

# Transannular Rearrangement of Activated Lactams: Stereoselective Synthesis of Substituted Pyrrolidine-2,4-diones from Diketopiperazines

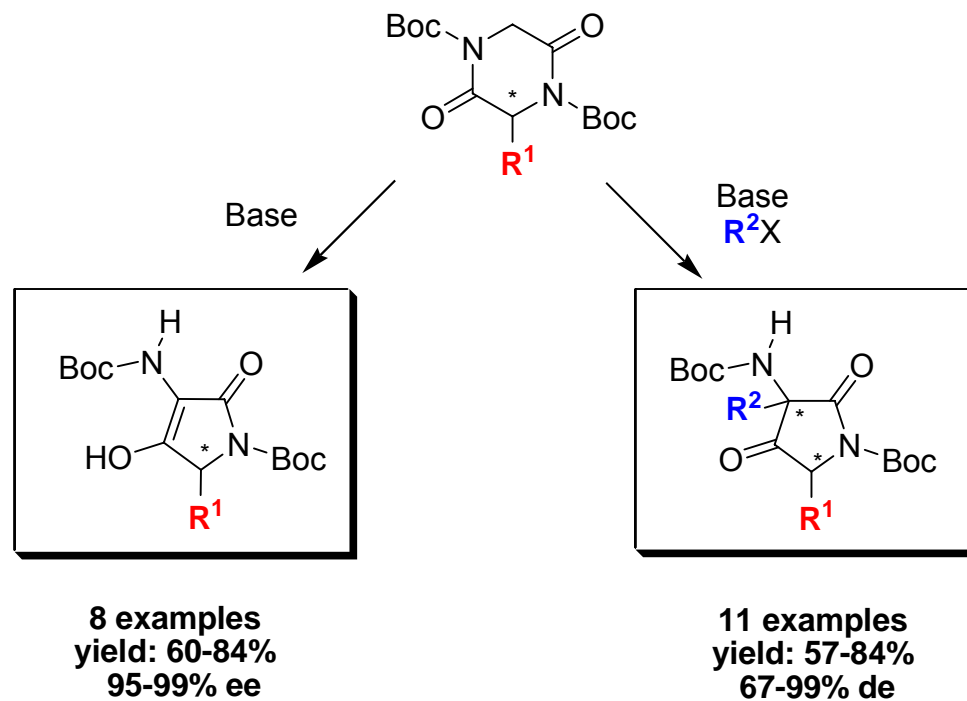
*Daniel Farran, Isabelle Parrot, Jean Martinez, Georges Dewynter  
Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2007, early view*

Current Literature Presentation

Shuli Mao

09/15/07

# Transannular Rearrangement of Activated Lactams (TRAL): A Serendipitous Finding

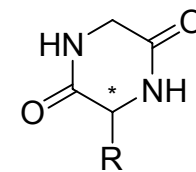


G. Dewynter, D. Farran, J. Martinez, Patent No. 0753973, deposited March 21, **2007**.

# Outline

- Biological Activities and Synthesis of 2,5-DKPs
- Biological Activities and Synthesis of Pyrrolidine-2,4-diones
- Title Paper
- Summary and Future Directions

# 2,5-Diketopiperazines(DKPs)

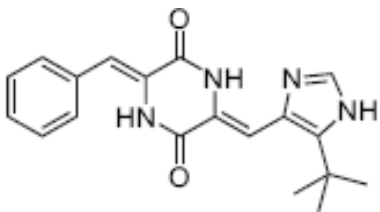


## Characteristics:

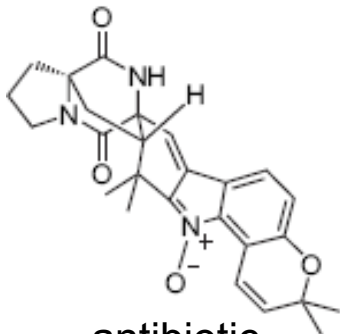
1. The smallest cyclic peptide derived from the folding head-to-tail of a linear dipeptide
2. Structure is rigid and can be chiral molecule and can be functionalized

## Biological Activities:

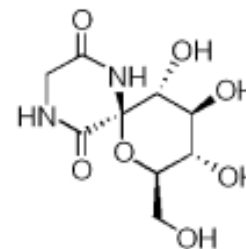
*Inhibition of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1), alteration of cardiovascular and blood-clotting functions, activity as antitumor, antiviral, antifungal, antibacterial agents etc.*



