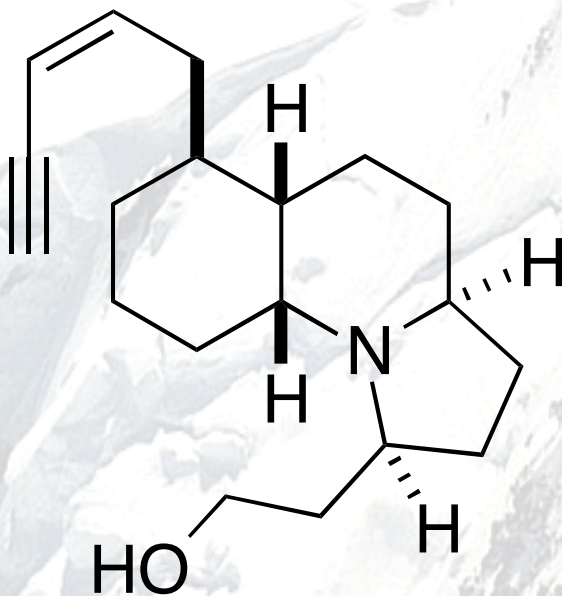


Total Synthesis of (\pm)-Gephyrotoxin by Amide-Selective Reductive Nucleophilic Addition

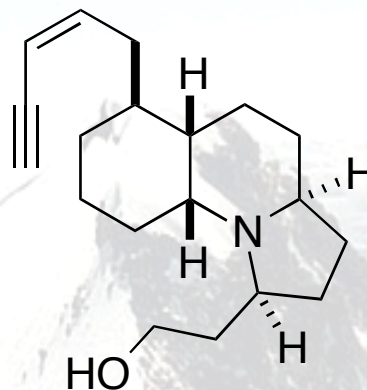


K. Shirokane, T. Wada, M. Yoritake, R. Minamikawa, N. Takayama, T. Sato, N. Chida*,
Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2013**, *52*, 1.

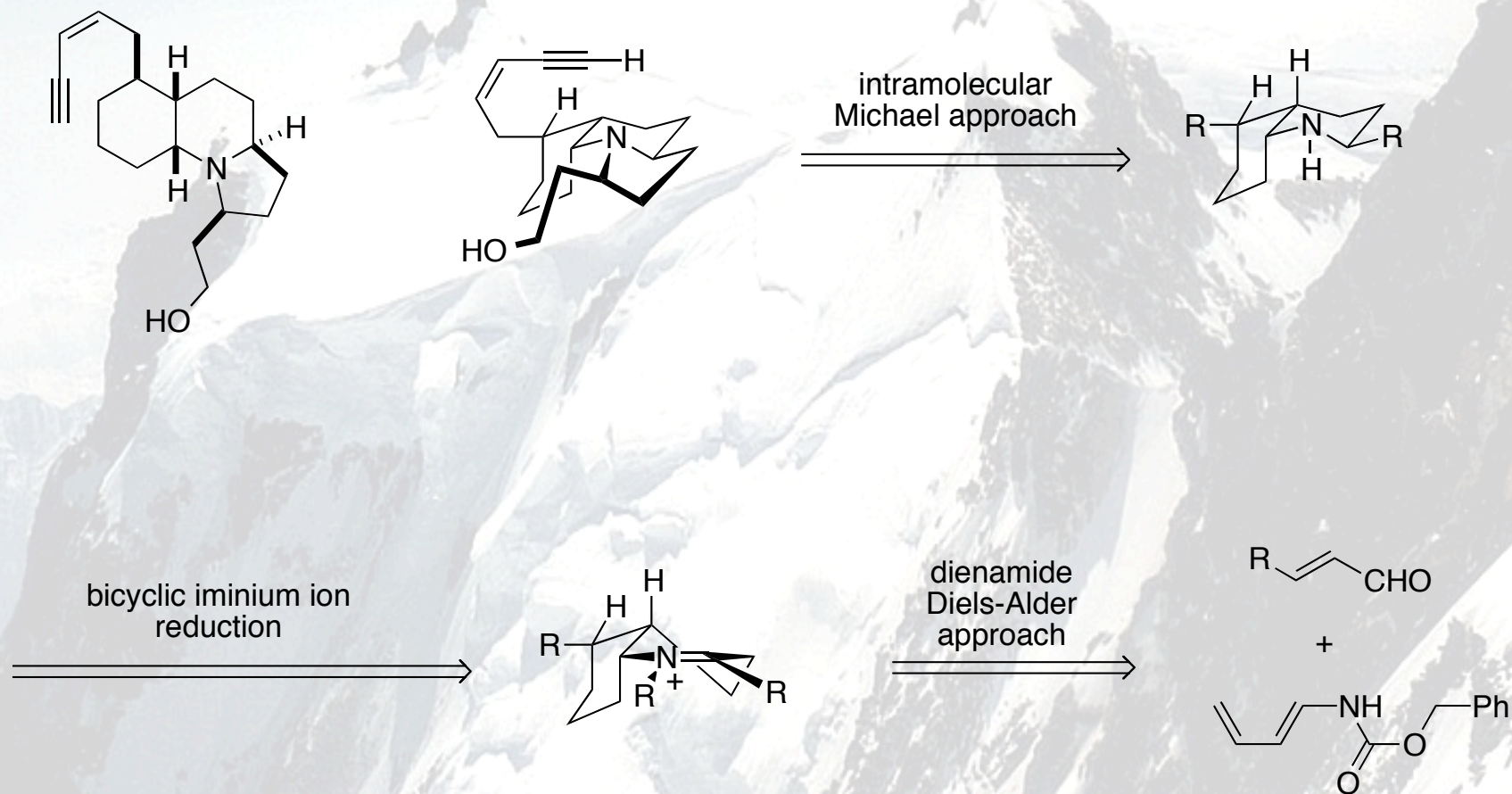
*Faculty of Science and Technology, Keio University (Japan)

