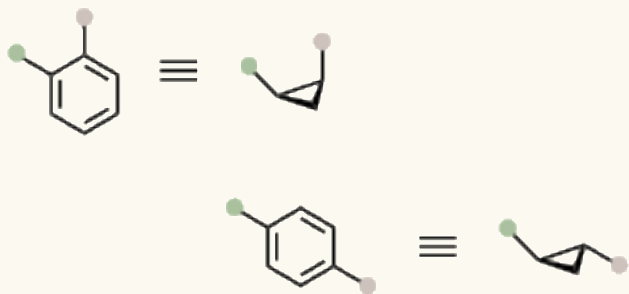
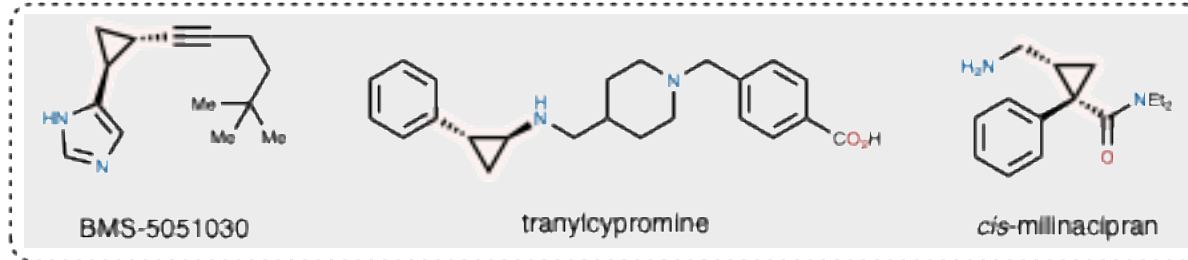
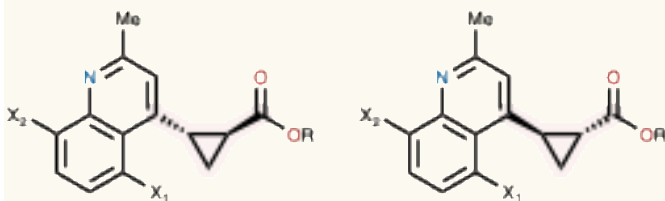


Di- and Tri-substituted Cyclopropanes in Small Molecule Drugs

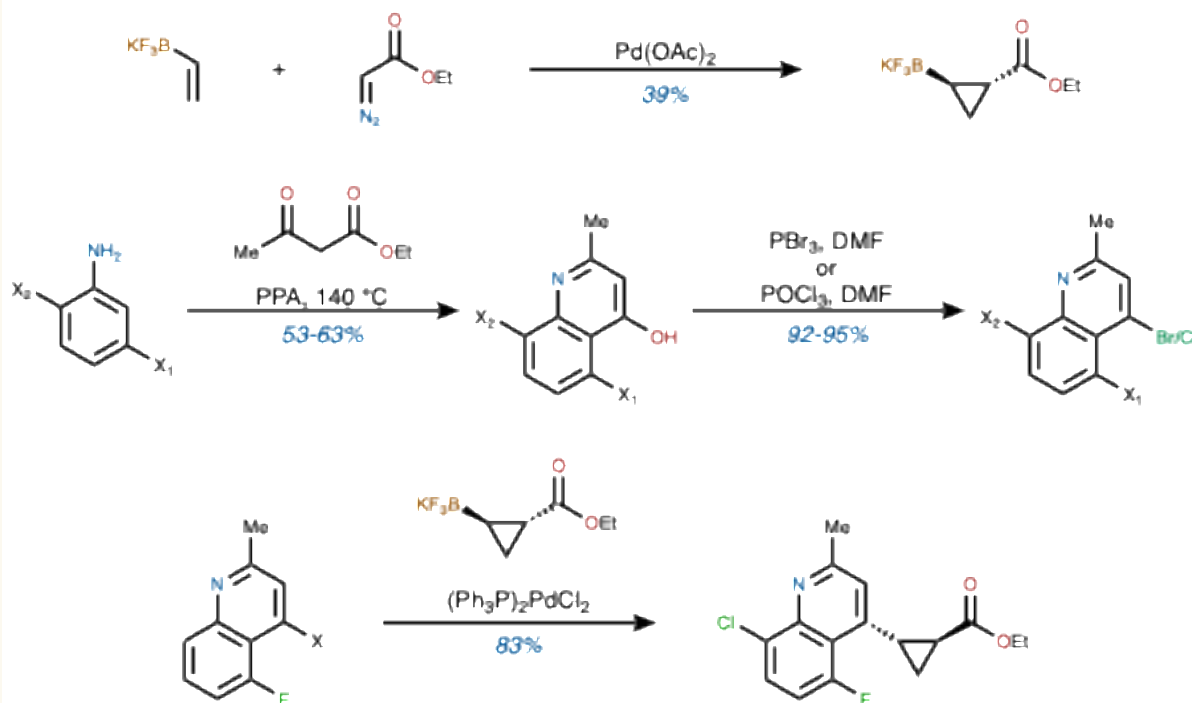
- 10th most common ring in small molecule drugs
- Provides structural rigidity while decreasing metabolic stabilities
- Known to enhance pharmacokinetics in protein ligands
- Alternative to arene linkers when other arenes are too large, flexible, unstable



