

# Medicinal Chemistry Case Study: Novel Macrolide Antibiotics

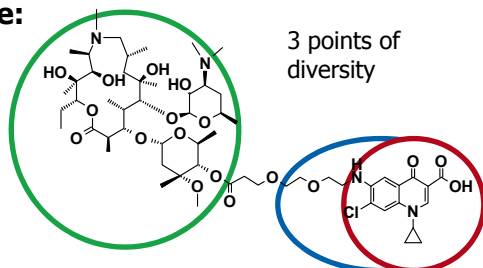
## Objective:

- Synthesis of new macrolides active towards resistant bacterial strains
- Design and implement synthesis of new macrolide analogues
- Preparation of macrolide derivative for *in vivo* studies (0.1 g scale, purity > 95.0 %, 50 g scale, purity > 98.5 %)

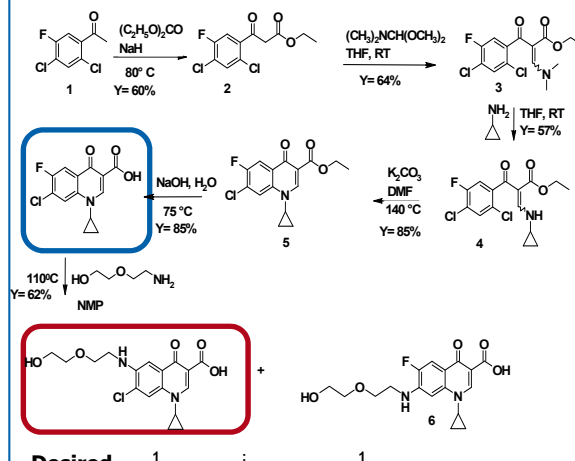
## Challenge:

- Develop suitable synthetic route for industrial production in given timeframe (3 months)

## Target molecule:



## Synthesis of quinolone intermediate



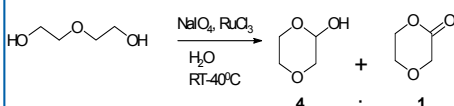
## Desired compound

Small scale synthesis:

- 0.1 g scale
- 50% of desired product in the reaction mixture
- Not suitable for scale up
- Desired compound: 6 steps & 5% overall yield

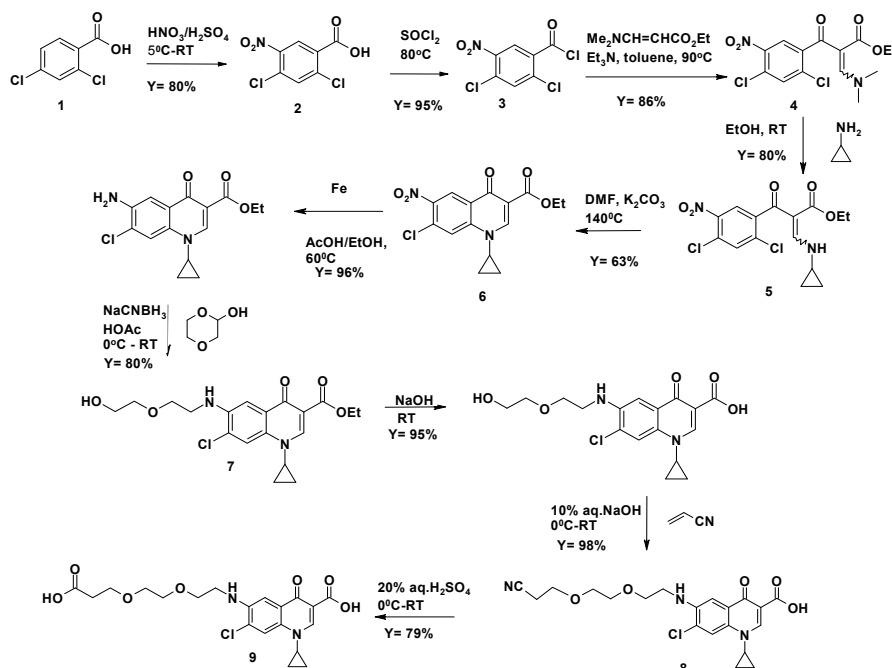
## Optimized procedure for chloroquinolone synthesis-summary

