

Synthetic Methods and Applications at the Biomedical Interface

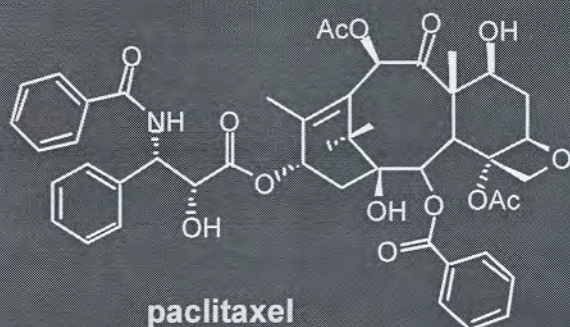


Iwao Ojima

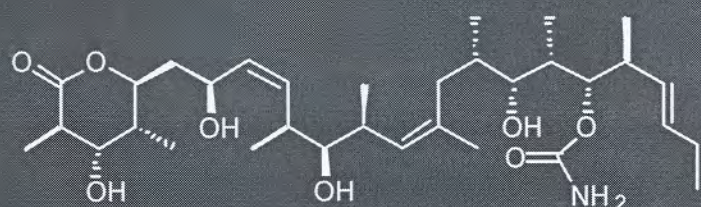
ICB&DD and Department of Chemistry
State University of New York at Stony Brook



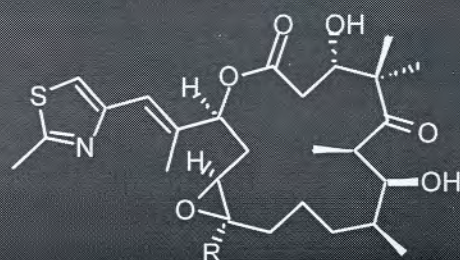
IASOC XI
Ischia, Italy
September 18-23, 2004



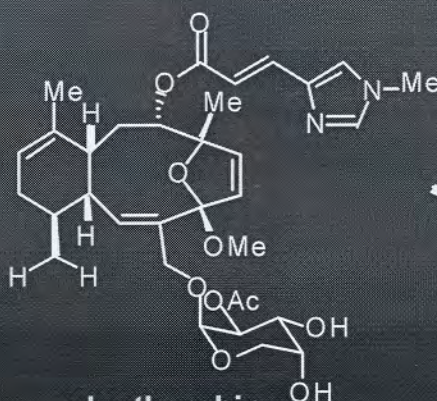
paclitaxel
(Taxol®)
(*Taxus brevifolia*)
pacific yew bark



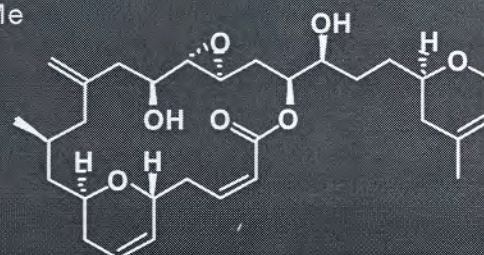
discodermolide
(*Discodermia dissoluta*)
marine sponge



R = H: epothilone A
R = Me: epothilone B
(*Sorangium cellulosum*)
myxobacterium

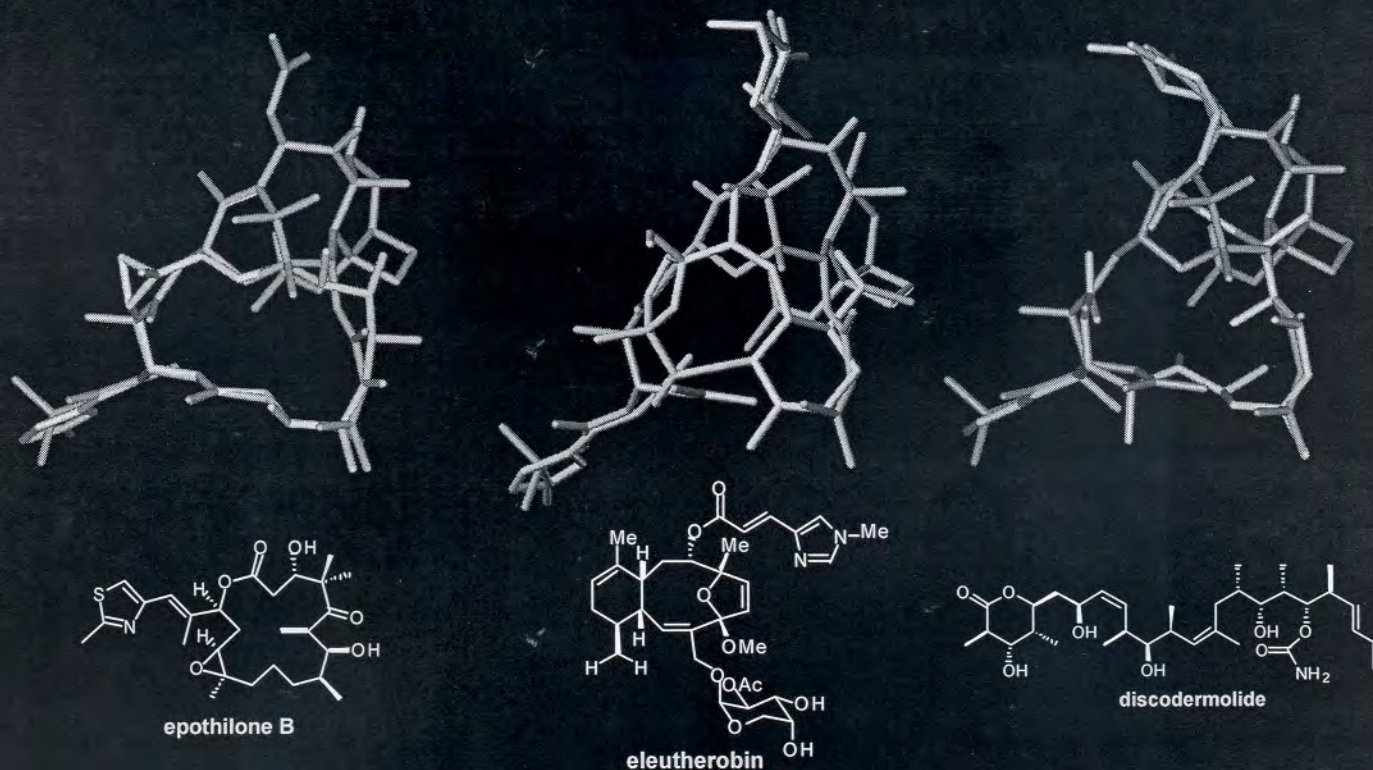


eleutherobin
(*Eleutherobia*)
soft coral
cf. *Sarcodictyn* (without sugar)



