

SPECIFICATION

Title of the Invention: Lanthionine Derivatives

5 Technical Field

The present invention relates to a novel compound showing the CaSR agonist activity, and a food composition containing the novel compound as well as a kokumi-imparting agent.

Background Art

10 In recent years, there has been the growing need for the consumers' taste and palate due to, for instance, the diversification of the human eating habits and this correspondingly results in an increase in the need for the development of an excellent kokumi-imparting agent, which can impart "kokumi" to various foods. In this respect, the kokumi cannot be expressed
15 simply in terms of the five basic tastes, i.e., a sweet taste, a salty taste, a sour taste, a bitter taste, and the taste called "UMAMI" and it thus means the taste and palate which are reinforced even in the marginal tastes relating to the foregoing five basic tastes such as the thickness, the growth (mouthfullness), the continuity, and the harmony, in addition to the foregoing
20 five basic tastes.

On the other hand, the "calcium sensing receptor" (CaSR) is also called as "calcium receptor", the signals emitted from the calcium sensing receptor can control various kinds of functions within a living body and the substances having such a CaSR agonist activity can thus be used as a
25 kokumi-imparting agent to foods or the like (see, Patent Document 1 and Non-Patent Document 1 specified below).

In addition, glutathione has been known, for a long time, as a compound having a kokumi-imparting activity. However, glutathione contains cysteine, within the molecule, which is a sulfur atom-containing
30 amino acid and therefore, it would suffer from a number of problems, to be

overcome, which relate to, for instance, the stability and the giving out of a bad smell.

Accordingly, there has been desired for the search of a number of variation compounds, which have a CaSR agonist activity, for finding out a substance which has a more excellent kokumi-imparting function, in particular, an initial taste type kokumi-imparting function, which are excellent in the stability, which can easily be produced at a low cost and which can impart kokumi to various foods; and for the supply of an kokumi-imparting agent, which contains such a useful substance and a composite kokumi-imparting agent, which likewise contains the substance and another substance having a CaSR agonist activity in combination.

Prior Art Literature

Patent Document

Patent Document 1: Pamphlet of the Published International Patent No. 2007/055393.

Non-Patent Document:

Non-Patent Document 1: The Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2010, 285 (2), pp. 1016-22.

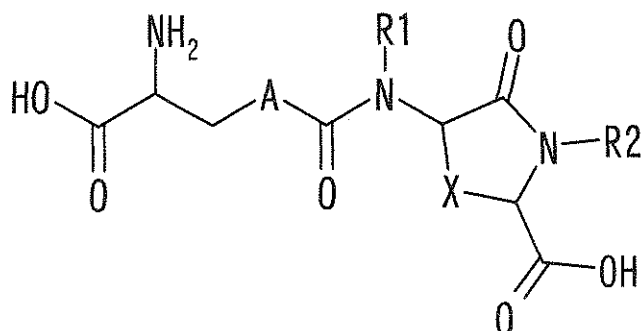
Disclosure of the Invention

It is a principal object of the present invention to search a number of variation compounds having a CaSR agonist activity in order to obtain a substance having a more excellent kokumi-imparting function, and more particularly to provide a kokumi-imparting agent, which contains the foregoing substance, and a composite kokumi-imparting agent, which likewise contains the aforementioned substance and another substance having a CaSR agonist activity as well, in combination. It is a further object of the present invention to provide a food composition containing the substance in a predetermined concentration.

The inventors of this invention have made an intensive investigation

of a variety of compounds and, as a result, have found that a lanthionine derivative having a structure represented by the following general formula (I), which is a novel compound (hereunder, this compound will be referred to as the compound of the present invention or the lanthionine derivative of (or according to) the present invention) has a high CaSR agonist activity and an extremely excellent kokumi-imparting function. The inventors of this invention have also found that the addition of the compound of the present invention thus discovered would permit the production of a favorable food composition whose kokumi (rich flavor) is strengthened or improved. Thus the inventors have completed the present inventions.

More specifically, the present invention herein provides a compound having a structure represented by the following general formula (I) or an edible salt thereof:



(I)

wherein R1 and R2 each independently represent a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms;

A represents a methylene group or an oxy group (-O-); and

X represents an alkylene group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, provided that one of the methylene groups appearing in the alkylene group may be substituted with a thio group (-S-), a disulfide group (-S-S-), an oxy group (-O-), an imino group (-NH-) or an alkyl-imino group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms (-NRa-, wherein Ra represents an alkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms) and that the alkylene group may further be substituted with 1 to 6

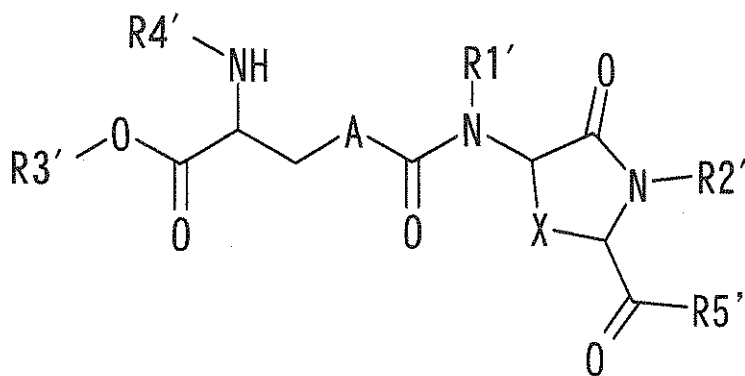
alkyl groups each having 1 to 3 carbon atoms.

Moreover, the present invention provides a food composition containing a compound represented by the foregoing formula (I) or an edible salt thereof in an amount ranging from 10 ppb to 99.9% by mass (hereunder this is also referred to as "the food composition of the present invention").

The present invention further provides a kokumi-imparting agent containing, as an effective component, a compound represented by the foregoing formula (I) or an edible salt thereof (hereunder this is also referred to as "the kokumi-imparting agent of the present invention").

In addition, the present invention likewise provides a composite kokumi-imparting agent, which comprises (a) a compound represented by the foregoing general formula (I) or an edible salt thereof; and (b) one or at least two amino acids or peptides selected from the group consisting of γ -Glu-X-Gly (wherein X represents an amino acid or an amino acid derivative), γ -Glu-Val-Y (wherein Y represents an amino acid or an amino acid derivative), γ -Glu-Abu, γ -Glu-Ala, γ -Glu-Gly, γ -Glu-Cys, γ -Glu-Met, γ -Glu-Thr, γ -Glu-Val, γ -Glu-Orn, Asp-Gly, Cys-Gly, Cys-Met, Glu-Cys, Gly-Cys, Leu-Asp, D-Cys, γ -Glu-Met (O), γ -Glu- γ -Glu-Val, γ -Glu-Val- NH₂, γ -Glu-Val-ol, γ -Glu-Ser, γ -Glu-Tau, γ -Glu-Cys (S-Me) (O), γ -Glu- Leu, γ -Glu-Ile, γ -Glu-t-Leu and γ -Glu-Cys (S-Me).

Moreover, the present invention also provides a compound having a structure represented by the following general formula (IA) or a chemically acceptable salt thereof, which is useful as an intermediate for the preparation of the compound represented by the foregoing general formula (I) or the edible salt thereof:



(IA)

wherein R1' and R2' each independently represent a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms;

R3' represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a benzyl group, or a 9-fluorenylmethyl group;

R4' represents a t-butoxycarbonyl group, a benzyloxy-carbonyl group, or a 9-fluorenylmethyl-oxycarbonyl group;

R5' represents a hydroxyl group, an alkoxy group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a benzyloxy group, an amino group (-NH₂) or an alkylamino group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms;

A represents a methylene group or an oxy group; and

X represents an alkylene group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, provided that one of the methylene groups included in the alkylene group may be substituted with a thio group, a disulfide group, an oxy group, an imino group or an alkyl-imino group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms and that the alkylene group may further be substituted with 1 to 6 alkyl groups each having 1 to 3 carbon atoms.

The present invention can also provide a kokumi-imparting agent and a composite kokumi-imparting agent, which have an extremely excellent kokumi-imparting function and excellent stability and which can easily be prepared at a low cost. Moreover, the present invention can likewise provide an excellent food composition which contains a substance having an excellent kokumi-imparting function in a concentration equal to or higher

than a predetermined level.

Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

The present invention will be described in more detail below.

5 In the present invention, the term "alkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms" herein used means a linear or branched alkyl group and more specifically, the alkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms may be, for instance, a methyl group, an ethyl group, an n-propyl group, and an isopropyl group, and preferably used herein include, for instance, a methyl group or an ethyl
10 group.

Moreover, the term "alkyl-imino group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms" herein used means an imino group substituted with an alkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms such as those listed above.

Preferably used in the present invention as the compounds
15 represented by the foregoing general formula (I) include those specified below:

The compounds represented by the general formula (I), wherein R1 and R2 each preferably represent a hydrogen atom;

A preferably represents a methylene group;

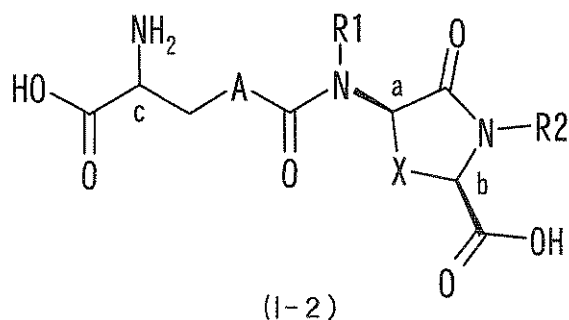
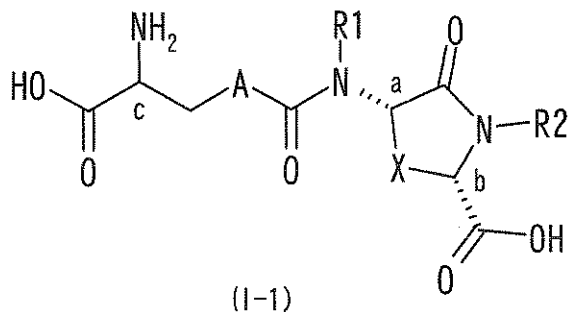
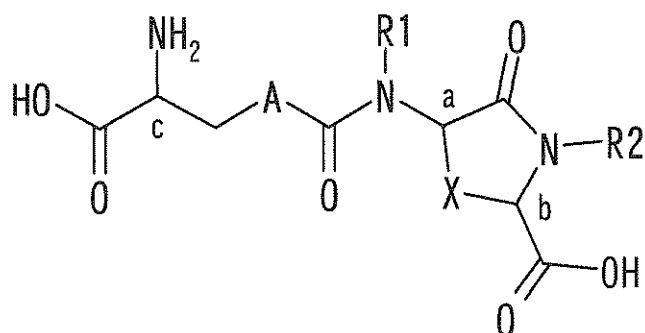
20 X preferably represents a trimethylene group in which one of the methylene groups included therein is substituted with a thio group and, in particular, a group: $-\text{CH}_2\text{-S-CH}_2-$; or

X preferably represents a tetramethylene group in which one of the methylene groups thereof is replaced with a thio group, or a trimethylene
25 group which is substituted with an alkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms and one of the methylene groups of which is replaced with a thio group, and X is particularly preferably a group selected from $-\text{CH}_2\text{-S-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{-S-CH}_2-$, or $-\text{CH}_2\text{-S-CH}(\text{CH}_3)-$; or

X is likewise preferably a trimethylene group.

30 Regarding the carbon atoms a and b present in the ring structure

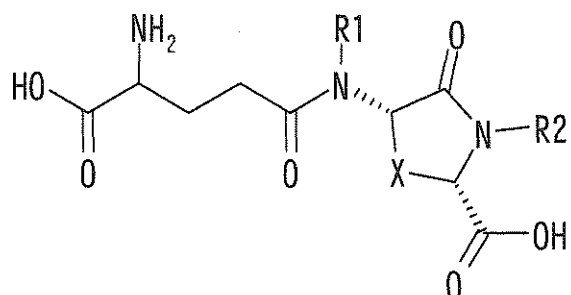
appearing in the compound represented by the general formula (I), compounds having any possible steric configuration may be used in the present invention, but preferred configuration thereof are those represented by the following general formulas (I-1) and (I-2), with the configuration represented by the formula (I-1) being particularly preferred. In addition, with respect to the carbon c present in the compound, preferred are the compounds each having an S-configuration:



More specifically, the compounds specified below or edible salts thereof are preferably used in the present invention as the compounds represented by the general formula (I) or the edible salts thereof:

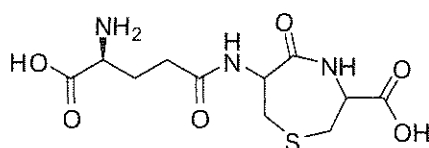
The compounds represented by the general formula (I) in which R1 and R2 each represent a hydrogen atom; A represents a methylene group; and X represents a trimethylene group substituted with a thio group;

The compounds represented by the following general formula (I-1a):



(I-1a)

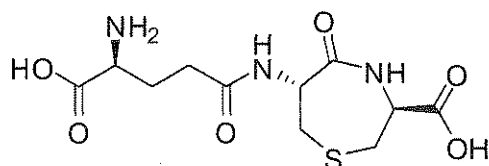
The compounds represented by the following general formula (IIa):



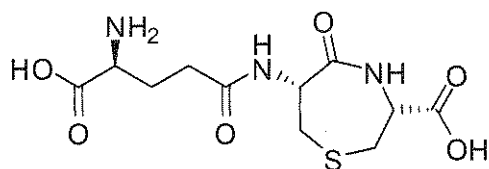
(IIa)

5 The compounds having the following steric configuration and represented by the foregoing general formula (IIa); among these compounds, either of the compounds represented by the following structural formulas 8a to 8d can be used in the present invention, with particularly preferably used herein being the compound of the structural formula 8b:

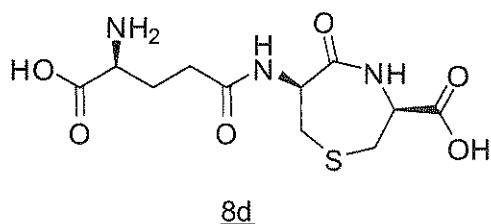
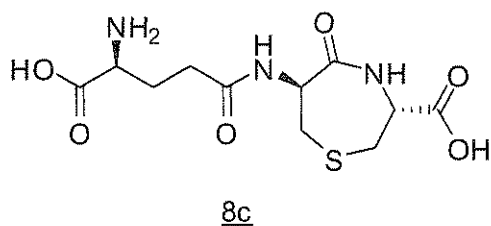
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8a

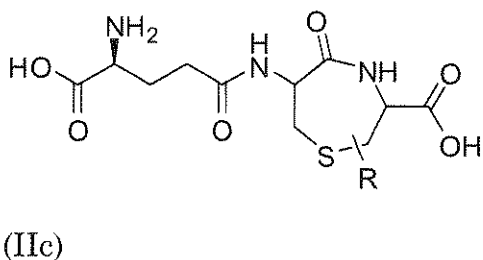
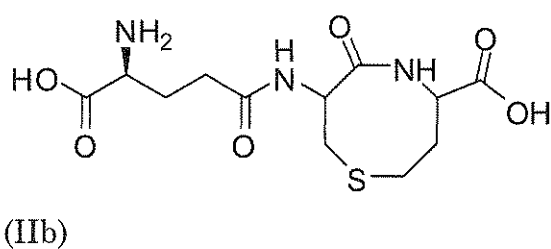


8b



The compounds represented by the foregoing general formula (I) in which R₁ and R₂ each represent a hydrogen atom; A represents a methylene group; X represents a tetramethylene group substituted with a thio group or a trimethylene group which is substituted with an alkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms and in which one of the methylene groups thereof is replaced with a thio group;

The compounds represented by the following general formulas (IIb) and (IIc):



wherein R represents an alkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms.

Specific examples of the foregoing edible salts include, for instance, ammonium salts, alkali metal salts (examples thereof are, for instance, sodium salts and potassium salts, which are preferably used in the present invention) and alkaline earth metal salts (examples thereof are, for instance, calcium salts and magnesium salts, which are preferably used in the present invention); and salts with organic bases such as lysine salts and alginates for the sufficiently acidic compounds according to the present invention. Furthermore, the edible salts may likewise include, for instance, inorganic salts with, for instance, hydrochloric acid; or salts with organic acids such as acetic acid, citric acid, lactic acid, succinic acid, fumaric acid and malic acid for the sufficiently basic compounds according to the present invention.

