First Total Syntheses of Tetracenomycins C and X

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In memory of Osamu Yonemitsu

R = Me, (+)-Tetracenomycin X R = H, (+)-Tetracenomycin C

TETRACENOMYCIN

R = Me, (+)-Tetracenomycin X R = H, (+)-Tetracenomycin C



Culture of Streptomyces species



Nocardia found in a brain biopsy

- Antitumor
- Active against gram positive bacteria

RETROSYNTHESIS

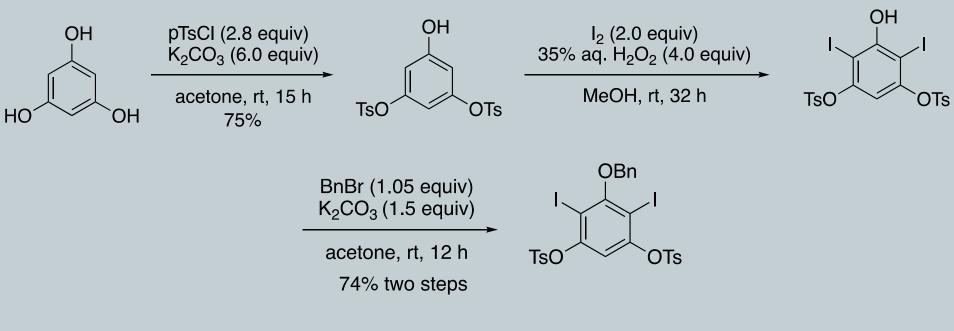
9

RETROSYNTHESIS

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TOTAL SYNTHESIS

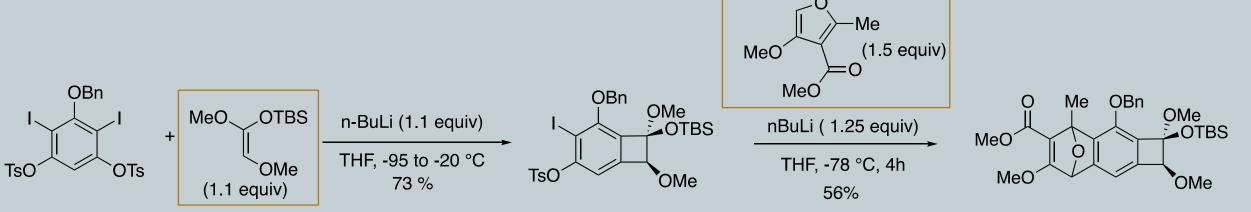
Generation of the benzdiyne equivalent



9

TOTAL SYNTHESIS

[2+2] and [4+2] cycloaddition

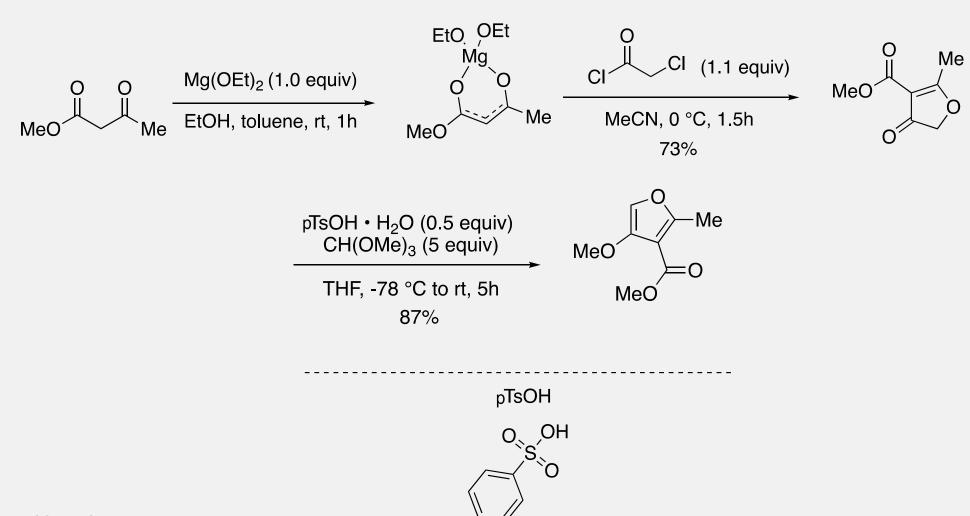


They were also able to do this reaction as a one pot synthesis

NON-LINEAR SYNTHESIS - I



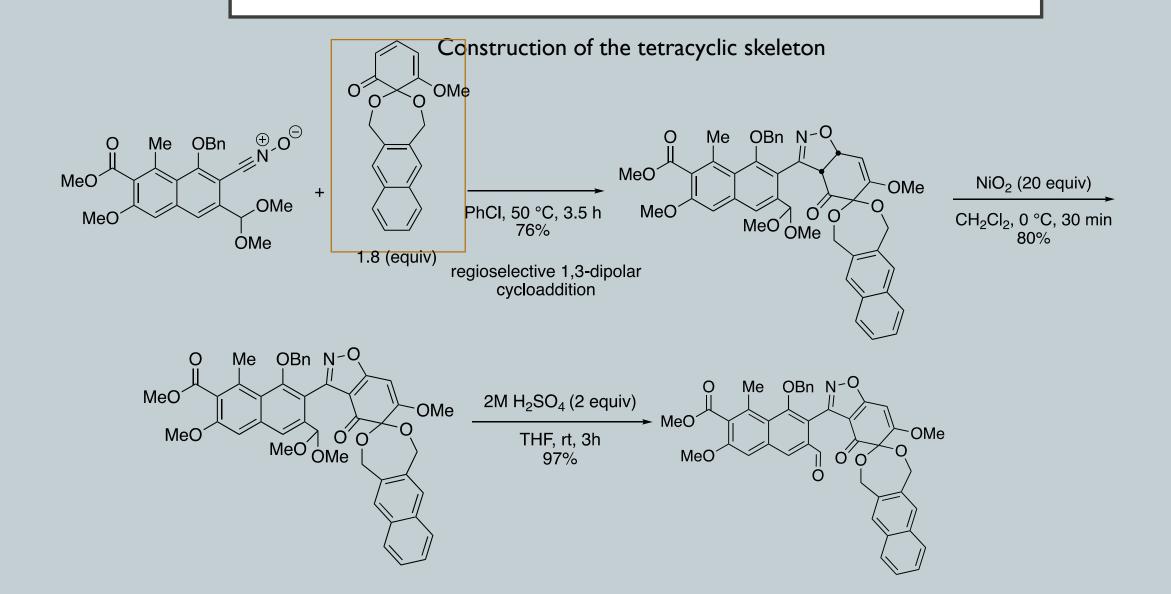
NON-LINEAR SYNTHESIS - 2



