

## New Antifungal 1,2,4-Triazoles with Difluoro(substituted sulfonyl)methyl Moiety

Hiromichi ETO,\* Yasushi KANEKO, Sunao TAKEDA, Minoru TOKIZAWA, Susumu SATO, Kouiti YOSHIDA, Setsuo NAMIKI, Masaki OGAWA, Kazuki MAEBASHI, Kazuya ISHIDA, Masaru MATSUMOTO, and Takemitsu ASAOKA

*Central Research Labs., SS Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., 1143 Nanpeidai, Narita, Chiba 286-8511, Japan.*  
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**New 1,2,4-triazoles (2) having a difluoro(substituted sulfonyl)methyl moiety were designed and synthesized via  $\alpha,\alpha$ -difluoro- $\alpha$ -(substituted thio)acetophenones (3). Compounds (2) showed potent antifungal activities against *C. albicans*, *C. krusei*, *A. flavus* and *A. fumigatus* *in vitro* and against *C. albicans* *in vivo* for oral and i.v. administrations. Especially, (−)-2a, (−)-2b and (−)-2d showed potent antifungal activities.**

**Key words** antifungal; 1,2,4-triazole; difluoro(substituted sulfonyl)methyl derivative

In our previous paper,<sup>1)</sup> we reported the preparation of the 1,2,4-triazole derivatives (**1**) with difluoro(heteroaryl)methyl moiety and their antifungal activities. The introduction of fluorine atoms enhanced their antifungal activities *in vitro* and some of them showed superior activities compared to those of fluconazole (FLCZ) and itraconazole (ITCZ) against *Candida albicans* (*C. albicans*), *Candida Krusei* (*C. Krusei*), *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* (*T. mentagrophytes*), and *Trichophyton rubrum* (*T. rubrum*), and equal to those of ITCZ against *Aspergillus fumigatus* (*A. fumigatus*) and *Aspergillus flavus* (*A. flavus*). The antifungal azole, which has a sulfonyl or sulfenyl moiety such as Sch42427<sup>2)</sup> and R-102557,<sup>3)</sup> were developed and showed excellent antifungal activities *in vivo*. We also reported that SSY726,<sup>4)</sup> which has a sulfone moiety, showed excellent antifungal activities against *Candida* species *in vivo*.

Therefore, we designed new 1,2,4-triazole derivatives (**2**) with the difluoro(substituted sulfonyl)methyl moiety. In this paper, we describe the preparation of compounds (**2**) *via* key intermediates (**3**) and their antifungal activities.

**Chemistry** The key intermediates (**3**) were prepared by three routes. One route is the fluorination of acetophenones (**4**) by electrophilic fluorinating reagents (route A). The second route is the reaction of ethyl 2,2-difluoro-2-(substituted thio)acetate (**6**) with phenyllithiums (route B), and the third route is the reaction of  $\alpha$ -chloro- $\alpha,\alpha$ -difluoroacetophenone

with mercaptans (route C).

**3a—e** and **3g—I** were prepared from the corresponding acetophenones (**5**) by route A as our previous paper.<sup>5)</sup> However, the difluorination of **5n** ( $R=C_6H_5$ ) and **5o** ( $R=4-CH_3-C_6H_4$ ) did not proceed completely and a decomposition

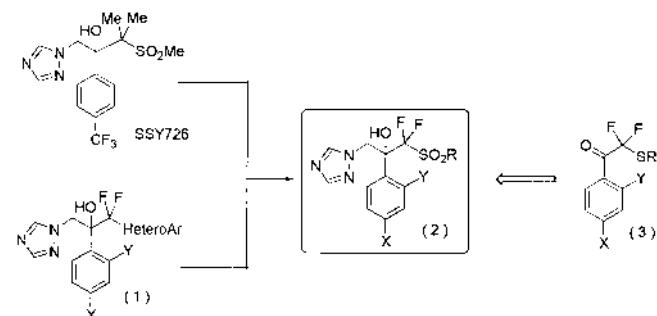
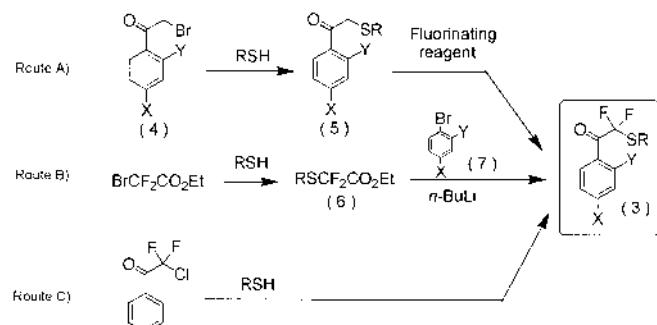


Chart 1



X	Y	R	X	Y	R
a	F	Me	j	$\text{CF}_3$	Me
b	F	Et	k	Cl	Me
c	F	<i>n</i> -Pr	l	F	$\text{AcOCH}_2\text{CH}_2$
d	F	<i>cyclo</i> -Pr	m	F	$\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2$
e	F	<i>n</i> -Bu	n	F	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$
f	F	<i>tert</i> -Bu	o	F	$4-\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$
g	F	<i>n</i> -Pen	p	F	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2$
h	H	H	q	F	$4-\text{CH}_3\text{O}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2$
i	F	Me			

