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Small change for big improvement in the preparation of the key intermediate N^1, N^3 -disubstituted 1,3,5-triazone of ensitrelvir†

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In this study, the key intermediate N^1, N^3 -disubstituted 1,3,5-triazone of ensitrelvir fumaric acid, approved in Japan for the treatment of SARS-CoV-2 infection under the emergency regulatory approval system, was produced from *S*-ethylisothiurea hydrobromide and aminomethyl triazole with CDI by four-step telescoped strategy including CDI-activated, condensation, CDI-cyclization, and N^1 -alkylation. The strategy with simple conditions and operations had a total yield of 53% on a gram scale. The strategy for synthesizing the key N^1, N^3 -disubstituted 1,3,5-triazone intermediate of ensitrelvir might provide a new avenue for further research and development of ensitrelvir analogs.

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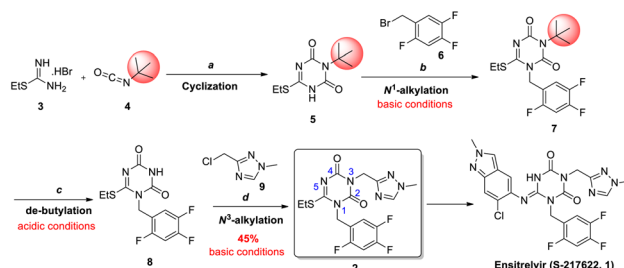
Introduction

COVID-19 is an acute respiratory infectious disease caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2),¹ which spreads rapidly. Ensitrelvir (S-217622, **1**) was considered as the first orally active, noncovalent, nonpeptidic SARS-CoV-2 3C-like protease inhibitor, which solved the limitations of peptide covalent inhibitors and had favorable drug metabolism and pharmacokinetic (DMPK) profiles for the oral agents.² On November 22nd, 2022, ensitrelvir fumaric acid was approved by the PMDA for the indication of SARS-CoV-2 infection under the emergency regulatory approval system.³

According to the process followed by the originator (Scheme 1), N^1, N^3 -disubstituted 1,3,5-triazone **2** was considered to be the key intermediate of ensitrelvir.^{2a} Starting from *S*-ethylisothiurea hydrobromide **3**, cyclization with *tert*-butylisocyanate **4** formed the 1,3,5-triazone core **5**. After N^1 -alkylation with benzyl bromide **6** under basic conditions, intermediate **7** was obtained and then de-butylated to intermediate **8** under acidic conditions. Subsequently, N^3 -alkylation with chloromethyl-triazole **9** yielded the key intermediate **2** under basic conditions. Additionally, the yield of N^3 -alkylation was limited to 45%, causing a total yield of 28% for the four steps.

Therefore, the industry-oriented process of ensitrelvir or its intermediates was highly desired and valuable, which attracted our and other researchers to develop novel synthetic strategies.⁴ However, these strategies had still several shortcomings, such as poor atom economy, cumbersome operation steps, and a large amount of waste.

To develop an atom-economical, green, and efficient synthetic strategy, we focused on the preparation of the key intermediate **2**. The 1,3,5-triazone core could be constructed from fragments A, B, and C (Scheme 2), in which fragment C (C=O) was derived from a carbonyl reagent,⁵ such as 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole (CDI).⁶ Fragments A and B might be combined by the reaction of isocyanate with *S*-ethylisothiurea, as described in the above work.^{2a,7} To improve the utilization of atoms and reduce environmental issues, herein we reported two novel strategies for synthesizing intermediate **2** based on the



Scheme 1 The strategy used for synthesizing intermediate **2** of ensitrelvir. Reagents and conditions: (a) DBU, 0 °C, 4 h, then CDI, DBU, 0 °C, 1 hour to r.t., overnight, 70%; (b) 1-(bromomethyl)-2,4,5-trifluorobenzene **6**, K₂CO₃, MeCN, 80 °C, 93%; (c) TFA, r.t., 97%; (d) 3-(chloromethyl)-1-methyl-1H-1,2,4-triazole hydrochloride **9**, K₂CO₃, DMF, 60 °C, 45%.

