

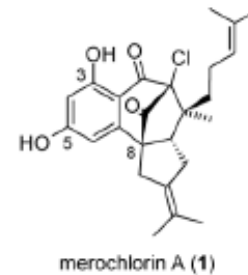
Biomimetic total synthesis of (±)-merochlorin A

Pepper, H.P.; George, J.H. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* ASAP

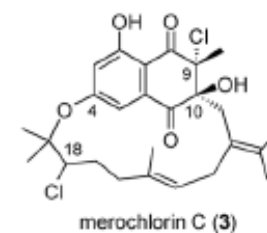
Isolation, activity, structure

- ▶ Meroterpenoid = mixed polyketide and terpenoid.
4 members.

- ▶ Isolated from marine bacterium strain *Streptomyces* near California.



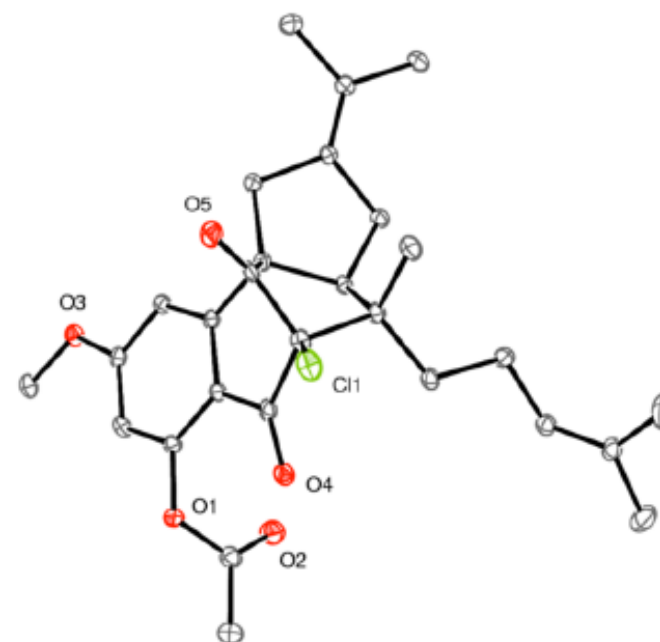
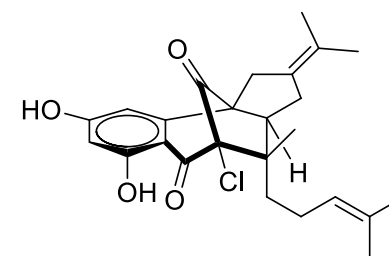
- ▶ Antibiotic activity against methicilline-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* MIC = 2-4 $\mu\text{g/mL}$
Clostridium difficile MIC = 0.15 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

