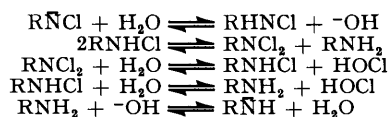


Transformations of Penicillins: Reactions of Penam S-Oxides with *N*-Chloro-*N*-sodiocarbamates ¹

By David H. Bremner, Malcolm M. Campbell,* and Graham Johnson, Department of Chemistry, Heriot-Watt University, Riccarton, Currie, Edinburgh EH14 4AS

Penicillanate (*S*)-*S*-oxides reacted with ethyl *N*-chloro-*N*-sodiocarbamate to give 6 α -ethoxyformamido-derivatives together with the corresponding 6-*epi*-penicillanate, an intermediate in the formation of the former product. The (*R*)-*S*-oxides reacted with *N*-chloro-*N*-sodiocarbamate to give 6 α -alkoxyformamido-derivatives, together with 6,6-bis(alkoxyformamido)penam (*R*)-*S*-oxides, which were further transformed into cephalosporanates. Mechanisms for these substitution reactions are discussed.

THE ability of *N*-chloro-*N*-sodio-reagents derived from sulphonamides and carbamates to react as sources of (*a*) chloronium cation, and (*b*) amidate anions has been utilised ² in an extensive range of transformations of penicillanates and secopenicillanates. In solution these reagents appear to exist as a complex mixture of species in equilibrium (Scheme 1). The *N*-chloro-species (or the



SCHEME 1

hypochlorite species which may be present in alcohol or when hydrated reagents are used) are responsible for the chloronium cation reactions, and the nitrogen anion species act both as bases and nucleophiles.

We have demonstrated ² significant differences between the reactions of *N*-chloro-*N*-sodiosulphonamides (*e.g.* chloramine T) and *N*-chloro-*N*-sodiocarbamates in penicillanate reactions. New penicillin-derived products from the reactions of the former reagents include β -lac-

tam-fused thiadiazine ylides, oxazolinoazetidionones, 4-chloroazetidin-2-ones, and sulphimides. The latter group of reagents on the other hand afforded new and improved methods of directly functionalising C-6 of the penicillanates. In an extension of these investigations designed to further elucidate the reactivity of the penam system and to seek new analogues with potential antibiotic or β -lactamase-resistant properties, we have now examined the reactions of *N*-chloro-*N*-sodiocarbamates with certain penicillanate (*S*)- and (*R*)-*S*-oxides.

Reaction of (S)-S-Oxides.—Methyl (1*S*)-6 β -phenoxyacetamidopenicillanate 1-oxide (1) was treated at room temperature with ethyl *N*-chloro-*N*-sodiocarbamate in methanol and in methanolic sodium borate, but in each case β -lactam cleavage occurred. With acetonitrile or dimethylformamide as solvent the reagent (4 mol. equiv.) gave a slow reaction which could not be made to go to completion. Chromatographic separation gave first ethyl(phenoxyacetyl)carbamate (4). Further elution gave the new 6 β -ethoxyformamido-penam derivative (3). The elemental composition (C₂₀H₂₅N₃O₈S)

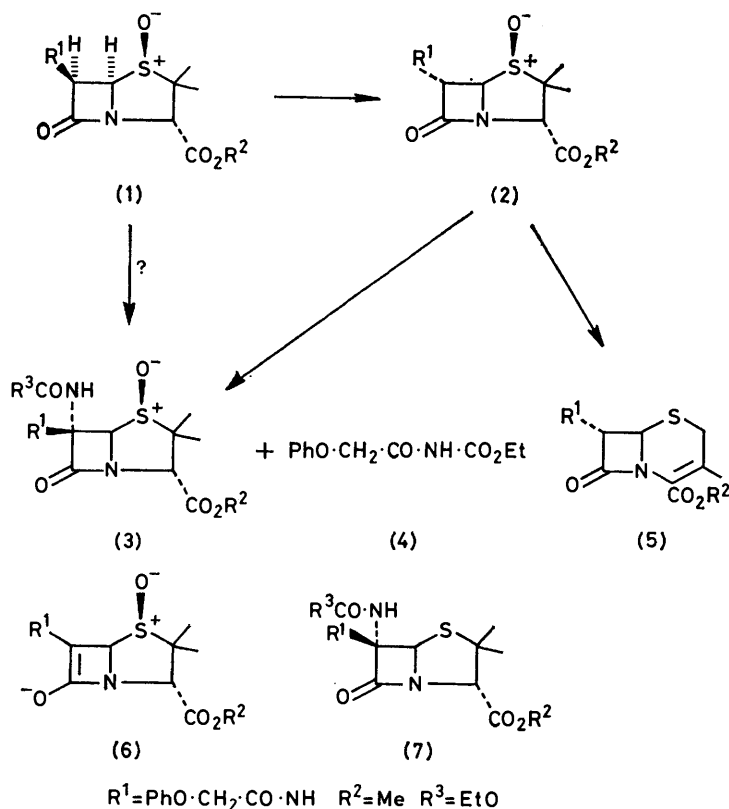
² M. M. Campbell, G. Johnson, A. F. Cameron, and I. R. Cameron, *J.C.S. Perkin I*, 1975, 1208; M. M. Campbell and G. Johnson, *ibid.*, pp. 1077, 1932; D. H. Bremner, M. M. Campbell, and G. Johnson, *J.C.S. Chem. Comm.*, 1976, 293; *J.C.S. Perkin I*, 1976, 1918.

