



Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2020, 10, 11903

Received 19th February 2020

Accepted 18th March 2020

DOI: 10.1039/d0ra01580f

rsc.li/rsc-advances

Synthetic progress toward the marine natural product zamamiphidin A†

Hao Wang,^a Di Tian,^b Zhaoxiang Meng,^b Zhihao Chen,^b Fei Xue,^{*b} Xiao-Yu Liu,^b Hao Song^b and Yong Qin^{id} ^{*b}

An asymmetric synthetic approach to the octahydrofuro[3,4-*b*]pyridine framework of marine natural product zamamiphidin A has been described. The key steps include an asymmetric Michael addition of (*R*)-*N*-*tert*-butanesulfinyl imidate with enamidomalonate to install the C10 stereocenter, an intramolecular alkoxide exchange/Michael addition/hydrogenation sequence to construct the bicyclic ring system.

Marine natural products have been recognized as an important source of potential lead compounds.¹ Recently, the growing attention on innovative drug discovery has propelled the identification of numerous marine-derived bioactive compounds with superior chemical novelty.² In 2013, Kobayashi and co-workers isolated a new macrocyclic diamine alkaloid zamamiphidin A (**1**, Fig. 1A) from an Okinawan marine sponge *Amphimedon* sp. (SS-1231),³ along with its biogenetically related manzamine alkaloids such as ircinic acid (**2**) and manzamine A (**3**). In the isolation work, the authors also demonstrated that compound **1** exhibited moderate antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* (MIC, 32 µg mL⁻¹).³ Architecturally, zamamiphidin A was characterized by an unprecedented heptacyclic framework, comprising a highly fused pentacyclic caged core, two 11-membered rings and seven contiguous stereocenters including one all-carbon quaternary center. More specifically, the fusion of 7-oxa-2-azabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane (**4**, Fig. 1B), azabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane (**5**) and octahydrofuro[3,4-*b*]pyridine (**6**) fragments as well as the presence of quaternary ammonium salt render zamamiphidin A unique among other macrocyclic diamine alkaloids.⁴ To the best of our knowledge, the chemical synthesis of **1** has yet to be disclosed. Herein, we report our recent synthetic efforts toward zamamiphidin A (**1**).

From a retrosynthetic perspective (Scheme 1), we envisioned that zamamiphidin A would arise from the advanced

intermediate **7** through late-stage formation of two 11-membered rings.^{4,5} Central to the synthesis of the target molecule (**1**) would be the construction of the pentacyclic and cage-like backbone **7**. Structural analysis suggested the diazapentacyclic core of **7** could be simplified as a fully substituted tetrahydrofuran moiety containing two amine functionalities at C3 and C10 (Scheme 1, in blue), which thus could be traced back to the precursor **10**. Specifically, disconnecting the C1–N2 bond in **7** revealed ketone **8**; and the azabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane unit in **8** could be formed by a Mannich reaction and an intramolecular Dieckmann condensation from bicycle **9**. Disassembly of the piperidine ring in **9** through an intramolecular Michael addition led back to the functionalized tetrahydrofuran **10**. Based on our previous studies,⁶ **10** could be easily traced back to the chiral malonate **12** bearing a pendant *N*-*tert*-butanesulfinyl imidate motif, relying on an intramolecular alkoxide exchange to forge the tetrahydrofuran ring (**11** to **10**) and a Davis oxidation to install the C9 hydroxyl group (**12** to **11**). In turn, **12** could be accessed *via* a diastereoselective