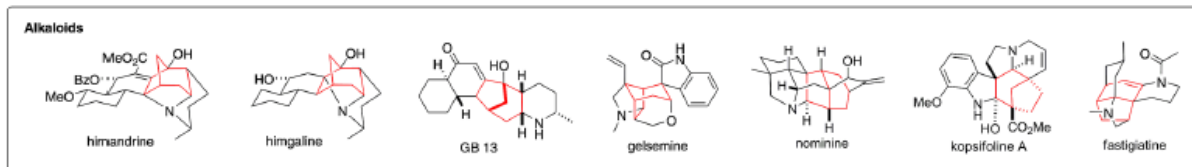
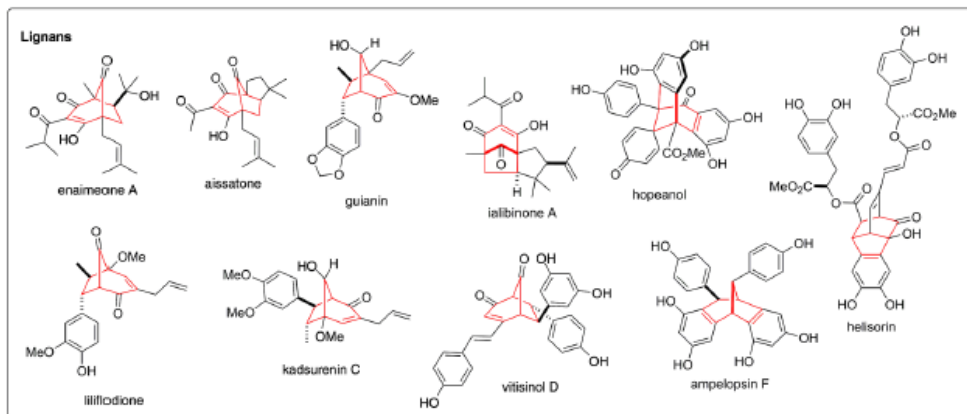
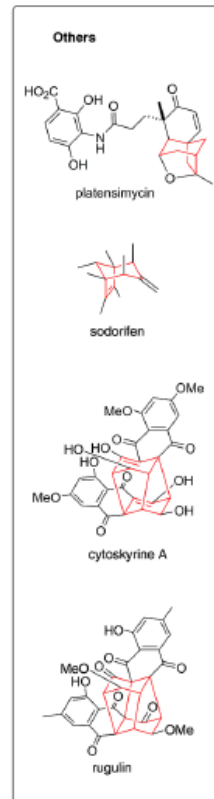
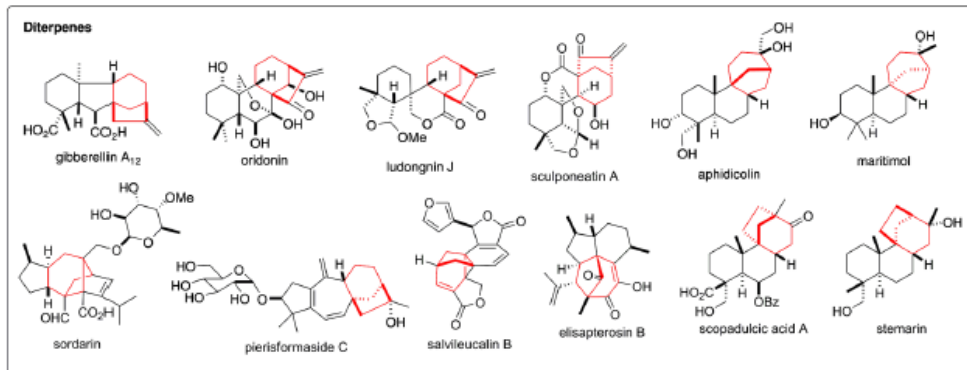
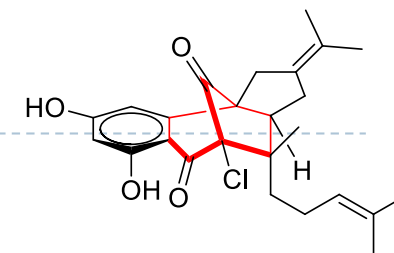
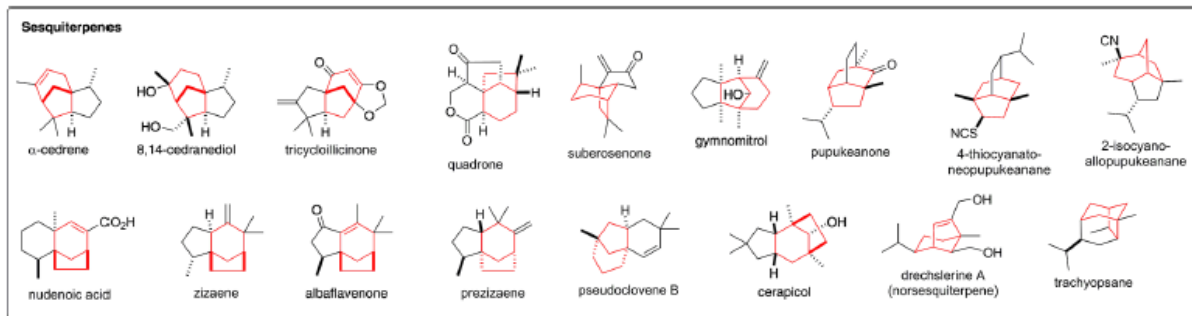


- ▶ Mechanism of action unknown.

Isolation, activity, structure

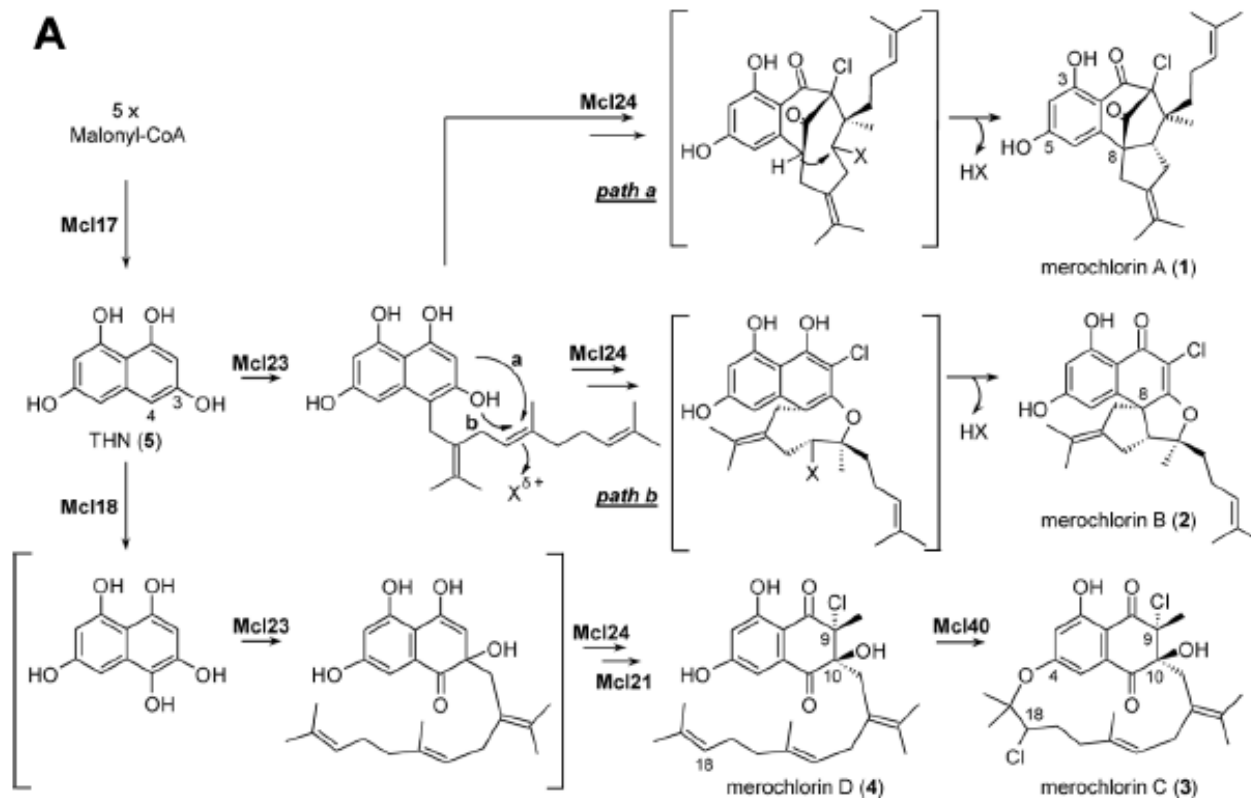
- ▶ Novel chemical skeleton unrelated to known bacterial agents.
- ▶ Structure determined by NMR experiments, but 2 centers' configuration corrected by X-ray.
- ▶ Bicyclo[3.2.1]octanone core with 4 contiguous centers, 3 of which are quaternary.





