

**Design and synthesis of new amino-modified iminocyclitols: Selective
inhibitors of α -galactosidase**

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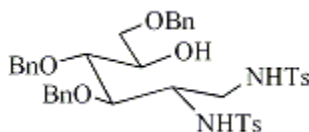
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General considerations:

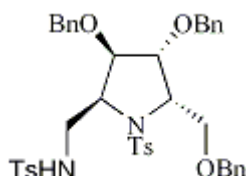
All solvents were purified by standard procedures. Anhydrous solvents were dried over sodium wire (benzene, hexane, THF) or molecular sieves (MeOH, DMF, CH₃CN). Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on Merck silica gel pre-coated on aluminium plates. Flash column chromatography was performed on 230–400 mesh silica gel. Optical rotations were recorded on an Autopol V (Rudolph Research Flanders, New Jersey) instrument. All the rotations were measured at 589 nm (sodium 'D line). Melting points of the compounds are uncorrected. IR spectra were taken over the 4000–400 cm⁻¹ range as KBr pellets on a Nicolet (Madison, USA) FTIR spectrophotometer (Model protégé 460). All the ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a 300 MHz Bruker Spectrospin DPX FT-NMR spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported as δ values (ppm) relative to Me₄Si as internal standard. Mass spectra were recorded on an Applied Biosystems Q-Star instrument. Freeze-drying of samples was done on a Freezone 2.5 (Labconco, USA) lyophilizer.

3,4,6-Tri-*O*-benzyl-1,2-dideoxy-1,2-(di-*p*-toluenesulfonamido)-*D*-glucitol **9**:



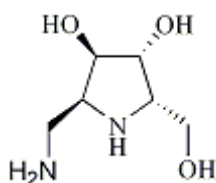
Compound **8**¹ (5.0 g, 6.6 mmol) was taken in a flame dried 100 mL three-necked round bottom flask and 50 mL of THF was added to it. LiAlH₄ (0.377 g, 9.9 mmol) was then added and the reaction mixture was refluxed at 66 °C under argon atmosphere. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. After 20 min., when TLC indicated the disappearance of the starting material, the reaction was then quenched with 10% aqueous HCl (100 mL) and the reaction mixture was extracted with CHCl₃ (3 x 100 mL). The combined organic layer was dried over sodium sulphate, filtered and then concentrated to give **9** in 95% (4.763 g) as colourless low melting solid. $[\alpha]_D^{28} +0.54$ (*c* 1.5, CHCl₃). ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹: 3496, 3280, 3032, 2920, 2866, 1451, 1330, 1159, 1088, 814, 742, 699, 666, 552; δ_H (300 MHz; CDCl₃): 7.66 (2H, d, *J* 7.8 Hz), 7.54 (2H, d, *J* 8.1 Hz), 7.35–7.13 (19H, m), 5.30 (1H, br s, exchangeable with D₂O), 4.71 (1H, br s, exchangeable with D₂O), 4.68 (2H, d, *J* 11.1 Hz), 4.57–4.44 (4H, m), 4.36 (1H, d, *J* 11.1 Hz), 3.82 (1H, m), 3.68 (1H, m), 3.55–3.52 (2H, m), 3.47–3.37 (2H, m), 2.88 (1H, m), 2.79 (1H, m), 2.38 (3H, s), 2.34 (3H, s); δ_C (300 MHz; CDCl₃): 143.5 (C), 143.3 (C), 137.7 (C), 137.4 (C), 137.1 (C), 136.4 (C), 129.6 (CH), 128.5 (CH), 128.06 (CH), 127.9 (CH), 127.1 (CH), 126.9 (CH), 77.8 (2xCH), 74.7 (CH₂), 73.9 (CH₂), 73.3 (CH₂), 71.1 (CH), 70.7 (CH₂), 53.8 (CH), 44.4 (CH₂), 21.4 (2xCH₃); HRMS (ESI): $[M+H]^+$, Found: 759.2734, C₄₁H₄₇N₂O₈S₂ requires 759.2774.

(2*S*,3*R*,4*R*,5*S*)-2-(*N*-*p*-Toluenesulfonyl)aminomethyl-3,4-dibenzyloxy-5-benzyloxymethyl-1*N*-(*p*-toluenesulfonyl)pyrrolidine 10:



Compound **9** (5.0 g, 6.59 mmol) was taken in a 100 mL flame dried three necked round bottom flask and 30 mL of dry THF was added to it followed by PPh₃ (2.246 g, 8.56 mmol). The reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C. Diethyl azodicarboxylate, DEAD (1.517 mL, 9.23 mmol) was injected into the reaction mixture drop-wise under argon atmosphere. After the addition was over, the reaction mixture was brought to room temperature. The reaction was found to be completed in 30 min. (vide TLC). The reaction was then stopped and the solvent was evaporated. Flash chromatography (hexane-ethyl acetate 6:1) of resulting residue provided **10** in 90% (4.393 g) yield as a colorless viscous liquid; $[\alpha]_D^{28}$ -1.1 (*c* 0.53, CHCl₃); ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹: 3378, 3031, 2923, 2867, 2359, 1497, 1456, 1405, 1334, 1160, 1094, 741, 700, 663, 554; δ_H (300MHz; CDCl₃): 7.71 (2H,d, *J* 8.1 Hz), 7.67 (2H, d, *J* 8.1 Hz), 7.31–7.16 (17H, m), 6.91-6.89 (2H, m), 5.43 (1H, t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, exchangeable with D₂O), 4.63–4.44 (5H, m), 4.13–3.99 (4H, m), 3.88–3.82 (1H, m), 3.76 (1H, dd, *J* 9.9 Hz, 3.3 Hz), 3.48 (1H, d, *J* 9.9 Hz), 3.44–3.27 (2H, m), 2.39 (3H, s), 2.29 (3H, s); δ_C (300 MHz; CDCl₃): 143.5 (C), 143.1 (C), 137.9 (C), 137.6 (C), 137.4 (C), 137.1 (C), 136.6 (C), 129.6 (CH), 129.5 (CH), 128.6 (CH), 128.5 (CH), 128.1 (CH), 128.1 (CH), 128.01 (CH), 127.9 (CH), 127.5 (CH), 127.4 (CH), 127.3 (CH), 127.2 (CH), 126.8 (CH), 80.1 (CH), 80.7 (CH), 73.5 (CH₂), 73.3 (CH₂), 72.6 (CH₂), 65.6 (CH₂), 58.4 (CH), 58.3 (CH), 43.8 (CH₂), 21.5 (CH₃), 21.5 (CH₃); HRMS (ESI): [M+H]⁺, Found: 741.2635, C₄₁H₄₅N₂O₇S₂ requires 741.2668.

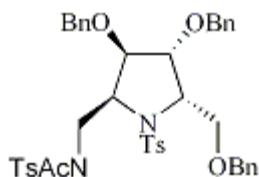
(2*S*,3*R*,4*R*,5*S*)-2-Aminomethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-5-hydroxymethyl-pyrrolidine 12:



Liquid ammonia (40 mL) was collected in a flame dried 100 mL three-necked round bottom flask at -78 °C. Sodium metal (0.140 g, 6.073 mmol) was added to it. Deep blue colour appeared. Pyrrolidine **10** (1.0 g, 1.35 mmol) dissolved in THF (2 mL) was added to the reaction mixture and stirred at -78 °C for 3 h. The reaction was quenched by the addition of benzene until the blue colour disappeared followed by addition of water (10 mL). The reaction mixture was allowed to slowly warm to room temperature. The crude reaction mixture was dried in a lyophilizer. Column chromatography (CH₃CN-NH₄OH 4:1) of the residue over deactivated silica yielded

ADMDP **12** in 86% (0.188 g) as a pale yellow low melting solid. $[\alpha]_D^{28} +2.3$ (*c* 0.30, D₂O); ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹: 3451, 2924, 2361, 1717, 1640, 1452, 1330, 1269, 1158, 1095, 812, 754, 706, 667, 553; δ_H (300MHz; D₂O): 4.29 (2H, d, *J* 10.5 Hz) 4.05 (1H, s), 3.90-3.79 (3H, m), 3.43-3.39 (2H, m); δ_C (300 MHz; D₂O): 74.8 (CH), 74.4 (CH), 63.5 (CH), 58.2 (CH), 57.4 (CH₂), 36.2 (CH₂); HRMS (ESI): [M+H]⁺, Found: 163.1080, C₆H₁₅N₂O₃ requires 163.1083.

(2*S*,3*R*,4*R*,5*S*)-2-(*N*-Acetyl-*N*-*p*-toluenesulfonyl)aminomethyl-3,4-dibenzyloxy-5-benzyloxymethyl-1*N*-(*p*-toluenesulfonyl)pyrrolidine **13:**



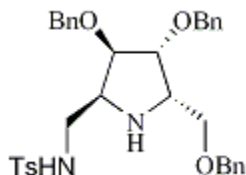
In a 50 mL single necked round bottom flask was taken compound **10** (3.0 g, 3.83 mmol) and dissolved in pyridine (30 mL). DMAP (0.467 g, 3.83 mmol) was then added and reaction mixture was cooled to 0°C. Ac₂O (0.724 mL, 7.66 mmol) was then added and the reaction mixture was allowed to come at room temperature and stirred for 24 h. The reaction was quenched with 10% aqueous HCl (100 mL) and the reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 150 mL). The organic layer then washed with brine solution and dried over sodium sulphate, filtered and then concentrated. Flash chromatography of crude reaction mixture was performed with hexane-ethyl acetate (6:1) to obtain **13** in 95% yield (3.012 g) as a colourless viscous liquid; $[\alpha]_D^{25} -1.9$ (*c* 0.58, CHCl₃); ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹: 3026, 2924, 2861, 2360, 1700, 1645, 1455, 1354, 1162, 1096, 762, 663, 581, 547; δ_H (300MHz; CDCl₃): 7.79 (2H, d, *J* 7.8 Hz), 7.77 (2H, d, *J* 7.5 Hz), 7.29–7.10 (17H, m), 6.93-6.90 (2H, m), 4.66–4.48 (5H, m), 4.43–4.21 (4H, m), 4.14-4.07 (2H, m), 3.96 (1H, dd, *J* 12 Hz), 3.80 (1H, dd, *J* 9.9, 4.2 Hz), 3.57 (1H, d, *J* 9.9 Hz), 2.39 (3H, s), 2.26 (3H, s), 2.18 (3H, s); δ_C (300 MHz; CDCl₃): 170.9 (C), 144.7 (C), 142.9 (C), 138.04 (C), 137.9 (C), 137.9 (C), 137.7 (C), 136.5 (C), 129.8 (CH), 129.6 (CH), 129.2 (CH), 129.02 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 128.2 (CH), 127.9 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 127.4 (CH), 127.2 (CH), 127.1 (CH), 126.9 (CH), 81.3 (CH), 79.6 (CH), 73.3 (CH₂), 73.2 (CH₂), 72.5 (CH₂), 65.2 (CH₂), 58.8 (CH), 56.4 (CH), 46.2 (CH₂), 25.1 (CH₃), 21.6 (CH₃), 21.4 (CH₃); HRMS (ESI): [M+Na]⁺, Found: 805.2584, C₄₃H₄₆N₂O₈S₂Na requires 805.2593.

General procedure for Na-Hg mediated detosylation reactions.

In a flame dried 50 mL three necked round bottom flask were taken 3% Na/Hg and Na₂HPO₄ at room temperature under Ar atmosphere. Compound to be detosylated, dissolved in a solvent mixture (DMF-MeOH 8:1), was then added and the reaction mixture was heated at 60 °C for 3 h

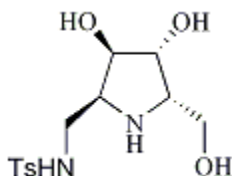
after which the reaction was stopped. The reaction mixture was then filtered through a celite pad. The filtrate was diluted with EtOAc and washed with brine solution, a few times, to remove DMF completely from the reaction mixture. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate, filtered and then concentrated. Flash chromatography of crude reaction mixture afforded the corresponding detosylated compounds.

(2*S*,3*R*,4*R*,5*S*)-2-(*N*-*p*-Toluenesulfonyl)aminomethyl-3,4-dibenzyloxy-5-benzyloxymethyl-pyrrolidine 14:



Compound **14** (0.76 g, 96% yield) was obtained as a yellow gummy liquid from the reaction of compound **10** (1.0 g, 1.35 mmol) with 3% Na-Hg (52.0 g, 67.57 mmol) and Na₂HPO₄ (1.2 g, 6.76 mmol) following the general procedure described above. Product **14** was purified by column chromatography over silica using hexane-ethyl acetate (2:1). $[\alpha]_D^{28}$ -6.08 (*c* 0.44, CHCl₃); ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹: 3309, 3031, 2922, 2858, 1956, 1878, 1811, 1722, 1598, 1454, 1329, 1214, 1158, 1088, 910, 813, 741, 698, 664, 604, 552; δ_H (300MHz; CDCl₃): 7.65 (2H, d, *J* 8.1 Hz), 7.36- 7.22 (17H, m), 4.57- 4.53 (5H, m), 4.35 (1H, d, *J* 11.7 Hz), 4.0 – 3.97 (2H, m), 3.64 – 3.52 (4H, m), 3.12(1H, dd, *J* 12.6, 6.3 Hz), 2.97(1H, dd, *J* 18.6, 6.3 Hz), 2.44 (3H, s); δ_C (300 MHz; CDCl₃): 142.9 (C), 138.04 (C), 137.8 (C), 137.5 (C), 136.8 (C), 129.5 (CH) 128.5 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 127.9 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 127.3 (CH), 126.9 (CH), 126.8 (CH), 82.8 (CH), 82.2 (CH), 73.2 (CH₂), 72.01 (CH₂), 71.9 (CH₂), 68.9 (CH₂), 64.8 (CH), 58.4 (CH), 57.6 (CH₂), 43.4 (CH₂), 21.3 (CH₃); HRMS (ESI): [M+H]⁺, Found: 587.2586, C₃₄H₃₉N₂O₅S requires 587.2580.

(2*S*,3*R*,4*R*,5*S*)-2-(*p*-Toluenesulfonyl)aminomethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-5-hydroxymethyl-pyrrolidine 15:



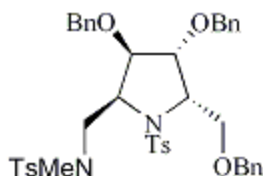
10% palladium on charcoal (1.5 g, 300% w/w) was taken in a 50 mL three-necked round bottom flask. Compound **14** (0.5 g, 0.85 mmol) dissolved in methanol (10 mL) was added to the reaction flask. H₂ gas was then bubbled slowly into reaction mixture for 5 h at 30 °C. The reaction mixture was then filtered through a celite pad. The filtrate was collected and the solvent

was evaporated to yield compound **15** as a white solid in 90% (0.243 g). mp 182 °C (recrystallized from MeOH/THF); $[\alpha]_D^{28} +7.4$ (*c* 0.35, H₂O); ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹: 3150, 1745, 1632, 1406, 1325, 1158, 1089, 815, 666, 554; δ_H (300MHz; D₂O): 7.73 (2H, br s), 7.42 (2H, br s), 4.309 (1H, br s), 4.21 (1H, s), 3.94 (4H, m), 3.26 (2H, m), 2.37 (3H, s); δ_C (300 MHz; D₂O): 145.4 (C), 134.2 (C), 130.2 (CH), 126.8 (CH), 74.5 (CH), 74.4 (CH), 63.3 (CH), 61.05 (CH), 57.4 (CH₂), 39.5 (CH₂), 20.7 (CH₃); HRMS (ESI): [M+H]⁺, Found: 317.1156, C₁₃H₂₁N₂O₅S requires 317.1171.

General procedure for alkylation of compound **10**:

Compound **10** was taken in a flame dried three-necked round bottom flask and dissolved in dry DMF. Sodium hydride was added to it at 0 °C followed by alkyl halide and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for the specified time after which the reaction was stopped. The reaction was then quenched with iced water. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc and washed with brine solution, a few times, to remove DMF completely from the reaction mixture. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulphate, filtered and then concentrated. Flash chromatography of crude reaction mixture afforded the corresponding alkylated compounds.

