

Copper-catalyzed steroid reactions

Malika Ibrahim-Ouali^{*a} and Frédéric Dumur^b

^a Aix-Marseille Univ, CNRS, Centrale Marseille, iSm2, Marseille, France

^b Aix-Marseille Univ, CNRS, Institut de Chimie Radicalaire, ICR, Marseille, France

Email address: malika.ibrahim@univ-amu.fr

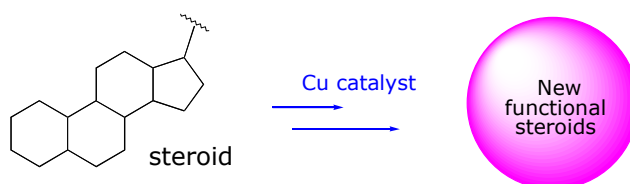
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Abstract

We review the most important achievements of the last decade in the field of steroid synthesis in the presence of copper catalysts. This method shows great promise to allow the development of novel molecules with different functions using copper as catalyst.



Keywords: Copper catalysed reactions; cycloaddition; triazoles; azidosteroids; alkynylsteroids

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1. Introduction

Steroids constitute an extensive and important class of biologically active polycyclic compounds that are widely used for therapeutic purposes.¹ After decades of research, still, the synthesis of steroid nuclei by improved strategies continues to receive considerable attention. Numerous methods have been exploited for the synthesis of steroids which are widely distributed in Nature and which possess practical medical importance.

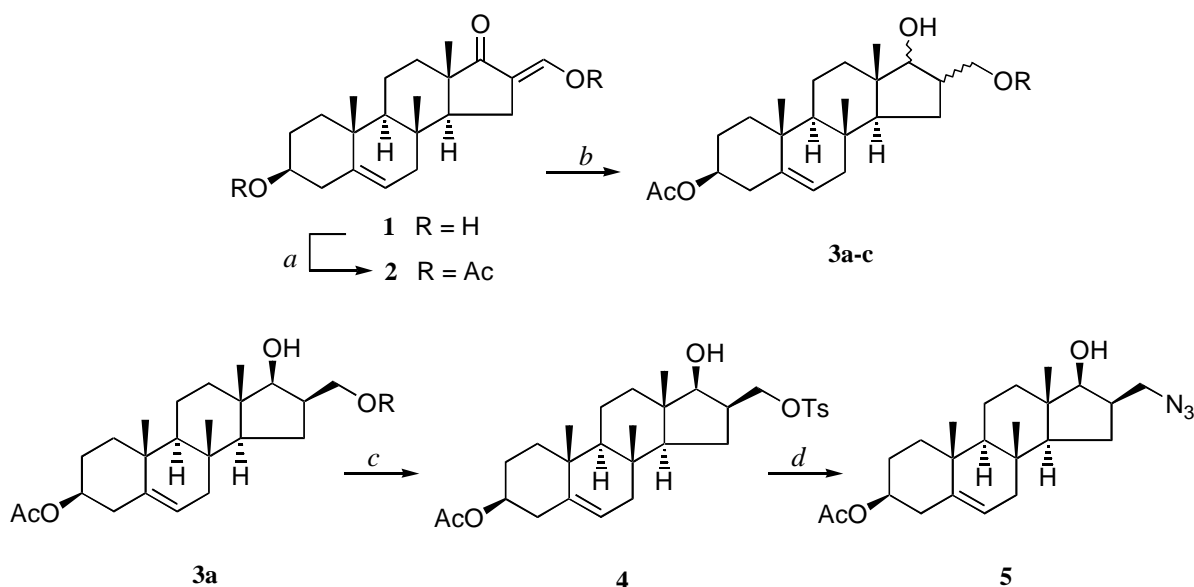
This article provides an overview of the various syntheses using copper as catalyst from the years 2011 to 2016. Although a previous review by Ju *et al.* has appeared in 2011,² some reports were missing from their compilation, moreover no details of the syntheses were given (only the number of steps). Thus, we have chosen to cover the literature under one section up to December 2016, omitting those works which have already been reported in the previous review.²

2. Synthesis of steroid conjugates using Cu as catalyst

In 2011, Wölfling *et al.*³ reported the efficient syntheses of several D-ring-substituted steroidal triazoles and tetrazoles by means of 1,3-dipolar cycloadditions. The simple and fast reactions were carried out under mild conditions that furnished the desired compounds in good yields. The novel synthesized compounds were screened for their activities against a panel of three human gynecological cancer cell lines (HeLa, MCF7 and A2780).

The reaction of 3 β -hydroxy-16-hydroxymethylideneandrost-5-en-17-one **1**⁴ with acetic anhydride in pyridine medium afforded the diacetate **2** in excellent yield. The reduction of 3 β -acetoxy-16-acetoxy-methylideneandrost-5-en-17-one **2** with KBH₄ under pH-controlled conditions leads to three diol isomers.⁵ Two of them (compounds **3a**, **3b**), containing 17 β -hydroxy groups with opposite configurations at C-16, were isolated in nearly identical amounts, while the third one, the 16 β ,17 α isomer **3c**, was obtained in a significantly smaller quantity (~5%). After separation of the 16 β ,17 β -hydroxymethyl isomer **3a** by flash chromatography, the primary hydroxy group in **3a** was converted into a good leaving group with *p*-toluenesulfonyl chloride. Finally, the crude product **4** was used without purification for further nucleophilic substitution with NaN₃ in DMF to provide the desired 3 β -acetoxy-16 β -azidomethylandrost-5-en-17 β -ol **5** in good yield. (Scheme 1)

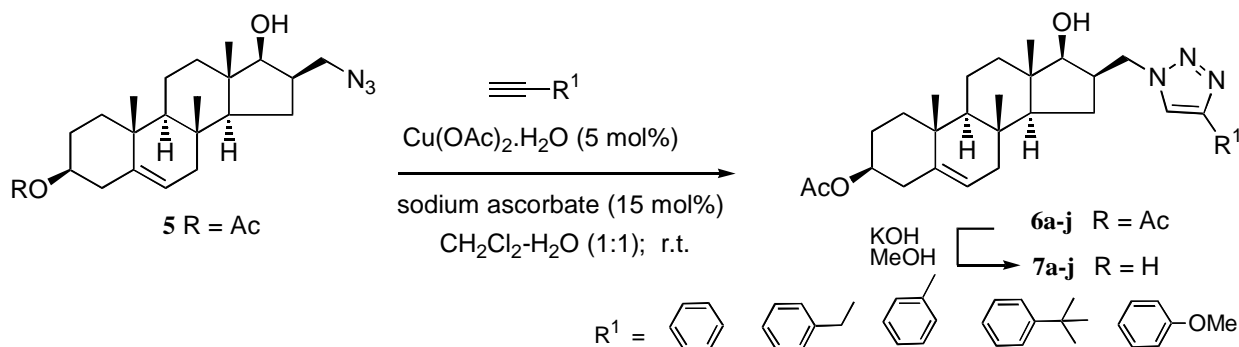
Several D-ring-substituted androst-5-ene derivatives containing a 1,2,3-triazole ring **6** were synthesized by the reaction of **5** with various terminal alkynes through use of the “click” chemistry approach. (Scheme 2). Although there are a number of methods for generation of the active catalyst,⁶ one of the most common



Reaction conditions : a, Ac_2O , pyridine; b, KBH_4 , MeOH/EtOH (1/1);
c, *p*-TsCl, pyridine; d, NaN_3/DMF , 70 °C, 6 h.

Scheme 1. Formation of azidomethyl androstenediol derivative 5.

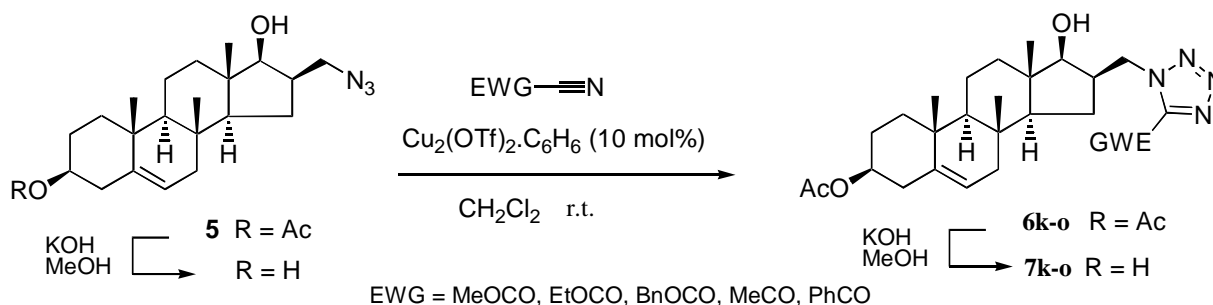
techniques was chosen. Thus, the Cu(I) species was generated *in situ* by the reduction of $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ with sodium ascorbate to minimize the formation of by-products. Furthermore, a mixture of CH_2Cl_2 as solvent and water as co-solvent was employed to eliminate the need for ligands and to simplify the reaction protocol. In all cases, total consumption of the starting compound was observed within 1-4 h at room temperature. The reactions were very selective, and triazole products could be isolated in 78-93% yields. The trace quantities of copper and reagents remaining in the reaction mixtures were removed by flash chromatography.



Scheme 2. Synthesis of 1,4-disubstituted steroidal triazoles.

The intermolecular [3+2] cycloadditions between the steroid azides **5** and several nitriles containing an electron-withdrawing group (EWG) afforded the desired 1,5-disubstituted steroidal tetrazoles **7**. (Scheme 3) Highly electrophilic nitrile carbon atoms are required for successful addition; some commercially available acyl cyanides and cyanofornates were therefore chosen as reagents. In all cases, the reactions were carried out at room temperature, with stirring for 2 days, 10 mol % copper(I) complex $\text{Cu}_2(\text{OTf})_2 \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ ($\text{OTf} = \text{O}_3\text{SCF}_3$) being

used as catalyst. The newly-synthesized tetrazolyl compounds could be isolated in 45-72% yields after purification by column chromatography.



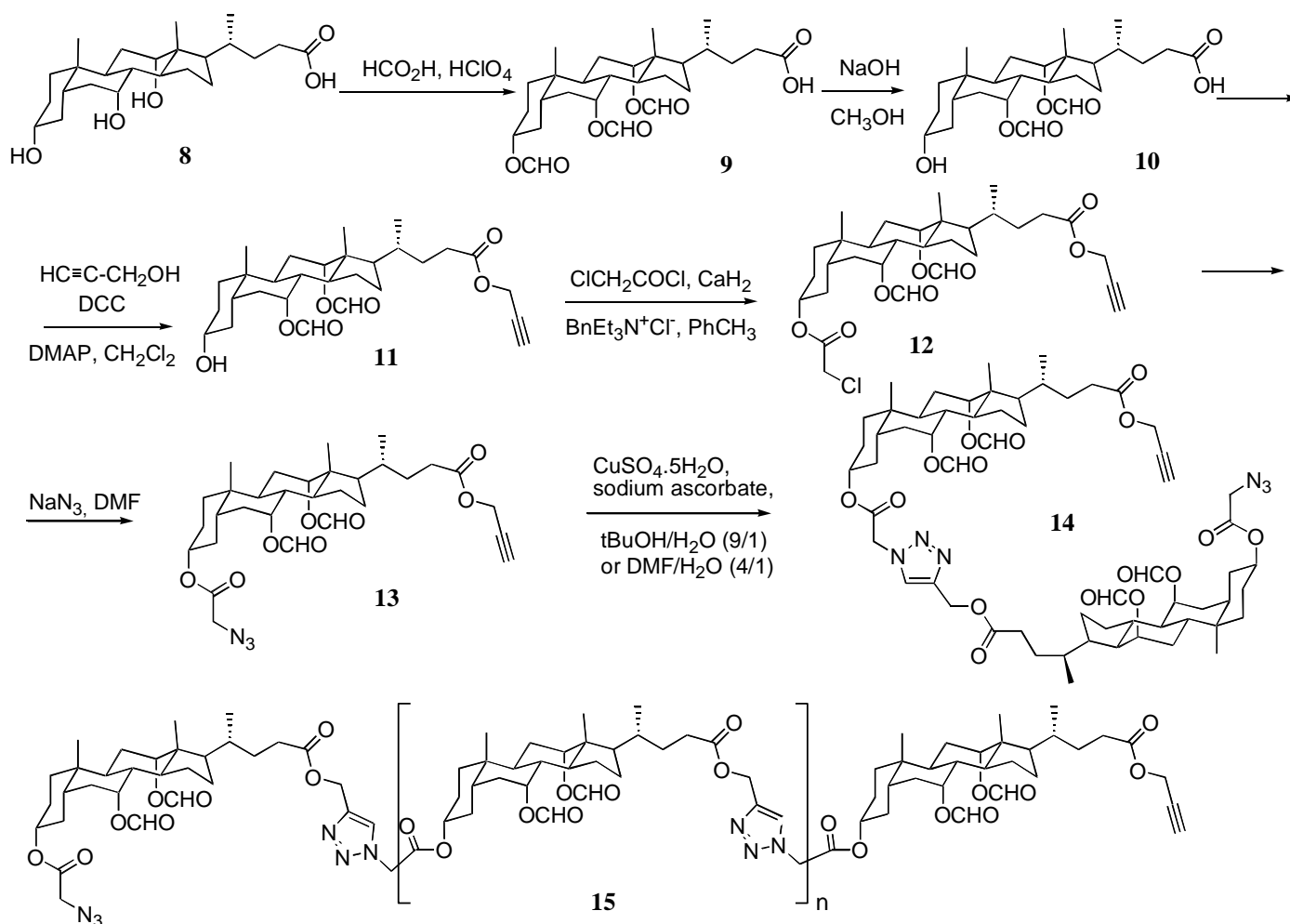
Scheme 3. Synthesis of 1,5-disubstituted steroidal tetrazoles.

Pospieszny *et al.*⁷ in 2012 developed a novel method for the synthesis of cholic acid derivatives using 'click chemistry' (Scheme 4). Intermolecular 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of the propargyl ester and azide groups of 3 α -azidoacetoxy-7 α ,12 α -diformyloxy-5 β -cholan-24-oate gave a new dimer and oligomer linked by a 1,2,3-triazole ring. The biological activity spectra were predicted with PASS for four compounds synthesized. They also selected the types of activity that were predicted for a potential compound with the highest probability (focal activities). According to these data the most frequently predicted types of biological activity are inhibition of: 1-acylglycerol-3-phosphate O-acyltransferase, squalenehopene cyclase, peptidoglycan glycosyltransferase, acylglycerol lipase, hypercholesterolemic, *N*-(long-chain-acyl)ethanolamine deacylase, alkenylglycero-phosphoethanolamine hydrolase, and cholesterol synthesis.

The synthesis of the cholic acid dimer **14** linked by a 1,2,3-triazole ring is shown in Scheme 11, as is the structure of the oligomeric compound **15**. Compound **9** was prepared from cholic acid **8** according to the literature procedure.⁸ Alcohol **10** was obtained by a selective hydrolysis of the 3 α -OCHO group of compound **9**. Their attempts to carry out the reaction according to the literature procedure failed.⁹ Carrying out the hydrolysis in acetone in the presence of 0.2 or 0.1 M NaOH aqueous solutions led to mixtures containing small amounts of product, but containing mostly unreacted substrate. Changing the solvent to methanol and using 0.1 M aqueous NaOH gave compound **10** in high yield. The synthesis of compound **11** presented difficulties as well. Esterification in the presence of propargyl alcohol and a catalytic amount of *p*-toluenesulfonic acid caused hydrolysis of the -OCHO groups.¹⁰ Compound **11** was synthesized in the presence of DCC, DMAP, and propargyl alcohol in good yield. Chloroacetylation of **11** formed **12**.

Compound **12** was transformed into azide **13** via a substitution reaction carried out in DMF in the presence of NaN₃. Freshly obtained compound **13** was used as a substrate in the 'click' reaction in the presence of CuSO₄·5H₂O and sodium ascorbate. Application of two different mixtures of solvents: *t*-BuOH/ H₂O (9:1) and DMF/H₂O (4:1) gave the same results. The mixture of unreacted substrate **13**, acyclic dimer **14** and oligomeric compound **15** was obtained and separated by column chromatography. The oligomeric compound **15** is formed preferentially because it has a lower final heat of formation (1287.0911 kcal/mol) than cyclic compound (664.5813 kcal/mol). Furthermore, the presence of additional groups -OCHO in positions 7 α and 12 α of the steroid ring causes steric hindrance and increases the repulsive interaction between two steroid units. Thus, five new compounds linked by 1,2,3-triazole rings, propargyl 7 α ,12 α -diformyloxy-3 α -hydroxy-5 β -cholan-24-oate **11**, propargyl 3 α -chloroacetoxy-7 α ,12 α -diformyloxy-5 β -cholan-24-oate **12**, propargyl 3 α -

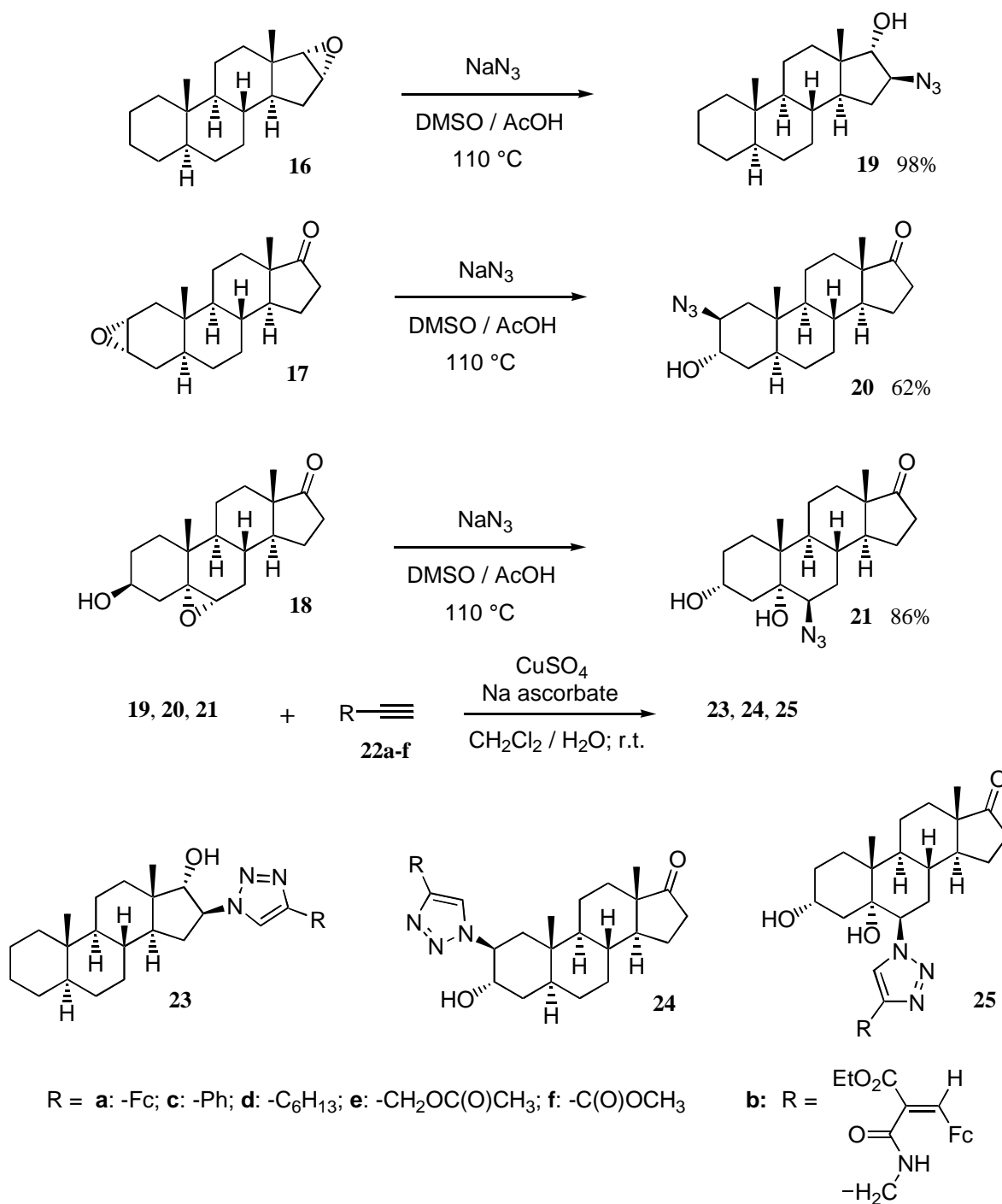
azidoacetoxy-7 α ,12 α -diformyloxy-5 β -cholan-24-oate **13**, dimer **14**, and oligomer **15**, of which the tetramer (n = 2) is the major constituent, were prepared from cholic acid.



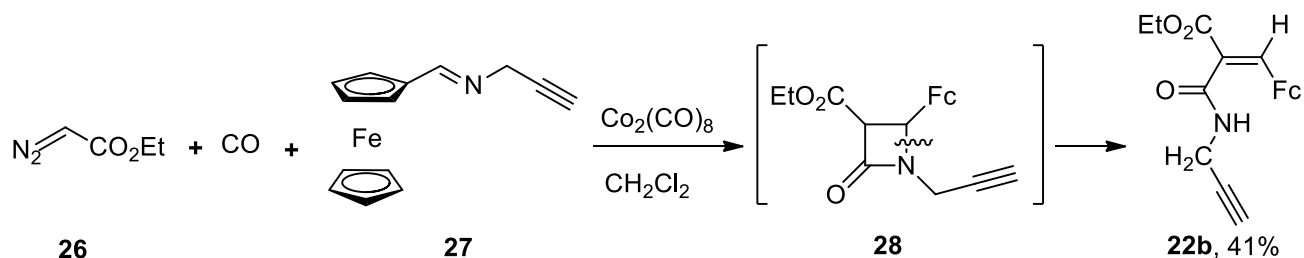
Scheme 4. Cholic acid-derived dimer and oligomer linked through a triazole ring.

In 2011, Skoda-Földes *et al.*¹¹ reported an efficient methodology for the synthesis of ferrocene-labeled steroids. Three steroids **19-21**, bearing the azido group in different positions of the steroidal skeleton, were synthesised as model compounds, starting from epoxides **16-18** (Scheme 5). The ring-opening was completely selective in each case, leading to the 16 β - **19**, 2 β - **20** and 6 β -azidoandrostanes **21** in moderate to excellent yields. No formation of other epimers could be detected.

Then, two alkynyl-ferrocene derivatives, ethynylferrocene **22a** and a ferrocenyl-methylidenemalonic acid derivative **22b** were prepared for use as reaction partners. (Scheme 5) Compound **22b** was obtained by the cobalt-catalyzed domino reaction developed in their group.¹² (Scheme 6) The cobalt-catalyzed carbonylation of ethyl diazoacetate **26** leads to ethoxycarbonyl ketene that reacts rapidly with ferrocenylimine **27** to yield the β -lactam **28**. An immediate N(1)-C(4) cleavage of the latter compound results in the formation of **22b**. 17 α -Ferrocenyl-17 β -estradiol and 17 α -ferrocenylethynyl-17 β -estradiol were found to have a relative binding affinity of 8% and 28% to the estrogen α -receptor, respectively.¹³ This shows a favorable effect of the introduction of a linker between the steroidal skeleton and the ferrocenyl moiety.



Scheme 5. Synthesis of azido-androstanes **19-21** and their azido-alkyne coupling reaction products.



Scheme 6. Synthesis of **22b** by the domino reaction of ethyl diazoacetate **26**, ferrocenyl-imine **27** and CO.

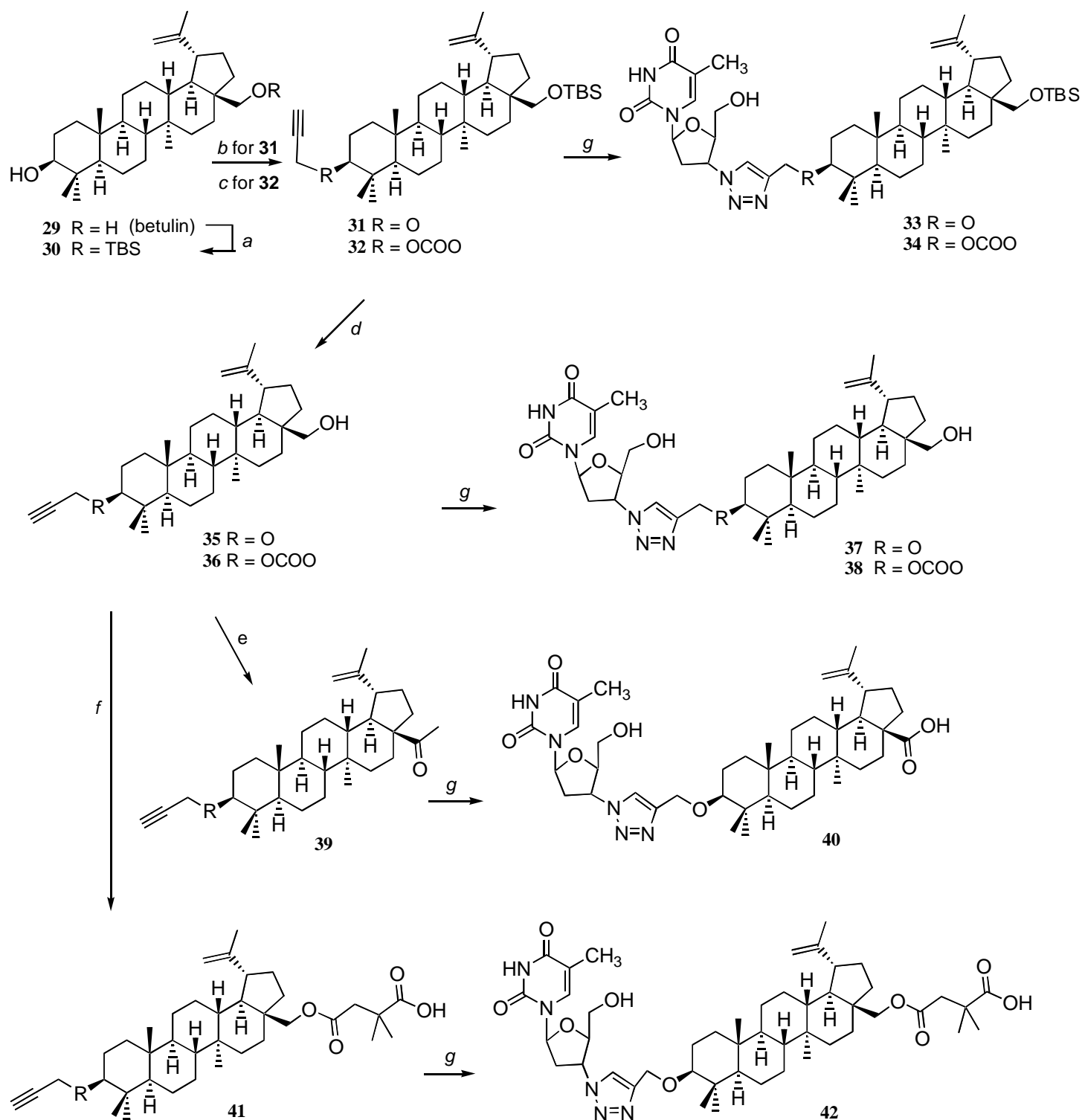
In the CuAAC reaction the key intermediate is a Cu(I) acetylide that is obtained in the reaction of the precursor Cu(I) salt and the terminal acetylene.¹⁴ The Cu(I) catalyst can also be obtained *in situ*, starting from a Cu(II) salt and sodium ascorbate. Cycloaddition of **22a** and **19** (Scheme 5) was used as a model reaction to determine the optimal conditions. The activities of CuI + base and CuSO₄ + Na-ascorbate catalyst systems, commonly used for similar reactions, were compared. The application of the Cu(II) precursor was found to be more efficient. Similar yields were obtained in the CuAAC reaction of **19** and **22b** as well as in the cycloaddition of **20** and alkynes **22a,b**. At the same time, a different behavior of the 6 β -azido derivative **21** was observed. The target compound was detected only in traces by TLC in the CuAAC reaction of **21** with ethynylferrocene **22a**. The application of other conditions, corresponding to those used for the cycloaddition of **19** and **22a** did not improve the course of the cycloaddition, either. On the other hand, cycloaddition of **21** with **22b**, where the alkyne and the bulky ferrocene moieties are separated by a spacer, led to product **25b** with acceptable yield.

In order to explore if this difference in the reactivity of the steroids **19-21** is restricted to the click reactions of the bulky ferrocenyl alkynes, cycloadditions of the azides **19-21** with simple alkynes (**22c-f**) were also investigated. The reactions of azides **19** and **20** gave the corresponding triazoles **23c-f** and **24c-f** in good yields. (Scheme 5) The results obtained with **19** were slightly better. Azide **21** was proved to be considerably less reactive again. No reaction was observed with **22c** and **22e** and the substrate was recovered unchanged in both cases. Triazole **25f** was obtained in moderate yield using the activated alkyne **22f**. According to these experiments, the reactivity of steroidal azides decreased in the order **19** > **20** >> **21**.

