



A High Yield Semisynthetic Approach to 2'-epi-Taxol

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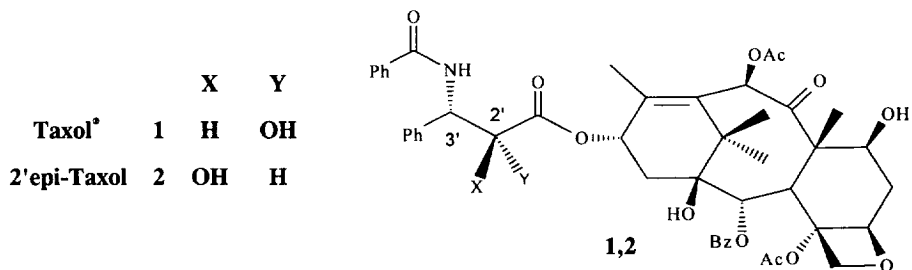
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Abstract: A new 2-steps synthesis of 2'-epi-Taxol starting from natural Taxol* is described. The approach is centred on the formation of oxazoline on the side chain with concomitant inversion of the C-2' followed by acid hydrolysis. Copyright © 1996 Elsevier Science Ltd

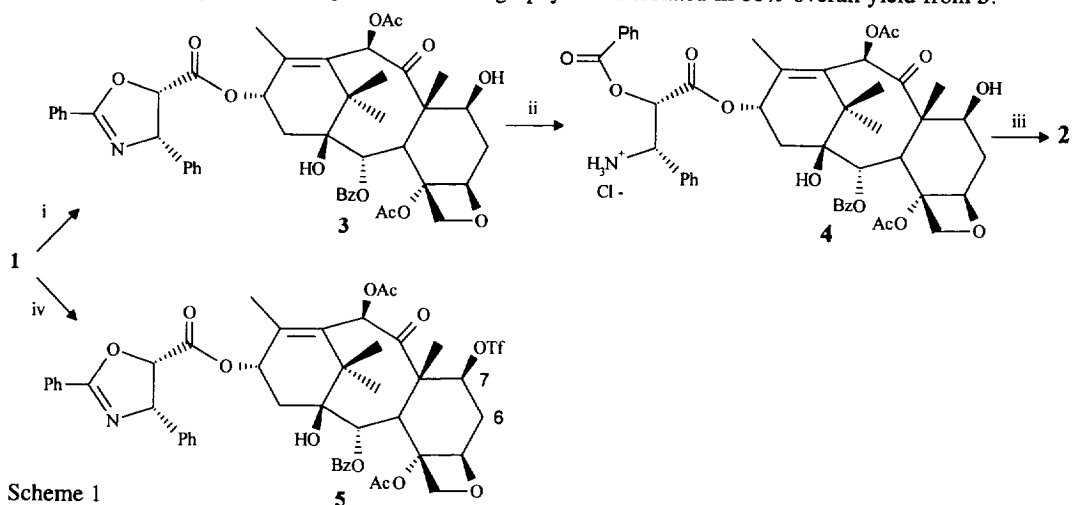
Taxol* (Paclitaxel) **1** is a potent anticancer drug and due to its unique mode of action this molecule became rapidly one of the most important weapon against refractory advanced ovarian and breast cancer.¹ Several analogues have been synthesised in order to identify new molecules with an improved pharmacological profile and better bioavailability.² In this context, reference standards with a biological activity that range from nanomolar to micromolar are needed. 2'-epi-Taxol **2** is a good reference standard for biological evaluation of micromolar active taxoids in both microtubule disassembly and cytotoxicity assays because this product has the same solubility of **1**.³

We wish to report therein a rapid high yield synthesis of **2** starting from **1**. The (2'R,3'S) oxazoline derivative is the key intermediate of the Kingston approach to the synthesis of Taxol derivatives.⁴



Treatment of **1** with one equivalent of trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride in CH_2Cl_2 / pyridine at -30°C → rt affords smoothly in 4h oxazoline **3** with complete inversion at the C-2' configuration (R→S) in high yield (Scheme 1).^{5,6} After usual work up and flash chromatography compound **3** is isolated in 84% yield. This outcome can be easily explained with the reactivity of Taxol* **1** alcohols that increase in the series $3 < < < 7 < 2'$. It is worth noting that the oxazoline with the natural configuration at C-2' (R) was not detected by ^1H NMR. On the contrary, the Kingston cyclization procedure, PPh_3 in CCl_4 at 80°C , gives a mixture of C-2' oxazoline epimers.⁴ The treatment of **1** with two equivalents of trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride affords the compound with a triflate on the C-7 OH, oxazoline **5**. This compound is useful for the generation

of new C-6 and C-7 derivatives.⁷ The hydrolysis of the oxazoline ring is carried out using HCl 0.1N in dioxane at 50°C for 30'. If the reaction is concentrated to small volume and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ it is possible to isolate in 84% yield the hydrochloride salt **4**. Alternatively, compound **4**, in CH₂Cl₂ solution, can be smoothly and quantitatively transformed into 2'-epi-Taxol **2** by aging in CH₂Cl₂ solution at rt for 20h. After usual work up and purification by flash chromatography **2** was isolated in 86% overall yield from **3**.



Scheme 1

i: (CF₃SO₂)₂O (1 eq), CH₂Cl₂, Py, -30°C → rt, 4h; **ii:** HCl 0.1N/dioxane 1/1, 50°C, 30'; **iii** CH₂Cl₂ solution, 20h; **iv:** (CF₃SO₂)₂O (2 eq), CH₂Cl₂, Py, -30°C → rt, 5h.

Summing up, we have reported a high yield semisynthetic approach to 2'-epi-Taxol from natural Taxol (73% overall yield).

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References and Notes

1. Taxol[®] concentrate for intravenous infusion indications.
2. Reviews and overviews: a. Hepperle, M. And Georg, G.I. *Drugs of the Future*, **1994**, *19*, 573. b. Joel, S. *Chemistry and Industry* **1994**, 172. c. Nicolau, K.C., Dai, W.-M., Guy, R.K. **1994**, *33*, 15. d. *The Chemistry and Pharmacology of Taxol[®] and its Derivatives*; Farina V. Ed.; Elsevier Science: Amsterdam, 1995.
3. Unreported results from Bristol-Myers Squibb, Pharmaceutical Research Institute, Princeton, USA.
4. Kingston, D.G.I.; Chaudhary, A.G.; Gunatilaka, A.A.L.; Middleton, M.L. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1994**, *35*, 4483.
5. All products have been fully characterized.
6. The stereochemistry of C-2' has been confirmed by n.O.e.. In fact, the n.O.e. between the C-2' and the C-3' hydrogens in the cis-oxazoline **3** is 14%, on the contrary, we observed a 8% n.O.e. when 2' hydrogen was irradiated in the trans-oxazoline with the natural configuration at C-2'.
7. New C-6, C-7 Taxol derivatives via C-7 alcohol triflate can be synthesized, selected examples: a. Johnson, R.A.; Nidy, E.G.; Dobrowolsky, P.J.; Gebhart, I.; Qualls, S.J.; Wicnienski, N.A.; Kelly, R.C. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1994**, *35*, 7893. b. Chen, S.H.; Kant, J.; Mamber, S.W.; Roth, G.P.; Wei, J.M.; Vyas, D.M.; Farina, V.; Casazza, A.; Long, B.H.; Rose, W.C.; Jhonston, K.; Fairchild, C. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **1994**, *4*, 2223.

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