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Late-stage and strain-accelerated oxidation enabled synthesis of haouamine A†

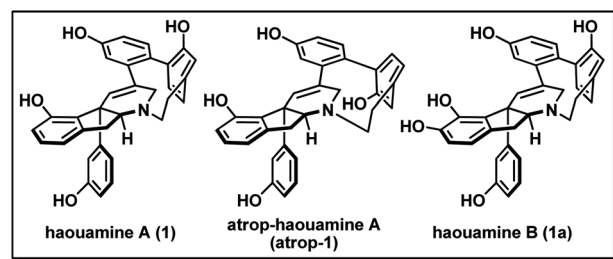
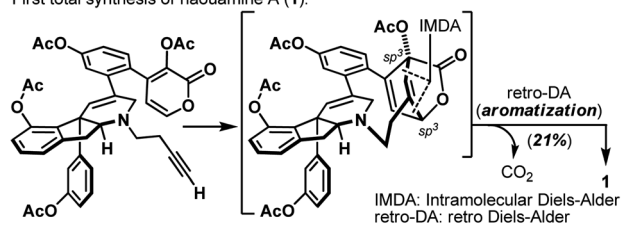
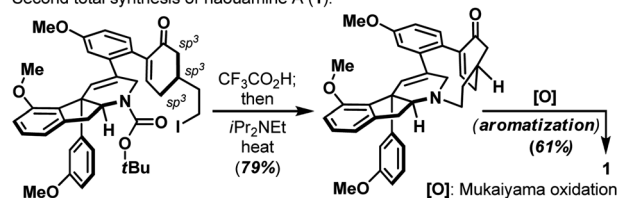
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Herein we report a new synthetic entry to the strained cyclophane alkaloid natural product, haouamine A. The successful strategy featured a rhodium-catalyzed diazo-insertion reaction to install the all-carbon quaternary center and a rhodium-catalyzed intramolecular aziridination reaction to establish the nitrogen-bearing stereocenter, of the target molecule. Most notably, a late-stage, site-selective and strain-accelerated oxidation of a “deoxygenated” macrocyclic intermediate was successfully implemented, and in doing so provided a novel solution to the infamous biphenol cyclophane system of haouamine A.

Introduction

Strained cyclophanes are intriguing structural motifs with unusual physical properties, chemical reactivities, and methods for their preparation.¹ Due to the strain imposed by the macrocyclic framework, the constituent aryl ring(s) within the cyclophane often experiences stress that leads to a distortion from planarity. Consequently, one of the most common tactics for the construction of strained cyclophanes exploits a conformational flexible “masked” aryl precursor bearing sp^3 hybridized carbon center(s) for the macrocyclization event, followed by an aromatization-driven generation of the aryl ring(s) to render the targeted strained cyclophane system. In two instructive examples, Baran and co-workers disclosed contrasting approaches in their first syntheses of the indeno-tetrahydropyridine natural product, haouamine A (1, Scheme 1).² In their first-generation synthesis,^{3a} an intramolecular [4 + 2] cycloaddition followed by an enthalpic and entropic driven retro-[4 + 2]/aromatization event successfully delivered the strained cyclophane system of haouamine A for the first time. A second-generation synthesis followed shortly after where an intramolecular *N*-alkylation of a cyclohexenone precursor bearing sp^3 hybridized carbon centers, followed by oxidative aromatization, rendered a more practical solution.^{3b} In view of this state of affairs,⁴ we hypothesized a “late-stage” oxidation⁵ of a “deoxygenated” macrocyclic precursor (2) may provide an alternative solution to the biphenol cyclophane system of haouamine A (Scheme 2a). While this strategic maneuver benefits from greatly simplified synthetic precursors and broadens the selection of synthetic transformations for

