

4c resulted only in the formation of the aromatized product **3c**. Also illustrated in this example is the expected rate enhancement^{1b,2} of the pyranylidene complexes. Complex **2d** reacts with ethyl vinyl ether at room temperature (entry 4), whereas the α -pyrone **1c** requires an elevated temperature (78 °C) over a longer period of time. As indicated by the preparation of **6k**, these



reactions can be extended to pyranylidene complexes prepared from cyclic dicarbonyl compounds. The ketene acetal derived products **6i** and **6j** are produced in high yields and can be obtained relatively pure as crude products since the chromium carbonyl side product can be removed under vacuum. Although these products can be characterized in this form, any attempts to purify them by silica gel chromatography or distillation result in aromatization. Phenol acetals of this type have been reported in only a few limited occasions, and pyranylidene complexes offer a clean method for their generation.^{3m,8}

The inverse-electron-demand Diels-Alder reactions of pyranylidene complexes give dihydrobenzene products and complement the reactions of α -pyrones where aromatic products are typically produced, and accordingly, synthetic applications of these reactions are to be expected.

Acknowledgment. This work was supported by a grant from the National Institutes of Health (PHS-GM 33589). Some of the mass spectral data were obtained at the Midwest Center for Mass Spectrometry, an NSF Regional Instrument Facility (CHE-8211164). The NMR instruments used were funded in part by the NSF Chemical Instrumentation Program and by the NCI via the University of Chicago Cancer Research Center (CA-14599).

Supplementary Material Available: Spectral data for all new compounds (6 pages). Ordering information is given on any current masthead page.

Total Synthesis of (+)-Breynolide

David R. Williams,* Paul A. Jass, H.-L. Allan Tse, and Ricky D. Gaston

Department of Chemistry, Indiana University Bloomington, Indiana 47405

Received December 21, 1989

Breynin A and B are novel sulfur-containing glycosides isolated from *Breynia officinalis* Hemsl,¹ which have displayed remarkable hypocholesterolemic activity in rats at daily oral doses of 0.005 mg/kg and 0.025 mg/kg, respectively. Investigators at the Bristol-Banyu Research Institute have characterized (+)-breynogenin (1a) and (+)-breynolide (1) as the aglycon hydrolysis products of these antibiotic disaccharides. Stereochemical features and the absolute configuration of (+)-breynolide (1) have been unambiguously determined by X-ray crystallography,² revealing a unique perhydrobenzothiophene as part of a highly oxygenated polycyclic nucleus. The 1,6-dioxaspiro[5.4]ketal is structurally similar to that component as found in (+)-phyllanthocin, the aglycon of a family of potent antineoplastic agents.³ Herein we report the first total synthesis of optically active (+)-breynolide.



From the onset of our investigations, we had sought to develop an efficient convergent strategy that would introduce the thioether (position 1 of breynolide) after the necessary oxygenations of a carbon framework. All of these hydroxy and alkoxy substituents are disposed as axial or pseudoaxial within their respective ring systems. Secondly, the presence of the β -hydroxy ketone of 1 (C₆ \rightarrow C₈) suggested that an aldol condensation could be adopted for construction of the cyclohexane ring in the final stages. Thus, the 1,6-dioxaspiro[5.4]decanone could be assembled from a highly oxygenated acyclic backbone with completion of the natural product via closure of the only carbocyclic ring of the molecule.⁴

An aldehydic subunit representing C_7-C_{13} of breynolide (1) allowed masking of the C_9 ketone by internal participation of the C_{13} alcohol as a mixed ketal 2. This material was prepared as shown in Scheme I, starting with monoprotected 4(S)-methyl-2-pentene-1,5-diol 3, which was readily supplied via modifications of literature procedures from (-)-methyl 3-hydroxy-2(R)methylpropionate.⁶ Mosher esters of allylic alcohol 3 showed

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Scheme I.^a Synthesis of the $C_7 \rightarrow C_{13}$ Segment 2



