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Asymmetric and efficient synthesis of homophenylalanine derivatives via Friedel–Crafts reaction with trifluoromethanesulfonic acid

Ryo Murashige, Yuka Hayashi, Makoto Hashimoto *

Department of Agricultural and Life Science, Obihiro University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine, Inada-cho, Obihiro 080-8555 Hokkaido, Japan

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ABSTRACT

An efficient Friedel–Crafts reaction of TFA-Asp(Cl)-OMe and stoichiometric amounts of benzene was established by using neat trifluoromethanesulfonic acid (TfOH) as solvent and catalyst under a mild condition. This methodology has been applied to many aromatic compounds and enabled synthesis of several homophenylalanine derivatives.

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1. Introduction

Homophenylalanine (hPhe) elongates methylene in a side chain of phenylalanine (Phe). Sometimes it produces different biological activities when displacing Phe with homoPhe in bioactive peptides.[1] hPhe is also known as a starting material for pharmaceutical products such as benazepril and enarapril, which inhibit angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE).[2] Asymmetric and efficient synthesis of hPhe is important. Synthesis of hPhe has been reported using various methodologies including enzymatic resolution,[3] Suzuki-coupling,[4] diastereoselective Michel addition[5] and catalytic asymmetric hydrogenation.[6] These methods require the preparation of special reagents or precursors for the asymmetric synthesis of both enantiomers. Amino acids are one of the most popular precursors and easily available for asymmetric synthesis. Friedel–Crafts (F–C) reactions between aromatics and a side chain of aspartic acid (Asp) are some of the key reactions for asymmetric synthesis for both hPhe enantiomers' skeletons.[7] It has been reported that synthesis of hPhe using F–C reaction of Asp anhydride (N-unprotected or N-protected) by $AlCl_3$ is required for large excesses of aromatics and refluxing in organic solvent for long durations. Smaller amounts of aromatics at room temperature have produced lower yields.[7a] It is estimated that the low solubility of Asp derivatives makes the reaction mixture precipitate in organic solvents. Therefore, the synthetic routes have not been applied to precious or pyrolyzing aromatic compounds. To apply these synthetic routes to many aromatic compounds, we established an efficient Friedel-Crafts reaction with stoichiometric amounts of enantiopure Asp derivatives (Fig. 1) and aromatics at low temperature, followed by derivatization to hPhe.

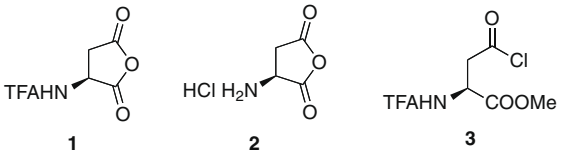

Figure 1. Acyl donors for Friedel–Crafts reaction with benzene.

2. Results and discussion

To establish an efficient F–C reaction, conditions, which consisted of aromatics and acyl donors stoichiometrically at room temperature, were fixed. One of the most popular acyl donors, N-TFA-protected L-Asp anhydride (**1**),[8] was used as a first choice because an acid stable N-protection group might be preferable for the F–C reaction. Using $AlCl_3$ (Table 1, entry 1) as a catalyst in CH_2Cl_2, no reaction occurred within 12 h because the L-Asp derivative was precipitated.[9] To resolve the problem, we attempted F–C reactions in excess amounts of liquid promoters, which we used as a solvent. $TiCl_4$, which is normally used for an F–C reaction for the α-carboxyl in α-amino acid,[10] was used (entry 2). However, the reaction mixture became heterogeneous and no reaction was observed. We chose concentrated H_2SO_4 (entry 3) to make the reaction mixture homogeneous, but only a hydrolyzed product of acyl donor (N-TFA-L-Asp-OH) was obtained. This result showed that compound **1** could be dissolved in strong Bronsted acid. We tried using a neat trifluoromethanesulfonic acid (TfOH) as a promoter and solvent. TfOH has been used in F–C reactions because it forms mixed anhydride which has a strong reactivity with acyl-donor.[11] As shown in entry 4, the reaction mixture became homogeneous in TfOH, the F–C reaction proceeded within an hour at room temperature to obtain target compounds (**4a** and **4b**) in 55% yield and no hydrolysis of **1** was observed. To ensure the role of TfOH, Tf_2O (entry 5), which was reported as an F–C when