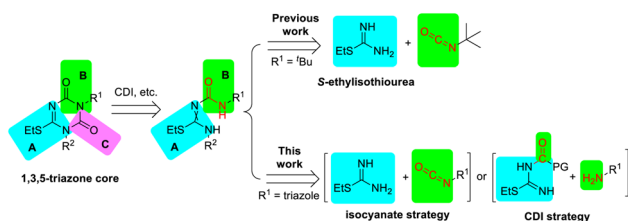
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Scheme 2 A retrosynthetic analysis for 1,3,5-triazone.

formation of 1,3,5-triazone using isocyanate or CDI, which provided -NH-CO- and -CO- respectively. In the CDI strategy, a small change with the combinations of fragments A and B presented a big improvement regardless of the total yield and efficiency.

Results and discussion

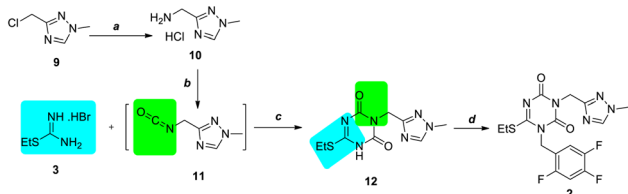
Investigation of the isocyanate strategy

Initially, to avoid the deprotection of the *tert*-butyl group in compound 7, isocyanate compound 11 containing 1,2,4-triazole scaffold was tried to use for cyclization with *S*-ethylisothiourea hydrobromide 3 (Scheme 3). Chloromethyl triazole 9 was ammonified with 25% ammonia water at 80 °C in quantity yield to produce aminomethyl triazole 10 as a hydrochloride salt, which was confirmed *via* ^1H NMR and indicated that the alkalinity of the basic form of 10 was stronger than that of ammonia. Then, commercially unavailable triazole isocyanate 11 was obtained using bis(trichloromethyl)carbonate (BTC), which was used in the next step without further purification for the instability.

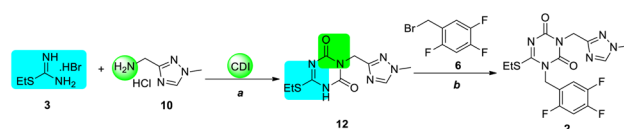
Following a process similar to that described in as Scheme 1, triazole isocyanate 11 was condensed and cyclized with *S*-ethylisothiourea hydrobromide 3 to successfully obtain N^3 -substituted 1,3,5-triazone 12 with a yield of 30%, which was then alkylated to obtain N^1, N^3 -disubstituted 1,3,5-triazone 2 in 92% yield. However, when our optimization was undergoing, the simultaneous work was reported in patent by Xu.^{4e} So we changed to the other CDI strategy.

Investigation of the CDI strategy (strategy B)

Due to the poor efficiency of the isocyanate strategy, the CDI strategy was employed for the process (Scheme 4). When *S*-



Scheme 3 Preparation of intermediate 2 using the isocyanate strategy. Reagents and conditions: (a) 25% $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, 80 °C, overnight, 90%; (b) TEA, BTC, DCM, 0 °C; (c) DBU, 0 °C, DMF; and DBU, CDI, 0 °C, 1h, then r.t., overnight, 30% for two steps; (d) 1-(bromomethyl)-2,4,5-trifluorobenzene 6, K_2CO_3 , MeCN, 92%.



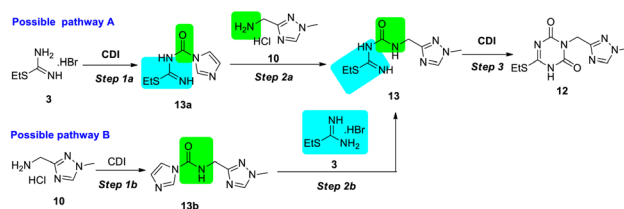
Scheme 4 Preparation of intermediate 2 using the CDI strategy. Reagents and conditions: (a) CDI, DIPEA, DMF, r.t. to 110 °C, 10%; (b) K_2CO_3 , MeCN, r.t., 90%.

ethylisothiourea hydrobromide 3 and aminomethyl triazole hydrochloride 10 were mixed with 3.5 equiv. CDI and 6.5 equiv. of *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (DIPEA), intermediate 12 was formed, which was isolated by column purification (10% yield). Then, following a process to that in the isocyanate strategy, key intermediate 2 was obtained by N^1 -alkylation in 90% yield using potassium carbonate in acetonitrile.

