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Mechanistic studies and radiofluorination of structurally diverse pharmaceuticals with spirocyclic iodonium(III) ylides

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Liang et al. *Chem. Sci.*, 2016, 7, 4407

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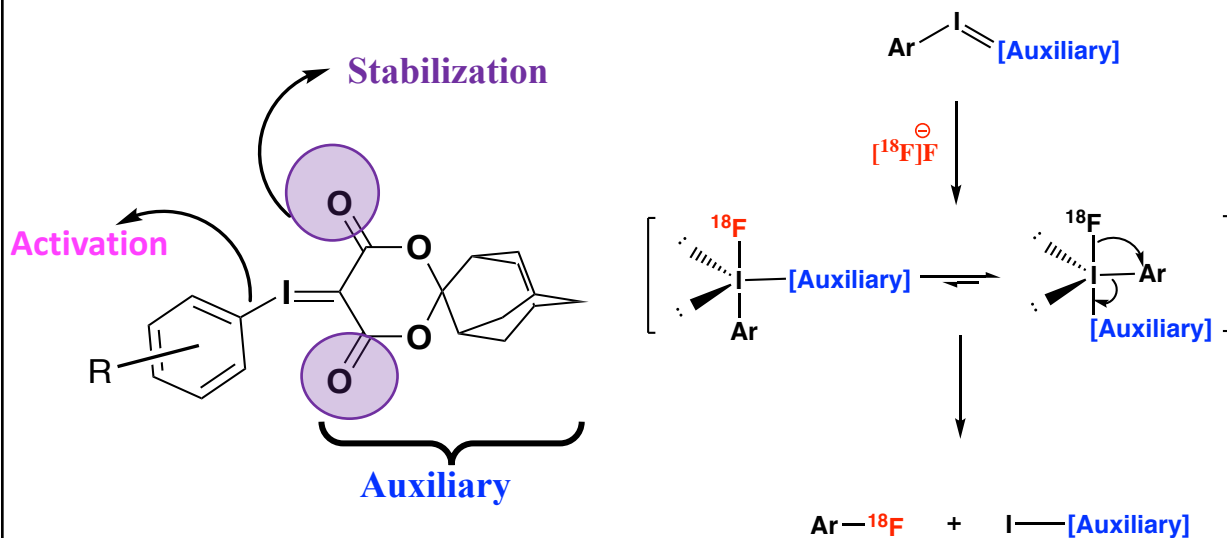
Outline

1. Background
2. Reaction schemes and mechanisms
3. Results
4. Summary

Background

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Spirocyclic Iodonium(III) Ylides

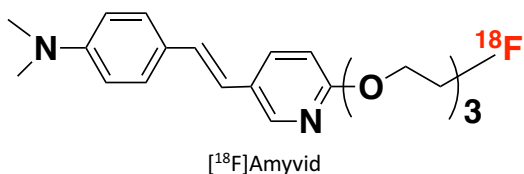
Liang et al. *Nat. Commun.*, 2014, 5, 4365–4371

Background

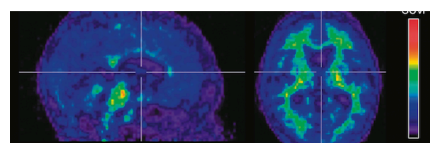
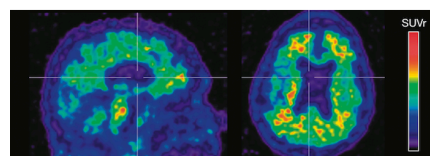
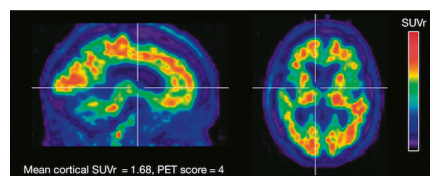
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Long Term Objective

