

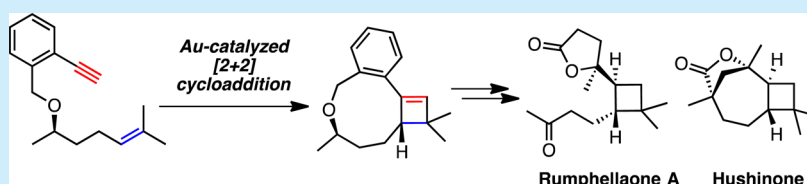
Synthesis of Rumphellaone A and Hushinone by a Gold-Catalyzed [2 + 2] Cycloaddition

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S Supporting Information



ABSTRACT: The enantioselective total synthesis of rumphellaone A has been accomplished in 12 steps via a diastereoselective gold(I)-catalyzed [2 + 2] macrocyclization of a 1,10-enyne as the key step to build the cyclobutene moiety. This concise approach has also led to the total synthesis of hushinone.

Rumphellaone A (**1**) is a 4,5-*seco*-caryophyllane sesquiterpenoid possessing an unprecedented γ -lactone moiety that shows cytotoxicity against human T-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia tumor cells ($IC_{50} = 12.6 \mu\text{g/mL}$).¹ This sesquiterpenoid was isolated from *Rumphella antipathies*, a gorgonian coral that has produced several other caryophyllane and clovane sesquiterpenes (Figure 1).² Isolation of 402 g of wet R.

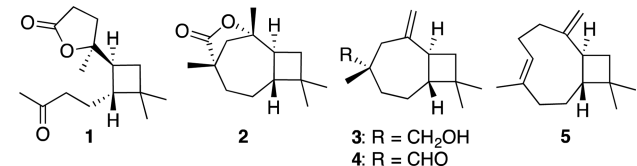


Figure 1. Rumphellaone A, hushinone, and other related β -caryophyllene natural products.

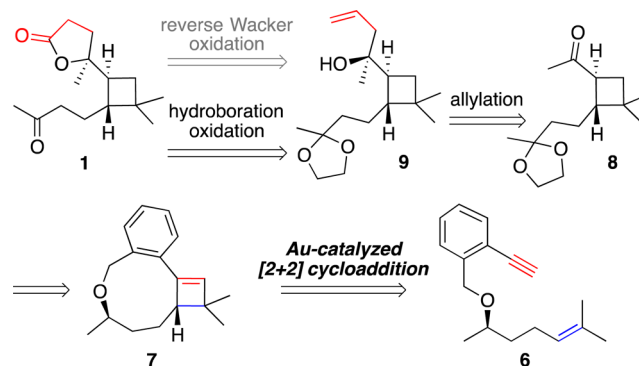
antipathies yielded only 0.9 mg of **1**.¹ Hushinone (**2**), birkenol (**3**), and birkenal (**4**) are noresquiterpenoids identified in the essential oils obtained from the buds of *Betula pubescens* ssp. *czerepanovii* (mountain birch) and *Betula pubescens* ssp. *Pubescens* (white birch).³ Biosynthetically, the unusual carbon skeleton of **2–4** was proposed to be the result of a formal [1,3]-sigmatropic rearrangement of β -caryophyllene (**5**), followed by an oxidative degradation.⁴ To date, there is no report on the pharmacological properties of compounds **2–4**.⁵

The total syntheses of rumphellaone A (**1**)⁶ and hushinone (**2**)⁷ have been reported by the group of Kuwahara by sequences involving 18 and 22 steps, respectively, from commercially available methyl isobutyrate through a common intermediate.

As part of our work on the application of gold catalysis for the total synthesis⁸ of relevant natural compounds,⁹ we

envisioned that a straightforward synthesis of rumphellaone A (**1**) and hushinone (**2**) could be performed by building the tetrasubstituted cyclobutane moiety via a gold(I)-catalyzed [2 + 2] macrocyclization of 1,10-enyne **6** (Scheme 1).¹⁰ This

Scheme 1. Retrosynthetic Approach to Rumphellaone A



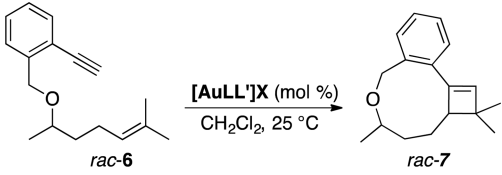
diastereoselective transformation is a useful and novel approach for the synthesis of natural products containing the cyclobutene moiety. We expected that the resulting cycloadduct **7** could be converted into key intermediate **8** through hydrogenation of the double bond, hydrogenolysis of the benzylic ether, and oxidative cleavage of the aryl ring. The end-game of the synthesis would involve a diastereoselective allylation of **8** followed by either a reverse Wacker-type oxidation or a hydroboration–oxidation to form the γ -lactone.

