

## COMMUNICATION

 View Article Online  
 View Journal | View Issue

 Cite this: *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2024, **22**, 3589

 Received 16th March 2024,  
 Accepted 9th April 2024

DOI: 10.1039/d4ob00433g

rsc.li/obc

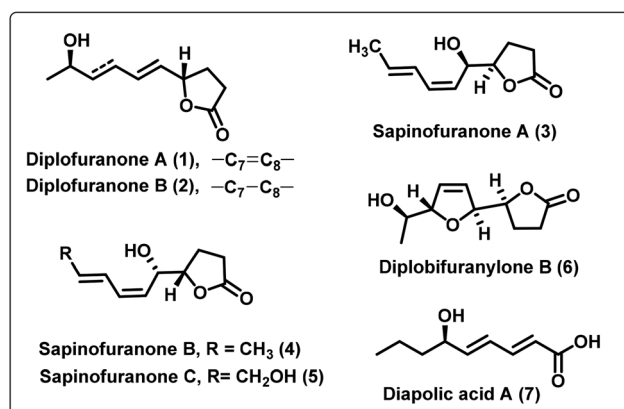
## Total synthesis of diplofuranone A and diapollic acid A†

Dattatraya H. Dethe,<sup>†</sup> \* Vimlesh Kumar‡ and Nagabhushana C. Beeralingappa‡

The first and concise syntheses of the anticancer agent diplofuranone A and the fatty acid-derived metabolite diapollic acid A have been demonstrated using easily accessible and commercially available starting materials. The key feature of these syntheses is the efficient diversification of highly stereo- and chemoselectively constructed (*E,E*)-1,6-dioxo-2,4-dienes using ruthenium catalytic conditions, which enabled straightforward access to diversely substituted bioactive molecules.

Furanyl lactones or  $\gamma$ -lactones isolated from various phytopathogenic fungi such as *Biscogniauxia mediterranea*, *Diplodia corticola*, *Diplodia mutila* and *Diplodia quercina* are known to exhibit potent biological activities.<sup>1</sup> These fungal species are well known as phytotoxin producers and are abundant sources of secondary bioactive metabolites, and some of them show strong activity on host and non-host plants.<sup>1</sup> In particular, *Diplodia corticola* produces structurally diverse and effective plant metabolites including diplofuranones A (1) and B (2), sapinofuranones A–C (3–5) and diplobifuranylone B (6) (Fig. 1).<sup>2</sup> Diplofuranone A (1) is isolated from liquid cultures of *Diplodia corticola*, the anamorph of *Botryosphaeria corticola*, which is an endophytic fungus that is widespread in Sardinian oak forests. This fungus can affect plants of different ages, inducing symptoms that include dieback, cankers and vascular necrosis.<sup>2</sup> Also, diplofuranone A, a metabolite of the plant pathogenic fungus causing the canker disease of cork oak, is known for *in vitro* growth inhibitory activity against human and mouse cancer cell lines.<sup>2</sup> Diplofuranone A tested at 0.2 mg mL<sup>−1</sup> on non-host plants did not show phytotoxic activity. Diplofuranone A (1) is a furanyl lactone and its absolute configuration is (4*S*,9*R*).<sup>2</sup> The absolute configuration of diplofura-

