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SYNTHESIS OF NEW 3-SUBSTITUTED AND SPIRO 1,5-BENZODIAZEPIN-2-ONES UNDER PHASE-TRANSFER CATALYSIS CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT

1,3-Dihydro-4-phenyl-1,5-benzodiazepin-2-one **1** was treated with bromine in 1:1 molar ratio to get the corresponding 3-bromo derivative **2** which in turn reacted with different nucleophiles to get the corresponding 3-substituted derivatives **3–11**. The cyclized compounds **4_a**, **5_a**, **7_{a,b}**, and **9_{a-c}** were achieved on refluxing compounds **4**, **5**, **6_{a,b}**, or **8_{a-c}** respectively in diphenyl ether. Compound **1** was benzoylated with benzoyl chloride to give the corresponding 1-benzoyl derivative **12** which reacted with bromine in 1:2 molar ratio to yield the corresponding 3,3-dibromo derivative **13**. Spiro benzodiazepines **14_{a-d}–16** were obtained by reacting compound **13** with the proper bidentates. Compound **1** was treated with formaldehyde and secondary amines or thiols to give Mannich bases or sulphides **17–21**, respectively.

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The pharmacological activities¹⁻⁷ of 1,5-benzodiazepin-2-ones prompted us to continue our previous work on the synthesis of fused and 3-substituted-1,5 benzodiazepines^{8,9}.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3-Bromo-1,3-dihydro-1,5-benzodiazepin-2-one **2** was prepared from the reaction of 1,3-dihydro-4-phenyl-1,5 benzodiazepin-2-one **1** with an equimolar amount of bromine in chloroform as a solvent. This compound is proven to be a good starting material for the synthesis of 4-phenyl-3-substituted-1(H)-1,5-benzodiazepin-2-ones, where it was reacted with phthalimidoethanol, cystamine hydrochloride, guanidine hydrochloride, ethyl mercaptoacetate, ethyl glycinate hydrochloride, *o*-phenylenediamine, *o*-aminothiophenol, catechol, *p*-phenylenediamine, *p*-aminobenzoic acid, hydroquinone or resorcinol to give the corresponding 3-substituted derivatives **3**, **4**, **5**, **6_{a,b}**, **8_{a-c}**, **10_{a-c}** or **11**, respectively (cf. Scheme 1, Table 1).

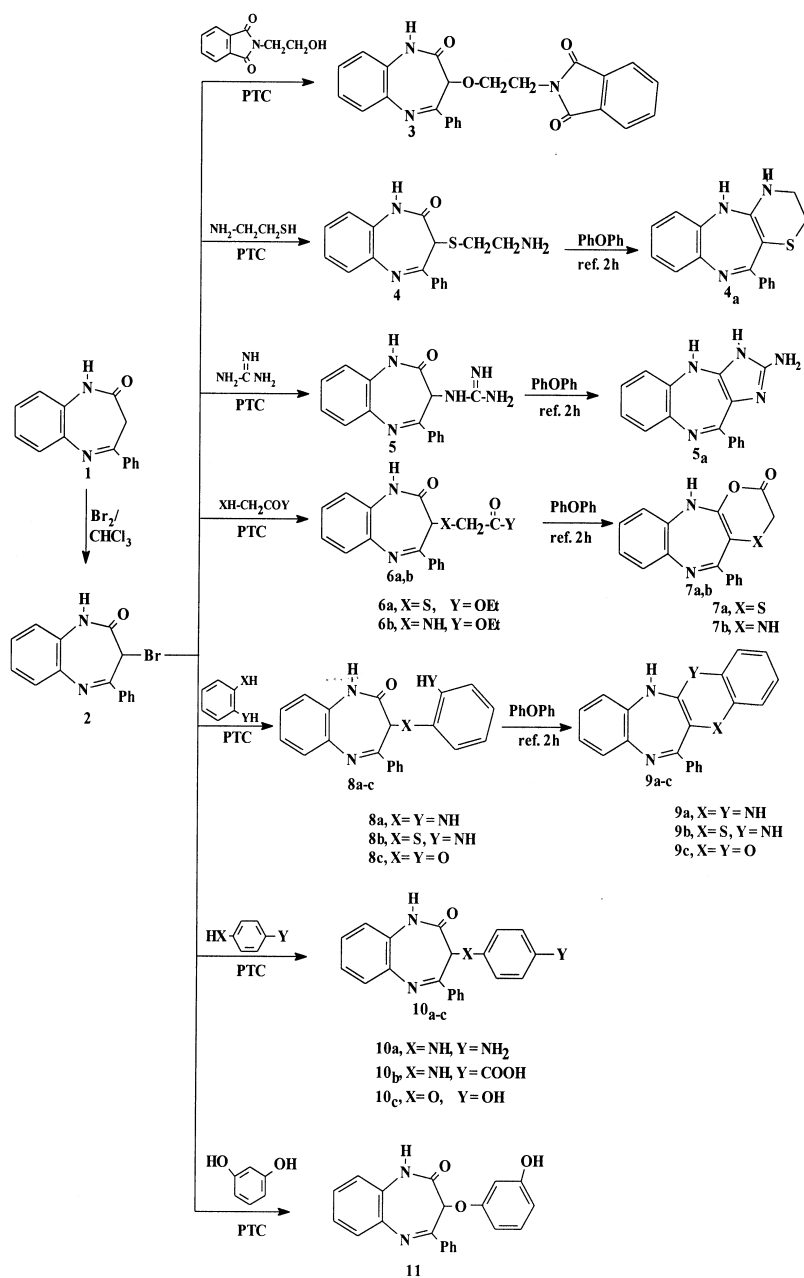
The reaction was performed under phase-transfer catalysis conditions using solid-liquid phase system, where the reactants in dioxane formed the organic phase in which potassium carbonate was suspended. The reaction was catalyzed with tetrabutylammonium bromide (TBAB). The reaction pathway was assumed to proceed via two catalytic cycles. The first one, namely proton abstraction, takes place on the surface of solid carbonate. The formed anion then migrates as an ion pair with the catalyst cation into the organic phase where the second cycle concerned with the substitution reaction takes place in order of reactivity $S^- > N^- > O^-$.

On refluxing compounds **4**, **5**, **6_{a,b}** or **8_{a-c}** in diphenyl ether gave the corresponding cyclized products **4_a**, **5_a**, **7_{a,b}** or **9_{a-c}**, respectively.

Treatment of compound **1** with benzoyl chloride in pyridine as a solvent and catalyst afforded 1-benzoyl-4-phenyl-3(H)-1,5-benzodiazepin-2-one **12**, which in turn reacted with bromine in 1:2 molar ratio at room temperature in chloroform to give 1-benzoyl-3,3-dibromo-4-phenyl-1,5-benzodiazepin-2-one **13**. This compound is a building block for the synthesis of spiro heterocyclic systems attached to benzodiazepine moiety, where it was treated with ethylenediamine, ethanolamine, cystamine hydrochloride, 2-mercaptoethanol, *o*-phenylenediamine, *o*-aminophenol, *o*-aminothiophenol, catechol or thiosemicarbazide using phase-transfer catalysis technique [dioxane/potassium carbonate/tetrabutylammonium bromide (TBAB)] to give the corresponding spiro (1,5) benzodiazepin-2-one derivatives **14_{a-d}**–**16**, respectively (cf. Scheme 2, Table 1).

The reaction mechanism should be followed as explained before and can be illustrated as in Figure A.





Scheme 1.



