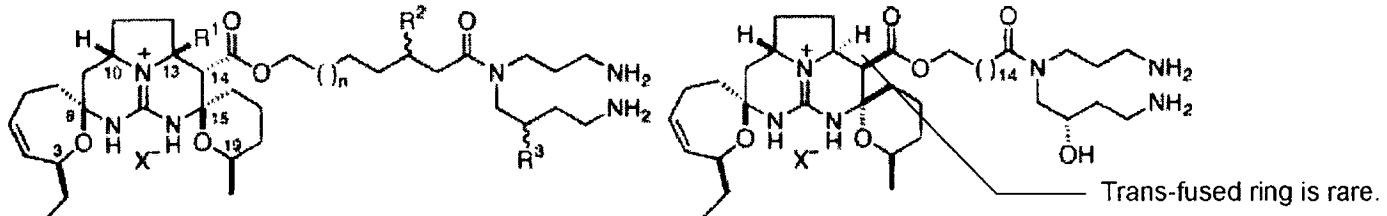
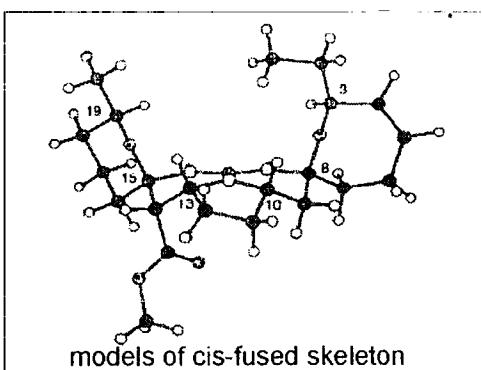


Construction of Pentacyclic Guanidinium Skeleton

ptilomycalin A ($1, R^1 = R^2 = R^3 = H; n = 10$)crambescidin 800 ($2, R^1 = R^2 = H, R^3 = \alpha\text{-OH}; n = 10$)crambescidin 816 ($3, R^1 = OH, R^2 = H, R^3 = \alpha\text{-OH}; n = 10$)crambescidin 844 ($4, R^1 = R^3 = OH, R^2 = H; n = 13$)celeromycalin ($5, R^1 = R^3 = H, R^2 = \beta\text{-OH}; n = 10$)

13,14,15-isocrambescidin 800 (9)

examples of pentacyclic guanidinium skeleton



First discovered molecule of this family is Ptilomycalin A.
It was isolated from the sponge *Hemimycale spiculifer* in 1989
by Kakisawa et al.

Its biological activities are;
antiviral activity against Herpes simplex virus type 1,
antifungal activity against *Candida albicans*,
anti-HIV activities, and so on.

Reported accomplishments of its construction

Overman, L. E. Snider, B. B.

J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1995, 117, 2657. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1994, 116, 549.

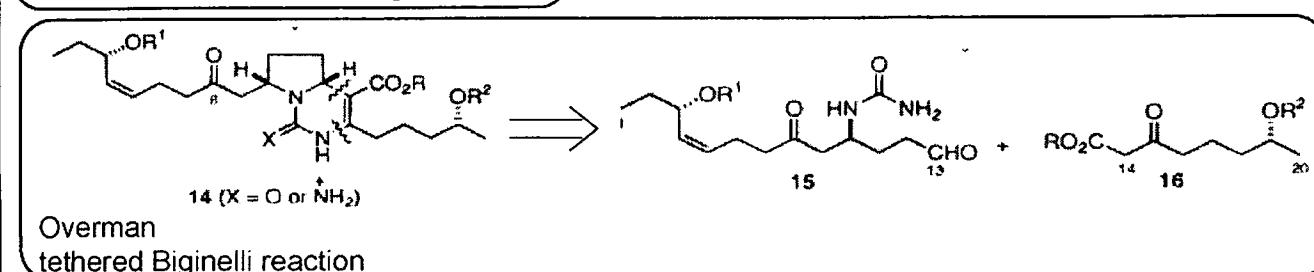
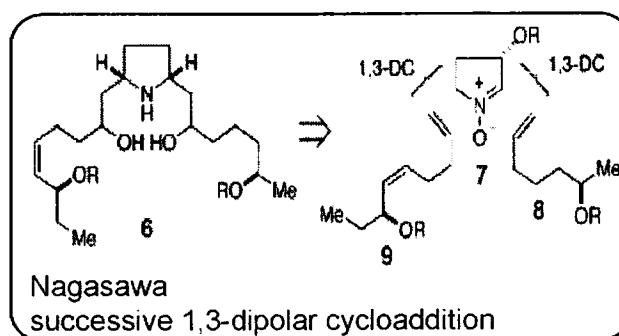
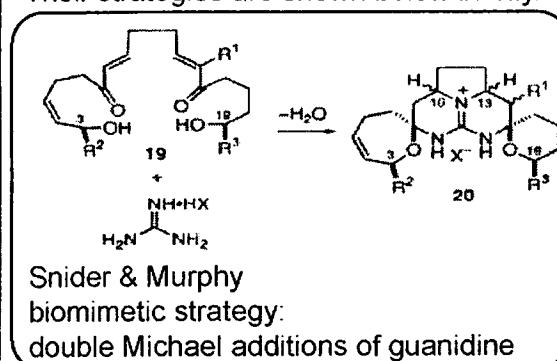
J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1999, 121, 6944. Nagasawa, K.

J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2000, 122, 4893. # *Org. Lett.* 2002, 2, 177.

J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2000, 122, 4904. Murphy, P. J.

J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2005, 127, 3380. *Tetrahedron Lett.* 2003, 44, 251.

Their strategies are shown below briefly.



Synthetic studies toward this skeleton by other groups

Hart, D. J. *Heterocycles* 1994, 39, 435.

Hiemstra, H. *Tetrahedron* 1996, 52, 2603.

Rama Rao, A. V. *J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun.* 1995, 1369.

Weinreb, S. M. *J. Org. Chem.* 1996, 61, 125.

Total Synthesis of Crambescidin 359

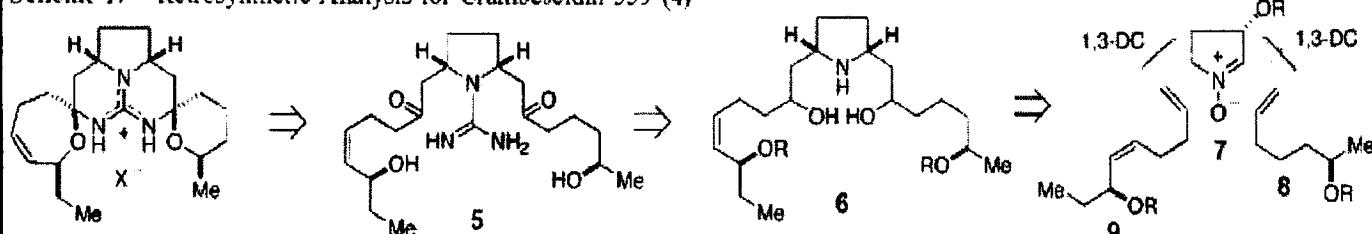
ORGANIC LETTERS

Kazuo Nagasawa,^{*†} Angelina Georgieva,[†] Hiroyuki Koshino,[†] Tadashi Nakata,[†] Tetsuya Kita,[‡] and Yuichi Hashimoto[†]

2002

Vol. 4, No. 2
177–180

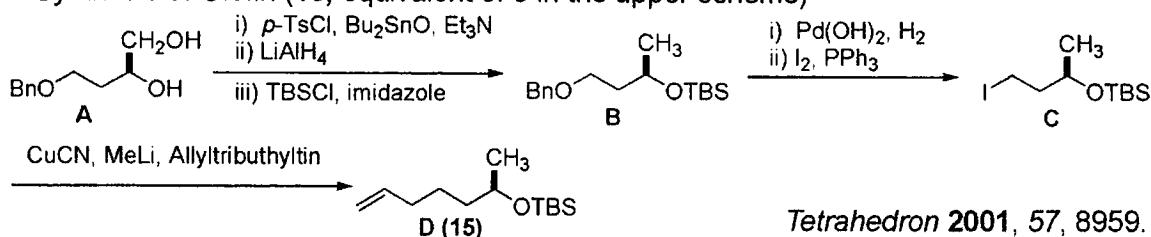
Scheme 1. Retrosynthetic Analysis for Crambescidin 359 (4)



Crambescidin 359 (4)

Successive 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of nitrone is the key step in this synthesis.

