

A practical synthesis of deuterium-labeled cefuroxime

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Experimental

General

Methoxyl-*d*₃-amine hydrochloride was purchased from Toronto Research Chemicals (TRC). All other commercially available solvents were used without further purification. ¹H NMR spectra was recorded with a Bruker ARX-400 spectrometer (400 MHz for ¹H NMR) using TMS as internal standard (chemical shifts in δ values, *J* in Hz). Mass spectrometry was carried out with an Agilent-6120 Quadruple LC/MS *via* a direct inlet probe in ESI mode. Chemical purity was determined with an Agilent 1200 HPLC with a Zorbax Eclipse XDB-C18 column (5 μ m, 4.6 \times 150 mm) (Agilent Technologies). Column chromatography was performed on silica gel (200-300 mesh) (Qingdao Haiyang Chemical Ltd.). Analytical TLC was performed on plates precoated with silica gel (GF254, 0.25 mm) (Qingdao Haiyang Chemical Ltd.) and iodine vapor was used to develop color on the plates.

*d*₃-(2*Z*)-2-(2-Furyl)-2-(methoxyimino)acetic acid **3**.

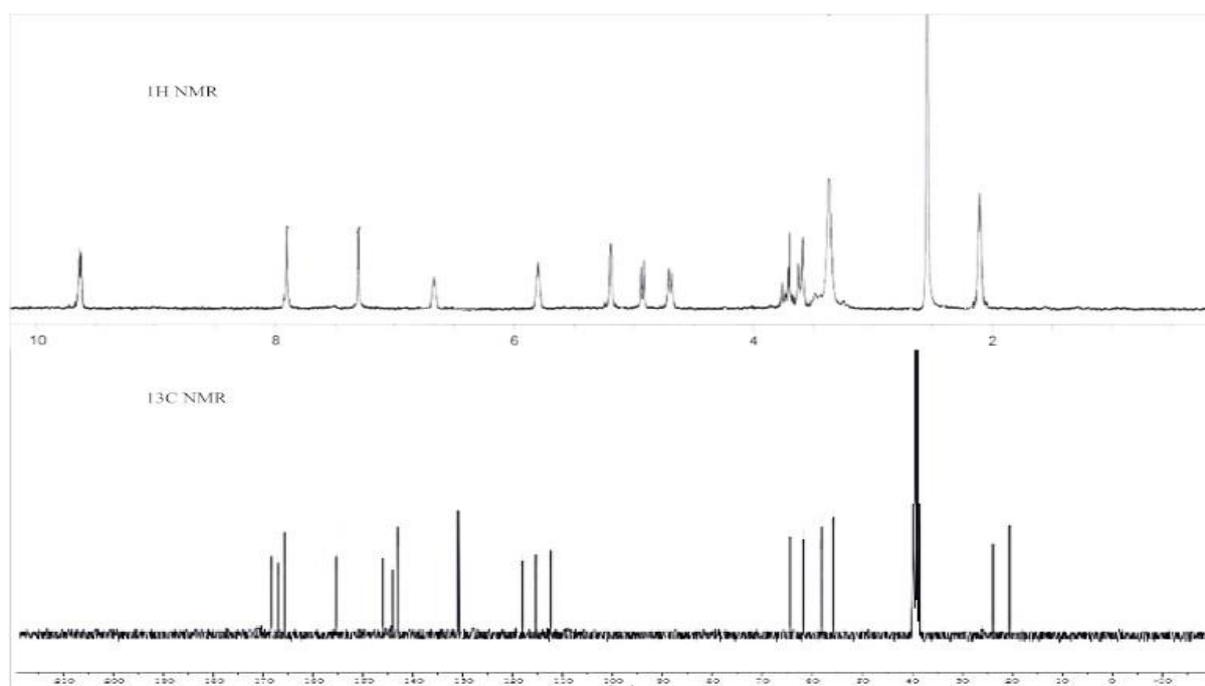
A solution of 2-(2-furyl)-2-oxoacetic acid **2** (2.80 g, 20.0 mmol), methoxyl-*d*₃-amine hydrochloride (1.73 g, 20.0 mmol), anhydrous K₂CO₃ (6.00 g, 44.0 mmol) in 50 ml of ethanol was stirred at reflux for 6 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated and the residue was diluted with 20 ml H₂O. Hydrochloric acid (2M) was added to adjust pH 6. The resulting solution was extracted with EtOAc (3 \times 20 ml). The combined organic phase was washed with brine (20 ml), dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, concentrated under reduced pressure to afford a *E/Z* mixture of acid **3** as a yellow solid (2.96 g, 86%). Recrystallization from benzene gave the pure isomer (*Z*)-acid **3** as a white solid (2.26 g, 66%). MS-EI (*m/z*): 173.1 (*M*+H⁺).

