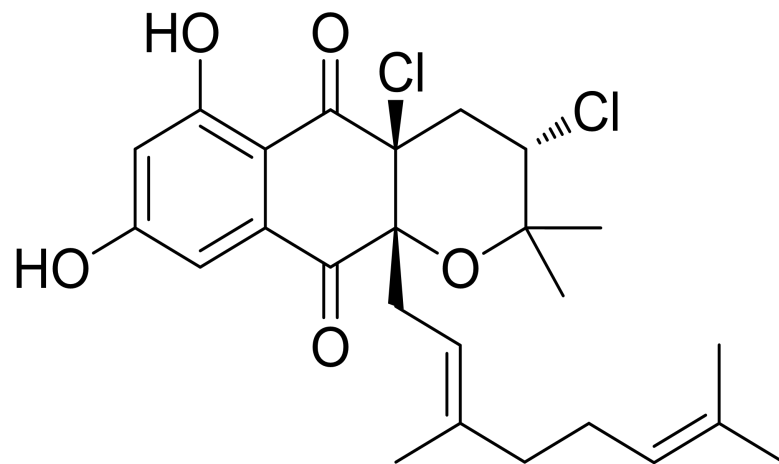


# Enantioselective Total Synthesis of (–)-Napyradiomycin A1 via Asymmetric Chlorination of an Isolated Olefin

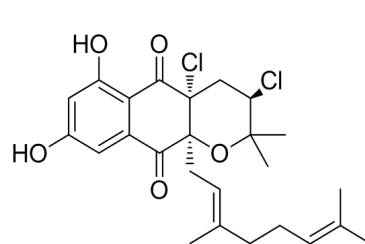
Snyder, S. A.; Tang, Z.-Y.; Gupta, R. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**, *131*, 5744–5745.



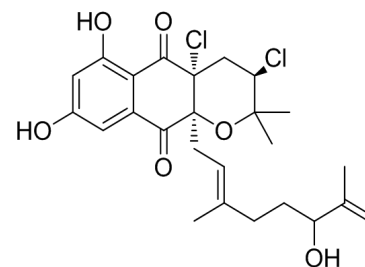
Zachary X. Giustra  
Liu Group  
July 1, 2015

# Previous Isolation and Characterization Studies

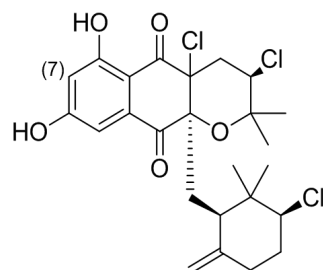
Originally isolated from the culture broth of terrestrial Streptomycetaceae bacterium *Chainia rubra* MG802-AF1.



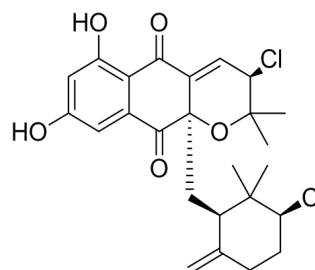
(+)-A1



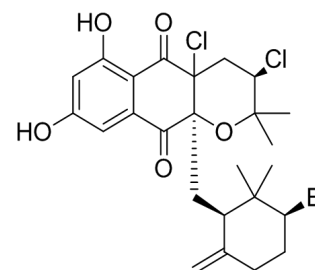
A2



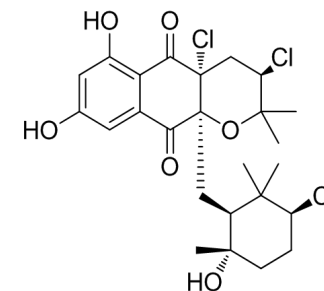
B1



B2

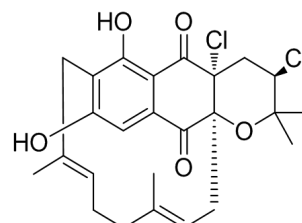


B3

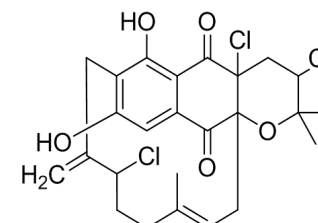


B4

C(7)-methylated variants of the B series later isolated from a marine strain of Streptomycetaceae bacteria.



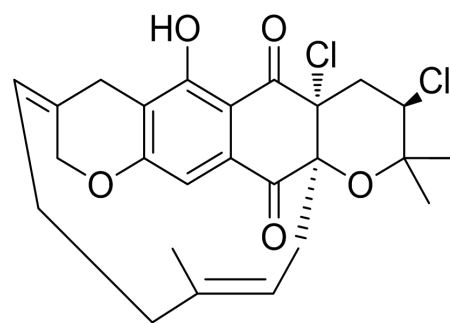
C1



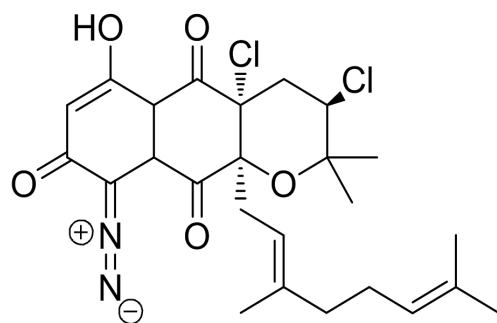
C2

- a) Shiomi, K.; Iinuma, H.; Hamada, M.; Naganawa, H.; Manabe, M.; Matsuki, C.; Takeuchi, T.; Umezawa, H. *J. Antibiot.* **1986**, *39*, 487–493; b) Shiomi, K.; Nakamura, H.; Iinuma, H.; Naganawa, H.; Isshiki, K.; Takeuchi, T.; Umezawa, H.; Itaka, Y. *J. Antibiot.* **1986**, *39*, 494–501; c) Shiomi, K.; Nakamura, H.; Iinuma, H.; Naganawa, H.; Takeuchi, T.; Umezawa, H.; Itaka, Y. *J. Antibiot.* **1987**, *40*, 1213–1219.
- Soria-Mercado, I. E.; Prieto-Davo, A.; Jensen, P. R.; Fenical, W. J. *J. Nat. Prod.* **2005**, *68*, 904–910.

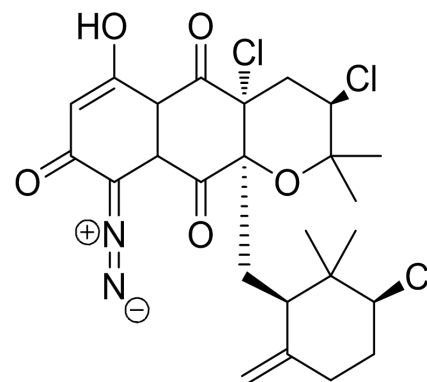
# Previous Isolation and Characterization Studies



**SR**



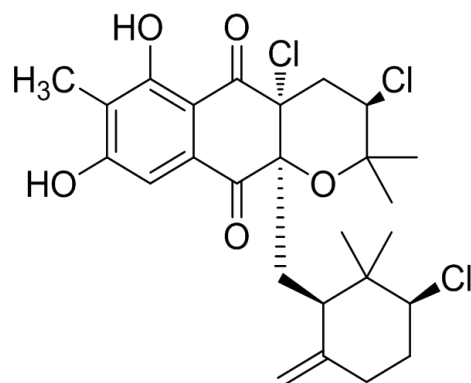
**7-demethyl  
SF2415A3**



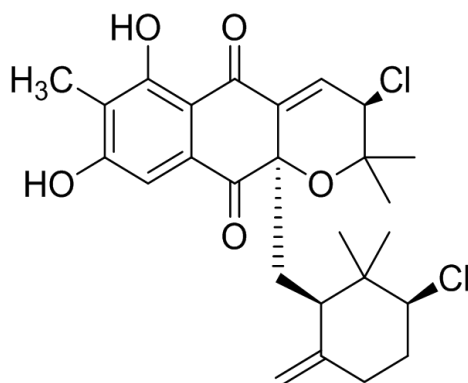
**7-demethyl  
A8019153**

More structurally diverse variants also isolated  
from *Streptomyces antimycoticus* NT17

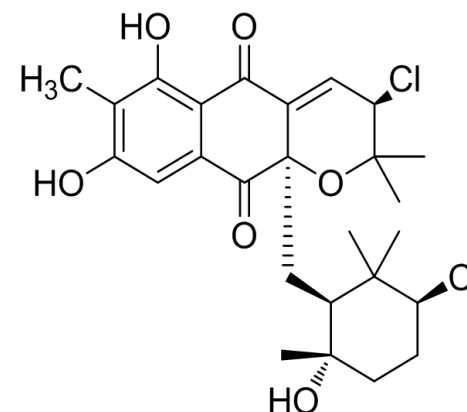
# Biological Activity



MRSA MIC:  
1.90  $\mu\text{g/mL}$



VREF MIC:  
1.95  $\mu\text{g/mL}$



HCT-116 IC<sub>50</sub>:  
0.97  $\mu\text{g/mL}$

MRSA = methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*  
VREF = vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus faecium*

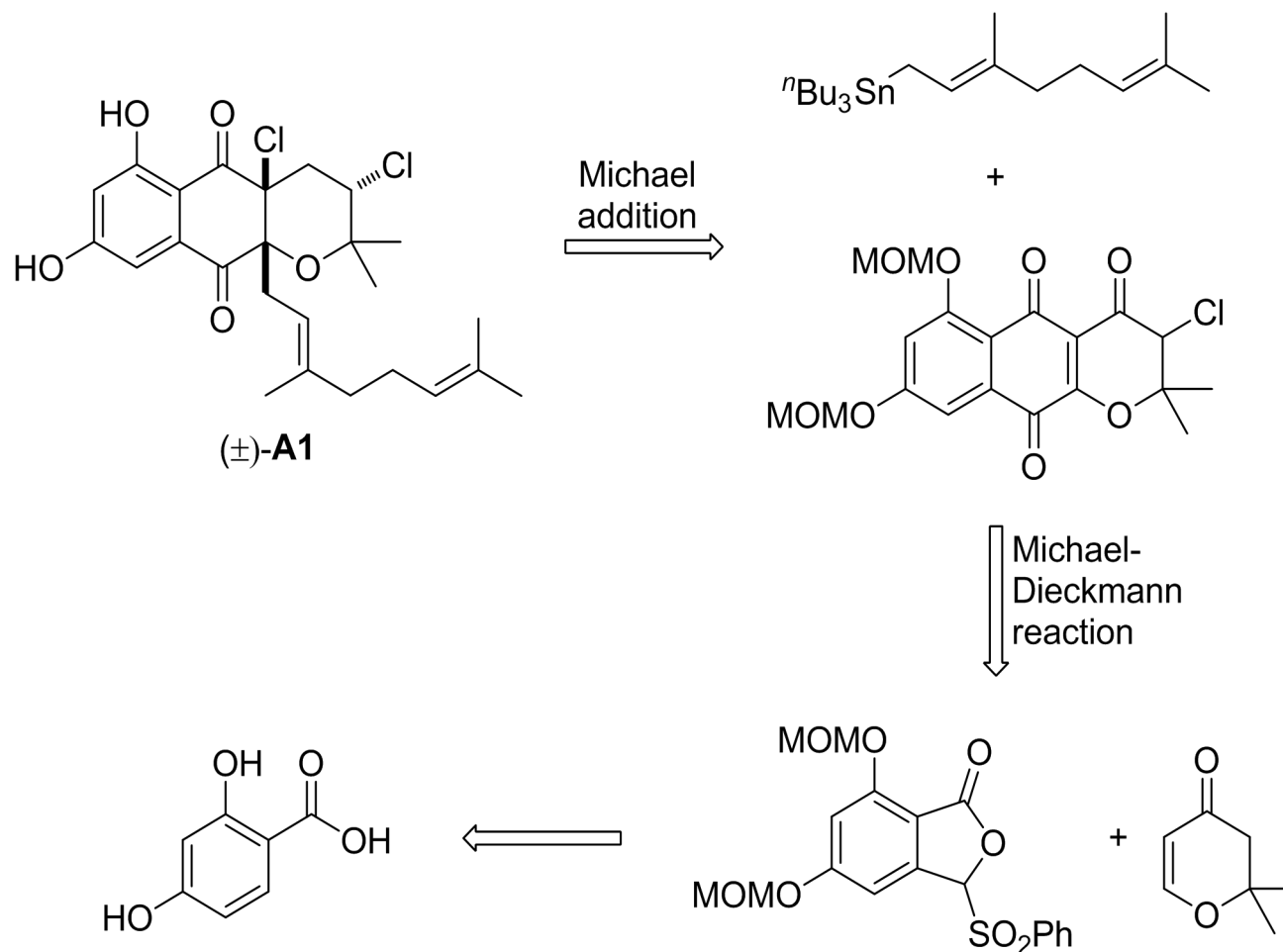
- Napyradiomycins generally display antibiotic activity against gram-positive bacteria.
- Cytotoxic against human colon carcinoma HCT-116 cell line.

a) Shiomi, K.; Iinuma, H.; Hamada, M.; Naganawa, H.; Manabe, M.; Matsuki, C.; Takeuchi, T.; Umezawa, H. *J. Antibiot.* **1986**, *39*, 487–493; b) Shiomi, K.; Nakamura, H.; Iinuma, H.; Naganawa, H.; Takeuchi, T.; Umezawa, H.; Itaka, Y. *J. Antibiot.* **1987**, *40*, 1213–1219.

Soria-Mercado, I. E.; Prieto-Davo, A.; Jensen, P. R.; Fenical, W. J. *J. Nat. Prod.* **2005**, *68*, 904–910.

