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Synthesis, resolution, and determination of absolute configuration of protected α -ethynylphenylalanine enantiomers

Z. Benfodda · D. Béniméris · M. Jean · J.-V. Naubron · V. Rolland · P. Meffre

Abstract Racemic-protected α -ethynylphenylalanine was synthesized from DL-2-benzylserine using α -benzylserinal as key intermediate and was successfully resolved by HPLC on a chiral stationary phase at a semipreparative scale. The absolute configuration of both enantiomers was determined by vibrational circular dichroism.

Keywords α -Ethynylphenylalanine · Quaternary amino acids · Unsaturated amino acid · Chiral HPLC resolution · Absolute configuration

Introduction

α -Alkyl α -amino acids constitute an interesting class of non-proteinogenic amino acids and play a crucial role in the

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development of peptides and peptidomimetics as therapeutics agents (Avenoza et al. 2001; Cativiela and Diaz de Villegas 2000, 2007; Hruby et al. 1997; Olma et al. 2012; Sawyer 1997). The additional alkyl substituent could prevent the free rotation of the residue side chain leading to unique folding when incorporated into peptides. They can severely restrict the conformations of the peptide backbone and provide key informations concerning the conformation responsible for biological recognition (Venkatraman et al. 2001; Tanaka 2007). Peptides containing quaternary α -amino acids also tend to have increased hydrophobicity, as well as an increased stability toward both chemical (O'Connor and Liu 2003; Polinelli et al. 1992) and metabolic decompositions (Almond et al. 1962; Khosla et al. 1981).

Unsaturated α -amino acids have turned out to be especially important building blocks for incorporation in protein structure due to the diverse reactivities of the multiple bonds and their ability to introduce biologically active functionalities (Bouifraden et al. 1999; Rutjes et al. 2000). These compounds are often used in peptide chemistry to confer β -turn secondary structure to induce new properties (Duggan et al. 2005).

Furthemore, several unsaturated amino acids were used as enzyme inhibitors (Tolman and Sedmera 1988; Keith et al. 1975; Rando 1974; Metcalf and Jund 1977; Berkowitz et al. 2004) in particular β,γ -unsaturated amino acid derivatives: α -vinyl glycine is known to inhibit pyridoxal phosphate dependant enzymes such as amino acid decarboxylase (Maycock et al. 1979; Danzin et al. 1981; Tandler et al. 1987; Berkowitz et al. 2001), α -ethynyl glycine is a well-known natural antibiotic and is a suicide substrate for alanine racemase (Walsh 1979; Kuroda et al. 1980a; Kuroda 1980b; Meffre and LeGoffic 1996).

Finally, with the advent of the “click chemistry concept”, an amplified interest in acetylenic amino acids can

be expected (Kaiser et al. 2005; Johansson and Pedersen 2012).

Despite the interest of these β,γ -unsaturated α -alkyl amino acid derivatives, few syntheses have been described in the literature. In this field, the synthesis of both enantiomers of α -ethynylalanine (Avenozza et al. 1999a; Colson and Hegedus 1993), the racemic and enantiomerically pure synthesis of α -ethynyl- β,β,β -trifluoroalaninates (Shchetnikov et al. 2010; Crucianelly et al. 2004), and the racemic synthesis of α -ethynyltyrosine and their derivatives (Patchett and Taub 1980; Taub and Patchett 1977) have been reported.

In this paper, we focus our attention particularly on the synthesis of α -ethynylphenylalanine. To the best of our knowledge, only three methods for the synthesis of the racemic α -ethynylphenylalanine backbone (as free or protected form) have been described in the literature. One of them (Casara and Metcalf 1978) claimed the synthesis of the fully protected α -ethynylphenylalanine as well as the free amino acid but with no experimental details nor detailed analysis. Recent papers (Gonzalez et al. 2010; Finkbeiner et al. 2014) report the synthesis of racemic *N,O*-protected α -ethynylphenylalanine and show the interest and the difficulties to synthesize a β,γ -alkynyl- α -amino acid. Gonzalez and co-workers described the direct alkynylation of 2-nitro-3-phenylpropanoate using the hypervalent iodine reagent TMS-ethynyl-1,2-benziodoxol-3(1H)-one as electrophilic alkyne source. They obtained the *N,O*-protected α -ethynylphenylalanine in three steps (48 % over yield) starting from 2-nitro-3-phenylpropanoate. Finkbeiner and co-workers developed a direct electrophilic alkynylation of azlactones (which are accessible from amino acids via cyclodehydration) by using alkynyl(phenyl)iodonium salts. The ring-opening of the corresponding azlactone with KF/MeOH gave the *N,O*-protected α -ethynylphenylalanine in one step (98 % yield). However this compound has not been described in enantiomerically pure forms yet.

β,γ -unsaturated α -alkyl amino acid synthesis represents a synthetic challenge (Di Giacomo et al. 2008). Therefore as a part of ongoing studies to look for new constrained amino acid in our laboratory (Ortial et al. 2014), we describe here a convenient synthesis of racemic protected α -ethynylphenylalanine, the separation of two enantiomers by chiral HPLC ready for peptide synthesis and the determination of their absolute configuration.

