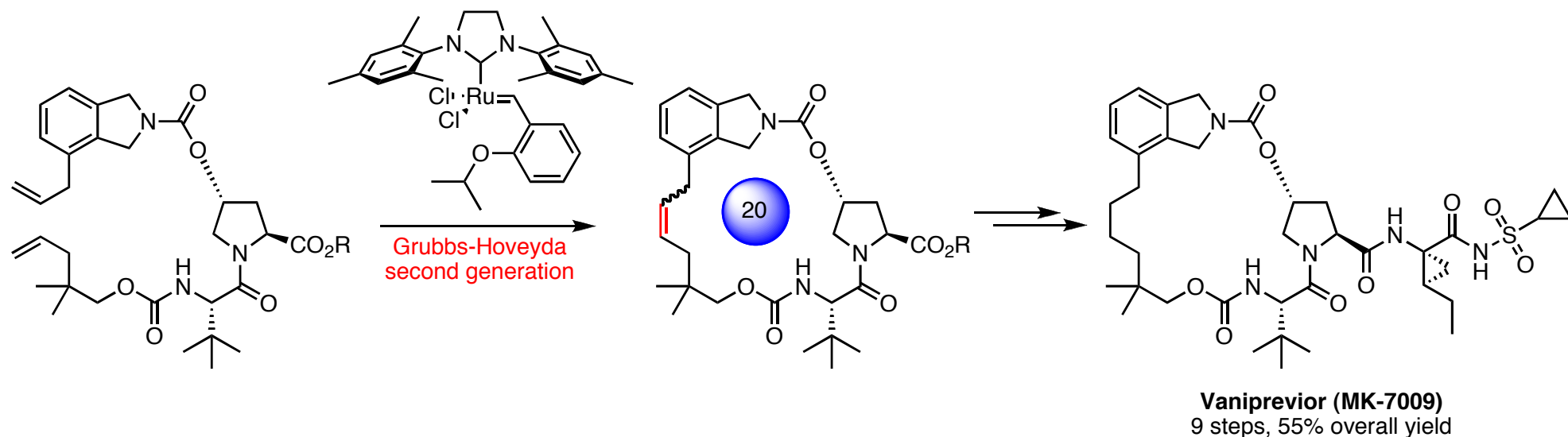


Synthesis of the HCV Protease Inhibitor Vaniprevir (MK-7009) Using Ring-Closing Metathesis Strategy

Jongrock Kong*, Cheng-yi Chen*, Jaume Balsells-Padros, Yang Cao, Robert F. Dunn,
Sarah J. Dolman, Jacob Janey, Hongmei Li, and Michael J. Zacuto

JOC. ASAP. March 29, 2012

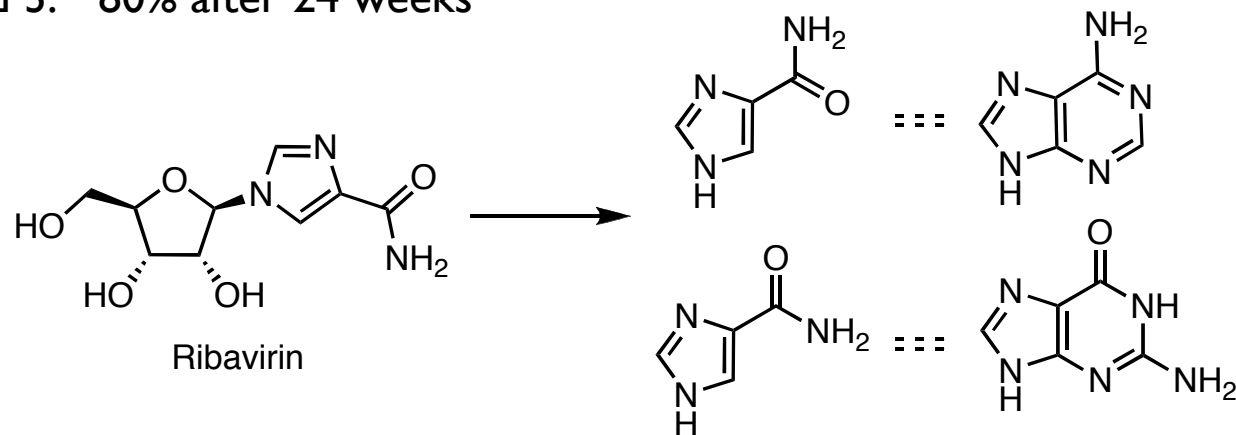
DOI: 10.1021/JO3001595



Christopher Rosenker
Wipf Group - Current Literature
April 28, 2012

Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)

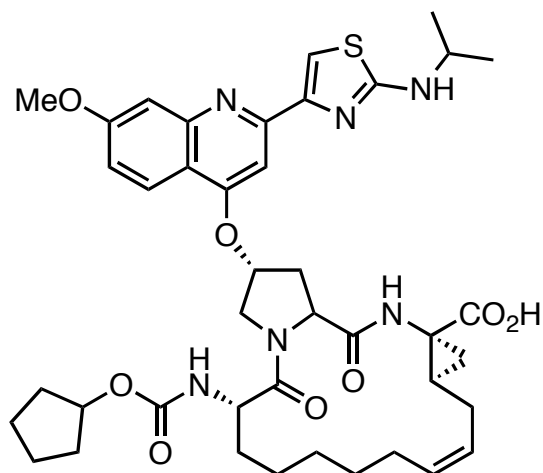
- 130-170 million people worldwide are affected by Hepatitis C virus (HCV)
- Infection commonly leads to liver diseases including cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma
- Leading cause of death in HIV patients
- Current therapy is pegylated interferon- α and ribavirin
 - Weekly injection of interferon; ribavirin orally
 - Serious side effects limit patients eligible for treatment
 - Therapy duration is dependant on HCV genotype
 - genotype 1: ~45% after 48 weeks
 - genotype 2 and 3: ~80% after 24 weeks



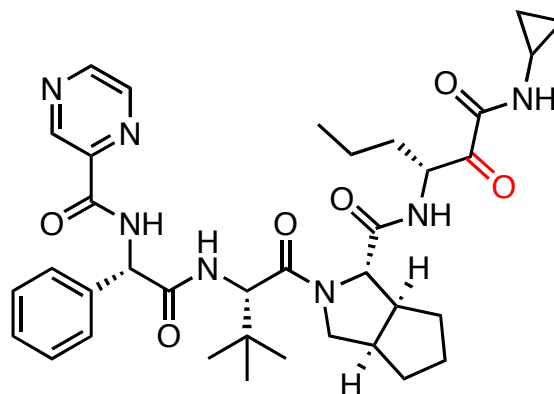
J. Med. Chem. **2010**, *53*, 2443.

Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)

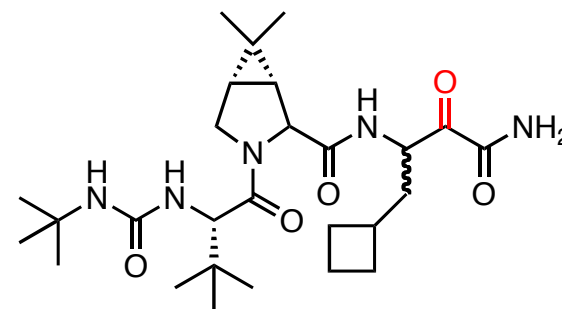
Development of NS3/4a protease inhibitors has led to several clinical drug candidates.



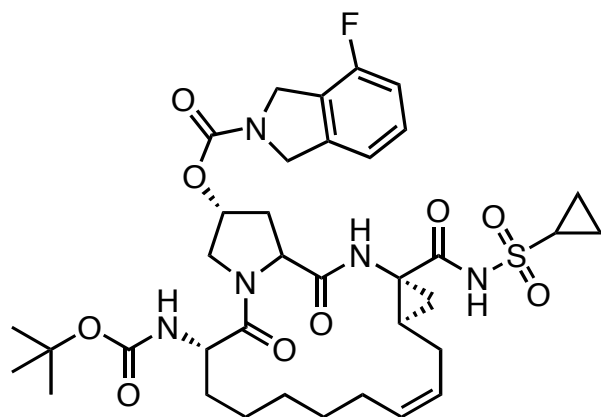
BILN-2061
Boehringer Ingelheim
(rapidly reversible)



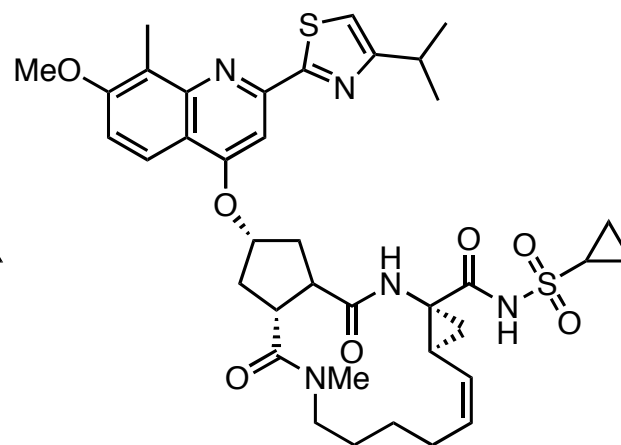
Telaprevir (VX-950)
Vertex
(covalent inhibitor)



