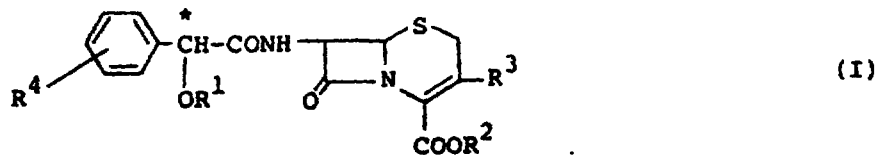


Description

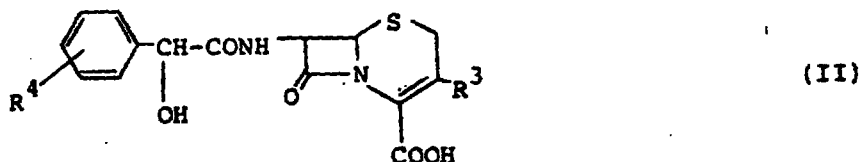
This invention relates to cephalosporin derivatives represented by the general formula



wherein R¹ is an α -, β - or γ amino acid residue or peptide residue having one peptide bond (bonded by the ester linkage), which may optionally be substituted by one of two C₁₋₄ alkyl groups at the amino group thereof, R² is an 1-C₁₋₁₀-alkanoyloxy-C₁₋₃-alkyl, 1-C₁₋₁₀-alkoxy-carbonyloxy-C₁₋₃-alkyl, phthalidyl or 5-methyl-1,3-dioxolen-2-on-4-ylmethyl group, R³ is a carbamoyloxymethyl, N-C₁₋₄ alkyl-carbamoyloxymethyl or heterocyclethiomethyl, wherein the heterocycle is a monocyclic or polycyclic heterocycle containing one or more hetero atoms selected from the group consisting of oxygen, sulfur and nitrogen atoms and may be substituted by C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₅₋₆ cycloalkyl, vinyl, allyl, butenyl, phenyl, tolyl, halogen or amino, or R³ is 3-hydroxyoxypyridazin-6-ylthiomethyl, and R₄ is a hydrogen atom or a hydroxy group, and nontoxic salts thereof; methods of producing the same; and prophylactic and therapeutic agents against bacterial infection which comprises the same as active ingredients.

The documents FR—A 2 271 829, EP—A—0 008 343, EP—A 0 065 745 and DE—A 21 58 330 relate to structurally similar compounds having a cephem moiety. FR—A— 2 181 810 discloses cephem derivatives which only differ from the derivatives of the present invention by the substitution on R¹.

As a result of intensive research in search of orally administrable cephalosporin derivatives, the present inventors have found that the above-mentioned novel cephalosporin derivatives (I) are satisfactory in absorbability through the digestive tract and can rapidly be hydrolyzed *in vivo* under the action of enzymes, whereby the carboxylate ester moiety at the 4-position of the cephem ring structure and the amino ester moiety at the α -position of the side chain at position 7 are hydrolyzed and the cephalosporin derivatives (I) are thereby converted to the corresponding unesterified species represented by the general formula



wherein R³ and R⁴ are as defined above; that, in other words, oral administration of cephalosporin derivatives (I) results in high blood levels of those unesterified species that have an excellent bacterial activity and said high blood levels can be retained for a prolonged period of time; that conversion of cephalosporin derivatives (I) into acid addition salts thereof results in improved absorbability and at the same time in stabilization of cephalosporin derivatives (I) and facilitation of the isolation procedure and of the production of pharmaceutical preparations for oral administration; and further that when cephalosporin derivatives (I) are administered orally in the presence of organic acids, the solubility of cephalosporin derivatives (I) is markedly increased and thereby the absorbability of cephalosporin derivatives (I) is further increased. At the same time, the present inventors have established the methods of producing cephalosporin derivatives (I), and thus have completed the present invention.

Accordingly, it is a primary object of the invention to provide novel cephalosporin derivatives which are orally administrable and have high antibacterial activity.

Another object of the invention is to provide methods of producing the above cephalosporin derivatives.

A third object of the invention is to provide orally administrable pharmaceutical composition for prevention or treatment of bacterial infection.

Referring to general formula (I), the amino acid residue represented by R¹ is an α -, β - or γ -amino acid residue which, together with the adjacent oxygen atom, forms an ester bonding. Said amino acid residue may be substituted, on the amino group thereof, by one or two lower alkyl groups each containing 1 to 4 carbon atoms, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl or butyl. Such amino acid residue may be in the D, L or DL form, and furthermore it may be a peptide residue having one peptide bond. The following are examples of such amino acid residue:

Neutral amino acid residues:

Aliphatic amino acid residues [glycyl, alanyl, valyl, leucyl, isoleucyl, etc.], hydroxyamino acid residues [seryl, threonyl, etc.], sulfur-containing amino acid residues [cysteinyl, cystinyl, methionyl, etc.], amidoamino acid residues [asparaginy, glutaminyl, etc.], and aromatic amino acid residues [phenylalanyl, thyrosyl, tryptophyl, etc.];

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- Acid amino acid residues:
- Aspartyl, glutamyl, etc.;
- Basic amino acid residues:
- Histidyl, lysyl, arginyl, etc.;
- 5 Imino acid residues:
- Prolyl, hydroxypropyl, etc.;
- Other amino acid residues than α -amino acid residues:
- β -Alanyl, γ -aminobutyryl, etc.;
- N-Substituted amino acid residues:
- 10 Sarcosyl, N,N-dimethylglycyl, etc.;
- Peptide residues:
- Glycylglycyl.

Referring to R^2 in general formula (I), the alkanoyl moiety of the 1-alkanoyloxyalkyl group contains preferably 1 to 10 carbon atoms, more preferably 1 to 7 carbon atoms, while the alkyl moiety contains preferably 1 to 3 carbon atoms, more preferably 1 or 2 carbon atoms. Examples of such R^2 group are acetoxymethyl, propionyloxymethyl, iso-propionyloxymethyl, n-butyryloxymethyl, isobutyryloxymethyl, pivaloyloxymethyl, n-valeryloxymethyl, 2-methylbutyryloxymethyl, isovaleryloxymethyl, n-hexanoyloxymethyl, 3-methylvaleryloxymethyl, neohexanoyloxymethyl, 2-methylhexanoyloxymethyl, 2,2-dimethylbutyryloxymethyl, diethylacetoxymethyl, dipropylacetoxymethyl, 2,2-dimethylvaleryloxymethyl, neoheptanoyloxymethyl, cyclohexanecarbonyloxymethyl, cyclohexylacetoxymethyl, 1-acetoxyethyl, 1-n-propionyloxyethyl, 1-n-butyryloxyethyl, 1-isobutyryloxyethyl, 1-n-valeryloxyethyl, 1-pivaloyloxyethyl, 1-isovaleryloxyethyl, 1-n-hexanoyloxyethyl, and 1-cyclohexanecarbonyloxyethyl.

The alkoxy moiety of the alkoxycarbonyloxyalkyl group represented by R^2 contains preferably 1 to 10 carbon atoms, more preferably 1 to 7 carbon atoms, and the alkyl moiety contains preferably 1 to 3 carbon atoms, more preferably 1 or 2 carbon atoms. Examples of such group R^2 are 1-methoxycarbonyloxyethyl, 1-ethoxycarbonyloxyethyl, 1-n-propoxycarbonyloxyethyl, 1-isopropoxycarbonyloxyethyl, 1-n-butoxycarbonyloxyethyl, 1-tert-butoxycarbonyloxyethyl, 1-pentyloxycarbonyloxyethyl, and 1-hexyloxycarbonyloxyethyl.

Preferred R^2 groups are acetoxymethyl, propionyloxymethyl, n-butyryloxymethyl, isovaleryloxymethyl, pivaloyloxymethyl, 1-acetoxyethyl, 1-propionyloxyethyl, 1-isobutyryloxyethyl, 1-n-valeryloxyethyl, 1-isovaleryloxyethyl, 1-pivaloyloxyethyl, phthalidyl, 1-ethoxycarbonyloxyethyl and 5-methyl-1,3-dioxolene-2-on-4-ylmethyl.

In the optionally lower alkyl-substituted carbamoyloxymethyl group represented by R^3 , the lower alkyl group contains 1 to 4 carbon atoms, e.g. methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl and n-butyl.

The heterocycle moiety of the heterocyclethiomethyl group represented by R^3 , which may be substituted by one or more appropriate substituents includes, within the meaning thereof, saturated or unsaturated, monocyclic or polycyclic heterocycles containing one or more hetero atoms (e.g. oxygen atom, sulfur atom, nitrogen atom), such as nitrogen-containing unsaturated monocyclic heterocycles [e.g. pyrrolyl, pyrrolinyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyridyl or N-oxide thereof, pyrimidyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, triazolyl (4H-1,2,4-triazolyl, 1H-1,2,3-triazolyl, 2H-1,2,3-triazolyl, etc.), tetrazolyl, (1H-tetrazolyl, 2H-tetrazolyl, etc.), nitrogen-containing saturated monocyclic heterocycles [e.g. pyrrolidinyl, imidazolidinyl, piperidino, piperazinyl], nitrogen-containing unsaturated condensed heterocycles [e.g. indolyl, isoindolyl, indolidinyl, benzimidazolyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, indazolyl, benzotriazolyl], oxygen- and nitrogen-containing unsaturated monocyclic heterocycles [e.g. oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, oxadiazolyl (1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, etc.)], oxygen- and nitrogen-containing saturated monocyclic heterocycles [e.g. morpholinyl], oxygen- and nitrogen-containing unsaturated condensed heterocycles [e.g. benzoxazolyl, benzoxadiazolyl], sulfur- and nitrogen-containing unsaturated monocyclic heterocycles [e.g. thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl (1,2,3-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,5-thiadiazolyl, etc.)], sulfur- and nitrogen-containing saturated monocyclic heterocycles [e.g. thiazolidinyl], sulfur-containing unsaturated monocyclic heterocycles [e.g. thienyl] and sulfur- and nitrogen-containing unsaturated condensed heterocycles [e.g. benzothiazolyl, benzothiadiazolyl, etc.]. These heterocycles may have one or more appropriate substituents selected from straight-chain or branched-chain alkyls of 1 to 6 carbon atoms (more preferably 1 to 4 carbon atoms) (e.g. methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, pentyl and hexyl), cycloalkyls of 5 or 6 carbon atoms (cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl), vinyl, allyl, butenyl, phenyl, tolyl, halogens inclusive of chlorine, bromine, iodine and fluorine, and amino.

Particularly preferred examples of R^3 are carbamoyloxymethyl, (1,2,3-triazol-5-yl)thiomethyl, (1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl, (1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl, (5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl and (1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)thiomethyl amongst others.

Cephalosporin derivatives (I) are preferably in the form of non-toxic salts, more preferably acid addition salts on the part of the amino acid residue thereof. Any pharmaceutically acceptable acids which can form salts with the amino acid residue moiety may be used as acids for forming said acid addition salts. Examples of such acids are mineral acids such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid and nitric acid, and organic acids such as oxalic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, citric acid, tartaric acid, methane-sulfonic acid and toluenesulfonic acid.

Cephalosporin derivatives (I) are preferably in the D configuration with respect to the carbon atom marked with an asterisk (*) in general formula (I).

Cephalosporin derivatives (I) in accordance with the present invention are produced, for example, in the following manner:

(Process 1)

This process comprises reacting a compound of the general formula



wherein R¹ and R⁴ are as defined above, with a compound of the general formula



wherein R² and R³ are as defined above.

Compound (III) is used for said reaction in the form of free carboxylic acid or in the form of a reactive derivative thereof. Thus, it is subjected to the above acylation reaction as it is (i.e. as free acid) or in the form of a reactive derivative such as a salt (e.g. sodium, potassium, calcium, triethylamine or pyridine salt), an acid halide (e.g. acid chloride, acid bromide), an acid anhydride, a mixed acid anhydride [e.g. anhydride with a substituted phosphoric acid (dialkylphosphoric acid, etc.) or an alkylcarbonic acid (monoethylcarbonic acid, etc.)], an active amide (e.g. amide with imidazole, etc.) or an ester (e.g. cyanomethyl ester, 4-nitrophenyl ester).

When compound (III) is used in the free acid or salt form, an adequate condensing agent is preferably used. Said condensing agent includes dehydrating agents such as N,N'-disubstituted carbodiimides (e.g. N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide) and azolide compounds (e.g. N,N'-carbonyldiimidazole, N,N'-thionylidiimidazole). When such condensing agent is used, the reaction presumably proceeds via a reactive derivative of the carboxylic acid.

When, in compound (III) to be subjected to the above reaction, the amino group of the amino acid residue represented by R¹ is a primary or secondary amino group, said amino group is preferably protected with an amino-protecting group such as 2,2,2-trichloroethoxycarbonyl, 2-methylsulfonylethoxycarbonyl, tert-butoxycarbonyl, (hereinafter sometimes referred to as BOC), chloroacetyl or trityl.

The above reaction is generally carried out in an inert solvent. Examples of the solvent are water, acetone, dioxane, acetonitrile, chloroform, benzene, methylene chloride, ethylene chloride, tetrahydrofuran, ethyl acetate, N,N-di-methylformamide, pyridine and the like organic solvents and mixtures of these.

The reaction is preferably carried out at room temperature or under cooling (-20°C to 0°C).

Compound (IV) is produced, for example, by reacting a compound of the general formula



wherein R³ is as defined above and R⁵ is a hydrogen atom or an amino-protecting group, with a compound of the general formula



wherein R² is as defined above and X is a group reactive with the carboxyl group (or a reactive group derived therefrom).

Referring to R⁵ in general formula (V), the aminoprotecting group is a *per se* known amino-protecting group, such as benzylcarbonyl, 2-thienylacetyl, 2-furylacetyl, D-5-amino-5-carboxyvaleryl, trityl or phthalimido.

Referring to general formula (VI), the group reactive with the carboxyl group (or a reactive group derived therefrom) as represented by X is, for example, a halogen atom (bromine, chlorine, iodine, etc.), an alkylsulfonyloxy group (methanesulfonyloxy, etc.) or an arylsulfonyloxy group (p-toluenesulfonyloxy, etc.).

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In carrying out the above reaction, compound (V) is preferably used as a reactive derivative thereof (e.g. an alkali metal salt such as sodium or potassium salt, and alkaline earth metal salt such as calcium salt, triethylamine salt, pyridine salt).

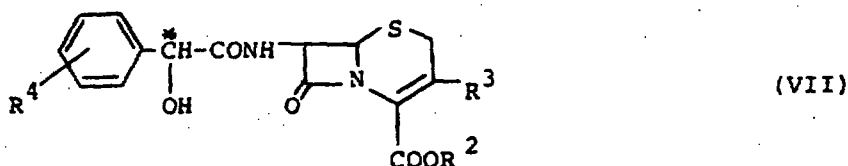
The reaction is preferably carried out under cooling so that formation of byproduct Δ^2 -isomers can be avoided. The presence of a solvent which does not interfere with the reaction (e.g. dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide, hexamethylphosphorictriamide, acetone, acetonitrile) can contribute to smooth progress of the reaction.

In carrying out the reaction, it is preferable that R^5 in general formula (V) is an amino-protecting group. In that case, the reaction of compound (V) and compound (VI) gives those species of compound (IV) in which, i.e. in general formula (IV), the amino group at position 7 is protected. The protective group can be eliminated by the *per se* known method of deprotection.

More concretely, the means for eliminating said protective group includes iminochlorination with phosphorus pentachloride followed by methanolysis, for instance, for the removal of benzylcarbonyl, 2-thienylacetyl, 2-furylacetyl, D-5-amino-5-carboxyvaleryl, etc., treatment with an acid (e.g. formic acid, trifluoroacetic acid), for instance, for the removal of trityl etc., and the Ing-Manske's method using hydrazine, for instance, for the removal of phthalimido, etc.

