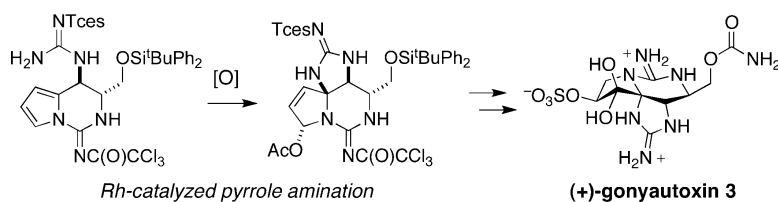


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## A Stereoselective Synthesis of (+)-Gonyautoxin 3

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The waters of the “red tide” are awash with noxious agents, the most infamous of which are the paralytic shellfish poisons (PSPs).<sup>1</sup> Small molecule, bis-guanidinium structures — saxitoxin, neosaxitoxin, and the gonyautoxins — unique in both their form and function, represent the principle constituents of PSPs.<sup>2</sup> These highly polar, heteroatom-rich compounds are exquisitely designed corks that act to stopper ion flux through voltage-gated Na<sup>+</sup> channels (Na<sub>v</sub>), thus inhibiting electrical conduction in cells.<sup>3</sup> The intricate molecular shape common to these toxins coupled with their importance as pharmacological tools for ion channel study have inspired efforts aimed at their de novo assembly. Three prior works have described preparations of saxitoxin (STX) and one a decarbamoyloxy form.<sup>4,5</sup> The first synthetic path to any member of the more than 20 known sulfated poisons, gonyautoxin 3 (GTX 3), is outlined in this report (Figure 1).<sup>6,7</sup>

The five-membered cyclic guanidine in GTX 3 became the focal point of our synthetic analysis following our recent disclosure of an oxidative method for 2-aminoimidazoline formation.<sup>8</sup> This transformation is thought to proceed through the intermediacy of a Rh-bound guanidine nitrene, a reactive species capable of modifying both C–H and  $\pi$ -bonds. For the purpose of crafting GTX 3, amination of a pyrrole nucleus by the guanidine nitrenoid presented a novel application of this technology (Figure 1). Such a reaction could occur through either a strained aziridine **3** or dipolar species **4**, attack of which by a nucleophile at either C10 or C12 would generate the desired tricyclic core.<sup>9</sup> This regiochemical issue notwithstanding, such a strategy simplifies the GTX problem to a rather unassuming bicyclic intermediate **1**. Pursuant to this approach, a route to bis-guanidine **1** was formulated that would exploit an intramolecular addition of a pyrrole to an activated imine. Although limited in precedent, this type of Pictet-Spengler reaction could be quickly evaluated, as the necessary precursor **2** is easily accessed from serine.

The synthesis of GTX 3 commences with a three-step sequence that transforms L-serine methyl ester to aldehyde **5** (Scheme 1).<sup>10</sup> Condensation of this aldehyde with allylamine is followed by treatment with BF<sub>3</sub>·OEt<sub>2</sub>, which effects the desired ring closure to furnish the *trans*-substituted urea **6** with >20:1 diastereoselectivity.<sup>11</sup> Assuming the C5/C6 stereochemistry (GTX numbering) in this product is established under kinetic control, a conformation that minimizes allylic strain between the substituents on C6 and N7 could account for the observed sense of induction. Forwarding **6** to the requisite amination precursor **7** was efficiently achieved through a sequence of four transformations; of note is the development of a single step process for sequential allyl deprotection and isothioureia formation (cf., step e, **6**→**7**, Tces = SO<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CCl<sub>3</sub>).

