

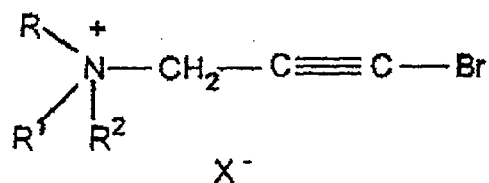
BROMOPROPARGYL QUATERNARY AMMONIUM COMPOUNDS HAVING ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY

This invention relates to novel compounds having antimicrobial activity, their use and compositions comprising such compounds.

Certain iodopropargyl compounds have been recognized as having antimicrobial activity. See, for example, U.S. 3,923,870, 5,209,930 and 4,521,412, EP-A-0365121 and JP-A-63/054,306. None of the aforementioned references teaches or suggests bromopropargyl analogs. U.S. 5,102,898 discloses both iodopropargyl and bromopropargyl benzoxazolones having microbicidal activity, but the only two bromopropargyl compounds disclosed therein were much less active than their corresponding iodopropargyl compounds.

Iodopropargyl quaternary ammonium salts have been taught in U.S. 4,521,412 and EP-A-539114, but in neither case was bromopropargyl analogs suggested. Although bromopropargyl analogs would have been expected to be much less expensive to synthesize, it was also expected that the bromopropargyl analogs would have been much less active as microbicides.

There is always a need to find new antimicrobial compounds which are less expensive and yet as effective as corresponding known compounds. The present invention provides in one aspect compounds having the formula:



(I)

wherein either:

- R is (C₁₁-C₁₆)alkyl, and R¹ and R² are joined to form a morpholine, pyrrolidine, or piperidine ring with the N; or
- R is (C₁₁-C₁₆)alkyl and R¹ and R² are each independently (C₁-C₃)alkyl; or
- R¹ and R² are the same and are (C₆-C₁₂) alkyl, and R is (C₁-C₁₆) alkyl; and X⁻ is an anion.

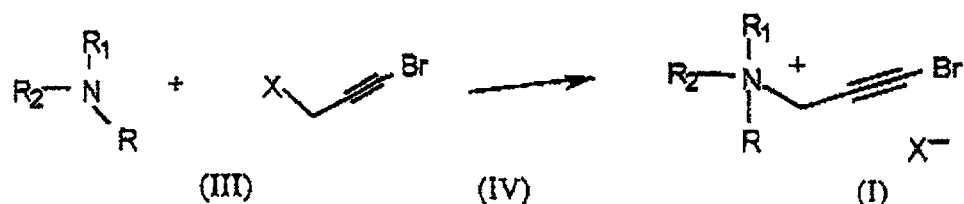
When R, R¹ and R² are alkyl, the alkyl groups may be straight or branched. X is preferably a chlorine, bromine, iodine, phosphate, acetate, benzoate, citrate, tartrate, alkyl- or aryl-sulfonate, or alkylsulfate anion.

Further aspects of the invention comprise the use of such compounds to control microbes, and compositions comprising such compounds which are useful in the field of antimicrobial compositions. The invention also encompasses a method of inhibiting the growth of microbial organisms, comprising introducing a microbicidally effective amount of a compound or composition as defined above onto, into, or at a locus subject or susceptible to microbial attack.

As used herein, the term antimicrobial refers to the elimination of or the inhibition of growth of microbial organisms such as bacteria, algae, yeasts, fungi and viruses.

In view of the fact that compounds comprising a bromopropargyl group were either not suggested in the patent literature relating to iodopropargyl analogs or were taught to have significantly less activity, there was a prejudice in the prior art against the synthesis and use of such bromopropargyl analogs. The patent literature pertaining to iodopropargyl quaternary ammonium compounds did not even mention the bromopropargyl analogs. Therefore, it was very surprising that some of the bromopropargyl analogs had much better activity than their corresponding iodopropargyl analogs, and that some had approximately equal activity.

