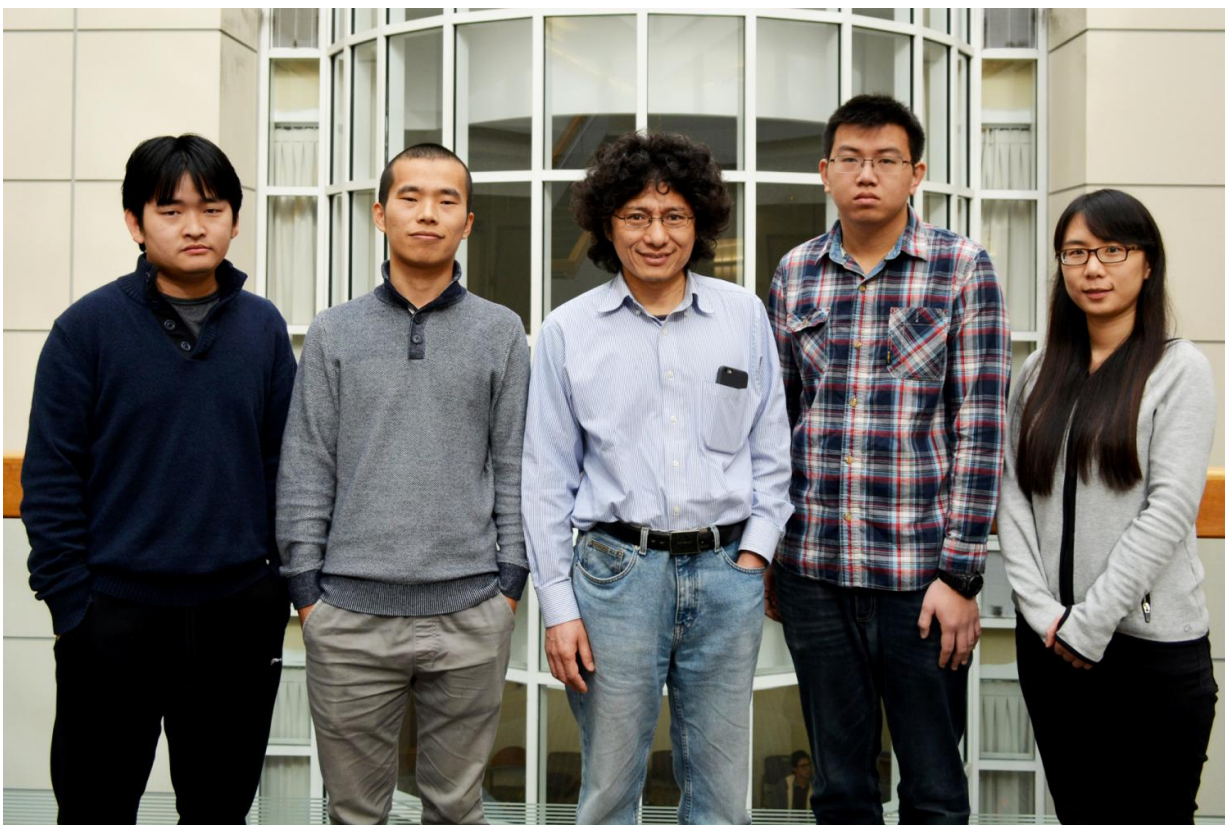


Chemists unveil versatile new method for making chiral drug molecules

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Authors left to right: Ruyi Zhu, Qing-Feng Wu (first author), Jin-Quan Yu (senior author), Peng-Xiang Shen and Qian Shao were among the study authors at The Scripps Research Institute. (Photo by Madeline McCurry-Schmidt.)
Credit: The Scripps Research Institute

Chemists at The Scripps Research Institute (TSRI) have invented a new

technique for constructing chiral drug molecules.

Chiral molecules are those whose structural complexity allows them to have mirror-image, "left-handed" and "right-handed" forms. For [drug molecules](#), usually only one of those forms works—the other may even have unwanted side-effects—and thus pharmaceutical chemists have a great need for methods to build molecules in a single chiral form, rather than an even mix of both.

The new molecular construction technique, unveiled in a *Science* online First Release paper on February 2, 2017, represents a significant milestone in chiral chemistry. It creates a structure that chemists call an α -chiral center, thereby enabling the synthesis of a great variety of potentially valuable chiral drugs and other products.

At the same time—unlike most previous chirality-inducing reactions—it requires only inexpensive and widely available starting chemicals.

"This method essentially mimics the ability of the enzymes in our cells to turn simple [organic molecules](#) into [chiral molecules](#)," said senior author Jin-Quan Yu, Frank and Bertha Hupp Professor in the Department of Chemistry at TSRI.

Over the past decade or so, Yu and his laboratory have invented dozens of new molecule-building reactions that have been adopted widely by chemists in academia and industry. Most are C-H activation reactions, which remove a hydrogen (H) atom—the simplest and most common feature of organic molecules—from one of the carbon (C) atoms of the molecular backbone, and replace it with a more complex cluster of atoms called a functional group.

Increasingly, Yu and his colleagues have designed these reactions to create the asymmetry needed for chiral drugs.

In a paper in *Science* last August, for example, they described a set of chiral asymmetry-making reactions that work by selectively activating just one of the two [hydrogen atoms](#) on a methylene group (CH_2), a feature of many organic molecules. Like most of the C-H activations developed by the Yu Laboratory, this reaction employs a palladium atom to break the targeted C-H bond, and a special "ligand" molecule to steer the palladium atom precisely where it needs to go.

The new set of reactions has an even more challenging target: a cluster of carbon and hydrogen atoms known as an isopropyl group, another feature of many organic molecules. The ligands developed for the reaction, derivatives of aminomethyl oxazoline, effectively select a carbon at just one side of the isopropyl group and replace one of its hydrogen atoms with a functional group.

Yu's team showed that they can use the ligands to add aryl, alkene and alkyne functional groups—common building-blocks in the construction of drug molecules.

The intended starting material for the new reactions is an isopropyl-bearing molecule called isobutyric acid, although the reactions also work well on related molecules. Isobutyric acid is cheaply produced in very large quantities using standard industrial methods, and it can also be generated from waste biomass such as crushed sugar cane—making it a more environmentally friendly ingredient for chemical reactions.

Isobutyric acid is also found in nature, and bacteria and other organisms have evolved enzymes that convert it to natural chiral molecules. In the past few decades, pharmaceutical chemists have learned to harness some of these natural enzyme reactions—using genetically engineered bacteria—to help them build chiral drug molecules. However, these enzyme-driven reactions are restricted to isobutyric acid as a starting molecule and are very limited in the chiral molecules they can yield. The

new ligand/catalyst, while essentially mimicking nature's synthetic feat, is much more versatile.

"Now that we know how to selectively break that one C-H bond with a palladium catalyst, we're not limited to the reactions that enzymes can do," Yu said.

He added that researchers at Bristol-Myers Squibb, which has a research collaboration agreement with the Yu Laboratory, are already using the new reactions to make potential new drug molecules.

More information: "Formation of α -chiral centers by asymmetric β -C(sp³)-H arylation, alkenylation, and alkynylation," *Science*
[science.sciencemag.org/cgi/doi ... 1126/science.aal5175](https://science.sciencemag.org/cgi/doi/10.1126/science.aal5175)

Provided by The Scripps Research Institute

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