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## SYNTHESIS OF A TAXININE ANALOG VIA THE INTRAMOLECULAR DIELS-ALDER CYCLOADDITION

Jeffrey D. Winkler\*, Samit K. Bhattacharya and Robert A. Batey

Department of Chemistry, The University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104

Abstract: The synthesis of the tricyclic ring system of the taxane diterpenes via an A→ABC intramolecular Diels-Alder construction, and the elaboration of the cycloadduct 13 to taxinine analog 17 are described. Copyright © 1996 Elsevier Science Ltd

The discovery of taxol (paclitaxel) 1 (Scheme I) has been an important breakthrough in cancer chemotherapy. 1 It is the only plant product known to promote the formation of microtubules and to interfere with their disassembly by binding to  $\beta$ -tubulin. 2 Its remarkable clinical efficacy against breast and ovarian cancer, coupled with its entirely novel mechanism of action, have resulted in a prodigious effort directed towards both semi- and total synthesis of 1, 3 which have recently culminated in the first three reported total syntheses of taxol. 4-6

## Scheme I

We have recently disclosed a verbenone-based route for the stereoselective synthesis of A-ring synthon 3.7 We report herein the transformation of 3 to intramolecular Diels-Alder substrate 4, and the subsequent transformation of the derived cycloadduct 5 to 6, a highly functionalized analog of taxinine, 2, as outlined in Schemes II and III.<sup>8</sup>

Oxidation of the terminal alkene of 3 via dihydroxylation (cat. OsO<sub>4</sub>) and cleavage of the resulting diol (NaIO<sub>4</sub>) resulted in the formation of aldehyde 7. Addition of either vinyl or isopropenyl Grignard to 7

and protection of the resulting alcohol with 2-methoxypropene afforded acetal **8a** and **8b**, respectively (MP=2-methoxypropyl). Lactone opening was achieved using the procedure of Danishefsky. Reaction of **8a** (R=H) with DIBAL-H followed by treatment of the lactol intermediate with vinyl lithium **9**, obtained on reaction of the corresponding stannane <sup>10</sup> with n-BuLi, gave alcohols **10a** and **10b**, as a 5:1 ratio of C-2  $\beta$  and  $\alpha$  epimers, respectively (taxol numbering). Comparable selectivities were observed in the formation of **10c** and **10d** from **8b** (R=Me).

Selective protection of the C-13 hydroxyl of **10a** led to the formation of **11a**. We have found that C- $2\beta$  stereochemistry of **11a** could be cleanly inverted to the C- $2\alpha$  oxygen stereochemistry found in the taxanes. Oxidation of **11a** to the corresponding ketone, followed by carbonyl reduction with L-Selectride, resulted in the exclusive formation of the C- $2\alpha$  alcohol, via addition of hydride to the ketone derived from **11a** with the same facial selectivity as that observed on addition of **9** to the aldehyde derived from **8**. Methylation of the C- $2\alpha$  alcohol, followed by C-9 deprotection and oxidation provided the intramolecular Diels-Alder substrate **12a**. The isopropenyl dienophile **12b** was prepared in the same manner from **10c**.

a)1) 2mol % OsO<sub>4</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O,NMO, Acetone : water (8:1);2) Na  $IO_4$ ,0°C, 30 mins, THF:H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1), 70%; b) 1) CH<sub>2</sub>=CHMgBr, ether, -78°C, 61 %; 2)2-methoxy propene, cat. PpTs, 0°C, 93%; c) DIBAL, tol, -78°C, 1h; R'Li, 18h, 60%; d) TBSOTf, 2,6-lutidine, -78°C, 68%; e)1) Dess-Martin periodinane, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 93%,2) L-Selectride, THF, -78°C, 89%,3) NaHMDS/THF, 0°C, Mel, 95%,4) cat. PpTs, MeOH-Et<sub>2</sub>O (1:1),0°C, 98%, 5) Dess-Martin periodinane, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 91%.

While cycloaddition of the isopropenyl dienophile 12b could not be achieved under a variety of reaction conditions, heating 12a to 140°C in a sealed tube under scrupulously degassed conditions for 110h led to a 95% yield of 7:2:0.5 mixture of diastereomers 13, 14, and 15, of which 13 was the major adduct (Scheme III). The stereochemical relationships was established by a combination of X-ray crystallographic, NMR spectroscopic analysis and chemical correlation. Epimerization of 13 led to a 56:44 mixture of 13 and the *trans*-fused product 15.