In addition, examples of the foregoing chemically acceptable salts include those listed above in connection with the edible salts.

(Preparation Methods)

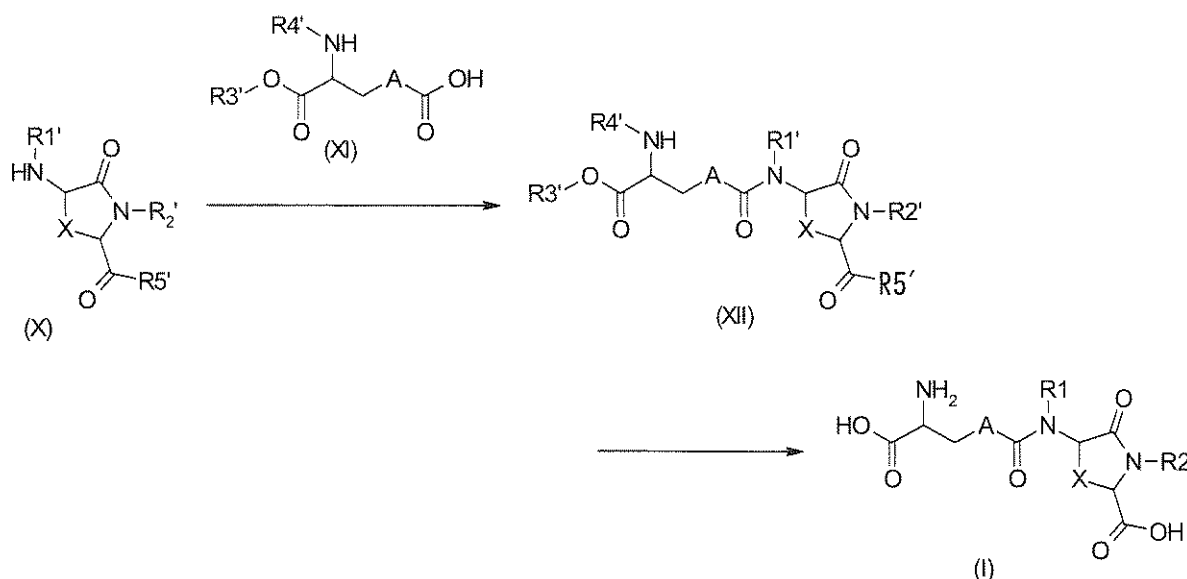
Typical methods for the preparation of the compounds of the present invention will be described below in detail:

In this connection, it would sometimes be effective, from the viewpoint of the production technique, in the following preparation methods, that some functional groups included in raw materials or intermediates are replaced with appropriate protective groups, i.e., groups each capable of being easily converted into the initial functional groups, depending on the kinds of the functional groups. Thereafter, the protective groups can, if necessary, be removed to thus give each desired compound. As such functional groups, there may be listed, for instance, amino group, hydroxyl group, and carboxyl group and examples of protective groups therefor include, for instance, t-butoxycarbonyl group (Boc), benzyloxycarbonyl group (Cbz) and 9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl group (Fmoc) as protective groups for the amino group; and t-butyl group (t-Bu) and benzyl group (Bn or Bzl) as protective groups for the carboxyl group. These protective groups usable herein are

described in more detail in the article entitled: "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis", the third edition, Written by T.W. Green & P.G.M. Wuts, published by JOHN WILLY & SONS, INC. These protective groups may appropriately be selected and used while taking into consideration the specific reaction conditions to be used. The method disclosed in the foregoing reference article can appropriately be applied to introduce a protective group and to remove the same (deblocking). For instance, this indicates that the functional groups Prot 1 and Prot 2 described in the following production method are used as such functional groups, but the present invention is not restricted to these specific examples at all.

The compound represented by the general formula (I) according to the present invention can, for instance, be prepared according to the synthesis scheme I detailed below:

Synthesis Scheme I



Wherein the definitions of the substituents appearing in these formulas are the same as those specified above in connection with the foregoing general formula (I) or (IA).

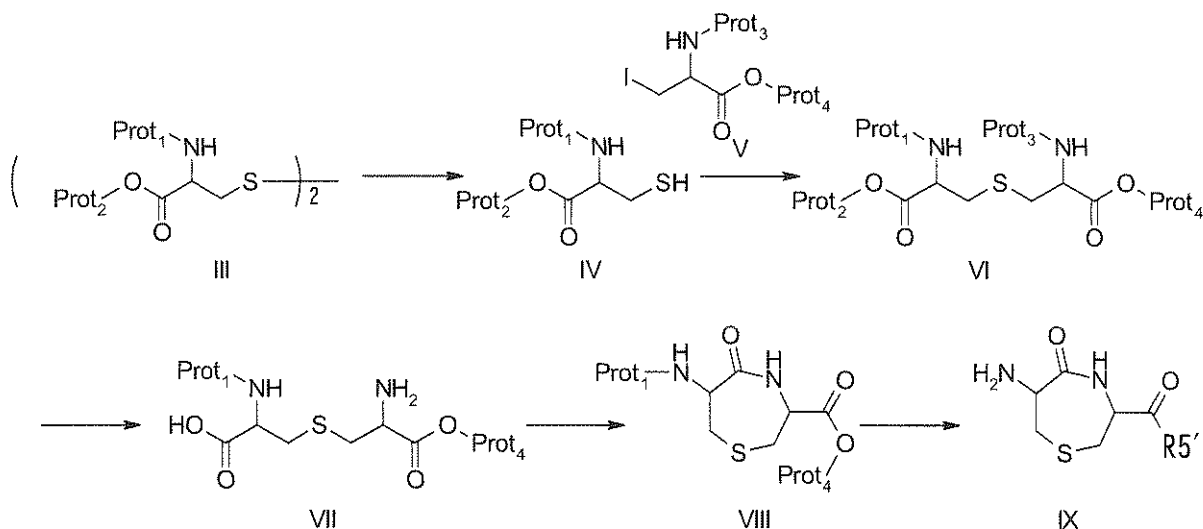
A compound (X) is condensed with a glutamic acid derivative (XI) in the presence of a base while using a condensation agent to thus form a

γ -glutamyl compound (XII). Thereafter, all of the protective groups for the carboxyl and amino groups of the compound (XII) are removed to thus give a desired compound (I).

The compound represented by the general formula (I) prepared according to the foregoing method can be isolated and purified by any known technique such as the concentration under reduced pressure, the extraction with a solvent, the crystallization and/or the chromatography technique.

In addition, the compound represented by the foregoing general formula in which R1' and R2' each represent a hydrogen atom and X is a group: $-\text{CH}_2\text{-S-CH}_2-$ as an example of the starting material (X) can, for instance, be prepared according to the following synthesis scheme II given below:

Synthesis Scheme II



wherein Prot 1 to Prot 4 independently represent appropriate protective groups, respectively.

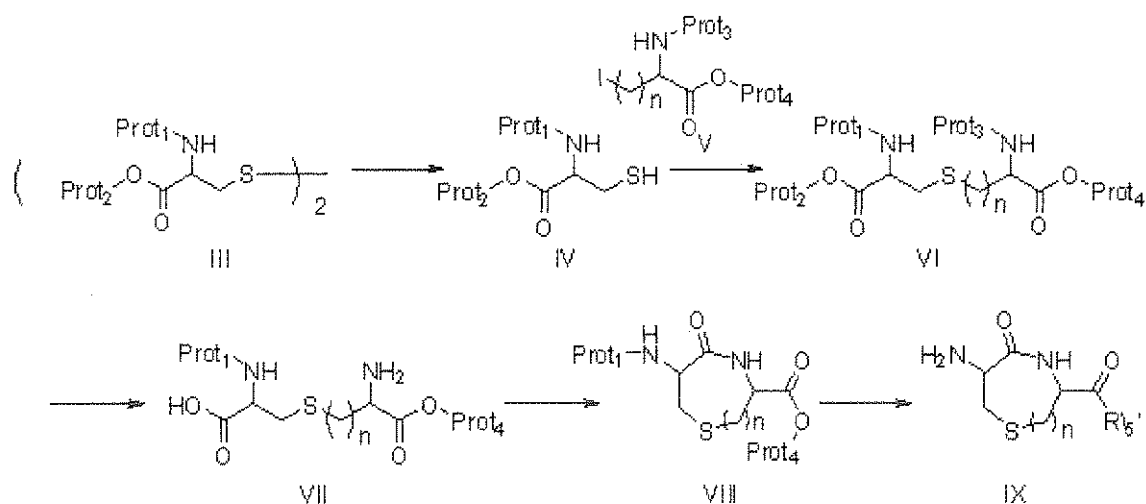
If explaining in detail, a compound (III) is first reduced with triphenylphosphine or the like to form a thiol (IV). Then a thioether compound (VI) is prepared through the reaction between the resulting compound (IV) and an alkyl halide in the presence of a base. After partially

removing the protective groups of the resulting compound (VI), the latter is converted into a cyclic compound (VIII) in the presence of a base while using a condensation agent. After the removal of the protective group of the amino group present on the compound (VIII), then the resulting compound is condensed with a glutamic acid derivative (X) using an appropriate condensation agent.

The compound represented by the general formula (X) prepared according to the foregoing procedures can be isolated and purified by the use of any known technique such as the concentration under reduced pressure, the extraction with a solvent, the crystallization and/or the chromatography technique.

The foregoing starting material (X) in which X represents a tetramethylene group substituted with a thio group can be synthesized according to, for instance, the following synthesis scheme III, and according to the same method used for the preparation of the foregoing compound:

Synthesis Scheme III

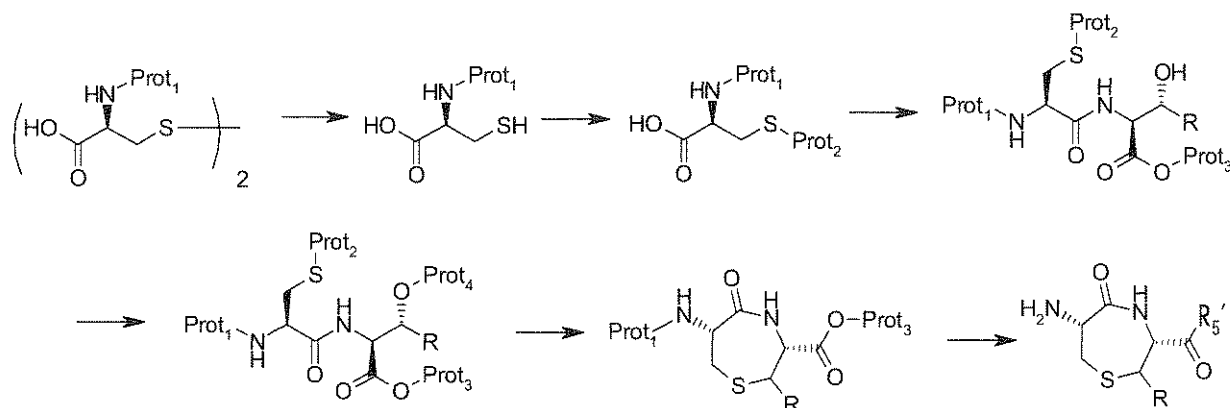


Wherein the definitions of the substituents appearing in these compounds are the same as those already specified above and n is 2.

The foregoing starting material (X) in which X represents a

trimethylene group substituted with a thio group, which is substituted with an alkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms, can be synthesized according to the following synthesis scheme IV, and according to the same procedures used above in connection with the preparation of the foregoing compound:

5 Synthesis Scheme IV

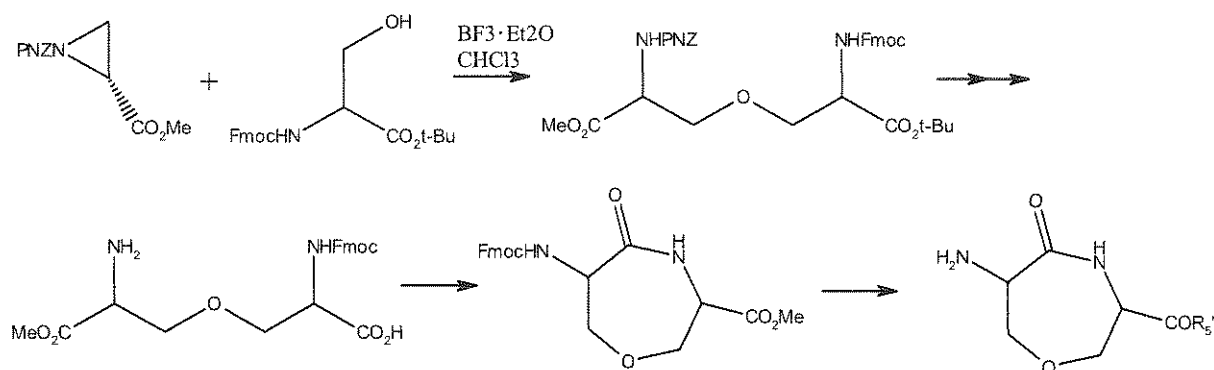


Wherein the definitions of the substituents appearing in these compounds are the same as those already specified above.

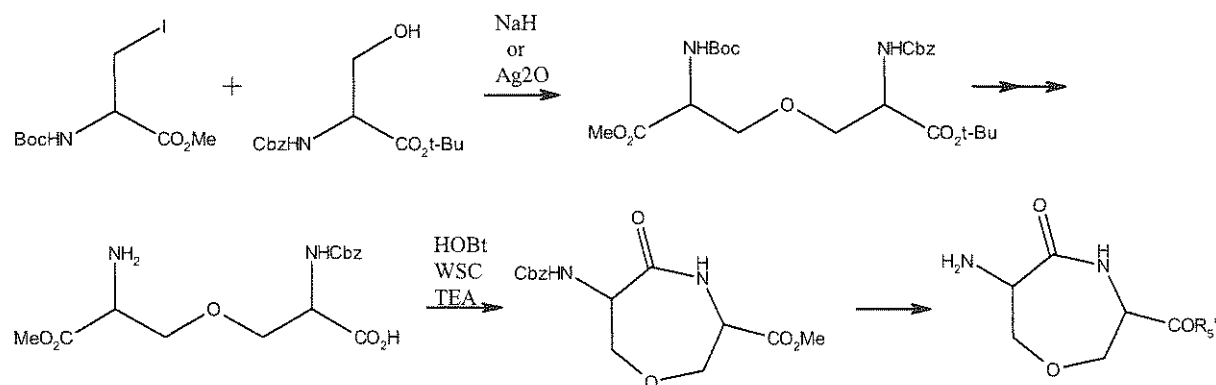
The foregoing starting material (X) in which X represents a trimethylene group substituted with an oxy group can be synthesized according to, for instance, the following synthesis scheme V:

Synthesis Scheme V

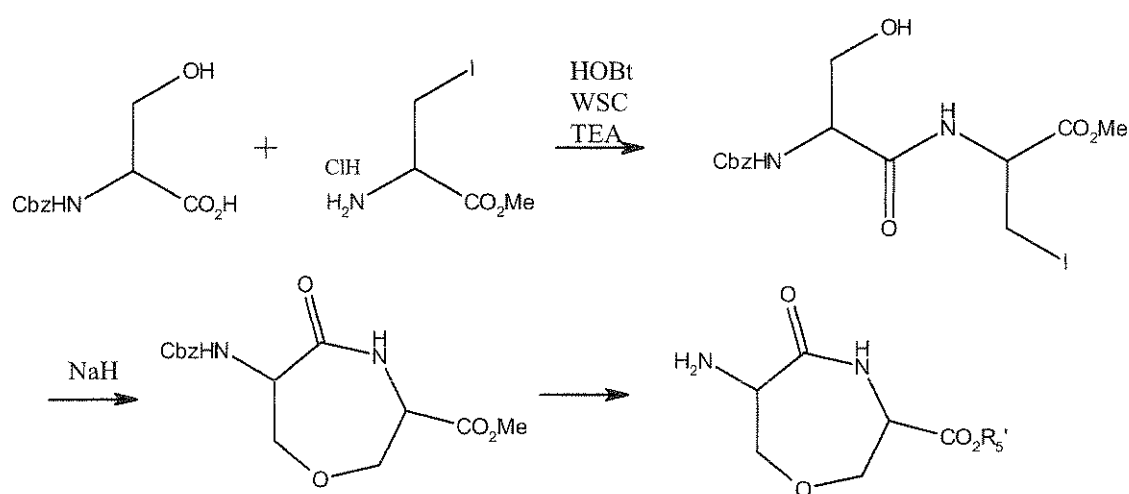
1) Method for the Synthesis of Cyclic Compounds using Aziridine Derivatives:



2) Method for the Synthesis of Cyclic Compounds through the Intermolecular Etherification:



3) Method for the Synthesis of Cyclic Compounds through the Intramolecular Etherification:



The lanthionine derivative according to the present invention has an excellent kokumi-imparting effect to other substance and therefore, the derivative can be used as a kokumi-imparting agent. The lanthionine derivative according to the present invention can be used in such a manner that it is incorporated into a food composition to which desired kokumi should be imparted in an amount ranging from 10 ppb to 99.9% by mass, preferably 0.05 ppm to 99.9% by mass and more preferably 0.1 ppm to 99.9% by mass on the basis of the total mass of the food composition. More specifically, according to another aspect, the present invention relates to a food composition containing a lanthionine derivative and preferably to a food composition containing a lanthionine derivative in an amount ranging from 0.05 ppm to 99.9%.

