## Problem Session (6) - Problem

Please provide the reaction mechanisms. Values in the parentheses are the amount (eq.) of the reagent. In 3rd reaction of problem 1, please provide each reaction mechanism w/ or w/o the additive and explain the effect of the additive.

- problem 1


1-1


1-2

1. $\mathrm{MeOH}, 65^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$

95\%, 1.9:1 dr, 62\% desired
2. $\mathrm{NH}_{3}, \mathrm{MeOH}$; concentration; $\left(\mathrm{CF}_{3} \mathrm{CO}\right)_{2} \mathrm{O}(1.0), \mathrm{Et}_{3} \mathrm{~N}, \mathrm{THF}, 96 \%$
3. $\mathrm{NaBH}_{3} \mathrm{CN}$ (2.0), additive $\mathrm{MeOH} / \mathrm{THF}, 65{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$



(1.1)

| additive | 1-3 | 1-4 (harmalane) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| none | $<20 \%$ | major |
|  |  |  |

- problem 2


2-1


2-2

1. $\mathrm{TsOH} \cdot \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ (1.0), MeOH , reflux;
$\mathrm{Et}_{3} \mathrm{~N}$ (2.0), $\mathrm{Boc}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ (3.0), rt, 65\%
2. $\mathrm{LiN}(\mathrm{TMS})_{2}(2.5), \mathrm{Phl}(\mathrm{OAc})_{2}(2.5)$

THF, $-78{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $\mathrm{rt}, 65 \%$
3. $\mathrm{NaBH}_{3} \mathrm{CN}$ (10.0), AcOH (10.0) $\mathrm{MeOH}, 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$;
4 M HCl in dioxane, $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to rt, $70 \%$
4. viny MgBr (10.0), $\mathrm{CeCl}_{3}$ (10.0)

THF, $-78{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, 30 \%$ (100\% brsm)
5. $\mathrm{CF}_{3} \mathrm{CO}_{2} \mathrm{H}$ (2.0), paraformaldehyde (1.1) toluene/MeCN (v/v = 3:1), rt; PhIO (2.0), rt; 2 M KOH aq., rt, 59\%


2-4 (racemic)

## Problem Session (6) - Answer

Topic: Total Synthesis of Arborisidine
O. Introduction of Arborisidine

- Isolation: from Malayan K. arborea Blume by Kam and co-workers
(Wong, S.-P.; Chong, K.-W.; Lim, K.-H.; Lim, S.-H.; Low, Y.-Y.; Kam, T.-S. Org. Lett. 2016, 18, 1618-1621.)
- Biosynthesis

- Biological activities

Arborisidine inhibits gastric cancer in vivo when used in combination with pimelautide.
(Chinese Patent CN106540237 A, 2016.)

- Total syntheses of related Monoterpene Indole Alkaloids

arborisidine (0-2)
(+)-arborisidine: (problem 1)
Zhou, Z.; Gao, A. X.; Snyder, S. A. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2019, 141, 1650.
(-)-arborisidine (enantiomer): (problem 2)
Andres, R.; Wang, Q.; Zhu, J. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2020, 142, 14276.

arboridinine (0-9)
(?)-arboridinine:
Gan, P.; Pitzen, J.; Qu, P.; Snyder, S. A. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2018, 140, 919.
(+)-arboridinine:
Zhang, Z.; Xie, S.; Cheng, B.; Zhai, H.; Li, Y. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2019, 141, 7147.

1. Answer for problem 1




Ac: 1.17


Pictet-Spengler reaction
ester-amide exchange


1.2. discussion

- Screening of benzaldehyde derivertive



## Bezaldehydes were added as a cyanide scavenger.

More electron-deficient aldehydes were effective, because it made the nucleophilic addition of cyanide faster.

## 2. Answer for problem 2



## 2.1. mechanisms

## less hindered

Me substituted




Bürgi-Dunitz angle is shielded


Oxidative cyclization

Cis-fused $5 / 5$ is generated.
(Explanation from late stage transition state)

## shielded by Me





2.2. discussions

- discussion 1
diastereoselectivity of oxidative enolate coupling

-4-



2-9

- discussion 2
diastereoselectivity of aza-Cope/Mannich cascade
* diastereoselecivity in aza-Cope reaction

\% diastereoselecivity in Mannich reaction



2-19' not obtained


2-19'

2-19

desired, major

* molecular asymmetry of trans-cycloalkene (ring flip of trans-cycloalkene)


Ring flip is difficult due to transannular interaction.
These cyclooctenes are enantiomers and could be separated.
(Cope, A. C.; Ganellin, C. R.; Johnson, Jr., H. W.; Van Auken, T. V.; Winkler, H. J. S.
J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1963, 85, 3276.)





These procedures were applied for trans-cyclononene and trans-cyclodecene.
However, several optimizations to suppress the racemization were needed for the isolation of optically active transcyclononene, and trans-cyclodecene was not able to be isolated.
And also, thermal stability of isolated trans-cyclooctene and trans-cyclononene were tested.
(Cope, A. C.; Pawson, B. A. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1965, 87, 3649.
Cope, A. C.; Banholzer, K.; Pawson, B. A.; Whang, J. J.; Winkler, H. J. S. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1965, 87, 3644.)

|  | activation energy | half-life time |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| cyclooctene | $35.6 \pm 0.9 \mathrm{kcal} / \mathrm{mol}$ | $122 \mathrm{~h}\left(132.7^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right), 15 \mathrm{~h}\left(156.4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right), 1 \mathrm{~h}\left(183.9^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| cyclononene | $20 \pm 2 \mathrm{kcal} / \mathrm{mol}$ | $4 \mathrm{~min}\left(0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right), 20 \mathrm{~s}\left(20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right), 6 \mathrm{~s}\left(30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |



The ring flip of 2-18 is fast enough for the aza-Cope/Mannich cascade reaction.

## Appendix

- Pictet-Spengler reaction from C2 or C3


Nucleophilic attack from indole C3 position can be possible.
However, construction of adjacent tetrasubstituted olefin seems to be difficult in this situation.
In different situation, C3 attack are reported.
ref. Zheng, C.; Xia, X.-L.; You, S. L. Chem. 2018, 4, 1952. (mechnistic study)
Gabriel, P.; Gregory, A. W.; Darren, D. J. Org. Lett. 2019, 21, 6658. (selective example of interrupted P-S reaction)


Construction of continuous tetrasubstituted carbon was not reported.

- Alternative mechanism for oxidative cyclization


Aromatic interaction between indole and PIDA might not such large. More nucleophilic oxygen might react with PIDA.

- Vinyl Grignard addition

- Thermodynamic explanation of aza-Cope/Mannich cascade


2-19 might be thermodynamically yielded from 2-17.
i.e. 2-17, 2-18, 2-18' are in equilibrium and reaction from 2-18' to 2-19 is irreversible.