Compounds of formula I may be prepared, for example, by the reaction of a tertiary amine of formula (III) with a bromopropargyl intermediate of formula (IV), in the presence of a solvent at a temperature between 20 to 100°C, the reaction time being preferably at least one hour:

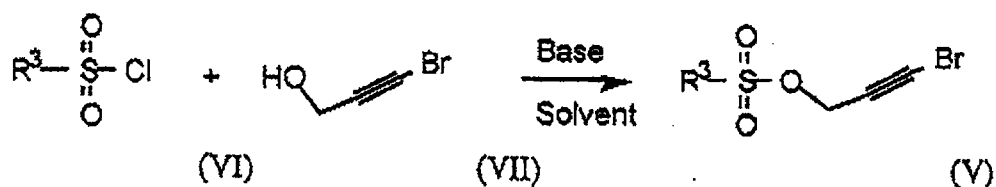


Examples of compounds of formula (III) are N-tetradecyl pyrrolidine, N-tetradecyl piperidine, N-tetradecyl morpholine, trioctylamine, dimethyl dodecyl amine, etc. These tertiary amines are either commercially available or can be prepared by following methods in the literature.

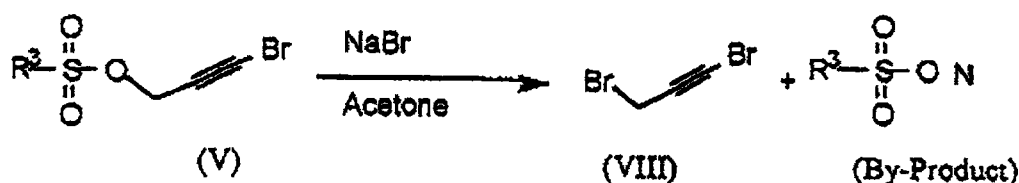
Examples for formula (IV) are bromopropargyl benzenesulfonate, bromopropargyl methanesulfonate, bromopropargyl bromide, and bromopropargyl iodide.

Examples of solvents are acetone, methylene chloride, water, alcohol, acetonitrile, ether, and tetrahydrofuran.

Compounds of formula (IV) may be prepared, for example, by the reaction of bromopropargyl alcohol with sulfonyl chloride (VI) to form a bromopropargyl alkyl or aryl sulfonate (V), which is a species of the generic formula (IV), as depicted below, wherein R³ may be alkyl (C₁-C₁₆); phenyl; or phenyl substituted with Cl, Br, NO₂, CN, or lower alkyl:



When X is Br in a compound of the formula (IV), such a compound can be prepared by the reaction of (V) with NaBr or KBr in acetone as depicted as below wherein (VIII) is a species of the generic formula (IV):



The required bromopropargyl alcohol may be prepared by reacting propargyl alcohol with NaBr in the presence of a base (e.g. NaOH) and an oxidant (e.g. NaOCl) in water at the temperature from 0 to 25°C.

The following examples set forth a few embodiments of the invention. All parts and percentages are by weight unless otherwise indicated.

EXAMPLES

1. Preparation of Bromopropargyl Alcohol (VII)

To a solution of 28 g (0.5 mole) propargyl alcohol in 200 ml water were added subsequently solid NaOH (30g, 0.75 mole) and 51.5 g (0.5 mole) NaBr. The mixture was cooled to 0 to -10° C and one equivalent of 5.35% NaOCl solution was added dropwise over a 3 hour period. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0-5°C for 6 hrs. While the solution was still cool, it was acidified with conc. HCl. The mixture was extracted 5 times with methylene chloride and washed with water, dilute NaHSO₃ solution, water and brine, and then dried over magnesium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated to give bromopropargyl alcohol (VII).

2. Synthesis of Bromopropargyl p-Toluenesulfonate

In a 100 ml 3-necked round bottom flask, equipped with a magnetic stirrer, nitrogen inlet, thermometer, addition funnel, and ice bath, were placed bromopropargyl alcohol (5 g, 0.037 mole) and tetrahydrofuran (10 ml). A cold solution of NaOH (2.2 g, 0.55 mole) in water (10 ml) was added. To the above stirred mixture a solution of p-toluenesulfonyl chloride (7.06 g, 0.037 mole) in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) was slowly added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0-5°C for 4 hrs. The reaction mixture was then poured into ice water and the resultant white precipitate was collected by suction-filtration and washed with water. After drying in air, an off-white solid was obtained yielding 9.9 g (92.5% yield) m.p. = 43-46°C. An NMR (CDCl₃) spectrum indicated the desired compound (V, R³ = p-tolyl). This compound was used in the next example without further purification.

