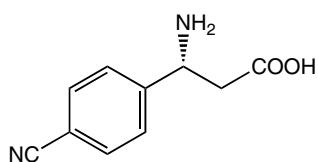


# $\beta$ -Amino Acids

The design and synthesis of  $\beta$ -amino acids<sup>1</sup> and of other biologically active amino acid derivatives is a challenge in current drug design.<sup>2</sup> The only commonly naturally occurring  $\beta$ -amino acid is  $\beta$ -alanine (A16665). A number of new  $\beta$ -amino acid derivatives are now available through Alfa Aesar, and many have already been extensively cited in scientific literature in the following examples.

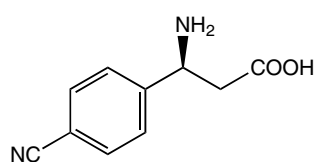
Recent studies have shown that racemic 3-amino-3-(4-cyanophenyl)propionic acid has been applied in the synthesis of aromatase inhibitors,<sup>3</sup> antagonists of the Bradykinin B1 receptor,<sup>4</sup> and TNF $\alpha$  inhibitors.<sup>5</sup> Alfa Aesar is pleased to supply enantiomerically pure 3-amino-3-(4-cyanophenyl)propionic acids in both R (H52132) and S forms (H52084).

Chiral propionic acid (H52072) has been widely used in the synthesis of potentially pharmaceutically active products such as glycine transport inhibitors,<sup>6</sup> and as potent antimitotic agents.<sup>7</sup> Furthermore, it has been employed in the total synthesis of several naturally occurring compounds such as (+)-(S)-dihydroperiphylline,<sup>8</sup> (+)-(8S,13R)-Cyclocelabenzine,<sup>9</sup> (-)-dihydrocelacinnine and (+/-)-celabenzine.<sup>10</sup> Finally, a patent has described the use of H52166 as an AGC kinase inhibitor.<sup>11</sup> Alfa Aesar has extended its comprehensive range of heterocyclic compounds with the following  $\beta$ -amino acids.



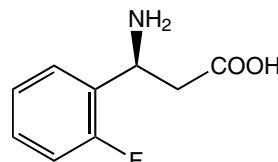
**H52132**

(R)-3-Amino-3-(4-cyanophenyl)propionic acid, 95%



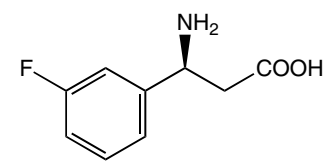
**H52084**

(S)-3-Amino-3-(4-cyanophenyl)propionic acid, 95%



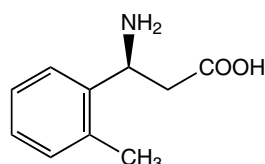
**H52046**

(S)-3-Amino-3-(2-fluorophenyl)propionic acid, 95%



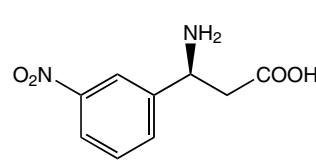
**H52089**

(S)-3-Amino-3-(3-fluorophenyl)propionic acid, 95%



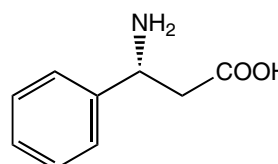
**H52039**

(S)-3-Amino-3-(2-methylphenyl)propionic acid, 95%



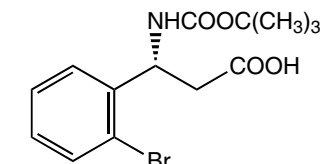
**H52027**

(S)-3-Amino-3-(3-nitrophenyl)propionic acid, 95%



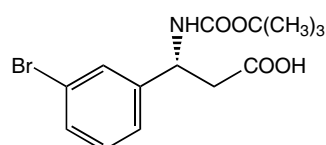
**H52034**

(R)-3-Amino-3-phenylpropionic acid, 95%



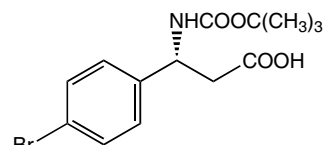
**H52028**

(R)-3-(Boc-amino)-3-(2-bromophenyl)propionic acid, 95%



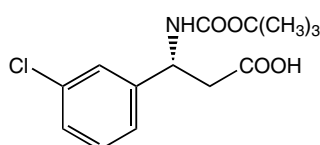
**H52033**

(R)-3-(Boc-amino)-3-(3-bromophenyl)propionic acid, 95%



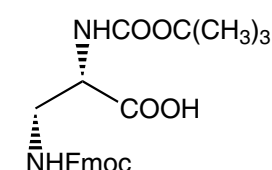
**H52166**

(R)-3-(Boc-amino)-3-(4-bromophenyl)propionic acid, 95%



**H52003**

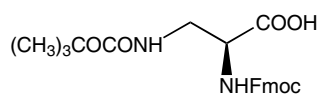
(R)-3-(Boc-amino)-3-(3-chlorophenyl)propionic acid, 95%



**H51964**

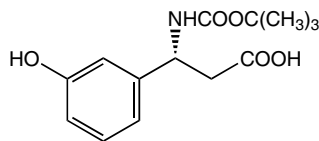
(S)-2-(Boc-amino)-3-(Fmoc-amino)propionic acid, 98%  
[122235-70-5]

