





Application of Ugi Consecutive Protocol in the Synthesis of a **Peptoid Analogue of Verticilide**

Angélica de Fátima S. Barreto^a, Otilie E. Vercillo^a, Ludger A. Wessjohann^b and Carlos Kleber Z. Andrade*^a

^aLaboratório de Química Metodológica e Orgânica Sintética (LaQMOS), Instituto de Química, Universidade de Brasília, CP-4478, 70910-970 Brasília-DF, Brasil and ^bDepartment of Bioorganic Chemistry, Leibniz Institute of Plant Biochemistry, Weinberg 3, 06120 Halle (Saale), Germany.

*ckleber@unb.br

Keywords: Ugi reaction, peptoids and Verticilide.

INTRODUCTION

Peptoids are non-natural molecules being capable to mimic the natural structure of peptides. These mimetics are based on oligo-N-substituted glycine backbones which exhibit proteolytic stability and wide range of biological activities.

Verticilide 1 is a cyclic depsipeptide that exhibits insecticidal activity and was isolated from the culture broth of *Verticilium sp.* FK-1033¹ (Figure 1).

In order to apply the microwave-assisted synthesis of peptoids via Ugi reactions developed by our groups,² we decided to perform the synthesis of a peptoid analogue of Verticilide (Figure 1).

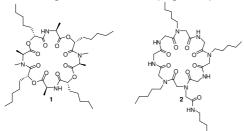
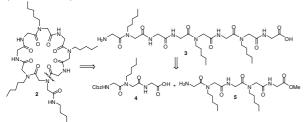


Figure 1. Verticilide (1) and its peptoid analogue (2).

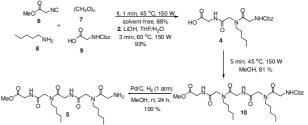
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A convergent strategy is being used for the synthesis of 2. The retrosynthetic analysis shows that the cyclic octapeptoid 2 can be obtained by macrocyclization of acyclic substrate 3, which can be assessed by the coupling of fragments 4 and 5 (Scheme 1).



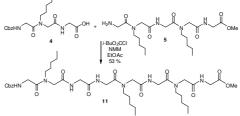
Scheme 1. Retrosynthetic analysis of cyclic octapeptoid 2.

Peptoid 4 was easily prepared by an Ugi 4component reaction (U-4CR) followed by a hydrolysis reaction (Scheme 2). Tetrapeptoid 5 was prepared using the fragment 4 in a second Ugi reaction followed by removal of the Cbz protecting group (Scheme 2). Both peptoids were obtained using a protocol previously established by our group.^{2b}



Scheme 2. Synthesis of peptoid 4 and tetrapeptoid 5.

Coupling of fragments 4 and 5 were performed using the mixed anhydride approach to give the acyclic heptapeptoid 11 in moderate yield (53%) (Scheme 3). Subsequent ester hydrolysis and removal of the *Cbz* protecting group reactions followed by macrocyclization involving Ugi three-component four-center reaction (U-3C4CR) are in progress in our laboratory.



Scheme 3. Synthesis of acyclic heptapeptoid 11.

CONCLUSION

A fast and concise synthetic route allowed the synthesis of peptoid 4, tetrapeptoid 5 and acyclic heptapeptoid 11 by Ugi consecutive reactions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

IQ-UnB, Capes, CNPg and FINEP-CT INFRA nº 0970/01.

REFERENCES

Monma, S.; Sunazuka, T.; Nagai, K.; Arai, T.; Shiomi, K.; Matsui, R.;

Molfinita, S., Sulfazuka, T., Ivaga, K., Alai, T., Ghiohin, K., Madou, T., Omura, S. Org. Lett. 2006, 24, 5601.
² (a) Vercillo, O. E.; Andrade, C. K. Z.; Wessjohann, L. A. Org. Lett. 2008, 10, 205. (b) Barreto, A. F. S.; Vercillo, O. E.; Birkett, M. A.; Caulfied, J. C.; Wessjohann, L. A.; Andrade, C. K. Z. Org. Biom. Chem. 2011 accepted.

14th Brazilian Meeting on Organic Synthesis – 14th BMOS – September 01-05, 2011-Brasilia, Brazil