Preliminary optimization of the CDI strategy

(a) Optimization of intermediate 12. In our initial experiments, to simplify the process, CDI was added in one portion to the mixture of substrates in *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF). Impurities were detected by performing TLC and only 10% of intermediate 12 was isolated as above mentioned, which was probably due to the complicated reaction pathway with amine and CDI.⁸ In order to have a better understanding of the cyclization procedure, the reaction was disassembled three stages as shown in Scheme 5,⁶ the preliminary optimization was investigated for each step.

In the trial of pathway A, a lightly excessive CDI (1.1 equiv.) was used to activate *S*-ethylisothiourea 3 in the mixture of triethylamine (TEA) and tetrahydrofuran (THF), and active intermediate 13a was isolated in 90% yield. The intermediate 13a was stable under common storage condition, but decomposed in methanol. Then the ammonolysis of intermediate 13a to 13 was performed using 2.2 equiv. TEA in different solvents. The results indicated that the reaction rate and yield in DMF and dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) were higher than that in acetonitrile (MeCN) and acetone, which might be due to the differences in the solubility of aminomethyl triazole 10 in solvents. The condensation step led to the formation of intermediate 13 (80% yield). During the trials of step 3, trace product 12 was observed in the mixture of 1.5 equiv. CDI and 1.5 equiv. DIPEA in DMF at room temperature. When the reaction temperature was raised to 110 °C for 3 hours, desired product 12 was isolated with 80% yield. Instead of DMF, the reaction could



Scheme 5 Possible pathways for the synthesis of intermediate 12 by the CDI strategy.



Table 1 Screening experiments in the CDI strategy

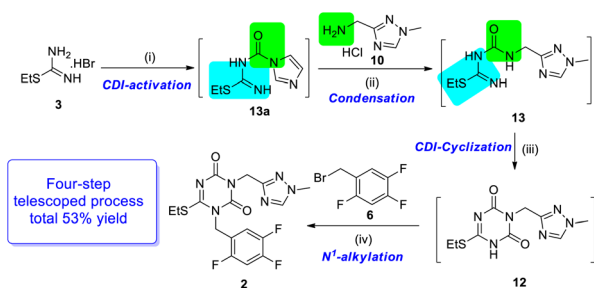
Entry	Base (equiv.) ^a	Solvent	Intermediate ^b		
			13a	13	12
1	TEA (5.5)	DMF	Well ^d	Well	Trace ^{c,e}
2	DIPEA (5.5)	DMF	Well	Well	60%
3	DBU (5.5)	DMF	Well	Well	55%
4	K ₂ CO ₃ (5.0)	DMF	Well	Well	Trace
5	DIPEA (5.5)	DMSO	Well	Well	59%
6	DIPEA (5.5)	MeCN	Well	Well	50%
7	DIPEA (5.5)	THF	Well	Trace ^e	—
8	DIPEA (5.5)	Acetone	Well	Trace ^e	—

^a The common reaction conditions were shown unless otherwise mentioned. Base (1.5 equiv.) and CDI (1.1 equiv.) were added into the mixture of **3** in solvent and stirred. After 3 hours, **10** (1.0 equiv.) and base (2.2 equiv.) were added into the reaction, and stirred at room temperature overnight. Then CDI (1.2 equiv.) and base (2.2 equiv.) were added into the reaction and stirred at 110 °C for 3 hours.

^b Monitored by TLC and isolated yield by column purification.

^c Reaction temperature was 90 °C at boiling temperature of TEA.

^d "Well" meant that the reaction ran well. ^e "Trace" meant that trace product was observed in reaction mixture.



Scheme 6 The four-step telescoped process for producing *N*¹, *N*³-disubstituted 1, 3, 5-triazone **2** using the CDI strategy. Reagents and conditions: (i) CDI, DIPEA, DMF, r.t., 2 hours; (ii) r. t., overnight; (iii) CDI, 110 °C, 3 hours; (iv) K₂CO₃, r.t. 2 hours.

occur in MeCN at 85 °C in same reaction time, but more impurities were detected. Pathway B showed similar results regarding reaction time and yield. However, monitoring the intermediate **13b** by thin layer chromatography (TLC) was difficult due to the weak colour rendering properties using common methods, and thus, for synthesizing intermediate **12**, pathway A was considered to be the better method.

In pathway A, to achieve high efficiency of the stepwise strategy with convenient monitoring, further reaction optimization was performed. In consideration that each step was performed under basic conditions, unique base and solvent were expected to screen for the three steps.

First, while screening of the base, trace product **12** was detected using TEA (Table 1, entry 1), which was probably produced due to the weak basicity or low boiling point. This was speculated by the better results of DIPEA and 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU) with stronger basicity or high boiling point (entries 2–3), but DBU presented a slightly lower yield. When K₂CO₃ was used as base, the approximate result was obtained as TEA (entry 4). After DIPEA was identified as

a preferable base, the solvents were also investigated. As shown in entries 5–8, the solvents with good dissolving capacity of aminomethyl triazole **10** gave better results.

(b) Four-step telescoped process for synthesizing *N*¹, *N*³-disubstituted 1,3,5-triazone **2.** After the combination of DIPEA and DMF was used for preparing of *N*³-substituted 1,3,5-triazone **12**, the reaction of *N*¹-alkylation with aryl benzyl bromide **6** was investigated. However, under the conditions used for the reaction, no desired product **2** was observed even under the conditions of additional 0.2 equiv. 4-Dimethylaminopyridine as catalyst or higher reaction temperature. Our findings showed that K₂CO₃ was still considered as a good choice for *N*¹-alkylation in DMF.

By further optimization, starting from *S*-ethylisothiourea hydrobromide **3**, CDI and DIPEA were added stepwise in DMF from r.t to 110 °C, and then the required K₂CO₃ was added to the reaction mixture to obtain the final product. Based on the four-step telescoped process (Scheme 6), the key intermediate *N*¹, *N*³-disubstituted 1,3,5-triazone **2** was obtained on a gram scale in 53% yield, which was almost twice of the yield (28%) achieved by the originator.

Conclusion

To summarize, the isocyanate and CDI strategies were examined for producing the key intermediate *N*¹, *N*³-disubstituted 1,3,5-triazone of ensitrelvir. Starting from *S*-ethylisothiourea hydrobromide, four-step telescoped process based on the CDI strategy with a small change provided a big improvement. The strategy gave a total yield of 53%, which was almost twice of the yield (28%) achieved by the originator. The process was atom-economical, convenient, and environmentally friendly, and conducive to further research and development.

Experimental section

All commercially available materials and solvents were used directly without further purification unless otherwise noted. Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on 0.25 mm silica gel F-254 plates. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR data were recorded with a Bruker spectrometer (400 MHz and 600 MHz) using TMS as internal standard and reported relative to residual solvent signals as follows: chemical shift (δ ppm), multiplicity, coupling constant (Hz), and integration. The multiplicities are denoted as follows: s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; m, multiplet; br, broad. The HRMS spectra were determined on a THERMO LTQ.

Isocyanate strategy

Preparation of 6-(ethylthio)-3-[(1-methyl-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methyl]-1-(2,4,5-trifluorobenzyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-(1*H*,3*H*)-dione (**2**).

