

TOTAL SYNTHESIS OF MIMOCIN

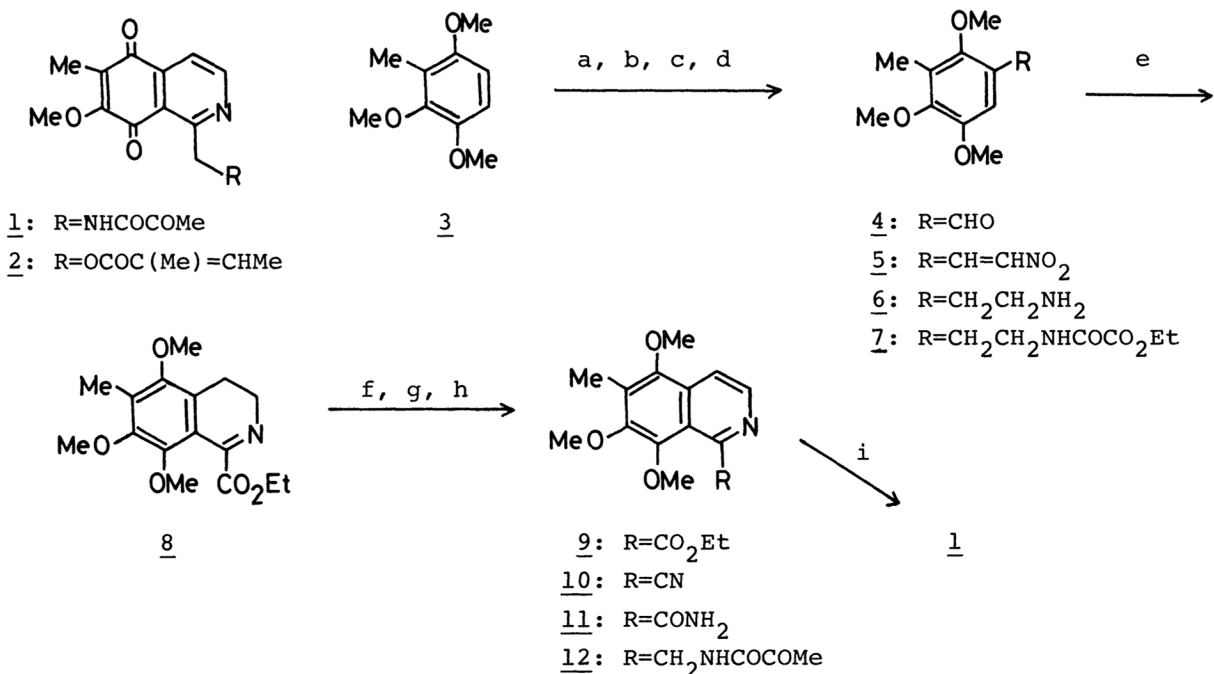
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Mimocin (1), an isoquinolinequinone antibiotic, is synthesized in ten steps starting from 2,3,6-trimethoxytoluene.

Mimocin (1), an isoquinolinequinone antibiotic exhibiting strong activity against *B. subtilis* and *C. albicans*, was isolated by Kubo and co-workers¹⁾ from the strain of *Streptomyces lavendulae*, and has been synthesized starting from 7-methoxy-6-methyl-5,8-isoquinolinedione.

In our course of synthetic studies on marine natural products,²⁾ we interested in the structural similarity between mimocin (1) and renierone (2),³⁾ isolated as an antimicrobial substance from a marine sponge, and their biological activity, and have carried out an alternate synthesis of the former.

Our synthetic approach toward mimocin (1) was initiated by formylation of 2,3,6-trimethoxytoluene (3)⁴⁾ with hexamethylenetetramine and trifluoroacetic acid

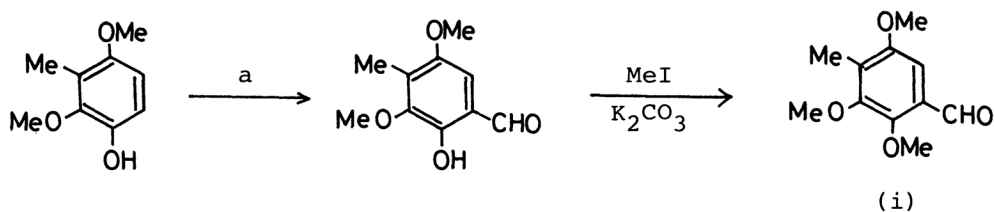


a) hexamethylenetetramine-CF₃CO₂H, b) MeNO₂-NaOAc, c) LiAlH₄-AlCl₃, d) ethyl oxalyl chloride-Et₃N, e) polyphosphate ester, f) Pd/C, heat, g) Me₂AlNH₂, h) 1) H₂, Pd/C, 2) Cl₂CHOMe-MeCOCO₂H, i) AgO-HNO₃,

giving an aldehyde (4)^{5),6)} (58%). The aldehyde (4) was condensed with nitromethane in the presence of sodium acetate to furnish α,β -unsaturated nitro derivative (5)⁶⁾ (mp 121-123°C) in 77% yield which was then reduced to an amine (6) with $\text{LiAlH}_4\text{-AlCl}_3$ in ether in 84% yield. Treatment of the amine (6) with ethyl oxalyl chloride in the presence of triethylamine afforded an amide ester (7)⁶⁾ in 91% yield, which was submitted to Bischler-Napieralski reaction. The amide ester (7) was allowed to react with polyphosphate ester without solvent at 110-120°C for 9.5 hr furnishing a ring closed ester (8)⁶⁾ in 55% yield, although the reaction with phosphoryl chloride resulted in poor yield (18%). Heating of the ester (8) in the presence of 5% Pd/C in decalin at 160-170°C gave an isoquinoline ester (9)⁶⁾ in 60% yield. A nitrile (10)⁶⁾ (mp 95.5-97.5°C) was obtained in 83% yield by treatment of the ester (9) with dimethylaluminum amide⁸⁾ in benzene at refluxing temperature for 1.5 days accompanying an amide (11) (9%). The nitrile (10) was then hydrogenated over 5% Pd/C in methanol containing hydrogen chloride to give an amine hydrochloride which, without isolation, was treated with α,α -dichloromethyl methyl ether and pyruvic acid⁹⁾ to afford an amide (12)⁶⁾ (mp 148-151°C) in 43% yield. Finally mimocin (1) (mp 189-190°C, lit.¹⁾ 189-191°C) was obtained by AgO-HNO_3 oxidation¹⁰⁾ of the amide (12) in 53% yield. IR and NMR spectra of natural mimocin (1) and synthetic one were identical.¹¹⁾

References

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NMR: δ (CDCl_3) 4: 7.25 (1H, s, arom-H), 10.32 (1H, s, CHO);
 (i): 7.30 (1H, s, arom-H), 10.34 (1H, s, CHO).

- 6) Satisfactory IR, NMR and microanalyses or MS data were obtained.
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- 11) We are indebted to Prof. A.Kubo, Meiji College of Pharmacy, for IR and NMR spectra of natural mimocin.

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