Moreover, if using the lanthionine derivative according to the present invention in combination with at least one other raw material for seasonings selected from the group consisting of amino acids such as sodium glutamate (MSG), nucleic acids such as inosine mono-phosphate (IMP), inorganic salts such as sodium chloride, organic acids such as citric acid, and a various kinds of yeast extracts, the former can provide a preferred seasoning which has an enhanced kokumi as compared with that observed when using such other raw material for seasonings, by itself. The concentration of the lanthionine derivative according to the present invention when using the same in combination with the foregoing other raw material for seasonings can appropriately be set by one of ordinary skill in the art while taking into consideration the results of sensory or organoleptic evaluation. In an example, however, it would be sufficient that the lanthionine derivative according to the present invention is used in an amount ranging from about 0.1 ppm to about 500 ppm as expressed in terms of the final concentration.

In the present invention, the term "kokumi" means the taste which cannot be expressed by the five basic tastes, i.e., sweet taste, salty taste, sour taste, bitter taste and umami (deliciousness) and more specifically the term means the taste which is enhanced even in the marginal tastes with respect to the foregoing five basic tastes such as the thickness, the growth (mouthfullness), the continuity and the harmony, in addition to the enhancement of the foregoing five basic tastes. In this respect, the term "kokumi-imparting)" means that not only the five basic tastes represented by sweet taste, salty taste, sour taste, bitter taste and UMAMI taste are enhanced, but also the marginal tastes with respect to the foregoing five basic tastes such as the thickness, the growth (mouthfullness), the continuity and the harmony are imparted to any desired food. Alternatively, this may likewise be called as "flavor-enhancing effect". Accordingly, the compound of the present invention can likewise be referred to as "flavor enhancer". The compound of the present invention can be used as a sweet

taste enhancer, a salty taste enhancer, a sour taste enhancer, a bitter taste enhancer or an umami enhancer.

In addition, the taste and palate would vary with the elapse of time after eating, but it can be referred to as initial taste, middle taste and after taste in the order of the time elapsed after eating. This is simply a relative concept. Generally speaking, however, the initial taste, the middle taste and the after taste are defined to be the flavor sensed during the term ranging from 0 to 2 seconds, during the term ranging from 2 to 5 seconds and on or after 5 seconds, after eating, respectively. Moreover, the combined initial and middle tastes are comprehensively referred to as "initial-middle taste" and the combined middle and after tastes are comprehensively referred to as "middle-after taste". Furthermore, the "initial-middle taste" is defined to be the taste sensed during the term ranging from 0 to 5 seconds after eating and the "middle-after taste" is defined to be the taste sensed during the term ranging from 2 seconds to around 30 seconds after eating. Regarding the evaluation based on the foregoing three divisions, it would be difficult for the panelists (persons who eat a sample and evaluate the taste thereof) to concentrate their attention on the evaluation of each specific sample and therefore, it is common that the evaluation based on the two divisions is generally used.

The effect of a substance having a CaSR activity on the kokumi and flavoring pattern can be confirmed by a method such as an organoleptic test for evaluating the taste of a sample using panelists. As such an organoleptic test for evaluating the taste of a sample, there may be listed, for instance, the test disclosed in Examples of the instant patent specification, but the present invention is not restricted to these specific methods.

In this specification, the term "CaSR" means the calcium sensing receptor, which belongs to the class C of the 7-time transmembrane receptor and it is also referred to as calcium receptor. In this specification, the term "CaSR agonist" means a substance which is linked to the CaSR to thereby

activate the same. In addition, the term "activate CaSR" used in this specification means that a ligand is linked to CaSR to activate a guanine nucleotide-linked protein and to thereby transmit signals. Moreover, the term "CaSR agonist activity" means the properties of a substance such that it can be linked with CaSR to thus activate the same.

A method for screening a compound having such a CaSR agonist activity, which comprises the following steps, will specifically be described below, but the present invention is by no means limited to these steps at all.

1) A step of adding a test substance to a CaSR activity-determining system for the determination of the CaSR activity and of determining the CaSR activity of the test substance;

2) A step of comparing the CaSR activity observed when the test substance is added with that observed when the test substance is not added;

3) A step for selecting a specific test substance which shows a CaSR agonist activity when a test substance is added.

The CaSR activity can be determined by, for instance, using a determination system which makes use of a cell capable of expressing CaSR. The cell may be one capable of endogeneously expressing CaSR or a recombinant cell carrying a CaSR gene exogeneously introduced into the same. The foregoing CaSR activity-determining system is not restricted to any particular one inasmuch as it can detect the linkage (reaction) between an activation substance and CaSR when adding an extracellular ligand (the activation substance) specific to CaSR; or it can transmit detectable signals within the cell in response to the formation of linkage (reaction) between the activation substance and CaSR. When a CaSR activity is detected through the reaction with a test substance, the test substance can be so judged that it has a CaSR-stimulation activity.

As the foregoing CaSR, preferred is a human CaSR encoded by the human CaSR gene registered under the GenBank Accession No. NM_000388.

In this connection, the CaSR is not restricted to the protein coded by the gene

having the foregoing gene sequence and may be proteins each coded by any gene having a homology with the foregoing sequence of not less than 60%, preferably not less than 80% and more preferably not less than 90%, inasmuch as the gene can code a protein having a CaSR function. In the meantime, the CaSR function can be examined by expressing these genes within a cell and determining any change of the electric current observed when calcium is added or any change of the concentration in calcium ions within the cells.

The origins of the foregoing CaSR are not restricted to particular ones and specific examples thereof include not only CaSR derived from man, but also those derived from all kinds of animals including, for instance, mouse, rat, and dog.

As has been described above, the CaSR activity can be confirmed by the use of, for instance, living cells which can express CaSR or a fragment thereof, cell membranes which can express CaSR or a fragment thereof, or an in vitro system containing CaSR or a protein as a fragment thereof.

The following is an example of such a method for confirming the CaSR activity, which makes use of a living cell, but the present invention is not restricted to this method.

The expression of CaSR is carried out by cultivating cells such as the ovocytes originated from xenopus, the ovary cells derived from hamster or the human fetal renal cells. More specifically, the expression of CaSR can be realized by introducing, into host cells, a product obtained by the transformation of a plasmid maintaining exogenous genes with cloned CaSR gene in the form of the recombinant plasmid per se or the cRNA obtained by the use of the recombinant plasmid as a template. An electrophysiological method or a fluorescent indicator for detecting any increase in the calcium content of the cells can be used for the detection of the occurrence of any desired reaction.

Initially, the expression of CaSR is confirmed by the detection of the

response to calcium or a specific activation agent. Herein used are the ovocytes which showed the generation of an intracellular electric current in response to a calcium concentration on the order of about 5 mM; or the cultivated cells for which the emission of fluorescence due to a fluorescent indicator is observed. Then the same procedures used above are repeated while changing the calcium concentration to thus determine the calcium concentration-dependency. Subsequently, a solution of a test substance having a concentration ranging from about 1 μ M to about 1mM is prepared, the resulting solution is added to ovocytes or cultured cells and the CaSR activity in the presence of the foregoing test substance is measured to thus determine the CaSR agonist activity of the test substance.

Moreover, as tests for determining the CaSR activity, there may be listed, for instance, those described in the following Test Examples of this specification, but the present invention is not restricted to these specific ones at all.

In the composite kokumi-imparting agent according to the present invention, the amino acids or peptides used in combination with the lanthionine derivative of the present invention are one or at least two amino acids or peptides selected from the group consisting of γ -Glu-X-Gly wherein X represents an amino acid or an amino acid derivative, γ -Glu-Val-Y wherein Y represents an amino acid or an amino acid derivative, γ -Glu-Abu, γ -Glu-Ala, γ -Glu-Gly, γ -Glu-Cys, γ -Glu-Met, γ -Glu-Thr, γ -Glu-Val, γ -Glu-Orn, Asp-Gly, Cys-Gly, Cys-Met, Glu-Cys, Gly-Cys, Leu-Asp, D-Cys, γ -Glu-Met (O), γ -Glu- γ -Glu-Val, γ -Glu-Val-NH₂, γ -Glu-Val-ol, γ -Glu-Ser, γ -Glu-Tau, γ -Glu-Cys (S-Me) (O), γ -Glu-Leu, γ -Glu-Ile, γ -Glu-t-Leu and γ -Glu-Cys (S-Me). In this respect, the term "amino acid" includes neutral amino acids such as Gly, Ala, Val, Leu, Ile, Ser, Thr, Cys, Met, Asn, Gln, Pro, Hyp and t-Leu; acidic amino acids such as Asp and Glu; basic amino acids such as Lys, Arg and His; aromatic amino acids such as Phe, Tyr and Trp; and homoserine, citrulline, ornithine, α -amino butyric acid, norvaline, norleucine, and taurine.

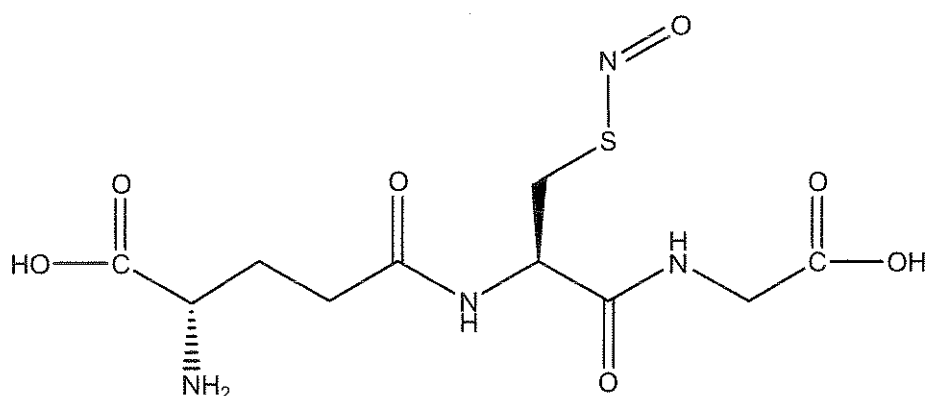
Moreover, the amino acids or peptides used in combination with the
lanthionine derivative of the present invention may likewise be, for instance,
artificially synthesized amino acids (each having a non-proteinaceous
configuration) such as tert-leucine, cycloleucine, α -amino-isobutyric acid,
5 L-penicillamine, allo-threonine and allo-isoleucine. In this connection, the
symbol X appearing in the peptide: γ -Glu-X-Gly may be one of the foregoing
amino acids or derivatives thereof, but it is preferably an amino acid or a
derivative thereof other than cysteine (Cys).

In this specification, amino acid residues will be expressed in terms of
10 the following abbreviations, respectively:

- (1) Gly: Glycine; (2) Ala: Alanine; (3) Val: Valine;
- (4) Leu: Leucine; (5) Ile: Isoleucine; (6) Met: Methionine;
- (7) Phe: Phenylalanine; (8) Tyr: Tyrosine; (9) Trp: Tryptophane;
- (10) His: Histidine; (11) Lys: Lysine; (12) Arg: Arginine;
- 15 (13) Ser: Serine; (14) Thr: Threonine; (15) Asp: Aspartic Acid;
- (16) Glu: Glutamic Acid; (17) Asn: Asparagine;
- (18) Gln: Glutamine; (19) Cys: Cysteine; (20) Pro: Proline;
- (21) Orn: Ornithine; (22) Sar: Sarcosine; (23) Cit: Citrulline;
- (24) N-Val (or Nva): Norvaline (2-aminovaleric acid);
- 20 (25) N-Leu (or Nle): Norleucine; (26) Abu: α -Aminobutyric Acid;
- (27) Tau: Taurine; (28) Hyp: Hydroxy-proline;
- (29) t-Leu: tert-Leucine; (30) Cle: Cycloleucine;
- (31) Aib: α -Amino-isobutyric Acid (2-methylalanine);
- (32) Pen: L-Penicillamine; (33) allo-Thr: allo-threonine;
- 25 (34) allo-Ile: allo-Isoleucine.

Furthermore, the term "amino acid derivative" means various kinds of
derivatives of the foregoing amino acids and such derivatives include, for
instance, special amino acids, artificially synthesized amino acids, amino
alcohols, or the foregoing amino acids in which the terminal carbonyl groups
30 and/or amino groups, or the side chains thereof such as thiol group of

cysteine are substituted with a variety of substituents. Specific examples of such substituents include alkyl groups, acyl groups, hydroxyl group, amino groups, alkylamino groups, nitro groups, sulfonyl groups and various kinds of protective groups. Specific examples of the foregoing amino acid derivatives include N-γ-nitroarginine: Arg (NO₂); S-nitrocysteine: Cys (SNO); S-methylcysteine: Cys (S-Me); S-allylcysteine: Cys (S-allyl); valineamide: Val-NH₂; and valinol (2-amino-3-methyl-1-butanol): Val-ol. In this connection, the peptide: γ-Glu-Cys (SNO)-Gly used in this specification is a peptide represented by the following structural formula and the symbol (O) appearing in the foregoing formulas: γ-Glu-Met (O) and γ-Glu-Cys (S-Me) (O) means that these peptides each have a sulfoxide structure. The symbol (γ-) appearing in γ-Glu means that another amino acid residue is linked to the glutamic acid through the carboxyl group present on the γ-position of the latter.



S-Nitrosoglutathione (GNSO)

The lanthionine derivatives and the foregoing amino acids or peptides used in combination with the lanthionine derivatives may, if any, be those commercially available ones. Moreover, they may likewise be prepared, if necessary, according to any known method such as (1) a chemical preparation method or (2) a method for the preparation thereof while using an enzyme, with the chemical synthesis method being more convenient.

When chemically synthesizing the lanthionine derivative and the amino acid or peptide used in combination therewith, the peptide may be semi-synthesized or synthesized using a peptide-synthesis device. There may be listed, for instance, the solid phase peptide synthesis method as the foregoing chemically synthesizing method. The peptide synthesized according to the foregoing method can be purified by the usual technique such as the ion-exchange chromatography technique, the reversed phase high performance liquid chromatography technique or the affinity chromatography technique. Such a solid phase peptide synthesis method and the subsequent peptide purification method have been well known in this art.

Furthermore, when preparing the lanthionine derivative and the amino acid or peptide used in combination therewith through a reaction while making use of an enzyme, the lanthionine derivative and the amino acid or peptide can be prepared according to, for instance, the method disclosed in the pamphlet of the published International Patent Application No. WO 2004/011653. In other words, an amino acid or a dipeptide whose terminal carboxyl group is converted into its ester or amide form is reacted with another amino acid which is in its free state (such as an amino acid whose carboxyl group is protected) in the presence of a peptide-production enzyme, and then the resulting dipeptide or tripeptide is purified to thus give the desired product. The peptide-production enzymes usable herein include, for instance, a culture of a microorganism having an ability to produce an intended peptide; the cell bodies of the microorganism isolated from the culture or a product obtained by treating the cell bodies of the microorganism; or the peptide-production enzyme derived from the microorganism.

