

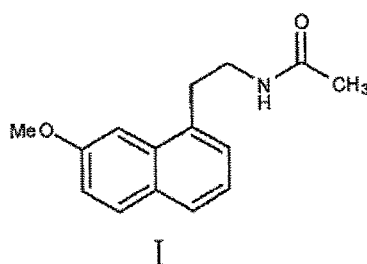
AGOMELATINE INTERMEDIATES AND PREPARATION METHOD THEREOF

Field of the invention

The invention relates to intermediate compounds for preparation of agomelatine, as well as the preparation methods thereof.

5 Background of the invention

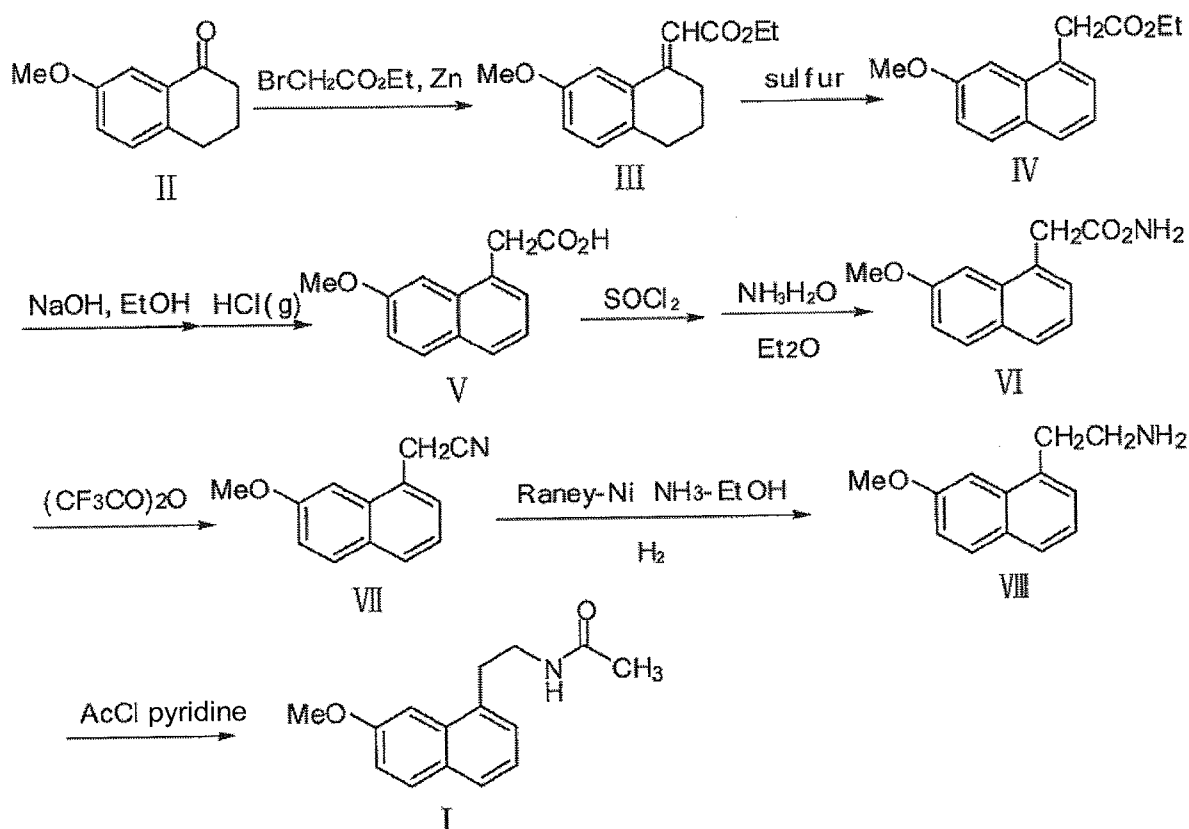
Agomelatine has a chemical structure as shown in Formula (I), with the chemical name N-[2-(7-methoxy-1-naphthyl)ethyl]acetamide and trade name Valdoxan. It has dual pharmacological effects, which is not only the agonist of melatonergic system receptors, but also the antagonist of 5HT_{2C} receptor. Said properties confer activity in the central nervous system, especially in the treatment of major depression, seasonal affective disorders, dyssomnia, cardiovascular diseases, digestive system diseases, insomnia and fatigue caused by jet lag, appetite disorders and obesity. It is the first melatonin type antidepressive agent, which can effectively treat depressive disorders, improve the sleep parameters and maintain sexual function. It was approved by EU on Feb 24th, 2009, with the trade name Valdoxan[®]/Thymanax[®].



