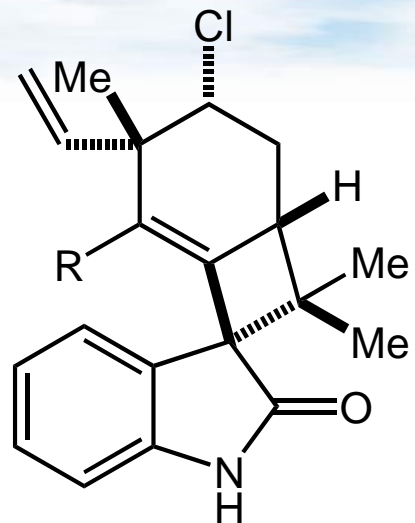


**Approaches to  
*N*-Methylwelwitindolinone C  
Isothiocyanate:  
Facile Synthesis of the Tetracyclic Core**

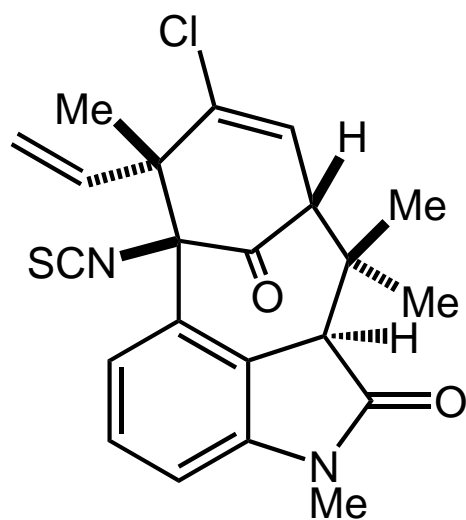
Kai Gao

Checker: Changbin Yu

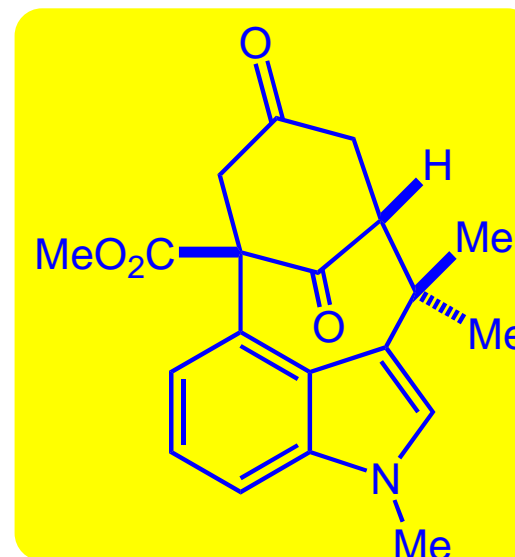
Martin, S. F.\* *et al Org. Lett.* **2010**, ASAP



welwitindolinone A isocyanate **1** (R = NC)  
 welwitindolinone A isothiocyanate **2** (R = NCS)

