

3치환 7-할로세팔로스폴린 유도체의 합성

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Synthesis of 3-substituted 7-Halocephalosporanate Derivatives

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Abstract — The synthesis of new 3-substituted 7-halocephalosporanates was described. 7-ACA was reacted with thiols at pH 6.5~6.8 to afford the 3-substituted 7-ACA (**1**), which was treated with diphenyldiazomethane to give diphenylmethyl 7-aminocephalosporanate (**2**). The Halogenation of 7-aminocephalosporanate (**2**) with NaNO₂, KBr, and H₂SO₄ gave 7-bromocephalosporanate (**3**) and with NaNO₂, HCl gave 7-chlorocephalosporanate (**4**). Diphenylmethyl cephalosporanate (**2**~**4**) were deprotected by AlCl₃ in anisole and neutralized to give the sodium cephalosporanate (**5**~**7**).

Keywords □ 7-halocephalosporanate, β-lactamase inhibitors

β-Lactam 항생제는 항균력이 우수하고 부작용이 적은 장점이 있으나, 내성균의 출현이 증가하여 내성균에 유용한 새로운 항생제의 개발이 요구되고 있다. 내성균 문제를 극복하는 방법으로 β-lactamase 효소에 안정한 항생제를 개발하는 방법이 있으나, 이들도 곧 새로운 β-lactamase 효소에 파괴되는 경향을 보여 주고 있다. 내성균을 치료할 수 있는 보다 근본적인 방법은 β-lactamase 효소를 파괴하는 β-lactamase 억제제를 개발하고, β-lactam 항생제와 병용 투여하여 β-lactam 항생제를 β-lactamase 효소로부터 보호하는 것이다. β-Lactamase 억제제는 β-lactamase 효소와 acyl-enzyme complex를 형성하여 비가역적으로 효소의 활성을 소실시키는 suicide inhibitor이다. 이러한 β-lactamase 억제제로 clavulanic acid,^{1,2)} sulbactam³⁾ 및 tazobactam⁴⁾이 개발되어 임상에서 사용되고 있다. Clavulanic acid는 augmentin (amoxicillin+clavulanic acid)과 timentin(ticarcillin+clavulanic acid)으로, sulbactam은 unasin(sulbactam+ampicillin)과 sulferazone(sulbactam+cepoferazone)으로, tazobactam은 tazocine (tazobactam+piperacillin)으로 각각 제품화되어 사용하고 있다.⁵⁾

Cephalosporin계 항생제가 널리 사용되면서 이에 대한 내성균

이 증가하고 있어서 cephalosporin 구조를 갖는 β-lactamase inhibitor의 개발이 필요하게 되었다. 그러나, penicillin계열에 대해서는 최근까지 많은 연구가 진행되었으나, cephalosporin 계열의 화합물에 대해서는 연구가 많이 진행되지는 않았다. 일부 논문에서 cephalosporin 계열의 β-lactamase 억제제로 cephalosporin의 C-3번 위치에 cyano기,⁶⁾ triazol기⁷⁾ 등이 도입된 화합물들^{8,9)}과 C-7번 위치에 acetyl기,¹⁰⁾ vinylidene기,¹¹⁾ iodine기¹²⁾ 등이 도입된 화합물들¹³⁾이 합성되었으며, cephalosporinase에 억제 효과가 있다고 보고되고 있다. 이들 화합물 중에서 6β-Iodopenicillin 또는 7β-Iodocephalosporin 화합물에 주목하고, 본 연구자는 보다 우수한 억제활성을 갖는 신물질을 얻기 위하여 cephalosporin의 3번 위치에 heterocyclic ring을 갖고 있고, 7번 위치에 halogen 원소를 함유한 3치환 7-halocephalosporin 화합물을 합성하였다.

실험 방법

시약 및 기기

본 실험에서 사용된 시약들은 Aldrich사와 Fluka사의 것을 사용하였고, 각종 용매는 특급시약을 사용하였다. TLC는 Merck silica gel 60 F₂₅₄(thickness 0.2 μm)를 사용하였고, reverse TLC에는 Merck RP-18F_{254S}(thickness 0.25 mm)를 사용하였다.

