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# Protecting group free enantiospecific total syntheses of structurally diverse natural products of the tetrahydrocannabinoid family†

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A simple, highly diastereoselective, Lewis acid catalyzed Friedel–Crafts coupling of a cyclic allylic alcohol with resorcinol derivatives has been developed. The method was applied for the enantio-specific total syntheses of structurally diverse natural products such as machaerioid-D,  $\Delta^8$ -THC,  $\Delta^9$ -THC, *epi*-perrottetinene and their analogues. Synthesis of both natural products and their enantiomers has been achieved with high atom economy, in a protecting group free manner and in less than 6 steps, the longest linear sequence, in a very good overall yield starting from *R*-(+) and *S*-(-)-limonene.

The ever-growing field of total synthesis of natural products continues to be the source of inspiration for many synthetic chemists worldwide.<sup>1–3</sup> Natural product synthesis also plays an important role in developing many areas of modern day biology. Over the century, total synthesis has now reached a stage where, given sufficient time and effort, synthetic chemists are able to construct almost any known natural product in a small quantity. However, the gram scale synthesis of complex natural products for further biological studies, using a minimum number of synthetic transformations, labour and material expenses presents significant challenges to organic chemists. Total synthesis in the 21st century should be an ideal synthesis<sup>4</sup> starting with readily available, inexpensive starting materials in a simple, protecting group free, safe, environmental friendly and cost effective manner, which proceeds quickly and in quantitative yield. In this context, we have developed a simple, short, protecting group free, atom economical and universal strategy for the synthesis of structurally diverse natural products and natural product analogues of different classes. We are able to solve several different and difficult problems in complex molecule synthesis by using the simple and well studied reaction, the Friedel–Crafts reaction. Machaeriols are

a structurally diverse and biologically potent group of tetrahydrocannabinoids containing linearly fused 6,6,6-tricyclic ring systems. Machaerioid A–C, 1–3, and machaerioid A–D, 4–7, were isolated by Muhammad *et al.* in 2003, from the stem bark of *Machaerium multiflorum spruce*.<sup>5</sup> The first member of this family,  $\Delta^9$ -*trans*-tetrahydrocannabinol 8 ( $\Delta^9$ -THC) was isolated from *Cannabis sativa var. indica* in 1964.<sup>6</sup> Subsequently, several additional cannabinoids, such as  $\Delta^8$ -*trans*-THC 9,<sup>7</sup> conicol 10,<sup>8</sup> perrottetinene 11,<sup>9</sup> bisabosqual-A 12<sup>10</sup> have been isolated and structurally characterized (Fig. 1). Since their isolation  $\Delta^9$ -THC,  $\Delta^8$ -THC and related tetrahydrocannabinols have been among the most highly sought synthetic targets.<sup>11</sup> Recently, the research groups of She and Pan have reported an elegant approach for the first enantioselective total synthesis of (+)-machaerioid-D 7 using  $S_N2'$  reaction as a key step with the longest linear sequence of 18 steps.<sup>12</sup> Herein we report the atom economic, protecting group free six step total synthesis of both the enantiomers of machaerioid-D 7 facilitated by a newly developed methodology for one pot C–C and C–O bond

