

1-(1,2,4-三唑-1H-1-基)-2-(2,4-二氟苯基)-3-(4-取代苄基-1-哌嗪基)-2-丙醇的合成及抗真菌活性

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摘要: 目的 寻找广谱、高效、低毒的新一代三唑类抗真菌药物。方法 根据靶酶活性位点的空腔大小、各种力场和关键残基分布,设计并合成了19个1-(1,2,4-三唑-1H-1-基)-2-(2,4-二氟苯基)-3-(4-取代苄基-1-哌嗪基)-2-丙醇类化合物,测定了体外抗真菌活性。结果 所有化合物对8种致病真菌均有较强的抗真菌活性,对深部真菌的活性明显优于浅部真菌。结论 绝大部分化合物的抗真菌活性明显高于氟康唑和特比萘芬,其中化合物VIII-1,10,12,17具有广谱、高活性的优点,值得进一步深入研究。

关键词: 三唑类; 合成; 抗真菌活性

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Synthesis and antifungal activity of 1-(1,2,4-triazoly-1H-1-yl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-3-(4-substituted benzyl-1-piperazinyl)-2-propanols

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Abstract: **Aim** A series of triazole antifungals were synthesized to search for novel triazole antifungals with more potent activity, less toxicity and broader spectrum. **Methods** Nineteen 1-(1,2,4-triazoly-1H-1-yl)-2-(2,4-difluorophenyl)-3-(4-substituted benzyl-1-piperazinyl)-2-propanols were designed and synthesized, on basis of the three dimensional structure of P450 cytochrome 14α-sterol demethylase (CYP51) and their antifungal activities were also evaluated. **Results** All the title compounds were first reported. Results of preliminary biological tests showed that most of the title compounds exhibited high activity against the eight common pathogenic fungi and the activities against deep fungi were higher than that against shallow fungi. **Conclusion** Most of the title compounds showed higher antifungal activities than Fluconazole and Terbinafine. Compound VIII-1, 10, 12, 17 showed best antifungal activity with broad antifungal spectrum and were chosen for further development.

Key words: triazole; synthesis; antifungal activity

真菌感染特别是深部真菌感染已成为癌症病人、艾滋病人及其他免疫丧失病人死亡的主要原因之一。广谱抗生素和免疫抑制剂的滥用致使人体对

真菌的感染率大大增加,抗真菌药物的用药水平逐年增高。以氟康唑(1)和伊曲康唑(2)为代表的三唑类抗真菌药物以其高效、广谱、低毒等特点,被广泛应用于多种深部和浅部真菌感染的治疗和预防。该类药物为真菌羊毛甾醇14α去甲基化酶(P450_{14DM})抑制剂,其作用机理^[1]是三唑环上的4位氮原子与P450_{14DM}血红素辅基Fe原子形成配位键结合,使血红素失去了与氧原子结合的机会,阻断了底物羟化

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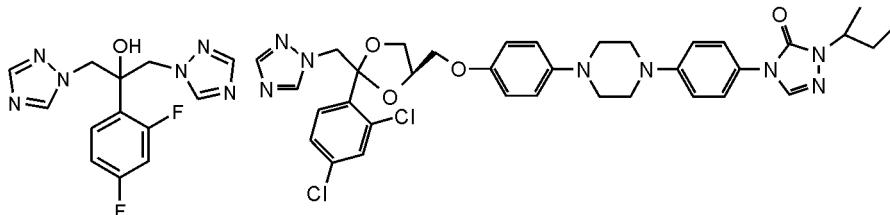
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反应,结果使真菌体内羊毛甾醇或其他 14α -甲基化的甾醇大量蓄积,麦角甾醇合成缺乏,导致膜通透性和膜上许多酶活性改变,从而抑制真菌的生长。但