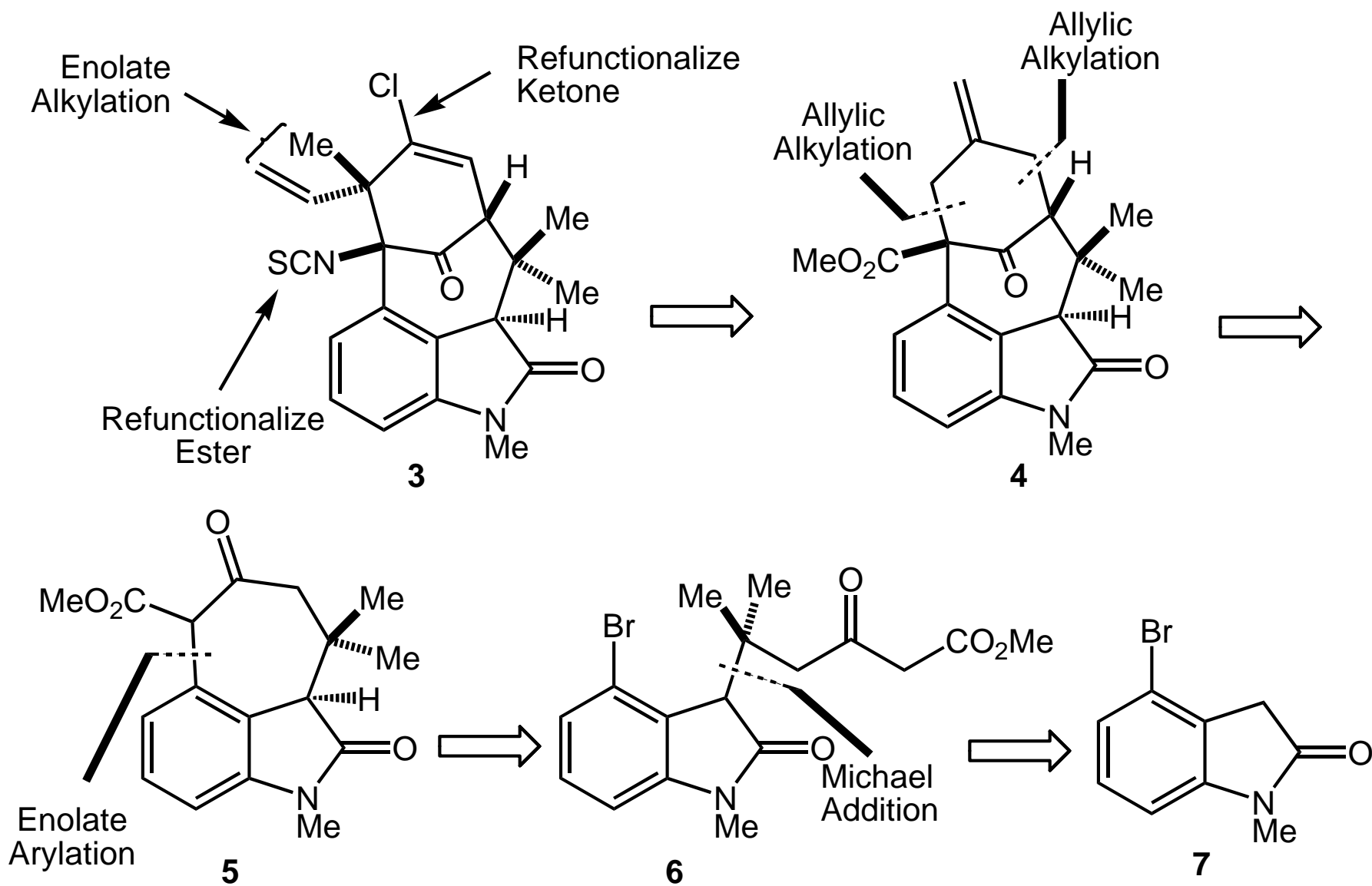


*N*-methylwelwitindolinone C isothiocyanate **3**

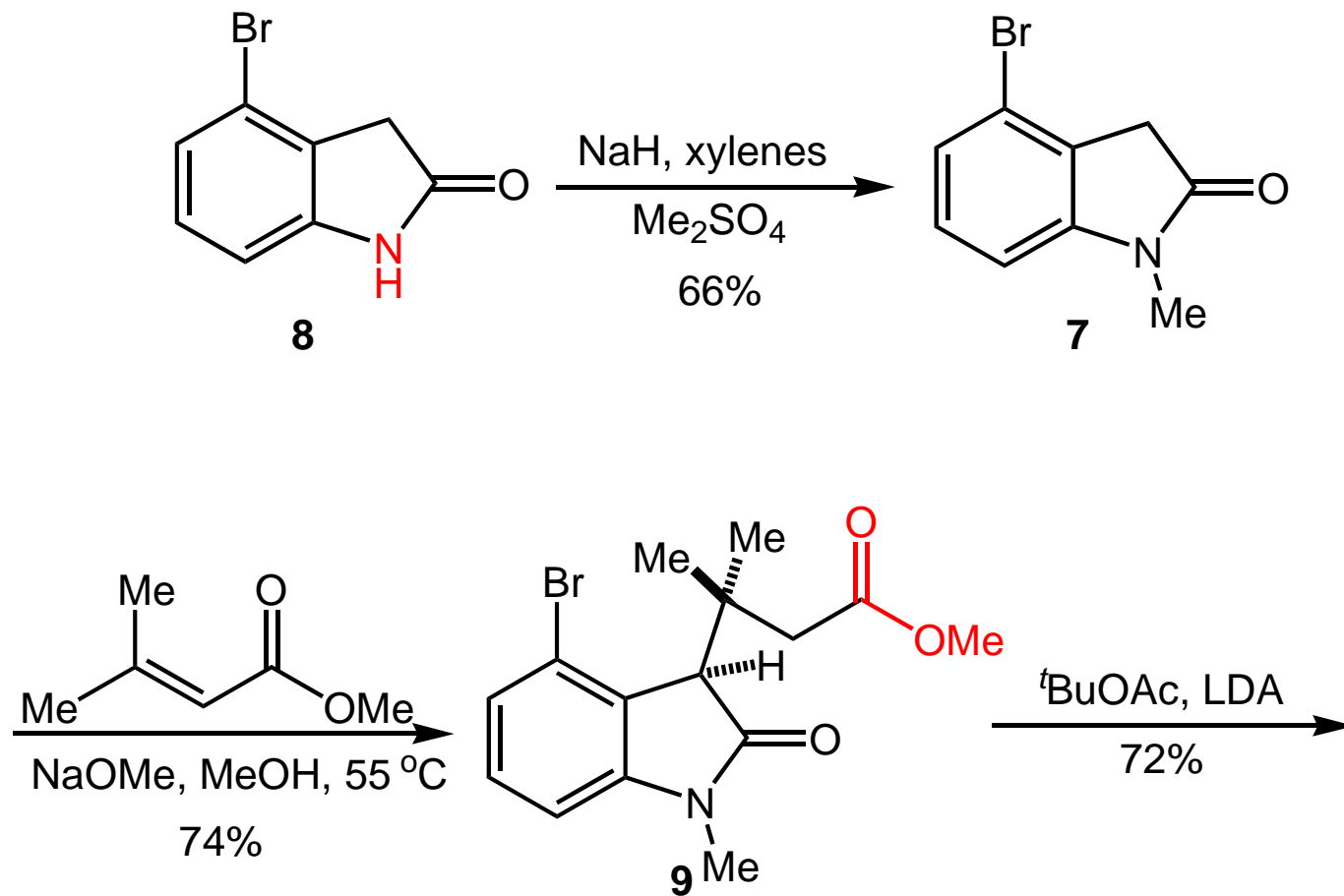


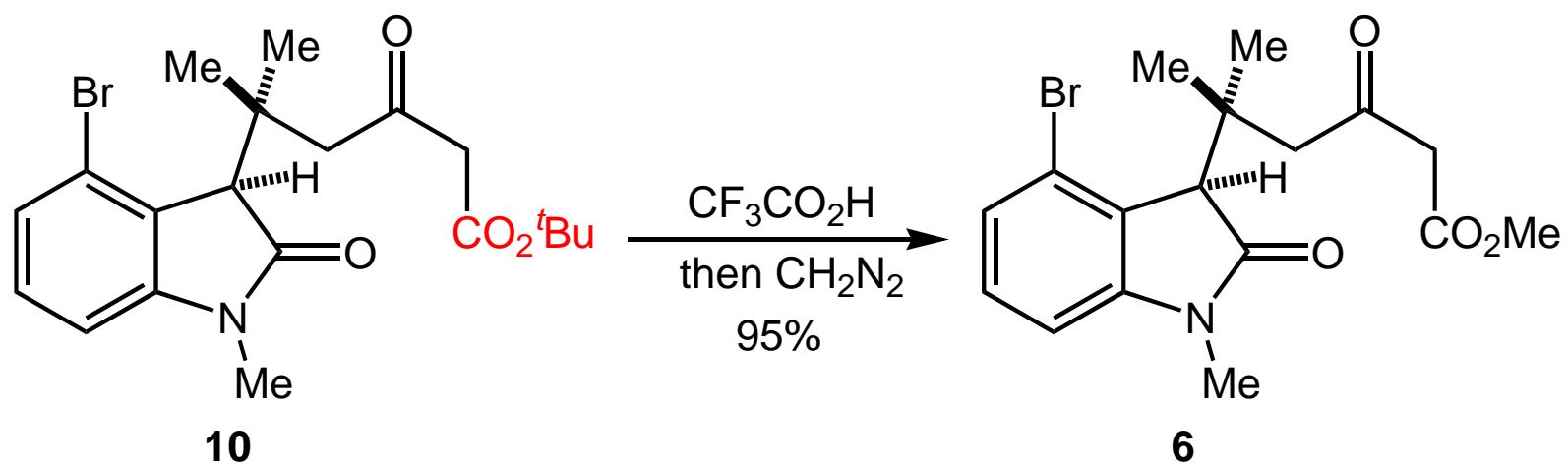
This Work

## Initial Retrosynthetic Proposal

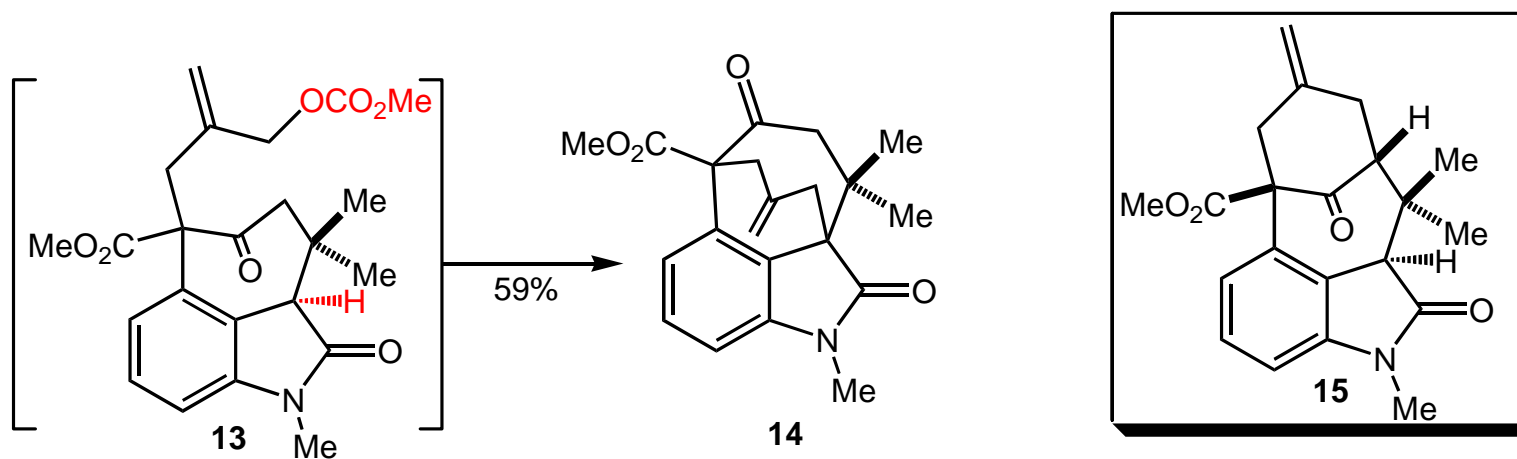
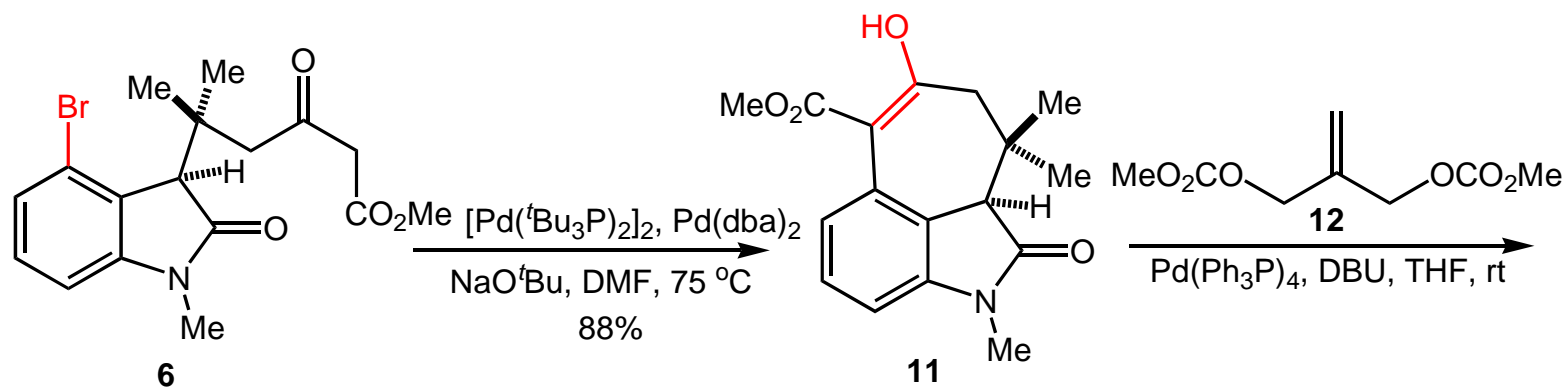


