

The Passerini Reaction with CF₃-Carbonyl Compounds – Multicomponent Approach to Trifluoromethyl Depsipeptides

Anton V. Gulevich,^[a] Inga V. Shpilevaya,^[a] and Valentine G. Nenajdenko*^[a]

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The first detailed investigation of the Passerini reaction with CF₃-carbonyl compounds is reported. The reaction provides a new approach to trifluorolactic acid derivatives and CF₃-substituted depsipeptides. The method is promising for the synthesis of chiral trifluoromethyl depsipeptides, i.e. orthogo-

nally protected building blocks for incorporation into naturally occurring depsipeptides.

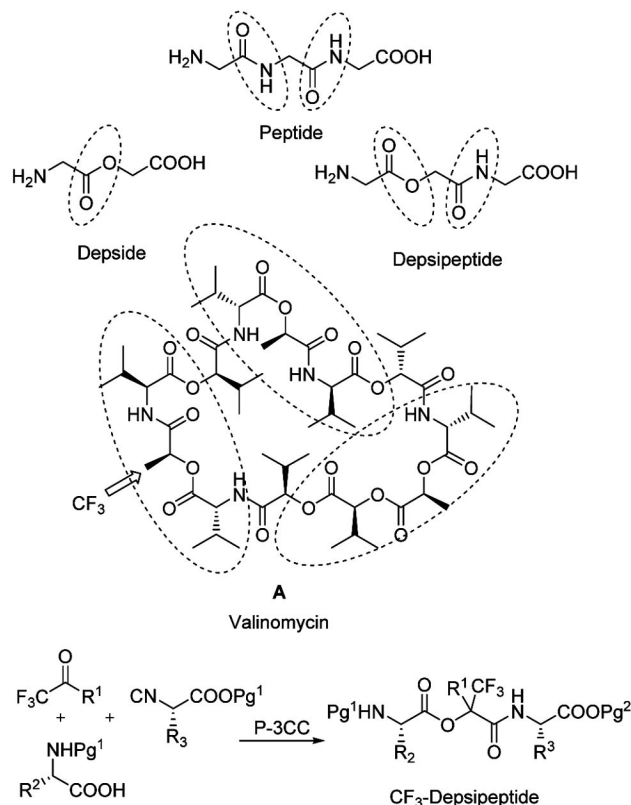
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Introduction

Depsides and depsipeptides are interesting classes of biopolymers that have recently received much attention.^[1] These polymeric compounds are analogues of peptides: depsides are composed of hydroxy acids linked by ester bonds, and depsipeptides are formed by hydroxy and amino acids linked together by ester and amide bonds. In general, depsipeptides are peptides bearing a COO group instead of a CONH group (Scheme 1). Naturally occurring depsipeptides show promising biological activities, including antibacterial, antiviral, antifungal and anti-inflammatory properties.^[2] However, their greatest future therapeutic potential is in cancer treatment.^[3] Additionally, amide-to-ester substitutions in the backbone of peptides were found to be a useful tool for evaluating the role of protein hydrogen bonding.^[4] Furthermore, depsipeptides can serve as branching units for building dendrimers^[5] and can function as nonviral vectors for drug delivery.^[6]

The Passerini, three-component condensation (P-3CC), which is the reaction of an isocyanide, a carbonyl compound and a carboxylic acid, is experiencing a growing interest owing to its efficiency in the synthesis of diverse products.^[7] It is arguably the best method for producing α -acyloxy amides in a highly convergent manner and the most convergent approach to depsipeptides.^[8]

The modification of peptides and proteins by the incorporation of α -trifluoromethyl- (α -Tfm-) substituted amino acids has attracted considerable attention^[9] due to the unique stereoelectronic properties of the trifluoromethyl group.^[10] Consequently, α -Tfm depsipeptides could become interesting candidates for medicinal chemistry. Recently, the



Scheme 1. Synthesis of CF₃-depsipeptides.

synthesis of a CF₃-depsides, based on OH insertion of CF₃-substituted metal carbenoid into the carboxylic group of *N*-protected amino acids, was described.^[11]

The enhanced carbonyl activity of polyfluoro carbonyl compounds^[12] allowed us to propose that their use in isocyanide-based, multicomponent reactions can result in a straightforward approach to fluorinated amino acids building blocks. Recently, we have shown that imines of CF₃-

[a] Department of Chemistry, Moscow State University, 199991 Leninskije Gory, Moscow University, Moscow, Russian Federation
E-mail: nen@acylium.chem.msu.ru

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carbonyl compounds are effective precursors for the Ugi reaction,^[13] and we proposed that CF₃-carbonyl compounds can be very interesting partners for the P-3CC. To the best of our knowledge, CF₃-carbonyl compounds have not been systematically investigated in the Passerini reaction. Previously, only a few selected examples of the Passerini reaction with hexafluoroacetone and trifluoromethyl ketones were described.^[14]

In this paper, we report the detailed investigation of the Passerini reaction with CF₃-carbonyl compounds that provides a new approach to trifluorolactic acid derivatives and CF₃-substituted depsipeptides—convenient trifluoromethyl building blocks for incorporation into naturally occurring depsipeptides (Scheme 1). Valinomycin (**A**), a symmetric cyclodepsipeptide isolated from *Streptomyces frivissimus*, is formed by three repeating units of depsipeptide D-Val-L-Lac-D-Val connected by D-hydroxyisovaleric acid.^[15] Valinomycin shows excellent K⁺/Na⁺ selectivity, acts as an ion-conducting antibiotic and allows uncontrolled movement of ions across the cell membrane.^[16] Unfortunately, it shows no selective toxicity for bacterial cells over mammalian cells and is, therefore, useless as a therapeutic agent.^[17] The incorporation of fluorinated fragments into valinomycin can improve its medicinal properties. Our suggested protocol can be an effective synthesis of fluorinated depsipeptide building blocks for incorporation into naturally occurred depsipeptides.

Results and Discussion

Trifluoroacetaldehyde (fluoral) methyl hemiacetal (**1a**) is the most convenient and commercially available form of gaseous trifluoroacetaldehyde (b.p. –18.8 to –17.5 °C). We have found that **1a** readily reacts in the Passerini reaction with acetic acid and *tert*-butyl isocyanide (*t*BuNC) to give the product **2a** in 93% yield (Table 1, Entry 1). We tested other CF₃-carbonyl compounds in the model reaction. CF₃-ketones **1b–d** reacted smoothly (Table 1, Entries 2–4). We found trifluoroacetophenone (**1e**) to be less reactive (Table 1, Entry 5), possibly due to the lower electrophilicity of the carbonyl group and increased steric hindrance. Commercially available aqueous hexafluoroacetone (CF₃COCF₃ × 1.5 H₂O) failed to react, while anhydrous hexafluoroacetone gave the product in high yield (Table 1, Entry 3).^[14a]

We next investigated the influence of the acid component on the model reaction of fluoral hemiacetal and *t*BuNC (Table 2). Acetic and benzoic acid led to the corresponding products in good yields. *N*-protected, chiral, amino acids gave no stereoselection and led to the corresponding depsides **2h,i** in good yields as mixtures of diastereomers (*dr* ≈ 1:1).

Formic and trifluoroacetic acids gave directly trifluoroacetic amide **2g** with a free hydroxy group after column chromatography due to a facile deprotection of the trifluoroacetyl- or formyl-lactic amides during the work-up.^[7,18] This seems to be useful for subsequent fictionalization of

Table 1. CF₃-carbonyl compounds in the Passerini reaction.

