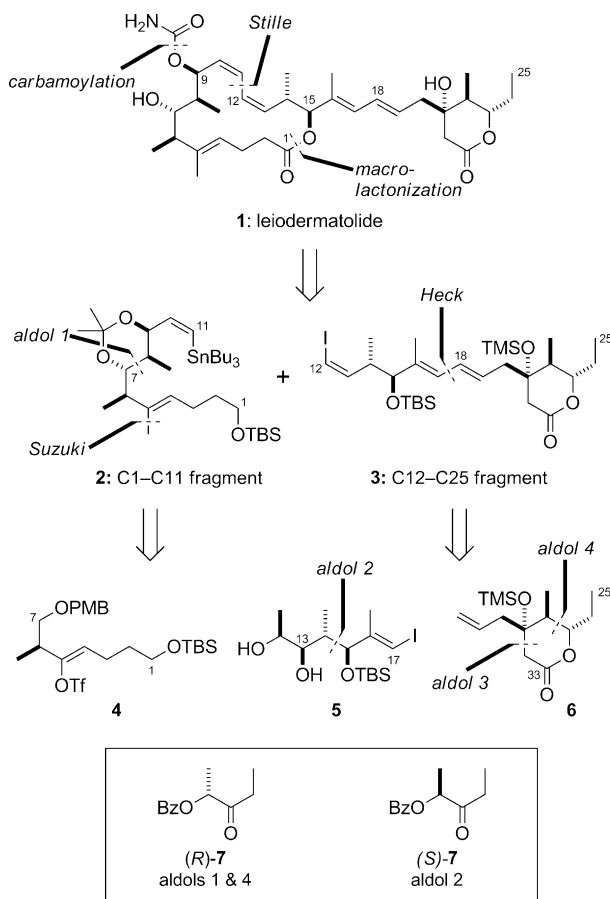


Total Synthesis of the Antimitotic Marine Macrolide (–)-Leiodermatolide**

Ian Paterson, Kenneth K.-H. Ng, Simon Williams, David C. Millican, and Stephen M. Dalby*

Abstract: *Leiodermatolide is an antimitotic macrolide isolated from the marine sponge Leiodermatium sp. whose potentially novel tubulin-targeting mechanism of action makes it an exciting lead for anticancer drug discovery. In pursuit of a sustainable supply, we report a highly stereocontrolled total synthesis (3.2% yield) based on a convergent sequence of palladium-mediated fragment assembly and macrolactonization. Boron-mediated aldol reactions were used to configure the three key fragments 2, 5, and 6 by employing the appropriate enantiomer of the lactate-derived ketone 7.*

Tubulin-targeting compounds are perhaps the most validated subset of clinically important anticancer agents, with natural products and analogues representing the mainstay for current chemotherapy,^[1–3] recently supplemented by the approval of the antibody–maytansinoid conjugate Kadcyla (trastuzumab emtansine).^[2] Leiodermatolide (**1**; Scheme 1) was isolated (0.001 % wet weight) by the Wright group in 2008 from the lithistid sponge *Leiodermatium* sp. collected by submersible off the Florida coastline.^[4a] Leiodermatolide exhibits potent antiproliferative activity against a panel of human cancer cell lines (e.g. IC₅₀ = 3.3 nM for A549 lung adenocarcinoma cells, 5.0 nM for PANC-1 pancreatic carcinoma cells), whilst showing reduced toxicity to normal cells. This activity appears to be mediated through the disruption of tubulin dynamics to induce cell-cycle arrest in the G2/M phase and apoptosis. Although the exact mechanism of action of leiodermatolide is currently unknown, it is clearly distinct from that of other tubulin-targeting drugs. Thus, leiodermatolide could serve as a promising lead compound for the development of new anticancer agents, provided a sustainable supply can be generated by chemical synthesis.^[5–7]



Scheme 1. Retrosynthetic analysis and key fragments for the synthesis of leiodermatolide. Bz = benzoyl, PMB = *para*-methoxybenzyl, TBS = *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl, Tf = trifluoromethanesulfonyl, TMS = trimethylsilyl.

From a structural perspective, leiodermatolide features a triply unsaturated 16-membered macrolactone appended at C9 with a carbamate group and at C15 with an *E,E*-dienyl side chain terminating in a δ -lactone ring. This unique structure incorporates a total of nine stereocenters. In association with the Wright research group,^[4b] we elucidated the relative configuration of leiodermatolide by using a combination of homo- and heteronuclear NMR spectroscopic analysis, molecular modeling, and computational DP4 NMR prediction.^[8] The resulting assignment for the C1–C16 region was further supported by our synthesis of a macrocyclic fragment with a truncated side chain,^[5] whereas an alternative stereostructure could be ruled out on the basis of synthetic studies reported earlier.^[6a] The full configuration of the isolated C1–C16 and C20–C25 stereoclusters was only recently tied down

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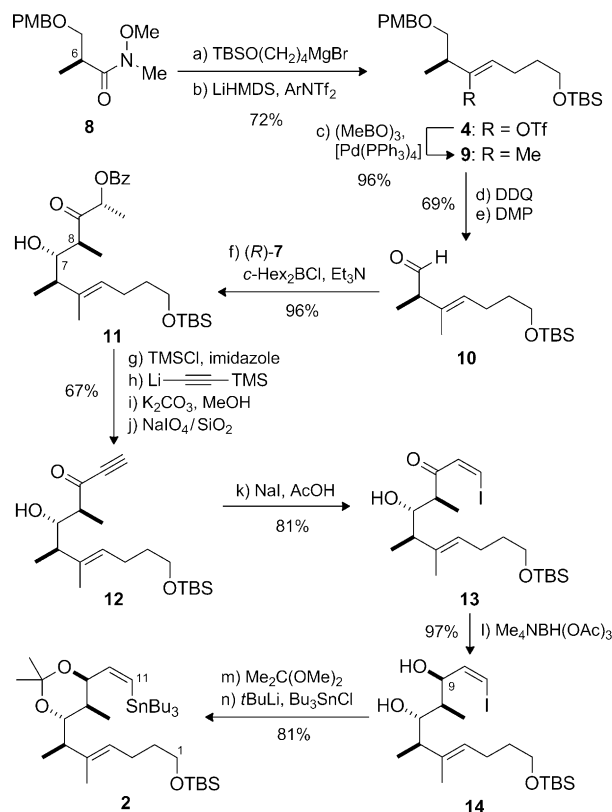
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with the first total synthesis of (–)-leiodermatolide (**1**) by the Fürstner research group employing an elegant strategy based on ring-closing alkyne metathesis.^[7] We now report a highly convergent total synthesis of (–)-leiodermatolide implementing a complementary macrolactonization strategy that also features the extensive application of our versatile lactate aldol chemistry^[9] along with a variety of palladium-mediated coupling reactions.^[10]

Building on the lessons learned from earlier synthetic efforts directed towards the macrocyclic core,^[5] Scheme 1 depicts the main retrosynthetic disconnections and key fragments **2–6** devised for the synthesis of leiodermatolide. The structure was initially simplified by disassembly of the 10*Z*,12*Z*-diene region and opening of the macrolactone ring in **1** to reveal the C1–C11 vinyl stannane **2** and the C12–C25 vinyl iodide **3** containing the entire side chain for a planned late-stage Stille coupling. The former fragment was then envisaged to be available by elaboration of vinyl triflate **4** through a Suzuki-type methylation and an *anti*-selective aldol reaction using (*R*)-**7**. The more elaborate fragment **3** would arise in turn through stereocontrolled installation of the 16*E*,18*E* diene by a Heck coupling between vinyl iodide **5** and the correctly configured allyl-substituted δ -lactone **6**, constructed using (*S*)- and (*R*)-**7**, respectively.

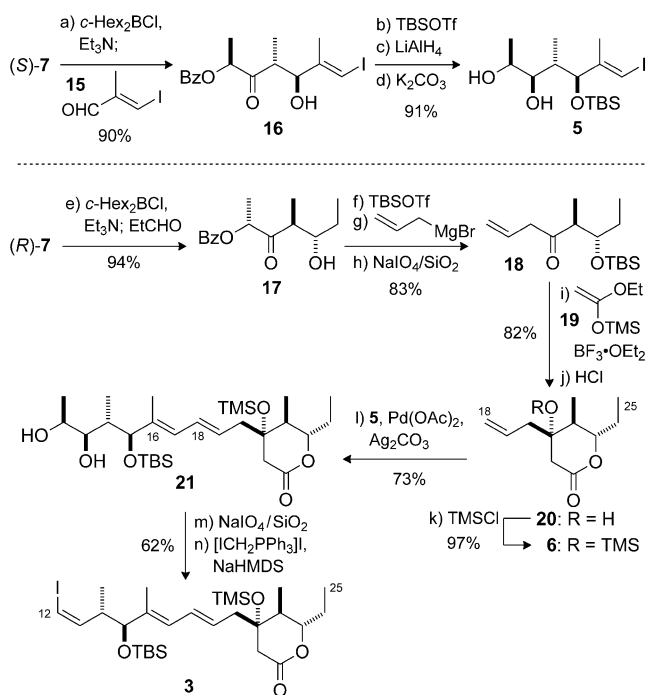
The synthesis of vinyl stannane **2** utilized Roche ester derivative **8** as the source of the C6 methyl-bearing stereocenter (Scheme 2).^[11] The required 4*E*-configured trisubstituted alkene was first introduced via the corresponding stereodefined vinyl triflate **4**. In practice, controlled addition of TBSO(CH₂)₄MgBr to **8** provided the required ketone (88%), which was converted into **4** with high selectivity (82%, >20:1 *Z/E*) by treatment of the kinetically generated lithium enolate (LiHMDS) with the Comins reagent.^[12] After screening various methods for methylation, Suzuki coupling of **4** with trimethylboroxine^[13] (cat. [Pd(PPh₃)₄], K₂CO₃) was found to proceed well to afford the *E* alkene **9** (96%, >20:1 *E/Z*). Following cleavage of the PMB ether (DDQ) and Dess–Martin oxidation (69%), the resulting aldehyde **10** was treated with the *E* dicyclohexylboron enolate derived from (*R*)-**7** (*c*-Hex₂BCl, Et₃N).^[9] This matched aldol addition^[14] afforded the *anti* adduct **11** (96%, d.r. >20:1) with a high level of control over the C7/C8 stereocenters.

Next, **11** was converted into ynone **12** (67%) by a sequence of silylation, (trimethylsilyl)acetylide addition, basic methanolysis, and oxidative glycol cleavage.^[15] The *Z* iodoenone could then be conveniently accessed through conjugate addition of NaI (AcOH, THF)^[16] to **12** to afford **13** (8:1 *Z/E*, 81% yield of the isolated *Z* isomer). To set the C9 configuration, Evans–Saksena reduction^[17] (Me₄NBH(OAc)₃, MeCN, AcOH) of **13** proceeded well to give the 1,3-*anti* diol **14** (97%, d.r. >20:1). Although preliminary studies were discouraging,^[5] a cyclic C7/C9 protecting group was selected; thus, differentiation of the diol for regioselective carbamate formation at C9 would be required in the final stages of the synthesis. Accordingly, diol **14** was first converted into its acetonide (Me₂C(OMe)₂, PPTS), and stannylation (*t*BuLi, Bu₃SnCl, 81%) then provided the C1–C11 fragment **2** (20% yield over 14 steps) in readiness for installation of the 10*Z*,12*Z* diene of leiodermatolide.



Scheme 2. Preparation of vinyl stannane **2**. Reagents and conditions: a) TBSO(CH₂)₄MgBr, THF, –78 °C, 88%; b) LiHMDS, THF; Comins reagent, –78 → –20 °C, 82%; c) (MeBO)₃, [Pd(PPh₃)₄] (10 mol %), K₂CO₃, dioxane, 50 °C, 96% (>20:1 *E/Z*); d) DDQ, pH 7 buffer, CH₂Cl₂, 84%; e) DMP, NaHCO₃, CH₂Cl₂, 82%; f) (*R*)-**7**, *c*-Hex₂BCl, Et₃N, Et₂O, –78 → –20 °C, 96% (d.r. >20:1); g) TMSCl, imid, CH₂Cl₂, 96%; h) LiC≡CTMS, THF, –78 °C; i) K₂CO₃, MeOH; j) NaIO₄/SiO₂, CH₂Cl₂, 69% over 3 steps; k) NaI, AcOH, THF, 81% (8:1 *Z/E*); l) Me₄NBH(OAc)₃, MeCN, AcOH (3:1), –30 °C, 97% (d.r. >20:1); m) Me₂C(OMe)₂, PPTS, CH₂Cl₂, 99%; n) *t*BuLi, Bu₃SnCl, Et₂O, –78 °C, 81%. Comins reagent = 2-(Tf₂N)-5-Cl(C₆H₃N), DDQ = 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone, DMP = Dess–Martin periodinane, HMDS = hexamethyldisilazide, PPTS = pyridinium *para*-toluenesulfonate.

The requisite Stille coupling partner **3** was prepared from chiral intermediates **5** and **6** (Scheme 3). Vinyl iodide **5** was readily secured by using a second boron-mediated aldol reaction, this time between (*S*)-**7**^[9] and aldehyde **15**^[18] to give the *anti* adduct **16** (90%, d.r. >20:1). Silylation (TBSOTf) of **16**, selective reduction with LiAlH₄ (d.r. >20:1), and methanolysis smoothly afforded diol **5** (91% over 3 steps). Construction of the δ -lactone fragment **6** required the installation of three contiguous stereocenters, including the axial C21 allyl group. The C22/C23 configuration was set by a third boron-mediated aldol reaction, in this case between (*R*)-**7**^[9] again and propanal to generate ketone **17** (94%, d.r. >20:1). Following silylation (TBSOTf),^[19] the addition of H₂C=CHCH₂MgBr gave a 1,2-diol, which underwent oxidative cleavage (NaIO₄/SiO₂)^[15] to afford **18** (83%). The C21 tertiary alcohol stereocenter could then be configured with good selectivity (d.r. 10:1) through the Mukaiyama aldol addition^[20] of silyl ketene acetal **19**, mediated by BF₃·OEt₂ at

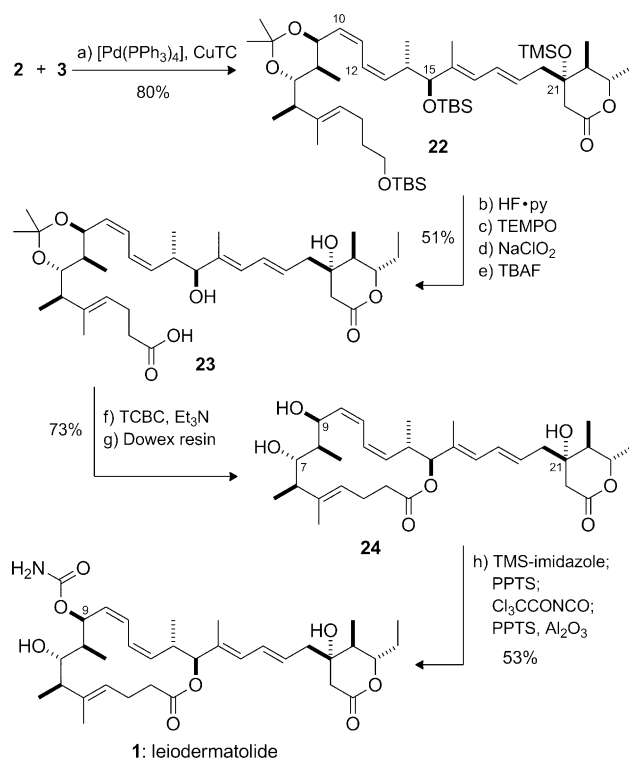


Scheme 3. Preparation of vinyl iodide **3**. Reagents and conditions:

a) (S)-**7**, *c*-Hex₂BCl, Et₃N, Et₂O, $-78 \rightarrow -20^\circ\text{C}$, 90% (d.r. > 20:1); b) TBSOTf, 2,6-lutidine, CH₂Cl₂, -78°C ; c) LiAlH₄, THF, -78°C ; d) K₂CO₃, MeOH, 91% over 3 steps; e) *c*-Hex₂BCl, Et₃N, EtCHO, $-78 \rightarrow -20^\circ\text{C}$, 94% (d.r. > 20:1); f) TBSOTf, 2,6-lutidine, CH₂Cl₂, -78°C , 98%; g) H₂C=CHCH₂MgBr, THF, -78°C ; h) NaIO₄, MeOH, pH 7 buffer, 85% over 2 steps; i) **19**, BF₃·OEt₂, CH₂Cl₂, -78°C ; j) 3 M HCl, THF, H₂O, 82% over 2 steps (d.r. 10:1); k) TMSCl, imid, CH₂Cl₂, 97%; l) **5**, Pd(OAc)₂ (10 mol %), Ag₂CO₃, DMF, 80°C , 73%; m) NaIO₄/SiO₂, CH₂Cl₂; n) [ICH₂PPh₃]I, NaHMDS, THF, -78°C , 62% over 2 steps. DMF = *N,N*-dimethylformamide.

-78°C . Subsequent acid-mediated cyclization then provided δ -lactone **20** (82%, 2 steps).^[21] In this situation, 1,2-induction by Felkin–Anh control and 1,3-induction based on the Evans polar model are mutually reinforcing.^[22] The NMR spectroscopic data for **20** matched well with those for the δ -lactone ring of leiodermatolide, and the stereochemical assignment was further confirmed by single-crystal X-ray crystallography.^[4b,23] Silylation (TMSCl) then afforded **6** (97%), in readiness for the key Heck reaction. After some experimentation, the exposure of **5** and **6** to Pd(OAc)₂ (10 mol %) and Ag₂CO₃ in DMF at 80°C ^[24] generated adduct **21** (73%) with exclusively the required 16*E*,18*E* geometry. Stork–Wittig olefination^[25] of the aldehyde arising from oxidative glycol cleavage of **21** (NaIO₄/SiO₂)^[15] provided the *Z* vinyl iodide **3** (62%, >20:1 *Z/E*), thus completing the synthesis of this fragment in 28% yield over 10 steps.

With an effective means of generating the two key fragments **2** and **3** secured, their controlled linkage to construct the full 25-carbon backbone of leiodermatolide was now executed (Scheme 4). Accordingly, Stille cross-coupling^[26] of **2** and **3** under Fürstner conditions^[26a] smoothly established the 10*Z*,12*Z* diene of **22** (80%). A sequence of selective desilylation at C1 and C21 (HF·py, pyridine), oxidation at C1, and desilylation at C15 (TBAF) then



Scheme 4. Completion of leiodermatolide (**1**). Reagents and conditions:

a) [Pd(PPh₃)₄] (10 mol %), CuTC, Bu₄NPh₂PO₂, DMF, 80°C ; b) HF·py, pyridine, THF; c) TEMPO, PhI(OAc)₂, CH₂Cl₂; d) NaClO₂, NaH₂PO₄, 2-methyl-2-butene, *t*BuOH, H₂O, THF; e) TBAF, THF, 50°C , 51% over 4 steps; f) TCBC, Et₃N, THF; DMAP, PhMe, 80°C ; g) Dowex 50WX8, MeOH, 91%; h) TMS-imidazole, CH₂Cl₂; PPTS, MeOH; Cl₃CCONCO, CH₂Cl₂, -78°C ; Al₂O₃; PPTS, MeOH, 53%. DMAP = 4-dimethylaminopyridine, py = pyridine, TBAF = tetrabutylammonium fluoride, TC = 2-thiophenecarboxylate, TCBC = 2,4,6-trichlorobenzoyl chloride, TEMPO = 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine 1-oxyl.

provided the required seco acid **23** (51% overall). Gratifyingly, Yamaguchi macrolactonization^[27] served to efficiently close the 16-membered macrolactone. Acetonide cleavage then gave **24** (73%), corresponding to the descabamoyl derivative of leiodermatolide. Notably, the order of steps could be reversed, whereby acetonide cleavage was carried out first on **23** to give the unprotected tetraol, which was then macrolactonized to afford **24** with complete selectivity at C15.^[23]

Initially, we explored the introduction of the carbamate functionality on triol **24** itself by treatment with Cl₃CCONCO (CH₂Cl₂, -78°C),^[28] but this reaction only afforded a disappointing 4:1 mixture of the C7 and C9 carbamates,^[23,29] a result anticipated from earlier studies with a truncated macrolide core.^[5] To solve this problem, an effective sequence of hydroxy-group differentiation was sought to overturn the intrinsic substrate selectivity. Pleasingly, regiocontrolled silylation at C7 (1-(trimethylsilyl)imidazole; PPTS, MeOH) gave the corresponding C9/C21 diol, the treatment of which with Cl₃CCONCO and acidic workup exclusively afforded (–)-leiodermatolide (**1**, 53%; [α]_D²⁰ = -74.0 ($c = 0.027$, MeOH); lit.^[4] [α]_D²⁴ = -84.2 ($c = 0.34$, MeOH)). To our satisfaction, all ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectroscopic data for this synthetic material

correlated with those recorded for an authentic sample of natural leiodermatolide.

In conclusion, we have achieved a highly convergent total synthesis of the antimetastatic marine macrolide (–)-leiodermatolide (**1**) in 23 steps and 3.2% yield. This route features a uniformly high level of stereocontrol relying on lactate aldol chemistry,^[9] combined with expedient fragment assembly based on a variety of palladium-catalyzed coupling reactions and an efficient macrolactonization step. It should be amenable to the synthesis of useful quantities of this otherwise scarce yet highly promising anticancer agent^[30] for further biological evaluation and should also enable structure–activity–relationship studies. Indeed, we have already prepared the first novel leiodermatolide analogues in the form of triol **24** and the regioisomeric C7 carbamate.^[31]

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