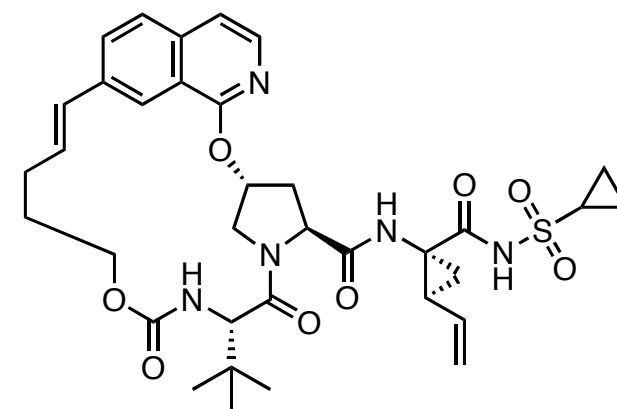
Boceprevir (SCH 503034)
Schering-Plough
(covalent inhibitor)



ITMN-191
InterMune & Array Biopharma
(rapidly reversible)



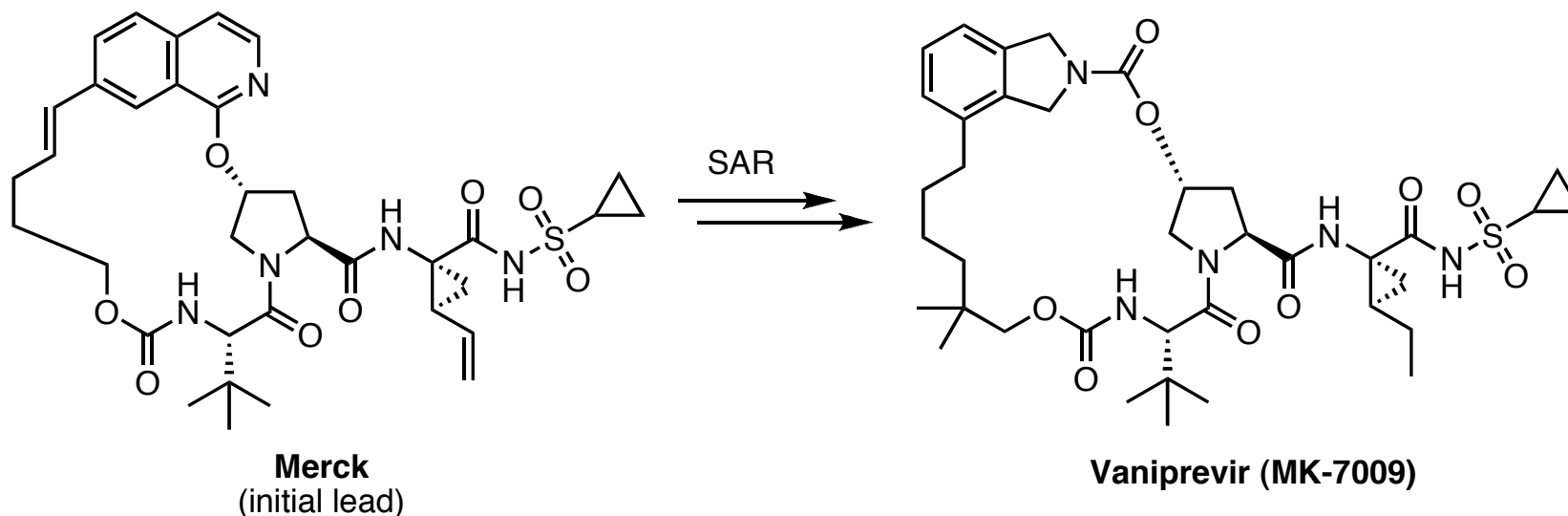
TMC-435350
Tibotec BVBA & Medivir AB
(rapid reversible)



Merck
(initial lead)

Discovery of Vaniprevir (MK-7009)

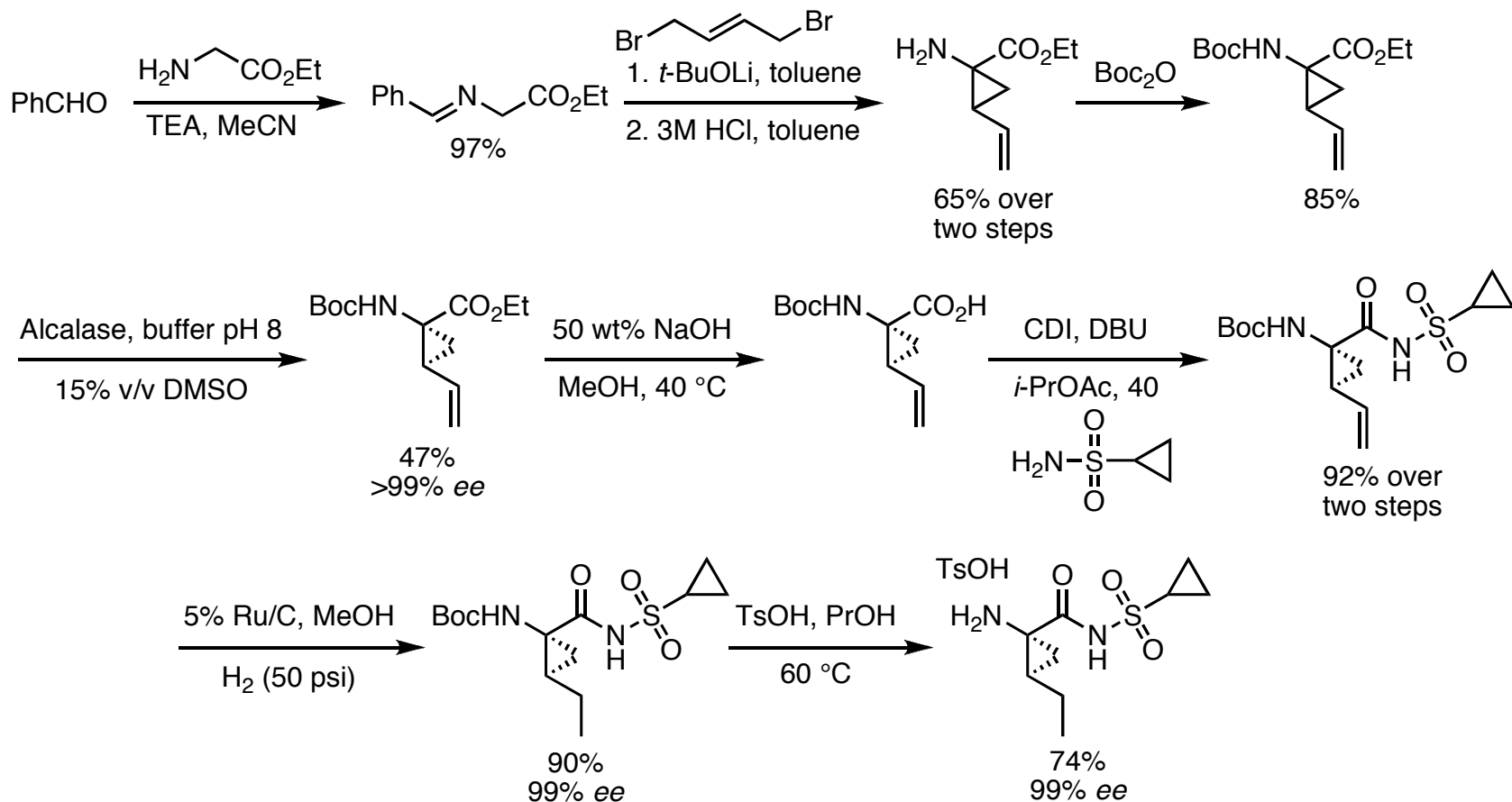
Merck's initial lead was discovered by molecular modeling of therapeutic hits VX-950 (Vertex) and BILN-2061 (BI) bound to Hepatitis C NS3/4A Protease.



J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2008**, 130, 4607.
J. Med. Chem. **2010**, 53, 2443.