## Preparation of Ketoester 6

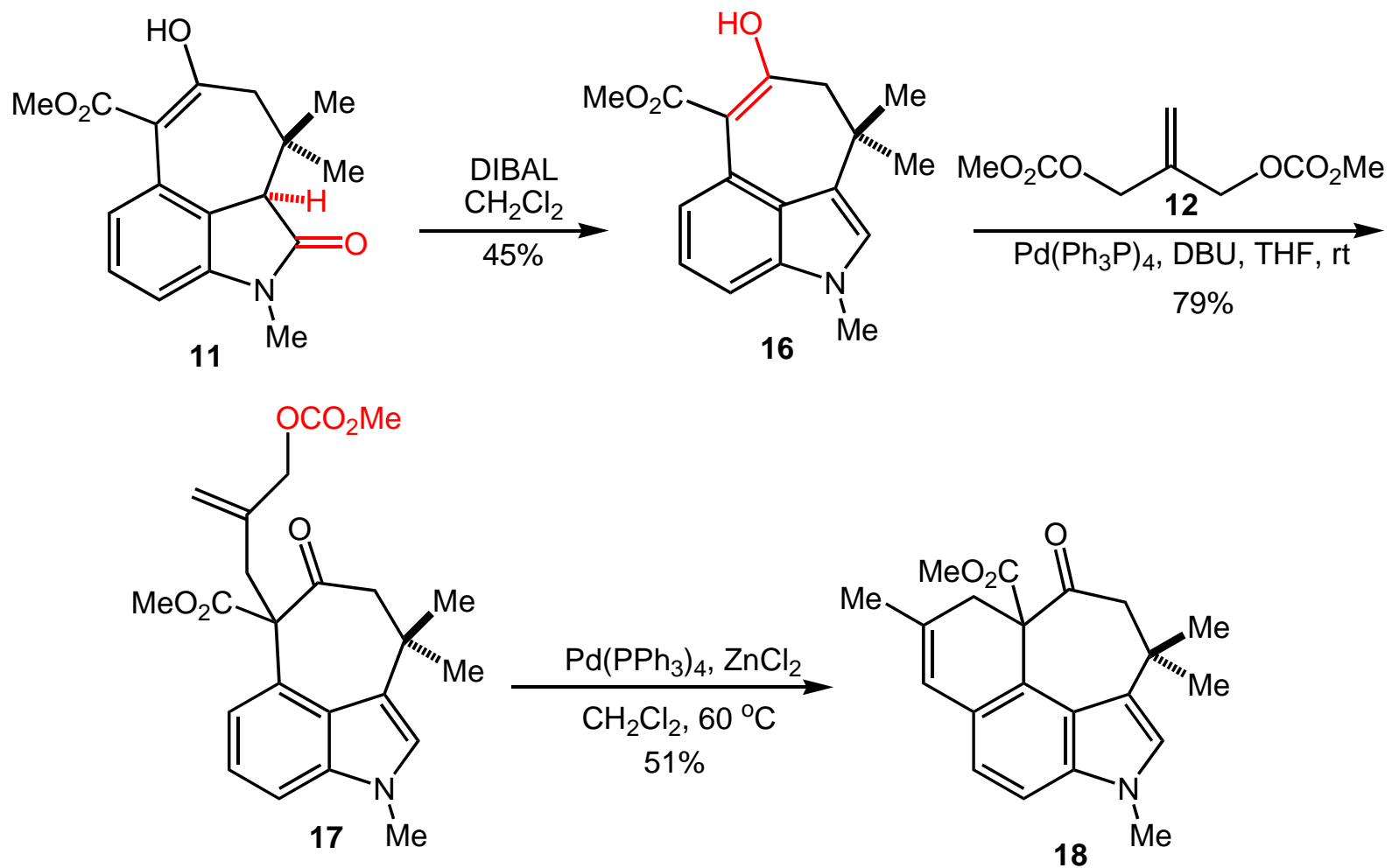




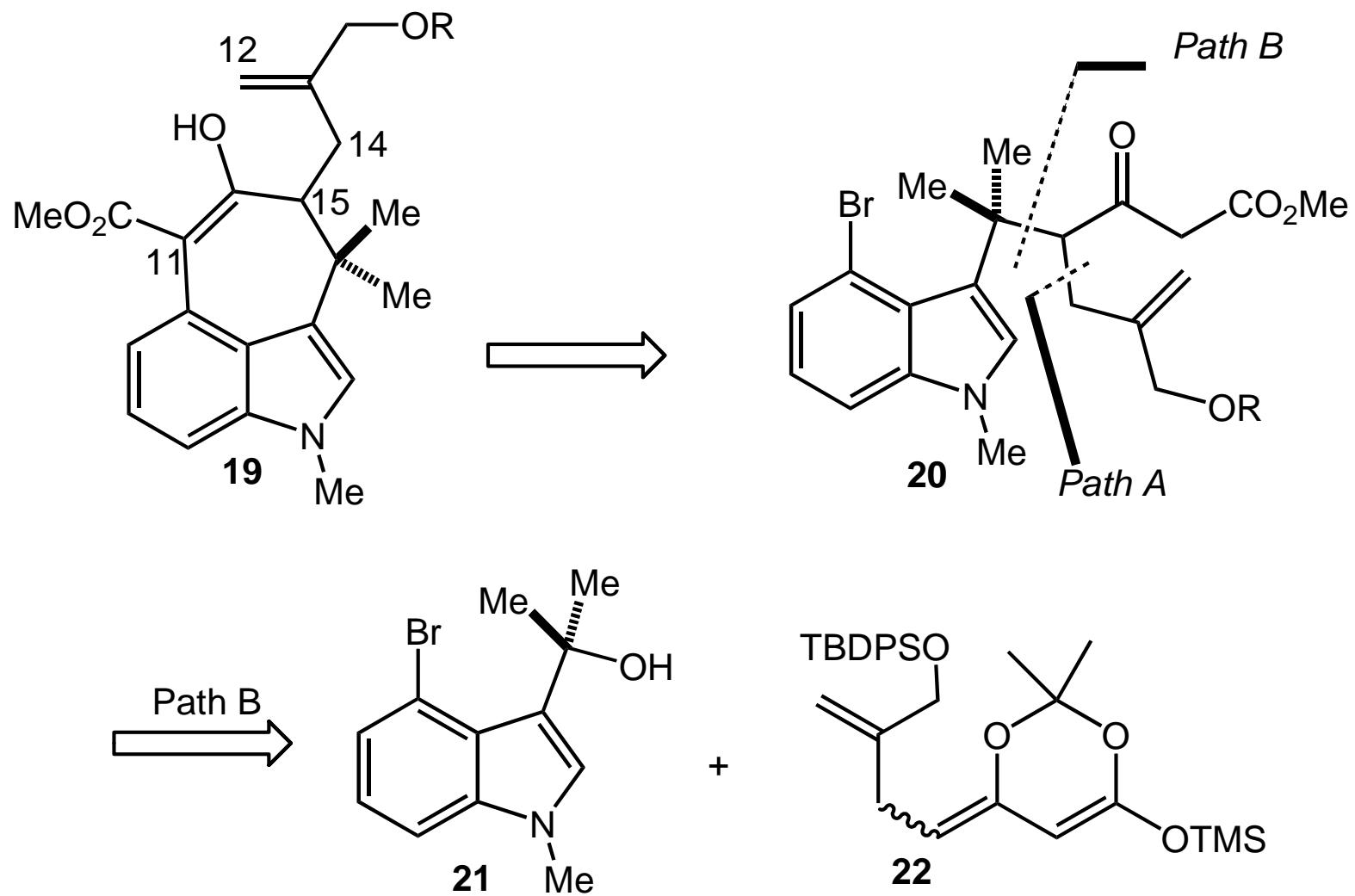
## Attempted Preparation of Tetracycline 15



