SYNTHESIS OF NOVEL ANTAGONISTS OF LEUKOTRIENE B4

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<u>Abstract</u> As part of a program to identify a stable LTB₄ antagonist, several novel compounds containing a 2,6-disubstituted pyridine ring in place of carbons 7-9 of the natural eicosanoid were synthesized utilizing a Pd-Cu cross coupling reaction

Leukotriene B₄, 55, 12R-6, 14-cis-8, 10-trans-eicosatetraenoic acid (LTB₄), is believed to be a potent mediator of immediate hypersensitivity reactions and inflammation 1. It stimulates aggregation and degranulation of human neutrophils, promotes chemotaxis and chemokinesis of leukocytes, and is a mediator of lysosomal enzyme release and superoxide generation 2. LTB₄ also constricts respiratory smooth muscle *via* an indirect mechanism involving stimulation of the release of cyclooxygenase products ³.

Receptors for leukotriene B₄ have been characterized in human neutrophils and HL-60 cells ⁴ Given its significant biological activity it is possible that a receptor level antagonist of leukotriene B₄ might be therapeutically useful in the treatment of inflammatory diseases. Although many compounds are known which interfere with the biosynthesis of LTB₄,⁵ relatively few agents have been prepared which directly block its pharmacological effects ⁶ We have begun a program with the goal of identifying a stable LTB₄ receptor level antagonist. Our strategy is to design molecules in which the cis,trans,trans-triene unit of leukotriene B₄ has been modified so as to render it a more stable entity. Herein we describe our initial efforts in this area with the synthesis of compounds (typified by U-75302) where a 2,6-disubstituted pyridine ring has replaced carbons 7-9 of LTB₄. The



pyridine ring was selected with the hope that the basic nitrogen would be a source of internal hydrogen bonding to the C-5 hydroxyl group, thereby enhancing the molecule's conformational similarity to LTB₄

The carbon skeleton of the target compound and some closely related analogs were assembled by a series of palladium-copper catalyzed cross coupling reactions⁷ between suitably functionalized pyridyl bromides and 3-hydroxy-undec-5Z-en-1-yne ($\underline{6}$) ⁸ The required pyridyl bromides were prepared starting with 6-bromo-2-formyl pyridine ($\underline{1}$)⁹ (Scheme 1) Reaction of $\underline{1}$ with the ylid formed from 4-carboxybutyltriphenylphosphonium bromide and lithium (bis)trimethylsilylamide (THF, 23°C) afforded the corresponding olefin-acid as a 4-1 mixture of cis/trans isomers in 69% yield ¹⁰ Careful chromatography of the mixture allowed the isolation of the pure cis olefin $\underline{2}$ in 54% yield lodolactonization of $\underline{2}$ (I₂, KHCO₃, KI, aq THF) provided iodolactone $\underline{3}$ in 94% yield Reductive removal of the iodine of $\underline{3}$ with tri-n-butyltin hydride (AIBN, toluene, 75°C) afforded lactone $\underline{4}$ (71%) Alternatively, base catalyzed methanolysis of $\underline{3}$ cleanly gave epoxy-ester $\underline{5}$ in 81% yield





The palladium-copper catalyzed coupling reactions between the bromopyridine substrates <u>1</u> and acetylene <u>6</u> proceeded smoothly as shown in Scheme 2 In general, the reactions were carried out in triethlyamine at 50°C for 1 5-4 h using 1 2 equivalents of acetylene and 2 mol % of (bis)triphenyl-phosphinepalladium-dichloride. The yields for this process ranged from good to excellent Treatment of the coupled products <u>11</u> with excess sodium (bis)-2-methoxyethoxy aluminum hydride (Red-AI) (0°C, toluene) served to reduce the acetylene to the desired trans allylic alcohol as well as effected reduction of the C-1 carbonyl <u>11</u> In the case of <u>11a</u> it was necessary to run the reaction at 23°C to allow for complete reduction, producing <u>111a</u> ¹² The corresponding carboxylic acids <u>IV</u> were obtained via selective oxidation of the primary alcohol of <u>111</u> with oxygen, catalyzed by platinum black (aq acetone, 50°C) <u>13</u>



Compounds III and IV were tested for their ability to inhibit the binding of 1nM [3H]LTB4 to human neutrophil membranes 14 At a dose of 1 μ M, all of the compounds were found to compete effectively for receptor sites with inhibitions ranging from 40-92% (% inhibition for 1 μ M LTB4 = 96) In addition, several of these compounds have been found to significantly inhibit LTB4-induced neutrophil aggregation at concentrations at least 100 times less than their inherent agonist activity 14 The compounds were also tested for their effect on LTB4-induced contraction of guinea pig lung parenchyma strips 15 At least one compound, U-75302 (IIIa), proved to be an effective antagonist in this assay at a dose (0 3 μ M) where it was void of agonist activity

Several structural variants of these compounds are currently under investigation in order to probe the nature of the interaction of this class of compounds with the leukotriene B4 receptor. The results of these studies, as well as detailed biological evaluations, will be reported separately.

References and Notes

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- 16 All new compounds exhibited satisfactory ¹H NMR, IR and elemental analysis and/or high resolution mass spectral data Diastereomeric mixtures of compounds <u>II</u>, <u>III</u> and <u>IV</u> were not separated