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Spot는 UV Lamp로 254 nm의 파장에서 확인하였다. Column chromatography는 silica gel 60(Merck type 9355, 230~400 mesh)을 이용하였고, reverse column chromatography는 Comosil 75 C₁₈-OPN(42~105 μ , Nacalaitesque, Japan)을 사용하였다. ¹H-NMR spectra는 Varian Gemini 2000(300 MHz)을 사용하여 얻었고, TMS(tetramethylsilane)를 내부 표준물질로 사용하였다. IR spectra는 Jasco FT/IR 300E를 사용하여 얻었다.

(6R,7R)-7-Amino-3-[(benzoxazol-2-yl)thio]-methyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid(1a) – 증류수 200 ml에 NaHCO₃ 7.0 g과 7-aminocephalosporanic acid(7-ACA) 10.0 g(36.7 mmol)을 녹이고, 여기에 2-mercapto benzoxazole 6.7 g(44.04 mmol)과 acetone 200 ml를 넣고 pH를 6.5~6.8로 맞추는 후, oil bath에서 약 6시간 동안 60~65°C를 유지하면서 가열하였다. 상온으로 냉각하고 1 N-HCl로 반응액을 pH 3으로 조절한 후, 생성된 침전물을 여과하고 24시간 동안 건조하여 황색의 분말 **1a** 9.0 g(79%)를 얻었다.

$R_f=0.61$ (acetonitrile : H₂O=1 : 2); IR(KBr) cm⁻¹; 1805, 1543, 1498; ¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ : 3.42(d, 1H, $J=18$ Hz), 3.64(d, 1H, $J=17.7$ Hz), 4.12(d, 1H, $J=13$ Hz), 4.44(d, 1H, $J=13$, 2Hz), 4.65(d, 1H, $J=5$ Hz), 4.85(d, 1H, $J=5.1$ Hz), 7.32~7.73 (m, 4 H).

화합물 **1a**와 동일한 방법으로 7-ACA와 thiol 화합물을 반응시켜서 화합물 **1b**, **1c**, **1d**를 합성하였다.

(6R,7R)-7-Amino-3-[(1-methyltetrazol-5-yl)thio]-methyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid(1b) – Yield : 84%; $R_f=0.46$ (acetonitrile : H₂O=1 : 2); IR(KBr) cm⁻¹; 1801, 1700, 1342; ¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ : 3.81(s, 3H), 3.75(d, 1H, $J=6.5$ Hz), 4.12 (d, 1H, $J=6.9$ Hz), 4.21(d, 1H, $J=13.5$ Hz), 4.46(d, 1H, $J=13.5$ Hz), 4.83(d, 1H, $J=5.1$ Hz), 5.01(d, 1H, $J=5.2$ Hz).

(6R,7R)-7-Amino-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thio]-methyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid(1c) – Yield : 40%; $R_f=0.25$ (ethylacetate : methanol=1 : 1); IR(KBr) cm⁻¹ : 1772, 1724, 1365; ¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ : 2.69(3H, s), 3.40 and 3.53 (2H, 2d, $J=17.7$ Hz), 4.39 and 4.54(2H, 2d, $J=12.3$ Hz), 4.68 (1H, d, $J=4.2$ Hz), 4.92(1H, d, $J=5.1$ Hz).

(6R,7R)-7-Amino-3-[(6-ethoxy-benzothiazol-2-yl)thio]-methyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid(1d) – Yield : 40%; $R_f=0.55$ (ethylacetate : methanol=1 : 1); IR(KBr) cm⁻¹; 1774, 1720, 1598; ¹H-NMR(DMSO-d₆) δ : 1.35(3H, t, 9.4 Hz), 3.44 and 3.58(2H, 2d, $J=17.4$ Hz), 4.07(2H, q) 4.35 and 4.82(2H, 2d, $J=11.7$ Hz), 4.58(1H, m), 4.84(1H, d, $J=5$ Hz), 7.03(1H, d, $J=9$ Hz), 7.56(1H, d, $J=0.3$ Hz), 7.73(1H, d, $J=8.7$ Hz).

Diphenylmethyl(6R,7R)-7-amino-3-[(benzoxazol-2-yl)thio]-methyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate(2a) – 3-Cephem-4-car-

boxylic acid **1a** 5.0 g(16.3 mmol)을 methanol 40 ml에 현탁시킨 후, diphenyldiazomethane 16 g(81.5 mmol)을 dichloromethane 50 ml에 녹인 용액과 상온에서 24시간 반응시켰다. 반응액을 여과하여 얻은 여액을 농축하고, silicalgel column으로 정제하여 미황색의 화합물 **2a** 6.2 g(71%)를 얻었다.

$R_f=0.54$ (ethyl acetate : hexane=2 : 1); IR(KBr) cm⁻¹; 1774, 1718, 1498; ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ : 3.56(d, 1H, $J=18.6$ Hz), 3.69 (d, 1H, $J=18.6$ Hz), 4.08(d, 1H, $J=13.5$ Hz), 4.47(d, 1H, $J=13.8$ Hz), 4.65(d, 1H, $J=5.1$ Hz), 4.81(d, 1H, $J=5.1$ Hz), 6.97 (s, 1H), 7.20~7.50 (m, 14 H).

Carboxylic acid 화합물 **1b**, **1c**, **1d**를 사용하여 위의 합성방법에 따라 실험하여 diphenylmethylester 화합물 **2b**, **2c**, **2d**를 얻었다.

Diphenylmethyl(6R,7R)-7-amino-3-[(1-methyltetrazol-5-yl)thio]-methyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate(2b) – Yield: 62%; $R_f=0.42$ (hexane : ethylacetate : dichloromethane=1 : 2 : 1); IR(KBr) cm⁻¹; 1772, 1724, 1386; ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ : 3.83(s, 3H), 3.71(d, 1H, $J=6.6$ Hz), 3.85(d, 1H, $J=7.5$ Hz), 4.17(d, 1H, $J=13.5$ Hz), 4.39(d, 1H, $J=13.2$ Hz), 4.67(d, 1H, $J=5.1$ Hz), 4.90(d, 1H, $J=5.4$ Hz), 6.89(s, 1H), 7.25~7.43(m, 10H).

Diphenylmethyl(6R,7R)-7-amino-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thio]-methyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate(2c) – Yield : 35%; $R_f=0.22$ (ethyl acetate : hexane=2 : 1); IR(KBr) cm⁻¹; 1772, 1724, 1365; ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ : 2.69(3H, s), 3.60 and 3.73(2H, 2d, $J=18.6$ Hz), 4.10 and 4.51(2H, 2d, $J=13.7$ Hz), 4.77(1H, d, $J=5.1$ Hz), 4.91(1H, d, $J=5.1$ Hz), 6.90 (1H, s), 7.24~7.43 (10H, m).

Diphenylmethyl(6R,7R)-7-amino-3-[(6-ethoxy-benzothiazol-2-yl)thio]-methyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate(2d) – Yield : 36%; $R_f=0.53$ (ethyl acetate : hexane=2 : 1); IR(KBr) cm⁻¹; 1774, 1720, 1598; ¹H-NMR(CDCl₃) δ : 1.44(3H, t, 9.4 Hz), 3.61 and 3.75(2H, 2d, $J=17.4$ Hz), 4.07(2H, q, $J=4.07$) 4.13 and 4.60(2H, 2d, $J=12.9$ Hz), 4.78(1H, m), 4.94(1H, d, $J=5.1$ Hz), 6.93~6.97(1H, m), 7.19~7.49(12H, m, 2Ph), 7.624 and 7.654(1H, 2d, $J_1=9$ Hz, $J_2=0.3$ Hz).

Diphenylmethyl(6R,7S)-3-[(benzoxazol-2-yl)thio]-methyl]-7-bromo-3-cephem-4-carboxylate(3a) – 7-Aminocephalosporanate **2a** 5.0 g(9.9 mmol)을 CHCl₃ 30 ml와 ethanol 25 ml에 녹이고, KBr 6.0 g(49.5 mmol)을 H₂O 20 ml에 녹여 반응액에 가한 후, 2.5 N H₂SO₄ 50 ml과 NaNO₂ 1.0 g(14.8 mmol)을 넣고 ice bath에서 4시간 동안 교반한다. 반응액에서 유기층을 dichloromethane으로 추출하고 NaSO₄로 건조한 후, silicagel column으로 분리하여 7-bromocephalosporanate **3a** 3.1 g(55%)을 얻었다.

$R_f=0.41$ (hexane : ethylacetate=2 : 1); IR(KBr) cm^{-1} ; 1792, 1724, 1452; $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3)$ δ : 3.62(d, 1H, $J=18$ Hz), 3.74(d, 1H, $J=18$ Hz), 4.16(d, 1H, $J=14.1$ Hz), 4.53(d, 1H, $J=13.5$ Hz), 4.66(d, 1H, $J=1.8$ Hz), 4.81(d, 1H, $J=1.8$ Hz), 6.96(s, 1H), 7.20~7.50(m, 14 H).

위와 같은 방법으로 7-amino 화합물 **2b**, **2c**, **2d**를 원료로 사용하여 7-bromo 화합물 **3b**, **3c**, **3d**를 얻었다.

Diphenylmethyl(6R,7S)-3-[(1-methyltetrazol-5-yl)thio]-methyl]-7-bromo-3-cephem-4-carboxylate (3b) – Yield : 71%; $R_f=0.53$ (hexane : ethylacetate=2 : 1); IR(KBr) cm^{-1} ; 1786, 1734, 1508; $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3)$ δ : 3.84(s, 3H), 3.76(d, 1H, $J=6.4$ Hz), 3.86(d, 1H, $J=7.2$ Hz), 4.21(d, 1H, $J=13.5$ Hz), 4.42(d, 1H, $J=13.5$ Hz), 4.66(d, 1H, $J=2.7$ Hz), 4.82(d, 1H, $J=3.1$ Hz), 6.89(s, 1H), 7.26~7.48(m, 10H).

Diphenylmethyl(6R,7S)-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thio]-methyl]-7-bromo-3-cephem-4-carboxylate(3c) – Yield : 55%; $R_f=0.34$ (hexane : ethylacetate=1 : 2); IR(KBr) cm^{-1} ; 1787, 1724, 1373; $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3)$ δ : 2.70(3H, s), 3.66 and 3.79(2H, 2d, $J=18.3$ Hz), 4.17 and 4.55(2H, 2d, $J=13.7$ Hz), 4.66(1H, d, $J=1.5$ Hz), 4.82(1H, d, $J=1.8$ Hz), 6.91(1H, s), 7.25~7.47(10H, m).

Diphenylmethyl(6R,7S)-3-[(6-ethoxy-benzothiazol-2-yl)thio]-methyl]-7-bromo-3-cephem-4-carboxylate(3d) – Yield : 48%; $R_f=0.50$ (ethyl acetate : hexane=1 : 2); IR(KBr) cm^{-1} ; 1787, 1720, 1448; $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3)$ δ : 1.45(3H, t), 3.61 and 3.75(2H, 2d, $J=17.4$ Hz), 4.06(2H, m), 4.11 and 4.66(2H, 2d, $J=13.7$ Hz), 4.66(1H, d, $J=1.8$ Hz), 4.82(1H, d, $J=1.8$ Hz), 6.94~6.95(1H, m), 7.14~7.47(12H, m), 7.59 and 7.62(1H, 2d, $J_1=9$ Hz, $J_2=0.3$ Hz).

Diphenylmethyl(6R,7S)-3-[(benzoxazol-2-yl)thio]-methyl]-7-chloro-3-cephem-4-carboxylate(4a) – 7-Aminocephalosporanate **2a** 5.0 g(9.9 mmol)을 CHCl_3 30 ml와 ethanol 25 ml에 녹이고, c-HCl(37%) 10 ml를 H_2O 10 ml로 희석한 용액을 반응액에 20분간 서서히 넣어준 후, NaNO_2 1.2 g(14.8 mmol)을 넣고 ice bath에서 4시간 동안 교반한다. 반응혼합물을 dichloromethane으로 추출하고 NaSO_4 로 건조하여 농축한 후, silicagel column 정제하여 7-chlorocephalosporanate **4a** 2.7 g(46%)를 얻었다.

$R_f=0.38$ (hexane : ethylacetate=2 : 1); IR(KBr) cm^{-1} ; 1793, 1718, 1498; $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3)$ δ : 3.59(d, 1H, $J=18$ Hz), 3.75(d, 1H, $J=18.3$ Hz), 4.13(d, 1H, $J=15$ Hz), 4.51(d, 1H, $J=13.8$ Hz), 4.63(d, 1H, $J=1.5$ Hz), 4.73(d, 1H, $J=1.5$ Hz), 6.97(s, 1H), 7.20~7.50(m, 14 H).

