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Abstract
The development of new HIV non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs) offers the possibility of generating structures of increased potency. On this basis, new derivatives of the angiotensin-converting enzyme ‘Captopril’ bearing benzimidazoles, benzothiazole, purine and pyridine residues were synthesized with the aim of developing new NNRTIs. Alternatively, the thioether analogs bearing carboxymethylthio, 2-amino-2-oxo-ethylthio, 2-(phthalimido-2-yl)-2-ethylythio, 1-benzyl-2-ethyl-4-nitro-imidazol-5-yl-piperazin-1-yl)-2-oxo-ethylthio, and the carboxamide analogs were prepared from condensation of Captopril with various halide derivatives. The new compounds were assayed against HIV-1 and HIV-2 in MT-4 cells. The compound having a 4-chlorobenzimidazole group was the most active in inhibiting HIV-1, with EC50 = 0.24 µg/ml, with therapeutic indexes (SI) of 21, is a leading candidate for further development.

Keywords: Anti-HIV activity, benzimidazole, Captopril, non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs)

Introduction
The global spread and fatal prognosis of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection emphasize the urgent need for effective antiretroviral therapies. The introduction of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) based on a combination of HIV-1 reverse transcriptase (RT) and protease inhibitors to treat AIDS has had a dramatic impact on the morbidity and mortality of individuals infected by the HIV.1-5 Kaletra, the first second-generation protease inhibitor to reach drug status, is a mixture of two protease inhibitors, lopinavir6,7 and ritonavir.8 Lopinavir, which constitutes a peptide backbone, was originally designed to diminish the interactions of inhibitor
with Val82 HIV-1 PR, a residue that is often mutated in the drug-resistant strains of the virus. On the other hand, benzimidazoles are very useful intermediates/subunits for the development of molecules of pharmaceutical or biological interest including anti-ulcers, antihypertensive antivirals, antifungals, anticancer compounds, and antihistaminics. Moreover, some benzimidazoles have been reported as new HIV-1 reverse transcriptase inhibitors, and/or potent DNA gyrase inhibitors. In recent years, many research groups have been engaged in the development of new non-nucleoside RT inhibitors (NNRTI) having benzimidazole backbone such as thiazolo[3,4-a]benzimidazoles (TBZs) and their analogs as potent anti-HIV agents and 1-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-thiazolo[3,4-a]benzimidazole 1 (NSC625487) is a one example of TBZs with a highly potential inhibitory of HIV-1-induced cytopathic effect in a variety of human cell lines, meanwhile it inhibited the replication of various strains of HIV-1 including a zidovudine resistant strain (G910-6). Monforte et al. have reported the synthesis of new thiazolo[3,4-a]benzimidazoles and 2-aryl-1-benzy1benzimidazoles as HIV-1 RT inhibitors.

In continuation for our attempts in searching for new anti-HIV agents, and on the basis of above promising biological results, we considered benzimidazoles and their analogs particularly interesting to optimize the synthetic approaches to our antiviral agents. In this study, the angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor ‘captopril’ has been selected as a main backbone for the synthesis of new benzimidazole, benzothiazole derivatives and their analogs as well as the thioether-captopril analogs, utilizing microwave irradiation method.

![Structure of Captopril analog](image)