## Attempted Preparation of an Indolic Tetracycle

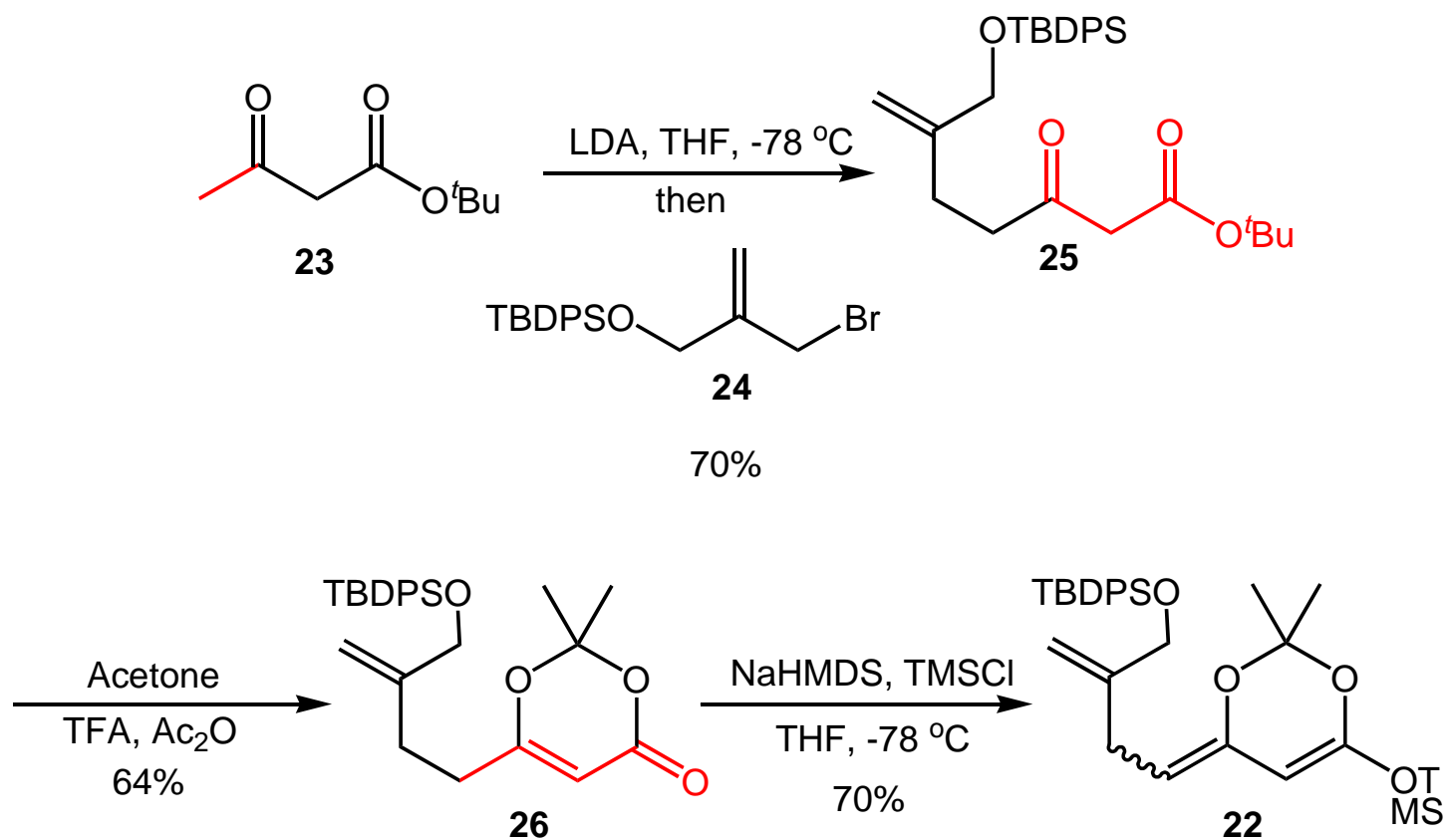


## Revised Retrosynthetic Analysis

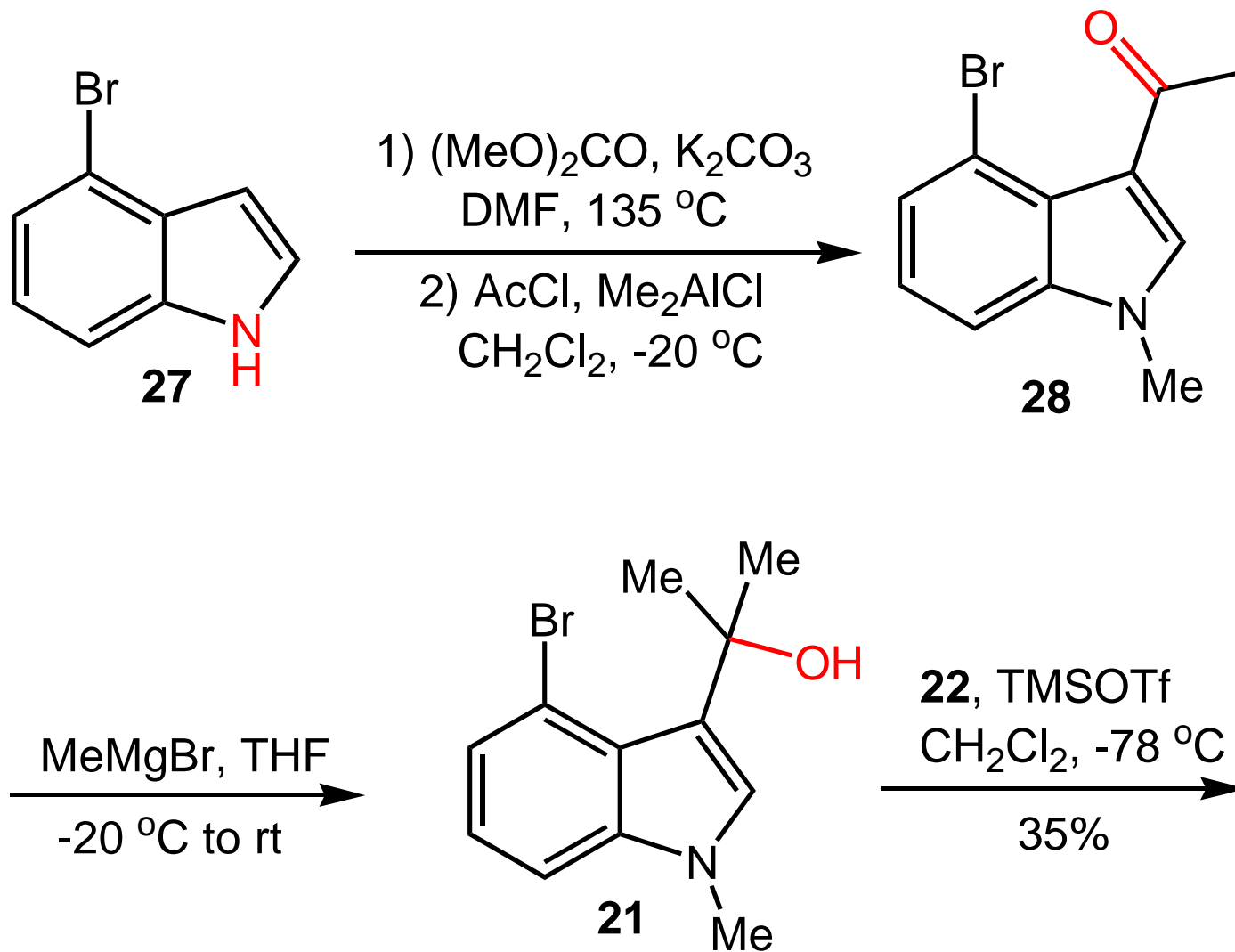


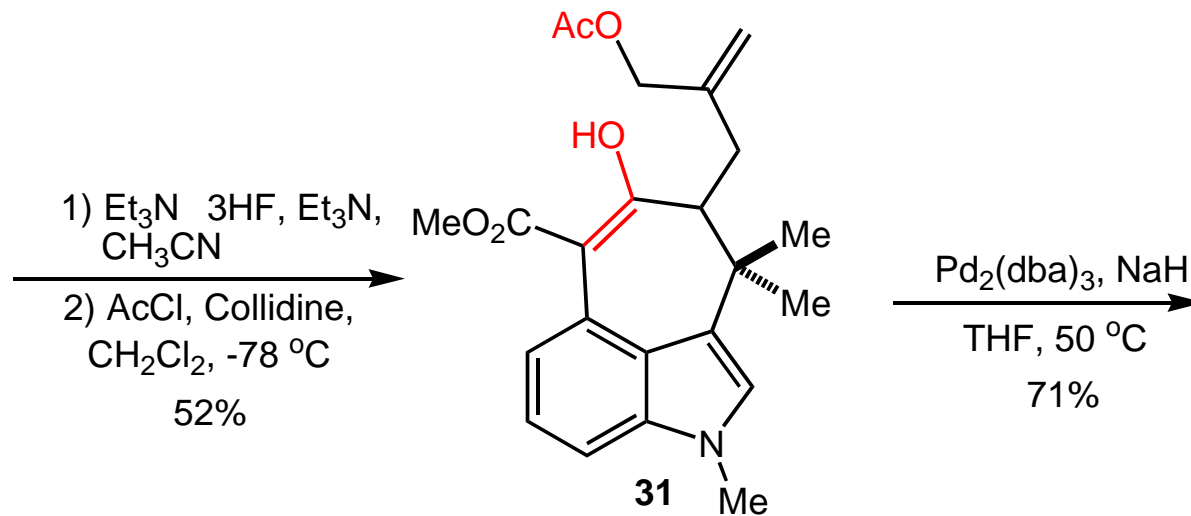
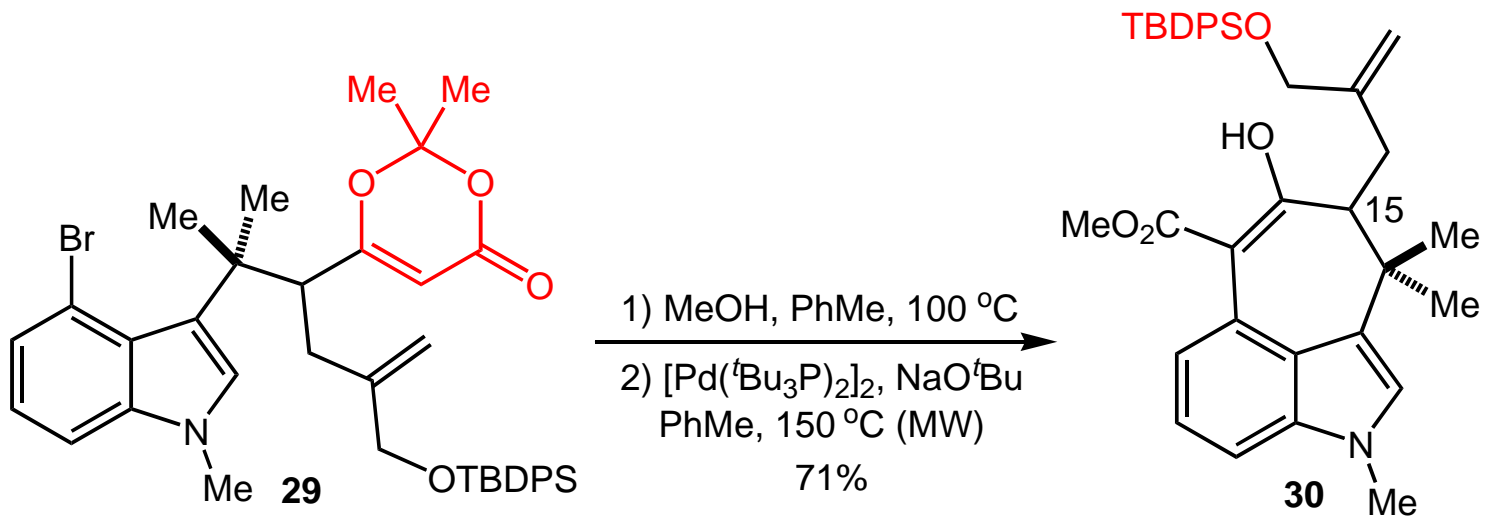


