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## Asymmetric total synthesis of (+)-xestoquinone and (+)-adociaquinones A and B†

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The asymmetric total synthesis of (+)-xestoquinone and (+)-adociaquinones A and B was achieved in 6–7 steps using an easily accessible *meso*-cyclohexadienone derivative. The [6,6]-bicyclic decalin B–C ring and the all-carbon quaternary stereocenter at C-6 were prepared *via* a desymmetric intramolecular Michael reaction with up to 97% ee. The naphthalene diol D–E ring was constructed through a sequence of Ti(Oi-Pr)<sub>4</sub>-promoted photoenolization/Diels–Alder, dehydration, and aromatization reactions. This asymmetric strategy provides a scalable route to prepare target molecules and their derivatives for further biological studies.

Various halenaquinone-type natural products with promising biological activity have been isolated from marine sponges of the genus *Xestospongia*<sup>1</sup> from the Pacific Ocean. (+)-Halenaquinone (1),<sup>2,3</sup> (+)-xestoquinone (2), and (+)-adociaquinones A (3) and B (4)<sup>4,5</sup> bearing a naphtha[1,8-*bc*]furan core (Fig. 1) are the most typical representatives of this family. Naturally occurring (–)-xestosaprol N (5) and O (6)<sup>6,7</sup> have the same structure as 3 and 4 except for a furan ring, while a naphtha[1,8-*bc*]furan core can also be found in fungus-isolated furanosteroids (–)-viridin (7) and (+)-nodulisporiviridin E (8)<sup>8,9</sup> (Fig. 1). Halenaquinone (1) was first isolated from the tropical marine sponge *Xestospongia exigua*<sup>2</sup> and it shows antibiotic activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Bacillus subtilis*. Xestoquinone (2) and adociaquinones A (3) and B (4) were firstly isolated, respectively, from the Okinawan marine sponge *Xestospongia* sp.<sup>4a</sup> and the Truk Lagoon sponge *Adocia* sp.,<sup>4b</sup> and they show cardiotonic,<sup>4a,c</sup> cytotoxic,<sup>4b,i</sup> antifungal,<sup>4i</sup> antimalarial,<sup>4j</sup> and antitumor<sup>4l</sup> activities. These compounds inhibit the activity of pp60v-src protein tyrosine kinase,<sup>4d</sup> topoisomerases I<sup>4e</sup> and II,<sup>4f</sup> myosin Ca<sup>2+</sup> ATPase,<sup>4c,g</sup> and phosphatases Cdc25B, MKP-1, and MKP-3.<sup>4h,k</sup>

Owing to their diverse bioactivities, the synthesis of this family of natural compounds has been extensively studied, with published pathways making use of Diels–Alder,<sup>3a,d,e,5a–c,e,g</sup> furan

ring transfer,<sup>5b</sup> Heck,<sup>3b,c,5f,7,9b,d</sup> palladium-catalyzed polyene cyclization,<sup>5d</sup> Pd-catalyzed oxidative cyclization,<sup>3f</sup> and hydrogen atom transfer (HAT) radical cyclization<sup>9e</sup> reactions. In this study, we report the asymmetric total synthesis of (+)-xestoquinone (2), (–)-xestosaprol N (5), and (+)-adociaquinones A (3) and B (4) (Fig. 1).

The construction of the fused tetracyclic B–C–D–E skeleton and the all carbon quaternary stereocenter at C-6 is a major challenge towards the total synthesis of xestoquinone (2) and adociaquinones A (3) and B (4). Based on our retrosynthetic analysis (Scheme 1), the all-carbon quaternary carbon center at C-6 of *cis*-decalin 12 could first be prepared stereoselectively from the achiral aldehyde 13 *via* an organocatalytic

