

药物合成路线图解

舒尼替尼合成路线图解

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Graphical Synthetic Routes of Sunitinib

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舒尼替尼(sunitinib, **1**), 化学名为*N*-[2-(二乙胺基)乙基]-5-[(*Z*)-5-氟-2,3-二氢-2-氧代-1*H*-吡啶-3-基亚甲基]-2,4-二甲基-1*H*-吡咯-3-甲酰胺, 是美国辉瑞公司研发的多靶点酪氨酸激酶受体抑制剂, 其苹果酸盐于2006年在美国上市, 临床用于治疗胃肠道基质肿瘤和转移性肾细胞癌。本品是一种新型双重作用及多靶点的口服药物, 可抑制肿瘤生长和阻断肿瘤的血供, 从而使肿瘤失去继续分裂和生长的能力, 目前对其它多种肿瘤的治疗正处于临床研究阶段^[1,2]。

本文综述了**1**的合成路线, 首先介绍其关键中间体2,3-二氢-5-氟-2-吡啶酮(**2**)。

1 2的合成(图1)

1.1 5-氟吡啶(**3**)与吡啶、溴素及溴化氢形成的三溴化吡啶鎓(**4**)反应得5-氟-3,3-二溴-2-吡啶酮(**5**), **5**再经钯催化氢化脱溴得**2**^[3]。

1.2 4-氟苯胺(**6**)和次氯酸叔丁酯(**7**)作用后, 与2-甲硫基乙酸乙酯(**8**)环合得2,3-二氢-5-氟-3-甲硫基-2-吡啶酮(**9**), **9**经Raney镍氢化得**2**^[4]。

1.3 邻硝基苯乙酸(**10**)经还原后环合得*N*-羟基-2,3-二氢-2-吡啶酮(**11**)^[5], **11**经氟化试剂DAST(三氟化二乙胺基硫, **12**)氟代得**2**^[6]。

1.4 5-氟靛红(**13**)经水合肼还原得**2**^[7]。

1.5 2,4-二氟硝基苯(**14**)在强碱作用下与丙二酸二甲酯反应得2-(5-氟-2-硝基苯基)丙二酸二甲酯(**15**), **15**经钯催化氢化后环合得2,3-二氢-5-氟-3-甲氧羰基-2-吡啶酮(**16**), 3-位酯基水解后脱羧得**2**^[8]。**15**也可与LiCl作用脱酯得5-氟-2-硝基苯乙酸甲

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酯(17), 17经铁粉还原闭环得2^[9]。

1.6 5-氟-2-甲基苯胺(18)经(Boc)₂O保护氨基得N-(5-氟-2-甲基苯基)氨甲酸叔丁酯(19), 19经异丁基锂作用, 通入CO₂得5-氟-2-(叔丁氧甲酰胺基)苯乙酸(20), 20在酸性条件下脱氨基保护基并环合得2^[10]。

2 1的合成(图2)

2.1 乙酰乙酸叔丁酯(21)在亚硝酸钠和乙酸作用下肟化得22, 22的肟基还原为氨基后与乙酰乙酸乙酯(23)环合得吡咯化合物24^[11,12]。酸性条件下选择性水解、脱羧, 得25, 25在POCl₃和DMF作用下在5-位引入醛基得26, 26在碱性条件下水解得5-醛基-2,4-二甲基-1H-吡咯-3-羧酸(27)^[12,13]。也可以由24直接经原甲酸三乙酯和三氟乙酸作用得26, 再水解得27^[11]。27与2经羟醛缩合得30, 再与N,N-二乙基乙二胺(28)进行酰胺化反应得1^[11,13]。27也可先与28进行酰胺化得过渡态29后与2缩合得1^[12,14]。

也可由23经亚硝酸钠和乙酸肟化, 再经还原后闭环得吡咯化合物31^[15], 再经选择性水解得32后于酸性条件下脱羧得25^[16]。

2.2 二乙烯酮(33)与28反应得到34, 与22进行环合得吡咯化合物35, 酸性条件下水解脱羧得36, 36依次与氯甲基二甲基氯化铵(37)和2反应得1^[12,17]。