We have converted 13 to 17 (Scheme III), an analog of taxinine, 2 (Scheme I).<sup>11</sup> Direct methylenation of 13 with Eschemmoser's salt,  $^{12}$  or reaction of 13 with a variety of formaldehyde equivalents was not successful. However, cyclopropanation of 13 gave 16, via reaction from the sterically less hindered convex  $\alpha$ -face of the silyl enol ether. Treatment of 16 with Zeise's dimer, based on work by Ryu *et al.*, provided stereoselectively the C-5 $\alpha$  allylic ether corresponding to 17, the stereochemistry of which is established by migration of the C-4 $\beta$  hydrogen in 16.<sup>13</sup> The C-5 TIPS ether was selectively deprotected to give 17, the stereochemistry of which was unequivocally established by X-ray crystallographic analysis.

## Scheme III

a) Toluene, 140°C, 110h, 95% overall; b) 2.5% NaOMe/MeOH, reflux, 20h; c) Et<sub>2</sub>Zn, ICH<sub>2</sub>Cl, 1,2-dichloroethane, 0°C, 100%;d)1)Pt[(CH<sub>2</sub>=CH<sub>2</sub>)Cl<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub>, 5 mol%, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 80%; 2) TBAF (10 eq.), 0°C, 7h, 60%

The construction of this cis-fused C-ring analog of taxol via intramolecular Diels-Alder cycloaddition that we have described here stands in striking contrast to related reports by Sakan<sup>8a</sup> and Fallis<sup>8b</sup> (Scheme IV). Sakan reported that cycloaddition of 18 leads to the exclusive formation of 19, containing both the C-8 angular methyl group and the trans B/C ring fusion, although the bicyclooctane framework of 19 cannot be readily transformed to the geminal dimethyl-substituted A ring of taxol. In the more recent report by Fallis, cycloaddition of 20 occurred only to give 21 with the acetylenic dienophile under microwave irradiation and in modest yield. In the present study, we have demonstrated that the cycloaddition of 4 generates the tricyclic ring system of the taxanes in excellent yield, without recourse to either a bicyclooctane A ring construct or the sterically undemanding acetylenic dienophile. This reaction leads to the establishment of oxygen functionalities at C-2, C-5, C-9 and C-13, as well as a  $\Delta^{4,5}$  enol ether to facilitate introduction of the oxetane ring. Further studies on the introduction of the C-8 methyl group and the establishment of the trans-B/C ring fusion in this system are currently underway, and our results will be reported in due course.

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- Hydrostannylation of (±)-2-butynol, oxidation of the major (E)-isomer and subsequent treatment with LHMDS / TIPSOTf afforded the stannylated diene, from which 9 is derived on reaction with n-BuLi.
- All new compounds were characterized by full spectroscopic (NMR, IR, high resolution MS) data. Yields refer to spectroscopically and chromatographically homogeneous (>95%) materials. Spectral data for allylic alcohol 17: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz): δ 4.96 (d, J 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.95 (d, J 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.6 (br unresolved multiplet, 1H), 4.02 (br m, 1H), 3.90 (br m, 1H), 3.55 (d, J 15.6 Hz, 1H), 3.24 (m partly hidden, 1H), 3.22 (s, 3H), 3.14 (dd, J 6.8, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.27-2.42 (m, 3H), 2.1 (m, 1H), 1.98 (dd, J 8.9, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 1.9 (s, 3H), 1.71 (dd, J 15.3, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 1.60 (m, 2H), 1.1 (m, 1H), 1.03 (s, 3H), 1.01 (s, 3H), 0.93 (s, 9H), 0.11 (s, 3H) and 0.09 (s, 3H).; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 125.7 MHz): δ 209.9, 153.7, 137.0, 130.7, 106.2, 79.5, 71.3, 68.0, 57.1, 57.0, 49.0, 47.3, 42.5, 37.8, 35.1, 31.3, 29.1, 26.6, 26.0, 23.0, 18.1, 15.5, -4.2, -5.1. FT-IR (film, cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3508, 2923, 2851, 1681, 1470, 1360, 1253, 1086, 1067, 1035, 1001.; exact mass calculated for C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>44</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub> (M+NH<sub>4</sub>+): 466.3352; found: 466.3359.
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