

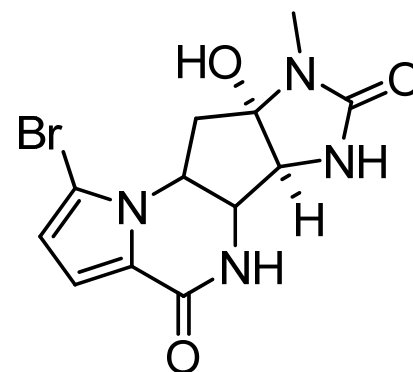
Enzymatic Transformations ...

... can sometimes be emulated in the laboratory using judiciously chosen reagents and reaction conditions. In their Communication on page 6870 ff., J.C.P. Reyes and D. Romo describe a bioinspired synthetic route to agelastatin A, a unique tetracyclic member of the pyrrole-2-aminoimidazole family of alkaloids. The efficiency of the developed route, in which the formation of the C-ring of the natural product precedes that of the B-ring, suggests biosynthetic relevance.

WILEY-VCH

Bioinspired Total Synthesis of Agelastatin A

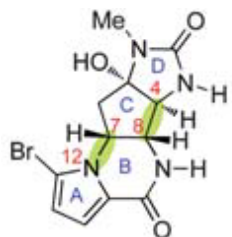
Jeremy Chris P. Reyes and Daniel Romo



Agelastatin A

Benjamin R. Eyer
Wipf Group-Current Literature
August 25, 2012

Agelastatins: Isolation and Bioactivity



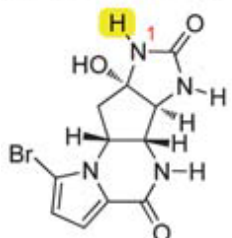
(-)-agelastatin A (1)



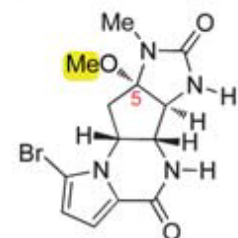
(-)-agelastatin B (2)



(-)-agelastatin C (3)



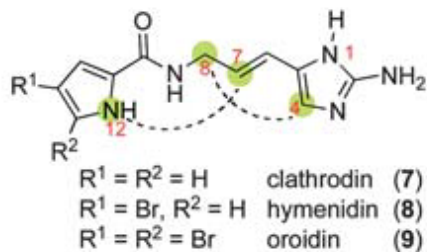
(-)-agelastatin D (4)



(-)-agelastatin E (5)



(-)-agelastatin F (6)



The molecular structures of all the agelastatin alkaloids and biogenetically related naturally occurring simpler pyrrole imidazole alkaloids

- Tetracyclic pyrrole-2-aminoimidazole alkaloids (PAIs) isolated from axinellid sponges
- 1993: Agelastatin A and B isolated from *Agelas dendromorpha*
- 1998: Agelastatin C and D isolated from *Cymbastela sp.*
- 2010: Agelastatin E and F isolated from *Agelas dendromorpha*
- Agelastatin A
 - Most bioactive of PAIs
 - Highly cytotoxic to human-cancer cell lines (IC₅₀'s 97-103 nm)
 - Potent inhibitor of osteopontin-mediated neoplastic transformation and metastasis
 - Potentially antiangiogenic, antidiabetic, and insecticidal



Nat. Prod. Rep. **2011**, 28, 1229–1260.

J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun. **1993**, 1305–1306.

J. Nat. Prod. **2010**, 73, 720–723.

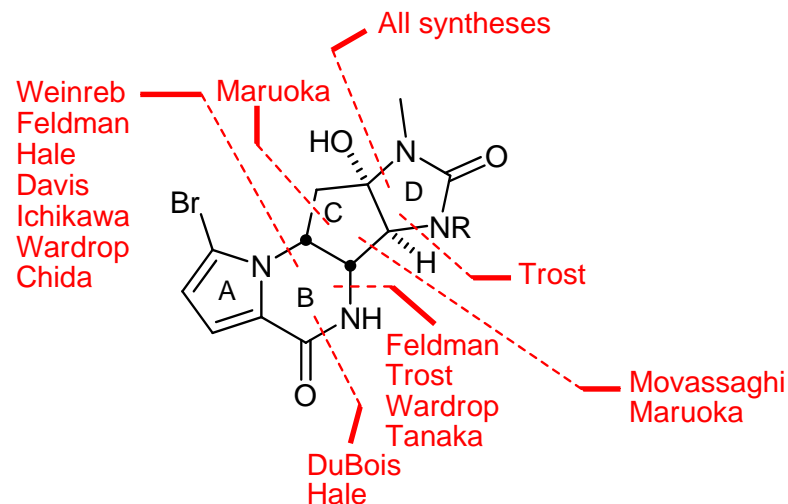
Oncol. Res. **2005**, 15, 11–20.

Mol. Cancer Ther. **2008**, 7, 548–558.

Chem. Biol. **2000**, 7, 51–63.

Previous synthetic work on Agelastatin A

- 12 total syntheses to date
- C-ring has all 4 stereogenic centers in Agelastatin A
 - Synthetic challenge
 - Previous syntheses focused on the cyclopentane then late stage B and D ring construction



Weinreb- *JOC* **1998**, 63,7594 and *JACS* **1999**, 121, 9574. (1st synthesis)

Feldman- *JACS* **2002**, 124, 9060 and *JOC* **2002**, 67, 7096. (1st asymmetric synthesis)

Hale- *OL* **2003**, 5, 2927 and *OL* **2004**, 6, 2615.

