

Tetrahedron Letters 39 (1998) 7299-7300

TETRAHEDRON LETTERS

A Short and Efficient Total Synthesis of The Cytotoxic (+)-Goniodiol and (+)-9-Deoxygoniopypyrone

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Abstract : (+)-Goniodiol 7 and (+)-9-deoxygoniopypyrone 8, belonging to the group of styryllactones, have been synthesized in five steps and 75% yield respectively from C₄-esters 1a and 1b. The key step of these syntheses is a triflate-sulfone coupling which allowed a rapid construction of the backbone of the title compounds as well as the efficient installation of a masked Z-acrylate moiety. © 1998 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

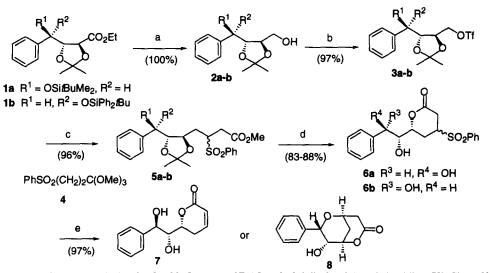
Keywords : antitumor compounds, coupling reactions, lactones, sulfones.

The Asian trees of the genus *Goniothalamus* have been long recognized as a source of chemotherapeutic agents. The extracts and leaves of *Goniothalamus* have traditionally been used for the treatment of edema and rheumatism, ^{1a} as well as a pain killer and arbortifacient.^{1b-c} Bioactivity-directed studies on the constituents of these plants by Mc Laughlin and Coll. have led to the isolation of several classes of biologically active compounds (acetogenins, alkaloids, styryllactones).² Among the styryllactones, (+)-goniodiol 7 and (+)-9-deoxygoniopypyrone 8 showed significant cytotoxicities against several solid tumor cell lines.³ Because of their unique structural features and potent biological activities, several groups have paid attention to the synthesis of these two styryllactones.⁴ In the course of our program directed toward the stereoselective synthesis of styryllactones, we have recently completed the total synthesis of six of them.⁵ Herein, we report a short synthesis of styryllactones 7 and 8 from a common precursor, the ester 1a.

The synthesis of goniodiol 7 began by LiAlH₄ reduction of the readily available ester 1a from (*R*)-mandelic acid.^{5c} Triflation of the resulting alcohol 2a, according to the protocol described by Ambrose and Binkley,⁶ furnished in nearly quantitative yield compound 3a. The stage was now set up for the introduction of the Z-acrylate surrogate 4 by the Ghosez' methodology.⁷ Displacement of the triflate 3a by lithium salt of methyl 3-phenylsulfonylorthopropionate 4 occurred smoothly at -78°C, in the presence of HMPA, to furnish after mild acid treatment the sulfone 5a⁸ in 97% yield as an equal and unseparable mixture of diastereomers. Acid treatment of compound 5a effected cleavage of the silyl and acetal protecting groups and lactone formation to give 6a in 88% yield. Finally, subjection of 6a to DBU induced elimination of PhSO₂H to afford quantitatively goniodiol

7.9 Next, we turned our attention to the synthesis of 9-deoxygoniopypyrone 8. Firstly, the ester 1b, readily available in four steps and 75% yield from 1a,^{5e} was transformed by a two-step sequence, to the triflate 3b. Surprisingly, unlike the coupling reaction between 3a and 4, that involving 3b and 4 was best effected without HMPA at room temperature.¹⁰ Treatment of the β -sulfonyl ester 5b by trifluoroacetic acid, followed by exposure of the resulting lactone 6b to DBU, which induced PhSO₂H elimination and concomitant intramolecular Michael addition reaction, provided crystalline (+)-9-deoxygoniopypyrone 8.9

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Reagents and conditions: (a) LiAlH4, Et2O, 0°C, 5min; (b) (CF3SO2)2O, 2,6-di-t-butyl-4-methylpyridine, CH2Cl2, -10°C, 30 min; (c) 4 (3 equiv), nBuLi (3 equiv), solvent (see text); (d) CF3CO2H-H2O, (4:1), RT, 18h; (e) DBU (3 equiv), CH2Cl2, 0°C, 1 h.

In summary, we have shown herein that the combination of the availability of the starting material **1a** with the valuable Ghosez's homoenolate reagent 4 and the efficient triflate-sulfone coupling allowed the preparation of multigram quantities of styryllactones 7 and 8 in a short sequence.

Acknowledgments : We wish to thank Professor J. Goré for useful discussions and the Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche for a fellowship to JPS.

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8. Analytical and spectral data were obtained for all new compounds and are consistent with the structure assigned.

9. Synthetic (+)-goniodiol and (+)-9-deoxygoniopypyrone display physical and spectroscopic data in agreement with those of natural compounds (ref. 3).

10. Indeed, in the presence of HMPA, beside 5b obtained in 50-77% yield was isolated compound 9 in 20-30% yield.