Materials and methods

General

All reagents were purchased from the Aldrich Chemical Co. and used without any purification. Moisture sensitive

reactions were carried out under dry nitrogen. Solvents were distilled from the appropriate drying agents immediately prior to use. NMR spectra were recorded with a Bruker Avance 300 spectrometer (300 and 75 MHz for ^1H and ^{13}C NMR, respectively), a Bruker Avance 400 spectrometer (400 and 100 MHz for ^1H and ^{13}C NMR, respectively); the chemical shifts are given in ppm relative to Me_4Si for the ^1H , and ^{13}C as internal standard. Data are reported as follows: chemical shifts, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, br = broad, dd = double doublet, dt = double of triplet, m = multiplet), integration, coupling constants (Hz). Low-resolution electrospray ionization (ESI) mass was recorded on a micromass Platform Electrospray mass spectrometer. Spectra were recorded in positive mode (ESI^+). High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained by electrospray using a TOF analyzer Platform.

IR spectra were obtained using a Jasco FT-IR 410 instrument (v cm^{-1}) as a thin film on NaCl disc as stated. Reactions were monitored with Merck Kieselgel 60F₂₅₄ pre-coated aluminium silica gel plates (0.25 mm thickness) using ninhydrin as visualizing agent. Purifications by column chromatography were performed using silica gel 60 (230–400 mesh). Melting points were determined on a Stuart scientific SMP3 apparatus and are uncorrected. Nitrogen inversion in the oxazolidine ring or slow interconversion of both amide or carbamate conformers of compounds **3**, **4**, **5**, **6** causes considerable line broadening and duplication of signals in the ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra.

Synthesis of DL-2-[(tertbutoxycarbonyl)amino]-2-benzylserine (**1**)

DL- α -benzylserine (10 g, 51 mmol) and tetramethylammonium hydroxide pentahydrate (9.28 g, 51 mmol) were added to freshly distilled acetonitrile (500 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature until a solution had formed and Boc_2O (16.7 g, 77 mmol) was then added, and stirring was continued for 48 h. A further portion of Boc_2O (5.59 g, 26 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred for an additional 24 h so at which point TLC analysis indicates complete formation of **1**. The solvent was removed in vacuo and the residue was partitioned between water (80 mL) and ethyl acetate (80 mL). The aqueous layer was then acidified with solid citric acid to pH 3–4. The aqueous solution was extracted three times with ethyl acetate and the combined organic extracts were washed with water, dried with Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give compound **1** as white solid (15.06 g, 100 %).

IR (NaCl): 3,489 (ν_{OH}), 3,350 (ν_{NH}), 3,014 (ν_{CHAr}), 1,685 ($\nu_{\text{C=Oacid}}$); mp: 139 °C; ^1H NMR (300.13 MHz, CDCl_3): 1.38 [s, 9H, C(CH_3)₃], 3.08, 3.28 (2d, 2H, $^2J = 14$ Hz, CH_2Ph), 3.9, 4.13 (2d, 2H, $^2J = 12$ Hz, CH_2OH), 5.33 (s, 1H, NH), 7.07, 7.18 (2 m, 5H, H_{Ar}), 6.9 (br, 1H, OH); ^{13}C

NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): 28.3 [(CH₃)₃], 37.3 (CH₂Ph), 65.5 (CH₂OH), 65.8 [C(CH₂Ph)], 80.6 [C(CH₃)₃], 127.2 (C_{HAr}), 128.5 (2C_{HAr}), 129.9 (2C_{HAr}), 134.9 (C_{Ar}), 155.7 (NCO₂), 174.8 (CO₂H).

Synthesis of (RS)-2-(tertbutoxycarbonylamino)-2-benzylserine methyl ester(2)

To a cold solution (ice-water bath) of **1** (15 g, 50.8 mmol) in dimethylformamide (70 mL) was added solid potassium carbonate (8.42 g, 60.9 mmol). After stirring for 10 min in an ice-water bath, methyl iodide (6.32 mL, 101.6 mmol) was added to the white suspension and stirring continued at 0 °C for 30 min whereupon the mixture solidifies. The reaction was warmed to room temperature and stirred for an additional hour or so at which point TLC analysis indicates complete formation of the methyl ester. The reaction mixture was filtered by suction, and the filtrate partitioned between ethyl acetate (40 mL) and water (40 mL). The organic layer was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to give compound **2** as a pale amber oil which was used without any further purification (15.47 g, 98 %).

IR (NaCl): 3,434 (ν_{OH} et ν_{NH}), 2,980 (ν_{CHAr}), 1,714 (ν_{C=Oester}), 1,698 (ν_{C=Ocarbamate}); ¹H NMR (400.13 MHz, CDCl₃): 1.47 [s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃], 3.1 and 3.39 (2d, 2H, *J* = 13.2 and 13.6 Hz, CH₂Ph), 3.79 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.92 and 4.24 (2d, 2H, *J* = 10 and 9.6 Hz, CH₂OH), 5.36 (br, 1H, NH), 7.09 (m, 2H, H_{Ar}), 7.29 (m, 3H, H_{Ar}); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): 28.3 [(CH₃)₃], 37.8 (CH₂Ph), 52.7 (CH₃O), 65.8 (CH₂OH), 66.4 [C(CH₂Ph)], 80.3 [C(CH₃)₃], 127.2 (C_{HAr}), 128.5 (2C_{HAr}), 129.8 (2C_{HAr}), 135.2 (C_{Ar}), 155.1 (NCO₂), 172.4 (CO₂Me). MS (ESI) *m/z*: [M+H⁺]: 310.3.

