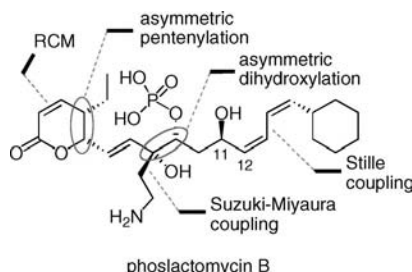


Asymmetric Total Synthesis of
(+)-Phoslactomycin BSetsuya Shibahara, Masataka Fujino, Yasumasa Tashiro, Keisuke Takahashi,
Jun Ishihara, and Susumi Hatakeyama*Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences, Nagasaki University,
Nagasaki 852-8521, Japan

susumi@nagasaki-u.ac.jp

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ABSTRACT



(+)-Phoslactomycin B was synthesized by a highly enantio- and stereoselective approach involving asymmetric pentenylation, Suzuki–Miyaura coupling, ring-closing metathesis, asymmetric dihydroxylation, and Stille coupling. The synthetic method developed enables us to synthesize three other isomers concerning the C11-OH and Δ^{12} -double bond.

The soil bacteria species *Streptomyces* produce a series of structurally novel antifungal and antitumor antibiotics that include phoslactomycins A–F and I,¹ phosphazomycins C₁ and C₂,² leustroducsins A–C and H,^{1e,3} and fostriecin (Figure 1).⁴

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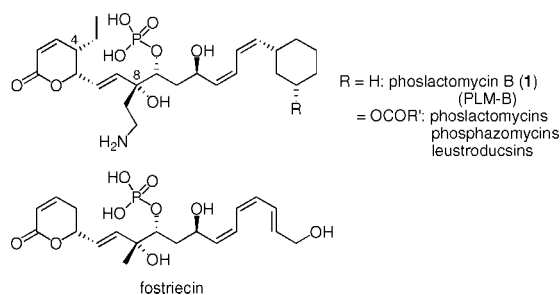
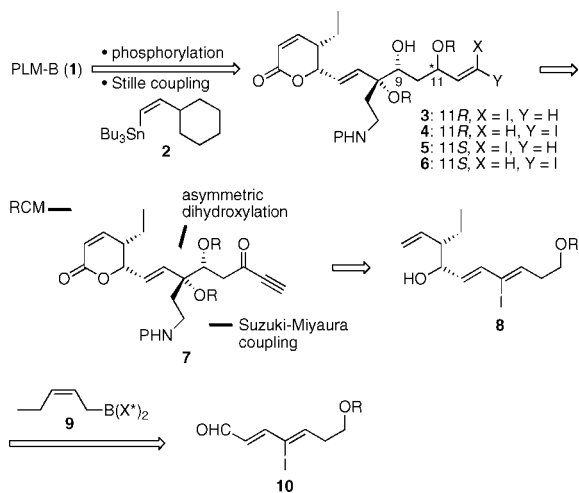


Figure 1. Related phosphate esters produced by *Streptomyces*.

These compounds are highly potent and selective inhibitors of protein serine/threonine phosphatase 2A (PP2A), which is proposed to be responsible for their antitumor activity.^{4–6} Due to their intriguing molecular architectures and the potential as a lead compound for anticancer drugs as well as the importance as a biological tool, this class of compounds has attracted much attention in the chemical and biological communities.⁷ Thus, there have been a number

of synthetic studies including formal and total syntheses of fostriecin,^{8,9} leustroducsin B,^{10,11} and phoslactomycin B.¹² However, apart from fostriecin, additional C4-ethyl, quaternary C8-aminoethyl, and cyclohexyl substituents in their structures hampers the development of an effective route to these natural products. Herein, we describe an efficient asymmetric synthesis of (+)-phoslactomycin B (**1**), which enables us to prepare various analogues required for biological testing as well.

Scheme 1. Retrosynthetic Analysis of Phoslactomycin B



Our synthetic plan is illustrated in Scheme 1. Based on the methodology we have demonstrated in the total synthesis of fostriecin,^{9f} we envisaged ynone **7** as a precursor of

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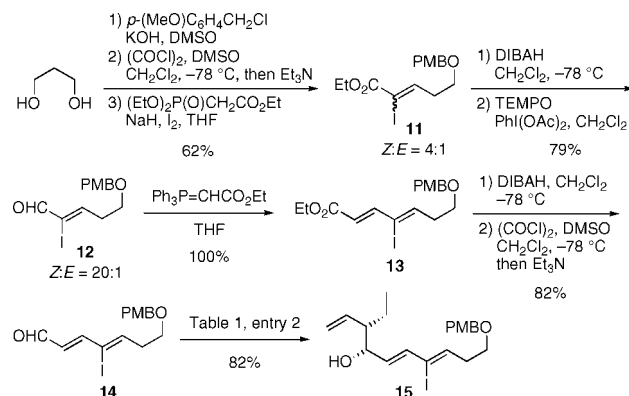
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(10) Shimada, K.; Kabburagi, Y.; Fukuyama, T. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2003**, *125*, 4048–4049. The first synthesis was achieved in the 0.07% overall yield in 47 steps exclusive of the manipulation on the cyclohexane ring.

