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(54) Title: METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING ENANTIOMERIC IMIDAZOLE COMPOUNDS

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

The invention relates to a method for manufacturing R- (-) - sertaconazole mononitrate. The invention also relates to R - (-)-sertaconazole mononitrate hemiacetate.



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(54) **Title**: METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING ENANTIOMERIC IMIDAZOLE COMPOUNDS

(57) **Abstract**: The invention relates to a method for manufacturing R- (-) - sertaconazole mononitrate. The invention also relates to R - (-)-sertaconazole mononitrate hemiacetate.

WO 2006/029811 A1

METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING ENANTIOMERIC IMIDAZOLE COMPOUNDS**Field of the invention**

5 The present invention relates to a method for manufacturing enantiomeric imidazole compounds comprising *R*-sertaconazole, and salts and solvates thereof.

Brief description of illustrations

10

Fig. 1 shows the formulas of compounds (I) - (VII).

Background of the invention

15

Sertaconazole (INN-WHO) is an antifungal agent broadly used in the therapy of infections caused by fungi and yeasts in man and animals. Sertaconazole is 1-[2-(7-chlorobenzo[*b*]thiopheno-3-ylmethoxy)-2-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)ethyl]-1*H*-imidazole. Commonly sertaconazole is used as mononitrate salt (I).

20

EP 151477, which is merely cited as an illustration, discloses the preparation of sertaconazole mononitrate (I) by reacting 1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(1*H*-imidazol-1-yl)-ethanol (II) with sodium hydride and 3-bromomethyl-7-chlorobenzo[*b*]thiophene (III, L = Br) in hexamethylphosphoramide and treating the resulting sertaconazole free base with nitric acid.

25

30

Applicants have discovered that out of the two potential enantiomers of sertaconazole, the antifungal activity mainly lies in the *R*-(-)-enantiomer. It is, therefore, of a great interest to develop improved methods for

manufacturing *R*-(-)-sertaconazole (IV) and its derived salts. *R*-(-)-sertaconazole (IV) and its preferred salt, the mononitrate (V), have been disclosed in WO 03068770. *R*-(-)-sertaconazole (IV) and *R*-(-)-sertaconazole mononitrate (V) are potent antifungal agents for medicinal, veterinary and agricultural use.

WO 03068770 discloses the preparation of *R*-(-)-sertaconazole (IV) by reacting *R*-(-)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(1*H*-imidazol-1-yl)-ethanol (VI) with 3-(chloromethyl or bromomethyl)-7-chlorobenzo[*b*]thiophene (III, L = Cl, Br) in *N,N*-dimethylformamide and in the presence of potassium *t*-butoxide as a base. The yield of this operation is only 25%. Thereafter, the mononitrate salt (V) is obtained by acidifying with nitric acid in a mixture of ethanol and water (yield = 89%). Overall yield of the process is then 22% only.

Description

The present invention provides a new chemical process for the preparation of *R*-(-)-sertaconazole mononitrate (V).

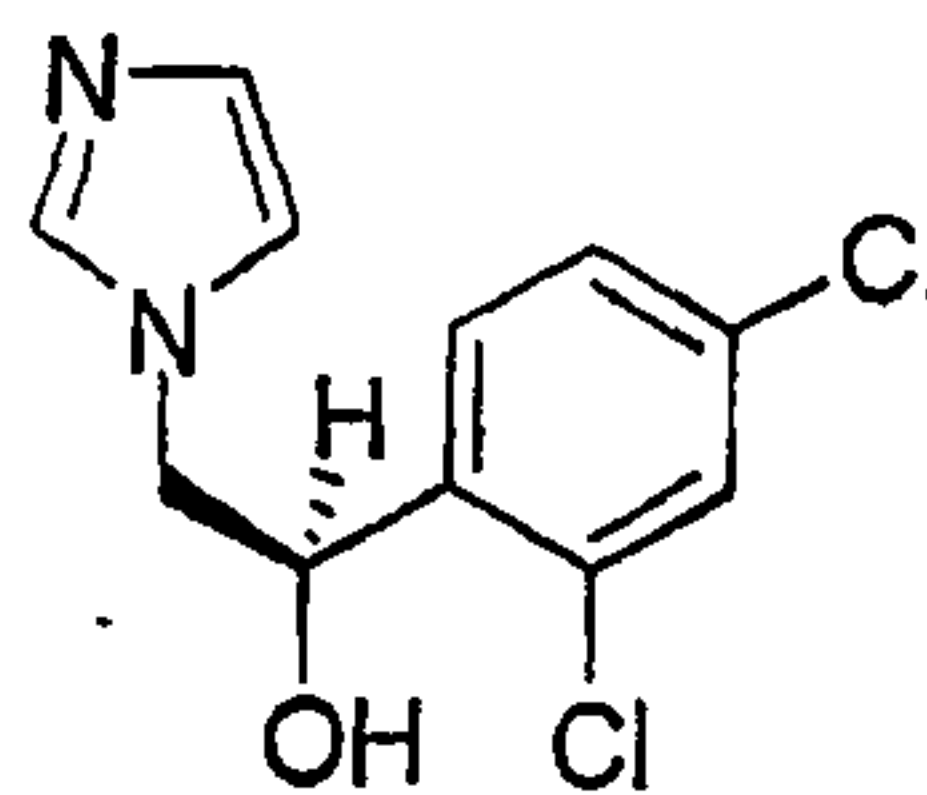
More specifically, the present invention provides a phase-transfer process for manufacturing *R*-(-)-sertaconazole mononitrate (V), which is more advantageous than the process described in WO 03068770. In contrast to the latter, the process of this invention avoids the use of column chromatography, which is a hardly operational procedure because it is slow and costly and requires large amounts of solvent. In addition, the process of this invention provides an unexpected higher yield and leads to a product having the appropriate characteristics for its

use in the preparation of pharmaceutical, veterinary and agricultural compositions. Although the process of the present invention comprises basic but modified elements from prior art, its industrial use in compliance with current environmental, economical and technological requirements can be satisfactorily accomplished.

The present invention provides a method for manufacturing *R*-(-)-sertaconazole mononitrate (V) which comprises:

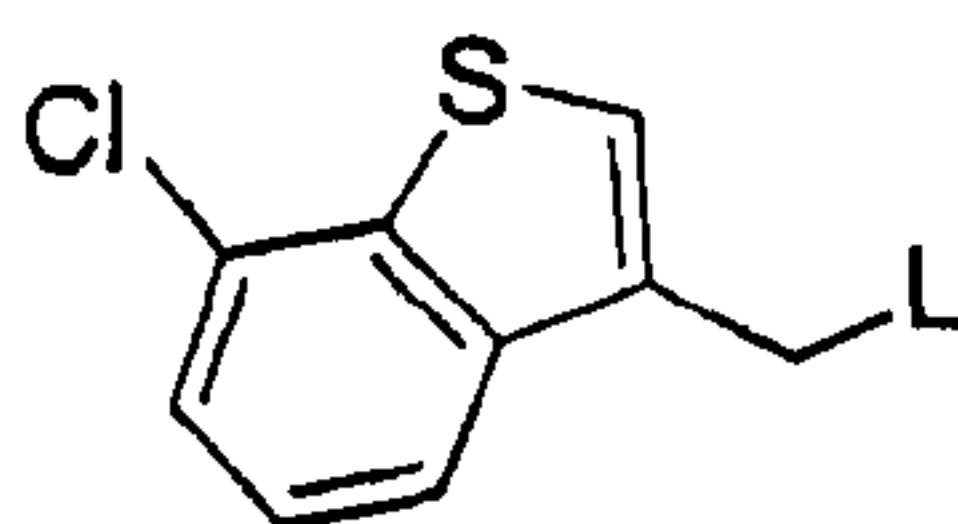
- a) the reaction of *R*-(-)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2- (1H-imidazol-1-yl)-ethanol (VI):

