



Cite this: *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2016, **14**, 8859

A step-economical multicomponent synthesis of 3D-shaped aza-diketopiperazines and their drug-like chemical space analysis†

Pierre Regenass, Stéphanie Riché, Florent Péron, Didier Rognan, Marcel Hibert, Nicolas Girard* and Dominique Bonnet*

A rapid and atom economical multicomponent synthesis of complex aza-diketopiperazines (aza-DKPs) driven by Rh(i)-catalyzed hydroformylation of alkenylsemicarbazides is described. Combined with catalytic amounts of acid and the presence of nucleophilic species, this unprecedented multicomponent reaction (MCR) enabled the formation of six bonds and a controlled stereocenter from simple substrates. The efficacy of the strategy was demonstrated with a series of various allyl-substituted semicarbazides and nucleophiles leading to the preparation of 3D-shaped bicyclic aza-DKPs. Moreover, an analysis of their 3D molecular descriptors and “drug-likeness” properties highlights not only their originality in the chemical space of aza-heterocycles but also their great potential for medicinal chemistry.

Received 4th July 2016,
Accepted 22nd August 2016
DOI: 10.1039/c6ob01434h

www.rsc.org/obc

Introduction

Low molecular-weight organic molecules are a major source of pharmacological probes and/or drug candidates.¹ Recent achievements in Pd-catalyzed C(sp²)-C(sp²) coupling reactions have greatly facilitated the syntheses of small-size compounds.^{2,3} While these advances have largely contributed to drug discovery, mainly compounds with greater unsaturation, aromaticity and flatness were obtained.⁴ But, as recently reported, such compounds are less likely to succeed in clinical trials than saturated ones.⁵ Indeed, increasing saturation in molecules results in more complex three dimensional 3D-shaped structures with greater potential to better complement the spatial subtleties of target proteins, thus increasing their selectivity and reducing off-target liabilities. In addition, saturation also greatly improves aqueous solubility and as a consequence ameliorates pharmacokinetic properties while decreasing potential toxicity. Finally, it has been observed that the number of stereogenic centers increases from early hit discovery to late drug candidate stages, highlighting the importance of molecular complexity in drug development.⁴

In this context, we embarked on a general programme aiming to design efficient and facile routes to complex 3D-

shaped molecules containing sp³ hybridized carbons and stereocenters with potential application in medicinal chemistry. Indeed, we described recently the access to novel aza-diketopiperazine (aza-DKP) scaffolds, which represent the smallest cyclo aza-peptides described to date (Fig. 1, series A).⁶ Relying on a cyclohydrocarbonylation (CHC)/addition process, we also synthesized a range of bicyclic and tricyclic aza-DKPs incorporating six- or seven-membered rings appended with defined stereocenters (Fig. 1, series B and C).⁷ Herein, we report an unprecedented and highly efficient one-pot sequence to readily access aza-DKPs. For the first time, alkenyl-substituted semicarbazides were subjected to a Rh(i)-catalyzed hydroformylation.⁸ This multicomponent reaction (MCR) performed under acid catalysis and in the presence of various nucleophiles enabled the one-pot formation of six bonds and one stereocenter. Thereby, this step and atom economical approach was advantageously applied to the preparation of a range of aza-DKPs. In addition, their 3D molecular descriptors and “drug-likeness” properties were carefully evaluated to determine not only their originality in the chemical space of existing scaffolds but also their propensity to succeed in potential future clinical trials.

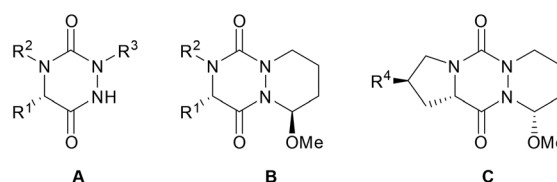


Fig. 1 Chemical structures of recently synthesized aza-DKP scaffolds.^{6,7}

Laboratoire d'Innovation Thérapeutique, UMR7200 CNRS/Université de Strasbourg, Labex MEDALIS, Faculté de Pharmacie, 74 route du Rhin, 67412 Illkirch, France.

