

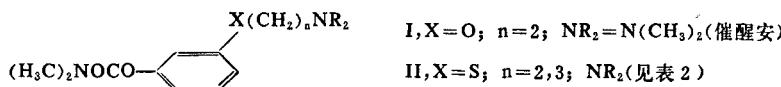
# 可逆性胆碱酯酶抑制剂

## II. 二甲氨基甲酸间-(烷氨基)烷硫基苯酯的合成

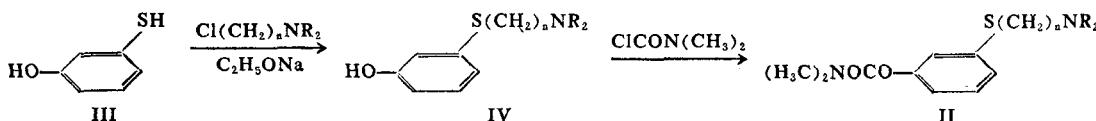
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前文<sup>(1)</sup>报道了一系列二甲氨基甲酸间-(烷氨基)烷氧基苯酯(I, X=O)的合成, 发现催醒安(I, X=O, n=2, R=CH<sub>3</sub>)对临床中麻催醒有较好的效果, 是一个结构简单、易于合成、具有中枢作用的可逆性胆碱酯酶抑制剂。但催醒安对中枢胆碱酯酶的抑制作用不够强, 为此, 我们合成了相应的硫代衍生物(II, X=S)(表2)以期能增强对中枢胆碱酯酶的抑制作用。



化合物 II 的合成路线如下:



Route of Synthesis of m-(alkylamino)alkylthiophenyl N,N-dimethylcarbamates

间巯基苯酚(III)<sup>(2)</sup>与相应的二烷氨基氯代烷在等克分子的乙醇钠溶液中反应, 得中间体IV。在上述反应条件下, 未发现有异构体生成。所得产物的红外光谱, 均含有OH基吸收峰(3400~3600 cm<sup>-1</sup>)。中间体IV<sub>2</sub>, IV<sub>5</sub>和IV<sub>7</sub>(表1)的核磁共振谱, 分别在δ2.4~3.0, 2.75和2.48处显示Ar-S-CH<sub>2</sub>-的次甲基峰; 在δ10.4显示羟基峰(加重水消失); 而在δ4~4.5无质子信号, 说明无Ar-O-CH<sub>2</sub>-的次甲基峰。中间体IV与二甲氨基甲酰氯反应, 即得化合物II。

所合成的化合物经我所孙长荣等进行了初步药理筛选, 大多数化合物对胆碱酯酶的抑制作用比相应的氧醚衍生物强, 其中化合物II<sub>2</sub>对中枢胆碱酯酶的抑制作用最强, 作用持续时间也较长。

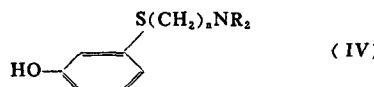
## 实验部分

温度计读数未经校正。红外光谱用 Beckmann Acculab 10型仪器测定; 核磁共振谱用 JNM-4 H-100型仪器测定。

### 间-(2-二甲氨基)乙硫基苯酚(IV<sub>1</sub>)

将间巯基苯酚(III, 6.3 g, 0.05 mol)溶于乙醇钠溶液(金属钠1.15 g, 0.05克原子和无水乙醇35 ml制得), 搅拌回流30分钟后, 徐徐滴入二甲氨基氯乙烷(8 g, 0.08 mol)。加毕, 继续搅拌回流4小时。减压蒸除溶剂, 用10%氢氧化钠溶液溶解残留物。碱液经乙醚洗涤2次后, 用盐酸酸化, 并再用乙醚洗涤2次。碱液和酸液分别用乙醚洗涤以除去未反应

Tab 1. Structures, physicochemical properties and yields of m-[alkylamino] alkylthio] phenols

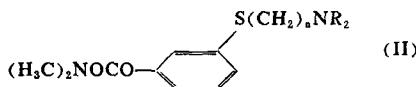


Compd	n	NR <sub>2</sub>	BP °C/mm or MP°C (Recryt solvent)	Yield %	Formula*
IV <sub>1</sub>	2	N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	94~96 (Et <sub>2</sub> O—petr ether 30~60°C)		C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>15</sub> NOS
IV <sub>2</sub>	2	N(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	148~149/0.03	58.6	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>19</sub> NOS
IV <sub>3</sub>	2	N(nC <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	158/0.07	51.2	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>23</sub> NOS
IV <sub>4</sub>	2	N(iC <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	136~137** (EtOH—H <sub>2</sub> O)	48	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>23</sub> NOS·HCl
IV <sub>5</sub>	2		89~91 (Et <sub>2</sub> O)	52.5	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>17</sub> NOS
IV <sub>6</sub>	2		162~164** (H <sub>2</sub> O)	82	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>19</sub> NOS·HCl
IV <sub>7</sub>	3	N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	92~94 (Et <sub>2</sub> O—petr ether 30~60°C)	26.6	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>17</sub> NOS
IV <sub>8</sub>	3	N(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	156~157/0.05	36.5	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>21</sub> NOS
IV <sub>9</sub>	3		113~114** (EtOH—H <sub>2</sub> O)	83	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>21</sub> NOS·HCl

