Pergamon

Tetrahedron Letters, Vol. 38, No. 4, pp. 583-586, 1997

0040-4039/97 $17.00 + 0.00

PII: S0040-4039(96)02377-5

The First Total Synthesis of Calbistrin A, a Microbial Product Possessing Multiple Bioactivities

Kuniaki Tatsuta*, Manabu Itoh, Ryusuke Hirama, Nobuyuki Araki and Masayuki Kitagawa

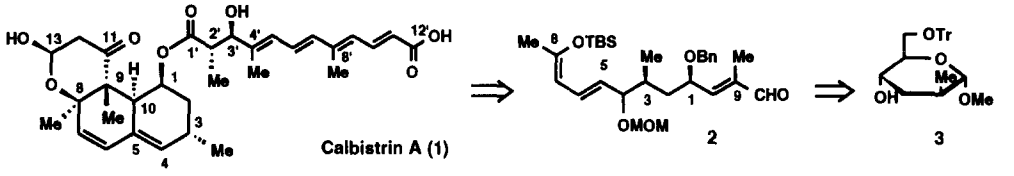
Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Advanced Research Institute for Science and Engineering, Waseda University
Ohkubo, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 169, Japan

Abstract: The octahydronaphthopyranone moiety is synthesized from methyl α-D-mannopyranoside through the intramolecular Diels-Alder reaction, and the tetraenedicarboxylic acid moiety is from the enzymatically prepared anti-compound. Both moieties were coupled to accomplish the total synthesis of calbistrin A and to disclose its absolute structure.

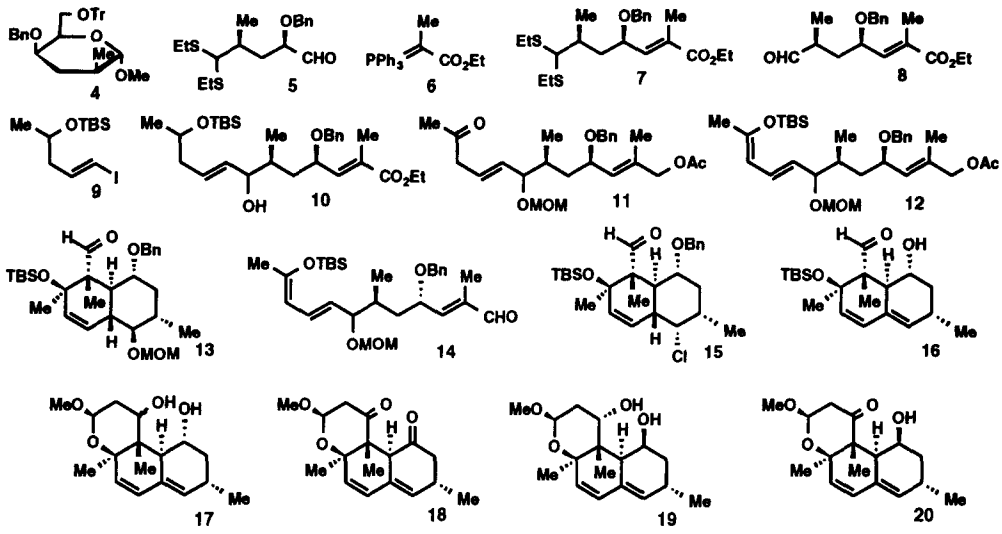
Calbistrin A (**1**) was isolated independently by four groups [1] as an antifungal agent, a promoter of nerve growth factor production, and a cholesterol lowering agent. Although the structure was disclosed to be the ester of an octahydronaphthopyranone with a tetraenedicarboxylic acid, the absolute structure remained undetermined.

Herein we report the first total synthesis of calbistrin A (**1**) by the enantiospecific synthesis of both moieties.

From the retrosynthetic perspective, the octahydronaphthopyranone skeleton is expected to be accessible by the intramolecular Diels-Alder reaction of the silyl dienol ether **2**, possessing the unnatural configuration at C-1 [2]. When the isomer having a natural configuration is used, a strong repulsion between the substituents at C-1 and C-9 is expected in the transition state. The key intermediate **2** is synthesized from **3**, which has been prepared from methyl α-D-mannopyranoside in 47% overall yield in our laboratories [3].