**Results and Discussion**

Treatment of Captopril 2 with the appropriate 1,2-aryldiamine in the presence of p-toluenesulfonic acid (p-TsOH) and Al₂O₃ under irradiation in MW (10 min, 100-150 W) afforded the benzimidazole bearing captopril 2 and the related analogs 9-14, isolated by conventional work-up, in 51-72% yield. The structures of 9-14 were assigned on the basis of their ¹H- and ¹³C- NMR and mass spectra, since they showed similar patterns of aliphatic H-atoms. Compounds 9-11 and 14 showed multiplets or doublets at higher field (δ 8.67-7.21), attributed to the aryl groups. C-6 and C-4 of pyridine residue at 12 appeared as doublet of doublets at δ 8.67 and 7.81 (J = 7.9 Hz, 3.1 Hz), while C-5 resonated as triplet at δ 7.43 (J = 7.9 Hz). C-4 and C-5 of the purine moiety at 13 appeared as singlets at δ 8.89 and 8.83, respectively. Compounds 9-14 demonstrated doublet of doublets at the region δ 4.60-4.71, assigned to H-2 of
pyrrolidine ring ($J_{2,3a} \approx 3.6$ Hz, $J_{2,3b} \approx 8.0$ Hz, $J_{3a,3b} \approx 11.5$ Hz), while the multiplets at the regions $\delta$ 3.60-3.64, $\delta$ 2.11-2.45 and $\delta$ 1.97-2.11 were assigned to C-5, C-3 and C-4 of the pyrrolidine ring, respectively. The H-2' and CH$_2$SH signals appeared as multiplets in the region $\delta$ 2.98-3.11. The doublets at $\delta$ 1.23-1.29 were attributed to methyl group at C-2' ($J \approx 3.0$ Hz, CH$_3$). The $^{13}$C-NMR spectra of 9-12 were characterized (Experimental Section), since compound 13 was selected for the $^{13}$C-NMR analysis. The spectrum demonstrated a higher field signal at $\delta$ 177.1 that was assigned to C=O, since the resonance at $\delta$ 152.5 was attributed to C-6 and C-7a of the benzimidazole ring. C-2 and C-4 of the same ring appeared at $\delta$ 147.8. The signal at $\delta$ 132.3 was assigned to C-3a of the benzimidazole. The pyrrolidine carbon atoms C-2, C-5, C-3 and C-4 were at $\delta$ 59.9, 47.5, 38.2 and 21.3, respectively. The HSCH$_2$CH- appeared at $\delta$ 41.5, while HSCH$_2$CH resonated at $\delta$ 24.1 (HSCH$_2$CH). The resonance at $\delta$ 16.9 was attributed to the methyl group.

The purine derivative 13 was selected for further spectroscopic analysis. From the gradient selected HMBC spectrum$^{25}$ of 13, H-2’ at $\delta_H$ 3.05 showed two heteronuclear $^2$J$_{C,H}$ correlations: one with C=O at $\delta_C$ 177.1 and the other with HSCH$_2$ at $\delta_C$ 24.1. Further, H-2 of the pyrrolidine ring at $\delta_H$ 4.68 exhibited two $^3$J$_{C,H}$ correlations: one with C-2 of the benzimidazole residue at $\delta_C$ 147.8 and the other with C-3 of the pyrrolidine ring at $\delta_C$ 38.2. A $^3$J$_{C,H}$ correlation observed between H-2 and C-5 of the pyrrolidine at $\delta_C$ 47.5 ppm. H-4 of the purine ring at $\delta_H$ 6.89 showed a $^2$J$_{C,H}$ correlation with C-6 of the same ring at $\delta_C$ 152.5.

### Scheme 1

Synthesis of benzimidazoles 9-11, imidazolo-pyridine 12, purine 13 and benzothiazole 14 derivatives from Captopril 2 and various aryl diamines 3-7.

Next, other models of captopril derivatives bearing a thioether linkage were prepared, aiming to evaluate their anti-HIV activity. Roark et al.$^{26}$ have prepared S-1-{2-(1-carboxy-3-phenyl-
propylsulphanyl-propionyl-pyrrolidine-2-carboxylic acid, as a potential thioether-captofpril derivative. Treatment of 2 with chloro compounds: 2-chloroacetic acid, 2-chloroacetamide, 2-chloroethyl-phthalimide or 1-(4-1-benzyl-2-ethyl-4-nitro-imidazol-5-yl)piperazin-1-yl)-2-chloroethanone 18 in the presence of Et₃N or NH₄OAc afforded 15-17 and 19 in 68, 72, 78 and 67\% yield, respectively.

The assignment of protons and carbons of the captofpril backbone was deduced in comparison to compounds 9-14. Compounds 15, 16 and 19 showed singlets at \( \delta \) 3.66, 3.59 and 3.61, assigned to the methylene protons of the \( \text{SCH}_2\text{CO} \) group, while 17 showed a multiplet in the region \( \delta \) 2.85-2.79, attributed to the protons of \( \text{SCH}_2\text{CHMe} + \text{SCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-phthalimido} \) groups. In the \(^{13}\text{C}\)-NMR spectra of 15-17 and 19, \( \text{C}=\text{O} \) resonated at the higher field (\( \delta \) 179.9-173.4). The resonances at \( \delta \) 42.1, 43.7, 28.6 and 40.0 were attributed to \( \text{DCO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{S} \), \( \text{D}_2\text{NCOCH}_2\text{S} \), \( \text{SCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-phthalimide} + \text{C}_3^3\text{pyrrol} \) and \( \text{SCH}_2\text{CHMe} + \text{SCH}_2\text{CO} \) carbon atoms of 15-17 and 19, respectively. The aromatic and piperazine carbon atoms have been analyzed. Compound 16 was selected for further NMR spectroscopic study. From the gradient selected HMBC spectrum of 16, the methylene protons of \( \text{CH}_2\text{COND}_2 \) (\( \delta_H \) 3.59) showed a \( ^{1,2}\text{J}_{\text{C,H}} \) correlation with the carbon of the \( \text{COND}_2 \) at \( \delta_C \) 169.4, in addition to a \( ^{1,3}\text{J}_{\text{C,H}} \) correlation with the carbon of the methylene group of the \( \text{MeCHCH}_2\text{S} \) group at \( \delta_C \) 34.3. A \( ^{1,2}\text{J}_{\text{C,H}} \) correlation appeared between the proton of the \( \text{MeCHCH}_2\text{S} \) group (\( \delta_H \) 2.80) and the carbon atom of the \( \text{C}=\text{O} \) group (\( \text{C}=\text{O} \)) at \( \delta_C \) 177.9.

