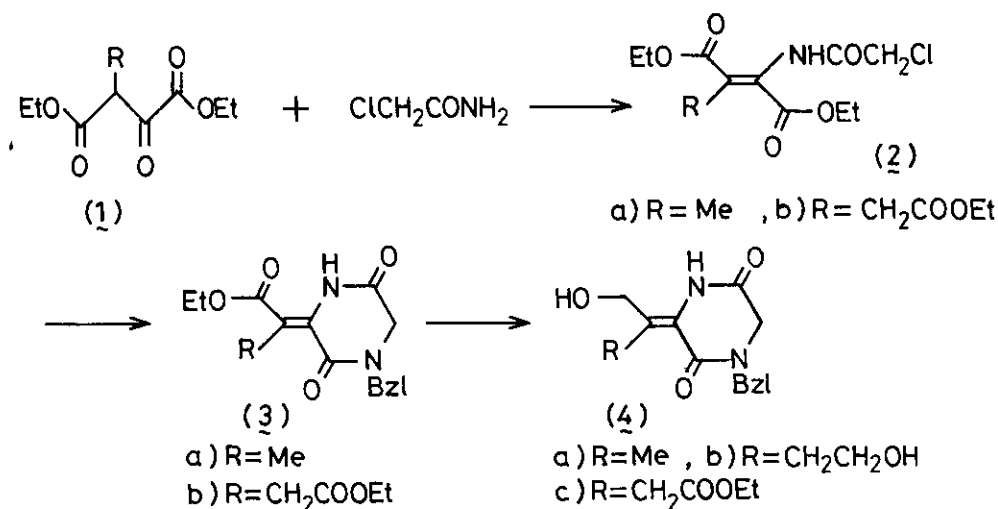


SYNTHESIS AND CYCLIZATION OF 3-HYDROXYALKYLIDENE-2,5-PIPERAZINEDIONES  
(PDO) TO THE CORRESPONDING 3-SPIRO- AND 3,6-BRIDGED PDO DERIVATIVES

Chung-gi Shin,\* Yoshiharu Nakajima, and Yoshiaki Sato  
Laboratory of Organic Chemistry, Kanagawa University, Kanagawa-ku,  
Yokohama 221, Japan

**Abstract**—Synthesis and cyclization of  $\alpha$ -dehydroaspartate derivatives gave 3-hydroxyalkylidene-2,5-piperazinediones (PDO), which were then hydrogenated to give 3-hydroxyalkyl-PDO derivatives. Further cyclization of the two PDOs gave 3-spiro- and 3,6-bridged PDO derivatives.

In recent years, much attention has been directed to the synthesis of bicyclomyacin<sup>1</sup> containing a bicyclic structure of 2,5-piperazinedione (PDO) derivative. More recently, the chiral as well as achiral synthesis have been accomplished by three groups.<sup>2-4</sup> In these works, the cyclization of 3-(3-hydroxy)propyl-PDO derivatives to 3,6-bridged PDO is thought to be a main and the most important step.<sup>5</sup> Accordingly, it is of interest to investigate to what extent the similar cyclization of the other PDO derivatives can be applied. Here, we wish to report the syntheses of structurally interesting 3-spiro- and 3,6-bridged PDOs from  $\alpha$ -dehydroaspartate derivatives by three or four steps respectively. According to the method reported previously,<sup>6</sup> treatment of an equimolar ethyl oxalpropionate or oxalsuccinate (1: a; R=CH<sub>3</sub>, b; R=CH<sub>2</sub>COOEt) with chloroacetamide in benzene in the presence of POCl<sub>3</sub> and concentrated H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> gave the expected ethyl 2-chloroacetyl-amino-3-ethoxycarbonyl-2-butenoate (2a: 158-160 °C/4 mmHg, 71%) and -2-pentenedionate (2b: 150-152 °C/4 mmHg, 48%) respectively. After the halogen exchange of 2a,b with KI by the usual method,<sup>6</sup> cyclization with benzylamine gave 1-benzyl-3-(2-ethoxycarbonyl-2-methyl)methylidene- and -3-(2,3-diethoxycarbonyl)-ethylidene-PDO (3a,b). Subsequent catalytic hydrogenation of 3a,b with LiAlH<sub>4</sub> in THF was performed, followed by the treatment with 1M-HCl. After removal of the insoluble substance, the filtrate was purified on a silica gel column using a