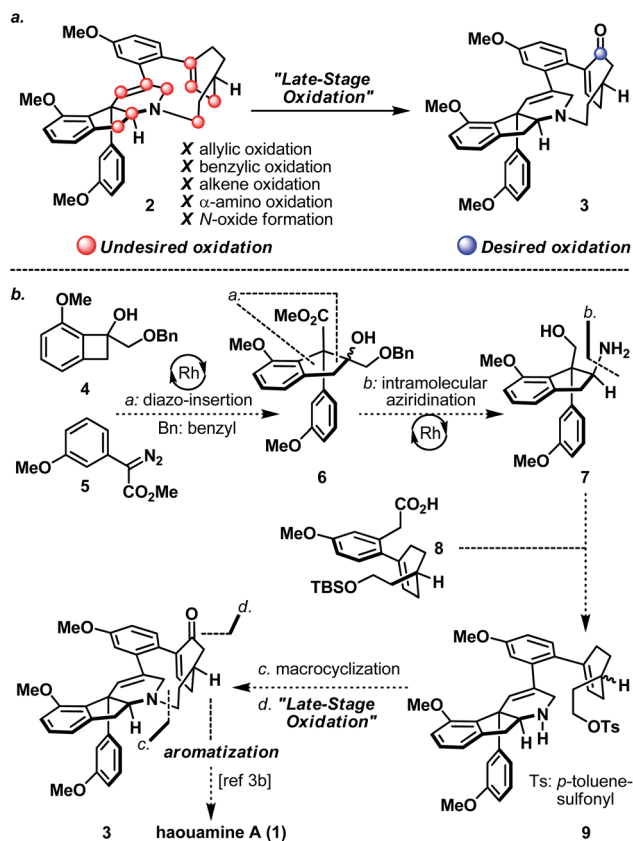
their preparation, site-selectivity of this unprecedented late-stage oxidation/oxygenation is expected to pose a serious challenge. Furthermore, we also envisaged the application of two rhodium-catalyzed processes ((a) diazo-insertion⁶ and (b) intramolecular aziridination;⁷ Scheme 2b) starting from two readily accessible building blocks 4 and 5 to provide a novel

First total synthesis of haouamine A (1):^{3a}Second total synthesis of haouamine A (1):^{3b}

Scheme 1 Structures of haouamine A (1), atrop-haouamine A (atrop-1), haouamine B (1a) and reported syntheses of the strained cyclophane.

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Scheme 2 (a) Desired and undesired oxidation of "Deoxygenated" macrocycle **2**; (b) proposed synthesis of haouamine A (**1**) in this work from building blocks **4**, **5**, and **8**.

and practical synthetic entry to the indeno-tetrahydropyridine core of haouamine A *via* amino-alcohol **7**.^{4d,k}

Results and discussion

As shown in Scheme 3a, the synthesis of haouamine A (**1**) commenced with the preparation of amino-alcohol **7**. Inspired by the protocol originally developed by Wang and co-workers,⁶ rhodium-catalyzed diazo-insertion reaction engaging benzocyclobutanol **4** (ref. 8) and diazoester **5** (ref. 9) proceeded smoothly to afford tertiary alcohol **6** in good yield. Notably, this reaction took place with significantly improved yield at room temperature instead of the elevated temperature (100 °C) initially reported by Wang, and was routinely performed on multi-gram scale with further reduced catalyst loading (2 mol% to 0.8 mol%). In preparation for the ensuing intramolecular aziridination (16 to 17), hydroxy methyl ester **6** was elaborated to alkenyl alcohol **15** *via* oxidative cleavage of diol **12**, a two-step deoxygenation of keto ester **13** and reduction of alkenyl methyl ester **14**. On treatment with chlorosulfonyl isocyanate, primary alcohol **15** was converted to sulfamate **16** in readiness for the intramolecular aziridination. Analogous to the reaction conditions originally developed by the Du Bois laboratory,⁷ rhodium-catalyzed intramolecular aziridination of **16** took place at a slightly elevated temperature (40 °C) to furnish

