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12/10/2021

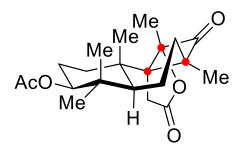
# Total Synthesis of (+)-Cyclobutastellettolide B

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Cite This: J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2021, 143, 18287-18293



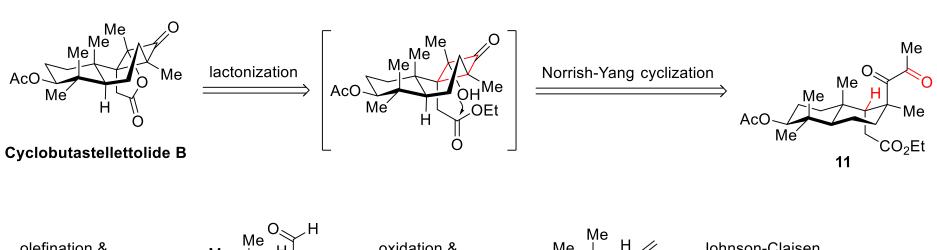


Cyclobutastellettolide B

## Introduction:

- Cyclobutastellettolide B was originally isolated from a Stelletta sp. sponge (3.0 mg/1.3 kg) by Stonik et al. in 2019.
- It could significantly increase the reactive oxygen species level in murine peritoneal macrophages and be a potential lead for the development of immunomodulatory agents.
- It has an unusual 6/6/4-fused tricyclic core with six stereocenters. Among them, three are contiguous quaternary stereocenters.
- The first enantioselective total synthesis of (+)-cyclobutastellettolide B in 13 steps with a total yield of 31.5%.

# Retro-synthetic route



Polycyclization of epoxide:

Vinyllithium formation and DMF as carbonyl source:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Me} \\ \text{HO} \\ \text{Me} \\ \text{OH} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{AcOH, Ac}_2\text{O} \\ \text{then Et}_3\text{N, DMAP} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{AcO} \\ \text{Me} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{Me} \\ \text{HO} \\ \text{HO} \\ \text{Me} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{Me} \\ \text{HO} \\ \text{Me} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{Me} \\ \text{HO} \\ \text{HO} \\ \text{Me} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{Me} \\ \text{HO} \\ \text{HO} \\ \text{Me} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{Me} \\ \text{HO} \\ \text{Me} \\ \text{HO} \\ \text{HO} \\ \text{HO} \\ \text{Me} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{Me} \\ \text{HO} \\ \text{H$$

#### Johnson-Claisen rearrangement:

#### Prilezhaev epoxidation:

AcO Me 
$$\frac{Me}{Me}$$
  $\frac{H}{CO_2Et}$   $\frac{6) B(C_6F_5)_3}{AcO_{Me}}$   $\frac{Me}{Me}$   $\frac{Me}{CHO}$   $\frac{Me}{Me}$   $\frac{Me}{Me}$ 

Lewis acid mediated epoxide ring-opening:

Direct methylation of aldehyde:

Lewis acid mediated epoxide ring-opening:

Formation of silyl enol ether:

Bis(trimethylsilyl)acetamide

#### Simmons-Smith cyclopropanation:

AcO Me CO<sub>2</sub>Et 
$$CF_3CO_2ZnCH_2I$$
  $CF_3CO_2ZnCH_2I$   $AcO$   $Me$   $CO_2$ Et  $AcO$   $Me$   $CO_2$ Et  $AcO$   $Me$   $CO_2$ Et  $AcO$   $AcO$   $CO_2$ Et  $AcO$   $CO_2$ Et  $AcO$   $CO_2$ Et  $AcO$ 

Acid-mediated regioselective ring-opening reaction:

ACO Me 
$$CO_2Et$$
  $CO_2Et$   $CO_2Et$ 

Wittig reaction:

Upjohn dihydroxylation:

Swern oxidation:

### Norrish-Yang photocyclization:

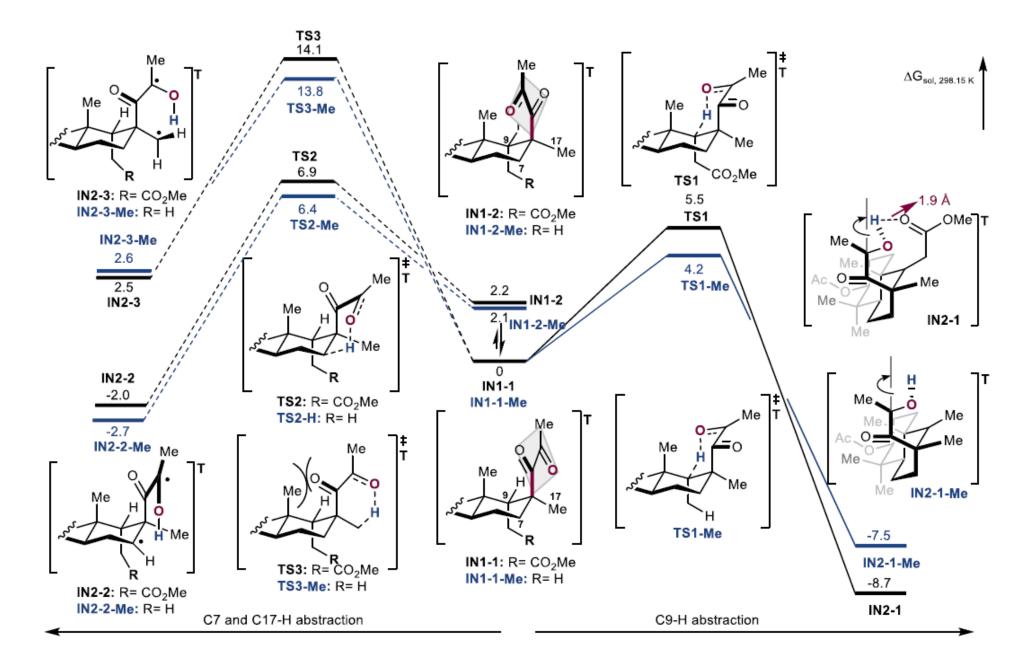


Figure S2. Energy profiles of 1,5-hydrogen shift of IN1-1 and IN1-1-Me via C9-H, C7-H and C17-H abstraction.

# Thanks for your attention

## 3. Experiments on the Source of the Halogen Atom

In order to know about the source of the bromine atom ( $CH_2Br_2$  versus  $AlBr_3$ ) in the cyclization reaction of epoxy-containing enyne (+)-13 to get (-)-1 we performed the following reactions with  $AlBr_3$  as promoter and dichloromethane or iodomethane as solvents. As shown, in these experiments we obtained the corresponding chloride or iodide derivatives and we did not observe the formation of the corresponding bromide derivative 1. This seems to demonstrate that the halogen always comes from the solvent.