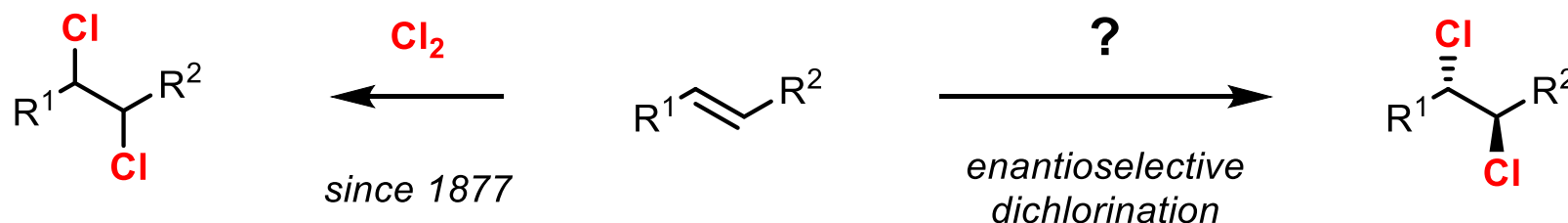


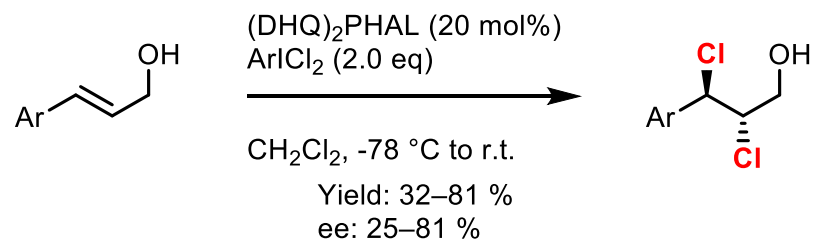
Catalytic Enantioselective Dihalogenation and the Selective Synthesis of (-)-Deschloromylipin A and (-)-Danicalipin A

Matthew L. Landry, Dennis X. Hu, Grace M. McKenna, and Noah Z. Burns*

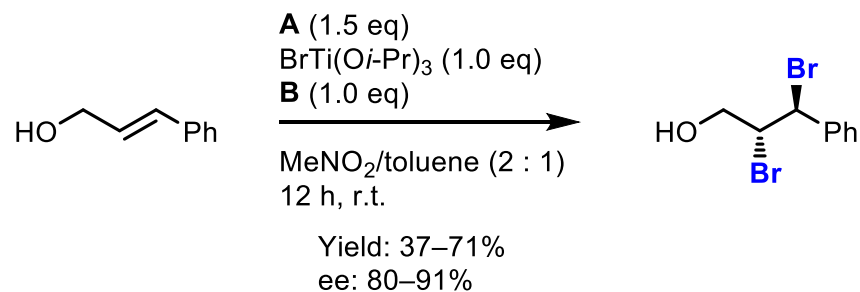
J. Am. Chem. Soc., **2016**, *138* (15), 5150–5158.



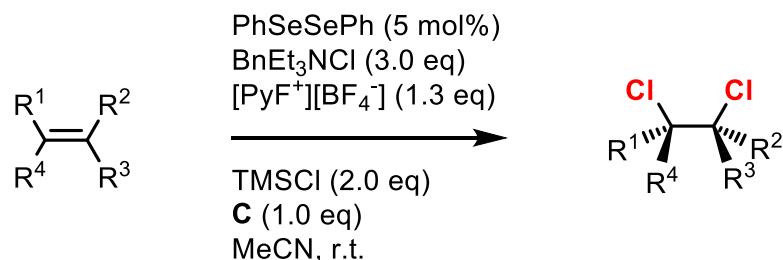
Stereoselective dihalogenation of alkenes



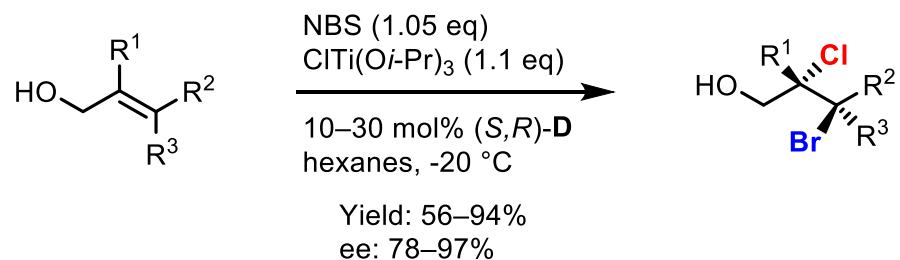
K. C. Nicolaou *et al.*, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2011**, *133*, 8134–8137.