*d*₃-(2*Z*)-2-(2-Furyl)-2-(methoxyimino)acetyl chloride **4**.

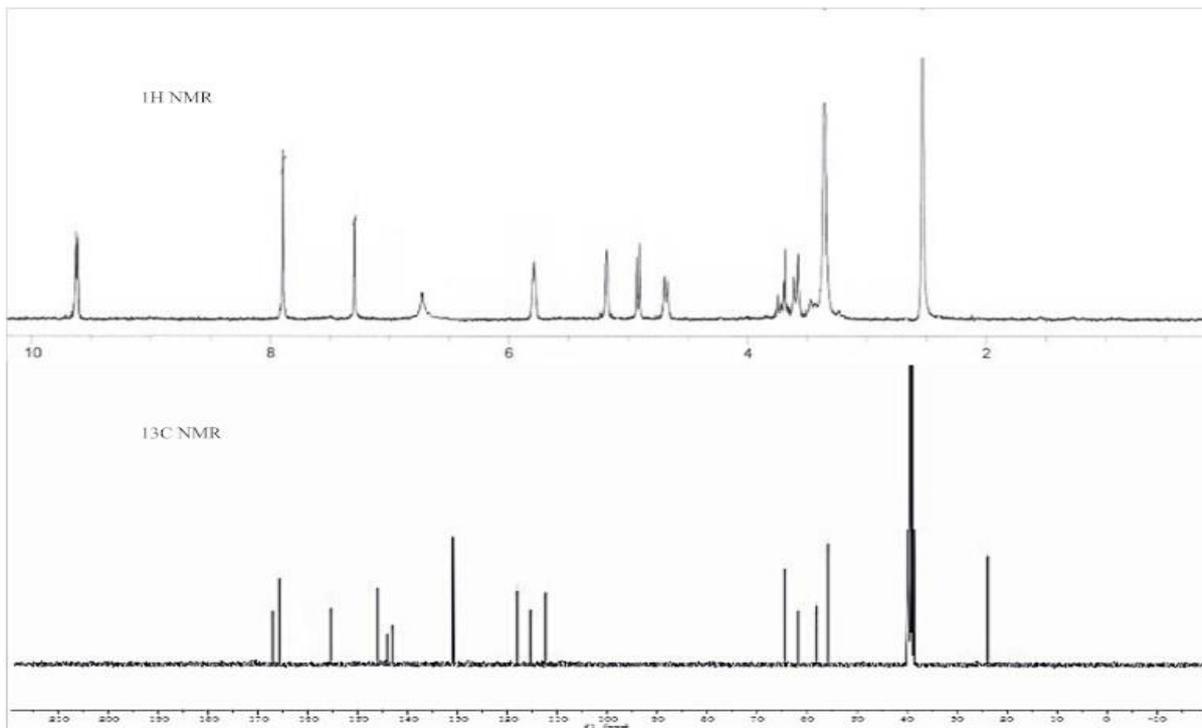
To a solution of (*Z*)-acid **3** (2.26 g, 13.1 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (30 ml) was added dropwise oxalyl chloride (2.48 g, 19.6 mmol). Two drops of DMF were added, and gas started to evolve immediately. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 h. The resulting mixture was evaporated to give crude product **4** as a light yellow oil (2.40 g, 96%), which was used directly in the next step without further purification.

*d*₃-(6*R*,7*R*)-3-Acetoxymethyl-7-[(2*Z*)-2-(2-furyl)-2-(methoxyimino)acetylamino]-8-oxo-5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-ene-2-carboxylic acid **5**.

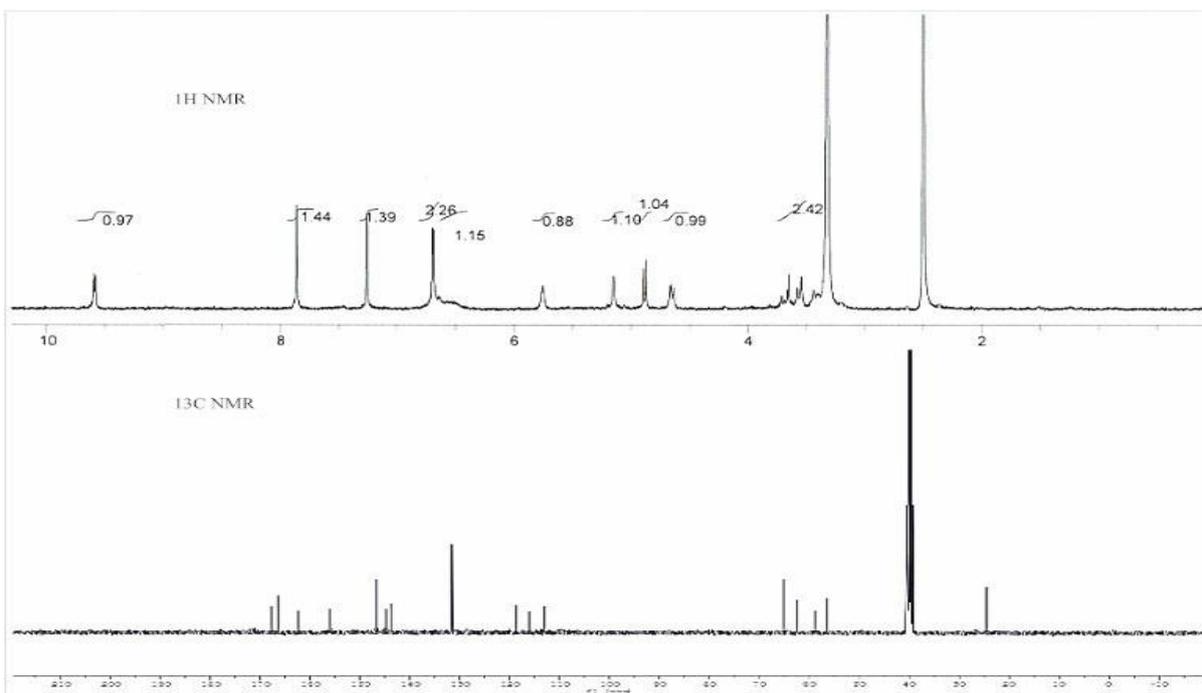
A solution of 7-ACA (3.05 g, 11.2 mmol), *N,N*-diisopropyl-*N*-ethylamine (1.48 g, 11.5 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (50 ml) was stirred at -10 °C for 20 min. To this solution, compound **4** (2.40 g, 12.6 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 ml) was added dropwise under stirring over 30 min. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 h. The resulting mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (50 ml) and washed successively with 1% hydrochloric acid solution (3 × 30 ml), saturated NaHCO₃ solution (30 ml), and brine (2 × 30 ml). The organic layer was dried with anhydrous MgSO₄ and then concentrated under reduced pressure to give a brown residue, which was purified by chromatography on a silica gel column (CH₂Cl₂ : MeOH, 30 : 1 → 5 : 1) to afford 3.20 g (67%) of product **5** as a yellow solid. MS-EI (*m/z*): 427.1 (M+H⁺), ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 13.72 (br. s, 1H, -COOH), 9.68 (d, 1H, -OCH=, *J* 7.8 Hz), 7.91 (d, 1H, -OCH=, *J* 1.5 Hz), 7.28 (m, 1H, =CH-), 6.68 (br. s, 1H, -NH-), 5.84 (dd, 1H, -COCH(-NH)-, *J* 4.4, 7.8 Hz), 5.25 (d, 1H, -(NH)CHS-, *J* 3.4 Hz), 4.91-4.97 (m, 2H, -CH₂O-), 3.45-3.60 (m, 2H, -SCH₂-). 2.12 (s, 3H, CH₃CO-). ¹³C NMR (DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 168.5, 167.3, 166.8, 155.0, 147.1, 145.2, 144.1, 131.9, 119.1, 115.7, 113.6, 66.1, 62.9, 59.5, 56.1, 24.9, 20.7.



Graphical presentation of ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra of compound **5**.



Graphical presentation of ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra of compound **6**.



Graphical presentation of ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra of cefuroxime- d_3 **1**.