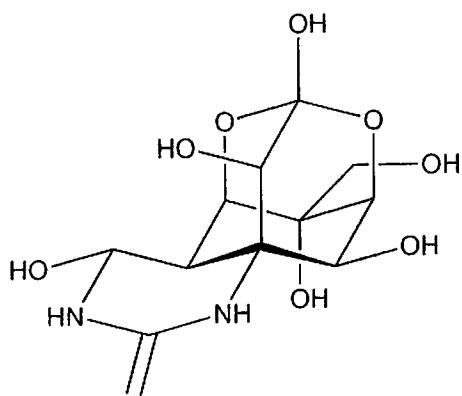


Total Synthesis of Tetrodotoxin

~Testament to the power of C-H amination~



Total synthesis:

racemic

Kishi, Y. et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1972**, *94*, 9217.

J. Am. Chem. Soc. **1972**, *94*, 9219.

Yoshimura, J. et al. *J. Org. Chem.* **2005**, *70*, 7496

chiral

Isobe, M. et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2003**, *75*, 251.

Isobe, M. et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2004**, *43*, 4782.

J. Du bois et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2003**, *125*, 11510.

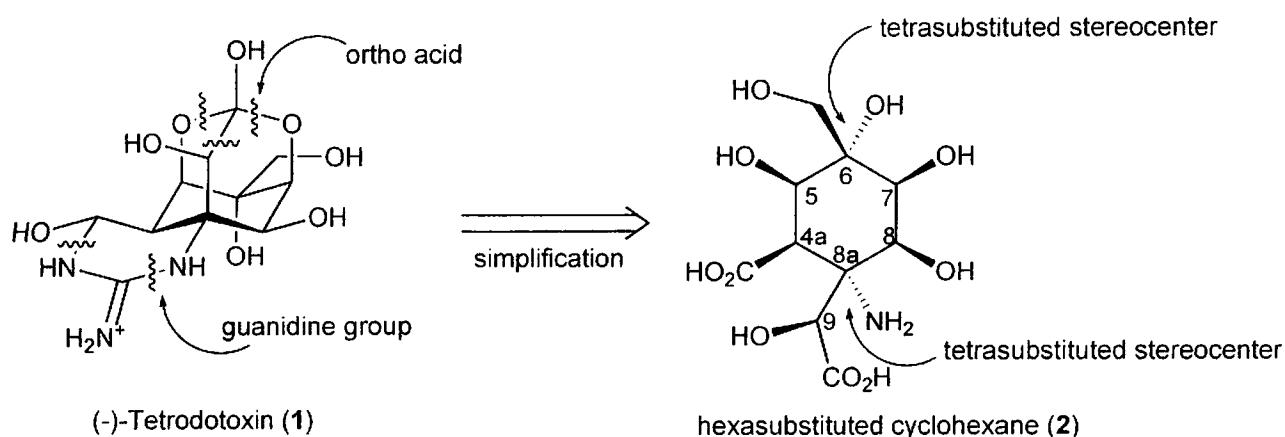
bioactivity: selective blocker of voltage-gated Na⁺ ion channels

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1. Strategy of Total Synthesis
2. C-H Amination Reaction
3. Total Synthesis of Tetrodotoxin