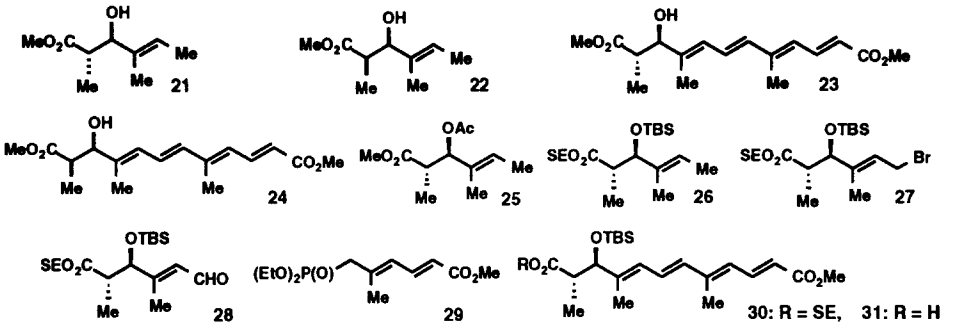
Compound **3** was transformed to **4** [4][80%: mp 92°C(hexane)] by oxidation (PDC, Zeolite/ CH_2Cl_2), reduction (L-Selectride/THF, -78°) and *O*-benzylation(BnBr, NaH/DMF). Treatment of **4** with EtSH and BF_3•Et_2O, and cleavage of the resulting diol with $Pb(OAc)_4$ (K_2CO_3/PhMe) gave the aldehyde **5**, which reacted with Wittig reagent **6** to give α,β-unsaturated ester **7** [72%: syrup, $[\alpha]_D$ -93° (MeOH)]. Deprotection of **7** with CuO and $CuCl_2$ (aq Me_2CO) [5] afforded the aldehyde **8**, which reacted with the vinyl lithium prepared from **9** and *s*-BuLi (Et_2O, -100°) to give quantitatively a diastereomeric mixture (3 : 1) of **10**. Without separation, the mixture was converted into **2**, as it was anticipated that only the proper isomer would undergo Diels-Alder reaction. Thus, **10** was converted into the ketone **11** (48%: syrup) in 5 steps: 1) MOM-Cl, DIPEA/CH_2Cl_2; 2) DIBAL/CH_2Cl_2; 3) Ac_2O/Py; 4) TBAF/THF; 5) PCC, Zeolite/CH_2Cl_2. The ketone **11** was silylated (TBSOTf, lutidine/CH_2Cl_2) to give the silyl dienol ether **12** (90%: syrup), which was de-*O*-acetylated (NaOMe/MeOH) and oxidized (PDC, Zeolite/CH_2Cl_2) to the α,β-unsaturated aldehyde **2** (62%: syrup). The intramolecular Diels- Alder reaction of **2** was assayed under a range of conditions and the best result



was realized by heating in PhMe in a sealed tube for 3 days to give exclusively the adduct **13** [62%; mp 89°C(hexane), $[\alpha]_D$ -78° (MeOH)] with the unreacted diastereomer **2** (19%). The structure **13** was supported by ^{1}H-NMR studies ($J_{3,4}$=10.5Hz, $J_{4,5}$=10.5Hz, $J_{5,10}$=10.5Hz) showing NOE enhancements between H-1 and Me-9 (4.6%), H-5 and Me-9 (4.5%), and H-10 and Me-8 (3.9%). The diastereomer **14**, which was prepared from **3** in a similar manner, gave no Diels-Alder adduct as expected.