Taking into account the compound's pharmaceutical value, it is important to obtain the compound in an effective industrial synthetic method, which can be easily converted into large-scale production in the industry and obtain agomelatine in good yield and high purity.

Many synthetic methods for agomelatine have been reported, which can be roughly divided into four types, in which all of the starting materials are the compound of formula (II). European patent specification EP0447285 reported a method for preparation of agomelatine (I): reacting 7-methoxy-tetralone (II) with ethyl bromoacetate by Reformatsky reaction, and then dehydro-aromatization with sulfur to obtain (7-methoxy-1-naphthyl)acetic acid ethyl ester (IV), followed by hydrolysis, acyl chlorination, ammonification, dehydration and reduction to yield the

compound (VIII), which is finally acetylated to obtain agomelatine (I), as shown below:

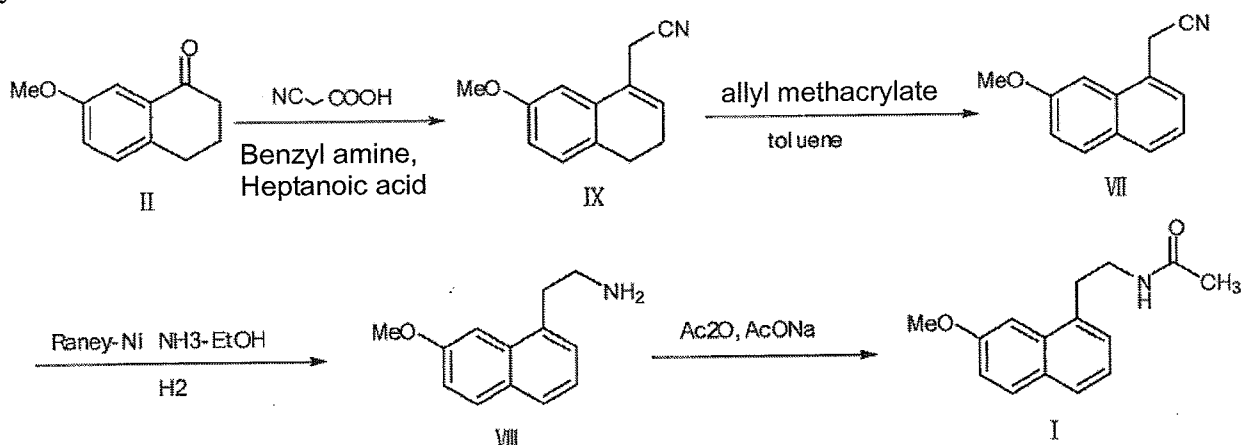


However, there are some defects in the above method, which comprise:

- (1) it takes eight steps to synthesize 2-(7-methoxy-1-naphthyl)ethylamine, thereby rendering the average yield being less than 30%;
- (2) when the above method is converted into industrial scale, it is difficult to carry out the reaction, mainly due to the poor reproducibility of the first step; the first step comprises reacting 7-methoxy-tetralone (II) with ethyl bromoacetate by Reformatsky reaction to produce ethyl (7-methoxy-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2H)-ylidene)acetate, which requires benzene as the solvent; considering the environmental factors, said step does not meet the requirements of large-scale production; and
- (3) the next step for aromatization of ethyl (7-methoxy-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2H)-ylidene)acetate is usually incomplete, and after saponification often results in a mixture, from which it is difficult to separate pure product (IV).

