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 Preparation of Methyltriazolo[1,4]benzodiazepine via Oxidative Activation of a Thiolactam for the Synthesis of BET Inhibitor Molibresib
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Synthesis of Molibresib

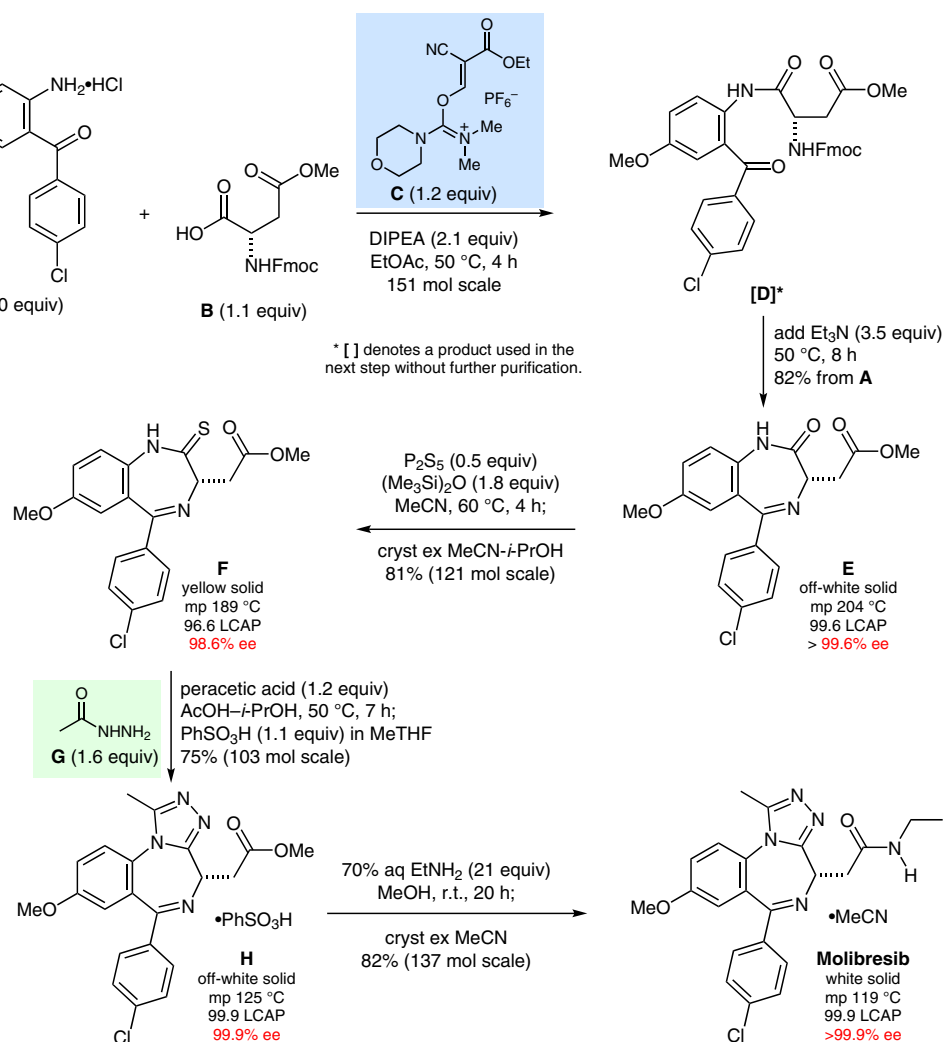
Category

Synthesis of Natural Products and Potential Drugs

Key words

molibresib
 BET inhibitor
 thiolactams
 oxidative activation
 1,4-benzodiazepine ring formation
 triazole ring formation

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Significance: Molibresib (GSK525762) is an inhibitor of the interaction between bromo and extra-terminal (BET) bromodomain proteins that is of interest for the treatment of solid tumors. The concise synthesis of molibresib depicted started with the commercially available ketone **A** and delivered 52 kg of product in 41% yield and 99.9% ee. For the discovery synthesis of molibresib, see: E. Nicodeme et al. *Nature* **2010**, *468*, 1119.

Comment: Construction of the core methyltriazolo[1,4]benzodiazepine **H** was achieved by oxidative activation of the thiolactam **F** via a sulfenic acid (RS–OH) that underwent substitution by acetylhydrazide (**G**), followed by an acid-catalyzed cyclocondensation. The mild conditions for the methyltriazole formation avoided racemization of the sensitive stereocenter.

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