



Applications of Deuterium-Labelled Compounds in Total Synthesis and Drug Development

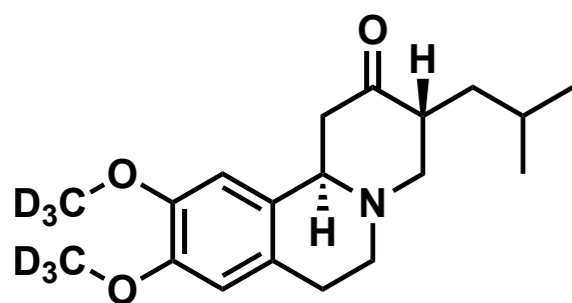
Kai Yu

Zakarian Group

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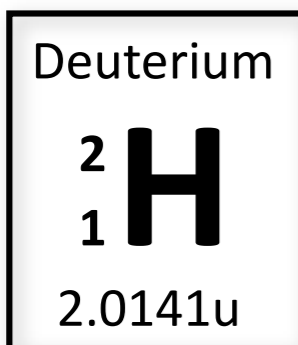
10/18/2018

From First Approved Deuterated Drug Back to Deuterium



deutetrabenazine
(Austedo)

- First deuterated drug from Teva Pharmaceuticals
- Approved by FDA in 2017
- The treatment of chorea associated with Huntington’s disease
- Beneficial deuterium effect: reduce rate of active metabolite demethylation driven by CYP2D6
- Higher efficacy at a lower doses and with a longer duration of action



- One of two stable isotopes of hydrogen
- Natural abundance: 0.0115% (earth)
- First discovered specterscopically and named by Harold Urey in 1931
- Deuterium won Urey the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1934.
- Famous by heavy water and “hydrogen bomb”

Application of Deuterated Compounds

Total synthesis: modify reaction selectivity

Drug development: enhance metabolic stability

Mass spectrometry internal standards

Clarification of organic reaction mechanisms

Elucidation of biosynthetic routes

Application of Deuterated Compounds

Total synthesis: modify reaction selectivity

Drug development: enhance metabolic stability

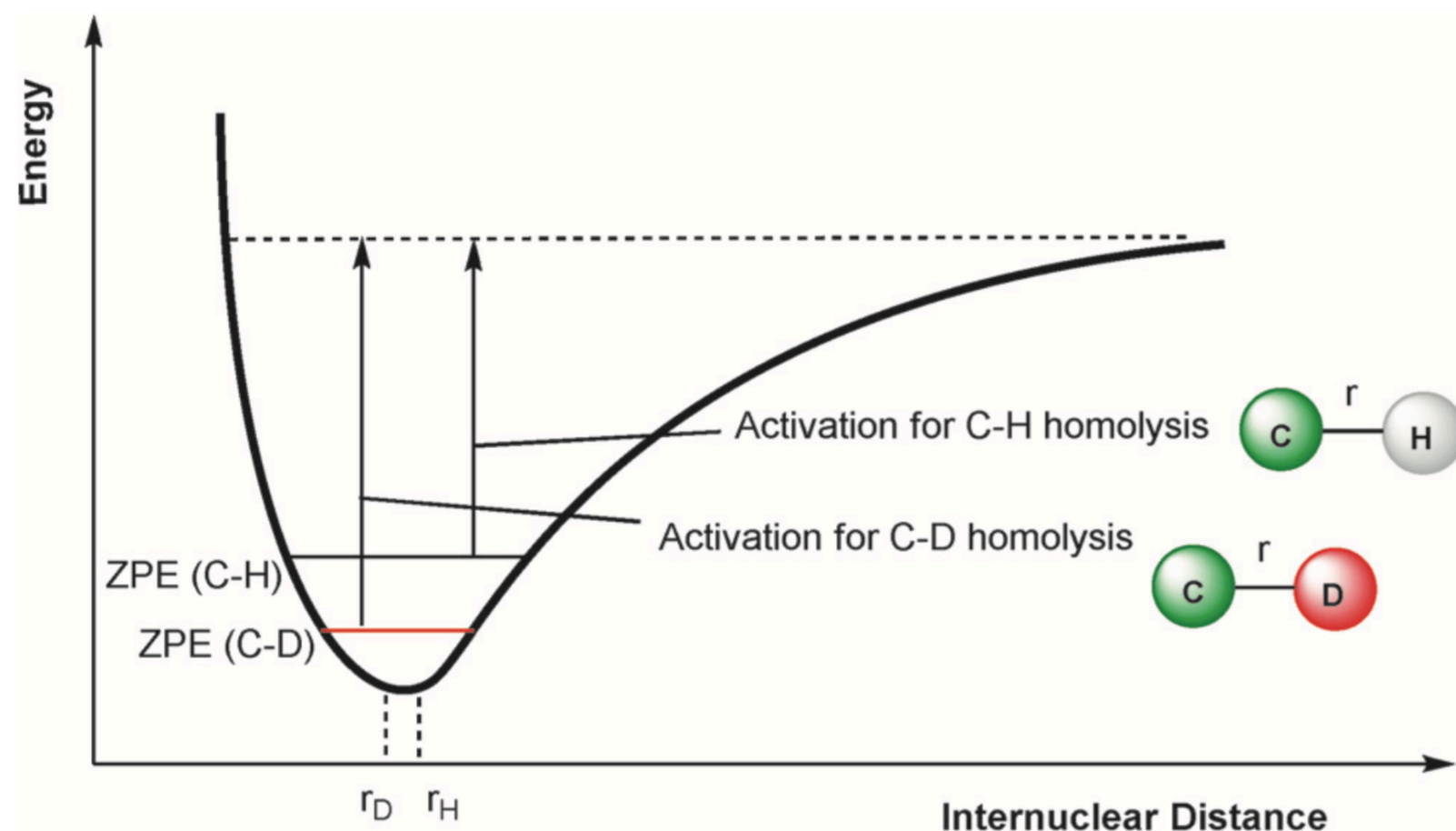
Mass spectrometry internal standards

Clarification of organic reaction mechanisms

Elucidation of biosynthetic routes

The Kinetic Isotope Effect

- Kinetic isotope effect (KIE) is observed in between the isotopically labelled molecules showing different reaction rates.
- Primary KIE is attributed to a bond breaking event at the C-H/C-D bond.
- Vibrational frequency is relative to reduced mass μ .
- For C-D, lower vibrational frequency and lower zero-point energy (ZPE)



$$E_n = (n + 1)h\nu$$

$$\nu = \frac{1}{2\pi c} \sqrt{\frac{k}{\mu}}$$

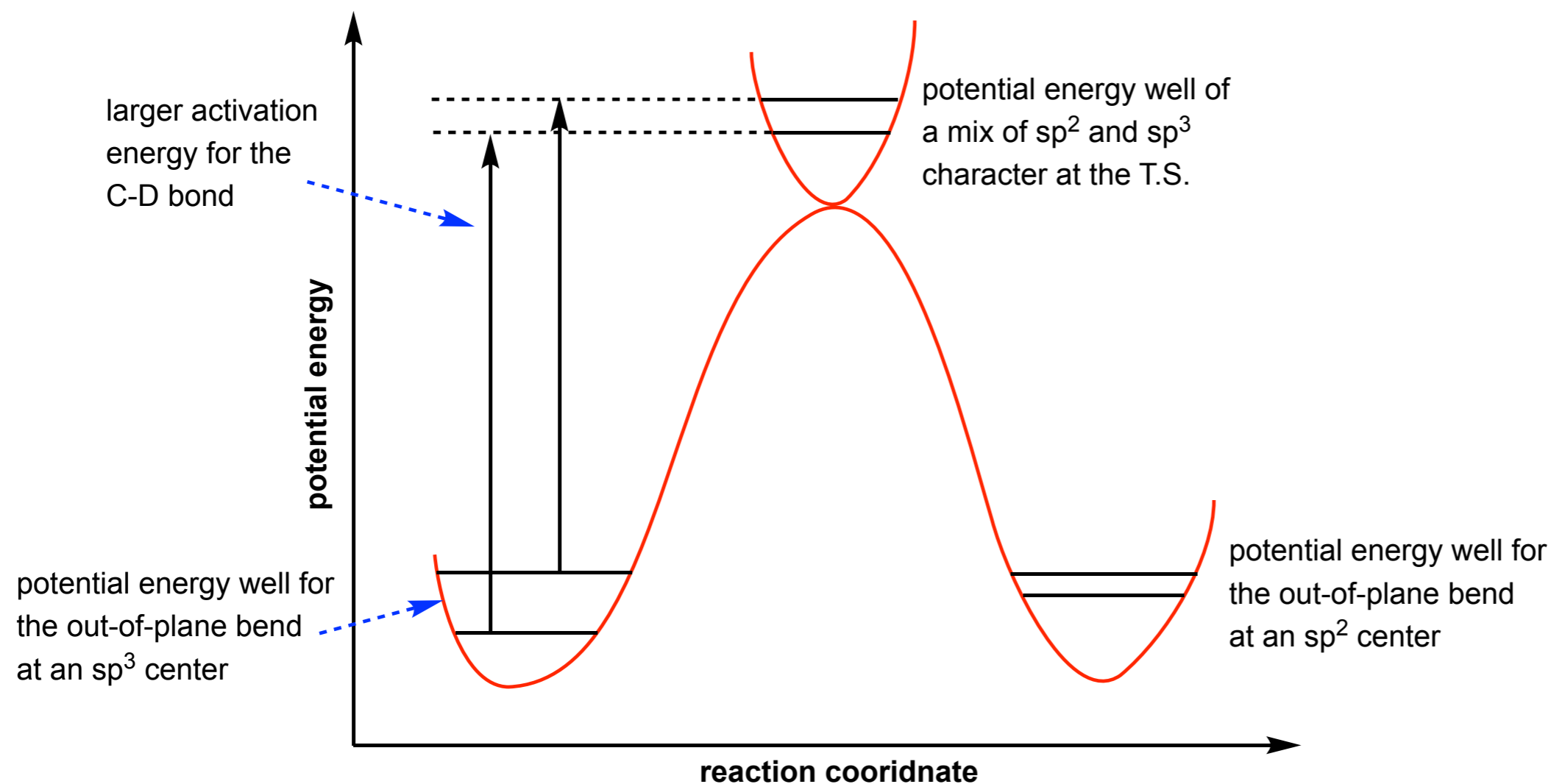
$$\mu = \frac{m_1 \cdot m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$\mu_{C-H} = 0.92$$

$$\mu_{C-D} = 1.71$$

The Kinetic Isotope Effect

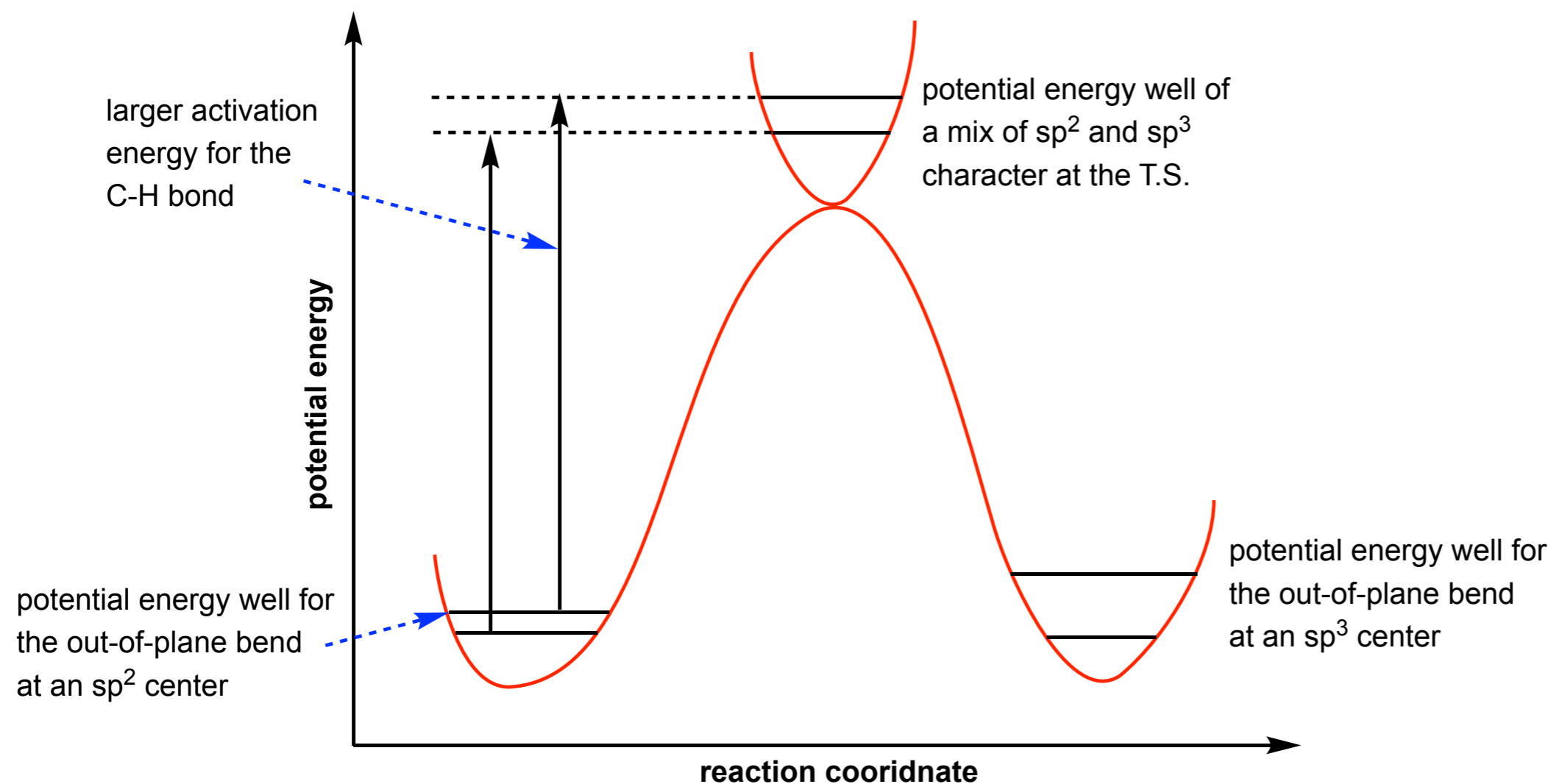
- Secondary KIE is the effect attributed to a rehybridization or arises from isotopic substitution remote from the bonds undergoing reaction.
- The large difference in force constant for the out-of-plane bend of an sp^3 hybrid versus and sp^2 hybrid means that there will be a significant difference in ZPE differences between C-H and C-D bonds.
- Similarly, a large difference in the frequency of the in-plane bend exists between sp^2 and sp hybrids



