

First Total Synthesis of (-)-8-epi-9-Deoxygoniopypyrone

Jean-Philippe Surivet and Jean-Michel Vatèle*

Laboratoire de Chimie Organique I, associé au CNRS, Université Claude Bernard CPE-Lyon, 43 Bd. du 11 Novembre 1918, 69622 Villeurbanne, France.

Received 25 September 1998; accepted 22 October 1998

Abstract: The structure and absolute configuration of natural 8-epi-9-deoxygoniopypyrone have been confirmed by an efficient and highly diastereoselective synthesis in 15 steps from (S)-mandelic acid with an overall yield of 43%. \bigcirc 1998 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: bicyclic heterocyclic compounds, cleavage reactions, hydroxylation, styryllactones.

In 1995, (-)-8-epi-9-deoxygoniopypyrone 1^1 was isolated along with other antitumor styryllactones from the stem bark of *Goniothalamus dolichocarpus*.² The structure of 8-epi-9-deoxygoniopypyrone was determined as $(1R^*,5R^*,7R^*,8R^*)$ -8-hydroxy-7-phenyl-2,6-dioxabicyclo[3.3.1]nonan-3-one 1 based on two-dimensional NMR studies and by comparison of its NMR spectra with those of its epimer, (+)-9-deoxygoniopypyrone, the structure of which was established by X-ray crystallographic analysis.³

In the course of our program directed toward the stereoselective synthesis of styryllactones, we have recently completed the total synthesis of nine of them. Herein, we described the first synthesis of 1 which is identical to the natural (-)-8-epi-9-deoxygoniopypyrone, thereby confirming its structure and absolute configuration. As outlined in Scheme 1, one of the key element of our synthetic strategy for 1 involves a coupling between the sulfone 2 and the epoxyde 3, readily available from (S)-mandelic acid 4 which authorizes the rapid construction of the 2,6-dioxabicyclo[3.3.1]nonan-3-one framework of 1.

Scheme 1

As already described for its (R)-enantiomer, (S)-mandelic acid was readily transformed to the enantiopur (E)-α,β-unsaturated ester 5 in four steps and 72% overall yield (Scheme 2).4c Introduction of C-1-C-8 stereogenic centers of compound 1 was effected by the Sharpless asymmetric dihydroxylation (AD) using ADmix-α in the presence of methanesulfonamide.⁵ The dihydroxylation of 5 proceeded with a perfect matching double stereoselectivity to give exclusively the desired diol 6.6 Then, protection of the diol as a benzylidene acetal followed by reduction of the ester function by lithium aluminium hydride at 0°C furnished 7 in 99% yield. Hydroxy-directed regioselective reductive benzylidene cleavage in 8 with the BH₂.Me₂S-BF₂.Et₂O system gave the benzyl ether 9 in 88% yield. The stage was now set up for the introduction of the epoxyde functionality with concomitant inversion of the stereogenic center at C-3. To this event, the primary hydroxyl group of the diol 9 was selectively protected as a pivaloate group and the C-3 alcohol function transformed to a leaving group by treatment with methanesulfonyl chloride in the presence of an excess of triethylamine. Subsequent oxirane ring formation mediated by sodium methoxide, via the saponification of the pivaloate, afforded the α -epoxide 3 in 82% yield for the three-reaction sequence. The next task of the synthesis of 1, the introduction of the C-3-C-5 fragment bearing a lactone unit was realized using the Ghosez's methodology. 8 Thus, addition of the lithium salt of methyl 3-phenylsulfonyl orthopropionate 2 to the epoxide 3, in the presence of BF₃.Et₅O, followed by acid treatment which effected cleavage of the silyl protecting group and lactone formation. Exposure of the crude mixture to an excess of 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU) led to the bicyclic lactone 12 via PhSO₂H elimination and concomitant intramolecular Michael addition of the benzylic hydroxyl function to the resulting α , β -unsatured- γ -lactone.