Scheme 2. Reagents and conditions. (i) 2-chloroacetic acid, Et₃N, DMF, 23 \(^\circ\)C, 16 h; (ii) 2-chloroacetamide; Et₃N, DMF, 23 \(^\circ\)C, 16 h; (iii) 2-chloroethylphthalimide, Et₃N, EtOH, reflux, 5 h; (iv) 18, EtOH, NaOAc, 23 \(^\circ\)C, 16 h.
A suitable coupling method was employed for the formation of peptides by reaction of the carboxylic acid group with acylated amino acid, using 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (HOBt) and \(N,N'\)-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC) as coupling reagents. HOBt is currently the most frequently used activating agent for the carboxyl group of amino acids. The procedure is fast and suppresses racemization, especially in the presence of DCC.

Amide 21 was prepared (70\% yield) by coupling 20 with Captopril 2 (L-proline derivative) in the presence of HOBT and DCC as coupling reagents (Scheme 3). The structure of 21 was determined by the \(^1\)H-, \(^13\)C- NMR and mass spectra. The L-proline protons showed a similar pattern for those of 15-17. The \(\text{CH}_2\) of the amide group appeared as singlet at \(\delta 3.97\), while the broad singlet at \(\delta 3.42\) was assigned to the piperazine protons. The four aromatic protons were appeared as multiplet at the region \(\delta 8.21\) - 7.49. The \(^13\)C- NMR spectrum of 21 contained similar resonance signals of the L-proline carbons ring C-2 - C-5. The chemical shifts between \(\delta 177.9\) and 167.7 were assigned to the carbonyl groups, while the resonance at \(\delta 166.6\) and 147.8 were assigned to C-2 and C-3a of the benzothiazole ring, respectively. The resonances at \(\delta 49.3\) and 46.5 were attributed to the piperazine carbons. The carbons of \(\text{CH}_2\text{NCO}\) and \(\text{CHCH}_2\text{SH}\) groups were oriented at \(\delta 40.9\) ppm, while the carbon of \(\text{CHCH}_2\text{SH}\) group appeared at \(\delta 24.2\) ppm. The mass fragmentation pattern was consistent with the suggested structure, however, the FABMAS spectrum showed a protonated molecular ion at \(m/z 476 [\text{M+H}]^+\).

Scheme 3. Synthesis of the amide derivative 21 from Captopril 2 and the benzothiazole derivative 20.

**In vitro anti-HIV assay**

Compounds 9-17, 19 and 21 were tested for their *in vitro* anti-HIV-1 (strain IIIb) and HIV-2 (strain ROD) activity in human T-lymphocyte (MT-4) cells. based on MTT assay. The results are summarized in Table 1, in which the data for Nevirapine (BOE/BIRG587) and...
azidothymidine (DDN/AZT) were included for comparison purposes. Compound 11 was found to be the only compound in the series inhibiting HIV-1 replication in cell culture with EC$_{50}$ of 0.24 μg/mL and a CC$_{50}$ of 5.12 μg/mL, resulting in a selectivity index of 21.

Table 1. *In vitro* anti-HIV-1$^a$ and HIV$^b$ activity of compounds 9-17 and 19-21

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$^a$Anti-HIV-1 activity measured with strain III$^B$. $^b$Anti-HIV-2 activity measured with strain ROD. $^c$Compound concentration required to achieve 50% protection of MT-4 cells from the HIV-1- and 2-induced cytopathogenic effect. $^d$Compound concentration that reduces the viability of mock-infected MT-4 cells by 50%. $^e$SI: Selectivity index (CC$_{50}$/EC$_{50}$).