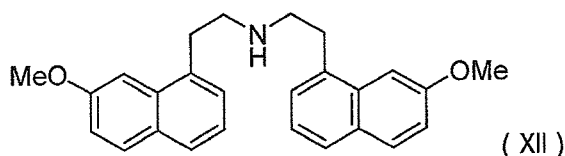
Chinese patent specification CN1680284 reported another method for agomelatine synthesis: reaction of 7-methoxy-tetralone (II) with cyano-acetic acid produces intermediate compound (IX), the intermediate (IX) is dehydrogenated in the presence of hydrogenation catalyst Pd-C, with

allyl methacrylate as the dehydrogenating agent, followed by reduction to generate compound (VIII), and finally the compound (VIII) is converted to agomelatine (I) by acetylation. The total yield is about 72%, as shown below:



5 But there are some defects in the above method:

- (1) some carcinogenic agents are used in the reaction route, for example, benzylamine/heptanoic acid catalyst system with great toxicity is used in the conversion of formula (II) to formula (IX);
- (2) propyl methacrylate is used as the dehydrogenating agent during the conversion of formula (IX) to (VII), which results in a lot of environmental pollution, moreover, this step of reaction actually was found to be low yield and difficult to reproduce; and
- (3) during the hydrogenation process of conversion of formula (VII) to (VIII), a by-product having formula (XII) generated; since the nature of the by-product is similar to the desired product and this step is the penultimate step, it is difficult to purify the desired product and the yield loss after recrystallization is large.

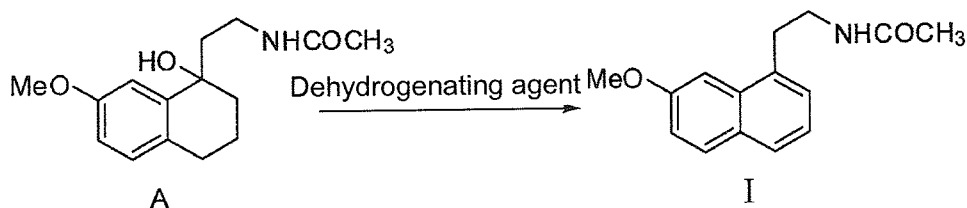


Considering the medicinal value and good market prospects of agomelatine, it is important to synthesize the compound of formula (I) in an effective manner for industrialization.

Disclosure of the invention

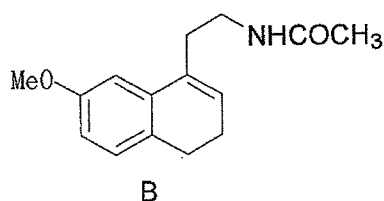
20 One objective of the present invention is to provide two novel intermediate compounds for

invention, comprising dehydration and aromatization of the compound A to obtain the desired product of formula I:

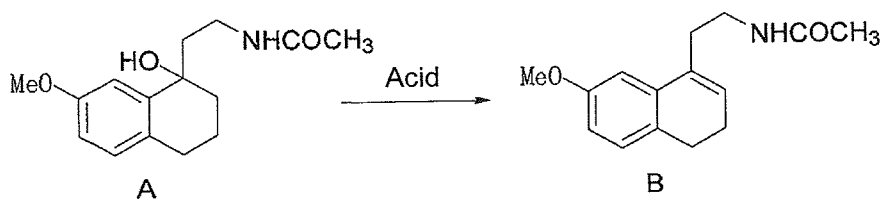


In the conversion of the compound A to the compound I by aromatization as shown above, the dehydrogenating agent is preferably dichloro-dicyanobenzoquinone (DDQ), the amount of said dehydrogenating agent is preferably 1-3 times the molar amount of the compound A, more preferably 1-1.3 times. The organic solvent used in this reaction is commonly-used organic solvents, eg. one of toluene, dioxane, THF, acetonitrile or glacial acetic acid, or any mixture thereof, preferably the mixture of toluene and glacial acetic acid, the mixture of acetonitrile and glacial acetic acid, or glacial acetic acid. The amount of said organic solvent is generally 10-50 ml/g of the compound A. The reaction temperature is preferably 30-150 °C, more preferably 50-100 °C. The reaction time depends on the complete consumption of reactants detected, typically is from 30 minutes to 12 hours. After the reaction is completed, the working-up procedure can be performed according to conventional methods in the art.

