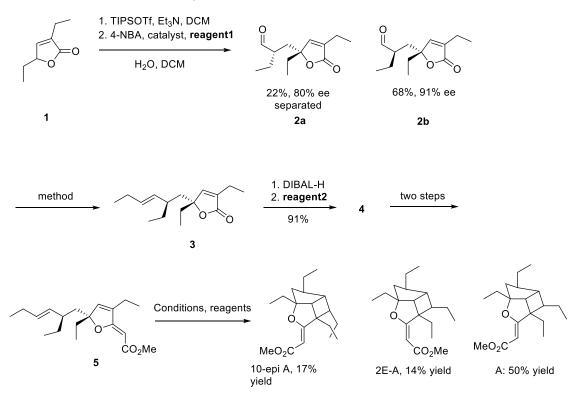
## Exercise 7.2.18, submitted by Mänu



Q1: What kind of reaction is the transformation of 1 to 2? Give a plausible catalyst and the missing reagent1.

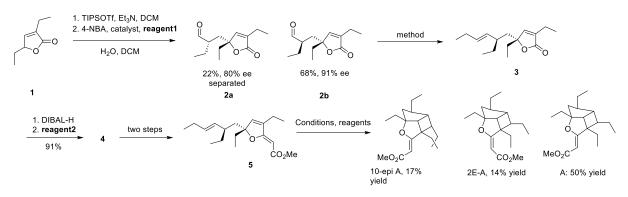
Q2: Give methods for the transformation of 2b to 3. Which would you choose/ which one should(n't) work?

Q3: Give reagent2 and a structure for the missing compound 4

Q4: What kind of reaction is the transformation of 5 to the target compound A (and its byproducts)

Q5: With Q4 solved, propose a different strategy to obtain the product A from 3, forming the cycles first.

## Exercise 7.2.18



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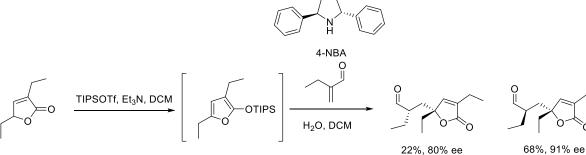
Q3: Give reagent2 and a structure for the missing compound 4

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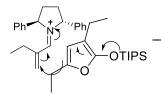
Solutions:

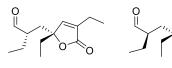
A1: Mukaiyama-Michael Addition.





Enantioselectivity:



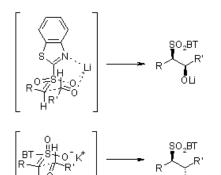


Addition from the back is the major product

SM in in front, trap in the back, to minimize steric interaction of Ph and the SM

Protonation from behind (more accessible) would account for the diastereoselectivity.

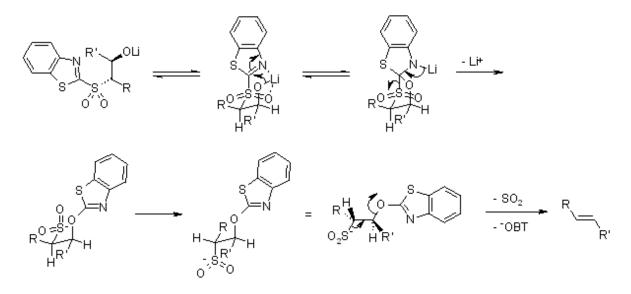
A2: Wittig reaction – Julia-Kocienski. Here Julia Kocienski, because Wittig would give Zalkene most likely (unstabilized ylide). Julia Kocienski gives E, because KHMDS is used, LiHMDS leads to Z as well.



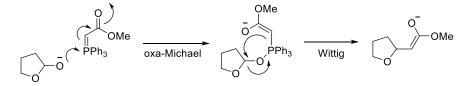
A chelate will form with small counterions (Li) and in apolar solvents, leading to a closed transition state.

With larger counterions (K) and polar solvents, an open transition state becomes possible.

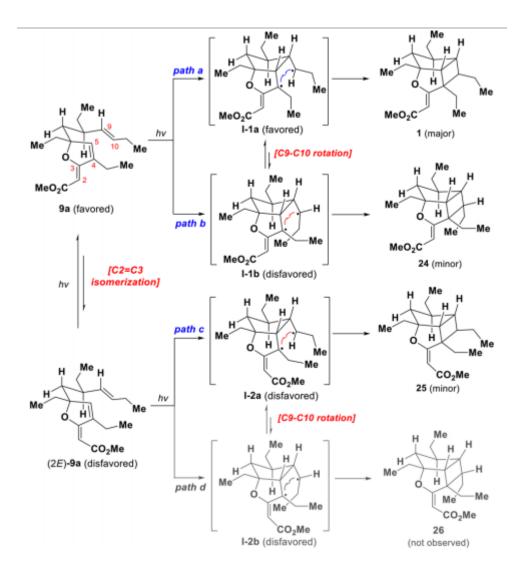
The anti then gives the E-alkene:



A3: Reduction with DIBAL-H, then tandem Wittig/oxa-Michael addition:



A4: [2+2] Photocycloaddition



A5: It is now obvious that you could also make the [2+2] Photocycloaddition first and replace the ketone second. Since such a transformation was already published (JACS, 2016, 138, 2437-2442) this would have resulted in a formal total synthesis.

Scheme of the overall synthesis:

