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SYNTHESIS OF ANTIARRHYTHMIC [PHENYL-14C]4'-[(4-PIPERIDYL)CARBONYL]-METHANESULFONANILIDES

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SUMMARY

Syntheses of $[phenyl-1^4C]4'-[[1-[2-(6-Methyl-2-pyridyl)ethyl]-4-piperidyl]carbonyl]methanesulfon$ $anilide dihydrochloride dihydrate (1) (1^4C-E-4031) and$ its pyridylpropyl analogue (2), that are selectiveclass III antiarrhythmic agents, are described. Amodified Michael reaction of (6), a key intermediate $amine prepared from <math>[U^{14}C]$ aniline hydrochloride, with 6-methyl-2-vinylpyridine (7) and alkylation of (6) with 4-(3-chloropropyl)pyridine (8) respectively produced compounds, (1) and (2), in satisfactory yields.

Key words: Class III antiarrhythmic agent, E-4031, [Phenyl-¹⁴C]4'-[[1-[2-(6-Methyl-2-pyridyl)ethyl]-4-piperidyl]carbonyl]methanesulfonanilide, [Phenyl-¹⁴C]4'-[[1-[3-(4-Pyridyl)propyl]-4piperidyl]carbonyl]methanesulfonanilide.

INTRODUCTION

Selective class III antiarrhythmic agents¹ potential utility for prevention of ventricular tachycardia (VT) and ventricular fibrillation that may be causes of sudden cardiac death.^{2,3} In the preceding paper, we described the synthesis and biological evaluation of novel methanesulfonanilides.⁴ Of these, 4'-[[1-[2-(6Methyl-2-pyridyl)ethyl]-4-piperidyl]carbonyl]methanesulfonanilide (E-4031) [i.e. unlabelled compound (1)] and its pyridylpropyl analogue [unlabelled (2)] were the most potent class III antiarrhythmic agents.

This paper describes the synthesis of ${}^{14}C-E-4031$ (1) and its pyridylpropyl analogue (2) in order to study their pharmacokinetic profiles.

The synthetic sequence leading to the ${}^{14}C$ -labelled methanesulfonanilides, compound (1) and (2), is shown in Scheme I. One of the key intermediates, [phenyl- ${}^{14}C$]4'-[(4-piperidyl)carbonyl]methanesulfonanilide (6), was prepared from [U¹⁴C]aniline hydrochloride by a similar procedure used for the preparation of unlabelled E-4031.^{4,5} A modified Michael reaction of (6) with 6methyl-2-vinylpyridine (7)⁶ and alkylation with 4-(3-chloropropyl)pyridine hydrochloride (8)⁷ gave target compounds, (1) and (2), in 81% and 66% yield respectively. The structures of compounds (1) and (2) were confirmed by comparison with unlabelled authentic specimens of (1) and (2). ${}^{14}C$ -Labelled E-4031 (1) and (2) had radiochemical purities of 98.1~97.8% and 101.1~99.1%, and specific activities of 112 mCi/mmol and 112 mCi/mmol, respectively. Scheme I. Synthesis of [Phenyl-¹⁴C]4'-[(piperidyl)carbonyl]methanesulfonanilides



EXPERIMENTAL

Solvents were reagents grade. Purity of each products was checked by TLC on silica gel plates (Kieselgel 60 F254 and reverse-phase ODS, thickness 0.25mm) . Column chromatography was performed on silica gel (Merck, particle size 0.063-0.200 mm). Measurement of radioactivity was carried out using Aloka LSC-9000 Liquid Scintillation Spectrometer. Thin-layer radiochromatography was performed by Berthold LB-2842 automatic TLC Linear Analyzer.

