

การสังเคราะห์อนุพันธ์ของ วัสดุป্রอโภ ॥อชิค กีรีไพริดอกซิน  
เป็นโปรด-มอยเอที

นายเฉลิมเกียรติ สงวนาน



วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาเอกสาขาวิชาสารสนเทศฯ

ภาควิชาเคมี

บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

พ.ศ.2539

ISBN 974-633-662-2

ฉบับที่๑ของบัณฑิตวิทยาลัย จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

**SYNTHESIS OF VALPROIC ACID DERIVATIVES USING  
PYRIDOXINE AS PRO-MOIETY**

**Mr. Chalermkiat Songkram**

**A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements**

**for the Degree of Master of Science in Pharmacy**

**Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry**

**Graduate school**

**Chulalongkorn University**

**1996**

**ISBN 974-633-662-2**

Thesis Title            Synthesis of valproic acid derivatives using  
                          pyridoxine as pro-moiety  
By                    Mr. Chalermkiat Songkram  
Department          Pharmaceutical Chemistry  
Thesis Advisor       Assistant Professor Chamnan Patarapanich, PH.D.  
Thesis Co-advisor   Associate Professor Boonardt Saisorn, M.Sc. in  
                          Pharm.

---

Accepted by the Graduate School, Chulalongkorn University in  
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master's Degree.

.....*Santi Thoongsuwan*.....Dean of Graduate School  
(Associate Professor Santi Thoongsuwan, Ph.D.)

Thesis Committee:

.....*Wallee Vanichseni*.....Chairman  
(Assistant Professor Wallee Vanichseni, M.Phil.)

.....*Chamnan Patarapanich*.....Thesis Advisor  
(Assistant Professor Chamnan Patarapanich, Ph.D.)

.....*Boonardt Saisorn*.....Thesis Co-advisor  
(Associate Professor Boonardt Saisorn, M.Sc. in Pharm.)

.....*Opa Vajragupta*.....Member  
(Associate Professor Opa Vajragupta, Ph.D.)

.....*Darawan Tanyavutti*.....Member  
(Associate Professor Darawan Tanyavutti, M.Sc. in Pharm.)

พิมพ์ต้นฉบับนักคดีอวิทยานิพนธ์ภายในกรอบสีเขียวนี้เพียงแผ่นเดียว

เฉลิมเกียรติ สงคราม : การสังเคราะห์อนุพันธ์ของ วัลโพรอิก แอซิต ที่ใช้ไพริดอกซินเป็นโปร-มอยเอท (SYNTHESIS OF VALPROIC ACID DERIVATIVES USING PYRIDOXINE AS PRO-MOIETY) อ. ที่ปรึกษา : พศ. ดร. ชำนาญ ภัตรพาณิช ; อ.ที่ปรึกษาร่วม : รศ. บุญธรรม สายศร, 171 หน้า ISBN 974-633-662-2

การวิจัยนี้เป็นการศึกษากระบวนการสังเคราะห์อนุพันธ์ของวัลโพรอิกและที่ใช้ไพริดอกซินเป็นโปร-มอยเอท จำนวน 6 ตัว ซึ่งคาดว่ามีฤทธิ์ต้านอาการ抽搐

อนุพันธ์ที่เป็นไซคลิกแอซีทัลที่เป็นวงหลาเหลี่ยมของไพริดอกซิน คือ 5-ไฮดรอกซีเมทิล-8-เมทิล-2-(1-โปรปิลบิวทิล)-4-ออกไซ[4,5-ซี]ไพริดิน เตรียมได้จากการทำให้สารแ xenon ตะกอนของไพริดอกซินใน 2-โปรปิลเพนทาลาอิมดั้วไปด้วยไฮโดรเจนคลอรอไรด์ อนุพันธ์ที่เป็นวัลโพรอเอกເສເທେରของไพริดอกซิน ซึ่งได้แก่ ไพริดอกซิน-5-วัลโพรอเอก, ไพริดอกซิน-3-วัลโพรอเอก, ไพริดอกซิน-3,5-ไดวัลโพรอเอก, ไพริดอกซิน-3,4-ไดวัลโพรอเอก และ ไพริดอกซินไตรวัลโพรอเอก สามารถเตรียมได้จากการนำไพริดอกซินมาทำปฏิกิริยาເສເທେରີຟເຄ්සນແບບเลือก โดยใช้วัลໂປຣອິລຄລອໄຣດ์เป็นสารเติมหมุ่ເຂົ້າ ความพยาຍານที่จะสังเคราะห์อนุพันธ์ที่เป็นไซคลิกแอซีทัลที่เป็นวงเจ็ดเหลี่ยมของไพริดอกซิน คือ 9-ไฮดรอกซี-8-เมทิล-3-(1-โปรปิลบิวทิล)-4-ออกไซ, 9-ออกไซบิโน[5,6-ซี]ไพริดิน จากปฏิกิริยา ไดອິລສ-ອ້າລເດືອກ ระหว่าง 4-เมทิล-5-ເຂອກຂຶ້ອກຫາໂໂລດ และ 2-(1-โปรปิลบิวทิล)-1,3-ไดອິອັເຊປ-5-ອິນ ໄປປະສົບຜລສໍາເຮົາ ເມື່ອກຳປັກິກິຣີຢາໃນຂ່າງອຸນຫຼວມ 180 ອົງສະເໜລເຊີຍສານ 48 ຊົ່ວໂມງ ດັ່ງອຸນຫຼວມທີ່ອຳນວຍ 240 ຊົ່ວໂມງ

