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A stereoselective method for the construction of the C8'-O-C6'' ether of nigricanoside-A: Synthesis of simple models for the C20 lipid chain/galactosyl glycerol segment

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A method for the stereoselective construction of the C8'-O-C6'' ether of nigricanoside-A, an antimitotic natural product from the green alga *Avrainvillea nigricans*, has been developed based on chirality-transferring Ireland-Claisen rearrangement. The method was successfully applied to the synthesis of simple models for the C20 lipid chain/galactosyl glycerol segment of the natural product.

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Nigricanoside-A (1) (Fig. 1), isolated as a strong antimitotic agent [IC50 of nigricanoside-A dimethyl ester (2): 3 nM against human breast cancer MCF-7 cells] from the green alga *Avrainvillea nigricans* by Andersen,¹ is a unique oxylipin derivative including two oxygenated fatty acids and a galactosyl glycerol moiety that are connected to each other by ether bonds.² Although the planar structure and the partial relative stereochemistry of 1 have been elucidated by intensive NMR analysis of the dimethyl ester (2) of 1, full assignment of the relative and absolute stereochemistries of 1 has yet to be completed. The unique structure and the strong bioactivity of 1 have prompted us to attempt its total synthesis and full stereochemical assignment. At the beginning of the project, we developed an effective method for the stereoselective construction of the C8'-O-C6'' ether bond of 1 connecting the galactose moiety to the C20 fatty acid chain based on chirality transferring Ireland-Claisen rearrangement.¹ Here, the details of the development and application of the method to the synthesis of simple models [(8'S,2''R)-3 and (8'R,2''R)-3] for the C20 lipid chain/galactosyl glycerol segment of 1 are described.

Model compounds (8'S,2''R)-3 and (8'R,2''R)-3, excluding the C16 fatty acid chain and the oxygen functionalities at C11' and C12', were designed for the following purpose: (i) a simple demonstration of the stereoselective construction of the C8'-O-C6'' ether of 1, (ii) comparison of the NMR spectra with 2 to predict the configuration at C8' of 1, and (iii) investigation of the structure-activity relationship in antimitotic/cytotoxic assays of 1. The (2''R)-configuration of the models was designed according to the proposed (R)-configuration at C2'' of the glycerol of 1, which was based on the assumption that nigricanosides were oxidative metabolites of monogalactosyl diacyl glycerols (MGDGs), known as chloroplast membrane lipids, having a common 3-galactosyl-sn-glycerol structure.⁷ In this preliminary report, we disclose the synthesis and NMR analysis of the models.⁷

Figure 1.
The synthetic plan for the model compounds (3) is outlined in Scheme 1. The Z-olefin groups at C5’ and C14’ of 3 were scheduled to be formed by Lindlar hydrogenation of the corresponding alkyne groups at the final stage of the synthesis after aldehyde 4 and sulfone 5 were connected by Julia-Kocienski olefination \(^\text{1}^*\) to form the E-olefin at C9’. The Z-bromoalkene at C5’ of 4 would be converted to an alkyne group under mild basic conditions after the olefination step. For the construction of the C8’ stereocenter and the Z-bromoalkene of 4, the Ireland-Claisen rearrangement of ester 6 was employed. The rearrangement was expected to exhibit perfect chirality transfer from C5’ of 6 to C8’ of 4. Therefore, bromoalkenol 8, which would be condensed with glycolic acid derivative 7 to form 6, must be obtained in enantiomerically pure form. Thus, both enantiomers (S)-8 and (R)-8 would be prepared by chiral resolution.

Scheme 1. Synthetic plan for model 3.

The synthesis of glycolic acid 7 from the known 3-galactosyl-sn-glycerol derivative 9 \(^\text{7}\) is shown in Scheme 2. The acetate groups of 9 were removed by methanolysis, and the resulting tetral was subjected to stepwise protection with TBDPSCI and 2,2-dimethoxypropane to give alcohol 10 (79% over 3 steps). The protection of 10 as a TBS ether (91%) followed by the selective removal of the TBDBPS group \(^3\) produced alcohol 12 (80%), which was successfully converted to 7 through etherification with tert-butyl bromoacetate followed by basic hydrolysis (67% over 2 steps).

Scheme 2. Synthesis of carboxylic acid 7.

The preparation of chiral allylic alcohols (R)-8 and (S)-8 started from the known enone 13 (Scheme 3). Bromination of 13 followed by elimination of HBr with Et3N produced α-bromo enone 14 (86%), which was reduced under Luche conditions to give racemic alcohol 8 (98%).\(^\text{10}\) After the condensation of 8 with (R)-(−)-α-methoxyphenylacetic acid (15), the resulting diastereomeric esters 16 and 17 were separated by preparative HPLC (16: 35%; 17: 35%).\(^\text{11}\) The hydrolysis of esters 16 and 17 afforded homochiral alcohols (R)-8 (98%) and (S)-8 (100%),\(^\text{12}\) respectively. The absolute configurations of the alcohols were determined by application of the modified Mosher’s method on alcohol (S)-8.\(^\text{13}\)

Scheme 3. Synthesis of chiral alcohols (R)-8 and (S)-8.

Sulfone 5 was prepared from undec-5-yn-1-ol (18)\(^\text{14}\) via a process including Mitsunobu reaction\(^\text{15}\) with 1-phenyl-1H-tetrazole-5-thiol (62%) and oxidation with \(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2\) in the presence of ammonium molybdate hydrate\(^\text{16}\) (50%) (Scheme 4).

Scheme 4. Preparation of sulfone 5.

The stereoselective construction of the C8’ stereocenter by Ireland-Claisen rearrangement is shown in Scheme 5. First, glycolic acid 7 was esterified with alcohol (S)-8 to afford ester (S’S’)-6 (97%). The treatment of (S’S’)-6 with NHMDS in the presence of TMSCl in THF at \(−78 \, ^\circ\text{C}\) produced a ketene silyl acetal intermediate, which was then warmed to 0 \(\circ\text{C}\) to give rearranged product (S’S)-20 as a single diastereomer. Carboxylic acid (S’S)-20 was condensed with \(\text{N},\text{O}-\text{dimethylhydroxylamine}\) to furnish N-methoxy-N-methylamide (S’S)-21 in good yield (80% over 2 steps).
would be rearranged via a stable chair form transition state (TS in Scheme 5), which would effectively promote the chirality transfer from C5' to C8' and produce (8'S)-20 exclusively.

Scheme 5. The Ireland-Claisen rearrangement of ester (5'S)-6.

The absolute stereochemistry at C8' of (8'S)-21 was determined as shown in Scheme 6. First, the bromoalkene of (8'S)-21 was reduced with Bu3SnH to alkene 22 (37%). After the reduction of 22 with LiAlH4,17 the resulting aldehyde was reacted with allyl magnesium chloride to give 23 as a 1:1 mixture of diastereomers at C9' (61%). Diene 23 was then cyclized by ring-closing olefin metathesis with Grubbs' first generation catalyst (24),18 and trans-disubstituted cyclohexene 25, of which the trans-relationship between Ha and Hb was confirmed by the large J value (9.3 Hz) between these protons, was obtained in 21% yield after separation from the corresponding cis-isomer. Alcohol 25 was converted to (S)- and (R)-MTPA esters (26). Application of modified Mosher’s analysis17 to these MTPA esters established the (S)-configuration at C9', which thus determined the (8'S)-configuration in conjunction with the trans-relationship between Ha and Hb.

Scheme 6. Determination of the stereochemistry at C8' of (8'S)-21.

The established (8'S)-configuration of 26 also explained the stereoselectivity of the Ireland-Claisen rearrangement of (5'S)-6 producing (8'S)-20. The initial formation of the ketene silyl acetal would be highly Z-selective, and the Z-ketene silyl acetal

Scheme 7. Completion of the synthesis of (8'S,2''''R)-3 and (8'R,2''''R)-3.

The completion of the synthesis of model compound (8'S)-3 is illustrated in Scheme 7. Weinreb amide (8'S)-21 was reduced with LiAlH4 to give aldehyde (8'S)-4, which was subjected to Julia-Kocienski olefination with sulfine 5 using KHMS to produce E-alkene (8'S)-27 (47% over 2 steps). The PMB group of (8'S)-27 was removed with DDQ (99%), and the resulting alcohol (8'S)-28 was converted to methyl ester (8'S)-29 through TEMPO oxidation in the presence of water19 followed by treatment with trimethylsilyldiazomethane (68% over 2 steps).20 The bromoalkene group of (8'S)-29 was transformed to an acetylene group [(8'S)-30, 47%] by treatment with TBAF·3H2O in DMF at 75 °C, which also removed the TBS ether at C2', according to Mori’s procedure.21 Lindlar hydrogenation of (8'S)-30 followed by acid methanolysis of the acetones produced (8'S,2''''R)-3 (53% over 2 steps). Thus, model compound (8'S,2''''R)-3 was stereoselectively synthesized from 3-galactosyl saccharide derivative 9 via a route including chirality transferring Ireland-Claisen rearrangement as a key step. This route was also successfully applied to the synthesis of (8'R,2''''R)-3 from (R)-8 and 7.21

With both model compounds (8'S,2''''R)-3 and (8'R,2''''R)-3 in hand, we compared the 1H NMR data of the model compounds in CDCl3/MeOD-d4 (25:2) with the reported data of 2. The deviation of the chemical shifts of the models from those of 2 is shown in Fig. 2. While there are large differences in the chemical shifts in the H9′–H16′ region between each model and 2 due to the absence of the C16 fatty acid chain and the oxygen functionalities at C1′ and C1′2 in the model compounds, the chemical shift deviations in other regions of both models are small (within ±0.1 ppm). The similarity of the 1H NMR spectrum of (8'S,2''''R)-3 with that of 2 is suggested from the fact that the average of the absolute values of the chemical shift deviations of
The C8'-O-C6'' ether of nigricanoside-A (8'S,2''R)-3 from 2 (for all protons, except H9'-H16' and hydroxyl protons, of the model) is smaller (0.018 ppm) than that of (8'R,2''R)-3 (0.028 ppm). However, the S-configuration at C8' of 2 cannot be asserted with confidence at this stage due to the presence of significant chemical shift deviations of H4'' and H6'b of (8'S,2''R)-3, as well as the observation that the 13C NMR data of both models significantly deviated from those of 2 (data not shown). Further studies with alternative model compounds are required for the determination of the stereochimistry at C8' of 2.5