antitumor activity ( $IC_{50}$ :4.3-18nM);  
being test in preclinical studies



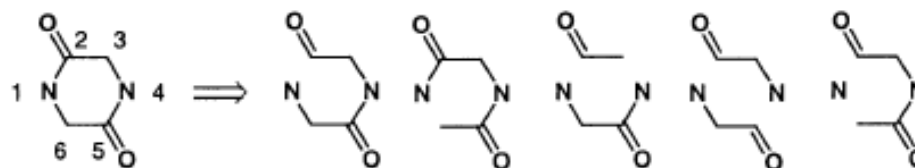
antibiotic



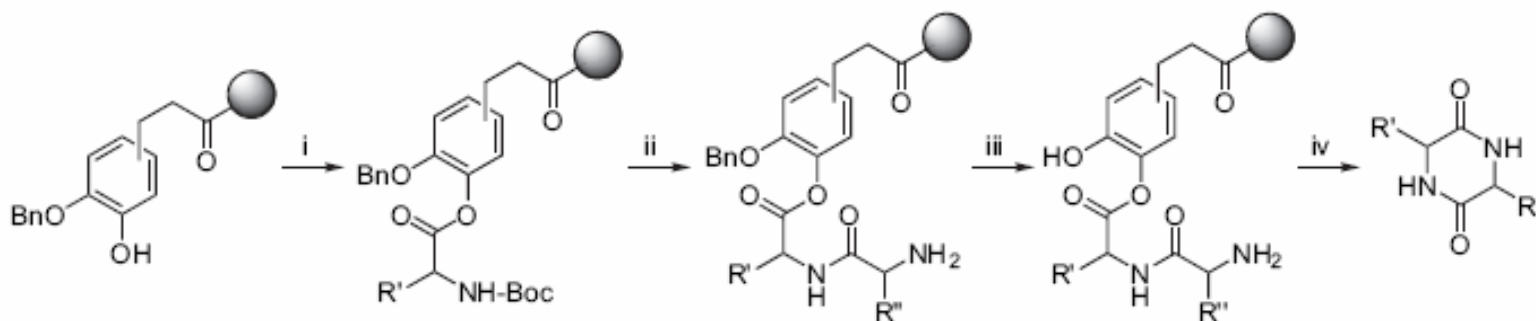
Inhibition of glycogen phosphorylase

Reviews:(a) “Diketopiperazines: biological activity and synthesis” Martins, M. B.; Carvalho, I. *Tetrahedron* **2007**, 63, 9923. (b) “Recent advances in the synthesis of diketopiperazines” Dinsmore, C. J.; Beshore, D. C. *Tetrahedron* **2002**, 58, 3297. (c) “Diketopiperazines in peptide and combinatorial chemistry” Fischer, P. M. *J. Pept. Sci.* **2003**, 9, 9.

# Synthesis of 2,5-Diketopiperazines



## (a) Intramolecular formation of N1-C2

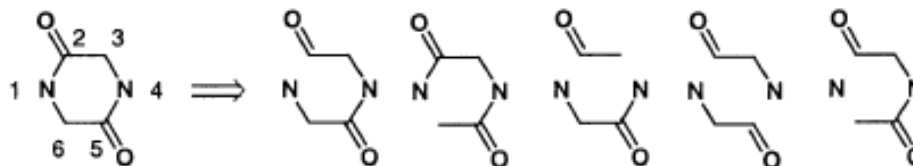


(i) Boc-AA-OH, DIC, DIEA; (ii) Boc-based solid-phase peptide synthesis; (iii) TFMSA, TFA; (iv) DIEA.

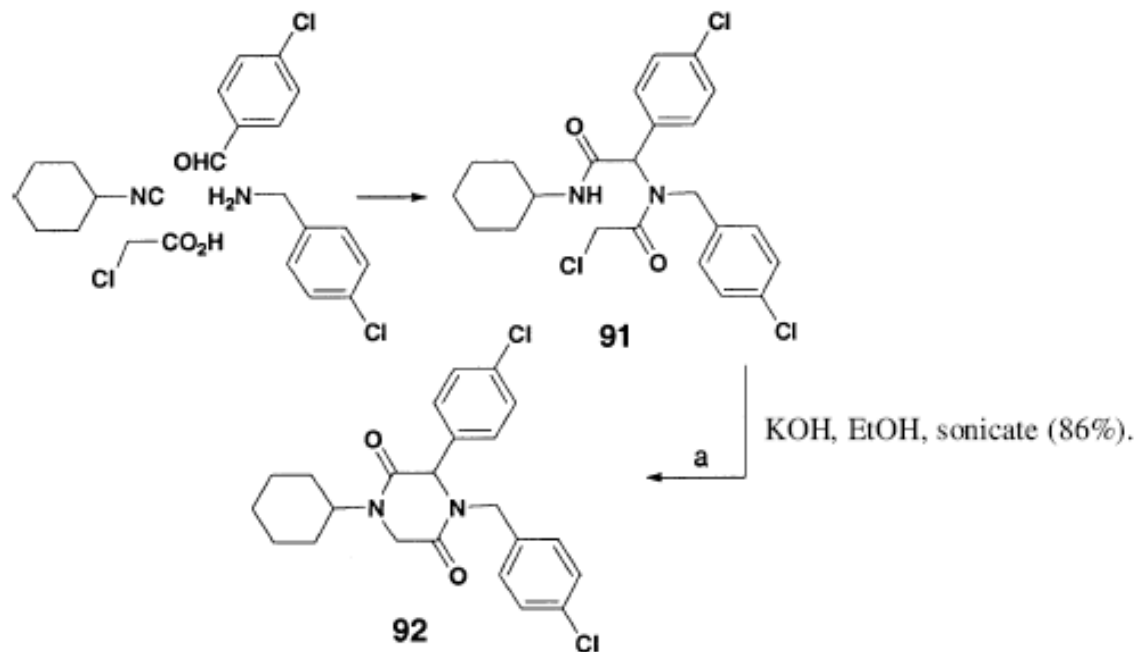
(1) Edmondson, S. D.; Danishefsky, S. J. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **1998**, *37*, 1138.

(2) Horton, D. A.; Bourne, G. T.; Smythe, M. L. *Mol. Divers.* **2000**, *5*, 289.