Davis- *OL* **2005**, 7, 621 and *Syn. Comm.* **2009**, 39, 1914.

(Wipf Group Current Lit. Feb. 2005)

Trost- *JACS* **2006**, 128, 6054 and *Chem. Eur. J.* **2009**, 15, 6910.

Ichikawa- *OL* **2007**, 9, 2989.

Wardrop- *OL* **2009**, 11, 1341.

Chida- *OL* **2009**, 11, 2687.

Tanaka- *OL* **2008**, 10, 5457 and *OL* **2009**, 11, 3402.

DuBois- *ACIE* **2009**, 48, 3802. (Wipf Group Current Lit. May 2009)

Movassaghi- *Chem. Sci.* **2010**, 1, 561. (Wipf Group Current Lit. Aug. 2010)

Maruoka- *JACS* **2012**, 134, 7516.

Proposed biogenetic synthesis of Oroidin-based pyrrole-imidazole alkaloids

R¹ = Me; R², R³, R⁴ = H

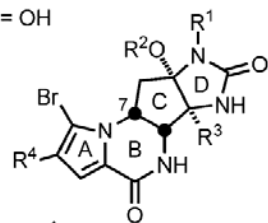
(agelastatin A, 1)

R¹ = Me; R², R³ = H; R⁴ = Br

(agelastatin B, 2)

R¹ = Me; R², R⁴ = H; R³ = OH

(agelastatin C, 3)



R¹, R², R³, R⁴ = H

(agelastatin D, 4)

R¹, R² = Me; R³, R⁴ = H

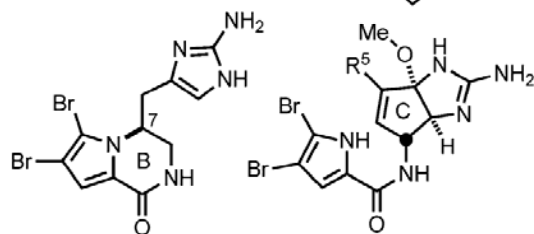
(agelastatin E, 5)

R¹, R², R³ = H; R⁴ = Br

(agelastatin F, 6)

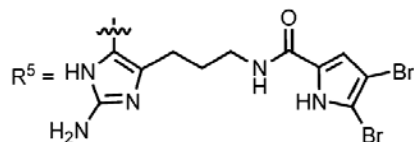
B then C

C then B

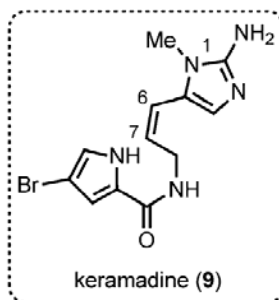


cycloroidin (7)

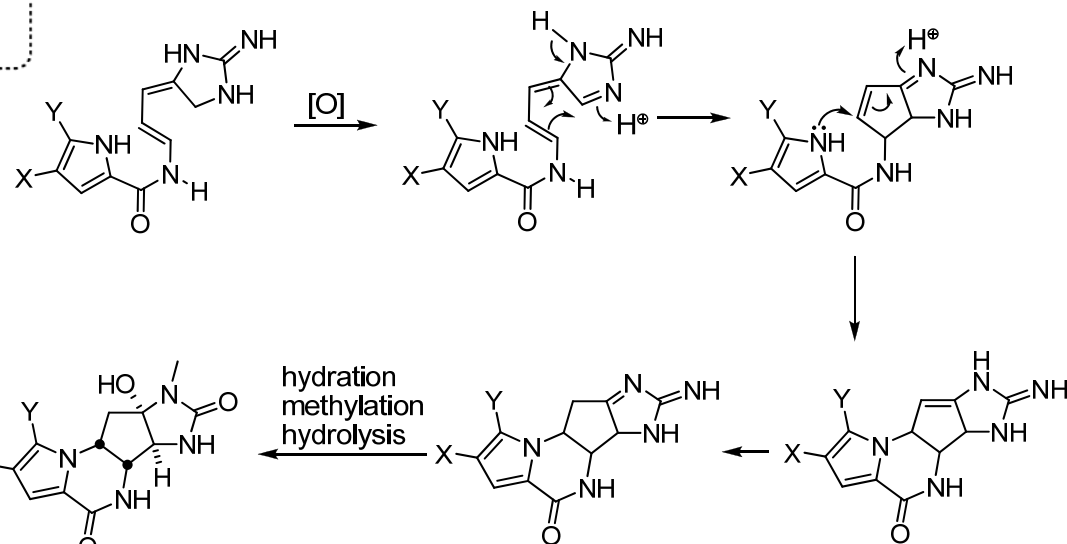
nagelamide J (8)



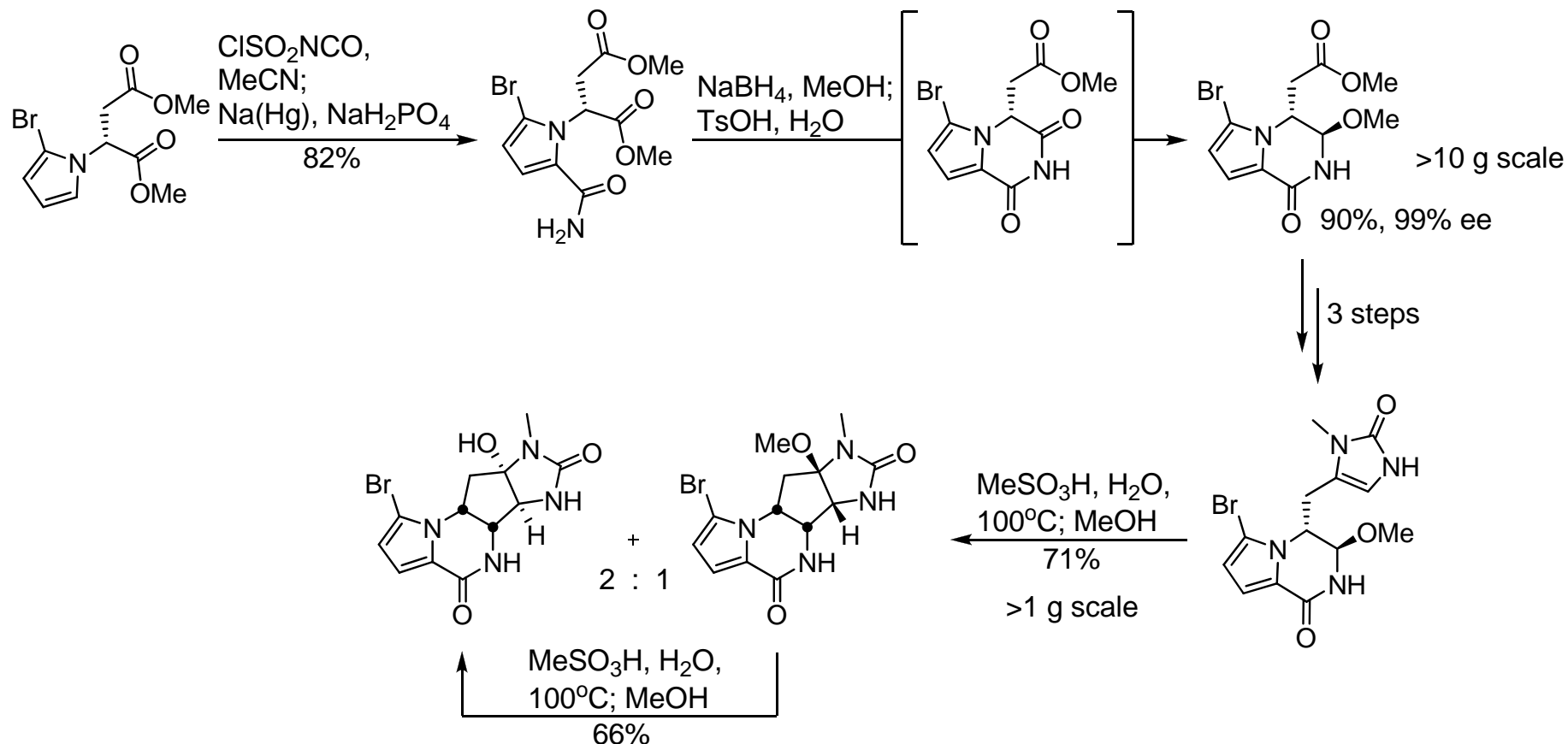
R⁵ =



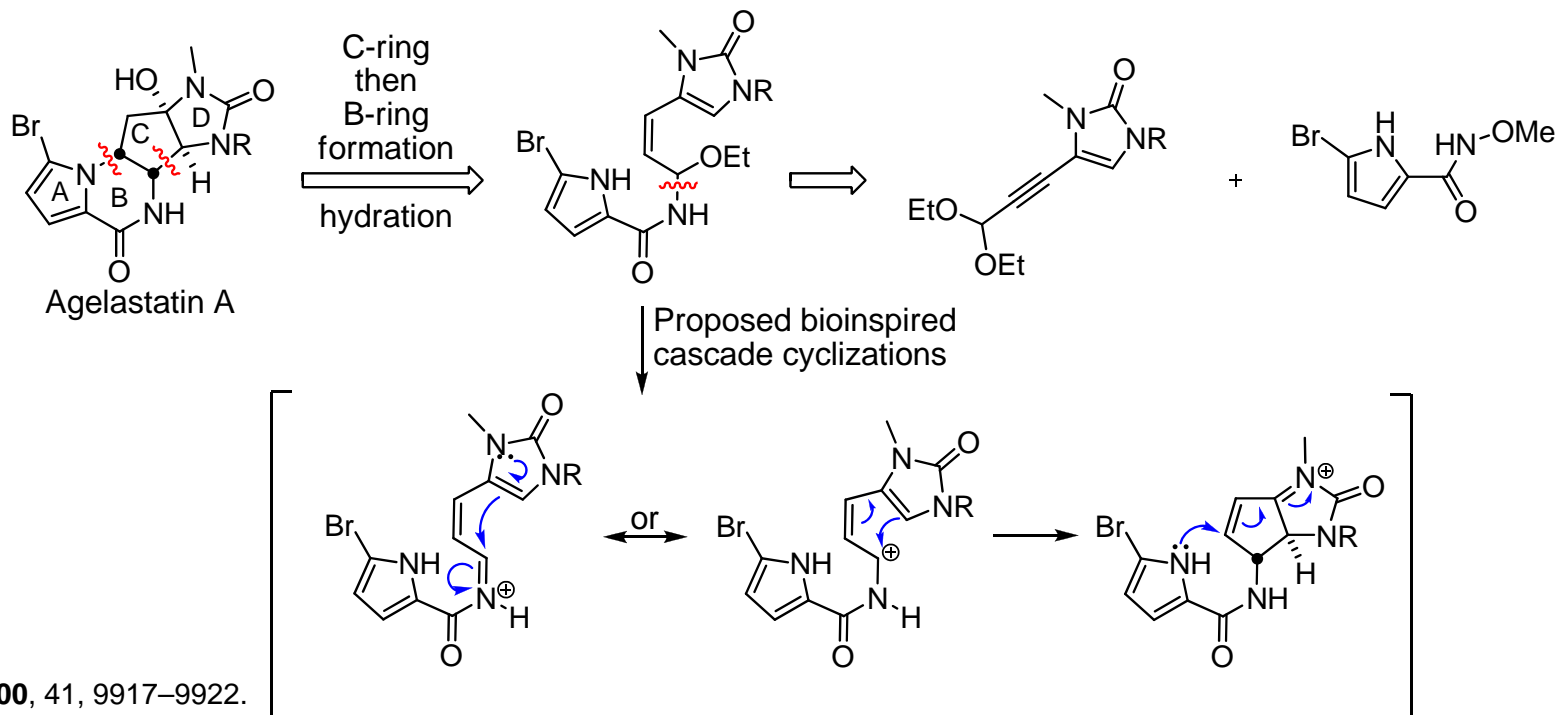
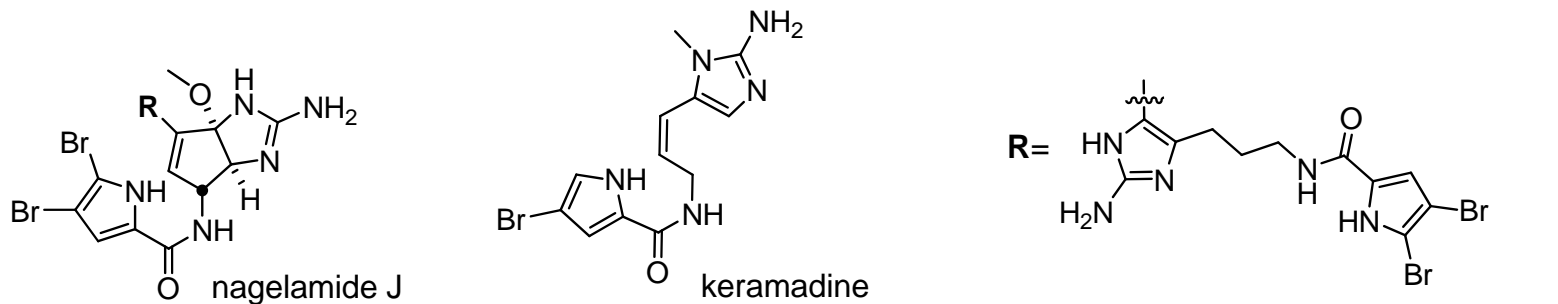
keramidine (9)



