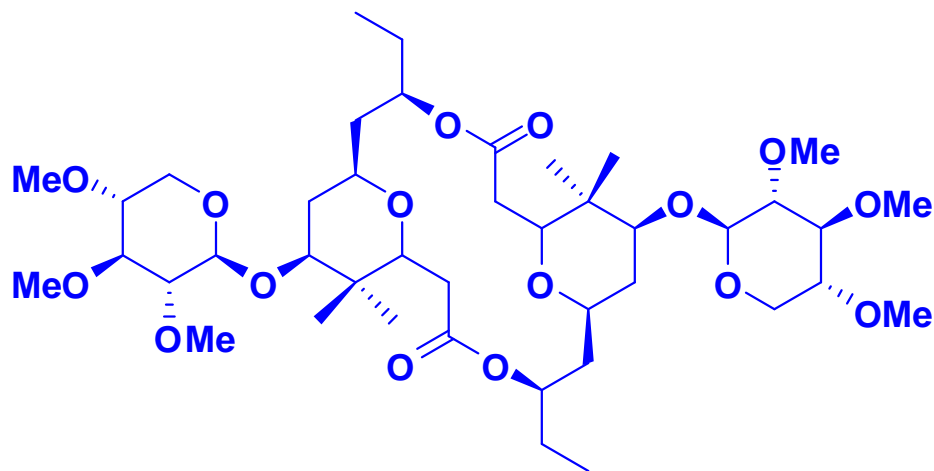


Total Synthesis of Cyanolide A in the Absence of Protecting groups, Chiral Auxiliaries, or Premetallated Carbon Nucleophiles

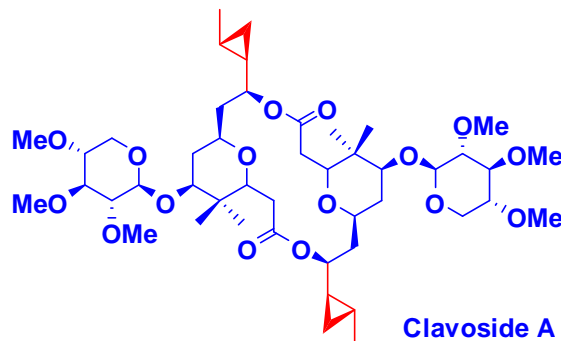


Introduction

It is a glycosidic 16- membered macrolide

Isolated from the Papua New Guinea cyanobacterium *Lyungbya bouillonii* by Gerwick and co-workers