Moreover, the peptides usable in the present invention are sometimes present in plants such as vegetables and fruits, microorganisms such as yeast, and other naturally occurring substances, in addition to those

synthesized according to the foregoing enzymatically synthesizing and chemically synthesizing methods. If they are naturally occurring ones, it is also possible to extract them from the naturally occurring substance and to use the same in the present invention.

5 The kokumi-imparting agent or the composite kokumi-imparting agent according to the present invention may be used as a seasoning without subjecting the same to any further treatment or after blending the same with a carrier acceptable as an ingredient for foods and beverages and/or other seasoning ingredients. Examples of such other seasoning ingredients
10 include flavor, saccharides, sweeteners, edible fibers, vitamins, amino acids such as sodium glutamate (MSG), nucleic acids such as inosine monophosphate (IMP), inorganic salts such as sodium chloride, and organic acids such as citric acid, as well as a variety of yeast extracts.

 The lanthionine derivative and the amino acid or peptide used in
15 combination therewith may be in the form of salts. When the lanthionine derivative and the amino acid or peptide used in combination therewith can form salts, it is sufficient that the salts are pharmaceutically acceptable and edible ones and specific examples of such salts include ammonium salts, salts with alkali metals such as sodium and potassium, salts with alkaline
20 earth metals such as calcium and magnesium, aluminum salts, zinc salts, salts with organic amines such as triethylamine, ethanolamine, morpholine, pyrrolidine, piperidine, piperazine and dicyclo-hexylamine, and salts with basic amino acids such as arginine and lysine, for the acidic groups of the foregoing derivative and amino acid or peptide such as carboxyl group.
25 Moreover, specific examples of such salts include salts with inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, nitric acid and hydrobromic acid, salts with organic carboxylic acids such as acetic acid, citric acid, benzoic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, tartaric acid, succinic acid, tannic acid, butyric acid, hibenzoic acid, pamoic acid, enanthic acid, decanoic
30 acid, theoclic acid, salicylic acid, lactic acid, oxalic acid, mandelic acid and

malic acid, and salts with organic sulfonic acids such as methanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid and p-toluene-sulfonic acid, for the basic groups of the foregoing derivative and amino acid or peptide.

The lanthionine derivative, the kokumi-imparting agent, the food composition, or the composite kokumi-imparting agent according to the present invention can be used in any form such as a dry powdery form, a paste and a solution without any restriction in the physical properties thereof.

The lanthionine derivative, the kokumi-imparting agent, the food composition, or the composite kokumi-imparting agent according to the present invention can be used while incorporating it into a variety of foods and beverages such as a food, a beverage, and a seasoning.

When using the lanthionine derivative, the kokumi-imparting agent, the food composition, or the composite kokumi-imparting agent according to the present invention while incorporating it into a variety of foods and beverages such as a food, a beverage, and a seasoning, the final amount of the lanthionine derivative and those of the amino acids or the peptides used in combination with the former are not restricted to particular amounts, inasmuch as they can show the desired effect of the present invention, but the amount of the lanthionine derivative and/or that of the amino acid or the peptide each range from about 10 ppb to about 99.9% by mass, preferably about 0.05 ppm to about 99.9% by mass and more preferably about 0.1 ppm to about 99.9% by mass, respectively, on the basis of the total mass of the food, beverage or seasoning or the like.

In the present invention, it is also possible to incorporate other additives acceptable for foods and beverages such as any solid or liquid carrier and appropriate seasoning ingredients, into a variety of foods and beverages such as a food, a beverage, and a seasoning, which comprise the lanthionine derivative, the kokumi-imparting agent, the food composition, or the composite kokumi-imparting agent according to the present invention,

incorporated into the same.

Examples of the foregoing carriers include glucose, lactose, sucrose, starch, mannitol, dextrin, fatty acid glycerides, polyethylene glycol, hydroxyethyl starch, ethylene glycol, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters, gelatin, albumin, amino acids, water and physiological saline.

The foregoing seasoning ingredients are not restricted to specific ones and may be any ones known in this art, but specific examples thereof may be those already described above.

The contents of the foregoing carriers and other seasoning ingredients each are not restricted to any particular range.

Among the foregoing seasoning ingredients, the yeast extract may be any one and it is not limited in the cell bodies from which it is derived, the conditions for the cultivation thereof and the methods for the extraction thereof and the methods for the treatment of the same. Moreover, the yeast extract usable herein may be one subjected to any treatment, for instance, heat-treatment, treatment with an enzyme, concentration treatment and/or pulverization treatment.

The present invention will now be described in more detail below with reference to the following Examples, but the following Examples never limit the scope of the present invention at all.

Examples

Example 1: Synthesis of Compound 1

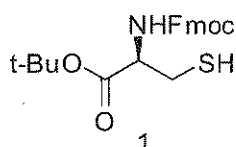
There was dissolved (Fmoc-L-Cys-Ot-Bu)₂ (N,N'-difluorenyl-methoxycarbonyl-L-cystine di-t-butyl ester, 4.81 mmol) in a mixed solvent of tetrahydrofuran (58.5 mL) and water (1.5 mL). Then tributyl phosphine (5.28 mmol) was added to the resulting solution with ice cooling and the temperature of the resulting mixture (reaction liquid) was brought back to room temperature, followed by the stirring of the same for 4 hours. The reaction liquid was cooled and then a 10% aqueous solution of citric acid (60 mL) was added to the reaction liquid. The temperature of the resulting

cloudy liquid was brought back to room temperature and the liquid was extracted with ethyl acetate (60 mL). The organic phase thus obtained was washed with 60 mL of an aqueous common salt solution and then concentrated to thus give an oily residue. The oily residue was purified using a silica gel column (n-hexane-ethyl acetate) to thus obtain Compound 1 as an oily product.

Yield: 97%.

ESI MS m/z 422.4 ($M+Na$)⁺.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 1.50 (9H, s), 2.99 (2H, m), 4.23 (1H, t, $J=6.8$ Hz), 4.41 (2H, m), 4.54 (1H, m), 5.68 (1H, d, $J=7.2$ Hz), 7.32 (2H, m), 7.41 (2H, t, $J=7.2$ Hz), 7.61 (2H, d, $J=7.6$ Hz), 7.77 (2H, d, $J=7.2$ Hz).



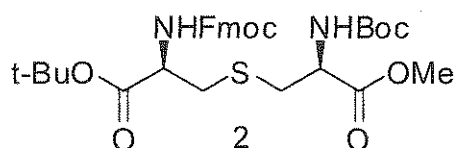
Example 2: Synthesis of Compound 2

There was dissolved the compound 1 (6.04 mmol) prepared in Example 1 in dehydrated dimethylformamide (60 mL), followed by the addition, to the resulting solution, Boc-iodo-D-Ala-OMe (N-t-butoxycarbonyl-3-iodo-D-alanine methyl ester) (6.20 mmol) and then cesium carbonate (6.02 mmol) and the subsequent stirring of the resulting mixture (reaction liquid) at room temperature over night. The reaction liquid was then cooled, followed by the addition of a 10% aqueous citric acid solution (50 mL) and water (30 mL), the extraction of the mixture with ethyl acetate (60 mL), and the extraction, for the second time, of the aqueous phase with ethyl acetate (60 mL). The organic phases thus obtained were combined together, the combined organic phase was washed, in order, with a 10% aqueous citric acid solution (50 mL) and an aqueous common salt solution (50 mL), and then the organic phase was concentrated. The resulting oily residue was purified using a silica gel column (n-hexane-ethyl acetate) to thus give Compound 2 as an oily product.

Yield: 66%.

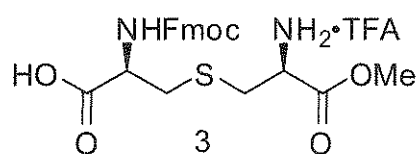
ESI MS m/z: 601.2 (M+H)⁺

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 1.45 (9H, s), 1.49 (9H, s), 3.01 (4H, m), 3.73 (3H, s), 4.24 (1H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 4.39 (2H, d, J=7.2 Hz), 4.48-4.55 (2H, m), 5.37 (1H, brd, J=6.8 Hz), 5.80 (1H, brd, J=6.8 Hz), 7.32 (2H, m), 7.40 (2H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 7.63 (2H, m), 7.77 (2H, d, J=7.6 Hz).



Example 3: Synthesis of Compound 4

(Step 1): Compound 2 (4.01 mmol) prepared in Example 2 was dissolved in 70 mL of dichloromethane, trifluoroacetic acid (70 mL) was then added to the resulting solution, the resulting mixture (reaction liquid) was stirred at room temperature for one hour, and the reaction liquid was concentrated to thus give a residue containing Compound 3. The residue containing Compound 3 was used in the subsequent step without any pretreatment on the assumption that the yield of the compound was assumed to be 100%.



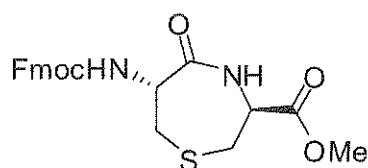
(Step 2): Dehydrated dimethylformamide (60 mL) was added to Compound 3 (equivalent to 4.01 mmol) prepared in the foregoing step 1 with ice cooling to give a uniform solution and then diisopropylethylamine (8.04 mmol) was dropwise added to the uniform solution. The temperature of the resulting mixture (reaction liquid) was brought back to room temperature, carbonyl bis-imidazole (8.10 mmol) was added to the mixture and the reaction liquid

was then stirred overnight without any treatment. A 10% aqueous citric acid solution (50 mL) was added to the reaction liquid under cooling and stirring conditions, the temperature of the reaction liquid was brought back to room temperature, the reaction liquid was then extracted with ethyl acetate (100 mL), the aqueous phase was further extracted with ethyl acetate and the resulting organic phases were combined together. This organic phase was washed twice with a 10% aqueous citric acid solution (50 mL×2) and then once with an aqueous common salt solution, followed by the concentration of the organic phase to give an oily residue. The resulting residue was purified using a silica gel column (n-hexane-ethyl acetate) to thus give Compound 4 as an oily product.

Yield: 39% (overall yield for the foregoing two steps).

ESI MS m/z 448.5 ($M+Na$)⁺

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.71 (1H, dd, $J=9.2, 14.4$ Hz), 2.78-2.90 (2H, m), 3.02 (1H, d, $J=14.4$ Hz), 3.86 (3H, s), 4.20 (1H, t, $J=6.8$ Hz), 4.40 (2H, d, $J=6.8$ Hz), 4.56 (1H, dd, $J=5.6, 9.2$ Hz), 4.68 (1H, m), 6.30 (1H, d, $J=5.6$ Hz), 7.32 (2H, t, $J=7.6$ Hz), 7.40 (2H, t, $J=7.6$ Hz), 7.60 (2H, d, $J=7.6$ Hz), 7.77 (2H, d, $J=7.6$ Hz).

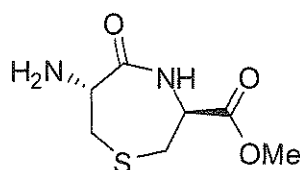


4

Example 4: Synthesis of Compound 6

(Step 1): To Compound 4 (1.54 mmol) prepared in Example 3, there was added a 10% morpholine-dimethylformamide solution (14 mL) and the resulting mixture (reaction liquid) was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. The reaction liquid was then concentrated to give a residue containing Compound 5. The residue was used in the subsequent reaction without any pretreatment on the assumption that the yield of Compound 5

was assumed to be 100%.

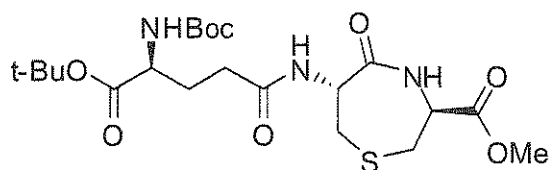


5

(Step 2): There was dissolved Boc-L-Glu-OtBu (N-t-butoxycarbonyl-L-glutamic acid α -t-butyl ester) (1.70 mmol) in dehydrated dimethylformamide (9 mL) and then there were added, to the resulting solution, HOBt $\cdot$ H₂O (1-hydroxybenzotriazole hydrate) (1.85 mmol) and WSC $\cdot$ HCl (1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethoxycarbodiimide hydrochloride) (1.90 mmol) and then the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes. To the mixture, there was added Compound 5 (equivalent to 1.54 mmol) suspended in dimethylformamide (20 mL) and the reaction was continued at room temperature overnight. After the reaction liquid was concentrated, there were then added, to the resulting residue, ethyl acetate (50 mL) and water (50 mL) to thus separate the mixture into phases and to remove the organic phase and the aqueous phase was further extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL). The organic phases were combined, washed with an aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution (50 mL) and an aqueous common salt solution (50 mL), followed by the concentration of the organic phase to give a paste-like residue. The resulting paste-like residue was purified using a silica gel column (n-hexane-ethyl acetate) to thus give Compound 6 as an oily product. Yield: 81% (overall yield for the foregoing two steps).

ESI MS m/z 490.0 (M+H)⁺

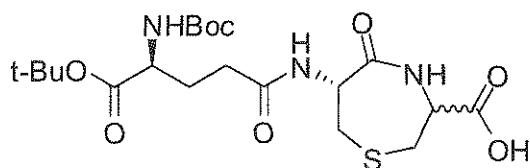
¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.44 (9H, s), 1.46 (9H, s), 1.90 (1H, m), 2.17 (1H, m), 2.32 (2H, m), 2.60 (1H, dd, $J=10.5, 14.1$ Hz), 2.92-2.98 (2H, m), 3.18 (1H, dd, $J=6.0, 14.7$ Hz), 3.84 (3H, s), 4.46 (1H, m), 4.80 (1H, m), 5.19 (1H, d, $J=8.1$ Hz), 6.32 (1H, d, $J=8.1$ Hz), 7.09 (1H, brs).



6

Example 5: Synthesis of Compounds 8a and 8b

(Step 1): Compound 6 (1.25 mmol) prepared in Example 4 was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (30 mL), and a 0.2 M aqueous lithium hydroxide solution (2.50 mmol) was added to the resulting solution under ice-cooling and stirring conditions. After 30 minutes, the resulting mixture was neutralized to a pH value of about 6 using a 10% aqueous citric acid solution. The temperature of the mixture (reaction liquid) was brought back to room temperature, the reaction liquid was then concentrated and the concentrate was extracted three times with ethyl acetate (20 mL×3) to obtain an extract or an organic phase. The aqueous phase was further extracted thrice with ethyl acetate (20 mL×3), the resulting organic phases were combined together, washed with an aqueous common salt solution (10 mL) and then concentrated to give Compound 7. The resulting Compound 7 was used in the subsequent reaction without any pretreatment on the assumption that the yield thereof was assumed to be 100%.



7

(Step 2): To Compound 7 (corresponding to 1.25 mmol) prepared in the foregoing step 1, there was added a 4N hydrochloric acid/dioxane solution (25 mL), followed by the reaction of these components at room temperature overnight and the reaction liquid was then concentrated. The resulting paste-like residue was purified using a strong acid type ion-exchange resin

(Amberlite IRA 400 OH AG) to thus obtain two fractions. A part of the fraction eluted earlier was further purified by the reversed phase preparative HPLC (column: Develosil RPAQUEOUS-AR-5; mobile phase: linear gradient of water/acetonitrile containing 0.1% formic acid) to thus give
5 Compound 8a as a wheat gluten-like product. On the other hand, the fraction eluted later was concentrated to give a white solid. The white solid was dissolved in water and the resulting aqueous solution was lyophilized to give a residue. The resulting residue was washed with water according to slurry-washing technique to thus give Compound 8b as a white solid.

10 Compound 8a

ESI MS m/z 318.3 (M-H)⁺

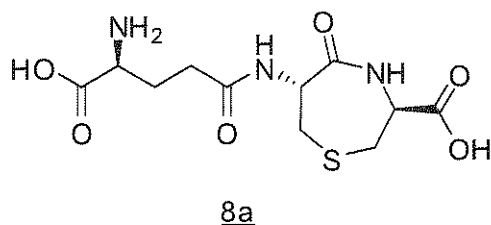
¹H NMR (600 MHz, D₂O) δ 2.13 (2H, m), 2.50 (2H, t, $J=7.8$ Hz), 2.64 (1H, d, $J=15.0$ Hz), 2.83 (1H, dd, $J=10.8, 15.0$ Hz), 3.02 (1H, dd, $J=2.4, 15.0$ Hz), 3.15 (1H, dd, $J=5.4, 15.0$ Hz), 3.83 (1H, t, $J=6.0$ Hz), 4.55 (1H, dd, $J=2.4, 5.4$ Hz),
15 4.91 (1H, dd, $J=2.4, 10.8$ Hz).

