

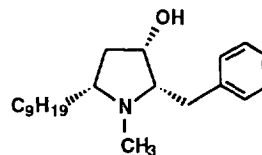
A Novel Stereoselective Synthesis of Enantiomerically Pure Antifungal Agent, (+)-Preussin

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Abstract: An efficient and novel process is described for the asymmetric synthesis of (2*S*, 3*S*, 5*R*)-1-methyl-5-nonyl-2-(phenylmethyl)-3-pyrrolidinol, (+)-preussin employing reductive deoxygenation of a functionalized quaternary α -hydroxy *N*-Boc pyrrolidine obtained by stereocontrolled elaboration of tri-*O*-benzyl- β -D-arabinofuranose. The synthetic strategy involves no separation of stereoisomers through the entire sequence.

(+)-Preussin (L-657,398) **1**, an antifungal antibiotic first isolated in 1988 from fermentation broths of *Aspergillus ochraceus* ATCC 22947, has attracted considerable attention since this compound was shown to inhibit growth of the bacteria, *Candida*, and filamentous fungi, including *Trichophyton menta* and *Microsporium canis*.¹ The relative and absolute stereochemistry of **1** was determined from ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra and nuclear Overhauser effect experiments.^{1b} Due to its interesting activities as well as unique structural features, to our knowledge, five approaches to the total synthesis of **1** have been elaborated to date,² some of which required multistep reactions or have included a nonstereoselective route with stereoisomer separation.

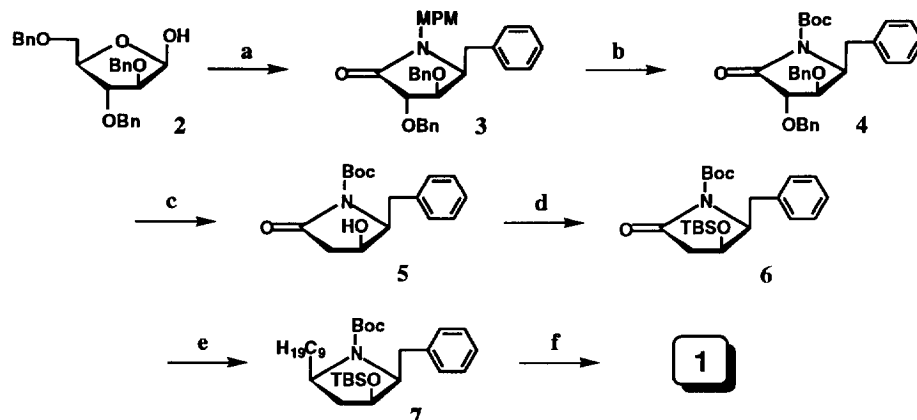


Preussin **1**

On the other hand, recently we reported a novel and short synthetic strategy for the preparation of enantiomerically pure (-)-anisomycin³ employing the *cis*-selective lactam formation protocol.⁴ In this connection it is noteworthy that (+)-preussin **1** and its acetate ester show a broader spectrum of antifungal activity against both filamentous fungi and yeasts than the structurally related anisomycin.^{1a}

With these considerations in mind, we wish to communicate the details of a novel synthetic process for the preparation of **1** without separation of stereoisomers. This method features the stereocontrolled elaboration of the functionalized *N*-Boc lactam derivative according to our preceding report⁵ in which asymmetric deoxygenation of the quaternary α -hydroxy compound is an essential step for introducing a stereogenic center.

As shown in Scheme 1, functionalized diastereomerically pure *N*-*p*-methoxybenzyl (MPM) lactam **3**, obtained from commercially available 2,3,5-tri-*O*-benzyl- β -D-arabinofuranose **2**,^{3,4,5} in high yield, was treated with CAN followed by the Boc-protection to give *N*-Boc lactam **4**. After removal of the protecting groups from **4** with Pd(black), highly regioselective acylation with PhOCSCl followed by radical deoxygenation with



Scheme 1. Reagents and conditions: (a) 1 MPMNH₂, Benzene, MS 4A, reflux; quant.; 2 BnMgCl, -78 °C, THF; 3 PCC, MS 4A, CH₂Cl₂; 59% (2 steps); (b) 1 Ce(NH₄)₂(NO₃)₆, CH₃CN-H₂O; 76%; 2 (Boc)₂O, Et₃N, DMAP, CH₂Cl₂; quant.; (c) 1 Pd(black), HCOOH, MeOH; quant.; 2 PhOCsCl, pyridine, DMAP, CH₃CN; 3 Bu₃SnH, AIBN, toluene, 90 °C; 72% (2 steps); (d) TBSCl, imidazole, DMF; 91%; (e) 1 C₉H₁₉MgBr, -78 °C, THF; 2 Et₃SiH, BF₃·OEt₂, -40~-30 °C, CH₂Cl₂; 67% (2 steps); (f) 1 Bu₄NF, THF; 97%; 2 LiAlH₄, THF, 50 °C; 92%.

Bu₃SnH⁶ resulted in the preparation of **5**, [α]²⁴_D +25.1 (*c* 0.85, CHCl₃) in high yield. This was then silylated to give **6**, [α]²³_D +37.9 (*c* 1.20, CHCl₃). Nucleophilic addition of nonylmagnesium bromide to the key compound **6** provided the labile quaternary α -hydroxy *N*-Boc intermediate. This was readily submitted to reductive deoxygenation with Et₃SiH in the presence of BF₃·OEt₂, cleanly leading to the pyrrolidine derivative **7**, [α]²⁵_D -46.4 (*c* 1.50, CHCl₃) as a single stereoisomer⁵ in 67% yield (2 steps) with the desired *R* configuration.⁷ Accompanying formation of small amounts of ketone (5%) derived from equilibrium of the quaternary intermediate was observed. Finally, **7** was reduced effectively with LiAlH₄ in THF in 92% yield after desilylation to complete the total synthesis of (+)-preussin **1**, [α]²⁴_D +28.2 (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃) [natural **1**, [α]²⁵_D +22.0 (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃)^{1b}]. The spectral data of the synthetic amorphous solid **1** were completely identical with those of the reported natural¹ and synthetic² compound.

This process, in which (+)-preussin is synthesized from 2,3,5-tri-*O*-benzyl- β -D-arabinofuranose, involves no separation of stereoisomers throughout the entire sequence and provides a new synthetic strategy.

References and notes

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- The absolute configuration of the generated stereogenic center was determined based on its spectral data of synthetic (+)-**1**.