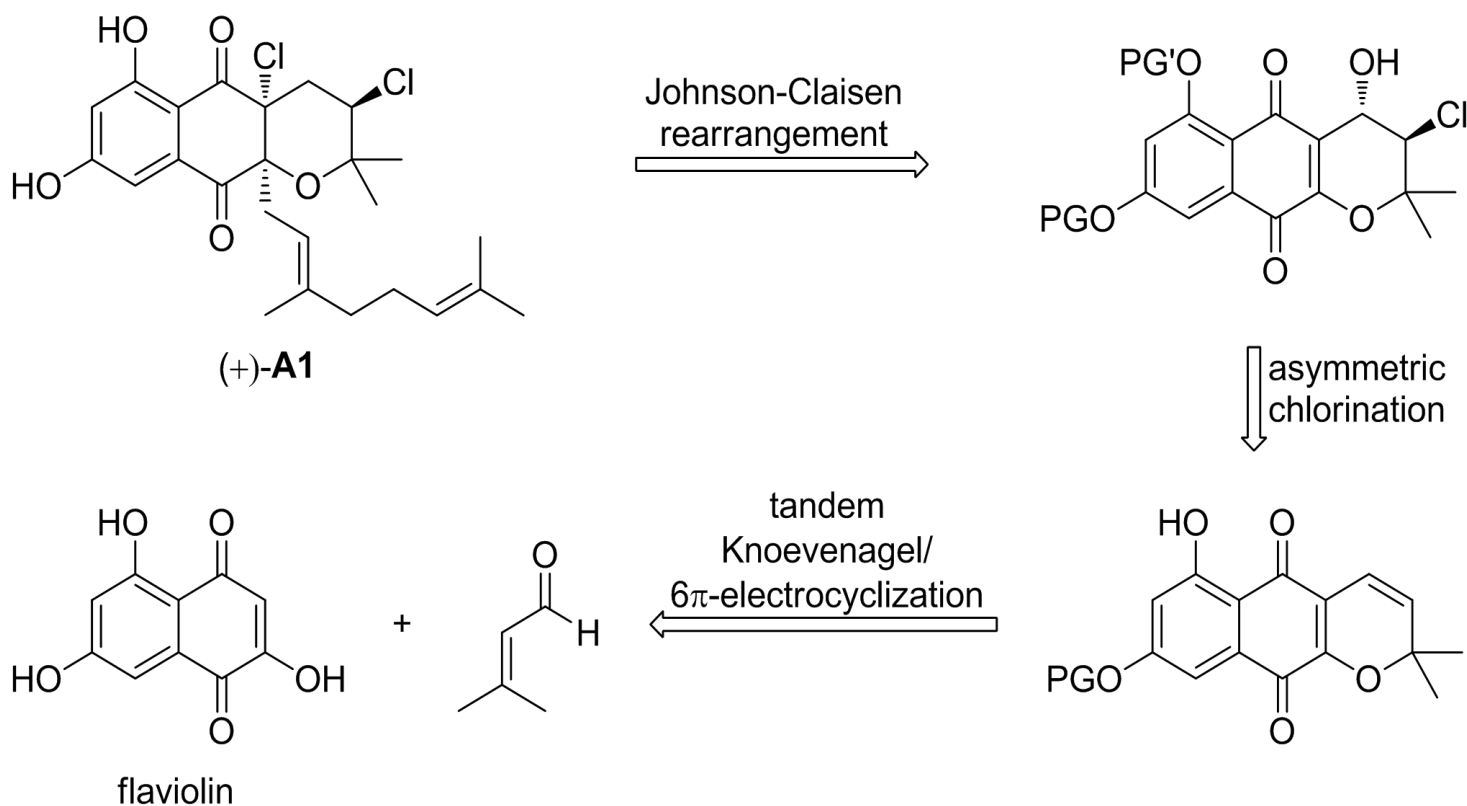
Motohashi, K.; Sue, M.; Furihata, K.; Ito, S.; Seto, H. *J. Nat. Prod.* **2008**, *71*, 595–601.

# Previous Synthesis



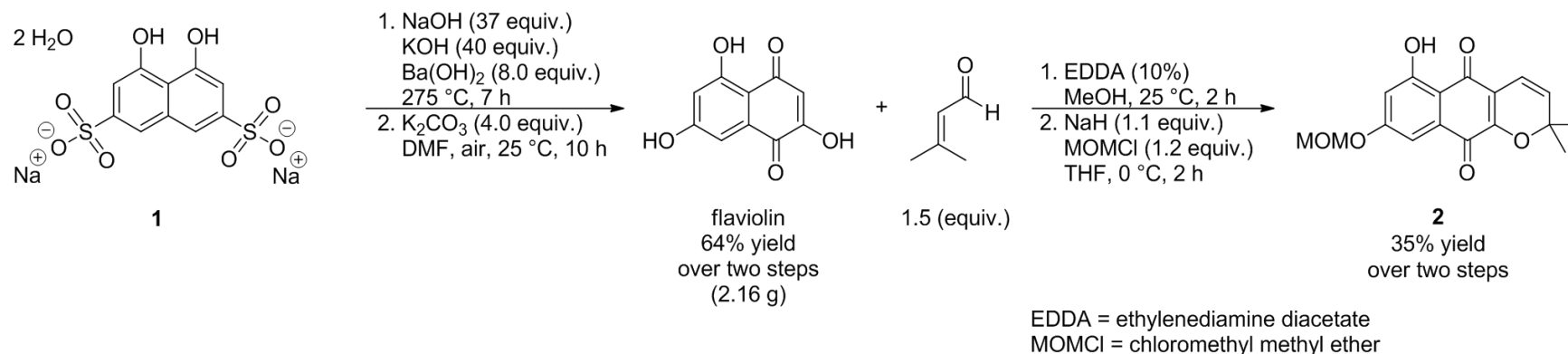
- Only **(±)-A1** had been synthesized previously.
- 13 steps longest linear sequence from 2,4-dihydroxybenzoic acid.

# (+)-A1 Retrosynthesis



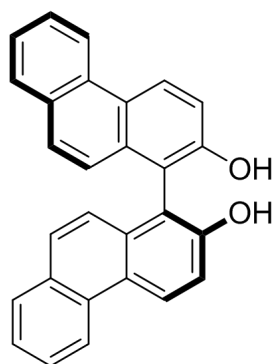
- Enantioselective chlorination to control stereochemistry of all subsequent steps.
- Required development of an asymmetric alkene chlorination protocol.
- Tricyclic core formed by cyclization of 3-methylcrotonaldehyde with flaviolin.

# Forward Synthesis



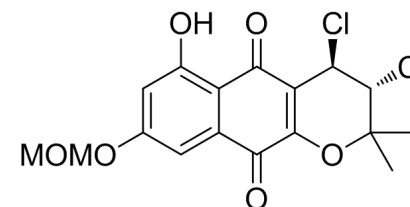
- Alkali fusion reaction performed using a eutectic salt bath of KNO<sub>3</sub>, NaNO<sub>2</sub>, and NaNO<sub>3</sub>.
- Air-oxidation of the tetrahydroxynaphthalene intermediate produced the natural product flaviolin.
- Selective MOMCl protection achieved using the conditions shown; longer reaction times or higher MOMCl equivalencies led to bis-protection.

# Forward Synthesis



4.0 equiv.

1.  $\text{BH}_3 \cdot \text{THF}$  (4.0 equiv.)  
glacial AcOH (4.0 equiv.)  
THF, 25 °C, 20 min
2. **2** (1.0 equiv.), 1 h
3.  $\text{Cl}_2$  ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ), -78 °C, 20 min



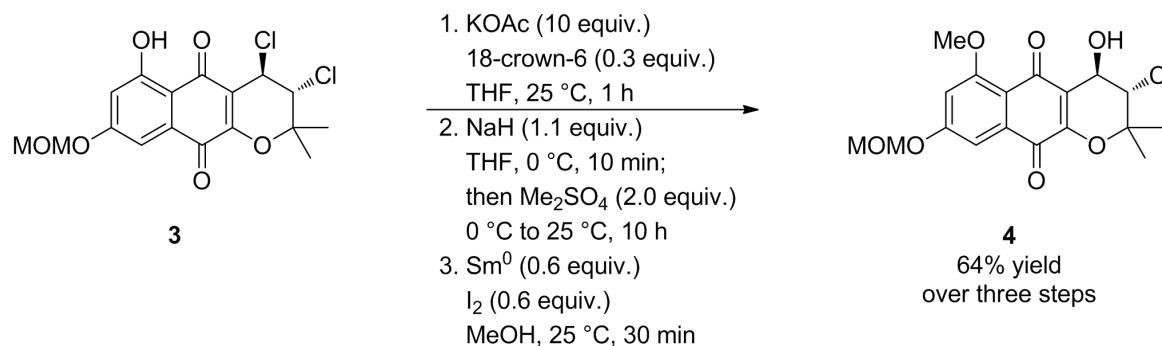
**3**

93% yield  
87% ee  
(95% ee after  
recrystallization)