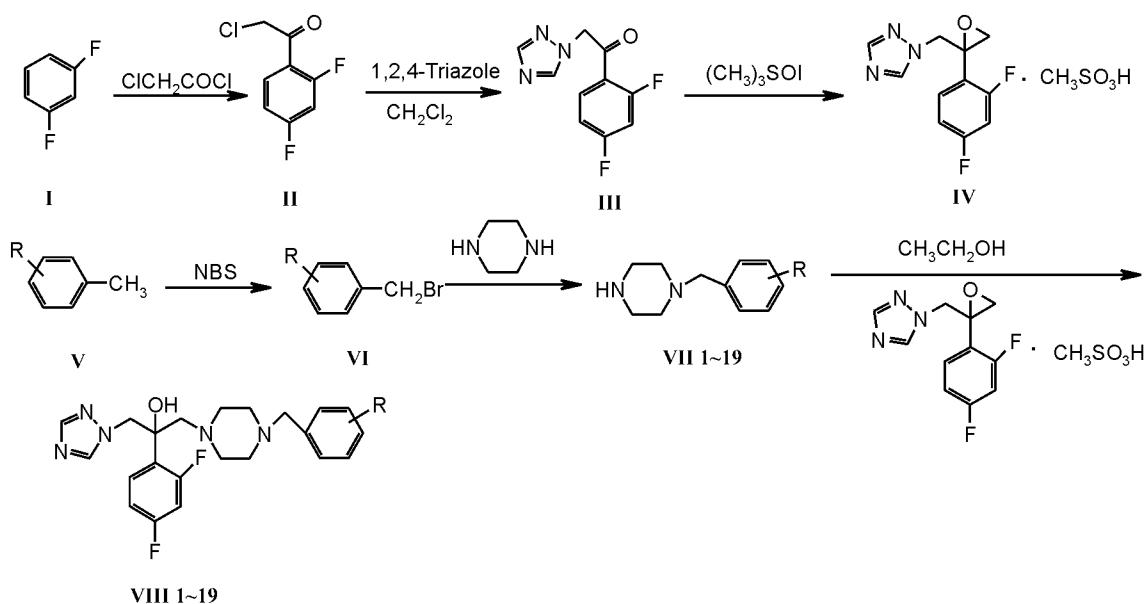
该类药物目前还存在诸多缺陷^[2],氟康唑的抗菌谱相对较窄,对曲霉菌等真菌活性很低,且易产生耐药性,伊曲康唑也存在口服生物利用度不稳定等问题。



随着临幊上非白色念珠菌感染率迅速增加,以及氟康唑耐药菌株的不断出现,迫切需要开发出新一代广谱、低毒、高效的氮唑类抗真菌药物。为此,Ji^[3]等已利用4个原核P450蛋白晶体结构P450BMB,P450cam,P450terp,P450eryF成功模建了白色念珠菌羊毛甾醇 14α 去甲基化酶的三维结构,并阐述了靶酶活性位点关键残基的分布。本文基于酶活性位点的空腔大小、各种力场和关键残基分布,结合三唑类化合物的构效关系研究结果,设计并合成了19个1-(1,2,4-三唑-1H-1-基)-2-(2,4-二氟苯基)-3-(4取代苄基-1-哌嗪基)-2-丙醇类化合物。该

类化合物保留了三唑类抗真菌药物产生药效的基本骨架,侧链引入取代哌嗪基主要考虑提高水溶性,改善药物的理化性质并增强药物与靶酶活性位点的疏水相互作用,提高抗真菌活性。其合成路线见图1。

以间二氟苯为起始原料,参照文献[4]经Friedel-Crafts反应、与三氮唑缩合、环氧化,得到化合物1-[2-(2,4-二氟苯基)-2,3-环氧丙基]-1H-1,2,4-三唑甲磺酸盐,再在碱性条件下与不同的1-(取代苄基)哌嗪发生开环反应生成目标化合物VIII。所有目标化合物都经元素分析,¹H NMR和IR光谱确证(表1),本文合成的19个化合物均系首次报道。



Scheme 1 Route of synthesis of the title compounds

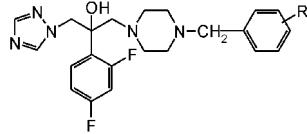
体外抑菌测试结果表明(表2),所有目标化合物对8种致病真菌均有不同程度的抗菌活性,对深部真菌的活性明显优于浅部真菌。绝大部分化合物的抗真菌活性明显高于氟康唑和特比萘芬,其中化合物VIII-1,3,5,7,9,10,11,12,15,17,18,19对

Candida albicans 和 *Candida tropicalis* 的活性是氟康唑的2~4倍,是特比萘芬的128~256倍,与酮康唑活性相当。烟曲霉菌(*Aspergillus fumigatus*)为临幊上感染性杂菌,目前难以治疗。大部分化合物对烟曲霉菌具有较强的活性,化合物VIII-2,5,8,12,15,16,17

