

Engineering N-(2-pyridyl)aminoethyl alcohols as potential precursors of thermolabile protecting groups

Marcin K. Chmielewski*, Ewa Tykarska[#], Wojciech T. Markiewicz, Wojciech Rypniewski

Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry, Polish Academy of Science, Noskowskiego 12-14, 61-704 Poznań, Poland, [#]Department of Chemical Technology of Drugs, University of Medical Sciences, Grunwaldzka 6, 60-780 Poznań, Poland

Contents:

(1) General remarks	1
(2) Table 1. NMR analysis of five compounds	3
(3) Table 2 of X-ray experimental details of 1 to 5	3
(4) Potentiometric measurements	4
(5) ¹ H ¹³ C NMR spectra and mass spectra for 1	6
(6) ¹ H ¹³ C NMR spectra and mass spectra for 2	9
(7) ¹ H ¹³ C NMR spectra and mass spectra for 3	12
(8) ¹ H ¹³ C NMR spectra and mass spectra for 4	16
(9) ¹ H ¹³ C NMR spectra and mass spectra for 5	19
(10) Analysis of termostability of compound 4	21

(1) General remarks:

All reagents (analytical grade) were obtained from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. Hexane and dichloromethane were freshly distilled from CaH₂ and P₂O₅, respectively. All other solvents and liquid reagents were dried through storage over activated 3 Å (MeOH, MeCN) molecular sieves. ¹H, ¹³C-NMR. The NMR spectra were recorded at 298 K on a Bruker Advance DRX 400 spectrometer operating at frequencies 400.13201 MHz (¹H) and 100.62281 MHz (¹³C).

Liquid secondary ion mass spectrum (low and high resolution) was obtained on an AMD 604 two sector mass spectrometer of reverse B/E geometry, made by AMD Intectra (Germany). A CsI gun supplied the primary ion beam (12 keV, Cs⁺). The secondary ion beam was accelerated to 8 kV. The compound was dissolved in 3-nitrobenzyl alcohol (Aldrich)

Table 1. NMR analysis of five compounds

Hydrogen at	1	2	3	4	5
C3	6.54 dd J=4.95, 7.03 Hz	6.44 dd J=7.09	6.47 dt Jt=7.23 Hz	X	6.49 m
C4	7.43 2xdd J= 2.01, 7.03 Hz	7.33 dd J=1.99, 7.09 Hz	7.24 t Jt=7.23 Hz	8.27 d J=4.77Hz	7.35 dd J= 1.96 Hz, 7.03 Hz
C5	6.58 dt J=1.38, 8.67 Hz	6.48 d J= 8.5 Hz	6.45 d Jd=8.6 Hz	6.56 t Jt=4.77 Hz	6.47 m
C6	8.06 dd J = 1.38, 4.86 Hz	7.94 dd J= 1.25, 5.05Hz	7.97 dd Jd=1.16, 4.95 Hz	8.27 d J=4.77Hz	7.96 dd J=1.85, 4.94 Hz
C8		3.52 t J= 6.01 Hz	4.76 q Jq=4.4,	4.7 q J=3.8 Hz, J= 7.6 Hz	4.19 t Jt= 5.7 Hz
C7	3.59 m 4H	3.31 q J= 5.87, 6.01 Hz	9a 3.52 ddd Jd= 4.4, 6.5, 13.20 Hz 9b 3.28 t, d Jt= 4.93 Hz, Jd=13.05 Hz	3.54 ddd Jt=4.72 Hz Jd=7.6 Hz	3.51 q Jq=5.56 Hz

* To whom correspondence should be addressed.

O1	4.79 m	4.76 m	5.68 m	5.5 d J= 4.06 Hz	
N2		6.42 m	6.52 m1H	6.96 t J= 4.76 Hz	6.67 t J= 5.64 Hz
aromatic	7.30 m 2H 7.21 m 3H		7.35 m 5H	7.30 m 5H	

The X-ray data, collected at the DESY synchrotron, were of good quality and crystal structures were solved for all the reported compounds¹ (Table 4)

Table 2. X-ray experimental details of **1** to **5**.

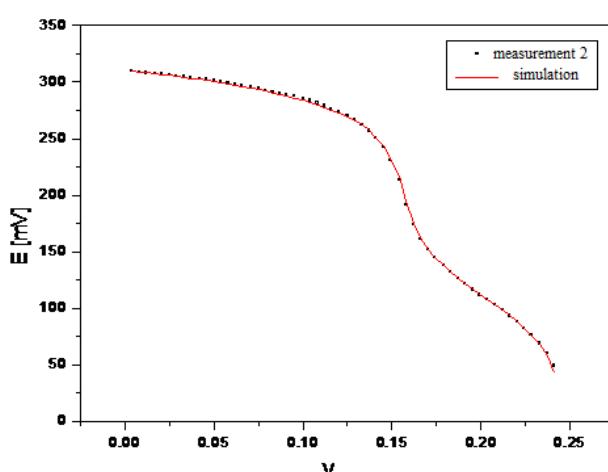
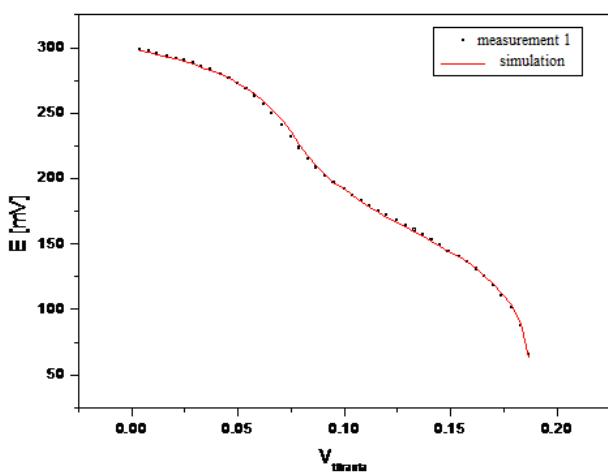
	1	2	3	4	5
formula	C ₁₄ H ₁₆ N ₂ O	C ₇ H ₁₀ N ₂ O	C ₁₃ H ₁₄ N ₂ O	C ₁₂ H ₁₃ N ₃ O	C ₁₅ H ₁₈ N ₄ O ₃
fw	228.29	138.17	214.26	215.25	302.33
crystal system	monoclinic	orthorhombic	orthorhombic	monoclinic	monoclinic
space group	P2 ₁ /n	Pca2 ₁	P2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	P2 ₁ /c	C2/c
a, Å	10.756(2)	8.841(2)	6.048(1)	5.605(1)	32.33(7)
b, Å	5.926(1)	9.053(2)	7.315(2)	20.972(4)	5.791(1)
c, Å	18.840(4)	8.630(2)	24.334(5)	9.500(2)	16.392(3)
β, deg	99.58(3)			108.1(3)	104.42(3)
V, Å ³	1184.1(4)	690.7(2)	1076.6(4)	1061.4(4)	2973.7(10)
wavelength, Å	0.81620	0.8125	0.81620	0.81620	0.80800
Z	4	4	4	4	8
Resolution range (Å)	*20.0-0.76 (0.77- 0.76) 0.76)	10-0.75 (0.76- 0.75) 0.75)	20.0-0.75 (0.76- 0.75) 0.75)	20.0-0.75 (0.76- 0.75) 0.75)	10.0-0.75 (0.76- 0.75) 0.75)
D _c , g/cm ³	1.281	1.329	1.322	1.347	1.351
μ, cm ⁻¹	0.082	0.092	0.085	0.089	0.097
R _{merge} [†]	0.050 (0.135)	0.032 (0.039)	0.037 (0.095)	0.028 (0.057)	0.045 (0.086)
R ₁ (obs. data)	0.0449	0.0435	0.0496	0.0473	0.0451
wR ₂ (obs. data)	0.1207	0.1213	0.1389	0.1328	0.1283
independ refs	2806	906	1566	2574	3622
refs I > 2σ(I)	2732	885	1524	2522	3471

* Values in parenthesis are for the last resolution shell.

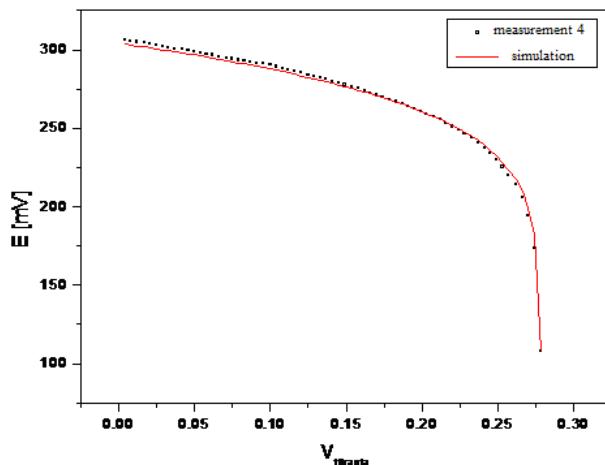
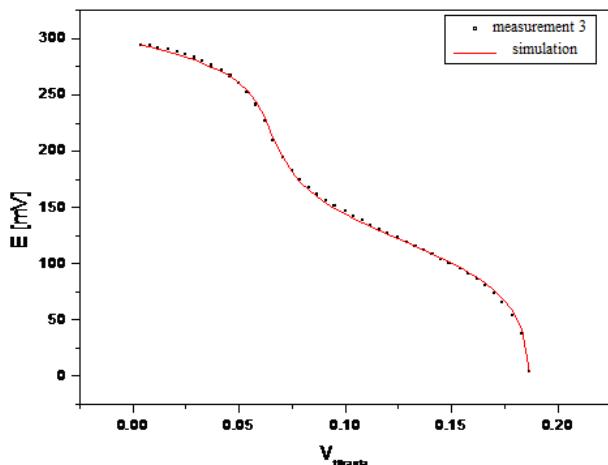
[†] $R_{\text{merge}} = \sum_{hkl} \sum_i |I_i(hkl) - \langle I(hkl) \rangle| / \sum_{hkl} \sum_i I_i(hkl)$, where $I_i(hkl)$ and $\langle I(hkl) \rangle$ are the observed individual and mean intensities of a reflection with the indices hkl , respectively, \sum_i is the sum over i measurements of a reflection with the indices hkl , and \sum_{hkl} is the sum over all reflections.

¹ Sheldrick GM. *Acta Cryst.*, A64, 112-122, 2008

Potentiometric measurements carried out in acetonitrile/water (70%:30%)

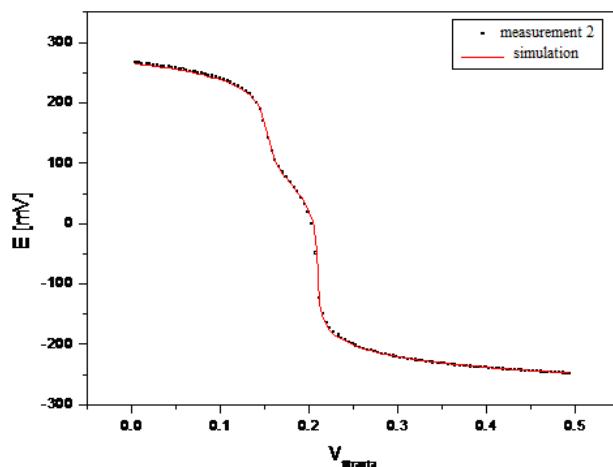
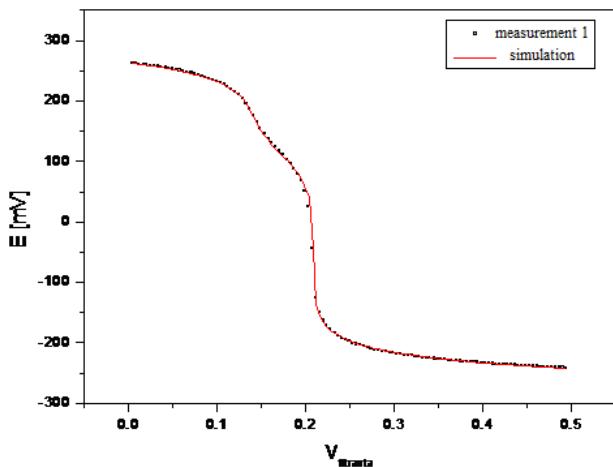


The solution was titrated contained: 2,0 ml of 1 c = $1,49 \cdot 10^{-3}$ M and acid HCl c = $2,81 \cdot 10^{-3}$ M Titrant: NaOH c = $2,87 \cdot 10^{-2}$ M	The solution was titrated contained: 2,0 ml of 2 c = $8,68 \cdot 10^{-4}$ M and methanesulfonic acid c = $2,66 \cdot 10^{-3}$ M Titrant: NaOH c = $2,13 \cdot 10^{-2}$ M
pKa = 5,39 ± 0,02	pKa = 6,28 ± 0,02



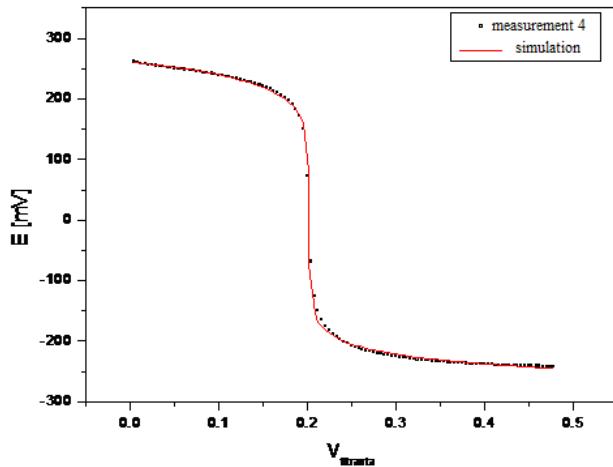
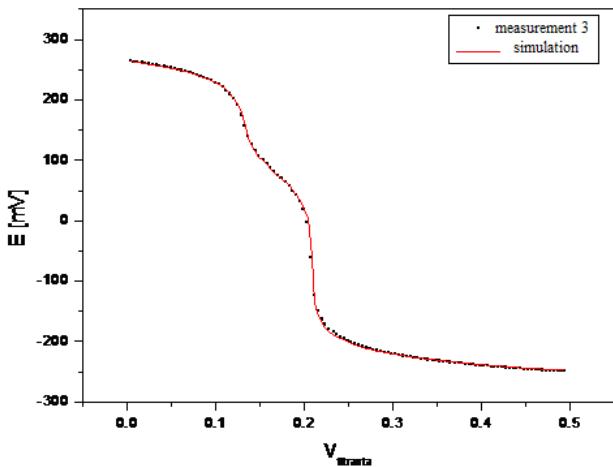
The solution was titrated contained: 2,0 ml : 2 o c = $1,68 \cdot 10^{-3}$ M and methanesulfonic acid c = $2,81 \cdot 10^{-3}$ M Titrant: NaOH c = $2,76 \cdot 10^{-2}$ M	The solution was titrated contained: 2,0 ml : 4 o c = $1,35 \cdot 10^{-3}$ M and methanesulfonic acid c = $2,71 \cdot 10^{-3}$ M Titrant: NaOH c = $1,34 \cdot 10^{-2}$ M
pKa = 6,08 ± 0,02	pKa = 3,26 ± 0,06

Potentiometric measurements carried out in methanol/water (50%:50%)



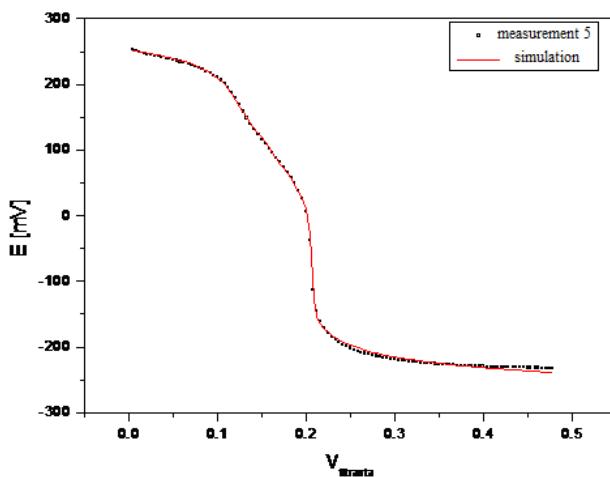
The solution was titrated contained: 2.0 ml of 1 c = $1.12 \cdot 10^{-3}$ M and 0.5 ml HCl c = $1.25 \cdot 10^{-2}$ M Titrant: NaOH o c = $3.04 \cdot 10^{-2}$ M pKa = 5,44 ± 0,02
--