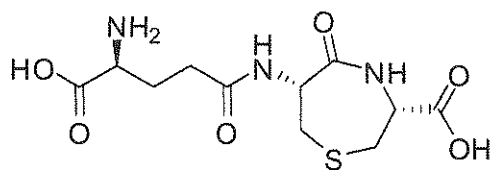
Compound 8b

Yield: 26% (overall yield for the foregoing two steps)

ESI MS m/z 318.0 (M-H)⁺

¹H NMR (600 MHz, D₂O) δ 2.12 (2H, m), 2.48 (2H, t, $J=7.2$ Hz), 2.72 (1H, d, $J=14.4$ Hz), 2.76 (1H, dd, $J=10.2, 14.4$ Hz), 2.89 (1H, dd, $J=9.6, 14.4$ Hz), 3.05 (1H, d, $J=14.4$ Hz), 3.78 (1H, t, $J=6.0$ Hz), 4.42 (1H, d, $J=9.6$ Hz), 4.91 (1H, d, $J=10.2$ Hz).





8b

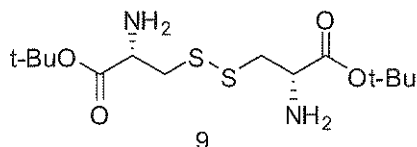
Example 6: Synthesis of Compound 9

There was dissolved D-cystine (5.20 mmol) in a 60% aqueous perchloric acid solution (2.1 mL), t-butyl acetate (12.6 mL) was dropwise added to the resulting solution, the mixture (reaction liquid) was stirred at room temperature for two days, the reaction liquid was ice-cooled and the pH value of the liquid was adjusted to a level of about 11 using a 4N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. The temperature of the reaction liquid was brought back to room temperature, the reaction liquid was extracted 6 times with ethyl acetate (50 mL) and the resulting organic phases were combined together, followed by the drying of the combined organic phase over sodium sulfate and the subsequent concentration of the organic phase to thus give Compound 9 as an oily product.

Yield: 72%.

ESI MS m/z 353.2 ($M+H$)⁺

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 1.48 (18H, s), 2.88 (2H, dd, $J=8.0, 13.2$ Hz), 3.14 (2H, dd, $J=4.4, 13.2$ Hz), 3.69 (2H, dd, $J=4.4, 8.0$ Hz).



9

Example 7: Synthesis of Compound 10

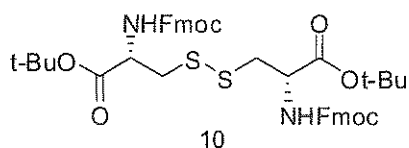
There was dissolved Compound 9 (3.70 mmol) prepared in Example 6 in tetrahydrofuran (40 mL) and then Fmoc-OSc (N-(9-fluorenyl-methoxy-carbonyloxy)-succinimide) (7.40 mmol) was added to the resulting solution.

This reaction liquid was ice-cooled, N-methyl-morpholine (7.46 mmol) was dropwise added to the reaction liquid and the mixture was stirred overnight without any treatment. To this reaction liquid, there were added ethyl acetate (50 mL) and a 10% aqueous citric acid solution (25 mL) to thus
5 separate the mixture into different phases to obtain an organic phase. The resulting organic phase was further washed twice with a 10% aqueous citric acid solution (25 mL) and an aqueous common salt solution (25 mL), and then concentrated to give a slurry-like residue. The slurry-like residue was purified using a silica gel column (n-hexane-ethyl acetate) to thus obtain
10 Compound 10 as a white solid.

Yield: 54%.

ESI MS m/z 819.1 (M+Na)⁺

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 1.48 (18H, s), 3.21 (4H, m), 4.20 (2H, m), 4.35 (4H, m), 4.56 (2H, m), 5.72 (2H, d, J=7.2 Hz), 7.28 (4H, m), 7.38 (4H, m), 7.28
15 (4H, d, J=7.6 Hz), 7.28 (4H, d, J=7.6 Hz).



Example 8: Synthesis of Compounds 8c and 8d

The same procedures used in Examples 1 to 5 were repeated except for
20 using Compound 10 described in Example 7 as a starting material to thus synthesize Compounds 8c and 8d.

Compound 8c

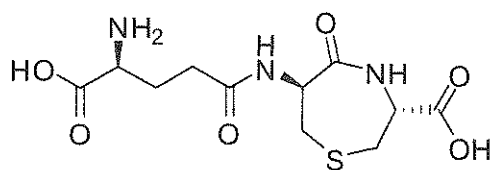
ESI MS m/z 317.9 (M-H)⁻

¹H NMR (600 MHz, D₂O) δ : 2.10 (2H, m), 2.44 (2H, m), 2.59 (1H, brd, J=14.4
25 Hz), 2.79 (1H, dd, J=10.4, 14.4 Hz), 2.98 (1H, dd, J=2.8, 14.8 Hz), 3.11 (1H, dd, J=6.0, 14.8 Hz), 3.80 (1H, t, J=6.0 Hz), 4.50 (1H, dd, J=2.8, 6.0 Hz), 4.81 (1H, dd, J=2.0, 10.4 Hz).

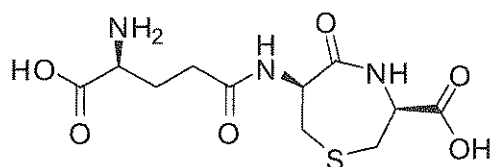
Compound 8d

ESI MS m/z 317.8 (M-H)⁻

¹H NMR (600 MHz, D₂O) δ : 2.09 (2H, m), 2.43 (2H, m), 2.67 (1H, dd, $J=1.6$, 14.4 Hz), 2.72 (1H, dd, $J=9.6$, 14.4 Hz), 2.84 (1H, dd, $J=9.6$, 14.4 Hz), 3.02
5 (1H, d, $J=14.4$ Hz), 3.77 (1H, t, $J=6.0$ Hz), 4.42 (1H, dd, $J=1.6$, 9.6 Hz), 4.87 (1H, dd, $J=2.4$, 9.6 Hz).



8c



8d

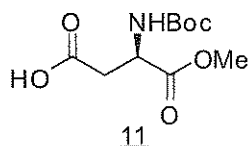
Example 9: Synthesis of Compound 11

10 To H-D-Asp-OMe (D-aspartic acid α -methyl ester) (6.81 mmol), there were added tetrahydrofuran (14 mL) and water (14 mL) to dissolve the former in the latter. There were added, to the resulting solution, a solution obtained by dissolving Boc₂O (di-*t*-butyl dicarbonate) (8.38 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (5 mL), triethylamine (13.63 mmol) and DMAP (N,N-
15 dimethyl-4-aminopyridine) (1.36 mmol), under ice-cooled conditions. The temperature of the mixture (reaction liquid) was brought back to room temperature, the mixture was stirred for 6 hours and the reaction liquid was concentrated to thus remove the tetrahydrofuran. To the remaining reaction liquid, there was added a 1-2N hydrochloric acid solution to adjust
20 the pH value thereof to a level of about 2, and then the reaction liquid was extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL). The resulting organic phase was washed with an aqueous common salt solution (25 mL) and then

concentrated to thus give intended Compound 11 as a wheat gluten-like product.

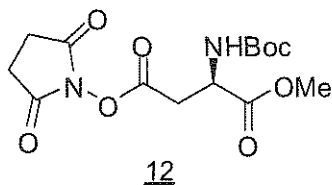
Yield: 76%.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 1.48 (9H, s), 2.91 (1H, dd, J=4.4, 8.0 Hz), 3.10
5 (1H, dd, J=3.6, 8.0 Hz), 3.79 (3H, s), 4.61 (1H, m), 5.52 (1H, brd, J=8.8 Hz).



Example 10: Synthesis of Compound 13

(Step 1): There was dissolved Compound 11 (5.19 mmol) prepared in
Example 9 in ethyl acetate (21 mL) and then HOSu (N-hydroxy-succinimide)
10 (5.73 mmol) was added to the resulting solution. After the addition of DCC
(dicyclohexylcarbodiimide) (5.71 mmol) to the mixture with ice-cooling, the
temperature of the resulting reaction liquid was brought back to room
temperature and the liquid was stirred for 4 hours. The insoluble matter
separated out of the reaction liquid was filtered off and the filtrate was
15 concentrated to thus give a gel-like residue containing Compound 12. The
resulting residue was used in the subsequent reaction without any
pretreatment on the assumption that the yield of Compound 12 was assumed
to be 100%.



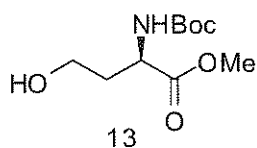
(Step 2): A mixed liquid containing tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) and water (5
20 mL) was ice-cooled and then sodium boron hydride (9.47 mmol) was added to
the mixed liquid, followed by the stirring of the resulting mixture for 10
minutes and the subsequent dropwise and gradual addition of a solution of

Compound 12 (equivalent to 5.19 mmol) prepared above in tetrahydrofuran (20 mL). After 10 minutes, a saturated aqueous ammonium chloride solution (12 mL) was added to the foregoing reaction system and then the temperature of the reaction system was brought back to room temperature.

5 The reaction system was extracted thrice with ethyl acetate (30 mL×3) to obtain an organic phase, the latter was then concentrated and the resulting residue was purified using a silica gel column (dichloromethane-methanol) to thus obtain Compound 13 as a gel-like product.

Yield: 67% (overall yield for the foregoing 2 steps)

10 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 1.47 (9H, s), 1.63 (1H, m), 2.17 (1H, m), 3.73 (2H, m), 3.80 (3H, s), 4.50 (1H, m), 5.39 (1H, m).

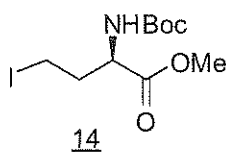


Example 11: Synthesis of Compound 14

There was dissolved Compound 13 (3.47 mmol) prepared in Example 10 in dehydrated dichloromethane (10 mL) and the resulting solution was then dropwise added to a dehydrated methylene chloride solution (10 mL) of triphenyl-phosphine (4.18 mmol), imidazole (4.17 mmol) and iodine (4.16 mmol). After stirring the mixture (reaction liquid) at room temperature for 2 hours, the reaction liquid was concentrated to obtain a residue and ethyl acetate (35 mL) was added to the resulting residue. After stirring the mixture in the form of a slurry for one hour, the insoluble matter was removed through filtration, and the filtrate was then concentrated to thus give a brown-colored oil. The oil was then purified using a silica gel column (n-hexane-ethyl acetate) to give Compound 14 as an oily product.

25 Yield: 56%.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 1.47 (9H, s), 2.20 (1H, m), 2.45 (1H, m), 3.20 (2H, t, J=7.6 Hz), 3.79 (3H, s), 4.38 (1H, m), 5.13 (1H, brs).

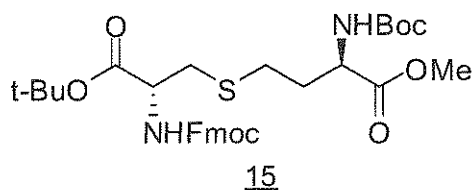


Example 12: Synthesis of Compound 15

There was dissolved Fmoc-Cys-Ot-Bu (N-fluorenyl-methoxycarbonyl-L-cysteine t-butyl ester) (1.90 mmol) in dehydrated dimethylformamide (10 mL), followed by the addition of a dehydrated dimethylformamide solution (10 mL) of Compound 14 (1.94 mmol) prepared in Example 11 to the resulting solution. Then cesium carbonate (1.92 mmol) was added to the resulting mixture, this mixture (reaction liquid) was stirred at room temperature for 5 hours, and the reaction liquid was separated into phases by the addition of ethyl acetate (20 mL) and a 10% aqueous solution of citric acid (10 mL) to thus obtain an organic phase. The remaining aqueous phase was again extracted with ethyl acetate (20 mL), the organic phases were combined together and then washed with a 10% aqueous solution of citric acid (10 mL) and a saturated aqueous common salt solution (10 mL). The resulting organic phase was concentrated to give an oily residue and the latter was purified using a silica gel column (n-hexane-ethyl acetate) to give Compound 15 as an oily product.

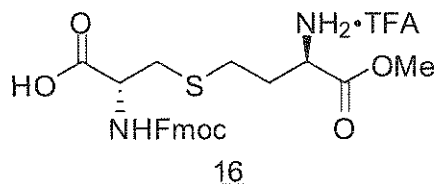
Yield: 62%.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 1.45 (9H, s), 1.51 (9H, s), 1.92 (1H, m), 2.12 (1H, m), 2.63 (2H, m), 2.99 (2H, m), 3.74 (3H, s), 4.26 (1H, t, $J=7.2$ Hz), 4.41 (2H, m), 4.50 (1H, m), 5.17 (1H, br), 7.34 (2H, m), 7.43 (2H, t, $J=7.2$ Hz), 7.65 (2H, d, $J=7.2$ Hz), 7.79 (2H, d, $J=7.6$ Hz).



Example 13: Synthesis of Compound 16

(Step 1): Compound 15 (0.55 mmol) prepared in Example 12 was dissolved in dehydrated dichloromethane (8 mL), trifluoroacetic acid (4 mL) was then added to the solution and the mixture (reaction liquid) was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. This reaction liquid was concentrated and dehydrated dimethyl-formamide (4 mL) was added to the concentrate and the mixture was distilled off as an azeotropic mixture to thus give a dimethylformamide solution containing Compound 16. The resulting azeotropic mixture was used in the subsequent reaction without any pretreatment on the assumption that the yield of Compound 16 was assumed to be 100%.

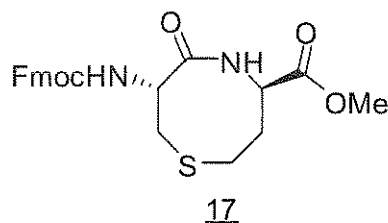


(Step 2): Additional dehydrated dimethylformamide (24 mL) was added to a dimethylformamide solution containing Compound 16 (equivalent to 0.55 mmol) and there were then added, to the mixture, PyBOP (benzotriazole-1-yl-oxy-tris-pyrrolidino-phosphonium hexafluoro-phosphate) (0.82 mmol) and WSC · HCl (1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethoxycarbodiimide hydrochloride) (0.83 mmol), with stirring. Then triethylamine (0.65 mmol) was added to the resulting reaction system, followed by the stirring of the reaction system at room temperature for 24 hours and the concentration of

the reaction liquid. To another container, there were added water (10 mL) and ethyl acetate (10 mL), the resulting mixed solvent was stirred and the foregoing concentrate of the reaction liquid was added to the mixed solvent. Further the resulting mixture was washed and extracted with ethyl acetate (10 mL) to thus obtain an organic phase. The remaining aqueous phase was further extracted twice with ethyl acetate (10 mL×2), the organic phases thus obtained were combined together and the combined organic phase was washed with a saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution (10 mL) and a saturated aqueous common salt solution (10 mL). To the white solid obtained after the concentration of the organic phase, there was added ethyl acetate to give a slurry, followed by the stirring of the slurry and the removal of the insoluble matter through filtration. The oily residue obtained by the concentration of the filtrate was purified using a silica gel column (n-hexane-ethyl acetate) to give Compound 17 as a white solid.

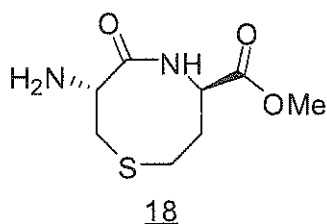
Yield: 15% (overall yield for the foregoing two steps).

ESI MS m/z 257.5 (M+H)+.



Example 14: Synthesis of Compound 19

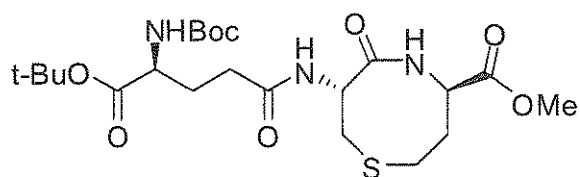
(Step 1): To Compound 17 (0.08 mmol) prepared in Example 13, there was added a 5% morpholine/dimethylformamide solution (0.70 mL), the mixture (reaction liquid) was stirred at room temperature for one hour and the reaction liquid was then concentrated to give a solution containing compound 18. The resulting solution was used in the subsequent reaction without any pretreatment on the assumption that the yield of Compound 18 was assumed to be 100%.



