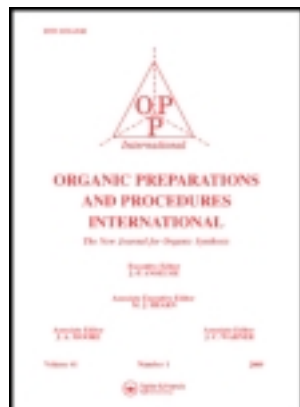


This article was downloaded by: [University of Tennessee, Knoxville]

On: 18 November 2012, At: 13:40

Publisher: Taylor & Francis

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



Organic Preparations and Procedures International: The New Journal for Organic Synthesis

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/uopp20>

Preparation of Mono Boc-Protected Unsymmetrical Diamines

Hongbo Li^a, Meng-an Hao^a, Liping Wang^a, Wu Liang^a & Kai Chen^a

^a College of Material Science and Engineering, Southwest University of Science and Technology, Mianyang, Sichuan, P. R. China

Version of record first published: 10 Jul 2009.

To cite this article: Hongbo Li, Meng-an Hao, Liping Wang, Wu Liang & Kai Chen (2009): Preparation of Mono Boc-Protected Unsymmetrical Diamines, Organic Preparations and Procedures International: The New Journal for Organic Synthesis, 41:4, 301-307

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00304940903077998>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Full terms and conditions of use: <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

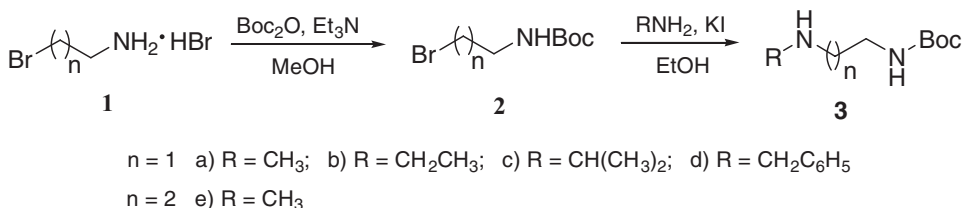
The publisher does not give any warranty express or implied or make any representation that the contents will be complete or accurate or up to date. The accuracy of any instructions, formulae, and drug doses should be independently verified with primary sources. The publisher shall not be liable for any loss, actions, claims, proceedings, demand, or costs or damages whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with or arising out of the use of this material.

Preparation of Mono *Boc*-Protected Unsymmetrical Diamines

Hongbo Li, Meng-an Hao, Liping Wang, Wu Liang, and Kai Chen

College of Material Science and Engineering, Southwest University of Science and Technology Mianyang, Sichuan, P. R. China

Monofunctionalized unsymmetrical diamines have been frequently used as starting materials in the synthesis of biological active agents and pharmacophores.^{1–6} There have been some reports that chemical and biological chip production requires monofunctionalized diamines to hold functional molecules at the one end while the other end is free to be attached on the solid surface,^{1,7–9} thus requiring a simple and efficient procedure for the preparation of mono-protected unsymmetrical diamines. Among the large number of protective groups for amino functions, the *tert*-butoxycarbonyl (Boc) group is among the most important,¹⁰ because it can readily be removed with anhydrous hydrogen chloride gas or trifluoroacetic acid. Herein we report a facile synthetic route for preparation of mono-Boc-protected mixed primary-secondary amines by a procedure, which is cost-effective and applicable on a multigram scale (*Schemes 1* and *2*).

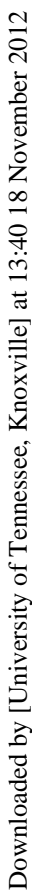


Scheme 1

The synthesis of *N*¹-alkyl-*N*²-(Boc)-protected diamines **3a–3e** is outlined in *Scheme 1*. Treatment of 2-bromoethylamine hydrobromide (**1a**) or 3-bromopropylamine hydrobromide (**1e**) with Boc₂O and Et₃N in MeOH led to satisfactory yields of the *N*-(Boc)-2-bromoethylamine **2a** and *N*-(Boc)-3-bromopropylamine **2e** (85–95%), which were thus treated with excess aliphatic amines to afford **3a–3e** (75–82%) in high purity as shown by ¹H NMR analysis.

Received November 8, 2008; in final form March 27, 2009.

