

## Synthesis of 2*S*-Hydroxymethyl-3*R*, 4*R*-dihydroxypyrrolidine

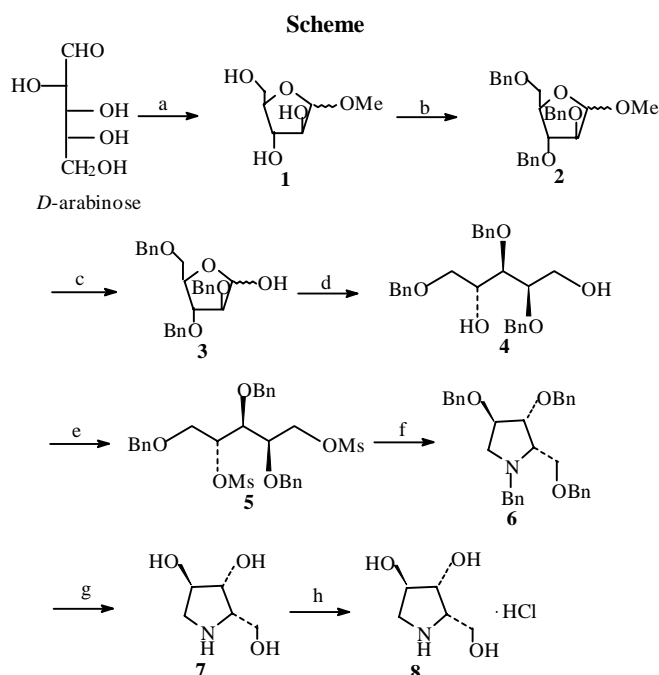
Zhen CHEN, Ren Yun WANG, Li Lian ZHU\*, Xiao Tian LIANG

Institute of Materia Medica, Peking Union Medical College,  
The Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Beijing 100050

**Abstract:** The synthesis of 2*S*-hydroxymethyl-3*R*, 4*R*-dihydroxypyrrolidine from *D*-arabinose was described in this paper.

**Keywords:** Polyhydroxylated pyrrolidine, 2*S*-hydroxymethyl-3*R*, 4*R*-dihydroxypyrrolidine, *D*-arabinose.

Many polyhydroxylated alkaloids exhibit glycosidase inhibitory activities<sup>1</sup>. Polyhydroxylated pyrrolidine is a type of important alkaloidal glycosidase inhibitors<sup>2</sup>. For example, 2*R*-hydroxymethyl-3*R*, 4*R*-dihydroxypyrrolidine (1,4 – dideoxy –1,4 –imino – *D* – arabinitol), a naturally occurring polyhydroxylated pyrrolidine<sup>3</sup>, is a potent inhibitor of  $\alpha$  - glucosidase<sup>4</sup>. Prompted by interests in the remarkable physiological effects, some polyhydroxylated pyrrolidine and their derivatives have been synthesized<sup>4,5</sup>. In this paper, we describe the synthesis of 2*S*-hydroxymethyl-3*R*, 4*R*-dihydroxypyrrolidine from *D*-arabinose (**Scheme**).



- a) H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>/CH<sub>3</sub>OH, anhydrous CaSO<sub>4</sub>;
- b) BnBr, NaH, n-Bu<sub>4</sub>NI in DMF and THF, r.t.;
- c) CH<sub>3</sub>COOH/6Mol/LHCl, 65°C;
- d) NaBH<sub>4</sub> in ethenol;
- e) CH<sub>3</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>Cl, Et<sub>3</sub>N, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>;
- f) BnNH<sub>2</sub> in toluene, reflux;
- g) H<sub>2</sub>, 10%Pd-C, CH<sub>3</sub>COOH, 40psi, 50°C;
- h) HCl, CH<sub>3</sub>OH.

As shown in **Scheme**, *D* – arabinose was converted to 2, 3, 5 – tri – *O* – benzylarabinofuranose **3** by three steps (overall yield 32%). Reduction of **3** with sodium borohydride in ethanol gave 2, 3, 5 – tri – *O* – benzyl arabinol **4** (93% yield), followed by esterification of the resulting diol with mesyl chloride in methylene in the presence of Et<sub>3</sub>N to form the dimesylate **5** (93% yield). Then, the dimesylate reacted with benzylamine in toluene to give the protected five-numbered homoazasugar **6** (79% yield). Finally, the benzyl groups were removed by catalytic hydrogenolysis on 10% palladium-carbon to give the title compound **7**<sup>6</sup> in almost quantitative yield. Its hydrochloride **8** is a white solide with m.p. 121-123°C. Further synthetic and pharmacological studies of the title compound and its derivatives are in progress.

#### Acknowledgments

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#### References and Notes

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6. Compound **7**: [α]<sub>D</sub> +4.6 (c 0.54, H<sub>2</sub>O); EIMS(m/z) 134 (6%, M+1), 102 (100%, M-CH<sub>2</sub>OH); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500MHz, D<sub>2</sub>O) δ 2.81 (d, 1H, H-5a), 3.33-3.39 (m, 2H, H-5b and H-2), 3.74 (q, 1H, H-6a), 3.86 (q, 1H, H-6b), 4.18 (br, 1H, H-3), 4.24 (br, 1H, H-4); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125Hz, D<sub>2</sub>O) δ 49.0 (C-5), 58.2 (C-6), 59.1 (C-2), 75.0 (C-4), 75.4 (C-3).

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