## Epoxide-Opening Cascades Promoted by Water

Ivan Vilotijevic and Timothy F. Jamison Department of Chemistry, MIT *Science,* **2007**, *317*, 1189.

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#### "Ladder" polyether natural products





brevetoxin A

-Potent neurotoxins

-Act by opening a sodium channels

-Toxic for marine organisms (kill fish in ng concentrations)

-Accumulate in shellfish and can poison human consumers

-Synthetically challenging

-Speculative biosynthesis

## Nakanishi cascade hypothesis

-Structural pattern and stereochemical regularity imply certain degree of simplicity (repeating O-C-C units, trans stereochemistry across C-C bonds of ring junction)

-Nakanishi: Transformation of polyepoxide into a ladder polyether via cascade of epoxide-opening events



## Epoxide opening: Baldwin rules

-Epoxide opening reactions of this type generally favor smaller heterocycle, arising from spiro transition state, over heterocycle arising from fused transition state.



Aus. J. Chem. 1973, 26, 2521.

# Epoxide opening: endo vs. exo cyclization

-To obtain desired, but disfavored, "fused" products:

-Directing groups:



Org. Lett, 2003, 5, 2339. JACS 1989, 111, 5330. ACIE 1999, 38, 2012.

## Jamison's previous work: TMS as directing group

-Lewis acid catalyzed reaction leads to THF product, while base catalyzed reaction leads to desired THP product

-The loss of one TMS group change the course of investigation towards "disappearing" directing group



Org. Lett, 2003, 5, 2339.

## Jamison's previous work: template promoted reaction

-*Trans*-bicyclo[4.4.0] decanes are typically less strained than *trans*-bicyclo[4.3.0]nonanes



## Jamison's previous work: disappearing directing group

-*Trans*-bicyclo[4.4.0] decanes are typically less strained than *trans*-bicyclo[4.3.0]nonanes



JACS 2006, 128, 1056.

#### Jamison's previous work: directinggroup-free epoxide-opening cascades

Jamison's plan



However:



Synlett, 2006, 2329.

# Organic solvents failed-water succeeded



-Wide range of solvents, acids and bases were tested

- Maximum THP:THF selectivity (10:1) obtained at pH near 7, which implied that water might be a suitable solvent for the reaction

-In less polar solvents ( $CH_2CI_2$ , toluene) low conversion is observed and in polar aprotic solvents selectivity is reduced ( $\leq 3:1$ )

-Deionized water as a solvent provides the highest selectivity (11:1)

-Only other acceptable promoters are ethylene glycol (9:1) and methanol (8:1)

#### **Epoxide-opening cascades**



## Proof for Nakanishi hypothesis

 Development of all-THF epoxide-opening cascades was taken as a support for Cane-Celmer-Westley hypothesis for biosynthesis of monensin



Proposed biosynthesis

Schreiber's synthesis

- All-THP cascade shown in this paper can be taken as a support for Nakanishi hypothesis for ladder polyether biosynthesis.
- Template THP ring can be used as a surrogate for conformation constraints in enzyme active site
- Water as a promoter may imply hydrogen bond activation in the enzyme surroundings

Science, 2007, 317, 1189. JACS 1983, 105, 3594.

### The role of water: assumptions



-Activation of an epoxide and HO-group can be achieved in two ways (A and B).

-Model A accounts for the regioselectivity

- Model B is analogous to epoxide hydrolases TS (monensin biosynthesis)

Authors favor model A due to:

- relative simplicity
- results obtained with methanol and ethylene glycol (C and D)

### Conclusion

- "Templated, water-promoted, THP-selective epoxideopening cascades provide a straightforward means for efficient and rapid assembly of ladder polyethers."
- This work is a support for Nakanishi hypothesis for biosynthesis of ladder polyether natural products.