^a(a) D-DET (0.13 equiv); Ti(OⁱPr)₄ (0.10 equiv); ^bBuOOH (1.8 equiv); 4-Å sieves; CH₂Cl₂ at -20 °C; 32 h (96%). (b) Ph₃P (1.05 equiv); l₂ (1.02 equiv); imidazole (1.3 equiv); CH₂Cl₂ at 0 °C \rightarrow reflux; l h (95%). (c) ^bBuLi (2.2 equiv); Et₂O at -78 °C; 15 min, then MEM-Cl; ⁱPr₂NEt; Et₂O; CH₂Cl₂ at 0 °C \rightarrow room temperature; 16 h (94%). (d) ^cPuerce O: MOCH (1.0 equiv); CH (2.1 et 78 °C) then (94%). (d) Excess O_3 ; MeOH (1.0 equiv); CH₂Cl₂ at -78 °C, then MeOH (2 equiv); NaBH₄ (3 equiv); $-78 \text{ °C} \rightarrow \text{room temperature}; 6 h,$ (93%). (e) Repeat step b; reflux 6 h (94%). (f) 13 (1.20 equiv); "BuLi (1.18 equiv); THF at -78 °C; 1 h, then 12 in THF at -78 °C; 2 h (83%). (g) "BuLi; THF at -78 °C; 1 h, then 2-butenal; 15 min (97%). (h) KH (1.2 equiv); THF at 0 °C; 1 h, then SEM-Cl (1.5 equiv); 0 °C room temperature; 1 h, (87%). (i) "Bu₄NF, (1.5 equiv); THF; room temperature, 4 h (98%). (j) NBS (3.0 equiv) collidine (2.0 equiv); MeOH; MeCN (1:1) at room temperature; 10 min, then saturated Na₂S₂O₃, then saturated CuSO₄; then TsOH (0.05 equiv); MeOH at 0 °C; 5 min (80%). (k) Excess O₃; CH₂Cl₂ at -78 °C, then Ph₃P; -78 $^{\circ}C \rightarrow$ room temperature; 90 min (95%).

no trace of racemization at C_{12} (<2%). Asymmetric Sharpless epoxidation under catalytic conditions provided nearly quantitative conversion to oxirane 4 in high diastereometric purity (de >95%).⁷ Rapid addition of tert-butyllithium in pentane afforded an instantaneous reductive elimination of the crystalline iodide 5 (mp 52-53 °C), and subsequent introduction of (2-methoxyethoxy)methyl chloride led directly to isolation of the allylic ether 6. Slow addition of a solution of excess ozone provided oxidative cleavage of the terminal alkene 6, and a reductive quench with sodium borohydride yielded primary alcohol 7.

An alkylation sequence was employed to introduce C₉ as an effective acyl anion equivalent. This was expediously accomplished by stepwise lithiations of 2,2-bis(tri-*n*-butylstannyl)-1,3-dithiane as pioneered by Seebach.⁸ Pretreatment of 9 with *n*-butyllithium at -78 °C, and facile alkylation at -78 °C using the rather unreactive primary iodide 8, afforded organostannane 10 (62% overall yield from 3). Repetitive lithiation⁹ and alkylation of 10 with freshly distilled 2-butenal provided a 97% yield of diastereomeric



^a(a) L-DET (0.08 equiv); Ti(OⁱPr)₄ (0.06 equiv); ⁱBuOOH (1.5 equiv); 4-Å sieves; CH₂Cl₂ at -20 °C; 20 h (85%). (b) Me₂AlC≡ CH·Et₂O (2.5 equiv, 2 M in toluene); hexanes at 0 °C → room temperature (65%). (c) TsCl (1.0 equiv); Et_3N (1.5 equiv); CH_2Cl_2 at 0 °C; 24 h, then Triton B (1.5 equiv, 40% in MeOH); room temperature; 2 h (69%). (d) 20 (1.5 equiv); 'BuLi (1.2 equiv); THF at -78 °C; 1 h; then 6 (1.0 equiv) in THF; -95 °C $\rightarrow -78$ °C; 20 min; then HOAc (1.6 equiv) \rightarrow room temperature) (85%). (e) H₂; Pd-CaCO₃/Pb (20% by weight); EtOAc at room temperature; 8 h (89%). (f) m-CPBA (1.8 equiv); NaHCO₃ (5 equiv); CH₂Cl₂ at room temperature; 10 h (97%). (g) NaSH-XH₂O (20% by weight); EtOH at room temperature; 2 h (88%). (h) TsOH (0.10 equiv); CH₂Cl₂ at -20 °C; 1 h (88%). (i) KH

