# A Novel Synthesis of (-)-Huperzine A

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F. Giornal

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#### Introduction

#### (-)-Huperzine A

• Isolated from Huperzia serrata

- Used in chinese medicine: schizophrenia, blood disorder, loss of memory
- Potent and reversible acetylcholinesteras inhibitor
- Clinical studies for the treatment of Alzheimer's disease
- High interest because of its biological activity
- Several previous total syntheses

#### Introduction

#### (-)-Huperzine A

- First total syntheses of (±)-Huperzine by Kozikowski and Ji in 1989
- Most efficient enantioselective total synthesis: 16 steps, 35-45% overall yield

$$\begin{array}{c} H CH_{3} \\ H_{2}N \\ H_{2}N \\ \hline \\ CH_{3} \\ (-)\text{-huperzine A} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} H CH_{3} \\ CH_{3} \\ \hline \\ CH_{3} \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} H CH_{3} \\ \hline \\ CH_{3} \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} H CH_{3} \\ \hline \\ CH_{3} \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} H CH_{3} \\ \hline \\ CH_{3} \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} H CH_{3} \\ \hline \\ CH_{3} \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} H CH_{3} \\ \hline \\ CH_{3} \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} H CH_{3} \\ \hline \\ CH_{3} \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} H CH_{3} \\ \hline \\ CH_{3} \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} H CH_{3} \\ \hline \\ CH_{3} \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} H CH_{3} \\ \hline \\ CH_{3} \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} H CH_{3} \\ \hline \\ CH_{3} \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} H CH_{3} \\ \hline \\ CH_{3} \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} H CH_{3} \\ \hline \\ CH_{3} \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} H CH_{3} \\ \hline \\ CH_{3} \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} H CH_{3} \\ \hline \\ CH_{3} \\ \hline \\ CH_{3} \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} H CH_{3} \\ \hline \\ CH_{3} \\ \hline \\ CH_{3} \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} H CH_{3} \\ \hline \\ CH_{3} \\ \hline \\ CH_{3} \\ \hline \\ CH_{3} \\ \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} H CH_{3} \\ \hline \\ CH_{3} \\ CH_{3} \\ \hline \\ CH_{3} \\ CH_{$$

# Synthetic strategy

Tandem Aza-Prins cyclization / cyclobutane fragmentation

- 26-28 kcal/mol ring strain in cyclobutanes
- Use of the release of this ring strain

$$\begin{array}{c} H \\ NH_2 \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} H \\ N \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} N \\ H \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} N \\ N \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} N \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} N \\ N \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} N \\ N \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} N \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} N \\ N \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} N \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} N \\ N \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} N \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} N \\ N \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} N \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} N \\ N \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} N$$

• Tandem of the fragmentation with Aza-Prins cyclisation, which will initiate the process

# Synthetic strategy

#### Retrosynthesis

#### Preparation of the cyclohexenone

Preparation of the tricyclic core

• Change the strategy

Opening of the ether and preparation of the last intermediate

Tandem Aza-Prins / Cyclobutane fragmentation

#### Conclusion

- Novel strategy implying cyclobutane-strain release
- Use of [2+2] cycloadditions
- Low conversion for the key step
- Several changes of strategy: versatility of the synthetic path

#### Thanks for your attention