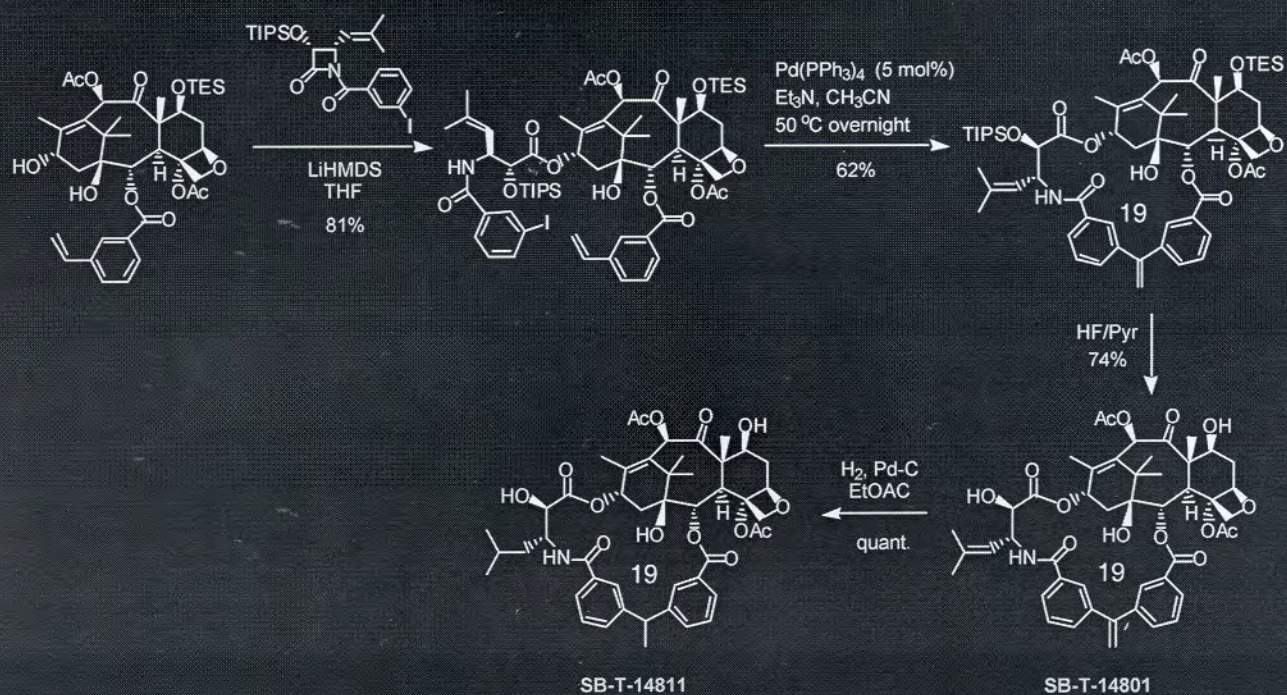
laulimalide
(*Cacospongia mycofijiensis*)
marine sponge

Overlays of Nonataxel, Epothilone B, Eleutherobin, and Discodermolide



cf. I. Ojima, S. Chakravarty, S. Lin, T. Inoue, S.D. Kuduk, L. He, S. D. Horwitz, S. J. Danishefsky, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* 96, 4256 (1999).

Hybrid Synthesis via Intramolecular Heck Reaction

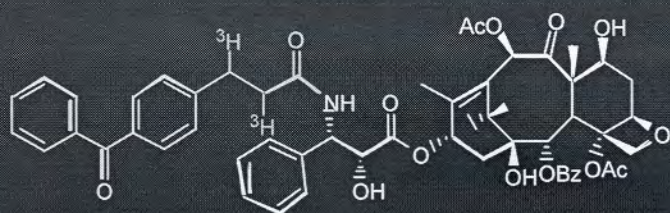


IC ₅₀	
LCC6-WT	LCC6-ADR
6.0 ± 0.4 nM	1.6 ± 0.07 μM

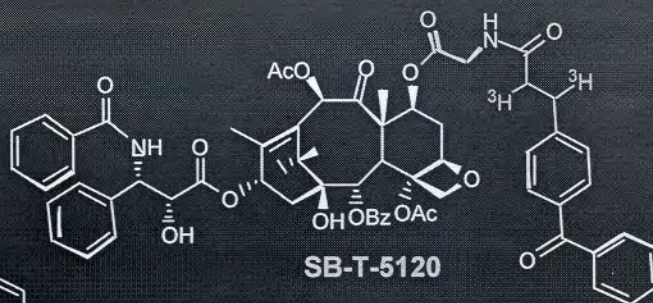
IC ₅₀	
LCC6-WT	LCC6-ADR
71 ± 8.8 nM	0.87 ± 0.02 μM

X. Geng, M. L. Miller, S. Lin, and I. Ojima, *Org. Lett.* 5 3733-3736 (2003)

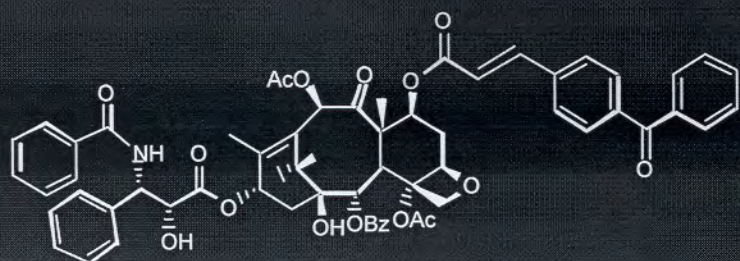
Photoreactive Paclitaxel Analogs



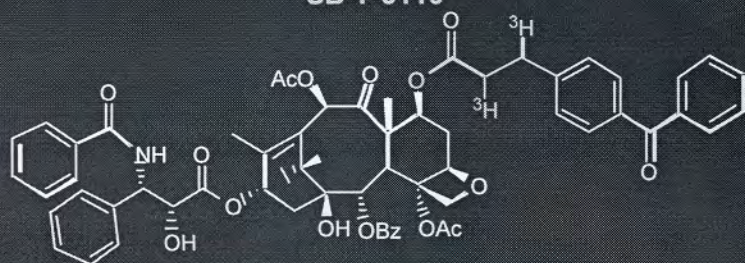
SB-T-5101



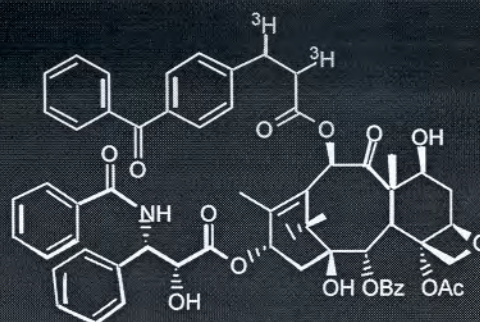
SB-T-5120



SB-T-5110



SB-T-5111



SB-T-5121

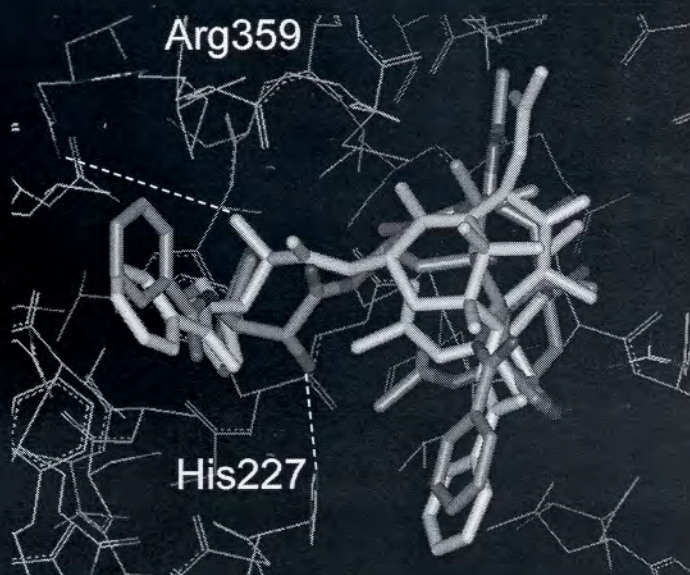
I. Ojima, P.-Y. Bounaud, D. G. Ahern,
Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett., 1999, 9, 1189.