Address correspondence to Hongbo Li, College of Material Science and Engineering, Southwest University of Science and Technology, Mianyang 621010, Sichuan, P. R. China. E-mail: li-hongggg@163.com



Downloaded by [University of Tennessee, Knoxville] at 13:40 18 November 2012

Downloaded by [University of Tennessee, Knoxville] at 13:40 18 November 2012

Downloaded by [University of Tennessee, Knoxville] at 13:40 18 November 2012

Downloaded by [University of Tennessee, Knoxville] at 13:40 18 November 2012

Downloaded by [University of Tennessee, Knoxville] at 13:40 18 November 2012

Downloaded by [University of Tennessee, Knoxville] at 13:40 18 November 2012

Anal. Calcd for $C_7H_{14}BrNO_2$: C, 37.52; H, 6.30; N, 6.25. Found: C, 37.49; H, 6.23; N, 6.34.

***N*¹-*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl-3-bromopropylamine (2e)**, mp. 38–40°C, *lit.*¹¹ mp. 38–39°C, was obtained as a colorless oil in 95% yield from 3-bromopropylamine hydrobromide (**1e**) using a method similar to that for **2a**; ¹H NMR: δ 1.44 [s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃], 2.09(m, 2H, CH₂-CH₂-CH₂), 3.24(m, 2H, CH₂-NH), 3.46 (t, 2H, BrCH₂), 4.59 (br. s, 1H, NH); IR (neat): 3350, 2982, 1670, 1255, 728 cm⁻¹; MS (m/z): 238(M⁺).

Anal. Calcd for $C_8H_{16}BrNO_2$: C, 40.33; H, 6.77; N, 5.88. Found: C, 40.53; H, 6.59; N, 5.73.

***N*¹-*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl-*N*²-methyl-1,2-ethanediamine (3a). Representative Procedure.**

To a solution of **2a** (18.6 g, 83 mmol) in EtOH (100 mL), methylamine (16 mL, 40% w/v, 187 mmol) and KI (0.3 g, 1.8 mmol) as catalyst were added. Then the mixture was heated to 50°C till **2a** was completely consumed. The solution was concentrated *in vacuo* and then extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 30 mL). The organic phase was dried (MgSO₄) and removal of the solvent gave **3a** (11.7 g, 81%) as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR: δ 1.46 [s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃], 2.40 (s, 3H, CH₃-NH), 2.78 (t, 2H, NH-CH₂), 3.23 (t, 2H, CH₂-NHBoc), 4.97 (br. s, 1H, NH); IR (neat): 3400, 2960, 1660, 1250, 739 cm⁻¹; MS (m/z): 174(M⁺).

Anal. Calcd for $C_8H_{18}N_2O_2$: C, 55.15; H, 10.41; N, 16.08. Found: C, 55.25; H, 10.61; N, 16.17.

In the case of **3b–3d**, methylamine was replaced by ethylamine, *iso*-propylamine and benzylamine respectively. Compound **3e** was prepared from the reaction of methylamine with **2e**.

***N*¹-*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl-*N*²-ethyl-1,2-ethanediamine (3b)**, mp. 54–56°C, *lit.*¹² mp. 54–55°C, recrystallized from pentane with cooling in a freezer to give a colorless solid (80%). ¹H NMR: δ 1.07 (t, 3H, CH₃-CH₂), 1.39 [s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃], 2.50–2.76 (m, 4H, CH₂-NH-CH₂), 3.17 (m, 2H, CH₂-NHBoc), 5.02 (br. s, 1H, NH); IR (neat): 3380, 2950, 1660, 1250, 735 cm⁻¹; MS (m/z): 188(M⁺).

Anal. Calcd for $C_9H_{20}N_2O_2$: C, 57.42; H, 10.71; N, 14.88. Found: C, 57.32; H, 10.77; N, 14.91.

***N*¹-*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl-*N*²-*iso*-propyl-1,2-ethanediamine (3c)**, 78% yield as a colorless oil; ¹H NMR: δ 1.04 [d, 6H, (CH₃)₂CH], 1.39 [s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃], 2.65 (t, 2H, NH-CH₂), 2.82 [spet, 1H, (CH₃)₂CH], 3.12 (t, 2H, CH₂-NHBoc), 5.67 (br. s, 1H, NH); IR (neat): 3370, 2960, 1670, 1245, 743 cm⁻¹; MS (m/z): 206(M⁺).

Anal. Calcd for $C_{10}H_{22}N_2O_2$: C, 58.22; H, 10.75; N, 13.58. Found: C, 58.29; H, 10.87; N, 13.45.

***N*¹-*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl-*N*²-benzyl-1,2-ethanediamine (3d)**, 75% yield as a colorless oil; ¹H NMR: δ 1.40 [s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃], 2.81–3.08 (m, 4H, CH₂-CH₂), 3.93 (s, 2H, Ph-CH₂), 7.24–7.26 (m, 5H, Ph-H), 6.02 (br s, 1H, NH); IR (neat): 3370, 3010, 2930, 1656, 1613, 1576, 1508, 1255, 745 cm⁻¹; MS (m/z): 250(M⁺).

Anal. Calcd for $C_{14}H_{22}N_2O_2$: C, 67.17; H, 8.86; N, 11.19. Found: C, 67.37; H, 8.96; N, 11.09.

***N*¹-*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl-*N*²-methyl-1,3-propanediamine (3e)**, 82% yield as a colorless oil; ¹H NMR: δ 1.40 [s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃], 1.67 (m, 2H, CH₂-CH₂-CH₂), 2.47 (s, 3H,

$\text{CH}_3\text{-NH}$), 2.81 (t, 2H, NH-CH_2), 3.29 (t, 2H, $\text{CH}_2\text{-NHBoc}$), 4.95 (br. s, 1H, NH); IR (neat): 3400, 2963, 1661, 1250, 728 cm^{-1} ; MS (m/z): 188(M^+).

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$: C, 57.42; H, 10.71; N, 14.88. Found: C, 57.52; H, 10.53; N, 14.94.

***N*¹-Methyl-*N*²-phthalyl-1,2-ethanediamine (5a). Representative Procedure.**

Phthalic anhydride (12.0 g, 81 mmol) was added to a solution of *N*-methyl-1,2-ethanediamine **4a** (5.8 g, 78 mmol) in water (80 mL). The mixture was stirred at 100°C for 3 h. The solvent was distilled off *in vacuo* and acetone (60 mL) was added to the resulting residue. The insoluble solid was removed by filtration and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness. The residue was recrystallized from isopropanol and dried to yield **5a** (12.8 g, 80%) as a white solid. mp. 187–189°C, *lit.*¹³ mp. 187.5–189°C; ¹H NMR: δ 1.92 (br. s, 1H, NH), 2.66 (s, 3H, CH_3), 3.33 (m, 2H, NH-CH_2), 3.86 (m, 2H, $\text{NH-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2$), 7.70–7.85 (m, 4H, Ar-H); IR (KBr): 3400, 3017, 2950, 1662, 1600, 1580, 1520, 743 cm^{-1} ; MS (m/z): 204(M^+).

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$: C, 64.69; H, 5.92; N, 13.72. Found: C, 64.81; H, 6.12; N, 13.54.

Compounds **5b–5e** were prepared and purified as in the procedure for **5a**.

***N*¹-Ethyl-*N*²-phthalyl-1,2-ethanediamine (5b)**, 74% yield as a white solid, mp. 232–235°C, *lit.*¹⁴ mp. 232–234°C; ¹H NMR: δ 1.67 (s, 3H, CH_3), 1.95 (br. s, 1H, NH), 2.53–2.74 (m, 4H, $\text{CH}_2\text{-NH-CH}_2$), 3.47 (t, 2H, $\text{NH-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2$), 7.65–7.80 (m, 4H, Ar-H); IR (KBr): 3420, 3020, 2970, 1665, 1603, 1585, 1510, 752 cm^{-1} ; MS (m/z): 218(M^+).

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$: C, 66.04; H, 6.47; N, 12.84. Found: C, 66.14; H, 6.57; N, 12.66.

***N*¹-iso-Propyl-*N*²-phthalyl-1,2-ethanediamine (5c)**, 79% yield as a white solid, mp. 192–193°C, *lit.*¹⁴ mp. 192–193°C; ¹H NMR: δ 1.12 [d, 6H, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}$], 1.89 (br. s, 1H, NH), 2.64 (m, 2H, NH-CH_2), 2.78 [spet, 1H, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}$], 3.83 (m, 2H, $\text{NH-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2$), 7.70–7.82 (m, 4H, Ar-H); IR (KBr): 3425, 3033, 2950, 1666, 1606, 1576, 1500, 745 cm^{-1} ; MS (m/z): 232(M^+).

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$: C, 67.22; H, 6.94; N, 12.06. Found: C, 67.34; H, 6.88; N, 12.22.

***N*¹-Benzyl-*N*²-phthalyl-1,2-ethanediamine (5d)**, 70% yield as a white solid, mp. 245–247°C; ¹H NMR: δ 1.99 (br. s, 1H, NH), 2.75 (m, 2H, NH-CH_2), 3.86 (m, 2H, $\text{NH-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2$), 4.01 (s, 2H, Ph-CH_2), 7.16–7.30 (m, 5H, Ph-H), 7.69–7.85 (m, 4H, Ar-H); IR (KBr): 3440, 3035, 2941, 1665, 1603, 1585, 1507, 761 cm^{-1} ; MS (m/z): 280(M^+).

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$: C, 72.84; H, 5.75; N, 9.99. Found: C, 72.71; H, 5.79; N, 9.89.

***N*¹-Methyl-*N*²-phthalyl-1,3-propanediamine (5e)**, 72% yield as a white solid, mp. 204–206°C, *lit.*¹⁵ mp. 204–207°C; ¹H NMR: δ 1.25 (br. s, 1H, NH), 1.69 (m, 2H, $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2$), 2.60 (s, 3H, $\text{CH}_3\text{-NH}$), 2.75 (m, 2H, NH-CH_2), 3.91 (m, 2H, $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-N}$), 7.68–7.85 (m, 4H, Ar-H); IR (KBr): 3430, 3028, 2930, 1658, 1600, 1570, 1520, 730 cm^{-1} ; MS (m/z): 218(M^+).

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$: C, 66.04; H, 6.47; N, 12.84. Found: C, 66.14; H, 6.41; N, 12.75.

N¹-tert-Butoxycarbonyl-N¹-methyl-N²-phthalyl-1,2-ethanediamine (6a).***Representative Procedure.***

A solution of (Boc)₂O (11.8 g, 54 mmol) in MeOH (30 mL) was added dropwise over 1 h to a solution of **5a** (5.5 g, 27 mmol) in MeOH (20 mL). The mixture was stirred at 45°C for 36 h, then concentrated to dryness. The solid obtained was washed with MeOH (20 mL) and warm (50°C) water (2 × 15 mL), dissolved in acetone, dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was recrystallized from acetone/water to give **6a** (5.6 g, 68%) as a white solid, mp. 94–96°C, *lit.*¹² mp. 94–95°C; ¹H NMR: δ 1.23 [s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃], 2.84 (s, 3H, CH₃-NBoc), 3.47 (m, 2H, NBoc-CH₂), 3.80 (m, 2H, CH₂-CH₂-N), 7.70–7.88 (m, 4H, Ar-H); IR (KBr): 3080, 2970, 1654, 1600, 1578, 1500, 741 cm⁻¹; MS (m/z): 304(M⁺).

Anal. Calcd for C₁₆H₂₀N₂O₄: C, 63.21; H, 6.63; N, 9.21. Found: C, 63.14; H, 6.74; N, 9.11.

The analogues **6b–6e** were prepared and purified as in the procedure given for **6a**.

N¹-tert-Butoxycarbonyl-N¹-ethyl-N²-phthalyl-1,2-ethanediamine (6b), 65% yield as a white solid, mp. 50–52°C, *lit.*¹² mp. 50–52°C; ¹H NMR: δ 1.00 (m, 3H, CH₃-CH₂), 1.26 [s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃], 3.21 (m, 2H, CH₃-CH₂), 3.43 (m, 2H, NBoc-CH₂), 3.72 (t, 2H, CH₂-CH₂-N), 7.63–7.81 (m, 4H, Ar-H); IR (KBr): 3075, 2974, 1647, 1604, 1582, 1509, 752 cm⁻¹; MS (m/z): 318(M⁺).

Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₂₂N₂O₄: C, 64.13; H, 6.97; N, 8.80. Found: C, 64.27; H, 6.75; N, 8.91.

N¹-tert-Butoxycarbonyl-N¹-iso-propyl-N²-phthalyl-1,2-ethanediamine (6c), 61% yield as a white solid, mp. 82–83°C; ¹H NMR: δ 1.01 [d, 6H, (CH₃)₂CH], 1.27 [s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃], 2.67 [spet, 1H, (CH₃)₂CH], 3.20 (m, 2H, NBoc-CH₂), 3.82 (m, 2H, CH₂-CH₂-N), 7.70–7.82 (m, 4H, Ar-H); IR (KBr): 3030, 2944, 1646, 1601, 1577, 1504, 745 cm⁻¹; MS (m/z): 332(M⁺).

Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₂₄N₂O₄: C, 65.04; H, 7.28; N, 8.43. Found: C, 65.24; H, 7.04; N, 8.56.

N¹-tert-Butoxycarbonyl-N¹-benzyl-N²-phthalyl-1,2-ethanediamine (6d), 58% yield as a white solid, mp. 111–112°C, *lit.*¹² mp. 111–113°C; ¹H NMR: δ 1.34 [s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃], 3.54 (m, 2H, NBoc-CH₂), 3.75 (m, 2H, CH₂-CH₂-N), 4.39 (t, 2H, Ph-CH₂), 7.16–7.26 (m, 5H, Ph-H), 7.69–7.82 (m, 4H, Ar-H); IR (KBr): 3025, 2932, 1636, 1611, 1580, 1500, 748 cm⁻¹; MS (m/z): 380(M⁺).

Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₂₄N₂O₄: C, 69.46; H, 6.36; N, 7.36. Found: C, 69.57; H, 6.28; N, 7.25.

N¹-tert-Butoxycarbonyl-N¹-methyl-N²-phthalyl-1,3-propanediamine (6e), 64% yield as a white solid, mp. 74–76°C; ¹H NMR: δ 1.24 [s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃], 1.86 (m, 2H, CH₂-CH₂-CH₂), 3.14 (s, 3H, CH₃-NBoc), 3.36 (m, 2H, NHBoc-CH₂), 3.74 (m, 2H, CH₂-CH₂-N), 7.73–7.89 (m, 4H, Ar-H); IR (KBr): 3018, 2976, 1635, 1607, 1569, 1511, 727 cm⁻¹; MS (m/z): 318(M⁺).

Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₂₂N₂O₄: C, 64.13; H, 6.97; N, 8.80. Found: C, 64.23; H, 6.90; N, 8.70.

N¹-tert-Butoxycarbonyl-N¹-methyl-1,2-ethanediamine (7a).***Representative Procedure.***

Hydrazine hydrate (9.2 g, 80% w/w, 150 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of **6a** (23.6 g, 78 mmol) in MeOH (100 mL) at 60°C for 0.5 h. Then the mixture was stirred at

reflux for 4 h. After cooling to 25°C, the solution was filtered to remove insoluble materials and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness *in vacuo* to give an oily residue, to which was added water (30 mL), and then extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 30 mL). The combined extract was dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated to dryness. Column chromatography (silica gel, MeOH/CH₂Cl₂, 1:8) to afford **7a** (11.5 g, 85%) as a colorless oil. ¹H NMR: δ 1.26 (br. s, 2H, NH₂), 1.48 [s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃], 2.76 (t, 2H, CH₂-NH₂), 2.85 (s, 3H, CH₃-NBoc), 3.29 (t, 2H, NBoc-CH₂); IR (neat): 2970, 1655, 1260, 735 cm⁻¹; MS (m/z): 174(M⁺).

Anal. Calcd for C₈H₁₈N₂O₂: C, 55.15; H, 10.41; N, 16.08. Found: C, 55.27; H, 10.48; N, 16.01.

Compounds **7b–7e** were prepared *via* similar procedure given for **7a**.

N¹-tert-Butoxycarbonyl-N¹-ethyl-1,2-ethanediamine (7b), 85% yield as a colorless oil; ¹H NMR: δ 1.10 (t, 3H, CH₃-CH₂), 1.21 (br. s, 2H, NH₂), 1.42 [s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃], 2.83 (t, 2H, CH₂-NH₂), 3.27 (m, 4H, CH₂-NBoc-CH₂); IR (neat): 2957, 1646, 1255, 734 cm⁻¹; MS (m/z): 188(M⁺).

Anal. Calcd for C₉H₂₀N₂O₂: C, 57.42; H, 10.71; N, 14.88. Found: C, 57.30; H, 10.82; N, 14.96.

N¹-tert-Butoxycarbonyl-N¹-isopropyl-1,2-ethanediamine (7c), 83% yield as a colorless oil; ¹H NMR: δ 1.15 [d, 6H, (CH₃)₂CH], 1.30 (br. s, 2H, NH₂), 1.44 [s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃], 2.70 (t, 2H, CH₂-NH₂), 2.80 [spet, 1H, (CH₃)₂CH], 3.25 (t, 2H, NBoc-CH₂); IR (neat): 2950, 1645, 1257, 734 cm⁻¹; MS (m/z): 206(M⁺).