Biosynthesis by Fenical and Moore

DNA sequencing and mutations to identify genes/enzymes involved in the biosynthesis.



Mcl23: prenyl transferase
Mcl24: vanadium-dependent haloperoxidase

Path a,b:
 2 divergent cyclizations

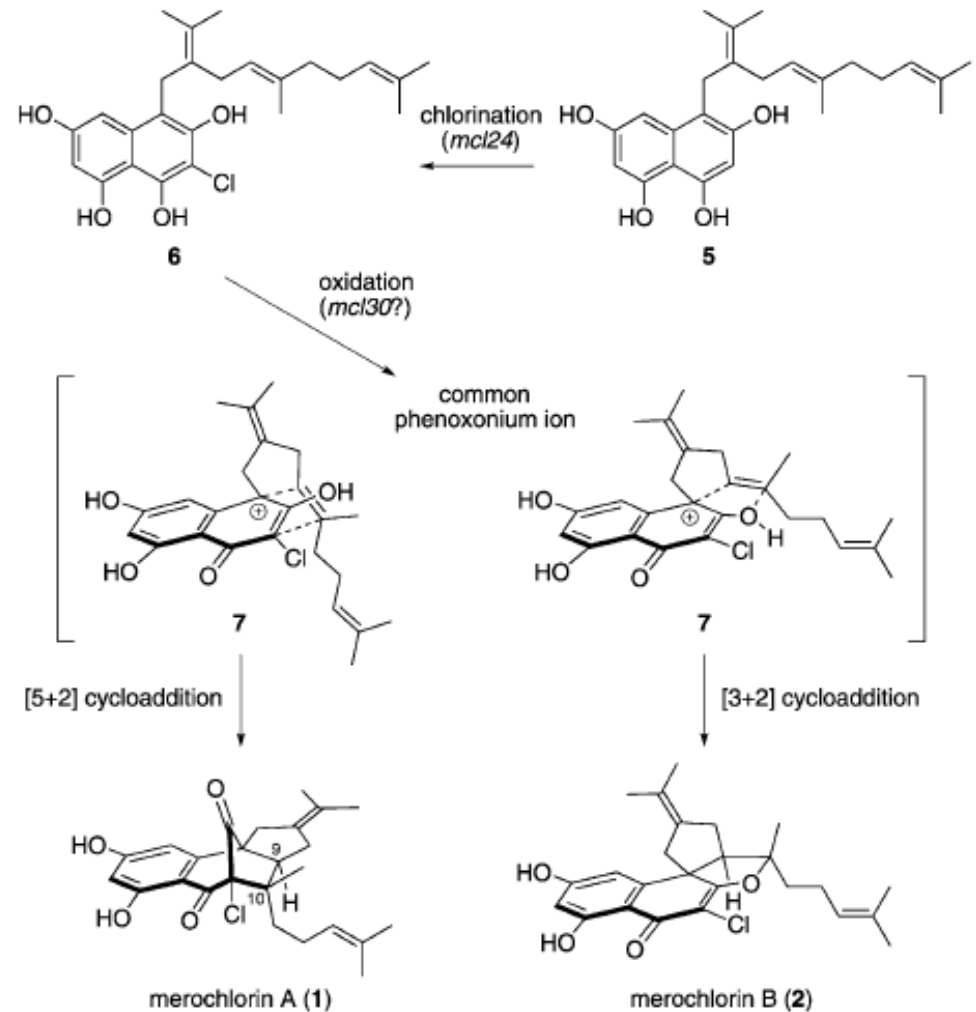
Mcl18: oxidase

«Highly speculative»

1 gene cluster : 4 metabolites

Biosynthesis by George

- ▶ Same starting point prenylation by **Mcl23**
- ▶ Then chlorination by **Mcl24**
→ Common intermediate
- ▶ Oxidative dearomatization by **Mcl3** (protein containing Fe-S cluster)
- ▶ 2 possible cycloadditions initiated, probable stepwise mechanism.