3. Synthesis of 4-bromopropargyl-4-tetradecyl-morpholinium p-toluenesulfonate (Compound 3)

To a stirred solution of 4-tetradecyl morpholine (1.5 g, 0.0053 mole) in acetone (10 ml) at room temperature was added bromopropargyl p-toluenesulfonate (1.5 g, 0.0053 mole). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 days. Hexane (50 ml) was added and the resultant white precipitate was collected by suction-filtration and washed with hexane affording 1.8 g (60%

yield) of a white solid. m.p. = 134-136°C. An NMR spectrum showed the desired compound. An elemental analysis provided the following:

	%C	%H	%N	%Br	%S
Calculated	58.73	8.10	2.45	13.95	5.60
Found	59.65	8.52	2.47	12.88	5.60

4. Synthesis of tri-n-octyl-bromopropargyl ammonium benzenesulfonate (Compound 18)

To a 100 ml round-bottomed flask, equipped with a magnetic stirrer, were added trioctylamine (2.57 g, 0.007 mole), bromopropargyl benzenesulfonate (1.93 g, 0.007 mole), and dry acetone (10 ml). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 hrs. Ether was then added yielding a tar. A pure product was obtained by column chromatography eluting with ether/aqueous acetone affording a solid, 1.95 g (yield = 52 %), mp = 51-54°C. An NMR also showed the desired compound. An elemental analysis provided the following:

	%C	%H	%N	%Br	%S
Calculated	63.04	9.30	2.23	12.71	5.10
Found	63.07	9.56	2.22	10.15	5.19

5. Preparation of Compounds of the Invention

The following compounds were prepared and designated compounds 1 to 25:

	<u>Melting Point (°C)</u>
1. 1-tetradecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-pyrrolidinium 4-methylbenzenesulfonate	75-80
2. 1-tetradecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-morpholinium benzenesulfonate	111-114
3. 1-tetradecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-morpholinium 4-methylbenzenesulfonate	134-136
4. 1-tetradecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-morpholinium methanesulfonate	semi-solid
5. 1-tetradecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-pyrrolidinium benzenesulfonate	92-98
6. 1-tetradecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-piperidinium methanesulfonate	semi-solid
7. 1-tetradecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-morpholinium n-butanesulfonate	102-107
8. 1-tetradecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-pyrrolidinium n-butanesulfonate	semi-solid
9. 1-tetradecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-morpholinium bromide	oil
10. 1-tridecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-morpholinium bromide	100-102
11. 1-hexadecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-morpholinium bromide	136-138
12. 1-dodecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-morpholinium 4-methylbenzenesulfonate	123-127
13. 1-hexadecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-morpholinium methanesulfonate	95-98
14. 1-tetradecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-(2-methyl)piperidinium 4-methylbenzenesulfonate	semi-solid
15. 1-tetradecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-(2-methyl)piperidinium methanesulfonate	semi-solid
16. 1-tetradecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-(2-methyl)piperidinium benzenesulfonate	semi-solid
17. 1-tetradecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-piperidinium benzenesulfonate	130-132
18. trioctyl-(3-bromopropargyl) ammonium benzenesulfonate	51-54
19. dimethyloctyl(3-bromopropargyl) ammonium benzenesulfonate	138-141
20. trioctyl(3-bromopropargyl) ammonium 4-methylbenzenesulfonate	64-66