(Process 2)

This process comprises reacting a compound of the general formula



wherein R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are as defined above, with a compound of the general formula



wherein R^1 is as defined above.

Compound (VIII) is subjected to the above reaction in the form of free carboxylic acid or as a reactive derivative derived therefrom. Thus, it is subjected to the acylation reaction in the free acid form or in the form of a reactive derivative thereof such as a salt (e.g. sodium, potassium, calcium, triethylamine or pyridine salt), an acid halide (acid chloride, acid bromide, etc.), an acid anhydride, a mixed acid anhydride [anhydride with a substituted phosphoric acid (dialkylphosphoric acid, etc.), an alkylcarbonic acid (monoethylcarbonic acid, etc.), etc.], an active amide (e.g. amide with imidazole) or an ester (e.g. cyanomethyl ester, 4-nitrophenyl ester).

When compound (VIII) is used in the free acid or salt form, an appropriate condensing agent is preferably used. The condensing agent includes, among others, dehydrating agents such as N,N' -disubstituted carbodiimides (e.g. N,N' -dicyclohexylcarbodiimide) and azolide compounds (e.g. N,N' -carbonyldiimidazole, N,N' -thionyl-diimidazole). In cases where such condensing agent is used, the reaction presumably proceeds via a reactive derivative of the carboxylic acid. In carrying out the reaction, the use of a base, such as 4-dimethylaminopyridine, as the catalyst is preferred.

When the amino group in compound (VIII) to be subjected to the above reaction is primary or secondary, said amino group is preferably protected with a protective group, for example 2,2,2-trichloroethoxycarbonyl, 2-methylsulfonylethoxycarbonyl, tert-butoxycarbonyl, chloroacetyl or trityl.

The reaction is generally carried out in an inert solvent. The solvent includes water, acetone, dioxane, acetonitrile, chloroform, benzene, methylene chloride, ethylene chloride, tetrahydrofuran, ethyl acetate, N,N -dimethylformamide, pyridine and other organic solvents, and mixtures thereof.

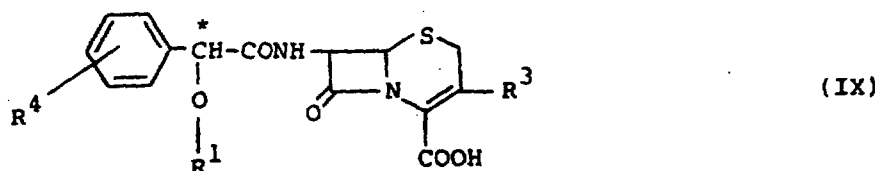
Compound (VII) is produced by reacting compound (II) with compound (VI).

Compound (VII) is preferably subjected to the reaction as a reactive derivative thereof (e.g. an alkali metal salt such as sodium salt or potassium salt, an alkaline earth metal salt such as calcium salt, triethylamine salt, pyridine salt).

This reaction is preferably carried out under cooling so that formation of byproduct Δ^2 -isomers can be avoided. Said reaction can proceed smoothly in the presence of a solvent which does not interfere with the reaction (e.g. dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide, hexamethylphosphorictriamide, acetone, acetonitrile, dimethyl sulfoxide).

(Process 3)

The process comprises reacting a compound of the general formula



wherein R^1 , R^3 and R^4 are as defined above, with compound (VI).

Compound (IX) is preferably subjected to the above reaction as a reactive derivative thereof (e.g. an alkali metal salt such as sodium salt or potassium salt, an alkaline earth metal salt such as calcium salt, triethylamine salt, pyridine salt).

This reaction is preferably carried out under cooling so that formation of byproduct Δ^2 -isomers can be avoided. Said reaction can proceed smoothly in the presence of a solvent which does not interfere with the reaction (e.g. dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide, hexamethylphosphorictriamide, acetone, acetonitrile).

When, in carrying out the above reaction, the amino group of R^1 in general formula (IX) is primary or secondary, the amino group is preferably protected. In that case, the reaction of compound (IX) with compound (VI) gives those species of compound (I) in which R^1 in general formula (I) is a protected amino group. The protective group, however, can be eliminated by the *per se* known method of deprotection.

Cephalosporin derivatives (I) can be converted to their salts with the *per se* known method.

Cephalosporin derivatives (I) and salts thereof can be isolated and purified by the conventional method.

By diluting the thus-produced cephalosporin derivatives (I) or salts thereof with excipients for pharmaceutical use by the *per se* known means, there can be produced orally administrable pharmaceutical preparations for preventing and treating bacterial infection. The dilution is performed by the *per se* known means such as mixing. The excipients are, for example, starch, lactose, sucrose, calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate.

It is preferable to further add an organic acid to said orally administrable pharmaceutical preparations for the prevention and treatment of bacterial infection. In this manner, the dissolution of cephalosporin derivatives (I) in the digestive tract is promoted, hence the absorption thereof into the blood is facilitated.

Any pharmaceutically acceptable organic acids may be used without any particular restriction. Thus, for instance, organic carboxylic acids such as maleic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, succinic acid, malic acid, oxalic acid, mandelic acid, malonic acid and benzoic acid are preferably used. The level of addition of such organic acids is generally 0.01 to 20 moles, preferably 0.02 to 2 moles, per mole of cephalosporin derivative (I) or a salt thereof.

If desired, other additives may be further added to said orally administrable pharmaceutical preparations for the prevention and treatment of bacterial infection. Preferred additives are, for instance, binders (e.g. starch, gum arabic, carboxymethylcellulose, hydroxypropylcellulose, crystalline cellulose), lubricants (e.g. magnesium stearate, talc) and disintegration promoters (e.g. carboxymethylcellulose calcium, talc). After admixture of necessary components, the mixture can be made into dosage forms suited for oral administration, such as capsules, tablets, fine granules, granules and dry syrup, by the *per se* known means.

Oral administration of the pharmaceutical preparations for the prevention and treatment of bacterial infection in accordance with the present invention results in rapid absorption of the active ingredients, namely cephalosporin derivatives (I) or salts thereof, through the digestive tract, immediately followed by *in vivo* hydrolysis by enzymes, whereby they are converted to the corresponding unesterified species or salts thereof.

The unesterified species and salts thereof have excellent antibacterial activity. Thus, they exhibit excellent activity against gram-positive bacteria, inclusive of *Staphylococcus aureus*, and gram-negative bacteria, inclusive of *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Proteus vulgaris*, *Proteus mirabilis* and *Proteus morganii*. In addition, the unesterified species and salts thereof have very low toxicity.

Therefore, the pharmaceutical preparations for the prevention and treatment of bacterial infection in accordance with the present invention can be used as the means for preventing or treating bacterial diseases (e.g. suppurative or purulent diseases, respiratory tract infection, biliary tract infection, urinary tract infection) in humans and other warm-blooded animals (e.g. dog, cat, cattle, horse, rat, mouse).

The dose of cephalosporin derivatives (I) and salts thereof depends on the subject to be treated therewith, the symptom and other factors. In adult humans with suppurative or purulent diseases, for instance, they are administered orally, for example in a single dose of about 1 to 40 mg/kg of body weight as calculated as the corresponding unesterified species about 1 to 4 times daily.

(B)

Example 1

Synthesis of pivaloyloxymethyl 7-[D-O-(glycyl)mandelamido]-3-[(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride (Compound No. 333)

(i) BOC-glycine (1.65 g) is dissolved in 100 ml of methylene chloride and, then 110 mg of 4-dimethylaminopyridine is added. With stirring at 0°C, 3 g of benzhydryl D-mandelate and 1.94 g of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide are added and the reaction is performed for 3 hours. Extraction with ethyl acetate and crystallization from petroleum ether give 1.8 g of benzhydryl O-(BOC-glycyl)mandelate.

NMR(CDCl₃, δ values): 1.43 (s, 9H, —C(CH₃)₃), 4.02 (d, 2H, J=6Hz, —CH₂NH—), 5.05 (t, 1H, J=6Hz, —CH₂NH—), 6.10 (s, 1H, —CHCO—), 6.82 (s, 1H, —CH(C₆H₅)₂), 7.30 (m, 15H, phenyl)

(ii) The compound obtained in (i) is dissolved in 30 ml of ethanol, then 300 mg of palladium oxide is added and catalytic reduction is conducted. Thereafter, the catalyst is filtered off, and the filtrate is concentrated and crystallized from petroleum ether to give 1.1 g of O-(BOC-glycyl)-mandelic acid.

NMR((CD₃)₂CO, δ values): 1.41 (s, 9H, —C(CH₃)₃), 3.47 (d, 2H, J=6Hz, —CH₂NH—), 5.94 (s, 1H, —CHCO—), 6.25, 7.10 (br, 2H, —NH—, —CO₂H), 7.42 (m, 5H, phenyl)

(iii) The compound obtained in (ii) (155 mg) is dissolved in 15 ml of methylene chloride, then 208 mg of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide is added at 0°C, the mixture is stirred for 10 minutes, 221 mg of pivaloyloxymethyl 7-amino-3-[(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate is added and the reaction is conducted at the same temperature for 2 hours. The insoluble matter is filtered off, and the filtrate is washed with an aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate solution and then with an aqueous sodium chloride solution, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and concentrated, and the residue is crystallized from isopropyl ether to give 320 mg of pivaloyloxymethyl 7-[D-O-(BOC-glycyl)mandelamido]-3-[(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate.

IR (nujol, cm⁻¹): 3350, 1780, 1750, 1690.

NMR(CDCl₃, δ values): 1.22 (s, 9H, (CH₃)₃CCO—), 1.42 (s, 9H, (CH₃)₃CO—), 3.72 (br, s, 2H, H₂ at position 2), 3.95 (m, 5H, tetrazole —CH₂, CH₂NH—), 4.21, 4.55 (d, d, 2H, J=14Hz, —CH₂S— at position 3), 4.97 (d, 1H, J=5Hz, H at position 6), 5.00 (br, 1H, —NH—), 5.68~6.0 (m, 3H, —OCH₂O—, H at position 7), 6.18 (s, 1H, —CHCONH—), 7.30 (d, 1H, J=9Hz, —CONH—), 7.42 (s, 5H, phenyl).

(iv) The compound obtained in (iii) is dissolved in 3 ml of dioxane. Thereto is added 2.5 ml of ethanolic 5N hydrochloric acid at room temperature, followed by stirring for 30 minutes. Addition of 30 ml of ether causes precipitation of crystals. The crystals are collected by centrifugal filtration to give 105 mg of the title compound.

IR (nujol, cm⁻¹): 3200, 1780, 1750, 1690.

NMR((CD₃)₂SO, δ values): 1.18 (s, 9H, —C(CH₃)₃), 3.65 (br, s, 2H, H₂ at position 2), 3.93 (br, s, 5H, tetrazole —CH₂, —CH₂CO—), 4.15, 4.42 (d, d, 2H, J=14Hz, —CH₂S— at position 3), 5.02 (d, 1H, J=5Hz, H at position 6), 5.55~6.05 (m, 3H, H at position 7, —OCH₂O—),

6.13 (s, 1H, —CHCONH—),

7.20~7.70 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.55 (br, 3H, —NH₃⁺), 9.45 (d, 1H, J=9Hz, —CONH—).

Example 2

Synthesis of 1-acetoxyethyl 7-[D-O-(L-alanyl)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride (Compound No. 22)

(i) 1-Acetoxyethyl 7-(D-mandelamido)-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate is dissolved in 30 ml of methylene chloride. Under ice cooling, 210 mg of BOC-alanine, 25 mg of 4-dimethylaminopyridine and 270 mg of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide are added, and the mixture is stirred for an hour. The insoluble matter is filtered off, and the filtrate is washed with 10% aqueous citric acid, aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate and aqueous sodium chloride in that order and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. Removal of the solvent by distillation and the subsequent addition of petroleum ether to the residue give 110 mg of 1-acetoxyethyl 7-[D-O-(BOC-alanyl)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate as a slightly yellow powder.

IR (nujol, cm⁻¹): 3350, 1770, 1750, 1680.

NMR((CD₃)₂SO, δ values): 0.75~1.92 (m, 15H, (CH₃)₃CO—, 2 × CH₃CH—, 2.07 (s, 3H, CH₃CO—), 2.68 (s, 3H, thiadiazole —CH₃), 3.62 (br, s, 2H, H₂ at position 2),

3.93~4.27 (m, 1H, —CHNH—),

4.14, 4.49, (d, d, 2H, $J=14\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3), 5.06 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, H at position 6), 5.35~5.95 (m, 2H, H at position 7, BOC $-\text{NH}-$), 6.00 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCONH}-$),

5 6.82, 6.91 (q, q, 1H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $-\text{OCHO}-$), 7.40 (s, 5H, phenyl), 9.28 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

(ii) The compound obtained in (i) is dissolved in 6 ml of ethyl acetate. Thereto is added 5 ml of 2N hydrochloric acid in isopropyl alcohol, and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for an hour, followed by addition of 6 ml of ethyl acetate. The resultant white crystals are washed with ether to give 600 mg of the title compound.

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1780, 1755, 1690.

NMR($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.49 (d, 6H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $2 \times \text{CH}_3\text{CH}-$), 2.09 (s, 3H, $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}-$), 2.70 (s, 3H, thiadiazole $-\text{CH}_3$), 3.65 (br, s, 2H, H_2 at position 2), 4.15, 4.55 (d, d, 2H, $J=14\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3),

15 4.8 (m, 1H, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}-$), 5.08 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, H at position 6), 5.74 (m, 1H, H at position 7),

6.12 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCONH}-$), 6.93, 7.02 (q, q, 1H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}-$),

20 7.45 (m, 5H, phenyl, 8.7 (br, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.45 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

Example 3

Synthesis of 1-ethoxycarbonyloxyethyl 7-[D-O-(L-alanyl)mandelamido]-3-[(1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate (Compound No. 237)

25 (i) BOC-L-alanine (1.89 g) is dissolved in 100 ml of methylene chloride and, then, 110 mg of 4-dimethylaminopyridine is added. With stirring at 0°C , 3.2 g of benzhydryl D-mandelate and 2.1 g of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide are added and the reaction is allowed to proceed for 3 hours. The insoluble matter is filtered off, the filtrate is concentrated, and the concentrate is extracted with ethyl acetate.

30 Crystallization from petroleum ether gives 2.1 g of benzhydryl O-(BOC-L-alanyl)mandelate.

NMR(CDCl_3 , δ values): 1.49 (s, 9H, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$), 1.36 (d, 3H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}-$), 4.45 (m, 1H, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}-$) 5.02 (d, 1H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CHNH}-$),

35 6.11 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCO}-$), 6.87 (s, 1H, $-\text{CH}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$), 7.35 (m, 15H, phenyl).

(ii) The compound obtained in (i) is dissolved in 30 ml of ethanol. Following addition of 300 mg of palladium oxide, catalytic reduction is conducted. There is thus obtained 1.2 g of (BOC-L-alanyl)-D-mandelic acid.

40 NMR($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.40 (s, 9H, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$), 1.35 (d, 3H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}-$)

45 4.43 (m, 1H, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}-$), 5.95 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCO}_2\text{H}$), 6.40, 7.10 (br, 2H, $-\text{NH}-$, $-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$), 7.40 (m, 5H, phenyl).

(iii) The compound obtained in (ii) is dissolved in 30 ml of anhydrous tetrahydrofuran, the solution is cooled to -20°C in a nitrogen atmosphere, 4.8 ml of a 10% solution of triethylamine in tetrahydrofuran is added, followed by addition of a solution of 520 mg of ethyl chlorocarbonate in 2 ml of tetrahydrofuran, and the mixture is stirred at -20°C for 30 minutes. Separately, 14 g of 7-amino-3-(1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid is suspended in 30 ml of 50% aqueous tetrahydrofuran and, then, 4 ml of a 10% triethylamine solution in tetrahydrofuran is added, whereupon the suspension turns to a homogeneous solution. Thereto is added the previously prepared mixed acid anhydride solution at -20°C . The mixture is stirred at 0°C for an hour and then at room temperature for an hour. Thereafter, the reaction mixture is adjusted to pH about 2 with phosphoric acid and then extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract is washed with aqueous sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. Removal of the solvent by distillation and addition of isopropyl ether give 1.3 g of 7-[D-O-(BOC-L-alanyl)mandelamido]-3-[(1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylic acid.