Successful application of the Rh-catalyzed amination reaction with guanidine **7** assembles the tricyclic frame of GTX 3 in a singular, defining event. The reaction is chemoselective, as C–H insertion into the proximal C6 center does not appear to compete

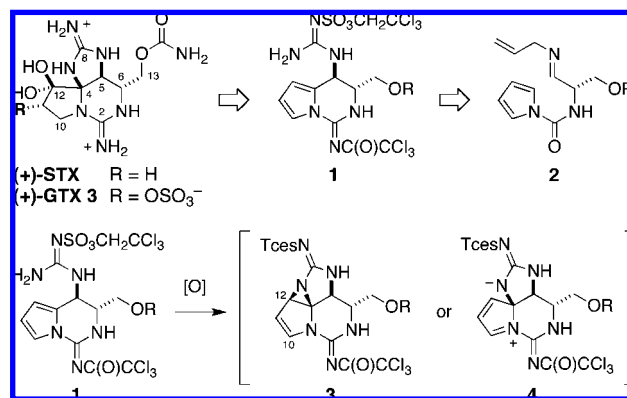
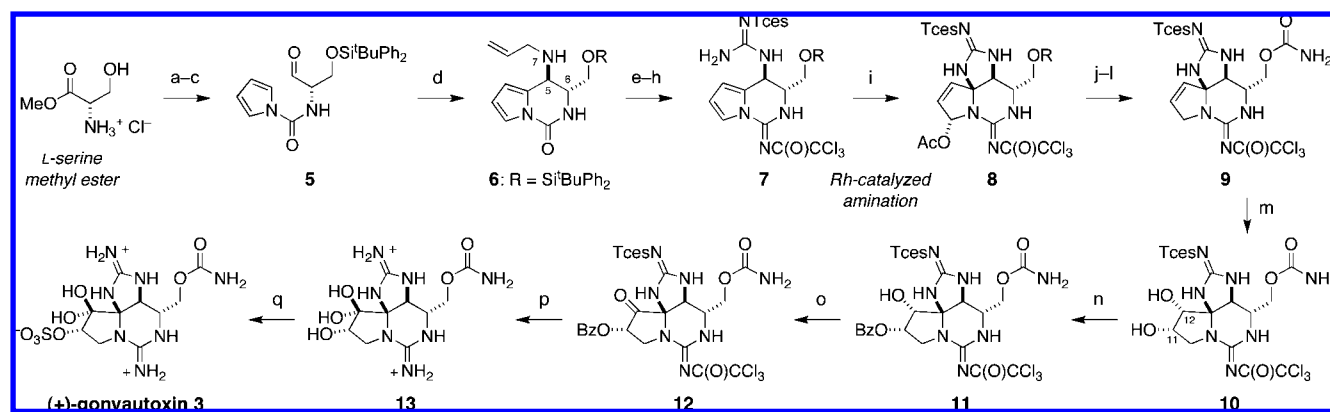


Figure 1. Pyrrole oxidation highlights synthetic approach to GTX 3.

with pyrrole modification. Acetic acid, produced as a byproduct in this transformation, adds regio- and stereoselectively to the putative aziridine, affording *N,O*-acetal **8** as the only product based on <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis of the reaction mixture.<sup>12,13</sup> In spite of the fact that acetate attack occurs exclusively at C10 instead of C12, the isolated tricycle **8** is suitably disposed for completion of the GTX 3 synthesis.

The stability of **8** toward handling and purification proved somewhat capricious, thus prompting a decision to reduce the presumably labile *N,O*-acetal unit. This transformation is smoothly performed with Et<sub>3</sub>SiH and BF<sub>3</sub>·OEt<sub>2</sub>, giving the C11–C12 alkene in 81% yield. None of the transposed olefin product is detected under these conditions. Installation of the 1° carbamate is then made possible using CCl<sub>3</sub>CC(O)NCO.<sup>14</sup> Intermediate **9** contains all of the necessary carbon centers found in the natural product.

Alternative approaches for transforming alkene **9** to the corresponding  $\alpha$ -ketol have been examined. Regioselective ketohydroxylation would provide the most expeditious route to the desired target; such conditions have not yet been identified.<sup>4f</sup> By contrast, olefin dihydroxylation using 2 mol % OsO<sub>4</sub> and *N*-methylmorpholine-*N*-oxide is quite effective and affords diol **10** as a single stereoisomer. Analysis of molecular models indicates that the  $\beta$ -face of the alkene in **9** is more exposed, consistent with the observed selectivity. Protection of the C11–OH is accomplished under highly optimized conditions that employ benzoyl cyanide and DMAP. Other, more standard acylating agents (e.g., PhC(O)Cl) in combination with 3° amine or pyridine bases produce inseparable mixtures of isomeric, benzoylated materials. While it is possible to install alternative blocking groups such as <sup>t</sup>BuMe<sub>2</sub>Si– at C11, their larger steric volume prevents subsequent oxidation of the C12 alcohol. With **11**, ketone formation at C12 is enabled using Dess–Martin periodinane.<sup>15</sup>

