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Aminomethylthiophene-2-carboxylic Acids as Dipeptide Mimetic in New

**Growth Hormone Secretagogues** 

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Abstract 3-Aminomethylbenzoic acid is a well established dipeptide mimetic. Herein,

aminomethylthiophene-2-carboxylic acids<sup>1)</sup> have been synthesized as analogues of 3-

aminomethylbenzoic acid. Their use as a dipeptide-mimetic at the N-terminal of novel growth

hormone secretagogues is described. © 1997 Elsevier Science Ltd.

Introduction

The discovery, that the hexapeptide His-D-Trp-Ala-Trp-D-Phe-Lys-NH<sub>2</sub> (GHRP-6)<sup>2)</sup> releases

growth hormone by a distinct mechanism, which is different from that of growth hormone

releasing hormone (GHRH)<sup>3)</sup>, has resulted in a number of research programs, which lead to

other peptidic growth hormone releasers, such as D-Ala-D-2-Nal-Ala-Trp-D-Phe-Lys-NH2

(GHRP-2)<sup>4)</sup> or non-peptidic releasers such as L-692,429<sup>5)</sup> or MK-0677<sup>6)</sup>. The aim is to

develop an orally available drug, that might advantageously substitute the direct

administration of growth hormone in a number of therapeutical indications.

Discussion

During our screening for growth hormone secretagogues, we identified  $1^{7}$  as lead compound.

The utilization of the well established dipeptide mimetic 3-aminomethylbenzoic acid<sup>8)</sup> at the

N-terminal gave an equipotent compound 2. We decided to focus on similar thiophene

analogues<sup>1)</sup> and their ability to serve as dipeptide-mimetic.

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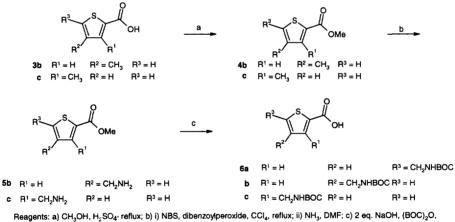
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Therefore the BOC-protected 5-aminomethyl-2-carboxylic acid  $(6a)^{8)}$  and its isomers 6b and 6c were synthesized and incorporated into peptides of type 1. Starting with methylthiophene-2-carboxylic acids  $3b^{9)}$  and  $3c^{10)}$ , the corresponding esters 4b and 4c were prepared. NBS-bromination followed by treatment with ammonia in DMF furnished the aminoesters 5b and  $5c^{11)}$ . A one-pot saponification and BOC-protection afforded the protected amino acids 6b and  $6c^{12)}$ .

## Scheme 1



Reagents: a) CH<sub>3</sub>OH, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>· reflux; b) i) NBS, dibenzoylperoxide, CCI<sub>4</sub>, reflux; ii) NH<sub>3</sub>, DMF; c) 2 eq. NaOH, (BOC)<sub>2</sub>O dioxane/water

The amino acids 6a - c were incorporated into the peptide by standard peptide synthesis on *Rink*-resin, and cleaved with trifluoroacetic acid<sup>13)</sup>. The resulting peptides were tested in a functional *in vitro* rat pituitary assay<sup>14,15)</sup>. The test results are shown in Table 1 as mean values

of two experiments. The best dipeptide mimetics were 3-aminomethylbenozic acid and its 2,3-substituted thiophene analogue 6c, leading to peptides 2 and 9, respectively.

Table 1 
$$EC_{so}$$
 [nM]

 $H_2N$  peptide 6

 $H_2N$  peptide 210

 $T$  peptide  $T$ 

## Conclusion

In growth hormone secretagogues of type 1, the N-terminal Ala-His-moiety can be replaced by the known dipeptide-mimetic 3-aminomethylbenzoic acid without loss of activity. When the thiophene-analogue 6c is used at the N-terminal, the resulting peptide 9 shows very similar activity. Surprisingly, 6a and 6b as N-terminal cause a sharp drop in activity of the peptides 7 and 8, even though the orientation of substituents on the thiophene-rings is similar to that of 3-aminomethylbenzoic acid. Peptide 10, with the ortho-substituted 2-aminomethylbenzoic

acid at the *N*-terminal, shows decreased activity, compared to 2. From this one can conclude that, despite different orientation of substituents, 3-aminomethylbenzoic acid and 3-aminomethylthiophene-2-carboxylic acid (6c) are dipeptide mimetics at the *N*-terminal of growth hormone secretagogues. The low activities of 7 and 8 may be caused by different conformation of the amino acids 6a or 6c at the *N*-terminal due to enhanced sterical demand by the sulfur atom. Another hypothesis is hydrogen-bonding of the sulfur atom to groups at the binding site, that does not occur with benzene and results in a different orientation of the thiophene moiety.

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- 12) <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO d<sub>6</sub>): **6b**: δ 1.40 (s, 9 H); 4.10 (d, 2 H); 7.40 (t, 1 H); 7.56 (s, 1 H); 7.61 (s, 1 H); 13.05 (br, 1 H). MS: calc: 257.07218, found: 257.071944.

  <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (DMSO d<sub>6</sub>): **6c**: δ 1.40 (s, 9 H); 4.43 (d, 2 H); 7.05 (d, 1 H); 7.37 (t, 1 H); 7.75 (d, 1 H); 13.05 (br, 1 H). MS: 257.07215, found: 257.071864.
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