

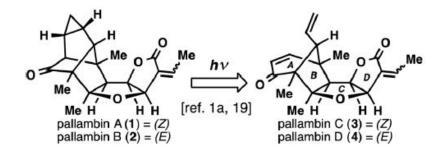
11-Step Total Synthesis of Pallambins C and D

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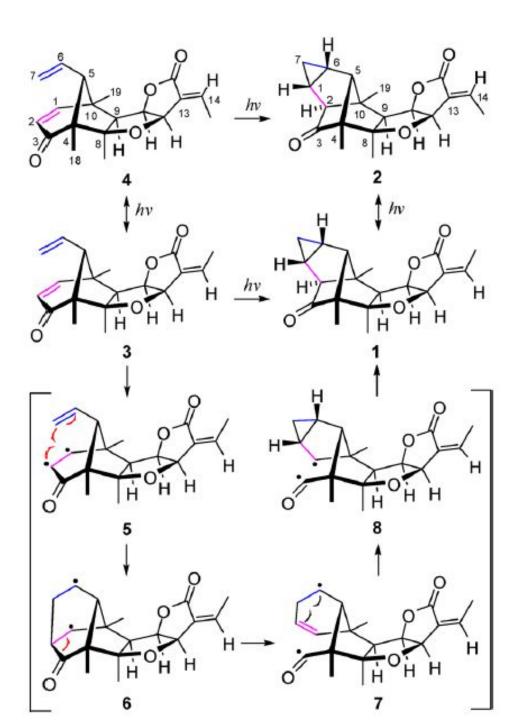
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S Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: The structurally intriguing terpenes pallambins C and D have been assembled in only 11 steps from a cheap commodity chemical: furfuryl alcohol. This synthesis, which features a redox-economic approach free of protecting-group manipulations, assembles all four-ring systems via a sequential cyclization strategy. Of these fourring constructing operations, two are classical (Robinson annulation and Mukaiyama aldol) and two are newly devised. During the course of this work a method for the difunctionalization of enol ethers was developed, and the scope of this transformation was explored.



In fact, of the 11 discrete steps of this synthesis, only two are nonstrategic (steps 7 and 9), making it 81% ideal



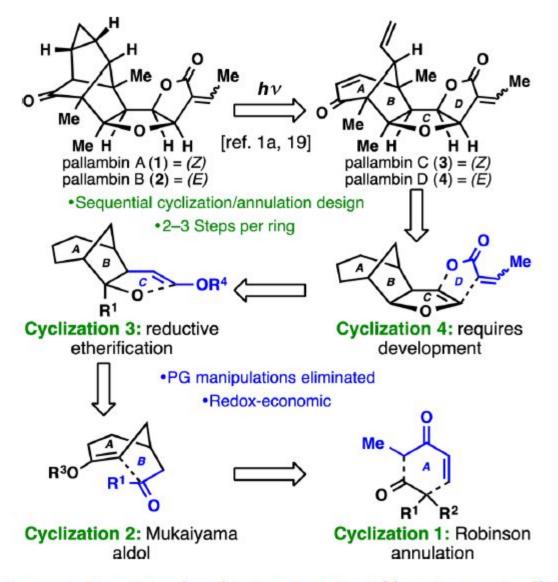
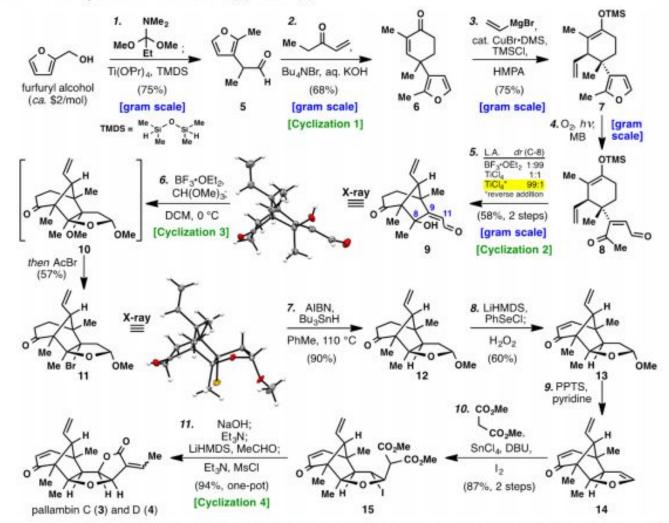
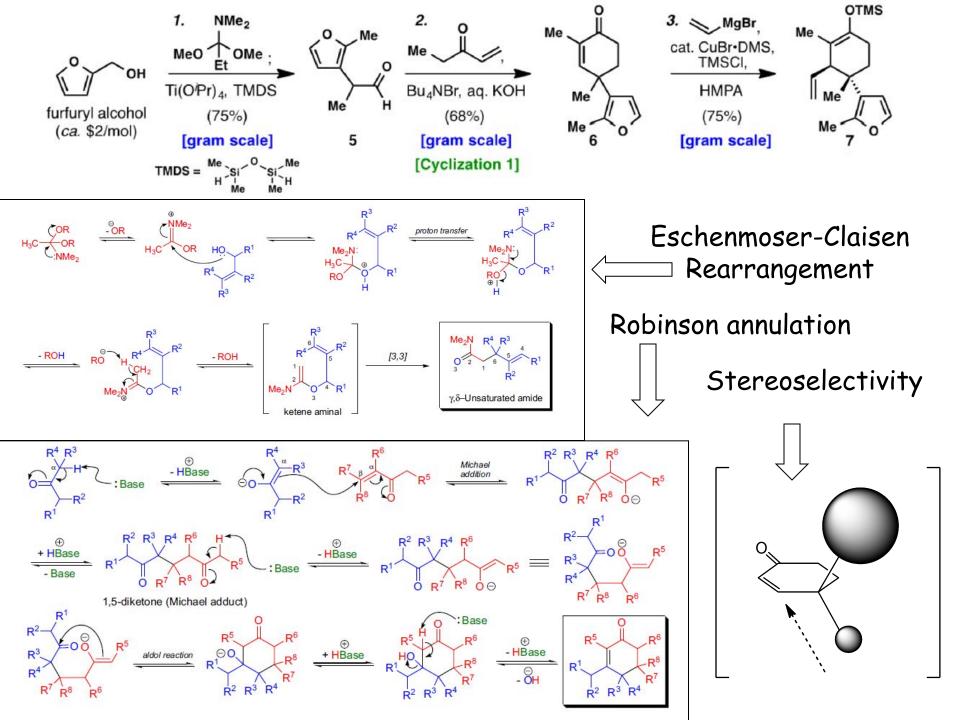


