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Enantioselective Approach to the Hetisine Alkaloids. Synthesis of the 3-Methyl-1-aza-tricyclo[5.2.1.0^{3,8}]decane Core via Intramolecular Dipolar Cycloaddition

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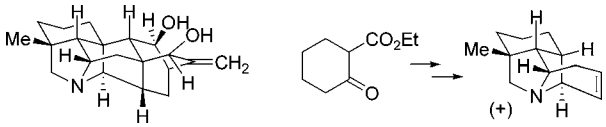
ABSTRACT



An efficient, enantioselective approach to the hetisine class of the C_{20}-diterpenoid alkaloids is described. The strategy involves an intramolecular oxidopyridinium dipolar cycloaddition as the key transformation, in which simultaneous formation of the C5–C6 and C10–C20 bonds in the 3-methyl-1-aza-tricyclo[5.2.1.0^{3,8}]decane core of the hetisine alkaloids is effected.

The C_{20}-diterpenoid alkaloids isolated from the *Aconitum*, *Delphinium*, *Consolida*, and *Spiraea* species comprise a diverse family of compounds among which the atisane class of alkaloids (**1**, Figure 1) is a principal constituent.[1] This class of compounds is in turn composed of several structural subclasses of alkaloids, exhibiting varied degrees of structural complexity and pharmacological activity. The hetisine class of alkaloids is among the most structurally complex subgroup of this family and is exemplified by kobusine (**2**),[2] incorporating additional C14−C20 and N−C6 linkages relative to the atisane skeleton.[3] Kobusine was among the earliest reported hetisine alkaloids, and it, together with several of its C15−*O*-acyl derivatives, has recently been shown to exhibit potent vasodilating activity in vivo.[4]

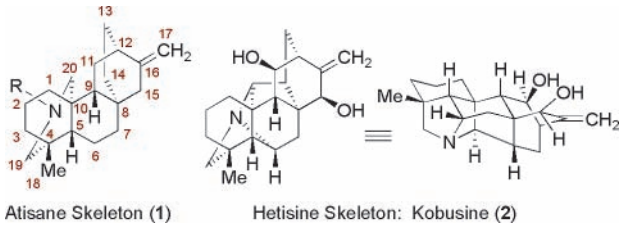


Figure 1. Atisane and hetisine alkaloids.

Although the structure of the hetisine alkaloids have been known for more than 40 years, synthetic investigations into these natural products have been rather sparse due to the formidable challenges in constructing the 3-methyl-1-aza-tricyclo[5.2.1.0^{3,8}]decane substructure (**3**, Scheme 1) embed-

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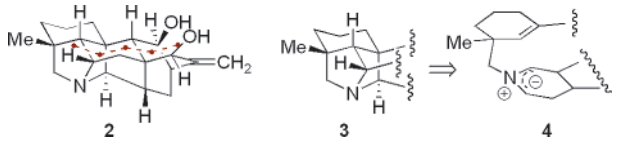
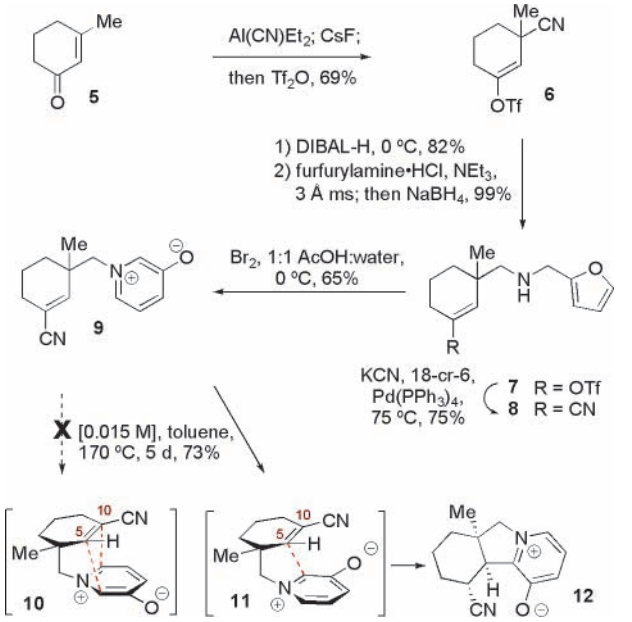
Scheme 1



