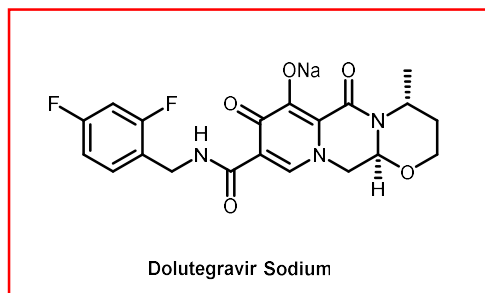
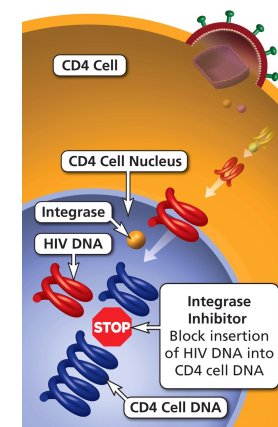




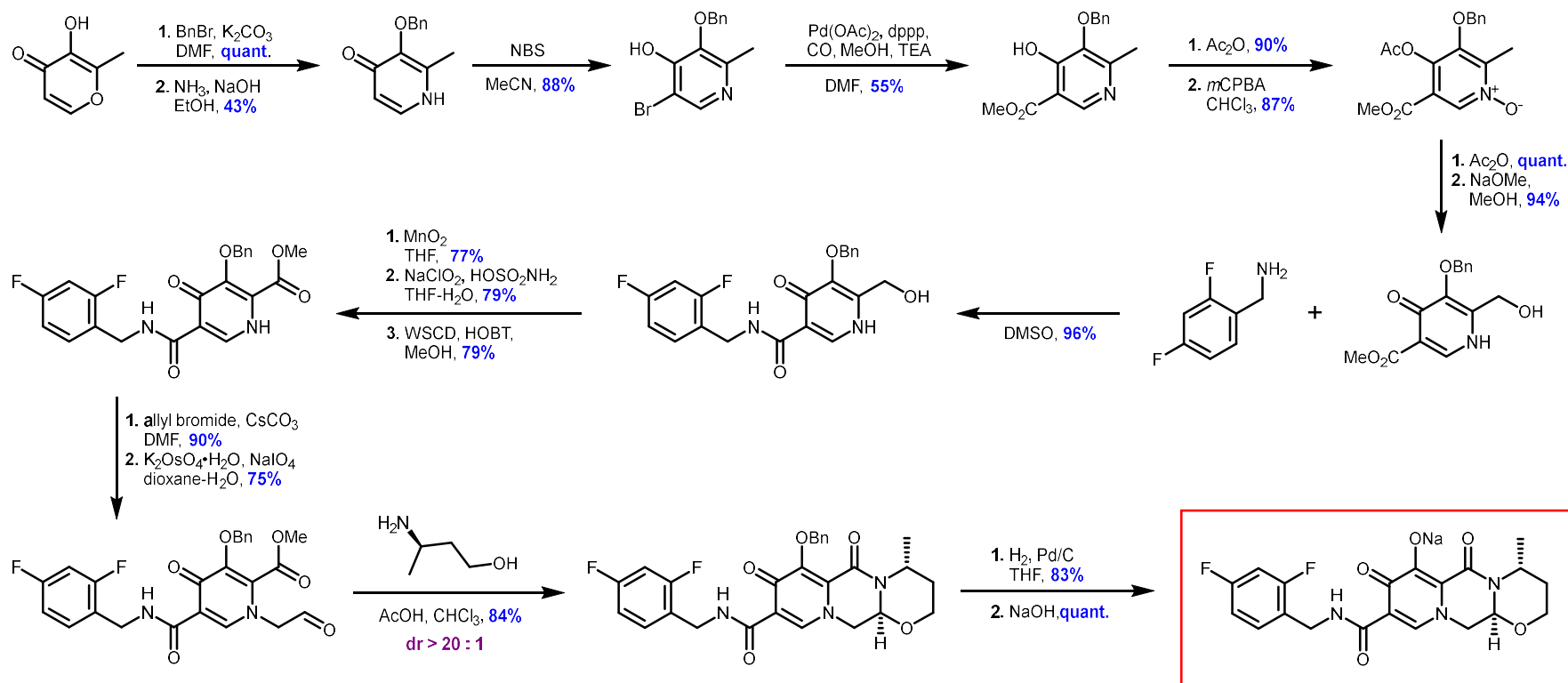
*J. Med. Chem.* **2012**, *55*, 8735–8744.  
*J. Med. Chem.* **2013**, *56*, 1124–113.  
*Org. Process Res. Dev.* **2019**, *23*, 558–564.  
*Org. Process Res. Dev.* **2019**, *23*, 565–570.



- Integrase inhibitor for HIV-1/AIDS that blocks the strand transfer step of integration in the viral genome into the host cell (INSTI)
- Two metal binding pharmacophore, chelating to both  $Mg^{2+}$  sites of the enzyme
- High antiviral activity and high genetic barrier to resistance
- $IC_{50}$  ( $^{MT4}PAIC_{50}$ ) of 38.4 ng/mL
- bioavailability of 53.4%
- 130 ng/mL of plasma concentration at 24 h postdosing ( $C_{24}$ )
- no CYP inhibition nor metabolic concerns
- FDA approved on August 12, 2013