21. dimethyldodecyl ammonium 4-methylbenzenesulfonate	137-140
22. trihexyl(3-bromopropargyl) ammonium benzenesulfonate	semi-solid
23. trihexyl(3-bromopropargyl) ammonium 4-methylbenzenesulfonate	semi-solid
24. tridodecyl(3-bromopropargyl) ammonium 4-methylbenzenesulfonate	semi-solid
25. methyldioctyl(3-bromopropargyl) ammonium 4-methylbenzenesulfonate	103-105°C
26. methyldioctyl(3-bromopropargyl) ammonium benzenesulfonate	95-99°C
27. tri-iso-octyl(3-bromopropargyl) ammonium benzenesulfonate	oil
28. tri-iso-decyl(3-bromopropargyl) ammonium benzenesulfonate	oil
29. tri-n-nonyl (3-bromopropargyl) ammonium benzenesulfonate	---
30. tri-n-decyl (3-bromopropargyl) ammonium benzenesulfonate	---
31. Comparative - iodopropargyl analogue of compound 22.	
32. Comparative - iodopropargyl analogue of compound 3.	
33. Comparative - iodopropargyl analogue of compound 17.	
34. Comparative - iodopropargyl analogue of compound 18.	

6. Biocidal Activity

Bactericidal and fungicidal evaluations of the compounds of Example 5 were carried out.

A minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) value is obtained using a broth, two-fold serial dilution test performed as follows: A stock solution or dispersion of the test compound, typically at a concentration of 1%, is made in a 5:3:2 solvent solution of acetone, methanol, and water. A volume of the stock solution is dispensed into culture media to give an initial starting test concentration of 500 ppm compound.

When the test is ready to be done, each vessel in the dilution series, except the first vessel, contains an equal volume of compound free broth. The first vessel contains twice the volume of broth with the starting concentration of test compound. One half of the broth from the first vessel is transferred to the second vessel. After being mixed, one half the resulting volume is removed from the second vessel and transferred to the third vessel. The entire cycle is repeated sufficiently to give a series of concentrations amounting to 500, 250, 125, 63, 31, 16, 8 and 4, 2, 1, 0.5, 0.25 ppm respectively.

Each vessel is then inoculated with a cell suspension of the appropriate test organism. Bacteria are grown in broth, fungi or agar slants for a time and at a temperature appropriate to the species being tested, and algae are a mixture of green algae and blue-green bacteria grown in a nutrient media. At the end of the growth period, in the case of bacteria, the broth is vortexed to disperse the cells.

In the case of fungi, the spores are harvested by pipetting water onto the slant and dislodging the spores with a sterile loop. The cell/spore suspension is standardized by controlling incubation time, temperature, and the volume of the diluent. The suspension is then used to inoculate the vessels containing the broth compound.

The vessels are then incubated at the appropriate temperature. After the incubation, the vessels are examined for growth/no growth. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) is

defined as the lowest concentration of compounds that results in complete inhibition of growth of the test organism.

The organisms tested to demonstrate biocidal activity are shown in the following table.

Table 1

Microorganisms used in the Biocides Tests

<u>Name</u>	<u>Gram</u>	<u>ATCC</u>	<u>Abbreviations Used</u>
BACTERIA			
1. <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	(-)	15442	Psae
2. <i>Escherichia coli</i>	(-)	11229	Ecol
FUNGUS			
3. <i>Aspergillus niger</i>		6275	Anig
4. <i>Rhodotorula rubra</i>			Rrub

The results of minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) tests of compounds of this invention are shown in Table 2.

Table 2

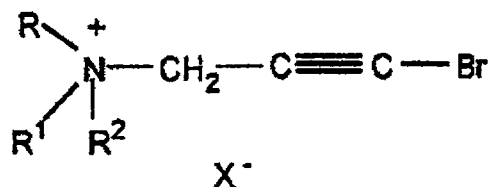
Biocidal MIC Results

<u>Compound No.</u>	<u>MIC (TSB media)</u>			
	<u>Ecol</u>	<u>Psae</u>	<u>Anig</u>	<u>Rrub</u>
1	8	>500	<4	<4
2	8	63	<4	<4
3	8	250	<4	<4
4	32	500	<4	<4
5	8	500	<4	<4
6	>500	>500	<4	<4
7	16	500	<4	<4
8	<4	250	<4	<4
9	8	125	<4	<4
10	32	250	16	<4
11	16	500	<4	<4
12	63	500	16	<4
13	>500	500	16	32
14	<4	125	<4	<4
15	5	300	3.2	<1
16	8	500	<4	<4
17	<4	32	<4	<4
18	<4	16	1.6	1.6
19	16	250	<4	<4
20	<4	8	3.2	0.8
21	32	250	6.3	3.2
22	125	500	25	12.5

