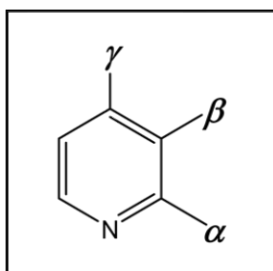


## Ishihara Sangyo's CF<sub>3</sub>-Pyridine Compound-Features

Fluorine atom<sup>1,2)</sup>, which is one of the elements that characterize CF<sub>3</sub>-pyridine compounds, has the highest electronegativity even though it is the second smallest atom after hydrogen among all atoms. The CF<sub>3</sub> group having three fluorine atoms has a large polarity and blocking property while being a mimetic of a methyl group, and also has a hydrophobicity based on high lipophilicity, so that it shows a remarkable introduction effect among fluorine-containing functional groups. Unlike the benzene ring, the pyridine ring, which is another element, exhibits hydrophilicity and strong basicity, and is a structure used in various fields. By inducing physiological activity by these properties, it is expected to exert tremendous effects such as improving the performance of various materials as drugs and pesticides.<sup>3-7)</sup>

For example, anti-infectious disease drugs (Tipranavir<sup>8)</sup>, Doravirine<sup>9)</sup>) and anti-cancer drugs (Apalutamide<sup>10)</sup>, Enasidenib<sup>11)</sup>, Pexidartinib<sup>12)</sup>) have recently been developed and put on the market as drugs with a CF<sub>3</sub>-pyridine structure. In addition, it has been increasingly used recently for basic research and drug discovery in related peripheral areas.<sup>13-16)</sup> In this way, CF<sub>3</sub>-pyridine compounds are attracting attention as unique modified compounds in drug discovery such as pharmaceuticals in the 21st century, and can be widely used for drug development and other raw materials.

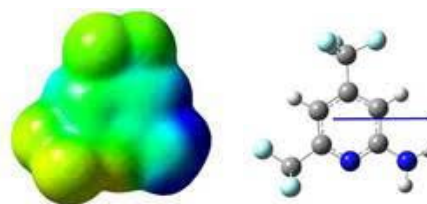
We have increased the range of CF<sub>3</sub>-pyridine compounds that can be mass-produced for scale-up to 61 compounds and are introducing them as Ishihara Sangyo's "CF<sub>3</sub>-pyridine" series.



These CF<sub>3</sub>-pyridine compounds are referred to as "α-CF<sub>3</sub>-pyridine", "β-CF<sub>3</sub>-pyridine", and "γ-CF<sub>3</sub>-pyridine" depending on the bond position (α-position, β-position, γ-position) of the CF<sub>3</sub> group on the pyridine ring. It is generically called, and compounds in which two CF<sub>3</sub> groups are bonded are classified into all four types as "Bis-CF<sub>3</sub>-pyridine".

Among them, Bis-CF<sub>3</sub>-pyridine has a high rarity value, and mass

production is possible by using our gas phase reaction. Bonding two CF<sub>3</sub> groups to the pyridine ring is expected to improve the effect more than expected (example of Bis-CF<sub>3</sub>-pyridine; right figure), so there are reagents that many researcher should try.



Molecular surface electric field of 2,4,6-ABiTF

Going forward, we will continue to expand our lineup of more distinctive organic intermediates and support the development of a wide range of pharmaceuticals and various materials, including pharmaceutical companies.

#### <References>

- 1) Hagmann, WK; The Many Roles for Fluorine in Medicinal Chemistry; J. Med. Chem., 2008, 51, 4359–4369.
- 2) Uneyama, K.; Sasaki, K. Pharmaceuticals containing fluorinated heterocyclic compounds. In Fluorinated Heterocyclic Compounds; Synthesis, Chemistry, and Applications; Part II, Chapter 12, Petrov, VA, Ed.; John Wiley & Sons, Inc.: 2009, 419–492.
- 3) Haga, T. et al. Trifluoromethylpyridines as Building Blocks for New Agrochemicals -Discovery of a New Turf Herbicide; Baker DR; Fenyes, JG; Moberg WK, Eds .; Chapter 9, ACS SYMPOSIUM SERIES 443, Synthesis and Chemistry of Agrochemicals II, 1991, 107–119.
- 4) Jeschke, P. The unique role of halogen impurities in the design of modern agrochemicals. Pest Manag. Sci., 2010, 44, 10–27.
- 5) Haga, T. A Chemorational Approach to Agrochemicals: Rational Approaches to Structure, Activity, and Ecotoxicology of Agrochemicals; Draber, D.; Fujita, T., Eds .; Chapter 4, CRC Press: NY, 1992, 103–119..
- 6) Haga T. In Development & Application of Fluorinated Bioactive Compounds; Ishikawa, N., Ed.; CMC publishing: 1990, 151–191 (in Japanese).
- 7) Clapham, KM; Batsanov, AS; Bryce, MR; Tarbit, B. Trifluoromethyl-substituted pyridyl-and pyrazolylboronic acids and resonator: synthesis and Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling reactions. Org. Biomol. Chem., 2009, 7, 2155–2161.
- 8) Turner, SR; Stronbach, JW et al. Tipranavir (PNU-140690): A Potent, Orally Bioavailable Nonpeptidic HIV Protease Inhibitor of the 5,6-Dihydro-4-hydroxy-2-pyrone Sulfonamide Class. J. Med. Chem., 1998, 41, 3467–3476.
- 9) Carey Hwang, Ming-Tain Lai, and Daria Hazuda Rational Design of Doravirine: From Bench to Patients; ACS Infect. Dis. 2020, 6, 64–73.

- 10) Rathkopf, DE et al. Safety and Antitumor Activity of Apalutamide (ARN-509) in Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer with and without Prior Abiraterone Acetate and Prednisone; *Clinical Cancer Research*, 2017, 23 (14), 3544–3551.
- 11) Konteatis, ZD; Sui, Z. Case history: idhifa (Enasidenib), a first-in-class selective IDH2 inhibitor for the treatment of acute myeloid leukemia; *Medicinal Chemistry Reviews*, 2018, 53, 525–539.
- 12) M. I. El-Gamal, S. K. Al-Ameen, D. M. Al-Koumi, M. G. Hamad, N. A. Jalal, and C. Oh Recent Advances of Colony-Stimulating Factor-1 Receptor (CSF-1R) Kinase and Its Inhibitors: *J. Med. Chem.* 61, 5450–5466 (2018).
- 13) Nakayama, H.; Ishihara, K.; Akiba, S. and Uenishi, J. Synthesis of N- [2-(2,4-Difluorophenoxy)-trifluoromethyl-3-pyridyl] sulfonamides and Their Inhibitory Activities against Secretory Phospholipase A2; *Chem. Pharm. Bull.*, 2011, 59, 1069–1072.
- 14) Aimie, GE; Michael, SJ Class 1 PI3K Clinical Candidates and Recent Inhibitor Design Strategies: A Medicinal Chemistry Perspective, *Journal of Medicinal Chemistry*, 2019, 62, 4815–4850.
- 15) Francesca, C.; Federico, N. et al. Targeting the PI3K / AKT / mTOR pathway in biliary tract cancers: A review of current evidences and future perspectives; *Cancer Treatment Reviews*, 2019, 72, 45–55.
- 16) Carlo, F.; Dirk, J.; Andreas, S. Targeted and immuno-biology driven treatment strategies for triple-negative breast cancer: current knowledge and future perspectives, *Expert Review of Anticancer Therapy*, 2019, 19, 29–42.