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Original article

Enzyme-catalyzed asymmetric domino aza-Michael/aldol reaction for the synthesis of 1,2-dihydroquinolines using pepsin from porcine gastric mucosa

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ABSTRACT

An unprecedented enzyme-catalyzed asymmetric domino aza-Michael/aldol reaction of 2-aminobenzaldehyde and α,β-unsaturated aldehydes is achieved. Pepsin from porcine gastric mucosa provided mild and efficient access to diverse substituted 1,2-dihydroquinolines in yields of 38%–97% with 6%–24% enantiomeric excess (*ee*). This work not only provides a novel method for the synthesis of dihydroquinoline derivatives, but also promotes the development of enzyme catalytic promiscuity.

1. Introduction

The prevalent structure of quinoline derivatives is fundamental in heterocyclic compounds, and these key structural units have been shown to have pharmaceutical applications [1–5]. Especially 1,2-dihydroquinolines, which can be transformed to 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolines through the reduction reaction [6,7], were widely synthesized due to their special biological activity and the characteristics of the drug intermediates. To date, catalysts including transition metals [8–16], Brønsted acids [17], Lewis acids [18] and iodine [19], *etc.* have been reported for achieving 1,2-dihydroquinoline derivatives. In 2001, Shibasaki and co-workers first reported that a bifunctional Lewis acid was able to catalyze the asymmetric addition of cyanide to various substituted quinolones (isoquinoline) to give the corresponding Reissert compounds [20]. In 2003, Hamada *et al.* used *N*-protected *o*-aminobenzaldehydes and α,β-unsaturated carbonyl compounds for the preparation of 1,2-dihydroquinolines in the presence of a quaternary ammonium salt [21]. In 2007, Córdova *et al.* demonstrated the asymmetric aza-Michael/aldol reaction between 2-aminobenzaldehydes and α,β-unsaturated aldehydes for the synthesis of 1,2-dihydroquinolidines using a chiral amine catalyst [22]. Subsequently, several similar approaches for the synthesis of dihydroquinoline by chiral amine catalysts or bifunctional thiourea catalysts were independently reported [23–25]. Good yields and *ee* were reported utilizing chemical catalysis. In consideration of the great significance of 1,2-dihydroquinolidines, development of new methods with environmentally friendly and sustainable catalysts to form this important structure is still desired.

Enzymes, as a kind of green catalyst for modern organic synthesis, have attracted increased attention. Enzyme catalytic promiscuity is the functional property of an enzyme to catalyze an otherwise unnatural reaction, using the same active site responsible for its natural activity. Enzyme catalytic promiscuity widens the scope of enzyme use in organic synthesis and allows for the discovery of new synthetic methods [26,27]. Continuing research has shown that many enzymes exhibit catalytic promiscuity [28]. Some examples of the use of enzyme promiscuity, such as enzyme-catalyzed aldol [29–34], Henry [35–37], Mannich [38–42], Povarov [43] and domino reactions [44,45], *etc.* have been reported.

Pepsin, a kind of hydrolase, belongs to the family of aspartic acid protease [46,47] and is present during chemical digestion of protein. In the 1930s, Northrop crystallized swine pepsin supplying convincing evidence for its identity as a protein. The purified pepsin provided the needed evidence for confirming its peptide

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structure which is characteristic of proteins [48]. Pepsin-catalyzed aldol reactions have been developed [32,33]. Herein, we report a novel example of enzyme catalytic promiscuity using pepsin from porcine gastric mucosa to catalyze the domino aza-Michael/aldol reaction for the synthesis of 1,2-dihydroquinolidines.

2. Experimental

Pepsin from porcine gastric mucosa [EC 3.4.23.1, P7000-25g, Lot #050M1304V, powder, 49.0% protein (UV), 920 units/mg protein, and P7125-100g, Lot #SLBD7698V, powder, 18.0% protein (UV), 721 units/mg protein; one unit will produce a $\Delta A280$ nm of 0.001 per min at pH 2.0 at 37 °C, measured as TCA-soluble products using hemoglobin as substrate. (Final vol. = 16 mL. Light path = 1 cm)] were purchased from Sigma–Aldrich. Recombinant pepsin expressed in *E. coli* was purchased from Hangzhou Biosci Biotech Co., Ltd. Other chemical reagents and solvents were purchased from commercial vendors, and used without any further purification unless otherwise stated.

Flash column chromatography was carried out using 200–300 mesh silica gel at increased pressure. The NMR spectra were recorded with TMS as the internal standard in $CDCl_3$ on a Bruker Avance 600 Spectrometer (600 MHz ^1H, 150 MHz ^{13}C) at room temperature. In each case, the enantiomeric excess was determined by chiral HPLC analysis on Chiralpak AD-H, IA and Chiralcel OD-H in comparison with authentic racemates. High-resolution mass spectra were obtained using an ESI ionization source (Varian 7.0T FTICR-MS). All reactions were monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC) with Haiyang GF254 silica gel plates.