SB-T-5111 connected to Arg282



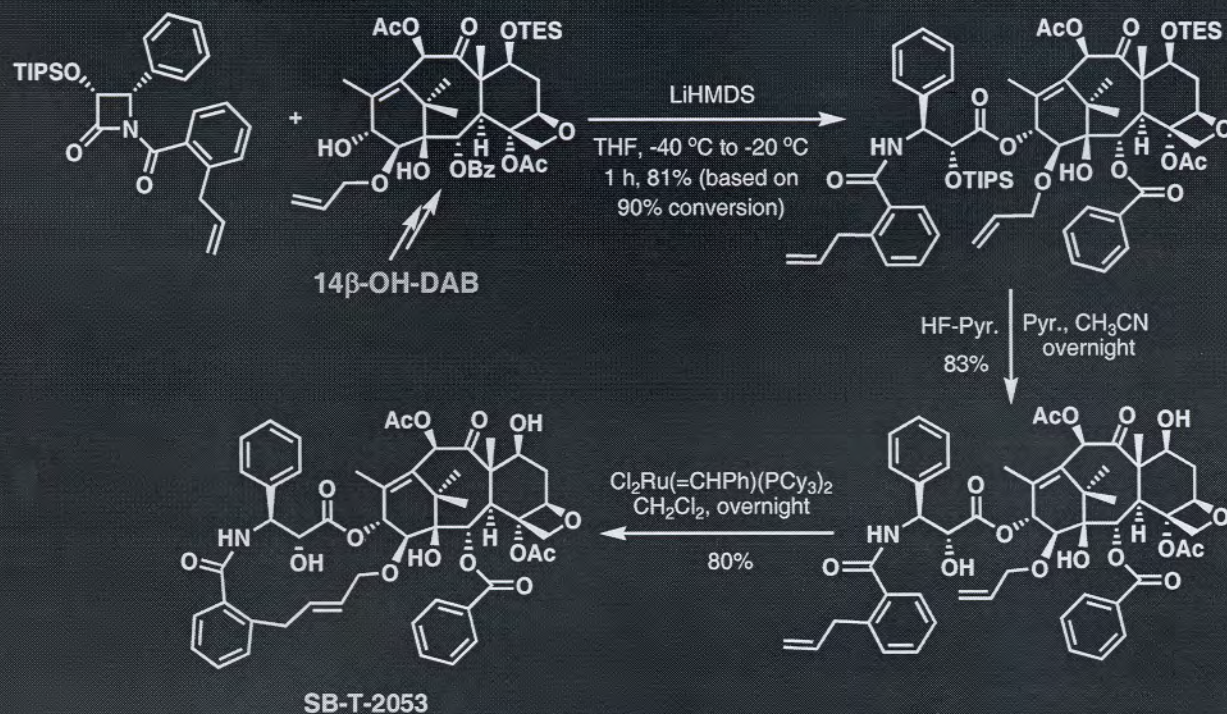
After minimization (Insight II, CVFF) of all β -tubulin (ca. 400 AAs), ca. 90 AA residues in 10 Å radius are selected as model binding site

Paclitaxel with Model Binding Site "REDOR-Taxol"



Fully minimized (Insight II, CVFF) with tubulin model binding site (Green: "REDOR-Taxol"). cf. "T-Taxol" (Yellow)

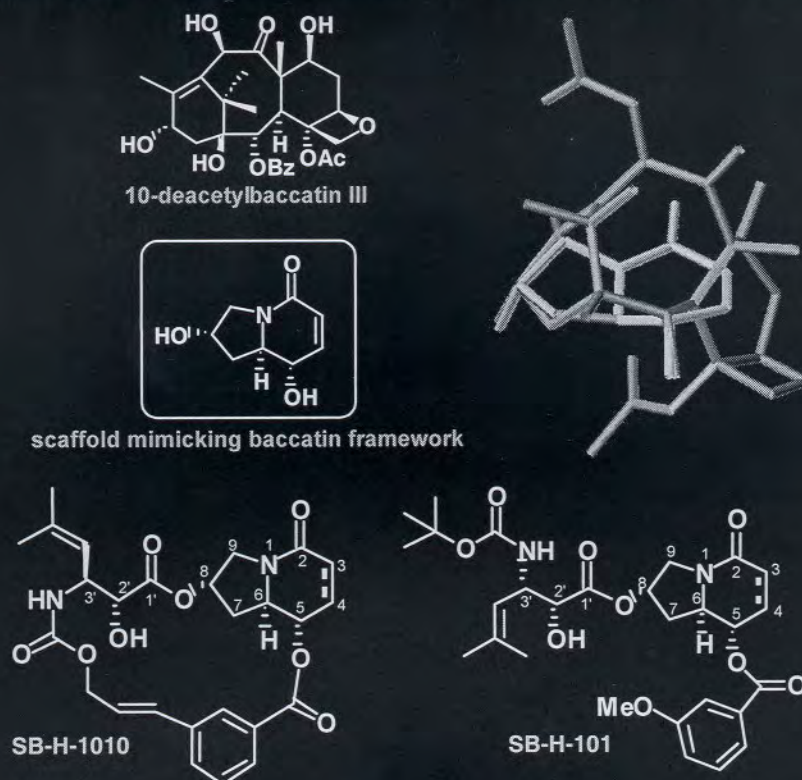
Synthesis of Conformationally Restricted Taxoid Mimicking Tubulin-Bound Paclitaxel Coformation



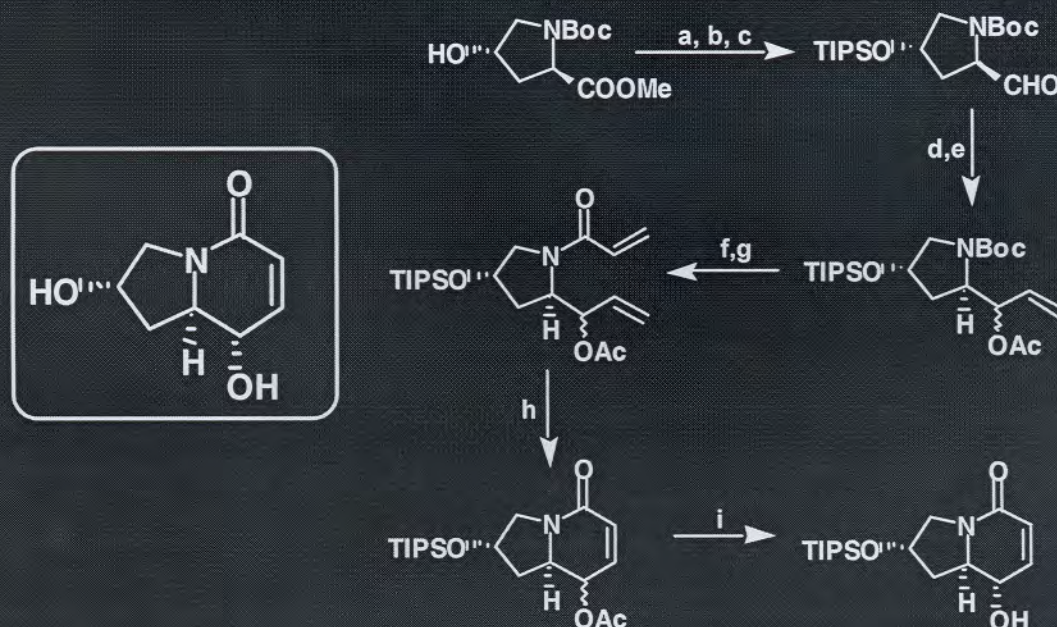
IC_{50} (LCC6-WT) 15 nM (Paclitaxel 4.5 nM)
 Tubulin polymerization ability: > Paclitaxel

