Peptide and cyclopetide synthesis via Ugi and click reactions under microwave irradiation and in continuous flow system

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Keywords: Click reaction, continuous flow, Ugi reaction

INTRODUCTION

Cyclopeptides usually stand out due to their structural characteristics and their physico-chemical and biological properties of interest for use as therapeutic agents.¹ The increasing use of micro-reactors as a promising technology for the synthesis of compounds with pharmaceutical application and the absence of reports in the literature investigating the Ugi / Click reactions in cyclopeptide synthesis in continuous flow systems were the major motivations for this work.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The first step in our approach was the synthesis of an isonitrile attached to an aromatic ring functionalized with a propargyl ether (Scheme 1). The triple bond is needed for the final click reaction with a remote azide group. It is known that functionalized isonitriles do not have the characteristic bad smelling of the isonitriles family and these compounds have been successfully applied in multicomponent reactions.² The synthesis of the odorless isonitrile 6 was performed in four steps with an overall yield of 47%. This new isonitrile was found to be bench stable.

MW-assisted organic reactions generally behave similarly under continuous flow conditions.³ Indeed, under these conditions, the Ugi products were obtained with a small increase in the yields (10% in average) compared to the MW conditions (Scheme 2). The next step was an intramolecular click reaction of compound 10 under microwave irradiation by which the cyclic N-alkylated cyclopeptides 11 were obtained in moderate non-optimized yields (Scheme 3). The click reactions in continuous flow conditions are under investigation.

CONCLUSION

The use the Ugi and click reactions in continuous flow conditions for the synthesis of cyclopeptides is an important tool for the synthesis of various compounds for pharmaceutical applications.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

IQ-UnB, CAPES, CNPq and FINEP-CTINFRA n° 0970/01.

REFERENCES