\* Elemental analysis of C, H and N are within  $\pm 0.4\%$  of the theoretical values

\*\* Melting point of hydrochloride salt

Tab 2. Structures, physicochemical properties and yields of m-(Alkylamino) alkylthiophenyl N,N-dimethylcarbamates



Compd*	n	NR <sub>2</sub>	BP °C/mm	% Yield	MP°C (HCl salt)	Recryst solvent	Formula**
II <sub>1</sub>	2	N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	145~148/1	80	130~131	EtOH—Et <sub>2</sub> O	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>20</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S·HCl
II <sub>2</sub>	2	N(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	167~170/0.5	81.6	107~109	iPrOH—Et <sub>2</sub> O	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>24</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S·HCl
II <sub>3</sub>	2	N(nC <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	165/0.05	61.7	119~121	EtOH—Et <sub>2</sub> O	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>28</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S·HCl
II <sub>4</sub>	2	N(iC <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	156~160/0.02	44			C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>28</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S
II <sub>5</sub>	2		168~170/0.05	60.5	108~110	EtOH—Et <sub>2</sub> O	C <sub>15</sub> H <sub>22</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S·HCl
II <sub>6</sub>	2		172~173/0.1	80.5	124~125	Me <sub>2</sub> CO	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>24</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S·HCl
II <sub>7</sub>	3	N(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	157~158/0.05	59.5	110~112	EtOH—Et <sub>2</sub> O	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>22</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S·HCl
II <sub>8</sub>	3	N(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	157~158/0.2	60.9	126~128	EtOH—Et <sub>2</sub> O	C <sub>16</sub> H <sub>28</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S·HCl
II <sub>9</sub>	3		184~186/0.08	82	105~106	Me <sub>2</sub> CO—Et <sub>2</sub> O	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>28</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> S·HCl

\* All compounds exhibited IR and <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra consistent with the assigned structures

\*\* Elemental analyses of C, H and N are within  $\pm 0.4\%$  of the theoretical values

原料。将酸液用浓氨水中和，以乙醚提取产物，干燥后，回收乙醚，得固体，重 6.2 g。以减压蒸馏纯化，沸点 145~6°C/0.6 mm；乙醚和石油醚（30~60°C）重结晶，熔点 94~6°C。

中间体 IV<sub>2</sub>~IV<sub>9</sub> 按上法制备，结果见表 1。

### 二甲氨基甲酸间-(2-二甲氨基)乙硫基苯酯盐酸盐(II<sub>1</sub>)

制法与制备催醒安的方法相同<sup>(1)</sup>。将中间体 IV<sub>1</sub>(4.9 g, 0.026 mol)溶于无水甲苯 100 ml，在搅拌下加入 80% 氢氧化钠(0.9 g, 0.03 mol)，回流 1.5 小时后，加入二甲氨基甲酰氯

(3.5 g, 0.033 mol), 加毕, 继续搅拌回流 3 小时。然后按常法处理, 得游离碱 5.3 g, 产率 80%, 沸点 145~8°C/1 mm。盐酸盐(无水乙醇-乙醚重结晶)熔点 130~1°C。

化合物 II<sub>6</sub>, II<sub>8</sub> 和 II<sub>9</sub> 系将相应的中间体 IV(制备 II<sub>6</sub> 用其盐酸盐)直接与二甲氨基甲酰氯在无水吡啶中反应制得; 其余化合物均按上述方法合成。结果见表 2

**关键词** 胆碱酯酶抑制剂; 二甲氨基甲酸间-(烷氨基)烷硫基苯酯

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## STUDIES ON REVERSTBLE CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITORS. II. SYNTHESIS OF m-(ALKYLAMINO) ALKYLTHIOPHENYL N, N-DIMETHYLCARBAMATES

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### ABSTRACT

In a previous paper<sup>(1)</sup> we have described the synthesis and biological evaluation of some m-(alkylamino) alkoxyphenyl N, N-dimethylcarbamates. One of these compounds, CUI XING AN, is now used as an analeptic for Chinese traditional herbal anesthesia. In order to search for further anticholinesterases with higher activity on the CNS, a number of thio-analogues of the above series were synthesized. Several of these compounds were found to have much higher anticholinesterase activity than the corresponding oxygen analogues, among which m-(2-diethylamino)-ethylthiophenyl-N, N-dimethylcarbamate (II<sub>2</sub>) was shown to be the most active. Compound II<sub>2</sub> exhibited a longer duration of action in animal experiments than CUI XING AN.

**Key words** Anticholinesterase; m-(Alkylamino) alkylthiophenyl N, N-dimethylcarbamate