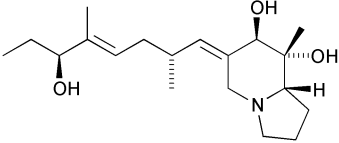
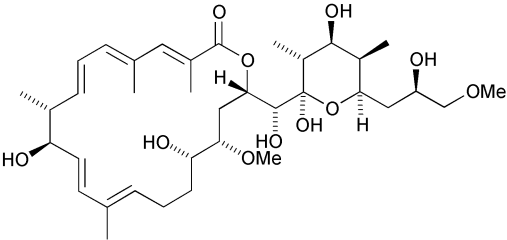
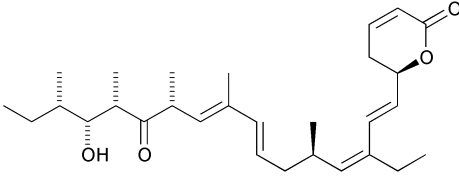
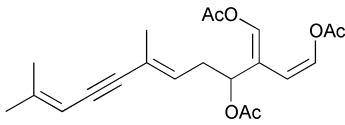
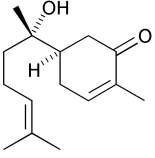


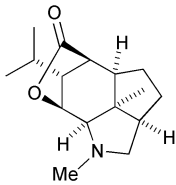
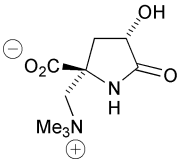
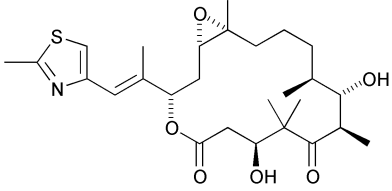
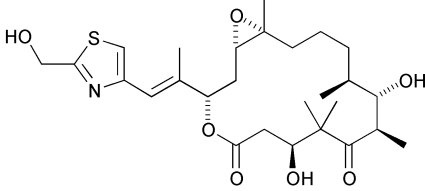
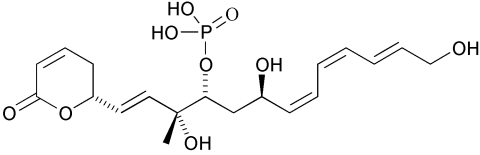
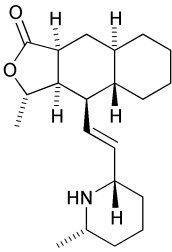
Andrew Gunn,^a Jacqueline E. Milne,^a Marcel de Puit^a and Duncan McArthur^b

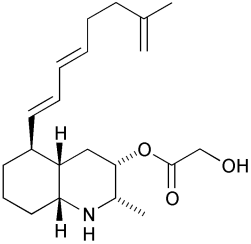
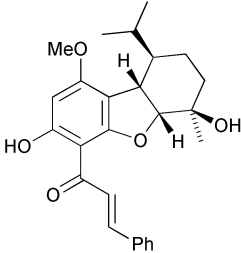
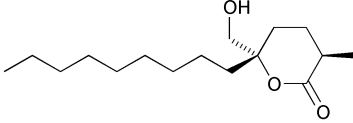
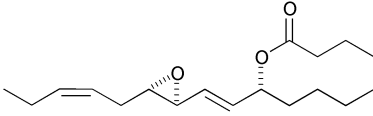
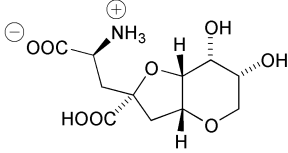
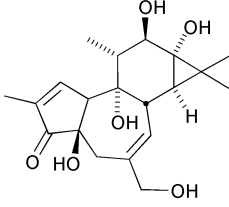
^a Department of Chemistry, Leeds University, Leeds, UK LS2 9JT