- $k_H/k_D > 1$
- usually at 1.1~1.2
- normal KIE

The Kinetic Isotope Effect

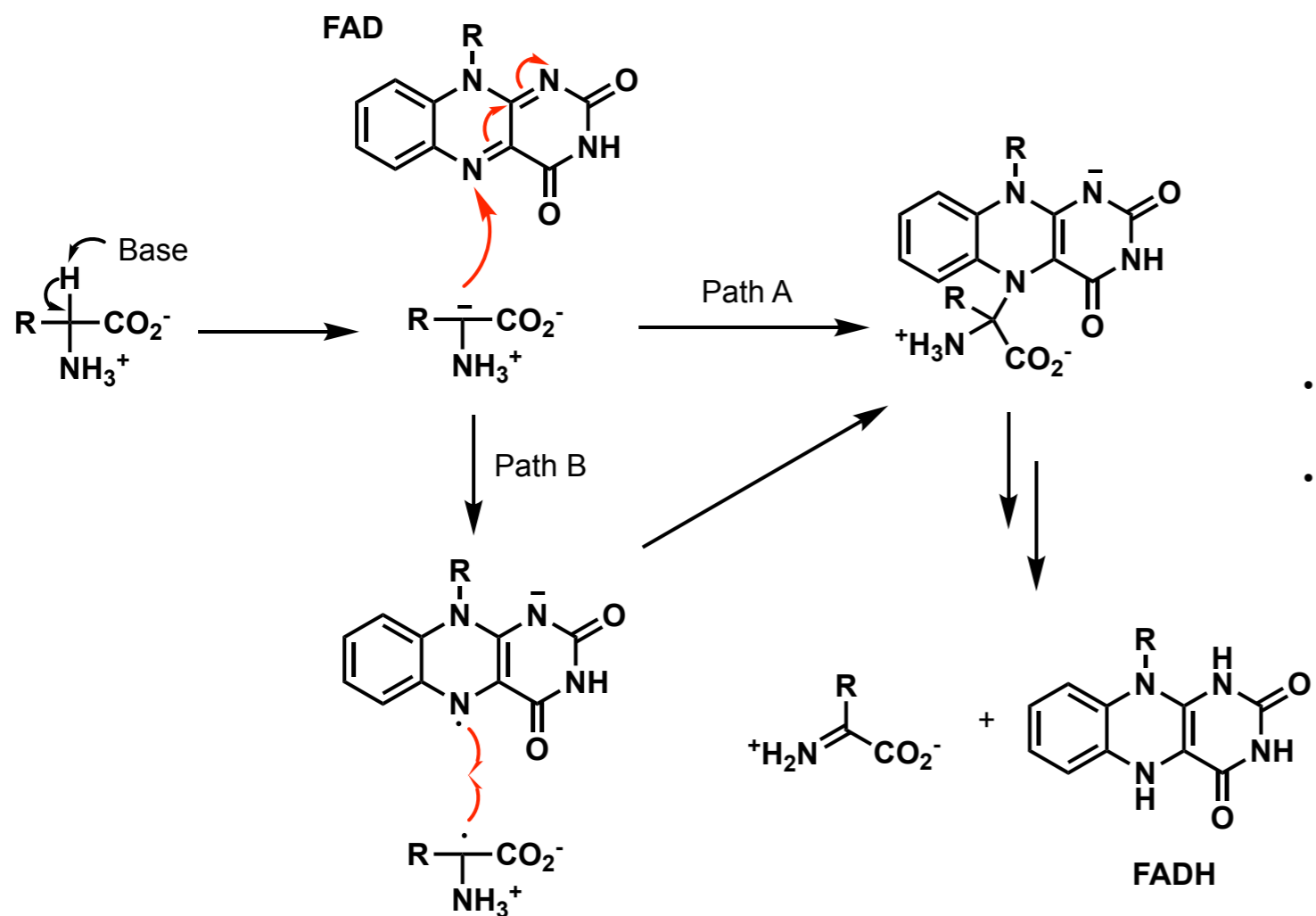
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- $k_H/k_D < 1$
- usually at 0.8~0.9
- inverse KIE

The Kinetic Isotope Effect

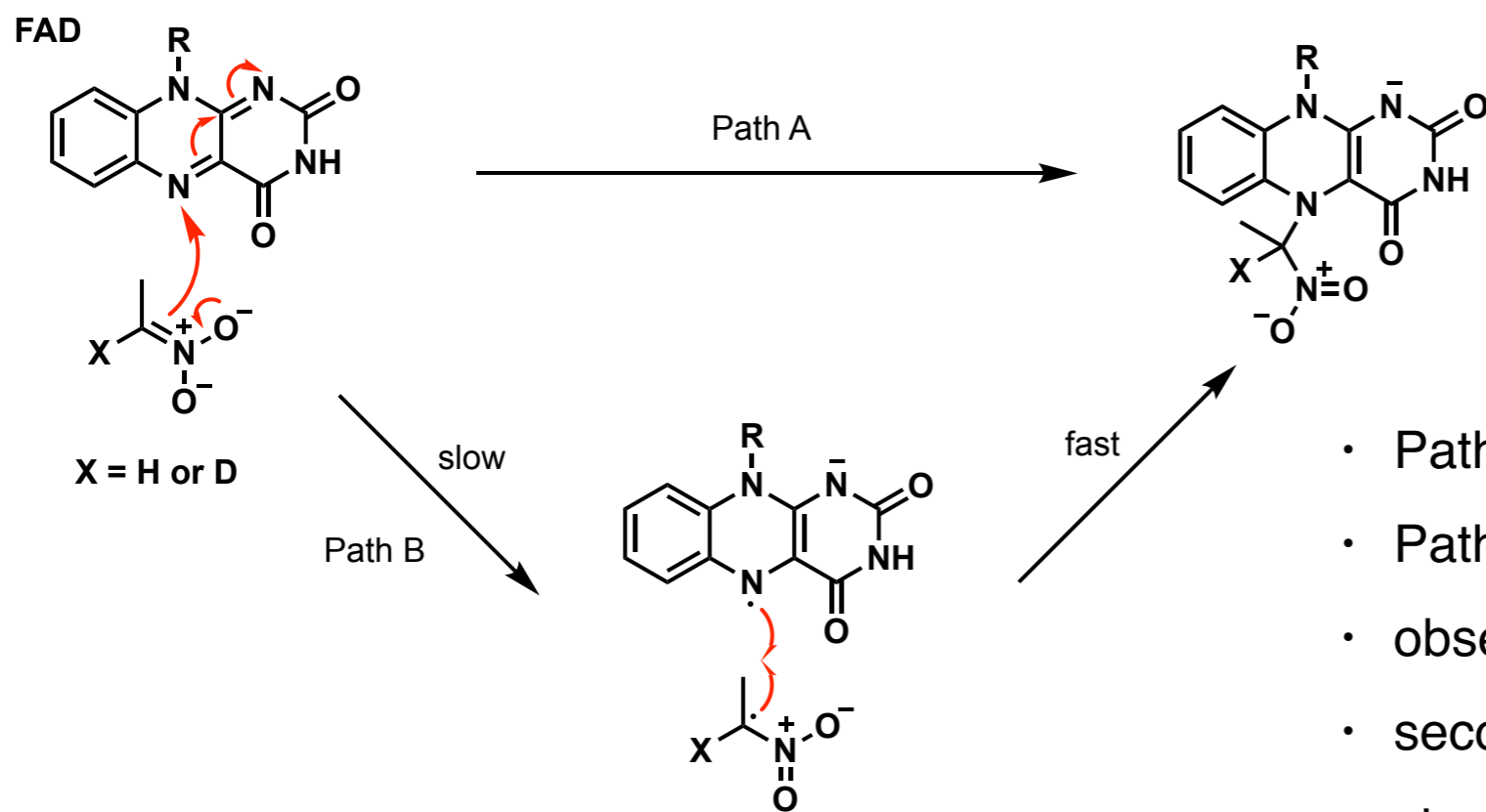
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- Path A: nucleophilic addition to the flavin
- Path B: single electron transfer to the flavin followed by the coupling between two radicals.

The Kinetic Isotope Effect

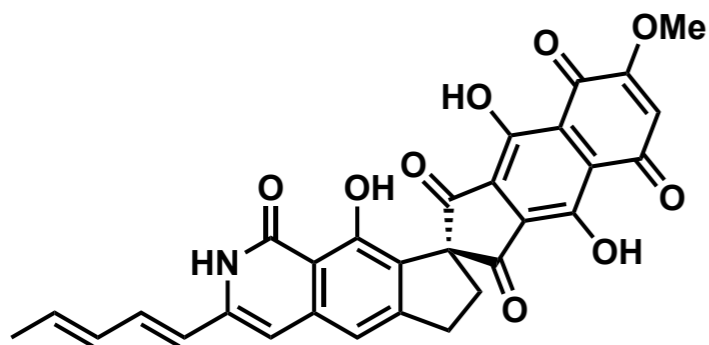
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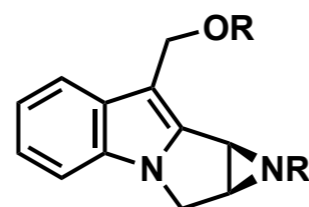
- Path A rds: sp^2 to sp^3
- Path B rds: sp^2 retained
- observed KIE = 0.84
- secondary inverse KIE
- strongly supported the nucleophilic mechanism

Applying Deuterium KIE in Total Synthesis

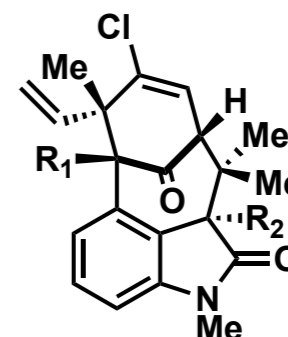
Total synthesis: modify reaction selectivity



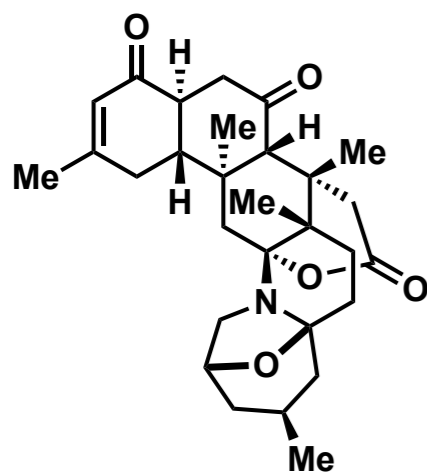
fredericamycin A



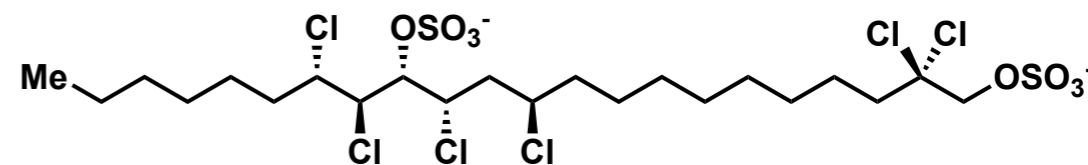
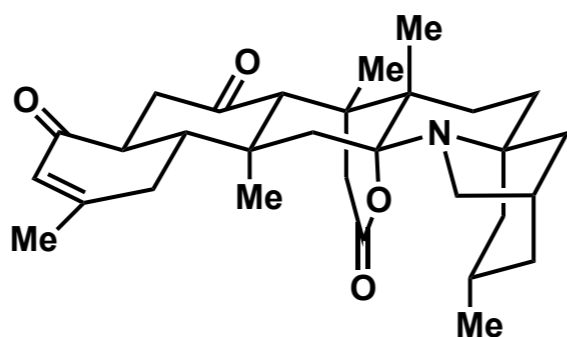
aziridinomitosenes



