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## Concise total syntheses of (±)-mesembrane and (±)-crinane†

Mrinal Kanti Das,‡ Subhadip De,‡ Shubhashish and Alakesh Bisai\*

A straightforward and unified strategy to access *Amaryllidaceae* alkaloids comprising a *cis*-3a-aryloctahydroindole scaffold has been developed. The strategy features Eschenmoser–Claisen rearrangement of allyl alcohol as a key step for the installation of all-carbon quaternary stereocenters present in these alkaloids. The consequent iodolactonization–reduction–oxidation sequence beautifully assembles the advanced intermediate keto-aldehyde **10a, b** in synthetically viable yields. The methodology has been successfully applied in the efficient syntheses of (±)-mesembrane (**1a**) and (±)-crinane (**2a**).

The *cis*-3a-aryloctahydroindole alkaloids possessing an all-carbon quaternary stereocenter<sup>1</sup> constitute the core structure of many alkaloids with impressive diversity of biological activity.<sup>2</sup> Their biological potential is significantly manifested by their anti-viral, anti-tumor, anti-cholinergic and anti-HIV properties.<sup>3</sup> These activities together with their intriguing structures have brought a major impetus for synthetic exploration in this direction from organic chemists across the globe.

In particular, the *cis*-3a-aryloctahydroindole alkaloids **1** and **2** (Fig. 1) are found in plants of the *Amaryllidaceae* family<sup>4</sup> and elicit continuing interest in the synthetic research community due to their intriguing physiological activities.<sup>5,6</sup> Biogenetically, crinane (**2a**) and related alkaloids are closely related to other major *Amaryllidaceae* family natural products, lycorane- and galanthamine-type alkaloids as they all are derived from the same precursor norbelladine.<sup>7</sup> These *cis*-3a-aryloctahydroindole alkaloids<sup>8</sup> display vicinal quaternary and tertiary carbon stereocenters with a fused pyrrolidine ring whose stereochemical incorporation is indeed a challenge.<sup>9</sup> We envisaged a unified strategy to access all of these alkaloids having the *cis*-3a-aryloctahydroindole skeleton (Fig. 1) with a sterically congested quaternary carbon center located at the hydroindole-

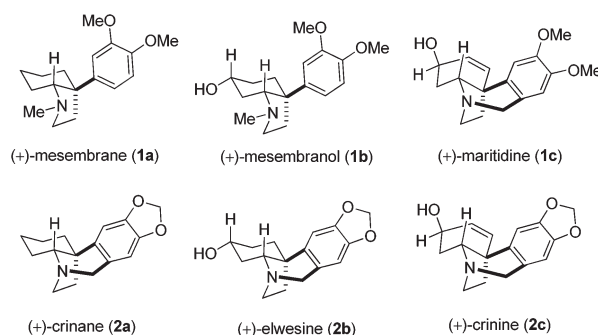


Fig. 1 The *Amaryllidaceae* alkaloids.

lone bridgehead (C-3a) position as a common structural feature. Herein, we report the development of a powerful strategy involving Eschenmoser–Claisen rearrangement followed by iodolactonization which would permit the late stage, divergent introduction of a range of functionality to address the total synthesis of several congeners of this family.

Retrosynthetically, we envisioned that the advanced intermediate ketoaldehydes **10a, b** would lead to a unified pathway to access both mesembrane (**1a**) and crinane (**2a**). The dimethylamides **4a, b** (Scheme 1) would afford **3a, b**,<sup>10</sup> via iodolactonization, which in turn can be synthesized from allyl alcohols **5a, b** following Eschenmoser–Claisen rearrangement.<sup>11</sup> Allyl alcohols **5a, b** can be accessed from 3-aryl-2-cyclohexenones **7a, b** (Scheme 2), and the latter could easily be obtained directly from vinylogous ester **6** via a well-known Stork–Danheiser sequence.<sup>12</sup>

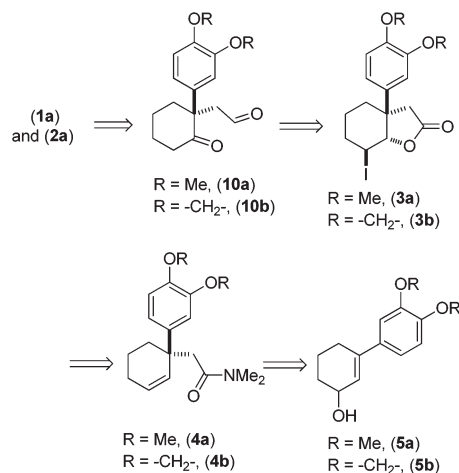
Moving forward with our proposed strategy, we performed the Stork–Danheiser sequence on compound **6** using aryl-magnesium bromides to afford 3-aryl-2-cyclohexenones **7a, b** in 73–85% yields (Scheme 2). The latter were then reduced under Luche reduction<sup>13</sup> to access allyl alcohols **5a, b** in 92–96% yields. With allyl alcohols **5a, b** in hand, we sought after conditions to effect Eschenmoser–Claisen rearrangement for the synthesis of 1-alkyl-1-aryl-2-cyclohexenes **4a, b** (Scheme 3) having an all-carbon quaternary stereocenter.