In conclusion, a method for the stereoselective construction of the C8'-O-C6'' ether of nigricanoside-A (8'S,2''R)-3 from 2 and rearrangement. The method was successfully applied to the product from the green alga Avrainvillea nigricans (Japan). This work was supported by a Global COE Development of methodologies toward the total synthesis of the bioactivity of the model compounds as well as the observation that the 13C spectral and physical data of (8'S,2''R)-3: a pale yellow oil; [α]22D -11.2 (c 0.14, CHCl3); IR (neat) ν 3414, 3034, 3000, 2939, 2862, 1821, 1515, 1453, 1442, 1363, 1303, 1248, 1173, 1092, 1036, 899, 820, 665 cm–1; 1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl3) δ 1.50-1.53 (2H, m, -CH2-), 1.53-1.57 (4H, m, -CH2-), 1.97 (1H, d, J = 6.0 Hz, OJH), 2.45 (2H, t, J = 6.4 Hz, OCH2), 3.90 (3H, s, OCH3), 4.08 (1H, q, J = 6.0 Hz, -CH(OH)), 4.42 (2H, s, -OCH=CH-O), 5.55 (1H, brd, J = 1.8 Hz, -CH=), 5.86 (1H, brs, -CH=); 6.88 (2H, d, J = 8.5 Hz, PMB), 7.26 (2H, d, J = 8.5 Hz, PMB). 13C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl3) δ 21.9 (C2), 29.2 (C1), 34.8 (C3), 55.2 (C6), 69.7 (C8), 72.4 (C14), 75.7 (C17), 113.7 (C20), 116.7 (C18), 129.2 (C19), 130.5 (C), 137.5 (C), 159.0 (C); EI-HRMS m/z calcd for C15H21BrO3 [M + H]+: 328.0724, found 328.0696. Spectral and physical data of (8'R,2''R)-3: a colorless oil; [α]22D +11.1 (c 0.14, CHCl3); IR, 1H NMR and 13C NMR spectra are identical with those of (8'S,2''R)-3: EI-HRMS m/z calcd for C15H19BrO3 [M + H]+: 328.0674, found 328.0674. The separation of 1 (polar) from 2 (97.5%) has been reported.26

Figures

Figure 2. Deviation of 1H NMR chemical shifts of 3 from the reported values of 2. 1H NMR spectra of 3 were measured in 25.2 CD3/DMSO-d6 according to the literature.1

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References and notes

5. Models (8'S,2''S)-3 and (8'R,2''R)-3 are also in preparation using the same synthetic method reported in this paper for the comparison of NMR data with 1 to determine the configurations at C8’ and C2” of 1. The details will be published in due course as a full paper along with the results of bioassays of the four models.
from 1D, COSY, HSQC, and HMBC measurements.\textsuperscript{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CD$_3$OD/DMSO-$d_6$ [25:2], CD$_3$OD as 128.0 ppm) $\delta$ 14.25 (CH$_3$, C20'), 22.87 (CH$_3$, C19'), 25.05 (CH$_2$, C3'), 26.99 (CH$_2$, C4'), 27.06 (CH$_2$, C13'), 27.51 (CH$_2$, C16'), 29.54 (CH$_2$, C12'), 29.68 (CH$_2$, C17'), 31.75 (CH$_3$, C18'), 32.06 (CH$_2$, C11'), 33.39 (CH$_2$, C2'), 34.23 (CH$_2$, C7'), 34.23 (CH$_2$, C7'), 51.04 (CH$_3$, OMe), 64.05 (CH$_2$, C3'''), 67.67 (CH$_2$, C6'''), 69.38 (CH, C4'''), 71.61 (CH, C2'''), 71.99 (CH, C2'''), 72.41 (CH$_2$, C1''), 74.32 (CH, C5''), 74.54 (CH, C3''), 81.26 (CH, C8'), 105.13 (CH, C1''), 127.19 (CH, C6''), 129.74 (CH, C14''), 130.29 (CH, C5''), 130.41 (CH, C15''), 131.30 (CH, C9'), 133.68 (CH, C10''), 173.43 (C, C1'); FD-HRMS calcd for C$_{30}$H$_{52}$O$_{10}$Na [M+Na$^+$]: 595.3458, found: 595.3473.

24. The Ireland-Claisen rearrangement of ester (5'R)-6 gave stereoselectively (5'R)-21 as an almost single isomer in 67% yield after amidation.