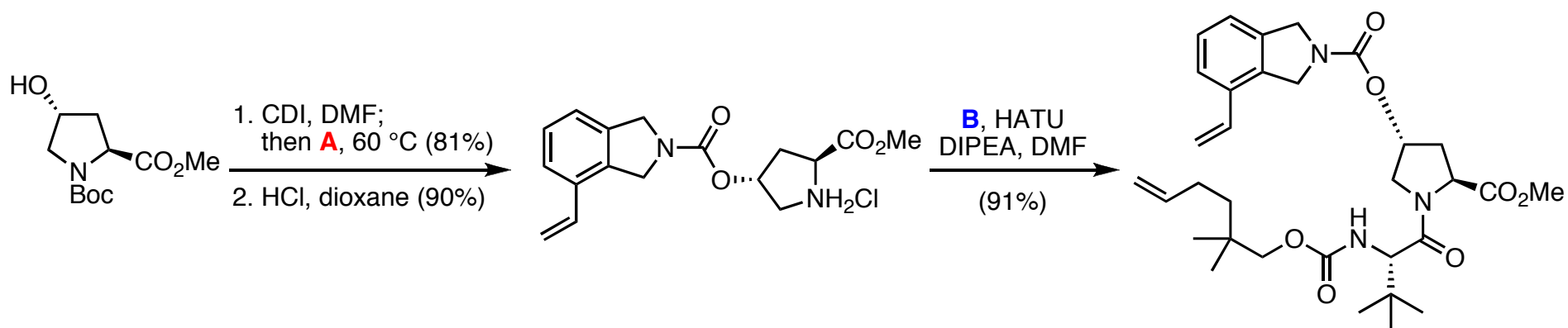
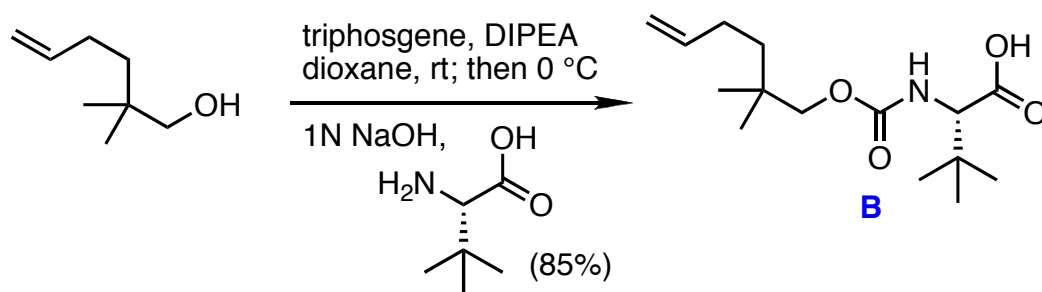
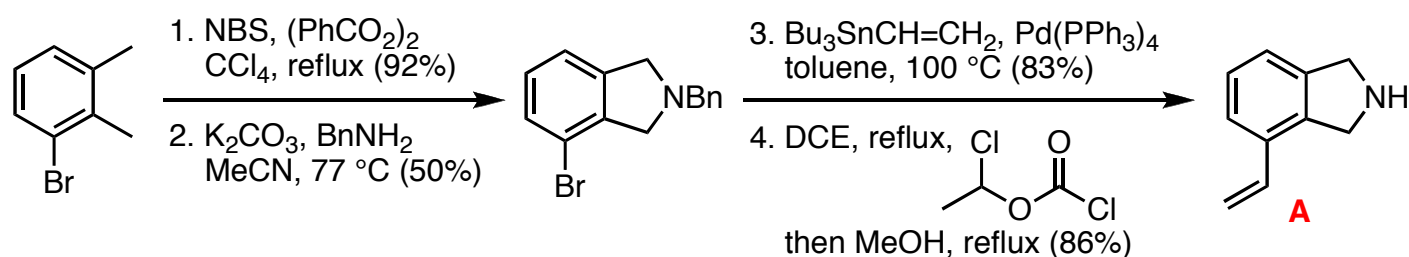
Discovery Synthesis of Vaniprevir (MK-7009)

Side chain synthesis: Reported on multi-kilogram scale, 9 steps, 15% yield

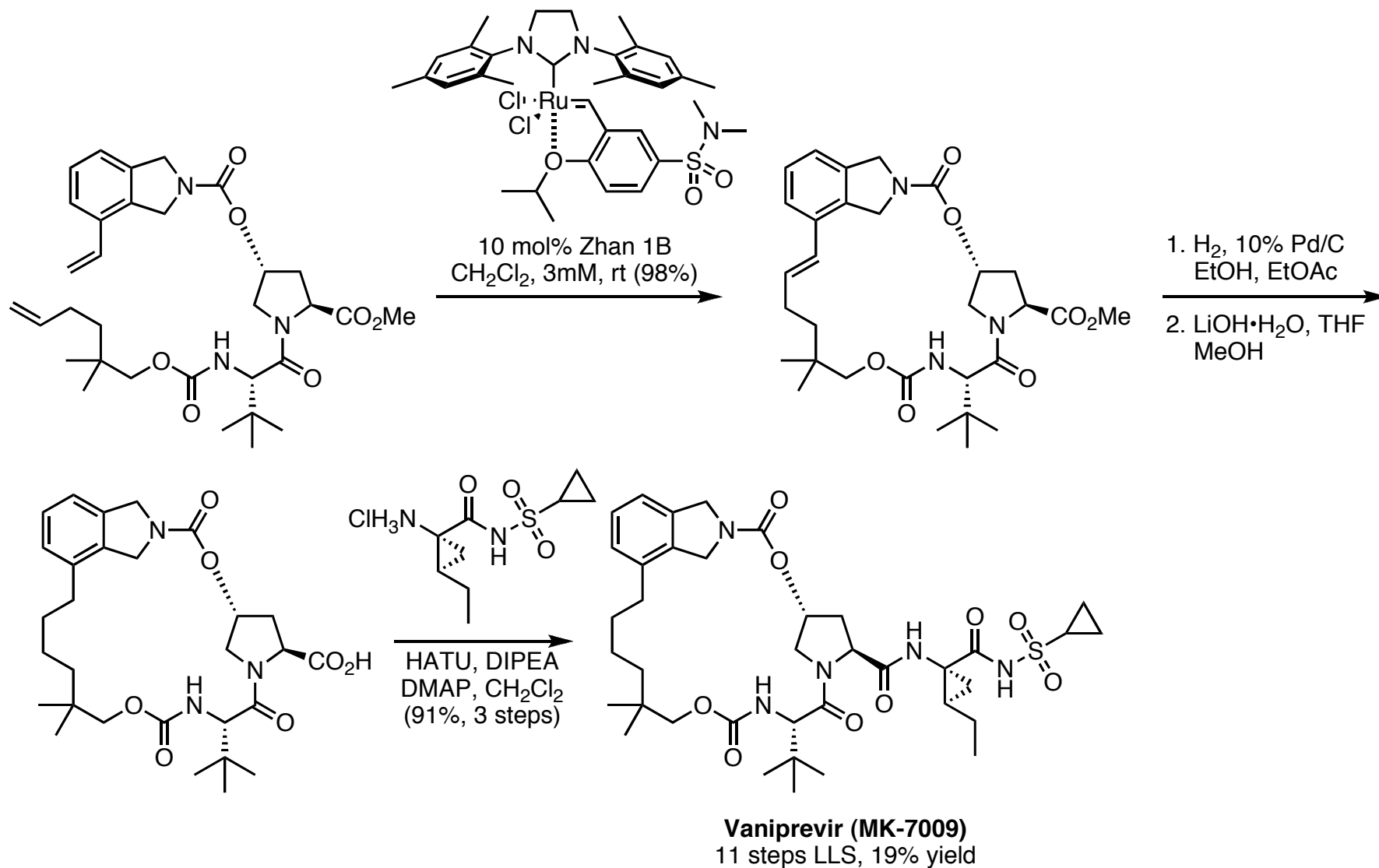


WO 2011/025849
PCT/US2010/046725

Discovery Synthesis of Vaniprevir (MK-7009)

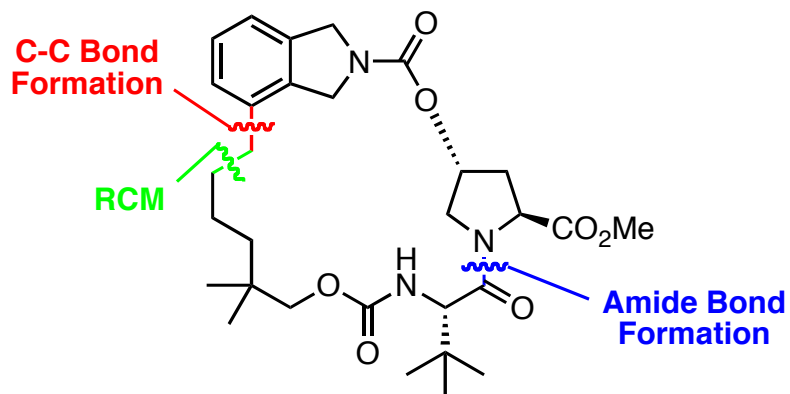


Discovery Synthesis of Vaniprevir (MK-7009)



