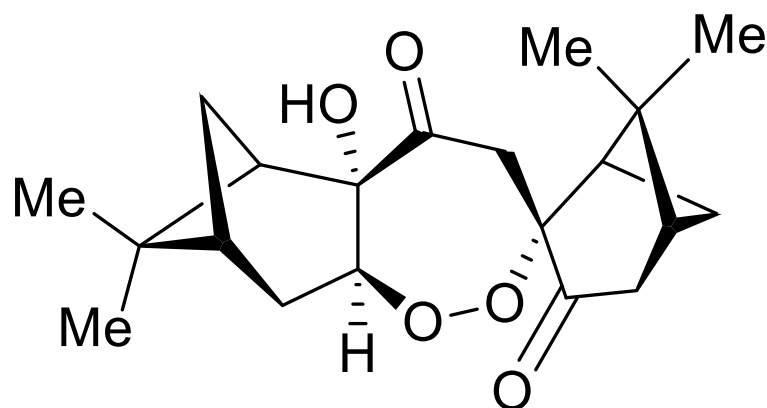


# Four Step Synthesis of the Antimalarial Cardamom Peroxide via an Oxygen Stitching Strategy

Xirui Hu and Thomas J. Maimone

*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, Article ASAP

DOI: 10.1021/ja502208z



Nicholas Reed

Wipf Group Current Literature

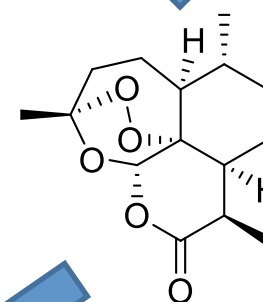
April 12, 2014

# Malaria and Endoperoxides

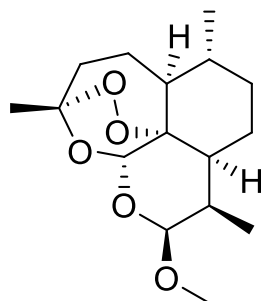
- By the 1960s, Malaria had a resurgence
  - Mesquitos developed resistance to the insecticide DDT
  - Resistance to synthetic analogues of quinine
- Chinese government discovered that *Artemisia annua* had promising antimalarial properties
  - Led to isolation of artemisinin and development of better analogues via synthetic means
  - Has been the “front-line” treatment for malaria since
  - Artemisinin resistant malaria has begun to develop\*
- Endoperoxide bridge is essential for activity
  - Build-up of free heme groups leads to breakdown of peroxide bridge
  - Resulting peroxy radical rearranges to carbon-centered radical (reductive scission vs. open peroxide models)



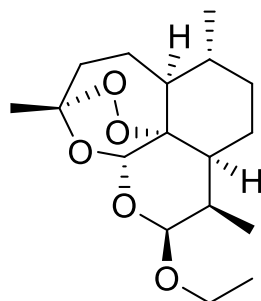
*Artemisia annua*  
gobotany.newenglandwild.org



