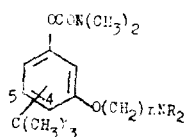


可逆性胆碱酯酶抑制剂二甲氨基甲酸-[3-(烷基基)烷氧基-4(5)-叔丁基]苯酯的合成

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在催醒安的邻位和对位异构体及其同系物的苯环上引入烷基后, 可以增强抑制胆碱酯酶的活性^(1,2), 我们乃进一步在催醒安及其同系物的苯环不同位置上引入叔丁基, 合成了一系列二甲氨基甲酸-[3-(烷基基)烷氧基-4(5)-叔丁基]苯酯 (I_{1~13} 和 II_{1~5}) (表 2), 以探索对活性的影响。

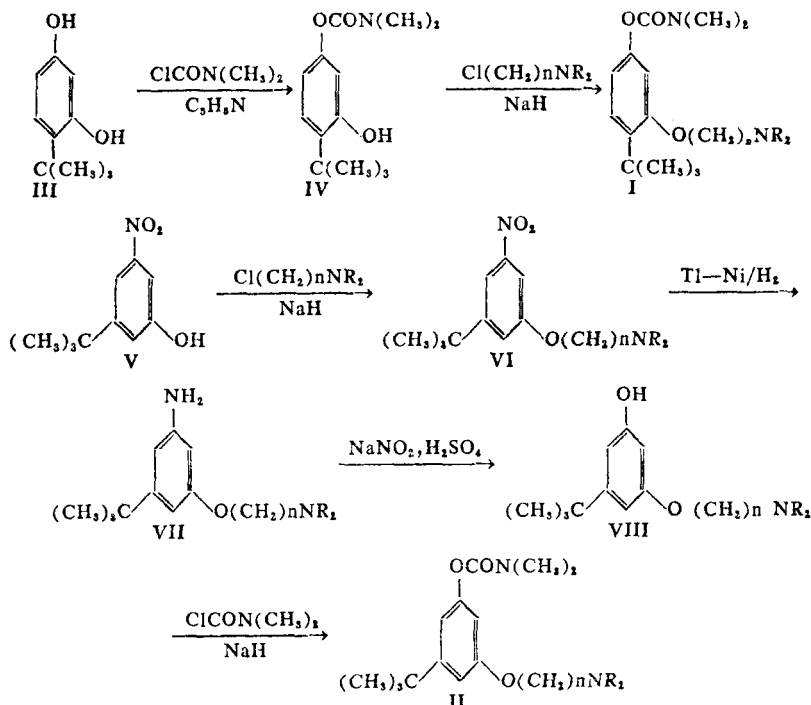


I = 4-substituted

II = 5-substituted

Structures of the compounds synthesized

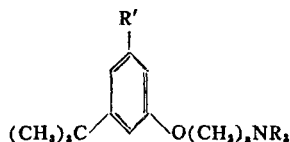
化合物 I_{1~13} 和 II_{1~5} 均为未知化合物。其合成路线如下:















Scheme 1. Route of synthesis

中间体 IV 参照前报⁽¹⁾方法制备, 所得产物经元素分析和质谱测定, 符合单酯化产品, 但

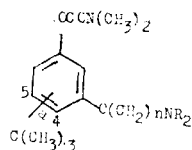
Tab 1. 3-(Alkylamino) alkoxy-5-t-butyl-1-substituted benzenes



