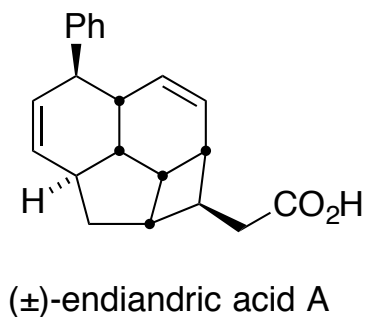
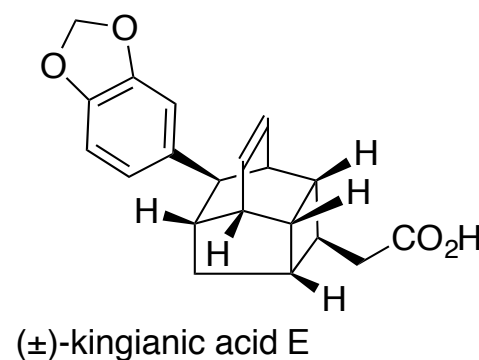
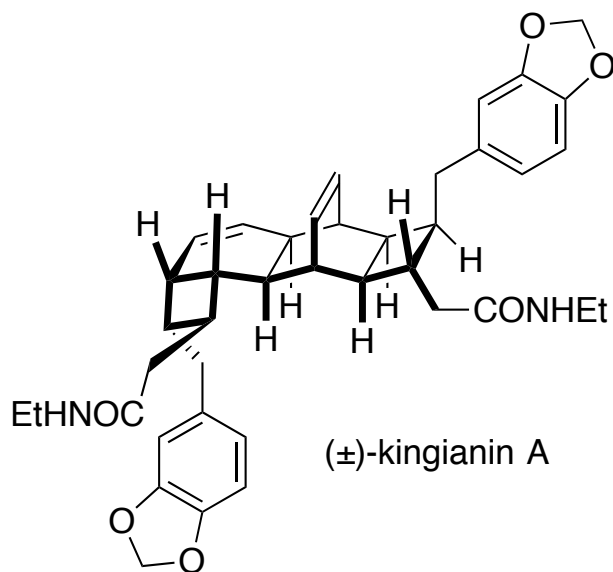
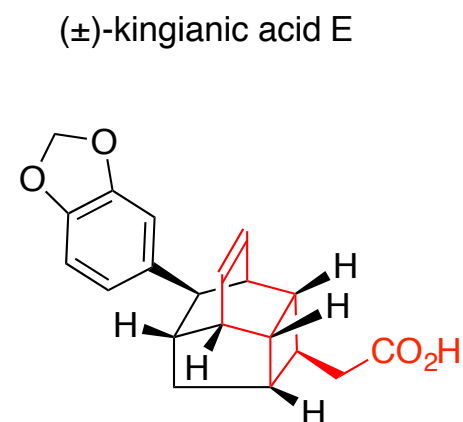
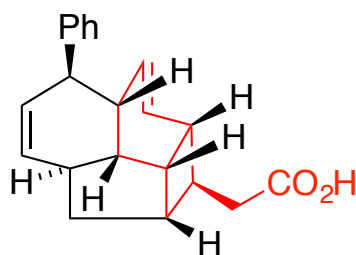
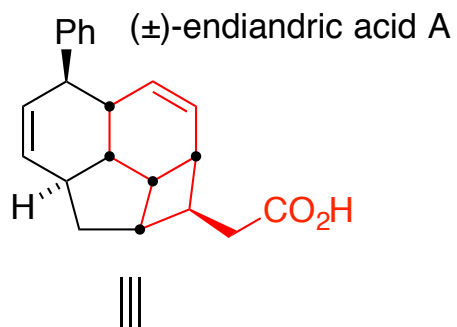
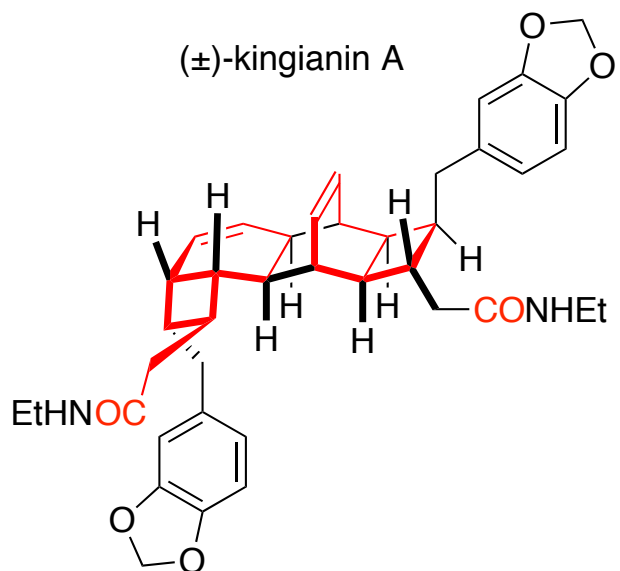


## Unified total synthesis of the natural products endiandric acid A, kingianic acid E, and kingianins A, D, and F



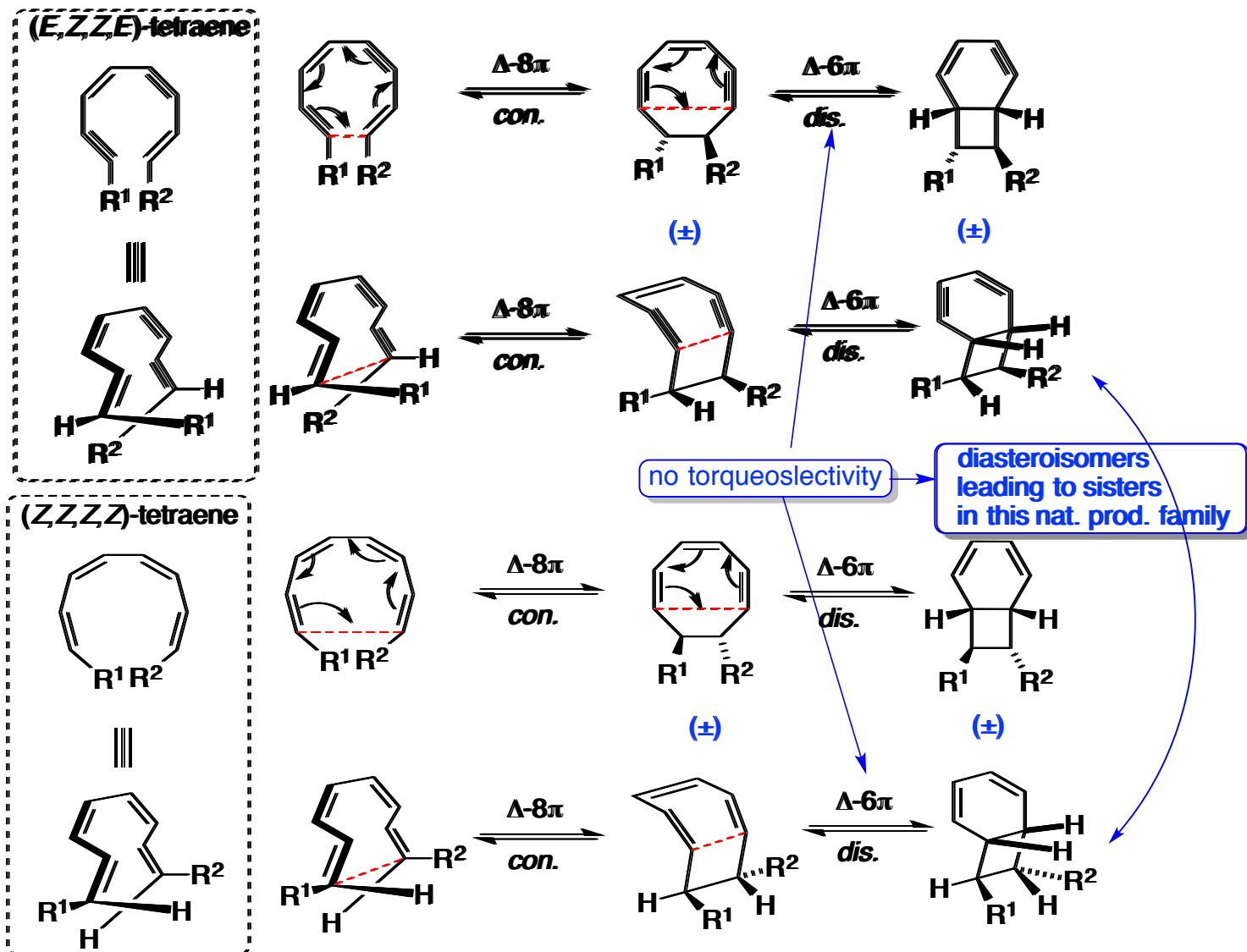
Drew, S. L.; Lawrence, A. L.; Sherburn, M. S. *Chem. Sci.* **2015**, *6* (7), 3886–3890.  
Drew, S. L.; Lawrence, A. L.; Sherburn, M. S. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2013**, *52* (15), 4221–4224.

# Common structural motifs



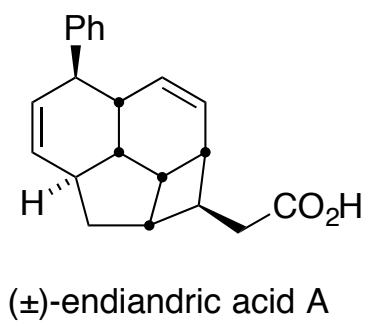
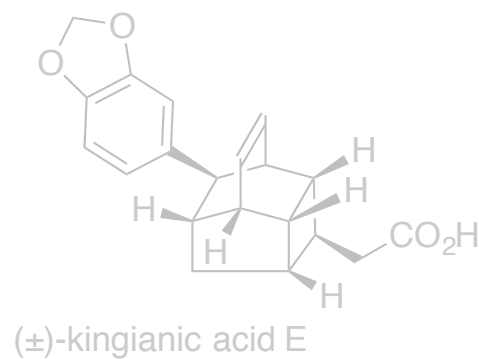
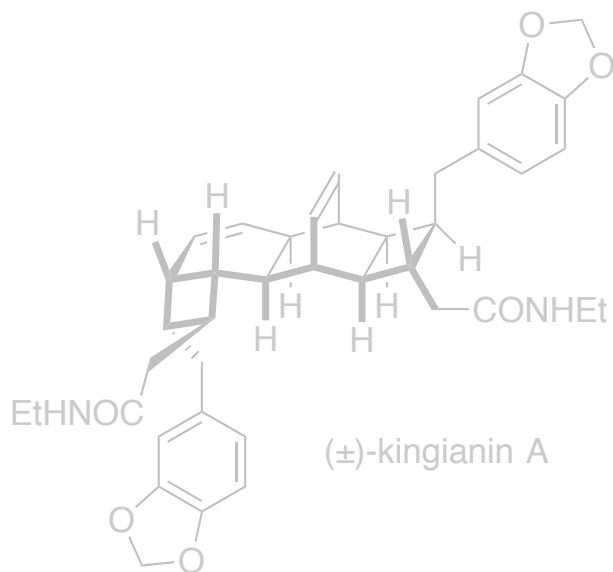
- Very packed *fused polycyclic* system: think high *DBE*: think *electrocyclization*
- Identified common structural element, **bicyclo[4.2.0]octene**, for a unified total synthesis

# Postulated biosynthesis: cascade electrocyclization/ Black-Banfield hypothesis

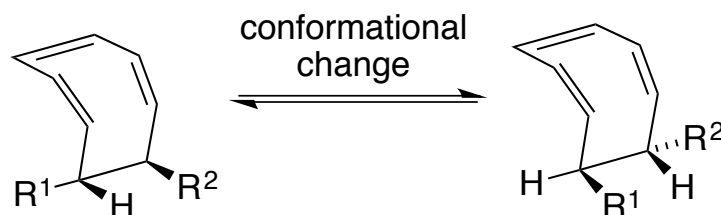


Bandaranayake, W. M.; Banfield, J. E.; Black, D. S. C. *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.* **1980**, No. 19, 902–903.  
And refs [5b-5f] in ACIE paper.

# Endiandric acids



# Exploring the cascade: exploiting lack of selectivity



Energy to ringflip lower than pericyclic reaction and reversible.  
No way to control diastereoselectivity using a biomimetic pathway  
(except tethers, etc.)

Nicolaou, K. C.; Petasis, N. A.; Zipkin, R. E.; Uenishi, J. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1982**, *104* (20), 5555–5557.

Nicolaou, K. C.; Petasis, N. A.; Uenishi, J.; Zipkin, R. E. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1982**, *104* (20), 5557–5558.

Nicolaou, K. C.; Zipkin, R. E.; Petasis, N. A. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1982**, *104* (20), 5558–5560.

Nicolaou, K. C.; Petasis, N. A.; Zipkin, R. E. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1982**, *104* (20), 5560–5562.

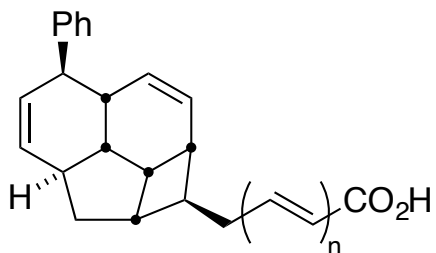
# Nicolaou's Biomimetic Retrosynthesis

(±)-endiandric acid A,  $n = 0$

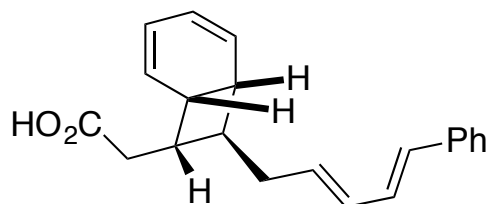
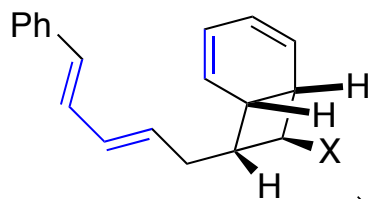
(±)-endiandric acid B,  $n = 1$

(±)-endiandric acid D

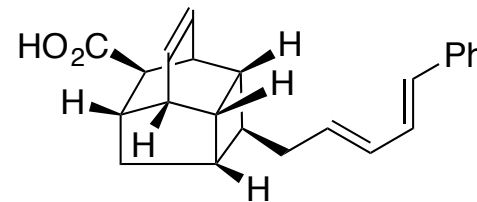
(±)-endiandric acid C



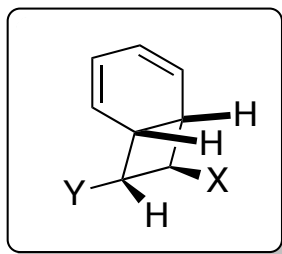
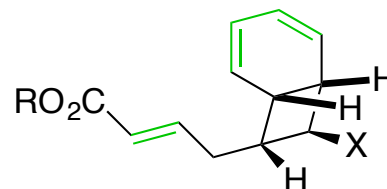
IMDA



bad configuration:  
no possible  
IMDA

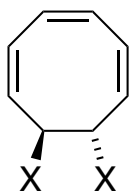


IMDA

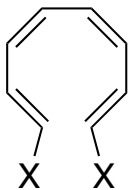


different diastereomeric  
synthons

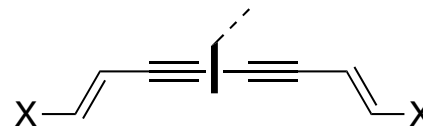
desymmetrization;  
 $\Delta-6\pi$



$\Delta-8\pi$

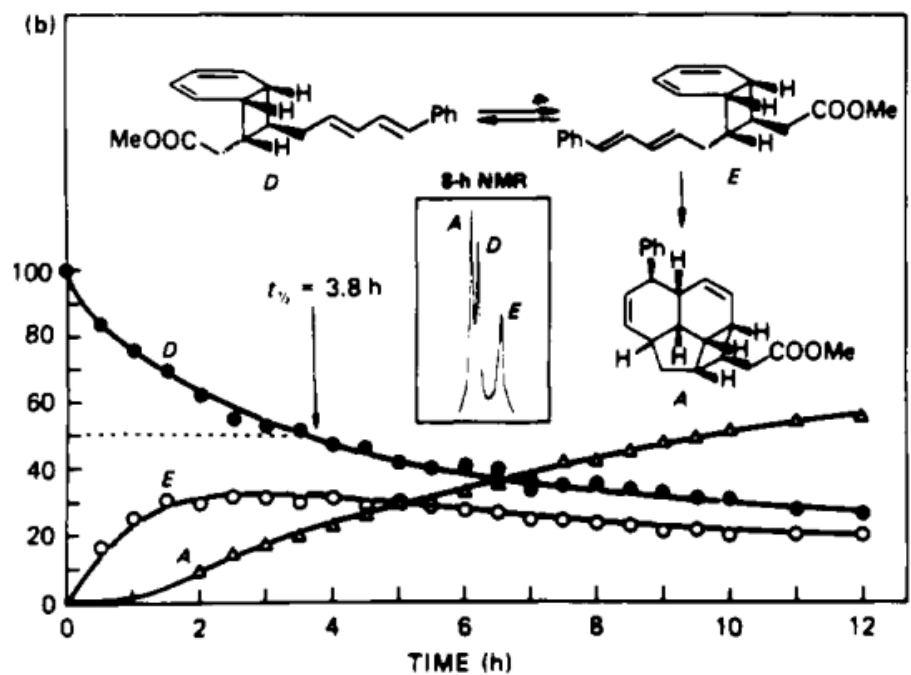
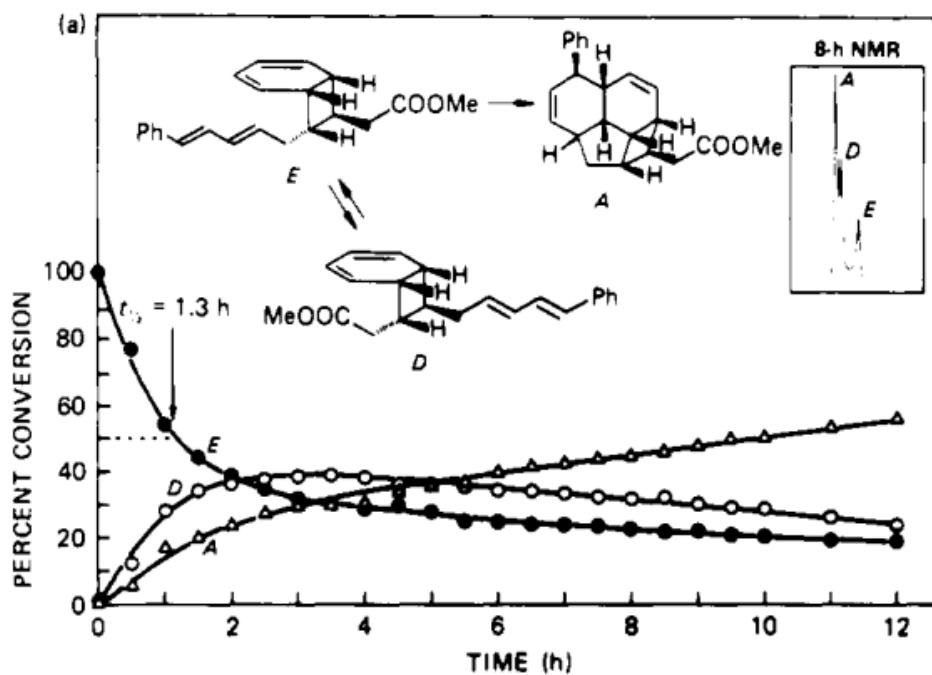
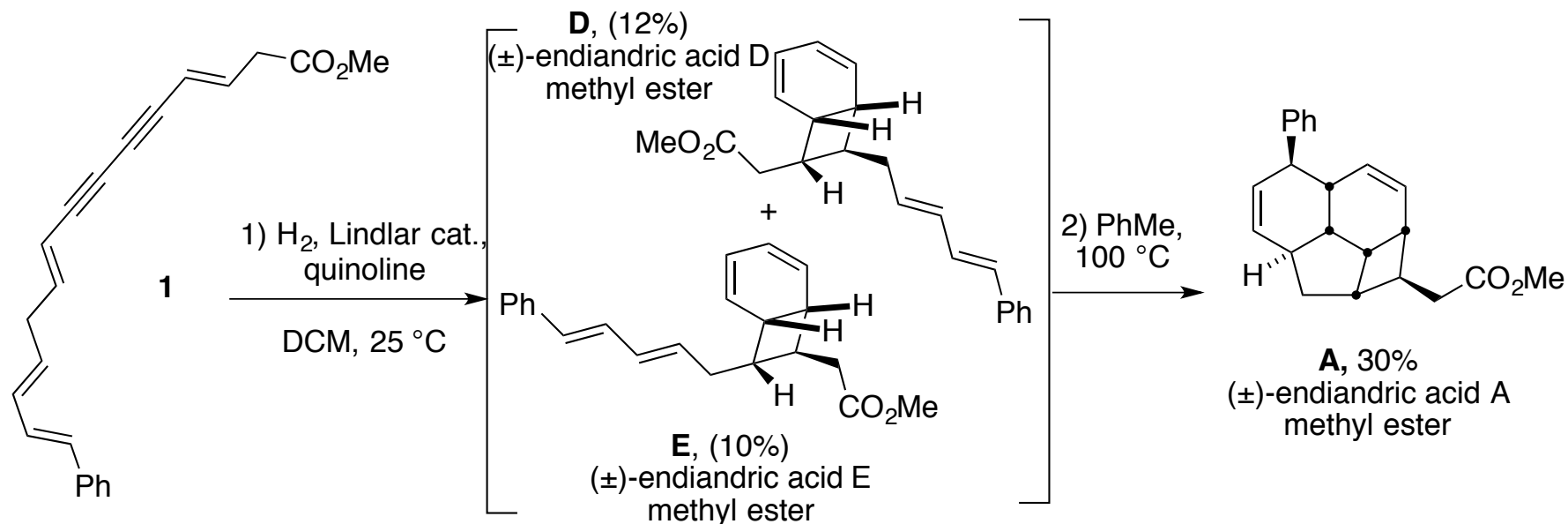