In 2012, Lee *et al.*¹⁵ presented a new strategy to link AZT with betulin/betulinic acid (BA) by click chemistry. Click chemistry provides an easy and productive way for linking two molecules, even when one of them is a large natural product.

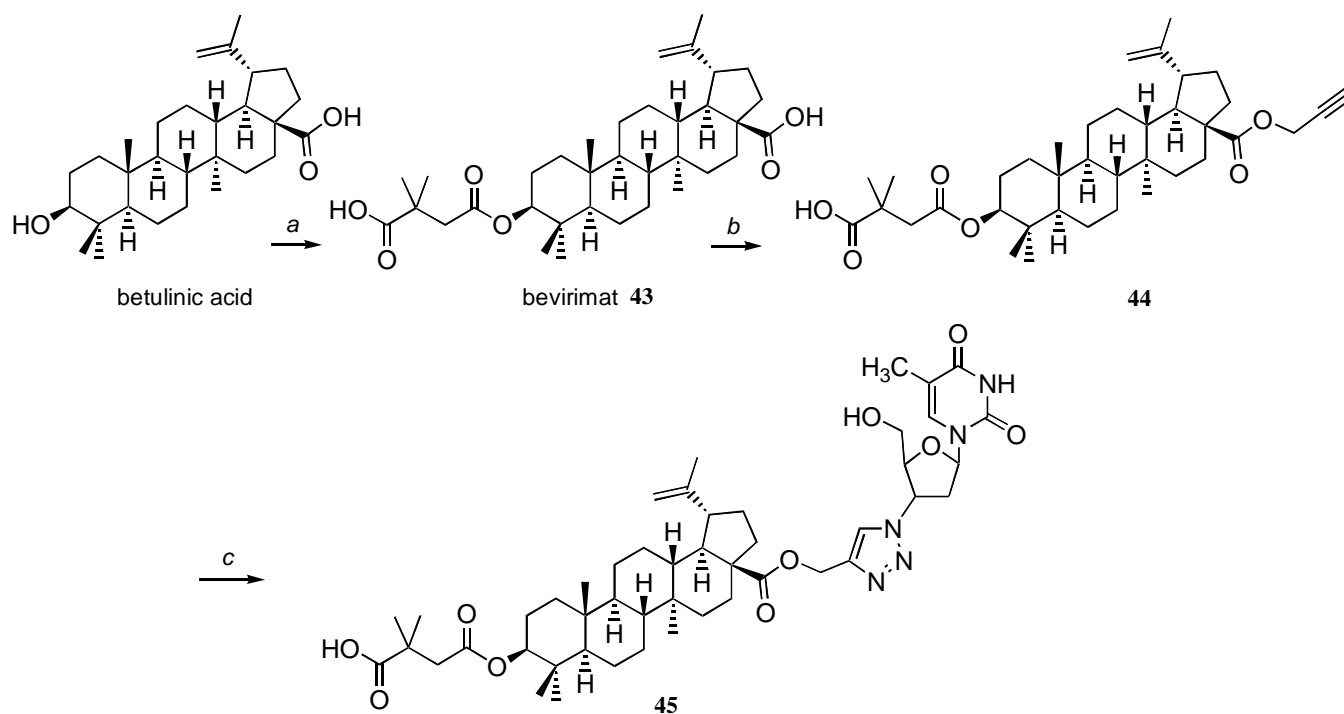
The synthetic route to compounds joined at the C-3 position of betulin is outlined in Scheme 7. The C-28 hydroxyl of betulin **29** was first protected by the reaction with *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride (TBSCl) to yield the silyl ether **30**. Prop-2-ynyl groups were then introduced at the C-3 position as either an ether **31** or carbonate ester **32**. Compounds **31** and **32** were then reacted with the azido group of AZT in the presence of Cu and CuSO₄.5H₂O to furnish final compounds **33** and **34** in quantitative yields. Analogous final compounds **37** and **38** were obtained by the same click reaction of AZT with the C-28 deprotected betulin derivatives **35** and **36**. Oxidation of the C-28 hydroxyl of **35** with Jones reagent yielded **39**, which was also reacted with AZT to yield **40**, an AZT–BA conjugate. Finally, a 3,3-dimethylsuccinyl ester was introduced at the C-28 position of **35** to yield compound **41**, which by click chemistry formed the conjugate **42**.

Scheme 8 depicts the synthesis of AZT–bevirimat conjugates. A prop-2-ynyl ester moiety was added to the C-28 position of bevirimat **43** to furnish **44**, followed by the click reaction of **44** with AZT to yield the final compound **45**. Compared with the previous yields (43–87 %) for conjugating AZT with betulin derivatives via an ester bond the click reactions of AZT with betulin/BA derivatives were achieved quantitatively, which is a significant advantage in the last step of synthesizing the target compounds. In addition, the reaction time was shortened significantly to 30 min by using microwave conditions at 120 °C rather than the prior overnight esterification reaction. Therefore, the click reaction provides a much more productive and rapid approach to obtain the final products of AZT–betulin/BA conjugates. Compounds **44** and **45** showed potent anti-HIV activity with EC₅₀ values of 0.067 and 0.10 IM, respectively, which are comparable to that of AZT (EC₅₀: 0.10 IM) in the same assay.



Reaction conditions: a, TBSCl, DMF/THF (1:1), DMAP, DIPEA, 0°C; b, propargyl bromide, NaH, THF; c, triphosgene, pyridine, THF, then propargyl alcohol, pyridine, THF; d, TBAF/THF; e, Jones reagent, acetone; f, 2,2-dimethylsuccinic anhydride, DMAP, DMF, 70 °C; g, AZT, Cu/CuSO₄·5H₂O, H₂O, *t*-BuOH, under N₂

Scheme 7. AZT conjugation at the C-3 position of betulin derivatives.

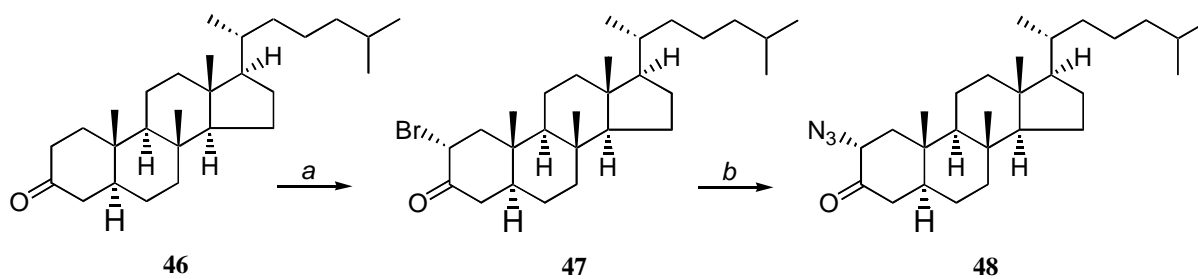


Reaction conditions: a, 2,2-dimethylsuccinic anhydride, DMAP, DMF, 70 °C;

b, propargyl bromide, Cs₂CO₃, DMF/THF (1:1), r.t.; c, AZT, CuSO₄·5H₂O, H₂O, tBuOH, N₂

Scheme 8. Synthesis of AZT–betulin/BA **45** conjugated at C-28.

In 2012 Wölfling and co-workers reported a simple and convenient synthetic route for the formation of novel 2 α -triazolylcholestan-3-ones.¹⁶ For the preparation of novel steroid derivatives via copper(I)-catalysed azide-alkyne cycloaddition (CuAAC), 2 α -azido-5 α -cholestan-3-one **48** was chosen as starting compound. The synthetic strategy for the preparation of the starting azide is illustrated in Scheme 9. 2 α -Bromo-5 α -cholestan-3-one **47** was obtained by bromination of the readily available cholestanone (**46**).¹⁷ After purification of the α -bromo ketone, the compound was stirred for 8h in the presence of sodium azide to provide the desired 2 α -azido ketone **48** in good yield.

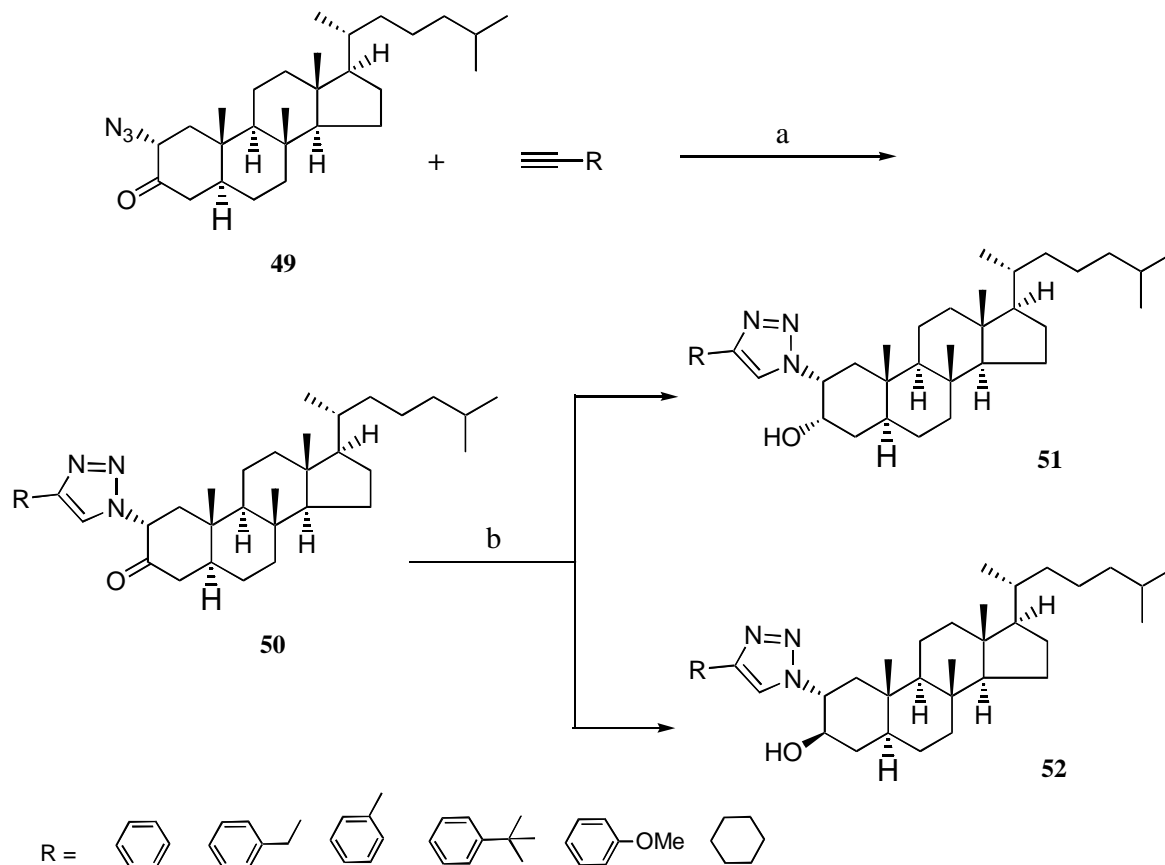


Reagents and conditions: a, Br₂, HBr, AcOH; b, NaN₃, DMF, 8 h.

Scheme 9. Synthesis of 2 α -azido-5 α -cholestan-3-one.

Several A-ring-substituted 1,2,3-triazolylcholestan-3-ones **50** were synthesized in very good yields by the reactions of **49** with various terminal alkynes (Scheme 10). In all cases, total consumption of the starting compound was observed within 1.5–8 h at ambient temperature. The reactions were very selective, and the

triazolyl ketones could generally be isolated in 84–92% yields. Treatment of **50** with KBH_4 in $\text{MeOH}/\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ (4:1) resulted in two diastereomeric 3-hydroxy-2-triazolylcholestanes in an overall yield of ~ 95%. The mixture of epimers could be separated by flash chromatography to yield **51** (3 α -OH) and **52** (3 β -OH) in a ratio of ~ 1:2. A similar diastereomeric ratio was reported by Schönecker *et al* in the reduction of 2 α -azidocholestan-3-one **49** with LiBH_4 .¹⁸

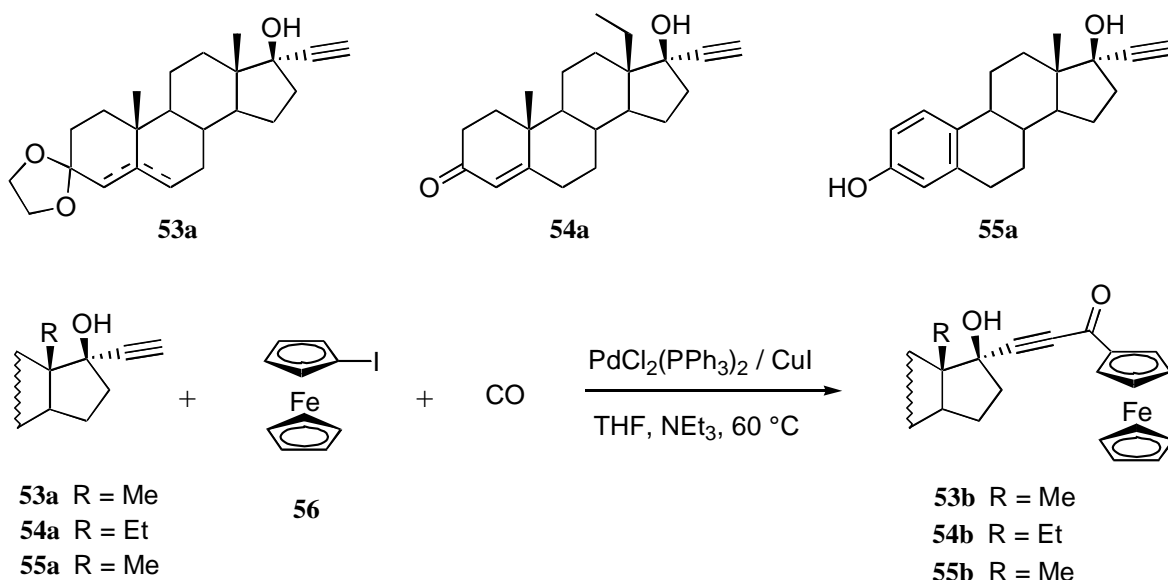


Scheme 10. Formation of 3-hydroxy-2-triazolylcholestanes.

The cycloadducts were tested *in vitro* for their antiproliferative activities; however only a few derivatives displayed limited cell growth inhibition. According to their observations different structural elements on the hetero-ring might have an impact on the cytostatic effects. Cycloalkyl group or a heteroaromatic substituent on the triazole moiety is generally favoured over substitution with aryl rings.

In 2012 new ferrocene labelled steroid derivatives were obtained by Skoda-Földes *et al.*¹⁹ via a palladium-catalyzed carbonylative Sonogashira coupling and a copper-catalyzed azide alkyne cycloaddition. Three steroid derivatives with a 17 α -ethynyl substituent (Scheme 11, **53a-55a**) were chosen as model compounds to obtain new ferrocene-steroid conjugates. The carbonylative coupling of ethynylsteroids and iodoferrocene (**56**) was carried out in the presence of the most widely used $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2/\text{CuI}$ catalytic system. Steroid **53a** was reacted with iodoferrocene **56** using different **53a/56** ratios, catalyst system and CO pressure. When iodoferrocene and **53a** were reacted in equimolar amounts, the product **53b** could be isolated in 45% yield. It should be

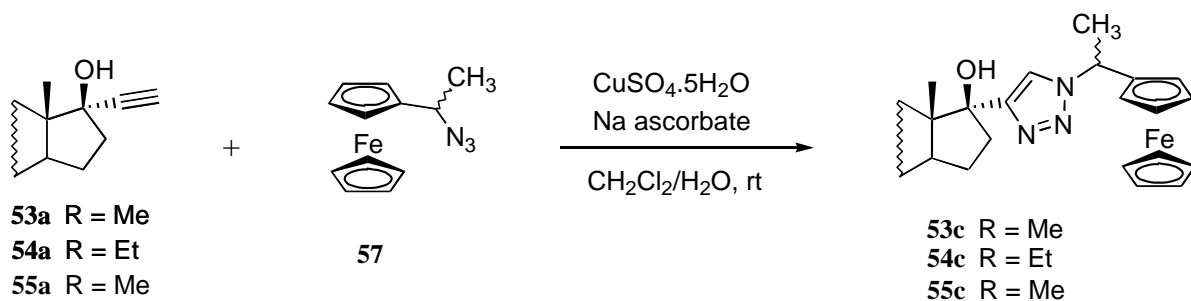
mentioned that **53a** was used as a non separable mixture of D⁵ and D⁴ isomers **53ab** in a ratio of 8/2. The use of a slight excess of steroid **53a** led to an increase in the yield of **53b**. The absence of the CuI cocatalyst, as well as the use of a higher CO pressure resulted in lower yields. The products **54b** and **55b** were obtained in 50% and 51% yields, respectively. The estradiol derivative **55b** had been synthesized previously by a four-step procedure via the lithiation of MOM-protected ethynylestradiol, followed by coupling with the Weinreb-amide derivative of ferrocene, and deprotection of the OH groups.²⁰ It is worth noting that the carbonylative Sonogashira reaction tolerates the tertiary alcohol functionality, and therefore protection of 17-OH groups is not necessary. Slow decomposition of ferrocenyl alkynyl ketones **54b** and **55b** was observed in solution.



Scheme 11. Ethynyl steroids **53a-55a**, used as substrates, and their carbonylative coupling to iodoferrocene.

The CuSO₄/sodium ascorbate catalytic system was also applied in the synthesis of steroid-ferrocene derivatives **53c-55c**, in a CH₂Cl₂/ water mixture in the presence of ferrocenyl azide **57** as the reaction partner (Scheme 12). The reactions were followed by thin-layer chromatography. Ethynyl-steroids **53a-55a** could be converted to the triazoles **53c-55c** selectively, no formation of side products was observed. Steroid-ferrocene conjugates **53c-57c** were obtained in good yields and they showed good stability even in solution. As racemic ferrocenyl azide **57** was used as reaction partner and the products were obtained in nearly quantitative reactions, cycloadditions undoubtedly led to 1/1 mixtures of two epimers of products **53c-55c**.

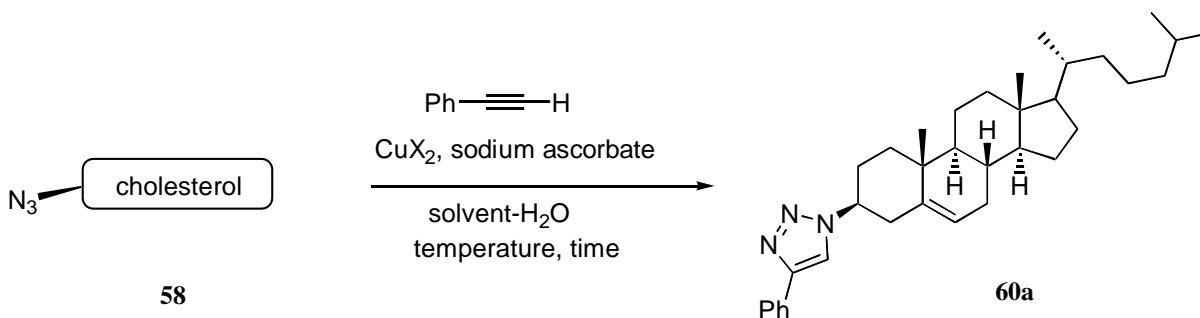
Although ferrocenyl derivatives of 17-ethynyl-steroids can be obtained in one step without protection of OH groups of the steroids, the yields are moderate and some of the products show low stability in solution.



Scheme 12. Copper-catalyzed azide-alkyne cycloaddition of steroids **53a-55a** with (1-azidoethyl)ferrocene **57**.

The copper-catalyzed azide-alkyne cycloaddition (CuAAC) has been used by Paixão *et al.* for the synthesis of 1,2,3-triazoles containing a steroidal moiety.²¹

In order to get the best reaction conditions for the 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of phenylacetylene with the azidocholesterol **58**²² the reaction was carried out in a mixture of THF–H₂O (1:1) in the presence of 10 mol% Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O and sodium ascorbate (20 mol%) (Scheme 13). The desired product **60a** was obtained in quantitative yield. The experimental procedure involves the *in situ* generation of Cu(I) species by reducing Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O with sodium ascorbate in aqueous solution. When the reaction time was decreased from 12 to 6 hours the chemical yield was dramatically dropped to 56%. The use of different amounts of copper salt and sodium ascorbate were also studied. Decreasing the copper catalyst loading to 5 mol% along with 10 mol% of sodium ascorbate the 1,2,3-triazole **60a** was obtained in 65% yield. Using 5 mol% of Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O with 20 mol% of sodium ascorbate the triazole **60a** was obtained in a reasonable chemical yield of 82%. By changing the copper acetate to CuBr₂ (10 mol%) the cholesterol containing the triazole ring was obtained in 45% yield. Additional parameters were analyzed including change of the solvent and temperature. A mixture of ethanol–water (1:1) gave the desired product in 25% yield. When the reaction was run in PEG 400–H₂O or [BMIM]BF₄–H₂O at room temperature for 12 hours the triazole **60a** was obtained with 28% and 35% yield, respectively.

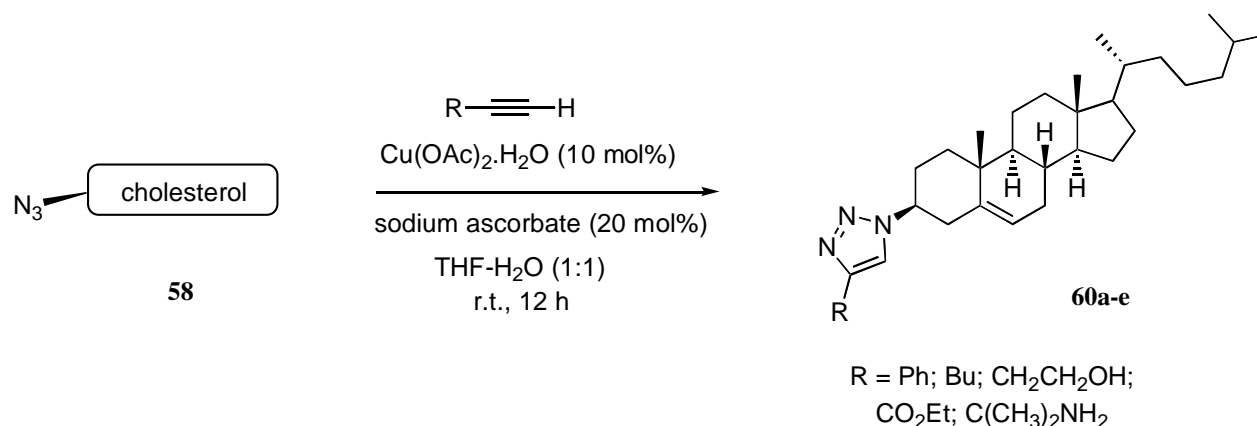


Scheme 13. Optimization studies of the copper-catalyzed 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of 3β-azidocholesterol **58** with phenylacetylene.

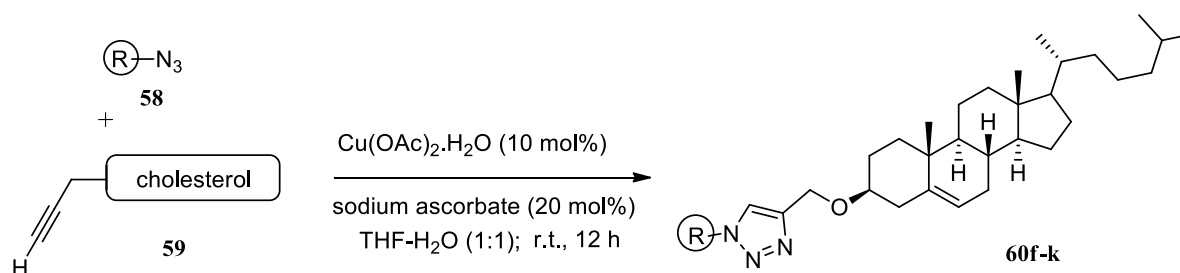
Next, they examined the possibilities and limitation of this cycloaddition reaction by varying the nature of the terminal alkyne (Scheme 14). The results showed that several substituted terminal alkynes coupled efficiently with the 3β-azidocholesterol **58** to provide the corresponding 1,2,3-triazoles **60a–e** in excellent isolated yields (>87%). When the reaction was carried out using hex-1-yne as a reaction partner the click product was obtained in 96% yield. Alkylalkynes bearing hydroxy and amino groups were also successfully employed in the 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reaction. Likewise, when a strong electron-withdrawing group was present in the terminal alkyne, the product was obtained in very good chemical yield.

Next, the reactivity of terminal alkynes derived from cholesterol towards different azides was evaluated. Benzylic azides **58f–j** with electron-neutral and electron-deficient substituent react with 3-β-prop-2-ynyloxycholesterol **59** to give the expected 1,2,3-triazoles in good to excellent yields. The hindered *ortho*-biphenyl azide was also used forming **60f–k** in 84% yield. The use of this methodology has proven that different groups attached to the aryl ring are compatible with this reaction²³ thus, providing an opportunity for further functionalization of the product. In addition, the 2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-acetyl-β-D-galactopyranosyl azide **60j** also reacted smoothly with 3β-prop-2-ynyloxycholesterol **59** to give the product **60** in 75% yield. With regard to stereochemistry on the anomeric carbon of the galactopyranosyl azide, they observed that the stereoconfiguration does not play an important role in determining the degree of chemical yield. For instance,

2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-acetyl- α -D-glucopyranosyl azide underwent click coupling with similar level of yield as the β -analogue.

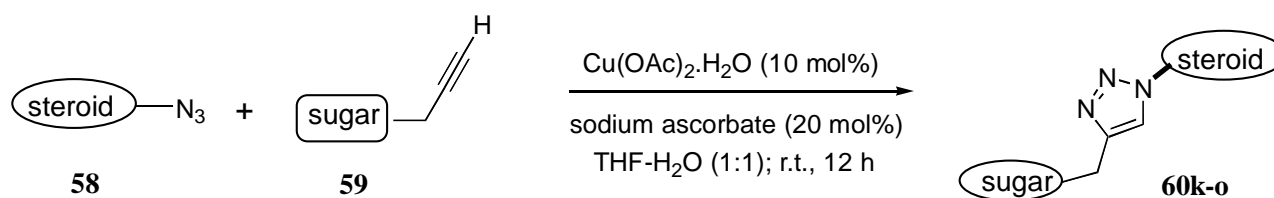


Scheme 14. Variation of the alkyne partner.



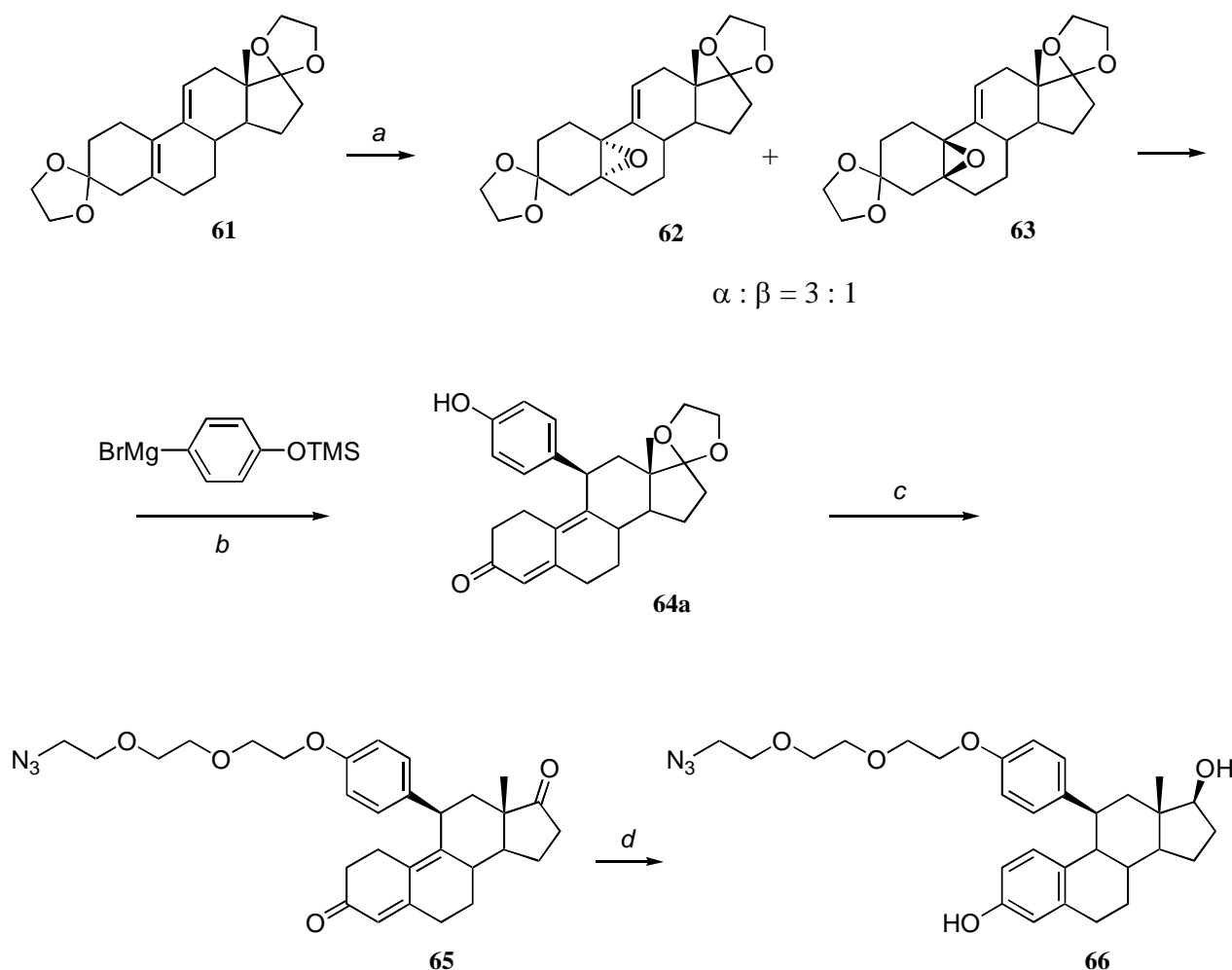
Scheme 15. Scope of the click reaction using alkynylcholesterol building block.

The CuAAC was then successfully applied to the reaction between propargylic glycosides and azido-functionalized steroids. The authors were able to synthesize a library of saponins and digitalis derivatives containing the triazole moiety. The natural versions of these two classes of compounds are widely recognized for their antifungal, cardiovascular, and antitumor activity.²⁴ Effectively, the click chemistry involving 2-propynyl-2,3,4,6-tetra-*O*-acetyl- α -D-glucopyranoside and azidosteroids were performed to give the steroidal glycosides. Different azidosteroids were evaluated and in all the cases the corresponding products were obtained in rather good levels of chemical yield. When the propargylic partner was changed from β -D-glucose pentaacetate to a disaccharide or trisaccharide, the analogues of this special class of natural product were also obtained in satisfactory yields.



Scheme 16. Synthesis of saponins and digitalis derivatives.

A convergent synthesis of a novel estrogen receptor-targeted drug hybrid was developed in 2012 by Hanson and co-workers²⁵ based on structures of the potent anti-proliferative mitomycin C and the steroidal anti-estrogen RU 39411.



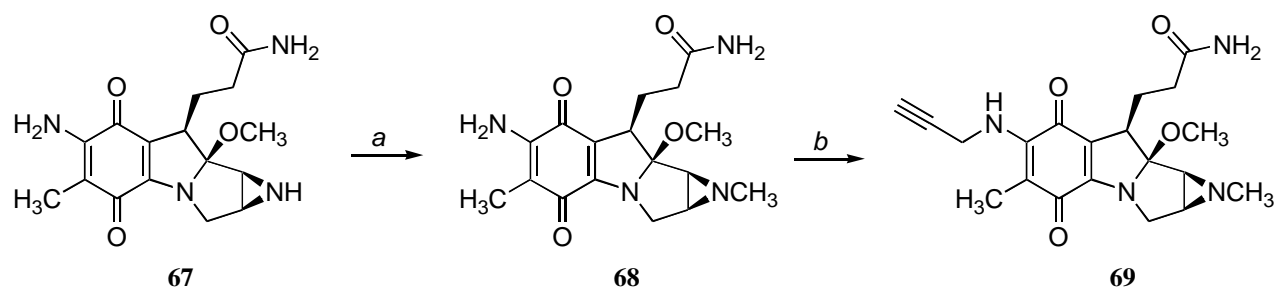
Reaction conditions : a, CF_3COCF_3 , H_2O_2 , pyridine, r.t.; b, 1: Cu(I) , 2- HCl ;
 c, 1: triethylene glycol ditosylate, K_2CO_3 , CH_3CN , reflux, 2: NaN_3 , ethanol, reflux;
 d, 1: AcBr , Ac_2O , CH_2Cl_2 , rt, 2: KOH , MeOH , 0-5 °C, 3: NaBH_4 , KOH , methanol

Scheme 17. Preparation of the 11 β -[4-(ω -azidotriethyleneglycoxy)-phenyl]estradiol.

The synthesis of the estradiol component began with the estra-5-(10), 9(11)-diene 3,17 diethylene ketal **61**, an intermediate that the authors had previously synthesized (Scheme 17).²⁶ Epoxidation using hydrogen peroxide and hexafluoroacetone under basic conditions gave the 5,10- α -epoxide **62** and the 5,10- β -isomer **63** in a 76% isolated yield (3:1 ratio). Cu(I) -catalyzed 1,4- addition of 4-(trimethylsilyloxy) phenylmagnesium bromide followed by dehydration and deketalization provided the 11 β -(4-hydroxyphenyl)-estra-4,9-diene-3,17-dione **65** in a 90% yield for the three steps.²⁷ It should be noted that under these conditions, the α -4-hydroxyphenyl steroid generated from the β -isomer **63** undergoes isomerization to the more stable 11 β -product **64a**. Tosylation of triethylene glycol proceeded in high yield to give the ditosylate derivative²⁸ which underwent Williamson ether synthesis with the 4-hydroxyphenyl steroid **86**. Subsequent displacement of the

terminal tosylate group with sodium azide in ethanol gave the azido-triethylene glycoloxyphenyl derivative **65** in 10% isolated yield (two steps).²⁹ Aromatization of the estradiene-dione with acetic anhydride-acetyl bromide, acetate saponification and stereoselective borohydride reduction of the 17-ketone gave the 11 β -(4-azido-triethylene glycoloxyphenyl)estradiol intermediate **66** in 56% isolated yield for the three steps.

Preparation of the mitomycin C component began with N-methylation of mitomycin C **67** with methyl iodide to give porfiromycin **68** in 61% yield (Scheme 18).³⁰ Subsequent hydrolysis of the quinone amine to the hydroxy derivative, followed by methylation with diazomethane gave the intermediate methyl ether. The intermediate underwent the displacement reaction with propargylamine to give the desired 7-(*N*-propargyl)-porfiromycin **69** in 55% yield for the three steps. Modifications of the amination step and combining the last three steps into a single pot method significantly improved the overall yield.



Reaction conditions: a, CH₃I, K₂CO₃, acetone, reflux; b, 1: 0.1N NaOH, rt, 2: 1N H₂SO₄, 0 °C, 3: CH₂N₂, ether, 4: propargylamine, methanol, rt.

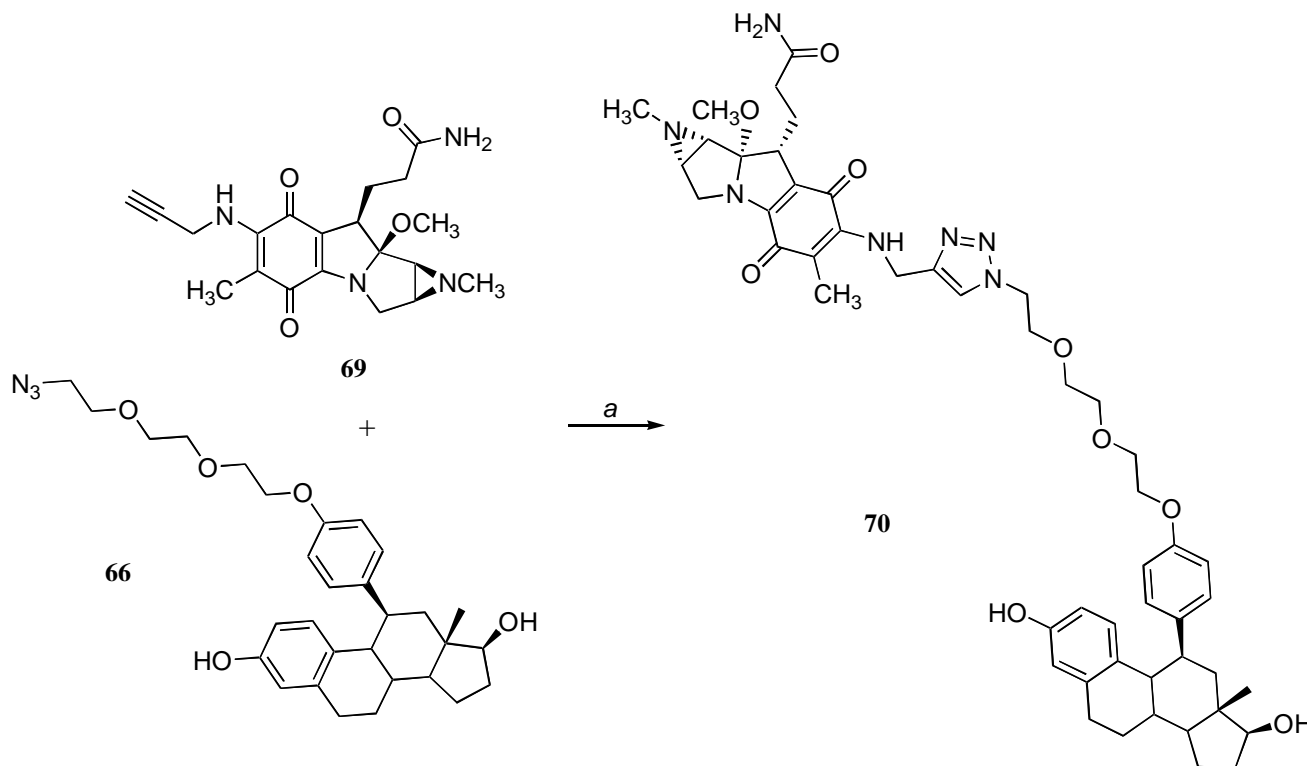
Scheme 18. Preparation of the mitomycin C component.

Ligation was accomplished using the Huisgen [3 + 2]-cycloaddition reaction between the terminal alkynyl and azido groups (Scheme 19).³¹ A slight modification of the conventional method was used, resulting in an isolated yield of 81% for the antiestrogen-mitomycin C hybrid **70**. Analysis indicated a single cycloaddition product in which the two coupling moieties were 1,4- to one another. None of the 1,5-isomer was detected by NMR.

Binding and functional assays indicated that the antiestrogenic component, as well as the intact hybrid **70**, retained high affinity for ER α -LBD and possessed potent antiestrogenic activity in ER-responsive cells. Cell proliferation assays with two breast cancer cell lines indicated that the mitomycin-C component, as well as the intact hybrid **70**, retained potent cytotoxic effects. The results indicated that although hybrid **70** was not selective for ER(+)-MCF-7 cells as compared to ER(-)-MDA-MB-231 cells, the individual components within the intact hybrid retained their biological properties.

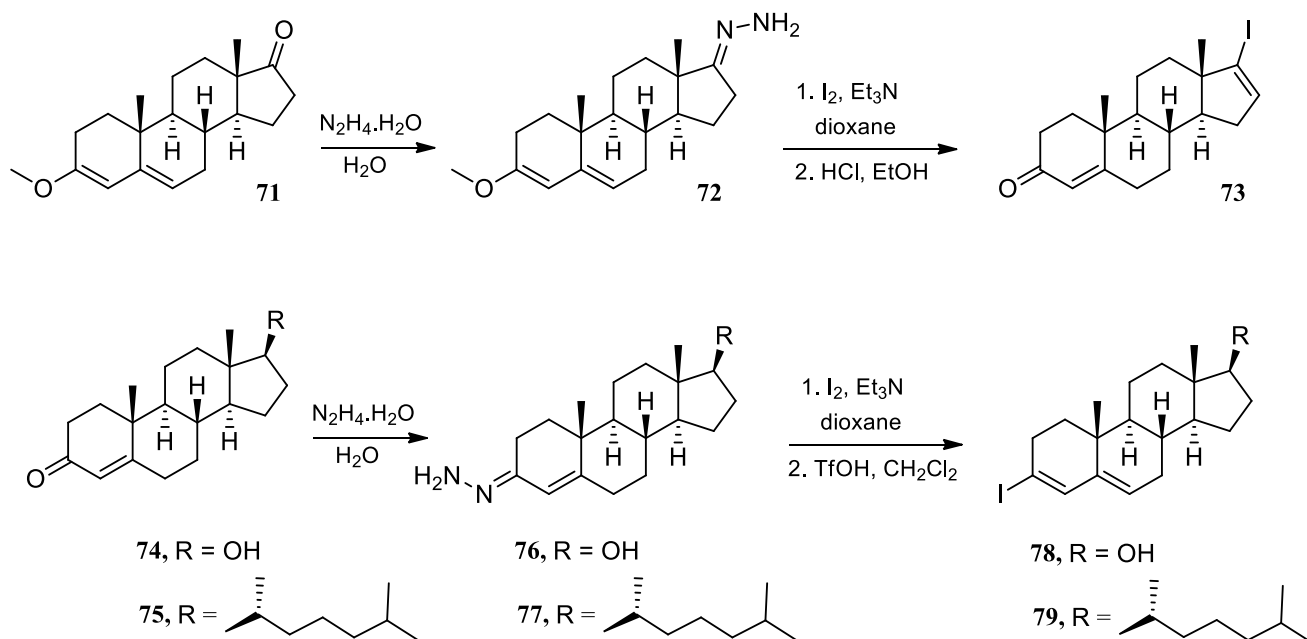
In 2013, Lukashev *et al.* described an efficient approach to azoly-substituted steroids through copper-catalyzed Ullmann C-N coupling.³² The elaborated protocol has permitted iodosteroids with various substituted indoles, imidazoles, carbazole, indazole, and secamides (secondary amides) to be coupled, affording the corresponding azoly-substituted steroids in good to excellent yields. Steroidal vinyl iodides needed for the modified Ullmann coupling were synthesized according to the standard procedures³³ through the oxidation of hydrazones obtained from the corresponding ketosteroids by iodine.³⁴ Thus, enol ether **71** was transformed into 17-hydrazone **72**, which was then treated with iodine, yielding, after subsequent removal of the enol ether protecting group, 17-iodosteroid **73** in good yield (Scheme 20). A similar procedure was applied to the preparation of testosterone **74** and cholest-4-en-3-one **75** derivatives **78** and **79**. The

iodination of 3-hydrazones **76** and **77** followed by equilibration of the forming iododiene mixture in the presence of triflic acid afforded 3-iodosteroids **78** and **79** in moderate yields.



Reaction conditions: a, 0.02 eq CuSO₄·0.11 eq sodium ascorbate, H₂O/tBuOH : 1/1, rt, 20 h.

Scheme 19. Ligation of mitomycin C and estradiol components to form target hybrid **70**.



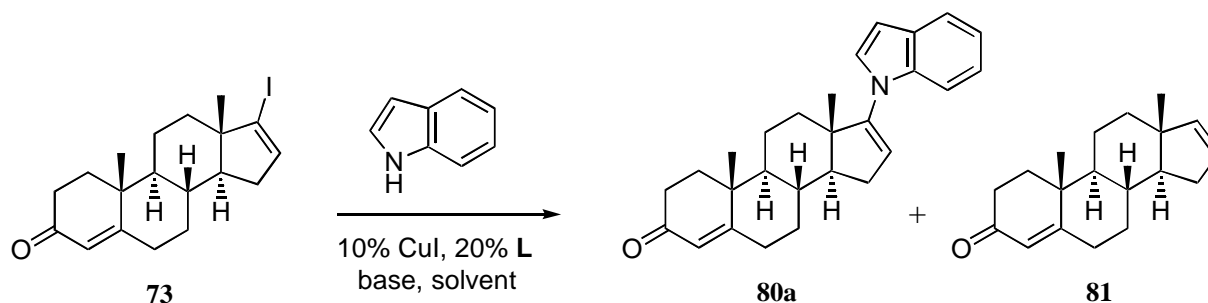
Scheme 20. Synthesis of 17-iodosteroid **73** and 3-iodosteroids **78** and **79**.

Conditions for the reaction between vinyl iodides and azoles were optimized by using the cross-coupling of iodosteroid **73** with indole as a model reaction (Scheme 21).

Use of a ligand-free protocol³⁵ led to a mixture of 5% coupling product **80a** and 30% by-product **81**. Reductive dehalogenation reaction of iodosteroid **73** giving **81** was also observed in the absence of indole. This side-reaction is known to accompany Cu-catalyzed amination when the substrates used are sterically hindered.³⁶ Although the mechanism of reductive dehalogenation remains unclear, possible pathways can include either protonation or homolytic cleavage of copper(III) intermediates.

The poor performance of the ligand-free system prompted them to study a number of *N,N*-, *N,O*- and *O,O*-donating ligands. The choice of ligand indeed had a dramatic influence on the catalytic activity, and the use of different ligands resulted in levels of iodosteroid **73** conversion that varied over a wide range (from 14 to 93%) and resulted in different selectivity towards products **80a** and **81**.

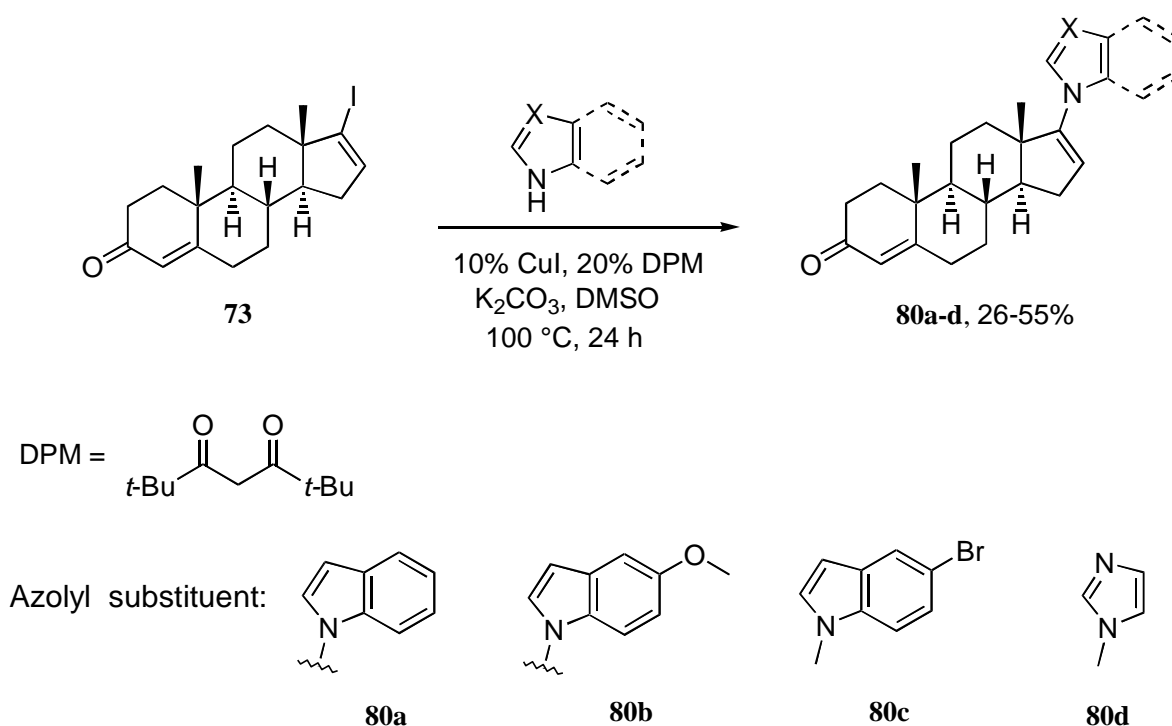
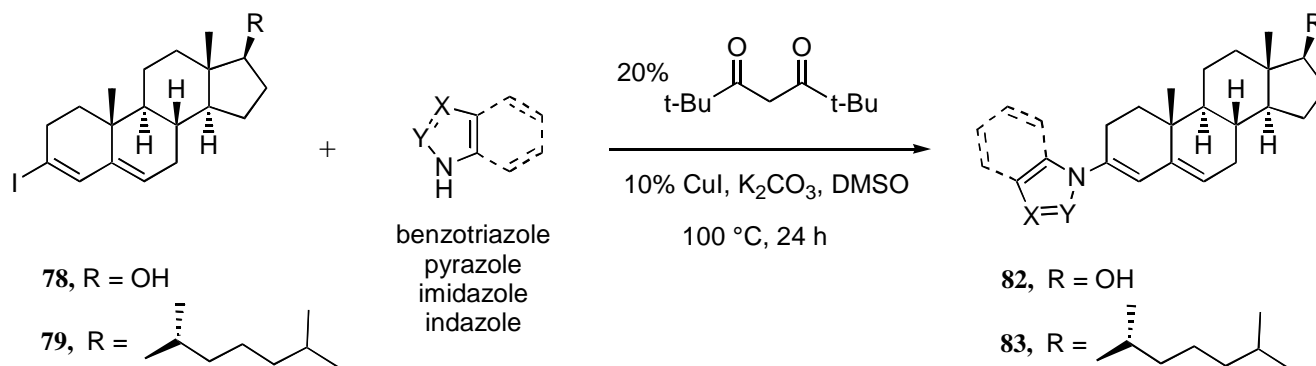
Interestingly, the introduction of additional substituents, which usually improves the performance of Cu-catalyzed systems, in this case led to a decrease in the yields and loss of selectivity. The reaction did not occur in nonpolar solvents such as toluene or dioxane. The best conversion was observed in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO), and the addition of water had no significant effect.



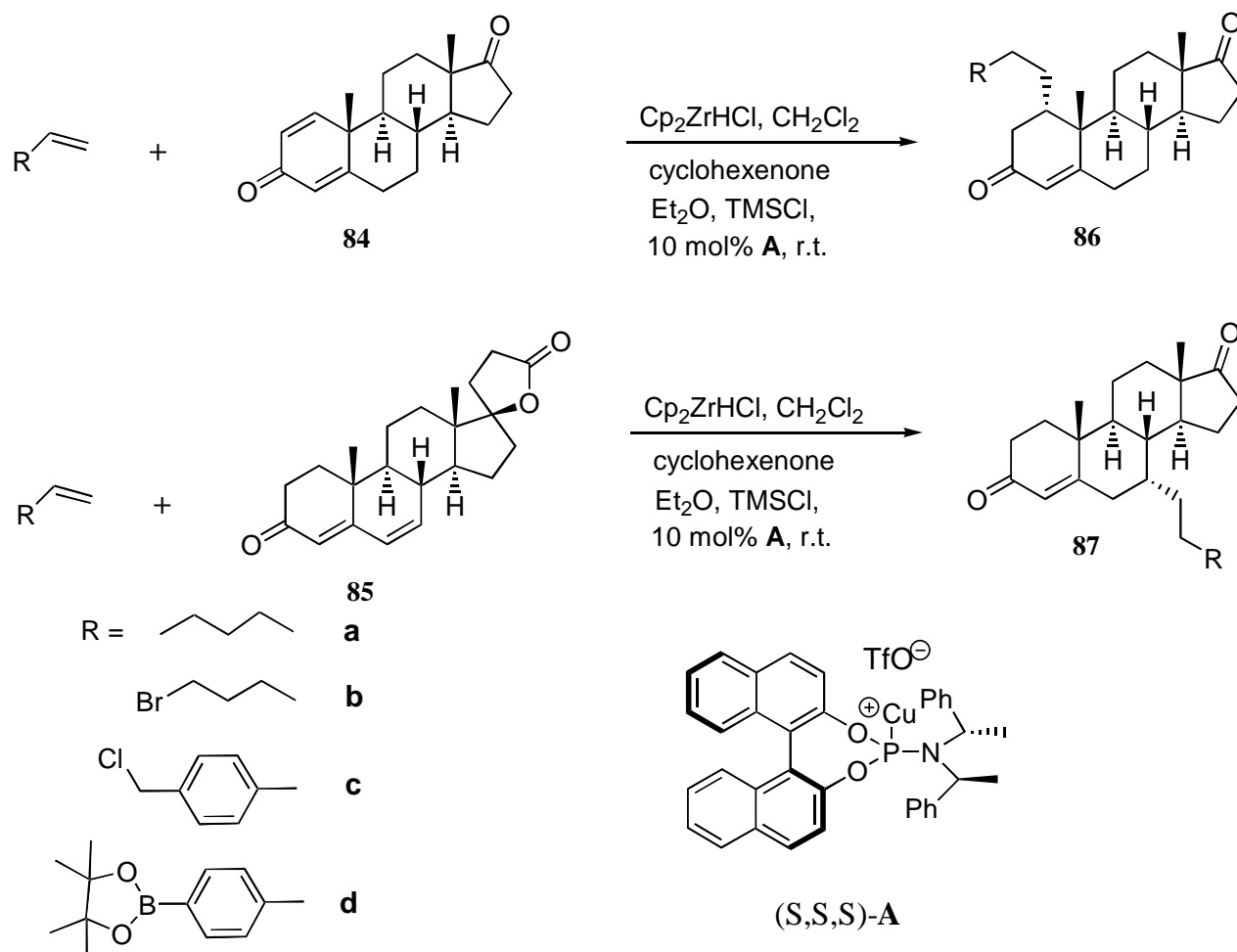
Scheme 21. Amination of 17-iodosteroid **73** with indole.

The authors investigated the coupling of **73** with various azoles under the developed conditions as indicated in scheme 22. Despite the high conversion and rather good selectivity reached with dipivaloyl-methane (DPM) as ligand, the formation of by-product **81** significantly complicated chromatographic isolation of the coupling product **80a** and, as a result, the isolated yield was only 55%. 5-Methoxyindole also gave a moderate yield of **80b** (55%), whereas the reaction of **73** with 5-bromoindole was complicated by competing amination of **80c** with 5-bromoindole. Thus, the reactivity of the C–I bond in **73** towards Cu-catalyzed amination is roughly comparable to that of the C–Br bond in 5-bromoindole. Coupling of **73** with indoles bearing electron-withdrawing substituents such as 3-formyl- and 4-cyano-indole gave very low yields together with the formation of significant amounts of reductive dehalogenation product **81**. The amination of **73** proved to be very sensitive to steric effects exerted by the heterocycle.

The developed procedure proved to be very efficient in coupling of less sterically hindered 3-iodosteroids **78** and **79**, with various NH-heterocycles (pyrazole, imidazole, indazole, benzotriazole) giving azolyl-substituted steroids **82** and **83** in good to excellent yields (Scheme 23). The yields with cholestane derivative **79** were consistently lower than with **78**, reflecting significantly diminished solubility of this substrate in DMSO. The formation of by-products by reductive dehalogenation was not observed at all, in contrast to the amination of substrate **73**.

Scheme 22. Reaction of **73** with azoles.Scheme 23. Reaction of **78** and **79** with N-nucleophiles.

In 2013 Fletcher *et al.*³⁷ examined a hydrometallation-addition sequence with unsaturated steroids and found that copper catalyzed conjugate addition reactions readily occur, and functional groups are tolerated (Scheme 24).

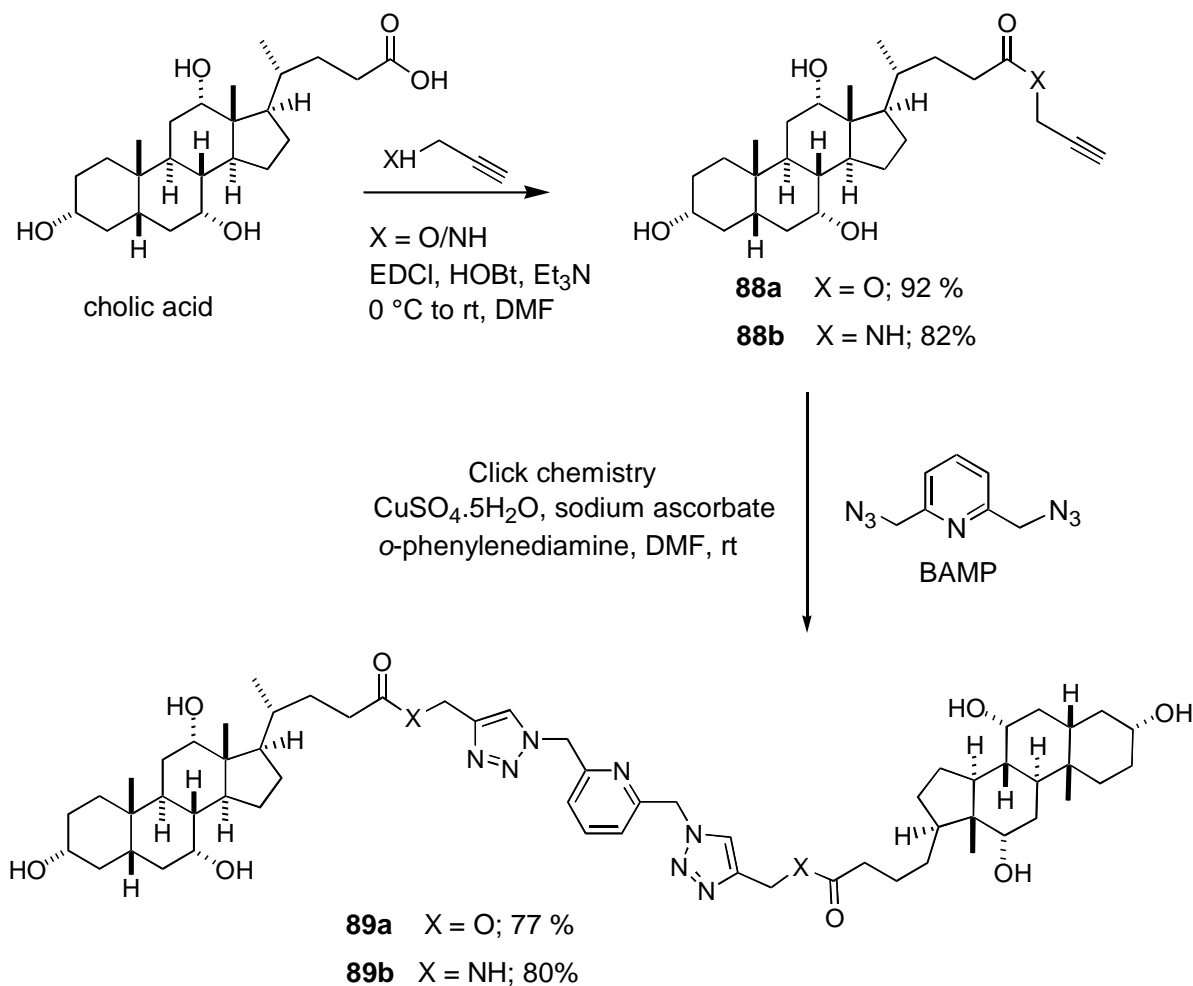


Scheme 24. 1,4- and 1,6-addition reactions to steroids.

1,4-Androstadiene-3,17-dione **84** is a cross-conjugated dienone capable of 1,4-addition reactions, 1,2-additions to the dienone and ketone moieties, as well as other possibilities, such as rearrangement. Canrenone **85**, contains a lactone, and is capable of 1,2-, 1,4-, and 1,6-addition reactions. The products of hydrometallation-addition to **84** and **85** would be functionalized steroids, which are valuable compounds, for example cholesteryl benzoate was the first compound found to form chiral nematic liquid crystals, and fulvestrant (Faslodex)³⁸ is an established breast cancer drug.³⁹

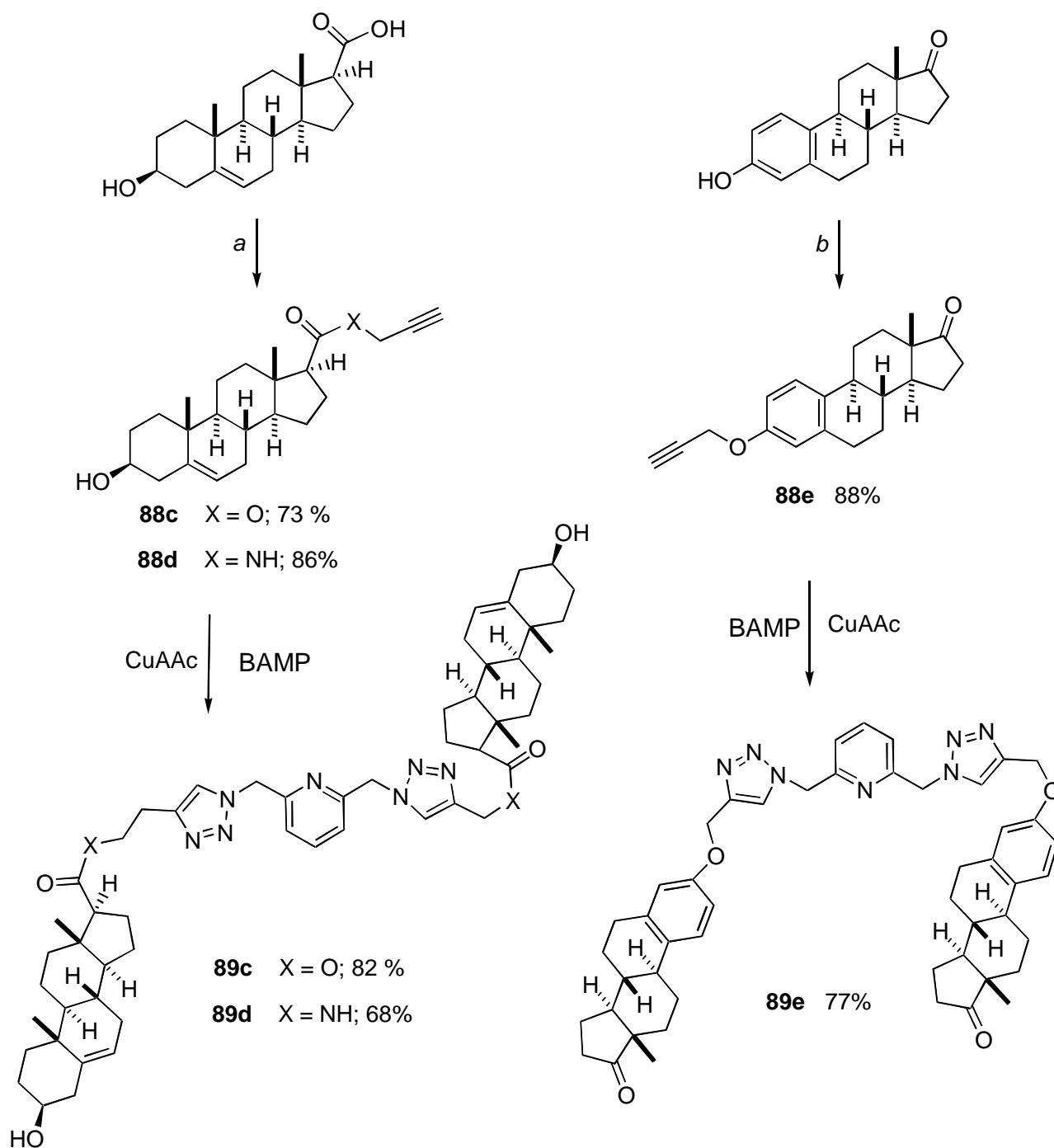
Hydrometallation-addition of 1-hexene to **84**, catalyzed by copper complex (*S,S,S*)-**A** at room temperature, was found to proceed in a 1,4-fashion to give a crude B3.5 : 1 ratio of diastereoisomers in favour of the 1- α -isomer **86a**, which was isolated in 50% yield. The 1- β -isomer could also be isolated in 16% yield. Hydrometallation-addition of functionalized alkenes to **84** shows that reactive functional groups such as bromides and benzyl chlorides are tolerated. In the case of canrenone **85**, hydrozirconation of 1-hexene, followed by (*S,S,S*)-**A** catalyzed addition, favoured the α -1,6-addition product **87a**, which was isolated in 59% yield. A minor, β -isomer, 1,6-addition product could also be isolated in 21% yield. They examined the possibility of adding functionalized alkenes to canrenone, and found that, while the yields are lower, alkenes and styrenes bearing reactive groups are surprisingly well tolerated. These reactions give steroids containing groups that should be useful handles for further derivatization – primary alkyl bromides **87b**, benzyl chlorides **87c**, and boronic esters **87d**.

Drasar and co-workers⁴⁰ have synthesized in 2013 new types of ribbon type steroidal dimers derived from three types of steroidal skeletons (cholic acid, etienic acid, estrone) using the CuI-catalyzed 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reaction. (Schemes 27, 28) Steroid parts of the molecular “ribbons” are linked by heterocyclic moiety, namely by 2,6-bis[(1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)methyl]pyridine.



Scheme 25. Typical synthetic procedure demonstrated with cholic acid.

Propargyl ester and propargyl amide of cholic acid **88a** and **88b**⁴¹ (Scheme 25) were prepared using ethyl-*(N,N'*-dimethylamino)propylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (EDCI) and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole (HOBt). Rewarding nucleophilic acyl substitution reactions of etienic acid (compounds **88c** and **88d**) were carried out using *N,N'*-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC) and catalytic amount of 4-*(N,N'*-dimethylamino)pyridine (DMAP). 3-*O*-Propargylestrone⁴² **88e** was prepared using an excess of propargyl chloride in presence of potassium bicarbonate. 2,6-Bis(azidomethyl)pyridine⁴³ was prepared from 2,6-bis(bromomethyl)pyridine according to known procedure. The Huisgen copper-catalyzed 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reaction (CuAAC) between terminal alkynes and azides is well known for its simplicity and high selectivity to 1,4-disubstituted 1,2,3-triazoles. They used classical click chemistry conditions using copper (II) sulfate pentahydrate/sodium ascorbate and *o*-phenylenediamine.⁴⁴ This way they synthesized five different bis-steroidal compounds of ribbon type, bridged with pyridine in good yields (Schemes 25, 26). Compounds synthesized possess different cytotoxic and hormone receptor modulating activities.



Reaction conditions : a, propargyl alcohol, propargylamine, CH₂Cl₂-THF, DCC, DMAP, r.t. to 70 °C;
 b, propargyl chloride, K₂CO₃, Toluene-DMF, 70 °C, CuAAc: CuSO₄·5H₂O, sodium ascorbate,
o-phenylenediamine, DMF, r.t.

Scheme 26. Etienic acid and estrone derivatives.

In 2014, the present authors developed a simple synthetic approach for the synthesis of a novel class of secosteroidal triazoles *via* intramolecular 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition.⁴⁵ Two syntheses have been envisaged (Schemes 27 and 28) and in the two cases, cholic acid, a commercial bile acid, both inexpensive and readily

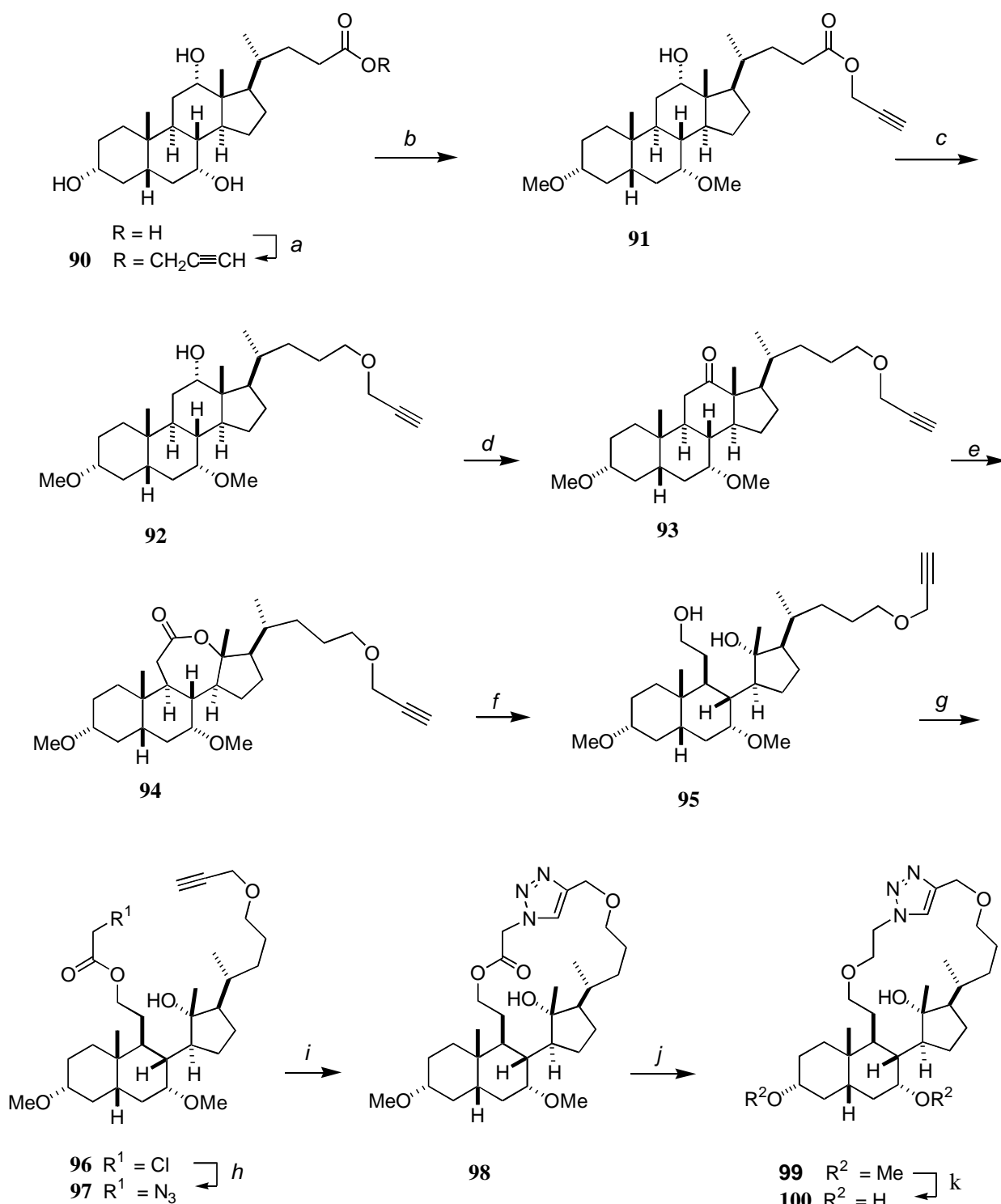
available, was chosen as starting material. These syntheses of 7,8- and 12,13-secosteroidal macrocycles have been accomplished in eleven and nine steps respectively.

In the case of 12,13-secosteroidal macrocycles matching a *cis* A/B ring junction and a 1,2,3-triazole ring, the key reactions leading to these new secosteroids are depicted in Scheme 29. First, simple esterification of cholic acid led to propargyl cholate **90**,⁴⁶ which was methylated affording propargyl 3 α ,7 α -dimethoxycholate **91** in a yield of 86%. Simultaneous protection of the secondary hydroxyl groups at C-3 and C-7 was needed prior to the reductive opening of the lactone ring. In the following step, they reduced the ester function of the lateral chain of **91**. Thus, reduction according to the Pettit and Piatak procedure,⁴⁷ afforded the expected ether derivative **92** in a satisfactory yield (56%).

Microwave (MW)⁴⁸ irradiation of **92** with pyridinium chlorochromate furnished ketone **93** very quickly and in 68% yield. Baeyer-Villiger oxidation of ketocholane **93** led to lactone **94** as the single regioisomer, as a result of a higher migration aptitude of the quaternary C-13 compared to the secondary C-11. Next, the reduction of the lactone moiety on ring C of **94** (LAH) afforded the diprotected tetrahydroxysecocholane **95** in 85% yield. Next, the azide moiety required for the intramolecular 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition was introduced. Two steps were necessary: chloro derivative **96** was easily obtained from ester **95** in high yield. This latter was transformed into the corresponding azide **97** *via* a substitution reaction carried out in DMF in the presence of NaN₃.

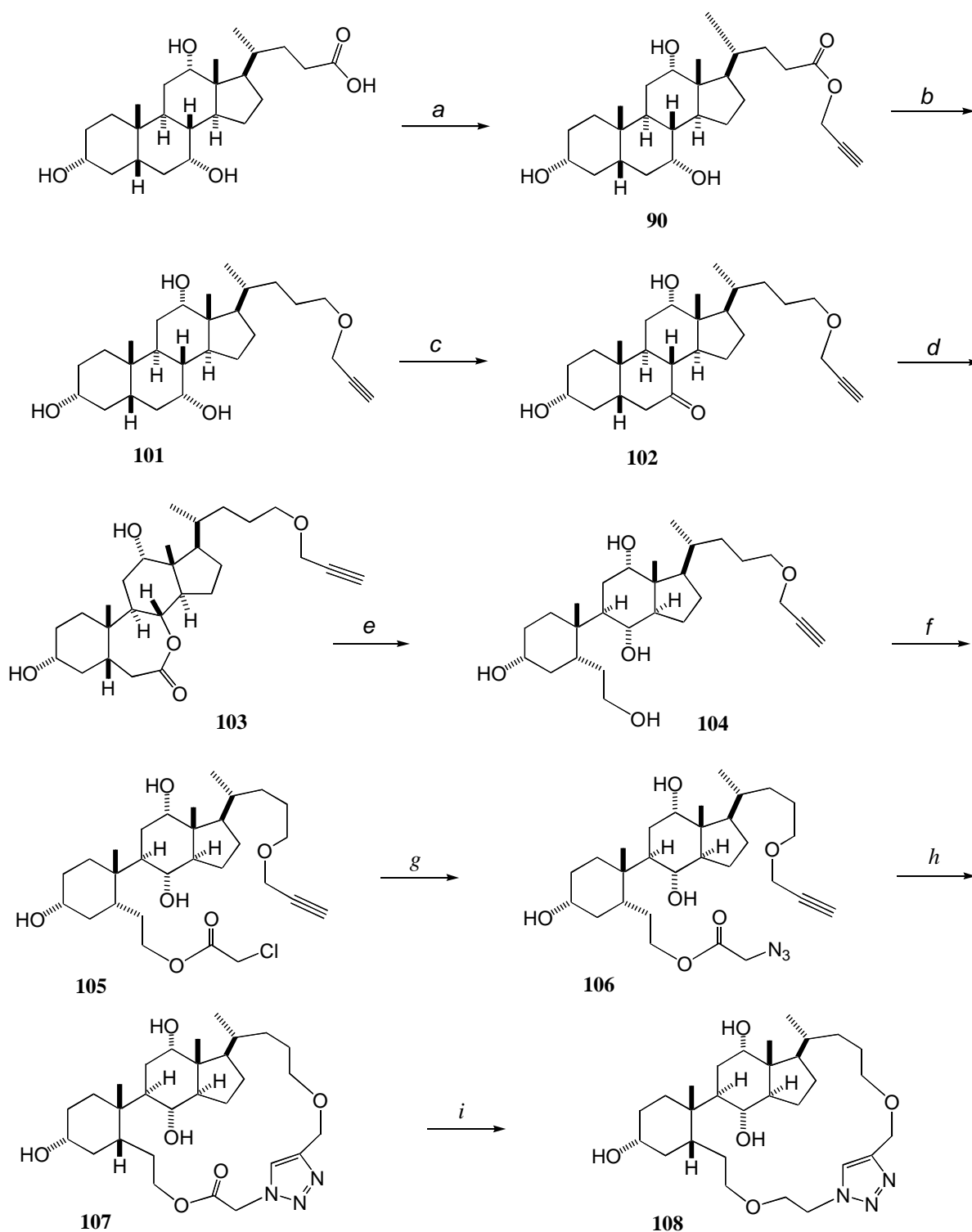
The 'click reaction' of **97** was accomplished in the presence of CuSO₄·5H₂O and sodium ascorbate, in a *t*BuOH/H₂O mixture. The desired macrocycle **98** was isolated as the sole product in a fair yield (18%). The activities of CuSO₄+Na ascorbate and CuI+base catalyst systems commonly used for similar reactions, were compared. The application of the Cu(I) precursor was found to be less efficient. The cycloaddition was found to be efficient in a solvent system of DMF/H₂O to produce the macrocycle **98** in 66% yield. The progress of the reaction was found to be slow and took 12 h to reach completion. Otherwise, the new triazole is formed in a completely regioselective manner.

Then, to obtain ether-linked macrocycle **99** (Scheme 27), the ester function of **98** was reduced, and the expected macrocycle derivative **99** was isolated in a satisfactory yield (44%). Finally, removal of methoxy groups of macrocycle **99** was carried out with trimethylsilyl iodide⁴⁹ to afford the desired compound **100** in 90% yield.



Reaction conditions : a, propargyl bromide, CH₂Cl₂, DCC, DMAP, r.t., 12 h, 75%; b, CH₃I, NaH, THF, r.t., 86%; c, NaBH₄, BF₃.Et₂O, THF-diglyme, 0 °C, 4 h, 56%; d, PCC, MW, 5 min, 68%; e, *m*-CPBA, PTSA, CH₂Cl₂, r.t., 24 h, 96%; f, LiAlH₄, THF, 0 °C to r.t., 12 h, 85%; g, ClCH₂COCl, CaH₂, BnEt₃N⁺Cl⁻, toluene, Δ, 3 h, 70%; h, NaN₃, DMF, 60 °C, 24 h, 62%; i, CuSO₄.5H₂O, sodium ascorbate, DMF/H₂O, r.t., 12 h, 66%; j, NaBH₄, BF₃.Et₂O, THF-diglyme, 0 °C, 4 h, 44%; k, ISi(CH₃)₃, CHCl₃, r.t., 24 h, 90%.

Scheme 27. Ring-C-secosteroidal macrocycle **100** derived from cholic acid in eleven-step sequence.



Reagents and conditions: a, propargyl bromide, CH_2Cl_2 , DCC, DMAP, r.t., 12 h, 75%; b, NaBH_4 , $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}$, THF-diglyme, 0°C , 6 h, 48%; c, NBS, H_2O , NaHCO_3 , 12 h at rt then 2 h at $80-85^\circ\text{C}$, 95%; d, *m*-CPBA, PTSA, CH_2Cl_2 , rt, 12 h, 76%; e, LiAlH_4 , Et_2O , 0°C at rt, 12 h, 78%; f, ClCH_2COCl , CaH_2 , $\text{BnEt}_3\text{N}^+\text{Cl}^-$, toluene, D, 3 h, 72%; g, NaN_3 , DMF, r.t., 12 h, 68%; h, $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, sodium ascorbate, DMF/ H_2O , 60°C , 24 h, 62%; i, NaBH_4 , THF-diglyme, $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}$, 0°C at rt, 12 h, 52%

Scheme 28. Synthesis of ring-B-secosteroidal macrocycle **108** from cholic acid in a nine-step sequence.

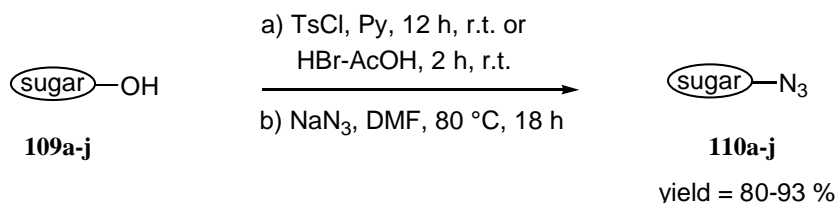
The same strategy based on an intramolecular 'click reaction' was used to prepare 7,8-secosteroidal macrocycles. As shown in Scheme 28, cholic acid was also the starting material, which was converted into propargyl cholate **90** in good yield. This latter was then reduced leading to the derivative **101** in satisfactory yield. The regioselective oxidation of the hydroxyl group at C-7 of **101** was performed with NBS.⁵⁰ The resulting 7-keto derivative **102** was subjected to the Baeyer-Villiger oxidation. As expected, this reaction furnished exclusively regioisomer **103**, as a result of the favoured migration of the tertiary C-8 compared to the secondary C-6. In the next step, the reductive opening of the lactone ring was done with lithium aluminium hydride and led to the secocholane **104** in a 72% yield (over two steps). The chlorine in alkyne **104** was subsequently replaced by an azide group by treatment with sodium azide in DMF. Freshly obtained compound **105** was used as a substrate in the 'click reaction'.

It is worth pointing out similar results with the work described above for the synthesis of 12,13-seco-steroidal macrocycles. Indeed, the use of Cu (I) precursor was not very efficient; on the other hand the system CuSO₄+Na ascorbate used in DMF/H₂O as solvent at room temperature led to the cyclisation of **106** in a good yield. Here, too, the influence of the temperature on the reaction appeared to be much less important.

Finally, in order to obtain the ether-linked macrocycle **108**, the ester function of **107** was then reduced and the ether derivative **108** was isolated in a satisfactory yield (48%).

In 2014, Tiwari and co-workers⁵¹ have prepared a number of deoxy-azido sugars by nucleophilic substitution from *O*-*p*-toluenesulfonyl glycofurano/pyranoses using sodium azide in anhydrous DMF under inert condition. The deoxy-azido sugars were further subjected to CuAAC click reaction with ethisterone, a naturally occurring steroid alkyne to afford numerous ethisterone glycoconjugates in excellent yields. The reaction time has been significantly reduced (15 min) under microwave heating. This methodology is efficient to synthesize novel steroidal triazolyl glycoconjugates with potential application in biological studies.

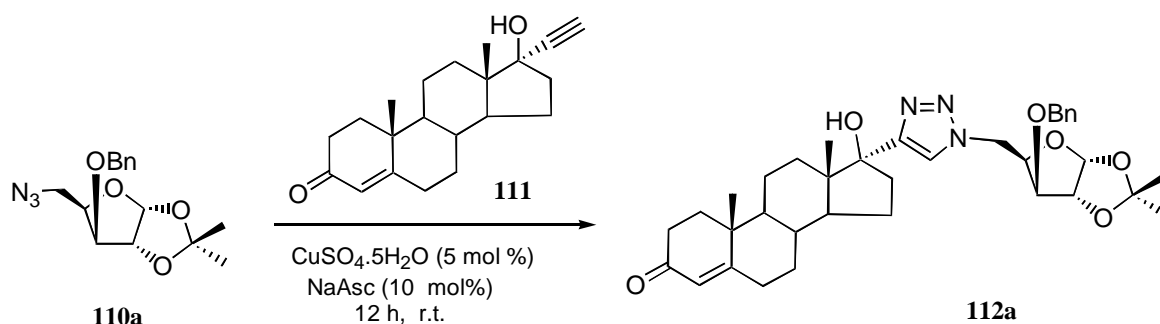
The synthetic strategy starts from cheap and readily available monosaccharides (D-glucose, D-galactose, D-ribose, D-xylose, and D-lactose), which, after processing in a number of high-yielding steps for protection and modification, afforded suitably protected sugars **109a-j**. The compounds **109a-j** were further converted into their respective tosyl/bromo-derivatives, which on reaction with sodium azide in dry DMF at 80 °C under anhydrous conditions resulted in the formation of respective deoxy-azido sugars **110a-j** in good yields. Thus, the treatment of 3-*O*-benzyl-1,2-*O*-isopropylidene- α -D-xylofuranose **109a** with *p*-toluenesulfonyl chloride in the presence of anhydrous pyridine at room temperature for 12 h afforded benzyl-1,2-*O*-isopropylidene-5-*O*-tosyl- α -D-xylofuranose, which on further treatment with sodium azide in anhydrous DMF at 80 °C led to the formation of 5-azido-3-*O*-benzyl-5-deoxy-1,2-*O*-isopropylidene- α -D-xylofuranose **110a** in 90% yield.



Scheme 29. Synthesis of deoxy-azido sugars **110a-j** from protected sugars **109a-j**.

Once the synthesis of azido-sugars **110a-j** was achieved, they turned their attention towards the CuAAC click reaction of developed compounds **110a-j** with ethisterone **111**. Generally, such a reaction requires the generation of Cu(I) species *in situ* starting from CuI and DIPEA in dichloromethane or CuSO₄·5H₂O and sodium ascorbate in aqueous medium or other copper catalyst. They primarily investigated the reactions using

mixtures of MeOH/H₂O, *t*-BuOH/H₂O, CH₂Cl₂/H₂O, Et₂O/H₂O, acetone/H₂O, and THF/H₂O. Most of the reactions afforded corresponding ethisterone triazolyl glycoconjugate **112a** using a variety of organic solvents in combination with H₂O. However, optimal yield of **112a** was achieved using a mixture of THF/H₂O (1:1) as a solvent. A remarkable feature of this reaction was the H₂O dependence in the triazolyl glycoconjugate synthesis. Reactions using a mixture of THF/H₂O (1:0.5) or just THF resulted in poor yields of the desired product **112a**. This may be due to the decreased solubility of sodium ascorbate and copper salt in this solvent. Earlier, several reports have established dichloromethane as a solvent of choice for CuAAC click transformations, hence the click reaction of deoxy-azido sugar **110a** (0.3 mmol) with **111** (0.3 mmol) in presence of CuI (5 mol%) and DIPEA (10 mol%) is carried out in anhydrous DCM under argon atmosphere at rt. Reaction gave regioselectively the desired 1,4 triazole *i.e.* 1-(3-*O*-benzyl-5-deoxy-1,2-*O*-isopropylidene- α -D-xylofuranos-5-yl)-4-ethisterone-1,2,3-triazole **112a** in 90% yield. The regioisomeric nature of the compound **112a** was established based on its spectroscopic data.



Scheme 30. Synthesis of glycoconjugate **112a** via Cu-catalyzed click chemistry.

