

## A TOTAL SYNTHESIS OF MANZAMINE C

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**Summary:** *Manzamine C (1)* was synthesized by the conjunction of 6-(Z)-azacycloundecene (9) and 1-substituted  $\beta$ -carboline derivatives (10 or 13)

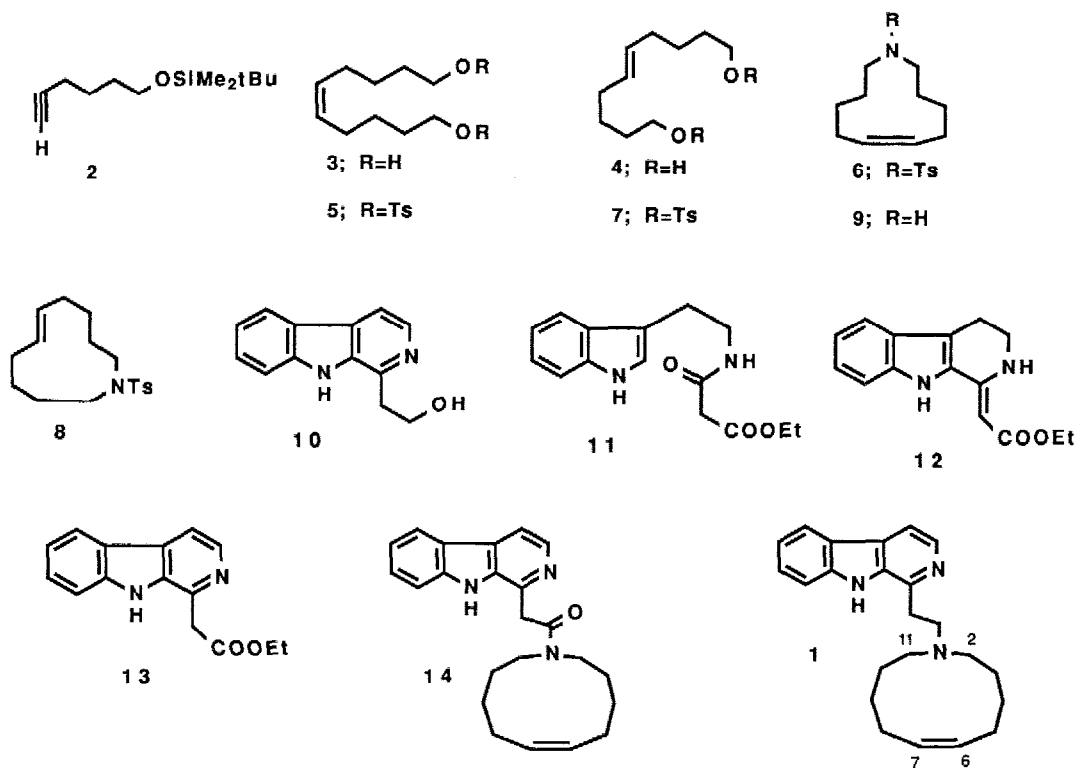
Manzamine C (1) is the simplest member of the novel oncolytic marine alkaloids manzamines, recently isolated from Okinawan marine sponges by Higa and his co-workers<sup>1</sup>). Besides being a novel  $\beta$ -carboline alkaloid bearing unprecedented azacycloundecene ring, it still possesses potent antitumor activity. At the outset of our synthetic challenge towards various manzamines, we have initiated the synthesis of 1 and related compounds with the aim of uncovering the factors involved in its activity.

An expedient preparation of the required 6-(Z)-azacycloundecene ring, the lower portion of 1, was the first task. The silyloxyacetylene (2)<sup>2</sup> was alkylated by conventional way with *t*-BuMe<sub>2</sub>SiOCH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>I<sup>2</sup>) and hydrogenated in the presence of Lindlar catalyst, furnishing the desired *cis*-diol (3, 64.5% from 2) after desilylation. On the other hand, the *trans*-diol (4, 35% from 2) was also prepared predominantly from 2 via hydrostannation and subsequent alkylation<sup>3</sup>) with *t*-BuMe<sub>2</sub>SiOCH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>I.

Crucial azacycloundecene ring formation *via* the *cis*-ditosylate (5) was conducted under phase-transfer conditions (TsNH<sub>2</sub>, NaOH, *n*Bu<sub>4</sub>NI, benzene, reflux, 4h)<sup>4</sup>) to afford the desired product (6, 73%, mp 107.5~109 °C; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR( $\delta$ ): 5.37*m*, 3.14*t*, 2.30*m*, 1.67*m*, 1.56*m*) along with small amount of the dimeric product (~2%). The *trans*-ditosylate (7) was also successfully converted to 8 (63%, mp 102.5~103.5 °C; <sup>1</sup>H-NMR( $\delta$ ): 5.38*m*, 3.22*t*, 2.08*m*, 1.44*m*, 1.28*m*) by the same conditions. Reaction of 6 with Red-Al gave free 6-(Z)-azacycloundecene (9, ~60%).

1-(2-Hydroxyethyl)- $\beta$ -carboline (10), another segment of 1 was elaborated in the following two different ways. Pictet-Spengler reaction of tryptamine and *t*-BuMe<sub>2</sub>SiOCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CHO (CF<sub>3</sub>COOH, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, rt.) followed by aromatization (Pd/C) and desilylation afforded 10 albeit in poor yield. More conveniently and effectively, tryptamine was treated with ClCOCH<sub>2</sub>COOEt to give 11 (98%), which was subjected to Bischlar-Napieralski cyclization (POCl<sub>3</sub>), furnishing the enaminoester (12, 70%). Subsequent aromatization gave the  $\beta$ -carboline ester (13, 70%; Pd/C, *p*-cymene) and reduction of which now afforded a substantial amount of 10 (98%; mp 195~197°C, MeOH), identical with those isolated from *Soulamea fraxinifolia*<sup>5</sup>).

Finally, conjunction of each component was carried out in the following two ways. In the first attempt, 10 was converted to its mesylate, which was heated with the amine (9) in CH<sub>3</sub>CN.



From the dark reaction mixture, manzamine C (**1**) was isolated only in poor yield (~20%) as non-crystalline oil. To secure the quantity of **1**, we next examined the reaction of the ester (**13**) and the amine (**9**), which gave the amide (**14**) in 52% yield (toluene, reflux). Reduction of **14** with  $\text{LiAlH}_4$  now afforded enough quantity of **1** (65%, mp 79-83°C, ether- $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ), identical in both  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  and  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  with those reported by Higa et al<sup>1</sup>).

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