

# Stereoselective Synthesis of Imidazolidin-4-ones from $\alpha$ -Amino Amides of the Antimalarial Primaquine and Substituted Benzaldehydes

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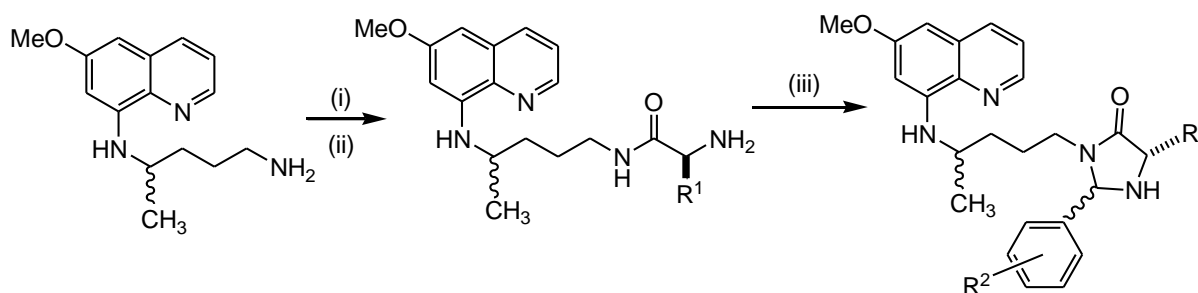
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Imidazolidin-4-ones are commonly employed as skeletal modifications in bioactive oligopeptides, either as proline surrogates or for protection of the N-terminal amino acid against aminopeptidase-catalysed hydrolysis<sup>1</sup>. We have been working on the synthesis of imidazolidin-4-ones of the antimalarial primaquine<sup>2</sup>, through acylation of primaquine with an  $\alpha$ -amino acid and subsequent reaction of the resulting  $\alpha$ -aminoamide with a ketone or aldehyde. Thus, when using racemic primaquine, an optically pure chiral  $\alpha$ -amino acid and an aldehyde as starting materials, four imidazolidin-4-one diastereomers are to be expected (Scheme 1). However, we have recently observed that imidazolidin-4-one synthesis was stereoselective when 2-carboxybenzaldehyde (2CBA)\* was used, as only two diastereomers were produced<sup>2</sup>. Computational studies have shown that the imine formed prior to ring closure had, for structures derived from 2CBA, a quasi-cyclic rigid structure<sup>2</sup>. This rigid conformation is stabilized by an intramolecular hydrogen bond involving the C=O oxygen atom of the 2-carboxyl substituent in 2CBA and the N-H group of the  $\alpha$ -amino amide moiety<sup>2</sup>. These findings led us to postulate that the 2-carbonyl substituent in the benzaldehyde moiety was the key for the stereoselective synthesis of the imidazolidin-4-ones<sup>2</sup>.



**Scheme 1** – General synthetic route for imidazolidin-4-ones of primaquine: (i) DCCI, HOBt, N<sup>□</sup>-BocAAOH; (ii) TFA, Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>; (iii) substituted benzaldehyde in refluxing methanol, TEA, molecular sieves.

<sup>1</sup> A. Bak, M. Fich, B. D. Larsen, S. Frokjaer and G. J. Friis, *Eur. J. Pharm. Sci.*, 1999, **7**, 317.

<sup>2</sup> P. Gomes, M. J. Araújo, M. Rodrigues, N. Vale, Z. Azevedo, J. Iley, P. Chambel, J. Morais and R. Moreira, *Tetrahedron*, 2004, **60**, 5551.

\* the non-IUPAC name “2-carboxybenzaldehyde” was chosen instead of “2-formyl-benzoic acid”, so that the aldehyde functionality, which is involved in the reactions under study, could be emphasized.