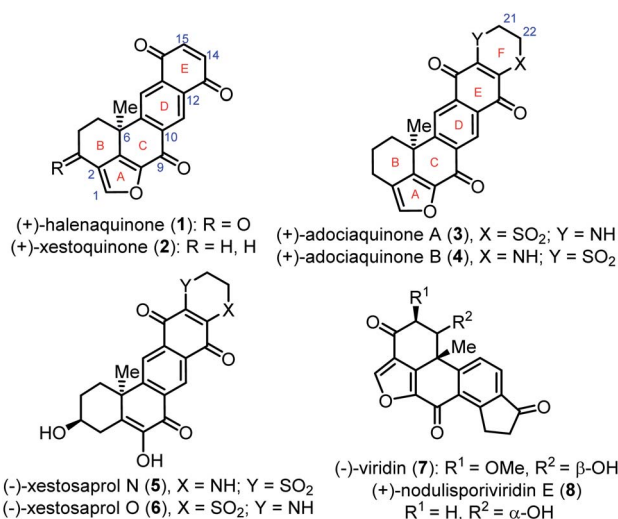


Fig. 1 Structure of halenaquinone-type natural products and viridin-type furanosteroids.

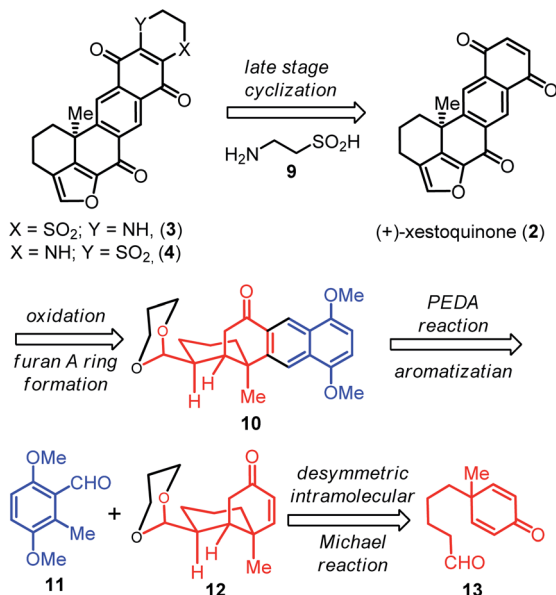
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Scheme 1 Retrosynthetic analysis of (+)-xestoquinone and (+)-adociaquinones A and B.

desymmetric intramolecular Michael reaction.<sup>10,11</sup> The tetracyclic framework **10** could then be formed *via* a Ti(Oi-Pr)<sub>4</sub>-promoted photoenolization/Diels-Alder (PEDA) reaction<sup>12–16</sup> of

**11** and enone **12**. Acid-mediated cyclization of **10** followed by oxidation state adjustment could be subsequently applied to form the furan ring A of xestoquinone (**2**). Finally, based on the biosynthetic pathway of (+)-xestoquinone (**2**)<sup>4b,5c</sup> and our previous studies,<sup>7</sup> the heterocyclic ring F of adociaquinones A (**3**) and B (**4**) could be prepared from **2** *via* a late-stage cyclization with hypotaourine (**9**).

The catalytic enantioselective desymmetrization of *meso* compounds has been used as a powerful strategy to generate enantioenriched molecules bearing all-carbon quaternary stereocenters.<sup>10,11</sup> For instance, two types of asymmetric intramolecular Michael reactions were developed using a cysteine-derived chiral amine as an organocatalyst by Hayashi and co-workers,<sup>11a,b</sup> while a desymmetrizing secondary amine-catalyzed asymmetric intramolecular Michael addition was later reported by Gaunt and co-workers to produce enantioenriched decalin structures.<sup>11c</sup> Prompted by these pioneering studies and following the suggested retrosynthetic pathway (Scheme 1), we first screened conditions for organocatalytic desymmetric intramolecular Michael addition of *meso*-cyclohexadienone **13** (Table 1) in order to form the desired quaternary stereocenter at C-6. Compound **13** was easily prepared on a gram scale *via* a four-step process (see details in the ESI†).