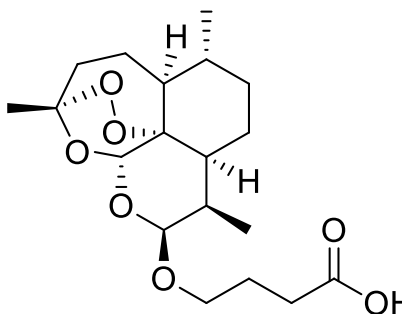
Artemisinin



Artemether



Arteether



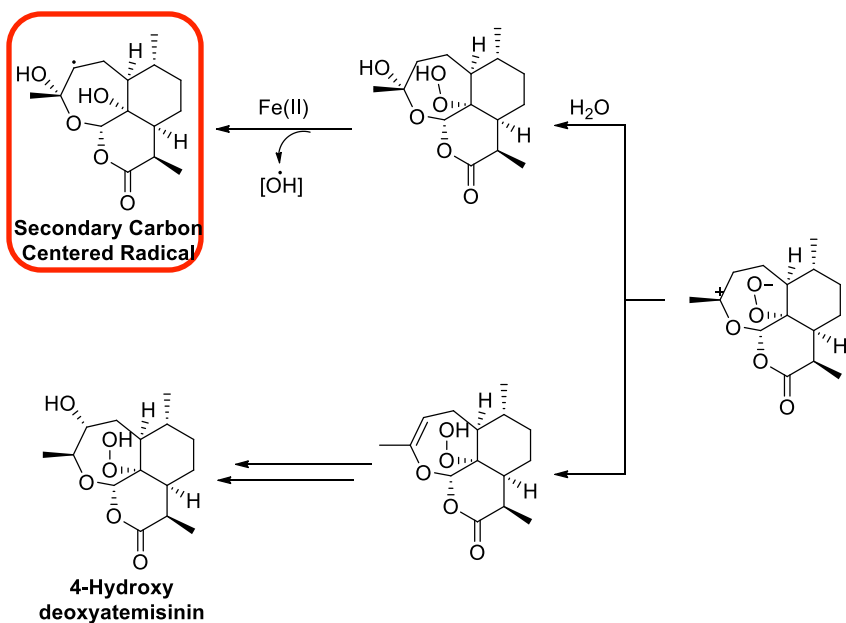
Artesunate

*Molecules* **2010**, *15*, 7603  
\**Nat. Prod. Res.* **2004**, *18*, 503  
\**Drugs Future* **2005**, *30*, 509

# Presumed Mechanism of Action

- Analogous to mechanisms proposed for artemisinin

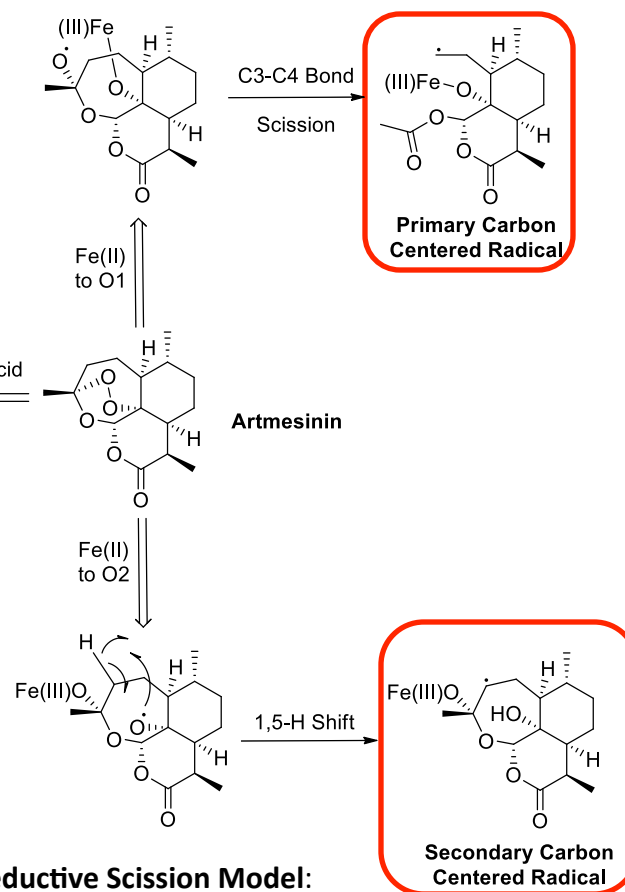
## Open Peroxide Model



### Open Peroxide Model:

*ChemMedChem* **2007**, *2*, 1480

## Reductive Scission Model



### Reductive Scission Model:

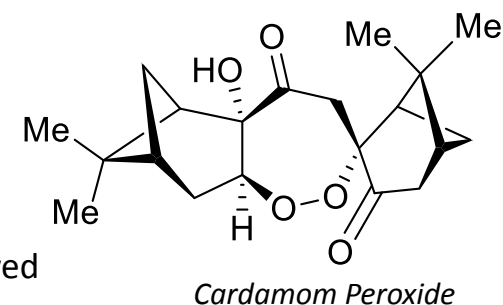
*J. Med. Chem.* **1995**, *38*, 2273

*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1992**, *114*, 8328

*Helv. Chim. Acta* **1996**, *79*, 1475

# Cardamom Peroxide

- Isolated from *Amomum krervanh* Pierre (“Round Siam Cardamom”)
- Structure and relative stereochemistry determined primarily by NMR, IR, and X-ray diffraction experiments
  - Absolute stereochemistry unassigned but initially assumed to be derived from the same myrtenals that were also isolated
- EC<sub>50</sub> = 170 nm against *P. falciparum*
- Presumed mechanism of action involves activation by Fe(II) to cleave peroxide bridge and subsequent alkylation of malarial proteins



[www.tcmfe.com](http://www.tcmfe.com)

## Key Structural Features

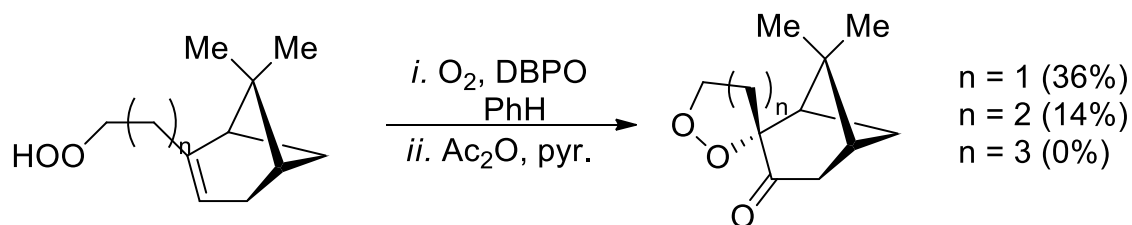
1,2-dioxepane motif

Semi-symmetric bipinane structure

*Tetrahedron Lett.* **1995**, *36*, 1821  
*Molecules* **2010**, *15*, 1705

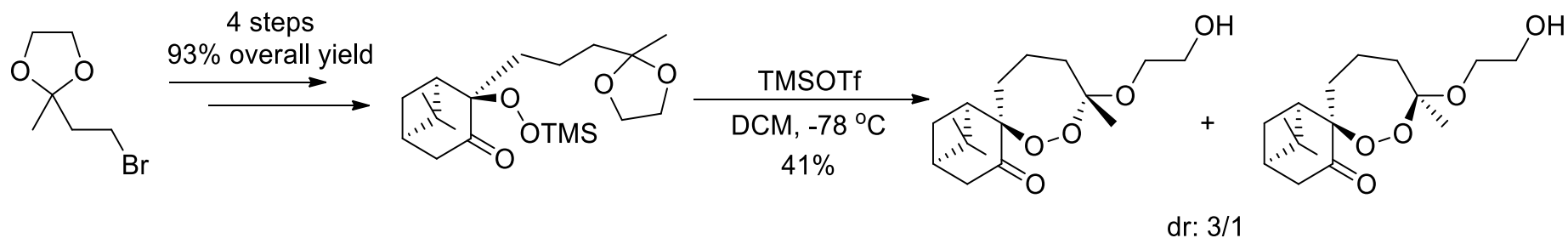
# Previous Synthetic Work

- Unsuccessful radical cyclization to 7-membered endoperoxide



*Tetrahedron Lett.* **2002**, 43, 6275

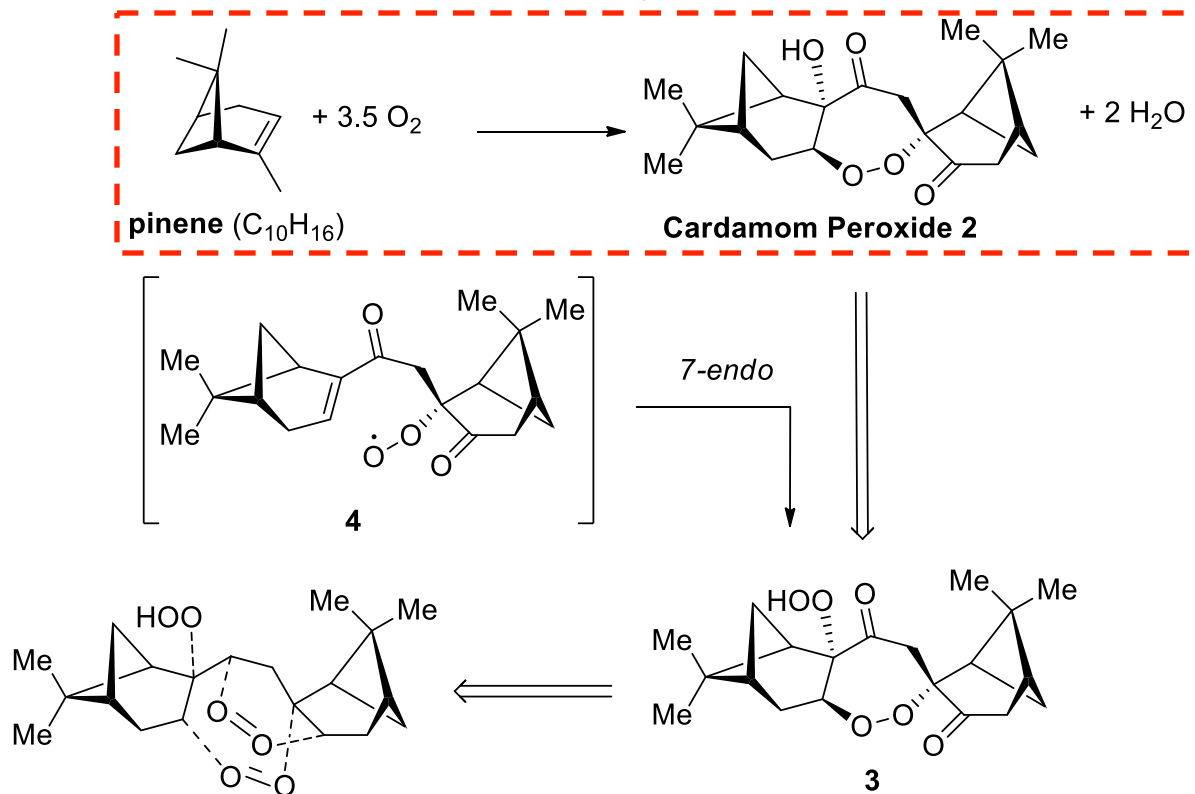
- Successful analog synthesis via silylperoxide cyclization onto a dioxolane



