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Asymmetric and efficient synthesis of homophenylalanine derivatives via Friedel-Crafts reaction with trifluoromethanesulfonic acid

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Abstract—An efficient Friedel-Crafts reaction of TFA-Asp(Cl)-OMe and stoichiometric amounts of benzene was established by using neat trifluoromethanesulfonic acid (TfOH) as solvent and catalyst under a mild condition. This methodology has been applied to many aromatic compounds and enabled synthesis of several homophenylalanine derivatives. © 2017 Elsevier Science. All rights reserved

1. Introduction

Homophenylalanine (hPhe) elongates methylene in a side chain of phenylalanine (Phe). Sometimes it produces different biological activities when displacing Phe with homoPhe in bioactive peptides.¹ hPhe is also known as a starting material for pharmaceutical products such as benazepril and enalapril, which inhibit angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE).² Asymmetric and efficient synthesis of hPhe is important. Synthesis of hPhe has been reported using various methodologies including enzymatic resolution,³ Suzuki-coupling,⁴ diastereoselective Michel addition⁵ and catalytic asymmetric hydrogenation.⁶ These methods require the preparation of special reagents or precursors for the asymmetric synthesis of both enantiomers. Amino acids are one of the most popular precursors and easily available for asymmetric synthesis. Friedel-Crafts (F-C) reactions between aromatics and a side chain of aspartic acid (Asp) are some of the key reactions for asymmetric synthesis for both hPhe enantiomers' skeletons.⁷ It has been reported that synthesis of hPhe using F-C reaction of Asp anhydride (*N*-unprotected or *N*-protected) by AlCl₃ is required for large excesses of aromatics and refluxing in organic solvent for long durations. Smaller amounts of aromatics at room temperature have produced lower yields.^{7b} It is estimated that the low solubility of Asp derivatives makes the reaction mixture precipitate in organic solvents. Therefore the synthetic routes have not been applied to precious or pyrolyzing aromatic compounds. To apply these synthetic routes to many aromatic compounds, we established an efficient Friedel-Crafts

reaction with stoichiometric amounts of enantiopure Asp derivatives and aromatics at low temperature, followed by derivatization to hPhe.

2. Results and Discussion

To establish an efficient F-C reaction, conditions, which consisted of aromatics and acyl donors stoichiometrically at room temperature, were fixed. One of the most popular acyl donors, *N*-TFA-protected L-Asp anhydride (**1**)⁸, was used as a first choice because an acid stable *N*-protection group might be preferable for the F-C reaction. Using AlCl₃ (Table 1, Entry 1) as a catalyst in CH₂Cl₂, no reaction occurred within 12 hours because the L-Asp derivative was precipitated.⁹ To resolve the problem, we attempted F-C reactions in excess amounts of liquid promoters, which we used as a solvent. TiCl₄, which is normally used for an F-C reaction for the α -carboxyl in α -amino acid,¹⁰ was used (Entry 2). However the reaction mixture became heterogeneous and no reaction was observed. We chose concentrated H₂SO₄ (Entry 3) to make the reaction mixture homogeneous, but only a hydrolyzed product of acyl donor (*N*-TFA-L-Asp-OH) was obtained. This result showed that compound **1** could be dissolved in strong Brønsted acid. We tried using a neat trifluoromethanesulfonic acid (TfOH) as a promoter and solvent. TfOH has been used in F-C reactions because it forms mixed anhydride which has a strong reactivity with acyldonor.¹¹ As shown in Entry 4, the reaction mixture became homogeneous in TfOH, the F-C reaction proceeded within an hour at room temperature to obtain target compounds (**4a** and **4b**) in 55% yield and no