(Step 2): There was dissolved Boc-Glu-Ot-Bu(N-t-butoxycarbonyl-L-glutamic acid α -t-butyl ester) (0.096 mmol) in dehydrated dimethylformamide (1 mL) and then HOBt $\cdot$ H₂O (1-hydroxybenzotriazole hydrate) (0.12 mmol) and WSC $\cdot$ HCl (1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethoxycarbodiimide hydrochloride) (0.12 mmol) were added to the resulting solution, followed by the stirring of the resulting mixture (reaction liquid) at room temperature for 10 minutes. To this reaction liquid, there was added a dehydrated dimethylformamide solution (2 mL) of Compound 18 (equivalent to 0.08 mmol), followed by the stirring of the resulting mixture at room temperature overnight. To the residue obtained by the concentration of the reaction liquid, there were added ethyl acetate (20 mL) and water (10 mL) to separate the liquid into phases. The resulting organic phase was washed with a saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution (10 mL) and a saturated aqueous common salt solution (10 mL) and then concentrated. The resulting residue was purified using a silica gel column (n-hexane-ethyl acetate) to thus give Compound 19 as a wheat gluten-like product.

Yield: 90%.

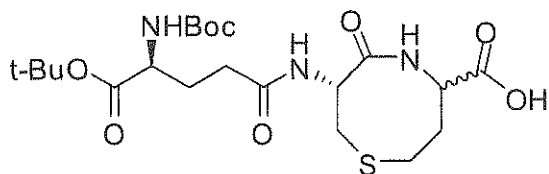
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.46 (9H, s), 1.48 (9H, s), 1.88 (1H, m), 2.40-2.15 (5H, m), 2.50 (1H, m), 2.78 (1H, dd, J=10.0, 14.4 Hz), 3.09 (1H, dd, J=4.8, 15.6 Hz), 3.37 (1H, dd, J=4.8, 14.4 Hz), 3.68 (1H, t, J=4.8 Hz), 3.79 (3H, s), 4.18 (1H, m), 4.51 (1H, m), 5.01 (1H, m), 5.20 (1H, brd, J=6.8 Hz).



19

Example 15: Synthesis of Compound 21

(Step 1): Compound 19 (0.092 mmol) prepared in Example 14 was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (1.84 mL), a 0.2N aqueous lithium hydroxide solution (0.18 mmol) was added to the resulting solution under ice-cooling, the temperature of the mixture was brought back to room temperature and the mixture (reaction liquid) was stirred at that temperature for one hour. After confirming the disappearance of the raw materials by the TLC technique, a 0.2N hydrochloric acid solution was added to the reaction liquid to control the pH value thereof to a weakly acidic level, followed by the concentration of the reaction liquid to remove the tetrahydrofuran. The remaining liquid was extracted three times with ethyl acetate (10 mL×3) and the resulting organic phase was washed with a saturated aqueous common salt solution. The organic phase was concentrated to give wheat gluten-like Compound 20 as a diastereomer mixture. The resulting diastereomer mixture was used in the subsequent reaction without any pretreatment on the assumption that the yield thereof was assumed to be 100%.



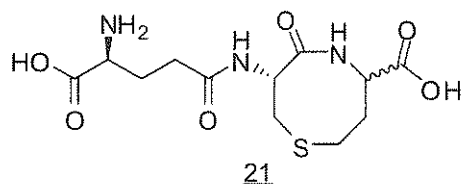
20

(Step 2): To Compound 20 (equivalent to 0.092 mmol) prepared in the foregoing step 1, there was added a 4N hydrochloric acid/dioxane solution (1.8 mL) and the mixture (reaction liquid) was stirred at room temperature overnight. The residue obtained by the concentration of the reaction liquid

was dissolved in water and the aqueous solution was passed through an anionic ion-exchange resin (Amberlite IRA 400 OH AG). After washing the resin with ion-exchanged water, it was eluted with 1 to 3N acetic acid solution, followed by the lyophilization of the eluate to thus give Compound 21 as a diastereomer mixture.

Yield: 56% (as the overall yield for the foregoing two steps).

ESI MS m/z 334.0 (M+H)⁺; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O) δ 2.07 (2H, m), 2.42 (2H, m), 2.86-3.17 (2H, m), 3.75 (1H, t, J=6.0 Hz), 4.27~4.41 (1H, m), 4.75~5.24 (1H, m).



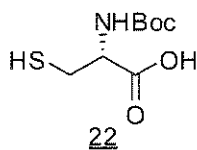
Example 16: Synthesis of Compound 22

There was dissolved (Boc-L-Cys-OH)₂ (N,N'-di-*t*-butoxycarbonyl-L-cystine) (2.51 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (29.2 mL) and water (0.8 mL) and tributyl-phosphine (2.76 mmol) was then added to the solution under ice-cooled conditions. The temperature of this reaction liquid was brought back to room temperature, followed by the stirring of the reaction liquid for one hour at that temperature and the concentration of the reaction liquid. To the resulting residue, there were added ethyl acetate (20 mL) and a 10% aqueous citric acid solution (10 mL) to fractionate the residue and the resulting organic phase was washed with a saturated aqueous common salt solution (20 mL). The organic phase was concentrated and the resulting residue was purified using a silica gel column (n-hexane-ethyl acetate) to thus give Compound 22 as an oily product.

Yield: 99%.

ESI MS m/z 220.1 (M-H)⁻; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 5.47 (1H, brs), 4.65

(1H, brs), 3.09-2.97 (2H, m), 1.48 (9H, s).

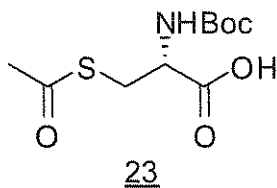


Example 17: Synthesis of Compound 23

Compound 18 (4.97 mmol) prepared in Example 14 (step 1) and acetic acid anhydride (49.90 mmol) were combined, the resulting mixture was ice-cooled, and there was dropwise added, to the ice-cooled mixture, a solution of potassium hydrogen carbonate (5.93 mmol) in water (2.4 mL). The temperature of the reaction system (the foregoing mixture) was brought back to room temperature, followed by the stirring of the reaction system for 2 hours and the addition of water (5 mL) and ethyl acetate (20 mL) for the extraction, which resulted in the formation of an aqueous phase and an organic phase. The resulting aqueous phase was further extracted with ethyl acetate (20 mL) to give an additional organic phase. These organic phases were combined together and then washed with a saturated aqueous common salt solution (5 mL). The combined organic phase was concentrated and the resulting residue was purified using a silica gel column (n-hexane-ethyl acetate) to thus give Compound 23 as a wheat gluten-like product.

Yield: 76%.

ESI MS m/z 261.9 (M-H)⁻; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.33 (1H, d, J=6.4 Hz), 4.53 (1H, m), 3.47 (1H, dd, J=4.0, 14.0 Hz), 3.34 (1H, dd, J=6.8, 14.0 Hz), 2.40 (3H, s), 1.48 (9H, s).

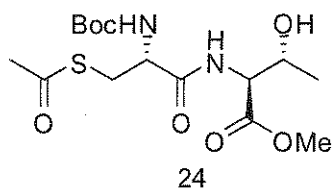


Example 18: Synthesis of Compound 24

Compound 23 (3.76 mmol) prepared in Example 17 was dissolved in dehydrated dimethylformamide (30 mL), followed by the addition of HOBt · H₂O (1-hydroxybenzotriazole hydrate) (4.14 mmol) and CMC (1-cyclohexyl-3-(2-morpholinoethyl) carbodiimide metho-p-toluene-sulfonate) (4.13 mmol) to the resulting solution and the stirring of the resulting mixture at room temperature for 15 minutes. Thereafter, L-Thr-OMe · HCl (L-threonine methyl ester · HCl) (3.77 mmol) and triethylamine (3.80 mmol) were added to the mixture and the resulting mixture (reaction liquid) was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The reaction liquid was concentrated and water (20 mL) and ethyl acetate (40 mL) were added to the resulting residue to fractionate the same and to obtain an organic phase. The organic phase was washed with an aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution (20 mL) and a saturated aqueous common salt solution (20 mL) and then the organic phase was concentrated. The resulting residue was purified using a silica gel column (dichloromethane-methanol) to thus obtain Compound 24 as a white solid.

Yield: 74%.

ESI MS m/z 401.3 ($M+Na$)+; 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.14 (1H, d, $J=7.6$ Hz), 5.37 (1H, d, $J=7.2$ Hz), 4.60 (1H, dd, $J=2.8, 8.8$ Hz), 4.37 (2H, m), 3.80 (3H, s), 3.39 (1H, dd, $J=4.4, 14.0$ Hz), 3.24 (1H, dd, $J=8.0, 14.0$ Hz), 2.40 (3H, s), 1.47 (9H, s), 1.24 (3H, d, $J=6.4$ Hz).

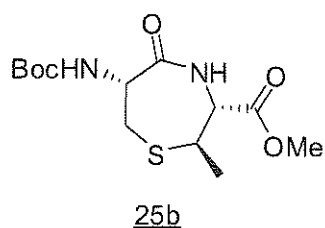
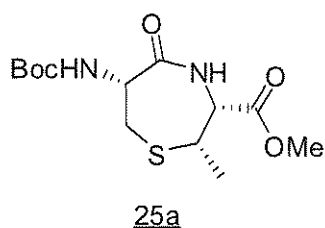


Example 19: Synthesis of Compounds 25a and 25b

Compound 24 (4.20 mmol) prepared in Example 18 was dissolved in dehydrated dichloromethane (5 mL), and then there were added, to the resulting solution, diisopropyl-ethylamine (8.38 mmol) and methanesulfonyl chloride (8.00 mmol). After stirring the mixture (reaction liquid) at room temperature for an hour and a half, the reaction liquid was concentrated to thus obtain an oily residue. On the other hand, lithium aluminum hydride (33.6 mmol) was added to dehydrated tetrahydrofuran (50 mL) with ice-cooling. Then dehydrated methanol (101.48 mmol) was gradually dropwise added to the mixture. To this reaction liquid, there was additionally added dehydrated tetrahydrofuran (50 mL) and the mixture was further stirred. After 10 minutes, the dehydrated tetrahydrofuran solution (15 mL) containing the residue obtained above was dropwise added to the foregoing separately prepared mixture and this reaction was continued for 2 hours. This reaction liquid was added to a mixed liquid containing ethyl acetate (150 mL) and a 0.5N hydrochloric acid solution (120 mL) in small portions to thus fractionate the reaction liquid. The organic phase thus obtained was washed with a 0.5N hydrochloric acid solution (120 mL) and a saturated aqueous common salt solution (120 mL) and then concentrated. The resulting residue was purified using a silica gel column (n-hexane-ethyl acetate) to thus give two Compounds 25a and 25b, which were isomers relative to each other.

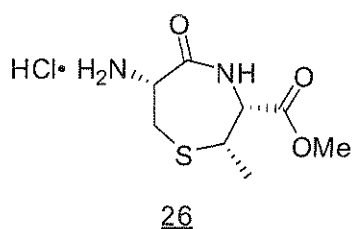
25a : Yield 13%; ESI MS m/z 341.1 ($M+Na$)⁺; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 6.50 (1H, d, $J=5.6$ Hz), 6.01 (1H, d, $J=5.2$ Hz), 4.87 (1H, dd, $J=1.2, 6.0$ Hz), 4.61 (1H, m), 3.87 (3H, s), 3.30 (1H, m), 2.95 (1H, dd, $J=10.0, 14.8$ Hz), 2.76 (1H, dd, $J=1.2, 14.8$ Hz), 1.47 (9H, s), 1.24 (3H, d, $J=6.8$ Hz).

25b : Yield 20%; ESI MS m/z 341.4 ($M+Na$)⁺; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 6.05 (1H, d, $J=8.8$ Hz), 5.99 (1H, brs), 4.63 (1H, m), 4.15 (1H, m), 3.87 (3H, s), 3.48 (1H, m), 2.73 (2H, m), 1.49 (3H, d, $J=7.2$ Hz), 1.47 (9H, s).



Example 20: Synthesis of Compound 27

(Step 1): A 4N hydrochloric acid/dioxane solution (2.26 mL) was added to
 5 Compound 25a (0.45 mmol) prepared in Example 19 and the mixture
 (reaction liquid) was stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction
 liquid was then concentrated to thus give a residue containing Compound 26.
 The resulting residue was used in the subsequent reaction without any
 pretreatment on the assumption that the yield of Compound 26 was assumed
 10 to be 100%.

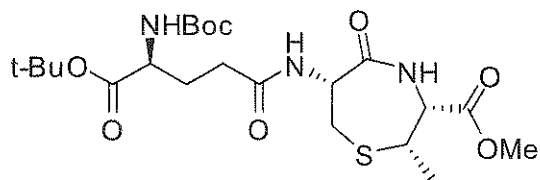


(Step 2): There was dissolved Boc-Glu-Ot-Bu (N-t-butoxycarbonyl-L-glutamic
 acid α -t-butyl ester) (0.52 mmol) in dehydrated dimethylformamide (4 mL),
 there were then added, to the resulting solution, HOBt $\cdot$ H₂O (1-hydroxy-
 15 benzotriazole hydrate) (0.65 mmol) and WSC $\cdot$ HCl (1-(3-dimethylamino-
 propyl)-3-ethoxycarbodiimide hydrochloride) (0.66 mmol) and the resulting
 mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes. To this mixture,
 there were added a dehydrated dimethylformamide solution (2.5 mL) of

Compound 26 (equivalent to 0.45 mmol) prepared in the foregoing step 1, and then triethylamine (0.77 mmol), and the mixture (reaction liquid) was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The reaction liquid was concentrated, then ethyl acetate (40 mL) and water (20 mL) were added to the resulting residue to fractionate the same and the resulting organic phase was washed with a saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (20 mL) and a saturated aqueous common salt solution (20 mL). The organic phase was then concentrated and the resulting residue was purified using a silica gel column (dichloromethane-methanol) to thus give Compound 27.

Yield: 98% (overall yield for these two steps).

ESI MS m/z 526.1 (M+Na)⁺; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.02 (1H, m), 6.53 (1H, d, J=6.0 Hz), 5.18 (1H, d, J=7.6 Hz), 4.88 (1H, dd, J=1.2, 5.6 Hz), 4.81 (1H, m), 4.19 (1H, m), 3.87 (3H, s), 3.32 (1H, m), 2.90 (1H, dd, J=10.0, 14.8 Hz), 2.78 (1H, dd, J=2.0, 14.8 Hz), 2.33 (2H, m), 2.21 (1H, m), 1.90 (1H, m), 1.49 (9H, s), 1.46 (9H, s), 1.25 (3H, d, J=6.8 Hz).



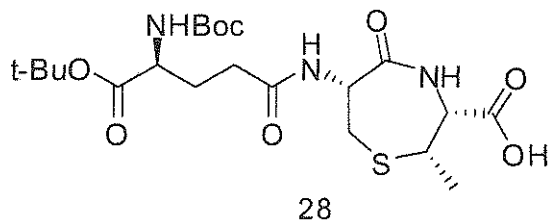
27

Example 21: Synthesis of Compound 29

(Step 1): Compound 27 (0.38 mmol) prepared in Example 20 (step 2) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (7.6 mL), then a 0.2M aqueous lithium hydroxide solution (0.76 mmol) was added to the solution with ice-cooling and the mixture (reaction liquid) was stirred for 2 hours. Then a 0.5N hydrochloric acid solution was added to the reaction liquid to make the reaction liquid weakly acidic, the temperature of the reaction liquid was brought back to room temperature and then the reaction liquid was concentrated to remove the tetrahydrofuran. The remaining liquid was extracted thrice with ethyl acetate (20 mL×3), the resulting organic phase

was washed with a saturated aqueous common salt solution (20 mL) and then concentrated to give Compound 28. The resulting concentrate or residue was used in the subsequent reaction without any pretreatment on the assumption that the yield of Compound 28 was assumed to be 100%.