1. Strategy of Total Synthesis

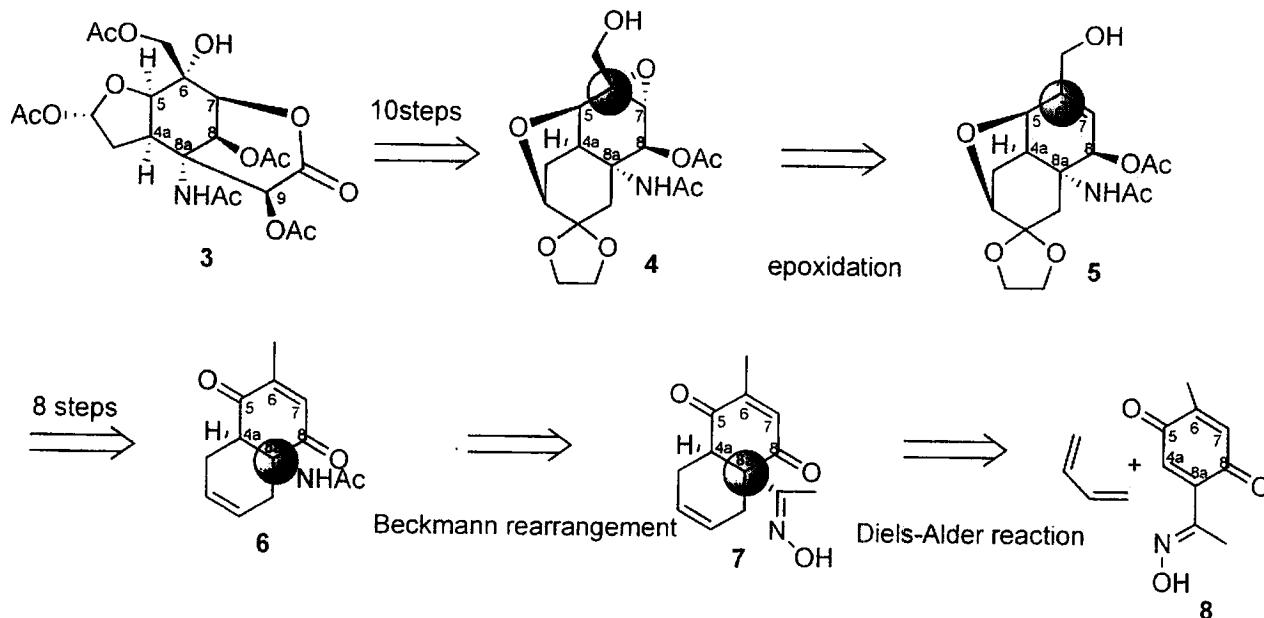
(1) Structural features



(2) Strategic features

~How to construct tetrasubstituted stereocenters~

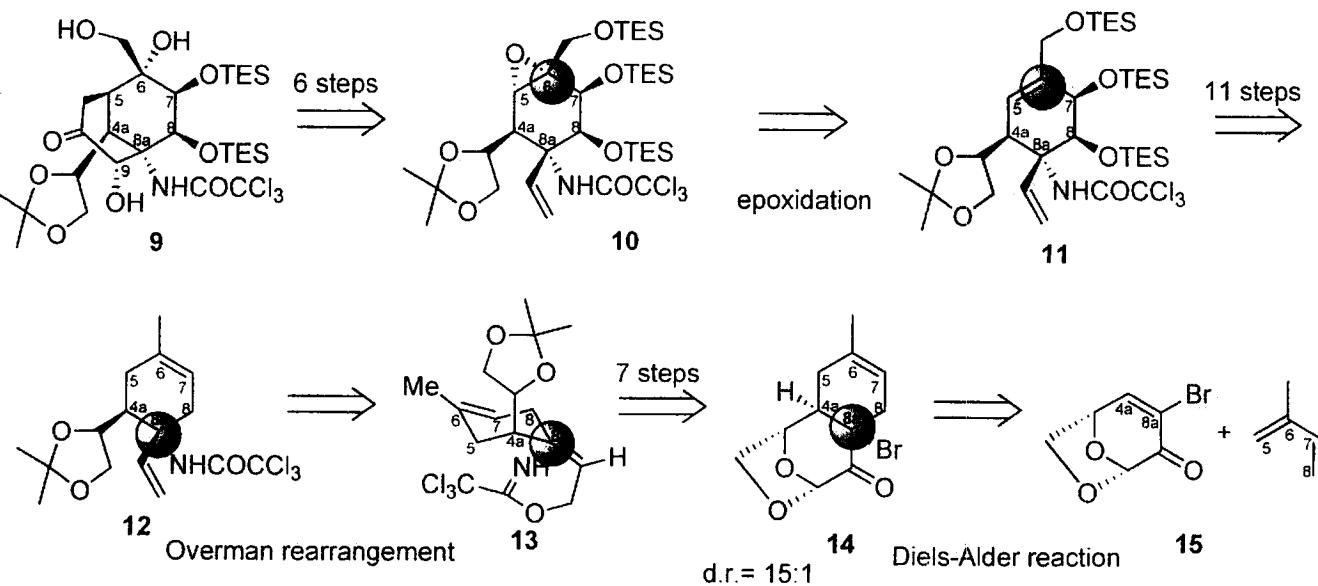
Kishi's synthesis



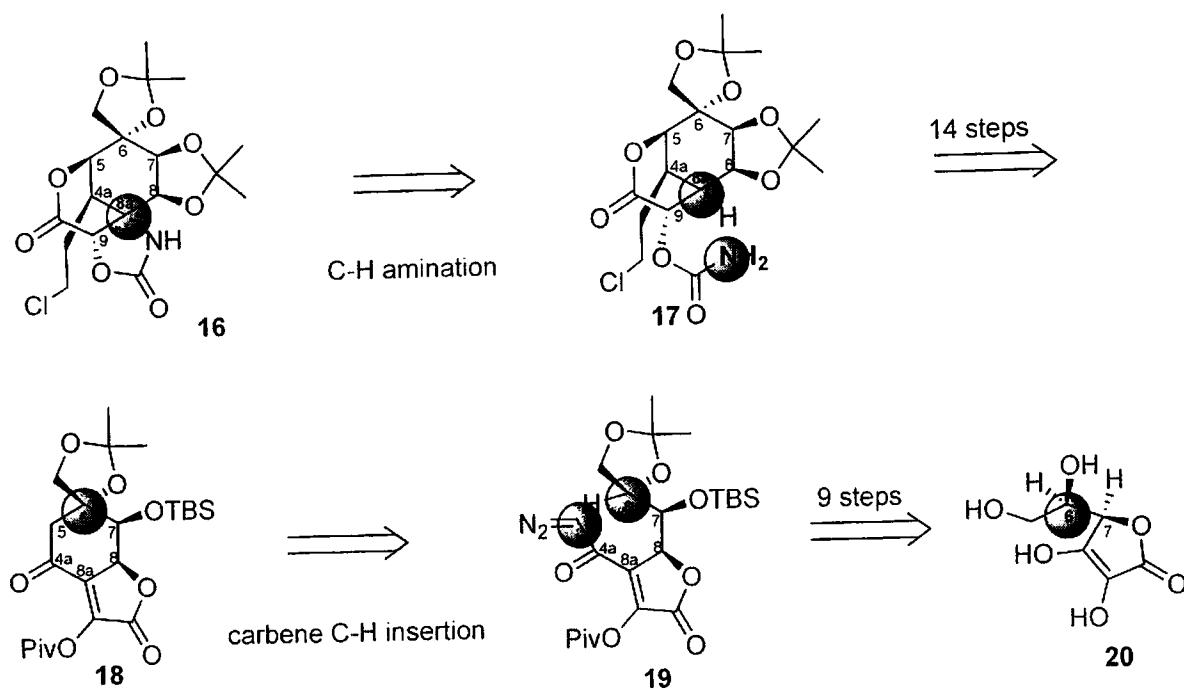
To achieve asymmetric synthesis...

Such as asymmetric Diels-Alder reaction or asymmetric Heck reaction are needed to construct chiral 4° carbon center.

