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## Construction of the [6–7–5–5] tetracyclic core, all the carbocyclic framework of yuzurimine-type alkaloids†

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**Yuzurimine-type alkaloids make up a sub-family of *Daphniphyllum* alkaloids structurally featuring a [6–7–5–5] tetracycyclic core framework. In this manuscript, we describe our construction of the [6–7–5–5] tetracycyclic core of yuzurimine-type alkaloids by using unique in situ intramolecular Wittig reaction and Sm-mediated cyclization as key steps.**

*Daphniphyllum* alkaloids possess a complex polycyclic condensed ring-system, and various analogues have been reported so far.<sup>1</sup> Yuzurimine (**1**)-type alkaloids make up a sub-family of *Daphniphyllum* alkaloids isolated from *Daphniphyllum macropodum* by Hirata and co-workers (Fig. 1).<sup>2</sup> The structural feature of yuzurimine-type alkaloids is the [6–7–5–5] tetracycyclic core framework fused with an indolizidine unit. In addition, calyciphylline A (**2**)-type<sup>3</sup> and daphmanidin A (**3**)-type<sup>4</sup> alkaloids share a similar tetracycyclic core framework for the A–D ring portion of yuzurimine-type alkaloids, except for the condensed heterocyclic ring system. The unique structures of yuzurimine-type alkaloids have made them attractive targets for total synthesis. In 2011, Carreira and Weiss reported the total synthesis of (+)-daphmanidin E,<sup>5</sup> which is C14–C15 dehydro daphmanidin A. This synthesis was the first total synthesis of *Daphniphyllum* alkaloids possessing a [6–7–5–5] tetracycyclic core framework. Recently, Smith and Shvartsbart achieved the total synthesis of related daphmanidin A-type alkaloids, (–)-calyciphylline N.<sup>6</sup> Also, several groups have reported approaches to the synthesis of yuzurimine-type alkaloids.<sup>7</sup> However, with the exception of the work of the above-mentioned groups of Carreira and Smith, synthetic approaches to the [6–7–5–5] tetracycyclic core of

yuzurimine-type alkaloids have never been reported. In this manuscript, we describe the construction of the [6–7–5–5] tetracycyclic core of yuzurimine-type alkaloids by using a unique in situ intramolecular Wittig reaction and Sm-mediated cyclization as key steps.

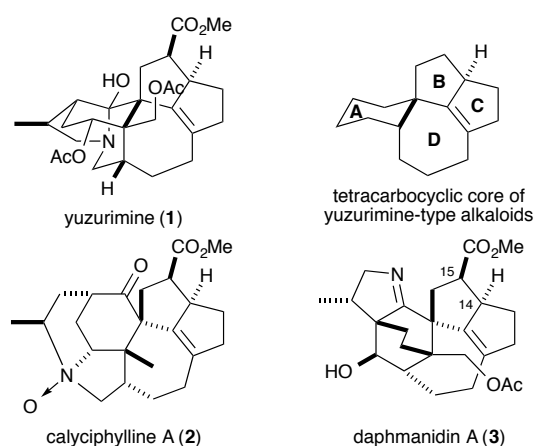


Fig. 1 Structures of the *Daphniphyllum* alkaloids

The retrosynthetic pathway of the tetracycyclic core of yuzurimine-type alkaloids is shown in Scheme 1. The A- and D-rings could be constructed by Sm-mediated domino cyclization<sup>8</sup> of the  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated ester and aldehyde **5**. The  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated ester and aldehyde **5** would be synthesized by using an aldol reaction between lactone **6** and aldehyde **7**. Finally, lactone **6** could be generated from commercially available dicyclopentadiene (**8**).