การพิสูจน์ເອກລັກສົນຂອງສາր່າທີ່ສັງເຄົາທີ່ໄດ້ທັງໝາດຄາດ້າຍເທິກນິກາທາງ ອິນຟ່າເຣດສເປັກໂຕຣເມທີ, ໂປຣອນ-1 ແລະ ດັບອຸນ-13 ນິວເຄລີຍໆແນກເນັດິກແຮໂໂນແນນ໌ສເປັກໂຕຣເມທີ ແລະ ແນສສເປັກໂຕຣເມທີ

ภาควິชา ..... ເກສັ້າເຄມີ  
ສາຫະວິชา ..... ເກສັ້າເຄມີ  
ປຶກການສຶກພາ ..... 2538

ລາຍນື້ອໍ້ອຳນິສິຕ .....   
ລາຍນື້ອໍ້ອຳຈາກຍົກເວລີ .....   
ລາຍນື້ອໍ້ອຳຈາກຍົກເວລີ .....

# # C675221: MAJOR PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY  
KEY WORD: SYNTHESIS/ VALPROIC ACID DERIVATIVES/ PYRIDOXINE/  
PRO-MOIETY.

CHALERMKIAT SONGKRAM : SYNTHESIS OF VALPROIC ACID  
DERIVATIVES USING PYRIDOXINE AS PRO-MOIETY. THESIS  
ADVISOR : ASSIS. PROF. CHAMNAN PATARAPANICH, Ph.D. ;  
THESIS CO-ADVISOR : ASSOC. PROF. BOONARDT SAISORN,  
M.Sc.in pharm. 171 pp. ISBN 974-633-662-2

This investigation was to study the synthetic route of six valproic acid derivatives using pyridoxine as pro-moiety which were expected to possess anticonvulsant activity.

The six-membered ring cyclic acetal of pyridoxine, 5-hydroxymethyl-8-methyl-2-(1-propylbutyl)-4H-dioxino[4,5-c]pyridine was obtained in quantitative yield by saturating the hydrogen chloride on 2-propylpentanal suspension of pyridoxine hydrochloride. The valproate esters of pyridoxine that are pyridoxine-5-valproate, pyridoxine-3-valproate, pyridoxine-3,5-divalproate, pyridoxine-3,4-divalproate, and pyridoxine trivalproate were prepared by selective esterification of pyridoxine using valproyl chloride as acylating agent. An attempt to synthesize the seven-membered ring cyclic acetal of pyridoxine, 9-hydroxy-8-methyl-3-(1-propylbutyl)-4H,9H-dioxepino[5,6-c]pyridine from the Diels-Alder reaction of 4-methyl-5-ethoxyoxazole and 2-(1-propylbutyl)-1,3-dioxep-5-ene was unsuccessful at temperature ranging from 180 °C for 48 hours to room temperature for 240 hours.

The structures of the synthesized compounds were confirmed by infrared spectrometry, proton-1 and carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometry, and mass spectrometry techniques.

ภาควิชา.....เคมี  
สาขาวิชา.....เคมี  
ปีการศึกษา..... 2538

ลายมือชื่อนิสิต.....  
ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา.....  
ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาร่วม.....

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



I would like to express my deep gratitude to my thesis advisor, Assistant Professor Dr. Chamnan Patarapanich, for his valuable advice, continual guidance, kindness, understanding and encouragement throughout the courses of my graduate study.

I am sincerely grateful to my thesis co-advisor, Associate Professor Boonardt Saisorn, for his helpful guidance and valuable advice.