# Synthesis of 2,5-Diketopiperazines

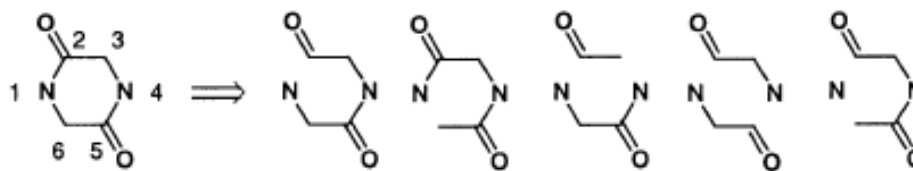


(b) Intramolecular formation of N1-C6

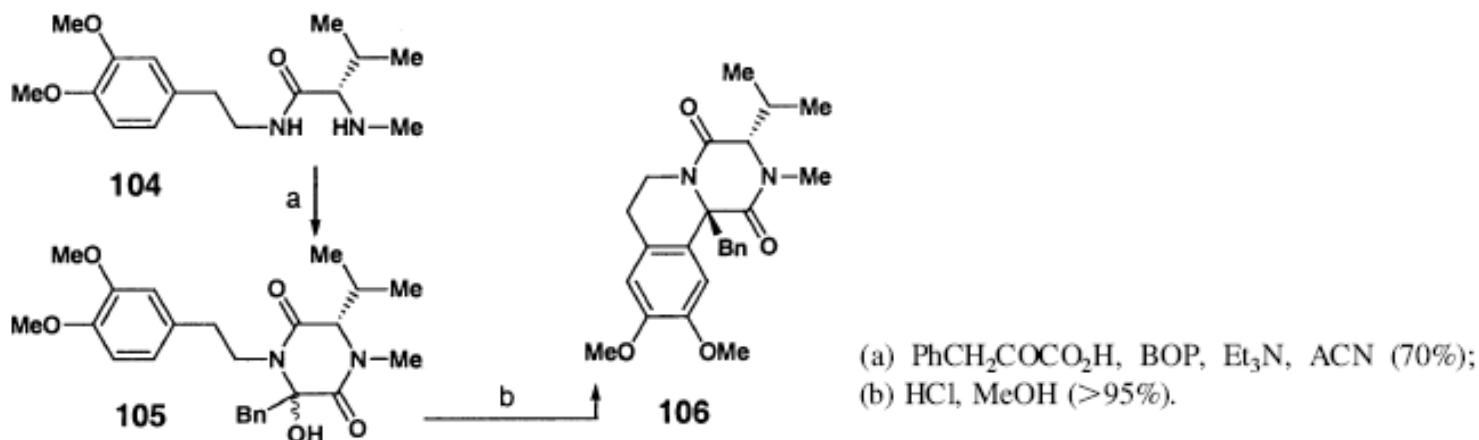


Marcaccini, S.; Pepino, R.; Pozo, M. A. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2001**, 42, 2727.

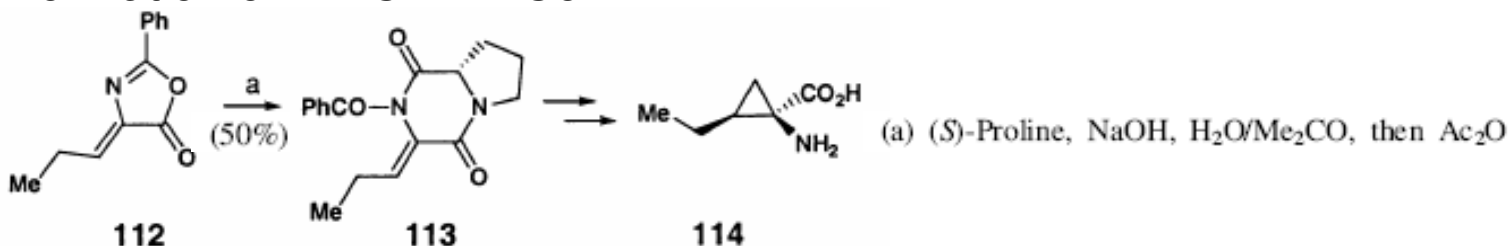
# Synthesis of 2,5-Diketopiperazines



(c) Tandem formation of N1-C2/C3-N4

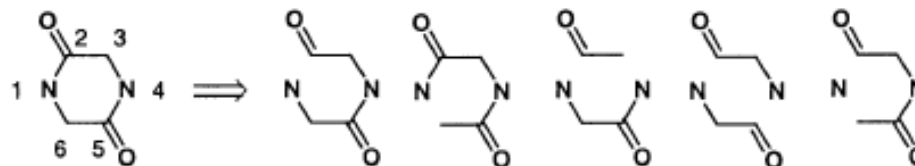


(d) Tandem formation of N1-C2/N4-C5

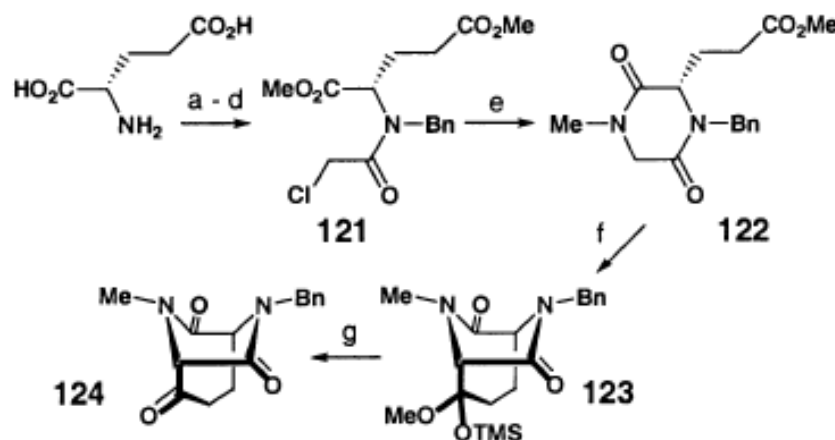


(1) Zawadzka, A.; Leniewski, A.; Maurin, J. K.; Wojtasiewicz, K.; Czarnocki, Z. *Org. Lett.* **2001**, 3, 997. (2) Alcaraz, C.; Herrero, A.; Marco, J. L.; Fernández-Alvarez, E.; Bernabé, M. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1992**, 33, 5605.

