

Accelerating Drug Discovery: Enabling Tools and Techniques

*Steve Jordan
Director R&D Chemistry
Biotage*



Synthesis and Purification Workflow



What slows down drug discovery?

1. Target and Synthesis Design
2. Reaction
3. Work-up - usually extraction & evaporation
4. Purification - usually chromatography
5. Spectral Analysis Registration

Bottlenecks (3) and (4) become greater with microwave chemistry

What Tools are available today

The Tool Box

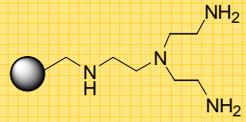
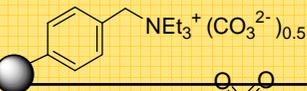
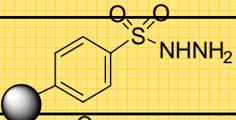
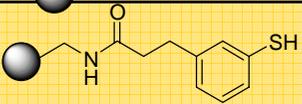
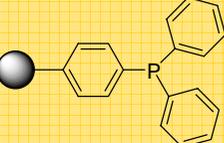
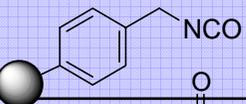
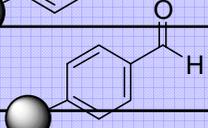
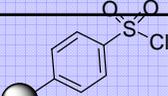
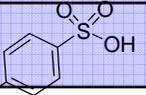
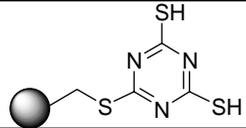
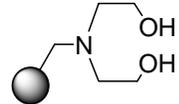
1. Polymer supported reagents
2. Polymer supported scavengers
3. Silica supported Reagents
4. Silica supported Scavengers
5. Microwave heating
6. Automated purification systems

How can we use these effectively

Biotage Resin Reagents

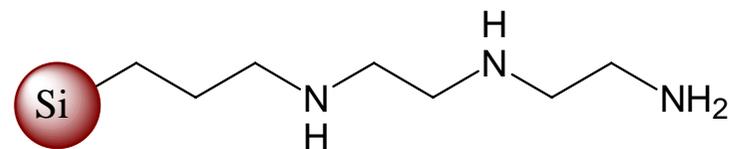
Bound Reagent	Solution Analog	Application
PS-TsCl	p-toluenesulfonyl chloride	Catch & Release
MP-TsOH	p-toluenesulfonic acid	Catch & Release
PS-DIEA	Hindered tertiary amine	Amine base
PS-NMM	N-methyl morpholine	Non-benzylic base
PS-TBD	TBD	Strong Base
PS-DMAP	DMAP	Catalyst, Catch & Release
MP-Carbonate	Ammonium carbonate	Base, Catch & Release
PS-Triphenylphosphine	Triphenylphosphine	Mitsunobu/Wittig/Halogenation
PS-PPh ₃ -Pd	Triphenylphosphine Pd(0)	Palladium Catalyst
PS-Carbodiimide	DCC	Coupling Agent
PS-HOBt (HL)	HOBt	Coupling agent
MP-Borohydride	Sodium borohydride	Reducing Agent
MP-Cyanoborohydride	Sodium cyanoborohydride	Reducing agent
MP-Triacetoxyborohydride	Sodium triacetoxy borohydride	Reducing agent
MP-TsO-TEMPO	TEMPO	Oxidizing Agent

Biotage Polymeric Scavengers

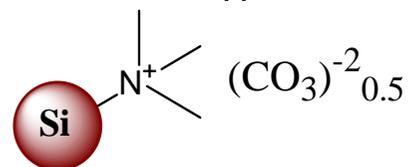
Electrophile	PS-Trisamine MP-Trisamine		Acyl halides, Sulfonyl halides, Isocyanates
	MP-Carbonate		Carboxylic acids, Phenols
	PS-Tosylhydrazide		Aldehydes, Ketones
	PS-Thiophenol		Alkylating agents
	PS-Triphenylphosphine		Alkyl halides
Nucleophile	PS-Isocyanate MP-Isocyanate		1°, 2° amines, hydrazine
	PS-Benzaldehyde		1° amines
	PS-Tosyl chloride		Anilines, Alcohols
	MP-Tosic acid		Amines, Anilines
Metal	MP-TMT		Pd (0)
	MP-DEAM		Ti(IV), Sn(IV), Boronic acids

Silica-supported Reagents/Scavengers

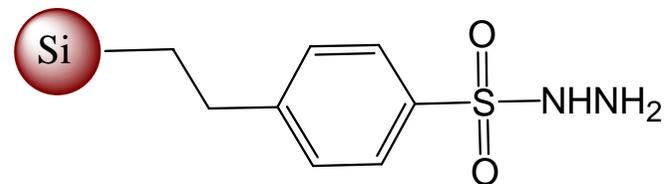
ISOLUTE® Si-Triamine



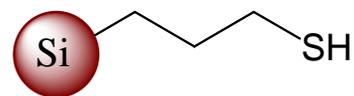
ISOLUTE® Si-Carbonate



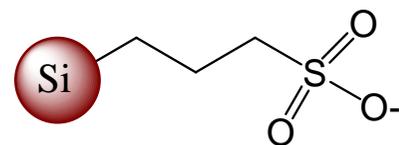
ISOLUTE® Si-Ts-Hydrazine



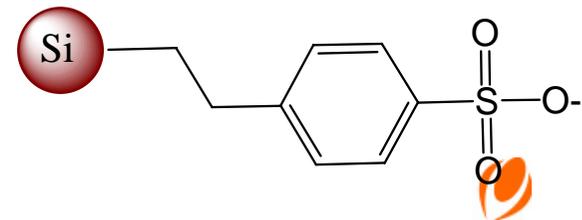
ISOLUTE® Si-Thiol



ISOLUTE® Si-Propylsulfonic acid (SCX-2)

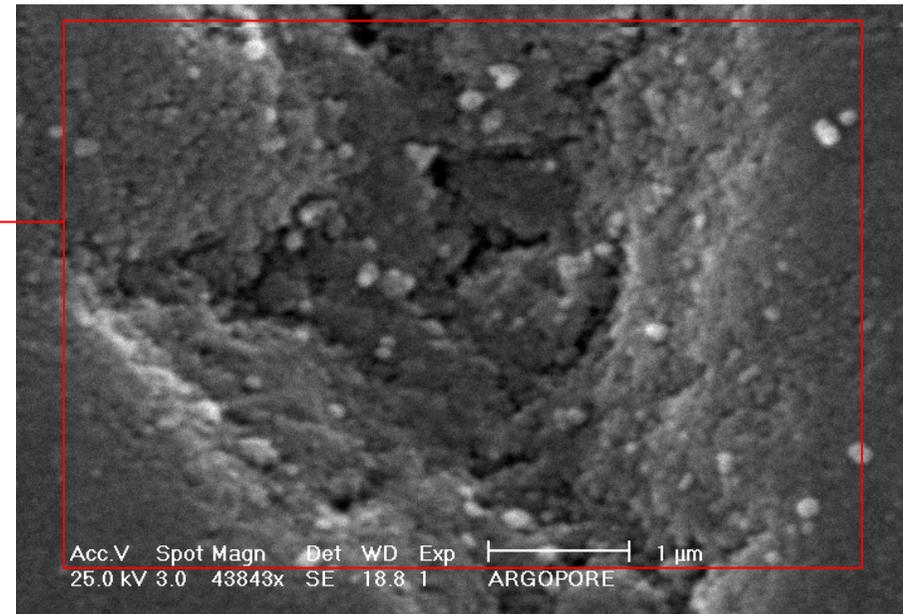
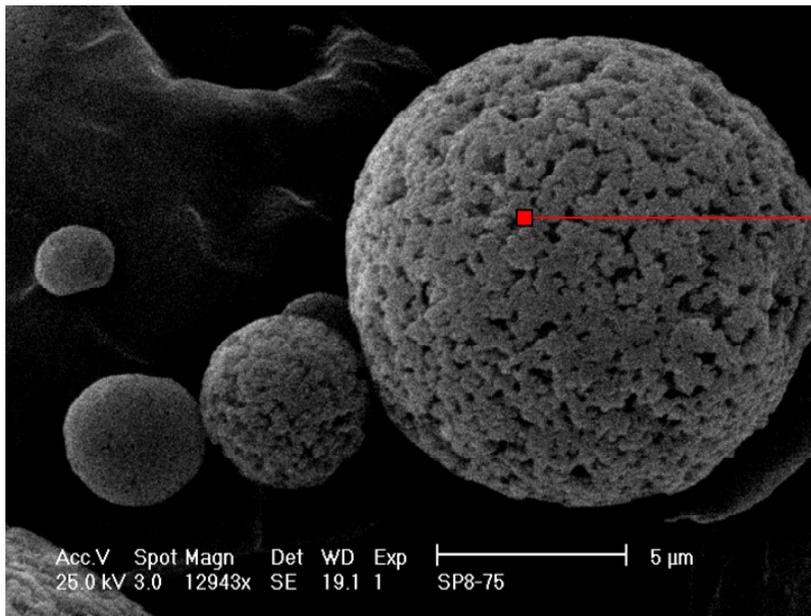


ISOLUTE® Si-EthylPhenyl sulfonic acid (SCX-3)

