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Synthesis and Activity of Benzotriazolium

Cephalosporins

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 $\beta$ -Lactam antibiotics are still among the most beneficial compounds for the treatment of often otherwise fatal infections. Aminothiazolyl cephalosporins having 3'quarternary ammonium moiety, such as cefpirome and cefepime,<sup>1,2)</sup> show better antibacterial activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, including *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, than that of the third generation cephalosporins.<sup>3)</sup>

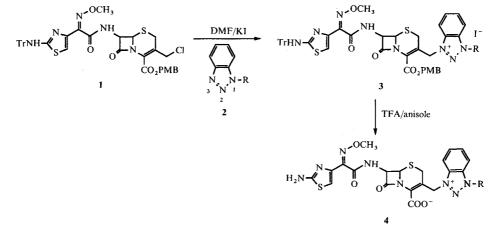
Recently, it was reported that aminothiadiazolyl and aminothiazolyl cephalosporins having the delocalization of the positive charge of the condensed-heterocyclic azolium moiety<sup>4,5)</sup> lead to an expanded antibacterial activity. In this paper, we wish to describe the synthesis and the antibacterial activity of  $7\beta$ -[2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2(Z)-methoxyiminoacetamido] cephalosporins bearing 1-substituted-benzotriazol-3-ium methyl groups at the 3'-position in the cephalosporin nucleus (Scheme 1).

A general synthetic method for the preparation of  $7\beta$ -[2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2(Z)-methoxyiminoacetamido]-3-[(1-substituted-benzotriazol-3-ium)methyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate (4) is shown in Scheme 1.

1-Substituted-benzotriazole compounds (2) were prepared according to the known procedure.<sup> $6 \sim 8$ </sup> p-Methoxybenzyl 7 $\beta$ -[2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2(Z)methoxyiminoacetamido]-3-chloromethyl-3-cephem-4carboxylate (1) was readily prepared according to the previously reported method.<sup>2)</sup> The general procedure is as follows: 1-(2-Hydroxyethyl)benzotriazole (2f, 0.20g, 1.2 mmol) was added to the solution of chloromethyl cephem (1, 0.78 g, 1 mmol) and KI (0.25 g, 1.5 mmol) in DMF (1 ml) at room temperature. After being strirred at room temperature for 10 hours, the reaction mixture was poured into toluene to afford *p*-methoxybenzyl  $7\beta$ -[2-(2-tritylaminothiazol-4-yl)-2(Z)-methoxyiminoacetamido]-3-[(1-(2-hydroxyethyl)benzotriazol-3-ium)methyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate iodide (3f). Finally, the removal of all protecting groups with TFA and anisole, and then purification by column chromatography on DIAION HP-20 give  $7\beta$ -[2-(2-aminothiazol-4-yl)-2(Z)methoxyiminoacetamido]-3-[(1-(2-hydroxyethyl)benzotriazol-3-ium)methyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate (4f) in 35.8% yield from 1. The structure of 4f was confirmed by <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (80 MHz, DMSO $d_6 + D_2O$ )  $\delta$  3.38 (m, 2H, C-2), 3.88 (s, 3H, -OCH<sub>3</sub>), 4.31  $(t, 2H, -CH_2-), 4.83 \sim 5.07 (m, 3H, -CH_2-, C-7), 5.54$ (m, 1H, C-6), 6.02 (d, 2H, C-3), 6.74 (s, 1H, thiazol),  $7.35 \sim 8.01$  (m, 4H, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>).

Table 1 shows the antibacterial activity of 1-substituted benzotriazol-3-ium cephalosporins. From examples of Table 1, 4a has the best activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria including Pseudomonas aeruginosa, but 4a shows less activity than cefpirome against Streptococcus faecium MD 8B. Also 4b has excellent activity against Gram-positive bacteria including Streptococcus faecium MD 8B and Gram-negative bacteria, and shows somewhat better activity than cefpirome and somewhat less activity than ceftazidime against Pseudomonas aeruginosa. With increasing the size of the benzotriazole substituent  $(4b \rightarrow 4c \rightarrow 4d)$ , the activity is diminished mainly against Pseudomonas aeruginosa. This could be due to decreasing cell wall penetration. When the compound contains electron donating group like 4f, it is still comparable to cefpirome and shows somewhat better activity than 4c against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria. However, the compound carrying electron withdrawing group like

## Scheme 1. Synthetic routes to cephalosporins.



Compound	R	S.p. 77A	S.f. MD88	S.a. SG 511	E.c. TEM	P.a. 9027	P.a. 1592E	K.o. 1082E	K.a. 1512E
4a	NH <sub>2</sub>	0.004	100	0.195	0.013	1.563	1.563	0.049	0.025
4 b	CH <sub>3</sub>	0.004	12.5	0.195	0.025	3.125	1.563	1.563	0.025
4 c	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	0.004	>100	0.781	0.098	3.125	3.125	3.125	0.195
4d	CH <sub>2</sub> CH=CH <sub>2</sub>	0.007	>100	0.781	0.049	3.125	6.25	1.563	0.195
4 e	CH <sub>2</sub> CN	0.013	>100	1.563	0.025	3.125	12.5	3.125	0.391
4f	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH	0.004	>100	0.391	0.049	3.125	3.125	3.125	0.098
Ceftazidime		0.195	50	6.25	0.049	1.563	0.781	0.781	0.098
Cefpirome		0.098	25	0.391	0.049	3.125	3.125	3.125	0.025

Table 1. Antibacterial activity of the cephalosporins 4 (MIC:  $\mu$ g/ml).

S.p.: Streptococcus pyogenes, S.f.: Streptococcus faecium, S.a.: Staphylococcus aureus, E.c.: Escherichia coli, P.a.: Pseudomonas aeruginosa, K.o.: Klebsiella oxytoca, K.a.: Klebsiella aerogenes.

4e exhibits reduced antibacterial activity.

In summary, **4a** and **4b** have excellent and wellbalanced antibacterial activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria including *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and these cephalosporins have been selected as candidates for further biological evaluation.

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