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Asymmetric synthesis and receptor activity of chiral simplified resiniferatoxin (sRTX) analogues as transient receptor potential vanilloid 1 (TRPV1) ligands

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ABSTRACT

The chiral isomers of the two potent simplified RTX-based vanilloids, compounds **2** and **3**, were synthesized employing highly enantioselective PTC alkylation and evaluated as *h*TRPV1 ligands. The analysis indicated that the *R*-isomer was the eutomer in binding affinity and functional activity. The agonism of compound **2*R*** was comparable to that of RTX. Docking analysis of the chiral isomers of **3** suggested the basis for its stereospecific activity and the binding mode of **3*R***.

The transient receptor potential V1 (TRPV1) receptor[1] is a molecular integrator of nociceptive stimuli and functions as a non-selective cation channel with high Ca^{2+} permeability. The receptor is activated by protons,[2] heat,[3] endogenous inflammatory mediators[4,5] and natural vanilloids such as capsaicin (CAP)[6] and resiniferatoxin (RTX).[7] Its activation leads to an increase in intracellular Ca^{2+} that results in excitation of primary sensory neurons and ultimately the central perception of pain.

RTX has proven to function pharmacologically as an ultrapotent agonist for TRPV1, for example displaying 10^3- to to 10^4-fold greater potency than the prototypic agonist capsaicin.[8] In order to find a simple surrogate of RTX, we initially analyzed the pharmacophores of RTX based on previous SAR investigations and proposed a pharmacophoric model in which the principal pharmacophores were the 4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl (A-region), C_{20}-ester (B-region), orthophenyl (C_1-region) and C_3-keto (C_2-region) groups.[9] On the basis of this model, we have extensively investigated simplified RTX surrogates embodying the principal pharmacophores of RTX to find potent agonists[9,10] as well as antagonists[11–13]

These extensive efforts identified the template of *N*-(3-acyloxy-2-benzylpropyl)-*N*′-benzyl thiourea as an optimized surrogate of RTX. Compounds **2** and **3** represent the prototypic agonist and antagonist with high affinity as simplified RTX-based vanilloids in the rat TRPV1/CHO system.[10,13] Their key pharmacophores are color-coded to show their correspondence with the pharmacophores of RTX (Fig. 1). Since the C-region of compounds **2** and **3**, viz. the 3-pivaloyl-2-(4-*t*-butylbenzyl)propyl group, has a chiral center, its active enantiomer is expected to make a stereospecific interaction with the receptor as previously observed in a series of propanamides.[12]

Here we describe the asymmetric syntheses and receptor activities of the chiral isomers of **2** and **3** as well as modeling analysis using our human TRPV1 homology model to explain the stereospecific activity of the compounds.

The A-region of compound **2** was synthesized from vanillin in 4 steps (Scheme 1). The hydroxyl of vanillin (**4**) was protected and the product then reduced to give alcohol **5**. The hydroxyl of **5** was converted to the azide with diphenylphosphoryl azide and then transformed to the corresponding isothiocyanate **6** using carbon disulfide and triphenyphosphine.[14] The A-region of compound **3** was prepared from commercially available **7** in 3 steps

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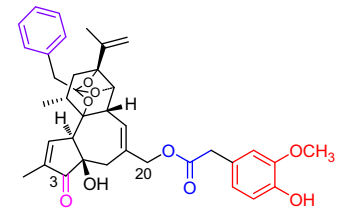
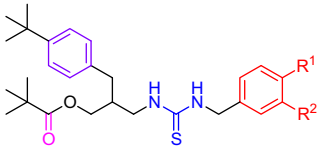
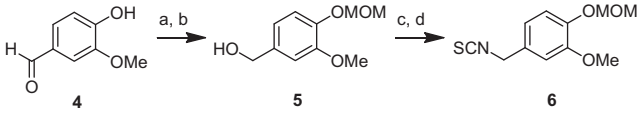


1 Resiniferatoxin (RTX)



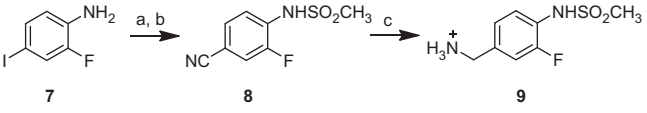
2 R^1=OH, R^2=OCH_3
3 R^1=$NHSO_2CH_3$, R^2=F

Figure 1. Resinifertoxin (RTX) and simplified RTX (sRTX).



4 **5** **6**

Scheme 1. Synthesis of the A-region of compound **2**. Reagents and conditions: (a) DIEA, MOMCl, CH2Cl2, rt, 2 h, 99%; (b) NaBH4, LiCl, THF, EtOH, 0 °C, 1 h , 99%; (c) DPPA, DBU, toluene, rt, 1 h, 99%; (d) CS2, PPh3, THF, reflux, 2 h, 60%.



7 **8** **9**

Scheme 2. Synthesis of the A-region of compound **3**. Reagents and conditions: (a) MsCl, pyridine, rt, 2 h, 98%; (b) Zn(CN)2, Pd(PPh3)4, DMF, 150 °C, 15 h, 85%; (c) 2 M BH3-SMe2 in THF, reflux, 3 h then 1 M HCl, reflux, 15 h, 92%.

(Scheme 2). The amine of **7** was mesylated and then its iodide was converted into the corresponding nitrile to provide nitrile **8**, which was reduced to afford the amine **9**.