$\text{F}_3\text{C}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{R}^1 + \text{tBuNC} \xrightarrow{\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}} \text{Product}$					
Entry	Carbonyl compound	R ¹	Product	Reaction time, d	% Yield
1		H	2a	1	93
2		CH ₃	2b	1	87
3[b]		CF ₃	2c	1	68
4		COOMe	2d	2	67
5		Ph	2e	2	53

[a] CH₂Cl₂, –20 °C to room temp. [b] Gaseous **1c** was condensed into the mixture of carboxylic acid and isocyanide at –40 °C.

Table 2. Influence of the carboxylic component.

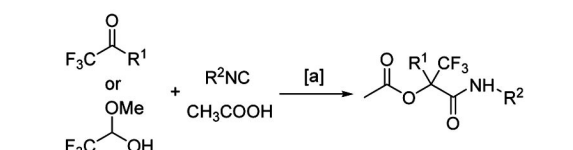
$\text{F}_3\text{C}-\text{C}(\text{OMe})(\text{OH}) + \text{R}^1\text{COOH} \xrightarrow{\text{tBuNC}} \text{Product}$			
Entry	Acid	Product	% Yield
1	CH ₃ COOH		93
2	PhCOOH		60
3[b]	HCOOH		82
4[b]	CF ₃ COOH		53
5[c]			54
6[c]			84

[a] CH₂Cl₂, –20 °C to room temp., 24 h. [b] After column chromatography. [c] *dr* ≈ 1:1.

the OH group, as in, for example, ester formation. Moreover, amides of α-(trifluoromethyl)lactic acid were found to be inhibitors of PDHKs (Pyruvate Dehydrogenase Kinases).^[19]

We have investigated the influence of the isocyanide on the yield of Passerini reaction. Aliphatic, aromatic and sterically hindered isocyanides reacted straightforwardly. In general, the structure of the isocyanide did not affect the reaction outcome significantly, except for the less reactive trifluoroacetone (Table 3, Entry 10).

Table 3. Synthesis of trifluorolactic amides.

				
Entry	R ¹	R ²	Product	% Yield
1	H	<i>t</i> Bu	2a	93
2	H	4-MeOC ₆ H ₄ CH ₂	3b	84
3	H	4-EtC ₆ H ₄	3c	83
4	CH ₃	4-EtC ₆ H ₄	3d	48
5	Ph	4-MeOC ₆ H ₄ CH ₂	3e	61
6	COOMe	4-MeOC ₆ H ₄ CH ₂	3f	96
7	COOMe	4-EtC ₆ H ₄	3g	40
8[b]	H		3h	66
9[b]	CH ₃		3i	33
10[b]	Ph	COOEt	3j	14
11[b]	COOMe		3k	78

[a] CH₂Cl₂, -20 °C to room temp., 24 h. [b] *dr* ≈ 1:1.

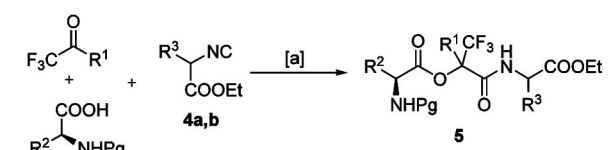
Consequently, we have demonstrated that the Passerini reaction with CF₃-carbonyl compounds is a general approach to a broad variety of α-Tfm-substituted hydroxy acid derivatives. It should be noted that compounds **3a–c** are amides of trifluorolactic acid (CF₃-hydroxyacetic acid), which were found to be effective precursors for the synthesis of liquid crystals.^[20]

The Passerini reaction with CF₃-carbonyl compounds, isocynoacetic acid derivatives **4a,b** and *N*-protected amino acids opens a new multicomponent, one-step route to orthogonally protected depsipeptides containing natural amino acid residues and α-Tfm-substituted hydroxy acid fragments (Table 4). We have synthesized a number of various CF₃-depsipeptides in high yields. Unfortunately, we observed no stereinduction, and we isolated products **5b–d** as a mixture of diastereomeric pairs (*dr* ≈ 1:1). Protected amino acids were ineffective chiral auxiliaries in the Passerini reaction, which is in agreement with literature data.^[21]

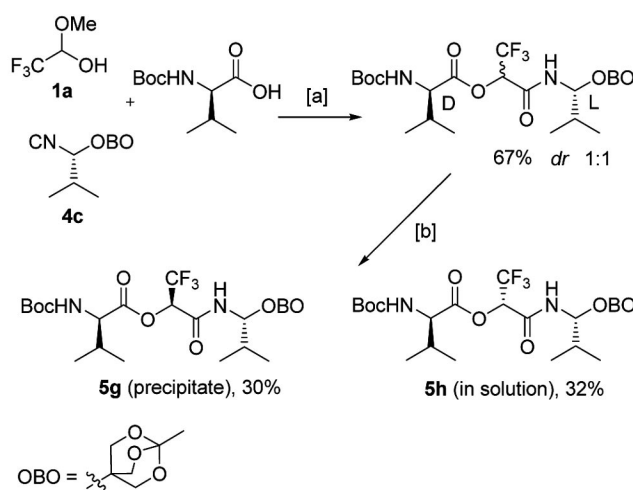
Previously, Ostaszewski et al. reported that chiral isocynoacetates can undergo racemization in the Passerini reaction.^[22] Recently, we have developed new nonracemizable isocynoacetates with an *ortho*-ester protective group OBO for multicomponent reactions.^[23] We decided to use the chiral isocyanide **4c**, fluoral **1a** and Boc-D-valine for the synthesis of chiral depsipeptide unit D-Val-L-trifluoroLac-D-Val (Scheme 2).

Unfortunately, we observed no stereinduction under the influence of two chiral components and found the diastereomeric ratio of **5g/5h** to be ca. 1:1. However, the mixture of isomers **5g,h** can be easily separated by crystalli-

Table 4. Synthesis of CF₃-depsipeptides.

						
Entry	R ¹	R ²	Pg	Isocyanide	Product	% Yield
1	H	H	Boc		5a	62
2	H	H	Boc		5b[b]	55
3	H	<i>i</i> Pr	Boc		5c[b]	58
4[c]	H	<i>i</i> Pr	Cbz		5d[b]	58
5	CH ₃	H	Boc		5e	35
6	CF ₃	H	Boc		5f	64

[a] CH₂Cl₂, room temp., 24 h. [b] *dr* ≈ 1:1. [c] THF was used as solvent.

Scheme 2. [a] CH₂Cl₂, room temp., 24 h. [b] Crystallisation: petroleum ether/CHCl₃.

zation. The absence of stereinduction cannot be caused by racemization of the product under the reaction conditions.^[24] We have found that depsipeptide **5g** fully retains its absolute configuration in presence of both piperidine (2 equiv., 24 h), and DBU (1.4 equiv., 30 min).^[25]

We confirmed the absolute configuration of **5g** by X-ray analysis (unfortunately, due to the low quality of the crystals formed, the necessary number of reflections have not been collected).^[26] Nevertheless, the X-ray picture confirmed the assigned configuration of diastereomer **5g**. The

fact that both diastereomers can be separated easily is an advantage for the further synthesis of CF₃-substituted valinomycin. The suggested approach can be effective for the preparation of other diastereopure depsipeptides.

Conclusions

In conclusion, the first example of the Passerini reaction with fluoral methyl hemiacetal was described. A number of CF₃-carbonyl compounds were tested in the Passerini condition. The scope and limitations of the reaction were discussed. A novel approach to trifluorolactic acid derivatives and trifluoromethyl-depsipeptides was described. OBO-protected chiral isocyanoacetate was successfully employed in the synthesis of a diastereopure depsipeptide for incorporation into valinomycin. The method is promising for the synthesis of chiral α -Tfm depsipeptides.

Experimental Section

General Procedure for the Passerini Reaction: Isocyanide (1 mmol) was added to a mixture of carbonyl compound (1 mmol) and carboxylic acid (1 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) at –20 °C. The mixture was stirred for 12 or 24 h, concentrated, and the product was isolated by column chromatography (if needed).

1-[(*tert*-Butylamino)carbonyl]-2,2,2-trifluoroethyl Acetate (2a): Yield 93% (220 mg, 0.93 mmol). White solid m.p. 120–122 °C. *R*_f (hexanes/EtOAc, 2:1) = 0.7. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 1.37 (s, 9 H, *t*Bu), 2.24 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 5.43 (q, *J*_{H,F} = 7.32 Hz, 1 H, CHCF₃), 5.8 (br. s, 1 H, NH) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 167.9 (OCOCH₃), 160.3 (CONH), 121.4 (q, *J* = 281.7 Hz, CF₃), 70.0 (q, *J* = 32.0 Hz, CHCF₃), 52.2 [C(CH₃)₃], 28.4 [C(CH₃)₃], 20.4 (OCOCH₃) ppm. ¹⁹F NMR (376.3 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = –70.6 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, CF₃) ppm. IR (nujol): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3310 (CONH), 1760 (CONH), 1680 (COCH₃) cm^{–1}. C₉H₁₄F₃NO₃ (241.21): calcd. C 44.81, H 5.85; found C 44.70, H 5.88.

1-[(*tert*-Butylamino)carbonyl]-2,2,2-trifluoro-1-methylethyl Acetate (2b): Gaseous hexafluoroacetone (15 mmol) was bubbled^[27] through the solution of acetic acid (10 mmol) and *t*BuNC (10 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL) at –40 °C. The reaction stood overnight at room temp., after which it was concentrated, and the solid residue was washed with hexanes; yield 87% (220 mg, 0.87 mmol). White solid, m.p. 93–94 °C. *R*_f (hexanes/EtOAc, 2:1) = 0.7. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 5.60 (s, 1 H, NH), 2.15 (s, 3 H, OCOCH₃), 1.78 (s, 3 H, CF₃CCH₃), 1.33 [s, 9 H, C(CH₃)₃] ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 167.8 (OCOCH₃), 162.7 (CONH), 123.1 (q, *J* = 283.2 Hz, CF₃), 73.6 [m, C(CF₃)CH₃], 52.0 [C(CH₃)₃], 28.1 [C(CH₃)₃], 21.2 (OCOCH₃), 15.6 (CH₃CF₃) ppm. ¹⁹F NMR (376.3 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = –82.6 (s, CF₃) ppm. IR (nujol): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3380 (CONH), 1690 (CONH), 1675 (COCH₃) cm^{–1}. C₁₀H₁₆F₃NO₃ (255.23): calcd. C 47.06, H 6.32; found C 47.10, H 6.28.

1-[(*tert*-Butylamino)carbonyl]-2,2,2-trifluoro-1-(trifluoromethyl)ethyl Acetate (2c): Yield 68% (210 mg, 0.68 mmol). White solid, m.p. 79–80 °C. *R*_f (hexanes/EtOAc, 2:1) = 0.85. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 5.5 (br. s, 1 H, NH), 2.23 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 1.35 [s, 9 H, C(CH₃)₃] ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 166.0 (OCOCH₃), 155.9 (CONH), 120.5 (q, *J* = 288.5 Hz, CF₃),

53.2 [C(CH₃)₃], 28.1 [C(CH₃)₃], 20.5 (OCOCH₃) ppm. ¹⁹F NMR (376.3 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = –73.0 (s, 2 CF₃) ppm. IR (nujol): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3380 (CONH), 1800 (CONH), 1770 (COMe) cm^{–1}. C₁₀H₁₃F₆NO₃ (309.21): calcd. C 38.84, H 4.24; found C 39.04, H 4.12.

Methyl 2-(Acetyloxy)-2-[(*tert*-Butylamino)carbonyl]-3,3,3-trifluoropropanoate (2d): Yield 67% (200 mg, 0.67 mmol). White solid, m.p. 43–45 °C. *R*_f (hexanes/EtOAc, 2:1) = 0.55. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 7.7 (br. s, 1 H, NH), 3.84 (s, 3 H, COOCH₃), 2.24 (s, 3 H, OCOCH₃), 1.36 [s, 9 H, C(CH₃)₃] ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 168.8 (COCH₃), 165.4 (COCO₂-CH₃), 156.9 (CONH*t*Bu), 120.7 (q, *J* = 286.2 Hz, CF₃), 79.2 [q, *J* = 30.0 Hz, C(CF₃)CO₂CH₃], 54.2 (COOCH₃), 52.4 [C(CH₃)₃], 28.1 [C(CH₃)₃], 20.2 (OCOCH₃) ppm. ¹⁹F NMR (376.3 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = –74.05 (s, CF₃) ppm. IR (nujol): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3385 (CONH), 1740 (CONH), 1715 (COCH₃) cm^{–1}. C₁₁H₁₆F₃NO₅ (299.24): calcd. C 44.35, H 5.38; found C 44.15, H 5.39.

1-[(*tert*-Butylamino)carbonyl]-2,2,2-trifluoro-1-phenylethyl Acetate (2e): Yield 53% (170 mg, 0.53 mmol). White solid, m.p. 86–87 °C. *R*_f (hexanes/EtOAc, 2:1) = 0.55. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 7.50–7.58 (m, 2 H, ArH), 7.36–7.47 (m, 3 H, ArH), 5.9 (br. s, 1 H, NH), 2.29 (s, 3 H, OCOCH₃), 1.34 [s, 9 H, NHC-(CH₃)₃] ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 167.8 (OCOCH₃), 162.7 (CONH), 131.2 (ArC), 129.6 (ArCH), 128.4 (ArCH), 127.2 (ArCH), 122.6 (q, *J* = 285.4 Hz, CF₃), 83.5 [m, C(CF₃)Ph], 52.2 [C(CH₃)₃], 28.2 [C(CH₃)₃], 21.3 (OCOCH₃) ppm. ¹⁹F NMR (376.3 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = –76.1 (s, CF₃) ppm. IR (nujol): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3370 (CONH), 1760 (CONH), 1710 (COCH₃) cm^{–1}. C₁₅H₁₈F₃NO₃ (317.30): calcd. C 56.78, H 5.72; found C 56.70, H 5.88.