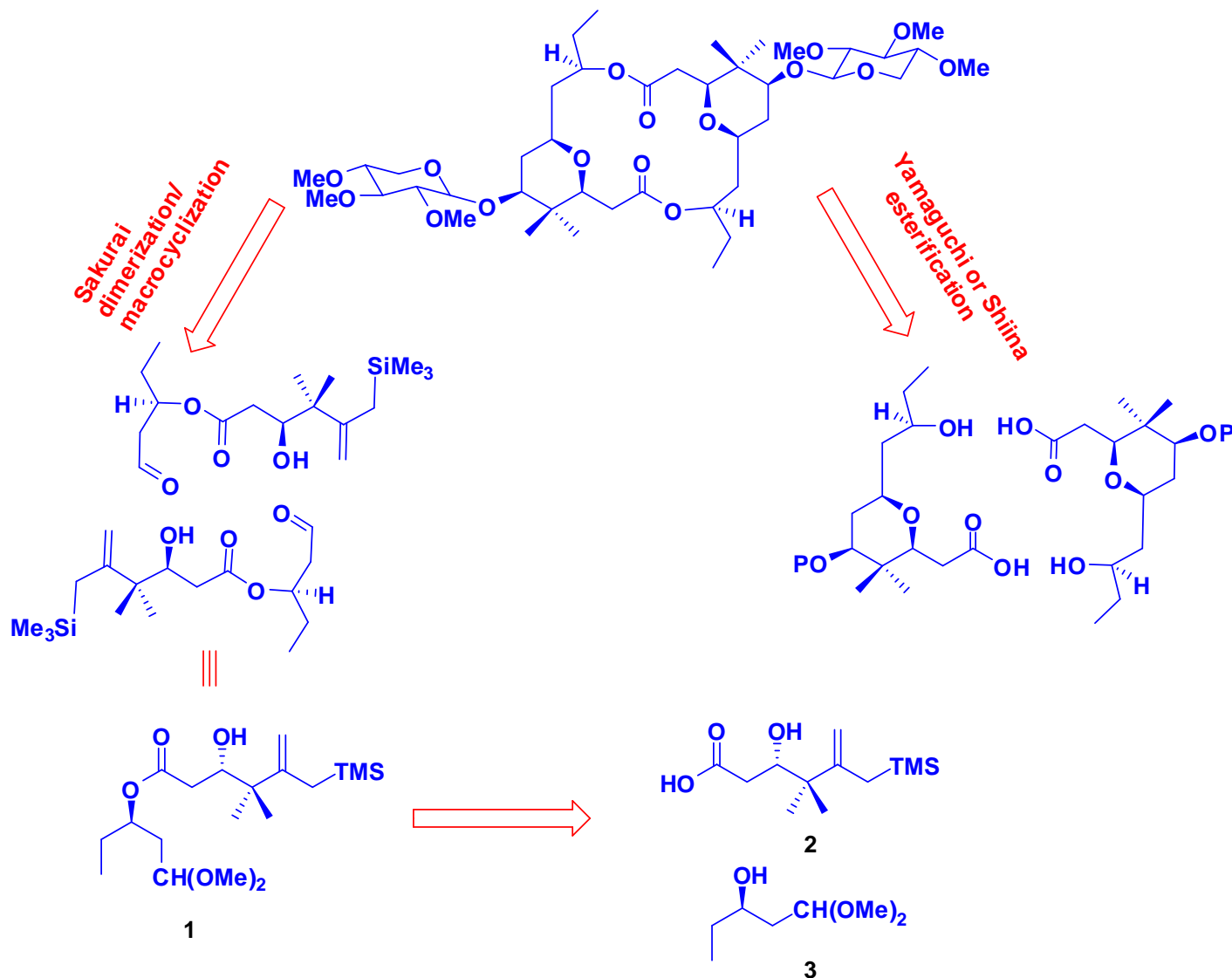
This structure is closely related to the Clavoside family of natural products