60 NMR($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.40 (s, 9H, $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$), 1.45 (d, 3H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}-$),

3.60 (br, s, 2H, H_2 at position 2), 4.40 (m, 1H, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}-$),

4.16, 4.53 (d, d, 2H, $J=14\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3), 5.02 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, H at position 6), 5.10 (br, s, 1H, $-\text{NH}-$), 5.55~5.85 (m, 1H, H at position 7),

6.04 (s, 1H, —CHO—), 7.42 (br, s, 5H, phenyl), 7.30 (br, 1H, —CO₂H), 9.35 (d, 1H, J=9Hz, —CONH—),

9.50 (s, 1H, H at position 5 of thiadiazole).

(iv) The compound obtained in (iii) (1 g) and 160 mg of potassium acetate are dissolved in 20 ml of dimethylacetamide. Thereto is added 450 mg of 1-iododiethyl carbonate at -15°C, and the mixture is stirred at the same temperature for an hour. Ethyl acetate is added, and the whole mixture is washed with aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate and then with aqueous sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent is then distilled off under reduced pressure. Addition of isopropyl ether gives 1.05 g of 1-ethoxycarbonyloxyethyl 7-[D-O-(BOC-L-alanyl)mandelamido]-3-[(1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate as crystals.

IR (nujol, cm⁻¹): 3320, 1780, 1750, 1680.

NMR(CDCl₃, δ values): 1.32 (t, 3H, J=7Hz, CH₃CH₂O—), 1.41 (s, 9H, ((CH₃)₃C—),

1.41 (d, 3H, J=7Hz, CH₃CHNH—), 1.60, 1.62 (d, d, 3H, J=7Hz, CH₃CHO—),

3.70 (br, s, 2H, H₂ at position 2), 4.05~4.80 (m, 5H, —OCH₂CH₃, CH₃CHNH—,

CH₂S— at position 3), 4.98, 5.00 (d, d, J=5Hz, H at position 6), 5.20 (br, 1H, —NH—), 5.60~5.90 (m, 1H, H at position 7),

6.20 (s, 1H, —CHCONH—), 6.93, 7.02 (q, q, 1H, J=7Hz, CH₃CHO—),

7.40 (m, 6H, phenyl, —CONH—), 9.55 (s, 1H, H at position 5 of thiadiazole).

(v) The compound obtained in (iv) (430 mg) is dissolved in 4 ml of dioxane. Thereto is added 3 ml of 5N ethanolic hydrochloric acid, and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for 80 minutes. Ethyl acetate (80 ml) is added, and the resulting crystalline precipitate is washed with ether to give 320 mg of the title compound.

IR (nujol, cm⁻¹): 1785, 1760, 1695.

NMR((CD₃)₂SO, δ values): 1.23 (t, 3H, J=7Hz, CH₃CH₂—),

1.49 (d, 3H, J=7Hz, CH₃CHCO—), 1.51 (d, 3H, J=7Hz, CH₃CHO—),

3.65 (br, s, 2H, H₂ at position 2), 3.88~4.25 (m, 5H, —CH₂S— at position 3, CH₃CH₂O—, CH₃CHCO—),

5.05, 5.08 (d, d, 1H, J=5Hz, H at position 6), 5.54~5.90 (m, 1H, H at position 7),

6.12 (s, 1H, —CHCONH—), 6.83, 6.91 (q, q, 1H, J=7Hz, CH₃CHO—),

7.45 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.65 (br, 3H, —NH₃⁺), 9.45 (d, 1H, J=9Hz, —CONH—), 9.54 (s, 1H, H at position 5 of thiadiazole).

Example 4

By following the procedure of Example 2, there are produced the compounds specified below:
Acetoxymethyl 7-[D-O-(L-alanyl)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride (Compound No. 15)

IR (nujol, cm⁻¹): 1780, 1760, 1690.

NMR((CD₃)₂SO, δ values): 1.46 (d, 3H, J=7Hz, —CH—CH₃),

2.08 (s, 3H, —CO—CH₃), 2.68 (s, 3H, thiadiazole —CH₃), 3.65 (br, s, 2H, H₂ at position 2), 4.20 (m, 1H, —CH—CH₃), 4.17, 4.58 (d, d, J=14Hz, 2H, —CH₂S— at position 3), 5.05 (d, 1H, J=5Hz, H at position 6), 5.77 (d × d, 1H, J=5 and 9Hz, H at position 7), 5.74 and 5.88 (d, d, 2H, J=7Hz, —CH₂OCO—),

6.12 (s, 1H, —CH—CONH—), 7.45 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.62 (br, 3H, —NH₃⁺), 9.45 (d, 1H, J=9Hz, —CONH—).

Pivaloyloxymethyl 7-[D-O-(L-alanyl)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride (Compound No. 25)

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1785, 1755, 1690.

5 NMR($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.16 (s, 9H, $-\text{CH}_3 \times 3$), 1.48 (d, 3H, $J=8\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$),

2.68 (s, 3H, thiadiazole $-\text{CH}_3$), 3.64 (br, s, 2H, H_2 at position 2), 4.20 (m, 1H, $-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$),

10 4.12 and 4.57 (d, d, 2H, $J=14\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{S}-$ at position 3), 5.04 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, H at position 6), 5.77 (d, d, 1H, $J=5$ and 9Hz , H at position 7), 5.74 and 5.95 (d, d, 2H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{OCO}$),

15 6.12 (s, 1H, $-\text{CH}-\text{CONH}-$), 7.13 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.63 (br, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.45 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

Pivaloyloxymethyl 7-[D-O-(L-valyl)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride (Compound no. 39)

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 3200, 1780, 1750, 1690.

20 NMR($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 0.96 (d, 6H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 1.18 (s, 9H, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$), 2.30 (m, 1H, $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 2.68 (s, 2H, thiadiazole $-\text{CH}_3$), 3.65 (br, s, 2H, H_2 at position 2), 4.11 and 4.57 (d, d, 2H, $J=14\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{S}-$ at position 3),

25 4.10 (m, 1H, $-\text{CH}-\text{iPr}$), 5.05 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, H at position 6), 5.60~6.05 (m, 3H,

H at position 7, $-\text{COOCH}_2$), 6.15 (s, 1H, $-\text{CH}-\text{OCO}$),

30 7.25~7.70 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.63 (br, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.45 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

Pivaloyloxymethyl 7-[D-O-(L-propyl)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride (Compound No. 151).

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1780, 1750, 1685.

35 NMR($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.16 (s, 9H, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$), 1.70~2.40 (m, 4H H_2 at positions 3 and 4 of proline), 2.68 (s, 3H, thiadiazole $-\text{CH}_3$), 3.05~3.45 (m, 2H, H_2 at position 5 of proline), 3.64 (br, s, 2H, H_2 at position 2), 4.10 and 4.55 (d, d, 2H, $J=14\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{S}-$ at position 3), 4.35~4.53 (m, 1H, H at position 2 of proline), 5.05 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, H at position 6), 5.55~6.05 (m, 3H, H at position 7, $-\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2-$),

40 6.15 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCONH}-$), 7.43 (m, 5H, phenyl), 9.30 (br, 2H, $-\text{NH}_2^+$), 9.40 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

Pivaloyloxymethyl 7-[D-O-(sarcosyl)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride (Compound No. 179)

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 3200, 1780, 1750, 1690.

45 NMR($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.17 (s, 9H, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$), 2.60 (s, 3H, $-\text{NHCH}_3$), 2.68 (s, 3H, thiadiazole $-\text{CH}_3$), 3.65 (br, s, 2H, H_2 at position 2), 4.12 (br, s, 2H, $-\text{COCH}_2-$), 4.14, 4.55 (d, d, 2H, $J=14\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{S}-$ at position 3), 5.05 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, H at position 6), 5.60~6.05 (m, 3H, H at position 7, $-\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2-$),

50 6.15 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHOCO}-$), 7.25~7.75 (m, 5H, phenyl), 9.50 (m, 3H, $-\text{CONH}$, $-\text{NH}_2^+$).

(5-Methyl-1,3-dioxolen-2-on-4-ylmethyl) 7-[D-O-(L-alanyl)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride (Compound No. 28)

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1815, 1780, 1690.

55 NMR($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.48 (d, 3H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CHCH}_3$), 2.18 (s, 3H, dioxolene $-\text{CH}_3$),

60 2.66 (s, 3H, thiadiazole $-\text{CH}_3$), 3.62 (br, s, 2H, H_2 at position 2), 4.20 (m, 1H, $-\text{CHCH}_3$),

4.07, 4.65 (d, d, 1H, $J=14\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{S}-$ at position 3), 5.05 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, H at position 6), 5.15 (s, 2H, $-\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 5.72 (d x d 1H, $J=5$ and 9Hz , H at position 7),

65 6.13 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCONH}-$), 7.63 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.73 (br, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.46 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

(5-Methyl-1,3-dioxolen-2-on-4-ylmethyl) 7-[D-O-(L-prolyl)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)-thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride (Compound No. 154)

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1820, 1785, 1740, 1680.

NMR($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.7~2.4 (m, 7H, H_2 at positions 3 and 4 of proline, dioxolene $-\text{CH}_3$), 2.70 (s, 3H, thiadiazole $-\text{CH}_3$), 3.05~3. (m, 2H, H_2 at position 5 of proline), 3.59, 3.97 (d, d, 2H, $J=18\text{Hz}$, H_2 at position 2), 4.07 4.87 (d, d, 2H, $J=14\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3), 4.35~4.53 (m, 1H, H at position 2 of proline), 5.04 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, H at position 6), 5.15 (s, 2H $-\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 5.81 (d x d, 1H, $J=9$ and 5Hz , H at position 7),

7.42 (m, 5H, phenyl), 9.3 (br, 2H, $-\text{NH}_2^+$), 9.40 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

1-Acetoxyethyl 7-[D-O-(glycyl)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride (Compound No. 8)

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1780, 1760, 1685.

NMR($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.48, 1.50 (d, d, 3H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CHCH}_3$),

2.03, 2.07 (s, s, 3H, $-\text{COCH}_3$), 2.68 (s, 3H, thiadiazole $-\text{CH}_3$), 3.65 (br, s, 2H, H_2 at position 2), 3.97 (br, s, 2H, $-\text{OCOCH}_2-$), 4.13, 4.50 (d, d, 2H, $J=14\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3), 5.07 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, H at position 6), 5.7

(m, 1H, H at position 7), 6.12 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCONH}-$), 6.92, 7.01 (q, q, 1H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CHCH}_3$),

7.43 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.6 (br, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.45 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$)

1-Acetoxyethyl 7-[D-O-(L- α -aspartyl)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride (Compound No. 106)

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1780, 1760, 1690.

NMR($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.49 1.52 (d, d, 3H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CHCH}_3$),

2.03, 2.07 (s, s, 3H, $-\text{COCH}_3$), 3.05 (d, 2H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2-$), 2.70 (s, 3H, thiadiazole $-\text{CH}_3$), 3.73 (br. s, 2H,

H_2 at position 2), 3.90~4.85 (m, 3H, $-\text{CHNH}_2^+$,

$-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$), 5.05, 5.07 (d, d, 2H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, H at position 6), 5.6 (m, 1H, H at position 7),

6.09 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCONH}-$), 6.85, 6.98 (q, q, 1H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CHCH}_3$),

7.6 (m, 6H, phenyl, $-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$), 8.7 (br, s, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.48 (d, 1H $-\text{CONH}-$).

1-Acetoxyethyl 7-[D-O-(L-glutaminy)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride (Compound No. 78)

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 3100, 1785, 1720, 1690.

NMR($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.46, 1.48 (d, d, 3H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CHCH}_3$),

2.03, 2.06 (s, s, 3H, $-\text{COCH}_3$), 2.1~2.65 (m, 4H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 2.66 (s, 3H, thiadiazole $-\text{CH}_3$), 3.65 (br, s, 2H, H_2 at position 2), 4.13, 4.51 (d, d, 2H, $J=14\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3),

4.85 (m, 1H, $-\text{CHNH}_2$), 5.07 (d, 1h, $J=5\text{Hz}$, H at position 6), 5.7 (m, 1H, H at position 7),

6.1 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCONH}-$), 6.91, 7.1 (q, 1, 1H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CHCH}_3$),

7.46 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.7 (br, 5H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$, $-\text{CONH}_2$), 9.20 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}$).

1-Acetoxyethyl 7-[D-O-(L-lysyl)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride (Compound No. 134)

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1780, 1750, 1680.

NMR($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.2~1.93 (br, 6H, $-(\text{CH}_2)_3-$), 1.48 1.50 (d, d, 3H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CHCH}_3$),

2.06, 2.08 (s, s, 3H, $-\text{COCH}_3$), 2.68 (s, 3H, thiadiazole $-\text{CH}_3$), 2.75 (br, 2H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_3^+$), 4.03 (m, 1H,

—CH—NH₃⁺), 3.68 (br, s, 2H, H₂ at position 2), 4.16, 4.56 (d, d, 2H, J=14Hz, —CH₂S— at position 3), 5.05 (d, 1H, J=5Hz, H at position 6), 5.75 (m, 1H, H at position 7),

5 6.11 (s, 1H, —CHCONH—), 6.94, 7.00 (q, q, 1H, J=6Hz, —CHCH₃),

7.45 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.15 (br, 3H, —NH₃⁺), 8.83 (br, 3H, —NH₃⁺), 9.45 (d, 1H, J=9Hz, —CONH)

10 1-Acetoxyethyl 7-[D-O-(L-methionyl)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride (Compound No. 162)

IR (nujol, cm⁻¹): 1780, 1750, 1685.

NMR((CD₃)₂SO, δ values): 1.47, 1.50 (d, d, 3H, J=6Hz, —CHCH₃),

15 2.01 (s, 3H, CH₃S—), 2.04 2.07 (s, s, 3H, —COCH₃), 2.3 (m, 4H, —CH₂CH₂—), 3.68 (br, s, 2H, H₂ at position 2), 4.2~4.62 (m, 3H, —CH₂S— at position 3),

20 —CHNH₃⁺), 5.06 (d, 1H, J=5Hz, H at position 6), 5.8 (m, 1H, H at position 7), 6.03 (s, 1H, —CHCONH—),

6.94, 7.04 (q, q, 1H, J=4Hz, —CHCH₃), 7.45 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.6 (br, 3H, —NH₃⁺), 9.6 (d, 1H, —CONH).

1-Acetoxyethyl 7-[D-O-(L-phenylalanyl)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride (Compound No. 92)

25 IR (nujol, cm⁻¹): 1780, 1755, 1685.

NMR((CD₃)₂SO, δ values): 1.48, 1.50 (d, d, 3H, J=6Hz, —CHCH₃),

30 2.03, 2.06 (s, s, 3H, —COCH₃), 2.68 (s, 3H, thiadiazole —CH₃), 3.22 (d, 2H, J=7Hz, —CHCH₂—),

3.62 (br, s, 2H, H₂ at position 2), 4.18, 4.66 (d, d, 2H, J=14Hz, —CH₂S— at position 3),

35 4.7 (m, 1H, —CHNH₃⁺), 5.06 (d, 1H, J=5Hz, H at position 6), 5.52~5.89 (m, 1H, H at position 7),

6.06 (s, 1H, —CHCONH—), 6.75~7.13 (m, 1H, —CHCH₃),

40 7.21 (s, 5H, phenyl), 7.37 (s, 5H, phenyl), 8.84 (br, 3H, —NH₃⁺), 9.42 (d, 1H, J=9Hz, —CONH).