1-[(*tert*-Butylamino)carbonyl]-2,2,2-trifluoroethyl Benzoate (2f): Yield 60% (180 mg, 0.6 mmol). White solid, m.p. 159–160 °C. *R*_f (hexanes/EtOAc, 2:1) = 0.8. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 8.10 (d, *J* = 7.20 Hz, 2 H, ArH), 7.66 (t, *J* = 7.47 Hz, 1 H, ArH), 7.51 (t, *J* = 7.76 Hz, 2 H, ArH), 6.0 (br. s, 1 H, NH), 5.67 (q, *J* = 7.08 Hz, 1 H, CHCF₃), 1.37 [s, C(CH₃)₃] ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 163.8 (OCOPh), 160.4 (CONH), 134.4, 130.1, 128.8, 127.7 (ArCH), 122.1 (q, *J* = 281.7 Hz, CF₃), 70.4 (q, *J* = 31.5 Hz, CHCF₃), 52.2 [C(CH₃)₃], 28.4 [C(CH₃)₃] ppm. ¹⁹F NMR (376.3 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = –76.8 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz) ppm. IR (nujol): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3320 (CONH), 1740 (CONH), 1680 (COPh) cm^{–1}. C₁₄H₁₆F₃NO₃ (303.28): calcd. C 55.44, H 5.32; found C 55.63, H 5.37.

1-[(*tert*-Butylamino)carbonyl]-2,2,2-trifluoroethyl Formate (2g): Yield 82% (162 mg, 0.82 mmol). White solid, m.p. 105–107 °C. *R*_f (hexanes/EtOAc, 2:1) = 0.8. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 8.17 (s, 1 H, OH), 5.9 (br. s, 1 H, NH), 5.55 (q, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1 H, CHCF₃), 1.37 [s, 9 H, C(CH₃)₃] ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 159.6 (CONH), 157.4 (HCO), 121.5 (q, *J* = 281.8 Hz, CF₃), 69.3 (q, *J* = 32.2 Hz, CHCF₃), 52.4 [C(CH₃)₃], 28.3 [C(CH₃)₃] ppm. ¹⁹F NMR (376.3 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = –74.7 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3 F, CF₃) ppm. IR (Nujol): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3400 (OH), 3320 (CONH), 1750 (CONH) cm^{–1}. C₇H₁₂F₃NO₃ (215.17): calcd. C 42.21, H 6.07; found C 42.33, H 6.30.

1-[(*tert*-Butylamino)carbonyl]-2,2,2-trifluoroethyl *N*-Formyl-L-valinate (2h, $\approx$ 1:1 mixture of diastereomers): Yield 54% (176 mg, 0.54 mmol). White solid, m.p. 152–154 °C. *R*_f (hexanes/EtOAc, 1:1) = 0.45. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 8.32, 8.16 (s, 1 H, NHCHO), 7.07–7.09 (m, 1 H, NHCHO), 6.71, 6.55 [s, 1 H, NHC(CH₃)₃], 5.45, 5.39 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1 H, CHCF₃), 4.45–4.53, 4.25–4.33 (m, 1 H, NHCH*i*Pr), 2.23–2.33, 2.05–2.17 [m, 1 H, CH(CH₃)₂], 1.33, 1.31 [s, 9 H, C(CH₃)₃], 0.90–1.05 [m, 6 H, CH(CH₃)₂] ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 169.6,

168.4 (OCOCH_iPr), 162.4, 161.9 (CONH_itBu), 160.5, 160.3 (NHCHO), 121.6, 121.7 (q, J = 281.4 Hz, CF₃), 70.1 (m, CHCF₃), 57.4, 56.6 (CHNHCHO), 52.4 [C(CH₃)₃], 29.9, 30.2 [CH(CH₃)₂], 28.1 [C(CH₃)₃], 18.8, 18.5, 18.2, 17.3 [CH(CH₃)₂] ppm. ¹⁹F NMR (376.3 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = -73.9 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 0.74 CF₃), -74.32 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 0.37 CF₃), -74.35 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 0.52 CF₃), -74.43 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 0.36 CF₃) ppm. IR (nujol): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3340 (CONH), 1755 (CONH), 1710 (NHCHO) cm⁻¹. C₁₃H₂₁F₃N₂O₄ (326.31): calcd. C 47.85, H 6.49; found C 47.99, H 6.73.

1-tert-Butyl 2-{1-[(tert-Butylamino)carbonyl]-2,2,2-trifluoroethyl} (2S)-Pyrrolidine-1,2-dicarboxylate (2i, ca. 1:1 mixture of diastereomers): Yield 84% (330 mg, 0.84 mmol). Colorless oil. R_f (hexanes/EtOAc, 1:1) = 0.75. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 7.2, 6.8 (br. s, 1 H, NH_itBu), 5.50, 5.25 (q, J = 7.3 Hz, CHCF₃), 4.43–4.46, 4.27–4.31 (m, 1 H, CHCOO), 3.39–3.52 (m, 2 H, CH₂NBoc), 1.84–2.30 (m, 4 H, CH₂CH₂), 1.47, 1.43 (s, 9 H, *t*BuOOC), 1.36–1.39 (m, 9 H, *t*BuNH) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 171.3, 169.8 (COO), 160.5, 160.4 (CONH_itBu), 155.1, 154.3 (COO_itBu), 121.8, 121.7 (q, J = 281.0 Hz, CF₃), 80.4, 80.2 [COOC(CH₃)₂], 71.5, 69.5 (q, J = 30.7 Hz), 58.6, 58.6 (CHCOO), 52.1, 52.0 [CONHC(CH₃)₃], 46.6, 46.5 (CH₂CH₂CH₂N), 30.1, 29.6 (CH₂CH₂CH₂N), 28.14, 28.09 [NHCH(CH₃)₃], 28.05, 28.03 [COOC(CH₃)₃] ppm. ¹⁹F NMR (376.3 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = -76.5 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 0.45 CF₃), -77.1 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 0.55 CF₃) ppm. C₁₇H₂₇F₃N₂O₅ (396.40): calcd. C 51.51, H 6.87; found C 51.80, H 6.88.

2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-[(4-methoxybenzyl)amino]carbonyl ethyl Acetate (3b): Yield 84% (162 mg, 0.53 mmol). White solid, m.p. 84–85 °C. R_f (hexanes/EtOAc, 2:1) = 0.7. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 7.15 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H, Ar_H), 6.84 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2 H, Ar_H), 6.6 (br. s, 1 H, NH), 5.56 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 1 H, CHCF₃), 4.30–4.46 (m, 2 H, NHCH₂Ph), 3.78 (s, 3 H, PhOCH₃), 2.19 (s, 3 H, OCOCH₃) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 168.1 (OCOCH₃), 161.4 (CONH), 159.2 (ArC), 137.4 (ArC), 128.9 (ArCH), 121.7 (q, J = 281.0 Hz, CF₃), 114.1 (ArCH), 69.9 (q, J = 32.2 Hz, CHCF₃), 55.1 (OCH₃), 43.0 (NHCH₂), 20.1 (OCOCH₃) ppm. IR (nujol): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3300 (CONH), 1760 (CONH), 1680 (COCH₃) cm⁻¹. ¹⁹F NMR (376.3 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = -76.95 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, CF₃) ppm. C₁₃H₁₄F₃NO₄ (305.25): calcd. C 51.15, H 4.62; found C 51.05, H 4.66.