partial  
reduction

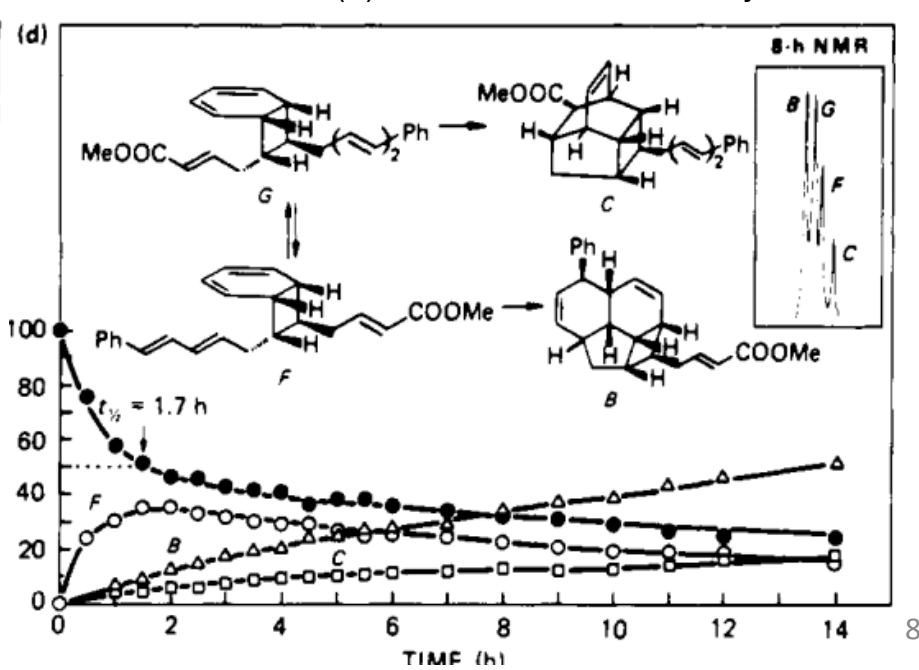
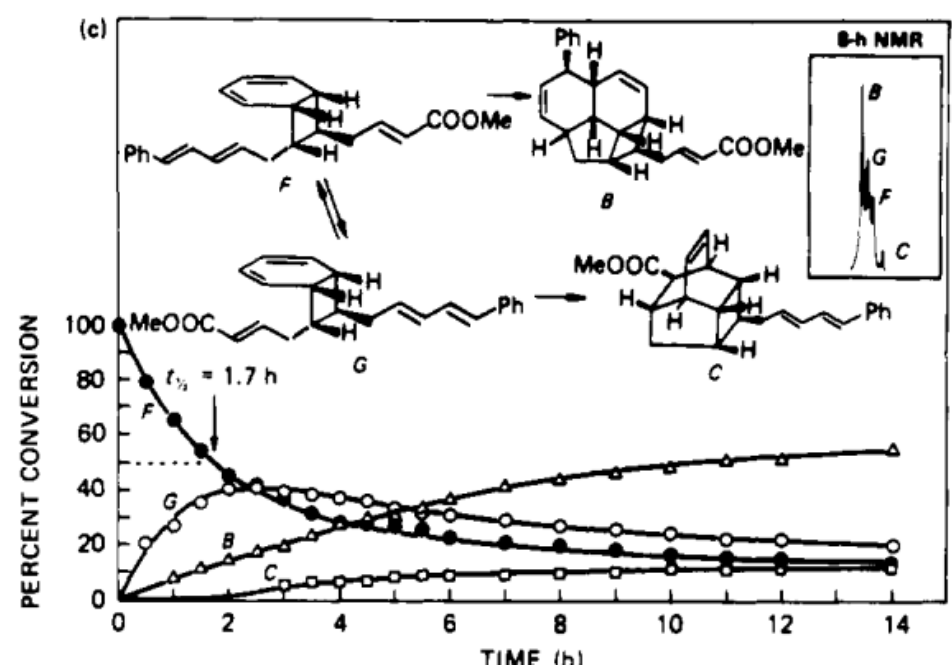
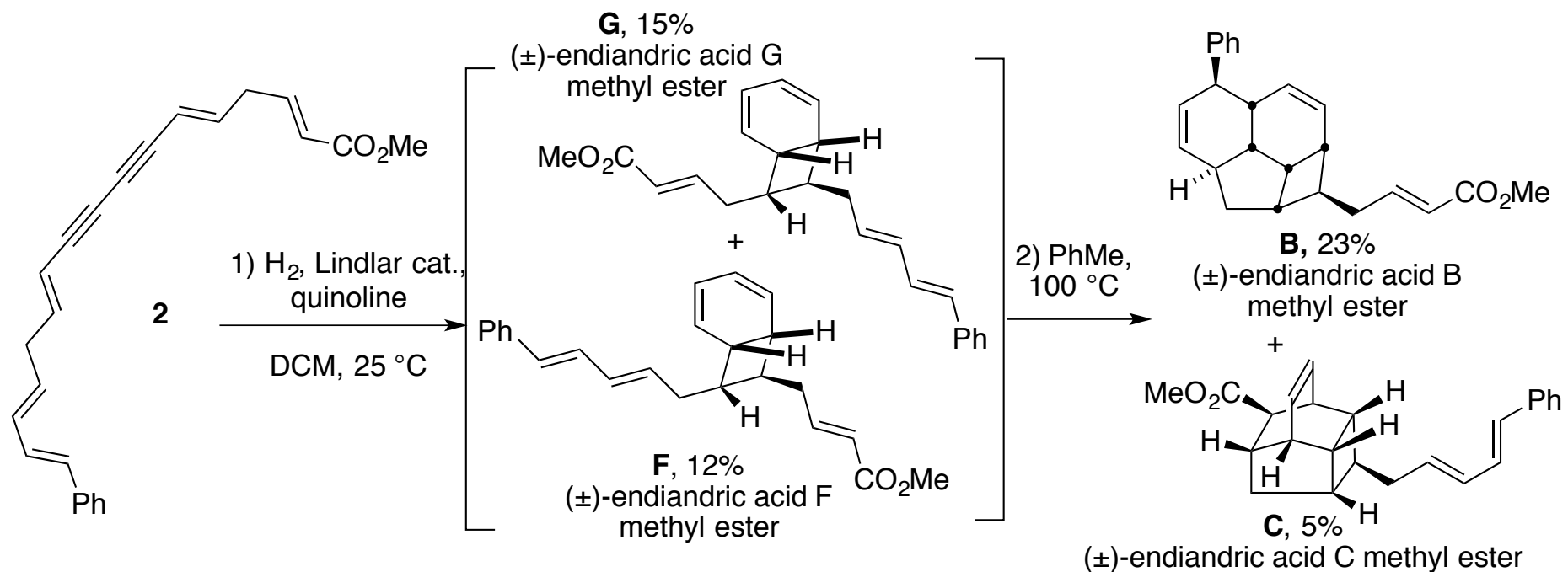


