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Stereoselective Syntheses of the C'D'E'F'-Ring System of Maitotoxin and the FG-Ring System of Gambierol

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ABSTRACT

The stereoselective syntheses of the C'D'E'F'-ring system of maitotoxin and the FG-ring system of gambierol were accomplished. The key steps involve 6-endo-cyclization of methylepoxide, Sml₂-induced reductive cyclization, 6-endo-cyclization of vinylepoxide, and formation of the lactone ring.

Maitotoxin (MTX), isolated from the dinoflagellate Gambierdiscus toxicus, is the most toxic and largest natural product (MW 3422) known to date except for biopolymers such as proteins or polysaccharides. 1 MTX has been implicated in ciguatera food poisoning and is involved in Ca²⁺dependent mechanisms over a wide range of cell types.² The full structure and partial relative configuration of MTX were elucidated by Yasumoto et al.,3 and then the relative configuration of the remaining parts and the absolute configuration were determined by the Tachibana⁴ and Kishi⁵ groups, independently. The unusual molecular structure of MTX contains 32 fused ether rings, 28 hydroxyl groups, 21 methyl groups, 2 sulfate esters, and 98 chiral centers (Figure 1). The skeletal novelty, complexity, and biological activity of MTX have attracted the attention of chemists and biologists alike.

We have already reported the stereoselective synthesis of the ST- and XY-ring systems,⁶ which have 6,7-membered bicyclic ethers, based on our developed ring-expansion reaction.⁷ We have also developed the SmI₂-induced reductive cyclization to synthesize the *trans*-fused ether ring systems stereoselectively⁸ and have recently reported an efficient strategy for the stereoselective syntheses of 6,6- and 6,7-membered ether ring systems 1 having an angular methyl

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Figure 1.

group based on this SmI_2 -induced cyclization of β -alkoxy acrylate with an aldehyde 2 (route A) and a ketone 3 (route B) (Scheme 1). We now report the stereoselective syntheses

of the C'D'E'F'-ring system (6,6,6,6-membered tetracyclic ether having 1,3,5-triaxial angular methyl groups) of MTX and the FG-ring system (6,6-membered bicyclic ether having 1,3-diaxial angular methyl groups) of gambierol from the coupling of our SmI₂ cyclization with hydroxy epoxide cyclizations.

First, the C'-ring system of MTX was constructed by the 6-endo-cyclization of the methylepoxide ¹⁰ (Scheme 2). The required methylepoxide 5 was synthesized starting from 2-deoxy-L-ribose (4), which was synthesized from L-arabinose by the reported route, ¹¹ following the same procedure for the synthesis of the enantiomer of 5. ¹² After deprotection of the TBS group with TBAF, the 6-endo-cyclization of the resulting alcohol proceeded predominantly by PPTS ¹³ treatment to give the *syn-trans*-tetrahydropyran 6 in quantitative yield, corresponding to the C'-ring.

The D'-ring system was then constructed by our developed SmI₂-induced reductive cyclization. Successive treatment of **6** with triflic anhydride and TBSOTf, ¹⁴ followed by substitution reaction with NaCN, afforded the nitrile **7** quantitatively, which was converted into the methyl ketone **8** in 72% yield by DIBAH reduction, Grignard reaction using MeMgBr, and TPAP—NMO oxidation. ¹⁵ Deprotection of the TBS group followed by the hetero-Michael reaction ¹⁶ using ethyl propiolate in the presence of *N*-methylmorpholine furnished the enol ether **9** in 99% yield. Treatment of **9** with 2.3 equiv of SmI₂¹⁷ in the presence of 2.2 equiv of MeOH in THF effected radical-mediated reductive cyclization to give *syn-trans*-tetrahydropyran **10** in 99% yield,

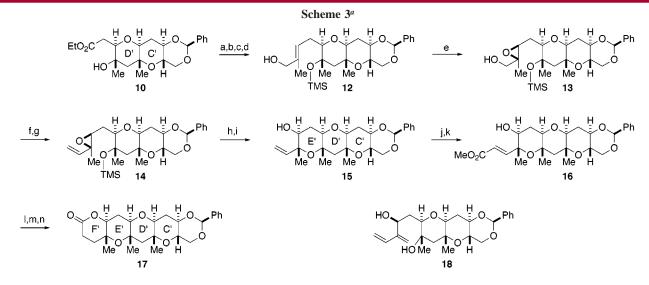
^a Reagents and conditions: (a) TBAF, THF, rt; (b) PPTS, CH₂Cl₂, rt (100% from **5**); (c) Tf₂O, 2,6-lutidine, CH₂Cl₂, -78 °C; then TBSOTf; (d) NaCN, DMSO, 80 °C (100% from **6**); (e) DIBAH, CH₂Cl₂, -78 °C; (f) MeMgBr, THF, 0 °C; (g) TPAP, NMO, CH₂Cl₂, rt (72% from **7**); (h) TBAF, THF, rt; (i) ethyl propiolate, *N*-methylmorpholine, CH₂Cl₂, rt (99% from **8**); (j) 2.3 equiv of SmI₂, 2.2 equiv of MeOH, THF, 0 °C (99%).