¹ Preliminary communication, D. H. Bremner, M. M. Campbell, and G. Johnson, *Tetrahedron Letters*, 1975, 2955.

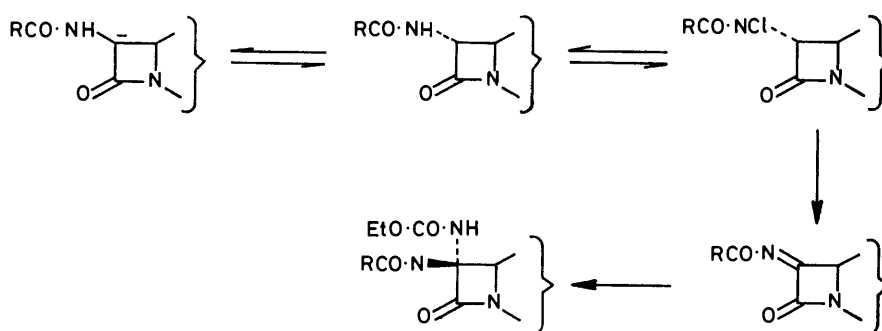
indicated incorporation of an ethyl carbamate system, as was confirmed by the n.m.r. spectrum. Functionalisation at C-6 rather than C-5 was proved by the presence of the β -lactam proton signal as a sharp singlet (a C-6 proton signal would appear as a doublet because of coupling to the amide NH). The structure was confirmed by

eluted was the 6-*epi*-penicillanate (S)-S-oxide (2), the structure of which was proved by comparison with the product of epimerisation of the 6 β -amido-group of (1) by a standard method.⁴ Ring expansion of the product (2) gave the *epi*-cephalosporanate (5).

It was suspected that the 6-*epi*-penicillanate (S)-S-



SCHEME 2



SCHEME 3

deoxygenation^{3,4} to the known² 6 α -ethoxyformamido-6 β -phenoxyacetamidopenicillanate (7), whose structure has been proved by X-ray crystallography. Finally

* Oxidation of the penicillanates with iodobenzene dichloride⁵ or with ozone⁶ gave mixtures of (S)- and (R)-S-oxides which were separated chromatographically.

³ R. R. Chauvette, P. A. Pennington, C. W. Ryan, R. D. G. Cooper, F. L. José, I. G. Wright, E. M. Van Heyningen, and G. W. Huffman, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1971, **36**, 1259.

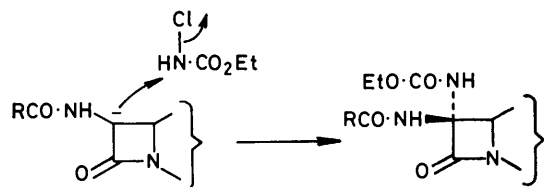
oxide (2), formed *via* the enolate (6), was an intermediate in the formation of the 6 α -substituted (S)-S-oxide (3). This was demonstrated by treating (2) * under similar

⁴ P. Claes, A. Vlietinck, E. Roets, H. Vanderhaeghe, and S. Toppet, *J.C.S. Perkin I*, 1973, 932.

⁵ D. H. R. Barton, F. Comer, D. G. R. Grieg, P. G. Sammes, C. M. Cooper, G. Hewitt, and W. G. E. Underwood, *J. Chem. Soc. (C)*, 1971, 3540.