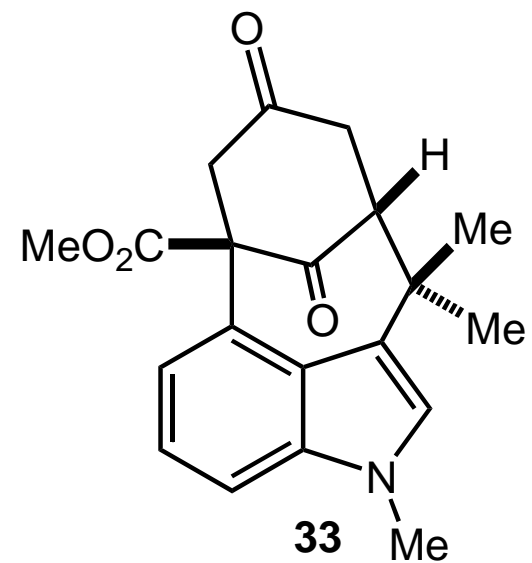
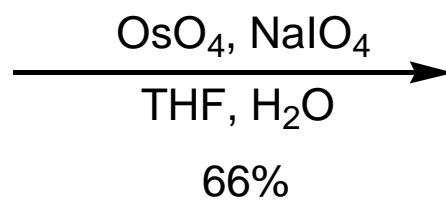
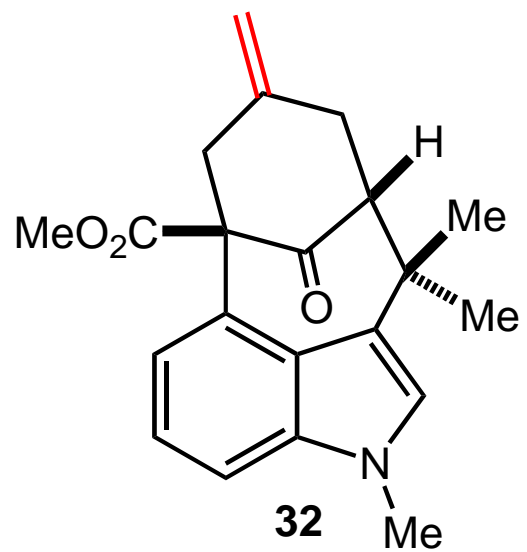
## Preparation of Vinylogous Silyl Ketene Acetal 22



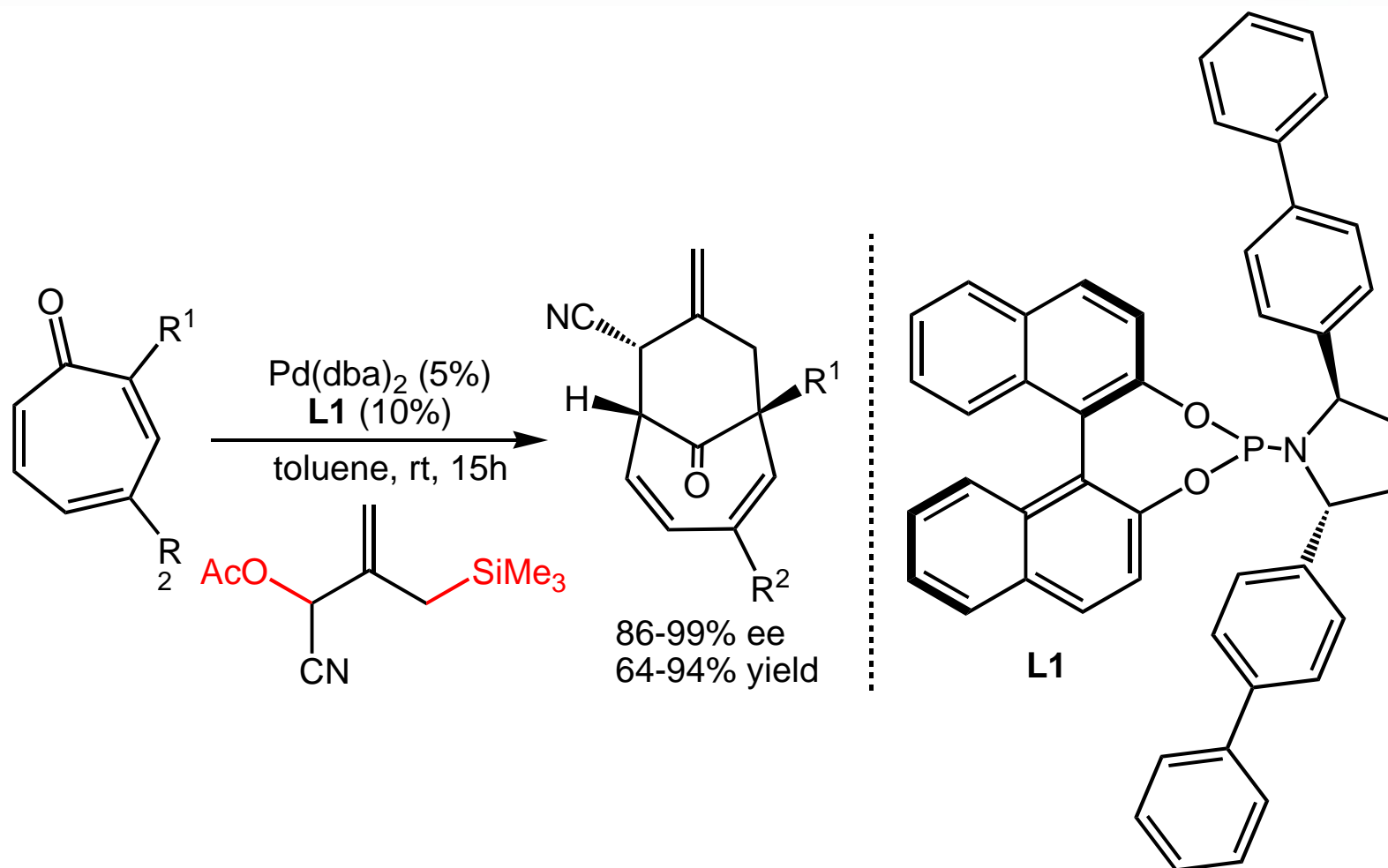
## Preparation of the Welwitindolinone C Skeleton