De-*O*-methoxymethylation of **13** (2% HCl-EtOH), followed by chlorination ($SOCl_2$/Py) gave the chloro compound **15** [80%: mp 132°C(hexane)], which was hydrogenated (H_2, Pd-C/EtOAc) and heated with KOAc (DMF, 100°) to give the diene **16** [94%: mp 118°C(hexane), $[\alpha]_D$ -51° (MeOH)]. This was converted into the glycosidic β-methyl ether **17** (54%: syrup) in 5 steps: 1) CH_2=$CHCH_2$-Li/Et_2O, -78° ; 2) OsO_4, NMO/aq Me_2CO; 3) $NaIO_4$/aq Me_2CO; 4) aq AcOH; 5) HCl-MeOH, 0°. Dess-Martin oxidation (Py/CH_2Cl_2, 1 day) of **17** gave the diketone **18** [72%: syrup, $[\alpha]_D$ +22° (MeOH)], which was reduced by $Zn(BH_4)_2$ (DME) to give the diol **19** [42%: syrup, $[\alpha]_D$ -57° (MeOH)]. Although the selective reduction of **18** to **20** failed, selective oxidation of the diol **19** with Dess-Martin reagent (Py/CH_2Cl_2, 50min) led to the desired alcohol **20** [80%: $[\alpha]_D$ +6.0° (MeOH)] corresponding to the major skeleton of **1**. Both compounds **19** and **20** were identical with the naturally derived samples, confirming the absolute structure of the natural skeleton as described below.

The synthesis of the tetraenedicarboxylic acid moiety began with derivation of (±)-**23** from the racemic *anti* and *syn* isomers **21** and **22** to determine the relative configuration in a similar manner as described below. The racemic tetraene (±)-**23** derived from the *anti* isomer **21** proved to be identical with the naturally derived compound **23** in NMR studies, while the derivative **24** of the *syn* isomer **22** was clearly different. Consequently, the optically active *anti* compound **25** [$[\alpha]_D$ -13° ($CHCl_3$)] was prepared from the acetate of **21** according to Oishi's lipase method (lipase Amano A-6, phosphate buffer, at 33°, 5 days) [6]. The sign of the optical rotation of **25** was in agreement with that of the naturally derived tetraene **23**, indicating that **25** would be suitable for the synthesis of **23**. Thus, **25** was converted into **26** [68%: syrup, $[\alpha]_D$ +2.1° ($CHCl_3$)] in 4 steps: 1) K_2CO_3/MeOH; 2) 1M aq LiOH/MeOH; 3) trimethylsilyl ethanol (SE-OH), Ph_3P, DEAD/THF; 4) TBSCl, imidazole/DMF. Bromination of **26** (NBS/CCl_4, 80°) to give **27** followed by treatment with Ag_2CO_3 in DMSO [7] (90°, 20min) afforded the aldehyde **28** [60%: syrup, $[\alpha]_D$ -28° ($CHCl_3$)]. This was treated with the



Horner-Wittig reagent **29** (LiN(TMS)$_2$/THF), which was prepared from the corresponding bromide by a usual way, to give the tetraene **30** [66%: syrup, $[\alpha]_D$ -105° ($CHCl_3$)], which was desilylated with TBAF in THF and esterified (TMSCHN2/MeOH-THF) to the dimethyl ester **23** [60%: syrup, $[\alpha]_D$ -123° (MeOH)]. This ester was identical with a sample of **23** derived from natural calbistrin A in all respects. Selective desilylation (TBAF/THF, 1 h) of **30** gave the carboxylic acid **31** [67%: syrup, $[\alpha]_D$ -141° ($CHCl_3$)].

Authentic samples of **19**, **20** and **23** were obtained from the natural product **1** as follows. Esterification (TMSCHN2/EtOH) followed by treatment with 2-methoxypropene (CSA/DMF) gave the bis-(1-methyl-1-methoxyethyl)ether, which was reduced by $LiAlH_4$ (THF) to remove the side chain. Methanolysis (1% HCl-MeOH) of the resulting product gave the diol **19** [quant: syrup, $[\alpha]_D$ -55° (MeOH)], which was selectively oxidized with Dess-Martin reagent (Py/CH_2Cl_2, 50min) to give the alcohol **20** [80%: syrup, $[\alpha]_D$ +8.0° (MeOH)]. Saponification of **1** (1M aqNaOH/dioxane, 50°, 4 h) followed by esterification (TMSCHN2 /EtOH) gave the dimethyl ester **23** [syrup, $[\alpha]_D$ -115° (MeOH)] in 42% overall yield.