(a). (1-methyl-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methanamine hydrochloride (10**).** A solution of 3-(chloromethyl)-1-methyl-1*H*-1,2,4-triazole **9** (1.0 g, 7.60 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in 25% aqueous ammonia (10 mL) was stirred at 80 °C overnight in



a sealed tube. The resulting mixture was cooled, evaporated under reduced pressure and co-distilled with ethanol to afford (1-methyl-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methanamine hydrochloride **10** (1.016 g, 6.84 mmol, 90%) as a white solid. ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 600 MHz) δ 8.63 (s, 3H), 8.56 (s, 1H), 4.03 (s, 2H), 3.87 (s, 3H). The ^1H NMR data met with the publication.⁹ ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 150 MHz) δ 157.75, 146.17, 36.41, 36.34.

(b) 3-(Isocyanatomethyl)-1-methyl-1*H*-1,2,4-triazole (11). To a solution of (1-methyl-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methanamine hydrochloride **10** (100 mg, 0.673 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in DCM (2 mL), TEA (218 mg, 2.15 mmol, 3.2 equiv.) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 5 minutes. Then bis(trichloromethyl)carbonate (66 mg, 0.222 mmol, 0.33 equiv.) was slowly added at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred for 30 min and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford 3-(isocyanatomethyl)-1-methyl-1*H*-1,2,4-triazole **11** as a white solid, which was used directly in the next step.

(c) 6-(Ethylthio)-3-[(1-methyl-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methyl]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-(1*H*, 3*H*)-dione (12). To a solution of the above white solid **11** (0.673 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in DMF (2 mL) were added *S*-ethylisothiourea hydrobromide **3** (118 mg, 0.639 mmol, 0.95 equiv.). Then DBU (108 mg, 0.707 mmol, 1.05 equiv.) was added into the mixture at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 6 hours. Then CDI (131 mg, 0.808 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) and DBU (154 mg, 1.01 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) were added successively to the reaction mixture at 0 °C, and the resulting mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h, then allowed to warm to room temperature gradually.

The reaction was evaporated under reduced pressure to afford a residue, which was purified by silica gel column chromatography (DCM: MeOH = 100 : 1 to 20 : 1) to give product **12** (54 mg, 0.202 mmol, 30%) as a white solid. ^1H NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 400 MHz): δ 12.90 (s, 1H), 8.34 (s, 1H), 4.88 (s, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.10 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.29 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H). The ^1H NMR was slightly different from that in the publication.^{4e} ^{13}C NMR (DMSO- d_6 , 150 MHz) δ 170.28, 169.25, 159.29, 145.57, 38.55, 36.20, 24.88, 14.80. HRMS (ESI+) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_6\text{O}_2\text{S}^+ [\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 269.0815, found 269.0820.

(d) 6-(Ethylthio)-3-[(1-methyl-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methyl]-1-(2,4,5-trifluorobenzyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-(1*H*, 3*H*)-dione (2). To a solution of compound **12** (100 mg, 0.373 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and 1-(bromomethyl)-2,4,5-trifluorobenzene **6** (101 mg, 0.447 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) in MeCN (2 mL), K_2CO_3 (113 mg, 0.820 mmol, 2.2 equiv.) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred for 2 hours, then diluted with saturated ammonium chloride (50 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL $\times$ 2). The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the residue, which was purified by silica gel column chromatography (PE/EA = 100 : 1 to 1 : 2) to give product **2** (142 mg, 0.344 mmol, 92%) as a white solid. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz): δ 7.95 (s, 1H), 7.17–7.09 (m, 1H), 7.00–6.90 (m, 1H), 5.24 (s, 2H), 5.17 (s, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.21 (q, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.34 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H). The ^1H NMR data met with the publication.^{2a} ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz): δ 169.66, 159.27, 156.89–153.66 (m), 151.75, 150.61, 151.28–145.60 (m), 144.39, 118.09 (dt, J = 16.3, 4.7 Hz), 117.01–115.51 (m), 105.84 (dd, J = 27.6, 21.1 Hz), 41.15 (d, J = 4.4 Hz), 39.94, 36.20, 27.35, 13.59.

CDI strategy (pathway A, step by step)

Preparation of 6-(ethylthio)-3-[(1-methyl-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methyl]-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-(1*H*, 3*H*)-dione (**12**).