[Phenyl-14C]4'-[(4-piperidyl)carbonyl]methanesulfonanilide Hydrochloride (6)

A key intermediate (6), which was prepared from [U¹⁴C]aniline hydrochloride according to the method outlined in Scheme I, was purchased from Amersham International Ltd.: Specific activity; 112 mCi/mmol: Radiochemical purity by TLC; 98% (n-BuOH/ AcOH/H₂O; 12:3:5, R_f = 0.31, silica gel); 96% (MeOH/concentrated HCl; 95:5, R_f = 0.56, silica gel); 98% (MeOH/0.2M NaCl solution/AcOH; 25:25:1, R_f = 0.63, reverse phase ODS): v_{max} ; 3200-2850, 2810, 2710, 2485, 1665, 1600, 1325, 1150, 970 cm⁻¹. Identification of (6) was confirmed by comparison of its R_f values on TLC and IR spectrum with those of the unlabelled authentic sample [mp >265°C. <u>Anal.</u> Calcd for C_{13H18}N₂O₃S·HCl: C, 48.98; H, 6.01; N, 8.79. Found: C, 48.64; H, 5.77; N, 8.65].

<u>[Phenyl=14Cl4'={{1=[2=(6-methyl=2-pyridyl)ethyl]=4-piperidyl}=</u> carbonyl}methanesulfonanilide Dihydrochloride Dihydrate (1)

To a suspension of (6) (0.254 g, 0.797 mmol) in MeOH-H₂O (1:1, 3.0 ml) was added 6-methyl-2-vinylpyridine (7) (0.220 g) and CH₃COONa (0.150 g). The mixture was refluxed for 2 h and was filtered. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography (CHCl₃/MeOH/NH₄OH; 96:4:0.4). The product was converted into its dihydrochloride salt with ethanolic HCl solution and recrystallized from EtOH-MeOH to give anilide (1) as white crystals (0.285 g, 81%): Specific activity; 112 mCi/mmol: Radiochemical purity by TLC; 98.1% (CHCl₃/MeOH/NH₄OH; 90:9:1, R_f = 0.54, silica gel), 97.8% (CHCl₃/MeOH; 9:1, R_f = 0.55, silica gel), 98.1% (AcOEt/EtOH/H₂O; 1:5:1, Rf = 0.52, silica gel), 97.8% (n-BuOH/AcOH/H₂O; 12:5:3, Rf = 0.72, silica gel). Identification of (1) was

confirmed by comparison of its R_f values on TLC and mp with those of the unlabelled authentic sample [mp ~219°C. <u>Anal.</u> Calcd for $C_{21}H_{27}N_{3}O_{3}S \cdot 2HC1$: C, 53.16; H, 6.16; N, 8.86. Found: C, 52.94; H, 6.16; N, 8.73].

[Phenyl-14Cl4'-{{1-[3-(4-Pyridyl)propyl]-4-piperidyl}carbonyl}methanesulfonanilide Dihydrochloride (2)

A suspension of (6) (0.295 g, 0.926 mmol) and NaHCO3 (0.38 g) in DMF (4 ml) was stirred at 85 °C for 40 min. To the mixture, KI(0.31 g) and 4-(3-chloropropyl)pyridine hydrochloride (8) (0.20 g) was added. The mixture was stirred at 85 °C for 1.5 h. After cooling, the reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residual solid was purified by flash chromatography (CHCl3/CH3OH/NH4OH; 96:4:0.4). The product was converted into its dihydrochloride salt with ethanolic HCl solution and recrystallized from EtOH-H2O to give anilide (2) as white crystals (0.288 g, total 66%): Specific activity; 112 mCi/mmol: Radiochemical purity; 101.1% (CHCl3/MeOH/ NH4OH; 90:9:1, Rf = 0.71, silica gel), 99.5% (CHCl₃/MeOH; 9:1, R_f = 0.72, silica gel), 99.1% (AcOEt/EtOH/H₂O; 1:5:1, $R_f = 0.56$, silica gel). Identification of (2) was confirmed by comparison of its Rf values on TLC and mp with those of the unlabelled authentic sample [mp ~230°C. Anal. Calcd for C21H27N3O3S·2HC1: C, 53.16; H, 6.16; N, 8.86. Found: C, 52.95; H, 6.10; N, 8.73].

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