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ISHIZAWA(10) **Pub. No.: US 2025/0263365 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: Aug. 21, 2025**(54) **O-SUBSTITUTED SERINE DERIVATIVE
PRODUCTION METHOD**(71) Applicant: **Chugai Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha,**
Tokyo (JP)(72) Inventor: **Takenori ISHIZAWA,** Kanagawa (JP)(21) Appl. No.: **19/189,700**(22) Filed: **Apr. 25, 2025****Related U.S. Application Data**(63) Continuation of application No. 17/291,099, filed on
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043626 on Nov. 7, 2019, now Pat. No. 12,312,297.(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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(57)

ABSTRACT

It was discovered that a cyclic sulfamidate can be produced by reacting an amino acid derivative with a cyclization reagent. In addition, it was discovered that an O-substituted serine derivative can be produced by reacting a cyclic sulfamidate with an alcohol.

O-SUBSTITUTED SERINE DERIVATIVE PRODUCTION METHOD

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a continuation of Ser. No. 17/291,099, filed Jun. 3, 2021, which is a U.S. National Phase of PCT Application No. PCT/JP2019/043626, filed Nov. 7, 2019, which claims the benefit of Japanese Patent Application No. 2018-209602, filed Nov. 7, 2018, each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0002] The present invention relates to O-substituted serine derivatives useful as pharmaceutical intermediates and cyclic sulfamidates useful for producing them, and methods for producing those compounds.

BACKGROUND ART

[0003] Regarding access to tough targets represented by the inhibition of protein—protein interactions, middle molecule compounds (molecular weight of 500-2,000) may be superior to small molecule compounds. Middle molecule compounds may also be superior to antibodies in that they can be internalized into cells. Among the bioactive middle molecule compounds, peptide pharmaceuticals are valuable molecular species, and more than 40 types are already in the market (Non-Patent Literature (NPL) 1). Representative examples of peptide pharmaceuticals include cyclosporin A and polymyxin B. By focusing on their structures, it can be understood that they are peptide compounds comprising some unnatural amino acids. Unnatural amino acids refer to amino acids that are not coded on mRNAs in nature, and it is very interesting that naturally occurring cyclosporin A and polymyxin B contain unnatural amino acids, and that these unnatural structural sites interact with sites of action in a living body to develop pharmacological activities. As an example of the interaction between an unnatural amino acid and a site of action in a living body, the study of the interaction between O-substituted serine on lacosamide and sodium channel (NPL 2) is known.

[0004] Among the methods for producing O-substituted serine derivatives, the following methods are known as methods for producing O-alkyl substituted serine derivatives.

1. The method for producing O-alkyl substituted serine derivatives from serine and alkyl halide in the presence of a base using Williamson ether synthesis, or the modified method thereof (NPL 3).

2. The synthetic method for producing O-alkyl substituted serine derivatives from serine and trichloroacetimidate in the presence of an acid catalyst by applying Schmidt Glycosylation (NPL 4).

3. The synthetic method for producing O-alkyl substituted serine derivatives from serine and allyl carbonate ester in the presence of a palladium catalyst (NPL 5).

[0005] The above are methods in which an alkyl group is directly incorporated into serine.

4. The synthetic method for producing O-alkyl substituted serine derivatives in which an aziridine compound derived from serine is reacted with an alcohol in the presence of a Lewis acid or a Brønsted acid catalyst (Patent Literature (PTL) 1, 2).

5. The method for producing O-alkyl substituted serine derivatives in which a cyclic sulfamidate derived from serine is reacted with an alcohol in the presence of a base (NPL 6).

[0006] The above are methods for producing O-alkyl substituted serine derivatives via an intermediate derived from serine.

CITATION LIST

Patent Literature

[0007] [PTL 1] Japanese Patent Application Kokai Publication No. (JP-A): S57-159747 (unexamined, published Japanese patent application)

[0008] [PTL 2] WO 2010/053050

Non-Patent Literature

[0009] [NPL 1] Future Med. Chem. 2009, 1, 1289-1310

[0010] [NPL 2] J. Med. Chem., 2010, 53(15), 5716-5726

[0011] [NPL 3] Tetrahedron Letters, 2012, 53, 3225-3229

[0012] [NPL 4] Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters, 1992, 2, 579-582

[0013] [NPL 5] Journal of the American Chemical Society, 2014, 136, 12469-12478

[0014] [NPL 6] Organic and Biomolecular Chemistry, 2014, 12, 6507-6515

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

Technical Problem

[0015] The method using an aziridine derived from serine described in PTL 1 and 2 has a problem regarding the regioselectivity of the reactive site.

[0016] The method using an aziridine derived from serine described in NPL 2 has a problem regarding the regioselectivity of the reactive site.

[0017] In the method performed in the presence of a base described in NPL 3, it is known that the hydroxyl group in serine is eliminated, and the method is limited to the production of a highly reactive benzyl ether.

[0018] In the method of production from trichloroacetimidate described in NPL 4, the substituent on the oxygen in the producible O-substituted serine derivative is limited to an allyl group.

[0019] In the method based on the coupling reaction of an allyl ether described in NPL 5, the substituent on the oxygen in the producible O-substituted serine derivative is limited to an allyl group.

[0020] In the method using a sulfamidate derived from serine described in NPL 6, the O-substituted serine derivative that is producible in high yield is limited only to those substituted with an aromatic ring such as phenol, and only one case has been reported regarding synthesis of O-alkyl substituted serine derivative obtained by the reaction with an alkyl alcohol where the yield was only 16%. That is, synthetic examples of O-alkyl substituted serine derivatives that achieved satisfactory regioselectivity, yield, and optical purity by reacting cyclic sulfamidate with alcohol are extremely limited.

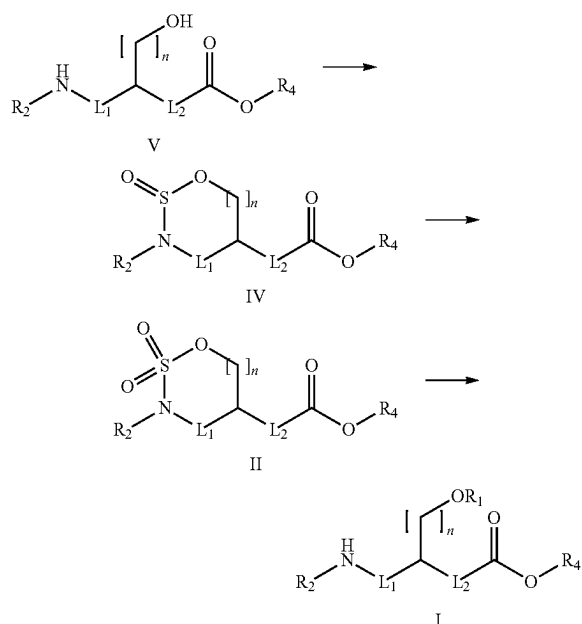
[0021] The objective of the present invention is to provide methods for producing O-substituted serine derivatives use-

ful as pharmaceutical intermediates and sulfamides useful for producing them with satisfactory regioselectivity, chemical yield, and optical purity.

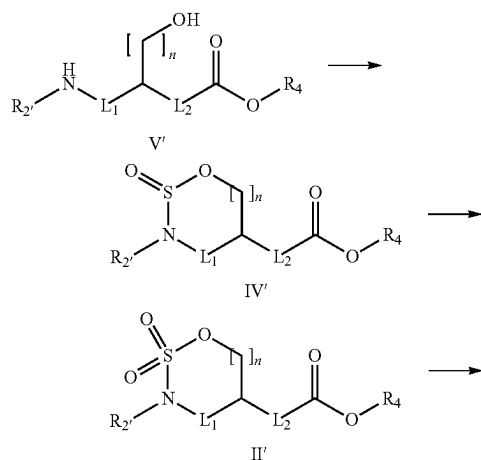
Solution to Problem

[0022] The present inventors dedicatedly investigated the reaction of a cyclic sulfamidate derived from an amino acid derivative with an alcohol, and as a result, discovered methods for producing O-substituted serine derivative (I) with excellent regioselectivity and chemical yield, while keeping high optical purity, using the following Scheme 1 or Scheme 2, and completed the present invention.

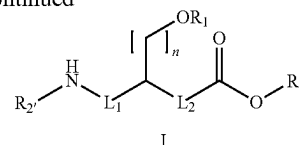
Scheme 1



Scheme 2

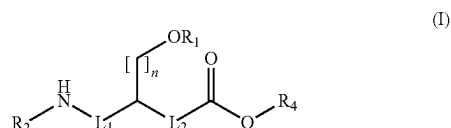


-continued



[0023] In one non-limiting and specific embodiment, the present invention comprises the following.

[0024] [1]A method for producing a compound represented by general formula (I):



[0025] [wherein,

[0026] R1 is optionally substituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, optionally substituted C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, optionally substituted aralkyl, or optionally substituted heteroaralkyl,

[0027] R2 is C₁-C₆ alkyl or an amino protecting group,

[0028] R4 is a carboxyl protecting group,

[0029] L1 is a single bond or —CH₂—,

[0030] L2 is a single bond or —CH₂—, and

[0031] n is 1 or 2,

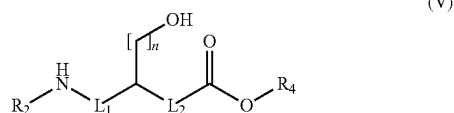
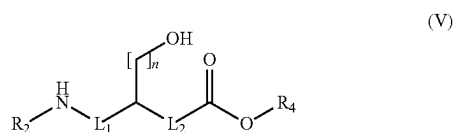
[0032] with the proviso that when L1 is —CH₂-, L2 is a single bond, and when L2 is —CH₂-,

[0033] L1 is a single bond],

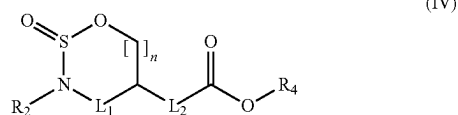
[0034] its chemically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof,

[0035] the method comprising the following steps:

[0036] Step A: reacting a compound represented by general formula (V):

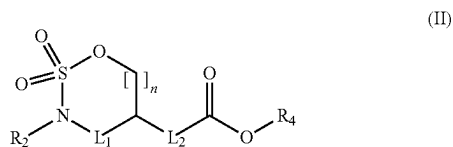


[0037] [wherein, R₂, R₄, L₁, L₂, and n are synonymous with those described above], its chemically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof with a cyclization reagent to obtain a compound represented by general formula (IV):



[0038] [wherein, R₂, R₄, L₁, L₂, and n are synonymous with those described above], its chemically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof,

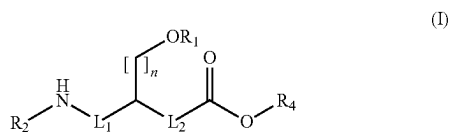
[0039] Step B: reacting the compound represented by general formula (IV), its chemically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof with an oxidizing agent to obtain a compound represented by general formula (II):



[0040] [wherein, R₂, R₄, L₁, L₂, and n are synonymous with those described above], its chemically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof, and

[0041] Step C: reacting the compound represented by general formula (II), its chemically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof with R₁OH (wherein, R₁ is synonymous with those described above) to obtain the compound represented by general formula (I), its chemically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof.

[0042] [2]A method for producing a compound represented by general formula (I):



[0043] [wherein,

[0044] R₁ is optionally substituted C₁-C₆ alkyl, optionally substituted C₃-C₈ cycloalkyl, optionally substituted aralkyl, or optionally substituted heteroaralkyl,

[0045] R₂ is a hydrogen,

[0046] R₄ is a carboxyl protecting group,

[0047] L₁ is a single bond or —CH₂—,

[0048] L₂ is a single bond or —CH₂—, and

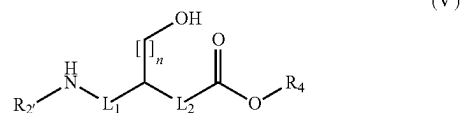
[0049] n is 1 or 2,

[0050] with the proviso that when L₁ is —CH₂—, L₂ is a single bond, and when L₂ is —CH₂—, L₁ is a single bond],

[0051] its chemically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof,

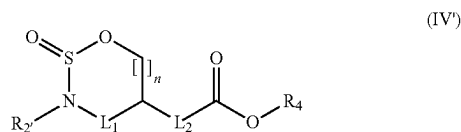
[0052] the method comprising the following steps:

[0053] Step A: reacting a compound represented by general formula (V):



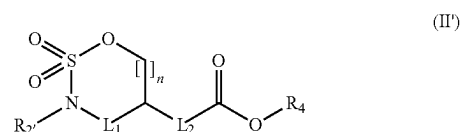
[0054] [wherein, R₂ is an amino protecting group, and R₄, L₁, L₂, and n are synonymous with those described above],

[0055] its chemically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof with a cyclization reagent to obtain a compound represented by general formula (IV'):



[0056] [wherein, R₂, R₄, L₁, L₂, and n are synonymous with those described above], its chemically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof,

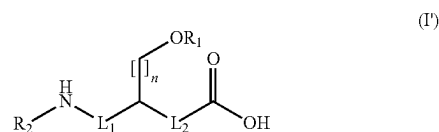
[0057] Step B: reacting the compound represented by general formula (IV'), its chemically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof with an oxidizing agent to obtain a compound represented by general formula (II'):



[0058] [wherein, R₂, R₄, L₁, L₂, and n are synonymous with those described above], its chemically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof, and

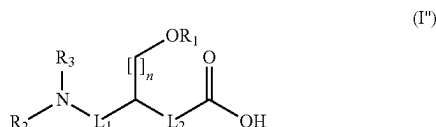
[0059] Step C: reacting the compound represented by general formula (II'), its chemically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof with R₁OH (wherein, R₁ is synonymous with that described above) to obtain the compound represented by general formula (I), its chemically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof.

[0060] The method of [1] or [2], further comprising a step (Step D) of deprotecting the carboxyl protecting group represented by R₄ of the compound represented by general formula (I), its chemically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof to obtain a compound represented by general formula (I'):



[0061] [wherein, R_1 , R_2 , L_1 , L_2 , and n are synonymous with those in [1] or [2]], its chemically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof.

[0062] The method of [3], further comprising a step (Step E) of introducing a group represented by R_3 to the amino group of the compound represented by general formula (I'), its chemically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof to obtain a compound represented by general formula (I''):



[0063] [wherein, R_1 , R_2 , L_1 , L_2 , and n are synonymous with those in [1] or [2], and R_3 is an amino protecting group or C_1 - C_4 alkyl], its chemically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof.

[0064] [5] The method of [1], [3], or [4], wherein

[0065] R_1 is C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_3 - C_8 cycloalkyl, aralkyl, or heteroaralkyl, which is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from halogen, aryl that is optionally substituted with halogen, or hydroxyl,

[0066] R_2 is selected from Boc, Fmoc, Cbz, or Alloc, and

[0067] R_4 is benzyl or tert-Bu.

[0068] [6] The method of any one of [2] to [4], wherein

[0069] R_1 is C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_3 - C_8 cycloalkyl, aralkyl, or heteroaralkyl, which is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from halogen, aryl that is optionally substituted with halogen, or hydroxyl,

[0070] R_2 is selected from Boc, Fmoc, Cbz, or Alloc, and

[0071] R_4 is benzyl or tert-Bu.

[0072] [7] The method of [4], wherein R_3 is selected from Boc, Fmoc, Cbz, Alloc, or methyl.

[0073] [8] The method of any one of [1] to [7], wherein the cyclization reagent used in Step A is thionyl chloride.

[0074] [9] The method of any one of [1] to [8], wherein the oxidizing agent used in Step B is a combination of periodate and ruthenium catalyst.

[0075] [10] The method of [9], wherein periodate that is 1.5 to 5 equivalents and ruthenium catalyst that is 0.01 to 0.2 equivalents to the compound represented by general formula (IV), its chemically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof, or to the compound represented by general formula (IV'), its chemically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof, are used.

[0076] [11] The method of any one of [1] to [10], wherein Step B is performed in a solvent mixture of acetonitrile and water.

[0077] [12] The method of any one of [1] to [11], wherein Step C is performed in the presence of an acid salt.

[0078] [13] The method of [12], wherein the acid salt is NaH_2PO_4 , KH_2PO_4 , or CsH_2PO_4 .

[0079] [14] The method of [13], wherein NaH_2PO_4 , KH_2PO_4 , or CsH_2PO_4 that is 2 to 5 equivalents to the

compound represented by general formula (II), its chemically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof, or to the compound represented by general formula (II'), its chemically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof, are used.

[0080] [15] The method of any one of [1] to [14], wherein Step C is performed in 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol, 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-propanol, or 2-methyltetrahydrofuran.

[0081] [16] The method of any one of [1] to [15], wherein Step C is performed at a temperature from -20°C . to about the boiling point of the solvent used in the step.

[0082] [17] The method of any one of [1] to [16], wherein Step C further comprises a step of extracting the reaction mixture with an organic solvent, and the extract is used in Step D without concentration to dryness.

[0083] [18] The method of any one of [3] to [17], wherein Step D is performed in the presence of a Pd catalyst.

[0084] [19] The method of [18], wherein Step D is performed in the presence of hydrogen gas, formic acid, or ammonium formate.

[0085] [20] The method of any one of [1] to [19], wherein Step A is performed in ethyl acetate, isopropyl acetate, or butyl acetate, and thionyl chloride that is 1.5 to 5 equivalents to the compound represented by general formula (V), its chemically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof, or to the compound represented by general formula (V'), its chemically acceptable salt, or a solvate thereof is used.

[0086] [21] The method of [20], wherein Step A is performed at a temperature from -30°C . to 0°C .

Effects of the Invention

[0087] According to the present invention, unnatural amino acids useful for exploring peptide pharmaceuticals, and/or for supplying active ingredients of pharmaceuticals can be provided with high regioselectivity, chemical yield, and optical purity.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

[0088] Abbreviations used herein are shown below:

- [0089] AcOEt: ethyl acetate
- [0090] Alloc group: allyloxycarbonyl group
- [0091] t-Bu group: tert-butyl group
- [0092] Boc group: tert-butoxycarbonyl group
- [0093] Cbz group: benzyloxycarbonyl group
- [0094] DIPEA: N,N-diisopropylethylamine
- [0095] DMA: N,N-dimethylacetamide
- [0096] DME: 1,2-dimethoxyethane
- [0097] DMF: N,N-dimethylformamide
- [0098] DMSO: dimethylsulfoxide
- [0099] EtOH: ethanol
- [0100] Fmoc group: 9-fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl group
- [0101] MeCN: acetonitrile
- [0102] NMP: N-methylpyrrolidone
- [0103] TEA: triethylamine
- [0104] TFE: 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol
- [0105] THF: tetrahydrofuran

[0106] As used herein, “alkyl” means a monovalent group induced by removing an arbitrary hydrogen atom from an aliphatic hydrocarbon, which does not contain hetero atoms (atoms other than carbon and hydrogen atoms) or unsaturated carbon-carbon bonds, and which has a subset of hydrocarbyl or hydrocarbon group structure containing hydrogen and carbon atoms. The alkyl groups include straight-chain or branched-chain groups. The alkyl groups include alkyl groups of 1 to 20 carbon atoms (C_1 - C_{20}), and herein below, “ C_p - C_q ” means that the number of carbon atoms is from p to q, preferably C_1 - C_6 alkyl groups. The alkyl groups specifically include methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, isopropyl, tert-butyl group, and sec-butyl group.

[0107] As used herein, “cycloalkyl” means a saturated or partially saturated cyclic monovalent aliphatic hydrocarbon group, and includes monocyclic, bicyclic, and spirocyclic ring. Preferable examples include C_3 - C_8 cycloalkyl. The cycloalkyl group may be partially unsaturated. The cycloalkyls specifically include, for example, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, and cyclohexyl.

[0108] As used herein, “aryl” means a monovalent aromatic hydrocarbon ring, and preferably includes C_6 - C_{10} aryl. The aryls specifically include, for example, phenyl and naphthyl (e.g., 1-naphthyl and 2-naphthyl).

[0109] As used herein, “heteroaryl” means a group of a monovalent aromatic ring containing preferably 1 to 4 hetero atoms among those which compose the ring (also referred to as “in the ring” herein), and may be partially saturated. The ring may be a monocyclic ring, or a fused ring of two (e.g., bicyclic heteroaryl fused with benzene or monocyclic heteroaryl). The number of atoms which compose the ring is preferably from 5 to 10 (5 to 10 membered heteroaryl). The heteroaryls specifically include, for example, furyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, thiazolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidyl, pyridazinyl, pyrazinyl, benzofuranyl, benzothienyl, quinolyl, isoquinolyl, quinazolinyl, and quinoxalinyl.

[0110] As used herein, “arylalkyl (aralkyl)” means a group containing both an aryl and an alkyl, that is for example a group in which at least one hydrogen atom in the alkyl is replaced with an aryl, and preferably includes “ C_6 - C_{10} aryl- C_1 - C_6 alkyl”. The arylalkyl groups specifically include, for example, benzyl and phenethyl.

[0111] As used herein, “heteroarylalkyl (heteroaralkyl)” means a group containing both a heteroaryl and an alkyl, that is for example a group in which at least one hydrogen atom in the alkyl is replaced with a heteroaryl, and preferably includes “5 to 10 membered heteroaryl- C_1 - C_6 alkyl”. The heteroarylalkyls specifically include, for example, pyridylmethyl, thienylmethyl, and furanylmethyl.

[0112] As used herein, “alkylene” means a bivalent group induced by further removing an arbitrary hydrogen atom from the “alkyl”, and preferably the alkylene includes C_1 - C_6 alkylene. Such alkylenes specifically include, for example, methylene, 1,2-ethylene, 1,1-ethylene, 1,3-propylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene, and hexamethylene.

[0113] As used herein, “phosphate salt” means a salt in which the negative ion is a phosphate ion (PO_4^{3-}) or a hydrogen phosphate ion ($H_2PO_4^-$ or HPO_4^{2-}), and the positive ion is a metal ion. The metal ion is selected from alkaline metal ions or alkaline earth metal ions, and is preferably an alkaline metal ion, preferably a sodium, potassium, or cesium ion. The phosphate salts preferably include

disodium hydrogen phosphate anhydride, dipotassium hydrogen phosphate anhydride, or dicesium hydrogen phosphate anhydride, and hydrates thereof.

