

Communications



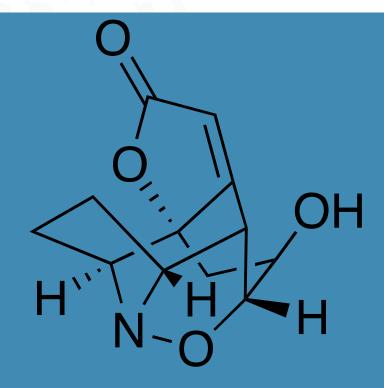


VIP Total Synthesis Very Important Paper

International Edition: DOI: 10.1002/anie.201706273 German Edition: DOI: 10.1002/ange.201706273

A Concise Enantioselective Total Synthesis of (-)-Virosaine A

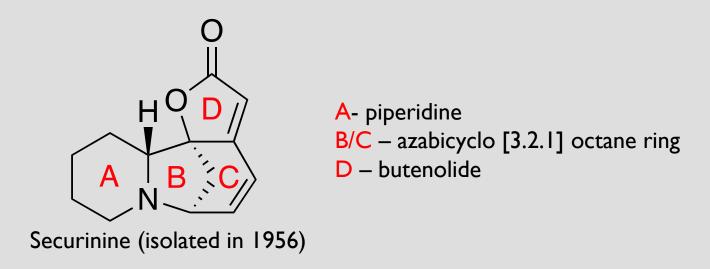
Jonathan M. E. Hughes and James L. Gleason*



Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2017**, 56, 10830

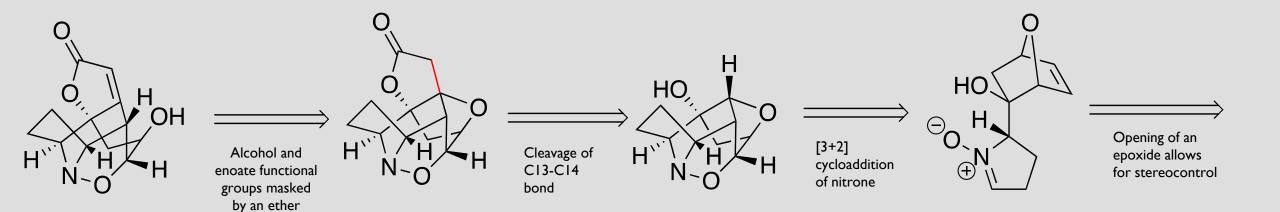
(-)-VIROSAINE A

- From the family of Securinega alkaloids, known to treat eczema, allergic dermatitis and scald¹
 - Homogeneity relies on the tetracyclic backbone²



- 1. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2017**, 56, 10830
- 2. Chirkin E, Atkatlian W, Poree F-H. In: Kno€ker H-J, ed. The Alkaloids. vol. 74. New York: Academic Press; 2015:1-120

APPROACH

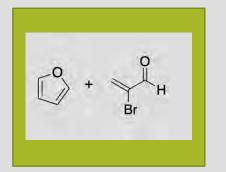


Molecules in the green box show where in the retrosynthesis, the synthesis fits in.

bridge



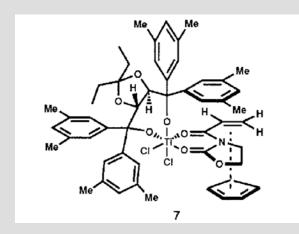
OXABOROLIDINONE-CATALYZED CYCLOADDITION



Synthesis of the catalyst

not stable enough to be isolated

COREY'S ASYMMETRIC DIELS ALDER CYCLOADDITION³



- Oxazaborolidnes were originally used for enantioselective reduction of ketones
- Pi-electron rich aromatic rings were known to channel Diels alder reactions along a stereochemical pathway
- Led to the study of their potential role in enantioselective
 Diels alder cycloadditions

TsCl (1 equiv) NEt₃ (3 equiv)