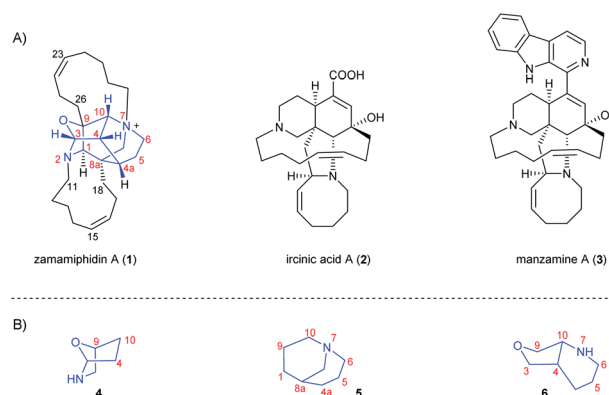


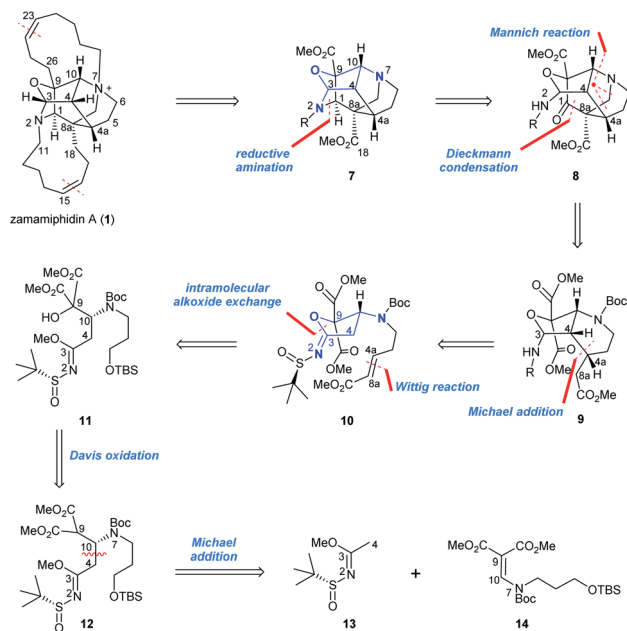
Fig. 1 Structures of (A) zamamiphidin A (**1**), its related manzamine alkaloids (**2** and **3**) and (B) fragments 4–6 of **1**.

^aChongqing Key Laboratory of Natural Product Synthesis and Drug Research, School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Chongqing University, Chongqing 401331, P. R. China

^bKey Laboratory of Drug-Targeting and Drug Delivery System of the Education Ministry, Sichuan Engineering Laboratory for Plant-Sourced Drug, Sichuan Research Center for Drug Precision Industrial Technology, West China School of Pharmacy, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, P. R. China. E-mail: xuefei@scu.edu.cn; yongqin@scu.edu.cn

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Experimental procedures and characterization data for new compounds. CCDC 1974253. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/d0ra01580f

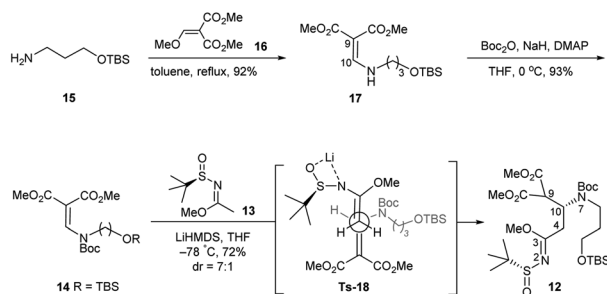




Scheme 1 Retrosynthetic analysis of zamamiphidin A.

