

PR-11. FLUORINATED 2-CARBONYLPIPERAZINO-1,3-BENZOTHAZIN-4-ONES AS PERSPECTIVE ANTITUBERCULAR AGENTS

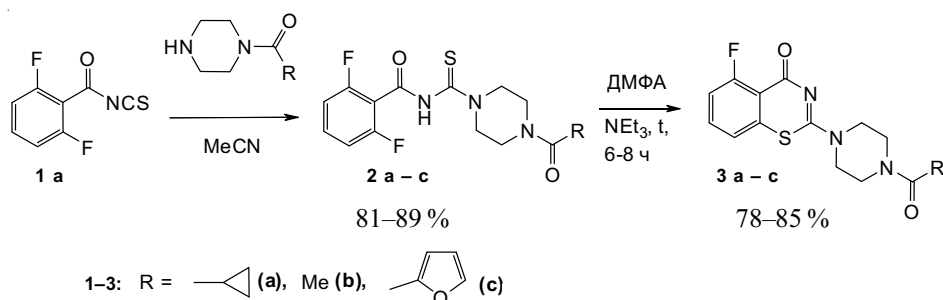
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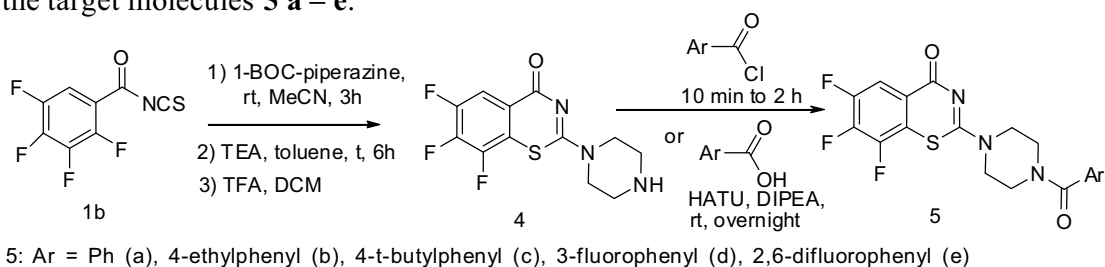
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2-Amino substituted 1,3-benzothiazin-4-ones (2-amino-1,3-BTZs) have been discovered as promising agents for the treatment of tuberculosis, 6-trifluoromethyl-8-nitro-1,3-benzothiazin-4-ones bearing not only piperazine but also other cycloalkylimino residues are intensively studied at present [1]. 5-Fluoro-2-(4-ethoxycarbonylpiperazin-1-yl)-1,3-benzothiazin-4-one was found to possess high antitubercular activity [2]. The series of 2-(4-carboxylpiperazino)-6-trifluoro-8-nitro-1,3-benzothiazin-4-ones exhibited high activity towards *M. tuberculosis* H37Rv and improved solubility in water [3]. For this reason the development of synthetic approaches to novel fluorinated carbonylpiperazino-substituted benzothiazinones is in demand.

2,6-Difluoro-*N*-piperazinylimino-carbamoylbenzamides **2** were obtained from benzoylthiocyanate **1 a** and subjected the cyclization into 5-fluoro-1,3-benzothiazin-4-ones **3 a–c** under refluxing in DMF in the presence of trimethylamine during 6–8 h.



Not many 1-carboxylpiperazine are commercially available, so, we developed the synthetic approach to modification of piperazinyli moiety. The reaction of compound **4** with arylchlorides or carboxylic acids catalyzed by combination of *N*-[(dimethylamino)-1*H*-1,2,3-triazolo-[4,5-*b*]pyridin-1-yl-methyl]-*N*-methylmethanaminium hexafluorophosphate *N*-oxide (HATU) and *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (DIPEA) leads to the target molecules **5 a–e**.



References

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3. Synthesis and antitubercular evaluation of 4-carboxyl piperazine substituted 1,3-benzothiazin-4-one derivatives / C. T. Peng [et al.] // *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* Pergamon. 2015. Vol. 25, № 7. P. 1373–1376.

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