1-[(4-Ethylphenyl)amino]carbonyl-2,2,2-trifluoroethyl acetate (3c): Yield 83% (240 mg, 0.83 mmol). Green solid, m.p. 113–114 °C. R_f (hexanes/EtOAc, 2:1) = 0.7. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 7.9 (br. s, 1 H, NH), 7.40 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2 H, Ar_H), 7.15 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2 H, Ar_H), 5.69 (q, J = 6.90 Hz, 1 H, CHCF₃), 2.62 (q, J = 7.6 Hz, 2 H, PhCH₂CH₃), 2.28 (s, 3 H, OCOCH₃), 1.21 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3 H, PhCH₂CH₃) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 168.1 (OCOCH₃), 159.5 (CONH), 141.8 (ArC), 133.7 (ArC), 128.4 (ArCH), 121.7 (q, J = 281.8 Hz, CF₃), 120.7 (ArCH), 70.5 (q, J = 32.9 Hz, CHCF₃), 28.3 (PhCH₂CH₃), 20.2 (OCOCH₃), 15.5 (PhCH₂CH₃) ppm. ¹⁹F NMR (376.3 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = -73.40 (d, J = 7.0 Hz) ppm. IR (nujol): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3385 (CONH), 1770 (CONH), 1680 (COCH₃) cm⁻¹. C₁₃H₁₄F₃NO₃ (289.25): calcd. C 53.98, H 4.88; found C 53.78, H 4.92.

1-[(4-Ethylphenyl)amino]carbonyl-2,2,2-trifluoro-1-methylethyl Acetate (3d): Yield 48% (145 mg, 0.48 mmol). Green solid, m.p. 110–112 °C. R_f (hexanes/EtOAc, 2:1) = 0.8. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 7.5 (br. s, 1 H, NH), 7.37 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H, Ar_H), 7.15 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H, Ar_H), 2.61 (q, J = 7.6 Hz, 2 H, PhCH₂CH₃), 2.18 (s, 3 H, OCOCH₃), 1.91 (3 H, CH₃CCF₃), 1.20 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3 H, PhCH₂CH₃) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 168.1 (OCOCH₃), 162.0 (CONH), 141.5 (ArC),

134.0 (ArC), 128.4 (ArCH), 123.1 (q, J = 284.0 Hz, CF₃), 120.9 (ArCH), 81.0 (q, J = 30.0 Hz, CH₃CCF₃), 28.3 (PhCH₂CH₃), 21.1 (OCOCH₃), 15.8 (PhCH₂CH₃), 15.6 (CH₃CCF₃) ppm. ¹⁹F NMR (376.3 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = -76.75 (d, J = 1.0 Hz, CF₃) ppm. IR (nujol): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3345 (CONH), 1730 (CONH), 1695 (COOCH₃) cm⁻¹. C₁₄H₁₆F₃NO₃ (303.28): calcd. C 55.44, H 5.32; found C 55.22, H 5.06.

2,2,2-Trifluoro-1-[(4-methoxybenzyl)amino]carbonyl-1-phenylethyl Acetate (3e): Yield 61% (232 mg, 0.61 mmol). Colorless oil. R_f (hexanes/EtOAc, 2:1) = 0.6. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 7.55 (d, J = 4.52 Hz, 2 H, Ar_H), 7.40 (s, 3 H, Ar_H), 7.16 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2 H, Ar_H), 6.85 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2 H, Ar_H), 6.4 (br. s, 1 H, NH), 4.33–4.43 (m, 2 H, NHCH₂Ph), 3.78 (s, 3 H, PhOCH₃), 3.77 (s, 3 H, OCH₃), 2.25 (s, 3 H, COCH₃) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 167.9 (OCOCH₃), 163.8 (CONH), 159.1 (ArC), 130.9 (ArC), 129.6 (ArCH), 129.2 (ArC), 129.1 (ArCH), 128.4 (ArCH), 127.2 (ArCH), 114.1 (ArCH), 122.6 (q, J = 285.4 Hz, CF₃), 83.2 (m, CCF₃), 55.2 (PhOCH₃), 43.4 (CH₂), 21.2 (OCOCH₃) ppm. IR (film): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3380 (CONH), 1760 (CONH), 1730 (COCH₃) cm⁻¹. ¹⁹F NMR (376.3 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = -76.3 (s, CF₃) ppm. C₁₉H₁₈F₃NO₄ (381.35): calcd. C 59.84, H 4.76; found C 59.74, H 4.74.

Methyl 2-(Acetyloxy)-3,3,3-trifluoro-2-[(4-methoxybenzyl)amino]carbonylpropanoate (3f): Yield 96% (350 mg, 0.96 mmol). White solid, m.p. 82–84 °C. R_f (hexanes/EtOAc, 2:1) = 0.55. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 8.2 (s, 1 H, NH), 7.17 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H, Ar_H), 6.85 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H, Ar_H), 4.46 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2 H, NHCH₂), 3.82 (s, 3 H, COOCH₃), 3.76 (s, 3 H, PhOCH₃), 2.26 (s, 3 H, OCOCH₃) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 169.0 (COCH₃), 165.0 (COOCH₃), 159.1 (ArC), 158.7 (CONH), 128.9 (ArC), 128.7 (ArCH), 121.6 (q, J = 286.1 Hz, CF₃), 114.1 (ArCH), 79.2 (m, CCF₃), 55.2 (ArOCH₃), 54.3 (COOCH₃), 43.8 (CH₂Ar), 20.1 (OCOCH₃) ppm. IR (nujol): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3400 (CONH), 1760 (CONH), 1685 (COOCH₃) cm⁻¹. ¹⁹F NMR (376.3 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = -77.2 (s, CF₃) ppm. C₁₅H₁₆F₃NO₆ (363.29): calcd. C 49.59, H 4.44; found C 49.71, H 4.50.

Methyl 2-(Acetyloxy)-2-[(4-ethylphenyl)amino]carbonyl-3,3,3-trifluoropropanoate (3g): Yield 40% (140 mg, 0.4 mmol). Green oil. R_f (hexanes/EtOAc, 2:1) = 0.6. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 9.8 (br. s, 1 H, NH), 7.48 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2 H, Ar_H), 7.18 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2 H, Ar_H), 3.9 (s, 3 H, COOCH₃), 2.62 (q, J = 7.6 Hz, 2 H, CH₂CH₃), 2.29 (s, 3 H, OCOCH₃), 1.21 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3 H, CH₂CH₃) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 168.8 (COCH₃), 165.6 (COOCH₃), 156.2 (CONH), 141.5 (ArC), 134.2 (ArC), 128.3 (ArCH), 121.2 (q, J = 286.2 Hz, CF₃), 120.4 (ArCH), 78.6 (m, CCF₃), 54.5 (COOCH₃), 28.2 (CH₂CH₃), 19.9 (OCOCH₃), 15.5 (CH₂CH₃) ppm. IR (film): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3400 (CONH), 1780 (CONH), 1680 (COOCH₃) cm⁻¹. C₁₅H₁₆F₃NO₅ (347.28): calcd. C 51.88, H 4.64; found C 52.04, H 4.80.