Liang Sun

Synthesis of Taxoid Mimics with a Bicyclic Scaffold



Synthesis of Enantiopure Bicyclic Scaffold

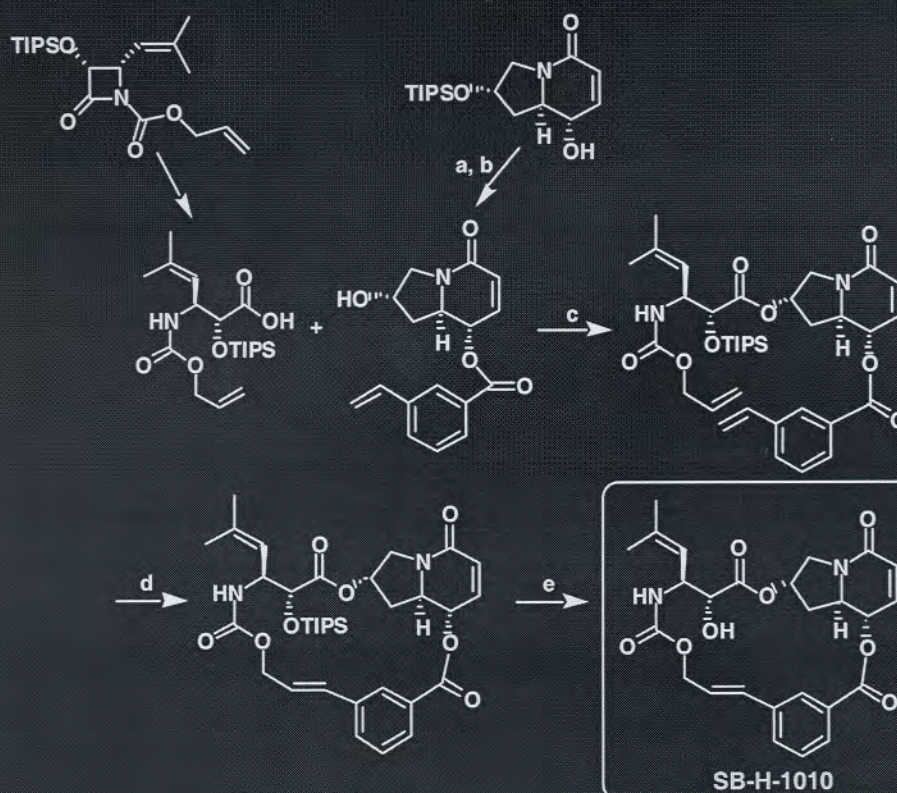


Deric X. Geng

a. TIPSCI (2.0 eq.), imidazole (2.4 eq.), DMF overnight, 97%; b. LiBH_4 (1.5 eq.), THF, 0 °C to r.t., overnight, quant.; c. SO_3 -pyr. (3.0 eq.), Et_3N (7 eq.), DMSO, CH_2Cl_2 , 0 °C, 1 h, 90%; d. vinylmagnesiumchloride (1.5 eq.), THF, -78 °C, 4 h, 80%; e. AcCl (2.0 eq.), Et_3N (4.0 eq.), DMAP, CH_2Cl_2 , overnight, 85%; f. TFA, CH_2Cl_2 , 1 h, 0 °C; g. acryloyl chloride (1.5 eq.), TEA (3.0 eq.), DMAP, CH_2Cl_2 , overnight, 55% for two steps; h. $\text{Cl}_2\text{Ru}=\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}(\text{PCy}_3)_2$ (0.2 eq.) CH_2Cl_2 , overnight, 90%; i. K_2CO_3 (1.2 eq.) THF/ H_2O , 1 h, 80%.

X. Geng, R. Geney P. Pera, R. J. Bernacki, and I. Ojima, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **14**, 3491-3494 (2004)

Synthesis of Novel Macrocyclic Taxoid Mimic SB-H-1010

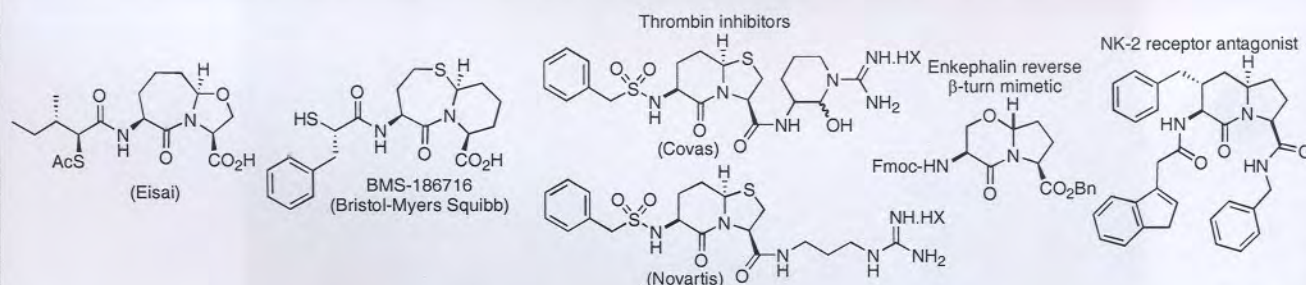
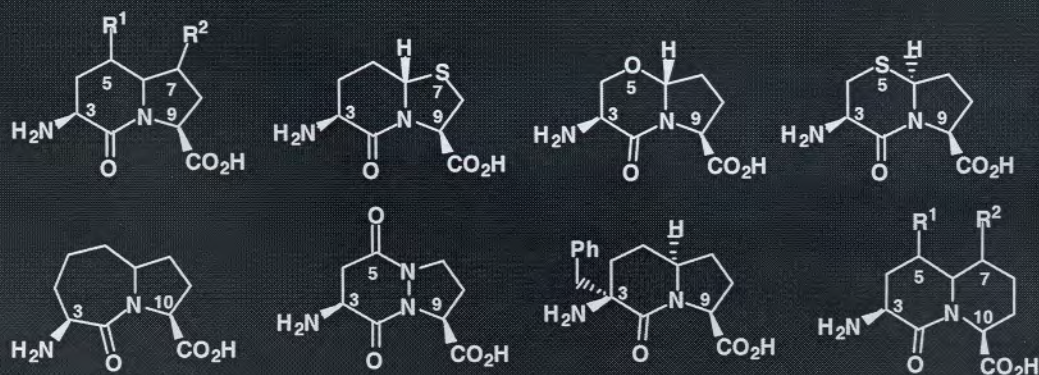


a. 3-vinylbenzoic acid (1.2 eq.), DIC (2 eq.), DMAP, CH_2Cl_2 , 1 d, 90%;
b. HF-pyr., $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{pyr.}$, 17 h, 80%;
c. amino acid (2 eq.), DIC (2 eq.), 4-pyrrolidin-1-yl-pyridine (0.5 eq.), CH_2Cl_2 , 1 d, 80%;
d. $\text{Cl}_2\text{Ru}=\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}(\text{PCy}_3)_2$ (0.2 eq.), CH_2Cl_2 , 2 d, 90%;
e. HF-Pyr., MeCN, Pyr. 80%.

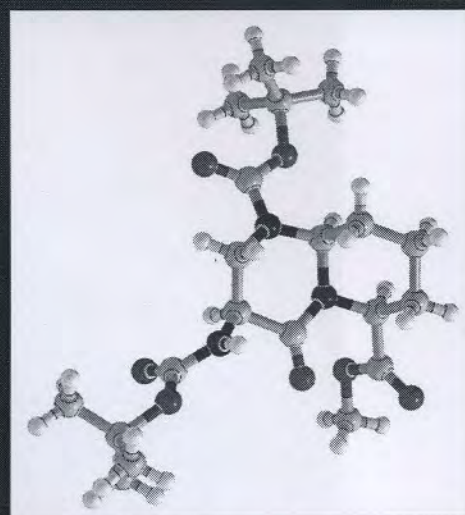
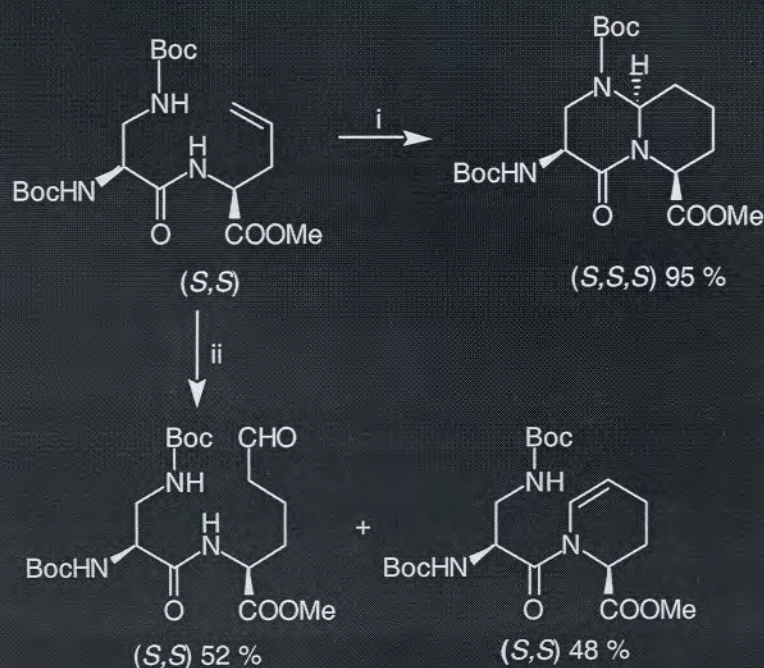
IC_{50} (μM): LCC6 14
MCF7 8.1
(cf. Cisplatin: MCF7 3.5)

X. Geng, R. Geney P. Pera, R. J. Bernacki, and I. Ojima, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **14**, 3491-3494 (2004)

1-Azabicyclo[x.y.0]alkane amino acids and their congeners



CHC Reaction of *N,N*-diBoc-(*S*)-amino-Ala-(*S*)-allylGly-OMe

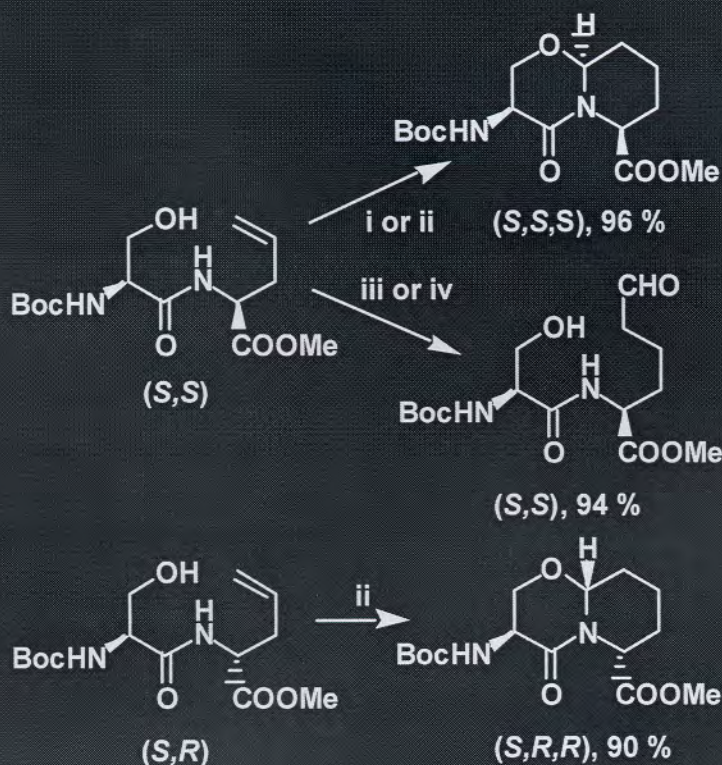


X-ray crystal structure
(Joseph W. Lauher)

Rh(acac)(CO)₂ (2 mol%), BIPHEPHOS (4 mol%),
H₂ (2 atm), CO (2 atm), toluene, 65 °C, 20 h
(i) PTSA (10 mol%)
(ii) without PTSA.

N. Mizutani, W.-H. Chiou, and I. Ojima, *Org. Lett.*, 4, 4575-4578 (2002)

CHC Reactions of Boc-(*S*)-Ser-(*S*)-allylGly-OMe and Boc-(*R*)-Ser-(*S*)-allylGly-OMe



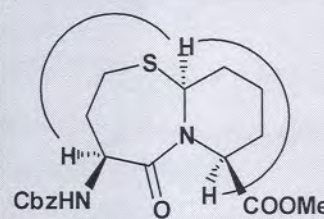
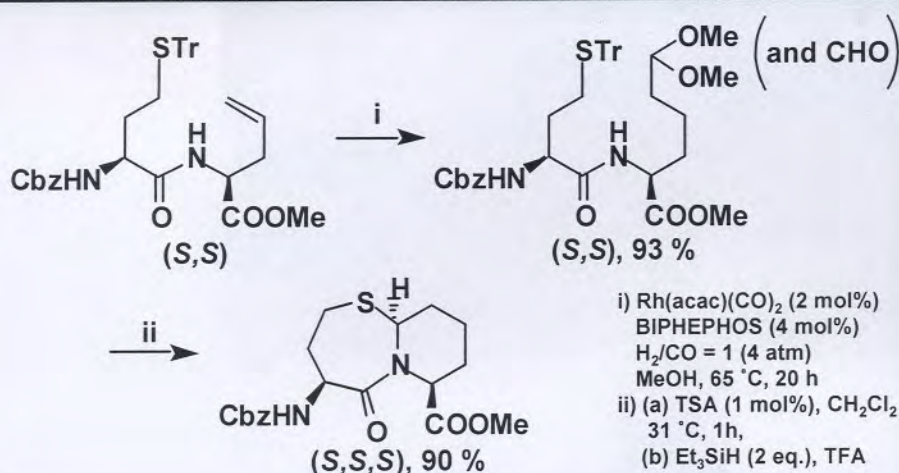
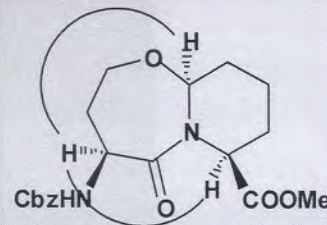
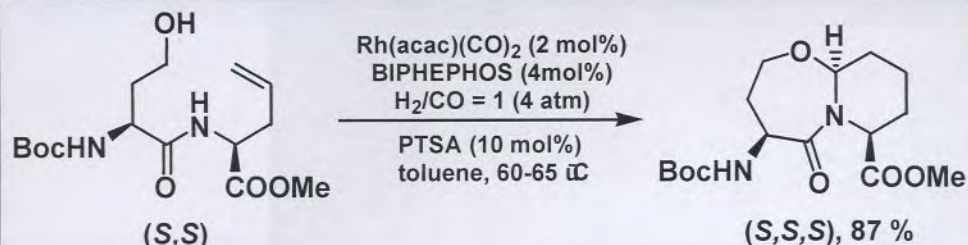
Rh(acac)(CO)₂ (2 mol%)
BIPHEPHOS (4 mol%)
H₂ (2 atm), CO (2 atm)
65 °C, 20 h

(i) toluene
 (ii) toluene, PTSA (10 mol%)
 (iii) toluene, DMAP (10 mol%)
 (iv) THF

Stereochemistry---NOESY

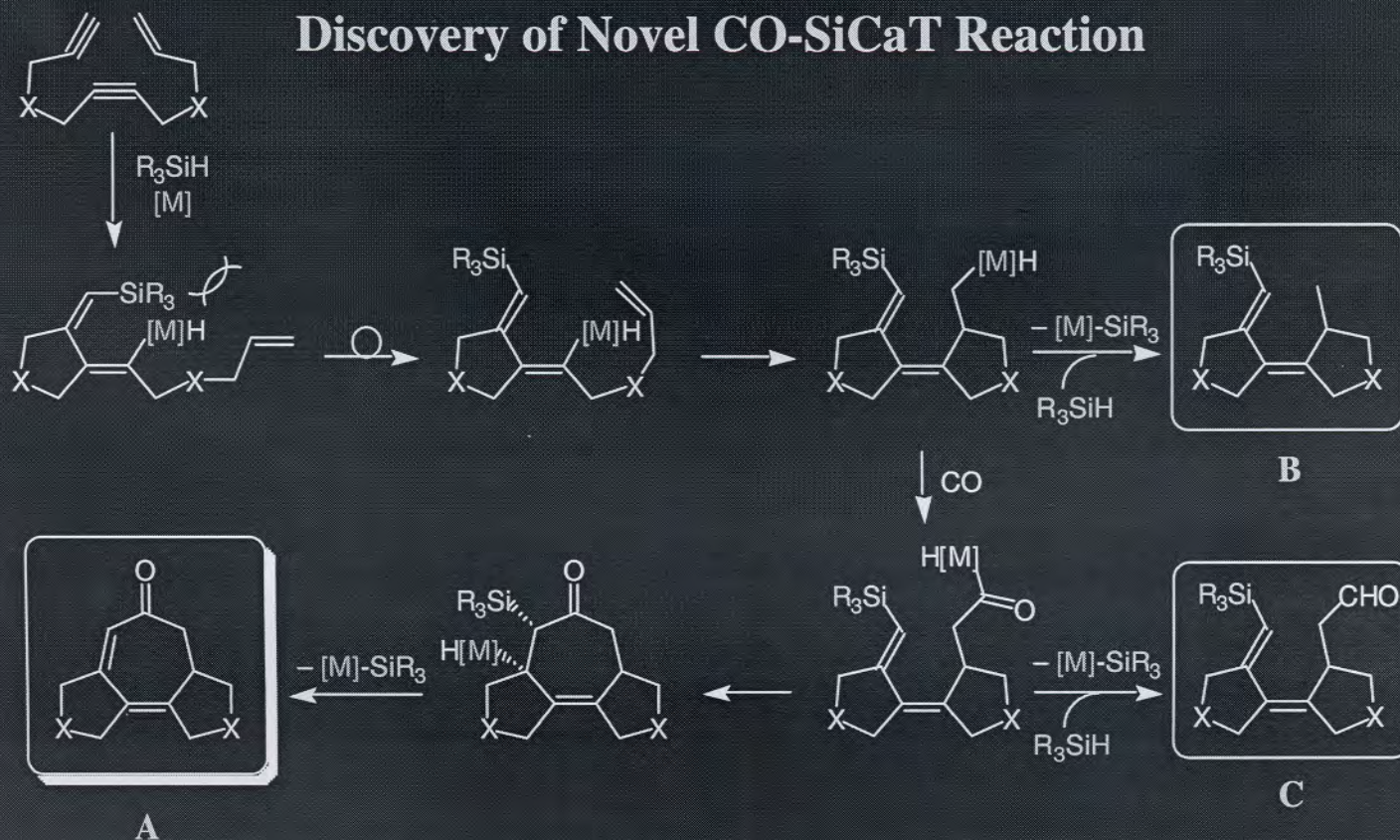
N. Mizutani, W.-H. Chiou, and I. Ojima, *Org. Lett.*, **4**, 4575-4578 (2002)

Synthesis of Azabicyclo[5.4.0] Systems by the CHC Process



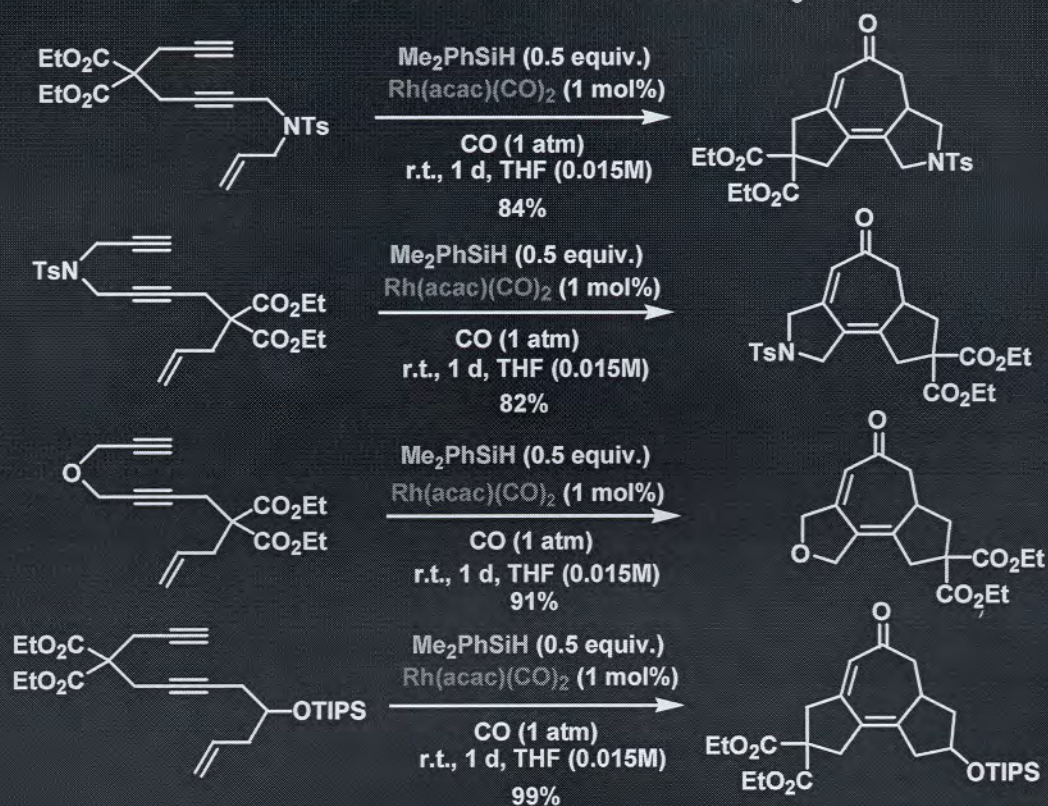
Wen-Hua Chiou

Discovery of Novel CO-SiCaT Reaction



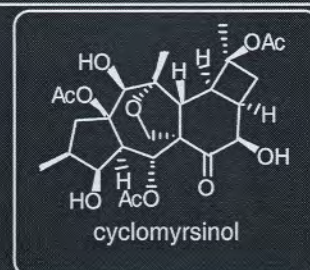
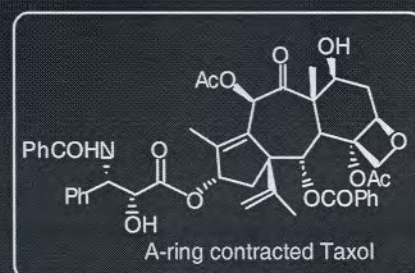
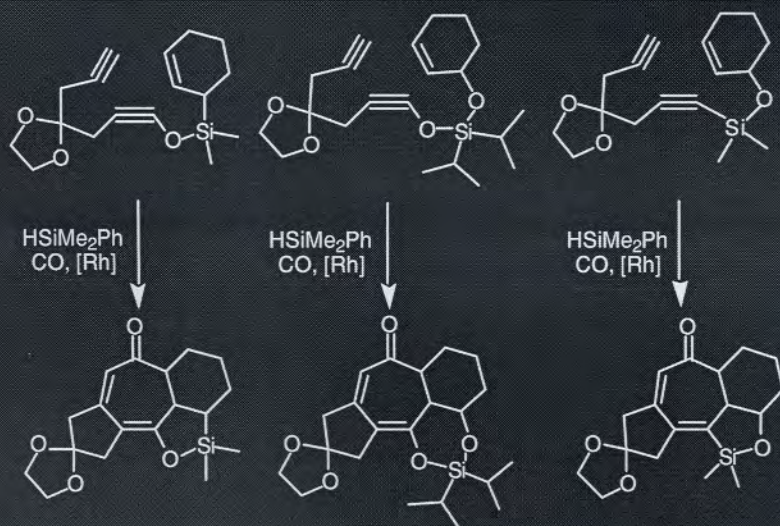
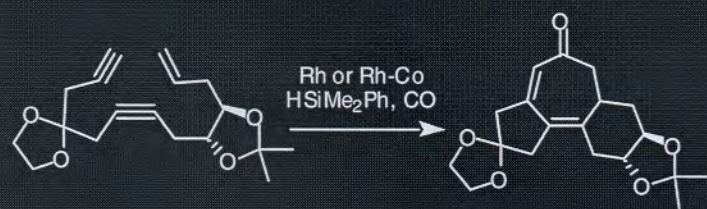
I. Ojima and S.-Y. Lee, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **122**, 2385-2386 (2000)

Novel CO-SiCaT of Enediynes

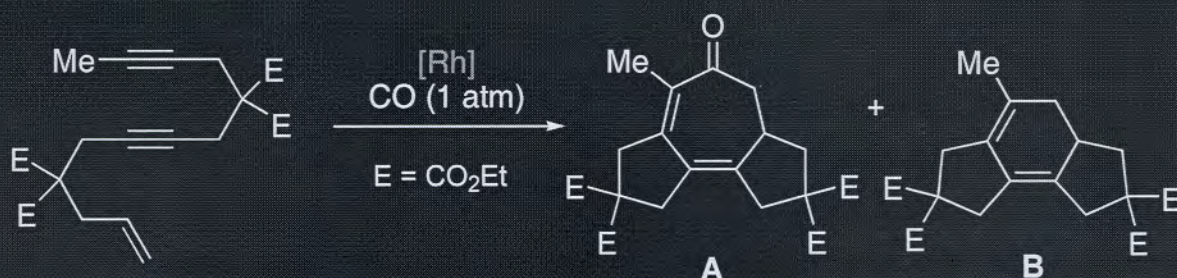


Masaki Fujiwara, Victor C. Vassar

Potential Target Skeletons for Applications of CO-SiCaT



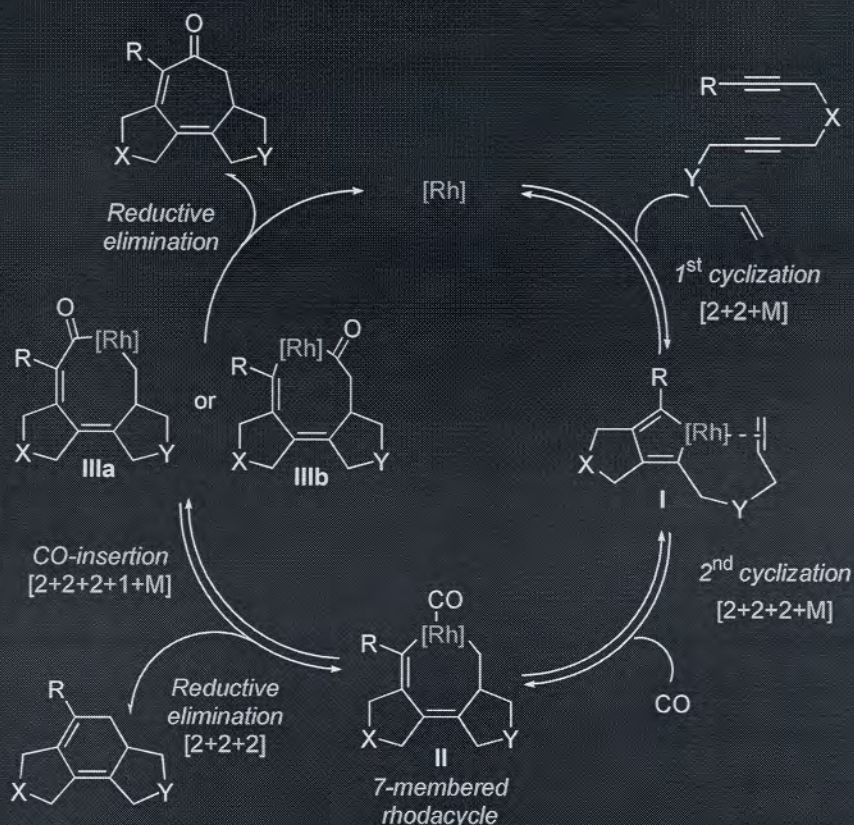
Discovery of Novel [2+2+2+1] Cycloaddition Process



Entry	PhMe ₂ SiH	Catalyst	Solvent	Conditions	A	B
1	none	[Rh(COD)Cl] ₂	toluene	50 °C, 24h	80	9
2	none	[Rh(COD)Cl] ₂	Cl(CH ₂) ₂ Cl	50 °C, 16h	88	<4
3	none	Rh(acac)(CO) ₂	toluene	50 °C, 24h	49	20
4	0.5 equiv.	[Rh(COD)Cl] ₂	toluene	70 °C, 24h	0	70
5	0.3 equiv.	Rh(acac)(CO) ₂	toluene	70 °C, 3h	0	96
6	0.5 equiv.	[Rh(COD)Cl] ₂	THF	50 °C, 24h	no reaction	

Masaki Fujiwara, Bibia Bennacer

Mechanism of Novel [2+2+2+1] Cycloaddition Process



B. Bennacer, M. Fujiwara, I. Ojima, *Org. Lett.* (2004) in press

Scope of Novel [2+2+2+1] Cycloaddition Process

Entry	Substrate	Conditions ¹	Product	Yield (%) ^{2,3}	Entry	Substrate	Conditions ¹	Product	Yield (%) ^{2,3}
1		Cl(CH ₂) ₂ Cl 50 °C, 24 h		97 (93)	8		Cl(CH ₂) ₂ Cl 50 °C, 36 h R = OMe		92 (87)
2		Cl(CH ₂) ₂ Cl 50 °C, 21 h		79 (77)	9		Toluene 80 °C, 22 h R = OBn		91 (86)
3		Cl(CH ₂) ₂ Cl 50 °C, 21 h		53 (52)	10		Cl(CH ₂) ₂ Cl 60 °C, 22 h R = OAc		82 (75)
4		Cl(CH ₂) ₂ Cl 50 °C, 14 h		88 (85)	11		Cl(CH ₂) ₂ Cl 60 °C, 24 h R = C(CH ₃) ₂		78 (72)
5		Cl(CH ₂) ₂ Cl 50 °C, 22 h		84 (83)	12		Toluene 50 °C, 32 h		59 (56)
6		Cl(CH ₂) ₂ Cl 50 °C, 14 h		69 (62)	13		Cl(CH ₂) ₂ Cl 50 °C, 21 h		53 (51)
7		Cl(CH ₂) ₂ Cl 50 °C, 24 h		70 (66)	14		Cl(CH ₂) ₂ Cl 50 °C, 24 h		>98 (97)

1) All reactions were run with 50-100 mg of enediyne (C = 0.1 M) under CO (1 atm) using 5 mol% of [Rh(COD)Cl]₂. 2) 1H-NMR yields using mesitylene as internal standard. 3) Isolated yields based on an average of two runs.

B. Bennacer, M. Fujiwara, I. Ojima, *Org. Lett.* (2004) in press

One of the key problems with conventional chemotherapy:

Cytotoxicity: In addition to killing cancer cells, anticancer drugs destroy healthy tissue, causing the side effects usually associated with this type of treatment.

Possible solution

Tumor-Activated Prodrugs (TAPs)

Combining powerful anti-cancer compounds with tumor-targeting molecules

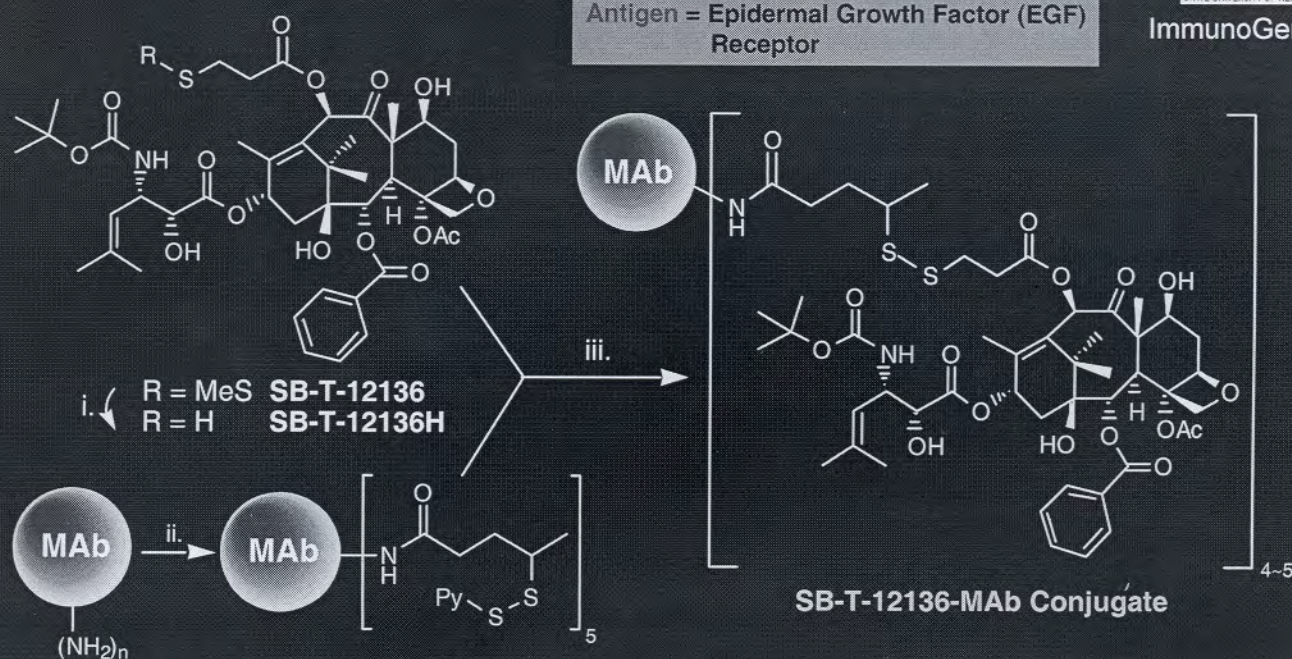
⇒ **Taxoid–Monoclonal Antibody Immunoconjugates**

Synthesis of Taxoid-MAb Conjugate



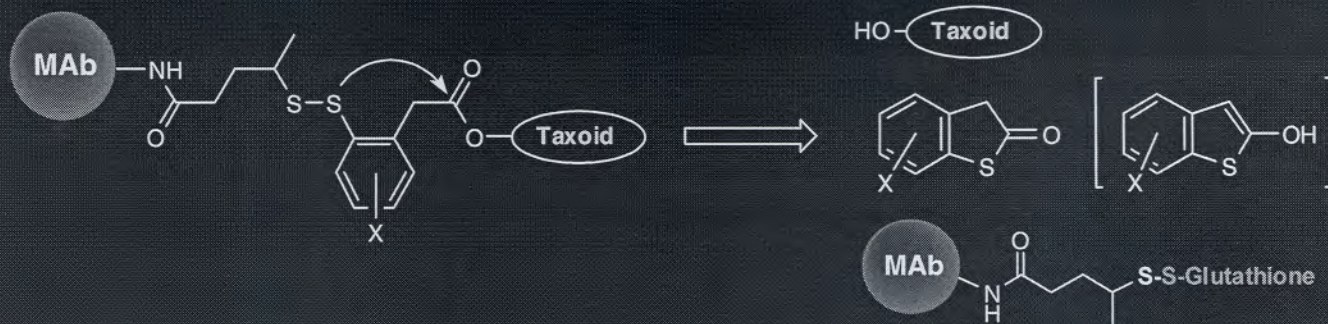
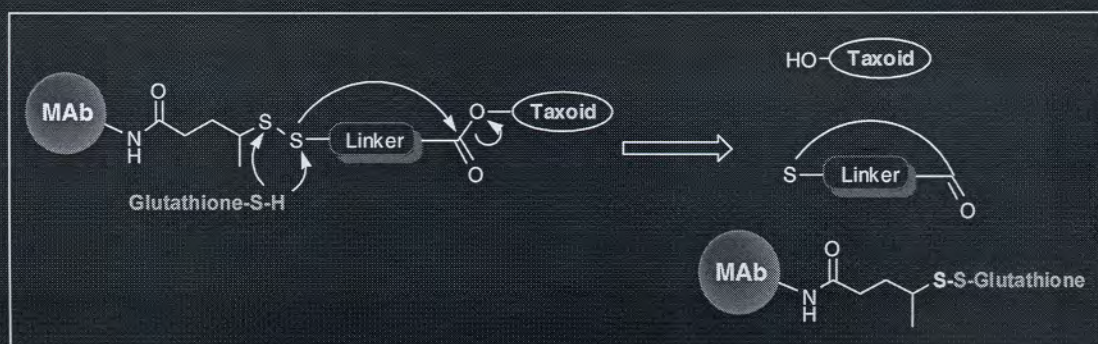
ImmunoGen, Inc.

Antigen = Epidermal Growth Factor (EGF) Receptor



(i) dithiothreitol (DTT); (ii) *N*-succinimidyl-4-(2-pyridyldithio) pentanoate (SPP, 10 equiv in ethanol), 50 mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 6.5, NaCl (50 mM), EDTA (2 mM), 90 min; (iii) 50 mM potassium phosphate buffer, pH 6.5, NaCl (50 mM), EDTA (2 mM), **SB-T-12136H** (1.7 equiv per dithiopyridyl group, in EtOH), 24 h.

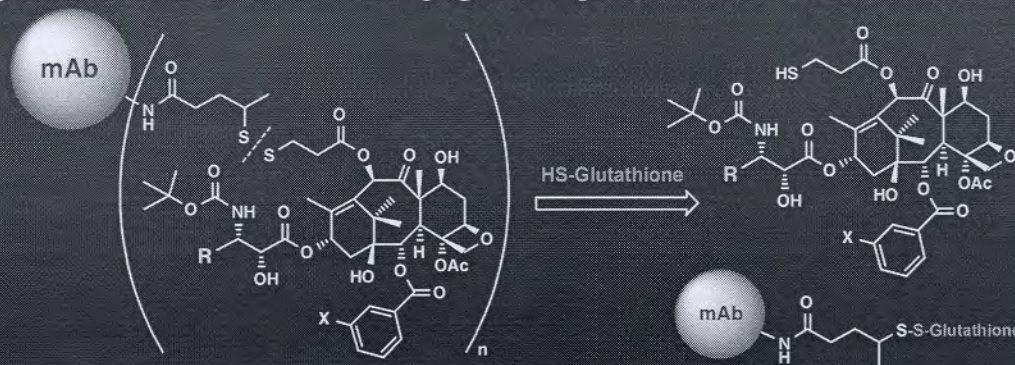
New Linkers for the Second-Generation Taxoid-mAb Conjugates



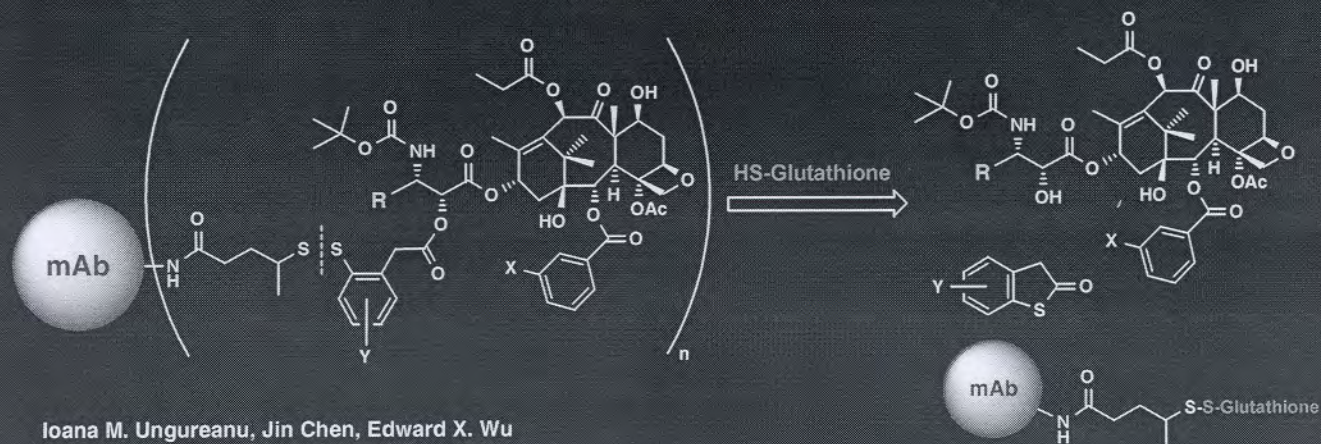
Iwao Ojima, *Chem. Bio. Chem.* **5**, 628-635 (2004)

Ioana M. Ungureanu, Jin Chen

First-generation Taxoid-mAb conjugate --- generation of 10-modified taxoid



Second-generation Taxoid-mAb conjugate --- release of the original taxoid



Ioana M. Ungureanu, Jin Chen, Edward X. Wu

Acknowledgment

\$\$\$\$

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New York State Science & Technology Foundation
Indena SpA
Rhone-Poulenc Rorer (Aventis)
ImmunoGen, Inc.
Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation
Japan Halon Co., Ltd.
Ajinomoto Co., Inc.
Yuki Gosei Yakuhin K. K.
Central Glass Co., Ltd.**

