

Asymmetric synthesis of (2*S*,4*R*)-4-hydroxypipicolinic acid

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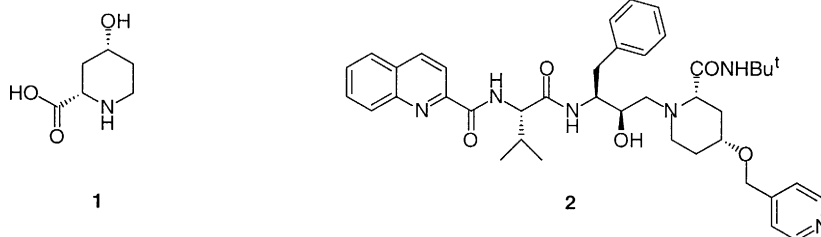
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Abstract

An asymmetric synthesis of (2*S*,4*R*)-4-hydroxypipicolinic acid was accomplished in eight steps and 31% overall yield. © 2000 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: asymmetric synthesis; pyridinium salts; dihydropyridones; amino acids.

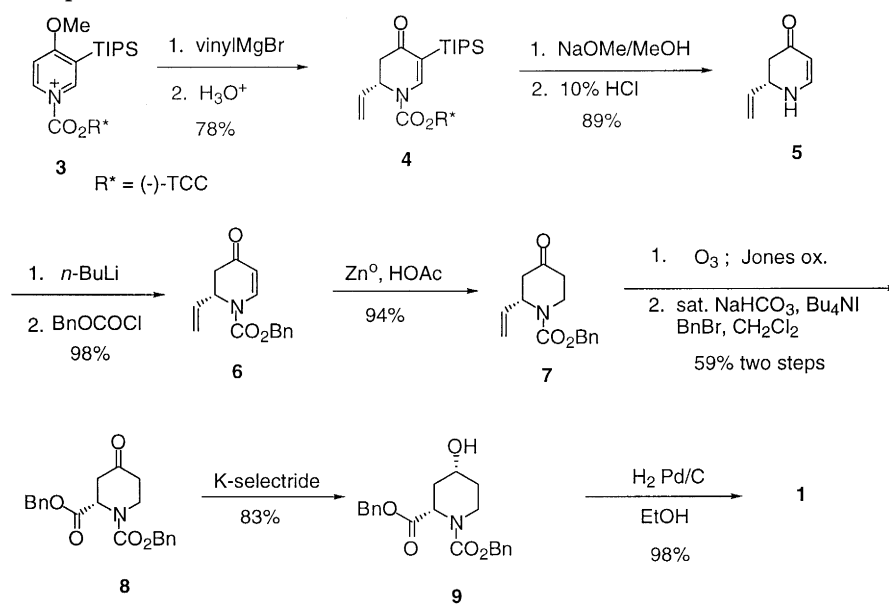
Pipicolinic acid derivatives are useful synthetic intermediates for the preparation of medicinally important compounds such as peptides,¹ immunosuppressants,² enzyme inhibitors^{3,4} or NMDA antagonists.⁵ The naturally occurring (2*S*,4*R*)-4-hydroxypipicolinic acid (**1**) is found as a constituent of certain cyclopeptide antibiotics⁶ and has been used as a building block in a synthesis of palinavir (**2**), a potent HIV protease inhibitor.⁷ Several racemic and a few enantioselective preparations of **1** have been reported.⁸ Syntheses of enantiopure (2*S*,4*R*)-**1** have been carried out by resolution or by using starting materials from the chiral pool. Herein we report the first chiral auxiliary mediated asymmetric synthesis of **1**.



Addition of vinylmagnesium bromide to chiral 1-acylpyridinium salt **3**, formed in situ from 4-methoxy-3-(triisopropylsilyl)pyridine⁹ and the chloroformate of (–)-TCC,¹⁰ provided the crude dihydropyridone **4** in high yield and 85% de (Scheme 1). Recrystallization of the crude product from methanol, and purification of the concentrated mother liquor by radial PLC (SiO₂, EtOAc/hexanes), gave a 78% yield of diastereomerically pure **4** as a white solid, mp 133–134°C. Reaction with sodium methoxide followed by aqueous acid provided dihydropyridone **5** in 89% yield with 94% recovery of the chiral auxiliary, (–)-TCC. *N*-Acylation of **5** with *n*-BuLi and benzyl chloroformate gave a near quantitative

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yield of enantiopure carbamate **6**. Although conjugate reduction of dihydropyridone **6** could be carried out with L-Selectride,¹¹ the use of zinc and acetic acid was found to be more convenient and provided the piperidone **7** [α]_D²⁵ -30.8 (c 1.67, CHCl₃), in higher yield. Oxidative cleavage of the vinyl group with ozone and subsequent esterification of the crude acid gave ester **8** [α]_D²³ -17.9 (c 0.24, CHCl₃), in 59% yield for the two steps. Stereoselective reduction of the C-4 keto group with K-Selectride afforded the piperidinol **9** [α]_D²³ +81 (c 0.105, CHCl₃). Catalytic hydrogenation of **9** gave the desired (2S,4R)-4-hydroxypipelicolic acid (**1**) in 98% yield as a white solid. An analytically pure sample was obtained by recrystallization from hot methanol: mp 273–274°C [lit.⁸ mp 273–275°C], [α]_D²³ -20.7 (c 0.30, H₂O) [lit.⁸ [α]_D²⁵ -21.0 (c 1.03, H₂O)]. The spectral properties of our (-)-**1** are in agreement with reported data. The naturally occurring **1** was constructed enantioselectivity in eight steps and 31% overall yield.^{13,14} The general approach should be amenable to the preparation of other substituted pipelicolic acids as either antipode.



Scheme 1.

Acknowledgements

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13. The structure assigned to each new compound is in accord with its IR and ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra and elemental analysis or high-resolution mass spectra.
14. NMR data: Compound **6**, ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.80 (d, $J=8.2$, 1H), 7.38 (m, 5H), 5.79 (m, 1H), 5.36–5.06 (m, 6H), 2.89 (dd, $J=16.4$ and 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.53 (d, $J=16.6$ Hz, 1H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 192.2, 152.5, 141.5, 135.0, 132.8, 128.8, 128.4, 117.5, 107.6, 69.2, 54.8, 39.9. Compound **7**, ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.35 (m, 5H), 5.77 (m, 1H), 5.19 (m, 5H), 4.21 (m, 1H), 3.38 (m, 1H), 2.78–2.26 (m, 4H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 206.8, 155.3, 136.4, 136.1, 128.6, 128.3, 128.0, 117.9, 67.7, 53.4, 43.4, 40.4, 39.2. Compound **8**, ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.45–7.15 (m, 10H), 5.30–4.90 (m, 5H), 4.12 (m, 1H), 3.68 (m, 1H), 3.00–2.65 (m, 2H), 2.50 (m, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 205.2, 170.8, 155.8, 136.2, 135.2, 128.9, 128.8, 128.5, 128.4, 128.2, 68.2, 67.7, 54.8, 41.3, 40.5, 39.8.