J. Med. Chem. **2010**, *53*, 2443.

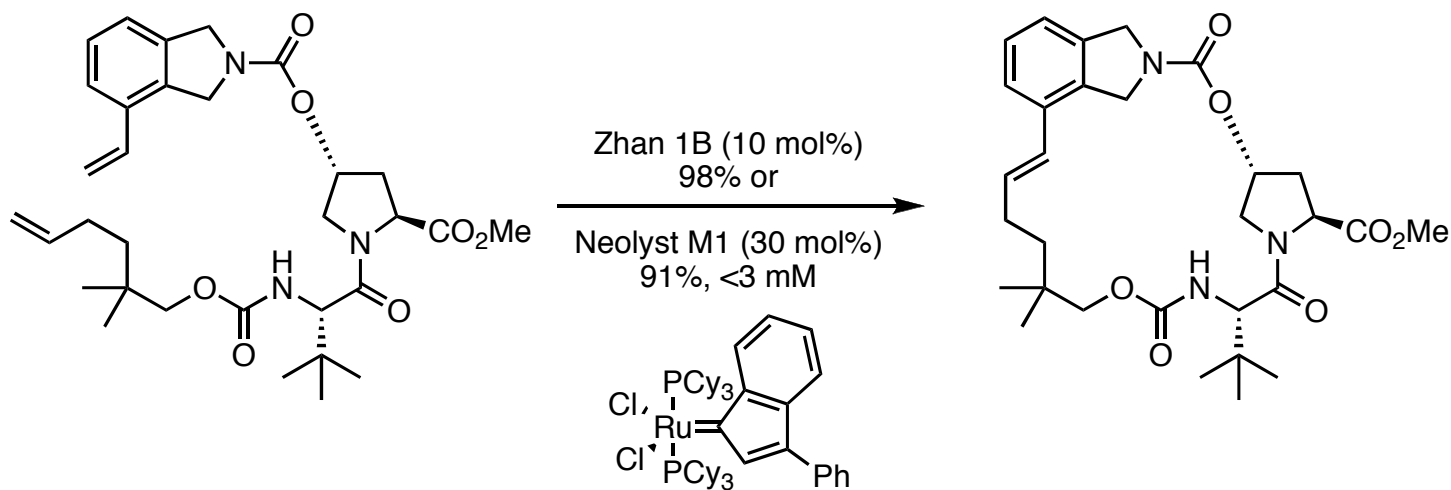
Synthesis of Vaniprevir (MK-7009): Route Improvement



Possible Macrocyclization Strategies

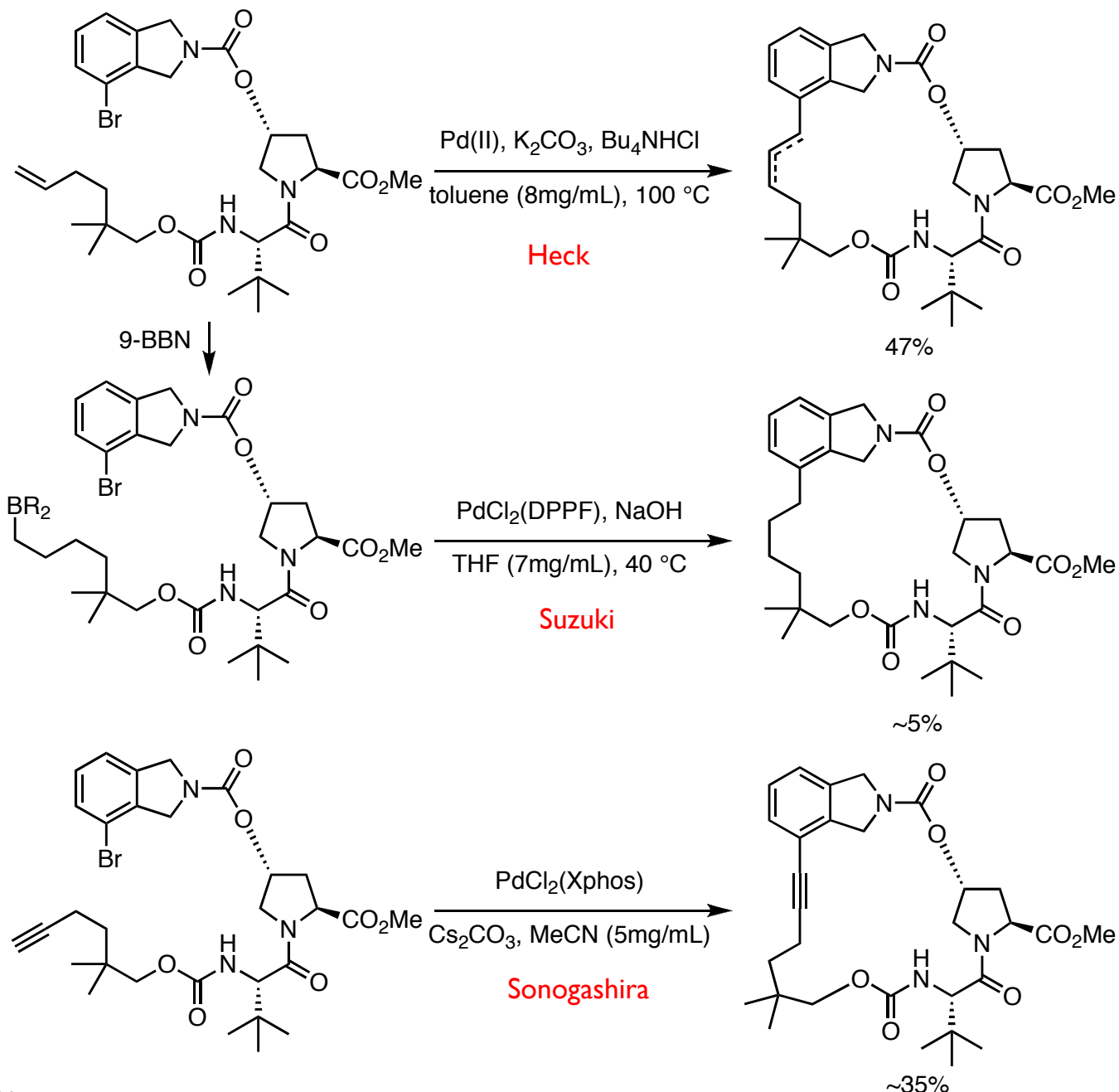
- Ring Closing Metathesis
- Metal-mediated C-C
- Amide Bond Formation

Macrocyclization using RCM

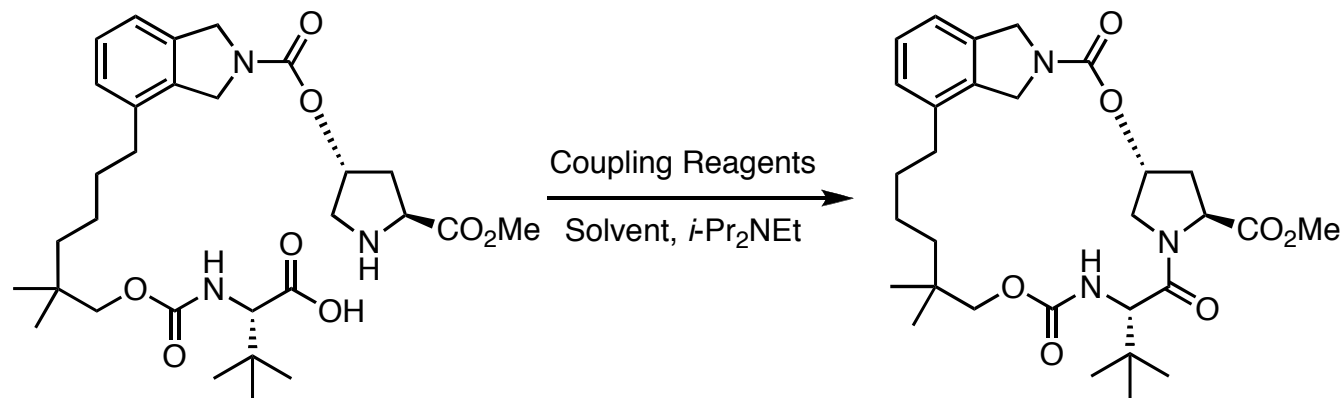


- Requires rigorous purification of diene
- High catalyst loading
- High reaction concentration
- Incomplete conversion
- Difficult catalyst removal process
- Catalyst cost

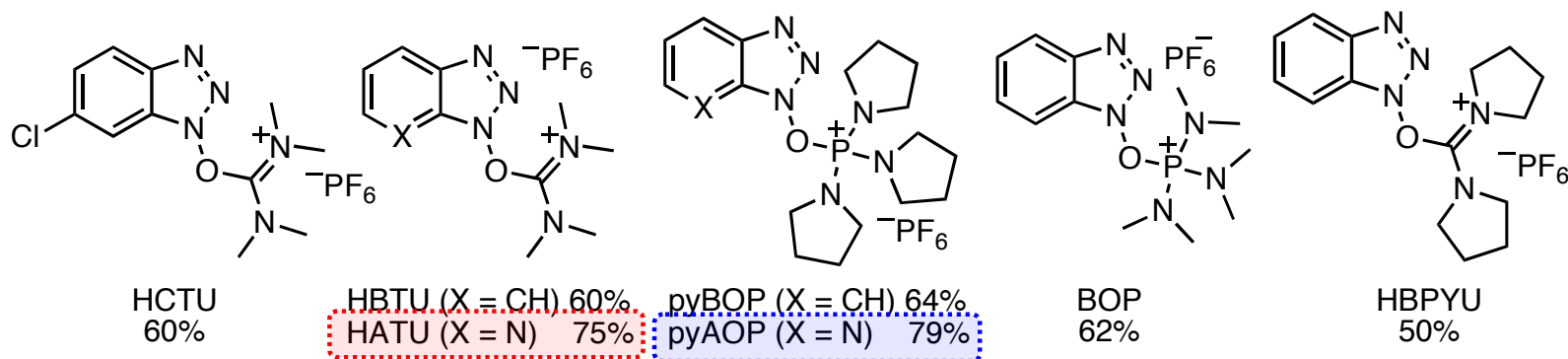
Synthesis of Vaniprevir (MK-7009): Metal-mediated C-C



