A New Synthesis of Ant Venom Alkaloid: (3S,5R,8S)-3-Heptyl-5-methylpyrrolizidine

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Abstract: A highly enantioselective synthesis of (3S,5R,8S)- 3-heptyl-5-methylpyrrolizidine is described by using (S)-pyroglutamic acid as starting material.

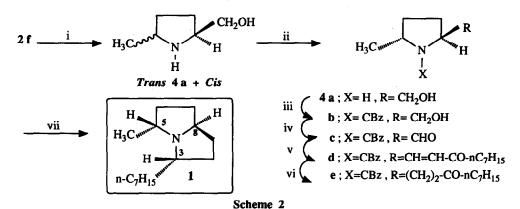
Four syntheses of 3S,5R,8S xenovenine 1, isolated from *Solenopsis xenovenenum* have already been published¹. We had previously shown^{1c} that the iminium reduction reaction allowed the introduction of the asymmetric carbon C-3 with a high diastereomeric excess (98%), but on the contrary no selectivity was observed during the reduction of the imine 2 ($R^1 = (CH_2)_3 - OH$; $R^2 = CH_3$) to allow the carbon C-8 formation. In this paper we report a selective synthesis of *trans*-pyrrolidine 4a (diastereomeric ratio: 83:17)² by reduction of imino alcohol 2f using NaHB(OAc)₃³ in 80% yield, the participation of the hydroxy group of 2f directs delivery of hydride ion from the *si* face of the imino group by forming a boronate intermediate.

(S)-Pyroglutamic acid was esterified, reduced, and the resulting alcohol 2c was then acetylated (Ac₂O-pyridine) to give the acetate 2d in 65% overall yield (Scheme 1).

Reagents: i) MeOH, SOCl₂; ii) NaBH₄, EtOH; iii) Ac₂O, Pyr; iv) Et₃OBF₄, CH₂Cl₂; v) Meldrum's acid, Ni(acac)₂CHCl₃ reflux; vi) HCl (5N), 60°C.

Scheme 1

Lactim ether 2e, prepared by reaction of Meerwein salt with lactam 2d, was condensed with Meldrum's acid to give compound 3 $(63\%)^3$ which, by hydrolysis and decarboxylation with 5N hydrochloric acid, led to the imino alcohol 2f in 83% yield $([\alpha]^{20}_D = +113, c=1.00, EtOH)$ (Scheme 1).



Reagents: i) NaHB(OAc)₃, toluene; ii) diastereomeric separation⁴; iii) CBzCl (2 eq.), NaHCO₃/H₂O, 80°C, 48h; iv) (COCl)₂, DMSO, N(Et)₃, -78°C, 1h; v) Ph₃P=CH-CO-C₇H₁₅ 5, toluene, 80°C, 48h; vi) H₂/PtO₂, MeOH; vii) H₂/Pd-BaSO₄, MeOH^{1c}.

After reduction, the pure *trans*-amino alcohol 4a ($[\alpha]^{25}_{D}$ = +2, c=1.91,EtOH) was isolated during the selective acylation of *cis* pyrrolidine (61%)⁴. Compound 4a was N-protected as the carbamate 4b (87%), and then oxydized by the Swern method⁶ leading to the amino aldehyde 4c. Subsequent Wittig reaction⁵ of crude 4c with stabilized ylid 5 provided the unsaturated ketone 4d in 56% overall yield from 4c (Scheme 2). Selective reduction of the double bond of 4d over PtO₂ afforded the ketone 4e in 85% yield ($[\alpha]^{22}_{D}$ = -49, c= 1.20,CHCl₃), which, by reductive annelation gave the desired pyrrolizidine 1¹⁰.

In summary, (S)-pyroglutamic acid is a good starting synthon for the synthesis of dialkylated azabicyclic alkaloids.

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