E-mail: nicolas.girard@unistra.fr, dominique.bonnet@unistra.fr

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Detailed experimental procedures and analytical data for all the compounds. See DOI: 10.1039/c6ob01434h

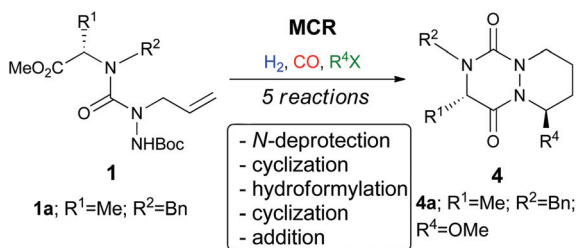


Results and discussion

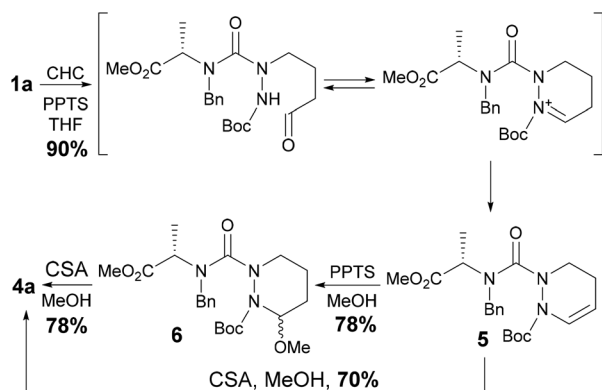
While DKPs represent an important heterocyclic core present in synthetic and natural products, their nitrogen analogues, aza-DKPs, are less well-known and provide interesting opportunities for lead discovery. To access this novel class of underprivileged scaffold, very few practical synthetic routes are available.^{9,10} For bicyclic or tricyclic aza-DKPs B and C (Fig. 1), the only synthetic approach reported to date involves a four-step process starting from alkyl-amino esters.⁶ Thereby, to facilitate the access to diverse aza-DKPs **4**, we decided to develop a rapid and convenient approach that relies on an unprecedented MCR encompassing five transformations from semicarbazides **1** (Scheme 1).

A novel multicomponent reaction

Firstly, to develop this novel approach, we needed to evaluate the fate of semicarbazides **1** upon hydroformylation (Scheme 2). Thus, semicarbazide model **1a**, readily obtained from *N*-alkyl amino ester,⁶ was subjected to hydroformylation in the presence of Rh(CO)₂(acac)/BiPhePhos,^{11,12} CO/H₂ (1 : 1, 5 bar) and pyridinium *p*-toluenesulfonate (PPTS). Under these experimental conditions, **1a** was converted into tetrahydropyridazine **5** in excellent yield (90%). This result not only shows that the hydroformylation is compatible with semicarbazides of type **1** but also shows that the Boc protected secondary amine is nucleophilic enough to spontaneously promote the



Scheme 1 A novel MCR strategy towards heterocyclic aza-DKP scaffold **4**.



Scheme 2 Two-step process from semicarbazide **1a** to aza-DKP **4a**.

cyclization with the aldehyde moiety to form the iminium intermediate. Interestingly, the resulting original unsaturated tetrahydropyridazine **5** can be viewed as a precursor of topographically constrained α -aza-amino acids.¹³ Then, the nucleophilic addition of MeOH to **5** in the presence of PPTS (0.5 equiv.) gave access to **6** in good yield (78%) but a low dr (60 : 40). The treatment of the latter in the presence of a strong acid (CSA, 0.5 equiv.) in MeOH at 70 °C initiated a second cyclization towards **4a**, which was obtained in good yield (78%) and, more surprisingly, a much greater diastereoselectivity than that obtained for **6** (93 : 7 vs. 60 : 40, respectively). This result could be ascribed to the reversibility of the hemiaminal formation under strongly acidic conditions likely evolving towards the thermodynamically more stable *trans*-isomer. To support this result, the energy differences (ΔH based on MM2 calculations) between the *cis* and the *trans* isomers for **6** and **4a** were evaluated. Minimized structures for each diastereoisomer are depicted in the ESI.† Thereby, the energy difference for **6** is 1.39 kcal mol⁻¹, resulting in the formation of both isomers with a lower dr than for **4a** that displays a higher ΔH (2.01 kcal mol⁻¹) in favor of the *trans* isomer. In search of a method for reducing the number of steps, we found that tetrahydropyridazine **5** could also be advantageously treated with CSA (0.5 equiv.) in MeOH to directly lead to **4a** in good yield (70%) and high diastereoselectivity (93 : 7). Thus, bicyclic aza-DKP **4a** was obtained from semicarbazide **1a** in a two-step sequence in 63% overall yield. After validating the hydroformylation on allyl-substituted semicarbazide, we focused our attention on the development of a multicomponent reaction to straightforwardly convert **1a** into **4a**. The optimized experimental conditions determined above were advantageously combined. Thereby, **1a** was treated in the presence of CSA and the Rh/BiPhePhos complex under catalytic conditions in MeOH/THF at 70 °C under 5 bar of CO/H₂ (Table 1, entry 1). In our first attempt, we were pleased to obtain the expected bicyclic aza-DKP **4a**. It is noteworthy that the concentration of CSA in

