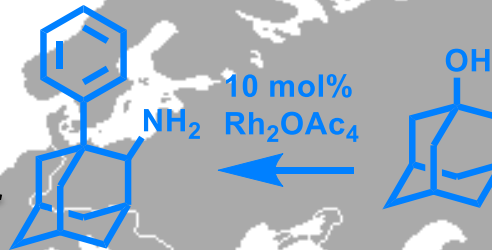
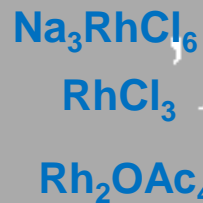


# Directed 1,2-Functionalizations of Diamondoids



**African sleeping sickness  
The loop**

antimicrobials

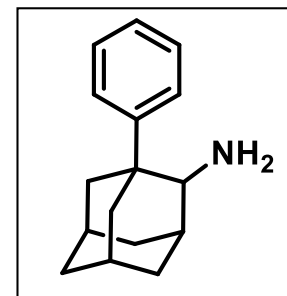
**Rhodium mine**  
(80 % of the world  
production; 20 tons/year  
for car industry)

Rh

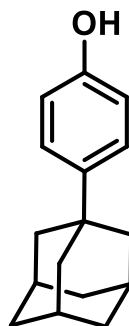
# Bio-active compounds with aryl-adamantane motif

Containing aromatic ring in the structure:

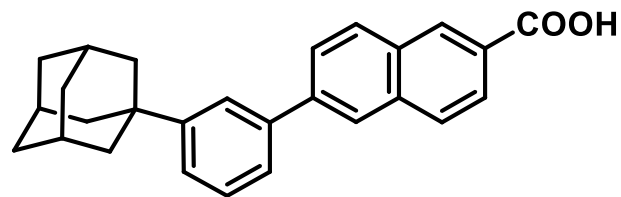
Aminoadamantanes with Trypanocidal activity (African sleeping sickness)  
(*this compound is as potent as commercial rimantadine* )



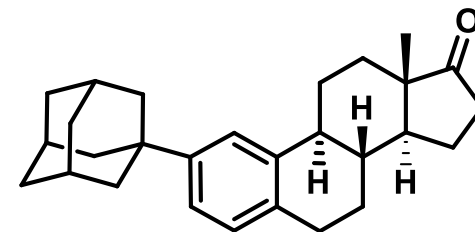
Sigma receptors (opioid receptors)



Ligands for estrogen receptors



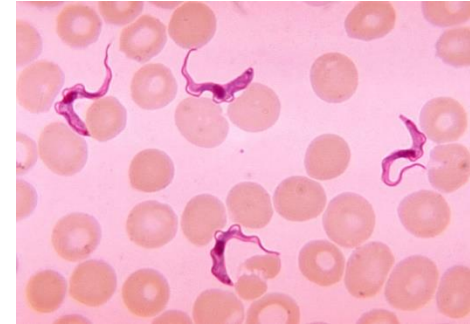
Adamantane-substituted retinoids



# Sleeping sickness

*Disease:*

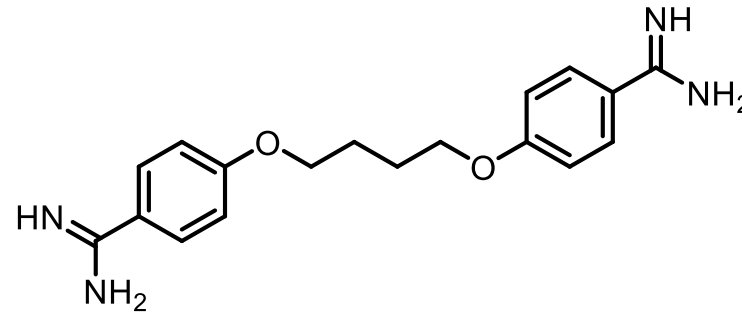
**African trypanosomiasis** or **sleeping sickness** is a parasitic disease of humans and other animals. It is caused by protozoa of the species *Trypanosoma brucei* transmitted by the bite of an infected tse tse fly.



*Treatment:*

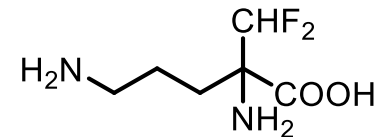
First stage:

**Pentamidine**

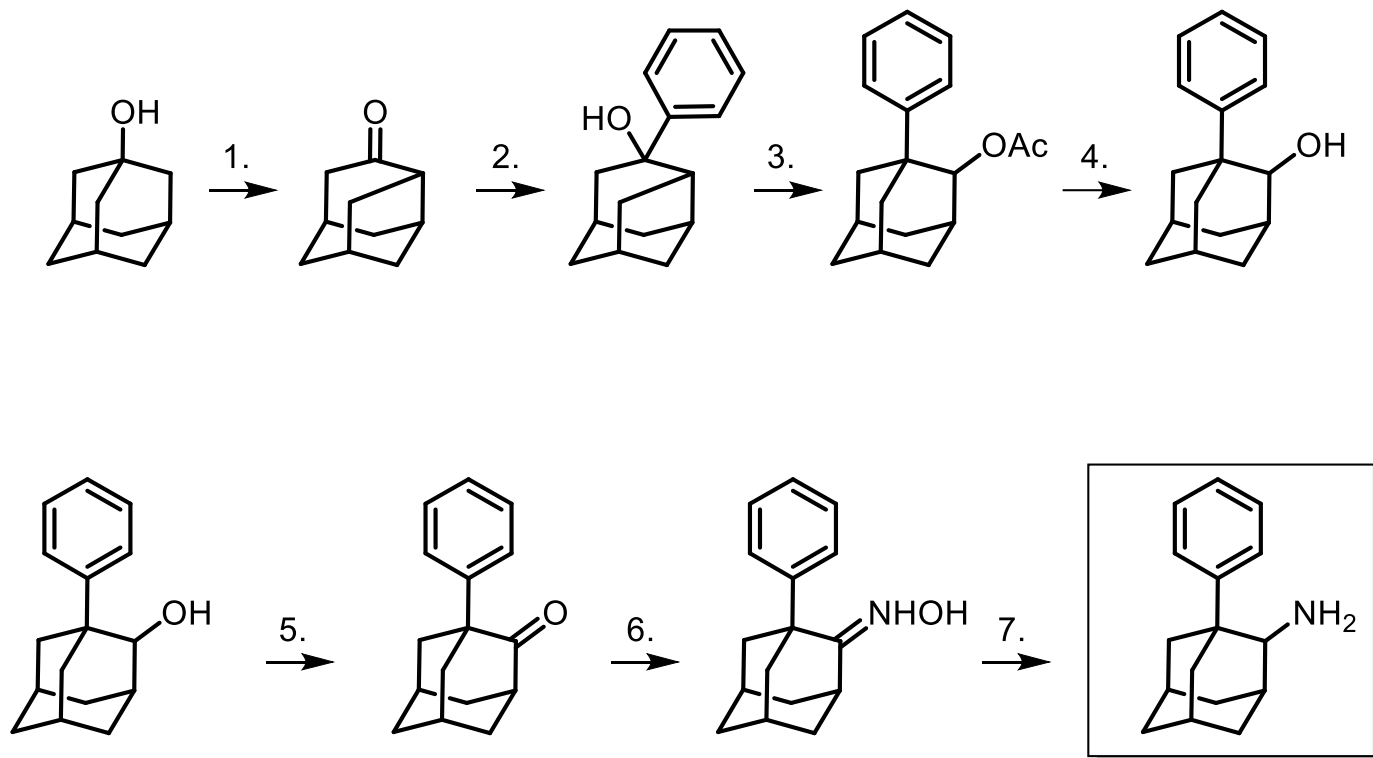


Second stage:

**Eflornithine** ( $\alpha$ -difluoromethylornithine or DFMO) is a drug found to be effective in the treatment of sleeping sickness. Manufactured by **Sanofi Aventis** and sold under the brand name Ornidyl in the USA.



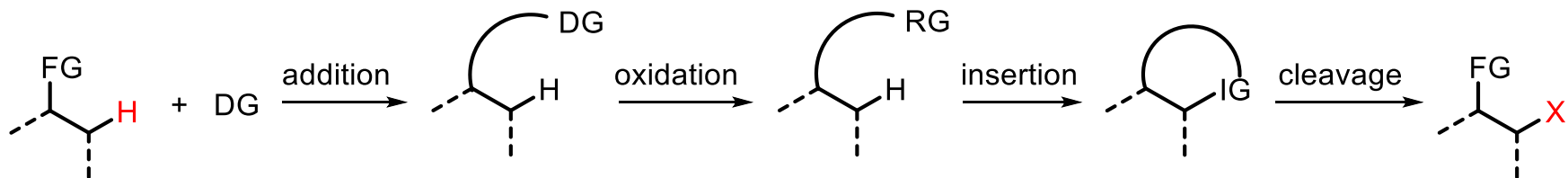
# Current synthesis



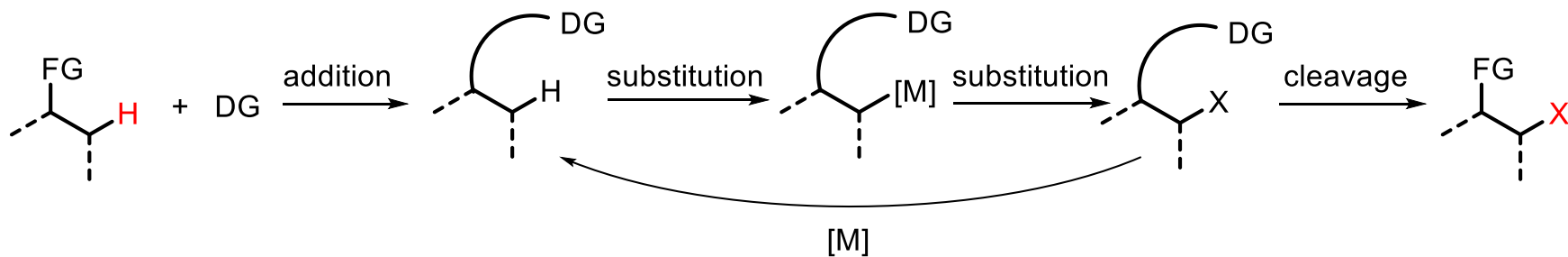
Zoidis, G.; Kolocouris, N.; Kelly, J.M.; Prathalingam, S. R.; Naesens, L.; De Clercq, E. *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* **2010**, *45*, 5022-5030.