The compound of formula (B) is used:



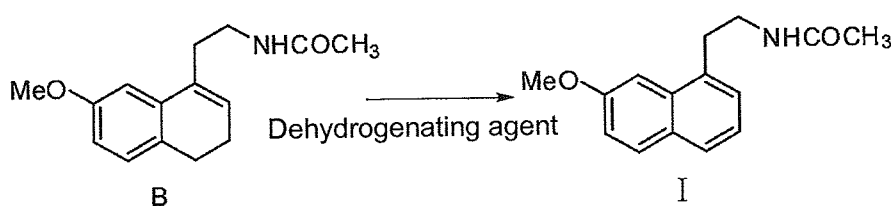
The method for preparation of the compound of formula (B) is dehydration of the compound A under acidic condition:



The acid used in the conversion of the compound A to the compound B is a conventional acid, such as hydrohalogen acid, sulfuric acid, acetic acid, and the like. The organic solvent used

is commonly-used organic solvent, such as alcohols, dioxane, THF, or acetonitrile, preferably alcohol solvent, eg., ethyl acetate, acetone and the like. The amount of said organic solvent is generally 10-50 ml/g of the compound A. The reaction temperature is preferably -20-40 °C, more preferably 0-30 °C. The reaction time depends on the complete consumption of reactants detected, typically is 1-3 hours. After the reaction is completed, the working-up procedure can be performed according to conventional methods in the art.

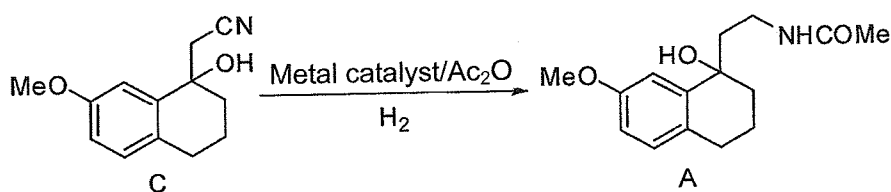
The method for preparation of agomelatine using the compound B is provided in the present invention, comprising reaction of the compound B with a dehydrogenating agent, to obtain the desired product of formula I:



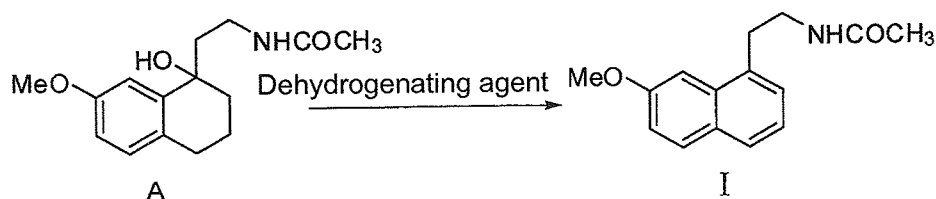
In the conversion of the compound B to the compound I, the dehydrogenating agent is preferably dichloro-dicyanobenzoquinone (DDQ), the amount of said dehydrogenating agent is preferably 1-3 times the molar amount of the compound B, more preferably 1-1.3 times. The organic solvent used in this reaction is commonly-used organic solvents, such as dichloromethane, dioxane, THF, acetonitrile, glacial acetic acid, or the like, preferably dichloromethane or toluene. The amount of said organic solvent is generally 10-50 ml/g of the compound B. The reaction temperature is preferably 0-50°C, more preferably 10-30°C. The reaction time depends on the complete consumption of reactants detected, typically is from 30 minutes to 6 hours. After the reaction is completed, the working-up procedure can be performed according to conventional methods in the art.