none on the secondary hydroxylated carbon of the side chain was determined by Evidente,<sup>2</sup> and later, that on the stereogenic carbon atom of the lactone moiety was assigned by Abbate.<sup>2</sup> In 2010, stereoselective total synthesis of (+) sapinofuranone B was achieved in 13 steps using L-(+)-diethyl tartrate as a starting material.<sup>3a</sup> Later, in 2019, the Zhang group reported the asymmetric total synthesis of diplobifuranylone B, which was completed in 10 steps, the longest linear sequence, from commercially available methyl (*R*)-(+)-lactate and L-glutamic acid.<sup>4a</sup> Although a few syntheses are reported for sapinofuranones<sup>3a–d</sup> and diplobifuranylones,<sup>4a,b</sup> so far, there is no synthesis reported for the potent bioactive molecule diplofuranone A. Hence, the development of a concise synthetic route to bioactive  $\gamma$ -lactone, diplofuranone A (1) is highly desirable. In continuation of our programme toward new reaction development and total synthesis of bioactive molecules,<sup>5</sup> we have reported a ruthenium-catalyzed protocol for the oxidative cross-coupling of vinyl ketones/vinyl ketone and acrylate.<sup>6</sup> This straightforward and atom-economical methodology provides efficient access to highly stereo- and chemoselective synthesis of (*E,E*)-1,6-dioxo-2,4-dienes. The syn-

Fig. 1 Structures of bioactive  $\gamma$ -lactones and diapollic acid A.

Department of Chemistry, Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, Kanpur - 208016, India. E-mail: ddethe@iitk.ac.in

 † Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Further details of the experimental procedure and <sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C, and NMR spectra. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d4ob00433g>

‡ Both authors contributed equally.

thetic potential of this reaction has been further demonstrated for the highly efficient and concise synthesis of various bioactive natural products.<sup>6,7</sup> By utilizing the transformative power of stereodefined 1,6-dioxo-2,4-dienes, herein, we report the first and four-step synthesis of the anticancer agent diplofuranone A (**1**) and the three-step synthesis of diapolic acid A (**7**), a fatty acid-derived metabolite.

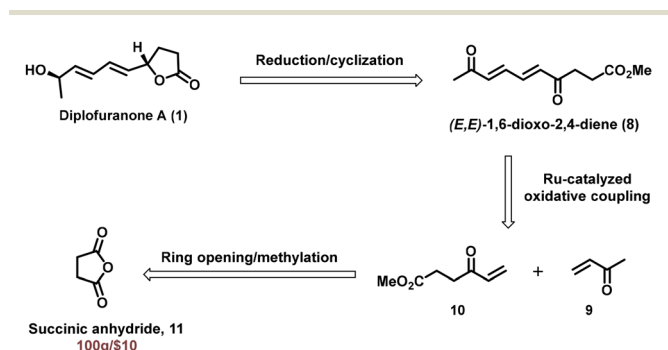
The retrosynthetic strategy for diplofuranone A (**1**) is delineated in Scheme 1 by utilizing our key strategy for the synthesis of (*E,E*)-1,6-dioxo-2,4-dienes as pivotal transformation. We envisaged that diplofuranone A could be easily obtained from stereodefined (*E,E*)-1,6-dioxo-2,4-diene **8** by reduction/concomitant lactone formation. The stereodefined diene **8** could be easily accessed using our developed protocol, namely, the Ru-catalyzed oxidative coupling reaction of methyl vinyl ketone **9** and vinyl ketone derivative **10**. The vinyl ketone derivative **10** can be synthesized from commercially available succinic anhydride **11** (100 g per \$10) by ring opening with vinyl magnesium bromide followed by methyl esterification of an acid intermediate.

To begin with, key intermediate **8** was synthesized from succinic anhydride **11** using a two-step procedure (Scheme 2). Succinic anhydride **11** upon ring opening with vinyl magnesium bromide afforded an acid intermediate in 60% yield. The *in situ* generated acid was converted into methyl ester under K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>/MeI conditions to obtain an oxidative coupling precursor **10** in 80% yield. The vinyl ketone derivative **10** was