23	250	500	50	<50
24	500	500	>50	>50
25	32	500	12.5	6.3
26	32	500	12.5	6.3
27	--	--	--	--
28	--	--	--	--
29	--	--	--	--
30	--	--	--	--
31 (comp.)	63	>500	12.5	6.3
32 (comp.)	8	125	4	4
33 (comp.)	4	125	4	2
34 (comp.)	>500	1.6	1.6	1.6

**CLAIMS:**

1. Compounds having the formula:



(I)

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wherein either:

- a) R is (C₁₁-C₁₆)alkyl, and R¹ and R² are joined to form a morpholine, pyrrolidine, or piperidine ring with the N; or
- b) R is (C₁₁-C₁₆)alkyl and R¹ and R² are each independently (C₁-C₃)alkyl; or
- c) R¹ and R² are the same and are (C₆-C₁₂) alkyl, and R is (C₁-C₁₆) alkyl;

and X⁻ is an anion.

2. Compound according to claim 1 wherein X⁻ is a chlorine, bromine, iodine, phosphate, acetate, benzoate, citrate, tartrate, alkyl-sulfonate or aryl-sulfonate, or alkylsulfate anion, preferably benzene sulfonate or methane sulfonate.

3. Compound according to claim 1 or 2 wherein R, R¹, and R² are each n-octyl.

4. Compound according to any preceding claim which is 1-tetradecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-pyrrolidinium 4-methylbenzenesulfonate; 1-tetradecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-morpholinium benzenesulfonate; 1-tetradecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-morpholinium 4-methylbenzenesulfonate; 1-tetradecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-morpholinium methanesulfonate; 1-tetradecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-pyrrolidinium benzenesulfonate; 1-tetradecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-piperidinium methanesulfonate; 1-tetradecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-morpholinium n-butanesulfonate; 1-tetradecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-pyrrolidinium n-butanesulfonate; 1-tetradecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-morpholinium bromide; 1-tridecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-morpholinium bromide; 1-hexadecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-morpholinium bromide; 1-dodecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-morpholinium 4-methylbenzenesulfonate; 1-hexadecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-morpholinium methanesulfonate; 1-tetradecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-(2-methyl)piperidinium 4-methylbenzenesulfonate; 1-tetradecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-(2-methyl)piperidinium methanesulfonate; 1-tetradecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-(2-methyl)piperidinium benzenesulfonate; 1-tetradecyl-1-(3-bromopropargyl)-piperidinium benzenesulfonate; trioctyl-(3-bromopropargyl) ammonium benzenesulfonate; dimethyloctyl(3-bromopropargyl) ammonium benzenesulfonate; trioctyl(3-bromopropargyl) ammonium 4-methylbenzenesulfonate; dimethyldodecyl ammonium 4-methylbenzenesulfonate; trihexyl(3-

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bromopropargyl) ammonium benzenesulfonate; trihexyl(3-bromopropargyl) ammonium 4-methylbenzenesulfonate; tridodecyl(3-bromopropargyl) ammonium 4-methylbenzenesulfonate; methyldioctyl(3-bromopropargyl) ammonium 4-methylbenzenesulfonate; methyldioctyl(3-bromopropargyl) ammonium benzenesulfonate; tri-iso-octyl(3-bromopropargyl) ammonium benzenesulfonate; or tri-iso-decyl(3-bromopropargyl) ammonium benzenesulfonate.

5. Microbicial composition comprising a microbicidally effective amount of a compound as defined in any preceding claim and a carrier.

6. Method of inhibiting the growth of microbial organisms, comprising introducing a microbicidally effective amount of a compound or composition as defined in any preceding claim onto, into, or at a locus subject or susceptible to microbial attack.

7. Method according to claim 6 wherein the amount concentration of said compound is from 5 to 1000 ppm.

8. Use of a compound or composition as defined in any of claims 1 to 5 as a microbicide.

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