# Efficient Asymmetric Synthesis of a Novel Gastrin Receptor Antagonist AG-041R via Highly Stereoselective Alkylation of Oxindole Enolates

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## **General Methods**

All reactions were performed under nitrogen atmosphere. All commercially available reagents and solvents were used without further purification unless otherwise noted. Column chromatography was performed with silica gel (0.040–0.100 mm). The combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. Solvents were evaporated under reduced pressure. All yields given refer to an isolated yield. Diastereomeric ratios were determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra or HPLC analysis using YMC-Pack CN column (4.6 × 300) with a mobile phase of *n*-Hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99:1, and flow rate 0.9 mL/min. NMR spectra were recorded on a 300 MHz spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm. Coupling constants (*J* values) are reported in Hertz. HRMS experiments were performed on a high resolution magnetic sector mass spectrometer.

#### **Experimental and Spectral Data**

### [(R)-2-Oxo-1-(2-oxo-ethyl)-3-(3-p-tolyl-ureido)-2,3-dihydro-1H-indol-3-yl]-acetic acid

(**1R,2S,5R)**-2-isopropyl-5-methyl-cyclohexyl ester (**11**). To a solution of **9** (210 mg, 0.386 mmol) in acetone (10 mL) and water (10 mL) was added 2 N HCl (0.5 mL). The mixture was refluxed for 14 h. To the reaction mixture was added saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution, followed by removal of solvent in vacuo. The mixture was extracted with diethyl ether (20 ml × 2). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and then concentrated under vacuum. The crude mixture was purified by silica gel chromatography to give title compound **11** as a white amorphous powder (142 mg, 78% yield): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  9.70 (s, 1H), 7.30 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (ddd, *J* = 7.8, 7.8, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.06–6.94 (m, 5H), 6.71 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.64 (d, *J* = 18.6 Hz, 1H), 4.63 (dd, *J* = 11.0, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 4.48 (d, *J* = 18.3 Hz, 1H), 2.95 (d, *J* = 15.4 Hz, 1H), 2.60 (d, *J* = 15.4 Hz, 1H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 1.91–1.82 (m, 1H), 1.70–1.56 (m, 3H), 1.52–1.32 (m, 1H), 1.31–1.18 (m, 1H), 1.08–0.74 (m, 2H), 0.89 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.82 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.63 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  196.9, 176.1, 169.4, 153.9, 141.8, 135.2, 133.1, 129.4, 129.3, 129.1, 123.2, 123.0, 120.7, 108.5, 75.6, 59.3, 49.9, 46.7, 41.1, 40.8, 34.1, 31.5, 26.1, 23.3, 22.1, 20.9, 20.8, 16.2. HRMS m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>38</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, 520.2811; found, 520.2806.

#### [(R)-1-(2-Hydroxy-ethyl)-2-oxo-3-(3-*p*-tolyl-ureido)-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-indol-3-yl]-acetic acid

(1R,2S,5R)-2-isopropyl-5-methyl-cyclohexyl ester (12). To a solution of 11 (448 mg, 0.862 mmol) in MeOH (5.0 mL) was added sodium borohydride (16.3 mg, 0.431 mmol). After stirring at rt for 1 h, water was added and then extracted with methylene chloride (20 ml × 2). The combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and then concentrated in vacuo. The crude mixture was purified by silica gel chromatography to give the title compound **12** as a white crystal (443 mg, 94% yield): mp 155–157 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ 7.33–7.25 (m, 2H), 7.09–6.96 (m, 5H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.89 (s, 1H), 6.84 (s, 1H), 4.62 (ddd, *J* = 10.8, 10.8, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 4.26–4.15 (m, 1H), 4.04–3.85 (m, 3H), 3.80–3.69 (m, 1H), 3.03 (d, *J* = 15.4 Hz, 1H), 2.68 (d, *J* = 15.3 Hz, 1H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 1.89–1.80 (m, 1H), 1.71 (s, 1H), 1.70–1.52 (m, 3H), 1.51–1.34 (m, 1H), 1.28–1.16 (m, 1H), 1.06–0.72 (m, 3H), 0.88 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.82 (d, *J* = 7.0Hz, 3H) 0.60 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  176.4, 169.5, 153.9, 142.8, 134.9, 133.4, 129.4, 129.22, 129.17, 123.1, 122.7, 120.9, 109.1, 75.6, 59.05, 58.96, 46.8, 43.3, 40.8, 40.7, 34.1, 31.4, 26.1, 23.3, 22.1, 20.9, 20.8, 16.2. HRMS m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>30</sub>H<sub>40</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, 522.2968; found, 522.2968. The crystal for X-ray analysis was obtained by recrystallization from ethyl acetate and hexane.