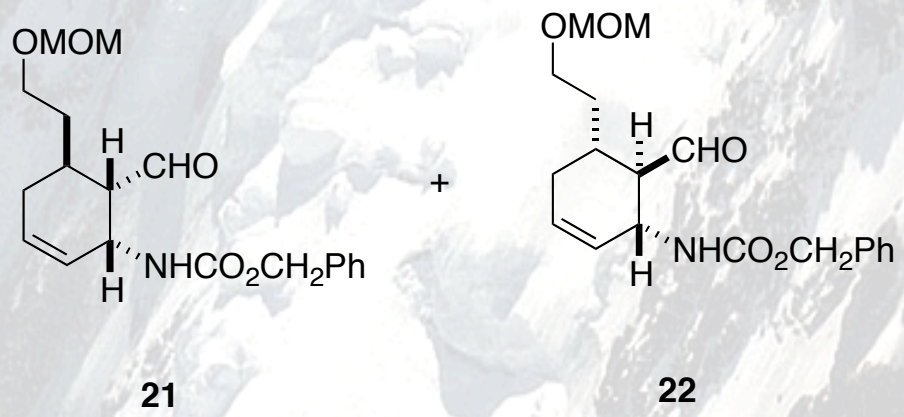
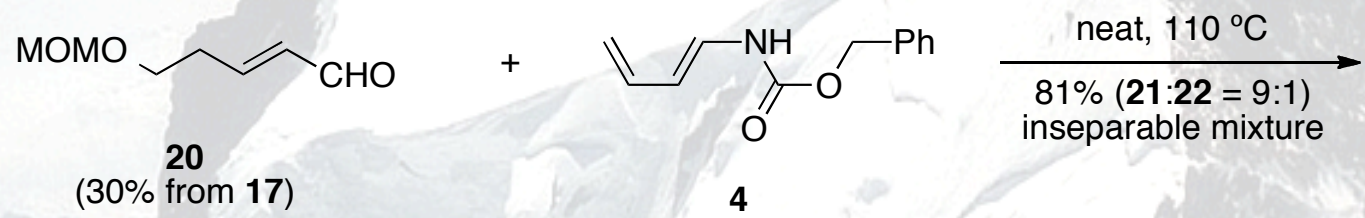
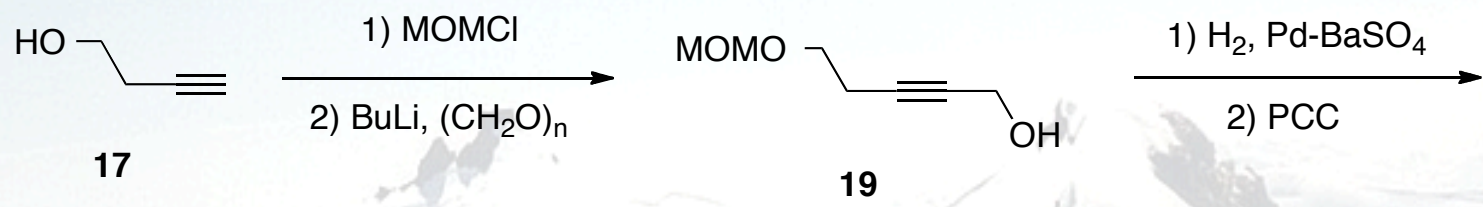
Gephyrotoxin

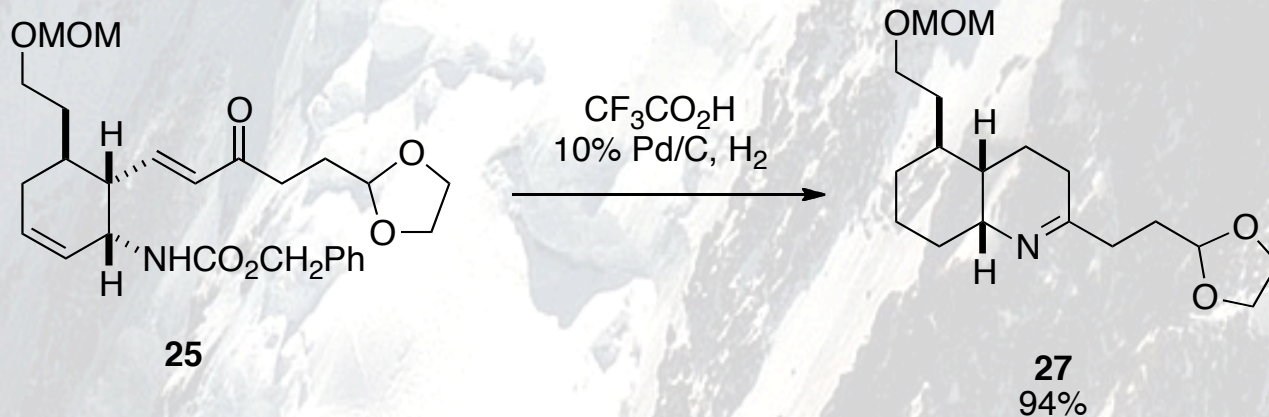
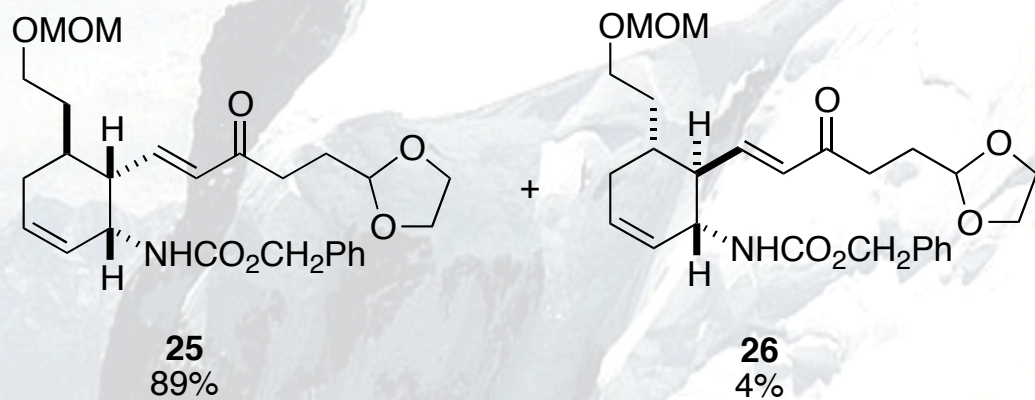
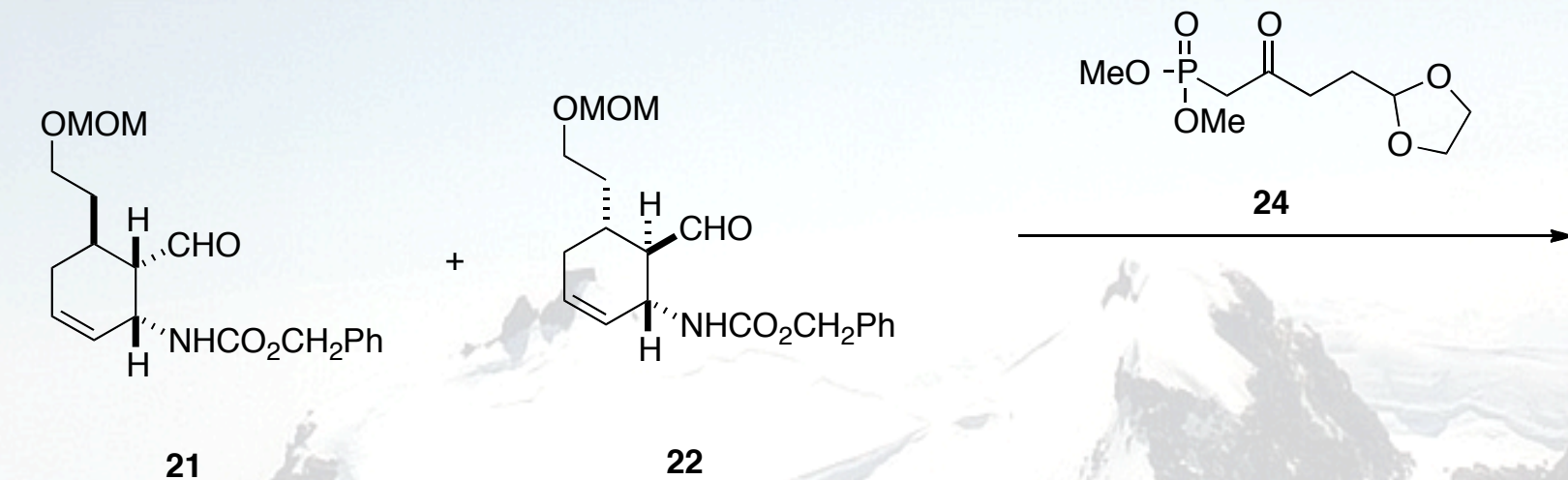
- isolated 1977 from skin extracts of tropical dart frog (*Dendrobates histrionicus*)
- mild muscarinic antagonist
- array of neurological activities
- 3 total syntheses of (\pm)-Gephyrotoxin by Kishi 1980, Hart 1983 and Overman 1983
- 6 formal syntheses
- (+)-Gephyrotoxin by Kishi 1981
- (-)-Gephyrotoxin by Spino 2013