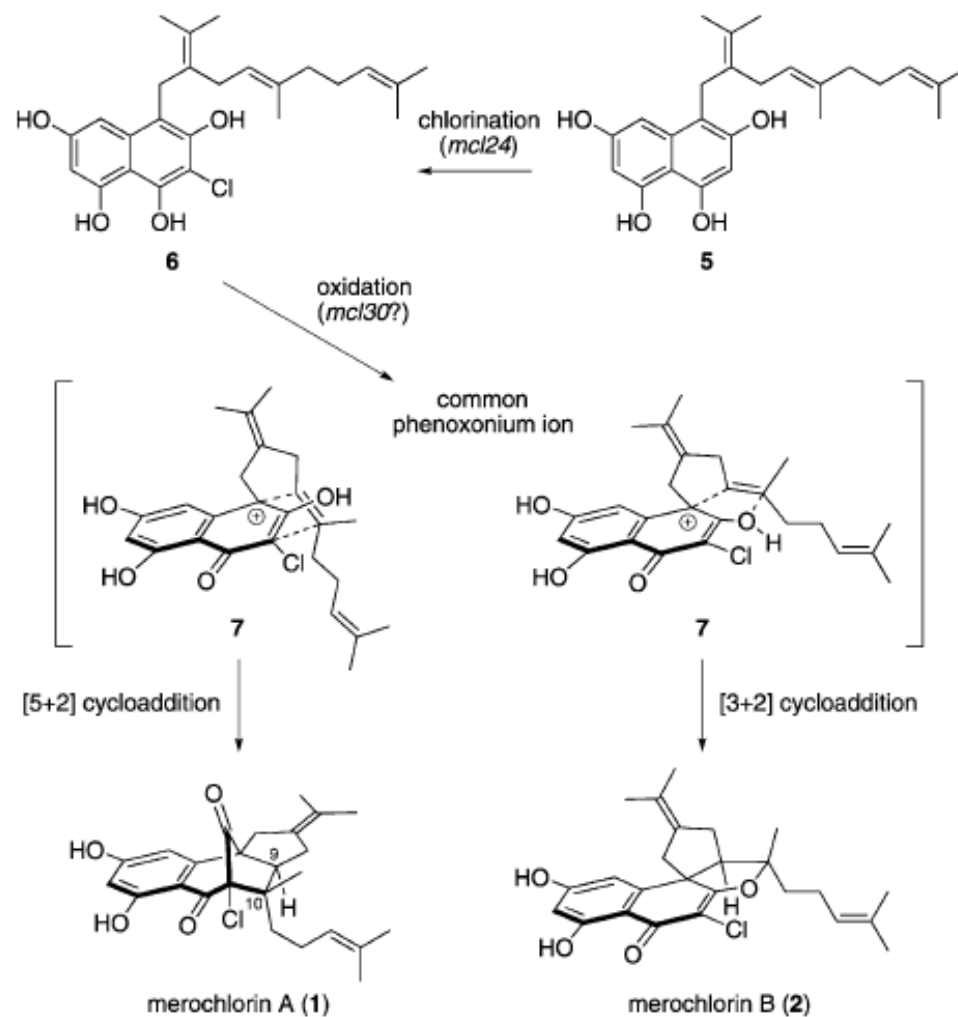
Total synthesis by George

Biomimetic approach :

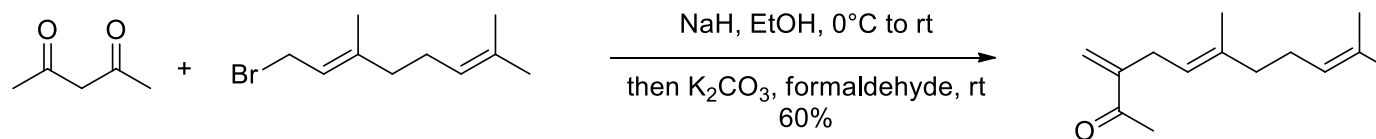
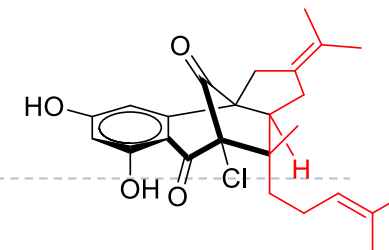
- ▶ Rapid installation of molecular architecture
- ▶ Minimal protecting group manipulations
- ▶ Minimal functional group interconversions

Retrosynthesis :

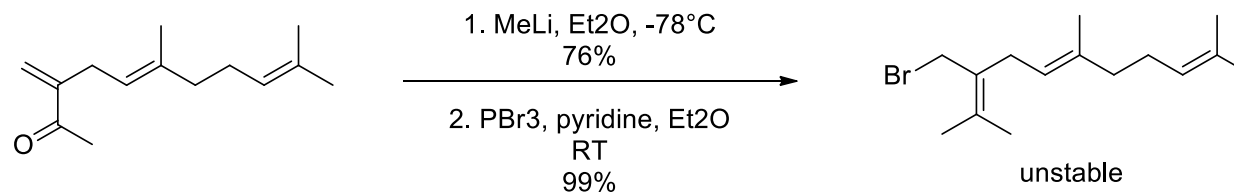
Alkylation, chlorination and oxidative cyclization.