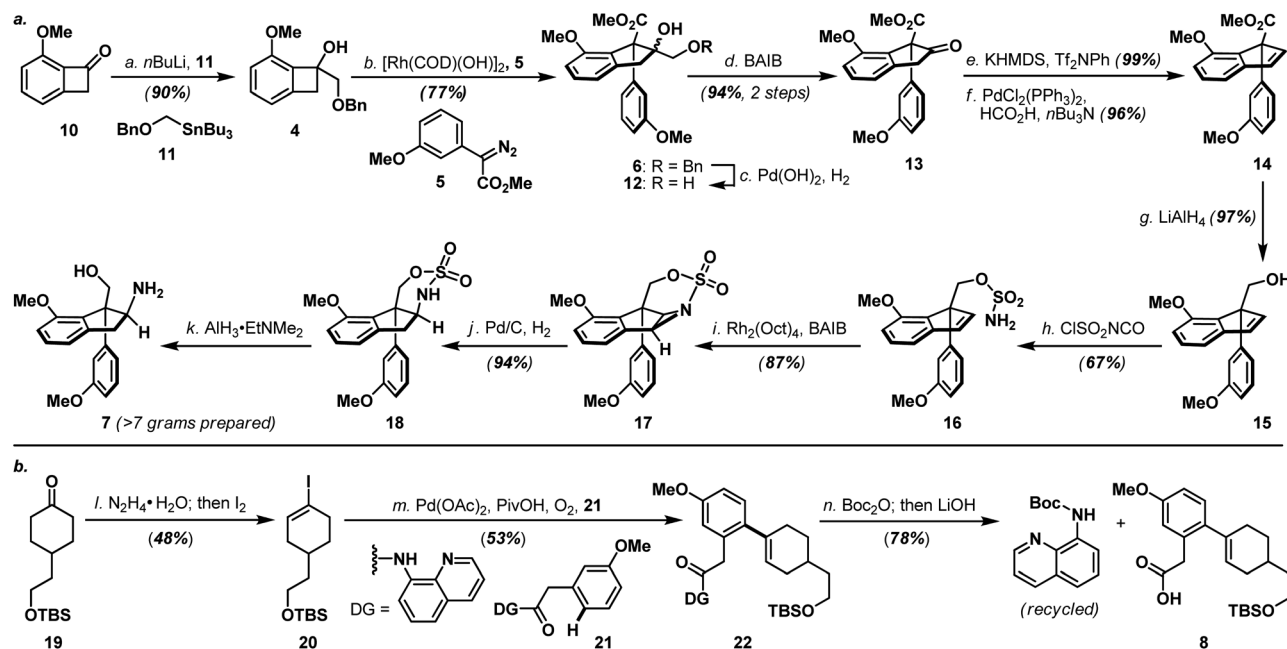
aziridine **17** in high yield as the sole product (*e.g.* nitrene CH-insertion product(s) was not observed). Sequential reductive transformations on **17** that involved rupture of its aziridine (Pd/C, H₂) and cleavage of the sulfamate (AlH₃·EtNMe₂) yielded amino-alcohol **7** with spectroscopic data in full accordance with literature reports,^{4d} thereby validated our developed reaction sequence. Furthermore, practicality of the developed sequence has been demonstrated in generating multi-gram quantities (>7 grams. For details, see ESI†) of amino-alcohol **7** for the ensuing synthetic investigations.

The synthesis of bicyclic carboxylic acid **8** is outlined in Scheme 3b. Inspired by the recent advances in CH-functionalization of phenylacetic acid derivatives, Pd(OAc)₂-catalyzed cross-coupling between quinolinamide **21** (ref. 10) and cyclohexanone **19** (ref. 11) derived vinyl iodide **20** under the aerobic *ortho*-alkenylation conditions described by Chen and co-workers¹² smoothly delivered bicycle **22** as the only detectable product. Hydrolytic amide-bond cleavage through the Boc derivative of quinolinamide **22** completed the synthesis of carboxylic acid **8** together with recovered 8-aminoquinoline directing group.¹³

