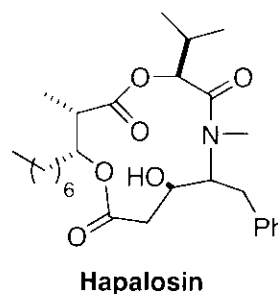
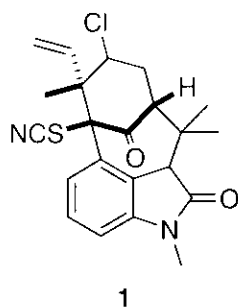

Syntheses of Hapalysin A, a MDR reversing Macrocyclic

Palomo et al, *J. Org. Chem.* **2004** ASAP

Robert J. Halter
June 5th, 2004

Isolation and Biological Activity

- Isolated in 1994 by researchers at the University of Hawaii and Fox Chase Cancer Center, Philadelphia
- Extracted from an Australian soil fungus, *Hapalosiphon welwitschii*
- The researchers were screening for MDR-reversing agents, this strain produces two such molecules.
- Exists as a mixture (3:1) of *s-cis* and *s-trans* isomers

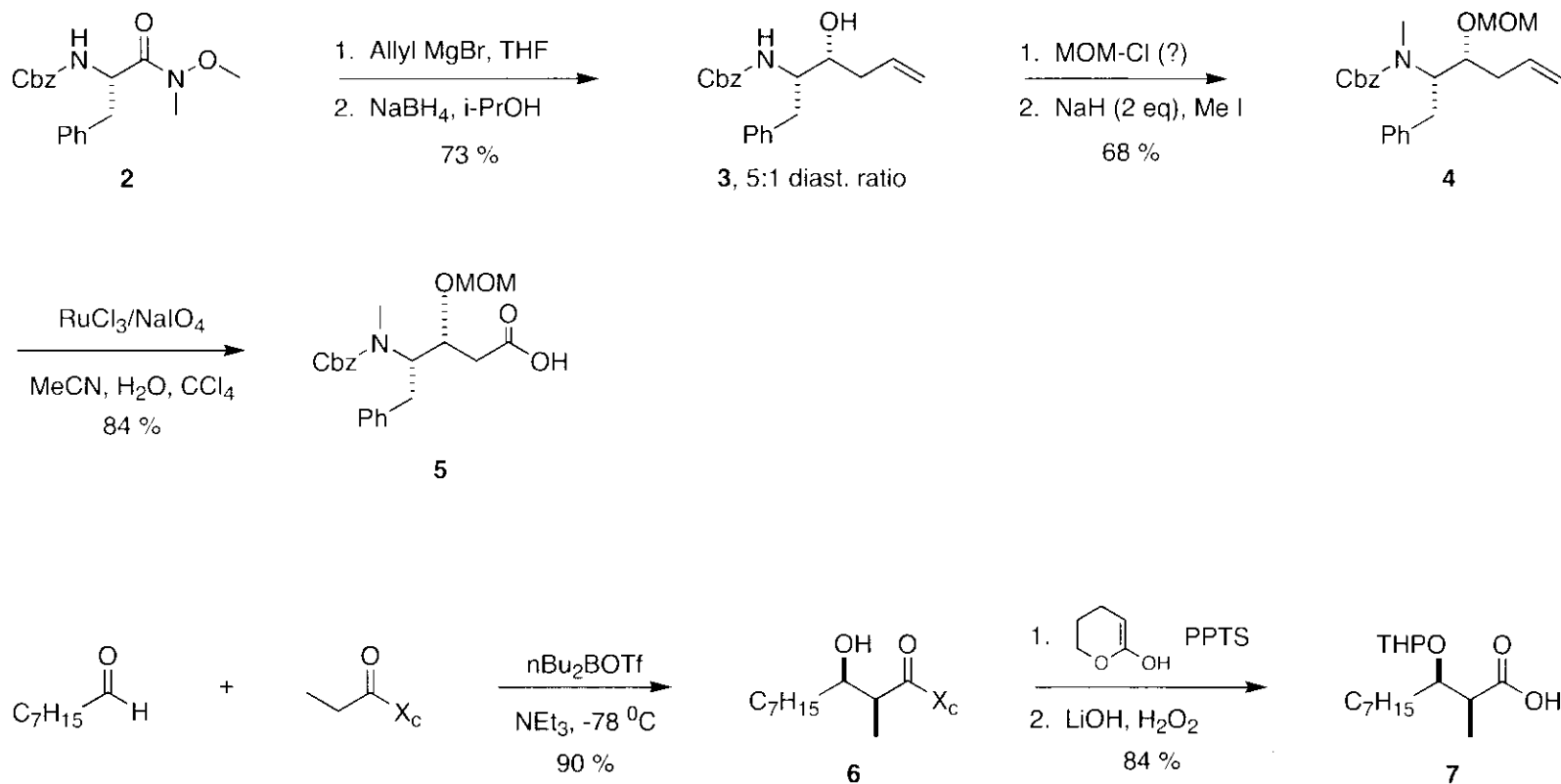


Stratmann, K., Burgoyne, D. L., Moore, R. E., Patterson, G. M. L. *J. Org. Chem.*, **1994**, *59*, 7219

Multi-Drug Resistance in Cancer Cells

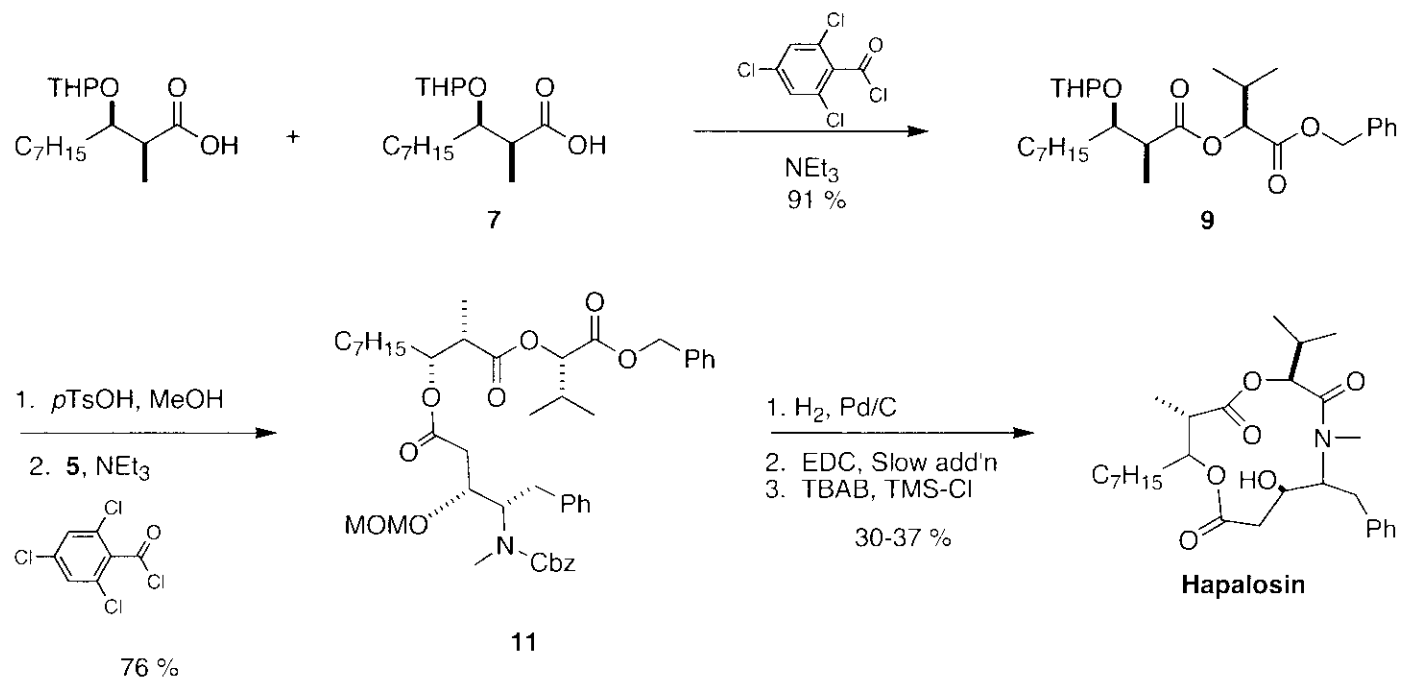
- Over-expression of P-Glycoprotein -- Drugs efficiently removed from the cell
- Two ways to treat
 - New drugs, not transported by P-glycoprotein
 - Use a second drug, that can shut/slow down the P-glycoprotein transport mechanism
- Hapalosin has a fundamentally different structure from other known MDR reversing molecules