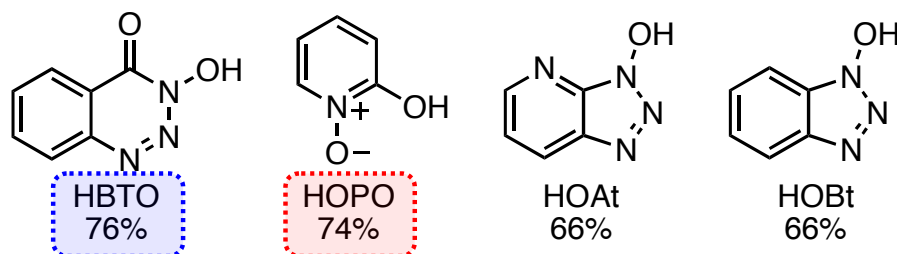
Synthesis of Vaniprevir (MK-7009): Amide Bond Formation



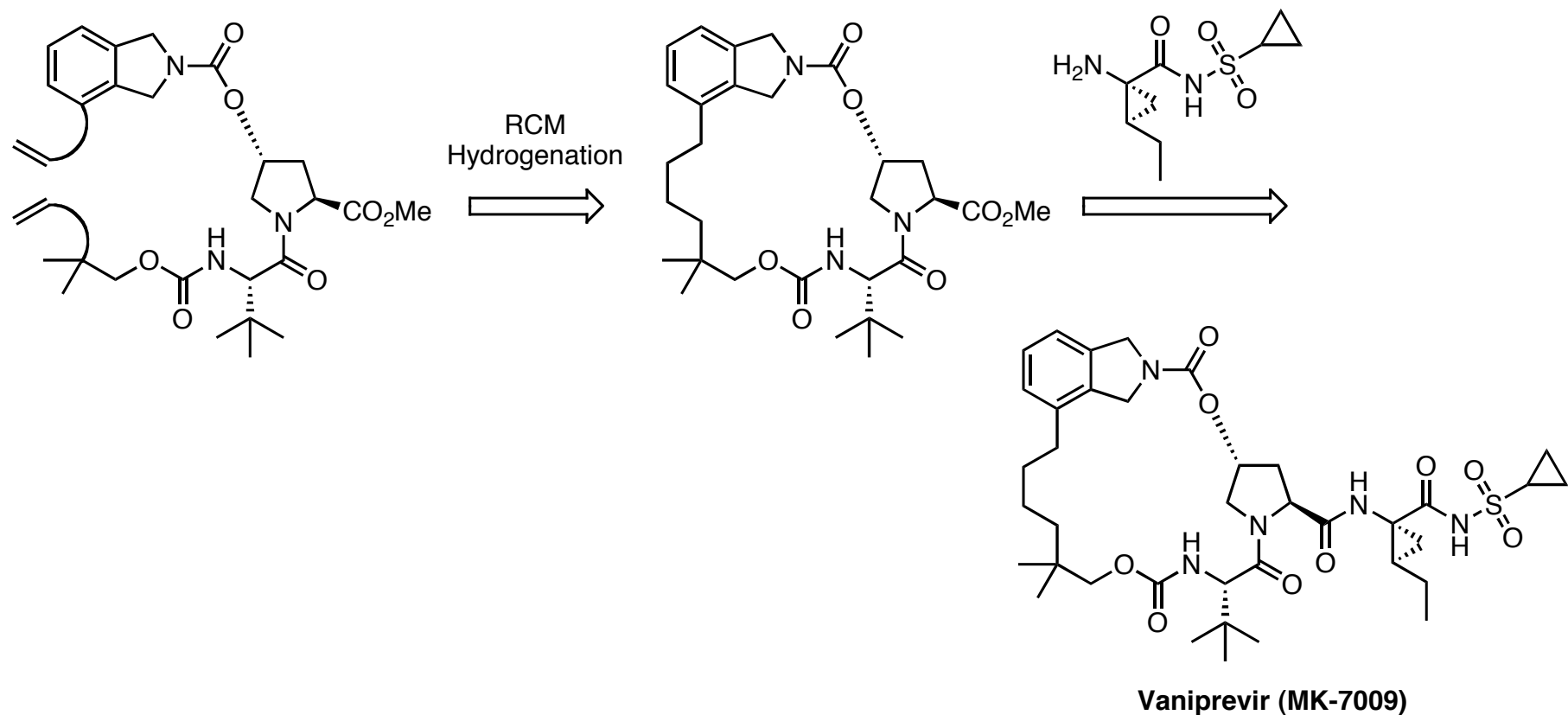
Uronium Derived Reagents and Cyclization Yields



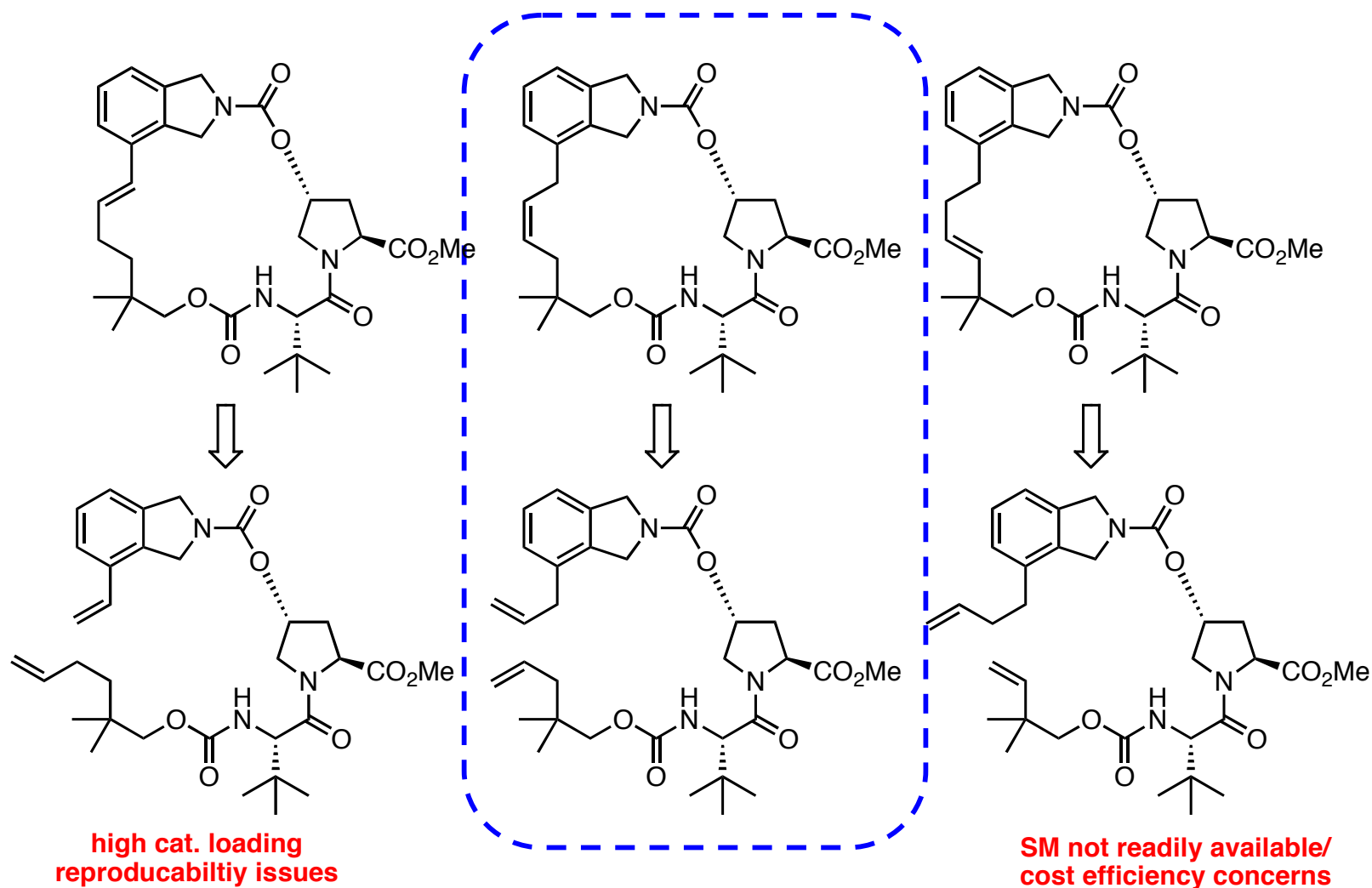
EDC + Additive and Yields



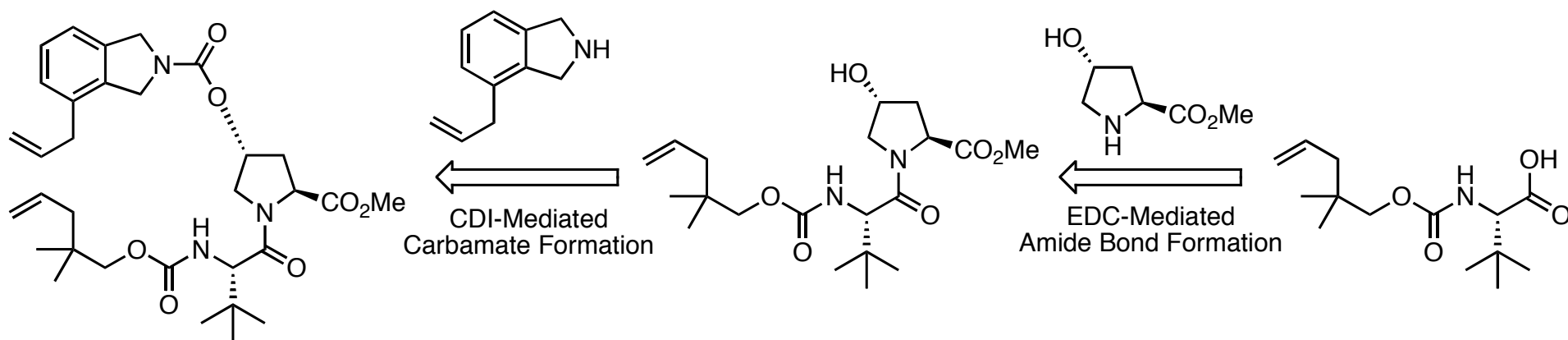
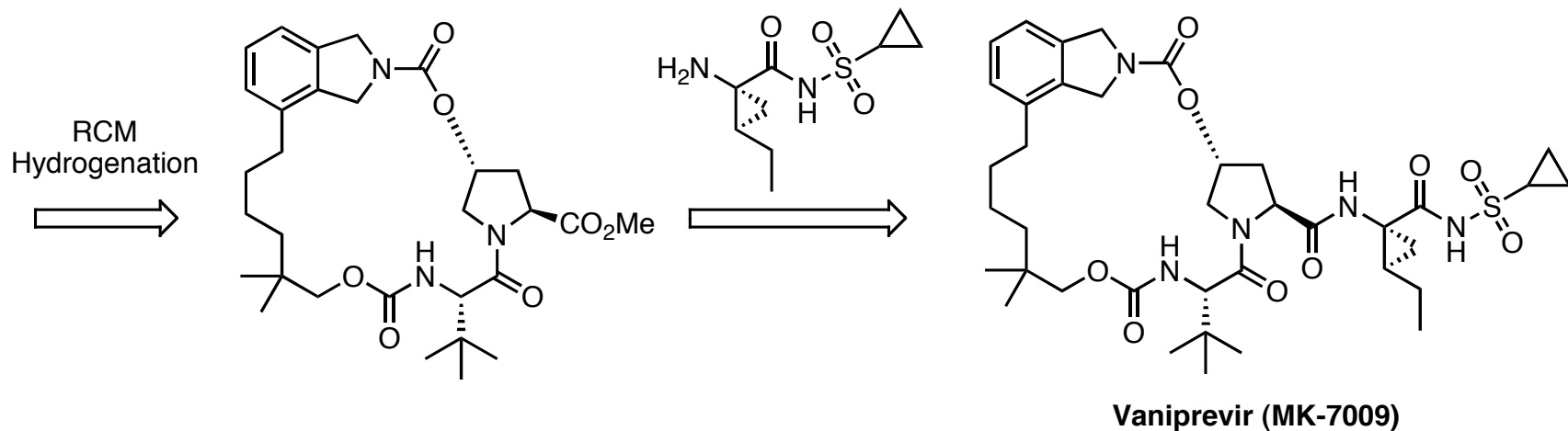
Title Paper: Vaniprevir (MK-7009) using RCM



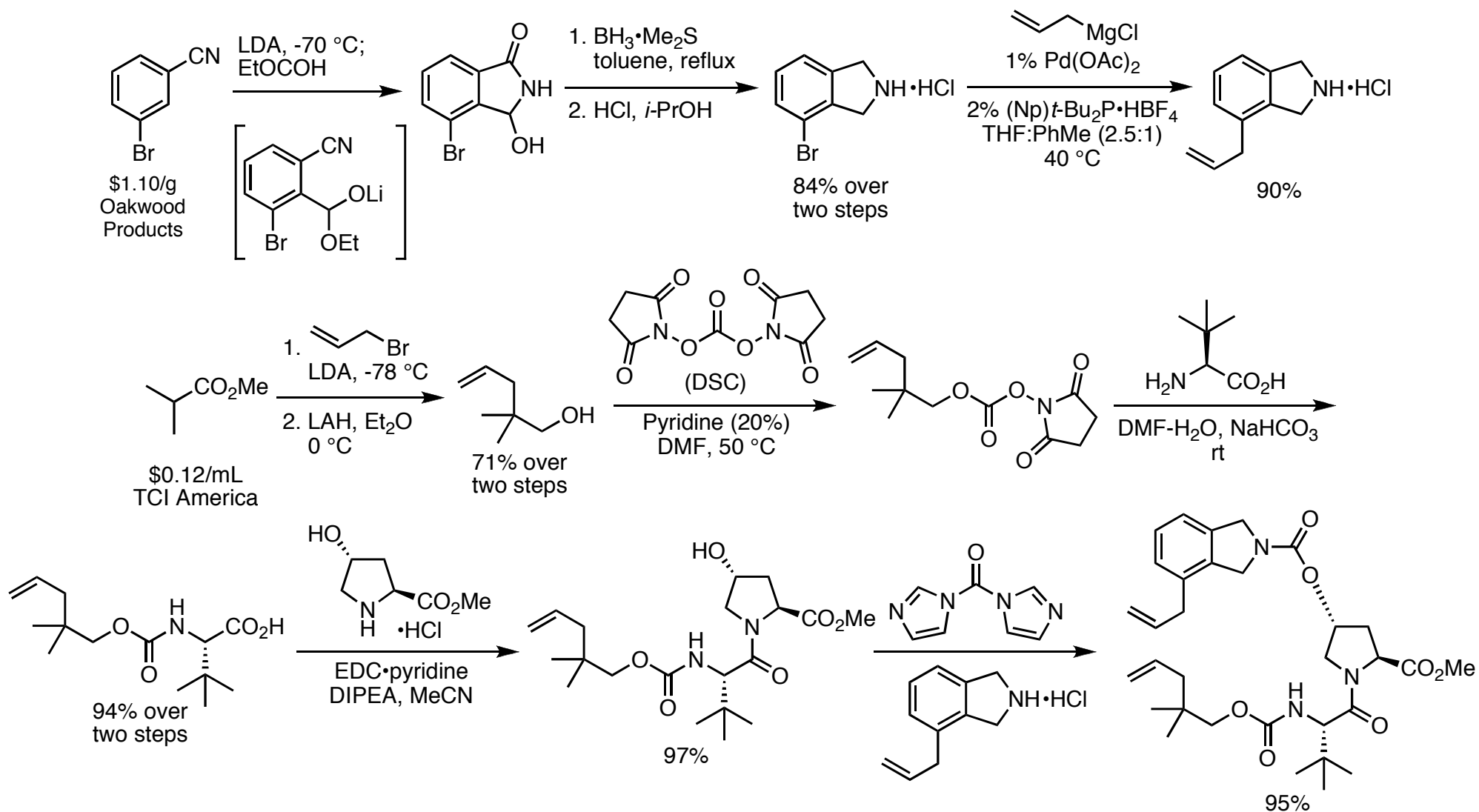
Title Paper: Vaniprevir (MK-7009) using RCM



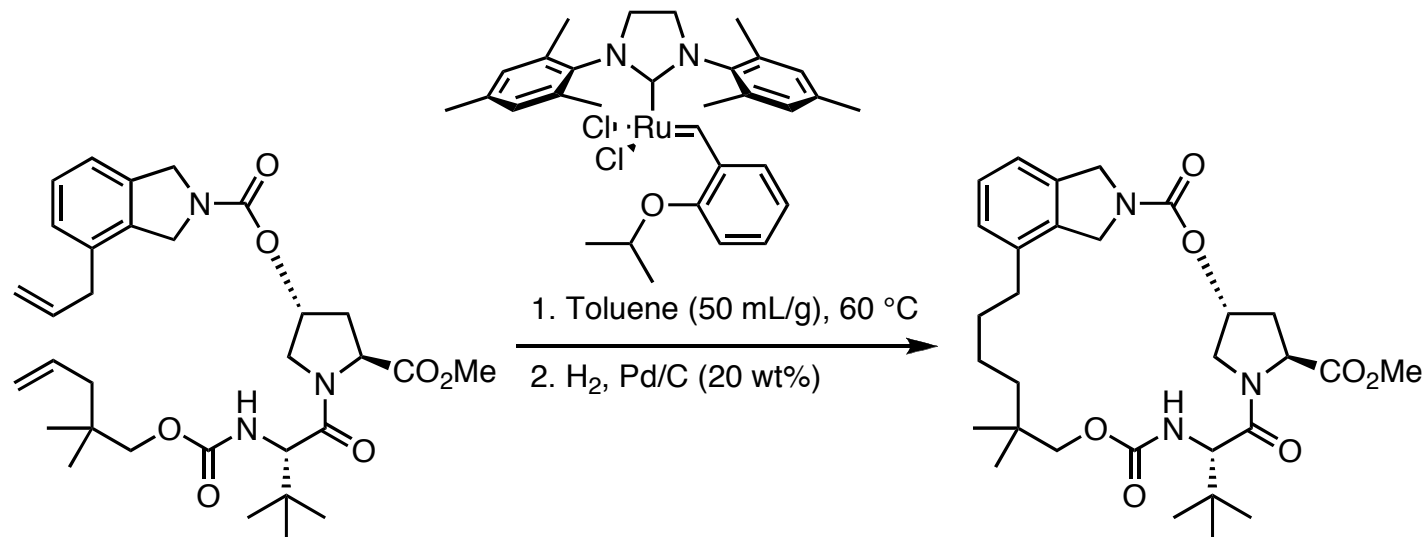
Title Paper: Vaniprevir (MK-7009) using RCM



Title Paper: Preparation of Macrocycle Precursor



Title Paper: RCM Optimization

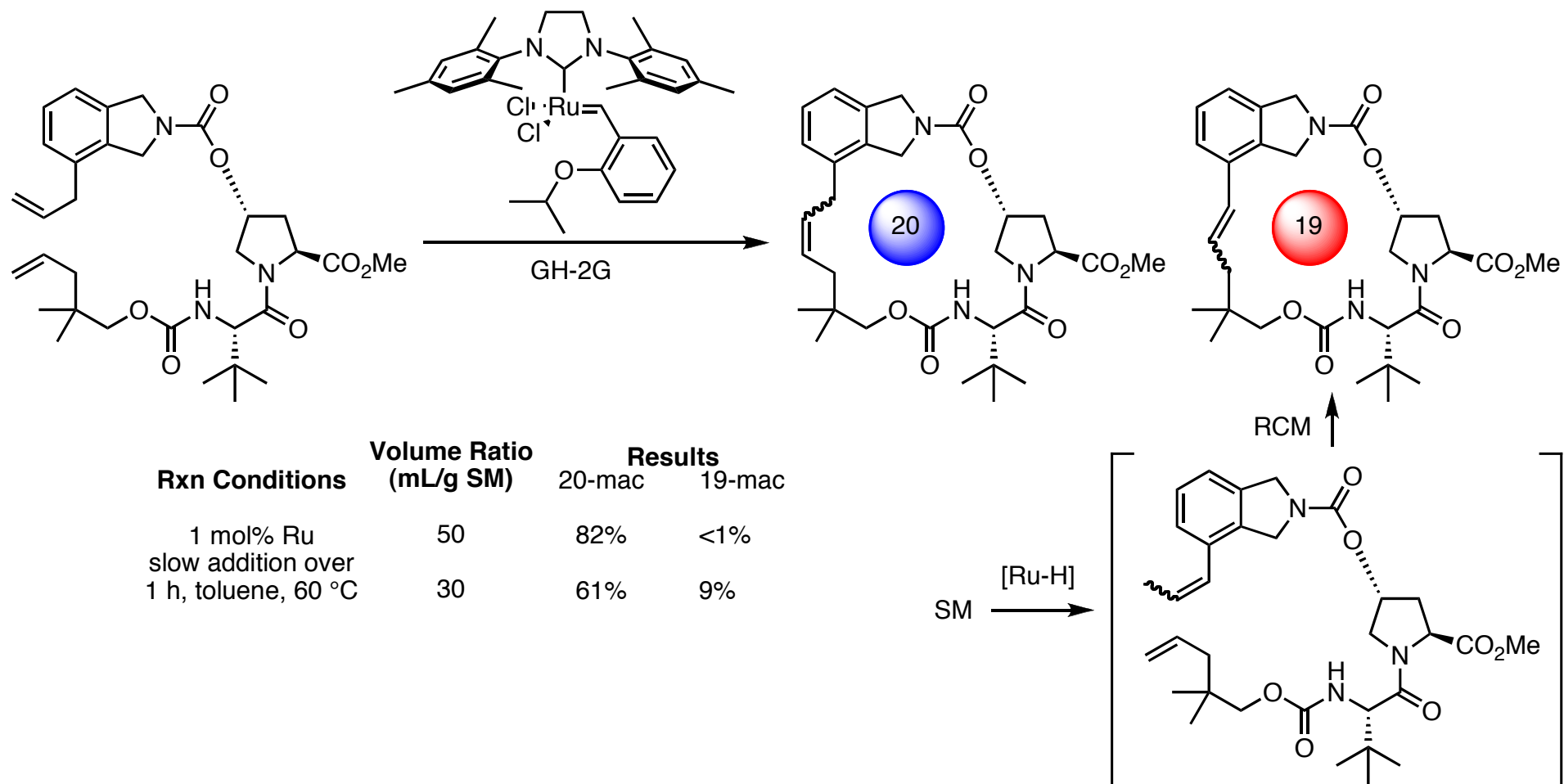


Addition mode	Cat. Loading	Yield
one-pot	1 mol%	57%
one-pot	5 mol%	67%
slow addition of cat.	1 mol%	82%

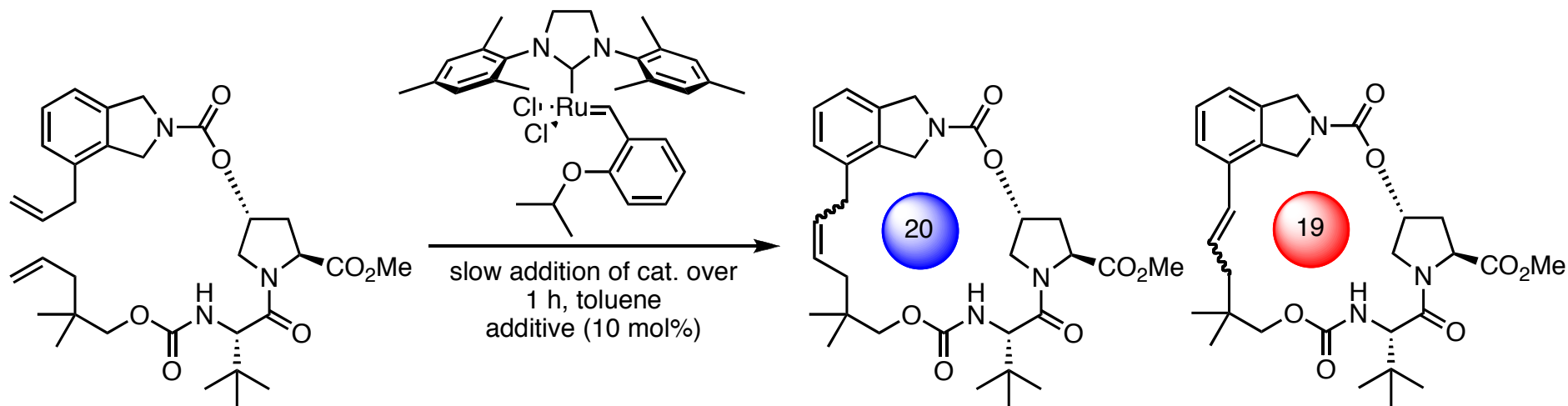
- Optimization goals are cost motivated: low cat. loading, high concentration, high yield
- Initial test reaction indicated significant optimization required
- Reaction profiling indicated high catalytic activity at the beginning of the reaction
 - Catalyst activity diminished as reaction proceeded
 - Oligomer formation occurred towards the end of the reaction

Title Paper: RCM Optimization

- Attempts to increase concentration of diene led to undesired 19-membered ring
- Ru-H complex generated by decomposition of GH-2G is responsible for isomerization



Title Paper: RCM Optimization



Entry	mol% cat.	Temp (°C)	Method	Additive	Conc. (ml/g)	Results		
						20-ring	19-ring	dimers/oligomers
1	1	70	A	none	20	62	8	5
2	0.2	70	A	2,6-dichloroquinone	20	72	<1	5
3	0.2	100	A	2,6-dichloroquinone	20	84	1.5	5
4	0.2	100	B	2,6-dichloroquinone	20	88	1.5	5
5	0.2	100	B	2,6-dichloroquinone	13.5	78	2	>15
6	0.2	100	C	2,6-dichloroquinone	13.5	91	2	5