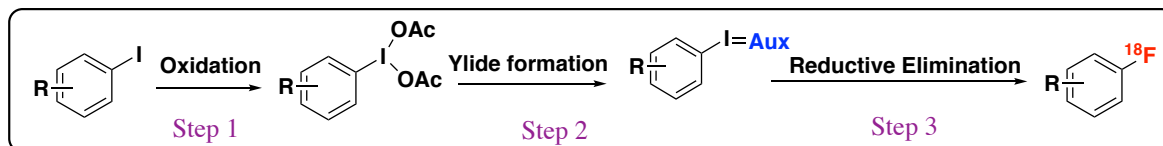
Development of ^{18}F based radiotracers



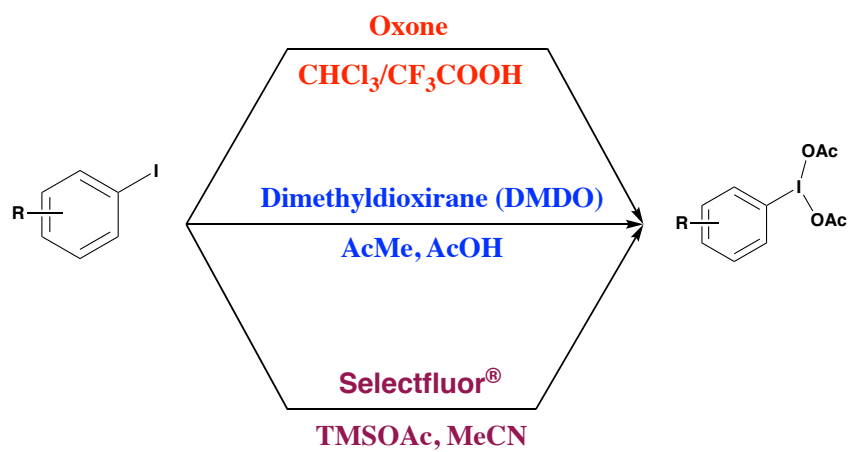
- Half life of ^{18}F is 109.77 min
- Labeling time < 60 mins

a) No β -amyloid plaquesb) Moderate load of β -amyloid plaquesc) High load of β -amyloid plaquesLin Zhu et al. *Science*, 2013, 342, 429–430

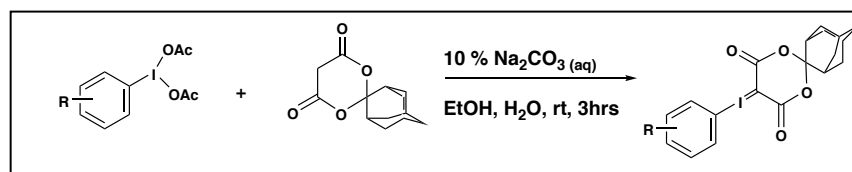
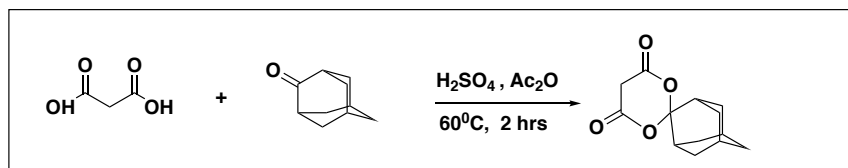
Reaction Scheme

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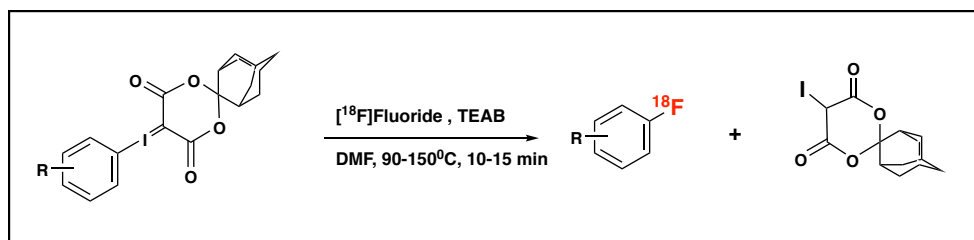
Step 1: Oxidation

