

## A Simple and Rapid Protocol for *N*-Methyl- $\alpha$ -Amino Acids

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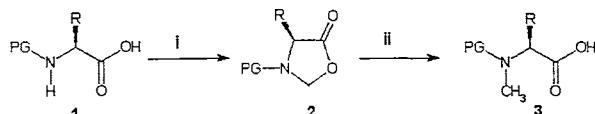
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A two step strategy for optically pure *N*-Protected-*N*-methyl- $\alpha$ -amino acids starting from *N*-protected- $\alpha$ -amino acids *via* reductive cleavage of oxazolidinones using NaCNBH<sub>3</sub>/TMSCl is described.

*N*-Methyl- $\alpha$ -amino acids are an important class of compounds present in a wide variety of naturally occurring peptides and depsipeptides with broad spectrum activity including antibiotic, antiviral and anti cancer.<sup>1-3</sup> They are also very useful compounds for stabilizing several peptide backbone conformations and for obtaining structure activity information about peptides.<sup>4,5</sup> Due to their importance, quite a number of methods have been reported.<sup>6-14</sup> However, each method has limitations which include harsh reaction conditions,<sup>6-10</sup> lack of generality due to partial racemization and low reactivity,<sup>11,12</sup> greater number of steps required to prepare substrates,<sup>10,14</sup> instability of intermediate products<sup>13</sup> and prolonged reaction times.<sup>6,7,13</sup> Further, there is no satisfactory method available compatible with all types of commonly used *N*-protecting groups. In view of this, there is a considerable interest to develop a milder methodology having general applicability with a variety of *N*-protecting groups, since suitable protection is required in peptide synthesis.

We report here an efficient, rapid two step methodology involving reductive cleavage of *N*-protected oxazolidinones<sup>15</sup> **2** using NaCNBH<sub>3</sub>/TMSCl reagent system for optically pure *N*-methyl- $\alpha$ -amino acids **3** starting with readily accessible *N*-protected- $\alpha$ -amino acids **1** (Scheme 1). The reaction was complete within 5–15 min giving yields >90%. The reaction has general applicability with all commonly used *N*-protecting groups (Boc, Cbz, Ts) and results are summarized in Table 1. The *N*-protected-*N*-methyl- $\alpha$ -amino acids obtained were characterized by <sup>1</sup>H-nmr, Mass, IR, specific rotations, and were in good agreement with literature data.<sup>6-8</sup> It may be explained that, as TMSCl is good electrophile,<sup>16</sup> oxygen atom of oxazolidinone ring coordinates to TMSCl followed by reduction gives the title compounds.



Scheme 1 : Reagents and conditions

(i) (CH<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>n</sub>, PTSA(Cat), C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, reflux (ii) NaCNBH<sub>3</sub>, Me<sub>3</sub>SiCl, CH<sub>3</sub>CN, RT

Typical Procedure: To a mixture of *N*-protected oxazolidinone **2** (2 mmol) and NaCNBH<sub>3</sub> (2.2 mmol) in 10 ml of dry CH<sub>3</sub>CN was added Me<sub>3</sub>SiCl (2.2 mmol) dropwise under N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere at room temperature with stirring. After completion of the reaction (monitored by tlc, 10–15 min), reaction mixture was quenched by the slow addition of water

Table 1. Preparation of *N*-protected-*N*-methyl- $\alpha$ -amino acids

Entry	PG	R	Time /min	<sup>a</sup> Yield/ %
1	Cbz	CH <sub>3</sub>	15	94
2	"	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH	10	92
3	"	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CHCH <sub>2</sub>	10	96
4	"	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CHCH <sub>3</sub>	10	94
5	"	PhCH <sub>2</sub>	5	98
6	"	CH <sub>3</sub> SCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>	10	91
7	"	p-BnO-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>	5	95
8	Boc	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH	10	91
9	"	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CHCH <sub>2</sub>	10	94
10	"	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CHCH <sub>3</sub>	10	92
11	"	PhCH <sub>2</sub>	5	96
12	"	CH <sub>3</sub> SCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>	15	96
13	"	p-BnO-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>	10	93
14	Ts	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH	5	93
15	"	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CHCH <sub>2</sub>	5	92
16	"	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CHCH <sub>3</sub>	5	92
17	"	PhCH <sub>2</sub>	5	97
18	"	CH <sub>3</sub> SCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>	5	94
19	"	p-BnO-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>	5	91

<sup>a</sup>Isolated yield.

and extracted with ethyl acetate. Organic layer was washed thoroughly with water and dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. Concentration of solvent and crystallization of crude product using ethyl acetate, hexane solvents gave *N*-protected-*N*-methyl- $\alpha$ -amino acids **3**<sup>17</sup> in pure form.

In summary, a convenient and efficient methodology has been developed for the synthesis of optically pure *N*-protected-*N*-methyl- $\alpha$ -amino acids. The major advantages of present method are less number of steps, shorter reaction times, compatible with all *N*-protecting groups, hence superior to the earlier procedures.

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17 Representative data for (S)-N-Benzoyloxycarbonyl-N-methyl-phenyl alanine: colorless crystals, mp 69-71 °C,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} -68.3$  (c 1 in EtOH), lit.<sup>8</sup> mp 67-71 °C,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} -67$  (c 1.8 in EtOH), <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 2.80 (s, 3H), 3.10-3.25 (m, 2H), 4.80-4.90 (m, 1H), 5.20 (s, 2H), 7.20-7.25 (m, 10H), 9.60 (br s, 1H).

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