[0114] As used herein, “acid salt” means a salt that yields hydrogen ions when dissolved in a solvent, and includes sodium dihydrogen phosphate anhydride (NaH_2PO_4), potassium dihydrogen phosphate anhydride (KH_2PO_4), cesium dihydrogen phosphate anhydride (CsH_2PO_4), disodium hydrogen phosphate anhydride, dipotassium hydrogen phosphate anhydride, dicesium hydrogen phosphate anhydride, sodium hydrogen sulfate anhydride, potassium hydrogen sulfate anhydride, cesium hydrogen sulfate anhydride, and hydrates thereof.

[0115] In the production methods described below, if the group defined herein undergoes an undesired chemical conversion under the conditions of the methods of implementation, production of the compounds of the present invention can be performed using techniques such as protection and deprotection of functional groups. Selection of protecting groups and deprotection procedures include, for example, the methods described in “Greene’s, “Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis” (fifth edition, John Wiley & Sons 2014)”, which may be appropriately used according to the reaction conditions. The order of the reaction steps such as the introduction of the substituents can be changed as needed. For example, protecting groups of an amino group include Fmoc, Boc, Cbz, or Alloc groups. These carbamate groups can be introduced by reacting amino groups with a carbamating agent in the presence of a base catalyst. Carbamating agents include, for example, Boc_2O , $BocOPh$, $FmocOSu$, $FmocCl$, $CbzCl$, and $AllocCl$. Base catalysts include, for example, lithium carbonate, sodium carbonate, sodium hydrogen carbonate, potassium carbonate, potassium hydrogen carbonate, cesium carbonate, cesium hydrogen carbonate, lithium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, cesium hydroxide, sodium phosphate, potassium phosphate, N-methylmorpholine, triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, and N,N-dimethylaminopyridine. Carbamate groups, which are amino protecting groups, can be removed under basic conditions, under acidic conditions, or under hydrolysis conditions.

[0116] Protecting groups a carboxyl group include alkyl and benzyl groups. The protecting groups such as alkyl and benzyl groups can be removed by hydrolysis reaction under basic or acidic conditions, or hydrolysis reaction in the presence of a transition metal catalyst and the like.

[0117] The compounds of the present invention represented by each formula may be their chemically acceptable salts, or chemically acceptable solvates thereof. Chemically acceptable salts of the compound represented by each formula include, for example, hydrochloride; hydrobromide; hydroiodide; phosphate; phosphonate; sulfate; sulfonate such as methanesulfonate and p-toluenesulfonate; carboxylate such as acetate, citrate, malate, tartrate, succinate, and salicylate; or alkaline metal salt such as sodium salt and potassium salt; alkaline earth metal salt such as magnesium salt and calcium salt; ammonium salt such as ammonium salt, alkyl ammonium salt, dialkyl ammonium salt, trialkyl ammonium salt, and tetraalkyl ammonium salt. These salts can be produced by contacting the compounds with an acid or a base usable in the production of pharmaceuticals. Chemically acceptable solvates of the compounds of the present invention represented by each formula imply a phenomenon in which a solute molecule strongly attracts a

solvent molecule in a solution to form a molecular group, and the term hydrates is used when the solvent is water. Solvates of the compounds of the present invention include solvates not only with a single solvent such as water, alcohol (e.g., methanol, ethanol, 1-propanol, and 2-propanol), and dimethylformamide, but also with multiple solvents.

[0118] “Amino acids” herein include natural amino acids and unnatural amino acids (amino acid derivatives). The compounds of the present invention may be amino acids, preferably amino acid derivatives. “Natural amino acids” herein refer to Gly, Ala, Ser, Thr, Val, Leu, Ile, Phe, Tyr, Trp, His, Glu, Asp, Gln, Asn, Cys, Met, Lys, Arg, and Pro. Unnatural amino acids include, but not limited to, N-alkyl-amino acids, β -amino acids, γ -amino acids, D-amino acids, N-substituted serine, α,α -disubstituted serine, amino acids with side chains different from those in natural amino acids, and O-substituted serine. There is no limitation on the selection of a substituent attached to the amino acid backbone (referred to as a side chain of the amino acid) and may be freely selected from, for example, alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl, heteroaralkyl, or cycloalkyl groups, in addition to a hydrogen atom, and 1 or 2 methylene groups in these substituents that are not directly attached to the amino acid backbone are optionally substituted with atoms or groups selected from the group consisting of an oxygen atom, a nitrogen atom, a carbonyl group ($-\text{CO}-$), and a sulfonyl group ($-\text{SO}_2-$), each of which is optionally substituted with any substituents, and the substituents are also not limited. Examples include optionally substituted alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, aralkyl, heteroaralkyl, cycloalkyl, or alkoxyalkyl groups (e.g., methoxymethyl group). Also, the amino acids herein may be compounds having carboxy and amino groups in the same molecule. The amino acids in the present specification may have any configuration.

[0119] An amino group in the amino acid backbone may be unsubstituted (NH_2), or optionally substituted. A carboxyl group in the amino acid backbone may be unsubstituted (CO_2H), or optionally substituted. “Amino acids” herein include all isotopic compounds corresponding to each one. Isotopic compounds of “amino acids” are those in which at least one atom is replaced with an atom that has the same atomic number (proton number) and different mass number (sum of numbers of proton and neutron). Examples of the isotopes included in the “amino acids” herein are a hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, phosphorus, sulfur, fluorine, and chlorine atom, and include ^2H , ^3H , ^{13}C , ^{14}C , ^{17}O , ^{18}O , ^{32}P , ^{31}S , ^{18}F , and ^{36}Cl , respectively.

[0120] As used herein, “halogen atom” means a fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and an iodine atom.

[0121] In the present specification, when a halogen atom is a substituent of an aromatic carbocyclic ring, an aromatic heterocyclic ring, or the like, a preferable halogen atom includes a fluorine or chlorine atom. Specific examples include 2-fluorophenyl group, 3-fluorophenyl group, 4-fluorophenyl group, 2-chlorophenyl group, 3-chlorophenyl group, 4-chlorophenyl group, 5-fluoro-2-pyridyl group, or 5-fluoro-3-pyridyl group.

[0122] In the present specification, when a halogen atom is a substituent of an alkyl or alkoxy group, a preferable halogen atom includes a fluorine atom. Specific examples include trifluoromethyl group, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl group, pentafluoroethyl group, 2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropyl group, heptafluoropropyl group, trifluoromethoxy group, 2,2,2-tri-

fluoroethoxy group, pentafluoroethoxy group, 2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropoxy group, or heptafluoropropoxy group.

[0123] As used herein, “having a hetero atom in a ring” means to contain a hetero atom among the atoms which compose the ring, and such groups include heteroaryl groups such as pyridyl group or thienyl group, piperidyl group, and morpholino group. When the hetero atom is an oxygen atom, it is referred to as “having an oxygen atom in a ring” or the like.

[0124] In the present specification, an “oxidizing agent” is used for a reaction in which a sulfur atom in a ring of a cyclic sulfamidite is oxidized from a sulfoxide to a sulfone to yield a cyclic sulfamidate, and examples include hydrogen peroxide, organic peroxide, persulfate, halogen oxide, or a combination of halogen oxide and transition metal catalyst. Preferably, examples include 3-chloroperbenzoic acid, oxone, and a combination of periodate and ruthenium catalyst. Periodate includes sodium periodate or potassium periodate. Ruthenium catalyst includes ruthenium trichloride anhydride or ruthenium trichloride hydrate.

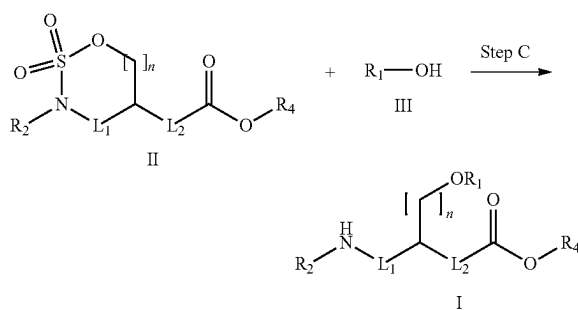
[0125] One embodiment of the present invention is to provide unnatural amino acids useful for exploring peptide pharmaceuticals. Another embodiment of the present invention is to provide methods for producing high quality unnatural amino acids for supplying active ingredients of pharmaceuticals.

(General Production Method)

[0126] General production methods of the compounds of the present invention are explained.

[0127] In a certain aspect, the compound represented by formula (I) can be produced according, for example, to Production Method 1 comprising Step C (ring-opening addition reaction) shown below.

Production Method 1:



[0128] R_1 in the formula above is optionally substituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, optionally substituted C_3 - C_8 cycloalkyl, optionally substituted aralkyl, or optionally substituted heteroaralkyl. R_1 is preferably C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_3 - C_8 cycloalkyl, aralkyl, or heteroaralkyl, which is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from halogen, aryl (the aryl is optionally substituted with halogen or the like), or hydroxyl. R_1 specifically includes, for example, methyl, ethyl, i-propyl, n-propyl, n-butyl, i-pentyl, 3,3,3-trifluoro-2-hydroxypropyl, 2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropyl, 2-hydroxypropyl, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-propyl, 3-hydroxy-3-methyl-butyl, cyclopropyl, benzyl, fluorobenzyl, thienylmethyl, and furan-ylmethyl.

[0129] R_2 in the formula above is C_1 - C_6 alkyl or a protecting group of an amino group. Such R_2 includes, for example, methyl, ethyl, benzyl, Fmoc, Boc, Cbz, or Alloc group.

[0130] R_4 in the formula above is a protecting group of a carboxyl group. Such R_4 includes, for example, alkyl such as *t*-butyl, and trityl, cumyl, allyl, and benzyl.

[0131] L_1 in the formula above is a single bond or $-\text{CH}_2-$, and L_2 is a single bond or $-\text{CH}_2-$. Herein, when L_1 is $-\text{CH}_2-$, L_2 is a single bond, and when L_2 is $-\text{CH}_2-$, L_1 is a single bond. Namely, a combination of L_1 and L_2 specifically includes the following three: (i) L_1 =a single bond and L_2 =a single bond; (ii) $L_1=-\text{CH}_2-$ and L_2 =a single bond; and (iii) L_1 =a single bond and $L_2=-\text{CH}_2-$.

[0132] In the formula above, n represents the number of methylene group, and n is 1 or 2.

[0133] Step C (ring-opening addition reaction) in Production Method 1 is a step in which R_1 is introduced by a nucleophilic substitution reaction of cyclic sulfamidate derivative (II) with alcohol derivative (III) to produce O-substituted serine derivative (I). This step can be performed by stirring the reaction mixture for 1 to 48 hours in the presence or absence of a dissolution aid solvent, in the presence or absence of an acid salt, and at a temperature from -20°C . to about the boiling point of the solvent, preferably from 0°C . to 180°C .

[0134] As the alcohol derivative (III) represented by $R_1-\text{OH}$, any alcohol derivative having R_1 defined above can be used. Non-limiting examples of such alcohol derivative include methanol, ethanol, 1-propanol, 2-propanol, 1-butanol, 3-methylbutanol, 3,3,3-trifluoropropane-1,2-diol, 2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropylalcohol, 2-hydroxypropylalcohol, 2-methylpropane-1,2-diol, 3-hydroxy-3-methyl-butylalcohol, cyclopropylalcohol, benzylalcohol, 3-fluorobenzylalcohol, 2-thiophenemethanol, and 2-furfurylalcohol.

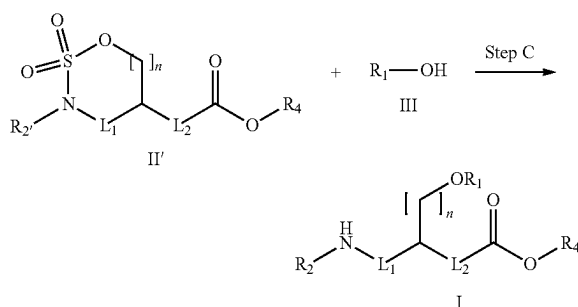
[0135] Dissolution aid solvents include, for example, halogenated solvent such as 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol, 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-propanol, dichloromethane, and chloroform, ether type solvent such as diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, 2-methyltetrahydrofuran, dioxane, methyl *tert*-butyl ether, cyclopentyl methyl ether, and dimethoxyethane, benzene type solvent such as toluene and benzotrifluoride, ester type solvent such as ethyl acetate, isopropyl acetate, and butyl acetate, ketone type solvent such as acetone and methyl ethyl ketone, among which 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol, 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-propanol, or 2-methyltetrahydrofuran is used preferably.

[0136] Acid salts include, for example, sodium dihydrogen phosphate anhydride (NaH_2PO_4), potassium dihydrogen phosphate anhydride (KH_2PO_4), cesium dihydrogen phosphate anhydride (CsH_2PO_4), disodium hydrogen phosphate anhydride, dipotassium hydrogen phosphate anhydride, dicesium hydrogen phosphate anhydride, sodium hydrogen sulfate anhydride, potassium hydrogen sulfate anhydride, cesium hydrogen sulfate anhydride, and hydrates thereof, among which NaH_2PO_4 , KH_2PO_4 , or CsH_2PO_4 is preferable. Preferably, these acid salt are used at 2 to 5 equivalents to the starting material. By using acid salts, the objective compounds can be obtained efficiently.

[0137] Step C can further comprise a step of extracting the reaction mixture with an organic solvent, and the extract can be used in the next step without concentration to dryness.

[0138] In a certain aspect, the compound of the present invention represented by formula (I) above can be produced according, for example, to Production Method 2 comprising Step C (ring-opening addition reaction) shown below.

Production Method 2:



[0139] R_1 in the formula above is optionally substituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl, optionally substituted C_3 - C_8 cycloalkyl, optionally substituted aralkyl, or optionally substituted heteroaralkyl. R_1 is preferably C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_3 - C_8 cycloalkyl, aralkyl, or heteroaralkyl, which is optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from halogen, aryl (the aryl is optionally substituted with halogen or the like), or hydroxyl. R_1 specifically includes, for example, methyl, ethyl, *i*-propyl, *n*-propyl, *n*-butyl, *i*-pentyl, 3,3,3-trifluoro-2-hydroxypropyl, 2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropyl, 2-hydroxypropyl, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-propyl, 3-hydroxy-3-methyl-butyl, cyclopropyl, benzyl, fluorobenzyl, thienylmethyl, and furan-ylmethyl.

[0140] R_2 in the formula above is a hydrogen.

[0141] R_2 in the formula above is a protecting group of an amino group. Such R_2 includes, for example, Fmoc, Boc, Cbz, or Alloc group.

[0142] R_4 in the formula above is a protecting group of a carboxyl group. Such R_4 includes, for example, alkyl such as *t*-butyl, and trityl, cumyl, allyl, and benzyl.

[0143] L_1 in the formula above is a single bond or $-\text{CH}_2-$, and L_2 is a single bond or $-\text{CH}_2-$. Herein, when L_1 is $-\text{CH}_2-$, L_2 is a single bond, and when L_2 is $-\text{CH}_2-$, L_1 is a single bond. Namely, a combination of L_1 and L_2 specifically includes the following three: (i) L_1 =a single bond and L_2 =a single bond; (ii) $L_1=-\text{CH}_2-$ and L_2 =a single bond; and (iii) L_1 =a single bond and $L_2=-\text{CH}_2-$.

[0144] In the formula above, n represents the number of methylene group, and n is 1 or 2.

[0145] Step C (ring-opening addition reaction) in Production Method 2 is a step in which R_1 is introduced by a nucleophilic substitution reaction of cyclic sulfamidate derivative (II') with alcohol derivative (III), and R_2 is removed to produce O-substituted serine derivative (I) having a free amino group. This reaction can be performed by stirring the reaction mixture for 1 to 48 hours in the presence or absence of a dissolution aid solvent, in the presence or absence of an acid salt, and at a temperature from -20°C . to about the boiling point of the solvent, preferably from 0°C . to 180°C .

[0146] As alcohol derivative (III) represented by $R_1-\text{OH}$, any alcohol derivative having R_1 defined above can be used.

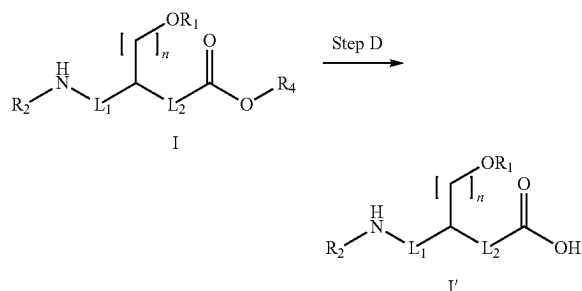
Non-limiting examples of such alcohol derivative include methanol, ethanol, 1-propanol, 2-propanol, 1-butanol, 3-methylbutanol, 3,3,3-trifluoropropane-1,2-diol, 2,2,3,3-tetrafluoropropylalcohol, 2-hydroxypropylalcohol, 2-methylpropane-1,2-diol, 3-hydroxy-3-methyl-butylalcohol, cyclopropylalcohol, benzylalcohol, 3-fluorobenzylalcohol, 2-thiophenemethanol, and 2-furfurylalcohol.

[0147] The same dissolution aid solvents as in Step C in Production Method 1 can be used.

[0148] The same acid salts as in Step C in Production Method 1 can be used.

[0149] Step C can further comprise a step of extracting the reaction mixture with an organic solvent, and the extract can be used in the next step without concentration to dryness.

[0150] The compound of formula (I) obtained via Step C can further be subjected to Step D (deprotection reaction) shown below, and this step is also comprised in Production Method 1 or Production Method 2.



[0151] R₁, R₂, R₄, L₁, L₂, and n in the formula above are synonymous with R₁, R₂, R₄, L₁, L₂, and n in Production Method 1 and Production Method 2, respectively.

[0152] This step is a step in which the carboxyl protecting group of O-substituted serine derivative of formula (I) (R₄) is deprotected to produce O-substituted serine derivative (I'). This reaction can be performed by stirring the reaction mixture for 1 to 24 hours in the presence or absence of a metal catalyst, preferably a Pd catalyst, or an acid catalyst, in the presence or absence of a hydrogen source, and at a temperature from 0° C. to about the boiling point of the solvent.

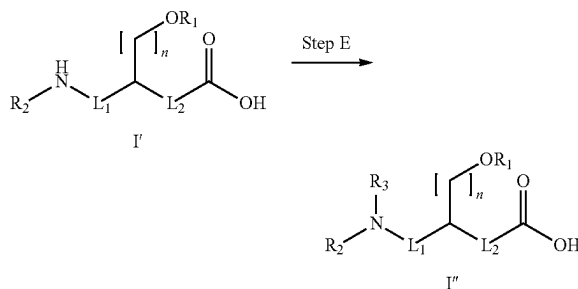
[0153] Metal catalysts include, for example, those in which metal catalyst is carried on a solid support represented by active carbon, such as palladium on carbon and palladium hydroxide on carbon, and palladium oxide, platinum oxide, Raney nickel, tetrakis(triphenylphosphine) palladium, bis(triphenylphosphine) palladium dichloride, tris(dibenzylideneacetone) dipalladium, and palladium acetate.

[0154] Acid catalysts include, for example, hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, trifluoromethanesulfonic acid, and sulfuric acid.

[0155] Hydrogen sources include hydrogen gas, formic acid, or ammonium formate.

[0156] The reaction can be performed in a solvent such as ethyl acetate, isopropyl acetate, butyl acetate, methanol, and ethanol.

[0157] The compound of formula (I') obtained via Step D can further be subjected to Step E (R₃-introduction reaction) shown below, and this step is also comprised in Production Method 1 or Production Method 2.



[0158] R₁, R₂, L₁, L₂, and n in the formula above are synonymous with R₁, R₂, L₁, L₂, and n in Production Method 1 and Production Method 2, respectively.

[0159] R₃ in the formula above is an amino protecting group or C₁-C₄ alkyl. Amino protecting groups preferably include Boc group, Fmoc group, Cbz group, or Alloc group, and C₁-C₄ alkyl is preferably methyl, ethyl, or propyl.

[0160] The introduction of a protecting group (R₃) to the amino group can be performed by reacting the α-amino group portion of O-substituted serine derivative (I') with a carbamating agent. This reaction can be performed by stirring the reaction mixture for 1 to 24 hours in the presence or absence of a base catalyst, and at a temperature from -10° C. to about the boiling point of the solvent.

[0161] Carbamating agents include, for example, Boc₂O, BocOPh, FmocOSu, FmocCl, CbzCl, and AllocCl.

[0162] Base catalysts include, for example, lithium carbonate, sodium carbonate, sodium hydrogen carbonate, potassium carbonate, potassium hydrogen carbonate, cesium carbonate, cesium hydrogen carbonate, lithium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, cesium hydroxide, sodium phosphate, potassium phosphate, N-methylmorpholine, triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, and N,N-dimethylamino pyridine.

[0163] As a solvent, acetonitrile, DMF, NMP, or the like can preferably be used.

[0164] The introduction of an alkyl group (R₃) to the amino group can be performed using the method of Freidinger et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 4,535,167), in which the α-amino group portion of O-substituted serine derivative (I') is reacted with alkylaldehyde in a solvent in the presence of an acid catalyst to form oxazolidinone ring, and then reductive ring-opening is carried out using trialkylsilane in the presence of an acid. These reactions can be performed by stirring the reaction mixture for 1 to 24 hours at a reaction temperature from 0° C. to about the boiling point of the solvent.

[0165] Regarding the step of forming an oxazolidinone ring, alkylaldehydes include formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, propanal, butanal, and 2-methylpropanal, trialkylsilanes include triethylsilane, acid catalysts include 4-toluenesulfonic acid and camphorsulfonic acid, and solvents include toluene and THE. Regarding the reductive ring-opening step, acids include trifluoroacetic acid.

