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First Asymmetric Synthesis of (-)-(2S, 3R)-Methanoproline

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Abstract: The title amino acid was synthesized in enantiomerically pure form, starting from (S)-(-)-butanetriol 1, by condensation of cyclic sulfate 3 with methyl benzylideneglycinate. Copyright © 1996 Elsevier Science Ltd

The potential value of 2,3-methanoaminoacids as enzyme inhibitors or in the synthesis of conformationally constrained peptidomimetics was recognized some years ago^1 . During the course of our studies toward the synthesis of cyclopropane aminoacids^{2,3}, we recently reported the synthesis of (-)-(1S, 2R)-allonorcoronamic acid using a chiral cyclic sulfate as precursor³.

We now wish to report the first asymmetric synthesis of (-)-(2S, 3R)-methanoproline 7, a known ethylene biosynthesis inhibitor which has already been prepared by Stammer⁴ in the racemic form, and then resolved a few years later⁵.

Thus (S)-(-)-butanetriol⁶ 1 was converted to chlorosulfite 2^7 which was purified by flash chromatography (Scheme 1). The following oxidation, using the Sharpless procedure⁸, gave sulfate 3.

Scheme 1

Condensation of this sulfate on methyl benzylideneglycinate⁹, at room temperature in DME in the presence of two equivalents of sodium hydride, was achieved following the procedure recently reported³, to give the alkylated imine 4 in quantitative yield. This reaction is diastereospecific, only the Z isomer is obtained.

Hydrolysis of the amino protective group by 1 N HCl gave the hydrochloride 5^{10} in 80% yield, that cyclized to the desired aminoester 6 when treated with K_2CO_3 . Hydrolysis of the ester group was realized by refluxing in 6 N HCl. The aminoacid zwitterion 7^{11} was then quantitatively obtained using Dowex 50X8. This new synthesis can be perform on a multigram scale with 43% overall yield from 2 and without purification of intermediates.

Spectral data and specific rotation of aminoacid 7 are in accordance with those obtained by Stammer⁵.

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- 7. 4-chloroethyl-2-oxo-1,3,2-dioxathiolane 2. SOCl₂ (21.3 mL, 300 mmol) is added dropwise to a solution of 1 (10.61 g, 100 mmol) in CCl₄ (100 mL) and the solution is refluxed for 3h. The solvent is evaporated and the resulting oil is chromatographied over SiO₂, eluting with Et₂O to yield the two diastereomers (50:50) of 2 (11.76 g, 69 mmol, 69%). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.06-2.48 (m, 4H); 3.65- 3.76 (m, 4H); 4.05-4.07 (m, 1H), 4.38-4.44 (m, 1H), 4.53-4.58 (m, 1H); 4.76-4.81 (m, 2H) and 5.12-5.21 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 35.45 and 36.61; 40.25 and 40.77; 70.43 and 71.26; 77.48 and 80.42.
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- 10. NMR of crude 5: ¹H (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.62-1.74 (m, 2H), 1.98-2.05 (m, 1H), 2.19-2.26 (m, 1H), 2.41-2.46 (m, 1H), 3.67-3.82 (m, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H) and 9.14 (br s, 3H). ¹³C (75.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 19.26, 24.19, 30.03, 38.40, 44.05, 53.38 and 169.73.
- 11. (-)-(2*S*, 3*R*)-Methanoproline 7 : M.p. 217°C (dec) (Litt.⁵ M.p. 215°C (dec)), $\left[\alpha\right]_D^{20}$ -51.2 (c 1, MeOH) (Litt.⁵ $\left[\alpha\right]_D^{20}$ -48.2 (c 1, MeOH). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, D₂O) δ 1.27-1.31 (m, 1H), 1.44-1.49 (m, 1H), 2.03-2.21 (m, 3H), 2.86-2.91 (m, 1H) and 3.39-3.46 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (75.5 MHz, D₂O) δ 15.57, 27.28, 27.31, 45.40, 51.16 and 176.81.