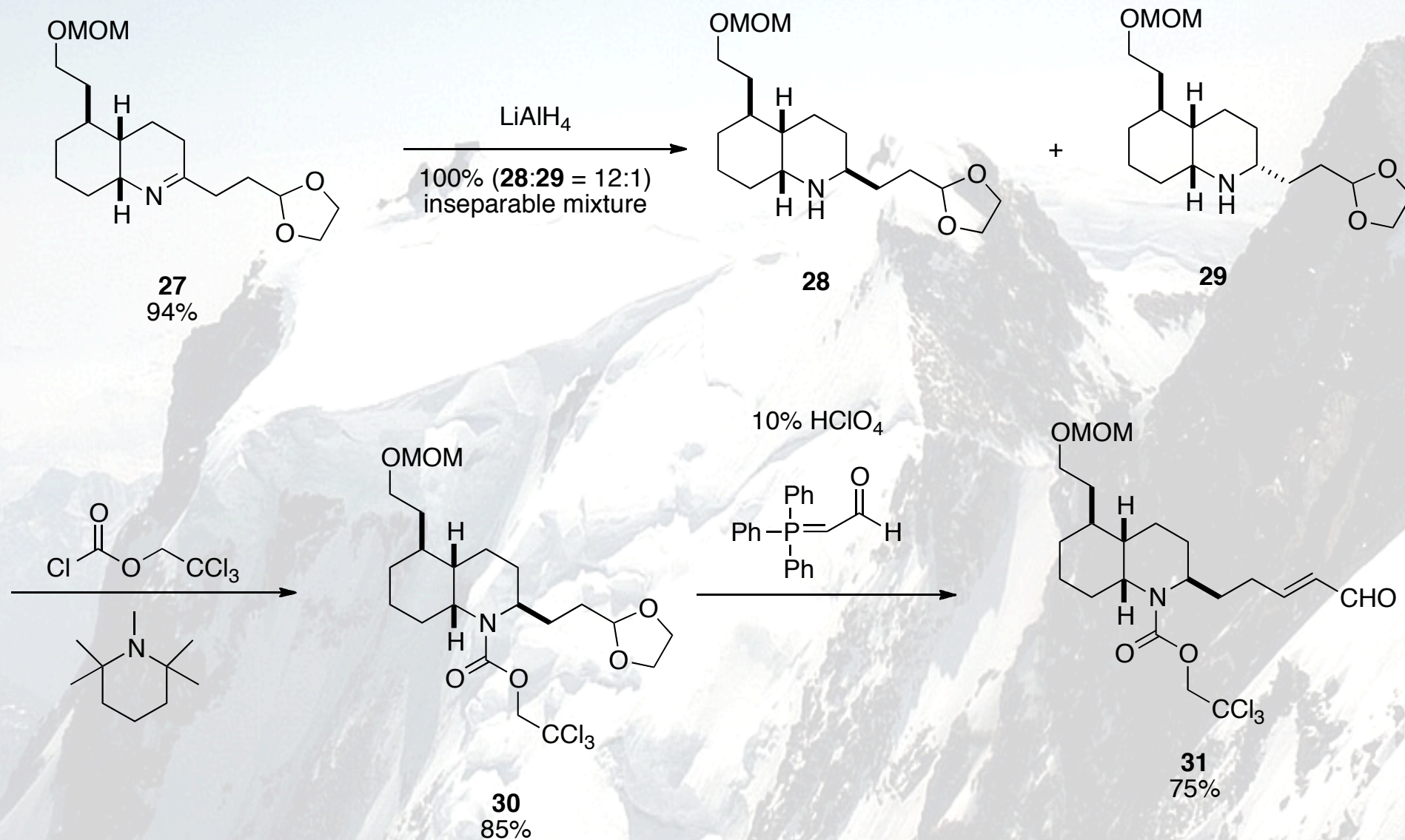


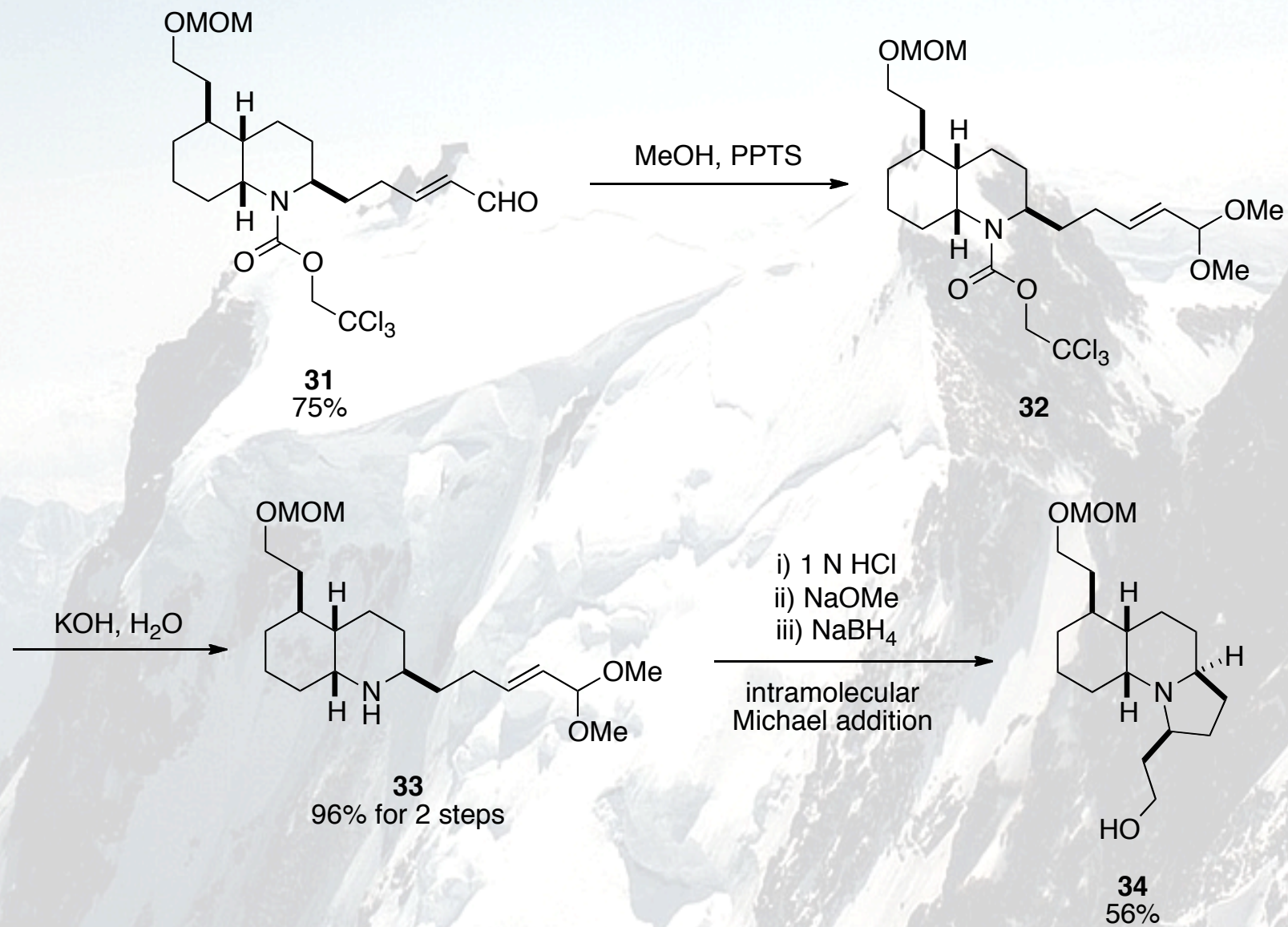
Total Synthesis of Overman

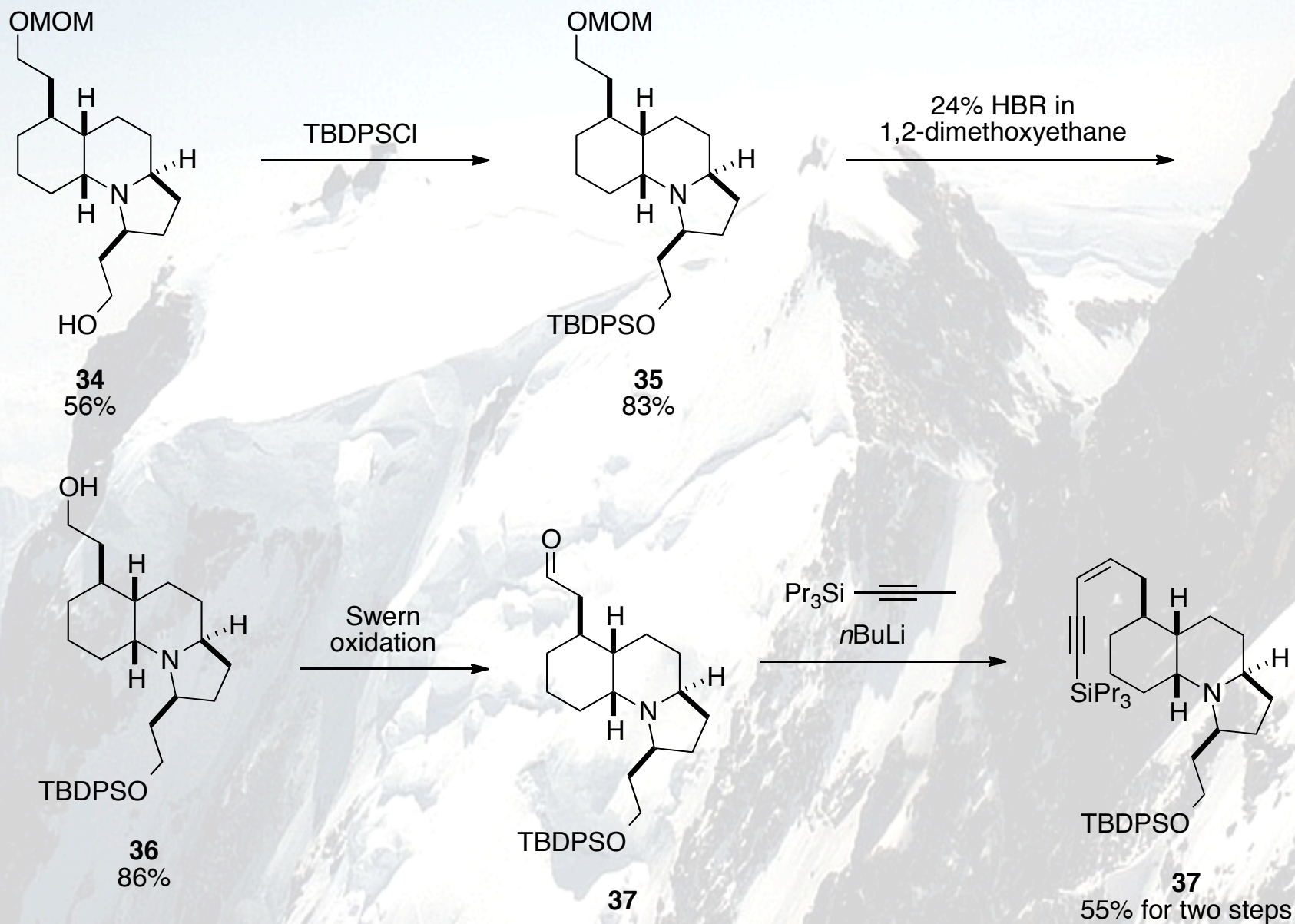


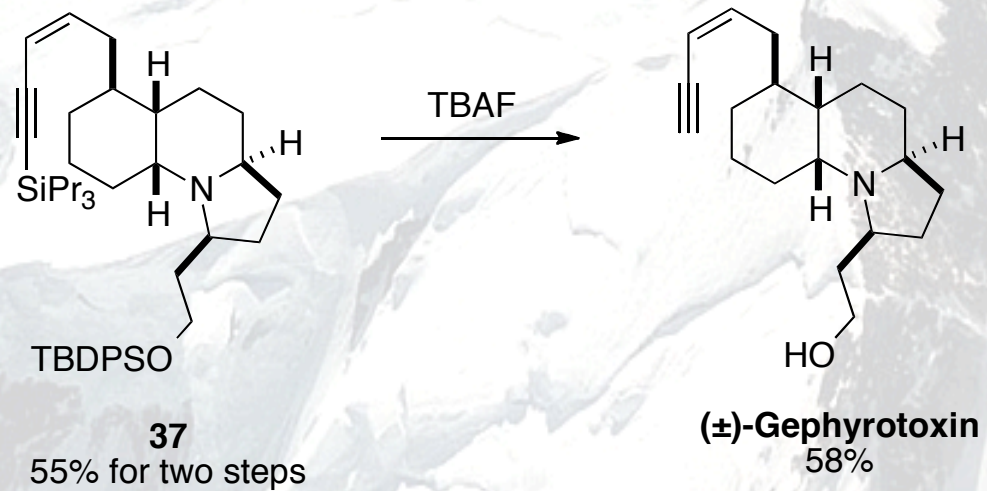






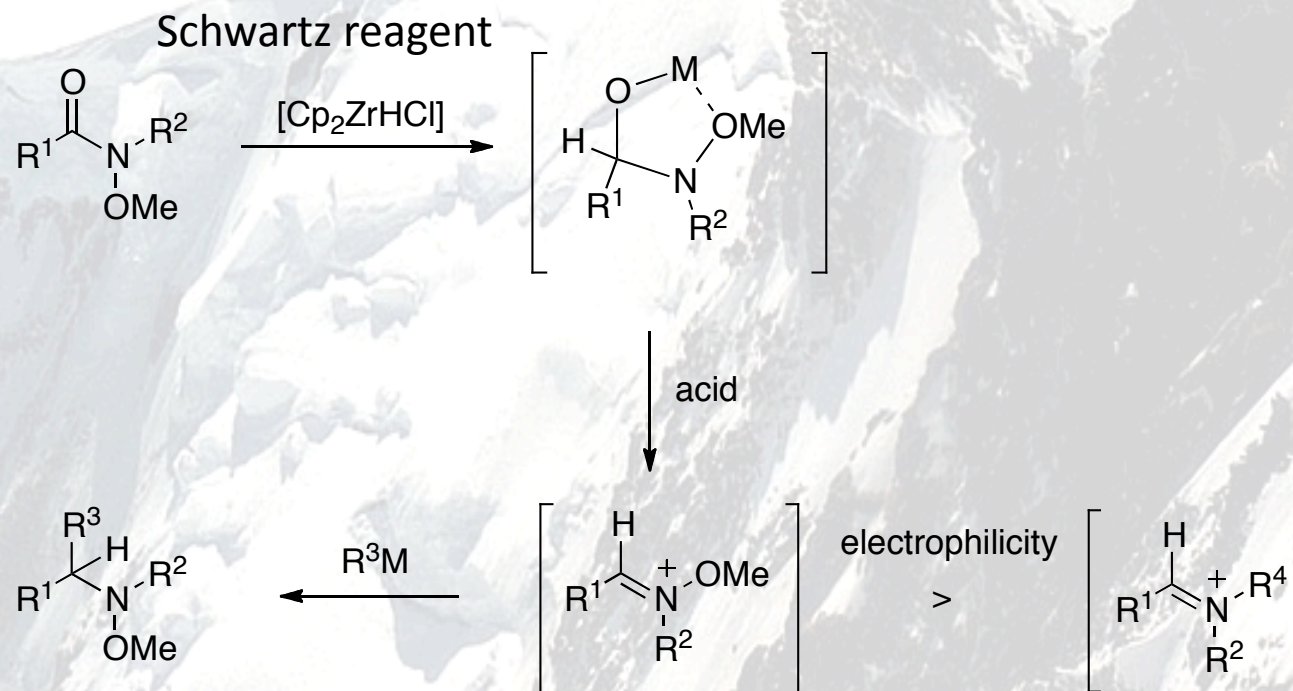




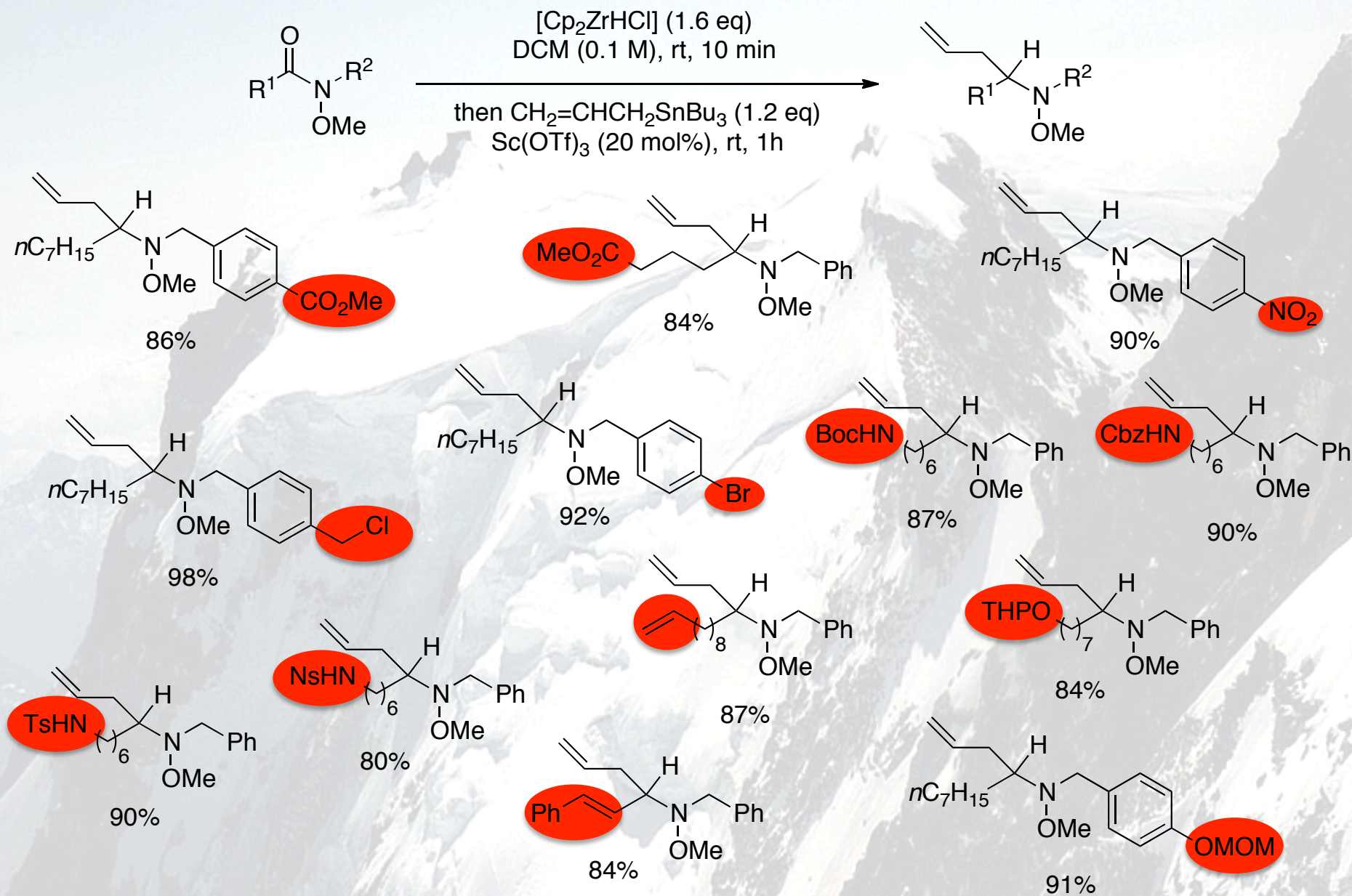


Approach of Chida:

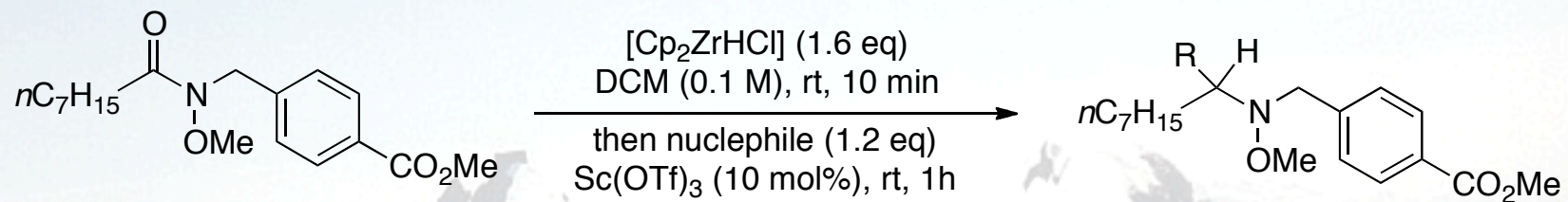
Chemoselective reductive nucleophilic addition to *N*-methoxyamides



Scope of the chemoselective reductive allylation of N-methoxyamides:

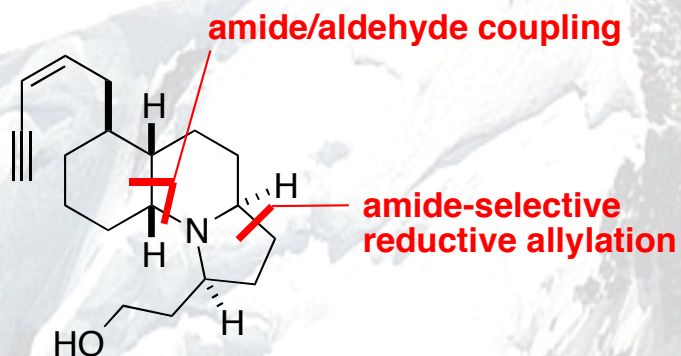


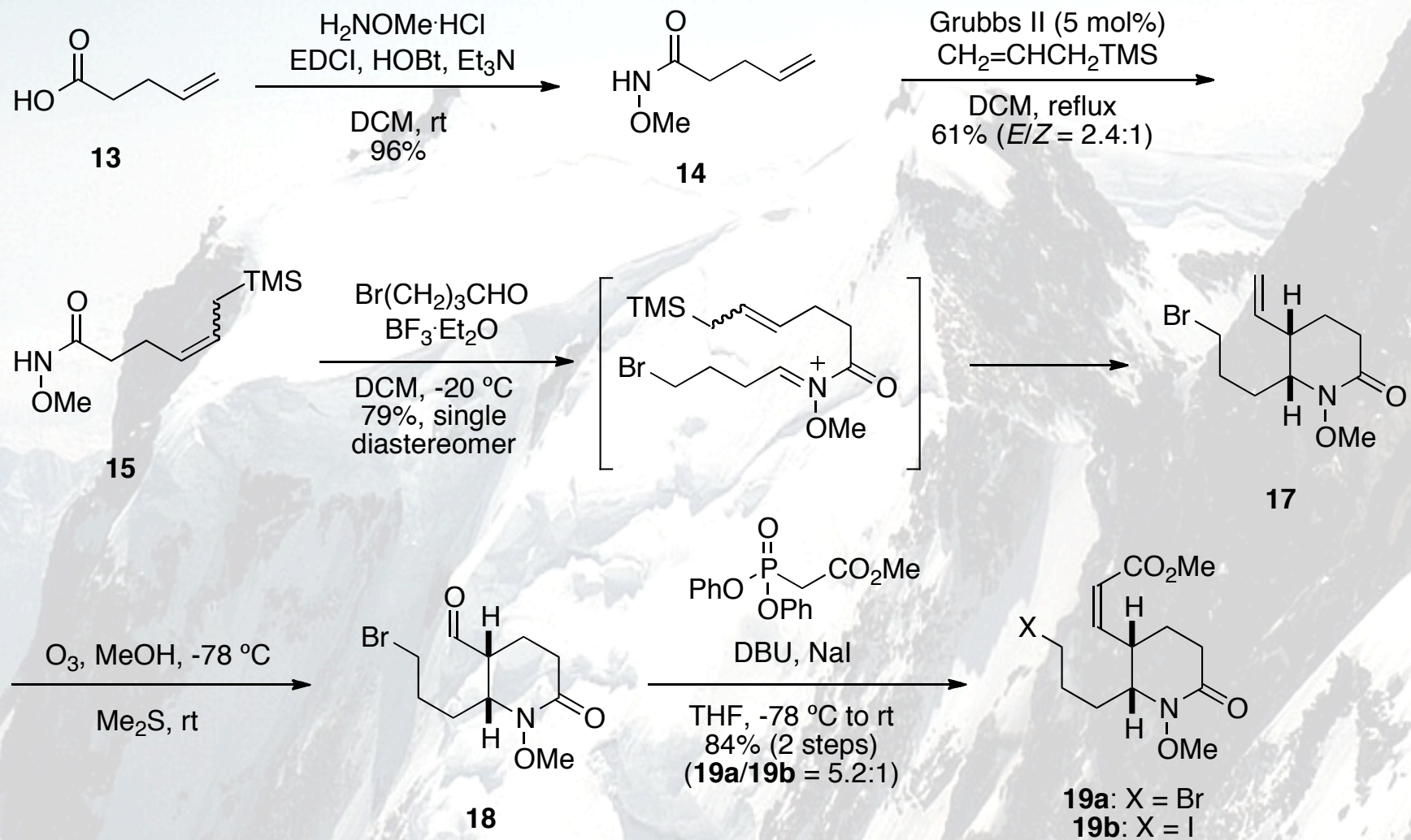
Variation of the nucleophile

