



# Selective C-C Bond Activation/Cleavage of Pinene Derivatives and Application in Total Synthesis

---

Joshua J. Gladfelder

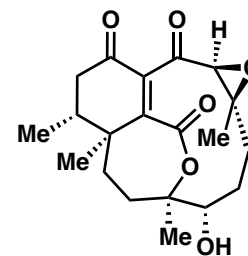
Zakarian Group

October 11<sup>th</sup>, 2018

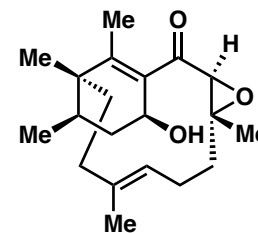
University of California, Santa Barbara

# Outline

- Brief overview of C-C bond activation
- Selective C-C bond activation of pinene derivatives
- Application to synthesis of phomactin natural products



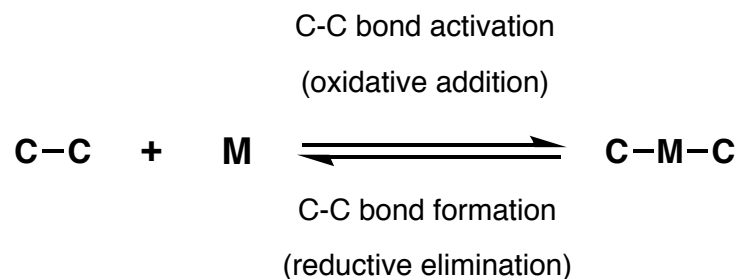
Phomactin T



Phomactin Q

# C-C Bond Activation

- Either stoichiometric or catalytic metal
- 2 Basic Strategies



Strategy 1: Increase energy state of starting materials

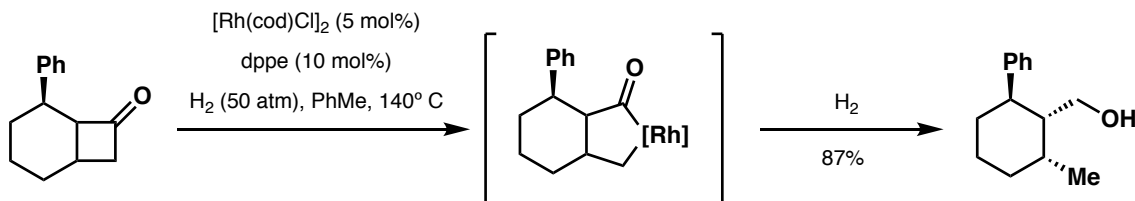
- High energy starting materials such as strained 3- or 4- membered ring compounds

Strategy 2: Lower energy state of the C-C bond cleaved complexes

- Take advantage of driving forces (i.e. aromatic stabilization energy)
- Chelation assistance

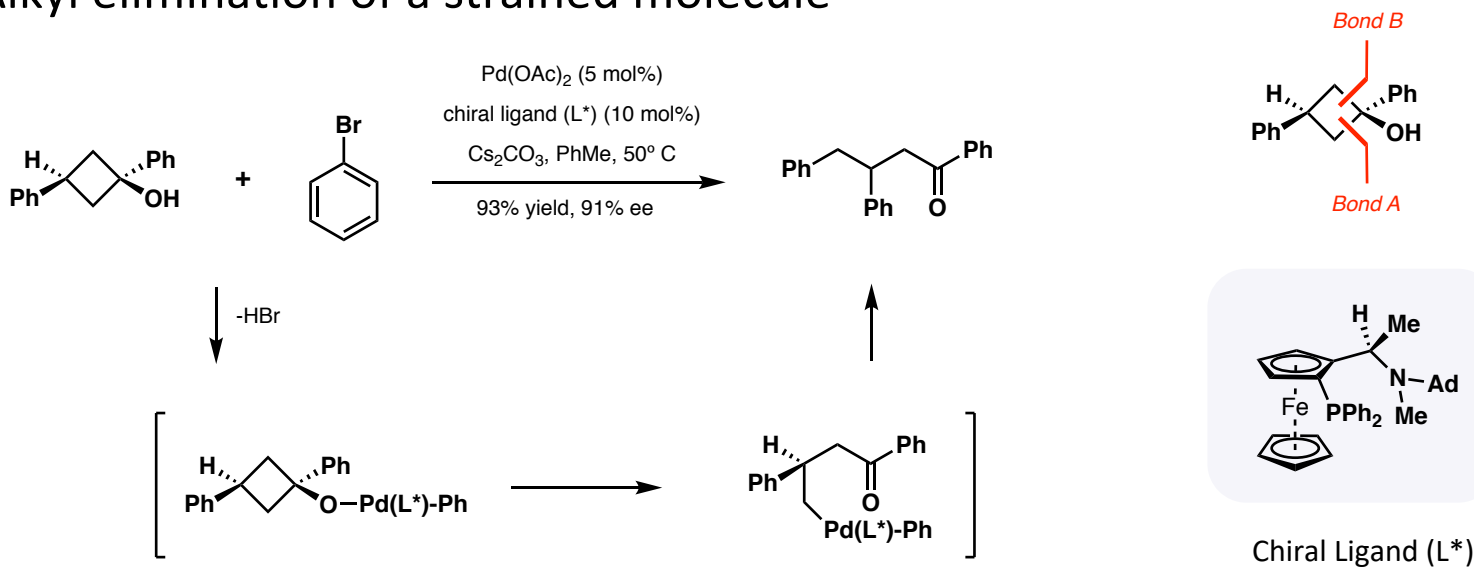
# Strategy 1: Increase the energy state of starting materials

## Direct cleavage of the C-C bond by transition metal catalysis



M. Murakami, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **1998**, *120*, 9949-9950.

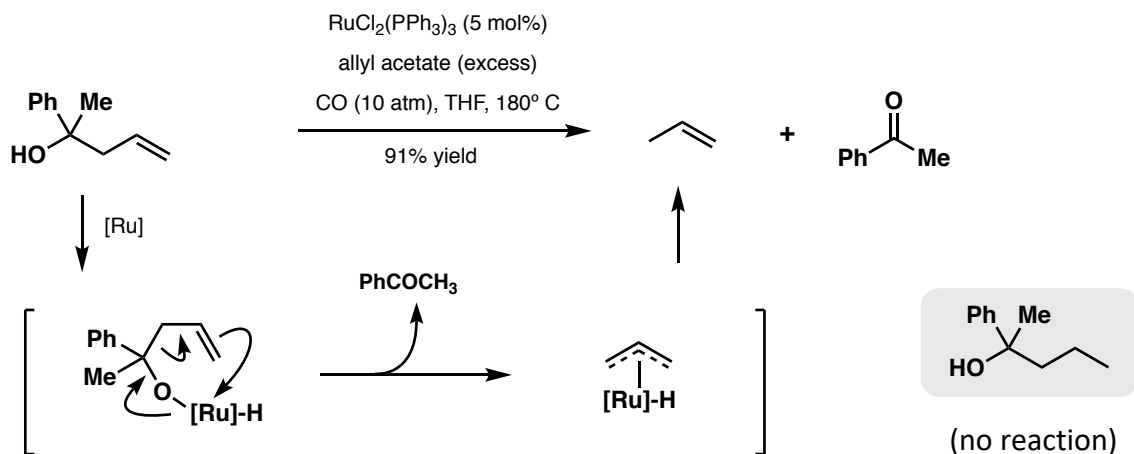
## $\beta$ -Alkyl elimination of a strained molecule



S. Uemura, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2003**, *125*, 8862-8869.

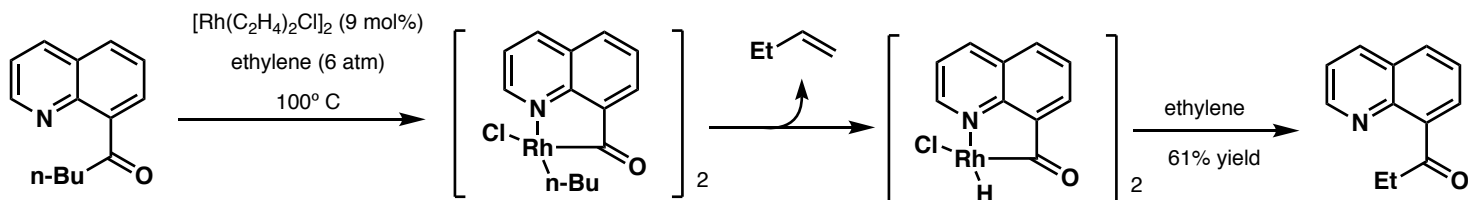
## Strategy 2: Lower the energy state of the intermediate

### $\beta$ -Alkyl elimination of unstrained molecules



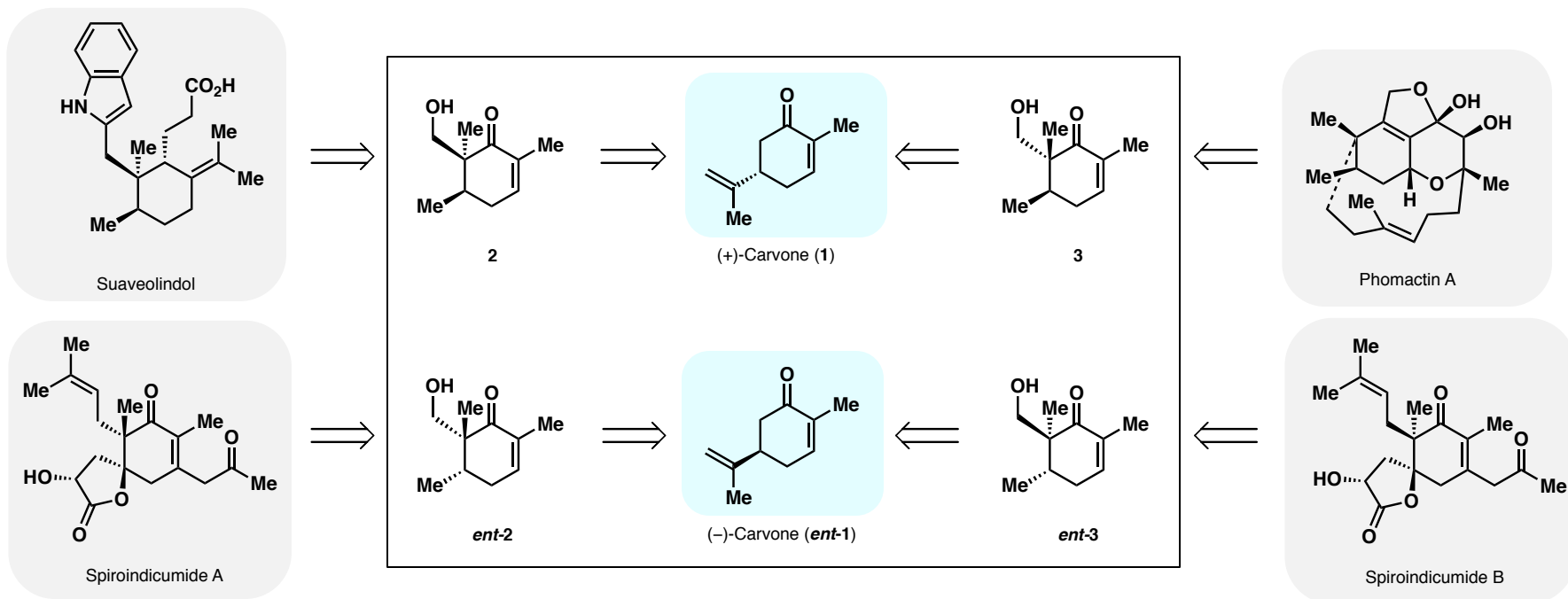
T. Mitsudo, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **1998**, *120*, 5587-5588.

### C-C bond activation by chelation assistance

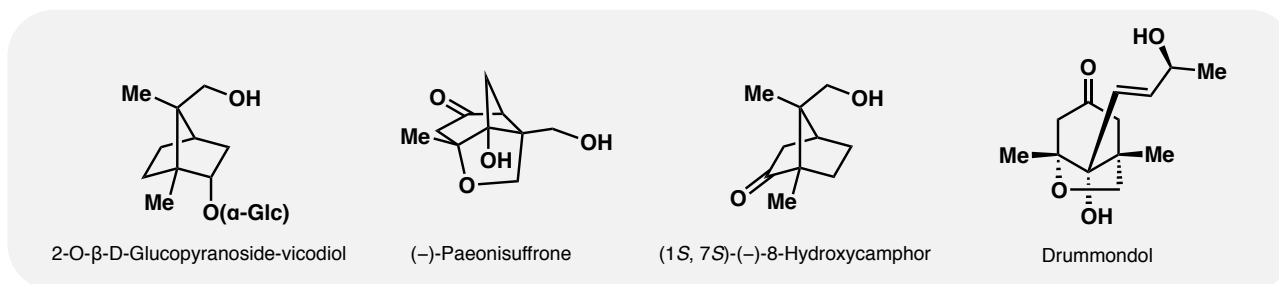


C.-H. Jun, *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.*, **1985**, 92-93.

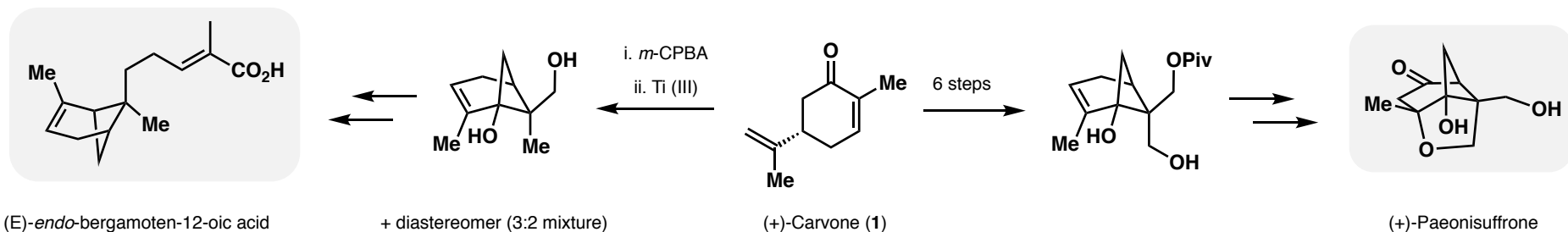
# Selective C-C bond activation of pinene derivatives