We initially investigated the desymmetric intramolecular Michael addition of **13** using (*S*)-Hayashi-Jørgensen catalysts,<sup>17</sup>

Table 1 Attempts of organocatalytic desymmetric intramolecular Michael addition<sup>a</sup>

13

cat., additive  
solvent, time, RT

(*R*)-cat.I

TS-A

14a (major)  
14b (minor)

HO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OH  
BF<sub>3</sub>·Et<sub>2</sub>O  
0 °C to RT

12a (major)  
12b (minor)

R =

Entry	Cat. (equiv.)	Additive (equiv.)	Solvent	Time	Yield/d.r. at C2 <sup>b</sup>	e.e. <sup>c</sup>
1	( <i>R</i> )-cat.I (0.5)	—	Toluene	10.0 h	52%/10.3 : 1	<b>14a</b> : 96%; <b>14b</b> : 75%
2	( <i>R</i> )-cat.I (1.0)	—	Toluene	4.0 h	60%/10.0 : 1	<b>14a</b> : 93%; <b>14b</b> : 75%
3	( <i>R</i> )-cat.I (1.0)	—	MeOH	4.0 h	47%/5.5 : 1	<b>14a</b> : 86%; <b>14b</b> : –3%
4	( <i>R</i> )-cat.I (1.0)	—	DCM	10.0 h	28%/24.0 : 1	<b>14a</b> : 91%; <b>14b</b> : 7%
5	( <i>R</i> )-cat.I (1.0)	—	Et <sub>2</sub> O	10.0 h	22%/22.0 : 1	<b>14a</b> : 91%; <b>14b</b> : 65%
6	( <i>R</i> )-cat.I (1.0)	—	MeCN	10.0 h	12%/2.6 : 1	<b>14a</b> : 90%; <b>14b</b> : 62%
7	( <i>R</i> )-cat.I (1.0)	—	Toluene/MeOH (2 : 1)	4.0 h	47%/10.0 : 1	<b>14a</b> : 87%; <b>14b</b> : –38%
8 <sup>d</sup>	( <i>R</i> )-cat.I (1.0)	AcOH (5.0)	Toluene	4.0 h	60%/2.1 : 1	<b>14a</b> : 96%; <b>14b</b> : 95%
9 <sup>d</sup>	( <i>R</i> )-cat.I (0.5)	AcOH (2.0)	Toluene	6.0 h	75%/4.0 : 1	<b>14a</b> : 97%; <b>14b</b> : 91%
10 <sup>d</sup>	( <i>R</i> )-cat.I (0.5)	AcOH (0.2)	Toluene	6.0 h	73%/4.3 : 1	<b>14a</b> : 96%; <b>14b</b> : 92%
11 <sup>f</sup>	( <i>R</i> )-cat.I (0.5)	AcOH (0.2)	Toluene	6.0 h	75%/8.0 : 1 <sup>g</sup>	<b>14a</b> : 95%; <b>14b</b> : 93%
12 <sup>h</sup>	( <i>R</i> )-cat.I (0.2)	AcOH (0.2)	Toluene	9.0 h	80%/6.0 : 1 <sup>j</sup>	<b>14a</b> : 97%; <b>14b</b> : 91%

<sup>a</sup> All reactions were performed using **13** (5.8 mg, 0.03 mmol, 1.0 equiv., and 0.1 M) and a catalyst at room temperature in analytical-grade solvents, unless otherwise noted. <sup>b</sup> The yields and diastereoisomeric ratios (d.r.) were determined from the crude <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of **14** using CH<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub> as an internal standard, unless otherwise noted. <sup>c</sup> The enantiomeric excess (e.e.) values were determined by chiral high-performance liquid chromatography (Chiralpak IG-H). <sup>d</sup> Compound **13**: 9.6 mg, 0.05 mmol, and 0.1 M. <sup>e</sup> Isolated combined yield of **14a** + **14b**. <sup>f</sup> Compound **13**: 192 mg, 1.0 mmol, and 0.1 M. <sup>g</sup> The d.r. values decreased to 1 : 1 after purification by silica gel column chromatography. <sup>h</sup> Compound **13**: 1.31 g, 6.82 mmol, and 0.1 M. <sup>i</sup> Isolated combined yield of **12a** + **12b**. <sup>j</sup> The d.r. values were determined from the crude <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of **12** obtained from the one-pot process.