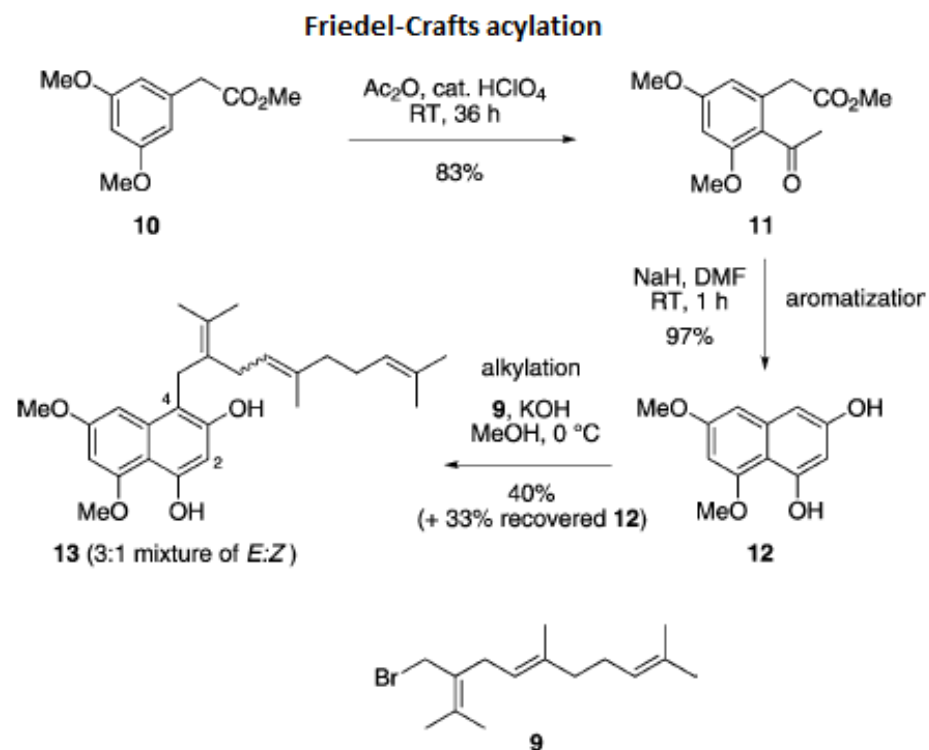
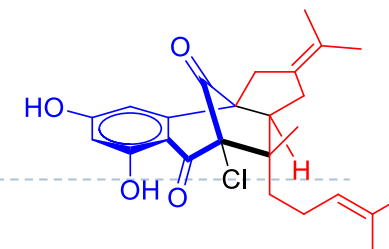
Total synthesis by George



"alkylation-deacetylating aldol-type methylenation"



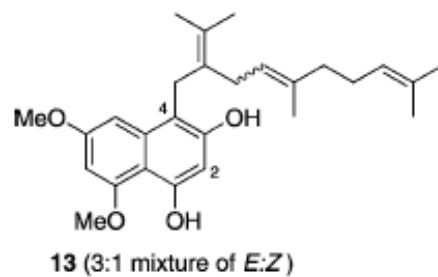
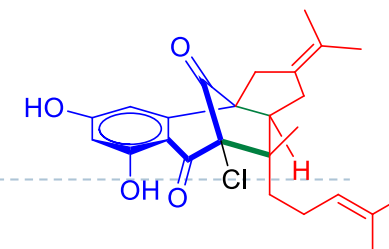
Total synthesis by George



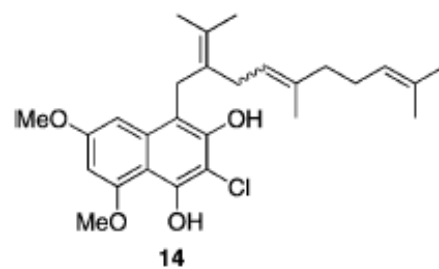
Alkylation

- Good 4-selectivity
- Efforts to drive the reaction further delivered 2-alkylated side product.
- «unusual partial isomerization» delivered 3:1 mixture