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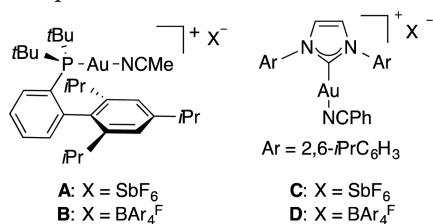
First, we examined the diastereoselectivity in the cyclization of *rac*-**6** to form 9-membered ring *rac*-**7** using different gold(I) catalysts. Using 3 mol % of catalyst **A**, the complex we used in our initial methodological work,^{10a} a 5:1 mixture of diastereomers was obtained in modest yield (Table 1, entry

Table 1. Gold(I)-Catalyzed [2 + 2] Cycloaddition of 1,10-Enyne **9**



entry	catalyst (mol %)	yield ^a (%)	dr ^b
1 ^c	A (3)	51	5:1
2 ^d	A (5)	68	5.6:1
3 ^d	B (5)	68	5.7:1
4 ^d	C (5)	70	7:1
5 ^d	D (5)	80	9:1

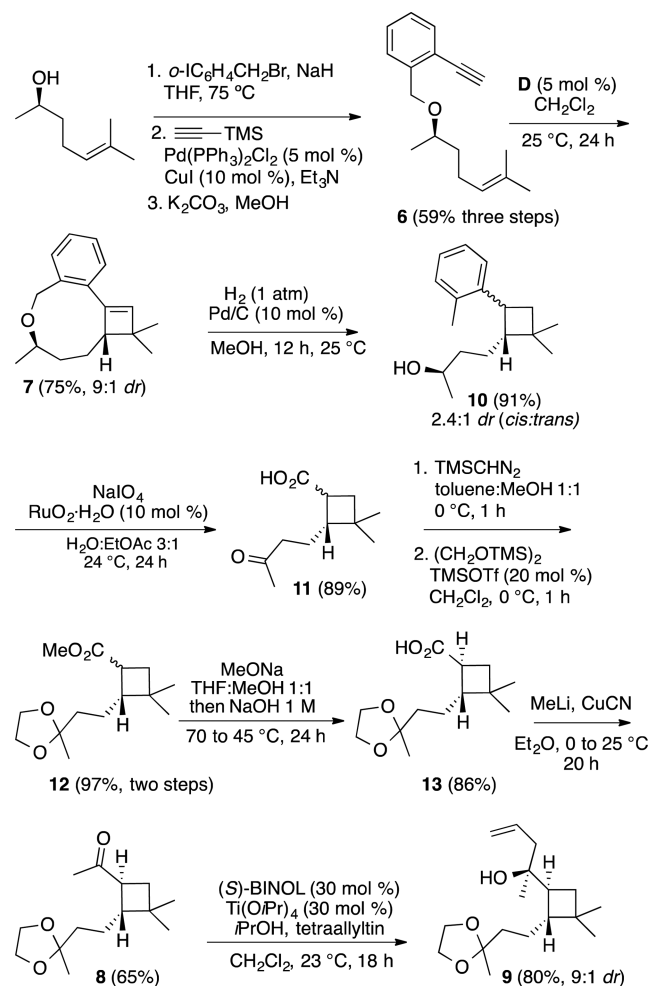
^aIsolated yields. ^bDetermined by ¹H NMR. ^cReaction performed for 19 h. ^dReaction performed for 24 h.



1), which could be improved to 68% by increasing the catalyst loading to 5 mol % (Table 1, entry 2). Identical results were obtained using catalyst **B** with BAR₄F⁻ as the anion^{10b} (Table 1, entry 3). In this case, hydration of the alkyne to form the corresponding methyl ketone was a significant side reaction (ca. 15%). Better yields were obtained by using gold(I) complexes **C** and **D** bearing IPr as the ligand (Table 1, entries 4 and 5). The optimal result (80%, 9:1 dr) was achieved with complex **D** with BAR₄F⁻ as the anion (Table 1, entry 5).

With these results in hand, we embarked on the total synthesis of rumphellaone **A** (**1**) starting from (*R*)-**6**, which was prepared on a multigram scale from commercially available (*R*)-6-methylhept-5-en-2-ol by alkylation with *o*-iodobenzyl bromide, Sonogashira coupling with trimethylsilyl acetylene, and TMS deprotection (59% for the three steps) (Scheme 2).¹¹ The major diastereomer of **7** was obtained with 97.3:2.7 er in a 75% average yield. We then explored different conditions for the stereoselective reduction of the cyclobutene double bond¹² of **7**. The most practical solution consisted in performing a Pd-catalyzed hydrogenation of the double bond and simultaneous hydrogenolysis of the benzylic ether to furnish alcohol **10** in good yield and 2.4:1 diastereoselectivity in favor of the *cis* isomer, postponing the installation of the correct relative configuration to a later stage in the synthesis. Oxidative cleavage of the aryl ring led to cyclobutane carboxylic acid **11** in 89% yield, which after methylation and ketone protection gave acetal-protected ester **12** in almost quantitative yield. At this point, the required *trans* configuration at the cyclobutane ring was achieved via epimerization at the α -position of the ester in a one-pot epimerization–hydrolysis sequence,¹³ yielding pure *trans*-**13** in 86%. It is worth mentioning that no chromatographic purification was required in the transformation of **11**