Chart 2

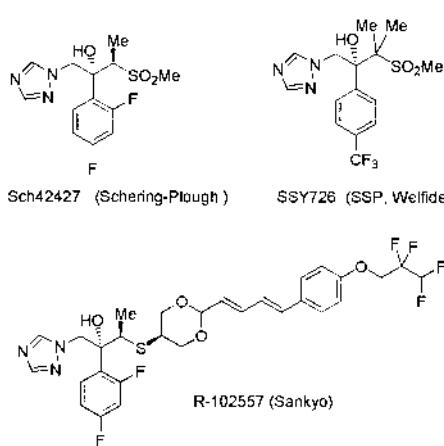


Fig. 1

\* To whom correspondence should be addressed. e-mail: Hiromichi.Eto@ssp.co.jp

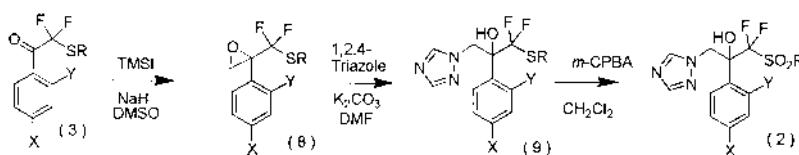
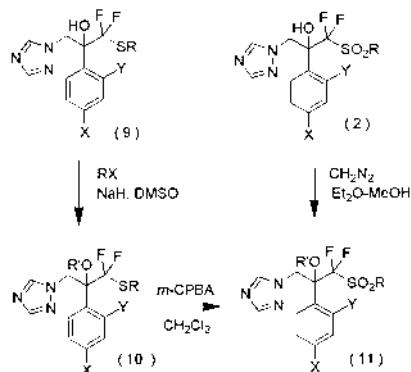


Chart 3



	X	Y	R	R'
r	F	F	Et	Me
s	F	F	Et	C6H5CH2
1	F	F	Me	Me

Chart 4

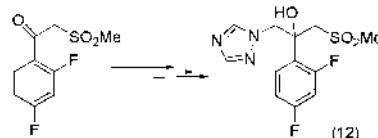


Chart 5

Table 1. Antifungal Activities of Compounds 2, 11, 12, FLCZ and ITCZ in Vitro

Compounds	MIC ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )			
	<i>C. albicans</i> ATCC 90028	<i>C. krusei</i> ATCC 6258	<i>A. flavus</i> IFM 41935	<i>A. fumigatus</i> IFM 40808
<b>2a</b>	0.25	8	8	8
(-)-2a	0.125	4	4	4
(+)-2a	>64	>64	>64	>64
<b>2b</b>	0.125	1	4	4
(-)-2b	0.063	0.5	2	2
(+)-2b	>64	>64	>64	>64
<b>2c</b>	0.063	0.5	4	4
<b>2d</b>	0.125	2	4	4
(-)-2d	0.063	1	1	2
(+)-2d	>64	>64	>64	>64
<b>2e</b>	0.063	0.5	4	8
<b>2f</b>	2	>8	64	32
<b>2g</b>	0.031	0.5	4	8
<b>2h</b>	2	>64	>64	>64
<b>2i</b>	0.5	64	64	>64
(-)-2i	0.25	32	32	64
(+)-2i	>64	>64	>64	>64
<b>2j</b>	0.25	32	>64	>64
(-)-2j	0.125	16	>64	>64
(+)-2j	>64	>64	>64	>64
<b>2k</b>	0.25	2	8	32
(-)-2k	0.125	2	4	16
(+)-2k	>64	>64	>64	>64
<b>2m</b>	1	64	>64	>64
<b>2n</b>	1	16	>64	32
<b>2o</b>	0.063	4	8	1
<b>2p</b>	0.25	8	4	8
<b>2q</b>	0.125	2	4	4
<b>11r</b>	0.5	>64	64	>64
<b>11s</b>	>64	>64	>64	>64
<b>11t</b>	4	>64	>64	>64
<b>12</b>	8	>64	>64	>64
FLCZ	0.25	32	>64	>64
ITCZ	0.031	0.25	0.25	0.25

(11r-t) decreased the antifungal activities *in vitro*.

Compounds 2, 12 and FLCZ, except for 2m, were tested *in vivo* against *C. albicans* at the 4 times oral administrations after infection in Table 2.

The introduction of fluorine atoms enhanced the antifungal activities *in vitro* and *in vivo* (2a, 12).

As phenyl substituents, the 2,4-difluoro (2a) and 2,4-dichloro (2k) derivatives showed superior activity to the un-

reaction was competed. The fluorination of 5f, 5p and 5q did not proceed because of their degradation. Therefore, 3f and 3n-q were prepared from ethyl difluoro(substituted thio)acetate (6) by route B. 3h was also prepared by route C, but attempt to prepare 3a from route C by the methylthiolation of  $\alpha$ -chloro- $\alpha$ , $\alpha$ -2',4'-tetrafluoroacetophenone<sup>6)</sup> was failed to give a complicated product, because the substitution reaction of the aromatic ring at the 2 and/or 4 position competed.

Compound 2 was prepared from the key intermediates (3) as shown in Chart 3.<sup>7)</sup>

Compound 2m was prepared from 9l by hydrolysis followed by oxidation.

Compounds 10r and 10s were prepared from 9b by alkylation. Also compounds 11r and 11s were prepared from 10r and 10s by oxidation, respectively. Compound 2a was easily methylated by diazomethane to afford 11t (Chart 4), because the acidity of the hydroxy proton is relatively high due to the strong electron withdrawing effect of the neighboring fluorine atoms.