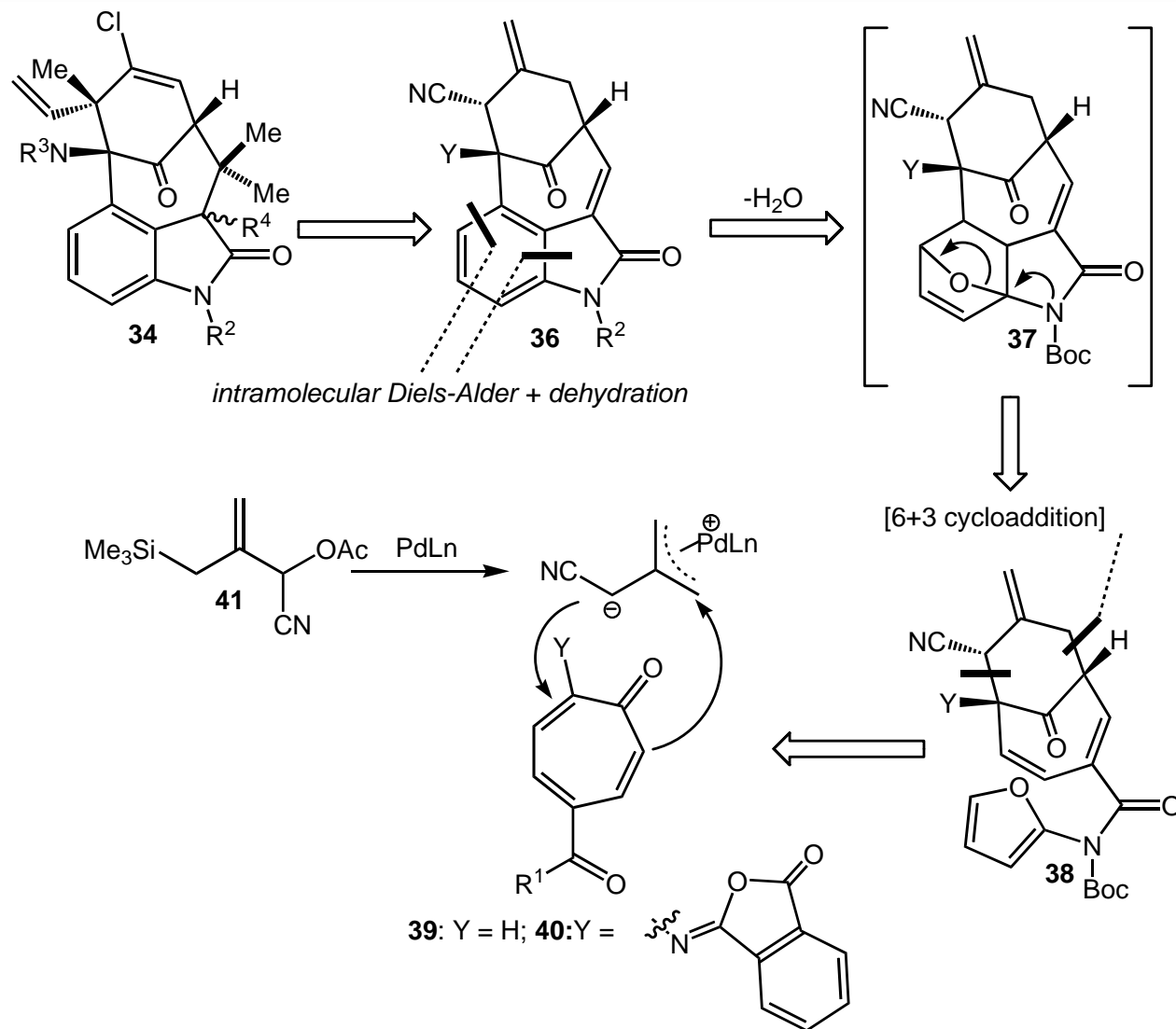


## Enantioselective Pd-TMM [6 + 3] Cycloadditions

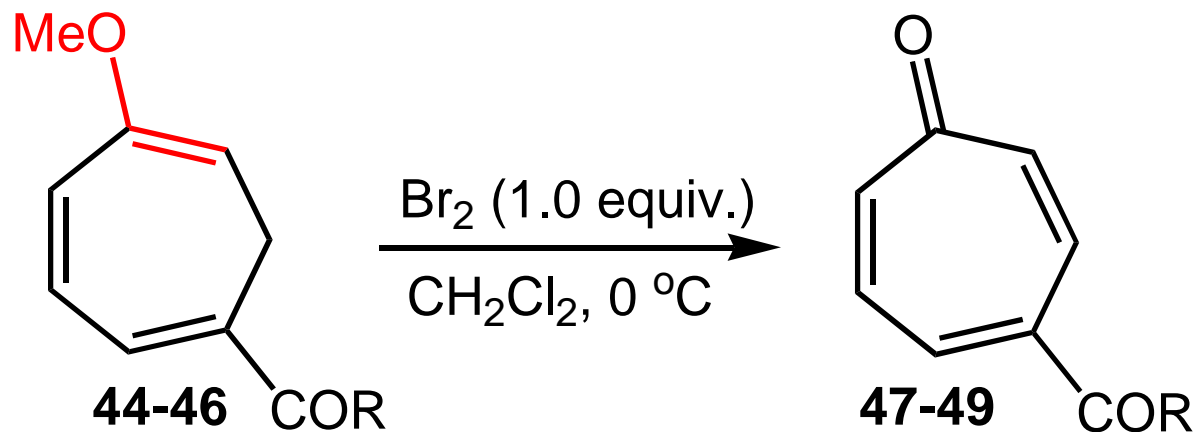
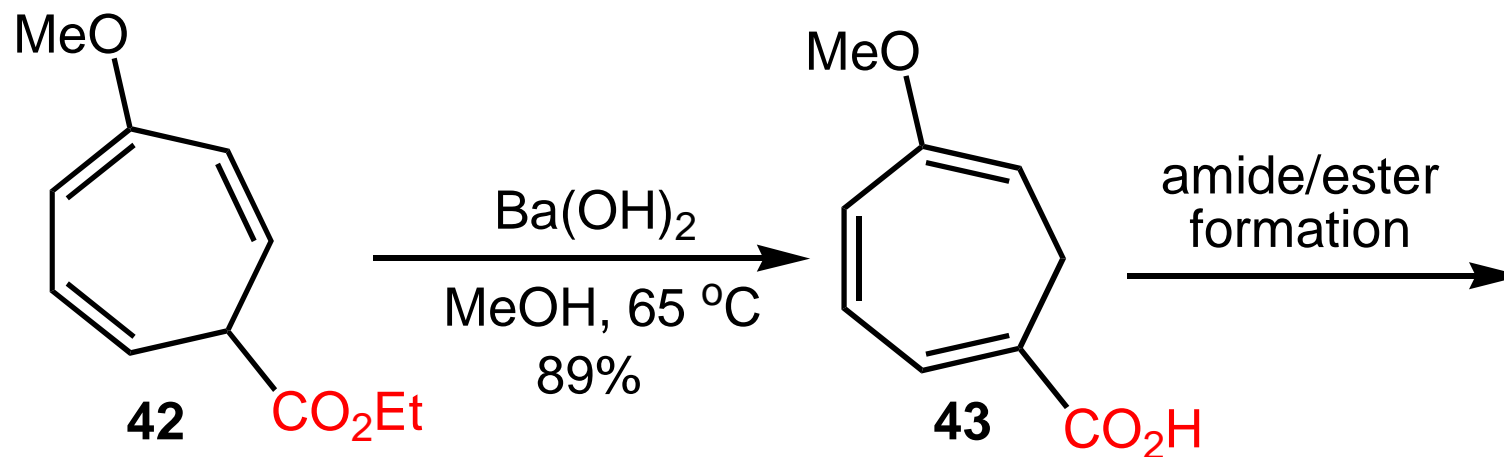


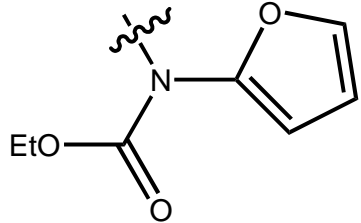
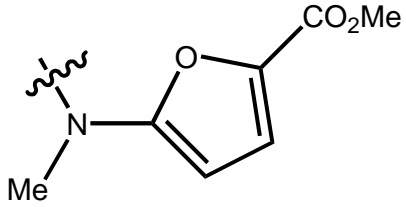
Trost, B. M. et al *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2008**, *130*, 14960-14961.

# Retrosynthetic Analysis



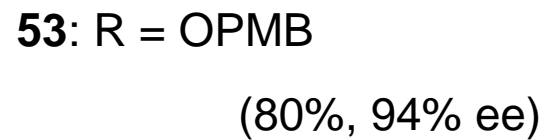
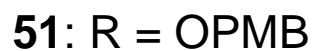
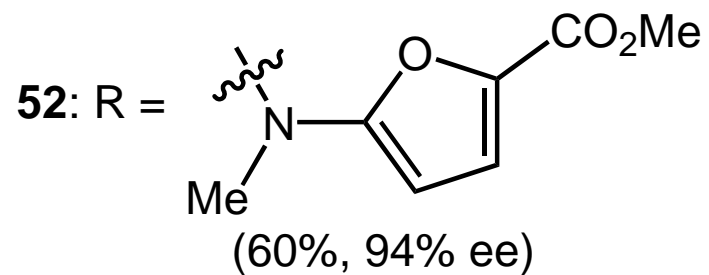
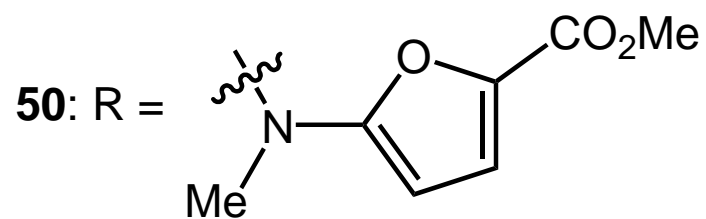
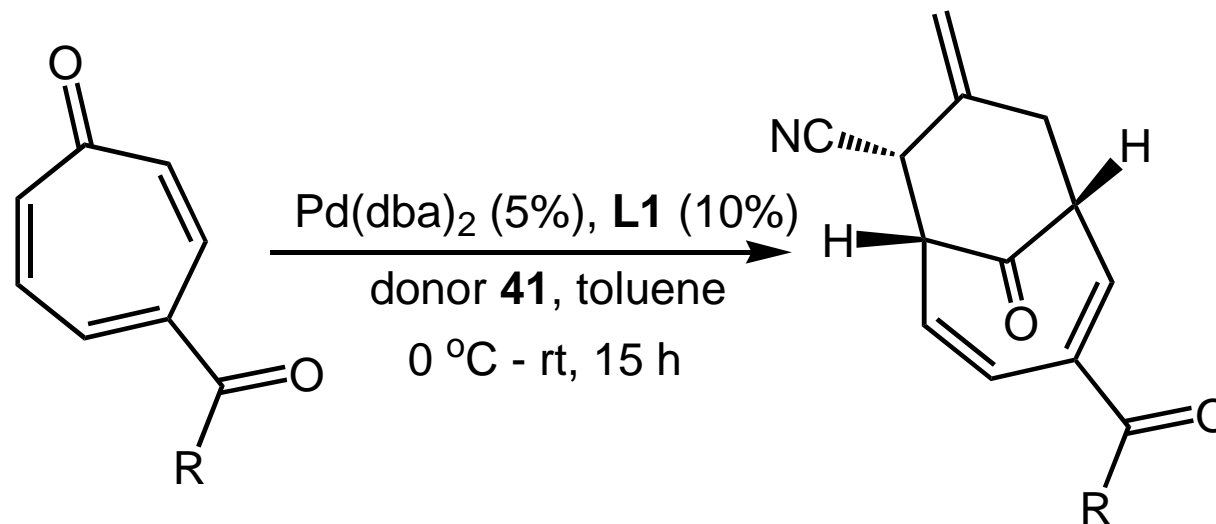
## Preparation of the Troponone Intermediates