Compd	R'	n	NR ₂	BP °C/kP _a (mm) and/or MP °C(Solvent)	Yield (%)	Formula ^a	MS m/z(M ⁺)
VI ₁	NO ₂	2	N(CH ₃) ₂	135~140/0.07(0.5) 182~183(EtOH) ^b	73.3	C ₁₄ H ₂₁ N ₂ O ₂ ·HCl	266 ^d
VI ₂	NO ₂	2		152~155/0.005(0.04)	75.7	C ₁₆ H ₂₄ N ₂ O ₂	292
VI ₃	NO ₂	2		178~184/0.07(0.5)	83.3	C ₁₇ H ₂₆ N ₂ O ₂	306
VI ₄	NO ₂	3		129/0.009(0.07)	75.2	C ₁₇ H ₂₆ N ₃ O ₂	306
VI ₅	NO ₂	3		148~151/0.0004(0.003)	96.3	C ₁₈ H ₂₈ N ₃ O ₂	320
VII ₁	NH ₂	2	N(CH ₃) ₂	246(EtOH) ^b	84.0 ^c	C ₁₄ H ₂₁ N ₂ O·2HCl	236 ^d
VII ₂	NH ₂	2		130~136/0.009(0.07) 66.5~68.5(petr ether 30~60°)	53.2	C ₁₆ H ₂₆ N ₂ O	262
VII ₃	NH ₂	2		160~162/0.01(0.08) (90~91, petr ether 30~60°)	62.1	C ₁₇ H ₂₈ N ₂ O	276
VII ₄	NH ₂	3		129~132/0.0001(0.001) 236~239(EtOH-Et ₂ O) ^b	81.2	C ₁₇ H ₂₅ N ₃ O·2HCl	276 ^d
VII ₅	NH ₂	3		165~167/0.007(0.05) 236~238(EtOH) ^b	68.4	C ₁₈ H ₂₈ N ₃ O ·2HCl· $\frac{1}{2}$ H ₂ O	290 ^d
VIII ₁	OH	2	N(CH ₃) ₂	116~117, EtOH-petr ether 30~60°	61.4	C ₁₄ H ₂₁ NO ₂	237
VIII ₂	OH	2		104~105, Me ₂ CO	65.7	C ₁₆ H ₂₅ NO ₂	263
VIII ₃	OH	2		132~133.5, Et ₂ O	72.0	C ₁₇ H ₂₇ NO ₂	277
VIII ₄	OH	3		122~124, Me ₂ CO	52.8	C ₁₇ H ₂₇ NO ₂	277
VIII ₅	OH	3		107~108, petr ether 60~90°	48.5	C ₁₈ H ₂₉ NO ₂	291

a. Analytical results for C, H, and N are within $\pm 0.4\%$ of the calculated values; b. Melting point of hydrochloride salt; c. The yield of compound VII₁ is based on hydrochloride salt, others of VII are based on the corresponding free bases; d. M⁺ of free base.

