

Synthesis of Pantherinine, a Cytotoxic Fused Tetracyclic Aromatic Alkaloid

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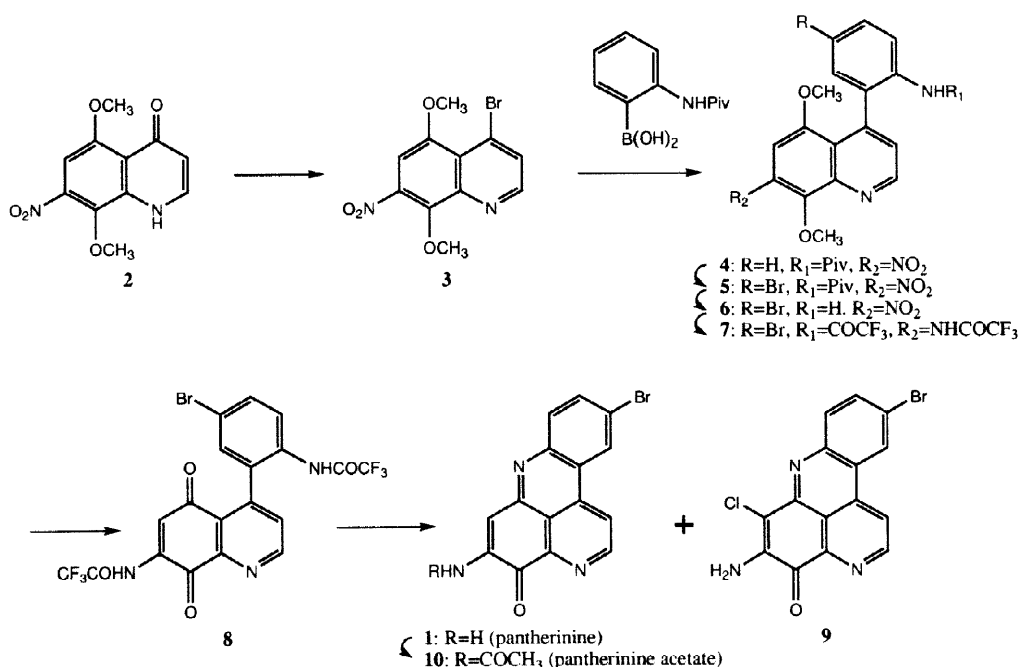
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Abstract: A cytotoxic fused tetracyclic aromatic alkaloid, pantherinine (**1**) from the ascidian *aplidium pantherinum*, was synthesized using biaryl cross-coupling reaction.

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During the last decade a series of structurally fascinating and biologically active fused polycyclic aromatic alkaloids have been isolated from marine sources.¹ In 1993, Schmitz and his colleagues reported the isolation and structural determination of a new tetracyclic aromatic alkaloid, pantherinine (**1**).² We report the first total synthesis of **1** using biaryl cross-coupling reaction.³

Treatment of the 5,8-dimethoxy-7-nitro-4-quinolone (**2**)^{3c} with POBr₃ under reflux for 15 min afforded the 4-bromoquinoline (**3**) in 84 % yield. Suzuki reaction⁴ between **3** and 2-pivaloyl(amino)benzeneboronic acid in benzene containing Na₂CO₃ and catalytic amounts of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium under reflux for 48 h gave the 4-phenylquinoline (**4**)⁵ in 86% yield. Selective bromination of **4** with bromine in CH₂Cl₂ at 15°C for 10 min gave **5** in 97% yield.



Hydrolysis of **5** in 20% aqueous H₂SO₄ solution under reflux for 1 h gave amino compound (**6**) in 87% yield. Reduction of **6** with Na₂S₂O₄ in aqueous THF at 25°C for 30 min followed by trifluoroacetylation with (CF₃CO)₂O in THF containing K₂CO₃ at 15°C for 15 min afforded the trifluoroacetate (**7**) in 38% yield. Direct oxidative demethylation of **7** with ceric ammonium nitrate (CAN) in aqueous CH₃CN at 0°C for 15 min,

afforded the quinone (**8**) in 45% yield.

Finally, hydrolysis of **8** in 10% HCl-MeOH at 25°C for 5 days gave pantherinine (**1**)⁶ and 10-chloropantherinine (**9**) in 33% and 58% yields, respectively. Acetylation of **1** with CH₃COCl in pyridine at 25°C for 10 min afforded the pantherinine acetate (**10**)⁷ in 60% yield.

The spectroscopic data (IR, ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR) of pantherinine (**1**) and pantherinine acetate (**10**) thus obtained match those of authentic samples in all respects.

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- 4**: mp 140-142°C (yellow needles from hexane-CHCl₃). MS m/z (%): 409(M⁺, 100), 379 (86), 246 (64), 57 (61). Anal. Calcd C₂₂H₂₃N₃O₅: C, 64.54; H, 5.66; N, 10.26. Found: C, 64.50; H, 5.72; N, 10.23. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 0.81 (9H, s, *t*-Bu) , 3.54 (3H, s, C₅-OCH₃) , 4.29 (3H, s, C₈-OCH₃) , 6.70 (1H, br, NH) , 7.14 (1H, s, C₆-H) , 7.18 (1H, dd, *J*=6.92, 1.65 Hz, C₆-H) , 7.23 (1H, t, *J*=6.92 Hz, C₅-H) 7.41 (1H, dd, *J*=4.29, 0.66 Hz, C₃-H) , 7.44 (1H, td, *J*=6.92, 1.65 Hz, C₄-H) , 8.03 (1H, d, *J*=6.92 Hz, C₃-H) , 9.11 (1H, d, *J*=4.29 Hz, C₂-H).
- 1**: mp >300°C (purple powder from CHCl₃). MS m/z (%): 327(M⁺⁺², 99), 325 (M⁺, 100), 300 (73), 298 (75). HRMS Calcd C₁₅H₈Br₈N₃O: 326.9830. Found: 326.9824. Calcd C₁₅H₈Br₇N₃O: 324.9851. Found: 324.9849. ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ: 6.57, 8.30 (2H, br, s, NH₂), 6.58 (1H, s, C₁₀-H), 7.87 (1H, d, *J*=8.85 Hz, C₁-H), 7.94 (1H, dd, *J*=8.85, 1.83 Hz, C₂-H), 8.97 (1H, d, *J*=5.19 Hz, C₅-H), 8.97 (1H, d, *J*=1.83 Hz, C₄-H), 9.17 (1H, d, *J*=5.19 Hz, C₆-H) . ¹³C-NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ: 105.7 (C₁₀), 115.7, 119.7, 121.1(C₅), 121.9, 126.5 (C₄), 131.1(C₁), 134.3(C₂), 135.3, 145.4, 145.6, 146.5, 149.8 (C₆), 153.2 (C₉), 179.4.
- 10**: mp >300°C (red glass from CH₃OH). MS m/z (%): 369(M⁺⁺², 38), 367 (M⁺, 39), 327 (100), 325 (97), 300 (56), 298 (59). HRMS Calcd C₁₇H₁₀Br₈N₃O₂: 368.9935. Found: 368.9924. Calcd C₁₇H₁₀Br₇N₃O₂: 366.9956. Found: 366.9961. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 3.49 (3H, s, N-Ac), 7.98 (1H, dd, *J*=8.58, 1.98 Hz, C₂-H), 8.12 (1H, d, *J*=8.58 Hz, C₁-H), 8.50 (1H, br, NH), 8.54 (1H, d, *J*=5.61 Hz, C₅-H), 8.66 (1H, d, *J*=1.98 Hz, C₄-H), 8.81 (1H, s, C₁₀-H), 9.29 (1H, d, *J*=5.61 Hz, C₆-H) . ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃) δ: 25.03 (-COCH₃), 116.66 (C_{10b}), 120.45 (C₅), 122.04 (C₁₀), 122.56 (C₃), 123.41 (C_{4a}), 125.88 (C₄), 132.93 (C₁), 135.24 (C₂), 136.00 (C_{4b}), 137.06 (C_{10a}), 145.33 (C_{7a}), 145.45 (C_{11a}), 150.51 (C₆), 151.62 (C₉), 169.31 (-COCH₃), 178.79 (C₈).