Ethyl N-[2-(Acetyloxy)-3,3,3-trifluoropropanoyl]alaninate (3h, ca. 1:1 mixture of diastereomers): Yield 66% (188 mg, 0.66 mmol). White solid, m.p. 78–80 °C. R_f (hexanes/EtOAc, 1:1) = 0.8. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 6.9 (br. s, 1 H, NH), 5.58 (m, 1 H, CHCF₃), 4.55 (m, 1 H, NHCHCH₃), 4.21 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2 H, OCH₂CH₃), 2.24 (s, 3 H, OCOCH₃), 1.39–1.46 (m, 3 H, NHCHCH₃), 1.27 (s, J = 7.1 Hz, 3 H, OCH₂CH₃) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 172.1 (OCOCH₃), 168.0 (COOEt), 160.9 (CONH), 123.1 (q, J = 281.7 Hz, CF₃), 69.9 (m, CHCF₃), 61.9 (OCH₂CH₃), 48.3 (NHCHCH₃), 20.2, 20.1 (OCOCH₃), 18.1, 18.0 (NHCHCH₃), 14.0, 13.9 (OCH₂CH₃) ppm. ¹⁹F NMR (376.3 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = -76.9, -77.11 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, CF₃) ppm. IR (nujol): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3390 (CONH), 1750 (CONH), 1670 (CO-

OCH₃) cm⁻¹. C₁₀H₁₄F₃NO₅ (285.22): calcd. C 42.11, H 4.95; found C 42.34, H 5.01.

Ethyl *N*-[2-(Acetyloxy)-3,3,3-trifluoro-2-methylpropanoyl]alaninate (3i, ca. 1:1 mixture of diastereomers): Yield 33% (100 mg, 0.33 mmol). White solid, m.p. 79–81 °C. *R*_f (hexanes/EtOAc, 1:1) = 0.8. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 6.6 (br. s, 1 H, NH), 4.48–4.56 (m, 1 H, NHCHCH₃), 4.23–4.14 (m, 2 H, OCH₂CH₃), 2.15, 2.13 (s, 3 H, OCOCH₃), 1.80 (s, 3 H, CH₃CCF₃), 1.38 (m, 3 H, NHCHCH₃), 1.25 (t, *J* = 7.13 Hz, 3 H, OCH₂CH₃) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 172.2 (OCOCH₃), 167.9 (COOEt), 163.3 (CONH), 122.9 (q, *J* = 284.0 Hz, CF₃), 80.5 [m, C(CF₃)CH₃], 61.7 (OCH₂CH₃), 48.6 (NHCHCH₃), 21.0, 20.9 (OCOCH₃), 18.1, 17.7 (NHCHCH₃), 15.7, 15.5 (CH₃CCF₃), 13.9, 13.8 (OCH₂CH₃) ppm. IR (nujol): ν̄ = 3420 (CONH), 1770 (CONH), 1690 (COCH₃) cm⁻¹. C₁₁H₁₆F₃NO₅ (299.24): calcd. C 44.15, H 5.39; found C 44.36, H 5.44.

Ethyl *N*-[2-(Acetyloxy)-3,3,3-trifluoro-2-phenylpropanoyl]alaninate (3j, ca. 1:1 mixture of diastereomers): Yield 14% (51 mg, 0.14 mmol). Yellow oil. *R*_f (hexanes/EtOAc, 1:1) = 0.8. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 7.60 m (2 H, ArH), 7.50–7.39 (m, 3 H, ArH), 6.8 (br. s, 1 H, NH), 4.54–4.70 (m, 1 H, NHCH), 4.13–4.25 (m, 2 H, OCH₂CH₃), 2.31, 2.29 (s, 3 H, COCH₃), 1.35–1.45 (m, 3 H, NHCHCH₃), 1.19–1.30 (m, 3 H, CH₂CH₃) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 172.3 (COCH₃), 167.7 (CONH), 163.9 (COOEt), 130.9 (ArC), 129.6 (ArCH), 128.4 (ArCH), 127.2 (ArCH), 122.4 (q, *J* = 285.8 Hz, CF₃), 81.4 (m, CCF₃Ph), 61.8 (COOCH₂CH₃), 48.6 (NHCHCH₃), 21.2 (OC-OCH₃), 17.9 (NHCHCH₃), 14.0 (COOCH₂CH₃) ppm. IR (film): ν̄ = 3400 (CONH), 1780 (CONH), 1750 (COOEt), 1700 (COCH₃) cm⁻¹. C₁₆H₁₈F₃NO₅ (361.31): calcd. C 53.19, H 5.02; found C 53.50, H 5.41.

Ethyl *N*-[2-(Acetyloxy)-3,3,3-trifluoro-2-(methoxycarbonyl)propanoyl]alaninate (3k, ca. 1:1 mixture of diastereomers): Yield 78% (267 mg, 0.78 mmol). Yellow oil. *R*_f (hexanes/EtOAc, 1:1) = 0.8. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 8.6, 8.3 (br. s, 1 H, NH), 4.53 (sept, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1 H, NHCH), 4.12–4.30 (m, 2 H, OCOCH₂CH₃), 3.86 (3 H, COOCH₃), 2.24 (s, 3 H, OCOCH₃), 1.40–1.50 (m, 3 H, NHCHCH₃), 1.23–1.31 (m, 3 H, OCOCH₂CH₃) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 171.7, 171.6 (COOEt), 168.8, 168.6 (COCH₃), 164.7, 164.4 (COOCH₃), 158.1, 158.0 (CONH), 122.5, 122.3 (q, *J* = 281.2 Hz, CF₃), 78.4 (CCF₃), 61.7, 61.2 (OCH₂CH₃), 54.4 (COOCH₃), 49.3 (NHCH), 20.1, 20.0 (OCOCH₃), 17.7, 17.6 (NHCHCH₃), 14.0, 13.9 (OCH₂CH₃) ppm. ¹⁹F NMR (376.3 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = -77.2, -77.4 (s, CF₃) ppm. IR (film): ν̄ = 3380 (CONH), 1750 (CONH), 1660 (COOCH₃) cm⁻¹. C₁₂H₁₆F₃NO₇ (343.25): calcd. C 41.99, H 4.70; found C 42.20, H 4.87.

Ethyl 2,2-Dimethyl-4,7,10-trioxo-9-(trifluoromethyl)-3,8-dioxo-5,11-diazatridecan-13-oate (5a): Yield 62% (240 mg, 0.62 mmol). White solid, m.p. 129–130. *R*_f (hexanes/EtOAc, 1:1) = 0.8. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 7.4 (m, 1 H, CONH), 5.18 (q, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1 H, CHCF₃), 5.2 (br. s, 1 H, NHBoc), 4.20 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2 H, OCOCH₂CH₃), 3.95–4.15 (m, 4 H, CH₂, CH₂); 1.44 s [9 H, C(CH₃)₃], 1.27 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3 H, OCOCH₂CH₃) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 168.7 (COCH₂NH), 167.9 (COOEt), 162.1 (CF₃CONH), 156.7 (OCO_tBu), 121.5 (q, *J* = 281.0 Hz, CF₃), 80.8 [C(CH₃)₃], 70.2 (q, *J* = 32.2 Hz, CHCF₃), 61.5 (OCH₂CH₃), 42.3 (CH₂NHBoc), 41.2 (NHCHCO₂Et), 28.1 [C(CH₃)₃], 13.8 (OCH₂CH₃) ppm. ¹⁹F NMR (376.3 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = -74.3, -77.4 (s, CF₃) ppm. IR (nujol): ν̄ = 3370 (CONH), 1760 (CONH), 1710 (COCH₃), 1690 (COOEt) cm⁻¹. C₁₄H₂₁F₃N₂O₇ (386.32): calcd. C 43.53, H 5.48; found C 43.86, H 5.82.