N-methylwelwitndolinone C



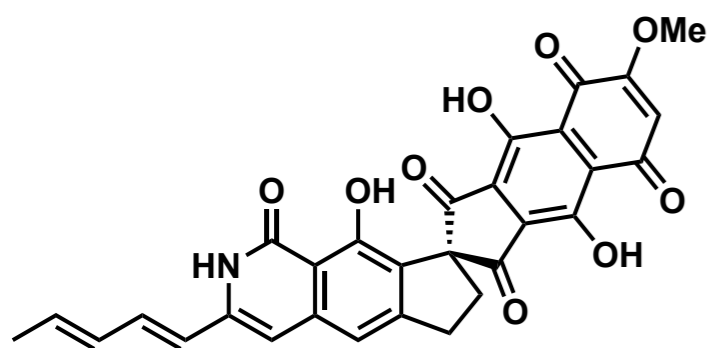
norzoanthmine



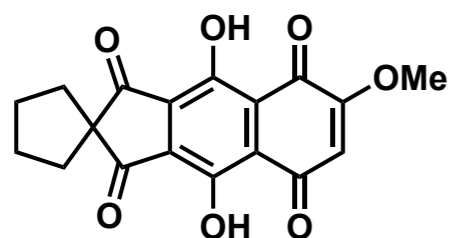
danicalipin A

Fredericamycin A

- Antitumor antibiotic agent isolated from *Streptomyces griseus*
- Vitro cytotoxic activity and efficacious antitumor activity
- Prokaryotic RNA/protein synthesis are inhibited
- Synthesized by Derrick L. J. Clive *et al.* in 1994.
- Key step — 5-exo-digonal radical spirocyclization
- Possibly the first application of deuterium KIE in total synthesis