7-Amino 화합물 **2b**, **2c**, **2d**를 이용하여 **4a**를 합성한 방법으로 7-chloro 화합물 **4b**, **4c**, **4d**를 합성하였다.

Diphenylmethyl(6R,7S)-3-[(1-methyltetrazol-5-yl)thio]-methyl]-7-chloro-3-cephem-4-carboxylate(4b) – Yield : 66%; $R_f=0.51$ (ethyl acetate : hexane=1 : 1); IR(KBr) cm^{-1} ; 1786, 1764, 1375; $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3)$ δ : 3.85(s, 3H), 3.75(d, 1H, $J=7.2$ Hz), 3.85(d, 1H, $J=7.5$ Hz), 4.21(d, 1H, $J=13.2$ Hz), 4.42(d, 1H, $J=13.5$ Hz), 4.65(d, 1H, $J=1.7$ Hz), 4.76(d, 1H, $J=1.5$ Hz), 6.91(s, 1H), 7.26~7.48(m, 10H).

Diphenylmethyl(6R,7S)-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thio]-methyl]-7-chloro-3-cephem-4-carboxylate(4c) – Yield : 54%; $R_f=0.35$ (hexane : ethylacetate=2 : 1); IR(KBr) cm^{-1} ; 1789, 1720, 1373; $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3)$ δ : 2.70(3H, s), 3.64 and 3.77(2H, 2d, $J=18.2$ Hz), 4.16 and 4.55(2H, 2d, $J=13.7$ Hz), 4.66(1H, d, $J=1.8$ Hz), 4.76(1H, d, $J=1.5$ Hz), 6.93(1H, s), 7.26~7.47(10H, m).

Diphenylmethyl(6R,7S)-3-[(6-ethoxy-benzothiazol-2-yl)thio]-methyl]-7-chloro-3-cephem-4-carboxylate(4d) – Yield : 46%; $R_f=0.50$ (hexane : ethylacetate=2 : 1); IR(KBr) cm^{-1} ; 1793, 1720, 1448; $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3)$ δ : 1.44(3H, m), 3.60 and 3.74(2H, 2d, $J=17.4$ Hz), 4.05(2H, m), 4.17 and 4.65(2H, 2d, $J=13.7$), 4.67(1H, d, $J=1.8$ Hz), 4.76(1H, D, $J=1.8$ Hz), 6.96(1H, d), 7.14~7.44(12H, m), 7.59 and 7.62(1H, 2d).

Sodium(6R,7R)-7-amino-3-[(benzoxazol-2-yl)thio]-methyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate(5a) – Diphenylmethyl 3-cephem-4-carboxylate **2a** 0.3 g(0.61 mmol)을 무수 dichloromethane 10 ml와 무수 anisole 0.66 ml(6.1 mmol)에 용해한 후, -78°C 에서 AlCl_3 0.22 g(1.5 mmol)을 가하고 30분간 교반한다. NaHCO_3 0.5 g을 증류수 20 ml에 녹인 용액과 ethylacetate 20 ml를 반응액에 넣고 5분간 교반한 후, 반응액을 여과하여 침전물을 제거한다. 반응 혼합물에서 물층을 분리하여 2 ml 정도로 농축한 후, reverse column으로 정제하고 동결 건조하여 sodium 3-cephem-4-carboxylate **5a** 0.15 g(72%)을 얻었다.

$R_f=0.52$ (H_2O : acetonitrile=1 : 2); $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{DMSO}-d_6)$ δ : 3.56(d, 1H, $J=19.8$ Hz), 3.75(d, 1H, $J=19.5$ Hz), 4.14(d, 1H, $J=1.5$ Hz), 4.61(d, 1H, $J=1.5$ Hz), 4.74(d, 1H, $J=5.6$ Hz), 4.91(d, 1H, $J=5.7$ Hz), 7.27~7.73(m, 4 H).

Diphenylmethylester 화합물 **2b**, **2c**, **2d**, **3a**, **3b**, **3c**, **3d**, **4a**, **4b**, **4c**, **4d**를 원료로 사용하고, 화합물 **5a**와 동일한 방법으로 보호기를 제거하여 sodium carboxylate 화합물 **5b**, **5c**, **5d**, **6a**, **6b**, **6c**, **6d**, **7a**, **7b**, **7c**, **7d**를 합성하였다.

