

Transfer of Stereochemical Information in a Minimal Self-Replicating System

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Selected spectroscopic data obtained for the characterization of compounds:

N-[3-(*N'*-6-Methyl-2-pyridyl)-amidobenzylidene]-phenylamine *N*-oxide 1: M.p. 170-172°C; Found 332.1397 [M+H⁺], C₂₀H₁₈N₃O₂ requires 332.1399; ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹ 3184, 3066, 1675, 1600, 1069, 785, 731; δ_{H} (300 MHz, CDCl₃) 8.89 (1H, s, NH), 8.84 (1H, s, CH=N), 8.71 (1H, d, ³*J*_{H,H} 8, Ar CH), 8.17 (1H, d, ³*J*_{H,H} 8, Ar CH), 8.04-7.99 (2H, m, Ar CH), 7.79-7.75 (2H, m, Ar CH), 7.66-7.57 (2H, m, Ar CH), 7.51-7.46 (3H, m, Ar CH), 6.91 (1H, d, ³*J*_{H,H} 7, Ar CH), 2.43 (3H, s, CH₃); δ_{C} (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 164.9 (quat. C), 156.8 (quat. C), 150.5 (quat. C), 148.7 (quat. C), 138.6 (Ar CH), 134.6 (quat. C), 133.3 (Ar CH), 131.8 (Ar CH), 131.0 (quat. C), 130.1 (Ar CH), 129.4 (Ar CH), 129.1 (Ar CH), 127.4 (Ar CH), 121.5 (Ar CH), 119.4 (Ar CH), 110.9 (Ar CH), 23.8 (CH₃); *m/z* (FAB+) 332 (M+H⁺, 100%), 316 (9).

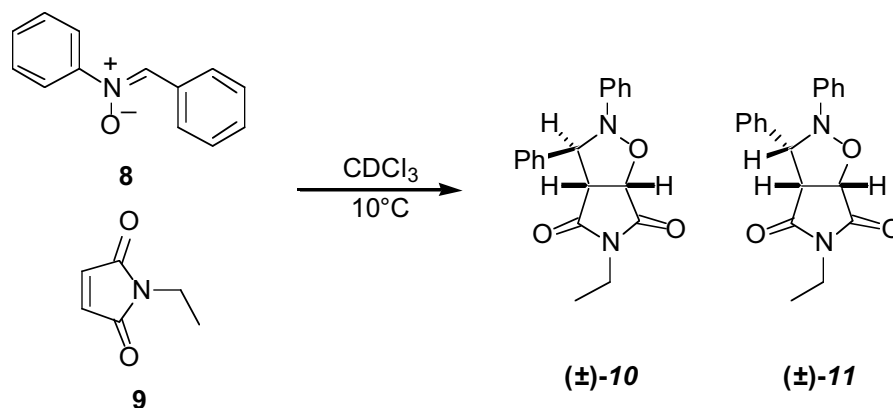
2-{3-[*N*-(6-Methyl-2-pyridyl)-3-benzamidyl]-4,6-dioxo-2-phenyl-(3*ar*,6*ac*)-hexahydropyrrolo[3,4-*d*]isoxazol-5-yl}-ethanoic acid, methyl ester 3 and 4 (7:2 ratio of diastereoisomers): M.p. >125°C (decomp); Found: C, 64.9; H, 4.9; N, 11.1. Calc. for C₂₇H₂₄N₄O₆: C, 64.9; H, 4.8; N, 11.2%; Found 501.1768 [M+H⁺], C₂₇H₂₅N₄O₆ requires 501.1774; ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹ 3434, 1752, 1721, 1685, 1327, 1272, 792, 746, 696; δ_{H} (300 MHz, CDCl₃) 9.05 (0.7H, s, NH), 8.91 (0.3H, br s, NH), 8.22 (0.3H, d, ³*J*_{H,H} 8, Ar CH), 8.15 (0.7H, d, ³*J*_{H,H} 8, Ar CH), 8.05 (0.3H, s, Ar CH), 7.98 (0.7H, s, Ar CH), 7.93 (0.7H, d, ³*J*_{H,H} 8, Ar CH), 7.87 (0.3H, d, ³*J*_{H,H} 8, Ar CH), 7.72-7.57 (2H, m, Ar CH), 7.50-7.45 (1H, m, Ar CH), 7.22-7.17 (2H, m, Ar CH), 7.09-7.05 (2H, m, Ar CH), 7.01-6.98 (0.7H, m, Ar CH), 6.95-6.90 (1.3H, m, Ar CH), 5.52 (0.3H, s, CH), 5.21-5.16 (1H, m, CH), 4.78 (0.7H, d, ³*J*_{H,H} 9, CH), 4.30-4.20 (1.7H, m, CH and CH₂), 4.05 (0.7H, dd, ³*J*_{H,H} 8, ³*J*_{H,H} 9, CH), 3.95 (0.6H, s, CH₂), 3.75 (2.1H, s, OCH₃), 3.70 (0.9H, s, OCH₃), 2.50 (0.9H, s, CH₃), 2.45 (2.1H, s, CH₃); δ_{C} (125 MHz, CDCl₃, 31°C) 173.8 (quat. C), 173.7 (quat. C), 172.5 (quat. C), 171.7 (quat. C), 166.8 (quat. C), 166.4 (quat. C), 165.4 (quat. C), 165.1 (quat. C), 156.6 (quat. C), 156.5 (quat. C), 150.9 (quat. C), 150.5 (quat. C), 147.4 (quat. C), 146.3 (quat. C), 139.3 (Ar CH), 138.8 (Ar CH), 135.1 (quat. C), 134.9 (quat. C), 134.5 (quat. C), 131.6 (Ar CH), 130.8 (Ar CH), 129.4 (Ar CH), 129.3 (Ar CH), 128.9 (Ar CH), 128.7 (Ar CH), 128.3 (Ar CH), 127.1 (Ar CH), 126.6 (Ar CH), 126.0 (Ar CH), 125.7 (Ar CH), 123.3 (Ar CH), 120.6 (Ar CH), 119.6 (Ar CH), 119.4 (Ar CH), 115.3 (Ar CH), 111.4 (Ar CH), 111.3 (Ar CH), 76.7 (CH), 76.3 (CH), 71.2 (CH), 69.6 (CH), 57.1 (CH), 54.7 (CH), 53.1 (CH₃), 52.8 (CH₃), 39.6 (CH₂), 39.5 (CH₂), 23.8 (CH₃), 23.7 (CH₃); *m/z* (LCTOF) 523 (M+Na⁺, 97%), 501 (M+H⁺, 8), 354 (100), 332 (25).

2-{3*c*-[*N*-(6-Methyl-2-pyridyl)-3-benzamidyl]-4,6-dioxo-2-phenyl-(3*ar*,6*ac*)-hexahydropyrrolo[3,4-*d*]isoxazol-5-yl}-ethanoic acid 6: M.p. >165°C (decomp); Found: C, 64.2; H, 4.6; N, 11.75. Calc. for C₂₆H₂₂N₄O₆: C, 64.2; H, 4.6; N, 11.5%; Found 487.1625 [M+H⁺], C₂₆H₂₃N₄O₆ requires 487.1617; ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹ 3396, 1791, 1720, 1328, 1274, 794, 753, 733, 695; δ_{H} (300 MHz, CDCl₃) 11.57 (1H, br s, CO₂H), 10.93 (1H, s, NH), 8.13 (1H, d, ³*J*_{H,H} 8, Ar CH), 7.98 (1H, s, Ar CH), 7.88 (1H, d, ³*J*_{H,H} 8, Ar CH), 7.82-7.76 (1H, m, Ar CH), 7.49-7.46 (1H, m, Ar CH), 7.41-7.35 (1H, m, Ar CH), 7.17-7.11 (2H, m, Ar CH), 6.99 (1H, d, ³*J*_{H,H} 7, Ar CH), 6.93 (2H, d, ³*J*_{H,H} 8, Ar CH), 6.89-6.84 (1H, m, Ar CH), 5.37 (1H, s, CH), 5.14 (1H, d, ³*J*_{H,H} 7, CH), 4.05 (1H, d, ²*J*_{H,H} 12, CH₂), 3.88 (1H, d, ³*J*_{H,H} 7, CH), 3.83 (1H, d, ²*J*_{H,H} 12, CH₂), 2.49 (3H, s, CH₃); δ_{C} (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 31°C) 174.9 (quat. C), 173.1 (quat. C), 171.3 (quat. C), 166.6 (quat. C), 154.8 (quat. C), 150.7 (quat. C), 147.4 (quat. C), 141.5 (Ar CH), 138.2 (quat. C), 134.4 (quat. C), 131.1 (Ar CH), 129.2 (Ar CH), 128.9 (Ar CH), 128.7 (Ar CH), 126.2 (Ar CH), 122.9 (Ar CH), 120.0 (Ar CH), 115.3 (Ar CH), 113.5 (Ar CH), 76.7 (CH), 69.4 (CH), 57.0 (CH), 40.8 (CH₂), 21.0 (CH₃); *m/z* (FAB) 487 (M+H⁺, 81%), 457 (15), 366 (39), 332 (100).

Assignment of stereochemistry for compounds 3,4,6 and 7.

In order to assign the stereochemistry of compound **3,4,6** and **7**, a detailed investigation into the reaction between diphenyl nitron **8** and *N*-ethyl maleimide **9** was undertaken (**Scheme 1**). ¹H NMR spectroscopic data obtained from the two isolated diastereoisomers **10** and **11** was then compared to spectroscopic data obtained by both Al-timari *et al*¹ and Iwakura *et al*².

Scheme 1.



Further structure elucidation of compounds **10** and **11** was undertaken by employing nOe techniques, the results of which are shown in **Figure 1**. Upon irradiation of the H^{3a} resonance signal a significant nOe interaction was observed to the H^{6a} resonance signal in the case of the *trans* isoxazolidine **10**. No significant nOe was observed to H³ as this proton is located on the opposite face of the heterocycle. Conversely, in the case of the *cis* isoxazolidine **11** strong nOes were observed to protons H³ and H^{6a} upon irradiation of the H^{3a} resonance signal. In the case of **11**, these protons are located on the same face of the heterocyclic ring.

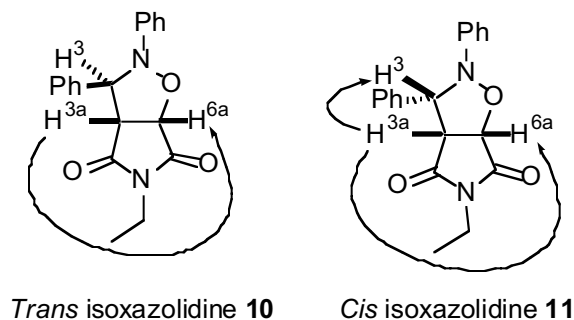


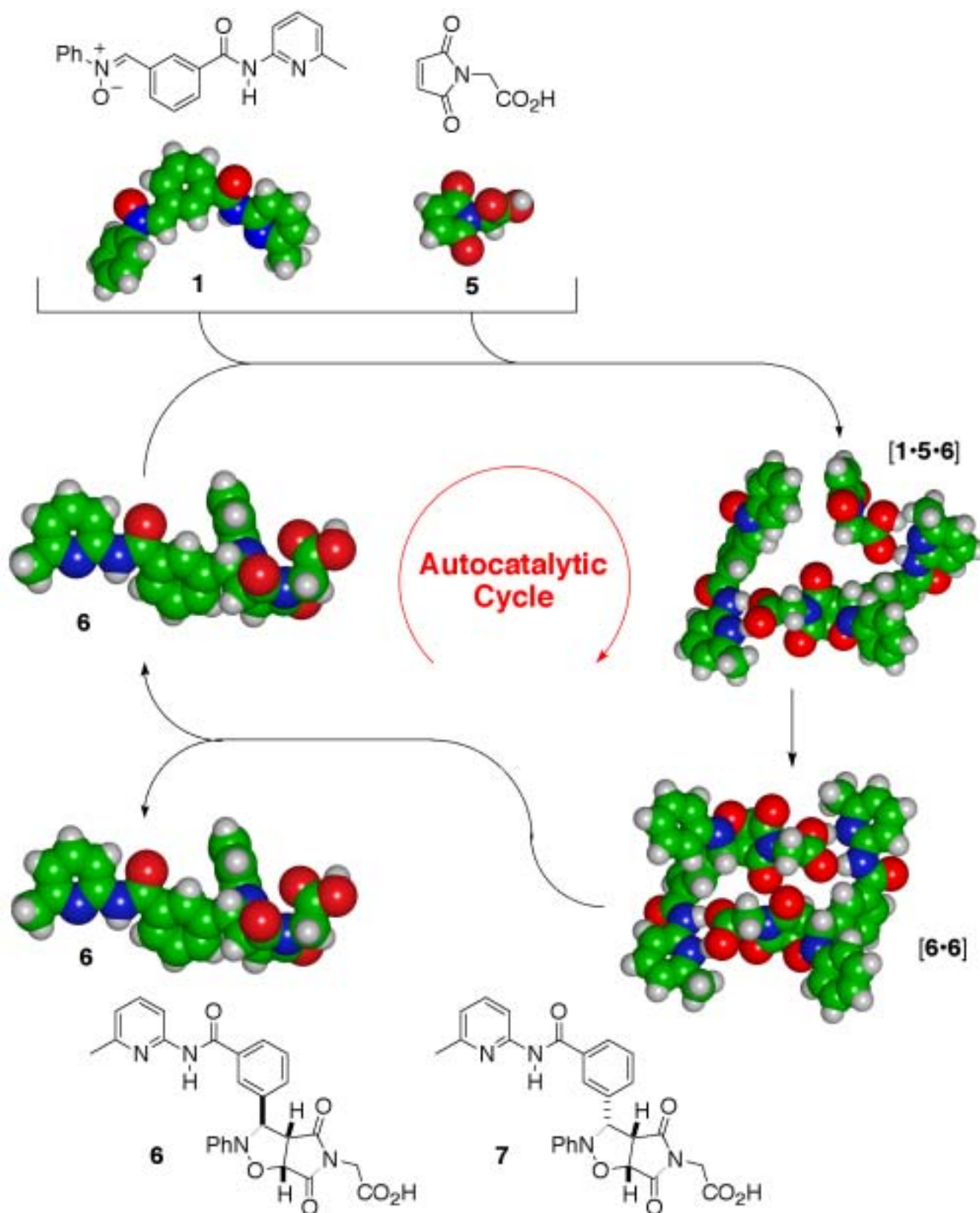
Figure 1. Positive nOes observed for the *trans* and *cis* isoxazolidines **10** and **11** arising from the reaction between diphenyl nitron **8** and *N*-ethyl maleimide **9**.

The ¹H NMR spectra obtained for compounds **3** and **6**, and **4** and **7** were comparable to those obtained for cycloadducts **10** and **11** respectively when the resonance peaks due to protons attached directly to the bi-cycle were considered (H³, H^{3a} and H^{6a}, **Figure 1**). It was therefore assumed for the purposes of our investigation that the diastereoisomers displaying a similar pattern of resonance peaks to compounds **10** and **11** were the *trans* and *cis* diastereoisomers respectively.

¹ Al-timari, U. A. R.; Fisera, L.; Ertl, P.; Goljer, I.; Pronoyova, N. *Monatsch. Chem.* **1992**, 123, 999.

² Iwakura, Y.; Uno, K.; Hong, S.-J.; Hongu, T. *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.* **1972**, 45, 192.

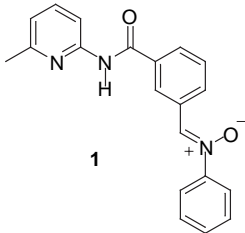
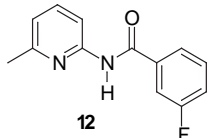
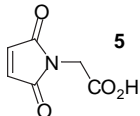
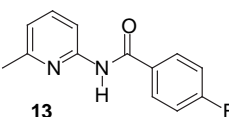
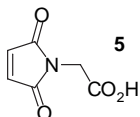
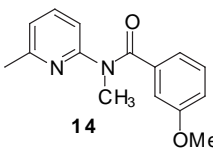
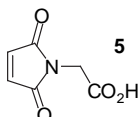
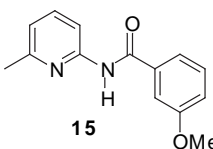
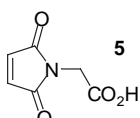
Molecular modeling representations of the autocatalytic cycle involving 1, 5 and 6



Assessment of the Association Constants for Complexes Involved in the Autocatalytic Cycle

The association constant for the [1•5] complex cannot be measured directly since the reaction between **1** and **5** to afford **6** and **7** will occur within the time scale of the titration experiment. The use of the succinimide arising from hydrogenation of the double bond in **5** is also not possible as this compound is completely insoluble in the reaction solvent CDCl₃. We therefore adopted a strategy in which the nitron in **1** was replaced by a group with a similar Hammett σ parameter – in this case, we chose the fluorine substituent (compounds **12** and **13**, Table 1). Associations involving the nitron **1** were modeled using the complex formed between **1** and acetic acid, which has a similar pK_a to **5**. All association constants were measured by 400 MHz ¹H NMR titration experiments in CDCl₃ at 10°C and the values obtained for the association constants are given in the table below.

We have assessed the strength of the single point binding between a carboxylic acid and the amidopyridine nitrogen in other work performed in our laboratories. The association constant for the [5•14] complex was determined by a 400 MHz ¹H NMR titration experiments in CDCl₃ together with the appropriate two point association constant for the [5•15] complex for comparison (see Table).

Compound A	Compound B	K_a / M^{-1}
 <p>1</p>	CH ₃ COOH	130 ± 6
 <p>12</p>	 <p>5</p>	70 ± 3
 <p>13</p>	 <p>5</p>	57 ± 3
 <p>14</p>	 <p>5</p>	15 ± 1
 <p>15</p>	 <p>5</p>	115 ± 6