

Asymmetric Total Synthesis of (–)-Lycospidine A

Shiyan Xu,[†] Jing Zhang,[†] Donghui Ma,[†] Dengyu Xu,[†] Xingang Xie,[†] and Xuegong She^{*,†,‡}

[†]State Key Laboratory of Applied Organic Chemistry, College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou 730000, People's Republic of China

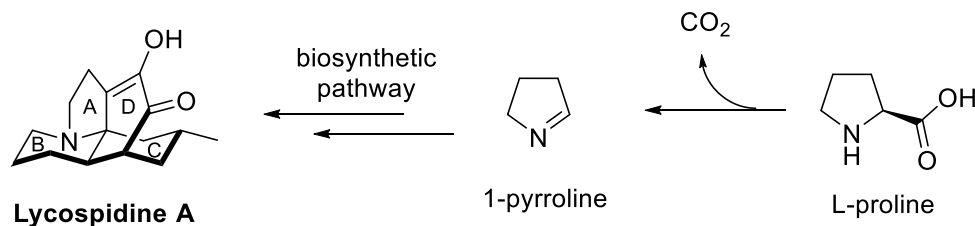
[‡]Collaborative Innovation Center of Chemical Science and Engineering, Tianjin, 300071, People's Republic of China

Org. Lett. XXXX, XXX, XXX–XXX DOI: 10.1021/acs.orglett.6b02322

Presented by Hyelee Lee, Liu Research Group, Boston College

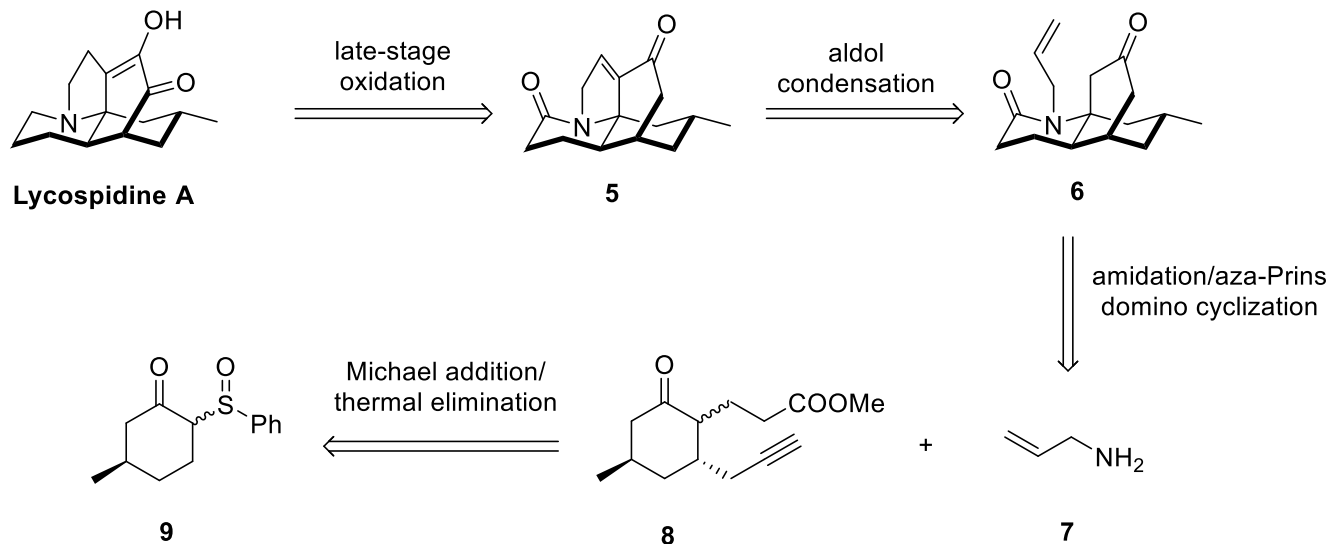
I. Introduction

- Lycopodium alkaloids: antipyretic and anticholinesterase activity.
- Lycospidine A: isolated from *Lycopodium complanatum* by Zhao and co-workers in 2013¹⁾.
- Exhibits an extraordinary [5,6,6,6] fused tetracyclic ring system with a unique aza five-membered A-ring and diosphenol D-ring, with four stereocenters.



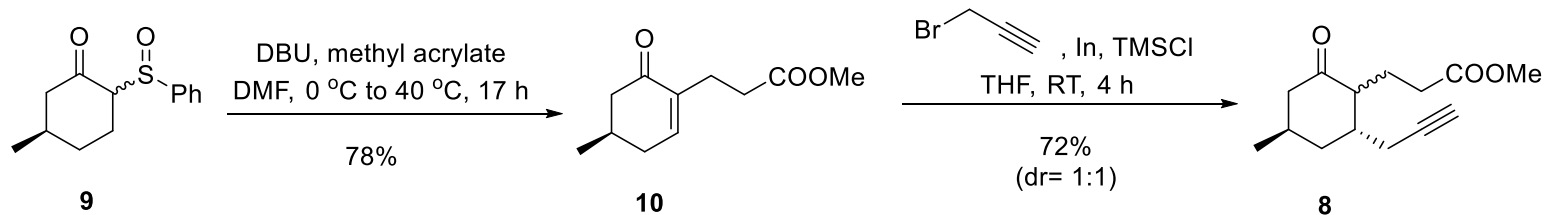
- Biosynthetically derived from L-proline.
- The first asymmetric total synthesis in 10 steps with 21.6% overall yield.

II. Retrosynthesis

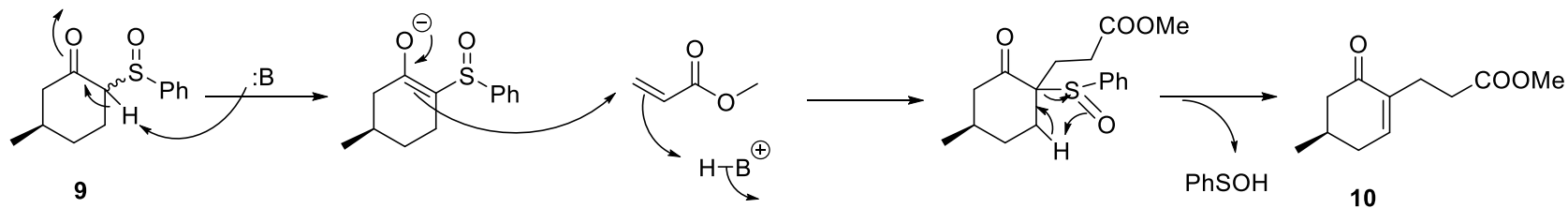


- Key step: amidation/ aza-Prins domino cyclization.
- Late-stage oxidation inspired by biosynthesis pathway.
- Intramolecular aldol condensation to synthesize the unique five-membered ring.