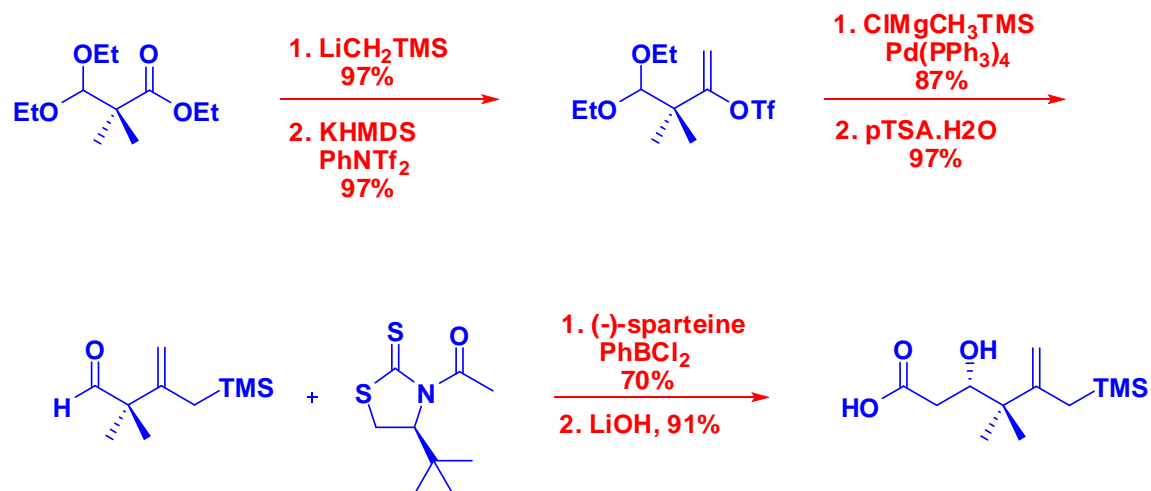
It exhibits potent molluscicidal activity against the water snail *biomphalaria glabrata*