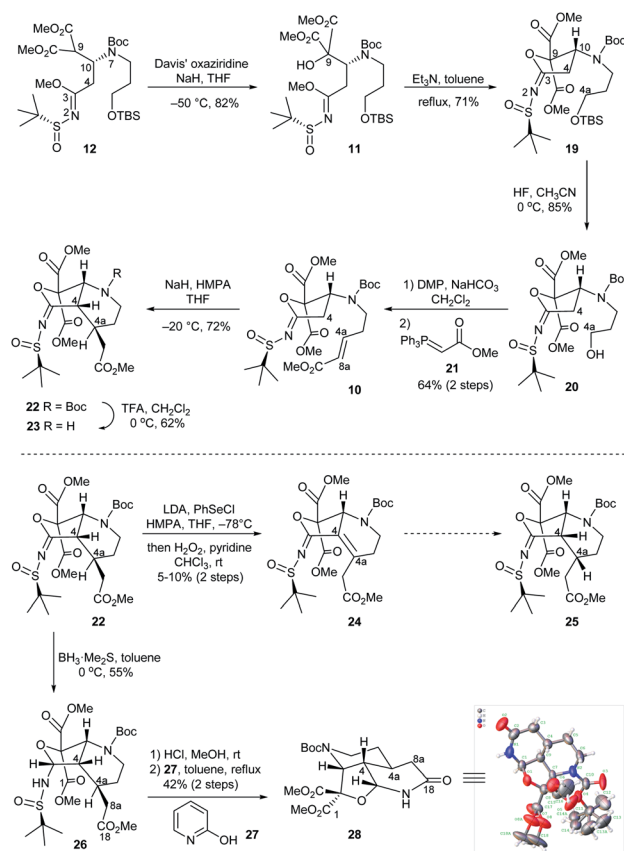
Michael addition of *N*-*tert*-butanesulfinyl imide 13 to enamidomalonate 14.

Our synthetic approach started from the preparation of the chiral malonate 12 (Scheme 2). First, condensation of the known primary amine 15⁷ with dimethyl methoxymethylenemalonate (16) in refluxing toluene delivered enamine 17 (92% yield), which was subsequently protected with Boc to give compound 14. The key asymmetric Michael addition of (*R*)-*N*-*tert*-butanesulfinyl imide 13 to enamidomalonate 14 proceeded smoothly by employing LiHMDS as base,^{6,8–10} providing adduct 12 as the major diastereomer in 72% yield (d.r. = 7 : 1 at C10). We supposed that the addition would preferentially take place through **Ts-18** to avoid the significant steric repulsion between the *tert*-butyl group of 13 and the *N*-Boc side chain of 14, thus favoring the generation of 12. The configuration of the newly generated C10 stereocenter in 12 could be confirmed later by further transformations (*vide infra*). As far as we knew, this example represents the first asymmetric conjugate addition of *N*-*tert*-butanesulfinyl metalloenamines by using enamidomalonate as the Michael acceptor, which would be useful for the preparation of β -amino acid.¹¹



Scheme 2 Synthesis of the chiral malonate 12.

With malonate 12 available, we next sought to construct the octahydrofuro[3,4-*b*]pyridine ring system of zamamiphidin A (Scheme 3). To this end, our first task was to introduce a hydroxyl group at C9 in 12. After exploring various oxidative conditions such as Mn(OAc)₃/AcOH,¹² IBX/DMSO/H₂O,¹³ and O₂/I₂/NaOAc,¹⁴ we found that a Davis protocol¹⁵ (Davis' oxaziridine/NaH/THF, –50 °C) was successful to convert 12 to 11 with 82% yield. Formation of the tetrahydrofuran ring from 11 proceeded in the presence of Et₃N/toluene at reflux temperature *via* an intramolecular alkoxide exchange, resulting in 19 (71% yield). Desilylation of 19 with HF afforded the primary alcohol 20 (85% yield). The latter then underwent a two-step synthetic sequence including oxidation of the hydroxyl group to aldehyde and Wittig olefination of the resulting aldehyde with methyl(triphenylphosphoranylidene)acetate (21), providing enoate 10 in 64% overall yield. Upon treating 10 with NaH in the presence of HMPA at –20 °C, an intramolecular Michael addition reaction occurred to enable the coupling of C4 and C4a, leading to the formation of the bicyclic intermediate 22 (72% yield). The structure of 22 was determined through extensive interpretation of the NMR data of its deprotected derivative 23. Unfortunately, we found that the configuration of the newly formed C4a stereocenter was opposite to that in the natural product zamamiphidin A. Inversion of the C4a stereochemistry through generation of the C4–C4a double bond (22 to 24) followed by hydrogenation (24 to 25) was investigated. When