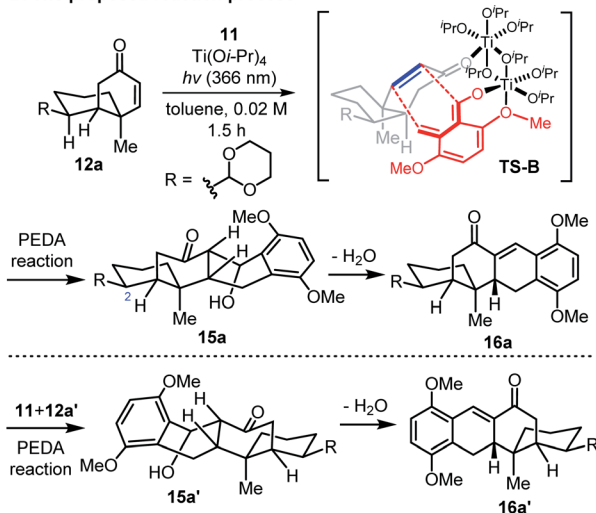


A. The reaction conditions of PEDA for enantiomeric **12a** and **12a'**

conditions	<b>12a</b>	<b>12a'</b>
1 equiv. <b>12a</b> or <b>12a'</b> 1.5 equiv. <b>11</b> $h\nu$ (366 nm) 0.02 M toluene, 1.5 h		
without Ti(O <i>i</i> -Pr) <sub>4</sub>	N.R. <sup>a</sup>	N.R. <sup>b</sup>
3.0 equiv. Ti(O <i>i</i> -Pr) <sub>4</sub>	50% <b>16a</b> <sup>a</sup>	57% <b>16a'</b> <sup>b</sup>

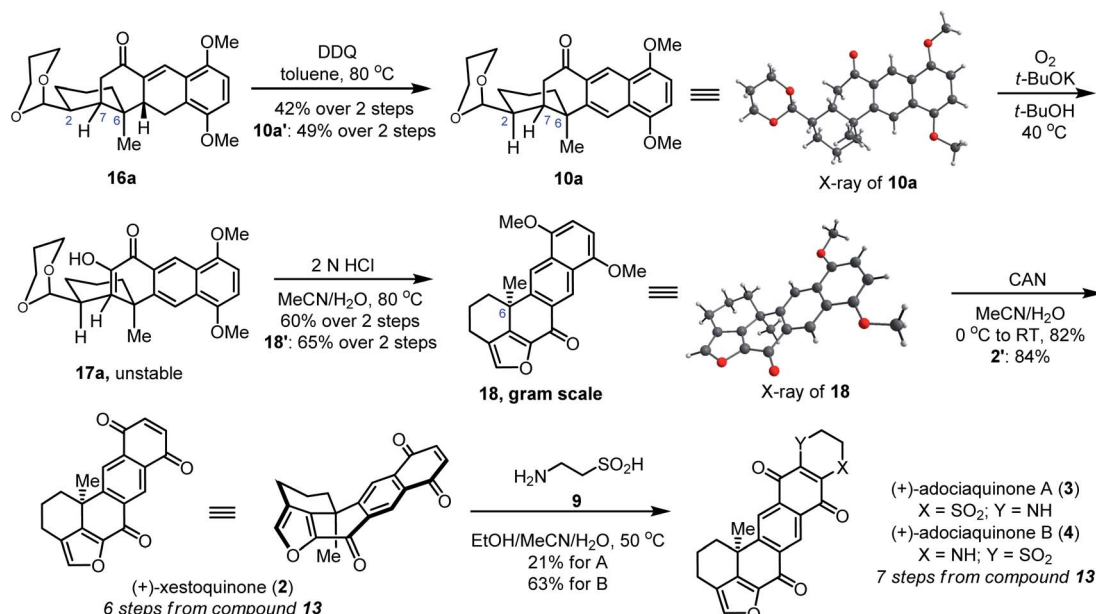
<sup>a</sup> 20 mg **12a**, 22 mg **11**; <sup>b</sup> 15 mg **12a'**, 17 mg **11**.

## B. The proposed reaction process

Scheme 2 PEDA reaction of **11** and enone **12**.

and found that the absolute configuration of the obtained *cis*-decalin was opposite to the required stereochemistry of the natural products (see Table S1 in the ESI<sup>†</sup>). In order to achieve

the desired absolute configuration of the angular methyl group at C-6, (*R*)-**cat.I** was used for further screening. In the presence of this catalyst, the intramolecular Michael addition afforded **14a** (96% e.e.) and **14b** (75% e.e.) in a ratio of 10.3 : 1 and 52% combined yield (entry 1, Table 1). We assumed that the enantioselectivity of the reaction was controlled by the more sterically hindered aromatic group of (*R*)-**cat.I**, which protected the upper enamine face and allowed an *endo*-like attack by the *si*-face of cyclohexadienone, as shown in the transition state **TS-A** (Table 1). In order to increase the yield of this reaction and improve the enantioselectivity of **14b**, we further screened solvents and additives. Increasing the catalyst loading from 0.5 to 1.0 equivalents and screening various reaction solvents did not improve the enantiomeric excess of **14b** (entries 2–7, Table 1). Therefore, based on previous studies,<sup>11,de</sup> we added 5.0 equivalents of acetic acid (AcOH) to a solution of compound **13** and (*R*)-**cat.I** in toluene, which improved the enantiomeric excess of **14b** to 95% with a 60% combined yield (entry 8, Table 1). And, the stability of (*R*)-**cat.I** has also been verified in the presence of AcOH (see Table S2 in the ESI<sup>†</sup>). Further adjustment of the (*R*)-**cat.I** and AcOH amount and ratio (entries 9–12, Table 1) indicated that 0.2 equivalents each of (*R*)-**cat.I** and AcOH were the best conditions to achieve high enantioselectivity for both **14a** and **14b**, and it also increased the reaction yield (entry 12, Table 1). The enantioselectivity was not affected when the optimized reaction was performed on a gram scale: **14a** (97% e.e.) and **14b** (91% e.e.) were obtained in 80% isolated yield (entry 12, Table 1). We also found that the gram-scale experiments needed a longer reaction time which led a slight decrease of the diastereoselectivity. The purification of the cyclized products by silica gel flash column chromatography indicated that the major product **14a** was epimerized and slowly converted to the minor product **14b** (entry 11, Table 1). Both **14a**



Scheme 3 Total synthesis of (+)-xestoquinone and (+)-adociaquinones A and B.



and **14b** are useful in the syntheses because the stereogenic center at C-2 will be converted to  $sp^2$  hybridized carbon in the following transformations. Therefore, the aldehyde group of analogues **14a** and **14b** was directly protected with 1,3-propanediol to give the respective enones **12a** and **12b** for use in the subsequent PEDAs reaction.