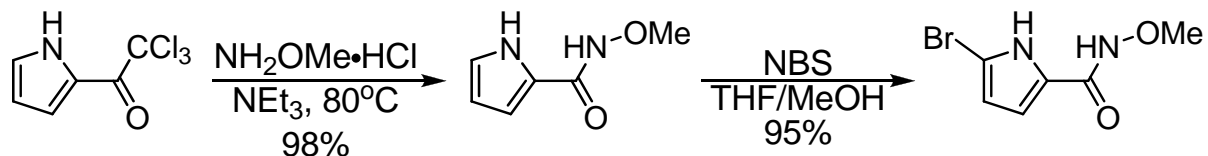
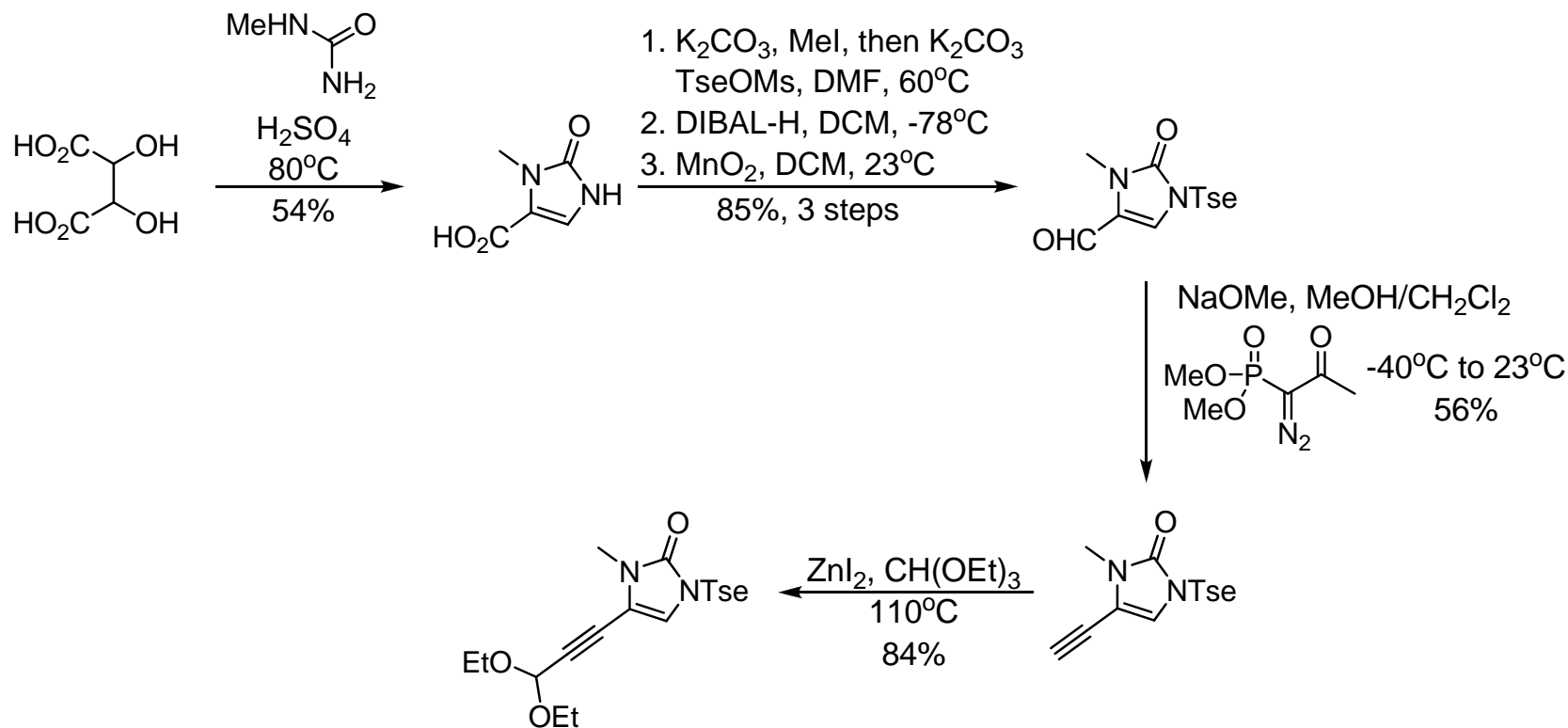
Movassaghi's biosynthetic approach: B-ring then C-ring