A desfluoro analog of 2a (12)<sup>8)</sup> was prepared owing to comparing the activities.

**Antifungal Activities** The synthesized 1,2,4-triazole derivatives containing the difluoro(substituted sulfonyl)methyl moiety (2a-q, 11r-t) and 12 were screened for their *in vitro* activities against *C. albicans*, *C. krusei*, *A. fumigatus* and *A. flavus*, and compared with those of FLCZ and ITCZ. The minimum inhibitory concentrations (MICs) are shown in Table 1.

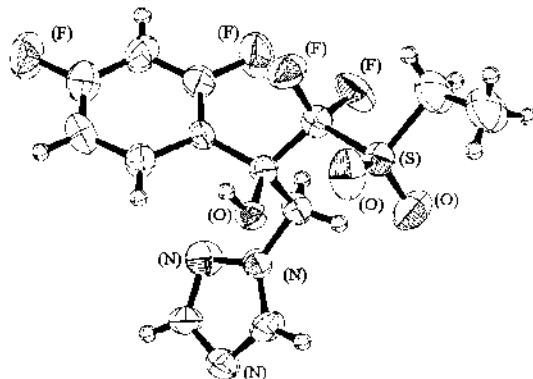
The introduction of a bulky *tert*-Bu group (2f) or a hydroxy group into the ethyl group (2m) decrease the antifungal activities *in vitro*. The alkylation of the hydroxy group

Table 2. *In Vivo* Antifungal Activities of Compounds **2**, **12** and FLCZ against *C. albicans* at the 4 Times Oral Administrations after Infection

Compounds	Dose (mg/kg)	Mean survival days (mean±S.D.)	No. of survivors on day 14/ tested mice
<b>2a</b>	5	14.0±0.0***	5/5
	1.25	14.0±0.0***	5/5
	0.313	12.2±1.6***	2/5
(-)- <b>2a</b>	5	14.0±0.0***	5/5
	1.25	14.0±0.0***	5/5
	0.313	13.8±0.4***	4/5
<b>2b</b>	5	14.0±0.0***	5/5
	1.25	14.0±0.0***	4/5
	0.313	9.6±2.3***	0/5
(-)- <b>2b</b>	5	14.0±0.0***	5/5
	1.25	14.0±0.0***	5/5
	0.313	11.4±2.4***	0/5
<b>2c</b>	5	14.0±0.0***	5/5
	1.25	12.6±1.9***	2/5
	0.313	3.8±0.8	0/5
<b>2d</b>	5	14.0±0.0***	5/5
	1.25	14.0±0.0***	4/5
	0.313	13.2±1.8***	3/5
(-)- <b>2d</b>	5	14.0±0.0***	5/5
	1.25	14.0±0.0***	5/5
	0.313	13.6±0.5***	2/5
<b>2e</b>	5	13.4±1.3***	4/5
	1.25	10.8±1.9***	1/5
	0.313	5.6±1.9	0/5
<b>2f</b>	5	11.4±2.4***	2/5
	1.25	8.8±3.2***	0/5
	0.313	3.8±0.8	0/5
<b>2g</b>	5	11.4±3.2**	2/5
	1.25	5.8±1.3	0/5
	0.313	5.0±2.5	0/5
<b>2h</b>	5	8.8±0.8***	0/5
	1.25	6.4±1.3**	0/5
	0.313	13.8±0.4***	3/5
<b>2i</b>	5	12.4±1.5***	1/5
	1.25	8.4±1.1***	0/5
	0.313	13.2±1.1***	3/5
<b>2j</b>	5	12.0±1.2***	0/5
	1.25	6.0±2.4*	0/5
	0.313	14.0±0.0***	5/5
<b>2k</b>	5	14.0±0.0***	5/5
	1.25	14.0±0.0***	5/5
	0.313	10.2±2.4***	1/5
<b>2n</b>	5	5.0±1.6	0/5
	5	3.6±0.5	0/5
	5	4.6±1.5	0/5
<b>2o</b>	5	4.8±1.1	0/5
	5	8.0±1.9**	0/5
	5	13.0±1.2***	0/5
FLCZ	1.25	10.6±2.3***	0/5
	0.313	6.2±1.8**	0/5
	5	10.6±2.3***	0/5
Control		3.4±0.6	0/10

Significantly different from the control by Kaplan Meire method (Cox mantel test). \*\*\*;  $p<0.001$ , \*\*;  $p<0.01$ , \*;  $p<0.05$ .

substituted (**2h**), 4-fluoro (**2i**), and 4-trifluoromethyl (**2j**) derivatives *in vitro* and *in vivo*. As substituent for R, the *in vitro* activities were increased in the order Me (**2a**)<Et (**2b**)<n-Pr (**2c**)<n-Bu (**2e**)<n-Pen (**2g**), but the *in vivo* activities were decreased in order Me (**2a**)≥Et (**2b**)>n-Pr (**2c**)>n-Bu (**2e**)>n-Pen (**2g**). We presume that the reason why the antifungal activities decrease according to alkyl chain length *in vivo* are due to their increase of hydrophobicity which caused a low absorption. Similarly, 4-methylphenyl (**2o**), benzyl (**2p**) and 4-methoxybenzyl (**2q**) derivatives showed excellent anti-fungal activities *in vitro* and *in vivo*.