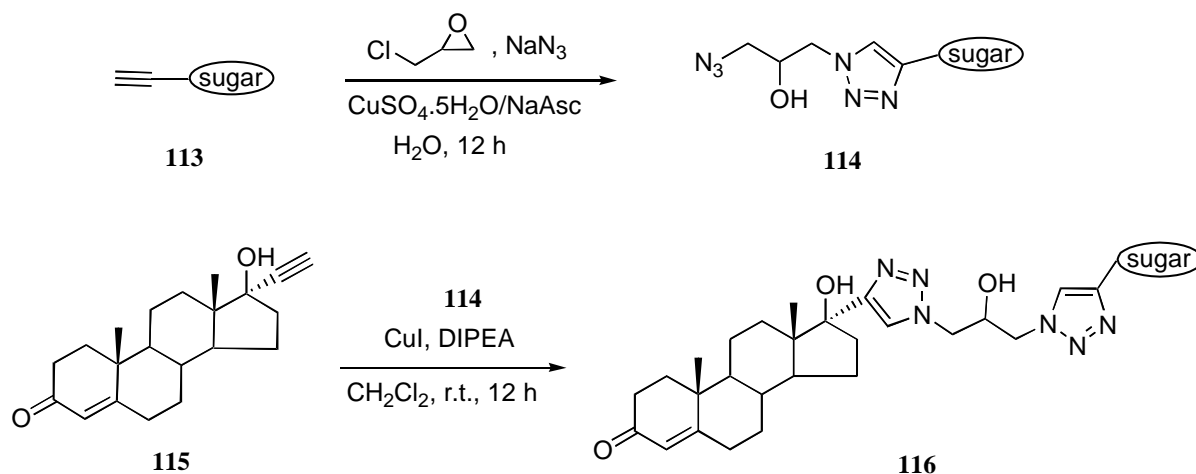
Having established the reaction conditions for the regioselective cycloaddition of the terminal alkyne **111** and the xylofuranosyl azide **110a**, they further explored the scope of other sugar azides in such cycloaddition and developed a library of ethisterone glycoconjugates like **112a** in efficient yields. Furthermore, they investigated the reaction under microwave (MW) conditions, where significant reduction in reaction time (15 min) was observed for comparative reaction yield at room temperature (10–12 h).

The same authors⁵² reported in 2014 the synthesis of a number of triazole containing glycosyl azidoalcohols by multicomponent click reaction of glycosyl alkynes with epichlorohydrin and NaN₃ in the presence of CuSO₄·5H₂O/NaAsc. These azido-alcohols were further subjected to Cu-catalyzed click reaction with ethisterone, a naturally occurring steroid alkyne to afford rare bis-triazolyl ethisterone glycoconjugates for potential application in androgen receptor (AR) pharmacology and chemical biology.

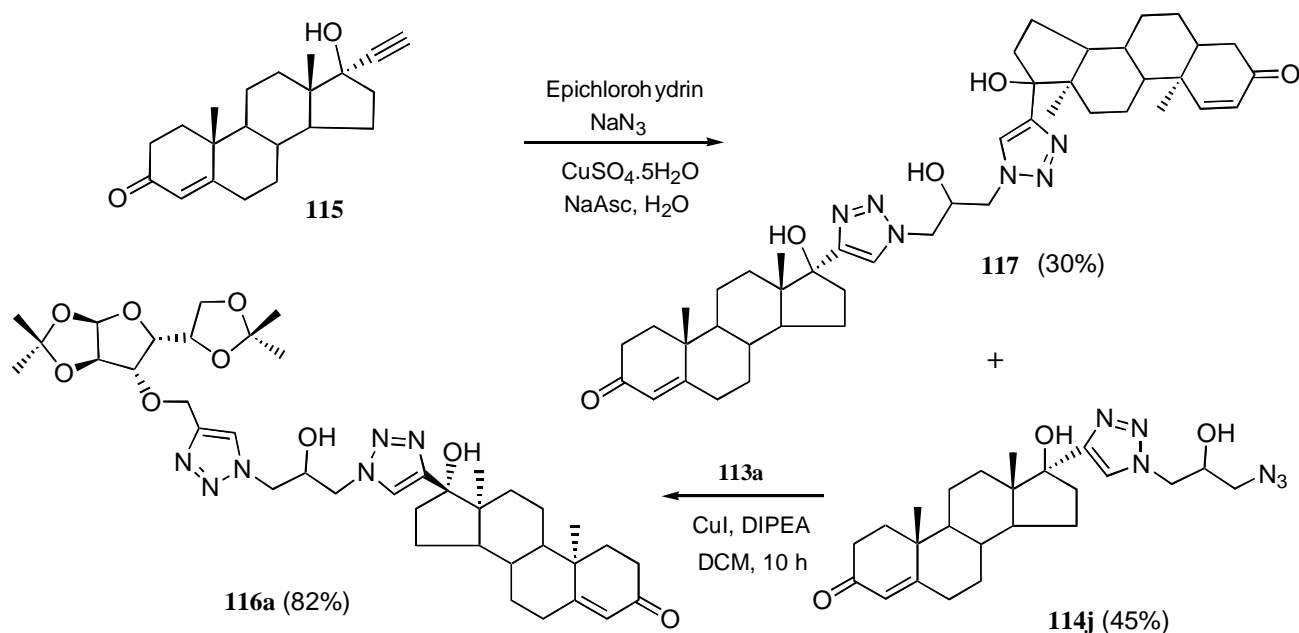
Their synthetic strategy began with cheap and readily available carbohydrates (D-glucose, D-galactose, D-mannose, D-ribose, and D-xylose), which after processing through a number of high-yielding protection, and modification steps afforded sugar based terminal alkynes **113**.⁵² They disclosed their results on the click reaction of **114** with the steroid alkyne ethisterone (ethynyltestosterone) **115** to afford bis-triazolyl ethisterone glycoconjugates **116** regioselectively in good yields (Scheme 31).

The targeted compounds **116a** were also synthesized successfully by another pathway outlined in Scheme 34, where ethisterone linked triazolyl azido-alcohol **114j** was synthesized from **115** under one-pot method using CuAAC reaction. However, the synthesis of precursor compound **114j** via this route took longer reaction time (15 h) giving products in low yields after consuming excess of compound **115**. A subsequent click reaction

of **114j** with compound **113a** in the presence of CuI and DIPEA using DCM as a reaction medium furnished compound **116a** in good yields.



Scheme 31. Synthesis of bis-triazolyl ethisterone glycoconjugates **116** from triazolyl azido-alcohols **114**.

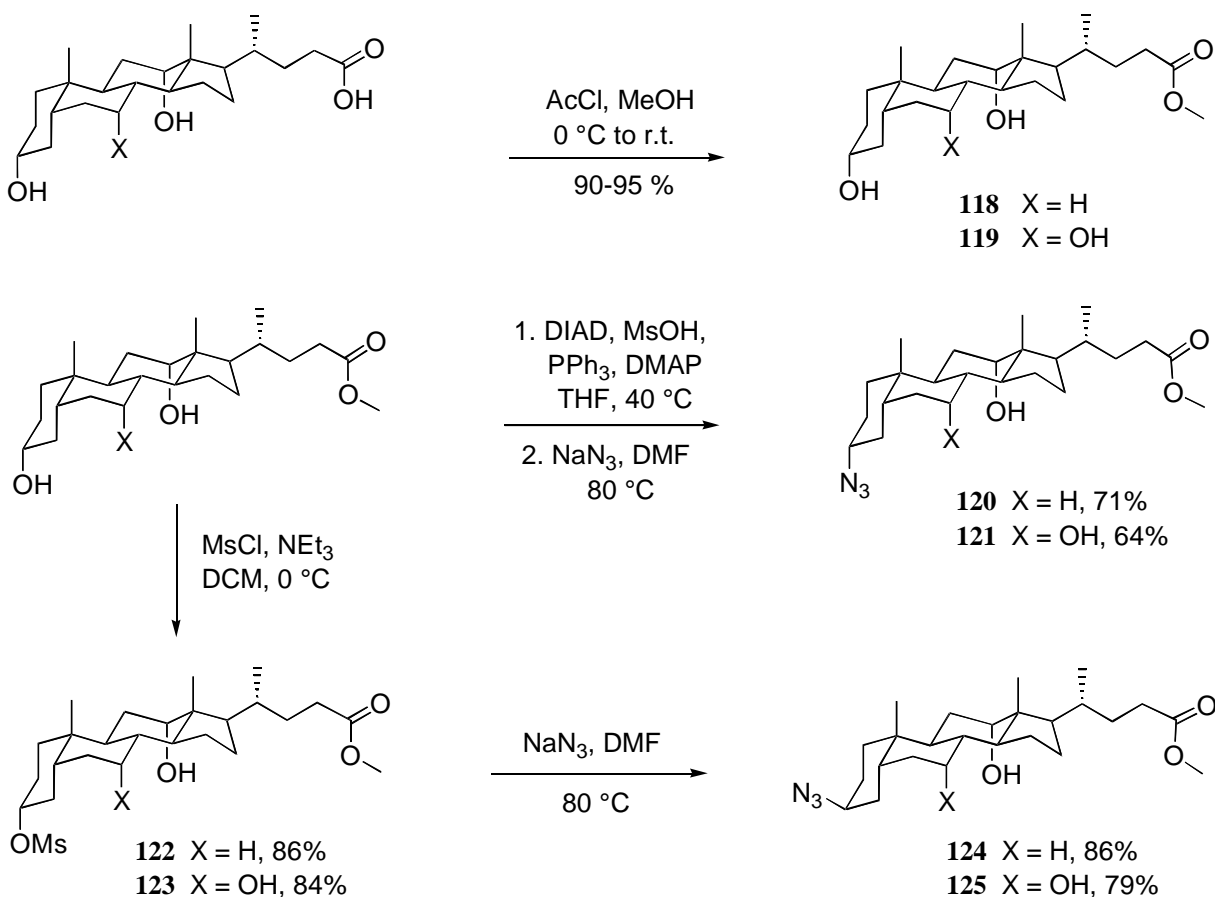


Scheme 32. Synthesis of bis-triazolyl ethisterone glycoconjugates **116a** via ethisterone azido-alcohol **114j**.

In 2014, Maitra *et al.*⁵³ reported the synthesis and aggregation behaviour of new water-soluble, bile acid derived tripodal architectures based on a core derived from triphenylphosphine oxide.

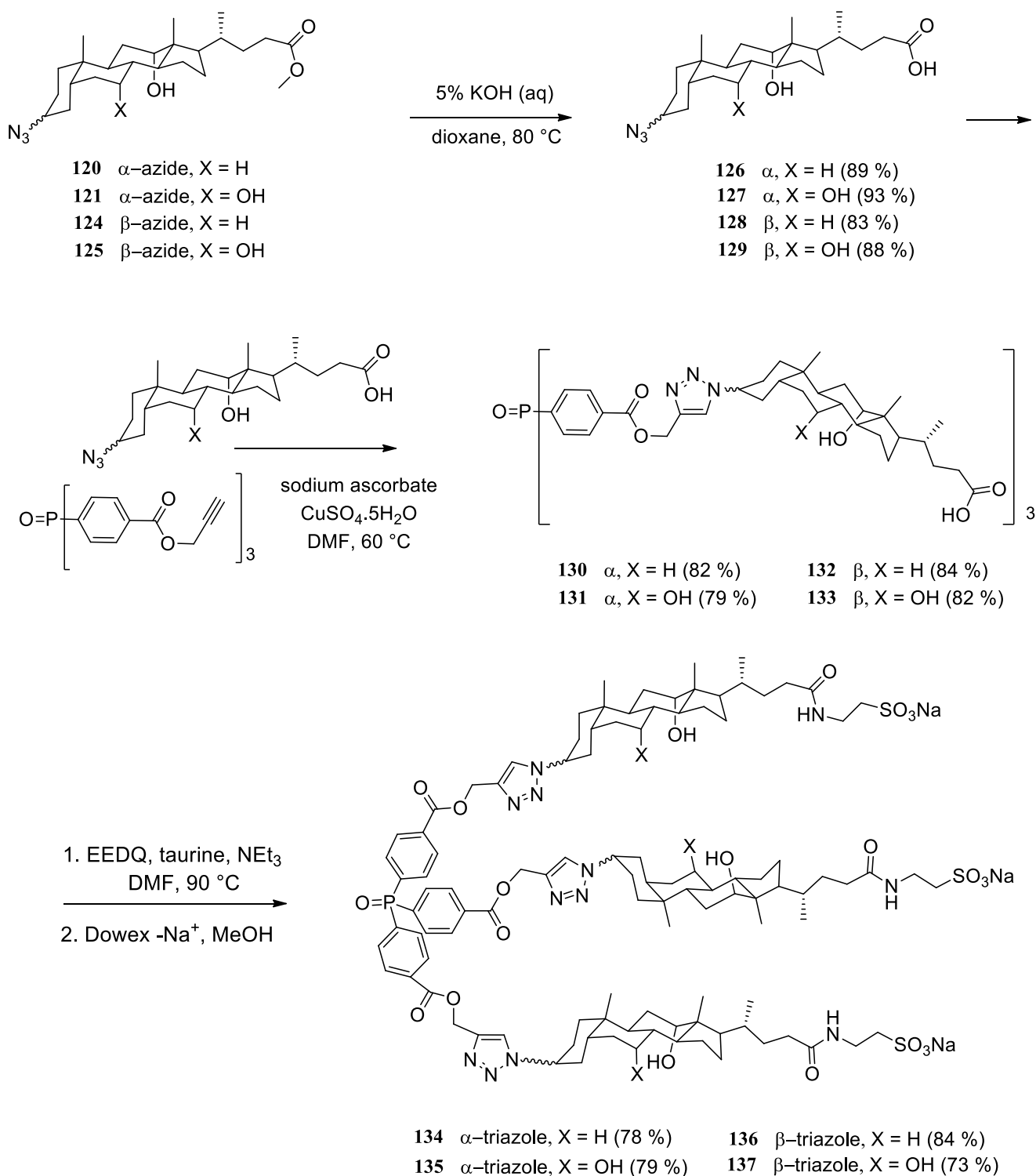
The synthesis of the target molecules **134-137** is outlined in Schemes 33 and 34. It starts from the methyl esters of deoxycholic and cholic acids, which in turn were obtained through acid-catalysed esterification of the corresponding acids in dry MeOH. The 3 α -mesyloxy derivatives **122** and **123** were synthesised by treatment of the methyl esters with mesyl chloride in the presence of triethylamine in dichloromethane. Nucleophilic substitution of compounds **122** and **123** with NaN₃ in DMF then resulted in the 3 β -azidoderivatives **124** and **125**, respectively, in good yields. On the other hand, 3 α -azido derivatives **120** and **121** were obtained from the

corresponding esters of cholic/deoxycholic acid by means of the Mitsunobu reaction, followed by substitution of the mesylates with NaN_3 by a previously described procedure⁵⁴ with some minor experimental changes as shown in Scheme 33. All the azido bile ester derivatives **120**, **121**, **124** and **125** were hydrolysed to the corresponding azido acid derivatives **126**, **127**, **128** and **129**, respectively (Scheme 36) by heating in 5% KOH (aq)/dioxane mixtures. These derivatives were coupled to the central phosphine oxide core under click conditions with CuSO_4 and sodium ascorbate in DMF at 60 °C to afford the trimeric molecular architectures **130-133** in good yields. The sodium salts of the trimer-taurine conjugates **134-137** were synthesised from the corresponding acid derivatives by coupling with taurine in the presence of EEDQ⁵⁵ (*N*-ethoxycarbonyl-2-ethoxy-1,2-dihydroquinoline) in DMF at 90 °C, followed by treatment with Dowex- Na in methanol.



Scheme 33. Synthesis of 3-azido derivatives of bile acid methyl esters.

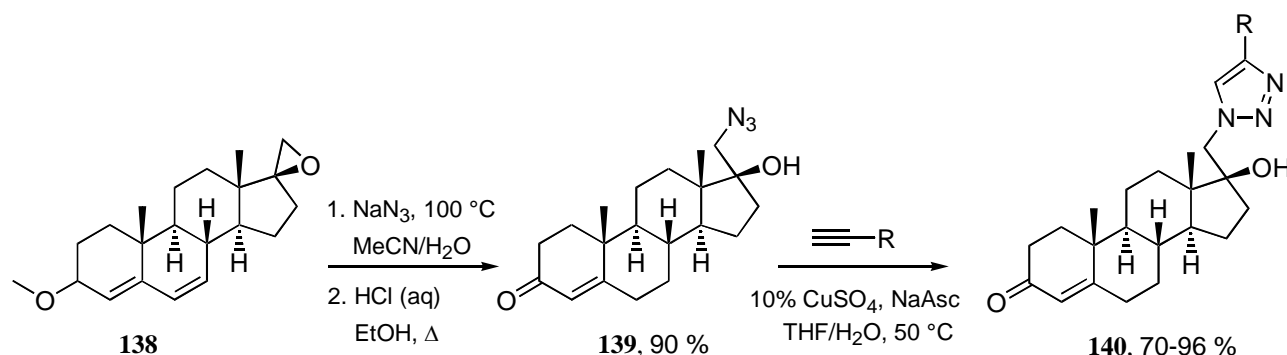
The aggregation of these molecules was studied by dye-solubilisation experiments, and all the systems exhibited aggregation at micromolar concentrations. These results were further supported by NMR experiments, which showed aggregation at micromolar concentrations for these molecules at room temperature and improved resolution in the NMR spectra on heating. These aggregates were characterised by DLS and AFM methods. Only the α derivatives, both of deoxycholic and cholic acid derivatives, were found to be capable of gelation, which emphasises the importance of stereochemistry for defining the mode of aggregation. This is the first instance in which stereochemistry has been demonstrated to have an influence on bile acid derived supramolecular architectures.



Scheme 34. Synthesis of trimer-aurine conjugates.

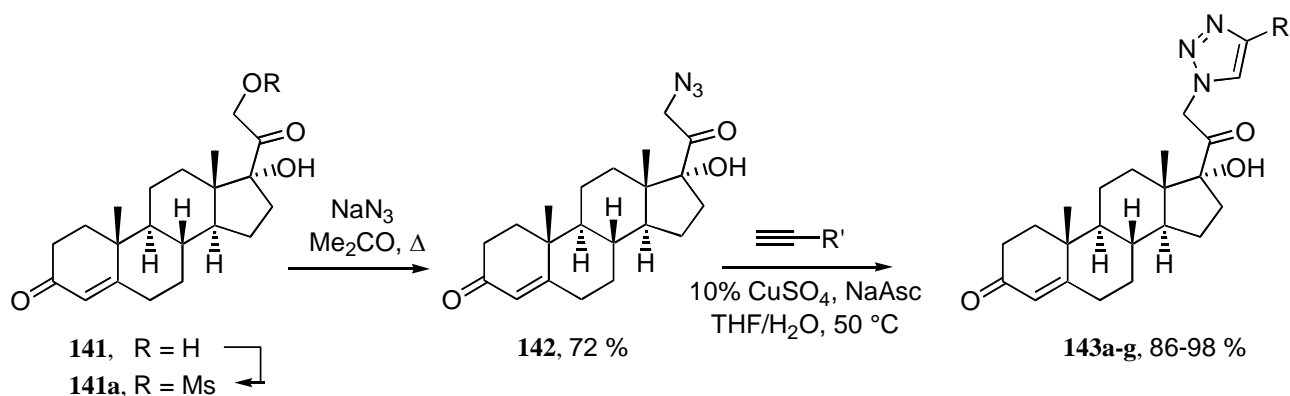
In 2014, Lukashev *et al.*⁵⁶ prepared new types of 1,2,3-triazolyl steroids by the CuAAC reaction. A reaction of epoxide **138** with sodium azide in a MeCN–H₂O (1:1) mixture for 16h at 100 °C followed by hydrolysis of the enol ether group afforded azidosteroid **139** in high yield (Scheme 35). The reaction of azidosteroid **139** with a number of terminal alkynes was performed successfully using a standard catalytic system for CuAAC comprising copper(II) sulfate and sodium ascorbate (NaAsc) in a mixture of THF and water. All reactions of

substrate **139** proceeded under mild conditions affording 1,4-substituted 1,2,3-triazoles **140** bearing both aliphatic and aromatic fragments in high yield. Hydroxy and amino groups were tolerated by the reaction conditions.



Scheme 35. Synthesis of 17 α -(triazolymethyl)steroids **140**.

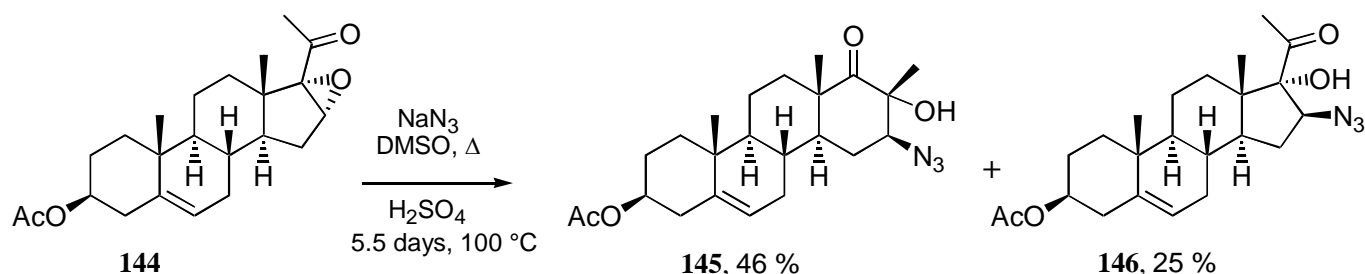
The standard catalytic system based on CuSO₄·5H₂O and NaAsc also allowed synthesis of 1,2,3-triazoles attached to the 21-C position of the steroidal backbone (Scheme 36). The corresponding 21-derivatives of 17 α -hydroxyprogesterone **143** were isolated in excellent yields. Thus, both substrates **139** and **142** bearing the azide moiety in the side chain reacted with terminal alkynes rather easily, and the steroid fragment did not exert a noticeable steric effect on their reactivity.



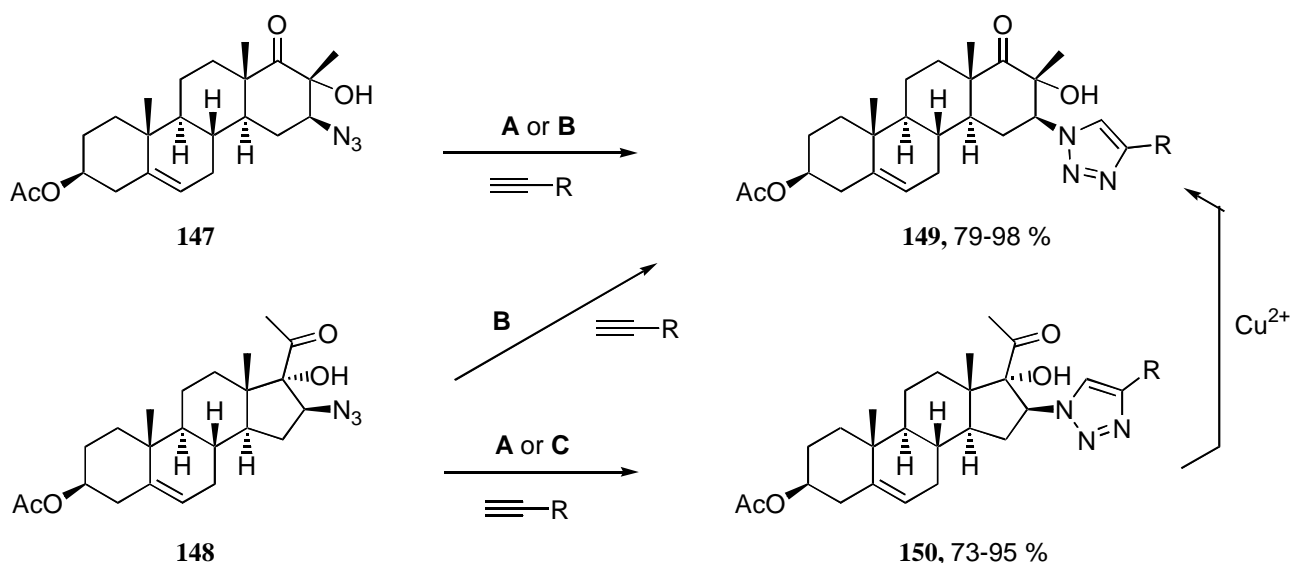
Scheme 36. Synthesis of 21-triazolylsteroids **143**.

Since D-homo rearrangement is the expected metabolic degradation pathway of 17 α -hydroxy-20-ketopregnanes **150** and D-homosteroids are known to exhibit valuable pharmacological properties⁵⁷ both **146** and the corresponding D-homoandrostane **145** were studied in CuAAC. As was expected, the reaction of these more sterically hindered azidosteroids proceeded more slowly and proved sensitive to the composition of a catalytic system. The use of CuSO₄·5H₂O and NaAsc in aqueous THF (method A) allowed them to obtain product **149c** (R = Bu) via reaction of azidosteroid **145** with propargyl alcohol, but in the case of phenylacetylene conversion was only 48% after 14 h. Since copper carboxylates are known to accelerate the CuAAC reaction,⁵⁸ they applied presumably more active Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O as a catalyst. Triethylamine was added to increase the solubility of the catalyst in CH₂Cl₂ and facilitate the formation of copper acetylide. This catalytic

system (method B) appeared to be effective for both phenylacetylene and 1-hexyne. Reaction of azidosteroid **146** with phenylacetylene reached full conversion after 14 h when method A was used, while in the case of method B, the result was unexpected.



Scheme 37. Synthesis of 16 β -azidosteroids **145** and **146**.



Method **A**: $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (10 %), NaAsc (40 %), THF/ H_2O , 50 °C.

Method **B**: $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (5 %), NaEt_3 (40 %), CH_2Cl_2 , 50 °C.

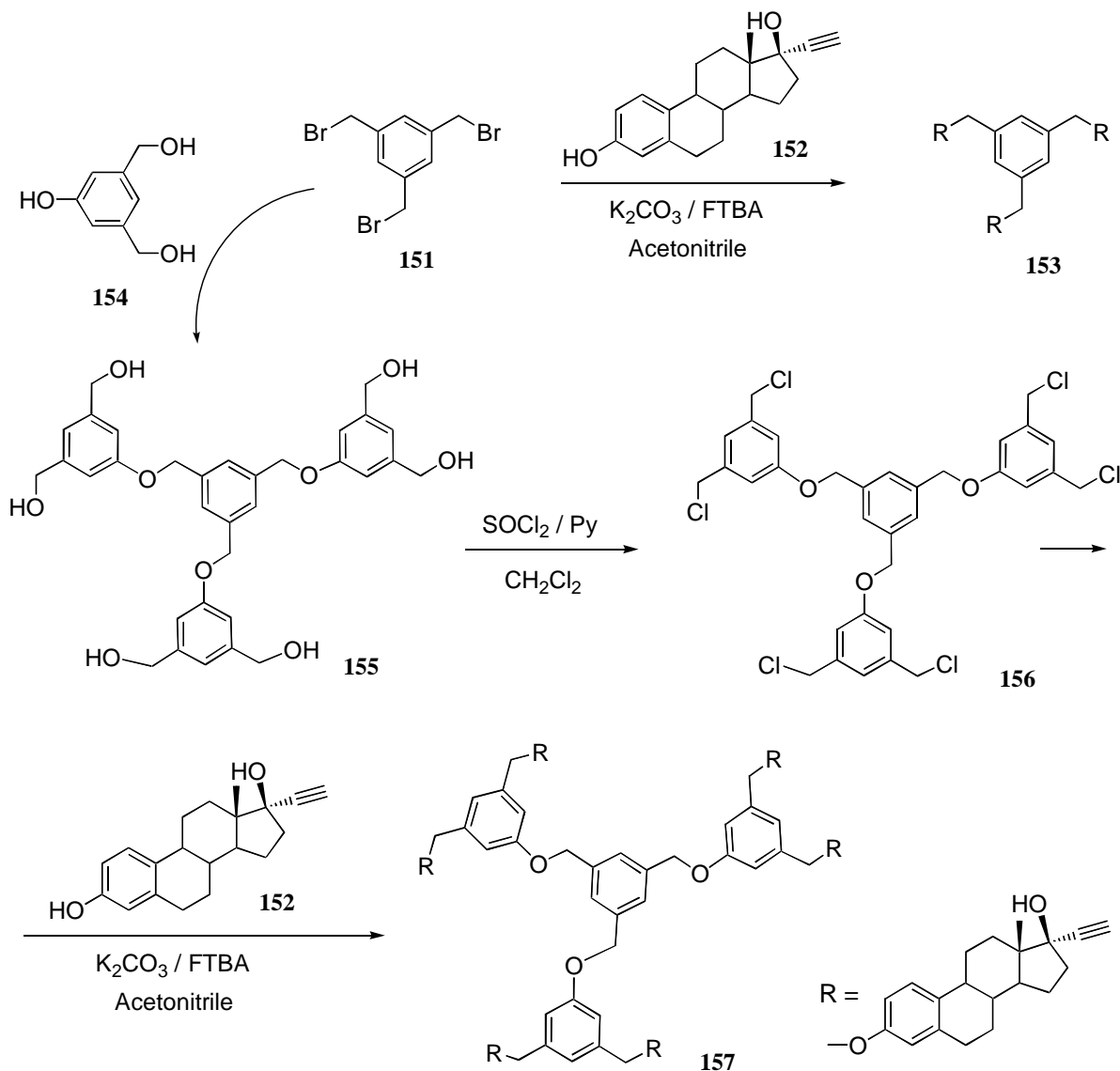
Method **C**: $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (10 %), NaAsc (40 %), TBTA (10 %), THF/ H_2O , 50 °C.