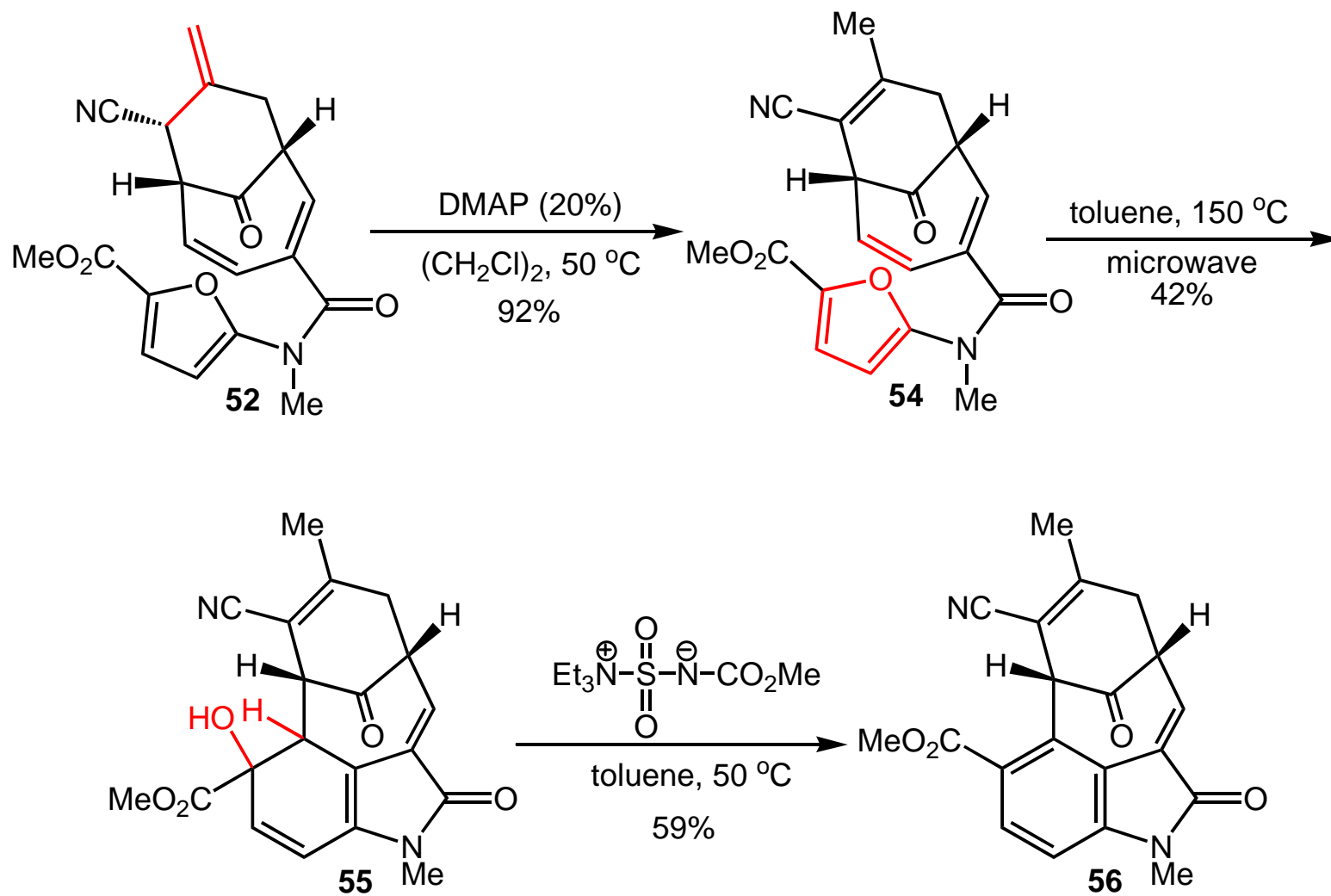
| cycloheptatriene | R  | tropone | yield                |
|------------------|--|---------|----------------------|
| 44               |  | 47      | 0%                   |
| 45               |  | 48      | 54%<br>(three steps) |
| 46               | OPMB   | 49      | 58%<br>(two steps)   |