The solution was titrated contained: 2.0 ml of 2 c = $9.34 \cdot 10^{-4}$ M and 0.5 ml HCl c = $1.25 \cdot 10^{-2}$ M Titrant: Roztwór NaOH o c = $3.04 \cdot 10^{-2}$ M pKa = 6,24 ± 0,02
--



The solution was titrated contained: 2.0 ml of 3 c = $1.16 \cdot 10^{-3}$ M and 0.5 ml HCl c = $1.25 \cdot 10^{-2}$ M Titrant: NaOH o c = $3.04 \cdot 10^{-2}$ M pKa = 6,07 ± 0,02
--

The solution was titrated contained: 2.0 ml of 4 c = $5.57 \cdot 10^{-4}$ M and 0.5 ml HCl c = $1.25 \cdot 10^{-2}$ M Titrant: NaOH c = $3.04 \cdot 10^{-2}$ M pKa = 3,58 ± 0,11
--



The solution was titrated contained:

2.0 ml of **5** c = $6.88 \cdot 10^{-4}$ M and 0.5 ml HCl c = $1.25 \cdot 10^{-2}$ M

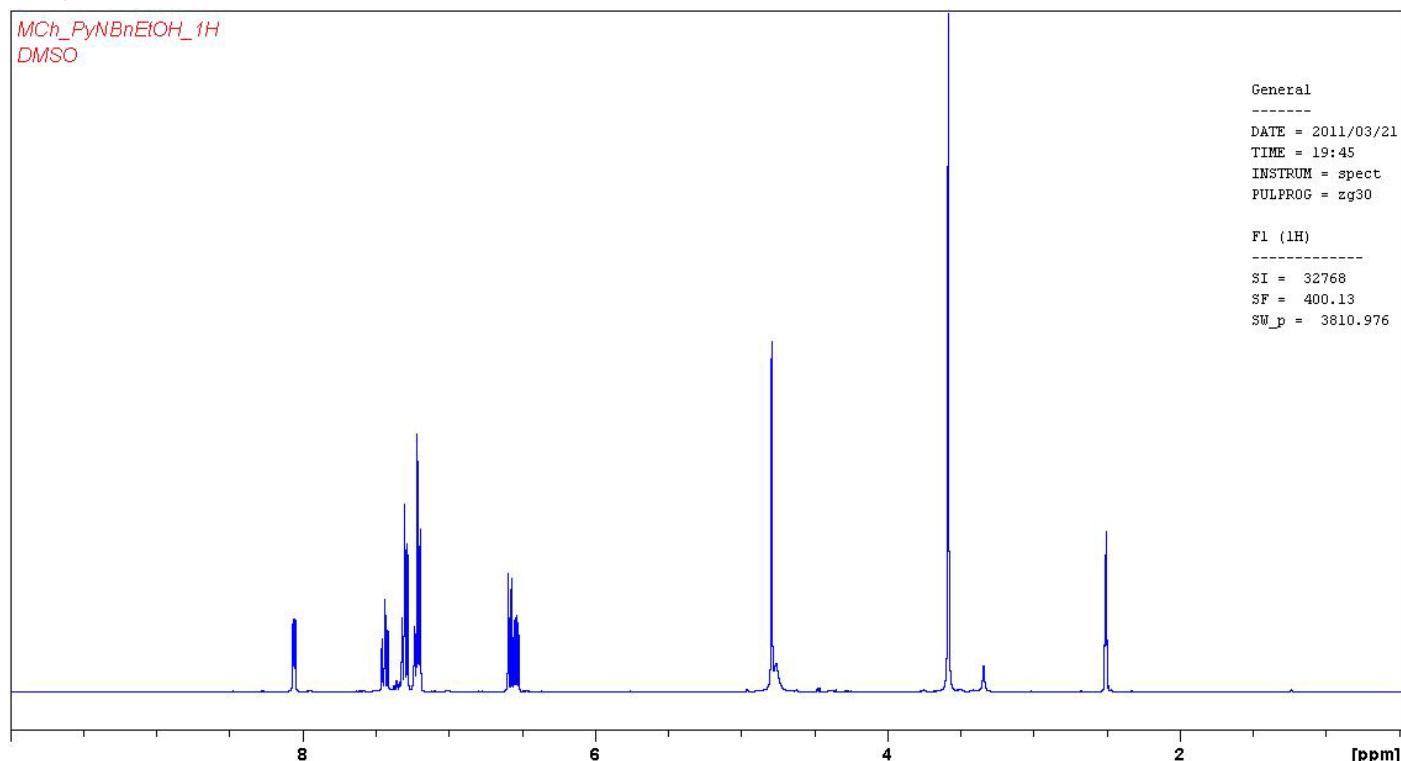
Titrant:

NaOH c = $3.04 \cdot 10^{-2}$ M

pKa₁ = 4.97 ± 0,04 and pKa₂ = 6,42 ± 0.03

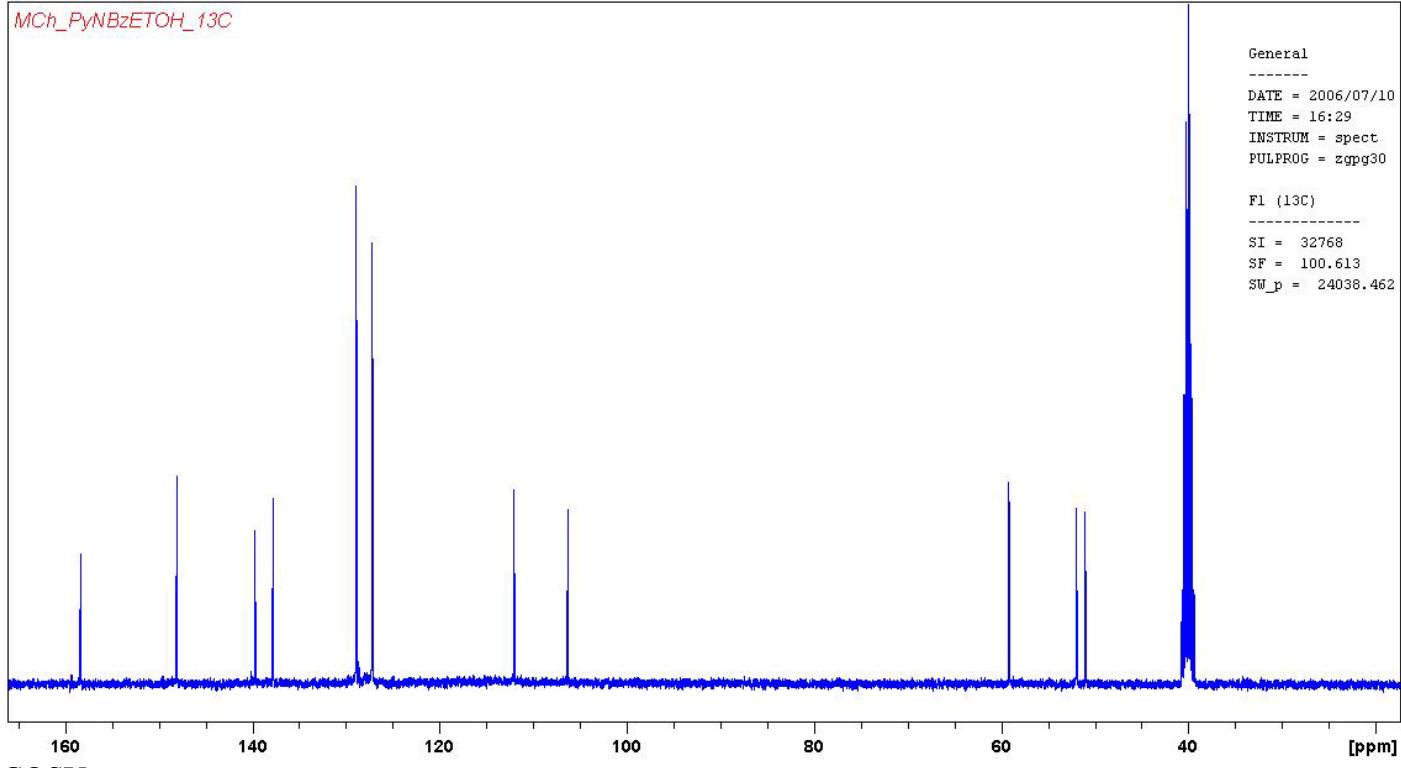
Compound 1

¹H NMR

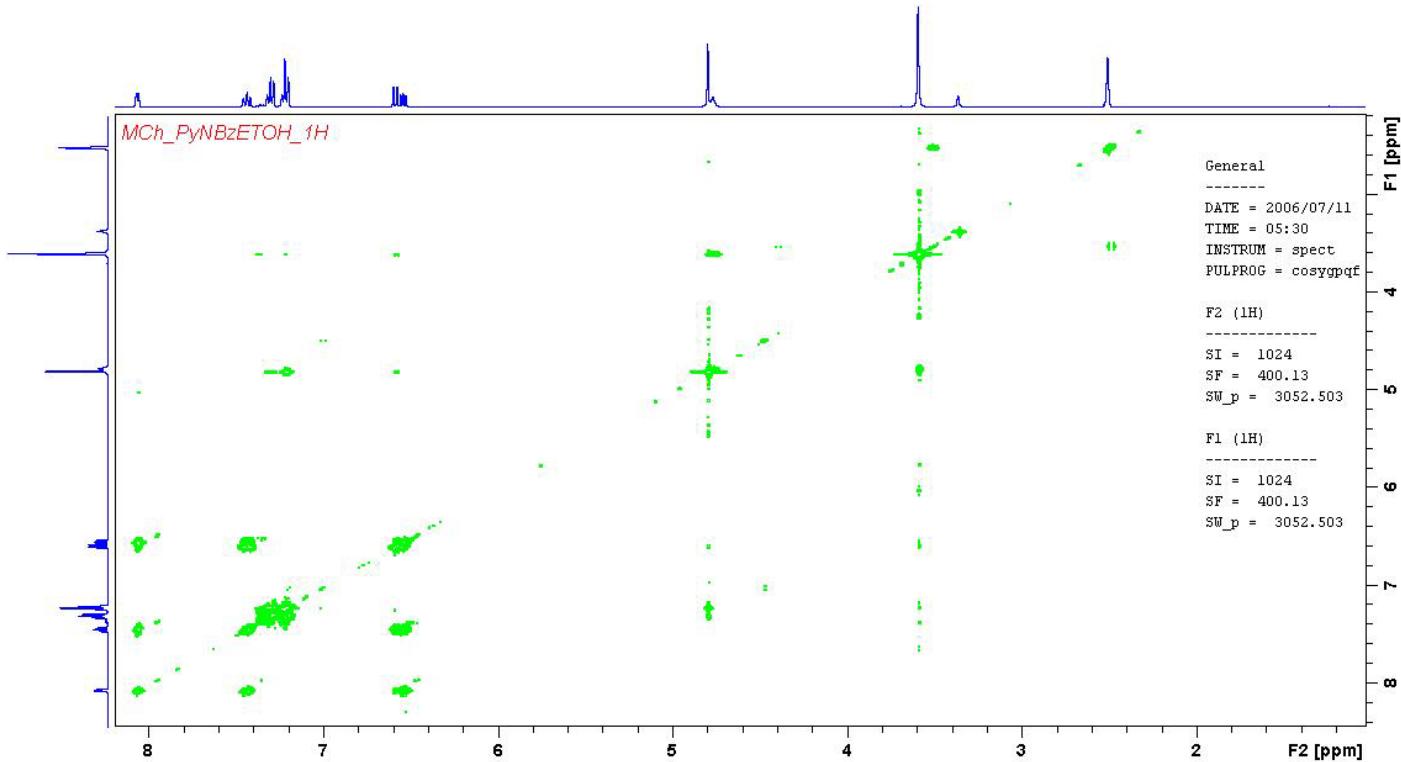


¹³C NMR

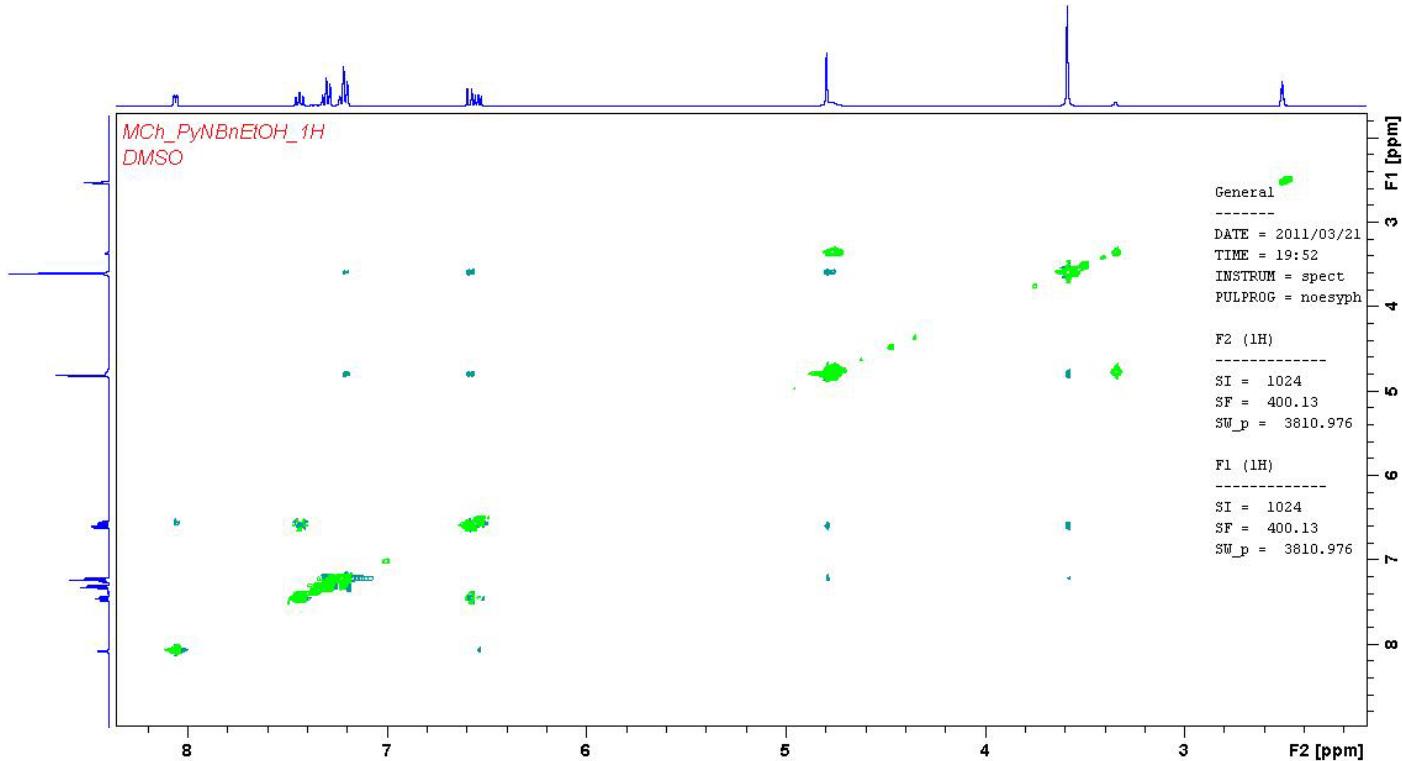
MCh_PyNBzETOH_13C



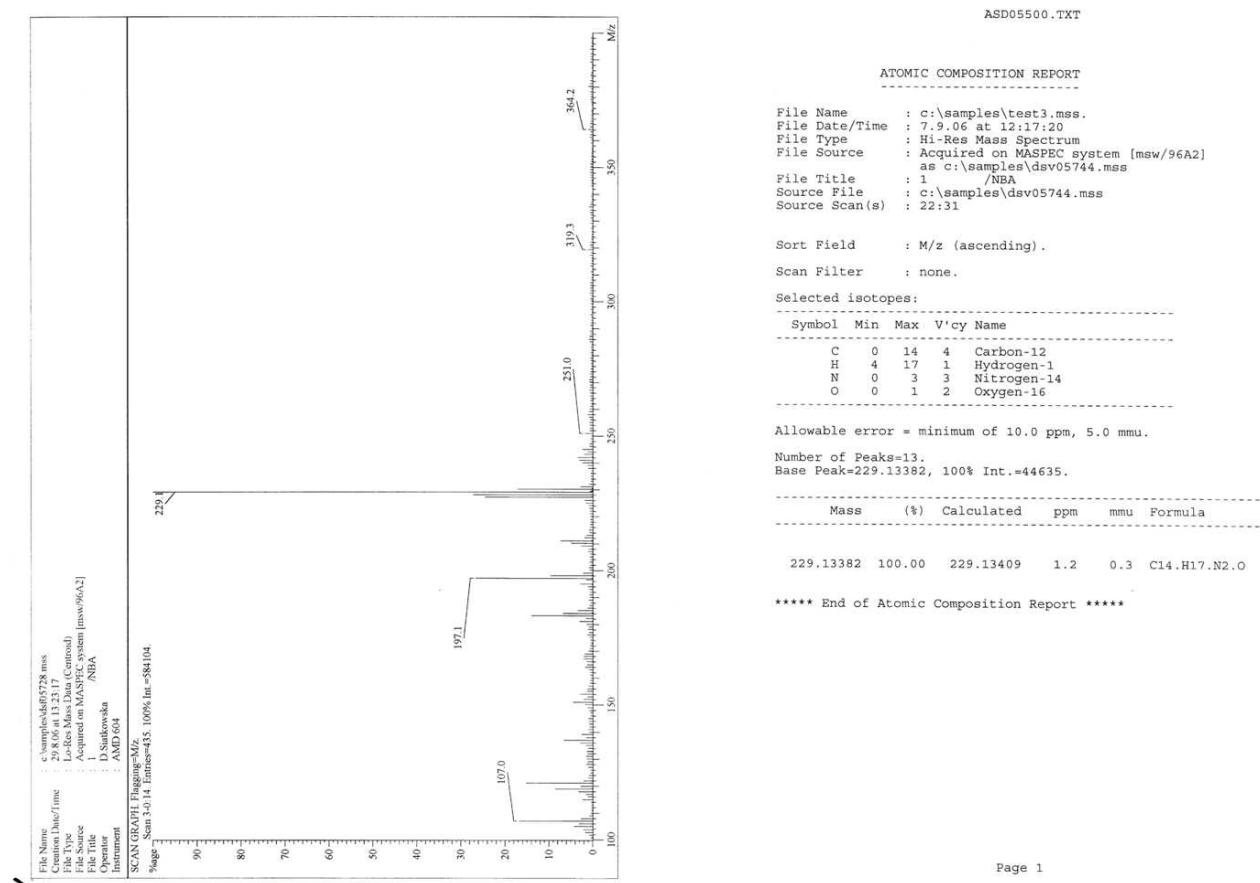
COSY



NOESY

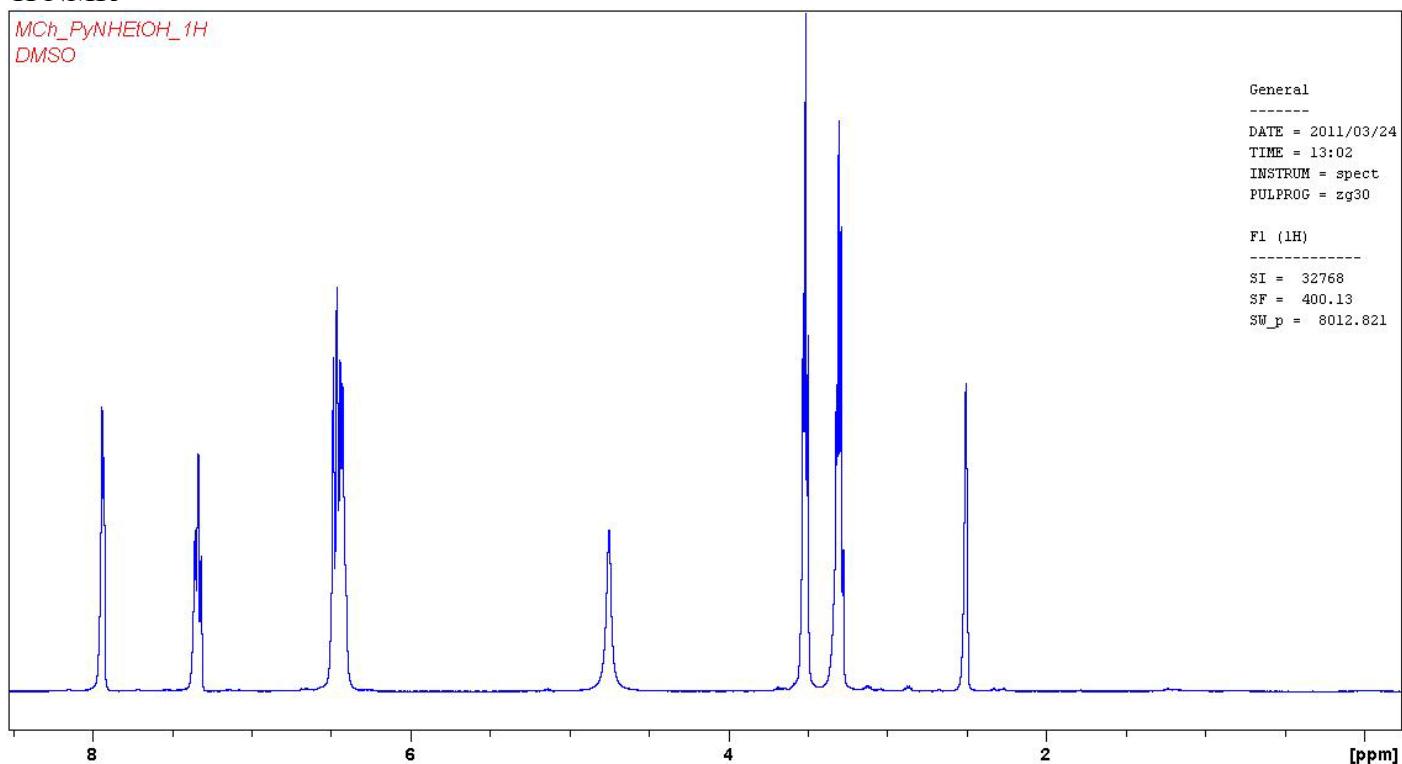


