

博士論文（要約）

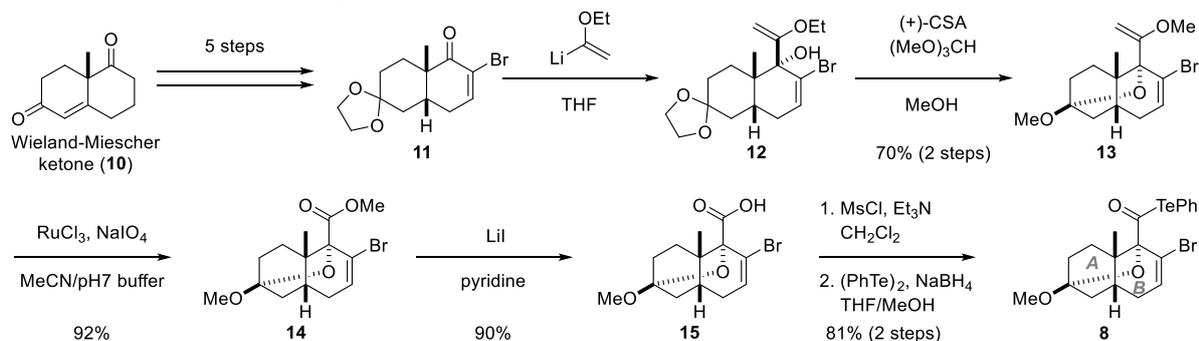
Synthetic Study of Batrachotoxin

(バトラコトキシンの全合成研究)

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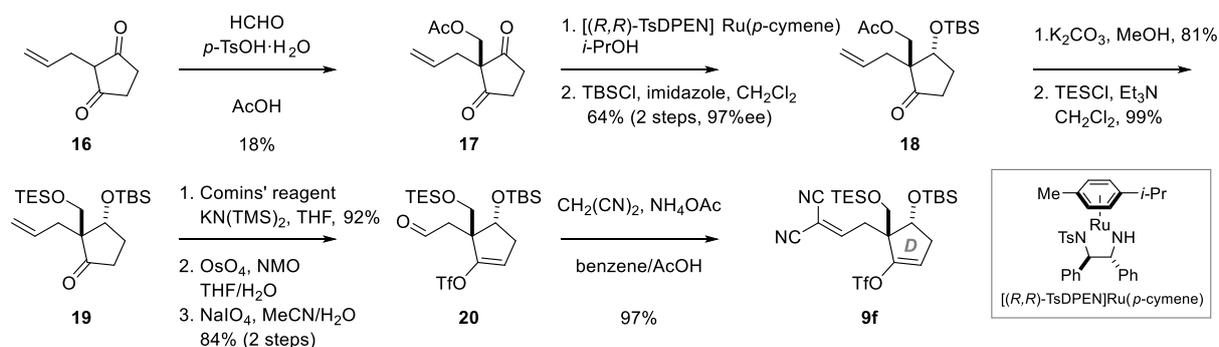
Synthesis of AB-ring **8** commenced with transformation of Wieland-Miescher ketone (**10**) to vinyl bromide **11** by 5 steps. Lithiated vinyl ether attacked to the ketone of **11** to give compound **12**. Treatment of **12** with (+)-CSA in methanol solution furnished a cyclic acetal structure. Compound **13** was then converted to ester **14** by chemoselective oxidative cleavage of the electron rich vinyl ether. After ester **14** was transformed to carboxylic acid **15**, acyl telluride **8** was finally accessed by two-step sequences, mesylation of the carboxylic acid and the following replacement by phenyl telluro group.

Scheme 2. Synthesis of AB-ring **8**



D-ring **9f** was then synthesized from diketone **16** (Scheme 3). Treatment of **16** with formaldehyde in acetic acid solution introduced the acetoxy methyl group to afford diketone **17**. TBS ether **18** was enantio and diastereoselectively obtained by Noyori asymmetric transfer hydrogenation and the following TBS protection of the resultant hydroxyl group. Acetyl group of the compound **18** was then converted to TES group by 2 steps. Vinyl triflation of ketone **19** and chemoselective oxidative cleavage of the terminal olefin gave aldehyde **20**. D-ring **9f** was obtained by condensation of aldehyde **20** with malononitrile.