allylic alcohols 11a and 11b ($R = Si^tBuPh_2$; 3:1 ratio, respectively).¹⁰ Chromatographic separation of these alcohols led to protection of each as their corresponding [2-(trimethylsilyl)eth-oxy]methyl (SEM) ethers.¹¹ Ketal exchange of the dithiane unit of 11c (R = H) was cleanly achieved by using excess N-bromosuccinimide in methanol-acetonitrile in the presence of dry collidine. The overall success of this transformation was acutely dependent upon the proportion of collidine and reaction times. Upon quenching with aqueous sodium thiosulfate, the crude reaction product¹² was washed with aqueous CuSO₄ and dissolved in acidic methanol, affording the purified ketal 12 ($[\alpha]^{25} - 71^{\circ}$; c = 3.00, CHCl₃), as the result of thermodynamic product development. Finally, ozonolysis of 12 at -78 °C provided excellent conversion to the $C_7 \rightarrow C_{13}$ component 2.

(3.0 equiv); THF at 0 °C; 90 min, then MEM-Cl (2.5 equiv); 15 min (91%). (j) "Bu₄NF (\sim 2 M) in THF (5 equiv); 45 °C; 4 h (85%).

The carbon fragment containing $C_2 \rightarrow C_{16}$ was readily obtained and combined with aldehyde 2 as illustrated in Scheme II. The necessary asymmetry was secured by Sharpless epoxidation giving the optically active oxirane 14.13 Regiocontrolled addition of

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⁽⁹⁾ A significant advantage of the (tri-n-butylstannyl)dithiane 10 is the relative ease of transmetalation versus deprotonation of the corresponding C_2 -H dithiane as experienced in our phyllanthocin synthesis (ref 3b).

⁽¹⁰⁾ Either alcohol epimer 11ab was effectively interconverted into the other upon DDQ oxidation (CH₂Cl₂; 22 °C; 80%) yielding an enone for subsequent hydride reduction (NaBH₄; CeCl₃; MeOH; -20 °C; 83%).

⁽¹¹⁾ For clarity, we have illustrated our synthetic scheme from the major diastereoisomer **11a**. However, asymmetry at C_8 is not present in breynolide itself. Further utilization of isomer **11d** will be presented in the full account of this method. of this work.

⁽¹²⁾ We avoided longer reaction times and additional collidine, which promoted some epimerization at C_8 , presumably through an intermediate vinyl thioether. The crude product of NBS ketal exchange was a mix of C_9 ketone, dimethyl ketals, and hemiketals.

⁽¹³⁾ Mosher ester derivation of 14 reveals >95% ee. See ref 7.

ethynyldimethylaluminum diethyl ether complex,14 prepared as a 2 M solution in toluene, afforded a 65% isolated yield of a 1,2-diol, which was efficiently converted into the corresponding terminal epoxide 15 in a single reaction by initial treatment with p-toluenesulfonyl chloride followed by quenching with a methanolic solution of Triton B. Deprotonation of 15 at -78 °C resulted in a well-behaved acetylide, and condensations with 2 were extremely stereoselective, affording propargylic alcohol 16a via an α -chelation-controlled addition (75:1 ratio). Hydrogenation to the Z-allylic alcohol and oxidation provided our key intermediate 17. Although our epoxidation was nearly quantitative, the β -oxirane 17a (57% isolated yield) was a result of the Henbest directive effects of a neighboring allylic β -alcohol at C₇ in spite of considerable steric factors, which also promoted formation of undesired α -epoxide.¹⁵