35也可在原甲酸三乙酯和三氟乙酸作用下将叔丁酯直接转化为醛基得38, 再与2进行羟醛缩合得1^[17]。

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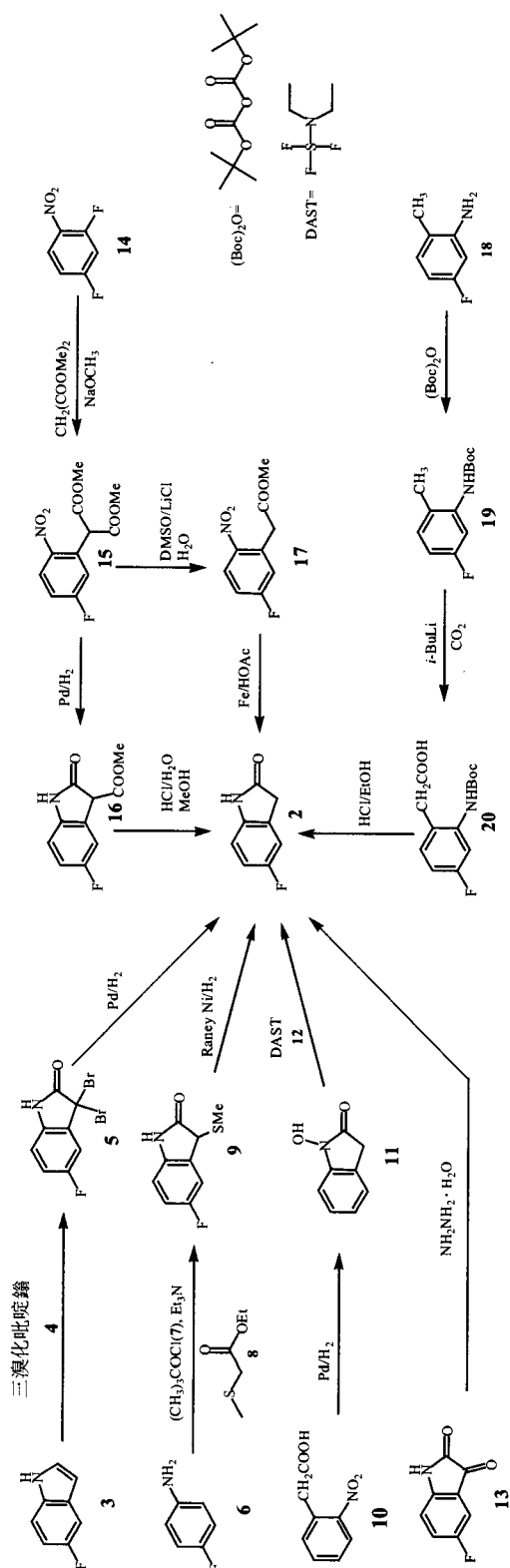


图1 2的合成路线

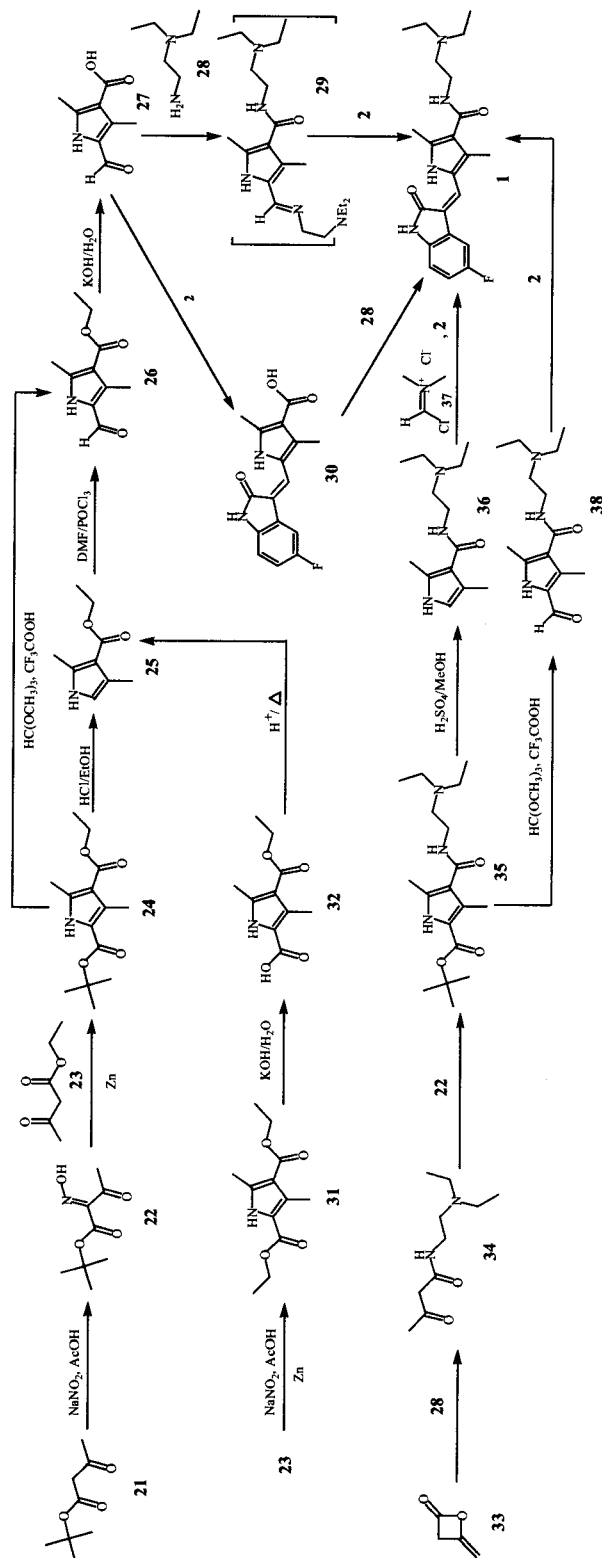


图2 1的合成路线图解