对烟曲霉菌的活性是氟康唑的64~256倍,其中化合物VIII-2,15,16,17对烟曲霉菌的活性是酮康唑的2~4倍。所有化合物对Fonsecaea pedrosoi的活性均高于氟康唑。化合物VIII-10,17对Trichophyton

rubrum的活性是氟康唑的64倍,与特比萘芬和酮康唑相当。化合物VIII-1,10,12,17具有广谱、高活性的优点,有进一步研究的价值。

Table 1 Structure and physical properties of the compounds (VIII 1~19)



Compd ^{a)}	R	MP/ °C	Yield ^{b)} / %	IR (cm ⁻¹)	¹ H NMR(CDCl ₃)/δ
VIII-1	p-C(CH ₃) ₃	145~146	82.4	2 962, 2 871, 2 818, 1 617, 1 504, 1 417	8.14(1H, s, Triaz ^{c)} C ₃ -H), 7.76(1H, s, Triaz C ₅ -H), 6.75~7.55(7H, m, Ar H), 5.28 (1H, s, -OH), 4.50(2H, s, Cl- H), 3.34~3.45(2H, m, bzl ^{d)} -CH ₂), 3.05(1H, d, J = 13.5 Hz, C ₃ - Ha), 2.65(1H, d, J = 13.5 Hz, C ₃ - Hb), 2.34(8H, s, N(CH ₂) ₄ N), 1.25 ~1.31(9H, m, -C(CH ₃) ₃)
VIII-2	p-Cl	112~113	79.3	2 947, 2 930, 2 807, 1 616, 1 498, 1 456, 1 420	8.06(1H, s, Triaz, C ₃ - H), 7.77(1H, s, Triaz C ₅ - H), 6.76~7.54(7H, m, Ar H), 5.27 (1H, s, -OH), 4.52(1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, C ₁ - Ha), 4.48(1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, C ₁ - Hb), 3.34~3.43(2H, m, bzl-CH ₂), 3.06(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ - Ha), 2.66(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ - Hb), 2.31~2.34(8H, m, N(CH ₂) ₄ N)
VIII-3	m-Cl	Oil	78.5	2 943, 2 813, 1 616, 1 597, 1 498, 1 458, 1 421	8.13(1H, s, Triaz C ₃ - H), 7.77(1H, s, Triaz C ₅ - H), 6.75~7.56(7H, m, Ar H), 4.52 (1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, C ₁ - Ha), 4.48(1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, C ₁ - Hb), 3.35~3.44(2H, m, bzl-CH ₂), 3.06(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ - Ha), 2.66(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ - Hb), 2.32~2.35(8H, m, N(CH ₂) ₄ N)
VIII-4	p-F	77~78	87.1	2 943, 2 882, 2 816, 1 616, 1 508, 1 420	8.12(1H, s, Triaz C ₃ - H), 7.76(1H, s, Triaz C ₅ - H), 6.74~7.56(7H, m, Ar H), 4.52 (1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, C ₁ - Ha), 4.47(1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, C ₁ - Hb), 3.34~3.43(2H, m, bzl-CH ₂), 3.05(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ - Ha), 2.66(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ - Hb), 2.31~2.37(8H, m, N(CH ₂) ₄ N)
VIII-5	p-Br	112~114	67.9	2 947, 2 929, 2 807, 1 616, 1 498, 1 456, 1 420	8.16(1H, s, Triaz C ₃ - H), 7.80(1H, s, Triaz C ₅ - H), 6.78~7.60(7H, m, Ar H), 5.29 (1H, s, -OH), 4.56(1H, d, J = 14.0 Hz, C ₁ - Ha), 4.51(1H, d, J = 14.0 Hz, C ₁ - Hb), 3.40~3.47(2H, m, bzl-CH ₂), 3.09(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ - Ha), 2.69(1H, d, J = 14.20 Hz, C ₃ - Hb), 2.35~2.38(8H, m, N(CH ₂) ₄ N)
