Synthesis of 2- and 4-hydroxymethyl Loratadine, usual impurities in Loratadine syrup formulations

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Dedicated to Prof. José Elguero
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Abstract
The synthesis of two contaminants of Loratadine, generated when the product is formulated as a syrup, is described. The products, identified as 2- and 4-hydroxymethyl derivatives of the starting compounds, are obtained by the corresponding substitution of the pyridine moiety of Loratadine.

Keywords: Fused pyridines, pharmaceuticals, Loratadine, synthesis, contaminants

Introduction
Loratadine, 1, is [4-(8-chloro-5,6-dihydrobenzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-piperidine -1-carboxylic acid ethyl ester]. It is a non-sedating antihistamine,1 marketed, inter alia, as a syrup. The formation of the 2- and 4-hydroxymethyl derivatives 2,3 (Figure 1) on the pyridine ring has been described, which result from a redox process of the drug with other formulation components.2,3 Accelerated degradation experiments showed the formation of 0.5% of both contaminants in the syrup, dependent on the presence of air, and eventually related to the in situ generation of formaldehyde.3 The preparation of both contaminants has been necessary to prepare references for quality control of drug formulations, and a scheme has been developed starting from the parent Loratadine 1.

![Figure 1](image-url)
Results and Discussion

The substitution of the pyridine moiety has been performed using the strategy of Okamota and Tani, and Feely and Beavers-Tani, as a crucial step (Scheme 1), by cyanide nucleophilic substitution of the corresponding 1-methoxypyridinium salts. The starting Loratadine was converted into the N-oxide, and then into the N-methoxypyridinium salt. The attack of cyanide ion produced a mixture of the corresponding nitriles, in which the 2-isomer predominated (4:1). Both products were separated by chromatography, and used to prepare the final compounds.

Scheme 1

A more selective approach to was performed by bromination of the N-oxide, in the presence of , by adapting the process described by Jung et al., which allowed the preparation of . An alternative chlorination with always produced smaller yields. Then, treatment of with produced . Extensive deacylation of the piperidine nitrogen was produced in both steps, and was the cause of the observed reduction of yields.

The process for obtaining is indicated in Scheme 2, in which a classical Pinner process converted into the ester . Finally, the best results in the reduction step were obtained with DIBAL-H, which produced the hydroxymethyl derivative in small yield.
Scheme 2

A similar approach was applied to 7, going to the ester 10, which, on reduction, produced the hydroxymethyl derivative 3 (Scheme 3) also, in small yield.

Scheme 3

Identification of the products in the reduction steps 9–2 and 10–3, was performed by HPLC-MS of the crude mixture obtained in the process. The acid 11 was detected in the mixture used to obtain 2, with a yield of 43 %, while 12 was detected in the mixture used to obtain 3, with a yield of 48 % (Figure 2).
Experimental Section

General Procedures. All melting points were measured in capillary tubes and are uncorrected. IR spectra were determined on KBr disks using a Nicolet Impact 410 spectrophotometer. $^1$H NMR spectra were obtained at 200 or 300 MHz on VARIAN GEMINI or UNITY apparatus. Chemical shifts ($\delta$) were determined using TMS as internal standard, and multiplicity (s, singlet; d, doublet; dd, double-doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; m, multiplet) is indicated for every signal. HPLC-MS analyses were performed on an Agilent 1100 apparatus. A chromatographic column Luna C18 (150 x 4.6 mm) 5 µm Phenomenex, was used, with a mobile phase formed by a triple gradient of 4% aq. formic acid (A), water (B), and acetonitrile (C). The gradient started as A (2.5%), B (93%) and C (4.5%), and in 30 min. reached A (2.5%), B (4.5%) and C (93%). In the Mass detector, the fragmenter operated at 70 eV. HRMS was performed on an Applied Biosystems 4700 spectrometer. Elemental analysis was performed on a LECO CHNS-932 instrument. All reactions were carried under Ar using solvents dried by routine procedures. Column chromatography was performed using silica gel (60 F254, 70–200 µm) as the stationary phase. RT means room temperature.