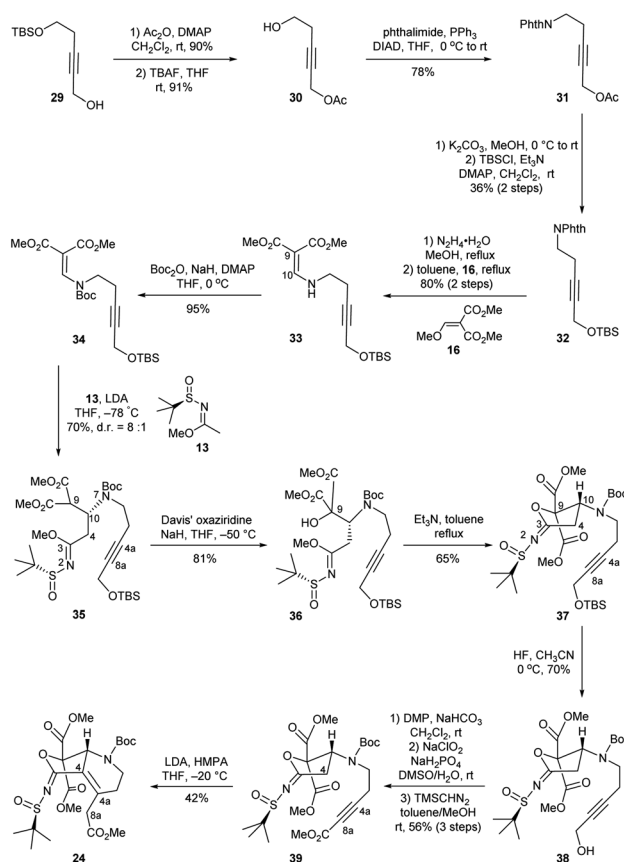
Scheme 3 Synthesis of the tricyclic compound 28.



compound **22** was treated with LDA and PhSeCl followed by oxidation and spontaneous elimination under the conditions of H_2O_2 /pyridine/ CHCl_3 , the above reaction gave a complex mixture, with only 5–10% yield of the desired product **24** isolated. We attempted to improve this transformation by employing various bases (e.g., LiHMDS, NaHMDS, KHMDS, LiTMP) and different oxidants (e.g., *m*-CPBA, NaIO_4 , AcOOH), which all proved to be unsuccessful. These failures impeded further transformations.

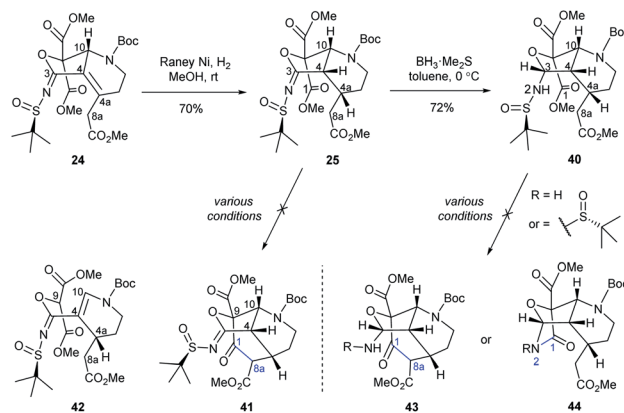
On the other hand, we investigated the construction of the oxazolidine ring starting from the bicyclic intermediate **22** (Scheme 3). Thus, reduction of the imine double bond in **22** with borane dimethyl sulfide afforded sulfinamide **26** in 55% yield. Subjecting **26** to the conditions of HCl/MeOH ¹⁶ followed by treatment of the resulting primary amine with 2-hydroxypyridine in refluxing toluene¹⁷ furnished an unexpected tricyclic compound **28**. The structure of **28** was determined unambiguously through X-ray crystallographic analysis, which again confirmed the C4a stereochemistry generated in the aforementioned intramolecular Michael addition reaction (**10** to **22**). Formation of the undesired **28** was due to the lactamization occurred at C18 rather than at C1 that was initially envisaged to establish the oxazolidine ring. These results indicated that the correct configuration of C4a might be crucial for the subsequent synthesis.

