

Boron-catalyzed Amide Formation

2018/03/02

B4 Koki Sasamoto

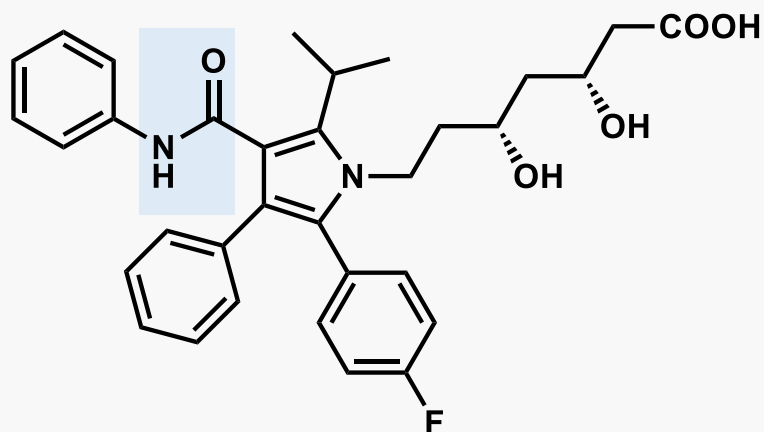
Contents

1. Introduction
2. Boron-catalyzed amide condensation
 - 1-1. Example of amide coupling using boronic acid
 - 1-2. Amide coupling under mild conditions
 - 1-3. Application to peptide synthesis
3. Reaction mechanism analysis
4. Summary

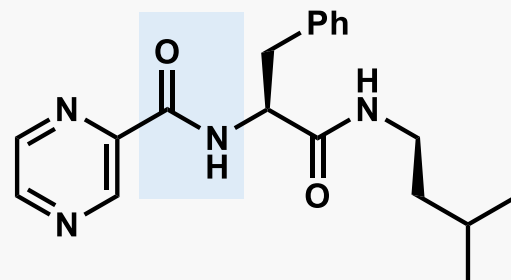
Introduction

Importance of amide bond

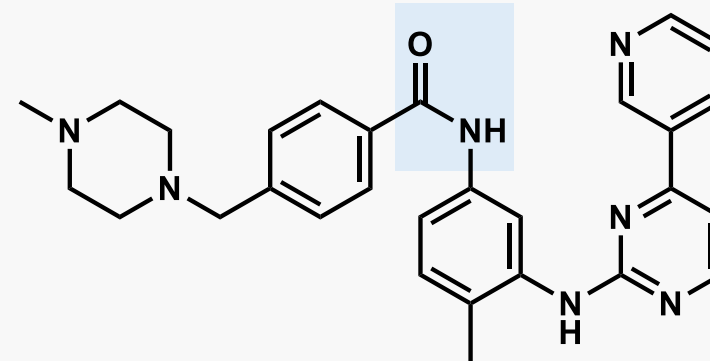
Example of amide-containing drugs



Liptor (Atorvastatin)



Velcade



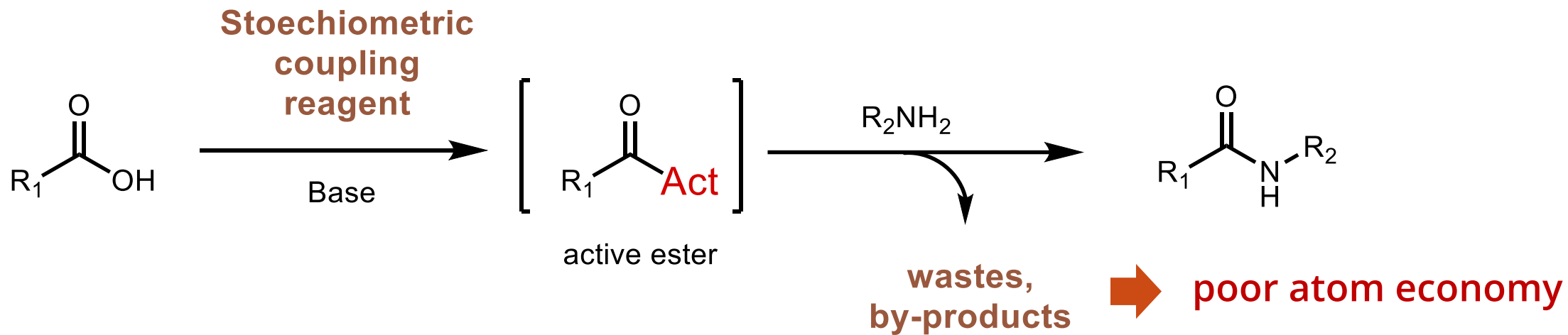
Gleevec (Imatinib)

25% of drugs
contain amide

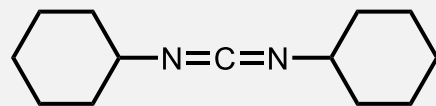
16% is amide formation
in medchem

Introduction

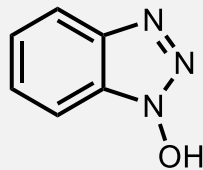
Classical Route



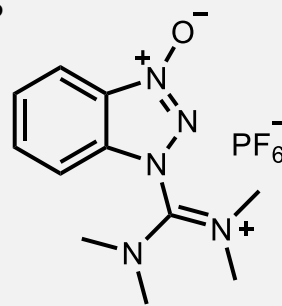
typical coupling reagents and additives



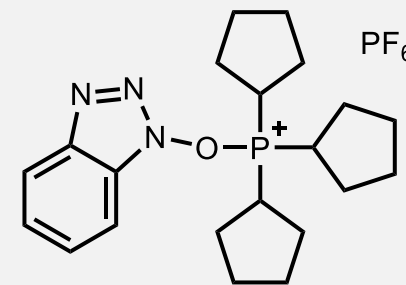
DCC



HOBT



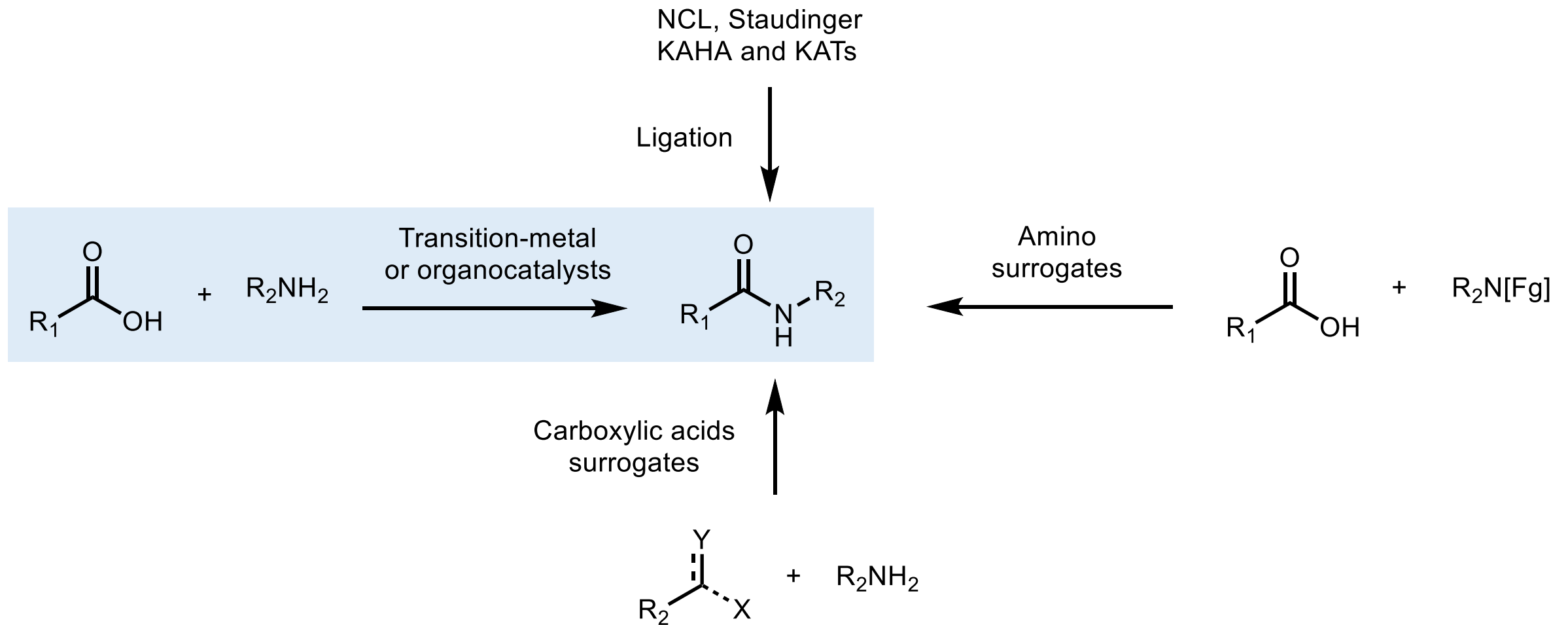
HATU



PyBOP

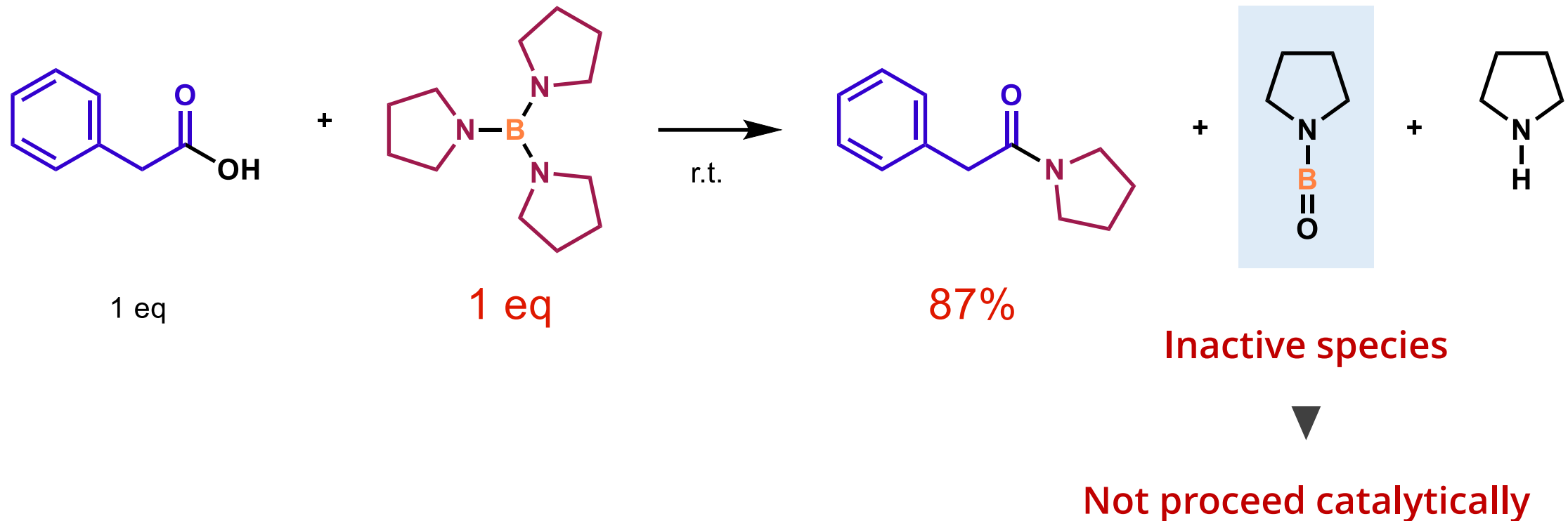
Introduction

Nonclassical routes

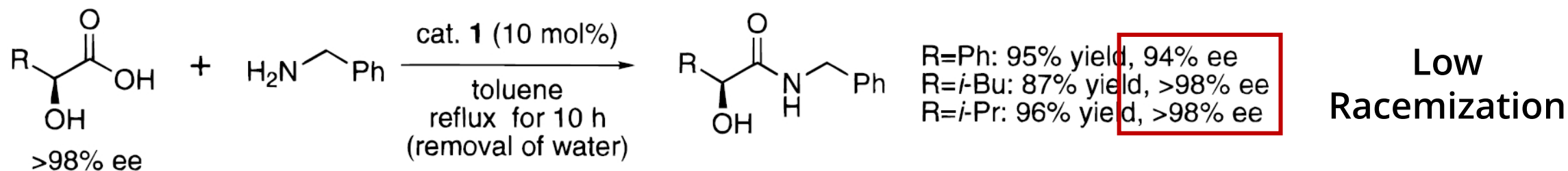
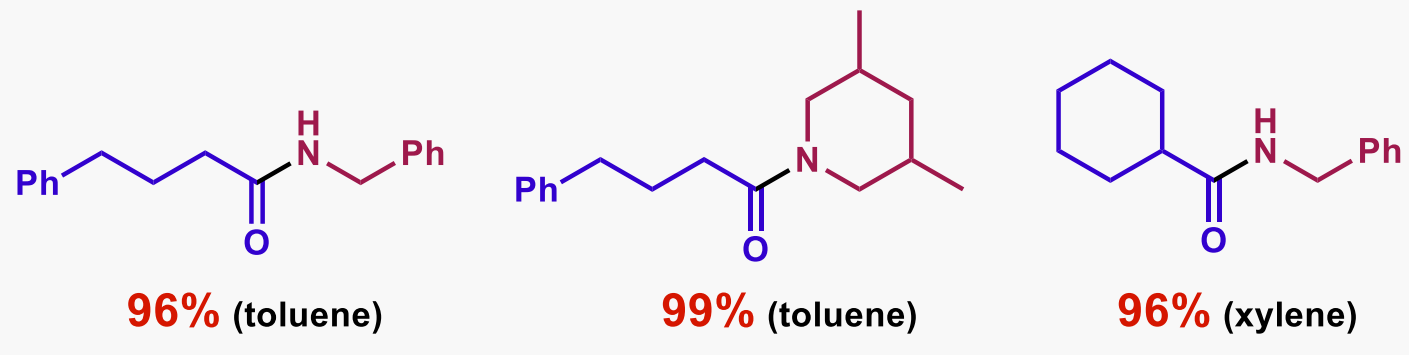
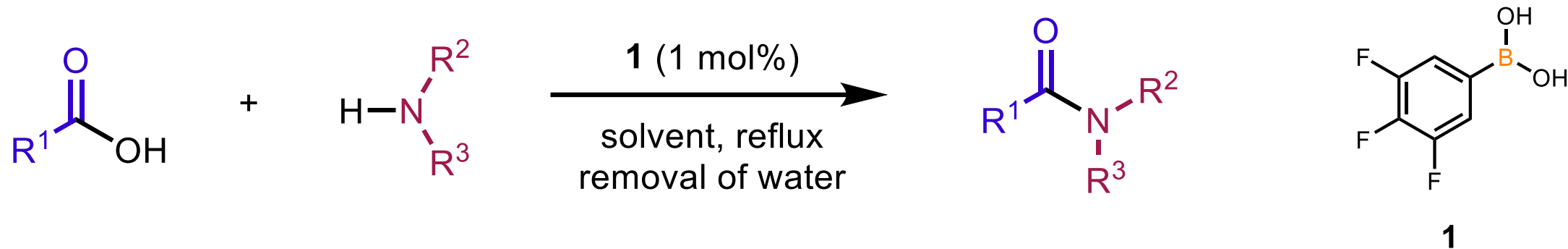


