

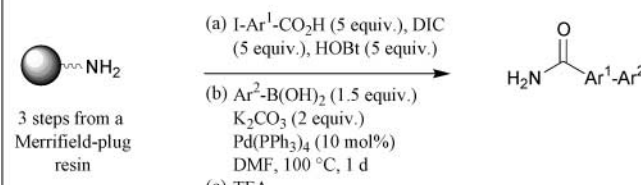
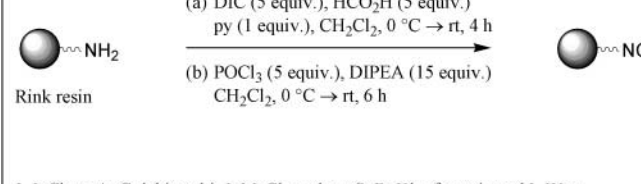
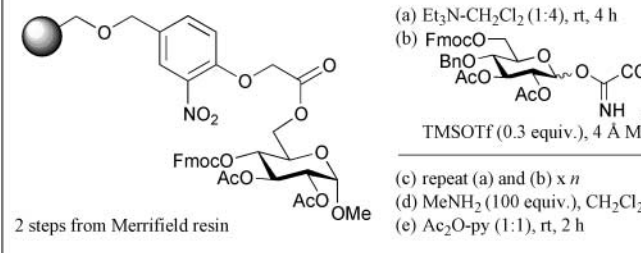
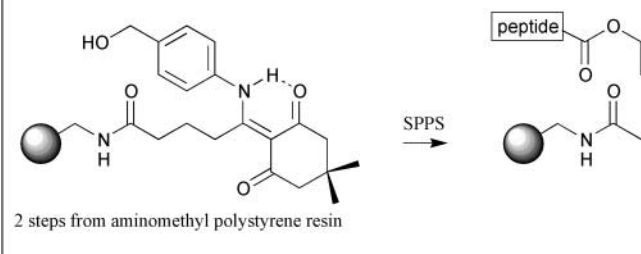
Perkin 1 Abstracts: Solid Phase Organic Synthesis

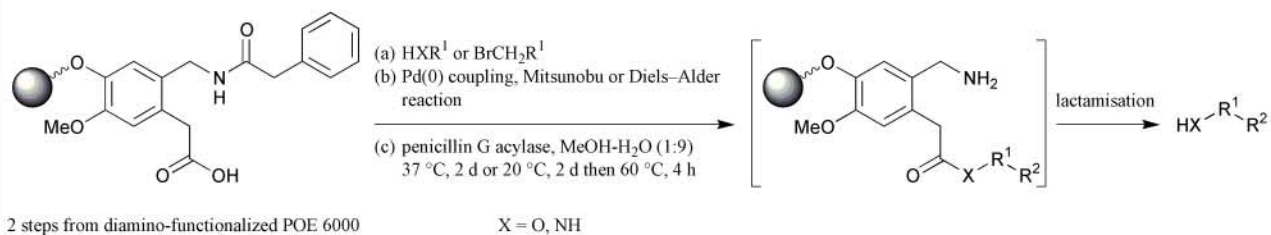
Fabrice Anizon,^a Jennifer Delaney,^a Andrew Gunn,^a Hassan Mamdani,^a Catherine McCusker,^a Fiona McKerlie^b and Tanya Wildman^a

^a Department of Chemistry, Leeds University, Leeds, UK LS2 9JT

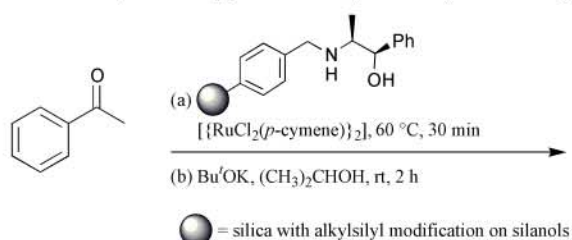
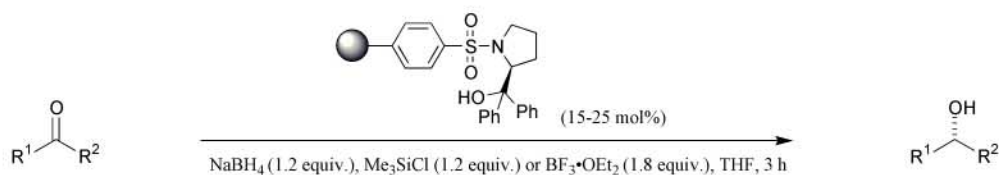
^b Department of Chemistry, Glasgow University, Glasgow, UK G12 8QQ

Perkin 1 Abstracts: Solid Phase Organic Synthesis are a selection of significant papers published in the recent literature covering the broad area of Solid Phase Organic Synthesis (SPOS). The abstracts cover preparation of single compounds on solid support as well as combinatorial libraries. Advances in new linker design are also covered.