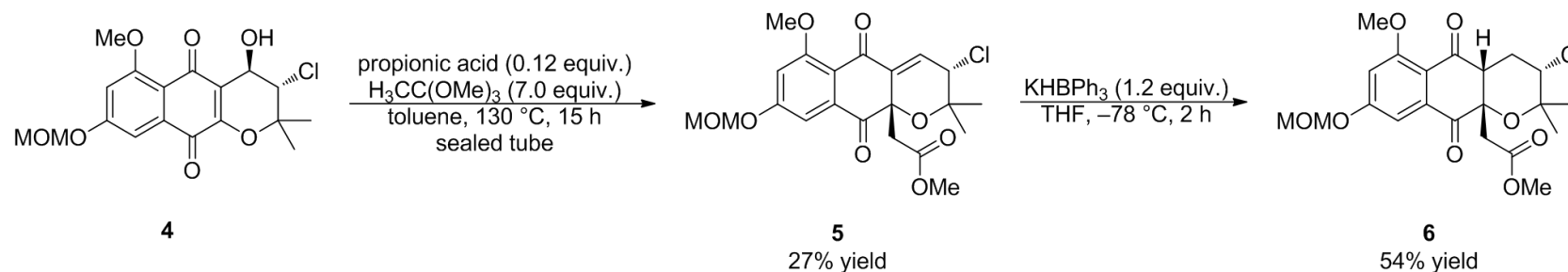
- Ligand *S*-enantiomer synthesized in four steps from 2-acetylphenanthrene.
- *Anti*-chlorination of the substrate alkene confirmed by X-ray crystallography.
- Absolute stereochemistry determined in the final product to be opposite that in naturally-occurring A1; use of ligand *R*-enantiomer led to natural configuration.
- Ligand could be recovered and recycled when THF was used as solvent; the ligand itself was chlorinated in all other solvents tested.



# Forward Synthesis

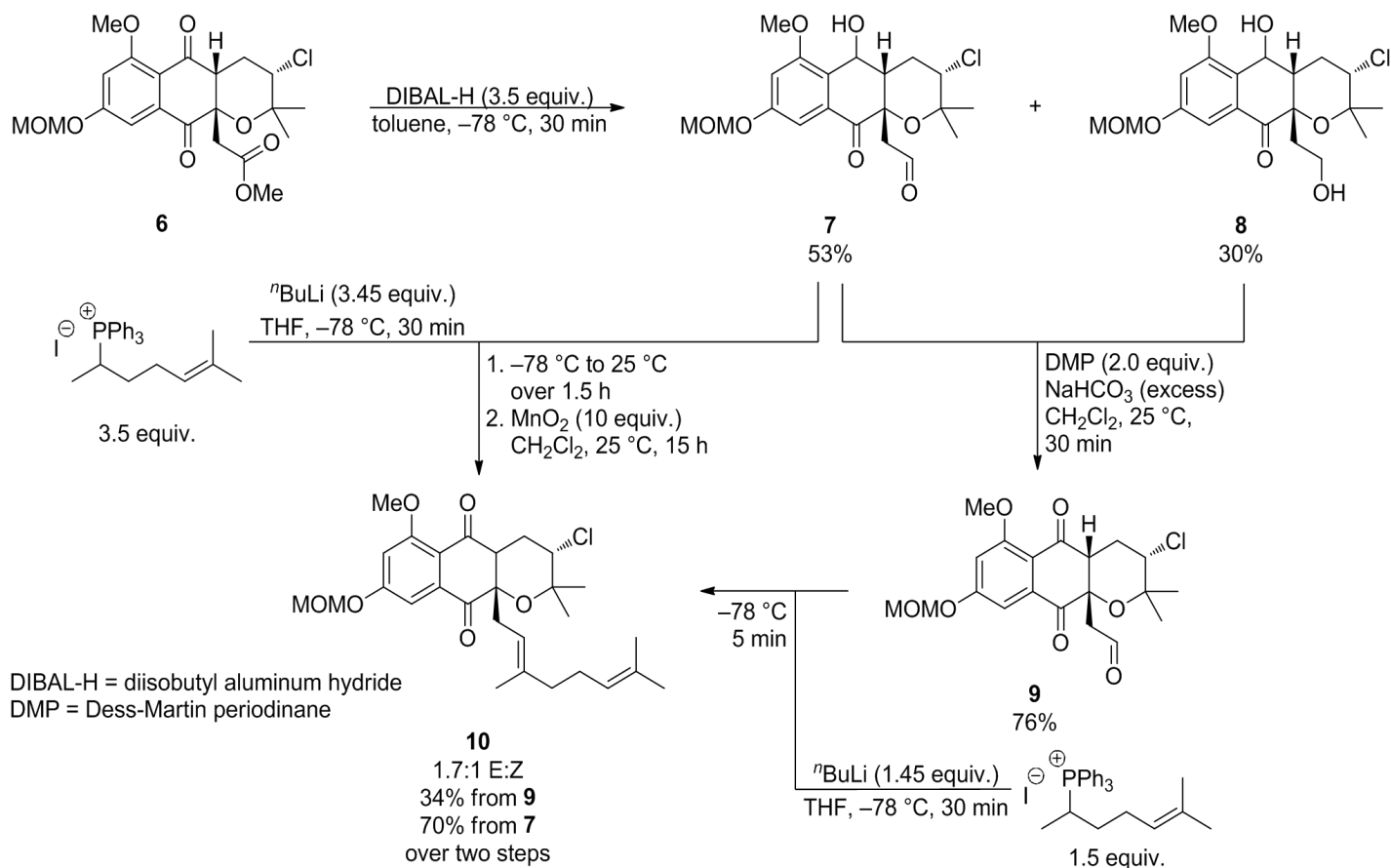


- Chloride displacement proceeded with retention of stereochemistry.
- Erosion of ee observed (5–8%) at reaction scales >0.026 mmol; step 1 run in a parallel series of ten reactions to bring material forward.



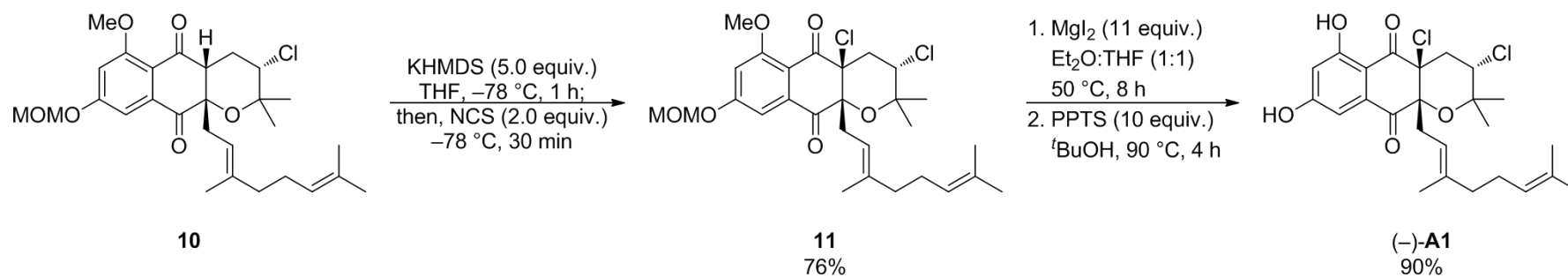
- Johnson-Claisen only variant of the Claisen rearrangement found effective.
- Reaction required prior methylation of the remaining aryl hydroxyl group.