N. Z. Burns *et al.*, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2013**, *135*, 12960.

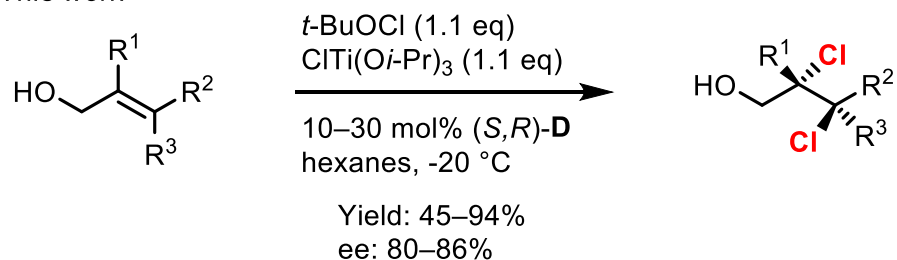


S. E. Denmark *et al.*, *Nature Chem.*, **2015**, *7*, 146–152.

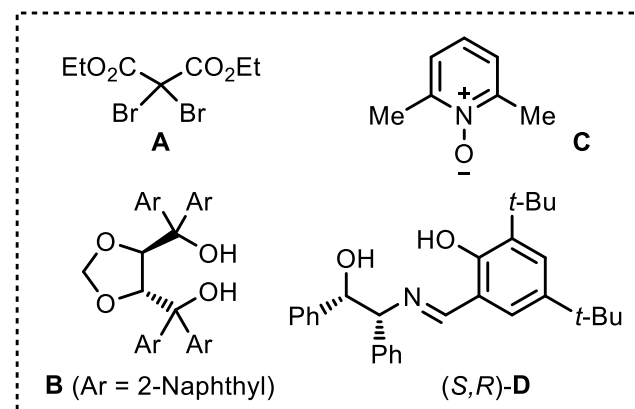


N. Z. Burns *et al.*, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2015**, *137*, 3795.

This work

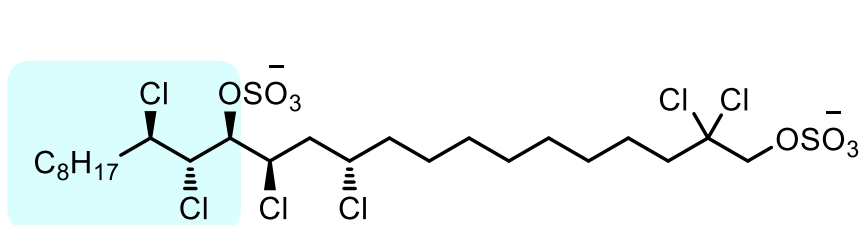


N. Z. Burns *et al.*, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2016**, *138*, 5150.

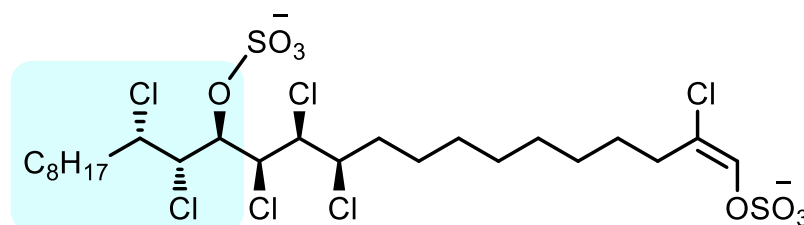


Chlorosulfolipids (CSLs)

- Isolation: *Ochromonas danica* and *Poteroiochromonas malhamensis* in 1962

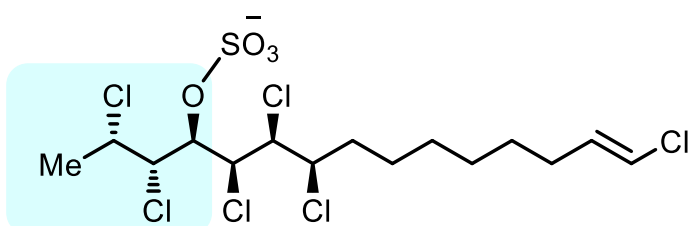


Danicalipin A

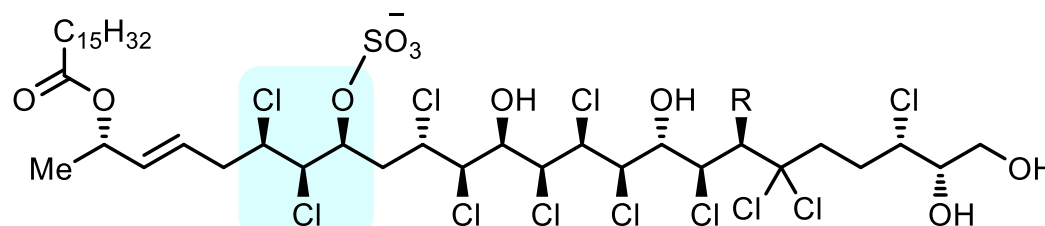


Malhamensilipin A

(IC₅₀ = 35 μM against pp60^{v-src} protein tyrosin kinase)



