

Acknowledgment. This work was supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. CHE-8516247 and the Welch Foundation under Grant No. A-1042 (D.T.S.), the National Institutes of Health under Grant GM-32974 and the Veterans Administration Research Service (J.R.K.), and the National Science Foundation under Grant CHE-8519087 (C. L.W.).

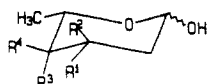
A Simple, Divergent, Asymmetric Synthesis of All Members of the 2,3,6-Trideoxy-3-aminohexose Family

Li-xin Dai,* Bo-liang Lou, and Yin-zhi Zhang

Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry
Chinese Academy of Sciences
Shanghai, China 200032

Received February 18, 1988

Several deoxyaminosugars constitute the glycosidic fragments of many anticancer antibiotics, such as anthracyclines,¹ glycopeptides,² and the recently reported esperamicin.³ Interest in synthesizing these compounds, especially the 2,3,6-trideoxy-3-aminohexoses, has been apparent in the last 2 decades. More than 200 synthetic references relating to this subject were comprehensively reviewed in 1986.¹ A recent structure-activity study of antibiotics revealed the importance of aminosugars, for example, replacement of daunosamine (1) by acosamine (2) in daunorubicin

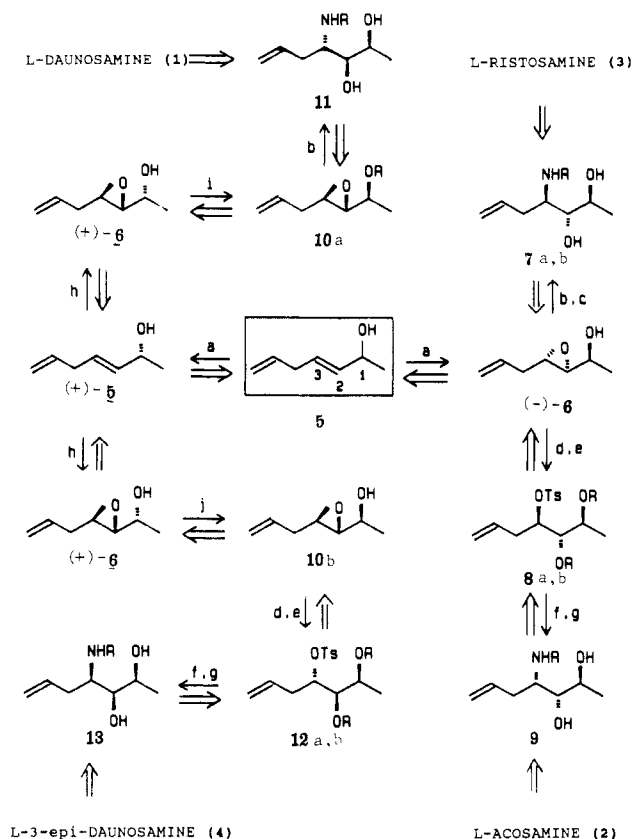


L-daunosamine (lyxo), $R^2, R^4 = H$; $R^1 = NH_2$; $R^3 = OH$, 1
L-acosamine (arabino), $R^2, R^3 = H$; $R^1 = NH_2$; $R^4 = OH$, 2
L-ristosamine (ribo), $R^1, R^3 = H$; $R^2 = NH_2$; $R^4 = OH$, 3
L-3-*epi*-daunosamine (xylo), $R^1, R^4 = H$; $R^2 = NH_2$; $R^3 = OH$, 4

and adriamycin produces analogues which are nearly devoid of cardiotoxicity but retain the anticancer activity.⁴ Most of the syntheses of these aminosugars have been initiated from carbohydrate based materials and other natural chiral pools, but substantial efforts also have focused on the asymmetric synthesis from achiral compounds.^{5,6}

We report here a simple, divergent synthesis of all four configurational isomers of 2,3,6-trideoxy-3-aminohexose (lyxo, arabino, ribo, and xylo) from the racemic 3,6-heptadien-2-ol. The synthetic strategy, depicted in Scheme I, relies mainly on the Sharpless epoxidation and a subsequent highly regioselective ring-opening reaction. This strategy has been adopted by Masamune and Sharpless⁷ as well as by Kishi⁸ and by Roush⁹ in the

Scheme I. Retrosynthetic Analysis and Synthesis of L-2,3,6-trideoxy-3-amino-hexoses



^a (a) $Ti(O-i-Pr)_4$ (0.14 equiv), L-(+)-DIPT (0.21 equiv), *t*-BuOOH (0.42 equiv), CH_2Cl_2 , $-25^\circ C$; (b) NH_3 -MeOH, $100^\circ C$, 10 h; (c) $PhCOCl$, K_2CO_3 , water-acetone; (d) PTS-LPTS, CH_2Cl_2 , $0^\circ C$; (e) cyclohexanone dimethyl ketal, CH_2Cl_2 , PTS; (f) NaN_3/NH_4Cl , $100^\circ C$, 15 h; (g) i, LAH, diethyl ether reflux, 1 h; ii, MeOH- H^+ , $100^\circ C$, 1 h; iii, $PhCOCl$, K_2CO_3 , water-acetone; (h) $Ti(O-i-Pr)_4$, (1 equiv), D-(-)-DIPT (1.2 equiv), *t*-BuOOH (0.9 equiv), CH_2Cl_2 , $-25^\circ C$; (i) $PhCOOH$, DEAD, Ph_3P , CH_2Cl_2 ; (j) i, *p*- NO_2 - C_6H_4COOH , DEAD, Ph_3P , toluene, ii, MeOH/NaOMe, H^+ .

synthesis of monosaccharides. The crucial step here is installing the amino group with the right configuration to attain the three requisite contiguous chiral centers.

Scheme I also presents synthetic details. Thus, kinetic resolution of the racemic **5** by the Sharpless method,¹⁰ expeditiously afforded the epoxy alcohol (-)-**6** in 43.5% yield with more than 90% ee and the dienol (+)-**5** in 35% yield and 90% ee. Treatment of (-)-**6** with methanolic ammonia at $100^\circ C$ in a sealed tube, gave the required aminodiols, **7a** ($R = H$), which was converted to the known benzoylaminodiols **7b** ($R = PhCO$) [mp $137-138^\circ C$, $[\alpha]_D^{10} -3.9^\circ$ (*c* 1, EtOH) (lit.^{5b,11} mp $137-138^\circ C$ [α]_D²⁰ $+6.4^\circ$ (*c* 1, EtOH))] in 61% yield (two steps).¹² The observation that the ammonia opening occurred only at C₃ was not our expectation. In general, the nucleophilic opening of primary epoxyalcohols usually gives mixtures of products resulting from C₂ and C₃ attack, and high regioselectivity at C₃ can only be achieved with the aid of $Ti(O-i-Pr)_4$ or other chelating reagents.¹³ Exclusive C₃ opening of (-)-**6** also occurred with NaN_3 to furnish the azido diol **14** (75% yield). **7b**, obtained in 60% yield by successive reduction and benzoylation of **14**, has been previously transformed to one of our targets, L-ristosamine (**3**).^{11,12}

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For the route to L-acosamine, the amino group should be disposed in an opposite configuration of that of **7b**. This was realized by opening of the epoxide ring of (-)-**6** with tosylate to give **8a** ($R = H$) (78% yield, [mp 51–52 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{10} +7.4^\circ$ (c 0.6, $CHCl_3$)]. Ketal protection of the diol **8a** with cyclohexanone followed by displacement with NaN_3 afforded in 74% yield the ketal protected azidodiol **15**, which was further treated with LAH and followed by acid hydrolysis and benzylation to yield **9** [65% yield, $[\alpha]_D^{20} -13.8^\circ$ (c 0.5, EtOH), (lit.¹¹ $[\alpha]_D^{20} -14.5^\circ$ (c 1, EtOH))], a known precursor of acosamine.¹¹ The tosylate opening of the epoxyalcohol (-)-**6** proceeded very slowly with the conventional LPTS-Ti(*O*-*i*-Pr)₄. This reaction can only be effected by LPTS-PTS reagent.¹⁸ The tosylate opening here again occurs exclusively at C₃.

The routes to daunosamine and epidaunosamine comprise entirely the same reactions with an only exception of an added Mitsunobu transformation of the C₁ configuration¹⁴ (procedures i and j of Scheme I). The epoxybenzoate **10a** ($R = PhCO$) [$[\alpha]_D^{10} +35.4^\circ$ (c 0.5, $CHCl_3$)] was obtained in 86% yield, which was transformed to **11** [47% yield, mp 134–135 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{10} +20.5^\circ$ (c 0.5, EtOH) (lit.¹¹ $[\alpha]_D^{20} +21^\circ$ (c 1, EtOH))]. An intramolecular migration of a benzoyl group from O to N was involved in this step. The epoxyalcohol **10b** [$[\alpha]_D^{20} +40.5^\circ$ (c 0.5, CH_2Cl_2)] was obtained in 73% yield and underwent oxirane opening by tosylate to a monotosylate **12a** ($R = H$) [82% yield, mp 83–85 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{20} +12.1^\circ$ (c 0.5, $CHCl_3$)]. In four steps and 49% overall yield, **12a** was transformed to **13** [$[\alpha]_D^{10} +30^\circ$ (c 0.5, EtOH)]. Compound **11** can be transformed to daunosamine (**1**) by a known ozonolysis procedure.¹¹ **13**¹⁵ was subjected to ozonolysis and afforded an *N*-benzoyl-**4** [77% yield, mp 216–217 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{10} -55.0^\circ$ (c 0.1, EtOH) (lit.¹⁶ $[\alpha]_D^{20} -58.5^\circ$ (c 0.25, EtOH) mp 215–218 °C)].

The D-isomers of the whole family can also be obtained either by exchanging L-(+)-DIPT in procedure a with D-(-)-DIPT in procedure h or by adding a Mitsunobu transformation in the right-hand side of Scheme I (that is transform (-)-**6** to (+)-**11**) and omit the Mitsunobu reaction in the left-hand side of Scheme I. Indeed, the antipode of **11** was obtained in 52% yield from (-)-**10a**, with an opposite rotation value of that of **11**, $[\alpha]_D^{10} -19.5^\circ$ (c 0.5, EtOH).

In addition, the *N*-methyl or *N,N*-dimethyl isomers (namely, rhodasamine, $R^1 = N,N$ -dimethyl in L-**1**, actinosamine, $R^1 = N$ -methyl in L-**2**, megosamine, $R^2 = N,N$ -dimethyl in L-**3**, angolosamine, $R^1 = N,N$ -dimethyl in D-**2**) can be produced by opening of the epoxide ring with methyl or dimethylamine instead of opening by methanolic ammonia. One of them, a precursor of megosamine was prepared by treating (-)-**6** with dimethylamine in a sealed tube and after benzylation, yielded a mono-benzoyl-dimethylamino analogue of **7a** in 52% yield, $[\alpha]_D^{10} +18.3^\circ$ (c 1.5, EtOH).¹⁷

Acknowledgment. This project is supported by The National Natural Science Foundation of China and Chinese Academy of Sciences.

(12) Owing to the discrepancy of the specific optical rotations, **7b** was subjected to ozonolysis and gave the benzoylristosamine on further treatment in 75% yield [$[\alpha]_D^{10} -15.3^\circ$ (c 0.5, EtOH) 5 min, (lit.¹¹ $[\alpha]_D^{20} -12.5^\circ$ (c 1, EtOH) 10 min)]. The ¹³C NMR of benzoylristosamine obtained here showed the same spectra with known data. On correlating the value of the specific optical rotations of **7b**, **9**, **11**, and **13**, we are further convinced that the $[\alpha]$ value of -3.9 of **7b** is correct.

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(15) **13** has been obtained¹¹ as a minor component and has been transformed to a mixture of *N*-benzoyl derivatives of **1** and **4**. No data of **13** has been given.

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(17) Satisfactory spectroscopic data and elemental compositions were obtained for all new compounds.

(18) LPTS = 2,6-lutidinium *p*-toluenesulfonate; DEAD = diethyl azodicarboxylate.

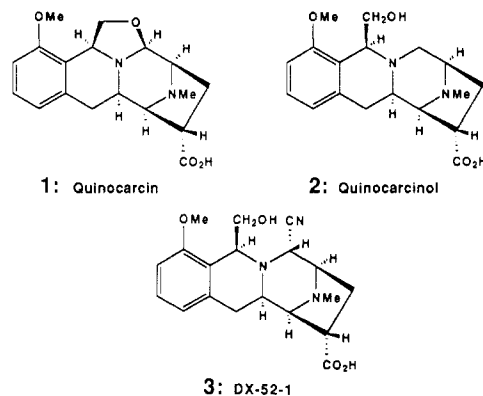
Stereocontrolled Total Synthesis of (±)-Quinocarcin

Tohru Fukuyama* and Joseph J. Nunes

Department of Chemistry, Rice University
Houston, Texas 77251

Received February 29, 1988

Since its initial isolation by Takahashi and Tomita¹ in 1983, the antitumor antibiotic quinocarcin (**1**) and its inactive congener quinocarcinol (**2**), have attracted considerable synthetic attention.²



Although little is known of the mechanism of action of quinocarcin, it seems likely that the compound may act as a site specific catalyst for superoxide generation, much like the quinone antibiotics. As a result, it exhibits strong activity against P388 lymphocytic leukemia in mice while displaying a rather restricted antibacterial spectrum.³ Although the synthesis of quinocarcinol was achieved in 1985,^{2a} the instability inherent in the oxazolidine of the title compound proved a demanding obstacle to the successful synthesis of quinocarcin. Herein we report the first total synthesis of the novel molecule via the key intermediate DX-52-1 (**3**), a cyano derivative first synthesized from the natural product by investigators at Kyowa Hakko in Japan.^{2b} DX-52-1 afforded an excellent subtarget, possessing the requisite stability for appropriate skeletal manipulations while providing easy access to the aforementioned oxazolidine of this complex structure.

Condensation of the readily available aldehyde **4**⁴ and piperazinedione **5**⁵ (*t*-BuOK/*t*-BuOH, THF, -78 °C),⁶ followed by ammonolysis (NH_3 , MeOH), provided the unsymmetrical piperazinedione **6** in 81% yield (Scheme I). Selective activation of the amide nitrogen (CbzCl, DMAP, Et_3N , CH_2Cl_2 , -20 °C, 24 h, 82%) to give **7** allowed for the construction of a diazabicyclo[3.2.1] system utilizing a three-step protocol. First, partial amide carbonyl reduction ($NaBH_4$, MeOH/ CH_2Cl_2 , -20 °C), followed by acyliminium ion-mediated cyclization ($HgCl_2$, CSA, CH_3CN/H_2O , 40 °C, 20 min), and finally reduction of the resultant aldehyde ($NaBH_4$, MeOH/ CH_2Cl_2 , 0 °C) gave the alcohol **8** in 59% yield. With the bicyclic system in place, reduction of the exocyclic double bond (Ra-Ni (W2), H_2 (2000 psi), EtOH, 100 °C, 1.5 h) could be effected from the less hindered α -face of the molecule. Immediate in situ reprotection of the amine⁷

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(4) Prepared from commercially available *m*-hydroxybenzaldehyde (dimethylhexylsilyl chloride (DMTSCl), *i*-Pr₂NEt, $ClCH_2CH_2Cl$, 70 °C).

(5) Prepared in seven steps from commercially available diethylacetamidomalonate in 39% overall yield: (1) propargyl bromide, NaH, DMF; (2) 3 N HCl, reflux; (3) MeOH, 12 N HCl, reflux; (4) $ClCH_2COCl$, $NaHCO_3$, Et_2O/H_2O ; (5) NH_3 , MeOH, 140 °C; (6) Ac_2O , reflux; (7) PhSH, AIBN, benzene.

(6) A modification of the original procedure which provided improved yields. See: Gallina, C.; Liberatori, A. *Tetrahedron* **1974**, *30*, 667.

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