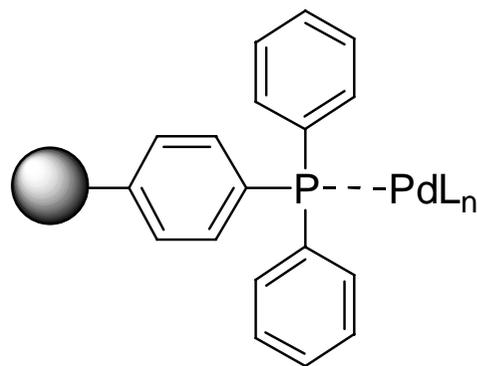



Biotage

Surface Images of an MP-Resin



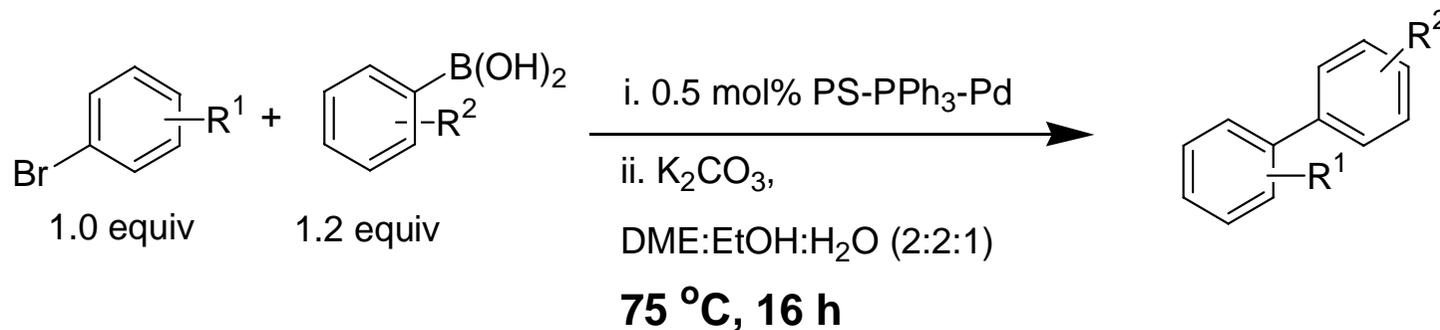
PS-Triphenylphosphine-Pd(0)



Bound Pd(0) Catalyst

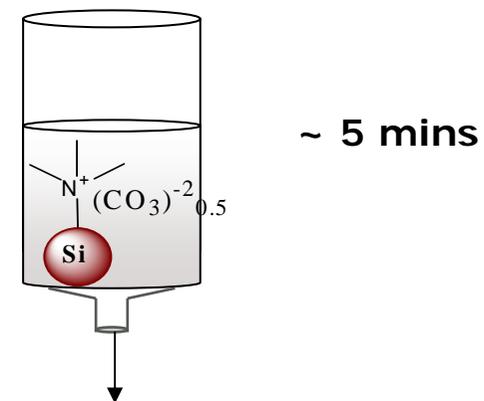
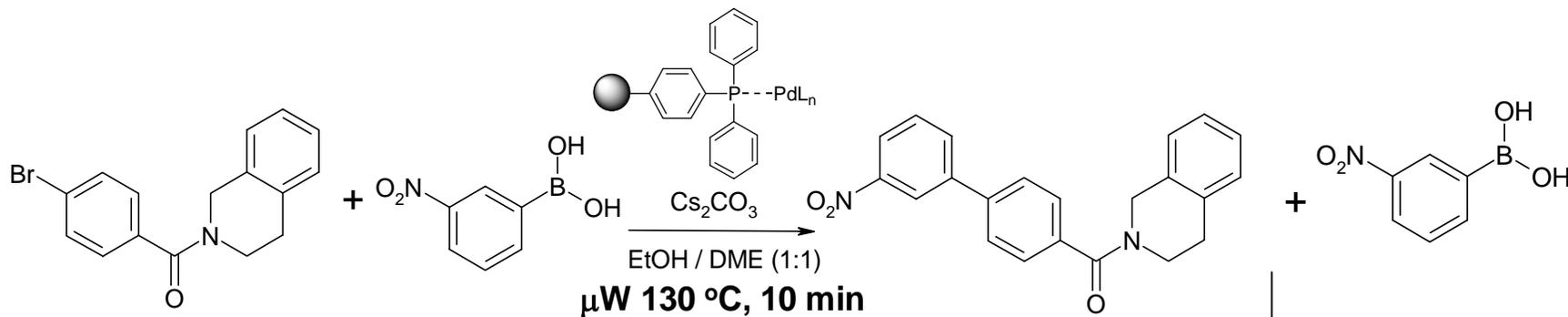
- Stable to air, light and moisture
- Easy Handling
- Shelf-stable at room temperature
- Simplified product isolation
- Low Pd levels in product (< 100ppm)

PS-PPh₃-Pd : Suzuki Coupling (Traditional)

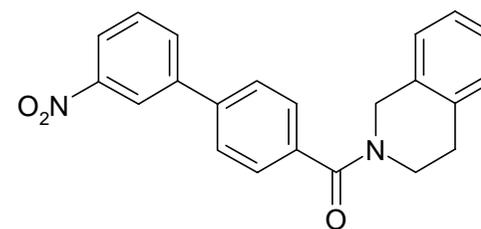
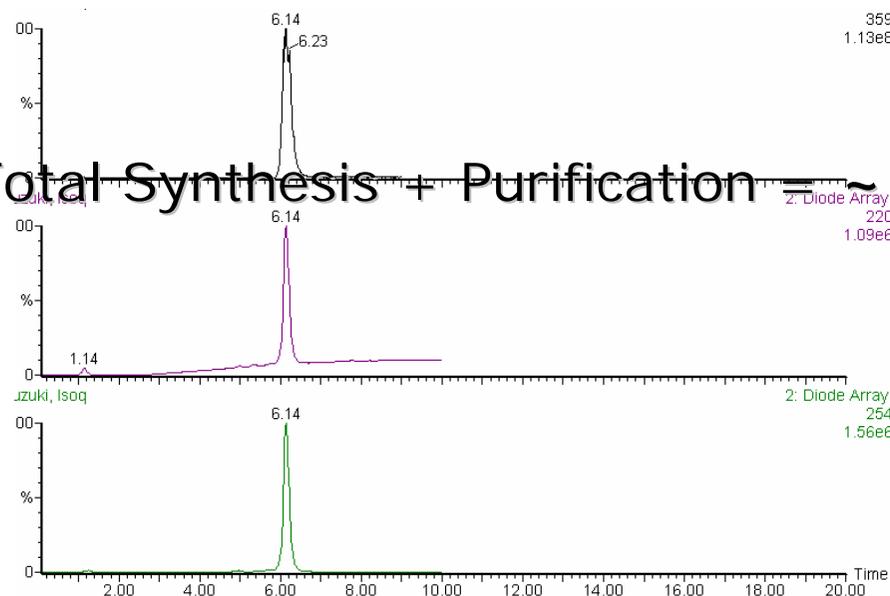


- Reactions performed under air, no inert conditions required
- Products isolated in high purity and yield
- Low palladium level in products (< 60 ppm)