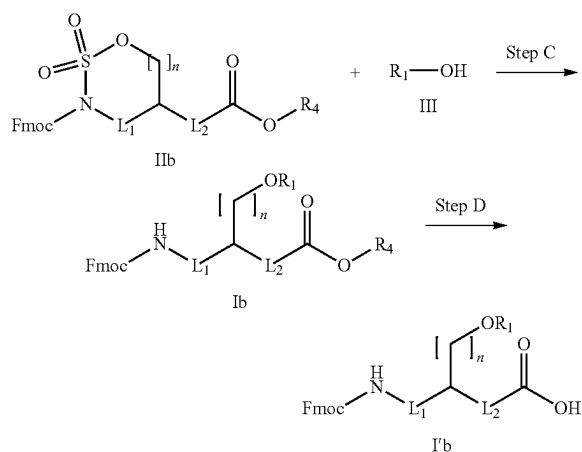
[0166] The introduction of an alkyl group (R₃) to the amino group can also be performed using the method of Shimokawa et al. (Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett., 2009, 19(1), 92-95) or Prashad et al. (Org. Lett., 2003, 5(2), 125-128), in which an amino acid with a protected N-terminal is reacted with an alkylating agent in an organic solvent in the presence of a base to yield N-alkyl amino acid. This reaction can be

performed by stirring the reaction mixture for 1 to 24 hours at a reaction temperature from 0° C. to about the boiling point of the solvent.

[0167] In this case, alkylating agents include, for example, alkyl halide such as methyl iodide, ethyl iodide, propyl iodide, and butyl iodide, or dialkyl sulfuric acid such as dimethyl sulfuric acid, diethyl sulfuric acid, dipropyl sulfuric acid, and dibutyl sulfuric acid, organic solvents include THF, DMF, DMA, or NMP, and bases include sodium hydride, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, and cesium carbonate.

[0168] In a certain aspect, the compound of the present invention can be produced according to Production Method 3 shown below. This production method is one embodiment of Production Method 1, in which the compound of formula (I'b) is obtained via Step C and Step D, using the compound of formula (IIb), i.e., the compound of formula (II) where R₂ is Fmoc, as a starting material.

Production Method 3:



[0169] R₁, R₄, L₁, L₂, and n in the formula above are synonymous with R₁, R₄, L₁, L₂, and n in Production Method 1, respectively.

[0170] Step C (ring-opening addition reaction) is a step in which R₁ is introduced by a nucleophilic substitution reaction of cyclic sulfamate derivative (IIb) that is protected with Fmoc group with alcohol derivative (III) to produce O-substituted serine derivative (Ib) that is protected with Fmoc group. This reaction can be performed by stirring the reaction mixture for 1 to 48 hours in the presence or absence of a dissolution aid solvent, in the presence or absence of an acid salt, and at a temperature from -20° C. to about the boiling point of the solvent, preferably from 0° C. to 180° C.

[0171] The same dissolution aid solvents and the same acid salts as in Step C in Production Method 1 can be used, respectively. In this production method, it is preferable to use trifluoroethanol, hexafluoroisopropyl alcohol, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, or NMP as a dissolution aid solvent, and NaH₂PO₄, KH₂PO₄, or CsH₂PO₄ as an acid salt.

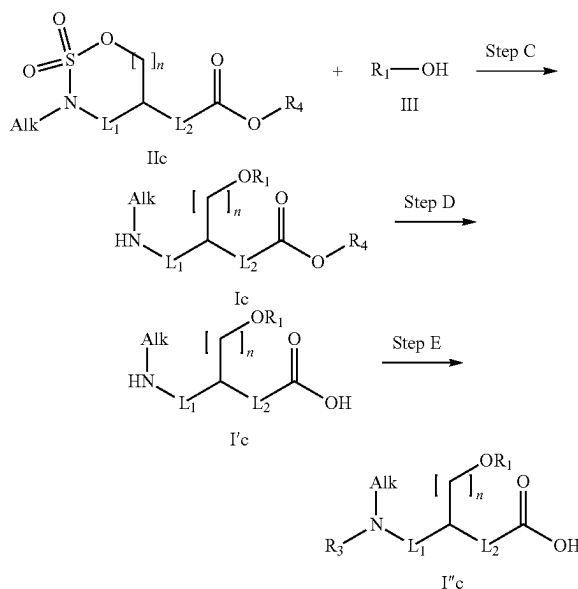
[0172] Step D (deprotection reaction) is a step of producing O-substituted serine derivative (I'b), in which the carboxyl group is deprotected while the amino group remains protected with Fmoc group, by deprotecting the carboxyl protecting group (R₄) of O-substituted serine derivative (Ib)

that is protected with Fmoc group. This reaction can be performed by stirring the reaction mixture for 1 to 24 hours in the presence or absence of a metal catalyst, preferably a Pd catalyst, or an acid catalyst, in the presence or absence of a hydrogen source, and at a temperature from 0° C. to about the boiling point of the solvent.

[0173] The same metal catalysts, acid catalysts, hydrogen sources, and solvents as in Step D in Production Method 1 can be used, respectively. In this production method, it is preferable to use, for example, metal catalysts carried on a solid support represented by active carbon, such as palladium on carbon and palladium hydroxide on carbon, and palladium oxide, platinum oxide, Raney nickel, tetrakis (triphenylphosphine) palladium, bis(triphenylphosphine) palladium dichloride, tris(dibenzylideneacetone) dipalladium, and palladium acetate as a metal catalyst; for example, hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, trifluoromethanesulfonic acid, and sulfuric acid as an acid catalyst; hydrogen gas, formic acid, or ammonium formate, and the like as a hydrogen source; and short-chain alkyl alcohol such as methanol and ethanol, and acetate ester derivative such as ethyl acetate and isopropyl acetate as a solvent.

[0174] In a certain aspect, the compound of the present invention can be produced according to Production Method 4-1 shown below. This production method is one embodiment of Production Method 1, in which the compound of formula (I'c) that is N-alkyl amino acid is obtained via Step C and Step D, using the compound of formula (IIc), i.e., the compound of formula (II) where R₂ is alkyl, as a starting material, and then the compound of formula (I'c) is obtained via Step E.

Production Method 4-1:



[0175] R₁, R₃, R₄, L₁, L₂, and n in the formula above are synonymous with R₁, R₃, R₄, L₁, L₂, and n in Production Method 1, respectively, and Alk is C₁-C₄ alkyl.

[0176] Step C (ring-opening addition reaction) is a step in which R₁ is introduced by a nucleophilic substitution reaction in of alcohol derivative (III) with cyclic sulfamate

derivative (IIc) that is substituted with alkyl group to produce O-substituted serine derivative (Ic) that is substituted with alkyl group. This reaction can be performed by stirring the reaction mixture for 1 to 48 hours in the presence or absence of a dissolution aid solvent, in the presence or absence of an acid salt, and at a temperature from -20°C . to about the boiling point of the solvent, preferably from 0°C . to 180°C .

[0177] The same dissolution aid solvents and the same acid salts as in Step C in Production Method 1 can be used, respectively. In this production method, it is preferable to use trifluoroethanol, hexafluoroisopropyl alcohol, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, or NMP as a dissolution aid solvent, and NaH_2PO_4 , KH_2PO_4 , or CsH_2PO_4 as an acid salt.

[0178] Step D (deprotection reaction) is a step of producing O-substituted serine derivative (I'c), in which the carboxyl group is deprotected while the amino group remains substituted with alkyl group, by deprotecting the carboxyl protecting group (R_4) of O-substituted serine derivative (Ic) that is substituted with alkyl group. This reaction can be performed by stirring the reaction mixture for 1 to 24 hours in the presence or absence of a metal catalyst, preferably a Pd catalyst, or an acid catalyst, in the presence or absence of a hydrogen source, and at a temperature from 0°C . to about the boiling point of the solvent.

[0179] The same metal catalysts, acid catalysts, hydrogen sources, and solvents as in Step D in Production Method 1 can be used, respectively. In this production method, it is preferable to use, for example, metal catalysts carried on a solid support represented by active carbon, such as palladium on carbon and palladium hydroxide on carbon, and palladium oxide, platinum oxide, Raney nickel, tetrakis (triphenylphosphine) palladium, bis(triphenylphosphine) palladium dichloride, tris(dibenzylideneacetone) dipalladium, and palladium acetate as a metal catalyst; for example, hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, trifluoromethanesulfonic acid, and sulfuric acid as an acid catalyst; hydrogen gas, formic acid, or ammonium formate, and the like as a hydrogen source; and short-chain alkyl alcohol such as methanol and ethanol, and acetate ester derivative such as ethyl acetate and isopropyl acetate as a solvent.

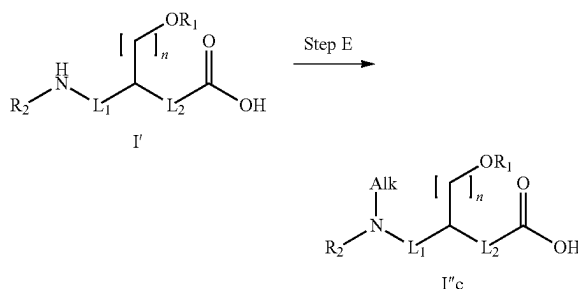
[0180] Step E (protecting group-introduction reaction) is a step in which a protecting group (R_3) is introduced to an amino group by reacting the amino group of O-substituted serine derivative (I'c), where the amino group is substituted with alkyl group and the carboxyl group is deprotected, with a carbamating agent, to produce O-disubstituted serine derivative (I''c). This reaction can be performed by stirring the reaction mixture for 1 to 24 hours in the presence or absence of a base catalyst, and at a temperature from -10°C . to about the boiling point of the solvent.

[0181] The same carbamating agents, base catalysts, and solvents as in Step E in Production Method 1 can be used, respectively. In this production method, it is preferable to use, for example, Boc_2O , BocOPh , FmocOSu , FmocCl , CbzCl , and AllocCl as a carbamating agent; for example, lithium carbonate, sodium carbonate, sodium hydrogen carbonate, potassium carbonate, potassium hydrogen carbonate, cesium carbonate, cesium hydrogen carbonate, lithium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, cesium hydroxide, sodium phosphate, potassium phosphate, N-methylmorpholine, triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, and N,N-dimethylaminopyridine as a base catalyst; and

acetonitrile, dichloromethane, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide, and NMP as a solvent.

[0182] In a certain aspect, the compound of the present invention can be produced according to Production Method 4-2 shown below. This production method is one embodiment of Production Method 2, in which the compound of formula (I') having a free amino group that is synthesized via Step C and Step D is subjected to Step E to produce the compound of formula (I''c) that is N-alkyl amino acid.

Production Method 4-2:

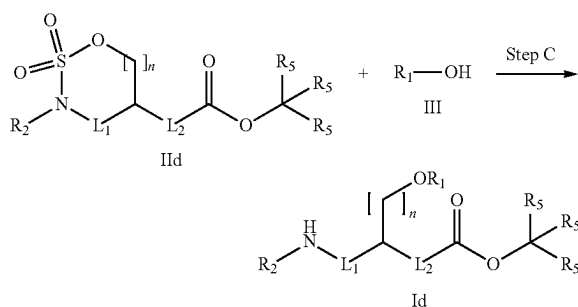


[0183] R_1 , R_2 , L_1 , L_2 , and n in the formula above are synonymous with R_1 , R_2 , L_1 , L_2 , and n in Production Method 2, respectively, and Alk is C_1 - C_4 alkyl.

[0184] Step E (alkyl group-introduction reaction) can be performed using the method of Freidinger et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 4,535,167), or the method of Shimokawa et al. (Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett., 2009, 19(1), 92-95) or Prashad et al. (Org. Lett., 2003, 5(2), 125-128), as described above.

[0185] In a certain aspect, the compound of the present invention can be produced according to Production Method 5-1 shown below. This production method is one embodiment of Production Method 1, in which the compound of formula (I'd) is obtained via Step C, using the compound of formula (II'd), i.e., the compound of formula (II) where R_4 is $-\text{C}(\text{R}_5)_3$, as a starting material.

Production Method 5-1:



[0186] R_1 , R_2 , L_1 , L_2 , and n in the formula above are synonymous with R_1 , R_2 , L_1 , L_2 , and n in Production Method 1, respectively.

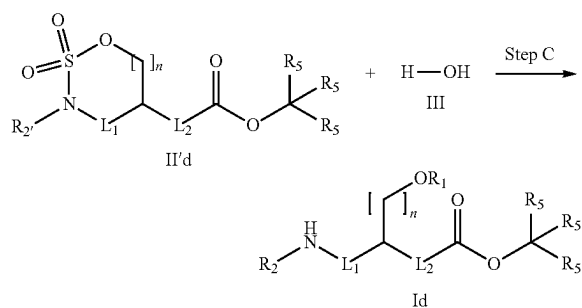
[0187] R_5 in the formula above is optionally substituted C_1 - C_6 alkyl group or an aromatic ring. Such R_5 includes, for example, methyl, ethyl, and phenyl.

[0188] This Step C (ring-opening addition reaction) is a step in which N,O-disubstituted serine derivative (I'd) is produced by a nucleophilic substitution reaction of cyclic sulfamidate derivative (II'd) with alcohol derivative (III). This reaction can be performed by stirring the reaction mixture for 1 to 48 hours in the presence or absence of a dissolution aid solvent, in the presence or absence of an acid salt, and at a temperature from -20°C . to about the boiling point of the solvent, preferably from 0°C . to 180°C .

[0189] The same dissolution aid solvents and the same acid salts as in Step C in Production Method 1 can be used, respectively. In this production method, it is preferable to use trifluoroethanol, hexafluoroisopropyl alcohol, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, or NMP as a dissolution aid solvent, and NaH_2PO_4 , KH_2PO_4 , or CsH_2PO_4 as an acid salt.

[0190] In a certain aspect, the compound of the present invention can be produced according to Production Method 5-2 shown below. This production method is one embodiment of Production Method 2, in which the compound of formula (I'd) is obtained via Step C, using the compound of formula (II'd), i.e., the compound of formula (II) where R_4 is $-\text{C}(\text{R}_5)_3$, as a starting material.

Production Method 5-2:



[0191] R_1 , R_2 , R_2' , L_1 , L_2 , and n in the formula above are synonymous with R_1 , R_2 , R_2' , L_1 , L_2 , and n in Production Method 2, respectively.

[0192] R_5 in the formula above is optionally substituted C₁-C₆ alkyl group or an aromatic ring. Such R_5 includes, for example, methyl, ethyl, and phenyl.

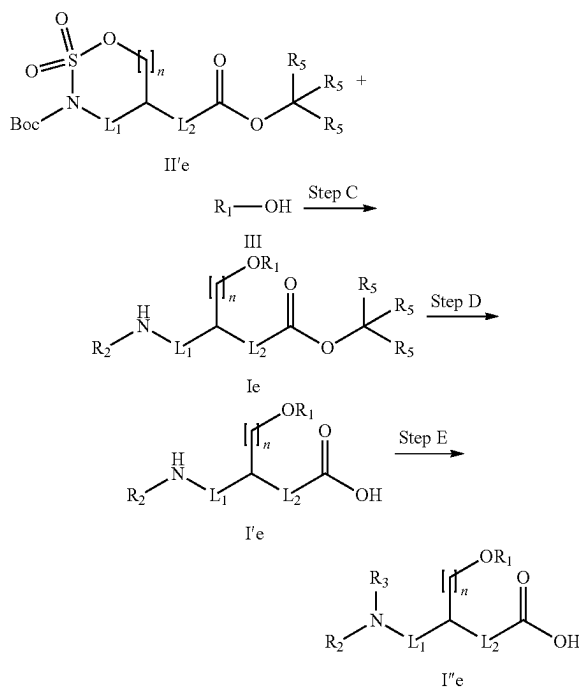
[0193] This Step C (ring-opening addition reaction) is a step in which O-substituted serine derivative (I'd) is produced by a nucleophilic substitution reaction of cyclic sulfamidate derivative (II'd) with alcohol derivative (III). This reaction can be performed by stirring the reaction mixture for 1 to 48 hours in the presence or absence of a dissolution aid solvent, in the presence or absence of an acid salt, and at a temperature from -20°C . to about the boiling point of the solvent, preferably from 0°C . to 180°C .

[0194] The same dissolution aid solvents and the same acid salts as in Step C in Production Method 2 can be used, respectively. In this production method, it is preferable to use trifluoroethanol, hexafluoroisopropyl alcohol, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, or NMP as a dissolution aid solvent, and NaH_2PO_4 , KH_2PO_4 , or CsH_2PO_4 as an acid salt.

[0195] In a certain aspect, the compound of the present invention can be produced according, for example, to Production Method 6 shown below. This production method is one embodiment of Production Method 2, in which the compound of formula (I''e) is produced via Steps C to E,

using as a starting material the compound of formula (II'e), i.e., the compound of formula (II') where R_2' is a Boc group, and R_4 is $\text{C}(\text{R}_5)_3$.

Production Method 6:



[0196] R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , L_1 , L_2 , and n in the formula above are synonymous with R_1 , R_2 , R_3 , L_1 , L_2 , and n in Production Method 2, respectively.

[0197] R_5 in the formula above is optionally substituted C₁-C₆ alkyl or an aromatic ring. Such R_5 includes, for example, methyl, ethyl, and phenyl.

[0198] Step C (ring-opening addition reaction) is a step in which O-substituted serine derivative (I'e) having a free amino group is produced by a nucleophilic substitution reaction of N-Boc cyclic sulfamidate derivative (II'e) with alcohol derivative (III). This reaction can be performed by stirring the reaction mixture for 1 to 48 hours in the presence or absence of a dissolution aid solvent, in the presence or absence of an acid salt, and at a temperature from -20°C . to about the boiling point of the solvent, preferably from 0°C . to 180°C .

[0199] The same dissolution aid solvents and the same acid salts as in Step C in Production Method 2 can be used, respectively. In this production method, it is preferable to use trifluoroethanol, hexafluoroisopropyl alcohol, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, or NMP as a dissolution aid solvent, and NaH_2PO_4 , KH_2PO_4 , or CsH_2PO_4 as an acid salt.

[0200] Step D (deprotection reaction) is a step in which O-substituted serine derivative (I'e) having a free amino group and a free carboxyl group is produced by deprotecting the carboxyl protecting group ($\text{C}(\text{R}_5)_3$) of O-substituted serine derivative (I'e). This reaction can be performed by stirring the reaction mixture for 1 to 24 hours in the presence or absence of a metal catalyst, preferably a Pd catalyst, or an

acid catalyst, in the presence or absence of a hydrogen source, and at a temperature from 0° C. to about the boiling point of the solvent.

[0201] The same metal catalysts, acid catalysts, hydrogen sources, and solvents as in Step D in Production Method 1 can be used, respectively. In this production method, it is preferable to use, for example, metal catalysts carried on a solid support represented by active carbon, such as palladium on carbon and palladium hydroxide on carbon, and palladium oxide, platinum oxide, Raney nickel, tetrakis (triphenylphosphine) palladium, bis(triphenylphosphine) palladium dichloride, tris(dibenzylideneacetone) dipalladium, and palladium acetate as a metal catalyst; for example, hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, trifluoromethanesulfonic acid, and sulfuric acid as an acid catalyst; hydrogen gas, formic acid, or ammonium formate, and the like as a hydrogen source; and short-chain alkyl alcohol such as methanol and ethanol, and acetate ester derivative such as ethyl acetate and isopropyl acetate as a solvent.

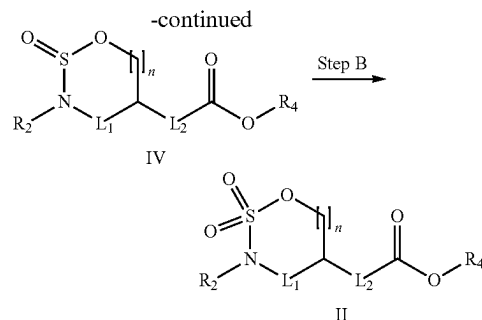
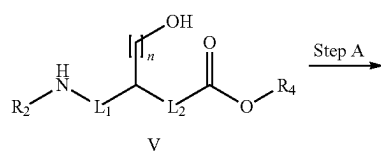
[0202] Step E (protecting group-introduction reaction) is a step in which R3 (i.e., an amino protecting group or an alkyl group) is introduced to an amino group of O-substituted serine derivative (Ie) to produce O-substituted serine derivative (I"e) having a free carboxyl group.

[0203] When introducing an amino protecting group, a carbamating agent is reacted to an α -amino group portion of O-substituted serine derivative (Ie). This reaction can be performed by stirring the reaction mixture for 1 to 24 hours in the presence or absence of a base catalyst and at a temperature from -10° C. to about the boiling point of the solvent.

[0204] The same carbamating agents, base catalysts, and solvents as in Step E in Production Method 2 can be used, respectively. In this production method, it is preferable to use, for example, Boc2O, BocOPh, FmocOSu, FmocCl, CbzCl, and AllocCl as a carbamating agent; for example, lithium carbonate, sodium carbonate, sodium hydrogen carbonate, potassium carbonate, potassium hydrogen carbonate, cesium carbonate, cesium hydrogen carbonate, lithium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, cesium hydroxide, sodium phosphate, potassium phosphate, N-methylmorpholine, triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, and N,N-dimethylaminopyridine as a base catalyst; and acetonitrile, dichloromethane, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide, and NMP as a solvent.

[0205] When introducing an alkyl group, the method of Freidinger et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 4,535,167), or the method of Shimokawa et al. (Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett., 2009, 19(1), 92-95) or Prashad et al. (Org. Lett., 2003, 5(2), 125-128), as described above, can be used.

[0206] In a certain aspect, cyclic sulfamidite derivative (II) of the present invention used as a starting material in Step C in Production Method 1 can be produced according to a method comprising Step A and Step B shown below, using a known compound as a starting material.



[0207] R₂ in the formula above is C₁-C₆ alkyl group or an amino protecting group. Such R₂ includes, for example, methyl, ethyl, benzyl, Fmoc, Boc, Cbz, or Alloc groups.

[0208] R₄ in the formula above is a carboxyl protecting group. Such R₄ includes, for example, alkyl such as t-butyl, and trityl, cumyl, allyl, and benzyl.

[0209] L₁ in the formula above is a single bond or —CH₂—, and L₂ is a single bond or —CH₂—. Herein, when L₁ is —CH₂—, L₂ is a single bond, and when L₂ is —CH₂—, L₁ is a single bond. Namely, a combination of L₁ and L₂ includes the following three: (i) L₁=a single bond and L₂=a single bond; (ii) L₁=—CH₂— and L₂=a single bond; and (iii) L₁=a single bond and L₂=—CH₂—.

[0210] In the formula above, n represents the number of methylene group, and n is 1 or 2.

[0211] Step A is a step in which α -amino acid (V) having a hydroxyl group is cyclized using a cyclization reagent to produce cyclic sulfamidite derivative (IV). This reaction can be performed by stirring the reaction mixture for 1 to 24 hours in the presence or absence of a solvent, in the presence or absence of a base, and at a temperature from -40° C. to 25° C., preferably from -40° C. to 0° C.