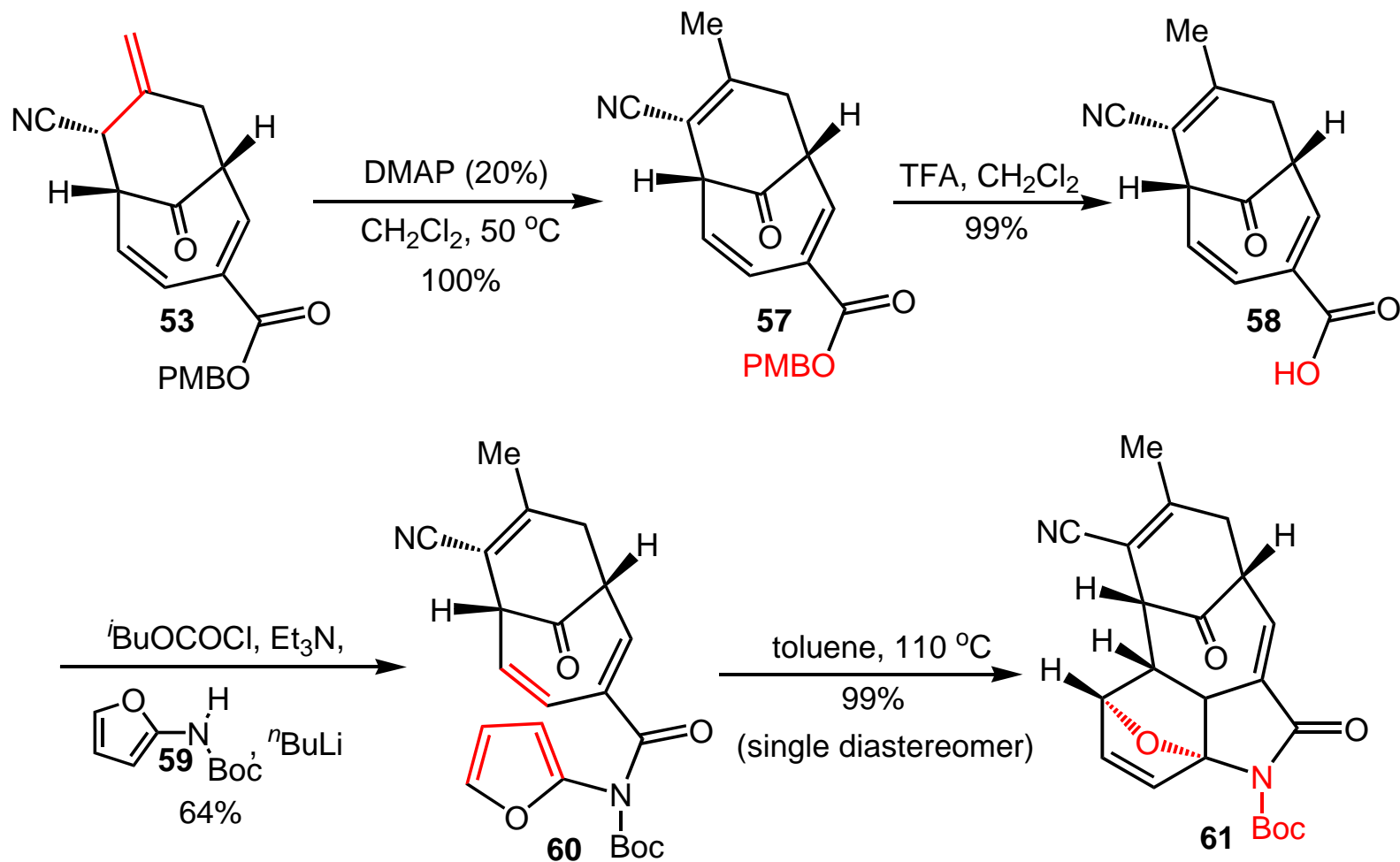
## Asymmetric [6 + 3] Cycloadditions



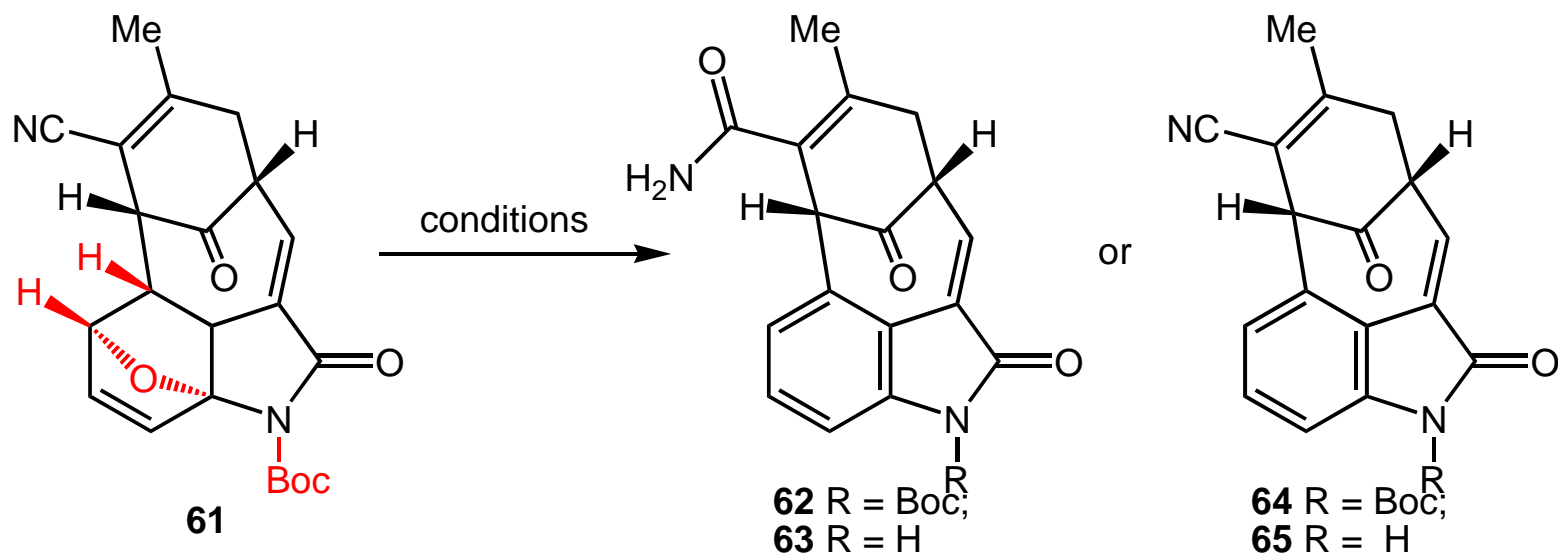
## Elaboration of Adduct 22



## Elaboration of Adduct 23



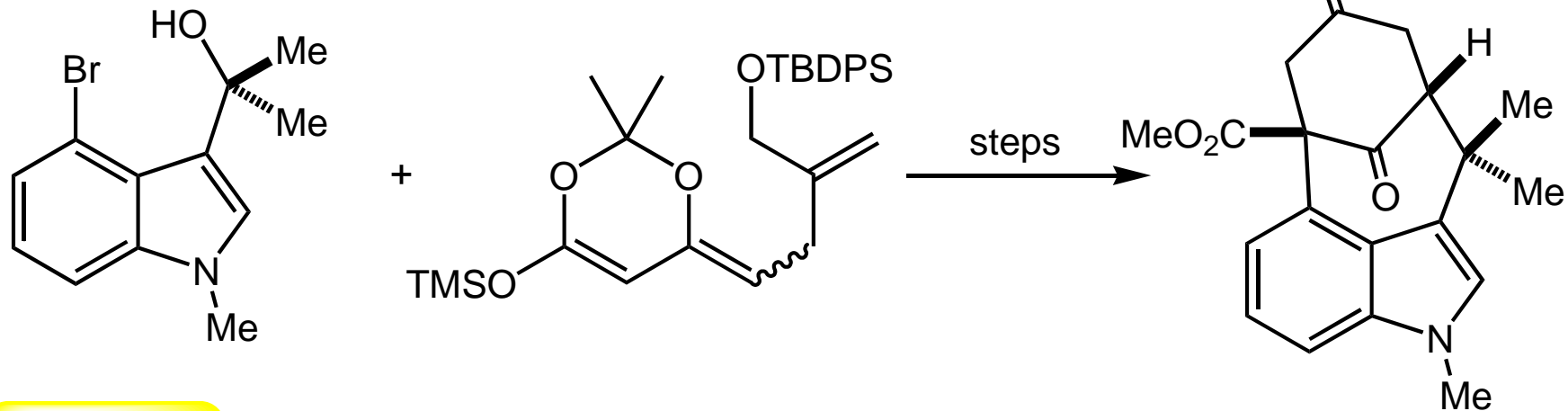
## Completion of Oxindole Core



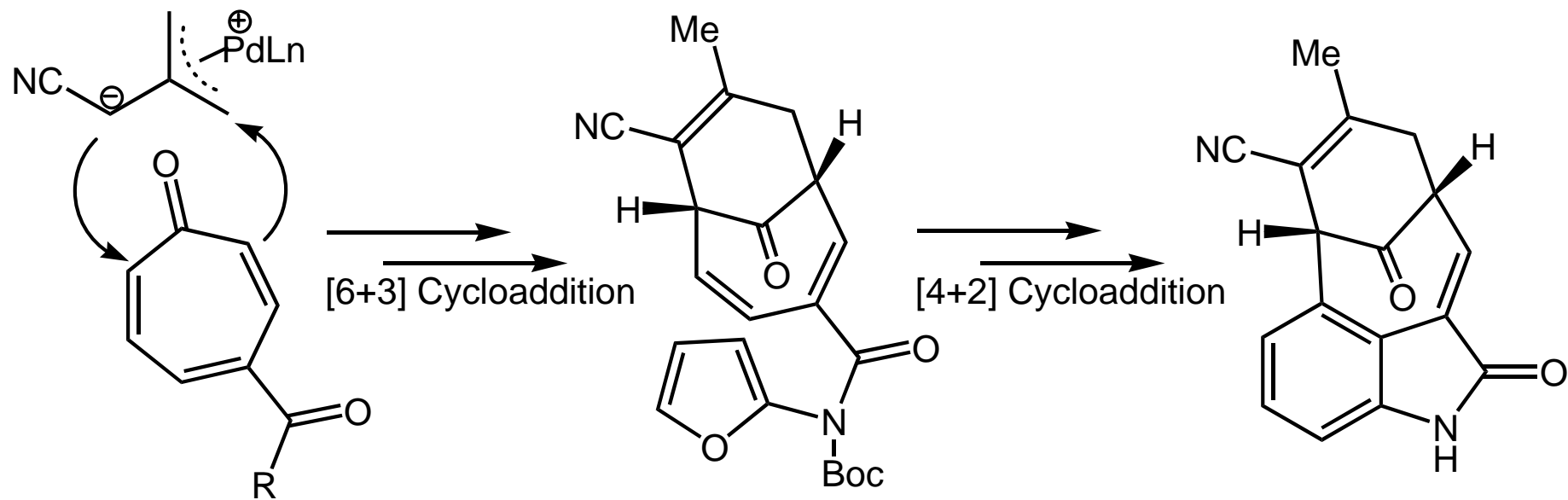
| reagents                          | compd                   | yield (%)      |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| TFA                               | <b>62</b> and <b>63</b> | not determined |
| BF <sub>3</sub> •OEt <sub>2</sub> | <b>64</b> and <b>65</b> | determined     |
| Burgess reagent                   | <b>64</b>               | <b>48</b>      |
| Yb(OTf) <sub>3</sub>              | <b>65</b>               | <b>50</b>      |


## Summary

### Martin's Work




### Trost's Work





A series of novel indole alkaloids were isolated in 1994 by Moore and co-workers from the extracts of blue-green cyanobacteria *Hapalosiphon wetwitschii* and *Westiella intracta*. These compounds, which were collectively named welwitindolinones, possess a unique skeletal framework and were isolated along with the structurally related fischerindoles and hapalindoles. A putative biogenetic relationship among these alkaloids has been proposed. These natural products exhibit diverse biological activities, perhaps the most exciting of which is the ability of some to reverse multiple drug resistance (MDR) during chemotherapeutic treatment of cancer.



In preparing **33**, we have thus developed a facile entry to the tetracyclic scaffold found in *N*-methylwelwitindolinone C isothiocyanate (**3**). The synthesis features the coupling of an indole-stabilized carbocation with a vinylogous silyl ketene acetal as a  $\pi$ -nucleophile together with a palladium-catalyzed enolate arylation and a palladium-catalyzed allylic alkylation. Efforts toward the application of this approach and variants thereof to the total synthesis of **3** are in progress and will be reported in due course.