*Bioorg. Med. Chem.* **2003**, 11, 3791

Analogs show roughly 10-fold decrease in potency  
**No synthesis of natural product to date!**

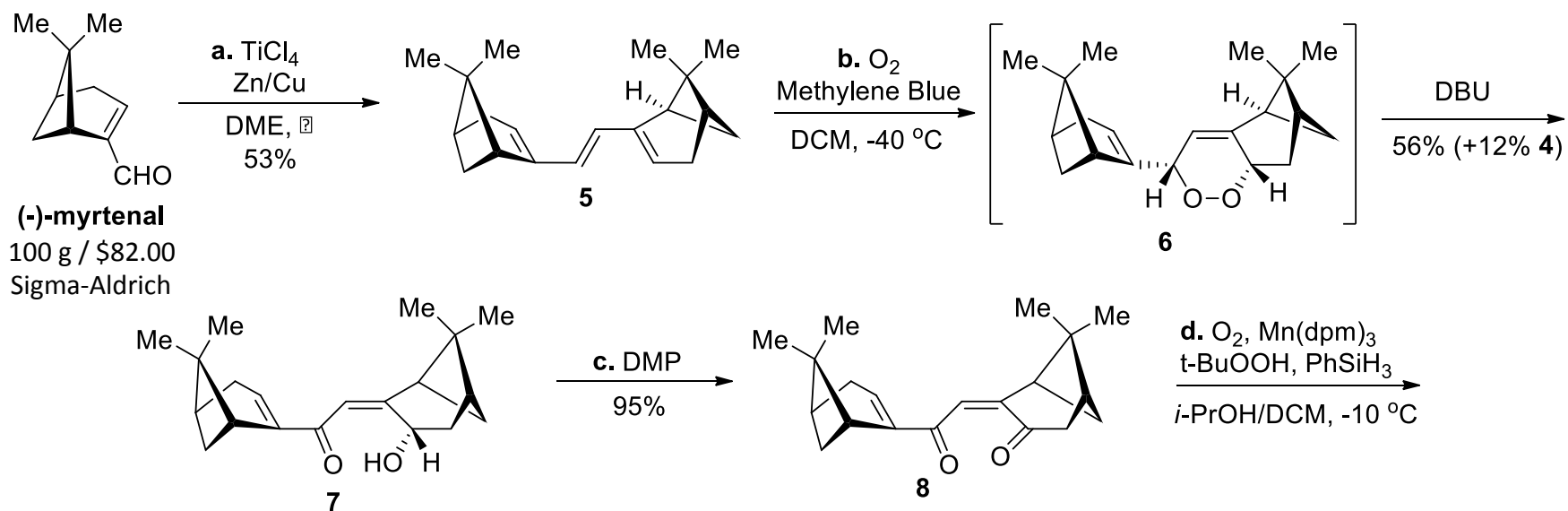
# Retrosynthesis



- Utilizes readily available pinene building blocks and molecular oxygen
- All stereochemical information comes from chiral pool (pinene skeleton)
- Challenges to overcome: 6-exo closure preference of peroxy radical, literature precedence, and chemo-, regio-, and stereochemical questions in cyclization