General procedure for the asymmetric alkylation. To a solution of oxindole derivatives (0.10 mmol) in THF (0.40 mL) was added LiHMDS (0.10 mmol) at 0  $^{\circ}$ C followed by the addition of bromoacetic acid ester (0.110 mmol). After stirring for 5 h, aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl was added and extracted with methylene chloride (20 ml × 2). The combined organic layers were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and then concentrated in vacuo. The crude mixture was purified by silica gel chromatography to give the title compound.

1-(1-Methyl-2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-indol-3-yl)-3-*p*-tolyl-urea (14a). To a solution of oxime 1methyl-1H-indole-2,3-dione, 3-(O-methyloxime) (511 mg, 2.69 mmol) in acetonitrile was added 5% palladium on carbon (50 mg). The mixture was stirred under hydrogen under atmospheric pressure at ambient temperature for 2 h. After removal of the palladium on carbon, *p*-tolyl isocyanate (358 mg, 2.69 mmol) was added at ambient temperature. The mixture was stirred for 1 h during which time a solid was generated. The cake was collected and washed with acetonitrile and then dried under reduced pressure to give the title compound **14a** as a white crystal (690 mg, 87% yield): mp 260 °C (dec.); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  8.67 (s, 1H), 7.30–7.21 (m, 4H), 7.04–6.89 (m, 5H), 5.02 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.11 (s, 3H), 2.19 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  174.3, 154.2, 143.5, 137.2, 129.8, 128.7, 128.0, 127.8, 122.9, 121.7, 117.6, 108.0, 52.5, 26.1, 20.2. HRMS m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, 296.1399; found, 296.1393.

(1-Methyl-2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-indol-3-yl)-carbamic acid *tert*-butyl ester (14b). To a solution of 1-methyl-1H-indole-2,3-dione, 3-(O-methyloxime) (310 mg, 1.63 mmol) and BOC<sub>2</sub>O (391 mg, 1.79 mmol) in acetonitrile was added 5% palladium on carbon (20 mg). The mixture was stirred under hydrogen under atmospheric pressure at ambient temperature for 2 h. After removal of the palladium on carbon, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The mixture was purified by a silica gel column to give the title product 14b. (394 mg, 92% yield): mp 122–123 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ 7.39 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (ddd, *J* = 7.8, 7.3, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 6.82 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.20–5.00 (m, 2H), 3.22 (s, 3H), 1.45 (brs, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  174.3, 155.7, 143.4, 128.9, 126.7, 124.3, 122.7, 108.1, 80.4, 53.6, 28.3, 26.5. HRMS m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 263.1396; found, 263.1390.

(1-Methyl-2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-indol-3-yl)-carbamic acid (14c). To a solution of 1-methyl-1Hindole-2,3-dione, 3-(O-methyloxime) (511 mg, 2.69 mmol) in acetonitrile (30 mL) was added 5% palladium on carbon (50 mg). The mixture was stirred under hydrogen under atmospheric pressure at ambient temperature for 2 h. After removal of the palladium carbon by filtration, N,N-dimethylaniline (391 mg, 3.22 mmol) and methyl chloroformate (305 mg, 3.22 mmol) were added successively at ambient temperature. The mixture was stirred for 0.5 h. The mixture was extracted with AcOEt. The organic layer was washed with 2 N HCl, saturated NaCl, and saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> successively. After removal of the solvent in vacuo, a crystalline product **14c**. (295 mg, 50% yield): mp 158–159 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ 7.37–7.25 (m, 2H), 7.04 (ddd, J = 7.5, 7.5, 0.2 Hz, 1H), 6.80 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.76 (br, 1H), 5.00 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 3.18 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ 174.1, 156.7, 143.4, 129.1, 126.2, 124.1, 122.8, 108.1, 53.8, 52.6, 26.5. HRMS m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 221.0926; found, 221.0917.