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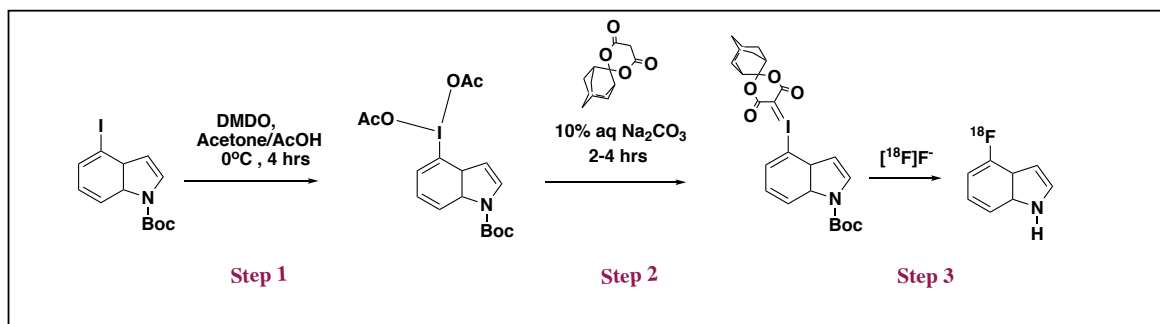
Step 2: Ylide Formation

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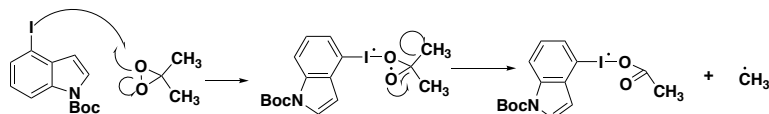
Step 3: Reductive Elimination

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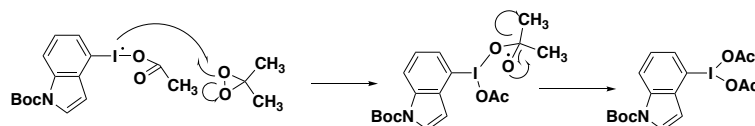
Synthesis of [^{18}F]Indoles

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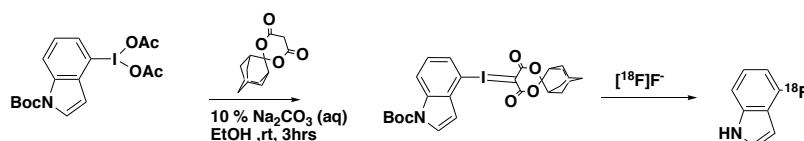
- ❖ Free radical decomposition of dioxirane leading to generation of methyl radical



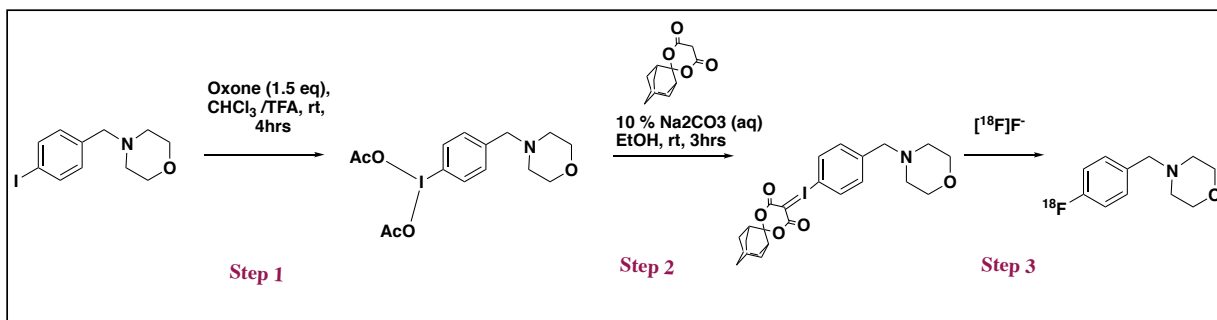
- ❖ Formation of iodoacetate by using second DMDO equivalent