# Two general approaches to 1,2-disubstitution pattern

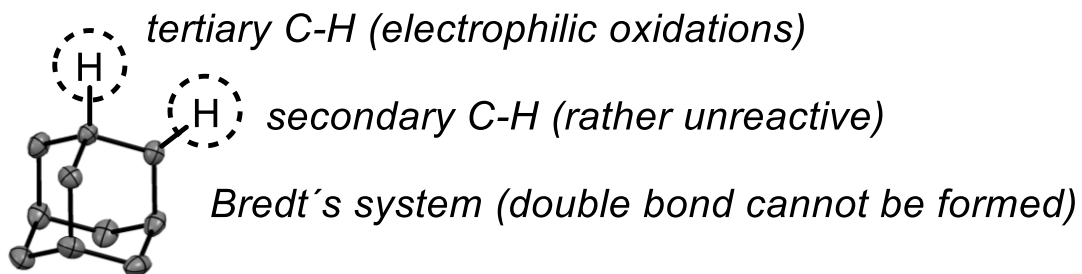
## Directed C-H oxidations



## C-H functionalisation by metal



# Features of adamantane framework



C-H bond dissociation energies:

tertiary C-H 96 kcal/mol

secondary C-H 98 kcal/mol

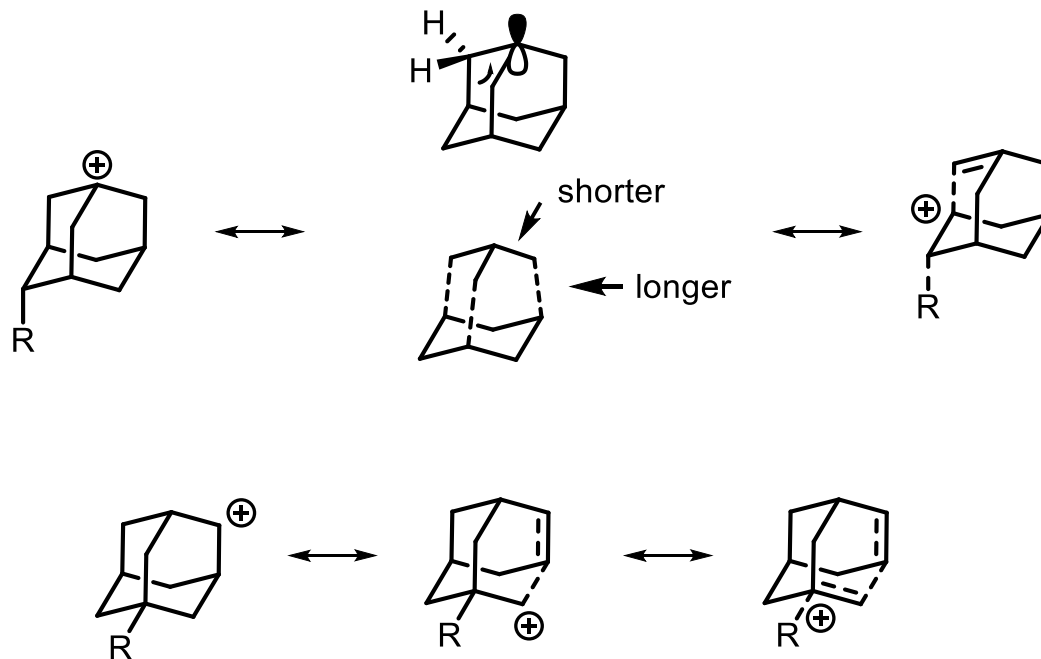
For comparison:

methane C-H 105 kcal/mol

toluene (benzyl C-H) 90 kcal/mol

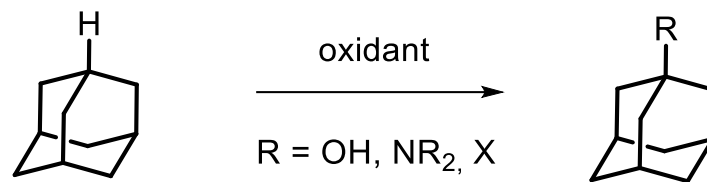
tertbutane (tertiary C-H) 96 kcal/mol

Hyperconjugation

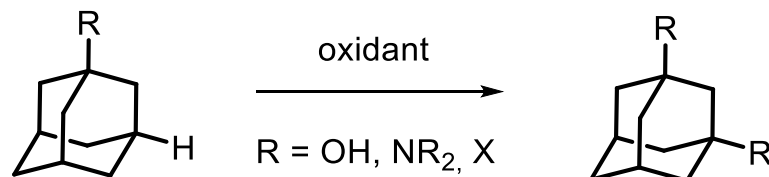


# Undirected oxidations

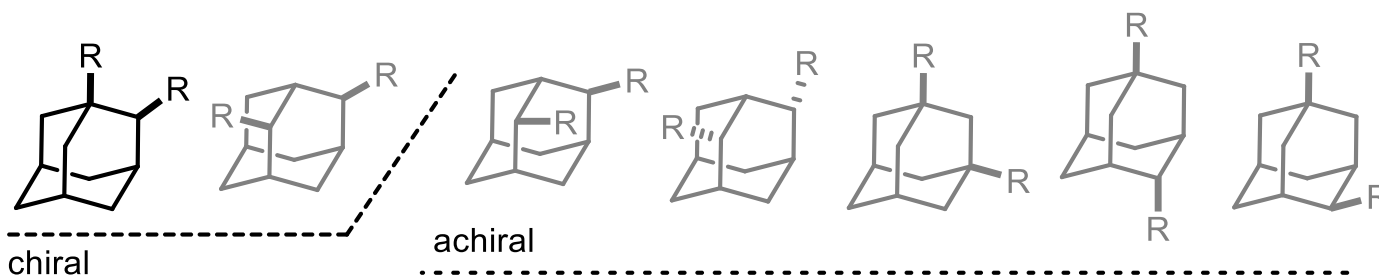
First oxidation:



Second oxidation:

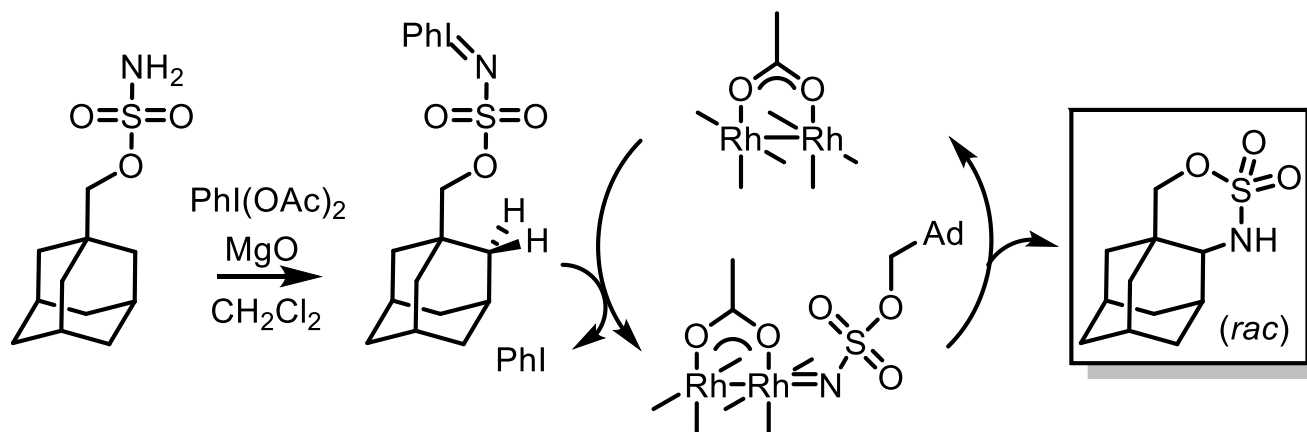


All possible stereoisomers:

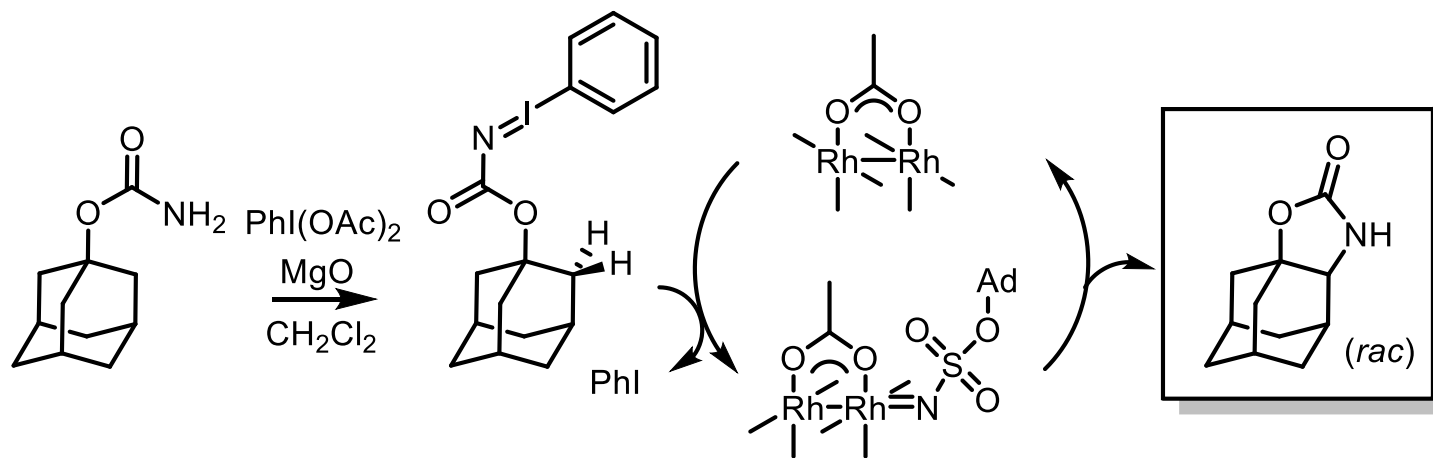


# Metal catalysed nitrenoid insertion

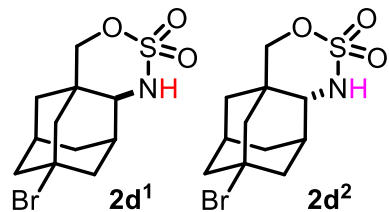
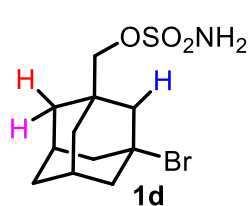
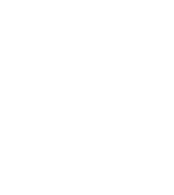
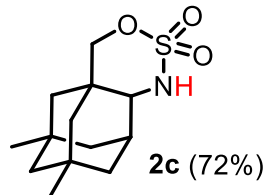
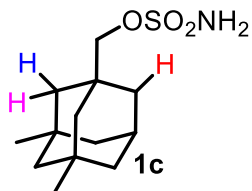
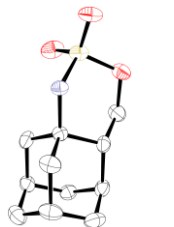
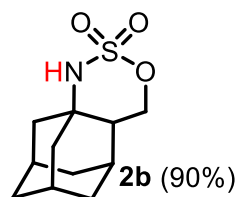
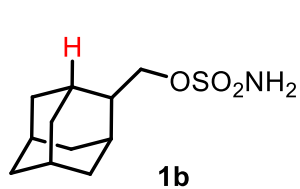
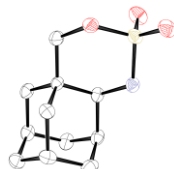
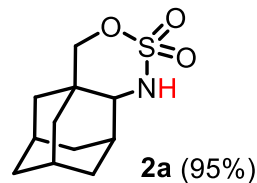
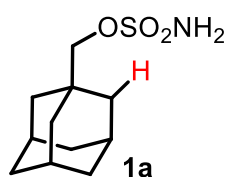
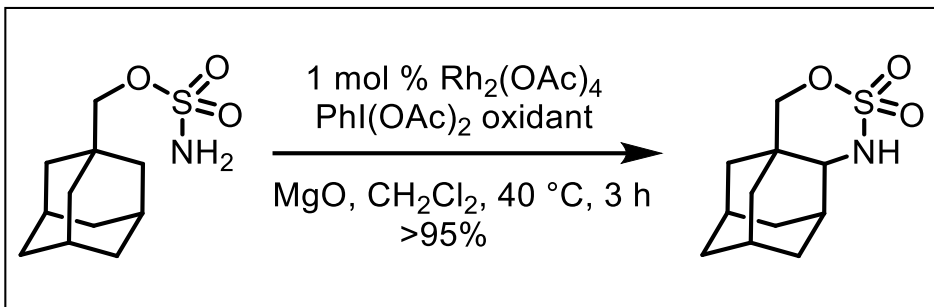
Catalytic cycle 1:



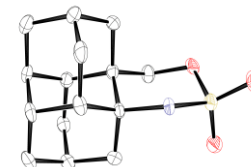
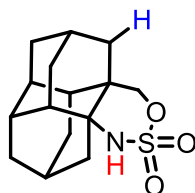
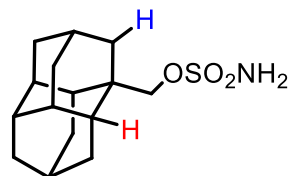
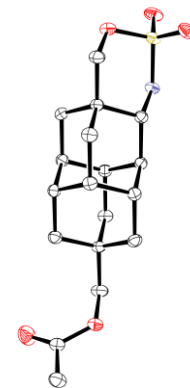
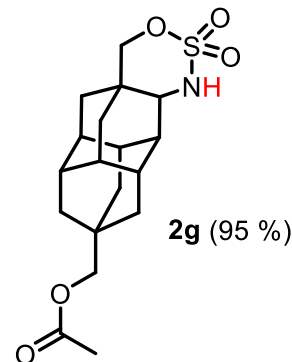
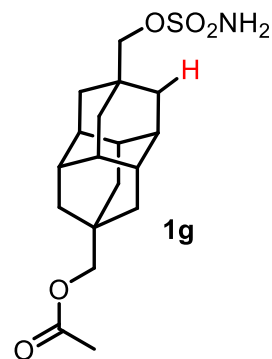
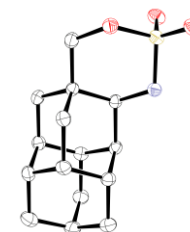
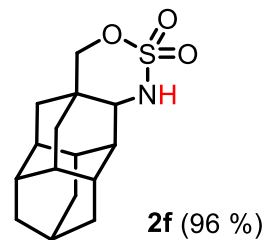
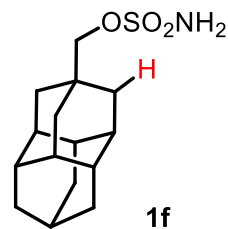
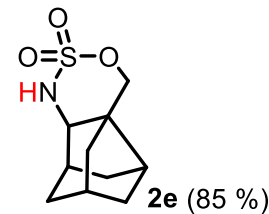
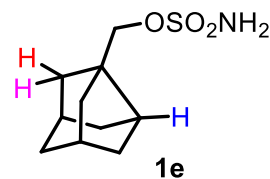
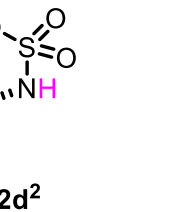
Catalytic cycle 2:



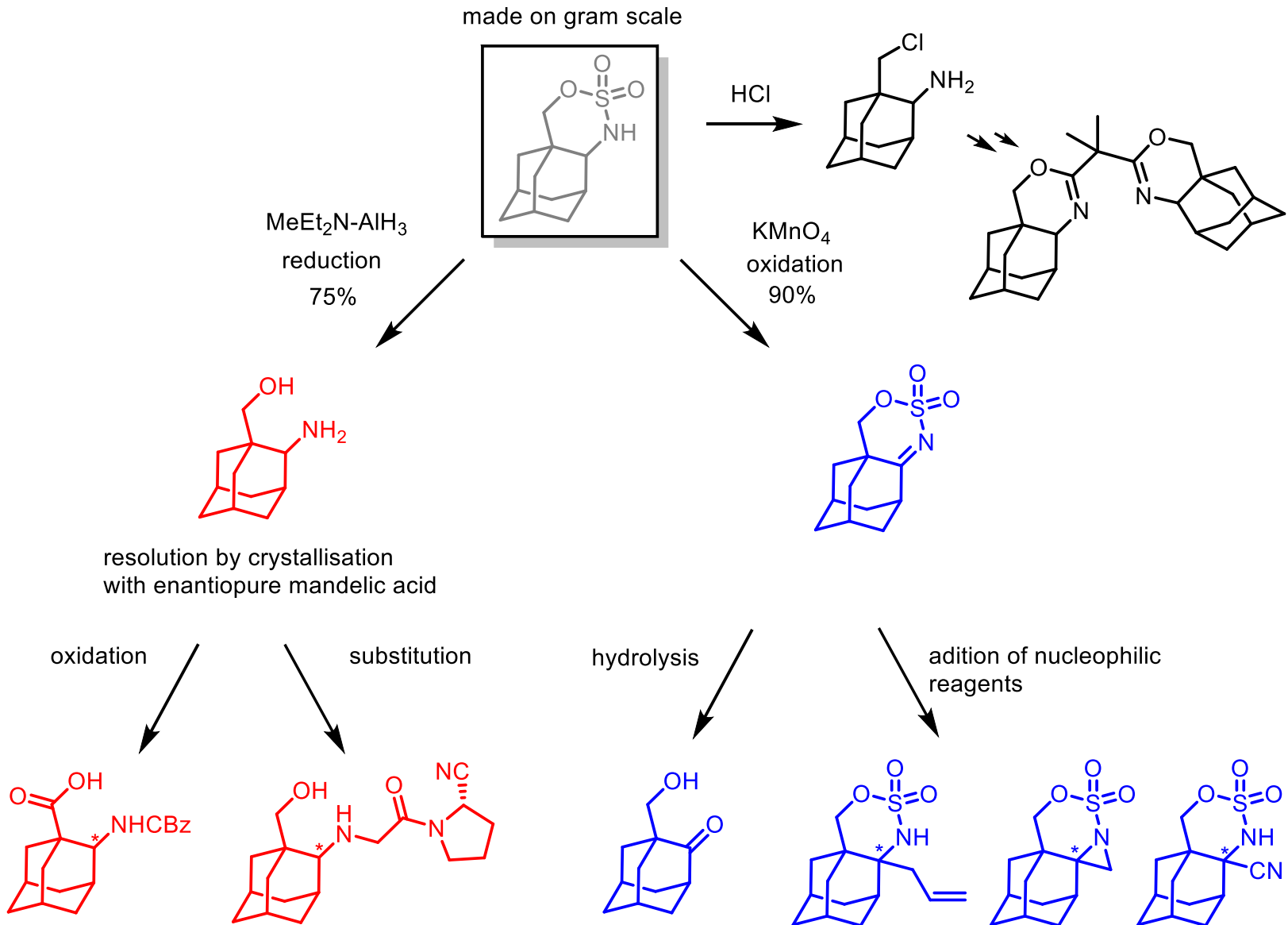
# Scope



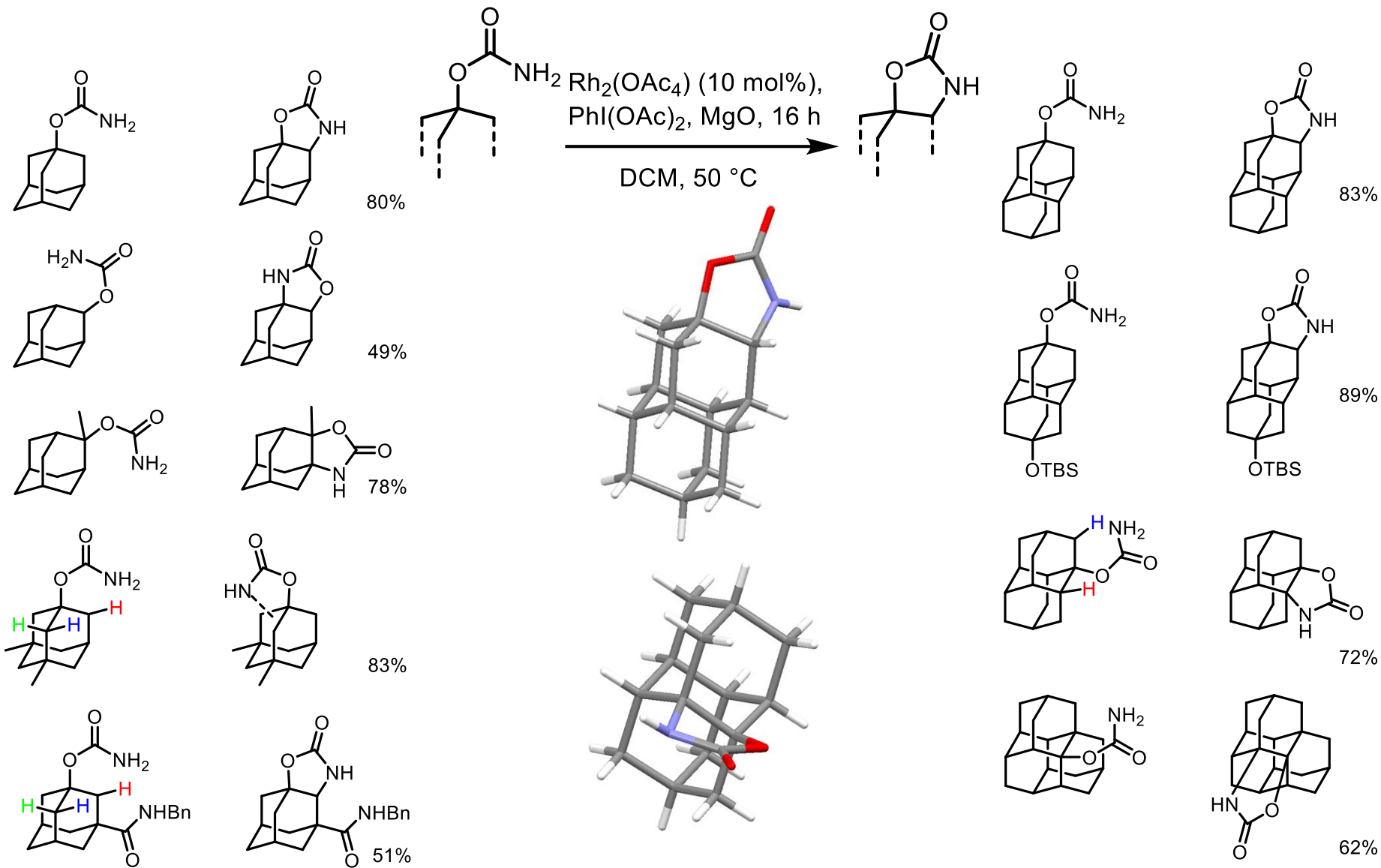
(92% combined, 1.1:1)