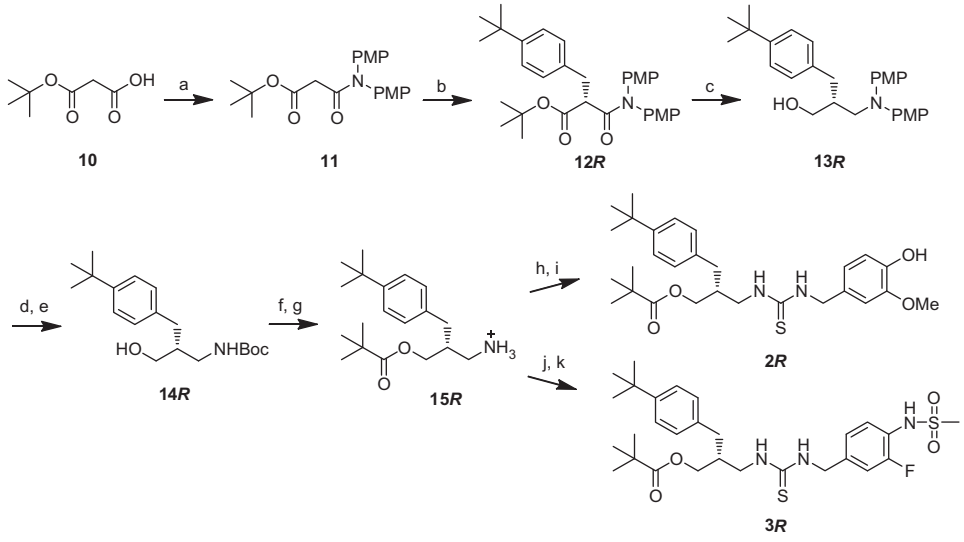
The asymmetric synthesis of the C-region utilized the highly enantioselective phase-transfer catalytic mono-alkylation of malonamic ester as a key step, previously reported by Park and Jew et al. (Schemes 3 and 4).[15] The substrate for asymmetric alkylation, *N*,*N*-bis(p-methoxyphenyl) malonamide *tert*-butyl ester (**11**), was prepared from malonic monoester **10**. The phase-transfer catalytic α-alkylation of **11** in the presence of (*R*,*R*)-3,4,5-trifluorophenyl-NAS bromide using 4-*t*-benzyl bromide afforded the highly enantioselective **12*R*** (99%, 92% ee). The $LiAlH_4$ reduction of **12*R*** produced the 3-aminopropanol **13*R***, whose di-PMP protecting group was converted into the corresponding Boc group to give **14*R***. The alcohol of **14*R*** was pivaloylated and then the *N*-Boc group was deprotected to yield the C-region amine **15*R***. Finally, the coupling of **15*R*** with isothiocyanate **6** followed by MOM-deprotection provided the final compound **2*R***. The amine of **15*R*** was converted to the corresponding isothiocyanate, which was coupled with amine **9** to provide the final **3*R***.

To prepare the corresponding ***S***-isomers, the phase-transfer catalytic α-alkylation of **11** employing (*S*,*S*)-ligand provided **12*S*** with high enantioselectivity (99%, 99% ee). With **12*S***, the same routes used in Scheme 3 produced the final **2*S*** and **3*S***, respectively. The structures and optical purities of final compounds were confirmed by spectroscopic data and chiral HPLC.[16]

The binding affinities and potencies as agonists/antagonists of the synthesized TRPV1 ligands were assessed in vitro by a binding competition assay with [^{3}H]RTX and by a functional $^{45}Ca^{2+}$ uptake assay using human TRPV1 heterologously expressed in Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, as previously described.[17,18] The results are summarized in Table 1, together with the potencies of RTX, I-RTX and racemates **2** and **3**.

The receptor activities of compounds **2** and **3** were previously reported for the rat TRPV1/CHO system[10,13] and are reported here for human TRPV1 compared to the activities of RTX and I-RTX. Compound **2** proved to be a potent agonist for *h*TRPV1 with K_i = 6.1 nM and EC_{50} = 1.34 nM; it was thus within ca. 5- and 1.5-fold of the potency of RTX in binding affinity and agonism, respectively, with human TRPV1. Compound **3** was a potent *h*TRPV1 antagonist with K_i = 23 nM and $K_{i(ant)}$ = 122 nM, which was ca. 2- and 20-fold less potent than I-RTX in binding affinity and antagonism, respectively.

Analysis of the chiral isoforms indicated that the *R*-isomer was the more active isomer for both compounds **2** and **3**. In the case of



10 **11** **12*R*** **13*R*** **14*R*** **15*R*** **2*R*** **3*R***

Scheme 3. Syntheses of (*R*)-sRTX isomers Reagents and conditions: (a) 4,4′-dimethoxydiphenyl amine, EDC, DMAP, CH_2Cl_2, rt, 20 h, 98%; (b) (*R*,*R*)-3,4,5-trifluorophenyl-NAS bromide, 4-*t*-butylbenzyl bromide, 50% KOH, toluene, −40 °C, 24 h, 99%; (c) $LiAlH_4$, dibutyl ether, reflux, 1 h, 70%; (d) CAN, H_2O, CH_3CN, 0 °C, 30 min; (e) 8 N NaOH, Boc_2O, rt, 7 h, 60% for 2 steps; (f) $C(CH_3)_3COCl$, DMAP, CH_2Cl_2, rt, 4 h, 95%; (g) CF_3CO_2H, CH_2Cl_2, rt, 2 h; (h) compound **6**, NEt_3, CH_2Cl_2, rt, 20 h, 80% for 2 steps; (i) CF_3CO_2H, CH_2Cl_2, 0 °C, 1 h, 60%; (j) 1,1′-thiocarbonyldi-2-pyridone, NEt_3, DMF, rt, 15 h, 75% for 2 steps; (k) compound **9**, NEt_3, CH_2Cl_2, rt, 15 h, 70%.