# Synthesis of 2,5-Diketopiperazines



(e) Tandem formation of C2-N1-C6

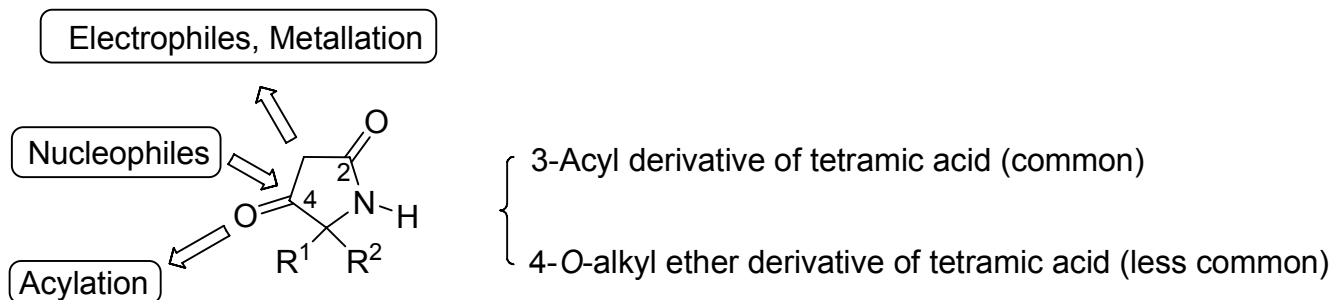


Scheme 39. Reagents: (a) TMSCl, MeOH; (b) PhCHO; (c) NaBH<sub>4</sub>; (d) ClCH<sub>2</sub>COCl; (e) MeNH<sub>2</sub> (87%); (f) LiHMDS, THF, then TMSCl; (g) TsOH, THF/H<sub>2</sub>O (82%).

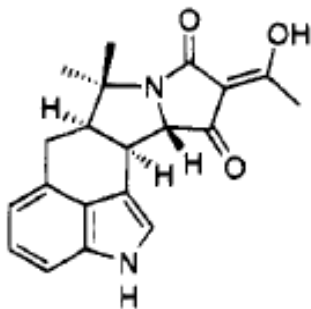
Weigl, M.; Wunsch, B. *Org. Lett.* **2000**, *2*, 1177.



# Pyrrolidine-2,4-diones (Tetramic Acids)

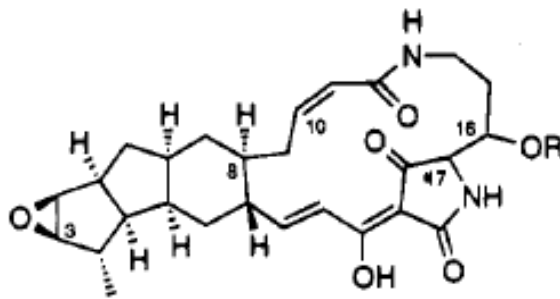


*Spectrum of biological activity: antibiotic, antiviral, antiulcerative, cytotoxicity, mycotoxicity, tumor inhibition and fungicidal action*



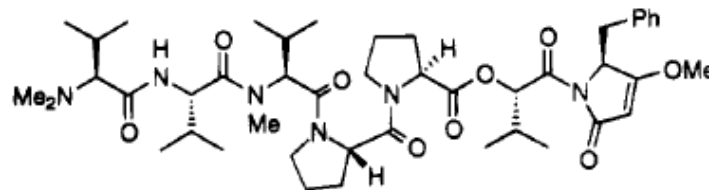
$\alpha$ -Cyclopiazonic acid

very toxic ( $LD_{50}$ : 2-6 mgkg<sup>-1</sup>)  
 potent inhibitor of calcium uptake  
 and Ca<sup>2+</sup>ATP-ase activity



Discoderamide

antifungal and  
 antitumor agent



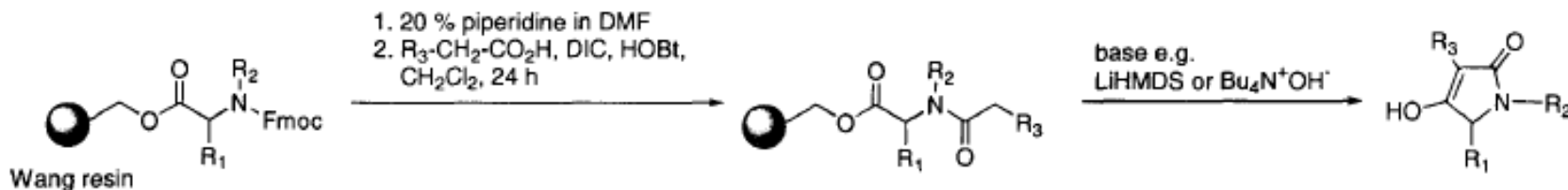
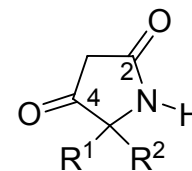
Dolastatin 15