**Experimental Section**

**General.** Melting points were measured on a Büchi melting point apparatus B-545 (BÜCHI Labortechnik AG, Switzerland) and are uncorrected. Microanalytical data were obtained with a Vario, Elementar apparatus (Shimadzu, Japan). NMR spectra were recorded on 300 and 600 MHz ($^1$H) and at 150.91 MHz ($^{13}$C) spectrometers (Bruker, Germany) with TMS as internal standard and on δ scale in ppm. Heteronuclear assignments were verified by $^1$H-$^{13}$C HMBC experiment. Mass spectra were recorded on 70 eV EI and FAB MAT 8200 spectrometers (Finnegan MAT, USA), using 3-nitrobenzyl alcohol (NBOH) or glycerol as matrixes. Some molecular ions were detected by doping the sample with Na$^+$ ion. Microwave-assisted reactions were carried out in a CEM Focused Microwave Synthesis System (100-150W).
General procedure for preparation of captopril bearing benzimidazole and benzothiazole derivatives (9-14)

A mixture of captopril 2 in (326 mg, 1.5 mmol), 1,2-aryldiamine (1.0 mmol), p-toluenesulfonic acid (p-TsOH) (10 mg) and Al2O3 (20 mg) is thoroughly ground with a pestle in a mortar at room temperature in an open atmosphere then irradiated in MW. After the reaction is completed, the mixture is allowed to cool to room temperature and then partitioned between CHCl3 (3x15 ml) and dil. solution of NaHCO3 (15 ml). The combined organic extracts was dried (Na2SO4), filtered and evaporated to dryness. The crude product was purified on a column of SiO2 (5 g) by elution, in gradient, with MeOH (0-10%) and CHCl3 as eluent to give the desired product.

1-(2-(Benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrrolidine-1-yl)-3-mercapto-2-methylpropan-1-one (9). From the α-phenylenediamine 3 (108 mg). Yield: 188 mg, (65%), mp 136-140°C. 1H NMR (CDCl3): δH 7.85 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz, Ar-H); 7.21 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz, Ar-H); 4.60 (dd, 1H, J2,3a = 3.7 Hz, J2,3b = 8.0 Hz, J3a,3b = 11.4 Hz, H-2); 3.64 (m, 2H, CH2pyrrol-5); 3.04 (m, 3H, HSCH2 + H-2); 2.41 (m, 2H, CH2pyrrol-3); 2.04 (m, 2H, CH2pyrrol-4); 1.28 (d, 3H, J3, CH3). 13C NMR (CDCl3): δC 176.7 (C=O); 140.8 (C2benzimid.); 130.1 (CSbenzimid. + C7benzimid.); 144.4 (CSbenzimid. + C6benzimid.); 115.1 (CS4benzimid. + C7benzimid.); 60.0 (C2pyrrol); 47.9 (C5pyrrol); 42.0 (HSCH2CH); 38.1 (C3pyrrol); 24.8 (HSCH2CH); 21.4 (C4pyrrol); 17.2 (CH3). Anal. Calc. for C15H19N3OS (289.4): C, 62.25; H, 6.62; N, 14.52%. Found: C, 61.97; H, 6.51; N, 14.32%. MS: m/z (FAB) 290 [M+H]+.

3-Mercapto-2-methyl-1-(2-(4-nitro-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)propan-1-one (10). From 3-nitrobenzene-1,2-diamine 4 (153 mg). Yield: 194 mg (58%), oil. 1H NMR (CDCl3): δH 8.16-7.43 (m, 3H, Ar-H); 4.63 (dd, 1H, J2,3a = 3.5 Hz, J2,3b = 8.1 Hz, J3a,3b = 11.5 Hz, H-2); 3.62 (m, 2H, CH2pyrrol-5); 3.10 (m, 3H, HSCH2 + H-2'); 2.43 (m, 2H, CH2pyrrol-3); 2.11 (m, 2H, CH2pyrrol-4); 1.25 (d, 3H, J3, CH3). 13C NMR (CDCl3): δC 177.1 (C=O); 141.1 (C2benzimid.); 138.8 (C7benzimid.); 134.8 (C4benzimid.); 131.8 (C3benzimid.); + 124.0 (C6benzimid.); 120.5 (C7benzimid.); + 117.7 (C3benzimid.); 58.3 (C2pyrrol); 47.5 (C5pyrrol); 42.2 (HSCH2CH); 38.3 (C3pyrrol); 24.2; (HSCH2CH); 22.6 (C4pyrrol); 17.0 (CH3). MS: m/z (FAB) 335 [M+H]+; 357 [M+Na]+.