Isobe's synthesis (2nd generation) 39 steps



Du Bois's synthesis 32 steps



Advantages of C-H insertion strategy

Easier acquisition of chiral tetrasubstituted carbon precursors:

- Stereochemistry of tetrasubstituted carboncenter 8a is originated in the hydrogenation from convex face!!
- Stereochemistry of tetrasubstituted carboncenter 6 is originated in chiral 2° alcohol of natural product.

Complete selectivity: Carbene C-H insertion and C-H amination proceed exclusively retention.

Affording highly substituted 6 membered ring easily compared with Diels-Alder reaction:

- Shorter steps?

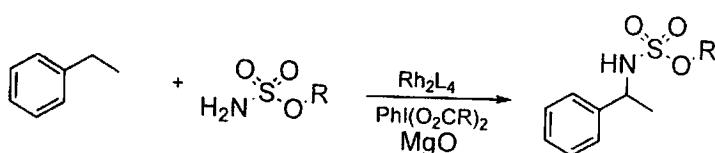
Can be used in late stage:

- Reliable intramolecular reaction.
- Mild condition.

2. C-H Amination Reaction

2-1 Mechanism

(1) Reaction example



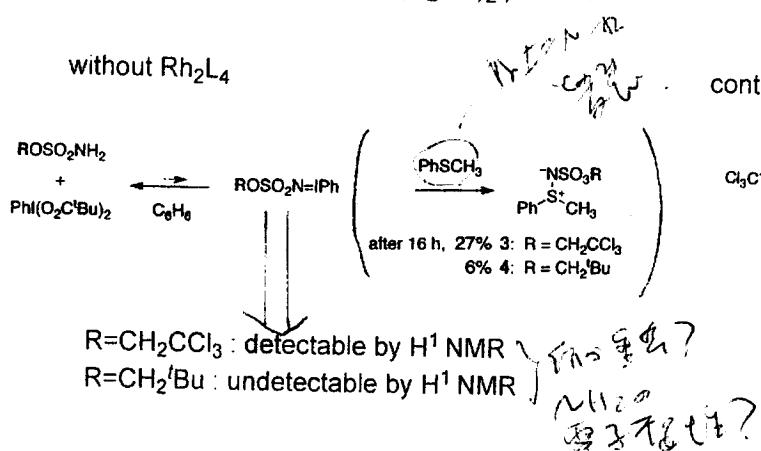
(2) How does the oxidant (PhI(O₂CR)₂) work?

Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2001, 40, 598.
J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2007, 129, 562.

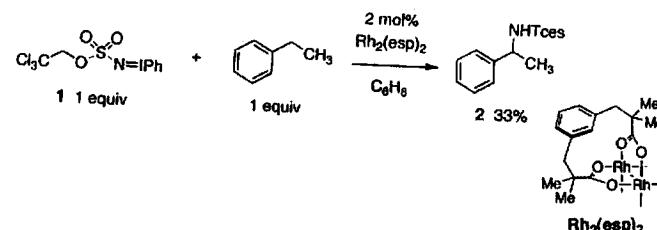
CONTENTS

1. Reaction example
2. How does the oxidant work?
3. Role of MgO
4. Concerted or radical?
5. Rh-nitrene association in the T.S.
6. Hammett analysis
7. Summary
8. Relation with carbene C-H insertion

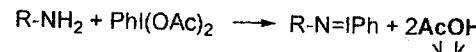
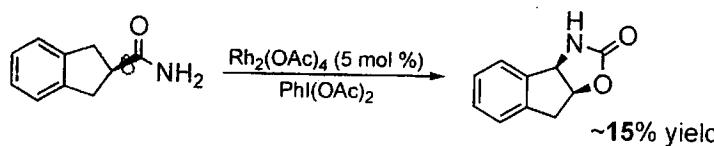
without Rh₂L₄



control experiment



(3) Role of MgO

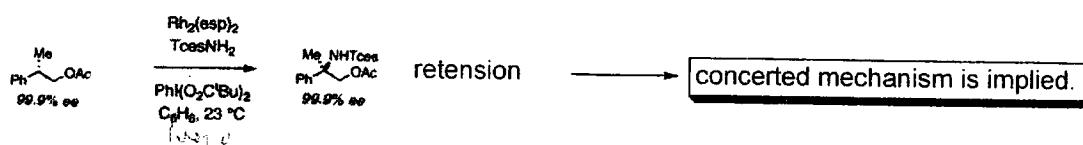


↓
reduce the catalytic activity of Rh₂(OAc)₄

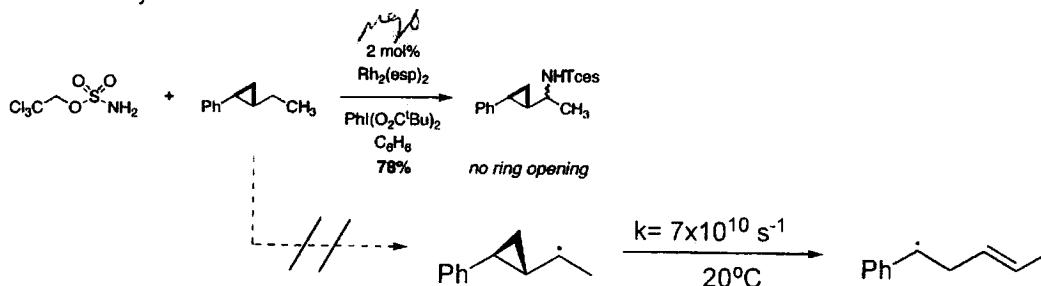
→ +2.3 equiv of MgO: 86% yield

(4) Concerted or radical?