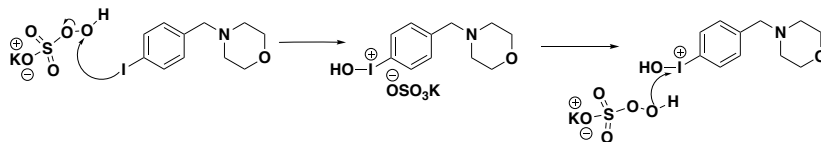
- ❖ Ylide formation and subsequent reductive elimination

Bravo et al. *Tetrahedron Letters*, 1995, 36, 38, 6945-6948

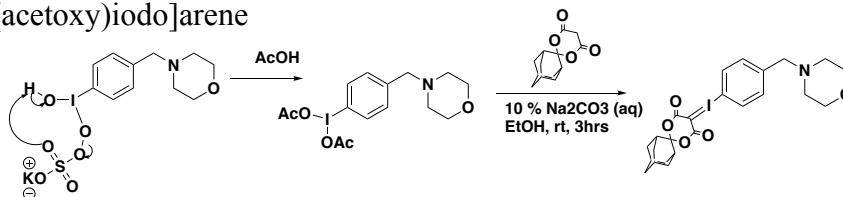
Synthesis of [^{18}F]Drug Scaffold: Mosapride

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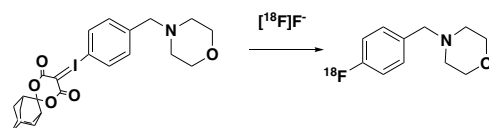
❖ potassium peroxymonosulfate as an oxidizing agent



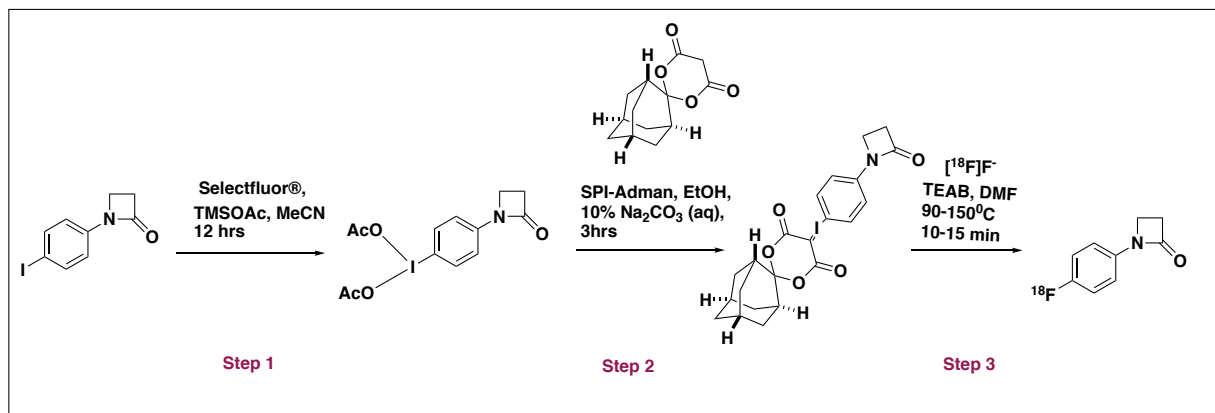
❖ formation of [bis(acetoxy)iodo]arene



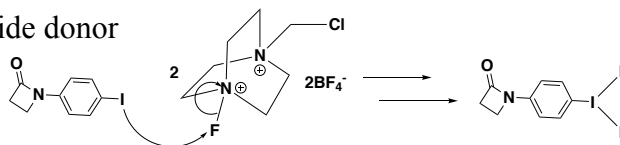
❖ ^{18}F labeling by reductive elimination