⁶ A. J. Vlietinck, E. Roets, H. Vanderhaeghe, and S. Toppet, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1974, **39**, 441.

conditions with *N*-chloro-*N*-sodiocarbamate and isolating the penam (3) from the reaction mixture. A plausible pathway for the formation of the 6 α -substituted



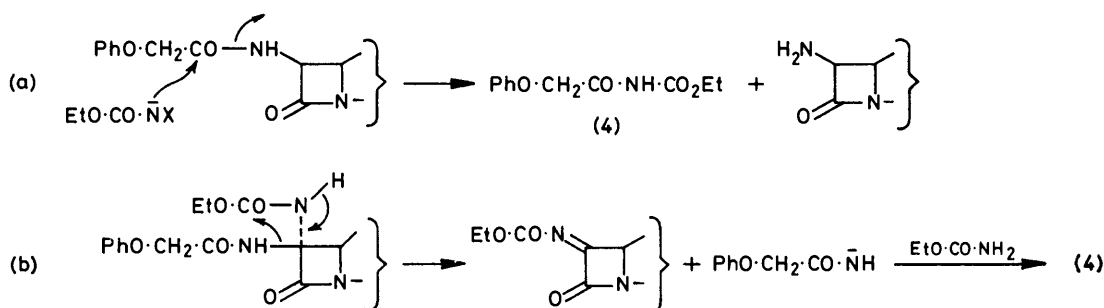
SCHEME 4

product therefore involves epimerisation at C-6 *via* a β -anion, followed by *N*-chlorination and elimination of hydrogen chloride to give an acylimine (Scheme 3) and

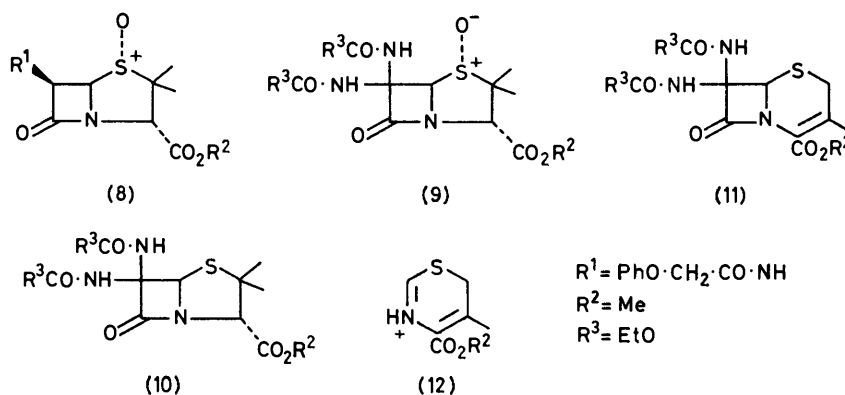
action pathway (Scheme 4) found no support in an attempted trapping reaction with acrylonitrile. Evidence is presented later for an acylimine type of intermediate. The formation of the phenoxyacetylcarbamate (4)⁷ is possibly explained by attack of amidate anion on the amide carbonyl group, or by attack of phenoxyacetamide on ethoxyformamide (Scheme 5).

Similar products were obtained, again in low yield, from reactions of *N*-chloro-*N*-sodiocarbamate with benzyl and 2,2,2-trichloroethyl penicillanate *S*-oxides.

Reactions of (R)-S-Oxides.—A reaction of ethyl *N*-chloro-*N*-sodiocarbamate with methyl 6 β -phenoxyacetamidopenicillanate (*R*)-*S*-oxide (8)⁶ gave as major product the 6,6-bis(ethoxyformamido)penam (*R*)-*S*-oxide (9) (Scheme 6). To our knowledge this is the first complete replacement of the 6-acylamino-group of a penicillanate