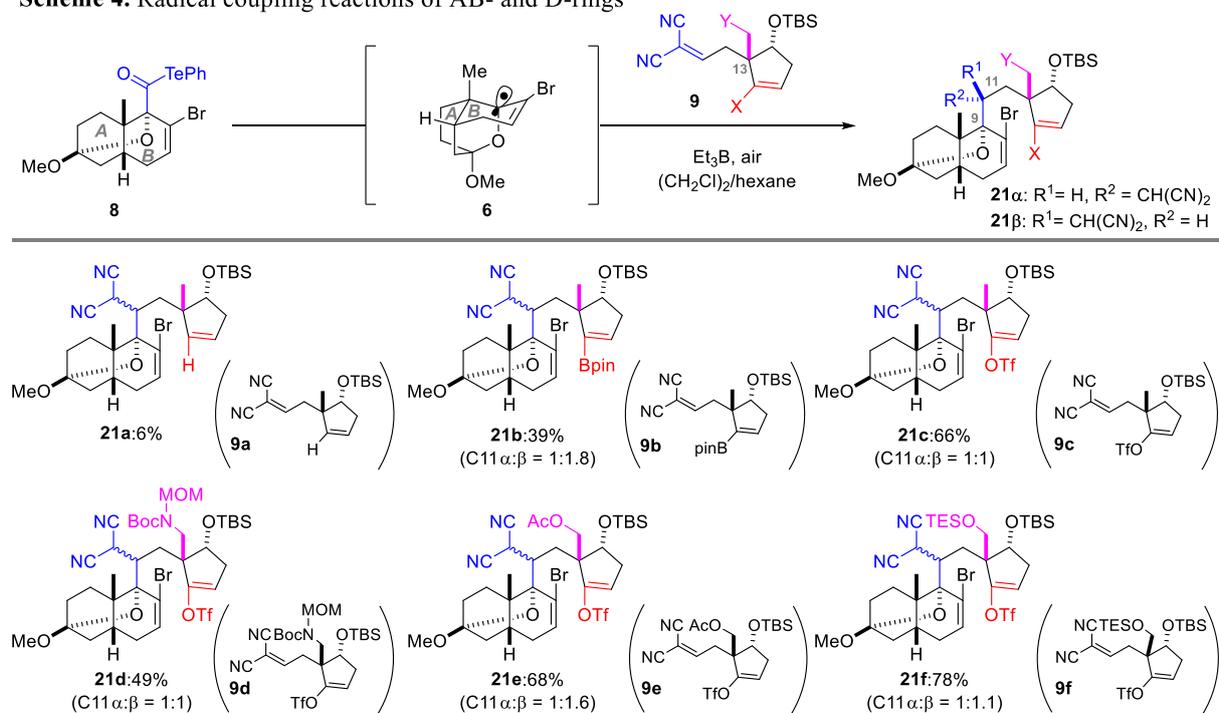
Scheme 3. Synthesis of D-ring **9f**



A key radical coupling reaction was investigated (Scheme 4). At first, three model substrates **9a-c**, which had the C13-methyl group, were used. When D-ring **9a** was used, the desired compound **21a** was obtained in only 6% yield. In this reaction, ethyl radical generated from Et_3B under air would react preferentially with the electron deficient olefin of **9a** rather than acyltelluride **8**. The reaction using D-ring **9b** improved the yield. This was because the sterically large pinacol boronate group would decrease the reactivity of **9b** compared to **9a** and ethyl radical would react with acyl telluride **8** to generate bridgehead radical **6**. Further improvement of the yield was realized when D-ring **9c** with triflate group was used.

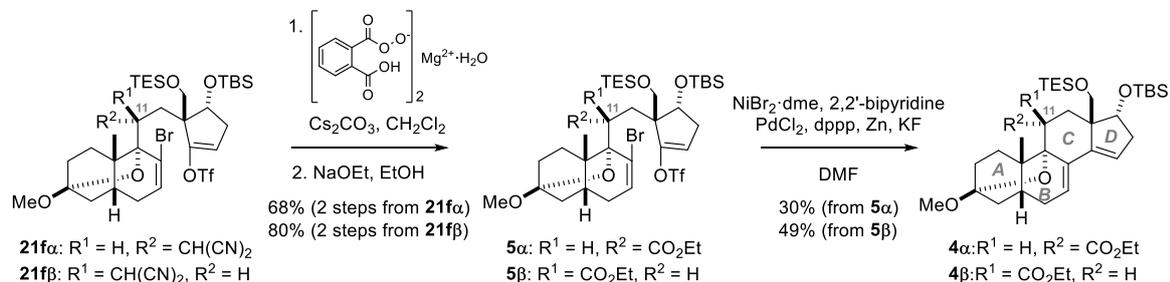
Based on the results of model study, D-rings **9d-f** were used for the radical coupling reactions. Although the yield was moderate when **9d** was used, the desired compound **21e** and **21f** were obtained in good yields. In this way, AB-ring **8** and D-ring **9** was connected in a convergent manner by utilizing the bridgehead radical-based coupling reaction. In addition, the C9-tetrasubstituted carbon was stereospecifically constructed because of the fixed bridgehead radical **6**.

Scheme 4. Radical coupling reactions of AB- and D-rings



The steroid skeleton of batrachotoxin (**2**) was constructed by a cross-coupling reaction (Scheme 5). Esters **5 α** and **5 β** were synthesized from compounds **21f α** and **21f β** by oxidation of the malononitrile moiety and the following ethanolysis of the resultant acyl cyanide. After screening of various reaction conditions, Ni,Pd-mediated cross-Ullmann coupling reactions⁷ of **5 α** and **5 β** realized the C-ring construction to give key synthetic intermediates **4 α** and **4 β** .

Scheme 5. Construction of steroid skeleton of batrachotoxin (**2**)



2. Summary

In this dissertation, an efficient construction of the steroid skeleton of batrachotoxin (**2**) was presented. Two different types of reactions, a radical reaction and a transition-metal mediated cross-coupling reaction, have enabled the present synthesis. The present synthetic strategy was realized by the appropriate design of AB-ring and D-ring. The radical reaction connected AB-ring with D-ring through the chemoselective and stereospecific carbon-carbon bond formation in the presence of vinyl bromide and vinyl triflate groups. C-ring construction was achieved by the Ni,Pd-mediated cross-Ullmann coupling. To the author's best knowledge, this is the first example to apply a multimetallic mediated cross-Ullmann coupling to a synthetic study of highly oxygenated natural products. The complex core structure of batrachotoxin was furnished by 15 steps from Wieland-Miescher ketone (**10**). A total synthesis of batrachotoxin would be achieved after seven-membered oxazepane ring formation, carbon chain installation to the C17 position and introduction of C11 α -hydroxy group.

3. References

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