Table 1. Analytical and Spectral Data of the Prepared Compounds

Comp. No.	M.P.(°C) _a Crystalliz. Solvent	Yield (%)	Mol. From. (Mol.wt.)	Analytical Data (cal./found) ^b			
				C	H	N	S
3	90 ethanol	62	C ₂₅ H ₁₉ N ₃ O ₄ (425.45)	70.58 70.30	4.50 4.22	9.88 9.66	
4	108 ethanol	80	C ₁₇ H ₁₇ N ₃ O S (311.41)	65.57 65.80	5.5 5.71	13.49 13.65	10.30 10.51
4 _a	165 ethanol	68	C ₁₇ H ₁₅ N ₃ S (293.39)	69.60 69.83	5.15 5.31	14.32 14.60	10.93 10.71
5	145 methanol	82	C ₁₆ H ₁₅ N ₅ O (293.34)	65.51 65.30	5.15 5.35	23.88 23.60	
5 _a	171 ethanol	70	C ₁₆ H ₁₃ N ₅ (275.32)	69.80 69.63	4.76 4.95	25.44 24.13	
6 _a	185 methanol	67	C ₁₉ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₃ S (354.43)	64.39 64.61	5.12 5.35	7.90 7.60	9.05 9.30
6 _b	101 ethanol	42	C ₁₉ H ₁₉ N ₃ O ₃ (337.38)	67.64 67.81	5.68 5.63	12.46 12.30	
7 _a	187 methanol	60	C ₁₇ H ₁₂ N ₂ O ₂ S (308.36)	66.22 66.50	3.92 3.63	9.08 9.31	10.40 10.23
7 _b	182 ethanol	30	C ₁₇ H ₁₃ N ₃ O ₂ (291.31)	70.09 70.33	4.50 4.73	14.42 14.75	
8 _a	130 dioxane	76	C ₂₁ H ₁₈ N ₄ O (342.4)	73.66 73.81	5.3 5.52	16.36 16.60	
8 _b	117 ethanol	89	C ₂₁ H ₁₇ N ₃ O S (359.45)	70.17 70.40	4.77 4.44	11.69 11.83	8.92 8.70
8 _c	177 ethanol	45	C ₂₁ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₃ (344.37)	73.24 73.60	4.68 4.81	8.14 8.35	
9 _a	240 ethanol	68	C ₂₁ H ₁₆ N ₄ (324.39)	77.76 77.43	4.97 4.67	17.27 17.00	
9 _b	192 methanol	76	C ₂₁ H ₁₅ N ₃ S (341.44)	73.87 73.63	4.43 4.73	12.31 12.53	9.39 9.14
9 _c	280 methanol	34	C ₂₁ H ₁₄ N ₂ O ₂ (326.36)	77.29 77.00	4.32 4.63	8.58 8.71	
10 _a	160 methanol	60	C ₂₁ H ₁₈ N ₄ O (342.41)	73.66 73.83	5.20 5.60	16.36 16.02	
10 _b	154 dioxane	30	C ₂₂ H ₁₇ N ₃ O ₃ (371.40)	71.15 71.35	4.61 4.83	11.31 11.61	
10 _c	151 methanol	32	C ₂₁ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₃ (344.37)	73.24 73.54	4.68 4.93	8.14 8.39	

(continued)



Table 1. Continued

Comp. No.	M.P.(°C) ^a Crystaliz. Solvent	Yield (%)	Mol. From. (Mol.wt.)	Analytical Data (cal./found) ^b			
				C	H	N	S
11	260 ethanol	45	C ₂₁ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₃ (344.37)	73.24 73.00	4.68 4.90	8.14 8.35	
12	170 ethanol	90	C ₂₂ H ₁₆ N ₂ O ₂ (340.38)	77.63 77.44	4.74 4.94	8.32 8.45	
13	298 benzene	72	C ₂₂ H ₁₄ N ₂ O ₂ Br ₂ (498.19)	53.04 53.30	2.83 2.66	5.62 5.45	
14 _a	95 ethanol	52	C ₂₄ H ₂₀ N ₄ O ₂ (396.46)	72.71 72.52	5.08 5.30	14.13 14.40	
14 _b	275 ethanol	79	C ₂₄ H ₁₉ N ₃ O ₃ (397.44)	72.53 72.69	4.82 4.62	10.57 10.79	
14 _c	123 methanol	81	C ₂₄ H ₁₉ N ₃ O ₂ S (413.50)	69.71 69.92	4.63 4.78	10.16 10.35	7.75 7.90
14 _d	284 ethanol	63	C ₂₄ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₃ S (414.49)	69.55 69.31	4.38 4.75	6.76 6.81	7.74 7.95
15 _a	270 ethanol	65	C ₂₈ H ₂₀ N ₄ O ₂ (444.50)	75.66 75.45	4.53 4.75	12.60 12.85	
15 _b	258 methanol	60	C ₂₈ H ₁₉ N ₃ O ₃ (445.48)	75.49 75.31	4.30 4.51	9.43 9.69	
15 _c	120 ethanol	84	C ₂₈ H ₁₉ N ₃ O ₂ S (461.55)	72.86 72.95	4.15 4.35	9.10 9.35	6.95 6.61
15 _d	113 ethanol	71	C ₂₈ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₄ (446.47)	75.33 75.00	4.06 4.31	6.28 6.00	
16	84 ethanol	40	C ₂₃ H ₁₇ N ₅ O ₂ S (427.49)	64.62 64.31	4.01 4.40	16.38 16.20	7.50 7.69
17	104 benzene	63	C ₂₁ H ₂₃ N ₃ O (333.43)	75.65 75.41	6.95 6.75	12.60 12.82	
18	138 benzene	60	C ₂₀ H ₂₁ N ₃ O ₂ (335.41)	71.62 71.82	6.31 6.08	12.53 12.75	
19	132 ethanol	52	C ₃₆ H ₃₄ N ₆ O ₂ (582.70)	74.21 71.52	5.88 5.97	14.42 14.62	
20	152 dioxane	92	C ₂₃ H ₁₇ N ₃ O ₂ S (399.47)	69.15 69.35	4.29 4.00	10.52 10.69	8.03 8.30
21	196 ethanol	88	C ₂₂ H ₂₄ N ₂ O S (364.51)	72.49 72.33	6.64 6.80	4.68 7.88	8.80 8.63