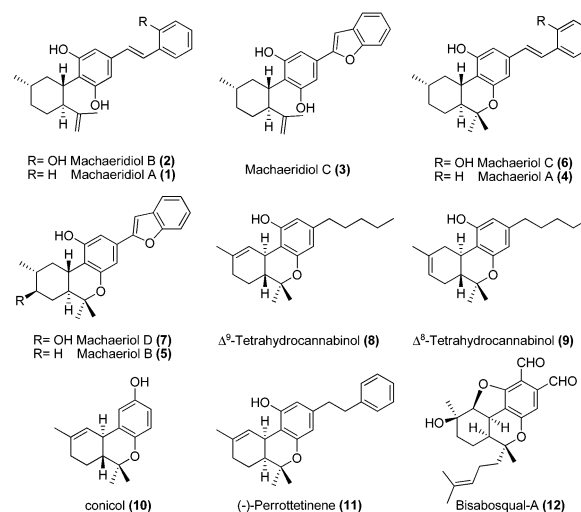


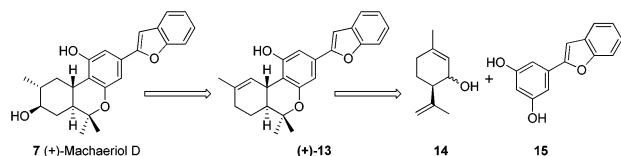
Fig. 1 Selected naturally occurring hexahydro-6H-benzo[c]-chromenes.

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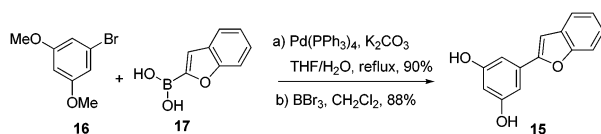


Scheme 1 Retrosynthetic analysis for machaeriol-D.

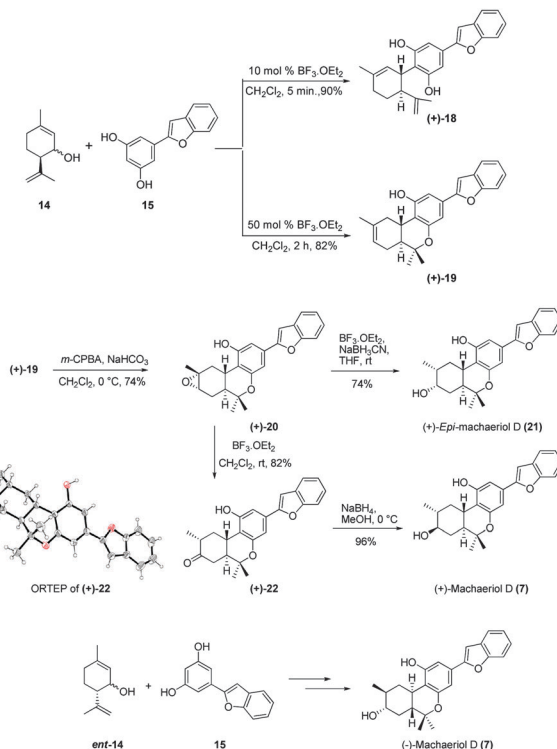
formation and a strategic effort to avoid the use of a protecting group and expensive reagents.

It was envisioned that machaeriol-D 7 could be synthesized from compound 13 by allylic oxidation and further diastereoselective double bond reduction. Compound 13 in turn could be prepared *via* the coupling of allylic alcohol 14 and the electron rich aromatic moiety 15 by concomitant formation of C–C and C–O bonds. So our strategy was based on the well studied Friedel–Crafts reaction but in a modified way which is unprecedented in the literature (Scheme 1).