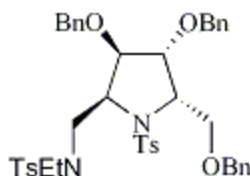
(2*S*,3*R*,4*R*,5*S*)-2-(*N*-Methyl-*N*-*p*-toluenesulfonyl)aminomethyl-3,4-dibenzyloxy-5-benzyloxymethyl-1*N*-(*p*-toluenesulfonyl)pyrrolidine **16**:



Compound **16** (1.814 g, 89% yield) was obtained in 3 h as a white crystalline solid from the reaction of compound **10** (2.0 g, 2.69 mmol) with NaH (0.432 g of 60% suspension in mineral oil) and methyl iodide (0.252 mL, 4.05 mmol) following the general procedure described above. Product **16** was purified by column chromatography over silica using hexane-ethyl acetate (8:1). mp 110 °C (recrystallized from benzene/hexane); $[\alpha]_D^{27} +28.4$ (*c* 0.69, CHCl₃); ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹: 3029, 2918, 2865, 1717, 1594, 1491, 1453, 1338, 1157, 1088, 1018, 810, 747, 699, 659, 601, 546; δ_H (300MHz; CDCl₃): 7.89 (2H, d, *J* 7.8 Hz), 7.84 (2H, d, *J* 8.1 Hz), 7.33 - 7.19 (17H, m), 6.89 (2H, m), 4.78 (1H, d, *J* 11.7 Hz), 4.64 (1H, d, *J* 11.7 Hz), 4.56 - 4.49 (4H, m), 4.11 - 3.88 (5H, m), 3.79-3.76 (1H, m), 3.60 (1H, d, *J* 9.0 Hz), 2.88-2.80 (1H, m), 2.66 (3H, s), 2.43 (3H, s), 2.29 (3H, s); δ_C (300 MHz; CDCl₃): 143.5 (C), 142.9 (C), 137.9 (C), 137.8 (C), 137.5 (C), 132.2 (C), 129.6 (CH), 129.3 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 128.2 (CH), 127.9 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 127.5 (CH), 127.3 (CH), 127.1 (CH), 126.8 (CH), 81.03

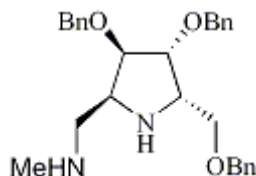
(CH), 79.1 (CH), 73.5 (CH₂), 73.01 (CH₂), 72.5 (CH₂), 65.2 (CH₂), 59.2 (CH), 58.8 (CH), 51.9 (CH₂), 38.9 (CH₃), 21.5 (CH₃), 21.4 (CH₃); HRMS (ESI): [M+H]⁺, Found: 755.2818, C₄₂H₄₇N₂O₇S₂ requires 755.2825.

(2*S*,3*R*,4*R*,5*S*)-2-(*N*-Ethyl-*N*-*p*-toluenesulfonyl)aminomethyl-3,4-dibenzyloxy-5-benzyloxymethyl-1*N*-(*p*-toluenesulfonyl)pyrrolidine **17:**



Compound **17** (2.413 g, 93% yield) was obtained in 5 h as colourless liquid from the reaction of compound **10** (2.5 g, 3.37 mmol) with NaH (0.404 g of 60% suspension in mineral oil) and ethyl iodide (0.329 mL, 4.05 mmol) following the general procedure described above. Product **17** was purified by column chromatography over silica using hexane-ethyl acetate (6:1). $[\alpha]_D^{28} +35.8$ (*c* 0.48, CHCl₃); ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹: 3409, 3062, 3031, 2929, 2871, 1710, 1598, 1494, 1453, 1453, 1340, 1155, 1092, 908, 814, 731, 699, 662, 598, 548; δ_H (300MHz; CDCl₃) : 7.86 (2H, d, *J* 8.4 Hz), 7.83 (2H,d, *J* 8.4 Hz), 7.30-7.13 (17H, m), 6.96-6.94 (2H, m), 4.71 (1H, d, *J* 11.7 Hz), 4.64-4.60 (2H, m), 4.53-4.47 (1H, dd, *J* 11.7, 4.5 Hz), 4.40 (1H, t, *J* 6.3Hz), 4.15 (1H, d, *J* 11.7Hz), 4.07-4.03 (2H, m), 3.95 (1H, d, *J* 14.4 Hz), 3.77-3.68 (4H ,m), 3.45-3.37 (1H, m), 3.25-3.14 (2H, m), 2.41 (3H, s), 2.29 (3H, s), 0.75 (3H, t, *J* 7.2 Hz); δ_C (300 MHz; CDCl₃): 143.3 (C), 143.1 (C), 138.0 (C), 137.9 (C), 137.9 (C), 137.8 (C), 136.4 (C), 129.7 (CH), 129.4 (CH), 128.4 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 128.1 (CH), 127.9 (CH) 127.8 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 127.5 (CH), 127.4 (CH), 127.3 (CH), 127.04 (CH), 80.7 (CH), 78.9 (CH), 73.2 (CH₂), 73.04 (CH₂), 72.7 (CH₂), 65.5 (CH₂), 59.9 (CH), 59.7 (CH), 48.01 (CH₂), 45.3 (CH₂), 21.59 (CH₃), 21.53 (CH₃), 12.2 (CH₃); HRMS (ESI): [M+Na]⁺, Found:791.2810, C₄₃H₄₈N₂O₇S₂Na requires 791.2801.

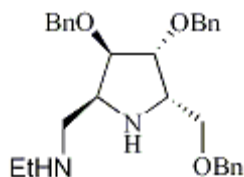
(2*S*,3*R*,4*R*,5*S*)-2-(*N*-Methyl)aminomethyl-3,4-dibenzyloxy-5-benzyloxymethyl-pyrrolidine **18:**



Compound **18** (0.408 g, 69% yield) was obtained as a yellow gummy liquid from the reaction of compound **16** (1.0 g, 1.32 mmol) with 3% Na-Hg (126.939 gm, 165.57 mmol) and Na₂HPO₄ (2.948 gm, 16.56 mmol) following the general procedure described above. Product **18** was purified by column chromatography over silica using CHCl₃:MeOH:NH₄OH (100:2.5:2.5) as a solvent mixture. $[\alpha]_D^{27} 14.7$ (*c* 0.43, CHCl₃); ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹: 3835, 3020, 2924, 2861, 2963, 1709, 1552, 1459, 1407, 1218, 1099, 764, 694; δ_H (300MHz; CDCl₃): . 7.37-7.26

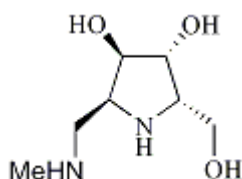
(15H, m), 4.58- 4.48 (5H, m), 4.40 (1H, d, J 12Hz), 4.03- 3.93 (2H, m), 3.68- 3.49 (4H, m), 2.73– 2.67 (2H, m), 2.41 (3H, s), 1.96 (2H, br s, NH , exchangeable with D_2O), δ_C (300 MHz; $CDCl_3$): 138.3 (C), 138.2 (C), 137.1 (C), 128.4 (CH), 127.3 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 127.5 (CH), 83.04 (CH), 82.4 (CH), 73.3 (CH_2), 72.2 (CH_2), 71.9 (CH_2), 69.6 (CH_2), 58.5 (2xCH), 51.7 (CH_2), 36.7 (CH_3); HRMS (ESI): $[M+H]^+$, Found: 447.2647, $C_{28}H_{35}N_2O_3$ requires 447.2648.

(2*S*,3*R*,4*R*,5*S*)-2-(*N*-Ethyl)aminomethyl-3,4-dibenzyloxy-5-benzyloxymethyl-pyrrolidine 19:



Compound **19** (0.449 g, 75% yield) was obtained as a yellow gummy liquid from the reaction of compound **17** (1.0 g, 1.3 mmol) with 3% Na-Hg (124.62 g, 162.55 mmol) and Na_2HPO_4 (2.893 g, 16.26 mmol) following the general procedure described above. Product **19** was purified by column chromatography over silica using $CHCl_3:MeOH:NH_4OH$ (10:0.1:0.1) as a solvent mixture. $[\alpha]_D^{28} +8.9$ (c 0.76, $CHCl_3$); ν_{max} (KBr)/ cm^{-1} : 3323, 3061, 3031, 2863, 1955, 1877, 1813, 1649, 1608, 1491, 1455, 1362, 1309, 1208, 1095, 1208, 1095, 911, 808, 697, 608, 465 and; δ_H (300MHz; $CDCl_3$): 7.34-7.28 (15H, m), 4.60-4.50 (5H, m), 4.42 (d, 1H, J 12 Hz), 4.06-3.97 (2H, m), 3.72-3.52 (4H, m), 2.84-2.73 (2H, m), 2.65 (2H, q, J 7.2 Hz), 2.07 (2H, br s, NH exchangeable with D_2O), 1.08 (3H, t, J 7.2 Hz); δ_C (300 MHz; $CDCl_3$): 138.1 (C), 137.9 (C), 137.7 (C), 128.5 (CH), 128.4 (CH), 127.9 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 128.1 (CH), 127.8 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 127.3 (CH), 126.9 (CH), 82.7 (CH), 82.2 (CH), 73.4 (CH_2), 72.4 (2x CH_2), 69.1 (CH_2), 58.7 (CH), 57.1 (CH), 48.7 (CH_2), 43.9 (CH_2), 13.5 (CH_3); HRMS (ESI): $[M+H]^+$, Found: 461.2806, $C_{29}H_{37}N_2O_3$ requires 461.2804.

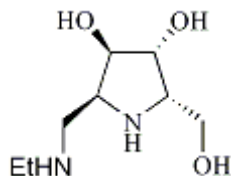
(2*S*,3*R*,4*R*,5*S*)-2-(*N*-Methyl)aminomethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-5-hydroxymethyl-pyrrolidine 20:



10% palladium on charcoal (0.4 g, 100% w/w) was taken in a 50 mL three-necked round bottom flask. Compound **18** (0.4 g, 0.89 mmol) dissolved in methanol (14 mL) was added to the reaction flask followed by the addition of 10% HCl in methanol (1.75 mL). H_2 gas was then bubbled slowly into reaction mixture for 12 h at 30 °C. The reaction mixture was then filtered through a celite pad and the filtrate was evaporated to get compound **20** as its hydrochloride salt which was then basified with triethylamine until pH 12.0. Further purification of the product by

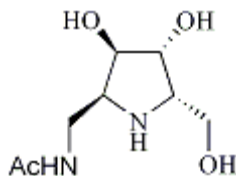
column chromatography with CH₃CN-NH₄OH (1:1) afforded the free base **20** in 94% (0.148 g) yield as a low melting white solid; $[\alpha]_D^{28} +3.8$ (*c* 1.6, H₂O); ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹: 3379, 1631, 1406, 1082, 571; δ_H (300MHz; D₂O): 4.31 (2H, m), 4.11-4.08 (1H, m), 3.90-3.79 (3H, m), 3.51 (1H, dd, *J* 13.5, 6.0Hz), 3.41 (1H, dd, *J* 13.5, 6.6 Hz), 2.75 (3H, s); δ_C (300 MHz; D₂O): 75.2 (CH), 74.7 (CH), 63.5 (CH), 57.8 (CH₂), 57.3 (CH), 45.9 (CH₂), 33.8 (CH₃); HRMS (ESI): [M+Na]⁺, Found: 199.1062, C₇H₁₆N₂O₃Na requires 199.1059.

(2*S*,3*R*,4*R*,5*S*)-2-(*N*-ethyl)aminomethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-5-hydroxymethyl-pyrrolidine **21:**



10% palladium on charcoal (0.4 g, 100% w/w) was taken in a 50 ml three necked round bottom flask. Compound **19** (0.4 g, 0.87 mmol) dissolved in methanol (14 mL) was added to the reaction flask followed by the addition of 10% HCl in methanol (1.75 mL). H₂ gas was then bubbled slowly into reaction mixture for 12 h at 30 °C. The reaction mixture was then filtered through a celite pad and the filtrate was evaporated to get compound **21** as its hydrochloride salt which was then basified with triethylamine until pH 12.0. Further purification of the product by column chromatography with CH₃CN-NH₄OH (1:1) afforded **21** in 90% (0.149 g) as a low melting white solid; $[\alpha]_D^{28} +5.6$ (*c* 0.90, H₂O); ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹: 3423, 2924, 2854, 2362, 1742, 1626, 1403, 1248, 1176, 1083, 555, 435, 403; δ_H (300MHz; D₂O): 4.22-4.18 (2H, m), 3.92-3.9 (1H, m), 3.79-3.67 (3H, m), 3.38 (1H, dd, *J* 13.5, 6.0 Hz), 3.27 (1H, dd, *J* 13.5, 6.6Hz), 3.03 (2H, q, *J* 7.5Hz), 1.15 (3H, t, *J* 7.5Hz); δ_C (300 MHz; D₂O): 75.3 (CH), 74.9 (CH), 62.9 (CH), 57.9 (CH₂), 57.1 (CH), 44.2 (CH₂), 44.02 (CH₂), 10.6 (CH₃); HRMS (ESI): [M+H]⁺, Found: 191.1396, C₈H₁₉N₂O₃ requires 191.1396.

(2*S*,3*R*,4*R*,5*S*)-2-(*N*-Acetyl)aminomethyl-3,4-dihydroxy-5-hydroxymethyl-pyrrolidine **22:**



In flame dried 50 mL three-necked round bottom flask was taken compound **10** (1.0 g, 6.17 mmol). Acetic anhydride (0.582mL, 6.17 mmol) was added to it at 0 °C under argon atmosphere. The reaction mixture was sonicated under solvent free condition for 15 minutes at room temperature, after which the reaction was quenched with liquor ammonia until the solution reaches a pH of 9. Column purification using CH₃CN-NH₄OH (1:1) afforded compound **22** in

85% (1.07 g) yield as low melting white solid. $[\alpha]_D^{28} -4.3$ (*c* 0.73, H₂O); ν_{\max} (KBr)/cm⁻¹: 3183, 2304, 1649, 1406, 1099, 618; δ_H (300MHz; D₂O): 4.27 (1H, br s), 4.21 (1H, br s), 3.94-3.79 (4H, m), 3.54-3.52 (2H, m), 1.94 (3H, s); δ_C (300 MHz; D₂O): 175.2 (C), 74.7 (CH), 74.3 (CH), 63.2 (CH), 60.9 (CH), 57.5 (CH₂), 36.3 (CH₂), 21.9 (CH₃); HRMS (ESI): [M+1]⁺, Found: 205.1190, C₈H₁₇N₂O₄ requires 205.1188.

General procedure for enzyme assay and calculation of IC₅₀ values:

Our experimental design was to measure enzyme velocity at constant substrate concentration with varying concentrations of an inhibitor,² spectrophotometrically,³ by carrying out the inhibition assay of the glycosidases in the presence of the iminosugars as inhibitors utilizing the corresponding *p*-nitrophenyl glycosides as the substrates.

α -Glucosidase type I from Baker's yeast, α -galactosidase from green coffee beans, β -galactosidase from *Escherichia coli* and *p*-nitrophenyl- α -D-galactopyranoside were purchased from Sigma Chemicals Co. USA.

β -glucosidase from almond, *p*NP- α -D-glucofuranoside, *p*NP- β -D-glucofuranoside and *p*NP- β -D-galactopyranoside were purchased from SRL Chemicals Ltd., India.

Glycosidase was pre-incubated with various concentrations (0.5-12 mM) of inhibitor for 30 minutes at its optimum pH and temperature. 20 μ L of 25mM *p*-nitrophenyl glycopyranoside (*p*-NPG) in 0.1M phosphate buffer was added to the reaction mixture to initiate the reaction. In the case of β -glucosidase acetate buffer was used. The final volume of the reaction mixture was adjusted to 1.1 mL with buffer. Control was also run in parallel without inhibitor. The reaction was then incubated at the same pH and temperature for 10 minutes and quenched by adding 1mL of 1M Na₂CO₃ solution. The glycosidase activity was determined by measuring the *p*-nitrophenol released from *p*-nitrophenyl glycopyranosides at 405 nm using Shimadzu UV-Visible Spectrophotometer (Model UV-1800). IC₅₀ values were determined by plotting experimental data as V_i/V_0 (fractional activity) versus the inhibitor concentration [I] at a constant concentration of substrate, where V_i and V_0 represent the enzyme velocity (activity) in the presence and absence of inhibitor, respectively. IC₅₀ values were calculated from the inhibitor concentration [I] corresponding to fractional activity of 0.5. IC₅₀ value was defined as the concentration of the inhibitor to inhibit 50% of enzyme activity under the assay conditions.

Each experiment was repeated **thrice** to get a range of IC₅₀ values and the mean IC₅₀ values were reported in the manuscript.

Preparations:

Buffer solutions: 0.1M phosphate buffer for all enzymes.
For β -glucosidase 0.1M acetate buffer was used.
Quencher : 1M sodium carbonate for all experiments

Enzyme solution: 0.3 mg/mL for α - and β -glucosidase
0.045 mg/mL for α -galactosidase
0.1 mg/mL for β -galactosidase
Substrate concentration: 25 mM made from buffer in all cases
Inhibitor concentration: Made from buffer in varying concentrations ranging from 0.5 mM to 15 mM

Standardisation: OD values were standardized in terms of amount of *p*-nitrophenol under given buffer condition,

1 OD = X micromoles of *p*-nitrophenol (*p*NP)

From experimental values, OD in terms of amount of *p*-nitrophenol were obtained as follows:

1 OD = 0.093183 micromoles of *p*-nitrophenol for α -glucosidase

1 OD = 0.105579 micromoles of *p*-nitrophenol for β -glucosidase

1 OD = 0.092232 micromoles of *p*-nitrophenol for α -galactosidase

1 OD = 0.079403 micromoles of *p*-nitrophenol for β -galactosidase

Activity: Enzyme activities were calculated as follows:

20 μ L of Z mg/mL of Enzyme gives OD value of Y in 10 minutes of incubation period with 20 μ L of 25 mM Substrate

i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} 20 \mu\text{L} \times Z \text{ mg/mL} \times 10 \text{ min} &= Y \text{ OD} \\ &= Y \times X \quad \{\text{as } 1 \text{ OD} = X \mu\text{moles of } p\text{-nitrophenol (pNP)}\} \\ \text{Activity} &= (Y \times X) / (20 \times Z \times 10 \times 10^{-3}) \\ &= (Y \times X \times 1000) / (20 \times Z \times 10) \\ &= V \text{ moles/mg/min.} \end{aligned}$$

Y is the absorbance (@ 405 nm) of the *p*-nitrophenol released at the end of the reaction.

Z is the concentration of the enzyme solution (0.3 mg/mL for α - and β -glucosidase; 0.045 mg/mL for α -galactosidase, 0.1 mg/mL for β -galactosidase).

20 μ L of enzyme solution and 20 μ L of substrate solution were used in each experiment.

Activity at zero concentration of inhibitor = V_0
(in the absence of inhibitor)

Activity at various concentrations of inhibitor = V_i

Fractional activity = V_i/V_0

Plot: (Concentration-response plot)

Fractional activity (V_i/V_0) (on the Y-axis) was plotted against inhibitor concentration [I] (on the X-axis)

IC₅₀ values were calculated from the inhibitor concentration [I] corresponding to fractional activity of 0.5.

Result:

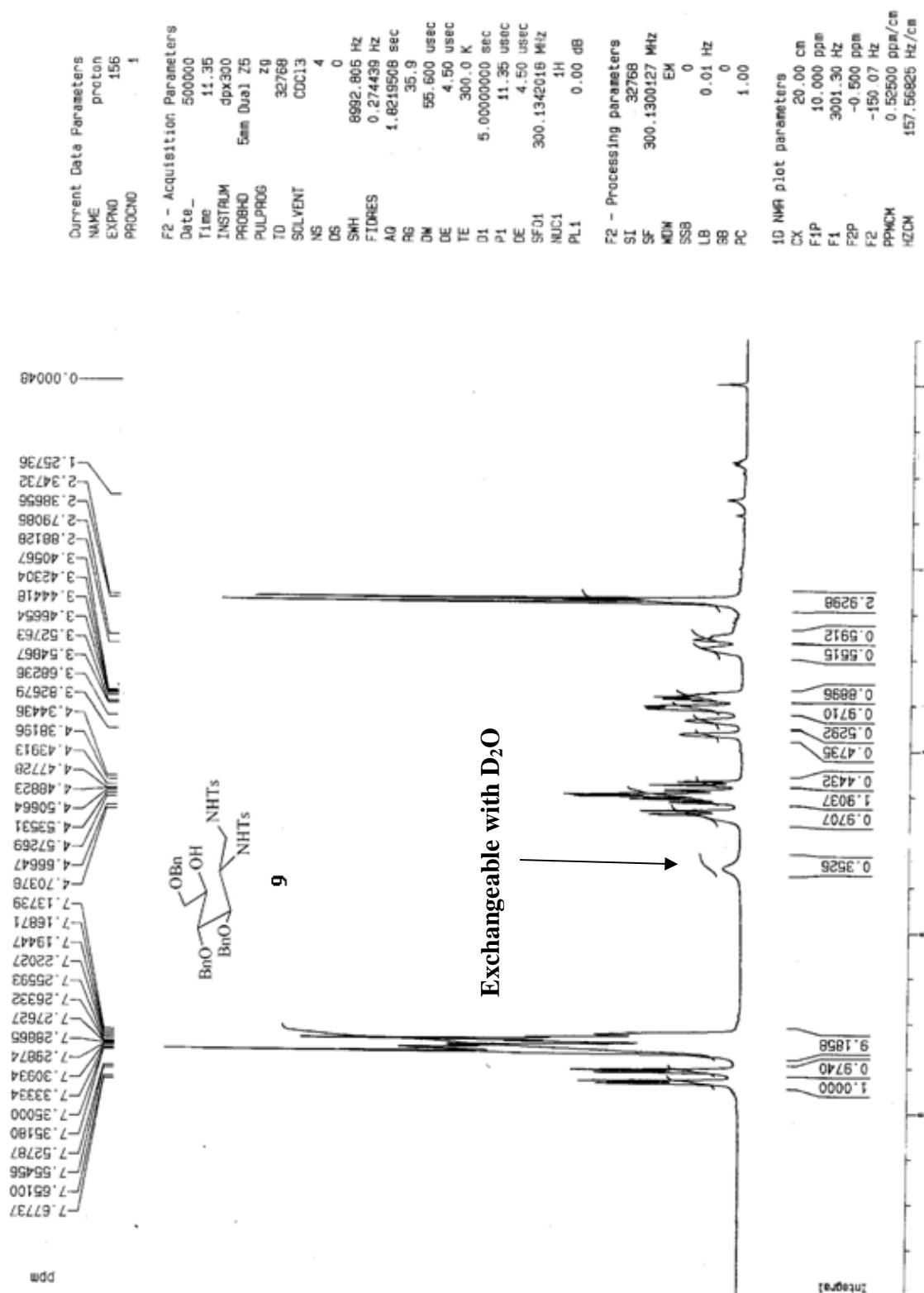
Compounds **12** and **22** did not inhibit any of the enzymes up to 12 mM concentration. The inhibition studies of compounds **15**, **20** and **21** are given in Table 1 below.

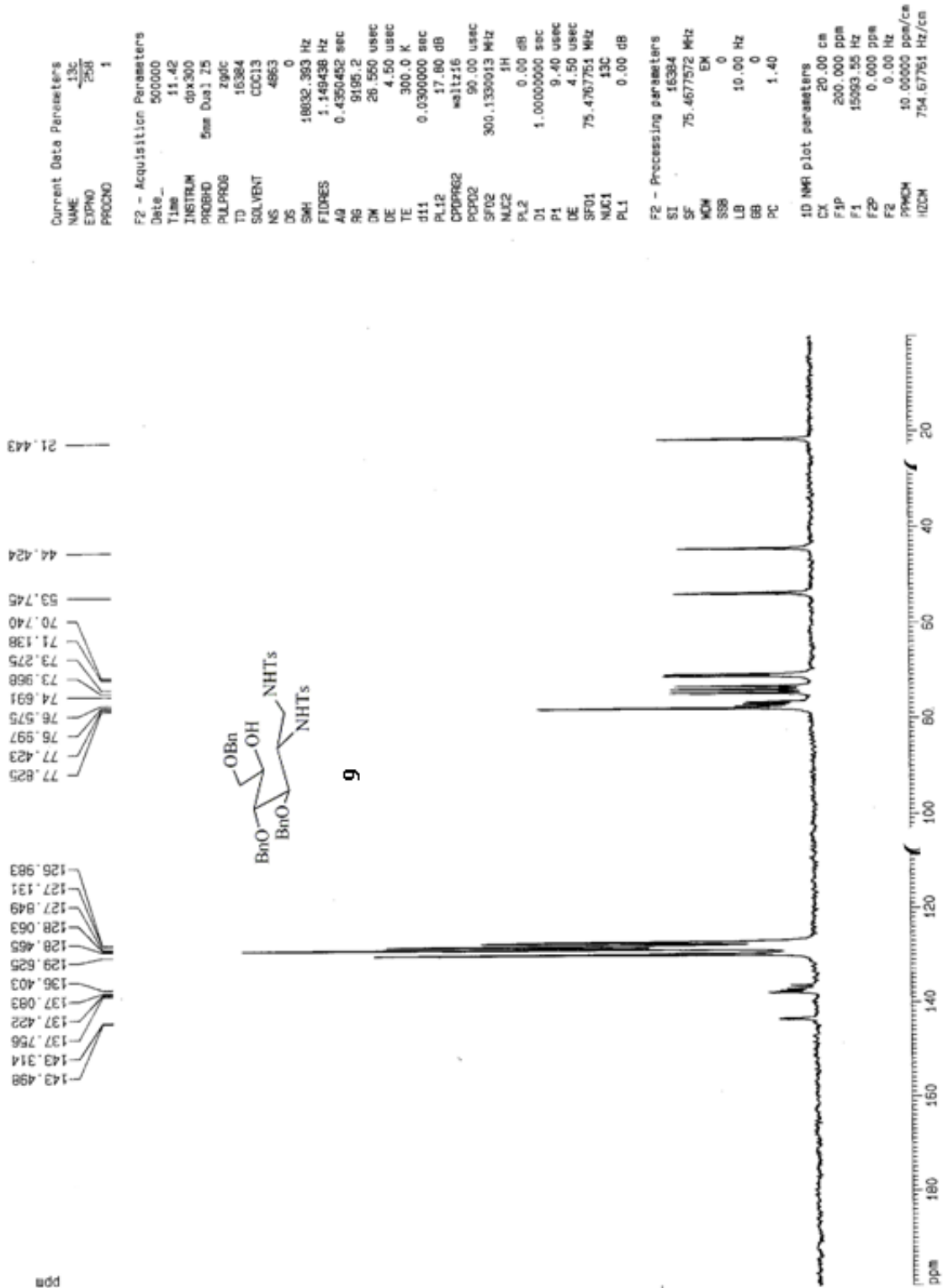
Table 1: Inhibition activities of compounds **15**, **20** and **21**

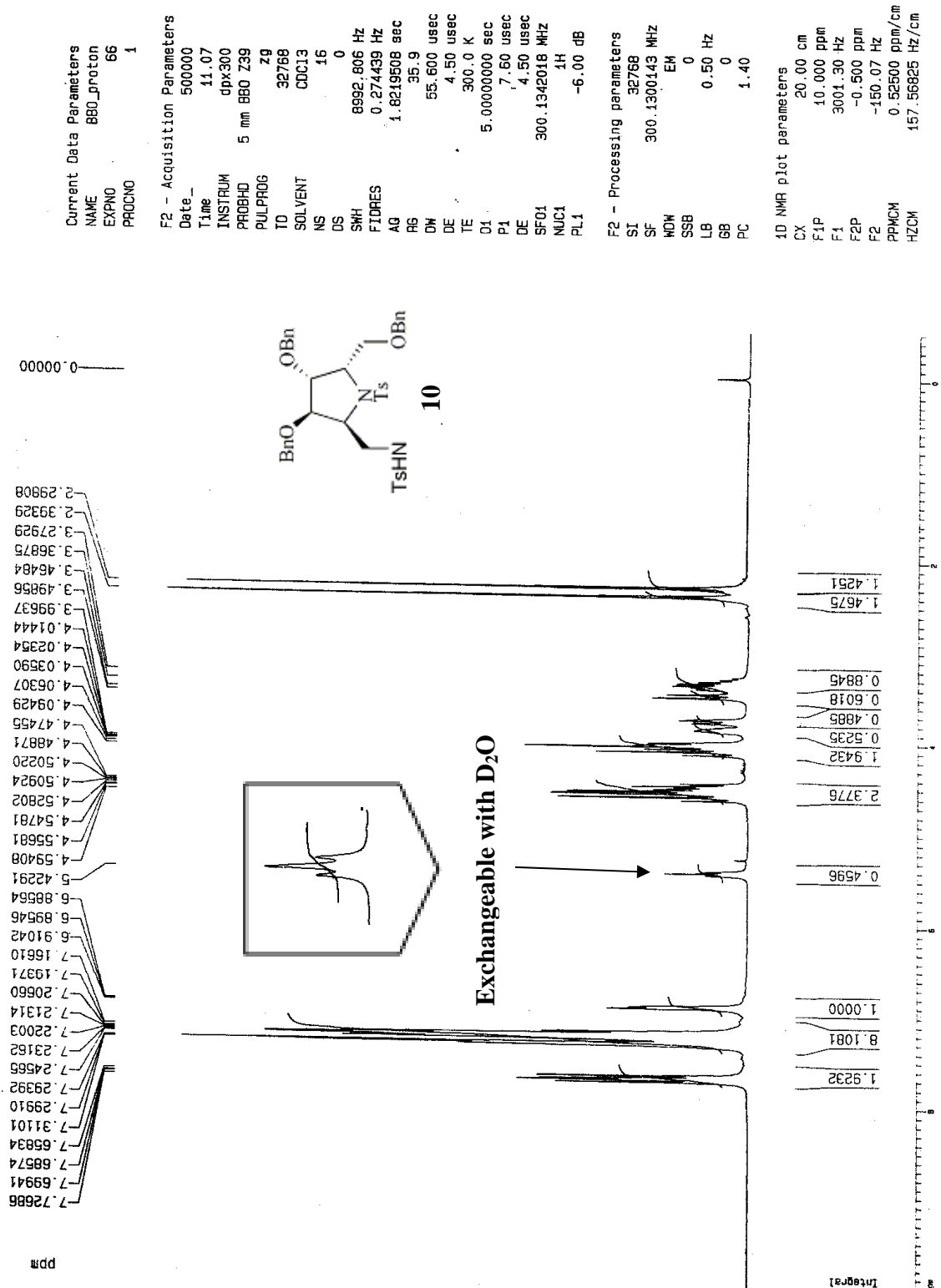
Inhibitor	Enzyme	Source	Condition	IC ₅₀ (mM)			Range (mM)	Mean IC ₅₀ (mM)
				Exp. 1	Exp. 2	Exp. 3		
15	α -glucosidase type 1	Baker's yeast	37 °C, 10 min, pH = 6.8	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.3-3.6	3.5
15	β -glucosidase	Almond	37 °C, 10 min, pH = 5	5.6	6.5	6.9	5.6-6.9	6.3
15	β -galactosidase	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	37 °C, 10 min, pH = 7.3	6.1	5.4	4.8	4.8-6.1	5.4
20	α -galactosidase	Green coffee beans	25 °C, 10 min, pH = 6.5	6.3	6.7	7.8	6.3-7.8	6.9
21	α -galactosidase	Green coffee beans	25 °C, 10 min, pH = 6.5	8.8	8.2	7.3	7.3-8.8	8.1

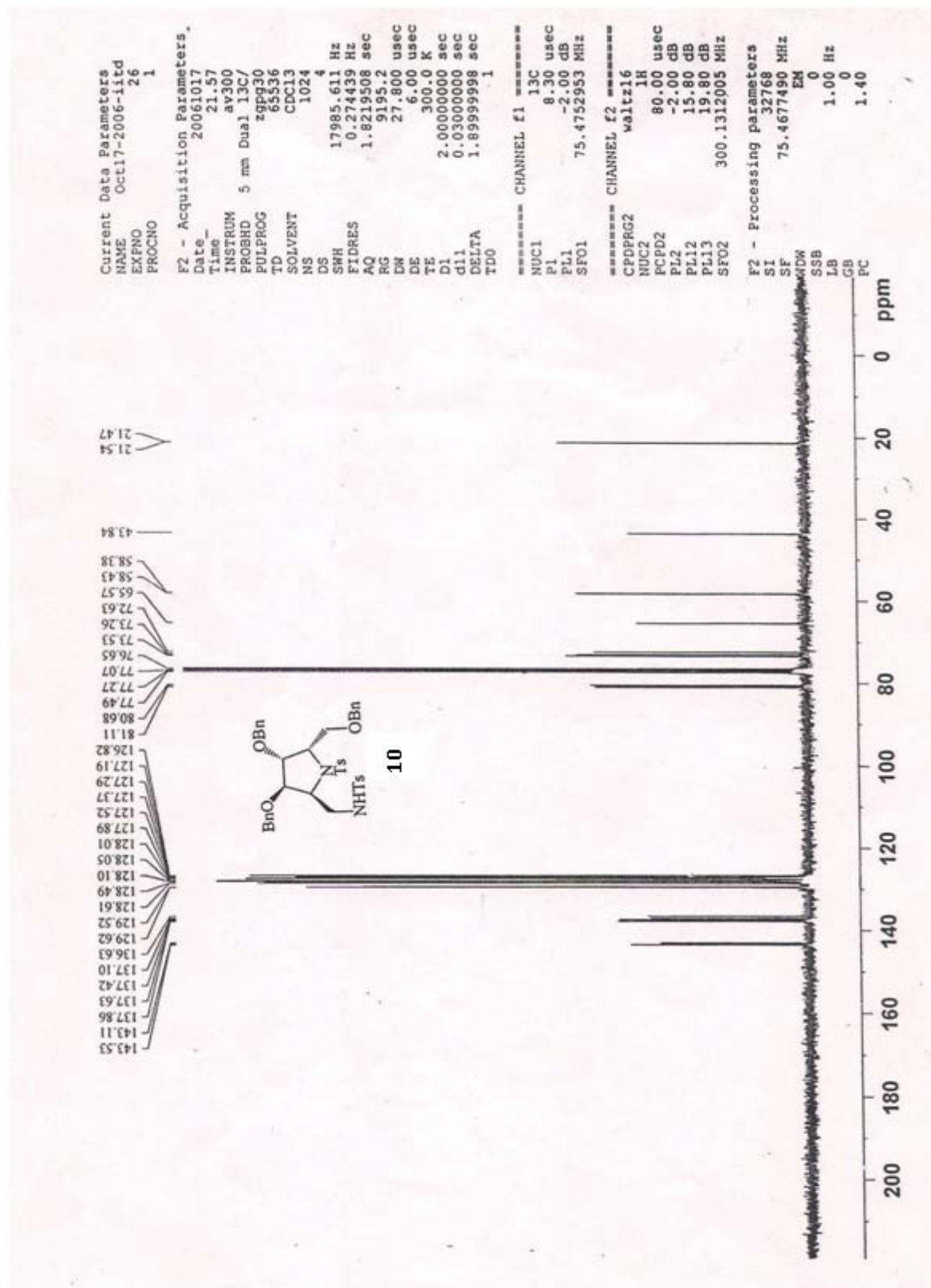
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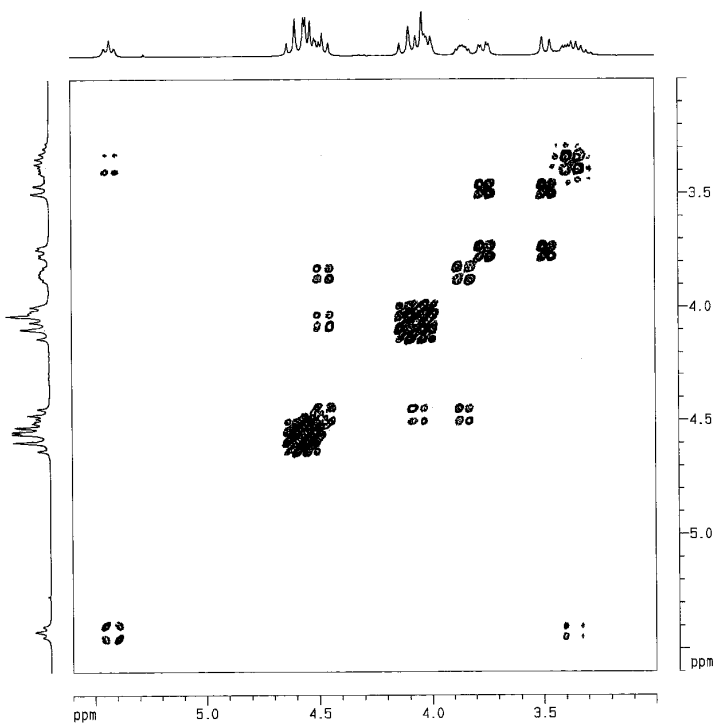
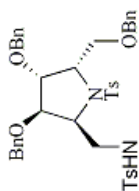
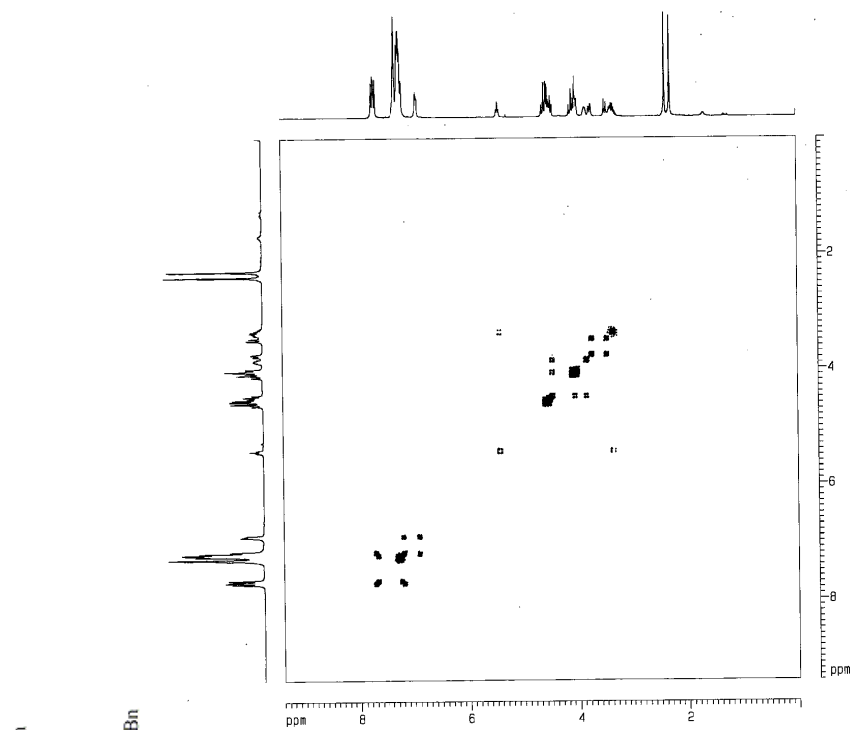
- (1) (a) Kumar, V.; Ramesh, N. G. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2007**, *5*, 3847. (b) Kumar, V.; Ramesh, N. G. *Chem. Commun.* **2006**, 4952
- (2) Hamilton-Miller, J. M. T. *Biochem. J.* 1966, **101**, 40c.
- (3) Li, Y.-T.; S.; Li, S.-C. in *Methods in Enzymology*; Ginsberg, V., Ed.; Academic Press, 1972, vol. 28, part B, p. 702.

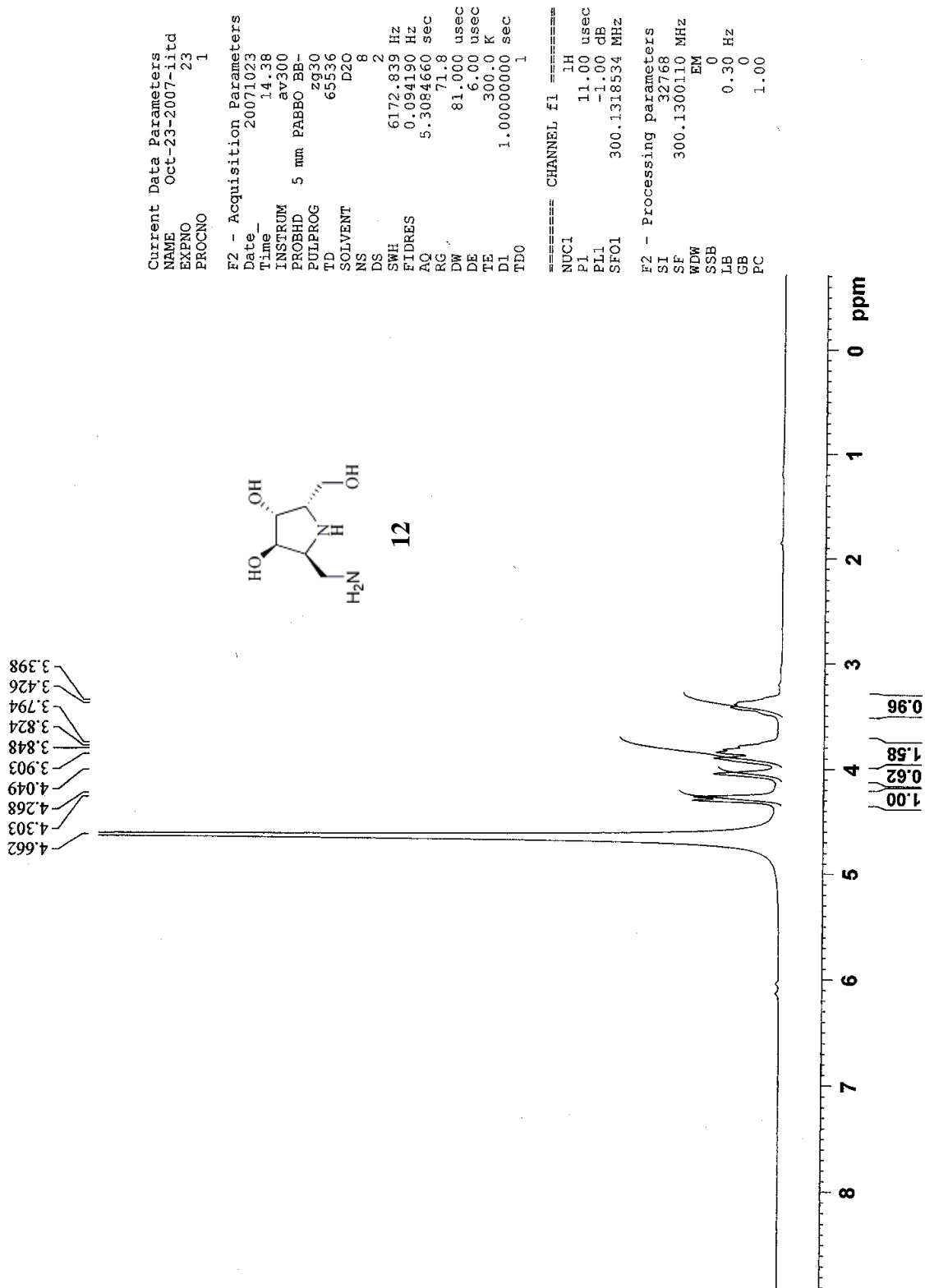












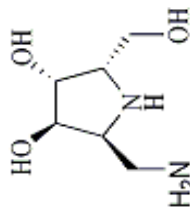
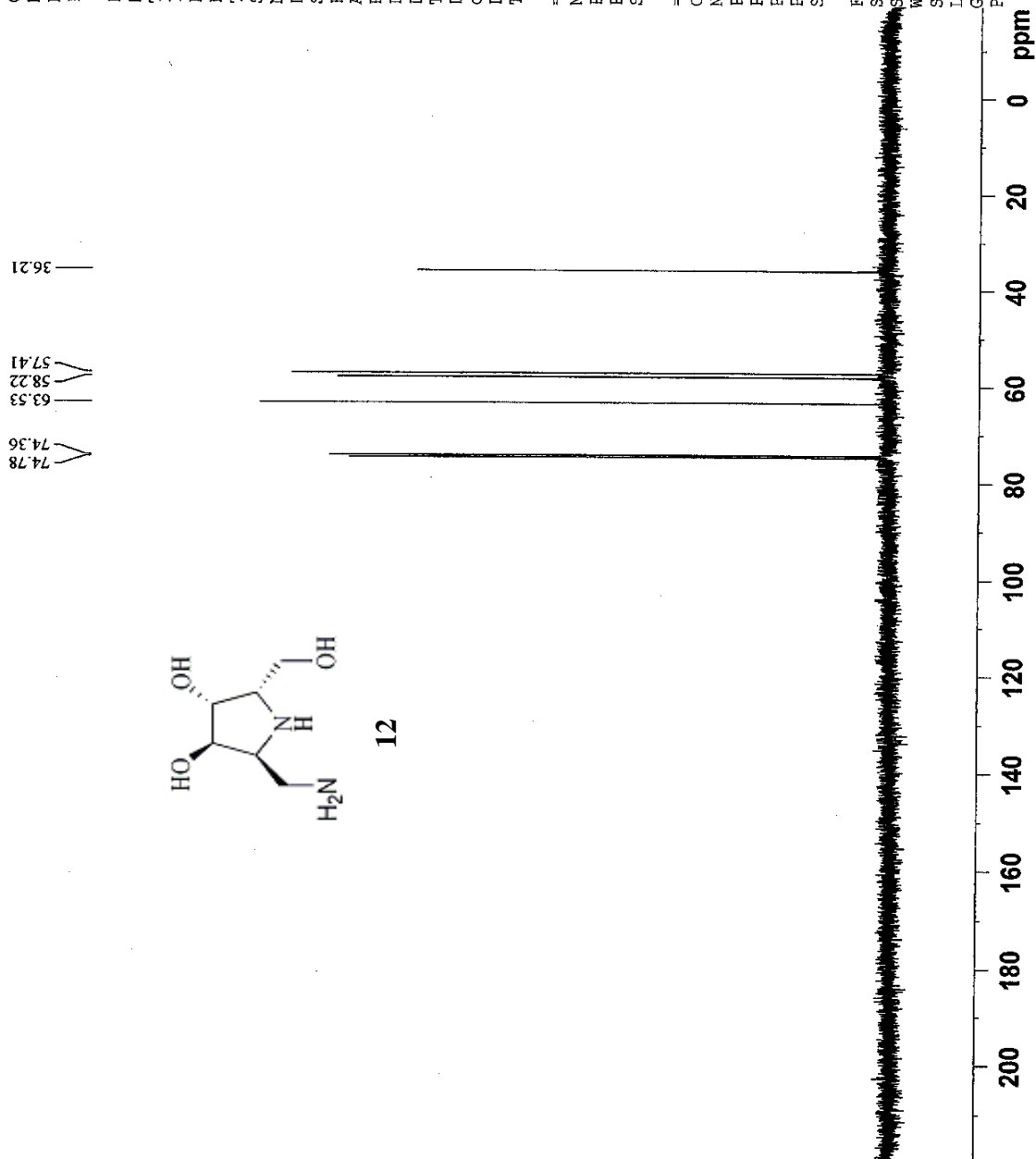
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PROCNO 1