Zhdarkin et al. *J. Org. Chem.*, 2010, 75, 2119-2122

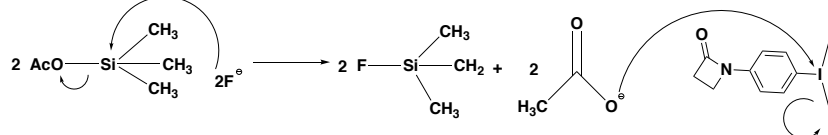
Synthesis of [^{18}F]Drug Scaffold: Ezetimibe

Liang et al. *Chem. Sci.*, **2016**, 7, 4407

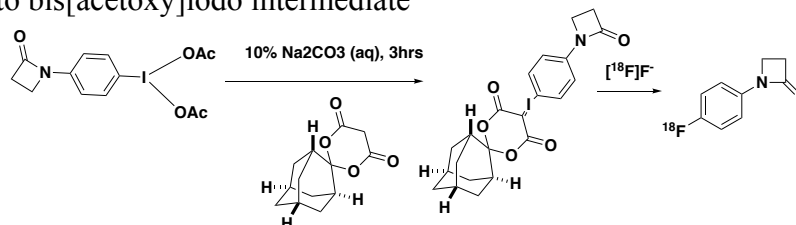
❖ Selectfluor® acts as fluoride donor



❖ TMSOAc acts as lewis acid to capture fluoride.



❖ Conversion of Ar-IF₂ into bis[acetoxy]iodo intermediate

Linstad et al. *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, **2017**, 15, 2246-2252

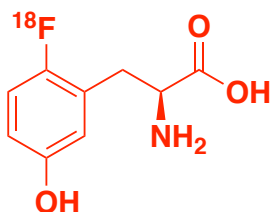
Results

1. PET radiopharmaceuticals
2. Competing reaction pathways
3. Steric effect of substituents
4. Electronic effect of substituents

PET Radiopharmaceuticals

[¹⁸F]fluoro-meta-tyrosine

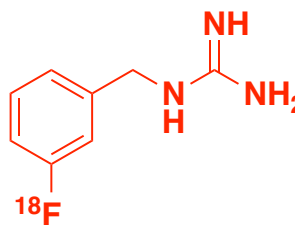
(Cerebral dopamine transport)



Radiochemical yield: 12%

meta-[¹⁸F]fluorobenzylguanidine

(Neuroblastoma)



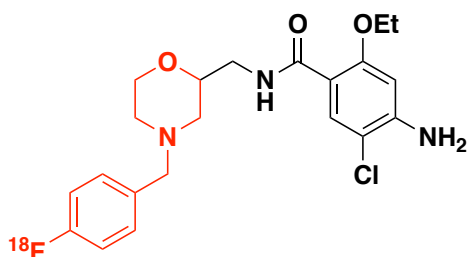
Radiochemical yield: 14%

Results

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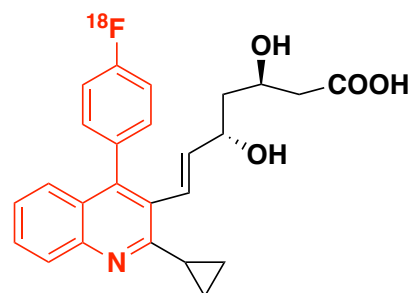
Mosapride

(Gastric inflammation)

Radiochemical conversion: $35 \pm 6 \%$

Pitavastatin

(hypocholesterolaemia)

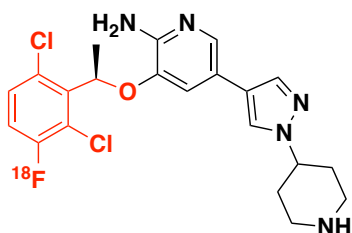
Radiochemical conversion: $57 \pm 9 \%$ Liang et al. *Chem. Sci.*, 2016, 7, 4407

Results

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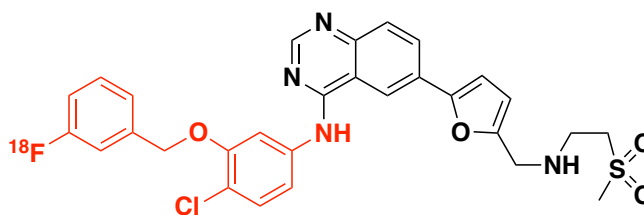
Crizotinib