potent cytostatic agent against  
 P388 leukemia cells

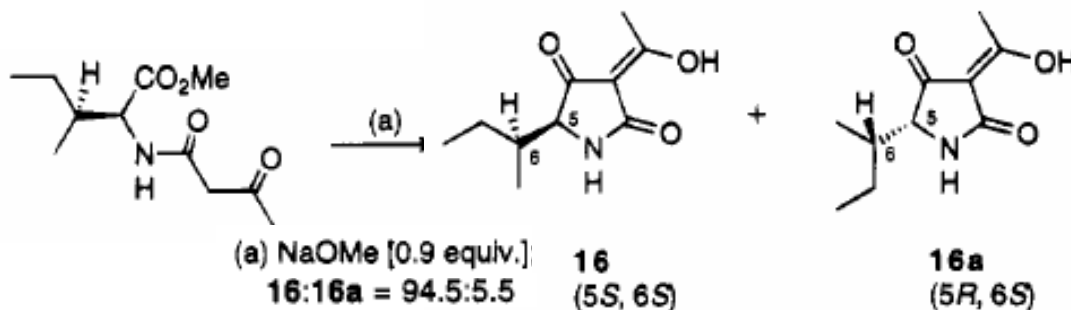
Reviews: "Naturally occurring tetramic acids: structure, isolation and synthesis" Royles, B. J. L. *Chem. Rev.* **1995**, 95, 1981.

# Synthesis of Pyrrolidine-2,4-diones

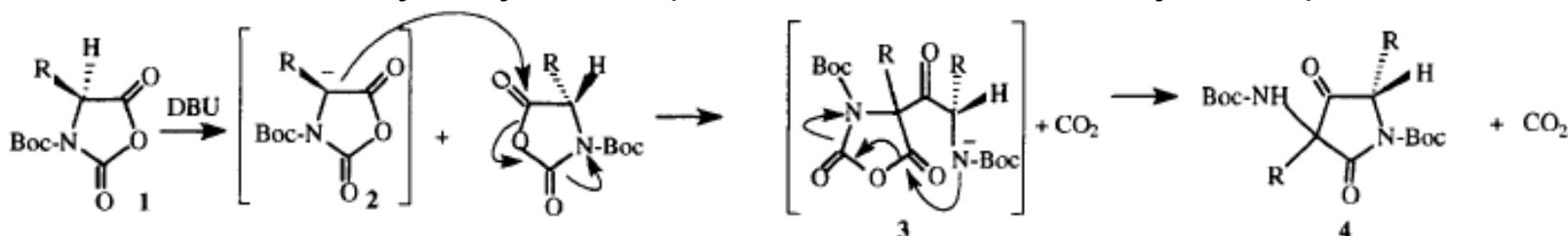
Solid-phase synthesis of tetramic acids via Claisen-type condensation:



Enantioselective Lacey-Dieckmann Cyclizations:



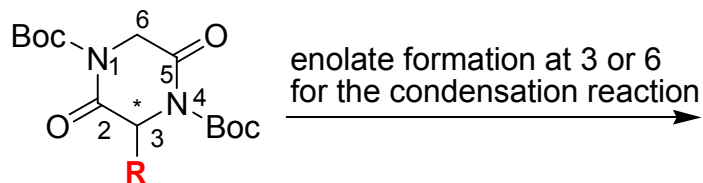
Via urethane N-carboxyanhydrides (UNCAs or Leuchs' anhydrides):



(1) Kulkarni, B. A.; Ganesan, A. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1998**, *39*, 4369. (2) Poncet, J.; Jouin, P.; Castro, B.; Nicolas, L.; Boutar, M.; Gaudemer, A. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1* **1990**, 611. (3) Pothion, C.; Fehrenta, J.-A.; Aumelas, A.; Loffet, A.; Martinez, J. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1996**, *37*, 1027.

# Title Paper

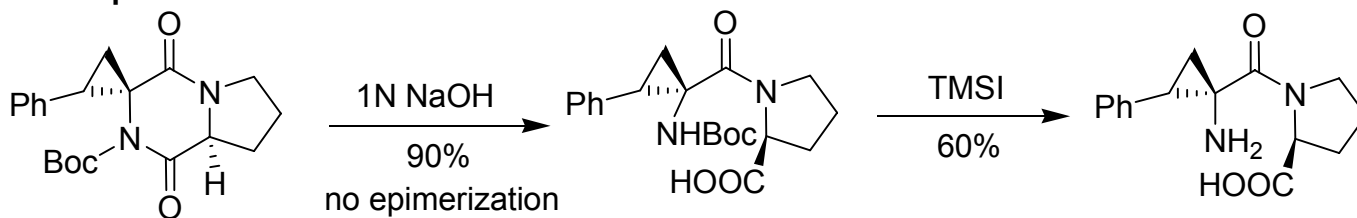
Original Plan:



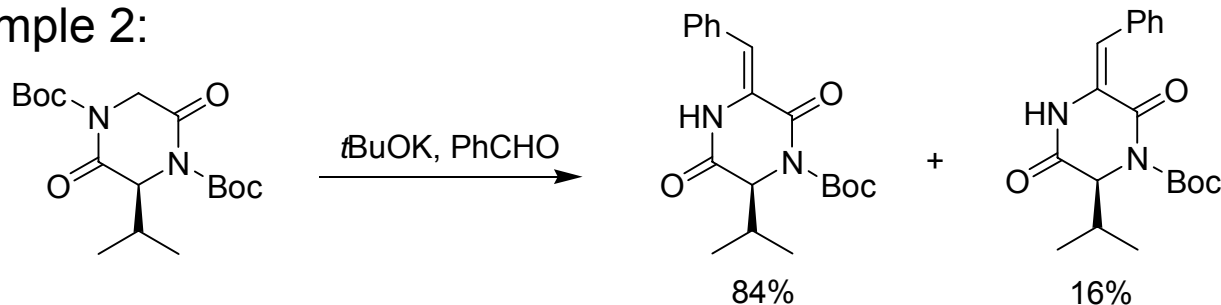
Farran, D.; Parrot, I.; Martinez, J.; Dewynter, G. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2007**, early view