VIII-6	p-CH ₃	106~108	86.7	2 809, 1 617, 1 498, 1 457, 1 420	8.17(1H, s, Triaz C ₃ - H), 7.80(1H, s, Triaz C ₅ - H), 6.79~7.56(7H, m, Ar H), 4.53 (2H, s, C ₁ - H), 3.40~3.48(2H, m, bzl-CH ₂), 3.09(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ - Ha), 2.69 (1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ - Hb), 2.36~2.38(8H, m, N(CH ₂) ₄ N), 2.35(3H, s, -CH ₃)
VIII-7	m-CH ₃	105~106	81.2	3 052, 2 947, 2 813, 1 617, 1 500, 1 421	8.13(1H, s, Triaz C ₃ - H), 7.77(1H, s, Triaz C ₅ - H), 6.75~7.56(7H, m, Ar H), 4.52 (1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, C ₁ - Ha), 4.48(1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, C ₁ - Hb), 3.36~3.45(2H, m, bzl-CH ₂), 3.06(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ - Ha), 2.66(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ - Hb), 2.35(8H, s, N(CH ₂) ₄ N), 2.31(3H, s, -CH ₃)
VIII-8	o-NO ₂	oil	92.1	2 943, 2 882, 2 818, 1 616, 1 530, 1 421, 1 360	8.20(1H, s, Triaz C ₃ - H), 7.84(1H, s, Triaz C ₅ - H), 6.82~7.63(7H, m, Ar H), 4.57 (2H, s, C ₁ - H), 3.74~3.84(2H, m, bzl-CH ₂), 3.13(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ - Ha), 2.72(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ - Hb), 2.39(8H, s, N(CH ₂) ₄ N)
VIII-9	2-Br-4-F	93~95	76.4	1 594, 1 482, 1 422, 1 277, 1 222, 1 138	8.12(1H, s, Triaz C ₃ - H), 7.76(1H, s, Triaz C ₅ - H), 6.74~7.57(6H, m, Ar H), 4.52 (1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, C ₁ - Ha), 4.48(1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, C ₁ - Hb), 3.48(2H, s, bzl-CH ₂), 3.05(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ - Ha), 2.67(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ - Hb), 2.34~2.38(8H, m, N(CH ₂) ₄ N)
VIII-10	2-Br-5-F	oil	88.2	2 943, 2 883, 2 817, 1 713, 1 616, 1 499, 1 459, 1 272	8.12(1H, s, Triaz C ₃ - H), 7.77(1H, s, Triaz C ₅ - H), 6.75~7.58(6H, m, Ar H), 4.53 (1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, C ₁ - Ha), 4.49(1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, C ₁ - Hb), 3.05~3.09(2H, m, bzl-CH ₂), 3.07(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ - Ha), 2.69(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ - Hb), 2.37~2.41(8H, m, N(CH ₂) ₄ N)
VIII-11	2-Cl-5-NO ₂	oil	87.4	2 943, 2 882, 2 818, 1 616, 1 524, 1 458, 1 346	8.11(1H, s, Triaz C ₃ - H), 7.76(1H, s, Triaz C ₅ - H), 6.75~8.31(6H, m, Ar H), 4.54 (1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, C ₁ - Ha), 4.48(1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, C ₁ - Hb), 3.59~3.62(2H, m, bzl-CH ₂), 3.09(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ - Ha), 2.70(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ - Hb), 2.39~2.42(8H, m, N(CH ₂) ₄ N)