1-Acetoxyethyl 7-[D-O-(L-prolyl)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride (Compound No. 148)

45 IR (nujol, cm⁻¹): 1785, 1750, 1685.

NMR((CD₃)₂SO, δ values): 1.48, 1.50 (d, d, 3H, J=6Hz, CH₃CH—),

1.70, 2.40 (m, 7H, at positions 3 and 4 of proline, CH₃CO—), 2.70 (s, 3H, thiadiazole CH₃), 3.05~3.45 (m, 2H, H₂ at position 5 of proline), 3.64 (br, s, 2H, H₂ at position 2), 4.10, 4.55 (d, d, 2H, J=14Hz, —CH₂S— at position 3), 4.35~4.53 (m, 1H, H at position 2 of proline), 5.04 5.06 (d, d, 1H, J=5Hz, H at position 6), 5.85 (m, 1H, H at position 7),

55 6.12 (s, 1H, —CHCONH), 6.94, 7.00 (q, q, 1H, J=6Hz, CH₃CH—), 7.43 (m, 5H, phenyl),

9.30 (br, 2H, —NH₂⁺), 9.46 (d, 1H, J=9Hz, —CONH—).

1-Acetoxyethyl 7-[D-O-(L-alanyl)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride (Compound No. 190)

60 IR (nujol, cm⁻¹): 1785, 1765, 1690.

NMR((CD₃)₂SO, δ values): 1.46, 1.48 (d, d, 3H, J=6Hz, —CHCH₃),

2.00, 2.04 (s, s, 3H, —COCH₃), 2.35 (t, 2H, J=6Hz, —COCH₂—), 2.68 (s, 3H, thiadiazole —CH₃), 3.1 (m, 2H, —CH₂NH₃⁺), 3.65 (br, s, 2H, H₂ at position 2), 4.12 (4.52 (d, d, 1H, J=14 Hz, 8CH₂S— at position 3), 4.15, 4.55

(d, d, 1H, $J=14\text{Hz}$ —CH₂S— at position 3), 5.09 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, H at position 6), 5.7 (d × d, $J=9$ and 5Hz , H at position 7),

5 6.15 (s, 1H, —CHCONH—), 6.88, 6.96 (q, q, 1h, $J=6\text{Hz}$, —CHCH₃),

7.4 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.73 (br, 3H —NH₃⁺), 9.46 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, —CONH—).

1-Acetoxyethyl 7-[D-O-(glycylglycyl)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride (Compound No. 204)

IR (nujol, cm⁻¹): 1780, 1760, 1680, 1630.

NMR((CD₃)₂SO, δ values): 1.50 (d, 3H, $J=56\text{Hz}$, —CHCH₃), 2.03, 2.06 (s, s, 3H, —COCH₃), 2.68 (s, 3H, thiadiazole —CH₃), 3.63 (br, s, 4H, H₂ at position 2, —CH₂NH₃⁺), 3.85~4.2 (m, 4H, —CH₂S— at position 3), —CH₂NH—, 5.05 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, H at position 6), 5.52~5.93 (m, 1H, H at position 7),

15 6.04 (s, 1H, —CHCONH—), 6.92, 7.01 (q, q, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, —CHCH₃),

7.43 (m, 5h, phenyl), 8.29 (br, 3H, —NH₃⁺), 8.99 (br, 1H, —CH₂NH), 9.40 (d, 1h, $J=9\text{Hz}$, —CONH—).

20 1-Ethoxycarbonyloxyethyl 7-[D-O-(L-alanyl)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride (Compound No. 27)

IR (nujol, cm⁻¹): 1785, 1765, 1690.

NMR((CD₃)₂SO, δ values): 1.22 (t, 3H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, —CH₂CH₃),

25 1.48 (d, 3H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, CH₃CHCO—), 1.50 (d, 3H, $J=4\text{Hz}$, —OCHCH₃),

30 2.68 (s, 3H, thiadiazole —CH₃), 3.65 (br, s, 2H, H₂ at position 2), 3.90~4.25 (m, 5H, —CH₂S at position 3,

—CH₂CH₃, —CH₂NH₃⁺), 5.06, 5.08 (d, d, 1H; $J=5\text{Hz}$, H at position 6), 5.55~5.93 (m, 1H, H at position 7),

35 6.12 (s, 1H, —CH₃CONH), 6.82, 6.90 (q, q, 1H, $J=4\text{Hz}$, CH₃CH₂O—),

7.45 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.68 (br, 3H, —NH₃⁺), 9.46 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, —CONH—).

40 Phthalidyl 7-[D-O-(L-asparaginy)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride (Compound No. 68)

IR (nujol, cm⁻¹): 1780, 1750, 1675, 1650

NMR((CD₃)₂SO, δ values): 2.90 (d, 2H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, —CH₂CO—), 2.70 (s, 3H, thiadiazole —CH₃), 3.72 (br, s, 2H,

45 H₂ at position 2), 4.30 (m, 1h, —CHNH₃⁺),

4.20, 4.85 (d, d, 2H, $J=15\text{Hz}$, —CH₂S— at position 3), 5.15 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, H at position 6), 5.65 (m, 1H, H at position 7),

50 6.14 (s, 1H, —CHCONH—), 6.54 (m, 8H, phenyl, —CHO—,

—CONH₂), 7.80 (m, 4H, phthalidyl), 8.55 (br, s, 3H, —NH₃⁺), 9.45 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, —CONH—).

55 1-Acetoxyethyl 7-[D-O-(L-alanyl)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,2,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride (Compound No. 380)

IR (nujol, cm⁻¹): 1785, 1760, 1685.

NMR((CD₃)₂SO, δ values): 1.50 (d, 6H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, 2 × —CHCH₃),

60 2.05, 2.08 (s, s, 3H, —COCH₃), 3.70 (br, s, 2H, H₂ at position 2), 4.15, 4.55 (d, d, 2H, $J=14\text{Hz}$, —CH₂S— at

position 3), 4.32 (m, 1H, —CHNH₃⁺),

65

5.05 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, H at position 6), 5.51 (br, 1H, triazole $-\text{NH}-$), 5.75 (m, 1H, H at position 7),

6.12 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCONH}-$), 6.92, 7.01 (q, q, 1H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{C}-$),

7.45 (m, 5H, phenyl), 7.75 (s, 1H, H at position 4 of triazole), 8.72 (br, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.50 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

1-Isobutyryloxyethyl 7-[D-O-(L-alanyl)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,2,3-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride (Compound No. 399)

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 3250, 1780, 1740, 1690.

NMR($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.16 (d, 6H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $-(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 1.46

1.5 (d, 3H, $J=8\text{Hz}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CHCO}-$), 1.53, 1.56 (d, d, 1H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}-$),

2.3~3.0 (m, 1H, $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 3.7 (br, s, 2H, H_2 at position 2), 4.13~4.58 (m, 3H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3,

5.1 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, H at position 6), 5.7 (m, 1H, H at position 7),

6.05 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCONH}-$), 6.9, 7.15 (q, q, 1H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CHCH}_3$),

7.2~7.6 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.95 (br, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.32 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$), 9.57 (s, 1H, H at position 4 of thiadiazole).

Pivaloyloxymethyl 7-[α -(L-alanyl)-p-hydroxymandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thio-methyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride (Compound No. 465)

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 3350, 1780, 1740, 1685.

NMR($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.18, (s, 9H, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$),

1.46 (d, 3H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}-$), 2.67 (s, 3H, thiadiazole $-\text{CH}_3$),

3.65 (br, s, 2H, at position 2), 4.25 (m, 1H, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}-$),

4.14, 4.60 (d, d, 2H, $J=14\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3), 5.05 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, H at position 6), 5.65~6.00 (m, 4H,

$-\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2-$, H at position 7, $-\text{OH}$), 6.10 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCONH}-$),

6.75, 7.25 (d, d, 4H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, phenyl), 8.70 (br, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.43 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

1-Acetoxyethyl 7-[D-O-(L-alanyl)mandelamido]-3-carbamoyloxymethyl-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride (Compound No. 410)

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1780, 1750, 1700, 1680.

NMR($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.48 (d, 6H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $2 \times \text{CH}_3\text{CH}-$),

2.08 (s, 3H, $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}-$), 3.60 (br, s, 2H, H_2 at position 2), 4.25 (m, 1H, $\text{CH}_2\text{CHCO}-$),

4.65, 4.90 (d, d, $J=14\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$ at position 3), 5.08 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, H at position 6), 5.57~5.88 (m, 1H, H at position 7),

6.10 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCONH}-$), 6.60 (br, 2H, $-\text{CONH}_2$), 6.92, 7.00 (q, q, 1H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}-$),

7.40 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.68 (br, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.45 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

1-Ethoxycarbonyloxyethyl 7-[D-O-(propyl)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride (Compound No. 153)
IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1780, 1760, 1690.

5 NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.21 (t, 3H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 1.53 (d, 3H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, $-\text{OCHCH}_3$), 1.75~2.38 (m, 4H, CH_2 at positions 3 and 4 of proline), 2.69 (s, 3H, thiadiazole CH_3), 3.1~3.5 (m, 2H, CH_2 at position 5 of proline), 3.64 (br, s, 2H, H_2 at position 2), 3.9~4.8 (m, 5H, CH_2S at position 3, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, CH at position 2 of proline), 5.08 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, CH at position 6), 5.56~5.95 (m, 1H, CH at position 7),

6.12 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCONH}-$), 6.88 (q, q, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, CH_2CHO),

7.58 (br, s, 5H, phenyl), 9.5 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}$), 8.5~10.8 (br, 2H, $-\text{NH}_2^+$).

15 Furthermore, by following the procedure of Example 2, there are also obtained the compounds described below in the Table 1. The compounds listed therein all have the D configuration with respect to the carbon atom marked with * in general formula (I), and are in the hydrochloride form.

The abbreviations used in said Table 1 respectively mean the following:

30 (1) In relation to R^1 :

Ala:	alanyl	β -Ala:	β -alanyl
Asn:	asparaginy	α -Asp:	α -aspartyl
GIG:	glycylglycyl	Gln:	glutaminy
α -Glu:	α -glutamyl	Gly:	glycyl
Lys:	lysyl	Met:	methionyl
Phe:	phenylalanyl	Pro:	prolyl
Sar:	sarcosyl	Ser:	seryl
Val:	valyl		

35 (2) In relation to R^2 :

AOE:	1-acetoxyethyl
AOM:	acetoxymethyl
iBOE:	1-isobutyryloxyethyl
nBOE:	1-n-butyryloxyethyl
DOX:	5-methyl-1,3-dioxolen-2-on-4-ylmethyl
ECE:	1-ethoxycarbonyloxyethyl
PHT:	phthalidyl
POE:	1-propionyloxyethyl
POM:	propionyloxymethyl
nVOE:	1-n-valeryloxyethyl
iVOE:	1-isovaleryloxyethyl
iVOM:	isovaleryloxymethyl
PVE:	1-pivaloyloxyethyl
PVM:	pivaloyloxymethyl

50 (3) In relation to R^3 :

CM:	carbamoyloxymethyl
MT:	[(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)thiomethyl]
MTD:	[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]
PD:	[(3-hydroxypyridazin-6-yl)thiomethyl]
TD:	[(1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]
TR:	[(1H-1,2,3-triazol-5-yl)thiomethyl]
TZ:	[(1,2,3-thiadiazol-1-yl)thiomethyl]

TABLE 1

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄
1	Gly	AOM	MTD	H
2	Gly	POM	MTD	H
3	Gly	nBOE	MTD	H
4	Gly	iVOM	MTD	H
5	Gly	iBOE	MTD	H
6	Gly	nVOE	MTD	H
7	Gly	iVOE	MTD	H
8	Gly	AOE	MTD	H
9	Gly	POE	MTD	H
10	Gly	PVE	MTD	H
11	Gly	PVM	MTD	H
12	Gly	PHT	MTD	H
13	Gly	ECE	MTD	H
14	Gly	DOX	MTD	H
15	Ala	AOM	MTD	H
16	Ala	POM	MTD	H
17	Ala	nBOE	MTD	H
18	Ala	iVOM	MTD	H
19	Ala	iBOE	MTD	H
20	Ala	nVOE	MTD	H
21	Ala	iVOE	MTD	H
22	Ala	AOE	MTD	H
23	Ala	POE	MTD	H
24	Ala	PVE	MTD	H
25	Ala	PVM	MTD	H
26	Ala	PHT	MTD	H
27	Ala	ECE	MTD	H
28	Ala	DOX	MTD	H
29	Val	AOM	MTD	H
30	Val	POM	MTD	H
31	Val	nBOE	MTD	H

TABLE 1 (continued)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄
32	Val	iVOM	MTD	H
33	Val	iBOE	MTD	H
34	Val	nVOE	MTD	H
35	Val	iVOE	MTD	H
36	Val	AOE	MTD	H
37	Val	POE	MTD	H
38	Val	PVE	MTD	H
39	Val	PVM	MTD	H
40	Val	PHT	MTD	H
41	Val	ECE	MTD	H
42	Val	DOX	MTD	H
43	Ser	AOM	MTD	H
44	Ser	POM	MTD	H
45	Ser	nBOE	MTD	H
46	Ser	iVOM	MTD	H
47	Ser	iBOE	MTD	H
48	Ser	nVOE	MTD	H
49	Ser	iVOE	MTD	H
50	Ser	AOE	MTD	H
51	Ser	POE	MTD	H
52	Ser	PVE	MTD	H
53	Ser	PVM	MTD	H
54	Ser	PHT	MTD	H
55	Ser	ECE	MTD	H
56	Ser	DOX	MTD	H
57	Asn	AOM	MTD	H
58	Asn	POM	MTD	H
59	Asn	nBOE	MTD	H
60	Asn	iVOM	MTD	H
61	Asn	iBOE	MTD	H
62	Asn	nVOE	MTD	H

TABLE 1 (continued)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄
63	Asn	iVOE	MTD	H
64	Asn	AOE	MTD	H
65	Asn	POE	MTD	H
66	Asn	PVE	MTD	H
67	Asn	PVM	MTD	H
68	Asn	PHT	MTD	H
69	Asn	ECE	MTD	H
70	Asn	DOX	MTD	H
71	Gln	AOM	MTD	H
72	Gln	POM	MTD	H
73	Gln	nBOE	MTD	H
74	Gln	iVOM	MTD	H
75	Gln	iBOE	MTD	H
76	Gln	nVOE	MTD	H
77	Gln	iVOE	MTD	H
78	Gln	AOE	MTD	H
79	Gln	POE	MTD	H
80	Gln	PVE	MTD	H
81	Gln	PVM	MTD	H
82	Gln	PHT	MTD	H
83	Gln	ECE	MTD	H
84	Gln	DOX	MTD	H
85	Phe	AOM	MTD	H
86	Phe	POM	MTD	H
87	Phe	nBOE	MTD	H
88	Phe	iVOM	MTD	H
89	Phe	iBOE	MTD	H
90	Phe	nVOE	MTD	H
91	Phe	iVOE	MTD	H
92	Phe	AOE	MTD	H
93	Phe	POE	MTD	H