Synthesis of Olefin (15, equivalent of 8 in the upper scheme)



Tetrahedron 2001, 57, 8959.

A \longrightarrow B

Selective tosylation of primary alcohol using Bu_2SnO via stannylen acetals.

This step is a stoichiometric manner, but recently catalytic process was also developed.

Catalytic Regioselective Sulfenylation of α -Chelatable Alcohols: Scope and Mechanistic Insight

Michael J. Martinelli,^{*} Rajappa Vaidyanathan,^{*†} Joseph M. Pawlik,
Naresh K. Nayyar, Ulhas P. Dhokte, Christopher W. Doecke, Lisa M. H. Zollars,
Eric D. Moher, Vien Van Khau, and Berta Košmrlj

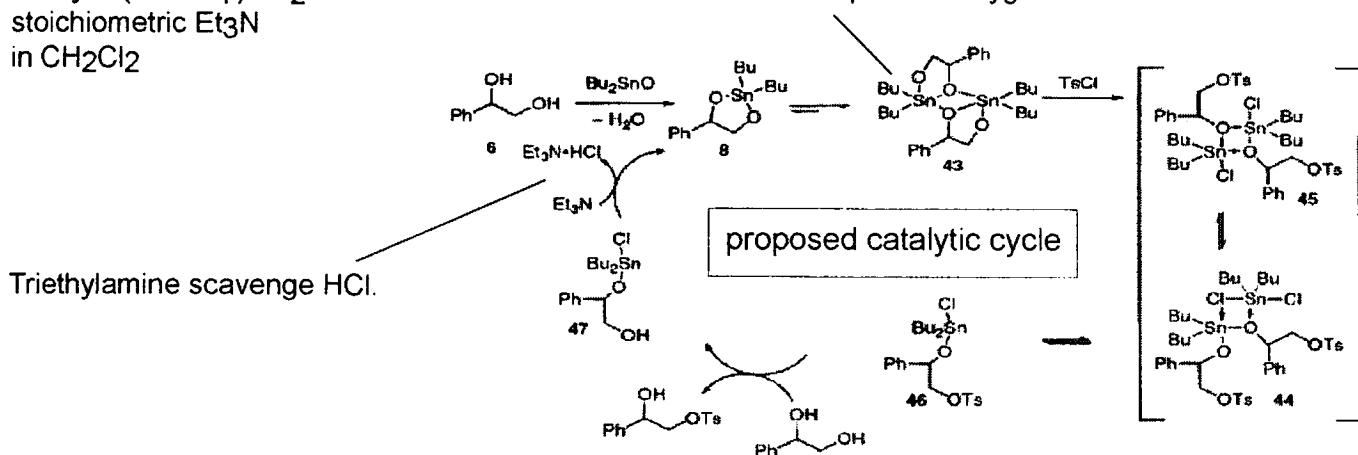
J. AM. CHEM. SOC. 2002, 124, 3578–3585

The optimal conditions for the mono tosylation of 1,2-diol are:
catalytic (0.02 eq.) Bu_2SnO
stoichiometric Et_3N
in CH_2Cl_2

points

Stannylen acetal exists as a dimeric species.

The apical oxygen is reportedly more reactive than the tricoordinate equatorial oxygen.



Triethylamine scavenge HCl .

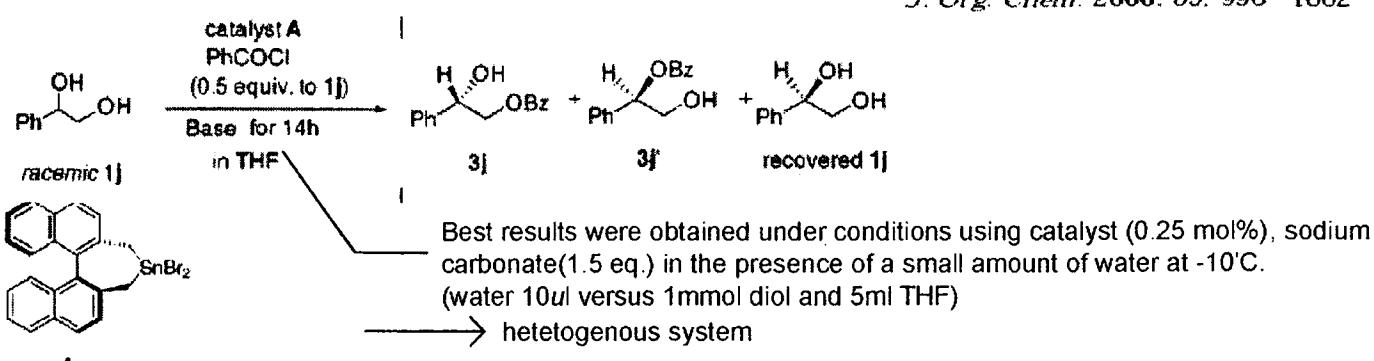
Amine base is likely not a ligand for tin. With chiral amine, no kinetic resolution was observed.

On the other hand, kinetic resolution of 1,2-diol using a chiral organotin compounds is known.

Chemo- and Stereoselective Monobenzoylation of 1,2-Diols Catalyzed by Organotin Compounds

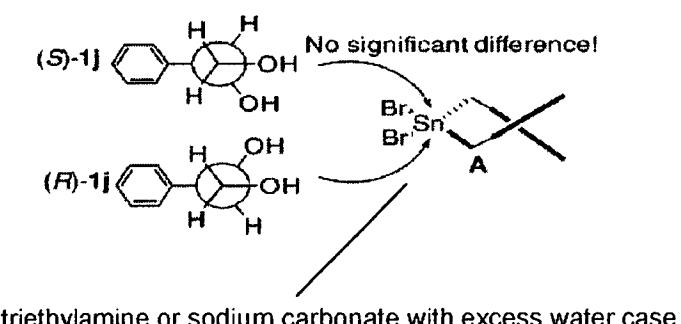
Fumiaki Iwasaki,[†] Toshihide Maki,[‡] Osamu Onomura,[‡] Waka Nakashima,[†] and Yoshihiro Matsumura^{*§}

J. Org. Chem. 2000, 65, 996–1002

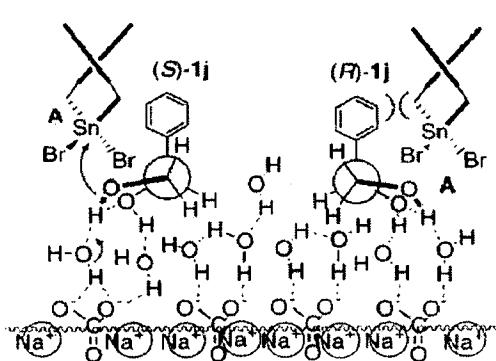


Stannylene acetals are known to be easily acylated without bases.
Forming stannylene acetals seems important for this resolution.

route a In a solution phase



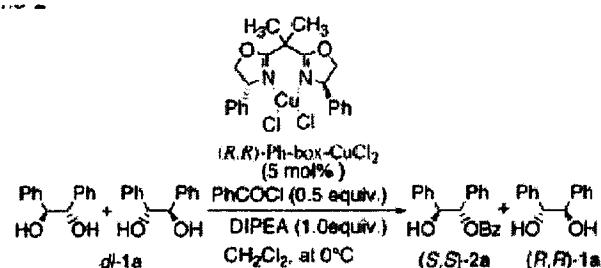
route b On the surface of sodium carbonate