Stoichiometric Amidation

Example of amidation using stoichiometric boron reagent

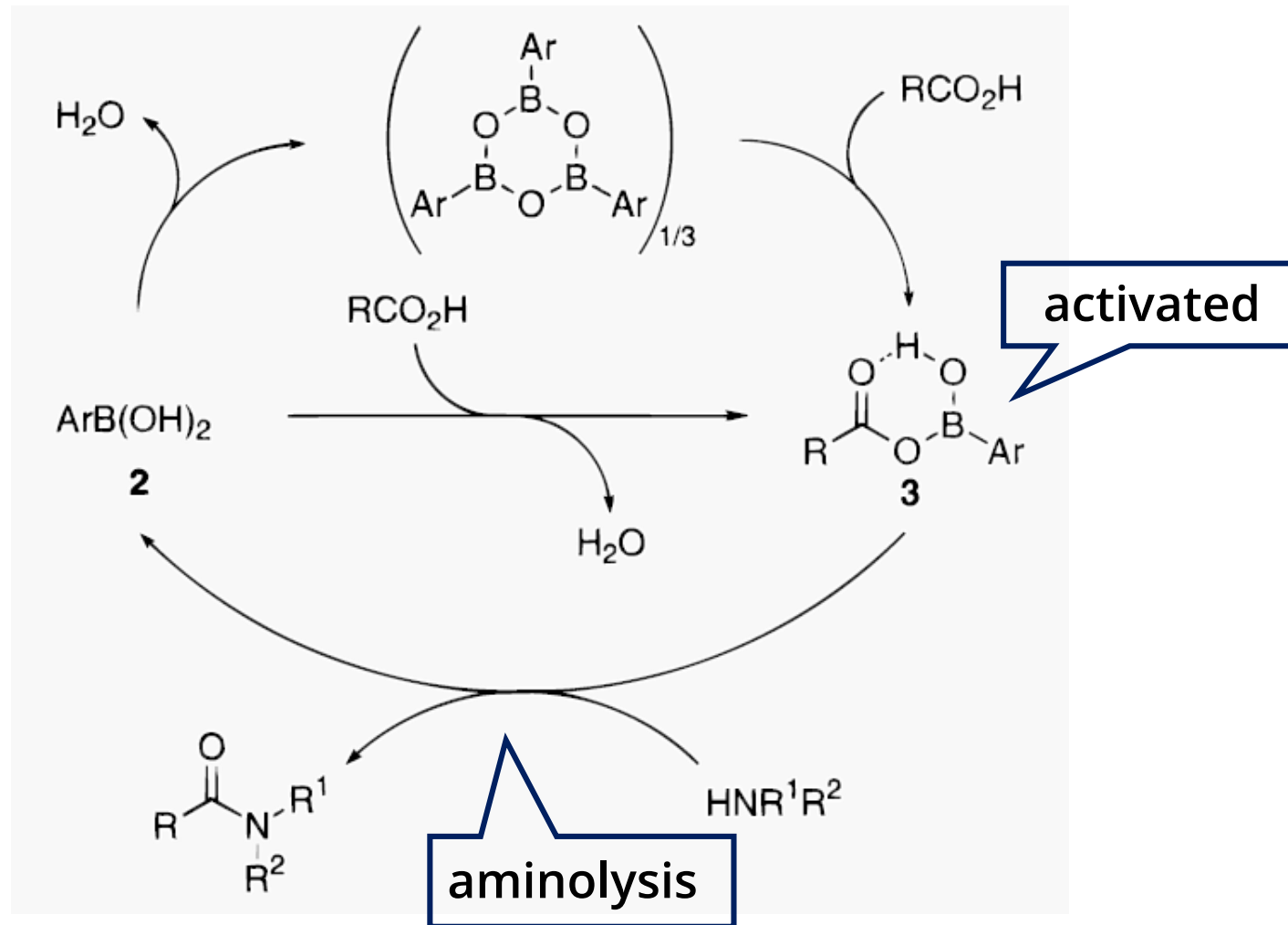


Catalytic Amidation

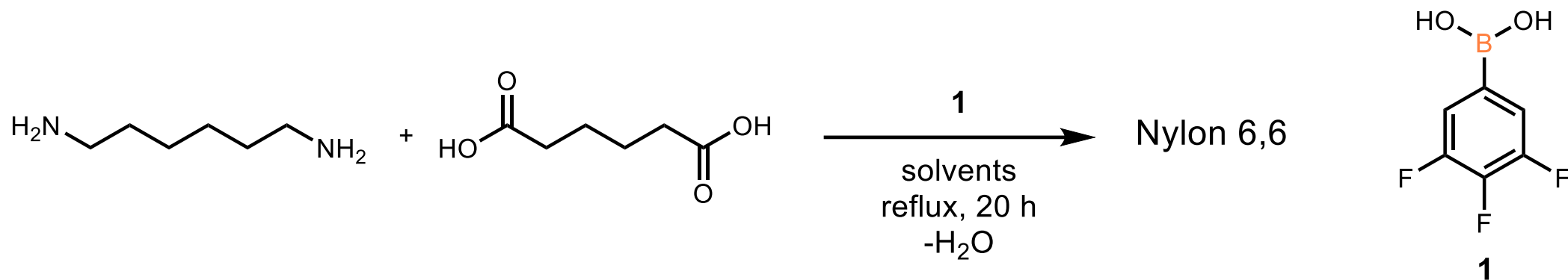


Catalytic Amidation

Plausible reaction mechanism



Direct polycondensation

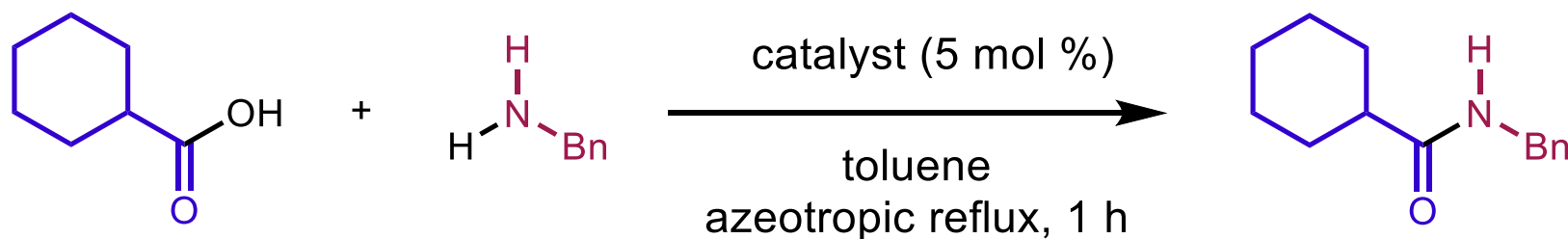


entry	cat. 1 (mol %)	solvent	yield (%)	M_n	M_w
1	10	<i>o</i> -xylene/ <i>m</i> -cresol	85	4690	22400
2	10	<i>o</i> -xylene	89	2680	8330
3	10	toluene/ <i>m</i> -cresol	83	-	-
4	0	toluene/ <i>m</i> -cresol	0	-	-

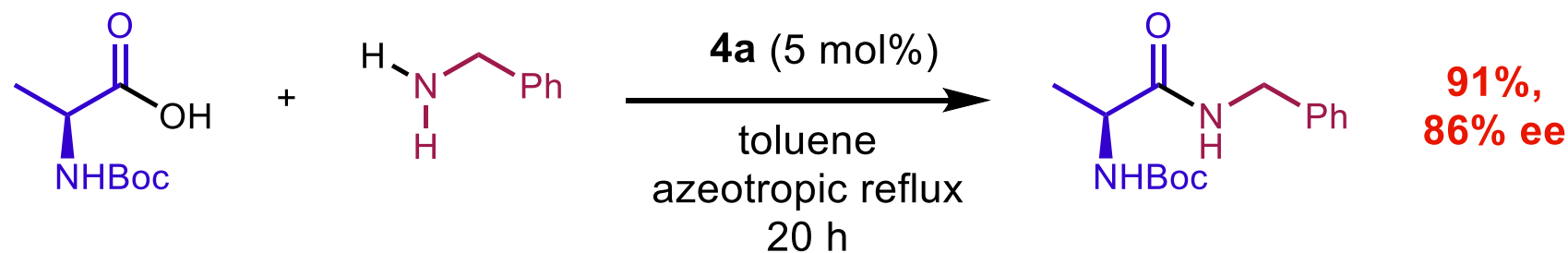
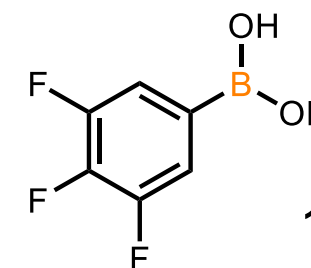
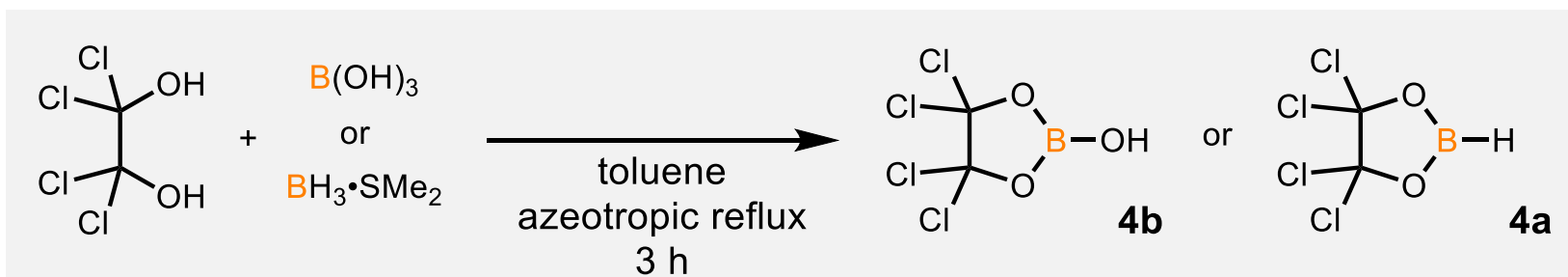
M_n the number-average molecular weight, M_w the weight-average molecular weight

Catalytic Amidation

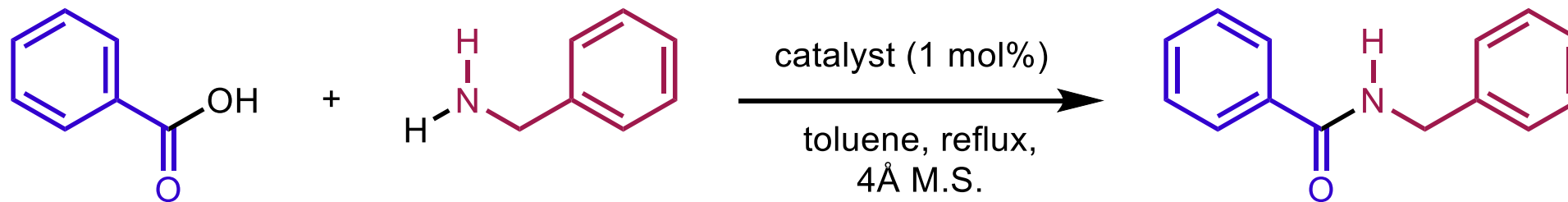
Amidation for sterically demanding carboxylic acid



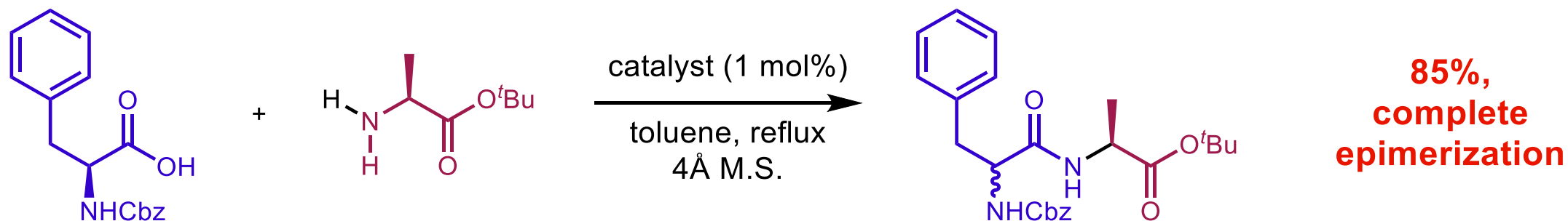
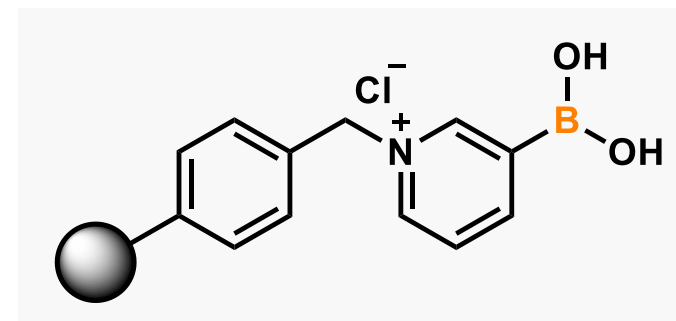
entry	catalyst	yield (%)
1	4a	62
2	4b	52
3	1	32
4	B(OH) ₃	2



Solid Phase Amidation

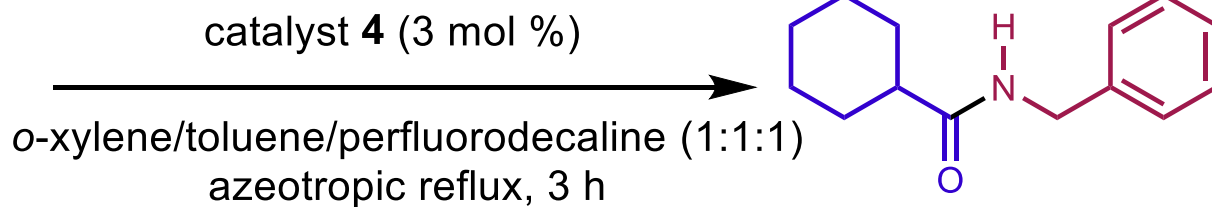
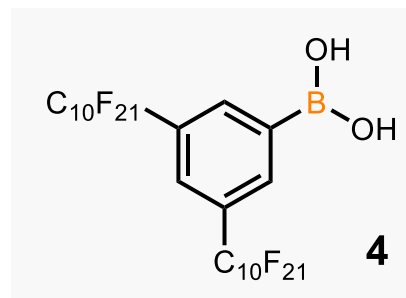
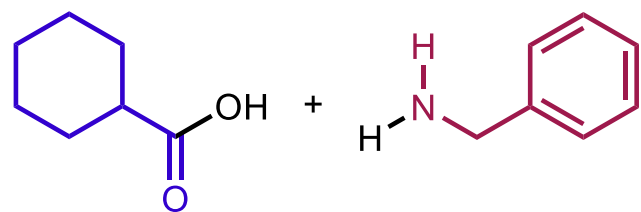