The method for preparation of agomelatine comprises the following steps:

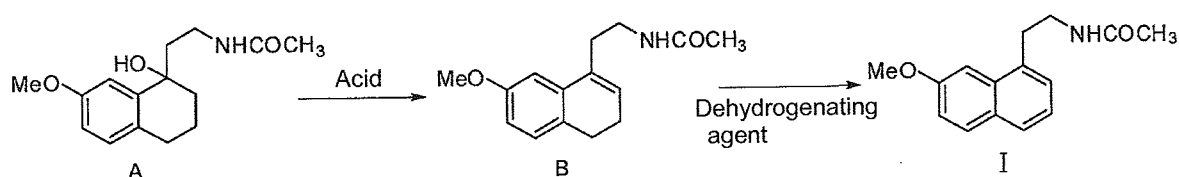
- a. reductive acylation of the compound C under the condition of catalytic hydrogenation and in the presence of acetic anhydride to obtain compound A



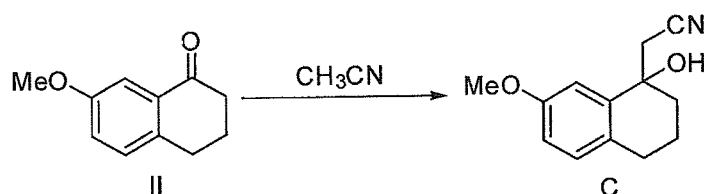
- b. dehydration and aromatization of the compound A with a dehydrogenating agent, to obtain the desired product of formula I



In the method for preparation of agomelatine in the present invention, we can also use the following route, comprising firstly dehydrating compound A under acidic condition to produce compound B, then reacting compound B with a dehydrogenating agent to obtain the desired product of formula I



The intermediate compound of formula C can be made by the condensation of formula II and acetonitrile in the presence of catalyst



The catalyst used in the conversion of the compound of formula II to the compound of formula (C) is butyl lithium. Both the amount of catalyst and the amount of acetonitrile are 1-3 times the molar amount of the compound II, more preferably 1-1.3 times. The organic solvent used in this reaction is anhydrous organic solvent, such as dioxane, THF, and the like, which needs dehydration treatment or can be purchased directly from commercial suppliers. The amount of said organic solvent usually is 5-20 ml/g of the compound II. The optimal reaction temperature is from -80 to -50°C, more preferably from -70 to -60°C. The reaction time depends on the complete consumption of reactants detected, typically is from 1 minute to 3 hours. After the reaction is completed, the working-up procedure can be performed according to conventional methods in the art.

The compound C can also be prepared according to the methods disclosed in related

literatures such as *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry*, 1976, 19(6), 803.

The reagents and starting materials used in the present invention are commercially available, unless specified otherwise.

The advantages of the present invention are:

5 the invention provides two novel intermediate compounds; when we use these new compounds to prepare agomelatine, it is simple to manipulate and easy for working-up, without complicated operations such as rectification and column chromatography separation, well-controlled, with high purity, and suitable for industrial production. Meanwhile, the preparation method of the two new intermediates themselves is simple and high yield, only using
10 the most commonly-used 7-methoxy-tetralone (II) as original starting material and undergoing one step of reaction to obtain the intermediates, followed by one more step of converting the intermediate compounds to desired product agomelatine. Said reaction processes are greatly simplified, with the reaction yield being improved and the difficulty in purification of previous method being overcome, as compare with the previous technique for preparation of agomelatine.
15 Typically, the yield of the present invention is over 70%.

Examples

The following examples are utilized for further illustration of the present invention, but they are not intended to limit the scope of the invention in any manner.

Example 1:

20 1) Synthesis of 2-(1-hydroxyl-7-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-naphthalen-1-yl)-acetonitrile (the compound C)

To a reaction vessel was added acetonitrile (19.0 ml) and anhydrous THF (50 ml), cooled to -70°C with dry ice/ethanol, then the solution of n-Butyl Lithium in n-hexane (2.5 M, 142.0 ml) was added dropwise slowly. After stirring for half an hour under this temperature, the solution of
25 the compound II (44.6 g) in anhydrous THF (300 ml) was added dropwise slowly, and stirred for 1 h at the same temperature. The reaction is quenched by adding saturated aqueous ammonium chloride (700 ml), extracted with ethyl acetate (350 ml x 3). The organic layers were combined, washed with saturated aqueous NaCl (350 ml), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and concentrated to obtain the off-white title product (54.3 g). Yield: 98.3%.