acetylene  
coupling

# Nicolaou's one-pot hydrogenation/ $8\pi$ / $6\pi$ /IMDA of **1**

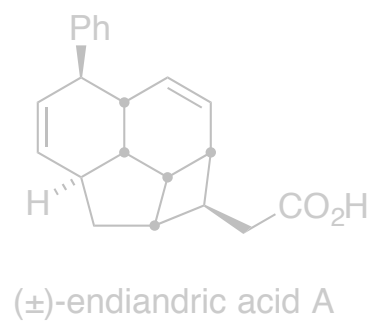
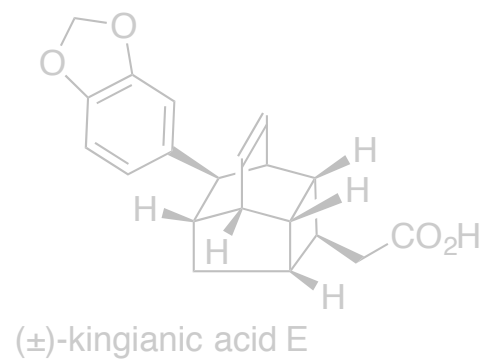
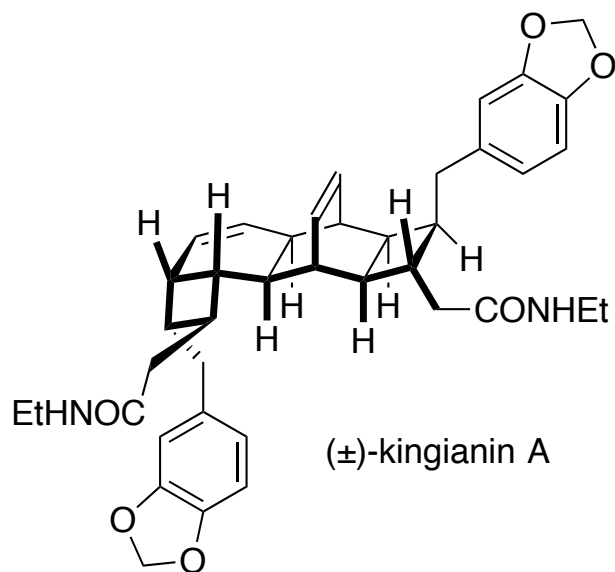


# Nicolaou's one-pot hydrogenation/8 $\pi$ /6 $\pi$ /IMDA of 2

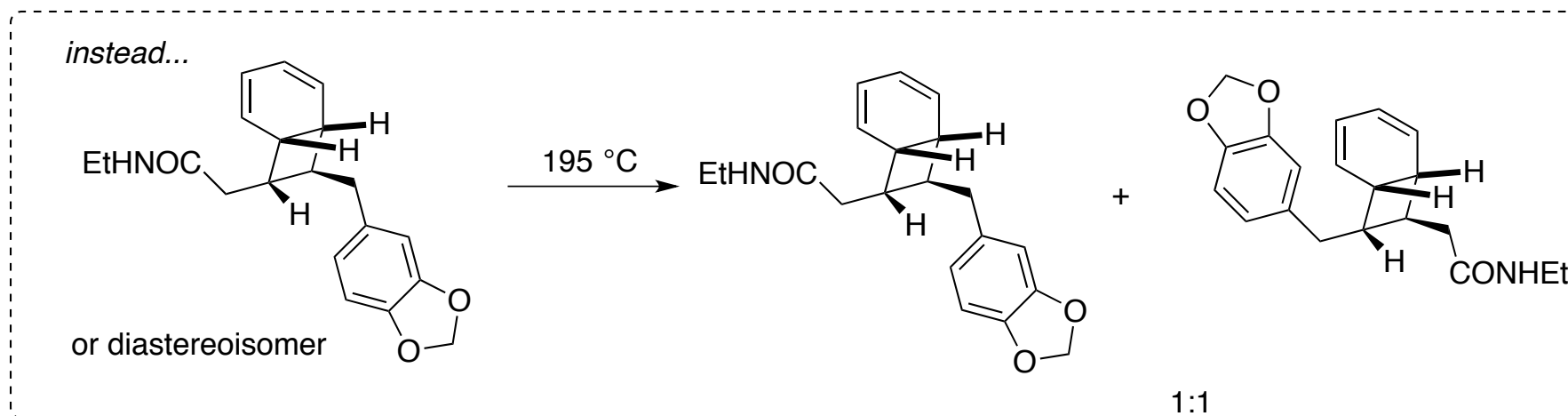
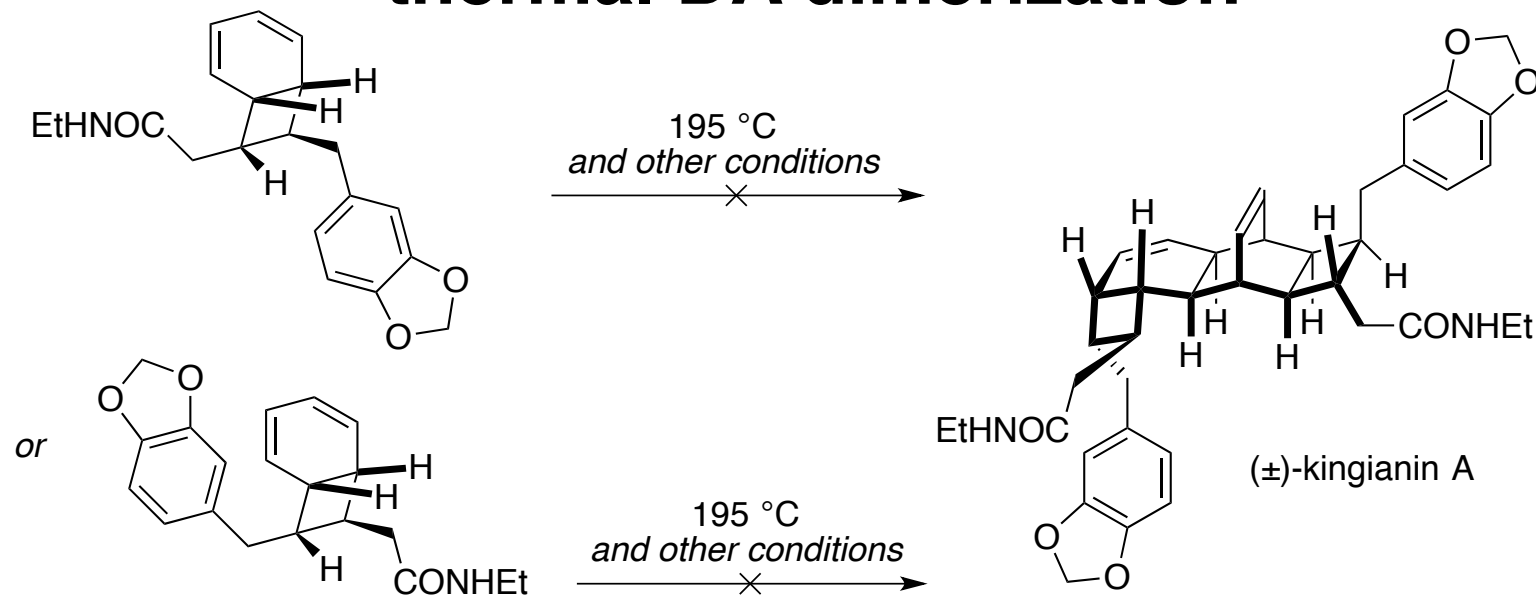




# Kingianins

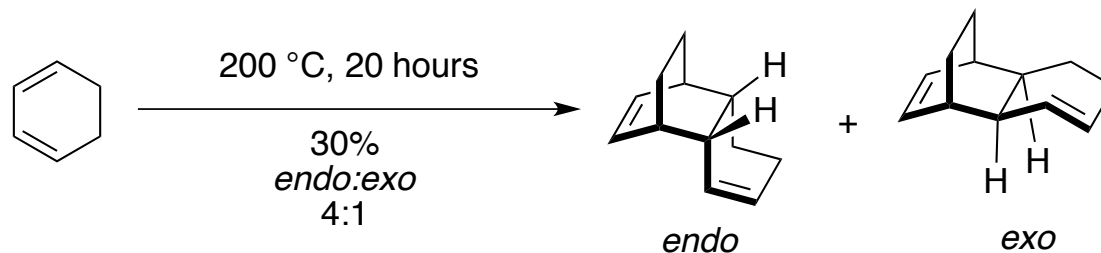


# Moses' studies towards kingianins: not thermal DA dimerization

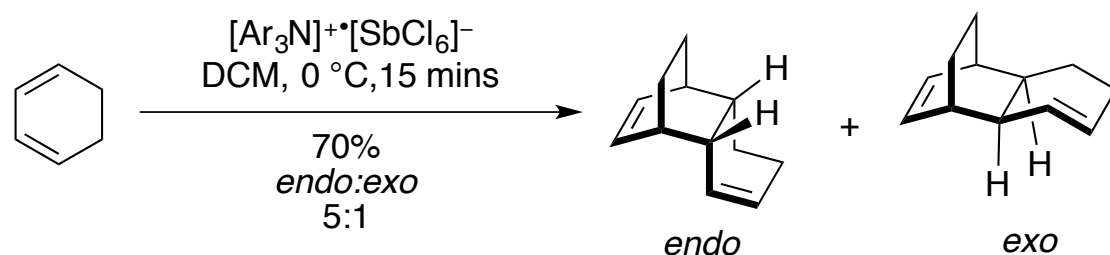


Equilibrating mix via retro-6 $\pi$  electrocyclization, ringflip, and 6 $\pi$  electrocyclization

