Regioselective reduction of benzylidene acetals from a bis-heterocyclic pyrimidino-pyranoside platform

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Abstract: After the preparation with few steps of the original bicyclic osidic scaffold of pyrimidino-pyranoside type, the exploration of the reactivity of the pyranose part allowed us to carry out different procedures for opening 4,6-O-benzylidene.

This work reports regioselective reduction reactions of benzylidene acetals moieties which generate anchor points of new functions such as acetyl groups.

Keywords: Regioselective reduction, benzylidene acetals, peptidomimetics, bis-heterocyclic pyrimidino-pyranoside

1. Introduction

The use of sugar as a rigid chiral platform that essential groups can functionalize was developed by Hirschmann in 1992 1; thus preparing the first series of somatostatin1 receptor antagonist saccharide peptidomimetics.

This concept was taken up to develop a bicyclic 2-4 osidic moiety, playing the role of a central body to prepare (Arg-Gly-Asp) RGD peptidomimetics.

The openings of benzylidene acetals moieties are often made by reducing reaction with a Lewis acid/hydrde couple. The nature of the reducing / Lewis acid couple and that of the sugar considerably influence the regioselectivity of the reduction, i.e., the ratio (6-OBn / 4-OBn) 5-9.

2. Methodology

2.1. Regioselective opening of the benzylidene of compound 1

Compound 1, resulting from the coupling between phenylboronic acid and SMe-pyrimidino-pyranoside, was chosen to study the reactivity of the sugar part of the platform, namely the regioselective opening of the benzylidene acetal by different hydrde/Lewis acid pairs. As described for compound 1 in Scheme 1, the Et3SiH / BF3.OEt2 couple made it possible to obtain compound 3 having a free hydroxyl in position 4 and a benzyl ether in position 6 with a modest yield of 47%. However, we also note the presence of other products challenging to purify and unidentified.
2.2. Regioselective opening of the benzylidene of compound 2

In this part, compound 2, resulting from the coupling between phenylboronic acid and Ph-pyrimidino-pyranoside, was chosen instead of compound 1.

The use of Et$_3$SiH / BF$_3$.OEt$_2$ and LiAlH$_4$ / AlCl$_3$ pairs made it possible to obtain opening products having a benzyl ether in position 6 and a free alcohol function in position 4 with good yields of 86% and 65%, respectively, Scheme 2.

With the Et$_3$SiH/PhBCl$_2$ pair, reverse regioselectivity was observed and led to the formation of compound 5 (6-OH and 4-OBn) with a yield of 72%, Scheme 3.

The use of BF$_3$ and PhBCl$_2$ in the reduction of compound 2 yields compounds of different regioselectivity. Steric factors can explain this fact. When a small reducing agent (BF$_3$) is used, the 4-OH/6-OCH$_3$Ph compound is favored, while the 6-OH/4-OCH$_3$Ph compound is preferred when a greater steric reducing agent (PhBCl$_2$) is used. Several authors report these observations.$^{10-14}$

2.3. Acylation reaction tests on compounds 3, 4 and 5

An acetylation reaction of free hydroxyl allowed confirmation of the structure of compounds 3 and 6 by the variation of the chemical shift of H$_4$ due to the formation of an ester function.

The confirmation of the structure of compounds 4 and 5 was performed after acetylation of free hydroxyl, Schemes 4 and 5.
The variations of the chemical shifts of the H4 proton in the ester compound 7 and the H6 proton in the ester compound 8, comparatively to those of their respective precursors 4 and 5 are indicative of the regioselectivity of the reaction. The esterification reaction occurs on 4-OH for compound 4, while it occurs on 6-OH for compound 5. Additionally, the chemical shifts of proton H6 (for 4 and 7) and H4 (for 5 and 8) remain in the same region, reinforcing this observation.

3. Conclusion
Exploring the reactivity of the pyranose part of the pyrimidino-pyranoside platform by regioselective reduction reactions of benzylidene has been fruitful and has made it possible to develop a functionalization. Thus, this platform presents anchor points whose reactivity we control and allows the introduction of molecular diversity.

Therefore, this platform is quite interesting to develop and should allow peptidomimetics to mimic short peptide sequences.

4. Experimental

4.1. Opening procedure

Compound 3: (5S,7R,8S)-2-Methylsulfanyl-5,8-dihydro-7-benzoxymethyl-5-methoxy-pyran[3,4-e]pyrimidin-8-ol.

Compound 1(100 mg, 0.28 mmol) is dissolved in 5 mL of anhydrous dichloromethane at -78°C under an argon atmosphere, then 0.13 mL of Et3SiH (3 eq.) and 0.1 ml of BF3.Et2O (3 eq.). The reaction followed by TLC is complete after 30 min of stirring at -78°C. The reaction mixture is diluted with 20 mL of dichloromethane, washed with 10 mL of saturated NaHCO3 solution, and then washed with water. The organic phase is dried over magnesium sulfate and then concentrated in vacuo. The crude is purified by chromatography on a silica column (hexane / EtOAc, 3: 1). Compound 3 is isolated with a yield of 47%.

1H RMN (CDCl3, 250 MHz) : δ 2.58 (s, 3H, SMe), 3.57 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.85-4.00 (m, 2H, Hα, Hβ), 4.09 (ddd, 1H, H5, Jδ= 9.6 Hz, Jδ,γ = 4.4 Hz, Jγ,δ= 2.5 Hz), 4.66 (d, 1H, Hα, Jγ,δ = 12.5 Hz), 4.67 (d, 1H, Hδ, Jδ,γ = 9.6 Hz), 4.72 (d, 1H, H5, Jδ,γ = 12.5 Hz), 5.59 (s, 1H, H1), 7.25-7.40 (m, 5H, H aromatic), 8.40 (s, 1H, H7).

13C RMN (CDCl3, 62.9 MHz) : δ 14.5 (SMe), 56.1 (OMe), 65.4 (C5), 69.2 (C7), 70.4 (C6), 73.8 (C6), 96.3 (C1), 121.7 (C2), 127.8 (2C aromatic), 128.6 (3C aromatic), 138.3 (Cq aromatic), 156.1 (C5), 164.9 (C7), 173.2 (C6).

HRMS (ESI+) : 371.1024 (calculated for C17H20N2NaO5S : 371.1036).

Compound 4: (5S,7R,8S)-2-Phenyl-5,8-dihydro-7-benzoxymethyl-5-methoxy-pyran[3,4-e]pyrimidin-8-ol.

Compound 2 (150 mg, 0.4 mmol) is dissolved in 5 mL of anhydrous dichloromethane at 0°C under an argon atmosphere, 23 mg of LiAlH4 (1.5 eq.) are then added at 0°C. The reaction mixture is carried to reflux, and 80 mg of AlCl3 (1.5 eq.) are added. The reaction followed by TLC is complete after 2 hours of stirring at reflux. The mixture is hydrolyzed and then extracted with dichloromethane and washed with water. The organic phase is dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated in vacuo. Compound 4 is obtained with a yield of 65% after purification by chromatography on silica gel (Hexane / EtOAc, 1: 2).

1H RMN (CDCl3, 250 MHz) : δ 3.62 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.82 (s, 1H, OHα), 3.90-4.00 (m, 2H, Hα, Hβ), 4.16 (ddd, 1H, H4, Jδ= 9.8 Hz, Jδ,γ = 4.8 Hz, Jγ,δ= 2.6 Hz), 4.70 (d, 1H, H5, J5,δ = 12.4 Hz), 4.75 (d, 1H, Hδ, Jδ,γ = 12.4 Hz), 4.77 (d, 1H, Hγ, Jγ,δ = 9.8 Hz), 5.69 (s, 1H, H1), 7.30-7.45 (m, 5H, H aromatic), 7.40-7.50
Compound 5: (5S,7R,8S)-2-Phenyl-5,8-dihydro-8-benzoyloxy-7-hydroxymethyl-5-methoxy-pyrano[3,4-e] pyrimidine.

Compound 2 (200 mg, 0.5 mmol) is dissolved in 5 mL of anhydrous dichloromethane at 0°C under an argon atmosphere. Next, 0.25 mL of Et3SiH (3 eq.) and 0.2 mL of PhBCl2 (3 eq.) are added. The reaction followed by TLC is complete after 45 minutes of stirring at -78°C. It was hydrolyzed with saturated NaHCO3 solution; the reaction mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (20 ml) and washed with water. The organic phase is dried over magnesium sulfate and then concentrated in vacuo. The crude is purified by chromatography on a silica column (Hexane / EtOAc, 1: 1), compound 5 is thus isolated with a 72% yield.

Compound 6: (5S,7R,8S)-7-((benzoyloxy)methyl)-5-methoxy-2-(methylthio)-7,8-dihydro-5H-pyran[4,3-d] pyrimidin-8-yl acetate.

RMN 1H (CDCl3, 250 MHz) : δ 2.12 (s, CH3CO), 2.49 (s, 3H, SM), 3.68 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.65-3.75 (m, 2H, H5, H6), 4.25-4.35 (m, 1H, H5), 4.56 (d, 1H, H9, Jgem = 12 Hz), 4.71 (d, 1H, H9, Jgem = 12 Hz), 5.59 (s, 1H, H1), 6.07 (d, 1H, H8, J5,5 = 10 Hz), 7.25-7.40 (m, 5H, H aromatic), 8.38 (s, 1H, H1).

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