With **20** and **31** in hand, we turned to the esterification. Following the stepwise one-flask conversion of **31** to the mixed anhydride (β-naphthoyl chloride/Et_3N/THF, 0.5 h) and then to the ester by reaction with **20** (DMAP/PhMe, 2 h), subsequent deprotection was carried out in 3 steps: 1) TBAF/THF, 2 h; 2) 0.1M NaOH/dioxane, 0.5 h); 3) 5% H_3PO_4/dioxane, 2 h. Thus, synthetic calbistrin A (**1**) was obtained in 54% yield and was found to be identical with the natural product in all respects [mp 133°C (EtOAc), $[\alpha]_D$ +69° ($CHCl_3$)].

Acknowledgment : We are grateful to The Mitsubishi Foundation, Mochida Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Shikoku Chemicals Co., and Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd for the generous support of our program. We also thank Dr. Takeo Yoshioka, MERCIAN CORPORATION, for kindly providing the natural product.

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2. The carbon-numbering protocol parallels conveniently that of the natural product **1**.
3. a) Tatsuta, K.; Koguchi, Y.; Kase, M. *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.*, **61**, 2525 - 2530 (1988). b) Nakata, M.; Osumi, T.; Ueno, A.; Kimura, T.; Tamai, T.; Tatsuta, K. *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.*, **65**, 2974 - 2991 (1992).

