

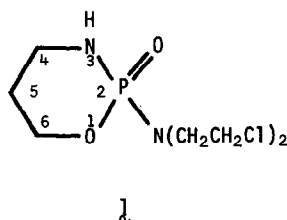
CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE STEREOCHEMISTRY. I. SYNTHESIS AND CONFIGURATIONAL STABILITY OF DIASTEREOMERIC CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE DERIVATIVES

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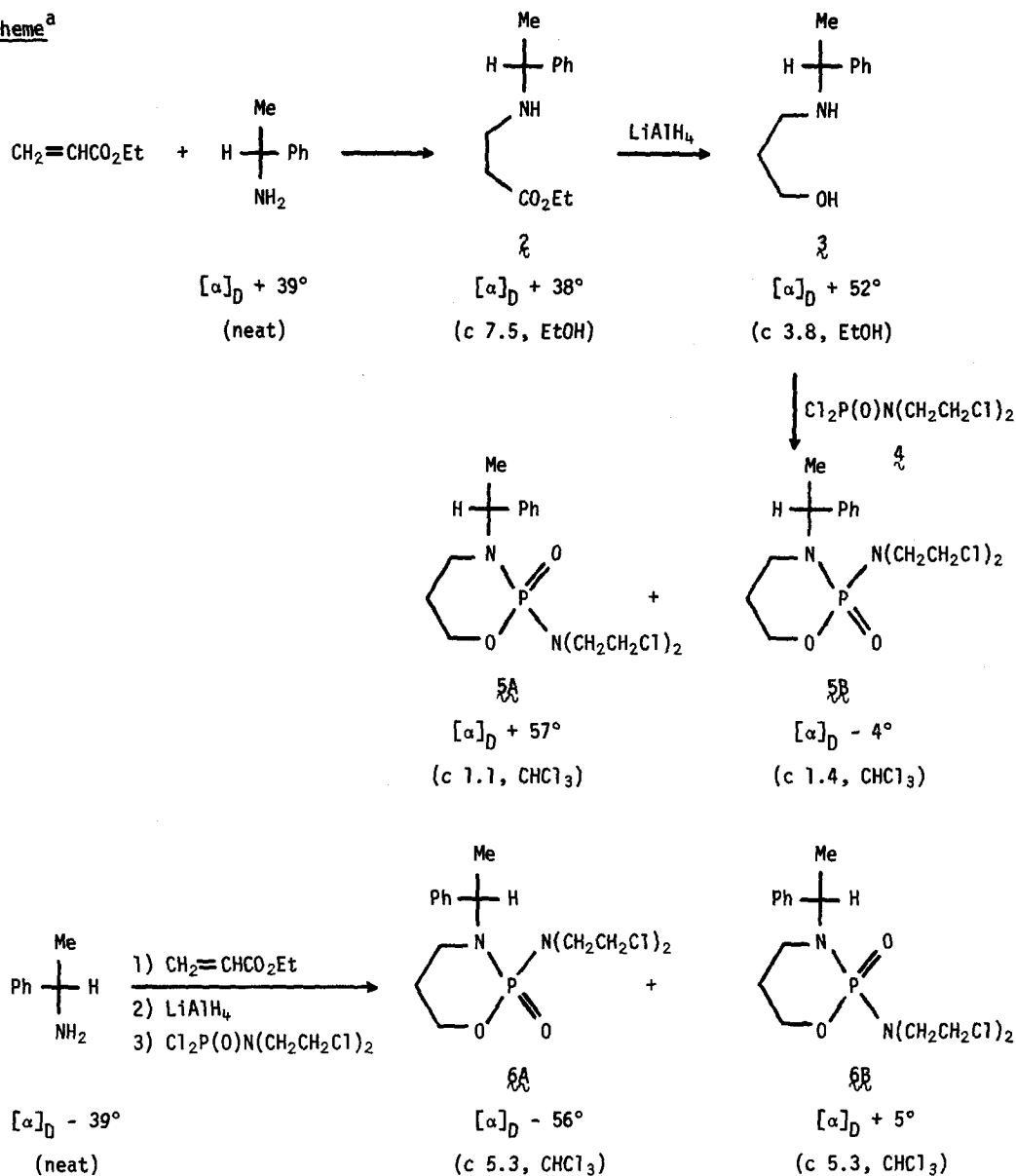
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Cyclophosphamide (λ) is a clinically useful anticancer drug which is believed to require enzymatic C₄-hydroxylation before exhibiting its chemotherapeutic effects.¹ Our interest in elucidating the stereospecificity of this metabolic activation process toward (R)- and (S)- λ has led to preliminary evaluation of *in vitro* configurational stability at the chiral phosphorus center in λ by studies utilizing suitable diastereomeric derivatives, which we now wish to report.



Addition of optically pure (+)-(R)- α -methylbenzylamine to ethyl acrylate in refluxing absolute EtOH afforded λ_k ,² which was reduced with LiAlH₄ to λ in 59% overall isolated yield (see Scheme). Treatment (4 days, 25°) of this presumably optically pure amino alcohol with λ^3 in EtOAc containing 2 equiv. Et₃N yielded (63%), upon careful chromatography (silica gel; Et₂O : CHCl₃ = 1 : 1), near equal amounts of the desired cyclophosphamide diastereomers, $5A$ (R_f = 0.74) and $5B$ (R_f = 0.57). Use of optically pure (-)-(S)- α -methylbenzylamine in the synthetic scheme led to isolation of the respective enantiomers of λ , $6A$ and $6B$. To our knowledge, this stereoisomer set represents the first example of cyclophosphamide derivatives which can be used as a model system for probing chemotherapeutic consequences of configurational homogeneity at phosphorus in λ .⁴

Spectroscopic assessment of diastereomeric purity of $5A$ and $5B$ was readily accomplished by monitoring their individual methyl group ¹H nmr (60 MHz, CDCl₃) doublets (J = 7 Hz) at δ 1.55 and 1.68, respectively. At higher magnetic field strength (220 MHz), configurationally pure (\geq 99%, tlc) samples of λ failed to show additional methyl group proton signals at 20°. This evidence and the broad band decoupled high resolution ¹³C nmr spectrum of λ (68.9 MHz, CDCl₃),⁵

Scheme^a

^a Rotational differences between enantiomers of **5** and **6** are ascribed to contamination by solvent and H₂O in these viscous hygroscopic oils.

which exhibits only one set of absorption peaks at 40°, together with reported⁶ conformational analyses of analogous ring systems, are consistent with our assumption that the six-membered ring in ξ is conformationally mobile at room temperature.

Rapid interconversion of (R)- and (S)- λ under physiological conditions can, in principle, occur by reversible coordination of water to initiate formation of a symmetrical phosphorane, or by attack at phosphorus of some other nucleophilic species with subsequent intramolecular ligand exchange in phosphorane intermediates.⁷ The likelihood of such events, which if operative would preclude differential antitumor activity between enantiomers of λ , was gauged indirectly via ξ .

Initial ¹H nmr experiments were performed with ξ (0.34 M) in D₂O having 75 v/v% DMSO-*d*₆ as co-solvent. Mildly acidic (pH ~ 5.6) or basic (pH ~ 8.4) samples of pure ξ_A or pure ξ_B showed no detectable (\leq 5%) diastereomer crossover after 15 hr at 50°, as did diastereomer samples containing 0.5 - 1.0 equiv. of either NaCl, NaOAc, or MgCl₂.⁸ More significantly, it was found that neither diastereomer of ξ underwent stereomutation (\leq 1%, tlc) while dissolved in human blood plasma (1 mg/ml) at 37° for a period of 14 hr.

The presently reported configurational stability at phosphorus in model substrate ξ suggests that, in the absence of special *in vivo* effects, enantiomerically pure cyclophosphamide should not suffer racemization during its relatively rapid transport (\leq 15 min⁹) to the hepatic enzyme system which effectuates C₄-hydroxylation. Consequently, the conceivable therapeutic advantages of administering enantiomerically pure λ remain as viable research goals. A similar conclusion extends to isophosphamide,¹⁰ which is a chiral antitumor agent structurally related to λ . Studies concerning the resolution of λ will be reported in the future.

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