

Synthesis of ^{14}C -labelled 4-chloro-3-sulfamoyl-N-(3 α ,4 α ,5,6
7 α ,7 α -hexahydro-4,7-methano-isoindolin-2-yl)-benzamide.

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Received January 17, 1977

Revised February 1, 1977

^{14}C -Labelled compound of antihypertensive
4-chloro-3-sulfamoyl-N-(3 α ,4 α ,5,6,7 α ,7 α -
-hexahydro-4,7-methano-isoindolin-2-yl)
-benzamide (IV) was synthesized for
biotransformation studies in three steps
with p-chlorobenzoic acid-carbonyl- ^{14}C
(I) as the labelled starting material.

Key Words: Antihypertensive drug, 4-Chloro-3-sulfamoylbenzamide
derivative, Carbon-14.

INTRODUCTION

4-Chloro-3-sulfamoyl-N-(3 α ,4 α ,5,6,7 α ,7 α -hexahydro-4,7
-methano-isoindolin-2-yl)-benzamide (IV) has been found to be
an effective antihypertensive drug⁽¹⁾. This paper deals with

the synthesis of ^{14}C -labelled (IV) in order to study the pharmacological action and biotransformation behaviors of the compound. ^{14}C -Labelled-(IV) was prepared from p-chlorobenzoic acid-carbonyl- ^{14}C (I) in three steps and in 13.9 % overall yield according to the method of Sturm et al.⁽²⁾ and Haele et al.⁽³⁾ with slight modifications as outlined in Fig. 1.

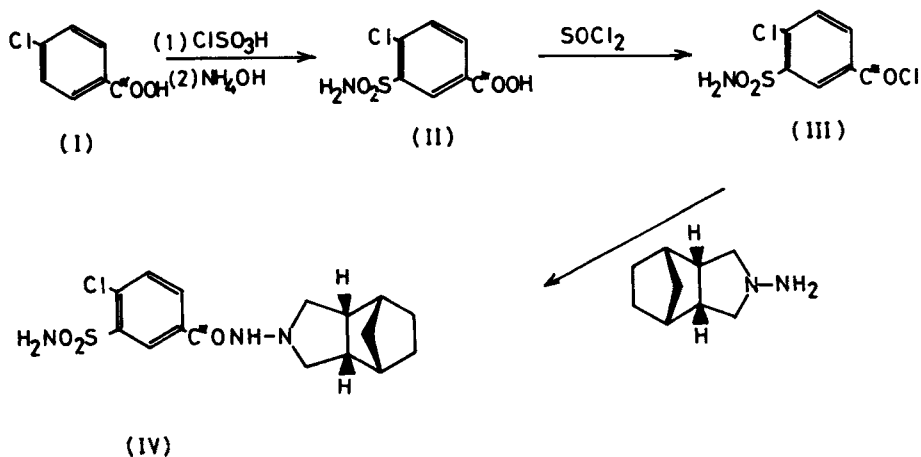


Fig. 1. Outline of synthesis of (IV).

Chlorosulfonation of ^{14}C -(I) with chlorosulfonic acid followed by ammonolysis of the chlorosulfonyl intermediate with 28 % aqueous NH_4OH gave 4-chloro-3-sulfamoylbenzoic acid-carbonyl- ^{14}C (II). Treatment of (II) with thionyl chloride afforded the corresponding acid chloride (III), which was then reacted with 2-amino-3 α ,4 α ,5,6,7 α ,7 α -hexahydro-4,7-methano-isoindoline to give 4-chloro-3-sulfamoyl-N-(3 α ,4 α ,5,6,7 α ,7 α -hexahydro-4,7-methano-isoindolin-2-yl)-benzamide-carbonyl- ^{14}C (IV). The structure of ^{14}C -(IV) was confirmed by comparison (UV spectrum and TLC) with unlabelled authentic specimen of (IV). The ^{14}C -(IV) had a radiochemical purity of 95 % and a specific activity of 31.7 μCi per mg.

EXPERIMENTAL

Measurements of radioactivity were carried out using an Aloka LSC-652 type Liquid Scintillation Counter. The radiochromatograms were recorded using an Aloka Thin Layer Chromatogram Scanner Model TLC-2B and UV spectra on a Hitachi 124 type Spectrophotometer.

4-Chloro-3-sulfamoylbenzoic acid-carbonyl- ^{14}C (II)

To p-chlorobenzoic acid-carbonyl- ^{14}C (I) (611 mg; 3.90 m moles, 46.8 mCi), chlorosulfonic acid (3 ml) was added and the reaction mixture was heated at 145–150° for 5 hr. The mixture was cooled and treated with ice-water (5 ml) to deposit a colorless solid. The solid was filtered off, washed twice with water (2 ml each) and treated with 28 % NH_4OH (4 ml). A stream of nitrogen was passed through the reaction flask until excess NH_3 was removed.

To the solution was added 11.6 N HCl (2 ml) to deposit 4-chloro-3-sulfamoylbenzoic acid-carbonyl- ^{14}C (II) as a colorless solid. The compound (II) was filtered off, washed twice with 5 % HCl (2 ml each) and dried over anhydrous CaCl_2 in vacuo; weighing 489 mg (53 % yield).

The radiochemical purity of (II) calculated from the radiochromatogram of the compound (Fig. 2) was 95 %.

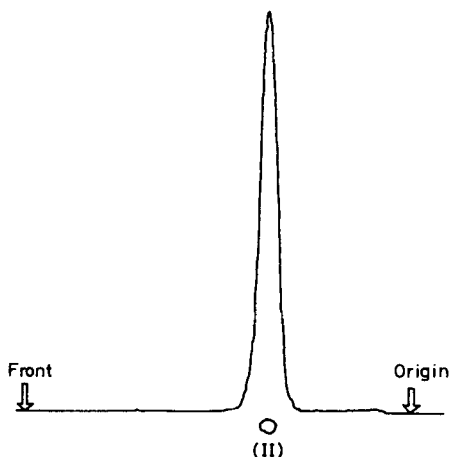


Fig. 2. Radioscans of (II) on TLC developed with benzene/methanol/acetic acid (16 : 4 : 1).

4-Chloro-3-sulfamoylbenzoyl chloride-carbonyl- ^{14}C (III)

To (II) (489 mg), thionyl chloride (5 ml) was added and the mixture was heated under reflux for 2 hr. Evaporation of the reaction mixture under reduced pressure afforded 4-chloro-3-sulfamoylbenzoyl chloride-carbonyl- ^{14}C (III) as a colorless solid.

4-Chloro-3-sulfamoyl-N-(3 α ,4 α ,5,6,7 α ,7 $\alpha\alpha$ -hexahydro-4,7-methano-isoindolin-2-yl)-benzamide-carbonyl- ^{14}C (IV)

To a suspension of (III) in dioxane (2 ml), a mixture of 2-amino-3 α ,4 α ,5,6,7 α ,7 $\alpha\alpha$ -hexahydro-4,7-methano-isoindoline (300 mg; 1.98 m moles) and triethylamine (0.2 ml) in dioxane (2 ml) was added. The reaction mixture was heated at 50° for 10 min. and allowed to stand at room temperature for 2 days. The precipitated solid was filtered off, washed twice with 50 % aqueous methanol (2 ml each) and recrystallized from 50 % aqueous methanol to give ^{14}C -(IV) as colorless needles (206 mg, 13.90 % yield from (I); specific activity 31.7 μCi per mg, $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ nm (ϵ) : 278 (2830), 287 (2450).

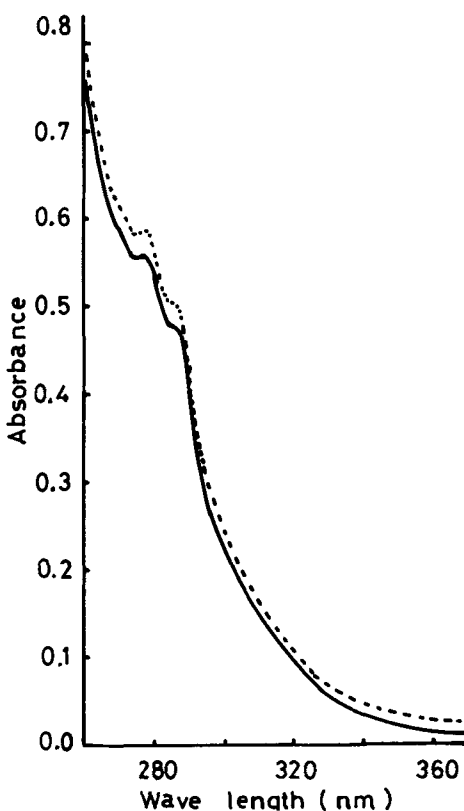


Fig. 3. UV spectra of (IV) and unlabelled authentic (IV).

— : unlabelled (IV)
 - - - : (IV)

(Fig. 3); R_f on TLC (Kieselgel GF₂₅₄ (Merk)) developed with benzene/acetone (1 : 1, v/v) : 0.75. On TLC of ¹⁴C-(IV), a single radioactive peak appeared at R_f coincident with that of a fluorescent spot due to unlabelled authentic specimen of (IV) detected under UV lamp (Fig. 4).

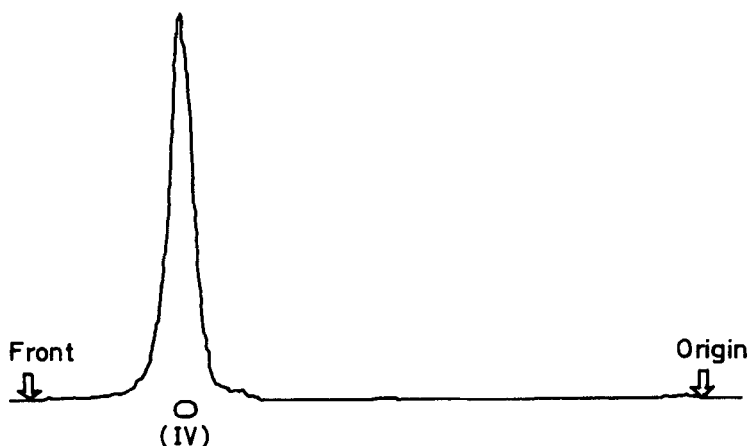


Fig. 4. Radioscans of (IV) on TLC developed with benzene/acetone (1 : 1).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors are grateful to Dr. S. Ohtake, director of the department of pharmacology and Mr. S. Toyoshima, director of the department of organic chemistry of our Research Laboratories for their advice and interest.

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