Copper Ion-Induced Activation and Asymmetric Benzoylation of 1,2-Diols: Kinetic Chiral Molecular Recognition

Yoshihiro Matsumura,^{*} Toshihide Maki, Sachie Murakami, and Osamu Onomura

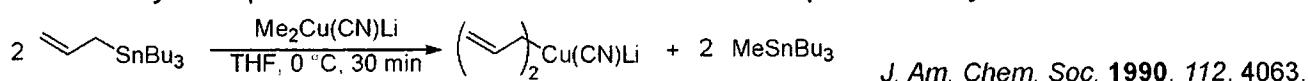
J. AM. CHEM. SOC. 2003, 125, 2052–2053



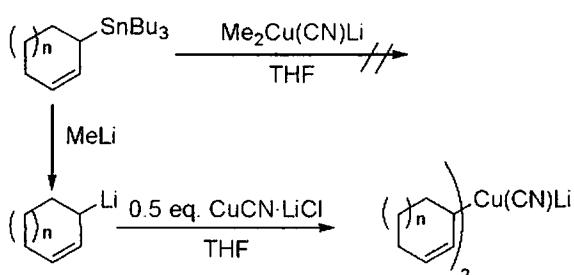
This copper system has an advantage over organotin reagent in structural modification.
Among all the kinetic resolution of 1,2-diol, one of the best enantioselectivity is accomplished in this system.

C → D(15)

Formation of cyanocuprates based on direct trans metalations of precursor allylstannanes.

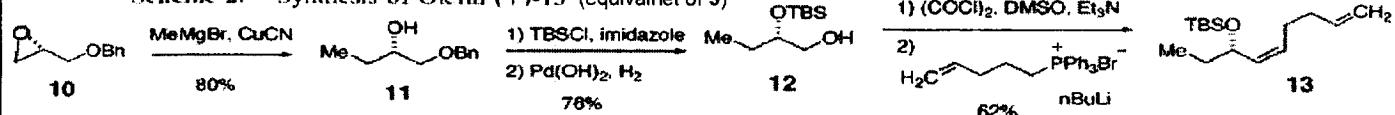


In the case of cyclic allylic stannanes, it is known that transmetalation from Sn to Cu doesn't occur.

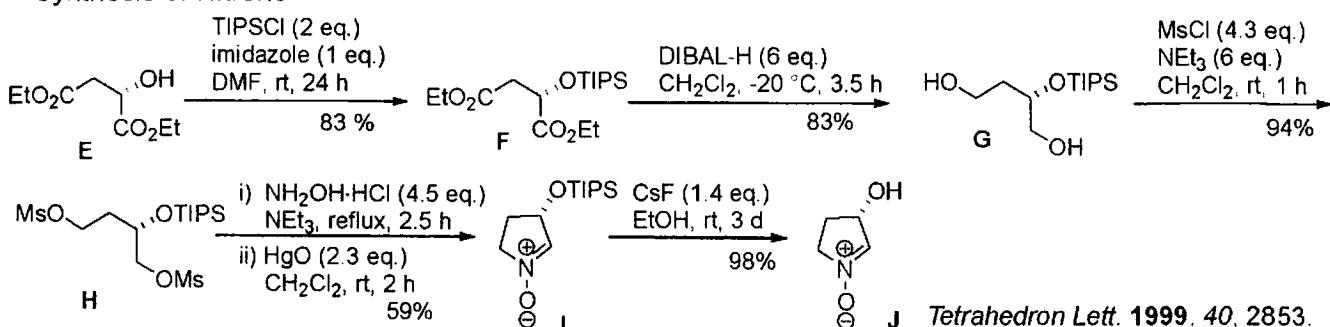


Tetrahedron Lett. 1990, 31, 4539.

Scheme 2. Synthesis of Olefin (+)-13 (equivalent of 9)



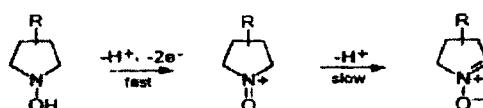
Synthesis of Nitronate



F → G

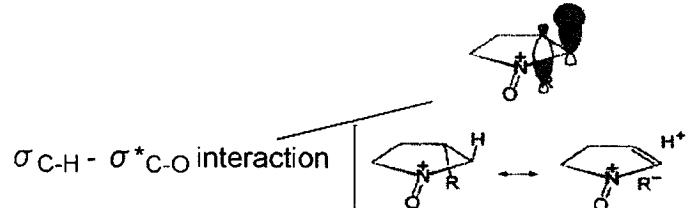
In TBDMS group case instead of TIPS group, yield was 45% because of silyl migration to primary alcohol.

H → I

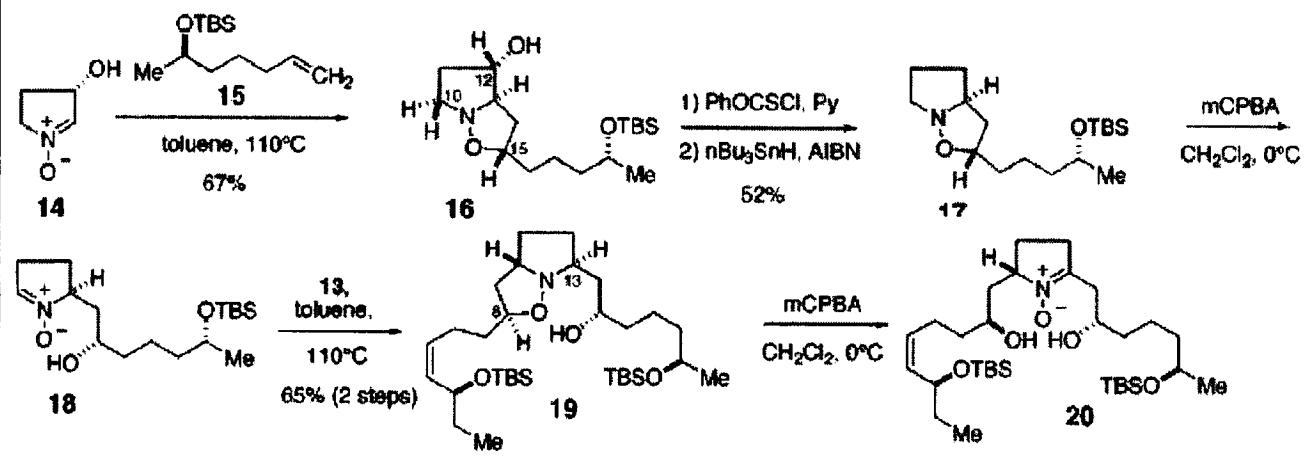


Abstraction of proton is rds.

3-substituent has effects on this step.
Electron negativity is major effect, and
steric effect is minor one.

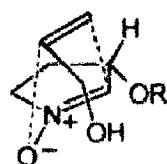


1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of nitronate and two types of olefin



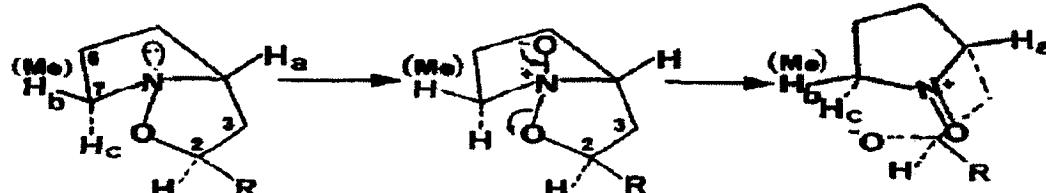
14 → 16

This [2+3] cycloaddition proceeds through exo-anti transition state.