Annulation of the tetrahydropyridine domain of haouamine A onto amino-alcohol **7** was realized through an adaptation of the reaction sequence described by Weinreb^{4d} and Wipf groups,^{4k} through the intermediacy primary alcohol **23** and intramolecular aldol-condensation of aldehyde **24**, to deliver lactam **25** uneventfully (Scheme 4).¹⁴ In preparation for the macrocyclization event and the completion of macrocycle **2/2a**, TBS ether **25** was converted to its corresponding tosylate **27** followed by a Ru-catalyzed amide reduction¹⁵ to afford amine **9**. Intramolecular *N*-alkylation of amino-tosylate **9** under high-dilution conditions^{3,4a-c} (where the inclusion of NaI proved crucial) proceeded smoothly to deliver macrocycle **2/2a** as a mixture of diastereoisomers (Scheme 4). Notably, diastereoisomeric amino-tosylates (**9**, d.r. 1 : 1) exhibited different rate of macrocyclization that resulted the formation of diastereoisomerically enriched macrocycle (**2 : 2a** ~ 2.8 : 1) together with unreacted and diastereoisomerically enriched amino-iodide intermediate (which could be re-subjected to the macrocyclization condition to afford additional supply of macrocycle **2/2a**) after 16 hours at 90 °C. On the other hand, inspired by the recently reported palladium-catalyzed intramolecular cross-coupling¹⁶ featured in the herquiline syntheses,¹⁷ macrocyclic Suzuki reaction of boronic ester-aryl bromide **29** was also attempted but failed to deliver macrocycle **2/2a** (Scheme 5a). Notwithstanding the conformational and mechanistic differences between intramolecular *N*-alkylation and Suzuki cross-coupling, these results appear to substantiate the importance of site selection for a successful macrocyclization event. This finding is particularly noteworthy and path-pointing for future synthetic investigations in this field since it demonstrated for the first time that by simply replacing a constituent aromatic ring of the haouamine biphenol cyclophane system with a sp³ hybridized "masked" aryl precursor may not guarantee the desired ring closure to take place.

With macrocycle **2/2a** in hand, the highly anticipated site-selective oxidation was pursued in earnest (Scheme 4). Having





Scheme 3 (a) Preparation of amino-alcohol **7**; (b) preparation of bicyclic carboxylic acid **8**. Reagents and conditions: (a) **11** (1.05 equiv.), *n*BuLi (2.5 M in hexanes, 1.05 equiv.), THF, $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, 50 min, 90%; (b) **5** (1.05 equiv.), $[\text{Rh}(\text{COD})(\text{OH})]_2$ (0.008 equiv.), toluene, 0 to $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, 3 h, 77%; (c) $\text{Pd}(\text{OH})_2$ (5 wt% on carbon, 18% wt/wt), H_2 (1 atm, balloon), MeOH, $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, 15 h; (d) BAIB (1.0 equiv.), CH_2Cl_2 , $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, 3.5 h, 94% over 2 steps; (e) KHMDS (0.7 M in toluene, 1.1 equiv.), Trf_2NPh (1.3 equiv.), THF, $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, 2 h, 99%; (f) $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ (0.05 equiv.), $n\text{Bu}_3\text{N}$ (3.0 equiv.), HCO_2H (2.0 equiv.), DMF, $60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, 1.5 h, 96%; (g) LiAlH_4 (1.1 equiv.), Et_2O , 0 to $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, 1.5 h, 97%; (h) ClSO_2NCO (2.5 equiv.), HCO_2H (2.5 equiv.), pyridine (2.5 equiv.), $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{DMA}$ (7 : 9), $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, 7.5 h, 67%; (i) $\text{Rh}_2(\text{Oct})_4$ (0.02 equiv.), MgO (2.3 equiv.), BAIB (1.2 equiv.), CH_2Cl_2 , 25 to $40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, 4 h, 87%; (j) Pd/C (10 wt% on carbon, 45% wt/wt), H_2 (1 atm, balloon), EtOAc , $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, 3 h, 94%; (k) $\text{AlH}_3\cdot\text{EtNMe}_2$ (0.5 M in toluene, 6.0 equiv.), toluene, 25 to $110\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, 6 h; (l) $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (4.0 equiv.), MeOH, $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, 14 h; then I_2 (2.0 equiv.), Et_3N (10.0 equiv.), Et_2O , 0 to $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, 25 min, 48% over 2 steps; (m) **20** (1.5 equiv.), **21** (1.0 equiv.), $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (0.1 equiv.), PivOH (0.2 equiv.), KHCO_3 (2.0 equiv.), 1,2-dichloroethane, O_2 , $100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, 14 h, 53% (2 cycles); (n) Boc_2O (3.0 equiv.), DMAP (0.5 equiv.), CH_3CN , $60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, 16 h; then $\text{LiOH}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (8.5 equiv.), THF/ H_2O (3 : 1), 25 to $60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, 2 h, 78% over 2 steps. BAIB = (diacetoxyiodo)benzene; COD = cyclooctadienyl; DMA = *N,N'*-dimethylacetamide; DMAP = *N,N'*-dimethylaminopyridine; DMF = *N,N'*-dimethylformamide; EtOAc = ethyl acetate; KHMDS = potassium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide; $\text{Rh}_2(\text{Oct})_4$ = rhodium(III) octanoate, dimer; Trf_2NPh = *N*-phenyl-bis(trifluoromethanesulfonyl)imide).

