Perkin 1 Abstracts: Natural Product Synthesis

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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.

Agosterol A

Biological activity: (a) isolated from the marine sponge Spongia sp.; (b) a potent modulator of multidrug resistance (MDR) mediated by P-gp and MRP1.

Key steps: (a) regioselective, reductive epoxy-cleavage reaction; (b) regioselective dehydroxylation.

N. Murakami, M. Sugimoto, M. Morita and M. Kobayashi, *Chem. Eur. J.*, 2001, 7, 2663.

(+)-Arteanniun M

Biological activity: (a) isolated from *Artemisia annua L.* (compositae); (b) biological activity not reported.

 ${\it Key steps}: \ (a) \ tandem \ oxy-Cope/transannular \ ene \ reaction; \ (b) \ diastereoselective \ hydrogenation \ reaction \ using \ Crabtree's \ catalyst.$

(Z)- and (E)- γ -Bisabolenes

Biological activity: not reported.

Key steps: (a) Cu-catalysed allylmagnesiation; (b) Pd-catalysed alkylation; (c) Ru-catalysed ring-closing metathesis.

Colombiasin A

Biological activity: not reported

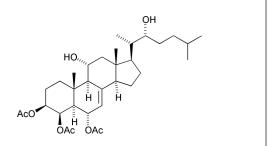
 ${\it Key steps:}$ two Diels-Alder reactions using benzoquinone derivatives as dienophiles.

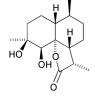
K. C. Nicolaou, G. Vassilikogiannakis, W. Mägerlein and R. Kranich, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2001, **40**, 2482.

Cryptophycin 24

 ${\it Biological\ activity}:$ the cryptophycin macrolides stabilise microtubule dynamics at low concentration.

Key steps: (a) Heck reaction for appendage of an arene to a terminal alkene; (b) macrocyclisation via intramolecular opening of an N-acyl β -lactam by valinol.





(-)-Cylindrocyclophanes A and F

Biological activity: cytotoxic components of the terrestial blue-green algae Cylindrospermum lichenforme

Key steps: (a) reaction of a cyclobutenone with a siloxyalkyne to generate the resorcinol ring; (b) creation of the macrocycle by double metathesis using the Schrock Mo catalyst.

A. B. Smith III, C. M. Adams, S. A. Kozmin and D. V. Paone, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2001, 123, 5925

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(-)-Cylindrocyclophane A (R = OH) (-)-Cylindrocyclophane F (R = H)

(-)-Dysidiolide

Biological activity: (a) isolated from the Caribbean sponge Dysidea etheria de Laubenfels; (b) an inhibitor of protein phosphatase cdc25A (IC₅₀ = 9.4 μ M); (c) inhibits the growth of the A-549 human lung carcinoma (IC $_{50}$ = 4.7 μ M) and P388 leukemia ($IC_{50} = 1.5 \mu M$) cell lines.

silyloxydiene.

M. E. Jung and N. Nishimura, Org. Lett., 2001, 3, 2113.

(+)-1-Epiaustraline

Biological activity: (a) isolated from the plant Castanospermum australae; (b) an inhibitor of several glycosidases including α -glucosidase, amyloglucosidase (IC₅₀ = 26 μ M) and yeast α -glucosidase (IC₅₀ = 270 μ M).

Key steps: tandem intramolecular [4+2]/intermolecular [3+2] nitroalkene cycloaddition.

S. E. Denmark and J. J. Cottell, J. Org. Chem., 2001, 66, 4276.

Herbarumin I

Biological activity: (a) isolated from a culture broth of the fungus Phoma herbarum; (b) exhibits phytotoxic effects in an assay monitoring the radicle elongation of Amaranthus hypochondriacus seedlings (IC₅₀ = 5.43 μ M).

Key steps: (E)-selective ring-closing metathesis reaction.

A. Fürstner and K. Radkowski, Chem. Commun., 2001, 671.

Korormicin

Biological activity: (a) isolated from the bacterium Pseudoalteromonas sp. F-420; (b) an inhibitor of the growth of marine Gram-negative bacteria.

Key steps: (a) Ni(0)-catalysed coupling reaction of a boronate ester and an alkenyl halide; (b) kinetic resolution using Sharpless's reagent; (c) Sharpless asymmetric dihydroxylation; (c) Suzuki-Miyaura reaction.

Y. Kobayashi, S. Yoshida, and Y. Nakayama, Eur. J. Org. Chem., 2001, 1873.

Lucinone

Biological activity: isolated from the aerial parts of Jasonia glutinosa, an annual medicinal plant traditionally used as an antispasmodic drug.

Key steps: tandem conjugate reduction/aldol cyclisation using Stryker's reagent.

P. Chiu, C. P. Szeto, Z. Geng and K. F. Cheng, Tetrahedron Lett., 2001, 42, 4091.

Lyngbyabellin A

Biological activity: (a) isolated from the marine cyanobacterium Lyngbya majuscula; (b) cytotoxic towards the human cancer cell lines; (c) potent disrupter of the cellular microfilament network.