Scheme 38. Synthesis of 16 β -triazolylsteroids **149** and **150**.

In 2014, Santillan and co-workers⁵⁹ presented an efficient methodology to synthesized unimolecular micelles consisting of a hydrophobic interior (Fréchet type) functionalized with ethynylestradiol and hydrophilic exterior (PAMAM type). This type of dendrimers would make good candidates for carrying bioactive compounds in two scenarios: (i) encapsulation mediated by hydrophobic interactions, for example steroids⁶⁰ and (ii) conjugation where drug molecules are covalently attached at the peripheral groups.⁶¹

Two steroidal cores were synthesized as hydrophobic part, taking in mind that with a larger core the encapsulating process will be more efficient. For the first core, 17 α -ethynyl-estradiol **152** was directly coupled by ether linkage to 1,3,5-tri(bromomethyl)benzene **151** to give core **153** as a pale yellow solid in high yield (91%). As the second core, a Fréchet type dendrimer was prepared by reaction of compound **151** with

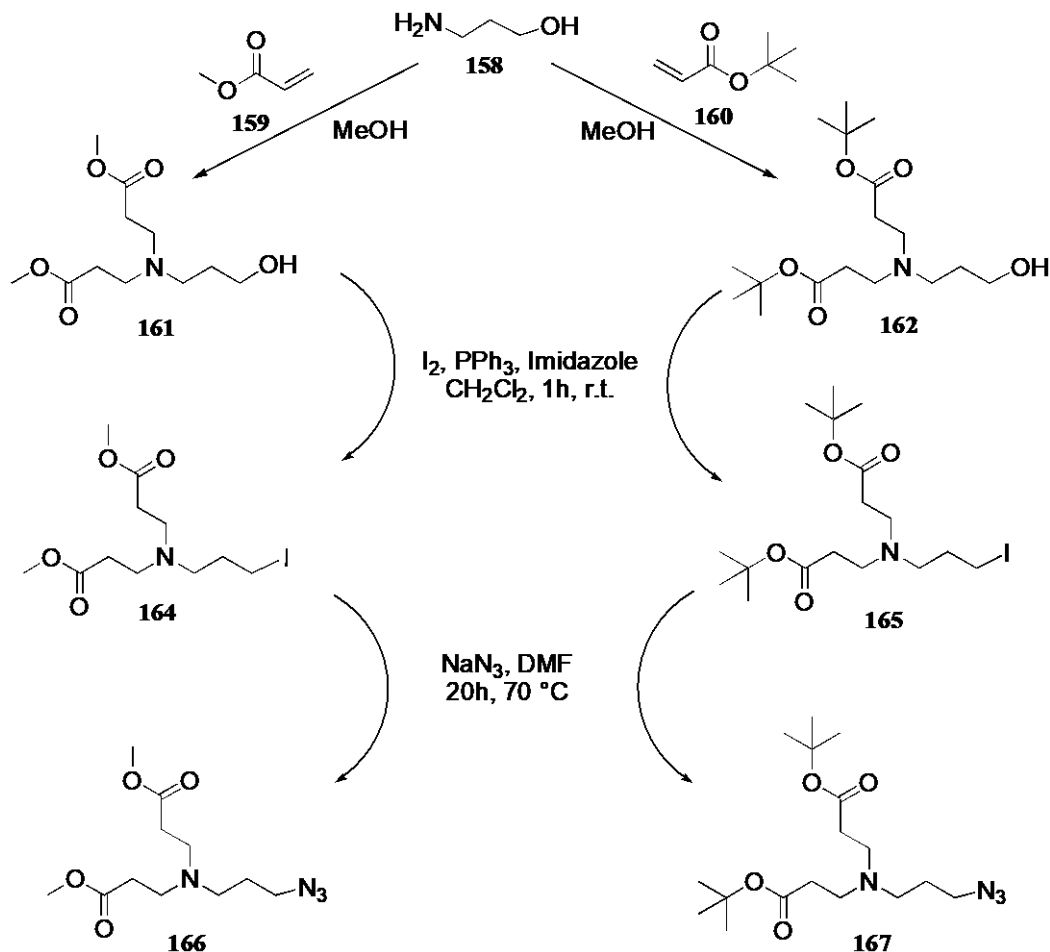
bis(hydroxymethyl)phenol **154** to give 1,3,5-tri-[3,5-bis(hydroxymethyl)phenoxy]benzene (dendrimer **155**), followed by chlorination using thionyl chloride to achieve the coupling of 17α -ethynylestradiol and obtain **157** as a pale yellow solid (Scheme 39). The cores **153** and **157** were completely insoluble in water, ethanol or methanol, but very soluble in chloroform or DMSO.



Scheme 39. Synthesis of hydrophobic cores with 17α -ethynylestradiol as end groups.

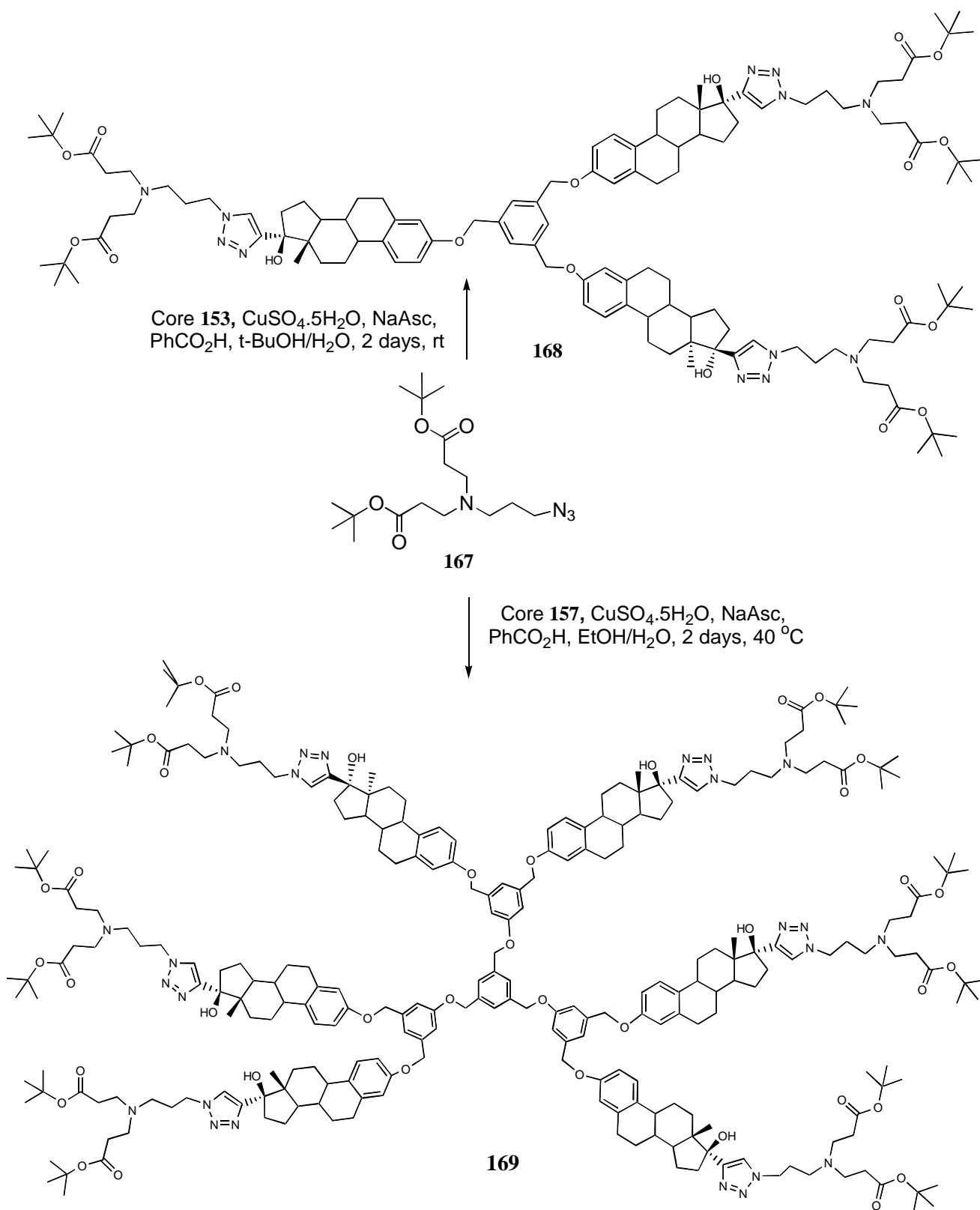
Along with the synthesis of the cores **153** and **157** and with the aim to synthesize the hydrophilic part, dendrons of half-generation were obtained by the Michael addition between 3-aminopropan-1-ol **158** and methyl acrylate **159**, to give **161**, as well as aminopropanol and *tert*-butyl acrylate **160** to obtain **162** under the conditions previously described.⁶² The reason to use these acrylates was firstly, to have the possibility to obtain higher generations by successive reactions with ethylenediamine and then with acrylate. Secondly, the *tert*-butyl ester terminal obtained opens the possibility to hydrolyze them and obtain carboxylic acids as non-cytotoxic peripheral groups.⁶³ Once dendrons **161** and **162** were synthesized, the focal point $-OH$ was transformed into the iodide (compounds **164** and **165**) with I_2 in the presence of imidazole and

triphenylphosphine and subsequently into the corresponding azide derivatives (**166**, **167**) with NaN_3 in DMF at $70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (Scheme 40).



Scheme 40. Synthesis of dendrons with the azide group as focal point.

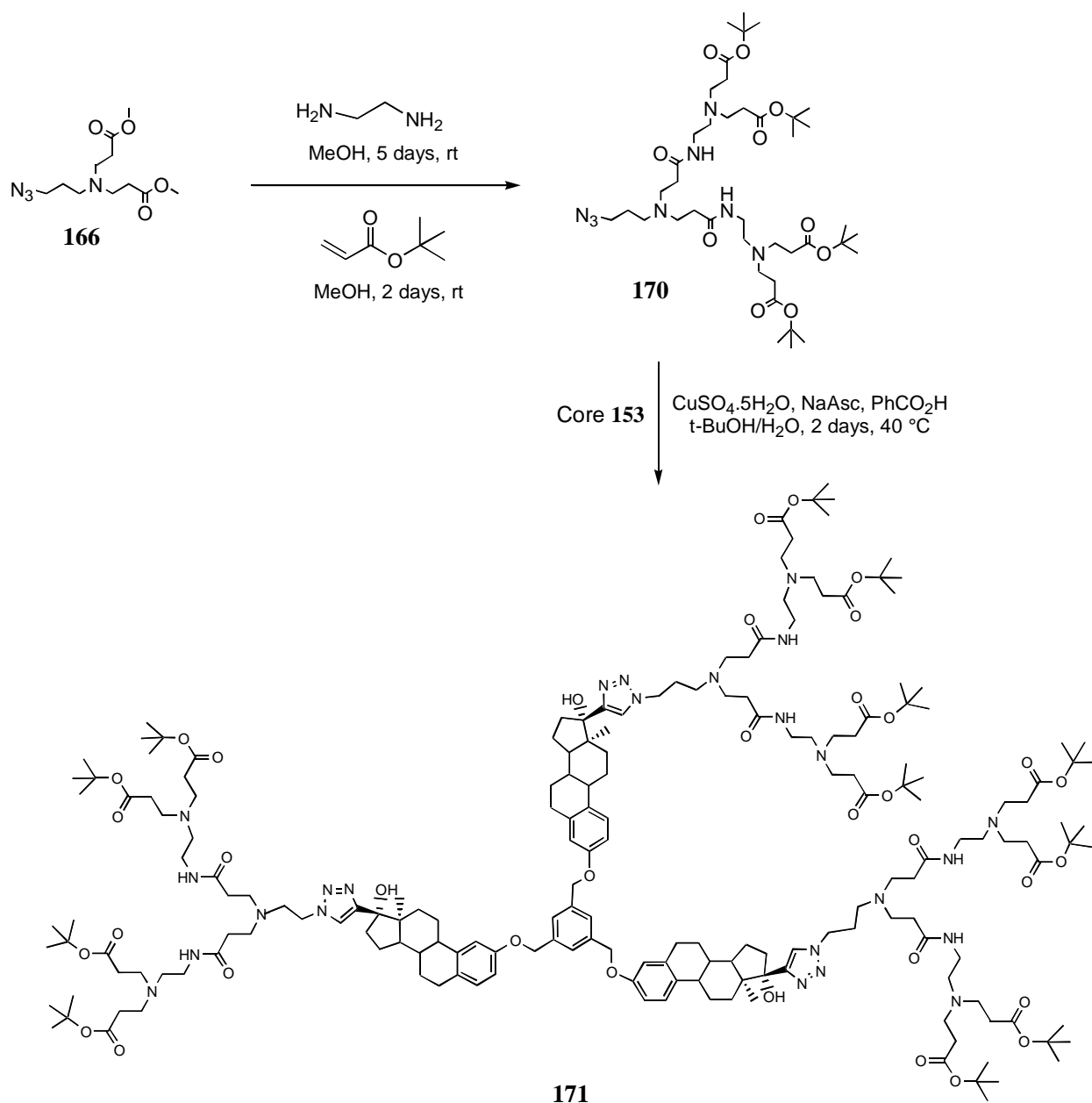
The subsequent cycloaddition reaction between the alkyne terminal on ethynylestradiol of hydrophobic cores **153** and **157** and the azide group of dendron **167** led to novel Fréchet–PAMAM dendrimers linked by steroids (Scheme 41). In order to obtain only a 1,4-disubstituted 1,2,3-triazole they used an adapted protocol established by Shao *et al.*⁶⁴ where $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, sodium ascorbate, and PhCO_2H were dissolved in a mixture of $t\text{-BuOH}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$, for core **153**, and $\text{EtOH}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ for core **157**, until the color associated with the copper reduction was observed. Then the alkyne (**153** or **157**) and the azide (**167**) derivatives were added and the reaction was allowed to proceed for 2 days to give the desired tri- and hexatriazoles in yields of 80% after a simple purification procedure which involves extraction with $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{NaHCO}_3$ solution, evaporation of the solvents under vacuum and washing with hexane to remove the unreacted azide.



Scheme 41. Synthesis of hybrid Fréchet-PAMAM dendrimers linked via triazole units.

In order to show the possibility to grow the hydrophilic shell, a dendron of 1.5 generation was synthesized (Scheme 42). Thus compound **166** was reacted with ethylenediamine, thereafter with *tert*-butyl acrylate to

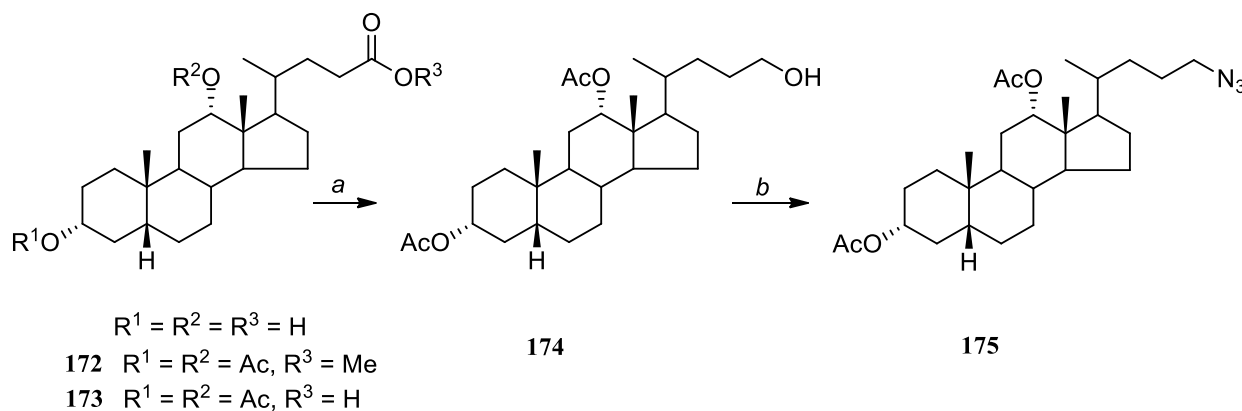
give **170**, as an amber oil. The cycloaddition between the core **153** and dendron **170** provided the corresponding tris-triazole **171** as a light green solid in 68% yield.



Scheme 42. Synthesis of hybrid dendrimer with Dendron of G15.

In 2015, Parizek *et al.*⁶⁵ reported the synthesis of isomeric dimers of deoxycholic acid derivatives linked by 1,2,3-triazole. The azide **175** and alkynes **176** and **177** were required as substrates for the coupling reaction leading to the dimers. Thus, the alcohol **174** served as the substrate for the preparation of azide **175** and propiolic ester **177**. In the first experiments, the direct reduction of ester **172**⁶ with lithium aluminum hydride in tetrahydrofuran gave a mixture from which the desired alcohol **174** was obtained in only 43% yield. In an alternative approach to 24-alcohol **174**, the $3\alpha,12\alpha$ -diacetoxy- 5β -cholan-24-oic acid **173**⁶⁷ upon treatment with chloroformate ethyl ester–triethylamine mixture was transformed to the mixed anhydride, which could be reduced with sodium borohydride to the alcohol **174** in 82% yield. The $3\alpha,12\alpha$ -diacetoxy- 5β -cholan-24-yl

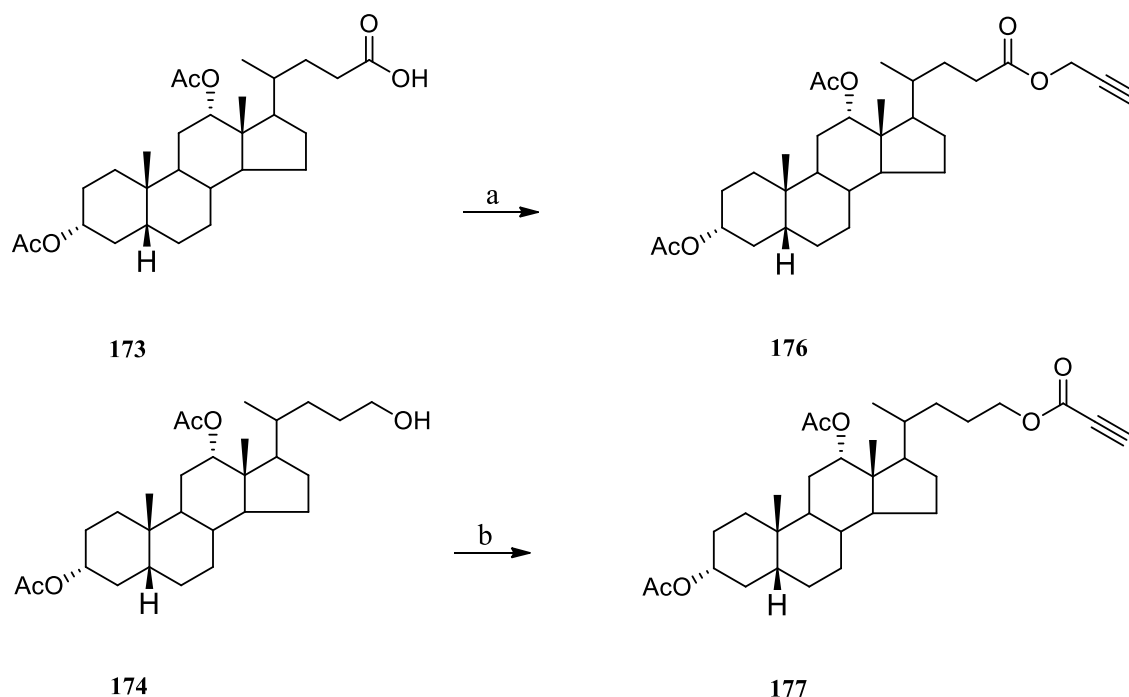
azide **175** was prepared from the 24-alcohol **174** in two steps (Scheme 45) according to literature procedure.⁶⁸ The propargylic ester **176** was obtained by esterification of the acid **173** with propargyl alcohol in the presence of *N,N'*-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCC) as a condensing agent and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP) as the catalyst (Scheme 43). The yield of the pure ester **176** usually exceeded 80%.



Reaction conditions : a, 1. $ClCO_2Et, NEt_3/THF, r.t.$, 2. $NaBH_4, H_2O, r.t.$
 b, 1. $p-TsCl, Py/CH_2Cl_2, r.t.$, 2. $NaN_3/DMF, 65\text{ }^\circ C$

Scheme 43. Synthesis of $3\alpha,12\alpha$ -diacetoxy- 5β -cholan-24-yl azide **175**.

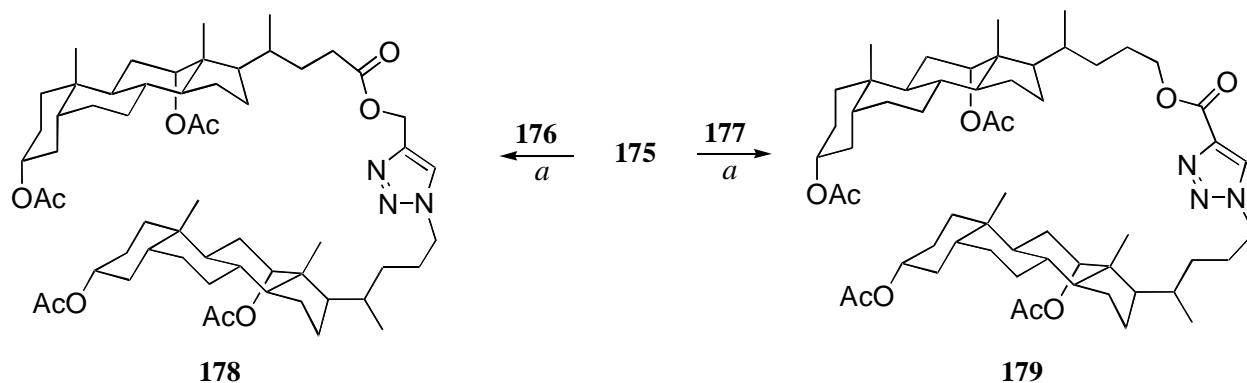
The $3\alpha,12\alpha$ -diacetoxy- 5β -cholan-24-yl propiolate **177** was obtained under similar esterification conditions from the alcohol **174** and the propiolic acid (Scheme 44).



Reaction conditions : (a) propargyl alcohol, DMAP, DCC/ $CH_2Cl_2, r.t.$,
 (b) propiolic acid, DMAP, DCC/ $CH_2Cl_2, r.t.$.

Scheme 44. Synthesis of yne esters **176** and **177**.

1,3-Dipolar cycloaddition of terminal alkynes **176** and **177** with 24-azido-5 β -cholane derivative **175** was carried out in *t*-butanol–methanol–water in a presence of copper sulfate hydrate and sodium ascorbate under gentle reflux (60–65 °C) for 2.5 and 2 h, respectively (Scheme 45). The dimeric compounds **178** and **179** were obtained in excellent yields of 94 and 84% respectively.

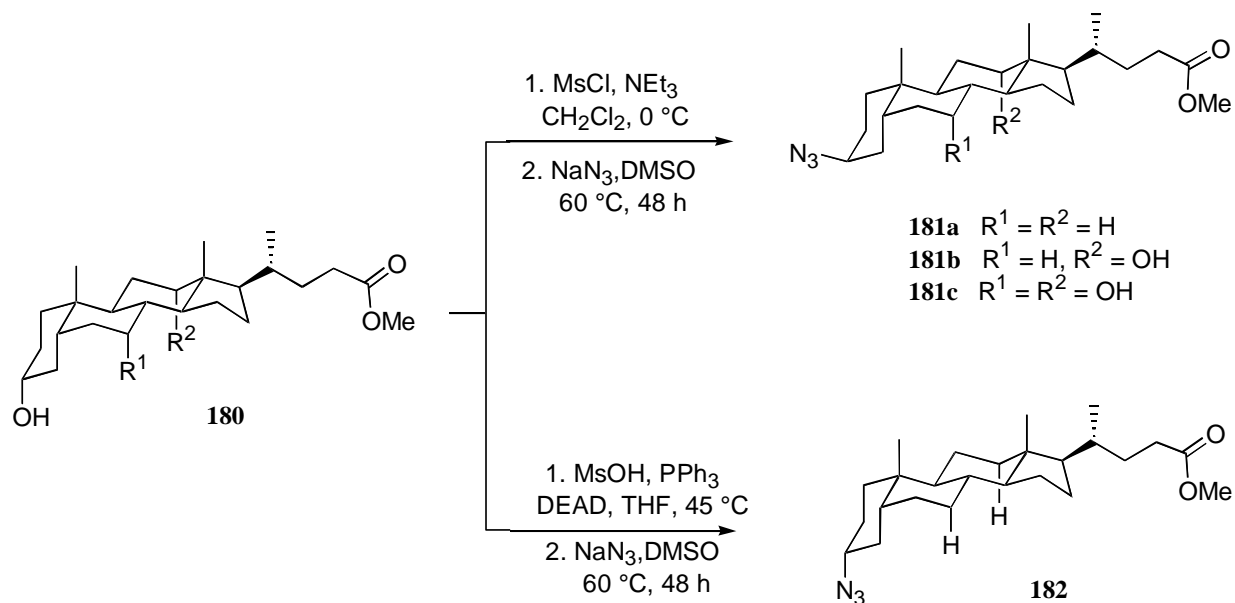


Reaction conditions : a, CuSO₄·5H₂O, sodium ascorbate/*t*BuOH/MeOH/H₂O, 65 °C

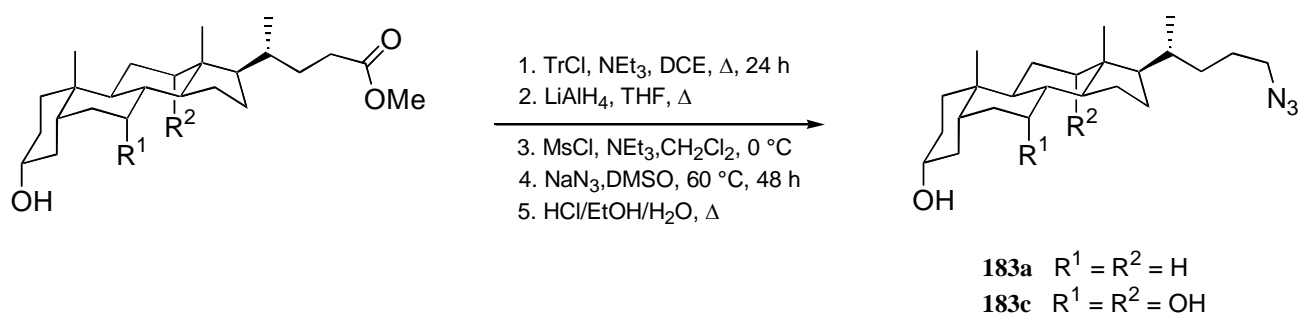
Scheme 45. 1,3-Dipolar cycloaddition of terminal alkynes **176** and **177** with 24-azido-5 β -cholane derivative **175** to produce triazole **178** and **179** respectively.

The copper-catalyzed azide–alkyne cycloaddition reaction was used in 2015 by Lukashov and co-workers⁶⁹ for the preparation of a series of bis- and tris-3- and 24-5 β -cholane triazolyl derivatives of phosphorus acids, which contained anion-binding triazolium sites and hydrophobic cholane residues.

Bile azides **181a–c** and **182** were synthesized by using a standard route by nucleophilic substitution of the corresponding α - and β -mesylates with sodium azide in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO; Scheme 46).⁷⁰ A previously reported synthesis of 24-azidocholane derivatives relied upon the rather unselective mesylation of 3,24-cholane diols (75:25 ratio for mono/dimesylate).⁷¹ To avoid a tedious separation of mono- and dimesylates the 3-OH was protected with a trityl group. Subsequent reduction with LiAlH₄, mesylation, nucleophilic substitution with NaN₃, and removal of the protective group afforded azides **183a** and **183b** (Scheme 47).

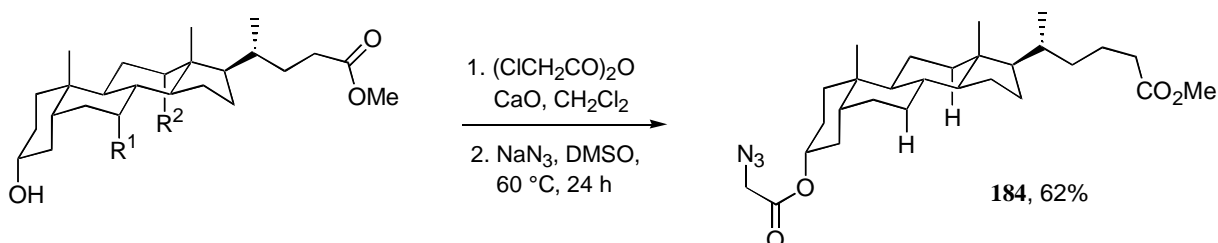


Scheme 46. Synthesis of 3 α - and 3 β -azidocholane derivatives.



