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J. C. Lancelot ^a, B. Letois ^a, C. Saturnino ^a, D. Perrine ^b & M. Robba ^a

^a Laboratoire de Chimie Thérapeutique, U.F.R. des Sciences Pharmaceutiques, 1, rue Vaubénard, 14032, CAEN Cedex, FRANCE

^b Laboratoire de Zoologie-Parasitologie, U.F.R. des Sciences Pharmaceutiques, 1, rue Vaubénard, 14032, CAEN Cedex, FRANCE

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EFFICIENT SYNTHESIS OF NEW β -LACTAMS .

J.C.LANCELOT^{*} , B.LETOIS^{*} , C.SATURNINO^{*} , D.PERRINE^{**} and
M.ROBBA^{*†}.

^{*} Laboratoire de Chimie Thérapeutique ,

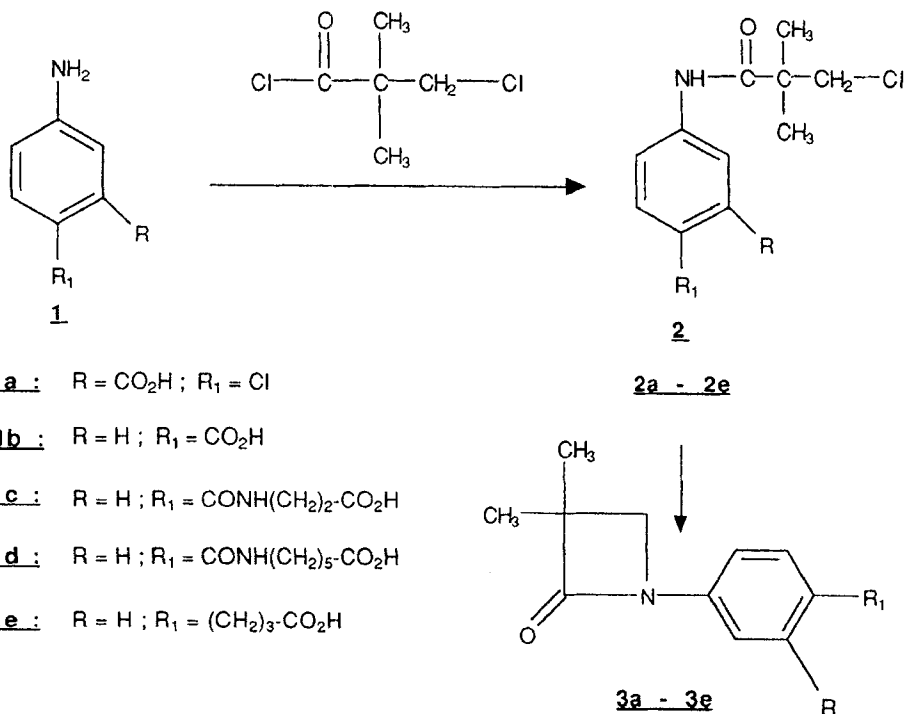
^{**} Laboratoire de Zoologie-Parasitologie ,
U.F.R. des Sciences Pharmaceutiques ,

1 , rue Vaubénard , 14032 CAEN Cedex , FRANCE .