1-(2-(Chloro-1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-3-mercapto-2-methylpropan-1-one (11). From 3-chlorobenzene-1,2-diamine 5 (142 mg). Yield: 233 mg (72%), mp 122-125°C. 1H NMR (CDCl3): δH 7.55-7.21 (m, 3H, Ar-H); 4.71 (dd, 1H, J2,3a = 3.6 Hz, J2,3b = 7.8 Hz, J3a,3b = 11.4 Hz, H-2); 3.60 (m, 2H, CH2pyrrol-5); 2.98 (m, 3H, HSCH2 + H-2'); 2.40 (m, 2H, CH2pyrrol-3); 2.00 (m, 2H, CH2pyrrol-4); 1.25 (d, 3H, J3, CH3). 13C NMR (CDCl3): δC 177.4 (C=O); 141.0 (C2benzimid.); 137.8 (C3benzimid. + C7benzimid.); 124.2 (C5benzimid. + C6benzimid.); 119.7 (C7benzimid.); 113.0 (C7benzimid.); 59.3 (C2pyrrol); 47.2 (C5pyrrol); 41.6 (HSCH2CH); 38.0 (C3pyrrol); 24.5; (HSCH2CH); 21.1 (C4pyrrol); 17.0 (CH3). Anal. Calc. for C15H19N3OS (289.4): C, 62.25; H, 6.62; N, 14.52. Found: C, 61.97; H, 6.51; N, 14.32. MS: m/z (FAB) 290 [M+H]+. Anal. Calc. for C15H18ClN3OS (323.84): C, 55.63; H, 5.60; N, 12.98. Found: C, 55.41; H, 5.51; N, 12.72%. MS: m/z (FAB) 322/324 [M+H]+.

1-(2-(3H-Imidazol-[4,5-b]pyridine-2-yl)pyrrolidin-1-yl)-3-mercapto-2-methylpropan-1-one (12). From pyridine-2,3-diamine 6 (109 mg). Yield: 171 mg (59%), semi-solid. 1H NMR (CDCl3): δH 8.67 (dd, 1H, J = 7.8 Hz, 3.0 Hz, C6pyrid.); 7.82 (dd, 1H, J = 7.9 Hz, 3.1 Hz, C4pyrid.); 7.43 (t, 1H J...
= 7.9 Hz, C₅pyrrol); 4.71 (dd, 1H, J₂,3a = 3.8 Hz, J₂,3b = 8.2 Hz, J₃,4,3b = 11.6 Hz, H-2); 3.63 (m, 2H, CH₂pyrrol-5); 3.11 (m, 3H, HSCH₂ + H-2'); 2.45 (m, 2H, CH₂pyrrol-3); 2.03 (m, 2H, CH₂pyrrol-4); 1.25 (m, 3H, J = 30 Hz, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δC 176.9 (C=O); 151.4 (C₇a benzimid); 147.9 (C₅benzimid); 130.9 (C₃benzimid + C₄benzimid); 121.6 (C₅benzimid); 59.8 (C²pyrrol); 47.6 (C⁵pyrrol); 41.8 (HSCH₂CH); 38.0 (C³pyrrol); 24.4; (HSCH₂CH); 21.2 (C⁴pyrrol); 17.0 (CH₃). Anal. Calc. for C₁₄H₁₈N₄OS (290.38): C, 57.91; H, 6.25; N, 19.29%. Found: C, 57.69; H, 6.18; N, 19.03%. MS: m/z (FAB) 291 [M+H]+.

1-(2-<9H-Purin-8-yl>pyrroloidin-1-yl)-3-mercapto-2-methylpropan-1-one (13). From pyrimidine-4,5-diamine 7 (110 mg). Yield: 160 mg, (55%), oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δH 8.89 (s, 1H, C₄ purin); 8.83 (s, 1H, C₅ purin); 4.68 (dd, 1H, J₂,3a = 3.6 Hz, J₂,3b = 8.0 Hz, J₃,4,3b = 11.3 Hz, H-2); 3.60 (m, 2H, CH₂pyrrol-5); 3.05 (m, 3H, HSCH₂ + H-2'); 2.42 (m, 2H, CH₂pyrrol-3); 1.99 (m, 2H, CH₂pyrrol-4); 1.23 (d, 3H, J = 3.0 Hz, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δC 177.1 (C=O); 152.5 (C₆benzimid + C₇a benzimid); 147.8 (C₃benzimid + C₄benzimid); 132.3 (C₃benzimid); 59.9 (C²pyrrol); 47.5 (C⁵pyrrol); 41.5 (HSCH₂CH); 38.2 (C³pyrrol); 24.1; (HSCH₂CH); 21.3 (C⁴pyrrol); 16.9 (CH₃). MS: m/z (FAB) 314 [M+Na]+.