# Forward Synthesis



- Wittig reagent prepared from 5-chloropentan-1-ol in five steps.
- Mixture of **7** and **8** could be jointly oxidized to **9**, followed by Wittig reaction to **10**; longer Wittig reaction times resulted in olefination of the ketone groups in **9**.
- Other olefination reactions, including Julia-Kocienski and cross-metathesis, were ineffective.
- Alternatively, isolated **7** could undergo Wittig reaction followed by oxidation to give **10** in higher yield.<sup>10</sup>

# Forward Synthesis



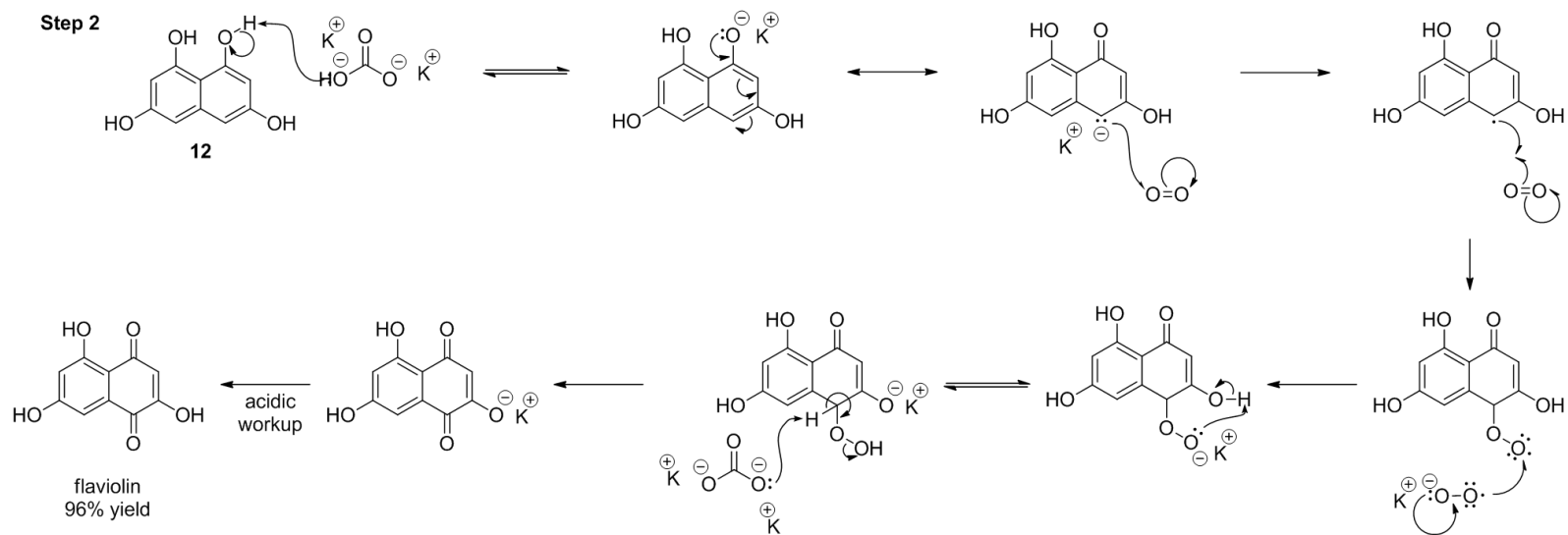
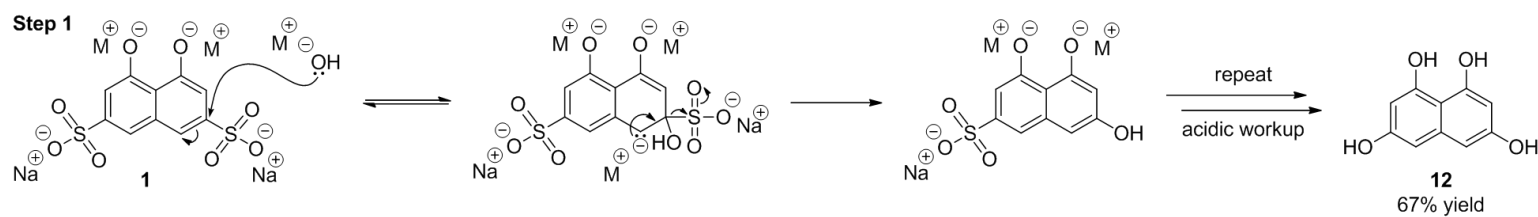
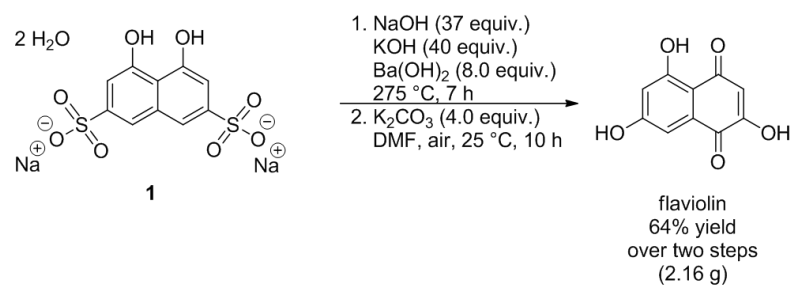
KHMDS = potassium hexamethyldisilazide  
NCS = *N*-chlorosuccinimide  
PPTS = pyridinium *p*-toluenesulfonate

- Alkene isomers of **11** separable on preparative TLC.

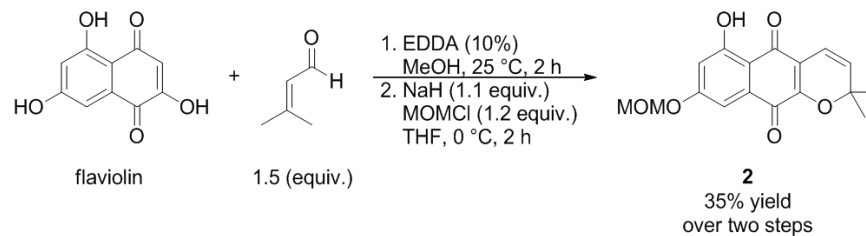
# Summary

- Asymmetric synthesis of (–)-Napyradiomycin A1 (enantiomer of naturally-occurring compound).
- 15 steps longest linear sequence.
- Protocol for enantioselective chlorination of isolated alkene developed to control stereochemistry for remainder of the synthesis.
- Quaternary stereocenter generated through Johnson-Claisen rearrangement.