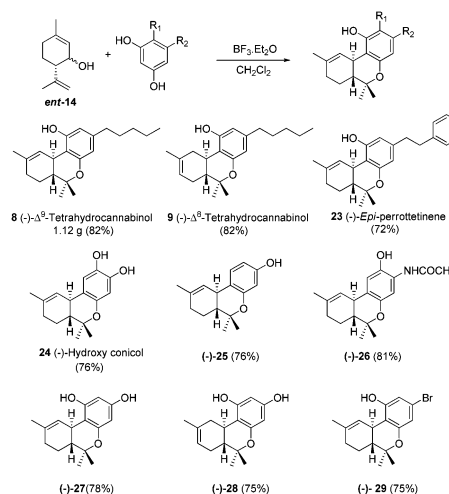
To begin with, compound 15 was prepared using the known two step protocol by the Suzuki coupling of compounds 16 and 17 followed by demethylation (Scheme 2). Allylic alcohol 14 was obtained from limonene by allylic oxidation followed by reduction of the ketone thus formed (see ESI†). After having key coupling partners in hand, various acids were screened such as *p*-TSA, TFA,  $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$ ,  $\text{AlCl}_3$ ,  $\text{InCl}_3$  for the coupling reaction. Among these  $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$  was found to be the best catalyst for the cyclization reaction. Compound 15 and allylic alcohol 14 were merged without protecting groups using 10 mol%  $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$  to furnish compound 18 as a single diastereomer in 90% isolated yield in just 5 min at room temperature. Excellent diastereoselectivity was observed possibly due to the adjacent bulkier isopropenyl group.<sup>13</sup> Interestingly when 50 mol% of  $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$  was used and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 2 h, we also observed formation of a pyran ring along with isomerization of the double bond to generate the core of machaeriol-D 19. It is presumed that double bond isomerisation might be due to the thermodynamic stability of compound 19 over 13. *m*-CPBA mediated epoxidation of the double bond in compound 19 generated the epoxide 20 in 74% yield as a single diastereoisomer. At this stage we could not assign the stereochemistry of epoxide. Regioselective opening of the epoxide using combination of  $\text{NaBH}_3\text{CN}$  and  $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$  generated compound 21, whose  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  data did not match with machaeriol-D 7. This made us realize that epoxidation has occurred from the  $\alpha$ -face. Interestingly,  $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$  catalyzed semipinacol rearrangement<sup>14</sup> of the epoxide generated the ketone 22 in 82% yield as a single diastereoisomer. The structure and stereochemistry of ketone 22 was established by single crystal X-ray analysis.<sup>15</sup> Reduction of ketone 22 using  $\text{NaBH}_4$  at  $0^\circ\text{C}$  furnished the natural product (+)-machaeriol-D 7 in 96% yield (Scheme 3).



Scheme 2 Synthesis of precursor 15.

Scheme 3 Total synthesis of (+) and (–)-machaeriol-D and *epi*-machaeriol-D.

When  $\text{NaBH}_4$  reduction was carried out at room temperature, a minor amount (6%) of another diastereomer was observed, whose spectral data were identical with compound 21 obtained from epoxide 20 by reductive epoxide opening. This further confirms the stereochemistry of epoxide 20 and *epi*-machaeriol 21. So in six simple steps from *S*-(–)-limonene, (+)-machaeriol-D is now accessible in large quantities *via* direct coupling of alcohol 14 and resorcinol derivative 15. Similarly (–)-machaeriol-D 7 was synthesized starting from *R*-(+)-limonene. On the way, we have also accomplished the one pot total synthesis of (+) and (–)- $\Delta^9$ -THC 8, (+) and



Scheme 4 Synthesis of analogues of tetrahydrocannabinols.



(-)- $\Delta^8$ -THC **9**, *epi*-perrottetinene **23** and their analogues as shown in Scheme 4.

Independent coupling of alcohol **14** and *ent*-**14** with olivetol furnished both the enantiomers of  $\Delta^8$ - and  $\Delta^9$ -THC. Furthermore, this reaction was robust and was conducted on a gram-scale synthesis of  $\Delta^9$ -THC yielding 1.12 g of it. Coupling of alcohol **14** with various resorcinol derivatives generated half a dozen congeners of tetrahydrocannabinols **23–29**. Although to date many syntheses of  $\Delta^9$ -THC have been reported in the literature, to best of our knowledge, only one synthesis each of  $\Delta^8$ -THC **9**,<sup>16</sup> conicol **10**,<sup>17</sup> perrottetinene **11**<sup>18</sup> and *epi*-perrottetinene **23**<sup>18</sup> have been reported in the literature.

Using a simple strategy we have achieved enantiospecific total syntheses of structurally diverse natural products isolated from different sources and having a wide range of biological activities. The synthesis of both natural products and their enantiomers has been achieved in a highly atom economical, protecting group free manner and in less than 6 steps, the longest linear sequence, starting from *R*-(+) and *S*-(-)-limonene. Finally it is worth mentioning that using a good strategy, even the Friedel–Crafts reaction can help solve total synthesis problems that have either not yet been solved or have required many steps through other routes.

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