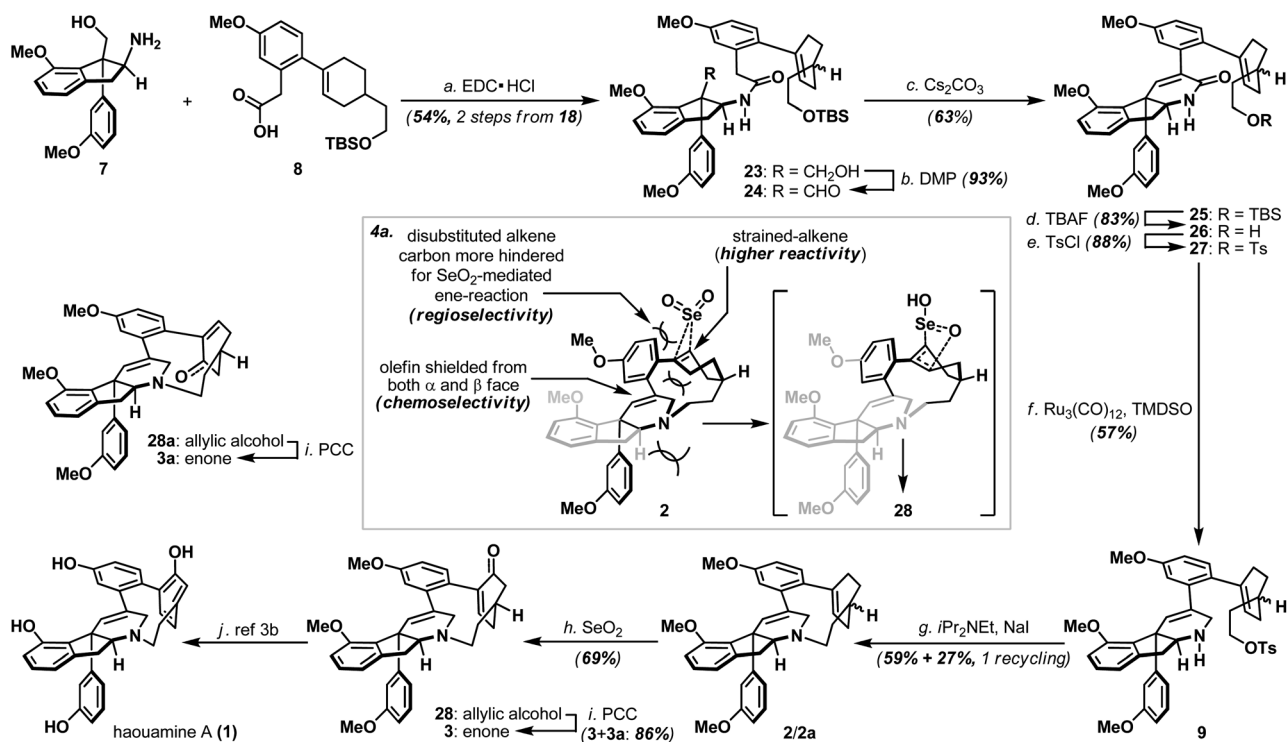
conducted an exhaustive study of conventional oxidation protocols (osmium-catalyzed dihydroxylation, peracid-mediated epoxidation, hydroboration-oxidation, metal-catalyzed and SeO_2 -mediated allylic oxidation. For details, see ESI^\dagger), and recognizing the possibility to directly access the previously reported enone intermediate **3/3a**,^{3b} we opted the SeO_2 -mediated allylic oxidation as the focal point of our investigations on macrocycle **2/2a**. After extensive experimentations, we discovered that while prolonged treatment with SeO_2 at elevated temperature ($100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) indeed generated analytically detectable amounts of enones **3** and **3a**, this condition proved highly capricious and difficult to obtain chromatographically pure material. Alternatively, performing the reaction at $45\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 5 hours cleanly afforded the allylic alcohol intermediate (**28** and **28a**) that could be easily isolated, and subsequent oxidation with PCC smoothly delivered a readily separable mixture of enones **3** and **3a**. It is worth-noting that allylic oxidation of model substrate **22a** under the identical reaction condition only proceeded in $\sim 25\%$ conversion (Scheme 5b), suggesting the enhanced reactivity of olefin **2/2a** may be a consequence of its strained macrocyclic system.¹⁸ This mechanism-based selection of oxidation/oxygenation protocol proved crucial to achieve the overall selectivity for this challenging late-stage transformation