PS-PPh₃-Pd & ISOLUTE® Si-Carbonate Rapid Suzuki Reaction & Workup

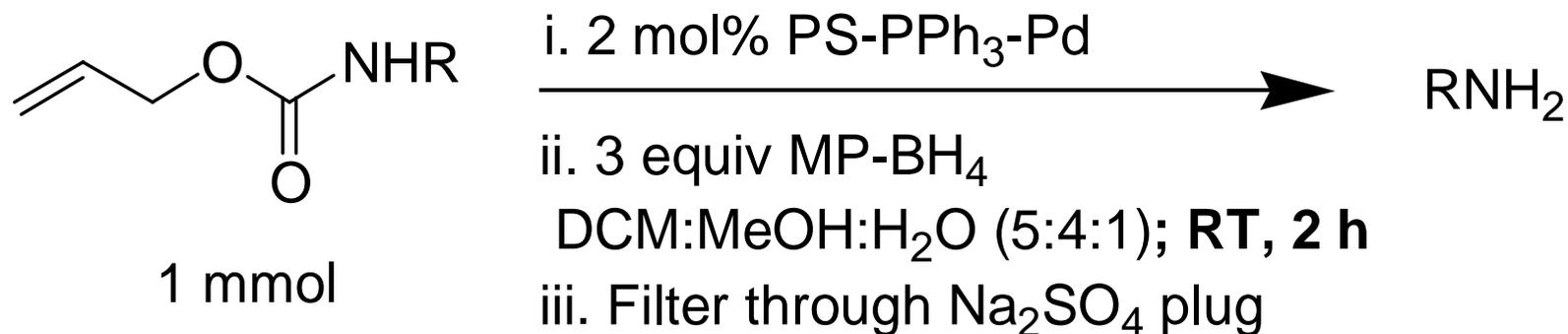


Total Synthesis + Purification ~ 15 min




Biotage

PS-PPh₃-Pd and MP-BH₄: Reductive Deprotection of N-Alloc



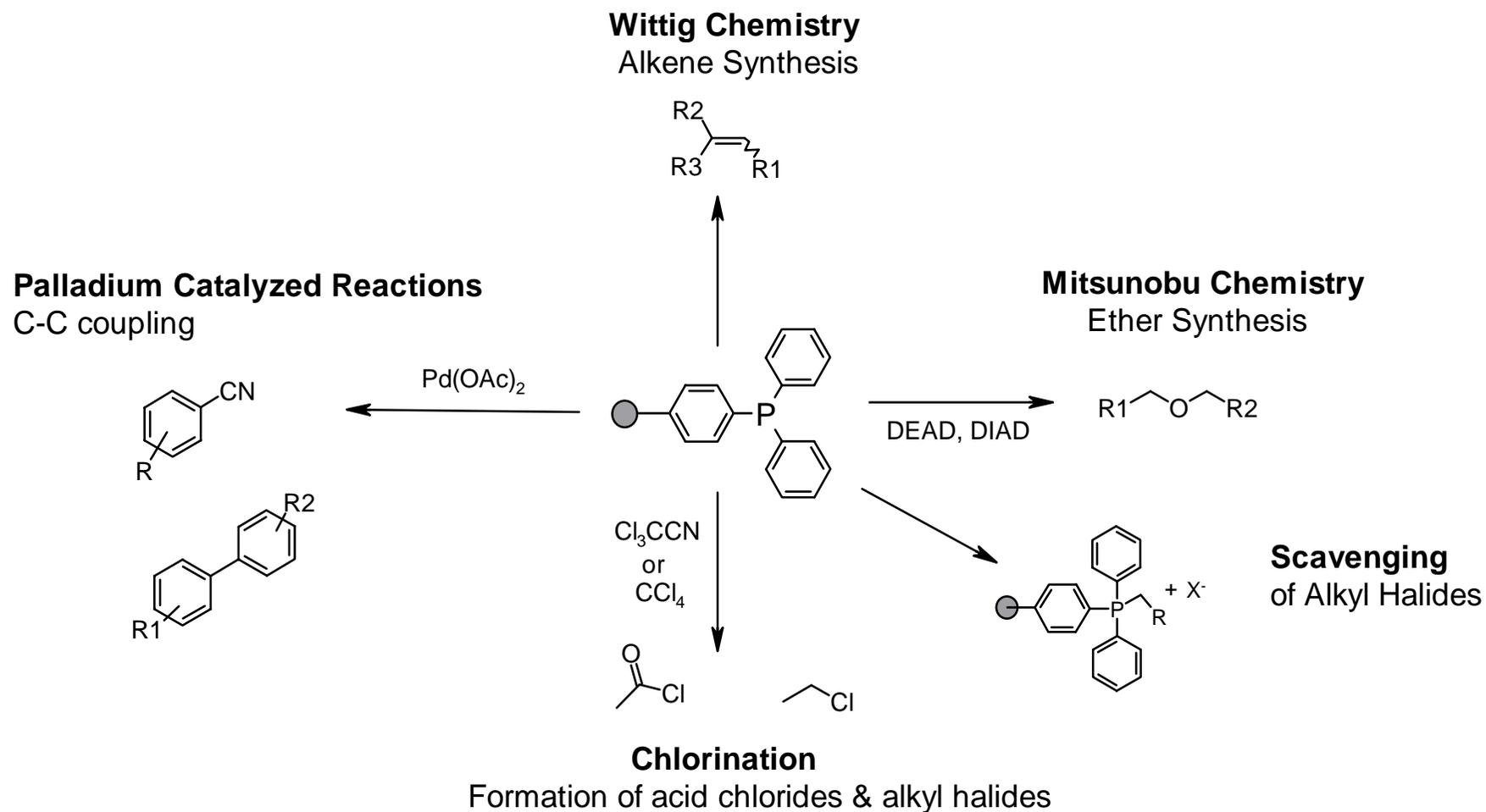
- Alloc orthogonal to Boc, Fmoc and Cbz groups
- Current Pd(0) catalyst drawbacks:
 - Formation of N-allylated by-product
 - Aqueous work-up
 - High Pd level in products
- Reactions performed under air at rt, no inert condition
- Products isolated in high yield and purity
- Low palladium level in products (< 100 ppm)

Key Microwave-Assisted Transformations

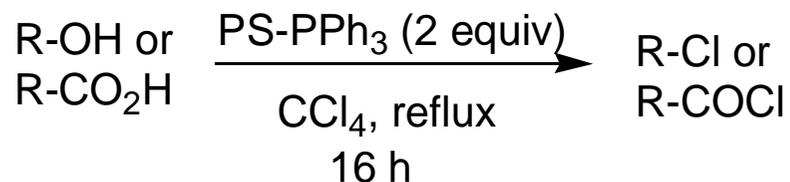
Solid-supported reagents/Scavengers

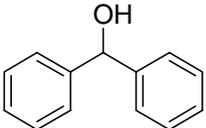
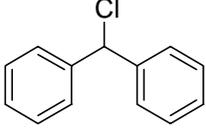
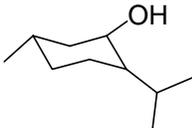
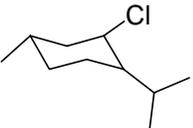
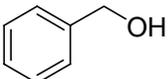
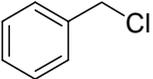
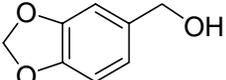
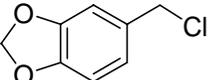
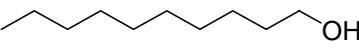
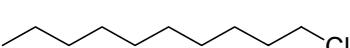
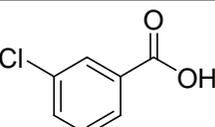
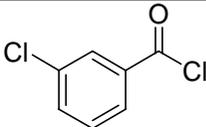
- Pd Catalyzed reactions
- **PS-Triphenylphosphine**
- Acid catalyzed Reactions
- Base Catalyzed reaction
- Amidation
- Reductive Amination
- Oxidation

PS-Triphenylphosphine



PS-Triphenylphosphine - Chlorination

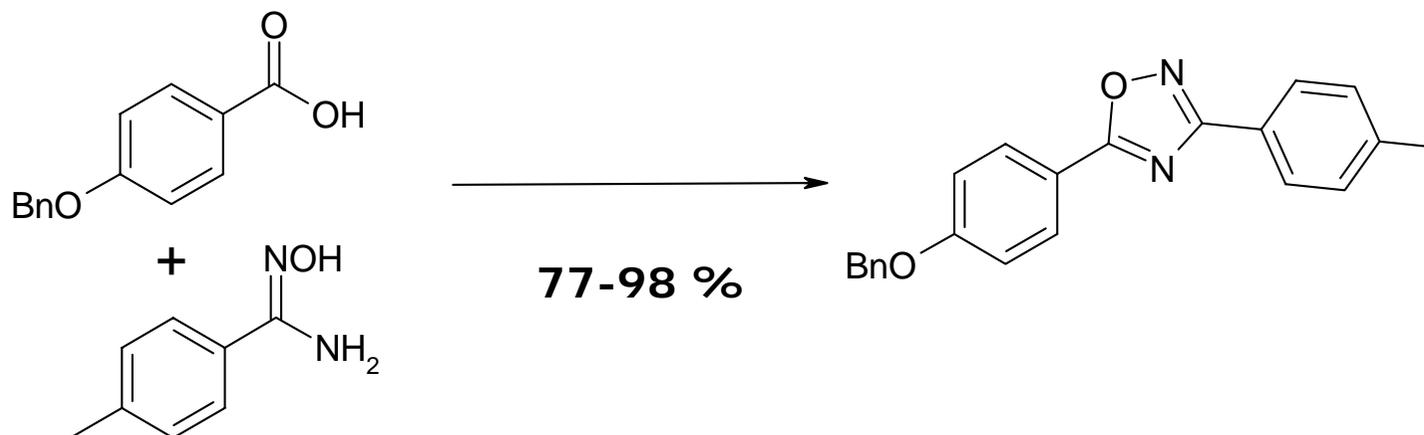


Alcohol	Product	Yield %	% Purity
		98	95
		74	64
		100	100
		100	100
		100	100
		73	90



From Rana, S., Gooding, O., Labadie, J. **2003** Unpublished optimized procedures

PS-Triphenylphosphine Microwave-assisted Chlorination



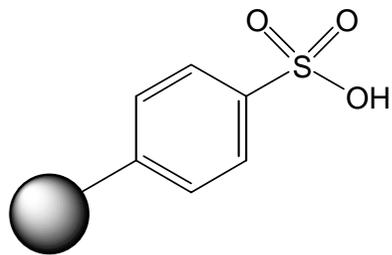
- (i) **PS-PPh₃** (3 equiv); CCl₃CN (1.5 equiv)
100 °C / 5 min
- (ii) DIEA (2 equiv); Aldoxime; THF
150 °C / 15 min

Key Microwave-Assisted Transformations

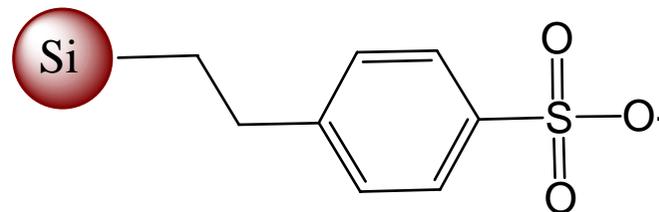
Solid-supported reagents/Scavengers

- Pd Catalyzed reactions
- PS-Triphenylphosphine
- **Acid catalyzed Reactions**
- Base Catalyzed reaction
- Amidation
- Reductive Amination
- Oxidation

