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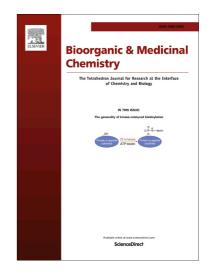
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Practical synthesis of capromorelin, a growth hormone secretagogue, via a crystallization-induced dynamic resolution

Colin R. Rose, Michael P. Zawistoski, Bruce A. Lefker, F. Michael Mangano, Ann S. Wright, Philip A. Carpino*

Abstract

A practical synthesis of capromorelin (1), a growth hormone secretagogue, is described that utilizes as a key step a crystallization-induced dynamic resolution (CIDR) of (±)-3a-benzyl-2-methyl-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-2H-pyrazolo[4,3-c]pyridin-3(3aH)-one [(±)-2] by (*L*)-tartaric acid salt formation, yielding (R)-2*L*-tartaric acid in high chemical yield (>85%) and with diastereomeric excess (de) of ~98%. Treatment of (R)-2*L*-tartaric acid with ammonium hydroxide provided (R)-2 without loss of chiral purity. In situ generated (R)-2 was coupled with (R)-3-(benzyloxy)-2-(2-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-2-methylpropanamido)propanoic acid [(R)-3] to give predominantly a single diastereomer of N-Bocprotected capromorelin [(1R,3aR)-4]. This process was used to prepare bulk quantities of capromorelin from (±)-2 to support preclinical toxicology studies.

Keywords

Capromorelin
Crystallization-induced dynamic resolution
Growth hormone secretagogue
GHS-R1a
Ghrelin mimetic

1. Introduction

Capromorelin (2-amino-N-[(1R)-2-[(3aR)-2,3,3a,4,6,7-hexahydro-2-methyl-3-oxo-3a-(phenylmethyl)-5H-pyrazolo[4,3-c]pyridin-5-yl]-2-oxo-1-[(phenylmethoxy)methyl]ethyl]-2-methyl-propanamide; $\mathbf{1}$) is an orally active growth hormone secretagogue and small molecule mimetic of ghrelin, a hormone that plays a critical role in the regulation of energy homeostasis. Capromorelin (in the form of its (L)-tartrate salt) was initially studied in human clinical trials as a treatment for frailty in elderly adults. Only modest improvements in various measures of physical performance were observed after one year in a Phase II clinical trial, insufficient to justify further clinical investment.

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