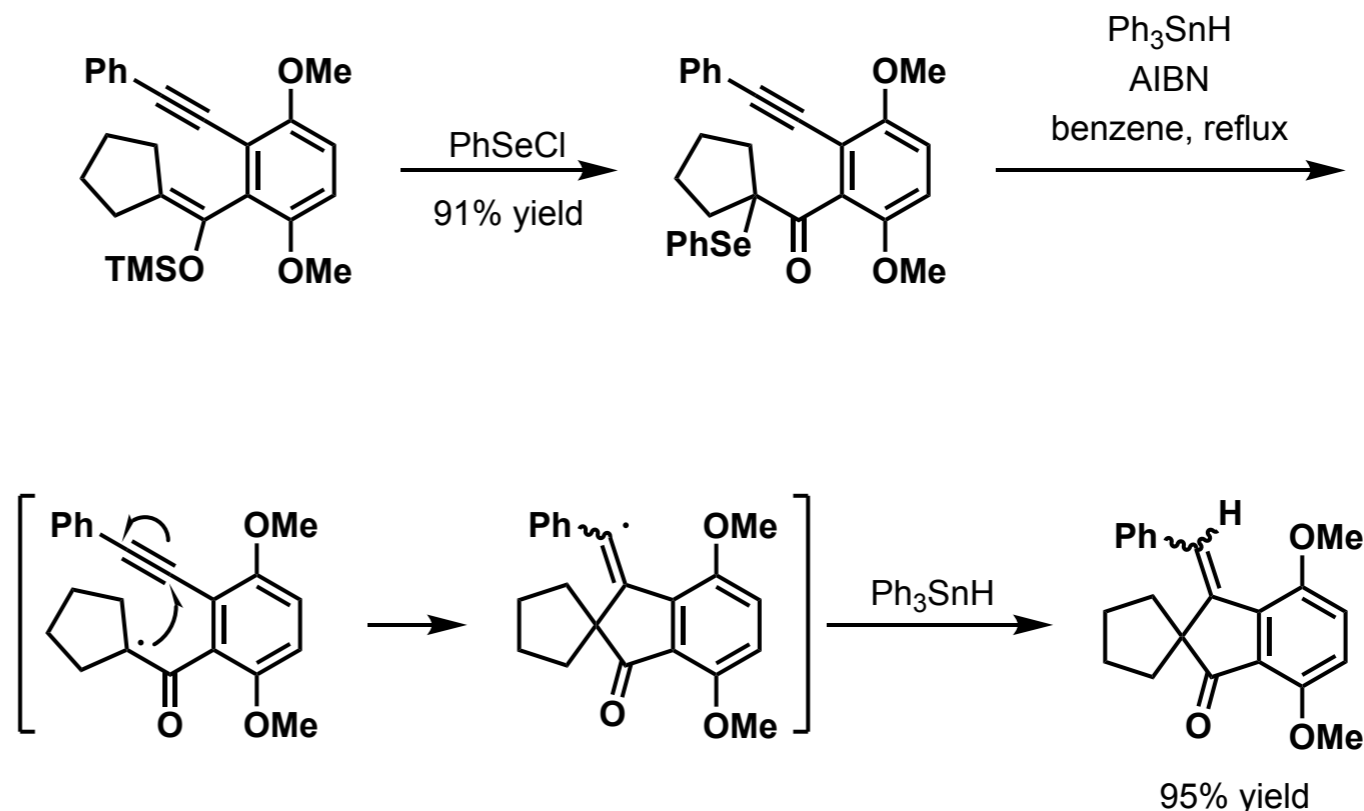


fredericamycin A

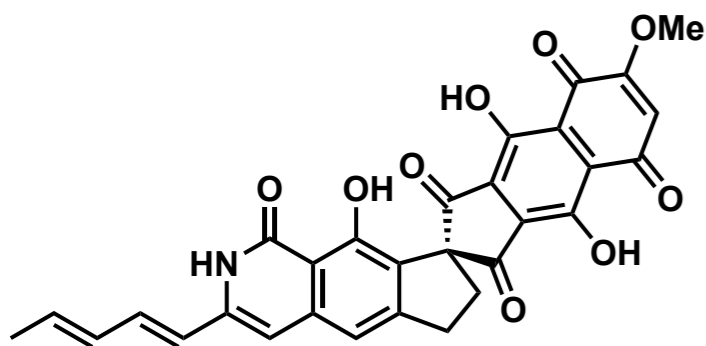


quinone system of fredericamycin A

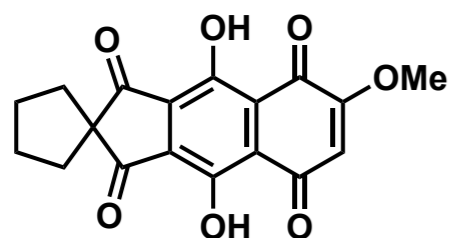
Model study



Fredericamycin A

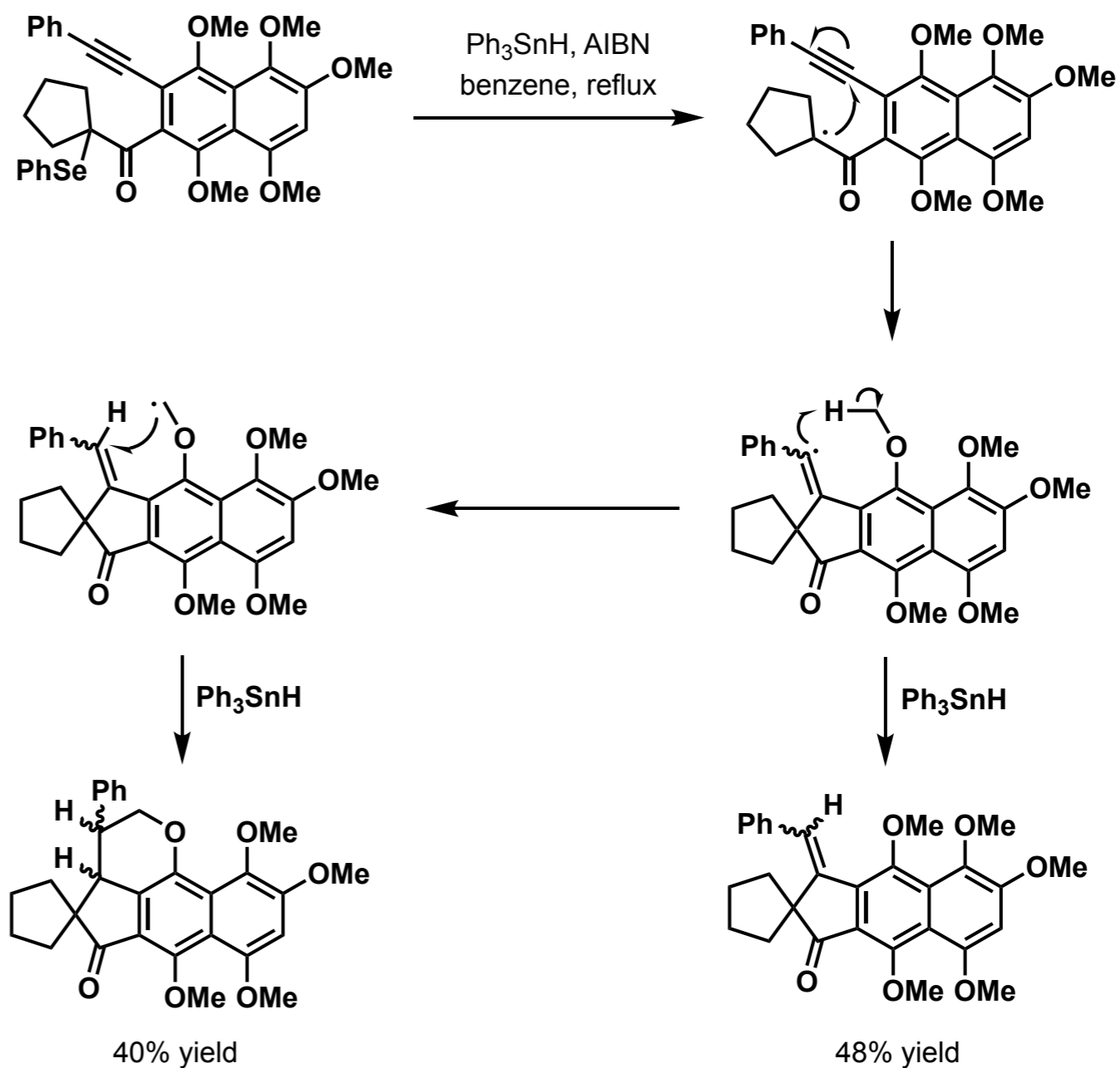


fredericamycin A



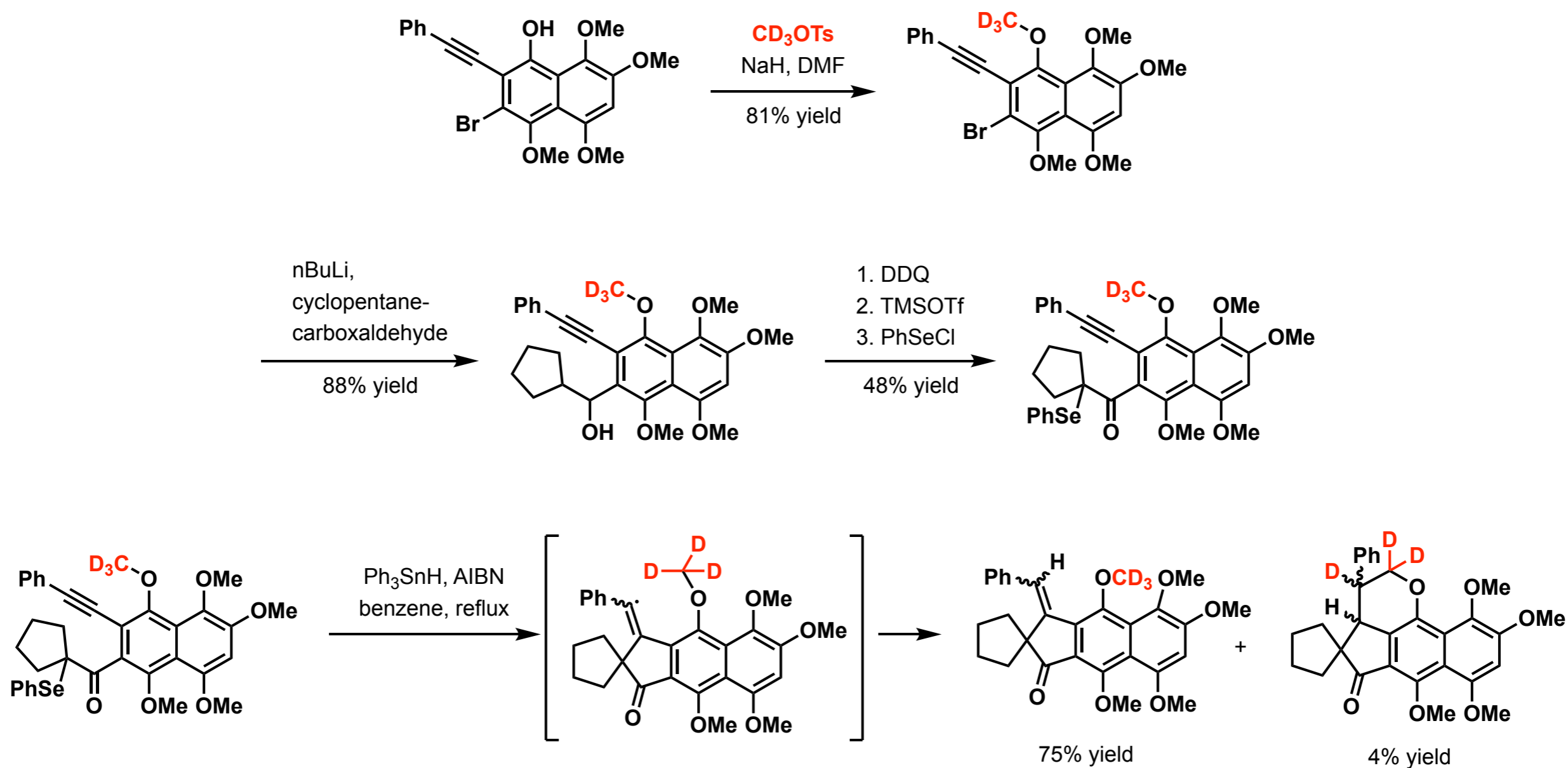
quinone system of fredericamycin A

Unexpected intramolecular hydrogen abstraction



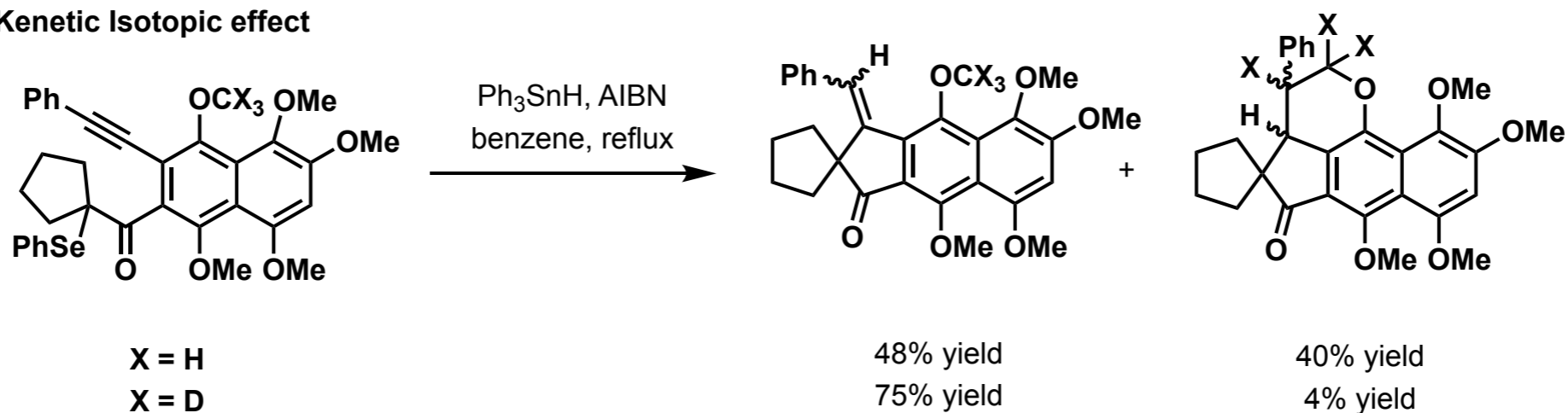
Fredericamycin A: Deuterium KIE suppress the hydrogen migration

Enhancing the stability of *peri*-methoxy group



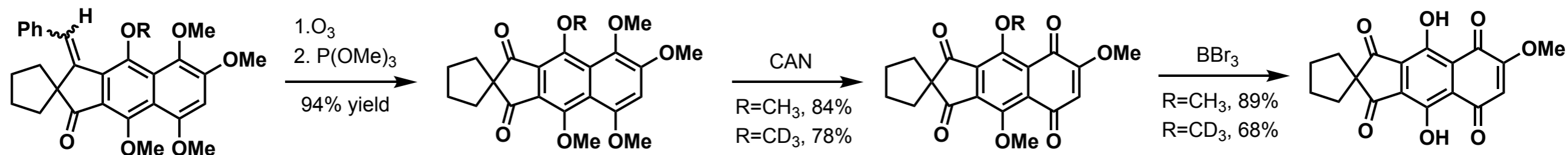
Fredericamycin A: Deuterium KIE suppress the hydrogen migration

Kenetic Isotopic effect

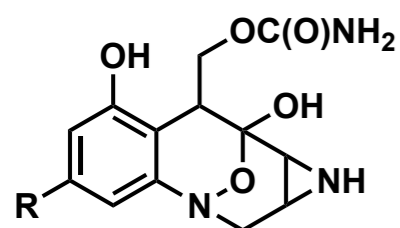


$$k_{\text{H}}/k_{\text{D}} = 15.6$$

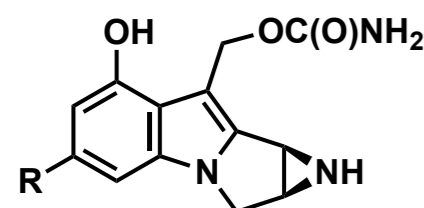
Later revomal of deuterated unit



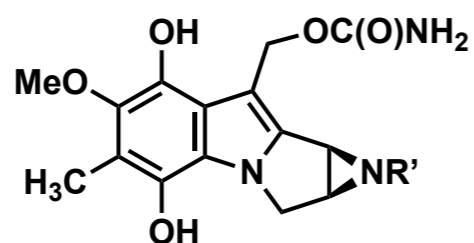
Aziridinomitosenes



FR66979 R = CH₂OH
FR900482 R = CHO

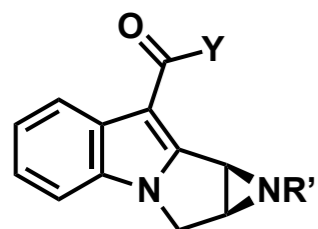


A

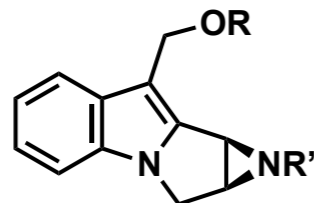


R' = H, Me

B



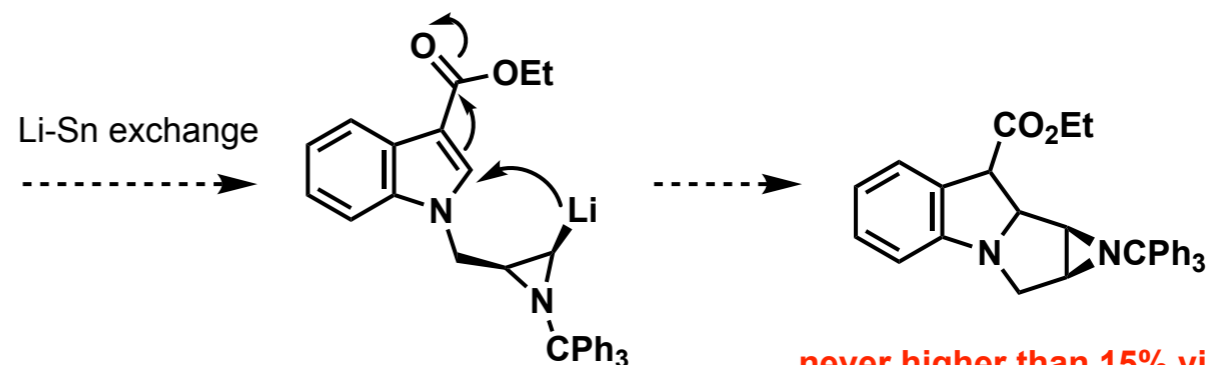
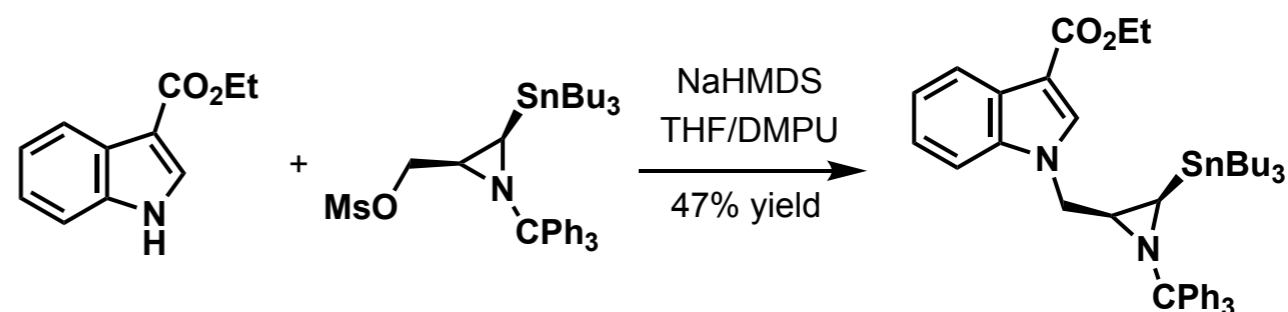
C



D

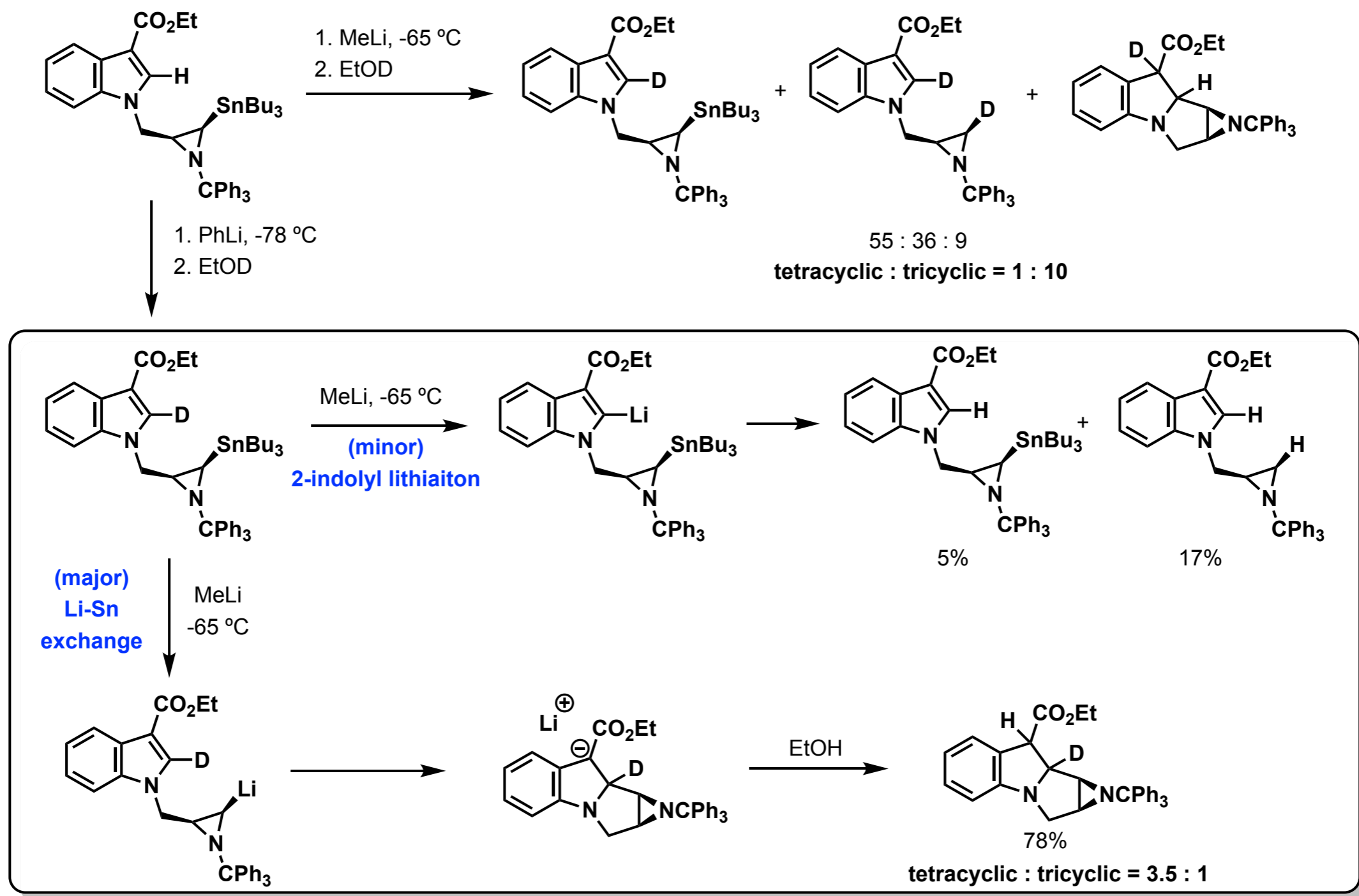
aziridinomitosenes

- Metabolic activation of FR66979 and FR900482 generates intermediate **A** having an ability to cross-link DNA.
- Leucoaziridinomitosenes **B** are responsible for the antitumor activity of the mitomycin antibiotics.
- Delocalization helps to stabilize carbonyl derivatives **C**, which had been synthesized.
- Nonstabilized core structure **D** was synthesized for the first time by Edwin Vedejs *et al.*