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(VI)

with an intermediate of general formula (III):



(III)

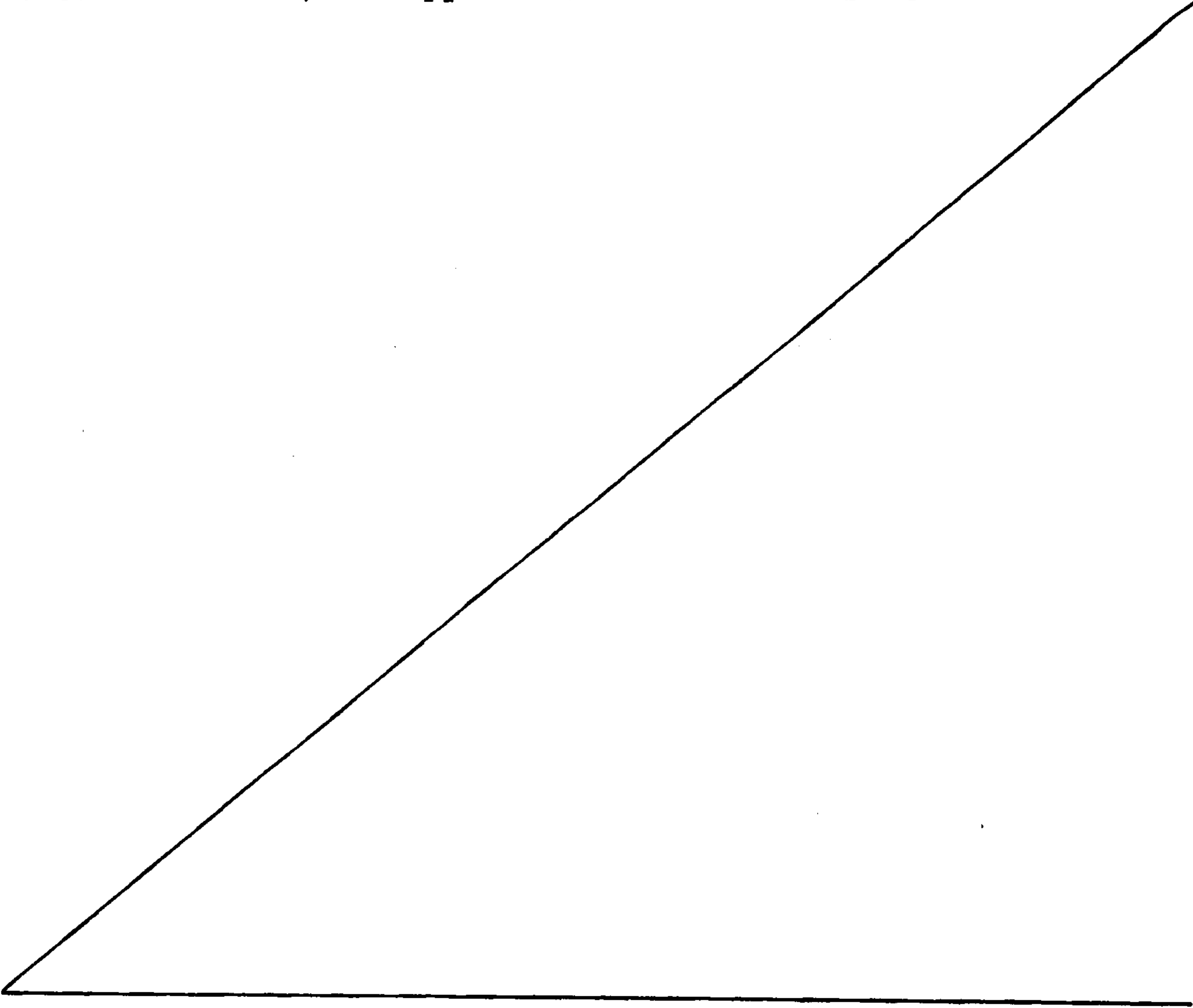
wherein L is a leaving group, in the presence of phase-transfer catalyst in a medium constituted by an immiscible solvent in water and water, and in the presence of a base, followed by treatment with nitric acid and recrystallization of the solid formed from an appropriate solvent;

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wherein the appropriate solvent comprises a mixture of an alcohol having one to four carbon atoms and acetone;

- b) the conversion of the solid formed in the preceding stage into R-(-)-sertaconazole mononitrate (V) by drying at a temperature between 80 and 90°C; and
- c) the purification of R-(-)-sertaconazole mononitrate (V) obtained in the preceding stage.

10 In another embodiment of the present invention, the phase-transfer catalyst is usually a quaternary nitrogen, phosphorus or sulfur salt and the like. Alternatively, crown ethers, cryptates, soluble polyethyleneglycol



polymers and the like may also be employed. Among the quaternary salts, the nitrogen salts are preferred. The quaternary nitrogen salts comprise a cation derived from a tertiary amine or a cation derived from an amine, whose nitrogen atom is a part of an aromatic ring, and a conventional anion. Particularly preferred examples of cations derived from tertiary or aromatic amides are benzyltributylammonium, benzyltriethylammonium, cetylpyridinium, cetyltrimethylammonium, hexadecyltriethylammonium, hexadecyltrimethylammonium, methyltrioctylammonium, N-benzylquininium, octyltrimethylammonium, tetrabutylammonium, tetraethylammonium, tetramethylammonium, tricaprylylmethylammonium and the like. Tetrabutylammonium is preferably used. Particularly preferred examples of conventional anions are acid sulfate, chloride, bromide, fluoride, hydroxyl, nitrate, iodide, phosphate, acetate, benzoate, salicylate, methanesulfonate, p-toluenesulfonate, L-lactate, and the like. Acid sulfate and chloride and preferably used.

In another embodiment of the present invention, the phase-transfer reaction is carried out in a medium containing an immiscible solvent in water and water. As immiscible solvents in water, hydrocarbons, either aromatic or aliphatic, and chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons. In a non-limitative manner, toluene, xylenes, cyclohexane, hexane, heptane, octane, nonane, dichloromethane and their admixtures may be employed. Toluene is preferably used.

In another embodiment of the present invention, *R*-(-)-sertaconazole mononitrate (V), thus obtained, is purified either by recrystallization from a solvent or admixture of

appropriate solvents or by precipitation of the product dissolved on a solvent in which it is insoluble.

5 . In another embodiment of the present invention, the recrystallization of R-(-)-sertaconazole mononitrate (V) is carried out in an alcohol having one to four carbon atoms or in an admixture composed of an alcohol having one to four carbon atoms and in a second solvent selected from an acetone having one to four carbon atoms, an ester having
10 one to five carbon atoms and an aromatic hydrocarbon having one to eight carbon atoms.