run	time (h)	yield (%)
1	16	95
2	20	95
3	21	97

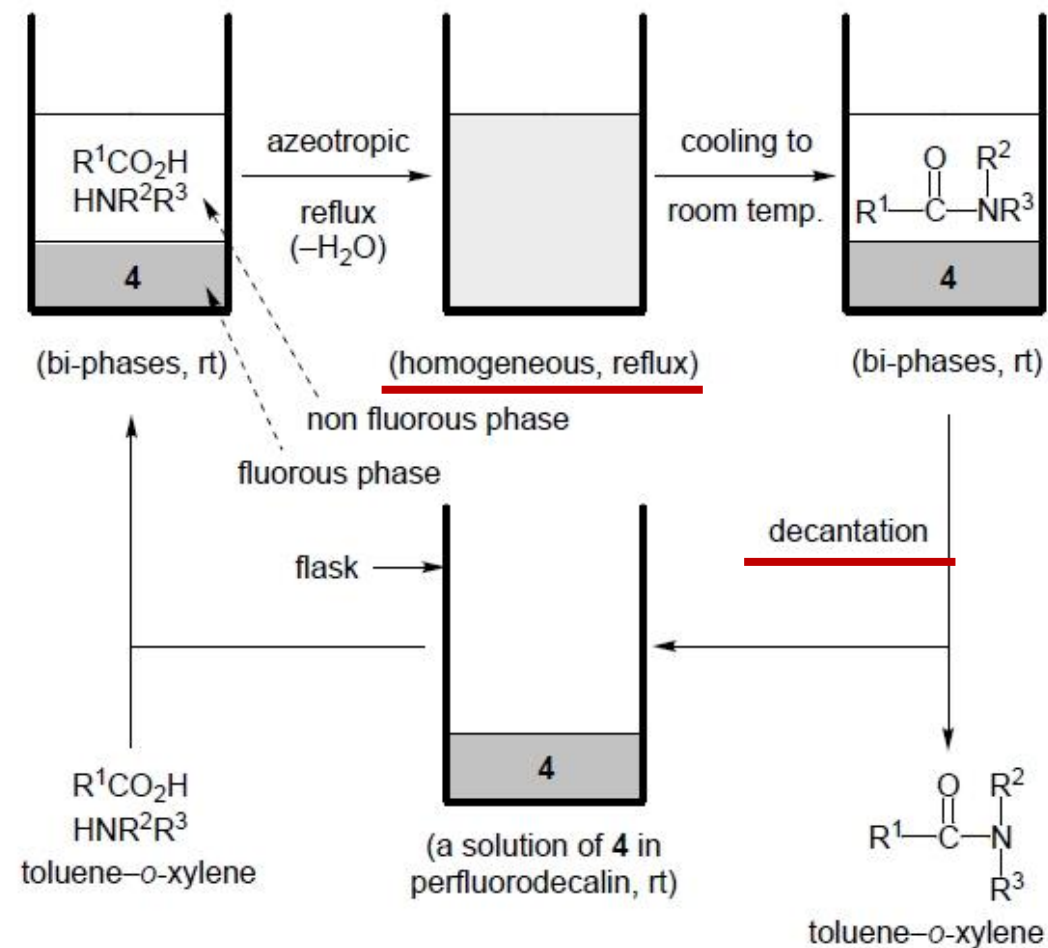


Solid Phase Amidation

Amidation using fluorous bi-phasic catalyst

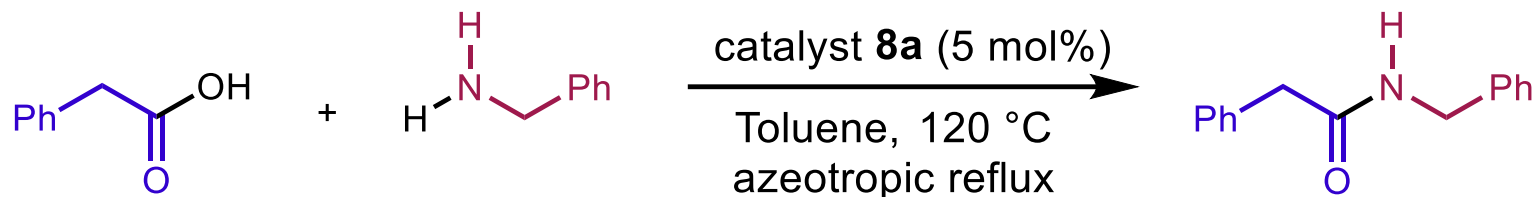


run	1	2	3	4	5
conversion (%)	>99	>99	>99	>99	>99



Solid Phase Amidation

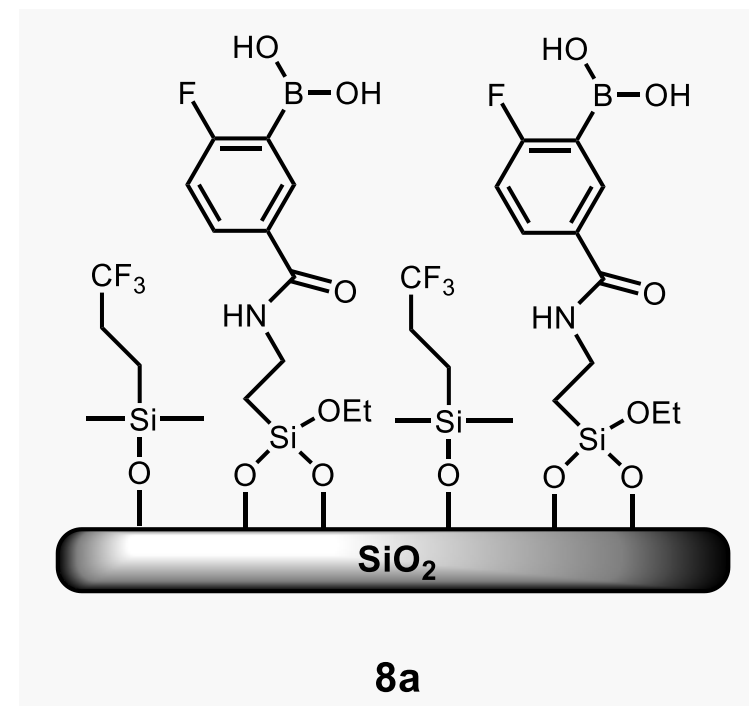
MCF-supported boronic acids



Use of 8a	1	2	3	4	5	6
Yield (%)	91	94	>98	>98	>98	>98

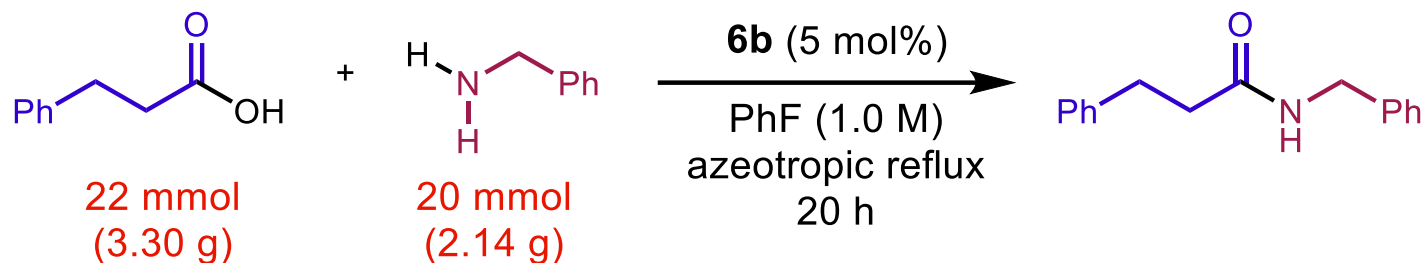
MCF (mesocellular siliceous form)

- large and interconnected pores
- controlled micro-environments

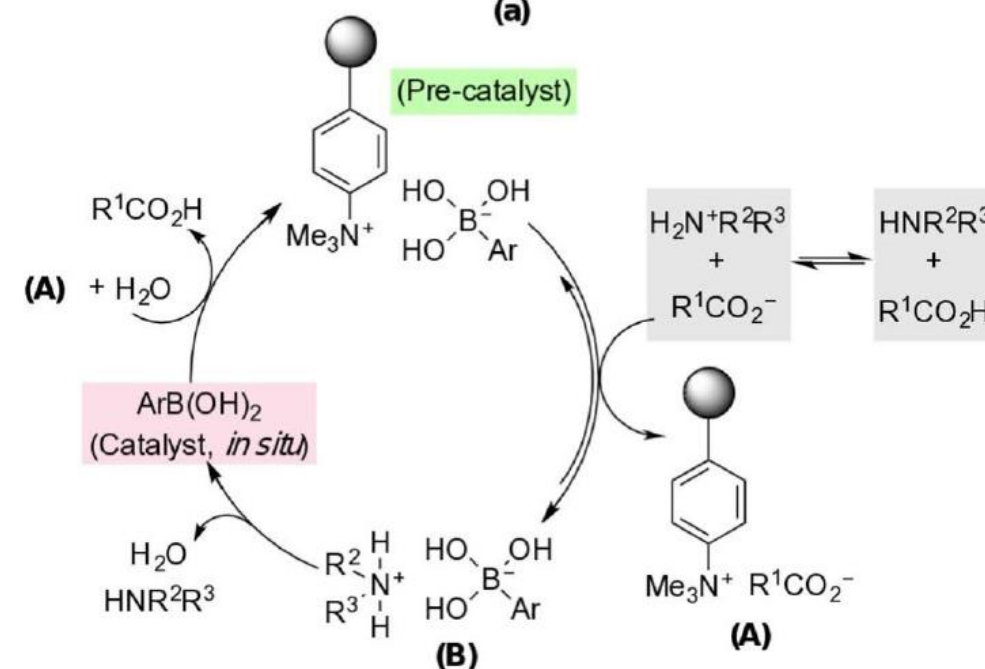
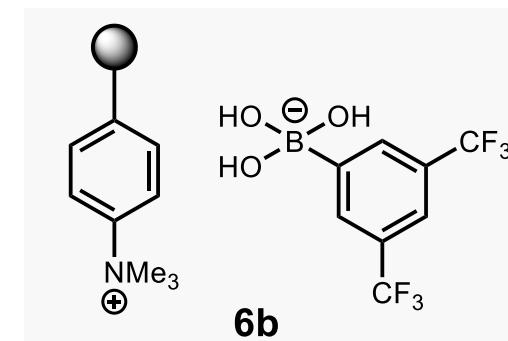


Solid Phase Amidation

DOWEX-bound boronic acid

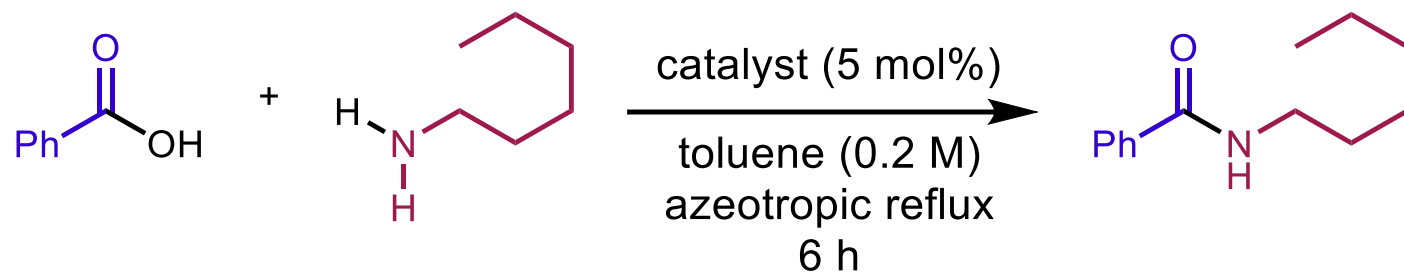


Run	Yield (%)	Recovery rate (%)	Run	Yield (%)	Recovery rate (%)
1	>99	>95	6	>99	>95
2	>99	>95	7	>99	>95
3	>99	>95	8	>99	>95
4	>99	>95	9	>99	>95
5	>99	>95	10	>99	>95

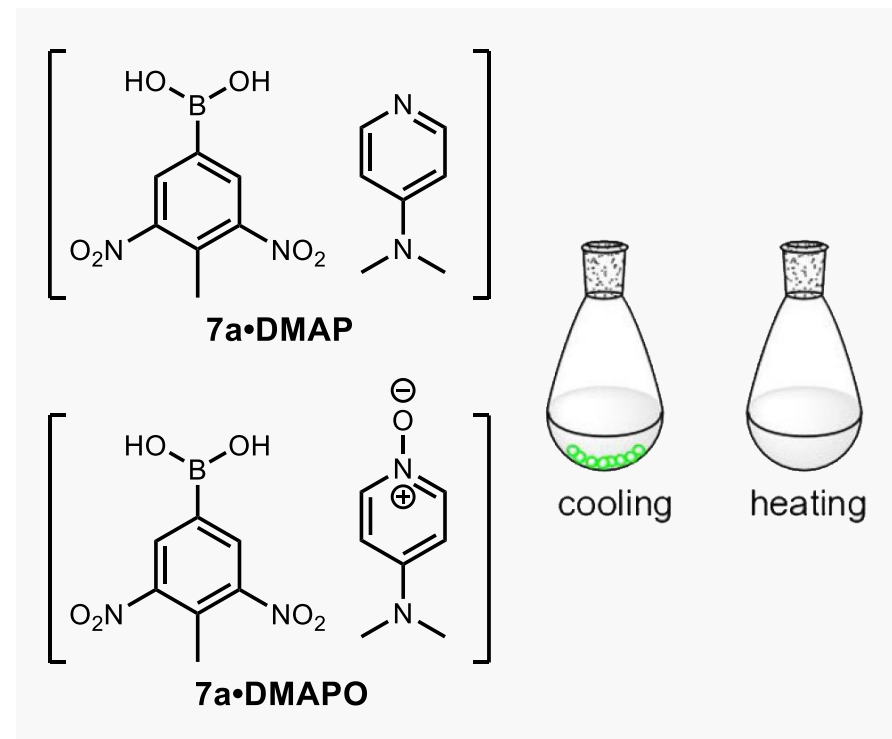
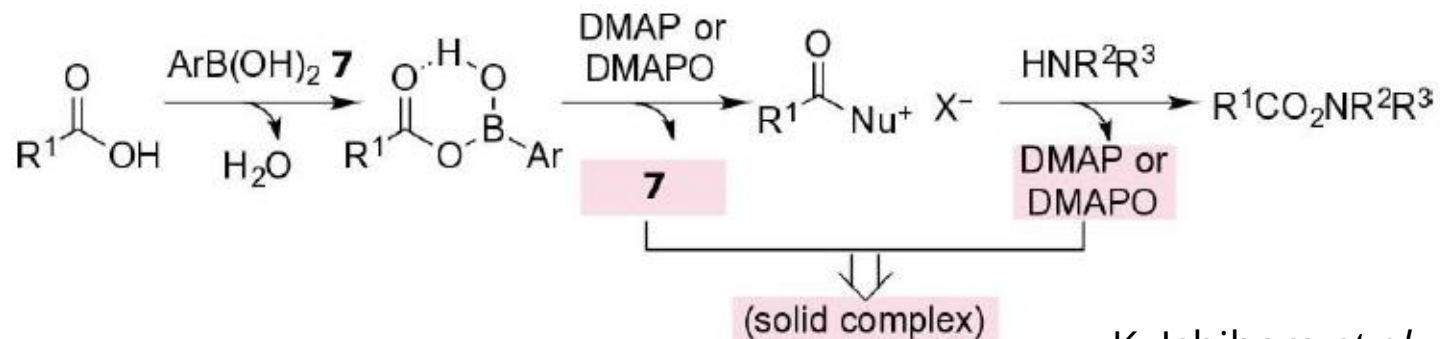


Solid Phase Amidation

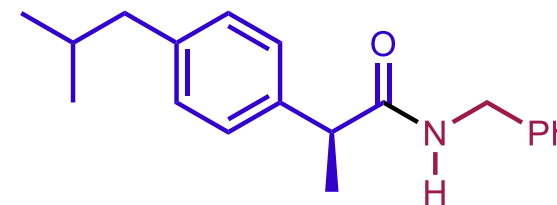
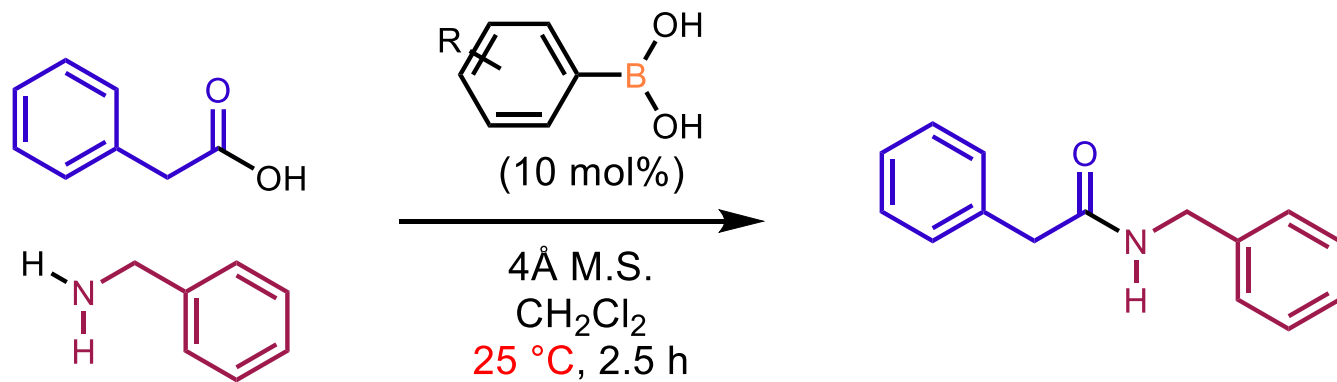
Boronic acid-DMAPO or DMAP complex



entry	catalyst	yield (%)	Recovery rate (%)
1	7a	<5	-
2	7a·DMAP	92	95
3	7a·DMAPO	99	85