TABLE 1 (continued)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄
94	Phe	PVE	MTD	H
95	Phe	PVM	MTD	H
96	Phe	PHT	MTD	H
97	Phe	ECE	MTD	H
98	Phe	DOX	MTD	H
99	α Asp	AOM	MTD	H
100	α Asp	POM	MTD	H
101	α Asp	nBOE	MTD	H
102	α Asp	iVOM	MTD	H
103	α Asp	iBOE	MTD	H
104	α Asp	nVOE	MTD	H
105	α Asp	iVOE	MTD	H
106	α Asp	AOE	MTD	H
107	α Asp	POE	MTD	H
108	α Asp	PVE	MTD	H
109	α Asp	PVM	MTD	H
110	α Asp	PHT	MTD	H
111	α Asp	ECE	MTD	H
112	α Asp	DOX	MTD	H
113	α Glu	AOM	MTD	H
114	α Glu	POM	MTD	H
115	α Glu	nBOE	MTD	H
116	α Glu	iVOM	MTD	H
117	α Glu	iBOE	MTD	H
118	α Glu	nVOE	MTD	H
119	α Glu	iVOE	MTD	H
120	α Glu	AOE	MTD	H
121	α Glu	POE	MTD	H
122	α Glu	PVE	MTD	H
123	α Glu	PVM	MTD	H
124	α Glu	PHT	MTD	H

TABLE 1 (continued)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄
125	α Glu	ECE	MTD	H
126	α Glu	DOX	MTD	H
127	Lys	AOM	MTD	H
128	Lys	POM	MTD	H
129	Lys	nBOE	MTD	H
130	Lys	iVOM	MTD	H
131	Lys	iBOE	MTD	H
132	Lys	nVOE	MTD	H
133	Lys	iVOE	MTD	H
134	Lys	AOE	MTD	H
135	Lys	POE	MTD	H
136	Lys	PVE	MTD	H
137	Lys	PVM	MTD	H
138	Lys	PHT	MTD	H
139	Lys	ECE	MTD	H
140	Lys	DOX	MTD	H
141	Pro	AOM	MTD	H
142	Pro	POM	MTD	H
143	Pro	nBOE	MTD	H
144	Pro	iVOM	MTD	H
145	Pro	iBOE	MTD	H
146	Pro	nVOE	MTD	H
147	Pro	iVOE	MTD	H
148	Pro	AOE	MTD	H
149	Pro	POE	MTD	H
150	Pro	PVE	MTD	H
151	Pro	PVM	MTD	H
152	Pro	PHT	MTD	H
153	Pro	ECE	MTD	H
154	Pro	DOX	MTD	H
155	Met	AOM	MTD	H

TABLE 1 (continued)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄
156	Met	POM	MTD	H
157	Met	nBOE	MTD	H
158	Met	iVOM	MTD	H
159	Met	iBOE	MTD	H
160	Met	nVOE	MTD	H
161	Met	iVOE	MTD	H
162	Met	AOE	MTD	H
163	Met	POE	MTD	H
164	Met	PVE	MTD	H
165	Met	PVM	MTD	H
166	Met	PHT	MTD	H
167	Met	ECE	MTD	H
168	Met	DOX	MTD	H
169	Sar	AOM	MTD	H
170	Sar	POM	MTD	H
171	Sar	nBOE	MTD	H
172	Sar	iVOM	MTD	H
173	Sar	iBOE	MTD	H
174	Sar	nVOE	MTD	H
175	Sar	iVOE	MTD	H
176	Sar	AOE	MTD	H
177	Sar	POE	MTD	H
178	Sar	PVE	MTD	H
179	Sar	PVM	MTD	H
180	Sar	PHT	MTD	H
181	Sar	ECE	MTD	H
182	Sar	DOX	MTD	H
183	β Ala	AOM	MTD	H
184	β Ala	POM	MTD	H
185	β Ala	nBOE	MTD	H
186	β Ala	iVOM	MTD	H

TABLE 1 (continued)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄
187	β Ala	iBOE	MTD	H
188	β Ala	nVOE	MTD	H
189	β Ala	iVOE	MTD	H
190	β Ala	AOE	MTD	H
191	β Ala	POE	MTD	H
192	β Ala	PVE	MTD	H
193	β Ala	PVM	MTD	H
194	β Ala	PHT	MTD	H
195	β Ala	ECE	MTD	H
196	β Ala	DOX	MTD	H
197	GIGI	AOM	MTD	H
198	GIGI	POM	MTD	H
199	GIGI	nBOE	MTD	H
200	GIGI	iVOM	MTD	H
201	GIGI	iBOE	MTD	H
202	GIGI	nVOE	MTD	H
203	GIGI	iVOE	MTD	H
204	GIGI	AOE	MTD	H
205	GIGI	POE	MTD	H
206	GIGI	PVE	MTD	H
207	GIGI	PVM	MTD	H
208	GIGI	PHT	MTD	H
209	GIGI	ECE	MTD	H
210	GIGI	DOX	MTD	H
211	Gly	AOM	TD	H
212	Gly	POM	TD	H
213	Gly	nBOE	TD	H
214	Gly	iVOM	TD	H
215	Gly	iBOE	TD	H
216	Gly	nVOE	TD	H
217	Gly	iVOE	TD	H

TABLE 1 (continued)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄
218	Gly	AOE	TD	H
219	Gly	POE	TD	H
220	Gly	PVE	TD	H
221	Gly	PVM	TD	H
222	Gly	PHT	TD	H
223	Gly	ECE	TD	H
224	Gly	DOX	TD	H
225	Ala	AOM	TD	H
226	Ala	POM	TD	H
227	Ala	nBOE	TD	H
228	Ala	iVOM	TD	H
229	Ala	iBOE	TD	H
230	Ala	nVOE	TD	H
231	Ala	iVOE	TD	H
232	Ala	AOE	TD	H
233	Ala	POE	TD	H
234	Ala	PVE	TD	H
235	Ala	PVM	TD	H
236	Ala	PHT	TD	H
237	Ala	ECE	TD	H
238	Ala	DOX	TD	H
239	α Asp	AOM	TD	H
240	α Asp	POM	TD	H
241	α Asp	nBOE	TD	H
242	α Asp	iVOM	TD	H
243	α Asp	iBOE	TD	H
244	α Asp	nVOE	TD	H
245	α Asp	iVOE	TD	H
246	α Asp	AOE	TD	H
247	α Asp	POE	TD	H
248	α Asp	PVE	TD	H

TABLE 1 (continued)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄
249	α Asp	PVM	TD	H
250	α Asp	PHT	TD	H
251	α Asp	ECE	TD	H
252	α Asp	DOX	TD	H
253	Asn	AOM	TD	H
254	Asn	POM	TD	H
255	Asn	nBOE	TD	H
256	Asn	iVOM	TD	H
257	Asn	iBOE	TD	H
258	Asn	nVOE	TD	H
259	Asn	iVOE	TD	H
260	Asn	AOE	TD	H
261	Asn	POE	TD	H
262	Asn	PVE	TD	H
263	Asn	PVM	TD	H
264	Asn	PHT	TD	H
265	Asn	ECE	TD	H
266	Asn	DOX	TD	H
267	Phe	AOM	TD	H
268	Phe	POM	TD	H
269	Phe	nBOE	TD	H
270	Phe	iVOM	TD	H
271	Phe	iBOE	TD	H
272	Phe	nVOE	TD	H
273	Phe	iVOE	TD	H
274	Phe	AOE	TD	H
275	Phe	POE	TD	H
276	Phe	PVE	TD	H
277	Phe	PVM	TD	H
278	Phe	PHT	TD	H
279	Phe	ECE	TD	H

TABLE 1 (continued)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄
280	Phe	DOX	TD	H
281	Pro	AOM	TD	H
282	Pro	POM	TD	H
283	Pro	nBOE	TD	H
284	Pro	iVOM	TD	H
285	Pro	iBOE	TD	H
286	Pro	nVOE	TD	H
287	Pro	iVOE	TD	H
288	Pro	AOE	TD	H
289	Pro	POE	TD	H
290	Pro	PVE	TD	H
291	Pro	PVM	TD	H
292	Pro	PHT	TD	H
293	Pro	ECE	TD	H
294	Pro	DOX	TD	H
295	α Glu	AOM	TD	H
296	α Glu	POM	TD	H
297	α Glu	nBOE	TD	H
298	α Glu	iVOM	TD	H
299	α Glu	iBOE	TD	H
300	α Glu	nVOE	TD	H
301	α Glu	iVOE	TD	H
302	α Glu	AOE	TD	H
303	α Glu	POE	TD	H
304	α Glu	PVE	TD	H
305	α Glu	PVM	TD	H
306	α Glu	PHT	TD	H
307	α Glu	ECE	TD	H
308	α Glu	DOX	TD	H
309	β Ala	AOM	TD	H
310	β Ala	POM	TD	H

TABLE 1 (continued)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄
311	β Ala	nBOE	TD	H
312	β Ala	iVOM	TD	H
313	β Ala	iBOE	TD	H
314	β Ala	nVOE	TD	H
315	β Ala	iVOE	TD	H
316	β Ala	AOE	TD	H
317	β Ala	POE	TD	H
318	β Ala	PVE	TD	H
319	β Ala	PVM	TD	H
320	β Ala	PHT	TD	H
321	β Ala	ECE	TD	H
322	β Ala	DOX	TD	H
323	Gly	AOM	MT	H
324	Gly	POM	MT	H
325	Gly	nBOE	MT	H
326	Gly	iVOM	MT	H
327	Gly	iBOE	MT	H
328	Gly	nVOE	MT	H
329	Gly	iVOE	MT	H
330	Gly	AOE	MT	H
331	Gly	POE	MT	H
332	Gly	PVE	MT	H
333	Gly	PVM	MT	H
334	Gly	PHT	MT	H
335	Gly	ECE	MT	H
336	Gly	DOX	MT	H
337	Ala	AOM	MT	H
338	Ala	POM	MT	H
339	Ala	nBOE	MT	H
340	Ala	iVOM	MT	H
341	Ala	iBOE	MT	H

TABLE 1 (continued)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄
342	Ala	nVOE	MT	H
343	Ala	iVOE	MT	H
344	Ala	AOE	MT	H
345	Ala	POE	MT	H
346	Ala	PVE	MT	H
347	Ala	PVM	MT	H
348	Ala	PHT	MT	H
349	Ala	ECE	MT	H
350	Ala	DOX	MT	H
351	α Asp	AOM	MT	H
352	α Asp	POM	MT	H
353	α Asp	nBOE	MT	H
354	α Asp	iVOM	MT	H
355	α Asp	iBOE	MT	H
356	α Asp	nVOE	MT	H
357	α Asp	iVOE	MT	H
358	α Asp	AOE	MT	H
359	α Asp	POE	MT	H
360	α Asp	PVE	MT	H
361	α Asp	PVM	MT	H
362	α Asp	PHT	MT	H
363	α Asp	ECE	MT	H
364	α Asp	DOX	MT	H
365	Pro	AOM	MT	H
366	Pro	POM	MT	H
367	Pro	nBOE	MT	H
368	Pro	iVOM	MT	H
369	Pro	iBOE	MT	H
370	Pro	nVOE	MT	H
371	Pro	iVOE	MT	H
372	Pro	AOE	MT	H

TABLE 1 (continued)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄
373	Pro	POE	MT	H
374	Pro	PVE	MT	H
375	Pro	PVM	MT	H
376	Pro	PHT	MT	H
377	Pro	ECE	MT	H
378	Pro	DOX	MT	H
379	Ala	POM	TR	H
380	Ala	AOE	TR	H
381	Ala	iBOE	TR	H
382	Ala	PHT	TR	H
383	Ala	ECE	TR	H
384	Ala	DOX	TR	H
385	Gly	POE	TR	H
386	Gly	AOE	TR	H
387	Gly	iBOE	TR	H
388	Gly	PHT	TR	H
389	Gly	ECE	TR	H
390	Gly	DOX	TR	H
391	Gly	POE	TZ	H
392	Gly	AOE	TZ	H
393	Gly	iBOE	TZ	H
394	Gly	PHT	TZ	H
395	Gly	ECE	TZ	H
396	Gly	DOX	TZ	H
397	Ala	POE	TZ	H
398	Ala	AOE	TZ	H
399	Ala	iBOE	TZ	H
400	Ala	PHT	TZ	H
401	Ala	ECE	TZ	H
402	Ala	DOX	TZ	H
403	Gly	POE	CM	H

TABLE 1 (continued)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄
404	Gly	AOE	CM	H
405	Gly	iVOE	CM	H
406	Gly	PHT	CM	H
407	Gly	ECE	CM	H
408	Gly	DOX	CM	H
409	Ala	POE	CM	H
410	Ala	AOE	CM	H
411	Ala	iBOE	CM	H
412	Ala	PHT	CM	H
413	Ala	ECE	CM	H
414	Ala	DOX	CM	H
415	Gly	AOE	PD	H
416	Gly	DOX	PD	H
417	Gly	ECE	PD	H
418	Gly	PHT	PD	H
419	Gly	PVM	PD	H
420	Ala	AOE	PD	H
421	Ala	DOX	PD	H
422	Ala	ECE	PD	H
423	Ala	PHT	PD	H
424	Ala	PVM	PD	H
425	Val	AOE	PD	H
426	Val	DOX	PD	H
427	Val	ECE	PD	H
428	Val	PHT	PD	H
429	Val	PVM	PD	H
430	Asm	AOE	PD	H
431	Asm	DOX	PD	H
432	Asm	ECE	PD	H
433	Asm	PHT	PD	H
434	Asm	PVM	PD	H

TABLE 1 (continued)

Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄
435	α Asp	AOE	PD	H
436	α Asp	DOX	PD	H
437	α Asp	ECE	PD	H
438	α Asp	PHT	PD	H
439	α Asp	PVM	PD	H
440	Lys	AOE	PD	H
441	Lys	DOX	PD	H
442	Lys	ECE	PD	H
443	Lys	PHT	PD	H
444	Lys	PVM	PD	H
445	Pro	AOE	PD	H
446	Pro	DOX	PD	H
447	Pro	ECE	PD	H
448	Pro	PHT	PD	H
449	Pro	PVM	PD	H
450	Gln	AOE	PD	H
451	Gln	DOX	PD	H
452	Gln	ECE	PD	H
453	Gln	PHT	PD	H
454	Gln	PVM	PD	H
455	α Glu	AOE	PD	H
456	α Glu	DOX	PD	H
457	α Glu	ECE	PD	H
458	α Glu	PHT	PD	H
459	α Glu	PVM	PD	H
460	Lys	iBOE	PD	H
461	Gly	AOE	MTD	OH
462	Ala	POE	MTD	OH
463	Ala	AOE	MTD	OH
464	Ala	DOX	MTD	OH
465	Ala	PVM	MTD	OH
466	Ala	ECE	MTD	OH

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Physicochemical properties of Compounds listed in Table 1 are as follows:

© Compound 11:

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 3360~3180, 1750, 1760, 1690.

NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.16 (s, 9H, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$), 2.68 (s, 3H, thiadiazole, $-\text{CH}_3$), 3.63 (br. s, 2H, $-\text{H}_2$ at position 2), 4.15, 4.54 (d, d, 2H, $J=14\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3), 5.05 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, $-\text{H}$ at position 6), 5.62~6.00 (m, 3H, $-\text{H}$ at position 7, $-\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2-$),

6.13 (s, 1H, $-\text{CH}-\text{OCO}$), 7.43 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.54 (br. s, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.46 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

© Compound 13:

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1780, 1755, 1690.

NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.22 (t, 3H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 1.53 (d, 3H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $-\text{OCHCH}_3$),

2.68 (s, 3H, thiadiazole $-\text{CH}_3$), 3.64 (br. s, 2H, $-\text{H}_2$ at position 2), 3.8~4.7 (m, 6H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_3^+$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3), 5.05 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, H at position 6), 5.5~5.91 (m, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 7),

6.13 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCO}$), 6.8, 6.89 (q, q, 1H, $J=6.5\text{Hz}$, $-\text{OCHCH}_3$),

7.15~7.78 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.3~9.1 (br, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.46 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

© Compound 14:

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1815, 1780, 1690.

NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 2.18 (s, 3H, dioxolene $-\text{CH}_3$), 2.70 (s, 3H, thiadiazole $-\text{CH}_3$), 3.65 (br. s, 2H, $-\text{H}_2$ at position 2), 4.0 (br. s, 2H, $-\text{OCOCH}_2$), 4.05, 4.72 (d, d, 2H, $J=14\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3), 5.04 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, $-\text{H}$ at position 6), 5.15 (br. s, 2H, $-\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 5.72 (m, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 7),

6.12 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCONH}-$), 7.43 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.75 (br, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.45 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}$).