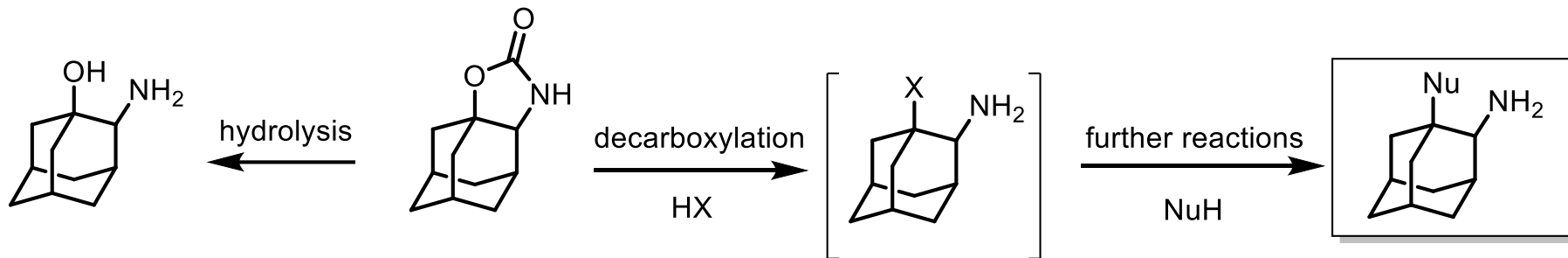
# Derivatisation



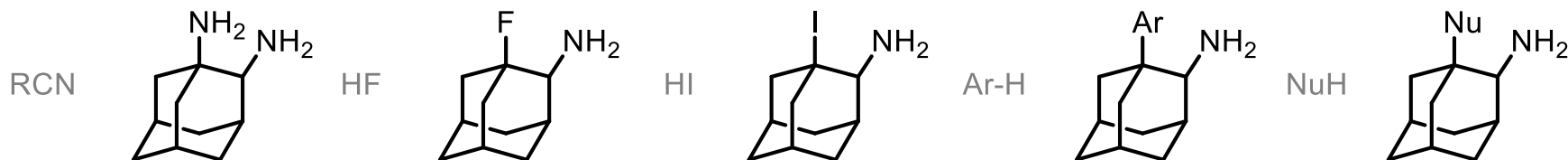
# Synthesis of oxazolidinones



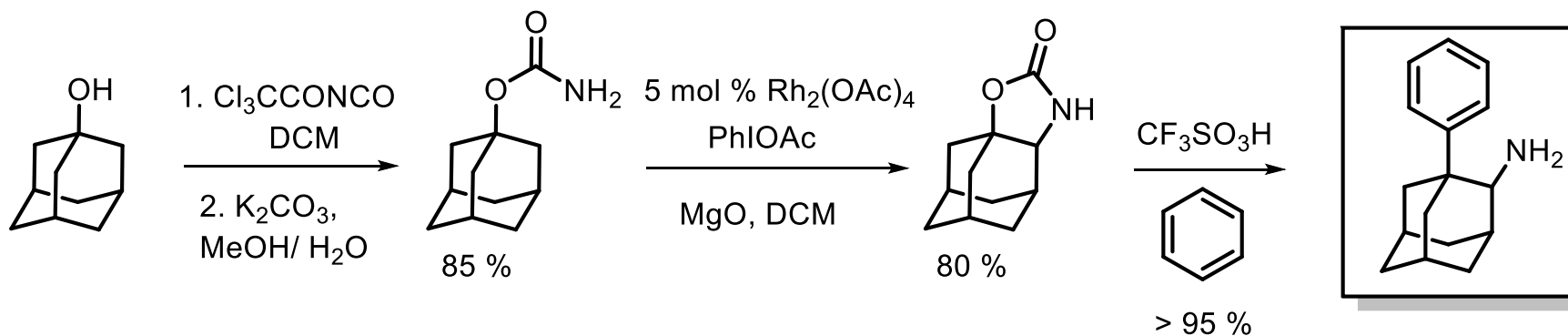
# Synthetic utility of oxazolidinones



X = nonnucleophilic anion

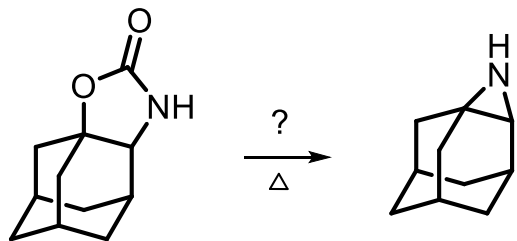


*New synthesis of compound with trypanocidal activity:*

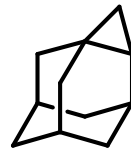


# The mechanism of decarboxylation

Pyrolysis in gas phase:

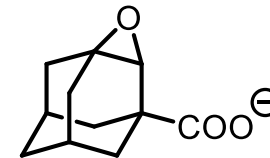


isolated



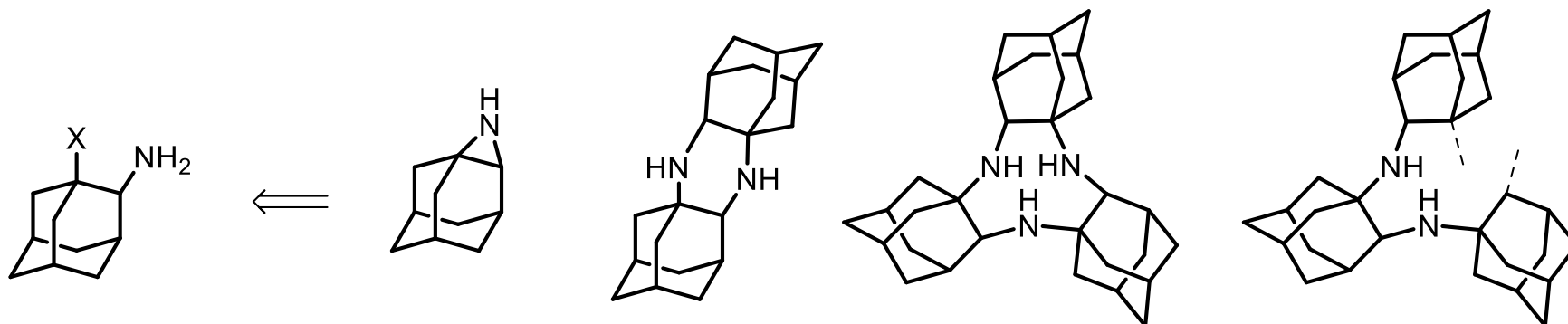
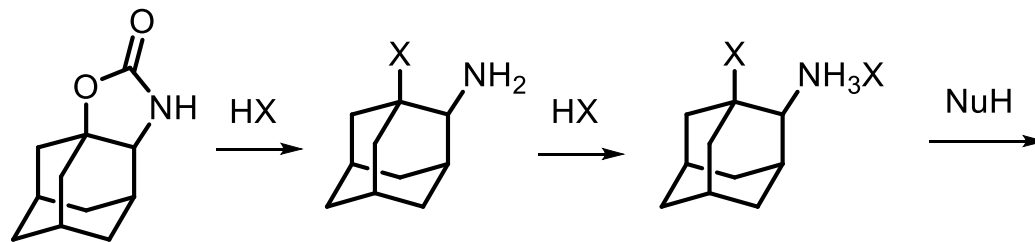
Mlinarić-Majerski, K.; Kaselj, M.  
*J. Org. Chem.* **1994**, *59*, 4362-4363.

MS detection

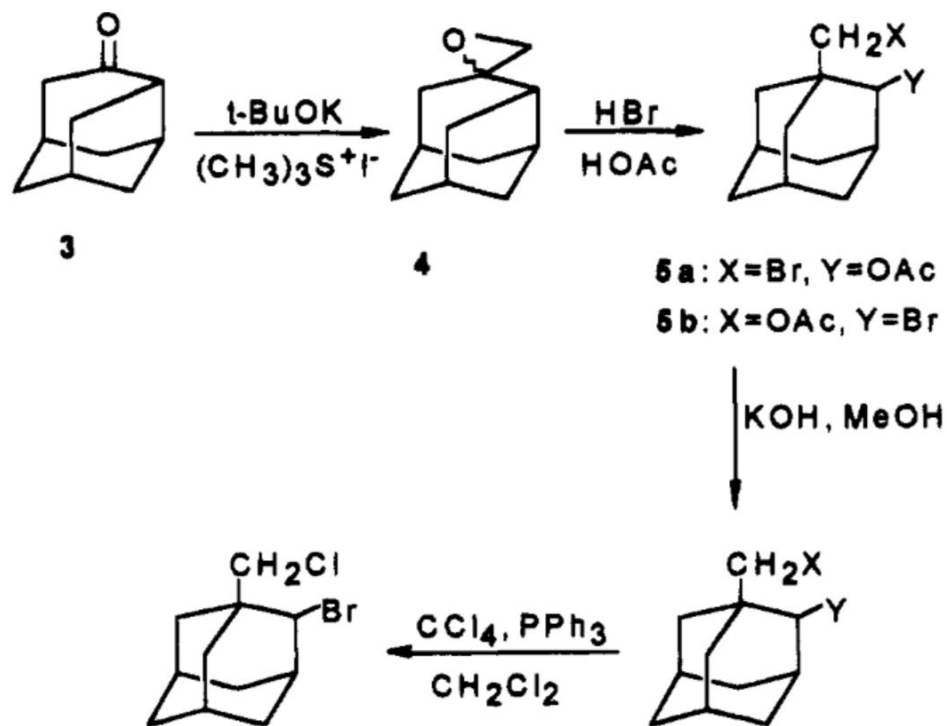


Harman, D. G.; Blanksby S. J. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2007**, *5*, 3495-3503.

Decarboxylation in solution:



# Synthesis of cyclopropane ring



# Acknowledgement

---

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Prof. Andrey A. Fokin

Prof. Peter R. Schreiner and his group

Department of Organic Chemistry JLU-Giessen

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