Bound Acid: MP-TsOH ISOLUTE® Si-TsOH



MP-TsOH

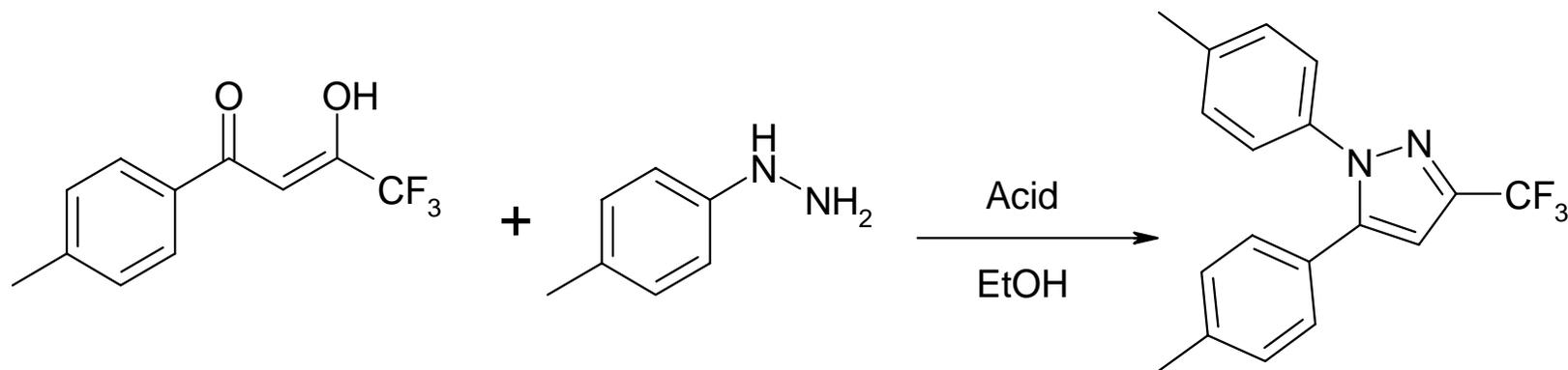


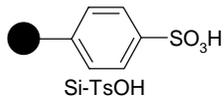
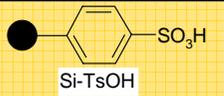
ISOLUTE® Si-TsOH

- Bound sulfonic acid equivalent
- Applications:
 - Acid catalyst
 - Cleavage of acid sensitive groups eg BOC-
 - Scavenger for amines & basic compounds
 - Catch and Release purifications

Solid-supported TsOH

Microwave-assisted Pyrazole Synthesis

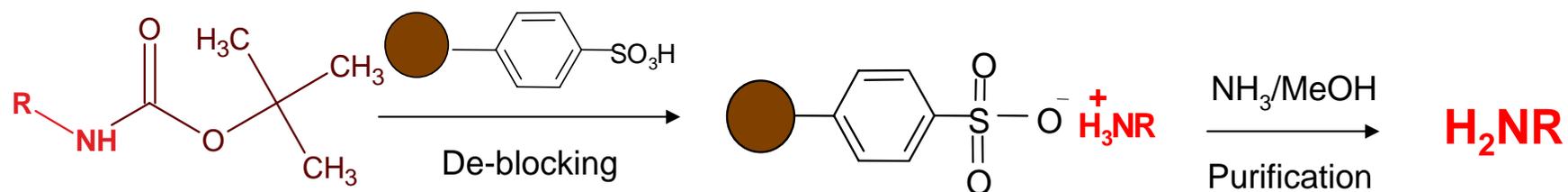


Entry	Acid	Method	Temp	time	Yield
1	p-TsOH	Non- μ W	100 °C	7 h	95 %
2	p-TsOH	μ W	160 °C	5 min	61 %
3	 Si-TsOH	Non- μ W	100 °C	6 h	84 %
4	 Si-TsOH	μ W	160 °C	5 min	95 %



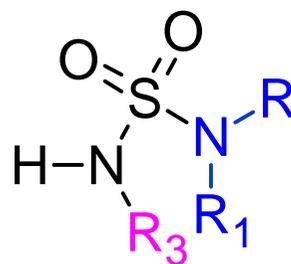
Biotage

Simultaneous BOC-deprotection & Amine Purification



Acidic Si-phenylsulfonic acid (Si-TsOH)

- spontaneously remove BOC- protected amine group
- purify the free amines via "Catch & Release" mechanism



Unsymmetrical sulfamides



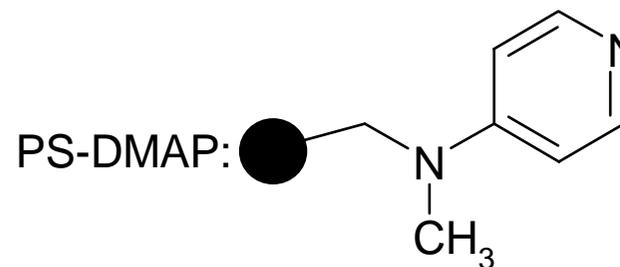
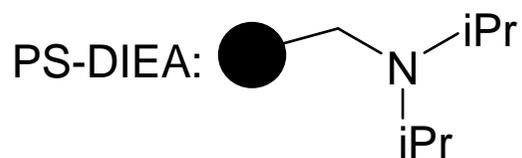
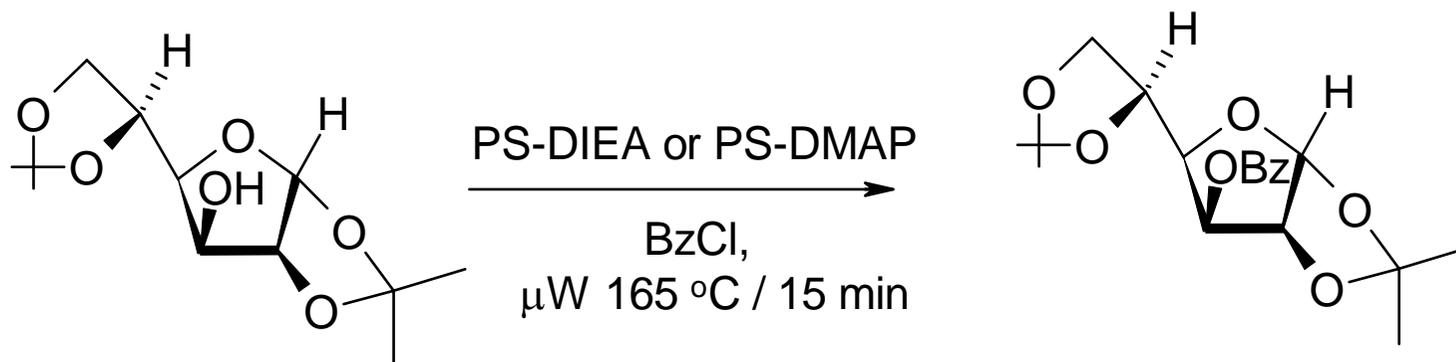
Key Microwave-Assisted Transformations

Solid-supported reagents/Scavengers

- Pd Catalyzed reactions
- PS-Triphenylphosphine
- Acid catalyzed Reactions
- **Base Catalyzed reaction**
- Amidation
- Reductive Amination
- Oxidation

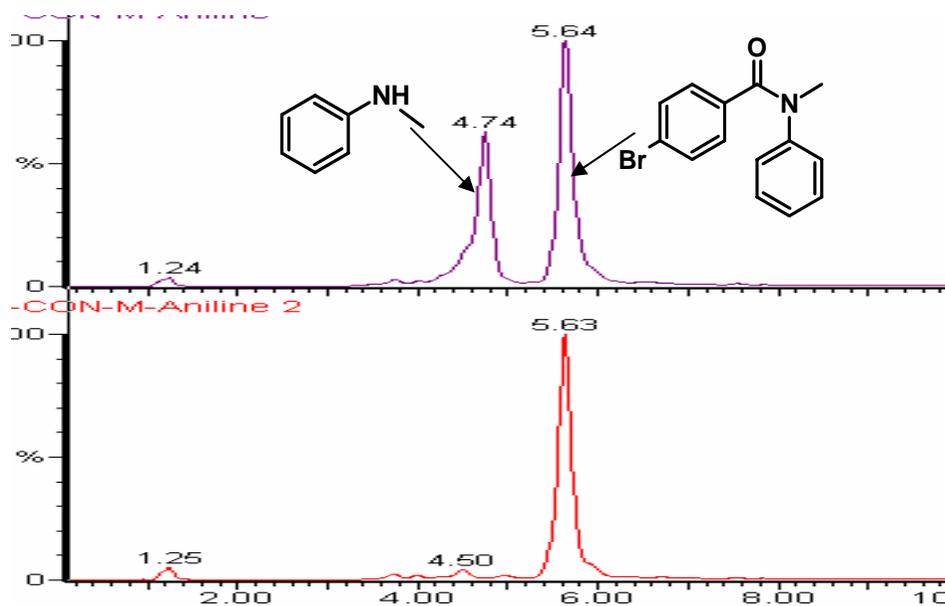
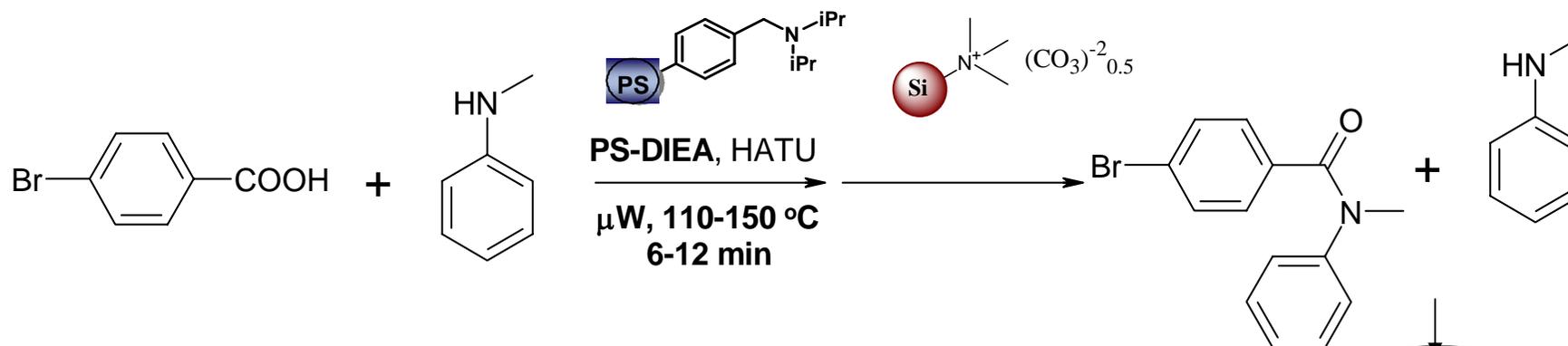
PS-DIEA