Scheme 1

mixture of CHCl<sub>3</sub> and acetone as the eluent to give 1-benzyl-3-(3-hydroxy-2-methyl)-ethylidene- and -3-(3,4-dihydroxy)*sec*-butylidene-PDO (4a,b). On the other hand, in the case of 3b with NaBH<sub>4</sub>, the similar reduction of 2-ethoxycarbonyl group alone proceeded to give 1-benzyl-3-(3-ethoxycarbonyl-3-hydroxy)isopropylidene-PDO (4c) as an another reduction product. The yields, melting points, and spectroscopic data (IR and <sup>1</sup>H-NMR) of 3 and 4 are summarized in Table 1. Moreover, 4b was subjected to the treatment with NBS in CHCl<sub>3</sub> in the absence of

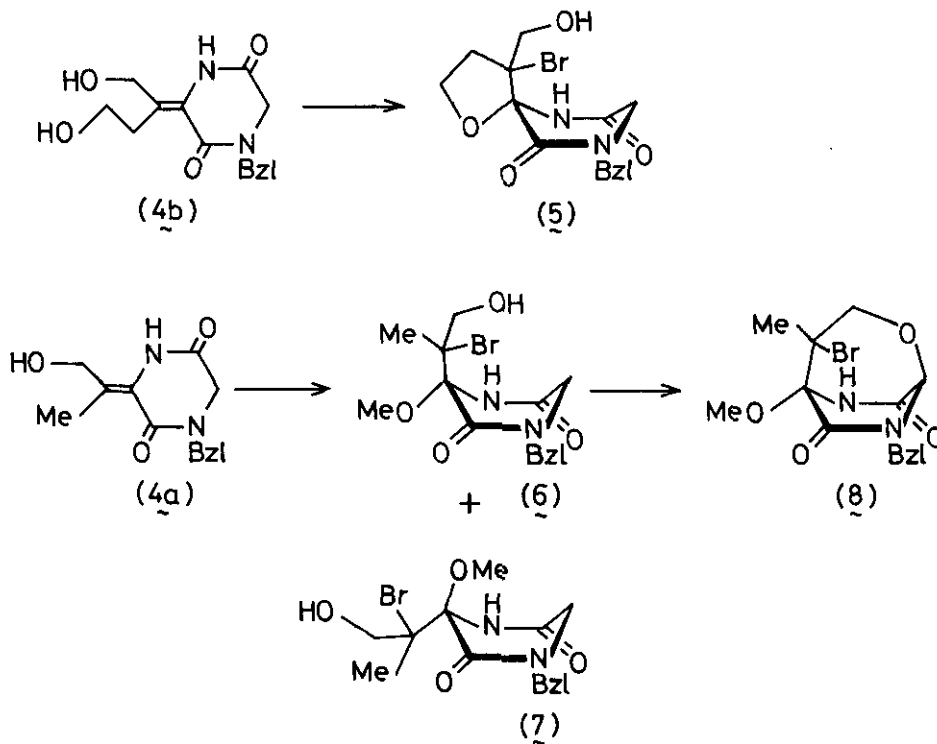
Table 1. 1-Benzyl-3-alkylidene-PDO Derivatives (3 and 4)