Sodium(6R,7R)-7-amino-3-[(1-methyltetrazol-5-yl)thio]-methyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate(5b) – Yield : 76%; $R_f=0.48$ (H_2O : acetonitrile=1 : 1); $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{DMSO}-d_6)$ δ : 3.35(d, 1H, $J=6.8$ Hz), 3.41(d, 1H, $J=6.8$ Hz), 3.92(s, 3H), 4.29(d, 1H,

$J=12.9$ Hz), 4.39(d, 1H, $J=12.9$ Hz), 4.63(d, 1H, $J=5.1$ Hz), 4.86(d, 1H, $J=5.1$ Hz).

Sodium(6R,7R)-7-amino-3-[[[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazole-2-yl)thio]-methyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate(5c) – Yield : 61%; $R_f=0.70$ (H_2O : acetonitrile=1 : 2); 1H -NMR(DMSO- d_6), δ : 2.69(3H, s), 3.40 and 3.53(2H, 2d, $J=17.7$ Hz), 4.39 and 4.54(2H, 2d, $J=12.3$ Hz), 4.68(1H, d, $J=4.2$ Hz), 4.92(1H, d, $J=5.1$ Hz).

Sodium(6R,7R)-7-amino-3-[[[(6-ethoxybenzothiazol-2-yl)thio]-methyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate(5d) – Yield : 45%; $R_f=0.43$ (H_2O : acetonitrile=1 : 2); 1H -NMR(DMSO- d_6), δ : 1.35(3H, t, 9.4 Hz), 3.44 and 3.58(2H, 2d, $J=17.4$ Hz), 4.07(2H, q) 4.35 and 4.82(2H, 2d, $J=11.7$ Hz), 4.58(1H, m), 4.84(1H, d, $J=5$ Hz), 7.03(1H, d, $J=9$ Hz), 7.56(1H, d, $J=0.3$ Hz), 7.73(1H, d, $J=8.7$ Hz).

Sodium(6R,7S)-3-[[[(benzoxazol-2-yl)thio]-methyl]-7-bromo-3-cephem-4-carboxylate(6a) – Yield : 73%; $R_f=0.46$ (H_2O : acetonitrile=1 : 1); 1H -NMR(DMSO- d_6) δ : 3.57(d, 1H, $J=18$ Hz), 3.75(d, 1H, $J=18$ Hz), 4.40(d, 1H, $J=12.9$ Hz), 4.51(d, 1H, $J=12$ Hz), 5.02(d, 1H, $J=1.2$ Hz), 5.35(d, 1H, $J=1.2$ Hz), 7.32~7.73(m, 4 H).

Sodium(6R,7S)-3-[[[(1-methyltetrazol-5-yl)thio]-methyl]-7-bromo-3-cephem-4-carboxylate(6b) – Yield : 72%; $R_f=0.61$ (H_2O : acetonitrile=1 : 2); 1H -NMR(DMSO- d_6) δ : 3.37(d, 1H, $J=6.9$ Hz), 3.42(d, 1H, $J=6.9$ Hz), 3.93(s, 3H), 4.18(d, 1H, $J=13.9$ Hz), 4.42(d, 1H, $J=13.5$ Hz), 4.98(d, 1H, $J=1.8$ Hz), 5.33(d, 1H, $J=1.8$ Hz).

Sodium(6R,7S)-3-[[[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thio]-methyl]-7-bromo-3-cephem-4-carboxylate(6c) – Yield : 62%; $R_f=0.75$ (H_2O : acetonitrile=1 : 2); 1H -NMR(DMSO- d_6), δ : 2.69(3H, s), 3.47 and 3.71(2H, 2d, $J=17.7$ Hz), 4.35 and 4.55(2H, 2d, $J=12.5$ Hz), 5.06(1H, d, $J=1.8$ Hz), 5.41(1H, d, $J=1.5$ Hz).

Sodium(6R,7S)-3-[[[(6-ethoxybenzothiazol-2-yl)thio]-methyl]-7-bromo-3-cephem-4-carboxylate(6d) – Yield : 48%; $R_f=0.35$ (H_2O : acetonitrile=1 : 2); 1H -NMR(DMSO- d_6) δ : 1.35(3H, t, $J_1=6.6$ Hz, $J_2=6$ Hz), 3.61 and 3.75(2H, 2d, $J=18.3$ Hz), 4.07(2H, q), 4.43 and 4.61(2H, 2d, $J=13.7$ Hz), 5.03(1H, d, $J=1.5$ Hz), 5.37(1H, d, $J=2.1$ Hz), 7.07(1H, 2d), 7.61(1H, 2d), 7.73 and 7.77(1H, 2d).