Reactions of Boc-DKPs under basic condition:

Example 1:

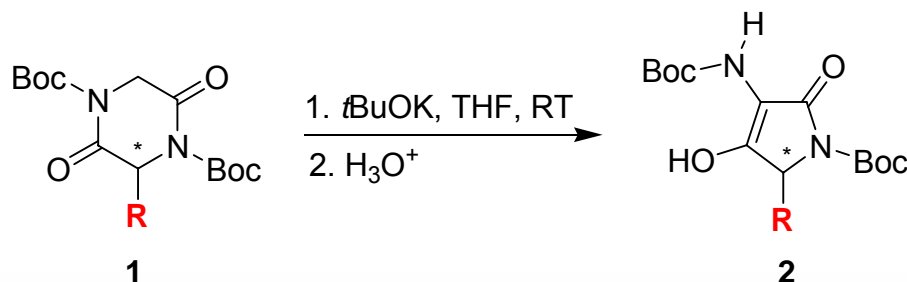


Example 2:



(1) Alcaraz, C.; Herrero, A.; Marco, J. L.; Fernández-Alvarez, E.; Bernabé, M. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1992**, 33, 5605. (2) Oba, M.; Terauchi, T.; Owari, Y.; Imai, Y.; motoyama, I.; Nishiyama, K. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1* **1998**, 1275.

# Stereoselective Ring Contraction of Unsymmetrical DKPs into 3-Aminotetramates



Entry	1	R	Product (ee)	Yield <sup>[c]</sup> [%]
1	<b>1a</b>	H	<b>2a</b>	72
2	<b>1b</b>	Me ( <i>S</i> )	<b>2b</b> (>99%) <sup>[a]</sup>	60
3	<b>1c</b>	Me ( <i>R</i> )	<b>2c</b> (>99%) <sup>[a]</sup>	64
4	<b>1d</b>	<i>i</i> Pr ( <i>S</i> )	<b>2d</b> (>99%) <sup>[a]</sup>	82
5	<b>1e</b>	<i>i</i> Pr ( <i>R</i> )	<b>2e</b> (>99%) <sup>[a]</sup>	84
6	<b>1f</b>	<i>s</i> Bu ( <i>S</i> )	<b>2f</b> (>95%) <sup>[b]</sup>	71
7	<b>1g</b>	Bn ( <i>S</i> )	<b>2g</b>	16 <sup>[d]</sup>

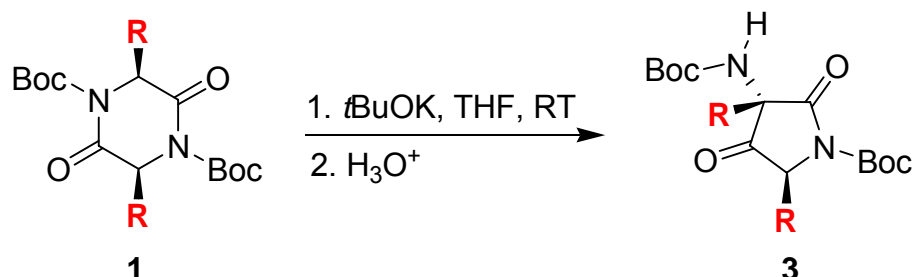
[a] The diastereoisomeric excess was determined by chiral HPLC.

[b] The <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum gave only one set of peaks.

[c] Yield of isolated product after purification by flash chromatography.

[d] The product from thermodynamic enolate was obtained in 46% yield.

# Stereoselective Ring Contraction of Symmetrical DKPs into Pyrrolidine-2,4-diones



Entry	1	R	Product (de)	Yield <sup>[e]</sup> [%]
1	<b>1g</b>	Me (S)	<b>3h</b> (67%) <sup>[a,b]</sup>	66
2	<b>1h</b>	<i>i</i> Pr (S)	<b>3i</b> <sup>[c]</sup> (>95%) <sup>[b,d]</sup>	68
3	<b>1i</b>	MeO <sub>2</sub> C(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (S)	<b>3j</b> (>95%) <sup>[d]</sup>	29 <sup>[f]</sup>

[a] The diastereoisomeric excess was determined by HPLC of crude.