Motifs of interest:



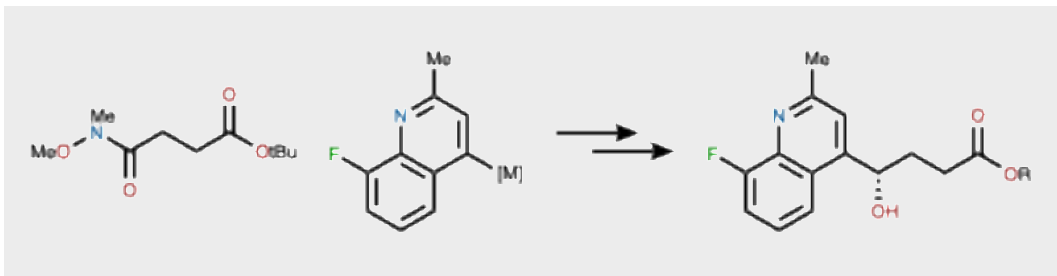
Initial Medicinal Chemistry Strategy:



Chiral SFC used to access enantiopure cyclopropanes

Alternative Failed Strategies

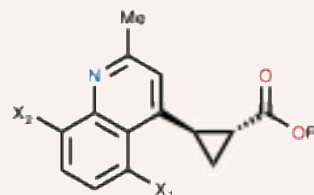
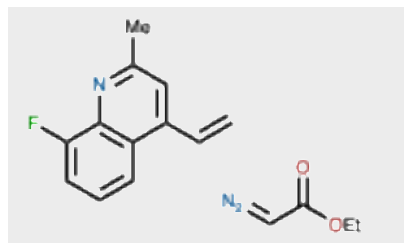
Keto-ester chiral reduction-cyclization



Strategy pitfalls:

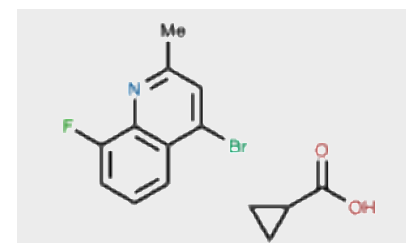
Inconclusive results
Complex mixtures
No products observed
Cost prohibitive