4-(8-Chloro-1-oxy-5,6-dihydrobenzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene) piperidine-1-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (4). In a 25 mL round-bottomed flask adapted with a condenser, 1g (2.61 mmol) of Loratadine was loaded and dissolved in CH2Cl2 (8 mL). Then 0.61g (2.72 mmol) of MCPBA was added in one portion and the mixture was stirred at 60 ºC for 25 h. The (reaction was monitored by TLC (hexane/AcOEt/MeOH 1:1:0.1). When the reaction was finished, the mixture was cooled to RT and the solvent evaporated to dryness to give a viscous crude material. This was purified by flash chromatography (SiO2, hexane/AcOEt/MeOH 1:1:0.1) to give compound 4 as a white solid (0.9g, 87%). Mp 139–141 ºC. IR (KBr, cm$^{-1}$): 3437, 2924, 2855, 1695, 1478, 1428, 1385, 1240, 1220, 1116, 995, 795. $^1$H-NMR (CDCl3, 200 MHz): 8.08 (t, 1H, J = 3.8 Hz); 7.26–7.20 (m, 1H); 7.14–7.06 (m, 4H); 4.11 (q, 2H, J = 7.1 Hz); 3.84–3.64 (m, 2H); 3.47–3.30 (m, 4H); 2.96–2.75 (m, 2H); 2.59–2.46 (m, 1H); 2.38–2.25 (m, 2H); 2.14–1.90 (m, 1H); 1.25 (t, 3H, J = 7.1 Hz) ppm. MS (ESI$^+$): m/z: 399 (M+1). Anal. Calcd. for C22H23ClN2O3: C, 66.24; H, 5.81; N, 7.02. Found: C, 66.49; H, 5.70; N, 6.88%.

4-(8-Chloro-2-cyano-5,6-dihydrobenzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene) piperidine-1-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (6) and 4-(8-Chloro-4-cyano-5,6-dihydrobenzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)piperidine-1-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (7). Compound 4 (17g, 42.7 mmol) dissolved in acetone (500 mL), stirring at 60 ºC had dimethyl sulfate (4.05 mL, 42.7 mmol) added dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 6 hours further. The solvent was evaporated to give 19.86g of the pyridinium salt 5 as a brown oil. This was used in the next step without further purification. Then, KCN (8.2g, 0.13 mol) was dissolved in water (100 mL) and 5 (19.86g, 0.15 mol) dissolved in water (200 mL) was added slowly. The reaction mixture was stirred at RT for 10 min, then was extracted with diethyl ether (3x100 mL). The organic layer was separated and a solid formed. This solid
was filtered and characterized as compound 6. The filtrate was washed with HCl 10% (2x50 mL), the aqueous layer neutralized with saturated aq. Na₂CO₃ and extracted with diethyl ether. The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, concentrated to dryness, and the crude mixture purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, Hexane/AcOEt 1:1) to give compounds 6 (11.76g, 60%, yellow solid) and 7 (2.38g, 14%, yellow solid).

6: Mp 193–195 °C. IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3439, 2922, 2853, 1690, 1485, 1465, 1231, 1119, 1091. ³¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz): 7.59–7.47 (m, 2H); 7.20–7.09 (m, 3H); 4.15 (q, 2H, J = 7.1 Hz); 3.78–3.72 (m, 2H); 3.47–3.36 (m, 2H); 3.29–3.16 (m, 2H); 2.98–2.77 (m, 2H); 2.55–2.19 (m, 4H); 1.26 (t, 3H, J = 7.1 Hz) ppm. MS (ESI⁺): m/z: 408 (M+1). Anal. Calcd. for C₂₃H₂₂ClN₃O₂: C, 67.73; H, 5.44; N, 10.30. Found: C, 67.49; H, 5.60; N, 10.18%.

7: mp 99–100 °C. IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3427, 2923, 2852, 2360, 1697, 1472, 1436, 1287, 1223, 1115, 1086, 986. ³¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz): 8.57 (d, 1H, J = 4.8 Hz); 7.39 (d, 1H, J = 4.8 Hz); 7.16–7.12 (m, 3H); 4.17 (q, 2H, J = 6.9 Hz); 3.90–3.72 (m, 2H); 3.51–3.38 (m, 2H); 3.34–3.82 (m, 4H); 2.34–2.37 (m, 4H); 1.25 (t, 3H, J = 6.9 Hz) ppm. MS (ESI⁺): m/z: 408 (M+1). Anal. Calcd. for C₂₃H₂₂ClN₃O₂: C, 67.73; H, 5.44; N, 10.30. Found: C, 67.89; H, 5.60; N, 10.07%.