Anal. Calcd for C₁₀H₂₂N₂O₂: C, 58.22; H, 10.75; N, 13.58. Found: C, 58.03; H, 10.62; N, 13.69.

N¹-tert-Butoxycarbonyl-N¹-benzyl-1,2-ethanediamine (7d), 81% yield as a colorless oil; ¹H NMR: δ 1.36 (br. s, 2H, NH₂), 1.44 [s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃], 2.71 (m, 2H, CH₂-NH₂), 3.29 (m, 2H, CH₂-NH₂), 4.52 (s, 2H, Ph-CH₂), 7.24–7.29 (m, 5H, Ph-H); IR (neat): 3020, 2943, 1640, 1603, 1575, 1490, 1240, 738 cm⁻¹; MS (m/z): 250(M⁺).

Anal. Calcd for C₁₄H₂₂N₂O₂: C, 67.17; H, 8.86; N, 11.19. Found: C, 67.10; H, 8.74; N, 11.35.

N¹-tert-Butoxycarbonyl-N¹-methyl-1,3-propanediamine (7e), 87% yield as a colorless oil; ¹H NMR: δ 1.25 (br. s, 2H, NH₂), 1.45 [s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃], 1.51–1.65 (m, 2H, CH₂-CH₂-CH₂), 2.76 (t, 2H, CH₂-NH₂), 2.90 (s, 3H, CH₃-NBoc), 3.15 (t, 2H, NBoc-CH₂); IR (neat): 2973, 1658, 1243, 726 cm⁻¹; MS (m/z): 188(M⁺).

Anal. Calcd for C₉H₂₀N₂O₂: C, 57.42; H, 10.71; N, 14.88. Found: C, 57.53; H, 10.60; N, 14.76.

Acknowledgements

Financial support by China Sichuan Provincial Department of Science & Technology (No. 2006J13-143) and Project of SWUST (No. 053115) are gratefully acknowledged.

References

1. G. Karagiannis and D. Papaioannou, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 1841 (2000).
2. M. L. Bolognesi, A. Minarini, R. Brdriesi, S. Caxxiaguerra, A. Spampinato, V. Tumiatti and C. Melchiorre, *J. Med. Chem.*, **41**, 4150 (1998).

3. M. Font, C. Sanmartin, H. Garcia, S. Contreras, C. Paeile and N. Bilbeny, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, **13**, 4375 (2005).
4. K. Lavrador, B. Murphy, J. Saunders, S. Struthers, X. Wang and J. Williams, *J. Med. Chem.*, **47**, 6864 (2004).
5. D. W. Lee, H. -J. Ha and W. K. Lee, *Synth. Commun.*, **37**, 737 (2007).
6. C. S. Ananda Kumar, S. Naveen, S. B. Benaka Prasad, N. R. Thimme Gowda, N. S. Linge Gowda, M. A. Sridhar, J. Shashidhara Prasad and K. S. Rangappa, *J. Chem. Crystallography*, **37**, 727 (2007).
7. M. Kohn, R. Wacker, C. Peter, H. Schroder, L. Soulere, R. Breinbauer, C. M. Nimeyer and H. Waldmann, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, **42**, 5830 (2003).
8. N. Kanoh, S. Kumashiro, S. Simizu, Y. Kondoh, S. Hatakeyama, H. Tashiro and H. Osada, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, **42**, 5584 (2003).
9. Y. Oda, T. Owa, T. Sato, B. Boucher, S. Daniels, H. Yamanaka, Y. Shinohara, A. Yokoi, J. Kuromitsu and T. Nagasu, *Anal. Chem.*, **75**, 2159 (2003).
10. T. W. Greene, P. G. Wuts, "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis" p. 494–653, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 3rd, 1999.
11. A. J. Brouwer, S. J. E. Mulders and R. M. J. Liskamp, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 1903 (**2001**).
12. A. P. Krapcho, M. J. Maresch and J. Lunn, *Synth. Commun.*, **23**, 2443 (1993).
13. R. M. Peck, *J. Org. Chem.*, **27**, 2677 (1962).
14. J. H. Jones, W. J. Holtz and E. J. Cragoe, *J. Med. Chem.*, **16**, 537 (1973).
15. M. B. Moore and R. T. Rapala, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **68**, 1657 (1946).