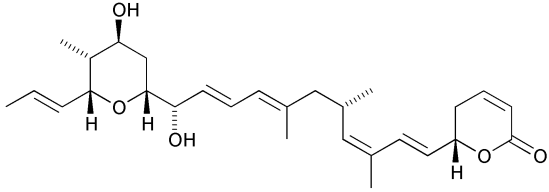
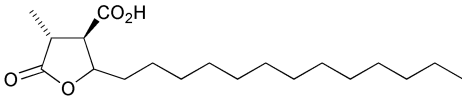
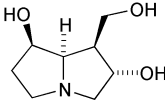
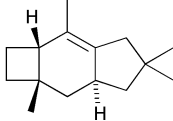
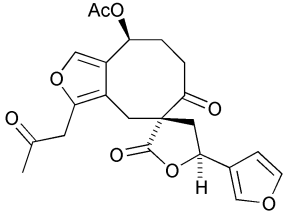
^b Department of Chemistry, Glasgow University, Glasgow, UK G12 8QQ

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*.

<p>(+)-Allopumiliotoxin 323B</p> <p><i>Biological activity:</i> mild toxin that exhibits cardiotoxic and myotonic properties.</p> <p><i>Key steps:</i> intramolecular [3+2] cycloaddition of a (Z)-N-alkenylnitron.</p> <p>C.-H. Tan and A. B. Holmes, <i>Chem. Eur. J.</i>, 2001, 7, 1845.</p>	
<p>Apoptolidinone</p> <p><i>Biological activity:</i> apoptolidine is a natural product isolated from <i>Nocardioopsis</i> sp. that induces apoptosis in rat glia cells transformed with the E1A oncogene (IC₅₀ = 11 ng ml⁻¹ but not in untransformed cell lines.</p> <p><i>Key steps:</i> the aglycone was synthesised from (R)-glycidol and (3S,4S)-4-hydroxy-3-methyltetrahydrofuran-2-one using Wittig and Cu(I) thiophenecarboxylate-mediated coupling chemistry.</p> <p>J. Schuppen, H. Wehlan, S. Keiper and U. Koert, <i>Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.</i>, 2001, 40, 2063.</p>	
<p>(-)-Callystatin A</p> <p><i>Biological activity:</i> (a) a member of the leptomyacin family of antibiotics; (b) exhibits potent cytotoxic activity <i>in vitro</i> against the KB cancer cell line (IC₅₀ = 0.01 ng mL⁻¹).</p> <p><i>Key steps:</i> (a) Evans aldol reaction; (b) Julia olefination.</p> <p>A. B. Smith III, and B. M. Brandt, <i>Org. Lett.</i>, 2001, 3, 1685.</p>	
<p>(±)-iso-Caulerpenyne</p> <p><i>Biological activity:</i> (a) isolated from <i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i> and <i>Caulerpa prolifera</i>; (b) inhibits the proliferation of the fibroblastic cell line BHK 21/C13 from baby hamster kidney; (c) inhibits the division of sea urchin eggs; (d) a toxicological risk to humans.</p> <p><i>Key steps:</i> (a) stereo- and regio-selective stannylcupration reaction; (b) Stille cross-coupling reaction.</p> <p>L. Commeiras, M. Santelli and J.-L. Parrain, <i>Org. Lett.</i>, 2001, 3, 1713.</p>	
<p>(-)-Delobanone</p> <p><i>Biological activity:</i> not reported.</p> <p><i>Key steps:</i> Fe-mediated cyclocarbonylation of an alkenyl cyclopropane.</p> <p>D. F. Taber, G. Bui and B. Chen, <i>J. Org. Chem.</i>, 2001, 66, 3423.</p>	