continued

Compd ^{a)}	R	MP/ °C	Yield ^{b)} / %	IR (cm ⁻¹)	¹ H NMR (CDCl ₃) / δ
VIII-12	2-F-4-Br	101 ~ 102	79.5	2 952, 2 809, 1 613, 1 499, 1 457, 1 421, 1 272	8.11(1H, s, Triaz C ₃ -H), 7.76(1H, s, Triaz C ₅ -H), 6.74 ~ 7.56(6H, m, Ar-H), 4.52 (1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, C ₁ -Ha), 4.47(1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, C ₁ -Hb), 3.45(2H, s, bzl-CH ₂), 3.04(1H, d, J = 13.2 Hz, C ₃ -Ha), 2.67(1H, d, J = 13.2 Hz, C ₃ -Hb), 2.35 (8H, s, N(CH ₂) ₄ N)
VIII-13	p-CH ₂ CH ₃	95 ~ 97	82.7	2 961, 2 930, 2 875, 2 818, 1 616, 1 497, 1 418	8.13(1H, s, Triaz C ₃ -H), 7.76(1H, s, Triaz C ₅ -H), 6.75 ~ 7.56(7H, m, Ar-H), 4.49 (2H, s, C ₁ -H), 3.36 ~ 3.45(2H, m, bzl-CH ₂), 3.05(1H, d, J = 13.2 Hz, C ₃ -Ha), 2.66(1H, d, J = 13.2 Hz, C ₃ -Hb), 2.60(2H, q, -CH ₂ CH ₃), 2.35(8H, s, N(CH ₂) ₄ N), 1.23(3H, t, -CH ₂ CH ₃)
VIII-14	o-Cl	oil	93.5	2 943, 2 882, 2 815, 2 770, 1 616, 1 499, 1 421, 1 273	8.14(1H, s, Triaz C ₃ -H), 7.77(1H, s, Triaz C ₅ -H), 6.75 ~ 7.57(7H, m, Ar-H), 4.52 (1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, C ₁ -Ha), 4.48(1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, C ₁ -Hb), 3.55(2H, s, bzl-CH ₂), 3.06(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ -Ha), 2.66(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ -Hb), 2.37 ~ 1.23(3H, t, -CH ₂ CH ₃)
VIII-15	m-I	89 ~ 91	84.5	2 939, 2 812, 1 618, 1 565, 1 498, 1 457, 1 420, 1 276	8.12(1H, s, Triaz C ₃ -H), 7.76(1H, s, Triaz C ₅ -H), 6.74 ~ 7.56(7H, m, Ar-H), 5.29 (1H, s, -OH), 4.52(1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, C ₁ -Ha), 4.47(1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, C ₁ -Hb), 3.31 ~ 3.41(2H, m, bzl-CH ₂), 3.05(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ -Ha), 2.67(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ -Hb), 2.32 ~ 2.37(8H, m, N(CH ₂) ₄ N)
VIII-16	p-I	97 ~ 99	83.8	2 813, 1 615, 1 498, 1 460, 1 420, 1 272	8.11(1H, s, Triaz C ₃ -H), 7.76(1H, s, Triaz C ₅ -H), 6.74 ~ 7.61(7H, m, Ar-H), 4.52 (1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, C ₁ -Ha), 4.47(1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, C ₁ -Hb), 3.32 ~ 3.41(2H, m, bzl-CH ₂), 3.05(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ -Ha), 2.67(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ -Hb), 2.32 ~ 2.36(8H, m, N(CH ₂) ₄ N)
VIII-17	3,4-Cl ₂	99 ~ 101	74.2	2 946, 2 808, 1 616, 1 498, 1 469, 1 420, 1 272, 1 204	8.11(1H, s, Triaz C ₃ -H), 7.76(1H, s, Triaz C ₅ -H), 6.74 ~ 7.56(6H, m, Ar-H), 4.52 (1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, C ₁ -Ha), 4.47(1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, C ₁ -Hb), 3.32 ~ 3.41(2H, m, bzl-CH ₂), 3.05(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ -Ha), 2.67(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ -Hb), 2.31 ~ 2.37(8H, m, N(CH ₂) ₄ N)
VIII-18	o-F	oil	79.8	2 943, 2 882, 2 819, 1 616, 1 499, 1 457, 1 422	8.13(1H, s, Triaz C ₃ -H), 7.76(1H, s, Triaz C ₅ -H), 6.75 ~ 7.56(6H, m, Ar-H), 4.49 (2H, d, C ₁ -H), 3.52(2H, s, bzl-CH ₂), 3.06(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ -Ha), 2.65(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ -Hb), 2.36(8H, s, N(CH ₂) ₄ N)
VIII-19	p-CN	oil	87.6	2 818, 1 616, 1 499, 1 421, 1 273, 1 206	8.12(1H, s, Triaz C ₃ -H), 7.75(1H, s, Triaz C ₅ -H), 6.74 ~ 7.61(6H, m, Ar-H), 4.52 (1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, C ₁ -Ha), 4.48(1H, d, J = 14.4 Hz, C ₁ -Hb), 3.59 ~ 3.66(2H, m, bzl-CH ₂), 3.06(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ -Ha), 2.67(1H, d, J = 13.6 Hz, C ₃ -Hb), 2.35 ~ 2.40(8H, m, N(CH ₂) ₄ N)

a. C, H and N analyses were within ±0.5% of the calculated values; b. Yield of last substitution; c. Triaz: Triazole; d. bzl: benzyl