[b] The relative configuration was determined by nOe analysis (concerning **3h**: this determination occurred after separation of the two diastereoisomers)

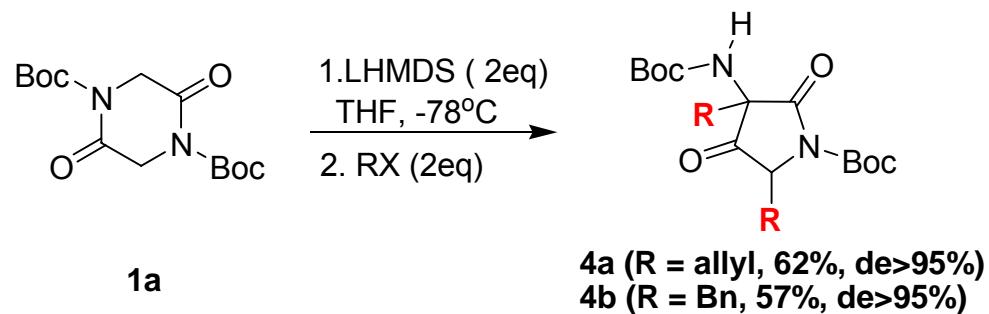
[c] **1i** was not isolated because **3i** was obtained during the activation of *cyclo*-[L-Val-L-Val] in conventional conditions (Boc<sub>2</sub>O, DMAP, DMF, r.t.).<sup>#</sup>

[d] The <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum gave only one set of peaks.

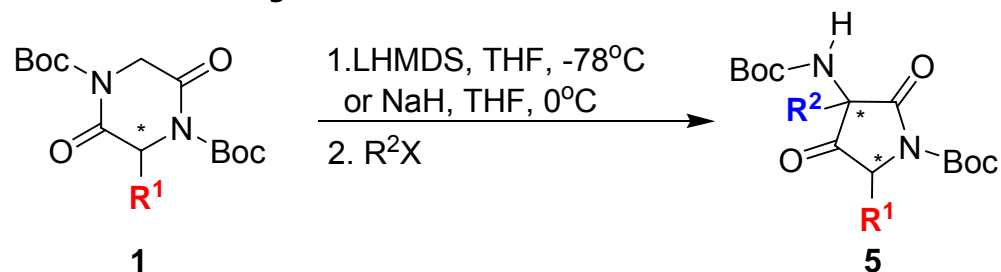
[e] Yield of isolated product after purification by flash chromatography.

[f] The product from retro-Michael reaction was obtained in 42% yield.

# Tandem Rearrangement-alkylation of Symmetrical DKPs



# Tandem Rearrangement-alkylation of Unsymmetrical DKPs



Entry	1	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup> X	Product	Base	Yield <sup>[b]</sup> [%] (de)
1	1e	<i>i</i> Pr ( <i>R</i> )	MeI	5a <sup>[a]</sup>	LiHMDS	60 (>95%) <sup>[c]</sup>
					NaH	63 (>95%) <sup>[c]</sup>
					<i>t</i> BuOK	0
2	1e	<i>i</i> Pr ( <i>R</i> )	BnBr	5b <sup>[a]</sup>	LiHMDS	72 (>95%) <sup>[c]</sup>
					NaH	62 (>95%) <sup>[c]</sup>
					LiHMDS	69 (>95%) <sup>[c]</sup>
3	1e	<i>i</i> Pr ( <i>R</i> )	EtO <sub>2</sub> CCH <sub>2</sub> I	5c	NaH	0
					LiHMDS	76 (>99%) <sup>[d]</sup>
					NaH	75 (>99%) <sup>[d]</sup>
4	1e	<i>i</i> Pr ( <i>R</i> )	CH <sub>2</sub> =CHCH <sub>2</sub> Br	5d	LiHMDS	84 (>95%) <sup>[c]</sup>
					NaH	68 (>95%) <sup>[c]</sup>
					LiHMDS	68 (>95%) <sup>[c]</sup>
5	1e	<i>i</i> Pr ( <i>R</i> )	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> C=CHCH <sub>2</sub> Br	5e	LiHMDS	84 (>95%) <sup>[c]</sup>
6	1f	<i>s</i> Bu ( <i>S</i> )	CH <sub>2</sub> =CHCH <sub>2</sub> Br	5f	LiHMDS	68 (>95%) <sup>[c]</sup>

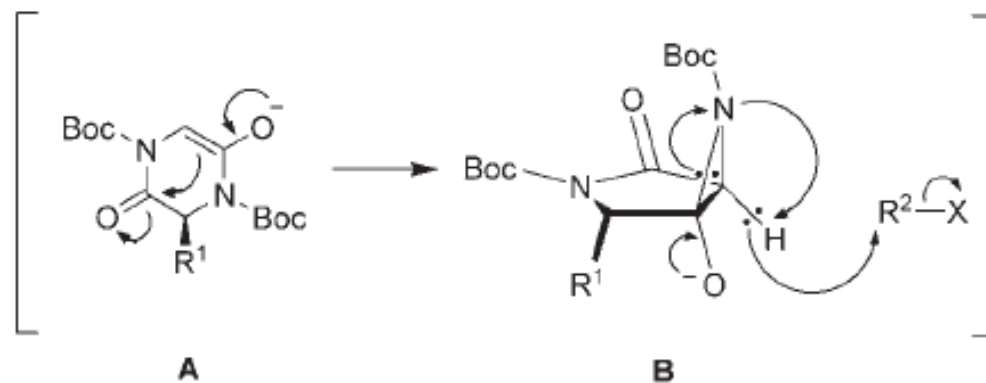
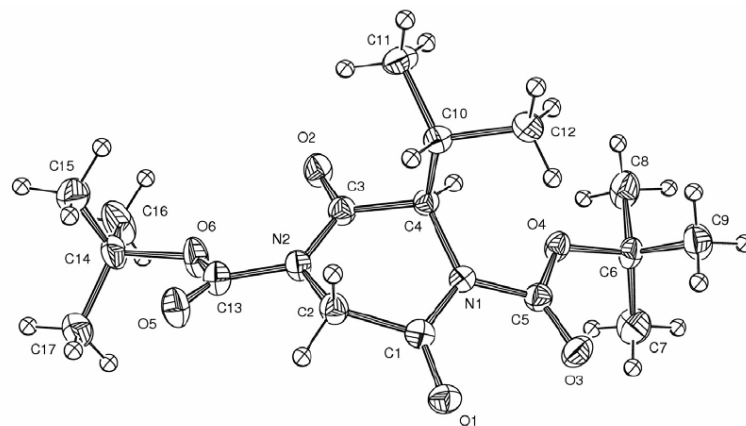
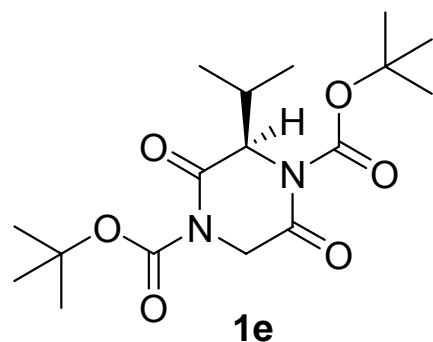
[a] The relative configuration was determined by nOe analysis.