PII: S0040-4039(98)02269-2

Scheme 2: (a) AD-mix-α, MeSO₂NH₂, *t*-BuOH-H₂O (1:1), RT, 36h; (b) PhCH(OMe)₂, CSA, benzene, reflux, 1h; (c) LiAlH₄, Et₂O, 0°C, 5min; (d) BH₃.Me₂S, CH₂Cl₂, 60 min then BF₃.Et₂O, 0°C, 15 min; (e) *t*-BuCOCl, DMAP, CH₂Cl₂, RT, 15 min; (f) CH₃SO₂Cl, Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂, RT, 30 min; (g) MeONa, Et₂O-MeOH, RT, 5h; (h) PhSO₂(CH₂)₂C(OMe)₃ 2, *n*BuLi, BF₃.Et₂O, THF, -78°C, 1h; (i) CF₃CO₂H-H₂O (9:1), RT, 3h; (j) DBU, CH₂Cl₂, 0°C, 1 h; (k) TiCl₄, CH₂Cl₂, RT, 30 min; (l) Ac₂O, DMAP, CH₂Cl₂, RT, 1h.

Finally, quantitative debenzylation with $TiCl_4^9$ afforded (-)-8-epi-9-deoxygoniopypyrone 1 (mp 130-131°C (AcOEt-hexane), $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -90 (c 0.7, CHCl₃)). The spectra and the physical data of the corresponding acetate of synthetic 1 (compound 13) are in accord with those of the natural material. ^{2,10} In conclusion, we have accomplished the first total synthesis of (-)-8-epi-9-deoxygoniopypyrone 1 in a highly stereocontrolled manner thereby establishing its relative and absolute configuration.

Acknowledgments : We wish to thank Professor J. Goré for useful discussions and the Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche for a fellowship to JPS

References and notes

- 1. This name, numbered in accordance with IUPAC rules, should be preferred to (-)-iso-5-deoxygoniopypyrone.²
- 2. Goh, S.H.; Ee, G.C.L.; Chuah, C.H. and Wei, C. Aust. J. Chem. 1995, 48, 199-205.
- 3. Fang, X.P.; Anderson, J.E.; Chang, C.J. and Mc Laughlin, J.L. J. Nat. Prod. 1991, 54, 1034-1043.
- 4. (a) Surivet, J.P.; Goré J. and Vatèle, J.M. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1996**, 37, 371-374; (b) Surivet, J.P.; Goré J. and Vatèle, J.M. *Tetrahedron* **1996**, 37, 14877-14890; (c) Surivet, J.P.; Volle, J.N. and Vatèle, J.M. *Tetrahedron : Asymmetry* **1996**, 7, 3305-3311; (d) Surivet, J.P. and Vatèle, J.M. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1996**, 37, 4373-4376; (e) Surivet, J.P. and Vatèle, J.M. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1997**, 38, 819-820; (f) Surivet, J.P. and Vatèle, J.M. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1998**, 39, 7299-7300.
- 5. Sharpless, K.B.; Amberg, W.; Bennani, Y.L.; Crispino, G.A.; Hartung, J.; Jeong, K.S.; Kwong, H.L.; Morikawa, K.; Wang, Z.M.; Xu, D. and Zhang, X.L. J.Org. Chem. 1992, 57, 2768-2771.
- 6. Analytical and spectral data were obtained for all new compounds and are consistent with the structure assigned.
- 7. Saito, S.; Kuroda, A.; Tanaka, K. and Kimura, R. Synlett, 1996, 231-233.
- 8. Carretero, J.C. and Ghosez, L. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1988**, 29, 2059-2062.
- 9. Hori, H.; Nishida, Y.; Ohrui, H. and Meguro, H. J. Org. Chem. 1989, 54, 1346-1353.
- 10. Goh and Coll. did not report the optical rotation and melting point of $1.^2$ Physical data of 13: synthetic (mp 138-139°C; $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -170 (c 1, CHCl₃); natural (mp 140-142°C; $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -170.47 (c 1, CHCl₃).