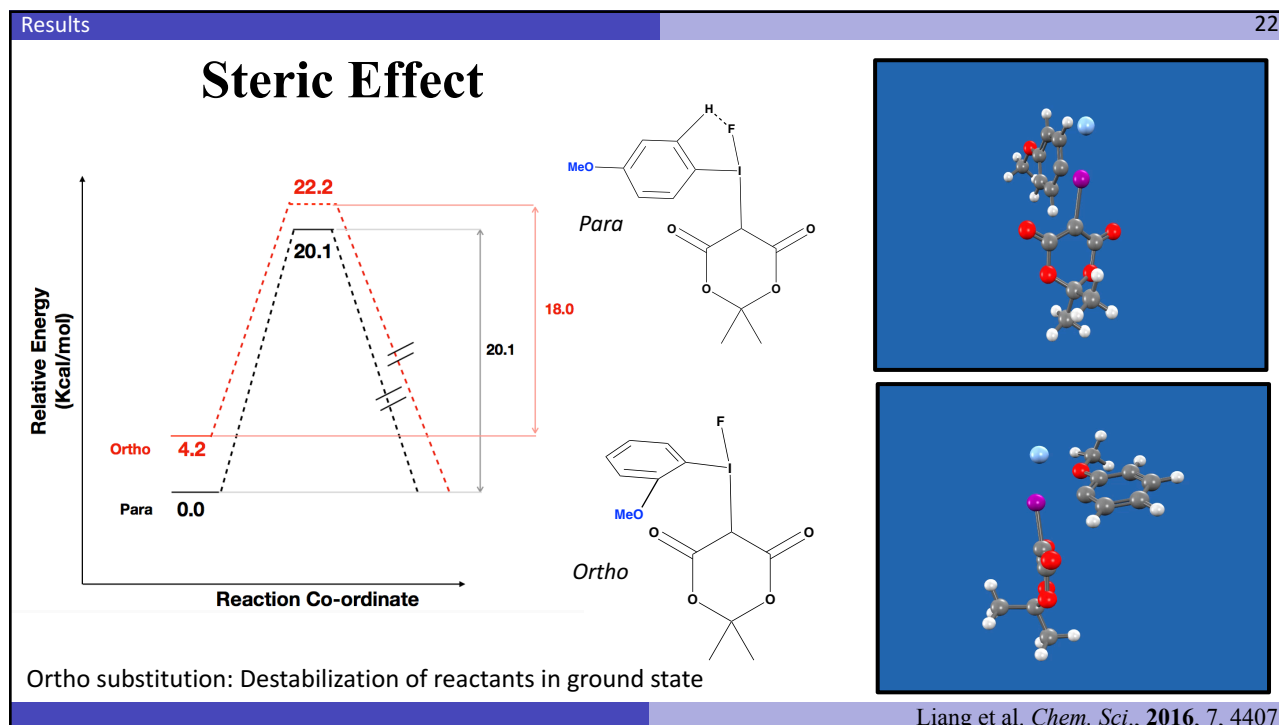