Afterward, we selected the major cyclized *cis*-decalins **12a** and **12a'** (obtained by using (*S*)-**cat.1** in desymmetric intramolecular Michael addition, see Table S1 in the ESI†) as the dienophiles to prepare the tetracyclic naphthalene framework **10** through a sequence of Ti(Oi-Pr)<sub>4</sub>-promoted PEDAs, dehydration, and aromatization reactions (Scheme 2). When using 3,6-dimethoxy-2-methylbenzaldehyde (**11**) as the precursor of diene, no reaction occurred between **12a/12a'** and **11** under UV irradiation at 366 nm in the absence of Ti(Oi-Pr)<sub>4</sub> (Scheme 2A). In contrast, the 1,2-dihydronaphthalene compounds **16a** and **16a'** were successfully synthesized when 3.0 equivalents of Ti(Oi-Pr)<sub>4</sub> were used. Based on our previous studies,<sup>13a,e</sup> the desired hydroanthracenol **15a** was probably generated through the chelated intermediate **TS-B** and the cycloaddition occurred through an *endo* direction (Scheme 2B).<sup>18</sup> The newly formed  $\beta$ -hydroxyl ketone groups in **15a** and **15a'** could then be dehydrated with excess Ti(Oi-Pr)<sub>4</sub> to form enones **16a** and **16a'**. These results confirmed the pivotal role of Ti(Oi-Pr)<sub>4</sub> in this PEDAs reaction: it stabilized the photoenolized hydroxy-*o*-quinodimethanes and controlled the diastereoselectivity of the reaction.

Subsequent aromatization of compounds **16a** and **16a'** with 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyanobenzoquinone (DDQ) at 80 °C afforded compounds **10a** and **10a'** bearing a fused tetracyclic B-C-D-E skeleton. The stereochemistry and absolute configuration of **10a** were confirmed by X-ray diffraction analysis of single crystals (Scheme 3). The synthesis of (+)-xestoquinone (**2**) and (+)-adociaquinones A (**3**) and B (**4**) was completed by forming the furan A ring. Compound **10** was oxidized using bubbling oxygen gas in the presence of *t*-BuOK to give the unstable diosphenol **17a**, which was used without purification in the next step. The subsequent acid-promoted deprotection of the acetal group led to the formation of an aldehyde group, which reacted *in situ* with enol to furnish the pentacyclic compound **18** bearing the furan A ring. The stereochemistry and absolute configuration of **18** were confirmed by X-ray diffraction analysis of single crystals (Scheme 3). Further oxidation of **18** with ceric ammonium nitrate afforded (+)-xestoquinone (**2**) in 82% yield. Following the same reaction process, (–)-xestoquinone (**2'**) was also synthesized from **10a'** in order to determine in the future whether xestoquinone enantiomers differ in biological activity. Further heating of a solution of (+)-xestoquinone (**2**) with hypotaurine (**9**) at 50 °C afforded a mixture of (+)-adociaquinones A (**3**) (21% yield) and B (**4**) (63% yield). We also tried to optimize the selectivity of this condensation by tuning the reaction temperature and pH of reaction mixtures (see Table S3 in the ESI†). The <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra, high-resolution mass spectrum, and optical rotation of synthetic (+)-xestoquinone (**2**), (+)-adociaquinones A (**3**) and B (**4**) were consistent with those data reported by Nakamura,<sup>4a,g</sup> Laurent,<sup>4f</sup> Schmitz,<sup>4b</sup> Harada<sup>5a,c</sup> and Keay.<sup>5d</sup>

## Conclusions

In summary, we developed a concise approach for the asymmetric total synthesis of (+)-xestoquinone (**2**) in 6 steps and of (+)-adociaquinones A (**3**) and B (**4**) in 7 steps from a known compound **13**. Organocatalytic desymmetric intramolecular Michael addition was used to construct the *cis*-decalin skeleton bearing the all-carbon quaternary carbon center at the C-6 position. The B-C-D-E tetracyclic framework was then prepared through a Ti(Oi-Pr)<sub>4</sub>-mediated PEDAs reaction, and further modifications led to the desired naphtha[1,8-*bc*]furan core. The application of this strategy to the synthesis of structurally related natural products is currently under investigation.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

## Acknowledgements

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