4. Optical rotations were measured using a 0.5 dm tube at 22°C. Significant ^{1}H-NMR spectral data (270, 300, and 400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, δ; TMS=0, unless otherwise noted) are the following. **1**(CD_3OD): 0.89(3H, d, *J*=7.0Hz), 1.04(3H, d, *J*=7.0Hz), 1.24(3H, s), 1.33(3H, s), 1.77(3H, s), 2.04(3H, s), 2.39(1H, dd, *J*=14.0 & 4.0Hz), 2.87(1H, dd, *J*=14.0 & 8.5Hz), 4.07(1H, d, *J*=9.0Hz), 5.28(1H, dd, *J*=8.5 & 4.0Hz), 5.64(1H, d, *J*=9.9Hz), 5.70(1H, br. s), 5.90(1H, d, *J*=15.0Hz), 5.96(1H, d, *J*=15.0Hz), 6.10(1H, br. s), 6.13(1H, d, *J*=10.5Hz), 6.30(1H, d, *J*=12.0Hz), 6.41(1H, d, *J*=15.0Hz), 6.74(1H, dd, *J*=15.0 & 10.5Hz), 7.70(1H, dd, *J*=15.0 & 12.0Hz). **2**: 0.93(3H, d, *J*=7.3Hz), 1.75(3H, d, *J*=1.1Hz), 1.84(3H, s), 5.18(1H, d, J=10.6Hz), 5.19(1H,dd, *J*=15.5 and 7.9Hz), 6.34(1H, dq, *J*=9.0 & 1.1Hz), 6.43(1H, dd, *J*=15.5 & 10.6Hz), 9.45(1H, s). **4**: 1.14(3H, d, *J*=7.1Hz), 1.89(1H, ddd, *J*=15.5, 6.5, & 4.2Hz), 3.53-3.57(1H, m), 4.42(1H, br s). **7**: 1.07(3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz), 1.87(3H, d, *J*=1.4Hz), 3.76(1H, d, *J*=3.5Hz), 4.23-4.32(1H, m), 6.66(1H, dq, *J*=9.0 & 1.4Hz). **8**: 1.11(3H, d, *J*=7.2Hz), 1.86(3H, d, *J*=1.5Hz), 4.25-4.32(1H, m), 6.66(1H, dq, *J*=8.8 & 1.5Hz), 9.62(1H, d, *J*=1.3Hz). **9**: 1.13(3H, d, *J*=6.0Hz), 6.03(1H, dt, *J*=14.4 & 1.2Hz), 6.52(1H, dt, *J*=14.4 & 7.2Hz). **10**: 1.11 and 1.12 (total 3H, d, *J*=6.2Hz), 1.85(3H, m), 5.40-5.52(1H, m), 5.55-5.65(1H, m), 6.65(1H, dq, *J*=10.8 & 0.6Hz). **11**: 0.90 and 0.93(total 3H, d, *J*=6.8Hz and *J*=6.5Hz), 1.66 and 1.67(total 3H, d, *J*=1.1Hz and *J*=0.8Hz), 2.10(3H, s), 2.15 and 2.16(total 3H, s), 4.51(2H, s), 5.30-5.45(2H, m), 5.65-5.78(1H, m). **12**: 0.89 and 0.93(total 3H, d), 1.65 and 1.66(total 3H, br. s), 1.84(3H, s), 2.10(3H, s), 5.16-5.27(2H, m), 5.32-5.39(1H, m), 6.41 and 6.43(total 1H, dd, *J*=15.7 & 10.6Hz, and *J*=15.1 & 11.2Hz). **13**: 1.06(3H, d, *J*=6.5Hz), 1.06(3H, s), 1.17(1H, ddd, *J*=12.9, 12.9 & 10.5Hz), 1.47(3H, s), 1.95(1H, br. t, *J*=10.5 & 10.5Hz), 2.19(1H, dd, *J*=10.5 & 10.5Hz), 2.85(1H, dd, *J*=10.5 & 10.5Hz), 3.25(1H, ddd, *J*=10.5, 10.5 & 4.1Hz), 5.58(1H, dd, *J*=10.3 & 2.5Hz), 5.74(1H, dd, *J*=10.3 & 1.9Hz), 9.74(1H, s). **14**: 0.87(3H, d, *J*=7.0Hz), 1.73(3H, d, *J*=1.5Hz), 1.83(3H, s), 5.18-5.28(2H, m), 6.36-6.48(2H, m), 9.45(1H, s). **15**: 1.06(3H, s), 1.08(3H, d, *J*=6.6Hz), 1.51(3H, s), 2.31(1H, ddd, *J*=10.5, 4.6 & 2.3Hz), 2.79(1H, dd, *J*=10.5 & 10.5Hz), 3.24(1H, ddd, *J*=10.5, 10.5 & 4.2Hz), 4.18(1H, br. s), 5.37(1H, dd, *J*=10.1 & 1.8Hz), 5.62(1H, dd, *J*=10.1 & 2.8Hz), 9.77(1H, s). **16**: 1.03(3H, s), 1.05(3H, d, *J*=7.0Hz), 1.50(3H, s), 2.92(1H, ddd, *J*=9.2, 2.9 & 2.9Hz), 5.51(1H, d, *J*=9.6Hz), 5.52(1H, br. s), 5.89(1H, d, *J*=9.6Hz), 9.92(1H, s). **18**: 1.20(3H, d, *J*=7.0Hz), 1.22(3H, s), 1.33(3H, s), 