First Total Synthesis



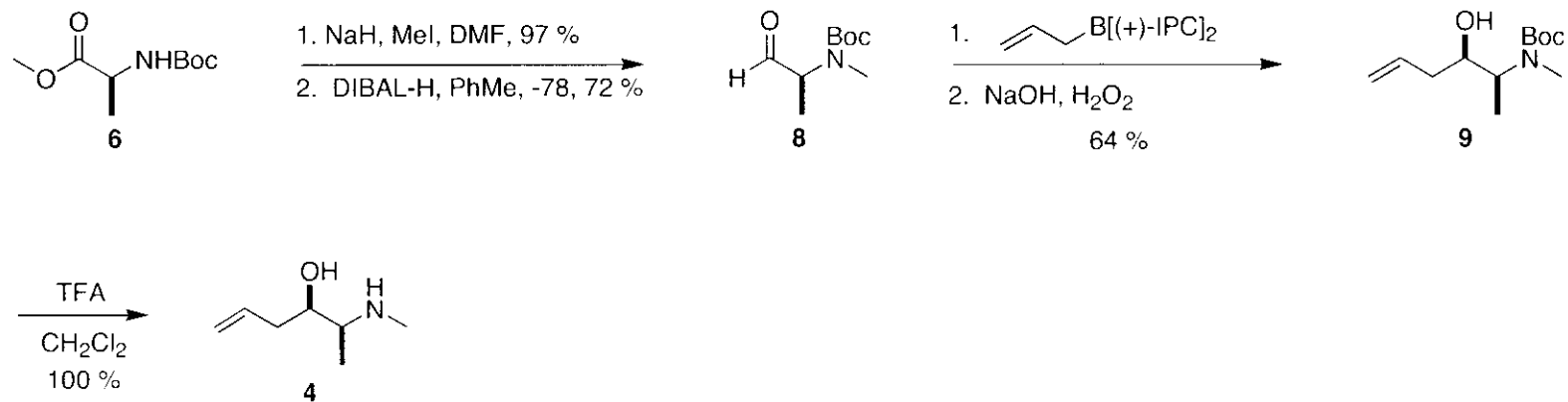
Ghosh, A. K., Wenming, L., Yibo, X., Chen, Z. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.*, **1996**, *33*, 74

First Total Synthesis



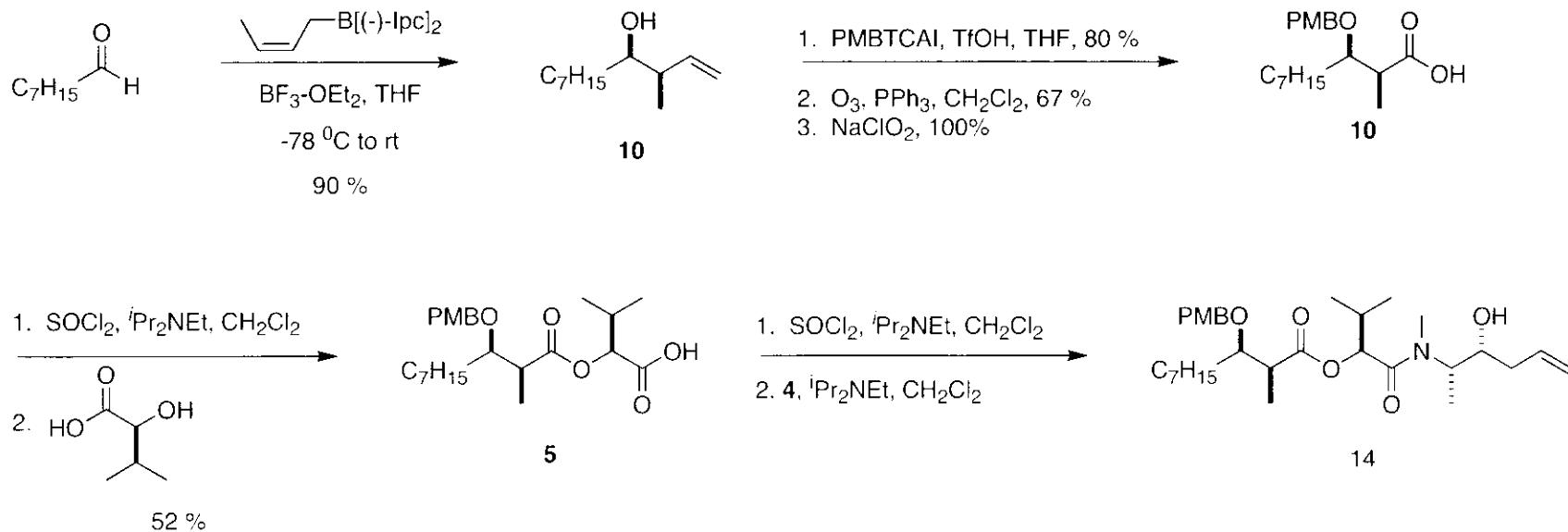
Ghosh, A. K., Wenming, L., Yibo, X., Chen, Z. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.*, **1996**, *33*, 74