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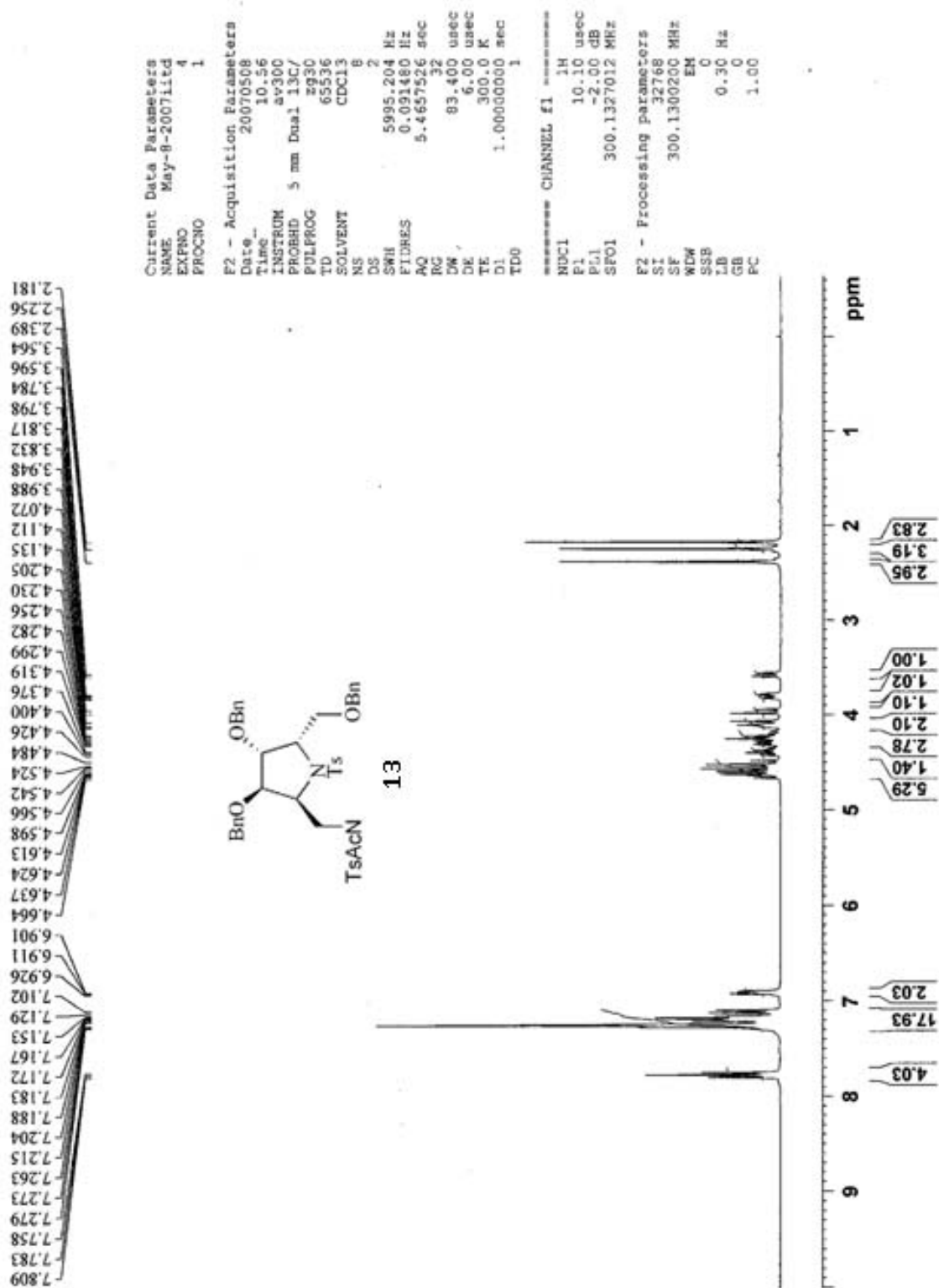
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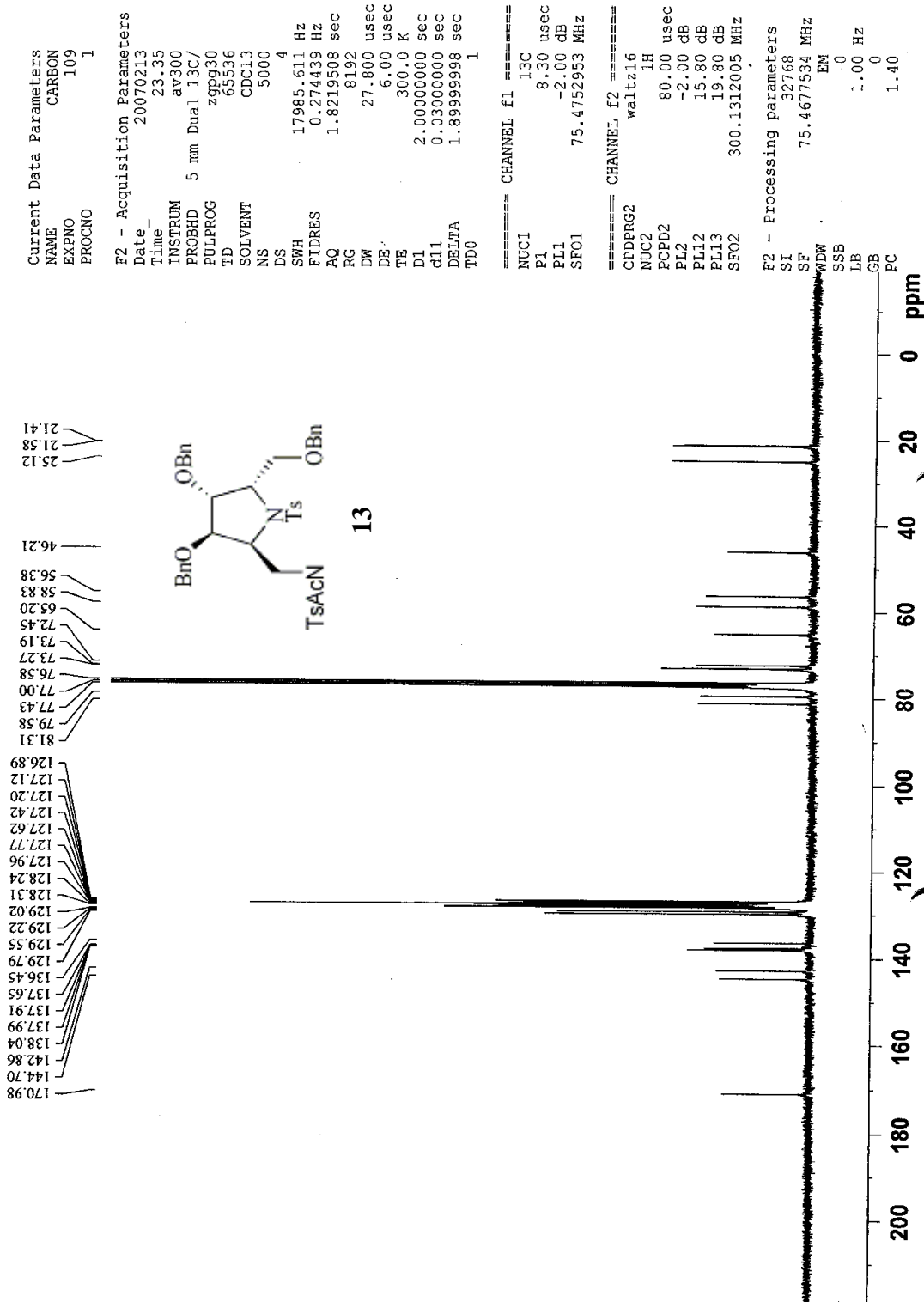
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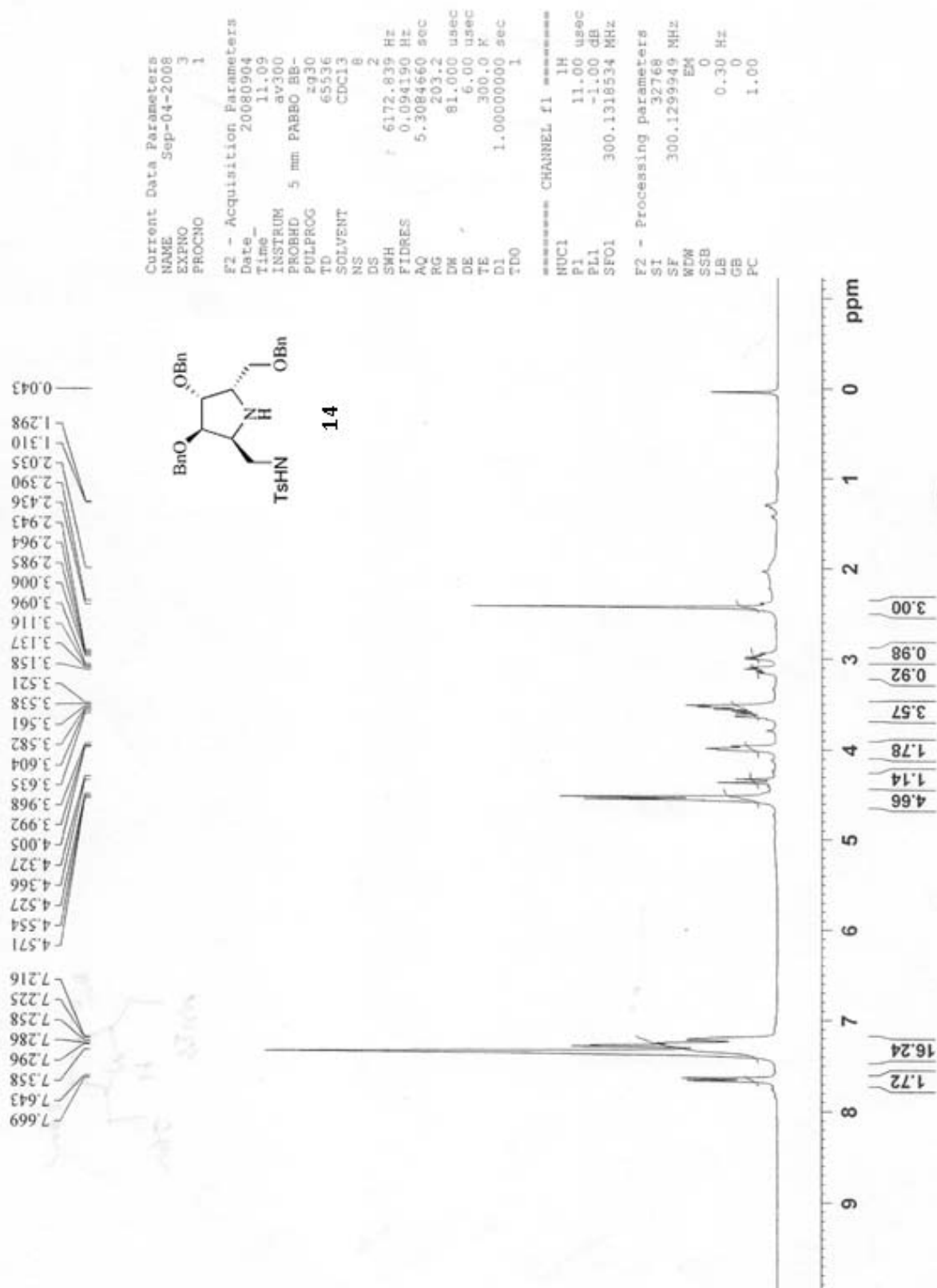
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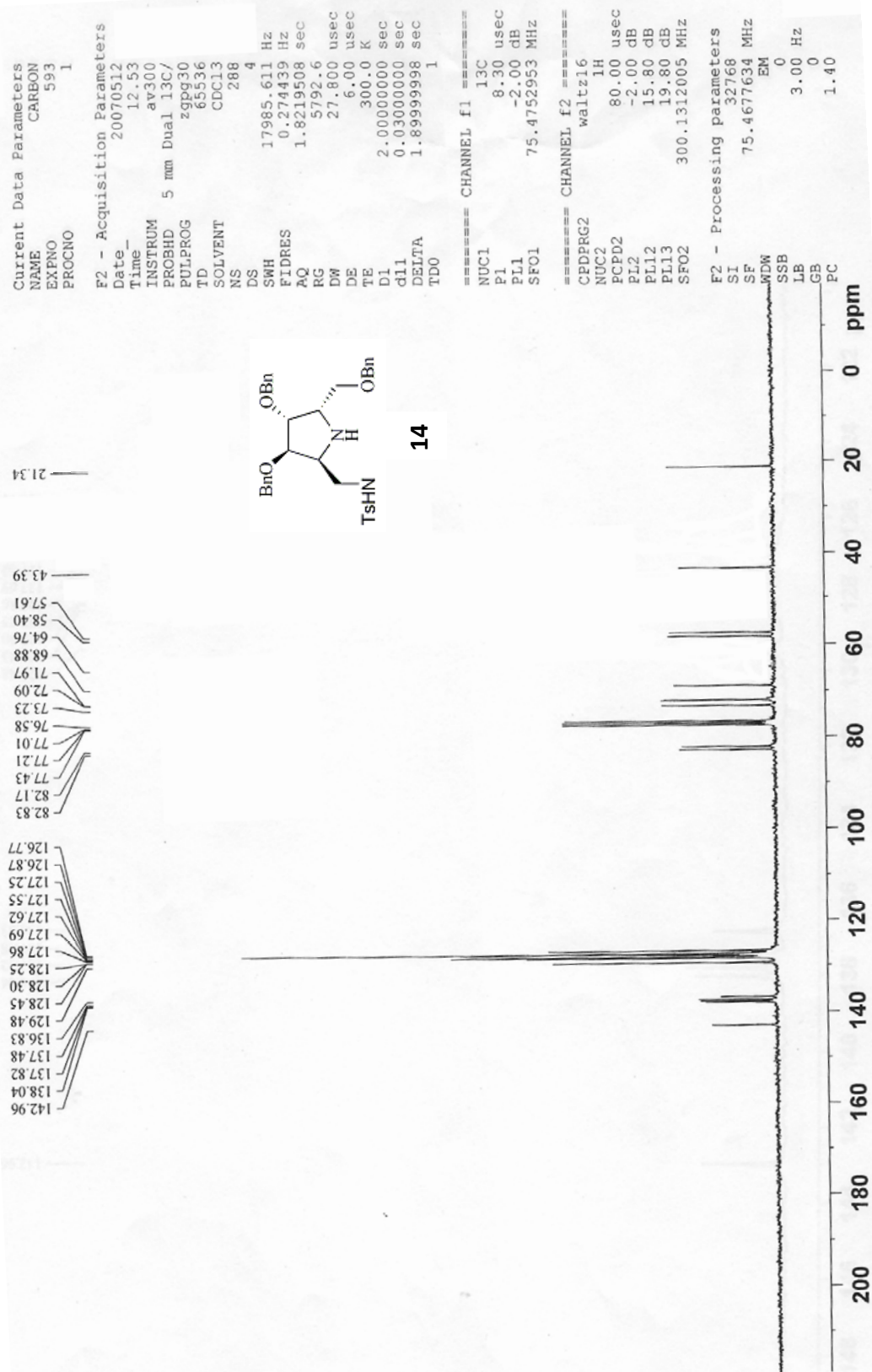