SCHEME 5



SCHEME 6

then 6 α -substitution. We have recently suggested² a related reaction sequence; as before, we have not succeeded in trapping the intermediate 6-imine with water, methanol, or chloride, possibly because of the existence of an intimate reactant pair involving imine and amidate. For the present reaction it is further proposed that *N*-chlorination of the 6 β -acylamino-sulphoxide (1) is sterically disfavoured because of the proximity of the sulphoxide group, and that following epimerization the *N*-chlorination-elimination step is facilitated. A reaction pathway involving epimerization of the 6 β -phenoxyacetamido-group, followed by a re-epimerization, therefore contributes to the overall process. An alternative re-

to be reported. The formation of (9) is best explained (Scheme 7) as involving two successive acylimine precursors. Introduction of the second ethoxyformamido-substituent must certainly involve an intermediate 6-acylimine. Deoxygenation gave the new 6,6-bis(ethoxyformamido)penam (10), which when re-oxidized gave (9) as the sole sulphoxide product. (We have previously observed² that related 6,6-disubstituted penams gave both sulphoxides.) Benzyl 6 α -phenoxyacetamidopenicillanate (*R*)-*S*-oxide reacted in a similar manner to (8); the corresponding trichloroethyl ester was exceedingly reactive, and gave a complex mixture of products.

⁷ S. Bellioni, *Ann. Chim. (Italy)*, 1962, **52**, 187.

Ring expansion of the (*R*)-*S*-oxide (9) led to the new 6,6-disubstituted cephalosporanate (11), which was characterised by analytical and spectroscopic methods and contained an abundant thiazinium ion (12) in its mass spectrum.

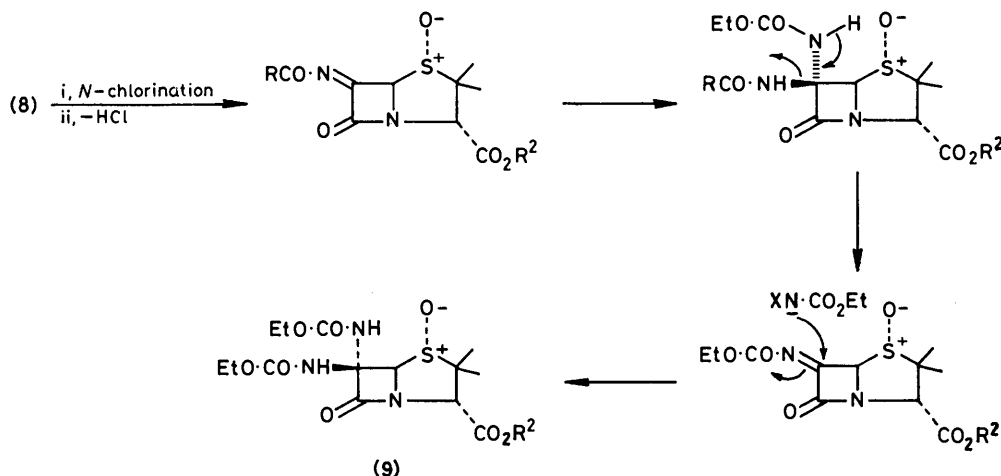
It was of particular interest to extend this substitution method to the preparation of a 6,6-bis-(2,2,2-trichloroethoxyformamido)penam (*R*)-*S*-oxide because of its potential use in forming products derived from a 6,6-diamine, such as a 6-oxopenam.⁸ Treatment of compound (8) with 2,2,2-trichloroethyl *N*-chloro-*N*-sodiocarbamate (Scheme 8) gave two β -lactam products, the minor being the 6 α -formamido-derivative (13)

cesses which depend upon the nature of the sulfoxide group have been proposed.

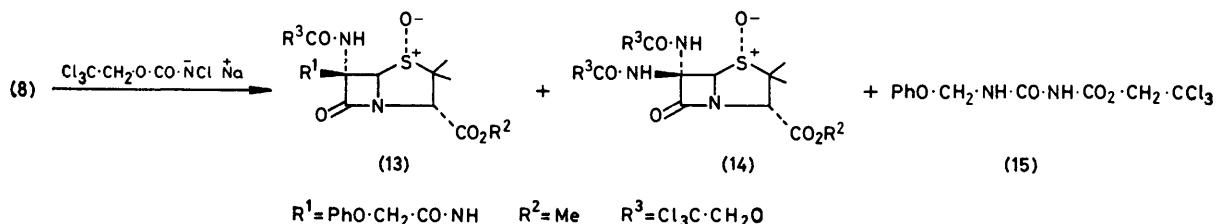
EXPERIMENTAL

General details are as described in earlier papers.² Mass measurements were performed on spectroscopically and chromatographically pure material unless otherwise stated.