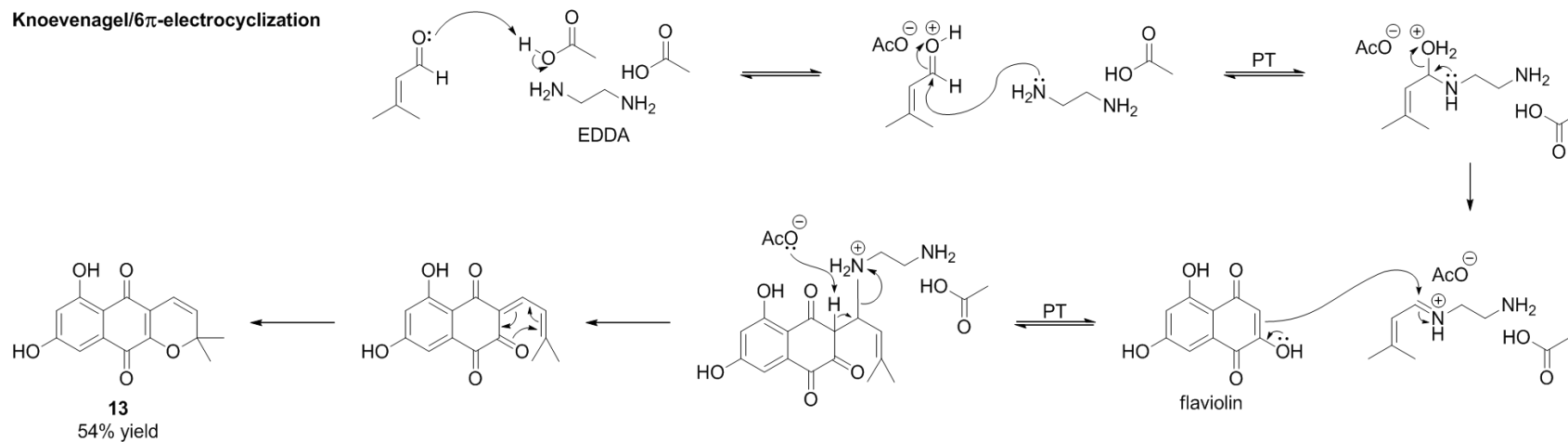
# Mechanisms



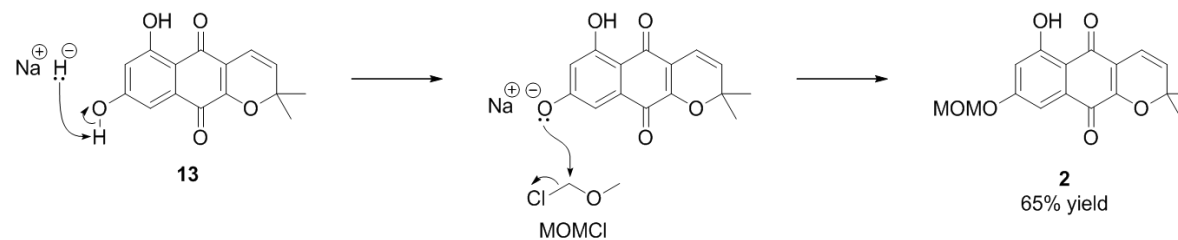
# Mechanisms



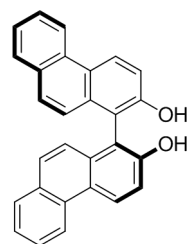
## Knoevenagel/6 $\pi$ -electrocyclization



## Step 2

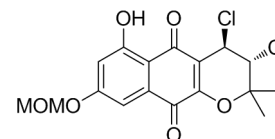


# Mechanisms



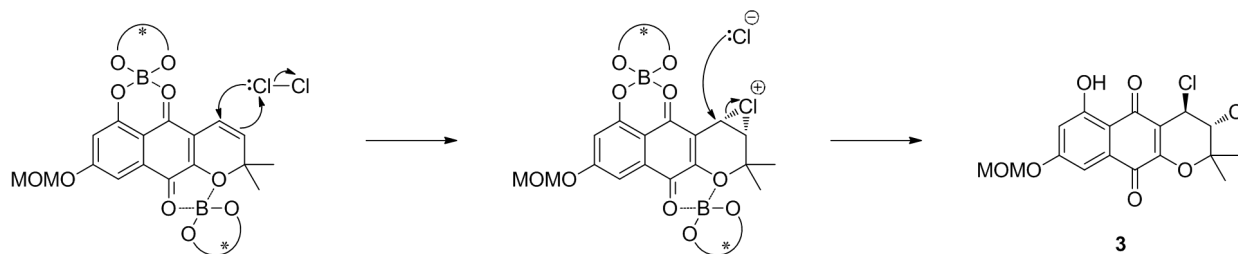
4.0 equiv.

1.  $\text{BH}_3 \cdot \text{THF}$  (4.0 equiv.)  
glacial AcOH (4.0 equiv.)  
THF, 25 °C, 20 min
2. **2** (1.0 equiv.), 1 h
3.  $\text{Cl}_2$  ( $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ), -78 °C, 20 min

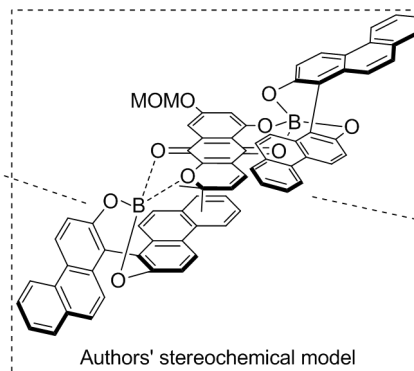


**3**

93% yield  
87% ee  
(95% ee after  
recrystallization)



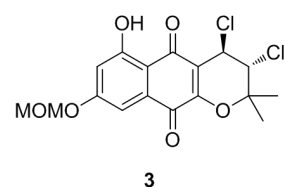
2<sup>nd</sup> equivalent of ligand thought to prevent chlorination of substrate aryl ring; also poor enantioselectivity with less than 2 equiv.



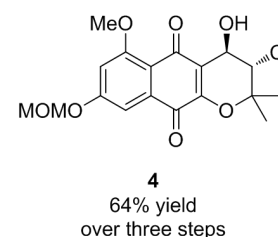
Ligand blocks alkene top face; chloronium ion formation occurs from below.

Authors' stereochemical model

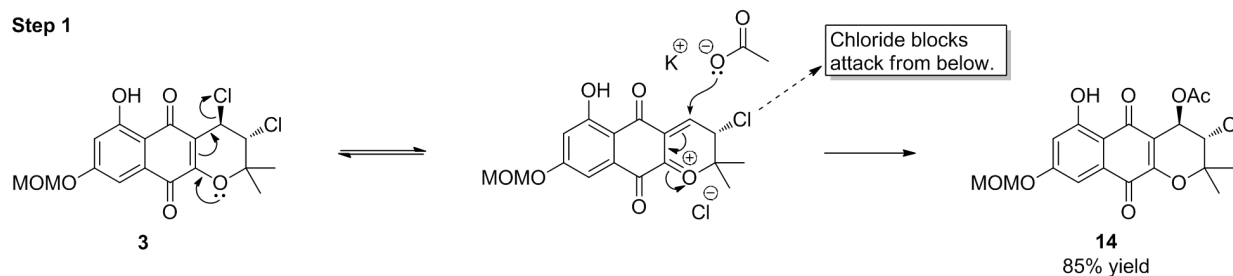
# Mechanisms



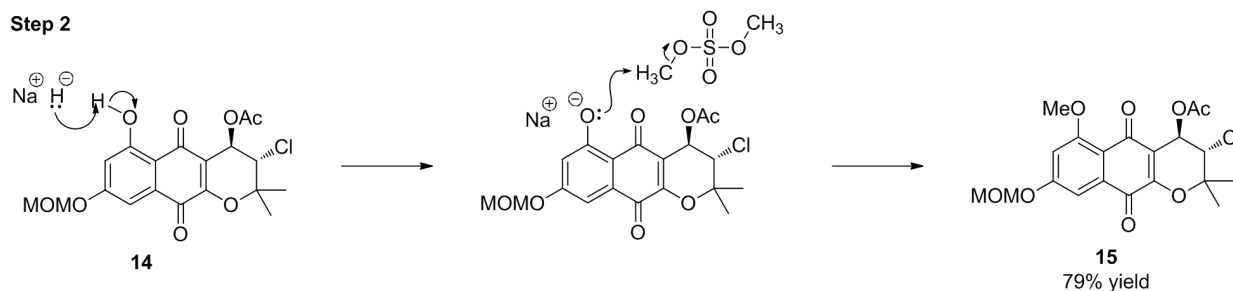
1. KOAc (10 equiv.)  
18-crown-6 (0.3 equiv.)  
THF, 25 °C, 1 h
2. NaH (1.1 equiv.)  
THF, 0 °C, 10 min;  
then Me<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (2.0 equiv.)  
0 °C to 25 °C, 10 h
3. Sm<sup>0</sup> (0.6 equiv.)  
I<sub>2</sub> (0.6 equiv.)  
MeOH, 25 °C, 30 min