分析这19个化合物的抗真菌活性,可初步得出如下构效关系:1. 苯基苯环上吸电子双取代(例如:化合物VIII-9,10,17)对活性有利,取代基以卤素为好;2. 苯基对位接疏水性大基团对活性有利(例如:化合物VIII-1),推测可能与靶酶具有较强的疏水相互作用;3. 苯基对位取代优于邻位和间位取代(例如:化合物VIII-1,2,16,19)的活性明显优于化合物VIII-7,8,14,吸电子取代基优于供电子取代基。鉴于该类化合物普遍具有较强的抗真菌活性,因此下一步将采用计算机辅助药物设计(CADD)技术深入研究该类化合物与靶酶的相互作用机制,为进一步进行结构优化提供思路。

实验部分

熔点用毛细管法测定,温度未校正。元素分析

仪为MOD-1106型。红外光谱仪为Perkin Elmer 683型,KBr压片法。核磁共振仪为Bruker AC-300p型,TMS为内标,CDCl₃为溶剂。薄层色谱用硅胶GF₂₅₄和柱色谱用硅胶G均为青岛海洋化工厂产品。

1-[2-(2,4-二氟苯基)-2,3-环氧丙基]-1H-1,2,4-三唑甲磺酸盐(IV)的合成

化合物(IV)的合成参见文献[4]。

2 1-(4-氯苯基)哌嗪(VII-2)的合成

于100 mL三颈瓶中,加入对氯甲苯5.7 g(4.5 × 10⁻² mol)和四氯化碳25 mL。油浴加热至回流,分批加入NBS 8 g和少量过氧化苯甲酰,TLC监测反应。反应结束后,减压抽滤,滤饼用四氯化碳洗,滤液减压蒸干溶剂得对氯溴苯(VI)8.9 g,产率96.4%。取无水哌嗪12 g(0.14 mol)溶于正丁醇中,加入K₂CO₃4 g,冰浴条件下慢慢滴加对氯溴苯4.4 g(0.023 mol)

溶于正丁醇 30 mL 中,滴加完毕后,常温反应 3 h。反应结束后减压蒸干溶剂,残余物溶于水 50 mL,用乙酸乙酯提取(40 mL × 3),无水 Na₂SO₄ 干燥过夜,提取液蒸干得 1-(4-氯苄基)哌嗪(VII) 4.5 g,产率

92.1 %, bp 120 ~ 121 °C(120 ~ 121 °C)^[5]。

其它 VII 类化合物均按此法合成,VII 类化合物的编号与 VIII 类化合物相对应。

Table 2 *In vitro antifungal activities of compounds (MIC, mg·mL⁻¹)*

Compd	<i>C. alb.</i>	<i>C. par.</i>	<i>C. tro.</i>	<i>C. neo.</i>	<i>A. fum.</i>	<i>F. ped.</i>	<i>T. rub.</i>	<i>S. sch.</i>
VIII-1	≤0.125	≤0.125	≤0.125	≤0.125	32	≤0.125	32	64
VIII-2	≤0.125	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	≤0.125	4	64
VIII-3	≤0.125	0.25	≤0.125	0.5	4	≤0.125	0.5	64
VIII-4	0.25	1	≤0.125	2	8	0.5	4	>64
VIII-5	≤0.125	0.25	≤0.125	0.5	1	0.25	0.5	>64
VIII-6	1	2	≤0.125	2	16	0.5	2	>64
VIII-7	≤0.125	1	≤0.125	2	32	0.5	1	16
VIII-8	16	0.25	>64	4	1	0.25	16	64
VIII-9	≤0.125	0.5	≤0.125	0.5	8	≤0.125	1	16
VIII-10	≤0.125	≤0.125	≤0.125	0.5	2	≤0.125	≤0.125	64
VIII-11	≤0.125	≤0.125	≤0.125	1	4	0.25	1	64
VIII-12	≤0.125	≤0.125	≤0.125	≤0.125	1	≤0.125	0.25	64
VIII-13	0.25	0.25	≤0.125	0.5	4	≤0.125	0.5	64
VIII-14	0.25	0.25	≤0.125	2	4	≤0.125	2	>64
VIII-15	≤0.125	≤0.125	≤0.125	0.25	0.5	≤0.125	0.5	64
VIII-16	0.25	0.25	≤0.125	0.25	0.25	≤0.125	0.5	64
VIII-17	≤0.125	≤0.125	≤0.125	≤0.125	0.25	≤0.125	≤0.125	64
VIII-18	≤0.125	0.5	≤0.125	4	4	0.5	8	>64
VIII-19	≤0.125	0.25	≤0.125	2	4	0.25	0.25	>64
Flu	0.25	0.5	0.5	16	32	64	8	>64
Ket	≤0.125	≤0.125	≤0.125	≤0.125	1	≤0.125	≤0.125	0.5
Ter	16	16	32	4	0.25	≤0.125	≤0.125	2