phoslactomycin B (**1**) to make our approach flexible. We expected that advanced intermediate **3** as well as its stereoisomers **4**, **5**, and **6** would each be available from **7** by the combination of stereoselective formation of the *E*- or *Z*-iodoenone and 9-OH directed anti- or syn-selective reduction. To access **7**, we envisaged the approach from alcohol **8** involving Suzuki–Miyaura coupling,¹³ ring-closing metathesis,¹⁴ and Sharpless asymmetric dihydroxylation¹⁵ as major transformations. In this synthetic plan, the first key issue to be addressed is, therefore, the enantio- and stereocontrolled construction of alcohol **8**. We envisaged that reaction of aldehyde **10** with chiral (*Z*)-2-pentenylborane or boronate **9** would proceed in the same fashion as Brown's or Roush's asymmetric crotylation^{16,17} to produce **8** in desired diastereo- and enantioselectivity, although such asymmetric pentenylation was unprecedented.

Our synthesis of **1** thus began with the enantio- and stereoselective preparation of alcohol **15** (Scheme 2). 1,3-

Scheme 2. Synthesis of Alcohol **15**



Propanediol was first converted to iodoalkene **11** as a 4:1 *Z*/*E*-mixture by a three-step sequence involving *p*-methoxybenzylation, Swern oxidation, and Horner–Emmons reaction using in situ generated triethyl iodophosphonoacetate.¹⁸ Upon DIBALH reduction followed by TEMPO oxidation, **11** afforded *Z*-aldehyde **12** in high geometrical purity (20:1), so that the moderate *Z*/*E*-selectivity of the iodolalkenylation step did not become a serious problem. It is important to note

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(12) Wang, Y.-G.; Takeyama, T.; Kobayashi, Y. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2006**, *45*, 3320–3323. The first synthesis was achieved in 0.61% overall yield in 40 steps exclusive of the manipulation on the cyclohexane ring.

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that Dess–Martin and Swern oxidation conditions did not promote the above-mentioned isomerization effectively. Wittig reaction of **12** with $\text{Ph}_3\text{P}=\text{CHCO}_2\text{Et}$ produced ester **13** stereoselectively, which was then subjected to DIBAH reduction and Swern oxidation to afford **14** in good yield.

The key asymmetric pentenylation of **14** was first examined following the procedures for asymmetric crotylation developed by Brown et al.¹⁶ (Table 1). When the reaction

Table 1. Asymmetric Pentenylation of **14**

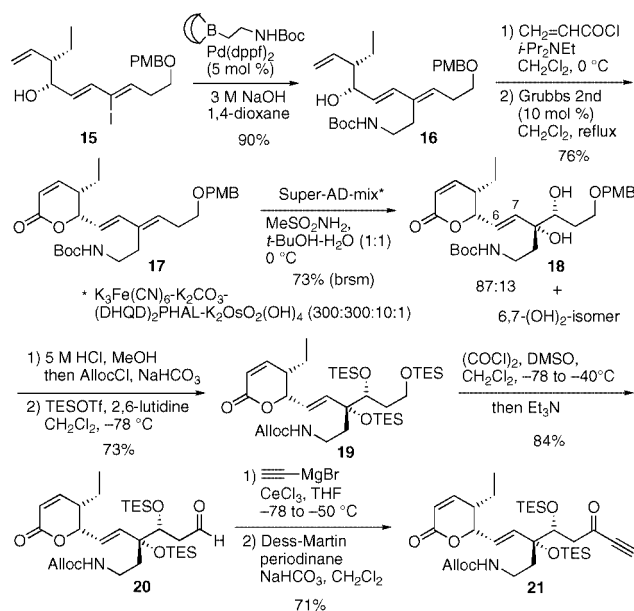
entry	method ^a	yield ^b (%)	syn/anti ^{c,d}	ee (%) (config) ^e
1	A	98	25/75	not determined
2	B	82	100/0	93 (<i>S,S</i>)
3	C	79	100/0	46 (<i>S,S</i>)