Asymmetric cyclopropanation

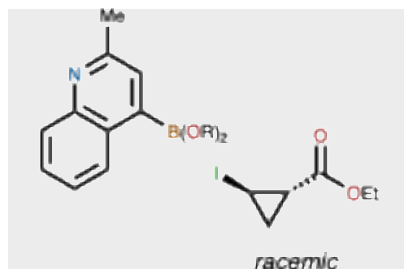


Target Motif

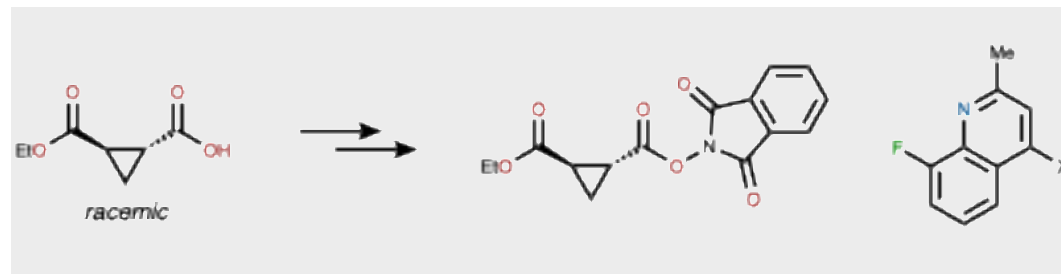
Yu C-H activated cis-coupling/epimerization



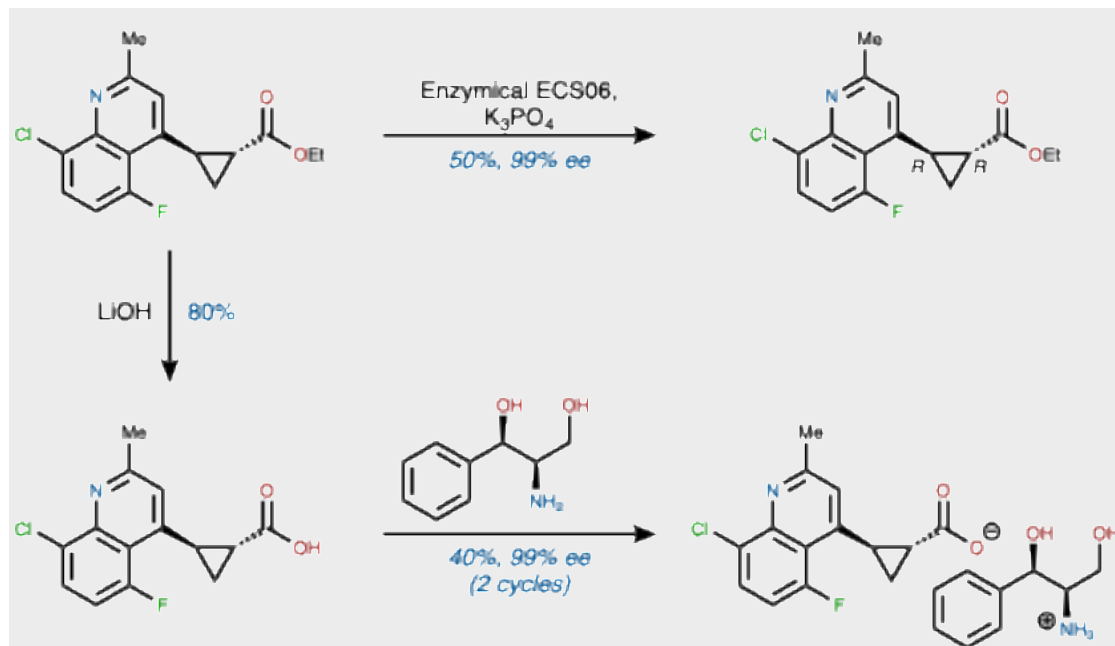
Reversed palladium catalyzed Suzuki-Miyaura