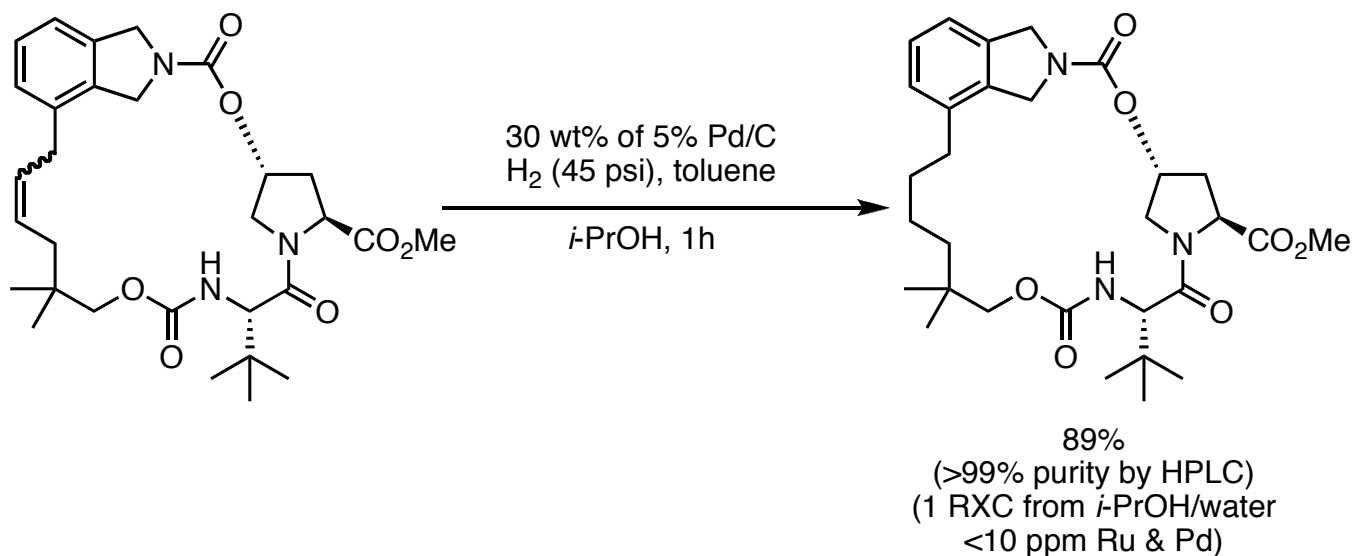
Method A: no additional operation

Method B: subsurface N₂ gas bubbling

Method C: simultaneous addition of diene substrate

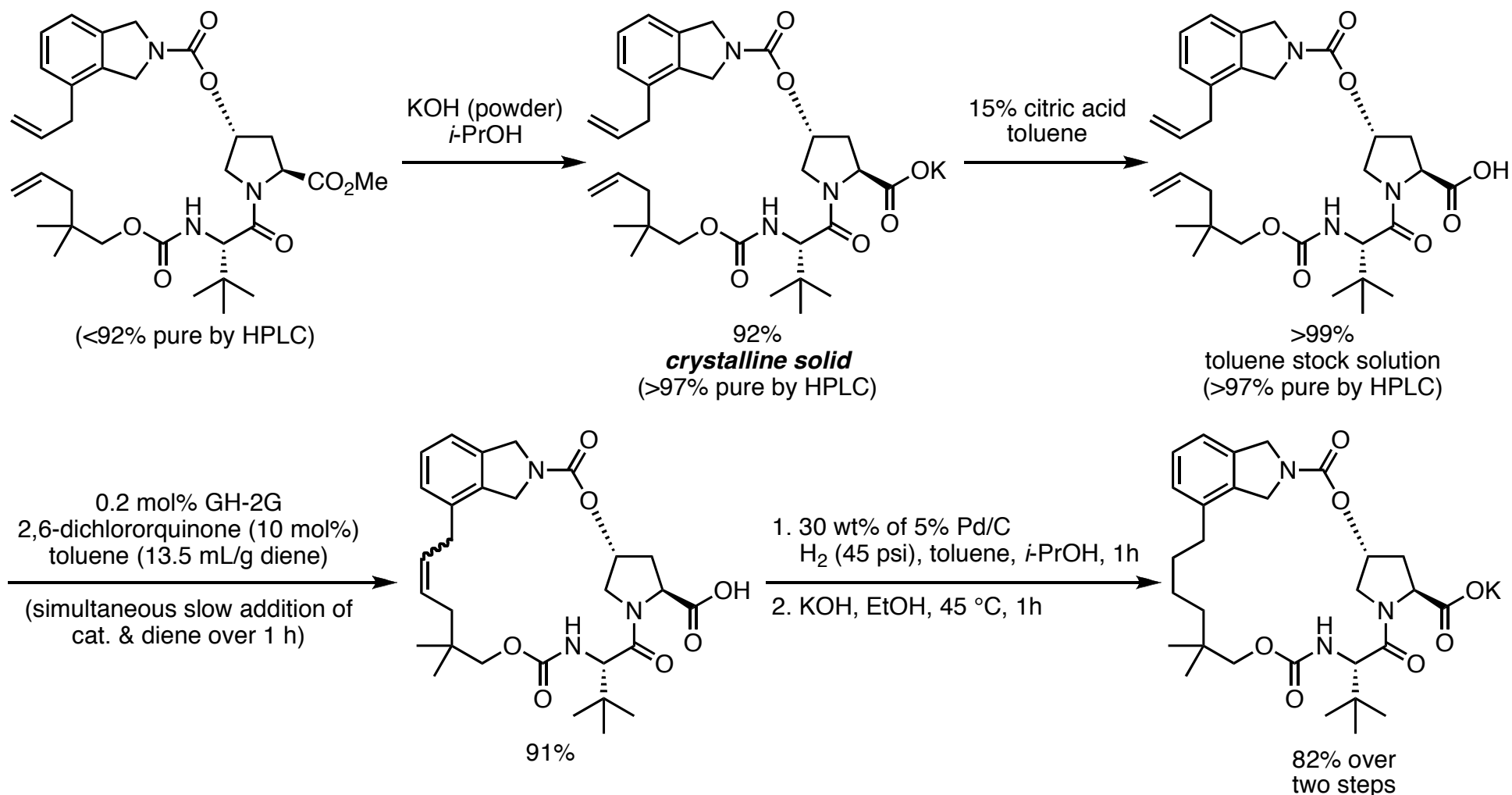
- Ru-H complex mediated isomerization can be suppressed by addition of quinone additives
- Lower cat. loading, higher temperature increased yield
- Removal of ethylene by subsurface N₂ bubbling increased yield slightly
- Simultaneous addition of diene and cat. mimic high dilution allowing increased overall concentration and yield.

Title Paper: Saturated Macrocycle



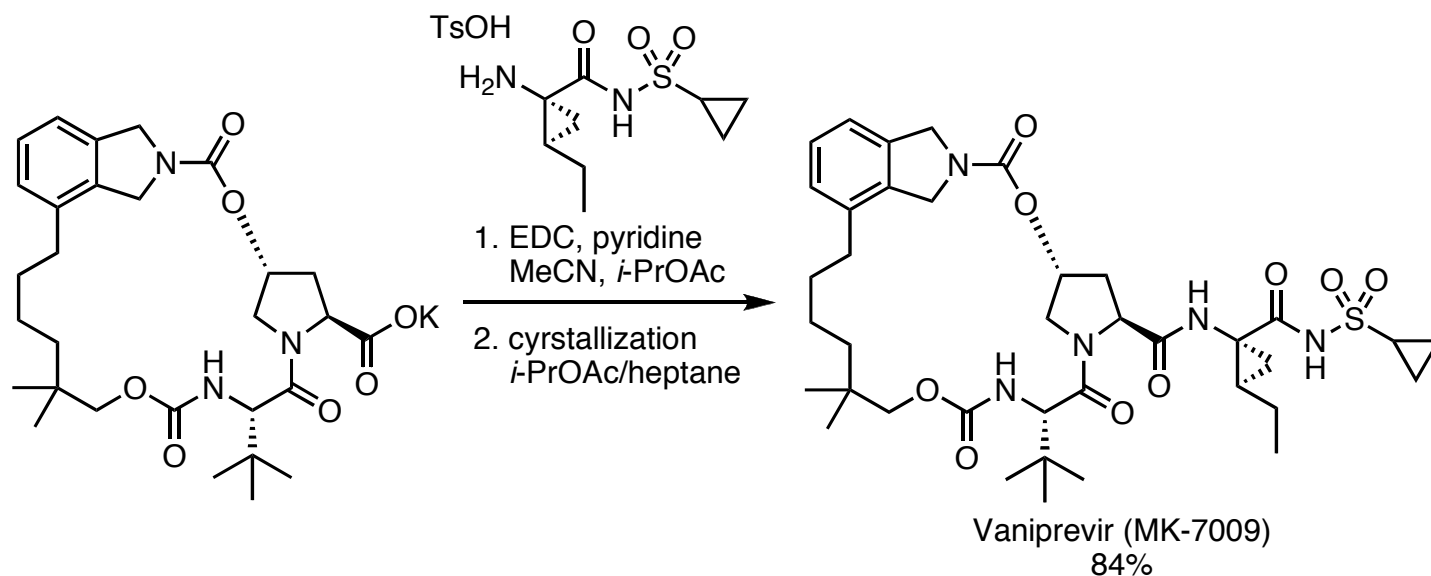
- Successfully performed preparation of saturated macrocycle on 100 g scale
- Found RCM to be sensitive to impurities, not acceptable for robust manufacturing process
- Oily diene precursor not amenable to crystallization

Title Paper: Second-Generation RCM Strategy



Second-generation strategy provides a robust manufacturing route

Title Paper: Synthesis of Vaniprevir (MK-7009)



- Successful optimization of RCM strategy to give macrocycle in high yield and purity using low catalyst loading (0.2 mol%) and high overall concentration (0.13 M).
- Developed a robust manufacturing synthesis of Vaniprevir (MK-7009) in 55% overall yield (9 LLS)