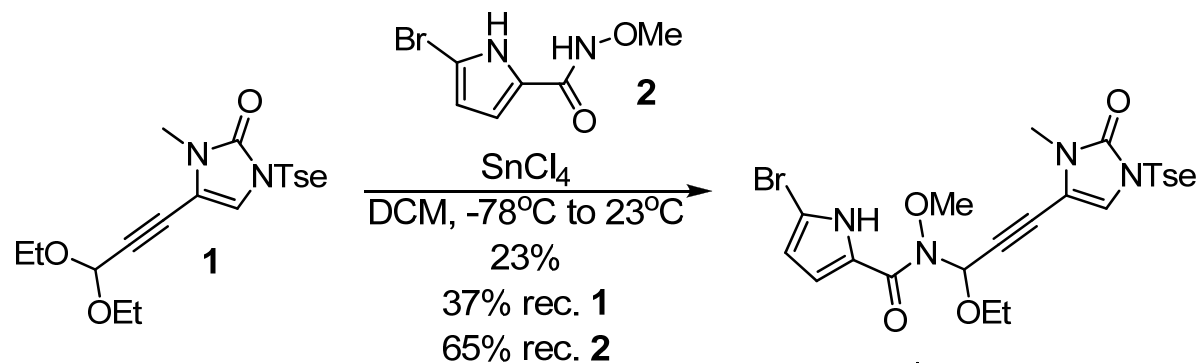
Title Paper's bioinspired approach: C-ring then B-ring



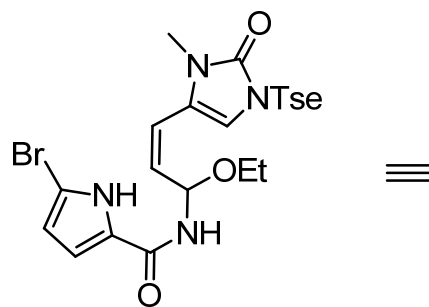
Synthesis of the Coupling Partners



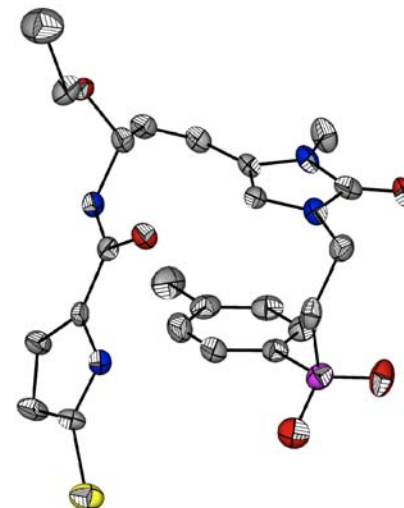
Coupling of imidazolone alkynyl acetal and pyrrole amide