I would like to express my thankfulness to Associate Professor Suttatip Chantaraskul, head of the Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, for her hospitality and providing facilities.

I am thankful to the members of thesis committee for their valuable suggestions and discussion.

Thankful expression is also extended to all staffs of the Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry for their cooperation and to the scientists of the Scientific and Technological Research Equipment Center, Chulalongkorn University for their assistances in the elemental analysis, NMR and IR experiments.

I am indebted to all of my friends for their encouragement.

Acknowledgement is also made to the Graduate School of Chulalongkorn University for granting partial financial support.

Finally, I am deeply grateful to my beloved parents, my sister and my brother for everything.

## **CONTENTS**

	<b>page</b>
THAI ABSTRACT.....	iv
ENGLISH ABSTRACT.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	vi
LIST OF FIGURES.....	vii
CHAPTER	
I INTRODUCTION.....	1
II HISTORY.....	28
III EXPERIMENTS.....	55
IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	128
V CONCLUSION.....	160
REFERENCES.....	163
VITA.....	171

**LIST OF FIGURES**

	page
Figure 1. Types of chemical structures of anticonvulsant agent.....	6
Figure 2. The chemical structures of GABA, GABA agonists and GABA prodrugs.....	8
Figure 3. The chemical structures of GABA reuptake inhibitors and vigabatrin (XXXII).....	10
Figure 4. GABA metabolism.....	11
Figure 5. The chemical structures of competitive NMDA antagonists.....	13
Figure 6. The chemical structures of noncompetitive NMDA antagonists and glycine-site NMDA antagonist.....	15
Figure 7. The chemical structures of novel anticonvulsant drugs and analogues of the currently anticonvulsant drugs.....	16
Figure 8. The chemical structures of novel anticonvulsant drugs having novel structural types.....	17
Figure 9. Proposed pathway for the enzymatic oxidation of 2-propylpentanal diethyl acetal.....	20
Figure 10. The chemical structures of pyridoxine and the valproic acid derivatives proposed to synthesize in this research.....	23
Figure 11. The synthetic approach of $\alpha^4,3\text{-O-(2-propyl pentanylidene)pyridoxine (LXIX)}$ .....	24

Figure 12. The synthetic approach of $\alpha^4,\alpha^5$ -O-(2-propyl pentanylidene)pyridoxine (LXX).....	25
Figure 13. The synthetic approach of pyridoxine-3-valproate (LXXII), pyridoxine-3,4-divalproate (LXXIII) and pyridoxine trivalproate (LXXV).....	26
Figure 14. The synthetic approach of pyridoxine-5-valproate (LXXI), pyridoxine-3,5-divalproate (LXXIV).....	27
Figure 15. Metabolic pathway of valproic acid.....	30
Figure 16. Some carboxylic acids found to be active against pentylenetetrazole-induced clonic seizure.....	32
Figure 17. The chemical structures of derivatives of valproic acid which showed a good anticonvulsant activity.....	33
Figure 18. Forms, interconversion and metabolism of vitamin B <sub>6</sub> .....	35
Figure 19. Syntheses of aldehydes from Grignard reagents and	
A. ethyl ethoxyacetate;	
B. triethyl orthoformate;	
C. N,N-disubstituted formamides;	
D. carbon disulfide.....	40
Figure 20. Syntheses of aldehydes from	
A. The oxidation of primary alcohols;	
B. The ozonolysis of substituted alkenes;	
C. The chlorination of the methyl-substituted aromatic compounds;	
D. The oxidation of the methyl-substituted aromatic compounds.....	42
Figure 21. Syntheses of aldehydes from the reduction of	
A. nitriles;	
B. acid chlorides;	
C, D. carboxylic acids;	
E. acid amides.....	44