(Scheme 4a).¹⁹ Furthermore, conversion of allylic alcohols **28/28a** to enones **3/3a** was ineffective under Dess–Martin periodinane, Swern, and MnO_2 oxidation conditions. Enones **3** and **3a** exhibited spectroscopic data in complete accordance to those reported in the literature, and their conversion to haouamine A and atrop-haouamine A, respectively, have been reported.^{3b} Finally, optically active alkenyl alcohol **15** could be conveniently obtained through a resolution process to provide an asymmetric entry to haouamine A (Scheme 5c).

Conclusions

In conclusion, a new synthetic entry to the cyclophane alkaloid natural product haouamine A (**1**) has been realized. Most notably, a late-stage, site-selective, and strain-accelerated oxidation/oxygenation of macrocycle **2** was successfully implemented to render a novel solution to the biphenol cyclophane domain of haouamine A. In doing so, a simplified precursor has been identified for the first time to facilitate future chemical investigations of the haouamines by the synthetic community. The construction of the indeno-tetrahydropyridine core of haouamine A (**1**) developed herein also showcased two highly efficient and practical rhodium-

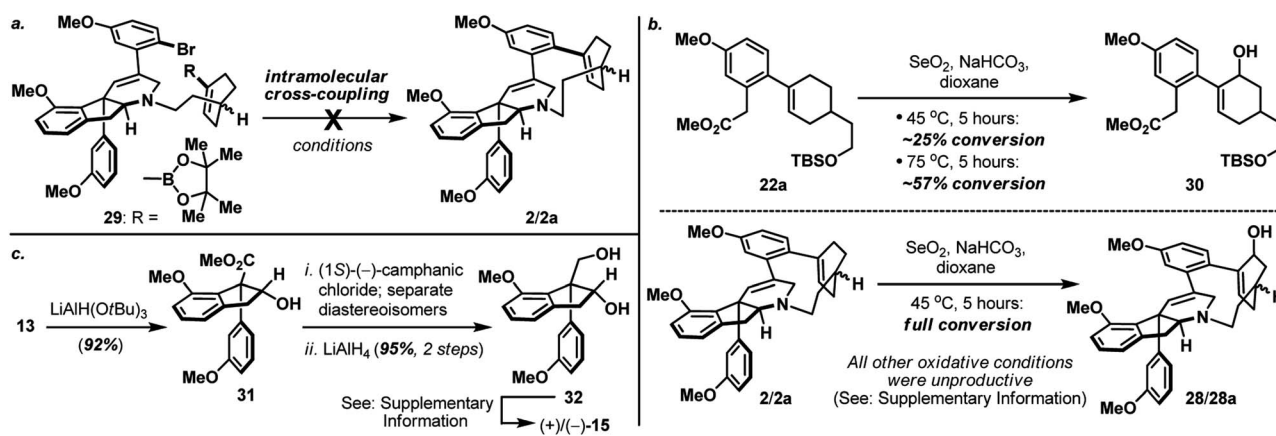




Scheme 4 Late-stage oxidation enabled synthesis of haouamine A (1); (a) 3-dimensional rendering and hypothetical transition-state structure to rationalize the highly effective late-stage oxidation/oxygenation of macrocycle 2. Reagents and conditions: (a) EDC·HCl (1.1 equiv.), iPr₂NEt (2.2 equiv.), 8 (1.05 equiv.), CH₂Cl₂, 25 °C, 14 h, 54% for 2 steps from 18; (b) DMP (1.4 equiv.), CH₂Cl₂, 0 to 25 °C, 4 h, 93%; (c) Cs₂CO₃ (4.0 equiv.), CH₃CN/MeOH (10 : 1), 60 °C, 8 h, 63%; (d) TBAF (1.0 M in THF, 2.0 equiv.), THF, 0 to 25 °C, 14 h, 83%; (e) TsCl (2.0 equiv.), DMAP (0.2 equiv.), Et₃N (5.0 equiv.), CH₂Cl₂, 25 °C, 4 h, 88%; (f) Ru₃(CO)₁₂ (0.1 equiv.), TMDSO (10.0 equiv.), toluene, 60 °C, 14 h, 57% (+27 10%); (g) NaI (10 equiv.), iPr₂NEt (10 equiv.), CH₃CN, 90 °C, 16 h + 16 h, 59% + 27% with one recycling; (h) SeO₂ (1.8 equiv.), NaHCO₃ (5.0 equiv.), 1,4-dioxane, 45 °C, 5 h, 69%; (i) PCC (2.0 equiv.), Celite®, CH₂Cl₂, 25 °C, 4 h, 3: 58%, 3a: 28%. DMP = Dess–Martin Periodinane; EDC = *N*-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-*N'*-ethylcarbodiimide; EtOAc = ethyl acetate; PCC = pyridinium chlorochromate; TBAF = tetra-*n*-butylammonium fluoride; TMDSO = 1,1,3,3-tetramethylidisiloxane.

catalyzed carbon–carbon and carbon–nitrogen bond forming processes, namely a diazo-ester (5) insertion to benzocyclobutanol 4 and an intramolecular aziridination of sulfamate 16, respectively. Collectively, the modular synthetic approach

developed herein and ample supply of amino-alcohol 7 should enable a ready access to other members of the haouamine family and designed analogues, which is currently under investigation in our laboratory.



Scheme 5 (a) Attempted formation of macrocycle 2/2a via intramolecular Suzuki cross-coupling of boronic ester-aryl bromide 29; (b) SeO₂-mediated allylic oxidation of bicyclic substrate 22a versus macrocycle 2/2a; (c) Synthesis of optically active alkenyl alcohol 15. For details, see ESI.†



Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

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Notes and references

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- 13 In comparison, Suzuki cross-coupling based synthesis of bicyclic carboxylic acid **8** involved more costly reagents and stringent experimental conditions, particularly in the triflation of ketone **19** and subsequent boronic ester formation. The simplicity of building block **20** and the implementation of aerobic CH-activation based cross-coupling both represented significant improvements compared to the reported total syntheses of haouamines (ref. 3 and 4a–c).
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- 19 In addition to experimental evidences (Scheme 5a and b), preliminary computation studies suggested the alkene (which participated in SeO₂-mediated allylic oxidation) in substrate **2** exhibited a notable “twist” in contrast with the alkene in substrate **22a**. For details, see ESI.†

