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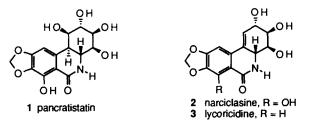
A Concise Route to Enantiomerically Pure 2-Arylcyclohexenones of Relevance to the Pancratistatin Problem

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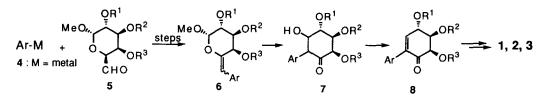
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Summary: A transformation involving a 6-aryl "exo" glycal is used to prepare the target structures from carbohydrate starting materials.

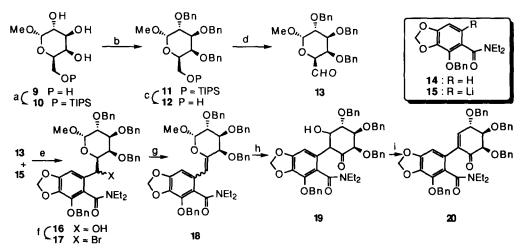
To date only one total synthesis of pancratistatin (1) has been reported.¹ While this synthesis successfully dealt with several interesting stereochemical problems, it was quite lengthy and it was not well suited toward producing the natural enantiomer. Pancratistatin and its congeners (cf. narciclasine (2) and lycoricidine (3)) are potential antitumor agents.^{2a,b} We as well as others have been investigating alternative more concise strategies to reach the phenanthridone family of alkaloids in the natural enantiomeric series.^{2c-2g}



We sought to extend the Ferrier rearrangement³ to the case of 6-aryl- $\Delta^{5,6}$ -pyranosides (exo glycals) as a route to 2-arylcyclohexenones bearing pertinent oxygens in the cyclitol sector. The sequence $6 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow 8$ presented itself. Precursor 6 might be fashioned from ulose 5 and aryl lithium species 4. The encouraging results of our opening feasibility inquiry are related in this Letter.



The synthesis started with methyl- α -D-galactopyranoside (9). Protection of the primary alcohol as the TIPS ether was followed by per-benzylation to afford 11 and thence alcohol 12. Oxidation of 12 gave the desired ulose 13. The particular version of 4 selected for our purpose was 15, prepared by a Snieckus ortholithiation⁴ of 14, previously described in our total synthesis. Reaction of 13 with 15 gave a 2:1 mixture of diastereomers 16, in 50-70% yield. A variety of attempts to achieve direct dehydration of 16—>18 were unsuccessful.



a) TIPSCI, Imid., DMF, 85%: b) NaH, BnBr, DMF, 84%: c) TBAF, THF, 95%: d) Swern oxid. 96%: e) 14, s-BuLi, TMEDA, THF, -78°, then 13, 50-70%: f) Ph_3PBr_2 , K_2CO_3 , CH_2Cl_2 , 75%: g) pyridine, reflux, 2h, 75%: h) HgCl₂, H₂O-acetonitrile (1:2), reflux, 70-80%: i) Ac₂O, DMAP, Pyridine, 70%

However, conversion of 16 to bromide 17 was possible as shown. Heating of 17 in dry pyridine did indeed afford 18 as an E,Z mixture in 75% yield. Subjection of 18 to classical Ferrier conditions afforded 19 as well as small amounts of 20. The conversion of 19—>20 was achieved with acetic anhydride in pyridine. Thus a concise route to a 2-arylcyclohexenone, appropriately functionalized and configured to reach various phenanthridone alkaloids, has been demonstrated.

The advancement of compound 20 itself toward pancratistatin is complicated by difficulties of manipulating the N,N-diethylamide group in the presence of the sensitive resident functionality. Modifications of the protecting groups for the coupling process as well as for the double bond introduction and Ferrier steps are being pursued.

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References and Notes

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