

Thermolysis of Isomigrastatin and Its Congeners via [3,3]-Sigmatropic Rearrangement: A New Route to the Synthesis of Migrastatin and Its Analogues

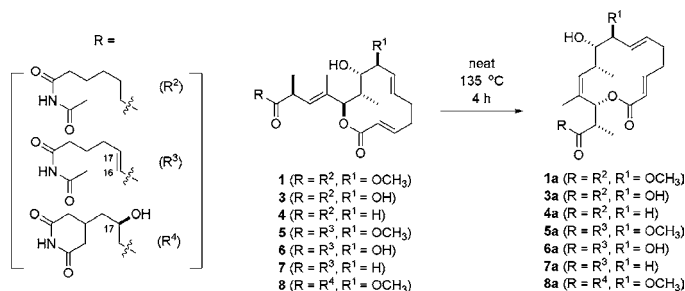
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ABSTRACT



Thermolysis of isomigrastatin (**1**) under neat heating conditions afforded migrastatin (**1a**). The reaction is proposed to proceed via a concerted [3,3]-sigmatropic rearrangement by which ring expansion is achieved regio- and enantiospecifically. The general applicability of this reaction was demonstrated with six additional isomigrastatin congeners (**3–8**), providing a new route to the synthesis of migrastatin analogues (**3a–8a**).

Migrastatin (**1a**), a 14-membered macrolide with a glutarimide-containing polyketide side chain, was first isolated by Imoto and co-workers from the culture broth of *Streptomyces* sp. MK929-43F1 in 2000.¹ Its relative and absolute stereochemistry was subsequently determined by single-crystal X-ray analysis of its *N-p*-bromophenacyl derivative in 2002.² Dorriginocin A (**2a**) and B (**2b**), glutarimide-containing linear polyketides, were first isolated by Karwowski and co-workers from the culture broth of *Streptomyces platensis* NRRL 18993 in 1994, but the stereochemistry

of **2a** and **2b** was not reported.³ Viewing **2a** and **2b** as acyclic geometric isomers of **1a**, Licari and co-workers reinvestigated the fermentation of *S. platensis* and confirmed in 2002 that this strain indeed produced **1a**, in addition to **2a** and **2b**, as well as isomigrastatin (**1**), which could be viewed as the cyclic form of **2b**.⁴ The stereochemistry of **1** was also not reported. We have recently shown that **1a**, **2a**, **2b**, and **1**

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(4) Woo, E. J.; Starks, C. M.; Carney, J. R.; Arslanian, R.; Cadapan, L.; Zavala, S.; Licari, P. *J. Antibiot.* **2002**, *55*, 141–146.

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(1) Nakae, K.; Yoshimoto, Y.; Sawa, T.; Homma, Y.; Hamada, M.; Takeuchi, T.; Imoto, M. *J. Antibiot.* **2000**, *53*, 1130–1136.

were produced by single biosynthetic machinery and **1a**, **2a**, **2b**, as well as 13-*epi*-dorrigin A (**2c**) are in fact shunt metabolites of **1** in *S. platensis* and subsequently established the relative and absolute stereochemistry of all these metabolites^{5,6} (Figure 1).

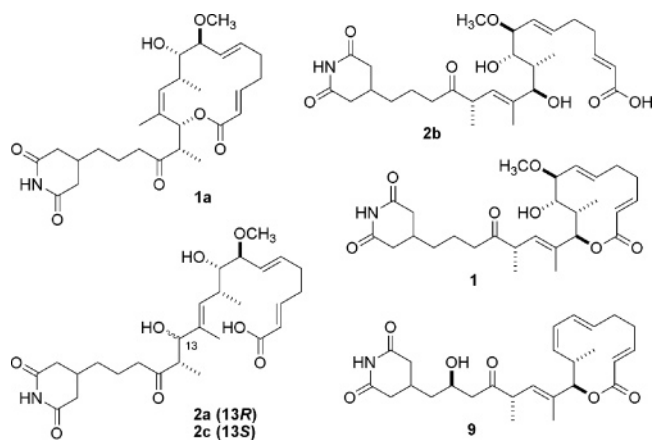


Figure 1. Structures of migrastatin (**1a**), dorrigin A (**2a**), dorrigin B (**2b**), 13-*epi*-dorrigin A (**2c**), isomigrastatin (**1**), and lactimidomycin (**9**).