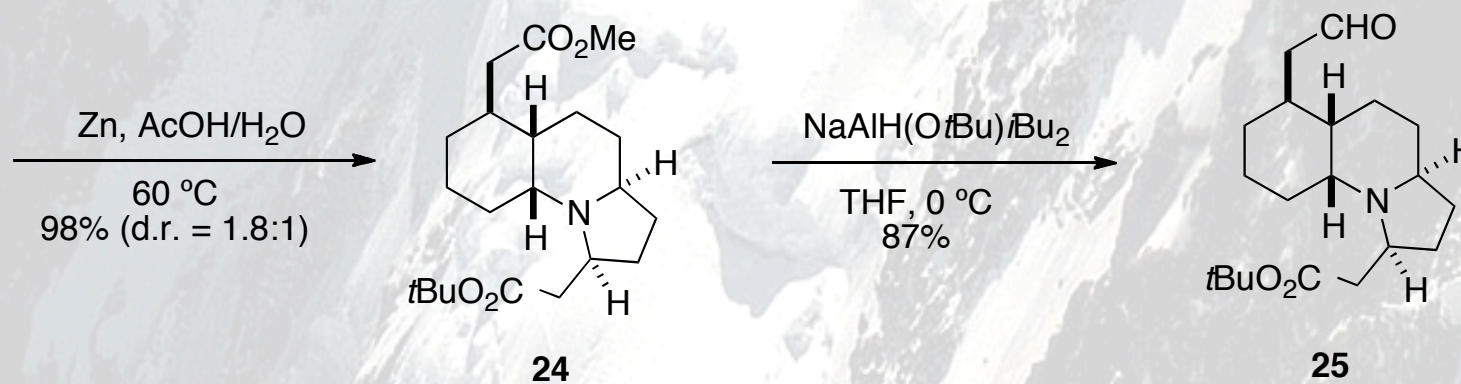
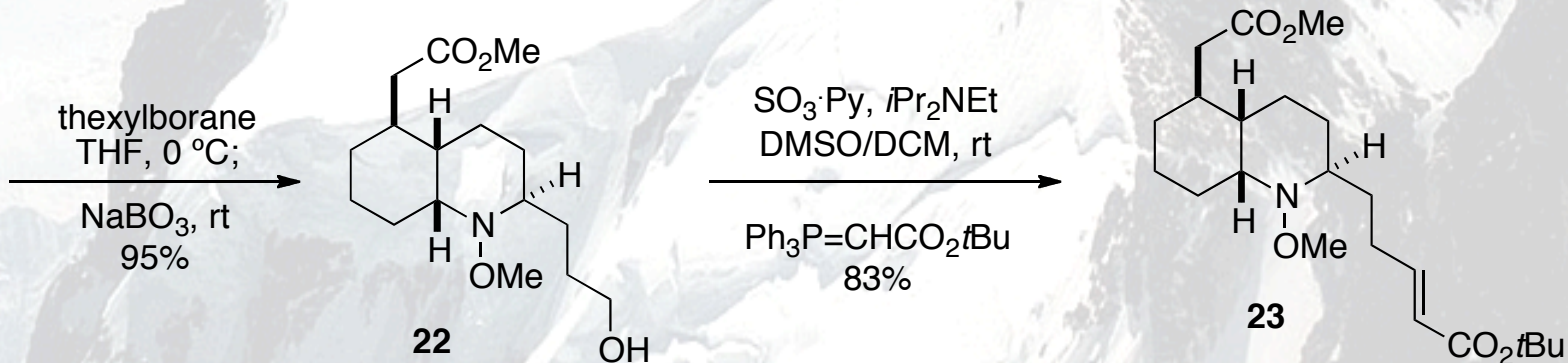
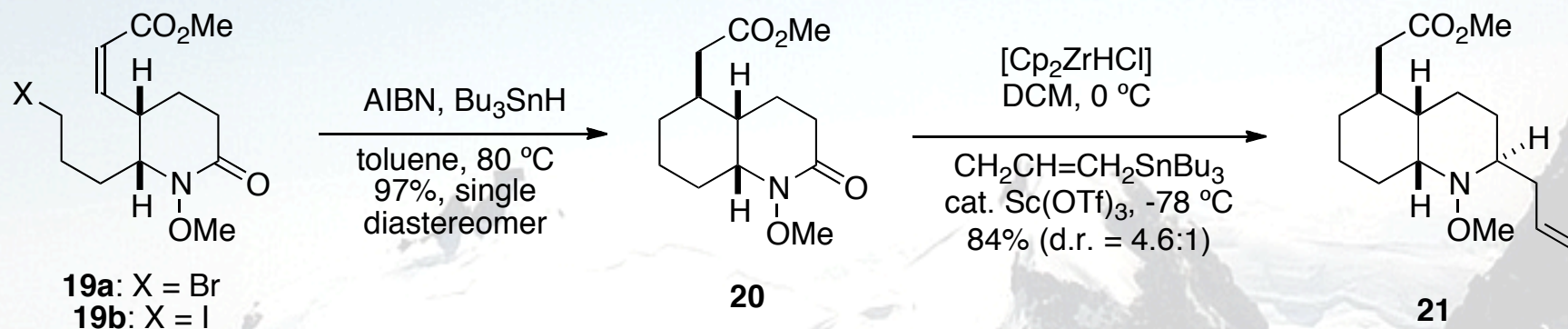


