ENANTIOSELECTIVE SYNTHESES OF (+)- α -SKYTANTHINE, (+)- δ -SKYTANTHINE AND (+)-IRIDOMYRMECIN BY AN INTRAMOLECULAR MAGNESIUM-ENE REACTION.¹

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Abstract: Starting from (S)-3-methyl-1-penten-5-ol <u>3a</u> enantiomerically pure $(+)-\alpha$ -skytanthine <u>9</u>, $(+)-\delta$ -skytanthine <u>11</u> and (+)-iridomyrmecin <u>12</u> were synthesized via the magnesium-ene reaction $2 \rightarrow 1$.

In extension of previous work on intramolecular Mg-ene reactions ² we considered the prospect of synthesizing monoterpene alkaloids and iridoids <u>A</u> via the key step $2 \rightarrow 1$ (Scheme 1). It was hoped that the preexisting chiral center in <u>2</u> would induce the desired configuration at the newly formed centers.

Scheme 1



We report here the application of this concept to the total syntheses of enantiomerically pure (+)- α -skytanthine <u>9</u>, ³ (+)- δ -skytanthine <u>11</u> ³ and (+)-iridomyrmecin <u>12</u> ⁴ (Scheme 2).

Alcohol <u>3a</u>, easily accessible in high enantiomeric purity via an asymmetric vinylcopper/enoate 1,4-addition ⁵, was converted into the bromide <u>3b</u> by successive treatment with mesyl chloride and LiBr ⁶. Metalation of <u>3b</u> with Mg turnings in ether and addition of the resulting Grignard reagent to methacrolein afforded dienol <u>4</u> ⁷ (67%, 1:1-diastereomer mixture). Heating <u>4</u> with thionyl chloride in boiling Et_2^0 gave rearranged allyl chloride <u>5</u> ⁷ (79%).

We then proceeded to the crucial metalation/cyclization/trapping sequence. Slow addition (over 2h) of chloride $\underline{5}$ to a stirred suspension of magnesium powder (Merck, 0.1-0.3 mm) in ether at r.t., heating of the resulting solution of $\underline{2}$ at reflux for 14h followed by oxidative trapping of $\underline{1}$ with MoOPh ⁸ at -78° yielded cyclized alcohols (88.4/5.9/3.0/1.4 isomer mixture, 58%). The major isomer ⁷, isolated by flash chromatography (49% from $\underline{5}$) was assigned structure $\underline{6}$ based on its conversion into the natural products $\underline{9}$, $\underline{11}$ and $\underline{12}$. Scheme 2



Hydroboration/oxidation [1)BH₃ (4eq), THF, 0°;2) $H_2O_2/NaOH$, 50°] of <u>6</u> gave a 4.2:1-C(4)epimer mixture ⁹ from which (+)- α -iridodiol <u>8</u>^{7,10} (m.p. 81-81°) was separated by flash chromatography. Following the procedure described by *Casinovi* ^{3b}, successive treatment of <u>8</u> with tosyl chloride/pyridine and methylamine furnished pure (+)- α skytanthine <u>9</u> in 67% yield.

Aiming at the stereoconvergent synthesis of δ -skytanthine <u>11</u> it was interesting to note that, after benzoylation of <u>6</u>, hydroboration of <u>7</u> ⁷ with 9-BBN (5eq 0° to r.t.) proceeded with reversed topicity to give <u>10</u> (6:1-C(4)-epimer mixture) ¹¹. Saponification of crude <u>10</u> and flash chromatography yielded pure δ -iridodiol (oil) which was converted into enantiomerically pure (+)- δ -skytanthine <u>11</u> as described earlier ^{3b}. For the synthesis of (+)-iridomyrmecin $\underline{12}$, the non-protected primary alcohol group in $\underline{10}$ was oxidized with *Jones'* reagent to give the corresponding carboxylic acid. Saponification of the benzoate group and spontaneous lactonization of the non-isolated hydroxy acid furnished crude $\underline{12}$ (5:1-C(4)-epimer mixture) from which enantiomerically pure (+)-iridomyrmecin $\underline{12}$ (39% from $\underline{10}$) was obtained by crystallization. Synthetic skytanthines $\underline{9}$ and $\underline{11}$ and (+)-iridomyrmecin $\underline{12}$ were identified by comparison ([α], IR, ¹H-NMR, MS) with naturally occurring compounds.

Scheme 3



To rationalize the observed diastereoselectivity in the Mg-ene process $2 \rightarrow 1$ we assume : 1) that 2,3-substituted 2-alkenylmagnesium halides react in their Z-form ^{2a}, and 2) that 2,6dienylmagnesium halides cyclize under kinetic control preferentially to give five-membered rings with *cis*-disposed Mg - donor and - acceptor sites ¹². Accounting for these premises, comparison of transition states TS_1 and TS_2 shows less steric crowding in transition state TS_1 which leads to the desired topicity of <u>1</u> (Scheme 3).

In summary, we believe that the above described stereoselective syntheses exemplify the potential of the Mg-ene process in combination with asymmetric 1,4-additions ¹³.

Acknowledgements: Financial support of this work by the Swiss National Science Foundation, Sandoz Ltd, Basel, and Givaudan SA, Vernier is gratefully acknowledged. We are grateful to Professors E.J. Eisenbraun, and T. Sakai for kindly providing authentic samples and reference spectra. We thank Mr. J.P. Saulnier, Mr. A. Pinto and Mrs. C. Clément for NMR and MS measurements.

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(Received in Germany 2 January 1986)