Amidation at Room Temperature



Conditions

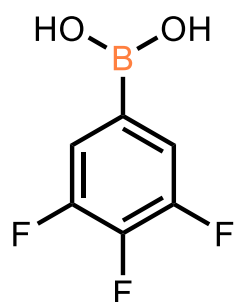
Reaction outcomes

2, 4Å M.S, THF, 25 °C

70 %, < 5% racemization

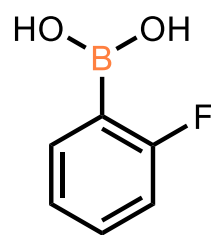
3, toluene, reflux

30% < racemization

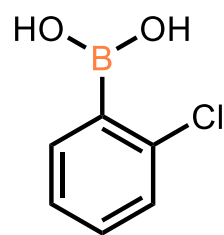


3

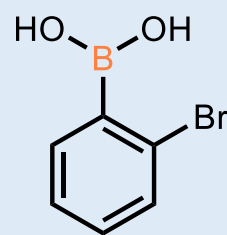
42%



41%

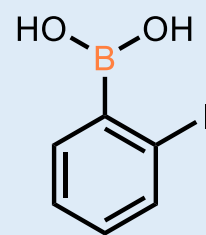


64%



1

76%

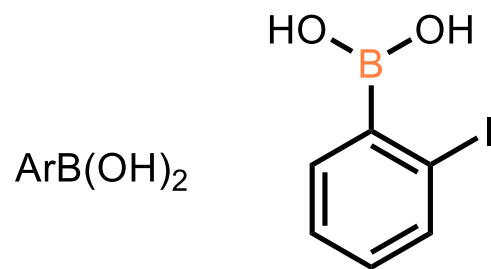
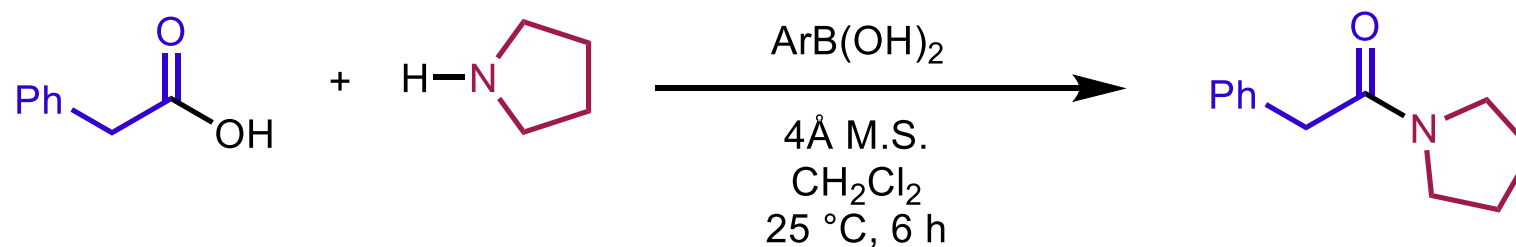


2

91%

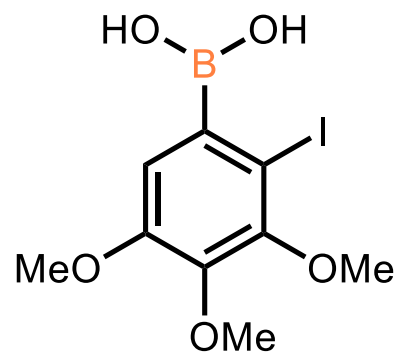
Amidation at Room Temperature

Electron-donating group effects



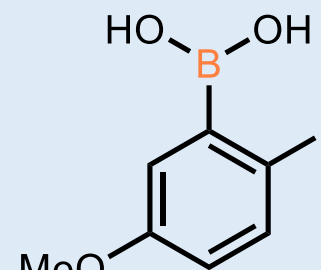
4a

38%



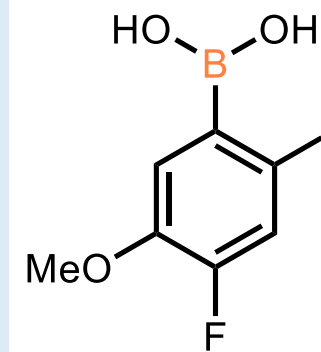
4b

52%



4f

72%

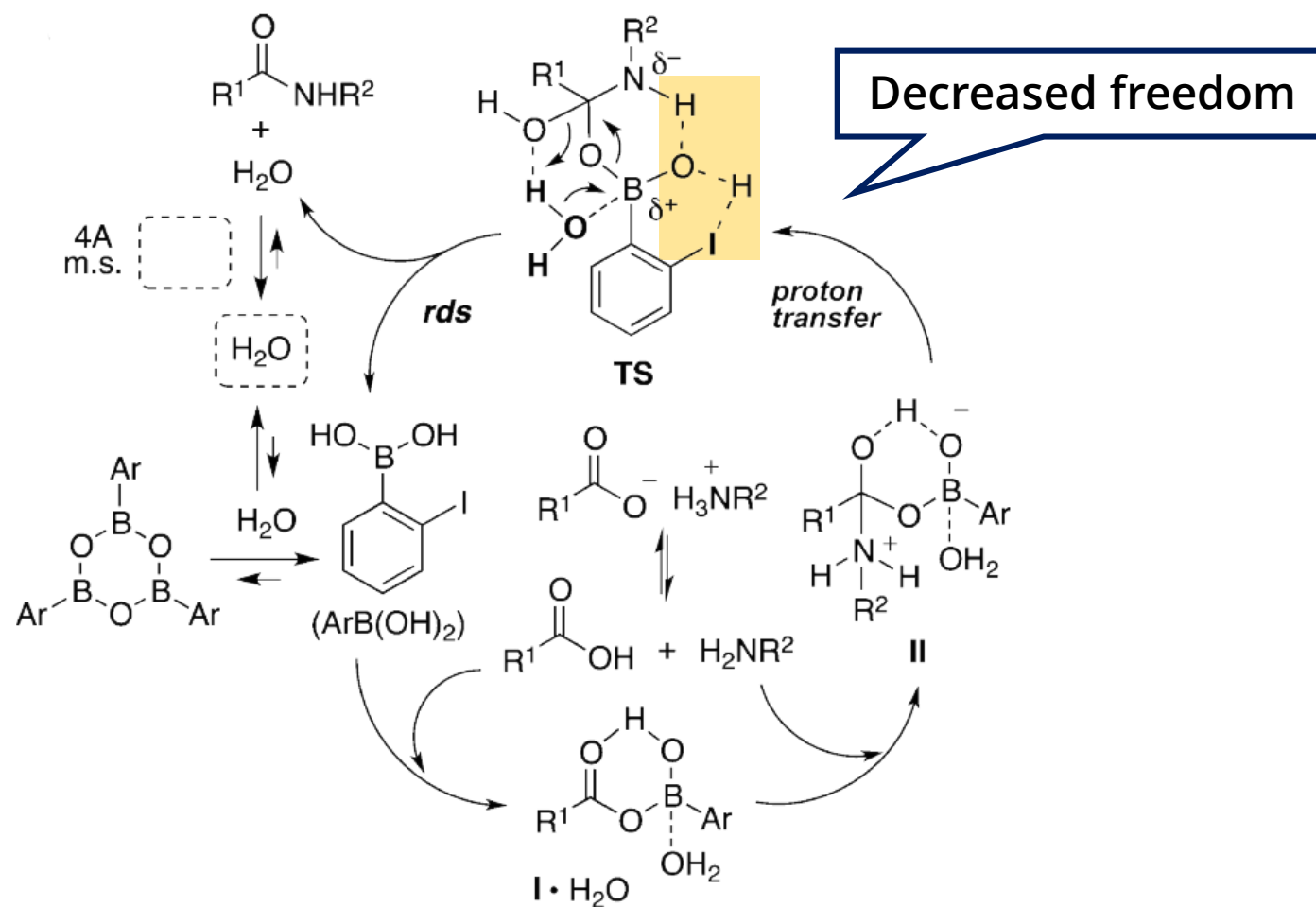


4h

60%

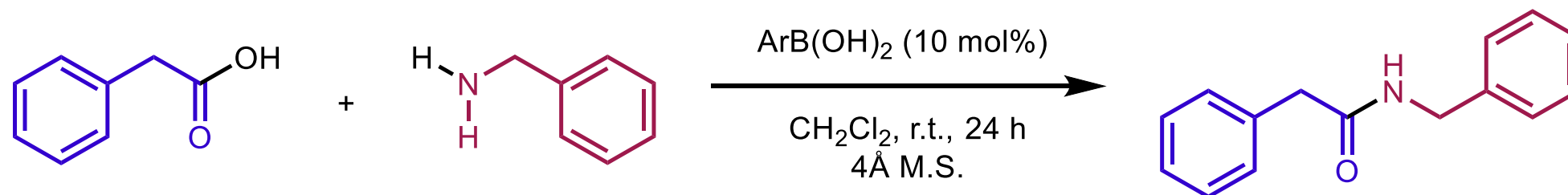
Amidation at Room Temperature

Plausible reaction mechanism

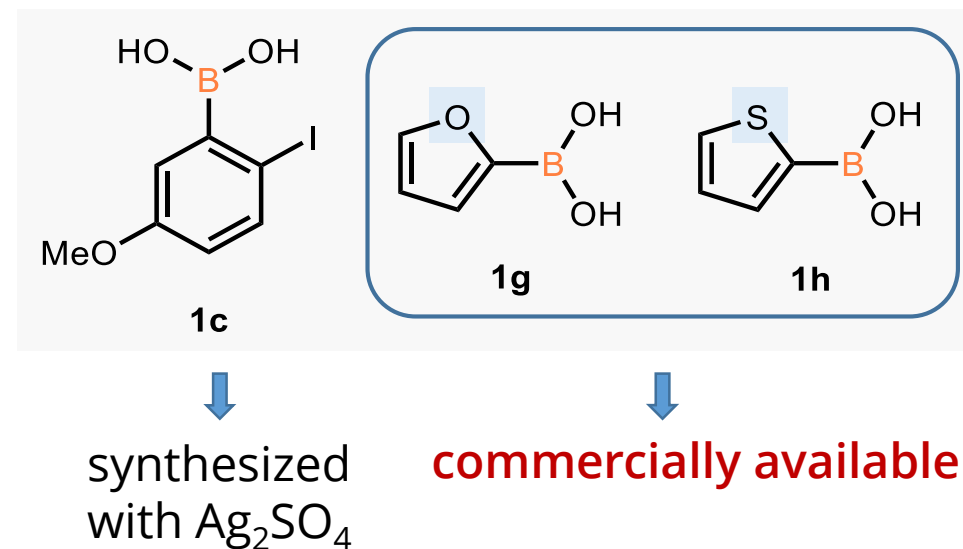


Amidation at Room Temperature

Commercially available boronic acid

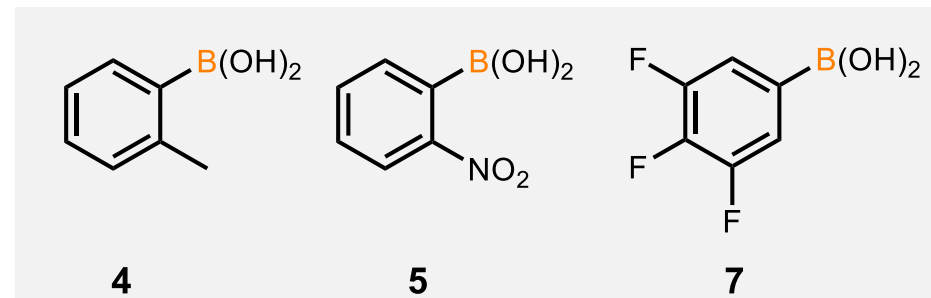
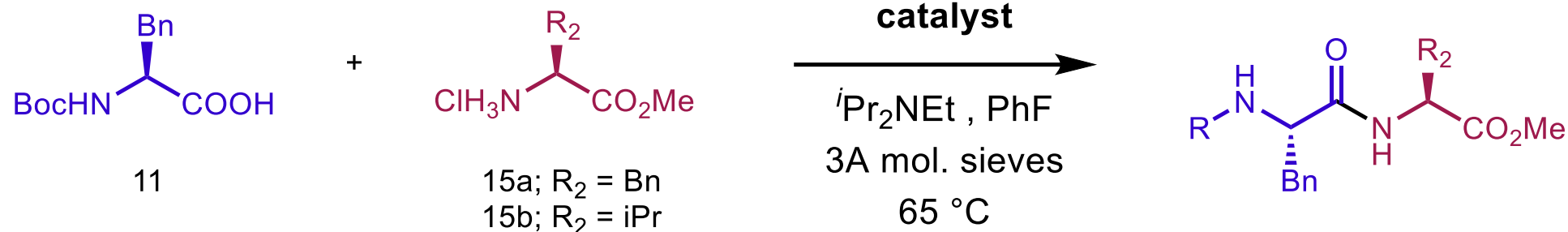


entry	Ar	yield (%)
1c	2-I, 5-MeOC ₆ H ₃	99
1g	2-furanyl	99
1h	2-thiophenyl	92



Dipeptide synthesis

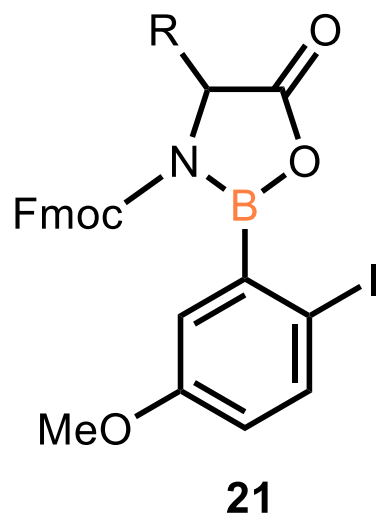
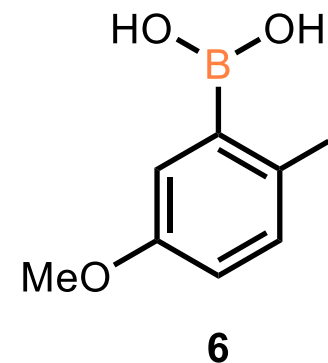
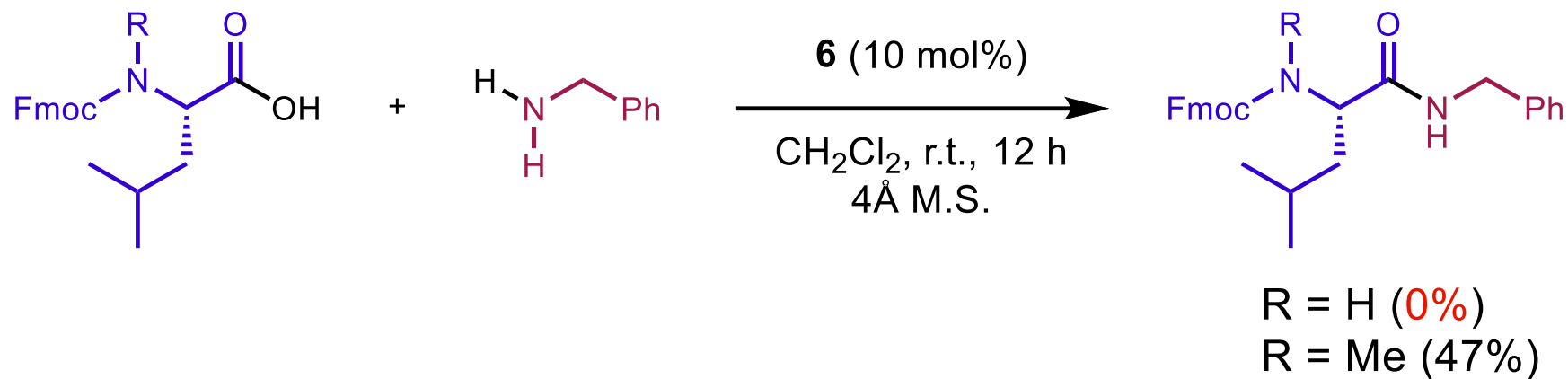
Dual boronic acid catalysts