MS analysis

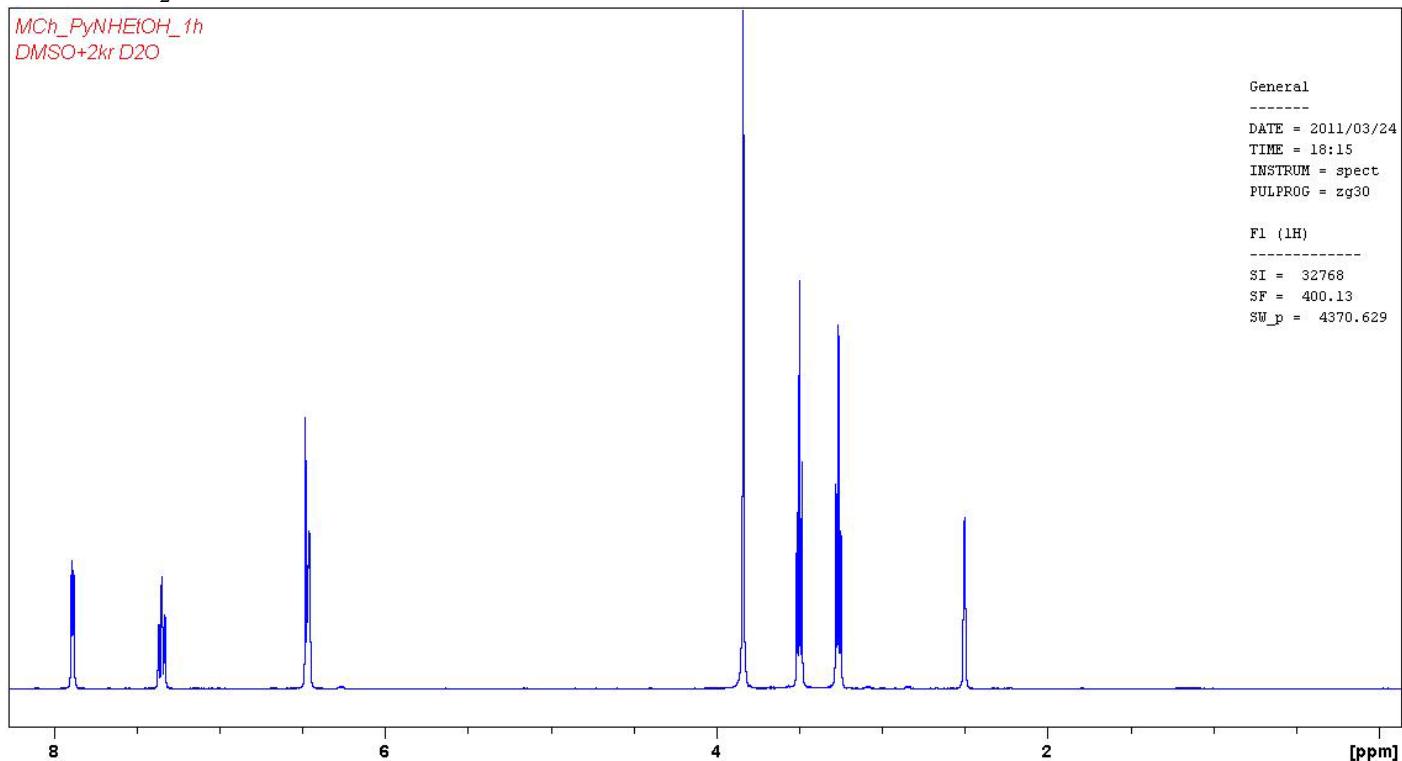


Compound 2

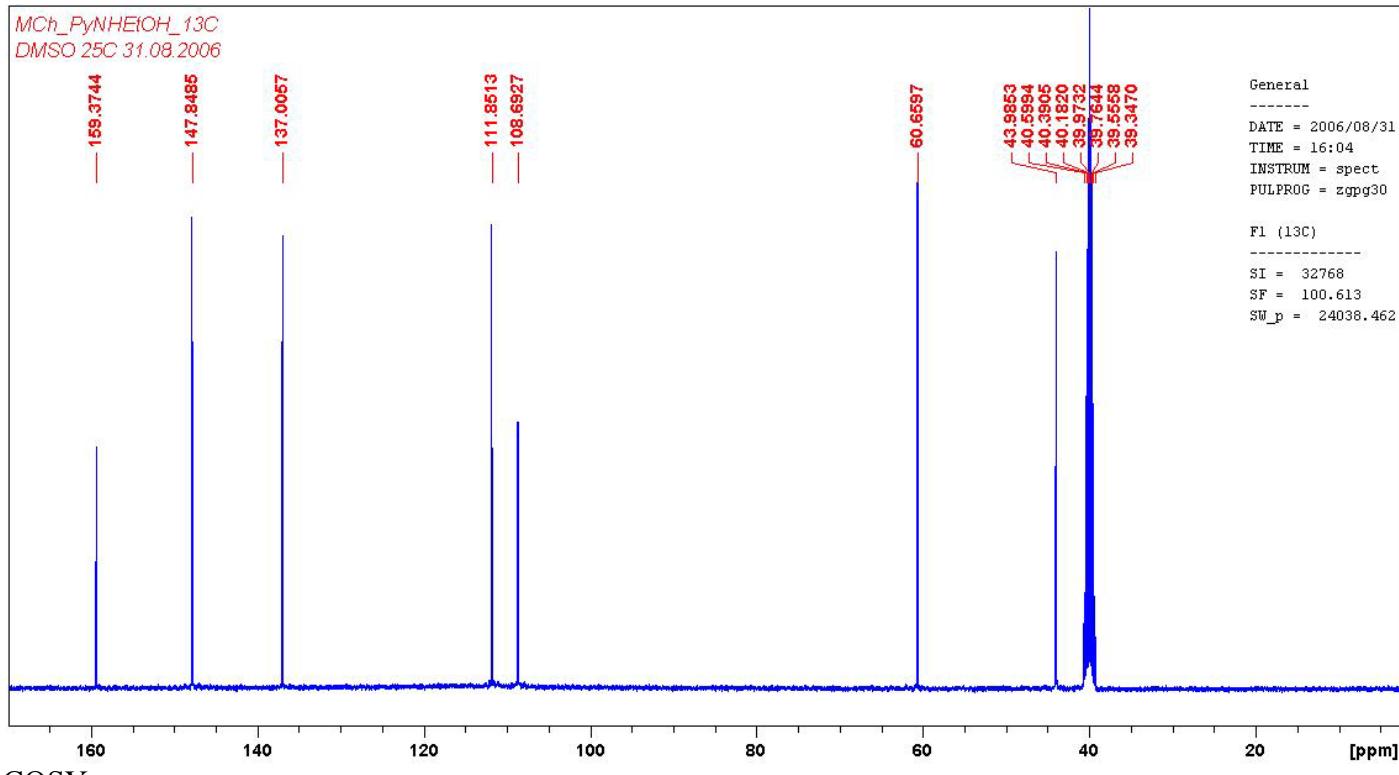
¹H NMR



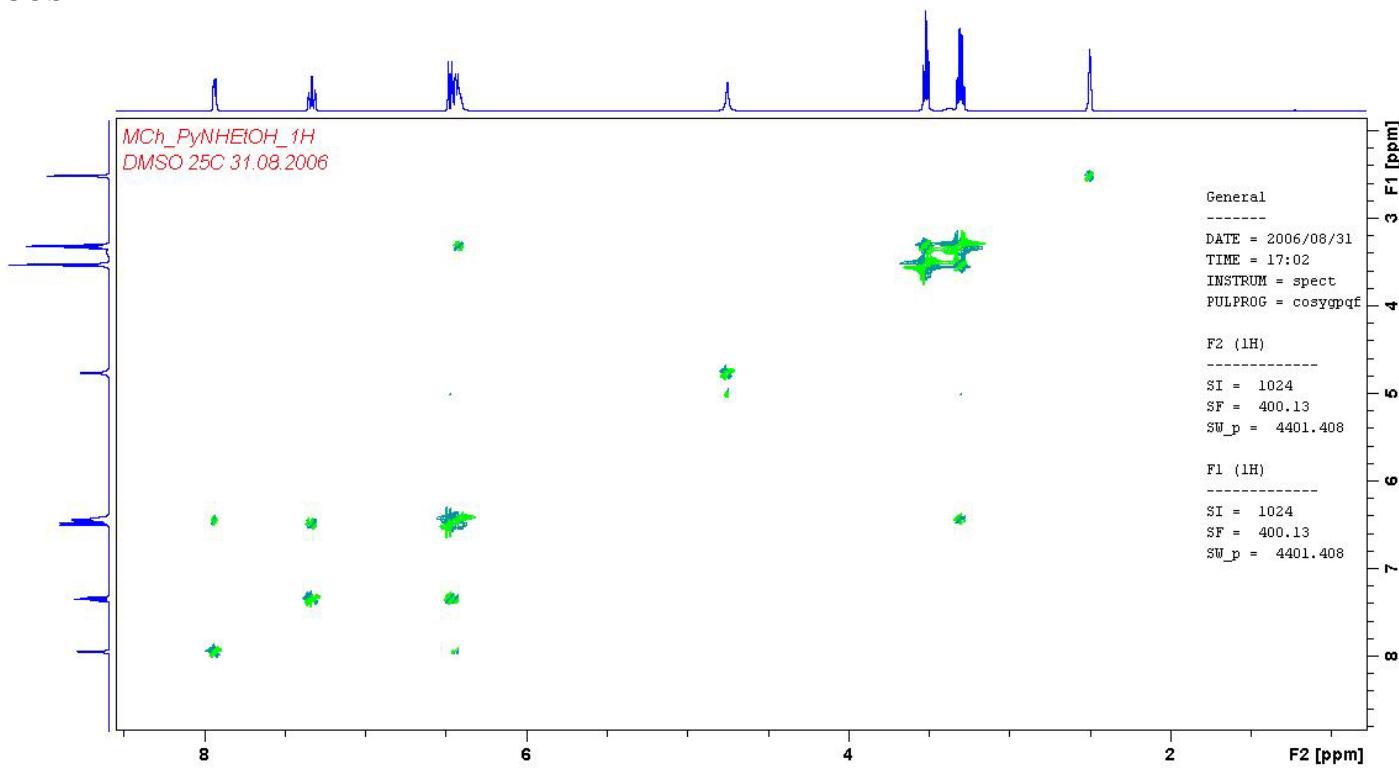
¹H NMR+D₂O



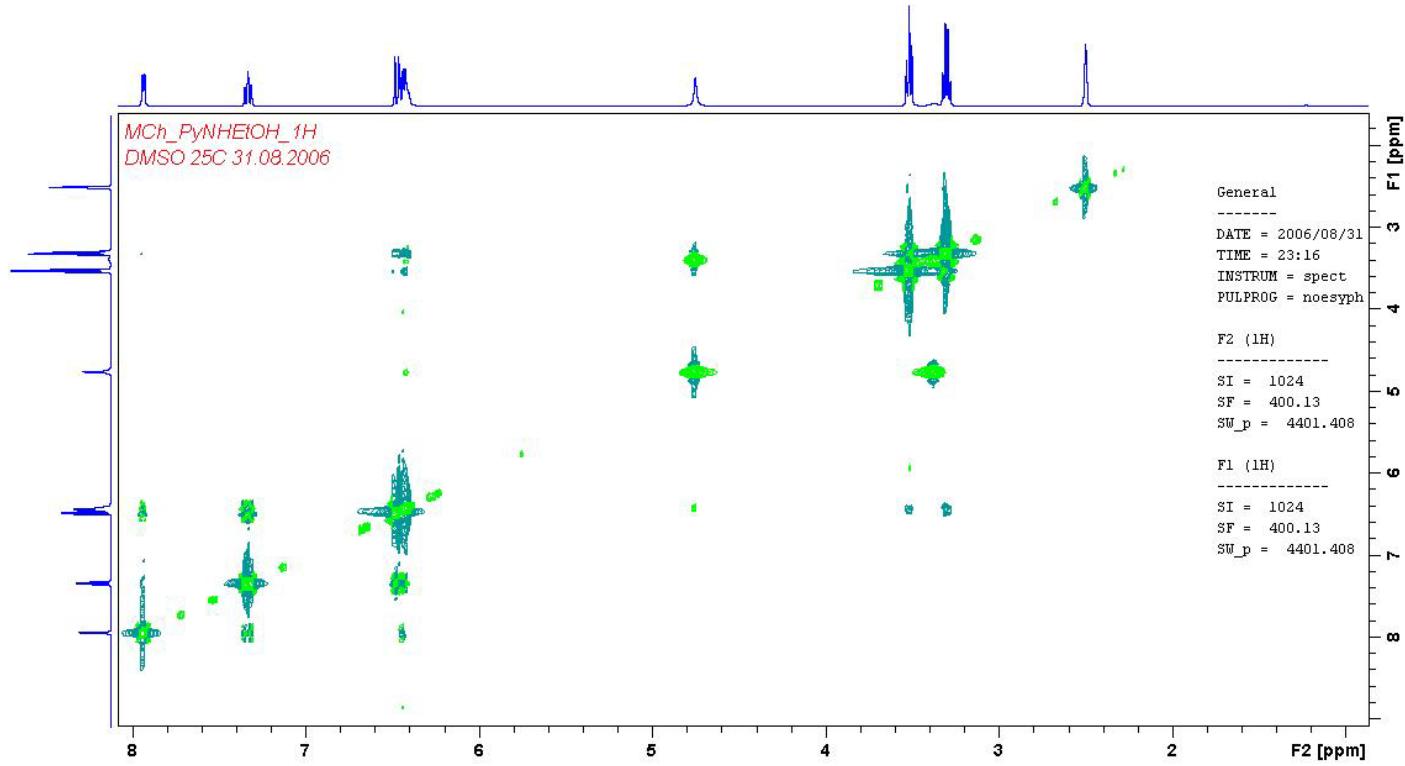
¹³C NMR



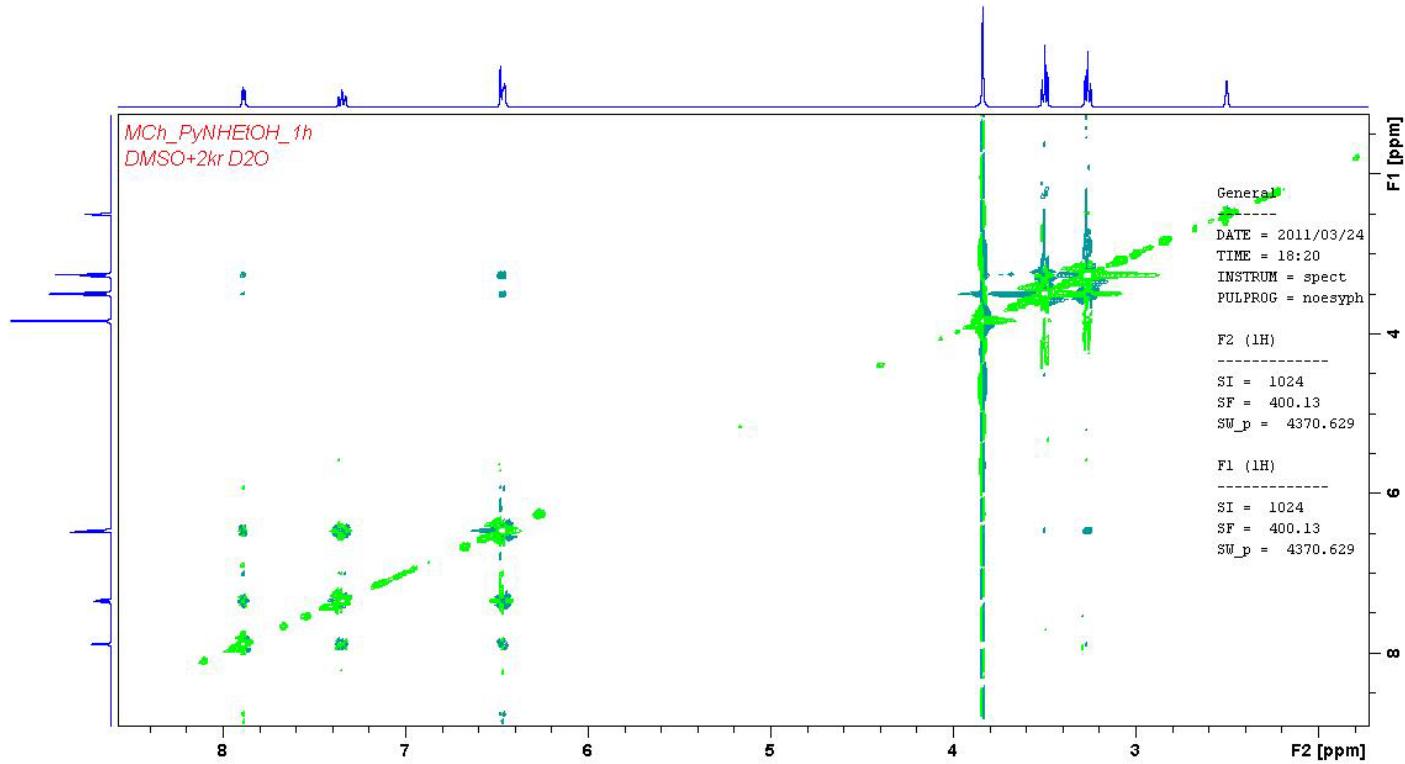
COSY



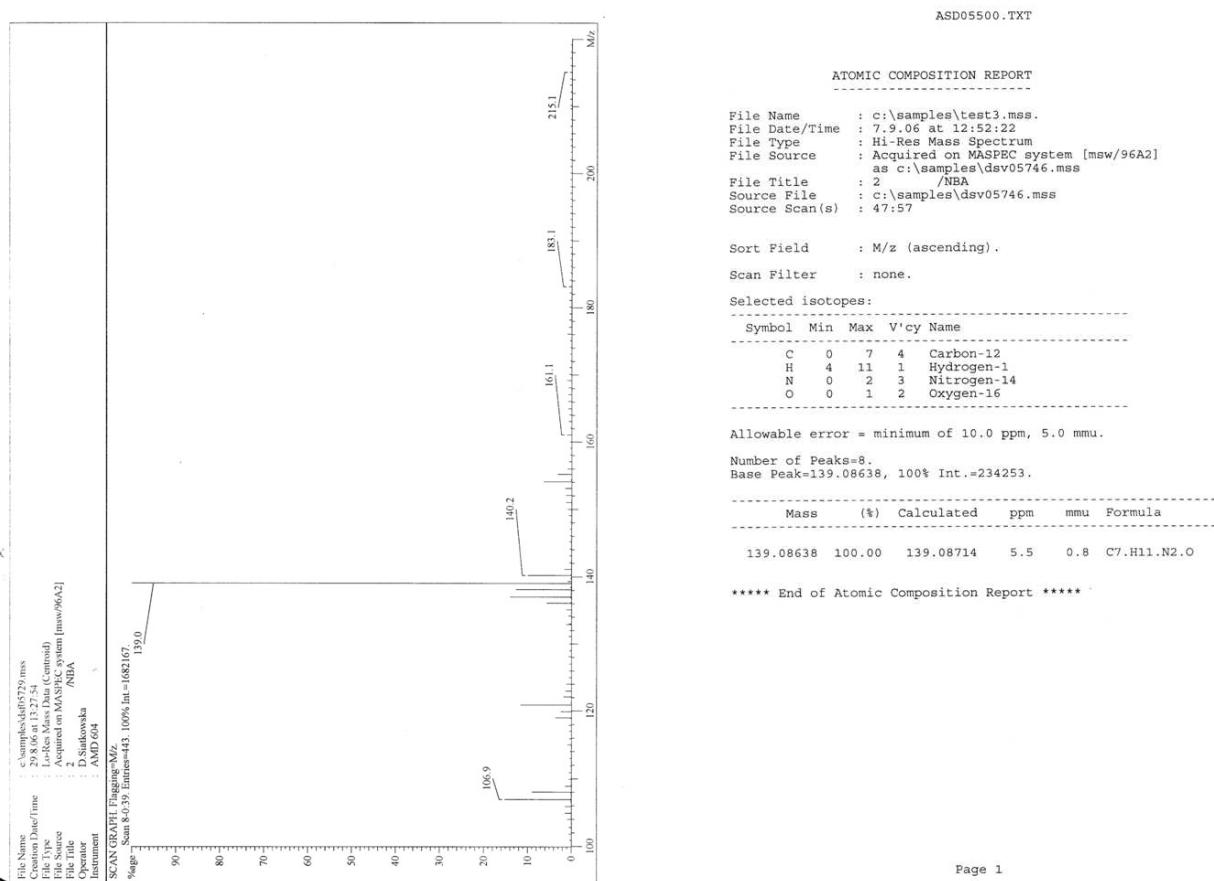
NOESY



NOESY+ D₂O