Figure 22. Syntheses of esters by A. Direct esterification; B. The use of acid anhydrides; C. The use of acid chlorides; D. The use of acid amides; E. The use of nitriles; F. Ester interchange.....	47
Figure 23. A. Synthesis of acetals of ketals. B. Synthesis of 2-alkyl-1,3-dioxep-5-enes. C. Synthesis of six-membered cyclic ketal of pyridoxine.....	50
Figure 24. Syntheses of pyridoxine analogues by Diels-Alder reaction of oxazoles with <i>cis</i> -2-butene-1,4-diol and derivatives.....	53
Figure 25. Syntheses of pyridoxine analogues by Diels-Alder reaction of oxazoles with maleic acid and fumaronitrile.....	54
Figure 26. The IR spectrum (neat) of ethyl chloroacetate.....	75
Figure 27. The IR spectrum (neat) of ethyl ethoxyacetate.....	76
Figure 28. The IR spectrum (neat) of crude 1,1-dipropyl- 2-ethoxyethanol.....	77
Figure 29. The IR spectrum (neat) of 2-propylpentanal.....	78
Figure 30. The IR spectrum (KBr) of $\alpha^4,3\text{-O-(2-propylpentanylidene)}$ pyridoxine (LXIX) hydrochloride.....	79
Figure 31. The $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of $\alpha^4,3\text{-O-(2-propylpentanylidene)}$ pyridoxine (LXIX) hydrochloride (in $\text{CDCl}_3$ ).....	80
Figure 32. The $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of $\alpha^4,3\text{-O-(2-propylpentanylidene)}$ pyridoxine (LXIX) hydrochloride. (Enlarged scale).....	81

Figure 33. The $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum of $\alpha^4,3\text{-O-(2-propylpentanyliden)}$ pyridoxine (LXIX) hydrochloride (in $\text{CDCl}_3$ ).....	82
Figure 34. The mass spectrum of $\alpha^4,3\text{-O-(2-propylpentanyliden)}$ pyridoxine (LXIX).....	83
Figure 35. The IR spectrum (KBr) of $\alpha^4,3\text{-O-isopropylidene}$ pyridoxine hydrochloride.....	84
Figure 36. The $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of $\alpha^4,3\text{-O-isopropylidene}$ pyridoxine hydrochloride (in $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ).....	85
Figure 37. The $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum of $\alpha^4,3\text{-O-isopropylidene}$ pyridoxine hydrochloride (in $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ).....	86
Figure 38. The IR spectrum (KBr) of $\alpha^4,3\text{-O-isopropylidene}$ pyridoxine-5-valproate hydrochloride.....	87
Figure 39. The $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of $\alpha^4,3\text{-O-isopropylidene}$ pyridoxine-5-valproate hydrochloride (in $\text{CDCl}_3$ ).....	88
Figure 40. The $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of $\alpha^4,3\text{-O-isopropylidene}$ pyridoxine-5-valproate hydrochloride (in $\text{CDCl}_3$ ). (Enlarged scale).....	89
Figure 41. The $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum of $\alpha^4,3\text{-O-isopropylidene}$ pyridoxine-5-valproate hydrochloride (in $\text{CDCl}_3$ ).....	90
Figure 42. The IR spectrum (KBr) of pyridoxine-5-valproate (LXXI).....	91
Figure 43. The $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of pyridoxine-5-valproate (LXXI, in $\text{CDCl}_3$ ).....	92
Figure 44. The $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of pyridoxine-5-valproate (LXXI, in $\text{CDCl}_3$ ). (Enlarged scale : 0.8-1.3 ppm).....	93

Figure 45. The $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of pyridoxine-5-valproate (LXXI, in $\text{CDCl}_3$ ). (Enlarged scale : 1.4-8.0 ppm).....	94
Figure 46. The $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum of pyridoxine-5-valproate (LXXI, in $\text{CDCl}_3$ ).....	95
Figure 47. The mass spectrum of pyridoxine-5-valproate (LXXI).....	96
Figure 48. The IR spectrum (KBr) of pyridoxine-3-valproate (LXXII) hydrochloride.....	97
Figure 49. The $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of pyridoxine-3-valproate (LXXII) hydrochloride (in $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ).....	98
Figure 50. The $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of pyridoxine-3-valproate (LXXII) hydrochloride (in $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ). (Enlarged scale : 0.8-2.6 ppm).....	99
Figure 51. The $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of pyridoxine-3-valproate (LXXII) hydrochloride (in $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ). (Enlarged scale : 2.5-8.4 ppm).....	100
Figure 52. The $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum of pyridoxine-3-valproate (LXXII) hydrochloride (in $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ).....	101
Figure 53. The mass spectrum of pyridoxine-3-valproate (LXXII).....	102
Figure 54. The IR spectrum (neat) of pyridoxine-3,5-divalproate (LXXIV).....	103
Figure 55. The $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of pyridoxine-3,5-divalproate (LXXIV, in $\text{CDCl}_3$ ).....	104
Figure 56. The $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of pyridoxine-3,5-divalproate (LXXIV, in $\text{CDCl}_3$ ). (Enlarged scale : 0.8-1.4 ppm).....	105