*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, Article ASAP, DOI: 10.1021/ja502208z  
*Tetrahedron Lett.* **2002**, 43, 6275

# Four-Step Synthesis of (+)-Cardamom Peroxide



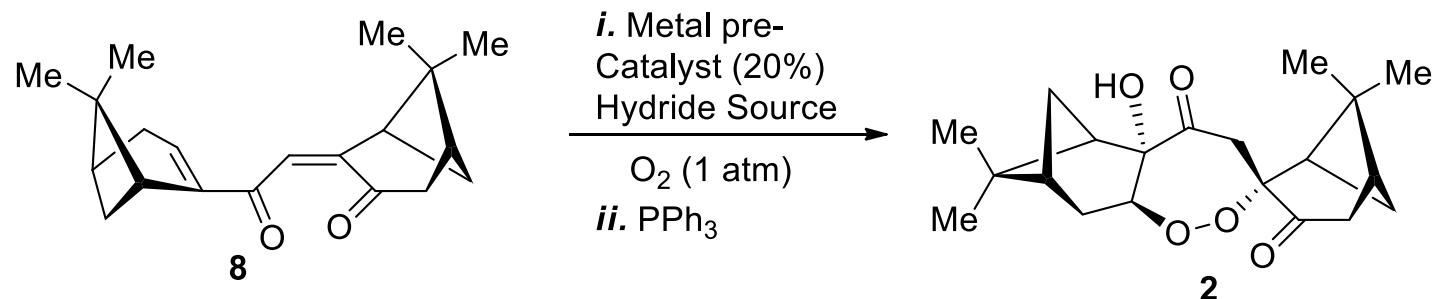
- McMurry Coupling
- [4+2] cycloaddition using singlet oxygen and Kornblum-DeLaMare Rearrangement
- Dess-Martin Oxidation

**3 Steps**

**28% yield overall to penultimate compound**

*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, Article ASAP, DOI: 10.1021/ja502208z

# Four-Step Synthesis of (+)-Cardamom Peroxide



Entry	Conditions	Isolated Yield (%) <sup>a</sup>
1	Fe <sub>2</sub> (ox) <sub>3</sub> ·6H <sub>2</sub> O (5 equiv), NaBH <sub>4</sub> (6.4 eq), EtOH/H <sub>2</sub> O, 0 °C	0
2	Fe <sup>II</sup> (Pc), NaBH <sub>4</sub> (3 eq), EtOH, 0 °C	0
3	Fe(acac) <sub>3</sub> , PhSiH <sub>3</sub> (2.5 eq), EtOH, 0 °C → rt	0
4	Co(acac) <sub>2</sub> , PhSiH <sub>3</sub> (2.5 eq), DCM/ <i>i</i> -PrOH, -10 °C → rt	6
5	Mn(dpm) <sub>3</sub> , PhSiH <sub>3</sub> (2.5 eq), DCM/ <i>i</i> -PrOH, -10 °C	34
6	Mn(dpm) <sub>3</sub> , PhSiH <sub>3</sub> (2.5 eq), DCM/ <i>i</i> -PrOH, -10 °C	41 <sup>b</sup>
7	Mn(dpm) <sub>3</sub> , PhSiH <sub>3</sub> (2.5 eq), <i>t</i> -BuOOH (1.5 eq), DCM/ <i>i</i> -PrOH, -10 °C	52 <sup>b</sup>