Mytilipin A

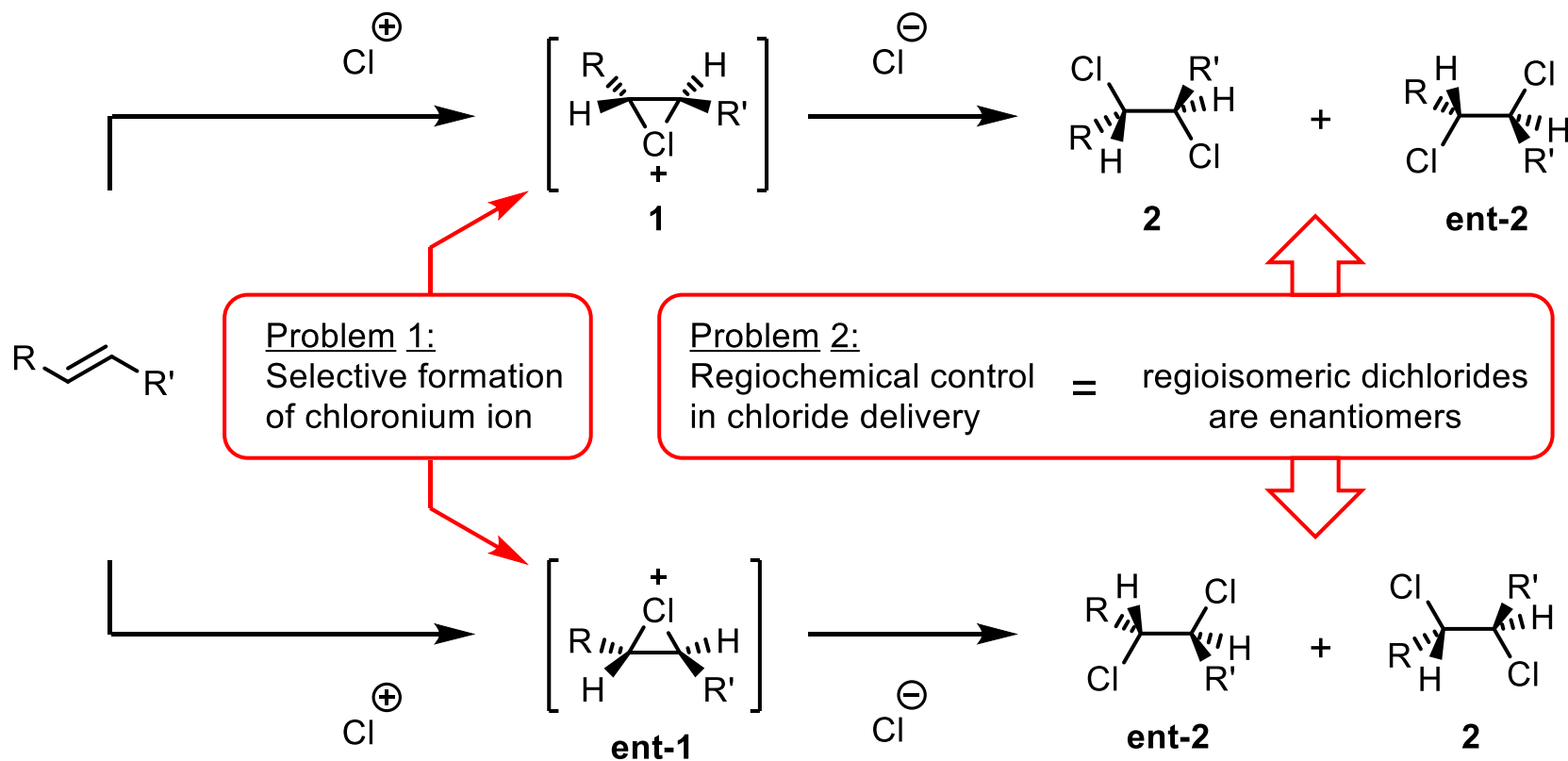


Mytilipin B (R = OH)

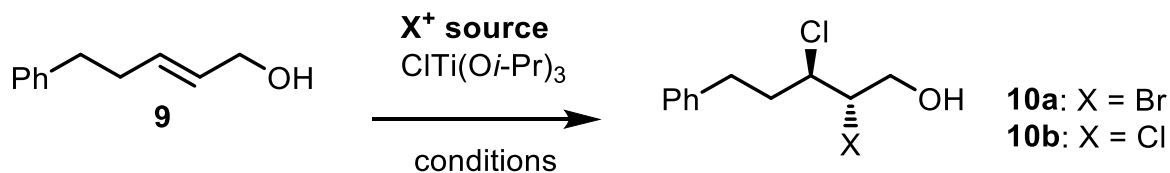
Mytilipin C (R = H)

Research on CSLs are difficult owing to the lack of availability of CSLs from natural resources and chemical access to CSLs.

A challenge in Enantioselective Dichlorination

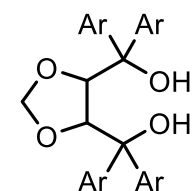
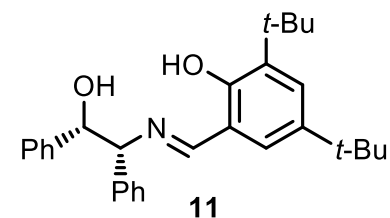