Tab 2. 3-(Alkylamino)alkoxy-4(5)-t-butylphenyl N,N-dimethylcarbamates



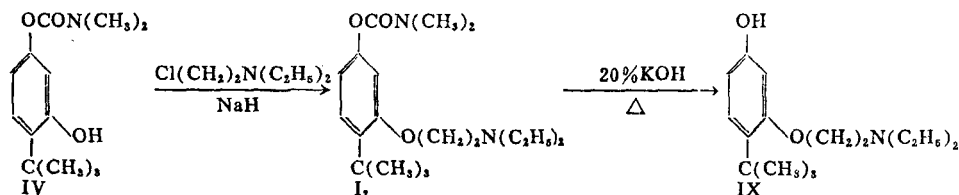
Compd ^a	a	n	NR ₂	BP °C/kPa(mm) or MP °C	Yield (%)	HCl Salt		Formula ^a	Pharmacological results	
						MP °C ^b	Yield (%)		LD ₅₀ mg/kg(ip)	pI ₅₀
I ₁	4	2	N(CH ₃) ₂	145~150/0.007(0.05)	68.0	198~200	95.0	C ₁₇ H ₂₃ N ₂ O ₃ ·HCl	266	<4
I ₂	4	2	N(C ₂ H ₅) ₂	142~145/0.0004(0.003)	81.8	185~187	84.0	C ₁₉ H ₃₂ N ₂ O ₃ ·HCl	147	<4
I ₃	4	2	N(nC ₃ H ₇) ₂	148~150/0.003(0.02)	73.4	170~171	72.6	C ₂₁ H ₃₈ N ₂ O ₃ ·HCl	147	<4
I ₄	4	2	N(iC ₃ H ₇) ₂	134~138/0.005(0.04)	87.7	181~183	56.6	C ₂₁ H ₃₈ N ₂ O ₃ ·HCl	178	6.19
I ₅	4	2	N(nC ₄ H ₉) ₂			123~124	45.6	C ₂₃ H ₄₀ N ₂ O ₃ ·HCl	300	>9
I ₆	4	2		78~80 ^c	88.7	171~174	57.6	C ₁₉ H ₃₀ N ₂ O ₃ ·HCl	147	<4
I ₇	4	2		142~143/0.005(0.04)	74.2	171.5~172	87.9	C ₂₀ H ₃₂ N ₂ O ₃ ·HCl	46.4	4.51
I ₈	4	2	N() ₂			205	68.0	C ₂₇ H ₄₄ N ₂ O ₃ ·HCl		
I ₉	4	3	N(CH ₃) ₂	167~168/0.007(0.05)	60.3	161.5~163	84.6	C ₁₈ H ₃₀ N ₂ O ₃ ·HCl	147	6.7
I ₁₀	4	3		178~179/0.01(0.08)	71.4	155.5~156.5	74.5	C ₂₀ H ₃₂ N ₂ O ₃ ·HCl	147	7.0
I ₁₁	4	3		162~166/0.008(0.06)	82.4	183~185	79.1	C ₂₁ H ₃₄ N ₂ O ₃ ·HCl	147	4
I ₁₂	4	3	N(C ₂ H ₅) ₂	176~183/0.004(0.03)	83.1	152~153.5	77.2	C ₂₀ H ₃₄ N ₂ O ₃ ·HCl	147	<4
I ₁₃	4	3	N(nC ₃ H ₇) ₂	168~170/0.007(0.05)	60.2	119.5~120	65.5	C ₂₂ H ₃₈ N ₂ O ₃ ·HCl	82.5	4.24
II ₁	5	2	N(CH ₃) ₂			190~192	70.8	C ₁₇ H ₂₃ N ₂ O ₃ ·HCl	215	4.9
II ₂	5	2				176~178	66.2	C ₁₉ H ₃₀ N ₂ O ₃ ·HCl	82.5	5.3
II ₃	5	2				179~181	75.3	C ₂₀ H ₃₂ N ₂ O ₃ ·HCl	56.2	5.4
II ₄	5	3				167~168	50.4	C ₂₀ H ₃₂ N ₂ O ₃ ·HCl	68.1	5.2
II ₅	5	3				173~175	54.4	C ₂₁ H ₃₄ N ₂ O ₃ ·HCl	68.1	6.05

3-(2-dimethylamino) ethoxyphenyl N, N-dimethylcarbamate

48 6.82

a. MS, IR and ¹HNMR of all compounds are consistent with the assigned structures. b. Recryst from EtOH-Et₂O c. Analytical results for C, H and N are within ±0.4% of the calculated values, except C of I₁₁ which was found to be 62.76%. d. Recryst from 95% EtOH

核磁共振谱不能确定其结构为中间体 IV。我们乃将所得单酯化合物先与二乙氨基氯乙烷进行醚化生成化合物 I₂, 再经水解, 所得产物 IX 的熔点为 106.5~107.5°C (60~90°C 石油醚重结晶) 与文献⁽³⁾定位合成的完全一致, 从而确定了单酯化合物即为中间体 IV。



所有化合物分别经孙长荣和马秀英等进行了初步药理评选。发现引入叔丁基后多数化合物的毒性和抑酶活性均有所下降; 大多数化合物 I 经口服给药预防小鼠有机磷化合物中毒的效价明显增强。