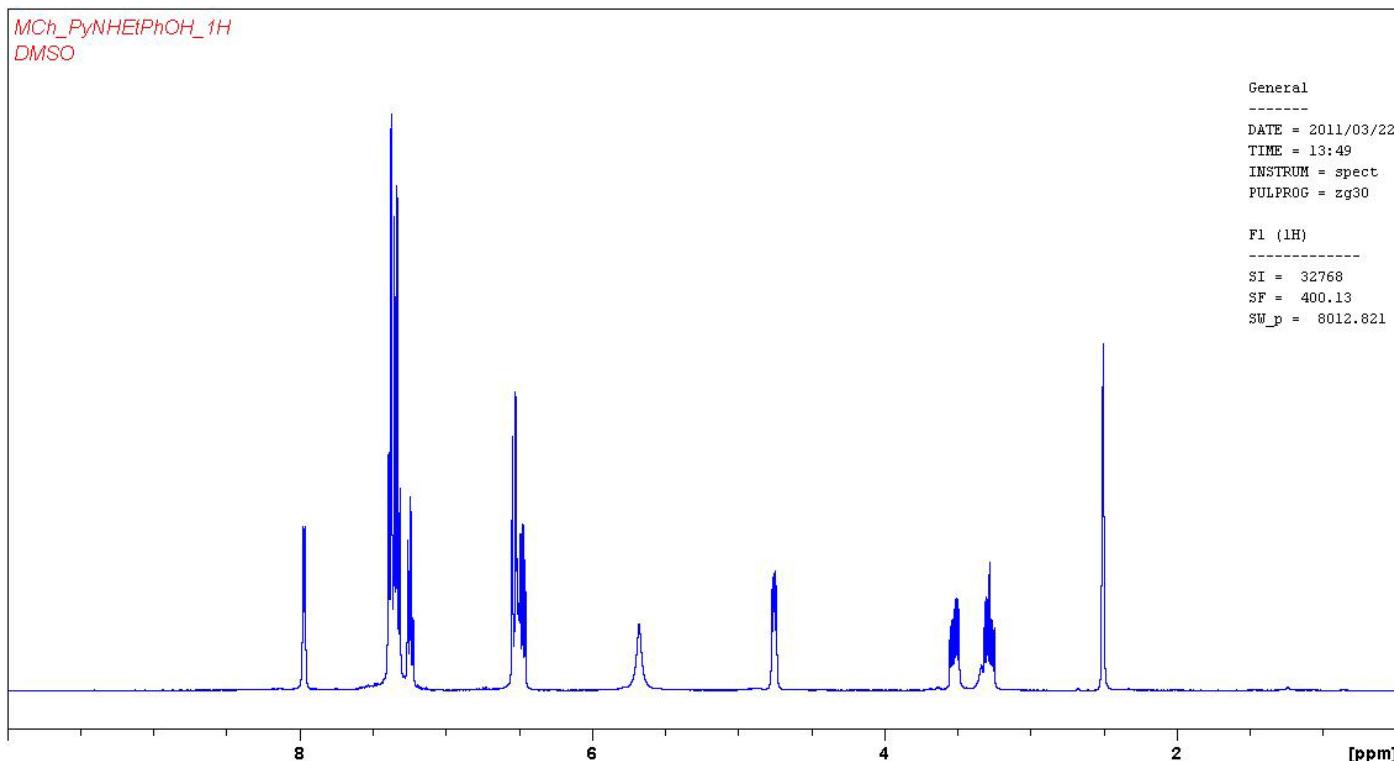


MS analysis



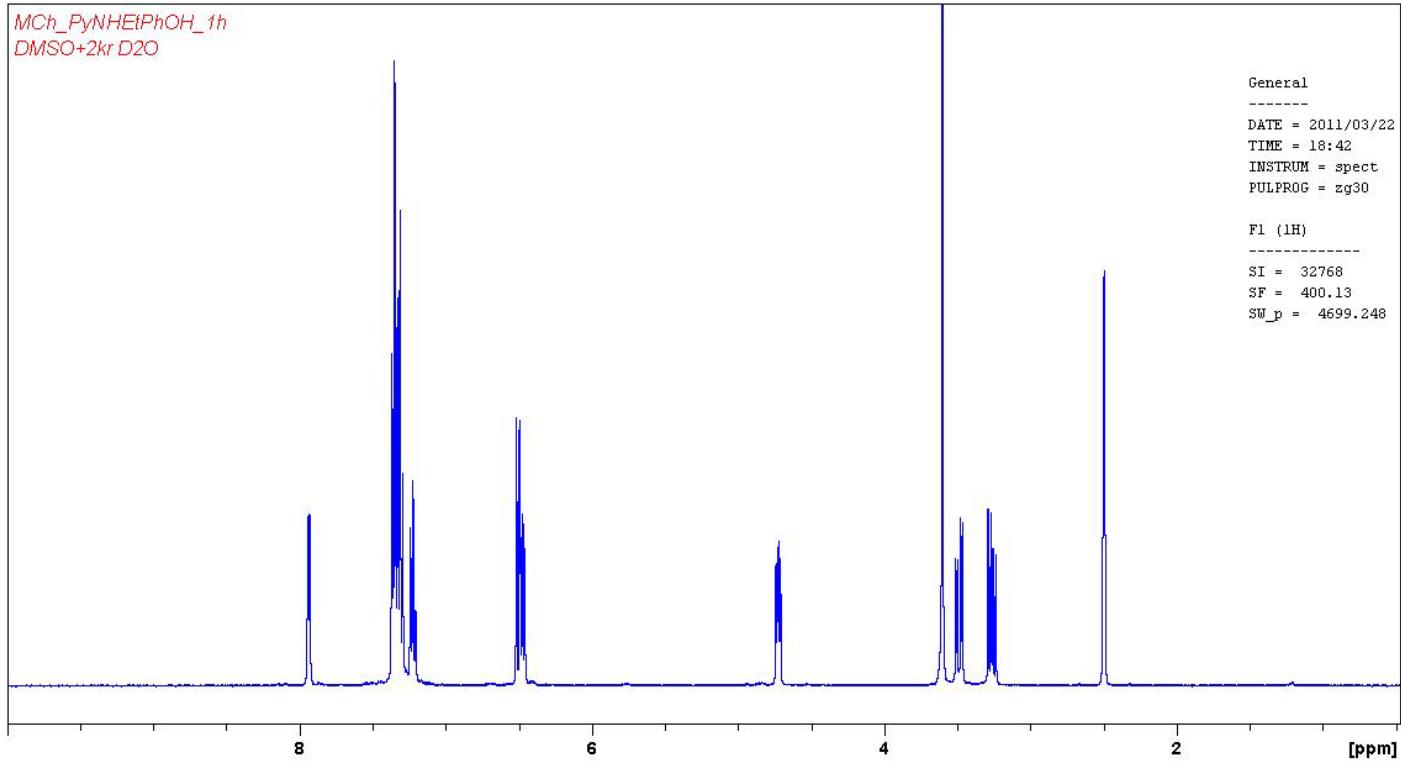
Page 1

Compound 3 ¹H NMR



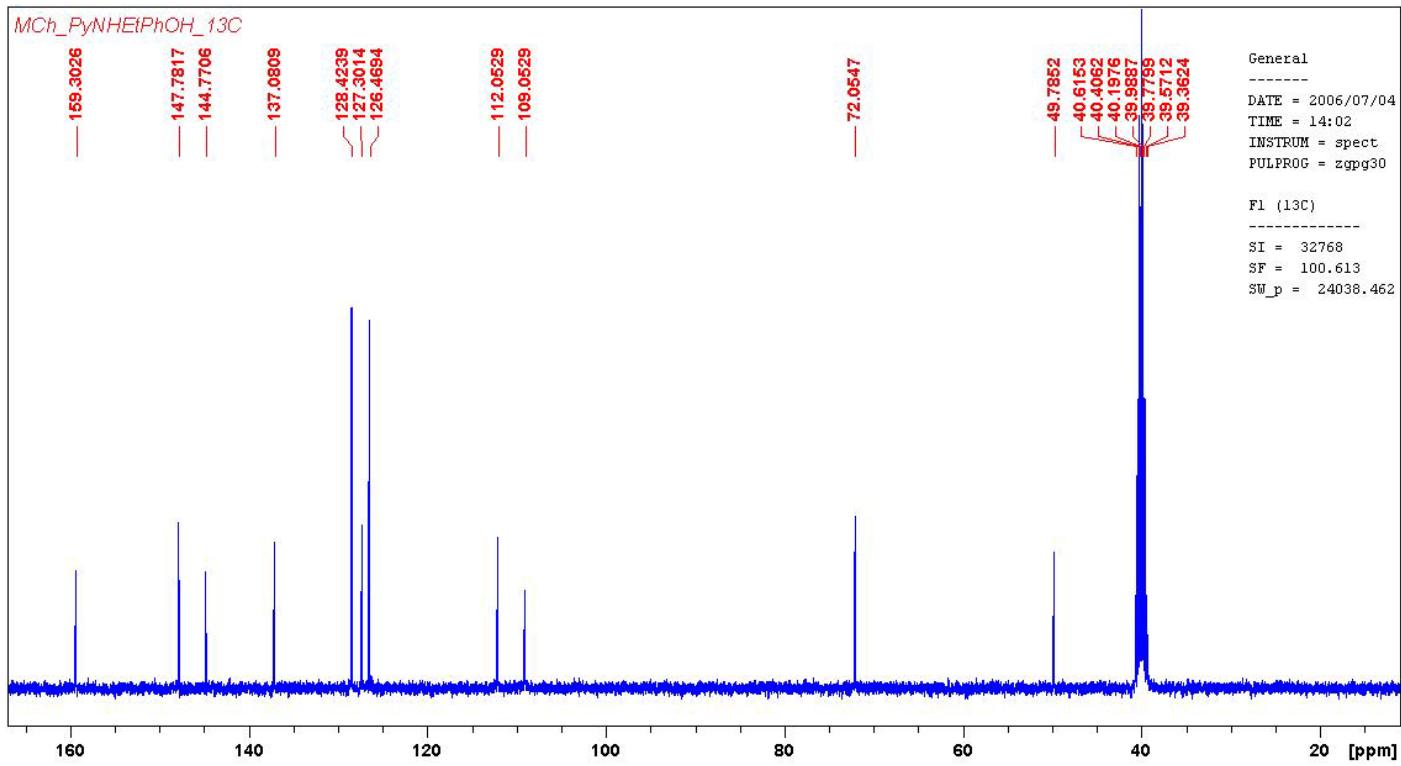
¹H NMR+D₂O

MCh_PyNHEtPhOH_1h
DMSO+2kr D2O

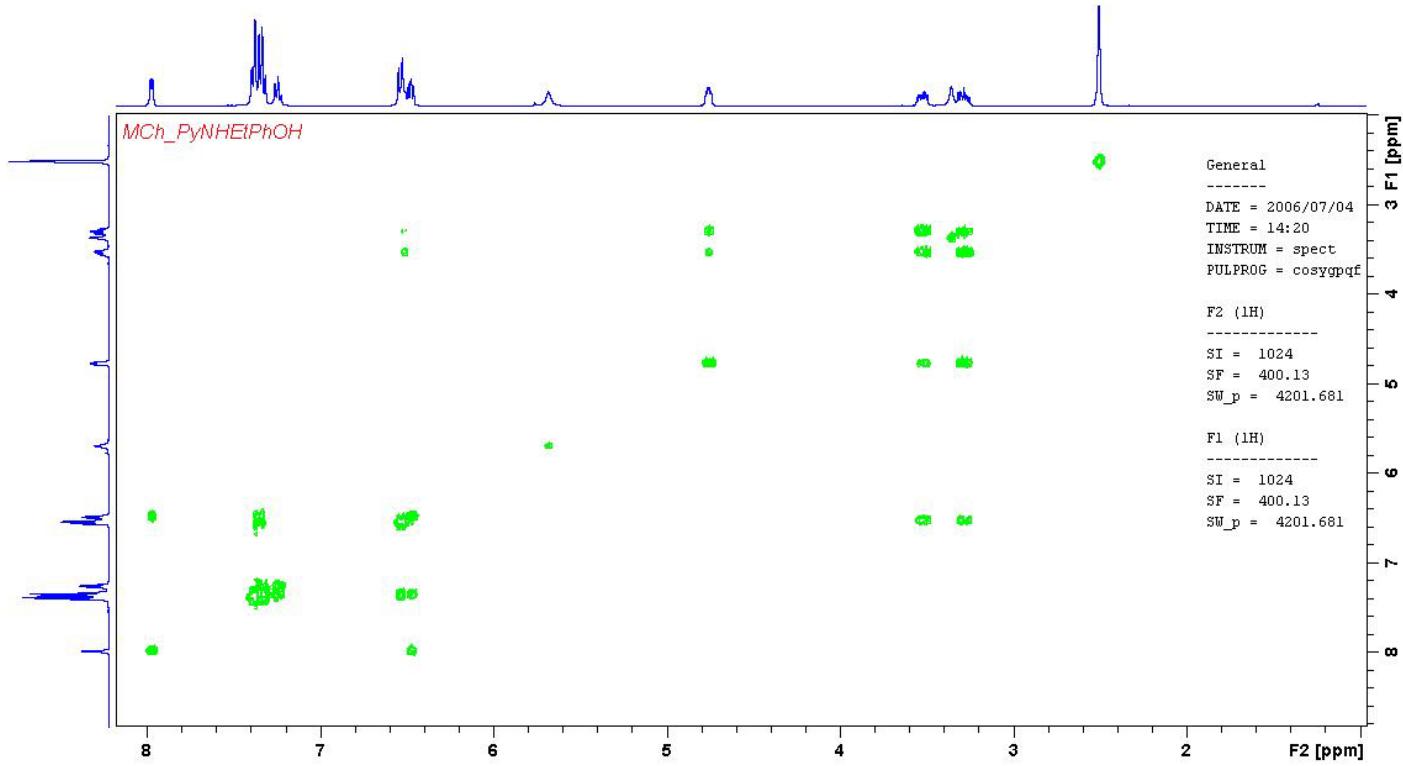


¹³C NMR

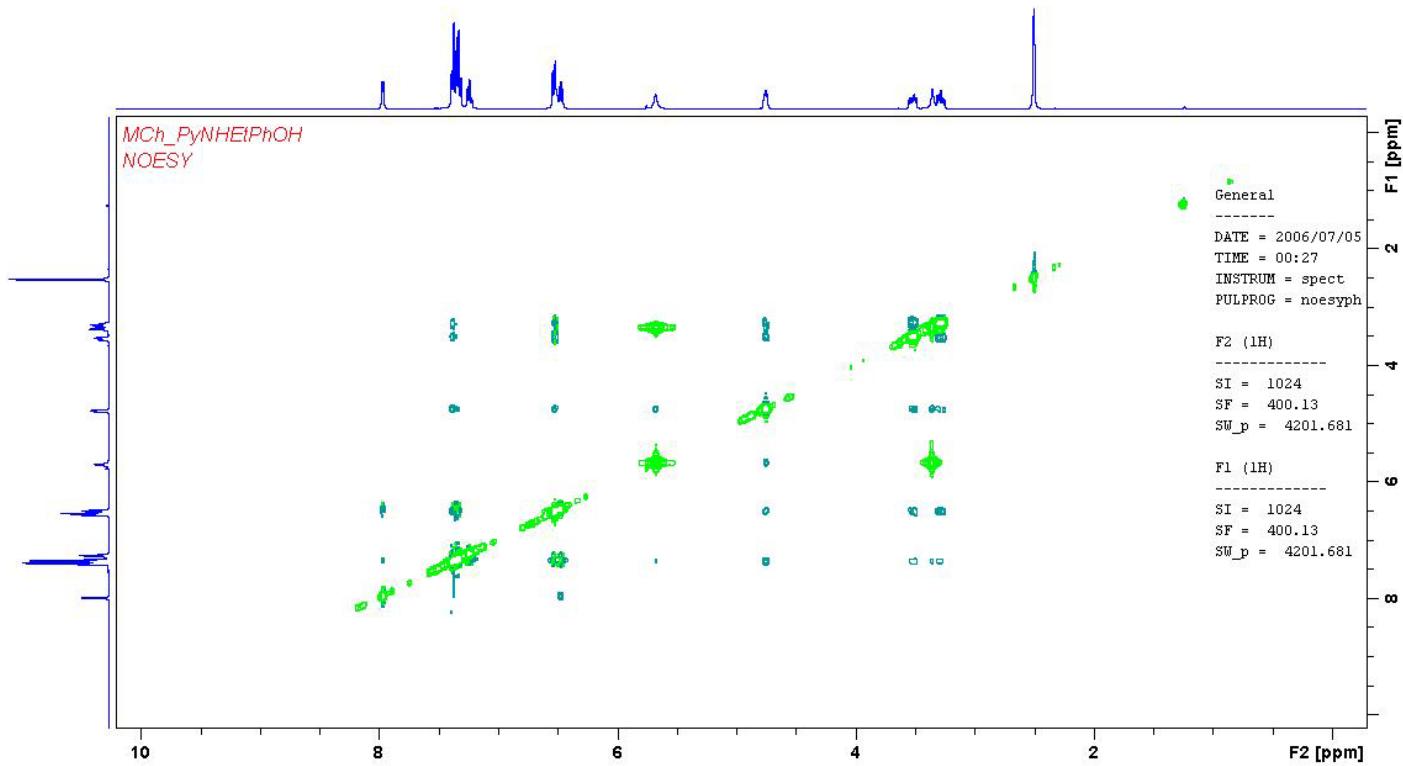
MCh_PyNHEtPhOH_13C



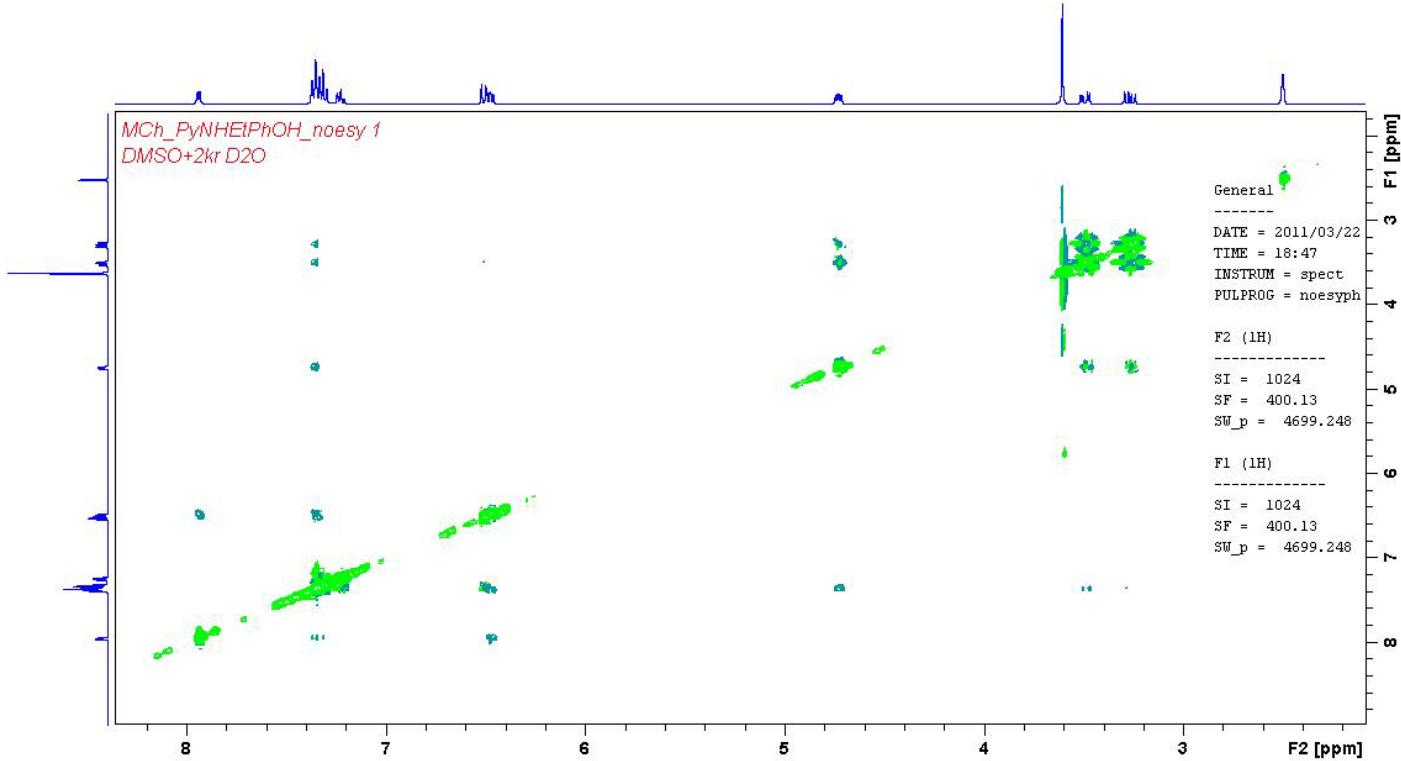
COSY