Synthesis of (RS)-*N*-(tertbutoxycarbonyl)-2,2-dimethyl-4-benzyl-4-methoxycarbonyl-3-oxazolidine (**3**)

A solution of **2** (15 g, 48.49 mmol), 2,2-dimethoxypropane (10.09 g, 96.98 mmol) and TsOH (0.13 g, 0.67 mmol) in toluene (177 mL) was heated under reflux for 2 h and then slowly distilled during 15 min to eliminate the MeOH formed. DMP (10.09 g, 96.98 mmol) was then added and the procedure was repeated twice. After this time, the TLC showed no remaining starting material and clean formation of a single product. The cooled amber solution was partitioned between saturated sodium bicarbonate solution (100 mL) and ethyl ether (100 mL). The organic layer was washed with brine (100 mL), then dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated to give compound **3** as a yellow oil (15.6 g, 92 %).

IR (NaCl): 3,020 (ν_{CHAr}), 1,740 (ν_{C=Oester}), 1,698 (ν_{C=Ocarbamate}); ¹H NMR (300.13 MHz, CDCl₃): 0.74,

0.91, 1.48, 1.53, 1.55 (5 s, 15H, 5CH₃), 3.06, 3.1, 3.14, 3.76 (4d, 2H, *J* = 10.5 Hz, CH₂Ph), 3.80, 3.81 (2 s, 3H, OCH₃), 4.05, 4.07, 4.09, 4.11 (4d, 2H, CH₂O), 7.2 (d, 2H, *J* = 7.2 Hz, H_{Ar}), 7.27 (m, 3H, H_{Ar}). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): 23.4, 24.5, 24.9, 25.1, 28.4 (CH₃), 37.2, 39 (CH₂Ph), 52.6 (CH₃O), 68.5, 68.9 [C(CH₂Ph)], 70.3, 71.2 (CH₂O), 80.5, 80.7 [C(CH₃)₃], 95.8, 96.8 [C(CH₃)₂], 126.8, 126.9, 127.3 (C_{HAr}), 128, 128.1, 128.7 (2C_{HAr}), 129.8, 131, 131.1 (2C_{HAr}), 136.2, 136.3 (C_{Ar}), 150.8 (NCO₂), 172.2 (CO₂Me). MS (ESI) *m/z*: [M+H⁺]: 350.3.

Synthesis of (RS)-*N*-(tertbutoxycarbonyl)-2,2-dimethyl-4-benzyl-4-hydroxymethyl-3-oxazolidine (**4**)

Compound **3** (15.6 g, 44.65 mmol) was dissolved in 5 % methanol in THF (280 mL) under a nitrogen atmosphere and cooled at -12 °C with an ice-salt bath. Then lithium borohydride (2.04 g, 93.74 mmol) is added by portions at such rate as to keep temperature below -5 °C. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature with stirring overnight, after which TLC analysis indicates the reaction was complete. Quenching is performed by a slow addition of 200 mL of water at 0 °C. The precipitate formed was filtered and washed with 40 mL of water. The filtrate was extracted three times with 60 mL of diethyl ether. The combined organic phases were washed with 50 mL of water, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under vacuum giving compound **4** as a yellow oil (13.2 g, 92 %).

IR (NaCl): 3,421 (ν_{OH}), 1,691 (ν_{C=Ocarbamate}); ¹H NMR (300.13 MHz, CDCl₃): 1.06, 1.18, 1.27, 1.38, 1.45 (5 s, 15H, 5CH₃), 3.05, 3.15 (2d, 2H, CH₂Ar, *J* = 11.2 Hz), 3.44, 3.90 (2d, 2H, CH₂O, *J* = 9.3 Hz), 3.57 and 3.70 (2d, 2H, *J* = 11.7 Hz, CH₂OH), 4.75 (br, 1H, OH), 7.20 (m, 5H, H_{Ar}). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): 25.9 [C(CH₃)₂], 28.3[(CH₃)₃], 37.8 (CH₂Ph), 67.2 (CH₂OH), 69.1 (CH₂O), 81.1 [C(CH₃)₃], 93.6 [C(CH₃)₂], 95.6 [C(CH₂Ph)], 126.6 (C_{HAr}), 128.2 (2C_{HAr}), 130.5 (2C_{HAr}), 136.2 (C_{Ar}), 154 (NCO₂). MS (ESI) *m/z*: [M+H⁺]: 322.3.

Synthesis of (RS)-*N*-(tertbutoxycarbonyl)-2,2-dimethyl-4-benzyl-4-formyl-3-oxazolidine (**5**)

DMSO (7.58 mL, 106.78 mmol) was added to a solution of oxalyl chloride (4.58 mL, 53.39 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (130 mL) at -78 °C. The resulting solution was stirred for 5 min at -78 °C and then a solution of **4** (13.2 g, 41.07 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (45 mL) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred for 15 min at -78 °C, and then Et₃N (33.63 mL, 242.31 mmol) was added. The solution was allowed to warm to room temperature overnight. The reaction was then quenched by addition of saturated NaHCO₃ (60 mL) and then diluted with Et₂O (70 mL). The phases were separated, and the organic layer was washed with 1 M

of KHSO_4 (100 mL), saturated NaHCO_3 (100 mL), brine (100 mL), dried on sodium sulfate, filtered, and concentrated to give **5** which proved to be pure enough by TLC examination (13.1 g, 92 %).