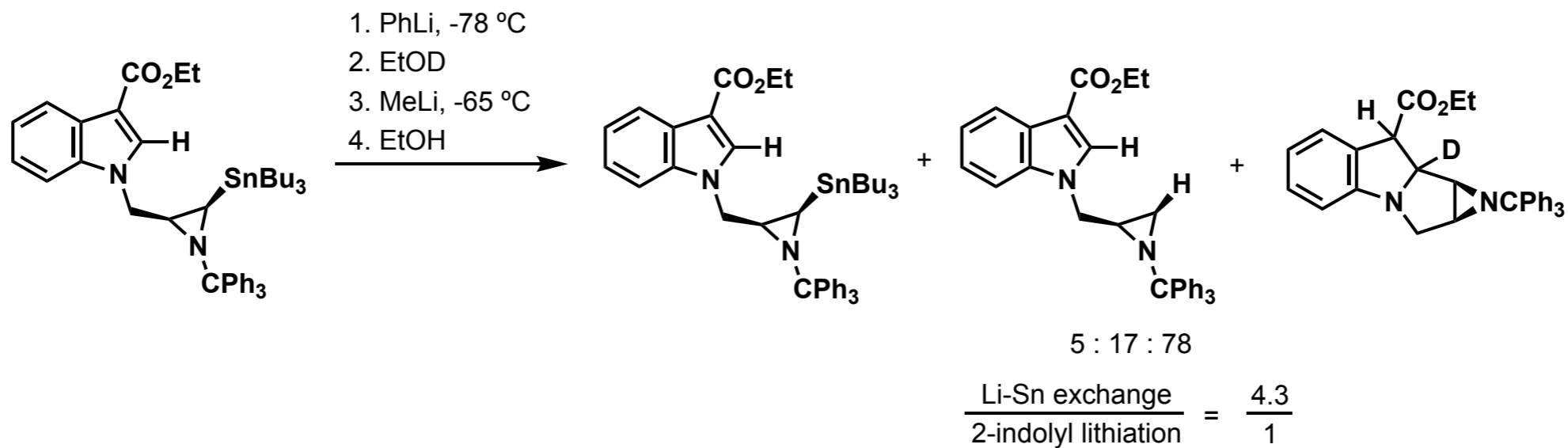
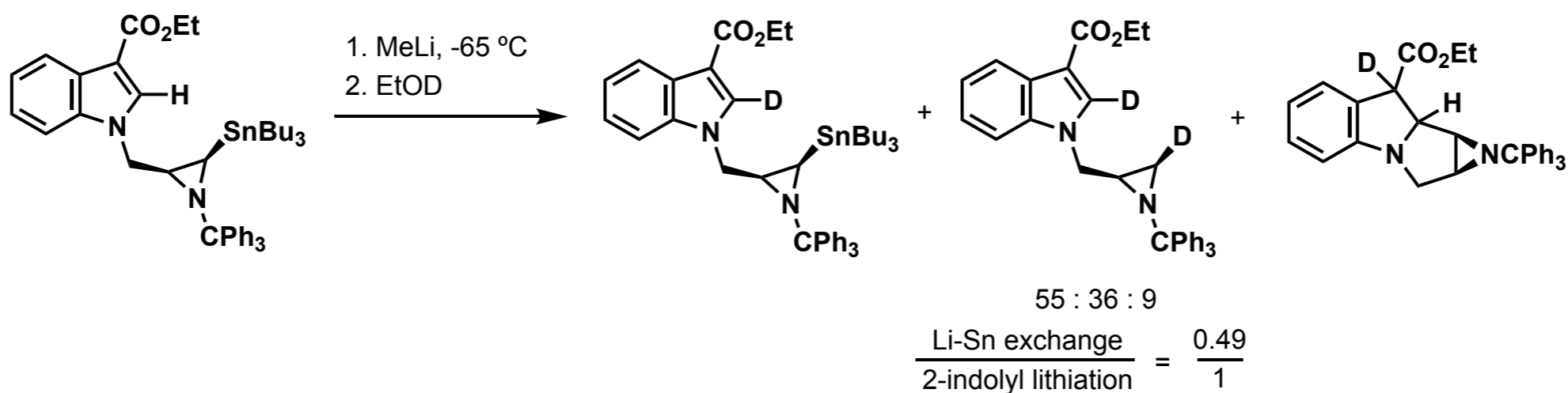


never higher than 15% yield

Aziridinomitosenes: Deuterium as a removable blocking group

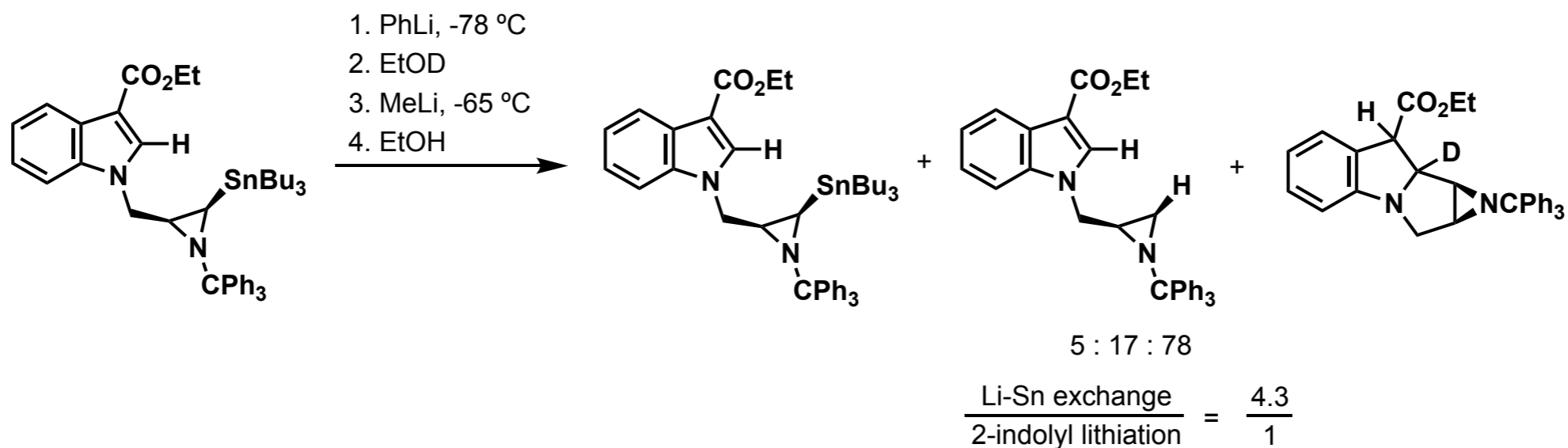


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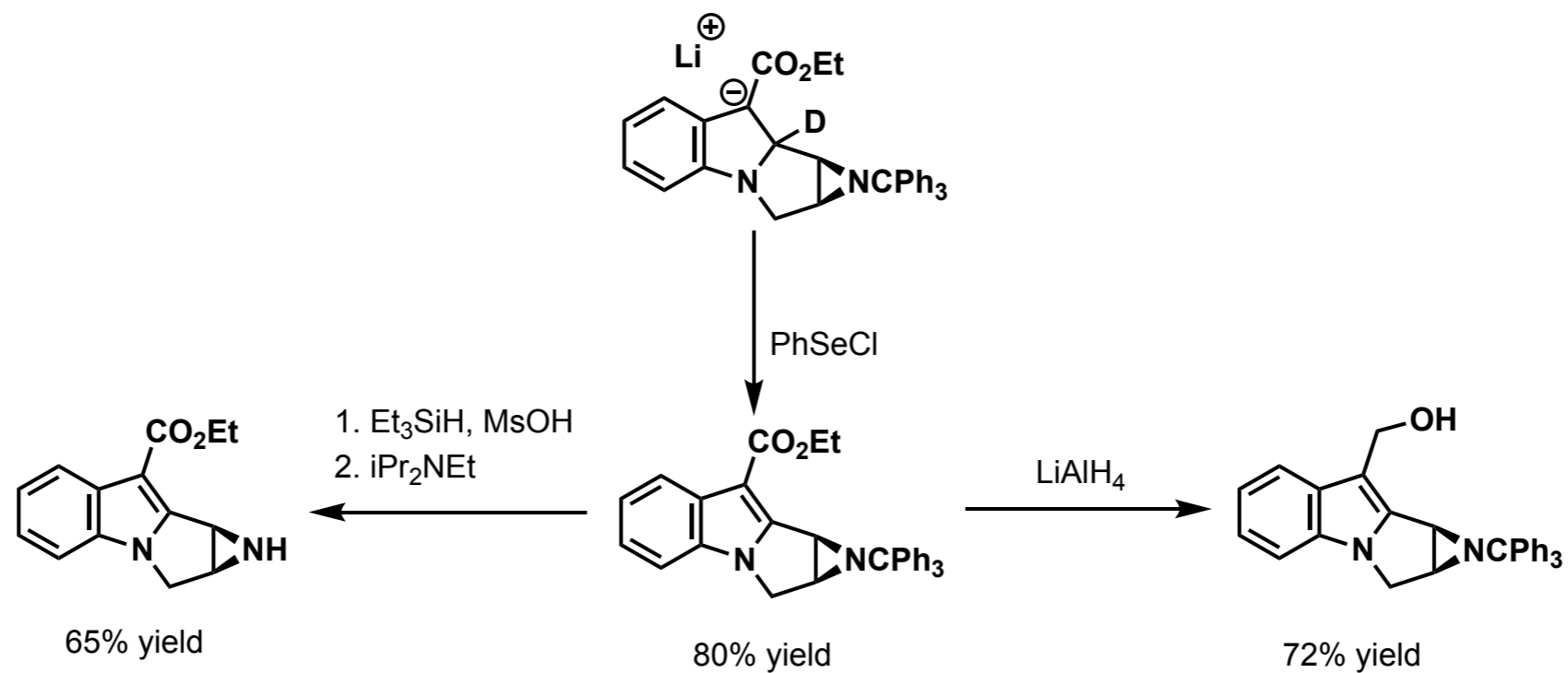


$$k_H/k_D = 8.8$$

Aziridinomitosenes: Deuterium as a removable blocking group

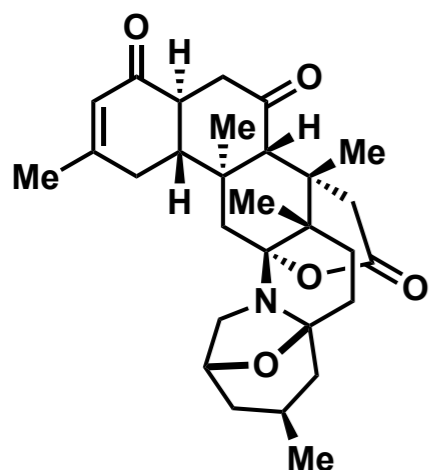


Removing the deuterium

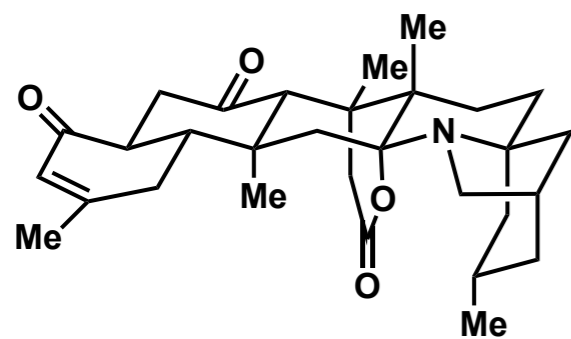


Norzoanthamine

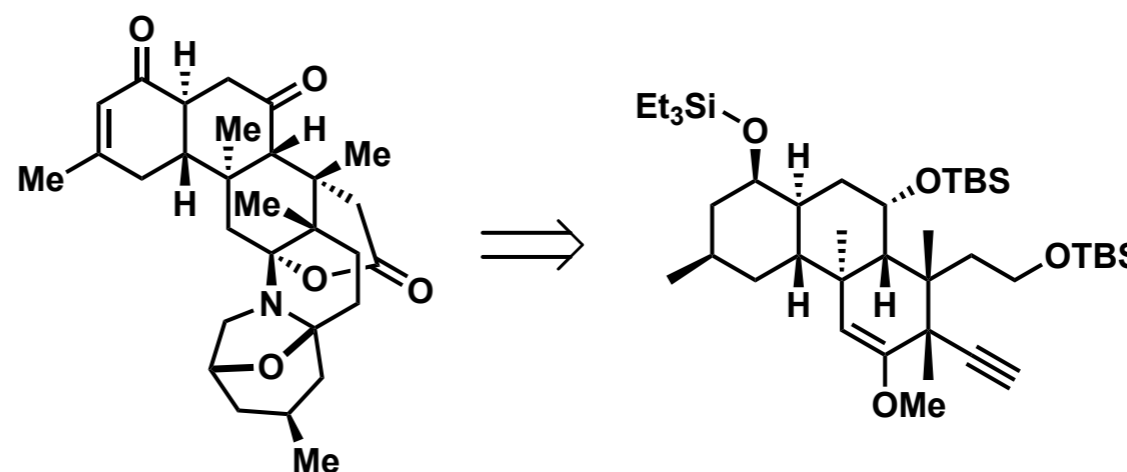
- Isolated by Uemura *et al.* in 1995 from *Zoanthus* sp.
- Strong inhibition on the the growth of P-388 murine leukemia cell lines and human platelet aggregation
- A promising candidate for an antiosteoporotic drug
- Stereoselectively synthesized by Masaaki Miyashita et al. in 41 steps with an overall yield of 3.5% (an average of 92% yield each step).