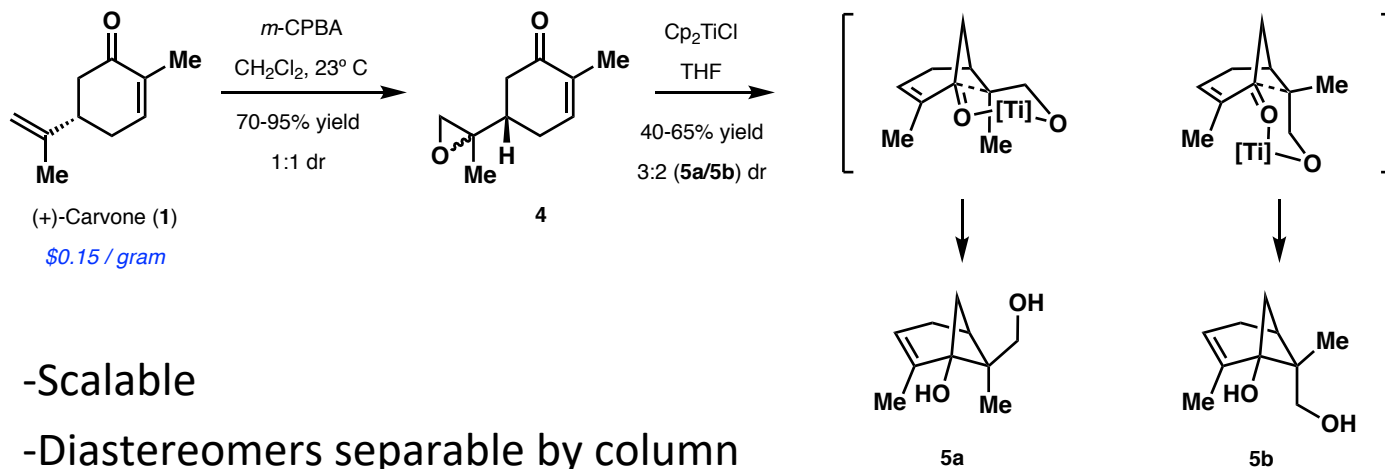
Unified, carvone based strategy to natural product core scaffolds



# Selective C-C bond activation of pinene derivatives



F. Bermejo, *Tetrahedron*, **2006**, 62, 8933-8942; F. Bermejo, *J. Org. Chem.*, **2009**, 74, 1798-1801.



-Scalable

-Diastereomers separable by column chromatography

# Selective C-C bond activation of pinene derivatives

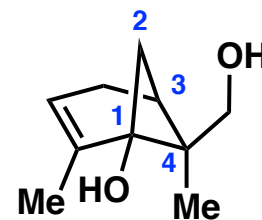
-Selectivity in C-C activation? (C1-C2 vs C1-C4)

-C1-C4 bond is weaker, longer:

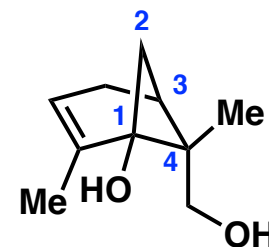
**5a** C1-C2 = 1.551 Å C1-C4 = 1.567 Å

**5b** C1-C2 = 1.535 Å C1-C4 = 1.589 Å

-Methods for fragmentation/rearrangement of pinene: *m*-CPBA, Brønsted acid, NBS



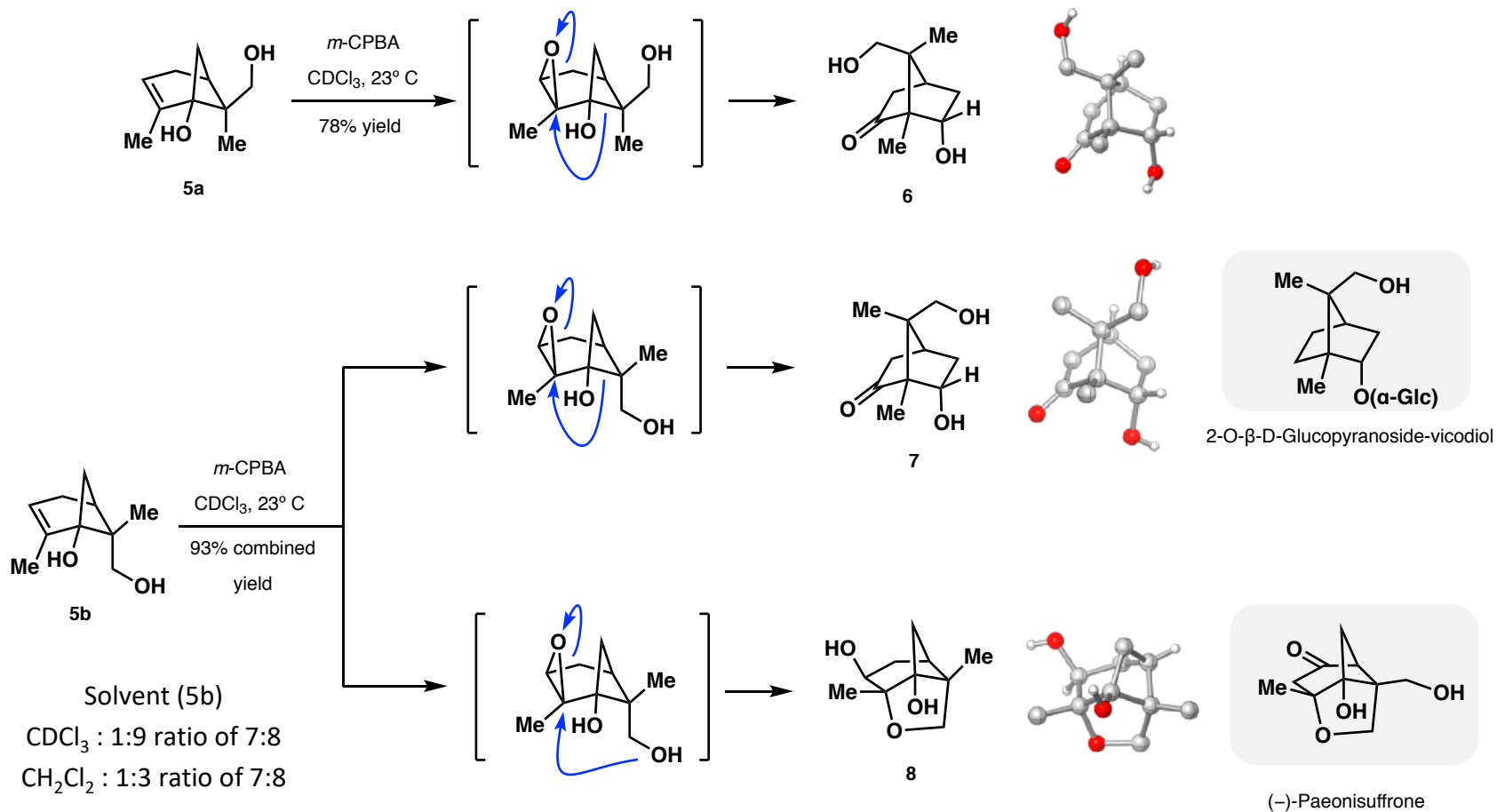
5a



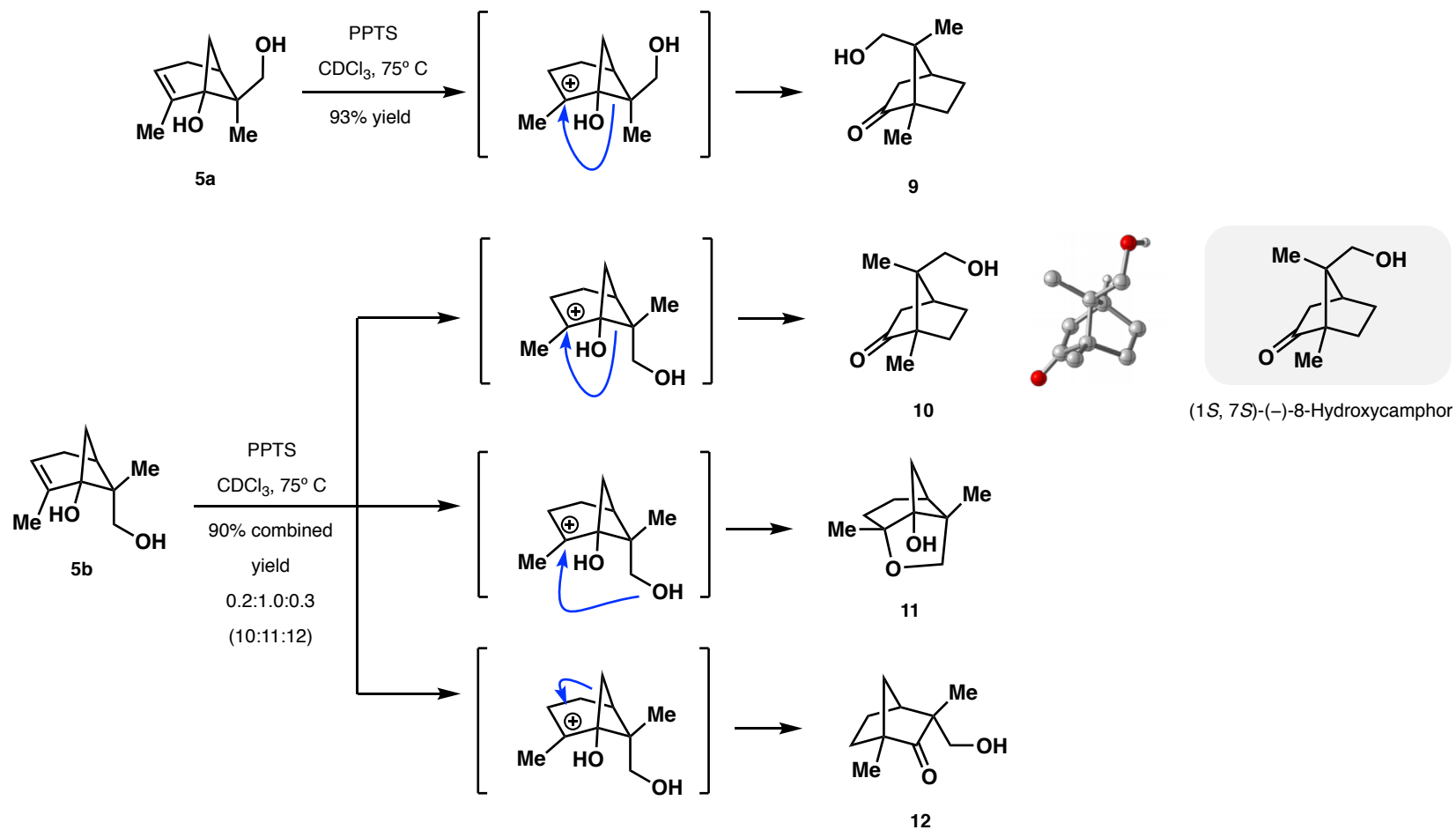
5b



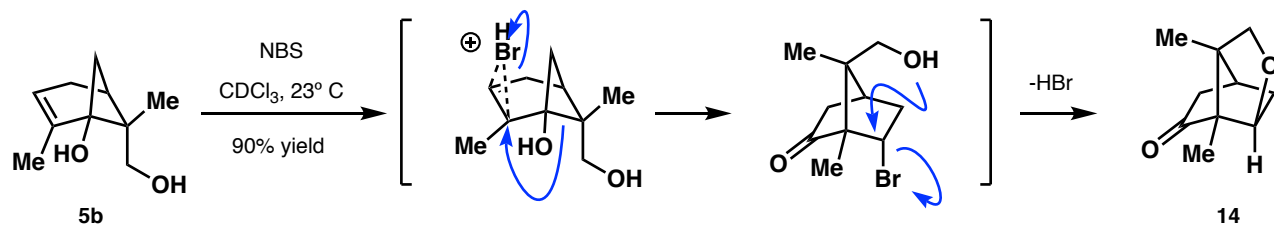
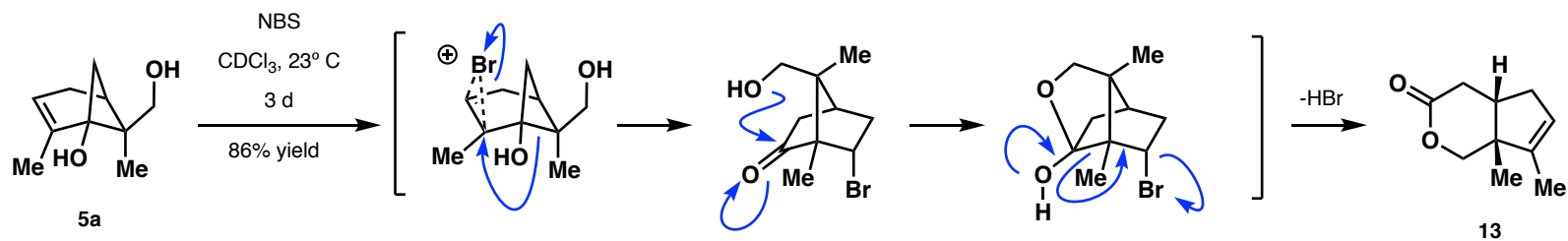
# *m*-CPBA promoted C-C bond cleavage



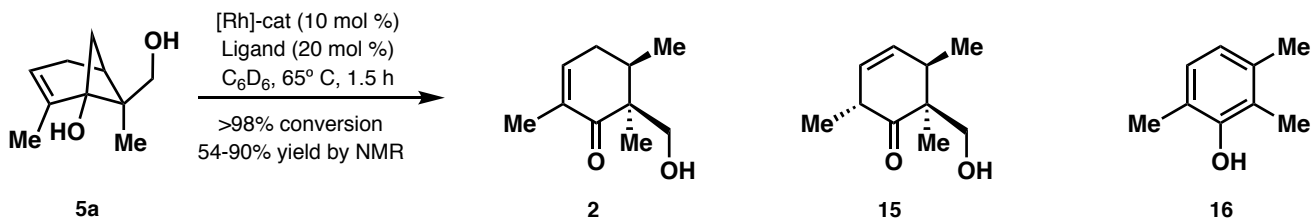
# PPTS promoted C-C bond cleavage



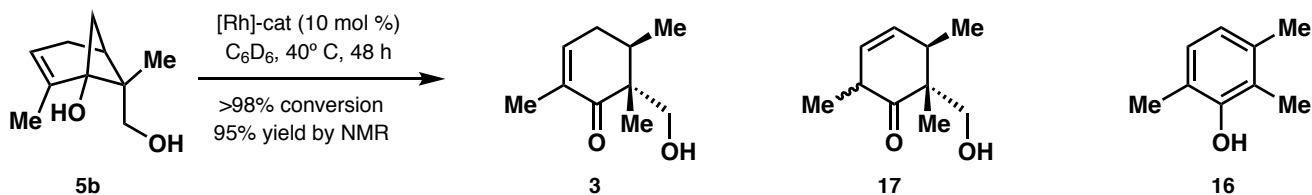
## NBS promoted C-C bond cleavage



# Selective Rh-catalyzed C1-C2 bond cleavage/activation



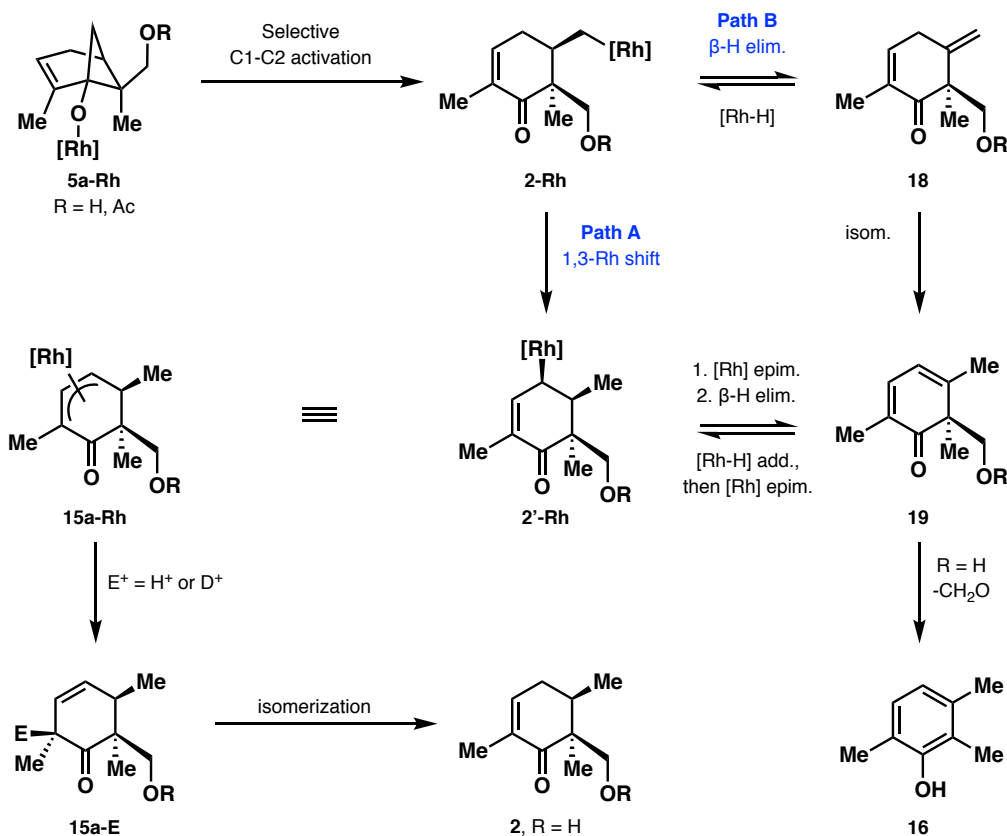
- |    |   |   |   |   |   |       |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| 1. | [Rh(COD)OH] <sub>2</sub> , no added ligand:       | 1 | : | 1 | : | 1     |
| 2. | [Rh(COD)OH] <sub>2</sub> , <i>S</i> -BINAP added: | 0 | : | 1 | : | 0     |
| 3. | [Rh(COD)OH] <sub>2</sub> , no ligand, 40 °C:      | 1 | : | 0 | : | <0.04 |



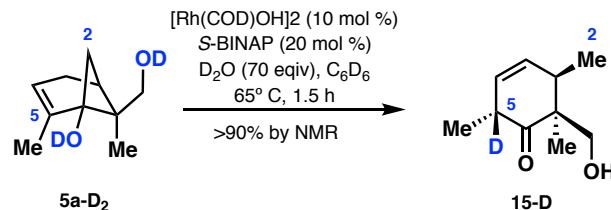
- |    |   |   |   |       |   |     |
|----|---|---|---|-------|---|-----|
| 1. | [Rh(COD)OH] <sub>2</sub> , no added ligand: | 1 | : | <0.05 | : | 0.1 |
|----|---|---|---|-------|---|-----|

# Mechanistic analysis: selective Rh-catalyzed cleavage

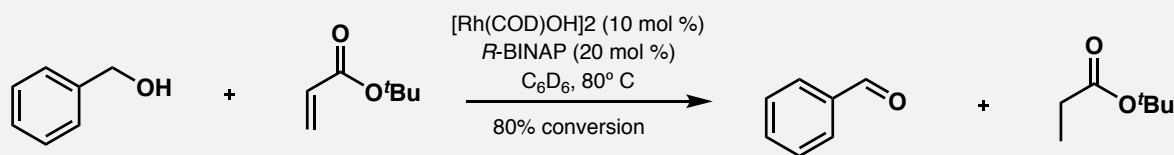
## Mechanistic hypothesis



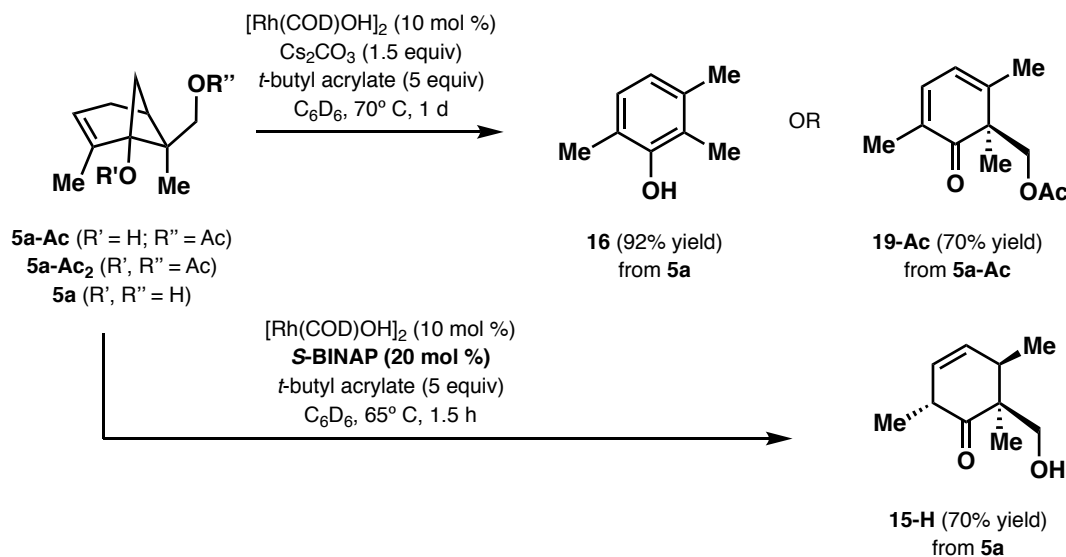
## Deuteration study



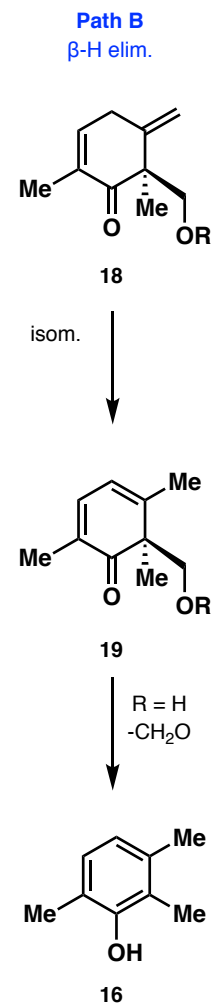
# Mechanistic analysis: selective Rh-catalyzed cleavage



## *t*-Butyl acrylate as an additive

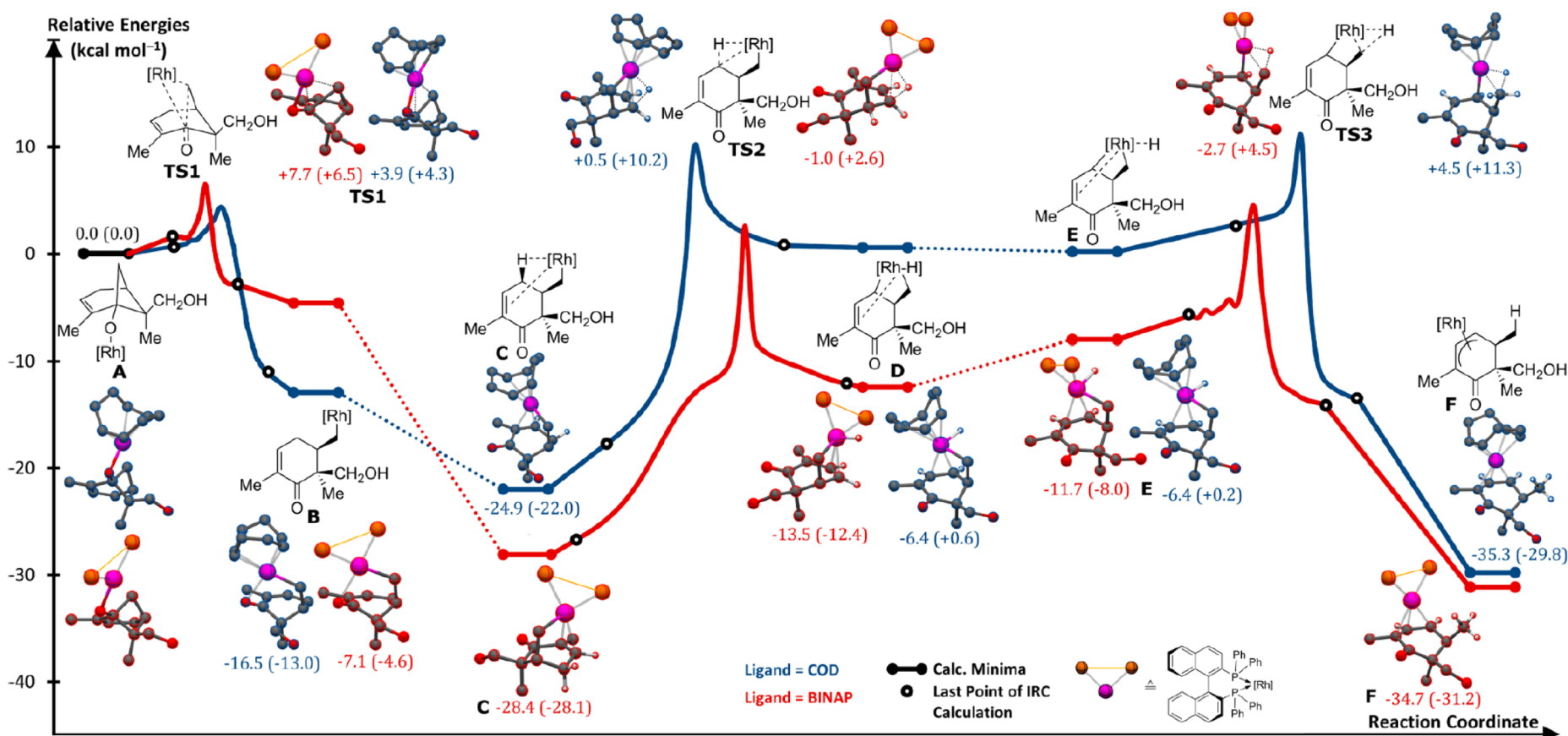


## Mechanistic hypothesis



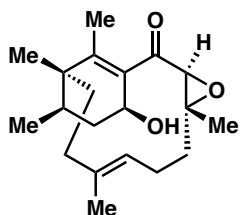
# Selective Rh-catalyzed C1-C2 bond cleavage/activation

Energy profile of the C-C/C-H activation and reductive elimination steps

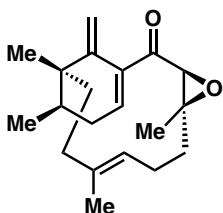


Numbers represent relative energies in kcal mol<sup>-1</sup>. Numbers in brackets are calculated gas-phase energies.

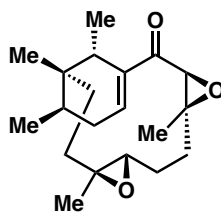
# Phomactin terpenoids



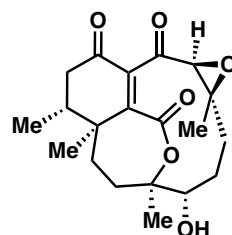
Phomactin Q



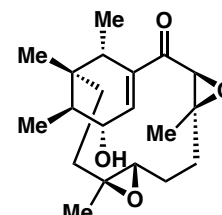
Phomactin R



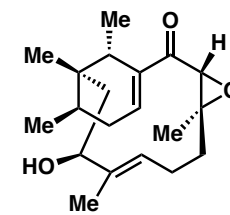
Phomactin S



Phomactin T



Phomactin U



Phomactin V

## -27 Phomactins

-First isolated in 1991 from *Phoma* sp.

(A-G, phomacta-1(14),3,7-triene, and Sch 49027)

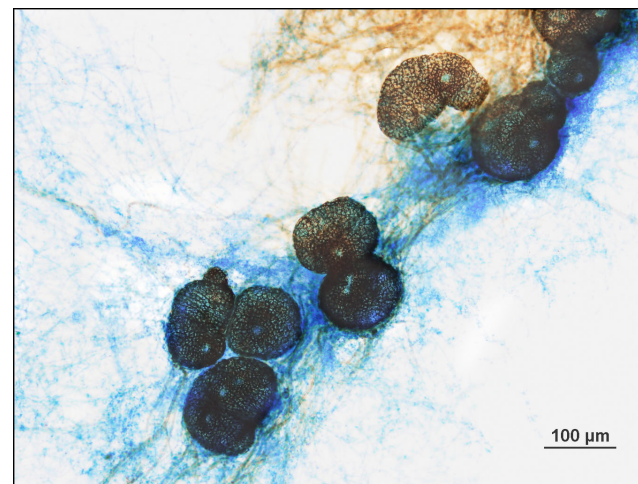
-Phomactins H-P isolated from fungus MPUC 046

-Q-V from *Biatriospora* sp.

-Phomactin A emerged from PAFR antagonist assay

-PAFR antagonists as adjuvants in cancer therapy

-Six total synthesis reported so far (4 racemic, 18-37 steps)

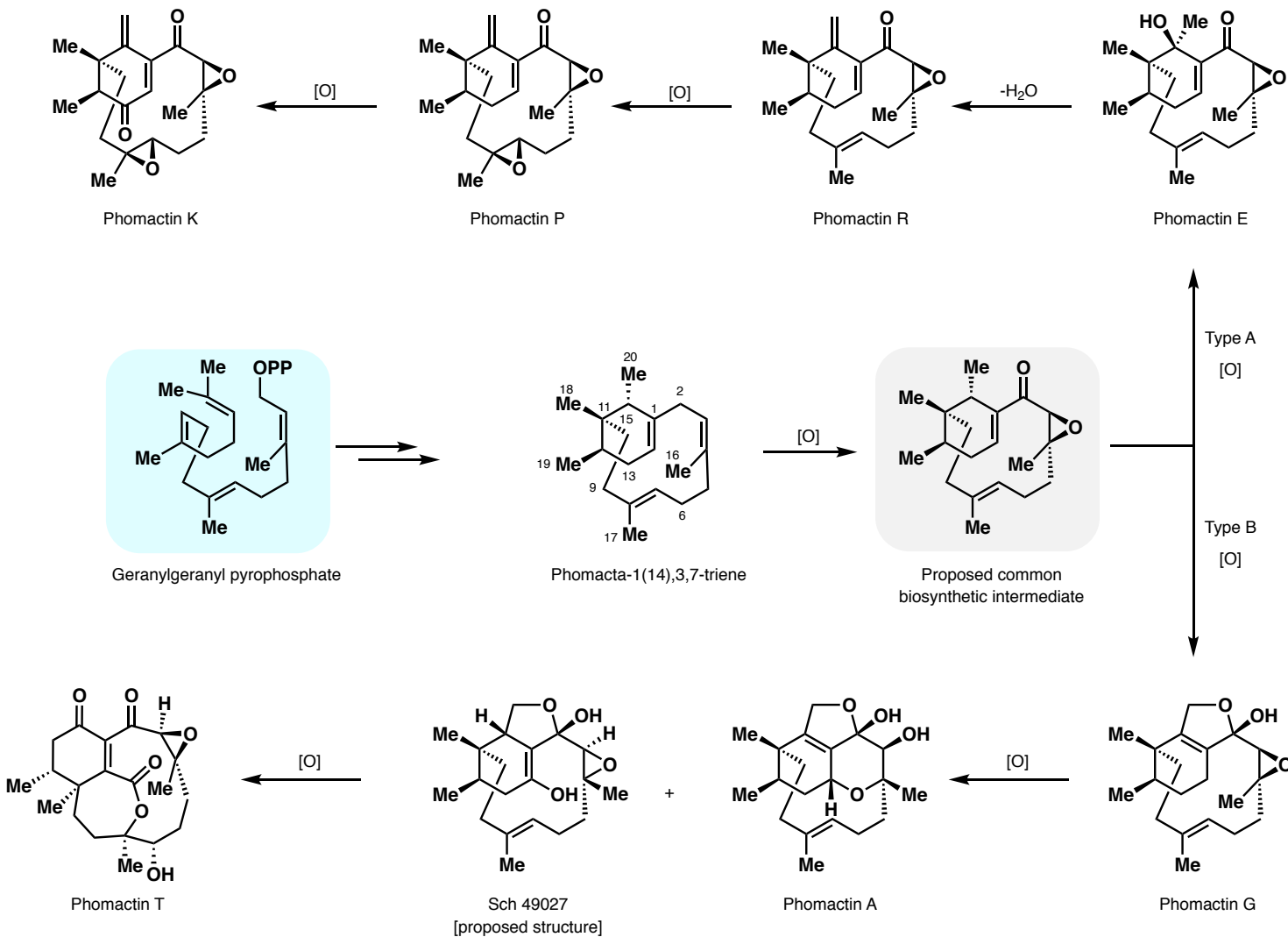


*Phoma glomerate*.

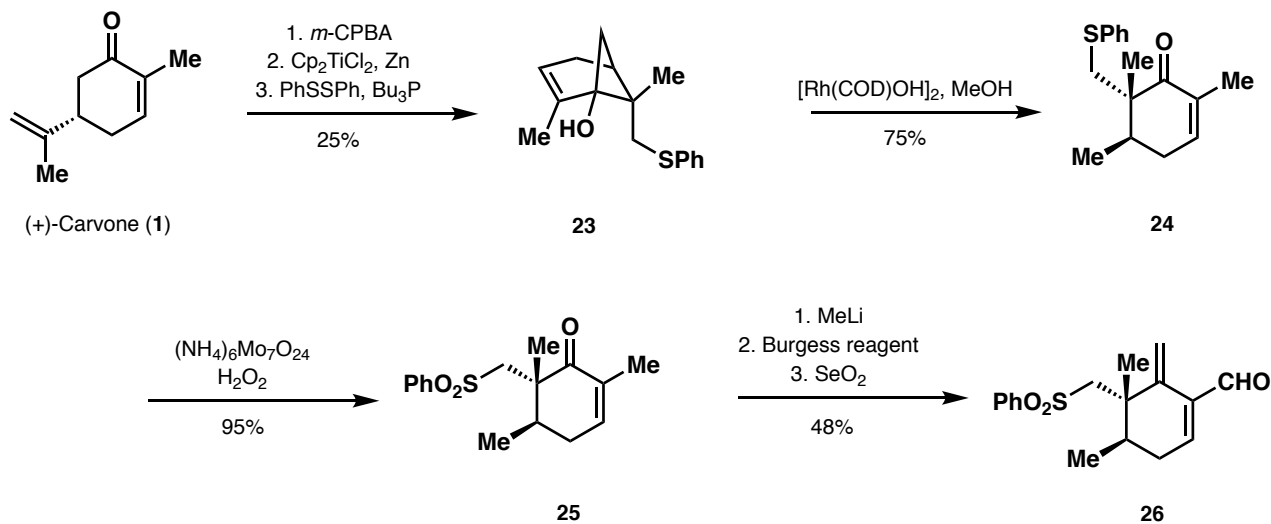
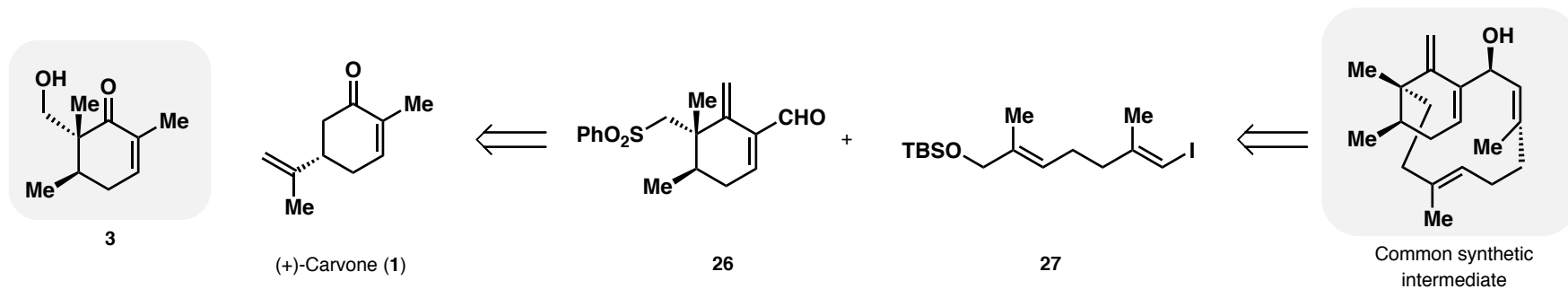
(<https://www.inspq.qc.ca/en/moulds/fact-sheets/phoma-glomerate>)



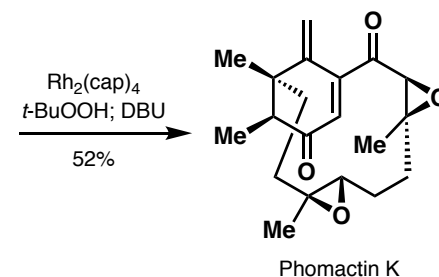
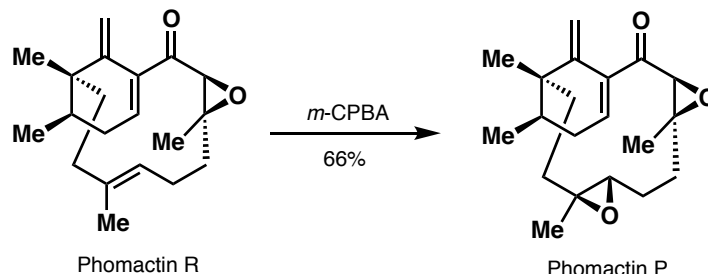
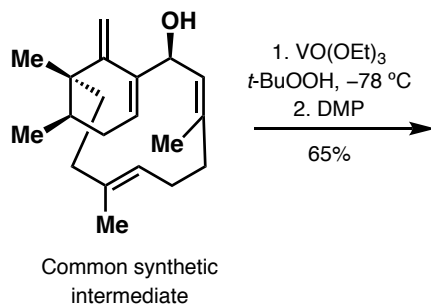
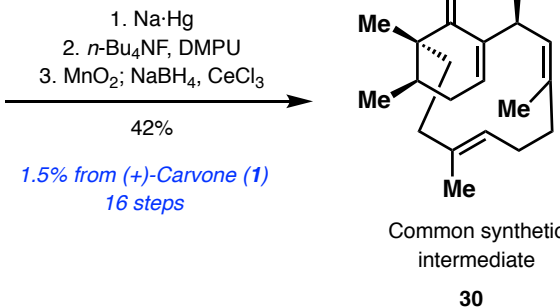
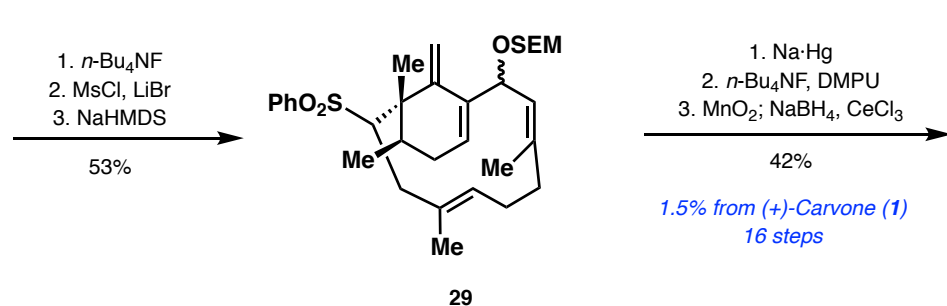
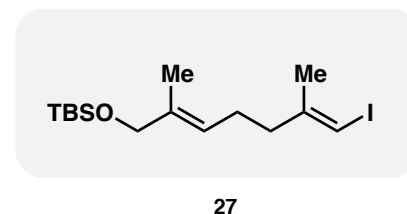
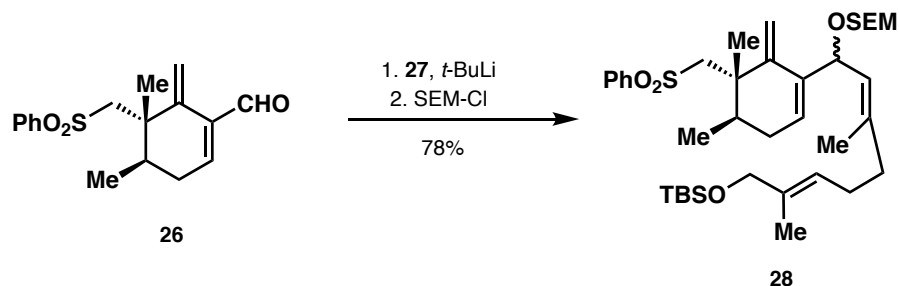
# Phomactin terpenoids



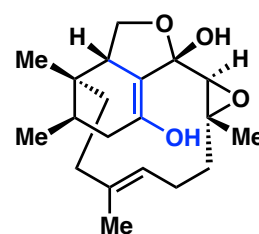
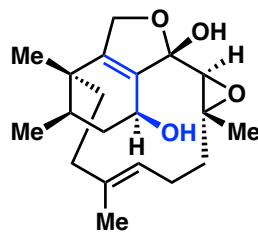
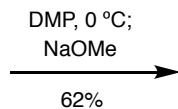
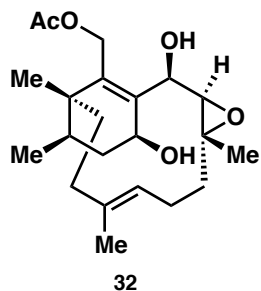
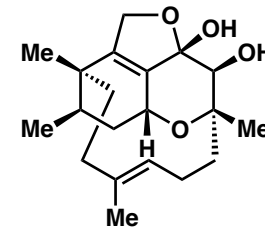
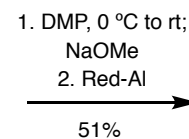
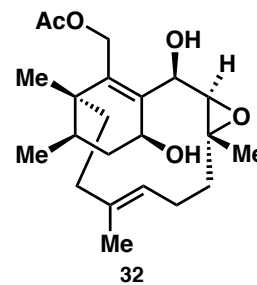
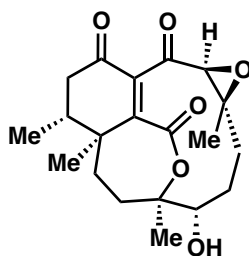
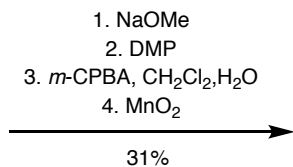
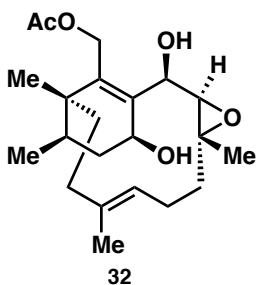
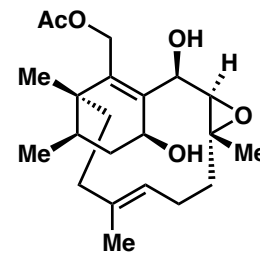
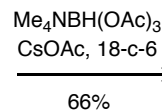
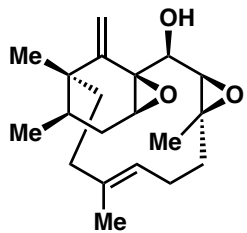
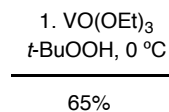
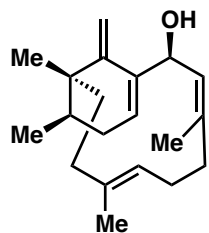
## Phomactin terpenoids



# Phomactin terpenoids



## Phomactin terpenoids



# Phomactin terpenoids

**Table 1 | PAFR-inhibitory concentration (IC<sub>50</sub>) of phomactins (μM)**

Phomactins	IC <sub>50</sub>
Phomactin A	3.8
Phomactin F	2.7
Phomactin I	3.2
Phomactin P	3.0
Phomactin R	2.5
Phomactin S	2.8
Phomactin U	10.0
Phomactin V	3.1
WEB 2170	3.2

Concentration of phomactins or WEB 2170 (in μM) that reduced 50% of the response to 10 nM of cPAF (IC<sub>50</sub>). Inhibitory doses were generated using three-parameter non-linear regression analysis from  $n=3$  independent experiments (see the 'Biological assays' and 'Statistical analysis' sections for more details). cPAF, carbamoyl-PAF (1-hexadecyl-2-N-methylcarbamoyl glycerophosphocholine).

**Table 2 | Inhibition of tumour cell repopulation by phomactin congeners**

Phomactins	% inhibition of RLU*
Phomactin A	55 ± 11
Phomactin R	83 ± 7
Phomactin S	68 ± 2
Phomactin P	29 ± 5
Phomactin U	34 ± 5
Phomactin F	77 ± 3
Phomactin V	47 ± 2
Phomactin I	49 ± 6
WEB 2170	71 ± 2

\*% inhibition of RLU by 10 μM of phomactin compounds or WEB 2170 relative to untreated control irradiated at 8 Gy. Data are from  $n \geq 3$  independent experiments and are presented as mean ± standard error of the mean (s.e.m.).