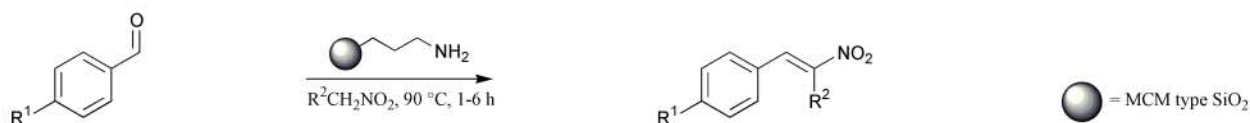
<p>Discrete, easy to handle resin plugs as mini reactors.</p>  <p>3 steps from a Merrifield-plug resin</p> <p>(a) I-Ar¹-CO₂H (5 equiv.), DIC (5 equiv.), HOBT (5 equiv.) (b) Ar²-B(OH)₂ (1.5 equiv.), K₂CO₃ (2 equiv.), Pd(PPh₃)₄ (10 mol%), DMF, 100 °C, 1 d (c) TFA</p> <p>B. Atrash, M. Bradley, R. Kobylecki, D. Cowell and J. Reader, <i>Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.</i>, 2001, 40, 938.</p>	<p>Support</p> <p>Resin plugs, prepared by sintering a synthesis resin with an inert polymer matrix, are used to prepare the illustrated 10-member library (sample yield 58%, HPLC purity 65-98%), an encoded 100-member library of sulfonamides, tertiary amines, ureas and amides, and a 10-member library of 3,4-disubstituted 7-carbamoyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoxalin-2-ones (yields 36-86%, HPLC purity 39-95%). Further reactions are performed on the plugs including oxidation, reduction, Mitsunobu reactions and peptide synthesis. Preparation of 9 different resin-plugs and their comparison with identical loose resin are also reported.</p>
<p>A Rink-isonitrile resin for traceless synthesis of 3-acylamino imidazo[1,2-a]pyridines.</p>  <p>Rink resin</p> <p>(a) DIC (5 equiv.), HCO₂H (5 equiv.), py (1 equiv.), CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C → rt, 4 h (b) POCl₃ (5 equiv.), DIPEA (15 equiv.), CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C → rt, 6 h (c) R¹CHO (8 equiv.), TsOH (1 equiv.), 2-aminopyridine (8 equiv.), MeOH-CHCl₃-TMOF (1:1:1), rt, 18 h (d) R²COCl (5 equiv.), DCE, rt → 50 °C, 1-3 d (e) DOWEX4-500, MeOH, rt, 5 h (f) DIPEA-MeOH (1:9)</p> <p>J. J. Chen, A. Golebiowski, J. McClenaghan, S. R. Klopfenstein and L. West, <i>Tetrahedron Lett.</i>, 2001, 42, 2269.</p>	<p>Support</p> <p>7 examples (yields 31-64%, LCMS purity 86-100%).</p>
<p>A phenoxyacetate-based linker for oligosaccharide synthesis.</p>  <p>2 steps from Merrifield resin</p> <p>(a) Et₃N-CH₂Cl₂ (1:4), rt, 4 h (b) FmocO-sugar-CCl₃ (3 equiv.), TMSOTf (0.3 equiv.), 4 Å MS, CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C, 1 h (c) repeat (a) and (b) x n (d) MeNH₂ (100 equiv.), CH₂Cl₂, rt, 10 min (e) Ac₂O-py (1:1), rt, 2 h</p> <p>X. Wu, M. Grathwohl and R. R. Schmidt, <i>Org. Lett.</i>, 2001, 3, 747.</p>	<p>Linker</p> <p>3 examples (yields 34-85%).</p>
<p>Dde-based carboxy linker.</p>  <p>2 steps from aminomethyl polystyrene resin</p> <p>SPPS</p> <p>NH₂NH₂·H₂O-DMF (1:49)</p> <p>S. R. Chhabra, H. Parekh, A. N. Khan, B. W. Bycroft and B. Kellam, <i>Tetrahedron Lett.</i>, 2001, 42, 2189.</p>	<p>Linker</p> <p>2 examples (Leucine-Enkephaline and Human Angiotensin II peptides). Synthesis of the linker is also reported.</p>

Enzyme-labile safety catch linker.**Linker**U. Grether and H. Waldmann, *Chem. Eur. J.*, 2001, 7, 959.

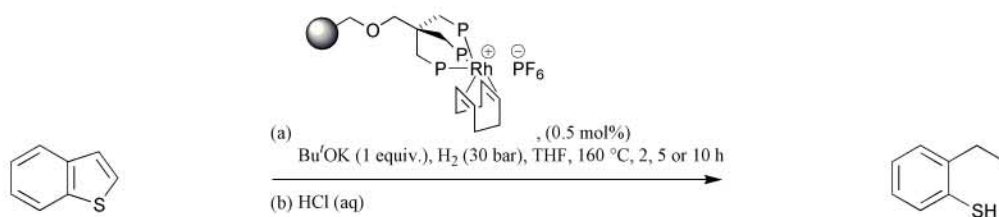
7 examples (yields 60-94%, sample purity >95%). Preparation of the linker is also described.