17 → 18

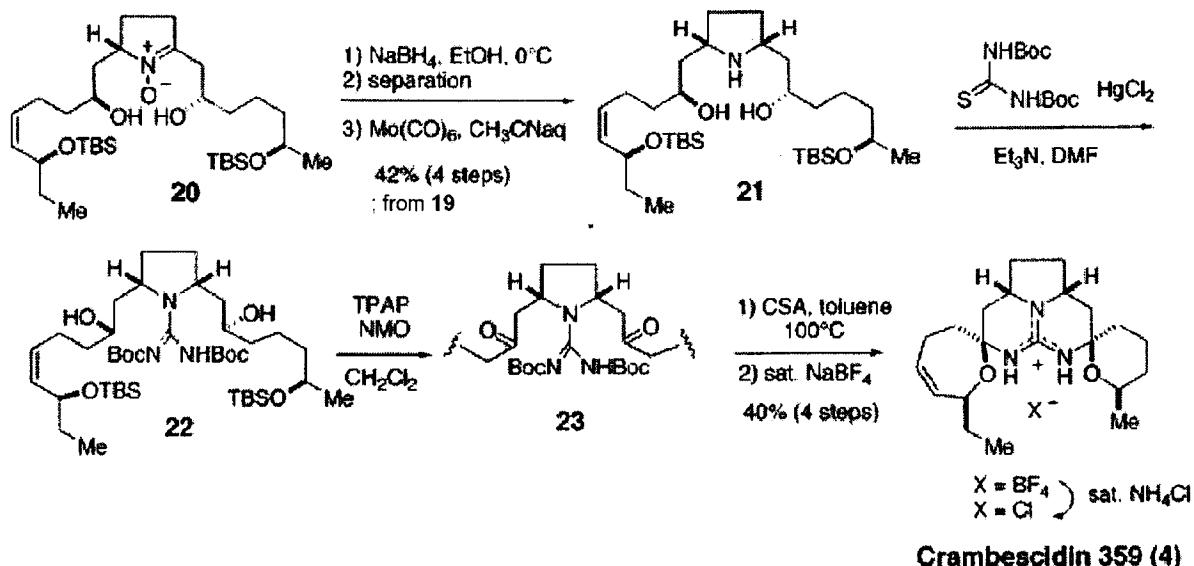
5/5-ring system must remain cis-fused.



intermolecular
exo-anti
major

Both isomers are obtained in MeOH, because MeOH serves proton to alkoxide ion.

Total Synthesis of (-)-Crambescidin



20 \rightarrow 21

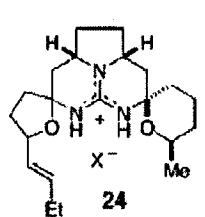
Hydride attacks iminium cation from upper face due to the sterically hindered left side chain.

21 \rightarrow 22

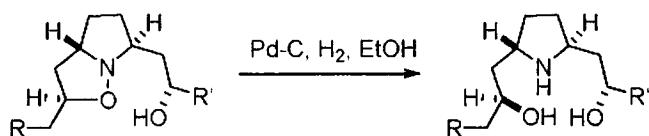
Soft metal Hg increases the reactivity of bis-Boc-thiourea.

23 \rightarrow 4

HCl instead of CSA gave rearranged cyclization product.



model study toward to trans-fused system



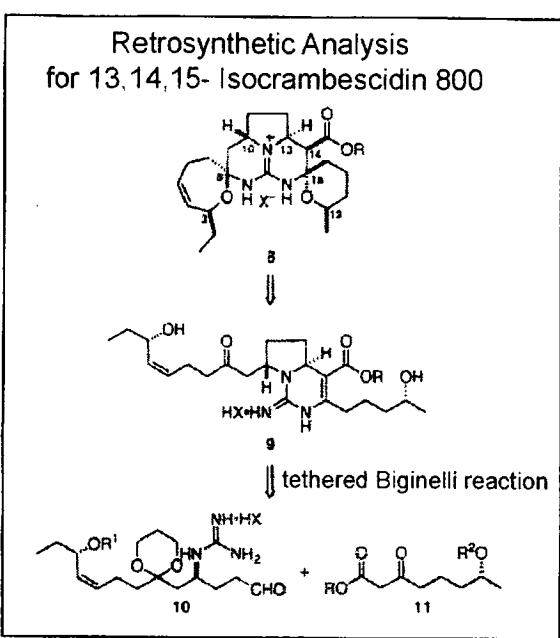
Tetrahedron 2000, 56, 187.

Features of Nagasawa's work

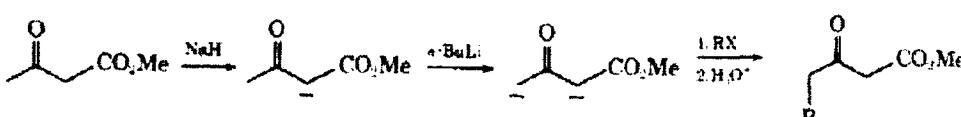
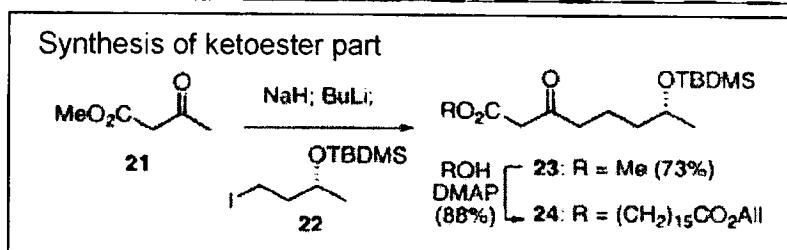
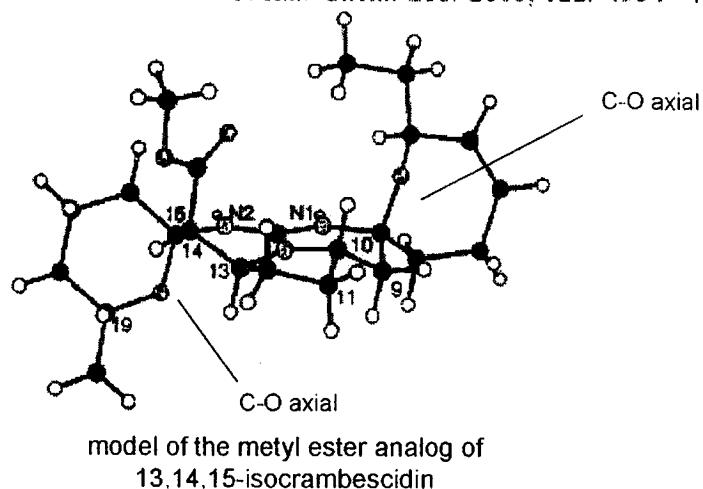
- : Unique 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition strategy
- : Higher stereoselectivity
- : Power of accesses to both cis and trans skeleton

Enantioselective Total Syntheses of 13,14,15-Isocrambescidin 800 and 13,14,15-Isocrambescidin 657

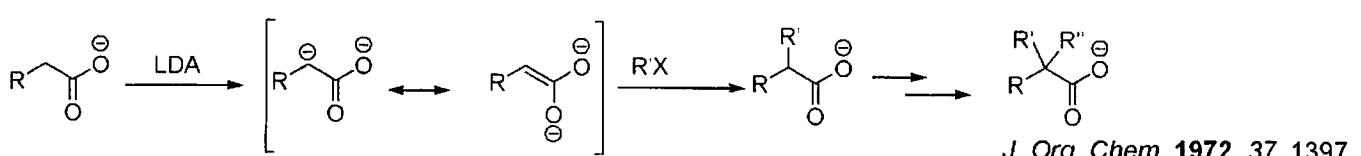
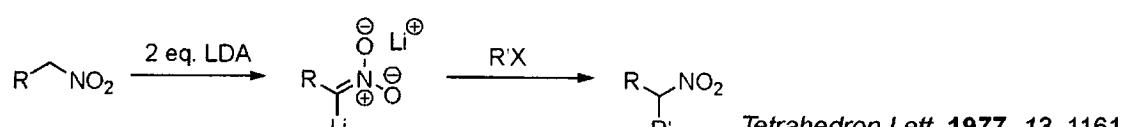
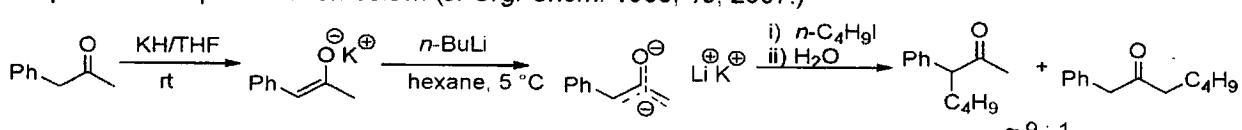
D. Scott Coffey,[†] Larry E. Overman,^{*} and Frank Stappenbeck[‡]