Compd. No.	Yield (%)	Mp (°C)	IR (KBr), cm <sup>-1</sup>				<sup>1</sup> H-NMR, δ in CDCl <sub>3</sub>			
			OH	NH	C=O	C=C	OH	NH	-CH <sub>2</sub> - <sup>d</sup>	R-
<u>3a</u>	75	123-124 <sup>a)</sup>		3170	1685	1620		11.32bs	3.96s	2.18s <sup>e)</sup>
<u>3b</u>	80	162-163 <sup>a)</sup>		3280	1740 1700 1665	1620		11.30m	4.03s	4.15s <sup>f)</sup>
<u>4a</u>	50	97-98 <sup>b)</sup>	3400	3200	1670	1630	5.22t	10.28bs	3.92s	2.11s <sup>e)</sup>
<u>4b</u>	45	syrup <sup>c)</sup>	3400	3220	1685 1660	1620	2.76m	7.1- 7.7(Ph)	4.32s	3.5- <sup>g)</sup> 4.8m
<u>4c</u>	40	149-151 <sup>b)</sup>	3450	3170	1740 1710	1620	5.00m	9.82bs	3.32s	3.1- <sup>f)</sup> 4.0m

a) Colorless needles from EtOH. b) Colorless needles from AcOEt. c) Colorless.  
d) 6-Position of PDO. e) R=Me. f) R=CH<sub>2</sub>COOEt. g) R=CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH.

alcohol. As a result, it was found that, even in the presence of two hydroxy-alkyl moieties, only 3-hydroxypropylidene group cyclized predominantly to give 1-benzyl-3-(4-bromo-4-hydroxy-1-oxy)cyclopentylspiro-PDO (5).

On the other hand, treatment of 4a with NBS in methanol was similarly worked up to give 1-benzyl-3-methoxy-3-(1-bromo-2-hydroxy-1-methyl)ethyl-PDO (6 and 7) as a mixture of two chemical species, which could be purely separated by the recrystallization method. In order to confirm the conformational structure, the diastereomer thus obtained was then attempted individually to the cyclization, according to the procedure reported by us.<sup>5</sup> As a result, firstly crystallized 6 was readily cyclized by NBS in  $\text{CHCl}_3$  to give colorless needles, which were identified as 7-benzyl-4-bromo-5-methoxy-4-methyl-7,9-diaza-2-oxabicyclo[3.2.2]nonan-6,8-dione (8). While, even by the similar way as above, the secondly crystallized 7 from the filtrate were found to be never cyclized but to be only recovered. Judging from the above results, the compound 6 could be confirmed to have a folding structure between PDO ring as a boat type<sup>5</sup> and 3-hydroxyalkyl group, whereas 7 seems to be a linear molecule regarding the above two moieties, as is



Scheme 2

illustrated in Scheme 2.

The yields, melting points, and spectral data of 5-8 are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Various PDO Derivatives (5-8)

Compd. No.	Yield (%)	Mp (°C)	IR (KBr), cm <sup>-1</sup>			<sup>1</sup> H-NMR, δ in CDCl <sub>3</sub>			
			NH	(OH)	C=O	NH[OH] (Hz)	-CH <sub>2</sub> - (Hz <sup>e</sup> )	R-	
<u>5</u>	75	178-180 <sup>a)</sup>	3180	(3330)	1680	1665	8.50bs [5.26t] (6.0)	3.92ABq (13.0)	3.6-4.3m
<u>6</u>	81	140-141 <sup>b)</sup>	3220	(3430)	1675	1655	7.69bs [3.60m]	3.94ABq (18.0)	1.78s
<u>7</u>		147-148 <sup>b)</sup>	3210	(3425)	1680	1660	7.68bs [4.08m]	3.98ABq (14.0)	1.86s
<u>8</u>	99	169-170 <sup>c)</sup>	3220		1725	1710	8.35bs	5.02s <sup>f)</sup>	1.69s

a) Colorless needles from CHCl<sub>3</sub>. b) Colorless needles from AcOEt. c) Colorless needles from CCl<sub>4</sub>. e) methylene in PDO ring. f) >CH-O- in PDO ring.

In the IR and <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra, disappearance of absorption band of C=C bond of 4b at 1620 cm<sup>-1</sup> and that of OH group of 6 at 3430 cm<sup>-1</sup> and appearance of methine proton signal of 8 at δ 5.02 as singlet indicate unambiguously the formation of spiro-PDO (5) and 3,6-bridged PDO respectively. Moreover, the structure of all new products (3-8) were supported by the spectroscopic data and satisfactory results in elemental analysis.

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