Reaction of Methyl 6 β -Phenoxyacetamidopenicillanate (S)-S-Oxide (1) with Ethyl N-Chloro-N-sodiocarbamate.—The sulphoxide (1) (5.0 g, 12.9 mmol) and ethyl *N*-chloro-*N*-sodiocarbamate (7.8 g, 52 mmol) in dimethylformamide (100 ml) were stirred at 0 °C for 1 h and then overnight at room temperature. The resultant yellow solution was poured into water and extracted twice with ethyl



SCHEME 7



SCHEME 8

and the major the bis-compound (14). The urea (15) which was also isolated probably resulted from Hoffman rearrangement of a phenoxyacetamide anion, followed by trapping of the resultant phenoxymethyl isocyanate by a trichloroethoxyformamidate anion, or by the *N*-chloro-anion.

Conclusions.—Penicillanates react with *N*-chloro-*N*-sodiocarbamates to yield 6 α -substituted derivatives.² The (*S*)-*S*-oxide derivatives react similarly, but probably require epimerisation of the 6 β -amide side chain prior to C-6 substitution. The (*R*)-*S*-oxides undergo 6,6-disubstitution. Differences in reactivity at C-6 due to the presence of an adjacent (*R*)- or (*S*)-*S*-oxide system have thus been discovered, and stereoselective reaction pro-

acetate; the extract was then washed with water and brine, dried (MgSO_4), and evaporated *in vacuo* to yield a yellow oil. Column chromatography afforded first ethyl phenoxyacetylcarbamate (4)⁷ (0.50 g, 17%), m.p. 80–83° (from benzene), λ_{max} (KBr) 3 210 and 3 160 (NH), 1 760 (ester C=O), and 1 705–1 690 cm^{-1} (amide C=O), δ (CDCl_3) 1.30 (3 H, t, J 8 Hz, $\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_3$), 3.25 (2 H, q, J 8 Hz, $\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_3$), 4.75 (2 H, s, OCH_2), 6.80–7.45 (5 H, m, Ph), and 8.45br (1 H, s, NH exch.), M^+ , 223. Further elution yielded methyl 6 α -ethoxyformamido-6 β -phenoxyacetamidopenicillanate (*S*)-*S*-oxide (3) (1.2 g, 22%) as an amorphous solid, $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 193^\circ$ (c 1.00 in CHCl_3), ν_{max} (film) 3 280 (NH), 1 800 (β -lactam C=O), 1 755 (ester C=O), 1 730 (carbamate C=O), and 1 695 cm^{-1} (amide C=O), δ (CDCl_3) 1.24 (3 H, t, J 8 Hz, $\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_3$), 1.64 (6 H, s, 2 \times Me), 3.80 (3 H, s, OMe), 4.10 (2 H, q, J 8 Hz, $\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_3$), 4.49 (2 H, s, OCH_2), 4.64 (1 H, s, 3-H), 5.10 (1 H, s, 5-H), 6.80–7.40 (6 H, m, Ph and NH), and 8.16br (1 H, s, NH exch.) (Found: M^+ , 467.1368. $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_3\text{O}_8\text{S}$ requires

⁸ Y. S. Lo and J. C. Sheehan, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1972, **94**, 8253.

M, 467.1362). The final product eluted was methyl 6 α -phenoxyacetamidopenicillanate (*S*)-*S*-oxide (2) (0.75 g, 15%), identical with an authentic sample. A similar reaction was achieved in acetonitrile.

Epimerisation of Methyl 6 β -Phenoxyacetamidopenicillanate (*S*)-*S*-Oxide (1).—The sulphoxide (1) (3.42 g, 9.0 mmol) in anhydrous methylene chloride (45 ml) was stirred at room temperature with *NO*-bis(trimethylsilyl)acetamide (3 ml, 12 mmol) for 1 h. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C and 1,5-diazabicyclo[4.3.0]non-5-ene (1.2 ml, 9 mmol) in anhydrous methylene chloride (15 ml) was added. The solution was stirred for 10 min and 2*N* acetic acid (2 ml) was added. The organic solution was washed with water and brine, dried (MgSO₄), and evaporated *in vacuo* to yield a yellow-brown oil. Dry benzene (40 ml) was added; the precipitate was filtered off to give methyl 6 α -phenoxyacetamidopenicillanate (*S*)-*S*-oxide (2) (2.35 g, 69%), m.p. 134–135°, [α]_D²² + 177° (*c* 1.00 in CHCl₃), ν_{\max} (KBr) 3 300 (amide NH), 1 785 (β -lactam C=O), 1 755 (ester C=O), and 1 690 cm⁻¹ (amide C=O), δ (CDCl₃) 1.23 (3 H, s, 2-Me), 1.68 (3 H, s, 2-Me), 3.80 (3 H, s, OMe), 4.48 (1 H, s, 3-H), 4.54 (2 H, s, PhO-CH₂), 5.14 (1 H, d, *J* 2 Hz, 5-H), 5.38 (1 H, dd *J* 8 and 2 Hz, H-6), 6.80–7.40 (5 H, m, Ph), and 7.84 (1 H, d, *J* 8 Hz, NH exch.) (Found: C, 53.5; H, 5.1; N, 7.2; S, 8.2. C₁₇H₂₀N₂O₆S requires C, 53.7; H, 5.3, N, 7.4; S, 8.4%).