Total synthesis by George



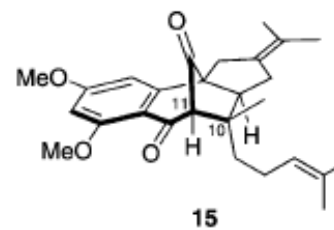
attempted
chlorination



20%

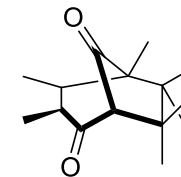
Pb(OAc)₄, CHCl₃
-40 °C to RT
30 min

oxidative
cyclization



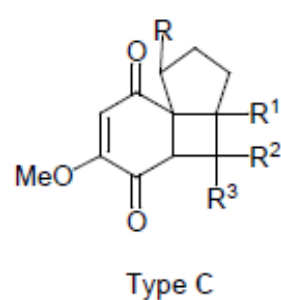
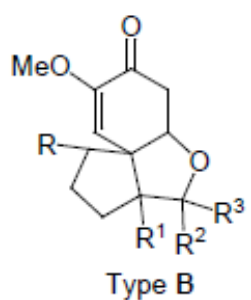
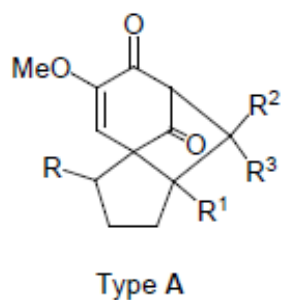
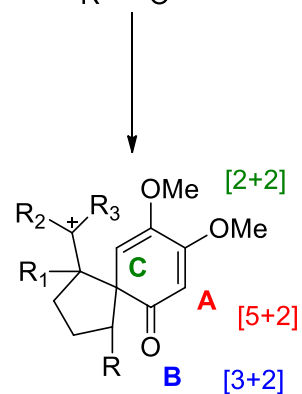
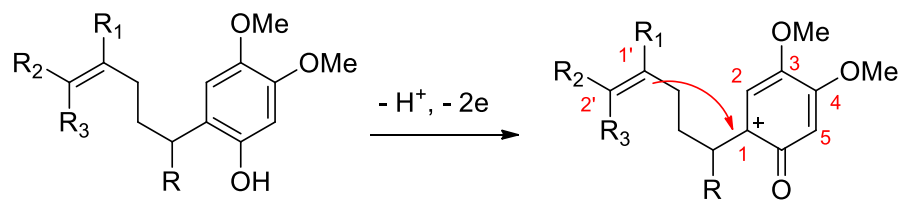
merochlorin A analogue
via intramolecular [5+2]





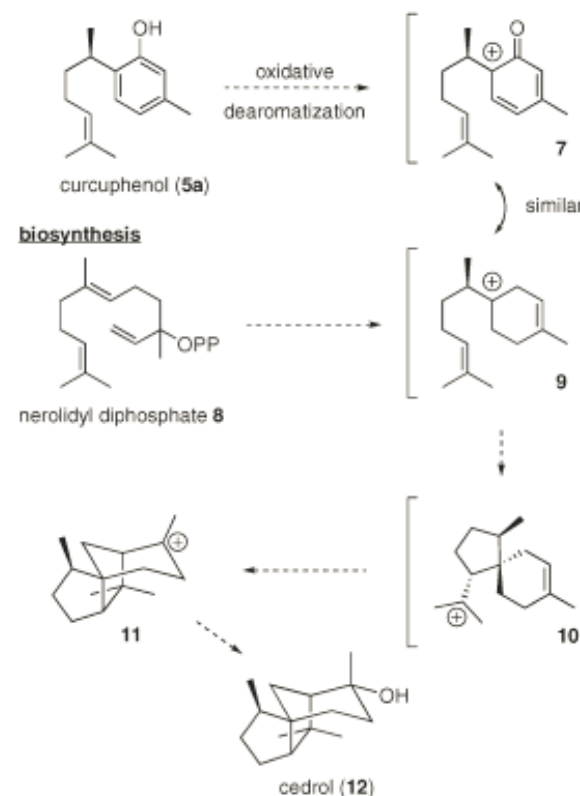
Oxidative dearomatization – [5+2] cycloaddition

- ▶ Method commonly used for bicyclo-[3.2.1]octanone core.

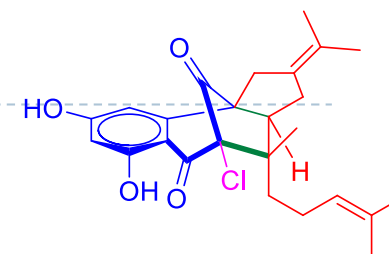


- ▶ $\text{Pb}(\text{OAc})_4$ already used by Pettus et al.

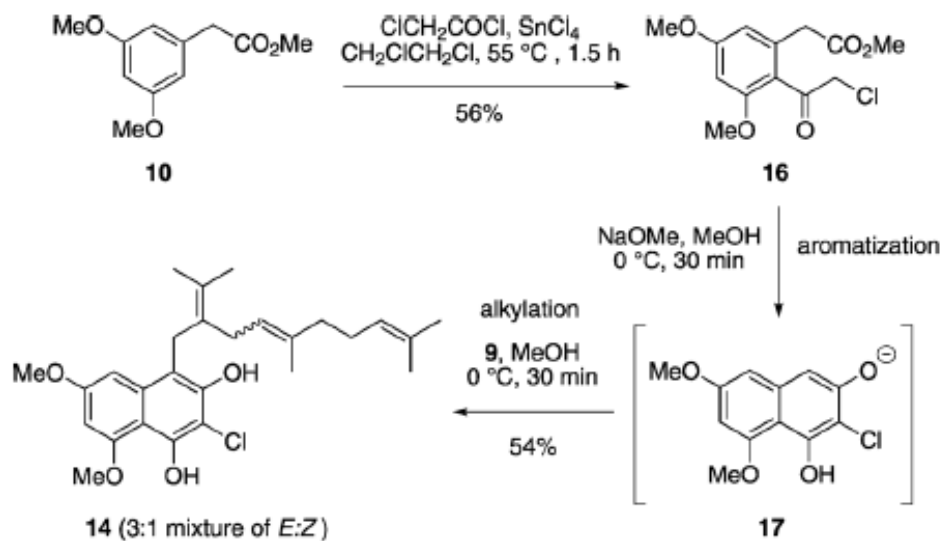
Scheme 1. Biosynthetically Inspired [5 + 2] Cycloaddition



Total synthesis by George

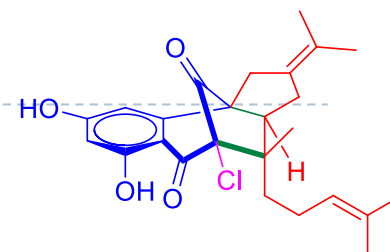


Chlorine introduced earlier. Same strategy.