Acylation of Carbohydrates

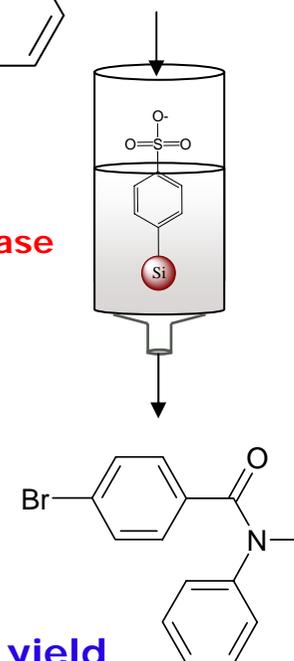


PS-DIEA, Si-Carbonate, Si-TsOH

Rapid Amidation and workup



Catch & Release



59% yield
97% Purity


Biotage

Key Microwave-Assisted Transformations

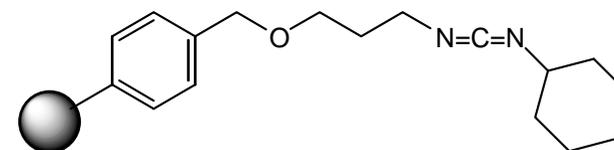
Solid-supported reagents/Scavengers

- Pd Catalyzed reactions
- PS-Triphenylphosphine
- Acid catalyzed Reactions
- Base Catalyzed reaction
- **Amidation**
- Reductive Amination
- Oxidation

Amide Synthesis: Reagent Comparison

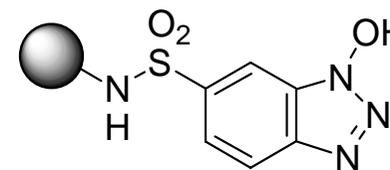
- **PS-Carbodiimide - Coupling Agent**

- One-step amide synthesis
- Scavenging may be required
- Rearrangement to acylisourea can be problematic ---Can be solved by addition of HOBt

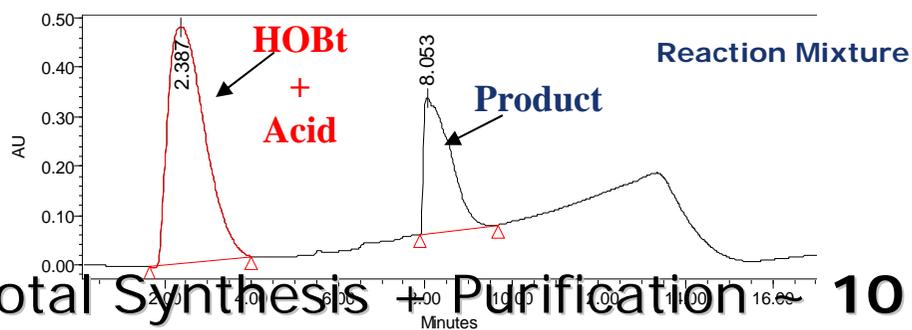
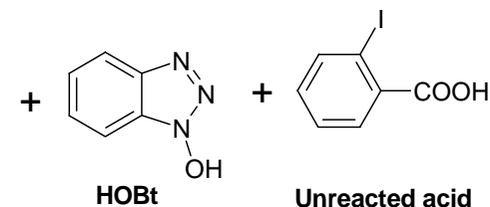
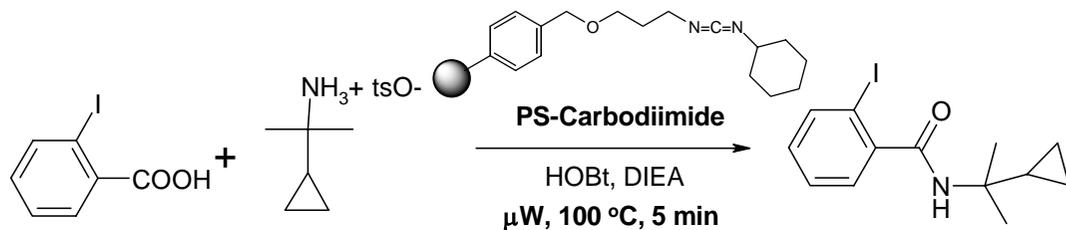


- **PS-HOBt - Active Esters**

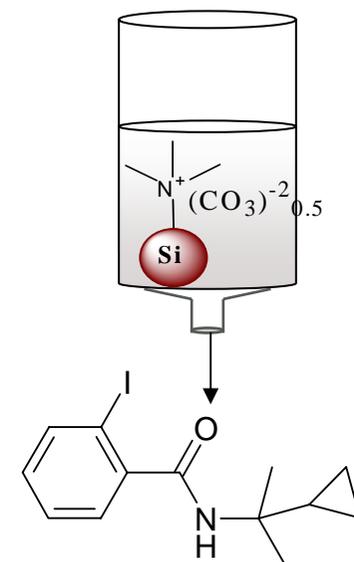
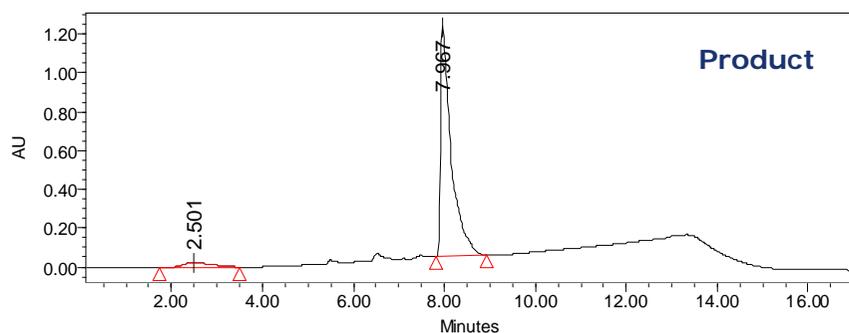
- Two-step process
- Amine = limiting reagent in acylation, affords high purity amides
- Storable reactive intermediate



PS-Carbodiimide & ISOLUTE[®] Si-Carbonate Rapid Acylation & Purification of Amines

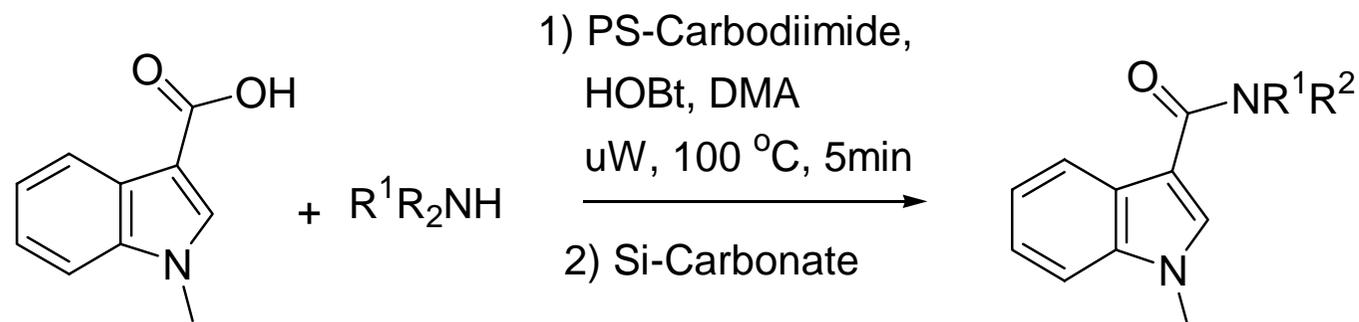


Total Synthesis + Purification = 10 mins



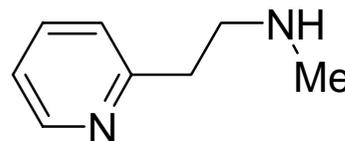
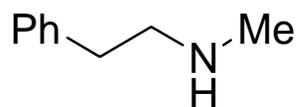
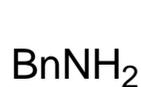
99% yield
98% Purity