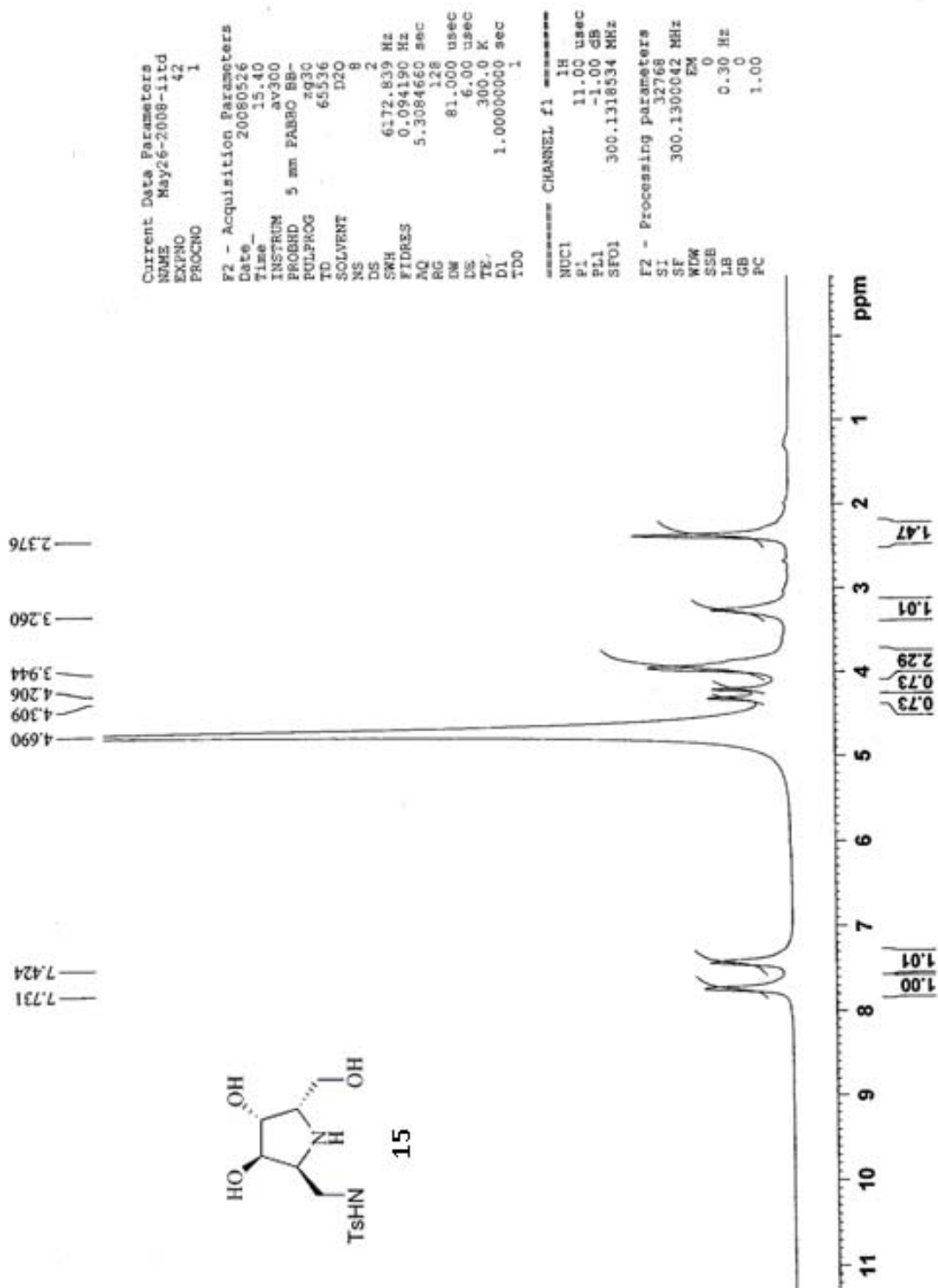
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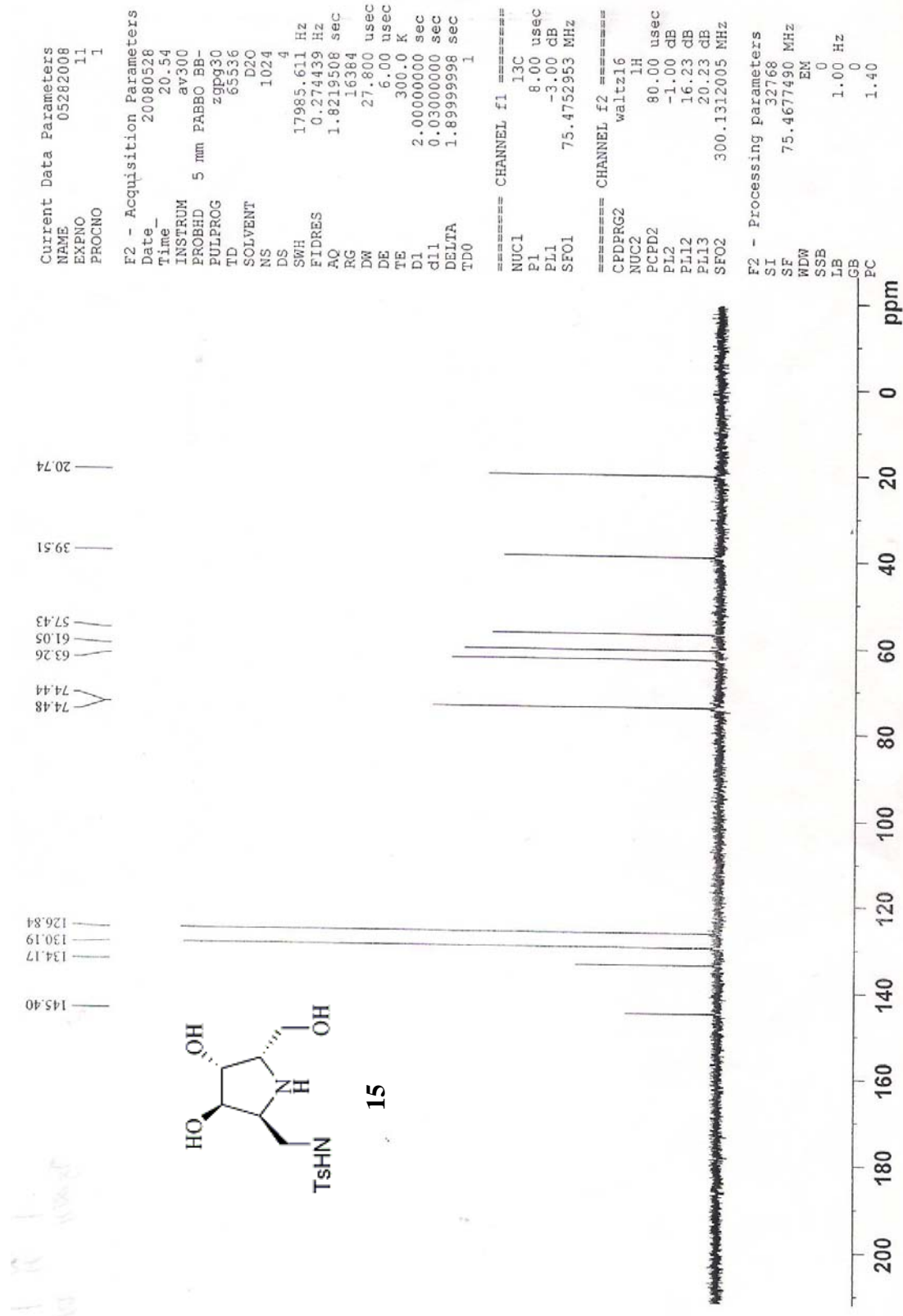