1-(2-(Benzothiazol-2-yl)pyrroloidin-1-yl)-3-mercapto-2-methylpropan-1-one (14). From 2-aminobenzenethiol 8 (125 mg). Yield: 156 mg (51%), oil. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δH 7.86-7.60 (M, 4H, Ar-H); 4.60 (dd, 1H, J₂,3a = 3.7 Hz, J₂,3b = 8.0 Hz, J₃,4,3b = 11.6 Hz, H-2); 3.62 (m, 2H, CH₂pyrrol-5); 3.01 (m, 3H, HSCH₂ + H-2'); 2.11 (m, 2H, CH₂pyrrol-3); 1.97 (m, 2H, CH₂pyrrol-4); 1.29 (d, 3H, J = 3.1 Hz, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δC 176.6 (C=O); 165.9 C₅benzimid); 148.2 (C₃benzimid); 135.5 C₇a benzimid); 130.9, 124.8, 121.2 (C₅benzimid - C₆benzimid); 62.4 (C²pyrrol); 47.6 (C⁵pyrrol); 41.8 (HSCH₂CH); 38.4 (C³pyrrol); 24.8; (HSCH₂CH); 21.2 (C⁴pyrrol); 17.5 (CH₃). MS: m/z (FAB) 329 [M+Na]+.

1-(3-(Carboxymethylthio)-2-methylpropanoyl)pyrroloidin-2-carboxylic acid (15). To a solution of 2 (326 mg, 1.5 mmol) in DMF (20 ml) containing Et₃N (152 mg, 1.5 mmol) was added 2-chloroacetic acid (142 mg, 1.50 mmol) and stirred at 23 °C for 16 h. The mixture was evaporated to dryness and the residue was partitioned between CHCl₃ (2x20 ml) and water (30 ml) and the organic extract was dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and evaporated to dryness. The residue was purified on a SiO₂ column (10 g) and eluted with CHCl₃-MeOH (4:1) to give 15 (281 mg, 68%), semi-solid. ¹H NMR (DMOS-d₆ + D₂O): δH 4.38 (dd, 1H, J₂,3a = 3.3 Hz, J₂,3b = 6.4 Hz, J₃,4,3b = 11.4 Hz, H₂pyrrol); 3.66 (s, 2H, SCH₂CO₂D); 3.58 (m, 2H, CH₂pyrrol-5); 2.91 (m, 3H, H-2′ + SCH₂-H-2′); 2.11 (m, 2H, CH₂pyrrol-3); 1.97 (m, 2H, CH₂pyrrol-4); 1.28 (d, 3H, J = 3.1 Hz, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (DMOS-d₆): δC 176.9, 173.4 (C=O); 59.0 (C²pyrrol); 47.0 (C⁵pyrrol); 42.1 (DCO₂CH₂S); 40.8 (CHCH₂S); 37.3 (CHCH₂S); 28.4 (C³pyrrol); 24.4 (C⁴pyrrol); 16.5 (CH₃). Anal. Calc. for C₁₁H₁₂N₂O₅S (275.32): C, 47.99; H, 6.22; N, 5.09%. Found: C, 47.74; H, 6.14 N, 4.87%. MS: m/z (FAB) 298 [M+Na]+.