-chiral substrate



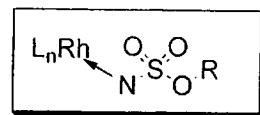
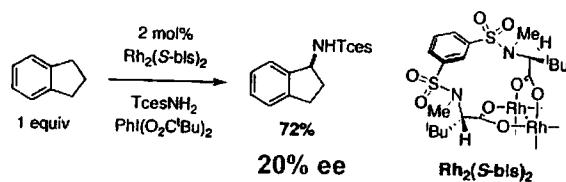
-radical clock study



If a C-H abstraction / radical rebound mechanism was operative, the lifetime of the putative radical would have to be exceedingly short (ca. 200 fs = 2 × 10⁻¹³ s).

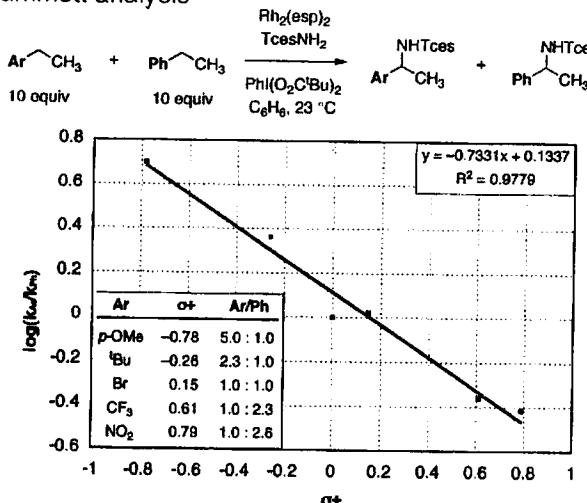
(5) Rh-nitrene association in the C-N bond forming event

-Optically active dinuclear catalyst was employed.



This result gives strong circumstantial support for a **metal-bound nitrene (nitrenoid) as the active oxidant** in the reaction.

(6) Hammett analysis



- preference for oxidation of electron-rich arene substrates
- cationic charge in the transition state at the oxidizing carbon center

corresponding to the reactivity

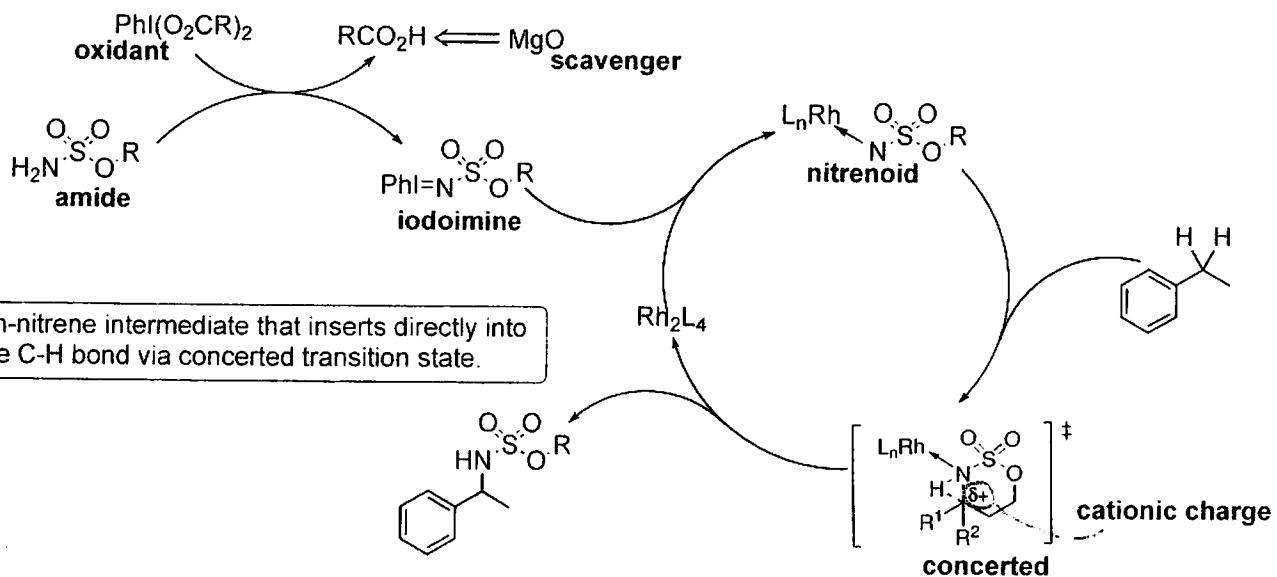
Intramolecular reaction:
 α -ethereal $\sim 3^\circ >$ benzylic \geq allylic $> 2^\circ >> 1^\circ$

Intermolecular reaction:
 $3^\circ > \alpha$ -ethereal \geq benzylic $> 2^\circ >> 1^\circ$

c.f. ρ -values
intramolecular C-H amination : -0.55
intramolecular carbene C-H insertion : -0.78
intermolecular carbene C-H insertion : -1.27

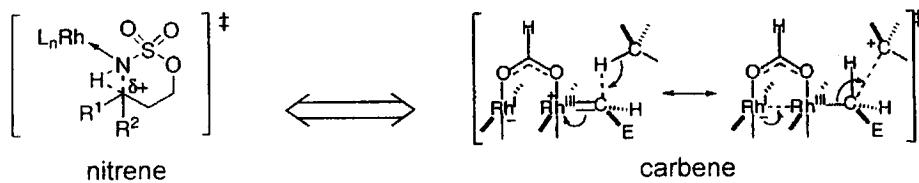
→ similar

(7) Summary (speculation)



(8) Relation with carbene C-H insertion

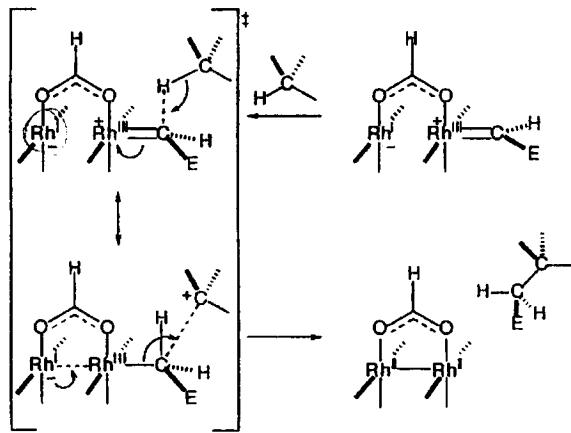
This speculated mechanism and intimate certain parallels between Rh-catalyzed nitrene and carbene C-H functionalization.