IR (NaCl): 1,671 ($\nu_{\text{C=Ocarbamate}}$), 1,723 ($\nu_{\text{C=Oaldehyde}}$); ^1H NMR (300.13 MHz, CDCl_3): 0.8, 1.05, 1.37, 1.42, 1.47 (5 s, 15H, 5CH_3), 2.94, 3.04, 3.25 and 3.5 (4d, 1H, $J = 14$ Hz, CH_2Ph), 3.85, 3.90 (2d, 2H, $J = 14$ Hz, CH_2O), 7.2 (m, 5H, H_{Ar}), 9.5 (s, 1H, CHO); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): 23.5 23.6 (CH_3), 25.2 (CH_3), 27.3 27.4 [$(\text{CH}_3)_3$], 34.3 35.8 (CH_2Ph), 66.2 66.3 (CH_2O), 70.8 71.2 [$\text{C}(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})$], 80.2 80.7 [$\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$], 94.4 95.5 [$\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$], 125.8 125.9 (C_{HAr}), 127.1 127.3 (2C_{HAr}), 129.8 (2C_{HAr}), 134.8 134.9 (C_{Ar}), 149.8 151.2 (NCO_2), 197.1 198.7 (CHO). MS (ESI) m/z : [$\text{M}+\text{Na}^+$]: 342.3.

Synthesis of (RS)-*N*-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-2,2-dimethyl-4-benzyl-4-ethynyl-3-oxazolidine (**6**)

To a solution of dimethyl (1-diazo-2-oxopropyl) phosphonate (10.13 g, 57.54 mmol) and aldehyde **5** (12.25 g, 38.4 mmol) in dry methanol (277 mL) was added potassium carbonate (10.6 g, 76.8 mmol) at 0 °C under nitrogen atmosphere for 1 h. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature overnight, after which TLC analysis indicates the reaction was complete. After addition of aqueous saturated NH_4Cl (900 mL) and petroleum ether (3 × 900 mL), the organic layer was separated, dried with Na_2SO_4 , and evaporated to dryness. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (cyclohexane/ethyl acetate: 95/5) to give **6** (9.03 g, 74 %) as an amber oil.

R_f (Cyclohexane/ethyl acetate: 95/5, v/v): 0.24; IR (NaCl): 3,289 (ν_{CHalcyne}), 1,694 ($\nu_{\text{C=Ocarbamate}}$); ^1H NMR (300.13 MHz, CDCl_3): 1.24, 1.42, 1.44, 1.45, 1.58 [5 s, 15H, $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$], 2.41, 2.45 (2 s, 1H, $\text{H}_{\text{acetylenic}}$), 3.13 and 3.11, 3.34 (3d, 2H, $J = 13.2$, 13.6, 13.2 Hz, CH_2Ph), 3.95 and 4.09 (1d and m, 2H, $J = 9.2$ Hz CH_2O), 7.28 (m, 5H, H_{Ar}); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): 23.4 25.2 ($\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 28.1 [$\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$], 42.6 (CH_2Ph), 59.4 59.7 [$\text{C}(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})$], 71.6 ($\text{CH}_{\text{acetylenic}}$), 71.8 (CH_2O), 80.2 [$\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$], 83.6 83.7 ($\text{C}_{\text{acetylenic}}$), 95 95.7 [$\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$], 126.5 (CHAr), 127.6 (2CHAr), 130.3 (2CHAr), 135.5 (CAr), 150.8 151.0 (NCO_2). MS (ESI) m/z : [$\text{M}+\text{H}^+$]: 316.2.

Synthesis of (RS)-2-amino-2-benzyl-but-3-yn-1-ol hydrochloride (**7**)

A solution of **6** (9 g, 28.53 mmol) and 6 N HCl (145 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. After completion of the reaction (TLC examination), the solvent was then evaporated under reduced pressure to afford crude product which was dissolved and triturated in Et_2O . The organic

layer was evaporated to afford **7** (5.61 g, 93 %) as a white powder.

^1H NMR (400.13 MHz, D_2O): 3.18 (m, 3H, CH_2Ph and $\text{H}_{\text{acetylenic}}$), 3.77, 3.83 (2d, 2H, $J = 8$ and 7.6 Hz CH_2O), 7.43 (m, 5H, H_{Ar}); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, D_2O): 39.7 (CH_2Ph), 56.4 [$\text{C}(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})$], 64.4 (CH_2O), 77.8 ($\text{CH}_{\text{acetylenic}}$), 79.4 ($\text{C}_{\text{acetylenic}}$), 128.2 (CHAr), 128.8 (2CHAr), 130.9 (2CHAr), 132.9 (CAr). MS (ESI) m/z : [$\text{M}+\text{H}^+$]: 176.0.

Synthesis of (RS)-2-[(tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino]-2-benzyl-but-3-yn-1-ol (**8**)

Et_3N (6.38 mL, 47.84 mmol) and hydrochloride **7** (2.53 g, 11.96 mmol) were dissolved in dry THF (20 mL) and the mixture was stirred at 0 °C overnight. Boc_2O (5.22 g, 23.92 mmol) dissolved in THF (10 mL) was added dropwise to the mixture, and stirring was continued for 24 h at 0 °C and 3 days at 50 °C. After completion of the reaction (TLC), the reaction mixture was filtered and washed with THF. After evaporation of THF, Et_2O (100 mL) and water (50 mL) were added. The organic phase was washed twice with NaHCO_3 (80 mL) and with brine (80 mL). The organic layer was separated, dried with Na_2SO_4 , and evaporated to afford the crude product which was purified on column chromatography (cyclohexane/ AcOEt : 8/2). The pure product **8** was isolated as a white powder (1.10 g, 34 %).

