

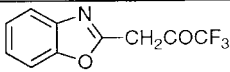
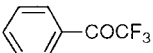
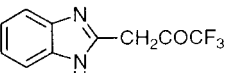
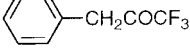
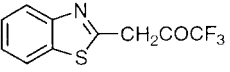
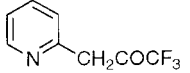
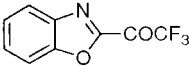
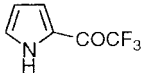
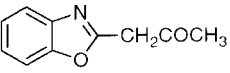
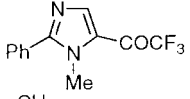
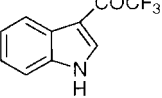
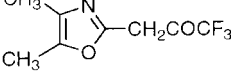
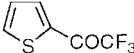
Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett., **9**, 193-194 (1999).

In Vitro Susceptibility of *Helicobacter pylori* to Trifluoromethyl Ketones

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Abstract: Heteroaromatic trifluoromethyl ketones (TFMK's) showed strong inhibitory activity against *Helicobacter pylori*. The MIC₅₀ observed for 2-trifluoroacetylbenzoxazole (**1**) is 20-fold more active than metronidazole and is only twice as high as that of clarithromycin. The inhibitory mode of TFMK's on Hp growth was not related to inhibition of urease.

Table *In vitro* susceptibility of *H. pylori* to trifluoromethyl ketones

Compd No.	Compound	MIC ₅₀ (μg/mL)	Compd No.	Compound	MIC ₅₀ (μg/mL)
1		3.6	8		> 100
2		52	9		> 100
3		70	10		> 100
4		> 100	11		> 100
5		51	12		> 100
6		12	13		> 100
7		53		Metronidazole	74
				Clarithromycin	1.9
				Erythromycin	1.8

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