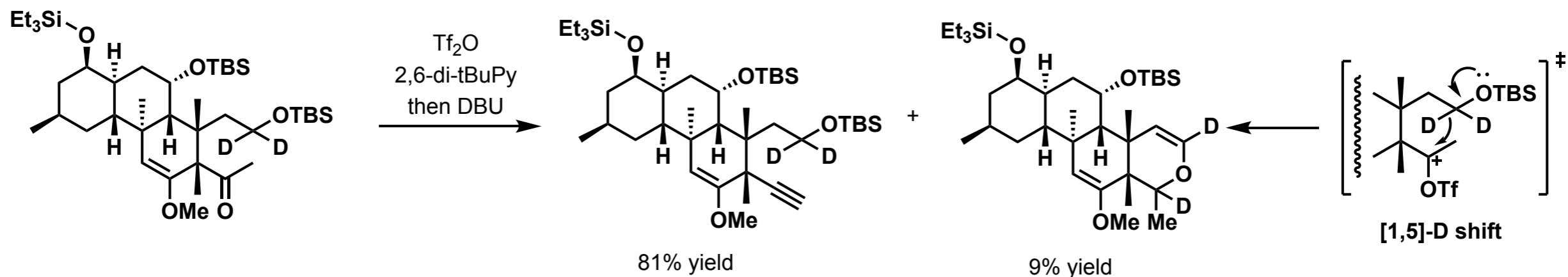
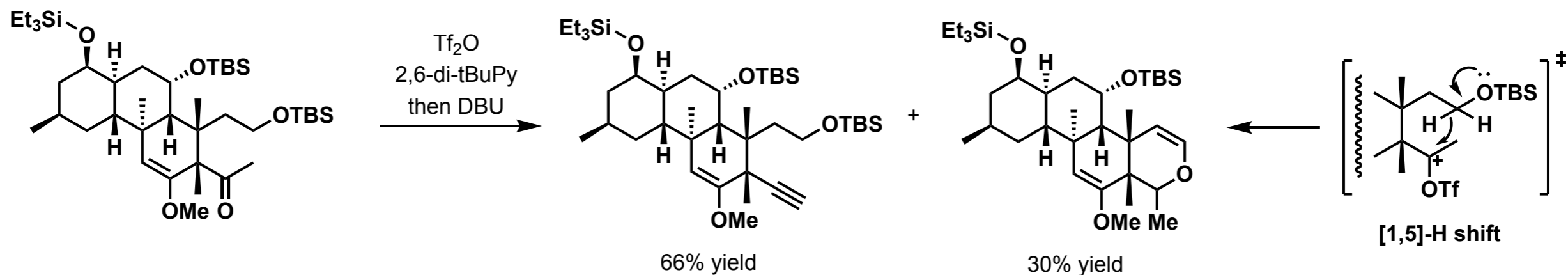
III



norzoanthmine



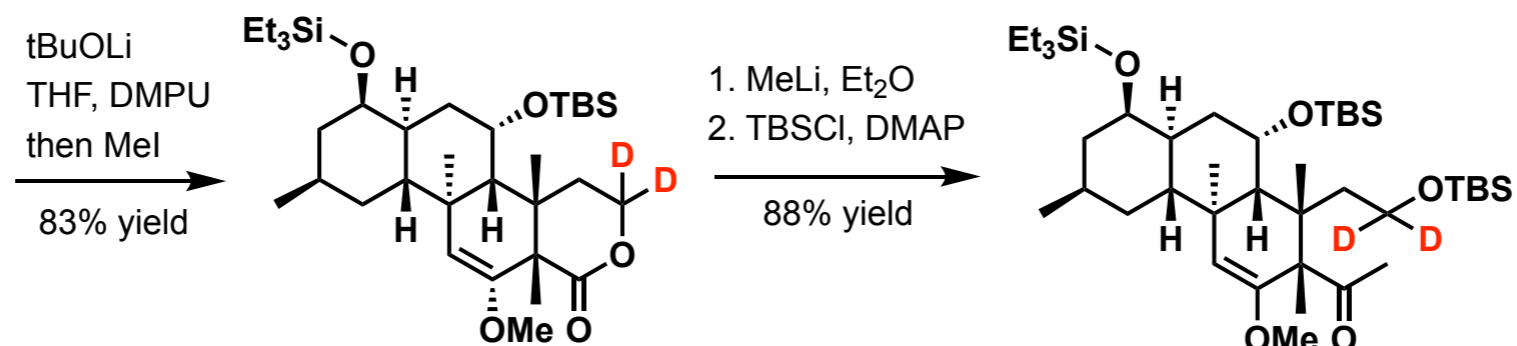
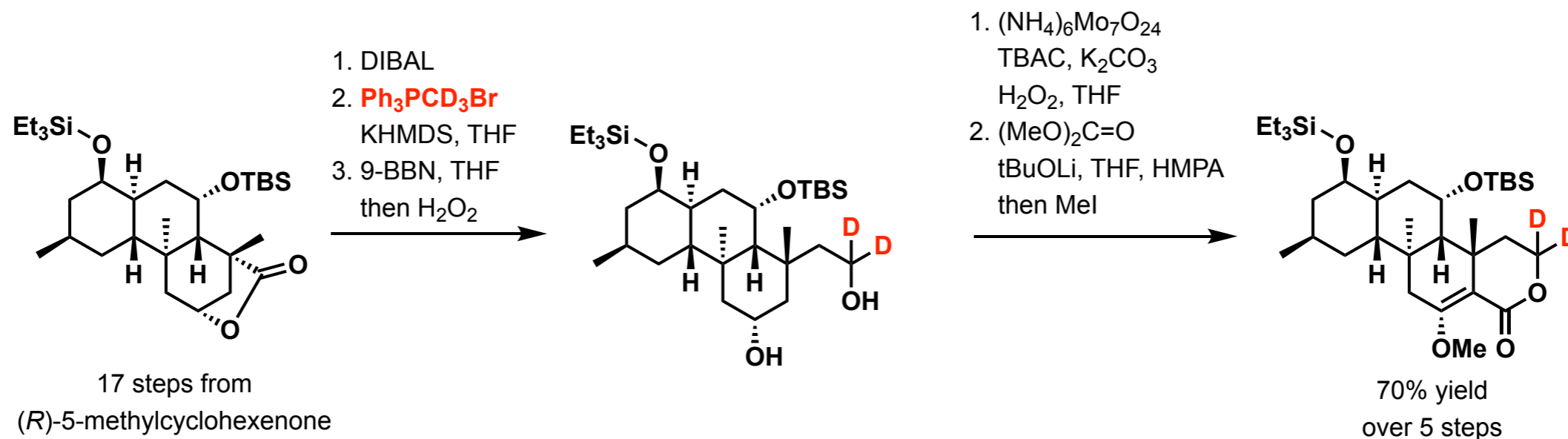
Norzoanthamine: Deuterium KIE inhibits the [1,5]-hydrogen shift



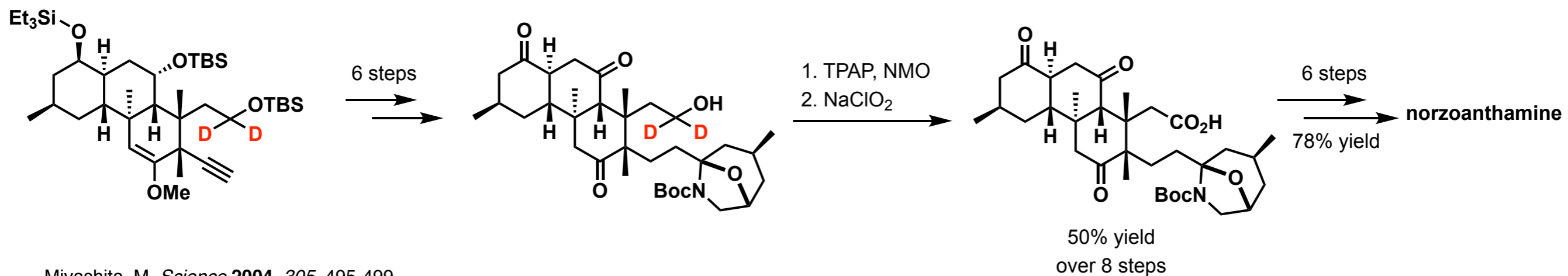
$$k_{\text{H}}/k_{\text{D}} = 4.1$$

Norzoanthamine: Deuterium KIE inhibits the [1,5]-hydrogen shift

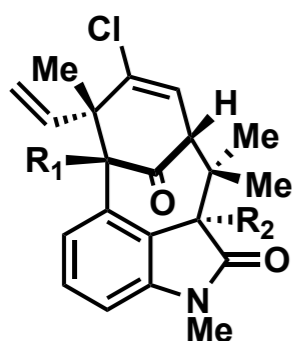
Introducing deuterium



Removing deuterium



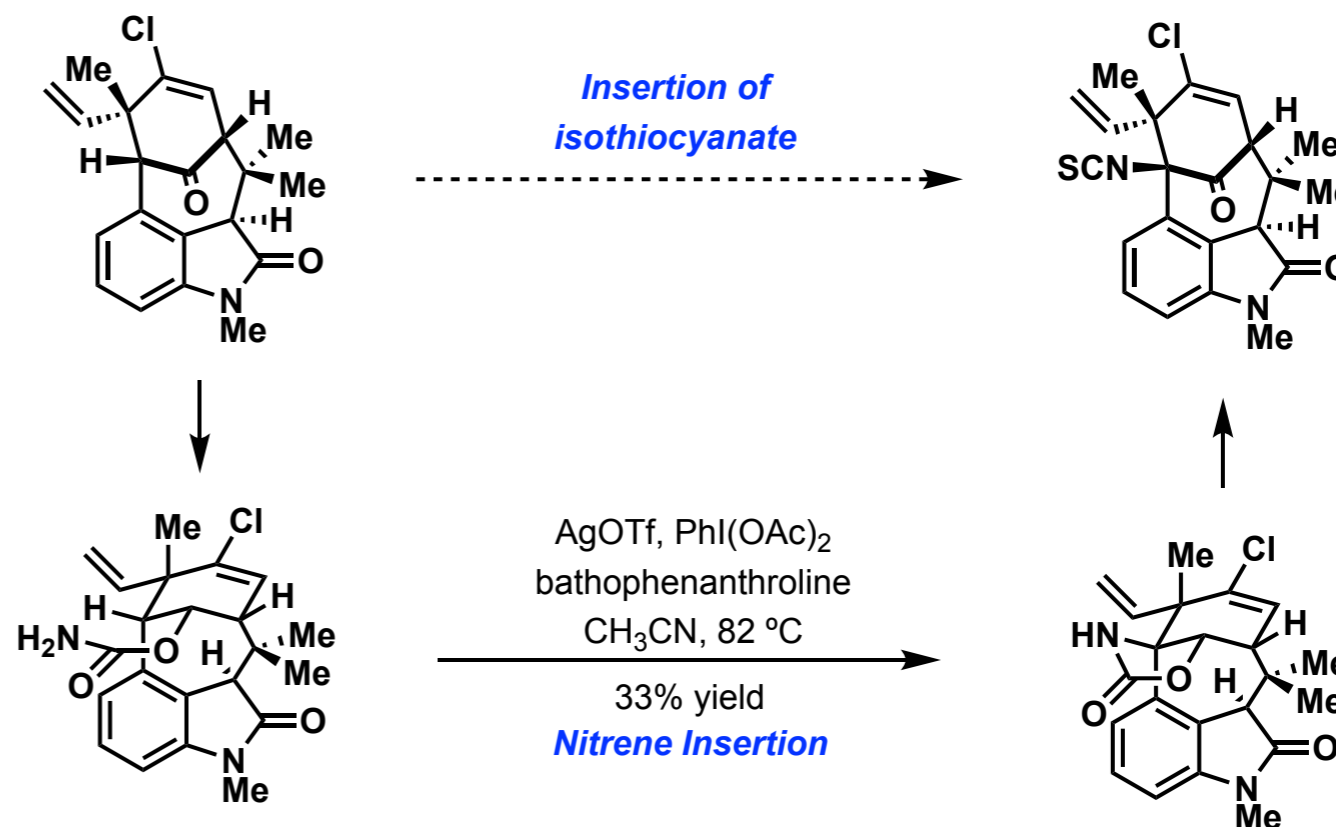
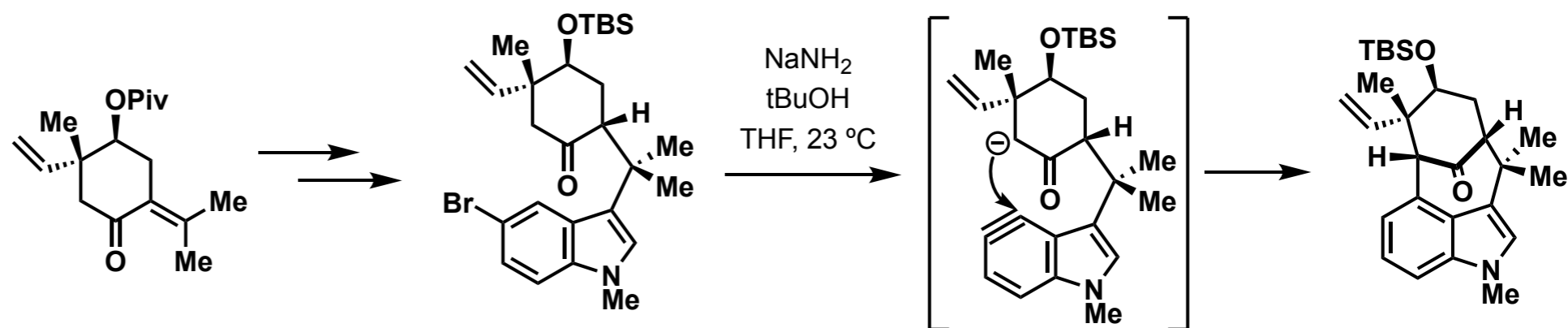
Welwitindolinones