A ruthenium, silica-supported catalyst for asymmetric hydrogenation.**Catalyst**A. J. Sandee, D. G. I. Petra, J. N. H. Reek, P. C. J. Kamer and P. W. N. M. van Leeuwen, *Chem. Eur. J.*, 2001, 7, 1202.3 runs of catalyst (yields 34-51%, %ee 85-92%). Comparison of the catalyst with its corresponding solution-phase, homogeneous silica and non-modified silica analogue, along with its use in a continuous flow reactor is reported. Synthesis of the illustrated catalyst, and a further 5 silica-based chiral ruthenium complexes *via* a similar route, are also reported.**Sulfonamide catalyzed enantioselective reduction of ketones.****Catalyst**J. Hu, G. Zhao and Z. Ding, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2001, 40, 1109.

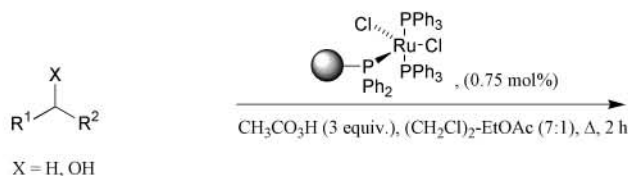
11 examples (yields 91-99%, ee% 48-97%). Preparation of the catalyst (2 steps from polystyrene resin), recycling experiments and optimisation of reaction conditions are also reported.

(E)-Nitrostyrenes *via* an amine catalysed nitroaldol reaction.**Catalyst**G. Demicheli, R. Maggi, A. Mazzacani, P. Righi, G. Sartori and F. Bigi, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2001, 42, 2401.

10 examples (yields 88-98%, GC purity 97-99%).

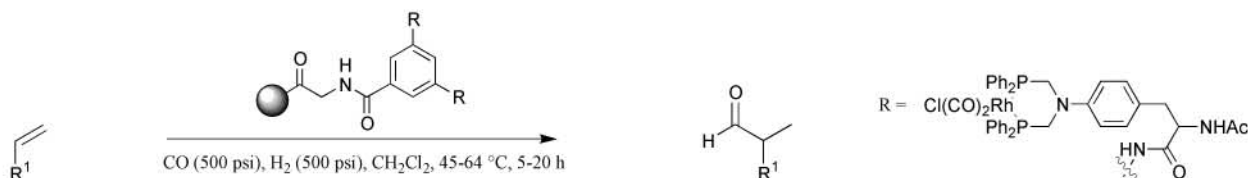
Hydrogenolysis of benzo[*b*]thiophene by a tripodal triphosphine rhodium catalyst.**Catalyst**C. Bianchini, M. Frediani and F. Vizza, *Chem. Commun.*, 2001, 479.

3 examples (yields 49-74%, TON 97-349). Catalyst recycling (2 examples, yields 48%, TON 95-96) and preparation of the catalyst are also reported.

Ruthenium phosphine complex for hydrocarbon oxidation and transfer hydrogenation.
Catalyst


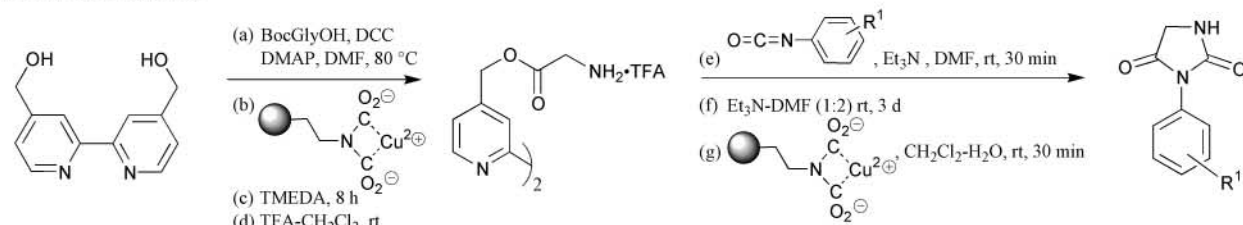
6 examples (yields 45-89%). Preparation of the catalyst and its use and reusability in transfer hydrogenation (4 examples, yields 40-83%) are also reported.

N. E. Leadbeater, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2001, **66**, 2168.

A recyclable hydroformylation catalyst.
Catalyst


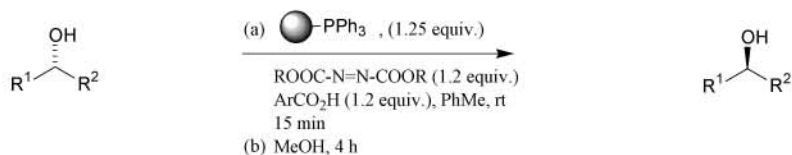
4 examples (1st cycle yields 73-99%, 5th cycle yields 56-99%). The minor linear regioisomer is also produced (ratios vary). Preparation and application of a second, more highly branched catalyst with better recycling properties are also reported.