R_f (Cyclohexane/ethyl acetate: 8/2, v/v): 0.33; IR (NaCl): 3,275 (ν_{CHalcyne}), 3,236 (ν_{OH}), 1,743 ($\nu_{\text{C=Oester}}$), 1,680 ($\nu_{\text{C=Ocarbamate}}$); ^1H NMR (400.13 MHz, CDCl_3): 1.39 (s, 9H, $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$), 2.37 (s, 1H, $\text{H}_{\text{acetylenic}}$), 3.06, 3.21 (2d, 2H, $J = 9.2$ and 8.8 Hz, CH_2Ph), 3.71, 3.82 (2d, 2H, $J = 7.2$ Hz CH_2O), 4.83 (s, 1H, NH), 7.22 (m, 5H, H_{Ar}); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): 28.5 [$\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$], 41 (CH_2Ph), 57.1 [$\text{C}(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})$], 68.1 (CH_2O), 74.0 ($\text{CH}_{\text{acetylenic}}$), 80.6 [$\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$], 83.3 ($\text{C}_{\text{acetylenic}}$), 127.2 (CHAr), 128.3 (2CHAr), 130.9 (2CHAr), 135.6 (CAr), 155.3 (NCO_2). MS (ESI) m/z : [$\text{M}+\text{H}^+$]: 276.1.

Synthesis of (RS)-2-[(tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino]-2-benzyl-but-3-ynoic acid (**9**)

Compound **8** (300 mg, 0.72 mmol) was dissolved in dichloromethane (10 mL) in a 25 mL flame-dried flask under nitrogen at 0 °C. A solution of Dess–Martin periodinane in dichloromethane (15 % wt, 3 mL, 1.45 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred for 2 h at 0 °C. The reaction was filtered over a plug of silica and the plug was washed with a mixture ethyl acetate/cyclohexane 1:1. Concentration to dryness afforded the aldehyde which was used in the next step without further purification. The crude aldehyde was diluted in a mixture of tertbutanol/2-methyl-2-butene (3:1, 20 mL) and the resulting solution was cooled to

0 °C. A solution of sodium chlorite (417 mg, 4.6 mmol) and sodium phosphate monobasic (410 mg, 2.63 mmol) in water (5 mL) was slowly added, and the reaction was stirred for 30 min at room temperature. The mixture was diluted with water and extracted with ethylacetate. The combined organic layers were dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated to dryness. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (dichloromethane/Methanol: 8/2) to afford of **9** (100 mg, 32 %) as a colorless oil.

R_f (dichloromethane/methanol: 8/2, v/v): 0.58; IR (NaCl): 3,403 (*v*_{CHalcyne}), 3,289 (*v*_{OH}), 1,610 (*v*_{C=Oacid}), 1,692 (*v*_{C=Ocarbamate}); ¹H NMR (400.13 MHz, Acetone-*D*⁶): 1.31 (s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃), 2.51 (s, 1H, H_{acetylenic}), 3.45 (m, 2H, CH₂Ph), 7.06 (m, 5H, H_{Ar}); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Acetone-*D*⁶): 28.8 [C(CH₃)₂], 42.15 (CH₂Ph), 58.5 [C(CH₂Ph)], 71.3 (CH_{acetylenic}), 78.7 [C(CH₃)₃], 84.8 (C_{acetylenic}), 126.4 (CH_{Ar}), 127.9 (2CH_{Ar}), 130.8 (2CH_{Ar}), 136.8 (C_{Ar}), 153.9 (NCO₂), 173.4 (CO₂H). MS (ESI) *m/z*: [M+H⁺]: 290.

Synthesis of (RS)-methyl 2-[(tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino]-2-benzyl-but-3-ynoate (**10**)

The acid **9** (80 mg, 0.28 mmol) was dissolved in THF (5 mL) and Methanol (2.5 mL) and cooled at 0 °C. Trimethylsilyldiazomethane (2.0 M in hexane, 0.29 mL, 0.56 mmol) was added dropwise over 10 min and the solution was slowly warmed to room temperature overnight. The mixture was concentrated in vacuo and the crude product was taken up in ethyl acetate, washed with NaHCO₃, water, and brine, dried with Na₂SO₄ and concentrated to dryness. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (Ethyl acetate/Petroleum ether: 5/95) to give compound **10** as a clear oil which solidified upon standing (21 mg, 25 %).

R_f (Cyclohexane/ethyl acetate: 8/2, v/v): 0.64; IR (NaCl): 3,379 (*v*_{CHalcyne}), 1,743 (*v*_{C=Oester}), 1,710 (*v*_{C=Ocarbamate}); ¹H NMR (300.13 MHz, Acetone-*D*⁶): 1.47 [s, 9H, C(CH₃)₃], 3.04 (s, 1H, H_{acetylenic}), 3.40, 3.47 (2d, 2H, *J* = 12 Hz CH₂Ph), 3.75 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 6.41 (s, 1H, NH), 7.31 (m, 5H, H_{Ar}); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, Acetone-*D*⁶): 28.5 [C(CH₃)₂], 43.3 (CH₂Ph), 53.2 (OCH₃), 59.1 [C(CH₂Ph)], 75.1 (CH_{acetylenic}), 80.1 [C(CH₃)₃], 82.1 (C_{acetylenic}), 128 (CH_{Ar}),

128.8 (2CH_{Ar}), 131.4 (2CH_{Ar}), 135.9 (C_{Ar}), 154.8 (NCO₂), 170.4 (CO₂CH₃). MS (ESI) *m/z*: [M+Na]: 326. HRMS calcd. for C₁₇H₂₁NO₄Na: 326.1371, found 326.1368.

