

**PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF  
(1*R*,3*R*,5*S*,7*S*)-4,4,7-TRIMETHYL-8-AZATRICYCLO[5.2.0.0<sup>3,5</sup>]NONAN-9-  
ONE**

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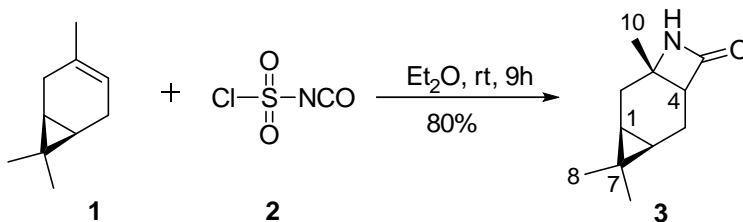
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It is well known that  $\beta$ -lactam are agents that interrupt bacterial formation *via* covalent binding to essential penicillin-binding proteins. The identification of the novel lactams, which not only improve the quality of therapy, but also reduce side effects on patients are still a major concern for medicinal chemists.

In our work, the  $\beta$ -lactam **3** was synthesized by cycloaddition chlorosulfonyl isocyanate **2** to natural (+)-3-carene **1**.



Synthesis of the  $\beta$ -lactam

To a solution of the compound **1** in  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  was added the chlorosulfonyl isocyanate **2** at  $0^\circ\text{C}$  under nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was stirred at r.t. for 9h. After this time solution of  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3$  in water was added dropwise to the reaction mixture and solution was stirred for 30 min. Solution of  $\text{KOH}$  20% was added to the reaction mixture and extracted the organic phase with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ . Organic layer was washed with water, dried over  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was recrystallized from hexane and afforded the target compound **3**.

The reaction was verified TLC by ethyl acetate: petroleum ether 1:4 system. The final compound was analyzed with NMR:

**Keywords:** lactams, (1*r*,3*r*,5*s*,7*s*)-4,4,7-trimethyl-8-azatricyclo[5.2.0.0<sup>3,5</sup>]nonan-9-one.