Perkin 1 Abstracts: Natural Product Synthesis



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Key steps: (a) asymmetric Diels–Alder reaction of achiral components using a chiral catalyst; (b) Cu(i)-catalysed allylic substitution using a silylcuprate; (c) Pd(o)-catalysed methoxycarbonylation of a 1,2-epoxy-1,3-diene; (d) 1,3-diene synthesis involving a Pd(o)-catalysed coupling of an iodoalkene and an

T. W. Lee and E. J. Corey, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2001, 123, 1872.

alkenylzirconium reagent.

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Perkin 1 Abstracts: Natural Product Synthesis aims to highlight syntheses that have been recently published. It includes brief descriptions of biological activity and key steps. A more comprehensive list of Natural Product syntheses and isolations can be found in Natural Product Updates.

Azinomycin A Biological activity: antitumour activity resulting from DNA binding in the major groove and covalent cross-linking. MeO Key steps: generation of the aziridino[1,2-a]pyrrolidine ring system by intramolecular addition-elimination of an aziridine onto a \beta-bromoacrylate system. R. S. Coleman, J. Li and A. Navarro, Angew. Chem., Int. Ed., 2001, 40, 1736. (±)-Cytisine Biological activity: (a) high affinity partial agonist at neuronal nicotinic receptors $(EC_{50} = 1 \mu M)$; (b) important probe in nicotinic acetylcholine receptor research; (c) potential therapeutic agent in the treatment of addiction, provided efficacy can be Key steps: intramolecular Heck cyclisation of activated glutarimide-derived ketene aminals to construct the tricyclic carbon skeleton. J. W. Coe, Org. Lett., 2000, 2, 4205. **Epothilone B** Biological activity: anticancer. Key steps: (a) stereoselective intermolecular cycloaddition of a nitrile oxide with (R)but-3-en-2-ol; (b) (E)-selective Roush-Masamune modified Horner-Wadsworth-Emmons olefination; (c) selective reduction of a conjugated isoxazoline to a $\beta\text{-hydroxy}$ ketone using $\text{SmI}_2;$ (d) one-pot desilylation, stereoselective epoxidation and loss of SO2. J. W. Bode and E. M. Carreira, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2001, 123, 3611. (±)-Epxoysorbicillinol Biological activity: not reported. Key steps: 1.3-dipolar cycloaddition between an α-diazo ketone and a propiolate J. L. Wood, B. D. Thompson, N. Yusuff, D. A. Pflum and M. S. P. Matthäus, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2001, 123, 2097 (+)-Eunicenone A Biological activity: not reported. CO₂Me

(+)-Febrifugine

Biological activity: (a) isolated from the roots of Dichroa febrifuga and related hydrangea plants; (b) antimalarial.

Key steps: 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of a nitrone with allyl alcohol.

H. Ooi, A. Urushibara, T. Esumi, Y. Iwabuchi and S. Hatakeyama, $Org.\ Lett., 2001, {f 3}, 953.$

FR901483

Biological activity: (a) isolated from the fermentation broth of a fungal strain *Cladobotryum* sp. No. 11231; (b) suppresses the antiproliferative activity of tacrolimus; (c) potent immunosuppressant; (d) prolongs graft survival in the rat skin allograft model.

Key steps: (a) intermolecular Diels-Alder cycloaddition; (b) two sequential aldol cyclisations.

HO—POHO H Me

J.-H. Maeng and R. L. Funk, Org. Lett., 2001, 3, 1125.

(S)-Fredericamycin A

Biological activity: (a) isolated from Streptomyces griseus; (b) inhibitor of topoisomerases I and II; (c) exhibits potent antitumour activity against P388 leukemia, B16 melanoma and CD8F mammary carcinoma; (d) exhibits no mutagenic properties in the Ames test.

Key steps: construction of the chiral spiro[cyclopentane-1,1'-indane]-2,5-dione system via a stereospecific rearrangement of the optically active benzofused-trans-2,3-epoxy acylates using a Lewis acid.

Y. Kita, K. Higuchi, Y. Yoshida, K. Iio, S. Kitagaki, K. Ueda, S. Akai and H. Fujioka, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2001, **123**, 3214.

OHO OHO OH

(+)-Gephyrotoxin

Biological activity: neurotoxin.

Key steps: formal intramolecular [3+3] cycloaddition of a vinylogous amide with an α , β -unsaturated aldehyde.

L.-L. Wei, R. P. Hsung, H. M. Sklenicka and A. I. Gerasyuto, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2001, **40**, 1516.

(\pm) -Gummiferolic acid, methyl ester

Biological activity: plant growth regulator.

Key steps: homoallyl-homoallyl radical rearrangement to generate the bicyclo[2.2.2]octane ring system.

M. Toyota, M. Yokota and M. Ohara, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2001, 123, 1856.

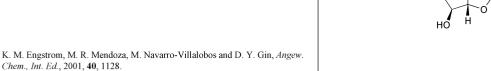
Imerubrine

Biological activity. (a) isolated from the plants Abuta imene and Abuta refescens of the Menispermacae family; (b) biological activity not reported.

Key steps: (a) intramolecular Diels-Alder reaction of an acetylene-tethered oxazole; (b) [4+3] cycloaddition of an oxyallyl.