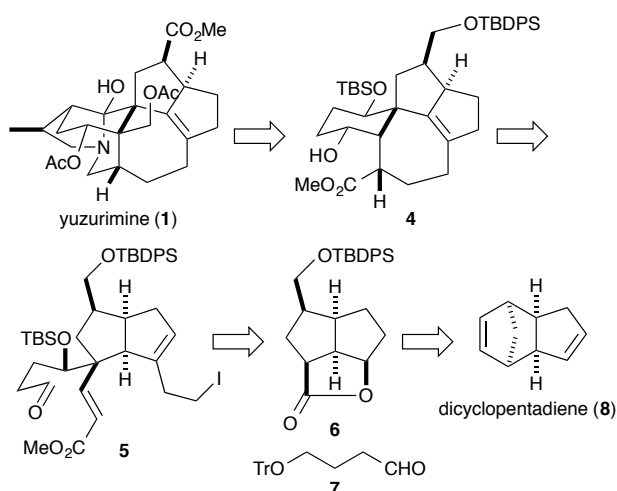
The known racemic alcohol **9** was synthesized from commercially available dicyclopentadiene (**8**, Scheme 2).<sup>9</sup> Ozonolysis of alcohol **9** gave hemiacetal **11**, which was converted into carboxylic acid **12** by using AZADO<sup>®</sup>.<sup>10</sup> Selective reduction of carboxy group in **12** and silylation of the resulting primary hydroxy group afforded lactone **6**. Next, we attempted stereoselective construction of the quaternary carbon at C8 by utilizing the bowl shape of lactone **6**. Thus, treatment of lactone **6** with LDA generated an ester enolate, which reacted with aldehyde **7**<sup>11</sup> to produce aldol adducts **13a** and **13b**

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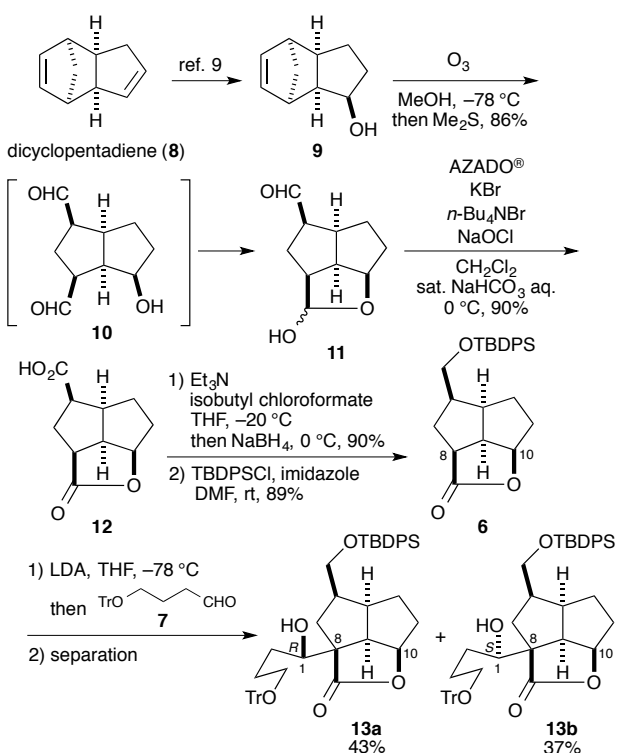
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as mixtures of diastereomers at C1. Aldol products **13a** and **13b** both arose from a highly stereoselective addition to the convex face of the enolate anion (obtained upon deprotonation of **6**) and differed only in their relative stereochemistry at C1. The stereochemistry of C1 was of little consequence as it was envisaged that it would be oxidized to the ketone at a later stage in the synthesis. The two aldol products could be separated by silica gel chromatography. The relative stereochemistries of C1 and C8 in **13a** and **13b** were determined at a later stage (Scheme 5).