Why does the dirhodium complex promote C-H amination?

~Speculation using calculated carbene C-H insertion data~

E. Nakamura et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2002, 124, 7181.



Does dirhodium nitrene complex possess similar features ??

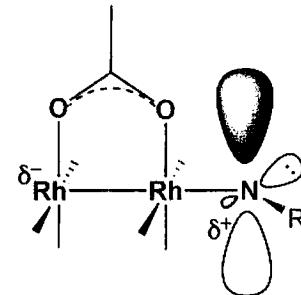


fig.1 Carbene C-H insertion mechanism

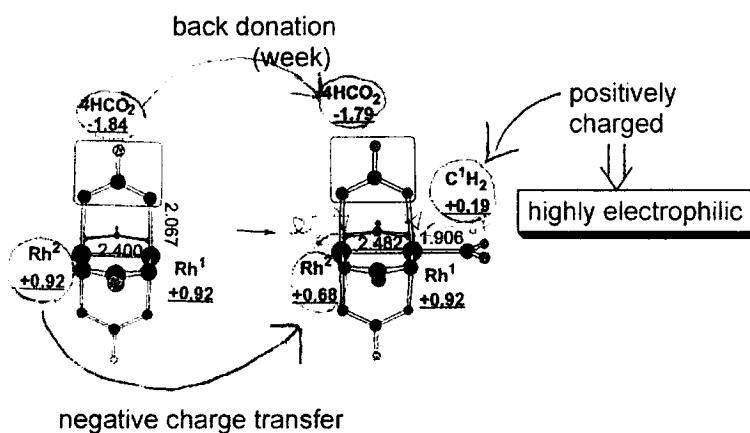


fig.2 Dirhodium carbene complex

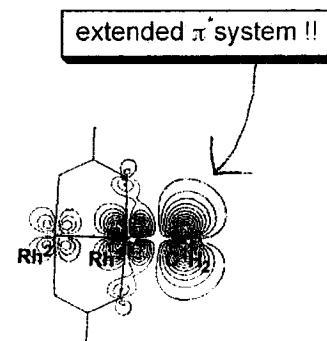


fig.3 LUMO of Rh-carbene complex

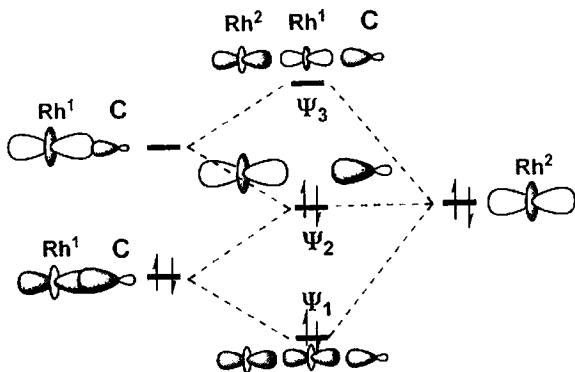


fig.4 Rh-Rh-C σ-system

Nonbonding 4d_z² orbital interacts with Rh¹-C σ/σ*-orbitals, which weakens the Rh¹-C σ-bond.

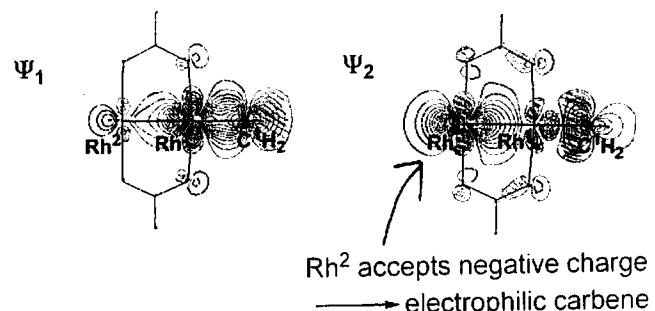


fig.5 Rh-Rh-C σ-system ; orbitals

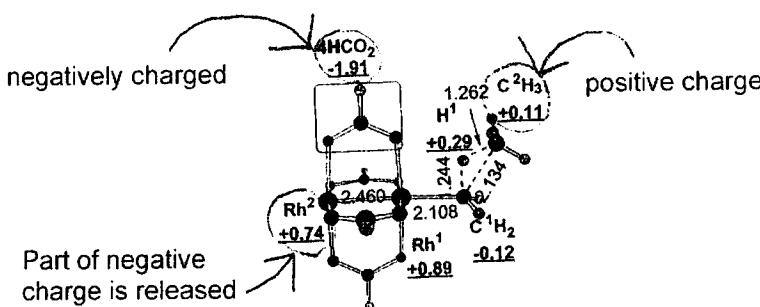
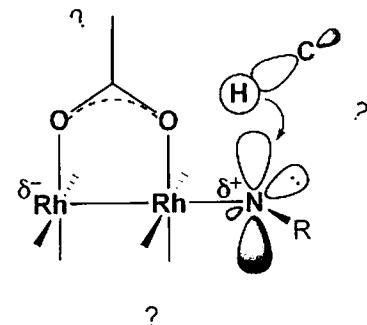
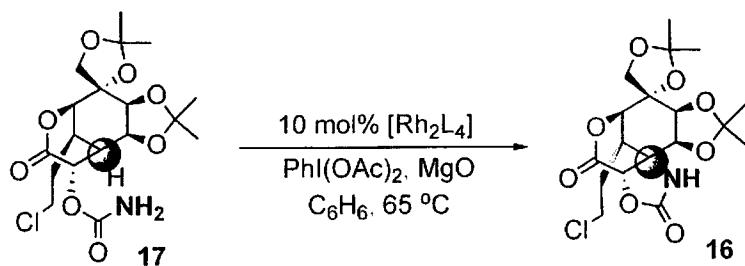


fig.6 Transition state model



2-2 Scope ~Catalyst design~

In the case of tetrodotoxin...