[0212] Cyclization reagents specifically include thionyl chloride, sulfur chloride, and such, and thionyl chloride is preferably used. A cyclization reagent that is 1.5 to 5 equivalents to the starting material can preferably be used.

[0213] Solvents include ethyl acetate, isopropyl acetate, butyl acetate, dichloromethane, and acetonitrile.

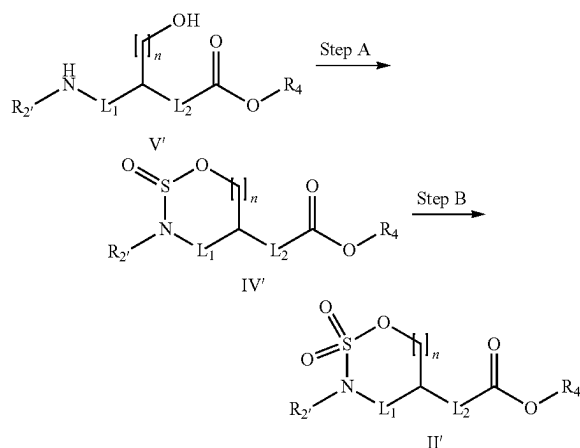
[0214] Bases include pyridine, TEA, and DIPEA, and pyridine can preferably be used.

[0215] Step B is a step in which a sulfur atom in a ring of cyclic sulfamidite derivative (IV) is oxidized to a sulfone using an oxidizing agent to produce cyclic sulfamidate derivative (II). This reaction can be performed by stirring the reaction mixture for 1 to 24 hours in the presence or absence of a solvent and at a temperature from -20° C. to 25° C.

[0216] Oxidizing agents specifically include hydrogen peroxide, organic peroxide, persulfate, halogen oxide, or a combination of halogen oxide and transition metal catalyst. Of these, 3-chloroperbenzoic acid, oxone, or a combination of periodate and ruthenium catalyst is preferably used, and as periodate, more specifically, sodium periodate or potassium periodate can preferably be used. As ruthenium catalyst, more specifically, ruthenium trichloride anhydride or ruthenium trichloride hydrate is preferably used. When a combination of periodate and ruthenium catalyst is used as an oxidizing agent, periodate that is 1.5 to 5 equivalents to the starting material and ruthenium catalyst that is 0.01 to 0.2 equivalents to the starting material are preferably used.

[0217] As a solvent, acetonitrile, water, ethyl acetate, isopropyl acetate, and a combination thereof is preferably used, and a solvent mixture of acetonitrile and water is more preferably used.

[0218] In a certain aspect, cyclic sulfamidate derivative (II') of the present invention used as a starting material in Step C in Production Method 2 can be produced according to a method comprising Step A and Step B shown below, using a known compound as a starting material.



[0219] R_2' in the formula above is an amino protecting group. Such R_2' includes, for example, Fmoc, Boc, Cbz, or Alloc groups.

[0220] R_4 in the formula above is a carboxyl protecting group. Such R_4 includes, for example, alkyl such as t-butyl, and trityl, cumyl, allyl, and benzyl.

[0221] L_1 in the formula above is a single bond or $\text{—CH}_2\text{—}$, and L_2 is a single bond or $\text{—CH}_2\text{—}$. Herein, when L_1 is $\text{—CH}_2\text{—}$, L_2 is a single bond, and when L_2 is $\text{—CH}_2\text{—}$, L_1 is a single bond. Namely, a combination of L_1 and L_2 includes the following three: (i) L_1 =a single bond and L_2 =a single bond; (ii) L_1 = $\text{—CH}_2\text{—}$ and L_2 =a single bond; and (iii) L_1 =a single bond and L_2 = $\text{—CH}_2\text{—}$.

[0222] In the formula above, n represents the number of methylene group, and n is 1 or 2.

[0223] Step A is a step in which α -amino acid (V') having a hydroxyl group is cyclized using a cyclization reagent to produce cyclic sulfamidite derivative (IV'). This reaction can be performed by stirring the reaction mixture for 1 to 24 hours in the presence or absence of a solvent, in the presence or absence of a base, and at a temperature from -40°C . to 25°C ., preferably from -40°C . to 0°C .

[0224] Cyclization reagents specifically include thionyl chloride and sulfuryl chloride, and thionyl chloride is preferably used. A cyclization reagent that is 1.5 to 5 equivalents to the starting material can preferably be used.

[0225] Solvents include ethyl acetate, isopropyl acetate, butyl acetate, dichloromethane, and acetonitrile.

[0226] Bases include pyridine, TEA, and DIPEA, and pyridine can preferably be used.

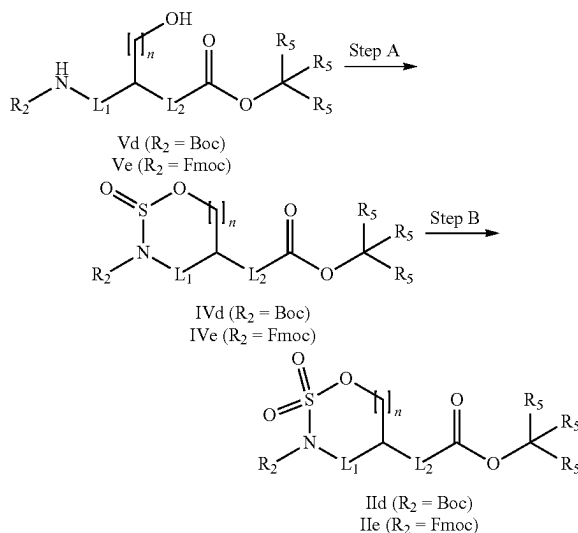
[0227] Step B is a step in which a sulfur atom in a ring of cyclic sulfamidite derivative (IV') is oxidized to a sulfone using an oxidizing agent to produce cyclic sulfamidate derivative (II'). This reaction can be performed by stirring

the reaction mixture for 1 to 24 hours in the presence or absence of a solvent and at a temperature from -20°C . to 25°C .

[0228] Oxidizing agents specifically include hydrogen peroxide, organic peroxide, persulfate, halogen oxide, or a combination of halogen oxide and transition metal catalyst. Of these, 3-chloroperbenzoic acid, oxone, or a combination of periodate and ruthenium catalyst is preferably used, and as periodate, more specifically, sodium periodate or potassium periodate can preferably be used. As ruthenium catalyst, more specifically, ruthenium trichloride anhydride or ruthenium trichloride hydrate is preferably used. When a combination of periodate and ruthenium catalyst is used as an oxidizing agent, periodate that is 1.5 to 5 equivalents to the starting material and ruthenium catalyst that is 0.01 to 0.2 equivalents to the starting material are preferably used.

[0229] As a solvent, acetonitrile, water, ethyl acetate, isopropyl acetate, and a combination thereof is preferably used, and a solvent mixture of acetonitrile and water is more preferably used.

[0230] In a certain aspect, cyclic sulfamidate derivative (II'd or II'e) used as a starting material in Step C can be produced according to a method comprising Step A and Step B shown below, using a known compound as a starting material.



[0231] R_5 in the formula above is optionally substituted C1-C6 alkyl or an aromatic ring, preferably, for example, methyl, ethyl, and phenyl.

[0232] L_1 in the formula above is a single bond or $\text{—CH}_2\text{—}$, and L_2 is a single bond or $\text{—CH}_2\text{—}$. Herein, when L_1 is $\text{—CH}_2\text{—}$, L_2 is a single bond, and when L_2 is $\text{—CH}_2\text{—}$, L_1 is a single bond. Namely, a combination of L_1 and L_2 includes the following three: (i) L_1 =a single bond and L_2 =a single bond; (ii) L_1 = $\text{—CH}_2\text{—}$ and L_2 =a single bond; and (iii) L_1 =a single bond and L_2 = $\text{—CH}_2\text{—}$.

[0233] In the formula above, n represents the number of methylene group, and n is 1 or 2.

[0234] Step A is a step in which α -amino acid (Vd) or (Ve) having a hydroxyl group is cyclized using a cyclization reagent to produce cyclic sulfamidite derivative (IV'd) or (IV'e). This reaction can be performed by stirring the reaction

mixture for 1 to 24 hours in the presence or absence of a solvent, in the presence or absence of a base, and at a temperature from -40°C . to 25°C ., preferably from -40°C . to 0°C .

[0235] Step B is a step in which a sulfur atom in a ring of cyclic sulfamidite derivative (IVd) or (IVe) is oxidized to a sulfone using an oxidizing agent to produce cyclic sulfamidate derivative (IIId) or (IIe). This reaction can be performed by stirring the reaction mixture for 1 to 24 hours in the presence or absence of a solvent and at a temperature from -20°C . to 25°C .

[0236] In Step A and Step B, the reactions can be performed using a cyclization reagent, an oxidizing agent, a solvent, and a base, respectively described above. The cyclic sulfamidate derivative (IIId) or (IIe) obtained can be used as a starting material not only in Production Method 1 but also in Production Method 2. In this case, R2 in the formula above is read as R2'.

[0237] The isolation and purification of the objective compounds obtained via each reaction step described above can be performed using conventional chemical operations such as extraction, concentration, distillation, crystallization, filtration, recrystallization, and various chromatography techniques.

[0238] The compounds of the present invention and the chemically acceptable salts thereof include all of the stereoisomers (e.g., enantiomers and diastereomers (including cis- and trans-geometrical isomers)) of the objective compounds obtained via each reaction step described above, the racemate of the isomers, and other mixtures. For example, the compounds of the present invention of formula (I), (I'), (I''), and (II) above may have one or more asymmetric points, and the racemic mixture, diastereomeric mixture, and enantiomers of such compounds are included in the present invention.

[0239] When the compounds of the present invention are obtained as the free forms, the compounds can be converted to the salts which may be formed with the compounds, or the hydrates or the solvates thereof, according to conventional methods.

[0240] When the compounds of the present invention are obtained as the salts, the hydrates, or the solvates of the compounds, they can be converted to the free forms thereof according to conventional methods.

[0241] All of the prior art literatures cited herein are incorporated herein by reference.

EXAMPLE

[0242] Herein below, the present invention is explained in further detail with reference to Examples, but it is not to be construed as being limited thereto.

Condition 1 for High Performance Liquid Chromatography

- [0243] Equipment: UPLC ACQUITY, Waters Corporation;
- [0244] Column: BEH (1.7 μm , 2.1 mm I.D. \times 50 mm, Waters Corporation);
- [0245] Mobile phase: water containing 0.05% trifluoroacetic acid (A) and acetonitrile containing 0.05% trifluoroacetic acid (B);
- [0246] Elution: stepwise solvent gradient elution with 5% B to 100% B (4.0 min.), hold at 100% B (0.5 min.);

[0247] Flow rate: 0.5 mL/min.

[0248] Column temperature: 35°C .

Condition 2 for High Performance Liquid Chromatography

- [0249] Equipment: UPLC ACQUITY, Waters Corporation;
- [0250] Column: BEH (1.7 μm , 2.1 mm I.D. \times 50 mm, Waters Corporation);
- [0251] Mobile phase: water containing 0.1% formic acid (A) and acetonitrile containing 0.1% formic acid (B);
- [0252] Elution: stepwise solvent gradient elution with 5% B to 100% B (4.0 min.), hold at 100% B (0.5 min.);
- [0253] Flow rate: 0.5 mL/min.
- [0254] Column temperature: 25°C .

Condition 3 for High Performance Liquid Chromatography

- [0255] Equipment: UPLC ACQUITY, Waters Corporation;
- [0256] Column: CHIRALCELL OD-3R (3.0 μm , 4.6 mm I.D. \times 50 mm, Daicel Corporation);
- [0257] Mobile phase: water containing 0.1% formic acid (A) and acetonitrile containing 0.1% formic acid (B);
- [0258] Elution: stepwise solvent gradient elution with 5% B to 100% B (4.0 min.), hold at 100% B (0.5 min.);
- [0259] Flow rate: 1.5 mL/min.
- [0260] Column temp.: 25°C .

Condition 4 for High Performance Liquid Chromatography

- [0261] Equipment: UPLC ACQUITY, Waters Corporation;
- [0262] Column: CHIRALPAK IA-3 (3.0 μm , 4.6 mm I.D. \times 50 mm, Daicel Corporation);
- [0263] Mobile phase: water containing 10 mM ammonium acetate (A) and methanol containing 10 mM ammonium acetate (B);
- [0264] Elution: stepwise solvent gradient elution with 5% B to 60% B (0.5 min.), 60% B to 80% B (3.0 min.), 80% B to 100% B (0.5 min.), hold at 100% B (0.5 min.);
- [0265] Flow rate: 1.2 mL/min.
- [0266] Column temperature: 25°C .

Condition 5 for High Performance Liquid Chromatography

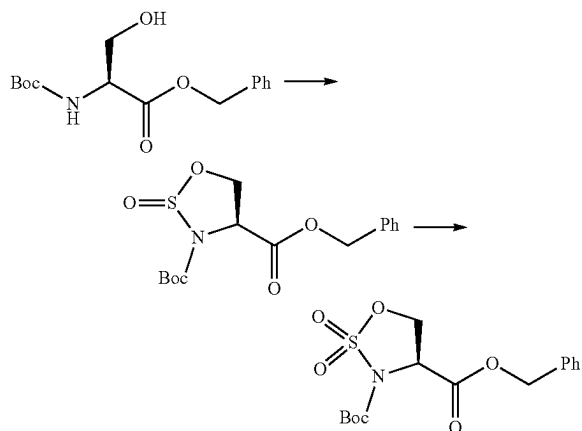
- [0267] Equipment: UPLC ACQUITY, Waters Corporation;
- [0268] Column: CHIRALPAK IG-3 (3.0 μm , 4.6 mm I.D. \times 50 mm, Daicel Corporation);
- [0269] Mobile phase: water containing 10 mM ammonium acetate (A) and methanol containing 10 mM ammonium acetate (B);
- [0270] Elution: stepwise solvent gradient elution with 5% B to 60% B (0.1 min.), 60% B to 100% B (3.4 min.), hold at 100% B (1.0 min.);
- [0271] Flow rate: 1.2 mL/min.
- [0272] Column temperature: 25°C .

[0273] ^1H -NMR spectrum was measured using AVANCE III HD 400 BBFO-SMART probe (Bruker corporation), where the chemical shift of Me_4Si used as an internal standard was set to be 0 ppm, and the deuterium lock signal from the sample solvent was used as a reference. The chemical shifts of the signals of the analyte compound were expressed in ppm. The abbreviations for signal splitting

were: s=singlet, brs=broad singlet, d=doublet, t=triplet, q=quartet, dd=double doublet, and m=multiplet, and the separation in a split signal was expressed in J (Hz). The integrated value of a signal was calculated based on the ratio of signal area intensity of the signals.

Production Example Using Boc-Ser-OBzl as a Starting Material

Example 1: benzyl (4S)-5-t-butoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidate-4-carboxylate



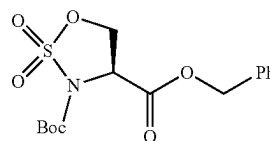
[0274] 1) To a solution consisting of thionyl chloride 16.1 g (135 mmol) and ethyl acetate 400 mL cooled to -15°C ., a solution consisting of Boc-Ser-OBzl 20 g (68 mmol) and ethyl acetate 50 mL was added dropwise over 5 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 5 minutes, and then pyridine 26.8 g (338 mmol) was added dropwise over 5 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 15 minutes, and then at room temperature for 22 hours. To the reaction mixture, water 200 mL was added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated. The organic layer obtained was washed with 1N-hydrochloric acid 200 mL and 10% brine 200 mL, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give a crude product of benzyl (4S)-5-t-butoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamiditecarboxylate 23.9 g as a diastereomeric mixture.

[0275] 2) To a solution consisting of the crude product of benzyl (4S)-5-t-butoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamiditecarboxylate 23.9 g and acetonitrile 100 mL cooled to 0°C ., a solution consisting of sodium periodate 21.7 g (101 mmol), ruthenium chloride hydrate 0.14 g (0.68 mmol), and water 300 mL was added dropwise over 8 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 22 minutes, and then at room temperature for 1 hour. To the reaction mixture, 10% aqueous sodium carbonate 60 mL, water 100 mL, and ethyl acetate 220 mL were added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated. To the aqueous layer obtained, ethyl acetate 100 mL was added again, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated. The organic layers obtained were combined, washed with 10% brine 200 mL, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give benzyl (4S)-5-t-butoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 22.3 g as a crude product.

[0276] 3) To a mixture consisting of the crude product of benzyl (4S)-5-t-butoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxyl-

ate 22.3 g and ethyl acetate 70 mL heated to 50°C ., hexane 280 mL was added, and after a precipitate appeared, the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, and the precipitate was collected by filtration under reduced pressure. The crystals obtained were dried under reduced pressure to give benzyl (4S)-5-t-butoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 19.8 g (yield: 81.6% in 2 steps) as white crystals.

Benzyl (4S)-5-t-butoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidate-4-carboxylate

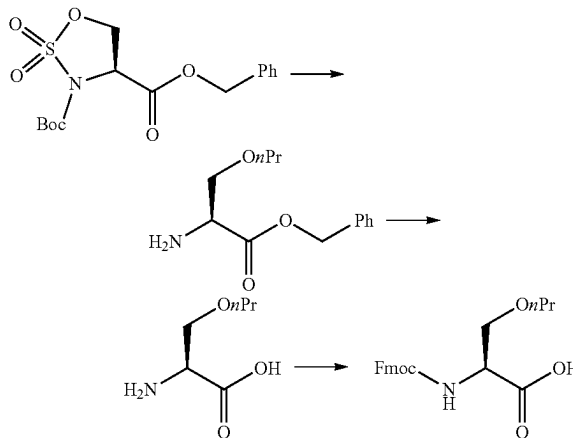


[0277] Optical purity: 99.9% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.87 min., condition 3 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0278] UV intensity ratio: 99.2% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.77 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

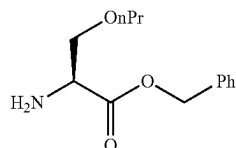
[0279] $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz) δ : 1.50 (9H, s), 4.67 (1H, dd, $J=9.6$, 2.0), 4.76 (1H, dd, $J=9.6$, 6.4), 4.80-4.86 (1H, m), 5.23 (1H, d, $J=12.0$), 5.32 (1H, d, $J=12.0$), 7.30-7.42 (5H, m)

Example 2: Fmoc-Ser(n-Pr)—OH



[0280] 1) A mixture consisting of benzyl (4S)-5-t-butoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 6.00 g (16.7 mmol) and 1-propanol 120 mL was stirred for 12 hours while heating at 90°C . To the reaction mixture, ethyl acetate 240 mL and 5% aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate 240 mL were added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated. The organic layer obtained was washed with 10% brine 240 mL to give H-Ser(n-Pr)-OBzl as an ethyl acetate solution.

H-Ser(n-Pr)-OBzl

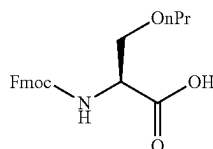


[0281] Optical purity: 99.5% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.76 min., condition 4 for high performance liquid chromatography) UV intensity ratio: 87.3% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 1.42 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0282] 2) To a solution of H-Ser(n-Pr)-OBzl in ethyl acetate, a mixture of 10% palladium on carbon 0.6 g and methanol 30 mL was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred under hydrogen gas atmosphere at room temperature for 2 hours. Palladium catalyst was filtered out using Celite under reduced pressure, and the mixture obtained was concentrated under reduced pressure to give H-Ser(n-Pr)-OH 7.82 g as a crude product.

[0283] 3) To a solution consisting of H-Ser(n-Pr)-OH 7.82 g, water 96 mL, and sodium carbonate 4.80 g (45.2 mmol) cooled to 0° C., a solution consisting of FmocOSu 4.00 g (11.8 mmol) and acetonitrile 96 mL was added dropwise over 5 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 hours, 2N-hydrochloric acid 48 mL and water 48 mL were added thereto over 10 minutes and after a precipitate appeared, the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. To the reaction mixture, water 24 mL was added, and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour, additional water 24 mL was added, and the mixture was stirred for 2 hours, and then the precipitate was collected by filtration under reduced pressure. The crystals obtained were dried under reduced pressure to give Fmoc-Ser(n-Pr)-OH 3.60 g (yield: 58.4% in 3 steps) as white crystals.

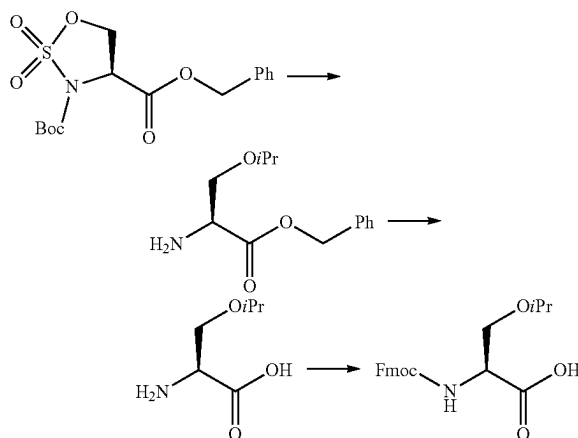
Fmoc-Ser(n-Pr)-OH



[0284] Optical purity: 99.6% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 3.35 min., condition 3 for high performance liquid chromatography) UV intensity ratio: 96.2% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.74 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

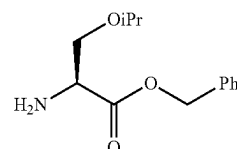
[0285] ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆, 400 MHz) δ: 0.84 (3H, t, J=7.2), 1.42-1.56 (2H, m), 3.28-3.42 (2H, m), 3.56-3.70 (2H, m), 4.16-4.34 (4H, m), 7.32 (2H, dt, J=7.2, 0.8), 7.42 (2H, t, J=7.6), 7.61 (1H, d, J=8.0), 7.74 (2H, d, J=7.8), 7.89 (2H, d, J=7.6), 12.76 (1H, brs) yy

Example 3: Fmoc-Ser(i-Pr)-OH



[0286] 1) A mixture consisting of benzyl (4S)-5-t-butoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 1.00 g (2.8 mmol) and 2-propanol 20 mL was stirred for 36 hours while heating at 80° C. To the reaction mixture, ethyl acetate 20 mL, 5% aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate 20 mL, and 10% brine 20 mL were added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated. The organic layer was obtained as an ethyl acetate solution of H-Ser(i-Pr)-OBzl.