In another embodiment of the present invention, the recrystallization of R-(-)-sertaconazole mononitrate (V) is
15 carried out in an admixture of acetone and ethanol or acetone and methanol. The admixture of acetone and ethanol is preferred. The solid thus obtained is R-(-)-sertaconazole mononitrate with $\frac{1}{2}$ mol of acetone, which can also be termed R-(-)-sertaconazole mononitrate
20 hemiacetate (VII), and the product being very pure.

Other embodiment of the present invention is that by drying at a temperature range of 80-90°C, intermediate (VII) loses the solvation acetone and is converted again into R-(-)-
25 sertaconazole mononitrate (V), but having a higher purity.

Other embodiment of the present invention is that the drying temperature of intermediate (VII) is 85°C.

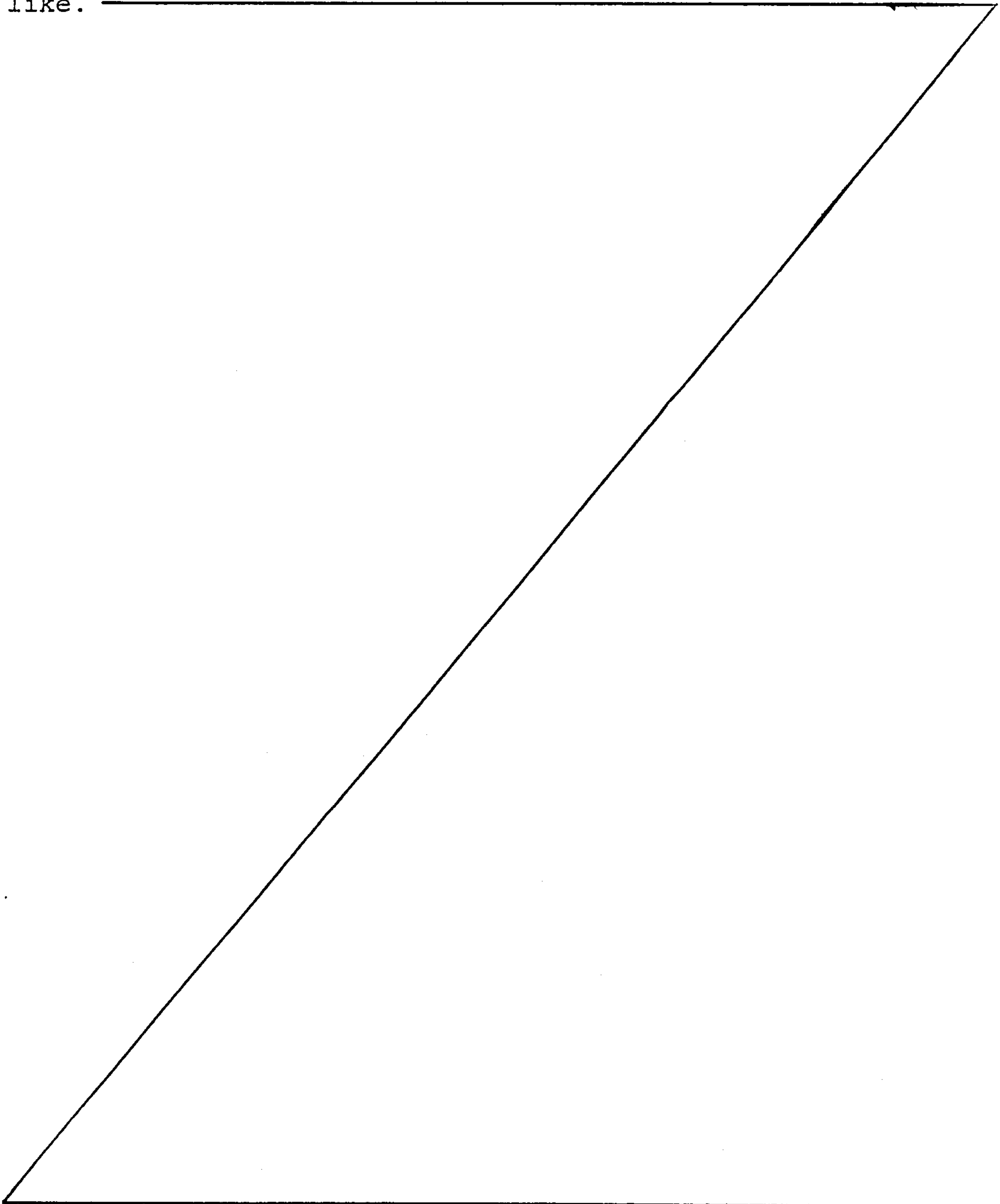
30 In a another embodiment of the present invention, R-(-)-sertaconazole mononitrate (V), thus obtained, is finally purified again by recrystallization in an admixture consisting of an alcohol having one to four carbon atoms

and water. A micronization can also be carried out. The end product, R-(-)-sertaconazole monitrate (V), is obtained with an appropriate quality to be used in pharmaceutical, veterinary and agriculture compositions.

In the present invention, pharmaceutical compositions imply those preparations intended for humans by either topical use, such as bath additives, creams, gels, ointments, cutaneous pastes, medicated plasters, cutaneous foams, shampoos, solutions for cutaneous sprays, suspensions for cutaneous sprays, powders for cutaneous sprays, cutaneous liquids, cutaneous solutions, cutaneous suspensions, cutaneous emulsions, cutaneous powders, transdermal patches, collodions, medicated nail lacquers, poultices, cutaneous sticks, cutaneous sponges, impregnated dressings, and the like; or vaginal use, such as vaginal creams, vaginal gels, vaginal ointments, vaginal foams, vaginal solutions, vaginal suspensions, vaginal emulsions, tablets for vaginal solution, pessaries, hard vaginal capsules, soft vaginal capsules, vaginal tablets, effervescent vaginal tablets, medicated vaginal tampons, vaginal delivery systems, and the like; or by oromucosal administration, such as gargles, concentrates for gargles, powders for gargle solutions, tablets for gargle solutions, oromucosal solutions, oromucosal suspensions, oromucosal drops, oromucosal sprays, sublingual sprays, mouth washes, tablets for mouth wash solutions, gingival solutions, oromucosal gels, oromucosal pastes, gingival gels, gingival pastes, sublingual tablets, muco-adhesive buccal tablets, buccal tablets, lozenges, compressed lozenges, pastilles,

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an the like; or by dental use, such as dental gels, dental sticks, dental inserts, dental powders, dental solutions, dental suspensions, dental emulsions, toothpastes, and the like.



In the present invention, veterinary compositions imply those preparations intended for pets by either topical use, such as collars, medicated pendants, ear tags, dip solutions, dip suspensions, dip emulsions, concentrates for dip solutions, concentrates for dip suspensions, concentrates for dip emulsions, pour-on solutions, pour-on suspensions, pour-on emulsions, spot-on solutions, spot-on-suspensions, spot-on emulsions and the like; or vaginal use, such as vaginal sponges and the like.