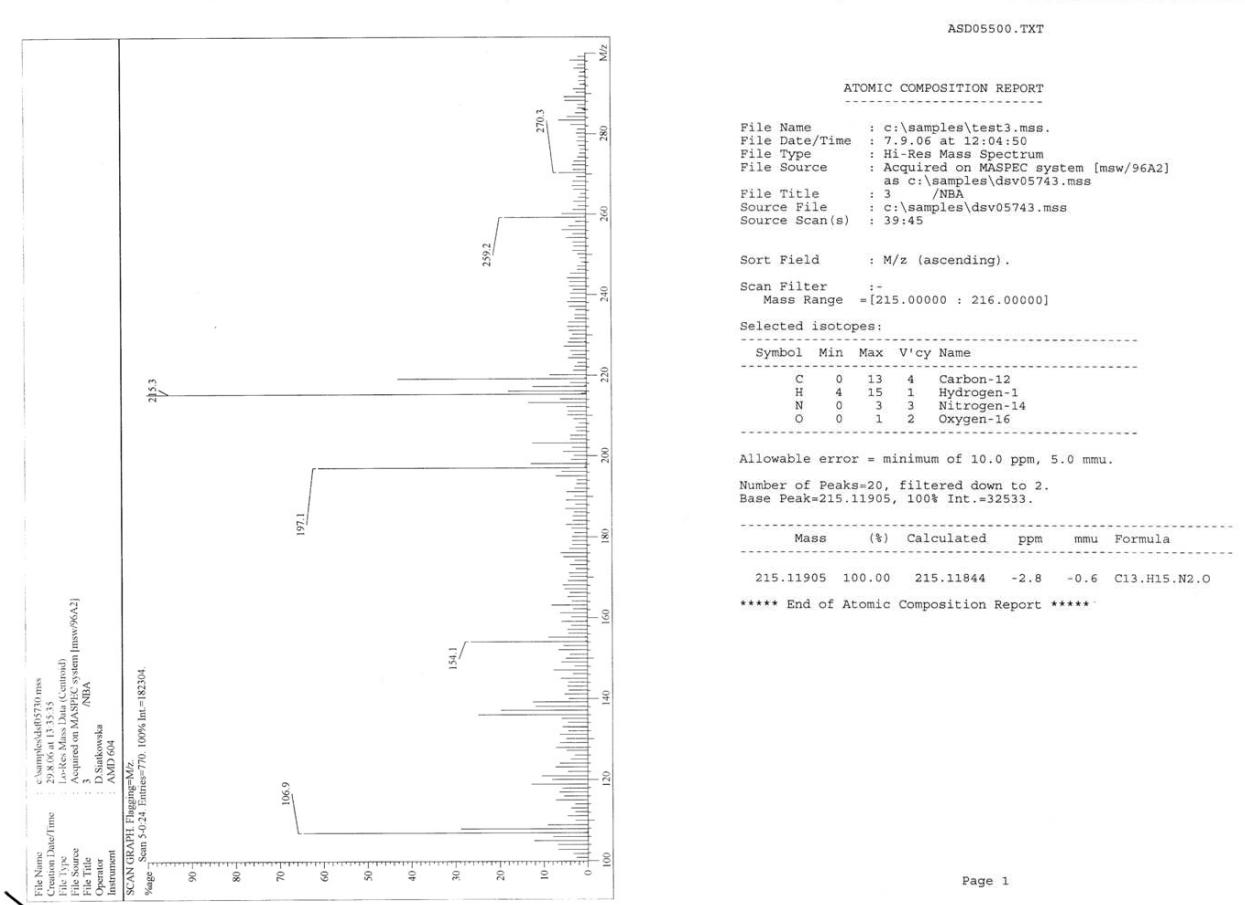
NOESY



NOESY+D₂O

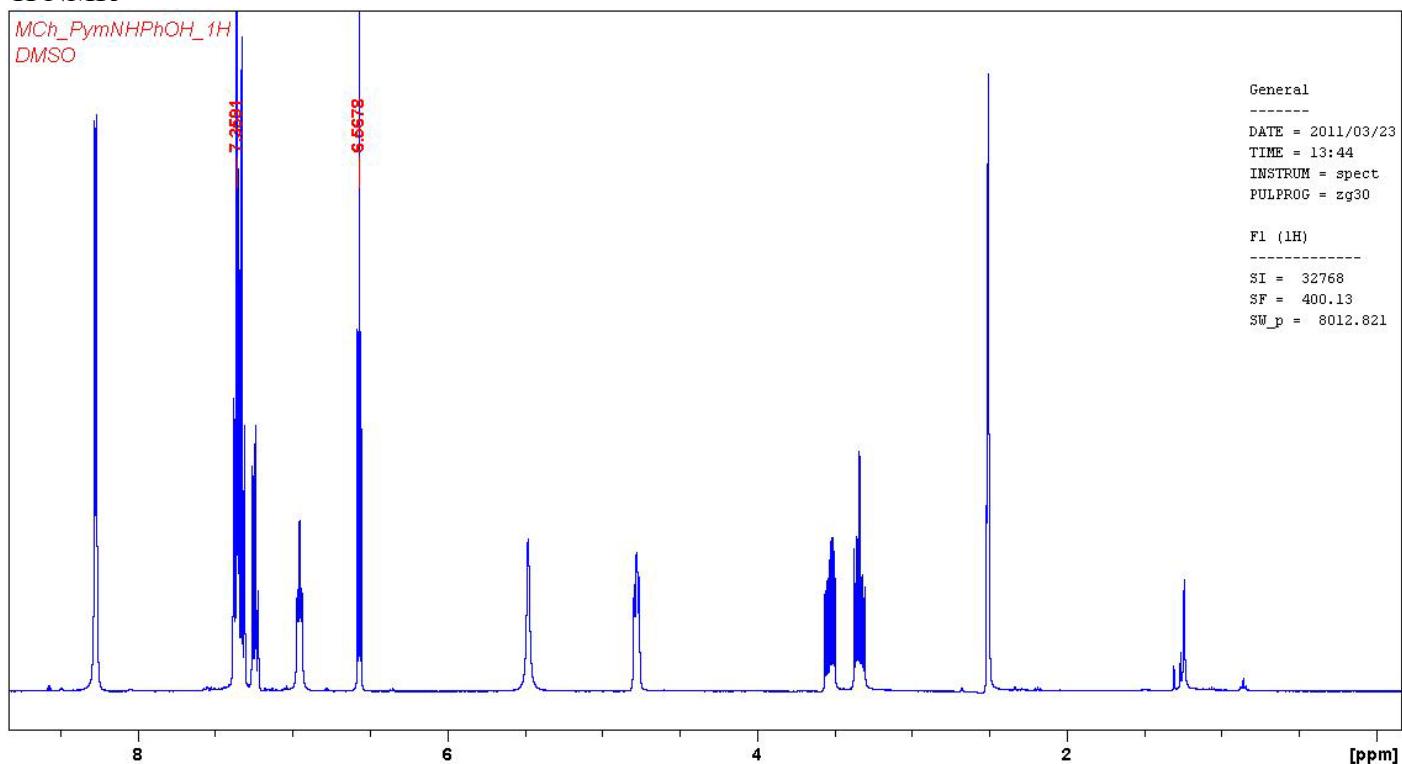


MS analysis

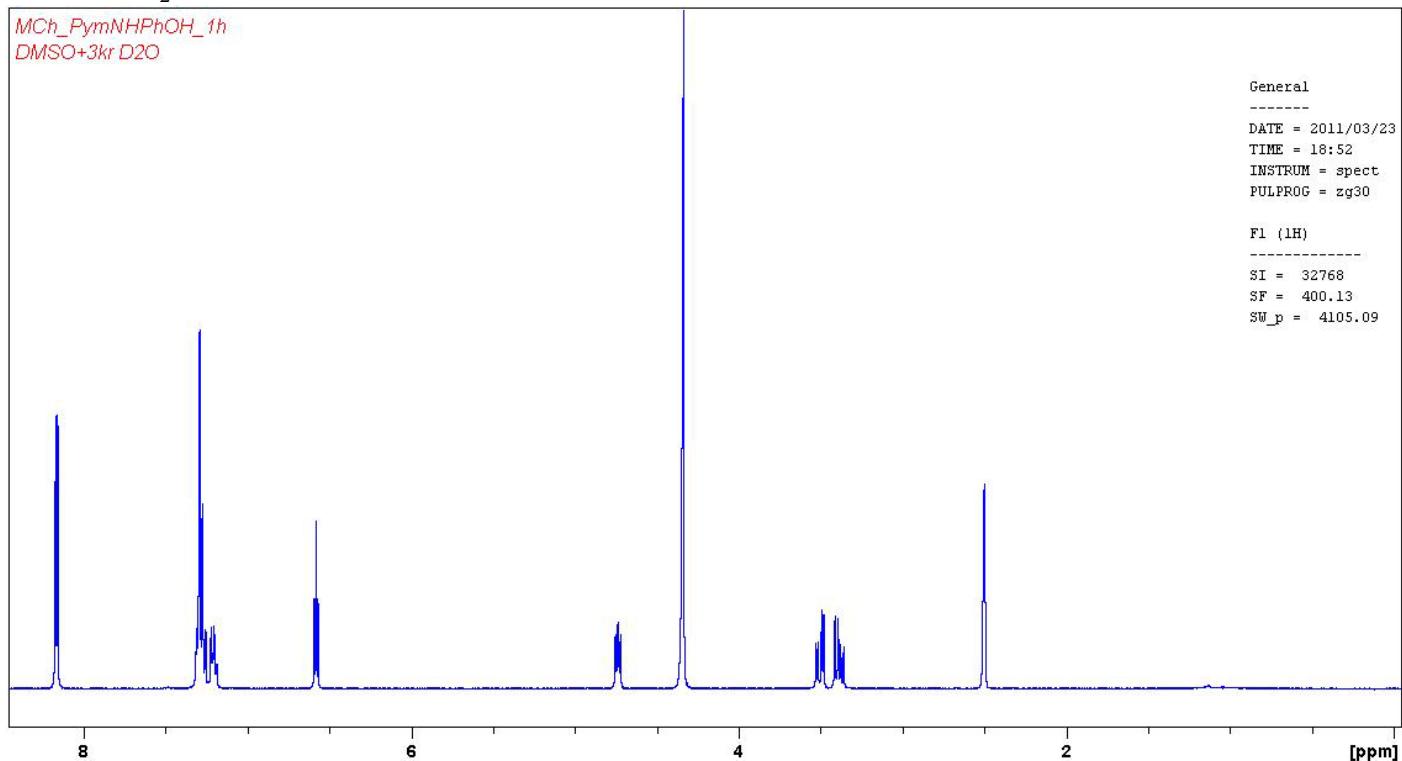


Compound 4

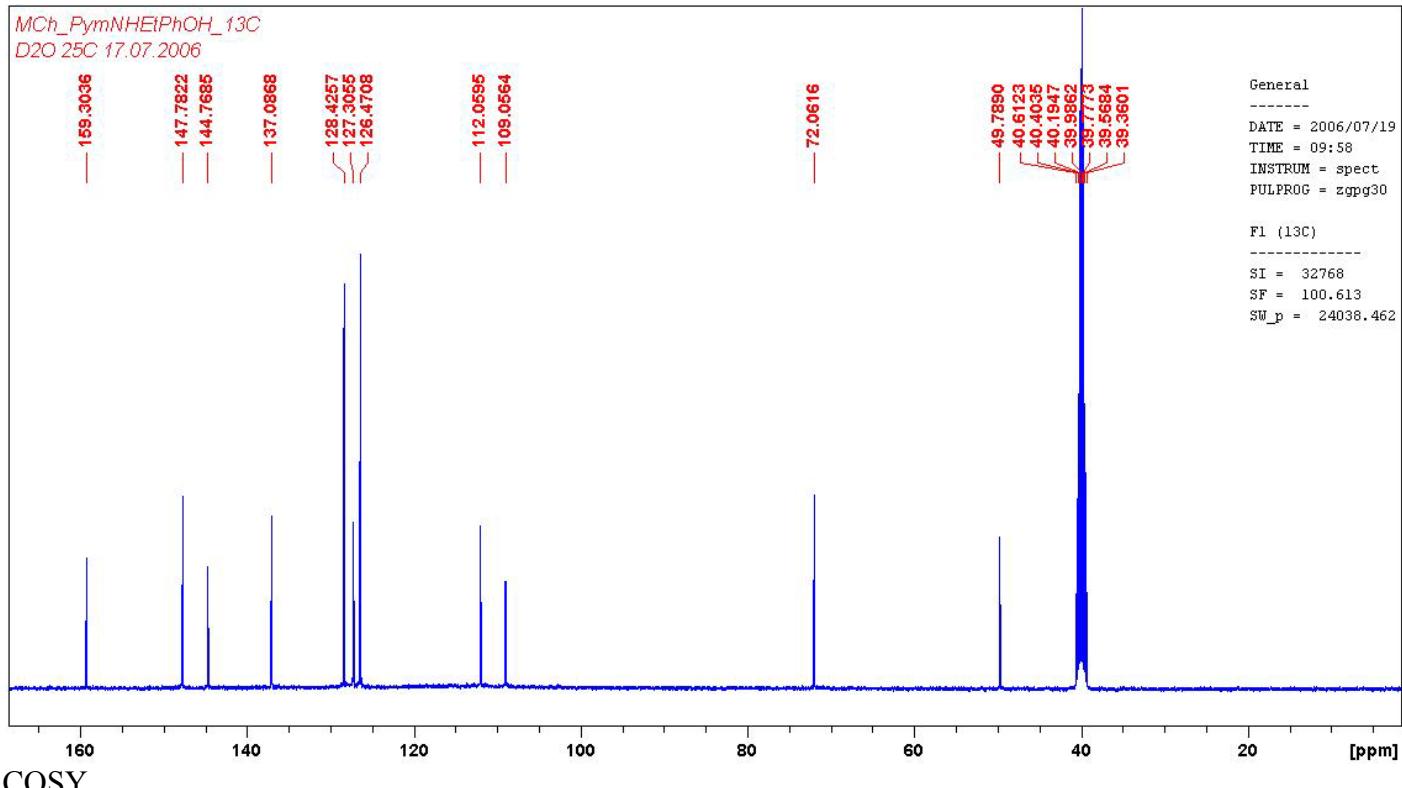
¹H NMR



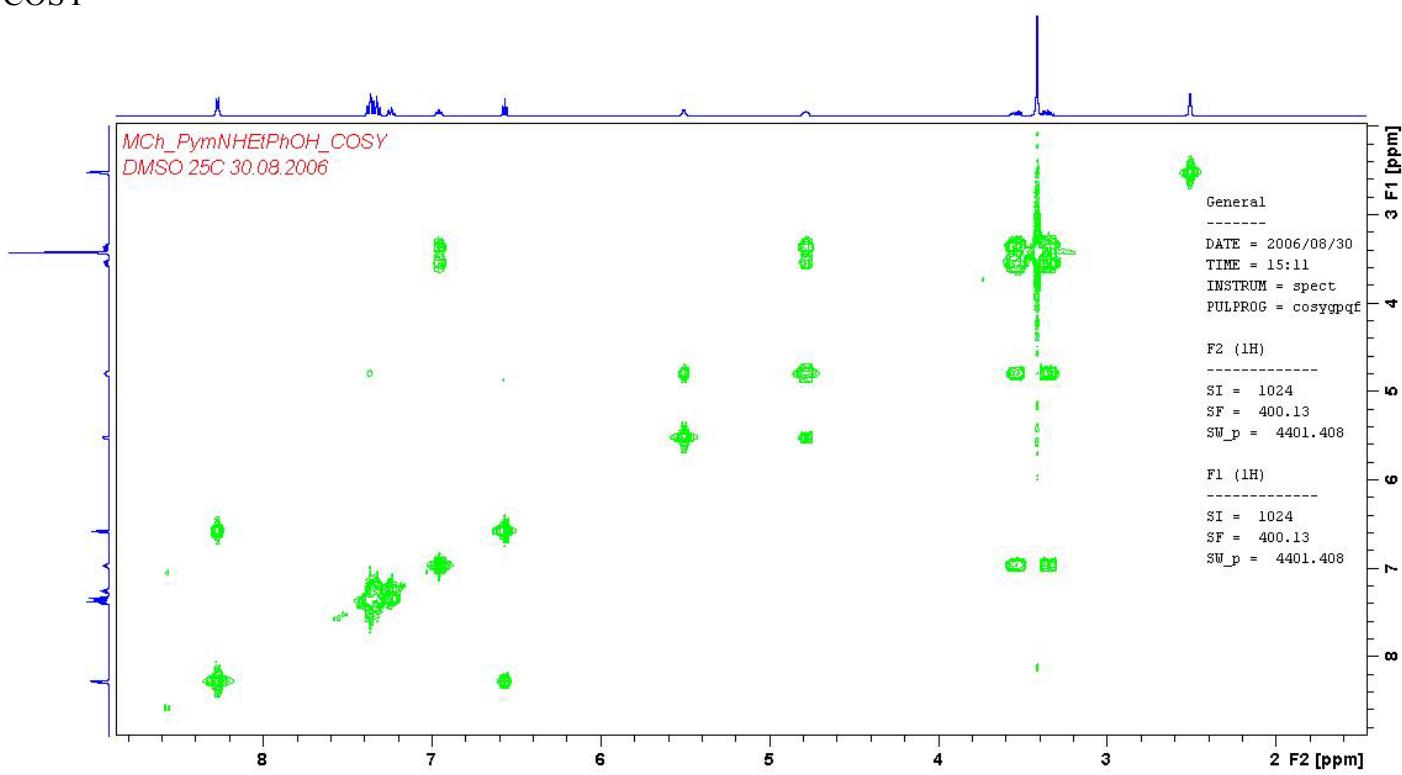
¹H NMR+D₂O



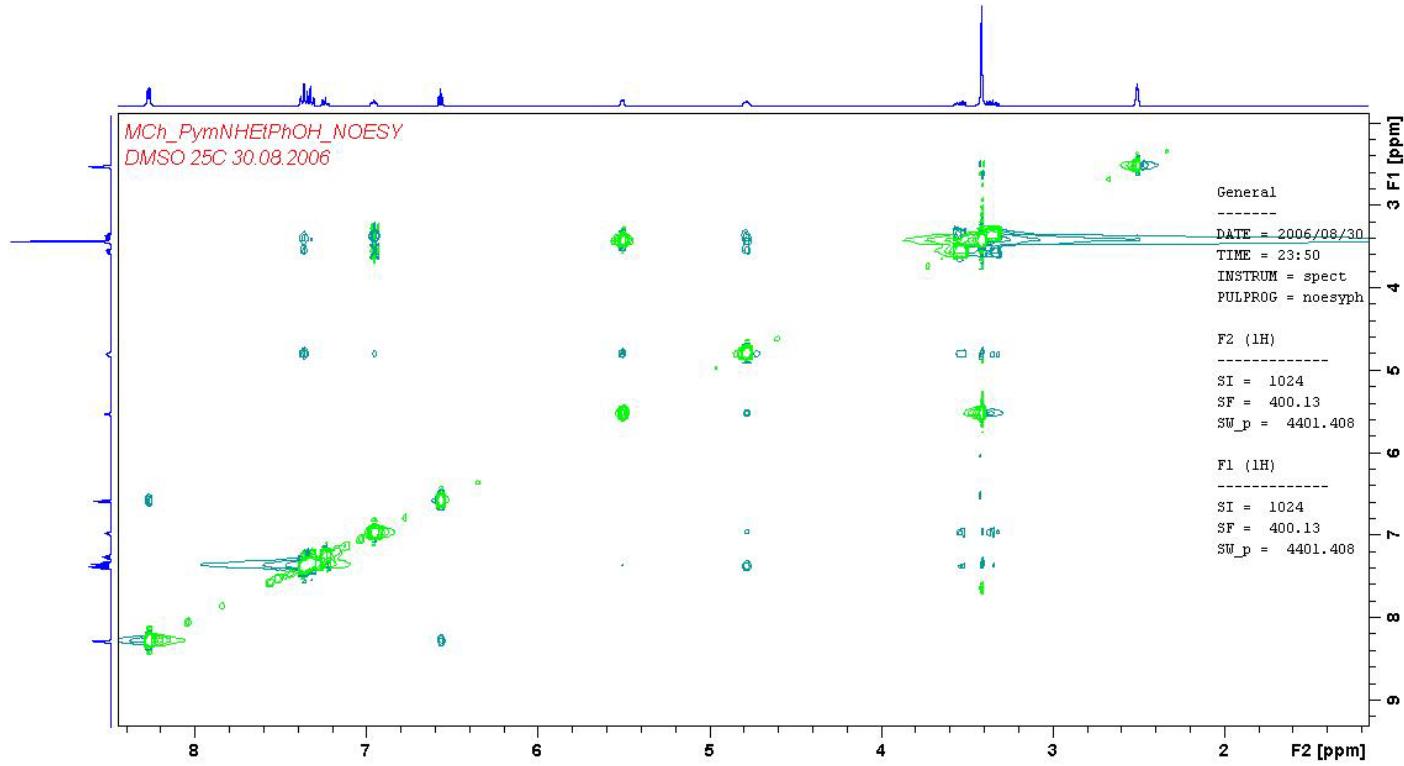
¹³C NMR