L = OAc (Du Bois's original condition)

16 : trace

L = HNCOCF₃

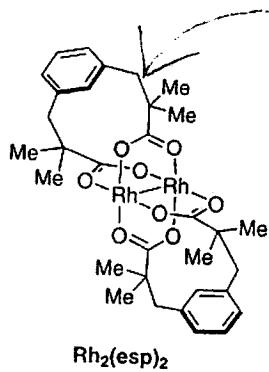
16 : 77 %

Likewise, in some cases, such as intermolecular reactions or reactions of unactivated C-H bond, Du Bois's original condition was not satisfactory. So, new catalyst systems were investigated...

-The dirhodium catalyst undergoes **structural changes** within minutes of initiating the reaction.

→ Bad effect ?

→ Robuster catalysts were examined, and Rh₂(esp)₂ was the most successful.



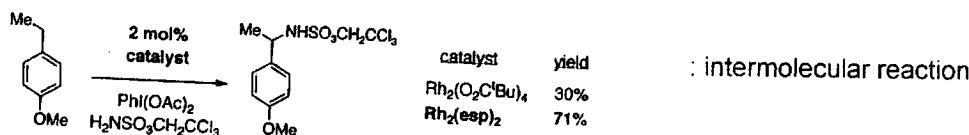
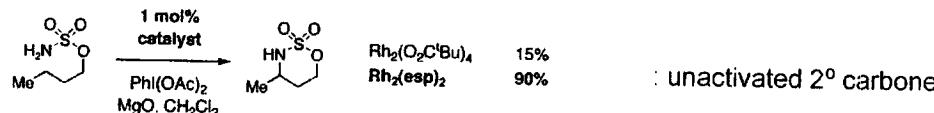
two carboxylates are connected



If carboxylate shifts were to occur, the chelate effect would disfavor complete ligand dissociation from Rh centers.

\Rightarrow increased stability \Rightarrow increased reactivity !!

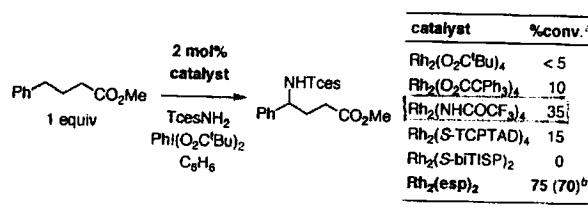
examples



-Then, in the case of tetrodotoxin, why does $\text{Rh}_2(\text{HNCOCF}_3)_4$ exhibit good result ?

~Speculation~

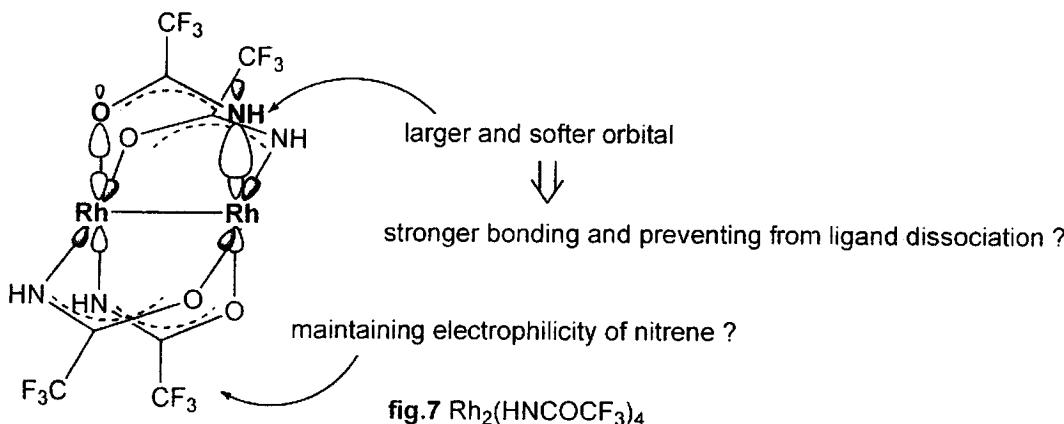
-In intermolecular reaction, $\text{Rh}_2(\text{HNCOCF}_3)_4$ afforded good result.



