Synthesis of New Some Imidazole Derivatives Containing β-Lactam Ring

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Abstract
In this work 5-methylene-yl - (2-methy –oxazole-4-one) (1H) imidazole (1) were synthesized from the reaction of L-Histidine with acetic anhydride and which converted to the of 5-methylene-yl-(2-methyl 3-amino imidazole-4-one)-1H-imidazole (2) by reaction with hydrazine hydrate. Schiff bases (3-6) were synthesized from the reaction of compound (2) with different aromatic aldehyde. Reaction of compounds (3-6) with chloroacetyl chloride gives azetidinone derivatives (7-10). These compounds were characterized by FT-IR and some of them with 1H-NMR and 13C-NMR spectroscopy.

Key words: L-Histidine, Schiff base, Imidzole.

Introduction:
Imidazole is an organic aromatic compound with formula C₃H₄N₂. Many drugs contain an imidazole ring such as antifungal drugs and nitroimidazole [1]. Nitrogen bridge head-fused heterocyclics which contain an imidazole ring are common structural motifs in pharmacologically important molecules, with activities spanning a diverse range of target [2]. The imidazole nucleus appears in a number of naturally occurring product like the amino acid histidine and purines which comprise many of the most important bases in nucleic acid [3]. The most important four-member system is undoubtedly the azetidin-2-one, also called β- lactam. β- lactam containing compounds have a wide spectrum antibiotic which found in natural and synthetic compounds, such as penicillin, cephalosporin, carbaphenems, and monobactams [4,5]. The chemistry of carbon – nitrogen double bond plays a vital role in the progresses of chemistry science [6]. Schiff bases can be synthesized by several methods but the most common method is the original reaction of an aromatic amines and carbonyl compounds by nucleophilic reaction with dehydration to generate imine [7,8]. They have been used as
analgesic, plant growth regulator [9, 10], antitumor, and other biological activities [11, 12]. In this work, we reported synthesis of some new imidazole derivatives containing β-lactam ring starting from amino acid histidine.

Materials and Methods
Melting point was determined in open capillary tubes on Gallenkamp melting point apparatus and was uncorrected. FT-IR spectra were recorded on SHIMADZU FT-IR -8400 Fourier Transform Infrared spectrophotometer as KBR disk. 1HNMR and 13CNMR spectra were recorded on Bruker 300MHz instrument using TMS as internal reference and DMSO-d6 as a solvent in Jordon.

Synthesis of 5-methylene-yl - (2-methyloxaizole-4-one) (1H) imidazole (1) [3]
A mixture of amino acid (L-Histidine) (1g, 0.0064 mole) and (2 ml, 0.0021 mole) acetic anhydride was refluxed for 3 hrs. Excess of acetic anhydride was neutralized with sodium bicarbonate then with water and dried over CaCO3 then evaporated. An oily Brown color was obtained. (Yield 61%).

Synthesis of 5-methylene-yl-(2-methyl 3-aminoimidazole-4-one)-1H-imidazole (2) [3]
To a solution of compound [1] (2g, 0.01 mole) in absolute ethanol (15 ml), hydrazine (15 ml. 99%) was added .The mixture was refluxed for 7 hrs. The solvent was removed and slurry product was collected from methanol. (Yield 69%).

Table (1) lists physical properties and FT-IR spectral data of compounds (1) and (2).

Synthesis of Schiff bases (3-6) [13]
A mixture of hydrazine derivatives (0.01 mole) and substituted aldehyde (0.01 mole) was dissolved in 15 ml absolute ethanol and few drops of glacial acetic acid were added. The mixture was refluxed for 3 hrs. The separated solid was filtered, and then recrystallized from suitable solvent ethanol: water (7:3).
Table (2) lists physical properties and FT-IR spectral data of Schiff bases (3-6).

Synthesis of azetidinone (7-10) [3]
A mixture of Schiff bases (0.00055 mole) and tri ethylamines (0.0011 mole) were dissolved in 1, 4-dioxane (10 ml) cooled and stirred. To this well-stirred cooled solution chloroacetyl chloride (0.0022 mole) was added drop wise for period 15 min at zero temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred for addition 3-6 hrs. And left at room temperature for 48 hrs.
Table (3) lists physical properties and FT-IR spectral data of compounds (7-10).

Results and Discussion
To obtain our target, the β-lactam cycle containing two imidazole ring, the amino acid L-histidine was chosen as starting material. The multistep synthetic route to these compounds are given in scheme (1).
Scheme (1): Synthetic route for synthesis imidazole derivatives

The first step includes synthesis of compound (1) from the cyclization reaction between L-histidine and acetic anhydride. The reaction was started with nucleophilic attack of amino group on carbonyl carbon according the following mechanism, as shown in scheme (2):

Scheme (2): Mechanism for synthesis of compound (1)
The second step includes synthesis of compound (2) the nucleophilic attack of hydrazine hydrate with compound (1), then compound (2) was introduced in reaction with substituted aromatic aldehyde in the third step to form Schiff's bases (3-6). The mechanism of Schiff base was started by nucleophilic attack on carbonyl by the lone-pair electron of amine gives a dipolar tetrahedral intermediate. Then a proton transferred from nitrogen to oxygen yielding a carbinolamine, which after protonation and dehydration gives an iminium ion. Losing hydride ion from nitrogen leading to form an imine as shown in scheme (3):

![Scheme (3): Mechanism for synthesis Schiff base](image)

The fourth step includes synthesis of compounds (7-10) from the reaction of compounds (3-6) with chloroacetyl chloride through addition cyclization reaction, yielding β-lactam ring according to the short mechanism in scheme (4).

![Scheme (4): Mechanism for β-lactam formation](image)

The percentage yield of the prepared Schiff's bases were in the range of {21-54} percent it was noticeable presence of electron with drawing substituent in aromatic ring caused increasing of yield percent of the prepared compounds. The percentage yield of the prepared compounds (7-10) was in the range of {23-96} percent.

These compounds were identified by FT-IR and some of them with $^1$H-NMR and $^{13}$C-NMR spectroscopy.

FT-IR spectra of compound (1) and (2) shows clear absorption bands at (3441-3400)cm$^{-1}$, (1720-1690) cm$^{-1}$, (1647-1620) cm$^{-1}$ and (1373-1385) cm$^{-1}$ due to $\nu$(N-H), $\nu$, $\nu$(C=O), $\nu$(C=C) aromatic and $\nu$(C-N) respectively. While FT-IR spectra of Schiff's bases (3-6) shows clear absorption bands at (1633-1728) cm$^{-1}$, (1342-1344) cm$^{-1}$ and (1568-1614) cm$^{-1}$ due to $\nu$(C=O), $\nu$(C-N) and $\nu$(C=N) respectively.
Figure (2) shows FT-IR spectrum of compound (5). Compounds (4) Figure (1) and (6) shows in addition to the above absorptions a stretching band at (1317 - 1402) cm\(^{-1}\) and at (3126) cm\(^{-1}\) due to \(\nu\) (NO\(_2\)) and \(\nu\) (OH) respectively.

FT-IR spectral data for some of the prepared compounds (3-6).

1\(^{1}\)H-NMR spectra of compound (3) showed singlet signals at (1.2) ppm and (6.5) ppm due to \(^{-3}\)CH\(_3\) and \(^{-4}\)CH\(_{2}\)- group respectively , triplet signals at (3-3.5) ppm due to \(^{-5}\)CH\(_{2}\)- , doublet signals at (2-2.2) ppm due to \(^{-6}\)CH\(_{3}\)- , multiplet signals at (7-8.81) ppm due to aromatic protons , singlet signal at (4) ppm due to OH and singlet signal at (11.2) ppm due to aromatic amine(former).  

1\(^{1}\)H-NMR spectra of compound (8) showed singlet signals at (0.9) and (1) ppm due to \(^{-7}\)CH\(_{3}\) and \(^{-8}\)CH\(_{3}\)- group respectively , triplet signals at (2.7-2.8) ppm due to \(^{-9}\)CH\(_{3}\)- , doublet signals at (3.2) ppm due to \(^{-10}\)CH\(_{2}\)- , singlet signal at 4ppm due to \(^{-11}\)CH\(_{3}\)-(Cl) and multiplet signals at (7-8.5) ppm due to aromatic protons and NH group.

1\(^{1}\)H-NMR spectra of compound (9) showed singlet signals at (1.1) (1.2) and (1.3) ppm due to \(^{-12}\)CH\(_{3}\), \(^{-13}\)CH\(_{3}\) and \(^{-14}\)CH\(_{3}\)- group respectively , triplet signals at (2.3) ppm due to \(^{-15}\)CH\(_{3}\)- , doublet signals at (3.2) ppm due to \(^{-16}\)CH\(_{2}\)- , singlet signal at (4) ppm due to \(^{-17}\)CH\(_{3}\)-(Cl) and multiplet signals at (7-8.6) ppm due to aromatic protons and NH group. Finally, 1\(^{1}\)H-NMR spectra of compound (10) Figure (3) shows singlet signals at 0.9 and 1.6 ppm due to \(^{-18}\)CH\(_{3}\) and \(^{-19}\)CH- group respectively , triplet signals at(2.2-3) ppm due to \(^{-20}\)CH- , doublet signals at (3.1-3.9) ppm due to \(^{-21}\)CH\(_{2}\)- , singlet signal at (4) ppm due to \(^{-22}\)CH\(_{3}\)-(Cl), multiplet signals at (6.5-8.5) ppm due to aromatic protons and NH group and singlet signal at (10.1) ppm due to aromatic (O-H)[14,15].

Table (4) shows 1\(^{1}\)H-NMR spectral data for some of the prepared compounds.

1\(^{3}\)C-NMR spectra of compound (3) Figure (4) shows signal at (20.1) ppm due to \(^{-23}\)CH\(_{3}\), signal at (45.3) ppm due to \(^{-24}\)CH- , signal at (26.4) ppm due to \(^{-25}\)CH\(_{2}\)-, signal at (52) ppm due C=N oxazoline(116.2) ppm due to \(^{-26}\)CH\(_{3}\) , tassignals at (126-145) ppm due to aromatic carbons , signal at (161.3) ppm due to C=N imine and signal at (171.8) ppm due to C=O imide.

1\(^{3}\)C-NMR spectra of compound (8) showed signal at(8) ppm due to \(^{-27}\)CH\(_{3}\), signal at (26) ppm due to \(^{-28}\)CH- , signal at (40) ppm due to C-Cl, signal at (45) ppm due to \(^{-29}\)CH\(_{2}\)-, signals at (51) ppm due to \(^{-30}\)CH\(_{2}\)-, signals at (120-140) ppm due to aromatic carbons and signals at (169) ppm due to C=O imide.

1\(^{3}\)C-NMR spectra of compound (9) showed signal at (8) ppm due to \(^{-31}\)CH\(_{3}\), \(^{-32}\)CH\(_{3}\) and \(^{-33}\)CH\(_{3}\)-, signal at (25) ppm due to \(^{-34}\)CH\(_{2}\)-, signal at (40) ppm due to C-Cl, signal at (51) ppm due to \(^{-35}\)CH\(_{2}\)-, signals at (40.3) ppm due to \(^{-36}\)CH\(_{3}\)-, signals at (128-134) ppm due to aromatic carbons and signals at (169) ppm due to C=O imide.

Finally, 1\(^{3}\)C-NMR spectra of compound (10) showed signal at (8) ppm due to \(^{-37}\)CH\(_{3}\), signal at (38) ppm due to \(^{-38}\)CH- , signal at (40) ppm due to C-Cl, signal at (45) ppm due to \(^{-39}\)CH\(_{2}\)-, signals at (41) ppm due to \(^{-40}\)CH\(_{2}\)-, signals at (117-131) ppm due to aromatic carbons and signals at (170) ppm due to C=O imide[14,15].

Table (5) shows 1\(^{3}\)C-NMR spectral data for some of the prepared compounds.
Table (1): Physical properties and FTIR spectral data of compounds (1) and (2)

| Compd. No. | Compd. structure | M. P. °C | Yield % | Color  | Major FTIR absorption |
|------------|------------------|----------|---------|--------|-----------------------|
|            |                  |          |         |        | C=O N-H C=C N-H C-N  |
| 1          | ![Compd. 1](image) | syrup    | 61      | Brown  | 1720 3441 1647 ----- 1373 |
| 2          | ![Compd. 2](image) | syrup    | 69      | Off white | 1690 3400 1620 3384 3363 1385 |

Table (2): Physical properties and FTIR spectral data of compounds (3-6)

| Compd. No. | Compd. structure | M. P. °C | Yield % | Color  | Major FTIR absorption |
|------------|------------------|----------|---------|--------|-----------------------|
|            |                  |          |         |        | C=O C-N C=O N-H Other  |
| 3          | ![Compd. 3](image) | 198-200  | 21      | White  | 1633 1342 1568 3433 ----- |
| 4          | ![Compd. 4](image) | 208-210  | 54      | Yellow | 1633 1344 1569 3481 C-NO₂ 1317 1402 |
| 5          | ![Compd. 5](image) | 210-212  | 21      | Deep Yellow | 1728 1344 1614 3450 ----- |
| 6          | ![Compd. 6](image) | 248-250  | 22      | Gray   | 1631 1353 1539 3481 O-H 3126 |

Fig. (1): FTIR spectrum of compound (4)
Fig. (2): FTIR spectrum of compound (5)

Table (3): Physical properties and FTIR spectral data of compounds (7-10)

| Comp. No. | Compd. structure | M.P °C | Yield % | color | Major FTIR absorption |
|-----------|------------------|--------|---------|-------|-----------------------|
| 7         | ![Structure](image) | 168-170 | 40      | White | 1639 1336 1581 3427 696 |
| 8         | ![Structure](image) | 180-182 | 23      | Yellow| 1636 1398 1608 3438 628 |
| 9         | ![Structure](image) | 192-194 | 96      | Red   | 1647 1371 1527 3429 817 |
| 10        | ![Structure](image) | 160=162 | 60      | White | 1639 1336 1579 3481 696 |

Table (4): ^1^HNMR spectral data of compounds (3 and 8-10)

| Comp. No. | Compound structure | ^1^HNMR spectral data |
|-----------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 3         | ![Structure](image) | δ = 1.2 ppm ^2^CH_3, δ = 6.5 ppm ^4^CH_2, δ = (3.3-3.15) ppm ^2^CH_2, δ = (2.2-2.2) ppm ^2^CH_2 and δ = (7-8.81) ppm aromatic protons, 4ppm OH and 11.2 ppm aromatic amine. |
| 8         | ![Structure](image) | δ = 0.9 ppm ^2^CH_3, δ = 1 ppm ^2^CH_3, δ = (2.7-2.8) ppm ^2^CH_3, δ = (3.2) ppm ^2^CH_3, δ = 4ppm ^2^CH_3 and δ = (7-8.5) ppm aromatic protons and NH group. |
| 9         | ![Structure](image) | δ = 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 ppm ^2^CH_3, ^5^CH_3 and ^2^CH_3, δ = (2.3) ppm ^2^CH_3, δ = (3-3.2) ppm ^2^CH_3, δ = 4ppm ^2^CH_3 and δ = (7-8.6) ppm aromatic protons and NH group |
| 10        | ![Structure](image) | δ = 0.9 and 1.6 ppm ^2^CH_3 and ^2^CH_3 group respectively, δ = (2.2-3) ppm ^2^CH_3, δ = (3.1-3.9) ppm ^2^CH_3, δ = 4ppm ^2^CH_3, δ = (6.5-8.5) ppm aromatic protons and NH group and δ = 10.1 ppm aromatic OH |
Fig. (3): $^1$HNMR spectrum of compound (10)

Table (5): $^{13}$C-NMR spectral data of compounds (3 and 8-10)

| Comp. No. | Compound structure | $^{13}$C-NMR spectral data |
|-----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 3         | ![Structure 3](image) | $\delta = 20.1$ ppm $\text{CH}_3$, $\delta = 45.3$ ppm $\text{CH}_2$, $\delta = 26.4$ ppm $\text{CH}$, 52 ppm $\text{C}$ in oxazine, 116.2 ppm $\text{CH}$, $\delta = 126-145$ ppm aromatic carbons, 161.3 ppm $\text{C}=$N imine and $\delta = 171.8$ ppm $\text{C}=\text{O}$ imide. |
| 8         | ![Structure 8](image) | $\delta = 8$ ppm $\text{CH}_3$, $\delta = 26$ ppm $\text{CH}_2$, $\delta = 40$ ppm $\text{C}$, $\delta = 45$ ppm $\text{CH}$, $\delta = 51$ ppm $\text{CH}_2$, $\delta = 120-140$ ppm aromatic carbons and $\delta = 169$ ppm $\text{C}=\text{O}$ imide. |
| 9         | ![Structure 9](image) | $\delta = 8$ ppm $\text{CH}_3$, $\text{CH}_2$, and $\text{CH}$, $\delta = 25$ ppm $\text{C}$, $\delta = 40$ ppm $\text{C}$ due to $\text{CH}_2$, $\delta = 40.3$ ppm $\text{CH}$, $\delta = 128-134$ ppm aromatic carbons and $\delta = 169$ ppm $\text{C}=\text{O}$ imide. |
| 10        | ![Structure 10](image) | $\delta = 8$ ppm $\text{CH}_3$, $\delta = 38$ ppm $\text{C}$, $\delta = 40$ ppm $\text{C}$, $\delta = 45$ ppm $\text{CH}$, $\delta = 41$ ppm $\text{CH}_2$, $\delta = 117-131$ ppm aromatic carbons and $\delta = 170$ ppm due to $\text{C}=\text{O}$ imide. |
Fig. (4): $^{13}$C-NMR spectrum of compound (3).

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تحضير بعض مشتقات الأميدازول الجديدة التي تحتوي حلقة β-لاكتام

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الخلاصة

في هذا البحث تم تحضير 3- مثيليلينيل 2- (2- مثي أوكسازول -4-ون)-1-اميدازول (1) من تفاعل ل- هستدين مع حامض الخليك اللازامي والذي تم تحويله إلى 5- مثيلين- يل (2- مثيل - 3- أمينو اميدازول -4-ون)-1-اميدازول (2) عن طريق التفاعل مع هيدرات الهيدرازين. تم تحضير قواعد شيف (3-6) من تفاعل المركب (2) مع عديدات مالدات الأرانت الألومنية مختلفة. تم الحصول على مركبات ازتيدينون مختلفة (7-10) من تفاعل قواعد شيف المحضرة (3-6) مع كلوريد الكلورواسيتيل. شخصت المركبات المحضرة بواسطة FT-IR وبعضها بـ 1H-NMR وبعضها بالمطياف 13C-NMR.

الكلمات المفتاحية: ل- هستدين ، قواعد شيف ، اميدازول