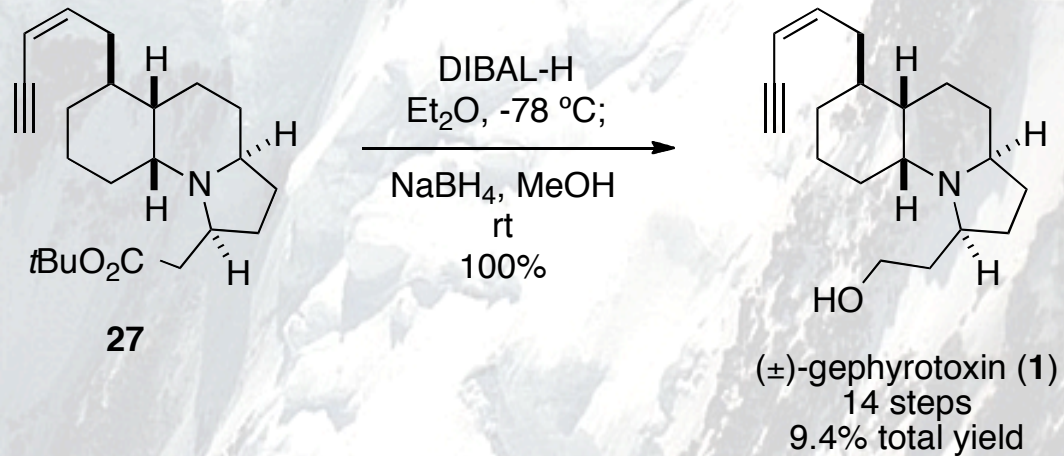
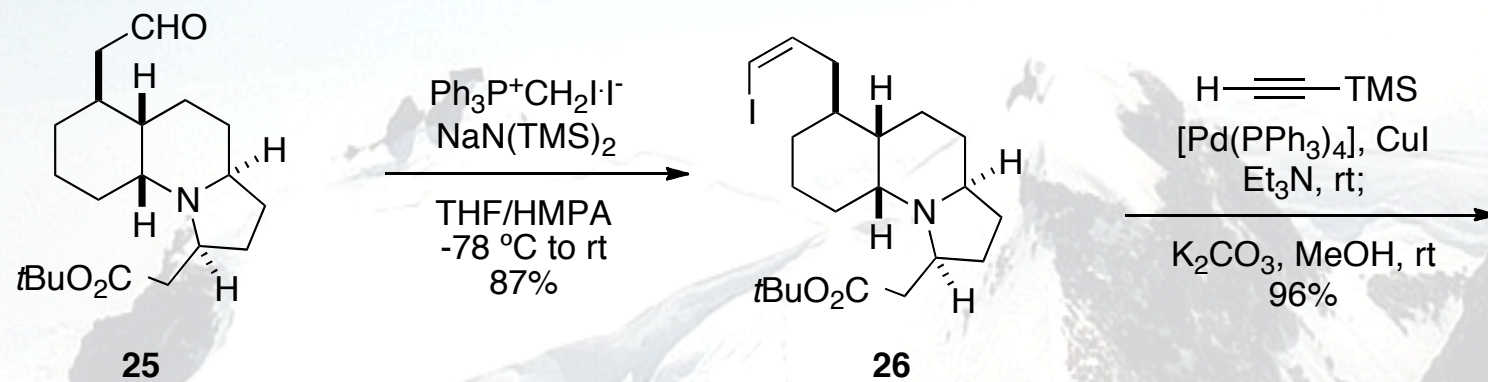
nucleophile	product	yield
		71%
TMS-CN		81%
		74%
		78% (d.r. = 1.6:1)
		75%

Application: Total Synthesis of (±)-Gephyrotoxin



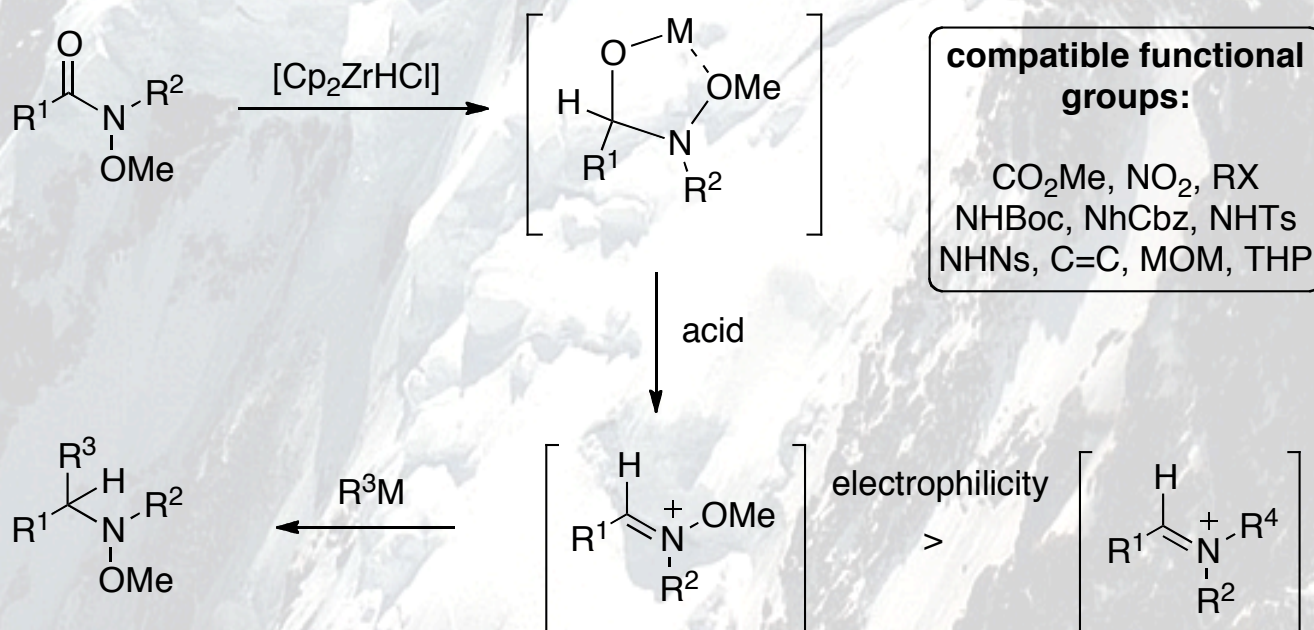






Conclusion:

- Quite efficient total synthesis
 - 14 steps form commercially available 4-pentenoic acid (Overman: 19 steps; Kishi: 24 steps; Hart: 21 steps)
 - 9.4% overall yield (Overman: 2.0%; Kishi: not reported; Hart: 1.0)
- Interesting key methodology: N-methoxy group as reactivity control element
 - minimization of the need of protecting groups
 - increased nucleophilicity of the iminium ion enable amide-selective nucleophile addition in presence of methyl ester





END

Z-Selective Horner-Wadsworth-Emmons Reaction of Ethyl (Diarylphosphono)acetates Using Sodium Iodide and DBU:

