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Mono-Osmylation of Dehydroamino Acid Dienes: Synthesis of Dehydroamino Acids Related to the Azinomycins

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Abstract: Dehydroamino acid dienes 11A-C were synthesized and subjected to the Sharpless asymmetric dihydroxylation, producing diols 13A-C. Diol 13A was further converted to the naphthoate derivative 18 and to the triacetate 19.

Azinomycins A (1) and $B^{1,2}(2)$ are potent antitumor antibiotics isolated from the fermentation broth of *Streptomyces griseofuscus*. As part of our efforts to elucidate the structure/activity relationships of these natural products, and to confirm their structures,³ we are working toward the total synthesis of azinomycin A.⁴ We have recently described the synthesis of several highly-functionalized analogs of the azinomycins, including 13-*O*-desacetyl-12-*O*, 13-*O*-bis-paramethoxybenzyl azinomycin A **3**, a hydroxyl-protected version of azinomycin A.⁵ These analogs were synthesized according to disconnection A (Scheme 1), which makes



Scheme 1

use of a pre-formed "lower half" diol aldehyde 6. Disconnection A suffers from a major drawback: the crucial Horner-Emmons reaction⁶ that couples the upper and lower halves of the azinomycin skeleton is sensitive to the nature of the C12/C13 hydroxyl protecting groups, so that certain protecting group combinations (e.g., R₁, R₂ = trialkylsilyl or acetyl) were rendered unworkable. Having used the Sharpless asymmetric dihydroxylation (AD) for the synthesis of 6, we were inspired to consider disconnection B by Sharpless's report⁷ of selective mono-osmylation of the *distal* double bond of an $\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta$ -unsaturated ester. Dehydroamino acid diene 7 requires two separate oxidative events, one at each olefin of the diene system, to provide a compound at the oxidation state of 4. Our hope was that the AD could be used selectively to produce the allylic diol structure found in the azinomycins, which could then be brominated according to our earlier strategy. Our preliminary efforts along these lines are the subject of this communication.

Dehydroamino acid dienes 11A-D were synthesized via the Horner-Emmons condensation⁶ of phosphonates $10A-D^{5,8}$ with aldehyde 8^9 (Scheme 2). In the case of esters 10A and 10B, the reaction, when



Scheme 2

carried out at -30 °C, gave a 4:1 ratio of (Z,E) to (E,E) isomers by ¹H NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixture. The reaction of amide **10**C was more sluggish, and at room temperature gave approximately a 1:1 ratio. Upon chromatography on silica gel, the (E,E) isomers suffered decomposition to an unidentified aziridine-opened species, leaving pure (Z,E) isomers **11A**-C in the indicated yields. Keto-phosphonate **10D** underwent intramolecular condensation at a rate competitive with intermolecular reaction, so that product **11D** was formed in only 18% yield (-78 °C).

Dienes 11A-C were subjected to osmylation conditions similar to those used by Sharpless, et. al., in their selective osmylation of diene esters.^{7,10} In general, best results were obtained when the reaction was run on a small (<0.3 mmol) scale and run to approximately 50% conversion. Under these conditions diene 11A gave up to a 55% yield of diol 13A based on starting material consumed, separable from a minor diol isomer 14 (typically 3:1 to 7:1 ratio). The stereochemistry of the major isomer is presumed to be that shown based on the Sharpless mnemonic¹¹ and on our results with osmylations to produce aldehydes 6. In all of these reactions, epoxy amide 12 was also produced in approximately the same yield as diol 13. Compound 12 results from dihydroxylation of the proximal enamide double bond of the diene (or of the desired product diol), followed by hydrolysis of the resulting N-acyl hemiaminal. 12 becomes predominant at higher conversion ratios (>50%), indicating that although there is some selectivity for osmylation of the distal double bond, this selectivity is modest.



Scheme 3

Diols 13A and 13B were converted to the bis-TES protected derivatives 15A and 15B in excellent yield (Scheme 3). These derivatives were previously inaccessible since the Horner-Emmons condensation of phosphonates 10 with aldehydes 6 (R_1 , R_2 = trialkylsilyl) failed.¹² In order to generate more advanced intermediates, diol 13A was converted to triol 16. Treatment of 16 with excess triethylsilyl chloride followed by mono-desilylation gave 17 in 80% yield for the two step sequence. The greater lability of the C18 silyl ether is consistent with previous observations on derivatization of other azinomycin analogs.⁵ Esterification to the naphthoate derivative 18 proceeded in good yield. Triol 16 also underwent peracetylation to afford triacetate 19. The major product in this reaction was derived from elimination of the C13 acetate.

We have shown that dehydroamino acid dienes undergo the asymmetric dihydroxylation reaction with limited regioselectivity. Triacetate 19 is our first derivative containing an allylic acetate which will allow us to investigate the bromination and cyclization stability of C13-acetylated derivatives. Our efforts at conversion of diols 13 to bicyclic aziridines will be reported in due time.

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References and Notes

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- 7. Xu, D.; Crispino, G. A.; Sharpless, K. B. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1992, 114, 7570.
- 8. 10B was synthesized by LiOH hydrolysis of 10A, followed by DCC coupling with benzyl alcohol.
- 9. Derived from previously-described alcohol 8; see reference 4c.
- In a typical experiment, a mixture of 11A (239 mg, 0.35 mmol), K₂OsO₂(OH)₄ (5.6 mg, .015 mmol), dihydroquinidine *p*-chlorobenzoate (32 mg, 0.069 mmol), K₃Fe(CN)₆ (270 mg, 0.82 mmol), K₂CO₃ (110 mg, 0.80 mmol), *t*-BuOH (3 ml), and water (3 ml) was stirred at 23 °C for 5.5 hr. Normal workup (NaHSO₃ quench, CH₂Cl₂ extraction) followed by silica gel chromatography gave (in order of elution) recovered 11A (96 mg, 40 %), 12 (20 mg, 23%), 13A (70 mg, 28%), and 13B (10 mg, 5%). Yield of 13A is 47% based on starting material converted.
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- 12. Coleman and co-workers have reported the successful condensation of N-methoxycarbonyl glycinyl phosphonates with aldehyde $\mathbf{6}$ (R₁ = Ac, R₂ = TBS, R₃ = Cbz); see Ref. 4d.

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