## Enantioselective Synthesis of (-)-LL-C10037a from Benzoquinone

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## **Supporting Information**

(1S,2R,3S,6R)-6-Azido-2-bromo-4-cyclohexene-1,3-diol [(-)-6]. To a stirred solution of epoxide (+)-5 (1.5 g, 7.9 mmol) in methanol (50 mL) was added ZnSO<sub>4</sub>·7H<sub>2</sub>O (2.3 g, 7.9 mmol) and NaN<sub>3</sub> (1.5 g, 24 mmol). After stirring under N<sub>2</sub> for 3.5 h, the mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting material was taken up in water (50 mL) and saturated NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution (10



mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (4 \_ 30 mL). The combined organics were dried with MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated in vacuo to provide azide **6** (1.75 g, 95%) as a white solid. Flash chromatography (7:3 hexanes:ethyl acetate) led to slight decomposition and no overall increase in purity. Mp 83-84 °C;  $[\alpha]^{25}_{D}$  -225 (*c* 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  6.00 (dd, *J* = 10.0, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.83 (dd, *J* = 10.0, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 4.59 (br s, 1H), 4.31 (dd, *J* = 5.7, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (br s, 1H), 4.04 (m, 1H), 2.45 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 2.22 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  130.3 (CH), 125.4 (CH), 71.3 (CH), 70.1 (CH), 61.0 (CH), 58.0 (CH); HRMS (EI) calcd for C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Br (M-N<sub>3</sub>) 190.9708, found 190.9709.

(1S,2S,3S,4R,5S,6S)-4-Azido-2-bromo-5,6-epoxycyclohexane-1,3-diol [(-)-7]. To a solution of azide 6 (1.4 g, 6.1 mmol) in dichloromethane (40 mL) and ethyl acetate (4 mL) was added ca. 70% MCPBA (3.0 g, 12.2 mmol) and the solution stirred under N<sub>2</sub> for 56 h. The solution was poured into saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution (50 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 \_ 50 mL). The combined organics were dried with



MgSO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated in vacuo and purified by flash chromatography (2:1 hexanes:ethyl acetate) to provide epoxide 7 (1.43 g, 94%) as a white solid: mp 86-90 °C;  $[\alpha]^{23}_{D}$  -125 (*c* 0.7, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  4.98 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 4.67 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (ddd, *J* = 7.2, 4.4, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (ddd, *J* = 4.4, 2.4, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 4.07 (dd, *J* = 6.8, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.97 (ddd, *J* = 6.8, 5.6, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.61 (dd, *J* = 4.0, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.48 (ddd, *J* = 4.0, 4.0, 0.8 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  70.5 (CH), 69.7 (CH), 62.7 (CH), 59.2 (CH), 55.9 (CH), 55.1 (CH); MS (CI) *m/z* 250 (M+H), 252 (M+H); HRMS (EI) calcd for C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub> (M-Br) 170.0566, found 170.0569.

(1S,2S,3S,4S,5R,6R)-2-Azido-3,4:5,6-diepoxycyclohexan-1-ol [(-)-8]. To a solution of epoxide 7 (1.3 g, 5.3 mmol) in THF (20 mL) at 0 °C was added dropwise a solution of 86% KOH (0.37 g, 5.5 mmol) in 5 mL of methanol. The solution was stirred at 0 °C for 1.5 h and then poured into saturated NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution (25 mL) and water (10 mL). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl



acetate (5 \_ 20 mL). The combined organics were dried with MgSO<sub>4</sub>, concentrated in vacuo and purified by flash chromatography (1:1 hexanes:ethyl acetate) to provide diepoxide **8** (0.764 g, 89%) as a white solid: mp 119-121 °C;  $[\alpha]^{24}_{D}$  -12.0 (*c* 1.0, MeOH); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  5.15 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.90 (d, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 3.75 (ddd, *J* = 9.6, 6.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 3.49 (dd, *J* = 4.0, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 3.29 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.99 (dd, *J* = 4.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR

(100 MHz, acetone- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  70.3, 64.6, 56.1, 55.7, 49.5, 48.5; MS (CI) m/z 170 (M+H); HRMS (EI) calcd for C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (M-N<sub>3</sub>) 127.0395, found 127.0399.