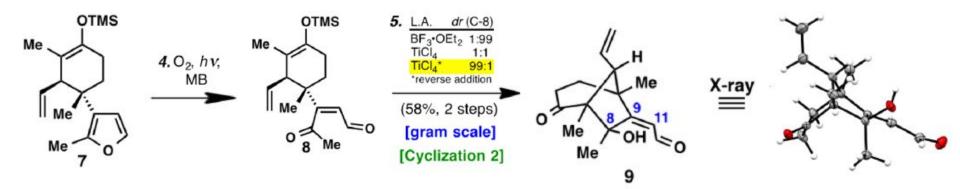
Figure 1. A sequential cyclization strategy enables an exceptionally concise pathway to pallambins C and D.

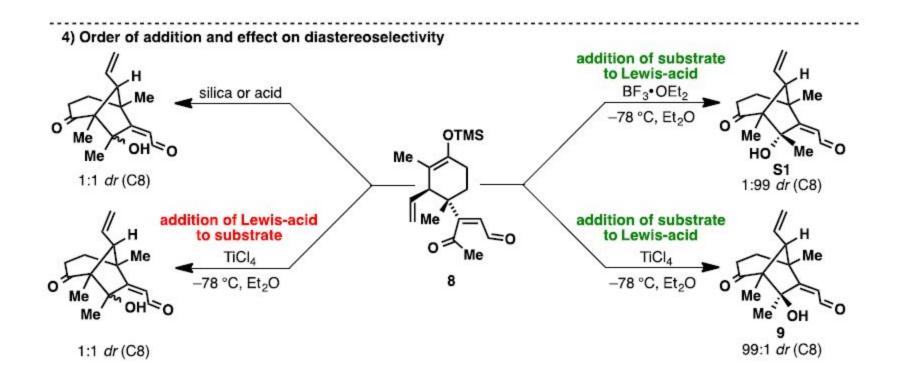




"Reagents and conditions: (1) furfuryl alcohol (1 equiv), 1,1-dimethoxy-N,N-dimethylpropan-1-amine (1.5 equiv), PhMe, 110 °C then TMDS (2 equiv), Ti(O'Pr)₄ (1.5 equiv), 50 °C (75%, one-pot); (2) ethyl vinyl ketone (1.5 equiv), Bu₄NBr (10 mol %), 60% aq. KOH, PhMe, 23 °C (68%); (3) vinyl magnesium bromide (3.5 equiv), CuBr-DMS (20 mol %), HMPA (4 equiv), TMSCI (1.1 equiv), THF, -78 °C (75%); (4) O₂, methylene blue, *hv*, DCM, -10 °C, then thiourea (1.5 equiv), 23 °C; (5) TiCl₄ (1.5 equiv), Et₂O, -78 °C (58%, 2 steps); (6) CH(OMe)₅ (1.5 equiv), BF₃. OEt₂ (1.1 equiv), MgSO₄ (25 equiv), DCM, 0 °C then AcBr (1 equiv) (57%); (7) Bu₅SnH (1.5 equiv), AIBN (1 equiv), PhMe, 110 °C (90%); (8) LiHMDS (2 equiv), PhSeCI (2 equiv), THF, -78 °C then H₂O₂ (5.0 equiv), 0 °C (60%, one-pot); (9) PPTS (4 equiv), pyridine (4 equiv), PhCl, 130 °C; (10) dimethyl malonate (5 equiv), SnCl₄ (5 equiv), DBU (5 equiv), I₂ (1 equiv), DCM, 23 °C (87%, 2 steps); (11) 2 M NaOH, MeOH, 23 °C then Et₃N (10.0 equiv), MeCN, 60 °C then LiHMDS (2.5 equiv), MeCHO (5 equiv), THF, -78 °C then Et₃N (30 equiv), MsCI (5.0 equiv), DMAP, DCM, 23 °C (94%, one-pot); TMDS = 1,1,3,3-tetramethyldisiloxane, EVK = ethyl vinyl ketone, DMS = dimethyl sulfide, HMPA = hexamethylphosphoramide, MB = methylene blue, DCM = dichloromethane, AIBN = 2,2'-azobis(2-methylpropionitrile), DBU = 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene, LiHMDS = lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, PPTS = pyridinium p-toluenesulfonate, DMAP = 4-(dimethylamino)-pyridine

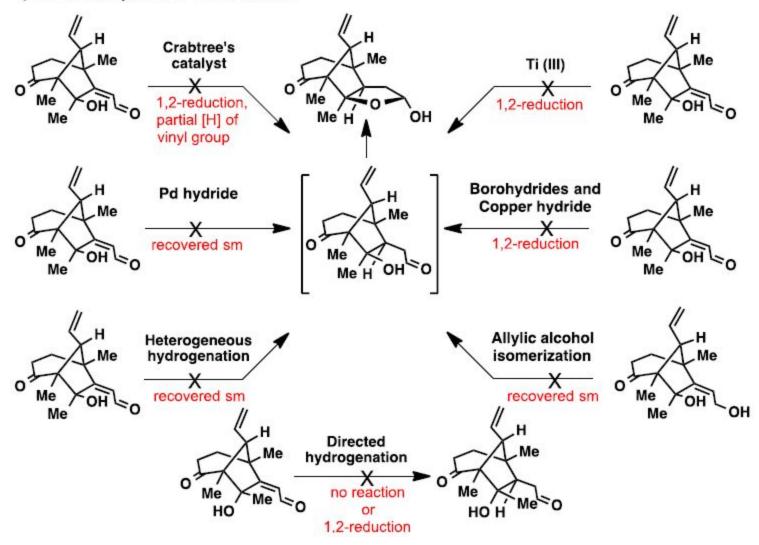


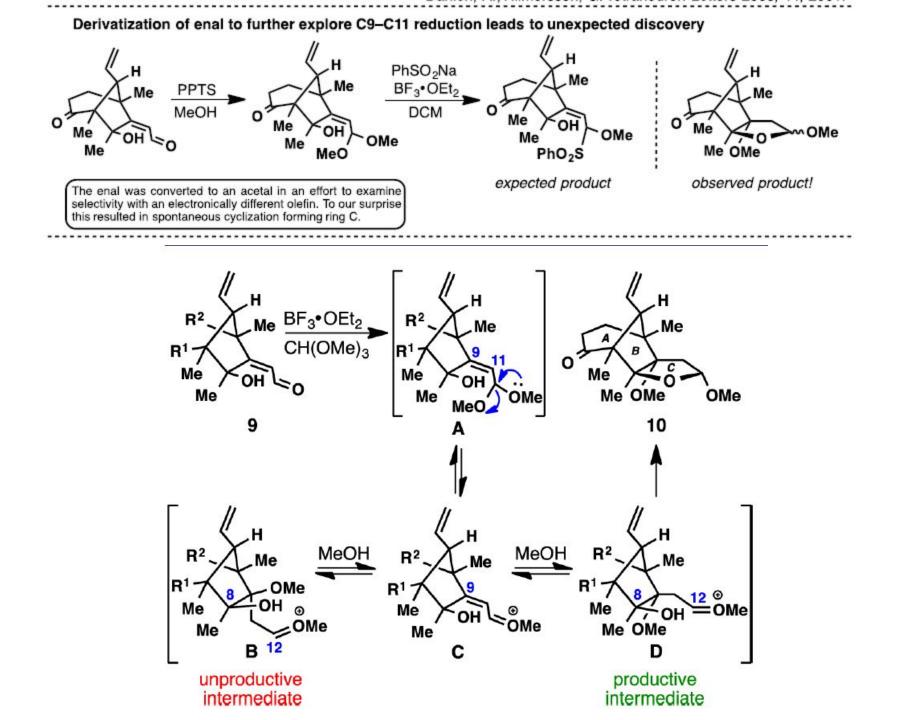


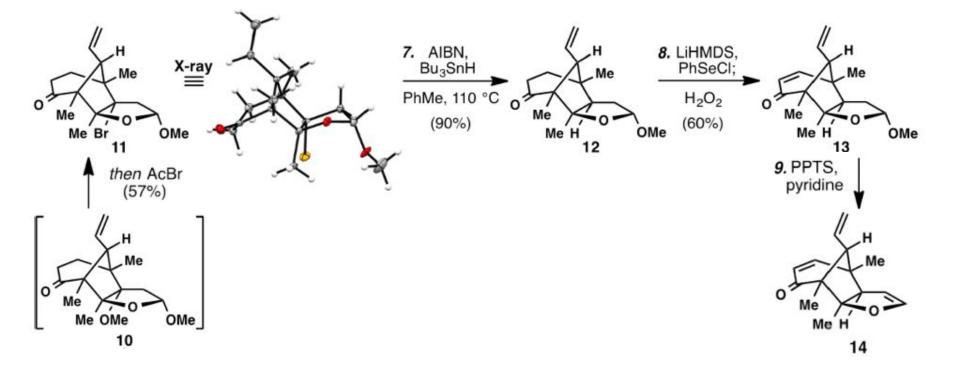


Evolution of C9–C11 reduction

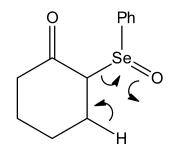
1) Failed attempts at C9–C11 reduction

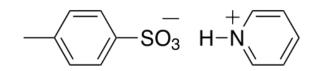


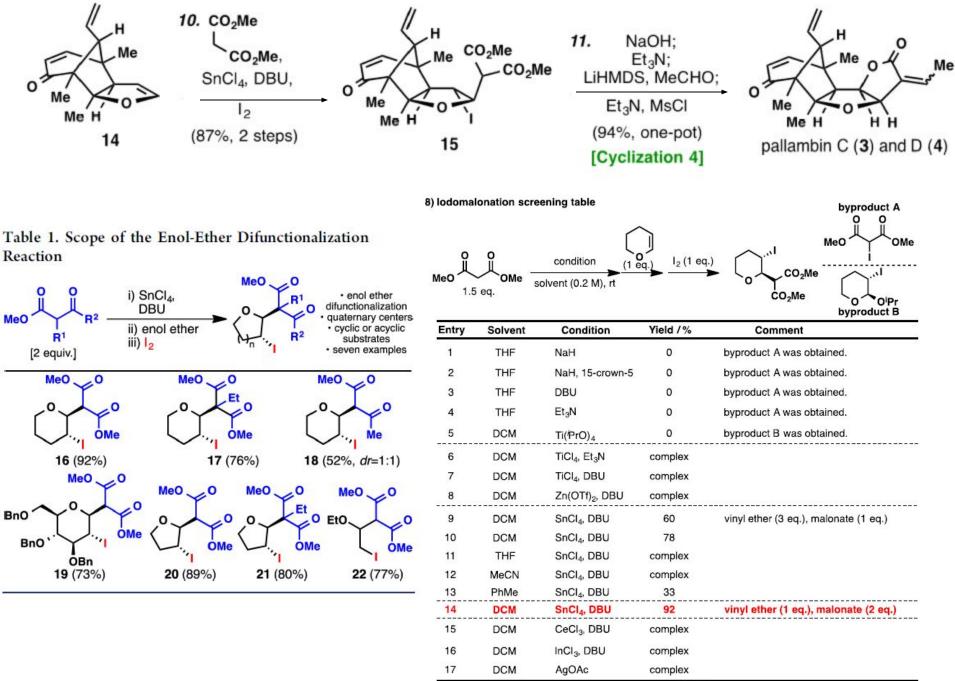




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