In the present invention, agricultural compositions imply those preparations intended to improve crops, such as either the preparations to be added to the irrigation water or the preparations to be sprayed or sprinkled on the plants. Other dosage forms for agricultural use, such as powders, creams, pastes and the like, can be formulated

Other embodiment of the present invention is that the leaving group L of the compound of general formula (III) is selected from a halogen atom (for example, chlorine, bromine or iodine), a sulfonate group (for example *p*-toluenesulfonate, brosylate, nosylate, methanesulfonate, triflate, nonaflate, tresylate and the like), an acyloxy group (preferably saturated or unsaturated having one to eight carbon atoms, such as a group represented by $R-C(=O)-O-$ wherein R is an aryl group optionally substituted by alkyl (preferably having six to eight carbon atoms, such as the phenyl and *p*-tolyl group and the like)), an aryloxy group optionally substituted by alkyl (preferably having six to eight carbon atoms, such as the phenoxy and *p*-tolyl group and the like), an aralkyl group (preferably having seven to nine carbon atoms, such as the benzyl group and the like), an arylalkenyl group (preferably having

eight or nine carbon atoms, such as the cynamyl group and the like), an aralkyloxy group (having seven to fifteen carbon atoms, such as the benzyloxy and 9-fluorenylmethoxy group and the like), or an alkoxy group (linear or branched having one to eight carbon atoms, such as methoxy, ethoxy, t-butoxy and the like), and the like. Chlorine, bromine and iodine atoms, *p*-toluenesulfonate, brosylate, nosylate, methanesulfonate, triflate, nonaflate, tresylate, alkylcarbonate, phenylcarbonate groups and the saturated and unsaturated acyloxy groups and the like are preferred; Chlorine and bromine atoms and *p*-toluenesulfonate and methanesulfonate groups are particularly preferred.

Another embodiment of the invention is that the tetrabutylammonium salt used in the phase-transfer reaction is selected from the group consisting of acid sulfate, chloride, bromide, fluoride, hydroxyl, nitrate, iodide, phosphate, acetate, benzoate, salicylate, methanesulfonate, *p*-toluenesulfonate, L-lactate, and the like.

Another embodiment of the invention is that the tetrabutylammonium salt used in the phase-transfer reaction is selected from either tetrabutylammonium acid sulfate or tetrabutylammonium chloride.

Another embodiment of the invention is that the base used in the phase-transfer reaction is selected from the group consisting of hydroxide, carbonate or alkaline or alkaline earth metal bicarbonate.

Another embodiment of the invention is that the base used in the phase-transfer reaction is sodium hydroxide,

potassium hydroxide, potassium carbonate, sodium carbonate and sodium carbonate.

5 Another embodiment of the invention is that the base used in the phase-transfer reaction is selected from either sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide.

10 Another embodiment of the present invention concerns intermediate R-(-)-sertaconazole mononitrate hemiacetate (VII).

The present invention will now be described in detail by the following non-limiting examples.

15 **Example 1:** R-(-)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-ethanol (VI)

20 To a solution of 5 g of 1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-ethanol (II) in a mixture of acetone-methanol, 3.21 g of D-tartaric acid dissolved in a mixture of acetone-methanol were added at room temperature. Once the addition was completed, the mixture was stirred for further 30 minutes at room temperature. The resultant solid was filtered and crystallized from methanol. A mixture
25 consisting of the resulting salt, water and methylene chloride was treated with a concentrated solution of sodium hydroxide. The organic layer was washed with water and concentrated at reduced pressure to yield 1.85 g (37%) of (VI) whose enantiomeric purity was higher than 98% in
30 R-(-) isomer.

Example 2: R-(-)-Sertaconazole mononitrate (V)

a) Preparation of R-(-)-sertaconazole mononitrate hemiacetate (VII)

5 A 10-L flask was loaded with 1.54 L of toluene, 500 g of R-
 (-)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-ethanol
 (VI) (1.94 mol) and 33.5 g of tetrabutylammonium acid
 sulfate (X) (0.0987 mol). Then, 775 g of 49% NaOH (9.51
 10 mol) were slowly added. The mixture was heated at 35-40°C
 and stirred for further 15 minutes and then a solution of
 555 g of 3-bromomethyl-7-chlorobenzo[b]thiophene (III, L =
 Br) (2.122 mol) and 3.4 L of toluene was added in the
 course of 30 minutes at a mass temperature of 37-40°C.
 After the addition, the system was maintained between 37
 15 and 40°C for 2.5 hours and thereafter 3.16 L of water were
 added. The mixture was decanted and the organic layer was
 washed twice with 0.865 L of water. The solvent was
 distilled under reduced pressure. The crude product
 obtained was dissolved in 2.5 L of ethanol and a solution
 20 of 290 g of 60% nitric acid (2.76 mol) in 1 L of water was
 added and then cooled to a temperature between -5 and 5°C
 for 1 hour. The solid formed was filtered and washed with
 water. A 10-L flask was loaded with the solid obtained in
 the preceding operation, which was recrystallized from a
 25 mixture of acetone-ethanol to give R-(-)-sertaconazole
 mononitrate solvate with ½ mol of acetone (VII).

Crystallographic properties of R-(-)-sertaconazole mononitrate hemiacetate (VII)	
Empirical formula	C ₂₀ H ₁₆ Cl ₃ N ₃ O ₄ S · 0.5 C ₃ H ₆ O
Molecular weight	529.82
Wavelength (Å)	0.71069
Crystal system, space group	Monoclinical, P2 ₁
Unit cell dimensions (Å) =	15.3710(10)
b =	9.7800(10)
c =	17.5570(10)
β (°) =	92.7800(10)

Volume (Å ³)	2636.2(4)
Z, calculated density (Mg/m ³)	4, 1.287
μ (mm ⁻¹)	0.534
F(000)	512
Crystal size (mm)	0.1 x 0.1 x 0.2
Theta range for data collection	1.3 - 28.5 gr.
Index ranges	0 ≤ h ≤ 18, 0 ≤ k ≤ 12, -22 ≤ l ≤ 21
Collected / Independent reflections	5644 / 5033 [R(int) = 0.03]
Totalization rate at 2 Θ	87.4%
Data / parameters	5033 / 596
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.98
Final R Indices [I > 2 σ (I)]	R1 = 0.1001, wR2 = 0.301
Absolute structure parameter	-0.02(10)
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.38 and -0.47 e.Å ⁻³

b) Preparation of R-(-)-sertaconazole mononitrate (V)

R-(-)-sertaconazole mononitrate hemiacetate (VII), as
 5 obtained in the preceding stage (a), was washed with
 acetone and dried at 85°C in order to remove the acetone
 from the solvate. 758 g of R-(-)-sertaconazole mononitrate
 (V) were obtained (Yield = 77.8%).

