

A NOVEL, GENERAL, TOTALLY STEREOSELECTIVE ONE-POT SYNTHESIS OF *cis*-3-SUBSTITUTED 4-FORMYLAZETIDIN-2-ONES

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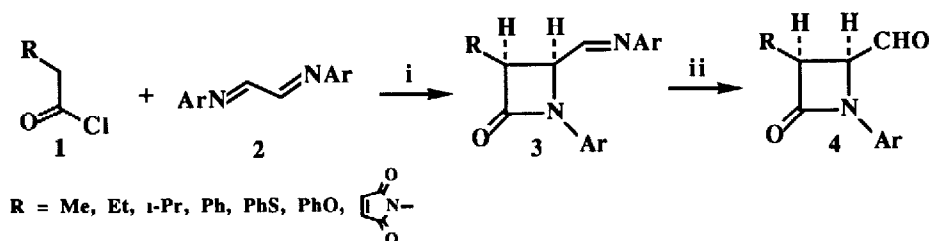
Summary. A general, totally stereoselective one-pot synthesis of *cis*-3-substituted-4-formylazetidin-2-ones based upon the reaction of acid chlorides and 1,4-bis-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,4-diazabuta-1,3-diene, as synthetic equivalent of the corresponding unknown α -formylimine, has been developed

Appropriately *cis*-substituted 4-formylazetidin-2-one derivatives are versatile building blocks¹ for the synthesis of biologically active β -lactam antibiotics,² including *trans*- and *cis*-carbapenems,³ monobactams and isocephams antibiotics.⁴ Routes to such valuable intermediates have hitherto involved either oxidative degradation or multistep functional group transformation from appropriate 4-substituted β -lactams (ie, 4-styryl-,^{1b,1c,1e,5} 4-oxiranyl-,^{1f} or 4-alkoxycarbonyl- β -lactams^{1a,6})

The use of 1,4-diaza-1,3-dienes (α -dimines) in synthesis of 4-formylazetidin-2-ones by reaction with ester enolates has been reported by us⁷ and others⁸. However, this approach lacks generality since only a limited number of enolates (ie, α -disubstituted enolates) react to give β -lactams. We now report, by using the acid chloride-imine approach,⁹ a new, efficient, and one-pot procedure for the totally *cis*-stereoselective synthesis of 4-formylazetidin-2-ones, **4**, having alkyl, aryl or electron-withdrawing substituents (oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen) at C-3 (see **Scheme**). This method is based on the use of 1,4-bis-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,4-diazabuta-1,3-diene (glyoxal diimine) **2**¹⁰ as synthetic equivalent of the corresponding unknown α -formylmethanimine. Thus, treatment of the easily accessible α -diimine **2**¹¹ with several acid chlorides **1** in toluene at room temperature and in the presence of triethylamine afforded *cis*-4-imino- β -lactams, **3**,¹² which were *in situ* hydrolyzed in mild acid conditions, yielding the desired *cis*-4-formyl- β -lactams, **4**, in good to excellent yields (see **Table**).

It is noteworthy that exclusive *cis*-stereochemistry¹³ was observed for all β -lactams **4** prepared. It is known that *cis*-stereoselectivity is favoured when the bulk of the imine *N*-substituent is increased¹⁴ or if 1-aza- or 2-aza-1,3-dienes are used as the imine moiety¹⁵ in the acid chloride-imine approach to β -lactams. The

stereochemical outcome found in the reaction described herein also shows a clear preference (to a *totally stereoselective* extent) for the *cis* stereochemistry when 1,4-diaza-1,3-diene, **2**, is used



- i. Et_3N , toluene, RT, 5 min - 6 h
 ii. 5 % aqueous HCl, RT, 90 min

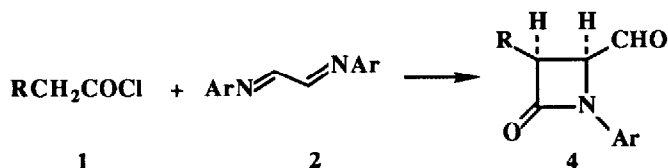
Scheme

On the other hand, no general methodology for the preparation of 3-alkyl- β -lactams (by using the acid chloride-imine approach) has been reported to date, low yields or low selectivities being usually obtained^{3b, 16,17} The procedure in here allows for the synthesis of this class of compounds in highly efficient and totally stereoselective fashion¹⁸ Therefore, the above results show a significant improvement in scope and efficiency for diimine **2** related to other α -formylimine equivalents previously described. An experimental procedure for the synthesis of compounds **4** is as follows. A solution of the acid chloride [2 mmol for **3a-3d** or 1 mmol for **3e-3f**] in toluene (5 ml) was added dropwise to a vigorously stirred suspension of diimine **2** (1 mmol) in toluene (10 ml) and triethylamine [2.2 mmol for **3a-3d** or 1.1 mmol for **3e-3f**] at room temperature under argon. The resulting mixture was stirred until complete reaction. Then, 5 % aqueous HCl (10 ml) was added and the heterogeneous mixture was vigorously stirred for 1.5 hours. The organic layer was diluted with toluene (25 ml) and successively washed with 5 % HCl (2 x 10 ml), water (10 ml), and brine (10 ml), and dried (MgSO_4). Evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure gave a residue which was purified by column chromatography (silica-gel, 70-230 mesh) or crystallization to yield **4**.

In conclusion, the reaction of acid chlorides and 1,4-bis-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,4-diazabuta-1,3-diene, as synthetic equivalent of the corresponding α -formylimine, provides a general and efficient easy entry into *cis*-3-substituted 4-formylazetidin-2-ones which in turn are suitable building blocks for β -lactam antibiotics. The application of this methodology to more functionalized acid chlorides and other diimines, and their use in optically active β -lactam synthesis is now under progress.

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Table
One-Pot Preparation of *cis*-4-formylazetidin-2-ones



Compound ^{a,b}	R	Yield ^c	M.p./ °C ^d
4a	Me	90	118-120
4b	Et	73	90-91 ^e
4c	<i>i</i> -Pr	80	91-93
4d	Ph	85	154-156
4e	PhS	80	153-154
4f	PhO	70	109-110
4g	Md ^f	55	200-202

^a All compounds **4** were racemic mixtures and gave satisfactory spectral and analytical data ^b In all cases Ar = 4-MeOC₆H₄ ^c Yield of pure, isolated product based on diamine **2** ^d Recrystallized from EtOAc-hexane ^e Lit ⁶ m p 92-94 °C ^f Md = maleimidyl

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