Natural Product Synthesis

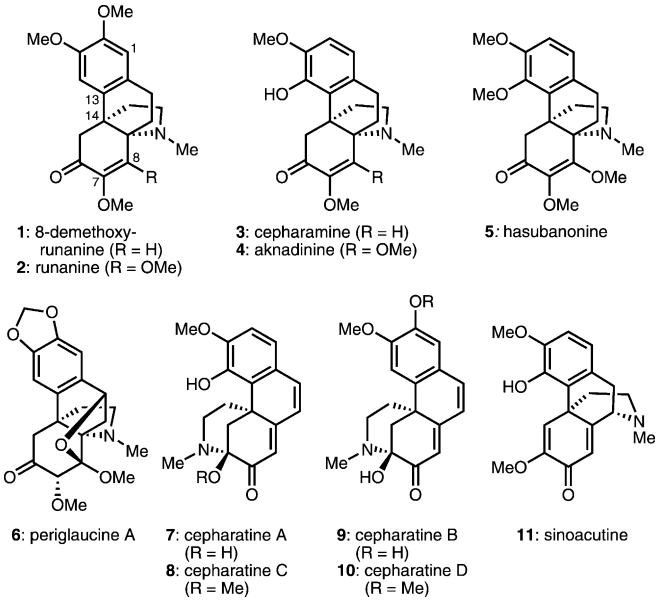
DOI: 10.1002/ange.201104487

Short, Enantioselective Total Syntheses of (−)-8-Demethoxyrunanine and (−)-Cepharatines A, C, and D**

*Kangway V. Chuang, Raul Navarro, and Sarah E. Reisman**

The hasubanan alkaloids are a large collection of natural products isolated from several medicinal herbs that are used in traditional Chinese medicine.[1] Members of this family share a common aza[4.4.3]propellane core, but vary substantially in the oxidation patterns of their peripheral structure. The least oxidized hasubanans are 8-demethoxyrunanine (**1**)[2] and cepharamine (**3**);[3] runanine (**2**),[4] aknadinine (**4**),[5] and hasubanonine (**5**)[6] are the result of further oxidation at the C8-position (Scheme 1). These compounds are closely related to an isomeric family of natural products, the cepharatines (**7**–**10**), which were isolated in 2011 from *S. cepharantha*, the same plant from which cepharamine (**3**) was isolated.[7] The structural similarities between the hasubanans and the cepharatines have led to the hypothesis that both arise biosynthetically from common precursors. For example, **3**, **7**, and **8** are proposed to derive from sinoacutine (**11**),[7,8] a compound related, although of the opposite enantiomeric series, to morphine. Indeed, owing to the topographical similarities between compounds **1**–**5** and morphine, there is speculation that the unnatural enantiomers of the hasubanans may exhibit analgesic properties.[9]

The hasubanan alkaloids have been the subject of research by a number of synthetic groups over the past forty years. Although several hasubanans were prepared in racemic form by total synthesis in the early 1970s,[10,11] the enantioselective chemical synthesis of this family of compounds has proven far more challenging. The first enantioselective total synthesis of a hasubanan alkaloid was the 21-step synthesis of cepharamine (**3**) reported by Schultz and Wang in 1998.[12,13] As part of a program targeting the total



Scheme 1. Representative members of the hasubanan and cepharatine alkaloids.

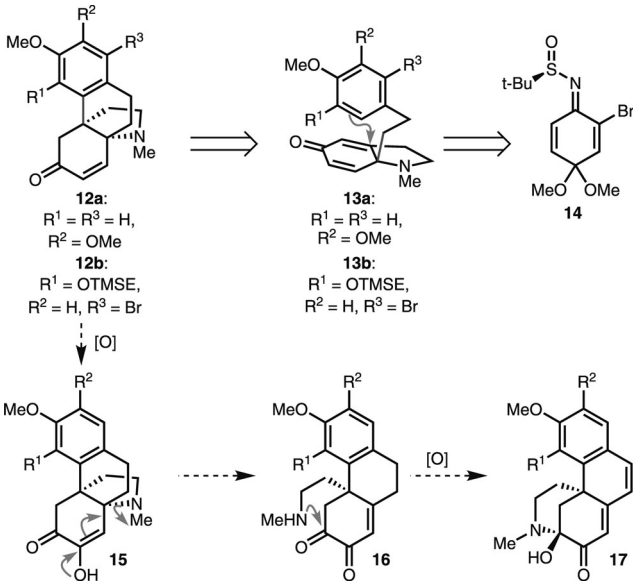
syntheses of several alkaloid natural products, we sought to develop a unified strategy for the enantioselective preparation of the hasubanan and cepharatine alkaloids. From the outset, the objective was to develop a synthetic approach that could provide access to any member of the hasubanan alkaloids, starting with the least oxidized members **1** and **3**. Following a plan inspired by nature,[14] we envisioned preparing the appropriate azapropellane skeleton, and then systematically introducing peripheral oxidation as dictated by the target compound. Ideally, the proposed azapropellane intermediates would also be suited for conversion into the corresponding cepharatine natural products. Herein, we report our preliminary results, which establish the viability of this approach through short and enantioselective total syntheses of the natural products 8-demethoxyrunanine (**1**) and cepharatines A (**7**), C (**8**), and D (**10**).

In accordance with our plan, both the hasubanans and cepharatines were anticipated to arise from an azapropellane intermediate of the general structure **12** (Scheme 2). This azapropellane intermediate was foreseen to derive from dihydroindolone **13** by an intramolecular Friedel–Crafts-type alkylation. In a subsequent step, oxidation and rearrangement of **12** could then give rise to **17**, bearing the cepharatine framework. As an important part of our strategy, it was anticipated that the arene oxidation patterns of either runanine and cepharatine D, or cepharamine and cepharatine A, could be generated from **13** by simply controlling the site

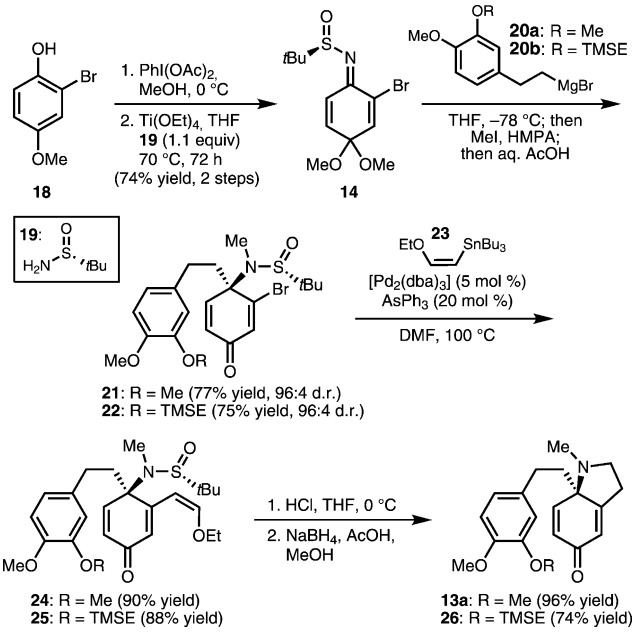
[*] K. V. Chuang, R. Navarro, Prof. S. E. Reisman
The Warren and Katharine Schlinger Laboratory of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering
Division of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering
California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA 91125 (USA)
E-mail: reisman@caltech.edu
Homepage: http://reismangroup.caltech.edu

[**] We thank Dr. Michael Day and Mr. Larry Henling for X-ray crystallographic structural determination, as well as Prof. Brian Stoltz, Dr. Scott Virgil, and the Caltech Center for Catalysis and Chemical Synthesis for access to analytical equipment. Fellowship support was provided by the Gates Millennium Scholars Program (R.N.), the NIH (R.N., 1F31GM098025A) and the Amgen Scholars Program (K.V.C.). HRMS and X-ray crystallographic data were obtained on instruments purchased through awards to the California Institute of Technology by the NSF CRIF program (CHE-0639094, CHE-0541745). Financial support from the California Institute of Technology and the NSF (CAREER-1057143) is gratefully acknowledged.

Supporting information for this article is available on the WWW under http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/anie.201104487.