- Scale up synthesis:
- 50 g scale
- Suitable for further scale up
  - overall yield ~ 19%/10steps

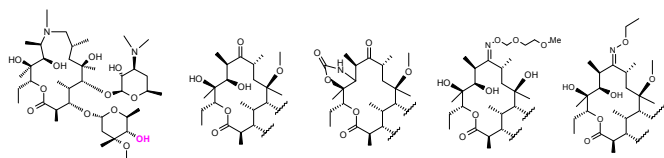


## New method for selective diethyleneglycol oxidation was developed

## Quinolone intermediate - optimized synthetic route:



## Synthesis of macrolide derivatives

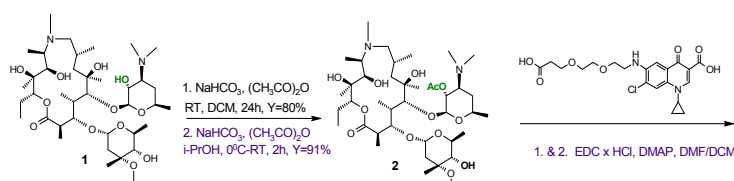


Macrolides used

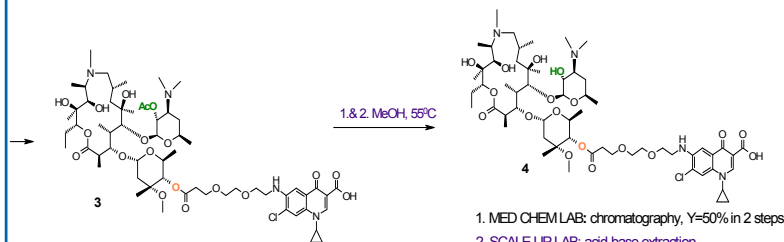
## Large scale vs small scale synthesis:

- Low b.p. solvents avoided, i-PrOH used instead of DCM
- Used isolation techniques more suitable for industrial production
- Crystallization instead of extraction
- Acid-base extraction instead of column chromatography
- Improved overall yield; 61% large scale vs 32% small scale for 3 steps

## Scale up of Azithromycin analogue



1. MED CHEM LAB: extraction, evaporation, Y= 80%  
2. SCALE UP LAB: crystallisation from H<sub>2</sub>O at pH 9.5, Y=90%, purity 99%



## Summary:

- A new macrolide antibiotic was designed and synthesised
- Synthesis of each step optimised for large scale
- Innovative chemistry of diethyleneglycol oxidation

## In vitro antibacterial activity

	<i>S. aureus</i>	<i>S. pneumoniae</i>	<i>S. pyogenes</i>	<i>S. aureus</i>	<i>S. pneumoniae</i>	<i>S. pyogenes</i>	<i>S. aureus</i>	<i>S. pneumoniae</i>	<i>S. pyogenes</i>	<i>H. influenzae</i>
	eryS	M	M	M	iMcLS	iMLS	iMLS	cMLS	cMLS	
CMPD	0,25	≤0,125	≤0,125	0,25	≤0,125	≤0,125	0,25	≤0,125	≤0,125	0,5
azithromycin	0,5	8	8	>64	>64	16	>64	>64	>64	1
telithromycin	≤0,125	0,25	0,5	≤0,125	0,25	≤0,125	≤0,125	0,25	16	2

## References

1. A.Fajdetić, et al., *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* 46 (2011) 3388–3397
2. S. Alihodzic, et al., WO2005/108412
3. A. Vinter, et al., *Synthesis*, 2 (2010) 255-258;