^aUncorrected; ^b Satisfactory microanalysis obtained C; ±0.35, H; ±0.40, N; ±0.30.

(continued)



Table 1. Continued

Com. No.	IR (cm ⁻¹) ^c	¹ H-NMR (δ, ppm) ^d
3	3230(NH); 1692, 1672(2CO).	9.60 (s, 1H, NH); 7.90-6.70 (m, 13H, arom.); 4.80 (s, 1H, CH); 3.90-3.40 (m, 4H, 2CH ₂).
4	3374, 3310, 33205(NH, NH ₂); 1678(CO).	9.30 (s, 1H, NH); 7.60-6.50 (m, 9H, arom.); 4.80 (s, 1H, CH); 3.60-3.30 (m, 4H, 2CH ₂); 3.20-2.80 (br, 2H, NH ₂).
4 _a	3413, 3280(2NH).	10.30 (s, 1H, NH); 9.70 (s, 1H, NH); 7.80-6.10 (m, 9H, arom.); 3.10-2.80 (m, 4H, 2CH ₂).
5	3383, 3360, 3150, 3300, 3254(3NH, NH ₂); 1665(CO).	10.55 (s, 1H, NH); 9.85 (s, 1H, NH); 7.70-6.60 (m, 10H, arom. + NH); 6.25 (s, 2H, NH ₂); 4.15 (s, 1H, CH).
5 _a	3415, 3300, 3190, 3120(2NH, NH ₂).	9.90 (s, 1H, NH); 9.30 (s, 1H, NH); 7.80-6.70 (m, 9H, arom.); 5.80 (s, 2H, NH ₂).
6 _a	3420(NH); 1724, 1668(2CO).	10.55 (s, 1H, NH); 8.30-7.10 (m, 9H, arom.); 4.70-4.10 (m, 3H, CH + CH ₂); 3.70 (s, 2H, CH ₂); 1.30-0.80 (t, 3H, CH ₃).
6 _b	3340, 3260(2NH); 1720, 1674(2CO).	10.30 (s, 1H, NH); 9.80 (s, 1H, NH); 8.30-6.90 (m, 9H, arom.); 4.50-4.10 (q, 2H, CH ₂); 3.80 (s, 1H, CH), 3.40 (s, 2H, CH ₂); 1.40-1.00 (t, 3H, CH ₃).
7 _a	3342(NH); 1701(CO).	10.10 (s, 1H, NH); 7.80-6.30 (m, 9H, arom.); 4.40 (s, 2H, CH ₂).
7 _b	3321, 3211(2NH), 1711(CO).	10.25 (s, 1H, NH); 9.35 (s, 1H, NH); 8.10-7.10 (m, 9H, arom.); 4.30 (s, 2H, CH ₂).

(continued)



Table 1. Continued

Com. No.	IR (cm ⁻¹) ^c	¹ H-NMR (δ, ppm) ^d
8 _a	3416, 3360, 3259, 3157(NH ₂); 1686(CO).	10.30 (s, 1H, NH); 9.55 (s, 1H, NH); 8.30-6.90 (m, 13H, arom.); 5.85 (s, 2H, NH ₂); 3.65 (s, 1H, CH).
8 _b	3345(NH); 3310, 3200, (NH ₂); 1686(CO).	10.35 (s, 1H, NH); 9.90-6.30 (m, 13H, arom.); 4.50 (s, 2H, NH ₂); 3.10 (s, 1H, CH).
8 _c	3441(OH); 3320(NH); 1674 (CO).	10.85 (s, 1H, NH); 8.40-7.10 (m, 13H, arom.); 3.60 (s, 1H, OH); 3.40 (s, 1H, CH).
9 _a	3417, 3286, 3274(3NH).	10.35 (s, 1H, NH); 9.70-9.40 (br, 2H, 2NH); 7.80-6.30 (m, 13H, arom.).
9 _b	3414, 3240(NH ₂).	9.90 (s, 1H, NH); 9.15 (s, 1H, NH); 7.80-6.20 (m, 13H, arom.).
9 _c	3396(NH).	10.25 (s, 1H, NH); 8.20-7.10 (m, 13H, arom.).
10 _a	3424, 3350, 3232, 3120(2NH, NH ₂); 1691(CO).	10.50 (s, 1H, NH); 9.70 (s, 01H, NH); 8.00-6.80 (m, 13H, arom.); 4.80 (s, 2H, NH ₂); 3.60 (s, 1H, CH).
10 _b	3421(OH); 3188, 3140(2NH); 1715, 1685(2CO).	11.45 (s, 1H, OH); 10.30 (s, 1H, NH); 9.20 (s, 1H, NH); 8.20-6.80 (m, 13H, arom.); 3.60 (s, 1H, CH).
10 _c	3410(OH); 3200(NH); 1682(CO).	10.85 (s, 1H, OH); 10.40 (s, 1H, NH); 7.90-6.20 (m, 13H, arom.); 3.40 (s, 1H, CH).
11	3412(OH); 3220(NH); 1684(CO).	10.75 (s, 1H, OH); 9.75 (s, 1H, NH); 8.10-6.20 (m, 13H, arom.); 3.40 (s, 1H, CH).
12	1741, 1674(2CO).	8.60-7.10 (m, 14H, arom.), 6.00 (s, 1H, H _a), 5.60 (s, 1H, H _b).
13	1751, 1695(2CO), 603(C-Br).	8.60-7.30 (m, 14H, arom.).

(continued)



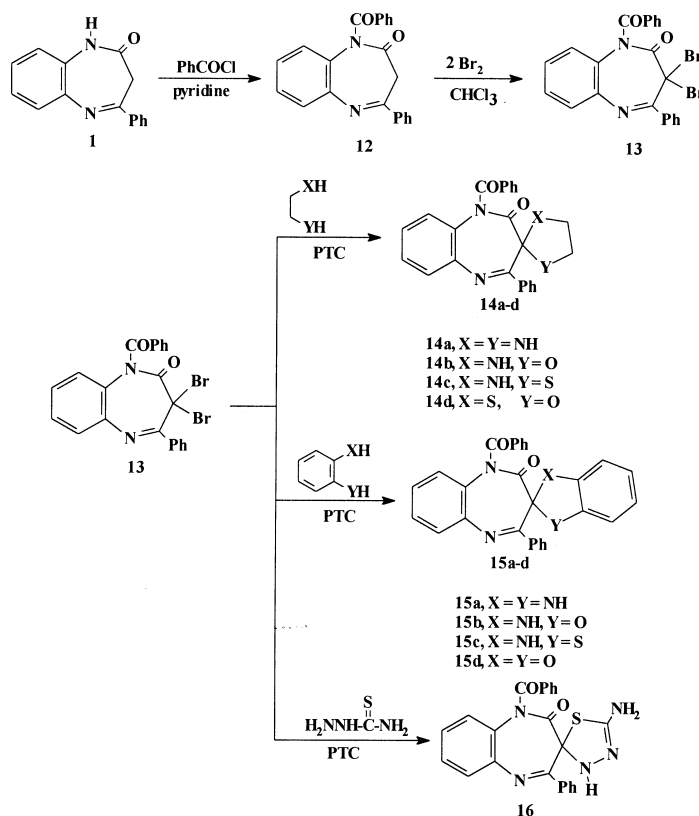
Table 1. Continued

Com. No.	IR (cm ⁻¹) ^c	¹ H-NMR (δ, ppm) ^d
14 _a	3310, 3308(2NH); 1720, 1688(2CO).	9.60-9.30 (br, 2H, 2NH); 8.30-7.10 (m, 14H, arom.); 3.20-2.70 (br, 4H, 2CH ₂).
14 _d	1723, 1686(2CO).	8.10-6.40 (m, 14H, arom.); 3.90-3.60 (t, 2H, OCH ₂). 3.20-2.80 (t, 2H, sCH ₂).
15 _a	3164, 3161(2NH); 1725, 1690(2CO).	9.50-9.10 (br, 2H, 2NH); 8.10-7.60 (m, 18H, arom.).
15 _b	3163(NH); 1726, 1697(2CO).	9.70 (s, 1H, NH); 8.30-6.70 (m, 18H, arom.).
15 _c	3165(NH); 1727, 1692(2CO).	9.60 (s, 1H, NH); 8.20-6.50 (m, 18H, arom.).
15 _d	1719, 1684(2CO).	8.20-6.60 (m, 18H, arom.).
16	3420, 3314, 3210(NH, NH ₂); 1718, 1684(2CO).	9.30 (S, 1H, NH); 8.20-7.10 (m, 14H, arom.); 6.20 (s, 2H, NH ₂).
17	1670(CO).	8.60-7.10 (m, 9H, arom); 4.30 (s, 2H, N-CH ₂ -N); 3.70-3.30 (br, 2H, CH); 2.00-1.40 [br, 4H, N(CH ₂) ₂]; 1.20-0.60 (m, 6H, 3CH ₂).
18	1662(CO).	8.50-7.10 (m, 9H, arom.); 4.70 (s, 2H, N-CH ₂ -N); 4.25 (s, 2H, CH ₂); 4.15-3.80 [t, 4H, O(CH ₂) ₂]; 3.40-3.10 [t, 4H, N(CH ₂) ₂].
19	1670(CO).	8.70-7.00 (m, 18H, arom.); 4.60 (s, 4H, 2N-CH ₂ -N) 3.45 (s, 4H, 2CH ₂); 2.05-1.60 [br, 8H, N(CH ₂) ₄ N].
20	1666(CO).	8.10-7.10 (m, 13H, arom.); 4.70 (s, 2H, N-CH ₂ -S); 3.50 (s, 2H, CH ₂).
21	1668(CO).	8.00-7.50 (m, 4H, arom.); 4.50 (s, 2H, N-CH ₂ -S); 3.50-2.90 (t, 1H, CH), 2.50-1.60 (m, 10H, 5CH ₂).

^cMeasured by Nicolet FT-IR 710 spectrophotometer.

^dMeasured by a varian EM 360 L spectrometer at 60 MHz using TMS as internal standard and DMSO as a solvent.





Scheme 2.

Also, compound **1** was subjected to react with formaldehyde and piperidine, morpholine, piperazine, 2-mercaptobenzoxazole or cyclohexylmercaptane, the corresponding Mannich bases **17–21** were obtained (cf. Scheme 3, Table 1).

EXPERIMENTAL

Synthesis of 3-bromo-1,3-dihydro-4-phenyl-1,5-benzodiazepin-2-one **2**

To a stirred solution of compound **1** (4.72 g, 0.02 mol) in chloroform (50 mL), solution of bromine (1.91 mL, 0.02 mol) in chloroform (15 mL) was added dropwise. Stirring was continued until the evolution of HBr gas