Department of Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Bhopal, Bhopal, MP-462066, India. E-mail: alakesh@iiserb.ac.in

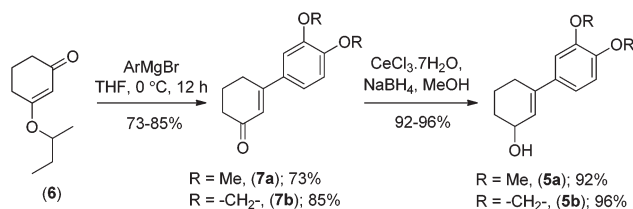
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‡Both authors contributed equally.





Scheme 1 Retrosynthetic analysis of (±)-1a and (±)-2a.

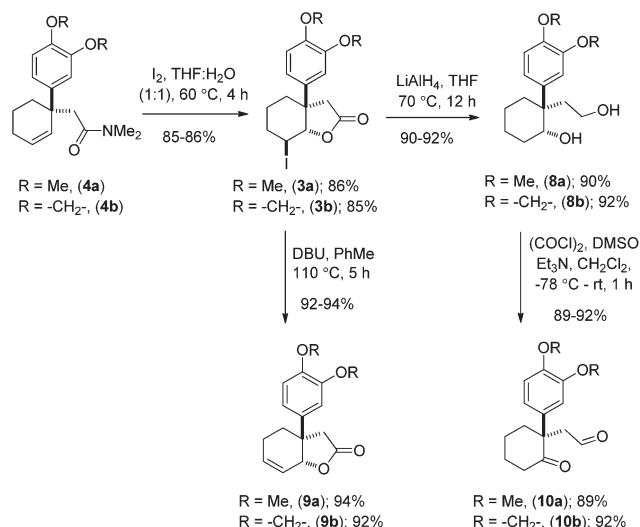


Scheme 2 Synthesis of 3-aryl-cyclohexenols (±)-5a, b.



Scheme 3 Eschenmoser–Claisen rearrangement of (±)-5a, b.

Preliminary studies indicate that 2–6 equiv. of dimethylacetal of *N,N*-dimethylacetamide (DMA–DMA) in different solvents furnished product **4a** only in 26–53% yields. After exhaustive optimization, it was found that 7 equiv. of DMA–DMA under heating at 160 °C led to the formation of the desired product in 82% yield (Scheme 3). Under optimized conditions, **5b** afforded product **4b** in 87% isolated yield (Scheme 3). We then turned our attention to functionalize the 2-position of the cyclohexene ring. Iodolactonization of 1-alkyl-1-aryl substituted cyclohexenes **4a, b** in the presence of iodine in the THF and water mixture provided iodolactone intermediates **3a, b** in 85–86% yield (Scheme 4). The iodolactones **3a, b** upon treatment with DBU furnished alkenes **9a, b** in excellent yields, which can in turn be utilized as advanced intermediates for the synthesis of various *Amaryllidaceae* alkaloids. However, for total synthesis of mesembrane (**1a**) and crinine (**2a**) we required  $\gamma$ -keto aldehydes **10a, b** to be further charged under reductive amination conditions to afford *cis*-3a-



Scheme 4 Synthesis of ketoaldehydes (±)-10a, b.

aryloctahydroindole. To synthesize  $\gamma$ -keto aldehydes **10a, b**, we reduced **3a, b** in the presence of lithium aluminum hydride to afford 1,4-diols **8a, b** in quantitative yield (Scheme 4). Among the various oxidation procedures tried to synthesize  $\gamma$ -keto aldehydes **10a, b**, we found that the Swern oxidation<sup>14</sup> afforded **10a, b** in 89–92% yields (Scheme 4).

Optimization studies were further conducted to achieve reductive amination of compound **10a** in order to complete the total synthesis of mesembrane (**1a**) (Table 1). Initially, we carried out reductive amination of **10a** in the presence of 2 equiv. of ammonium acetate and 4 equiv. of sodium cyano borohydride in different solvents such as MeOH, EtOH, and THF in the presence of 1 equiv. of trifluoroacetic acid and acetic acid. To our delight, we found that *cis*-3a-

Table 1 Optimization of reductive amination of (±)-10a<sup>a,b</sup>

| Entry | Acid            | Solvent | Temp.   | Time | Yield <sup>a,b</sup> (%) |
|-------|-----------------|---------|---------|------|--------------------------|
| 1     | TFA (1 equiv.)  | MeOH    | 0–25 °C | 12 h | 72%                      |
| 2     | AcOH (1 equiv.) | MeOH    | 0–25 °C | 12 h | 75%                      |
| 3     | TFA (1 equiv.)  | EtOH    | 0–25 °C | 10 h | 89%                      |
| 4     | AcOH (1 equiv.) | EtOH    | 0–25 °C | 10 h | 88%                      |
| 5     | TFA (1 equiv.)  | THF     | 0–25 °C | 18 h | 35%                      |
| 6     | AcOH (1 equiv.) | THF     | 0–25 °C | 18 h | 32%                      |
| 7     | TFA (10 mol%)   | EtOH    | 0–25 °C | 16 h | 83%                      |
| 8     | AcOH (10 mol%)  | EtOH    | 0–25 °C | 16 h | 85%                      |

<sup>a</sup> 2.0 equiv. of NH<sub>4</sub>OAc and 4.0 equiv. NaBH<sub>3</sub>CN were used in each case and all the reactions were performed on a 0.20 mmol of (±)-10a in 2 mL of the solvent under an inert atmosphere. <sup>b</sup> Isolated yields after column chromatography.