# β-Amino Acids



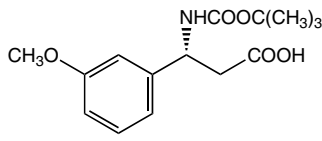
## H51987

(S)-3-(Boc-amino)-2-(Fmoc-amino)propionic acid, 95%  
[162558-25-0]



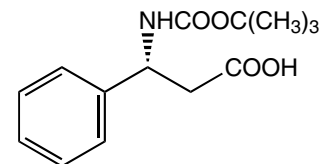
## H52109

(R)-3-(Boc-amino)-3-(3-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid, 95%



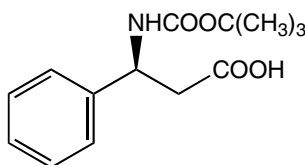
## H52001

(R)-3-(Boc-amino)-3-(3-methoxyphenyl)propionic acid, 95%



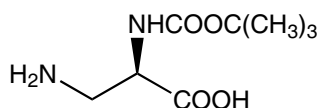
## H51984

(R)-3-(Boc-amino)-3-phenylpropionic acid, 95%  
[161024-80-2]



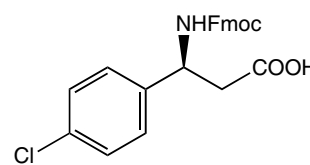
## H52072

(S)-3-(Boc-amino)-3-phenylpropionic acid, 95%  
[103365-47-5]



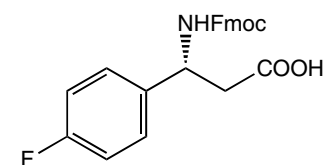
## H52821

N(alpha)-Boc-D-2,3-diaminopropionic acid, 97%  
[76387-70-7]



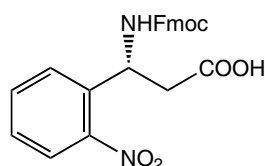
## H52105

(S)-3-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-(Fmoc-amino)propionic acid, 95%  
[479064-91-0]



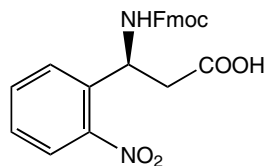
## H52131

(R)-3-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-(Fmoc-amino)propionic acid, 95%  
[479064-95-4]



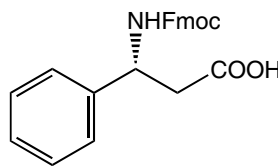
## H52037

(R)-3-(Fmoc-amino)-3-(2-nitrophenyl)propionic acid, 95%



## H52101

(S)-3-(Fmoc-amino)-3-(2-nitrophenyl)propionic acid, 95%



## H52074

(R)-3-(Fmoc-amino)-3-phenylpropionic acid, 95%  
[220498-02-2]

<sup>1</sup>(a) G. Lelais & D. Seebach, *Biopolymers*, 2004;**76**, 206; D. Seebach, & J. L. Matthews, *Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.* 1997, 2015. (b) S. Abele, & D. Seebach, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* 2000, 1.

<sup>2</sup>(a) *Enantioselective Synthesis of β-Amino Acids*, 2nd ed.; E. Juaristi, V. A. Soloshonok, Eds.; John Wiley & Sons: Hoboken, NJ, 2005; (b) G. Cardillo, & C. Tomasini, *Chem. Soc. Rev.* 1996, 117; (c) A. A. Fuller, B. Chen, A. R. Minter, & A. K. Mapp, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2005, **127**, 5376; (c) C. Palomo, J. M. Aizpurua, I. Ganboa, & M. Oiarbide, *Synlett*, 2001, 1813.

<sup>3</sup>P. Sonnet, P. Dallemagne, J. Guillon, C. Enguehard, S. Stiebing, J. Tanguy, R. Bureau, S. Rault, P. Auvrey, S. Moslemi, P. Sourdain & G.-E. Seralini, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.*, 2000, **8**, 945.

<sup>4</sup>K. Biswas, Kaustav; *et al.*, *J. Med. Chem.*, 2007, **50**, 2200.

<sup>5</sup>G. W. Muller, *et al.*, *J. Med. Chem.*, 1996, **39**, 3238.

<sup>6</sup>R. L. Wolin, A. Santillan, T. Barclay, L. Tang, H. Venkatesan, S. Wilson, D. H. Lee, & T. W. Lovenberg, *Bioorg. & Med. Chem.*, 2004, **12**, 4493.

<sup>7</sup>C. Shih, *et al.*, *Bioorg. & Med. Chem. Lett.*, 1999, **9**, 69.

<sup>8</sup>T. Kaseda, T. Kikuchi, & C. Kibayashi, Chihiro, *Tet. Lett.*, 1989, **30**, 4539.

<sup>9</sup>K. Schultz, & M. Hesse, *Helvetica Chimica Acta*, 1996, **79**, 1295.

<sup>10</sup>H. Iida, K. Fukuhara, M. Machiba, & T. Kikuchi, *Tet. Lett.*, 1986, **27**, 207.

<sup>11</sup>DEVGEN N.V. Patent: WO2007/6547 A1, 2007.