C. alb.: *Candida albicans*; *C. par.*: *Candida parapsilosis*; *C. tro.*: *Candida tropicalis*; *C. neo.*: *Cryptococcus neoformans*; *A. fum.*: *Aspergillus fumigatus*; *F. ped.*: *Fonsecaea pedrosoi*; *T. rub.*: *Trichophyton rubrum*; *S. sch.*: *Sporothrix schenckii*; Flu: Fluconazole; Ket: Ketoconazole; Ter: Terbinafine

3 1-(1,2,4-三唑-1H-1-基)-2-(2,4-二氟苯基)-3-[4-氯苄基]-1-哌嗪基]-2-丙醇(VIII-2)的合成

于 50 mL 的圆底烧瓶中,室温下加入 1-[2-(2,4-二氟苯基)-2,3-环氧丙基]-1H-1,2,4-三唑甲磺酸盐(IV)3.3 g(0.01 mol),1-(4-氯苄基)哌嗪 2.5 g(0.012 mol),NaOH 3.0 g 和 DMF 30 mL,油浴加热至 70 ~ 75 °C,搅拌 6 h,TLC 监控直至反应完成。反应结束后加水 100 mL,用乙酸乙酯提取(50 mL × 3),提取液水洗(30 mL × 3),无水 Na₂SO₄ 干燥过夜,过滤,减压除去溶剂得产物,产物经硅胶柱纯化,洗脱剂为: CH₂Cl₂-CH₃OH 9.5: 0.5, 得目标化合物(VIII)3.6 g(收率 79.3 %)。

其他 VIII 类化合物均按此法合成。

4 抗真菌活性测定

采用体外抑菌实验方法。

4.1 试验菌株

以下 8 种常见的人体致病标准真菌株作为试验

菌。1)白色念珠菌(*Candida albicans*);2)近平滑念珠菌(*Candida parapsilosis*);3)热带念珠菌(*Candida tropicalis*);4)新型隐球菌(*Cryptococcus neoformans*);5)烟曲霉菌(*Aspergillus fumigatus*);6)裴氏着色真菌(*Fonsecaea pedrosoi*);7)红色毛癣菌(*Trichophyton rubrum*);8)申克氏孢子丝菌(*Sporothrix schenckii*)。

4.2 试验方法

菌悬液配制 a. 球菌经 YEPD 液体培养基 35 °C 培养 16 h,两次活化,用血细胞计数板计数,以 RPMI 640 液体培养基调整浓度至 $1 \times 10^4 \sim 1 \times 10^5$ 个/mL。b. 丝菌经 SDA 斜面培养(35 °C)一周,两次活化,加 RPMI 640 液体培养基并用吸管吹打,经 4 层纱布过滤,使孢子游离于 RPMI 640 液中,计数,调整 $1 \times 10^4 \sim 1 \times 10^5$ 孢子/mL。

药液配制 取 8.0 mg·mL⁻¹ 的 DMSO 药物储存液,实验前用 RPMI 640 稀释成 640 mg·L⁻¹。

接种 96 孔板 1 号孔加 RPMI 640 100 μL 作空

白对照,3-12 号孔各加菌悬液 100 μL ,2 号孔加菌悬液 180 μL 和药液 20 μL ,2-11 号孔 10 级倍比稀释,各孔药物浓度分别为 64,32,16,8,4,2,1,0.5,0.25,0.125 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。12 号孔不加药液,作阳性对照。

培养及检测 念珠菌属真菌培养 24 h 后测定结果,新隐球菌培养 72 h 后测定结果,丝状真菌培养 7 d 后测定结果。设阳性对照孔光密度(OD 值)为 100 %,以光密度比阳性对照孔低 80 % 以上的最低药物浓度为最小抑菌浓度(MIC)。

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