Fig. 2. ORTEP Drawing of (-)-**2b** (X-Ray Crystallography)Table 3. *In Vivo* Antifungal Activities of Compounds (-)-**2** and FLCZ against *C. albicans* at a Single Oral Administration after Infection

Compounds	Dose (mg/kg)	Mean survival days (mean±S.D.)	No. of survivors on day 18/ tested mice
(-)- <b>2a</b>	5	17.7±0.9***	9/10
	1.25	16.6±1.3***	6/10
	0.313	10.6±2.4***	0/10
(-)- <b>2i</b>	5	12.4±1.8***	0/10
	1.25	10.4±1.6***	0/10
	0.313	6.0±1.8**	0/10
(-)- <b>2j</b>	5	13.7±2.1***	1/10
	1.25	12.4±1.5***	0/10
	0.313	6.9±1.4***	0/10
(-)- <b>2k</b>	5	18.0±0.0***	9/10
	1.25	12.6±1.5***	0/10
	0.313	8.3±1.2***	0/10
FLCZ	5	8.6±1.4***	0/5
	1.25	8.1±1.9***	0/5
	0.313	4.8±1.8*	0/5
Control		3.2±0.9	0/15

Significantly different from the control by Kaplan Meire method (Cox mantel test). \*\*\*;  $p<0.001$ , \*\*;  $p<0.01$ , \*;  $p<0.05$ .

funginal activities *in vitro* but showed very weak antifungal activities *in vivo*. We postulate that the low *in vivo* activities of **2o**, **2p** and **2q** are also due to their hydrophobicity. *c*-Pr (**2d**) derivative showed excellent antifungal activities *in vitro* and *in vivo*.

Compounds (-)-**2a**, (-)-**2b**, (-)-**2d**, (-)-**2i**, (-)-**2j** and (-)-**2k** showed antifungal activities, but those of the (+)-form showed no significant activities. The absolute structure of (-)-**2b** is (*R*) as shown in Fig. 2.

Half lives of Sch42427 and SSY726 having methylsulfonyl group were relatively long 13 and 44 h in rats, respectively. Therefore, the (-)-form of **2a**, **2i**, **2j** and **2k**, which have methylsulfonyl group, were tested *in vivo* against *C. albicans* for a single oral administration after infection (Table 3). (-)-**2a** and (-)-**2k** showed excellent activity at a single oral administration, and (-)-**2i** and (-)-**2j** showed superior activities to FLCZ. This suggest that half lives of (-)-**2a** and (-)-**2k** are long and they can be used in a tablet once a day or several days.

The (-)-form of **2a**, **2b**, **2d**, **2i** and **2k** were tested *in vivo* against *C. albicans* at the 4 times i.v. administrations after infection (Table 4). Their activities were excellent and superior

Table 4. *In Vivo* Antifungal Activities of Compounds (*-*)-**2** and FLCZ against *C. albicans* at the 4 Times i.v. Administrations after Infection

Compounds	Dose (mg/kg)	Mean survival days (mean $\pm$ S.D.)	No. of survivors on day 14/ tested mice
(-)- <b>2a</b>	5	14.0 $\pm$ 0.0***	5/5
	1.25	14.0 $\pm$ 0.0***	5/5
	0.313	14.0 $\pm$ 0.0***	5/5
(-)- <b>2b</b>	5	14.0 $\pm$ 0.0***	5/5
	1.25	14.0 $\pm$ 0.0***	5/5
	0.313	12.6 $\pm$ 1.9***	3/5
(-)- <b>2d</b>	5	14.0 $\pm$ 0.0***	5/5
	1.25	14.0 $\pm$ 0.0***	5/5
	0.313	14.0 $\pm$ 0.0***	5/5
(-)- <b>2i</b>	5	13.6 $\pm$ 0.9***	2/5
	1.25	11.8 $\pm$ 1.1***	0/5
	0.313	10.6 $\pm$ 1.6***	0/5
(-)- <b>2k</b>	5	14.0 $\pm$ 0.0***	5/5
	1.25	14.0 $\pm$ 0.0***	5/5
	0.313	12.2 $\pm$ 1.8***	1/5
FLCZ	5	11.6 $\pm$ 1.1***	0/5
	1.25	9.6 $\pm$ 1.1***	0/5
	0.313	6.0 $\pm$ 1.6**	0/5
Control		3.5 $\pm$ 0.7	0/10

Significantly different from the control by Kaplan Meire method (Cox mantel test). \*\*\*;  $p < 0.001$ , \*\*;  $p < 0.01$ , \*;  $p < 0.05$ .

to that of FLCZ. The water solubilities of (-)-**2a** and (-)-**2b** are 4.1 and 0.46 mg/ml, respectively. This result suggests that (-)-**2a** and (-)-**2b** can be used in a tablet and/or by injection.

## Conclusion

New 1,2,4-triazoles (**2**) having a difluoro(substituted sulfonyl)methyl moiety were designed and synthesized via key intermediates (**3**). The introduction of fluorine atoms into the triazole antifungals enhanced their antifungal activities *in vitro* and *in vivo*. The (-)-form of **2** is the active form and the absolute configuration of (-)-**2b** is (*R*). Especially, (-)-**2a**, (-)-**2b** and (-)-**2d** showed potent activity against *C. albicans* *in vivo* for both oral and i.v. administrations. They are now undergoing further investigation.

