



# A short synthesis of cisapride: a gastrointestinal stimulant derived from *cis*-4-amino-3-methoxypiperidine

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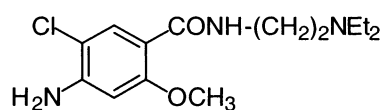
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**Abstract**—Cisapride was synthesized in seven steps from piperidin-4-one by using a diastereoselective reduction of an  $\alpha$ -oximino ether with the complex  $\text{BH}_3 \cdot \text{THF}$ . © 2001 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

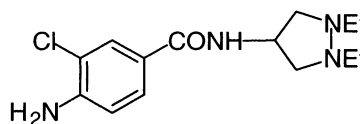
Metoclopramide is used clinically as a stimulant of upper gastrointestinal motility and as an antiemetic.<sup>1</sup> The gastric prokinetic action of metoclopramide is ascribed to stimulation of the gut motility by an increase in acetylcholine release from the cholinergic nerves of the gut.<sup>2</sup> Acetylcholine release is due to either blockade of the serotonin ( $5\text{-HT}_3$ )<sup>3</sup> receptors<sup>4–6</sup> or activation of particular  $5\text{-HT}$ -like receptors which have not yet been characterized in enteric nervous systems.<sup>7</sup> This mechanism of action, however, remains to be determined. On the other hand, metoclopramide has a dopamine  $\text{D}_2$  receptor antagonistic property, which is not related to its gastric prokinetic activity.<sup>8,9</sup> Blockade of dopamine  $\text{D}_2$  receptors in metoclopramide is reported to reduce several unfavorable effects such as

central nervous system depression and extrapyramidal syndrome in man,<sup>10,11</sup> which limits its clinical use. Recently, several benzamide compounds such as diazopride **2**,<sup>12</sup> BRL-24924 **3**<sup>13–15</sup> and cisapride **4**,<sup>16,17</sup> showing potent gastric prokinetic action and reduced dopamine  $\text{D}_2$  receptor antagonistic activity, were derived from a modification of the side chain of metoclopramide (Scheme 1).

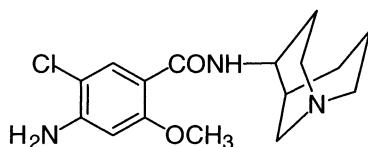
Cisapride has been previously synthesized from piperidin-4-one in 13 steps<sup>18</sup> or 11 steps.<sup>17</sup> A shorter synthesis has been reported in nine steps with an overall yield of 3%.<sup>19</sup> Here, we report a more efficient synthesis of cisapride from piperidin-4-one in seven steps with an overall yield of 4.5%.



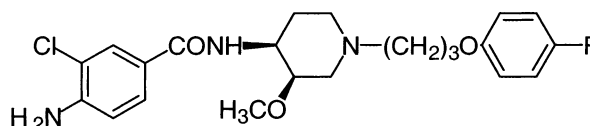
**1** Metoclopramide



**2** Diazopride



**3** BRL-24924

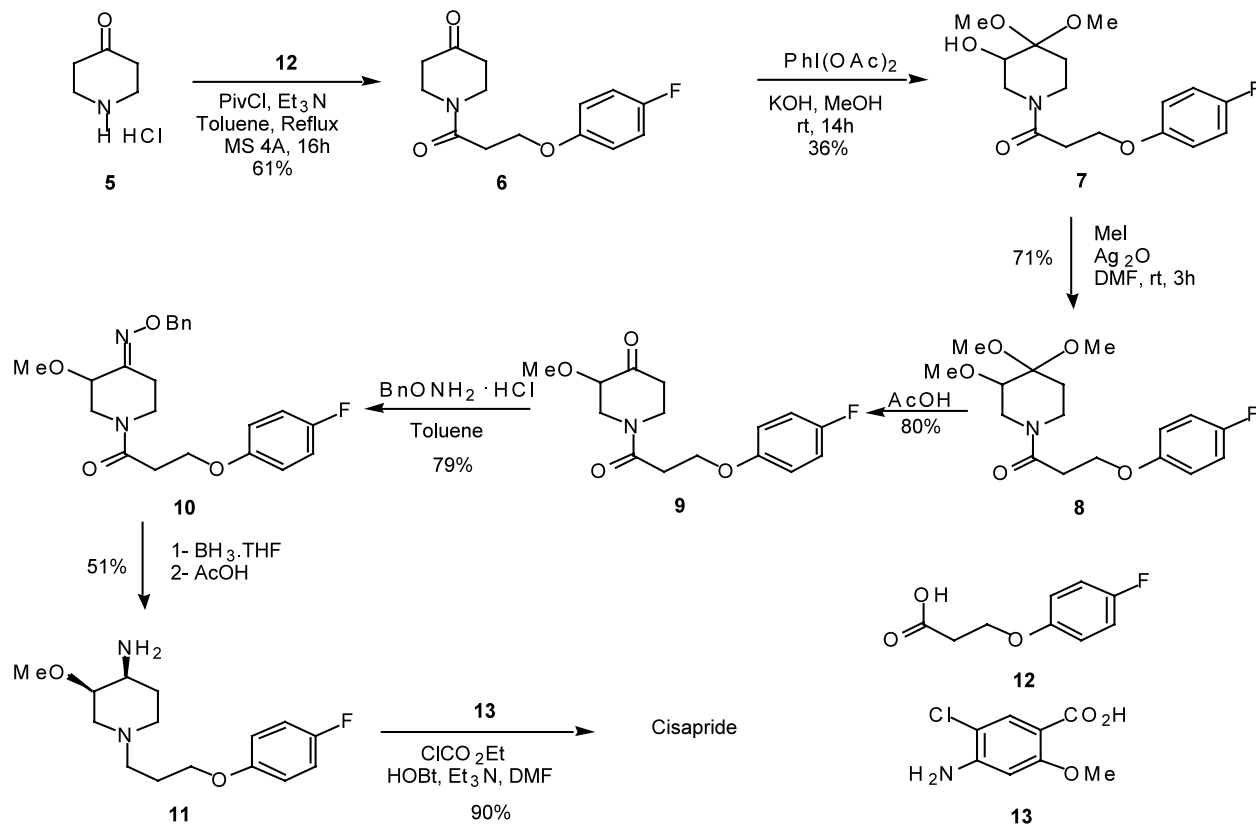


**4** Cisapride

**Scheme 1.** Benzamide compounds with potent gastric prokinetic action.

**Keywords:** cisapride; piperidin-4-one; oximino ether; reduction; borane.

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Scheme 2. Synthesis of cisapride.

Piperidin-4-one hydrochloride **5** was transformed into amide **6** by treatment with carboxylic acid **12** in the presence of pivaloyl chloride and triethylamine in refluxing toluene for 16 h (yield 61%). The introduction of the methoxy group at the C-3 position of the piperidine was achieved in two steps. The first step involved oxidation of the amido ketone **6** by using diacetoxyiodobenzene<sup>20</sup> in the presence of KOH (methanol, rt, 14 h), which afforded the hydroxy methoxy ketal **7** (36%). Compound **7** was then transformed into  $\alpha$ -methoxy ketone **8** in 71% yield by treatment with MeI in the presence of Ag<sub>2</sub>O (DMF, 3 h, 0°C→rt). Deprotection of the ketone by using acetic acid gave the 3-methoxy amido ketone **9** (80% yield), which was condensed with *O*-benzylhydroxylamine hydrochloride in the presence of pyridine in refluxing toluene (Dean–Stark, 3 h) to yield the corresponding oximino ether **10**. The oxime was then reduced diastereoselectively by using BH<sub>3</sub>·THF (THF, 0°C→rt, 18 h). After treatment of the amine borane with acetic acid (50°C, 1 h), the *cis*-amino ether **11** was isolated in 51% yield, with a diastereomeric excess of 96%. Treatment of amine **11** with the carboxylic acid **13** (EtO-COCl, 1-hydroxybenzotriazole, Et<sub>3</sub>N, DMF) gave cisapride in 90% yield (Scheme 2).

The synthesis of cisapride requires only seven steps and proceeds in 4.5% overall yield. A key feature is the highly stereoselective reduction of oximino ether **10** with BH<sub>3</sub>·THF.

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