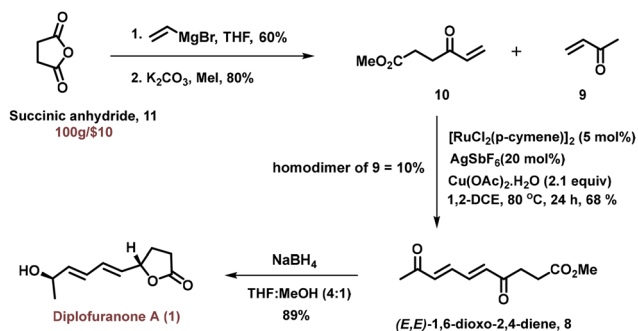
then subjected to the ruthenium-catalyzed oxidative coupling reaction with methyl vinyl ketone **9** which delivered the crucial intermediate (*E,E*)-1,6-dioxo-2,4-diene derivative **8** in 68% yield. Notably, the homodimer of methyl vinyl ketone was obtained as a minor side product in 10% yield. Finally, NaBH<sub>4</sub>-mediated reduction of both the carbonyl groups in compound **8** followed by concomitant lactone formation completed the synthesis of diplofuranone A **1** in 89% yield.

Interestingly, NaBH<sub>4</sub> reduction of compound **8** generated a single diastereomer, and this selectivity could be attributed to conformational rigidity due to the presence of two *trans* olefins in compound **8**. Thus, diplofuranone A **1** was synthesized from commercially available succinic anhydride in just 4 steps with an overall yield of 28% in a highly regio- and diastereoselective manner.

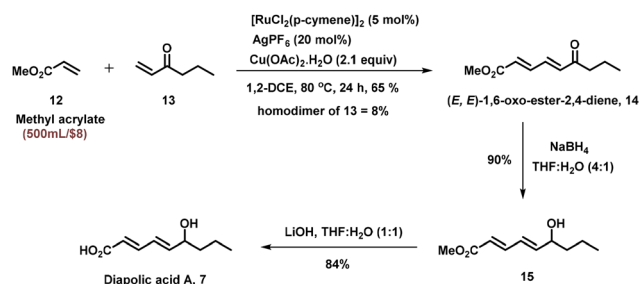
After successfully completing the synthesis of diplofuranone A **1**, we thought of applying our developed catalytic method in the synthesis of another bioactive natural product containing stereodefined 1,6-dioxo-2,4-diene, diapolic acid A **7**. Diapolic acid A (**7**) is a novel hydroxylated unsaturated fatty acid obtained from the fungal endophyte *Diaporthe terebinthifolii* GG3F6, isolated from the rhizome of *G. glabra* collected from Jammu, J&K, India.<sup>8</sup> The nucleotide sequence showed 99% homology with *Diaporthe terebinthifolii*. This biologically active secondary metabolite from endophytic fungi harbored in traditionally used Indian medicinal plants shows excellent cytotoxic and antimicrobial activities. Notably, there are no previous synthetic reports in the literature for diapolic acid A **7**. We envisioned that diapolic acid A **7** could be easily synthesized by employing our developed ruthenium-catalyzed oxidative cross-coupling reaction as a pivotal transformation (Scheme 3). The synthesis initiated with ruthenium-catalyzed oxidative cross-coupling of commercially available methyl acrylate **12** with propyl vinyl ketone **13**. This pivotal transformation was successful in affording the desired cross-coupled product (*E,E*)-1,6-oxo-ester-2,4-diene derivative **14** in 65% yield along with the homodimer of **12** as a minor side product (8% yield). Next, derivative **14** was subjected to chemoselective reduction of the keto group under NaBH<sub>4</sub> conditions to get the corresponding ester-alcohol derivative **15** in 90% yield. Finally, LiOH-mediated methyl ester hydrolysis of compound **15** completed the synthesis of diapolic acid A **7** in 84% yield.



Scheme 1 Retrosynthetic analysis of diplofuranone A, **1**.



Scheme 2 Highly concise synthesis of diplofuranone A (**1**).



Scheme 3 Three-step synthesis of the metabolite diapolic acid A (**7**).