H-Ser(i-Pr)-OBzl



[0287] Optical purity: 99.9% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, condition 4 for high performance liquid chromatography)

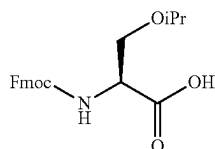
[0288] UV intensity ratio: 84.4% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 1.38 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0289] 2) To a solution of H-Ser(i-Pr)-OBzl in ethyl acetate, a mixture of 10% palladium on carbon 0.15 g and methanol 5 mL was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred under hydrogen gas atmosphere at room temperature for 2 hours. Palladium catalyst was filtered out using Celite under reduced pressure, and the mixture obtained was concentrated under reduced pressure to give H-Ser(i-Pr)-OH 842 mg as a crude product.

[0290] 3) To a solution consisting of H-Ser(i-Pr)-OH 842 mg, water 6 mL, and sodium carbonate 0.31 g (2.9 mmol) cooled to 0° C., a solution consisting of FmocOSu 0.66 g (2.0 mmol) and acetonitrile 6 mL was added dropwise over 2 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours, 1N-hydrochloric acid 10 mL was added thereto over 5 minutes, and after a precipitate appeared, the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours. After stirring the reaction mixture for 3 hours, the precipitate was collected by filtration under reduced pressure. The

crystals obtained were dried under reduced pressure to give Fmoc-Ser(i-Pr)—OH 667 mg (yield: 63.5% in 3 steps) as white crystals.

Fmoc-Ser(i-Pr)—OH

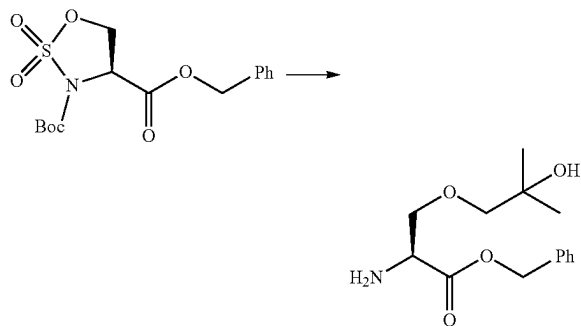


[0291] Optical purity: 99.9% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 3.25 min., condition 3 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0292] UV intensity ratio: 98.7% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.74 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

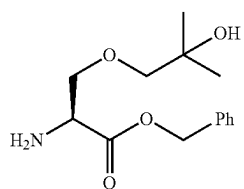
[0293] ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆, 400 MHz) δ: 1.06 (3H, d, J=6.0), 1.08 (3H, d, J=6.0), 3.48-3.66 (3H, m), 4.10-4.32 (4H, m), 7.33 (2H, dt, J=7.6, 0.8), 7.42 (2H, t, J=7.0), 7.56 (1H, d, J=8.0), 7.74 (2H, d, J=7.8), 7.89 (2H, d, J=7.6), 12.73 (1H, brs)

Example 4: H-Ser(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-OBzl



[0294] A mixture consisting of benzyl (4S)-5-t-butoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 50 mg (0.10 mmol) and 2-methylpropane-1,2-diol 1.00 mL was stirred for 30 hours while heating at 80° C., and the reaction mixture was analyzed with HPLC.

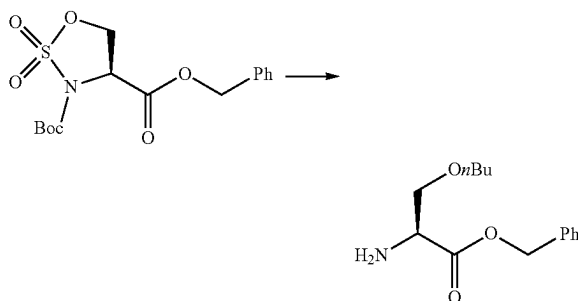
H-Ser(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-OBzl



[0295] Optical purity: 99.9% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 1.78 min., condition 4 for high performance liquid chromatography)

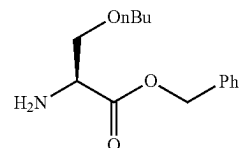
[0296] UV intensity ratio: 73.3% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 1.22 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

Example 5: H-Ser(n-Bu)-OBzl



[0297] A mixture consisting of benzyl (4S)-5-t-butoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 25 mg (0.07 mmol) and 1-butanol 0.50 mL was stirred for 24 hours while heating at 80° C., and the reaction mixture was analyzed with HPLC.

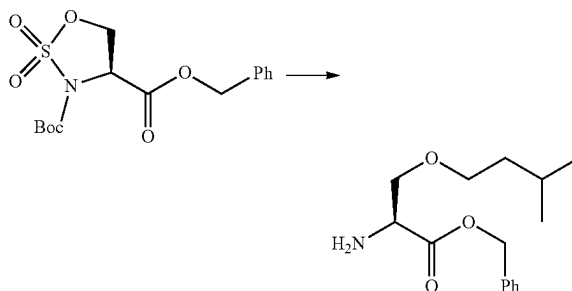
H-Ser(n-Bu)-OBzl



[0298] UV intensity ratio: 77.0% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 1.83 min., condition 1 for high performance liquid chromatography)

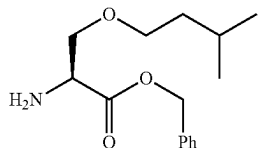
[0299] ESI (LC/MS positive mode) m/z: 252.48 (M+H⁺)

Example 6: H-Ser(3-methylbutyl)-OBzl



[0300] A mixture consisting of benzyl (4S)-5-t-butoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 25 mg (0.07 mmol) and 3-methylbutanol 0.50 mL was stirred for 24 hours while heating at 80° C., and the reaction mixture was analyzed with HPLC.

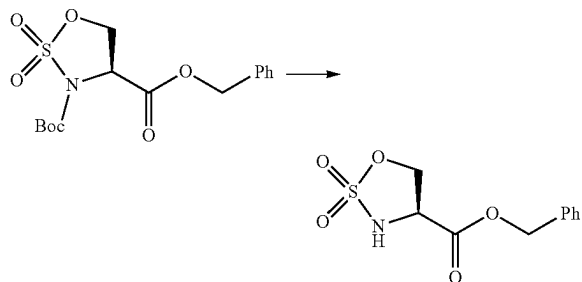
H-Ser(3-methylbutyl)-OBzl



[0301] UV intensity ratio: 73.9% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.00 min., condition 1 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0302] ESI (LC/MS positive mode) m/z: 266.52 (M+H⁺)

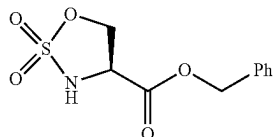
Example 7: Benzyl (4S)-1,2,5-sulfamidate-4-carboxylate



[0303] A mixture consisting of benzyl (4S)-5-t-butoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 1.00 g (2.8 mmol) and 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol 10 mL was stirred for 4 hours while heating at 70° C. To the reaction mixture, ethyl acetate 20 mL and 5% brine 40 mL were added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated. The organic layer was concentrated under reduced pressure to give benzyl (4S)-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 734 mg as a crude product.

[0304] The crude product obtained was purified with silica gel column chromatography (elution solvent: ethyl acetate-hexane) to give benzyl (4S)-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 649 mg (yield: 90.2%) as a pale yellow solid.

Benzyl (4S)-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate

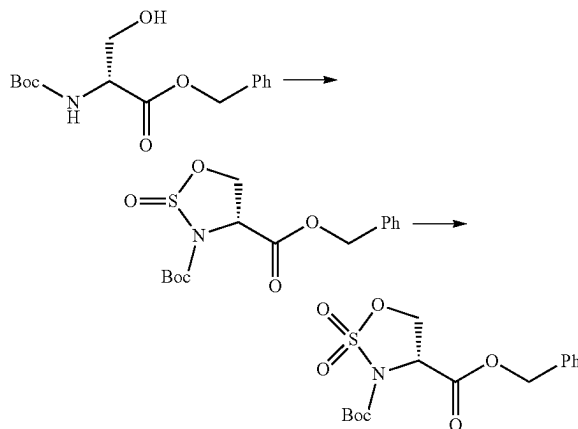


[0305] UV intensity ratio: 99.6% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 1.94 min., condition 1 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0306] ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ: 4.44-4.52 (1H, m), 4.56 (1H, dd, J=8.8, 5.6), 4.74 (1H, dd, J=8.8, 7.6), 5.09-5.18 (1H, m), 5.27 (1H, d, J=11.6), 5.30 (1H, d, J=11.6), 7.32-7.44 (5H, m)

Production Example Using D-Boc-Ser-OBzl as a Starting Material

Example 8: Benzyl (4R)-5-t-butoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidate-4-carboxylate



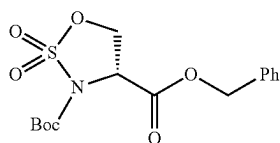
[0307] 1) To a solution consisting of thionyl chloride 8.05 g (67.7 mmol) and acetonitrile 140 mL cooled to -40° C., a solution consisting of D-Boc-Ser-OBzl 10.0 g (33.8 mmol) and acetonitrile 30 mL was added dropwise over 5 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 5 minutes, and then pyridine 13.4 g (169 mmol) was added dropwise over 5 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 5 minutes, and then at room temperature for 4 hours. To the reaction mixture, water 340 mL and ethyl acetate 170 mL were added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated. The organic layer obtained was washed with 5% aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate 170 mL, and with a mixed solution of 0.5N-hydrochloric acid 170 mL and 10% brine 170 mL, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give a crude product of benzyl (4R)-5-t-butoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 10.76 g as a diastereomeric mixture.

[0308] 2) To a solution consisting of the crude product of benzyl (4R)-5-t-butoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 10.76 g and acetonitrile 160 mL cooled to 0° C., a solution consisting of sodium periodate 10.7 g (50 mmol), ruthenium chloride hydrate 62 mg (0.30 mmol), and water 160 mL was added dropwise over 15 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 2 hours. To the reaction mixture, 5% aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate 160 mL and ethyl acetate 160 mL were added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated. To the aqueous layer obtained, ethyl acetate 160 mL was added again, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated. The organic layers obtained were combined, washed with 10% brine 160 mL, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give benzyl (4R)-5-t-butoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 10.44 g as a crude product.

[0309] 3) To a mixture consisting of the crude product of benzyl (4R)-5-t-butoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 10.44 g and ethyl acetate 30 mL heated to 40° C., hexane 120 mL was added, and after a precipitate appeared, the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, and the precipitate was collected by filtration under reduced pressure. The crystals obtained were dried under reduced

pressure to give benzyl (4R)-5-t-butoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 9.00 g (yield: 74.5% in 2 steps) as white crystals.

Benzyl (4R)-5-t-butoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate

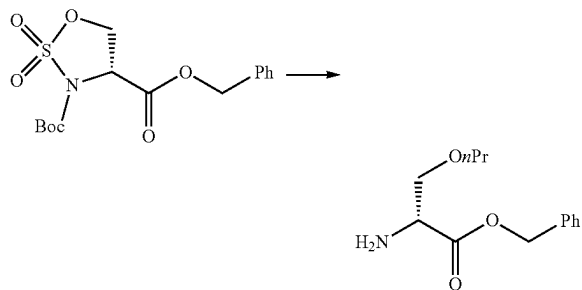


[0310] Optical purity: 99.9% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.93 min., condition 3 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0311] UV intensity ratio: 97.7% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.77 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

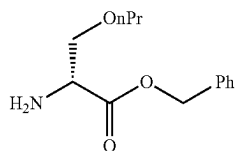
[0312] ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ: 1.49 (9H, s), 4.67 (1H, dd, J=9.6, 2.2), 4.76 (1H, dd, J=9.6, 6.4), 4.80-4.86 (1H, m), 5.23 (1H, d, J=12.0), 5.32 (1H, d, J=12.0), 7.30-7.42 (5H, m)

Example 9: Racemization of D-H-Ser(n-Pr)-OBzl



[0313] 1) Reaction mixture: A mixture consisting of benzyl (4R)-5-t-butoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 1.00 g (2.8 mmol) and 1-propanol 20 mL was stirred for 15 hours while heating at 90° C., and the reaction mixture was analyzed with HPLC.

D-H-Ser(n-Pr)-OBzl



[0314] Optical purity: 99.9% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.54 min., condition 4 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0315] UV intensity ratio: 82.1% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 1.40 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0316] 2) Ethyl acetate solution 1: To the reaction mixture, ethyl acetate 40 mL and 5% aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate 40 mL were added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated. The organic layer obtained was analyzed with HPLC.

[0317] Optical purity: 99.9% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.55 min., condition 4 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0318] UV intensity ratio: 84.7% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 1.42 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0319] 3) Ethyl acetate solution 2: The ethyl acetate solution 1 obtained was divided into two, and one part of them was washed twice with 10% brine 20 mL, and the organic layer obtained was analyzed with HPLC.

[0320] Optical purity: 99.8% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.55 min., condition 4 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0321] UV intensity ratio: 85.1% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 1.42 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0322] 4) Crude product 1: The ethyl acetate solution 2 obtained was divided into two, and one part of them was concentrated under reduced pressure in a water bath set at 25° C., and the crude product of D-H-Ser(n-Pr)-OBzl obtained was analyzed with HPLC.

[0323] Optical purity: 82.8% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.54 min., condition 4 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0324] UV intensity ratio: 79.7% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 1.39 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0325] 5) Crude product 2: The other part of the organic layer that was divided into two was concentrated under reduced pressure in a water bath set at 50° C., and the crude product of D-H-Ser(n-Pr)-OBzl obtained was analyzed with HPLC.

[0326] Optical purity: 72.6% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.53 min., condition 4 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0327] UV intensity ratio: 79.1% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 1.39 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

Example 10: Stability of the Optical Purity of D-H-Ser(n-Pr)-OBzl

[0328] 1) Two types of ethyl acetate solution prepared in Example 9 were left to stand at room temperature for 3 days, and were analyzed with HPLC.

Ethyl Acetate Solution 1:

[0329] Optical purity: 91.5% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.54 min., condition 4 for high performance liquid chromatography)

Ethyl Acetate Solution 2:

[0330] Optical purity: 94.7% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.54 min., condition 4 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0331] 2) Two types of ethyl acetate solution prepared in Example 9 were left to stand at room temperature for 5 days, and were analyzed with HPLC.

Ethyl Acetate Solution 1:

[0332] Optical purity: 85.6% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.56 min., condition 4 for high performance liquid chromatography)

Ethyl Acetate Solution 2:

[0333] Optical purity: 88.9% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.55 min., condition 4 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0334] 3) Two types of ethyl acetate solution prepared in Example 9 were left to stand at room temperature for 10 days, and were analyzed with HPLC.

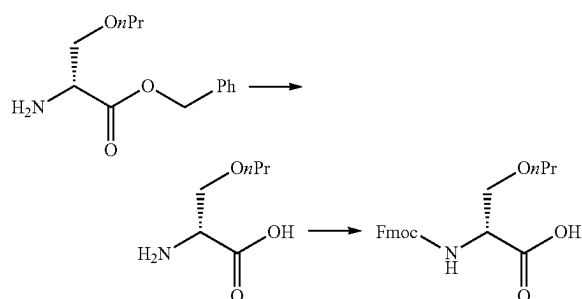
Ethyl Acetate Solution 1:

[0335] Optical purity: 76.8% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.55 min., condition 4 for high performance liquid chromatography)

Ethyl Acetate Solution 2:

[0336] Optical purity: 82.9% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.54 min., condition 4 for high performance liquid chromatography)

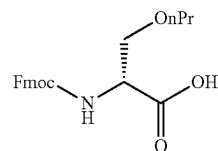
Example 11: D-Fmoc-Ser(n-Pr)—OH



[0337] 1) To the other part of the ethyl acetate solution 1, which was produced in Example 9 and divided into two, a mixture of 10% palladium on carbon 0.15 g and methanol 5 mL was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred under hydrogen gas atmosphere at room temperature for 2 hours. Palladium catalyst was filtered out using Celite under reduced pressure, and the mixture obtained was concentrated under reduced pressure to give D-H-Ser(n-Pr)—OH 854 mg as a crude product.

[0338] 2) To a solution consisting of D-H-Ser(n-Pr)—OH 845 mg, water 8 mL, and sodium carbonate 0.40 g (3.77 mmol) cooled to 0° C., a solution consisting of FmocOSu 337 mg (1.00 mmol) and acetonitrile 8 mL was added dropwise over 5 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours, 1N-hydrochloric acid 8 mL was added thereto, and after a precipitate appeared, the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour and 20 minutes. To the reaction mixture, 0.1N-hydrochloric acid 2 mL was added, and the mixture was stirred for additional 1 hour and 20 minutes, and then the precipitate was collected by filtration under reduced pressure. The crystals obtained were dried under reduced pressure to give D-Fmoc-Ser(n-Pr)—OH 3.60 g (yield: 58.4% in 3 steps) as white crystals.

D-Fmoc-Ser(n-Pr)—OH

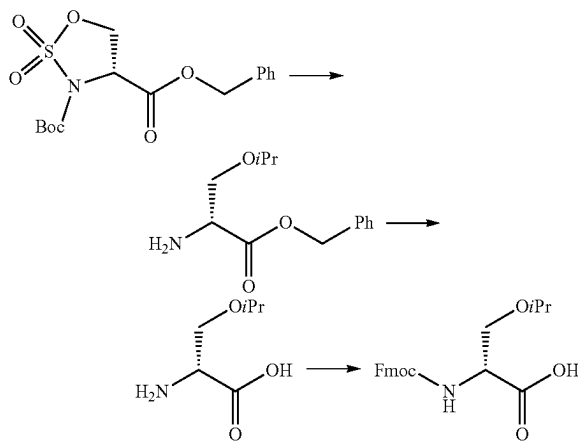


[0339] Optical purity: 99.9% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 3.12 min., condition 3 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0340] UV intensity ratio: 97.3% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.74 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

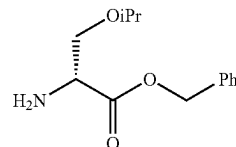
[0341] ¹H-NMR (DMSO-d₆, 400 MHz) δ: 0.84 (3H, t, J=7.2), 1.42-1.56 (2H, m), 3.28-3.42 (2H, m), 3.56-3.70 (2H, m), 4.16-4.34 (4H, m), 7.32 (2H, dt, J=7.2, 0.8), 7.42 (2H, t, J=7.6), 7.61 (1H, d, J=8.0), 7.74 (2H, d, J=7.8), 7.89 (2H, d, J=7.6), 12.76 (1H, brs)

Example 12: D-Fmoc-Ser(i-Pr)—OH



[0342] 1) A mixture consisting of benzyl (4R)-5-t-butoxy-carbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 50 mg (0.14 mmol) and 2-propanol 1 mL was stirred for 30 hours while heating at 80° C. To the reaction mixture, ethyl acetate 1 mL, 5% aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate 0.5 mL, and 10% brine 0.5 mL were added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated. The organic layer was obtained as an ethyl acetate solution of D-H-Ser(i-Pr)-OBzl.

D-H-Ser(i-Pr)-OBzl



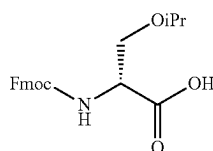
[0343] Optical purity: 99.9% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.21 min., condition 4 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0344] UV intensity ratio: 78.5% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 1.36 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0345] 2) To a solution of D-H-Ser(i-Pr)-OBzl in ethyl acetate, a mixture of 10% palladium on carbon 15 mg and methanol 1 mL was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred under hydrogen gas atmosphere at room temperature for 1 hour. Palladium catalyst was filtered out using Celite under reduced pressure, and the mixture obtained was concentrated under reduced pressure to give D-H-Ser(i-Pr)-OH 27 mg as a crude product.

[0346] 3) To a solution consisting of D-H-Ser(i-Pr)-OH 27 mg, water 0.5 mL, and sodium carbonate 25 mg (0.235 mmol) cooled to 0° C., a solution consisting of FmocOSu 33 mg (0.098 mmol) and acetonitrile 0.5 mL was added dropwise over 2 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 hours, 1N-hydrochloric acid 10 mL was added thereto over 5 minutes, and after a precipitate appeared, the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, and analyzed with HPLC.

D-Fmoc-Ser(i-Pr)-OH

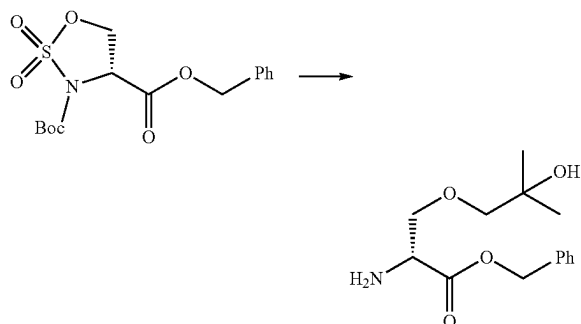


[0347] Optical purity: >95% ee, the exact value was unknown because the optical isomer and impurities could not be separated (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 3.05 min., condition 3 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0348] UV intensity ratio: 85.6% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.70 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

Example 13:

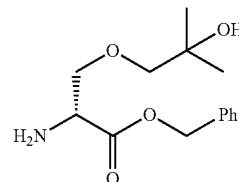
D-H-Ser(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-OBzl



[0349] A mixture consisting of benzyl (4R)-5-t-butoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 50 mg (0.14 mmol) and

2-methylpropane-1,2-diol 1 mL was stirred for 30 hours while heating at 80° C., and the reaction mixture was analyzed with HPLC.

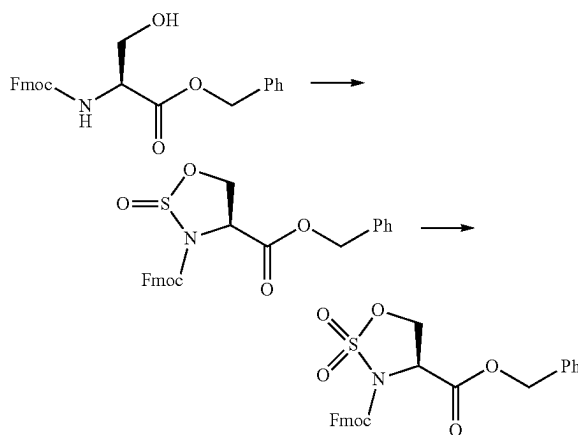
D-H-Ser(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-OBzl



[0350] Optical purity: 99.9% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.16 min., condition 4 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0351] UV intensity ratio: 73.4% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 1.22 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography) Production example using Fmoc-Ser-OBzl as a starting material

Example 14: benzyl (4S)-5-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidate-4-carboxylate



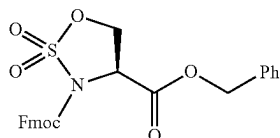
[0352] 1) To a solution consisting of thionyl chloride 14.3 g (120 mmol) and ethyl acetate 350 mL cooled to -15° C., a solution consisting of Fmoc-Ser-OBzl 25 g (60 mmol) and ethyl acetate 100 mL was added dropwise over 10 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 5 minutes, and then pyridine 23.7 g (300 mmol) was added dropwise over 10 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 5 minutes, and then at room temperature for 24 hours. To the reaction mixture, water 200 mL was added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated. The organic layer obtained was washed with 1N-hydrochloric acid 200 mL and 10% brine 200 mL, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give a crude product of benzyl (4S)-5-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 28.0 g as a diastereomeric mixture.

[0353] 2) To a solution consisting of the crude product of benzyl (4S)-5-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 28.0 g and acetonitrile 200 mL cooled to -10° C., a solution consisting of sodium periodate 19.3 g (90

mmol), ruthenium chloride hydrate 0.12 g (0.6 mmol), and water 300 mL was added dropwise over 15 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 15 minutes, and then at room temperature for 23 hours. To the reaction mixture, water 100 mL and ethyl acetate 300 mL were added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated. The organic layer obtained was washed with 10% brine 200 mL, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give benzyl (4S)-5-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 28.7 g as a crude product.

[0354] 3) The crude product obtained was purified with silica gel column chromatography (elution solvent: ethyl acetate-hexane) to give benzyl (4S)-5-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 15.2 g (yield: 53.0% in 2 steps) as a white powder.

Benzyl (4S)-5-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidate-4-carboxylate

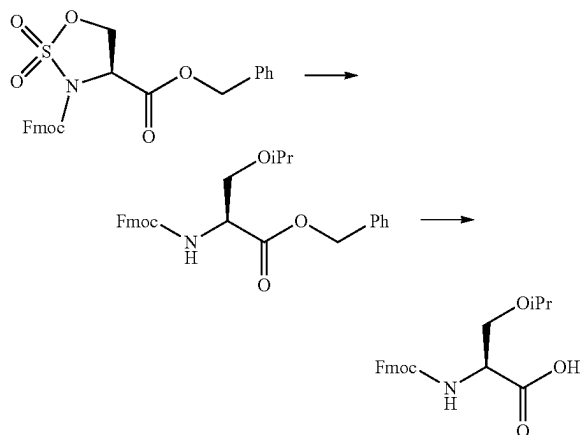


[0355] Optical purity: 99.9% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 4.02 min., condition 3 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0356] UV intensity ratio: 95.2% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 3.31 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0357] ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ: 4.22-4.34 (1H, m), 4.46 (1H, dd, J=10.4, 7.2), 4.58 (1H, dd, J=10.4, 7.2), 4.70-4.96 (3H, m), 5.20-5.32 (2H, m), 7.28-7.38 (7H, m), 7.42 (2H, t, J=7.6), 7.62-7.80 (4H, m)

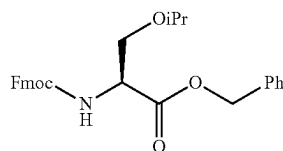
Example 15: Fmoc-Ser(i-Pr)-OBzl (with Sodium Dihydrogenphosphate)



[0358] 1) A mixture consisting of benzyl (4S)-5-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 1.00 g (2.0 mmol), sodium dihydrogenphosphate 1.00 g, 2-propanol 4 mL, and 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol 2 mL was stirred for 6 hours while heating at 70° C. To the reaction mixture, ethyl

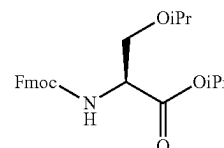
acetate 20 mL and 10% brine 20 mL were added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated. The organic layer was obtained as an ethyl acetate solution of Fmoc-Ser(i-Pr)-OBzl.

Fmoc-Ser(i-Pr)-OBzl



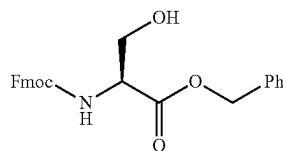
[0359] UV intensity ratio: 82.4% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 3.54 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

Fmoc-Ser(i-Pr)—O(i-Pr)



[0360] UV intensity ratio: 1.0% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 3.41 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

Fmoc-Ser-OBzl

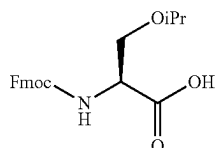


[0361] UV intensity ratio: 7.7% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.87 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0362] The objective compound was produced in 82.4%, and Fmoc-Ser-OBzl that resulted from ring-opening of the sulfamidate without reaction with 2-propanol was produced in 7.7%. When an acid salt (in this case sodium dihydrogenphosphate) was used, the production of the byproduct was decreased by nearly 3 times compared to Example 16 in which the same starting material was used but an acid salt was not used.

[0363] 2) To an ethyl acetate solution of Fmoc-Ser(i-Pr)-OBzl, a mixture of 10% palladium on carbon 0.10 g and methanol 4 mL was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred under hydrogen gas atmosphere at room temperature for 1 hour and 30 minutes. Palladium catalyst was filtered out using Celite under reduced pressure, and the mixture obtained was concentrated under reduced pressure to give Fmoc-Ser(i-Pr)—OH 0.80 g as a crude product.

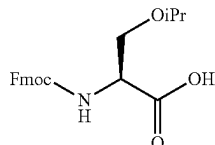
Fmoc-Ser(i-Pr)—OH



[0364] UV intensity ratio: 77.8% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.70 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

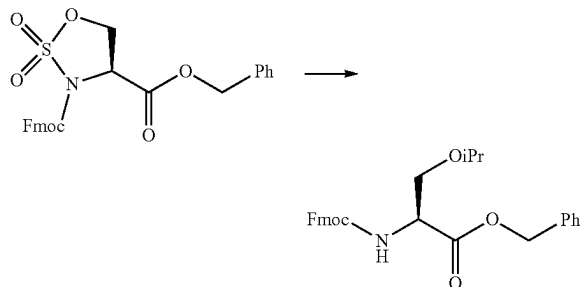
[0365] 3) A solution consisting of Fmoc-Ser(i-Pr)—OH 0.80 g, water 6 mL, sodium carbonate 0.30 g (2.8 mmol), and acetonitrile 2 mL was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours, and to the reaction mixture, ethyl acetate 5 mL was added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated. The aqueous layer was obtained as an aqueous solution of Fmoc-Ser(i-Pr)—OH. To the aqueous solution of Fmoc-Ser(i-Pr)—OH obtained, 1N-hydrochloric acid 6 mL was added, and after a precipitate appeared, the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. The precipitate was collected by filtration under reduced pressure, and the wet powder obtained was analyzed with HPLC.

Fmoc-Ser(i-Pr)—OH



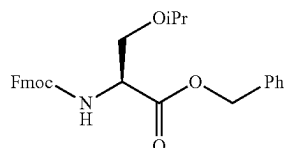
[0366] Optical purity: 99.9% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 3.25 min., condition 3 for high performance liquid chromatography) UV intensity ratio: 87.0% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.70 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

Example 16: Fmoc-Ser(i-Pr)-OBzl (without Sodium Dihydrogenphosphate)



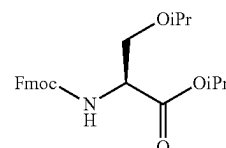
[0367] A mixture consisting of benzyl (4S)-5-(9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl)-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 50 mg (0.10 mmol) and 2-propanol 0.30 mL was stirred for 2 hours while heating at 80° C., and the reaction mixture was analyzed with HPLC.

Fmoc-Ser(i-Pr)-OBzl



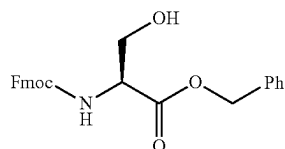
[0368] UV intensity ratio: 70.1% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 3.53 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

Fmoc-Ser(i-Pr)—O(i-Pr)



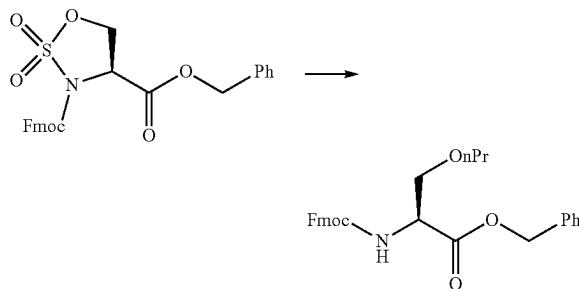
[0369] UV intensity ratio: 1.93% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 3.42 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

Fmoc-Ser-OBzl



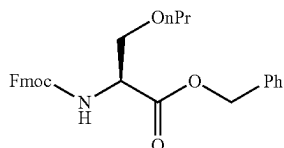
[0370] UV intensity ratio: 21.6% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.87 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

Example 17: Fmoc-Ser(n-Pr)-OBzl (with Sodium Dihydrogenphosphate)



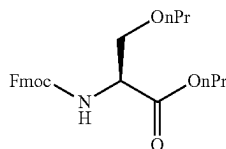
[0371] A mixture consisting of benzyl (4S)-5-(9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl)-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 50 mg (0.10 mmol), sodium dihydrogenphosphate 24 mg, 1-propanol 0.20 mL, and 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol 0.10 mL was stirred for 2 hours while heating at 70° C., and the reaction mixture was analyzed with HPLC.

Fmoc-Ser(n-Pr)-OBzl



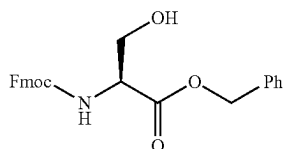
[0372] UV intensity ratio: 81.3% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 3.56 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

Fmoc-Ser(n-Pr)—O(n-Pr)



[0373] UV intensity ratio: 1.4% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 3.46 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

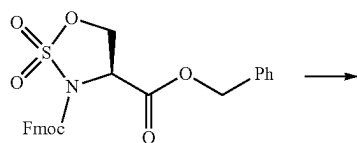
Fmoc-Ser-OBzl



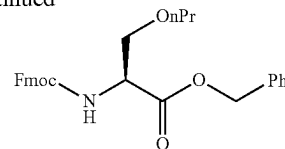
[0374] UV intensity ratio: 3.5% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.87 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0375] The objective compound was produced in 81.3%, and a byproduct (Fmoc-Ser(n-Pr)—O(n-Pr)) that resulted from the additional reaction of the objective compound with 1-propanol to cause transesterification was produced in 1.4%. When an acid salt (in this case sodium dihydrogenphosphate) was used, the yield of the objective compound was improved by nearly 10%, and the production of the byproduct was decreased by nearly 6 times compared to Example 18 in which the same starting material was used but an acid salt was not used to perform the reaction.

Example 18: Fmoc-Ser(n-Pr)-OBzl (without Sodium Dihydrogenphosphate)

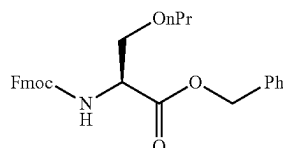


-continued



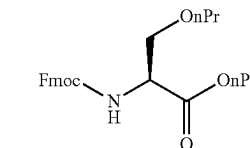
[0376] A mixture consisting of benzyl (4S)-5-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 0.59 g (1.23 mmol), 1-propanol 2.4 mL, and 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol 1.2 mL was stirred for 2 hours while heating at 70° C., and the reaction mixture was analyzed with HPLC.

Fmoc-Ser(n-Pr)-OBzl



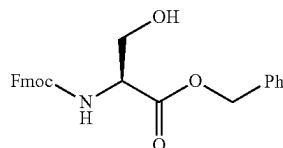
[0377] UV intensity ratio: 68.2% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 3.56 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

Fmoc-Ser(n-Pr)—O(n-Pr)



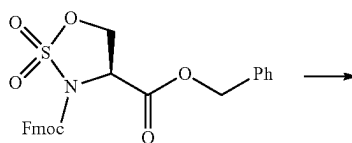
[0378] UV intensity ratio: 8.0% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 3.46 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

Fmoc-Ser-OBzl

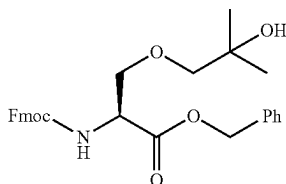


[0379] UV intensity ratio: 4.1% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.87 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

Example 19:
Fmoc-Ser(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-OBzl
(without sodium dihydrogenphosphate)

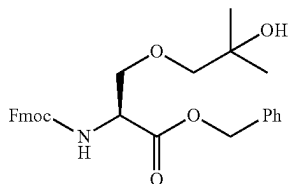


-continued



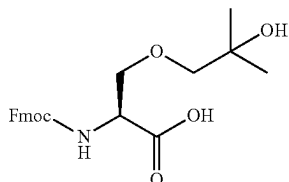
[0380] A mixture consisting of benzyl (4S)-5-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 0.59 g (1.23 mmol), 2-methylpropane-1,2-diol 2.4 mL, and 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol 1.2 mL was stirred for 4 hours while heating at 70° C., and the reaction mixture was analyzed with HPLC.

Fmoc-Ser(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-OBzl



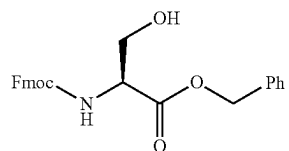
[0381] UV intensity ratio: 42.8% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 3.09 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

Fmoc-Ser(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-OH



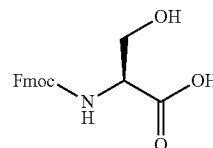
[0382] UV intensity ratio: 11.3% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.31 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

Fmoc-Ser-OBzl



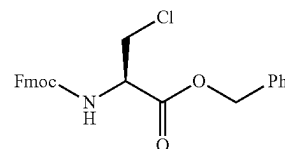
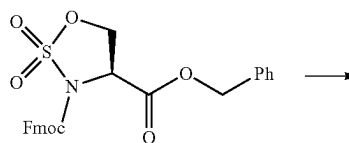
[0383] UV intensity ratio: 20.0% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.87 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

Fmoc-Ser-OH



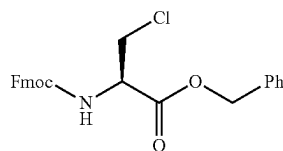
[0384] UV intensity ratio: 3.8% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.08 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

Example 20: Fmoc-Ala(Cl)—OBzl



[0385] A mixture consisting of benzyl (4S)-5-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 50 mg (0.1 mmol), pyridine hydrochloride 23 mg (0.2 mmol), 1-propanol 0.20 mL, and 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol 0.10 mL was stirred for 1 hour while heating at 70° C., and the reaction mixture was analyzed with HPLC.

Fmoc-Ala(Cl)—OBzl



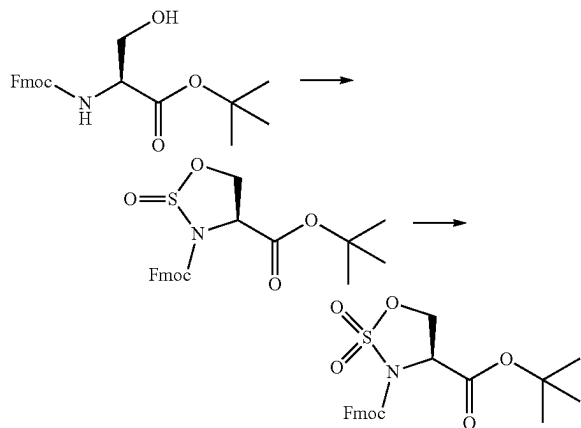
[0386] UV intensity ratio: 91.5% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 3.36 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0387] ESI (LC/MS positive mode) m/z: 436.41 (M+H⁺)

[0388] When pyridine hydrochloride was used as an acid salt, the starting material did not react with 1-propanol, and the chlorinated compound (Fmoc-Ala(Cl)—OBzl) that was ring-opened with chloride ion derived from pyridine hydrochloride was obtained. When sodium dihydrogenphosphate was used as an acid salt, the objective compound was found to be produced efficiently.

Production Example Using Fmoc-Ser-Ot-Bu as a Starting Material

Example 21: t-Butyl (4S)-5-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidate-4-carboxylate



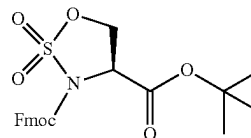
[0389] 1) To a solution consisting of thionyl chloride 1.61 g (13.5 mmol) and dichloromethane 20 mL cooled to -40°C ., a solution consisting of Fmoc-Ser-Ot-Bu 2.00 g (5.2 mmol) and dichloromethane 5 mL was added dropwise over 5 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 15 minutes, and then pyridine 2.68 g (33.8 mmol) was added dropwise over 5 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 20 minutes, then at 0°C . for 20 minutes and at room temperature for 1 hour and 30 minutes. To the reaction mixture, water 30 mL was added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated. To the aqueous layer obtained, dichloromethane 20 mL was added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated again. The organic layers obtained were combined, washed with 5% NaHCO_3 30 mL and 10% brine 30 mL, and then concentrated under reduced pressure to give a crude product of t-butyl (4S)-5-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamiditecarboxylate 2.22 g as a diastereomeric mixture.

[0390] 2) To a solution consisting of the crude product of t-butyl (4S)-5-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamiditecarboxylate 2.22 g and acetonitrile 30 mL cooled to 0°C ., a solution consisting of sodium periodate 1.67 g (7.8 mmol), ruthenium chloride hydrate 11 mg (0.05 mmol), and water 30 mL was added dropwise over 5 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 1 hour and 30 minutes, and then at room temperature for 20 minutes. To the reaction mixture, 5% NaHCO_3 60 mL, water 60 mL, and ethyl acetate 40 mL were added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated. To the aqueous layer obtained, ethyl acetate 40 mL was added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated again. The organic layers obtained were combined, washed with 10% brine 30 mL, and then concentrated under reduced pressure to give t-butyl (4S)-5-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 2.25 g as a crude product.

[0391] 3) The crude product obtained was purified with silica gel column chromatography (elution solvent: ethyl acetate-hexane) to give t-butyl (4S)-5-(9-fluorenyl)

methoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 1.87 g (yield: 83.9% in 2 steps) as a white powder.

t-Butyl (4S)-5-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate



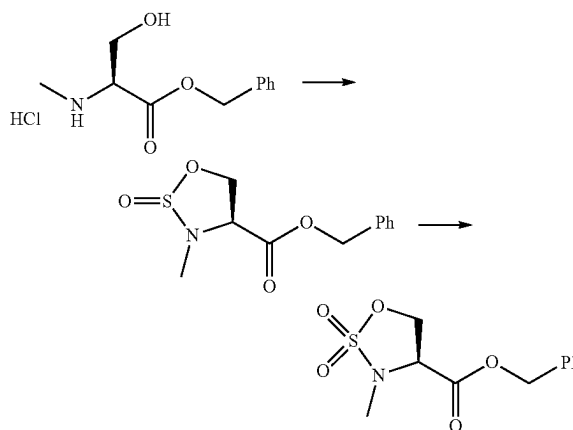
[0392] UV intensity ratio: 96.9% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 3.24 min., condition 1 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0393] $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz) δ : 1.50 (9H, s), 4.35 (1H, t, $J=7.6$), 4.48 (1H, dd, $J=10.4$, 7.6), 4.61 (1H, dd, $J=10.4$, 7.6), 4.70-4.88 (3H, m), 7.31-7.37 (2H, m), 7.39-7.45 (2H, m), 7.58-7.80 (4H, m)

[0394] ESI (LC/MS negative mode) m/z : 444.33 (M-H^+)

Production Example Using H-MeSer-OBzl as a Starting Material

Example 22: Benzyl (4S)-5-methyl-1,2,5-sulfamidate-4-carboxylate



[0395] 1) To a solution consisting of thionyl chloride 2.38 g (20 mmol) and dichloromethane 50 mL cooled to -15°C ., H-MeSer-OBzl hydrochloride 2.50 g (10 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 5 minutes, and then pyridine 4.75 g (60 mmol) was added dropwise over 5 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 5 minutes, and then at room temperature for 1 hour. To the reaction mixture, water 25 mL was added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated. The organic layer obtained was washed with 1N-hydrochloric acid 25 mL and 10% brine 25 mL, and then concentrated under reduced pressure to give a crude product of benzyl (4S)-5-methyl-1,2,5-sulfamiditecarboxylate 2.06 g as a diastereomeric mixture.

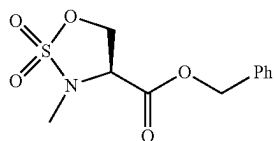
[0396] 2) To a solution consisting of the crude product of benzyl (4S)-5-methyl-1,2,5-sulfamiditecarboxylate 2.06 g and acetonitrile 20 mL cooled to -5°C ., a solution consist-

ing of sodium periodate 3.21 g (15 mmol), ruthenium chloride hydrate 62 mg (0.3 mmol), and water 30 mL was added dropwise over 5 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 5 minutes, and then at room temperature for 30 minutes. To the reaction mixture, water 20 mL and ethyl acetate 40 mL were added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated. The organic layer obtained was washed with 10% brine 20 mL, and then concentrated under reduced pressure to give benzyl 5-methyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 1.87 g as a crude product.

[0397] 3) A mixture consisting of the crude product obtained and ethyl acetate 4 mL was heated to 40° C., hexane 12 mL was added thereto, and after a precipitate appeared, the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 50 minutes, and the precipitate was collected by filtration under reduced pressure. The crystals obtained were dried under reduced pressure to give benzyl (4S)-5-methyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 1.14 g (yield: 42.0% in 2 steps) as pale yellow crystals.

[0398] Optical purity: 99.9% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.58 min., condition 3 for high performance liquid chromatography)

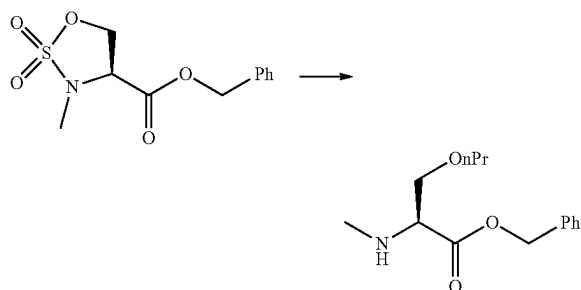
benzyl (4S)-5-methyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate



[0399] UV intensity ratio: 96.3% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.29 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0400] ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ: 2.95 (3H, s), 4.10 (1H, dd, J=7.6, 6.4), 4.60-4.72 (2H, m), 5.24 (1H, d, J=12.0), 5.28 (1H, d, J=12.0), 7.32-7.44 (5H, m)

Example 23: H-MeSer(n-Pr)-OBzl

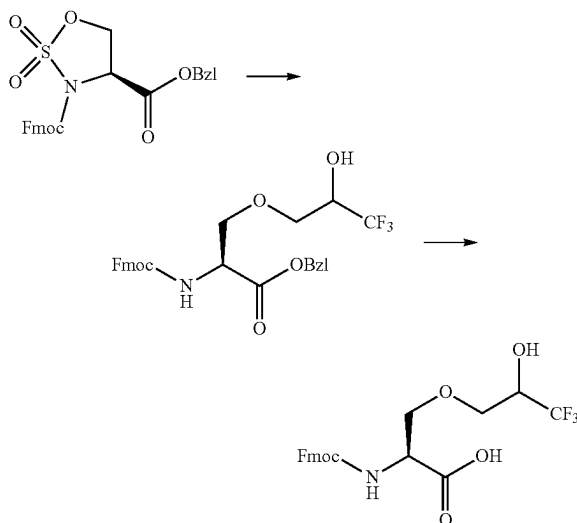


[0401] A mixture consisting of benzyl (4S)-5-methyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 0.28 g (1.0 mmol) and 2-propanol 5.6 mL was stirred for 13 hours while heating at 90° C. To the reaction mixture, dichloromethane 16.4 mL and 5% aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate 16.4 mL were added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated. The organic layer was obtained as an ethyl acetate solution of H-MeSer(n-Pr)-OBzl, and analyzed with HPLC.

[0402] UV intensity ratio: 91.8% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 1.65 min., condition 1 for high performance liquid chromatography)

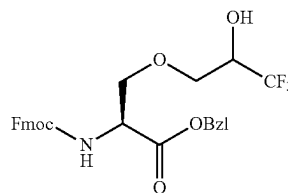
[0403] ESI (LC/MS positive mode) m/z: 252.48 (M+H⁺)

Example 24: Fmoc-Ser(CH₂CH(OH)CF₃)-OH
(with Sodium Dihydrogenphosphate)



[0404] 1) A mixture consisting of benzyl (4S)-5-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 100 mg (0.208 mmol), sodium dihydrogenphosphate 100 mg, 3,3,3-trifluoropropane-1,2-diol 0.543 g (4.17 mmol), and 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol 0.2 mL was stirred for 48 hours while heating at 70° C. To the reaction mixture, ethyl acetate 1 mL and 2N aqueous hydrochloric acid 1 mL were added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated. Additional ethyl acetate 1 mL was added to the aqueous layer, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated. The organic layers obtained were combined to give an ethyl acetate solution of Fmoc-Ser(CH₂CH(OH)CF₃)-OBzl.

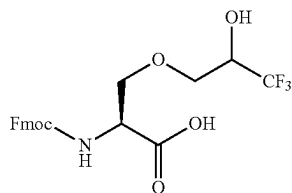
Fmoc-Ser(CH₂CH(OH)CF₃)-OBzl



[0405] UV intensity ratio: 50.9% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 3.24 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0406] ESI (LC/MS positive mode) m/z: 530.59 (M+H⁺)

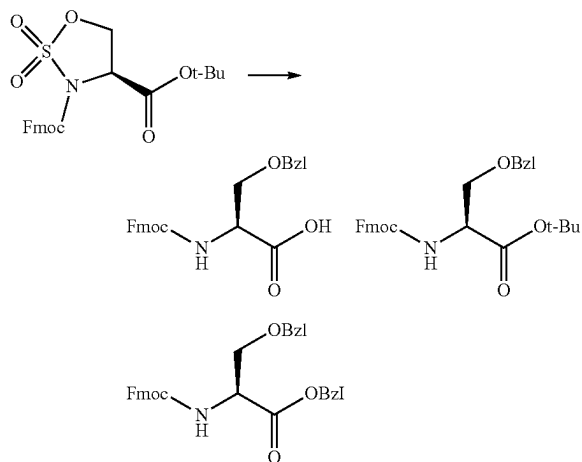
[0407] 2) To an ethyl acetate solution of Fmoc-Ser(CH₂CH(OH)CF₃)-OBzl, 10% palladium on carbon 20 mg was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred under hydrogen gas atmosphere at room temperature for 3 hours to give Fmoc-Ser(CH₂CH(OH)CF₃)-OH as an ethyl acetate solution.



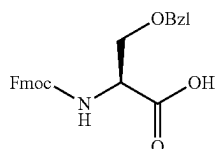
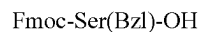
[0408] UV intensity ratio: 52.3% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.52 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0409] ESI (LC/MS negative mode) m/z: 438.39 (M—H⁺)

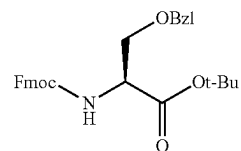
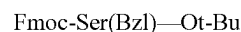
Example 25: Fmoc-Ser(Bzl)—OH (with Sodium Dihydrogenphosphate)



[0410] A mixture consisting of t-butyl (4S)-5-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 50 mg (0.11 mmol), sodium dihydrogenphosphate 50 mg, and benzyl alcohol 0.30 mL (2.91 mmol) was stirred for 2 hours while heating at 90° C., and the reaction mixture was analyzed with HPLC.

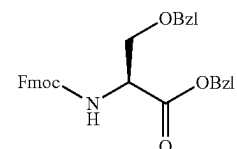
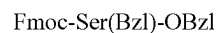


[0411] UV intensity ratio: 39.5% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.93 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography) ESI (LC/MS negative mode) m/z: 416.43 (M—H⁺)



[0412] UV intensity ratio: 22.9% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 3.72 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

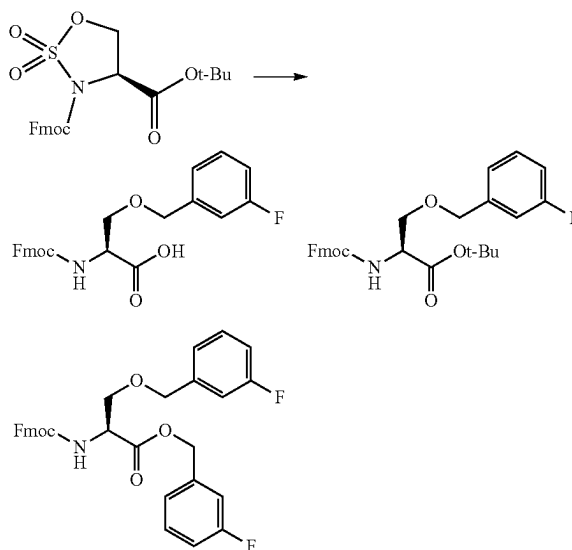
[0413] ESI (LC/MS positive mode) m/z: 474.68 (M+H⁺)



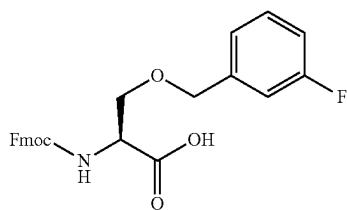
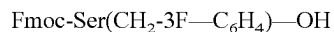
[0414] UV intensity ratio: 22.9% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 3.65 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0415] ESI (LC/MS positive mode) m/z: 474.68 (M+H⁺)

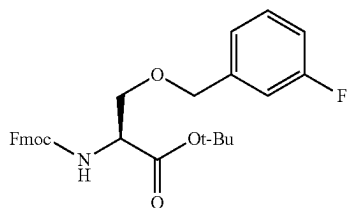
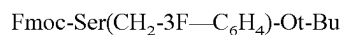
Example 26: Fmoc-Ser(CH₂-3F—C₆H₄)—OH (with Sodium Dihydrogenphosphate)



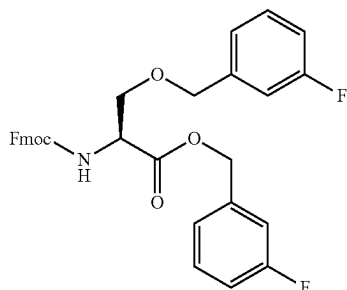
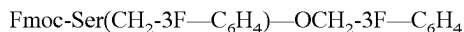
[0416] A mixture consisting of t-butyl (4S)-5-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 50 mg (0.11 mmol), sodium dihydrogenphosphate 50 mg, and 3-fluorobenzyl alcohol 0.30 mL (2.78 mmol) was stirred for 2 hours while heating at 90° C., and the reaction mixture was analyzed with HPLC.



[0417] UV intensity ratio: 38.4% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.95 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography) ESI (LC/MS negative mode) m/z : 434.51 (M-H^+)



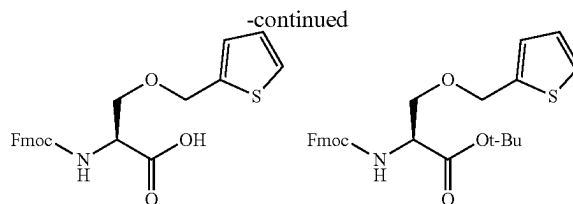
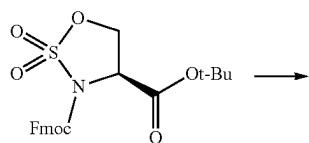
[0418] UV intensity ratio: 2.90% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 3.71 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography) ESI (LC/MS positive mode) m/z : 492.65 (M+H^+)



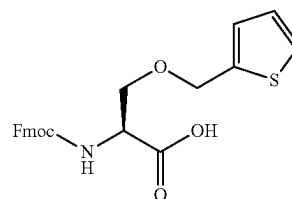
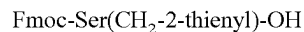
[0419] UV intensity ratio: 8.35% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 3.71 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0420] ESI (LC/MS positive mode) m/z : 544.67 (M+H^+)

Example 27: Fmoc-Ser(CH_2 -2-thienyl)-OH (with Sodium Dihydrogenphosphate)

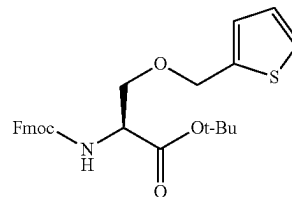
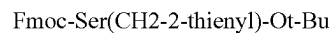


[0421] A mixture consisting of t-butyl (4S)-5-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 45 mg (0.11 mmol), sodium dihydrogenphosphate 45 mg, and 2-thiophene methanol 0.27 mL (2.86 mmol) was stirred at room temperature for 48 hours, and the reaction mixture was analyzed with HPLC.



[0422] UV intensity ratio: 8.61% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.85 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

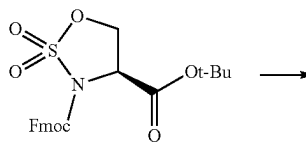
[0423] ESI (LC/MS positive mode) m/z : 422.37 (M+H^+)



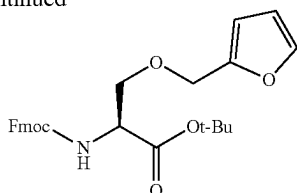
[0424] UV intensity ratio: 23.3% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 3.63 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0425] ESI (LC/MS negative mode) m/z : 480.70 (M-H^+)

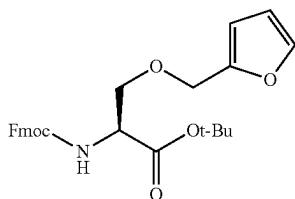
Example 28: Fmoc-Ser(CH_2 -2-furyl)-Ot-Bu (with Sodium Dihydrogenphosphate)



-continued

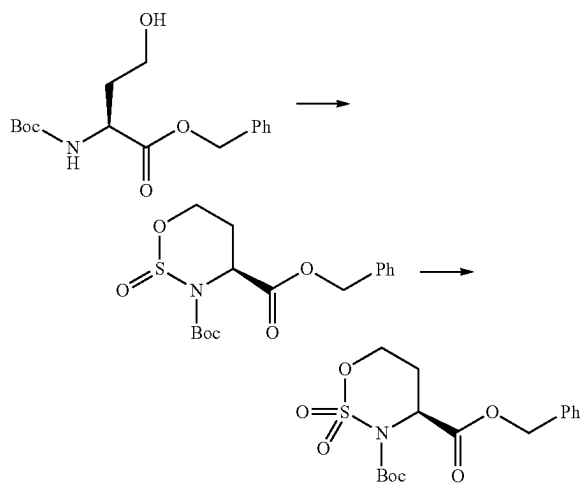


[0426] A mixture consisting of t-butyl (4S)-5-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidatecarboxylate 45 mg (0.11 mmol), sodium dihydrogenphosphate 45 mg, and 2-furfuryl alcohol 0.27 mL (3.11 mmol) was stirred at room temperature for 48 hours, and the reaction mixture was analyzed with HPLC.

Fmoc-Ser(CH₂-2-furyl)-Ot-Bu

[0427] UV intensity ratio: 18.6% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 3.49 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography) ESI (LC/MS positive mode) m/z: 464.64 (M+H⁺) Production example using Boc-homoSer-OBzl as a starting material

Example 29: Benzyl (4S)-3-t-butoxycarbonyl-2,2-dioxo-1,2,3-oxathiazinane-4-carboxylate



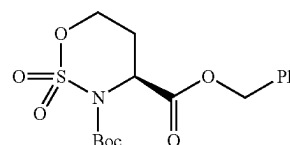
[0428] 1) To a solution consisting of thionyl chloride 7.46 g (62.7 mmol) and ethyl acetate 200 mL cooled to -15° C., a solution consisting of Boc-homoSer-OBzl 10.00 g (31.3 mmol) and ethyl acetate 30 mL was added dropwise over 5 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 5 minutes, and then pyridine 12.4 g (157

mmol) was added dropwise over 5 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred at -15° C. for 5 minutes and then at room temperature for 3 hours. To the reaction mixture, water 100 mL was added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated. To the organic layer obtained, 1N HCl 100 mL was added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated again. The organic layer obtained was washed with 10% brine 100 mL, and then concentrated under reduced pressure to give benzyl (4S)-3-t-butoxycarbonyl-2-oxo-1,2,3-oxathiazinane-4-carboxylate 10.90 g as a crude product of a diastereomeric mixture.

[0429] 2) To a solution consisting of the crude product of benzyl (4S)-3-t-butoxycarbonyl-2-oxo-1,2,3-oxathiazinane-4-carboxylate 10.90 g and acetonitrile 90 mL cooled to -10° C., a solution consisting of sodium periodate 10.05 g (47.0 mmol), ruthenium chloride hydrate 195 mg (0.94 mmol), and water 150 mL was added dropwise over 10 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred at -10° C. for 15 minutes, and then at room temperature for 1 hour and 40 minutes. To the reaction mixture, water 50 mL and ethyl acetate 150 mL were added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated. To the aqueous layer obtained, ethyl acetate 40 mL was added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated again. The organic layer obtained was washed with a mixture consisting of 2N aqueous HCl 20 mL and 10% brine 200 mL, and then concentrated under reduced pressure to give benzyl (4S)-3-t-butoxycarbonyl-2,2-dioxo-1,2,3-oxathiazinane-4-carboxylate 6.72 g as a crude product.

[0430] 3) The crude product obtained was purified with silica gel column chromatography (elution solvent: ethyl acetate-hexane) to give benzyl (4S)-3-t-butoxycarbonyl-2,2-dioxo-1,2,3-oxathiazinane-4-carboxylate 1.75 g (yield: 15.1% in 2 steps) as a white powder and (S)-Boc-Gly(2-chloroethyl)-OBzl 2.50 g (yield: 22.5% in 2 steps) as a pale yellow powder.

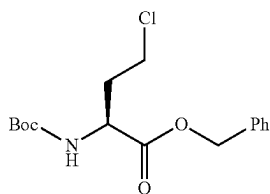
Benzyl (4S)-3-t-butoxycarbonyl-2,2-dioxo-1,2,3-oxathiazinane-4-carboxylate



[0431] Optical purity: 99.9% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time: 2.90 min., condition 3 for high performance liquid chromatography) UV intensity ratio: 96.3% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.83 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0432] ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ: 1.43 (9H, s), 2.35-2.50 (1H, m), 2.60-2.70 (1H, m), 4.55-4.65 (1H, m), 4.72 (1H, dt, J=11.2, 4.8), 5.21 (2H, d, J=2.4), 5.24 (1H, dd, 5.6, 2.4), 7.30-7.40 (5H, m)

(S)-Boc-Gly(2-chloroethyl)-OBzl



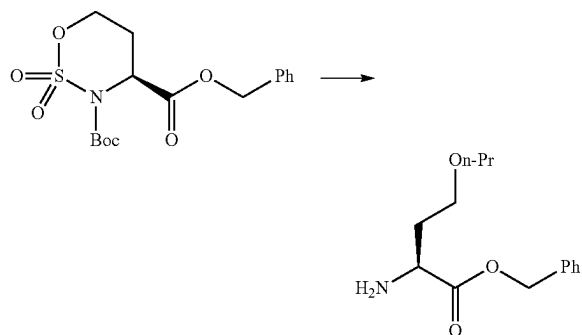
[0433] Optical purity: 99.9% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time: 3.07 min., condition 5 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0434] UV intensity ratio: 98.3% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 3.71 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0435] ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ: 1.44 (9H, s), 2.08-2.20 (1H, m), 2.28-2.40 (1H, m), 3.57 (2H, t, 7.2), 4.43-4.53 (1H, m), 5.08-5.20 (1H, m), 4.18 (2H, dd, J=14.8, 12.0), 7.31-7.41 (5H, m)

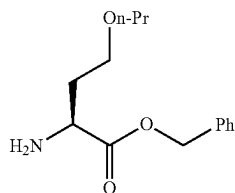
[0436] ESI (LC/MS positive mode) m/z: 328.57, 330.55 (M+H⁺)

Example 30: H-homoSer(n-Pr)—OH



[0437] A mixture consisting of benzyl (4S)-3-t-butoxycarbonyl-2,2-dioxo-1,2,3-oxathiazinane-4-carboxylate 50 mg (0.134 mmol) and 1-propanol 1 mL was stirred for 40 hours while heating at 80° C., and the reaction mixture was analyzed with HPLC.

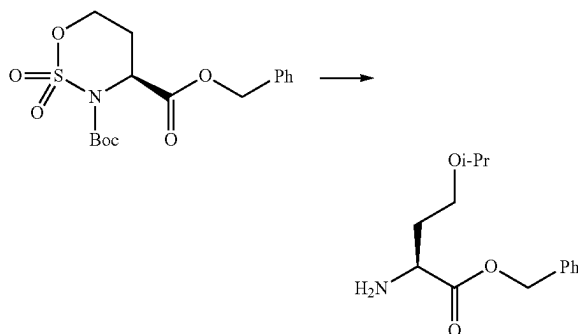
H-homoSer(n-Pr)-OBzl



[0438] UV intensity ratio: 87.5% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 1.50 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

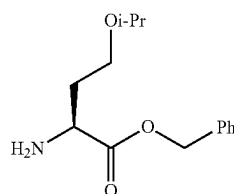
[0439] ESI (LC/MS positive mode) m/z: 252.60 (M+H⁺)

Example 31: H-homoSer(i-Pr)—OH



[0440] A mixture consisting of benzyl (4S)-3-t-butoxycarbonyl-2,2-dioxo-1,2,3-oxathiazinane-4-carboxylate 50 mg (0.134 mmol) and 2-propanol 1 mL was stirred for 40 hours while heating at 80° C., and the reaction mixture was analyzed with HPLC.

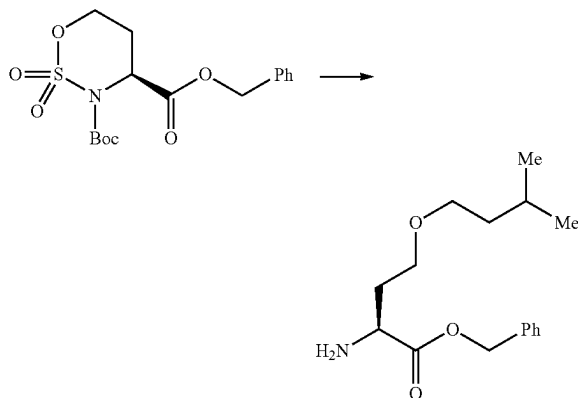
H-homoSer(i-Pr)-OBzl



[0441] UV intensity ratio: 84.2% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 1.47 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

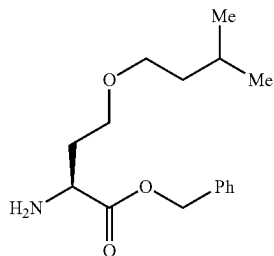
[0442] ESI (LC/MS positive mode) m/z: 252.60 (M+H⁺)

Example 32: H-homoSer(3-methylbutyl)-OBzl



[0443] A mixture consisting of benzyl (4S)-3-t-butoxycarbonyl-2,2-dioxo-1,2,3-oxathiazinane-4-carboxylate 50 mg (0.134 mmol) and 3-methylbutanol 1 mL was stirred for 40 hours while heating at 80° C., and the reaction mixture was analyzed with HPLC.

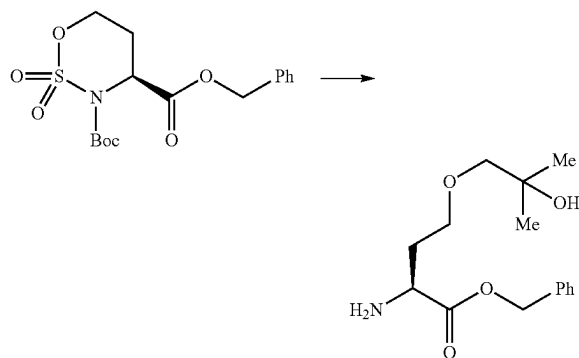
H-homoSer(3-methylbutyl)-OBzl



[0444] UV intensity ratio: 84.8% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 1.84 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

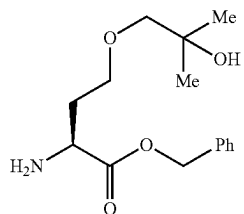
[0445] ESI (LC/MS positive mode) m/z: 280.62 (M+H⁺)

Example 33:
H-homoSer(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-OBzl



[0446] A mixture consisting of benzyl (4S)-3-t-butoxycarbonyl-2,2-dioxo-1,2,3-oxathiazinane-4-carboxylate 50 mg (0.134 mmol) and 2-methylpropane-1,2-diol 1 mL was stirred for 40 hours while heating at 80° C., and the reaction mixture was analyzed with HPLC.