Armstrong Synthesis



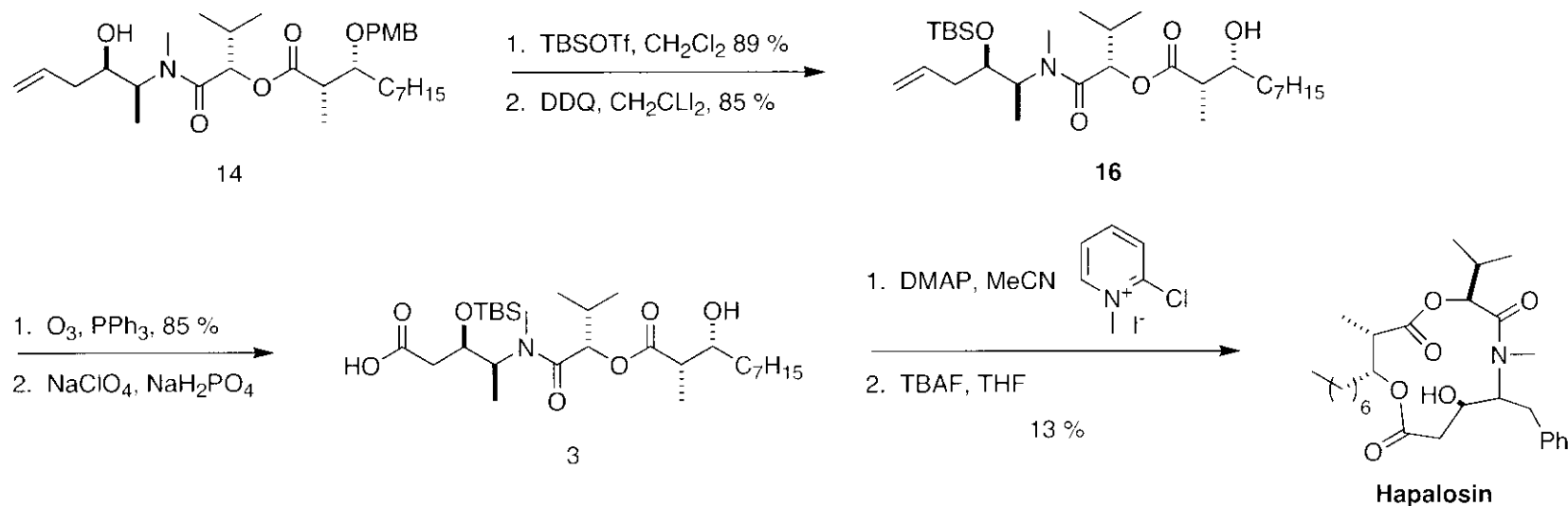
Dinh, T. Q, Du, X., Armstrong, R. W. *J. Org. Chem.* **1996**, *61*, 6606

Armstrong Synthesis



Dinh, T. Q, Du, X., Armstrong, R. W. *J. Org. Chem.* **1996**, *61*, 6606

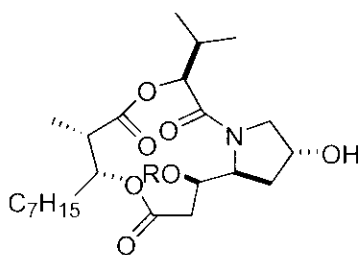
Armstrong Synthesis



- Performed conformational analysis on the product
- Major isomer shown by NOESY to be the *s-cis* amide, supported my molecular modeling calculation
- Also made NH compound, shown to be *s-trans* as only isomer