## Experimental

Melting points were determined on a Yanagimoto melting point apparatus without correction. IR spectra were measured on a Nihon-bunko IR-810 spectrometer. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra were recorded on a JOEL JNM-EX400 FT-NMR spectrometer in CDCl<sub>3</sub> using tetramethylsilane as a respective internal standard. <sup>19</sup>F-NMR spectra were recorded on a JOEL JNM-EX400 FT-NMR spectrometer in CDCl<sub>3</sub> with trifluoroacetic acid as an external standard. The following abbreviations are used: s=singlet, d=doublet, dd=doublet doublet, dt=doublet triplet, ddd=doublet doublet doublet, t=triplet, q=quartet, m=multiplet, br=broad. MS or high-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained on a JEOL JMS-DX303 or JEOL JMS-AX500 mass spectrometer. Optical rotations were determined on a Horiba SEPA-300 polarimeter. HPLC were performed on a Hitachi L-6000 pump equipped with a Hitachi L-4000 detector. Preparative HPLC were carried out on a Yamazen 800E pump equipped with an UV-10V detector. Column chromatography was carried out on silica gel (BW-80S Fuji-sirial). Resolution of ( $\pm$ )-**1** was carried out by preparative HPLC on CHIRALCEL OD (2 cm i.d.  $\times$  25 cm) with pre-column CHIRALCEL OD (2 cm i.d.  $\times$  5 cm) (Daicell Chemical Industries, Ltd.) and optical yields were measured by HPLC using CHIRALCEL OD (4.6 mm i.d.  $\times$  250 mm) with pre-column CHIRALCEL OD (4.6 mm i.d.  $\times$  50 mm) (Daicell Chemical Industries, Ltd.).

**General Procedure of Synthesis of 2-(Substituted thio)acetophenone (**5**)** Mercaptans (50 mmol) was added to a solution of 2-haloacetophenone (**4**) (55 mmol) in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) (150 ml) at room temperature

with stirring. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 h. After addition of water, the mixture was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O. The organic extract was washed with water and brine, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was chromatographed on a silica gel column using AcOEt-n-hexane [1:9 (v/v)] or distilled under reduced pressure to give **5**.

**2',4'-Difluoro-2-(methylthio)acetophenone (**5a**)**: Colorless oil. bp 126 °C/(14 mmHg). Yield 64%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 2.08 (3H, s), 3.73 (2H, d,  $J_{HF}$ =2.4 Hz), 6.86—6.91 (1H, m), 6.97—7.02 (1H, m), 7.98—8.04 (1H, m). <sup>19</sup>F-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : -25.5—-25.6 (1F, m), -27.4—-27.5 (1F, m). MS *m/z* (%): 202 (14, M<sup>+</sup>), 141 (100). HRMS *m/z*: 202.0249 (Calcd for C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>8</sub>F<sub>2</sub>OS: 202.0264). IR (neat) cm<sup>-1</sup>: 1675.

**2-(Ethylthio)-2',4'-Difluoroacetophenone (**5b**)**: Colorless oil. bp 143 °C/(13 mmHg). Yield 89%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 1.24 (3H, t,  $J$ =7.3 Hz), 2.52 (2H, q,  $J$ =7.3 Hz), 3.78 (2H, d,  $J_{HF}$ =2.4 Hz), 6.86—6.91 (1H, m), 6.97—7.01 (1H, m), 7.96—8.02 (1H, m). <sup>19</sup>F-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : -25.5—-25.6 (1F, m), -27.5—-27.6 (1F, m). MS *m/z* (%): 216 (2, M<sup>+</sup>), 141 (100). HRMS *m/z*: 216.0427 (Calcd for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>F<sub>2</sub>OS: 216.0420). IR (neat) cm<sup>-1</sup>: 1675.

**2'-4'-Difluoro-2-(propylthio)acetophenone (**5c**)**: Colorless oil. bp 112 °C/(5 mmHg). Yield 85%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 0.96 (3H, dt,  $J$ =2.0, 7.3 Hz), 1.55—1.65 (2H, m), 2.47 (2H, dt,  $J$ =1.5, 7.3 Hz), 3.75 (2H, d,  $J_{HF}$ =2.0 Hz), 6.85—6.90 (1H, m), 6.95—7.00 (1H, m), 7.95—8.00 (1H, m). <sup>19</sup>F-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : -25.6—-25.7 (1F, m), -27.5—-27.6 (1F, m). MS *m/z* (%): 230 (15, M<sup>+</sup>), 141 (100). HRMS *m/z*: 230.0558 (Calcd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>12</sub>F<sub>2</sub>OS: 230.0577). IR (neat) cm<sup>-1</sup>: 1675.

**2-(Cyclopropylthio)-2',4'-difluoroacetophenone (**5d**)**: Colorless oil. bp 123 °C/(3 mmHg). Yield 87%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 0.50—0.54 (2H, m), 0.83—0.88 (2H, m), 1.82—1.88 (1H, m), 3.86 (2H, d,  $J_{HF}$ =2.4 Hz), 6.86—6.91 (1H, m), 6.97—7.02 (1H, m), 7.97—8.03 (1H, m). <sup>19</sup>F-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : -25.6—-25.7 (1F, m), -27.5—-27.6 (1F, m). MS *m/z* (%): 228 (18, M<sup>+</sup>), 141 (100). HRMS *m/z*: 228.0415 (Calcd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>10</sub>F<sub>2</sub>OS: 228.0421). IR (neat) cm<sup>-1</sup>: 1680.