4-(2-Bromo-8-chloro-5,6-dihydrobenzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)piperidine-1-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (8). The procedure of Jung et al. was adapted. Compound 4 (10g, 25 mmol) and Et₃N (4.1 mL, 30 mmol) were dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (60 mL). Then, the mixture was cooled at 0 °C and a solution of Br₃OP (8.6g, 30 mmol) dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min. and then heated to 60 °C for 10 h. After cooling at RT and washing with water (2x50 mL) the organic layer was separated, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, Hexane/AcOEt 5:1) to give 10 as a white solid (3.5g, 30%). Mp 164–166 °C. IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3398, 1699, 1622, 1417, 1384, 1340, 1276, 1230, 1112, 1066, 723, 612. ³¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz): 7.38 (d, 1H, J = 7.9 Hz); 7.26–7.10 (m, 4H); 4.14 (q, 2H, J = 6.9 Hz); 3.90–3.72 (m, 2H); 3.51–3.38 (m, 2H); 3.34–3.20 (m, 2H); 2.90–2.76 (m, 2H); 2.54–2.28 (m, 4H); 1.25 (t, 3H, J = 7.1 Hz) ppm. MS (ESI⁺): m/z: 463 (M+1). Anal. Calcd. for C₂₂H₂BrClN₂O₂: C, 57.22; H, 4.80; N, 6.07. Found: C, 57.49; H, 4.60; N, 6.18%.

4-(8-Chloro-2-cyano-5,6-dihydrobenzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)piperidine-1-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (6). Compound 8 (0.2g, 0.43 mmol) was suspended in DMF (3 mL) and pyridine (3 drops) and CuCN (0.039 g, 0.43 mmol) were added at RT. The mixture was then heated for 5 h at 180 °C, then cooled and poured into ammonium hydroxide solution (3.8 mL NH₃ and 3.8 g of crushed ice). The suspension formed was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3x3 mL). The organic layer was washed with 5% HCl (2x5 mL), then water (2x5 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and evaporated to dryness. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, Hexane/AcOEt 5:1) yielding 0.04g (40%) of compound 6 as a yellow solid. Anal. Calcd. for C₂₃H₂₂ClN₂O₂: C, 67.73; H, 5.44; N, 10.30. Found: C, 67.49; H, 5.60; N, 10.18%.

8-Chloro-11-(1-ethoxycarbonylpiperidin-4-ylidene)-6,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta-[1,2-b]pyridine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (9). Compound 6 (0.33g, 0.8 mmol) was
dissolved in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (7 mL) and methanol (7 mL). The mixture was cooled at 0 °C and HCl gas bubbled through it for 5 hours, then it was stirred at RT for 15 h. The solvent was evaporated to dryness and the residue washed with water (50 mL), and extracted with CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (3x50 mL). The organic layer was separated, dried over Na$_2$SO$_4$, filtered and concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO$_2$, hexane/AcOEt 2:1) to give 9 (0.32g, 75%) as a yellow solid. Mp 145–148 °C. IR (KBr, cm$^{-1}$): 3455, 2923, 2853, 1697, 1433, 1319, 1279, 1228, 1138, 1114, 1025, 991. $^1$H-NMR (CDCl$_3$, 200 MHz): 7.91 (d, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz); 7.57 (d, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz); 7.21–7.12 (m, 3H); 4.13 (q, 2H, J = 7.1 Hz); 3.95 (s, 3H); 3.88–3.75 (m, 2H); 3.44–3.35 (m, 2H); 3.15–3.08 (m, 2H); 2.96–2.77 (m, 2H); 2.53–2.28 (m, 4H); 1.25 (t, 3H, J = 7.1 Hz) ppm. MS (ESI$^+$): m/z: 441 (M+1). Anal. Calcd. for C$_{24}$H$_{25}$ClN$_2$O$_4$: C, 65.38; H, 5.72; N, 6.35. Found: C, 65.59; H, 5.60; N, 6.14%.

4-(8-Chloro-2-hydroxymethyl-5,6-dihydrobenzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (2). Compound 9 (0.31g, 0.7 mmol) was dissolved in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ and cooled at 0 °C under N$_2$. Then, DIBAL-H (0.5 mL, 3.5 mmol) was added in three portions. After each addition, the reaction mixture was heated at reflux for 16 h. When the reaction was finished (monitored by LC–MS), the mixture was cooled at RT and washed with sat. aq. sodium tartrate. The organic layer was separated, dried over Na$_2$SO$_4$, filtered and concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO$_2$, hexane/AcOEt 2:1) yielding 0.049g (12%) of 2 as a white solid. Mp 88–90 °C. IR (KBr, cm$^{-1}$): 3452, 2922, 2853, 1698, 1683, 1651, 1557, 1455, 1385, 1232, 1081, 667. $^1$H-NMR (CDCl$_3$, 200 MHz): 7.44 (d, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz); 7.19–7.04 (m, 4H); 4.70 (s, 2H); 4.15 (q, 2H, J = 7.1 Hz); 3.79–3.70 (m, 2H); 3.41–3.31 (m, 2H); 3.25–3.16 (m, 2H); 2.91–2.77 (m, 2H); 2.50–2.45 (m, 1H); 2.38–2.28 (m, 3H); 1.25 (t, 3H, J = 7.1 Hz) ppm. MS (ESI$^+$): m/z: 413 (M+1). Anal. Calcd. for C$_{23}$H$_{25}$ClN$_2$O$_3$: C, 66.90; H, 6.10; N, 6.78. Found: C, 67.08; H, 5.91; N, 6.63%.

8-Chloro-11-(1-ethoxycarbonylpiperidin-4-ylidene)-6,11-dihydro-5H-benzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]-pyridine-4-carboxylic acid methyl ester (10). Compound 7 (1.26g, 3.1 mmol) was dissolved in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (40 mL) and methanol (40 mL). The mixture was cooled at 0 °C and HCl gas bubbled through it for 5 h and then it was stirred at RT for 15 h. The solvent was evaporated to dryness and the residue washed with water (100 mL) and extracted with CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (3x100 mL). The organic layer was separated, dried over Na$_2$SO$_4$, filtered and concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO$_2$, hexane/AcOEt 2:1) yielding 0.049g (12%) of 10 as a white solid. Mp 150–153 °C. IR (KBr, cm$^{-1}$): 3434, 2925, 2851, 1731, 1698, 1470, 1434, 1279, 1224, 1111, 990, 776. $^1$H-NMR (CDCl$_3$, 200 MHz): 8.48 (d, 1H, J = 4.94 Hz); 7.48 (d, 1H, J = 5.1 Hz); 7.09 (m, 3H); 4.13 (q, 2H, J = 7.1 Hz); 3.93 (s, 3H); 3.78–3.50 (m, 2H); 3.47–3.34 (m, 2H); 3.21–3.11 (m, 2H); 3.03–2.97 (m, 2H); 2.45–2.34 (m, 4H); 1.24 (t, 3H, J = 7.1 Hz) ppm. MS (ESI$^+$): m/z: 413 (M+1). Anal. Calcd. for C$_{24}$H$_{25}$ClN$_2$O$_4$: C, 65.38; H, 5.72; N, 6.35. Found: C, 65.53; H, 5.81; N, 6.44%.

4-(8-Chloro-4-hydroxymethyl-5,6-dihydrobenzo[5,6]cyclohepta[1,2-b]pyridin-11-ylidene)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (3). Compound 10 (0.3g, 0.68 mmol) was dissolved in CH$_2$Cl$_2$ (12 mL) and cooled at 0 °C under nitrogen. Then, DIBAL-H (0.48 mL, 3.4 mmol) was
added in three portions. After each addition the reaction mixture was refluxed for 16 hours. When the process was finished (monitored by LC–MS), the mixture was cooled at RT, washed with sat. aq. sodium tartrate. The organic layer was separated, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, hexane/AcOEt 2:1) yielding 0.034g (12%) of 3 as a white solid. Mp 83–85 ºC. IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 3432, 2923, 2852, 1698, 1651, 1435, 1260, 1225, 1115, 1083, 843, 807. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz): 8.43 (d, 1H, J = 4.6 Hz); 7.28–7.22 (m, 1H); 7.13 (m, 3H); 4.70 (s, 2H); 4.15 (q, 2H, J = 7.1 Hz); 3.91–3.70 (m, 2H); 3.49–3.31 (m, 2H); 3.28–3.02 (m, 2H); 2.90–2.78 (m, 2H); 2.5–2.28 (m, 4H); 1.31 (t, 3H, J = 7.1 Hz) ppm. MS (ESI⁺): m/z: 413 (M+1). Anal. Calcd. for C₂₃H₂₅ClN₂O₃: C, 66.90; H, 6.10; N, 6.78. Found: C, 66.76; H, 5.89; N, 6.63%.

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References and Notes

7. Both compounds were identified by HRMS. Calculated exact mass for C₂₃H₂₅ClN₂O₄ of 426.1346. Found for 11: 426.1343. Found for 12: 426.1348.