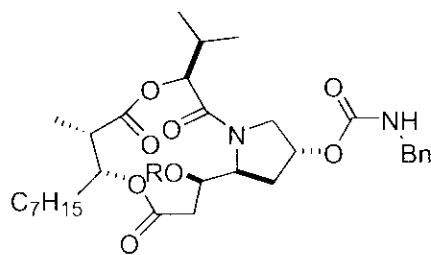
Dinh, T. Q, Du, X., Armstrong, R. W. *J. Org. Chem.* **1996**, *61*, 6606

Conformational Analysis of Analogs



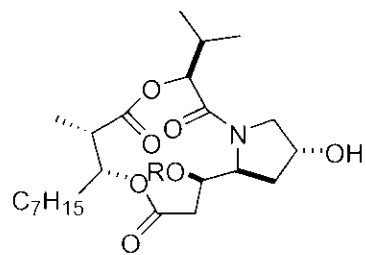
3 R = PMB

1.1:1



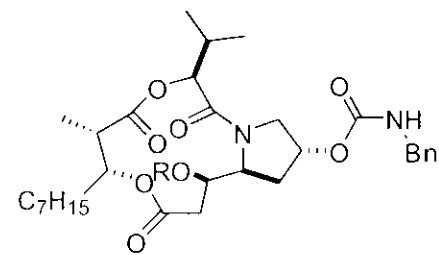
4 R = PMB

1.5:1



5 R = H

6:1



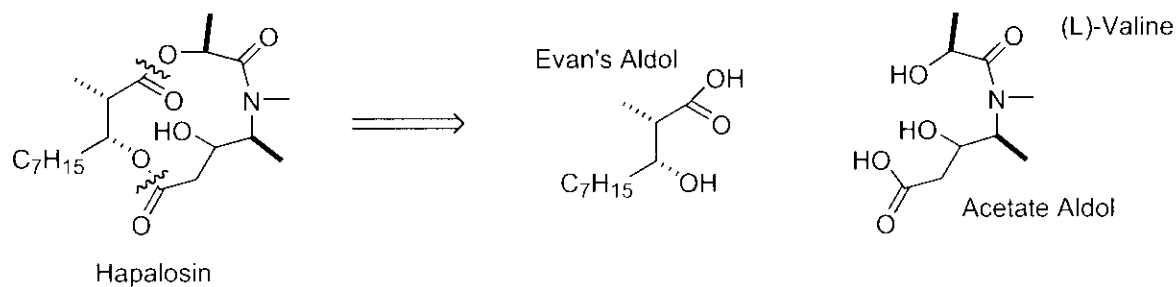
6 R = H

6:1

- No dependence upon lowest energy conformer seen for MDR activity
- Compound 5 is substantially less active. 5 and 6 exhibited similar conformations via NOE and molecular modeling. Authors suggest an aromatic ring may be important.

Dinh, T. Q, Du, X., Smith, C. D., Armstrong, R. W. *J. Org. Chem.*, **1997**, *62*, 6773.

Palomo Synthesis



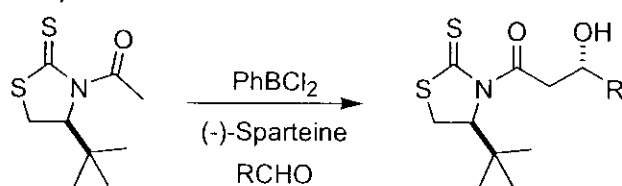
- Multiple syntheses have been done
- Problems identified are the C₆-C₉ section and cyclization
- They propose to have solutions to both problems

Palomo, C., Oiarbide, M, Garcia, J. M., Gonzalez, Al., Pazos, R., Odriozola, J. M., Banuelos, P., Tello, M., Linden, A. *J. Org. Chem.* **2004** ASAP

Acetate Aldol

- Much more difficult than propionate aldol
 - Replacement of R group with H decreases diastereotopic selectivity.
- A variety of methods exist for such reactions, many give quite good ee's/dr's.