N-methylwelwitindolinone C

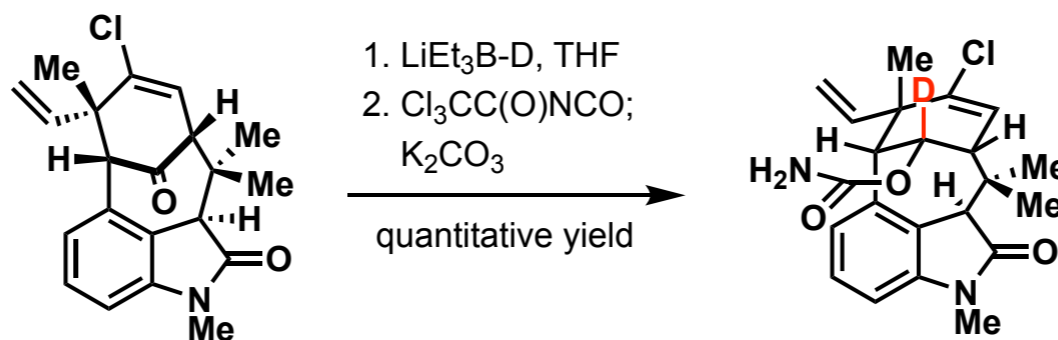
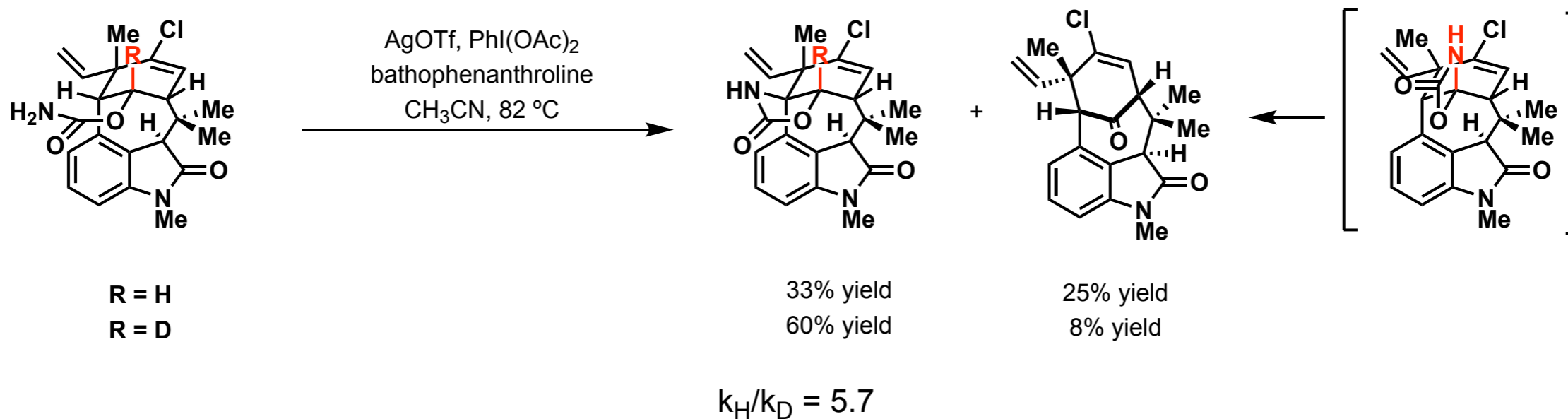
$R_1 = -NCS, -NC$

$R_2 = H, OH$

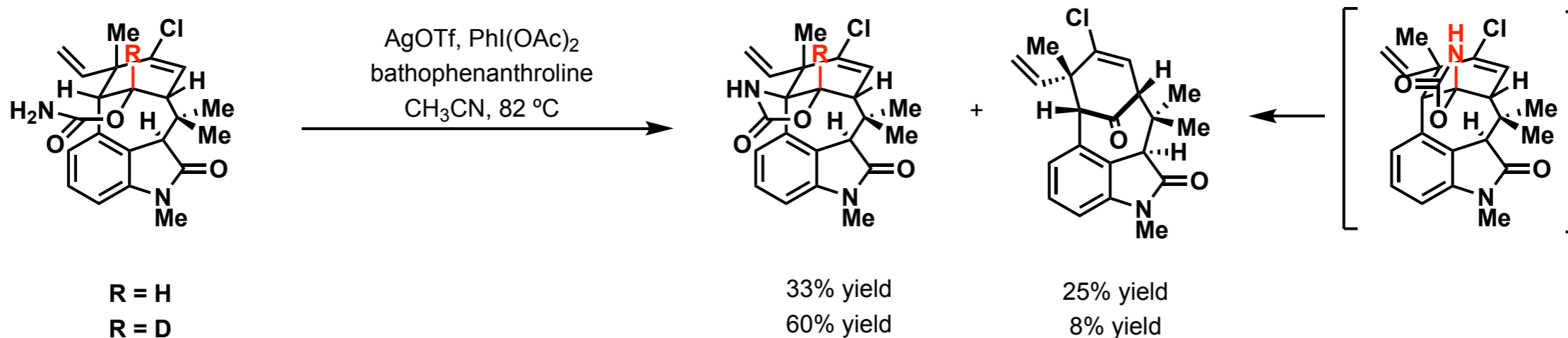


- Isolated in 1994 and 1999
- [4.3.1]Bicyclic framework
- Promising activity against drug-resistant cancer cells

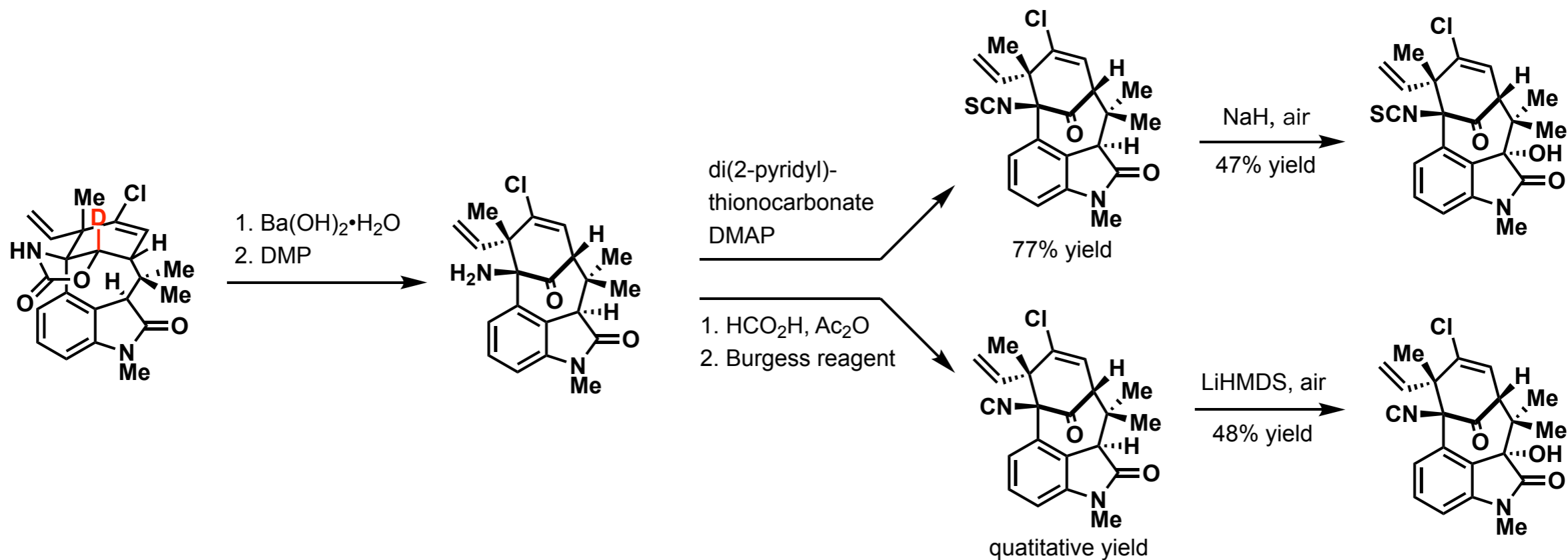
Welwitindolinones: Deuterium KIE improves nitrene insertion



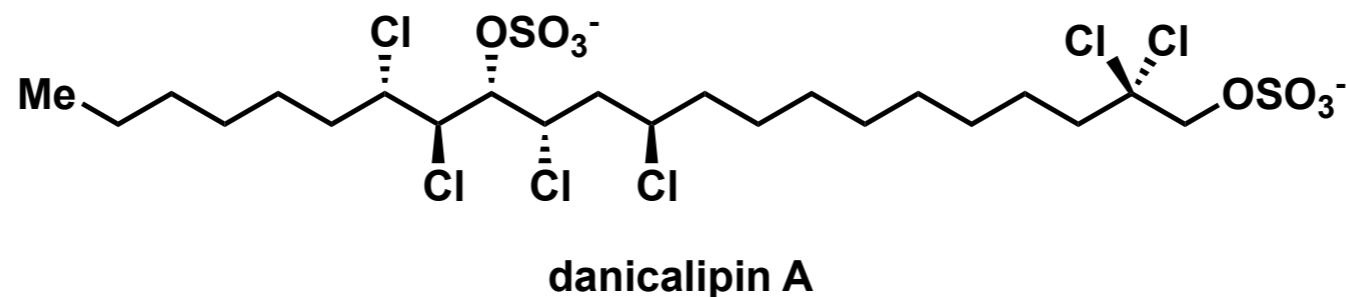
Welwitindolinones: Deuterium KIE improves nitrene insertion