Rychnovsky's approach

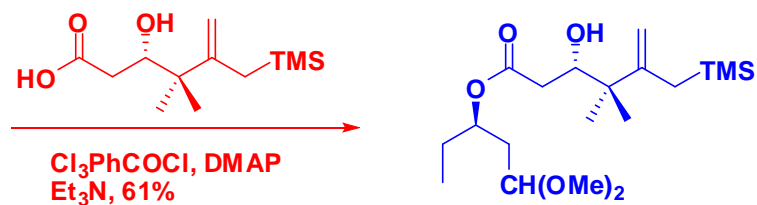
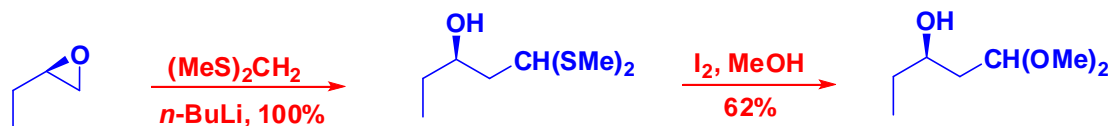
Retrosynthetic analysis



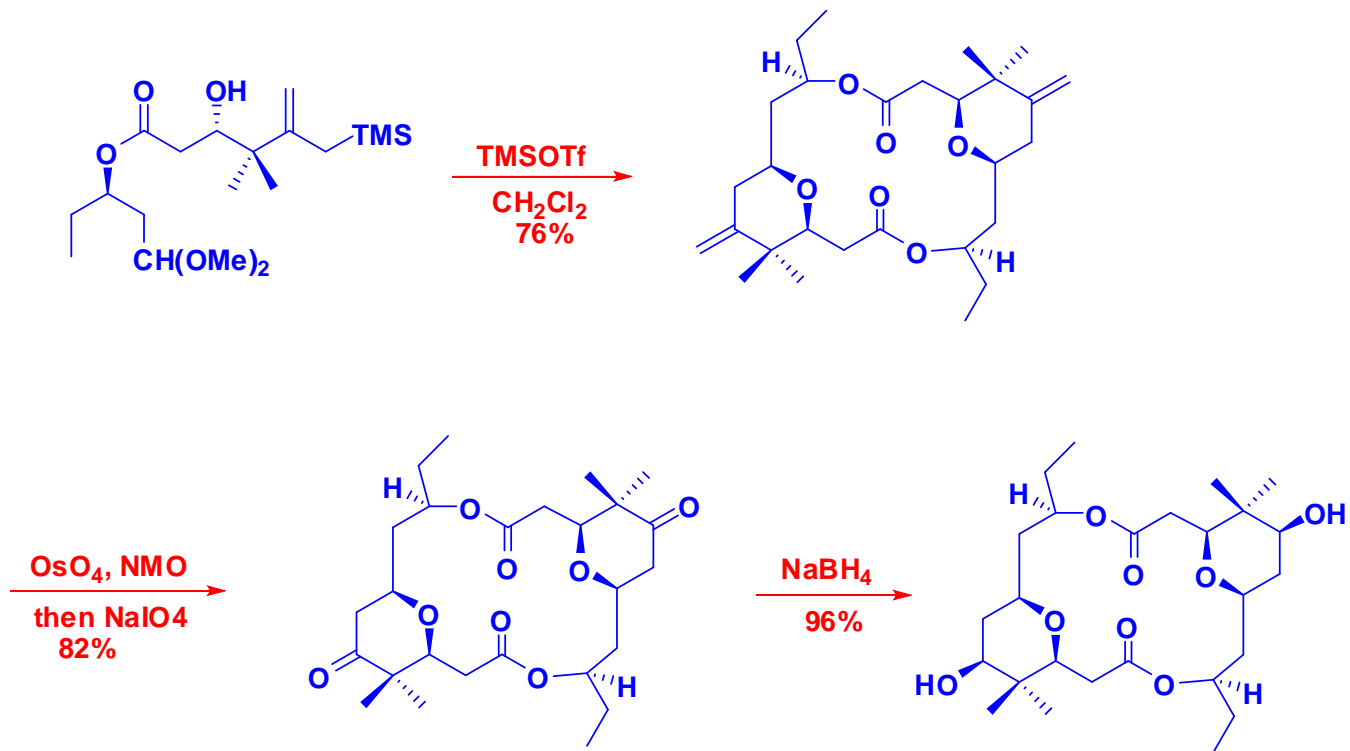
Synthesis of β -hydroxyacid 2

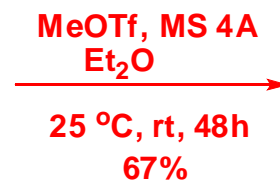
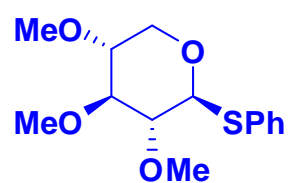
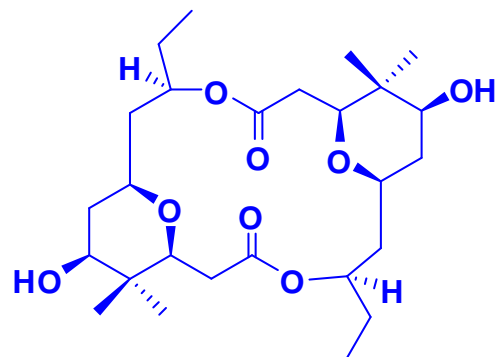


Synthesis of monomer 1



Synthesis of Cyanolide A by a Sakurai Dimerization

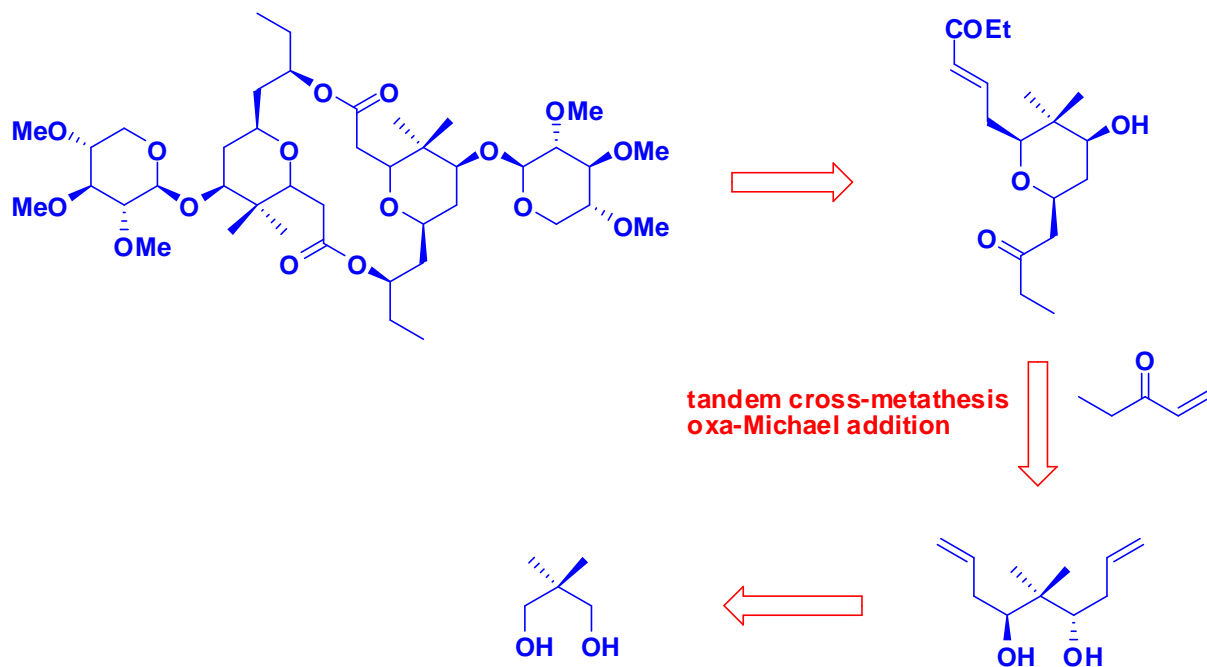




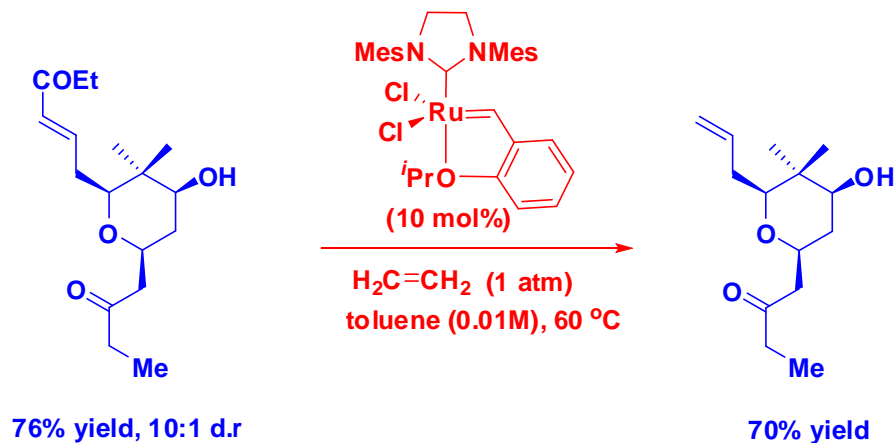
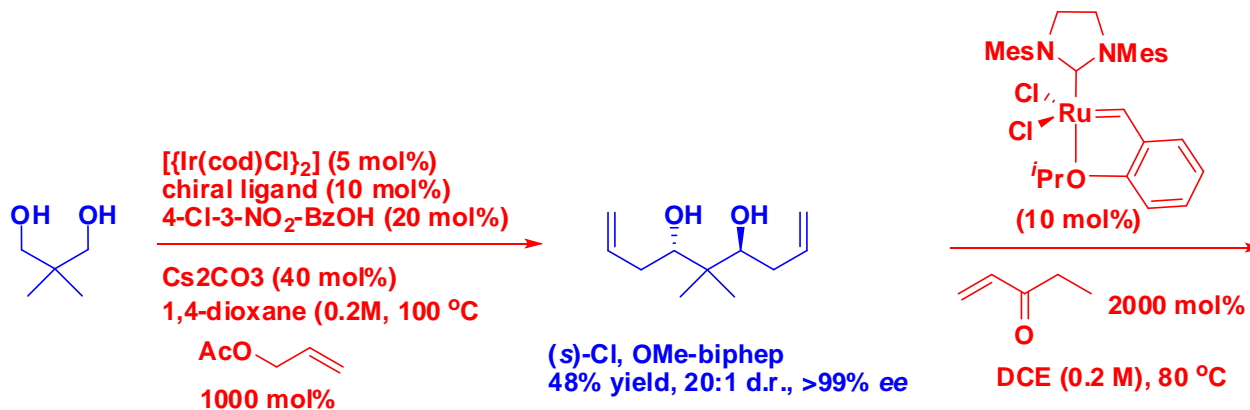
Cyanolide A