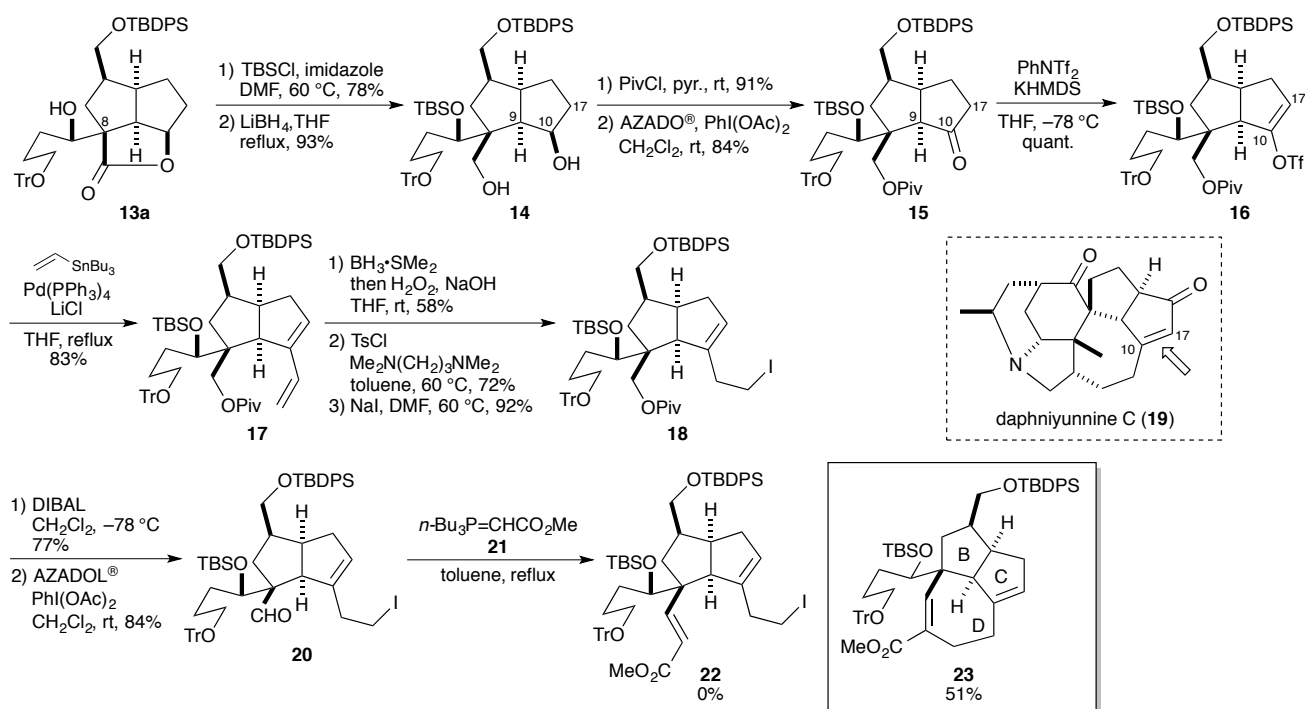
**Scheme 1** Retrosynthetic pathway of the tetracyclic core of yuzurimine-type alkaloids



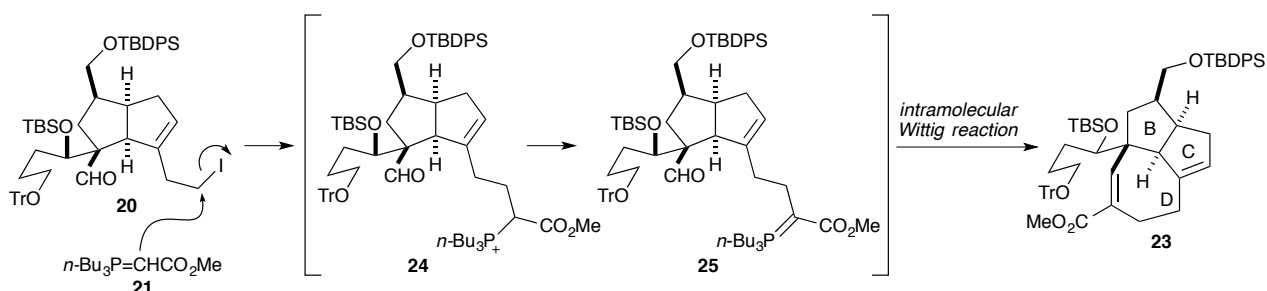
**Scheme 2** Stereoselective construction of a quaternary carbon at C8

We next attempted the synthesis of a precursor for Sm-mediated cyclization as follows (Scheme 3). Protection of the secondary hydroxy group of aldol product **13a** with a TBS group and reduction of the lactone gave diol **14**, which was transformed into ketone **15** by the protection of the resulting primary hydroxy group as a pivaloyl ester and oxidation of a secondary hydroxy group by using AZADO<sup>®</sup>.<sup>10</sup> Ketone **15** was converted into enol triflate **16**, which was transformed into diene **17** by Stille coupling.<sup>12</sup> For this step, although we examined various conditions for preparing the fully-substituted enol triflate (C9–C10 double bond of yuzurimine-type alkaloids), we were unable to obtain it. The less-substituted olefin would be isomerized into the more-substituted olefin at a later stage.<sup>13</sup> The enol triflate **16** can be used for construction of the C10–C17 double bond of daphniyunnine C (**19**).<sup>14</sup> Hydroboration and oxidation of the terminal olefin in diene **17** gave an alcohol, which was converted into iodide **18** in 2 steps.<sup>15</sup> Removal of the pivaloyl group in **18** and oxidation of the resulting primary hydroxy group afforded aldehyde **20**. We next attempted to convert aldehyde **20** into  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated ester **22**. For this purpose, Wittig reaction of aldehyde **20** with (methoxycarbonylmethylene)tributylphosphorane (**21**)<sup>16</sup> was examined. However, we could not obtain the desired  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated ester **22**; only the unexpected seven-membered enone **23** was formed.<sup>17</sup>