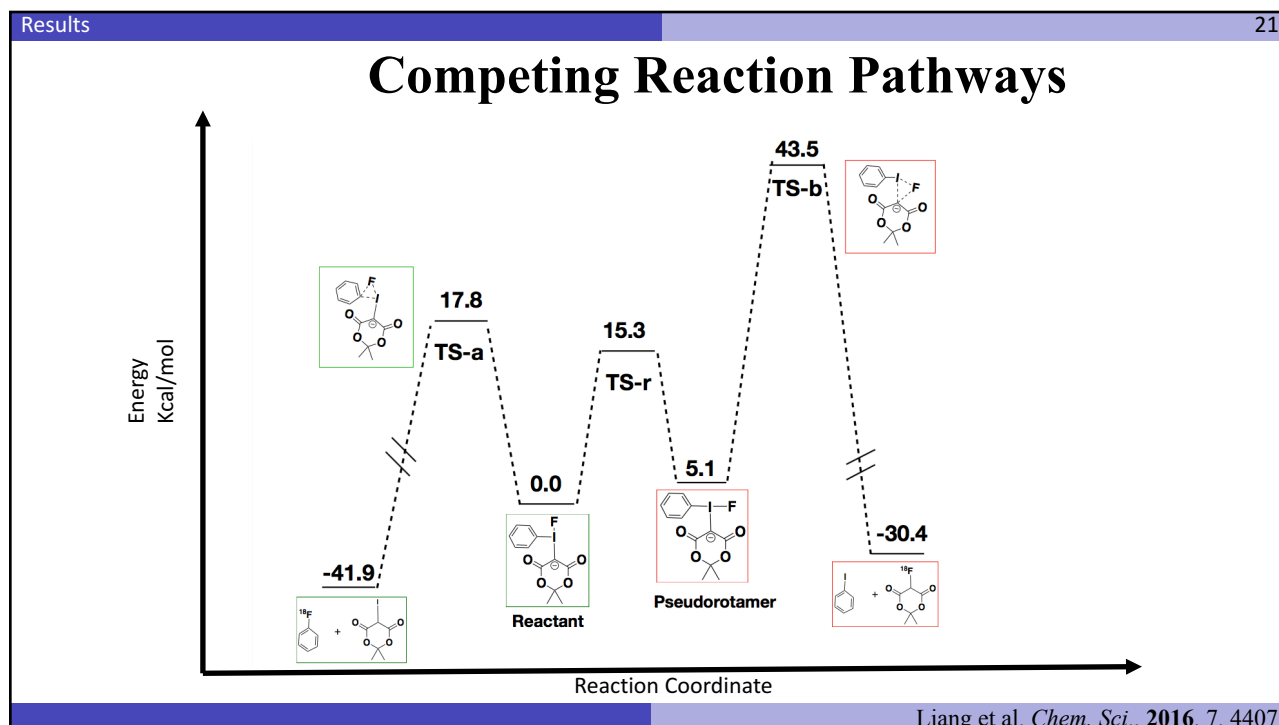
(Non-small cell lung cancer)