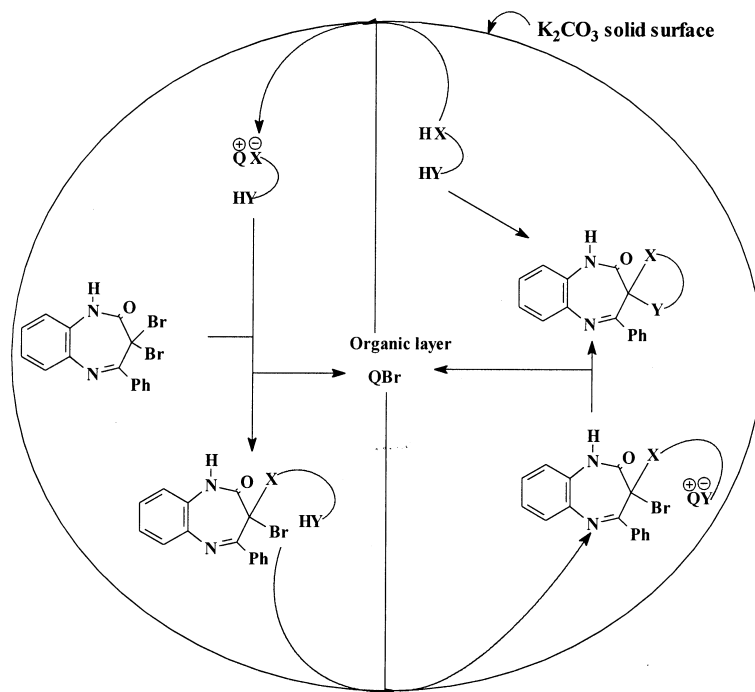


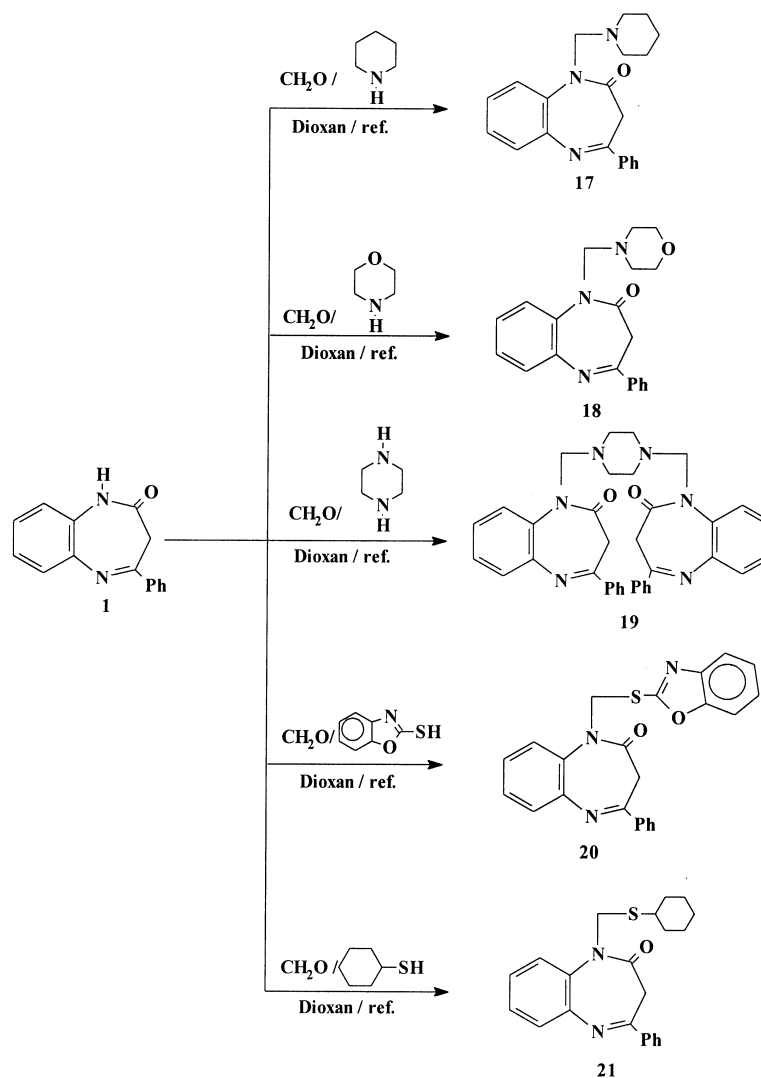
Figure A.

ceased. The precipitated solid was filtered off and crystallized from chloroform (cf. Table 1, Scheme 1).