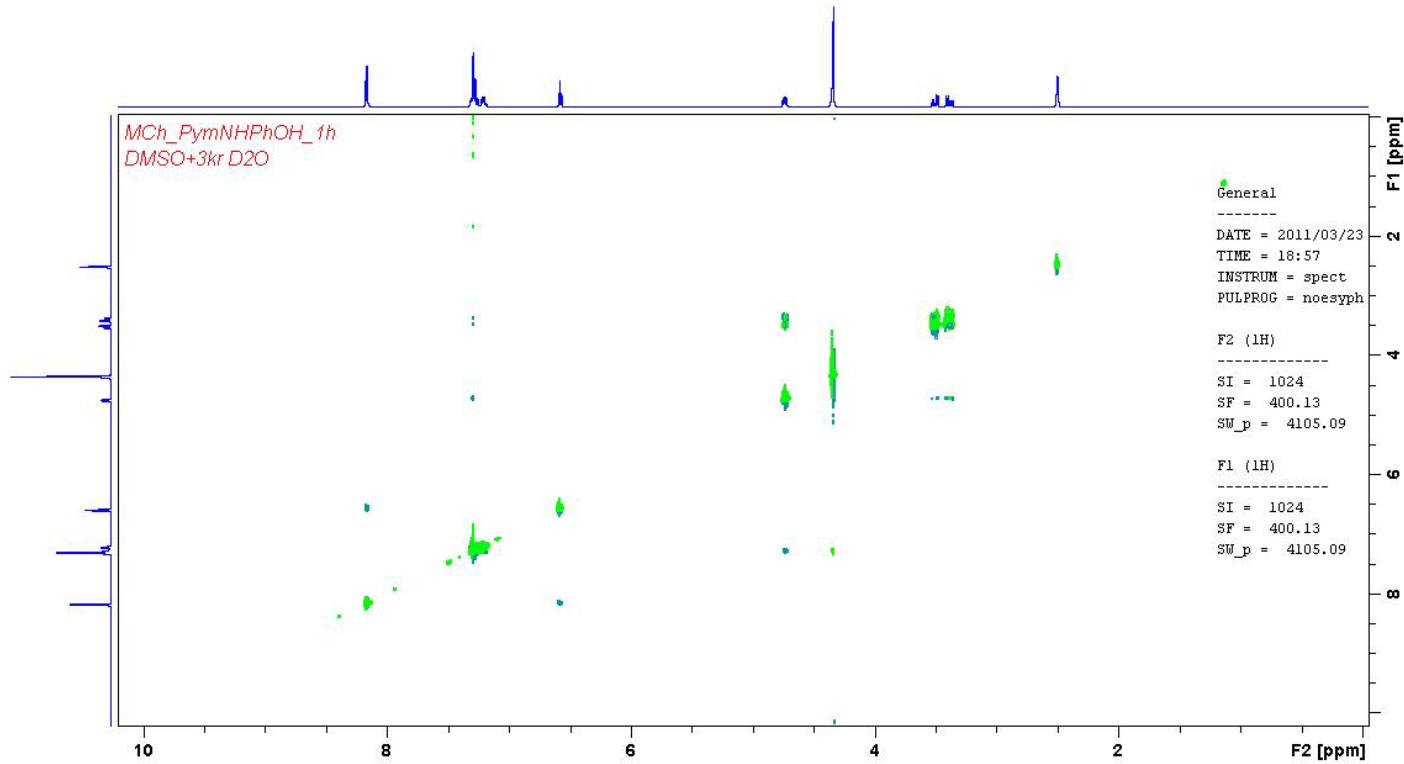
COSY



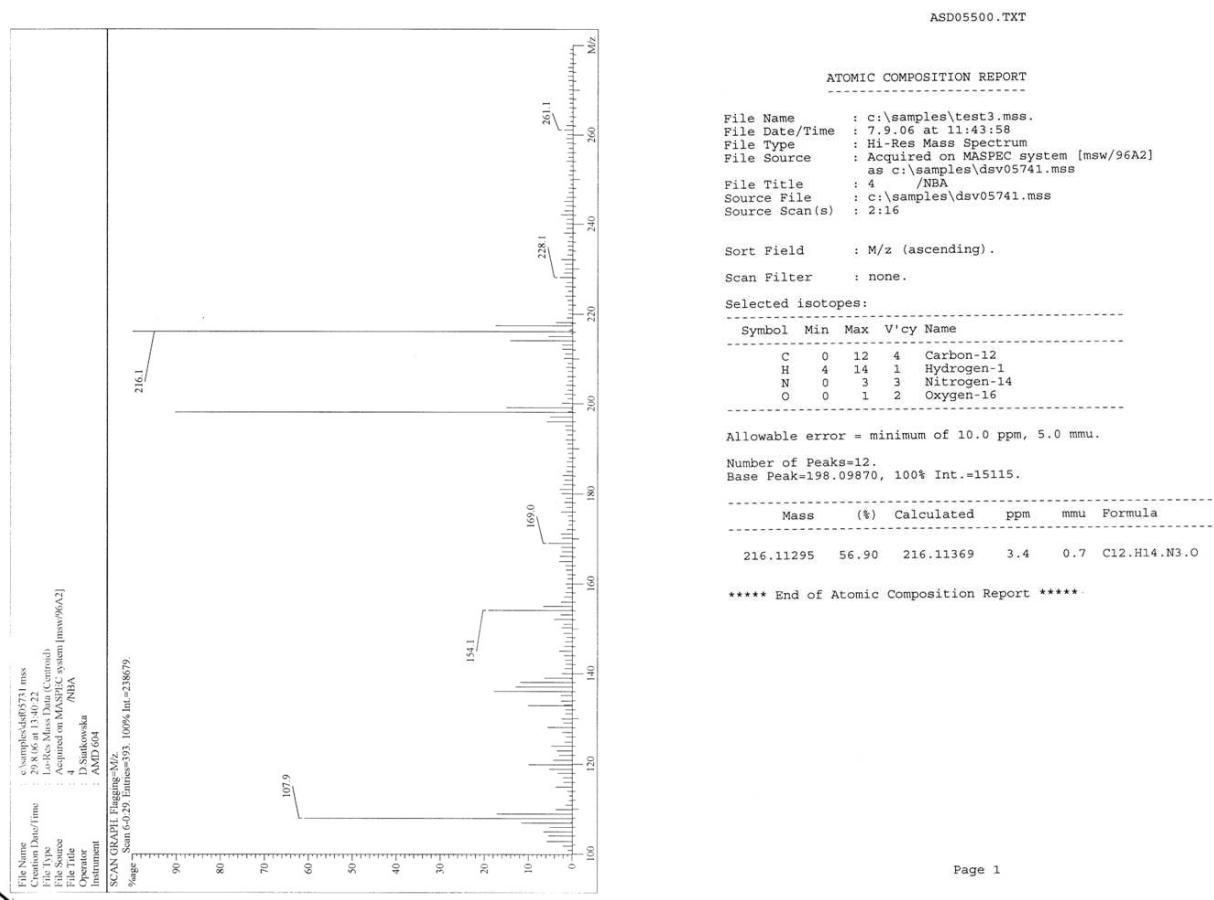
NOESY



NOESY+D₂O



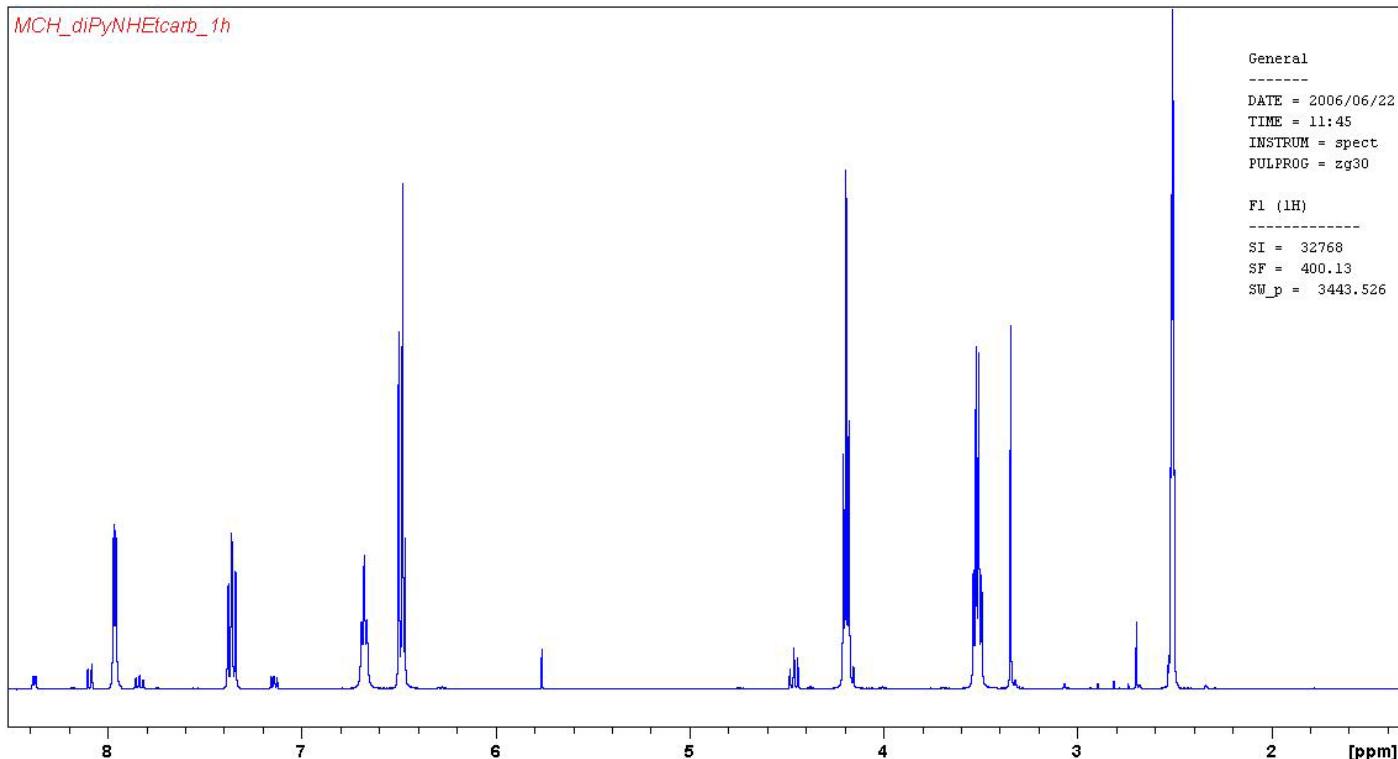
MS analysis



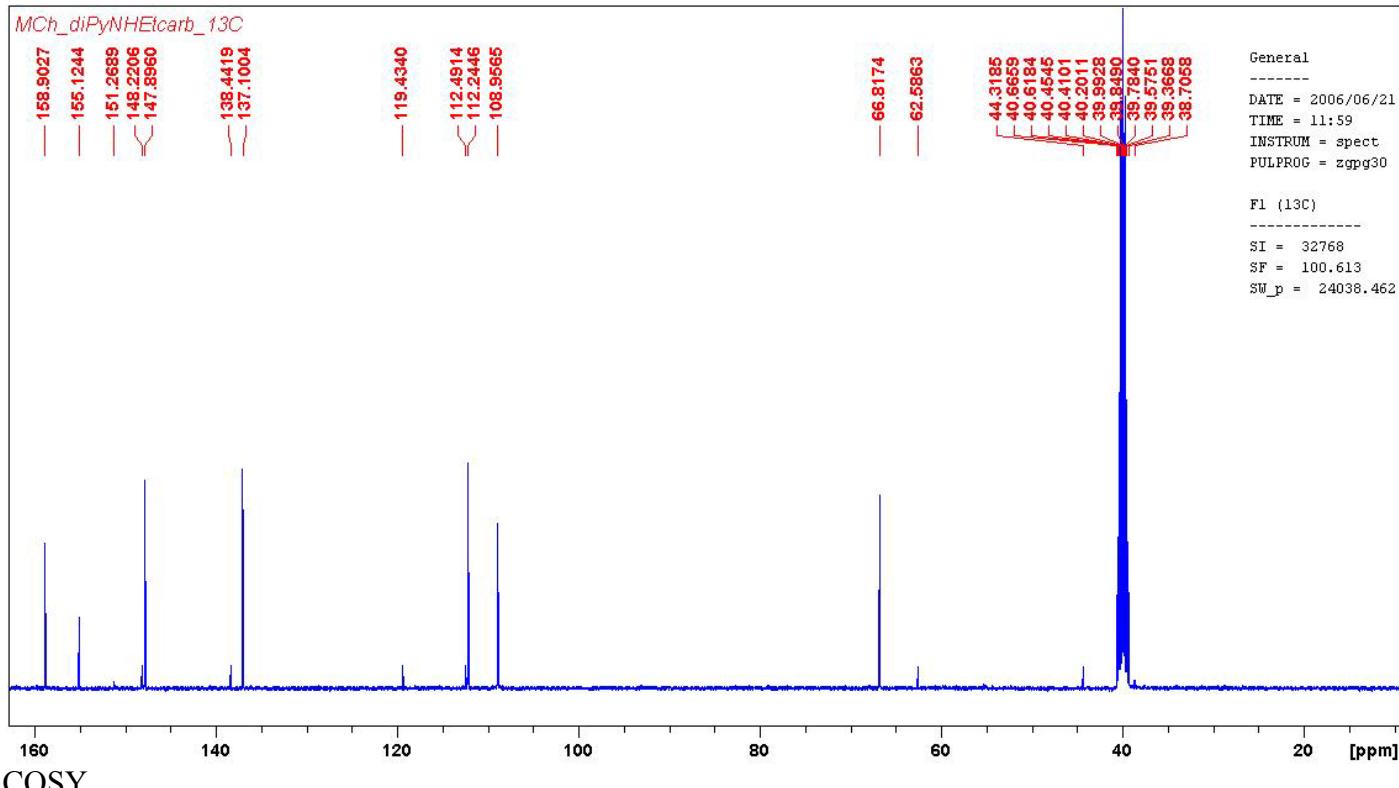
Page 1

Compound 5

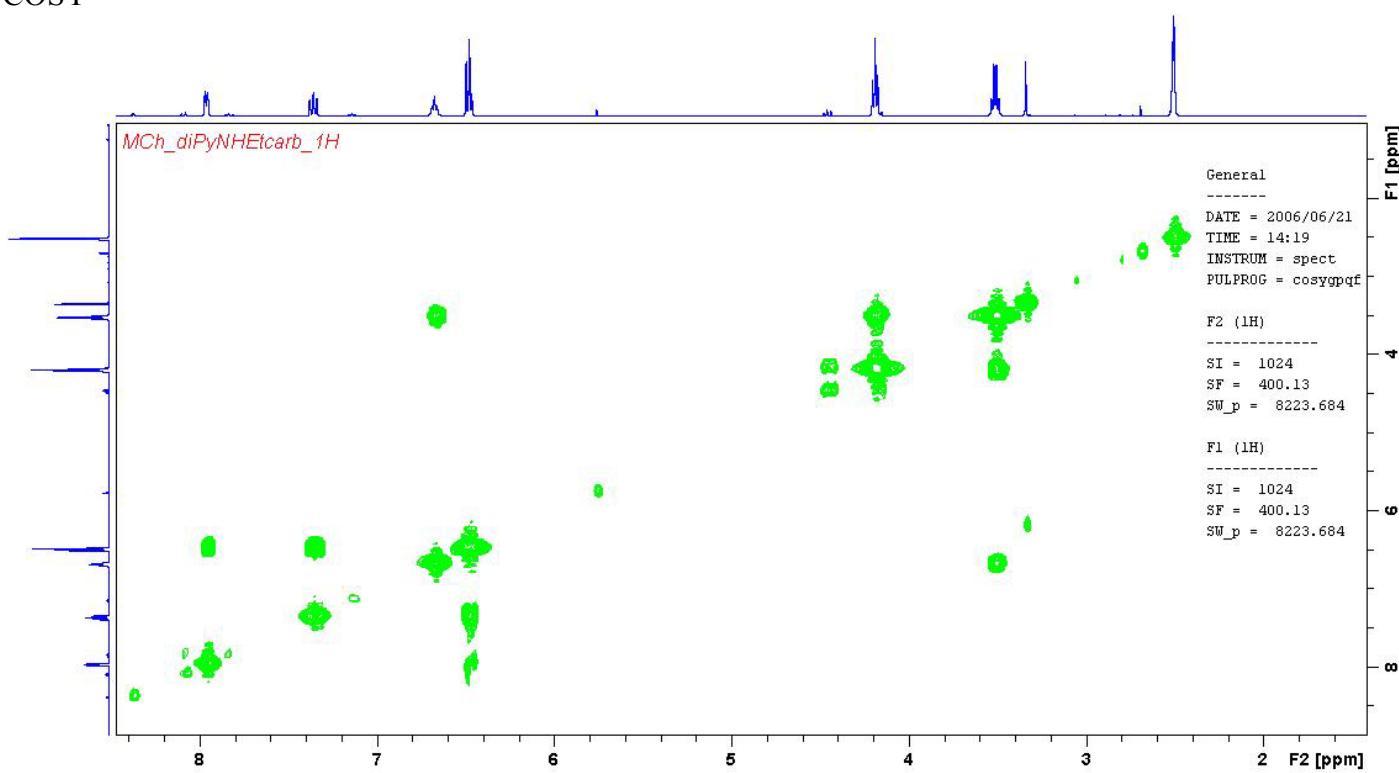
¹H NMR



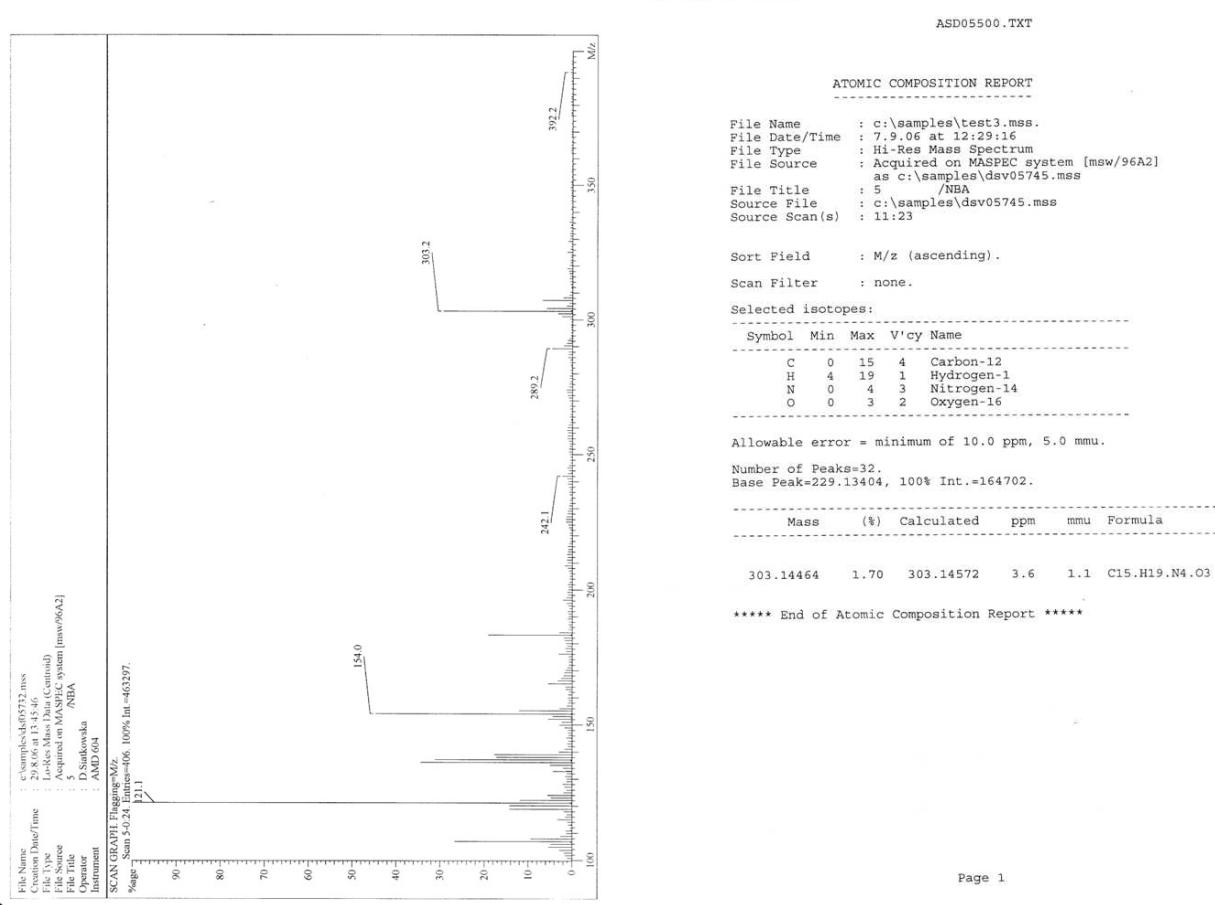
¹³C NMR



COSY

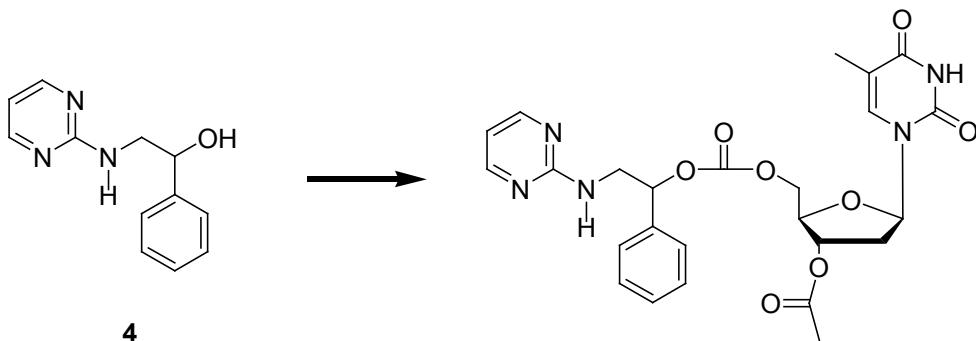