Decarboxylative 1,4-Minisci or photoredox coupling



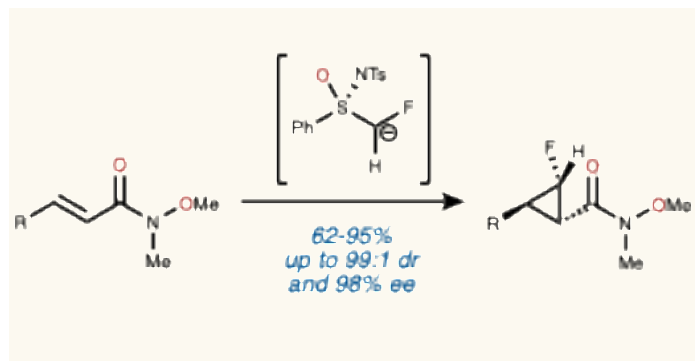
Resolution Strategies



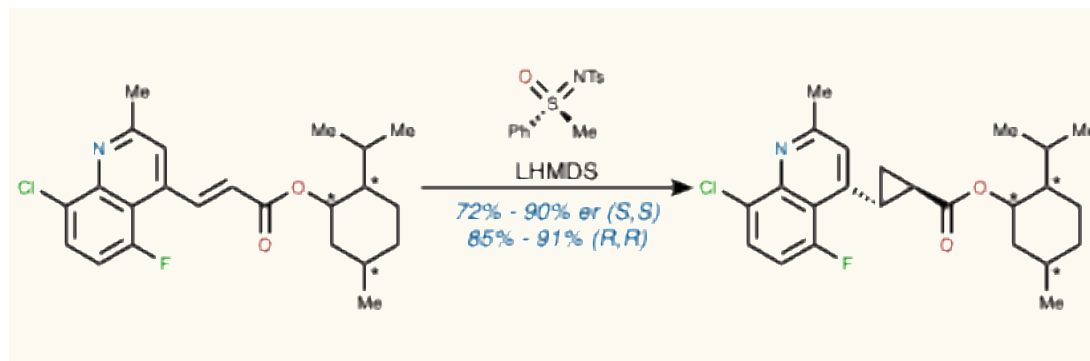
Two hits found in HTE for enzymatic resolution; however, poor aqueous solubility of substrate and limited DMSO cosolvent tolerability caused highly dilute conditions

Only the indicated diol with ethyl acetate resulted in crystal formation and allowed enrichment after two recrystallizations

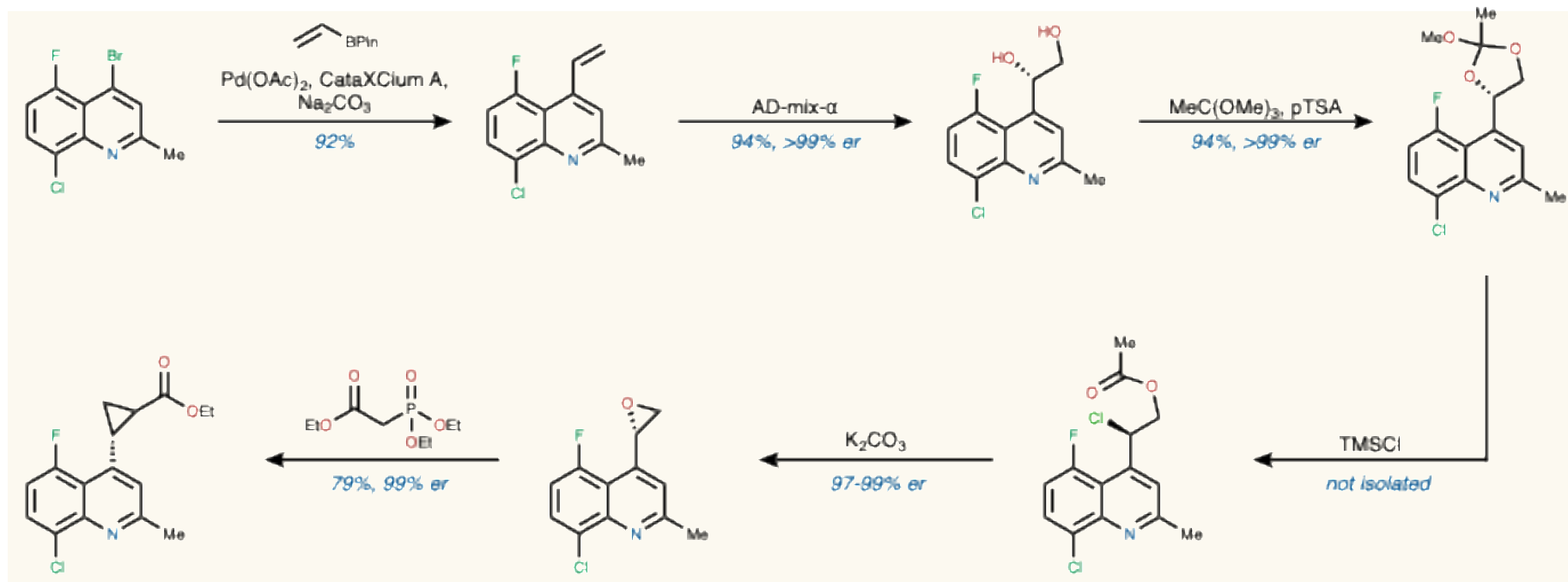
Key Precedent



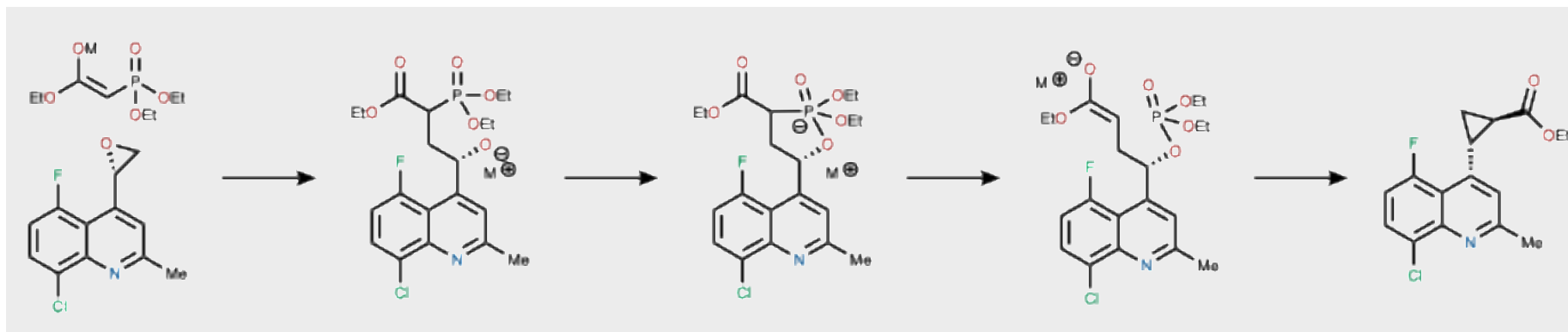
Chiral Sulfoximine and Menthyl Ester Auxiliary



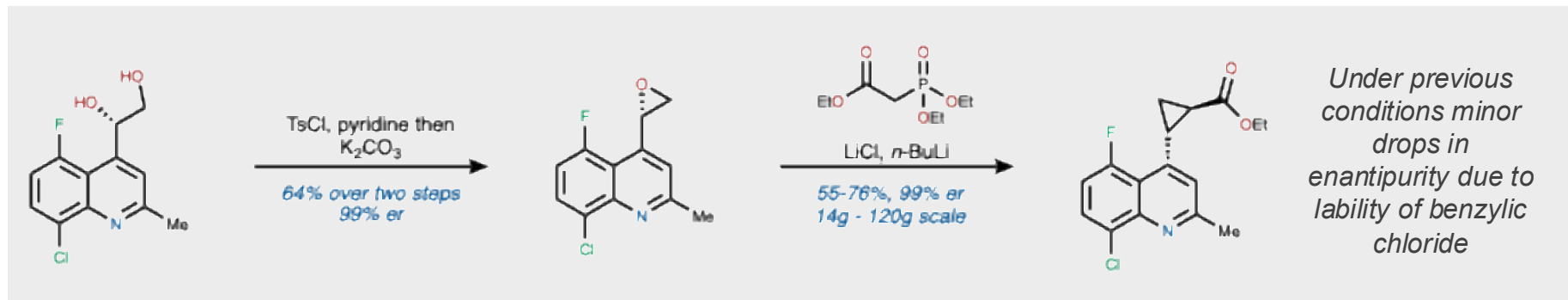
Third Generation Route – Earlier Installation of Chiral Purity



Cyclopropanation Proposed Mechanism



Improved Route to From Diol to Cyclopropane



Improved Route to Chiral Epoxide