Table 1 MCR towards aza-heterocycles **4a-f**

Entry	Amino acid	R ¹	R ²	n	Yield ^a (%)	dr (<i>trans/cis</i>) ^b
1	L-Ala	(<i>S</i>)-Me	Bn	1	4a (69)	93 : 7
2	L-Ile	(<i>S</i>)- <i>sec</i> -Bu	Bn	1	4b (48)	>99 : 1
3	L-Ala	(<i>S</i>)-Me	iPe	1	4c (32)	>95 : 5
4	L-Phe	(<i>S</i>)-Bn	Bn	1	4d (31)	>95 : 5
5	L-Lys(Boc)	(<i>S</i>)-H ₂ N(CH ₂) ₄	Bn	1	4e (25) ^c	>95 : 5
6	L-Ala	(<i>S</i>)-Me	Bn	2	4f (52)	37 : 63

^a Isolated yields. ^b Diastereomeric ratios were determined by ¹H NMR or HPLC analysis of the crude reaction mixtures. ^c 1.5 equiv. of CSA were used instead of 0.5 equiv.



MeOH/THF was found to be crucial for driving the one-pot sequence to completion. After optimization, **4a** was obtained in good yield (69%) and the same dr (93 : 7) as that described above.

Scope and limitations of the multicomponent reaction

With these promising results in hand, the scope and limitations of the MCR were then evaluated. To this end, the sequence was extended to other semicarbazides (**1b–f**) that were obtained in moderate to good yields (37 to 82%) from the corresponding *N*-alkyl amino acid esters. These substrates were then subjected to the optimized conditions mentioned above for the MCR. Isolated yields and dr for all compounds **4a–f** are summarized in Table 1. In all cases, the expected bicyclic compounds were obtained in yields ranging from 25% to 69% and a high diastereoselectivity. The process was compatible with the presence of bulky substituents at R¹ and R² (Table 1, entries 2 and 3) or aromatic ones (entry 4). Functional groups such as amines (entry 5) were also tolerated and did not interfere with the Rh/BiPhePhos complex efficacy. Remarkably, the cyclization to a seven-membered ring (entry 6) was also found successful but with a lower stereoselectivity. This result can be ascribed to the energy difference between the two isomers (0.05 kcal mol⁻¹), much below 2 kcal mol⁻¹. Altogether, these results demonstrate that this process represents a convenient atom- and step-economical route for the preparation of complex 3D-shaped bicyclic structures starting from simple and readily accessible allyl- or homoallyl-substituted semicarbazides.

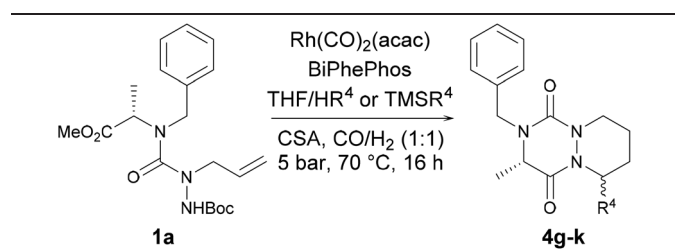
Extension to other nucleophiles

To further extend the scope of the MCR, various nucleophilic species were evaluated (Table 2). To this end, semicarbazide **1a** was subjected to the same one-pot sequence experimental conditions as those described above by replacing MeOH by EtOH,

*n*PrOH, *i*PrOH, TMSCN or *n*PrSH. In the alcohol series, the efficiency of the reaction was clearly correlated to the hindered character of the nucleophile (Table 2). Indeed, whereas hemiaminal **4a** (R⁴ = OMe, Table 1, entry 1) and **4g** (R⁴ = OEt, entry 1) were obtained in good yields (69% and 65%, respectively), the reaction was found sluggish with more hindered R⁴ such as *On*Pr or *Oi*Pr. In this case, increasing the amount of CSA (1 equiv. vs. 0.5 equiv.) enabled us to greatly improve the efficacy of the process (Table 2, entries 2 and 3). Regardless of the nature of the alcohol, aza-DKPs were obtained with good stereoselectivities. Finally, hydroformylation performed in the presence of *n*PrSH or TMSCN failed to give **4j** and **4k**. Both nucleophiles were found to compete as a ligand for rhodium, leading to the inactivation of the Rh/BiPhePhos complex. To overcome this limitation, hydroformylation was first achieved before adding the nucleophilic species (*n*PrSH or TMSCN/BF₃·OEt₂), thus leading to the expected aza-DKPs **4j** and **4k** (Table 2, entries 4 and 5) in good yield (71% and 79%, respectively) but a low diastereoselectivity (73 : 27 and 55 : 45, respectively).

In an attempt to explain the difference of dr between the aza-DKPs, the reversibility of the nucleophilic addition was carefully investigated. Thus, the treatment of aza-DKPs **4g** (R⁴ = OEt) and **4j** (R⁴ = *Sn*Pr) in methanol in the presence of CSA at 70 °C led to **4a** in the same isomeric ratio as those obtained during the MCR. This result tends to demonstrate that the nucleophilic addition is reversible and under thermodynamic control. The theoretical calculations of energy difference performed on both diastereoisomers of **4g–j** (**4g**: Δ*H* = 2.13 kcal mol⁻¹; **4h**: Δ*H* = 3.83 kcal mol⁻¹; **4i**: Δ*H* = 4.65 kcal mol⁻¹; **4j**: Δ*H* = 1.80 kcal mol⁻¹) are in agreement with the dr experimentally obtained. In contrast, aza-DKP **4k** treated under the same conditions (CSA, MeOH, 70 °C) was found fully stable and did not result in the formation of **4a**. In this case, the addition of CN species on the iminium intermediate is likely under kinetic control, only leading to the formation of aza-DKP **4k** with a low selectivity.

Table 2 Extension of the MCR to other nucleophiles



Entry	R ⁴	Yield ^a (%)	dr (<i>trans/cis</i>) ^b
1	OEt	4g (65)	>95 : 5
2	<i>On</i> Pr	4h (47) ^c	>95 : 5
3	<i>Oi</i> Pr	4i (46) ^c	>95 : 5
4	<i>Sn</i> Pr	4j (71) ^d	73 : 27
5	CN	4k (79) ^d	55 : 45

^a Isolated yields. ^b Diastereomeric ratios were determined by ¹H NMR and/or HPLC analysis of the crude reaction mixtures. ^c 1 equiv. of CSA was used instead of 0.5 equiv. ^d Reaction performed without CSA; *n*PrSH or BF₃·Et₂O/TMSCN was added after 7 h of reaction.

3D molecular shape and “drug-likeness” properties of aza-DKPs

Once the novel MCR was developed, we wanted to evaluate the “drug-likeness” properties of the two model aza-DKP scaffolds **4a** and **4f**, incorporating six- and seven-membered rings, respectively. As previously reported, the clinical success of drug candidates is greatly influenced by their physicochemical properties, among which one of the most important is molecular shape.¹⁴ It has been shown that two dimensional (2D) molecular descriptors such as the fraction of hybridized sp³ carbon atoms (*F*_{sp³}) and the number of stereocenters correlate with clinical success.⁵ In addition, shape-based 3D descriptors such as the radius of gyration (ROG) and shadow indices (Shadow Xlength, SXL) explicitly describe the compactness and flatness of a compound, and therefore represent an efficient way to evaluate the propensity of a compound to advance from clinical trials to the market.¹⁵ Although predictions based solely on physicochemical properties should be taken with



care, drug candidates successfully advancing to clinical trials tend to share the following properties: $SXL \leq 16.09$; $ROG < 4.11$; $F_{sp^3} \geq 0.42$. Additionally, the chance of a preclinical candidate passing through the different clinical trial stages was also evaluated by the quantitative estimate of the drug-likeness (QED) descriptor. Compared to the classical rule-based approaches, QED offers a more nuanced view of drug-likeness. QED values range from zero (all properties unfavorable) to one (all properties favorable).¹⁶