MS analysis

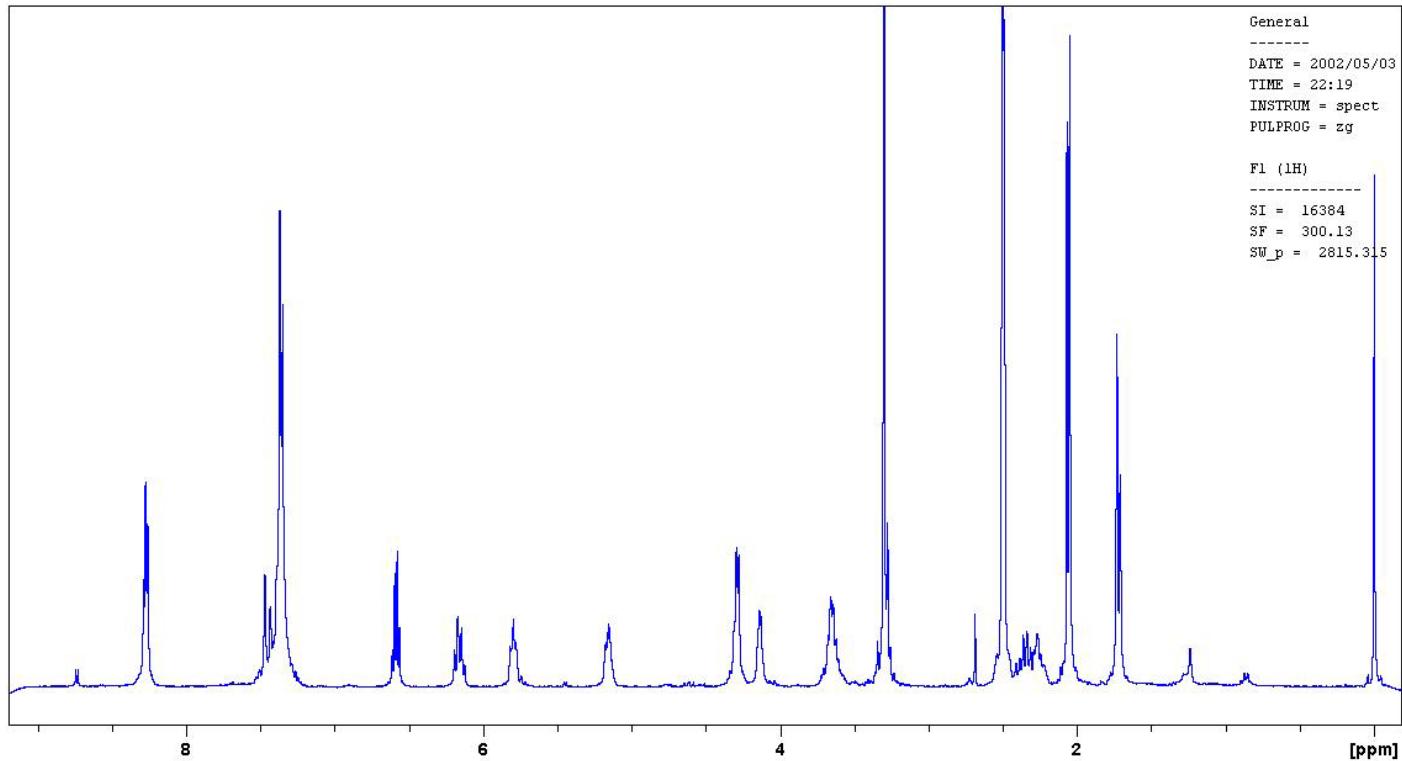


Analysis of thermostability of compound 4

The compound **4** was converted into thermolabile 5'-carbonates in 3'acetyl thymidine (see scheme below)



¹H NMR spectrum of 5'-carbonates-3'-acetyl thymidine formed from **4**



HPLC analysis of termostability carbonates from **4** in 90 °C