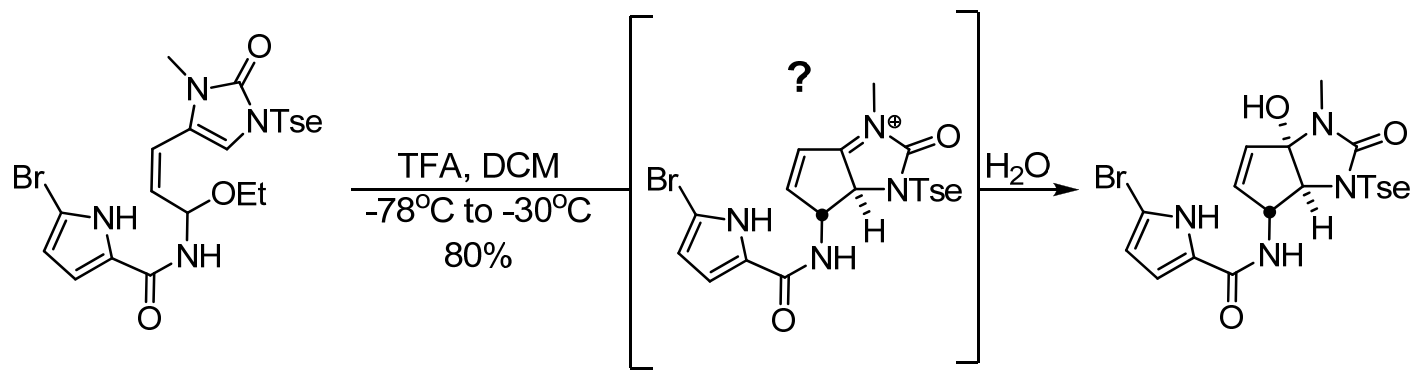
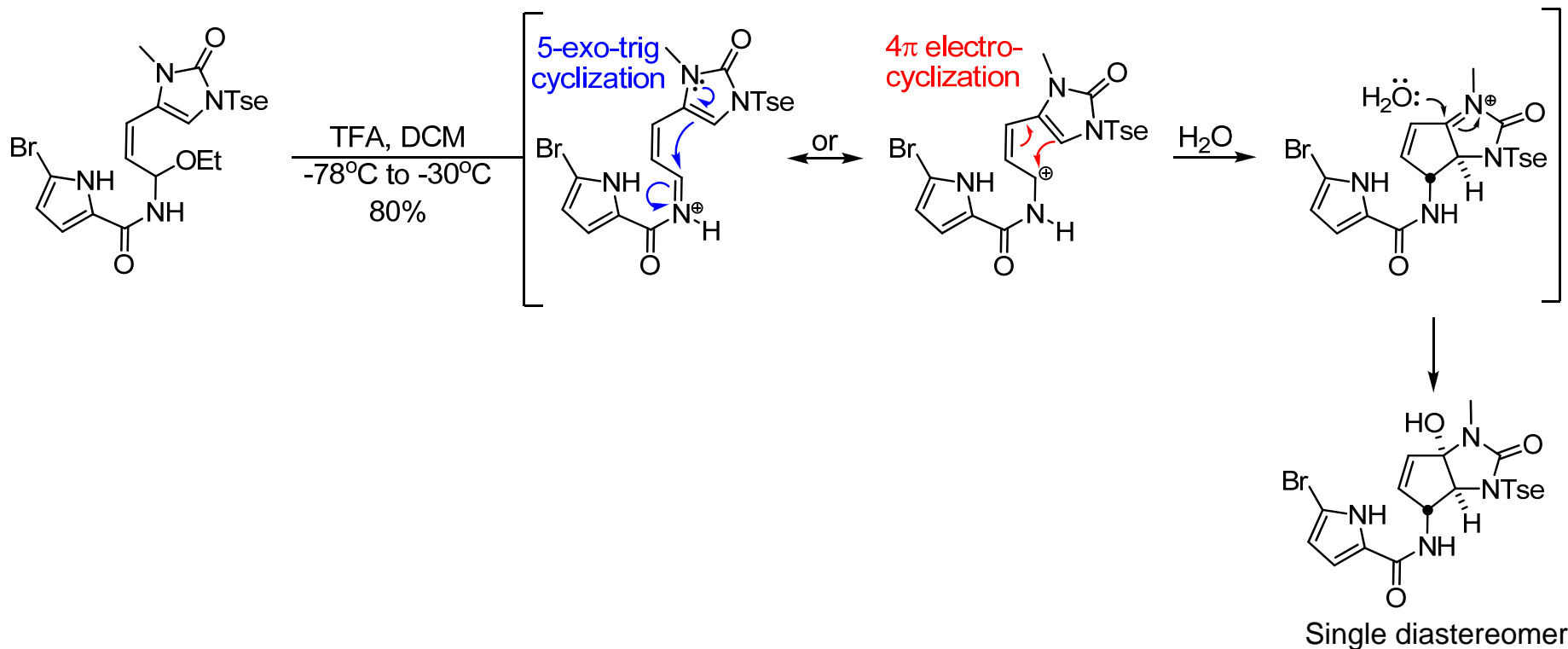
1. SmI_2 , THF, -20°C , 79%
2. H_2 (1 atm), Lindlar cat.
THF/MeOH (1:1), 23°C
84%



≡

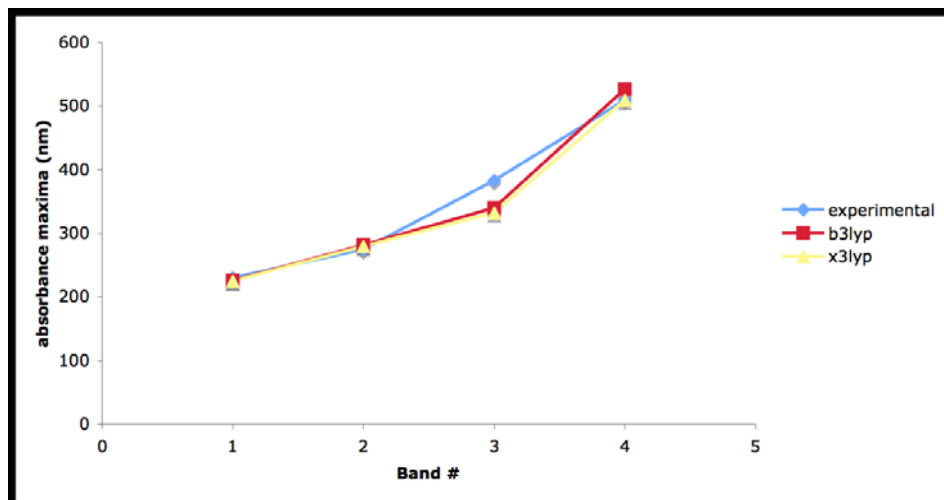


Biomimetic C-Ring Closure

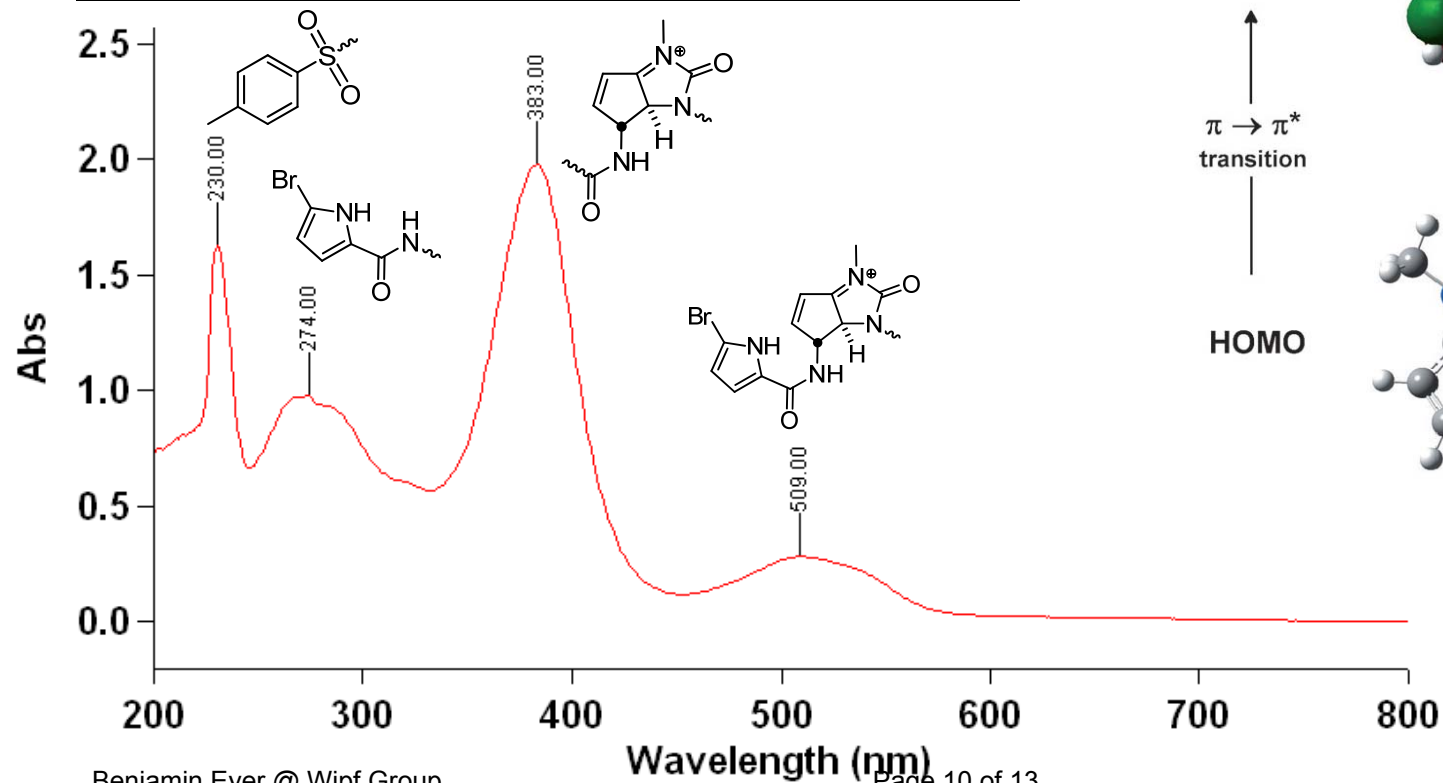


Addition of a variety of Lewis and Brønsted acids resulted in deer-red colored solution

Probing the Reaction Mechanism



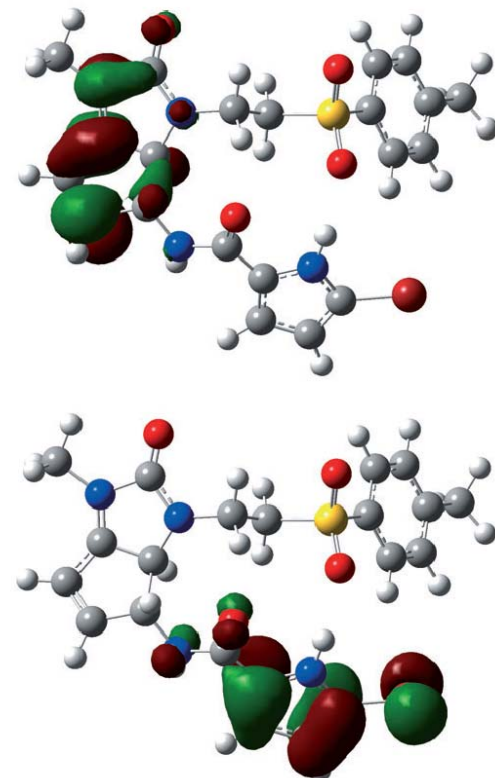
Experimental vs
TD-DFT predicted
absorption bands