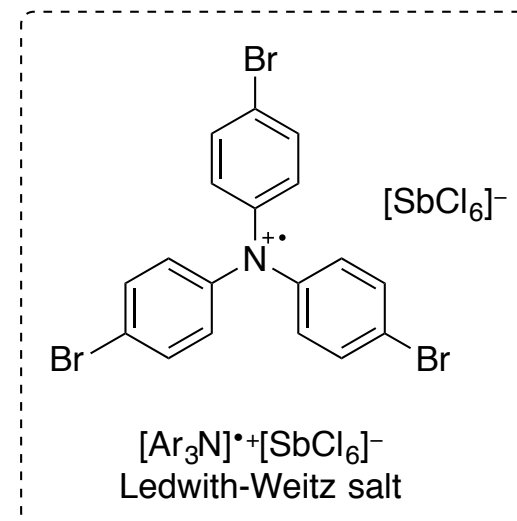
# Bauld's radical cation hexadiene dimerization



Valentine, D.; Turro, N. J.; Hammond, G. S. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1964**, *86* (23), 5202–5208.

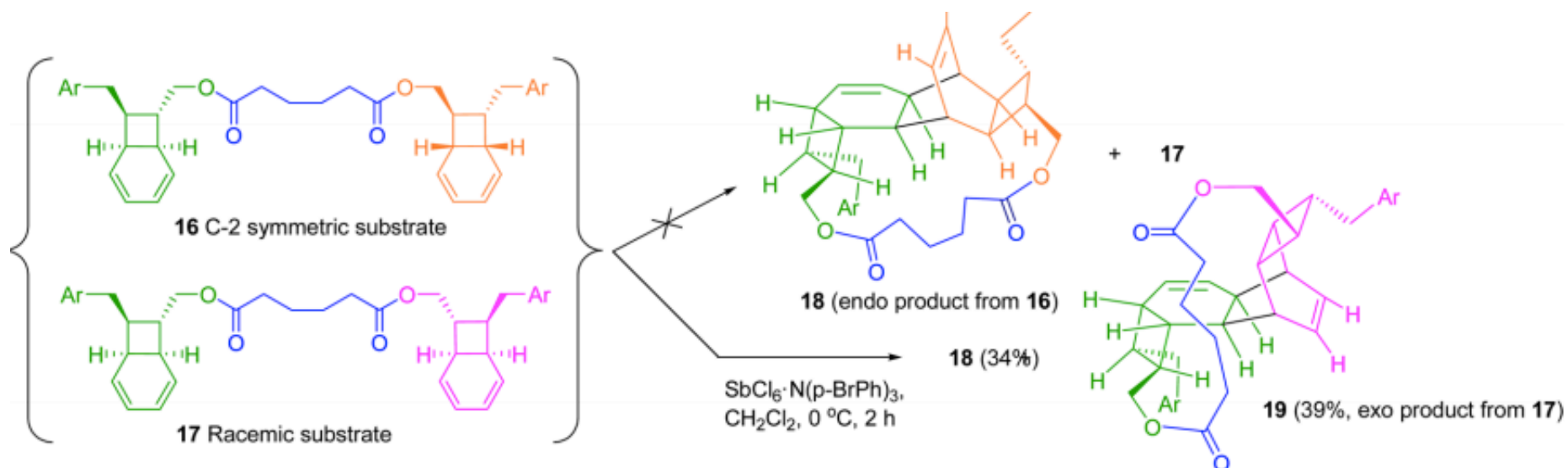
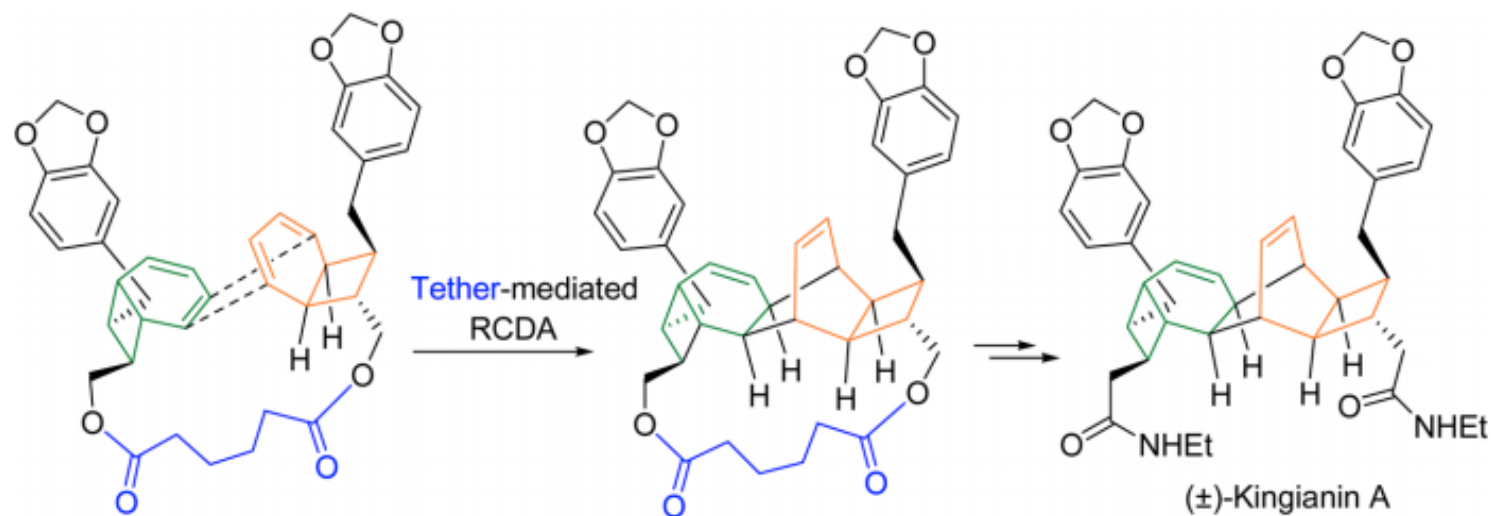


Bellville, D. J.; Wirth, D. W.; Bauld, N. L. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1981**, *103* (3), 718–720.



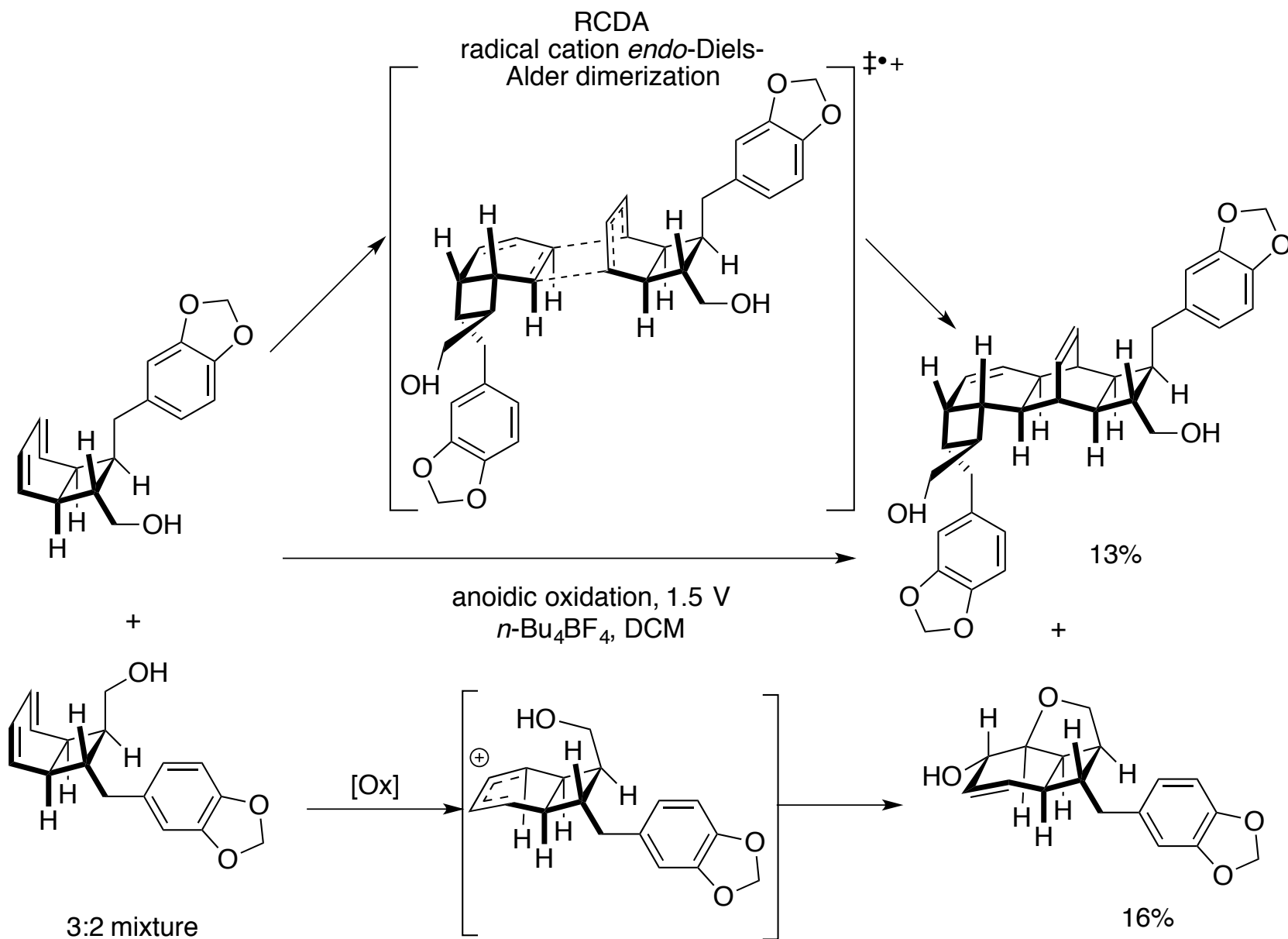
Bell, F. A.; Ledwith, A.; Sherrington, D. C. *J. Chem. Soc., C* **1969**, 2719.

# Parker's tethered-RCDA approach

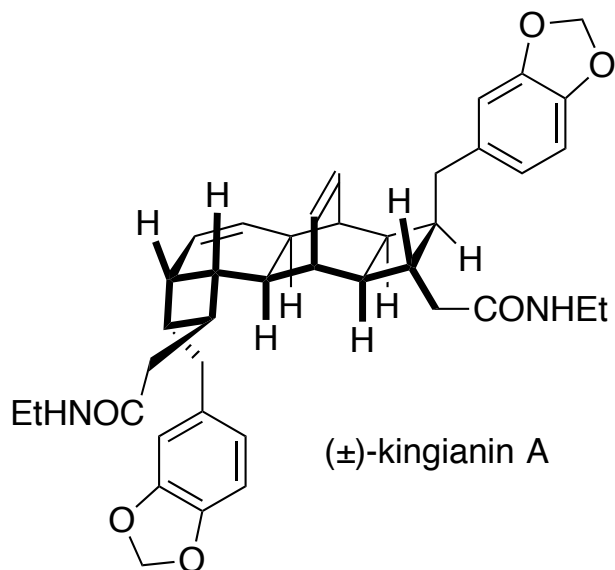


Lim, H. N.; Parker, K. A. *Org. Lett.* **2013**, *15* (2), 398–401.  
Lim, H. N.; Parker, K. A. *J. Org. Chem.* **2014**, *79* (3), 919–926.

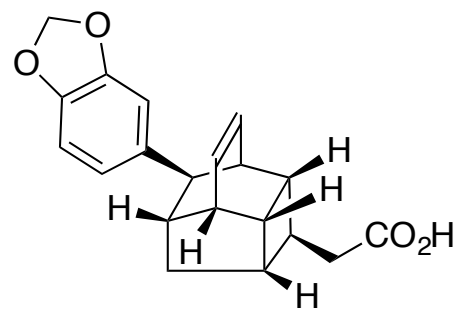
# Moses' take two



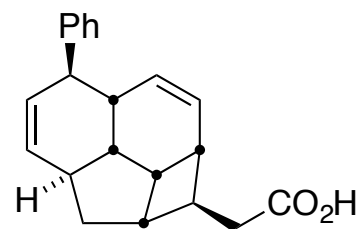
# The three families: Sherburn



(±)-kingianin A

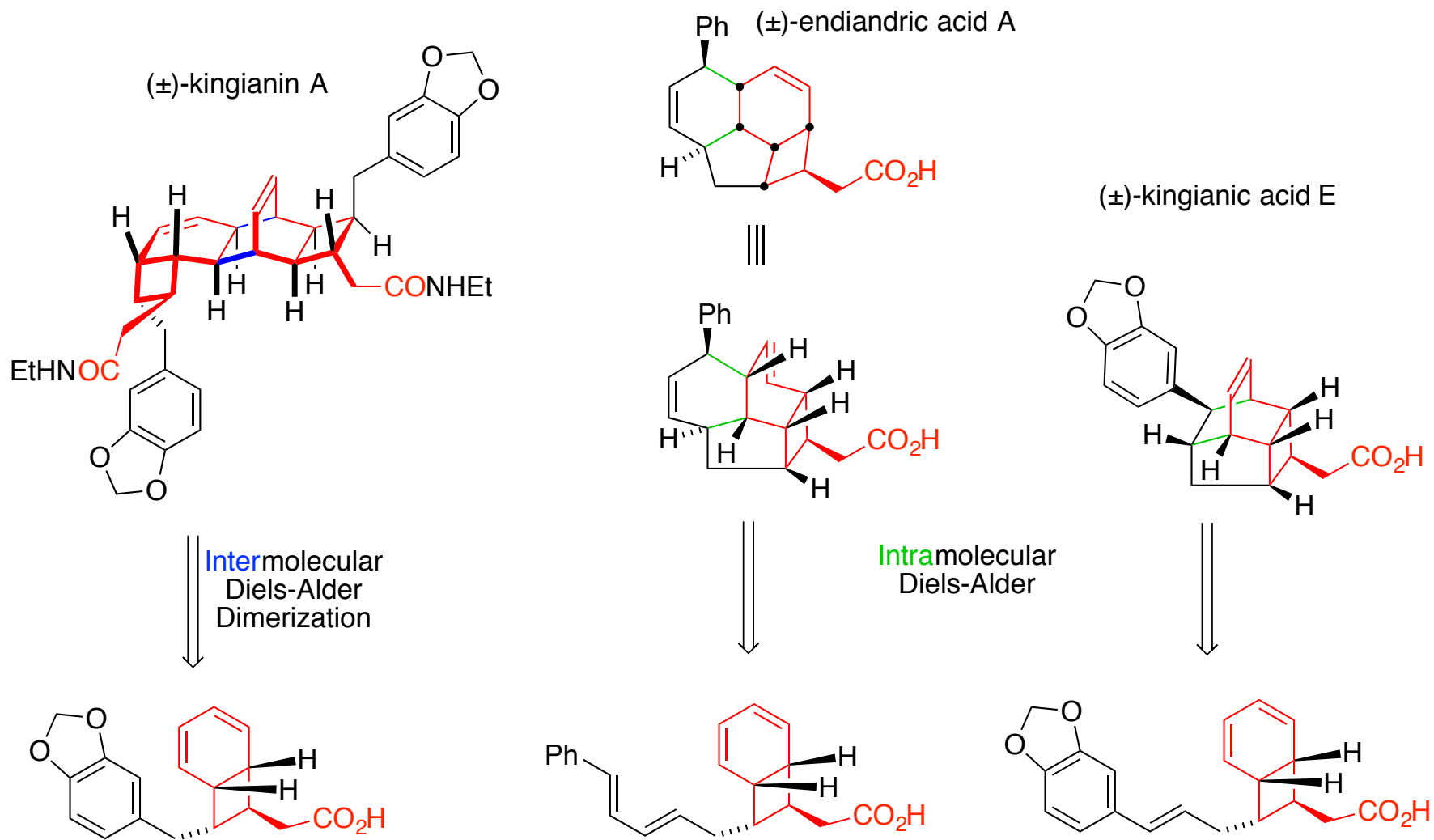


(±)-kingianic acid E

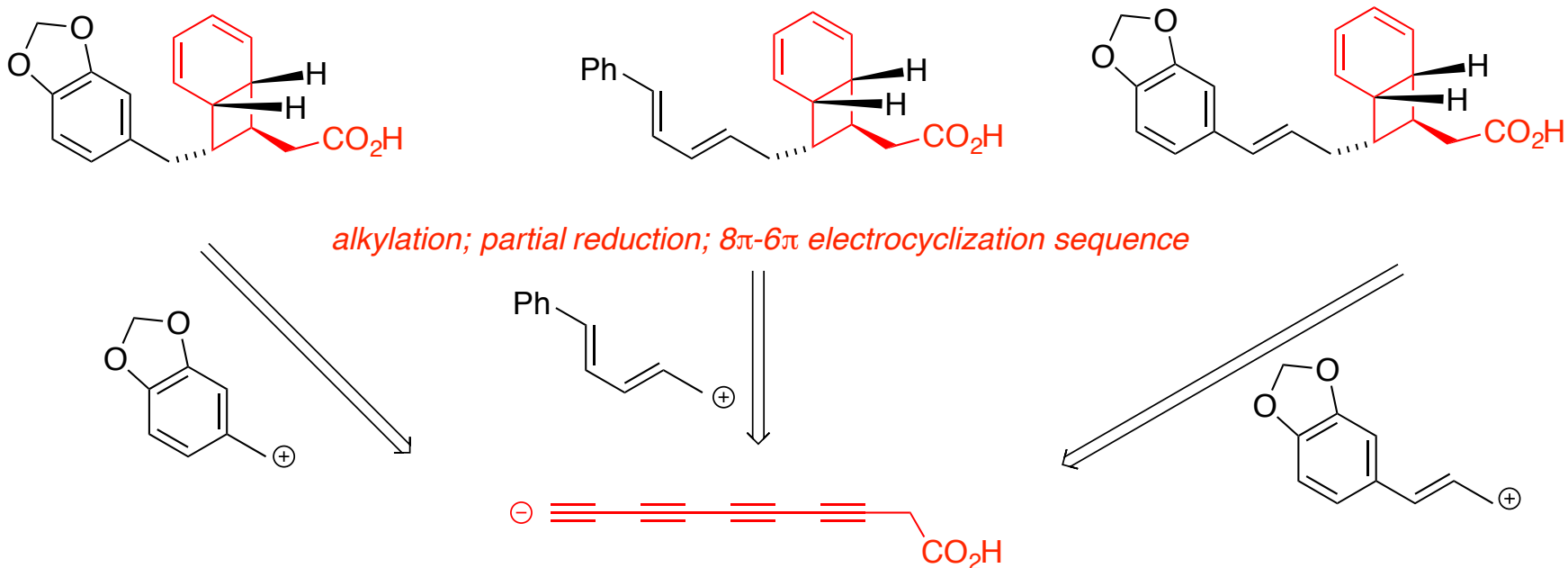


(±)-endiandric acid A

# Retrosynthetic analysis: revealing the motif



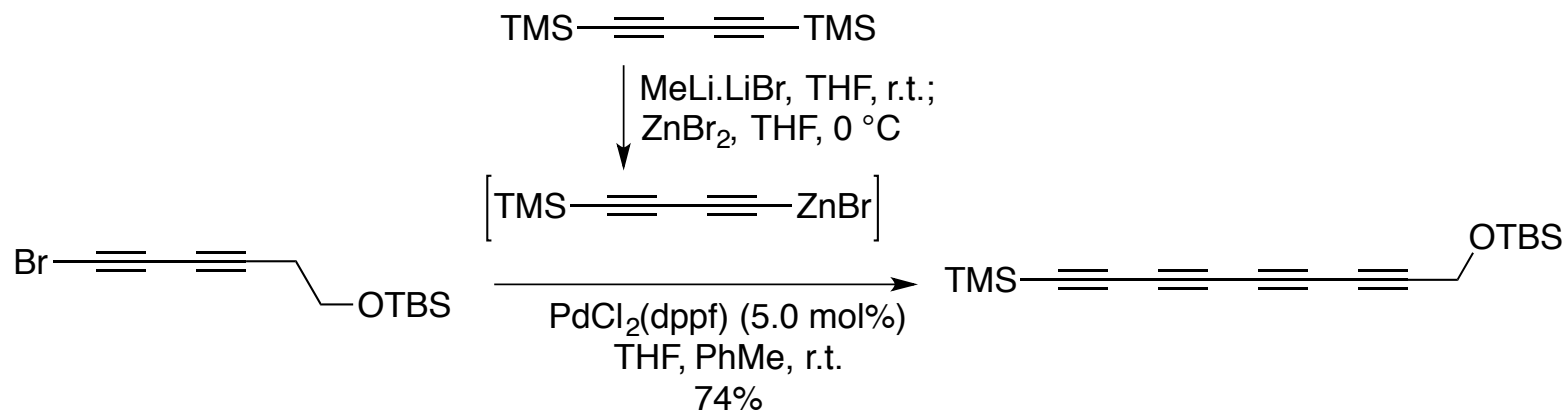
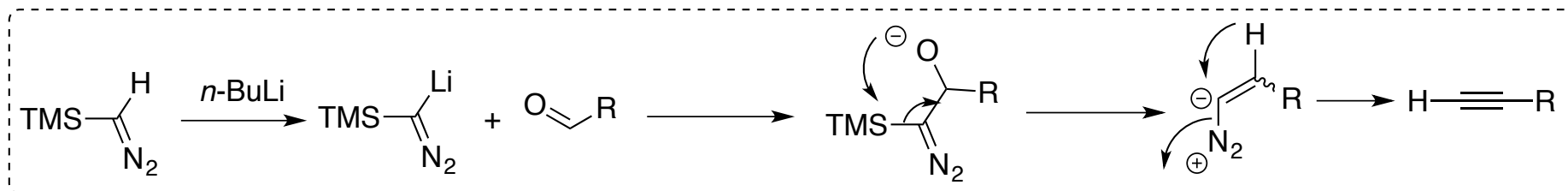
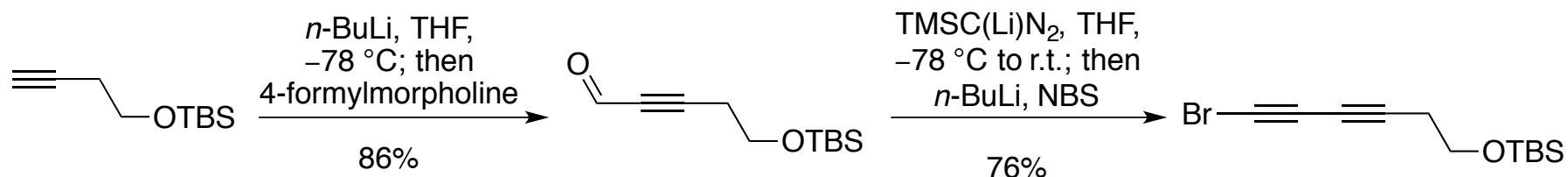
# Retrosynthetic analysis: finding the common intermediate



- Very packed *fused polycyclic* system: think high *DBE*: think *electrocyclization*
- Identified common structural element, **bicyclo[4.2.0]octene**, for a unified total synthesis

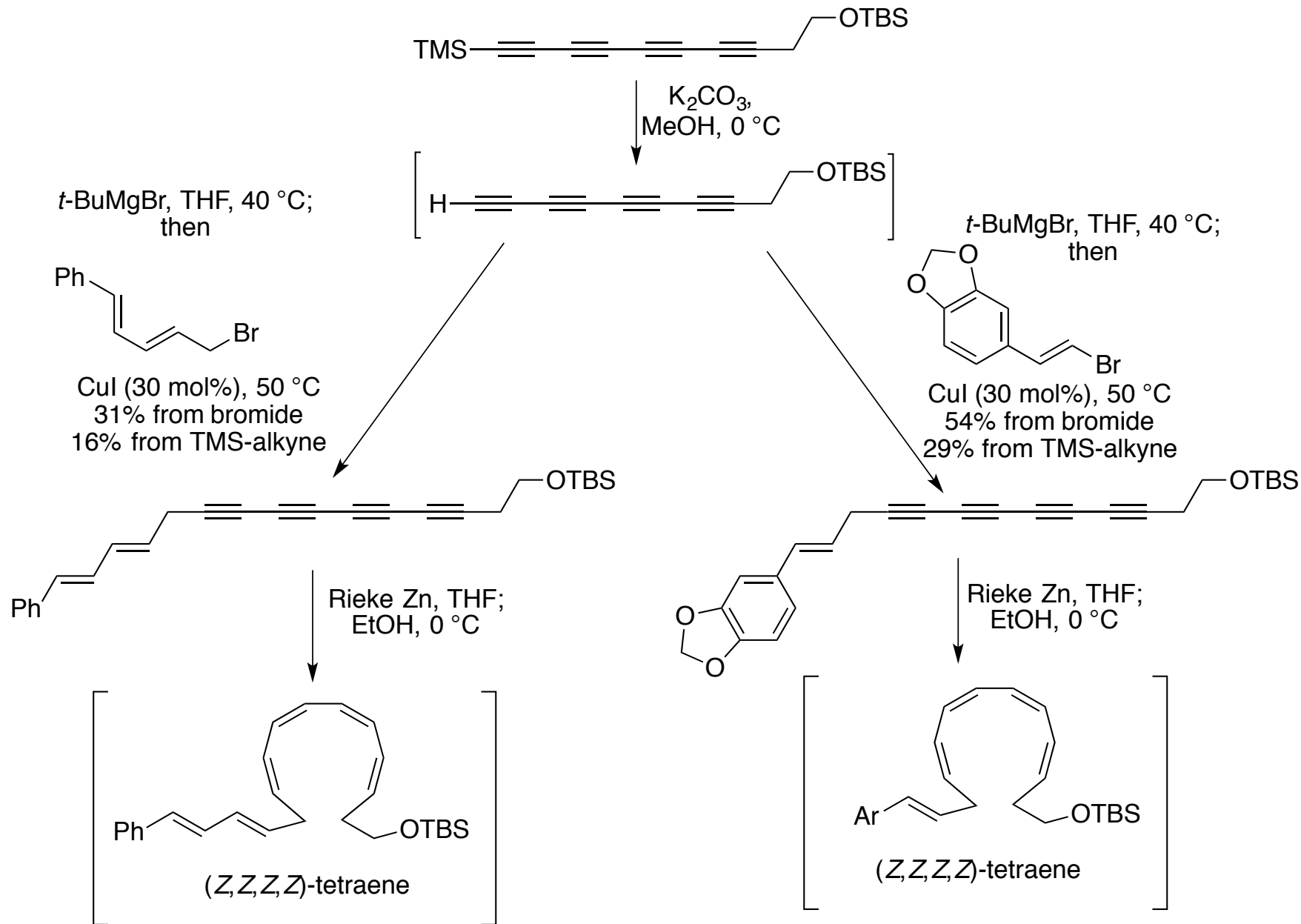


# Sherburn: forward synthesis

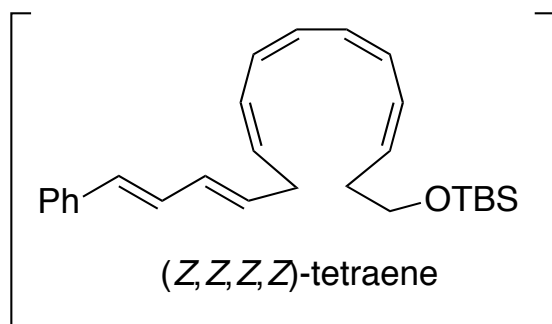


Formylation of alkynes via lithium acetylides using a) DMF: Journet, M.; Cai, D.; DiMichele, L. M.; Larsen, R. D. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1998**., or b) N-formylmorpholine: Sneddon, H. F.; Gaunt, M. J.; Ley, S. V. *Org. Lett.* **2003**, 5 (7), 1147–1150. Colvin alkyne homologation: Colvin, E. W.; Hamill, B. J. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1* **1977**, 869–874.

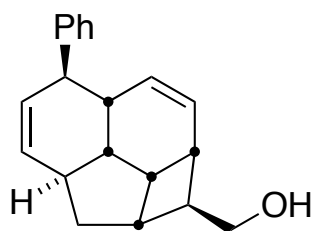
# Sherburn: forward synthesis



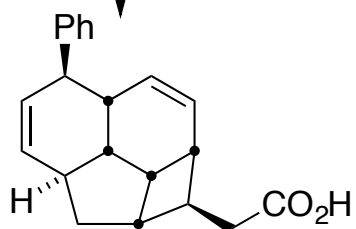
# Sherburn: forward synthesis



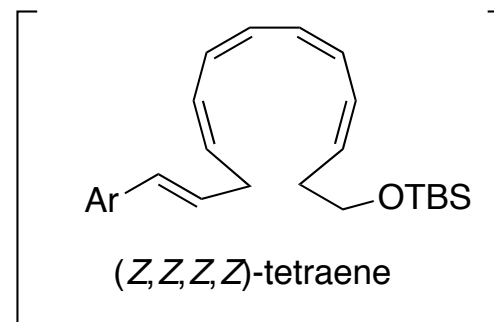
$8\pi/6\pi/\text{IMDA}$  ↓  
PhMe, 100 °C;  
then TBAF, THF  
22%, 2-steps



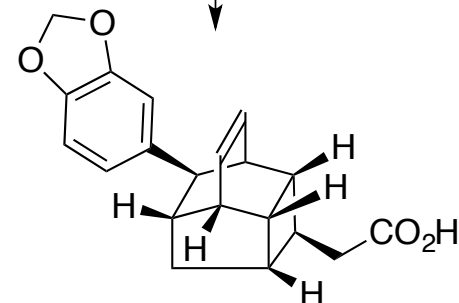
↓  
TPAP, NMO  
MeCN, H<sub>2</sub>O  
86%



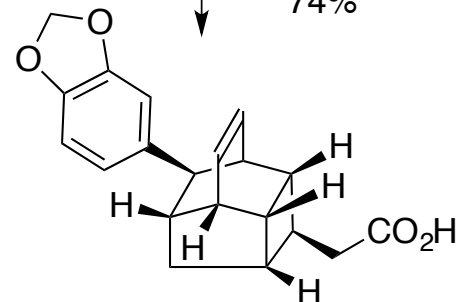
(±)-endiandric acid A



$8\pi/6\pi/\text{IMDA}$  ↓  
DMF, 150 °C;  
then TBAF, THF  
37%, 2-steps



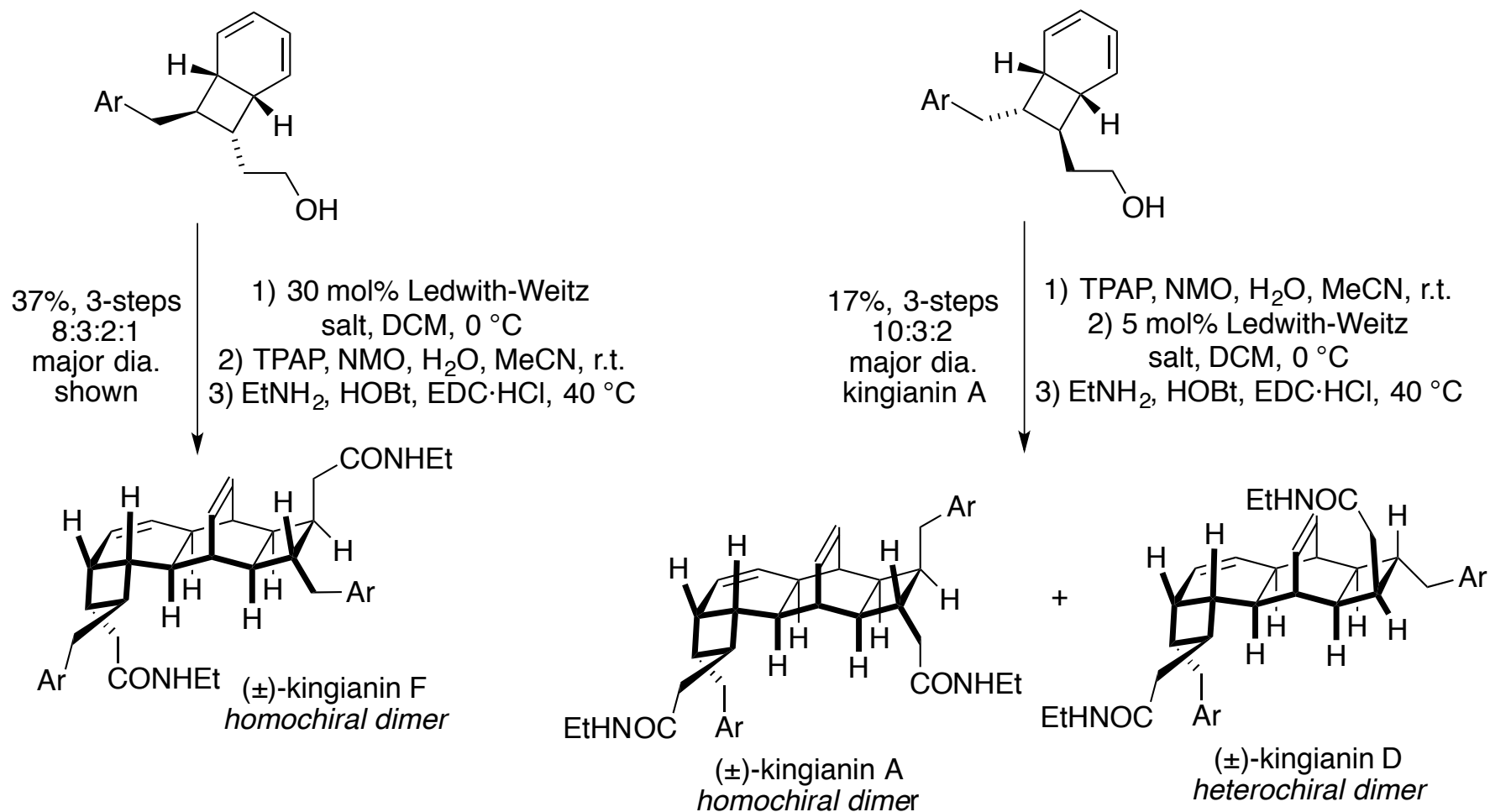
↓  
TPAP, NMO  
MeCN, H<sub>2</sub>O  
74%



(±)-kingianic acid E



# Sherburn: forward synthesis

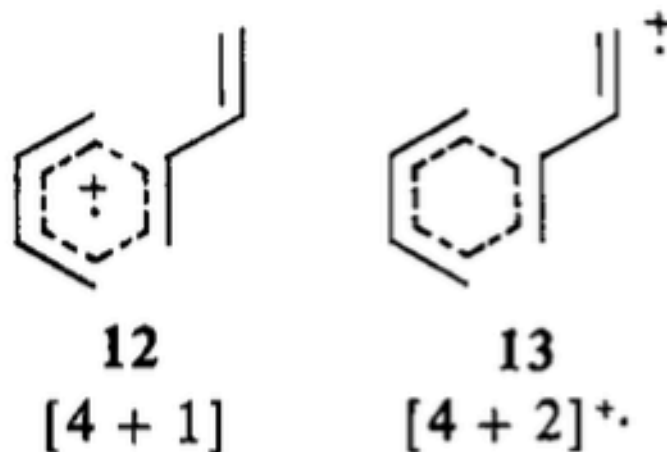


# Conclusions

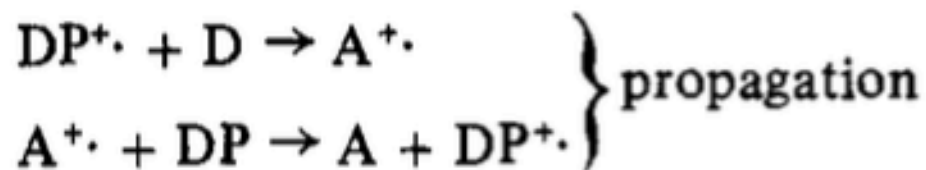
- Sherburn's strategy gives controlled access to 3 different families of nat. prods. from a common intermediate
- Unusual and unprecedented *Z,Z,Z,Z*-tetraene synthesized from
- Unusual tetrayne which can undergo some unprecedented transformations
- *Z,Z,Z,Z*-tetraene requires relatively high T for cascade
- Black/ Banfield hypothesis for *E,Z,Z,E*-tetraene seems most likely (c.f. r.t. /Nicolaou)
- Controlling different diastereoisomers from cascade not possible (like Nature)
- RCDA dimerization gives mostly the *endo*-homodimer, reasons not understood

**Thanks for your attention!**

# Back-up slide: mechanism of radical cation dimerization of hexadiene



double bond (**13**). The complete proposed mechanism follows:



D = diene, DP = dienophile, A = adduct