Figure 57. The $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of pyridoxine-3,5-divalproate (LXXIV, in $\text{CDCl}_3$ ). (Enlarged scale : 1.4-8.2 ppm).....	106
Figure 58. The $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum of pyridoxine-3,5-divalproate (LXXIV, in $\text{CDCl}_3$ ).....	107
Figure 59. The mass spectrum of pyridoxine-3,5-divalproate (LXXIV).....	108
Figure 60. The IR spectrum (KBr) of pyridoxine-3,4-divalproate (LXXIII) hydrochloride.....	109
Figure 61. The $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of pyridoxine-3,4-divalproate (LXXIII) hydrochloride (in $\text{CDCl}_3$ ).....	110
Figure 62. The $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of pyridoxine-3,4-divalproate (LXXIII) hydrochloride (in $\text{CDCl}_3$ ). (Enlarged scale : 0.8-9.0 ppm).....	111
Figure 63. The $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum of pyridoxine-3,4-divalproate (LXXIII) hydrochloride (in $\text{CDCl}_3$ ).....	112
Figure 64. The mass spectrum of pyridoxine-3,4-divalproate (LXXIII).....	113
Figure 65. The IR spectrum (neat) of pyridoxine trivalproate (LXXV).....	114
Figure 66. The $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of pyridoxine trivalproate (LXXV, in $\text{CDCl}_3$ ).....	115
Figure 67. The $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of pyridoxine trivalproate (LXXV, in $\text{CDCl}_3$ ). (Enlarged scale : 0.7-1.9 ppm).....	116
Figure 68. The $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of pyridoxine trivalproate (LXXV, in $\text{CDCl}_3$ ). (Enlarged scale : 2.2-8.4 ppm).....	117

Figure 69. The $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum of pyridoxine trivalproate (LXXV, in $\text{CDCl}_3$ ).....	118
Figure 70. The mass spectrum of pyridoxine trivalproate (LXXV).....	119
Figure 71. The IR spectrum (nujol) of ethyl alaninate hydrochloride.....	120
Figure 72. The IR spectrum (neat) of ethyl- <i>N</i> -formylalaninate.....	121
Figure 73. The IR spectrum (neat) of 4-methyl-5-ethoxyoxazole.....	122
Figure 74. The $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of 4-methyl-5-ethoxyoxazole (in $\text{CDCl}_3$ ).....	123
Figure 75. The IR spectrum (neat) of 2-(1-propylbutyl)-1,3-dioxep-5-ene.....	124
Figure 76. The $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of 2-(1-propylbutyl)-1,3-dioxep-5-ene (in $\text{CDCl}_3$ ).....	125
Figure 77. The $^1\text{H}$ -NMR spectrum of 2-(1-propylbutyl)-1,3-dioxep-5-ene (in $\text{CDCl}_3$ ). (Enlarged scale).....	126
Figure 78. The $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR spectrum of 2-(1-propylbutyl)-1,3-dioxep-5-ene (in $\text{CDCl}_3$ ).....	127
Figure 79. The mechanism of the formation of ethyl chloroacetate.....	129
Figure 80. A. The mechanism of the formation of ethyl ethoxyacetate. B. The formation of propylmagnesium bromide. C. The structure representing Grignard reagent, propylmagnesium bromide. D. The mechanism of the formation of 1,1-dipropyl-2-ethoxyethanol.....	132

Figure 81. The mechanism of the formation of 2-propylpentanal from the reaction of 1,1-dipropyl-2-ethoxyethanol and anhydrous oxalic acid.....	134
Figure 82. Mass fragmentation of $\alpha^4,3\text{-O-(2-propyl pentanylidene)pyridoxine}$ .....	137
Figure 83. The mechanism of the formation of $\alpha^4,3\text{-O-isopropylidene} \gamma\text{-pyridoxine-5-valproate}$ .....	140
Figure 84. Proposed structure of crystalline pyridoxine-5-valproate (free base).....	142
Figure 85. Mass fragmentation of pyridoxine-5-valproate.....	144
Figure 86. Mass fragmentation of pyridoxine-3-valproate.....	146
Figure 87. Mass fragmentation of pyridoxine-3,5-divalproate.....	148
Figure 88. Mass fragmentation of pyridoxine-3,4-divalproate.....	150
Figure 89. Proposed conformations of pyridoxine trivalproate.....	152
Figure 90. Mass fragmentation of pyridoxine trivalproate.....	153
Figure 91. A. The formation of ethyl- <i>N</i> -formylalaninate. B. The mechanism of the formation of 4-methyl-5-ethoxyoxazole from ethyl- <i>N</i> -formylalaninate.....	155