Entry	Carboxylic acid	Ammonium salt	cat	cat. Loading (X mol%)	Yield (%)
1	11	15a	7	25	13
2	11	15a	5	100	58
3	11	15b	5	100	< 2
4	11	15b	5 + 4	50 + 50	55

Dipeptide synthesis

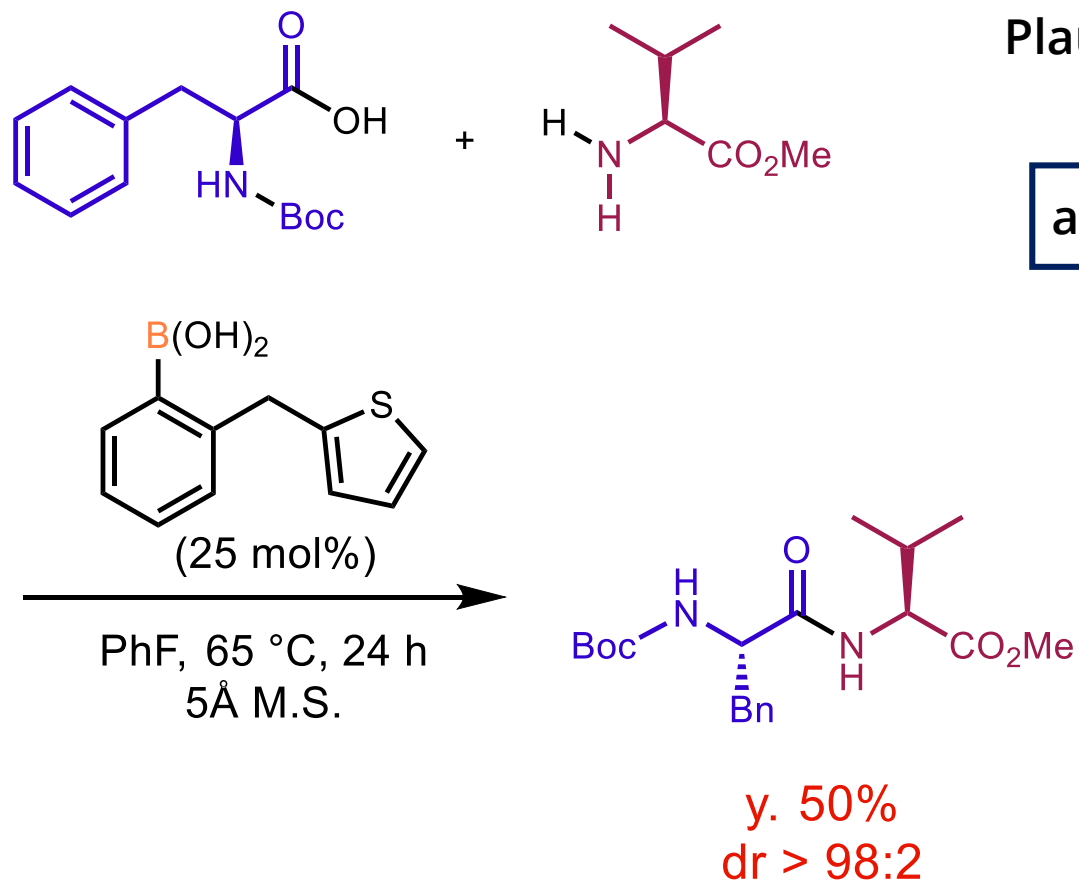
Failure of coupling with amino acid



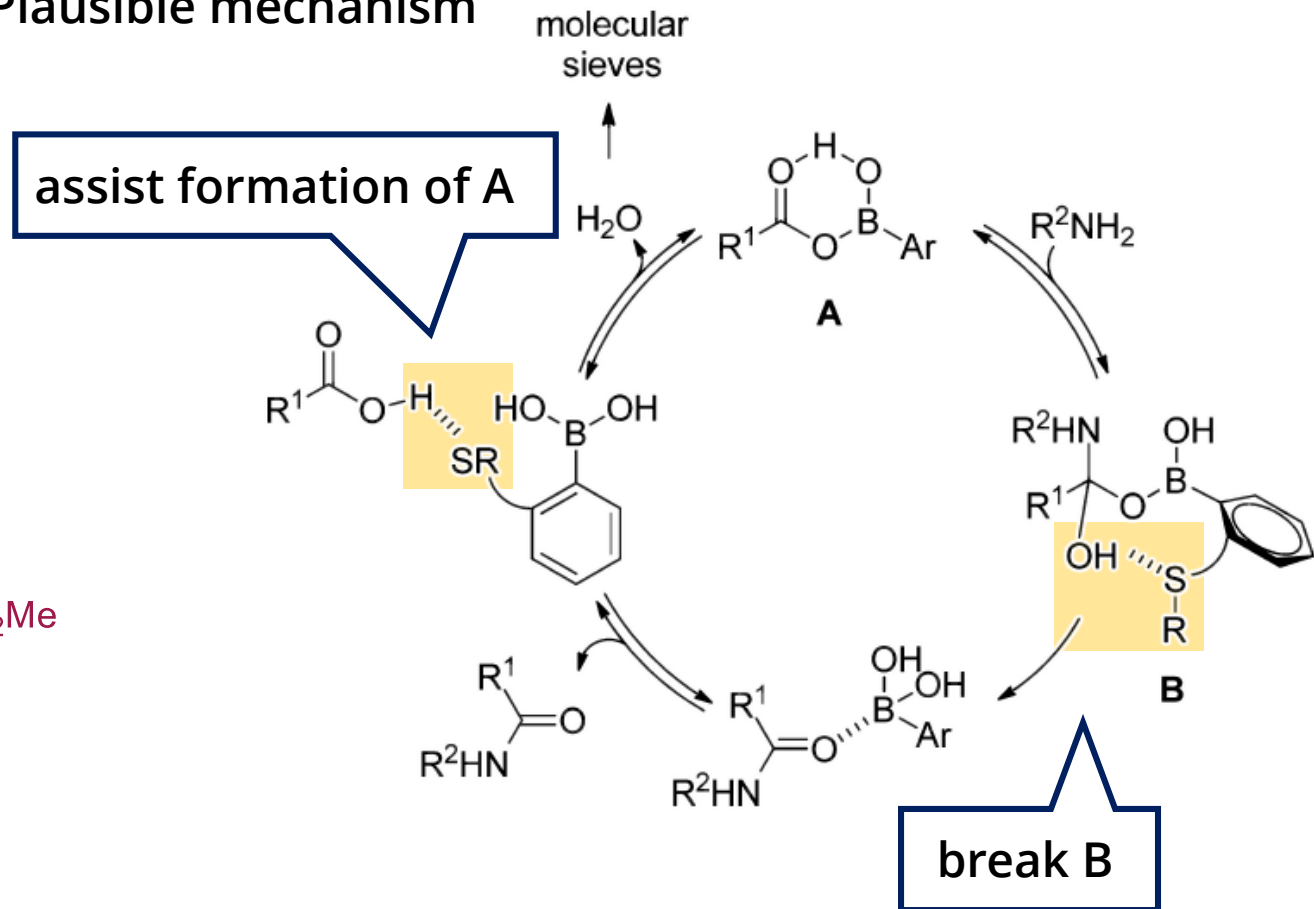
← Complex was formed?

Dipeptide synthesis

Boronic acid containing thiophene

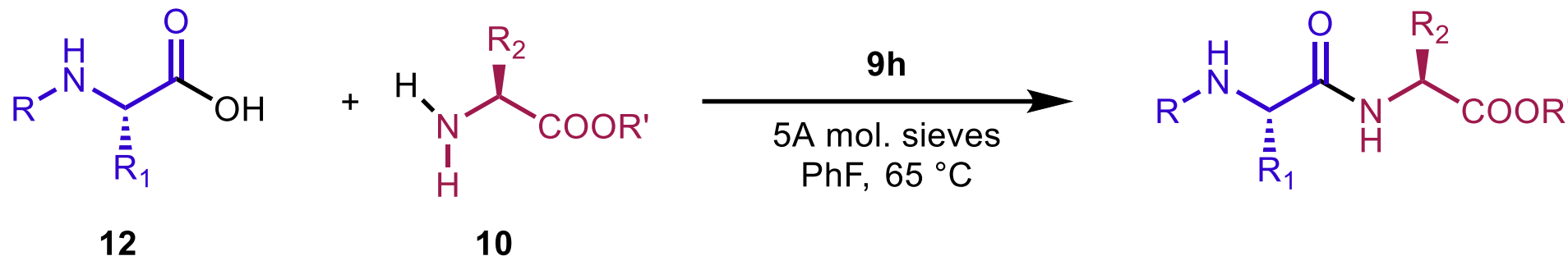


Plausible mechanism



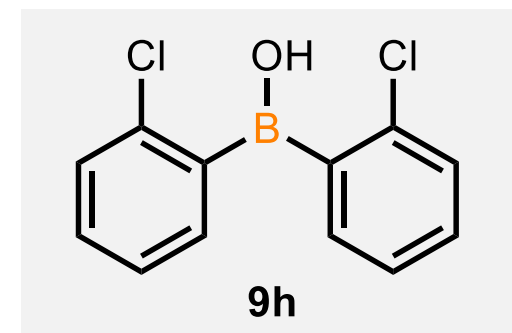
Dipeptide synthesis

Ortho-substituted borinic acid



Selected Example of Peptide Synthesis

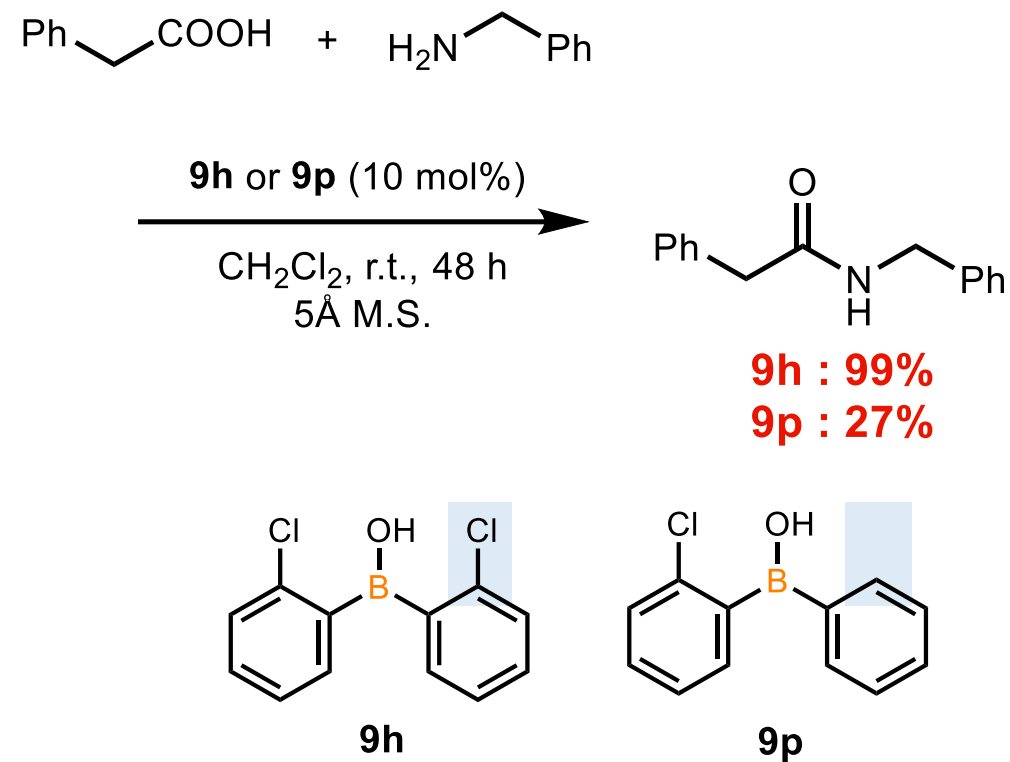
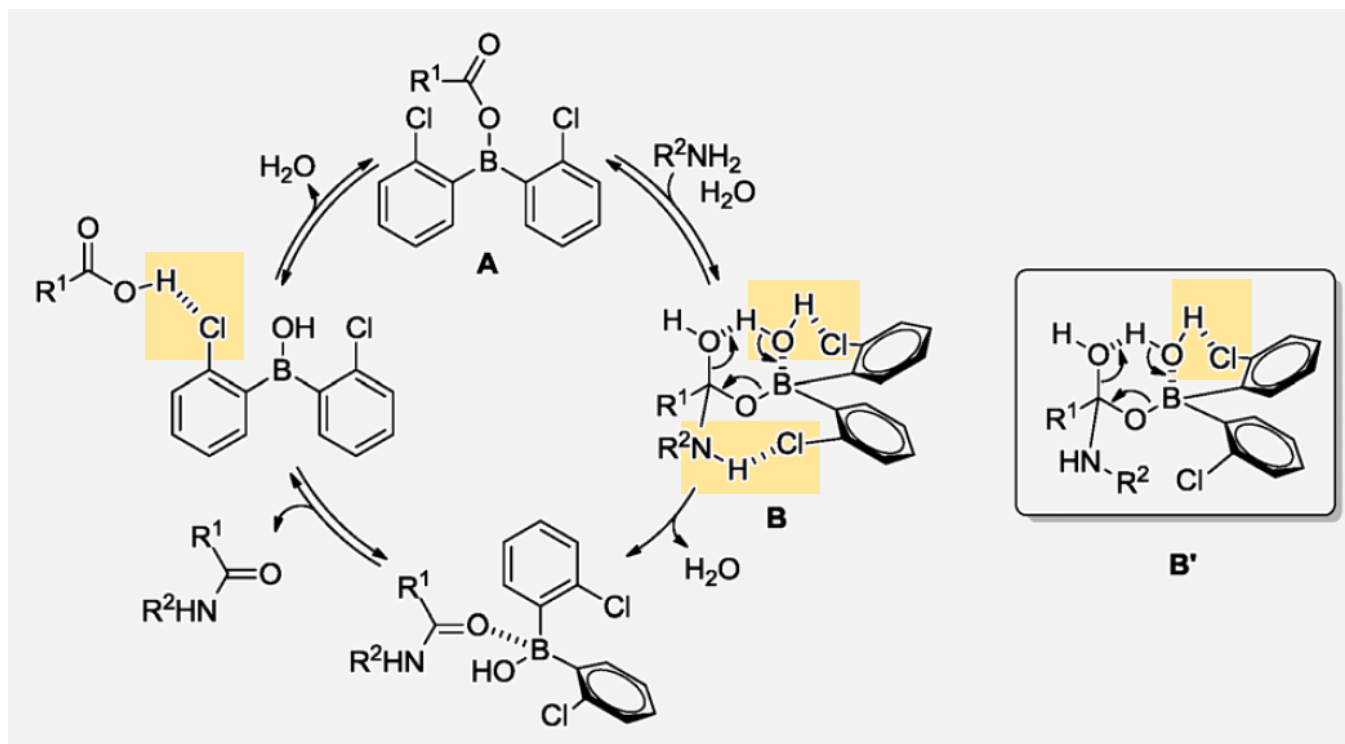
Entry	Amino acid 12	Amino ester 10	Yields (%)
1	Boc-Phe-OH	H ₂ N-Val-OMe	51
2	Boc-Phe-OH	H ₂ N-Phe-OMe	61
3	Z-Pro-OH	H ₂ N-Phe-OMe	60
4	Z-Pro-OH	H ₂ N-Val-OBn	59