Asymmetric Acetate Aldol Reactions from Colorado



entry	aldehyde	dr (5:6) ^b	yield
1	$\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$	82:1	84
2	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHCHO}$	43:1	90
3	$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CHO}$	47:1	84
4	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{CHO}$	> 100:1	92
5	BnOCH_2CHO	24:1	81
6	$\text{TBSOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$	45:1	85
7	PhCHO	23:1	78
8	$E\text{-PhCH=CHCHO}$	9.5:1	65

^a For a representative procedure, see Supporting Information. ^b Ratios were determined by 500 MHz ^1H NMR spectroscopic analysis of the crude reaction mixtures. ^c Yield of the major diastereoisomer after purification.

Zhang, Y., Phillips, A. J., Sammakia, T. *Org. Lett.* **2004**, *23*.

Nelson Group Chemistry

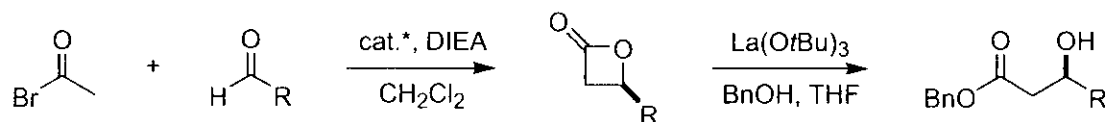


Table 1. Asymmetric Acetyl Bromide–Aldehyde Cyclocondensations^a

entry	Aldehyde 2 (R)	catalyst [time (h), temp (°C)]	% yield ^b	% ee 3 ^d (configuration)
a	BnOCH ₂ —	5b (8, -40)	91	92 (R)
b	PhCH ₂ CH ₂ —	5a (16, -50)	93	92 (S)
	PhCH ₂ CH ₂ —	5a (72, -78)	89	95 (S)
c	CH ₂ CH(CH ₂) ₈ —	5b (16, -50)	91	91 (S)
d	Me ₂ CHCH ₂ —	5a (24, -50)	80 ^c	93 (S)
e	BnOCH ₂ CH ₂ —	5b (16, -40)	90	91 (S)
f	TBDPSOCH ₂ —	5b (16, -40)	74	89 (R)
g	BnOCH ₂ —C≡C—	5a (16, -50)	86	93 (R)
h	Me ₃ C—C≡C—	5a (16, -50)	91	85 (R)
i	C ₆ H ₁₁ —	5b (24, -40)	56	54 (R)

^a Conditions: acyl bromide (1.0 equiv), aldehyde (1.0 equiv), catalyst (5 mol%), DIEA (1.1 equiv), CH₂Cl₂ (0.2 mL), 0 °C, 16 h. ^b Yield based on aldehyde. ^c Yield based on acyl bromide. ^d Configuration determined by X-ray crystallography. ^e Conditions given in ref. 1.

Nelson, S. G., Peelen, T. J., Wan, Z. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1999** 121, 9742

Acetate Aldol from Spain

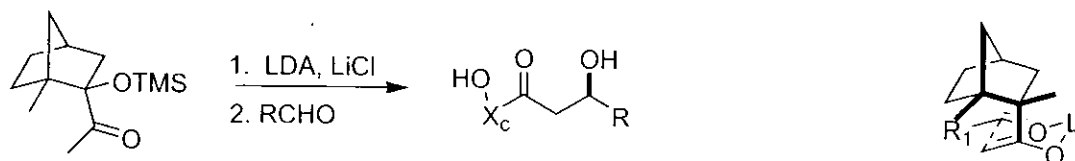


Table 2. Aldol Reaction of the Lithium Enolate of 3 with Representative Aldehydes in the Presence of LiCl^a

entry	aldehyde	selectivity ratio ^b 5:6	yield 5 (%) ^c
1	C ₆ H ₅ CHO	88:12	67
2	4-CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ CHO	93:7	76
3	C ₆ H ₅ -CH=CH-CHO	89:11	71
4	CH ₃ CHO	96:4	70 ^d
5	CH ₃ CH ₂ CHO	93:7	65
6	CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₃ CHO	94:6	61
7	CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₄ CHO	94:6	60 ^d
8	CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₅ CHO	91:9	65
9	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ CH ₂ CHO	88:12	75
10	<i>i</i> -C ₃ H ₇ CHO	95:5	67
11	(CH ₃) ₂ CHCH ₂ CHO	93:7	75
12	(CH ₃) ₃ CCHO	>98:2	70

Palomo, C., Oiarbide, M., Azipurua, J. M., Gonzalez, A., Garcia, J. M., Landa, C., Odriozola, I., Linden, A. *J. Org. Chem.* **1999**, *64*, 8193