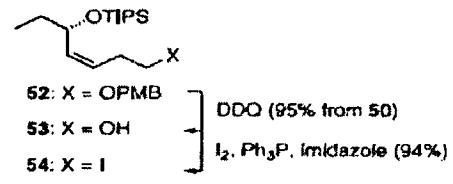
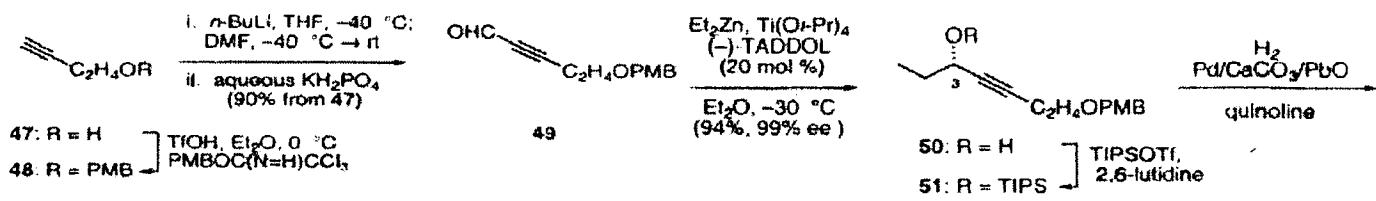
J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2000, 122, 4904–4914



The attack to alkylhalide is virtually always by the more basic carbon.
 The exceptional example is shown below. (*J. Org. Chem.* 1983, 48, 2957.)



The latter method has the advantage over malonic ester synthesis in the power of yielding RR'R''CCOOH.

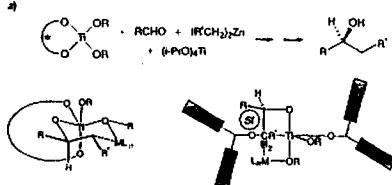


49 \rightarrow 50

Ti-TADDOLate-Catalyzed addition of ZnEt_2 to aldehyde reported conditions

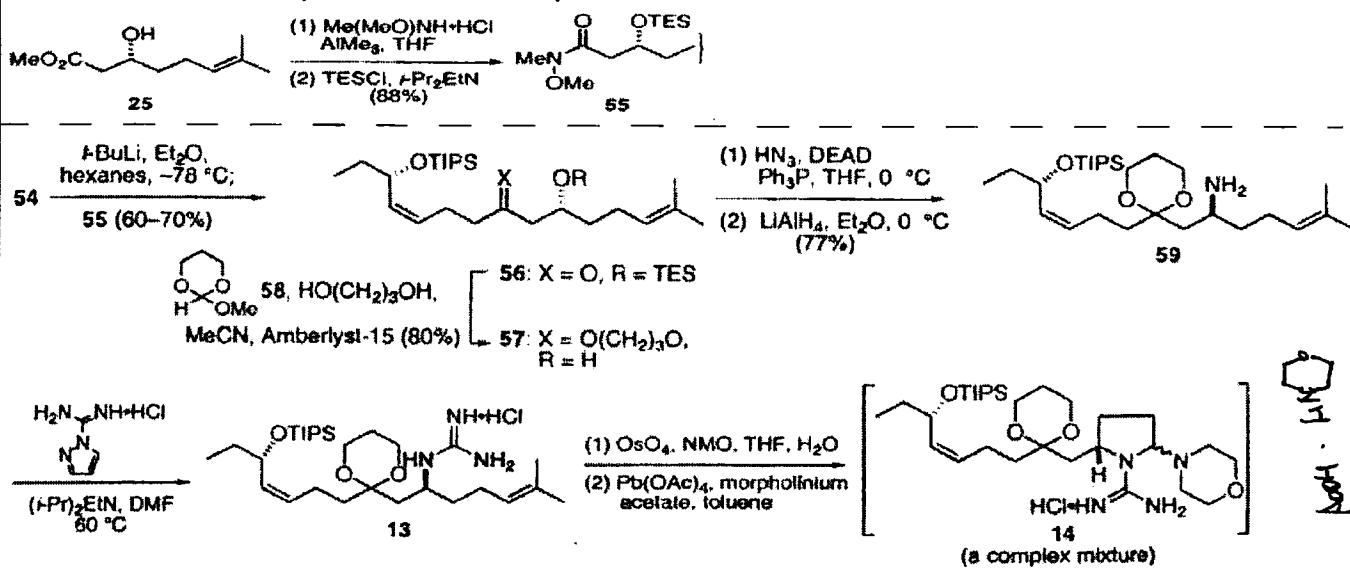
- : aldehyde 1.0 eq.
- : Zn reagent 1.2-1.8 eq.
- : Ti-TADDOLate 0.2 eq.
- : $\text{Ti}(\text{O}i\text{-Pr})_4$ 1.2 eq.

Tetrahedron 1994, 50, 7473.



One role of $\text{Ti}(\text{O}i\text{-Pr})_4$ is to prevent the product alkoxide from being attached to the Ti-TADDOLate, and another may be the transfer of the nucleophilic alkyl group to the aldehyde.

Synthesis of aldehyde and urea component



25 \rightarrow 55

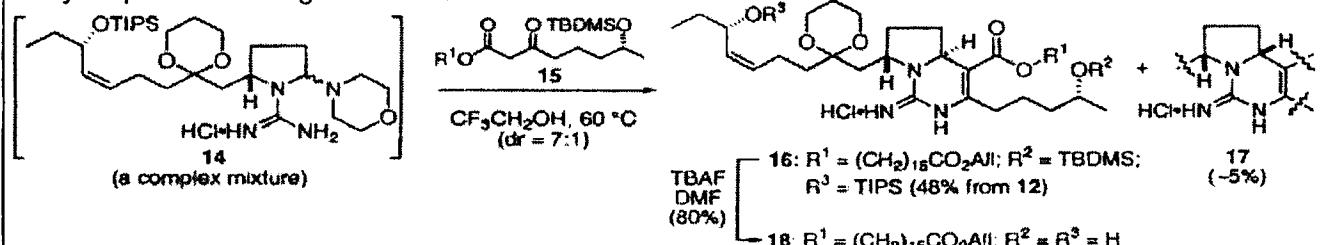


Al reagent generated *in situ* reacts with ester and then Weinreb amide is obtained.

59 \rightarrow 13

: stable toward hydrolysis even in aqueous base
 : not reacting with hydroxyl, carboxyl, thiol, indole, and imidazole groups under standard conditions

Key step: tethered Biginelli reaction

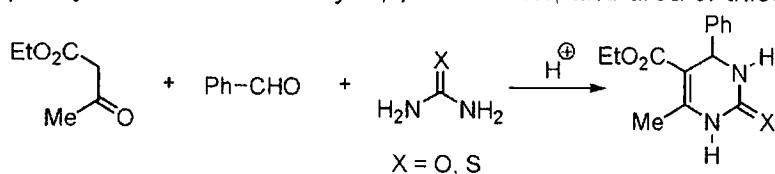


Biginelli reaction

review : *Tetrahedron* 1993, 49, 6973.
Acc. Chem. Res. 2000, 33, 879.

