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An Efficient Chemo-Enzymatic Synthesis of α -Amino- β -Hydroxy- γ -Butyrolactone

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Abstract: The synthesis of (2S,3R)-2-amino-3-hydroxybutyrolactone, a precursor of the monobactam antibiotic Carunoman, has been accomplished in three steps involving the use of L-threonine aldolase.

Monobactams are monocyclic β -lactams having a sulfonic acid group on the nitrogen of the β -lactam ring¹. The synthetic analogs of this class of compounds (Carunoman) 1 (Scheme 1) show strong antibacterial activity against gram-negative bacteria and high stability to β -lactamases from various bacterial spesies^{1,2}. Different approaches had been developed ^{3,4} for the synthesis of the key precursor 2, including the use of L-ascorbic acid⁴ and (2S,3R)-2-amino-3-hydroxy-butyrolactone 3 derived from L-threonate^{5,6} as starting materials.



Scheme 1.

We report here a highly efficient synthesis of (2S,3R)-2-amino-3-hydroxybutyrolactone 3 by using L-threonine aldolase as a catalyst for the synthesis of a β -hydroxy- α -amino acid with desired stereochemistry of both chiral centers found in 3 (Scheme 2). This achievement is based on our discovery 7 that an oxygen at the β -position of an aldehyde is very important for obtaining a high diastereoisomeric *erythro/threo* ratio in the enzymatic aldol addition reaction. Simple recrystallizatiom of the enzyme product with 92:8 *erythro/threo* ratio, for example, affords pure benzyloxyprotected hydroxy amino acid 6. Compound 8 was readily converted to 3 for use in the synthesis of 1 and analogs. The synthesis of aminolactone 8 was straightforward⁸ and accomplished only in two steps starting from 6.



References

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8. Procedures for the enzyme preparation and the enzymatic synthesis are as reported previously⁷. Compound 6: ¹H NMR, CD₃OD/D₂O ~ 3/1) δ 7.29-7.38 (m, 5H), 4.55 (s, 2H), 4.24-4.29 (dd, 1H J = 4.0 and 4.3 Hz), 3.84 (d, 1H J = 4.3 Hz), 3.70 (d, 2H, J = 4.0 Hz); m.p. 201-202 °C (dec) H₂O/EtOH; [α]D=+20.1 (c=0.88 1N HCl); TOFMS [M+H]⁺ calc. 226.1 found. 226.

7 : The reduction was carried out at atmospheric pressure in 50% MeOH/H₂O untill deprotection was completed (TLC). Yield 100%. M.p. 194 °C (dec) H₂O/MeOH, (ref.⁹ 194-195 °C);

 $[\alpha]_D = -11.6$ (c, 1.06 H₂O), (ref.⁹ $[\alpha]_D = -11.3$). ¹³C NMR (D₂O, acetone as int. stand. (CH₃)₂ - 30.3 ppm) ; d 58.0 (CHNH₂), 62.8 (CH₂OH), 69.0 (CHOH), 171.5 (C=O). TOFMS (M+H)⁺, calc. 136.0, found 136.0. **8** : The procedure follows the one previously described ¹⁰. Yield 55%. M.p. 178-179 °C, lit.⁹ 176 °C ; $[\alpha]_D = +59.7$ (c, 1.06, H₂O), lit.⁹ +55.6. ¹³C NMR data are in good agreement with reported⁶.

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