

exo-Glycal approaches to C-linked glycosyl amino acid synthesis

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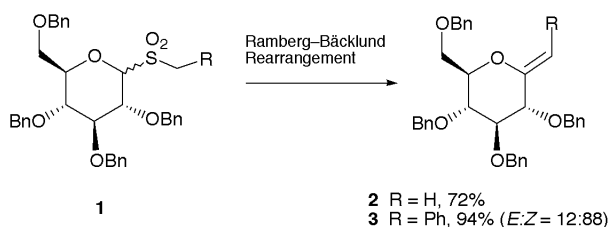
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Two novel routes to C-linked glycosyl amino acids are described; the first involves elaboration of an *exo*-glycal and subsequent Ramberg–Bäcklund rearrangement of a sulfone intermediate to give, after functional group manipulation, a protected C-glycosyl serine, while the second uses hydroboration–Suzuki coupling of the same *exo*-glycal to produce ultimately the corresponding C-glycosyl asparagine analogue.

Glycopeptides and glycoproteins are of great current interest from the viewpoints of structure elucidation, molecular recognition, biological function and chemical synthesis.¹ Replacement of the glycosidic oxygen by carbon gives the corresponding C-glycoside analogues (glycopeptidomimetics), compounds which are particularly valuable for biological studies because of their hydrolytic stability. The recent publications in this area^{1,2} prompt us to disclose our own results. We have recently established that the Ramberg–Bäcklund rearrangement of *S*-glycoside dioxides provides a versatile route to di-, tri- and tetra-substituted *exo*-glycals³ which are themselves useful intermediates for the preparation of more elaborate C-glycosides.⁴ Scheme 1 illustrates this methodology with a glucose-derived sulfone: the Meyers variant⁵ of the Ramberg–Bäcklund rearrangement is used to convert the sulfones **1** directly into the corresponding *exo*-glycals **2** or **3** without competing 1,2-glycal formation. We have gone on to apply this methodology to the synthesis of C-linked disaccharides such as β , β -C-trehalose and methyl C-gentiobioside.⁶

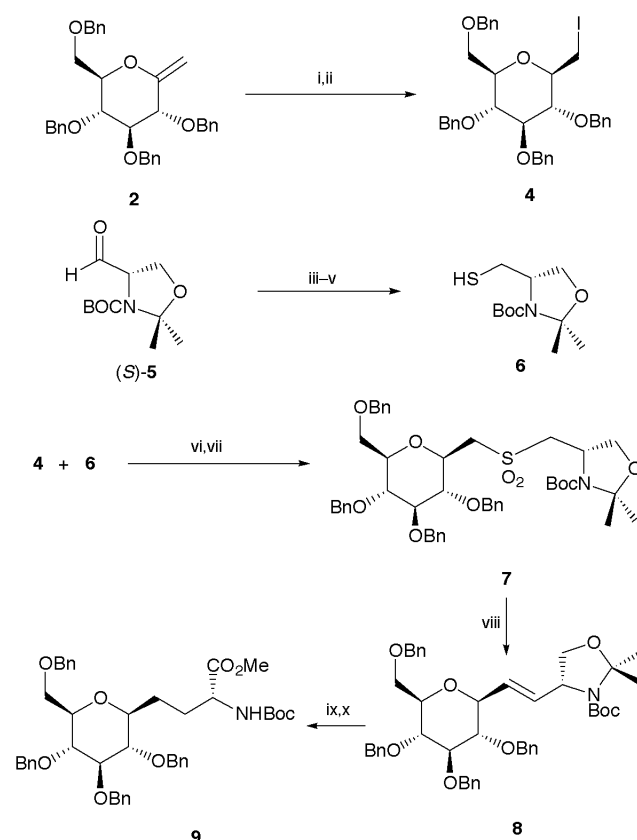
We now report the application of this methodology to the construction of C-linked glycopeptidomimetics. Initial studies (Scheme 2) were concerned with the synthesis of the C-glucosyl serine analogue **9**. The key starting material, iodide **4**, was readily prepared from *exo*-glycal **2** by stereoselective 9-BBN hydroboration–oxidation⁷ followed by iodination.⁶ Thiol **6** was the required coupling partner. We were surprised to discover that this useful building block had not been reported previously but it was easily obtained from the Garner aldehyde (*S*)-**5**⁸ by reduction followed by Mitsunobu displacement using thioacetic acid and then treatment with sodium methoxide.[†] Alkylation of thiol **6** using iodide **4** followed by oxidation of the resulting sulfide produced sulfone **7** $\{[\alpha]_D -30.1$ (c 0.57, CHCl₃) [HRMS (FAB+): Found: 838.3601. C₄₆H₅₇NO₁₀Na requires 838.3608 (0.9 ppm error)]}. This sulfone was then treated under Chan's tandem halogenation–Ramberg–Bäcklund conditions^{5b} to produce the *E*-alkene **8** (*J* 15.6 Hz) in 37% unoptimised yield. Alkene reduction was efficiently achieved using diimide generated *in situ* and the amino acid was unmasked using a one-pot hydrolysis–oxidation procedure.⁹