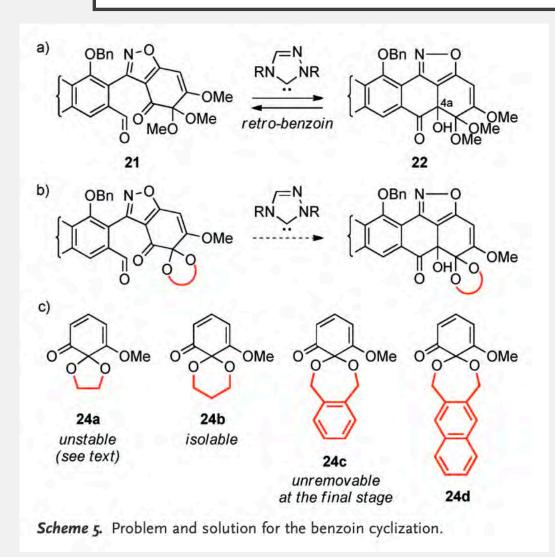
Establishing unsymmetrical functionality by unique oxidative ring opening

pyridine

NCS



COMPLICATIONS WITH ADDITION OF THE MONO-ACETAL



Originally the reaction was run with

Which lead to the desired product but in the benzoin cyclization led to low yields.

This was proposed to be due to unfavorable steric interactions at the C-4 carbon leading to retrobenzoin

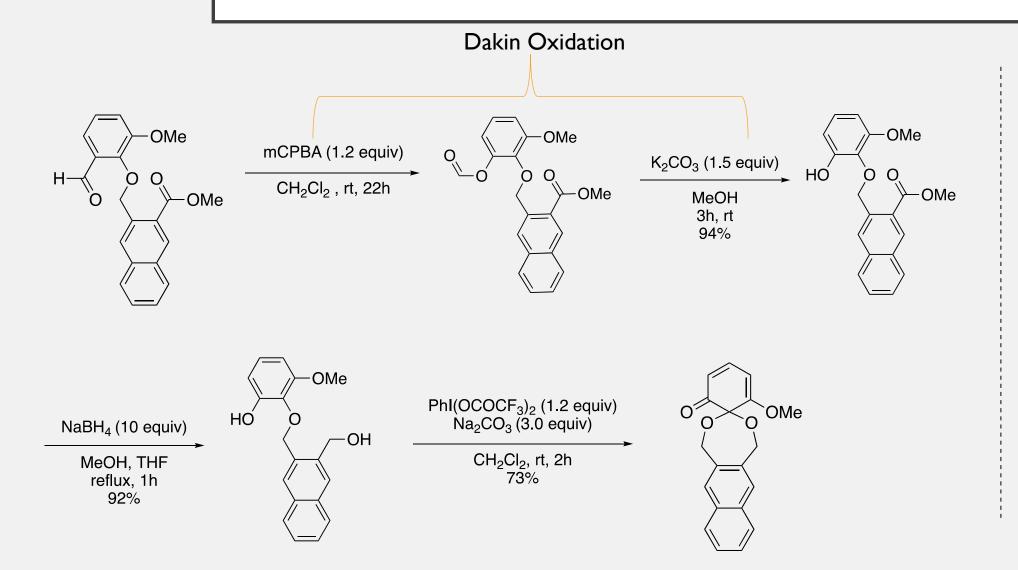
So they tried cyclic, less rotatable, acetal moietys

NON-LINEAR SYNTHESIS - 3

Construction of the acetal moiety

HO OMe
$$Tf_2O$$
 (1.6 equiv) NEt_3 (2.4 equiv) TfO OMe Tf_2O (1.6 equiv) TfO OMe TfO OM

NON-LINEAR SYNTHESIS – 3 CONT'D



m-CPBA

PhI(OCOCF₃)₂

$$F_3C$$
 O O CF_3 O O

DAKIN OXIDATION

- Very similar to Baeyer-Villiger
- Oxidation of aromatic aldehydes to phenols

Key benzoin cyclization

What does the triazolium salt do?

TRIAZOLIUM SALTS IN BENZOIN CONDENSATIONS

Why Triazolium salts and not just CN-?

- Ability to insert a chiral auxiliary into the mechanism to control the stereochemical outcome
 - More powerful at increasing the acidity of the proton, so generally more applicable
 - However, they are more complicated



NON-LINEAR SYNTHESIS - 4

Synthesis of the chiral triazolium salt

Boc anhydride (1.5 equiv)
$$H_2O/1, 4\text{-dioxane (v/v} = 2.5/1) \\ O \circ C \text{ to rt } 13 \text{ h}$$
Boc N

$$H_2O/1, 4\text{-dioxane (v/v} = 2.5/1) \\ O \circ C \text{ to rt } 13 \text{ h}$$
Boc N

$$H$$

$$O \circ C \text{ to rt } 13 \text{ h}$$
Boc N

$$H$$

$$O \circ C \text{ to rt } 13 \text{ h}$$
Boc N

$$O \circ C \text{ to rt } 13 \text{ h}$$
Steglich "like" Esterification toluene, reflux 3 h

Boc anhydride Boc meldrums acid **DMAP** DCC N=C=N

Acta Pharm. Sin. B **2012**, *2*, 213. *Tetrahedron*. **1997**, *53*, 12867.

STEGLICH ESTERIFICATION

Classic Steglich esterification would then be attacked By an alcohol to make an ester. However here we have nucleophilic attack of an enolate from Meuldrum's acid

NON-LINEAR SYNTHESIS – 4 CONT'D

⊝ BF₄ F

J.Amer. Chem. Soc. 2009, 131, 10872.

Org. Biomol. Chem., **2014**, *12*, 7537.

J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. *1*, **1998**, 1891. (Leeper Method)

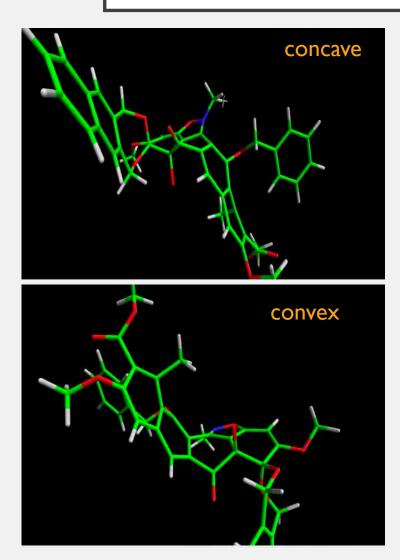
130 °C, 6 h

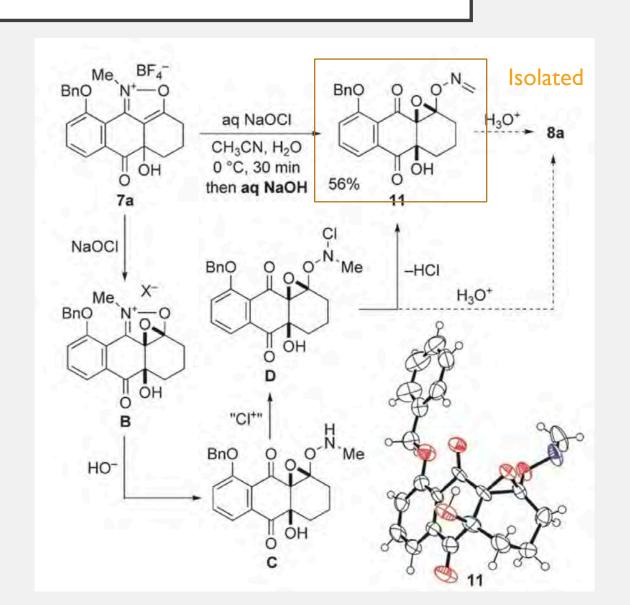
30% over three steps

MECHANISM OF HETEROCYCLE FORMATION

Series of imperative protections/deprotections to lead to the desired product

ISOXAZOLE TWO STEP HYDROXYLATION





Regioselective hydride reduction & divergence of synthesis Tetraceomycin C/ Tetracenomycin X

Slightly longer synthesis of Tetracenomycin X

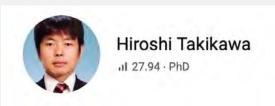
OMe

0 9 OH

MeO

OVERVIEW









Not pictured: Keiichiro Sakata

R = Me, (+)-Tetracenomycin X R = H, (+)-Tetracenomycin C

C- 20 total steps, 2.2% yield X- 19 total steps, 2.2% yield