In our revised synthetic approach, a propiolate group was employed to replace the originally used enoate for the Michael addition. We envisioned that hopefully reduction of the double bond generated in the Michael addition of the corresponding propiolate would secure the right configuration at the C4a position. As shown in Scheme 4, the known propargyl alcohol **29** was prepared on a decagram scale from 3-butyl-1-ol over two steps.¹⁸ After acylation of **29** and subsequent deprotection of the TBS group with TBAF, the resulting primary alcohol **30** was converted into phthalimide **31** via a Mitsunobu reaction in the presence of phthalimide/ PPh_3 /DIAD (64% overall yield for three steps). Deacylation of **31** followed by silylation of the resulting primary alcohol with TBSCl/ Et_3N /DMAP provided **32** in 36% yield over two steps. Exposure of **32** to hydrazine hydrate in refluxing methanol resulted in removal of the phthalimide group and delivered a free amine, which was directly condensed with **16** to afford the secondary enamine **33** in 80% overall yield. Further protection of the amino group in **33** with Boc produced intermediate **34**. Next, compound **34** underwent a similar three-step transformation to that performed on enamidomalonate **14**, involving asymmetric 1,4-conjugate addition with imidate **13**, Davis oxidation to install the C9 hydroxyl group (**35** to **36**), and cyclization with Et_3N to assemble the tetrahydrofuran ring, yielding the intermediate **37** smoothly. To reach propiolate **39**, the precursor of the key Michael addition for forming C4–C4a bond, further functional group manipulations of **37** were conducted. These included desilylation with HF (**37** to **38**), Dess–Martin oxidation, Pinnick oxidation, and esterification (**38** to **39**). Gratifyingly, upon treating **39** with LDA and HMPA in THF at -20°C , compound **24** was formed with 42% yield through an intramolecular Michael addition and spontaneous migration of the double bond from C4a–C8a to C4–C4a.



Scheme 4 Synthesis of compound **24**.

With compound **24** in hand, selective reduction of the C4–C4a double bond was carried out under catalytic hydrogenation conditions (RANEY® Ni/ H_2) and furnished **25** (70% yield) as a single diastereomer with correct C4 and C4a configurations (Scheme 5). Ensuing reduction of the imine group in **25** using borane dimethyl sulfide delivered the *tert*-butyl sulfonamide **40** with excellent diastereoselectivity (single isomer, 72% yield). The structures of both **25** and **40** were extensively interpreted by NMR spectroscopy. As a consequence, the configurations at C3, C4, C4a and C10 were found to be consistent with the ones in



Scheme 5 Synthesis of **25** and attempted further transformations.



zamamiphidin A.¹⁹ Furthermore, transformations of **25** or **40** into the core of the target zamamiphidin A were investigated. Subjecting **25** to various conditions (NaH, NaOMe, *t*-BuOK, LDA, LiHMDS, AlCl₃, TiCl₄, *etc.*) for a Dieckmann condensation failed to construct the C1–C8a bond and give the desired product **41**. Instead, ring-opening of the tetrahydrofuran unit in **25** was observed under some circumstances, leading to the byproduct **42** via a retro-Michael reaction.

Meanwhile, attempts to synthesize the tricyclic β-keto ester **43** or lactam **44** from compound **40** were also unsuccessful. Most of these experiments suffered from either no reaction or decomposition of the starting materials.

In conclusion, we have established a synthetic approach to the octahydrofuro[3,4-*b*]pyridine core of the complex natural product zamamiphidin A. The synthesis features an intermolecular asymmetric Michael addition (compounds **34** to **35**) to form the first chiral center at C10 and a Michael addition/hydrogenation sequence (compounds **39** to **25**) to secure the correct configurations at C4 and C4a. The highly functionalized bicyclic intermediate (*i.e.*, **40**) prepared in the present work contains four contiguous stereocenters and all the requisite heteroatoms at the right positions. While further transformations of related intermediates to zamamiphidin A were unfruitful, efforts to develop a feasible strategy for total synthesis of the target molecule are ongoing in our laboratory.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful for financial support from the National Natural Science Foundation of China (21732005 and 21702140).

