

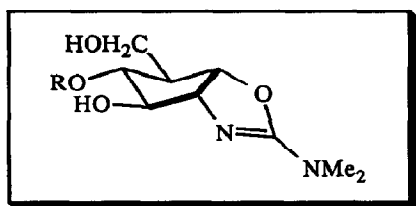
TOTAL SYNTHESIS OF (±)-ALLOSAMIZOLINE FROM A SYMMETRIC TRISUBSTITUTED CYCLOPENTENE

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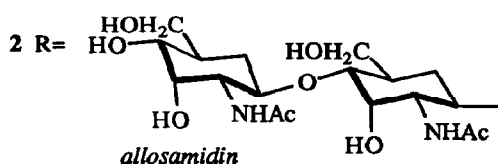
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Abstract: A convergent synthesis of the aminocyclitol allosamizoline **1**, which is found in a class of pseudotrisaccharide chitinase inhibitors known as the allosamidins, is reported.

Chitin (the β-1,4-linked polymer of N-acetylglucosamine) is one of nature's most abundant polysaccharides.¹ Besides being the main component of insect cuticle, chitin is also a constituent of fungal cell wall, yielding approximately 3 x 10⁴ metric tons of the polysaccharide annually.² As the principal structural macromolecule in crustacean shells, chitin is also a major waste product of the seafood processing industry, with an estimated 1.2 x 10⁵ metric tons being produced worldwide annually.² Not surprisingly, interest in research on chitinases, which can degrade chitin to soluble mono- and oligosaccharides, has grown enormously over the past five years.³ Chitinase inhibitors are also of potential import as insecticides or fungicides.⁴



1 R= H *allosamizoline*

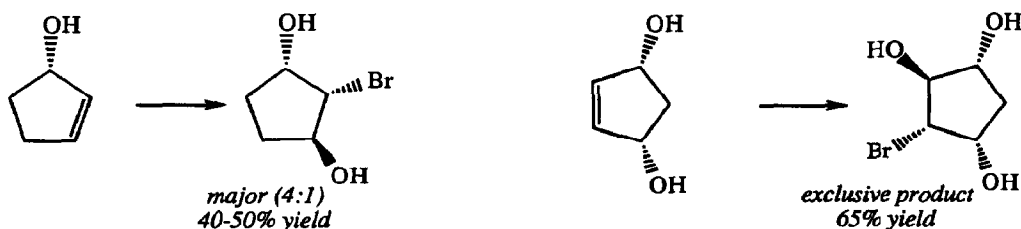


The aminocyclitol allosamizoline **1** is a common hydrolysis product of the allosamidins, a class of pseudotrisaccharide chitinase inhibitors whose first representative was characterized as **2**.⁵ Here we report a short stereoselective synthesis of allosamizoline from cyclopentadiene by an alkylation/cycloaddition route recently developed in our laboratory.⁶ Three groups have achieved total syntheses of allosamidins,⁷⁻⁹ and several routes to **1** have been developed from carbohydrate precursors.¹⁰⁻¹⁴

Retrosynthetic analysis of allosamizoline focused on construction of the (dimethylamino)oxazoline late in the overall plan, and this tactic revealed an inherent symmetry which we hoped to exploit. Aminotriol **8** (Scheme), the precursor of thioxazolidinone **9**, might be prepared by azidolysis of *meso*-epoxydiol **6**, which in turn seemed accessible by an appropriate functionalization of the *meso*-trisubstituted cyclopentene **4**.

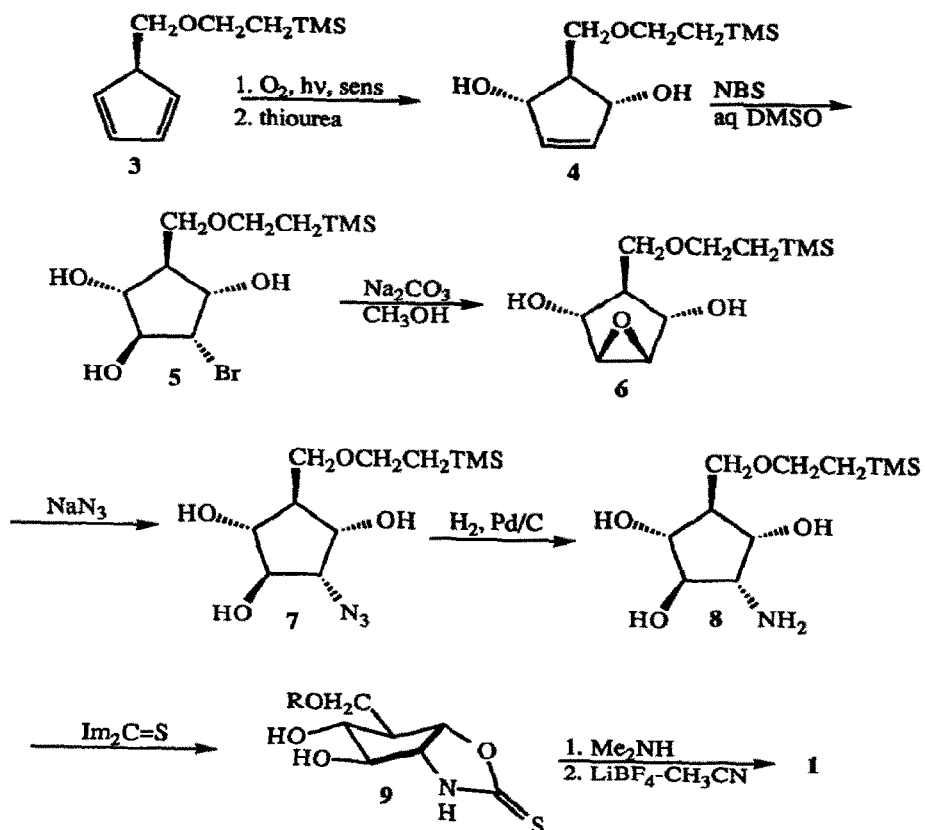
A suspension of thallos cyclopentadienide (Aldrich, freshly sublimed) in CH_2Cl_2 was reacted with β -trimethylsilylethoxymethyl chloride (SEM-Cl) to afford monosubstituted cyclopentadiene **3**, which without purification was immediately subjected to singlet oxygen generated using methylene blue as sensitizer. Reduction *in situ* of the transient endoperoxide afforded *meso*-cyclopentenediol **4** in 35% overall yield.¹⁵

As expected, peracid epoxidation of **4** gave exclusively the undesired *syn*-epoxydiol. Even using *bis*-trimethylsilyl-**4**¹⁶ we were unable to obtain better than a 2:1 facial selectivity for the *anti*-epoxydiol **6**. Additions of HOBr and HOCl to 3-methoxy and 3-alkylcyclohexenes have been reported to proceed via *syn*-halonium ions.¹⁷⁻¹⁹ In fact, reaction of diol **4** at room temperature with NBS in wet DMSO furnished a single bromohydrin **5** (60% yield) whose structure was confirmed by cyclization ($\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3\text{-CH}_3\text{OH}$) exclusively to **6**. Addition of HOCl to **4** likewise gave **6** via the corresponding chlorohydrin. Hypohalous acid additions to 2-cyclopenten-1-ol and cyclopentene-*cis*-1,4-diol also occurred with good *syn*-stereoselectivity.



Epoxydiol **6** underwent smooth ring opening with NaN_3 (5 equiv, 8:1 $\text{CH}_3\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}:\text{H}_2\text{O}$) to afford racemic azidotriol **7** (66%) which was then quantitatively reduced to the corresponding aminotriol **8**. Cyclization with thiocarbonyldiimidazole produced thioxazolidinone **9** in 81% yield. From **9**, a one-step construction of the (dimethylamino)oxazoline ring was achieved by heating with $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{NH-CH}_3\text{OH}$ in a sealed tube. After deprotection of the SEM group (LiBF_4), racemic allosamizoline **1** was obtained (85% yield for 2 steps) whose NMR and other spectral data were identical with those of an authentic sample.²⁰ By adaptation to several analogs, this convergent route to **1** should prove useful in exploring structure-activity relationships in the allosamidins.

SCHEME



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