1-(3-(2-Amino-2-oxoethythio)-2-methylpropanoyl)pyrroloidin-2-carboxylic acid (16). This compound was prepared following the procedure of preparation of 15, from 2 (326 mg, 1.5 mmol) in DMF (20 ml) containing Et₃N (152 mg, 1.5 mmol) and 2-chloroacetamide (139 mg, 1.5 mmol) to give after chromatography 17 (296 mg, 72%); mp 208-210 °C (dec.). ¹H NMR
(DMOS-d$_6$ + D$_2$O): $\delta$H 4.35 (dd, 1H, J$_{2,3a}$ = 3.2 Hz, J$_{2,3b}$ = 6.2 Hz, J$_{3a,3b}$ = 11.5 Hz, H$_2$pyrrol.); 3.59 (s, 2H, SCH$_2$COND$_2$); 3.50 (m, 2H, CH$_2$pyrrol.-5); 2.80 (m, 3H, H-2’ + SCH$_2$H-2’); 2.22 (m, 2H, CH$_2$pyrrol.-3); 1.99 (m, 2H, CH$_2$pyrrol.-4); 1.22 (d, 3H, J = 3.1 Hz, CH$_3$). $^{13}$C NMR (DMOS-d$_6$ + D$_2$O): $\delta$c 177.9 (C=O); 173.9 (CO$_2$D); 169.4 (CO$_2$ND$_2$); 60.4 (C$_2$pyrrol.); 46.5 (C$_5$pyrrol.); 43.7 (D$_2$NCOCH$_2$S); 38.4 (MeCHCH$_2$S); 34.3 (MeCHCH$_2$S); 28.0 (C$_3$pyrrol.); 23.0 (C$_4$pyrrol.); 16.5 (CH$_3$). Anal. Calc. for C$_{11}$H$_{18}$N$_2$O$_4$S (274.34): C, 48.16; H, 6.61; N, 10.21%. Found: C, 47.97 H, 6.59; N, 10.02%. MS: m/z (FAB) 297 [M+Na]$^+$.

1-(3-(2-(Phthalimido-2-yl)-2-ethylthio)-2-methylpropanoyl)pyrrolidine 2-carboxylic acid (17). A mixture of 2 (217 mg, 1.0 mmol) in EtOH (20 ml), 2-chloroethyl-phthalimide (231 mg, 1.1 mmol) containing Et$_3$N (111 mg, 1.1 mmol) was heated under reflux for 5 h. After cooling, the mixture was worked up as in 15 to give after chromatography, using SiO$_2$ (10 g) and toluene-EtOAc (7:3) as eluent, 17 (304 mg, 78%), mp 147-151 $^\circ$C (from acetone-ether). $^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): $\delta$n 7.89-7.60 (m, 4H, Ar-H); 4.35 (dd, 1H, J$_{2,3a}$ = 3.4 Hz, J$_{2,3b}$ = 6.9 Hz, J$_{3a,3b}$ = 11.6 Hz, H$_2$pyrrol.); 3.96 (m, 2H, SCH$_2$CH$_2$-phthalimide); 3.55 (m, 2H, CH$_2$pyrrol.-5); 2.85-2.79 (m, 5H, H-2’ + SCH$_2$CHMe + SCH$_2$CH$_2$-phthalimide); 2.18 (m, 2H, CH$_2$pyrrol.-3); 2.01 (m, 2H, CH$_2$pyrrol.-4); 1.25 (d, 3H, J = 3.3 Hz, CH$_3$). $^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$): $\delta$c 176.8 (C=O); 173.9 (CO$_2$H); 166.8 (C$_{phthalimide}$=O); 131.8, 130.6, 126.9 (C-phthalimide); 60.2 (C$_2$pyrrol.); 46.4 (C$_3$pyrrol.); 40.1 (SCH$_2$CHMe); 33.7 (SCH$_2$CH$_2$-phthalimide + SCH$_2$CHMe); 28.6 (SCH$_2$CH$_2$-phthalimide + C$_3$pyrrol.); 24.0 (C$_4$pyrrol.); 16.5 (CH$_3$). Anal. Calc. for C$_{19}$H$_{22}$N$_2$O$_5$S (390.45): C, 58.45; H, 5.68; N, 7.17. Found: C, 58.19; H, 5.52; N, 6.89. MS: m/z (FAB) 391 [M+H]$^+$.