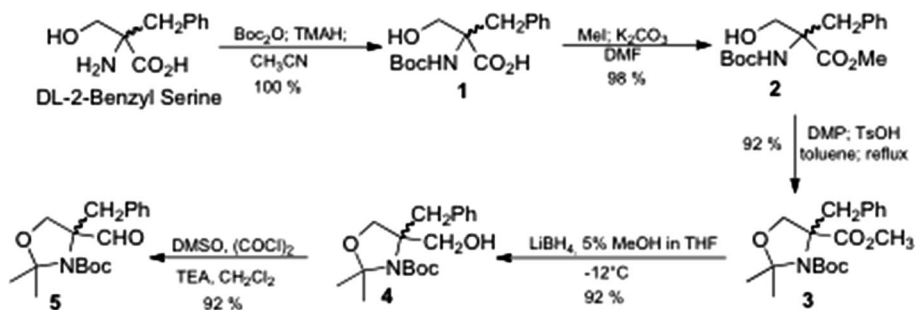
Infrared (IR) and vibrational circular dichroism (VCD) spectra were recorded on a Bruker PMA 50 accessory coupled to a Vertex70 Fourier transform infrared spectrometer. A photoelastic modulator (Hinds PEM 90) set at 1/4 retardation was used to modulate the handedness of the circular polarized light at 50 kHz. Demodulation was performed by a lock-in amplifier (SR830 DSP). An optical low-pass filter (<1,800 cm⁻¹) before the photoelastic modulator was used to enhance the signal/noise ratio. All solutions were prepared from 5.6 mg in 185 mL CD₂Cl₂ (C = 0.1 mol.L⁻¹). For the individual spectra of the enantiomers, about 12,000 scans were averaged at 4 cm⁻¹ resolution (corresponding to three hours of measurement time). The baselines of the VCD spectra were corrected using the half subtraction of the raw spectra of the two enantiomers. For the infrared spectra, the cell filled with CD₂Cl₂ served as reference. The spectra are presented without smoothing and further data processing.

All calculations were performed using the *R* enantiomer of the molecule **10**. The optimized geometries, vibrational frequencies, IR absorption, and VCD intensities were calculated using Density Functional Theory (DFT) with SMD-B3PW91/6-311 + G(df, p). The population of each conformation was estimated using Boltzmann's statistics. Frequencies were scaled by a factor of 0.98. IR absorption and VCD spectra were constructed from calculated dipole and rotational strengths assuming a Lorentzian band shape with a half-width at half maximum of 12 cm⁻¹.

The HPLC screening of chiral stationary phases was achieved on a unit composed of a Merck D-7000 system manager, a Merck-Lachrom L-7100 pump, a Merck-Lachrom L-7200 autosampler, a Merck-Lachrom L-7360 oven, a Merck-Lachrom L-7400 UV-detector.

Semipreparative separation of **10** was achieved on Lux-Cellulose-2 (250 × 4.6 mm, 5 mm), a Cellulose tris(3-chloro-4-methylphenylcarbamate) coated on silica available from Phenomenex, on an unit composed of a Merck D-7000 system manager, a Merck-Hitachi L-6000 pump, a Rheodyne valve with a 2 mL loop and a Merck-Hitachi L-4000 UV-detector.

Scheme 1 Synthesis of DL-*N*-Boc-*N,O*-isopropylidene- α -benzylserinal (**5**)



Scheme 2 Synthesis of DL-*N*-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)- α -ethynylphenylalanine methyl ester (**10**)

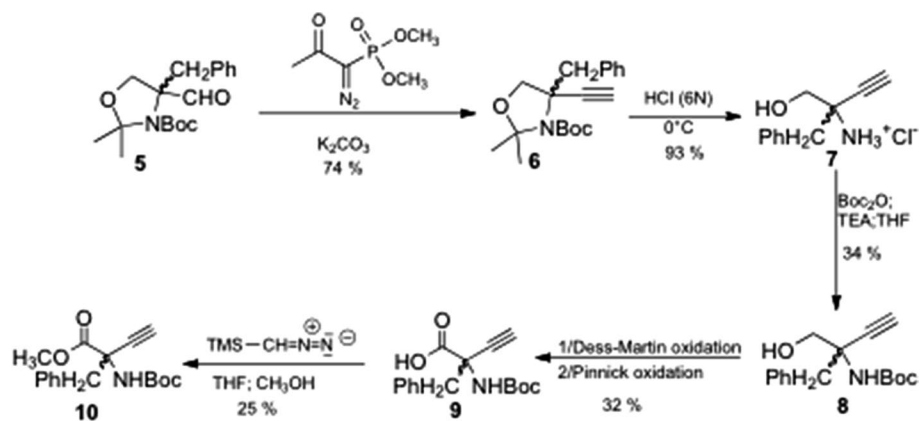


Table 1 Screening results for the separation of the enantiomers of **10** on 16 different chiral stationary phases

Column	Mobile phase	tR	kR	tS	kS	α	R _s
Chiralpak AS-H	Heptane/ethanol 90/10	4.58	0.53	–	–	1	0
	Heptane/isopropanol 90–10	5.22	0.74	–	–	1	0
Chiralcel OD-3	Heptane/ethanol 90–10	5.29	0.76	5.46	0.82	1.08	0.51
	Heptane/isopropanol 90/10	6.96	1.32	–	–	1	0
Chiralcel OJ-H	Heptane/ethanol 90/10	8.15	1.72	6.76	1.25	1.38	2.56
	Heptane/isopropanol 90/10	7.95	1.65	6.87	1.29	1.28	1.27
(S,S)-Whelk-O1	Heptane/ethanol 90/10	7.06	1.35	–	–	1	0
	Heptane/isopropanol 90/10	7.96	1.65	–	–	1	0
(S,S)-Ulmo	Heptane/ethanol 90/10	4.72	0.57	–	–	1	0
	Heptane/isopropanol 90/10	4.75	0.58	–	–	1	0
Chiralpak AZ-H	Heptane/ethanol 90/10	6.97	1.32	7.35	1.45	1.10	1.11
	Heptane/isopropanol 90/10	8.22	1.74	8.68	1.89	1.09	1.05
Lux-Cellulose-2	Heptane/ethanol 90/10	6.21	1.07	7.33	1.44	1.35	4.26
	Heptane/isopropanol 90/10	7.62	1.54	8.88	1.96	1.27	3.41
Chiralpak AD-H	Heptane/ethanol 90/10	7.43	1.48	–	–	1	0
	Heptane/isopropanol 90/10	9.49	2.16	10.11	2.37	1.10	1.21
Lux-Amylose-2	Heptane/ethanol 90/10	8.03	1.68	9.86	2.29	1.36	4.44
	Heptane/isopropanol 90/10	11.76	2.92	14.83	3.94	1.35	4.39
Lux-Cellulose-4	Heptane/ethanol 90/10	5.92	0.97	7.10	1.37	1.41	4.16
	Heptane/isopropanol 90/10	7.68	1.56	9.43	2.14	1.37	4.19
Chiralpak IA	Heptane/ethanol 90/10	5.45	0.82	5.71	0.90	1.10	0.92
	Heptane/isopropanol 90/10	6.24	1.08	6.63	1.21	1.12	1.19
Chiralpak IB	Heptane/ethanol 90/10	4.94	0.65	–	–	1	0
	Heptane/isopropanol 90/10	5.41	0.80	–	–	1	0
Chiralpak IC	Heptane/ethanol 90/10	6.20	1.07	5.96	0.99	1.08	
	Heptane/isopropanol 90/10	10.51	2.50	8.71	1.90	1.32	2.58
Chiralpak ID	Heptane/ethanol 90/10	6.66	1.22	–	–	1	0
	Heptane/isopropanol 90/10	9.42	2.14	–	–	1	0
Chiralpak IE	Heptane/ethanol 90/10	7.37	1.46	–	–	1	0
	Heptane/isopropanol 90/10	8.30	1.77	8.61	1.87	1.06	0.72
Chiralpak IF	Heptane/ethanol 90/10	6.69	1.23	6.93	1.31	1.07	0.46
	Heptane/isopropanol 90/10	7.05	1.35	7.37	1.46	1.08	0.81

- Sample preparation: about 13 mg of compound **10** are dissolved in 2 mL of ethanol.
- Chromatographic conditions: Lux-Cellulose-2 (250 × 10 mm), hexane/2-PrOH (9/1) as mobile phase, flow-rate = 5 mL/min, UV detection at 210 nm.
- Injections: 10 times 200 μL, every 10 min.
- Collection: the first eluted enantiomer is collected between 7 and 8 min and the second one between 8 and 10 min.
- First fraction: 5.6 mg of the first eluted enantiomer, $\alpha_D^{25} = +12$ ($c = 0.56$, CHCl_3) with ee >99.5 %
- Second fraction: 5.9 mg of the second eluted enantiomer, $\alpha_D^{25} = -12$ ($c = 0.59$, CHCl_3) with ee = 98.8 %.

Heptane, 2-PrOH and EtOH, HPLC grade, were degassed and filtered on a 0.45 μm Millipore membrane before use. Retention times R_t in minutes, retention factors $k_i = (R_t - R_{t0})/R_{t0}$, enantioselectivity factor $a = k_2/k_1$, and resolution $R_s = 2(R_{t2} - R_{t1})/(w_1 + w_2)$ are given in the Table of data. R_{t0} was determined by injection of tri-tert-butyl benzene and w_i was the width of the peak.

Results and discussion

(*RS*)-*N*-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-4-formyl-2,2-dimethyl-4-benzyl-3-oxazolidine (**5**) was prepared from *DL*-2-benzylserine in five steps, in good overall yield (76 %), following a modification of the method developed by us (Meffre et al. 1994) (Scheme 1). Treatment of the commercially available *DL*-2-benzylserine with ditertbutyldicarbonate under standard conditions (sodium hydroxyde as base in a mixture of dioxane/water as solvent) did not afford the expected *N*-Boc protected amino acid **1**. For this reason, we used the lipophilic base tetramethylammonium hydroxide to solubilize the zwitterionic amino acid in acetonitrile (Khalil et al. 1996). Using this procedure *DL*-2-[(tert-butoxycarbonyl)amino]-2-benzylserine **1** was obtained in quantitative yield. Esterification of **1** with methyl iodide and solid potassium carbonate in DMF afforded compound **2** in 98 % yield without any further purification. Compound **2** was converted into oxazolidine **3**, in 92 % yield, using 2,2-dimethoxypropane (DMP) in toluene at reflux with *p*-toluenesulfonic acid (TsOH) as catalyst (Garner and Park 1992). Reduction of **3** was performed with lithium borohydride in a mixture of THF/MeOH (95/5, V/V) at -12 °C to give alcohol **4** in 92 % yield after column chromatography purification. Compound **4** was finally oxidized under Swern conditions (Meffre et al. 1994; Outten and Daves 1989) to obtain the required aldehyde **5** in good yield (92 %). Building block **5** was prepared on more than ten gram scale and used after work up without any purification. These compounds were characterized by ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, and by low resolution mass spectroscopies.

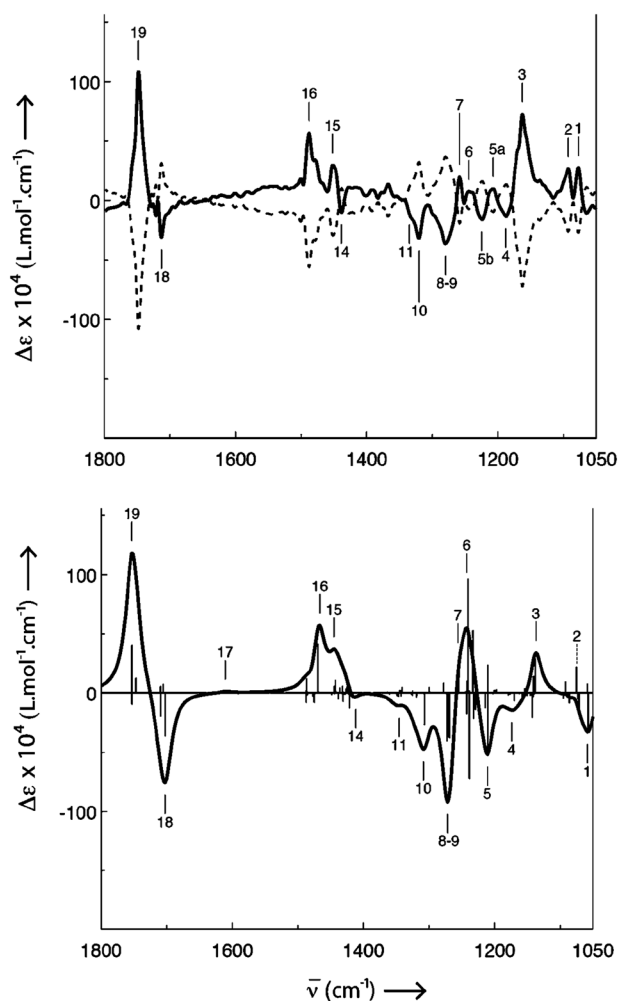


Fig. 1 (Top) experimental VCD spectra for the first eluted enantiomer of **10** on Lux-Cellulose-2 (green) and for the second eluted enantiomer of **10** on Lux-Cellulose-2 (dotted red). (Bottom) calculated VCD spectrum for (*R*)-enantiomer of **10** (color figure online)

We use Bestmann–Ohira method to obtain alkyne **6** in 74 % yield after purification by column chromatography because of the mild conditions applied (Ohira 1989; Muller et al. 1996, Meffre et al. 2002) (Scheme 2). Several attempts to carry out the selective deprotection of the isopropylidene group of **6** failed: $\text{Sc}(\text{OTf})_3$ (10 mol %) (Avenoza et al. 1999b), $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Venkataiah et al. 2011), BiBr_3 (Cong et al. 2005), Pyridinium paratoluenesulfonate (Clerc et al. 2010). The successfulness of this transformation is known to be highly substrate dependant. We were pleased to observe that both deprotection of the *N*-Boc and isopropylidene groups using 6 *N* hydrochloride acid (24 h at 0 °C) proceeded in almost quantitative yield to give the amino alcohol hydrochloride **7**. Different methods of amine protection (sodium hydroxyde as base in a mixture of dioxane/water as solvent, TMAH in acetonitrile)

were tried without any success. Amino protection proved to be difficult. Best results were observed when compound **7** was then protected with Boc₂O in the presence of TEA in THF to give **8** in 34 % after purification by column chromatography.

Final oxidation step is also known to be highly substrate dependent. A two step oxidation of alcohol **8** was performed to obtain acid **9**. In the first step, Dess–Martin periodinane was used to provide the intermediate aldehyde (not isolated), which was then immediately oxidized to the corresponding acid derivative **9** by a Pinnick oxidation procedure (Bal et al. 1981; Lane and Halcomb 2003). The racemic resolution of **9** by chiral chromatography was tempted but decomposition of **9** was observed in the chiral chromatography conditions (TFA). For this reason, the quaternary amino acid **9** was esterified by TMSCHN₂ (Shiau et al. 2009) to give **10**. After screening of 16 different chiral stationary phases (Table 1), enantiomers of **10** were successfully separated under analytical conditions, on a Lux-Cellulose-2 column and under semipreparative conditions. The absolute configuration of the first eluted enantiomer was assigned by comparison of the experimental VCD spectrum with the calculated spectrum for (*R*)-**10** (Fig. 1).

Conclusion

In summary, we have developed a new and efficient method for the synthesis of racemic-protected α -ethynylphenylalanine starting from DL-2-benzylserine, in ten steps. Resolution of the racemic was performed by HPLC techniques using a chiral stationary phase and specific optical rotations were measured. The absolute configurations of the separated enantiomers were determined by VCD. α -ethynylphenylalanine represents an interesting, chiral building block for its incorporation in peptides. Further research will study its biological properties.

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Conflict of interest The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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