Example 2:

2) Synthesis of N-[2-(1-hydroxyl-7-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-naphthalen-1-yl)ethyl]-acetamide (the compound A)

The compound C (54.3 g) was dissolved in THF (500 ml), and acetic anhydride (33.1 g) and Raney-Ni (10 g) were then added. The reaction mixture was hydrogenated with the hydrogen pressure maintaining 1.1 Mpa at temperature 30°C, until the reaction is completed. The mixture was cooled to room temperature, filtered and concentrated to remove THF. The residue was diluted with ethyl acetate (500ml), washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (150 ml), water (150 ml) and saturated aqueous NaCl (150 ml). The resulting organic phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to obtain the off-white product A (56.0 g). Yield: 85%

¹HNMR(CDCl₃) δ : 1.77–1.98 (m, 4H), 1.92(s, 3H), 2.01–2.11 (m, 2H), 2.28(s, OH), 2.67–2.77 (m, 2H), 3.28–3.50 (m, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 6.32 (s, NH), 6.74–7.27 (m, 3H).

ESI-MS (m/z): 286.1 (M+Na).

Mp: 106-109°C.

Example 3:

3) Synthesis of N-[2-(7-methoxy-1-naphthyl)ethyl]acetamide (the compound I)

The compound A (56.0 g) was dissolved in toluene (500 ml) and acetic acid (50 ml), DDQ (53.2g) was added, and the mixture was heated at 40°C for about 5 h. After the reaction was completed, the mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (250 ml x 2), water (250 ml) and saturated aqueous NaCl (250 ml). The resulting organic phase was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and the solvent was evaporated off. The residue was recrystallized from ethanol-water (1:1), dried in an oven to obtain the title product as white powder (43.8 g). Yield: 85%.

¹HNMR(CDCl₃)δ: 1.922 (s, 3H), 3.21-3.24(t, 2H), 3.56-3.61(q, 2H), 3.96(s, 3H), 5.97 (s, 1H), 7.14-7.16 (q, 1H), 7.22-7.26 (m, 2H), 7.46-7.47 (m, 1H), 7.64-7.67 (m, 1H), 7.72-7.74 (d, 1H).

ESI-MS(m/z): 244.14 (M+H).

Example 4:

1) Synthesis of 2-(1-hydroxyl-7-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-naphthalen-1-yl)-acetonitrile (the compound C)

To a reaction vessel was added acetonitrile (9.5 ml) and anhydrous THF (25 ml), cooled to
5 -70°C with dry ice/ethanol, and then the solution of n-Butyl Lithium in n-hexane (2.5 M, 71.0 ml)
was added dropwise slowly. After stirring for half an hour under this temperature, the solution of
the compound II (22.3 g) in anhydrous THF (150 ml) was added dropwise slowly, and stirred for
1 h at the same temperature. The reaction is quenched by adding saturated aqueous ammonium
chloride (350 ml), extracted with ethyl acetate (200 ml x 3). The organic layers were combined,
10 washed with saturated aqueous NaCl (200 ml), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and
concentrated to obtain the off-white title product (27.2 g) e. Yield: 98.4%.

Example 5 :

2) Synthesis of N-[2-(1-hydroxyl-7-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-naphthalen-1-yl)ethyl]-
acetamide (the compound A)

15 The compound C (27.2 g) was dissolved in THF (250 ml), and acetic anhydride (15.6 g) and
Raney-Ni (4 g) were then added. The reaction mixture was hydrogenated with the hydrogen
pressure maintaining 1.1 Mpa at temperature 30°C, until the reaction is completed. The mixture
was cooled to room temperature, filtered and concentrated to remove THF. The residue was
diluted with ethyl acetate (250 ml), washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (100 ml), water (100
20 ml) and saturated aqueous NaCl (100 ml). The resulting organic phase was dried over anhydrous
sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to obtain the off-white title product (28.0 g). Yield:
85%.

¹HNMR(CDCl₃) δ : 1.77–1.98 (m, 4H), 1.92 (s, 3H), 2.01–2.11 (m, 2H), 2.28 (s,
OH) , 2.67–2.77 (m, 2H) , 3.28–3.50 (m, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 6.32 (s, NH),
6.74–7.27 (m, 3H) .

ESI-MS (m/z): 286.1 (M+Na).

