

SYNTHESES OF 1,4-DIHYDROPYRIDINES CONTAINING AMINO ACIDS  
AND REDUCTION OF ETHYL BENZOYLFORMATE

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1-Benzyl-1,4-dihydronicotinamide derivatives (IIa-IIId) containing amino acid moieties such as glycine, L-alanine, L-leucine and L-phenylalanine were prepared, and the asymmetric reduction of ethyl benzoylformate by use of IIa-IIId was examined.

The reactions of 1-alkyl-1,4-dihydronicotinamide derivatives as a model for the reduced nicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide have been investigated because of their biochemical significance.<sup>1-2)</sup> For instance, the reductions of activated carbonyl compounds<sup>3)</sup> or olefines<sup>4)</sup> by 1-benzyl-1,4-dihydronicotinamide (BNAH) have been reported. Further, syntheses and reactions of polymers containing BNAH structure have been reported.<sup>5-7)</sup>

We, in this communication, wish to report the syntheses of 1-benzyl-1,4-dihydronicotinamide derivatives (IIa-IIId) containing amino acids structure such as glycine, L-alanine, L-leucine and L-phenylalanine as a model of polymer catalysts, and the reduction of ethyl benzoylformate as an example of redox reaction by use of IIa-IIId in the presence of magnesium perchlorate.

Syntheses of pyridinium salts (Ia-Id) and 1,4-dihydronicotinamides (IIa-IIId) were carried out by the method, as shown in scheme 1. Ia-Id and IIa-IIId were identified by infrared, uv, nmr and elemental analysis. The results were indicated in Tables 1 and 2.

## Scheme 1. Preparation of 1-Benzyl-1,4-Dihyronicotinamides

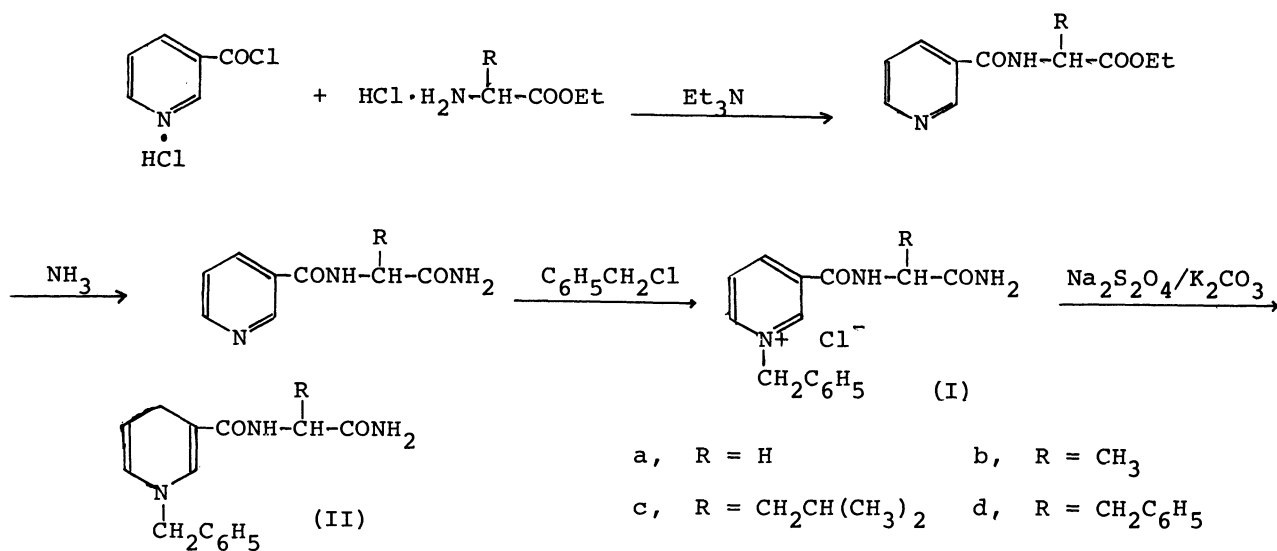


Table 1. Syntheses of Pyridinium Salts ( I )