P. Arya, G. Panda, N. V. Rao, H. Alper, S. C. Bourque and L. E. Manzer, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2001, **123**, 2889.

A phase-switch method employing immobilisation through metal-chelated tagging: synthesis of hydantoins and benzodiazepines.
Scavenger


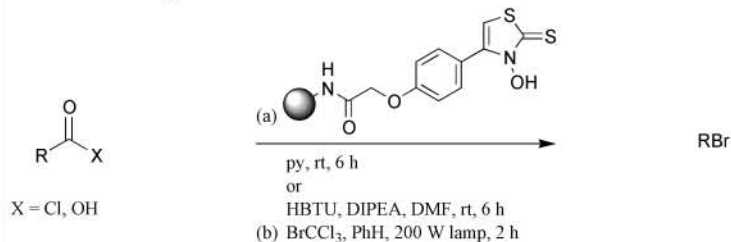
6 examples (yields 91-99%, ¹H NMR purity > 92-> 93%). Synthesis of benzodiazepines *via* a similar route is also reported (2 examples, yields 49-51%, ¹H NMR purity > 90%).

S. V. Ley, A. Massi, F. Rodriguez, D. C. Horwell, R. A. Lewthwaite, M. C. Pritchard and A. M. Reid, *Angew., Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2001, **40**, 1053.

Mitsunobu reaction using triphenylphosphine linked to non-cross-linked polystyrene.
Reagent


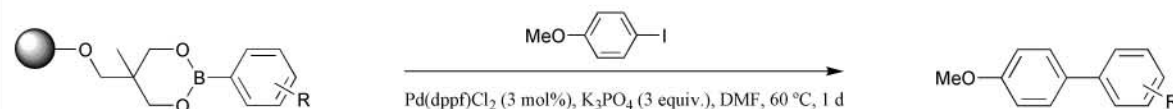
3 examples (yields 71-83%). Mitsunobu reaction on a Baylis-Hillman adduct, using polymer-supported PPh₃, is also reported (1 example, yield 90%).

A. B. Charette, M. K. Janes and A. A. Boezio, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2001, **66**, 2178.

Photochemical generation of radicals in solution.
Reagent


4 examples (yields 62-92%). Preparation of the radical generator (2 steps from *N*-Fmoc-Gly-Wang resin) and its use in tetrahydrofuran synthesis *via* alkoxy radicals (2 examples) are also reported.

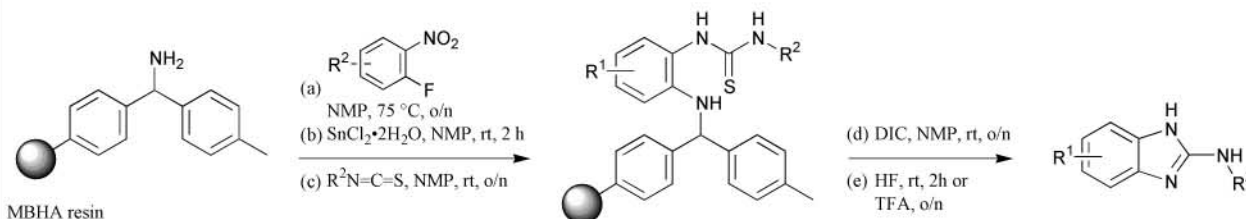
L. De Luca, G. Giacomelli, G. Porcu and M. Taddel, *Org. Lett.*, 2001, **3**, 855.

C–C bond formation via metal catalyzed release of supported boronic acids.
Reagent


resin not specified

 6 examples (yields 45-75%). Rhodium-catalysed nucleophilic addition to aldehydes and enones using supported boronic acids (9 examples, yields 43-81%, GC or ^1H NMR purity 98%) is also reported.

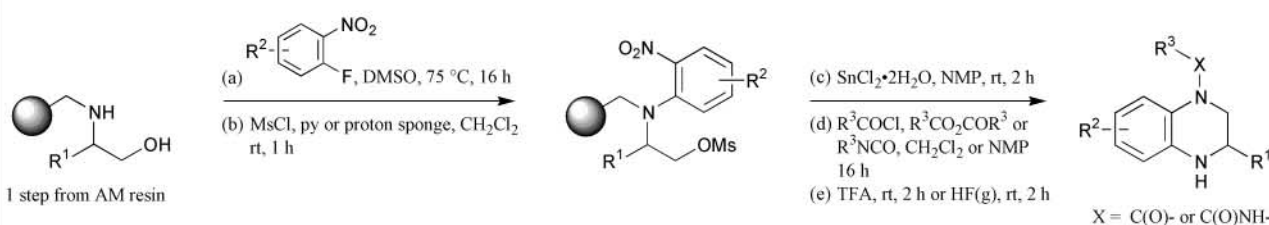
 C. Pourbaix, F. Carreaux and B. Carboni, *Org. Lett.*, 2001, **3**, 803.