10 c) Purification of R-(-)-sertaconazole mononitrate (V)

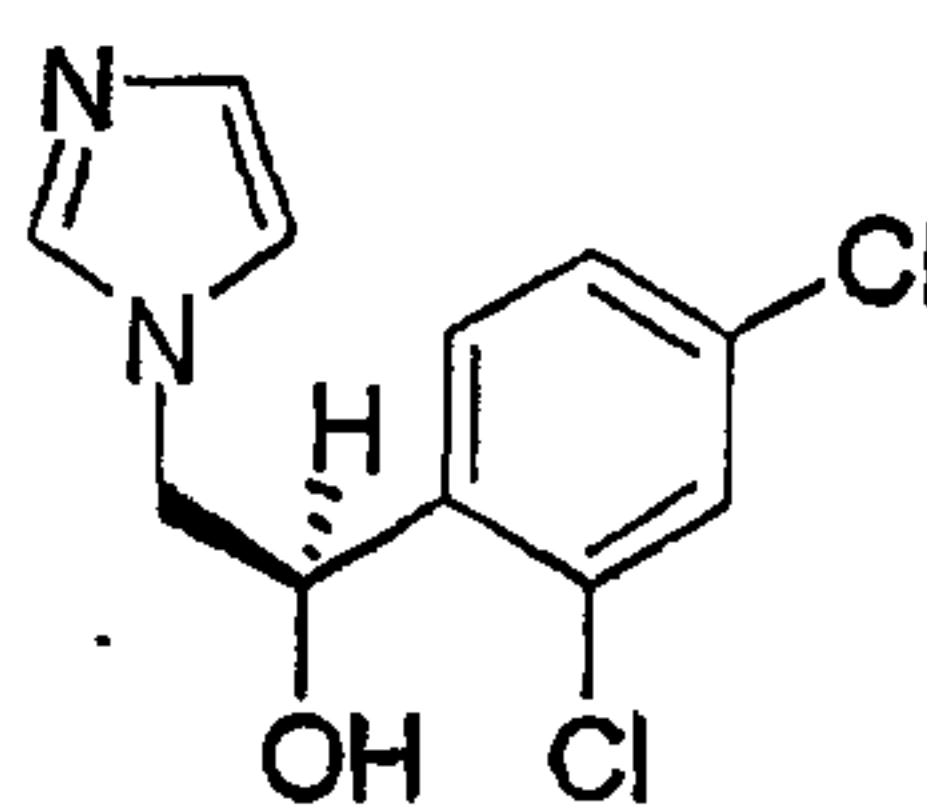
R-(-)-sertaconazole mononitrate (V), as obtained in the
 preceding stage (b), was recrystallized from a mixture of
 ethanol-water (2:1) and cooled from reflux temperature to
 -5/5°C in the course of 2-4 hours. The solid obtained was
 15 dried at 60°C and micronized. 689 g of R-sertaconazole
 mononitrate were obtained (Overall yield = 70.8%).

12

CLAIMS

1. A method for manufacturing *R*-(-)-sertaconazole mononitrate (V) which comprises:

- a) the reaction of *R*-(-)-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-2- (1H-imidazol-1-yl)-ethanol (VI):



(VI)

with an intermediate of general formula (III):



(III)

10

wherein L is a leaving group, in the presence of phase-transfer catalyst in a medium constituted by an immiscible solvent in water and water, and in the presence of a base, followed by treatment with nitric acid and recrystallization of the solid formed from an appropriate solvent;

wherein the appropriate solvent comprises a mixture of an alcohol having one to four carbon atoms and acetone;

- b) the conversion of the solid formed in the preceding stage into *R*-(-)-sertaconazole mononitrate (V) by drying at a temperature between 80 and 90°C; and

20

- c) the purification of *R*-(-)-sertaconazole mononitrate (V) obtained in the preceding stage.

2. The method according to claim 1 wherein the leaving group, represented by L, is selected from the group consisting of chlorine atom, bromine atom, iodine atom, p-toluenesulfonate group, brosylate group, nosylate group, methanesulfonate group, triflate group, nonaflate group, tresylate group, alkylcarbonate group, phenylcarbonate group and saturated or unsaturated acyloxy group.
3. The method according to claim 1 wherein the leaving group, represented by L, is selected from the group consisting of chlorine atom, bromine atom, p-toluenesulfonate group and methanesulfonate group.
4. The method according to claim 1 wherein the phase-transfer catalyst is a
10 quaternary nitrogen, phosphorus or sulfur salt.
5. The method according to claim 4 wherein the quaternary salt is quaternary nitrogen salt.
6. The method according to claim 5 wherein the quaternary nitrogen salt comprises a tertiary amine cation or an amine cation whose nitrogen atom is a part of an aromatic ring, and a conventional anion.
7. The method according to claim 6 wherein the quaternary nitrogen salt comprises a tertiary amine cation and a conventional anion.
8. The method according to claim 7 wherein the cation is selected from the group consisting of benzyltributylammonium, benzyltriethylammonium, cetyl-
20 trimethylammonium, hexadecyltriethylammonium, hexadecyl-trimethylammonium, methyltrioctylammonium, N-benzylquininium, octyltrimethylammonium, tetrabutylammonium, tetraethylammonium, tetramethylammonium and tricaprylylmethylammonium.
9. The method according to claim 8 wherein the cation is tetrabutylammonium.

10. The method according to claim 7 wherein the anion is selected from the group consisting of acid sulfate, chloride, bromide, fluoride, hydroxyl, nitrate, iodide, phosphate, acetate, benzoate, salicylate, methanesulfonate, p-toluenesulfonate and L-lactate.

11. The method according to claim 10 wherein the anion is selected from either acid sulfate or chloride.

12. The method according to any one of claim 7, 9 and 11 wherein the quaternary salt is selected from either tetrabutylammonium acid sulfate and tetrabutylammonium chloride.

10 13. The method according to claim 1 wherein the immiscible solvent in water is selected from the groups consisting of aromatic hydrocarbons, aliphatic hydrocarbons and chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons and the mixtures thereof.

14. The method according to claim 13 wherein the immiscible solvent in water is selected from the group consisting of toluene, xylene, cyclohexane, hexane, heptane, octane, nonane, dichloromethane, dichloroethane and the mixtures thereof.

15. The method according to claim 14 wherein the immiscible solvent in water is toluene.

20 16. The method according to claim 1 wherein the base used in the phase-transfer reaction is selected from the group consisting of an alkaline or alkaline-earth metal hydroxide, carbonate or bicarbonate.

17. The method according to claim 16 wherein the base used in the phase-transfer reaction is selected from the group consisting of sodium hydroxide,

potassium hydroxide, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate.

18. The method according to claim 17 wherein the base used in the phase-transfer reaction is selected from either sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide.

19. The method according to claim 1 wherein the appropriate solvent is a mixture consisting of ethanol and acetone.

20. The method according to claim 1 or 19 wherein the solid formed is *R*-(-)-sertaconazole mononitrate hemiacetate (VII).

21. The method according to claim 1 wherein the drying temperature is 85°C.

10 22. The method according to claim 1 wherein the purification comprises a recrystallization from a mixture of an alcohol having one to four carbon atoms and water.