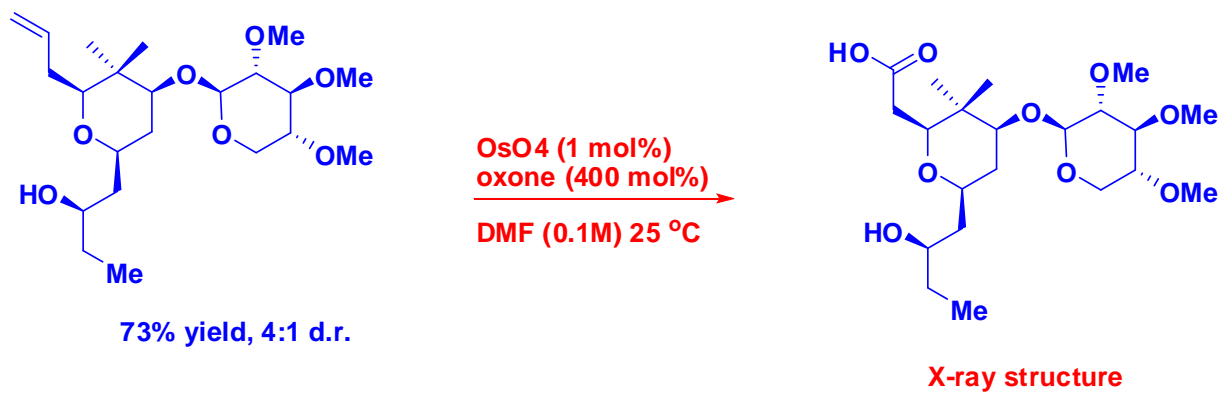
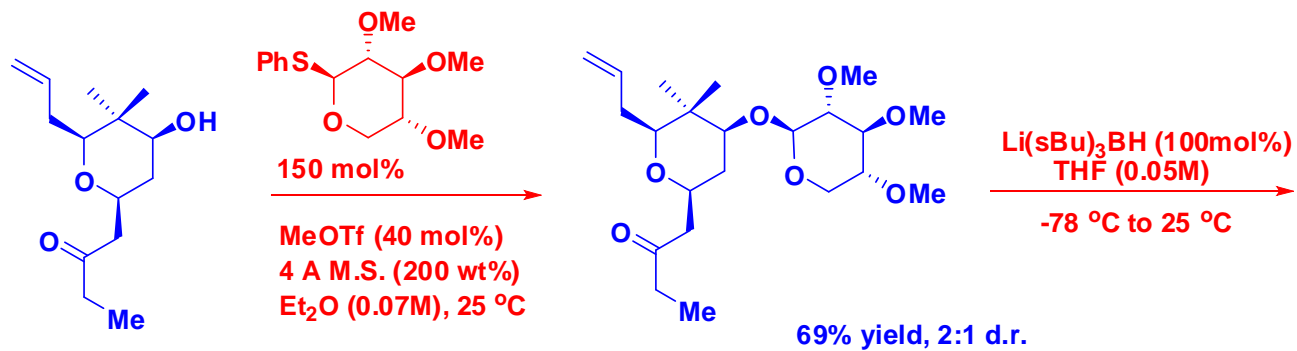
Krische's approach