[b] Yield of isolated product after purification by flash chromatography.

[c] The <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectrum gave only one set of peaks.

[d] The diastereoisomeric excess was determined by comparison of HPLC crude analysis between 5d and 7.

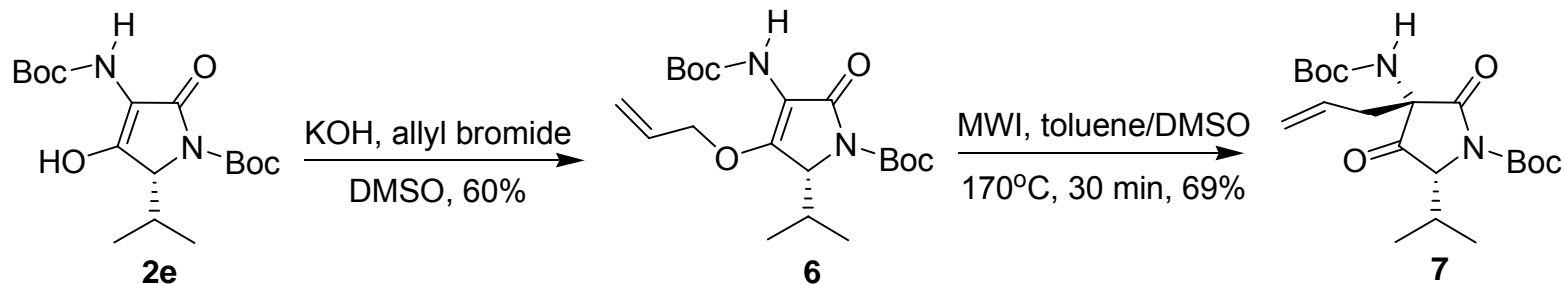
# Plausible Mechanism to Explain the Stereochemistry



Related reactions: Dieckmann and Gabriel-Colman reaction;  
Dakin-West reaction

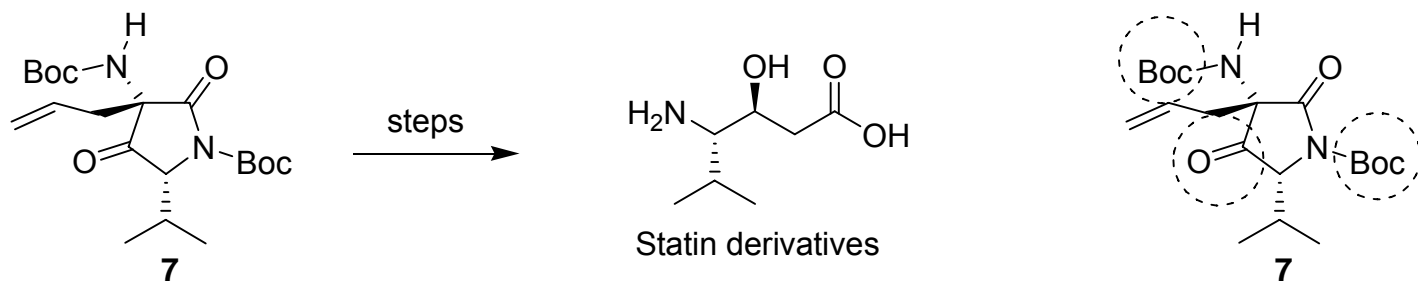


# Scope Expansion: TRAL-Claisen Rearrangement



Stereochemistry controlled via chair-like TS

What can you do with compound **7**?



Statin: constituent of the naturally occurring peptide antibiotic Pepstatin, which functions as an unselective inhibitor of acid proteases such as renin, pepsin and cathepsin D.

# Summary and Future Directions

- Pyrrolidine-2,4-diones was synthesized in a single step via ring contraction from DKPs;
- Reaction conditions are mild and the reaction is highly stereoselective;
- This methodology will be extended to make statine derivatives;
- Diversity can be introduced to these heterocyclic building blocks for library synthesis;
- Pyrrolidine-2,4-diones may have potential use as chiral auxiliary;
- These new amino-acid derivatives can be used for the synthesis of pseudo-peptides or peptoids.

# Comments from the Audience

- (1) A similar acyclic version of this kind of rearrangement has been published from the Wipf group (*Org. Lett.* **2001**, 3, 1261.) The mechanism of this rearrangement is not totally clear. (Radical may be involved?)
- (2) The stereochemistry of compounds 5(a-f) was not shown in Table 3, although in the supporting information they have this information.