Development of an Enantioselective Dechlorination

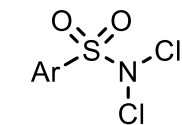
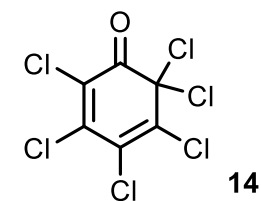
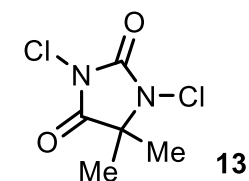


entry	X ⁺ source	conditions	yield (%)	ee (%)
1	NBS	30 mol% 11 , hexanes, r.t.	90	66 (1.7 : 1.0) ^a
2	NBS	30 mol% 11 , hexanes, -20 °C	81	90 (3.0 : 1.0) ^a
3	NCS	30 mol% 11 , hexanes, r.t.	52	62
4	13	30 mol% 11 , hexanes, r.t.	70	65
5	PhICl ₂	30 mol% 11 , hexanes, r.t.	12	6
6	14	30 mol% 11 , hexanes, r.t.	trace	–
7	15	30 mol% 11 , hexanes, r.t.	66	58
8	<i>t</i> -BuOCl	30 mol% 11 , hexanes, r.t.	56	72
9	<i>t</i> -BuOCl	30 mol% 12 , hexanes, r.t.	73	5
10	<i>t</i> -BuOCl	30 mol% 11 , CH ₂ Cl ₂ , r.t.	62	20
11	<i>t</i> -BuOCl	30 mol% 11 , Et ₂ O, r.t.	75	67
12	<i>t</i> -BuOCl	30 mol% 11 , hexanes, -20 °C	77	78
13	<i>t</i>-BuOCl	10 mol% 11, hexanes, -20 °C	82	76

a) Ratio of bromochloride constitutional isomers.

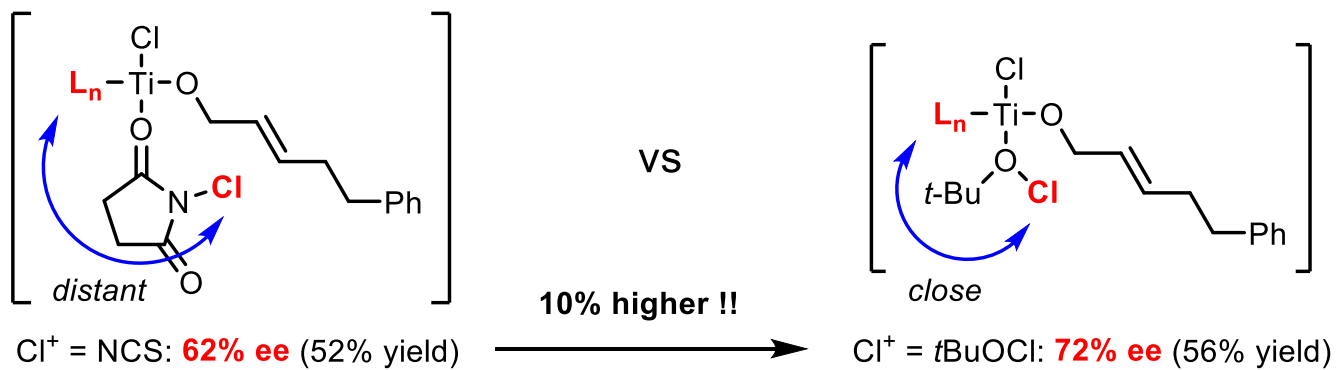
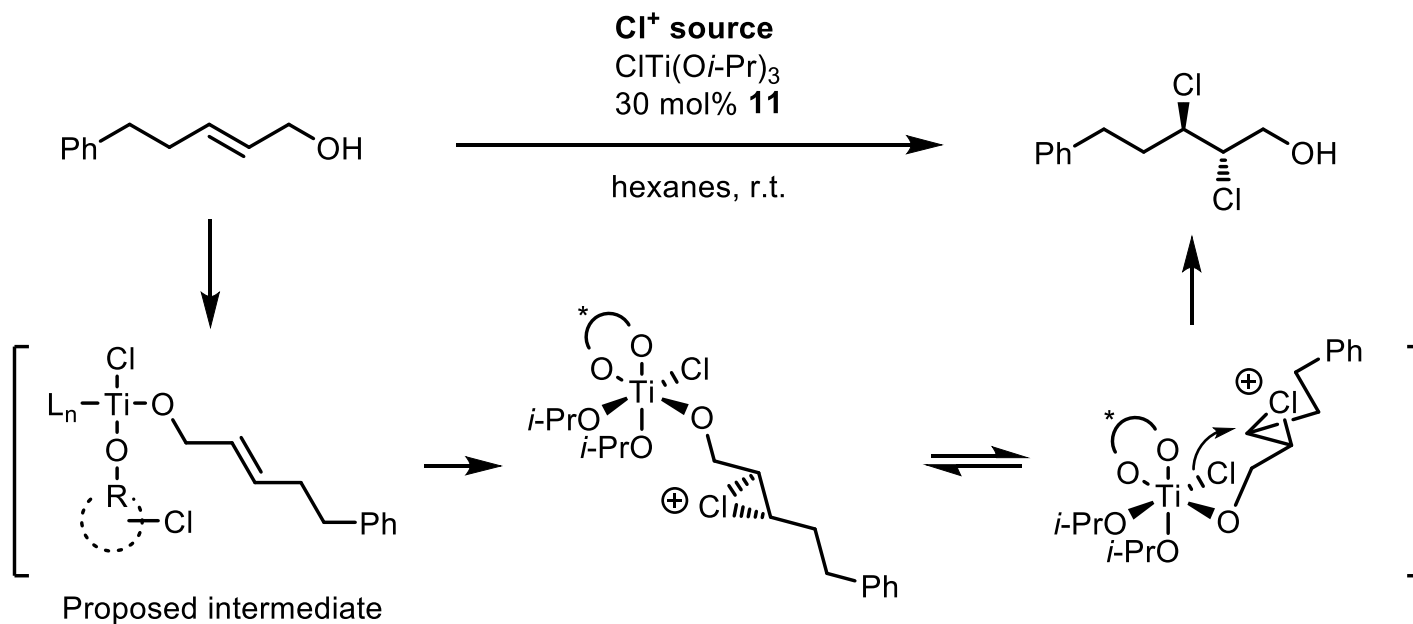