5



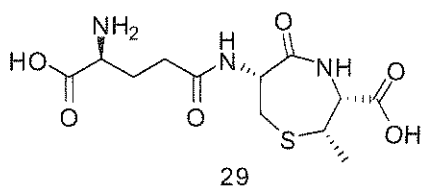
(Step 2): A 4N hydrochloric acid/dioxane solution (7.2 mL) was added to Compound 28 (equivalent to 0.38 mmol) prepared in the foregoing step 1 and the mixture (reaction liquid) was stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction liquid was concentrated, the resulting residue was dissolved in

10 water and then the resulting aqueous solution was passed through an anionic ion-exchange resin (Amberlite IRA 400 OH AG). The resin was washed with ion-exchanged water, followed by the elution according to the gradient elution method with 1-3N acetic acid solution and the lyophilization of the resulting eluate to give Compound 29 as a white solid.

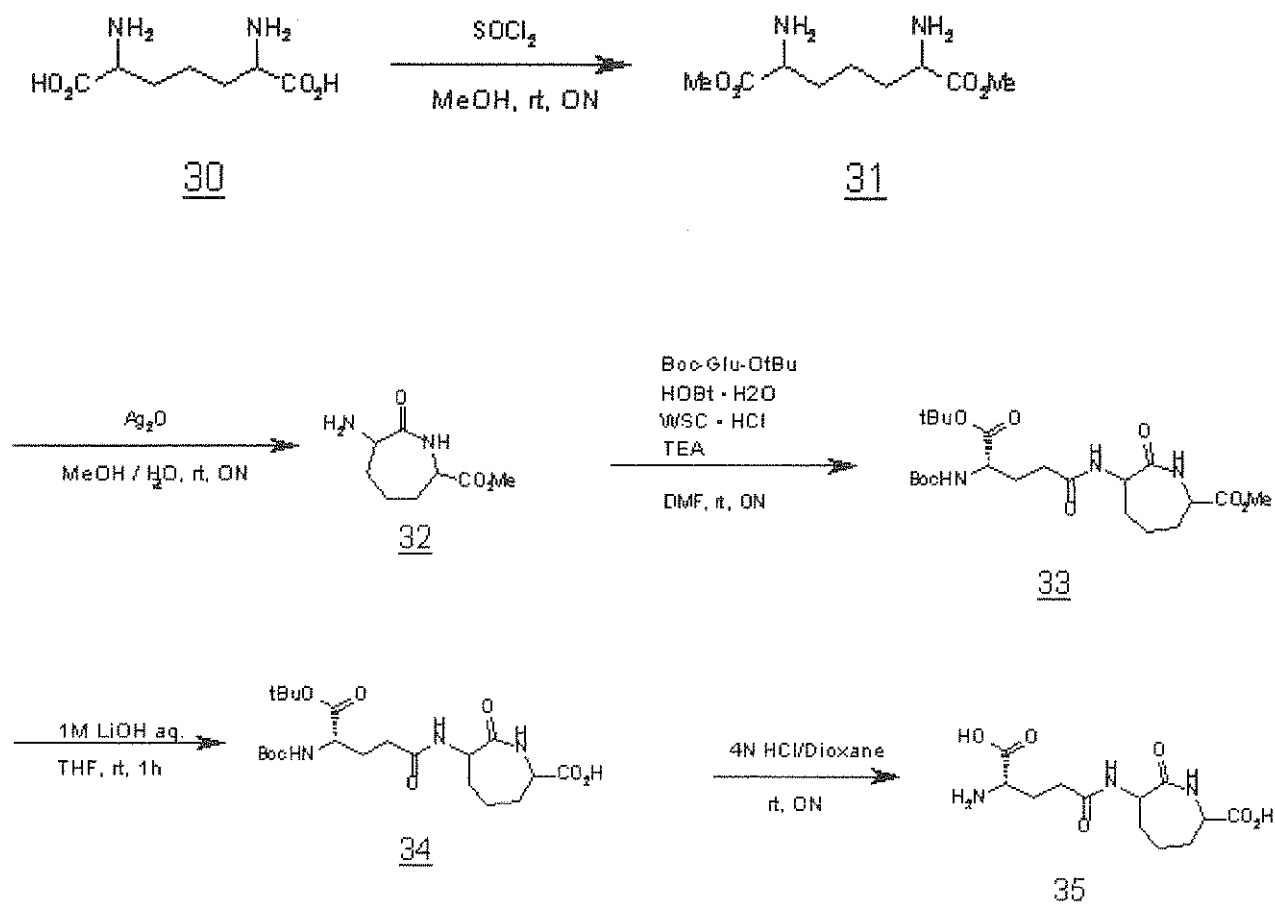
15 Yield: 65% (overall yield for these two steps).

ESI MS m/z 333.6 (M+H)⁺; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O) δ : 4.86 (1H, dd, J=2.8, 9.6 Hz), 4.81 (1H, d, J=1.6 Hz), 3.82 (1H, t, J=6.4 Hz), 3.40 (1H, m), 2.95 (1H, dd, J=9.6, 15.2 Hz), 2.60 (1H, dd, J=2.8, 15.2 Hz), 2.46 (2H, t, J=7.2 Hz), 2.08 (2H, m), 1.14 (3H, d, J=7.2 Hz).

20



Example 22: Synthesis of Compound 35



(1) Preparation of Compound 31

There was dissolved 2,6-diaminopimelic acid (5.0g, 26.3 mmol) in 42 mL of methanol and then thionyl chloride (4.2 mL, 57.9 mmol) was slowly dropwise added to the resulting solution with ice-cooling. After the completion of the dropwise addition, the temperature of the mixture was allowed to spontaneously raise up to room temperature and the mixture was then stirred overnight. After the completion of the reaction, the solvent was distilled off from the reaction system to obtain Compound 31 in a quantitative yield.

(2) Preparation of Compound 32

Compound 31 (0.582 g, 2.0 mmol) prepared above was dissolved in a mixed solvent containing 10 mL of water and 10 mL of methanol, then silver

oxide (0.730 g, 3.2 mmol) was added to the solution and the latter was stirred at room temperature overnight. After the completion of the reaction, the silver oxide was removed by the filtration through celite and the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate to thus give Compound 32 as a crude product.

5 (3) Preparation of Compound 33

There were dissolved, in 5 mL of N,N-dimethylformamide, Boc-Glu-Ot-Bu (0.303 g, 1.0 mmol), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole monohydrate (0.169 g, 1.1 mmol), 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl) carbodiimide hydrochloride (0.211 g, 1.1 mmol), and Compound 32 (0.205 g, 1.1 mmol) prepared above, then
10 triethylamine (0.198 mL, 1.4 mmol) was added to the resulting solution and the resulting mixture (reaction liquid) was stirred at room temperature overnight. After the completion of the reaction, the solvent was distilled off from the reaction liquid, and the remaining liquid was diluted by the addition of ethyl acetate. The diluted liquid was washed twice with a 5%
15 aqueous citric acid solution and then once with a saturated aqueous common salt solution, then washed twice with a 10% saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and finally once with a saturated aqueous common salt solution. The resulting organic phase was dried over magnesium sulfate, followed by the filtration thereof and the removal of the solvent through
20 distillation to thus give Compound 33 as a crude product.

(4) Preparation of Compound 34

Compound 33 (0.277 g, 0.59 mmol) prepared above was dissolved in 5 mL of tetrahydrofuran, 4 mL of a 1M aqueous lithium hydroxide solution was then added to the resulting solution and the mixture (reaction liquid)
25 was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. After the completion of the reaction, the pH of the reaction liquid was adjusted to about 2 by the addition of a 1M aqueous hydrochloric acid solution and then ethyl acetate was added to the reaction liquid to extract the same. The resulting organic phase was washed with a saturated aqueous common salt solution, then
30 dried over magnesium sulfate, the latter was removed through filtration and

the solvent was distilled off from the filtrate to thus give Compound 34.

(5) Preparation of Compound 35

A 4N hydrochloric acid-dioxane solution was added to Compound 34 (0.181 g, 0.38 mmol) prepared above and the reaction between them was continued at room temperature all the night through. After the completion of the reaction, the solvent was distilled off to give a residue and a part of the residue containing Compound 35 was purified by the reversed phase preparative HPLC (column: Develosil RPAQUEOUS-AR-5, available from NOMURA Chemical Co., Ltd.; mobile phase: linear gradient of water containing 0.1% heptafluorobutyric acid/acetonitrile system) to thus give Compound 35 as a diastereomer mixture.

^1H NMR (D_2O) δ : 1.41-1.78 (m, 3H), 1.80-1.91 (m, 2H), 1.99-2.03 (m, 1H), 2.08-2.22 (m, 2H), 2.42-2.51 (m, 2H), 3.97-4.02 (m, 1H), 4.31-4.34 (m, 1H), 4.45-4.49 (m, 1H)

MS(ESI) m/z : 302.0 ($\text{M}+1$)

Example 23: Preparation of CaSR-Expression Plasmid:

The preparation of a CaSR-expression plasmid was carried out according to the following procedures:

There were synthesized synthetic origo DNAs [forward primer (Sequence No. 3: ACTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGACCATGGCATTTCATAG-CTGCTGCTGG)] and a reverse primer (Sequence No. 4: TTATGAATTCAC-TACGTTTTCTGTAAACAG), to be used in the PCR procedures, on the basis of the DNA sequence registered with NCBI [CaSR (calcium receptor): NM_000388, Sequence Nos. 1 and 2], as a template.

The PCR procedures were carried out using the foregoing primers, and Pfu Ultra DNA Polymerase (available from Stratagene Company) under the following conditions, while using the cDNA derived from human kidney (available from Clontech Company) as a material or a template. In this connection, a series of the replication cycle comprised steps for treating the system at 94°C for 3 minutes, then at 94°C for 30 seconds, 55°C for 30 seconds,

and 72°C for 2 minutes, wherein the latter three steps were repeated over 35 times, and a final step of continuing the reaction at 72°C for 7 minutes. The electrophoresis procedures were carried out through an electrolyte supported on an agarose gel, followed by the staining of the electrophoresed PCR products with a DNA-staining agent and the subsequent detection, by the irradiation with UV light rays, on whether the intended amplification was caused or not. In addition, the chain lengths of the PCR products were also confirmed by comparing them with those of the DNA markers each having a known size and subjected to the electrophoresis procedures at the same time.

Plasmid vector pBR322 was cut by the restriction enzyme EcoRV (available from Takara Company) and the gene fragments amplified by the foregoing PCR procedures were connected to the plasmid vector at the cut site thereof using Ligation kit (available from Promega Company). Escherichia coli DH5α strain was transformed with this reaction solution, followed by the selection of a transformant which maintained the plasmid capable of undergoing the cloning with the PCR-amplified product and the PCR-amplified product was then confirmed according to the base sequence-analysis of DNA.

This recombinant plasmid was used for the construction or establishment of a human CaSR-expression plasmid: hCaSR/pcDNA3.1.

Example 24: Evaluation (1) of CaSR Agonist Activity

293E Cells (EBNA1-expression HEK293 cells, ATCC No.CRL-10852) were cultivated in DMEM/Ham's-F12 (3.15/ml Glucose-containing Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium; available from NAKARAI TESK Company) containing 10% fetal calf serum in the presence of 200μg/ml of G418 (available from Genetisine Company). The cultured cells were inoculated in F25 flask at a density of 3×10^6 cells/10ml, then the content of the flask was allowed to stand for 24 hours in a CO₂ incubator (5% CO₂, 37°C), and then the human CaSR-expression plasmid: hCaSR/pcDNA3.1 was transfected using a transfection agent Fugene 6 (available from Roche Company). After

allowing the flask to stand in a CO₂ incubator for 6 to 7 hours, the cells were recovered using 10% fetal calf serum-containing DMEM/Ham's-F12 and then inoculated in each well of a poly-D-lysine coat 96-well plate (BD-Biocoat) at a density of 70,000 cells/well.

After allowing the well plate to stand in a CO₂ incubator for 24 hours, the culture medium was removed from each well of the 96-well plate to which the cells had been inoculated, there was added, to each well, a solution of Ca²⁺ fluorescent indicator Calcium 4 Assay Kit (available from Molecular Devices Company) in an Assay Buffer (containing 146mM of NaCl, 5mM of KCl, 1mM of MgSO₄, 1mg/ml of Glucose, 20mM of HEPES (pH 7.2), and 0.75 to 1.25 mM of CaCl₂) in an amount of 200µl/well, and each well was allowed to stand at 37°C for one hour and then at room temperature for 10 minutes to thus make the cells take the indicator.

To each well of the 96-well plate, there was added a solution of a test compound in a 0.1% BSA-containing Assay Buffer in an amount of 50µl/well, and the wells were inspected for any change in the intensity of fluorescent light rays emitted therefrom for 3 minutes using FLEX Station (available from Molecular Devices Company).

Method for the Calculation of EC₅₀

There were calculated the difference (RFU (Max-Min) between the maximum and minimum intensities of fluorescent light rays observed before and after the addition of the test compound, according to the automatic calculation by the FLEX Station. In this respect, the activity rate of a test compound was calculated, while the RFU (Max-Min) value observed when adding a test compound in a maximum concentration was defined to be 100% and the RFU (Max-Min) value observed when using a 0.1% BSA-containing Assay Buffer free of any added test compound was defined to be 0%, then the curve-fitting was carried out using a software Xfit for spreadsheet or a GraphPad Prism to thus determine each corresponding EC₅₀ value as the concentration of each test compound observed at the activity rate of 50%.

Example 25: Evaluation (2) of CaSR Agonist Activity

293E Cells (EBNA1-expression HEK293 cells, ATCC No.CRL-10852) were cultivated in DMEM/Ham's-F12 (3.15/ml Glucose-containing Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium; available from NAKARAI TESK Company) containing 10% fetal calf serum in the presence of 200µg/ml of G418 (available from Genetisine Company). The cultured cells were inoculated in F25 flask at a density of 3×10^6 cells/10ml, then the content of the flask was allowed to stand for 24 hours in a CO₂ incubator (5% CO₂, 37°C), and then the human CaSR-expression plasmid: hCaSR/pcDNA3.1 was transfected using a transfection agent Fugene 6 (available from Roche Company). After allowing the flask to stand in a CO₂ incubator for 6 to 7 hours, the cells were recovered using 10% fetal calf serum-containing DMEM/Ham's-F12 and then inoculated in each well of a poly-D-lysine coat 384-well plate (BD-Biocoat) at a density of 2×10^6 cells/well.

After allowing the well plate to stand in a CO₂ incubator for 24 hours, the culture medium was removed from each well of the 384-well plate to which the cells had been inoculated, there was added, to each well, a solution of Ca²⁺ fluorescent indicator: Calcium 5 Assay Kit (available from Molecular Devices Company) in an Assay Buffer (containing 146mM of NaCl, 5mM of KCl, 1mM of MgSO₄, 1mg/ml of Glucose, 20mM of HEPES (pH 7.2), and 0.75 to 1.25 mM of CaCl₂, and 2.5mM of Probenecid (available from SIGMA Company)) in an amount of 40µl/well, and each well was allowed to stand at 37°C for 45 minutes and then at room temperature for 15 minutes to thus make the cells take the indicator.

To each well of the 384-well plate, there was added a solution of a test compound in a 0.1% BSA-containing Assay Buffer in an amount of 10µl/well, and the wells were inspected for any change in the intensity of the emitted fluorescent light rays for 3 minutes using FLIPR (available from Molecular Devices Company).

Method for the Calculation of EC₅₀

There were calculated the difference (RFU (Max-Min) between the maximum and minimum intensities of fluorescent light rays observed before and after the addition of the test compound, according to the FLIPR automatic calculation technique. In this respect, the activity rate of a test compound was calculated, while the RFU (Max-Min) value observed when adding a test compound in a maximum concentration was defined to be 100% and the RFU (Max-Min) value observed when using a 0.1% BSA-containing Assay Buffer free of any added test compound was defined to be 0%, then the curve-fitting was carried out using a software Xfit for spreadsheet or a GraphPad Prism to thus determine each corresponding EC₅₀ value as the concentration of each test compound observed at the activity rate of 50%.

The following Table 1 shows the results determined according to the foregoing methods (1) and (2):

Table 1

Compound	CaSR Agonist Activity (EC ₅₀)(μ M)
γ -Glu-Cys	0.46
Compound 8a	14.27
Compound 8b	0.053
Compound 8c	19.99
Compound 8d	1.95
Compound 21	1.85
Compound 29	0.58
Compound 35	0.199

All of the compounds according to the present invention showed the desired CaSR agonist activity. Among them, Compound 8b as a preferred
5 lanthionine derivative according to the present invention showed an extremely high CaSR agonist activity, which was found to be about 9 times that of γ -Glu-Cys which had been known to have a CaSR agonist activity.