Compounds R	Yield <sup>a)</sup> (%)	mp. (°C)	$\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{b)}$ (nm)	$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{23\text{c)}$
Ia H	91	150-152	264	0
Ib CH <sub>3</sub>	84	83-85	264	9.5
Ic CH <sub>2</sub> CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	97	70-72	263	-7.7
Id CH <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	80	58-60	264	-26.8

a) Benzylation, b) 99.5% EtOH, c) 99.5% EtOH, c=5

Table 2. Preparation of 1,4-Dihyronicotinamides ( II )

Compounds R	Yield (%)	$\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{a)}$ (nm)	$[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{23\text{b)}$
IIa H	82	354	0
IIb CH <sub>3</sub>	84	355	40.8
IIc CH <sub>2</sub> CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	64	354	-3.1
IIid CH <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	70	355	-38.5

a) 99.5% EtOH, b) 99.5% EtOH, c=5

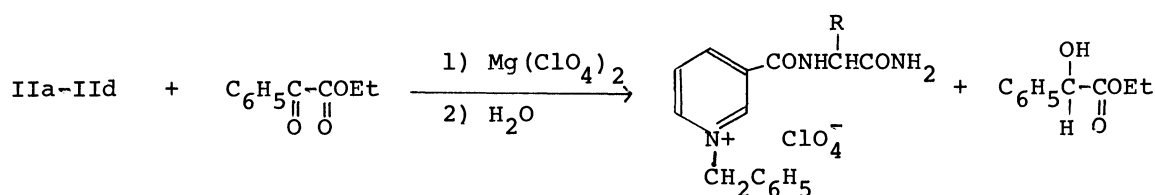
Stereospecific reduction of pyruvate to D- or L-lactate by NADH is catalyzed by lactate dehydrogenase.<sup>8)</sup> It has been reported<sup>9,10)</sup> that stereoselective nonenzymatic reduction of esters of pyruvic acid and benzoylformic acid in the presence of magnesium perchlorate or zinc perchlorate and 1,4-dihydronicotinamide derivatives. For example, the reduction of ethyl benzoylformate with R-(-)-N-methylbenzyl-1,4-dihydronicotinamide as chiral model for NAD(P)H at room temperature proceeded quantitatively to give ethyl (R)-(-)-mandelate with an optical purity of 19%.

The reduction of ethyl benzoylformate with IIa-IIId was attempted. A mixture of 2 mmole each of ethyl benzoylformate, IIa-IIId and magnesium perchlorate in 50 ml of acetonitrile was allowed to react for 72 hrs at 26°C. After removing acetonitrile, 20 ml of water was added. The solution was extracted 3 times with ether. Ether was removed in vacuo and the residue was column-chromatographed on silica gel and eluted with benzene. Ethyl mandelate was obtained quantitatively and 1-benzyl-3-carbamoylpyridinium perchlorate was recovered from the aqueous solution in 80-90% yields. The configuration and optical purity of obtained ethyl mandelate were shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Reduction of Ethyl Benzoylformate by IIa-IIId

1,4-Dihydronicotinamides		Product (Ethyl mandelate)			
R		Yield (%)	$[\alpha]_D^{23}$ <sup>a)</sup>	Configuration	Optical <sup>b)</sup> purity (%)
IIa	H	100			0
IIb	CH <sub>3</sub>	100	-48.7	R	47
IIc	CH <sub>2</sub> CH(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	100	-27.3	R	26
IIId	CH <sub>2</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	97	5.1	S	5

a) 99.5% EtOH, c=2. b) pure ethyl mandelate  $[\alpha]_D^{24} = -104^{\circ 11)$



Almost quantitative yields based on isolated ethyl mandelate and enantio-differentiating reaction with high optical yield by L-alanine derivative (IIb) were observed. It is extremely interesting that R-configuration was predominantly obtained in the case of  $R=CH_3$  (optical purity; 47%) and  $R=CH_2CH(CH_3)_2$  (optical purity; 26%), on the other hand, in the case of  $R=CH_2C_6H_5$  (optical purity; 5%) S-configuration was given.

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