Notes and references

- (a) T. F. Molinski, D. S. Dalisay, S. L. Lievens and J. P. Saludes, *Nat. Rev. Drug Discovery*, 2009, **8**, 69–85; (b) P. Kiuru, M. V. D'Auria, C. D. Muller, P. Tammela, H. Vuorela and J. Yli-Kauhaluoma, *Planta Med.*, 2014, **80**, 1234–1246; (c) W. H. Gerwick and B. S. Moore, *Chem. Biol.*, 2012, **19**, 85–98.
- (a) R. Montaser and H. Luesch, *Future Med. Chem.*, 2011, **3**, 1475–1489; (b) J. W. Blunt, A. R. Carroll, B. R. Copp, R. A. Davis, R. A. Keyzers and M. R. Prinsep, *Nat. Prod. Rep.*, 2018, **35**, 8–53.
- T. Kubota, Y. Kamijyo, A. Takahashi-Nakaguchi, J. Fromont, T. Gono and J. Kobayashi, *Org. Lett.*, 2013, **15**, 610–612.
- B. Cheng and J. Reyes, *Nat. Prod. Rep.*, 2020, DOI: 10.1039/C9NP00031C, advance article.
- Y. Wang, L. Y. Leng, G. Y. Dai, F. L. Xue, Z. H. Chen, J. Meng, G. H. Wen, Y. X. Xiao, X. Y. Liu and Y. Qin, *Org. Lett.*, 2018, **20**, 6701–6704.
- H. J. Wang, P. Tang, Q. L. Zhou, D. Zhang, Z. T. Chen, H. X. Huang and Y. Qin, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2015, **80**, 2494–2502.
- A. Padwa, P. Rashatasakhon, A. D. Ozdemir and J. Willis, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2005, **70**, 519–528.
- H. X. Huang, H. J. Wang, L. Tan, S. Q. Wang, P. Tang, H. Song, X. Y. Liu, D. Zhang and Y. Qin, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2016, **81**, 10506–10516.
- H. M. Peltier and J. A. Ellman, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2005, **70**, 7342–7345.
- J. F. Wang, Y. Zhou, L. Zhang, Z. Li, X. J. Chen and H. Liu, *Org. Lett.*, 2013, **15**, 1508–1511.
- M. P. Sibi and Y. Asano, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2001, **123**, 9708–9709.
- L. Lamarque, A. Méou and P. Brun, *Can. J. Chem.*, 2000, **78**, 128–132.
- A. Duschek and S. F. Kirsch, *Chem.–Eur. J.*, 2009, **15**, 10713–10717.
- C. B. Miao, M. Zhang, Z. Y. Tian, H. T. Xi, X. Q. Sun and H. T. Yang, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2011, **76**, 9809–9816.
- (a) T. Tsubogo, S. Shimizu and S. Kobayashi, *Chem.–Asian J.*, 2013, **8**, 872–876; (b) Z. Zhou, D. D. Dixon, A. Jolit and M. A. Tius, *Chem.–Eur. J.*, 2016, **22**, 15929–15936; (c) S. W. B. Tan, C. L. L. Chai and M. G. Moloney, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2017, **15**, 1889–1912.
- A. Watzke, R. M. Wilson, S. J. O'Malley, R. G. Bergman and J. A. Ellman, *Synlett*, 2007, **15**, 2383–2389.
- R. M. Williams, J. H. Cao, H. Tsujishima and R. J. Cox, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2003, **125**, 12172–12178.
- (a) F. Glaus and K.-H. Altmann, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2012, **51**, 3405–3409; (b) B. M. Trost and C. A. Kalnmals, *Org. Lett.*, 2017, **19**, 2346–2349.
- See the ESI† for details.

