

SYNTHESIS OF AN *N*-(TETRAZOL-5-YL) AZETIDIN-2-ONE FROM L-TARTARIC ACID

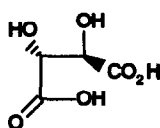
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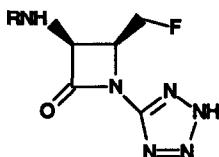
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Abstract : L (+) tartaric acid was a useful starting synthon to obtain *N*-(tetrazol-5-yl) azetidin-2-ones.

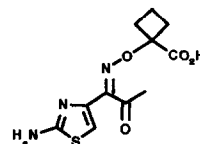
Analogues of monobactams in which the sulfonic group has been replaced by the isosteric tetrazole represent a new class of antibacterials.¹⁻⁴ In particular RU 44790 (**1a**) was shown to compare very favorably with aztreonam.⁵ Our initial approach to the chiral (3*S*,4*S*) *N*-tetrazolyl-4-fluoromethyl azetidinone **1b** relied on the introduction of the tetrazole substituent on the preformed β -lactam.^{6,7} In the present letter, we report an alternate synthesis of this compound, starting with L-tartaric acid. This chiral synthon has been used previously by Gero *et al.*⁸ to synthesize trans 3,4-disubstituted azetidin-2-ones.



L (+) tartaric acid



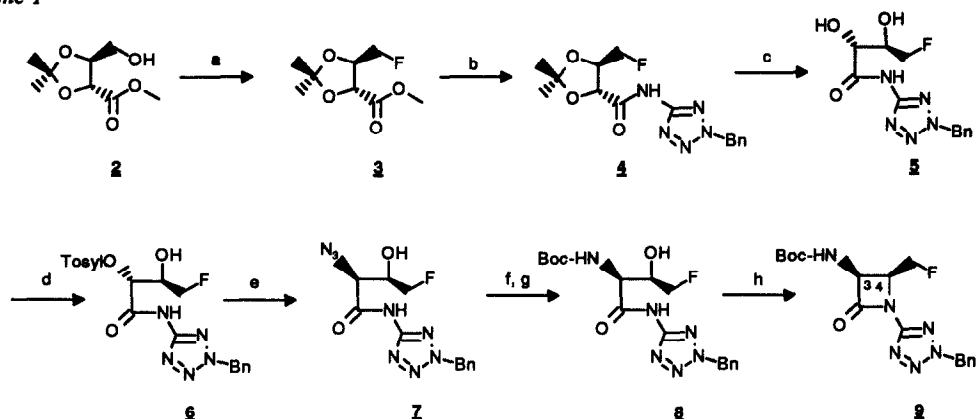
1a : (RU 44790) R =



1b : R = protective group

The alcohol **2** prepared from L-tartaric acid, according to the procedure of Rapoport *et al.*⁹ was treated with trifluoromethane-sulfonic anhydride to provide the triflate which was converted *in-situ* to the fluoro compound **3**. The ester function of **3** was transformed to the amide **4** by reaction with the potassium salt of 2-benzyl 5-amino tetrazole.¹⁰ After deprotection of the ketal, the diol **5** was treated with tosyl chloride in pyridine to afford the monotosylate **6** in 36 % yield. Conversion of **6** to the azido-derivative **7** by warming in DMF with sodium azide, followed by hydrogenolysis and protection of the formed amine afforded the Boc protected compound **8**. Finally, cyclisation of **8** by a classical Mitsunobu reaction^{11,12} led to the pure *cis* β -lactam **9**, as demonstrated by the coupling constant of 5.5 Hz¹³ between H-3 and H-4 of the azetidine ring.³

Scheme 1



- a) $(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2)_2\text{O}$, pyridine (1 eq.), CH_2Cl_2 , -20°C , 1/4 h then $\text{Bu}_4\text{N}^+\text{F}^-$, CH_3CN , 25°C , 1 h, 51 % ;
 b) 2-benzyl 5-aminotetrazole, THF, MeOK, 25°C , 1 h, 91 % ; c) HCl 2N, CH_3CN , 50°C , 8 h, 79 % ;
 d) TSCl, pyridine, 0°C , 2 h, 36 % ; e) N_3Na , DMF, 70°C , 1/2 h, 48 % ; f) EtOAc, H_2 , 5 % - Pd/C, 50 % ; g) di-tert-butyl dicarbonate, THF, reflux 1 h, 90 % ; h) DEAD, PPh_3 , THF, 0°C , 1/2 h, 58 %.

References and notes :

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- 13) Physical constants for **9** : mp : 158°C ; IR (CHCl_3) : 3446, 1792, 1718, 1555, 1511 and 1370 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) : 1.47 (s, tBu), 4.54 (m, H_4 , $J_{\text{H}_4\text{F}} = 29\text{ Hz}$), 4.77 (dd, one H of CH_2F , $J_{\text{HF}} = 45\text{ Hz}$, $J_{\text{gem}} = 11\text{ Hz}$), 5.24 (ddd, the second H of CH_2F , $J_{\text{HF}} = 48\text{ Hz}$, $J_{\text{HH}_3} = 1\text{ Hz}$), 5.36 (d, NH, $J = 10\text{ Hz}$), 5.57 (d, H_3 , $J_{\text{H}_3\text{H}_4} = 5.5\text{ Hz}$ (after exchange with D_2O)), 5.72 (s, N- CH_2 - ϕ), 7.38 (broad s, H Aromatic).