$$k_H/k_D = 5.7$$

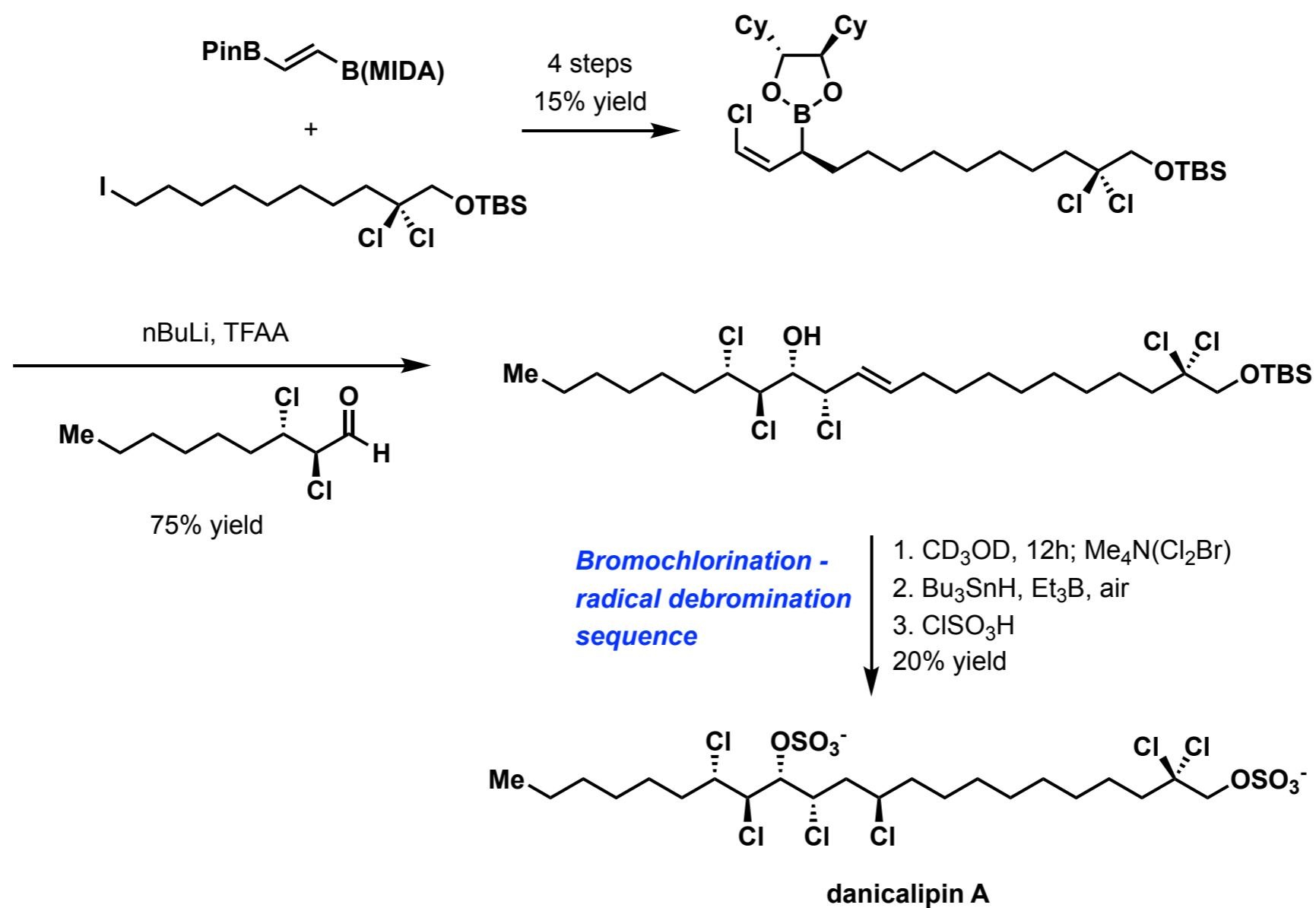


Danicalipin A

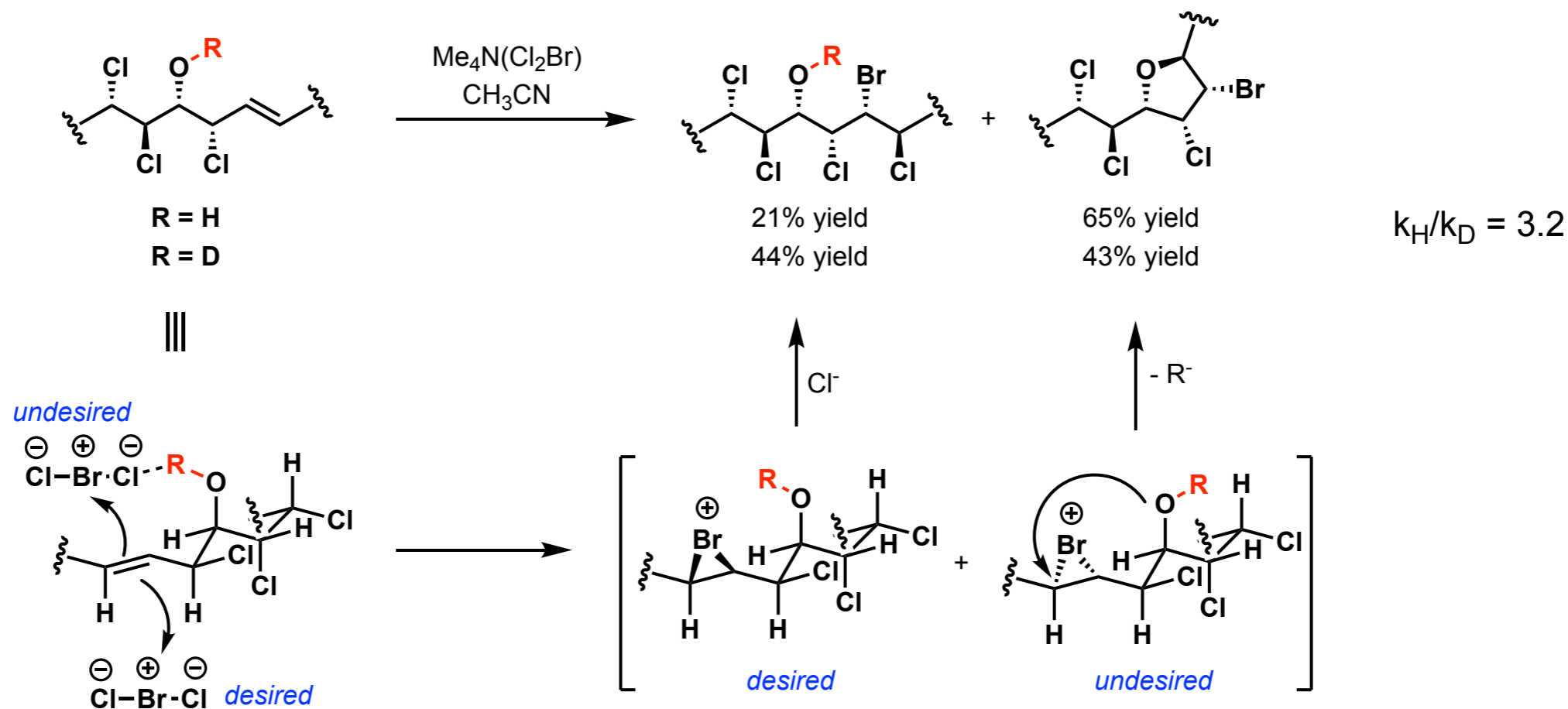


- Comprise >90% of all polar lipids in the flagellar membrane of freshwater *Ochromonas danica* algae
- Two anionic sulfate moieties: one at the terminus; one near the otherwise hydrophobic center
- Synthesized by Noah Burns et al. in 2% yield in 8 steps, which is the shortest.

Danicalipin A



Danicalipin A



- Deuteration renders the hydrogen bonding of secondary alcohol less effective.
- Bromium formation is reversible and deprotonation of the alcohol during bromoetherification is selective determining.

Application of Deuterated Compounds

Total synthesis: modify reaction selectivity

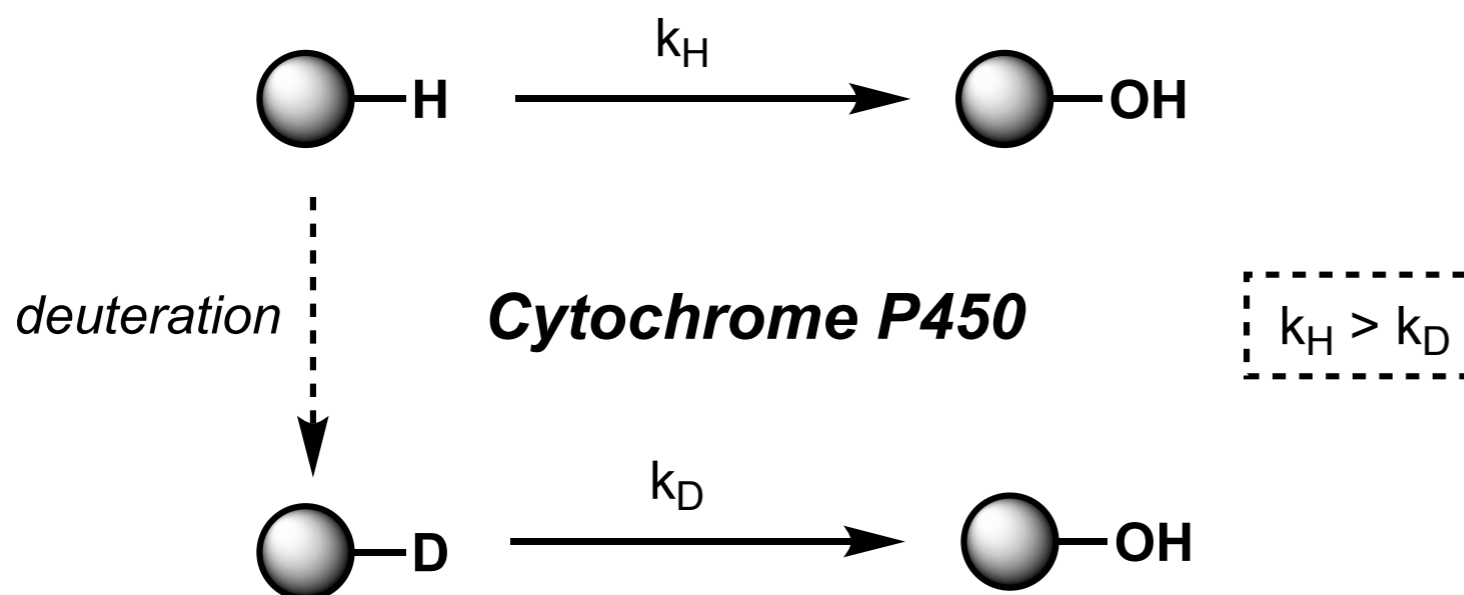
Drug development: enhance metabolic stability

Mass spectrometry internal standards

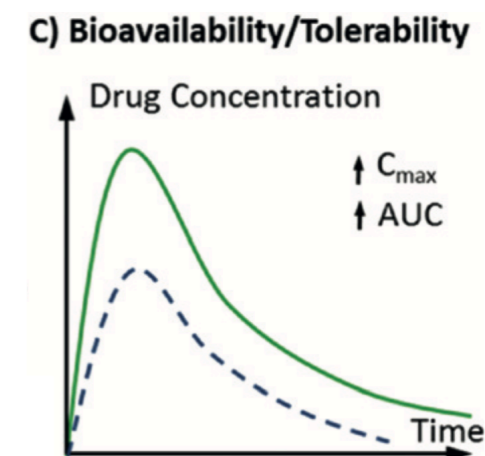
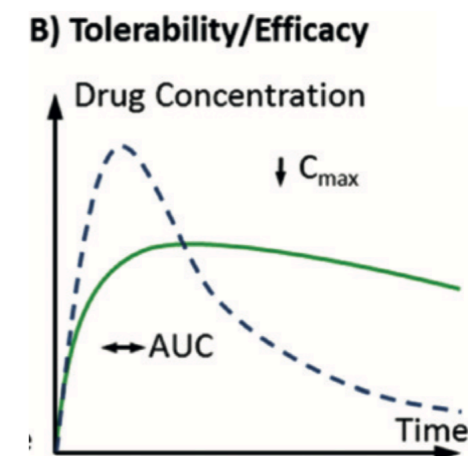
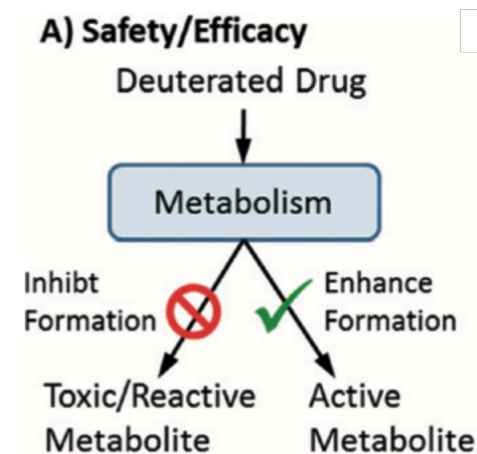
Clarification of organic reaction mechanisms

Elucidation of biosynthetic routes

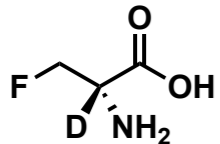
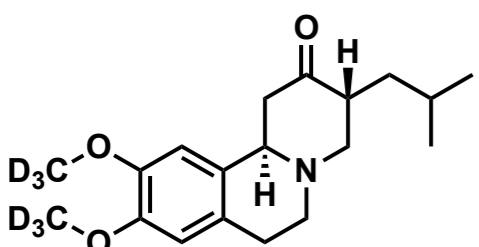
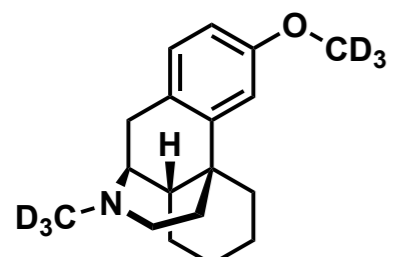
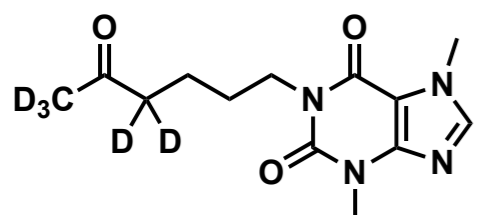
Applying Deuterium to Improve Existing Drugs



- The major metabolizing enzymes in humans belong to cytochrome P450 enzyme family.
- Significant KIEs have been observed for several P450-catalyzed reactions.
- Potential deuterated drug benefits:
 - A reduced dosage or dosing regimen
 - A smaller potential for drug-drug interactions
 - A lower incidence of side effects



Deuterium clinical drug candidates

Chemical Structure	Compound	Status	Beneficial Deuterium Effect
	Fludalnine (MK-0641)	First deuterated drug candidate to enter clinic (1970s) Discontinued	Reduce toxic metabolite, 3- fluorolactate
	Austedo® Deutertrabenazine (SD-809)	First deuterated drug approved (2017) Approved	Reduce rate of active metabolite demethylation driven by CYP2D6
	d ₆ -dextromethorphan (AVP-786)	Phase 3	Reduce formation of toxic metabolite by CYP2D6
	d ₅ -pentoxifylline (CT-499)	Phase 2	Reduce metabolism speed; primary metabolite raising up to 3 times than that of pentoxifylline

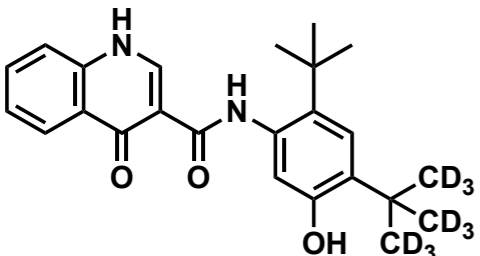
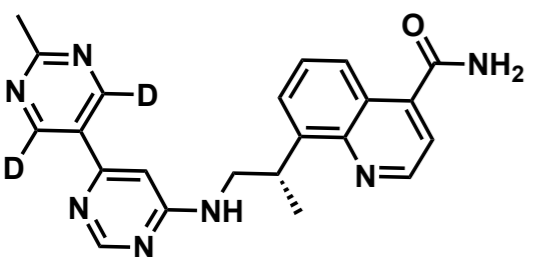
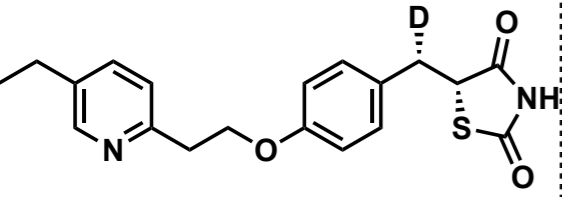
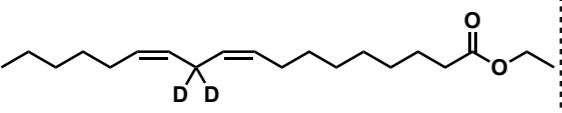
Sabounjian, L. A. *Clin. Pharmacol. Drug Dev.* **2016**, *5*, 314-425.

Atzrodt, J.; Derau, V.; Kerr, W. J.; Reid M. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2018**, *57*, 1758-1784.

<https://www.concertpharma.com/research/documents/CTP-499ASN2014PosterFINAL14NOV2014.pdf>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deuterated_drug#VX-561_\(Vertex/Concert\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deuterated_drug#VX-561_(Vertex/Concert))

Deuterium clinical drug candidates

Chemical Structure	Compound	Status	Beneficial Deuterium Effect
	d ₉ -ivacaftor (VX-561)	Phase 2	Reduce rate of tert-butyl group oxidation and in vivo clearance by CYP3A4
	VX-984	Phase 1	Reduce aldehyde oxidase(AO)-driven metabolism
	d ₁ -(<i>R</i>)-pioglitazone (DRX-065)	Phase 1	Stabilize preferred R-enantiomer to obtain mitochondrial function modulation without affected by S-isomer
	d ₂ -linoleic acid ethyl ester (RT001)	Phase 1/2	Limit lipid peroxidation

Atzrodt, J.; Derdau, V.; Kerr, W. J.; Reid M. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2018**, 57, 1758-1784.

<https://www.cancer.gov/publications/dictionaries/cancer-drug/def/dna-dependent-protein-kinase-inhibitor-vx-984>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deuterated_drug#VX-561_\(Vertex/Concert\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deuterated_drug#VX-561_(Vertex/Concert))