Migrastatin (**1a**) has shown the ability to inhibit the migration of several human tumor cell lines in vitro.⁷ Since the development of metastatic lesions remains the predominant cause of death for most cancer patients, and cell migration is essential for invasion of the extracellular matrix and for cell dissemination during metastasis, inhibition of tumor cell migration represents a potential therapeutic approach for the treatment of tumor metastasis.⁸ Thus, **1a** has served as a potential lead for the development of therapeutic agents for treating tumor metastasis. Total synthesis of **1a** has been achieved and a focused library of migrastatin analogues has been made by Danishefsky and co-workers.⁹ Strikingly, the macrolide core of **1a** as well as its two analogues, macroketone and macrolactam, have been found to show improved biological profiles (by ca. 3 orders of magnitude) in inhibiting tumor cell migration in vitro and in vivo in comparison with **1a**.¹⁰

Previously we have shown that **1** undergoes a rapid rearrangement in an aqueous solution to form **1a**, **2a**, **2b**, and **2c** in quantitative yield.⁵ This finding has prompted us to further explore the chemical reactivity of **1**. Here we report

(5) Ju, J.; Lim, S.-K.; Jiang, H.; Shen, B. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2005**, *127*, 1622–1623.

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(9) Gaul, C.; Njardarson, J. T.; Shan, D.; Dorn, D. C.; Wu, K. D.; Tong, W. P.; Huang, X. Y.; Moore, M. A.; Danishefsky, S. J. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2004**, *126*, 11326–11337 and references cited therein.

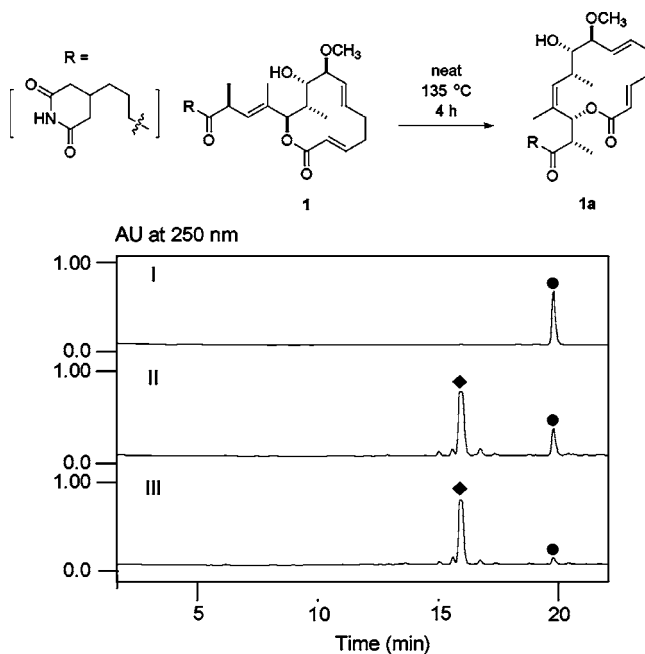
(10) Shan, D.; Chen, L.; Njardarson, J. T.; Gaul, C.; Ma, X.; Danishefsky, S. J.; Huang, X.-Y. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **2005**, *102*, 3772–3776.

the thermolysis of **1** under neat heating conditions to afford **1a**, presenting a biomimetic synthesis to **1a** from **1** in modest yield. We propose that the reaction would proceed via a concerted 3,3-sigmatropic rearrangement by which ring expansion of the 12-membered macrolide **1** to the 14-membered macrolide **1a** is achieved regio- and enantiospecifically. The general applicability of this reaction was demonstrated with six additional **1** congeners (**3–8**), providing a new route to the synthesis of **1** analogues (**3a–8a**).