Sodium(6R,7S)-3-[[[(benzoxazol-2-yl)thio]-methyl]-7-chloro-3-cephem-4-carboxylate(7a) – Yield : 65%; $R_f=0.62$ (H_2O : acetonitrile=1 : 2); 1H -NMR(DMSO- d_6) δ : 3.52(d, 1H, $J=16.2$ Hz), 3.76(d, 1H, $J=17$ Hz), 4.41(d, 1H, $J=12.5$ Hz),

4.49(d, 1H, $J=13$ Hz), 4.52(d, 1H, $J=1.8$ Hz), 5.29(d, 1H, $J=1.8$ Hz), 7.33~7.67(m, 4 H).

Sodium(6R,7S)-3-[[[(1-methyltetrazol-5-yl)thio]-methyl]-7-chloro-3-cephem-4-carboxylate(7b) – Yield : 65%; $R_f=0.65$ (H_2O : acetonitrile=1 : 1); 1H -NMR(DMSO- d_6) δ : 3.40(d, 1H, $J=6.7$ Hz), 3.42(d, 1H, $J=6.8$ Hz), 3.92(s, 3H), 4.28(d, 1H, $J=12.6$ Hz), 4.35(d, 1H, $J=12$ Hz), 4.93(d, 1H, $J=1.8$ Hz), 5.30(d, 1H, $J=1.7$ Hz).

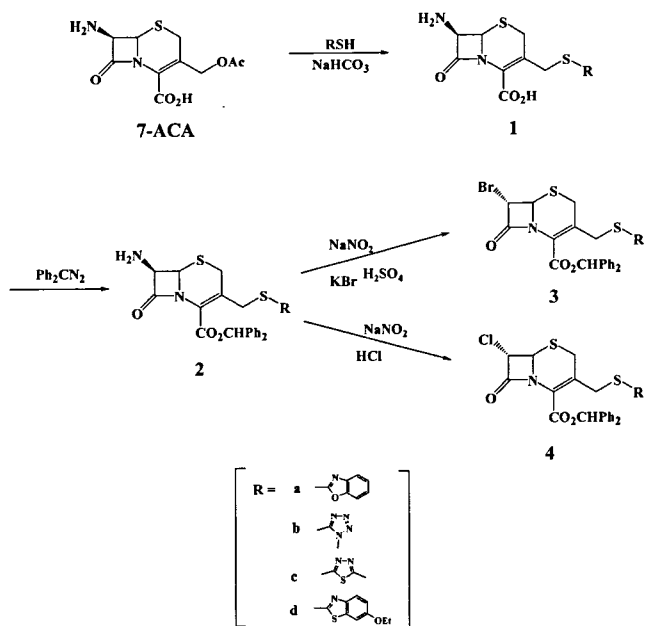
Sodium(6R,7S)-3-[[[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thio]-methyl]-7-chloro-3-cephem-4-carboxylate(7c) – Yield : 61%; $R_f=0.74$ (H_2O : acetonitrile=1 : 2); 1H -NMR(DMSO- d_6), δ : 2.69(3H, s), 3.48 and 3.72(2H, 2d, $J=17.7$ Hz), 4.35 and 4.55(2H, 2d, $J=12.5$ Hz), 5.06(1H, d, $J=1.8$ Hz), 5.41(1H, d, $J=1.8$ Hz).

Sodium(6R,7S)-3-[[[(6-ethoxy-benzothiazol-2-yl)thio]-methyl]-7-chloro-3-cephem-4-carboxylate(7d) – Yield : 47%; $R_f=0.35$ (H_2O : acetonitrile=1 : 2); 1H -NMR(DMSO- d_6) δ : 1.35(3H, t, $J=6.96$ Hz), 3.61 and 3.75(2H, 2d, $J=17.4$ Hz), 4.07(2H, q), 4.42 and 4.63(2H, 2d, $J=12.9$ Hz), 5.01(1H, m), 5.36(1H, d, $J=2.1$ Hz), 7.03 and 7.05(1H, 2d), 7.61(1H, 2d), 7.73 and 7.75(1H, 2d).

