

REVIEW

View Article Online
View Journal | View IssueCite this: *Org. Chem. Front.*, 2020, 7, 3815

Construction of all-carbon quaternary stereocenters by catalytic asymmetric conjugate addition to cyclic enones in natural product synthesis

Zhuo Wang

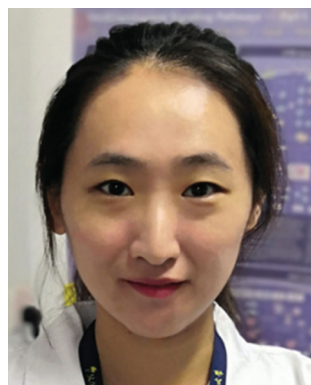
Asymmetric catalysis for chiral compound synthesis is a rapidly growing field in modern organic chemistry and provides enantioselective materials to meet the demands of various fields. However, the construction of all-carbon quaternary stereocenters poses a distinct challenge in organic synthesis. The development of catalytic asymmetric conjugate additions that require only a catalytic amount of a transition metal with a chiral ligand or organocatalyst has provided an efficient approach to the preparative-scale synthesis of enantioselective and/or diastereoselective conjugate adducts. Such reactions have been used in various synthetic applications such as natural product synthesis and reports of the use of this approach are becoming increasingly common in the literature. In particular, tandem copper-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition/enolate trapping by a carbon electrophile enables diastereoselective synthesis of α,β -substituted ketones with contiguous stereogenic centers, which is still an intricate task in organic synthesis. In this review, the use of asymmetric conjugate addition in natural product synthesis is described and discussed in depth.

Received 28th June 2020,
Accepted 19th September 2020

DOI: 10.1039/d0qo00763c

rsc.li/frontiers-organic

Southern University of Science and Technology, School of Medicine, Shenzhen, 518055, People's Republic of China. E-mail: wangz3@sustech.edu.cn



Zhuo Wang

Zhuo Wang received her BSc from Wuhan University (2009) and PhD from The Hong Kong Polytechnic University (2014) working under the direction of Dr Tao Ye. After working as a research associate in the same university for one year, she joined the lab of Prof. Hongmin Zhang at the Southern University of Science and Technology (aka. SUSTech) from 2016 to 2018 for post-doctoral research, followed by working as a senior research

fellow. In late 2019, she accepted her professional appointment as a Research Assistant Professor from the School of Medicine of SUSTech. Her research interests include studying synthesis and biological evaluation of active natural products and small molecules, exploring pathogenesis of diseases, and investigating novel molecular-targeted therapeutic strategies.

1. Introduction

Asymmetric catalysis for chiral compound synthesis is a rapidly growing field in modern organic chemistry and provides enantioselective materials that meet the demands of various fields. However, the construction of all-carbon quaternary stereocenters still poses a distinct challenge in organic synthesis and the development of methods for constructing such centers is imperative.^{1–11} Innovative chiral catalysts have enabled the efficient construction of all-carbon quaternary centers by various asymmetric reactions such as dearomative cyclization,^{12,13} polyene cyclization,^{14,15} arylation,¹⁶ allylation,^{17–19} and Michael addition.²⁰ Catalytic asymmetric conjugate addition can be used to synthesize ketones containing all-carbon quaternary centers from enones and is an indispensable method for accessing enantiopure and/or enantio-enriched materials for various synthetic purposes.

The recent success of catalytic asymmetric conjugate addition has attracted much attention from the synthetic community in terms of the development of methods for natural product synthesis. The advantages of this class of reactions, which include the use of readily accessible transition metals and chiral ligands in catalytic amounts, the ability to produce highly enantioselective and/or diastereoselective ketones containing all-carbon quaternary stereocenters, and applicability to preparative-scale reactions, collectively make catalytic asym-

metric conjugate addition appealing for natural product synthesis. Alkylation and/or acylation at the α -position through enolate trapping after copper-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition (*i.e.*, a tandem reaction) provides diastereoselective ketones with contiguous stereocenters at the α - and β -positions. This approach provides access to structures with congested arrays of stereocenters. Organocatalytic asymmetric conjugate addition can establish an all-carbon quaternary stereocenter without the use of a transition-metal catalyst to generate an organometallic nucleophile. Much effort has been devoted to the development of methods for achieving catalytic asymmetric conjugate addition and this has become a facile

approach to the construction of a wide range of important enantioenriched scaffolds for use in organic chemistry, medicinal chemistry, and the pharmaceutical industry. Many reviews of catalytic asymmetric conjugate addition and its applications have been published.^{21–26} The upsurge in the use of this class of reactions has enabled the synthesis of many structurally elusive natural products (Fig. 1). These important results have motivated us to provide a timely and focused review of catalytic asymmetric conjugate additions in natural product synthesis.

In this review, we begin with an introduction to method development and representative examples of natural product syntheses that make use of catalytic asymmetric conjugate

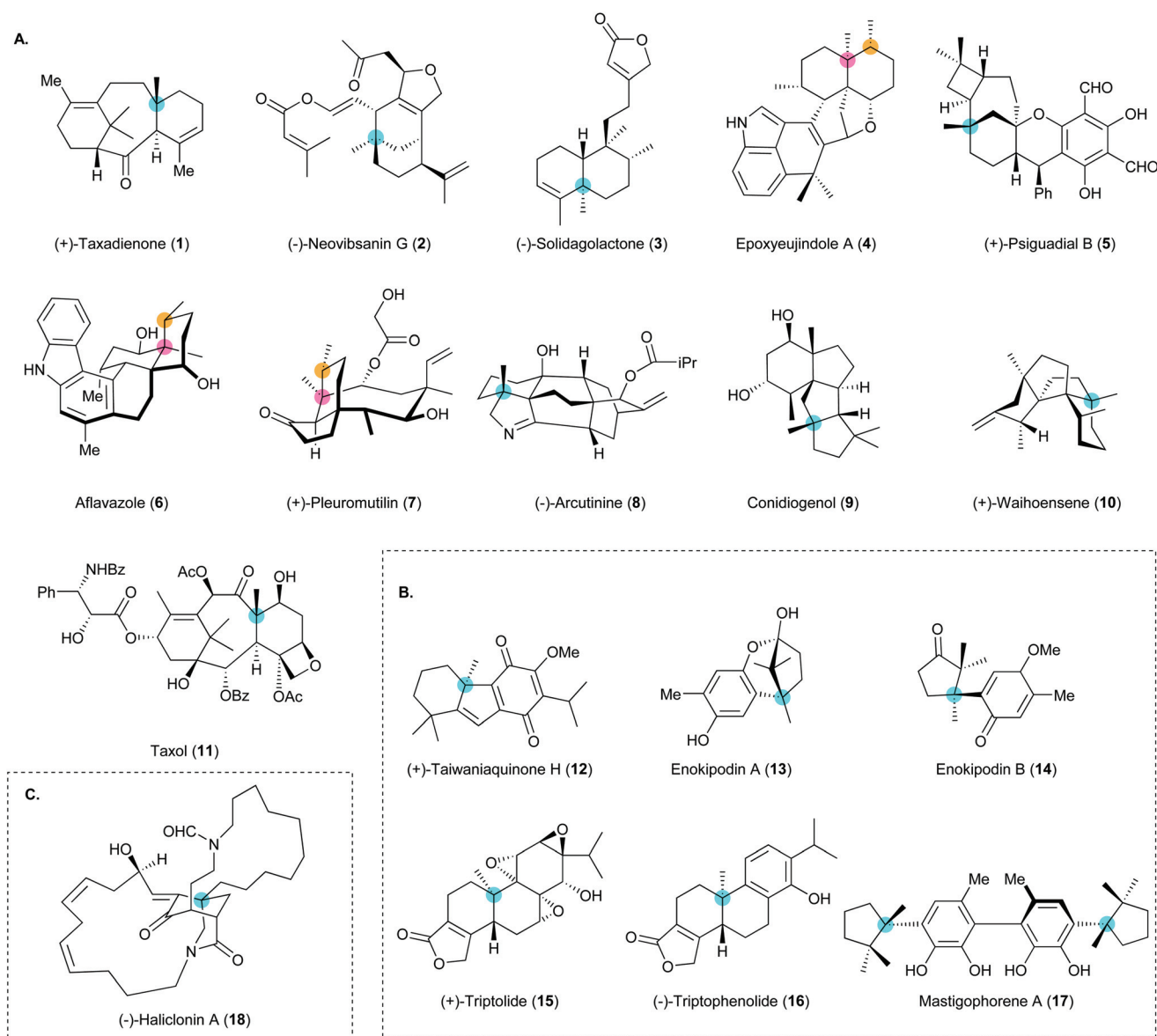


Fig. 1 Some natural product syntheses that make use of *catalytic asymmetric conjugate addition* (CACA) to create all-carbon quaternary stereocenters. (A) Quaternary carbon(s) created directly by copper-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition or indirectly by subsequent enolate trapping by carbon electrophile. (B) Quaternary carbon(s) created by palladium-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition. (C) Quaternary carbon(s) created by organocatalytic asymmetric conjugate addition. [Quaternary stereocenter(s) created by CACA are highlighted in cyan; stereocenter(s) created by CACA are highlighted in orange; and quaternary stereocenter(s) formed by enolate trapping immediately after CACA are highlighted in pink.]