12: Ar = 2-Np

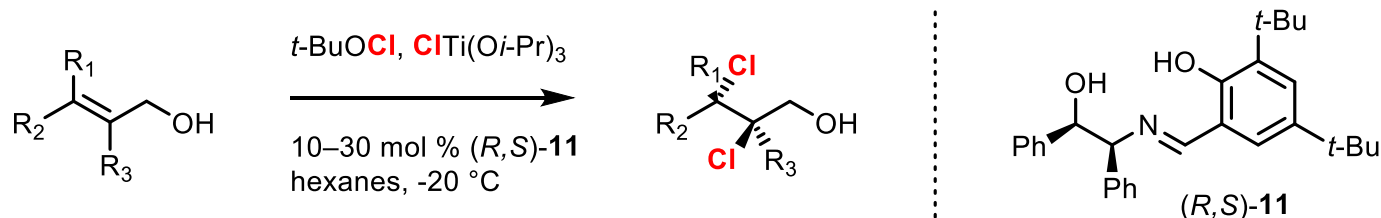


15: Ar = *p*-tolyl

Proposed Mechanism

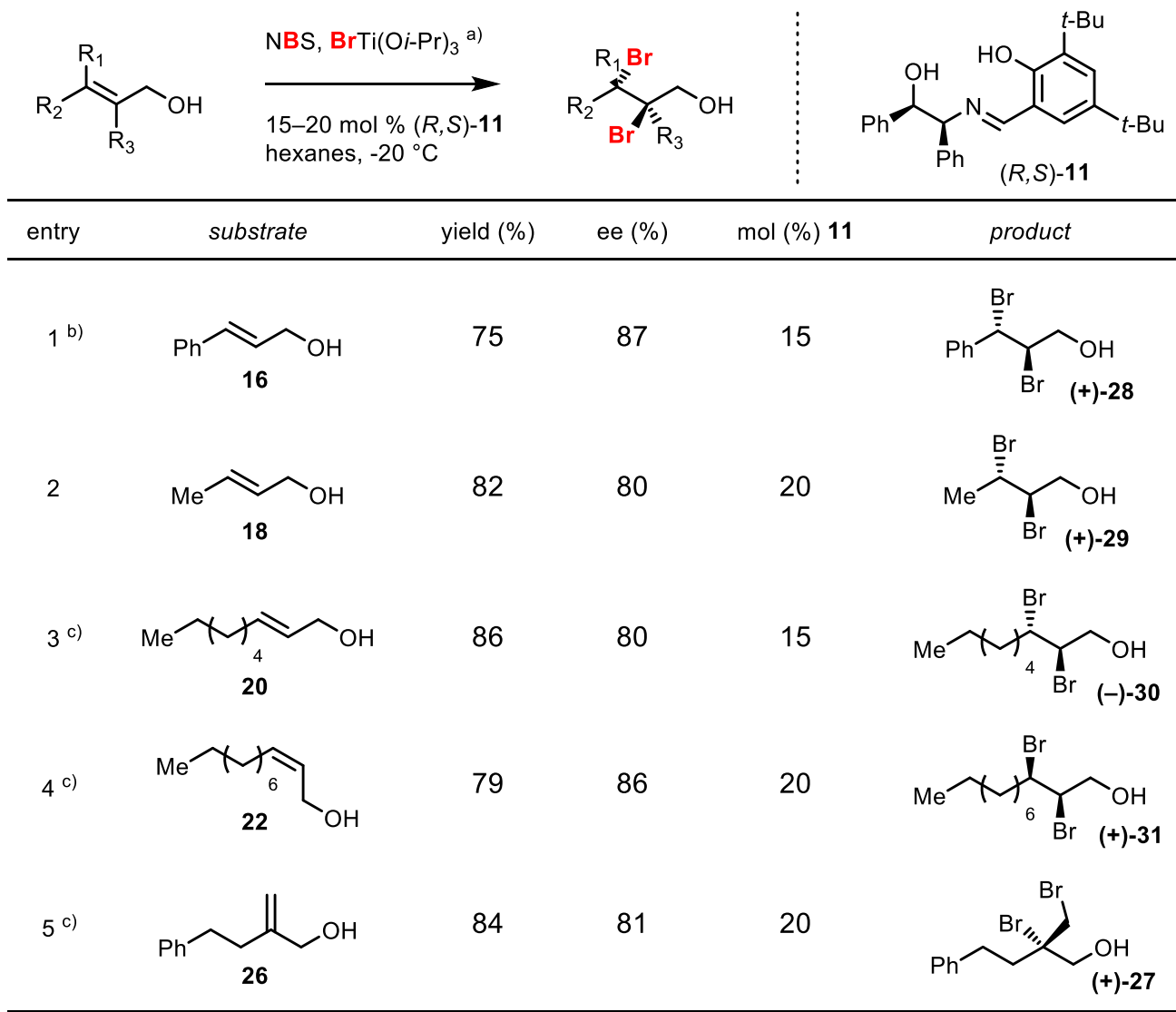


Dichlorination Substrate Scope



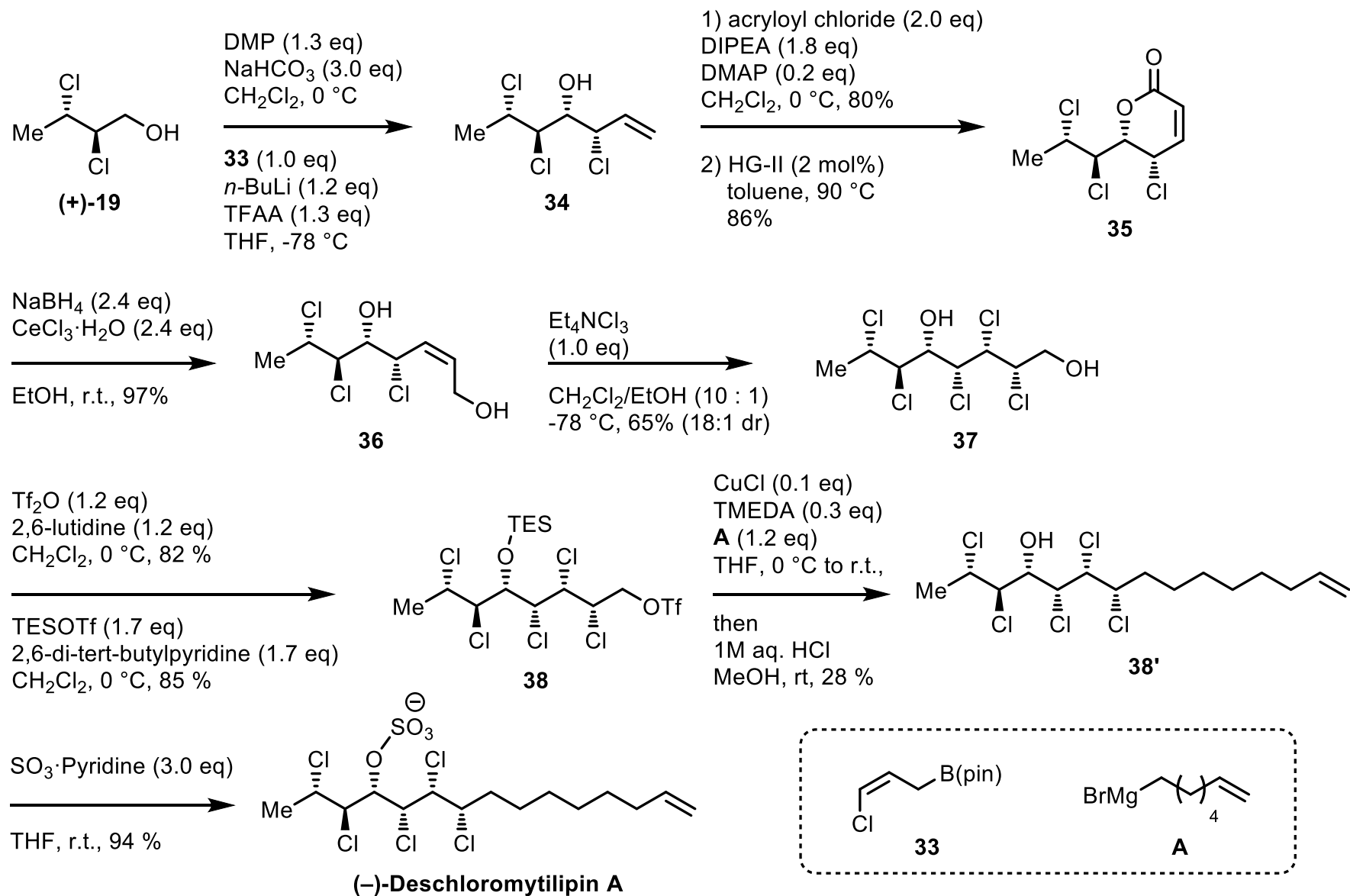
entry	substrate	yield (%)	ee (%)	mol (%) 11	product	prior art or use in synthesis
1	 16	83	91	10	 (+)-17	Nicolaou (2011): 58%, 61% ee ArCl_2 , 20 mol% $(\text{DHQD})_2\text{PHAL}$
2	 18	64	80	15	 (+)-19	(deschloro)mytilipin A Vanderwal (2013): (±)-19 Burns (this work): (+)-19
3	 20	86	83	15	 (-)-21	danicalipin A Yoshimitsu (2011): (+)-21 Vanderwal (2014): (±)-21 Burns (this work): (-)-19
4	 22	64	81	20	 (+)-23	malhamensilipin A Vanderwal (2014): (±)-23
5	 24	45	85	30	 (+)-25	nominal undecachlorosulfolipid (yet to be utilized)
6	 26	61	90	30	 (+)-27	Burns (2015)