**2-(Butylthio)-2',4'-difluoroacetophenone (**5e**)**: Colorless oil. bp 123 °C/(5 mmHg). Yield 85%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 0.89 (3H, t,  $J$ =7.3 Hz), 1.35—1.45 (2H, m), 1.50—1.60 (2H, m), 2.49 (2H, t,  $J$ =7.3 Hz), 3.75 (2H, d,  $J_{HF}$ =2.0 Hz), 6.85—6.90 (1H, m), 6.95—7.00 (1H, m), 7.95—8.00 (1H, m). <sup>19</sup>F-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : -25.5—-25.6 (1F, m), -27.4—-27.5 (1F, m). MS *m/z* (%): 244 (21, M<sup>+</sup>), 141 (100). HRMS *m/z*: 244.0746 (Calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>14</sub>F<sub>2</sub>OS: 244.0734). IR (neat) cm<sup>-1</sup>: 1680.

**2-(tert-Butylthio)-2',4'-difluoroacetophenone (**5f**)**: Colorless oil. bp 125 °C/(5 mmHg). Yield 94%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 1.32 (9H, s), 3.88 (2H, d,  $J_{HF}$ =2.4 Hz), 6.86—6.91 (1H, m), 6.96—7.01 (1H, m), 7.91—7.97 (1H, m). <sup>19</sup>F-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : -25.7—-25.8 (1F, m), -27.9—-28.0 (1F, m). MS *m/z* (100): 244 (32, M<sup>+</sup>), 141 (100). HRMS *m/z*: 244.0752 (Calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>14</sub>F<sub>2</sub>OS: 244.0734). IR (KBr) cm<sup>-1</sup>: 1680.

**2',4'-Difluoro-2-(pentylthio)-acetophenone (**5g**)**: Colorless oil. bp 137 °C/(5 mmHg). Yield 81%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 0.89 (3H, t,  $J$ =7.3 Hz), 1.30—1.80 (6H, m), 2.49 (2H, t,  $J$ =7.3 Hz), 3.75 (2H, d,  $J_{HF}$ =2.4 Hz), 6.85—6.90 (1H, m), 6.95—7.00 (1H, m), 7.95—8.00 (1H, m). <sup>19</sup>F-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : -25.6—-25.7 (1F, m), -27.4—-27.5 (1F, m). MS *m/z* (%): 258 (23, M<sup>+</sup>), 141 (100). HRMS *m/z*: 258.3291 (Calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>16</sub>F<sub>2</sub>OS: 258.3283). IR (neat) cm<sup>-1</sup>: 1680.

**2-(Methylthio)acetophenone (**5h**)**: Colorless oil. bp 110 °C/(3 mmHg). Yield 73%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 2.14 (3H, s), 3.77 (2H, s), 7.58 (1H, dd,  $J$ =1.5, 7.3 Hz), 7.98 (2H, dd,  $J$ =1.5, 7.3 Hz). MS *m/z* (%): 166 (19, M<sup>+</sup>), 105 (100). HRMS *m/z*: 166.0440 (Calcd for C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>10</sub>OS: 166.0452). IR (neat) cm<sup>-1</sup>: 1675.

**4'-Fluoro-2-(methylthio)acetophenone (**5i**)**: Colorless oil. bp 112 °C/(3 mmHg). Yield 73%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 2.14 (3H, s), 3.73 (2H, s), 7.10—7.15 (2H, m), 8.00—8.05 (2H, m). <sup>19</sup>F-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : -28.9 (1F, s). MS *m/z* (%): 184 (1, M<sup>+</sup>), 123 (100). HRMS *m/z*: 184.0355 (Calcd for C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>9</sub>OS: 184.0358). IR (neat) cm<sup>-1</sup>: 1680.

**2-(Methylthio)-4'-(trifluoromethyl)acetophenone (**5j**)**: Colorless oil. bp 107 °C/(5 mmHg). Yield 66%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 2.13 (3H, s), 3.77 (2H, s), 7.75 (2H, d,  $J$ =7.8 Hz), 8.09 (2H, d,  $J$ =7.8 Hz). <sup>19</sup>F-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 12.6 (3F, s). MS *m/z* (%): 234 (23, M<sup>+</sup>), 173 (100). HRMS *m/z*: 234.0350 (Calcd for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>9</sub>F<sub>3</sub>OS: 234.0326). IR (neat) cm<sup>-1</sup>: 1680.

**2',4'-Dichloro-2-(methylthio)acetophenone (**5k**)**: Colorless oil. Yield 85%. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 2.21 (3H, s), 3.86 (2H, s), 7.43 (1H, dd,  $J$ =2.0, 8.3 Hz), 7.55 (1H, d,  $J$ =2.0 Hz), 7.63 (1H, d,  $J$ =8.3 Hz). MS *m/z* (%): 234 (0.4, M<sup>+</sup>), 173 (100). HRMS *m/z*: 233.9669 (Calcd for C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>8</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>OS: 233.9673). IR (neat) cm<sup>-1</sup>: 1690.

**2',4'-Difluoro-2-(2-hydroxyethylthio)acetophenone (**5m**)**: Colorless oil.











430.0833 (Calcd for  $C_{18}H_{16}F_4N_3O_3S$ : 430.0863). IR (KBr)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : 3100. Anal. Calcd for  $C_{18}H_{15}F_4N_3O_3S$ : C, 50.35; H, 3.52; N, 9.79. Found: C, 50.43; H, 3.60; N, 9.88.

