

Studies on the Reactions of **HOBt**, **HOObt**, **HOSu** with Dichloroalkane Solvents

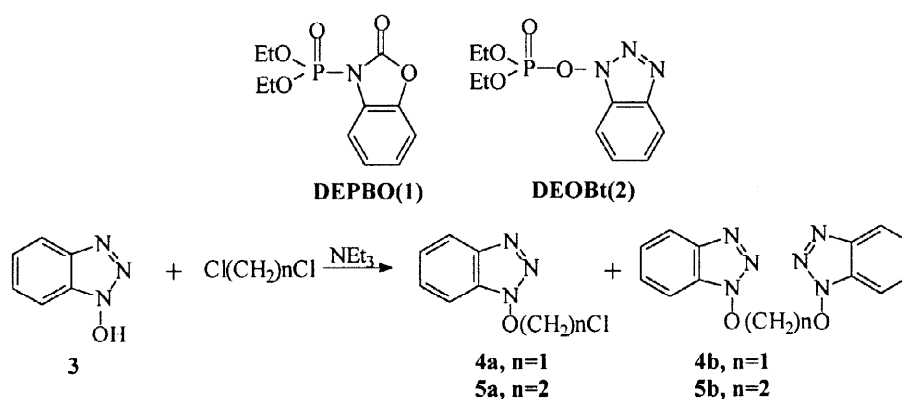
Jian-guo Ji, De-yi Zhang, Yun-hua Ye*, Qi-yi Xing

Department of Chemistry, Peking University, Beijing, 100871, China

Received 25 December 1997; revised 3 March 1998; accepted 29 April 1998

Abstract: The well known peptide synthesis reagents **HOBt**, **HOObt** and **HOSu** were found to react with chloroalkane solvents in the presence of triethylamine. Six new compounds were obtained and characterized. © 1998 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

1-Hydroxybenzotriazole (**HOBt**), 3-hydroxy-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1,2,3-benzotriazole (**HOObt**) and N-hydroxy succinimide (**HOSu**) are among the most widely used **reagents** in peptide synthesis. They are often used to activate the carboxyl group and inhibit racemization in the peptide coupling process¹. Previously, we successfully prepared a coupling reagent diethylphosphoryl benzoxazolone² (**DEPBO**, **1**) using CH_2Cl_2 as a solvent and Et_3N as a base. However, when **HOBt** was subjected to similar reaction conditions, the reaction did not give the desired product **DEObt** (**2**), but two new compounds **4a** and **4b** were obtained.

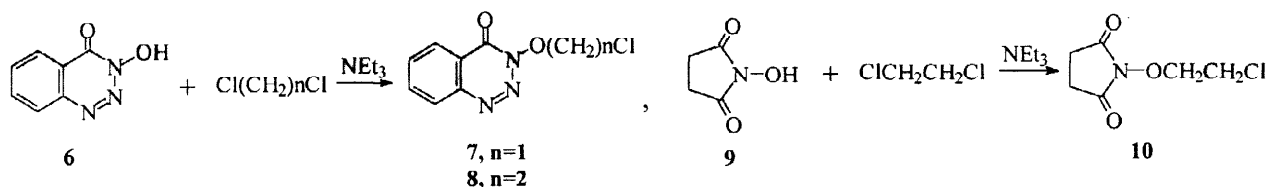


Though the reactions of **HOBt** with dihaloalkanes under strongly basic conditions have been reported³, there is no report of such reactions occurring under normal peptide coupling conditions. Since CH_2Cl_2 and Et_3N are commonly used in peptide synthesis, we studied and report here the reaction of **HOBt**, **HOObt** and **HOSu** with CH_2Cl_2 and 1,2-dichloroethane using Et_3N as a base (Table 1). The reaction between **HOBt** and CH_2Cl_2 in the presence of Et_3N was a slow process at room temperature (entry 1). A higher product yield was obtained when the reactions were performed at elevated temperature (entry 2) and for extended reaction time (entry 3). While the reaction between **HOBt** and $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ afforded a low yield of **5a** at room temperature,

moderate yield of **5a** can be obtained at an elevated temperature (entry 6, 7). **HOObt** was also found to react with CH_2Cl_2 and $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ to a certain extent (Scheme 1). **HOSu** did not react with CH_2Cl_2 in the presence of NEt_3 at room temperature, but **HOSu** can react with $\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ to provide the monosubstituted product **10** in good yield (entry 10). Interestingly, though **HOBT** tends to form disubstituted product **4b** with CH_2Cl_2 , monosubstituted products were obtained when 1,2-dichloroethane was used as a solvent.

Table 1. Reactions of **HOBT**, **HOObt**, **HOSu** with Dichloroalkane Solvents

Entry	Reactants (10 mmol)	Solvent (20 ml)	Et_3N (ml)	Tempera- -ture(°C)	Time (hr)	Products (yield %)	m.p. (°C)
1	HOBT	CH_2Cl_2	2	20	48	4b (0.9)	4b , 186-187
2	HOBT	CH_2Cl_2	2	40	48	4a (20), 4b (37)	4a , 42-44, 4b , 186-187
3	HOBT	CH_2Cl_2	2	20	168	4b (9.9)	4b , 186-187
4	HOBT	CH_2Cl_2	4	20	48	4a (16.7), 4b (28.4)	4a , 42-44, 4b , 186-187
5	HOBT	$\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$	2	20	48	5a (9.9), 5b (trace)	5a , 49-50, 5b , 94-95
6	HOBT	$\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$	2	40	48	5a (55.2)	5a , 49-50
7	HOBT	$\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$	4	40	48	5a (55.3)	5a , 49-50
8	HOObt	CH_2Cl_2	2	20	48	7 (18.7)	7 , 132-134
9	HOObt	$\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$	2	20	48	8 (19.4)	8 , 113-114
10	HOSu	$\text{ClCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$	4	35	48	10 (71.5)	10 , 108-110



Scheme 1

In summary, we found that the peptide coupling additives **HOBT**, **HOObt** and **HOSu** react with dichloroalkanes in the presence of Et_3N . All of the products were purified by silica gel chromatography and all new compounds were fully characterized. These reactions may form by-products if these dichloroalkanes were used as solvents in peptide coupling.

Acknowledgement: This project was supported by Doctoral Program Foundation of Institute of Higher Education.

REFERENCES:

1. Anderson, G. W.; Zimmerman, J. E.; Calahan, F. M. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1963**, *85*, 3039.
2. Zhang, Deyi; Ye, Yunhua in *Peptide: Biology and Chemistry*, Du, Y.-C., Ed, Science Press, Beijing, **1991**; pp235-236.
3. Feld, W. A.; Evans, D. G. *J. Chem. Eng. Data*, **1983**, *28*, 138-139.