(3-Methoxycarbonylamino-1-methyl-2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-indol-3-yl)-acetic acid (1R,2S,5R)-2isopropyl-5-methyl-cyclohexyl ester (15c + 16c). General procedure was followed with 14c. The diastereomeric ratio was determined to be 72:28 by comparison of one of geminal protons in <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis of the crude product (-CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>*l*-Menthyl, major  $\delta$  2.55 ppm, minor  $\delta$  2.50 ppm). The title compounds 15c and 16c was obtained in 58% yield as an inseparable mixture of diastereomers as a colorless oil: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.35–7.24 (m, 2H), 7.06–6.98 (m, 1H), 6.88–6.80 (m, 1.3 H), 6.61 (brs, 0.7H), 4.80–4.62 (m, 1H), 3.55 (s, 3H), 3.27 (s, 3H), 3.00 (d, *J* = 15.3 Hz, 0.7H), 2.97 (d, *J* = 15.3 Hz, 0.3H), 2.55 (d, *J* = 15.3 Hz, 0.7H), 2.50 (d, *J* = 15.3 Hz, 0.3H), 1.96–1.87 (m, 1H), 1.78– 1.56 (m, 3H), 1.55–1.36 (m, 1H), 1.35–1.21 (m, 1H), 1.12–0.8 (m, 3H), 0.90 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 0.9H), 0.89 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2.1H), 0.85 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2.1H), 0.79 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 0.9H), 0.73 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 0.9H), 0.69 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2.1H) ; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  174.9, 169.3, 155.0, 143.4, 129.4, 128.7, 123.3, 123.0, 122.7, 122.6, 108.3, 75.7, 75.6, 59.1, 52.4, 46.8, 46.7, 40.8, 40.7, 40.6, 34.1, 31.45, 31.40, 26.7, 26.2, 25.9, 23.3, 22.0, 20.7, 16.3, 16.1. HRMS m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>33</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, 417.2389; found, 417.2390.

*N*-(1-Methyl-2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-indol-3-yl)-benzamide (14d). To a solution of 1-methyl-1Hindole-2,3-dione, 3-(O-methyloxime) (419 mg, 2.20 mmol) in acetonitrile (25 mL) was added 5% palladium on carbon (23 mg). The mixture was stirred under hydrogen under atmospheric pressure at ambient temperature for 1.5 h. After removal of the palladium carbon by filtration, N,N-dimethylaniline (319 mg, 2.64 mmol) and benzoyl chloride (340 mg, 2.42 mmol) were added successively at ambient temperature. The mixture was stirred for 0.5 h. The mixture was extracted with AcOEt. The organic layer was washed with 2 N HCl, saturated NaCl, and saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, successively. After removal of the solvent in vacuo, a crystalline product was obtained. The crystalline mixture was washed with 1:1 AcOEt:Hexane, affording the title product **14d**. (577 mg, 98%): mp 190–191 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.85 (m, 2H), 7.52 (dddd, *J* = 7.5, 6.9, 1.5, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.47–7.38 (m, 3H), 7.34 (dddd, *J* = 7.7, 7.6, 1.2, 0.7 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (ddd, *J* = 7.6, 7.3, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.71 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 5.57 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 3.27 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  174.4, 167.3, 143.5, 132.8, 131.7, 129.0, 128.3, 127.1, 126.5, 124.4, 123.0, 108.2, 53.2, 26.6. HRMS m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, 267.1134; found, 267.1124.