Total synthesis by George

- ▶ Oxidation-cycloaddition cascade :
 - 2 C-C bonds formation (green)
 - 2 rings formation
 - 4 contiguous stereocenters formation.
 - 2 all-carbon stereocenters formation.

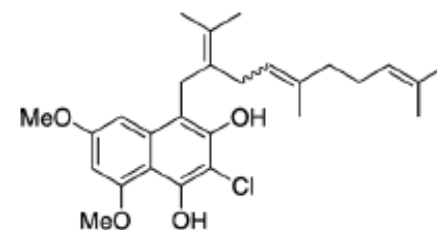


Biosynthesis ?

- ▶ 1 diastereoisomer formed from mixture
Nonconcerted [5+2] – tertiary carbocation intermediate.

Formation of sterically favored – most stable diastereoisomer.

- ▶ Yield better than without Cl (20%).
- ▶ No merochlorin B formed by [3+2]

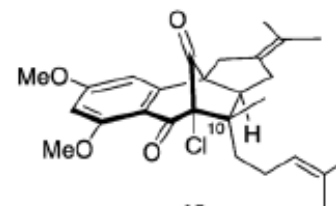


14 (3:1 mixture of *E:Z*)

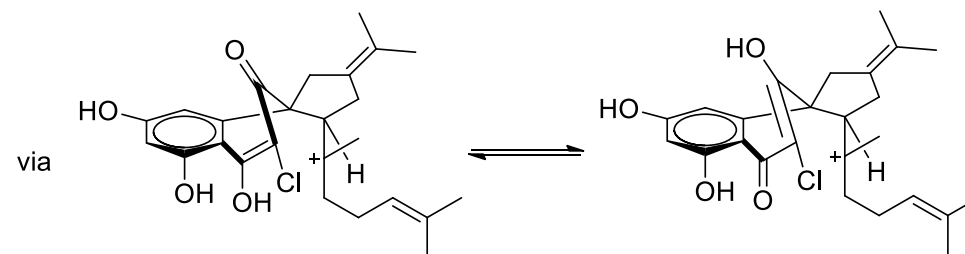
50%

Pb(OAc)₄, CHCl₃
-40 °C to RT, 30 min

oxidative
cyclization