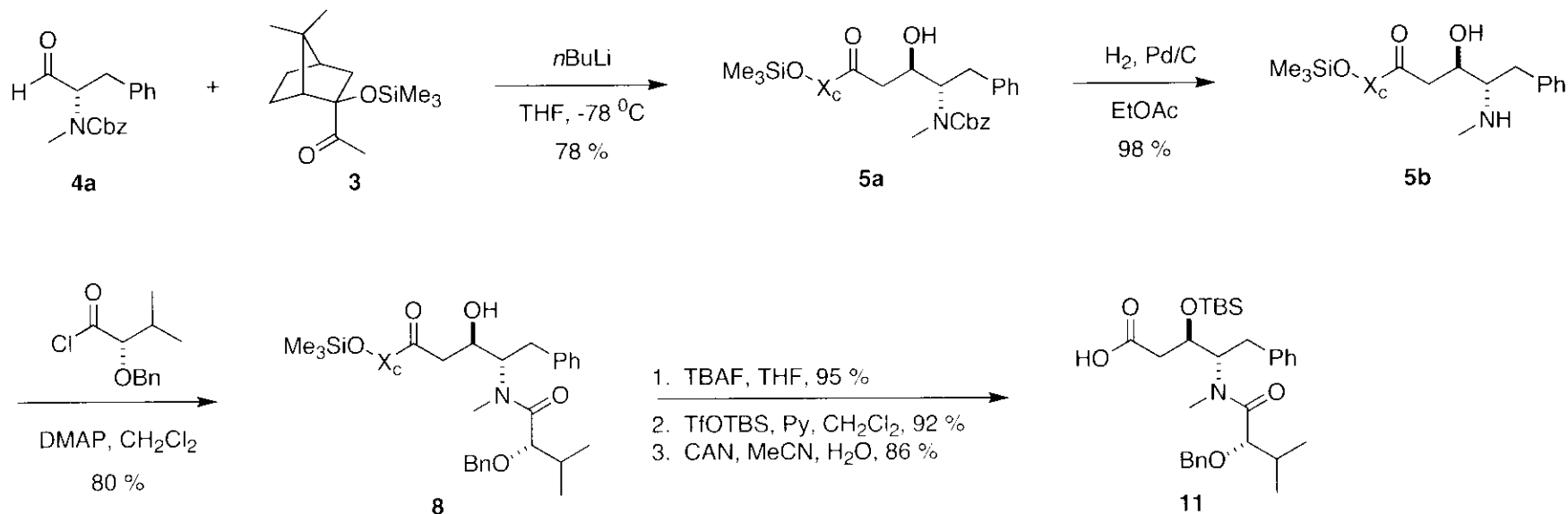
Acetate Aldol with Amino Aldehydes

TABLE 1. Scope for the Diastereoselective Acetate Aldol Addition with α -Amino Aldehydes

Compound	Aldehyde 4	Product ^[a] 5	Yield [%] ^[b]
a			78
b			75 ^[c]
c			70
d			55 ^[d]
e			65
f			70 ^[d]
g			62
h			60

Palomo, C., Oiarbide, M, Garcia, J. M., Gonzalez, Al., Pazos, R., Odriozola, J. M., Banuelos, P., Tello, M., Linden, A. *J. Org. Chem.* **2004** ASAP