Thereby, these descriptors were calculated for model aza-DKP *trans*-isomers **4a** and **4f**. As outlined in Table 3, both compounds meet the three abovementioned criteria (SXL , ROG and F_{sp^3}) and display an excellent QED of 0.870 and 0.881, respectively. These results show that the novel 3D-shaped aza-DKPs gather ideal 2D and 3D molecular characteristics to succeed in the different stages of drug development, provided that these compounds efficiently bind to a target of therapeutic value and are not recognized by undesired off-targets. To further evaluate the originality of the aza-DKPs herein synthesized, we decided to compare the molecular shape of our bicyclic scaffolds incorporating six- and seven-membered rings

with other heterocyclic platforms already described in the literature. To this end, the ROG values for unsubstituted aza-DKP scaffolds **D** and **E** were plotted as a function of the F_{sp^3} value and compared with that of 9266 unique homo and heterocyclic scaffolds derived from 5 million commercially available drug-like compounds for which a low energy 3D structure was taken as the reference (Fig. 2). Some representative scaffolds with extreme properties are also shown to illustrate the plot.

Thus, scaffolds **D** and **E** display a very high F_{sp^3} value, and are interestingly located in a sparsely populated area in our 2D representation of drug-like scaffold space (Fig. 2, top right hand corner). Of particular interest, scaffolds **D** and **E** complement the molecular diversity of already existing heterocyclic scaffolds (some representative ones with extreme properties) but also display optimal “drug-likeness” properties to potentially succeed in the different stages of clinical trials.

Conclusion

The preparation of highly diverse and “out-of-plane” scaffolds requires the design of efficient, rapid and facile synthetic routes. In this article, we describe for the first time the successful application of Rh(I)-catalyzed cyclohydroformylation to allyl- and homoallyl-substituted semicarbazides. Combined with catalytic amounts of acid and the presence of nucleophilic species, the unprecedented MCR enabled the formation of six bonds and a controlled stereocenter. The efficacy of the strategy was demonstrated with a series of various allyl-substituted semicarbazides and nucleophiles leading to the rapid preparation of 3D-shaped bicyclic aza-DKPs. Thus, this process represents an advance in the field of the diversity-oriented synthesis of novel aza-heterocycles. In addition, the analysis of their 3D molecular descriptors and “drug-likeness” properties highlighted not only their originality in the chemical space of aza-heterocycles but also their high propensity to succeed in potential future clinical trials.

Acknowledgements

This work has been published in the frame of the LABEX ANR-10-LABX-0034_Medalis and received financial support from the French government managed by the Agence Nationale de la Recherche under Programme d'investissement d'avenir. This work was also supported by the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), the Université de Strasbourg (Unistra) and the French Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale, de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche (Pierre Regenass fellowship). Dr André Mann is kindly acknowledged for his comments on the manuscript. We are grateful to Barbara Schaeffer and Justine Viéville for NMR experiments and Patrick Wehrung for MS analyses (Service Commun d'Analyse, Unistra).

Table 3 3D molecular descriptors and QED of aza-DKP **4a** and **4f**

Cpd	Shadow Xlength ^a	Radius of gyration ^a	F_{sp^3} ^a	QED ^b
4a	13.079	3.638	0.500	0.870
4f	13.653	3.867	0.529	0.881

^a ROG , SXL and F_{sp^3} were calculated as reported in D. C. Kombo, *et al.*, *J. Chem. Info Model.*, 2013, 53, 327–342. ^b The quantitative estimate of drug-likeness was calculated as reported in G. R. Bickerton, *et al.*¹⁶