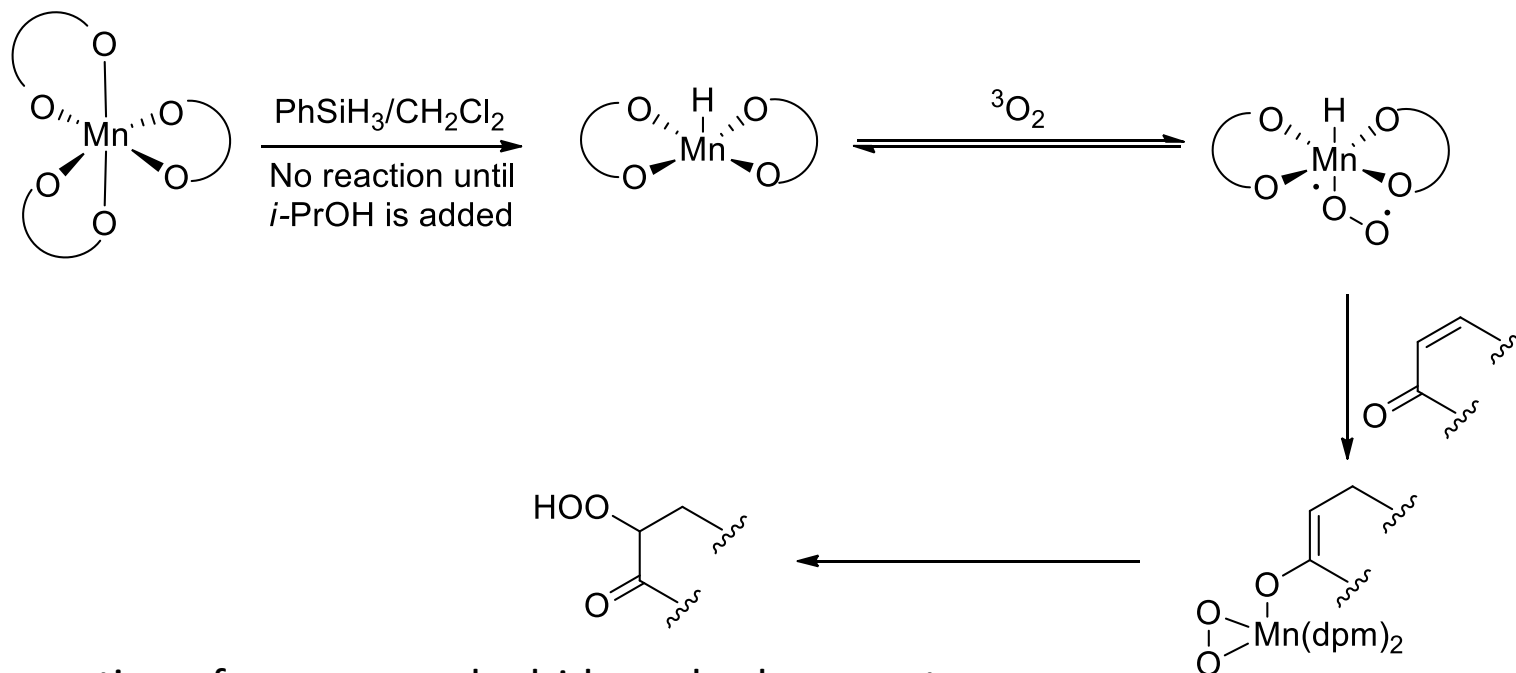
<sup>a</sup>Reaction performed on 0.1 mmol scale using 10 mol% of catalyst unless otherwise stated

<sup>b</sup>Phenylsilane added slowly over 12 h as a solution in DCM

*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, Article ASAP, DOI: 10.1021/ja502208z



