Literature Report 1

Total Syntheses of Disorazoles A1 and B1 and Full Structural Elucidation of Disorazole B1

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Introduction

2 Some Important Reactions Used in This Article

3 Total Syntheses of Disorazoles A1 and B1

Summary



CV of Prof. Nicolaou, K. C.



Background:

- □ 1966-1969 B.Sc., Bedford College
- □ 1969-1972 Ph.D., University College London
- □ 1972-1973 Postdoc., Columbia University
- □ 1973-1976 Postdoc., Harvard University
- □ 1976-1989 Prof., University of Pennsylvania
- 1989-2013 Prof., University of California, San Diego and Scripps Research Institute
- □ 2013-Now Prof., Rice University

Research Interests:

The group's research activities are centered around the total synthesis of architecturally novel and biologically important natural products which serve as opportunities for discovery and invention of novel synthetic strategies, methods, and enabling technologies for biology and medicine.

Introduction of Disorazoles



- Twenty-nine disorazoles were isolated from Sorangium cellulosum in 1993.
- The disorazoles are macrocyclic dilactones of two 2-pentadecyloxazol-4-carboxylic acids.
- The disorazoles proved to be highly cytotoxic and active against fungi.

Jansen, R. et al. Liebigs Ann. Chem. 1994, 759-773

Introduction of Disorazoles



Stille Cross-Coupling



Suzuki Cross-Coupling



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Yamaguchi Esterification



Yamaguchi Macrolactonization





Wittig Reaction





Retrosynthetic Analysis of Disorazole A1



Retrosynthetic Analysis of Disorazole B1



Synthesis of Vinyl Boronic Acid 4 and Iodide 5



Synthesis of Vinyl Boronic Acid 4 and Iodide 5



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Synthesis of Vinyl Bromide 6



Synthesis of Vinyl Bromide 6



Synthesis of Aldehyde 8



Total Synthesis of Disorazole A1



Total Synthesis of Disorazole A1



Total Synthesis of Disorazole A1



Total Synthesis of Disorazole B1



Total Synthesis of Disorazole B1



Total Synthesis of Disorazole B1



Summary



- Disorazole A1: 18 steps, 1.59% overall yield
 Disorazole B1: 15 steps, 14.66% overall yield
 6,8,23,25-tetra-*epi*-disorazole B1: 16 steps, 0.12% overall yield
- The first total syntheses of disorazoles A1 and B1
- The syntheses were achieved through a series of coupling reactions, including Wittig reaction, Suzuki cross-coupling, Stille cross-coupling, Yamaguchi esterification and Yamaguchi macrolactonization



The disorazoles are a distinguished class of tubulin binding antitumor agents due to their unique mode of action and high potencies against a broad range of cancer cell lines. Although too cytotoxic to be used as anticancer drugs, these natural products may become powerful payloads for antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs), a hotly pursued paradigm for targeted personalized cancer therapies. Elegant total syntheses of disorazole C1 and related synthetic studies have been reported. From the members of this family of compounds, disorazole A1 (1, Figure 1) stands as the flagship, not only because it is the most studied, but also due to its single digit picomolar potencies and synthetically challenging structure.

Indeed, a total synthesis of disorazole A1 has not been reported, despite several studies directed toward this goal. Disorazole B1 whose structure has only been partially assigned as 2 (C2 symmetric) or 3 (6,8,23,25-tetra-*epi*-disorazole B1, Figure 1) presents another challenging calling to both structural elucidation and total synthesis. In this communication, we report: (a) total synthesis of disorazole A1 (1); (b) total synthesis of disorazole B1 (2) and 6,8,23,25-tetra-*epi*-disorazole B1 (3); and (c) full assignment of disorazole B1 as structure 2.





Representing the first total syntheses of disorazoles A1 (1) and B1 (2), and revealing the full structural assignment of disorazole B1, the described chemistry could lead to wide scope explorations of structure-activity relationships (SARs) through analogue design, synthesis and biological evaluation within the disorazole family of compounds, from which highly potent cytotoxic agents may emerge as potential payloads for antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs). **Acknowledgement**



Appel Reaction





Still-Gennari Reaction



Sonogashira Cross-Coupling



Dess-Martin Oxidation

RR'CH−OH → RR'C=O





NaHMDS

DMPU



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TASF