Key steps: (a) titanium(IV)-mediated tandem deprotection/dehydrocyclisation; (b) Sharpless asymmetric dihydroxylation; (c) asymmetric aldol reaction.

F. Yokokawa, H. Sameshima and T. Shioiri, Tetrahedron Lett., 2001, 42, 4171.

HN H S O CI CI

9-Methoxystrobilurin K

Biological activity: (a) isolated from a mycelial culture of the *Favolaschia*; (b) exhibits strong antifungal activities by specific binding to the Qo-centre of cytochrome b and inhibiting mitochondrial respiration; (c) cytostatic towards human-derived tumour cell lines without significant cytotoxicity.

Key steps: (a) Sharpless asymmetric epoxidation; (b) Heck reaction.

H. Uchiro, K. Nagasawa, Y. Aiba, T. Kotake, D. Hasegawa and S. Kobayashi, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2001, **42**, 4531.

Pentosidine

Biological activity: (a) a fluorescent protein crosslink isolated from the human extracellular matrix; (b) a clinically useful marker for diabetic complications.

Key steps: (a) asymmetric alkylation of a chiral Schiff base with an allyl iodide; (b) mercury salt mediated intramolecular guanylation of an amino thiourea.

F. Yokokawa, H. Sugiyama, T. Shioiri, N. Katagiri, O. Oda and H. Ogawa, *Tetrahedron*, 2001, **57**, 4759.

$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & \\ & & & \\ N & & \\ & & \\ HO_2C & & \\ \end{array}$

(+)-Phorboxazole

Biological activity: antimitotic agent; arrests the cell cycle at the S phase and does not affect tubulin.

Key steps: (a) Petasis–Ferrier rearrangement to construct two cis-tetrahydropyran rings; (b) two Stille couplings: one to construct the conjugated diene and the other to append an alkene to an oxazole ring.

A. B. Smith, P. R. Verhoest, K. B. Minbiole and M. Schelhaas, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2001, **123**, 4834.

Prostaglandin E methyl ester

Biological activity: not reported.

Key steps: asymmetric $\text{Cu}(\pi)$ -catalysed conjugate addition of a dialkylzinc reagent meditated by phosphoramidite ligands

L. A. Arnold, R. Naasz, A. J. Minnaard and B. L. Feringa, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2001, **123**, 5841.

Rugulovasines A and B, Setoclavine

Biological activity: not reported in this paper.

Key steps: (a) inter- and intra-molecular vinylogous Mannich reactions; intramolecular $S_{RN}1$ reaction of a butenolide enolate onto a 4-bromoindole derivative to generate a six-membered ring.

S. Liras, C. I. Lynch, A. M. Fryer, B. T. Vu and S. F. Martin, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2001, **123**, 5918.

Setoclavine

Rutamycin B 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) Julia coupling reaction; (b) Wadsworth-Emmons reaction; (c) Suzuki coupling. J. D. White, R. Hanselmann, R. W. Jackson, W. J. Porter, Y. Ohba, T. Tiller and S. Wang, J. Org. Chem., 2001, 66, 5217. (-)-Salicylihalamides A Biological activity: differential cytotoxicity in the NCI 60-cell line screen. The mean GI₅₀ concentration was ca. 15 nM with a range of differential sensitivity of 10³. Melanoma cell lines show highest sensitivity. Key steps: (a) carbocupration of an alkyne; (b) ring-closing metathesis; (c) Cu(II)-catalysed asymmetric aldol reaction of a β-ketoester equivalent B. B. Snider and F. Song, Org. Lett., 2001, 3, 1817. (+)-Shahamin K Biological activity: not reported. Key steps: (a) kinetic resultion of a cyclohexanone using the Corey oxazaborolidine reduction; (b) Prins-pinacol annulation to construct the hydroazulene skeleton; (c) conjugate addition of a cyclopentanone enolate onto an α -phenylsulfonyl cyclopentenone. A. D. Lebsack, L. E. Overman and R. D. Valentekovich, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2001, **123**, 4851. Sphingofungin E Biological activity: inhibits serine palmitoyltransferase; antifungal activity against human pathogenic fungi. ОН Key steps: (a) substrate-controlled asymmetric dihydroxylation; (b) Baylis-Hillman B. Wand, X.-m. Xu and G.-q. Lin, Synlett, 2001, 904 (-)-Tubifoline Biological activity: not reported. Key steps: (a) palladium-catalysed asymmetric allylic substitution; (b) intramolecular Heck reaction. M. Mori, M. Nakanishi, D. Kajishima, and Y. Sato, Org. Lett., 2001, 3, 1913.

Uvaricin

Biological activity: annonaceous acetogenin.

Key steps: (a) palladium-mediated, ligand-controlled double cyclisation reaction of a diol bis(allylic acetate); (b) Sharpless asymmetric dihydroxylation reaction.

S. D. Burke and L. Jiang, *Org. Lett.*, 2001, **3**, 1953.