^a Method A: (*Z*)-2-pentenyl bromide, Mg, Et₂O, -20 °C, then (+)-(Ipc)₂BOMe, -78 °C to rt, then **14**, toluene, -78 °C. Method B: (*Z*)-2-pentene, *t*-BuOK, *n*-BuLi, THF, -78 °C, then (+)-(Ipc)₂BOMe, BF₃·Et₂O, **14**, THF, -78 to -50 °C. Method C: (*Z*)-2-pentene, *t*-BuOK, *n*-BuLi, THF, -78 °C, then B(O-*i*-Pr)₃, then 1 M HCl, D-DIPT, then **14**, toluene, -78 °C. ^b Isolated yield. ^c Determined by ¹H NMR analysis of the product. ^d Determined by NOE analysis of **17** and its C4-epimer. ^e Determined by ¹H NMR analysis of the corresponding (*R*)- and (*S*)-MTPA esters as well as HPLC analysis of **17** using a chiral column.

was conducted using the pentenylborane reagent prepared from 2-pentenylmagnesium bromide and (+)-(Ipc)₂BOMe, a 1:3 syn/anti-mixture was unexpectedly obtained although the yield was almost quantitative (entry 1). This result suggests that a partial isomerization would take place during the preparation of the Grignard reagent from (*Z*)-2-pentenyl bromide. However, to our delight, the use of the reagent prepared from 2-pentenylpotassium and (+)-(Ipc)₂BOMe allowed highly diastereo- and enantioselective pentenylation to give (*S,S*)-syn-isomer **15** in 100% de and 93% ee in 82% yield (entry 2). In the reaction employing the (*Z*)-2-pentenylboronate following Roush's protocol,¹⁷ the enantioselectivity was unsatisfactorily low, although the diastereoselectivity was perfect (entry 3).

Assembly of ynone **21**, a pivotal intermediate, was achieved from **15** in completely stereoselective fashion as illustrated in Scheme 3. Suzuki–Miyaura coupling¹⁹ of **15** with 9-(*N*-Boc-aminoethyl)-9-BBN prepared from *tert*-butyl vinylcarbamate effectively introduced the C8-aminoethyl appendage to give amino alcohol **16**. After acryloylation of **16**, the resulting acrylate was subjected to ring-closing metathesis²⁰ using the second generation Grubbs' catalyst in boiling CH₂Cl₂ to afford unsaturated lactone **17** cleanly. Upon reaction of **17** with Super-AD-mix^{21,22} using (DHQD)₂-PHAL as a chiral ligand in aqueous *t*-BuOH at 0 °C, highly diastereoselective dihydroxylation occurred preferentially at the Δ⁸-double bond to give diol **18** and its 6,7-dihydroxy isomer in a ratio of 87:13. However, very high regioselectivity was not observed in this case unlike the similar dihydroxylation in our previous synthesis of fostriecin.^{9f} Interestingly, diol **18** was found to be enantiomerically pure despite the use of **17** (93% ee) as a starting material,

Scheme 3. Synthesis of Ynone **21**



suggesting the concomitant kinetic resolution²³ of **17** during the dihydroxylation reaction. Successive acidic hydrolysis followed by allyloxycarbonylation in the same flask converted **18** to the triol which was silylated to give tri-TES ether **19** in good yield. Exposure of **19** to Swern oxidation conditions²⁴ allowed the direct production of aldehyde **20** via selective cleavage of the primary triethylsilyl ether group. Aldehyde **20** thus obtained was then converted to ynone **21** by ethynylation followed by Dess–Martin oxidation.

According to the procedure we have previously established,^{9f} **21** was converted to advanced intermediate **25** and three other isomers **26**, **27**, and **28** (Scheme 4).

Thus, treatment²⁵ of **21** with 2 equiv of NaI and 1.1 equiv of acetic acid in acetone at room temperature produced a chromatographically easily separable 92:8 *Z/E*-mixture of **22** and **23** in nearly quantitative yield. When this reaction was conducted using NaI (2 equiv) in acetic acid, thermodynamically more stable *E*-isomer **23** was obtained exclusively. After selective desilylation of **22**, reduction of aldol **24** with Me₄NB(OAc)₃H proceeded with excellent anti-selectivity²⁶ to afford 11*R*-diol **25** almost quantitatively. On the other hand, NaBH₄ reduction of **24** in the presence of Et₃B²⁷ gave

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(22) Dihydroxylation employing AD-mix-β turned out to be unsatisfactory in terms of reproducibility.