# Four-Step Synthesis of (+)-Cardamom Peroxide

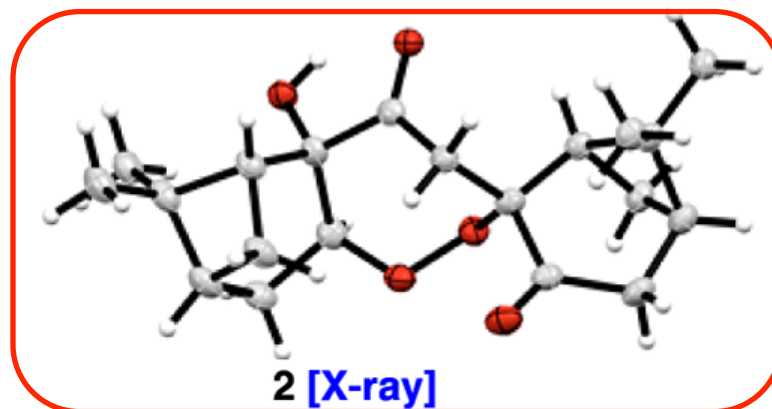
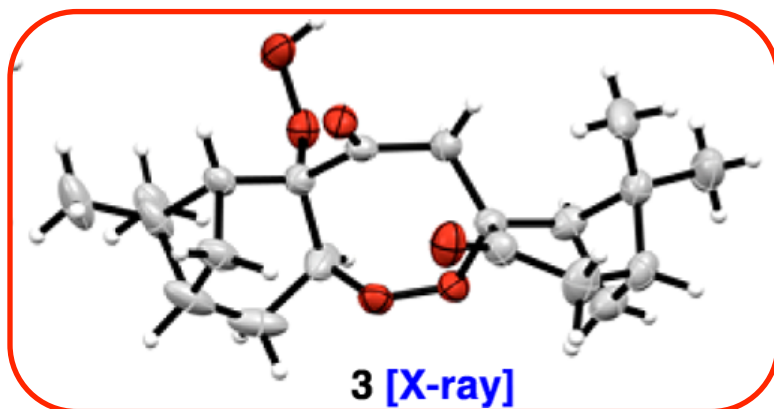
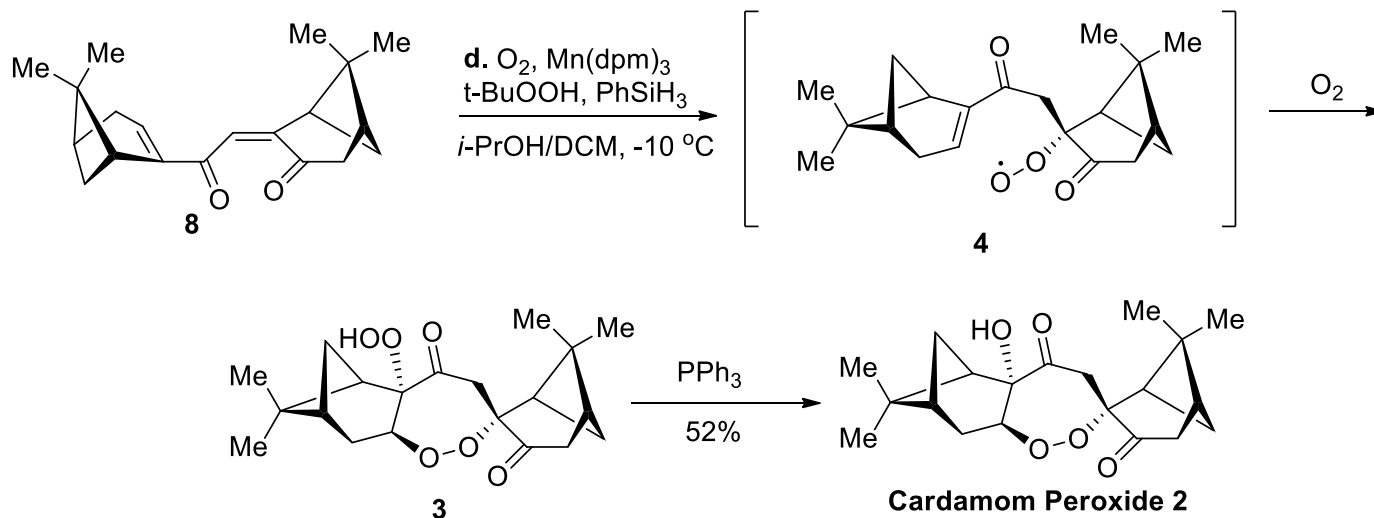


1. Formation of manganese hydride and subsequent complexation of triplet oxygen
2. Conjugate addition to form manganese peroxyenolate
3. Subsequent rearrangement to form peroxy ketone

- Deuterium labeling experiments confirm irreversible addition of hydride by manganese
- Radical mechanism is also possible\*