Methyl 7 α -Phenoxyacetamidocceph-3-em-4-carboxylate (5).—The sulphoxide (2) (0.8 g, 2.1 mmol) was refluxed in preheated dimethylformamide–acetic anhydride (30 ml; 50 : 1) at 130 °C for 0.5 h. The vessel was cooled in ice and the solution reduced in volume *in vacuo*, then poured into water, and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 \times 100 ml). The extracts were washed with water, aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate, and water, dried (MgSO₄), and evaporated *in vacuo* to yield a dark oil. Some material crystallised out and was filtered off. The remaining oil was chromatographed on silica gel to yield the ester (5) (0.18 g, 24% combined yield), m.p. 162–163°, [α]_D²² – 77° (*c* 1.0 in CHCl₃), λ_{\max} 269 nm (ϵ 8 700), ν_{\max} (KBr) 3 320 (amide NH), 1 770 (β -lactam C=O), 1 730 (ester C=O), and 1 685 cm⁻¹ (amide C=O), δ (CDCl₃) 2.05 (3 H, s, Me), 3.10 and 3.50 (2 H, ABq, *J* 18 Hz, 2-H), 5.0 (1 H, dd, *J* 8 and 2 Hz, 7-H), 6.70–7.50 (5 H, m, Ph), and 7.70 (1 H, d, *J* 8 Hz, NH exch.) (Found: *M*⁺, 362.0942. C₁₇H₁₈N₂O₅S requires *M*, 362.0937).

Reaction of Methyl 6 α -Phenoxyacetamidopenicillanate (*S*)-*S*-Oxide (2) with Ethyl *N*-Chloro-*N*-sodiocarbamate.—To the sulphoxide (2) (0.5 g, 1.3 mmol) in acetonitrile (20 ml) was added ethyl *N*-chloro-*N*-sodiocarbamate (0.58 g, 4 mmol). The solution was stirred for 3 h at room temperature then poured into water and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 \times 75 ml). The extract was washed with water, dried (MgSO₄), and evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in benzene and the residual solid (0.3 g) [starting material (2)] was removed. The remaining material was chromatographed, yielding methyl 6 α -ethoxyformamido-6 β -phenoxyacetamidopenicillanate (*S*)-*S*-oxide (3) (0.1 g, 16%; corrected yield 39%), identical with that obtained in a previous reaction.

Reaction of Methyl 6 β -Phenoxyacetamidopenicillanate (*R*)-*S*-Oxide (8) with Ethyl-*N*-Chloro-*N*-sodiocarbamate.—The (*R*)-*S*-oxide (8) (0.3 g, 0.8 mmol) in acetonitrile (15 ml) was stirred at room temperature with ethyl *N*-chloro-*N*-sodiocarbamate (0.35 g, 2.35 mmol) for 1.5 h. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (100 ml), washed with water, dried (MgSO₄), and evaporated *in vacuo* to yield a yellow oil. Column chromatography yielded as a single product methyl

6,6-bis(ethoxyformamido)penicillanate (*R*)-*S*-oxide (9) (0.23 g, 70%) as an oil, [α]_D²² + 136° (*c* 1.00 in CHCl₃), ν_{\max} (film) 3 300 (NH), 1 795 (β -lactam C=O), 1 745 (ester C=O), and 1 730–1 690 cm⁻¹ (carbamate C=O), δ (CDCl₃) 1.28 (6 H, t, *J* 8 Hz, CH₂-CH₃), 1.34 (3 H, s, Me), 1.52 (3 H, 2, Me), 3.72 (3 H, s, OMe), 4.10 (4 H, dq, *J* 7 Hz, 2 \times CH₂-CH₃), 4.48 (1 H, s, 3-H), 5.06 (1 H, s, 5-H), 6.88br (1 H, s, NH exch.), and 6.95br (1 H, s, NH exch.) (Found: *M*⁺, 405.1206. C₁₅H₂₃N₃O₅S requires *M*, 405.1206).