(1S,2S,3S,4S,5R,6R)-2-Acetamido-3,4,5,6-diepoxycyclohexan-1-ol [(-)-10]. A mixture of diepoxide 8 (710 mg, 4.2 mmol) and palladium, sulfided, on carbon (71 mg) in dry THF (20 mL) was stirred under an atmosphere of H<sub>2</sub> for 43 h. Methanol (20 mL) was added to dissolve the precipitate and the mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to provide amine 9 (597 mg,



99%) as a light tan solid. Since the amine **9** is highly polar, the crude was used in the next step without further purification. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  3.56 (dd, *J* = 8.1, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 3.44 (dd, *J* = 4.0, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.42 (dd, *J* = 4.0, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.18 (dd, *J* = 4.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.08 (dd, *J* = 8.1, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.00 (dd, *J* = 4.0, 1.5 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, acetone-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  71.3 (CH), 56.3 (CH), 55.6 (CH), 53.6 (CH), 50.2 (CH), 49.4 (CH); MS (CI) *m*/*z* 144 (M+H); HRMS (EI) calcd for C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> (M+H) 144.0661, found 144.0660.

To a solution of amine **9** (100 mg, 0.70 mmol) in methanol (5 mL) at 0 °C was added dropwise triethyl amine (120  $\mu$ L, 0.86 mmol) and acetic anhydride (80  $\mu$ L, 0.85 mmol). The solution was stirred at 0 °C for 15 min and then concentrated in vacuo. The brown oil was purified by flash chromatography (1:1 dichloromethane:acetone) to provide acetamide **10** (110 mg, 85%) as a white solid: mp 159-160 °C; [ $\alpha$ ]<sup>22</sup><sub>D</sub> -97 (*c* 0.7, MeOH); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  4.26 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.69 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 3.47 (dd, *J* = 4.0, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (dd, *J* = 4.0, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.19 (dd, *J* = 4.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.04 (dd, *J* = 4.0, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 2.00 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  173.8, 68.7 (CH), 55.5 (CH), 52.0 (CH), 50.0 (CH), 49.5 (CH), 22.7 (CH<sub>3</sub>); MS (CI) *m*/*z* 186 (M+H); HRMS (EI) calcd for C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>12</sub>NO<sub>4</sub> (M+H) 186.0766, found 186.0771.

(-)-LL-C10037 $\alpha$  (1). To a solution of acetamide 10 (110 mg, 0.59 mmol) in dry acetonitrile (10 mL) was added ca. 90% Dess-Martin periodinane (280 mg, 0.59 mmol). The solution was stirred for 30 min and filtered through a pad of Celite. The filtrate was concentrated with added Celite and then charged to a silica gel column and purified by flash chromatography (5:1 dichloromethane:acetone) to provide (-)-LL-C10037 $\alpha$  (1) (95 mg, 87%) as a white solid: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$ 



7.21 (dd, J = 2.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.82 (dd, J = 2.8, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (ddd, J = 4.1, 2.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.51 (d, J = 4.1 Hz, 1H), 2.08 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ , 50 °C)  $\delta$  189.3, 169.1, 128.2, 128.1 (CH), 63.2 (CH), 53.5 (CH), 51.9 (CH), 23.4 (CH<sub>3</sub>); HRMS (EI) calcd for C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>9</sub>NO<sub>4</sub> 183.0532, found 183.0532.

A portion was recrystallized from methanol for comparison to the natural product: mp 149-151 °C;  $[\alpha]_{D}^{22}$  -201 (*c* 0.34, MeOH) [lit.<sup>1</sup> mp 153 °C; lit.<sup>2</sup>  $[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$  -202 (*c* 0.334, MeOH).

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