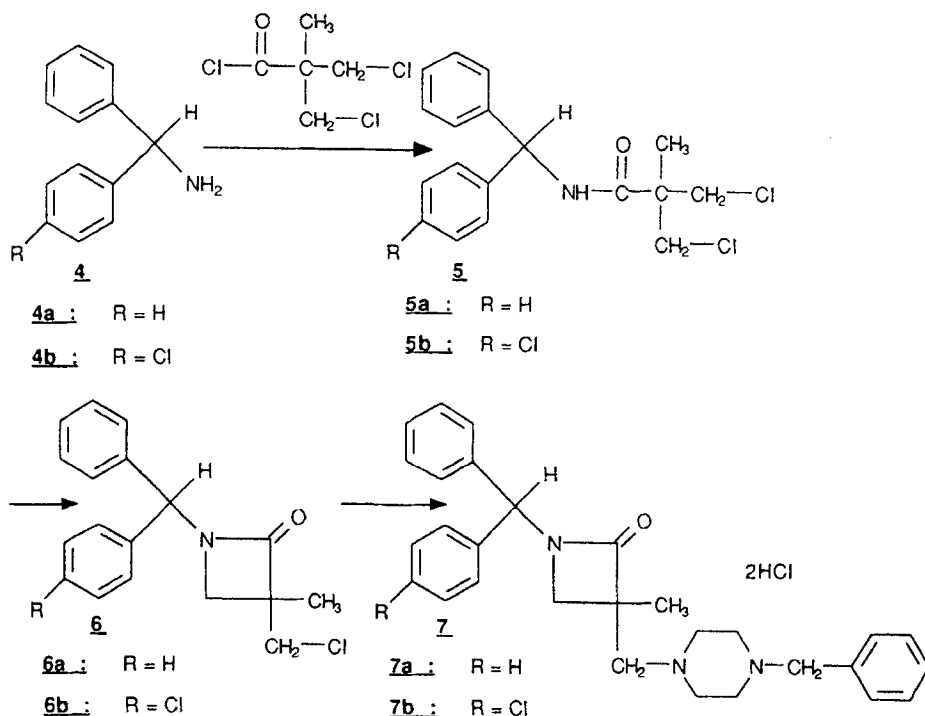
Abstract : The synthesis of β -lactams was carried out by N-arylpropionamide cyclisation in a mixture of N,N-dimethylformamide and anhydrous sodium carbonate under nitrogen atmosphere with 50 to 90% yield .

Synthesis of β -lactams is accessible through several methods under anhydrous conditions ¹ . Some β -lactam syntheses were shown to be carried out from β -haloacylchlorides and α -aminoacid derivatives in a mixture of benzene and 40% sodium hydroxide with a phase transfer catalysis (KAY²) . Yamazaki³ performed preparation of β -lactams from N-alkyl- β -halocarboxamides ⁴ by using potassium hydroxide as phase

[†]To whom correspondence should be addressed

**Scheme 1**

transfer . In the present paper , we report the preliminary results of an easy synthesis leading to new β -lactams without the use of phase transfer catalysis for cyclisation . Firstly , we perfected a rapid synthesis of propionamide derivatives **2a - 2e** . That was achieved with 60 to 70% yields by condensing diversely substituted aniline **1a - 1e** and 3-chloropivaloyl chloride under reflux in dioxane for 1 hour in presence of one pyridine equivalent . The benzhydryl derivatives **4a - 4b** , in presence of 3,3'-di-chloropivaloyl chloride and through the same reacting conditions led to expected propionamide compounds **5a - 5b** . These compounds

**Scheme 2**

were cyclized in β -lactams **3a** - **3c** and **5a** - **5b** by heating at 140°C in dimethylformamide in presence of one sodium carbonate equivalent with 70 to 90% yields after the solution was acidified at pH = 4 by diluted hydrochloric acid. The 3-chloromethyl-3-methyl-N-benzhydryl-2-oxoazetidines **6a** - **6b** heated in dimethylformamide with benzylpiperazine and sodium carbonate, led to dihydrochlorides **7a** - **7b** with 70% yields, after acidification.

The structures of these derivatives agreed with their ^1H NMR spectra while the elemental analysis agreed with the theoretical values with an 0,30%

accuracy . Because these N- and C-substituted β -lactams have shown antibacterial effects against Gram⁺ bacteria , these preliminary results have to be completed by new syntheses of β -lactam derivatives having various chains with intent to improve the antibacterial activity .

Experimental :

Melting points were determined on Kofler type WME apparatus and are uncorrected. IR. spectra were recorded on Philips P.U.spectrometer . ^1H NMR spectra were recorded on Varian E.M.390 spectrometer at 90 MHz in hexadeuteriodimethylsulfoxide with tetramethylsilane as an internal reference . Chemical Shifts are expressed as δ (ppm) relative to TMS . The 3-chloropivaloyl chloride and 3,3'-dichloropivaloyl chloride started from the commercially Aldrich Limited .

