Significance: The tetrazole motif is a well-known carboxylic acid isostere and, as such, part of a valuable class of heterocycles in drug-discovery programs. Access to N-substituted tetrazoles is typically plagued by poor regioselectivities (i.e., mixtures of 1,5- and 2,5-regioisomers) or harsh conditions. A mild and completely regioselective method is reported for the synthesis of 2,5-disubstituted tetrazoles with chiral \(N\)-hemiaminal esters. The products are formed by treating unsubstituted tetrazoles with aldehydes and anhydrides in the presence of triethylamine and a Lewis base (DMAP). The use of a prolinol-based chiral DMAP catalyst permitted dynamic kinetic resolution (DKR) to occur, generating 2,5-substituted tetrazoles in high enantiomeric ratios. This method was extended to other azoles (imidazoles, pyrazoles) and was applied to the large-scale (2.5 kg) synthesis of a prodrug candidate.

Comment: The method is a unique example of a regio- and enantioselective DKR for an entry into 2,5-substituted hemiaminal esters. The DKR takes advantage of the equilibrium between four transient hemiaminal adducts (see scheme). A kinetic analysis reveals that mixtures of hemiaminal adducts can be observed (NMR) for sterically hindered substrates. However, high regioselectivity and enantioselectivity can be achieved in the rate-determining acylation step. Overall, the yields \((71–100\%)\), regioselectivity \((100:0)\), and enantiomeric ratio \((\leq 98:2)\) are excellent. Several anhydrides, aliphatic aldehydes (linear, \(\alpha\)-branched), and benzaldehydes were used successfully, and the scope was also extended to hemiaminal carbonates and sulfonates. This method provides access to a range of enantioenriched azole prodrugs, so that their rates of enzymatic hydrolysis can be tailored to the needs of medicinal chemistry projects.