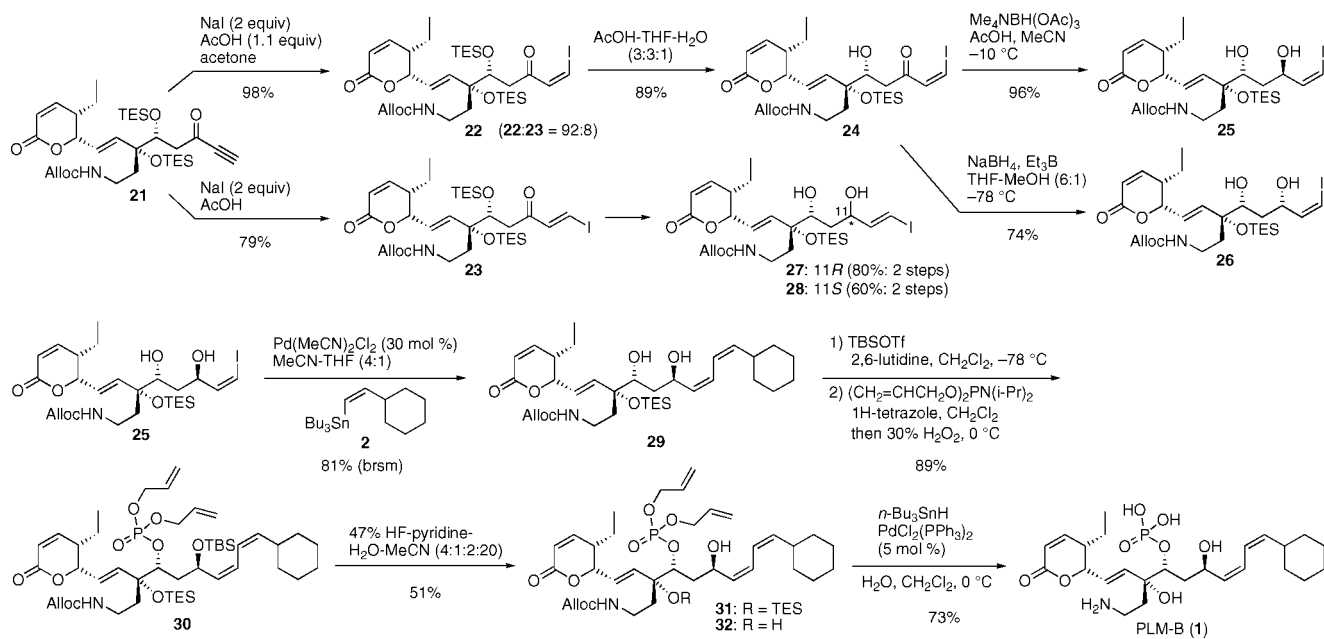
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Scheme 4. Synthesis of Phoslactomycin B



11S-diol **26** exclusively. Similarly, from *E*-isomer **23**, the corresponding 11*R*-diol **27** and 11*S*-diol **28** were obtained with very high selectivity, respectively.

Having secured reliable routes to attain **25** and all of its isomers including the C11 stereocenter and Δ^{12} -double bond, we then moved on to the final stage toward the total synthesis of phoslactomycin B (**1**). In this particular case, Stille coupling²⁸ of **25** with stannane **29** was low yielding under various conditions. However, we eventually found a reliable method which gave **29** with good reproducibility. Namely, when **25** was reacted with **2** in the presence of 0.3 equiv of Pd(MeCN)₂Cl₂ in MeCN–THF (4:1) at room temperature for 1 h, **29** was obtained in 46% yield along with the clean recovery of **25** (43%). After separation, the recovered **25** was again subjected to the above-mentioned coupling conditions. As a result of this sequence, **29** was obtained in >60% yield. Upon selective silylation of the C11-OH and phosphorylation of the C9-OH, **29** afforded phosphate **30** in good yield. Finally, desilylation of **30** using HF–pyridine–H₂O–MeCN³⁰ followed by Pd(0)-catalyzed deallylation¹²

of **32** in the presence of *n*-Bu₃SnH and H₂O furnished (+)-phoslactomycin B (**1**), [α]²³_D +83.0 (*c* 0.20, MeOH) [lit.^{1c} [α]²¹_D +81 (*c* 1.0, MeOH)]. The spectral data (¹H and ¹³C NMR, IR, and FAB-Mass) exhibited good agreement with those^{1c} reported for the natural specimen.

In conclusion, we have accomplished a total synthesis of (+)-phoslactomycin B from 1,3-propanediol in 26 steps in 1.3% overall yield. The synthetic method developed is flexible and of potential value for the preparation of various analogues. The synthesis of stereoisomers of **1** from **26**, **27**, and **28** is currently under investigation.

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Supporting Information Available: Experimental details for all new compounds and ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra for **1**, **2**, and **11–32**. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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(29) Prepared from ethynylcyclohexane in 69% yield: (i) *n*-BuLi, *n*-Bu₃SnCl, THF, –78 °C; (ii) CpZrHCl, THF.

(30) Exposure of **30** to the desilylation conditions over 3 h caused appreciable decomposition of **32**. The optimal procedure to obtain **32** involves a 2 h reaction of **30** and another 2 h reaction of **31** formed together with **32** in the first desilylation (see the Supporting Information).