Methyl 7,7-Bis(ethoxyformamido)-3-methylceph-3-em-4-carboxylate (11).—The sulphoxide (9) (0.4 g, 0.99 mmol) was refluxed in dimethylformamide–acetic anhydride (50 : 1; 25 ml) at 130 °C for 0.5 h. The flask was cooled in ice and half the solvent was removed *in vacuo*. The residue was poured into water and extracted with ethyl acetate; the extract was washed with water and aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate, dried (MgSO₄), and evaporated *in vacuo* to give an oil. Chromatography afforded the cephemcarboxylate (11) as an oil (0.14 g, 36%), [α]_D²² + 24° (*c* 0.25 in CHCl₃), λ_{\max} 269 nm (ϵ 3 400), ν_{\max} (film) 3 300 (NH), 1 790 (β -lactam C=O), 1 750 (ester C=O), and 1 725–1 690 cm⁻¹ (carbamate C=O), δ (CDCl₃) 1.30 (6 H, t, *J* 8 Hz, CH₂-CH₃), 2.25 (3 H, s, Me), 2.98 and 3.42 (2 H, ABq, *J* 16 Hz, 2-H), 3.80 (3 H, OMe), 4.15 (4 H, dq, *J* 8 Hz, CH₂-CH₃), 5.15 (1 H, s, 5-H), 6.25br (1 H, s, NH exch.), and 6.50br (1 H, s, NH exch.) (Found: *M*⁺, 387.1079. C₁₅H₂₁N₃O₇S requires *M*, 387.1100).

Deoxygenation of Methyl 6,6-Bis(ethoxyformamido)penicillanate (*R*)-*S*-Oxide (9) with Phosphorus Tribromide.—The sulphoxide (9) (0.48 g, 1.2 mmol) in dimethylformamide (30 ml) was stirred at ice temperature for 0.75 h with phosphorus tribromide (1.20 ml, ca. 10 mmol). The mixture was poured into aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate, and extracted with ethyl acetate; the extract was washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), and evaporated *in vacuo* to give an oil. Chromatography yielded as the only product methyl 6,6-bis(ethoxyformamido)penicillanate (10) as an oil (0.35 g, 76%), [α]_D²² + 81° (*c* 1.49 in CHCl₃), ν_{\max} (film) 3 300 (NH), 1 785 (β -lactam C=O), 1 745 (ester C=O), and 1 720–1 690 cm⁻¹ (carbamate C=O), δ (CDCl₃) 1.24 (6 H, dt, *J* 8 Hz, CH₂-CH₃), 1.46 (3 H, s, Me), 1.56 (3 H, s, Me), 3.72 (3 H, s, OMe), 4.10 (4 H, dq, *J* 8 Hz, CH₂-CH₃), 4.42 (1 H, s, 3-H), 5.54 (1 H, s, 5-H), 6.28br (1 H, s, NH exch.), and 6.60br (1 H, s, NH exch.) (Found: *M*⁺, 389.1272. C₁₅H₂₃N₃O₇S requires *M*, 389.1257).

Oxidation of Methyl 6,6-Bis(ethoxyformamido)penicillanate (10).—The ester (10) (0.3 g, 0.77 mmol) in methylene chloride (20 ml) at 0 °C was treated with *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid in methylene chloride (in portions) until t.l.c. showed complete removal of the starting material. The solution was washed with aqueous sodium disulphite, aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate, and water, dried (MgSO₄), and evaporated *in vacuo* to yield an oil which was chromatographed on silica gel; the oily product (0.2 g, 72%) was identical with the sulphoxide (9).

