Literature Report

Synthesis of Cortistatins A, J, K and L

Reporter: Chang-Bin Yu Checker: Xin-Wei Wang

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Flyer, A. N.; Myers, A. G. et al. Nat. Chem. 2019, 2, 886.

CV of Prof. Myers, A. G.



B.S. (MIT)
Ph.D. (Harvard University)
Prof. (Caltech)
Prof. (Harvard University)

Prof. Myers, A. G.

Research Fields: Total Synthesis of Complex Molecules



Introduction

Some Important Reactions Involved in this Article

Synthesis of Cortistatins A, J, K and L

Summary

Introduction



Isolated in 2006 from Corticium simplex
A heptacyclic skeleton
An isoquinoline structural motif

Aoki, S. et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2006, 128, 3148.

Negishi Coupling



Dess-Martin Oxidation





Olefin Metathesis



Grubbs Catalyst:



Olefin Metathesis





Introduction



Retrosynthetic Analysis



Synthesis of Intermediate 5



Synthesis of Intermediate 3



Synthesis of Intermediate 16



Synthesis of Key Intermediate 1



Synthesis of Cortistatin A Series



Synthesis of Cortistatin A Series



Synthesis of Cortistatin A Series



Synthesis of Cortistatin J Series



Synthesis of Cortistatin K Series



Synthesis of Cortistatin L Series



Synthesis of Cortistatin A, L



Synthesis of Cortistatina J, K



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Summary



Since the structure of **cortistatin A** was elucidated by Kobayashi and colleagues in 2006, more than ten natural cortistatins have been described, which have a common modified steroidal skeleton with varying substitution of the Aand D-rings. Many of these have profound effects on mammalian cells, and on human umbilical vein endothelial cells in particular. In 2008, Baran and colleagues reported the first laboratory synthetic route to cortistatin A, and subsequent to this a number of different approaches to the synthesis of cortistatins have been pursued, focused largely on the most highly functionalized member of the family, cortistatin A. No fewer than three independent routes to cortistatin A have been reported to date, as well as a number of synthetic studies and formal routes. In addition, the Nicolaou–Chen group has described a synthesis of cortistatin J.

We have shown that the protected azido alcohol intermediate 1, synthesized in a nine-step sequence beginning with the coupling of the benzylzinc reagent 5 and the enol triflate 4, is readily transformed into advanced 17keto precursors to cortistatins A, J, K and L. Each of these intermediates is in turn converted into the corresponding cortistatin final product by a three- or four-step sequence involving addition of a 7-isoquinolylorganometallic intermediate followed by deoxygenation.

The latter sequence appears to be a general route to cortistatins with divergent substitutions of the **A**, **B** and **C** rings and it is anticipated that it will allow for late-stage introduction of diversely substituted isoquinoline groups and other heterocycles at position C17.



Thanks

for your kind attention !