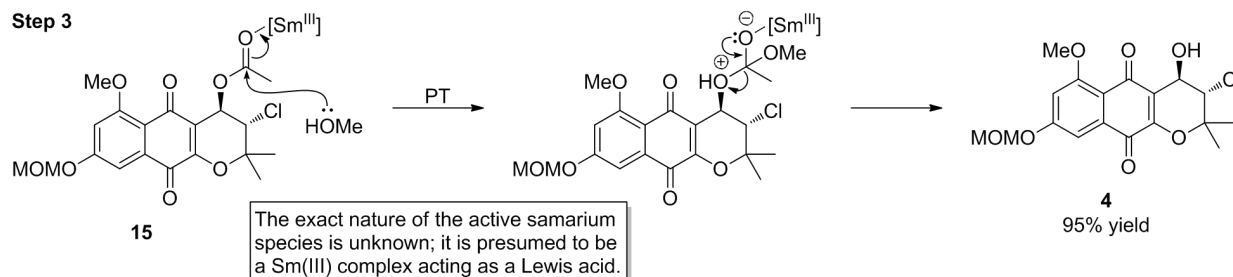
## Step 1



## Step 2

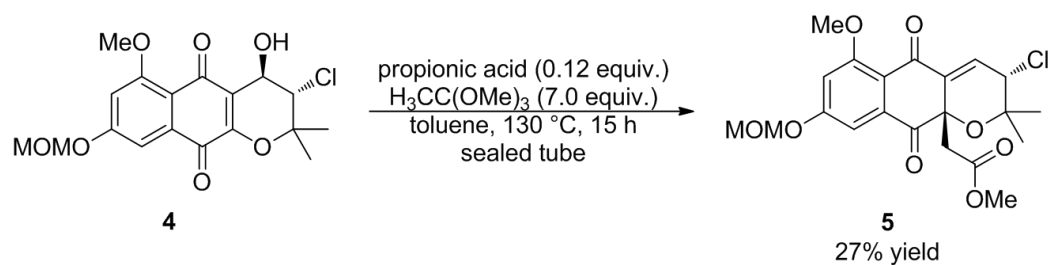


## Step 3

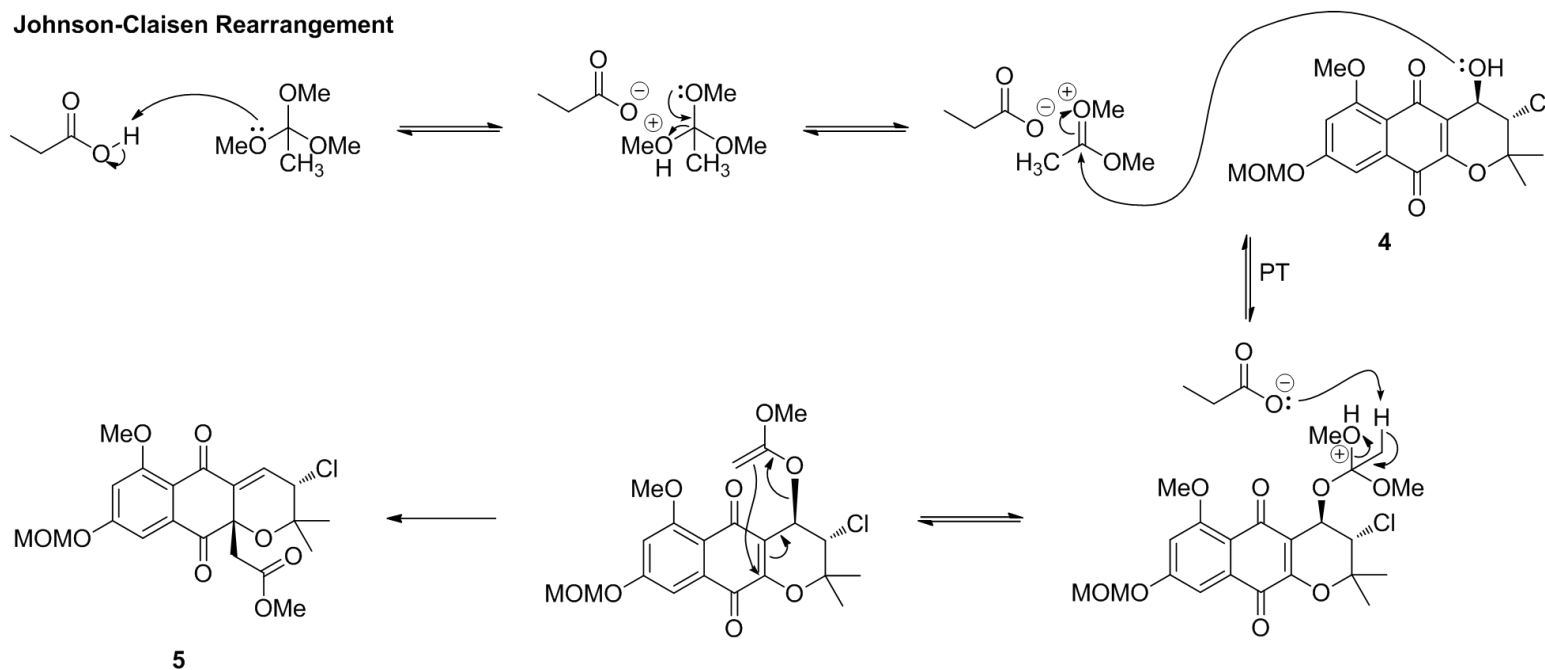




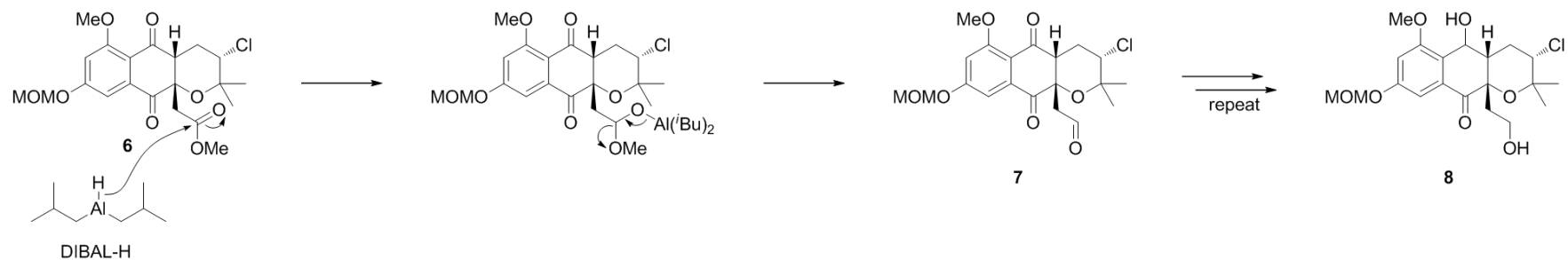
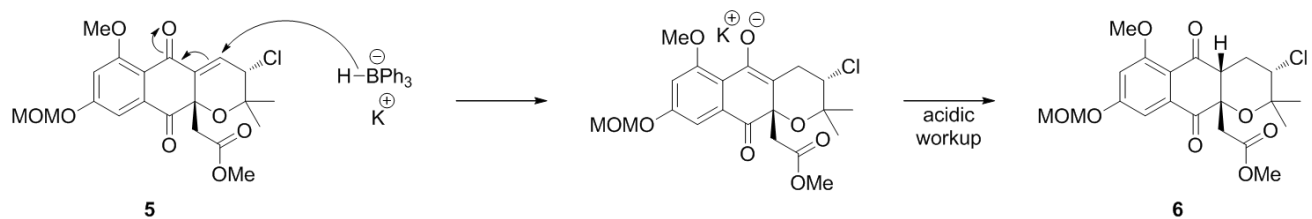
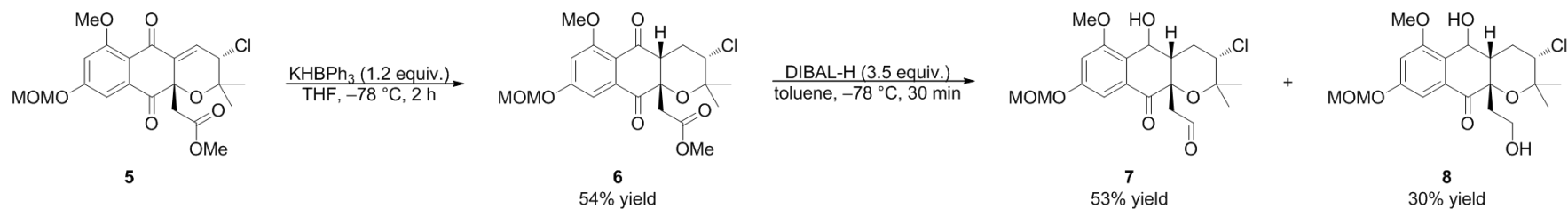
