# **Literature Report 2**

# **Stereocontrolled Synthesis of Kalihinol C**

Reporter: Huanping Xie Checker: Xiang Gao Date: 2017-04-17

Reiher, C. A.; Shenvi, R. A. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2017, 139, 3647-3650.



# **Biography**



Ryan A. Shenvi Associate Professor in TSRI

#### **Areas of interest:**

- Synthesis of natural products, or secondary metabolites, a vast molecular library for disease target identification, clinical study;
- The invention of new chemical methods to simplify complex molecule synthesis.

#### **Research experience:**

- > 2008-2010 NIH Postdoctoral Fellow, Harvard University (E. J. Corey),
- > 2003-2008 Ph.D., The Scripps Research Institute (P. S. Baran),
- 1999-2003 B.S., Pennsylvania State University (R. L. Funk).

#### Examples of Kalihinols(卡利辛醇)



Reiher, C. A.; Shenvi, R. A. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, *139*, 3647. Daub, M. E.; Vanderwal, C. D. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2015**, *137*, 4912.



Stereoselective reaction with inversion of configuration;

- Works best on minimally branched linear tertiary alcohols and comformational inflexible alicyclic alcohols;
- Chemoselective for tertiary-trifluoroacetyl esters in preference to secondary or primary ones, stable in solvolysis conditions.

Pronin, S. V.; Reiher, C. A.; Shenvi, R. A. Nature, 2013, 501,195.

# **Optimization for Isocyanation**

	H H Me OR	Lewis acid ▶ 15 equiv, TMSCN	H	+ C	
Entry	mol%	Lewis acid	R	Yield (%)	d.r.
1	10	ZnBr <sub>2</sub>	TFA	0	n/a
2	5	Mg(OTf) <sub>2</sub>	TFA	0	n/a
3	5	Bi(OTf) <sub>3</sub>	TFA	14	49:51
4	5	Y(OTf) <sub>3</sub>	TFA	70	84:16
5	3	Sc(OTf) <sub>3</sub>	TFA	86	88:12
6	3	Sc(OTf) <sub>3</sub>	Н	0	n/a
7	3	Sc(OTf) <sub>3</sub>	Ac	75	76:24
8	3	Sc(OTf) <sub>3</sub>	СНО	61	66:34
9	3	Sc(OTf) <sub>3</sub>	$C(O)C_2F_5$	69	85:15

 $C(O)C_3F_7$ 

Sc(OTf)<sub>3</sub>

Pronin, S. V.; Reiher, C. A.; Shenvi, R. A. Nature, 2013, 501,195.

79

87:13

10

3

#### **Possible Reaction Pathways**



# **Strategy To Acess the THF Kalihinanes**



Daub, M. E.; Vanderwal, C. D. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2015, 137, 4912.

## **Enantioselective Synthesis of Kalihinol B**



### **Enantioselective Synthesis of Kalihinol B**



12 steps, 0.13% overall yield, poor stereocontrol

## **Retrosynthetic Convergence**



Reiher, C. A.; Shenvi, R. A. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2017, 139, 3647.

#### **Routes to Building Blocks 19 and 20**





## Synthesis of 16



16: protokalihinol

## **Alkoxide-Directed Alkene Isomerization**



Entry	Conditions	Conversion (%)	16:28	%16
1	1.2 equiv. KH, DMSO	78	7:1	54
2	4.0 equiv. KO <i>t-</i> Bu, DMSO	82	5:1	55
3	16.0 equiv. KO <i>t</i> -Bu, DMSO	86	1:1	28
4	1.2 equiv. <i>n</i> -BuLi, DMSO	0		0
5	1.2 equiv. KH, DMPU	0		0

## **Synthesis of Kalihinol C**



#### **Tandem Isonitrile Formation**

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TFAO Me

33



22 °C

(5-6%)

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H Me NC

34

# Summary



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Kalihinol B



➤ 17 Steps, 1.3% overall yield

Directed alkene isomerization

New strategy for isocyanation

12 Steps, 0.13% overall yield

Oxa-Michael-Robinson annulation

LA-catalyzed isocyanation





Reiher, C. A.; Shenvi, R. A. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2017, 139, 3647.

The kalihinols possess the highest skeletal and functional group complexity of the biologically enigmatic isocyanoterpene (ICT) class. As part of a program to investigate the biological activity of ICTs, we have begun to develop effective chemical syntheses and associated methods to produce and modify three main structural classes: amphilectenes, adocianes, and kalihinols. Prior syntheses of the kalihinol class have fought to control stereochemistry in the functionally dense scaffolds, and each contains at least one uncontrolled (ca. 1:1 d.r.) stereogenic step. Here we report a short and fully stereocontrolled synthesis of kalihinol C enabled by a new heterodendralene building block, a directed alkene isomerization, and a new method for isonitrile synthesis.

In summary, we have demonstrated a concise route to access the kalihinol ICTs via a putative biosynthetic intermediate, protokalihinol, that we anticipate can be divergently advanced to the natural series of metabolites. The synthesis compares favorably to the current best approach to the kalihinols by Vanderwal: it is longer in total step count (17 vs 12), but higher in yield by one order of magnitude (1.3% vs 0.13%). The higher efficiency derives from solutions to stereochemical and chemoselectivity problems raised by prior work, but left unsolved. Some of these solutions include (1) a method to synthesize the kalihinol stereotetrad using an iterative cycloaddition of the new building block, "heterodendralene";

(2) an alkoxide-directed isomerization method to access the thermodynamically disfavored  $\Delta^{3,4}$  unsaturated trans-bifloran skeleton found throughout the diterpene class, and (3) a short, high-yielding, regio- and stereoselective strategy for installing the A-ring isocyanohydrin motif, including difluorocarbene-mediated isonitrile synthesis. This short and divergent route from protokalihinol allowed us to generate several analogs related to the metabolite series. We are currently using these compounds to interrogate the antiplasmodial activity and mechanism(s) of the kalihinol class.

# Thanks for your kind attention!

# **Shi Epoxidation**



## **Krapcho Decarboxylation**



# Synthesis of kalihinol C



#### Synthesis of 24