2.56(1H, dd, *J*=14.0 & 4.5Hz), 3.02(1H, dd, *J*=14.0 & 8.5Hz), 3.53(3H, s), 4.85(1H, dd, *J*=8.5 & 4.5Hz), 5.73(1H, br. s), 5.75(1H, d, *J*=10.0Hz), 5.97(1H, d, *J*=10.0Hz). **19**: 1.04(3H, s), 1.06(3H, d, *J*=7.0Hz), 1.61(3H, s), 1.77(1H, ddd, *J*=14.0, 3.5 & 3.5Hz), 2.05(1H, ddd, *J*=14.0, 10.0 & 4.0Hz), 2.79(1H, dd, *J*=5.5 & 3.0Hz), 3.49(3H, s), 4.98(1H, dd, *J*=10.0 & 3.5Hz), 5.60(1H, br. s), 5.67(1H, d, *J*=9.5Hz), 5.81(1H, d, *J*=9.5Hz). **20**: 1.08(3H, d, *J*=7.0Hz), 1.26(3H, s), 1.38(3H, s), 2.51(1H, dd, *J*=14.5 & 4.0Hz), 2.90(1H, dd, *J*=14.5 & 8.5Hz), 3.53(3H, s), 4.87(1H, dd, *J*=8.5 & 4.0Hz), 5.68(1H, d, *J*=9.5Hz), 5.70(1H, br. s), 5.95(1H, d, *J*=9.5Hz). **21**: 1.02(3H, d, *J*=7.2Hz), 2.66(1H, dq, *J*=9.3 & 7.2Hz), 4.10(1H, dd, *J*=9.3 & 2.7Hz). **22**: 1.14(3H, d, *J*=7.1Hz), 2.69(1H, dq, *J*=5.4 & 7.1Hz), 4.23(1H, dd, *J*=7.8 & 5.4Hz). **23**: 1.07(3H, d, *J*=7.1Hz), 2.57(1H, d, *J*=4.3Hz), 2.67-2.77(1H, m), 3.73(3H, s), 3.76(3H, s), 4.19(1H, dd, *J*=9.0 & 4.3Hz), 5.91(1H, d, *J*=15.0Hz), 6.16(1H, d, *J*=11.4Hz), 6.22(1H, d, *J*=11.9Hz), 6.34(1H, d, *J*=15.4Hz), 6.65(1H, dd, *J*=15.4 & 11.4Hz), 7.69(1H, dd, *J*=15.0 & 11.9Hz). **24**: 1.13(3H, d, *J*=7.0Hz), 2.57(1H, d, *J*=3.0Hz), 2.70-2.77(1H, m), 3.70(3H, s), 3.75(3H, s), 4.43(1H, dd, *J*=4.5 & 3.0Hz), 5.89(1H, d), 6.21(1H, d), 6.28(1H, d), 6.34(1H, d), 6.67(1H, dd), 7.68(1H, dd). **25**: 1.02(3H, d, *J*=7.0Hz), 1.55(3H, q, *J*=1.0Hz), 1.63(3H, dq, *J*=7.0 & 1.0Hz), 2.78(1H, dq, *J*=10.0 & 7.0Hz), 5.26(1H, d, *J*=10.0Hz), 5.65(1H, br. q, *J*=7.0Hz). **26**: 0.88(3H, d, *J*=7.0Hz), 1.52(3H, br. s), 1.60(3H, dq, *J*=6.5 & 1.0), 2.55(1H, dq, *J*=10.5 & 7.0Hz), 4.07(1H, d, *J*=10.5Hz), 5.43(1H, br. q, *J*=6.5Hz). **27**: 0.91(3H, d, *J*=7.0Hz), 1.68(3H, d, *J*=1.5Hz), 2.58(1H, dq, *J*=9.5 & 7.0Hz), 4.00(2H, d, *J*=8.5Hz), 4.12(1H, d, *J*=9.5Hz), 5.72(1H, tq, *J*=8.5 & 1.5Hz). **28**: 0.96(3H, d, *J*=7.0Hz), 2.12(3H, br. s), 2.65(1H, dq, *J*=9.0 & 7.0Hz), 4.27(1H, d, *J*=9.0Hz), 5.97(1H, dq, *J*=8.0 & 0.6Hz), 10.05(1H, d, *J*=8.0Hz). **29**: 2.05(3H, d like, *J*=4.3Hz), 2.69(2H, d, *J*=23.6Hz), 5.85(1H, dd, *J*=15.2 & 2.7Hz), 6.11(1H, dd, *J*=11.5 & 5.0Hz), 7.56(1H, dd, *J*=15.2 & 11.5Hz). **30**: 0.91(3H, d, *J*=7.0Hz), 0.99(2H, t like, *J*=9.0Hz), 1.76(3H, s), 2.04(3H, s), 2.61(1H, dq, *J*=9.5 & 7.0Hz), 4.18(1H, d, *J*=9.5Hz), 5.90(1H, d, *J*=15.0Hz), 6.08(1H, d, *J*=11.0Hz), 6.22(1H, d, *J*=12.0Hz), 6.32(1H, d, *J*=15.0Hz), 6.63(1H, dd, *J*=15.0 & 11.0Hz), 7.69(1H, dd, *J*=15.0 & 12.0Hz). **31**: 1.04(3H, d, *J*=7.5Hz), 1.78(3H, s), 2.05(3H, s), 2.68(1H, dq, *J*=8.5 & 7.5Hz), 4.17(1H, d, *J*=8.5Hz), 5.90(1H, d), 6.10(1H, d), 6.23(1H, d), 6.34(1H, d), 6.62(1H, dd), 7.69(1H, dd).

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(*Received in Japan* 14 *November* 1996; *revised* 28 *November* 1996; *accepted* 29 *November* 1996)