No detective epimerization

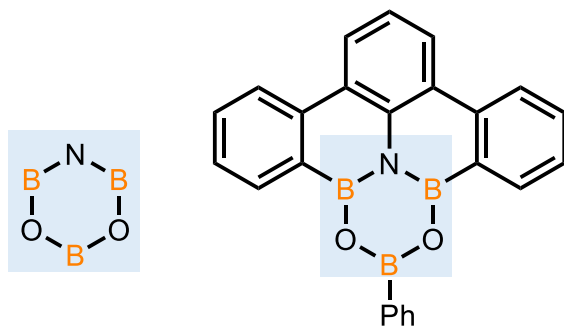
Dipeptide synthesis

Plausible mechanism



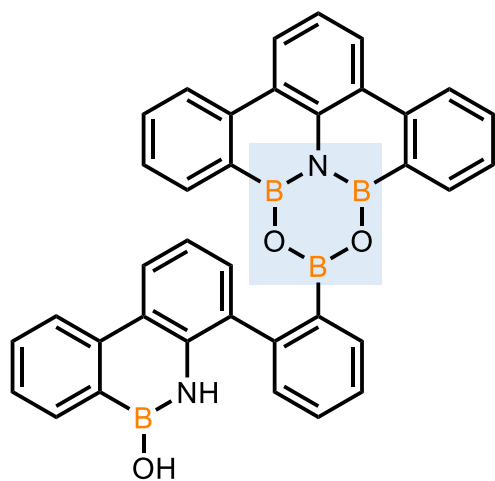
Dipeptide synthesis

DATB (B_3NO_2) system



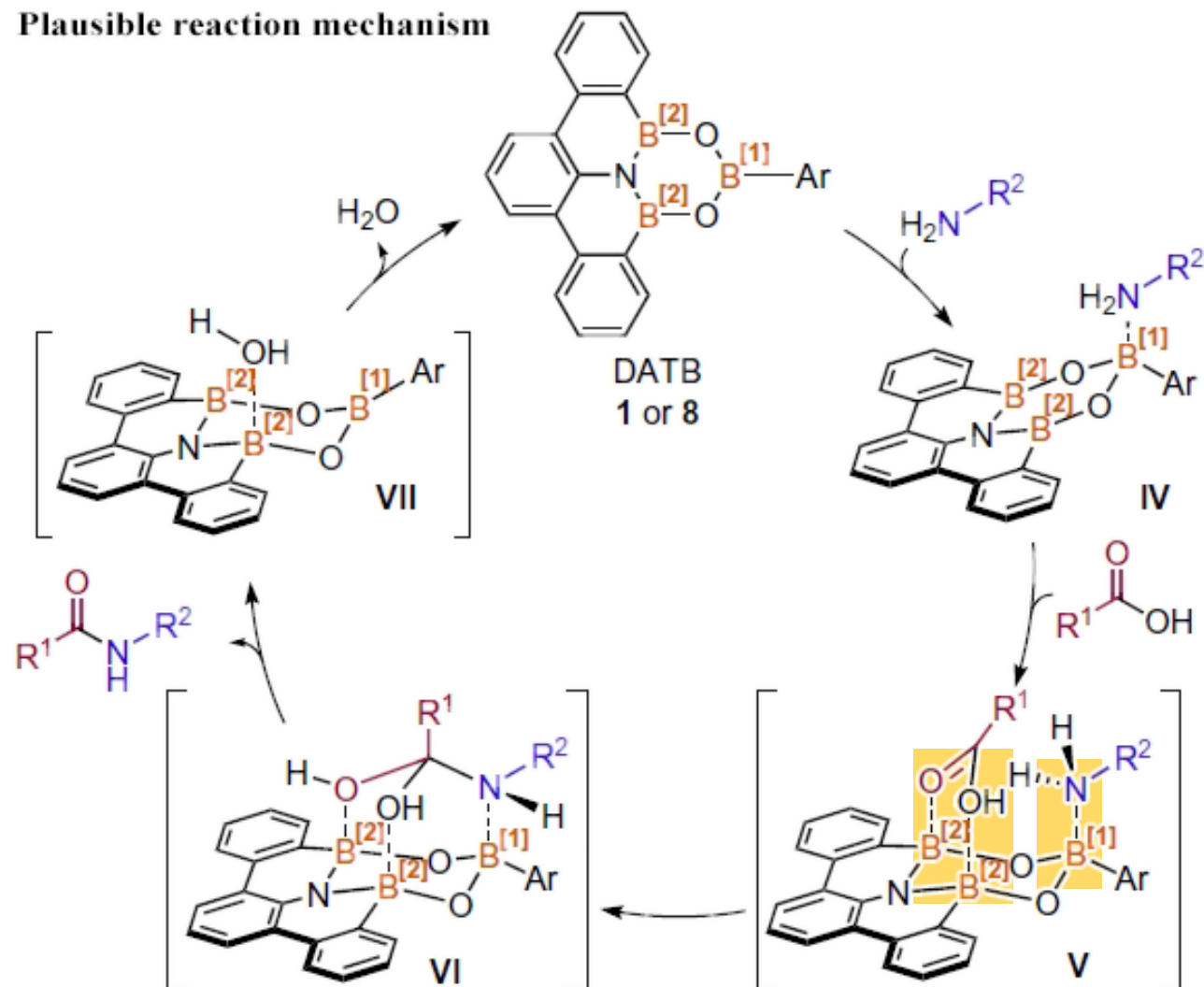
DATB

DATB 1a



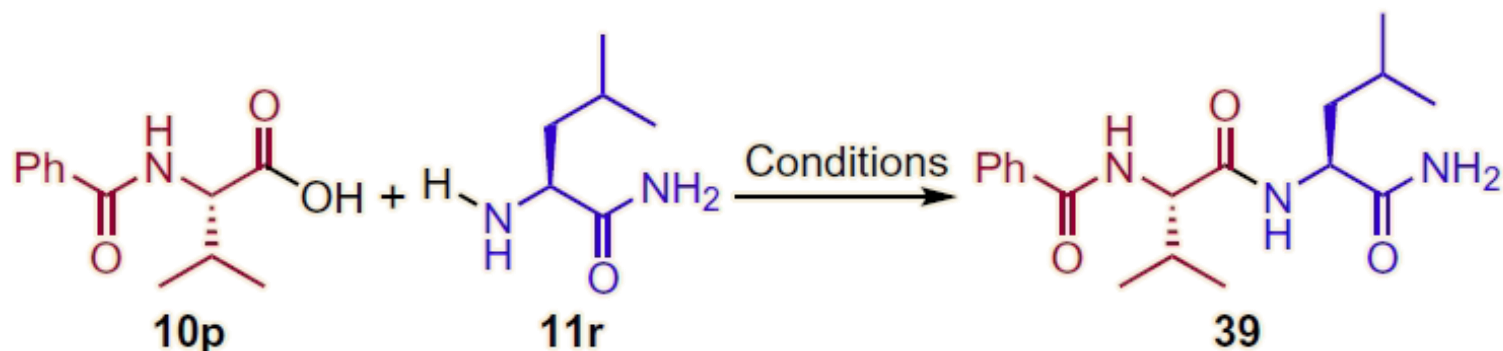
DATB 8a

Plausible reaction mechanism

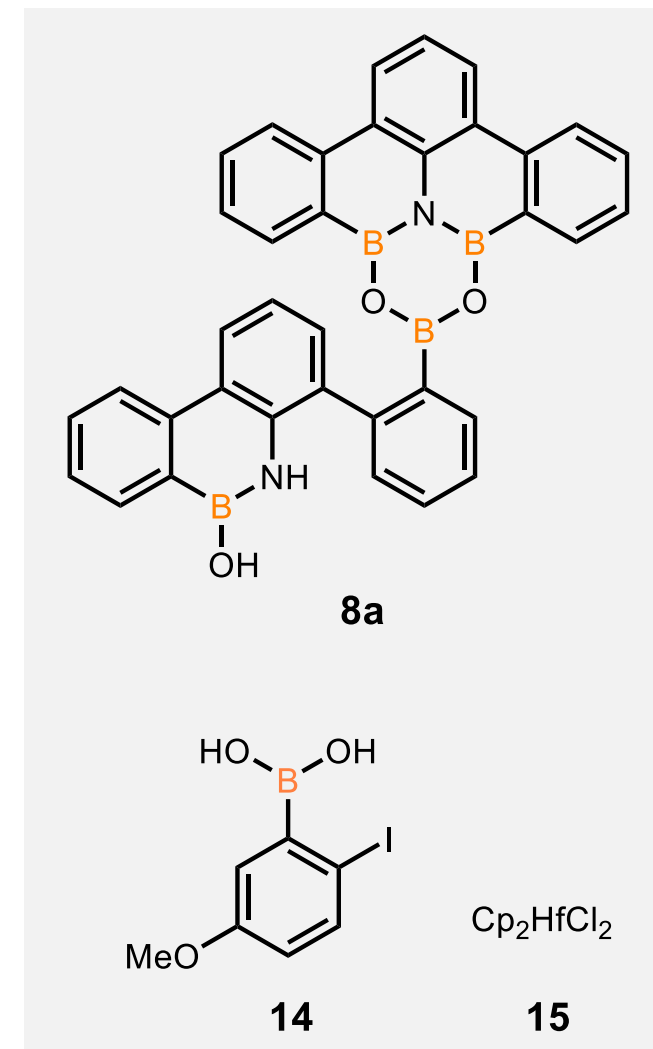


Dipeptide synthesis

Dipeptide coupling using DATB

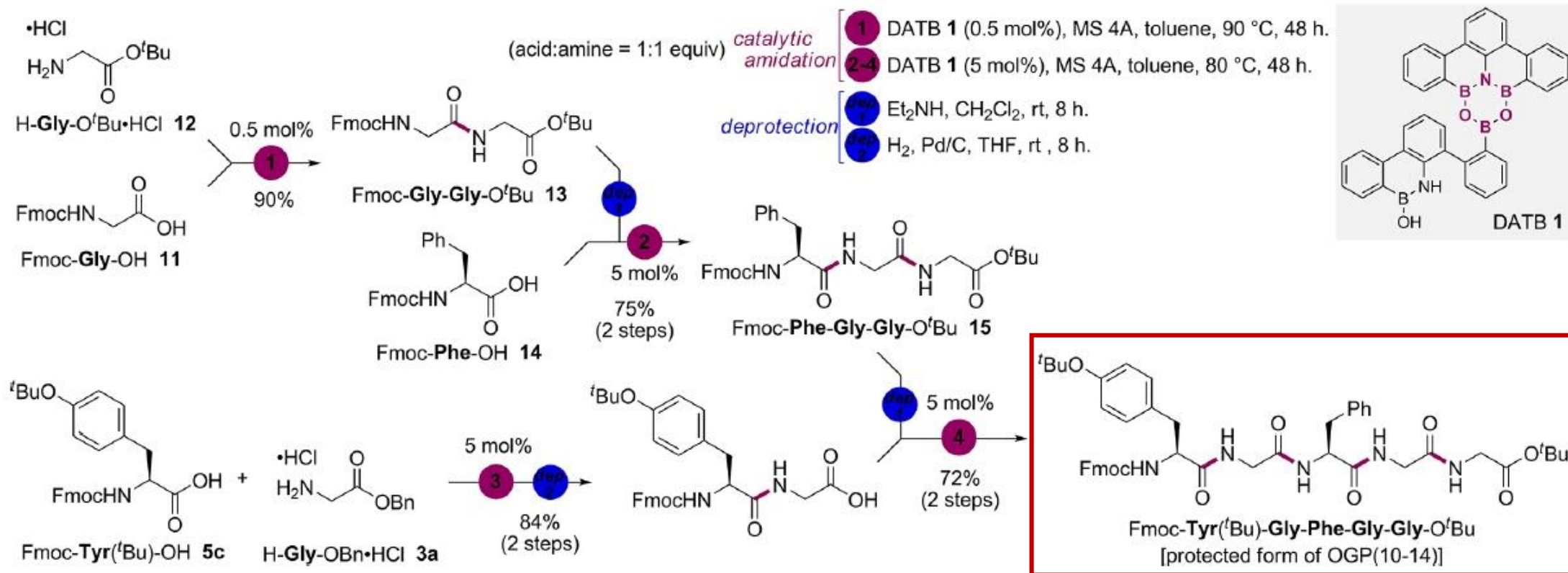


Conditions	Reaction outcome
8a : 5 mol%, toluene, 50 °C, 14 h*	75% yield, stereochemically pure†
EDCI: 1.0 equiv, CH ₂ Cl ₂ , RT, 4 h Catalyst 14 or 15 (10 mol%) Toluene or CH ₂ Cl ₂ 50 °C (bath temperature), 24 h*	89% yield, diastereomixture (53/47)† No conversion



Olygopeptide synthesis

Olygopeptide OGP(10-14) synthesis by using DATB



Summary of Section 2

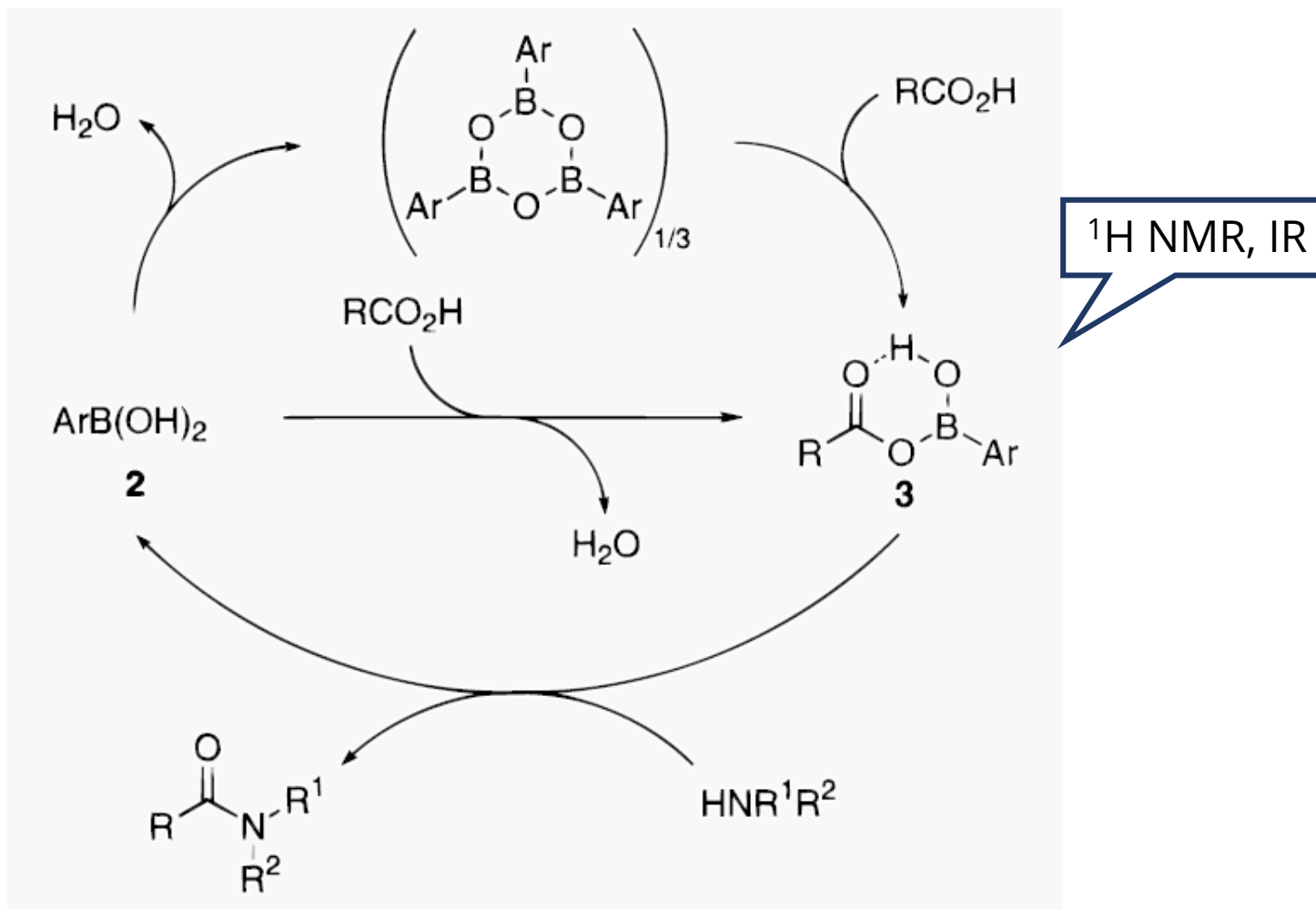
- Boronic acid catalyzed amide condensation.

Hall first developed reactions at room temperature.

- Recently, useful boronic acid catalysts developed for peptide synthesis.
- Catalysts such as DATB, which makes the reactions proceed with a new mechanism attracted attentions.

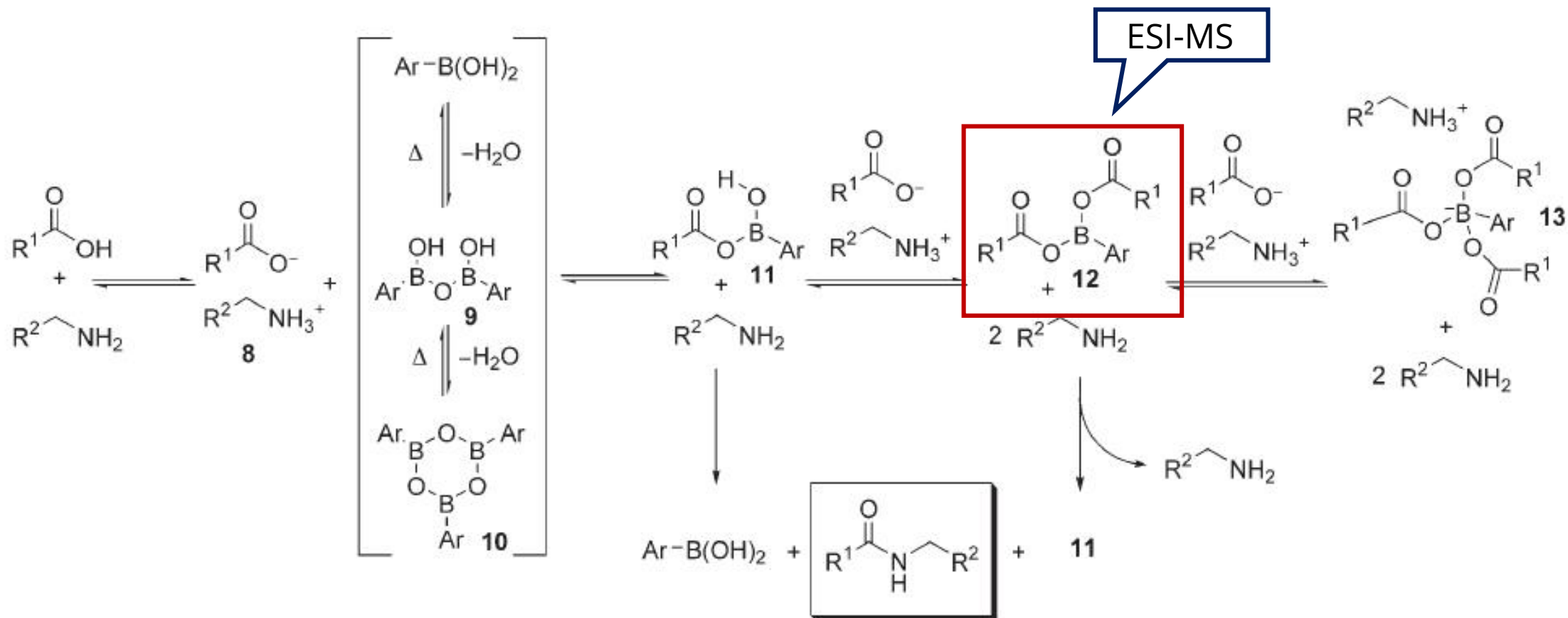
Catalytic Amidation

Plausible reaction mechanism



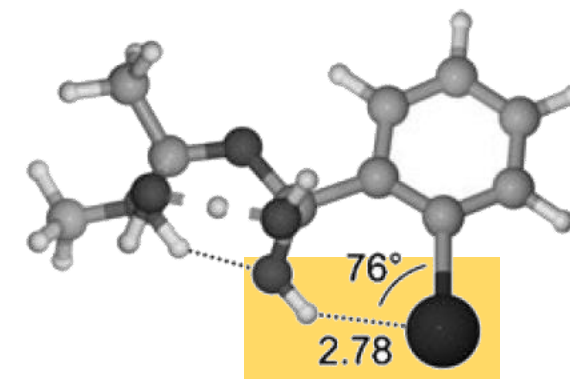
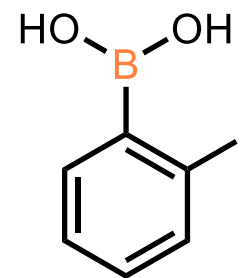
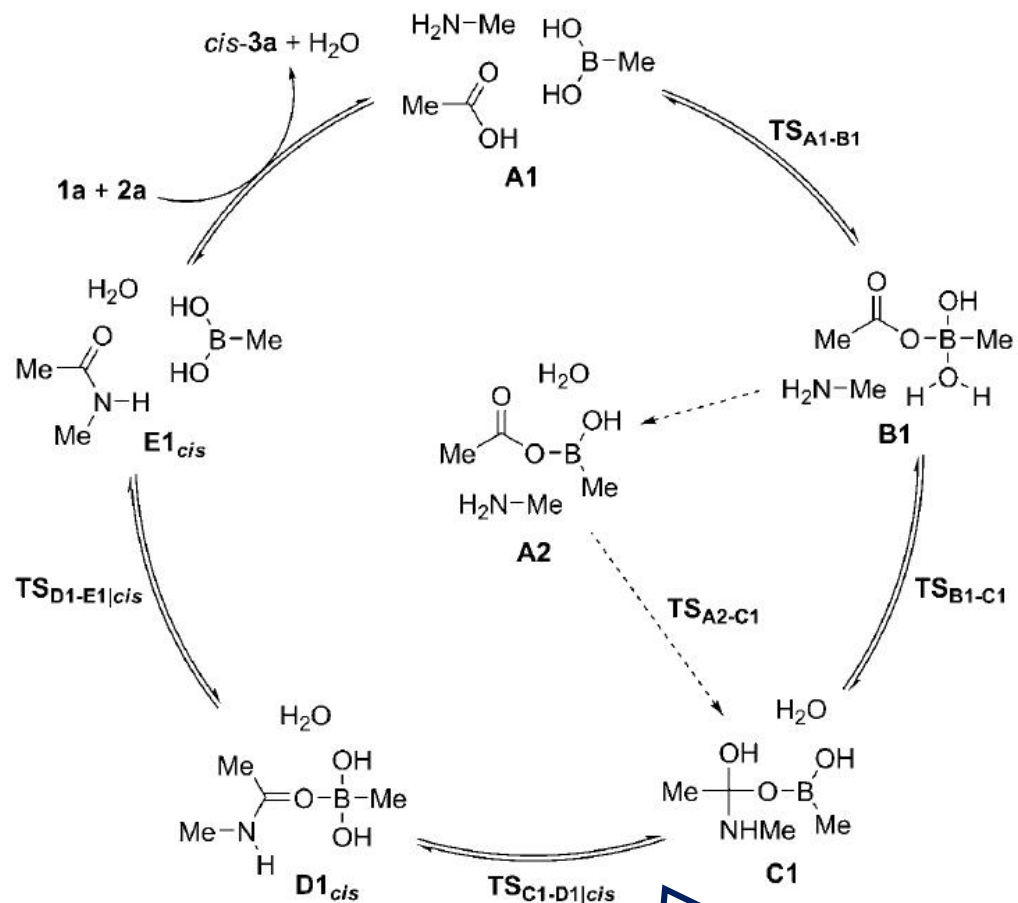
Reaction mechanism analysis

Possibility of involving bis(acyloxy)boronate



Reaction mechanism analysis

Overall mechanism of catalytic cycle



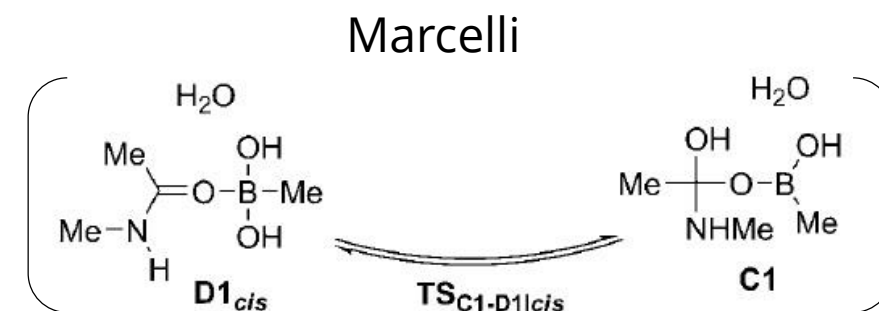
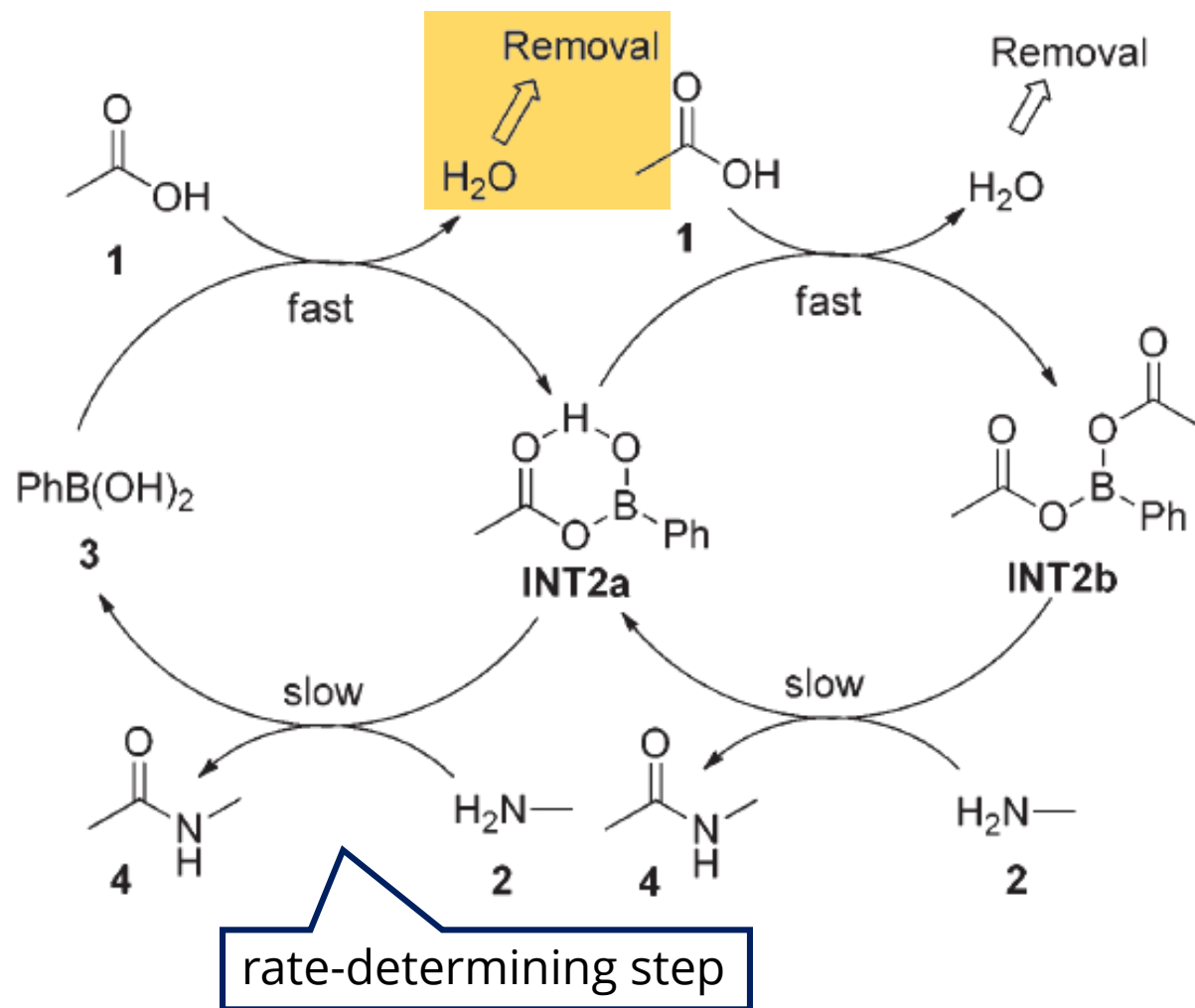
TS_{iodo1|cis}

O-H...X bond

rate-determining step

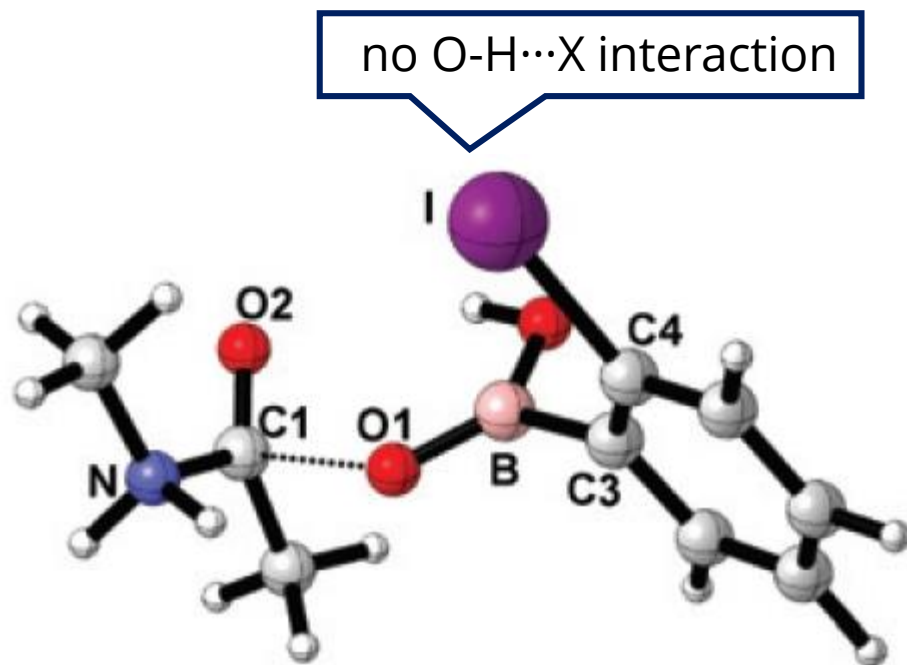
Reaction mechanism analysis

Overall mechanism of catalytic cycle

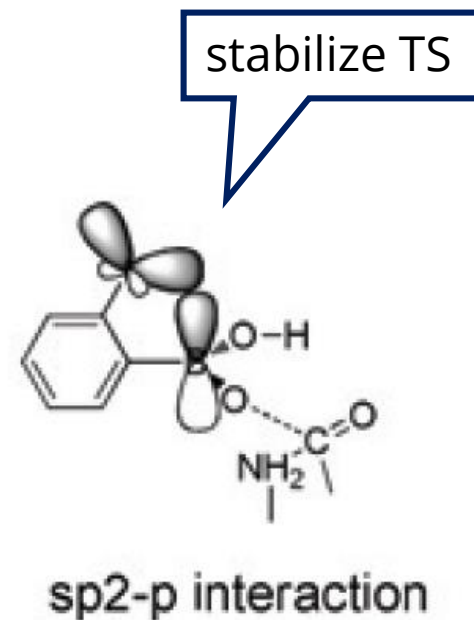


Reaction mechanism analysis

Performance of the *ortho*-halo-phenylboronic acids

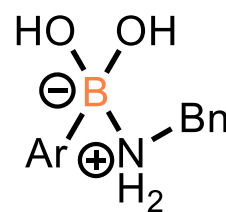
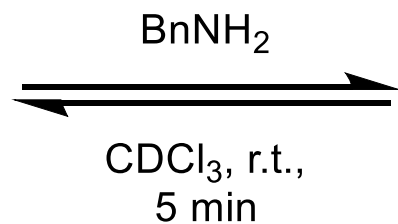
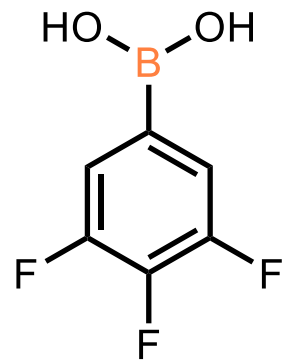