OOOEt

HN 2.00 mol%

$$CH_2Cl_2$$
, rt, 3h

 CH_2Cl_2 , rt, 3h



$$X = \frac{\text{Mg (1.1 equiv)}}{\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt (.3 equiv)}}$$

$$Et_2O$$

$$BH_3\text{-THF}$$

$$5 \text{ mol } \%$$

$$BCI_3 (2.6 \text{ equiv)}$$

$$100 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}, 2h$$

$$CI$$

$$CI$$

$$Me$$

$$O = S = O$$

$$CH_2CI_2, \text{ rt, 1h}$$

$$H$$

$$O = S = O$$

$$NH$$

$$O = S = O$$

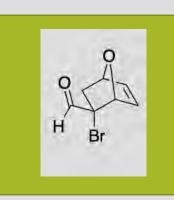
$$NH$$

Brown, H. C.; Racherla, U. S. *J. Org. Chem.* **1986**, *51*, 427. Brown, H. C.; Levy, A. B. *J. Organomet. Chem.* **1972**, *44*, 233.

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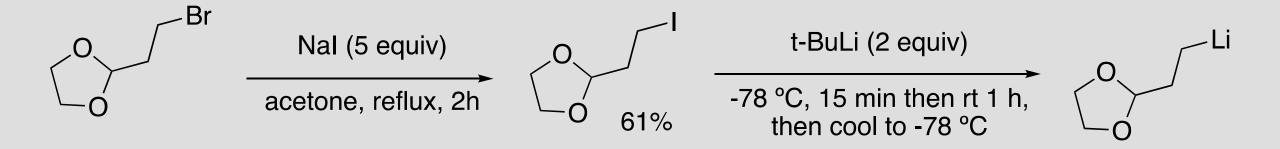


TRAPPING OF THE OXABICYCLE

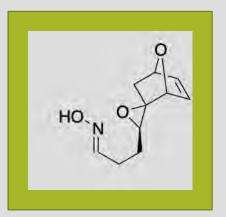


Synthesis of the organolithium reagent

SYNTHESIS OF ORGANOLITHIUM REAGENT



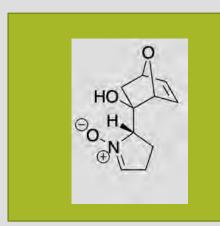
AFTER TRAPPING OF THE OXABICYCLE



$$\begin{array}{c} & & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ &$$

SYNTHESIS OF TBSONH₂

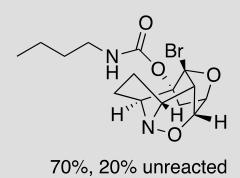
FORMATION OF CAGED BACKBONE



$$= \bigoplus_{\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q} = \bigoplus_{\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q} = \bigoplus_{\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}} = \bigoplus_{\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q} = \bigoplus_{\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}} = \bigoplus_{\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q}} = \bigoplus_{\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Q$$

FINAL SYNTHESIS

FINAL SYNTHESIS, CONT'D

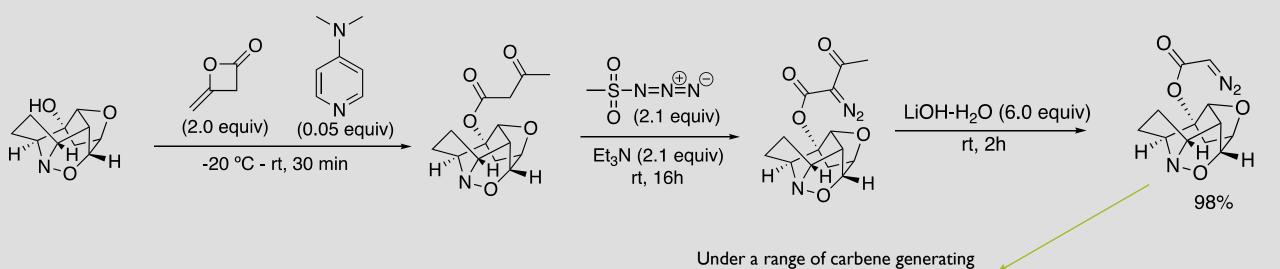


"Keck conditions"