Example 26: Evaluation of Kokumi-imparting Activity

Compound 8b was inspected for the intensity of its kokumi-imparting
10 activity according to the quantitative organoleptic evaluation test.

The quantitative organoleptic evaluation test was herein carried out according to the following procedures: The intensity of the kokumi-imparting activity were determined in case where a test compound (in an amount ranging from 0.0001 to 0.0005 g/dL) was blended with
15 distilled water containing sodium glutamate (0.05 g/dL), inosine monophosphate (inosinic acid) (0.05 g/dL), and sodium chloride (0.5 g/dL). The pH value of the samples used was adjusted to that of the control free of any test compound (i.e., the pH value of the latter ± 0.2). In this respect, the evaluation criteria was set as follows: 0: the score of a test compound being
20 equivalent to that of the control; 3: the score of a test compound being stronger than that of the control; and 5: the score of a test compound being

extremely stronger than that of the control. Further, to make the criterion for the evaluation more clearer, the following standards were set: 2.5: the initial-middle taste observed for γ -Glu-Val-Gly; and 3.0: the after taste thereof and the evaluation was carried out while 5 panelists were used for each evaluation test ($n = 5$). In this connection, the intensity of the kokumi observed for γ -Glu-Val-Gly at a concentration of 0.001 g/dL corresponds to the intensity of the kokumi (3.0: the initial-middle taste; 3.0: the after taste) observed for γ -Glu-Cys-Gly (glutathione) at a concentration of 0.01 g/dL. The scoring was carried out using the linear-scale technique, in which each corresponding score was plotted on a straight line on which the scores equal to -5, 0 and +5 had been expressly specified. In addition, selected as panelists in these evaluation tests were persons who had been engaged in the development of a seasoning over a cumulative period of at least a half year, and who could so judge that the difference between γ -Glu-Cys-Gly and γ -Glu-Val-Gly, each of which was added to a solution having umami and salty taste, was about 10 times (this ability was confirmed at regular intervals). In this respect, the term "initial-middle taste" means the taste detected during the term ranging from 0 to 5 seconds after keeping each sample in each panelist's mouth and the term "after taste" means that detected thereafter. The compound 8b used in these tests showed its kokumi-imparting activity over the wide range of the foregoing added concentrations, but the results observed at typical concentrations are shown in the following Table 2.

Moreover, Table 2 also shows the results obtained when γ -Glu-Val- Gly was evaluated according to the same procedures.

Table 2

Comp.	Concn. (g/dL)	Intensity of Kokumi		Comments for the Evaluation
		Initial- Middle Taste	After Taste	
Control	--	0	0	
γ -Glu- Val-Gly	0.001	2.5	3.0	The kokumi is strengthened mainly with respect to the roundness, thickness and growth.
Comp. 8b	0.0001	2.3	2.4	The start of the initial taste of the compound is faster than that observed for γ -Glu-Val-Gly and the compound can impart kokumi rather approaching the initial taste.
	0.0005	3.4	3.5	The start of the initial taste of the compound is faster than that observed for γ -Glu-Val-Gly and the compound can impart kokumi rather approaching the initial taste. The compound can impart a strong UMAMI taste to the initial solution. It can impart thickness thereto.

The foregoing results clearly indicate that the compound of the present invention shows an excellent kokumi-imparting activity, even a very low concentration. This would be quite useful from the industrial standpoint.

Example 27: Evaluation of Compounds According to the Present Invention for Kokumi-Imparting Activity in Case of Dried-Bonito Extract

Compound 8b was inspected for the intensity of its kokumi- imparting activity according to the quantitative organoleptic evaluation test.

The quantitative organoleptic evaluation test was carried out according to the following procedures: The intensity of the kokumi-imparting activity of test compound was determined using a mixture obtained by diluting commercially available dried bonito extract (equivalent to a 50% broth of dried bonito) with hot water to a concentration of 20.0 g/dL, adding common salt (0.5 g/dL) to the diluted extract to give a solution of dried bonito extract and then incorporating a test compound, into the solution, in an amount ranging from 0.0001 to 0.0005 g/dL. The pH value of the samples used was adjusted to that of the control free of any test compound (i.e., the pH value of the latter ± 0.2). In this respect, the evaluation criteria was set as follows: 0: the score of a test compound being equivalent to that of the control; 3: the score of a test compound being stronger than that of the control; and 5: the score of a test compound being extremely stronger than that of the control. Further, to make the criterion for the evaluation more clearer, the following standards were set: 2.5: the initial-middle taste observed for γ -Glu-Val-Gly; and 3.0: the after taste thereof and the evaluation was carried out, while 5 panelists were used for each evaluation test ($n = 5$). In this connection, the intensity of the kokumi observed for γ -Glu-Val-Gly at a concentration of 0.001 g/dL corresponds to the intensity of the kokumi (3.0: the initial-middle taste; 3.0: the after taste) observed for γ -Glu-Cys-Gly (glutathione) at a concentration of 0.01 g/dL. The scoring was carried out using the linear-scale technique, in which each corresponding score was plotted on a straight line on which the scores equal to -5, 0 and +5 had been expressly specified. In addition, selected as panelists in these evaluation tests were persons who had been engaged in the development of seasonings over a cumulative period of at least a half year, and who could so judge that the difference between γ -Glu-Cys-Gly and γ -Glu-Val-Gly, each of which was added to a solution having a UMAMI taste

and a salty taste, was about 10 times (this ability was confirmed at regular intervals). In this respect, the term “initial-middle taste” means the taste detected during the term ranging from 0 to 5 seconds after keeping each sample in each penelist’s mouth and the term “after taste” means that
5 detected thereafter. The compound 8b used in these tests showed its kokumi-imparting activity over the wide range of the foregoing added concentrations, but the results observed at typical concentrations are shown in the following Table 3.

Moreover, Table 3 also shows the results obtained when γ -Glu-Val- Gly
10 was evaluated according to the same procedures.

Table 3:

Comp.	Concn. (g/dL)	Intensity of Kokumi		Comments for the Evaluation
		Initial- Middle Taste	After Taste	
Control	--	0	0	
γ -Glu- Val-Gly	0.001	2.5	3.0	The fish meat taste of the dried bonito extract is strengthened.
Comp. 8b	0.0001	2.3	2.5	The start of the initial taste of the compound is faster than that observed for γ -Glu-Val-Gly and the compound can impart kokumi rather approaching the initial taste. The sour taste of the dried bonito extract becomes milder.
	0.0005	3.5	3.7	The start of the initial taste of the compound is faster than that observed for γ -Glu-Val-Gly and the compound can impart kokumi rather approaching the initial taste. The sour taste of the dried bonito extract becomes milder. The fish meat taste of the dried bonito extract is further strengthened. The compound can impart a strong UMAMI taste to the initial solution.

With respect to even the dried bonito extract, it was found that the lanthionine derivative according to the present invention can serve as an

excellent kokumi-imparting agent which shows an excellent kokumi-imparting activity, even a very low concentration. The dried bonito has widely been used in, for instance, MISO soup, soup for fine noodles, wheat vermicelli, and soup stock for vermicelli. More specifically, the compound of the present invention permits the improvement of the taste and palate of various foods which make use of dried bonito, at a low cost and in a very small amount. Accordingly, the compound of the present invention would be quite useful from the industrial standpoint.

Example 28: Evaluation of Compounds According to the Present Present Invention for Kokumi-Imparting Activity in Case of Cow's Milk

Compound 8b was inspected for the intensity of its kokumi- imparting activity according to the quantitative organoleptic evaluation test.

The quantitative organoleptic evaluation test was carried out according to the following procedures: The intensity of the kokumi-imparting activity of the test compound was determined using a mixture obtained by adding, to the commercially available cow's milk (fat content: 3.6%), the test compound in an amount ranging from 0.0001 to 0.0005 g/dL. The pH value of the samples used was adjusted to that of the control free of any test compound (i.e., the pH value of the latter ± 0.2). In this respect, the evaluation criteria was set as follows: 0: the score of a test compound being equivalent to that of the control; 3: the score of a test compound being stronger than that of the control; and 5: the score of a test compound being extremely stronger than that of the control. Further, to make the criterion for the evaluation more clearer, the following standards were set: 2.5: the initial-middle taste observed for γ -Glu-Val-Gly; and 3.0: the after taste thereof, and the evaluation was carried out, while 5 panelists were used for each evaluation test ($n = 5$). In this connection, the intensity of the kokumi observed for γ -Glu-Val-Gly at a concentration of 0.001 g/dL corresponds to the intensity of the kokumi (3.0: the initial-middle taste; 3.0: the after taste) observed for γ -Glu-Cys-Gly (glutathione) at a concentration

of 0.01 g/dL. The scoring was carried out using the linear-scale technique, in which each corresponding score was plotted on a straight line on which the scores equal to -5, 0 and +5 had been expressly specified. In addition, selected as panelists in these evaluation tests were persons who had been engaged in the development of seasonings over a cumulative period of at least a half year, and who could so judge that the difference between γ -Glu-Cys-Gly and γ -Glu-Val-Gly, each of which was added to a solution having umami and salty taste, was about 10 times (this ability was confirmed at regular intervals). In this respect, the term “initial-middle taste” means the taste detected during the term ranging from 0 to 5 seconds after keeping each sample in each penelist’s mouth and the term “after taste” means that detercted thereafter. The compound 8b used in these tests showed its kokumi-imparting activity over the wide range of the foregoing added concentrations, but the results observed at typical concentrations are shown in the following Table 4.

Moreover, Table 4 also shows the results obtained when γ -Glu-Val- Gly was evaluated according to the same procedures.

Table 4

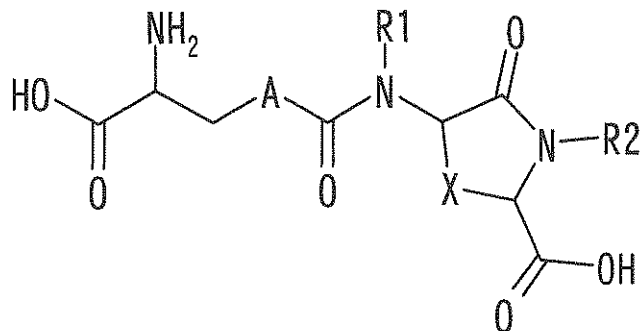
Comp.	Concn. (g/dL)	Intensity of Kokumi		Comments for the Evaluation
		Initial- Middle Taste	After Taste	
Control	--	0	0	
γ-Glu- Val-Gly	0.001	2.5	3.0	The thickness feeling of the cow's milk is strengthened.
Comp. 8b	0.0001	2.4	2.3	The start of the initial taste of the compound is faster than that observed for γ-Glu-Val-Gly and the compound can impart kokumi rather approaching the initial taste.
	0.0005	3.5	3.5	The start of the initial taste of the compound is faster than that observed for γ-Glu-Val-Gly and the compound can impart kokumi rather approaching the initial taste. The thickness feeling of the cow's milk is further strengthened.

With respect to even the cow's milk, it was found that the lanthionine derivative according to the present invention can serve as an excellent kokumi-imparting agent which can show an excellent kokumi-imparting activity, even at a very low concentration. The cow's milk has widely been used in, for instance, ingredients for various foods, beverages, confectionery and fermented foods. More specifically, the compound of the present invention permits the improvement of the taste and palate of various foods which make use of cow's milk, at a low cost and in a very small amount.

Accordingly, the compound of the present invention would be quite useful from the industrial standpoint.

What is claimed is:

1. A compound having a structure represented by the following general formula (I) or an edible salt thereof:



wherein R1 and R2 each independently represent a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms;

A represents a methylene group or an oxy group; and

10 X represents an alkylene group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, provided that one of the methylene groups present in the alkylene group may be substituted with a thio group, a disulfide group, an oxy group, an imino group or an alkyl-imino group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms and that the alkylene group may further be substituted with 1 to 6 alkyl groups each
15 having 1 to 3 carbon atoms.

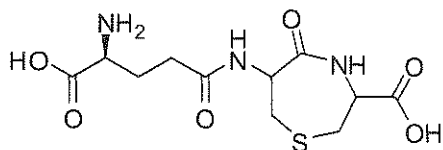
2. The compound or an edible salt thereof as set forth in claim 1, wherein R1 and R2 in the general formula (I) represent hydrogen atoms.

3. The compound or an edible salt thereof as set forth in claim 1 or 2, wherein the group A in the general formula (I) represents a methylene group.

- 20
4. The compound or an edible salt thereof as set forth in any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the group X in the general formula (I) represents a trimethylene group in which one of the methylene group thereof is substituted with a thio group.

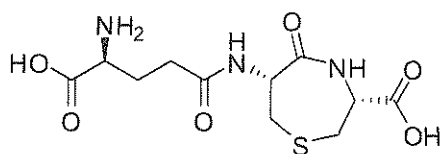
5. The compound or an edible salt thereof as set forth in claim 1, wherein

it has a structure represented by the following general formula (IIa):



(IIa)

6. The compound or an edible salt thereof as set forth in claim 5, wherein it has a structure represented by the following general formula (8b):



8b

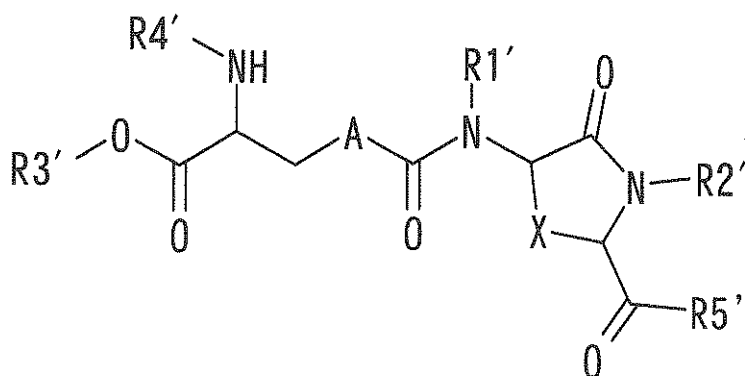
5 7. The compound or an edible salt thereof as set forth in any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the group X in the general formula (I) represents a tetramethylene group, one of the methylene group of which is substituted with a thio group, or a trimethylene group, which is substituted with an alkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms and one of the methylene groups of
10 which is replaced with a thio group.

8. The compound or an edible salt thereof as set forth in any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the group X in the general formula (I) represents a trimethylene group.

9. A food composition comprising a compound or an edible salt thereof as
15 set forth in any one of claims 1 to 8, in an amount ranging from 10 ppb to 99.9%.

10. A kokumi-imparting agent comprising a compound or an edible salt thereof as set forth in any one of claims 1 to 8, as an effective component.

11. A compound having a structure represented by the following general
20 formula (IA) or a chemically acceptable salt thereof:



(IA)

wherein R1' and R2' each independently represent a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms;

R3' represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a benzyl group, or a 9-fluorenylmethyl group;

R4' represents a t-butoxycarbonyl group, a benzyloxycarbonyl group, or a 9-fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl group;

R5' represents a hydroxyl group, an alkoxy group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, a benzyloxy group, an amino group (-NH₂) or an alkylamino group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms;

A represents a methylene group or an oxy group; and

X represents an alkylene group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, provided that one of the methylene groups present in the alkylene group may be substituted with a thio group, a disulfide group, an oxy group, an imino group or an alkyl-imino group having 1 to 3 carbon atoms and that the alkylene group may further be substituted with 1 to 6 alkyl groups each having 1 to 3 carbon atoms.

Lanthionine Derivatives

Abstract

To search a number of variation compounds having a CaSR agonist activity in order to
5 obtain a substance having a more excellent kokumi-imparting function, and more
particularly to provide a kokumi-imparting agent, which contains the foregoing
substance, and a composite kokumi-imparting agent, which likewise contains the
aforementioned substance and another substance having a CaSR agonist activity as well,
in combination. a kokumi-imparting agent comprises a lanthionine derivative and a
10 composite kokumi-imparting agent comprising the lanthionine derivative and another
substance having a CaSR agonist activity.

15 (No suitable figure)