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hydrolysis of **1** was observed. To ensure the role of TfOH, Tf₂O (Entry 5), which was reported as an F-C when forming mixed anhydride with carboxylic acid¹², was applied. The reaction mixture became heterogeneous and no reaction occurred. These results showed that TfOH not only improved the solubility of **1** but also promoted an effective F-C reaction effectively. A regioisomer was formed in the condition, because compound **1** had two F-C reaction sites, β- and α- carboxyl, (**4a** : **4b** = 95 : 5). The proportion of the regioisomer was identical to that used in previous reports, which used AlCl₃ in excess benzene with refluxing.⁸ *N*-unprotected L-Asp anhydride (**2**)¹³, which is another popular donor, was subjected to the F-C condition in TfOH, and no products were formed because the reaction mixture became heterogeneous (Entry 6). To improve the reaction, TFA-L-Asp(Cl)-OMe (**3**) that was obtained via methanolizing **1** with MeOH, then treating the product with SOCl₂,¹⁴ was used as an acyl donor. As expected, that compound **3** was more reactive than **1** or **2** and it had only one acylation site

heterogeneous. TiCl₄ and H₂SO₄ did not afford the F-C product **5** because it was a heterogeneous mixture and hydrolysis of acyl donor occurred respectively (Entries 8 and 9). A homogeneous mixture was made using TfOH and compound **3** was converted to **5** in a 98% yield within an hour (Entry 10). The F-C reaction using Tf₂O is not effective because Tf₂O did not dissolve the acyl donor during the reaction (Entry 11). There were some benefits to using acyl donor **3** in TfOH. First, F-C reaction proceeded on a small scale (< 0.1 mmol) in a mild condition (0 °C) and produced a high yield. Second, further purification was not needed by ¹H-NMR analysis after the reaction mixture was subjected to partition (1N HCl, saturated NaHCO₃, and saturated NaCl).¹⁵ From these results, this F-C reaction with neat TfOH could be applied to various aromatic compounds.

Figure 1. Acyl donors for Friedel-Crafts reaction with benzene

Entry	Donor	Catalyst (eq)	Solvent	Reaction time (h)	Product yield (%)
1	1	AlCl ₃ (8)	CH ₂ Cl ₂	1 or 12	0
2	1	TiCl ₄ (90)	neat	1 or 12	0
3	1	H ₂ SO ₄ (90)	neat	1 or 12	0
4	1	TfOH (40)	neat	1	4a (52), 4b (3)
5	1	Tf ₂ O (25)	neat	1 or 12	0
6	2	TfOH (40)	neat	1	0
7	3	AlCl ₃ (8)	CH ₂ Cl ₂	10	5 (50)
8	3	TiCl ₄ (90)	neat	1 or 12	0
9	3	H ₂ SO ₄ (90)	neat	1 or 12	0
10	3	TfOH (40)	neat	1	5 (98)
11	3	Tf ₂ O (25)	neat	1 or 12	0

Table 1. Friedel-Crafts reaction of **1** or **2** or **3** and stoichiometric amounts of benzene at room temperature by catalysts

Entry	R ₁	R ₂	R ₃	R ₄	Configuration of 3	Conditions	Product (proportion ^a)	Yield (%)
1	H	H	H	H	L-	0°C-r.t., 1h	L- 5	98
2	H	H	H	H	D-	0°C-r.t., 1h	D- 5	97
3	Me	H	H	H	L-	0°C, 1h	L- 6, 7 (95 : 5)	99
4	Me	H	H	H	D-	0°C, 1h	D- 6, 7 (95 : 5)	99
5	Me	Me	H	H	L-	0°C, 1h	L- 8	97
6	Me	Me	H	H	D-	0°C, 1h	D- 8	96
7	Me	H	Me	H	L-	0°C, 1h	L- 9	98
8	Me	H	Me	H	D-	0°C, 1h	D- 9	98
9	H	Me	H	Me	L-	0°C, 1h	L- 10	96
10	H	Me	H	Me	D-	0°C, 1h	D- 10	97
11	OMe	H	H	H	L-	0°C, 1h	L- 11, 12 (5 : 4)	97
12	OMe	H	H	H	D-	0°C, 1h	D- 11, 12 (5 : 4)	98
13	OMe	OMe	H	H	L-	0°C, 1h	L- 13	99
14	OMe	OMe	H	H	D-	0°C, 1h	D- 13	99
15	NO ₂	H	H	H	L-	0°C-r.t., 1h	-	0
16	NHAc	H	H	H	L-	0°C-r.t., 1h	-	0
17	NHTFA	H	H	H	L-	0°C-r.t., 1h	-	0

^aThe ratios of both isomers were calculated with ¹H-NMR.