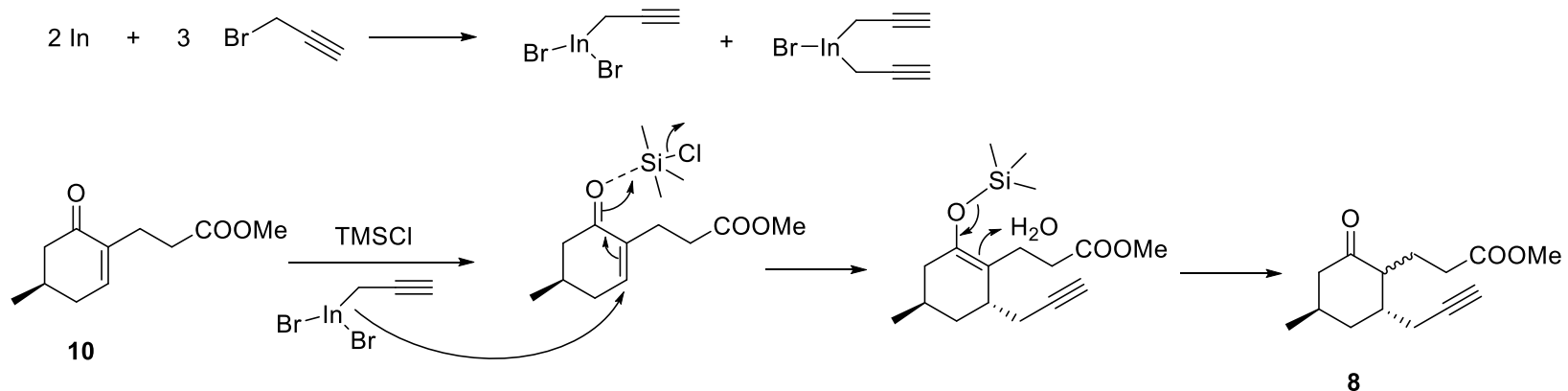
III. Forward synthesis

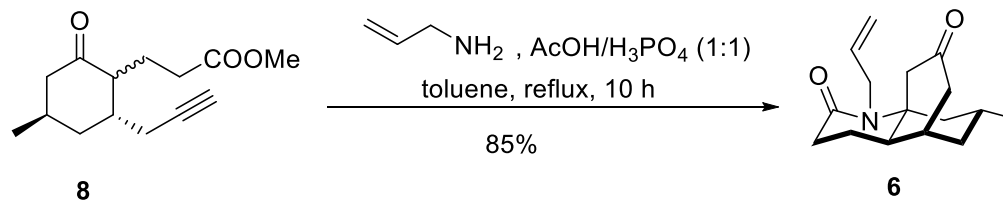


Michael addition/ thermal elimination

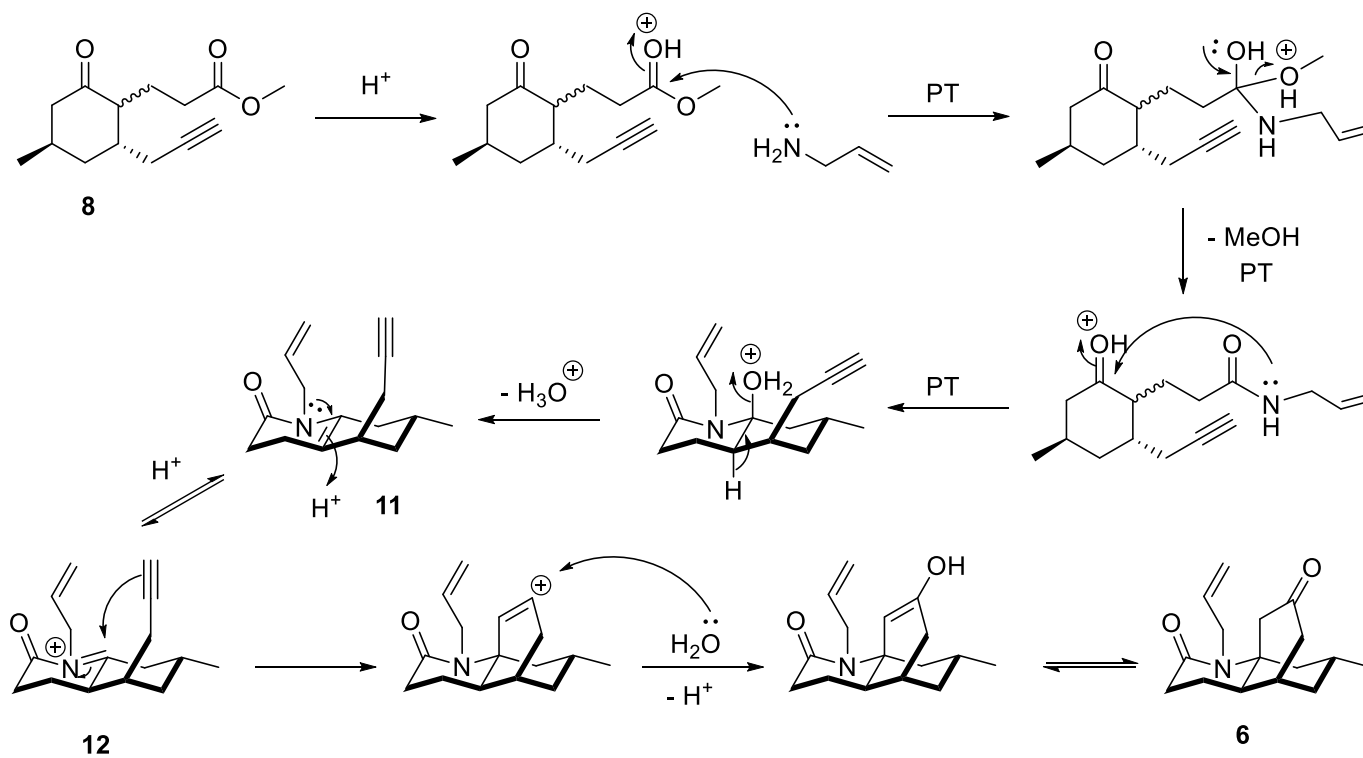


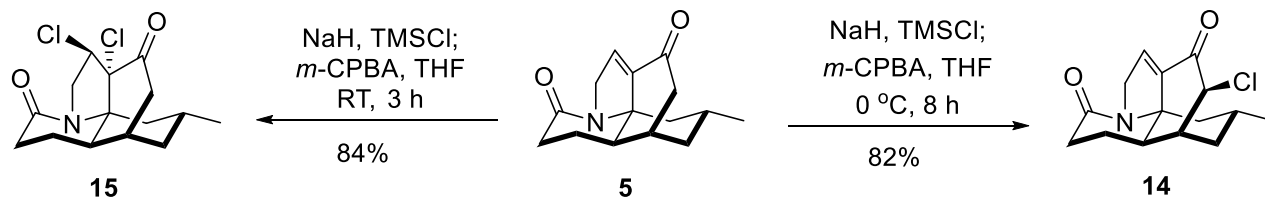
Michael-type addition with propargylindium reagent





Amidation/ aza-Prins domino cyclization





Late-stage oxidation

