

Short Note

Ethyl 2-(3-Methyl-5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-3H-benzo[e][1,4]diazepin-2-ylamino)benzoate

Naim H. Al-Said ^{1,2,*} and Ayat M. Al-Sghair ¹

¹ Department of Chemistry, Jordan University of Science and Technology, Irbid 22110, Jordan

² College of Applied Medical Sciences-Al Ahsa, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Al-Ahsa 31982, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed; E-Mail: naim@just.edu.jo.

Received: 25 October 2013 / Accepted: 9 December 2013 / Published: 12 December 2013

Abstract: A simple route for synthesis of ethyl 2-(3-methyl-5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-3H-benzo[e][1,4]diazepin-2-ylamino)benzoate is developed. The present work involves condensation of 2-(2-nitrobenzamido)propanoic acid with ethyl anthranillate followed by the H₂/Pd/C reduction to give the amino ester which upon heating in DMF in the presence of FeCl₃ affords the title compound. The structure of the title compound was established on the basis of ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR and mass spectral data.

Keywords: benzo[e][1,4]diazepine; ferric chloride; cyclization

Introduction

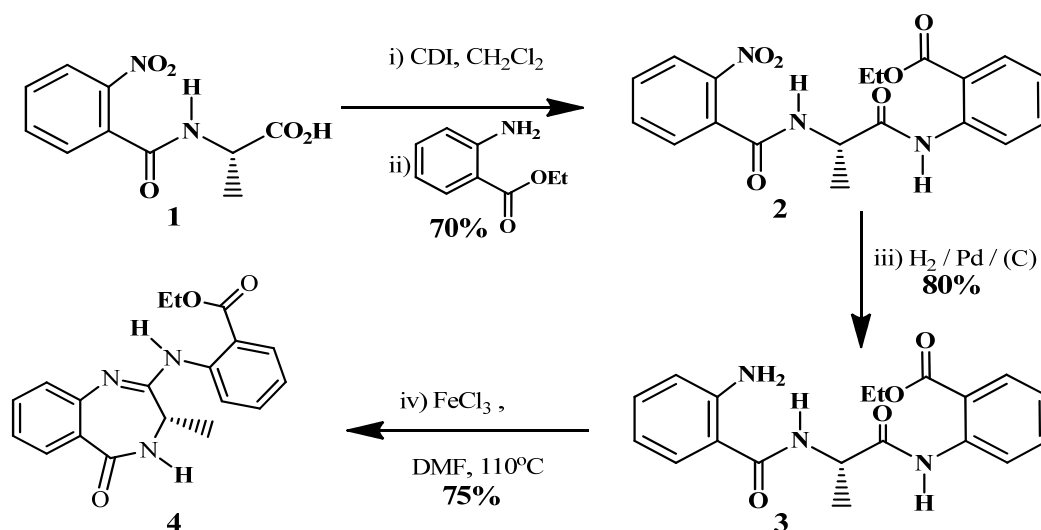
The growing importance of substituted [1,4]benzodiazepines in the field of medicinal chemistry as potential chemotherapeutic agents have incited the organic synthetic community to devise efficient methodologies to construct these bicyclic hetero-compounds [1–5].

Little attention has been devoted to the structural perturbations caused by substitution at C-2 position in 1,4-diazepines possessing an imine bond (N1-C2) [6]. This fact, coupled with continuation of our work on the cyclization modes of tripeptide containing two units of anthranilic acid and an amino acid, prompted us to devise an efficient method of synthesis for benzo[e][1,4]diazepinone using transition metals [7–9]. The synthetic procedure described here can be protracted to prepare a wide range of derivatives for further biological evaluation.

Results and Discussion

(*S*)-2-(2-Nitrobenzamido)propanoic acid **1** [10] was coupled with ethyl 2-aminobenzoate using a standard procedure to afford **2** in good yield (70%, Scheme 1). The reduction of the nitro group was conducted under mild conditions ($\text{H}_2/\text{Pd}/(\text{C})$) to furnish the corresponding amine **3**. The $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of **3** indicated the presence of NH_2 group by displaying a broad D_2O exchangeable signal at δ 5.45. Furthermore, the methine proton was observed as doublet of quartet at δ 4.73, the ethyl group protons were observed as triplet and quartet at δ 1.31, 4.29, respectively.

Scheme 1. Synthesis of (*S*)-ethyl 2-(3-methyl-5-oxo-4,5-dihydro-3*H*-benzo[*e*][1,4]diazepin-2-ylamino)benzoate (**4**).



The synthesis of the title compound **4** was accomplished by heating amine **3** in DMF at 110°C in the presence of fused transition metal chlorides. Three transition metal chlorides (MgCl_2 , ZnCl_2 and FeCl_3) were implemented. The cyclization of amine **3** was best achieved using fused FeCl_3 to afford the title benzodiazepinone compound in 75% yield.

The $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of the title compound displayed the methine proton attached to the stereogenic center at δ 4.23 as quartet. Moreover, and a doublet signal representing the methyl group next to stereogenic carbon was observed at 1.82 ppm. The $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectrum displayed a signal at 21.9 ppm for the methyl carbon next to the stereogenic center. The mass spectrum of **4** showed the M^+ peak at m/z 337.9 attributed to the molecular formula $\text{C}_{19}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3\text{H}_{19}$ ($\text{M}+\text{H}^+$).

Experimental

Amine **3** (400 mg, 1.13 mmol) was dissolved in DMF (30 mL) containing fused FeCl_3 (543.08 mg, 3.39 mmol). The resulting mixture was then heated with continuous stirring in oil bath for 24 h at 110°C . The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with water (100 mL) and then extraction with 40% EtoAc/hexane (2×100 mL). The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with 40% ethyl acetate in hexane to give the title compound **4** (285 mg, 75% yield) as a pale yellow oil. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.28 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H), 1.82 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H) 4.23 (q, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H) 5.65

(q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H) 7.05 (t, $J = 4$ Hz, 1H), 7.45 (m, 2H), 7.70 (m, 2H), 7.95 d, $J = 5$ Hz, 1H), 8.19 (s, 1H), 8.45 (m, 2H), 8.60 (d, $J = 3$ Hz, 1H), 11.5 (s, 1H); $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 19.0, 21.9, 34.8, 58.7, 120.7, 125.3, 128.0, 131.9, 132.1, 132.4, 135.7, 139.3, 139.4, 145.6, 149.0, 152.6, 165.7, 173.0; ESI-MS m/z 337.9 (M^+); Anal Calcd. for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$: C, 67.64; H, 5.68; N, 12.46; O, 14.23. Found: C, 67.69; H, 5.63; N, 12.52.

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by the Deanship of Research at Jordan University of Science and Technology.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

References

1. Ye, N.; Neumeyer, J.L.; Baldessarini, R.J.; Xuechu, Z.; Ao, Z. Update 1 of: Recent progress in development of dopamine receptor subtype-selective agents: Potential therapeutics for neurological and psychiatric disorders. *Chem. Rev.* **2013**, *113*, 123–178.
2. Verdié, P.; Subra, G.; Feliu, L.; Sanchez, P.; Bergé, G.; Garcin, G.; Martinez., J. on-Line synthesis of pseudopeptide library incorporating a benzodiazepinone turn mimic: Biological Evaluation on MC1 Receptors. *J. Comb. Chem.* **2007**, *9*, 254–262.
3. Huang, Y.; Khoury, K.; Chanas, T.; Domling, A. Multicomponent synthesis of diverse 1,4-benzodiazepine scaffolds. *Org. Lett.* **2012**, *14*, 5916–5919.
4. Hadjipavlou, L.D.; Hansch, C. Quantitative structure-activity relationships of benzodiazepines. *Chem. Rev.* **1994**, *94*, 1483–1505.
5. Welsch, M.E.; Snyder, S.A.; Stockwell, B.R. Privileged scaffolds for library design and drug discovery. *Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol.* **2010**, *14*, 347–361.
6. Sardina, F.J.; Rapoport, H. Enantiospecific synthesis of heterocycles from α -amino acids. *Chem. Rev.* **1996**, *96*, 1825–1872.
7. Al-Said, N.H. Effective formal synthesis of benzomalvin A. *Monatsh. Chem.* **2010**, *141*, 1249–1251.
8. Al-Said, N.H.; Shawakfeh, K.Q.; Ibrahim, M.I.; Tayyem, S.H. A facile synthesis of quinazolino[1,4]benzodiazepine alkaloids via reductive *N*-heterocyclization of *N*-(2-nitrobenzoyl)amides: Total synthesis of asperlicin C, circumdatin H, and analogues. *ARKIVOC* **2010**, *ix*, 282–292.
9. Taher, D.; Ishtaiwi, Z.N.; Al-Said, N.H. Efficient protocol to quinazolino[3,2-*d*][1,4]benzodiazepine-6,9-dione via Staudinger-aza-Wittig cyclization application to synthesis of Asperlicin D. *ARKIVOC* **2008**, *xvi*, 154–164.
10. Hoffmann, E.; Jagnicinski, B. The formation of lactams of *N*-(2-amino)benzoylamino acids. *J. Heterocyclic. Chem.* **1966**, *3*, 348–351.