ded within the diterpene-derived carbon scaffold. To this end, a few creative racemic approaches to the construction of bridged aza-*bic*yclo substructures of the hetisine alkaloids have been reported.[5] Model structures of the aza-*tric*yclo core have also been accessed via late-stage stepwise formation of the C−N bonds on a suitably derivatized polycyclic carbon skeleton,[6] with the latter efforts culminating in a recent synthesis of (±)-nominine in a 40-step sequence.[7] However, the notable paucity of efficient asymmetric strategies to the aza-*tric*yclo core **3**, characteristic of all hetisine alkaloids, led us to consider the preparation of this substructure via simultaneous formation of the C5−C6 and C10−C20 bonds with the intramolecular combination of an appropriate aza-dipole and dipolarophile (**3** → **4**).

Initial investigations into the feasibility of the strategy involved the use of an oxidopyridinium betaine as a relatively stable endocyclic aza-dipole[8] tethered to a 2-enenitrile dipolarophile in a dipole-HOMO-controlled cycloaddition (Scheme 2). Preparation of the cycloaddition precursor commenced with 1,4-addition of cyanide to 3-methylcyclohex-2-enone (**5**) with Et_2AlCN. The putative aluminum enolate was then activated in situ with cesium fluoride and subsequently trapped with Tf_2O to give the vinyl triflate **6** in 69% yield. Reduction of the nitrile in **6** to the corresponding aldehyde with DIBAL-H (82%) followed by immediate reductive amination with furfurylamine provided furanylamine **7** (99%). Palladium-catalyzed cyanation[9] of the enol triflate in **7** proceeded in 75% yield and was followed by Br_2-mediated oxidative rearrangement of the furan moiety[10] to afford oxidopyridinium ylide **9** in 65% yield. Heating the

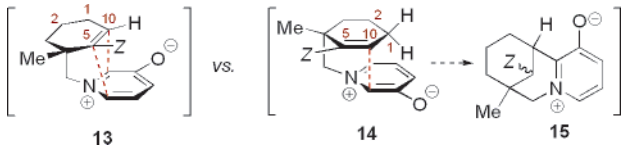
Scheme 2



oxidopyridinium in a variety of solvents to effect dipolar cycloaddition on the C5−C10 dipolarophile (**10**) was, however, unsuccessful as direct intramolecular conjugate addition of the oxidopyridinium nucleophile to C5 (**11**) followed by re-aromatization was the dominant reaction manifold, affording the racemic tricyclic oxidopyridinium betaine **12** (73%).

While the formation of **12** in and of itself constitutes a novel approach to the preparation of highly substituted indolizinium heterocycles,[11] the suppression of direct 1,4-addition is critical to the construction of the hetisine aza-tricyclic core. This led to the consideration of a new cycloaddition substrate in which a removable electron-deficient auxiliary (*Z*) is introduced at C5 rather than at C10 of the dipolarophile to favor the cycloaddition manifold (**13**, Scheme 3). The undesired direct conjugate addition pathway

Scheme 3



with this substrate would involve nucleophilic addition into the C10 position (i.e., **14** → **15**). This process is likely to experience enhanced nonbonding interactions with the necessary positioning of both the C1 and C2 methylene groups directly over the oxidopyridinium ring in the formation of the unwanted bridged aza-bicyclo[3.3.1]nonane oxidopyridinium **15**.

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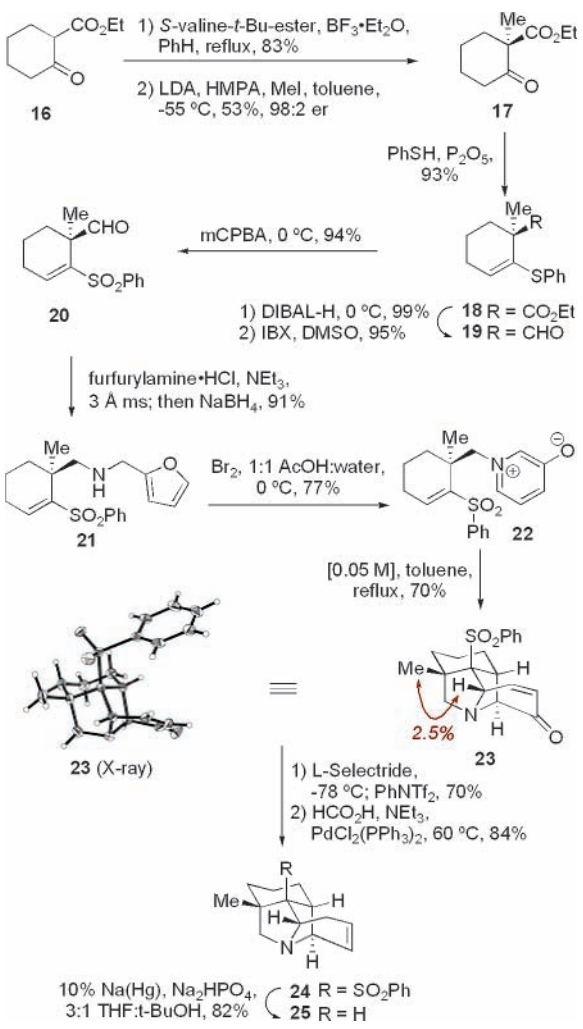
To evaluate this hypothesis, preparation of the new cycloaddition precursor **22** proceeded in a sequence that is also readily amenable to asymmetric induction (Scheme 4).

Scheme 4



Asymmetric α-methylation of 2-oxo-cyclohexanecarboxylic acid ethyl ester (**16**) via its corresponding (*S*)-*t*-butylvaline enamine derivative[12] provided the α,α-disubstituted cyclohexanone **17** in 53% (98:2 er). Dehydrative condensation of **17** with thiophenol produced vinyl sulfide **18** in 93% yield to install the π system of the dipolarophile. Reduction of the ethyl ester within **18** to the alcohol with DIBAL-H (99%) followed by oxidation with IBX afforded the aldehyde **19** in 95% yield. Oxidation of the vinyl sulfide with *m*CPBA (94%) allowed for the introduction of the dipolarophile-activating group at C5 in the form of an aryl sulfone. Reductive amination of aldehyde **20** with furfurylamine afforded the furanylamine **21** (91%), which underwent facile oxidative rearrangement with bromine in aqueous acetic acid to produce oxidopyridinium betaine **22** in 77% yield. Heating of **22** in toluene (0.05 M) at reflux produced the cycloadduct **23** in 70% yield with no evidence of products arising from simple conjugate addition (i.e., **15**). Initial structure determination of the cycloadduct **23** came from a battery of NMR data (^{1}H, COSY, HMQC) including an observed nOe between the C4 methyl group and the C6 angular proton, data consistent with a regioselective dipole-HOMO-controlled cycloaddition. Structure verification of the cycloadduct ultimately came from single-crystal X-ray analysis. Conjugate reduction of **23** and subsequent triflation of the transient enolate with $PhNTf_2$ [13] yielded the corresponding vinyl triflate (70%), which was reduced to the alkene **24** with formic acid and $PdCl_2(PPh_3)_2$ (84%).[14] Finally, desulfurization of the C5 sulfone to form **25** proceeded in 82% yield, demonstrating that this dipolarophile-activating auxiliary can be removed without rearrangement or β-elimination in the newly constructed aza-tricylcic skeleton.

In summary, the first asymmetric synthesis of the 3-methyl-1-aza-tricyclo[5.2.1.0^{3,8}]decane core of the hetisine alkaloids is reported. The strategy involves an intramolecular oxidopyridinium dipolar cycloaddition as the key transformation in which simultaneous formation of the C5−C6 and C10−C20 bonds is effected. The facile preparation of (+)-**25** clearly demonstrates feasibility of this approach and holds promise for the efficient asymmetric synthesis of the hetisine class of alkaloids.

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Supporting Information Available: Experimental details and analytical data for synthetic intermediates (PDF). This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org.

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