Radiochemical conversion: $82 \pm 6 \%$

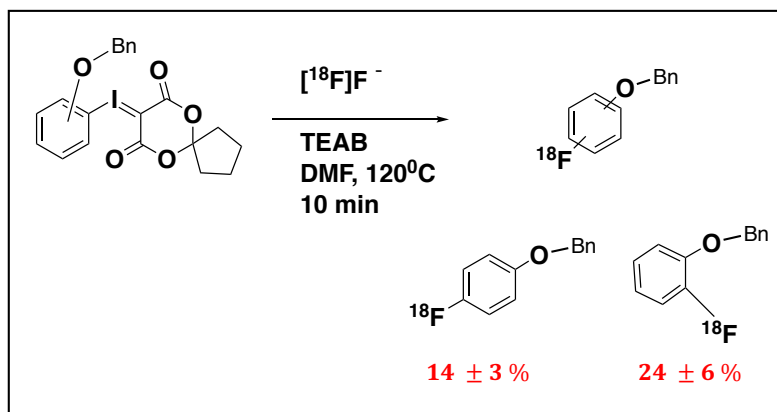
Ipatinib

(Breast and lung cancer)

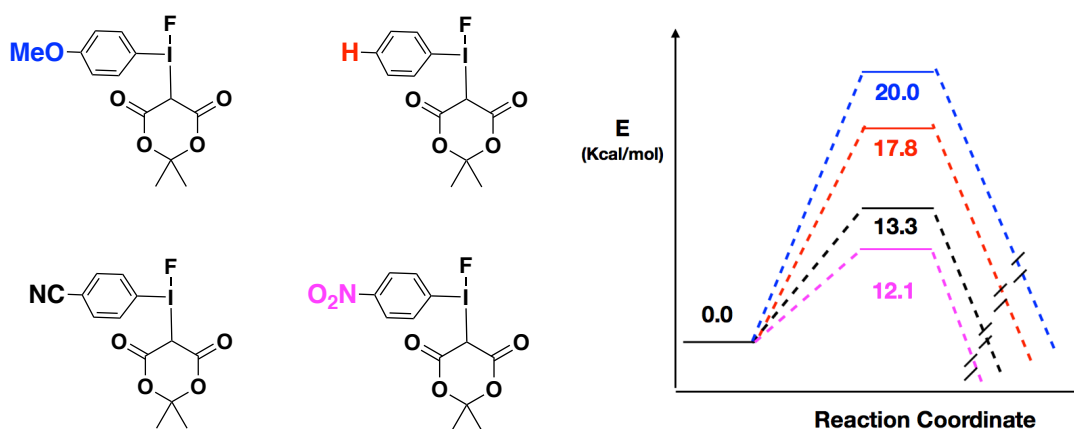
Radiochemical conversion: $66 \pm 8 \%$ Liang et al. *Chem. Sci.*, 2016, 7, 4407



Experimental Results for *ortho* Effects

Liang et al. *Chem. Sci.*, 2016, 7, 4407

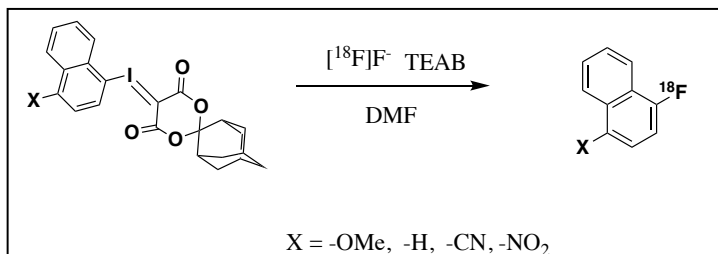
Electronic Effects of Substitution



Reduction in reductive elimination barrier by EWGs ΔG^\ddagger $-\text{NO}_2 < -\text{CN} < -\text{H} < -\text{OMe}$

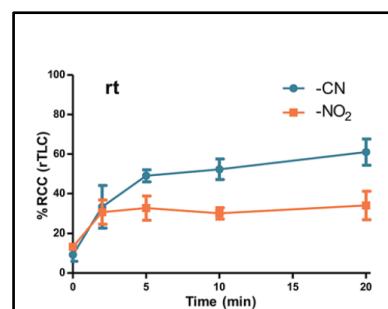
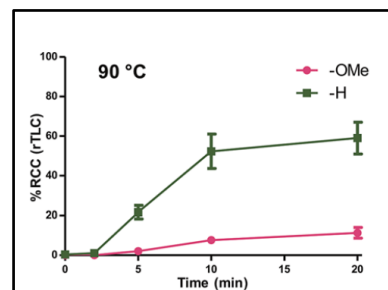
Liang et al. *Chem. Sci.*, 2016, 7, 4407

Electronic Effects of Substitutions



Factors affected by substitutions:

1. Rate of conversion
2. Temperature of the reaction
3. Reductive elimination barrier



Liang et al. *Chem. Sci.*, 2016, 7, 4407

Summary

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Higher PET radiotracers yields | 1. Radiation safety |
| 2. High Regioselectivity | 2. Choice of hazardous reagents |
| 3. Short reaction times | 3. Ylide rearrangement |
| 4. Purification of iodonium ylides | 4. Clinical trials of designed PET tracers |
| 5. Modulation of ΔG^\ddagger by substitutions | 5. One-pot oxidation and ylide formation |



Acknowledgments

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- Dr. Bing Wang
- Dr. George Richter-Addo
- Dr. Wai Tak Yip

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- Dr. Daniel Glatzhofer

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- Carol Jones
- Nailynn Williams
- Heather Thomson

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Thank you!

Questions are welcomed!