Camphor Auxiliary Use in Hapalosin Synthesis

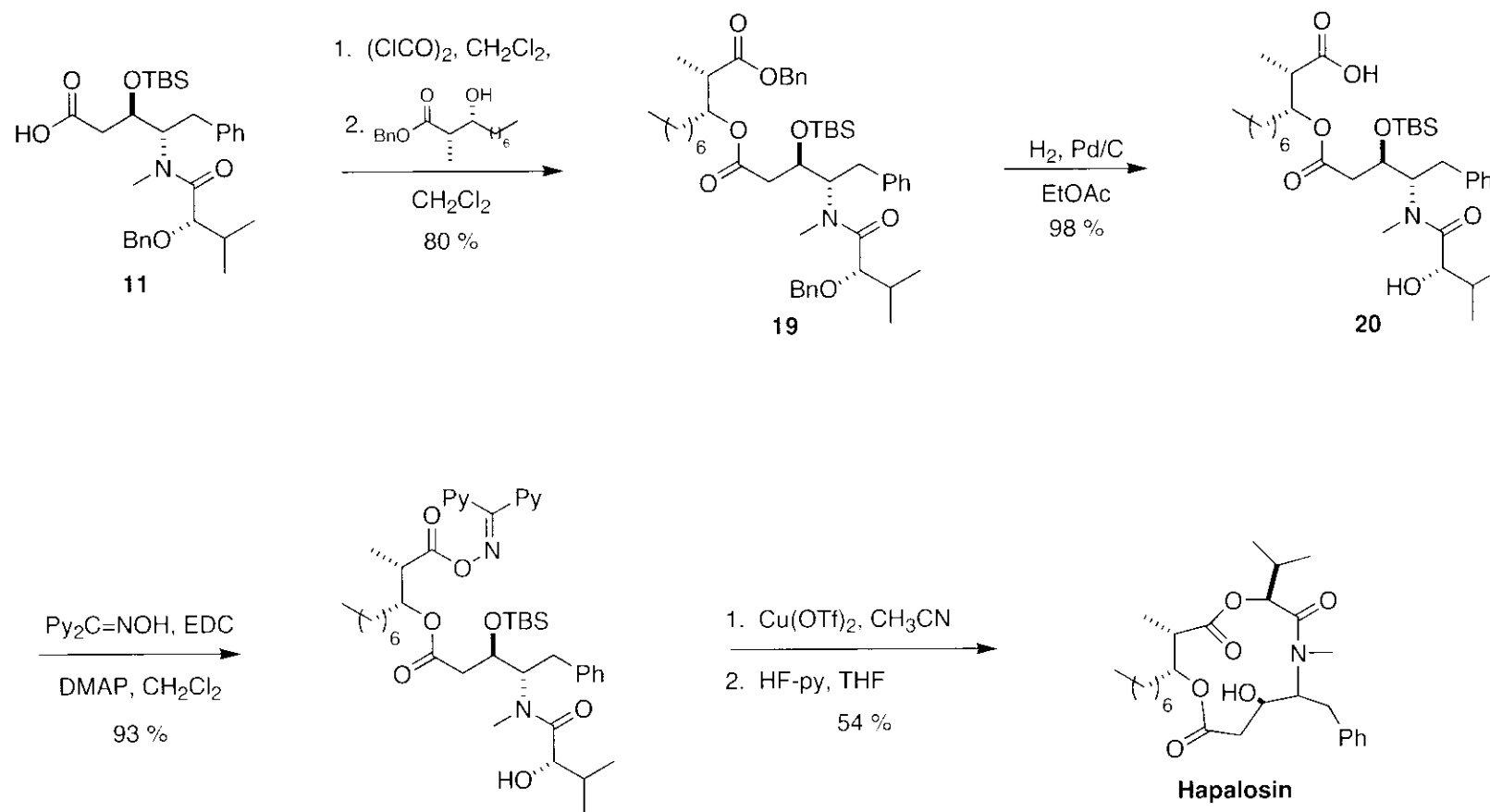


The same fragment has been synthesized in 9 steps (protected) and also in 6 steps.

Reaction appears fast and general

Palomo, C., Oiarbide, M, Garcia, J. M., Gonzalez, Al., Pazos, R., Odriozola, J. M., Banuelos, P., Tello, M., Linden, A. *J. Org. Chem.* **2004** ASAP

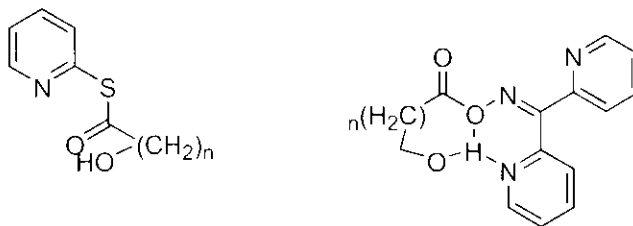
Cyclization



Palomo, C., Oiarbide, M., Garcia, J. M., Gonzalez, Al., Pazos, R., Odriozola, J. M., Banelos, P., Tello, M., Linden, A. *J. Org. Chem.* **2004** ASAP

“Double Activation” Lactonization

- Proposed by Corey in 1974
- Provides impetus for proton transfer to occur
- Good for difficult systems, 12 membered rings are hard to close.



Corey, E. J., Nicolaou, K. C. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **1974**, *96*, 5614.