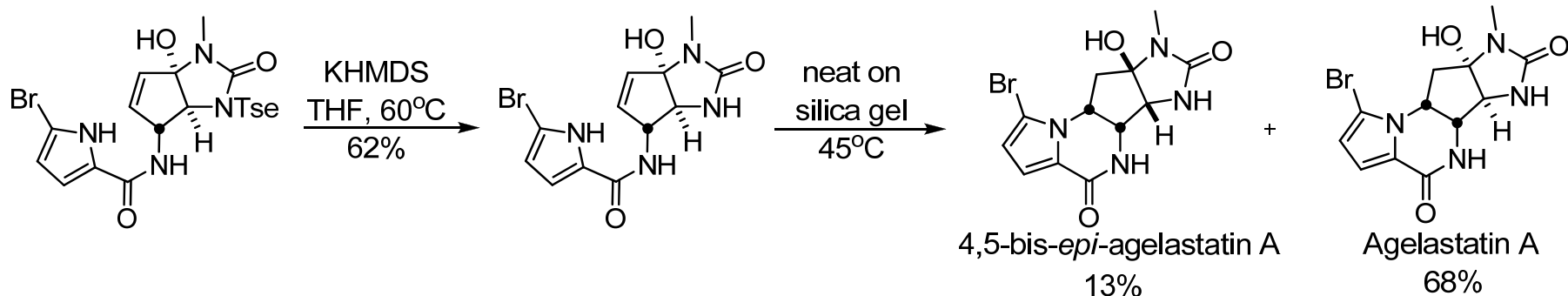
LUMO

$\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$
transition

HOMO

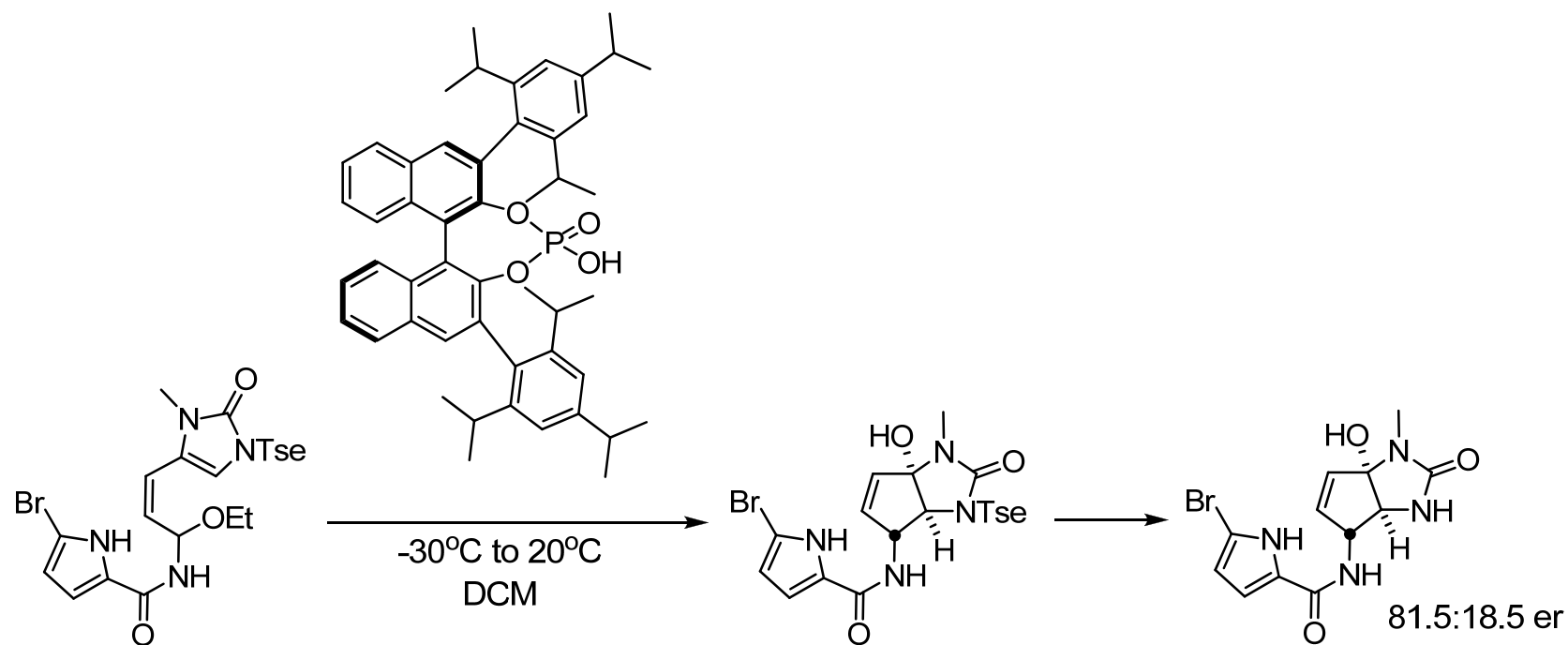


Completion of Synthesis: Closing the B-Ring



- Tse group removed to allow greater conformational mobility
- 4,5-bis-*epi*-agelastatin formed by retro-Nazarov reaction (retro-5-*exo*-trig) then recyclization
- Absence of the Tse group, the C5 unprotected alcohol and the C13 bromine in the pyrrole ring essential to cyclization

Enantioselective Nazarov-type Cyclization



- Preliminary Studies with (R)-TRIP hydrogen phosphate show promise for an enantioselective route and further studies are currently underway

Summary

- Concise total synthesis of agelastatin A that complements Movassaghi's approach to the agelastatins (B-ring then C-ring)
- Completion of the total synthesis by two sequential, potentially biomimetic cyclizations (C-ring then B-ring)
 - C-ring: sets three contiguous centers diastereoselectively
 - B-ring: unique solvent-free conditions on silica gel with mild heating
- Proposal for the biosynthesis of the agelastatins through a reaction sequence leading from an oxidized keramidine analogue via a nagelamide J like intermediate to agelastatin A
 - The assembly of C followed by B rings provides evidence for the proposed reactivity of a linear alkenyl imidazolone pyrrole