* Corresponding author. Tel.: +81 155495542; fax: +81 155495577.
E-mail address: hasimoto@obihiro.ac.jp (M. Hashimoto).

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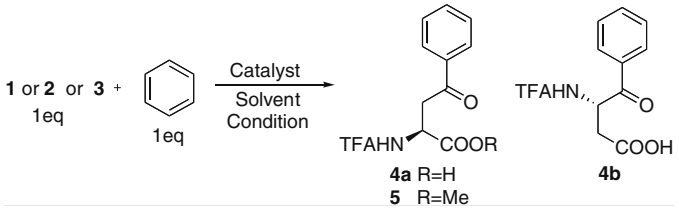
Table 1
Friedel–Crafts reaction of **1** or **2** or **3** and stoichiometric amounts of benzene at room temperature by catalysts

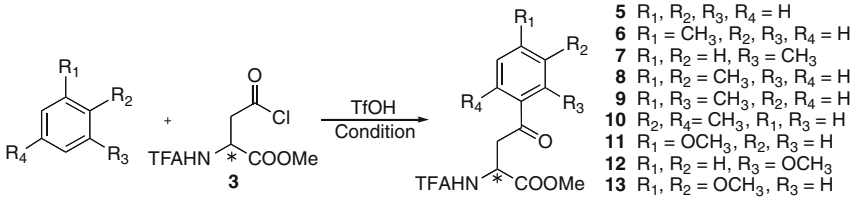


Entry	Donor	Catalyst (equiv)	Solvent	Reaction time (h)	Product yield (%)
1	**1**	$AlCl_3$ (8)	CH_2Cl_2	1 or 12	0
2	**1**	$TiCl_4$ (90)	Neat	1 or 12	0
3	**1**	H_2SO_4 (90)	Neat	1 or 12	0
4	**1**	TfOH (40)	Neat	1	**4a** (52), **4b** (3)
5	**1**	Tf_2O (25)	Neat	1 or 12	0
6	**2**	TfOH (40)	Neat	1	0
7	**3**	$AlCl_3$ (8)	CH_2Cl_2	10	**5** (50)
8	**3**	$TiCl_4$ (90)	Neat	1 or 12	0
9	**3**	H_2SO_4 (90)	Neat	1 or 12	0
10	**3**	TfOH (40)	Neat	1	**5** (98)
11	**3**	Tf_2O (25)	Neat	1 or 12	0

forming mixed anhydride with carboxylic acid,[12] was applied. The reaction mixture became heterogeneous and no reaction occurred. These results showed that TfOH not only improved the solubility of **1** but also promoted an effective F–C reaction. A regioisomer was formed in the condition, because compound **1** had two F-C reaction sites, β- and α-carboxyl (**4a**:**4b** = 95:5). The proportion of the regioisomer was identical to that used in previous reports, which used $AlCl_3$ in excess benzene with refluxing.[8] N-unprotected L-Asp anhydride (**2**)[13], which is another popular donor, was subjected to the F–C condition in TfOH, and no products were formed because the reaction mixture became heterogeneous (entry 6). To improve the reaction, TFA-L-Asp(Cl)-OMe (**3**) that was obtained via methanolyzing **1** with MeOH, then treating the product with $SOCl_2$,[14] was used as an acyl donor. As expected, compound **3** was more reactive than **1** or **2** and it had only one acylation site to prevent formation of a regioisomer. Although stoichiometric amounts of benzene and **3** in the presence of $AlCl_3$ in CH_2Cl_2 afforded a moderate yield of F–C products **5** (entry 7), a long reaction time was needed (10 h) because the reaction mixture became heterogeneous. $TiCl_4$ and H_2SO_4 did not afford the F–C product **5** because it was a heterogeneous mixture and hydrolysis of acyl donor occurred, respectively (entries 8 and 9). A homogeneous mixture was made using TfOH, and compound **3** was converted to **5** in a 98% yield within an hour (entry 10). The F–C reaction using Tf_2O is not effective because Tf_2O did not dissolve the acyl donor during the reaction (entry 11). There were some benefits to using acyl donor **3** in TfOH. First, F–C reaction proceeded on a small scale (<0.1 mmol) in a mild condition (0 °C) and produced a high yield. Second, further purification was not needed by ^{1}H NMR analysis after the reaction mixture was subjected to partition (1 N HCl, saturated $NaHCO_3$. and saturated NaCl).[15] From these results, this F–C reaction with neat TfOH could be applied to various aromatic compounds.

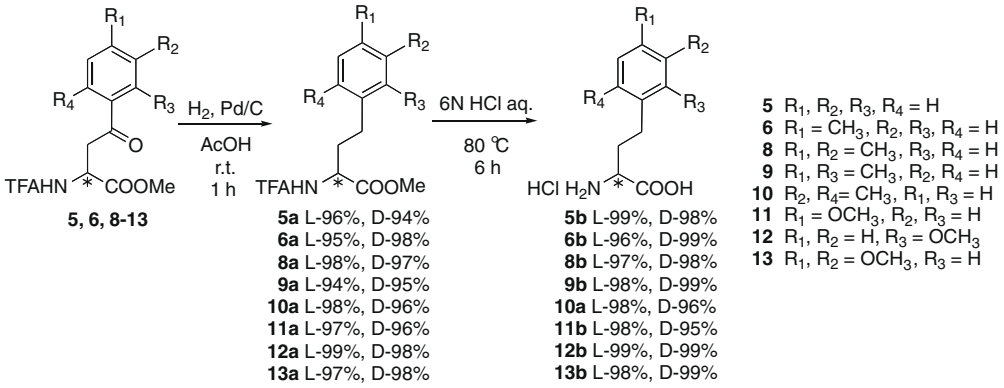
We performed the F–C reaction in TfOH for compound L- and D-**3** and some aromatic compounds (Table 2). Stereochemistry of the Asp derivative **3** was retained for F–C products (entries 1 and 2) in a good yield. Aromatics, which have electron-donating substituents, easily reacted within an hour at 0 °C in a high yield, because the inductive effect of the substituents played an important role. Toluene (entries 3 and 4) was afforded *p*-substituted product (**6**) mainly and *o*-substituted product (**7**) of less than 5%. Xylene derivatives (entries 5–10) were also afforded **8**–**10** with a good yield. But anisole (entries 11 and 12) was afforded the same degree of *p*-(**11**) and o-(**12**) isomers, which were easily purified with column chromatography. These results indicated that combinations of TfOH and activating groups in the aromatic compounds for nucleophilic substitution reduced activating energy differences between *o*- and *p*-formation more than combinations of $AlCl_3$ and aromatics.[7b] 1,2-Dimethoxybenzene afforded only a less hindered (**13**) in a good yield (entries 13 and 14). An F–C reaction of aromatics bearing deactivating substituents such as nitro group (entry 15) did not proceed even though the reaction proceeded at room temperature. F–C reaction of N-Ac or N-TFA-aniline also did not work (entries 16 and 17). It was estimated that protonation of amide

Table 2
Friedel–Crafts reaction of **3** and stoichiometric amounts of aromatics



Entry	R_1	R_2	R_3	R_4	Configuration of **3**	Conditions	Product (proportion[a])	Yield (%)
1	H	H	H	H	L-	0 °C to rt, 1 h	L-**5**	98
2	H	H	H	H	D-	0 °C to rt, 1 h	D-**5**	97
3	Me	H	H	H	L-	0 °C, 1 h	L-**6, 7** (95: 5)	99
4	Me	H	H	H	D-	0 °C, 1 h	D-**6, 7** (95: 5)	99
5	Me	Me	H	H	L-	0 °C, 1 h	L-**8**	97
6	Me	Me	H	H	D-	0 °C, 1 h	D-**8**	96
7	Me	H	Me	H	L-	0 °C, 1 h	L-**9**	98
8	Me	H	Me	H	D-	0 °C, 1 h	D-**9**	98
9	H	Me	H	Me	L-	0 °C, 1 h	L-**10**	96
10	H	Me	H	Me	D-	0 °C, 1 h	D-**10**	97
11	OMe	H	H	H	L-	0 °C, 1 h	L-**11, 12** (5: 4)	97
12	OMe	H	H	H	D-	0 °C, 1 h	D-**11, 12** (5: 4)	98
13	OMe	OMe	H	H	L-	0 °C, 1 h	L-**13**	99
14	OMe	OMe	H	H	D-	0 °C, 1 h	D-**13**	99
15	NO2	H	H	H	L-	0 °C to rt, 1 h	—	0
16	NHAc	H	H	H	L-	0 °C to rt, 1 h	—	0
17	NHTFA	H	H	H	L-	0 °C to rt, 1 h	—	0

[a] The ratios of both isomers were calculated with ^{1}H NMR.



Scheme 1. Synthesis of hPhe derivatives.

nitrogen with TfOH may decrease acidity in reaction mixture. F–C products (L- or D-**5, 6,** and **8–13**) subsequently underwent hydrogenolysis of benzyl carbonyl with H_2/Pd–C in acetic acid followed by deprotection of TFA and methyl ester by 6 N HCl aq at 80 °C[16] to give hPhe derivatives in a good yield (Scheme 1). Enantiomeric excess of these compounds was measured $[\alpha]_D$[7f,17] and chiral HPLC (CHIROBIOTIC T; eluted with 10% EtOH–H_2O; flow rate 1.0 ml/min; UV detection at 210 nm) for both enantiomers. Enantiomeric excess of all of the deprotected compounds was calculated >99% in order to succeed asymmetric synthesis of hPhe derivatives.

3. Conclusion

We established an efficient Friedel–Crafts reaction with stoichiometric amounts of aromatics and easily preparable Asp derivatives **3** as acyl donor, in good yields under mild conditions in TfOH at room temperature. Furthermore, the F–C reaction, which in previous reports[7] had taken more than several hours with various Asp derivatives, was completed within an hour. Because amino acid derivatives, which are not easily dissolved in organic solvents, could be dissolved in TfOH, the reaction mixture became a homogeneous system. After the reduction of the benzyl carbonyl group by using H_2–Pd/C, deprotection of TFA at α-amino group and methyl ester at α-carboxyl group, hPhe derivatives were afforded in a good overall yield (>90%), and the asymmetric center of the product retained its configuration starting from Asp derivatives. These synthetic routes will be applied to precious aromatics to derivatize side chain elongated aromatic amino acid derivatives via F–C reactions in short steps.

Acknowledgments

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Supplementary data

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at doi:10.1016/j.tetlet.2008.09.013.

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15. *General method for Friedel–Crafts reaction with TfOH*; Compound **3** (0.1 mmol) and aromatic compound (0.1 mmol) were dissolved in TfOH (0.5 ml, 5.69 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 1 h, then poured into cold-H_2O/AcOEt (40/40 ml) to quench the reaction mixture. The organic layer was washed with 1 N HCl aq, satd $NaHCO_3$ aq, 1 N HCl aq and satd NaCl aq, and dried over $MgSO_4$, then filtrated. The filtrate was concentrated to afford a F–C product.
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