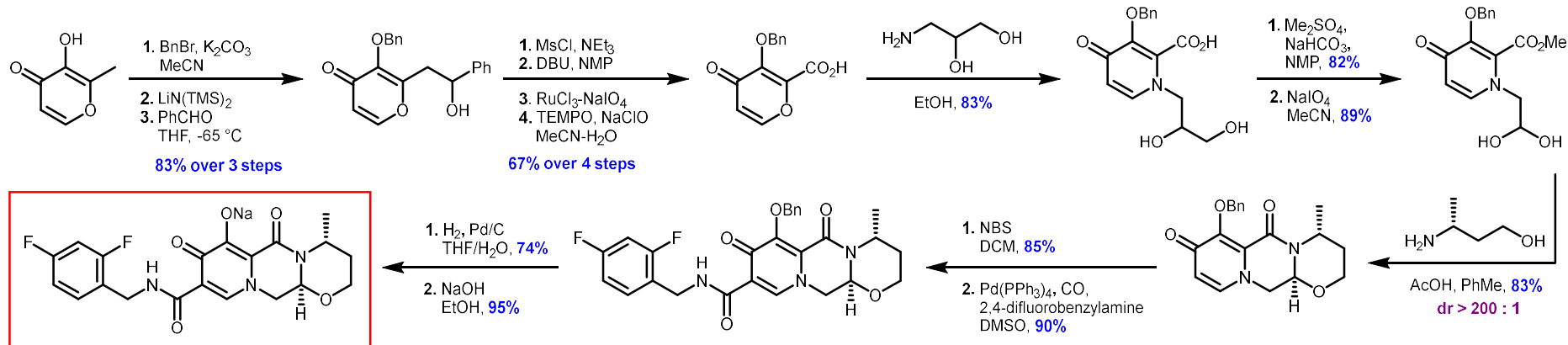


## Discovery Route:

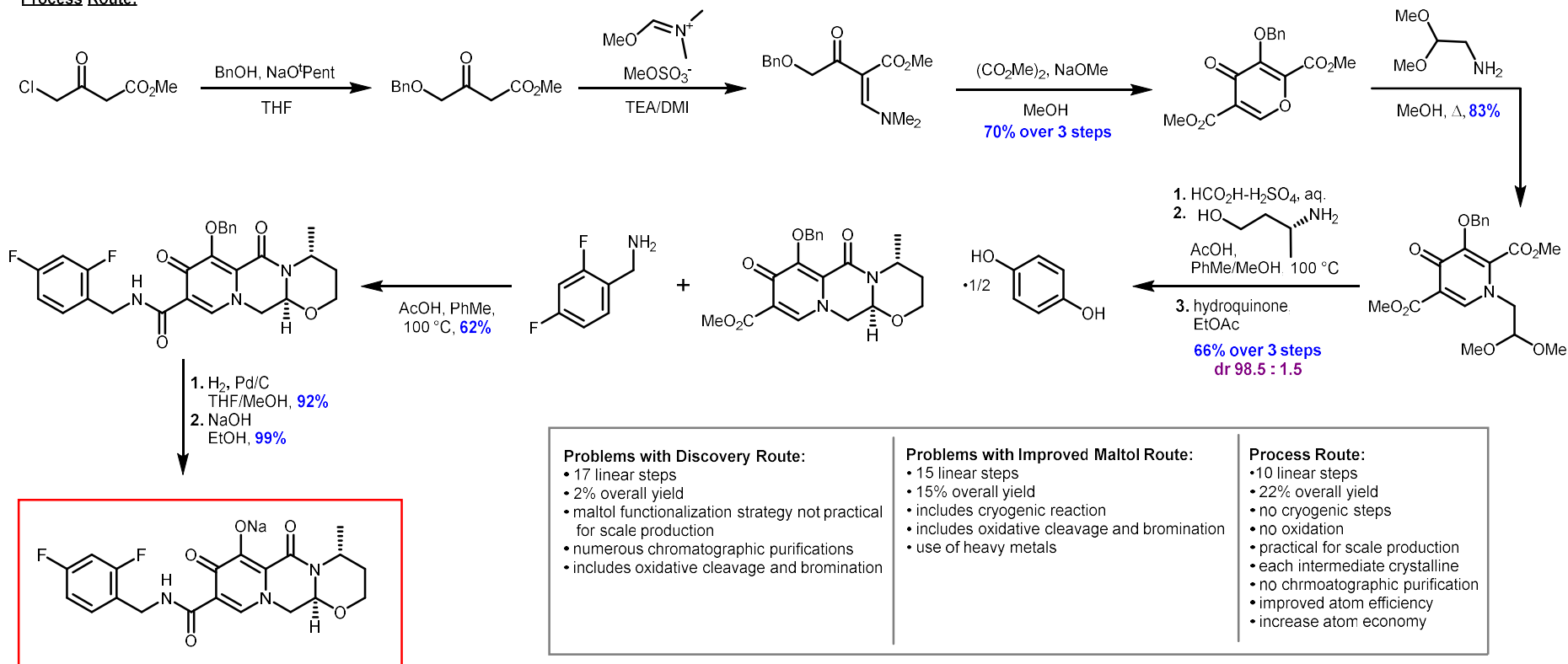


# POTW: Dolutegravir Sodium (Tivicay)

## Improved Maltol Route:



## Process Route:



### Problems with Discovery Route:

- 17 linear steps
- 2% overall yield
- maltol functionalization strategy not practical for scale production
- numerous chromatographic purifications
- includes oxidative cleavage and bromination

### Problems with Improved Maltol Route:

- 15 linear steps
- 15% overall yield
- includes cryogenic reaction
- includes oxidative cleavage and bromination
- use of heavy metals

### Process Route:

- 10 linear steps
- 22% overall yield
- no cryogenic steps
- no oxidation
- practical for scale production
- each intermediate crystalline
- no chromatographic purification
- improved atom efficiency
- increase atom economy