23. The method according to claim 22 wherein the alcohol is ethanol.

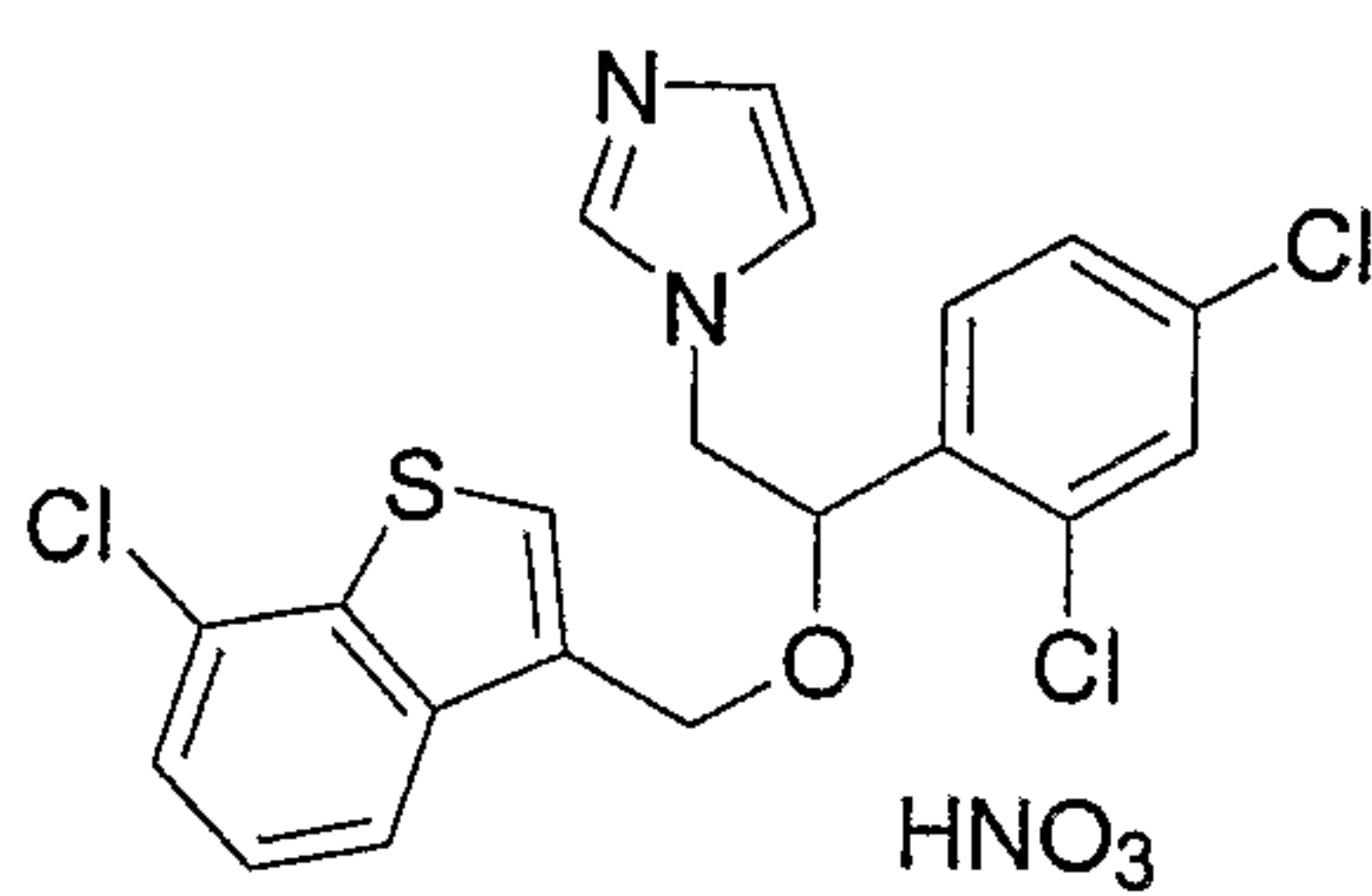
24. The method as defined in claims 22 or 23 comprising in addition a micronization.

25. *R*-(-)-sertaconazole mononitrate hemiacetate (VII).

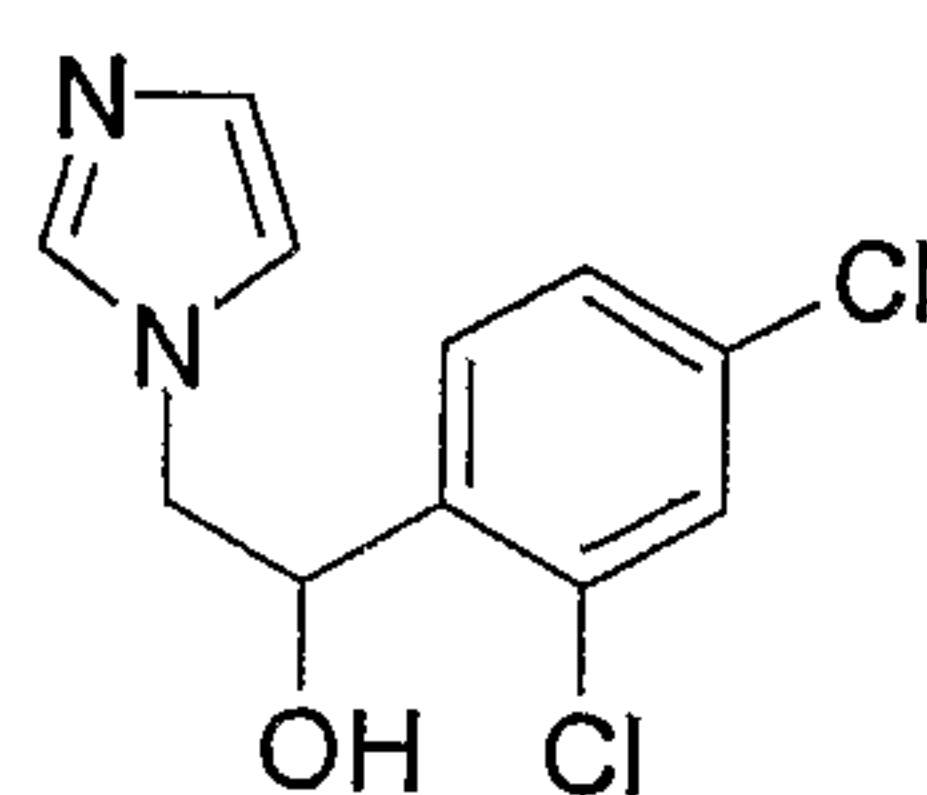
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Fig. 1

