### 行政院國家科學委員會專題研究計畫 成果報告

## 脂質代謝活性促進劑—雙帖類生物鹼 Nigellamines 及其衍生物的合成研究

#### 研究成果報告(精簡版)

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計畫主持人:張清堯

計畫參與人員:碩士班研究生-兼任助理人員:鄭群燁

大專生-兼任助理人員:鄭晏棻

處 理 方 式 : 本計畫涉及專利或其他智慧財產權,2年後可公開查詢

中華民國97年10月01日

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## (計畫名稱)

脂質代謝活性促進劑—雙萜類生物鹼 Nigellamines

及其衍生物的合成研究
計畫類別:■ 個別型計畫 □ 整合型計畫 計畫編號: NSC 96-2113-M -468 -001- 執行期間: 96 年 08 月 01 日至 97 年 07 月 31 日
計畫主持人:張清堯副教授 共同主持人: 計畫參與人員:劉惠銘副教授(弘光科大)、許如婷助理教授(樹人醫專) 鄭群燁(中興大學化學所碩士班)、鄭晏棻(亞洲大學生物 科技系大學部專題生)
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執行單位:亞洲大學生物科技學系

中 華 民 國 97 年 10 月 01 日

#### 一、中、英文摘要

#### (一) 中文摘要。

關鍵字:鏈黴菌,睪丸甾酮,非固醇類抑制劑,內皮樣細胞。

在本計劃中,我們以 4-取代吡啶衍生物為起始,利用吡啶環上質子酸性強度的特異性來建構不對稱的多取代吡啶化合物,再以合成 cyclopenta[c]pyridine 架構的途徑來合成 louisianin C 和 D,產率分別為 22%及 20%。

由於 louisianin C 和 D 具有抑制血管內皮樣細胞生長的作用,除了在本計劃中合成 louisianin C 和 D,同時希望對 Louisianins A - D 之衍生物的進行合成研究,並且提供其他 研究團隊進行相關生理活性之測試研究。

#### (二)英文摘要。

Key words: *Streptomyces* sp., Louisianins A-D, SC 115 cells, vascular endothelical cell, cyclopenta[c]pyridine.

An efficient synthetic route for the preparation of louisianins C and D was developed starting from the commercially available 4-cyanopyridine. Using a novel cyclization-decarboxylation sequence, louisianins C and D were synthesized through the key intermediate 4-bromo-6,7-dihydrocyclopenta[c]pyridin-5-one **6** in six steps with overall yields 22% and 20%, respectively.

#### 二、報告內容

原訂之研究方向為脂質代謝活性促進劑—雙萜類生物鹼 Nigellamines 及其衍生物的合成研究,但受限於經費執行期限僅為一年期計畫,故本實驗室遂將研究方向轉為血管內皮樣細胞生長抑制劑—louisianin C 和 D 的合成研究。在有限的人力與時間之下,本實驗室成功地以簡短的合成步驟,完成了 louisianin C 和 D 的全合成,並且已將本研究投稿於國際知名期刊 The Journal of Organic Chemistry,目前正在審查中。以下為本投稿文章之內容:

R <sup>1</sup>		R1	R2	R3
$R^3$ $R^2$	A	O	OH	3-propenyl
	B	OH, H	OH	3-propenyl
	C	O	H	3-propenyl
	D	O	H	<i>trans</i> -1-propenyl

Figure 1. Structures of louisianin family.

Louisianins A-D were isolated from the cultured broth of *Streptomyces* sp. WK-4028.<sup>1</sup> Louisianin A inhibited the growth of SC 115 cells ( $IC_{50} = 0.6 \mu g/mL$ ), while louisianins C and D potently suppressed the tube formation of cultured vascular endothelial cells in vitro.<sup>1-3</sup> To date, only limited reports have been published for the syntheses of louisianins C and D. In 2003, Kelly reported the synthesis of louisianin C via a symmetrical 3,5-diallyl-substituted pyridine (6 steps in 11% yield).<sup>4</sup> In 2006, Chang and co-workers synthesized louisianin D successfully utilizing a fused bicyclic glutarimide as the key intermediate (10 steps in 18% yield).<sup>5</sup> Recently, Taylor et al. prepared both louisianins C and D starting from an unusual 1,2,4-triazine (8-9 steps in 13~16% yield).<sup>6</sup> The low overall yields in the above methods are not quite satisfactory yet, thus leaves plenty room for further improvements.

In our previous paper, we have developed an efficient way for the total synthesis of louisianin A via a cyclization-decarboxylation sequence to establish a fused cyclopentenone moiety. The same strategy is applicable to the preparation of louisianins C and D, which share a common skeleton with louisianin A. In this report, we disclose the syntheses of C and D derivatives, thus affirm the value of this sequence as a general route for the preparation of the whole louisianin family.

**Scheme 1.** Total syntheses of louisianins C and D

The complete synthetic sequence is shown in Scheme 1. An ortho-lithiation of cyanopyridine was achieved by treatment of 4-cyanopyridine 1 with 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidide (LTMP, 2 equiv) at -95 °C. Subsequent bromination was completed by the addition of carbon tetrabromide to give 3-bromo-4-cyanopyridine 2 in 80% yield. This result is better than what reported previously by Rault. 8 A second *ortho*-lithiation was executed by treatment of 2 with lithium diisopropylamide (LDA, 2 equiv) at -95 °C. The reasoning behind this sequence was based on an increased acidity of H(5) on 2 by the inductive effect of bromine atom. Therefore, 3-bromo-4-cyano-5-iodopyridine 3 was obtained upon quenching the resulting reaction mixture by iodine in 74% yield. In 1H NMR spectrum, the structure of compound 3 was confirmed by the appearance of two singlets at  $\delta$  8.98 and 8.81 for H(2) and H(6), respectively.

Palladium-catalyzed coupling reaction with methyl acrylate according to the standard Heck procedure yielded a 1:1 mixture of (*E*)-methyl 3-(5'-bromo-4'-cyanopyridin-3'-yl)acrylate **4** and a de-iodinated product **2**.<sup>4, 7</sup> The reaction was improved by using Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> in acetonitrile in the presence of TBAB, whereas the regioselective product **4** was obtained in 92% yield.<sup>10</sup> The equal isotopic abundance of parent peaks at mass units 266 and 268 affirmed the persistence of a bromine atom. Subsequent hydrogenation using 10% Pd/C in methanol did not yield the desired product, but instead a de-brominated derivative methyl 3-(4'-cyanopyridin-3'-yl)propanoate. The presence of two aromatic protons with a mild coupling constant (ca. 5 Hz) indicated that they were located next to each other.<sup>11, 12</sup> The target compound, 3-(5'-bromo-4'-cyanopyridin-3'-yl)propanoate **5**, can be obtained successfully in 64% yield by changing the catalyst to PtO<sub>2</sub>.<sup>13</sup> In <sup>1</sup>H NMR, the two aromatic protons appeared as two singlets at δ 8.77 and 8.63.

The key step of synthesis is a cyclization-decarboxylation sequence, which has been developed previously by us during the preparation of louisianin A. Under a similar condition, compound **5** was treated with potassium *tert*-butoxide at 0 °C to generate an enolate first, which then attacked the cyano group to form a fused five-member ring. Successive hydrolysis under acidic condition induced a decarboxylation to give 4-bromo-6,7-dihydrocyclopenta[*c*]pyridin-5-one **6** in a satisfactory yield (71%).<sup>7</sup> The carbonyl group exhibited a strong absorption at 1724 cm<sup>-1</sup> in the infrared spectrum. The final Stille coupling with allyltri-*n*-butyltin by Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> in DMF generated louisianin C in an excellent yield (90%).<sup>7, 14</sup> The spectra of louisianin C agree well with those reported in the literatures.<sup>2, 4, 6</sup>

As indicated in literatures,<sup>3, 6</sup> louisianin C could be transformed to louisianin D through thermodynamic isomerization. Following the same procedure of synthesizing louisianin C, a base 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU) was added into the reactor in order to induce an isomerization. Indeed louisianin D was obtained in a remarkable 82% yield. The *trans*-located olefinic protons exhibited a large coupling constant (16.2 Hz), consistent with the predicted structure. All spectroscopic features of louisianin D thus prepared were identical to the reported values.<sup>2, 5, 6</sup>

In summary, we have developed a concise and expedient route for the total syntheses of louisianins C and D in high yields. In the synthetic sequence we have utilized a previously developed cyclization-decarboxylation procedure to complete the fused double ring structure in a common key intermediate. The overall yields were higher than previously published methods, and the number of steps was fewer. By this work we have developed a general and efficient route for the preparation of all members in the louisianin family.

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11.

3-(4'-cyanopyridin-3'-yl)propanoate

The compound was identified by  ${}^{1}$ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.73 (s, 1H), 8.65 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.69 (s, 3H), 3.19 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 2.77 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H).

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## 四、計畫成果自評

在我們的研究中,成功地以 4-cyanopyridine 為起始物以簡短的合成步驟來合成 louisianin C 和 D ,雖然不是第一個合成 louisianin C 和 D 的研究,但不論在合成策略的 擬定及合成產率上,都是領先於其他實驗室之結果。在一系列相關天然物的合成上,本實驗室以建立起自己的研究方向。

## 可供推廣之研發成果資料表

附件二	請專利	□可技術移轉		日期:_	年	月_	_日
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發明人	/創作人						
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