Scheme 1<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Conditions: (a) pyrrole-1-carboxylic acid, DCC, Et<sub>3</sub>N, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 65%; (b) <sup>t</sup>BuPh<sub>2</sub>SiCl, imidazole, DMF, 97%; (c) <sup>t</sup>Bu<sub>2</sub>AlH, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, -90 °C; (d) allylamine, BF<sub>3</sub>·OEt<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 56% (2 steps, >20:1 trans/cis); (e) Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>, 1,3-dimethylbarbituric acid, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>; then Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, TcesN=(SMe)Cl, 94%; (f) EtOSO<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>, 2,4,6-*tert*-butylpyrimidine, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 47 °C, 78%; (g) NH<sub>3</sub>, NH<sub>4</sub>OAc, MeOH, 60 °C, 82%; (h) CCl<sub>3</sub>C(O)Cl, <sup>t</sup>Pr<sub>2</sub>NEt, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, -20 °C, 87%; (i) 5 mol% Rh<sub>2</sub>(esp)<sub>2</sub>, PhI(OAc)<sub>2</sub>, MgO, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 42 °C, 61%; (j) Et<sub>3</sub>SiH, BF<sub>3</sub>·OEt<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 81%; (k) <sup>n</sup>Bu<sub>4</sub>NF, THF; (l) Cl<sub>3</sub>CC(O)NCO, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, -20 °C; then MeOH, 76% (2 steps); (m) 2 mol% OsO<sub>4</sub>, NMO, THF/H<sub>2</sub>O, 81%; (n) PhC(O)CN, DMAP, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeCN, -78 °C, 67%; (o) Dess–Martin periodinane, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 79%; (p) H<sub>2</sub>, Pd/C, CF<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H, MeOH; then NH<sub>3</sub>, MeOH, 83%; (q) DMF·SO<sub>3</sub>, 2,6-di-*tert*-butyl-4-methylpyridine, NMP, 71%.

Removal of all three protecting groups in **12** through a single operation affords 11 $\beta$ -hydroxysaxitoxin, which is isolated as the bis-C<sub>3</sub>F<sub>7</sub>CO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> salt.<sup>4f</sup> Analytical data for this material (<sup>1</sup>H NMR, HRMS) match those found in the literature.<sup>6a,b,16</sup>

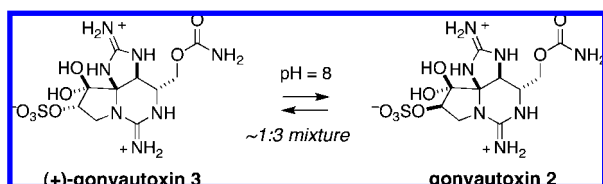


Figure 2. Epimerization at C11 occurs upon standing.

To complete the synthesis of GTX 3, selective sulfation of the C11 alcohol is achieved using DMF·SO<sub>3</sub> in combination with 2,6-di-*tert*-butyl-4-methylpyridine as an acid scavenger. The pure toxin is obtained as the C<sub>3</sub>F<sub>7</sub>CO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> adduct following reversed-phase HPLC. This material matches the reported physical properties of natural GTX 3 in all respects and blocks electrical transmission in heterologously expressed Nav1.4 ion channels with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of ~20 nM (reported IC<sub>50</sub> = 13.2–33.5 nM).<sup>17</sup> Upon standing GTX 3 in aqueous solution at pH = 8, epimerization at C11 occurs to give GTX 2, also in agreement with published observations (Figure 2).<sup>6a,16a</sup>

The completed synthesis of GTX 3 offers a unique strategic approach for preparing this family of guanidinium toxins and related structures, while underscoring the power of Rh-catalyzed amination for heterocycle assembly.<sup>18</sup> Access to unnatural forms of the toxin should be possible following this work.

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**Supporting Information Available:** Analytical data for selected compounds. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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