Synthesis of 4-phenyl-3-substituted-1(H)-1,5 benzodiazepin-2-one 3, 4, 5, 6_{a,b}, 8_{a-c}, 10_{a-c} and 11: (General procedure)

A mixture of anhydrous potassium carbonate (3 g), dry dioxane (30 mL), compound **2** (0.003 mol), the appropriate reactant (0.003 mol), namely phthalimidoethanol (0.57 g), cystamine hydrochloride (0.94 g), guanidine hydrochloride (0.28 g), ethyl mercaptoacetate (0.33 g), ethyl glycinate hydrochloride (0.41 g), *o*-phenylenediamine (0.32 g), *o*-aminothiophenol (0.32 g), catechol (0.33 g), *p*-phenylenediamine (0.33 g), *p*-aminobenzoic acid (0.41 g), hydroquinone (0.33 g) or resorcinol (0.33 g) and a catalytic amount of tetrabutylammonium bromide [TBAB] (0.003 g) was stirred over different periods of time at the appropriate temperature (cf. Table 1), till completion of the reaction (*TLC*). The reaction mixture was filtered off





Scheme 3.

and the filtrate evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was triturated with pet. ether (40–60°C) to give a solid crystallized from the appropriate solvent (cf. Table 1, Scheme 1)

Note: Compound **11** was obtained by dissolving the carbonate in water (30 mL) followed by acidification and collected by filtration.



Synthesis of Compounds **4_a**, **5_a**, **7_{a,b}**, and **9_{a-c}**: (General Procedure)

0.005 Mol of compound **4** (1.55 g), **5** (1.64 g), **6_a** (1.77 g), **6_b** (1.68 g), **8_a** (1.71 g), **8_b** (1.77 g) or **8_c** (1.72 g) were dissolved in diphenyl ether (15 mL) and refluxed for 90 min. After cooling, the reaction mixture was poured into pet. ether 40–60°C. The separated solid was collected by filtration and crystallized from the suitable solvent (cf. Table 1, Scheme 3).

Synthesis 1-benzoyl-4-phenyl-3(H)-1,5-benzodiazepin-2-one **12**

To a stirred solution of compound **1** (4.72 g, 0.02 mol) in dry pyridine (20 mL), benzoyl chloride (2.32 mL, 0.02 mol) was added dropwise at room temperature. The stirring was continued for 30 min. and the reaction mixture was refluxed for 7 hr, poured into ice cold water. The separated solid was collected by filtration and crystallized from absolute ethanol (cf. Table 1, Scheme 1).

Synthesis 1-benzoyl-3,3-dibromo-4-phenyl-1,5-benzodiazepin-2-one **13**

To a solution of compound **12** (7.47 g, 0.015 mol) in chloroform (50 mL), a solution of bromine (2.68 mL, 0.03 mol) in chloroform (25 mL) was added dropwise during the stirring. The stirring was continued till the evolution of HBr gas ceased. The precipitated solid was filtered off and crystallized from chloroform (cf. Table 1, Scheme 2).

Synthesis of Compounds **14_{a-d}**, **15_{a-d}** and **16**: (General Procedure)

A mixture of compound **13** (0.99 g, 0.002 mol), dry dioxane (30 mL), anhydrous potassium carbonate (3 g), catalytic amount of tetrabutylammonium bromide [TBAB] (0.003 g) was treated with the suitable reactant (0.002 mol) namely, ethylenediamine (0.13 mL), ethanolamine (0.12 mL), cystamine hydrochloride (0.22 g), 2-mercaptoethanol (0.41 mL), *o*-phenylenediamine (0.21 g), *o*-aminophenol (0.21 g), *o*-aminothiophenol (0.21 mL), catechol (0.22 g) or thiosemicarbazide (0.18 g). The reaction mixture was stirred over different periods of time at the appropriate temperature (cf. Table 1, Scheme 3), till the completion of the reaction (TLC). The reaction mixture was filtered off and the filtrate evaporated *in vacuo*. The solid



residue was washed with water and crystallized from the appropriate solvent (cf. Table 1, Scheme 1).

Synthesis of Compounds 17–21: (General Procedure)

To a stirred solution of compound **1** (0.003 mol) in dioxane (20 mL), formaline solution (1 mL) and the suitable reagent (0.003 mol) including, piperidine (0.3 mL), morpholine (0.26 mL), piprazine (0.12 g, 0.0015 mol), cyclohexylmercaptane (0.36 mL) or 2-mercaptobenzoxazole (0.45 g) were added. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 3 hr. The precipitated solid was filtered off, washed with water and crystallized from the appropriate solvent (cf. Table 1, Scheme 3).

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