N-(4-chloro-3-carboxyphenyl)-3-chloro-2,2-dimethylpropionamide **2a** : General procedure

A solution of 10 g (0.05 mole) of 5-amino-2-chlorobenzoic acid **1a** and 8.99 g (0.058 mole) of 3-chloropivaloyl chloride in 120 mL dioxane was refluxed with 5 ml pyridine under nitrogen atmosphere for 1 hr . The solvent was evaporated in vacuo and the residue dissolved in water and extracted with ether . The solvent was removed to leave a solid 12.50 g (75%) , m.p. : 54°C of **2a** (Crystallized from ether-hexane) . The yields and conditions for the isolated products **1a** - **1e** , **5a** - **5b** are summarized in the table 1 . ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6) : δ_{HAr} : 7.56 and 7.36 ; δ_{NH} : 9.16 ; δ_{CH_2} : 3.83 ; $\delta_{(\text{CH}_3)_2}$: 1.40 .

Table 1

Entry	Reaction time (hr)	ir (KBr) (vcm^{-1})	m.p. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Yield (%)	^1H NMR/TMS (δ) ppm.
2b	1	3300(NH); 1685, 1660(CO)	227	60	δNH : 9.66(s,1H); δAr : 7.93 (m,4H); δCH_2 : 3.93(s,2H); $\delta(\text{CH}_3)_2$: 1.33(s,6H); δOH : 12.16 (m,1H) .
2c	1	3300(NH); 1690, 1645, 1610(CO)	190	70	δNH : 9.33(s,1H), 8.26(t,1H); δAr : 7.60(m,4H); δCH_2 : 3.70 (s,2H); $\delta(\text{CH}_2)_2$: 3.30, 2.40 (m,4H); $\delta(\text{CH}_3)_2$: 1.20(s,6H); δOH : 11.49 (s,1H) .
2d	1	3360, 3280 (NH); 1700, 1625(CO)	113	65	δNH : 9.46(s,1H), 8.30(t,1H); δAr : 7.76(m,4H); δCH_2 : 3.86 (s,2H); $\delta(\text{CH}_2)_5$: 3.26, 2.20, 1.56(m,10H); $\delta(\text{CH}_3)_2$: 1.30 (s,6H); δOH : 11.62 (s,1H) .
2e	1	3340(NH); 1720, 1660(CO)	124	78	δNH : 9.13(s,1H); δAr : 7.43, 7.00 (d,d,4H); $\delta\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$: 3.76(s,2H); $\delta(\text{CH}_2)_3$: 2.46, 2.13, 1.76 (m,6H); $\delta(\text{CH}_3)_2$: 1.23(s,6H)
5a	1	3310(NH); 1640(CO)	176	70	δNH : 8.60(d,1H); $\delta(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$: 7.13(m,10H); δCH : 6.10 (d,1H); $\delta(\text{CH}_2)_2$: 3.83(d,4H); δCH_3 : 1.26(s,3H) .
5b	1	3310(NH); 1630(CO)	142	75	δNH : 8.30(d,1H); $\delta\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, C_6H_4 :7.13(m,9H); δCH : 6.06 (d,1H); $\delta(\text{CH}_2)_2$: 3.71(d,4H); δCH_3 : 1.16(s,3H) .

N-(3,3-dimethyl-2-oxoazetidiny) phenyl-para-butyric acid **3e** : General procedure

A mixture of 10 g (0.0336 mole) of 4-[p- (3-chloro-2,2-dimethylpropionamidophenyl)] butyric acid **2e**, sodium carbonate 8.19 g (0.0772 mole) and 30 mL of dimethylformamide was heated at 160°C with stirring under nitrogen for 1 hr. Water (100 mL) was added, and the mixture acidified (pH = 4) by slow addition of concentrated HCl under cooling with an ice-water bath. The aqueous solution was extracted with ether (150 mL), and evaporated to dryness. The dry residue was washed twice with ether-hexane, to give in **3e** (6.20 g ; 71%) as a white solid, m.p. : 66°C.