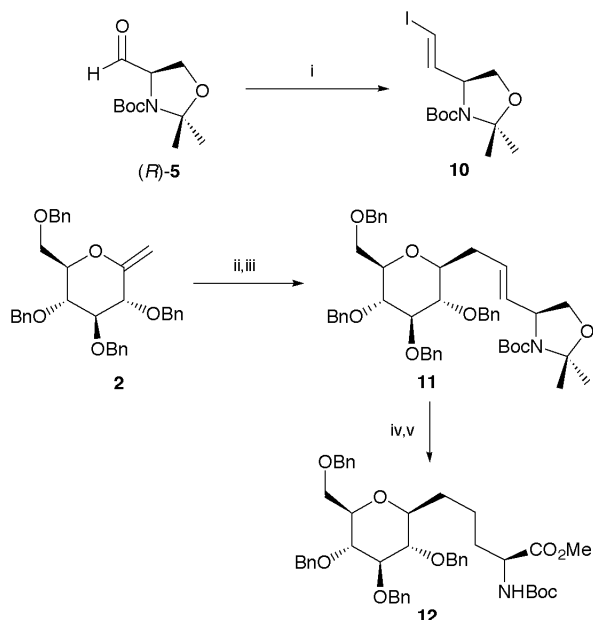
Scheme 1

Diazomethane esterification gave the target C-glycosyl serine derivative **9** $\{[\alpha]_D -8.2$ (c 1.45, CHCl₃) [HRMS (FAB+): Found: 762.3614. C₄₄H₅₃NO₉Na requires 762.3618 (0.6 ppm error)]}.

The second target was the C-glycosyl asparagine analogue **12** depicted in Scheme 3. In principle, this compound could be made *via* the methodology outlined in Scheme 2 simply by using the higher homologue of iodide **4**⁶ or of thiol **6**. However, we decided to investigate an alternative approach based on the Suzuki coupling procedure developed by Johnson and Johns¹⁰ but not previously applied to C-glycosyl amino acid synthesis (Scheme 3). For this route we required vinyl iodide **10** which has been described but *via* a rather lengthy route.¹¹ An improved route to **10** was developed: treatment of the Garner aldehyde (*R*)-**5**[‡] with CHI₃/CrCl₂¹² produced **10** exclusively as the *E*-isomer $\{[\alpha]_D -80.8$ (c 1.76, CHCl₃); lit.,¹¹ -75.3 (c 1.9, CHCl₃)}. Hydroboration of *exo*-glycal **2** followed by Suzuki coupling with vinyl iodide **10** gave alkene **11** in moderate yield but with complete control over 'anomeric' configuration and alkene geometry (*J* 15.5 Hz). Diimide reduction followed by treatment with Jones' reagent and then diazomethane, as before,



Scheme 2 Reagents and conditions: i, 9-BBN, then H₂O₂, NaOH; ii, PPh₃, imidazole, I₂, 80% (ref. 6); iii, NaBH₄; iv, PPh₃, diisopropyl azodicarboxylate, AcSH; v, NaOMe, 38% for 3 steps; vi, K₂CO₃, MeCN–MeOH, reflux; vii, MCPBA, Na₂HPO₄, 66% for 2 steps; viii, CBr₂F₂, KOH–Al₂O₃, Bu^tOH, 60 °C, 37%; ix, TsNHNH₂, NaOAc, 85 °C, 82%; x, Jones' reagent (1 M), then CH₂N₂, 60%.



Scheme 3 Reagents and conditions: i, CHI_3 , CrCl_2 , THF, 60%; ii, 9-BBN; iii, **10**, $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{dppf})\cdot\text{CHCl}_3$, aq. K_3PO_4 , DMF, 48%; iv, TsNHNH_2 , NaOAc , 85 °C, 78%; v, Jones' reagent (1 M), then CH_2N_2 , 56%.

gave the protected C-glycosyl amino acid **12** in good yield. All data correlated well with those reported in a previous synthesis of **12** by Dondoni *et al.*^{2a} {e.g. $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} +6.25$ (c 0.8, CHCl_3); lit.,^{2a} $+6.2$ (c 0.7, CHCl_3) [HRMS (FAB⁺): Found: 776.3783. $\text{C}_{45}\text{H}_{55}\text{NO}_9\text{Na}$ requires 776.3775 (1.2 ppm error)]} and thus confirmed the expected^{7,10} β -selectivity of the hydroboration step.

In summary, we have devised two new, versatile routes to glycopeptidomimetics which join together the individual sugar and amino acid units to produce exclusively β -stereoisomers at the 'anomeric' centre. We have also established that the Ramberg–Bäcklund rearrangement of S-glycoside dioxides is a general procedure which can be utilised for the synthesis of *exo*-glycals,³ C-linked disaccharides,⁶ and now in this work, C-

linked glycosyl amino acids. We are currently optimising the above procedures and extending the methodology to more challenging targets.

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Notes and references

† All new compounds were fully characterised spectroscopically and by HRMS/elemental analysis.

‡ The enantiomeric Garner aldehyde (*R*)-**5** was used in this route because full data is available for diastereoisomer **12**.

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