Dibromination Substrate Scope

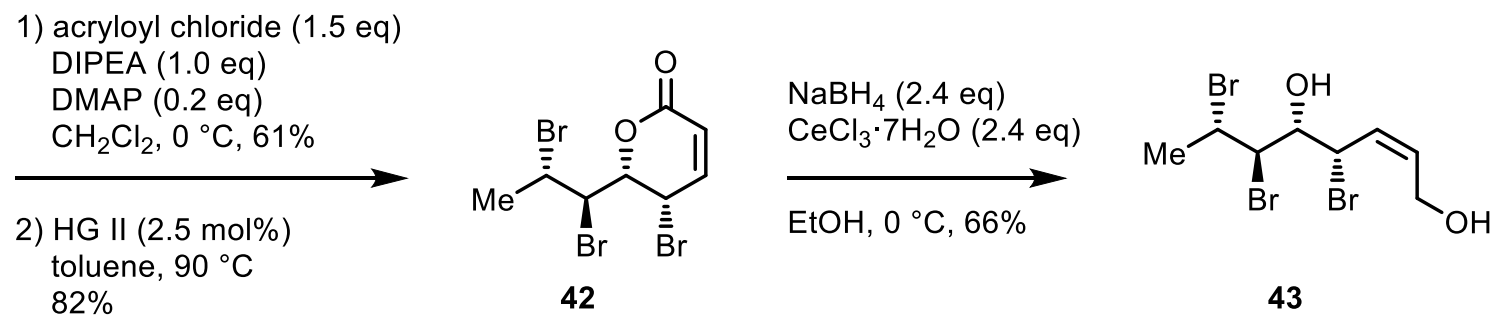
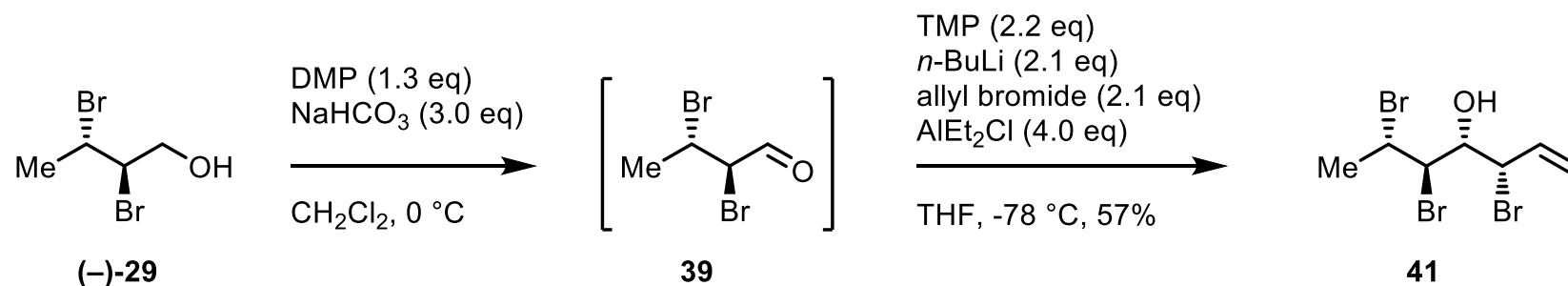


a) Conditions unless otherwise noted: 1.1–1.2 equiv NBS, 1.1–1.3 equiv BrTi(O*i*-Pr)₃, 15–20 mol % (*R,S*)-11, hexanes, -20 °C, 4–12 h. b) 3:1 hexanes/CCl₄. c) absolute configuration unconfirmed.

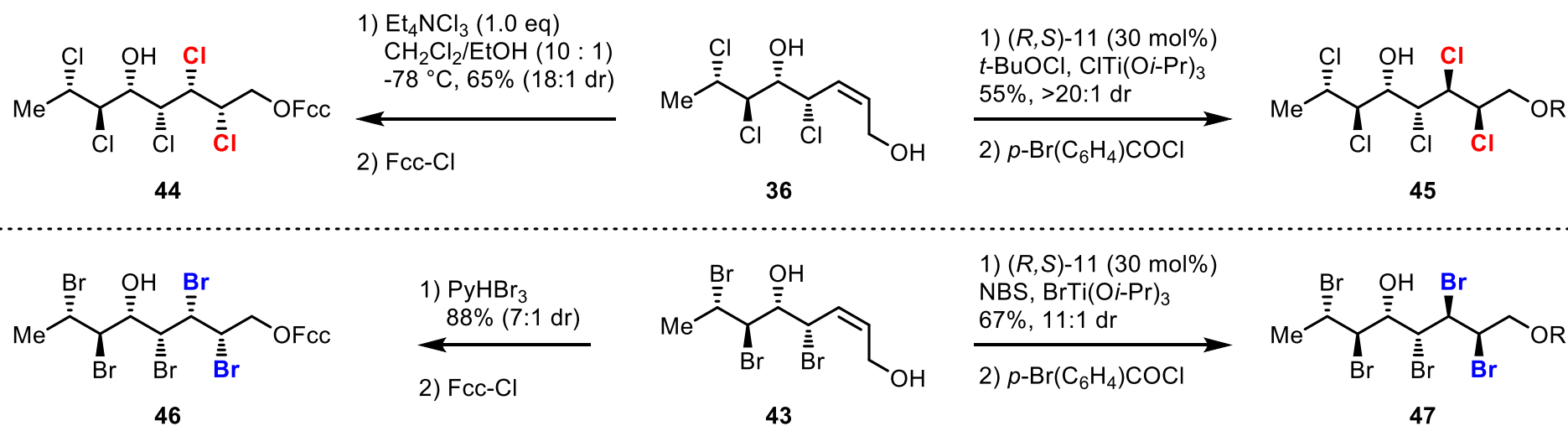
Synthesis of (-)-Deschloromytilipin A



Synthesis of Stereotetrad

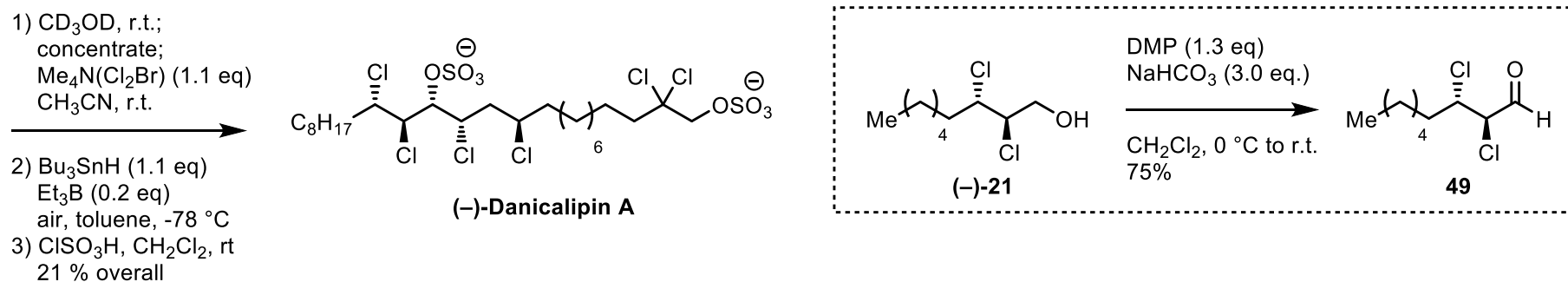
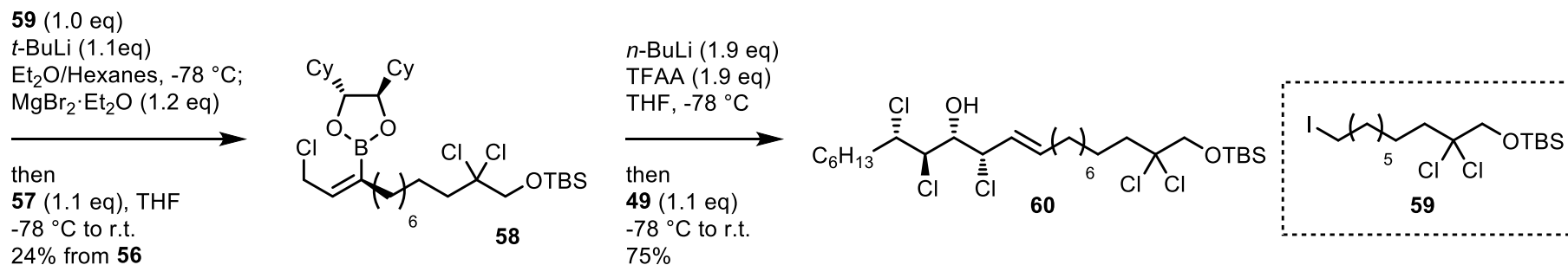
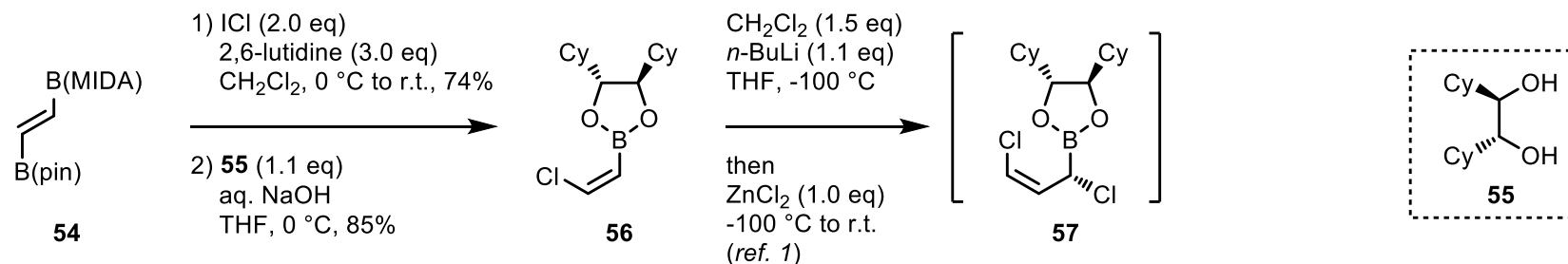


Synthesis of Stereohexads



1. Synthesis and characterization of polybromide stereochemical hexads would help confirm the existence of putative bromosulfolipids.
2. Conformational data on stereochemical hexads could provide insight into the manner in which these molecules assemble in a lipid membrane.
3. Investigation of unnatural stereochemical hexads would expand the repertoire of characterization data for complex polyhalostereoarrays.

Concise Synthesis of (-)-Danicalipin A



Reference

1) Matteson, D. S., *J. Org. Chem.* **2013**, *78*, 10009.

Rationale for the Effect of *O*-Deuteration