**1-(Benzylsulfonyl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-1,1-difluoro-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-2-propanol (2p):** Colorless powder. mp 138.6 °C Yield 64%.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 4.59 (1H, d,  $J=13.2$  Hz), 4.64 (1H, d,  $J=13.2$  Hz), 5.23 (1H, d,  $J=14.7$  Hz), 5.35 (1H, d,  $J=14.7$  Hz), 6.19 (1H, s), 6.74—6.79 (1H, m), 6.84—6.89 (1H, m), 7.42 (5H, s), 7.68—7.75 (1H, m), 7.79 (1H, s), 8.07 (1H, s).  $^{19}\text{F-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : -38.5 (1F, dd,  $J=14$ , 253 Hz), -41.9 (1F, dd,  $J=17$ , 253 Hz), -38.4—-38.7 (1F, m), -39.0—-39.1 (1F, m). MS  $m/z$  (%): 430 (1,  $M^+ + 1$ ), 274 (52), 91 (100). HRMS  $m/z$ : 430.0834 (Calcd for  $C_{18}H_{16}F_4N_3O_3S$ : 430.0863). IR (KBr)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : 3100. Anal. Calcd for  $C_{18}H_{15}F_4N_3O_3S$ : C, 50.35; H, 3.52; N, 9.79. Found: C, 50.51; H, 3.69; N, 9.81.

**2-(2,4-Difluorophenyl)-1,1-difluoro-1-[(4-methoxyphenyl)methylsulfonyl]-3-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-2-propanol (2q):** Colorless powder. mp 79.0 °C. Yield 37%.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 3.81 (3H, s), 4.53 (1H, d,  $J=13.4$  Hz), 4.59 (1H, d,  $J=13.4$  Hz), 5.22 (1H, d,  $J=14.7$  Hz), 5.35 (1H, d,  $J=14.7$  Hz), 6.17 (1H, s), 6.74—6.80 (1H, m), 6.84—6.90 (1H, m), 6.93 (2H, d,  $J=8.3$  Hz), 7.34 (2H, d,  $J=8.3$  Hz), 7.68—7.74 (1H, m), 7.80 (1H, s), 8.09 (1H, s).  $^{19}\text{F-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : -30.3—-30.5 (1F, m), -30.6 (1F, dd,  $J=14$ , 254 Hz), -30.9—-31.2 (1F, m), -34.0 (1F, dd,  $J=27$ , 254 Hz). MS  $m/z$  (%): 459 (0.2,  $M^+$ ), 121 (100). HRMS  $m/z$ : 459.0903 (Calcd for  $C_{19}H_{17}F_4N_3O_4S$ : 459.0876). IR (KBr)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : 3100. Anal. Calcd for  $C_{19}H_{17}F_4N_3O_4S$ : C, 49.67; H, 3.73; N, 9.15; S, 6.98. Found: C, 49.59; H, 3.82; N, 9.15.

**1-[2-(2,4-Difluorophenyl)-3-(ethylsulfonyl)-3,3-difluoro-2-methoxypropyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole (11r):** Colorless oil. Yield 78%.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 1.43 (3H, t,  $J=7.3$  Hz), 3.17—3.23 (2H, m), 3.74 (3H, d,  $J=1.2$  Hz), 5.16 (1H, d,  $J=15.6$  Hz), 5.32 (1H, d,  $J=15.6$  Hz), 6.78—6.90 (2H, m), 7.53—7.60 (1H, m), 7.78 (1H, s), 8.06 (1H, s).  $^{19}\text{F-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : -25.3 (1F, dd,  $J=30$ , 248 Hz), -26.8 (1F, dd,  $J=16$ , 248 Hz), -27.6—-27.8 (1F, m), -31.0—-31.1 (1F, m). MS  $m/z$  (%): 382 (0.5,  $M^+ + 1$ ), 288 (100). HRMS  $m/z$ : 382.0834 (Calcd for  $C_{14}H_{16}F_4N_3O_3S$ : 382.0848). IR (KBr)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : 1050.

**1-[2-(Benzoyloxy)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-3-ethylsulfonyl-3,3-difluoropropyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole (11s):** Colorless powder. mp 117.3 °C. Yield 33%.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 1.41 (3H, t,  $J=7.7$  Hz), 3.15—3.21 (2H, m), 5.05 (1H, d,  $J=9.8$  Hz), 5.10 (1H, d,  $J=9.8$  Hz), 5.30 (1H, d,  $J=15.6$  Hz), 5.47 (1H, d,  $J=15.6$  Hz), 6.80—6.90 (2H, m), 7.34—7.41 (3H, m), 7.45—7.47 (2H, m), 7.58—7.62 (1H, m), 7.80 (1H, s), 8.04 (1H, s).  $^{19}\text{F-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : -25.3 (1F, dd,  $J=30$ , 248 Hz), -26.8 (1F, dd,  $J=16$ , 248 Hz), -27.6—-27.8 (1F, m), -31.0—-31.1 (1F, m). MS  $m/z$  (%): 458 (0.5,  $M^+ + 1$ ), 364 (12,  $M^+ - SO_2Et$ ), 258 (100). HRMS  $m/z$ : 364.1046 (Calcd for  $C_{18}H_{14}F_4N_3O_3$ : 364.1072). IR (KBr)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : 1050. Anal. Calcd for  $C_{20}H_{19}F_4N_3O_3S$ : C, 52.51; H, 4.19; N, 9.19. Found: C, 52.48; H, 4.22; N, 9.08.