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^a Reagents and conditions: (a) TMSOTf, 2,6-lutidine, CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C; (b) DIBAH, toluene, -78 °C; (c) Ph₃P=C(Me)CO₂Et, toluene, 100 °C; (d) DIBAH, toluene, -78 °C (88% from **10**); (e) Sharpless AE (100%); (f) TPAP, NMO, CH₂Cl₂, rt; (g) Ph₃P+MeBr[−], NaN(TMS)₂, THF, 0 °C (69% from **13**); (h) TBAF, THF, rt; (i) CSA, toluene, 0 °C (73% from **14**); (j) O₃, CH₂Cl₂, -78 °C; Me₂S; (k) Ph₃P=CHCO₂Me, toluene, 100 °C (72% from **15**); (l) H₂, Pd−C, EtOAc, rt; (m) LiOH, MeOH−H₂O, rt; (n) Ac₂O, pyridine, rt (65% from **16**).

corresponding to the D'-ring. Thus, the SmI_2 -induced cyclization was completely stereoselective despite the steric hindrance present in both **9** and **10**. The stereoselectivity would be caused by the chelation transition state **i** (Figure 2). To our knowledge, this is the first report for the direct

Figure 2.

construction of such a tetrahydropyran system, which has the 1,3-diaxial angular methyl groups adjacent to the methylene. 18

We also synthesized the FG-ring **11** (the enantiomer of **10**) of gambierol, ¹⁹ a marine polycyclic ether (Figure 3),

Figure 3.

following the same procedure starting from commercially available 2-deoxy-D-ribose.²⁰

Then, the construction of the E'-ring system was investigated by the 6-*endo*-cyclization of the tertiary hydroxyl group to methylepoxide activated by a vinyl group²¹ (Scheme 3). Protection of the tertiary alcohol in **10** with TMSOTf and reduction of the ester to aldehyde with DIBAH followed

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⁽²¹⁾ In our synthesis of the F-ring (2,6-dimethyltetrahydropyran) of brevetoxin B,²² the Nicolaou procedure²³ using vinylepoxide gave better results than our procedure²⁴ using styrylepoxide. Thus, the Nicolaou procedure was applied to the construction of the E'-ring system.

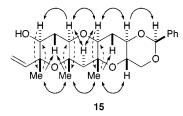


Figure 4. Selected NOEs (arrows) and ${}^{3}J_{C,H}$ correlations in HMBC (dotted arrows).

by Wittig reaction and DIBAH reduction afforded the allyl alcohol 12 in 88% yield. The Sharpless asymmetric epoxidation 25 stereoselectively gave the β -epoxide 13 in almost quantitative yield. Epoxidation with mCPBA in CH_2Cl_2 also gave the same single compound 13. Oxidation of the alcohol 13 with TPAP-NMO followed by the Wittig reaction with $Ph_3P=CH_2$ furnished the vinylepoxide 14 in 69% yield. Deprotection of the TMS group in 14 followed by treatment with CSA in *toluene* at 0 °C effected 6-endocyclization to give the E'-ring of 15 stereoselectively in 73% yield. The standard conditions for this cyclization with PPTS or CSA in CH_2Cl_2 resulted in production of a mixture of cyclized product 15 and a conjugated diene 18 as a serious side product. The structure of 15 was confirmed by NMR studies including NOE, HMQC, and HMBC (Figure 4).

Interestingly, the coupling constants (9.8 and 5.9 Hz) of the methine proton adjacent to the hydroxyl group is slightly different from the typical values (11.0–12.0 and 4.0–5.0 Hz) of the related tetrahydropyrans in a chair form.²⁶ This would indicate that the compound **15** partially has a boatform conformation on the E'-ring. It could arise from the steric repulsion among the 1,3,5-trimethyl groups, which would also cause the difficulty in cyclization of the E'-ring under the standard conditions.

Then, the F'-ring system was constructed as the δ -lactone. Ozonolysis of the double bond in **15** followed by the Wittig reaction using Ph₃P=CHCO₂Me gave the α , β -unsaturated ester **16** in 72% yield. Hydrogenation on Pd-C, hydrolysis with LiOH, and treatment with Ac₂O-pyridine afforded the δ -lactone **17** in 65% yield. The introduction of the side chain was already reported from the model lactone, corresponding to the C'D'-ring, which has no angular methyl group, by Kishi. ^{5a}

In summary, we have accomplished the syntheses of the C'D'E'F'-ring system of maitotoxin and the FG-ring system of gambierol. To our knowledge, this is the first report for the synthesis of the polytetrahydropyran system having 1,3,5-triaxial angular methyl groups.

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Supporting Information Available: Experimental procedures (from 6 to 17) and characterization data for compounds 7–10 and 12–17. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org.

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