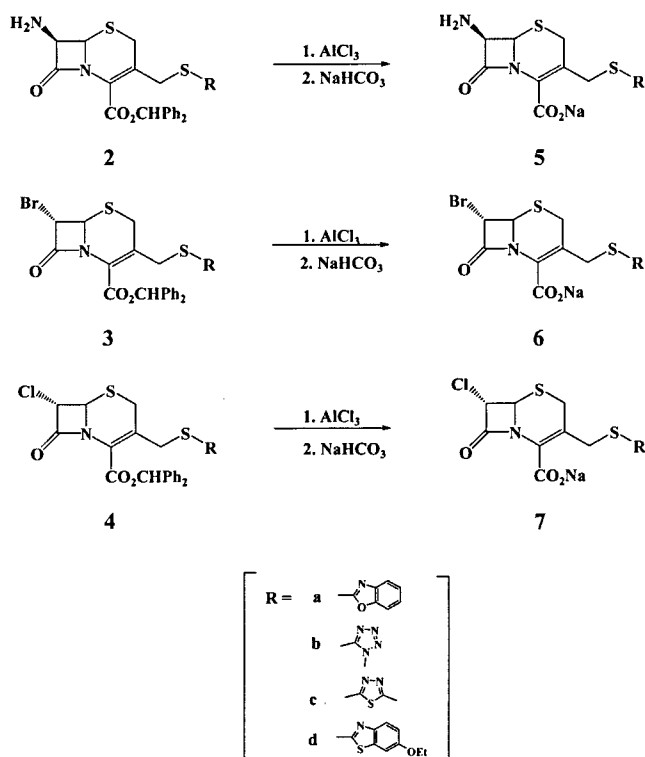
실험결과 및 고찰

7-ACA와 thiol 화합물을 pH 6.5~6.8에서 6시간 동안 가열 환류한 후, pH를 3으로 조절하여 3-치환 7-ACA(1)를 40~84%의 수득률로 합성하였다. 이들 화합물에서 C_6 -H와 C_7 -H의 coupling constant($J_{6,7}$)는 4.2~5.2 Hz이었다. 따라서, 이들은 7-ACA에서와 같이 서로 *cis* 관계 즉, 7α -H와 6α -H이다. 3-치환 7-ACA(1)을 diphenyldiazomethane과 24시간 동안 상온에서 반응시켜 diphenylmethyl 7-aminocephalosporanate(2)를 35~71%의 수득률로 합성하였다. 이들 화합물에서도 C_6 -H와 C_7 -H의 coupling constant($J_{6,7}$)는 4.9~5.1 Hz이어서 7α -H와 6α -H이고, diphenylmethyl ester의 methyl peak가 δ 6.89~6.97에서 확인할 수 있었다. 7-Aminocephalosporanate(2)에 $NaNO_2$ 를 가하고, KBr과 황산 또는 HCl를 ice bath에서 반응하여 halogeneration시킨 후, 정제하여 각각 7-bromocephalosporanate(3)을 48~71%의 수득률과 7-chlorocephalosporanate(4)를 46~66%의 수득률로 합성하였다(Scheme 1). 7-Halocephalosporanate(3~4)에서 C_6 -H와 C_7 -H의 coupling constant($J_{6,7}$)는 1.5~3.1 Hz이어서 이들은 서로 *trans* 관계 즉, 7β -H와 6α -H이다. Diphenylmethyl cephalosporanate(2~4)를 무수dichloromethane과 anisole에 용해하고, $-78^\circ C$ 에서 $AlCl_3$ 로 처리하여 carboxylic acid 화합물로 만든 후, $NaHCO_3$ 용액을 사용하여 sodium salt 용액을 만들었다(Scheme 2). 이렇게

문헌



Scheme 1 – Synthesis of diphenylmethyl 3-substituted 7-halocephalosporanate.



Scheme 2 – Synthesis of sodium 3-substituted 7-halocephalosporanates.

얻은 sodium salt 용액을 동결건조하고 물과 CH_3CN 을 이용하여 역상column으로 정제 한 후, 다시 동결 건조하여 sodium cephalosporanate(5~7)를 45~76%의 수득률로 합성하였다.

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