## キラルな医薬品での重水素利用における溶媒の重要性

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The Importance of Solvents in the Utilization of Deuterium in Chiral Pharmaceuticals (¹Department of Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Science and Engineering, Chuo University) ○Kohei Motoki,¹ Hirotoshi Mori¹

Thalidomide (TD) and its derivatives, Pomalidomide (PD) and Lenalidomide (LD), are used as drugs for multiple myeloma. However, their teratogenicity due to racemization *in vivo* causes a problem. With the background, it was reported that deuterium-substituted TD suppresses racemization in buffer solution. This study theoretically studied the mechanisms of the racemization suppression of TD, PD, and LD by deuterium substitution. The C\*-H/D bond cleavage at the chiral center initiates racemization. Four models with different hydration conditions (Anhydrous, +H<sub>2</sub>O, +2H<sub>2</sub>O, and OH<sup>-</sup> • H<sub>2</sub>O) were applied to examine the solvent effect on the racemization. The Nuclear-Electronic Orbital (NEO)-B3LYP (ee) method<sup>3</sup>), in which the quantum nature of nuclei is described straightforwardly, was applied. For the calculation, 6-31+G(d,p) and DZSPDN were used for electron and nucleus bases, respectively. As a result, it was found that LD is less likely to undergo the C\*-H/D bond cleavage reaction in the presence of water than TD and PD (Fig. 1 (2)). Further details will be discussed in the presentation.

Keywords: Nuclear-Electronic Orbital method; Deuterium; Thalidomide Derivatives; Chemical Reactions; Kinetic Isotope Effect

サリドマイド(TD)と誘導体であるポマリドミド(PD)・レナリドミド(LD)は、多発性骨髄腫等の薬として使用されているが、生体内でのラセミ化による催奇形性が問題である。この背景下、近年、重水素置換された TD が緩衝液中で 5 倍以上ラセミ化が抑制されることが報告され、注目されている。 $^{1}$  本研究では、当該研究を参考に  $^{2}$  TD, PD, LD の重水素置換が、ラセミ化をどのように抑制するのか、理論的な検討を行った。これら分子のラセミ化反応は、キラル中心の  $C^*$ -H/D 結合の乖離により開始される。本研究では、露わに溶媒効果を考慮した 4 モデル(Anhydrous,  $+H_2O$ ,  $+2H_2O$ ,  $+2H_2O$ 0)を用い、ラセミ化反応に対する溶媒効果を系統的に検証した。核の量子性と電子相関を考慮したNuclear-Electronic Orbital (NEO) +30 との結果、+30 存在下で LD は、+30 を用い、電子と原子核の基底関数に、それぞれ +31 を +32 を +33 を +33 を +34 を +33 を +35 を +35

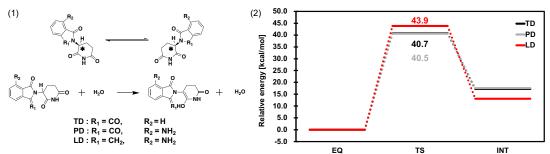


Fig. 1 (1) Target reactions and (2) reaction energy diagram under +H<sub>2</sub>O condition.

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