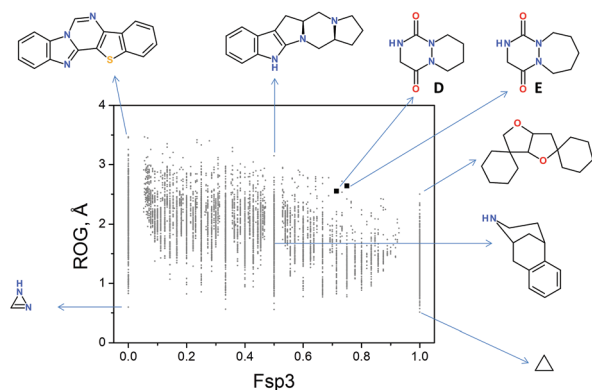


Fig. 2 2D plot of current drug-like scaffold space. Scaffolds were defined, from our in house collection of 5 million commercially available drug-like compounds (<http://bioinfo-pharma.u-strasbg.fr>), as any unique ring, ring assembly (contiguous rings) or bridge assembly (contiguous rings sharing two or more bonds) detected by the ‘Generate Fragment’ component of Pipeline Pilot 9.5 (Dassault Systèmes BIOVIA Corp. Vélizy-Villacoublay, France). A total of 9266 unique scaffolds are shown, along with our two aza-DKP scaffolds **D** and **E** in a 2D plot using the radius of gyration (ROG) and the fraction of hybridized sp^3 carbon atoms (F_{sp^3}) as descriptors. Some representative scaffolds with extreme properties are displayed to illustrate the plot.



Notes and references

- 1 B. R. Stockwell, *Nature*, 2004, **432**, 846–854.
- 2 S. D. Walker, T. E. Barder, J. R. Martinelli and S. L. Buchwald, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2004, **43**, 1871–1876.
- 3 D. B. Zhao, J. S. You and C. W. Hu, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2011, **17**, 5466–5492.
- 4 W. P. Walters, J. Green, J. R. Weiss and M. A. Murcko, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2011, **54**, 6405–6416.
- 5 F. Lovering, J. Bikker and C. Humblet, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2009, **52**, 6752–6756.
- 6 D. Bonnet, J. F. Margathe, S. Radford, E. Pflimlin, S. Riche, P. Doman, M. Hibert and A. Ganesan, *ACS Comb. Sci.*, 2012, **14**, 323–334.
- 7 P. Regenass, J. F. Margathe, A. Mann, J. Suffert, M. Hibert, N. Girard and D. Bonnet, *Chem. Commun.*, 2014, **50**, 9657–9660.
- 8 I. Ojima, M. Tzamarioudaki and D. Bonnafoux, *The Hydroformylation Reaction*, Wiley, New York, 2000.
- 9 R. A. Ivanovich, J. F. Vincent-Rocan, E. B. Elkaeed and A. M. Beauchemin, *Org. Lett.*, 2015, **17**, 4898–4901.
- 10 C. B. Bourguet, C. Proulx, S. Klocek, D. Sabatino and W. D. Lubell, *J. Pept. Sci.*, 2010, **16**, 284–296.
- 11 B. Breit and W. Seiche, *Synthesis*, 2001, 1–36.
- 12 G. D. Cuny and S. L. Buchwald, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1993, **115**, 2066–2068.
- 13 I. Torrini, G. P. Zecchini, M. P. Paradisi, G. Mastropietro, G. Lucente, E. Gavuzzo and F. Mazza, *Tetrahedron*, 1999, **55**, 2077–2090.
- 14 A. Nicholls, G. B. McGaughey, R. P. Sheridan, A. C. Good, G. Warren, M. Mathieu, S. W. Muchmore, S. P. Brown, J. A. Grant, J. A. Haigh, N. Nevins, A. N. Jain and B. Kelley, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2010, **53**, 3862–3886.
- 15 D. C. Kombo, K. Tallapragada, R. Jain, J. Chewing, A. A. Mazurov, J. D. Speake, T. A. Hauser and S. Toler, *J. Chem. Inf. Model.*, 2013, **53**, 327–342.
- 16 G. R. Bickerton, G. V. Paolini, J. Besnard, S. Muresan and A. L. Hopkins, *Nat. Chem.*, 2012, **4**, 90–98.