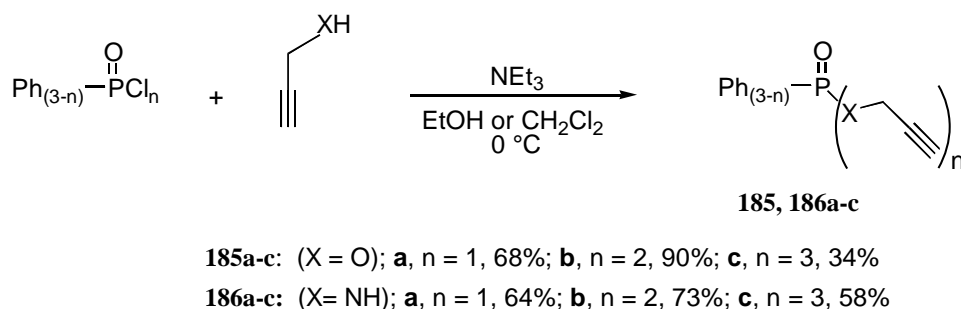
Scheme 47. Synthesis of 24-azidocholane derivatives **183**.

“Extended 3 α -” bile azide **184** that contains an azido group separated by a flexible acetate linker from the steroid core was prepared by a simple two-step procedure from methyl lithocholate⁷² (Scheme 48).



Scheme 48. Preparation of 3 α -azidoacetoxyl derivative **184**.

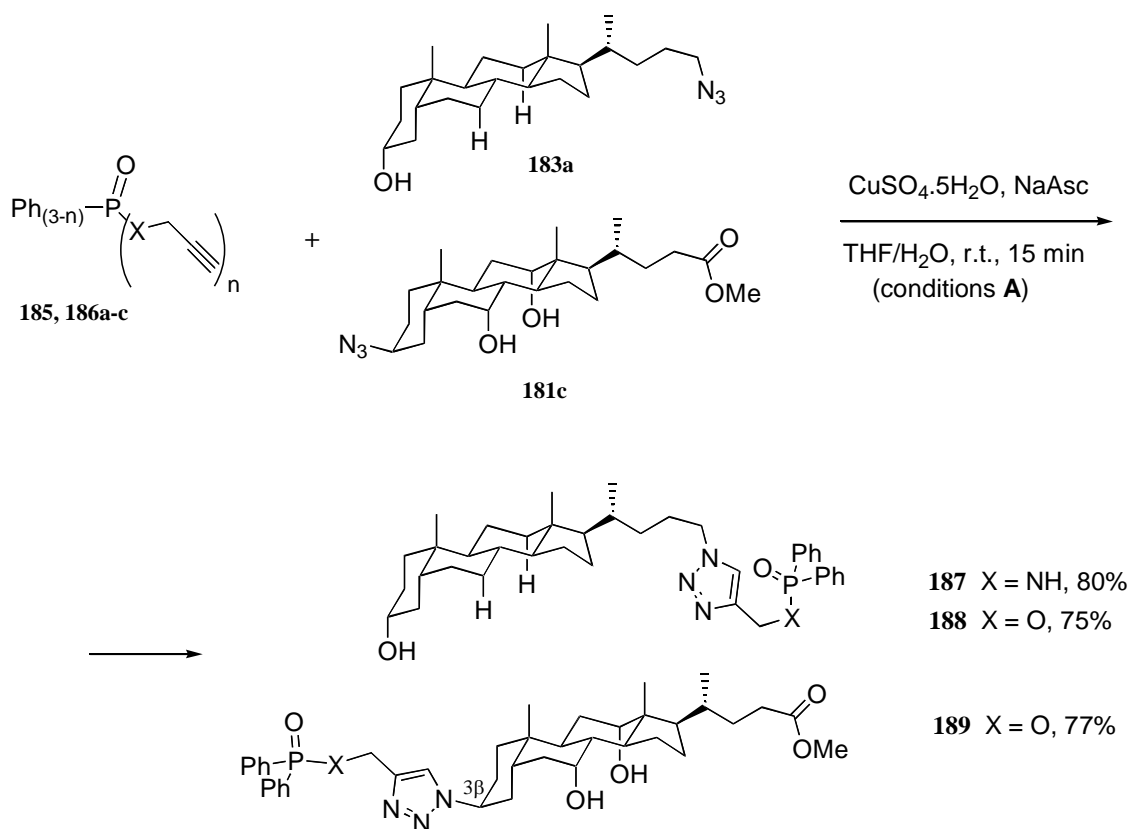
Propargyl esters **185a-c** and propargyl amides **186a-c** of various hydrophilicity were chosen as precursors for the core of their tripodal ligands. Preparation of esters **185a-c** was described previously in the literature.⁷³ Amides **186a-c** were obtained from the corresponding phosphoryl chlorides and propargylamine in the presence of triethylamine in 58–73% yields (Scheme 49).



Scheme 49. Synthesis of phosphorus-containing propargyl derivatives.

CuAAC reaction of **183a** with hydrophobic amide **186a** in the presence of CuSO₄ and sodium ascorbate in a tetrahydrofuran (THF)/H₂O system (conditions **A**) afforded **187** in 80% yield within 15 min (Scheme 50). The reaction proved to be insensitive to the nature of the copper(I) precursor. Similar yields and reaction times were observed for other copper catalysts such as CuI or Cu(phen)(PPh₃)Br. Therefore, they use the most popular CuSO₄-ascorbate system as the most convenient one. Similarly, 3- and 24-azidocholane derivatives

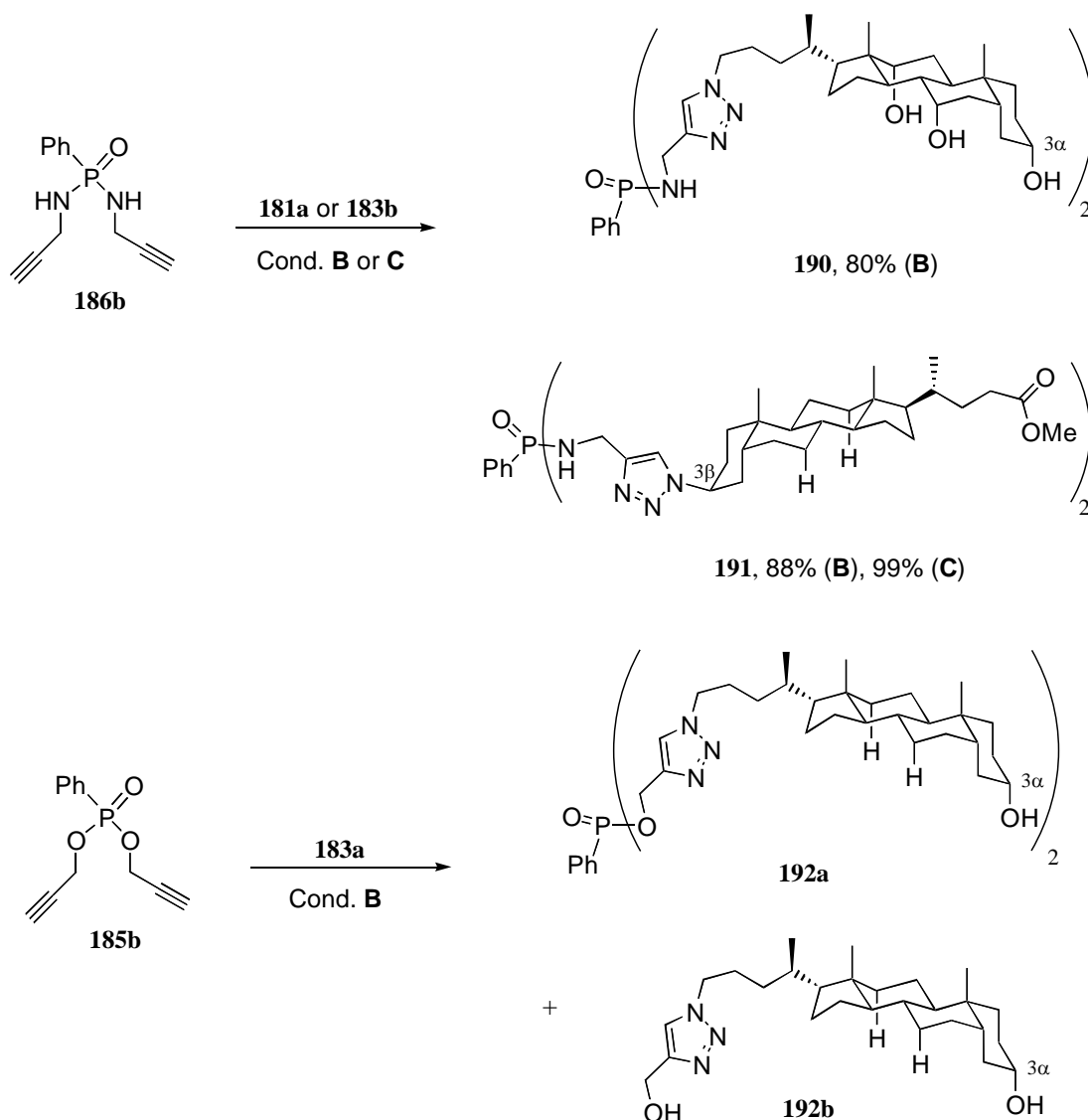
181c and **183a** readily react with propargyl ester **185a** at room temperature to afford cycloadducts **188** and **189** in 15 min in 75–77% yield.



Scheme 50. Synthesis of mono bile-acid phosphorus(V) conjugates.

In contrast, dipropargyl derivative **186b** appeared to be significantly less reactive, and only traces of products **190** and **191** were observed after stirring at room temperature for prolonged times under conditions **A**. However, excellent yields (80–88%) were obtained when the temperature was raised to 60 °C (conditions **B**; Scheme 51).

It is well known that polytriazolyl ligands accelerate CuAAC reactions, this effect probably related to stabilization of the CuI oxidation state and the decomposition of polynuclear copper acetylide clusters.⁷⁴ For pincer-like compounds **210** and **211** the use of tris(benzyltriazolylmethyl) amine (TBTA) allowed the CuAAC reaction to be conducted at room temperature in 2 h and significantly increases the yield of **191**. Unfortunately, phosphonate-based pincer **192a** was labile even under such mild conditions and the obtained product was contaminated by $\approx 10\%$ of 24-(4-hydroxymethyltriazolyl)-5- β -cholan-3-ol (**192b**), which could not be separated from the major product (Scheme 51).

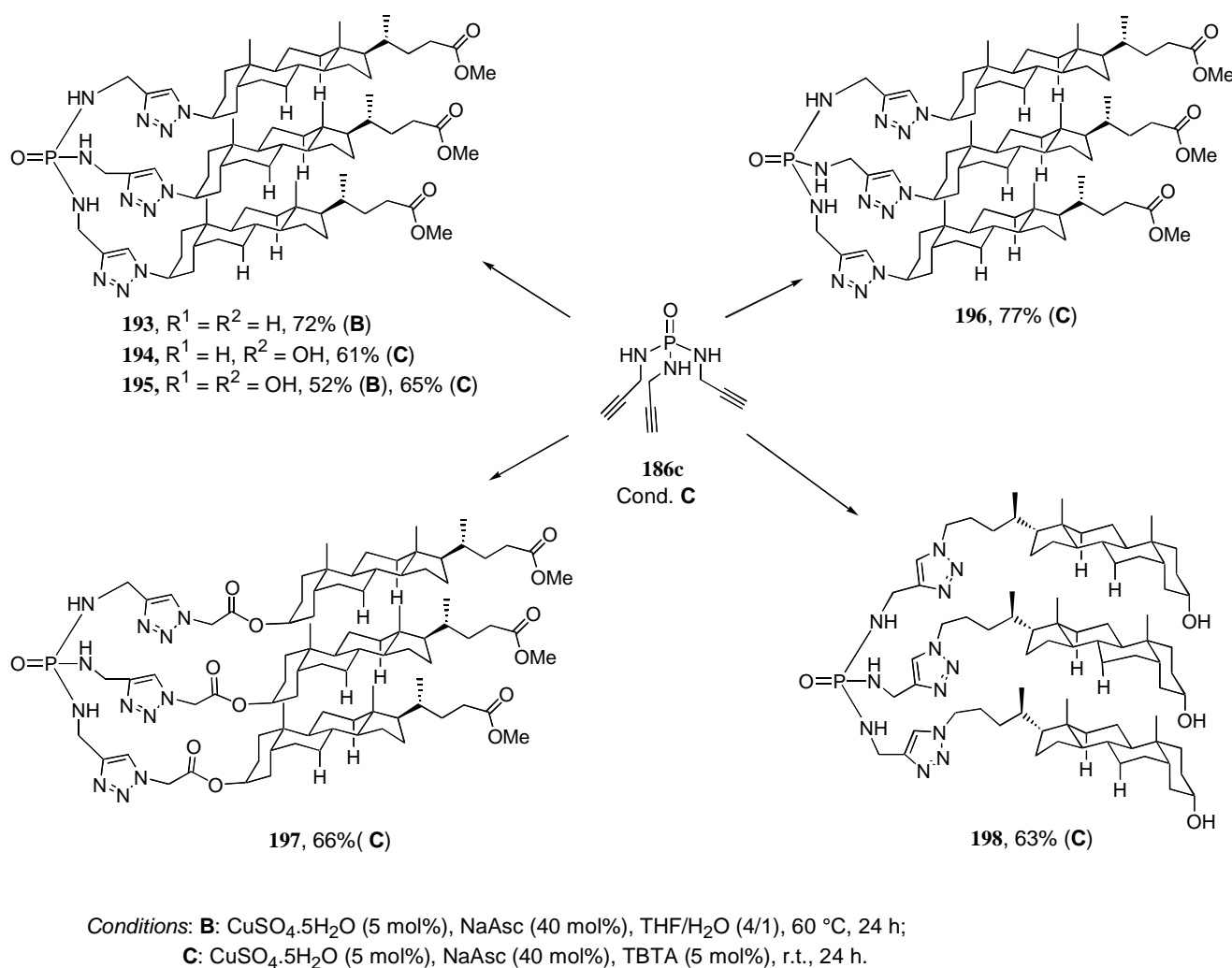


Conditions: **B**: Cu SO₄·5H₂O (5 mol%), NaAsc (40 mol%), THF/H₂O (4/1), 60 °C, 24 h;

C: Cu SO₄·5H₂O (5 mol%), NaAsc (40 mol%), TBTA (5 mol%), r.t., 2 h.

Scheme 51. Synthesis of pincer-like bile acid conjugates.

Both conditions **B** and **C** were successfully applied to the preparation of the bile acid based tripods **193**–**198** (Scheme 52). However, up to 24 h were required for complete disappearance of the copper acetylides in method **B**. Good yields were obtained for 3 β - (**193**–**195**), 3 α - (**196**), and 24- (**198**) cholantriazolyl derivatives. Slightly higher yields were observed for lithocholic acid based tripods relative to deoxycholic and cholic acid based products. Also, they obtained click adduct **197** with 3-azidoacetoxycholane derivative **196**, because derivatives that contain a longer triazolylacetoxyl linker may have a bigger cavity and be capable of effective complexation with anions.⁷⁵ Surprisingly, CuAAC reaction of tripropargyl phosphate **185c** with steroidal azides gave a complex mixture of products, which were insoluble in most organic solvents including DMSO.



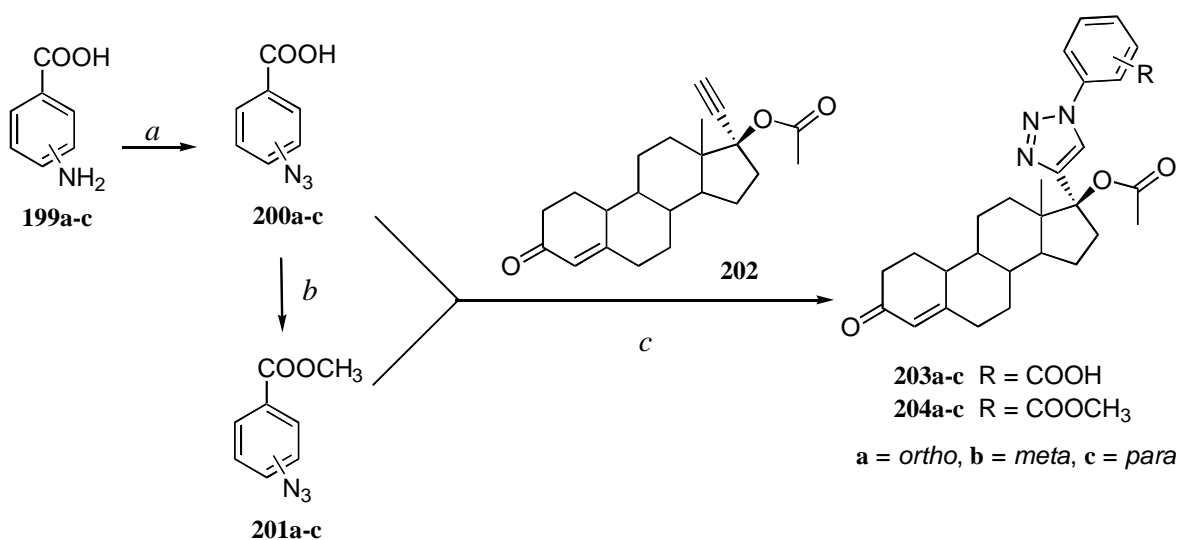
Scheme 52. Synthesis of tripodal derivatives.

In 2015, a series **203a-c** and **204a-c** of novel 17 α -[1-(substituted phenyl)-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl]-19-nor-testosteron-17 β -yl acetates were designed and synthesized by Mohamed *et al.*⁷⁶ using click chemistry approach searching progestogenic derivatives with potential anticancer activity.

Compounds **203a-c** and **204a-c** were synthesized by conventional methods outlined in Scheme 53. Different methods were reported for the synthesis of organic azides.⁷⁷ In their work 2-,3-, and 4-azidobenzoic acids **200a-c** were prepared by diazotization of the available 2-, 3-, and 4-aminobenzoic acids **199a-c**, followed by azidation of the resulting diazonium salts with sodium azide.⁷⁸ Methyl azidobenzoates **201a-c** were obtained via esterification of the corresponding azidobenzoic acids **200a-c** with methanol under reflux in presence of sulfuric acid as catalyst. The *o*-azidobenzoic acid, **200a** and its methyl ester, **201a** showed the lowest yield (83 and 63% respectively) relative to the other two isomers that may be attributed to the steric hindrance of the vicinal moieties on the reacting substrates. The targeted derivatives of NEA, **203a-c** and **204a-c**, were prepared under click reaction conditions through 1,3-cycloaddition of the terminal ethynyl group of NEA, **202** and the respective azides, **200a-c** and **201a-c** catalyzed by Cu(I). The reactions were performed at room temperature under nitrogen and in presence of ten equivalents of sodium ascorbate in (1:1) aqueous *t*-BuOH milieu. Trial to accelerate the synthesis of compound **203c** by heating the reaction mixture up to 60 °C was unsuccessful where unidentified products were obtained. Sensitivity of CuAAC reaction to steric

hindrance was observed through the decreased yields (45% and 50%) of the triazoles **203a** and **204a** derived from *o*-azidobenzoic acid, **200a** and its methyl ester, **201a** relative to the other ligands prepared from the *m*- and *p*-isomers (55-75%).

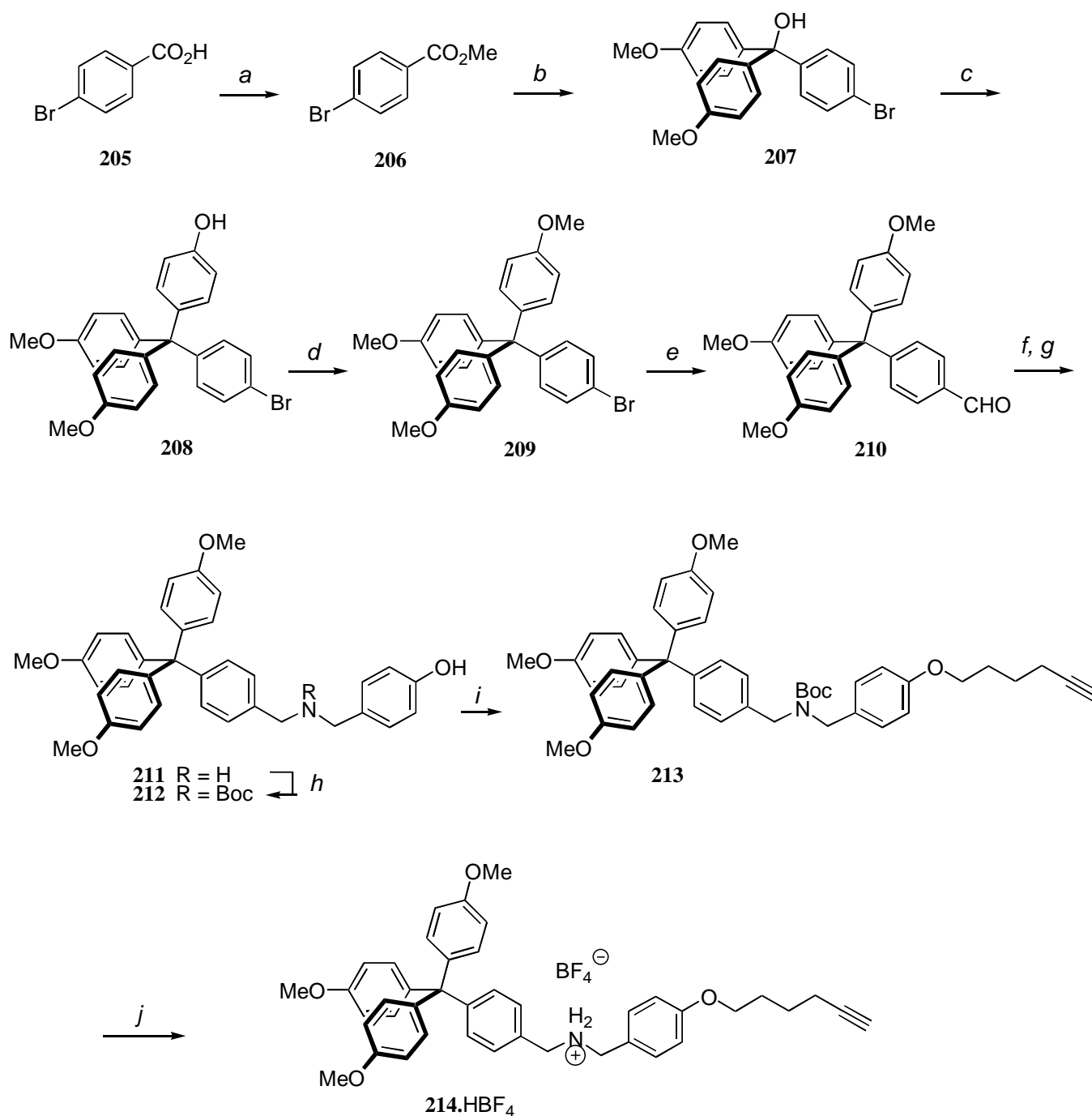
The newly synthesized 17 α -(1-substituted-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)-19-nortestosterone acetates, **203a-c** and **204-c** (Conc. 10⁻⁵ M) were screened for their anticancer activity according to NCI *in vitro* protocols against a panel consisting of 60 human tumor cell lines. Anchored polar carboxyl moiety to NEA via 1,2,3-triazole ring provided the acid isomers **203a,b** and the esters **204a,c** with potent progestational activity at nM levels without exerting any toxicity up to 40 mg/kg dose. Molecular docking analysis of the bound conformers to PR revealed that the added moieties to the steroid nucleus strongly affected the binding modes which can be correlated with the biological activity. A number of the prepared compounds disclosed varied activities against certain cell lines of prostate, renal and CNS cancers. Compound **204b** exerted the most prominent cytotoxic activity which was mediated by cell cycle arrest. Their results strongly suggest that their agents may provide a promising new avenue for the development of progestogens with anticancer activity.



Reaction conditions : a, H₂SO₄, NaNO₂ then NaN₃, b, CH₃OH, H₂SO₄, reflux, 4 h, c, CuSO₄·5H₂O, sodium ascorbate H₂O/tBuOH (1:1), r.t., N₂, 8 h.

Scheme 53. Synthesis of the target compounds **203a-c** and **204a-c**.

Lützen and co-workers⁷⁹ have described the synthesis of rotaxane **222**·HBF₄ that contained a crown ether threaded onto a non-symmetrical axis with a tetraphenylmethane and a cholesterol stopper unit in a CuAAC reaction of an azide and an alkyne terminated half axis through an ammonium-ion template effect. Schemes 56 and 57 show the syntheses of half-axes **214** and **219**. Alkyne half-axis **214** was prepared in ten steps by starting from 4-bromobenzoic acid **215** (Scheme 54). By following literature procedures, **215** was first transformed into corresponding methyl ester **216** before it was subjected to a twofold Grignard addition reaction to give tertiary alcohol **217**. Compound **217** was then condensed with phenol under acidic conditions to give tetraphenylmethane derivative **208**, which was subsequently methylated to give tris(4-methoxyphenyl)(4-bromophenyl)methane **209**.

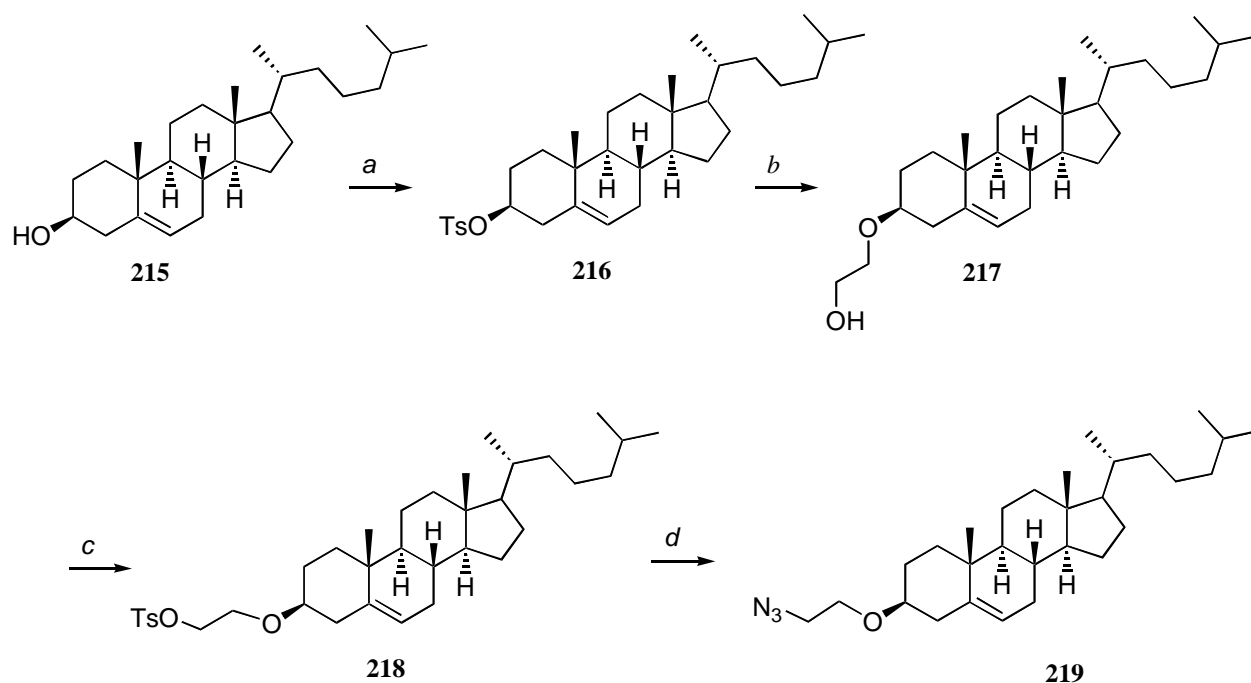


Reaction conditions: a, MeOH, H₂SO₄, Δ, 24 h, 64%; b, 4-MeOPhMgBr, THF, r. t., 18 h, 62%; c, PhOH, HBr, Δ, 18 h, 48%; d, NaH, MeI, r. t., 78%; e, tBuLi, THF, 1 h, -78 °C, then DMF, HCl, 1.5 h, r.t., quant.; f, 4-(aminomethyl)phenol, EtOH, 24 h, Δ, quant.; g, NaBH₄, MeOH/THF, 18 h, r.t., 83%; h, *t*-BuOCO₂CO₂*t*-Bu; i, 6-chloro-1-hexyne, Cs₂CO₃, KI, DMF, 18 h, 70 °C, 77%; j, HCl, CH₂Cl₂, 18 h, r.t., then aq. NH₄BF₄, 18 h, r. t., 74%.

Scheme 54. Synthesis of alkyne half-axes **214**.

