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Phosphorus, Sulfur, and Silicon and the Related Elements

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information: <u>http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/gpss20</u>

Synthesis of Phosphinic Acid Pseudodipeptides of C₂ -Symmetry

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To cite this article: Babak Kaboudin , Fariba Saadati & Tsutumo Yokomatsu (2011) Synthesis of Phosphinic Acid Pseudodipeptides of C₂ -Symmetry, Phosphorus, Sulfur, and Silicon and the Related Elements, 186:4, 804-805, DOI: <u>10.1080/10426507.2010.526677</u>

To link to this article: <u>http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10426507.2010.526677</u>

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Phosphorus, Sulfur, and Silicon, 186:804–805, 2011 Copyright © Taylor & Francis Group, LLC ISSN: 1042-6507 print / 1563-5325 online DOI: 10.1080/10426507.2010.526677

SYNTHESIS OF PHOSPHINIC ACID PSEUDODIPEPTIDES OF C₂-SYMMETRY

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Abstract Treatment of aromatic aldehydes with ammonia and hypophosphorus acid gave C₂symmetric 1-aminoarylmethylphosphinic acids. The latter compounds, activated in the presence of hexamethyldisilazane (HMDS) or trimethylsilyl chloride (TMSCl), successfully reacted with methyl acrylate to afford symmetric pseudodipeptides. The applied synthetic approach is briefly outlined here.

Keywords 1-Aminoalkylphosphinic acids; C_2 -symmetry; diastereoisomers; hypophosphorus acid; pseudodipeptides

INTRODUCTION

Aminoalkylphosphinic acids are the phosphorus analogues of natural amino acids that have potential biological activity and strong coordination ability. Because of the tetrahedral structure of the phosphinic acids R_2PO_2H (R = alkyl, aryl), they are considered to mimic the transition states in hydrolysis of carboxylic esters, amides, and peptides.¹ The incorporation of the phosphinic moiety into the peptide structure has been studied as efficient approach for developing highly potent and selective inhibitors of various proteolytic enzymes, particularly metalloproteases. Aminophosphinic acid derivatives, built on a C_2 -symmetry axis homodimer structural motif, are also attractive drugs that target the protease of the human immunodeficiency virus, HIV-1 aspartic protease.²

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As a part of our effort to introduce novel methods for the synthesis of organophosphorus compounds, we have reported a convenient and simple method for the synthesis of novel 1-aminophosphinic acids containing two phosphinic moieties with a C_2 -symmetry axis (Scheme 1). The aminobisphosphinic acids **2** were synthesized in the reaction of

Received 16 September 2010; accepted 20 September 2010.

The authors gratefully acknowledge support by the Institute for Advanced Studies in Basic Sciences (IASBS) Research Council under grant No. G2009IASBS120.

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Scheme 1 Reagents and conditions: (a) NH_4OH_{aq} , reflux, 5h; (b) H_3PO_2 (5 equiv.), reflux (ethanol), 10 h, then washing with ethanol/water (9:1); (c) HMDS, $110^{\circ}C$; (d) TMSCl, NEt_3 , CH_2Cl_2 , $0^{\circ}C$, stirred under Ar, 3h; (e) methyl acrylate, 50°C, stirred 12 h, then MeOH. The yield of isolated products **3**, obtained by two activation methods from **2**, are compared.

aromatic adehydes **1** with ammonia, followed by treatment with anhydrous hypophosphorus acid.³ The difference in solubility allowed us to readily separate the obtained mixture of diastereoisomers by simple washing.

 C_2 -Symmetric phosphinic acid dipeptides **3** were obtained by the Michael addition of **2** to methyl acrylate. Both applied activation/silylation agents: hexamethyldisilazane (procedure *c*, Scheme 1) and trimethylsilyl choride (procedure *d*) gave target compounds in moderate yields.

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