© Compound 21:

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1780, 1750, 1685.

NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 0.9 (d, 6H, $J=6.5\text{Hz}$, $-(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 1.5 (d, 6H, $J=6.5\text{Hz}$, CH_3CHO , $\text{CH}_3\text{CHNH}_3^+$), 1.7~2.2 (m, 1H, $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 2.18 (br. s, 2H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2-$), 2.68 (s, 3H, thiadiazole $-\text{CH}_3$), 3.84 (br. s, 2H, $-\text{H}_2$

at position 2), 3.9~4.75 (m, 3H, $-\text{CHNH}_3^+$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3),

5.06 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, $-\text{H}$ at position 6), 5.53~5.91 (m, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 7),

6.13 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCO}-$), 6.93, 7.02 (q, q, 1H, $J=6.5\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CO}_2\text{CH}-$),

7.2~7.75 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.5~9.1 (br, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.46 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}$).

© Compound 24:

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1785, 1745, 1695.

NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.15 (s, 9H, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$), 1.49 (d, 6H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $2 \times \text{CH}_2\text{CH}-$),

2.68 (s, 3H, thiadiazole $-\text{CH}_3$), 3.65 (br. s, 2H, $-\text{H}_2$ at position 2),

3.85~4.75 (m, 3H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3, $\text{CH}_3\text{CHCO}-$),

5.08 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, $-\text{H}$ at position 6), 5.55~5.95 (m, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 7), 6.13 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCONH}-$),

6.96, 7.05 (m, 1H, $-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$), 7.44 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.75 (br, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.45 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

© Compound 26:

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 3350, 1780, 1740, 1675.NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.48 (d, $J=7\text{Hz}$, 3H, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}-$),2.66 (s, 3H, thiadiazole $-\text{CH}_3$), 3.68 (br. s, 2H, $-\text{H}_2$ at position 2),4.08~4.60 (m, 3H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3, $-\text{CHCH}_3$),5.04 (d, $J=5\text{Hz}$, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 6), 5.70 (m, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 7), 6.12 (s, 1H, $-\text{OCHCO}$),7.43 (m, 5H, phenyl), 7.64 (d, $J=2\text{Hz}$, 1H, $-\text{CO}_2\text{CH}-$),7.89 (m, 4H, phthalide), 8.69 (br. s, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.47 (m, 1H, $-\text{CONH}-$).

© Compound 42:

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1815, 1780, 1680.NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 0.97 (d, $J=7\text{Hz}$, 6H, $(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 2.17 (s, 3H, dioxolene $-\text{CH}_3$), 2.2 (m, 1H, $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 2.67 (s, 3H, thiadiazole $-\text{CH}_3$), 3.63 (br. s, 2H, $-\text{H}_2$ at position 2), 4.0 (m, 1H, $-\text{CHCO}_2$),4.11, 4.56 (d, d, $J=14\text{Hz}$, 2H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3), 5.04 (d, $J=5\text{Hz}$, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 6), 5.16 (s, 2H, $-\text{CO}_2-\text{CH}_2$), 5.71 (d, d, $J=5$ and 9Hz , $-\text{H}$ at position 7),6.15 (s, 1H, $-\text{CO}_2\text{CH}-$), 7.63 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.8 (br, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.4 (d, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

© Compound 64:

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1780, 1755, 1675.NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.50 (d, 3H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CHCH}_3$),2.03, 2.05 (s, s, 3H, $-\text{COCH}_3$), 2.69 (s, 3H, thiadiazole $-\text{CH}_3$), 2.91 (d, 2H, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CO}$), 3.65 (br. s, 2H, $-\text{H}_2$ at position 2),3.90~4.65 (m, 3H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3, $-\text{CHNH}_3^+$),5.06 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, $-\text{H}$ at position 6), 5.05~5.95 (m, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 7),6.06 (s, 1H, $-\text{CH}-\text{CONH}-$), 6.89, 6.98 (q, q, 1H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$),7.05~7.85 (m, 7H, phenyl, $-\text{CONH}_2$), 8.57 (br, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.45 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

© Compound 69:

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1780, 1755, 1675.NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.22 (t, 3H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 1.53 (d, 3H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $\text{CH}_2\text{CHOCO}-$),2.69 (s, 3H, thiadiazole $-\text{CH}_3$), 2.91 (d, 2H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CO}-$), 3.66 (br. s, 2H, $-\text{H}_2$ at position 2),3.9~4.78 (m, 3H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3, $-\text{CHNH}_3^+$),5.06 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, $-\text{H}$ at position 6), 5.51~5.94 (m, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 7),6.10 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCONH}-$), 6.83, 6.90 (q, q, 1H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CHCH}_3$),7.40 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.52 (br, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.46 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

③ Compound 70:

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1815, 1780, 1675.NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 2.16 (s, 3H, dioxolene $-\text{CH}_3$), 2.70 (s, 3H, thiadiazole $-\text{CH}_3$), 2.92 (d, 2H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CO}-$), 3.66 (br. s, 2H, $-\text{H}_2$ at position 2),3.93~4.67 (m, 3H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3, $-\text{CHNH}_3^+$),5.04 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, $-\text{H}$ at position 6), 5.17 (br. s, 2H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 5.72 (m, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 7),6.10 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCONH}-$), 7.45 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.76 (br. s, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.46 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

15 ③ Compound 83:

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1780, 1755, 1670.NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.23 (t, 3H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $-\text{OCH}_2-\text{CH}_3$),20 1.52 (d, 3H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CHCH}_3$), 2.25 (m, 4H, $-\text{C}_2\text{H}_4-$), 2.68 (s, 3H, thiadiazole $-\text{CH}_3$), 3.64 (b. s, 2H, $-\text{H}_2$ at position 2),3.90~4.95 (m, 5H, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3, $-\text{CHNH}_3^+$),25 5.05 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, $-\text{H}$ at position 6), 5.55~5.93 (m, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 7),6.43~7.28 (m, 3H, $-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CONH}_2$),30 7.16~7.80 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.82 (br, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.48 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $\text{CONH}-$).

③ Compound 84:

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1820, 1780, 1760, 1665.35 NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 2.17 (s, 3H, dioxolene $-\text{CH}_3$), 2.3 (m, 4H, $-(\text{CH}_2)_2-$), 2.67 (s, 3H, thiadiazole $-\text{CH}_3$), 3.6 (br. s, 2H, $-\text{H}_2$ at position 2),3.9~4.8 (m, 3H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3, $-\text{CHNH}_3^+$), 5.07 (d, $J=5\text{Hz}$, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 6),40 5.15 (s, 2H, $-\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 5.7~5.92 (m, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 7), 6.11 (s, 1H, $-\text{OCHCO}$),7.3 (m, 7H, $-\text{CONH}_2$, phenyl), 8.78 (br. 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.40 (d, $J=9\text{Hz}$, 1H, $-\text{CONH}-$).

45 ③ Compound 139:

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1780, 1755, 1680.NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.20~2.25 (br, 6H, $-(\text{CH}_2)_3-$), 1.23 (t, 3H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$),50 1.54 (d, 3H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CHOCO}-$),2.68 (s, 3H, thiadiazole $-\text{CH}_3$), 2.70 (br, 2H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_3^+$), 3.68 (br. s, 2H, $-\text{H}_2$ at position 2),55 3.90~4.85 (m, 5H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CHNH}_3^+$),5.07 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, $-\text{H}$ at position 6), 5.67~5.93 (m, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 7),60 6.16 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCONH}-$), 6.83, 6.91 (q, q, 1H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CHCH}_3$),7.46 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.15 (br, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 8.81 (br, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.48 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

⊙ Compound 140:

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1820, 1780, 1750, 1680.

NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.2~2.2 (br, 6H, $-(\text{CH}_2)_3-$), 2.18 (s, 3H, dioxolene $-\text{CH}_3$), 2.67 (s, 3H, thiadiazole $-\text{CH}_3$), 2.70 (br, 2H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_3^+$), 3.65 (br. s, 2H, $-\text{H}_2$ at position 2),

4.0~4.7 (m, 3H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3, $-\text{CHNH}_3^+$), 5.06 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, $-\text{H}$ at position 6),

5.14 (s, 2H, $-\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 5.75 (m, 1H, H at position 7), 6.12 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCONH}-$),

7.44 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.14 (br, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 8.78 (br, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.43 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

15 ⊙ Compound 150:

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1785, 1745, 1695.

NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.14 (s, 9H, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$), 1.50 (d, 3H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}-$),

1.70~2.40 (m, 4H, H_2 at position 3 and at position 4 of proline), 2.68 (s, 3H, thiadiazole $-\text{CH}_3$), 3.1~3.5 (m, 2H, $-\text{H}_2$ at position 5 of proline), 3.63 (br. s, 2H, $-\text{H}_2$ at position 2), 4.0~4.75 (m, 3H, $-\text{NH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3, $-\text{H}$ at position 2 of proline), 5.06 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, $-\text{H}$ at position 6), 5.55~5.90 (m, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 7),

6.12 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCONH}-$), 6.88, 6.96 (q, q, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CHCH}_3$),

7.44 (m, 5H, phenyl), 9.48 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$), 9.0~10.00 (br, 2H, $-\text{NH}_2^+$).

⊙ Compound 210:

30 IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1815, 1780, 1760, 1670, 1630.

NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 2.18 (s, 3H, dioxolene $-\text{CH}_3$), 2.68 (s, 3H, thiadiazole $-\text{CH}_3$), 3.62 (br, 4H, $-\text{H}_2$ at position 2, $-\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_3^+$), 3.8~4.1 (m, 4H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3, $-\text{CH}_2\text{NH}-$), 5.04 (d, $J=5\text{Hz}$, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 6), 5.15 (s, 2H, $-\text{CO}_2-\text{CH}_2-$), 5.52~5.9 (m, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 7),

6.02 (s, 1H, $-\text{CO}_3\text{CH}-$), 7.4 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.91 (br, 4H, $-\text{NH}_2\text{NH}-$, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.38 (d, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

⊙ Compound 330:

40 IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1780, 1750, 1690.

NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.48, 1.50 (d, d, 3H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CHCH}_3$),

2.03, 2.07 (s, s, 3H, $-\text{COCH}_3$), 3.65 (br. s, 2H, $-\text{H}_2$ at position 2), 3.97 (m, 5H, tetrazole $-\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CO}-$), 4.15 4.42 (d, d, 2H, $J=14\text{Hz}$, $\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3), 5.02 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, $-\text{H}$ at position 6), 5.6 (m, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 7),

6.13 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCONH}-$), 6.92, 7.01 (q, q, 1H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CHCH}_3$),

7.43 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.55 (br, 3H, $-\text{NH}=\text{O}_3^+$), 9.45 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

⊙ Compound 332:

55 IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1780, 1740, 1690.

NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.15 (s, 9H, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$), 1.50 (d, 3H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $-\text{O}-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$),

3.66 (br. s, 2H, $-\text{H}_2$ at position 2), 3.70~4.75 (m, 7H, tetrazole $-\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CO}-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3), 4.9~5.25 (m, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 6), 5.5~5.9 (m, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 7),

6.13 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCONH}-$), 6.65~7.10 (m, 1H, $-\text{O}-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$),

7.44 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.75 (br, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.45 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

⊙ Compound 335:

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1780, 1760, 1690.

NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.21 (t, 3H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 1.53 (d, 3H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $-\text{OCHCH}_3$),

3.64 (br. s, 2H, H_2 at position 2), 3.90~4.90 (m, 9H, tetrazole $-\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CO}-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}$), 5.01 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, $-\text{H}$ at position 3), 5.65 (m, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 7),

6.12 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCONH}-$), 6.85 (m, 1H, $-\text{OCHCH}_3$),

7.40 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.68 (br. 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.46 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

15 ⊙ Compound 336:

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1815, 1780, 1690

NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 2.18 (s, 3H, dioxolene $-\text{CH}_3$), 3.64 (br. s, 2H, $-\text{H}_2$ at position 2), 3.95 (m, 5H, tetrazole $-\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{OCOCH}_2-$), 4.05, 4.72 (d, d, 2H, $J=14\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3), 5.04 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, $-\text{H}$ at position 6), 5.15 (br. s, 2H, $-\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 5.72 (m, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 7),

6.12 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCONH}-$), 7.43 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.75 (br. 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.45 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

25 ⊙ Compound 344:

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1780, 1755, 1690

NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.49 (d, 6H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $2 \times \text{CH}_3\text{CH}-$), 2.09 (s, 3H, $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}-$), 3.65 (br. s, 2H, $-\text{H}_2$ at position 2), 3.92 (s, 3H, tetrazole $-\text{CH}_3$),

4.0 ~ 4.8 (m, 3H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3, $-\text{CH}-\text{NH}_3^+$),

5.08 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, $-\text{H}$ at position 6), 5.74 (m, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 7), 6.12 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCONH}-$),

6.95 (m, 1H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}-$), 7.45 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.7 (br. 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.45 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

⊙ Compound 346:

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1780, 1740, 1690

40 NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.14 (s, 9H, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$), 1.44,

1.55 (d, d, 6H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $-\text{OCH}-\text{CH}_3$, $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}-\text{CO}-$),

45 3.65 (br. s, 2H, $-\text{H}_2$ at position 2), 3.75 ~ 4.7 (m, 6H, tetrazole $-\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at 3,

$\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}-\text{CO}-$), 4.9 ~ 5.2 (m, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 6), 5.5 ~ 5.9 (m, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 7)

50 6.12 (s, 1H, $-\text{CH}-\text{CONH}-$), 6.65 ~ 7.10 (m, 1H, $-\text{OCH}-\text{CH}_3$),

7.4 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.75 (br. 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 9.45 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}$).

55

⊙ Compound 347:

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1785, 1755, 1690

NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.16 (s, 9H, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$),

60 1.47 (d, 3H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$), 3.64 (br. s, 2H, $-\text{H}_2$ at position 2), 3.93 (s, 3H, tetrazole $-\text{CH}_3$),

4.0 ~ 4.7 (m, 3H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3, $-\text{CH}-\text{NH}_3^+$),

65

5.02 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, —H at position 6), 5.60 ~ 6.05 (m, 3H, —H at position 7, —CO₂CH₂—),

6.13 (s, 1H, —CH—CONH—), 7.42 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.63 (br, 3H, —NH₃⁺), 9.45 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, —CONH—).

⊙ Compound 349:

IR (nujol, cm⁻¹): 1785, 1765, 1690

NMR ((CD₃)₂SO, δ values): 1.22 (t, 3H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, —CH₂CH₃),

1.48 (d, 3H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, CH₃CHCO—), 1.50 (d, 3H, $J=4\text{Hz}$, —OCHCH₃),

3.65 (br. s, 2H, —H₂ at position 2), 3.9 ~ 4.4 (m, 8H, tetrazole —CH₃, —CH₂S— at position 3, —CH₂CH₃, —CH—NH₃⁺), 5.07 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, —H at position 6), 5.7 (m, 1H, —H at position 7),

6.12 (s, 1H, —CHCONH—), 6.85 (m, 1H, —O—CHCH₃),

7.45 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.68 (br, 3H, —NH₃⁺), 9.46 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, —CONH—).

⊙ Compound 350:

IR (nujol, cm⁻¹): 1815, 1780, 1690

NMR ((CD₃)₂SO, δ values): 1.48 (d, 3H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, —CHCH₃), 2.18 (s, 3H, dioxolene —CH₃),

3.62 (br. s, 2H, —H₂ at position 2), 3.92 (s, 3H, tetrazole —CH₃), 4.20 (m, 1H, —CH—NH₃⁺),

4.07, 4.65 (d, d, 2H, $J=14\text{Hz}$, —CH₂S— at position 3), 5.04 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, —H at position 6), 5.15 (s, 2H, —CO₂CH₂—), 5.73 (m, 1H, —H at position 7),

6.13 (s, 1H, —CH—CONH—), 7.4 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.73 (br, 3H, —NH₃⁺), 9.45 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, —CONH—).

