7

MeOH time

Substrate scope

Entry Product Time (h) Yield (%) % eea Substrate 1 3.5 90 N^α-Cbz-Ala-OMe N^α-Fmoc-Ala-OMe >99 2 15.0 88 N^α-Cbz-Phe-OMe Nα-Emoc-Phe-OMe >99 3 89 4.5 Nα-Cbz-Asp(t-Bu)-OMe N^α-Fmoc-Asp(t-Bu)-OMe 15.0 89 ≥99 Nα-Cbz-Leu-OMe N^α-Fmoc-Leu-OMe 5 3.5 79 N^α-Cbz-Pro-OMe N^α-Fmoc-Pro-OMe >99 6 7.0 88 Nα-Cbz-Lys(Boc)-OMe N^α-Fmoc-Lys(Boc)-OMe

^a% ee values were determined by chiral HPLC using either Chiralcel OD or Chiralpak AS columns (0.46×25 cm) using hexane and isopropanol as eluent at 20 °C and 1 mL/min flow-rate, at 280 nm. Fmoc-D-products were synthesized and used as standards to demonstrate that resolution of possible enantiomers was achieved with the HPLC conditions employed. b% ee value determined via RP-HPLC using a Vydac C4 peptide, protein column with water and 90% acetonitrile in water each containing 0.1% TFA as elution solvents.

N^α-Fmoc-Gly-Gly-OMe

 N^{α} -Fmoc-Thr(t-Bu)-Ala-OMe

4.0

4.0

Significance: Since the development of solidphase peptide synthesis, the 9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl (Fmoc) group has been the protecting group of choice for obtaining peptides in high purities. Consequently, the peptide-chemistry industry has been searching for new methods to synthesize Fmoc-protected amino acids and peptides. In 2000, Schneider and Dzubeck developed a simple onepot protocol for the conversion of N-benzyloxycarbonyl (CBz)-protected amino acid esters or peptides into the corresponding N-Fmoc-protected compounds.

Nα-Cbz-Gly-Gly-OMe

 N^{α} -Cbz-Thr(t-Bu)-Ala-OMe

Comment: Conversion of *N*-Cbz-protected amino acid esters or peptides into the corresponding N-Fmoc-protected derivatives proceeds smoothly through hydrogenation in the presence of Pd/C and 2,2'-bipyridine as a catalyst system in the presence of Fmoc-O-succinimide (Fmoc-OSu). The reaction gives the desired compounds in high yields with excellent stereoselectivities, and it tolerates various other functional groups.

84

>99^b