PS-Carbodiimide: Microwave Assisted Synthesis



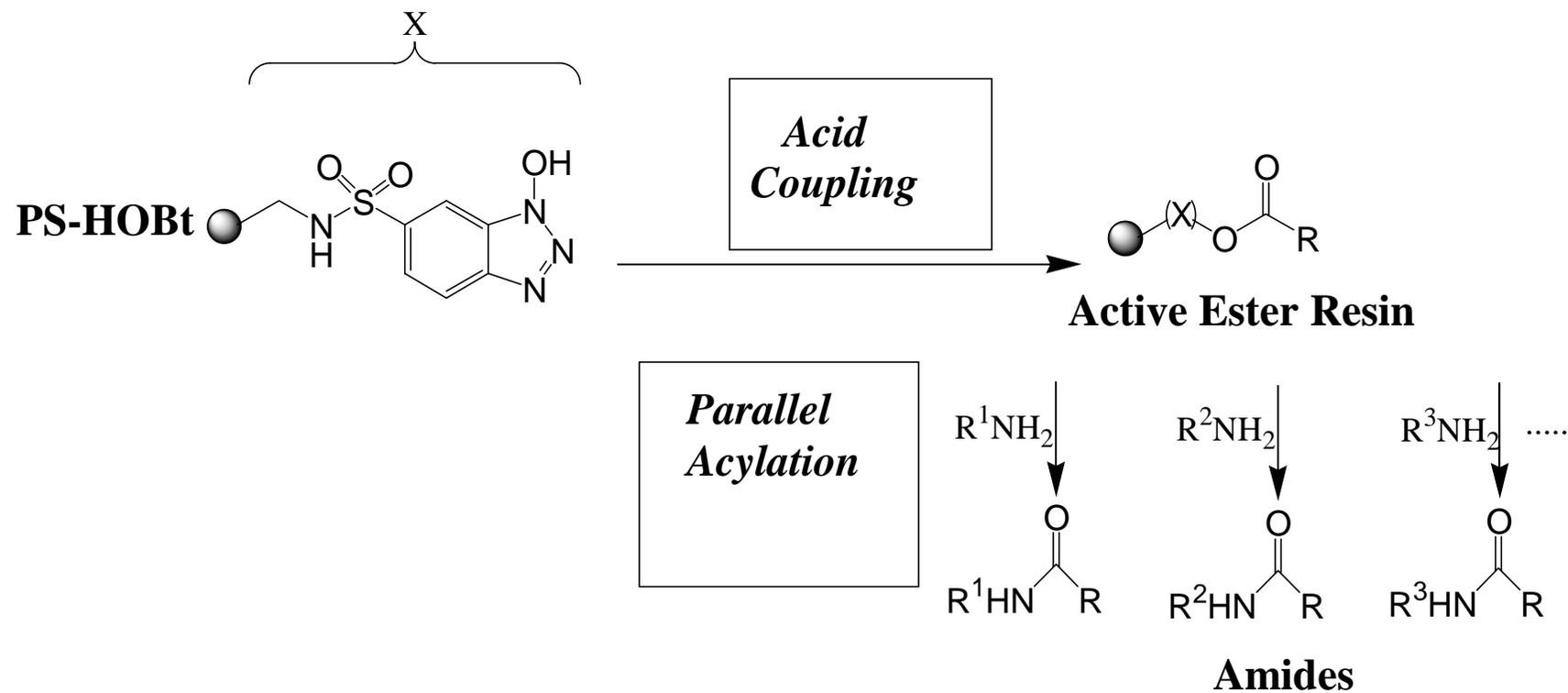
98% Yield
98% purity
< 15 min

R¹R₂NH =



- High yield, high purity using filtration, Si-CO₃ cartridge based purification

Amides From Active Ester Resins



PS-HOBt: Pop, I.E. et al., *J. Org. Chem.* **1997**, 62, 2594

Key Microwave-Assisted Transformations

Solid-supported reagents/Scavengers

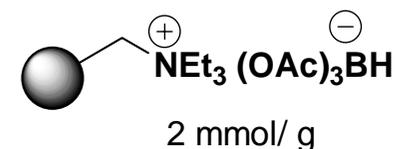
- Pd Catalyzed reactions
- PS-Triphenylphosphine
- Acid catalyzed Reactions
- Base Catalyzed reaction
- Amidation
- **Reductive Amination**
- Oxidation

Bound Reagents

Reductive Amination

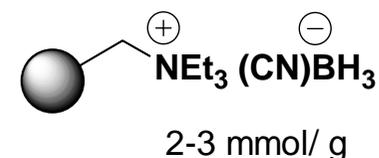
MP-BH(OAc)₃

- Tolerates acid-sensitive groups: ketals, acetals
- Secondary amines isolated as acetate
- Tertiary amines as free base



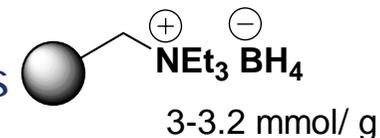
MP-BH₃CN

- Requires acetic acid
- Similar reactivity and scope
- Masked toxicity
- Very little pressure build up with MAOS



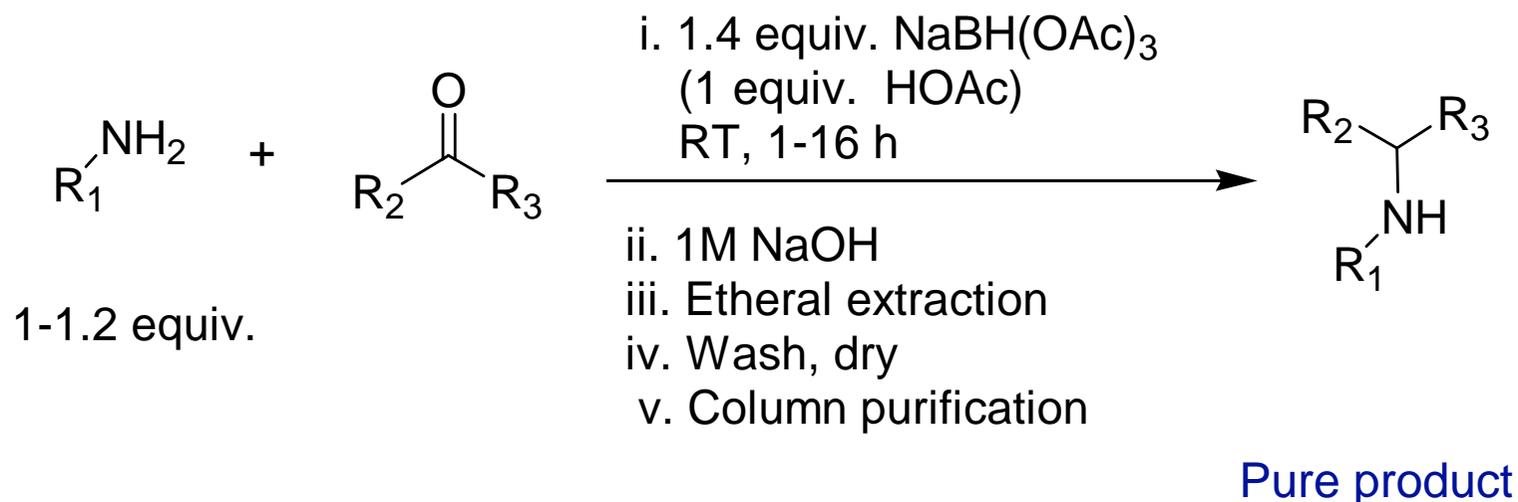
MP-BH₄ /Ti(iOPr)₄

- Suppresses over-alkylation with reactive carbonyls
- Enables use of:
 - sterically hindered carbonyls ie. adamantyl ketones
 - enolizable ketones eg acetophenone
- Titanium isopropoxide scavenged by PS-DEAM

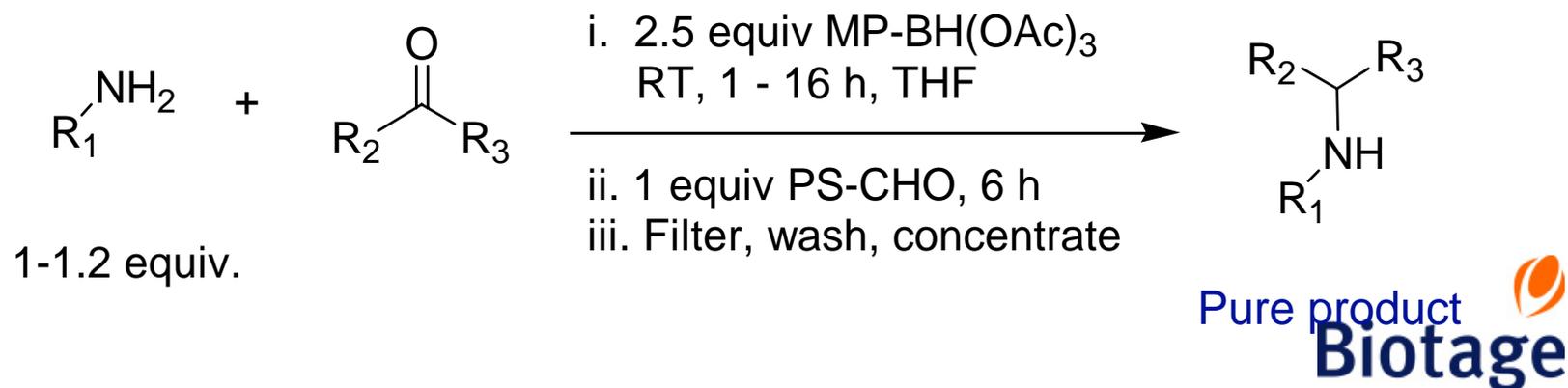


Synthesis of Secondary Amines

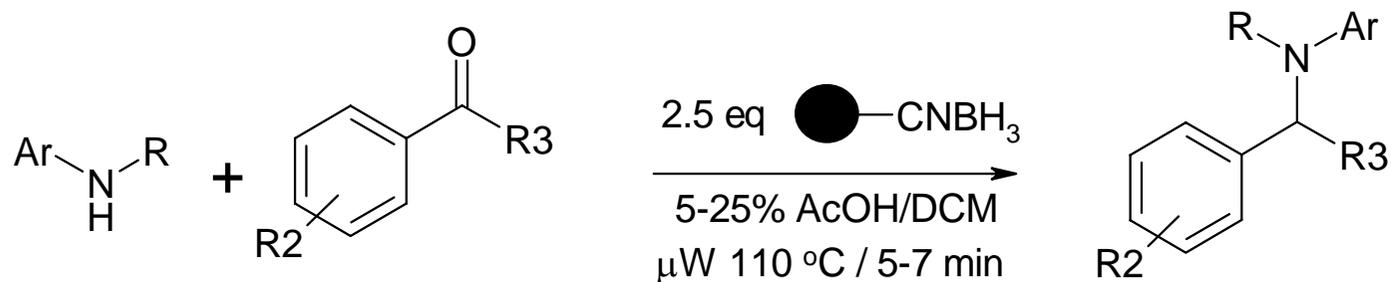
- Typical solution-phase protocol



- Expedited bound reagent protocol



MP-CN_{BH}₃ Reductive Amination



Amine	Carbonyl	Conv. Yield	μW Yield
		79 %	98 %
		91 %	85 %
		39 %	77 %
		63 %	79 %
		69 %	73 %