实 验 部 分

物理常数均未校正。红外光谱仪用岛津 IR-408 型, KBr 压片。核磁共振仪用 JEOL-JNM-PMX 60 S₁ 型, CDCl₃ 为溶剂, TMS 为内标。质谱仪用 MAT-711 型。

二甲氨基甲酸-(3-羟基-4-叔丁基)苯酯(IV)

取 4-叔丁基间苯二酚溶于苯中, 在吡啶为去酸剂条件下与二甲氨基甲酰氯反应制备⁽¹⁾。mp 191~193°C, 产率 40.2%。MS m/z 237 (M⁺)。IR cm⁻¹ 3320, 1690, 1395, 1370。元素分析 C₁₃H₁₉NO₃, 计算值 %C 65.80, H 8.07, N 5.90; 实测值 %C 65.91, H 8.16, N 5.88。

5-硝基-3-(烷氨基)烷氧基叔丁基苯(VI)

取 5-硝基-3-叔丁基苯酚 (V)^(4,5) 溶于甲苯中, 加入等摩尔的 80% NaH, 搅拌回流 1.5 h 后, 滴加烷氨基氯代烷(与 V 的摩尔比为 1.3:1), 继续回流 2~5 h。用 10% 盐酸溶液提取, 以浓氨水碱化酸提取液, 乙醚提取, 无水 MgSO₄ 干燥, 减压蒸馏即得中间体 VI。结果见表 1。

3-(烷氨基)烷氧基-5-叔丁基苯胺(VII)

取中间体 VI 溶于无水乙醇中, 加入 Ti-Ni 于常压室温催化氢化至吸氢量接近于理论值, 然后按常法处理即得。结果见表 1。

3-(烷氨基)烷氧基-5-叔丁基苯酚(VIII)

参照文献⁽⁶⁾, 将中间体 VII 经重氮化水解制备。结果见表 1。

二甲氨基甲酸-[3-(烷氨基)烷氧基-4-叔丁基]苯酯(I)

以中间体 IV 为原料, 仿制备中间体 VI 的方法制取。结果见表 2。

二甲氨基甲酸-[3-(烷氨基)烷氧基-5-叔丁基]苯酯(II)

取相应的中间体 VIII 溶于甲苯中, 先与等摩尔的 80% NaH 反应 1.5 h, 再与过量的二甲氨基甲酰氯反应 2 h。所得游离碱未经蒸馏, 直接做成盐酸盐。结果见表 2。

关键词 胆碱酯酶抑制剂; 二甲氨基甲酸-[3-(烷氨基)烷氧基-4-叔丁基]苯酯; 二甲氨基甲酸-[3-(烷氨基)烷氧基-5-叔丁基]苯酯

致谢 光谱和元素分析由本所金素琴、王好山及本院仪器中心王小琴、金人慈、缪振春、魏同太、贾进山和武力民等同志测定; 氢化实验由苏俊和李荣立两位同志帮助完成。

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SYNTHESIS OF 3-(ALKYLAMINO) ALKOXY-4(5)-t-BUTYL-PHENYL N, N-DIMETHYLCARBAMATES AS REVERSIBLE CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS

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ABSTRACT A series of 3-(dialkylamino) alkoxy-4(5)-t-butylphenyl N, N-dimethylcarbamates(I and II), which are the nuclear alkylated derivatives of 3-(2-dimethylamino) ethoxyphenyl N, N-dimethylcarbamate (CUI XING AN) was prepared as potential anticholinesterase agents. Preliminary screening tests showed that the introduction of t-butyl group in CUI XING AN and its homologs decreased the toxicity and anticholinesterase activity. Compounds of type I have increased protective activity against organophosphorus poisoning.

Key words Cholinesterase inhibitor; 3-(Alkylamino)alkoxy-4-t-butylphenyl N,N-dimethylcarbamates; 3-(Alkylamino)alkoxy-5-t-butylphenyl N,N-dimethylcarbamates