<p>(±)-Dendrobine</p> <p><i>Biological activity:</i> (a) isolated from the Chinese ornamental orchid <i>Dendrobium nobile</i>; (b) antipyretic; (c) hypotensive; (d) convulsant.</p> <p><i>Key steps:</i> intramolecular Diels–Alder cycloaddition/rearrangement sequence of a furanyl carbamate.</p> <p>A. Padwa, M. A. Brodney, M. Dimitroff, B. Liu and T. Wu, <i>J. Org. Chem.</i>, 2001, 66, 3119.</p>	
<p>(–)-Dysibetaine</p> <p><i>Biological activity:</i> (a) isolated from an aqueous extract of the marine sponge <i>Dysidea herbacea</i>; (b) intracerebral injection in mice (20 µg/mouse) induced scratching.</p> <p><i>Key steps:</i> intramolecular alkylation of a glycidamide.</p> <p>B. B. Snider and Y. Gu, <i>Org. Lett.</i>, 2001, 3, 1761.</p>	
<p>Epothilone B</p> <p><i>Biological activity:</i> (a) exhibits microtubule binding affinities; (b) cytotoxic against tumour cells and multiple drug resistant tumour cell lines.</p> <p><i>Key steps:</i> (a) Yamaguchi macrolactonisation; (b) Hafner–Duthaler allylation.</p> <p>H. J. Martin, P. Pojarliev, H. Kählig and J. Mulzer, <i>Chem. Eur. J.</i>, 2001, 7, 2261.</p>	
<p>Epothilone F</p> <p><i>Biological activity:</i> (a) isolated from myxobacteria (<i>Sorangium cellulosum</i> strain 90); (b) cytotoxic against taxol-resistant cell lines; (c) inhibits growth of KB-31 epidermoid carcinoma cells (IC₅₀ = 0.4 nM).</p> <p><i>Key steps:</i> (a) antibody-catalysed aldol and retro-aldol reactions; (b) ring-closing metathesis using Grubbs' catalysts.</p> <p>S. C. Sinha, J. Sun, G. P. Miller, M. Wartmann and R. A. Lerner, <i>Chem. Eur. J.</i>, 2001, 7, 1691.</p>	
<p>Fostriecin</p> <p><i>Biological activity:</i> antitumour agent that inhibits protein phosphatases 1, 2A and 4.</p> <p><i>Key steps:</i> (a) Sharpless AD reaction (twice); (b) Stille coupling; (c) Still–Gemari <i>cis</i>-olefination; (d) Wittig <i>cis</i>-olefination.</p> <p>D. L. Boger, S. Ichikawa and W. Zhong, <i>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</i>, 2001, 123, 4161.</p>	
<p>Himandravine</p> <p><i>Biological activity:</i> (a) isolated from the bark of <i>Galbulimima baccata</i>; (b) potent antimuscarinic activity.</p> <p><i>Key steps:</i> diastereoselective intramolecular Diels–Alder reaction.</p> <p>S. Chackalamannil, R. Davies and A. T. McPhail, <i>Org. Lett.</i>, 2001, 3, 1427.</p>	

<p>(-)-Lepadina A</p> <p><i>Biological activity:</i> (a) isolated from the tunicate <i>Clavelina lepadiformis</i>; (b) exhibits <i>in vitro</i> cytotoxicity against human cancer cell lines.</p> <p><i>Key steps:</i> intramolecular hetero-Diels-Alder reaction of an acylnitroso compound.</p> <p>T. Ozawa, S. Aoyagi and C. Kibayashi, <i>J. Org. Chem.</i>, 2001, 66, 3338.</p>	
<p>(±)-Linderol A</p> <p><i>Biological activity:</i> (a) isolated from the fresh bark of <i>Lindera umbellata</i> (Lauraceae); (b) potent inhibitory activity towards melanin biosynthesis of cultured B-16 melanoma cells without causing cytotoxicity.</p> <p><i>Key steps:</i> rearrangement of a coumarin derivative by treatment with dimethylsulfoxonium methylide.</p> <p>M. Yamashita, N. Ohta, I. Kawasaki and S. Ohta, <i>Org. Lett.</i>, 2001, 3, 1359.</p>	
<p>(-)-Malyngolide</p> <p><i>Biological activity:</i> not reported.</p> <p><i>Key steps:</i> (a) group-selective hydroalumination of a bis-alkynyl alcohol armed with an adjacent chiral centre; (b) Julia olefination.</p> <p>T. Suzuki, K. Ohmori and K. Suzuki, <i>Org. Lett.</i>, 2001, 3, 1741.</p>	
<p>Mueggelone</p> <p><i>Biological activity:</i> isolated from the bloom-forming strain of <i>Aphanizomenon flos-aquae</i>.</p> <p><i>Key steps:</i> Yamaguchi lactonisation.</p> <p>H. Motoyoshi, K. Ishigami and T. Kitahara, <i>Tetrahedron</i>, 2001, 57, 3899.</p>	
<p>Neodysiherbaine A</p> <p><i>Biological activity:</i> (a) isolated from the aqueous extract of the marine sponge <i>Dysidea herbacea</i>; (b) neuroactive.</p> <p><i>Key steps:</i> Pd(0)-catalysed cross-coupling of an organozinc compound and a vinyl triflate.</p> <p>R. Sakai, T. Koike, M. Sasaki, K. Shimamoto, C. Oiwa, A. Yano, K. Suzuki, K. Tachibana and H. Kamiya, <i>Org. Lett.</i>, 2001, 3, 1479.</p>	
<p>(+)-Phorbol</p> <p><i>Biological activity:</i> tumour promotion activity owing to activation of protein kinase C.</p> <p><i>Key steps:</i> (a) [4+3] oxyallyl cation cycloaddition to a furan; (b) intramolecular Heck reaction</p> <p>K. Lee and J. K. Cha, <i>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</i>, 2001, 123, 5590.</p>	