*Tetrahedron Lett* **2000**, 41, 9725  
*Tetrahedron Lett* **2000**, 41, 9731

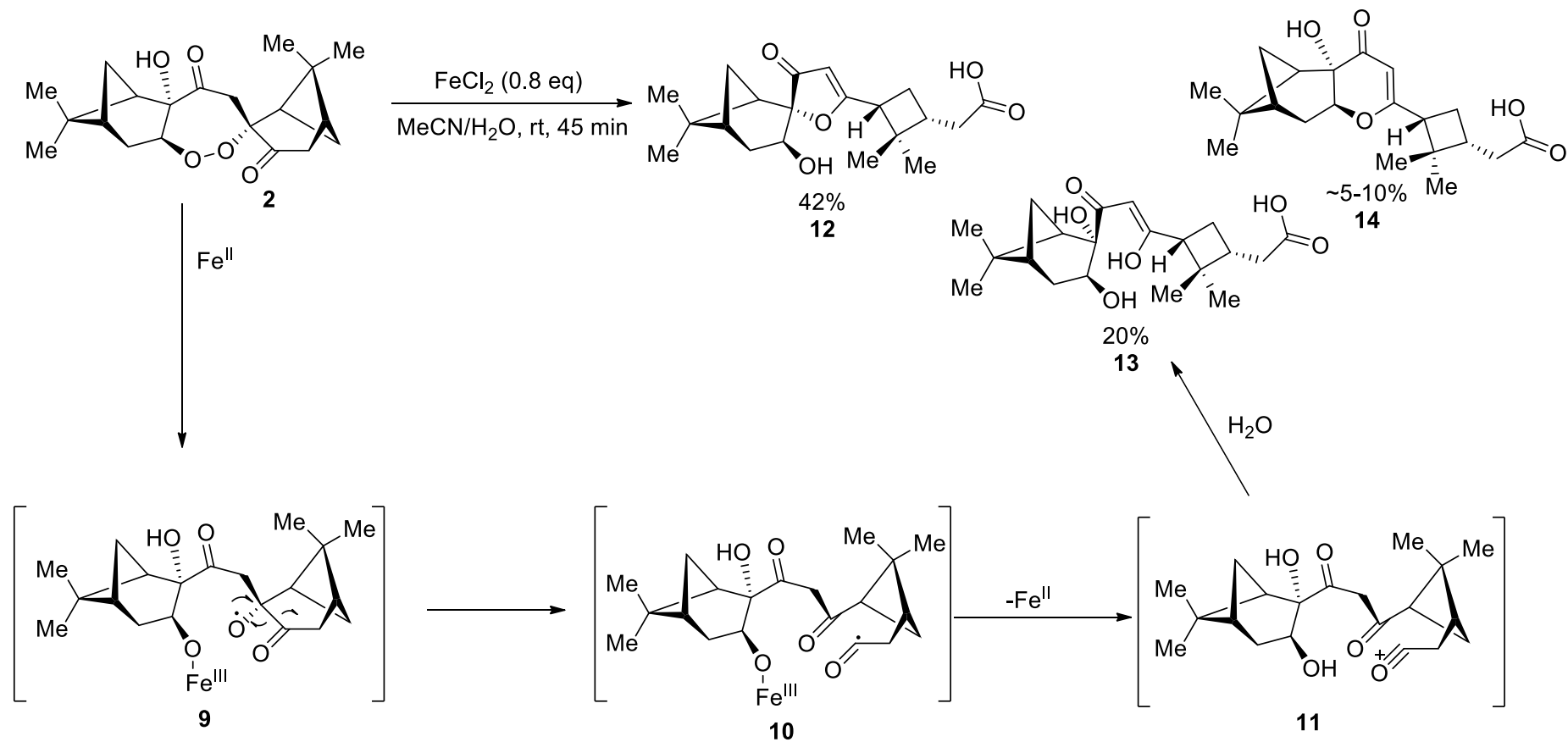
# Four-Step Synthesis of (+)-Cardamom Peroxide



**18% overall yield**  
**4 steps from (-)-myrtenal**

*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, Article ASAP, DOI: 10.1021/ja502208z

# Reductive Cleavage with Fe(II)

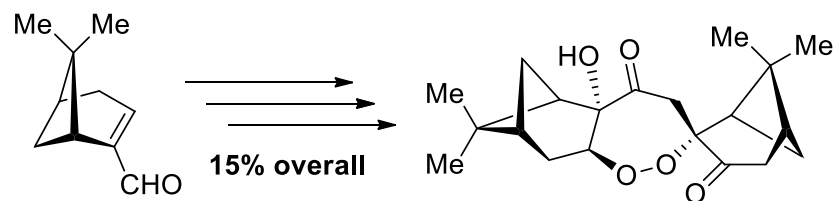


•X-Ray confirmation of structures **12** and **14**

# Conclusions

- 4 Step enantiospecific total synthesis of Cardamom Peroxide (15% overall yield)

-Utilizes a Mn-catalyzed olefin hydroperoxidation



- Determined mode of reductive cleavage upon reaction with Fe(II)