We have reported early that **1** and its congeners such as **3**, **4**, **5**, **6**, **7**, and **8** could be readily produced in substantial quantities by fermentation of *Streptomyces platensis*.⁶ They were produced and isolated according to our reported procedures and utilized as starting materials for the synthesis of **1a** and its analogues **3a**, **4a**, **5a**, **6a**, **7a**, and **8a** in this study.

We started with **1** to optimize conditions for its thermal rearrangement to **1a**. Numerous attempts to heat **1** in various solvents (such as toluene, DMF, DMSO, mineral oil) at temperatures ranging from 100 to 220 °C were made initially. However, under all conditions tested, HPLC analysis of the reaction showed a complex mixture with the bulk of the starting material **1** decomposed or isomerized (data not shown). Surprisingly, when we resorted to thermolysis of neat **1** in a sealed glass tube, we observed the formation of **1a** as the sole product as monitored by HPLC (Scheme 1).

Scheme 1. Thermolysis of Isomigrastatin (**1**) To Afford Migrastatin (**1a**): HPLC Analysis of **1** (●) as a Substrate (I) and **1a** (◆) as a Product upon Heating **1** in a Sealed Glass Tube at 135 °C for 2.5 (II) and 4 h (III)

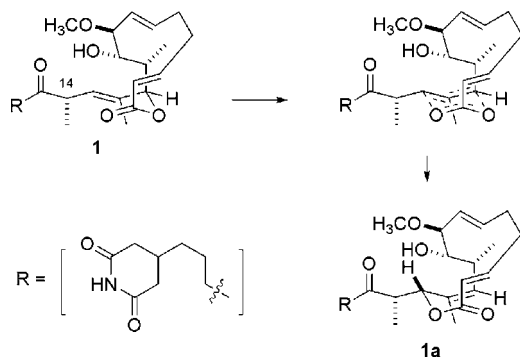


We then optimized the reaction conditions by subjecting multiple aliquots of neat **1** (1 mg) in identical sealed tubes to thermolysis under various temperatures and duration, and the reactions were monitored by HPLC. The best yield was

obtained when thermolysis of **1** was carried out at 135 °C for 4 h under neat condition. We subsequently scaled up the thermolysis reaction of **1** (35 mg), and the resultant product **1a** was purified by silica gel chromatography in a modest yield of 62%. It should be pointed out that, even under the optimized reaction condition, **1** still suffered from decomposition or polymerization, which accounted for the modest yield obtained. The ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectral data of the purified **1a** were determined, and they are identical with those of **1a** isolated directly from *S. platensis* fermentation or obtained from H₂O-mediated rearrangement of **1**, confirming its same stereochemistry.

We propose that the reaction would proceed through a concerted 3,3-sigmatropic rearrangement, presumably via a chairlike transition state as depicted in Scheme 2. This

Scheme 2. Proposed Mechanism of 3,3-Sigmatropic Rearrangement of Isomigrastatin (**1**) to Migrastatin (**1a**)



proposal provides a plausible rationale for the observed absolute stereochemistry for **1a** from **1**. It is postulated that the C-14 stereocenter, which possesses chiral bulk substituents, may induce asymmetry in the new C–O bond formation, resulting in the 13*S* configuration and *cis* C-11/C-12 double bond in the 14-membered product **1a**.

We next subjected six additional congeners (**3–8**) of **1** to thermolysis to further investigate the generality of this reaction. Indeed, thermolysis of compounds **3–8** under the optimized condition all yielded their corresponding rearranged products **3a–8a** in acceptable yields ranging from 34% to 57% (Table 1).