Ethyl 2,2,12-Trimethyl-4,7,10-trioxo-9-(trifluoromethyl)-3,8-dioxo-5,11-diazatridecan-13-oate (5b, ca. 1:1 mixture of diastereomers): Yield 55% (220 mg, 0.55 mmol). White solid, m.p. 50–51 °C. *R*_f (hexanes/EtOAc, 1:1) = 0.7. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 7.61–7.68 (m, 1 H, CONH), 5.50–5.56 (m, 1 H, CHCF₃), 4.44–4.51 (m, 1 H, CHCH₃), 3.90–4.20 (m, 4 H, CH₂NHBoc, COOCH₂CH₃), 1.39, 1.40 [s, 9 H, C(CH₃)₃], 1.20–1.29 (m, 6 H, CHCH₃ and OCOCH₂CH₃) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 171.9, 171.8 (COOEt), 167.8, 167.7 (OCOCH₂NH), 161.3 (CF₃CONH), 156.6, 156.5 (OCO_tBu), 121.3 (q, *J* = 281 Hz, CF₃), 80.8, 80.7 [C(CH₃)₃], 70.5 (m, CHCF₃), 61.7, 61.6 (OCH₂CH₃), 48.5, 48.4 (NHCHCH₃), 42.4, 42.3 (CH₂NHBoc), 28.1 [C(CH₃)₃], 17.8, 17.7 (NHCHCH₃); 13.9 13.8 (OCH₂CH₃) ppm. ¹⁹F NMR (376.3 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = -76.7 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 0.34 CF₃), -76.8 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 0.31 CF₃), -79.7 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 0.19 CF₃), -79.7 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 0.16 CF₃) ppm. IR (nujol): ν̄ = 3375 (CONH), 1720 (CONH), 1680 (COO_tBu), 1680 (COOEt) cm⁻¹. C₁₅H₂₃F₃N₂O₇ (400.35): calcd. C 45.00, H 5.79; found C 45.25, H 5.55.

Ethyl (6S)-6-Isopropyl-2,2-dimethyl-4,7,10-trioxo-9-(trifluoromethyl)-3,8-dioxo-5,11-diazatridecan-13-oate (5c, ca. 1:1 mixture of diastereomers): Yield 58% (249 mg, 0.58 mmol). Colorless oil. *R*_f (hexanes/EtOAc, 1:1) = 0.7. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 7.6, 7.5 (m, 1 H, CONH_iPr), 5.62–5.72, 5.42–5.55 (m, 1 H, CHCF₃), 4.90–5.08 (m, 1 H, COCH_iPr), 4.00–4.52 (m, 4 H, CH₂, CH₂), 1.95–2.40 [m, 1 H, CH(CH₃)₂], 1.43, 1.39 [s, 9 H, C(CH₃)₃], 1.18–1.28 (m, 3 H, OCOCH₂CH₃), 0.84–1.07 [m, 6 H, CH(CH₃)₂] ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 174.9, 174.7 (CONH), 171.7, 171.6 (OCOCH_iPr), 161.5, 161.1 (COOEt), 156.0, 155.9 (OCO_tBu), 121.5 (q, *J* = 281 Hz CF₃), 81.0, 80.8 [C(CH₃)₃], 69.3 (q, *J* = 32.0 Hz, CHCF₃), 61.5, 61.4 (OCH₂CH₃), 60.0, 59.9 (CH_iPr), 48.5, 48.4 (NHCH₂CO₂Et), 30.1 (CH₃CHCH₃), 28.2, 28.1 [C(CH₃)₃], 19.1, 19.0, 18.6, 18.5, 17.4, 17.3, 17.2, 17.0 (CH₃CHCH₃); 14.0, 13.9 (OCH₂CH₃) ppm. ¹⁹F NMR (376.3 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = -76.7 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 0.25 CF₃), -76.1 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 0.25 CF₃), -76.7 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 0.27 CF₃), -76.8 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 0.23 CF₃) ppm. IR (nujol): ν̄ = 3340 (CONH), 1780 (CONH), 1700 (COCH₃), 1680 (COOEt) cm⁻¹. C₁₇H₂₇F₃N₂O₇ (428.40): calcd. C 47.66, H 6.35; found C 47.80, H 5.49.

Ethyl (6S)-6-Isopropyl-12-methyl-2,2-dimethyl-4,7,10-trioxo-9-(trifluoromethyl)-3,8-dioxo-5,11-diazatridecan-13-oate (5d, ca. 1:1 mixture of diastereomers): The reaction was performed in THF; yield 58% (277 mg, 0.58 mmol). Colorless oil. *R*_f (hexanes/EtOAc, 1:1) = 0.7. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 7.6, 7.4 (br. s, 1 H, CONH), 7.25–7.39 (m, 5 H, ArH), 5.5–5.75 (m, 2 H, NHCbz, CHCF₃), 5.00–5.20 (m, 2 H, CH₂Ph), 4.31–4.40, 4.15–4.25 (m, 1 H, CH_iPr), 4.10–4.18 (m, 2 H, OCH₂CH₃), 3.84–4.06 (m, CHCH₃), 2.10–2.40 [m, 1 H, CH(CH₃)₂], 1.15–1.35 (m, 6 H, NHCHCH₃, OCH₂CH₃), 0.95–1.08 [m, 6 H, CH(CH₃)₂] ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = 170.3 (CONH), 169.1, 168.7 (OCOCH_iPr), 161.6, 161.5 (COOEt), 157.2, 156.6 (OCO_tBu), 135.8, 135.7, (ArC), 128.6, 128.3, 128.0, 127.9 (ArCH), 121.5 (q, *J* = 281 Hz, CF₃), 70.1 (m, CHCF₃), 67.4, (OCH₂Ph), 61.5 (COOCH₂CH₃), 60.0, 59.4 (CH_iPr), 30.3, 30.1 (CH₃CHCH₃), 19.0, 18.6 (CHCH₃), 18.1, 17.2 (CHCH₃), 13.9 (OCH₂CH₃) ppm. ¹⁹F NMR (376.3 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C): δ = -76.3 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 0.5 CF₃), -76.6 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 0.5 CF₃) ppm. IR (film): ν̄ = 3360 (CONH), 1750 (CONH), 1700 (COOCH₂Ph), 1680 (COOEt) cm⁻¹. C₂₁H₂₇F₃N₂O₇ (476.44): calcd. C 52.94, H 5.71; found C 53.20, H 5.99.

Ethyl 2,2,9-Trimethyl-4,7,10-trioxo-9-(trifluoromethyl)-3,8-dioxo-5,11-diazatridecan-13-oate (5e): Yield 35% (155 mg, 0.35 mmol).

Yellow oil. R_f (hexanes/EtOAc, 1:1) = 0.75. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ = 7.4 (1 H, CONH), 5.27 (br. s, 1 H, NHBoc), 3.80–4.23 (m, 6 H, $\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, CH_2NHBoc , $\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$), 1.87 (s, 3 H, CH_3CF_3), 1.45 [s, 9 H, $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$], 1.24 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3 H, $\text{OCOCH}_2\text{CH}_3$) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ = 168.9 (OCOCH_2NH), 167.4 (COOEt), 164.1 (CF_3CONH), 156.7 ($\text{OCO}t\text{Bu}$), 122.9 (q, J = 284.0 Hz, CF_3), 81.0 [$\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$], 71.4 (m, CHCF_3), 61.4 (OCH_2CH_3), 43.3 (CH_2NHBoc), 41.7 ($\text{NHCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$), 28.2 [$\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$], 15.9 (CF_3CH_3), 14.0 (OCH_2CH_3) ppm. ^{19}F NMR (376.3 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ = –82.5 (s, CF_3) ppm. IR (film): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3380 (CONH), 1775 (CONH), 1700 ($\text{COO}t\text{Bu}$), 1680 (COOEt) cm^{-1} . $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{29}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_7$ (442.43): calcd. C 48.87, H 6.61; found C 48.90, H 6.80.