Frqyhwlrq d#frqg lwrq =

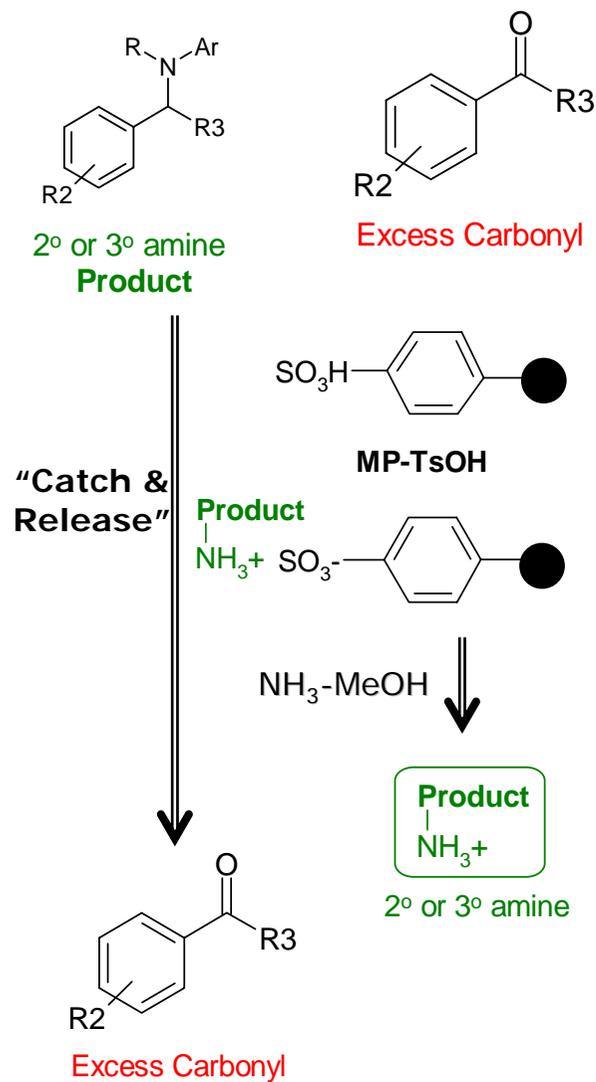
- (1) THF
- (2) **room temp, 16 h**

P lfur z dyh#frqg lwrq =

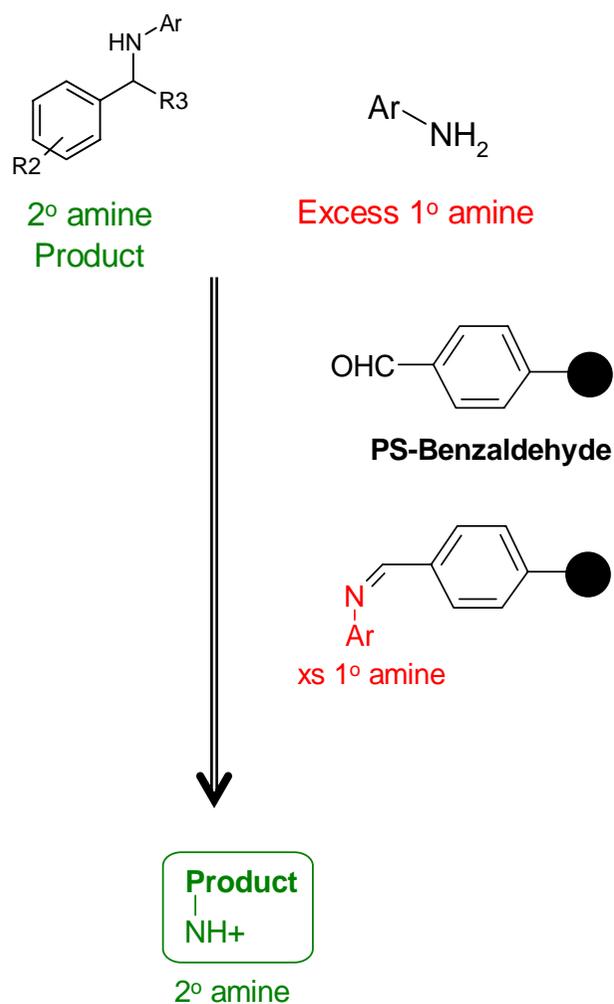
- (1) DCM
- (2) **110 °C, 5-7 min**

MP-CNBH₃ – Reductive Amination Purification Strategies - summary

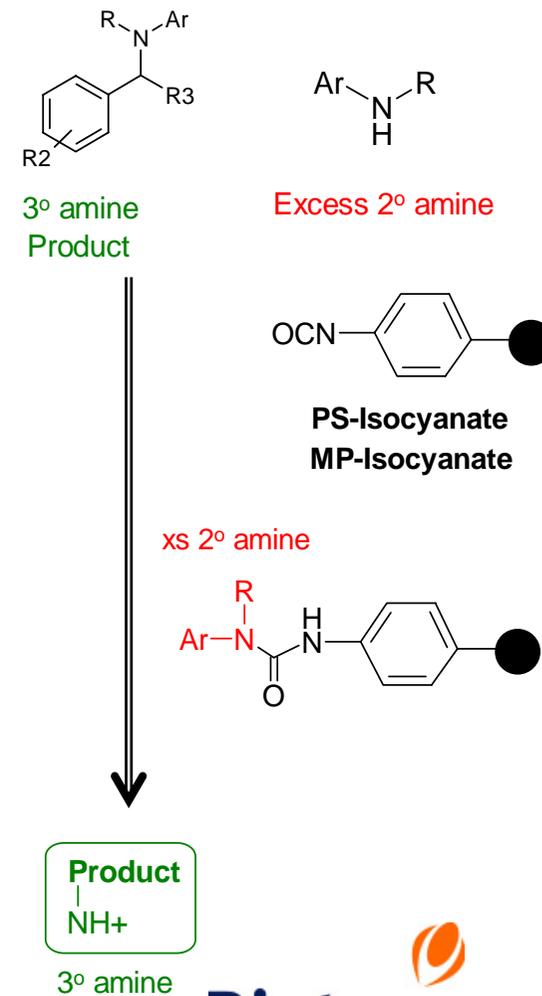
Scenario 1



Scenario 2



Scenario 3



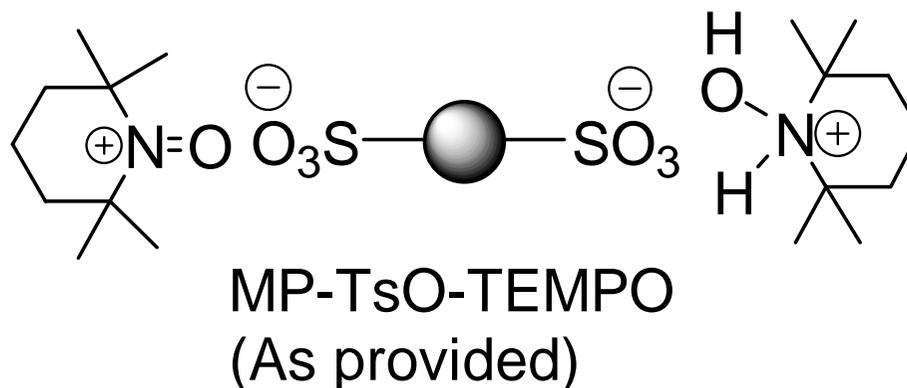
Key Microwave-Assisted Transformations

Solid-supported reagents/Scavengers

- Pd Catalyzed reactions
- PS-Triphenylphosphine
- Acid catalyzed Reactions
- Base Catalyzed reaction
- Amidation
- Reductive Amination
- **Oxidation**

MP-TsO-TEMPO

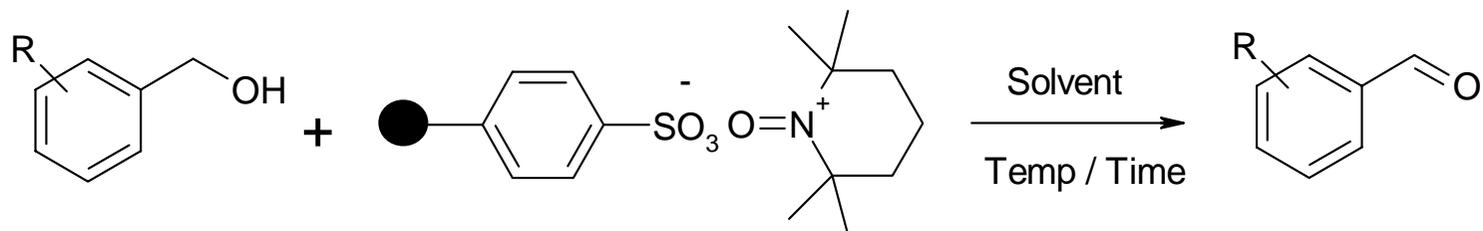
Bound Oxidizing Agent

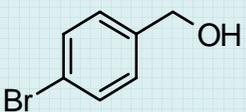
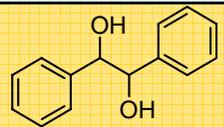
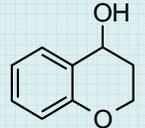
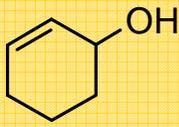
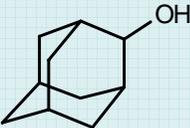


- MP-TsO-TEMPO is a bound oxoammonium sulfonate
- Oxidation of benzylic, allylic, acetylenic and cyclic secondary alcohols
- Highly controlled reaction. No over-oxidation to acid.
- Stable
- Resin is a mixture of active oxoammonium and reduced hydroxylammonium species.