Table 2. Friedel-Crafts reaction of **3** and stoichiometric amounts of aromatics

We performed the F-C reaction in TfOH for compound L- and D- **3** and some aromatic compounds (Table 2). Stereochemistry of the Asp derivative **3** was retained for F-C products (Entries 1 and 2) in a good yield. Aromatics, which have electron donating substituents, easily reacted within an hour at 0°C in a high yield, because the inductive effect of the substituents played an important role. Toluene (Entries 3 and 4) was afforded *p*-substituted product (**6**) mainly and *o*-substituted product (**7**) of less than 5%. Xylene derivatives (Entries 5 - 10) were also afforded **8-10** with a good yield. But anisole (Entries 11 and 12) was afforded the same degree of *p*- (**11**) and *o*- (**12**) isomers, which were easily purified with column chromatography. These results indicated that combinations of TfOH and activating groups in the aromatic compounds for nucleophilic substitution reduced activating energy differences between *o*- and *p*- formation more than combinations of AlCl₃ and aromatics.^{7c} 1,2-Dimethoxybenzene afforded only a less hindered (**13**) in a

good yield (Entries 13 and 14). An F-C reaction of aromatics bearing deactivating substituents such as nitro group (Entry 15) did not proceed even though the reaction was proceeded at room temperature. F-C reaction of *N*-Ac or *N*-TFA-aniline also did not work (Entries 16 and 17). It was estimated that protonation of amide nitrogen with TfOH may decrease acidity in reaction mixture. F-C products (L- or D- **5, 6, 8-13**) were subsequently underwent hydrogenolysis of benzyl carbonyl with H₂/Pd-C in acetic acid followed by deprotection of TFA and methyl ester by 6N HCl aq. at 80 °C¹⁶ to give hPhe derivatives a good yield (Scheme 1). Enantiomeric excess of these compounds was measured [α]_D^{7f, 17} and chiral HPLC (CHIROBIOTIC T; eluted with 10% EtOH – H₂O; flow rate 1.0 ml/min; UV detection at 210 nm) for both enantiomers. Enantiomeric excess of all of the deprotected compounds was calculated >99% in order to succeed asymmetric synthesis of hPhe derivatives.

3. Conclusion

We established an efficient Friedel-Crafts reaction with stoichiometric amounts of aromatics and easily preparable Asp derivatives **3** as acyl donor, in good yields under mild conditions in TfOH at room temperature. Furthermore, the F-C reaction, which in previous reports⁷ had taken more than several hours with various Asp derivatives, was completed within an hour. Because amino acid derivatives, which are not easily dissolved in organic solvents, could be dissolved in TfOH, the reaction mixture became a homogeneous system. After the reduction of the benzyl carbonyl group by using H₂ - Pd/C, deprotection TFA at α -amino group and methyl ester at α -carboxyl group, hPhe derivatives were afforded in a good overall yield (>90%) and the asymmetric center of the product retained its configuration starting Asp derivatives. These synthetic

routes will be applied to precious aromatics to derivatize side chain elongated aromatic amino acid derivatives via F-C reactions in short steps.

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Scheme 1. Synthesis of hPhe derivatives

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- General Method for Friedel-Crafts reaction with TfOH*; Compound **3** (0.1 mmol) and aromatic compound (0.1 mmol) were dissolved in TfOH (0.5 ml, 5.69 mmol) at 0°C. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature

and stirred for 1 hour, then poured into cold-H₂O/AcOEt (40/40 ml) to quench the reaction. The organic layer was washed with 1N HCl aq., sat.NaHCO₃ aq., 1N HCl aq. and sat.NaCl aq., and dried over MgSO₄, then filtrated. The filtrate was concentrated to afford a F-C product.

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