FINAL SYNTHESIS, CONT'D

FAILED APPROACHES

Approach I – carbene C-H insertion of an α -diazoacetate



conditions (Rh^{2+} , Cu^{2+} , hv) products

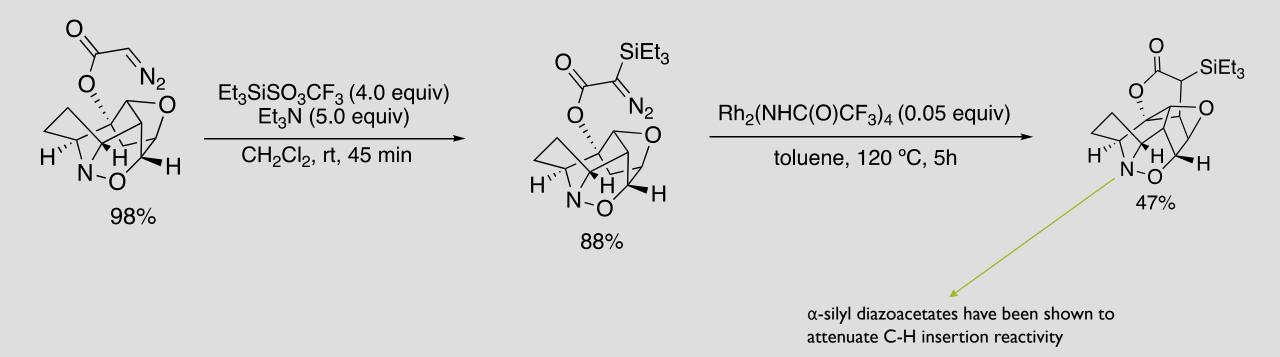
no clean products could be

generated

REGITZ DIAZO TRANSFER

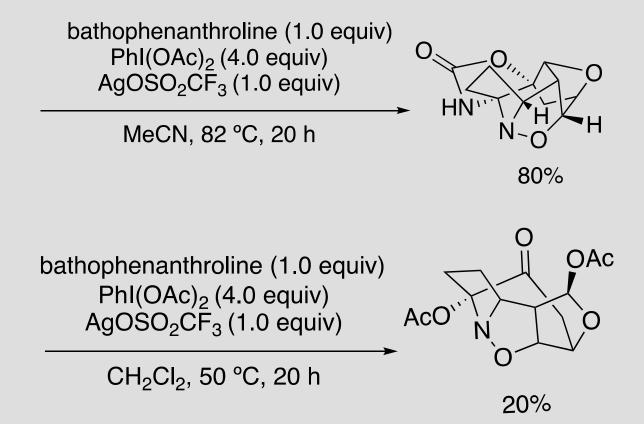
This reaction was first reported in 1967 by Regitz, hence the name. The reaction involves a base-promoted transfer of a diazo group from an azide (most commonly tosylazide), onto a methyl or methylene carbon with neighboring electron withdrawing groups.

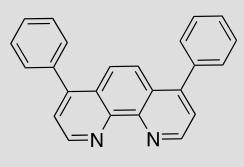




Approach 2 – Nitrene C-H insertion



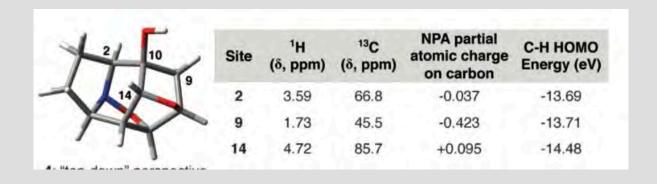


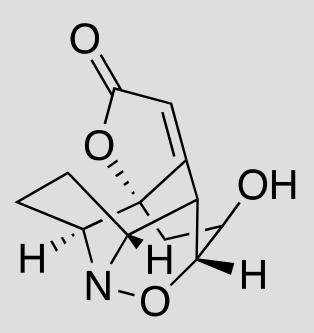


bathophenanthroline

Explanation for lack of C14 reactivity

- I. Steric and stereo electronic properties
 - inability of the oxygen lone pair to donate into the C14-H14 $\sigma^{\!*}$ orbital resulting in inductive deactivation by oxygen





LONGEST LINEAR SEQUENCE 17 STEPS

OVERALL YIELD 9%

THANK YOU TO THE GLEASON GROUP

FOR MAKING THIS MOLECULE