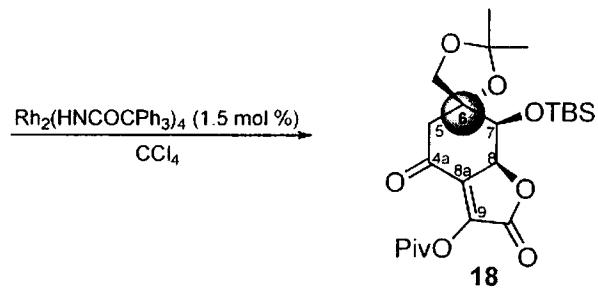
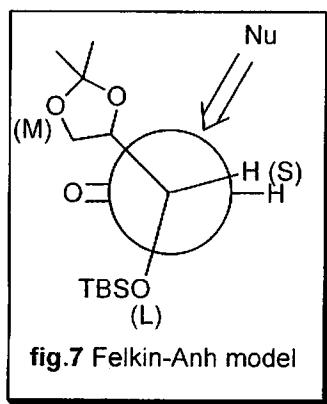
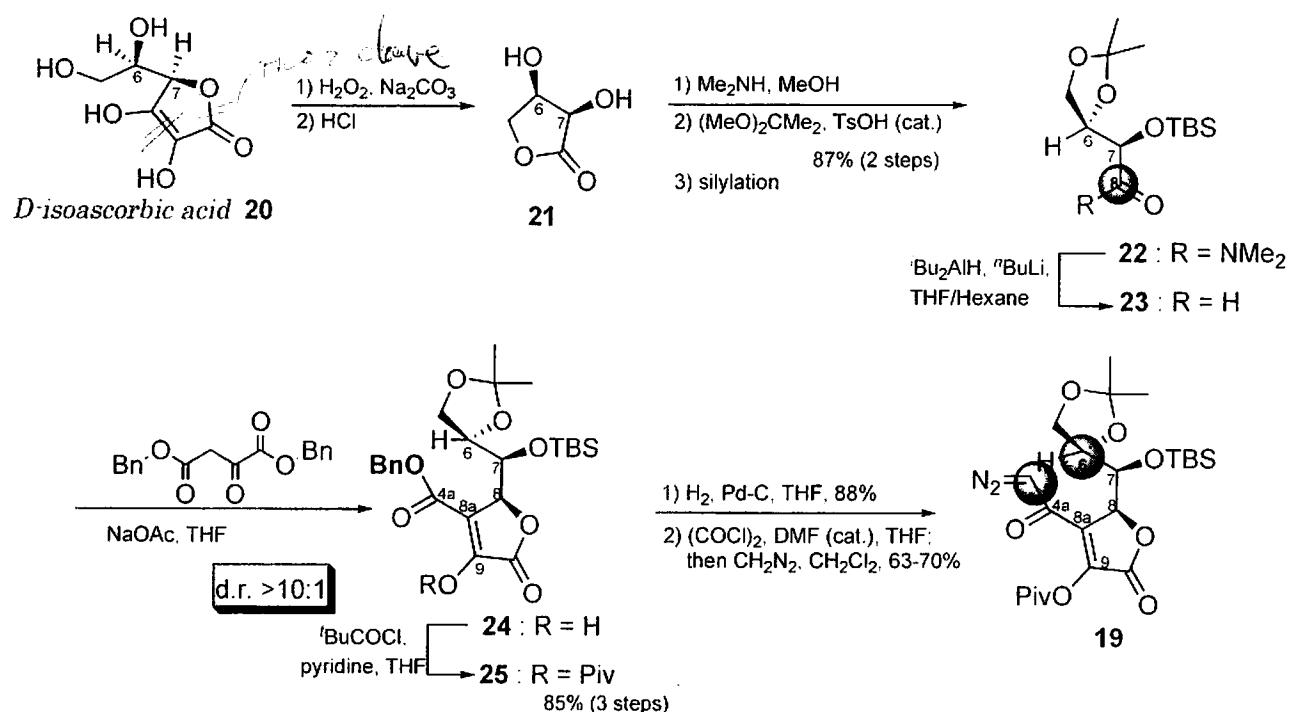
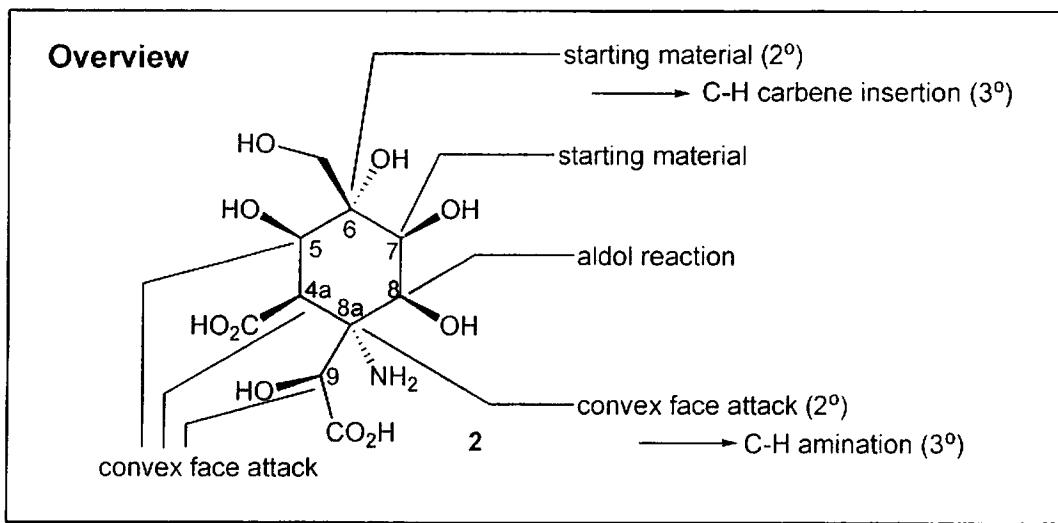
\rightarrow generally active catalyst ?

\rightarrow In the analogue of $\text{Rh}_2(\text{esp})_2$ case, $\text{Rh}_2(\text{HNCOCF}_3)_4$ is stable ?

^a Product conversion estimated by integration of the ^1H NMR spectrum of the unpurified reaction mixture. ^b Isolated yield in parentheses.