Ethyl 2,2-Dimethyl-4,7,10-trioxo-9,9-bis(trifluoromethyl)-3,8-dioxo-5,11-diazatridecan-13-oate (5f): Compound 5f was obtained according to the procedure for **2b**; yield 64% (268 mg, 0.64 mmol). White solid, m.p. 132–134 °C. R_f (hexanes/EtOAc, 1:1) = 0.8. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ = 6.3 (br. s, 1 H, CONH), 5.2 (br. s, 1 H, NHBoc), 4.16–4.34 (m, 4 H, $\text{CO}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, CH_2NHBoc), 3.53–4.70 (m, 2 H, $\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$), 1.39 [s, 9 H, $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$], 1.29 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3 H, $\text{OCOCH}_2\text{CH}_3$) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ = 176.5 (OCOCH_2NH), 169.3 (COOEt), 159.8 (CF_3CONH), 157.0 ($\text{OCO}t\text{Bu}$), 121.2 (q, J = 280 Hz, CF_3 , CF_3), 81.0 [$\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$], 79.1 [m, $\text{C}(\text{CF}_3)_2$], 62.8 (OCH_2CH_3), 44.9 (CH_2NHBoc), 42.7 ($\text{NHCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$), 28.0 [$\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$], 13.9 (OCH_2CH_3) ppm. ^{19}F NMR (376.3 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ = –74.7 (q, J = 8.9 Hz, 1.5 F, 0.5 CF_3), –75.2 (q, J = 8.9 Hz, 1.5 F, 0.5 CF_3) ppm. IR (nujol): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3370 (CONH), 1790 (CONH), 1720 ($\text{COO}t\text{Bu}$), 1680 (COOEt) cm^{-1} . $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{26}\text{F}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_7$ (496.40): calcd. C 43.55, H 5.28; found C 43.74, H 5.18.

Synthesis of Chiral Depsipeptides 5g,h: Isocyanide (992 mg, 4.7 mmol) was added to a mixture of **1a** (611 mg, 4.7 mmol), and Boc-D-Valine (1030 mg, 4.7 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (50 mL). The mixture was stirred for 24 h at room temp., concentrated, and the **5g/5h** mixture of diastereomers (1660 mg, 3.1 mmol, 67%) was isolated by column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 3:1). The solid residue was crystallized from petroleum ether/chloroform (10:1). After the material was cooled to –20 °C, compound **5g** precipitated. The filtrate was concentrated and purified by column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 3:1) to afford **5h** (790 mg, 32%). The precipitate of **5g** was crystallized from the same solvent and gave pure product (750 mg, 30%).

5g: Yield 30% (750 mg). White solid, m.p. 105–107 °C. R_f (hexanes/EtOAc, 2:1) = 0.5. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ = 6.41 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1 H, NHBoc), 5.67 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 1 H, CHCF_3), 4.99 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1 H, NH), 4.32–4.41 (m, 1 H, $\text{CH}i\text{Pr}$), 4.05 (dd, J = 3.3, 6.6 Hz, 1 H, $\text{CH}i\text{Pr}$), 3.80–3.90 [m, 6 H, $\text{C}(\text{OCH}_2)_3$], 2.13–2.30 [m, 2 H, $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$], 1.43 [s, 9 H, $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$], 1.03 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH_3), 0.84–0.96 (m, 9 H, 3 CH_3), 0.76 [s, 3 H, $(\text{OCH}_2)_3\text{CCH}_3$] ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ = 169.6 (COO), 161.3 (CONH), 154.9 (CONHBoc), 121.6 (J = 281.2 Hz, CF_3), 108.1 [$\text{C}(\text{OCH}_2)_3$], 80.1 [$\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$], 72.4 [$\text{C}(\text{OCH}_2)_3$], 70.3 (q, J = 32.2 Hz, CHCF_3), 58.5 ($\text{CH}i\text{Pr}$), 57.1 ($\text{CH}i\text{Pr}$), 30.8 [$\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$], 30.5 [$(\text{OCH}_2)_3\text{CCH}_3$], 28.2 [$\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$], 27.7 [$\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$], 20.8 (CH_3), 19.0 (CH_3), 17.1 (CH_3), 16.9 (CH_3), 14.1 [$(\text{OCH}_2)_3\text{CCH}_3$] ppm. ^{19}F NMR (376.3 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ = –74.4 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, CF_3) ppm. IR (nujol): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3340 (CONH), 1710 (CONH), 1690 ($\text{COO}t\text{Bu}$) cm^{-1} . $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = –23.55 (c = 0.025, MeOH). ESI-MS (m/z): calcd. for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{37}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_8\text{Na}$ [M^+] 549.2400; found 549.2399.

5h: Yield 32% (790 mg). White solid, m.p. 105–107 °C. R_f (hexanes/EtOAc, 2:1) = 0.4. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ = 6.39

(d, J = 10.1 Hz, 1 H, NHBoc), 5.53 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 1 H, CHCF_3), 4.94 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1 H, NH), 4.31–4.39 (m, 1 H, $\text{CH}i\text{Pr}$), 4.10 (dd, J = 3.8, 6.3 Hz, 1 H, $\text{CH}i\text{Pr}$), 3.85 [s, 6 H, $\text{C}(\text{OCH}_2)_3$], 2.55–2.33 [m, 1 H, $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$], 2.11–2.21 [m, 1 H, $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$], 1.45 [s, 9 H, $\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$], 1.03 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH_3), 0.93 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3 H, CH_3), 0.80–0.90 (m, 6 H, 2 CH_3), 0.78 [s, 3 H, $(\text{OCH}_2)_3\text{CCH}_3$] ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ = 169.7 (COO), 161.1 (CONH), 155.7 (CONHBoc), 121.6 (J = 281.0 Hz, CF_3), 108.1 [$\text{C}(\text{OCH}_2)_3$], 80.2 [$\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$], 72.3 [$\text{C}(\text{OCH}_2)_3$], 70.8 (q, J = 32.9 Hz, CHCF_3), 58.5 ($\text{CH}i\text{Pr}$), 57.0 ($\text{CH}i\text{Pr}$), 30.7 [$\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$], 30.42 [$(\text{OCH}_2)_3\text{CCH}_3$], 28.0 [$\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$], 27.5 [$\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$], 20.7 (CH_3), 20.0 (CH_3), 17.1 (CH_3), 16.9 (CH_3), 14.1 [$(\text{OCH}_2)_3\text{CCH}_3$] ppm. ^{19}F NMR (376.3 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C): δ = –74.2 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, CF_3) ppm. IR (nujol): $\tilde{\nu}$ = 3340 (CONH), 1710 (CONH), 1690 ($\text{COO}t\text{Bu}$) cm^{-1} . $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ = –5.63 (c = 0.025, MeOH). ESI-MS (m/z): calcd. for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{37}\text{F}_3\text{N}_2\text{NaO}_8$ [M^+] 549.2400, found 549.2398.

Supporting Information (see also the footnote on the first page of this article): General information, X-ray analysis of **5g**, racemization experiment details and copies of NMR spectra of all compounds.

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- [25] See Supporting Information for more details.
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