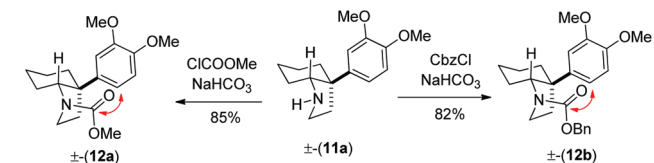
hydroindole **11a** could be obtained in 32–89% isolated yields (entries 1–6, Table 1).

Following further optimization, we were pleased to find that secondary amine **11a** could be obtained in 83–85% yields when reductive amination was carried out in the presence of only 10 mol% of trifluoroacetic acid and acetic acid, respectively (entries 7 and 8, Table 1). Further, we synthesized carbamates **12a, b** in 82–85% yields from **11a** by treatment with chloromethylformate and benzyl chloroformate in the presence of NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (Scheme 5). In fact, we strongly feel that **12a, b** could serve as potential precursors for the synthesis of a tricyclic core with additional amide functionality (see red

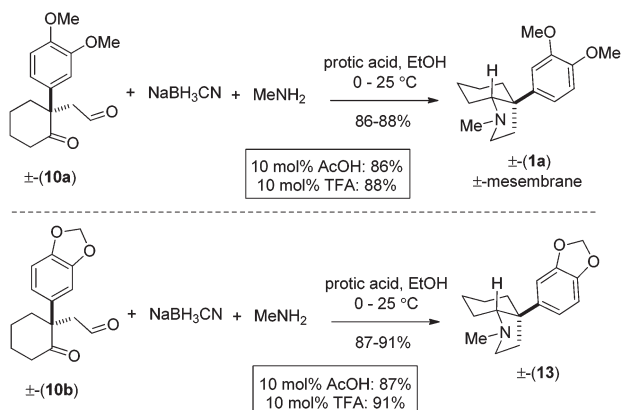
arrows) related to many *Amaryllidaceae* alkaloids (see, **2a, c**, Fig. 1) *via* a Bischler–Napieralski type process.<sup>15</sup>

For total synthesis of (±)-mesembrane **1a**, we then carried out reductive amination using methylamine under optimized conditions, which in turn provided **1a** in 86–88% yields (Scheme 6). Along similar lines, we have also synthesized **13** in 87–91% isolated yields (Scheme 6).

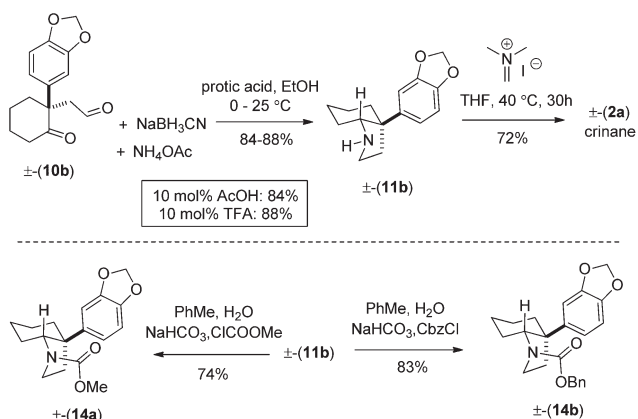
Next, we shifted our attention for a concise total synthesis of crinane (**2a**). Towards this end, we carried out the reductive amination of  $\gamma$ -keto aldehyde **10b**, affording *cis*-3a-aryloctahydroindole **11b** in 84–88% isolated yields (Scheme 7). Finally, **11b** was treated with Eschenmoser's salt,<sup>9d</sup> to complete the total synthesis of (±)-crinane (**2a**). Following our optimized conditions shown in Scheme 7, we have also synthesized **14a, b** in 74–83% yields.



Scheme 5 Synthesis of *cis*-3a-aryloctahydroindole derivatives (**12a, b**).



Scheme 6 Total synthesis of (±)-mesembrane (**1a**).



Scheme 7 Total synthesis of (±)-crinane (**2a**).

## Conclusions

In conclusion, total synthesis of the *Amaryllidaceae* alkaloids mesembrane (**1a**) and crinane (**2a**) has been demonstrated. The strategy features the Eschenmoser–Claisen rearrangement as the key step to install an all carbon quaternary stereocenter. As allylic alcohols of the type **5a, b** could easily be accessed in an enantioenriched form either using resolution or employing CBS reduction,<sup>16</sup> our strategy could be nicely adopted to an enantioselective version as well.

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