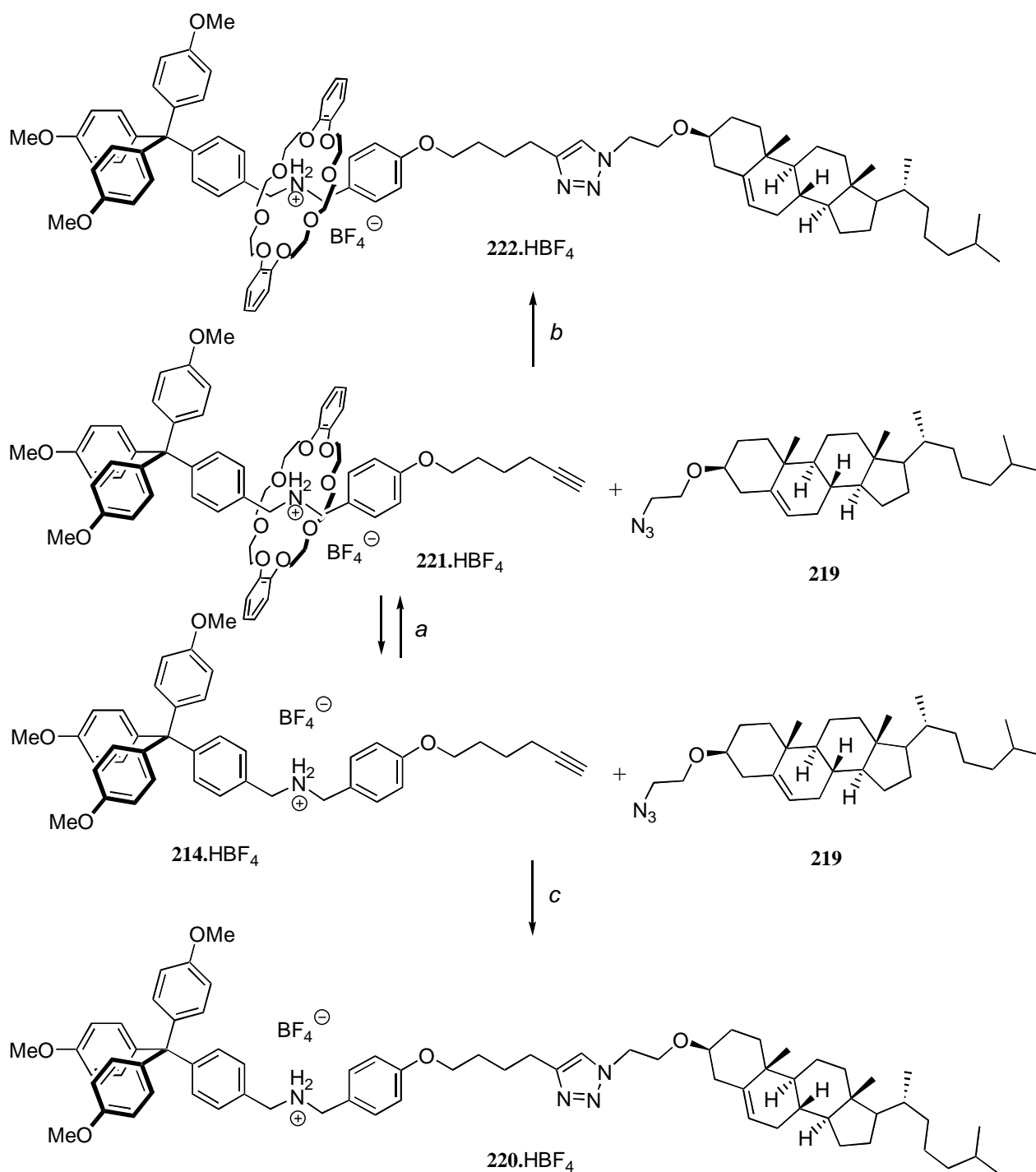
To achieve formylation of **209** a bromine lithium exchange was first performed with *tert*-butyllithium; neither *n*- nor *sec*-butyllithium was successful in this reaction. Addition of *N,N*-dimethylformamide to the

lithium organyl followed by quenching with aqueous HCl then gave rise to desired aldehyde **210** in quantitative yield. Reductive amination upon reaction of **210** with 4-(aminomethyl)phenol in anhydrous ethanol, but without the typical use of anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and subsequent reduction of the intermediate imine by NaBH₄ in tetrahydrofuran (THF)/MeOH gave amine **211** in 64% yield over both steps. Base stable *tert*-butyloxycarbonyl (Boc) protecting group was introduced by reacting **211** with di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate to give **212** in 83% yield. Boc protected phenol **212** was then deprotonated with caesium carbonate and the reaction with the chloroalkyne in the presence of catalytic amounts of potassium iodide gave desired alkynylated ether **213** in 77% yield. Next, the Boc protecting group was removed by treatment with HCl (2 N) in diethyl ether to form the ammonium ion. To make this an even better template for the formation of the *pseudo*-rotaxane with dibenzo-24-crown-8, the counterion was finally exchanged against the much weaker coordinating tetrafluoroborate by using a saturated aqueous solution of ammonium tetrafluoroborate to give protonated alkyne-terminated half-axis **214**·HBF₄ in 74% yield. Azide half-axis **219** was prepared in four steps starting from commercially available cholesterol (**215**; Scheme 55). By following literature protocols,⁸⁰ **215** was first tosylated to give sulfonate **216** in 78% yield. Nucleophilic substitution with ethylene glycol then afforded chain-elongated alcohol **217** with retention of stereochemistry in 86% yield. Another tosylation gave **218** in 76% yield, which was finally transformed into desired azide **219** upon treatment with sodium azide in 1,3-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2(1*H*)-pyrimidinone (DMPU). In this way cholesterol derivative **219** could be isolated in 90% yield after recrystallization from ethanol.



Reaction conditions : a, *p*-TsCl, pyridine r.t., 1 h, 78%; b, HOCH₂-CH₂OH, 1,4-dioxane, Δ, 18 h, 86%;
c, *p*-TsCl, pyridine, 0 °C, 18 h, 76%; d, NaN₃, DMPU, 18 h, 50 °C, 90%.

Scheme 55. Synthesis of azide half-axis **219**.



Reaction conditions : a, dibenzo-24-crown-8, CH₂Cl₂, 2 h, r.t.; b, Cu(CH₃CN)₄ BF₄, tri[(1-benzyl-1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)methyl]amine (TBTA), CH₂Cl₂, 2 d, 5%; c, Cu(CH₃CN)₄BF₄, CH₂Cl₂, 2 d, 55%

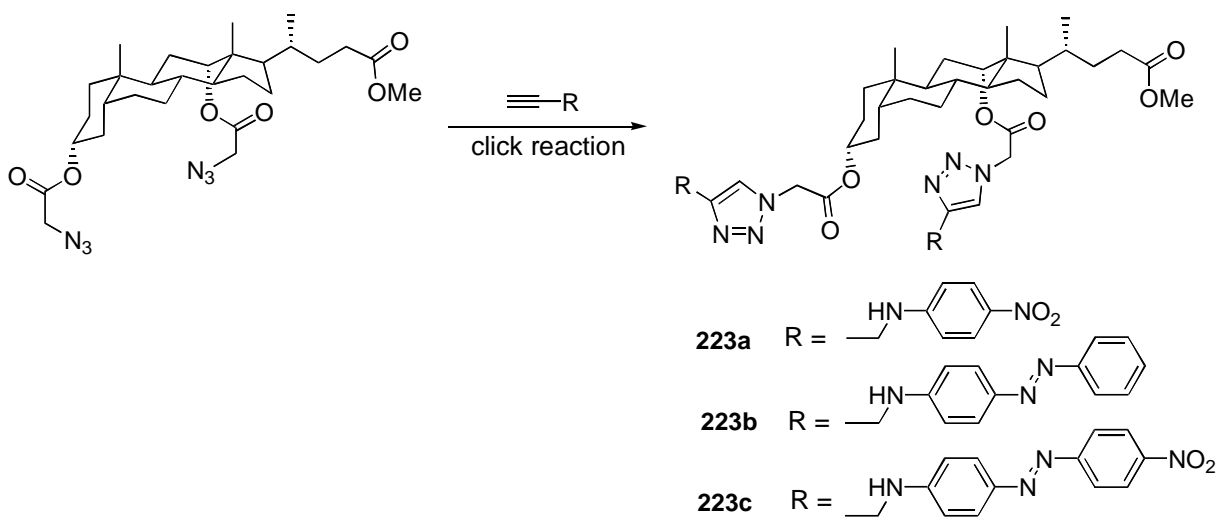
Scheme 56. Synthesis of rotaxane **222.HBF₄** and isolated axis **220.HBF₄**.

With both building blocks in hands the next task was to prepare isolated axis **220** and the formation of rotaxane **222.HBF₄** through CuAAC (Scheme 56). Therefore, alkyne-terminated half-axis **234.HBF₄** was mixed with dibenzo-24-crown-8 and stirred for two hours in degassed dichloromethane to achieve formation of *pseudo*-rotaxane **221.HBF₄**. This was treated with **219** for two days in dichloromethane with Cu(CH₃CN)₄BF₄ as

catalyst and tris[(1-benzyl-1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-4-yl)methyl]amine (TBTA) as a copper(I) stabilizing ligand⁸¹ to afford desired rotaxane **212**·HBF₄ in a yield of 4% after recrystallization from ethanol and additional column chromatography. Interestingly, the same conditions were not successful to prepare the isolated axis from **214**·HBF₄ and **219** because they were unable to remove TBTA from the desired product. Only when they repeated the synthesis without the stabilizing ligand they were able to isolate axis **220**·HBF₄ in a reasonable yield of 55% after column chromatography.

In 2015, Pandey *et al.*⁸² reported the synthesis of novel bile acid-based anion-receptors using Cu(I)-catalyzed click reaction of steroidal azide and various terminal alkynes and a study of their anion sensing properties using UV-visible titration.

The bile acid-based triazole and triazolium receptors have been synthesized as shown in Schemes 57 and 58. The 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reactions of methyl 3 α ,12 α -bis-(azidoacetyl)deoxycholate with alkyne derivatives in the presence of CuSO₄ (10 mol %) and sodium ascorbate (20 mol %) in t-BuOH/H₂O at 60 °C led to the formation of compounds **223a**, **223b**, and **223c**, respectively. The alkynes used in the synthesis of **223a**-**223c** were prepared by the known literature procedures.⁸³ The methylation of 1,2,3-triazole rings in **243b** and **223c** with methyl iodide gave compounds **223d** and **223e**, respectively. The **223d**·(PF₆)₂ and **223e**·(PF₆)₂ salts were synthesized by the anion-exchange of **223d** and **223e** with NH₄PF₆.

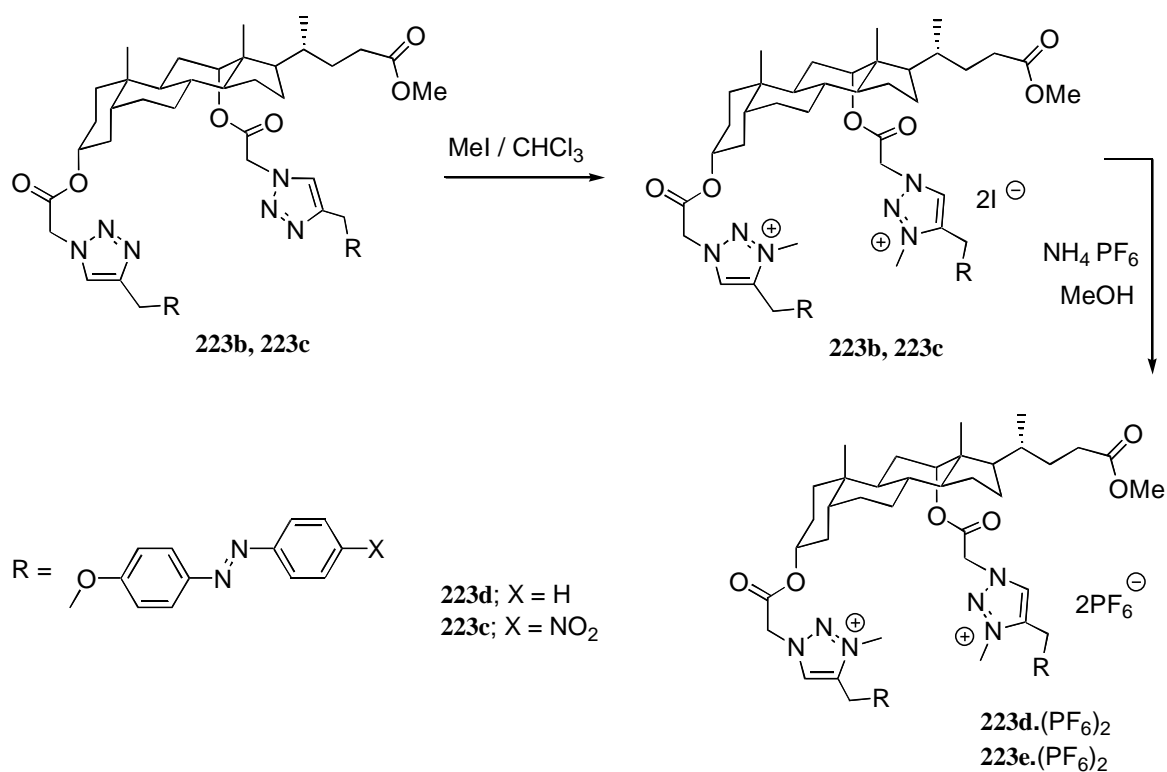


Scheme 57. Synthesis of triazole receptors.

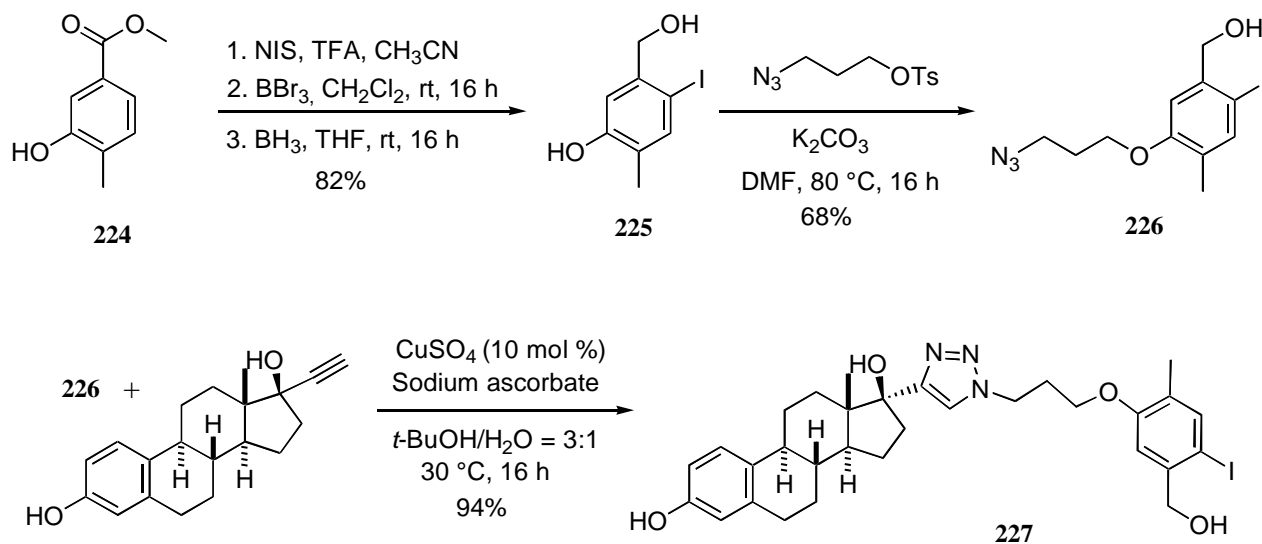
The receptor **223a** with p-nitroaniline group shows colorimetric recognition of H₂PO₄ and highest binding affinity for F⁻ ion. The triazole receptor **223c** with p-nitroazobenzene group shows high selectivity and considerable binding affinity for CH₃CO₂⁻ ion. The azobenzenecontaining triazolium receptors **223d**·(PF₆)₂ and **223e**·(PF₆)₂ also show the highest affinity for CH₃CO₂⁻ ion. The receptor **223e**·(PF₆)₂ with p-nitroazobenzene group shows the colorimetric sensing for F⁻, CH₃CO₂⁻ and H₂PO₄⁻ ions. Hence, some of these receptors can be employed for colorimetric anion-sensing.

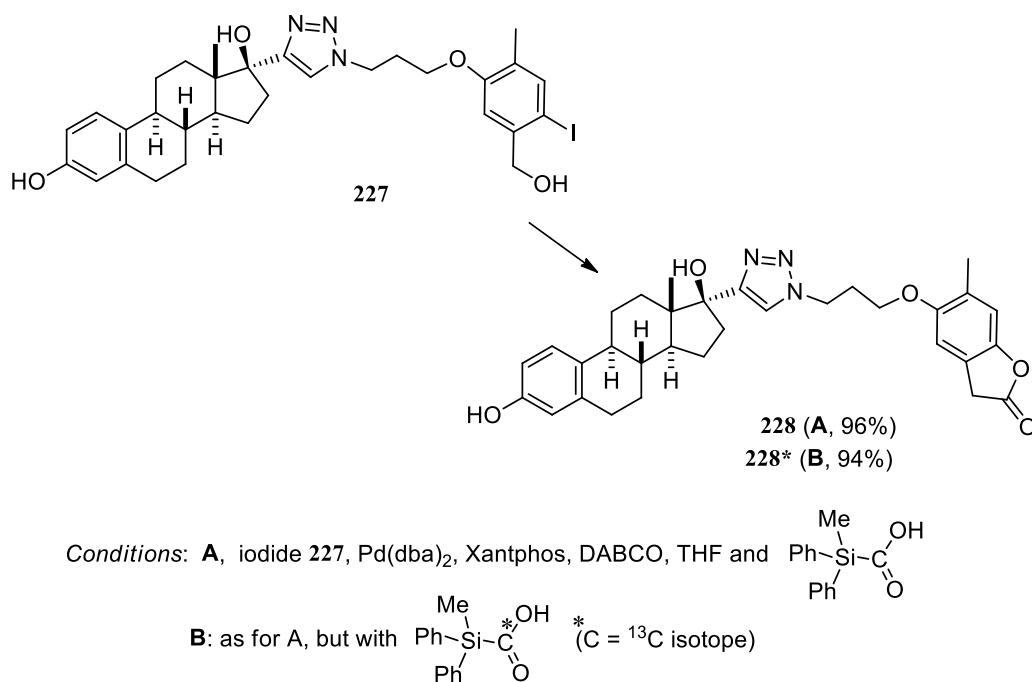
Fouquet and co-workers⁸⁴ have described the synthesis of new tags for a mild carbonylation reaction, and the linking to biomolecules by click chemistry.

The synthetic building-block **225** was easily obtained from commercial compound **224** in a three-step procedure in an 84% overall yield (Scheme 59). This phenol **225** was then functionalized by 3-azidopropyl group to lead to the synthetic tag **226** with a yield of 68%.



Scheme 58. Synthesis of triazolium receptors.

Scheme 59. Preparation of substrate **227** by copper-catalyzed Huisgen cycloaddition with **226**.

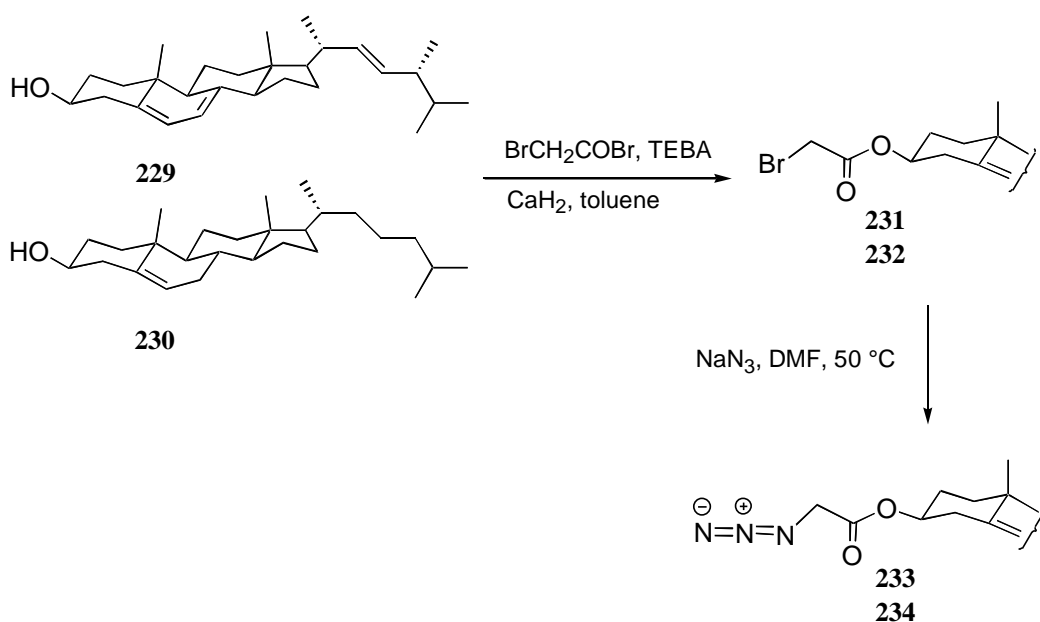


Scheme 60. Carbonylation of substrate **228**.

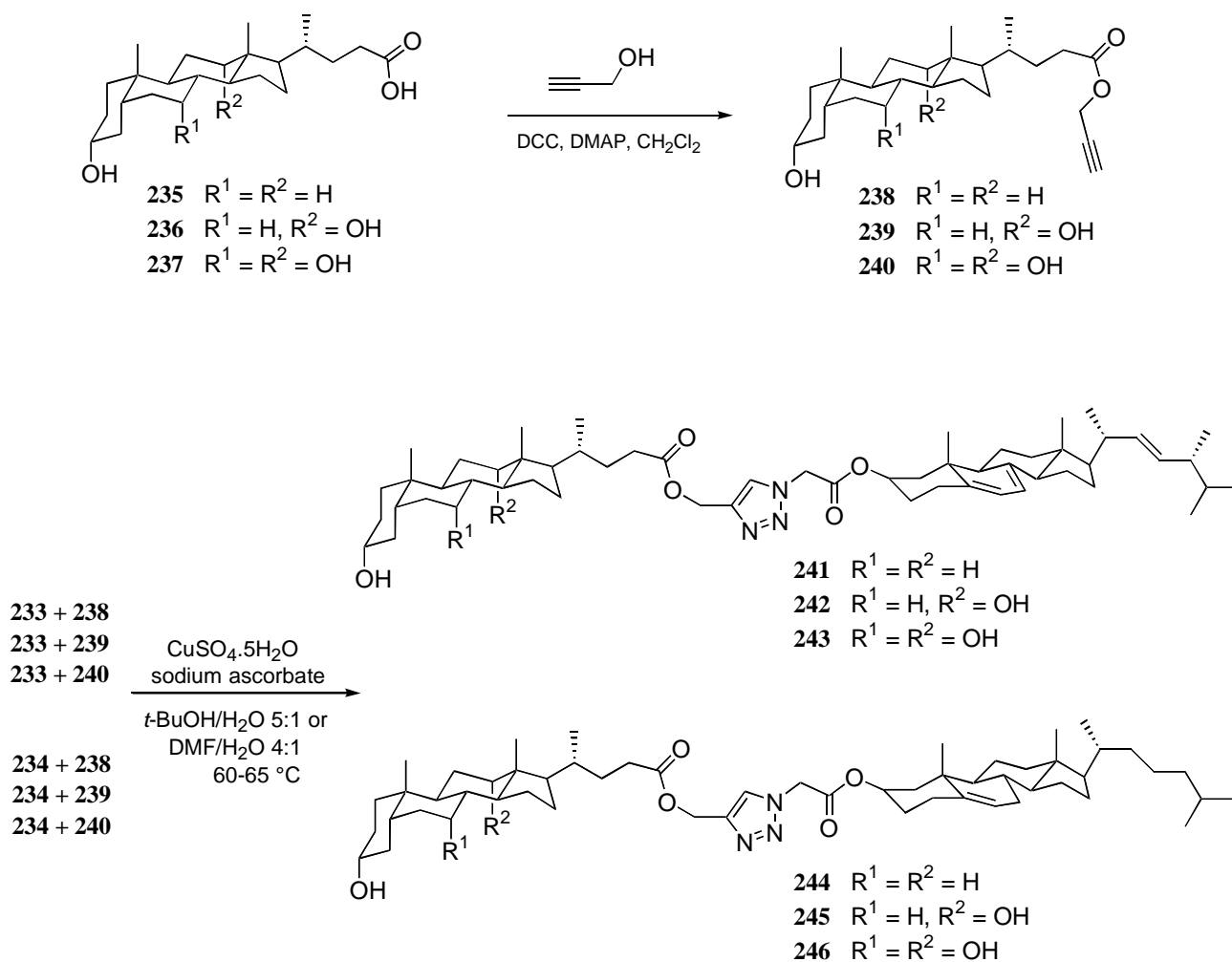
Then, more biologically relevant molecules were examined. The bioconjugate **227** derived from moxestrol (a specific ligand to estrogen receptor) was submitted to conditions **A** and **B** to give products **228** and **228*** (product with carbon isotope [¹³C]) with very good yields of 96% and 94%. As a potential estrogen receptor tracer, the **228*** could be useful for instance to detect hormone responsive cancers.⁸⁵

Up to 2015, no work has been published on the synthesis or the physicochemical properties of bile acid-sterol conjugates linked by a 1,2,3-triazole ring. Pospieszny⁸⁶ reported in literature in 2015 the first report on the mixed steroid conjugates linked via a 1,2,3-triazole ring. This work reports the synthesis and physicochemical properties of new bile acid-sterol conjugates linked with a 1,2,3-triazole ring of propargyl esters of bile acid and ster-3 β -yl 2-azido-acetates.

The ergoster-3 β -yl 2-bromoacetate **231** and cholester-3 β -yl 2-bromoacetate **232**, as well as propargyl esters of bile acids **238-240**, were prepared according to the literature procedures.⁸⁷ The ster-3 β -yl 2-bromoacetates, as well as bile acid esters, were obtained with high yields (85-94%). The ergoster-3 β -yl 2-azidoacetate **233** and cholester-3 β -yl 2-azidoacetate **234** were synthesized in the reaction of corresponding ster-3 β -yl 2-bromoacetate with NaN₃ in DMF at 50°C. This one-pot reaction leads to azide derivatives in 95 and 93% yield, respectively. The azides **233** or **234** and propargyl esters of bile acids **238-240** were used as a substrate in the "click" reaction in the presence of CuSO₄·5H₂O and sodium ascorbate. Application of two different mixtures of solvents *t*-BuOH/H₂O (5:1) and DMF/H₂O (4:1) gave the same results. A mixture of products **241-246** were obtained and separated by column chromatography.



Scheme 61. Preparation of the azides **233** and **234**.



Scheme 62. Click coupling of azides **233** and **234** with propargyl esters of bile acids.

3. Conclusions

The syntheses of steroids reported in literature, from 2011 up to now, using copper as catalyst, have been reviewed. The growing number of Cu-catalyzed steroid transformations has allowed chemists to carry out straightforward syntheses of complex steroid molecules and other natural products. Several of these syntheses constitute the first ones in this domain. This route is particularly attractive for the preparation of steroids and allow us to develop more novel molecules with characteristic functions.

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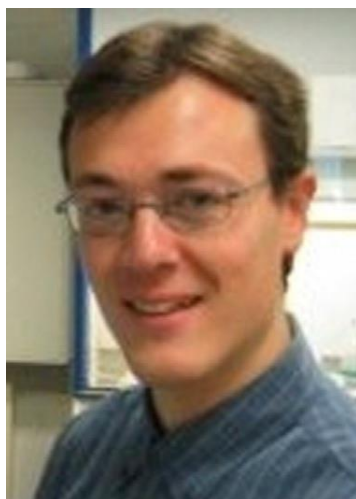
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Authors' Biographies



Malika Ibrahim-Ouali carried out her PhD under the supervision of Professor Gramain in Clermont-Ferrand (France) in 1996. The work was focused on the synthesis of alkaloids. She was a postdoctoral fellow with Prof. Knochel in 1996 where she got her first training in organometallic chemistry. In 1997, she joined Professor H. P. Husson's group at the ICSN (Paris) as a postdoctoral researcher. Since 1998, she is currently an assistant professor at Aix-Marseille University and her field of interest remains the total synthesis of natural compounds.



Frédéric Dumur received his PhD in chemistry in 2002 from the University of Angers (France) under the supervision of Professor Pietrick Hudhomme. After Post-Doctoral studies at the University of Groningen (The Netherlands), Reims Champagne-Ardennes (France) and Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines (France), he joined the Faculty of Sciences at Aix-Marseille University in 2008, where he is currently working as an Associate Professor. His research interests include the synthesis of phosphorescent dopants for OLEDs and photoinitiators of polymerization. He co-authored about 160 publications and 5 book chapters.