⊙ Compound 392:

IR (nujol, cm⁻¹): 1780, 1760, 1690

NMR ((CD₃)₂SO, δ values): 1.48, 1.51 (d, d, 3H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, —CH₂CH—),

2.04, 2.07 (s, s, 3H, CH₃CO—), 3.66 (br, 2H, —H₂ at position 2), 3.96 (br. s, 2H, —CH₂CO—), 4.13, 4.50 (d, d, 2H, $J=14\text{Hz}$, —CH₂S— at position 3), 5.06 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, —H at position 6), 5.7 (m, 1H, —H at position 7),

6.11 (s, 1H, —CHCO—), 6.92, 7.01 (1, 1, 1H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, —CHCH₃),

7.42 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.3 (br, 3H, —NH₃⁺), 8.92 (s, 1H, thiadiazole —H), 9.49 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, —CONH—).

⊙ Compound 393:

IR (nujol, cm⁻¹): 1780, 1750, 1690

NMR ((CD₃)₂SO, δ values): 1.15 (d, 6H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, —CH₃ × 2), 1.54, 1.56 (d, d, 3H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, CH₃CHO—),

2.3 ~ 2.0 (m, 1H, —CH(CH₃)₂), 3.68 (br. s, 2H, —H₂ at position 2), 3.95 (br. s, 2H, —CH₂CO—), 4.12, 4.50 (d, d, 2H, $J=14\text{Hz}$, —CH₂S— at position 3), 5.10 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, —H at position 6), 5.72 (m, 1H, —H at position 7),

6.12 (s, 1H, —CHCONH—), 6.93, 7.01 (q, q, 1H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, —CHCH₃),

7.45 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.92 (s, 1H, thiadiazole —H), 9.5 (m, 4H, —NH₃⁺, —CONH—).

③ Compound 395:

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1780, 1760, 1690NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.21 (t, 3H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 1.53 (d, 3H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $-\text{OCHCH}_3$),3.63 (br, s, 2H, $-\text{H}_2$ at position 2), 3.7 ~ 4.8 (m, 6H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_3^+$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3), 5.06 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, $-\text{H}$ at position 6), 5.45 ~ 5.92 (m, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 7), 6.13 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCO}-$), 6.81,6.88 (q, q, 1H, $J=6.5\text{Hz}$, $-\text{OCHCH}_3$), 7.5 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.7 (br, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 8.92 (s, 1H, thiadiazole $-\text{H}$), 9.5 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

15 ③ Compound 396:

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1815, 1780, 1690NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 2.18 (s, 3H, dioxolene $-\text{CH}_3$), 3.65 (br, s, 2H, $-\text{H}_2$, at position 2), 4.0 (br, s, 2H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CO}-$), 4.04, 4.73 (d, d, 2H, $J=14\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3), 5.05 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, $-\text{H}$ at position 6), 5.15 (br, s, 2H, $-\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 5.72 (m, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 7),6.12 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCONH}$), 7.45 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.9 (br, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 8.9 (s, 1H, thiadiazole $-\text{H}$),9.5 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

25 ③ Compound 398:

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1780, 1755, 1685NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values):30 1.48 (d, 3H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CHCO}-$), 1.48, 1.50 (d, d, 3H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}-$),2.05, 2.09 (s, s, 3H, $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}-$), 3.65 (br, s, 2H, $-\text{H}_2$ at position 2), 4.14, 4.54 (d, d, 2H, $J=14\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3),4.81 (m, 1H, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}-$), 5.08 (d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, $-\text{H}$ at position 6), 5.75 (m, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 7),40 6.11 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCO}-$), 6.93, 7.02 (q, q, 1H, $J=6\text{Hz}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}-$),7.43 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.8 (br, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 8.93 (s, 1H, thiadiazole $-\text{H}$), 9.51 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

45 ③ Compound 401:

IR (nujol, cm^{-1}): 1785, 1765, 1690NMR ($(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{SO}$, δ values): 1.21 (t, 3H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$),50 1.46 (d, 3H, $J=7\text{Hz}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CHCO}-$), 1.51 (d, 3H, $J=4\text{Hz}$, $-\text{OCHCH}_3$), 3.64 (br, s, 2H, $-\text{H}_2$ at position 2),3.9 ~ 4.3 (m, 5H, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $\text{CH}_2\text{S}-$ at position 3, $-\text{CHNH}_3^+$),55 5.06, 5.08 (d, d, 1H, $J=5\text{Hz}$, $-\text{H}$ at position 6), 5.7 (m, 1H, $-\text{H}$ at position 7),6.1 (s, 1H, $-\text{CHCONH}-$), 6.82, 6.91 (q, q, 1H, $J=4\text{Hz}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CHO}-$),60 7.46 (m, 5H, phenyl), 8.7 (br, 3H, $-\text{NH}_3^+$), 8.92 (s, 1H, thiadiazole $-\text{H}$), 9.56 (d, 1H, $J=9\text{Hz}$, $-\text{CONH}-$).

Dosage Form Example 1

Tablets each having the composition given below are produced by the conventional method.

5	Compound of Example 1	125 mg potency
	Polyvinylpyrrolidone	20 mg
	Starch	20 mg
10	Magnesium stearate	2.0 mg

Dosage Form Example 2

Tablets each having the composition given below are produced by the conventional method.

15	Compounds of Example 2	250 mg potency
	Citric Acid	50 mg
20	Starch	20 mg
	Magnesium stearate	3.0 mg

Dosage Form Example 3

Tablets each having the composition given below are produced by the conventional method.

25	Compound of Example 3	500 mg potency
	Starch	20 mg
30	Hydroxypropylcellulose	3 mg
	Magnesium stearate	5 mg

Dosage Form Example 4

The compound of Example 2 and tartaric acid are admixed and capsules are filled therewith in the conventional manner. Each capsule contains the following:

	Compounds of Example 2	125 mg potency
40	Tartaric acid	25 mg
	Magnesium stearate	1 mg
	Starch	To make 300 mg

Dosage Form Example 5

Capsules each containing the ingredients given below are produced in the same manner as in Dosage Form Example 4.

50	Compound of Example 1	125 mg potency
	Magnesium stearate	2 mg
55	Lactose	To make 200 mg

Dosage Form Example 6

A dry syrup is produced according to the formulation given below.

60	Compounds of Example 2	62.5 mg potency
	Citric acid	25 mg
	Sucrose	70 mg
65	CMC-Na	20 mg

Acute Toxicity Testing

The results obtained in oral acute toxicity testing of the cephalosporin derivatives according to the present invention in mice are shown below.

Animals: Male mice (ICR, 5 weeks of age), $n = 3$

Method of administration: The cephalosporin derivatives obtained in the above examples were dissolved in distilled water and the aqueous solutions were orally administered.

Results:

Compound of	LD ₅₀ (g/kg)
Example 1	5.0
Example 7	5.0
Example 9	5.0
Example 17	5.0

Oral Administration Test

In humans, oral administration of the cephalosporin derivatives according to the present invention led to urinary recovery of the corresponding unesterified cephalosporins at the recovery rates shown below in the table.

Method of administration: A 125-mg (on the unesterified form basis) capsule was orally administered.

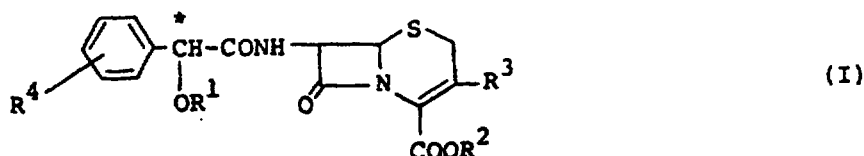
Assay: Microbial method using *Bacillus subtilis*.

Results:

Compound of	Percent urinary recovery (Hour 0 to Hour 8)
Example 1	38.0
Example 2	35.2
Example 3	37.0
Example 6	36.0
Example 7	41.0
Example 9	41.0
Example 17	40.9

Claims

1. A cephalosporin derivative of the general formula:



wherein R¹ is an α -, β - or γ -amino acid residue or peptide residue having one peptide bond (bonded by the ester linkage), which may optionally be substituted by one or two C₁₋₄ alkyl groups at the amino group thereof, R² is an 1-C₁₋₁₀-alkanoyloxy-C₁₋₃-alkyl, 1-C₁₋₁₀-alkoxy-carbonyloxy-C₁₋₃-alkyl, phthalidyl or 5-methyl-1,3-dioxolen-2-on-4-yl/methyl group,

R³ is a carbamoyloxymethyl, N-C₁₋₄ alkyl-carbamoyloxymethyl or heterocyclethiomethyl, wherein the heterocycle is a monocyclic or polycyclic heterocycle containing one or more hetero atoms selected from the group consisting of oxygen, sulfur and nitrogen atoms and may be substituted by C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₅₋₈ cycloalkyl, vinyl, allyl, butenyl, phenyl, tolyl, halogen or amino, or R³ is 3-hydroxy-pyridazin-6-ylthiomethyl, and R₄ is a hydrogen atom or a hydroxy group, or its non-toxic salt.

2. The cephalosporin derivative or its non-toxic salt according to claim 1, wherein R₁ is glycyl, alanyl, valyl, prolyl, α -aspartyl or lysyl.

3. The cephalosporin derivative or its non-toxic salt according to claim 1, wherein R₂ is 1-

Acute Toxicity Testing

The results obtained in oral acute toxicity testing of the cephalosporin derivatives according to the present invention in mice are shown below.

Animals: Male mice (ICR, 5 weeks of age), $n = 3$

Method of administration: The cephalosporin derivatives obtained in the above examples were dissolved in distilled water and the aqueous solutions were orally administered.

Results:

Compound of	LD ₅₀ (g/kg)
Example 1	5.0
Example 7	5.0
Example 9	5.0
Example 17	5.0

Oral Administration Test

In humans, oral administration of the cephalosporin derivatives according to the present invention led to urinary recovery of the corresponding unesterified cephalosporins at the recovery rates shown below in the table.

Method of administration: A 125-mg (on the unesterified form basis) capsule was orally administered.

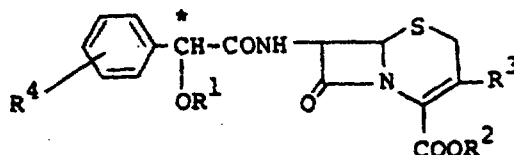
Assay: Microbial method using *Bacillus subtilis*.

Results:

Compound of	Percent urinary recovery (Hour 0 to Hour 8)
Example 1	38.0
Example 2	35.2
Example 3	37.0
Example 6	36.0
Example 7	41.0
Example 9	41.0
Example 17	40.9

Claims

1. A cephalosporin derivative of the general formula:



(I)

wherein R¹ is an α -, β - or γ -amino acid residue or peptide residue having one peptide bond (bonded by the ester linkage), which may optionally be substituted by one or two C₁₋₄ alkyl groups at the amino group thereof, R² is an 1-C₁₋₁₀-alkanoyloxy-C₁₋₃-alkyl, 1-C₁₋₁₀-alkoxy-carbonyloxy-C₁₋₃-alkyl, phthalidyl or 5-methyl-1,3-dioxolen-2-on-4-ylmethyl group,

R³ is a carbamoyloxymethyl, N-C₁₋₄ alkyl-carbamoyloxymethyl or heterocyclethiomethyl, wherein the heterocycle is a monocyclic or polycyclic heterocycle containing one or more hetero atoms selected from the group consisting of oxygen, sulfur and nitrogen atoms and may be substituted by C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₅₋₆ cycloalkyl, vinyl, allyl, butenyl, phenyl, tolyl, halogen or amino, or R³ is 3-hydroxy-pyridazin-6-ylthiomethyl, and R₄ is a hydrogen atom or a hydroxy group, or its non-toxic salt.

2. The cephalosporin derivative or its non-toxic salt according to claim 1, wherein R₁ is glycyl, alanyl, valyl, prolyl, α -aspartyl or lysyl.

3. The cephalosporin derivative or its non-toxic salt according to claim 1, wherein R₂ is 1-



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acetoxyethylphenyl, 5-methyl-1,3-dioxolen-2-on-4-ylmethyl, 1-isobutyryloxyethyl, 1-pivaloyloxyethyl or 1-ethoxycarbonyloxyethyl.

4. The cephalosporin derivative or its non-toxic salt according to claim 1, wherein R³ is 5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-ylthiomethyl or 1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-ylthiomethyl.

5. The cephalosporin derivative or its non-toxic salt according to claim 1 to 4 which is in the D configuration with respect to the carbon atom marked with asterisk (*) in the general formula (I).

6. The compound of claim 1: (5-methyl-1,3-dioxolen-2-on-4-ylmethyl) 7-[D-O-(L-alanyl) mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazole-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride.

7. The compound of claim 1: (5-methyl-1,3-dioxolen-2-on-4-ylmethyl) 7-[D-O-(L-prolyl) mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazole-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride.

8. The compound of claim 1: (5-methyl-1,3-dioxolen-2-on-4-ylmethyl) 7-[D-O-(L-alanyl) mandelamido]-3-[(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride.

9. The compound of claim 1: 1-acetoxyethyl 7-[D-O-(L-alanyl) mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride.

10. The compound of claim 1: 1-acetoxyethyl 7-[D-O-(L-prolyl)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride.

11. The compound of claim 1: 1-acetoxyethyl 7-[D-O-(L-alanyl) mandelamido]-3-[(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride.

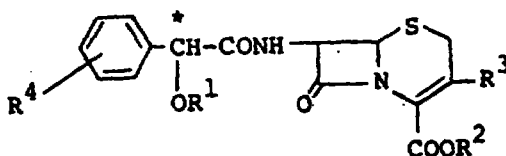
12. The compound of claim 1: 1-ethoxycarbonyloxyethyl 7-[D-O-(L-alanyl) mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride.

13. The compound of claim 1: 1-ethoxycarbonyloxyethyl 7-[D-O-(L-prolyl) mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride.

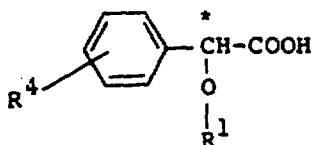
14. The compound of claim 1: 1-ethoxycarbonyloxyethyl 7-[D-O-(L-alanyl) mandelamido]-3-[(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride.

15. The compound of claim 1: (5-methyl-1,3-dioxolen-2-on-4-ylmethyl 7-[D-O-glycyl-mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate hydrochloride.

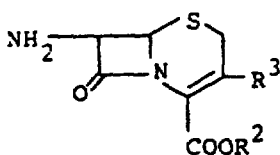
16. A method of producing cephalosporin derivatives of the general formula



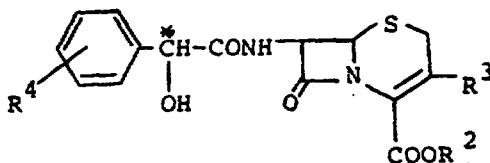
which comprises (1) reacting a compound of the general formula



or a reactive derivative thereof with a compound of the general formula



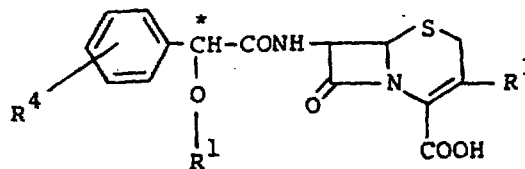
(2) reacting a compound of the general formula



or a reactive derivative thereof with a compound of the general formula



or a reactive derivative thereof, or (3) reacting a compound of the general formula

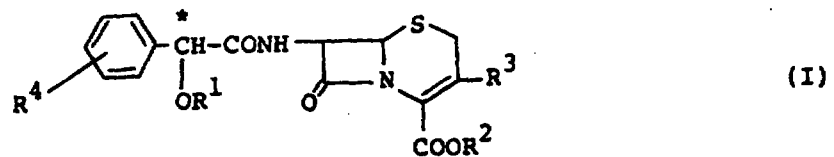


or a reactive derivative thereof with a compound of the general formula



- 15 wherein the above formulae, R^1-R^4 are as defined in claim 1 and X is a group reactive with the carboxyl group (or a reactive group therefrom).