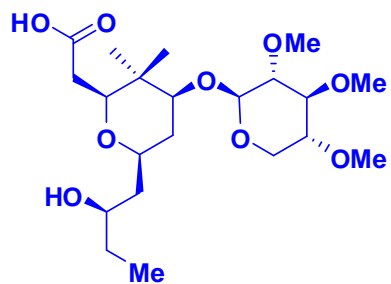
Retrosynthetic analysis



Synthesis



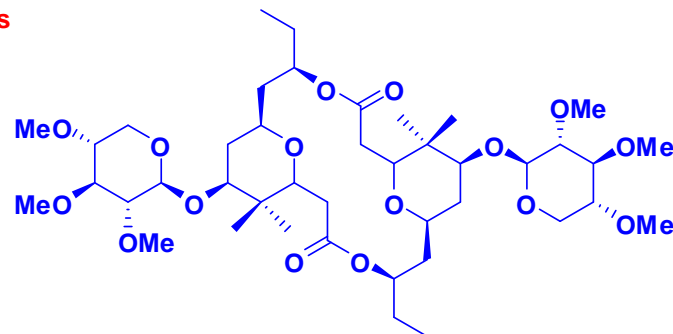


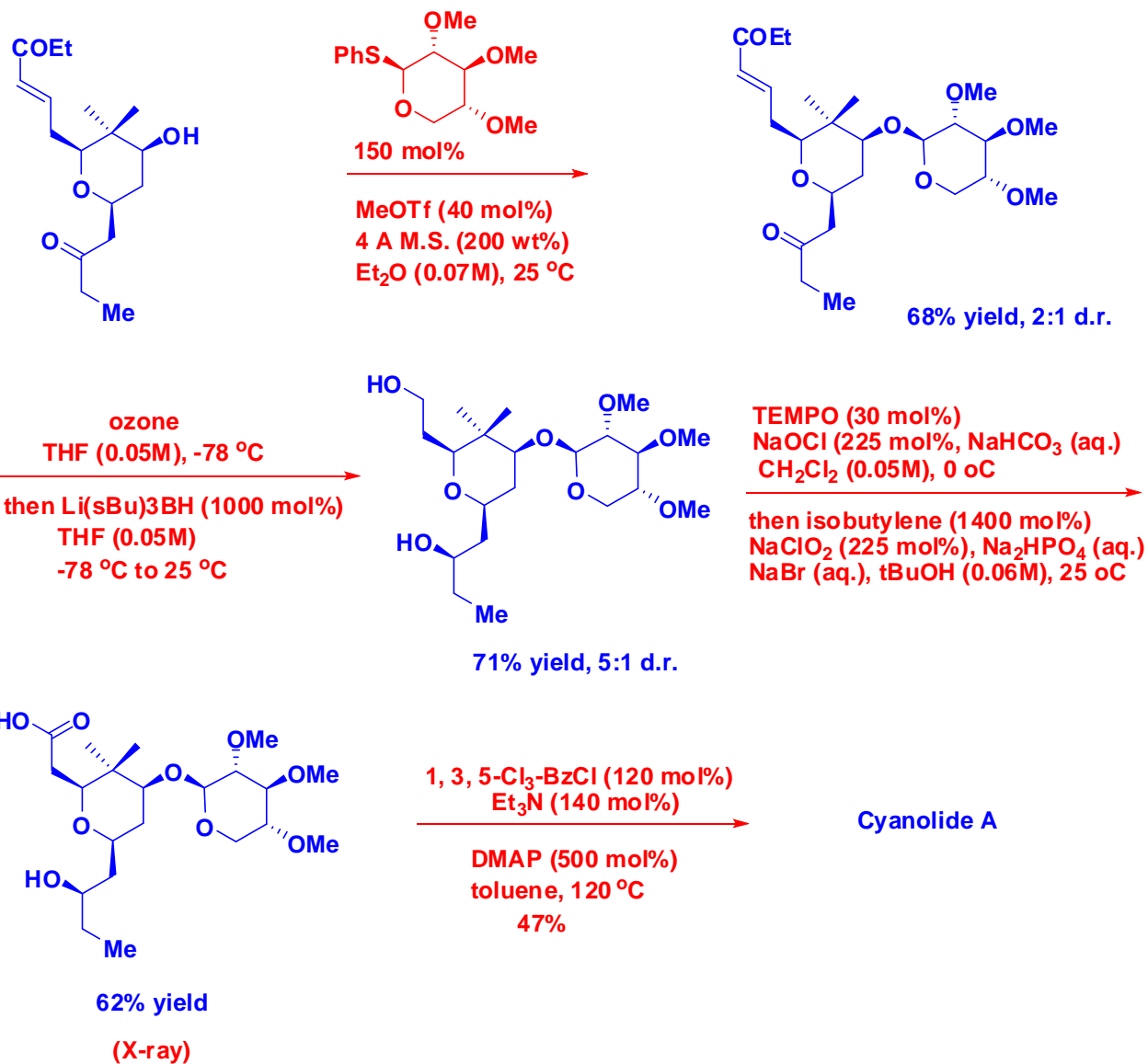


X-ray structure

MNBA (300 mol%)
DMAP (2000 mol%)
toluene (0.004M), 90 °C
18% over two steps

Cyanolide A





Key features

1. Double allylation of 1,3 glycols
2. Cascading cross-metathesis/ oxa-Michael cyclization

Conclusion

Rychnovsky synthesized Cyanolide A in 10 longest linear steps (18 total steps)

Shortest route to the total synthesis of Cyanolide A was accomplished by Krische

1. Kirche's first generation total synthesis- 7 longest linear steps (11 total steps)
2. Second generation total synthesis -6 longest linear steps (10 total steps)