The three heterocyclic rings of breynolide were established from our acyclic precursor 17 as initiated by nucleophilic attack of sodium hydrogen sulfide. Initial opening of the terminal oxirane directed an intramolecular backside displacement at C17 with formation of the tetrahydrothiophene nucleus. Further treatment with p-toluenesulfonic acid spontaneously effected a kinetic spiroketalization, affording an 88% yield of 1,6-dioxaspiro[5.4]-ketals 18a and 18b in a 1:3 ratio.¹⁶ Each spiro ether was independently converted to the natural product via a five-step sequence. Protection of the diols as their MEM ethers and subsequent desilation gave our penultimate precursor 19, which upon Swern oxidation at -78 °C provoked an immediate intramolecular aldol upon addition of triethylamine at -78 °C with warming to -60 °C.¹⁷ This led to a 90% isolated yield of a single keto alcohol 20 (R = MEM). Subsequent deprotection of 20 afforded a crystalline tetrol, (C_6 -epi-breynolide), 20 (R = H), mp 218-221 °C (EtOAc). Our decoupling studies suggested that 20 was the undesired diastereomeric equatorial alcohol at C₆, as later confirmed by X-ray crystallography.¹⁸ Finally, the total synthesis of 1 was completed by Mitsunobu inversion¹⁹ with aqueous sodium formate in tetrahydrofuran at 0 °C (92%). Deprotection using aqueous hydrobromic acid (THF; room temperature; 72 h, 74%) slowly hydrolyzed each of the three MEM ethers, yielding fine white crystalline needles of (+)-breynolide, mp 241-243 °C (EtOAc), as confirmed by X-ray diffraction of our synthetic material.²⁰

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substantial decomposition of 18b. The series of compounds bearing the unnatural C₉ spiroketal configuration is characteristically recognized by the chemical shift of its axial methyl (18a: $\delta = 1.02$), whereas the natural diastereomer configurations display the methyl significantly upfield (18b: δ = 0.91)

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the Indiana Affiliates of the American Heart Association for their financial support of this research.

Supplementary Material Available: IR, NMR, and HRMS data for key substances (9 pages). Ordering information is given on any current masthead page.

Characterization of the in Vitro Cyclization Chemistry of Calicheamicin and Its Relation to DNA Cleavage

James J. De Voss, Jon J. Hangeland, and Craig A. Townsend*

Department of Chemistry, The Johns Hopkins University Baltimore, Maryland 21218 Received February 2, 1990

At dramatically low concentrations in the presence of thiols, calicheamicin $\gamma_1^{I}(1)^{1,2}$ shares with the esperamicins^{3,4} and the neocarzinostatin chromophore⁵ the ability to cause single- and, notably with the former, double-strand cleavages of DNA. The mechanism of DNA scission has been proposed¹ to involve four steps (Scheme I): (1) bioreductive cleavage (e.g., by reaction with glutathione in vivo) of the allylic methyl trisulfide of 1, (2) β addition of the resulting thiol to the enone to form dihydrothiophene 2, (3) cyclization of 2 to generate a 1,4-diyl⁶ 3 that, when bound in the minor groove of DNA,² is hypothesized to abstract a hydrogen from the deoxyribose backbone of each opposed strand to give carbon-centered radicals that, in turn, (4) scavenge dissolved oxygen to initiate a cascade of reactions leading ultimately to the observed cleavages. In this paper we present solution NMR studies that demonstrate for the first time the existence of intermediate 2 and provide an estimate of its lifetime at physiological temperature. These findings permit formulation of an overall kinetic scheme for the reaction of calicheamicin with DNA that frames specific questions about the relative importance of kinetic and thermodynamic factors in the sequence selectivity of its cleavages.

Variable-temperature NMR experiments were undertaken to examine the behavior of the proposed intermediates between 1 and 4. Methyl thioglycolate (8 equiv, 14 mM) and triethylamine (5 equiv) were added to a methanol- d_4^7 solution of calicheamicin γ_1^{I} (1.6 mM) at -72 °C. Despite the deceptively simple pseudo-first-order disappearance of the methyl trisulfide resonance at $\delta 2.50$ ($k_{obsd} = 2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}^{-1}$), the sulfur chemistry that occurred was obviously complex. The appearance of multiple signals for H-4, H-5, and H-8 indicated the presence of a variety of calicheamicin-derived species, while in the upfield region of the NMR spectrum, several methylthio-containing compounds were visible, which equilibrated to the methyl disulfide of methyl thioglycolate (RSSCH₃, δ 2.44).⁸ This reaction manifold was monitored further

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