Not surprisingly, compounds **3–7**, which possess or lack an 8β-substitute and/or C-16/C-17 double bond, exhibited the same diastereofacial selectivity at C-13 of the resultant products **3a–7a**, each of which was produced essentially as a single diastereoisomer. Compound **8**, bearing a 17-OH group, was the only exception that afforded two products, the expected product of 17-hydroxymigrastatin (**8a**) and its further dehydrated product 16,17-didehydromigrastatin (**5a**), in 3:1 ratio as judged by HPLC. The resultant products **3a–8a** were each purified by silica gel chromatography, and their ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra, as measured, were identical with those obtained via H₂O-mediated rearrangements, confirming that they have the same stereochemistry.

These examples support the general applicability of this reaction and illustrate that **1** analogues either possessing or

Table 1. Thermolysis of Isomigrastatin (**1**) and Congeners (**3–8**) to Migrastatin (**1a**) and Congeners (**3a–8a**) via a 3,3-Sigmatropic Rearrangement

substrates	substitution	products	yield, ^a %
1	R = R ² , R ¹ = OCH ₃	1a	62
3	R = R ² , R ¹ = OH	3a	57
4	R = R ² , R ¹ = H	4a	38
5	R = R ³ , R ¹ = OCH ₃	5a	34
6	R = R ³ , R ¹ = OH	6a	45
7	R = R ³ , R ¹ = H	7a	39
8	R = R ⁴ , R ¹ = OCH ₃	8a	35
		5a	12

^a Isolated yield.

lacking an 8β-substitute and a C-16/C-17 double bond are tolerable to this reaction, while **1** analogue with 17-OH group is also tolerable but suffers from dehydration at high temperature. The presence of 8β-substituent in the **1** scaffold appears to favor the rearrangement to the **1a** scaffold, while the presence of C-16/C-17 double bond in the **1** scaffold correlates to low yield for the desired product. Regardless of the substitution, the yields for this reaction remain modest (34–62%) mainly due to the decomposition of starting materials under the heat conditions.

Several other natural products, structurally related to **1**, are known such as lactimidomycin (**9**) (Figure 1), which was first isolated by Sugawara and co-workers from *Streptomyces amphibiosporus* in 1992.¹¹ We isolated **9** and subjected it to thermolysis under identical conditions as optimized for **1** and its congeners. Surprisingly, no distinct products were observed, and **9** apparently underwent extensive decomposition or polymerization. This observation in fact is consistent with the proposed model: the presence of the C-8/C-9 double bond in **9** may decrease the flexibility of the 12-membered ring, hence making it difficult to form the transition state favoring the desired 3,3-sigmatropic rearrangement. Furthermore, the presence of the C-8/C-9 double bond enables **9** to possess a *cis*-diene system, which may be prone to react with other dienophiles intra- or intermolecularly, leading to polymerization.

In summary, we reported here that **1** can undergo thermolysis in neat condition to afford **1a**, and this reaction appears to proceed via a 3,3-sigmatropic rearrangement by which ring expansion was achieved regio- and enantioselectively.

(11) Sugawara, K.; Nishiyama, Y.; Toda, S.; Komiyama, N.; Hatori, M.; Moriyama, T.; Sawada, Y.; Kamei, H.; Konishi, M.; Oki, T. *J. Antibiot.* **1992**, *45*, 1433–1441.

cifically. The general applicability of this reaction was demonstrated with six additional congeners of **1**, providing a practical and efficient approach for the synthesis of a small set of **1a** analogues. This strategy takes advantage of the unique reactivity of **1** and its congeners, which are readily available in large quantities by fermentation of *S. platensis*. Application of combinatorial biosynthesis methods to **1** biosynthesis in *S. platensis* promises the production of additional novel congeners of **1**, thereby further expanding the library of **1a** by the current methodology. It is hoped that an expanding library of **1a** will greatly facilitate the development of therapeutic agents for treating tumor metastasis.

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Supporting Information Available: Experimental procedures, MS and ¹H and ¹³C NMR data of **5a**, and copies of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of **1a–7a** generated in this work. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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