Traceless synthesis of 2-arylamino benzimidazoles.


MBHA resin

6 examples (HPLC purity 79-98%). Further derivatisation of resin-bound aminobenzimidazoles by alkylation with electrophiles (2 examples) is also reported.

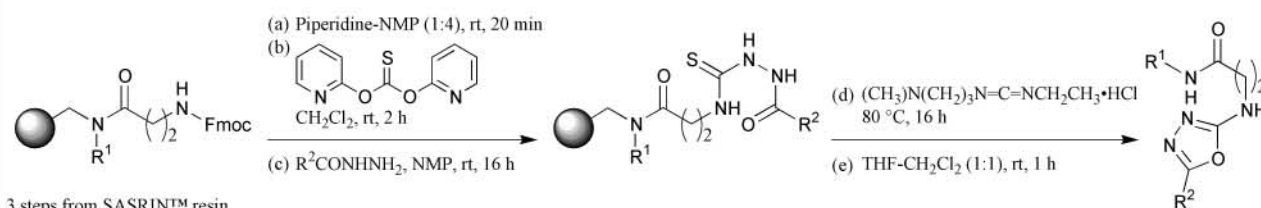
 V. Krchnák, J. Smith and J. Vágner, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2001, **42**, 1627.

Traceless synthesis of tetrahydroquinoxalines.


1 step from AM resin

 5 examples (yields 79-96%, HPLC purity 85-95%). Preparation of tetrahydroquinoxalines without *N*-substitution (5 examples, yields 76-91%, HPLC purity 84-87%) is also reported.

 V. Krchnák, J. Smith and J. Vágner, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2001, **42**, 2443.

1,3,4-Oxadiazoles.


3 steps from SASRIN™ resin

6 examples (yields 44-92%, ELS purity 90-100%).

 J. P. Kilburn, J. Lau and R. C. F. Jones, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2001, **42**, 2583.

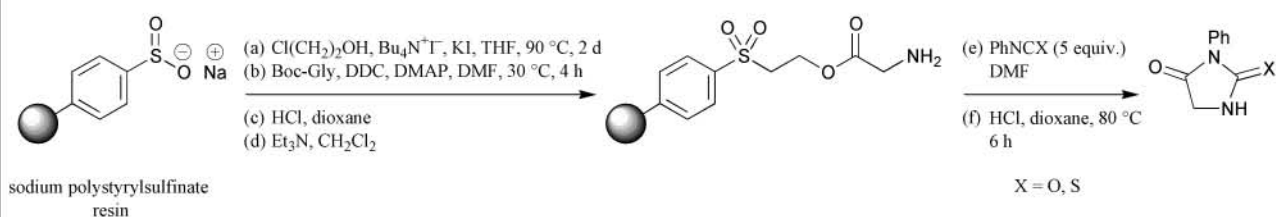
Pyridinium, tetrahydropyridine and piperidine derivatives.


2 steps from trityl resin

6 examples (yields 80-93%). Preparation of tetrahydropyridine and piperidine derivatives via a similar route is also reported (12 examples, yields 28-61%).

 M. Eda and M. J. Kurth, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2001, **42**, 2063.

Hydantoins and ureas.

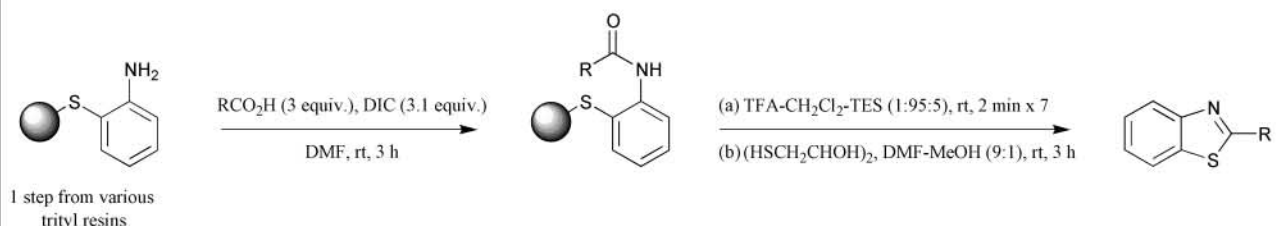


sodium polystyrylsulfonate resin

2 examples (yields 20-29%). Preparation of urea derivatives *via* a similar route (2 examples, yields 21-30%) is also reported.

W. Huang, S. Cheng and W. Sun, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2001, **42**, 1973.

Benzothiazolyls.

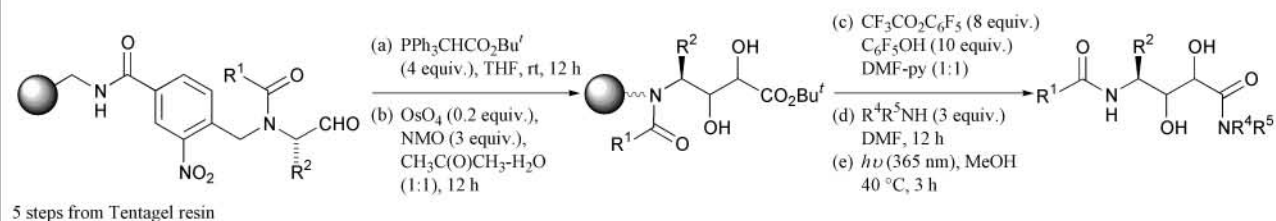


1 step from various trityl resins

40 examples (yields 80-90%, HPLC purity 90-97%).

S. Mourtas, D. Gatos and K. Barlos, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2001, **42**, 2201.

α -Hydroxy phosphonates and hydroxystatine amides.

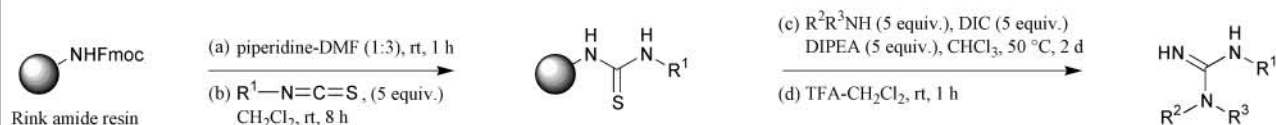


5 steps from Tentagel resin

6 examples (yields 65-72%). Preparation of α -hydroxy phosphonates using the same starting material (5 examples, yields 85-92%) is also described.

R. E. Dolle, T. F. Herpin and Y. C. Shimshock, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2001, **42**, 1855.

Disubstituted guanidines.

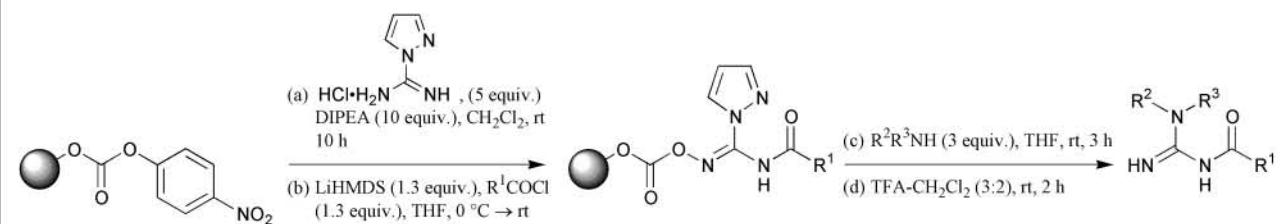


Rink amide resin

12 examples (yields 70-100%, HPLC purity 54-95%).

M. Li, L. J. Wilson and D. E. Portlock, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2001, **42**, 2273.

N-Acyl-*N'*-alkyl/aryl disubstituted guanidines.

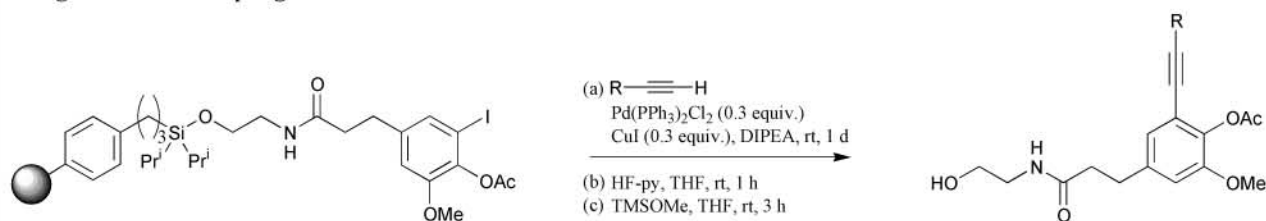


1 step from Wang resin

14 examples (yields 61-88%).

A. K. Ghosh, W. G. J. Hol and E. Fan, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2001, **66**, 2161.

Sonogashira cross-coupling.

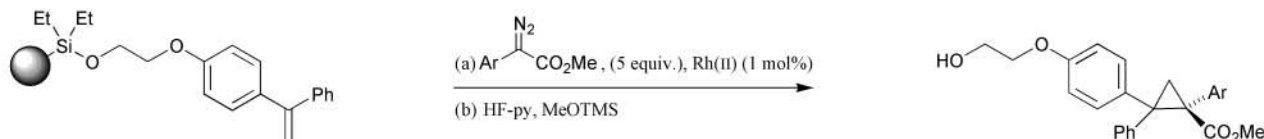


polystyrene macrobeads

Y. Liao, R. Fathi, M. Reitman, Y. Zhang and Z. Yang, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2001, **42**, 1815.

12 examples (1H NMR purity >95%). Preparation of the substrates and Sonogashira cross-coupling of a supported terminal alkyne with aryl/vinyl halides/triflates (16 examples, 1H NMR purity 85-100%) are also reported.

Catalytic asymmetric cyclopropanation.



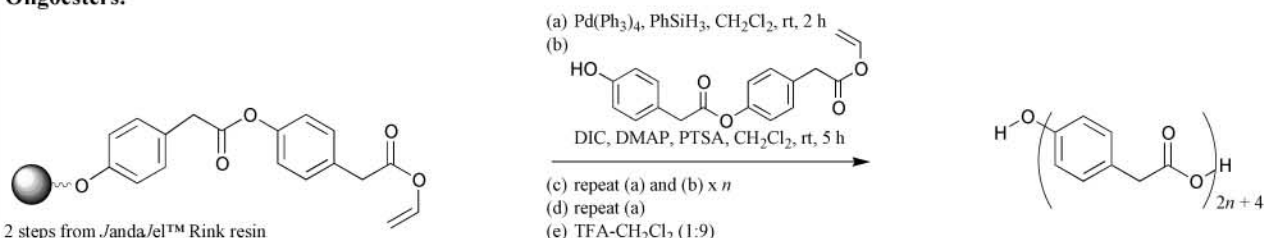
2 steps from PS-DES-SiH resin

source of Rh(II) = $Rh_2(S-DOSP)_4$ or $Rh_2(THPA)_4$

T. Nagashima and H. M. L. Davies, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2001, **123**, 2695.

7 examples (yields 16, 59-96%, *E:Z* 75:25-88:12, %ee of *E* isomer 86-93%).

Oligoesters.

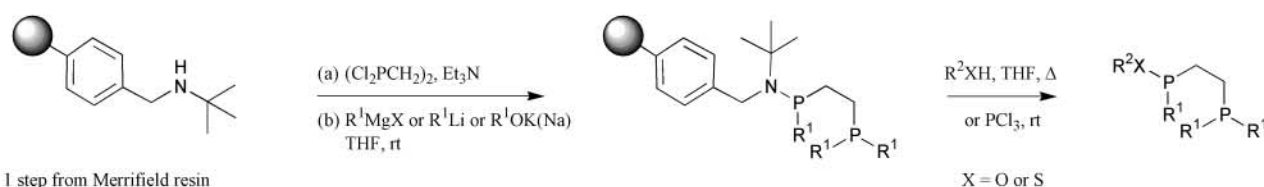


2 steps from Janda/Jel™ Rink resin

4 examples (yields 47-79%, sample 1H NMR purity 86-90%). Solution-phase synthesis of the dimeric ester building block is also reported.

O. Brümmer, B. Clapham and K. D. Janda, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2001, **42**, 2257.

Bidentate phosphorus-containing ligands.

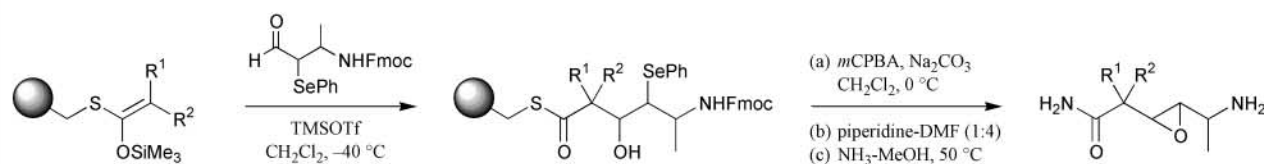


1 step from Merrifield resin

14 examples (yields 24-75%). Synthesis of a phosphinite-chlorophosphinite (yield 56%) via a similar route is also reported.

G. Y. Li, P. J. Fagan and P. L. Watson, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2001, **40**, 1106.

Epoxy peptidomimetics: inhibitors of cysteine proteases.

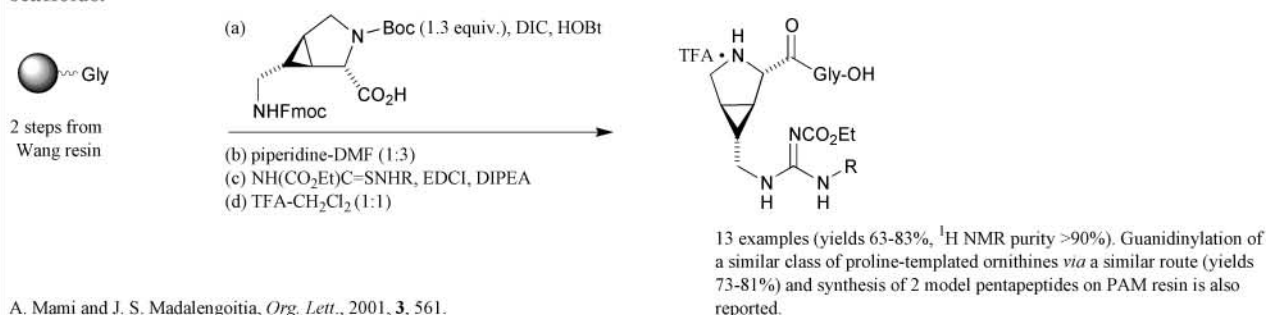


3 steps from Merrifield resin

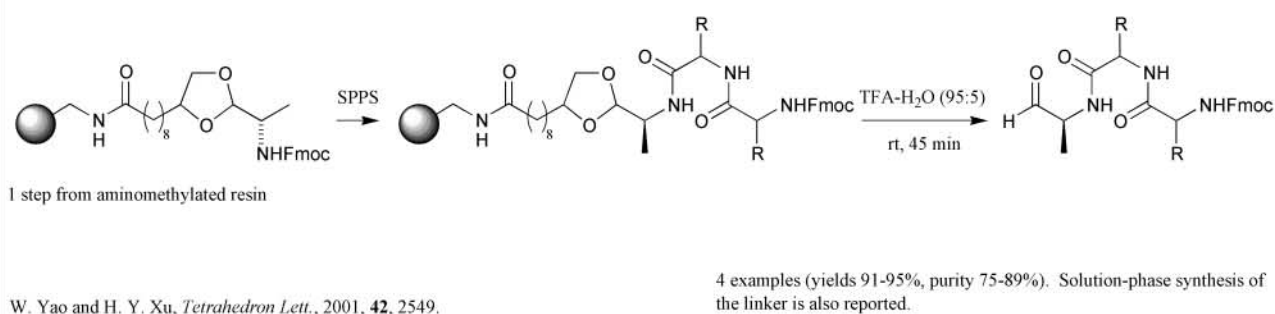
Preparation and biological evaluation of a 9-member library is reported (sample yield 67%, sample HPLC purity >80%). Solution-phase synthesis of the illustrated epoxy peptidomimetics and their incorporation into a solid-phase peptide sequence, as a mimic of a dipeptide frame, are also reported.

M. Demarcus, M. L. Ganadu, G. M. Mura, A. Porcheddu, L. Quaranta, G. Reginato and M. Taddei, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2001, **66**, 697.

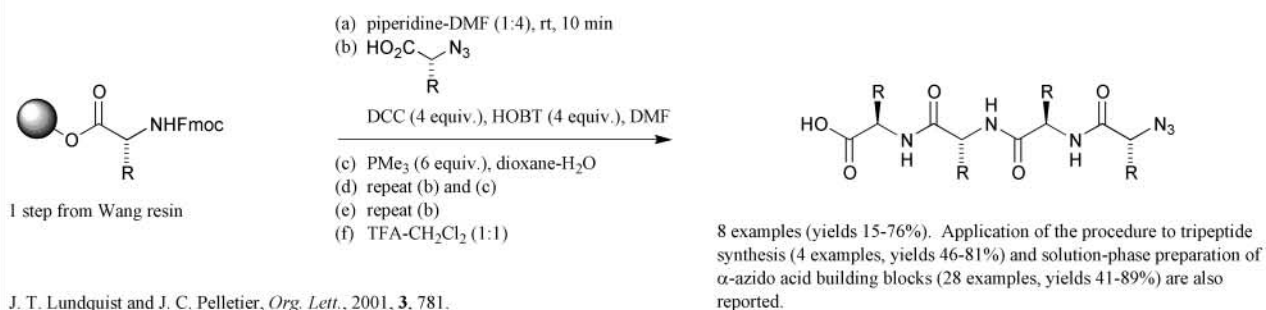
Guanidinylation of proline-templated amino acids: diversification strategy for poly-L-proline type II peptide mimic scaffolds.



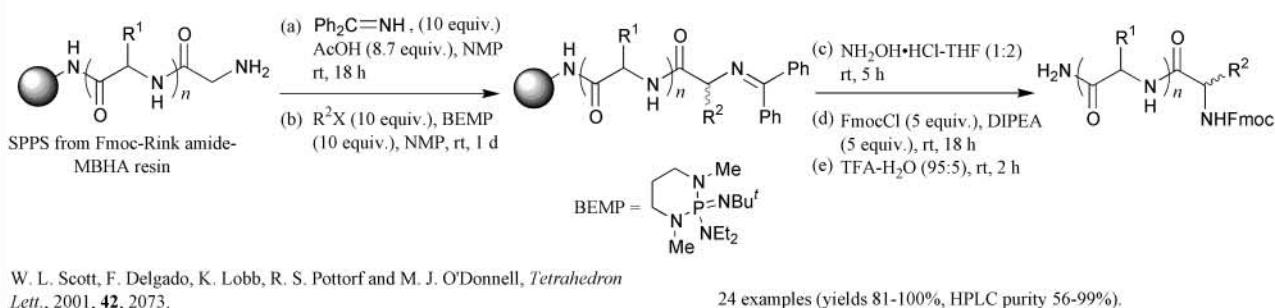
Peptide aldehydes.



α -Azido acid building blocks to suppress diketopiperazine formation in peptide synthesis.



Amino amides and peptide amides bearing unnatural side-chains.



α -Ketocarbonyl peptides.

