



SYNTHESIS OF NEW 1-HEPTA-*O*-BENZOYL- β -D-LACTOSYL-3-ARYL THIOCARBAMIDES

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ABSTRACT

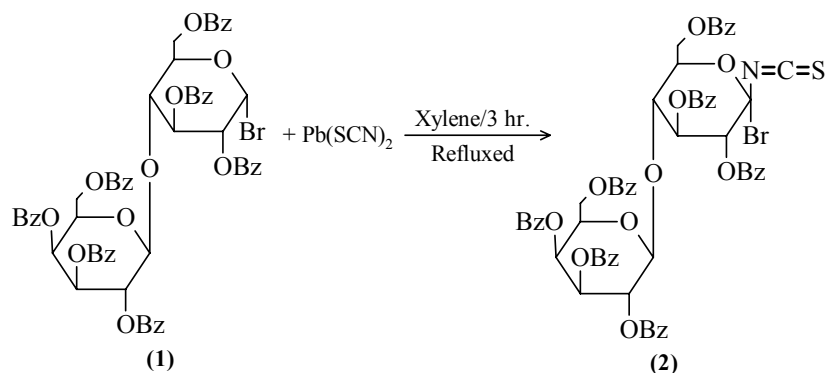
A series of new 1-hepta-*O*-benzoyl- β -D-lactosyl-3-aryl thiocarbamides have been synthesized by the interaction of hepta-*O*-benzoyl- β -D-lactosyl isothiocyanate with aryl amines. The identities of these new *N*-lactosides have been established on the basis of usual chemical transformations and IR, NMR and Mass spectral studies.

Key words: 1-hepta-*O*-benzoyl- β -D-lactosyl-3-aryl thiocarbamides, Aryl Amine, *N*-lactoside, IR, NMR, Mass.

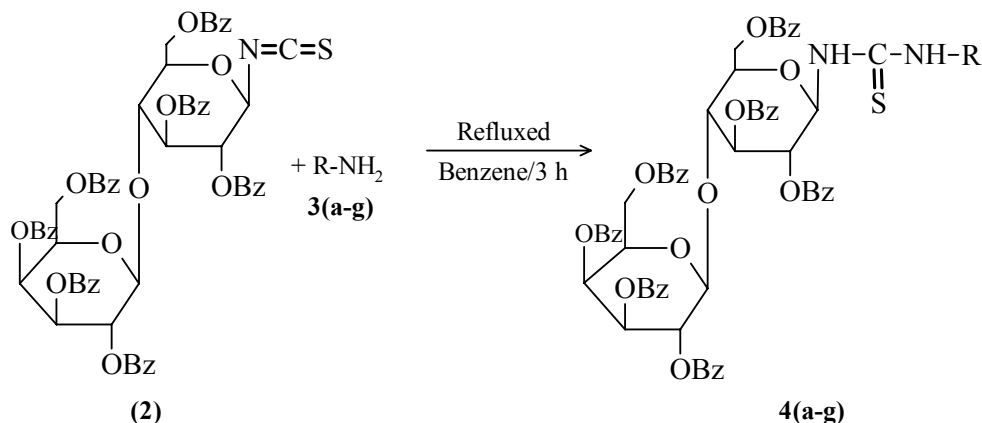
INTRODUCTION

Thiocarbamides and their derivatives show strong antimicrobial activity and are also versatile reagent in organic synthesis¹. Although they have been known from long ago to be biologically active²⁻⁴. Their varied biological features are still of great scientific interest. Some derivatives of these possess antituberculosis, anticancer, antitumor, antipyretic activities^{5,6}.

In view of applications of thiocarbamides and its derivatives in medicinal chemistry and in many other ways, we herein report the synthesis of several 1-hepta-*O*-benzoyl- β -D-lactosyl-3-aryl thiocarbamides (**4a-g**) by the condensation of hepta-*O*-benzoyl- β -D-lactosyl isothiocyanate (**2**) with aryl amines (**3a-g**). The required lactosyl isothiocyanate was prepared by the reaction of hepta-*O*-benzoyl- α -D-lactosyl bromide (**1**) with lead thiocyanate⁷ (Scheme 1).



Scheme 1



Scheme 2

Where,

R = (a) phenyl (b) p-tolyl (c) m-tolyl (d) o-tolyl (e) p-Cl-phenyl (f) m-Cl-phenyl (g) o-Cl-phenyl.

EXPERIMENTAL

IR spectra were recorded on Perkin-Elmer spectrum RXI FTIR spectrophotometer (4000-450 cm^{-1})⁸. ¹H NMR was recorded in CDCl_3 on Bruker DRX-300 spectrometer operating at 300 MHz⁹. The mass spectra were recorded on Jeol-SX-102 (FAB) instrument¹⁰. Specific rotations were measured on Equip-Tronics Digital Polarimeter at 28°C in CHCl_3 ¹¹.

Synthesis of 1-hepta-O-benzoyl- β -D-lactosyl-3-aryl thiocarbamides (4 a-g)

(Scheme 2) (Table 1)

A mixture of hepta-O-benzoyl- β -D-lactosyl isothiocyanate (2) (0.005, 5.5 g in 35 mL) and (0.005 M, 0.46 g) of aryl amines (3a-g) in 30 mL of benzene was refluxed for 3 h while monitoring by TLC. After completion of the reaction, the solvent was triturated with petroleum ether (60-80°C) to afford a white solid (4 a-g). The products were purified from acetone- petroleum ether.

4a. m.p. 128-132°C; yield 76%, $[\alpha]_D^{28} +190^0$ (c, 1.1 in CHCl_3); IR (KBr): 3458 cm^{-1} (NH), 3066 cm^{-1} (Ar-H), 1729 cm^{-1} (C=O), 1271 cm^{-1} (C-N), 1176 cm^{-1} (C-O), 1096 cm^{-1} (C=S), 1068, 909 cm^{-1} (characteristic of lactose), 708 cm^{-1} (monosubstituted benzene); ¹H NMR (ppm) : δ 8.05-7.18 (40H, m, aromatic protons), 5.91-3.79 (16 H, m, 14 lactosyl protons, 2-NH protons); Mass (m/z): 1204 (M^+), 1145 ($\text{M}-\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$), 1100 ($\text{M}-\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}-\text{CH}_2\text{CO}$), 1052 (HBL^+), 579 (TBG^+), 391 ($\text{TBG}^+-\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2$), 335 ($\text{TBG}-\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_4$), 105 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}^+$); Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{68}\text{H}_{56}\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_2\text{S}$: C, 67.77; H, 4.65; N, 2.32; S, 2.65%; Found: C, 67.70; H, 4.59; N, 2.30; S, 2.60%.

4b. m.p. 130-135°C; yield 79%, $[\alpha]_D^{28} +250^0$ (c, 1.11 in CHCl_3); IR (KBr): 3446 cm^{-1} (NH), 3068 cm^{-1} (Ar-H), 1728 cm^{-1} (C=O), 1271v (C-N), 1176 cm^{-1} (C-O), 1097 cm^{-1} (C=S), 1026, 909 cm^{-1} (characteristic of lactose), 710 cm^{-1} (monosubstituted benzene); ¹H NMR (ppm) : δ 8.04-7.17 (39H, m, aromatic protons), 5.92-3.79 (16H, m, 14 lactosyl protons, 2 NH protons), 2.28 (3H, s, -CH₃); Mass (m/z): 1218 ($\text{M}^+ + 1$), 1159 ($\text{M}-\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$), 1052 (HBL^+), 579 (TBG^+), 391 ($\text{TBG}^+-\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2$), 335 ($\text{TBG}-\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_4$), 105 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}^+$); Anal. calcd for $\text{C}_{69}\text{H}_{58}\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_2\text{S}$: C, 67.98; H, 4.76; N, 2.29; S, 2.56%; Found: C, 67.88; H, 4.69; N, 2.28; S, 2.56%.

4e. m.p. 145-150°C; yield 88%, $[\alpha]_D^{28} +170^0$ (c, 1.11 in CHCl_3); IR (KBr): 3444 cm^{-1} (NH), 2949 cm^{-1} (Ar-H), 1728 cm^{-1} (C=O), 1272 cm^{-1} (C-N), 1176 cm^{-1} (C-O), 1097 cm^{-1} (C=S), 1026, 907 cm^{-1} (characteristic of lactose), 710 cm^{-1} (monosubstituted benzene); ^1H NMR (ppm) : δ 8.05-7.18 (39H, m, aromatic protons), 5.93-3.77 (16H, m, 14 lactosyl protons, 2 NH protons); Mass (m/z) : 1238 (M^+), 1178 ($\text{M}-\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$), 1052 (HBL^+), 579 (TBG^+), 391 ($\text{TBG}^+-\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2$), 335 ($\text{TBG}-\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_4$), 105 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}^+$); Anal. calcd for $\text{C}_{68}\text{H}_{55}\text{O}_{17}\text{N}_2\text{S}$: C, 65.85; H, 4.43; N, 2.25; S, 2.58%; Found: C, 65.80; H, 4.40; N, 2.23; S, 2.54%.

Table 1: 1-hepta-O-benzoyl- β -D-lactosyl-3-aryl thiocarbamides (4 a-g)

Reactant: (a) 1-hepta-O-benzoyl- β -D-lactosyl-isothiocyanate (0.005 M, 5.5 g) (2) (b) Aryl amines (3a-g)

| Product | Melting point °C | % Yield | Analysis found (requires) | | $[\alpha]_D^{28}$ (c,0.15) |
|-----------|------------------|---------|---------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| | | | N (%) | S (%) | |
| 4a | 128-132 | 76 | 2.30 (2.32) | 2.60 (2.65) | +190 ⁰ |
| 4b | 130-135 | 79 | 2.28 (2.29) | 2.56 (2.56) | +250 ⁰ |
| 4c | 155-160 | 80 | 2.30 (2.29) | 2.51 (2.56) | +140 ⁰ |
| 4d | 145 | 76 | 2.27 (2.29) | 2.53 (2.56) | +180 ⁰ |
| 4e | 145-150 | 88 | 2.23 (2.25) | 2.54 (2.58) | +170 ⁰ |
| 4f | 130 | 87 | 2.21 (2.25) | 2.59 (2.58) | +140 ⁰ |
| 4g | 148 | 76 | 2.24 (2.25) | 2.56 (2.58) | +170 ⁰ |

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1-hepta-O-benzoyl- β -D-lactosyl-3-aryl thiocarbamides (4 a-g) were prepared by the condensation of 1-hepta-O-benzoyl- β -D-lactosyl isothiocyanate 2 with aryl amines (3a-g) in benzene medium for 3 h. Then, the solvent was distilled off and sticky residue obtained was triturated with petroleum ether (60-80°C) to afford a white solid (4a-g). The structure of the products were confirmed on the basis of IR⁸, NMR⁹ and Mass¹⁰ spectral analysis. The specific rotation of the products were also recorded¹¹.

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