(a) Preparation of intermediate 13a. To a solution of *S*-ethylisothiourea hydrobromide **3** (100 mg, 0.54 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and TEA (71 mg, 0.70 mmol, 1.3 equiv.) in THF (2 mL), CDI (114 mg, 0.70 mmol, 1.3 equiv.) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred for 2 hours. Then evaporated under reduced pressure to afford a residue, which was purified by silica gel column chromatography (PE: EA = 100 : 1 to 1 : 1) to give ethyl *N*-(1*H*-imidazole-1-carbonyl)carbamimidothioate **13a** (96 mg, 0.49 mmol) as a white solid, yield: 90%. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 400 MHz) δ 9.50 (br s, 1H), 8.35 (s, 1H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 7.20 (br s, 1H), 7.04 (s, 1H), 3.15 (q, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.42 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 100 MHz) δ 176.24, 155.47, 137.52, 129.88, 117.11, 25.81, 14.77.

(b) Preparation of intermediate 13. To a solution of **13a** (100 mg, 0.50 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and TEA (179 mg, 1.77 mmol, 3.5 equiv.) in DMF (2 mL), (1-methyl-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methanamine hydrochloride **10** (113 mg, 0.76 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. Then the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the obtained residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (DCM: MeOH = 100 : 1 to 20 : 1) to give compound **13** (96 mg, 0.49 mmol) as a white solid, yield: 80%. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 600 MHz) δ 7.96 (s, 1H), 5.93 (s, 1H), 4.49 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 2.97 (q, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.28 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (CDCl_3 , 150 MHz) δ 169.06, 163.06, 161.98, 144.19, 37.96, 36.15, 24.96, 14.77. HRMS (ESI+) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_6\text{OS}^+ [\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$: 243.1023, found 243.1029.

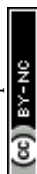
(c) Preparation of intermediate 12. To a solution of compound **13** (100 mg, 0.41 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and DIPEA (107 mg, 0.83 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) in DMF (2 mL), CDI (134 mg, 0.83 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred at 110 °C for 3 hours. Then the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The obtained residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (DCM: MeOH = 100 : 1 to 20 : 1) to give compound **12** (100 mg, 0.37 mmol) as a white solid, yield: 80%.

CDI strategy and four-step telescoped process. Preparation of 6-(ethylthio)-3-[(1-methyl-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methyl]-1-(2,4,5-trifluoro-benzyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-(1*H*, 3*H*)-dione (**2**)

To a solution of *S*-ethylisothiourea hydrobromide **3** (1.2 g, 6.73 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and DIPEA (1.3 g, 10.10 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) in DMF (10 mL), CDI (1.2 g, 7.41 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred for 2 hours and monitored by TLC (PE: EA = 1 : 1, R_f value: $\sim$ 0.6).

Into the above reaction mixture, DIPEA (1.8 g, 14.14 mmol, 2.1 equiv.) and (1-methyl-1*H*-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methanamine hydrochloride **10** (1.0 g, 6.73 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) were added successively. The resulting mixture was stirred overnight and monitored by TLC (DCM: MeOH = 20 : 1, R_f value: $\sim$ 0.2).

DIPEA (2.6 g, 20.19 mmol, 3.0 equiv.) and CDI (1.64 g, 10.10 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) were added successively into the above mixture. The resulting mixture was stirred at 110 °C for 3 hours and monitored by TLC (DCM: MeOH = 20 : 1, R_f value: $\sim$ 0.15).



The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature. K_2CO_3 (2.05 g, 14.81 mmol, 2.2 equiv.) and 1-(bromomethyl)-2,4,5-trifluorobenzene **6** (1.51 g, 6.73 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) were added successively. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours and monitored by TLC (PE: EA = 1 : 2, R_f value: ~ 0.3). After the reaction was finished, crude product was separated out by adding saturated ammonium chloride (50 mL). After filtration, the crude residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (PE/EA = 1 : 1) to give desired product **2** (1.47 g, 3.57 mmol) as a white solid in 53% yield.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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Notes and references

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