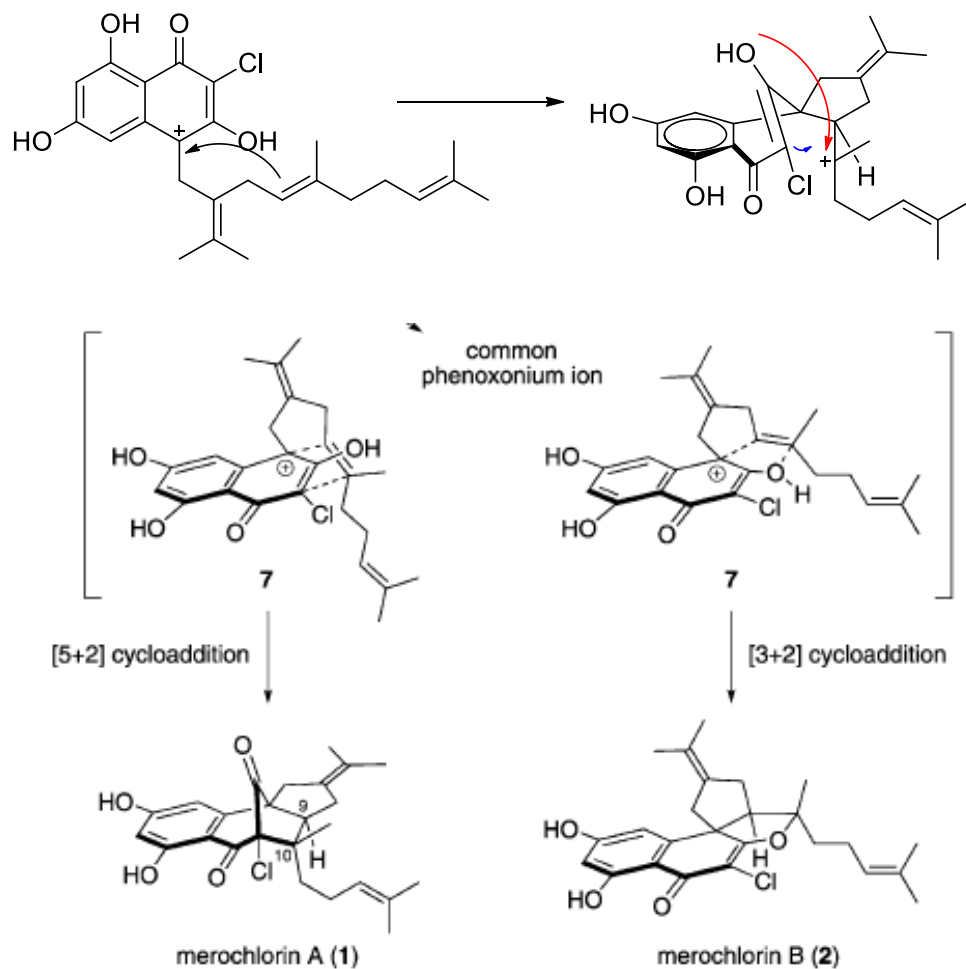


18

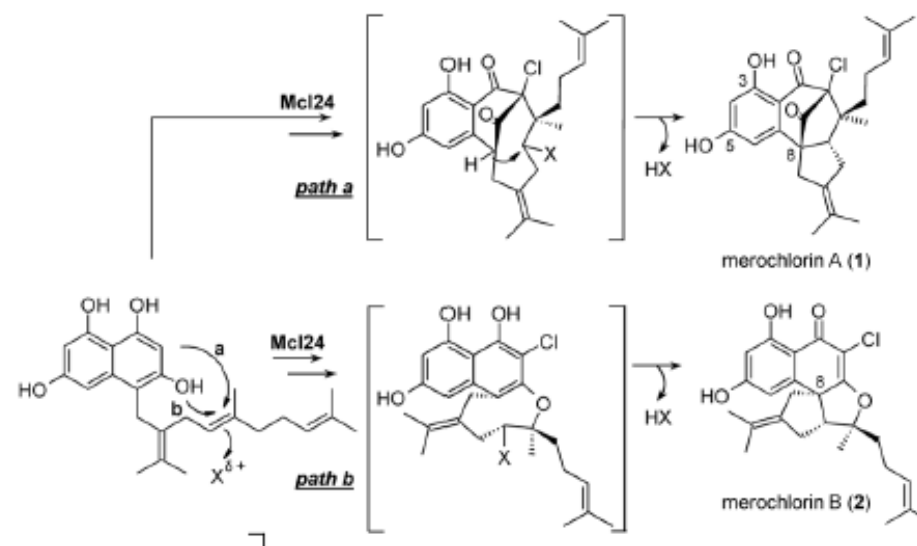


Proposed biosyntheses

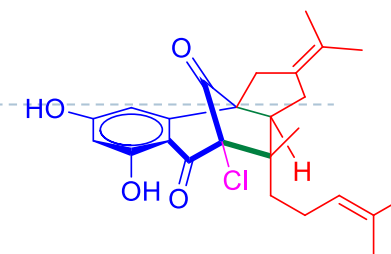
▶ George



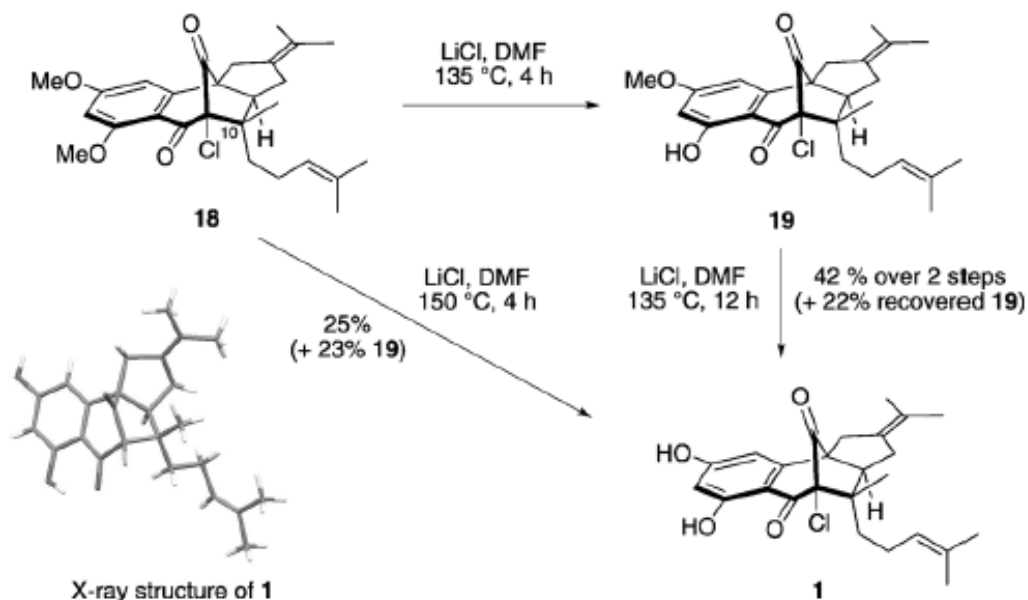
▶ Fenical and Moore



Total synthesis by George



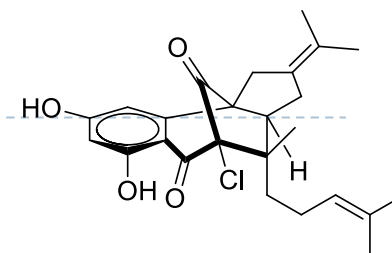
Methoxy deprotection. Compound unstable to Lewis acids.



Second demethylation hindered by phenolate :
Intermediate workup.



Conclusion



Racemic synthesis.

Rapid generation of analogues possible

Scalable synthesis : 1g of merochlorin A obtained.

4-step synthesis.

Key steps : aromatization, alkylation, oxidative cyclization, based on biosynthesis proposal.