Reaction of Benzyl 6 β -Phenoxyacetamidopenicillanate (*R*)-*S*-Oxide with Ethyl *N*-Chloro-*N*-sodiocarbamate.—The (*R*)-*S*-oxide (0.5 g 1.14 mmol) in acetonitrile (15 ml) was stirred at room temperature with ethyl *N*-chloro-*N*-sodiocarbamate (0.48 g, 3.3 mmol) for 0.5 h. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate and the extract was washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄), and evaporated *in vacuo*. Chromatography yielded benzyl 6,6-bis(ethoxyformamido)penicillanate (*R*)-*S*-oxide (0.35 g, 67%), as an oil, [α]_D²² + 136° (*c* 1.00 in CHCl₃), ν_{\max} (film) 3 300 (NH), 1 800 (β -lactam C=O), 1 755 (ester

C=O), and 1 720—1 690 cm^{-1} (carbamate C=O), δ (CDCl_3) 1.25 (9 H, m, Me and $\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_3$), 1.49 (3 H, s, Me), 4.12 (4 H, dq, J 8 Hz, $\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_3$), 4.53 (1 H, s, 3-H), 5.11 (1 H, s, 5-H), 5.19 (2 H, s, CH_2Ph), 7.13br (2 H, s, NH exch.), and 7.3 (5 H, s, Ph) (Found: M^+ , 481.1520. $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{27}\text{N}_3\text{O}_8\text{S}$ requires M , 481.1519.)

Reaction of Methyl 6 β -Phenoxyacetamidopenicillanate (R)-S-Oxide (8) with 2,2,2-Trichloroethyl N-Chloro-N-sodiocarbamate.—The (R)-S-oxide (8) (1.1 g, 2.9 mmol) in dimethylformamide was stirred overnight with trichloroethyl N-chloro-N-sodiocarbamate (2.3 g, 9.2 mmol). The mixture was poured into water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was washed with water, dried (MgSO_4), and evaporated *in vacuo* to yield an oil which was chromatographed. The early fractions were complex but the urea (15) was later obtained as a crystalline solid (0.2 g, 21%), m.p. 115—118°, ν_{max} (KBr) 3 360 and 3 200 (NH), 1 750 (carbamate C=O), and 1 710 cm^{-1} (amide C=O), δ (CDCl_3) 4.72 (2 H, s, $\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CCl}_3$), 5.32 (2 H, d, J 8 Hz, $\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{NH}$), 6.80—7.45 (5 H, m, Ph), 8.50br (1 H, t, J 9 Hz, NH exch.), and 8.85br (1 H, s, NH exch.), M^+ , 340. The next component

eluted was *methyl 6,6-bis-(2,2,2-trichloroethylethoxyformamido)penicillanate (R)-S-Oxide (13)*, an amorphous solid (0.82 g, 47%), $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{22} + 102^\circ$ (c 0.95 in CHCl_3), ν_{max} (film) 3 290 and 3 200 (NH), 1 802 (β -lactam C=O), 1 755 (ester C=O), and 1 745 cm^{-1} (carbamate C=O), δ (CDCl_3) 1.39 (3 H, s, Me), 1.55 (3 H, s, Me), 3.82 (3 H, s, OMe), 4.60 (1 H, s, 3-H), 4.75 (4 H, m, CH_2), 5.25 (1 H, s, 5-H), 7.40br (1 H, s, NH exch.), and 7.58br (1 H, s, NH exch.) (Found: M^+ , 608.8872. $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{17}\text{Cl}_6\text{N}_3\text{O}_8\text{S}$ requires M , 608.8869.) The final compound eluted was *methyl 6 β -phenoxyacetamido-6 α -(2,2,2-trichloroethoxyformamido)penicillanate (R)-S-Oxide (14)*, an oil (0.095 g, 6%), $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{22} + 107^\circ$ (c 0.79 in CHCl_3), ν_{max} (film) 3 290 (NH), 1 800 (β -lactam C=O), 1 755 (ester C=O), 1 745 (carbamate C=O), and 1 690 cm^{-1} (amide C=O), δ (CDCl_3) 1.35 (3 H, s, Me), 1.50 (3 H, s, Me), 3.80 (3 H, s, OMe), 4.50 (1 H, s, 3-H), 4.53 (2 H, s, CH_2), 4.70 (2 H, s, $\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CCl}_3$), 5.18 (1 H, s, 5-H), 6.80—7.45 (5 H, m, Ph), 7.80 (1 H, s, amide NH), and 8.15br (1 H, s, carbamate NH) (Found: M^+ , 569.0182. $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{22}\text{Cl}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_8\text{S}$ requires M , 569.0194.)

[7/373 Received, 2nd March, 1977]