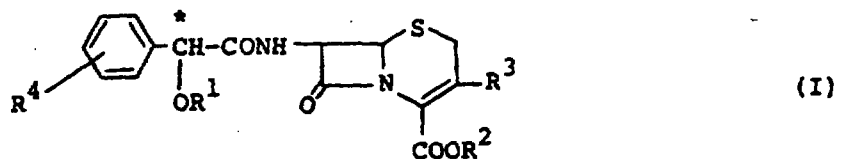
17. An orally administrable pharmaceutical composition for prevention or treatment of bacterial infectious comprising as an active ingredient a compound of the general formula



wherein R^1-R^4 are as defined in claim 1 or its non-toxic salt.

30 Patentansprüche

1. Ein Cephalosporinderivat der allgemeinen Formel



worin R^1 ein α -, β - oder γ -Aminosäurerest oder Peptidrest mit einer Peptidbindung ist (der über die Esterbindung gebunden ist), der gegebenenfalls durch eine oder zwei C_{1-4} Alkylgruppen and der Aminogruppe substituiert ist, R^2 ein 1- C_{1-10} -Alkanoyloxy- C_{1-3} -alkyl, 1- C_{1-10} -alkoxycarbonyloxy- C_{1-3} -alkyl, Phthalidyl oder eine 5-Methyl-1,3-dioxolen-2-on-4-ylmethylgruppe ist, R^3 ein Carbamoyloxymethyl, N- C_{1-4} -Alkylcarbamoyloxymethyl oder Heterocyclothiomethyl ist, worin der Heterocyclus ein monocyclischer oder polycyclischer Heterocyclus ist, der ein oder mehrere Heteroatom(e) aus der Gruppe der Sauerstoff-, Schwefel- und Stickstoffatome enthält und gegebenenfalls durch C_{1-6} Alkyl, C_{5-6} Cycloalkyl, Vinyl, Allyl, Butenyl, Phenyl, Toly, Halogen oder Amino substituiert ist oder R^3 für 3-Hydroxypyridazin-6-yl-thiomethyl steht und R^4 ein Wasserstoffatom oder eine Hydroxygruppe ist, oder sein nichttoxisches Salz.

2. Das Cephalosporinderivat oder sein nichttoxisches Salz nach Anspruch 1, worin R^1 Glycyl, Alanyl, Valyl, Prolyl, α -Aspartyl oder Lysyl bedeutet.

3. Das Cephalosporinderivat oder sein nichttoxisches Salz nach Anspruch 1, worin R^2 für 1-Acetoxyäthyl, 5-Methyl-1,3-dioxolen-2-on-4-ylmethyl, 1-Isobutyryloxyäthyl, 1-Pivaloyloxyäthyl oder 1-Äthoxycarbonyloxyäthyl steht.

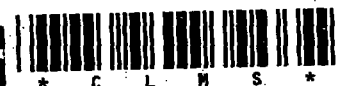
4. Das Cephalosporinderivat oder sein nichttoxisches Salz nach Anspruch 1, worin R^3 5-Methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-thiomethyl oder 1,3,4-Thiadiazol-thiomethyl darstellt.

5. Das Cephalosporinderivat oder sein nichttoxisches Salz nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, das sich in der D-Konfiguration in bezug auf das Kohlenstoffatom befindet, das in der allgemeinen Formel (I) mit Sternchen (*) bezeichnet ist.

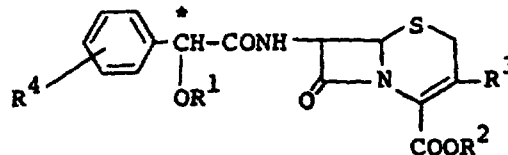
6. Die Verbindung nach Anspruch 1: (5-Methyl-1,3-dioxolen-2-on-4-ylmethyl)-7-[D-O-(L-alanyl)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylathydrochlorid.

7. Die Verbindung nach Anspruch 1: (5-Methyl-1,3-dioxolen-2-on-4-ylmethyl)-7-[D-O-(L-prolyl)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylathydrochlorid.

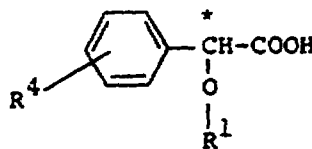
8. Die Verbindung nach Anspruch 1: (5-Methyl-1,3-dioxolen-2-on-4-ylmethyl)-7-[D-O-(L-alanyl)mandelamido]-3-[(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylathydrochlorid.



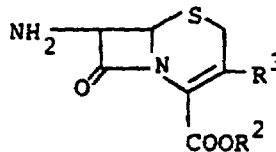
9. Die Verbindung nach Anspruch 1: 1-Acetoxyäthyl-7-[D-O-(L-alanyl)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylathydrochlorid.
 10. Die Verbindung nach Anspruch 1: 1-Acetoxyäthyl-7-[D-O-(L-protyl)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylathydrochlorid.
 11. Die Verbindung nach Anspruch 1: 1-Acetoxyäthyl-7-[D-O-(L-alanyl)mandelamido]-3-[(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylathydrochlorid.
 12. Die Verbindung nach Anspruch 1: 1-Äthoxycarbonyloxyäthyl-7-[D-O-(L-alanyl)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylathydrochlorid.
 13. Die Verbindung nach Anspruch 1: 1-Äthoxycarbonyloxyäthyl-7-[D-O-(L-protyl)mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylathydrochlorid.
 14. Die Verbindung nach Anspruch 1: 1-Äthoxycarbonyloxyäthyl-7-[D-O-(L-alanyl)mandelamido]-3-[(1-methyl-1H-tetrazol-5-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylathydrochlorid.
 15. Die Verbindung nach Anspruch 1: (5-Methyl-1,3-dioxolen-2-on-4-ylmethyl)-7-[D-O-glycyl-mandelamido]-3-[(5-methyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiomethyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylathydrochlorid.
 16. Ein Verfahren zur Herstellung von Cephalosporinderivaten der allgemeinen Formel



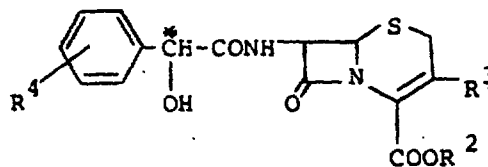
das (1) die Umsetzung einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel



oder eines reaktionsfähigen Derivates derselben mit einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel



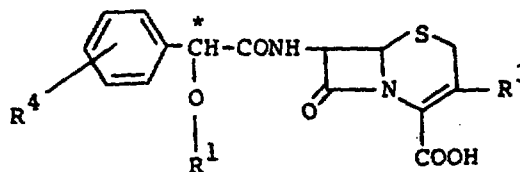
(2) die Umsetzung einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel



oder eines reaktionsfähigen Derivates derselben mit einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel



oder einem reaktionsfähigen Derivat derselben oder (3) die Umsetzung einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel

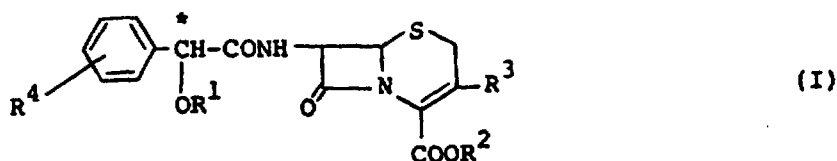


oder eines reaktionsfähigen Derivates derselben mit einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel



umfaßt, worin in den oben angeführten Formeln R^1-R^4 die in Anspruch 1 angeführte Bedeutung besitzen und X eine Gruppe darstellt, die mit der Carboxylgruppe (oder einer reaktionsfähigen Gruppe daraus) reaktionsfähig ist.

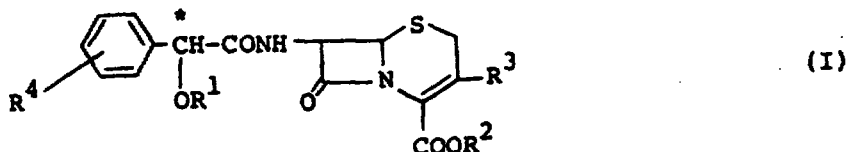
17. Eine peroral verabreichbar pharmazeutische Zusammensetzung für die Verhütung oder Behandlung von bakteriellen Infektionen umfassend als Wirkstoff eine Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel



worin R^1-R^4 die in Anspruch 1 angeführte Bedeutung besitzen, oder ihr nichttoxisches Salz.

Revendications

1. Dérivé de céphalosporine de formule générale



où R_1 est un résidu de α -, β - ou γ -aminoacide ou un résidu de peptide ayant une liaison peptidique (lié par la liaison ester), qui peut facultativement être substitué par un ou deux groupes alkyle en C_{1-4} au niveau de son groupe amino, R^2 est un groupe 1-alcanoyloxy- C_{1-10} -alkyle- C_{1-3} , 1-alcoxy- C_{1-10} -carbonyloxy-alkyle- C_{1-3} , phthalidyle ou 5-méthyl-1,3-dioxolène-2-on-4-ylméthyle, R^3 est un carbamoyloxy méthyle, un N-alkyl- C_{1-4} -carbamoyloxy-méthyle ou un hétérocycle thiométhyle, où l'hétérocycle est un hétérocycle monocyclique ou polycyclique contenant un ou plusieurs hétéro-atomes choisis dans le groupe formé par les atomes d'oxygène, de soufre de d'azote et peut être substitué par un groupe alkyle en C_{1-C_6} , cycloalkyle en C_5-C_6 , vinyle, allyle, butényle, phényle, tolyle, halogène ou amino, ou R^3 est un 3-hydroxypyridizane-6-ylthiométhyle, et R^4 est un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe hydroxy, ou son sel non toxique.

2. Le dérivé de céphalosporine ou son sel non toxique selon la revendication 1, où R^1 est un glycyle, un alanyle, un valyle, un prolyle, un α -aspartyle ou un lysyle.

3. Le dérivé de céphalosporine ou son sel non toxique selon la revendication 1, où R^2 est un 1-acétoxyéthyle, un 5-méthyl-1,3-dioxolène-2-on-4-ylméthyle, un 1-iso-butyryloxyéthyle, un 1-pivaloyloxyéthyle ou un 1-éthoxycarbonyloxyéthyle.

4. Le dérivé de céphalosporine ou son sel non toxique selon la revendication 1, où R^3 est un 5-méthyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-thiométhyle ou un 1,3,4-thiadiazol-thiométhyle.

5. Le dérivé de céphalosporine ou son sel non toxique selon les revendications 1 à 4, qui est en configuration D par rapport à l'atome de carbone marqué d'un astérisque (*) dans la formule générale (I).

6. Le composé de la revendication 1: 7-[D-O-(L-alanyl)mandélamido]-3-[(5-méthyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiométhyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate de (5-méthyl-1,3-dioxolène-2-on-4-ylméthyle), chlorhydrate.

7. Le composé de la revendication 1: 7-[D-O-(L-prolyl)mandélamido]-3-[(5-méthyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiométhyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate de (5-méthyl-1,3-dioxolène-2-on-4-ylméthyle), chlorhydrate.

8. Le composé de la revendication 1: 7-[D-O-(L-alanyl)mandélamido]-3-[(1-méthyl-1H-tétrazol-5-yl)thiométhyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate de (5-méthyl-1,3-dioxolène-2-on-4-ylméthyle), chlorhydrate.

9. Le composé de la revendication 1: 7-[D-O-(L-alanyl)mandélamido]-3-[(5-méthyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiométhyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate de 1-acétoxyéthyle, chlorhydrate.

10. Le composé de la revendication 1: 7-[D-O-(L-prolyl)mandélamido]-3-[(5-méthyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiométhyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate de 1-acétoxyéthyle, chlorhydrate.

11. Le composé de la revendication 1: 7-[D-O-(L-alanyl)mandélamido]-3-[(1H-tétrazol-5-yl)thiométhyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate de 1-acétoxyéthyle, chlorhydrate.

12. Le composé de la revendication 1: 7-[D-O-(L-alanyl)mandélamido]-3-[(5-méthyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiométhyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate de 1-éthoxycarbonyloxyéthyle, chlorhydrate.

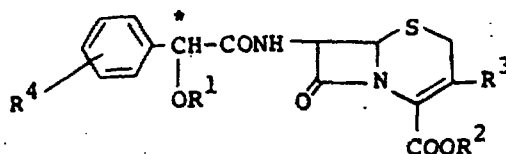
13. Le composé de la revendication 1: 7-[D-O-(L-prolyl)mandélamido]-3-[(5-méthyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiométhyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate de 1-éthoxycarbonyloxyéthyle, chlorhydrate.

14. Le composé de la revendication 1: 7-[D-O-(L-alanyl)mandélamido]-3-[(1-méthyl-1H-tétrazol-5-yl)thiométhyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate de 1-éthoxycarbonyloxyéthyle, chlorhydrate.

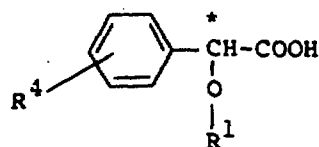


15. Le composé de la revendication 1: 7-[D-O-glycyl-mandélamido]-3-[(5-méthyl-1,3,4-thiadiazol-2-yl)thiométhyl]-3-cephem-4-carboxylate de (5-méthyl-1,3-dioxolèn-2-on-4-ylméthyl), chlorhydrate.

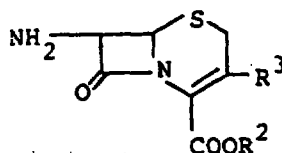
16. Procédé de préparation de dérivés de céphalosporine de formule générale



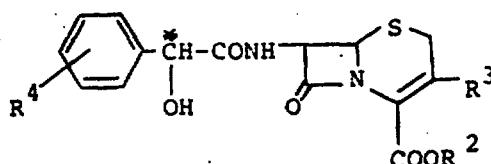
qui comprend (1) la réaction d'un composé de formule générale



20 ou d'un dérivé réactif de ce dernier avec un composé de formule générale



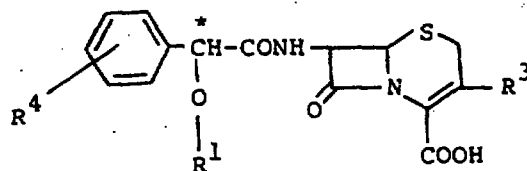
(2) la réaction d'un composé de formule générale



ou d'un dérivé réactif de ce dernier avec un composé de formule générale



40 ou un dérivé réactif de ce dernier, ou (3) la réaction d'un composé de formule générale

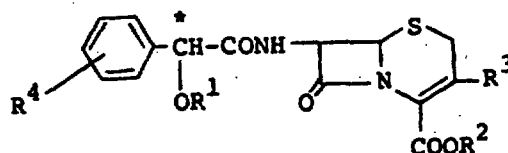


50 ou d'un dérivé réactif de ce dernier avec un composé de formule générale



caractérisé en ce que dans les formules ci-dessus R¹-R⁴ sont tels qu'ils sont définis dans la revendication 1 et X est un groupe réactif avec le groupe carboxyle (ou un groupe réactif qui en est dérivé).

17. Composition pharmaceutique administrable par voie orale pour la prévention ou le traitement d'infections bactériennes comprenant en tant que constituant actif un composé de formule générale



(I)

65 où R₁ à R₄ sont tels que définis dans la revendication 1 ou son sel non toxique.