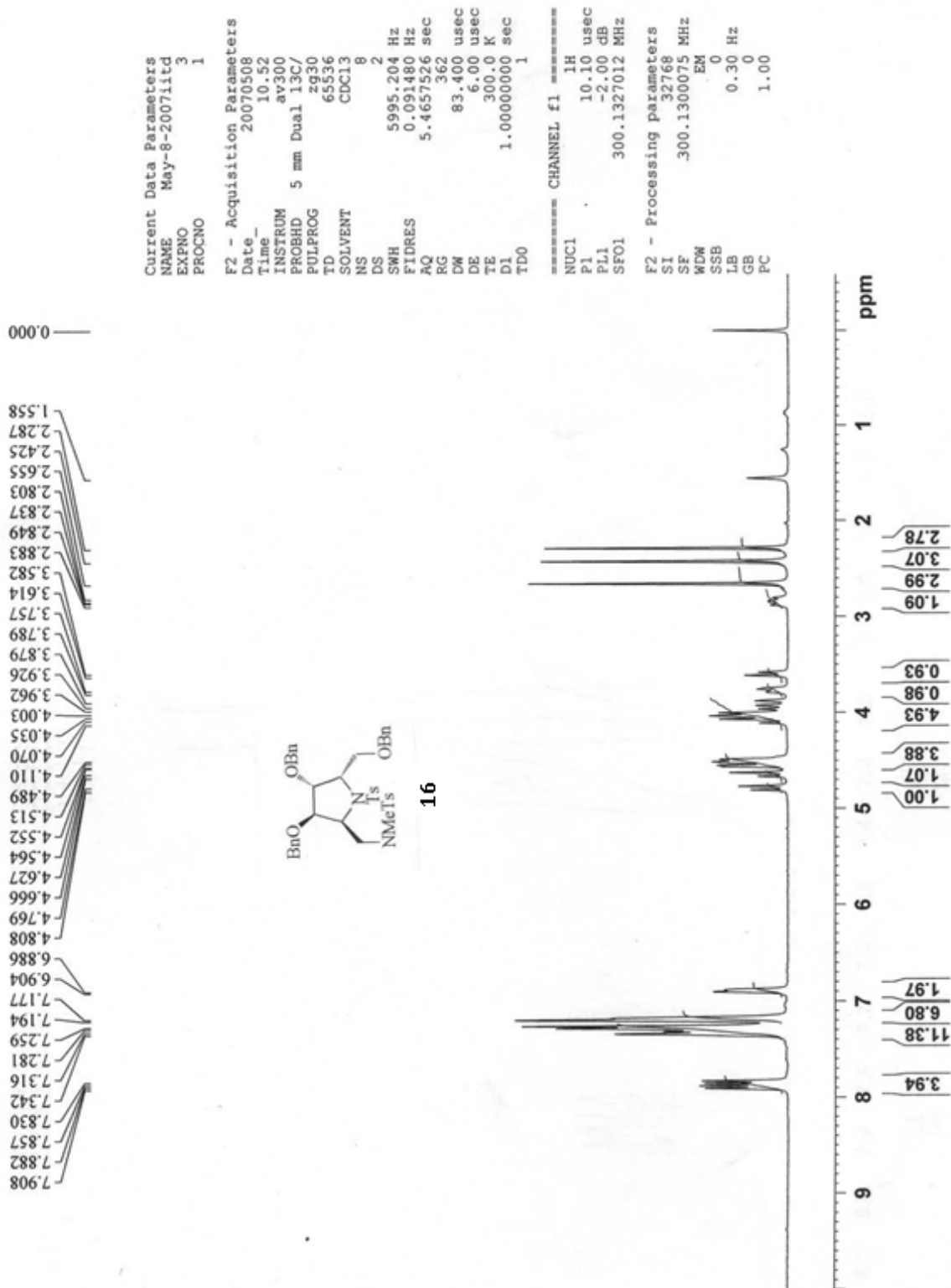


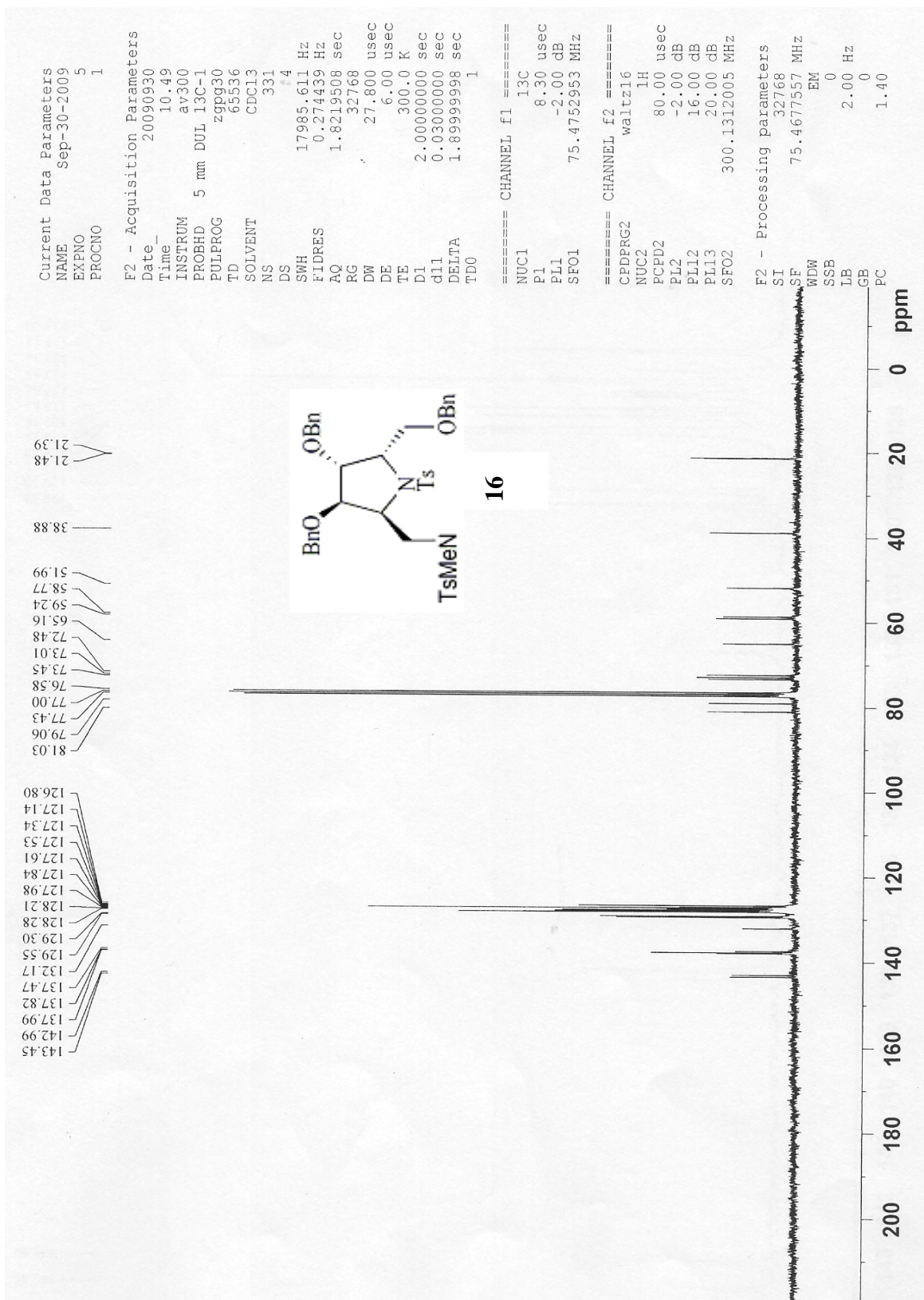


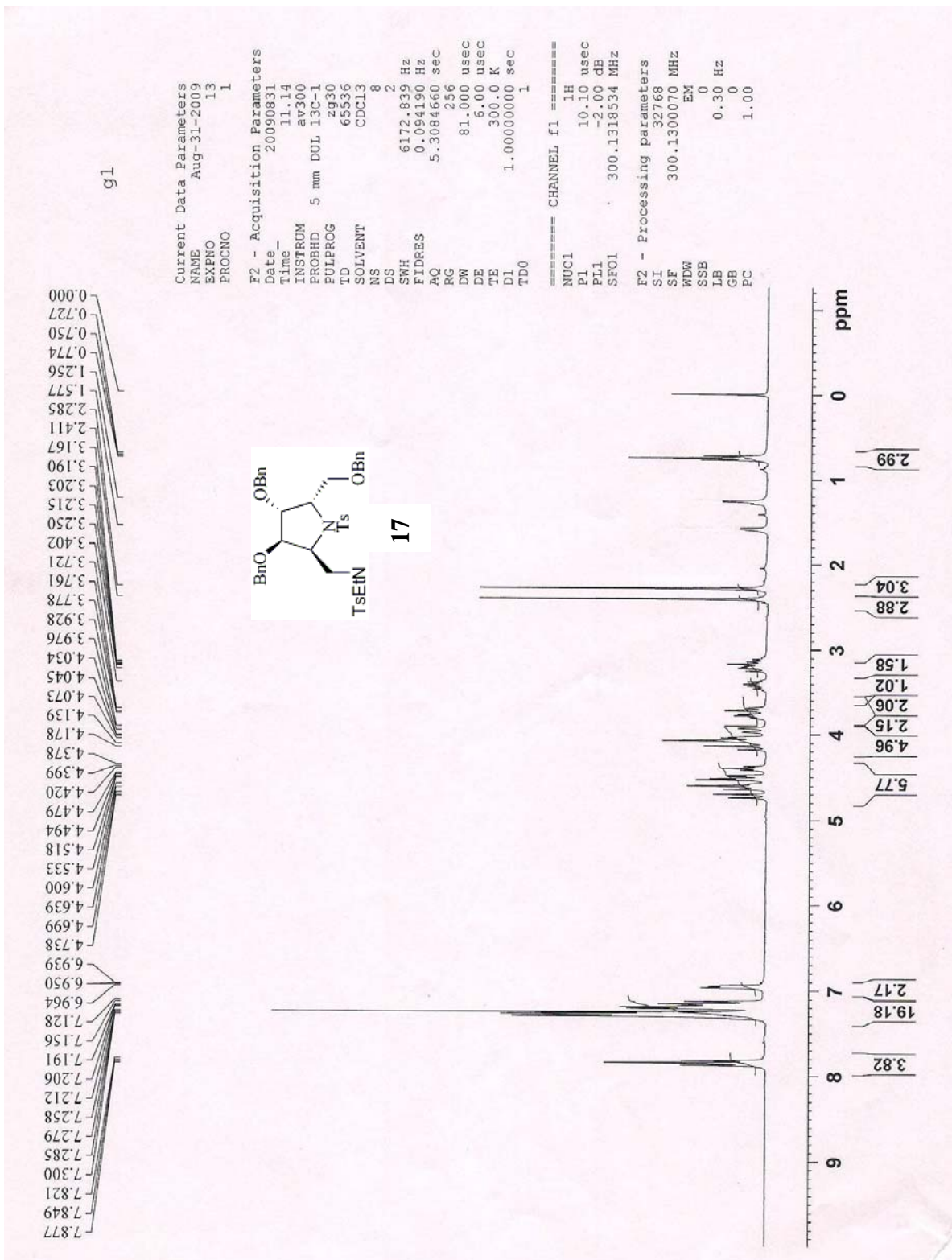


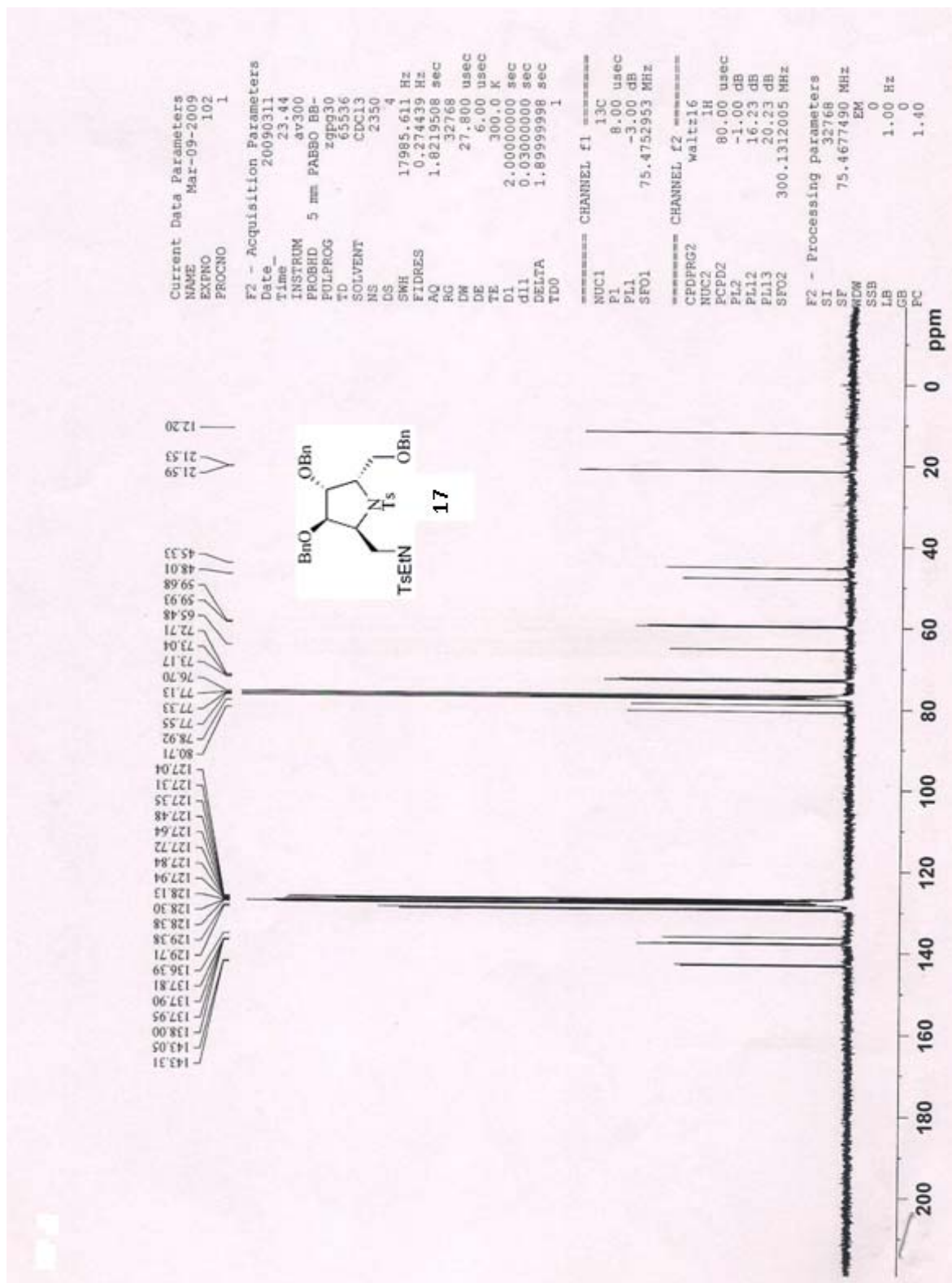


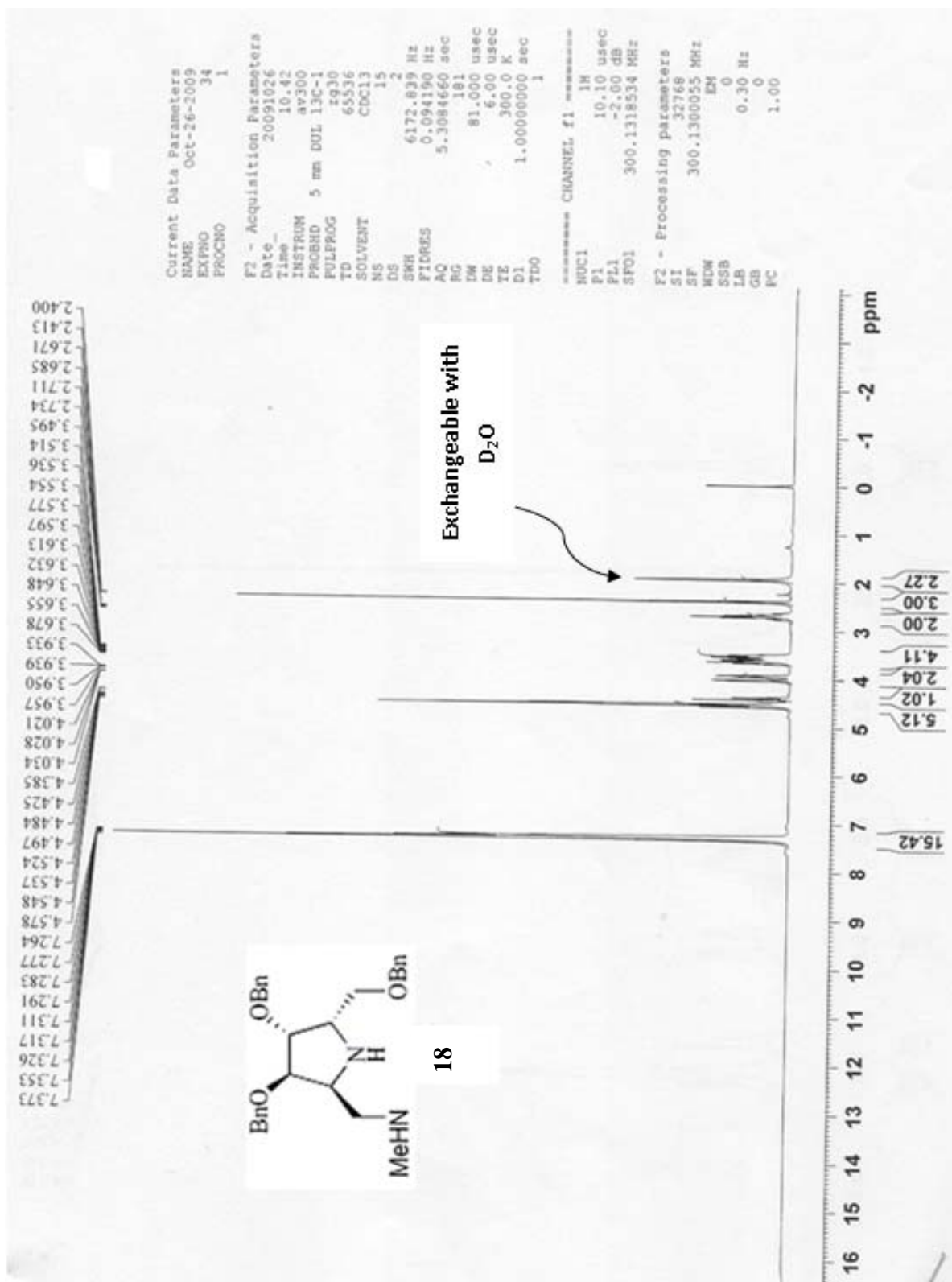


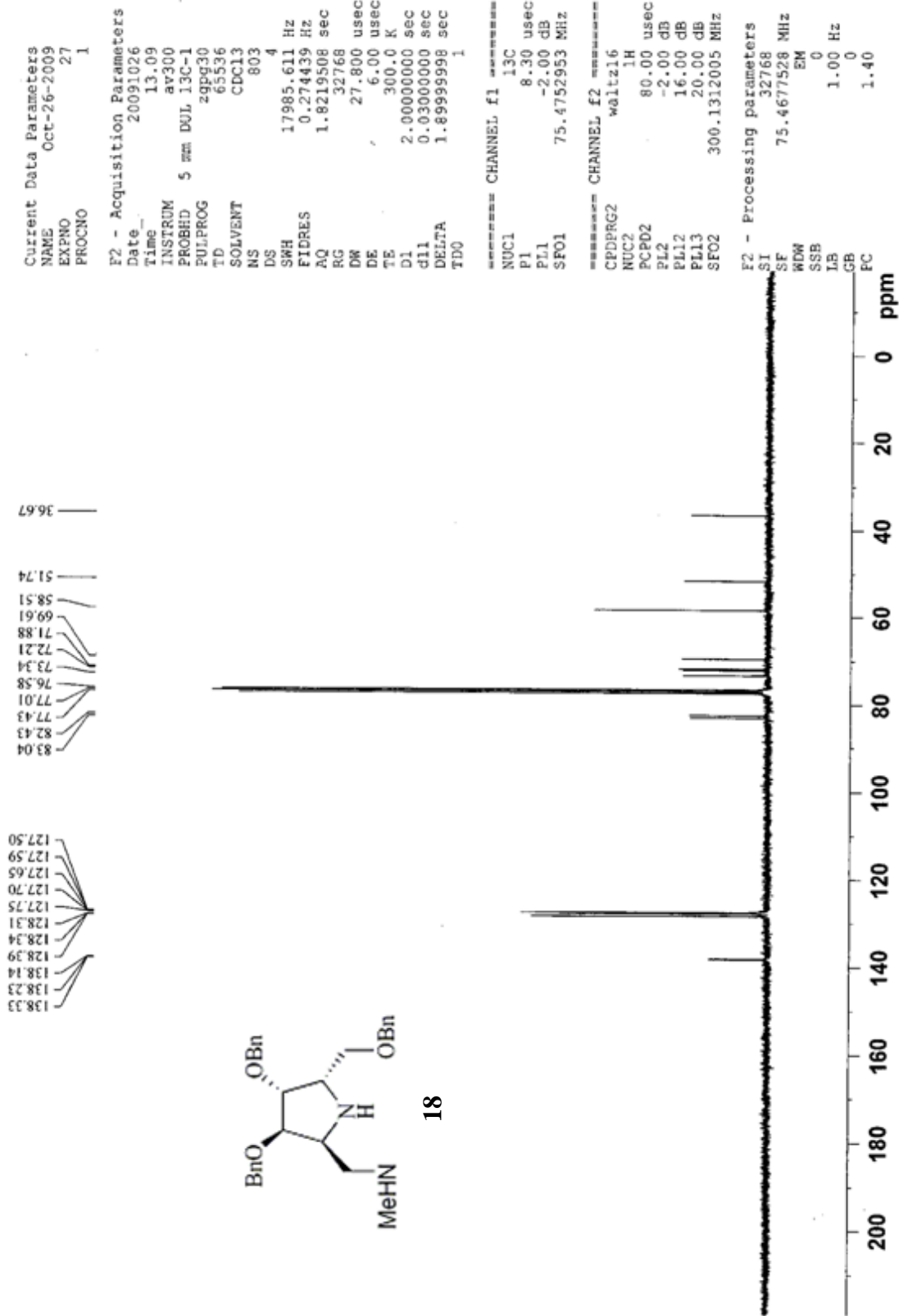


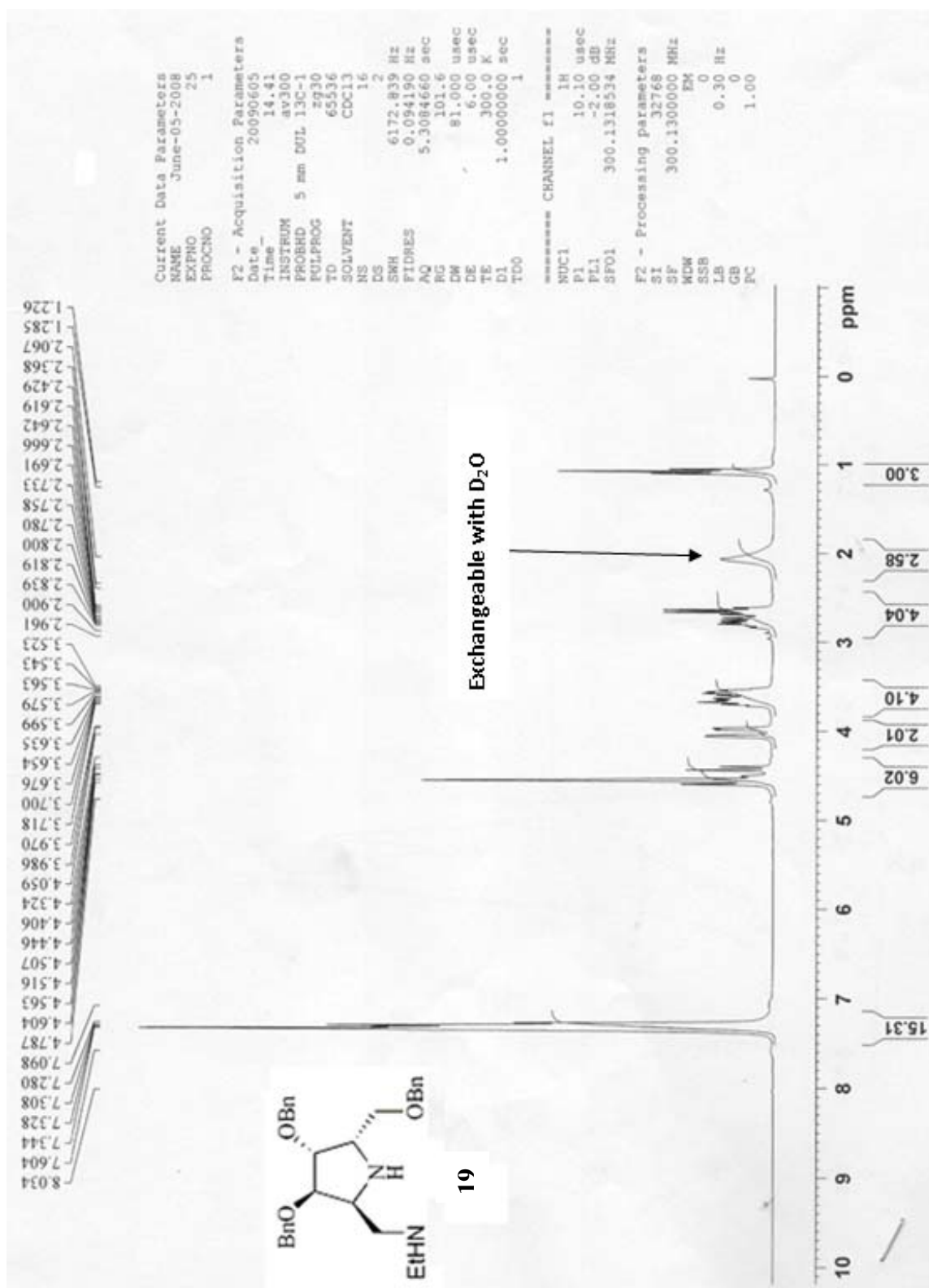


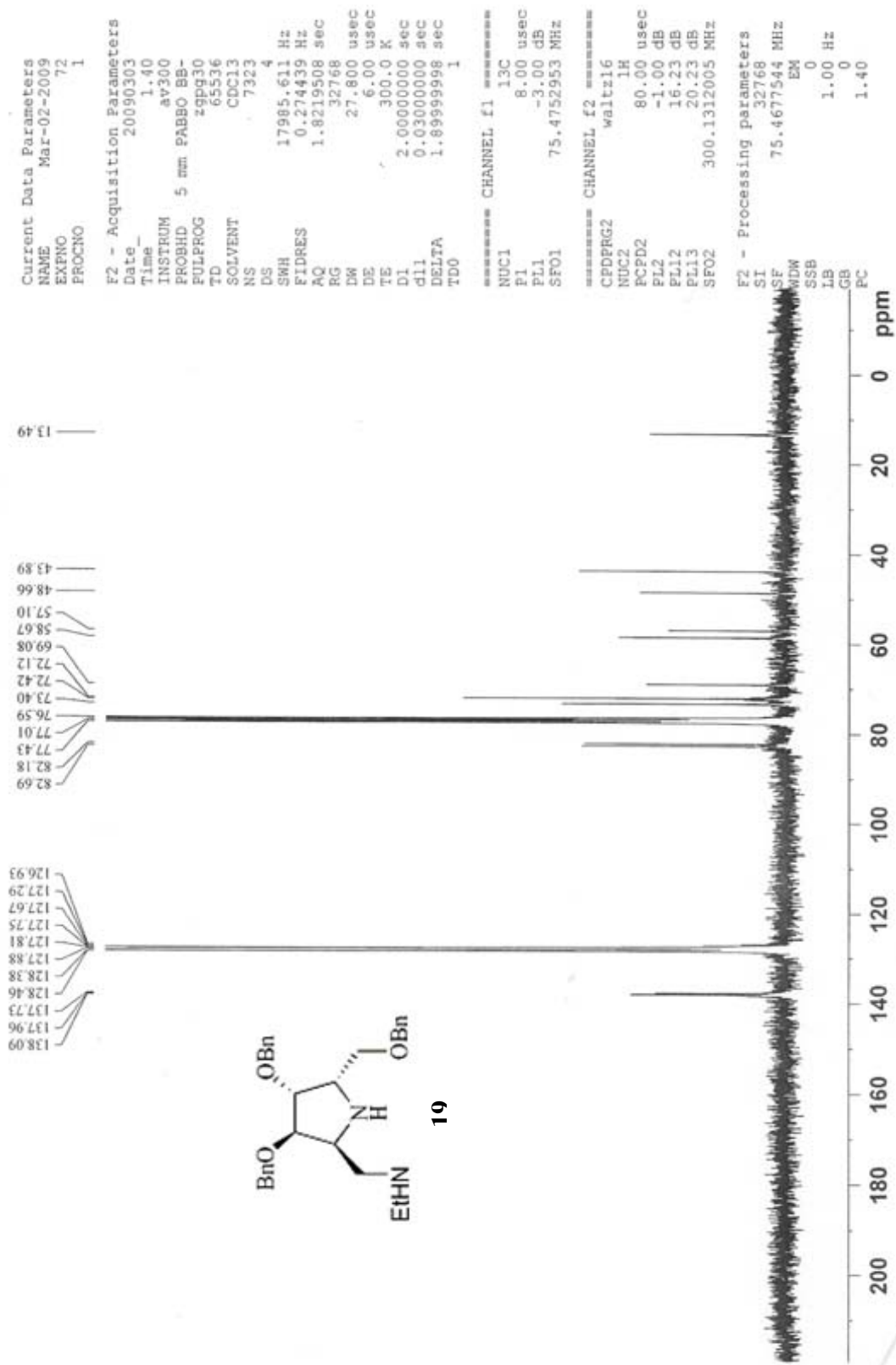


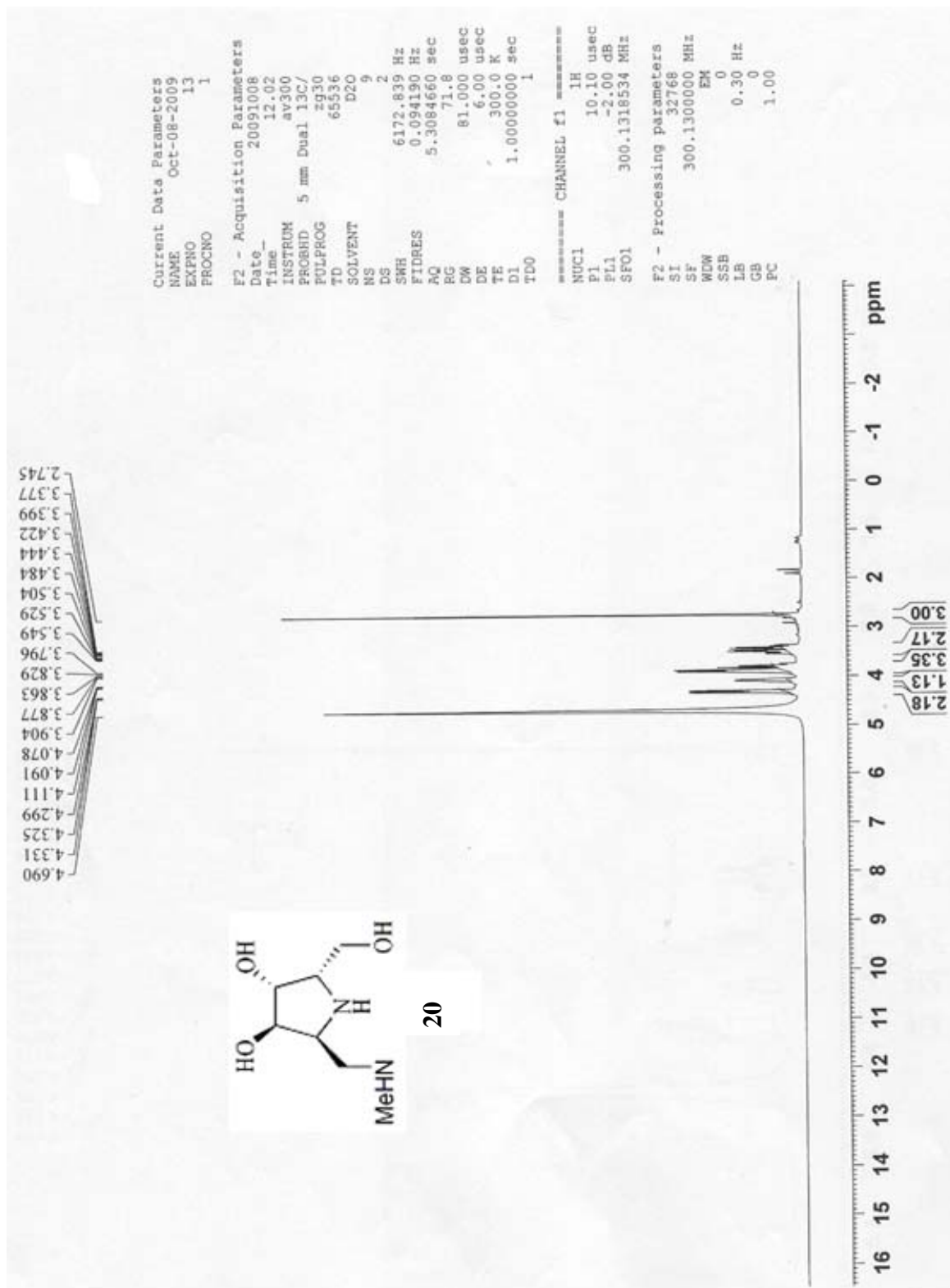


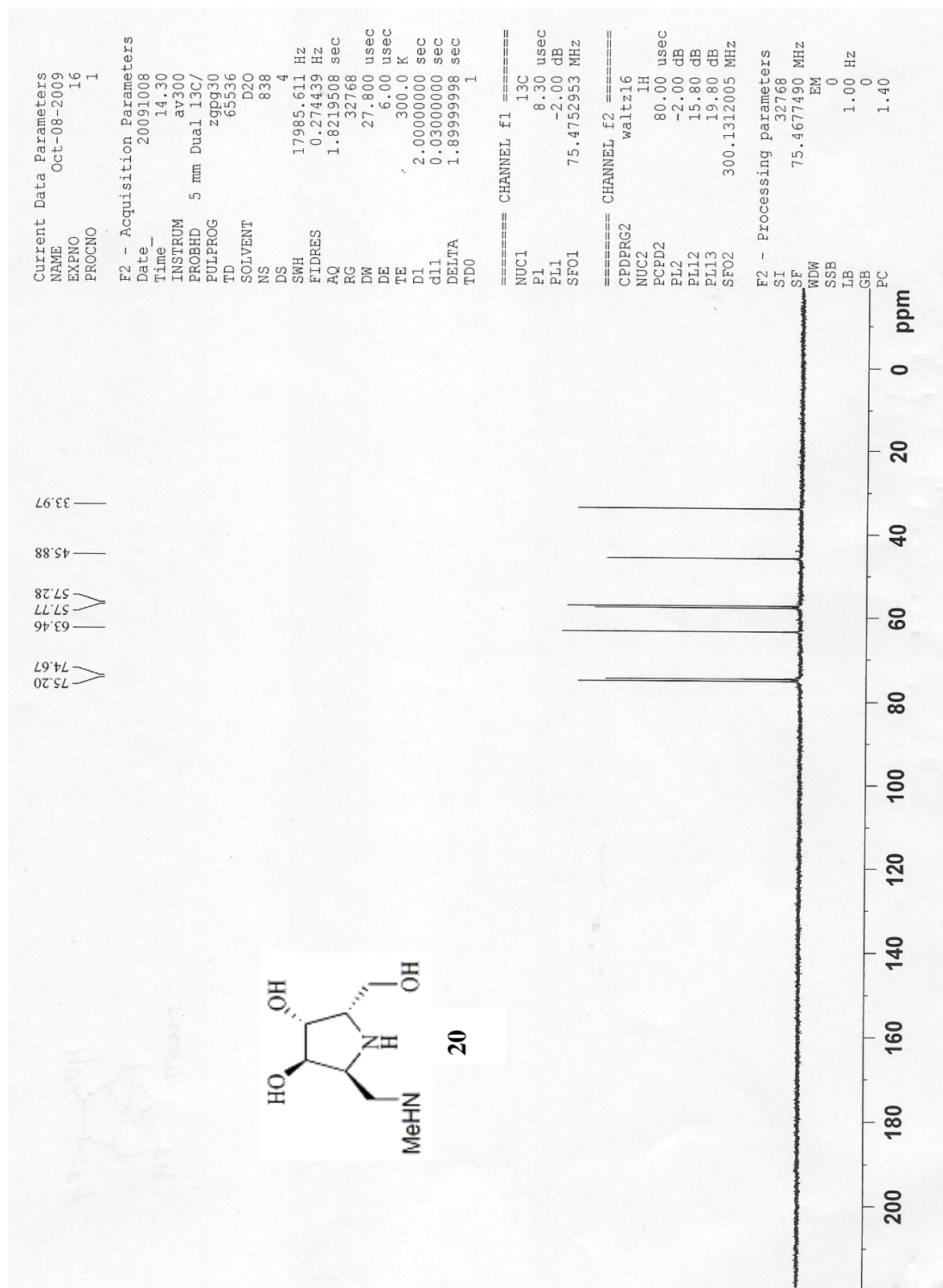


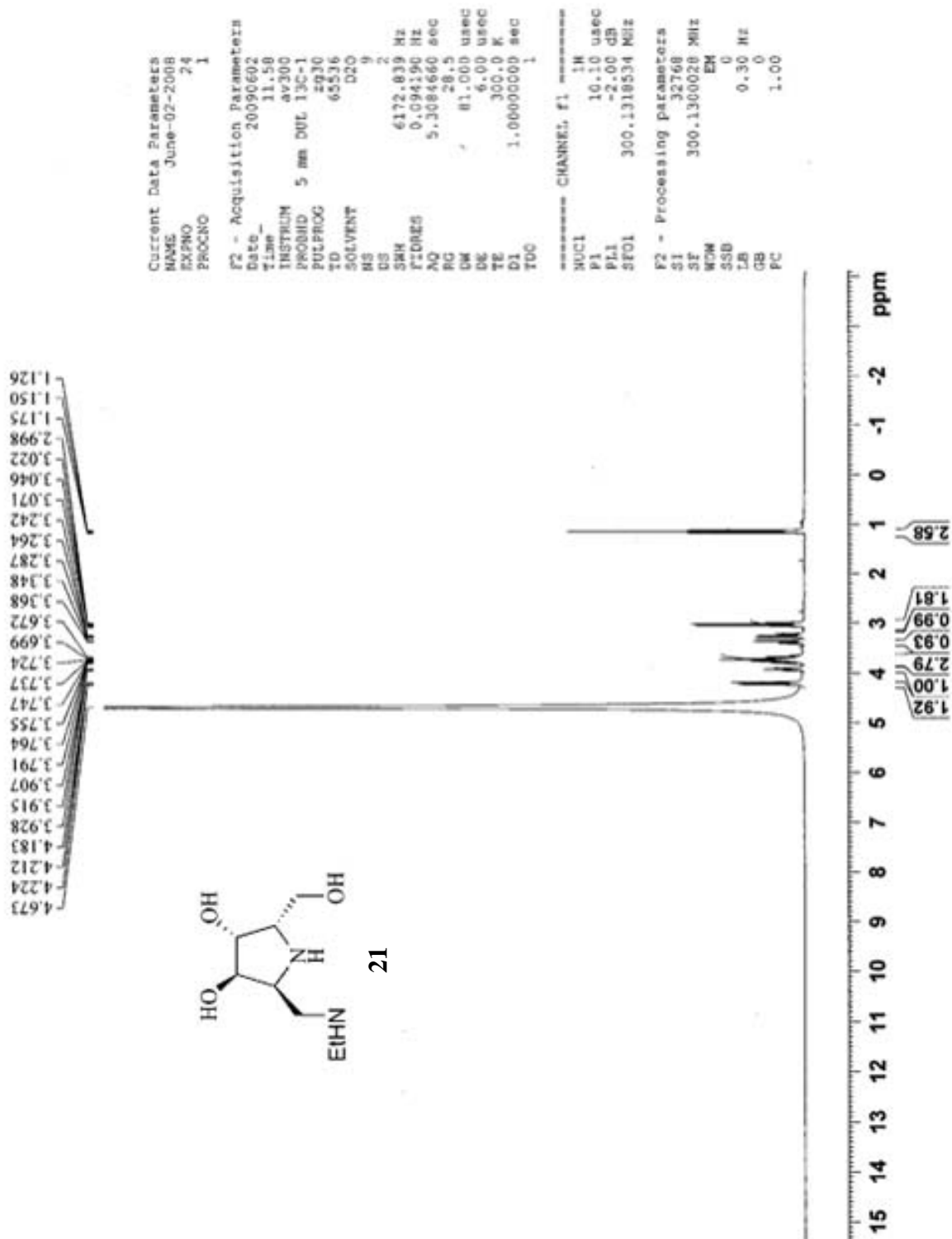












Current Data Parameters
NAME June-05-2008
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PROCNO 1

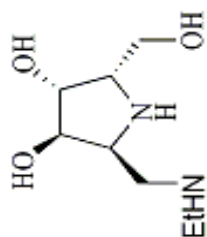
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SWH 17985.611 Hz
FIDRES 0.274439 Hz
AQ 1.8219508 sec
RG 32768
DW 27.800 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 300.0 K
D1 2.00000000 sec
d11 0.03000000 sec
DELTA 1.89999998 sec
TDO 1

==== CHANNEL f1 =====
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P1 8.30 usec
PL1 -2.00 dB
SFO1 75.4752953 MHz

==== CHANNEL f2 =====
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PL12 16.00 dB
PL13 20.00 dB
SFO2 300.1312005 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
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LB 2.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

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57.98
57.12
44.21
44.02
10.61



21