J. C. Lee and J. K. Cha, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2001, 123, 3243.

(+)-Isovelleral Biological activity: (a) isolated from Lactarius vellereus; (b) biological activity not Key steps: MgI2-catalysed tandem rearrangement-cyclopropanation sequence. R. P. L. Bell, J. B. P. A. Wijnberg, and A. de Groot, J. Org. Chem., 2001, 66, 2350. (-)-Laulimalide Biological activity: (a) isolated from the Indonesian sponge Hyattella sp. and the Okinawan sponge Fasciospongia rimosa; (b) displays antitumour activity against numerous NCI cell lines; (c) exhibits cytotoxicity against the KB, P388, A549, HT29 and MEL28 cell lines ($IC_{50} = 10-50 \text{ ng mL}^{-1}$); (d) microtubule-stabilizing agent; (e) inhibits the P-glycoprotein responsible for multiple-drug resistance in Key steps: (a) (E)-selective Julia olefination; (b) alkylation of a dibromo olefin derived alkynyl anion; (c) Yamaguchi macrolactonisation. A. K. Ghosh and Y. Wang, Tetrahedron Lett., 2001, 42, 3399. Murrastifoline-F Biological activity: not reported. Key steps: biomimetic oxidative coupling of murrayafoline-A with Pb(OAc)4. G. Bringmann, S. Tasler, H. Endress, J. Kraus, K. Messer, M. Wohlfarth and W. Lobin, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2001, **123**, 2703. ÔМе (+)-Pyrenolide D Biological activity: cytotoxic towards HeLa cells Key steps: oxidative ring contraction of a glycal with dimethoxyiodosylbenzene generated in situ to give a tetrahydrofuran ring.



Pyrinodemin A Biological activity: (a) isolated from the marine sponge Amphimedon sp.; (b) cytotoxic against murine leukaemia L1210 and KB epidermoid carcinoma cells. Key steps: intramolecular nitrone/double bond cycloaddition.

J. E. Baldwin, S. P. Romeril, V. Lee and T. D. W. Claridge, *Org. Lett.*, 2001, **3**, 1145.

Quinine Biological activity: remedy for the treatment of malaria. Key steps: (a) intramolecular Staudinger reaction to form a tetrahydropyridine ring; (b) stereospecific reduction of a tetrahydropyridine ring to yield a piperidine ring. G. Stork, D. Niu, A. Fujimoto, E. R. Koft, J. M. Balkovec, J. R. Tata and G. R. Dake, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2001, 123, 3239.

(-)-Reveromycin B

Biological activity: (a) isolated from a soil actinomycete belonging to the Streptomyces genus; (b) inhibits the mitogenic activity of epidermal growth factor (IC $_{50} = 6.0~\mu g~mL^{-1}$).

Key steps: (a) hetero-Diels-Alder reaction; (b) epoxidation-acid induced ring contraction sequence; (c) tin-mediated asymmetric aldol reaction; (d) Stille cross coupling reaction.

A. N. Cuzzupe, C. A. Hutton, M. J. Lilly, R. K. Mann, K. J. McRae, S. C. Zammit and M. A. Rizzacasa, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2001, **66**, 2382.

Rutamycin B and oligomycin C

 $\label{eq:biological activity: cytotoxin that inhibits oxidative phosphorylation in mitochondria by preventing ATP synthesis; decoupling of the F0 and F1 factors that facilitate proton transfer through the inner mitochondria membrane.}$

Key steps: (a) regioselective and enantiofacial selective S_E2' reactions on scalemic crotylsilanes; (b) alkylation of an N_iN -dimethylhydrazone; (c) Mukaiyama directed aldol reactions (3 times), (d) intermolecular Stille coupling; (e) Yamaguchi macrolactonisation.

J. S. Panek and N. P. Jain, J. Org. Chem., 2001, 66, 2747.

OH O OH O Rutamycin C R = H Oligomycin C R = Me

(-)-TAN1251A

Biological activity: (a) isolated from Penicillium thomii RA-89; (b) selective and potent muscarinic M_1 receptor antagonist; (c) inhibits the acetylcholine-induced contraction of Guinea-pig ileum (ED $_{50}$ = 8.0 nM).

Key steps: N-methoxy-N-acylnitrenium ion-induced spirocyclisation.

D. J. Wardrop and A. Basak, Org. Lett., 2001, 3, 1053.

(-)-Tarchonanthuslactone

Biological activity: (a) isolated from the compositae Tarchonanthus trilobus; (b) biological activity not reported.

 $\textit{Key steps}: \ (a) \ asymmetric \ allylboration; \ (b) \ ring\text{-}closing \ metathesis.}$

M. V. R. Reddy, A. J. Yucel and P. V. Ramachandran, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2001, **66**, 2512.

Teicoplanin aglycone

Biological activity: antibiotic with greater potency and lower toxicity than vancomycin.

Key steps: (a) nucleophilic substitution macrocyclisation using an *o*-fluoronitroarene to generate a 16-membered biaryl ether ring; (b) macrolactamisation to construct a 12-membered biaryl ether ring.

D. L. Boger, S. H. Kim, Y. Mori, J.-H. Weng, O. Rogel, S. L. Castle and J. J. McAtee, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2001, **123**, 1862.

(-)-Tetrazomine

Biological activity: antitumour and antibiotic agent that damages DNA by superoxides generated in the auto-redox disproportionation of the oxazolidine.

Key steps: 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of an azomethine ylide.

J. D. Scott and R. M. Williams, Angew. Chem., Int. Ed., 2001, 40, 1463.