

· 研究报告 ·

正交设计法优化新型氮唑类抗真菌化合物关键中间体的合成工艺

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[摘要] 目的 优化新型氮唑类抗真菌化合物关键中间体的合成工艺。方法 采用正交设计法, 重点考察反应温度、投料比、反应时间及溶剂4个因素对收率的影响。结果 反应温度对反应收率的影响最为显著, 其次是反应时间; 投料比及溶剂对收率影响不明显。结论 新工艺的收率可达50%左右, 反应杂质少, 后处理简便。

[关键词] 正交设计; 氮唑类; 抗真菌; 合成

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Orthogonal design optimization in synthesis of novel triazole antifungal compounds as key intermediates

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[Abstract] **Objective** To optimize novel triazole antifungal compounds synthesis of key intermediates. **Methods** The orthogonal experimental design is used, emphasizing on four factors including the reaction temperature, the weight ratio of material, reaction time and solvent on the yield. **Results** The effect of reaction temperature on the reaction yield is the most significant, followed by reaction time; the weight ratio of material and solvent on the yield impact is not obvious. **Conclusion** The new technology has several advantages and yields up to about 50%, less reactive impurities, easy post processing.

[Key words] orthogonal experimental design; triazole compounds; antifungal; synthesis

伏立康唑(voriconazole)是一种新型的三唑类抗真菌药物^[1], 具有抗菌谱广、抗菌效力强的特点^[2], 尤其对于侵袭性曲霉菌浸润感染疗效好, 用于侵袭性曲霉病、波伊德假霉样真菌及足放线病菌属感染、镰刀菌属感染的治疗^[3,4]。目标化合物3是合成伏立康唑衍生物的关键中间体。目标化合物的常规方案收率低^[5]、合成困难。本研究旨在利用正交设计法优化其合成工艺, 以期提高收率。

1 实验部分

目标化合物3参照文献[6,7]方法制备(图1), 所用试剂皆为市售分析纯。

1.1 正交试验设计 为了确定目标产物的最佳反

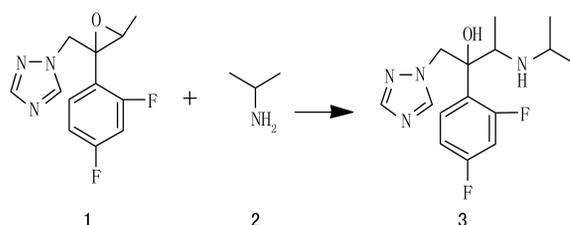


图1 目标化合物3的合成路线

应条件, 采用正交试验设计对该反应进行优选。根据文献[2], 重点测试了反应温度(A)、反应中原料和异丙胺的投料比(X:Y, B)、反应时间(C)以及溶剂(D)4个因素对收率的影响, 每个因素各取3个水平(表1)。

1.2 目标化合物3的制备 称取X mol (2R, 3S)-2-(2,4-二氟苯基)-3-甲基-(1H-1,2,4-三氮唑-1-基)甲基]环氧乙烷, 加入圆底烧瓶, 加入Y mol 异丙胺、2X mol Ti(O-isoPr)₄和溶剂(D)适量, 加热搅拌至一定温度(A), 反应一定时间(C)。反应结束后, 减压蒸干溶剂, 用二氯甲烷将其溶解, 并加入适

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表1 正交试验设计因素水平表

水平	A 因素 (t/℃)	B 因素 (投料比 X : Y)	C 因素 (t/h)	D 因素 (溶剂)
1	25	1 : 2	1	乙腈
2	95	1 : 3	5	异丙醇
3	120	1 : 4	9	乙醇

量水搅拌至产生乳状沉淀后,抽滤得滤液。滤液分层,有机层用饱和 NaCl 溶液洗数次,后加入适量的 1 mol/L 盐酸,并分离得到水层和有机层。有机层用无水硫酸钠除水后蒸干,可回收得原料;向水层加入适量碳酸钠至溶液呈中性,以二氯甲烷萃取后得有机层,用无水硫酸钠除水后蒸干,可得淡黄色产物。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 结果 将表1按 $L_9(3^4)$ 正交表所列条件重复进行3次平行试验^[7],收率取平均值。极差分析数据和计算结果见表2。正交分析所用正交表各列除因子列外,无空白列作对照,所以采用常规方法,将离差平方和中的最小项作为误差的估计,用以计算各因子列的 F 比值^[9],方差分析结果见表3。

表2 正交试验结果及极差分析

No.	A	B	C	D	收率(%)
1	1	1	1	1	6.60
2	1	2	2	2	6.40
3	1	3	3	3	8.70
4	2	1	2	3	13.26
5	2	2	3	1	15.78
6	2	3	1	2	7.00
7	3	1	3	2	48.40
8	3	2	1	3	11.50
9	3	3	2	1	29.30
K1	21.70	68.26	25.10	51.68	
K2	36.04	33.68	48.96	61.80	
K3	89.20	45.00	72.88	33.46	
k1	7.23	22.75	8.37	17.23	
k2	12.01	11.23	16.32	20.60	
k3	29.73	15.00	24.29	11.15	
R	22.50	11.53	15.93	9.45	

2.2 讨论 温度(A)的影响:方差分析结果表明,温度对收率的影响十分显著。当温度为 25 ℃ 时,收率低,温度为 120 ℃ (封管加热)时,收率大幅提高。但如果温度继续上升,易导致化合物分解,综合考虑多方因素,优选封管 120 ℃ 加热。

投料比(B)的影响:原料与异丙胺的投料比对

表3 方差分析结果

方差	离均差平方和(SS)	自由度(Df)	均方(MS)	F	P
A	877.53	2	438.77	7.00	<0.05
B	196.67	2	98.34	1.57	>0.05
C	367.94	2	183.97	2.93	>0.05
D	125.41	2	62.70	1.00	>0.05
误差	125.41	2	62.70		
总的变异	1567.55	8			

注: $F_{0.05}(2,4)=6.94$

反应收率影响相对较小。反应收率随投料比的增大呈先降后升,该现象是其受其他因素影响所致。

反应时间(C)的影响:反应时间对反应收率的影响较大,随着反应时间的延长,收率有不断升高的趋势。从反应过程来看,过长的反应时间会导致反应液在薄层色谱检测中显示杂质增多。因此, C_2 (5 h)为适宜条件。

溶剂(D)的影响:极差分析表明,溶剂对反应收率的影响最小。3种溶剂收率略有差别,选用异丙醇作为溶剂的收率最高。

合成反应条件的优化结果:正交试验分析结果表明,各因素对目标产物收率的影响按 $A > C > B > D$ 顺序递减,A因素对收率的影响特别显著,B、D因素影响不显著。因此,该合成反应的最佳条件为 $A_3 C_2 B_1 D_2$ 。从结果来看,收率仍未达到理想目标,需寻找其他方法改进,如选用更优的反应促进剂等。

2.3 小结 以本研究确定的条件合成目标化合物3,可达到48.4%的收率,但仍需另辟蹊径以不断提高收率。新工艺反应后处理方式简便,并可回收原料,同时减少了环境污染,降低了成本,产物提纯方法简便,利于进行下一步衍生物的合成。

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