# Mechanisms



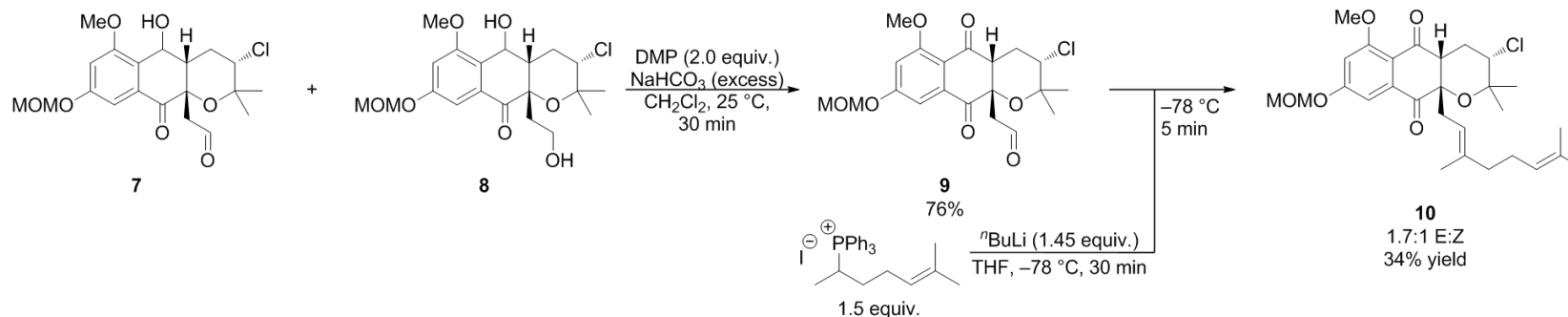
## Johnson-Claisen Rearrangement



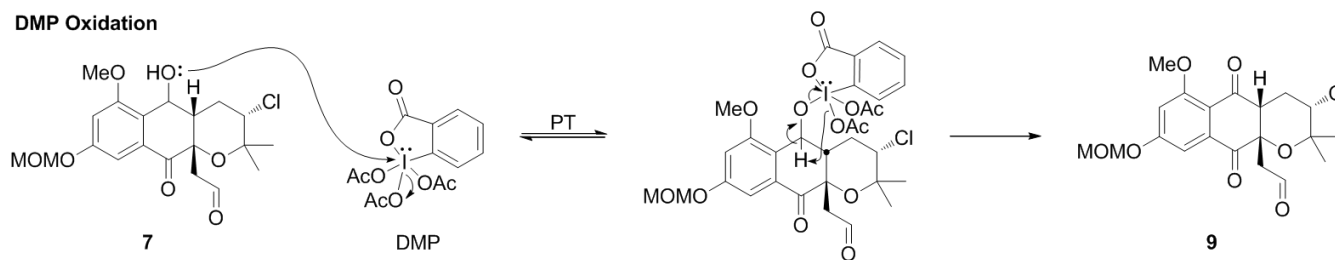
# Mechanisms



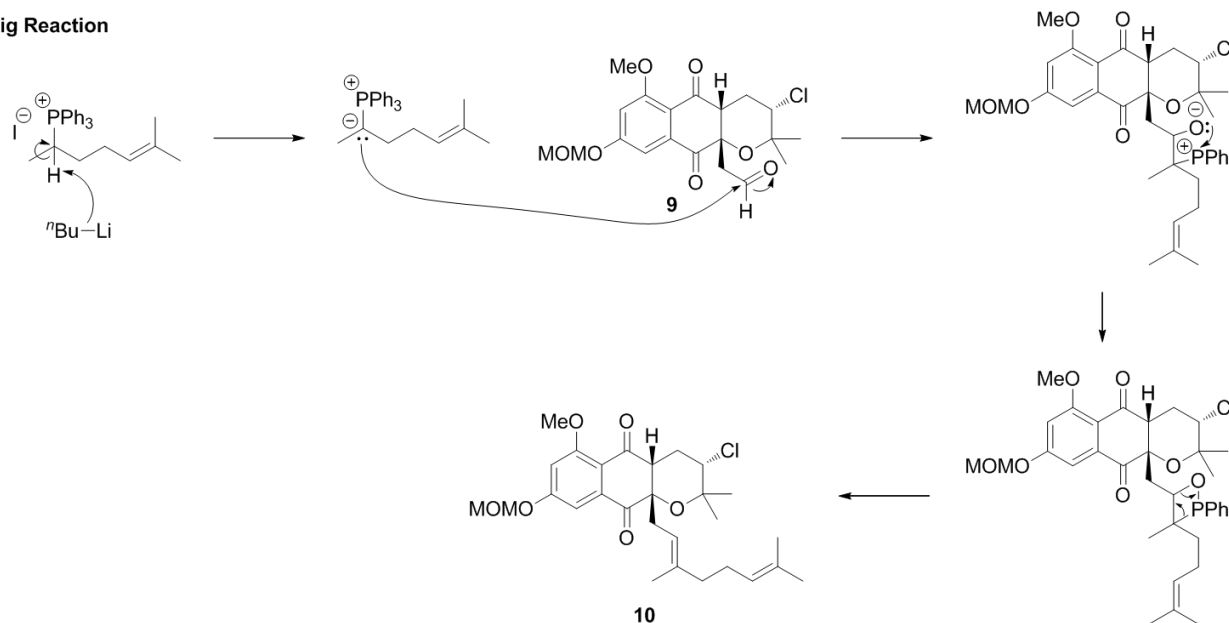
# Mechanisms



## DMP Oxidation



## Wittig Reaction



# Mechanisms