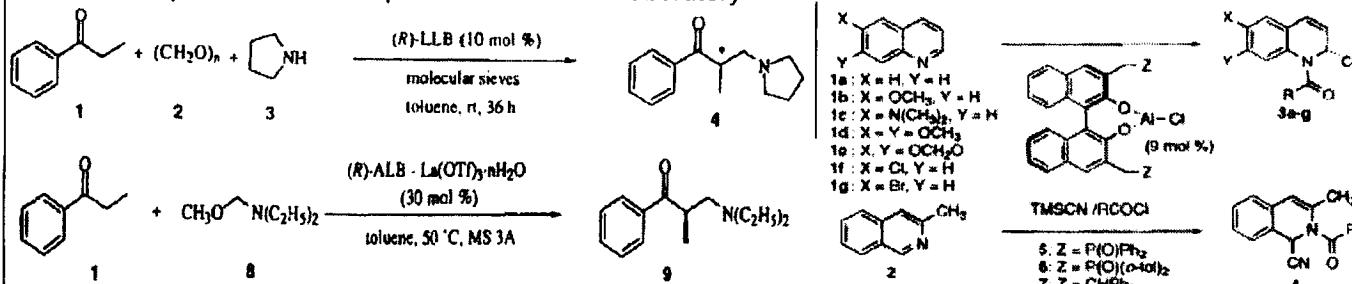
features

: one-pot cycloaddition of aldehyde, β -ketoester, and urea or thiourea



: one of the most useful MCRs (multicomponent reactions)

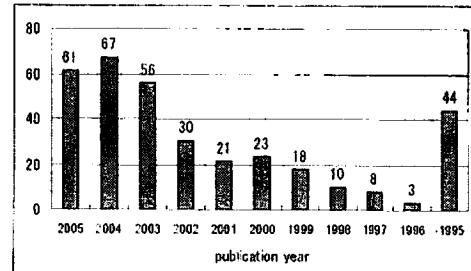
representative examples of MCRs in our laboratory



Direct Catalytic Asymmetric Mannich Reaction
Tetrahedron 1999, 55, 8857.

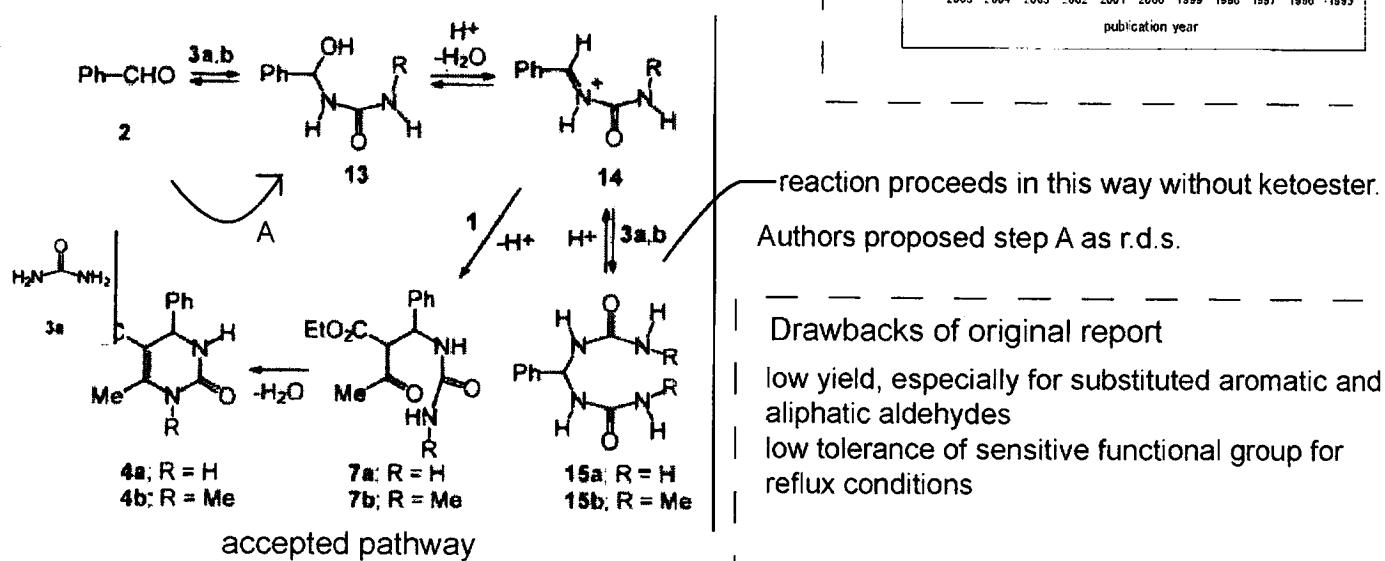
Catalytic Enantioselective Reissert-Type Reaction
J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2000, 122, 6327.
J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2001, 123, 6801.

: yielding multifunctionalized dihydropyrimidines (DHPMs), because of which this reaction has recently attracted a great deal of attention (see the figure below)



mechanistic studies

- J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1933, 55, 3784.
J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1973, 95, 8741.
J. Org. Chem. 1997, 62, 7201.

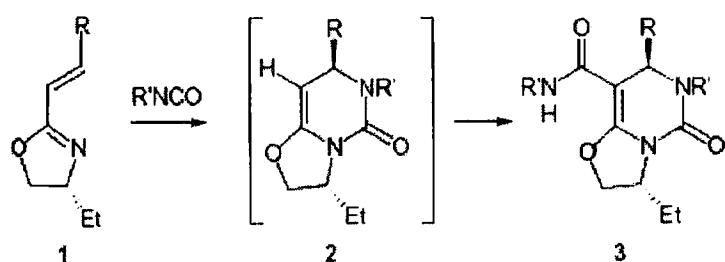


Trends in this research area

: exploring milder conditions, higher yield, and broader substrate scope
----> many examples: several Lewis and Bronsted acids catalyze this process:

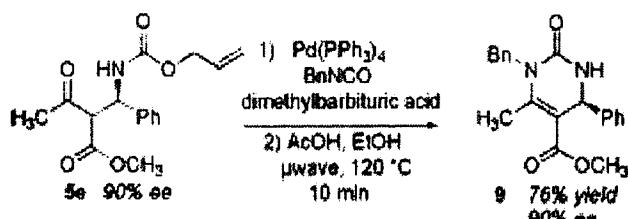
: pursuing chiral DHPDs
----> a few examples except for chemical or enzymatic resolution

Chiral DHPDs via another methods



Synlett 1999, 1379.
Asymmetric Hetero-Diels-Alder reaction
unsuitable for general DHPDs

Scheme 1. Synthesis of Enantioenriched Dihydropyrimidone



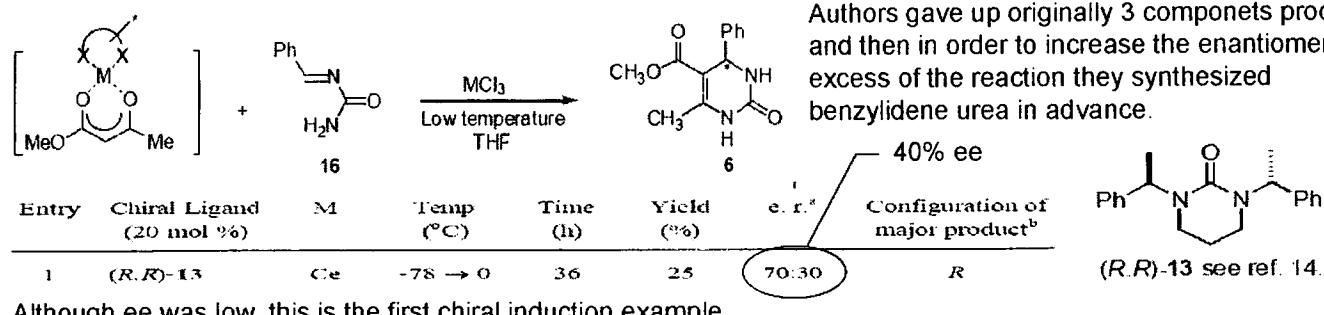
J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2005, 127, 11256.
Conversion from Mannich adducts

"first highly asymmetric synthesis of Biginelli reaction products"

C&EN. 2005, 83, 13 (August 22, 2005)

Catalytic Asymmetric Approaches of Biginelli reaction

ARKIVOC 2003, (xi), 16.