A plausible reaction pathway for the formation of the unexpected seven-membered enone **23** is shown in Scheme 4. Alkylation of iodide **20** with phosphorane **21** followed by deprotonation with an excess of phosphorane **21** might afford ylide **25**. Ylide **25** was then cyclized by intramolecular Wittig reaction to afford seven-membered enone **23**. In this hypothesis, the intermolecular alkylation of the phosphorane occurs faster than an intermolecular Wittig reaction, possibly because of steric hindrance around the aldehyde that prevents the latter from occurring.



**Scheme 3** Construction of the BCD ring portion of yuzurimine-type alkaloids

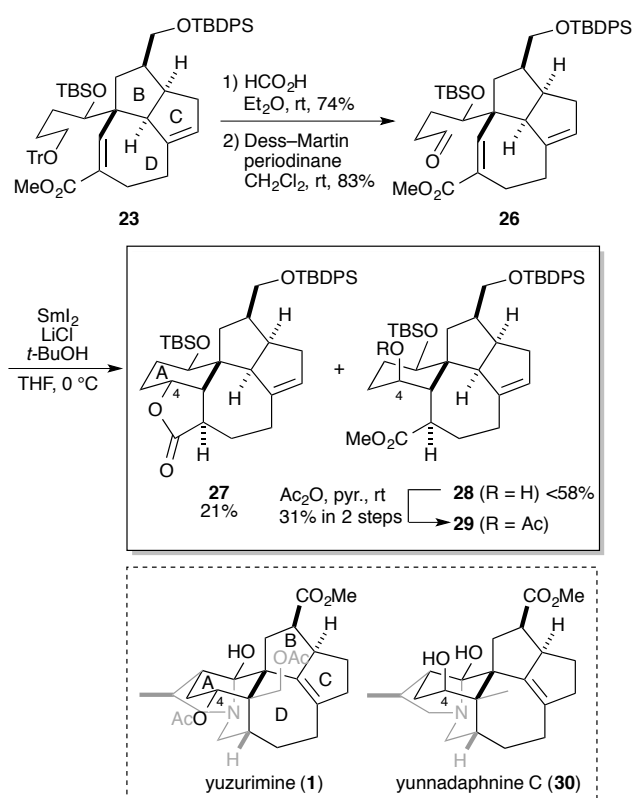


**Scheme 4** Plausible reaction pathway of the construction of seven-membered enone **23**

With the BCD ring of the yuzurimine-type alkaloid **23** in hand, we next examined construction of the A-ring portion (Scheme 5). Removal of the trityl group in **23** and oxidation of the resulting hydroxy group gave aldehyde **26** as a precursor of Sm-mediated cyclization. Treatment of aldehyde **26** with SmI<sub>2</sub>, LiCl, and *t*-BuOH<sup>18</sup> afforded lactone **27** (21%) and tetracyclic compound **28** (<58%),<sup>19</sup> which are diastereomeric at C4. These compounds **27** and **28** contain the [6–7–5–5] tetracyclic cores of yuzurimine-type alkaloids.<sup>20</sup> The tetracyclic compound **28** was transformed into acetate **29** for purification and determination of the stereochemistry at C4 (31% in 2 steps).<sup>20</sup> The axial configuration at the C4 hydroxy group in **28** was the same as that of yunnadaphnine C (**30**).<sup>21</sup>

In conclusion, we have established a method for the construction of the [6–7–5–5] tetracyclic core of yuzurimine-type alkaloids by using a unique in situ intramolecular Wittig reaction and Sm-mediated cyclization as key steps. Construction of the heterocyclic portion of yuzurimine-type alkaloids toward the total synthesis is currently underway in our group.

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**Scheme 5** Synthesis of the [6-7-5-5] tetracycyclic core of yuzurimine-type alkaloids

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