Scheme 2. Synthesis of Allylic Alcohol **9**

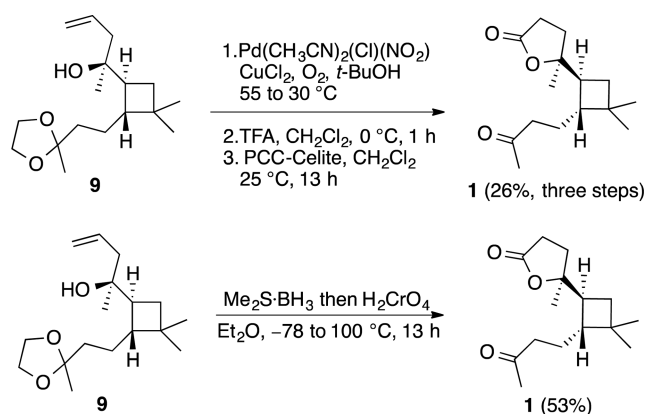


graphic purification was required in the transformation of **11** into **13**. Treatment of **13** with MeLi and CuCN gave methyl ketone **8**.¹⁴ Initially we attempted a series of diastereoselective allylation reactions¹⁵ in order to obtain preferentially the tertiary allylic alcohol **9** with *S*-configuration at the newly formed stereocenter. However, mixtures of diastereomers with poor selectivity were always obtained. In order to circumvent this problem, we opted for an asymmetric allylation reaction exploiting the in situ formation of a (BINOLate)titanium complex.¹⁶ Using (*S*)-BINOL, this robust methodology delivered the desired tertiary alcohol **9** in 80% yield with 9:1 diastereoselectivity.

In our initial retrosynthetic plan, we planned to use the reverse Wacker oxidation of allylic alcohol **9** to form the final γ -lactone (Scheme 3). The product was a lactol that could be further oxidized to the desired lactone of rumphellaone **A** (**1**) using PCC.¹⁷ However, together with the free lactone, we also obtained its *tert*-butyl acetal, which had to be cleaved before the oxidation to the lactone using TFA, which added an extra step to the synthesis. This three-step sequence was finally substituted with a very efficient one-pot hydroboration–oxidation procedure¹⁸ that delivered rumphellaone **A** (**1**) in 53% yield ($[\alpha]_D^{25} +65.6$ (CHCl₃, *c* 1.11)¹⁹ (lit.^{6a} $[\alpha]_D^{30} +75.8$ (CHCl₃, *c* 1.11)).

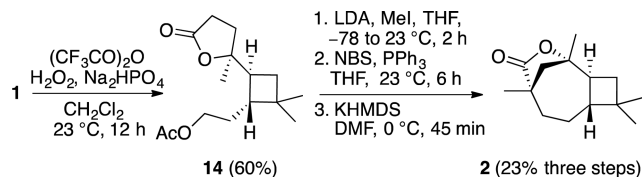
Furthermore, we completed a total synthesis of hushinone (**2**) from synthetic rumphellaone **A** (**1**). Thus, rumphellaone **A** (**1**) was first subjected to Baeyer–Villiger oxidation to give

Scheme 3. Synthesis of Rumphellaone A (1) by Oxidative Cyclization



acetate **14** (Scheme 4). Intermediate **14** was treated with LDA and MeI to give the corresponding α -methyl lactone,^{6b} with

Scheme 4. Synthesis of Hushinone (2)



concomitant cleavage of the acetate to form the primary alcohol. Finally, reaction with NBS/PPh₃ and diastereoselective intramolecular alkylation furnished (+)-hushinone (**2**).

In summary, we have completed the total synthesis of (+)-rumphellaone A (**1**) and (+)-hushinone (**2**) in 12 (ca. 8% yield) and 16 steps (ca. 1.1% yield),²⁰ respectively, from commercially available alcohol (*R*)-6-methylhept-5-en-2-ol by using a diastereoselective gold(I)-catalyzed [2 + 2] macrocyclization as the key step. This is the first application of the [2 + 2] cycloaddition of alkynes with alkenes catalyzed by gold(I) in total synthesis.

■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publications website at DOI: 10.1021/acs.orglett.6b00473.

Experimental procedures and characterization data for compounds (PDF)

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Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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(19) Chiral HPLC analysis shows a 97.3:2.7 er for our synthetic rumphellaone A (**1**).

(20) (a) The total synthesis reported by Kuwahara for (+)-rumphellaone A (**1**)⁶ and (+)-hushinone (**2**)⁷ proceeded in ca. 2% and 3% overall yield from methyl isobutyrate, respectively. (b) Preparation of 2,2-dimethylpent-4-en-1-ol from methyl isobutyrate: Jeong, Y.; Kim, D.-G.; Choi, Y.; Ryu, J.-S. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2011**, *9*, 374–378.