25 Mp: 106-109 °C.

Example 6:

3) Synthesis of N-[2-(7-methoxy-3,4-dihydro-naphthalen-1-yl)ethyl]acetamide (the compound B)

The compound A (28.0 g) was dissolved in ethyl acetate (300ml) to form a suspension, to which concentrated HCl (12 M, 13.3 ml) was then added dropwise at RT. The suspension gradually turned clear. The reaction solution was further stirred for 2 h and poured into water (150 ml). After the layers separated, the organic phase was washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (150 ml x 2) and saturated aqueous NaCl (150 ml), dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated to obtain the title product as oil (25.5 g). Yield: 97.8%.

¹HNMR(CDCl₃) δ : 1.944 (s, 3H), 2.21–2.27 (m, 2H), 2.61–2.69 (m, 4H), 3.40–3.45 (m, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 5.59 (s, NH), 5.90–5.93 (m, 1H), 6.68–7.05 (m, 3H).

ESI -MS (m/z): 268.3 (M+Na).

Example 7:

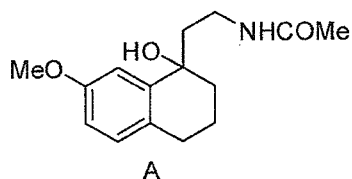
4) Synthesis of N-[2-(7-methoxy-1-naphthyl)ethyl]acetamide (the compound I)

The compound B (25.5 g) was dissolved in dichloromethane (250 ml), DDQ (26.1 g) was added portionwise, and the mixture was stirred overnight at RT. After the reaction was completed, the mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (150 ml x 2), water (150 ml) and saturated aqueous NaCl (150 ml). The organic phase obtained was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and the solvent was evaporated off. The residue was recrystallized from ethanol-water (1:1), dried in an oven to obtain white powder (46.4 g). Yield: 91.8%.

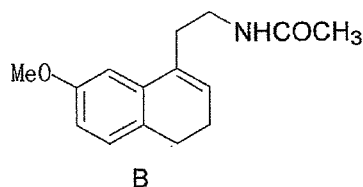
¹HNMR(CDCl₃) δ: 1.922 (s, 3H), 3.21–3.24 (t, 2H), 3.56–3.61 (q, 2H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 5.97 (s, 1H), 7.14–7.16 (q, 1H), 7.22–7.26 (m, 2H), 7.46–7.47 (m, 1H), 7.64–7.67 (m, 1H), 7.72–7.74 (d, 1H).
ESI -MS (m/z): 244.14 (M+H).

CLAIMS:

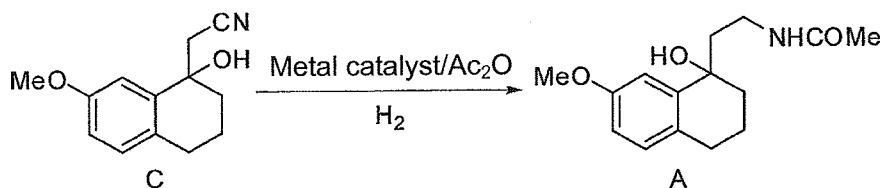
1. The compound A of the following formula



2. The compound B of following formula:



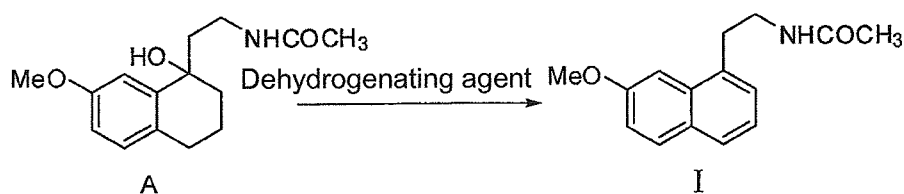
3. A method for the preparation of the compound A of claim 1, comprising reductive acylation of the compound C under the condition of catalytic hydrogenation and in the presence of acetic anhydride



4. The method according to claim 3, characterized in that said metal catalyst is Raney-Ni, the amount of which is 0.1-0.3 times the amount of the compound C by weight.

5. The method according to claim 3, characterized in that the amount of said acetic anhydride is 1-1.3 times the molar amount of the compound C.

6. The method for preparation of agomelatine using the compound A, comprising dehydration and aromatization of the compound A to obtain the desired product of formula I:



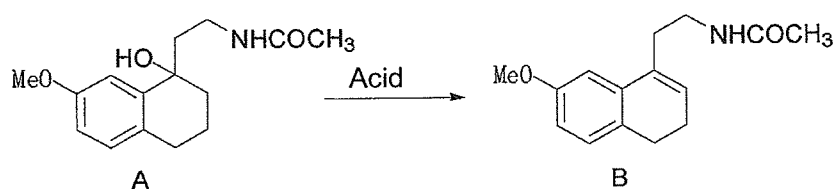
7. The method for preparation of agomelatine using the compound A according to claim 6, characterized in that the dehydrogenating agent used in said aromatization is dichloro-dicyanobenzoquinone.

5 8. The method for preparation of agomelatine using the compound A according to claim 6, characterized in that the amount of dehydrogenating agent is 1-3 times the molar amount of the compound A.

9. The method for preparation of agomelatine using the compound A according to claim 6, characterized in that the solvent used in the reaction is the mixture of toluene and glacial acetic acid, the mixture of acetonitrile and glacial acetic acid, or glacial acetic acid.

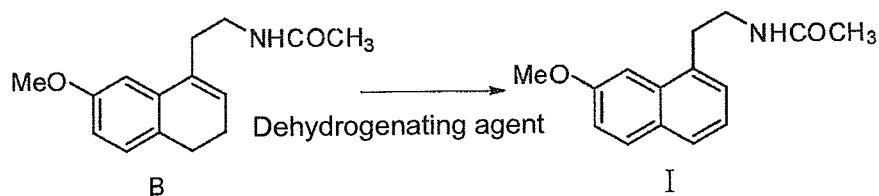
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10. A method for the preparation of the compound B of claim 2, comprising dehydration of the compound A under acidic condition:



11. A method for preparation of agomelatine using the compound B, comprising reaction of the compound B with a dehydrogenating agent to obtain the desired product of formula I:

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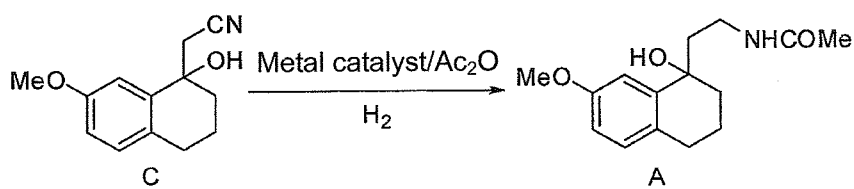
12. The method for preparation of agomelatine using the compound B according to claim 11, characterized in that said dehydrogenating agent is dichloro-dicyanobenzoquinone.

13. The method for preparation of agomelatine using the compound B according to claim 11, characterized in that the amount of said dehydrogenating agent is 1-3 times the molar amount of the compound B.

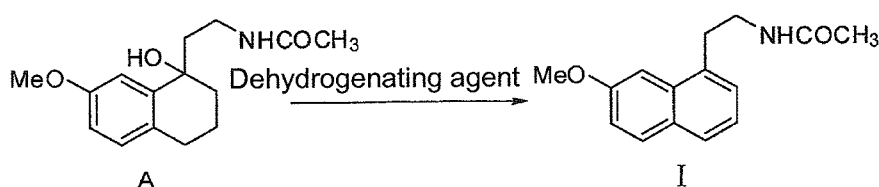
14. The method for preparation of agomelatine using the compound B according to claim 11, characterized in that the organic solvent used in the reaction is dichloromethane or toluene.

15. A method for preparation of agomelatine, comprising the following steps:

- a. reductive acylation of the compound C under the condition of catalytic hydrogenation and in the presence of acetic anhydride to obtain compound A



- b. dehydration and aromatization of the compound A with a dehydrogenating agent, to obtain the desired product of formula I



16. The method for preparation of agomelatine according to claim 15, characterized in firstly dehydrating the compound A under acidic condition to produce the compound B, then reacting compound B with a dehydrogenating agent to obtain the desired product of formula I