^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6) : δ_{HAr} : 7.20 ; δ_{CH_2} : 3.48 ; $\delta(\text{CH}_2)_3$: 2.56, 2.23, 1.86 ; δ_{CH_3} : 1.36 ; δ_{OH} : 12.00.

The isolated products **3a** - **3d**, **6a** - **6b** are summarized in the table 2.

3-methyl-2-(4'-benzyl-1'-methylpiperaziny)-N-(benzhydrylamido)-2-oxoazetidine dihydrochloride **7a**.

To a solution of 5 g (0.0167 mole) of 3-methyl-3'-chloromethyl-N-(benzhydryl-amino)-2-oxoazetidine **6a** in 35 mL dry N,N-dimethylformamide was added 1.77 g (0.0167 mole) of sodium carbonate and 2.93 g (0.0167 mole) of benzylpiperazine. The mixture was stirred at 160°C for 1 hr. The solution was poured into ice/water (150 mL) and extracted with ethylacetate (150 mL). The extract were dried (Na_2SO_4), the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The oil 5.25 g (0.0119 mole, 72 %) was dissolved in isopropanol (30 mL) and (5 mL) hydrochloric acid and was converted to the dihydrochloride salt **7a** (4.20 g ; 69%) as a white solid,

Table 2

Entry	Reaction time (hr)	ir (KBr) (vcm^{-1})	m.p. ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Yield (%)	^1H NMR/TMS (δ) ppm.
3a	1	1725, 1690(CO)	226	70	δAr : 7.66, 7.43(m,3H); δCH_2 : 3.50(s,2H); $\delta(\text{CH}_3)_2$: 1.33 (s,6H); δOH : 12.22 (s,1H) .
3b	1	1750, 1670(CO)	235	90	δAr : 7.90(d,2H), 7.33(d,2H); δCH_2 : 3.53(s,2H); $\delta(\text{CH}_3)_2$: 1.33 (s,6H); δOH : 12.56(s,1H).
3c	1	3300(NH); 1740, 1680(CO)	170	87	δAr : 7.80(d,2H); 7.33(d,2H); δNH : 8.40(t,1H); δOH : 12.20 (s,1H); δCH_2 : 3.50(s,2H); $\delta(\text{CH}_2)_2$: 3.30, 2.40(m,4H); $\delta(\text{CH}_3)_2$: 1.30 (s,6H) .
3d	1	3300(NH); 1730, 1700(CO)	140	85	δNH : 8.33(t,1H); δOH : 12.00 (s,1H); δAr : 7.83(d,2H); 7.33 (d,2H); δCH_2 : 3.50 (s,2H); $\delta(\text{CH}_2)_5$: 3.16, 2.13, 1.60 (m,10H); $\delta(\text{CH}_3)_2$: 1.26(s,6H)
6a	1	1750(CO)	122	92	δAr : 7.20(m,10H); δCH : 5.95 (s,1H); δCH_2 : 3.73(s,2H); $\delta\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$: 3.21, 2.90(q,q,2H); δCH_3 : 1.25(s,3H) .
6b	1	1750(CO)	88	83	δAr : 7.20(m,9H); δCH : 5.96 (s,1H); δCH_2 : 3.73(s,2H); $\delta\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$: 3.20, 2.96(q,q,2H); δCH_3 : 1.23(s,3H) .

m.p. : 165°C. ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6) : δNH^+ : 3.96 ; δHAr : 7.50 , 7.20 ;

δCH : 5.88 ; δCH_3 : 1.33 ; δCH_2 : 4.28 , 3.40 and 3.26 .

The yield and the reaction condition for obtaining the 3-methyl-3-(4'-benzyl-1'-methylpiperazinyl)-N-(4-chlorobenzhydrylamido)-2-oxoazetidine dihydrochloride **7b** (6 g , 72% and m.p.: 170°C) were the same as **7a** .

^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6) : δHNH^+ : 3.96 ; δHAr : 7.56 , 7.23 ; δCH : 5.90 ;

δCH_3 : 1.33 ; δCH_2 : 4.30 , 3.40 and 3.26 .

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