(3-Benzoylamino-1-methyl-2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-indol-3-yl)-acetic acid (1R,2S,5R)-2-isopropyl-5-methyl-cyclohexyl ester (15d + 16d). General procedure was followed with 14d, 1.2 equivalent of base and 1.3 equivalent of *l*-menthyl bromoacetate. The diastereomeric ratio was determined to be 95:5 by comparison of one of geminal protons in <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis of the crude product (-CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>*l*-Menthyl, major  $\delta$ 2.54 ppm, minor  $\delta$ 2.51 ppm). The title compounds 15d and 16d was obtained in 82% yield as an inseparable mixture of diastereomers as a colorless oil: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ 8.58 (s, 1H), 7.85–7.78 (m, 2H), 7.52–7.45 (m, 1H), 7.44–7.36 (m, 2H), 7.32 (ddd, *J* = 7.8, 7.6, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.27– 7.22 (m, 1H), 7.00 (ddd, *J* = 7.6, 7.5, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.79 (ddd, *J* = 11.0, 10.8, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 3.33 (s, 3H), 3.12 (d, *J* = 15.3 Hz, 1H), 2.54 (d, *J* = 15.3 Hz, 1H), 2.07-1.98 (m, 1H), 1.86–1.62 (m, 3H), 1.60–1.42 (m, 1H), 1.40–1.28 (m, 1H), 1.14–0.80 (m, 3H), 0.92 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.86 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.77 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ 174.5, 170.7, 165.5, 143.4, 132.6, 131.7, 129.3, 128.6, 128.3, 127.1, 122.6, 122.5, 108.4, 76.1, 59.2, 46.8, 40.9, 40.2, 34.1, 31.5, 26.9, 26.4, 23.5, 22.1, 20.7, 16.4. HRMS m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>35</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, 463.2597; found, 463.2595.

*N*-(1-Methyl-2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-indol-3-yl)-acetamide (14e). To a solution of 1-methyl-1Hindole-2,3-dione, 3-(O-methyloxime) (406 mg, 2.13 mmol) in acetonitrile (25 mL) was added 5% palladium on carbon (50 mg). The mixture was stirred under hydrogen under atmospheric pressure at ambient temperature for 1.5 h. After removal of the palladium carbon by filtration, N,N-dimethylaniline (311 mg, 2.56 mmol) and acetic anhydride (234 mg, 2.34 mmol) were added successively at ambient temperature. The mixture was stirred for 0.5 h. The mixture was extracted with AcOEt. The organic layer was washed with 2 N HCl, saturated NaCl and saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> successively. After removal of the solvent in vacuo, a crystalline product was obtained. The crystalline mixture was washed with 1:1 AcOEt/hexane, affording the title product **14e**. (242 mg, 56%): mp 205–207 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  8.65 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (dddd, *J* = 7.8, 7.6, 1.1, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (dd, *J* = 7.7, 7.3Hz, 1H), 6.98 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.15 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 3.12 (s, 3H), 1.89 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  173.5, 169.0, 143.6, 128.3, 127.0, 123.1, 121.8, 108.1, 51.7, 26.1, 22.2. HRMS m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>13</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, 205.0977; found, 205.0971.

(3-Acetylamino-1-methyl-2-oxo-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-indol-3-yl)-acetic acid (1R,2S,5R)-2-isopropyl-5methyl-cyclohexyl ester (15e + 16e). General procedure was followed with 14e, 1.2 equivalent of base and 1.3 equivalent of *l*-menthyl bromoacetate. The diastereomeric ratio was determined to be 84:16 by comparison of one of geminal protons in <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis of the crude product (-CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>*l*-Menthyl, major  $\delta$ 2.46 ppm, minor  $\delta$ 2.43 ppm). The title compound 15e and 16e was obtained in 69% yield as an inseparable mixture of diastereomers as a colorless oil: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ 7.51 (brs, 1H), 7.29 (ddd, *J* = 7.8, 7.6, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (ddd, *J* = 7.9, 1.2, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (ddd, *J* = 7.6, 7.5, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 4.71 (ddd, *J* = 11.0, 10.8, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.26 (s, 3H), 2.98 (d, *J* = 15.3 Hz, 1H), 2.46 (d, *J* = 15.3 Hz, 1H), 1.95 (s, 3H), 2.00–1.90 (m, 1H), 1.80–1.58 (m, 3H), 1.56–1.39 (m, 1H), 1.36–1.22 (m, 1H), 1.12–0.76 (m, 3H), 0.90 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.85 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.72 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ 174.7, 170.0, 168.8, 143.4, 129.2, 128.5, 122.9, 122.5, 108.3, 75.9, 59.1, 46.9, 40.9, 40.2, 34.1, 31.5, 26.8, 26.3, 23.4, 22.8, 22.1, 20.8, 16.4. HRMS m/z [M + H]<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>33</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, 401.2440; found, 401.2443. **ORTEP Drawing for the X-ray Structure of 12.** 





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