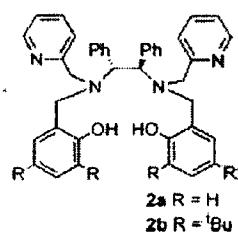
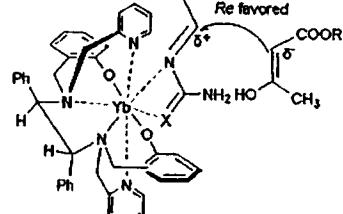
Although ee was low, this is the first chiral induction example.

J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2005, 127, 16386.

Table 2. Enantioselective Three-component Biginelli Dihydropyrimidines Synthesis Catalyzed by Yb-2a^a

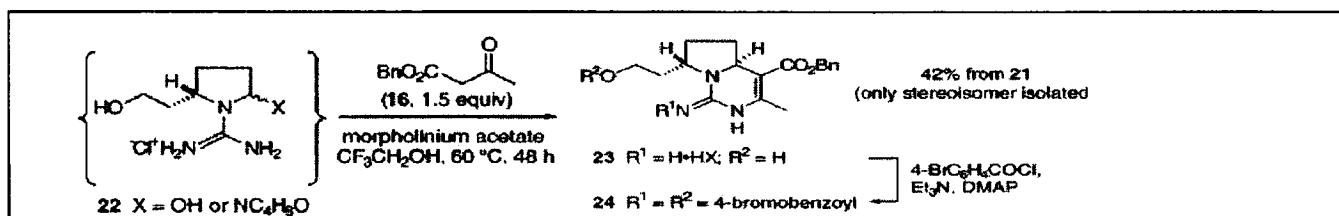
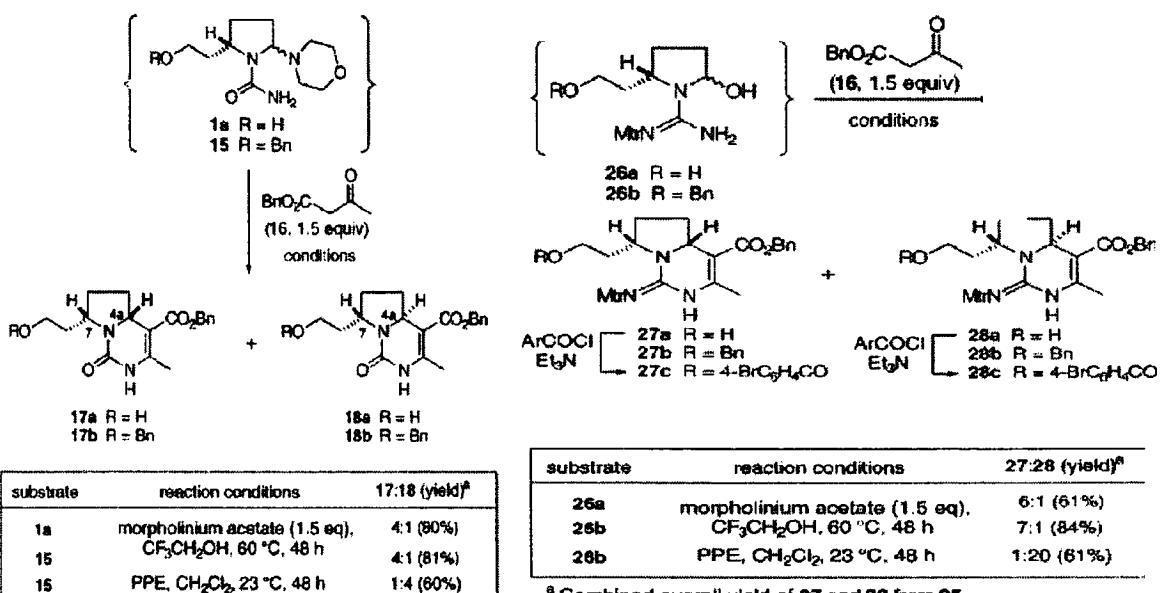
entry	Ar	R	X	yield, % ^b	ee, % ^c	config. ^d
1	C ₆ H ₅	Et	O	87	90	R
2	C ₆ H ₅	Et	S	81	99	R'
3	3-(NO ₂)C ₆ H ₄	iPr	O	90	>99	R'
4	3-(NO ₂)C ₆ H ₄	iPr	S	88	87	R
5	3-(F)C ₆ H ₄	Et	O	80	97	R
6	2-(Cl)C ₆ H ₄	Et	S	73	98	R
7	2-(Cl)C ₆ H ₄	Et	O	78	89	R
8	4-(Br)C ₆ H ₄	Et	O	82	95	R
9	3-(OH)C ₆ H ₄	Et	O	81	91	R
10	3-(OH)C ₆ H ₄	Et	S	80	99	R'
11	2-(OH)C ₆ H ₄	Et	O	86	98	R
12		Et	O	81	80	R
13		Et	O	82	82	R
14		Et	O	87	93	R

^a All reactions were performed on 0.5 nmol scale of substrates with 10 mol % of Yb-2a at room temperature. ^b Isolated yields. ^c The ee's were determined by HPLC with a Daicel Chiraleel OD-H or AD-H column. ^d Determined by the comparison of the optical rotation values with literature.^{7c,d} ^e Assigned by the comparison of the characteristic CD spectra with DHPMs of known absolute configuration.¹¹

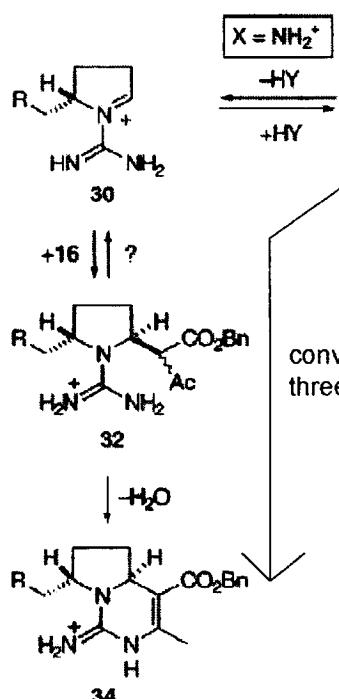


tethered Biginelli reaction (Overman's case)

Both cis and trans adducts are obtained by selecting reaction conditions.