## Conclusions

In summary, we have disclosed a concise four-step synthetic strategy for the anticancer agent diplofuranone A with an overall yield of 28%. Also, the first and three-step synthesis of the secondary metabolite diapolic acid A has been described with an overall yield of 50%. Highly efficient and shortest synthetic strategies for diplofuranone A and diapolic acid A have been illustrated by employing a step- and atom-economical ruthenium-catalyzed oxidative cross-coupling reaction for the chemo- and stereoselective synthesis of (*E,E*)-1,6-dioxo-2,4-dienes and highly diastereoselective reduction of carbonyl groups as pivotal transformation.

## Author contributions

D. H. D. directed the project and wrote the manuscript. V. K. and N. C. B. contributed equally.

## Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

## Acknowledgements

V. K. thanks IIT Kanpur for a research fellowship. N. C. B. thanks the UGC, New Delhi, for the award of a research fellowship. Financial support from the SERB Project No. CRG/2022/002967 and the CSIR Project no. 02(0412)/21/EMR-II is gratefully acknowledged.

## References

- (a) A. Vidente, A. Andolfi, A. Cimmino and M. A. Abouzeid, in *Sustainable Agriculture*, ed. A. Salazar and I. Rios, Nova Science Publishers, Inc., New York, 2010, pp. 177–234; (b) R. Ling, M. Yoshida and P. S. Mariano, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1996, **61**, 4439–4449; (c) H. Kiyota, Q.-W. Shi and T. Oritani, *Nat. Prod. Lett.*, 2007, **16**, 21–24; (d) K. W. Cho, H.-S. Lee, J.-R. Rho, T.-S. Kim, S. J. Mo and J. Shin, *J. Nat. Prod.*, 2001, **64**, 664–667; (e) S. Gunasekera, P. R. A. Isbrucker, R. E. Longley, A. E. Wright, S. A. Pomponi and J. K. Reed, *J. Nat. Prod.*, 2004, **67**, 110–111.

- (a) G. Mazzeo, A. Cimmino, M. Masi, G. Longhi, L. Maddau, M. Memo, A. Evidente and S. Abbate, *J. Nat. Prod.*, 2017, **80**, 2406–2415; (b) A. Evidente, A. Andolfi, M. Fiore, E. Spanu, A. Franceschini and L. Maddau, *ARKIVOC*, 2007, (vii), 318–328.
- (a) J. S. Yadav, S. S. Mandal, J. S. S. Reddy and P. Srihari, *Tetrahedron*, 2011, **67**, 4620–4627; (b) P. Kumar, S. V. Naidu and P. Gupta, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2005, **70**, 2843–2846; (c) K. S. N. Reddy, G. Sabitha, Y. Poornachandra and C. G. Kumar, *RSC Adv.*, 2016, **6**, 101501–101512; (d) L. Nagarapu, S. Karnakanti and R. Bantu, *Tetrahedron*, 2012, **68**, 5829–5832.
- (a) X. Cheng, C. D. Quintanilla and L. Zhang, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2019, **84**, 11054–11060; (b) Y. Wei, J. Lam and T. Diao, *Chem. Sci.*, 2021, **12**, 11414–11419.
- (a) D. H. Dethe and C. B. Nagabhushana, *Org. Lett.*, 2020, **22**, 1618–1623; (b) D. H. Dethe, C. B. Nagabhushana, S. Das and A. K. Nirpal, *Chem. Sci.*, 2021, **12**, 4367–4372.
- D. H. Dethe, A. K. Nirpal, C. B. Nagabhushana, V. Kumar, A. Srivastava, K. B. Mishra and A. A. Bhat, *Chem. Commun.*, 2022, **58**, 3063–3066.
- (a) D. H. Dethe, V. Kumar, C. B. Nagabhushana, K. B. Mishra and A. K. Nirpal, *Org. Lett.*, 2022, **24**, 2203–2207; (b) D. H. Dethe, A. Srivastava, A. K. Nirpal, C. B. Nagabhushana, V. Kumar and A. A. Bhat, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2022, **87**, 11021–11030.
- N. Yedukondalu, P. Arora and B. Wadhwa, *J. Antibiot.*, 2017, **70**, 212–215.