Scheme 2. Synthetic plan. TMSE = trimethylsilylethyl.



Scheme 3. Synthesis of enantioenriched dihydroindolones **13a** and **26**. dba = dibenzylideneacetone, DMF = *N*,*N*′-dimethylformamide, HMPA = hexamethylphosphoramide, THF = tetrahydrofuran.

of electrophilic aromatic substitution in the Friedel–Crafts reaction. Literature precedent suggested that the intrinsic selectivity of the dimethoxy substrate **13a** ($R^1 = H$, $R^2 = OMe$, $R^3 = H$) would favor reaction at the less sterically encumbered *para* position, to provide the product with the runanine oxidation pattern (**12a**, $R^1 = H$, $R^2 = OMe$, $R^3 = H$).[15] Alternatively, we anticipated generating the azapropellane bearing the cepharamine oxidation pattern found in **12b** ($R^1 = OTMSE$, $R^2 = H$, $R^3 = Br$) by installing an appropriate blocking group in the cyclization substrate (e.g. **13b**; $R^1 = OTMSE$, $R^2 = H$, $R^3 = Br$).

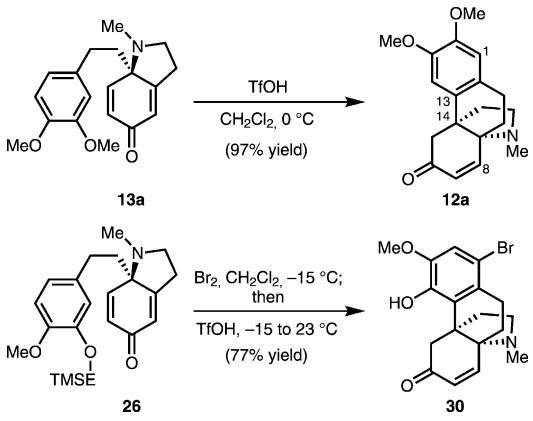
To implement the synthetic plan detailed above, the enantioselective preparation of dihydroindolones **13a** and **13b** would be required. We recently reported the preparation of benzoquinone monoketal-derived *N*-*tert*-butanesulfinimine **14**, which undergoes highly diastereoselective 1,2-addition with a variety of organometallic reagents.[16] Based on this report, we expected dihydroindolones **13a** and **13b** to be accessible from **14** by a short sequence involving Grignard addition, N methylation, and pyrrolidine formation.

In the forward sense, our synthesis began with *N*-*tert*-butanesulfinimine **14**,[16][17] easily prepared on a multigram scale in two steps from the commercially available 2-bromo-4-methoxyphenol (Scheme 3). The addition of Grignard reagent **20a** at low temperatures followed by an in situ N methylation provided sulfinamide **21**, which was isolated as a single diastereomer, in 77% yield. Analysis of the crude reaction mixture determined that the 1,2-addition proceeded with 96:4 d.r. Notably, hydrolysis of the dimethyl acetal occurs during the mildly acidic workup without detectable quantities of undesired dienone-phenol rearrangement[18] products.

Construction of the required pyrrolidine ring was accomplished by a three-step sequence that began with a Pd-catalyzed cross-coupling between vinyl bromide **21** and ethoxy vinylstannane **23** to give enol ether **24** in 90% yield (Scheme 3). After considerable experimentation, it was found that brief exposure of **24** to 1M HCl in THF at 0 °C resulted in cleavage of the sulfinamide and promoted intramolecular condensation to provide the corresponding indolone.[19] Chemoselective monoreduction of the indolone was achieved using sodium borohydride and acetic acid, thus furnishing the desired dihydroindolone **13a** in 96% yield over two steps. With an eye toward preparing cepharamine (**3**) or cepharatines A (**7**) and C (**8**), dihydroindolone **26**, bearing a differentially protected arene, was prepared through an analogous route from **20b** (Scheme 3).

With access to dihydroindolones **13a** and **26** established, our efforts turned to implementing the key intramolecular Friedel–Crafts reactions (Scheme 4). A small screen of Lewis acids revealed that exposure of dienone **13a** to $BF_3{\cdot}Et_2O$ promoted cyclization, however, the yield of recovered **12a** was moderate. Thus, we turned to the use of strong Brønsted acids, and were pleased to find that use of excess TfOH in dichloromethane[20] smoothly promoted cyclization exclusively at the C14-position, thus delivering the desired propellane **12a** in 97% yield. It is proposed that the selective addition to the trisubstituted alkene, in preference to the less-hindered disubstituted alkene, results from the formation of a discrete, protonated intermediate that favors the more stable, tertiary carbocation at the C14-position. Given our desire to access the cepharamine oxidation pattern, the TMSE-protected substrate **26** was brominated and exposed to the TfOH cyclization conditions in situ to furnish azapropellane **30**. Monitoring this reaction revealed that cleavage of the TMSE group is rapid, and cyclization of the phenol occurs upon warming the reaction to room temperature.

Having developed an efficient and unified approach to azapropellanes bearing either the runanine or cepharamine



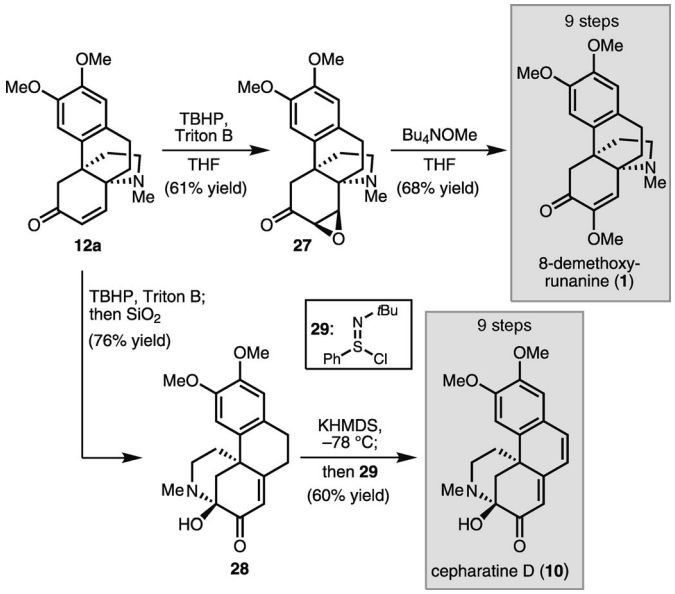
Scheme 4. Preparation of azapropellanes **12a** and **30**. TfOH = trifluoromethanesulfonic acid.

oxidation patterns, we turned to the remaining challenge of adjusting the oxidation level at the C7-position to that found in both **1** and **3**. To this end, exploratory studies were carried out using **12a** (Scheme 5). We were pleased to find that exposure of enone **12a** to standard nucleophilic epoxidation conditions[21] (H_2O_2, LiOH, MeOH) followed by heating to 50 °C provided 8-demethoxyrunanine (**1**), albeit in low yield (10–15 %). Presuming that **1** was formed via the epoxide, we hoped to optimize the yield of the overall process by isolating this intermediate. Ultimately, it was determined that the combination of *tert*-butylhydroperoxide (TBHP) and Triton B in THF provided clean conversion into epoxide **27**. However, attempts to purify the reaction mixture by chromatography on silica gel led to the isolation of epoxide **27** along with hemiaminal **28**, a compound bearing the cepharatine framework.[22] One proposed mechanism for the formation of **28** begins with a nitrogen-assisted opening of the epoxide followed by β elimination of the aziridinium to give enol **15** (see Scheme 2, $R^1 = H$, $R^2 = OMe$). Enol-facilitated elimination of the amine and intramolecular aminal formation would provide **28**. This rearrangement can be suppressed by purification of epoxide **27** using Florisil. Although pleased by our ability to generate the cepharatine framework from the hasubanan core, we continued to explore reaction conditions for the formation of **1**. After an extensive survey of reaction conditions,[23] it was discovered that use of tetrabutylammonium methoxide[24] in THF at 50 °C for 12 hours provided the natural product 8-demethoxyrunanine (**1**) in 68 % yield. Using this sequence, **1** is prepared in only nine steps and in 19 % overall yield from the commercially available phenol **18**.

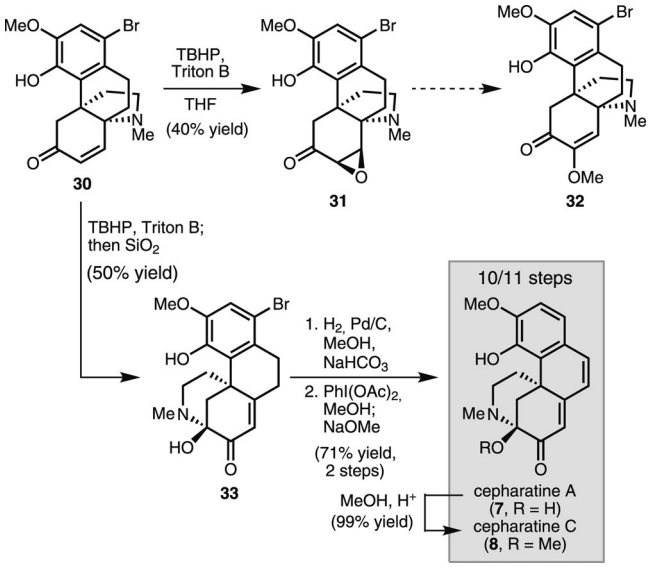
After completion of the synthesis of 8-demethoxyrunanine (**1**), attention turned to improving the yield of hemiaminal **28** and elaborating it to cepharatine D (**10**). After screening several reaction parameters, it was determined that epoxidation of **12a** followed by prolonged exposure to silica gel provided direct access to aminal **28** in 76 % yield from propellane **12a** (Scheme 5). Desaturation of aminal **28** was carried out by deprotonation with excess KHMDS at −78 °C followed by addition of *N-tert*-butylbenzenesulfinimidoyl chloride (**29**),[25] thus providing cepharatine D (**10**) in 9 steps and 22 % overall yield from **18**.

Having converted propellane **12a** into the natural products **1** and **10**, we sought to carry out a similar reaction sequence to convert bromopropellane **30** into the corresponding compounds cepharamine (**3**) and cepharatine A (**7**) (Scheme 6). In contrast to the epoxidation of **12a**, epoxidation of enone **30** proceeded sluggishly, and despite considerable attempts at optimization, epoxide **31** was isolated in only 40 % yield.

Efforts to drive the epoxidation reaction to completion were complicated by competitive oxidative rearrangement of the epoxide product, resulting in formation of a lactone by-



Scheme 5. Enantioselective synthesis of 8-demethoxyrunanine (**1**) and cepharatine D (**10**). KHMDS = potassium hexamethyldisilazide, TBHP = *tert*-butylhydroperoxide.



Scheme 6. Enantioselective synthesis of cepharatines A (**7**) and C (**8**).

product.[26] Unfortunately, exposure of epoxide **31** to Bu_4NOMe in THF (identical reaction conditions to those utilized to convert **27** into **1**) provided only trace amounts of enol ether **32**, as detected by ^1H NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixture. Reasoning that deprotonation of the phenolic O–H might contribute to the poor reactivity, several protected variants of **30** were prepared (e.g. methyl-, methoxymethyl ether-, allyl-, and benzyl-protected phenols).

Whereas the epoxidation step proceeded with improved efficiency for these substrates, exposure of the epoxides to a variety of methoxide sources still provided prohibitively low quantities of the desired methyl enol ethers (analogous to **32**). These studies illustrate how subtle perturbations in the arene oxidation patterns can strikingly alter the reactivity of the azapropellane framework.

Similarly, treatment of enone **30** under the tandem epoxidation/rearrangement conditions identified for the conversion of **12a** into **28** provided lower yields of the corresponding hemiaminal (**33**; Scheme 6). However, we were pleased to find that selective hydrodebromination of the aryl bromide followed by treatment with $PhI(OAc)_2$ and base cleanly provided cepharatine A (**7**) in good yield over two steps.[27] Finally, cepharatine A could be converted into cepharatine C (**8**) by exposure to methanol under mildly acidic reaction conditions. Using this reaction sequence **7** and **8** could be prepared in 10 and 11 steps, respectively, and each in 10% overall yield from commercially available starting materials.

In conclusion, a unified synthetic strategy has resulted in the short, enantioselective total syntheses of 8-demethoxyrunanine (**1**) and cepharatines A (**7**), C (**8**), and D (**10**). Key to this synthetic strategy was the use of benzoquinone monoketal-derived *N-tert*-butanesulfinimine **14** to prepare 4-aminocyclohexadienones **21** and **22** with excellent stereocontrol. Depending on the reaction sequences, either the runanine or cepharamine arene oxidation patterns could be achieved by way of a regioselective intramolecular Friedel–Crafts-type alkylation. Moreover, it was shown that the hasubanan framework rearranges under mild reaction conditions, thus providing access to the cepharatine natural products. Ongoing studies in our laboratory are focused on the development of oxidation strategies to access cepharamine and the more-oxidized members of the hasubanans, as well as the application of this general approach to the synthesis of the related acutumine[28] family of alkaloids.

Received: June 29, 2011
Published online: August 30, 2011

Keywords: alkaloids · asymmetric synthesis · cepharatines · hasubanan · total synthesis

[1] M. Matsui in *The Alkaloids*, *Vol. 33* (Ed.: A. Brossi), Academic Press, New York, **1988**, pp. 307–347.
[2] X. Wang, H. Jin, Z. Li, G. Qin, *Fitoterapia* **2007**, *78*, 593.
[3] M. Tomita, M. Kozuka, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1966**, *7*, 6229.
[4] M. Zhi-Da, L. Ge, X. Guang-Xi, M. Iinuma, T. Tanaka, M. Mizuno, *Phytochemistry* **1985**, *24*, 3084.
[5] B. K. Moza, B. Bhaduri, D. K. Basu, J. Kunitomo, Y. Okamoto, E. Yuge, Y. Nagai, *Tetrahedron* **1970**, *26*, 427.
[6] M. Tomita, T. Ibuka, Y. Inubushi, Y. Watanabe, M. Matsui, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1964**, *5*, 2937.
[7] L. He, Y.-H. Zhang, H.-Y. Guan, J.-X. Zhang, Q.-Y. Sun, X.-J. Hao, *J. Nat. Prod.* **2011**, *74*, 181.
[8] N. Kashiwaba, S. Morooka, M. Kimura, M. Ono, J. Toda, H. Suzuki, T. Sano, *J. Nat. Prod.* **1996**, *59*, 476.
[9] Schultz and Wang first hypothesized about the analgesic activities of the unnatural enantiomers of the hasubanans; see Ref. [12].
[10] Completed total syntheses: hasubanonine: a) T. Ibuka, K. Tanaka, Y. Inubushi, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1970**, *11*, 4811; b) T. Ibuka, K. Tanaka, Y. Inubushi, *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* **1974**, *22*, 782; metaphanine, c) T. Ibuka, K. Tanaka, Y. Inubushi, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1972**, *13*, 1393; d) T. Ibuka, K. Tanaka, Y. Inubushi, *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* **1974**, *22*, 907; cepharamine: e) Y. Inubushi, M. Kitano, T. Ibuka, *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* **1971**, *19*, 1820; f) T. Kametani, H. Nemoto, T. Kobari, K. Shishido, K. Fukumoto, *Chem. Ind.* **1972**, *13*, 538.
[11] Partial or formal syntheses: a) M. Tomita, T. Ibuka, M. Kitano, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1966**, *7*, 6233; b) T. Ibuka, M. Kitano, *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* **1967**, *15*, 1944; c) M. Tomita, M. Kitano, T. Ibuka, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1968**, *9*, 3391; d) D. A. Evans, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1969**, *10*, 1573; e) D. A. Evans, C. A. Bryan, G. M. Wahl, *J. Org. Chem.* **1970**, *35*, 4122; f) S. L. Keely, Jr., A. J. Martinez, F. C. Tahk, *Tetrahedron* **1970**, *26*, 4729; g) D. A. Evans, C. A. Bryan, C. L. Sims, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1972**, *94*, 2891; h) T. Kametani, T. Kobari, K. Fukumoto, *J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun.* **1972**, 288; i) B. Belleau, H. Wong, I. Monkovic, Y. G. Perron, *J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun.* **1974**, 603; j) T. Kametani, T. Kobari, K. Shishido, K. Fukumoto, *Tetrahedron* **1974**, *30*, 1059; k) I. Monković, H. Wong, B. Belleau, I. J. Pachter, Y. G. Perron, *Can. J. Chem.* **1975**, *53*, 2515; l) I. Monković, H. Wong, *Can. J. Chem.* **1976**, *54*, 883; m) S. Shiotani, T. Kometani, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1976**, *17*, 767; n) H. Bruderer, D. Knopp, J. J. Daly, *Helv. Chim. Acta* **1977**, *60*, 1935; o) M. A. Schwartz, R. A. Wallace, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1979**, *20*, 3257; p) D. Trauner, S. Porth, T. Opatz, J. W. Bats, G. Giester, J. Mulzer, *Synthesis* **1998**, 653; q) S. B. Jones, L. He, S. L. Castle, *Org. Lett.* **2006**, *8*, 3757; r) T. X. Nguyen, Y. Kobayashi, *J. Org. Chem.* **2008**, *73*, 5536; s) D. K. Nielsen, L. L. Nielsen, S. B. Jones, L. Toll, M. C. Asplund, S. L. Castle, *J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, *74*, 1187.
[12] A. G. Schultz, A. H. Wang, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1998**, *120*, 8259.
[13] As we were preparing this manuscript, a synthetic strategy similar to ours was reported by Herzon et al., see: S. B. Herzon, N. A. Calandra, S. M. King, *Angew. Chem.* **2011**, DOI: 10.1002/ange.201102226; *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2011**, DOI: 10.1002/anie.201102226.
[14] For an account on this topic, see: Y. Ishihara, P. S. Baran, *Synlett* **2010**, 1733.
[15] Selected examples: a) W. J. Gensler, A. L. Bluhm, *J. Org. Chem.* **1956**, *21*, 336; b) A. Padwa, M. D. Danca, *Org. Lett.* **2002**, *4*, 715.
[16] K. V. Chuang, R. Navarro, S. E. Reisman, *Chem. Sci.* **2011**, *2*, 1086.
[17] For a seminal report describing the use of *N-tert*-butanesulfinimines, see: J. A. Ellman, D. A. Cogan, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1999**, *121*, 268.
[18] A. L. Wilds and C. Djerassi, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1946**, *68*, 1715.
[19] Use of prolonged reaction times or weaker acids for sulfinamide cleavage resulted in diminished yields of **13a** because of competitive decomposition of the indolone intermediate. In addition, attempts to utilize the des-*N*-methyl analogue of **21** provided poor yields in the indolone formation step.
[20] W.-D. Z. Li, X.-W. Wang, *Org. Lett.* **2007**, *9*, 1211.

[21] P. Antony, R. Sigueiro, T. Huet, Y. Sato, N. Ramalanjaona, L. C. Rodrigues, A. Mourino, D. Moras, N. Rochel, *J. Med. Chem.* **2010**, *53*, 1159.
[22] Castle and co-workers have isolated a similar intermediate during synthetic studies toward the hasubanans, see Ref. [11s].
[23] All other reaction conditions screened provided hemiaminal **28** as the major product or led to significant decomposition.
[24] V. Di Bussolo, M. Caselli, M. R. Romano, M. Pineschi, P. Crotti, *J. Org. Chem.* **2004**, *69*, 8702.
[25] a) T. Mukaiyama, J. Matsuo, H. Kitagawa, *Chem. Lett.* **2000**, 1250; b) J. Matsuo, Y. Aizawa, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2005**, *46*, 407.
[26] See the Supporting Information.
[27] In this transformation, desaturation presumably occurs by phenolic oxidation to the *ortho*-quinone monoketal, followed by base-mediated elimination of methanol and rearomatization.
[28] M. Tomita, Y. Okamoto, T. Kikuchi, K. Osaki, M. Nishikawa, K. Kamiya, Y. Sasaki, K. Matoba, K. Goto, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1967**, *8*, 2421.