**Preparation of 1-[2-(2,4-Difluorophenyl)-3-methoxy-3-(methylsulfonyl)]-1H-1,2,4-triazole (11t):** Diazomethane (0.29 M/l in  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ ; 10 ml) was added to a solution of 2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-2,2-difluoro-3-(methylsulfonyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-2-propanol (**2a**) (0.3 mmol) in MeOH (10 ml) with stirring at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h, and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was chromatographed on a silica gel column using  $\text{AcOEt}-n\text{-hexane}$  [1 : 8 (v/v)] to give **11t**. Yield 82%. Colorless oil.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 3.03 (3H, s), 3.75 (3H, s), 5.18 (1H, d,  $J=15.6$  Hz), 5.32 (1H, d,  $J=15.6$  Hz), 6.79—6.84 (1H, m), 6.85—6.91 (1H, m), 7.53—7.59 (1H, m), 7.78 (1H, s), 8.07 (1H, s).  $^{19}\text{F-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : -25.4 (1F, dd,  $J=30$ , 248 Hz), -27.1 (1F, dd,  $J=15$ , 248 Hz), -27.9—-28.2 (1F, m), -31.1—-31.2 (1H, m). FAB-MS  $m/z$ : 368 ( $M^+ + 1$ ). MS  $m/z$  (%): 368 (0.6,  $M^+ + 1$ ), 288 (100). HRMS  $m/z$ : 368.0712 (Calcd for  $C_{13}H_{14}F_4N_3O_3S$ : 368.0706). IR (KBr)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : 1400.

**Synthesis of 2-(2,4-Difluorophenyl)-3-(methylsulfonyl)-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-2-propanol (12):** **12** was prepared from 2',4'-difluoro-2-(methylthio)acetophenone.<sup>8)</sup> Colorless powder. mp 149.5 °C.  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 2.86 (3H, s), 3.42 (1H, d,  $J=15.1$  Hz), 3.84 (1H, d,  $J=15.1$  Hz), 4.62 (1H, d,  $J=14.7$  Hz), 4.88 (1H, d,  $J=14.7$  Hz), 5.49 (1H, s), 6.83—6.92 (2H, m), 7.50—7.57 (1H, m), 7.87 (1H, s), 8.04 (1H, s).  $^{19}\text{F-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : -32.1—-32.2 (1F, m), -33.6—-33.8 (1F, m). MS  $m/z$  (%): 318 (3,  $M^+ + 1$ ), 121 (100). HRMS  $m/z$ : 318.0704 (Calcd for  $C_{12}H_{14}F_2N_3O_3S$ : 318.0725). IR (KBr)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ : 3100. Anal. calcd. For  $C_{12}H_{13}F_2N_3O_3S$ : C, 45.42; H, 4.13; N, 13.24. Found: C, 45.63; H, 4.17; N, 13.48.

**In Vitro Antifungal Activities:** The MICs of the compounds were deter-

mined by the National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards (NCCLS) guideline M27-A<sup>9)</sup> broth microdilution method for yeasts and by the NCCLS guideline M38-P<sup>10)</sup> for filamentous fungi. The compounds were dissolved in DMSO (final concentration of DMSO: 1%), and were tested at different concentrations (from 8 to 0.016  $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ). *C. albicans* (ATCC 90028) and *C. krusei* (ATCC 6258) for yeast strains, and *A. flavus* (IFM 41935) and *A. fumigatus* (IFM 40808) for filamentous fungi strains were used. The MICs were measured after 48 h incubation at 35 °C.

**In Vivo Antifungal Activities:** The therapeutic effect of the compounds of single or four-day repeated oral administration on a mouse model of systemic infection with *C. albicans* was investigated in comparison with that of FLCZ. Systemic candidosis was induced in four-week-old male ICR mice, and five or ten mice per group were used. Mice were infected intravenously by inoculation of *C. albicans* IFM 40009 suspension ( $3 \times 10^6$  cells/mouse) into the lateral tail vein. The compounds and FLCZ were dissolved in 20% polyethylene glycol 200 (doses were 5, 1.25 and 0.313 mg/kg/day), and were administered orally or i.v. 1 h after the challenge once or daily for 4 consecutive days. The therapeutic effect was presented as the duration of survival days until days 14 or 18 after infection, and were compared with control group. The significantly difference from control were obtained by Kaplan-Meier method (cox-mantel test).

**X-Ray Crystallographic Analysis of (-)-2a:** Diffraction measurements were performed on a RAXIS-RAPID diffractometer using the graphite monochromated  $\text{Cu-K}\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda=1.54178$  Å). The crystal data are as follows:  $C_{13}H_{13}O_3N_3F_3S$ , F.W.=367.32, orthorhombic, space group  $P2_12_12_1$ ,  $a=13.3423(5)$  Å,  $b=20.1496(9)$  Å,  $c=11.7259(4)$  Å,  $V=3152.4(2)$  Å<sup>3</sup>,  $Z=8$ . A total of 31618 reflections were measured, of which 5622 unique ( $R_{\text{int}}=0.066$ ) reflections were used for analysis. The final  $R$ -factor and weighted  $R$ -factor were 0.042 and 0.040, respectively. The structure was solved by the direct methods using SHELX86,<sup>11)</sup> and expanded using Fourier techniques.<sup>12)</sup> All calculations were performed using the teXsan crystallographic software package of Molecular Structure Corporation.

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