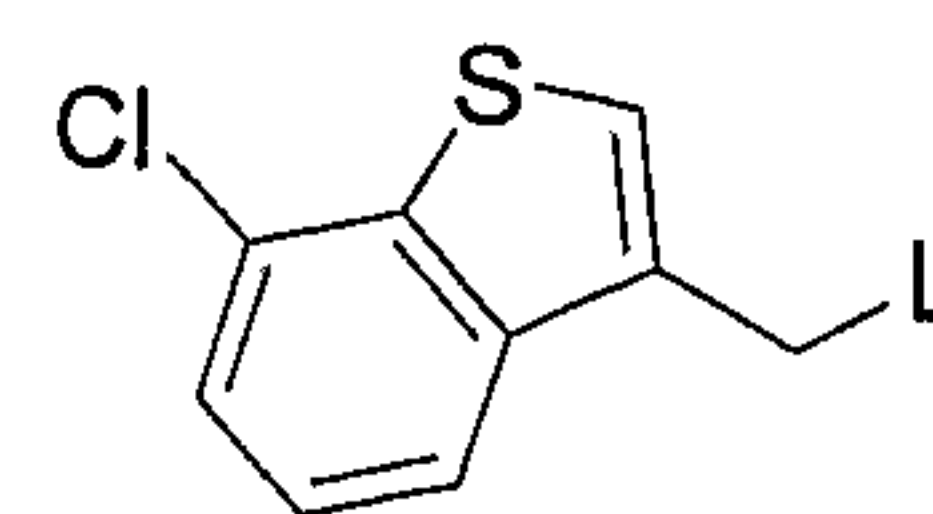
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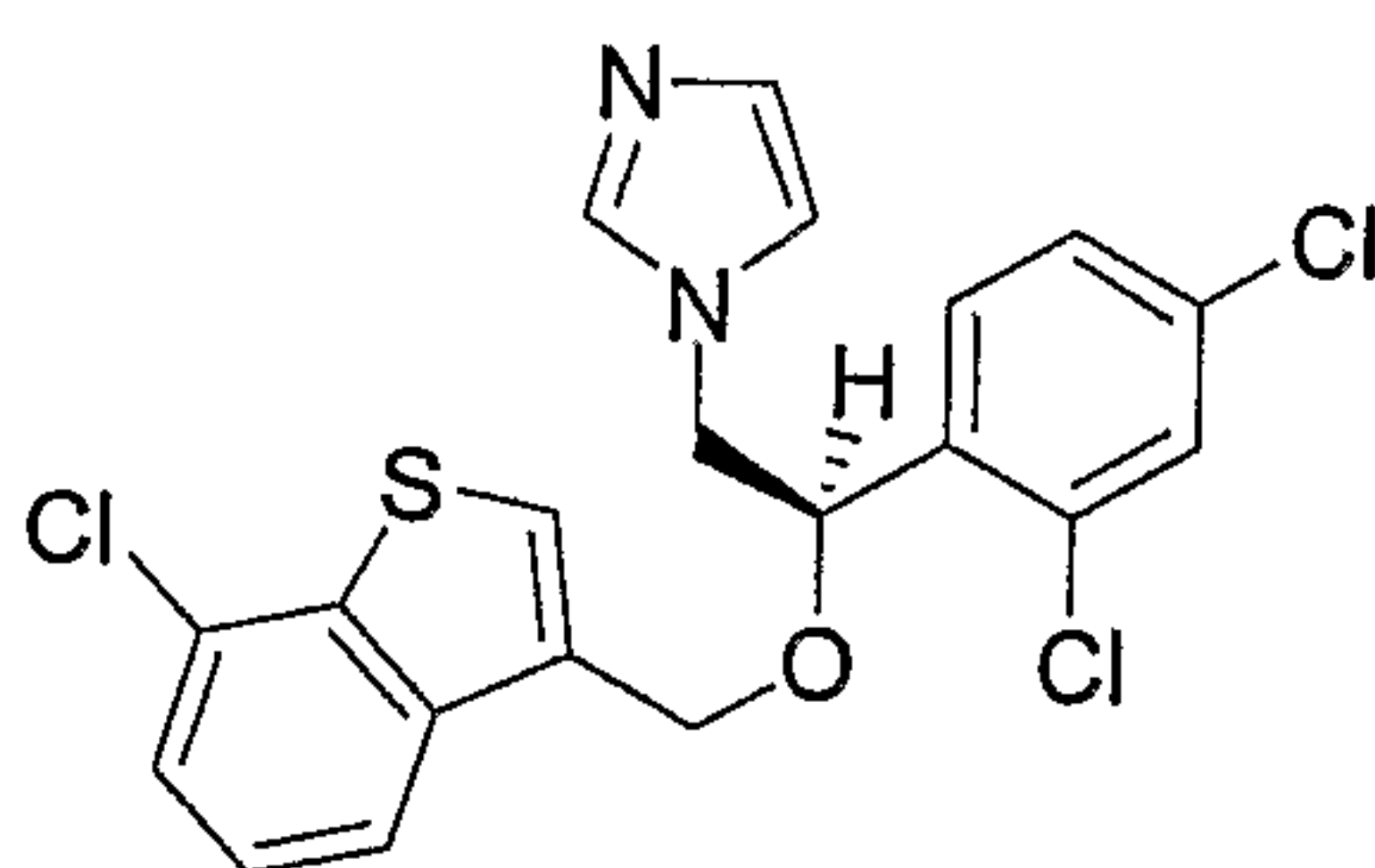
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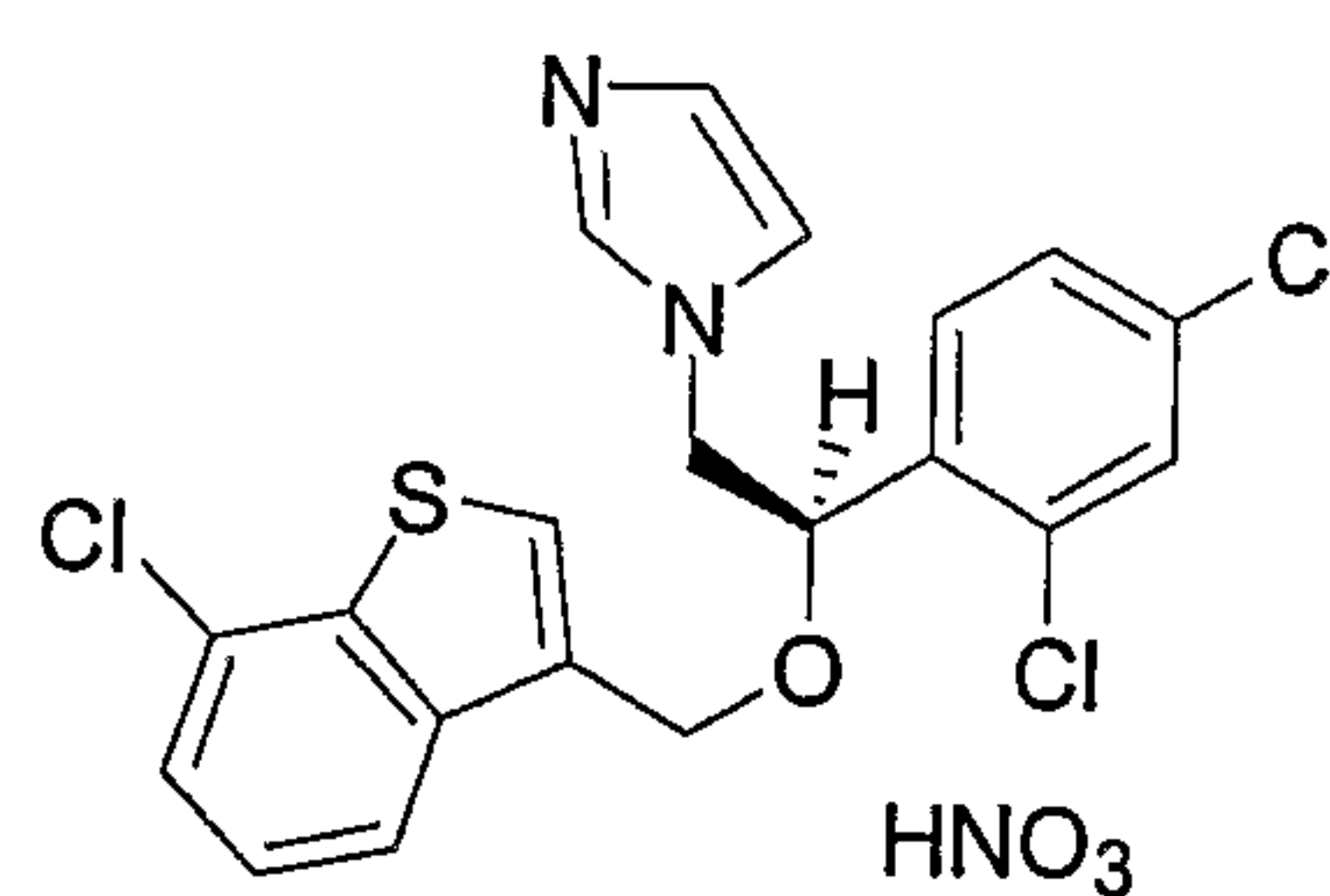
(II)



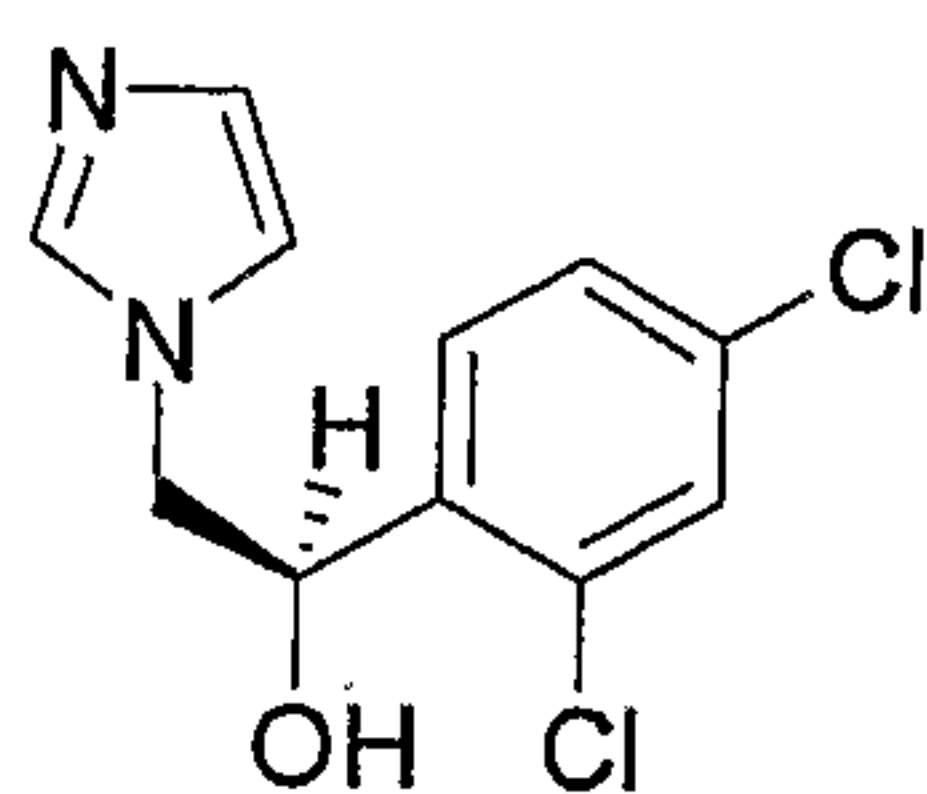
(III)



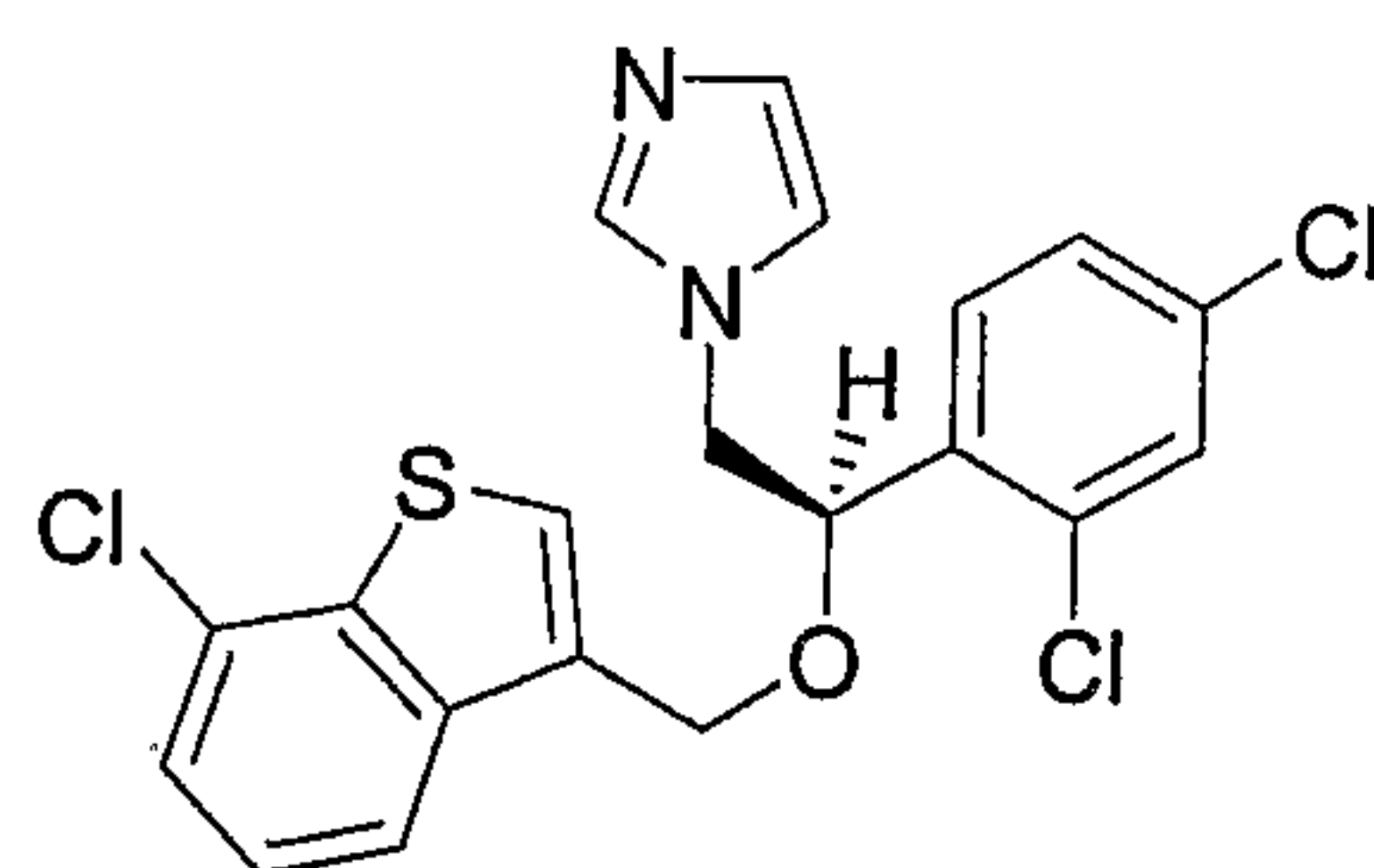
(IV)



(V)



(VI)



$\frac{1}{2} \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{CH}_3$ (VII)