3. Total Synthesis of Tetrodotoxin



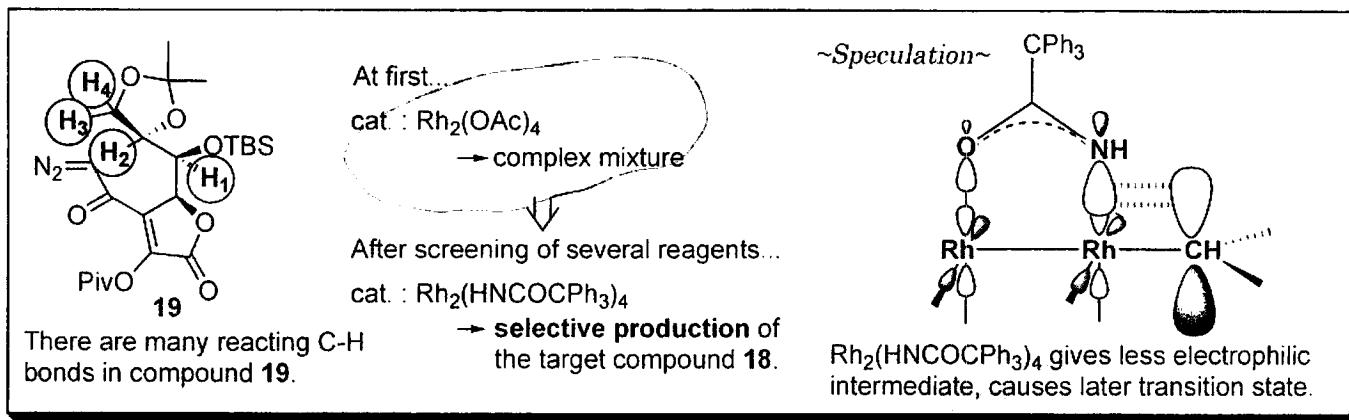
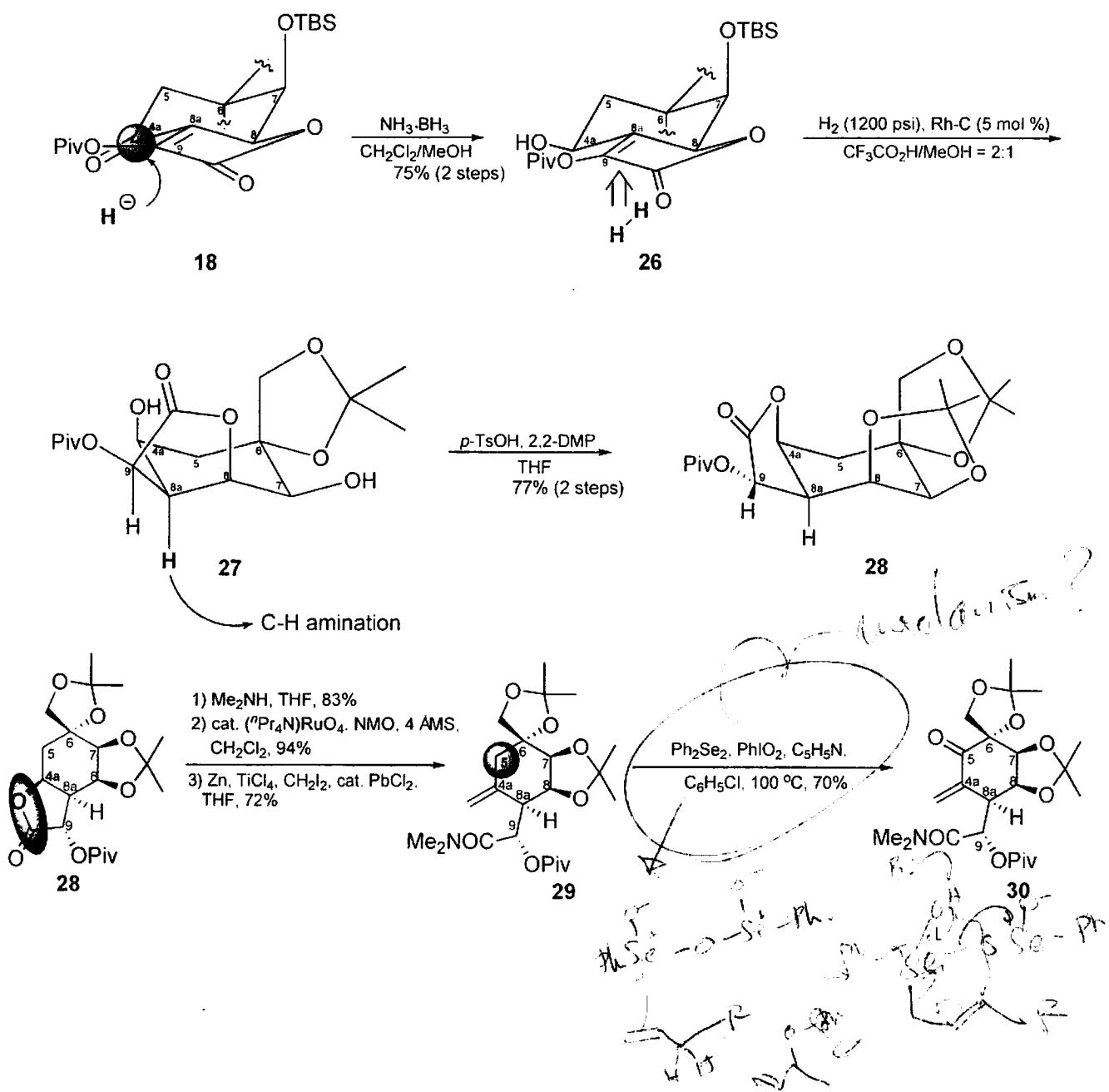


fig.8 Selectivity in C-H insertion

Now that bicyclic framework is obtained...

~Construction of stereocenters by convex face attack~



Takai reaction ($28 \rightarrow 29$; 3)