<p>(–)-Ratjadone</p> <p><i>Biological activity:</i> (a) isolated from cultures of <i>Sorangium cellulosum</i> strain So ce360; (b) potent <i>in vitro</i> antifungal activity against <i>Mucor hiemalis</i>, <i>Phytophthora drechsleri</i>, <i>Ceratocystis ulmi</i> and <i>Monilia brunnea</i> (MIC = 0.04–0.6 $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$); (c) cytotoxic in mammalian L929 cell lines (IC₅₀ = 0.05 ng mL⁻¹) and HeLa cell line KB3.1 (IC₅₀ = 0.04 ng mL⁻¹).</p> <p><i>Key steps:</i> (a) Brown asymmetric allylation; (b) Sharpless asymmetric epoxidation; (c) 6-<i>exo-tet</i> acid-catalysed oxirane opening; (d) Terashima asymmetric reduction.</p> <p>D. R. Williams, D. C. Ihle and S. V. Plummer, <i>Org. Lett.</i>, 2001, 3, 1383.</p>	
<p>(–)-Roccellaric acid</p> <p><i>Biological activity:</i> (a) antibiotic; (b) antitumour.</p> <p><i>Key steps:</i> (a) copper(I)-catalysed asymmetric cyclopropanation; (b) tin(IV)-catalysed retroaldol/lactonisation sequence; (c) ruthenium-catalysed intermolecular metathesis reaction.</p> <p>C. Böhm and O. Reiser, <i>Org. Lett.</i>, 2001, 3, 1315.</p>	
<p>(–)-Rosmarinecine</p> <p><i>Biological activity:</i> not reported.</p> <p><i>Key steps:</i> Mitsunobu/intramolecular nitron cycloaddition sequence.</p> <p>A. Goti, M. Cacciarini, F. Cardona, F. M. Cordero and A. Brandi, <i>Org. Lett.</i>, 2001, 3, 1367.</p>	
<p>(±)-Sterpurene</p> <p><i>Biological activity:</i> (a) a metabolite of <i>Stereum purpureum</i>; (b) a fungus responsible for silver leaf disease.</p> <p><i>Key steps:</i> intramolecular C–H insertion reaction of a (η^5-cyclopentadienyl)dicarbonyliron carbene complex.</p> <p>S. Ishii, S. Zhao, G. Mehta, C. J. Knors and P. Helquist, <i>J. Org. Chem.</i>, 2001, 66, 3449.</p>	
<p>Teubrevin G</p> <p><i>Biological activity:</i> not reported</p> <p><i>Key steps:</i> (a) cycloaddition-fragmentation to generate the 2,3,4-trisubstituted furan ring; (b) ring-closing metathesis</p> <p>L. A. Paquette and I. Efremov, <i>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</i>, 2001, 123, 4492.</p>	
<p>(+)-Trehazolin</p> <p><i>Biological activity:</i> (a) isolated from a culture broth of <i>Micromonospora</i> strain SANK 62390; (b) specific and potent inhibitor of trehalase which is the principal blood sugar found in insects.</p> <p><i>Key steps:</i> (a) ring-closing metathesis reaction; (b) asymmetric aldol addition reaction.</p> <p>M. T. Crimmins and E. A. Tabet, <i>J. Org. Chem.</i>, 2001, 66, 4012.</p>	