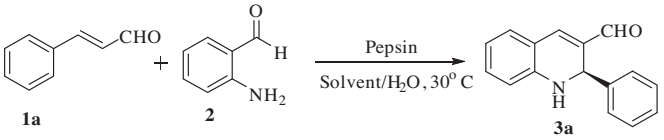
General procedure for the pepsin-catalyzed domino aza-Michael/aldol reactions: To a mixture of 2-aminobenzaldehyde (0.30 mmol), α,β-unsaturated aldehyde (0.26 mmol), pepsin (12.3 kU) and DMF (0.5 mL), deionized water (0.3 mL) was added. The resultant mixture was stirred for the specified time at 40 °C, and monitored by TLC analysis. The reaction was terminated by filtering the enzyme. Ethyl acetate was employed to wash the residue on the filter paper to assure that products obtained were all dissolved in the filtrate. The filtrate was washed with saturated brine three times, and the combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, and concentrated under vacuum. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel using a mixture of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate ratio 3:1–20:1 as eluent.

3. Results and discussion

Through a large number of screenings, we found that pepsin from porcine gastric mucosa could catalyze aza-Michael/aldol reaction of 2-aminobenzaldehyde and cinnamaldehyde. Thus, this reaction was used as a model to investigate the influence of different parameters on the pepsin-catalyzed aza-Michael/aldol reaction. In view of the fact that the reaction medium plays an important role in the enzymatic reactions [49], different solvents were screened (Table 1, entries 1–15). Based on the experimental data, pepsin showed certain catalytic activity, not only in polar solvents, but also in nonpolar solvents in the model reaction. The highest yield of 32% was obtained in 1,4-dioxane (Table 1, entry 1). The best enantioselectivity of 16% *ee* was observed in DMF, ethanol, and methanol, respectively (Table 1, entries 2, 7 and 9). Among them, the yield of 31% was obtained in DMF. Considering both yield and selectivity, DMF was selected as a suitable solvent for further investigation.

Next, to confirm the specific catalytic effect of pepsin on the aza-Michael/aldol reaction, some control experiments were performed (Table 1, entries 16–21). The blank experiment was conducted and only a trace amount of the desired product observed (Table 1, entry 16). To exclude the possibility that the catalytic activity of the pepsin for the aza-Michael/aldol reaction could arise from the catalysis of an unspecific amino acid residue on the surface of the enzyme [50], albumin from chicken egg white, representing a protein without an enzymatic function, was used as a catalyst in the model reaction, and only gave the product in 2% yield without *ee* (Table 1, entry 17). Therefore, it can be assumed that the protein surface of pepsin is predominately catalytically inactive in the process. Enzymes maintain their native tertiary structures mainly through a combination of coordinated hydrogen bonding, hydrophobic, electrostatic, steric, and other interactions [51]. Heavy metal ions, as common denaturation agents, can inactivate enzymes by reacting with some structural groups (*e.g.*, –SH groups) resulting in irreversible damage, or interacting with some amino acid residues causing changes in three-dimensional structure. Thus, metal ions Ag^+ and Cu^{2+} were employed to pretreat the pepsin, separately, and then the pretreated pepsin was used to catalyze the model

Table 1
Solvent screening and control experiments.[a]



1a 2 3a

Entry	Solvent	Time (h)	Yield (%)[b]	*ee* (%)[c]
1	1,4-Dioxane	70	32	10
2	DMF	118	31	16
3	MeCN	118	30	14
4	DMSO	118	25	14
5	*n*-Butyl acetate	118	24	2
6	Toluene	94	21	0
7	EtOH	117	20	16
8	$CHCl_3$	70	20	4
9	MeOH	70	19	16
10	Isopropyl ether	94	18	2
11	CH_2Cl_2	94	14	4
12	Solvent-free	48	11	3
13	THF	70	10	2
14	Cyclohexane	70	10	2
15	H_2O	118	8	0
16	DMF (no enzyme)	118	Trace	–
17	Albumin from chicken egg white (30 mg)	118	2	–
18	DMF + pepsin[d]	118	Trace	–
19	DMF + pepsin[e]	118	Trace	–
20	DMF + pepsin[f]	118	Trace	–
21	DMF + pepsin[g]	118	4	–
22	Pepsin (recombinant as comparison)[h]	118	45	14

[a] Unless otherwise noted, reaction conditions: cinnamaldehyde (0.26 mmol), 2-aminobenzaldehyde (0.30 mmol), pepsin (13.5 kU), solvent (0.5 mL), deionized water (0.1 mL) at 30 °C.
[b] Yield of the isolated product after silica gel chromatography.
[c] Determined by chiral HPLC.
[d] Pepsin (13.5 kU) in Ag^+ solution (0.25 mol/L) [$AgNO_3$ (42.5 mg) in deionized water (1.0 mL)] was stirred at 30 °C for 24 h, and then the water was removed by lyophilization before use.
[e] Pepsin (13.5 kU) in Cu^{2+} solution (0.25 mol/L) [$CuSO_4$ (39.9 mg) in deionized water (1.0 mL)] was stirred at 30 °C for 24 h, and then the water was removed by lyophilization before use.
[f] Pepsin (13.5 kU) in GuHCl solution (3.12 mol/L) [GuHCl (300 mg) in deionized water (1.0 mL)] was stirred at 30 °C for 24 h, and then the water was removed by lyophilization before use.
[g] Pepsin (13.5 kU) in CDI (1.85 M) [CDI (300 mg) in CH_2Cl_2 (1.0 mL)] was stirred at 30 °C for 4 h, and then dialyzed against deionized water. The water was removed by lyophilization before use.
[h] Reaction conditions: cinnamaldehyde (0.052 mmol), 2-aminobenzaldehyde (0.060 mmol), pepsin recombinant, expressed in *E. coli* (0.86 kU), DMF (0.1 mL), deionized water (0.02 mL) at 30 °C. Yield determined by HPLC analysis.