1-(3-(2-(4-(1-Benzyl-2-ethyl-4-nitro-imidazol-5-yl)-piperazin-1-yl)-2-oxoethylthio)-2-methylpropanoyl)pyrrolidine 2-carboxylic acid (19). A solution of 2 (217 mg, 1.0 mmol) in EtOH (20 ml) containing NaOAc (90 mg, 1.1 mmol) was treated with 18 (430 mg, 1.1 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at 23 $^\circ$C for 16 h. The mixture was filtered and the solvent was evaporated to dryness and the residue was recrystallized from EtOH to give 19 (383 mg, 67%), mp 157-161 $^\circ$C (dec.). $^1$H NMR (DMSO-d$_6$): $\delta$H 7.33 (m, 3H, ArH); 7.00 (m, 2H, Ar); 5.13 (s, 2H, CH$_2$Ph); 4.31 (dd, 1H, J$_{2,3a}$ = 3.5 Hz, J$_{2,3b}$ = 7.0 Hz, J$_{3a,3b}$ = 11.6 Hz, H$_2$pyrrol.); 3.61 (s, 2H, SCH$_2$CO); 3.53 (m, 2H, CH$_2$pyrrol.-5); 3.44 (br s., 8H, H$_2$H$_2$); 2.90 (m, 3H, H-2’ + SCH$_2$H-2’); 2.60 (q, 2H, J = 7.5 Hz, CH$_2$CH$_3$); 2.16 (m, 2H, CH$_2$pyrrol.-3); 2.03 (m, 2H, CH$_2$pyrrol.-4); 1.30 (t, 3H, CH$_2$CH$_3$); 1.24 (d, 3H, J = 3.2 Hz, CH$_3$). $^{13}$C NMR (DMSO-d$_6$): $\delta$c 176.6 (C=O); 173.6 (CO$_2$H); 167.1 (C=O); 155.2 (C$_2$imidazolet); 145.0 (C$_1$imidazol); 139.7 (C$_5$imidazolet); 138.1, 135.2, 129.1, 128.1, 125.7 (Ar); 60.2 (C$_2$pyrrol.); 49.1, 46.6 (4C, pyrrole); 46.4 (C$_5$pyrrol.); 42.1 (CH$_2$Ph); 40.0 (SCH$_2$CHMe + SCH$_2$CO); 33.9 (SCH$_2$CHMe); 28.4 (C$_3$pyrrol.); 24.1 (C$_4$pyrrol.); 21.1 (CH$_2$CH$_3$); 16.4 (CH$_3$); 11.2 (CH$_2$CH$_3$). Anal. Calc. for C$_{27}$H$_{36}$N$_6$O$_6$S (572.68): C, 56.63; H, 6.34; N, 14.67%. Found: C, 56.41; H, 6.29; N, 14.23%. MS: m/z (FAB) 548 [M+H]$^+$.

N-(2-(4-(Benzothiazol-2-yl)piperazin-1-yl)-2-oxoethyl)-1-(3-mercaptop-2-methylpropanoyl)pyrrolidine 2-carboxamide (21). To a cold solution of 2 (217 mg, 1.0 mmol), at -5 $^\circ$C, in MeCN (10 ml), 3-amino-1-(4-(benzothiazol-2-yl)piperazin-1-yl)ethanone 20 (276 mg, 1.0 mmol), hydroxybenzotriazole (HOBt) (135 mg, 1.0 mmol) and N,N’-dicyclohexyl-carbodiimide (DCC) (206 mg, 1.0 mmol) were added successively. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 $^\circ$C

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for 1 h, at 5 °C for 1 h, and at 23 °C for 16 h. Dicyclohexylurea (DCU) was filtered, and the filtrate was evaporated to dryness and the residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate, filtered, washed successively with saturated NaCl solution, 5% NaHCO₃ solution, 1.0 M HCl, followed by washing with saturated NaCl solution and finally with water. The residue was dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, evaporated to dryness and the residue was purified on a silica gel column (10 g). Elution, in gradient, with MeOH (0-10%) and CHCl₃ as eluent afforded 21 (333 mg, 70%), semi-solid. ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆): δH 8.21-7.49 (m, 4H, ArH); 4.39 (dd, 1H, J₂,3a = 3.4 Hz, J₂,3b = 7.2 Hz, J₃a,₃b = 11.5 Hz, H²pyrrol); 3.97 (s, 2H, CH₂NCO); 3.52 (m, 2H, CH₂pyrrol-5); 3.42 (br s., 8H, H₄piperazin); 2.91 (m, 3H, H₂-2′ + HSCH₂); 2.29 (m, 2H, CH₂pyrrol-3); 2.01 (m, 2H, CH₂pyrrol-4); 1.23 (d, 3H, J = 3.3 Hz, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-d₆): δC 177.9 (C=O); 170.7 (CONCH₂); 167.7 (CO-piperazine); 166.6 (C²benzothiazol); 147.8 (C², benzothiazol); 125.7, 1251, 124.7, 121.7 (C benzothiazol); 60.5 (C²pyrrol); 49.3, 46.5 (4C, piperazine); 45.4 (C⁵pyrro); 40.9 (CH₂NCO + CHCH₂SH); 28.7 (C³pyrrol); 24.2 (CHCH₂SH); 22.0 (C⁴pyrrol); 16.2 (CH₃). Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₂₉N₅O₃S₂ (475.63): C, 56.56; H, 6.15; N, 14.72%. Found; C, 56.41; H, 6.29; N, 14.23%. MS: m/z (FAB) 476 [M+H]⁺.

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References