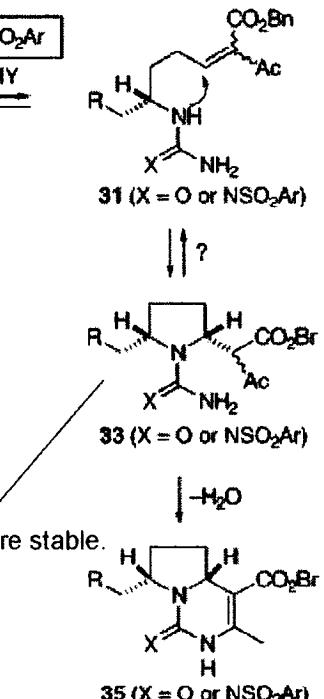


iminium ion pathway



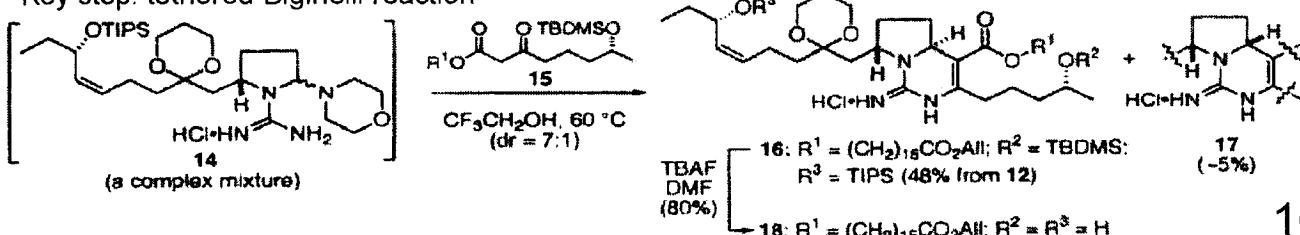
(X = O, NSO₂Ar, NH₂⁺)

Knoevenagel pathway

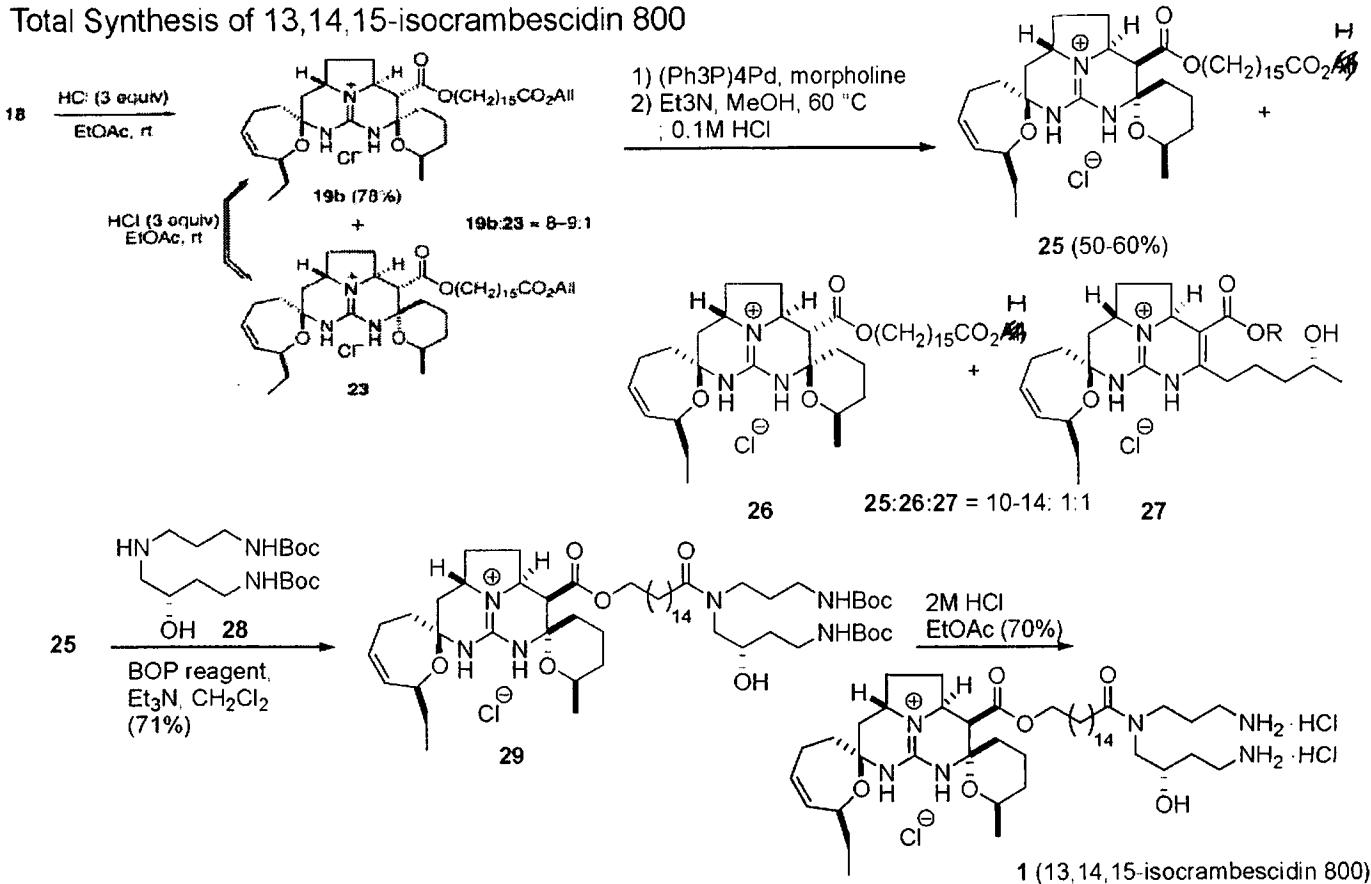


cis-Ring system is more stable.

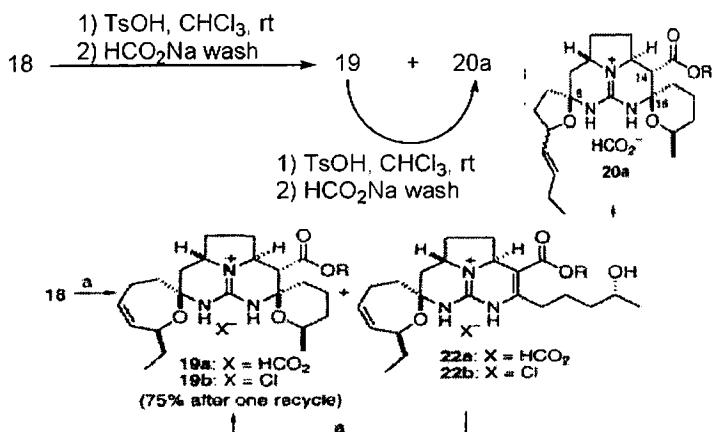
Key step: tethered Biginelli reaction



Total Synthesis of 13,14,15-isocrambescidin 800



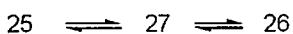
18 → 19b + 23
acid-catalyzed cyclization



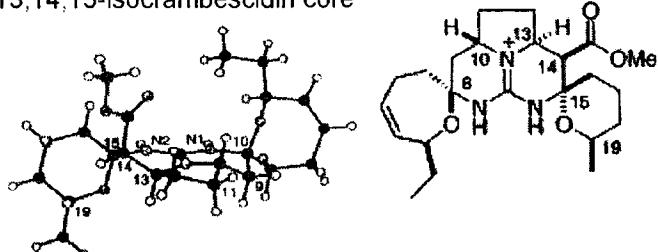
Rerents: (a) PPTS, CHCl₃, 90 °C, 24 h; HCO₂Na wash or 0.1 N HCl wash.

exploring the conditions that would not promote allylic rearrangement, yet would irreversibly transform 22 to pentacyclic guanidine isomer

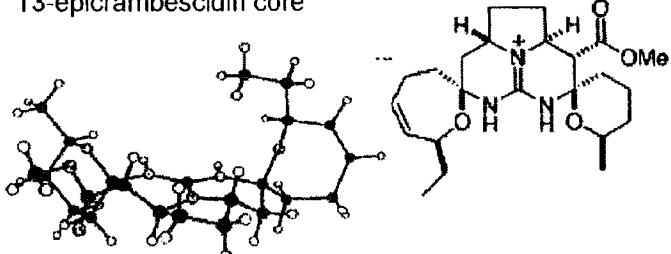
19b + 23 → 25 + 26 + 27
epimerization at C14 & C15 position



13,14,15-isocrambescidin core



13-epicrambescidin core



3.3 % overall yield from 3-butyn-1-ol (**47**) by way of 14 isolated intermediates

Overman's contributions toward this area

First total synthesis of ptilomycalin A

Determinations and corrections of absolute configuration of some alkaloids

First example of asymmetric Biginelli reaction