Key Transition State

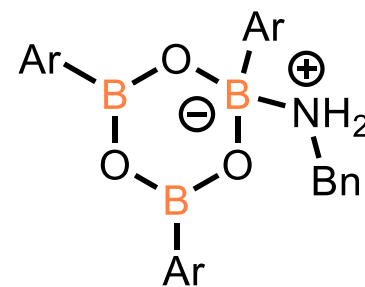


Reaction mechanism analysis

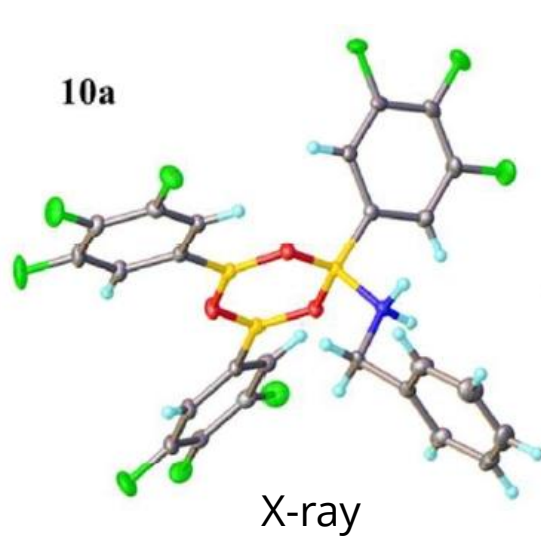
Boronic acids with amines



9a



10a



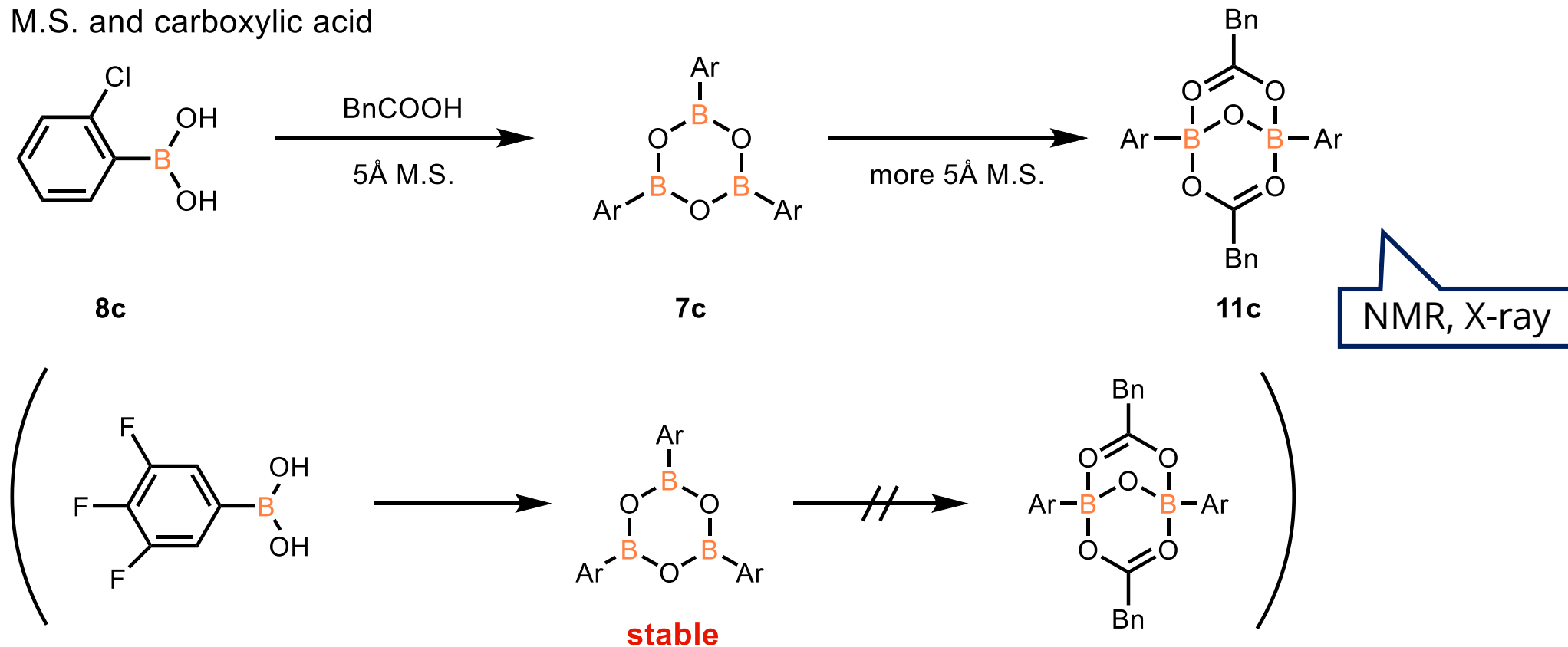
X-ray

ESI, X-ray

Reaction mechanism analysis

Boronic acids with carboxylic acids

M.S. and carboxylic acid

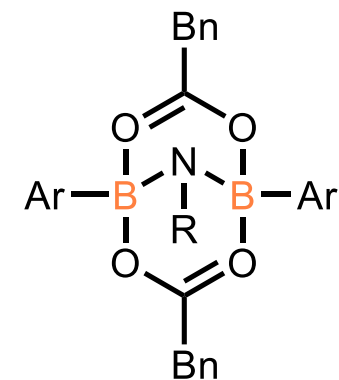
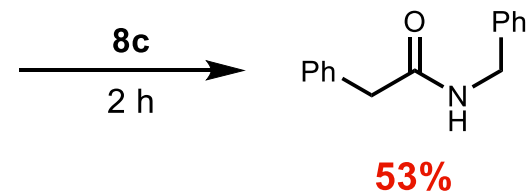
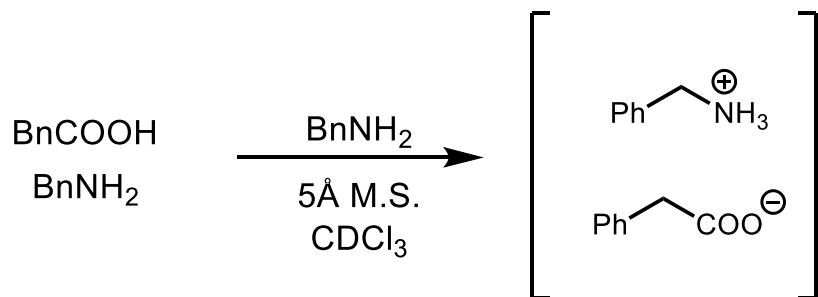
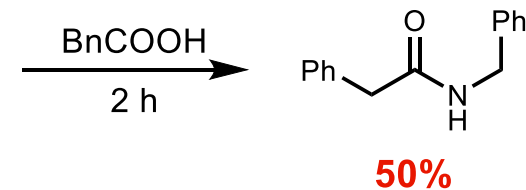
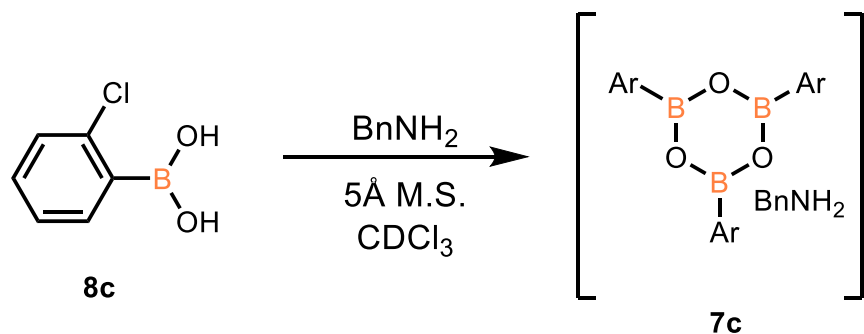
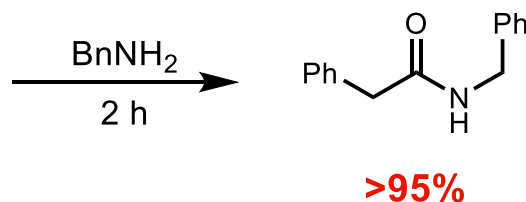
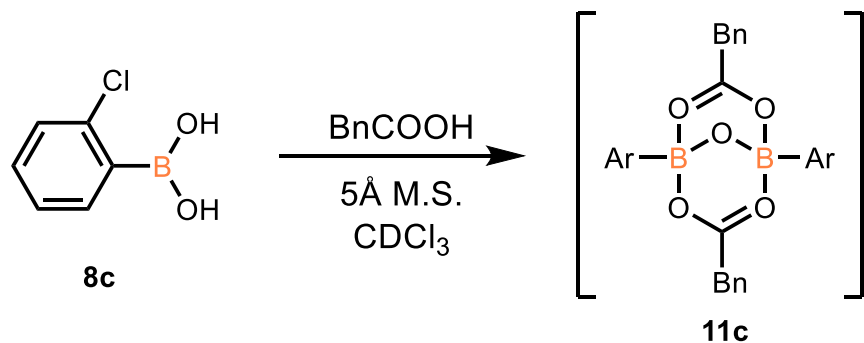


Reaction mechanism analysis

Boronic acid / carboxylic acid / amine system

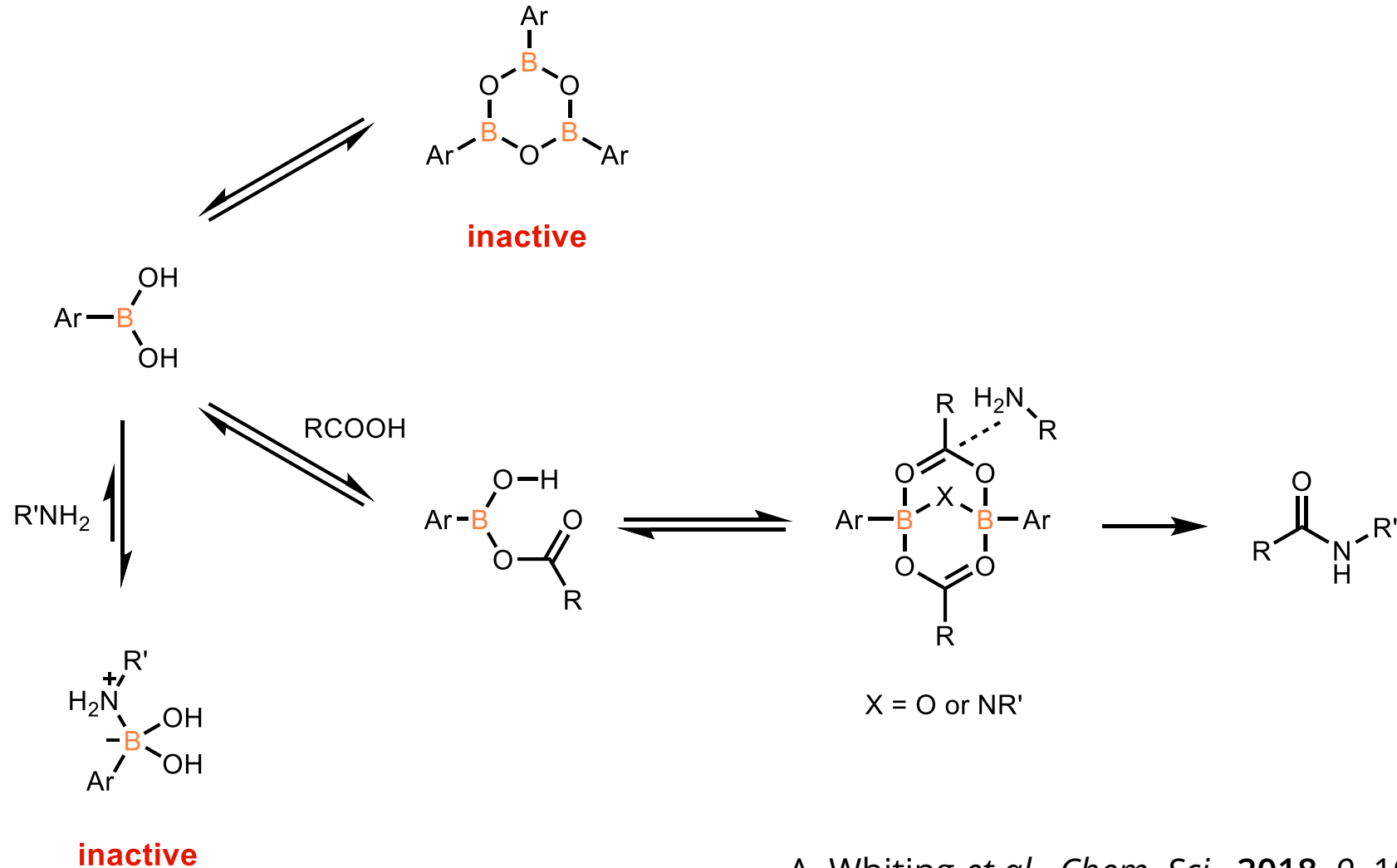


depend on order of addition



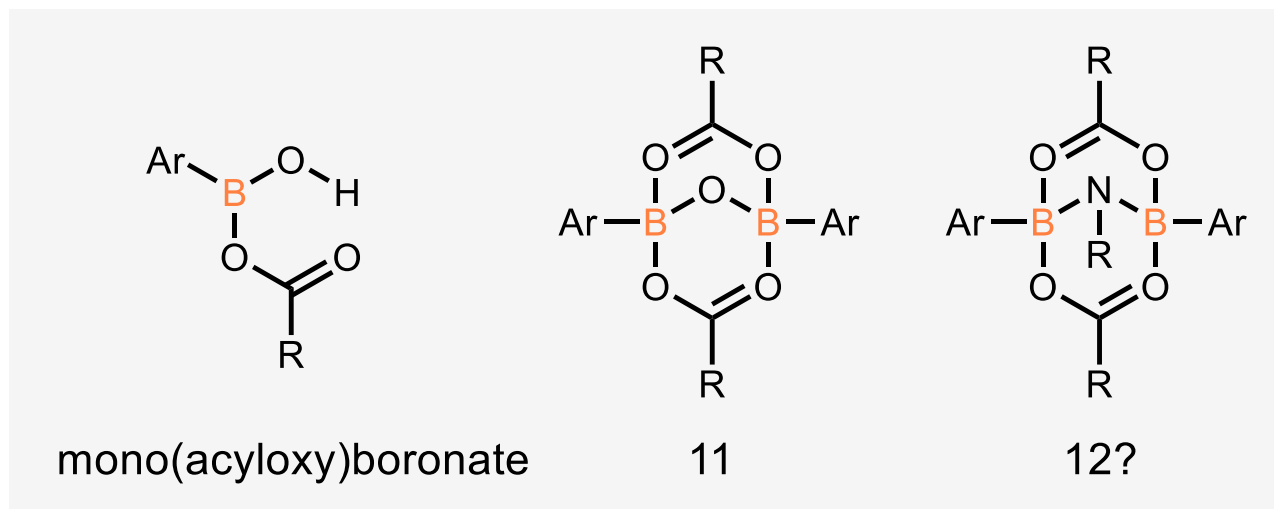
Reaction mechanism analysis

Boronic acid / carboxylic acid / amine system



Summary of Section 3

- The reaction intermediates of amide coupling by boronic acids have been thought to be mono(acyloxy)boronate or bis(acyloxy)boronate.
- If dimers of boronic acid such as 11 and 12 are intermediates, boronic acids which are easy to dimerize can be potential candidates.



Summary

- Peptide synthesis achieved in recent years using boronic acids derivatives.
- Further mechanistic insights will provide valuable assistance for the design of more active boronic acids.