MP-TsO-TEMPO

Oxidation of Alcohols

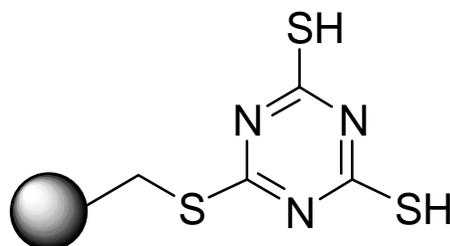


Alcohol	Method	Solvent	Temp	Time	Yield
	Non- μ W	CH ₃ CN	rt	16 h	95 %
	μ W	DCM	100 °C	10 min	100 %
	Non- μ W	CH ₃ CN	rt	16 h	99 %
	μ W	DCM	60 °C	2 h	100 %
	Non- μ W	CH ₃ CN	rt	16 h	70 %
	μ W	DCM	60 °C	5 min	93%
	Non- μ W	DCM	rt	16 h	70 %
	μ W	DCM	60 °C	1.5 min	100 %
	Non- μ W	DCM	rt	16 h	100 %
	μ W	DCM	60 °C	2.5 min	100 %



Biotage

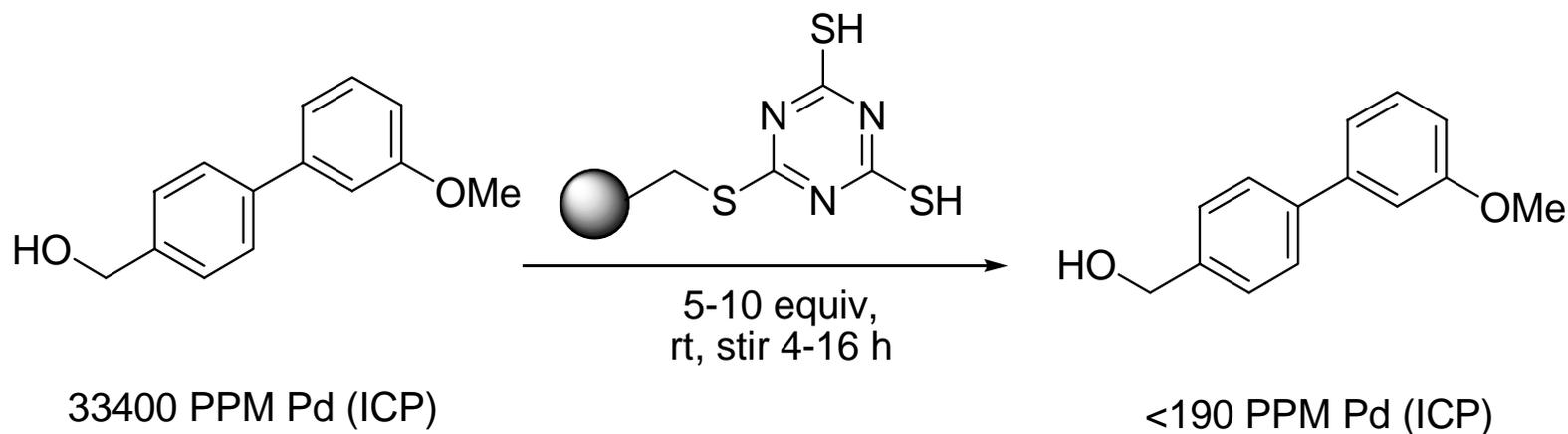
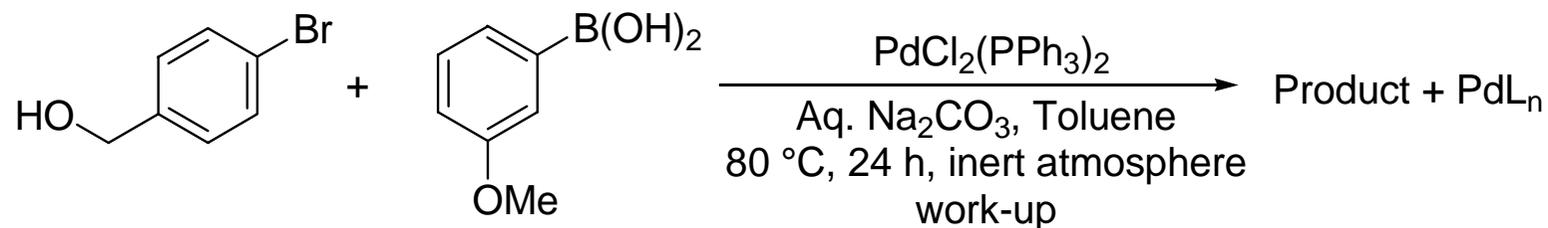
MP-TMT – New Palladium Scavenger



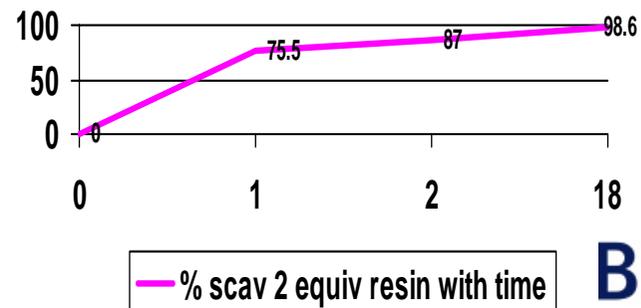
Macroporous polystyrene-2,4,6-trimercaptotriazine

- Bound TMT ligand on macroporous resin
- Scavenges Pd(II) and Pd(0), ligated palladium
- Effective in aqueous and non-aqueous solutions
- Useful for compound polishing
- Reduces residual palladium to low ppm levels

Palladium Scavenging: Advances



- Scavenges ligated palladium
- Aqueous and non-aqueous
- Next generation backbone

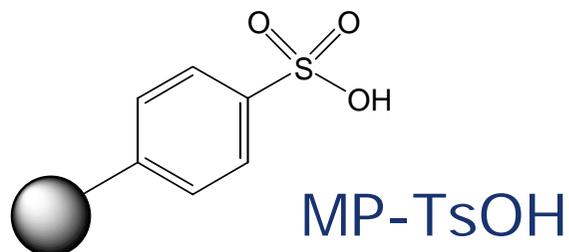


SPE

Solid Phase Extraction

- Purification-----Catch and release technology

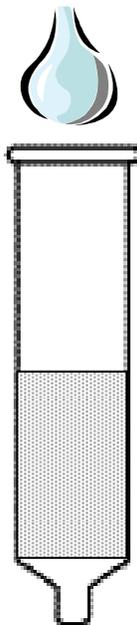
Bound Acid: MP-TsOH



- Bound sulfonic acid equivalents
 - Highly cross-linked polystyrene based
- Scavenges amines, basic compounds
- Catch and Release purifications
 - Catch amines, basic heterocycles
 - Wash impurities
 - Release amine with ammonia/methanol

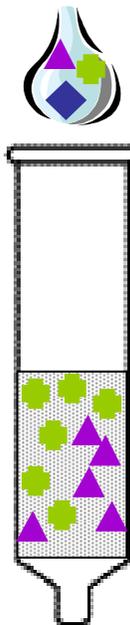
Cartridges for Amine Purification by Catch and Release

1. Condition with DCM, DMF or methanol



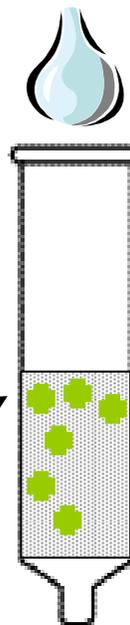
Cartridge

2. Apply sample



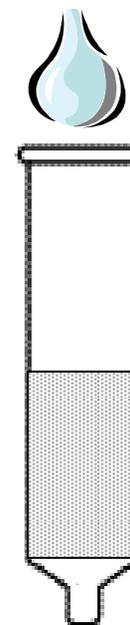
Amine Caught

3. Wash with organic solvent

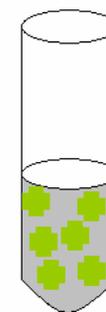


Non-basic impurities washed away

4. Release product with 4 M ammonia/methanol



Amine Released




Liotage

Thank you for your attention