H-homoSer(2-hydroxy-2-methylpropyl)-OBzl

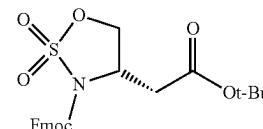
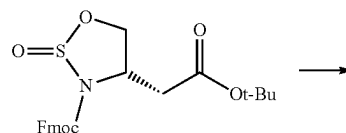
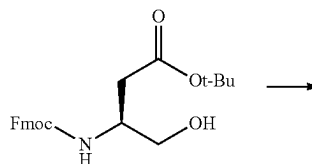


[0447] UV intensity ratio: 70.9% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 1.29 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0448] ESI (LC/MS positive mode) m/z: 282.60 (M+H⁺)

Production Example Using Fmoc-Asp(Ot-Bu)-OL
as a Starting Material

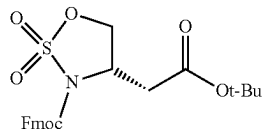
Example 34: t-Butyl (4S)-5-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidate-4-acetate



[0449] 1) To a solution consisting of thionyl chloride 2.38 g (20.0 mmol) and ethyl acetate 80 mL cooled to -40° C., a solution consisting of Fmoc-Asp(Ot-Bu)-OL 4.00 g (10.0 mmol) and dichloromethane 12 mL was added dropwise over 5 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 5 minutes, and then pyridine 3.96 g (50.0 mmol) was added dropwise over 5 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred at -40° C. for 5 minutes and then at room temperature for 2 hours. To the reaction mixture, water 40 mL was added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated. To the organic layer obtained, 1N HCl 40 mL was added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated again. The organic layer obtained was washed with 10% brine 40 mL, and then concentrated under reduced pressure to give t-butyl (4R)-5-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidite-4-acetate 4.65 g as a crude product of a diastereomeric mixture.

[0450] 2) To a solution consisting of the crude product of t-butyl (4R)-5-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidite-4-acetate 4.65 g and acetonitrile 20 mL cooled to -10° C., a solution consisting of sodium periodate 3.21 g (15.0 mmol), ruthenium chloride hydrate 21 mg (0.1 mmol), and water 60 mL was added dropwise over 10 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred at -20° C. for 5 minutes, and then at room temperature for 3 hours. To the reaction mixture, sodium carbonate 1.20 g (11.3 mmol), water 60 mL, and ethyl acetate 90 mL were added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer were separated. The organic layer obtained was washed with a mixture consisting of NaCl 6.00 g (102 mmol) and water 54 mL, and then concentrated under reduced pressure to give t-butyl (4S)-5-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidate-4-acetate 4.31 g as a crude product.

t-Butyl (4S)-5-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidate-4-acetate



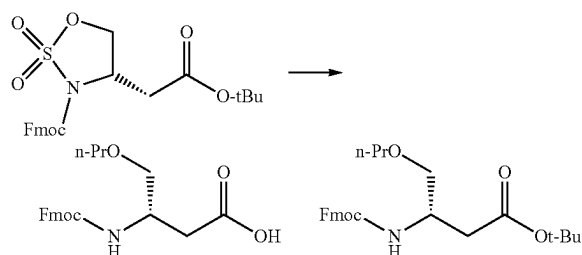
[0451] Optical purity: 99.9% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time: 3.63 min., condition 3 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0452] UV intensity ratio: 79.2% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 3.43 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0453] ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz) δ: 1.44 (9H, s), 2.68-2.80 (1H, m), 2.82-2.96 (1H, m), 4.33 (1H, t, J=7.2), 4.48-4.53 (4H, m), 4.81 (1H, dd, 9.6, 6.0), 7.31-7.45 (4H, m), 7.66-7.79 (4H, m)

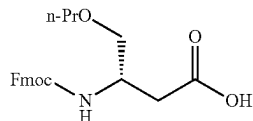
[0454] ESI (LC/MS negative mode) m/z: 504.49 (M+HCO₂⁻)

Example 35: (3S)-3-(9-Fluorenyl)methoxycarbonylamino-4-n-propoxybutyric acid (with Sodium Dihydrogenphosphate)



[0455] A mixture consisting of t-butyl (4S)-5-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidate-4-acetate 50 mg (0.108 mmol), sodium dihydrogenphosphate 50 mg, and 1-propanol 1 mL was stirred for 2 hours while heating at 70° C., and the reaction mixture was analyzed with HPLC.

(3S)-3-(9-Fluorenyl)methoxycarbonylamino-4-n-propoxybutyric acid

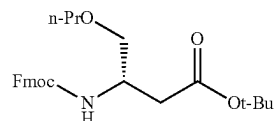


[0456] Optical purity: 99.9% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time: 3.21 min., condition 3 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0457] UV intensity ratio: 24.6% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.67 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0458] ESI (LC/MS negative mode) m/z: 428.42 (M+HCO₂⁻)

t-Butyl (3S)-3-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonylamino-4-n-propoxybutyrate

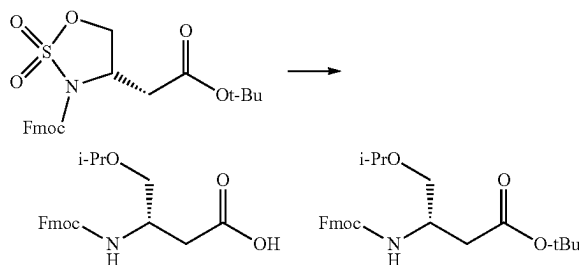


[0459] Optical purity: 99.9% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time: 3.89 min., condition 3 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0460] UV intensity ratio: 29.9% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 3.61 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

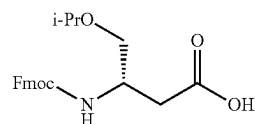
[0461] ESI (LC/MS positive mode) m/z: 440.70 (M+H⁺)

Example 36: (3S)-3-(9-Fluorenyl)methoxycarbonylamino-4-i-propoxybutyric acid (with sodium dihydrogenphosphate)



[0462] A mixture consisting of t-butyl (4S)-5-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-1,2,5-sulfamidate-4-acetate 30 mg (0.065 mmol), sodium dihydrogenphosphate 30 mg, and 2-propanol 0.6 mL was stirred for 2 hours while heating at 70° C., and the reaction mixture was analyzed with HPLC.

(3S)-3-(9-Fluorenyl)methoxycarbonylamino-4-i-propoxybutyric acid

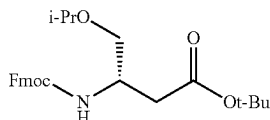


[0463] Optical purity: 99.9% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time: 3.16 min., condition 3 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0464] UV intensity ratio: 7.2% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 2.64 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0465] ESI (LC/MS negative mode) m/z: 382.63 (M-H⁺)

t-Butyl (3S)-3-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonylamino-4-i-propoxybutyrate



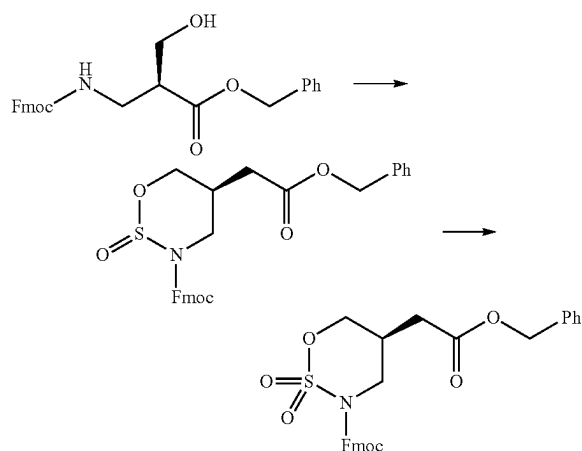
[0466] Optical purity: 99.9% ee (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time: 3.82 min., condition 3 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0467] UV intensity ratio: 22.2% (detection wavelength 205 nm, retention time 3.57 min., condition 2 for high performance liquid chromatography)

[0468] ESI (LC/MS positive mode) m/z: 440.70 (M+H⁺)

Production Example Using benzyl (2S)-3-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonylamino-2-hydroxymethylpropionate as a Starting Material

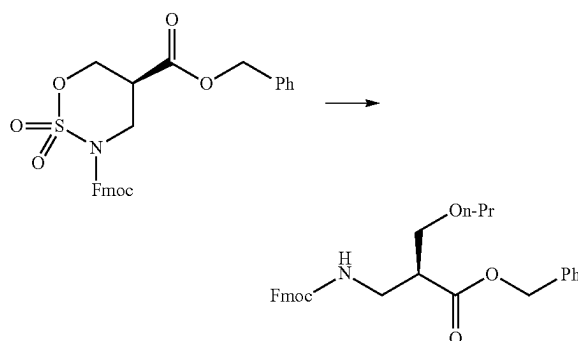
Example 37: Benzyl (5S)-3-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-2,2-dioxo-1,2,3-oxathiazinane-5-carboxylate



[0469] 1) To a solution consisting of thionyl chloride 2.38 g (20.0 mmol) and ethyl acetate 80 mL cooled to -40°C ., a solution consisting of benzyl (2S)-3-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonylamino-2-hydroxymethylpropionate 4.32 g (10.0 mmol) and dichloromethane 12 mL is added dropwise over 5 minutes. The reaction mixture is stirred at the same temperature for 5 minutes, and then pyridine 3.96 g (50.0 mmol) is added dropwise over 5 minutes. The reaction mixture is stirred at -40°C . for 5 minutes. And then at room temperature for 2 hours. To the reaction mixture, water 40 mL is added, and the organic layer and the aqueous layer are separated. To the organic layer obtained, 1N HCl 40 mL is added, and the mixture is separated into the organic layer and the aqueous layer again. The organic layer obtained is washed with 10% brine 40 mL, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give benzyl (5S)-3-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-2,2-dioxo-1,2,3-oxathiazinane-5-carboxylate as a crude product of a diastereomeric mixture.

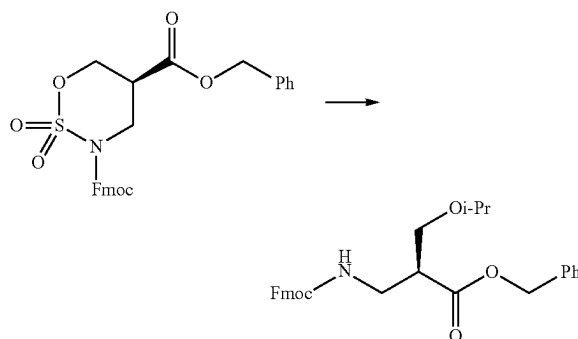
[0470] 2) To a solution consisting of the crude product of benzyl (5S)-3-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-2,2-dioxo-1,2,3-oxathiazinane-5-carboxylate and acetonitrile 20 mL cooled to -10°C ., a solution consisting of sodium periodate 3.21 g (15.0 mmol), ruthenium chloride hydrate 21 mg (0.1 mmol), and water 60 mL is added dropwise over 10 minutes. The reaction mixture is stirred at -20°C . for 5 minutes, and then at room temperature for 3 hours. To the reaction mixture, sodium carbonate 1.20 g (11.3 mmol), water 60 mL, and ethyl acetate 90 mL are added, and the mixture is separated into the organic layer and the aqueous layer. The organic layer obtained is washed with a mixture consisting of NaCl 6.00 g (102 mmol) and water 54 mL, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give benzyl (5S)-3-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-2,2-dioxo-1,2,3-oxathiazinane-5-carboxylate as a crude product.

Example 38: Benzyl (2S)-2-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonylaminoethyl-3-n-propoxypropionate (with Sodium Dihydrogenphosphate)



[0471] A mixture consisting of benzyl (5S)-3-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-2,2-dioxo-1,2,3-oxathiazinane-5-carboxylate 50 mg (0.104 mmol), sodium dihydrogenphosphate 50 mg, and 1-propanol 1 mL is stirred for 2 hours while heating at 70°C ., and the reaction mixture is analyzed with HPLC.

Example 39: Benzyl (2S)-2-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonylaminoethyl-3-i-propoxypropionate (with Sodium Dihydrogenphosphate)

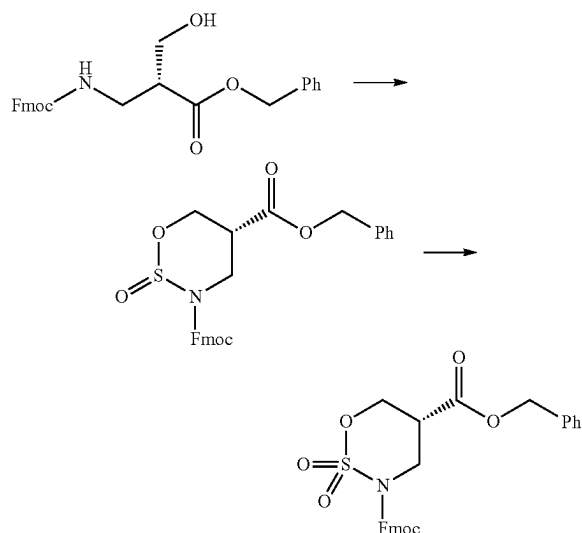


[0472] A mixture consisting of benzyl (5S)-3-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-2,2-dioxo-1,2,3-oxathiazinane-5-carboxylate 50 mg (0.104 mmol), sodium dihydrogenphosphate 50 mg, and 1-propanol 1 mL is stirred for 2 hours while heating at 70°C ., and the reaction mixture is analyzed with HPLC.

boxylate 50 mg (0.104 mmol), sodium dihydrogenphosphate 50 mg, and 2-propanol 1 mL is stirred for 2 hours while heating at 70° C., and the reaction mixture is analyzed with HPLC.

Production Example Using benzyl (2R)-3-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonylamino-2-hydroxymethylpropionate as a Starting Material

Example 40: Benzyl (5R)-3-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-2,2-dioxo-1,2,3-oxathiazinane-5-carboxylate

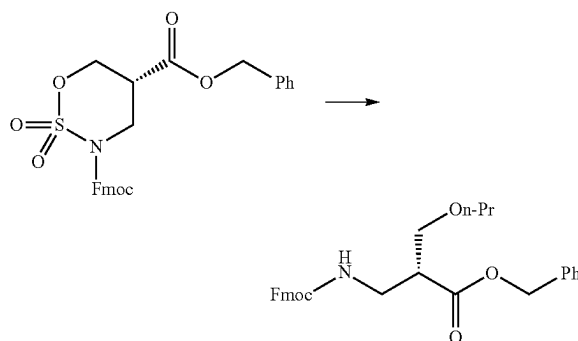


[0473] 1) To a solution consisting of thionyl chloride 2.38 g (20.0 mmol) and ethyl acetate 80 mL cooled to -40° C., a solution consisting of benzyl (2R)-3-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonylamino-2-hydroxymethylpropionate 4.32 g (10.0 mmol) and dichloromethane 12 mL is added dropwise over 5 minutes. The reaction mixture is stirred at the same temperature for 5 minutes, and then pyridine 3.96 g (50.0 mmol) is added dropwise over 5 minutes. The reaction mixture is stirred at -40° C. for 5 minutes and then at room temperature for 2 hours. To the reaction mixture, water 40 mL is added, and the mixture is separated into the organic layer and the aqueous layer. To the organic layer obtained, 1N HCl 40 mL is added, and the obtained mixture is separated into the organic layer and the aqueous layer again. The organic layer obtained is washed with 10% brine 40 mL, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give benzyl (5R)-3-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-2,2-dioxo-1,2,3-oxathiazinane-5-carboxylate as a crude product of a diastereomeric mixture.

[0474] 2) To a solution consisting of the crude product of benzyl (5R)-3-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-2,2-dioxo-1,2,3-oxathiazinane-5-carboxylate and acetonitrile 20 mL cooled to -10° C., a solution consisting of sodium periodate 3.21 g (15.0 mmol), ruthenium chloride hydrate 21 mg (0.1 mmol), and water 60 mL is added dropwise over 10 minutes. The reaction mixture is stirred at -20° C. for 5 minutes, and then at room temperature for 3 hours. To the reaction mixture, sodium carbonate 1.20 g (11.3 mmol), water 60 mL, and ethyl acetate 90 mL are added, and the mixture is

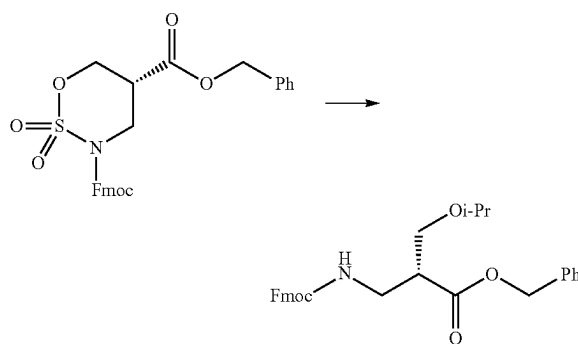
separated into the organic layer and the aqueous layer. The organic layer obtained is washed with a mixture consisting of NaCl 6.00 g (102 mmol) and water 54 mL, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give benzyl (5R)-3-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-2,2-dioxo-1,2,3-oxathiazinane-5-carboxylate as a crude product.

Example 41: Benzyl (2R)-2-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonylaminomethyl-3-n-propoxypropionate (with Sodium Dihydrogenphosphate)



[0475] A mixture consisting of benzyl (5R)-3-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-2,2-dioxo-1,2,3-oxathiazinane-5-carboxylate 50 mg (0.104 mmol), sodium dihydrogenphosphate 50 mg, and 1-propanol 1 mL is stirred for 2 hours while heating at 70° C., and the reaction mixture is analyzed with HPLC.

Example 42: Benzyl (2R)-2-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonylaminomethyl-3-i-propoxypropionate (with Sodium Dihydrogenphosphate)



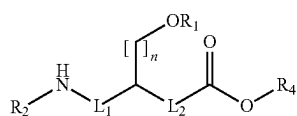
[0476] A mixture consisting of benzyl (5R)-3-(9-fluorenyl)methoxycarbonyl-2,2-dioxo-1,2,3-oxathiazinane-5-carboxylate 50 mg (0.104 mmol), sodium dihydrogenphosphate 50 mg, and 2-propanol 1 mL is stirred for 2 hours while heating at 70° C., and the reaction mixture is analyzed with HPLC.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

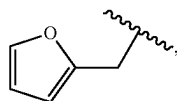
[0477] The present invention provides novel methods for producing O-substituted serine derivatives. Using the production methods of the present invention, unnatural amino acids useful for exploring peptide pharmaceuticals, and/or

for supplying active ingredients of pharmaceuticals can be provided with high regioselectivity, chemical yield, and optical purity.

1. A compound represented by formula I, a chemically acceptable salt thereof, or a solvate thereof:

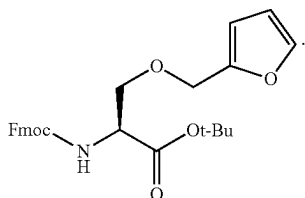


wherein,
R₁ is

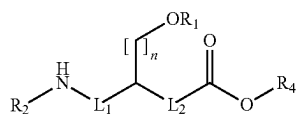


n is 1,
L₁ is a single bond,
L₂ is a single bond,
R₂ is hydrogen, and R₄ is benzyl or tert-Bu, or
R₂ is Boc, Fmoc, Cbz or Alloc, and R₄ is hydrogen, benzyl or tert-Bu.

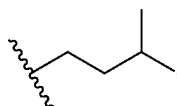
2. The compound according to claim 1, a chemically acceptable salt thereof or a solvate thereof, wherein the compound is:



3. A compound represented by formula I, a chemically acceptable salt thereof, or a solvate thereof:



wherein,
R₁ is



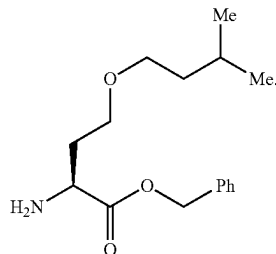
n is 2,
L₁ is a single bond,

L₂ is a single bond,

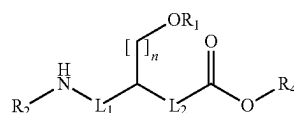
R₂ is hydrogen, and R₄ is benzyl or tert-Bu, or

R₂ is Boc, Fmoc, Cbz or Alloc, and R₄ is hydrogen, benzyl or tert-Bu.

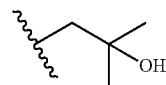
4. The compound according to claim 3, a chemically acceptable salt thereof or a solvate thereof, wherein the compound is:



5. A compound represented by formula I, a chemically acceptable salt thereof, or a solvate thereof:



wherein,
R₁ is



n is 2,

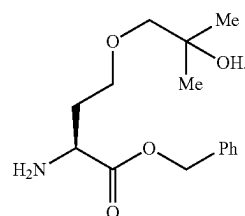
L₁ is a single bond,

L₂ is a single bond,

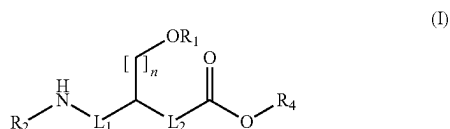
R₂ is hydrogen, Boc, Fmoc, Cbz or Alloc, and

R₄ is hydrogen, benzyl or tert-Bu.

6. The compound according to claim 5, a chemically acceptable salt thereof or a solvate thereof, wherein the compound is:



7. A compound represented by formula I, a chemically acceptable salt thereof, or a solvate thereof:



wherein,

R₁ is n-propyl or isopropyl,

n is 1,

L₁ is a single bond and L₂ is CH₂, or

L₁ is CH₂ and L₂ is a single bond,

R₂ is hydrogen, Boc, Fmoc, Cbz or Alloc, and

R₄ is hydrogen, benzyl or tert-Bu.

8. The compound according to claim 7, a chemically acceptable salt thereof or a solvate thereof, wherein the compound is selected from:

