

Goniofufurone: Synthesis and Absolute Configuration

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The absolute configuration of natural goniofufurone is shown to be **2** by an unambiguous synthesis of its enantiomer **1** from *D*-glycero-*D*-gulo-heptono- γ -lactone involving an intramolecular Michael reaction as the key step.

Recently, a novel styryl-lactone goniofufurone has been isolated from the ethanolic extracts of the stem bark of *Goniothalamus giganteus* Hook. f., Thomas (Annonaceae) and shown to be cytotoxic to human tumour cells.¹ The structure of goniofufurone, which represents a new natural skeleton, was revealed by X-ray crystallography to be **1** or its enantiomer **2**.¹ We now report, starting from affordable and

abundant *D*-glycero-*D*-gulo-heptono- γ -lactone, an unambiguous synthesis of **1** which is identical to the natural goniofufurone except for the sign of the optical rotation, thereby enabling the assignment of the absolute configuration **2** to the natural material.

Retrosynthetic analysis of **1** shows that the [3.3.0] bicyclic ring system of the molecule can be assembled *via* an intramolecular Michael protocol² of the γ -lactone **3** (Scheme 1). We envisaged that the formation of the five-membered furanoid ring in **1** should be the most facile process and the resulting [3.3.0] bicycle should then be *cis*-fused; in this way, the desired stereochemistry at C-4 would be controlled by the preexisting chirality at C-5 of the α,β -unsaturated lactone **3**. Further disconnection of **3** indicates that it can be derived from the known styryl-alcohol **4**³ *via* sequential selective hydrolysis, glycol cleavage reaction and Wittig reaction. The alcohol **4** is then readily accessible from *D*-glycero-*D*-gulo-heptono- γ -lactone **5**.³

The route to goniofufurone is illustrated in Scheme 2. Our previous work has shown that the lactone **5** can be readily converted into the styryl-alcohol **6**, and into its 6-epimer **4** in an overall yield of 21%.³ Acetylation of **4** gave the diacetate **7** from which the terminal acetonide was selectively hydrolysed to the diol **8**, $[\alpha]_D^{24} + 19$ (c 1.0, EtOAc).[†] Deacetylation of **8** with a catalytic amount of NaOMe in methanol led to the tetraol **9**, m.p. 170–172 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{23} + 6.0$ (c 0.5, EtOH).[‡] Glycol cleavage oxidation⁴ of the vicinal diol in **9** followed by immediate Wittig alkenation in methanol, afforded stereoselectively⁵ the *Z*-alkene **10** (*Z*:*E* ratio 7:1), m.p. 135–136 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{24} - 65$ (c 0.9, EtOH). Acid removal of the acetone group in **10** occurred with concomitant lactonisation, providing the γ -lactone **3**, m.p. 109–111 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{22} + 72$ (c 0.9, EtOH). The intramolecular Michael addition reaction of **3**, induced by a catalytic amount of 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]-undec-7-ene (DBU) in tetrahydrofuran (THF), gratifyingly proceeded as planned to give the target molecule **1** as white plates, m.p. 152–154 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{24} - 8.5$ (c 0.8, EtOH). The spectroscopic data of the synthetic goniofufurone **1** are identical to those reported,¹ and since the reported $[\alpha]_D$ value of goniofufurone is +9.0 (c 0.5, EtOH),¹ the absolute configuration of natural goniofufurone must be **2**.

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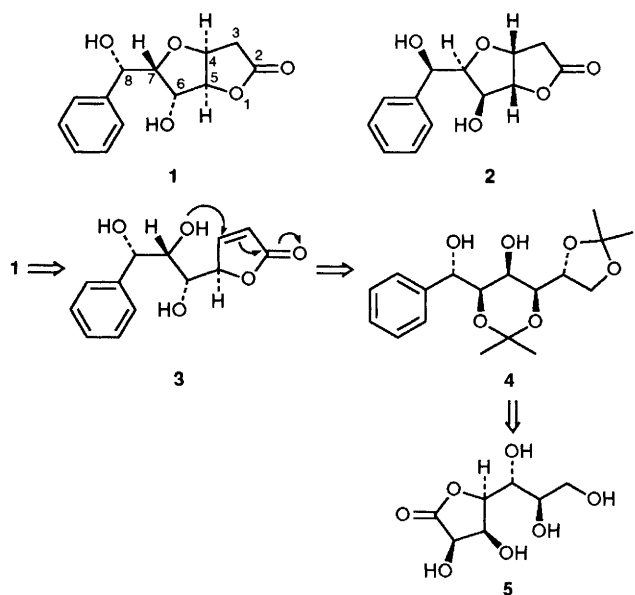
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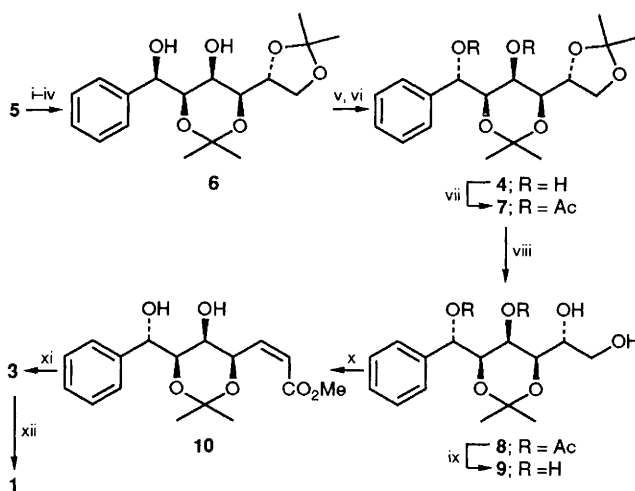
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[†] All new compounds gave satisfactory analytical and spectral data.

[‡] Selective hydrolysis of **4** to give **9** directly was unsuccessful.



Scheme 1



Scheme 2 Reagents and conditions: i, acetone, anhydrous $ZnCl_2$, H_3PO_4 , room temp., 1 day (66%); ii, $NaBH_4$, MeOH, 0 °C to room temp., 12 h (98%); iii, $NaIO_4$, MeOH, H_2O , room temp., 3 h (100%); iv, $PhMgBr$, THF, 0 °C (74%); **6**:**4** = 8:1; v, pyridinium chlorochromate, CH_2Cl_2 , 4 Å molecular sieve, room temp., 3 h (61%); vi, $CeCl_3 \cdot 7H_2O$, $NaBH_4$, MeOH, -78 °C (70%); **6**:**4** = 1:19; vii, $(MeCO)_2O(Ac_2O)$, pyridine, cat. *N,N*-dimethylaminopyridine, CH_2Cl_2 , room temp., 1 day (80%); viii, 50% aq. AcOH, room temp., 15 h (81%); ix, MeOH, cat. NaOMe, room temp., 2 h (93%); x, $NaIO_4$, MeOH, H_2O , room temp., 30 min; then $Ph_3P=CHCO_2Me$, MeOH, room temp., 2 h (92%, from **9**); xi, 80% aq. AcOH, room temp., 2 days (83%); xii, 0.05% (v/v) DBU in THF, room temp., 1 day (71%)