwolska Z, Janowiec M, Diseases P. SYNTHESIS AND TUBERCULOSTATIC ACTIVITY OF NEW BENZIMIDAZOLE DERIVATIVES, 2006; 42(5): 697-700.
46. Kazmierczuk Z, Andrzejewska M, Kaustova J, Klimešova V. Synthesis and antimycobacterial activity of 2-substituted halogenobenzimidazoles, 2005; 40: 203-208. <https://doi:10.1016/j.ejmech.2004.10.004>
47. Koc J, Waisser K, Kaustova J. New benzimidazole derivatives as antimycobacterial agents, 2002; 57: 259-265.