addition and were reported before 2016. We discuss natural product syntheses reported in 2016–2020 (inclusive) that feature this important synthetic method, with an emphasis on the key factors and transformations that led to their success. We classify the natural product syntheses according to the catalyst used in the asymmetric conjugate addition to build the all-carbon quaternary stereocenter, namely copper catalysts, palladium catalysts, and organocatalysts. Finally, we discuss potential developments and envisage future opportunities for the use of catalytic asymmetric conjugate additions.

2. Construction of all-carbon quaternary stereocenters by copper-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition

The pioneering discovery of copper-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition was made independently by Feringa²⁷ and Alexakis.²⁸ They used a copper catalyst and a chiral phosphine ligand to facilitate asymmetric conjugate addition of an enone to give an enantioenriched ketone (Scheme 1). Chirality was

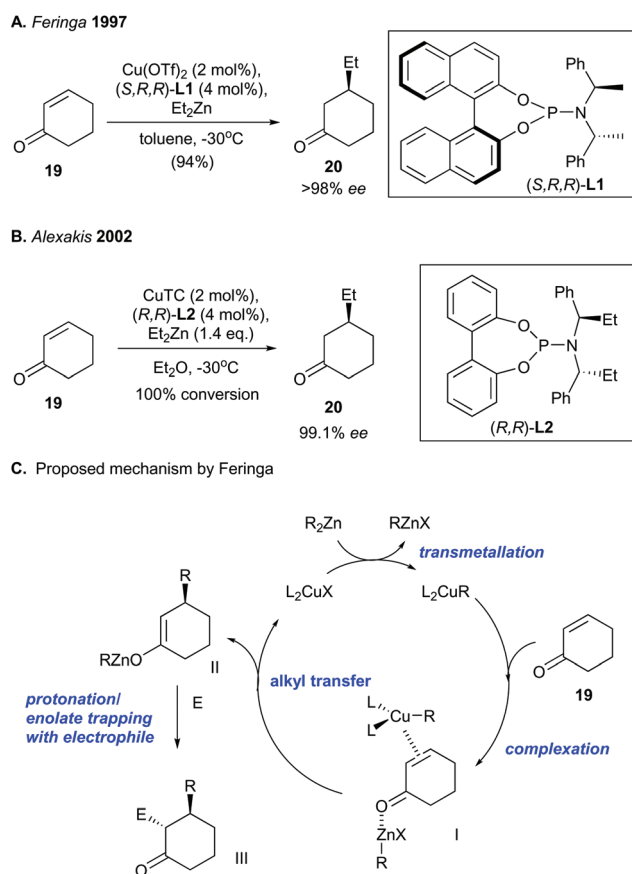
introduced by using a chiral phosphoramidite ligand [*e.g.*, (*S,R,R*)-**L1** and (*R,R*)-**L2**]. The copper-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition of cyclohexenone (**19**) with diethylzinc produced the enantioenriched ketone **20** with a high ee value of 98% to 99.1% (Scheme 1A and B). Feringa and co-workers²⁹ proposed that the catalytic mechanism involves alkyl transfer from dialkylzinc (*i.e.*, R_2Zn) to a copper(I)-phosphoramidite complex, which generates a copper(I)-alkyl complex (*i.e.*, L_2CuR) (Scheme 1C). Complexation of an alkylzinc halide (*i.e.*, $RZnX$) to the enone carbonyl of **19** and coordination of a copper-alkyl complex (*i.e.*, L_2CuR) to the enone olefin of **19** results in the formation of π -complex **I**. The authors reasoned that high levels of stereocontrol can result from bimetallic complex formation, which fixes the enone conformation. Next, alkyl transfer from the π -coordinated copper complex to the enone generates zinc enolate **II**. Finally, either protonation or trapping of the zinc enolate by an electrophile (**E**) produces **III**.

Since the report of copper-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition to set the enone β -stereocenter, the construction of all-carbon quaternary stereocenters has become possible and has been widely used in natural product synthesis. Representative syntheses of natural products reported before 2016 are shown in Scheme 2.

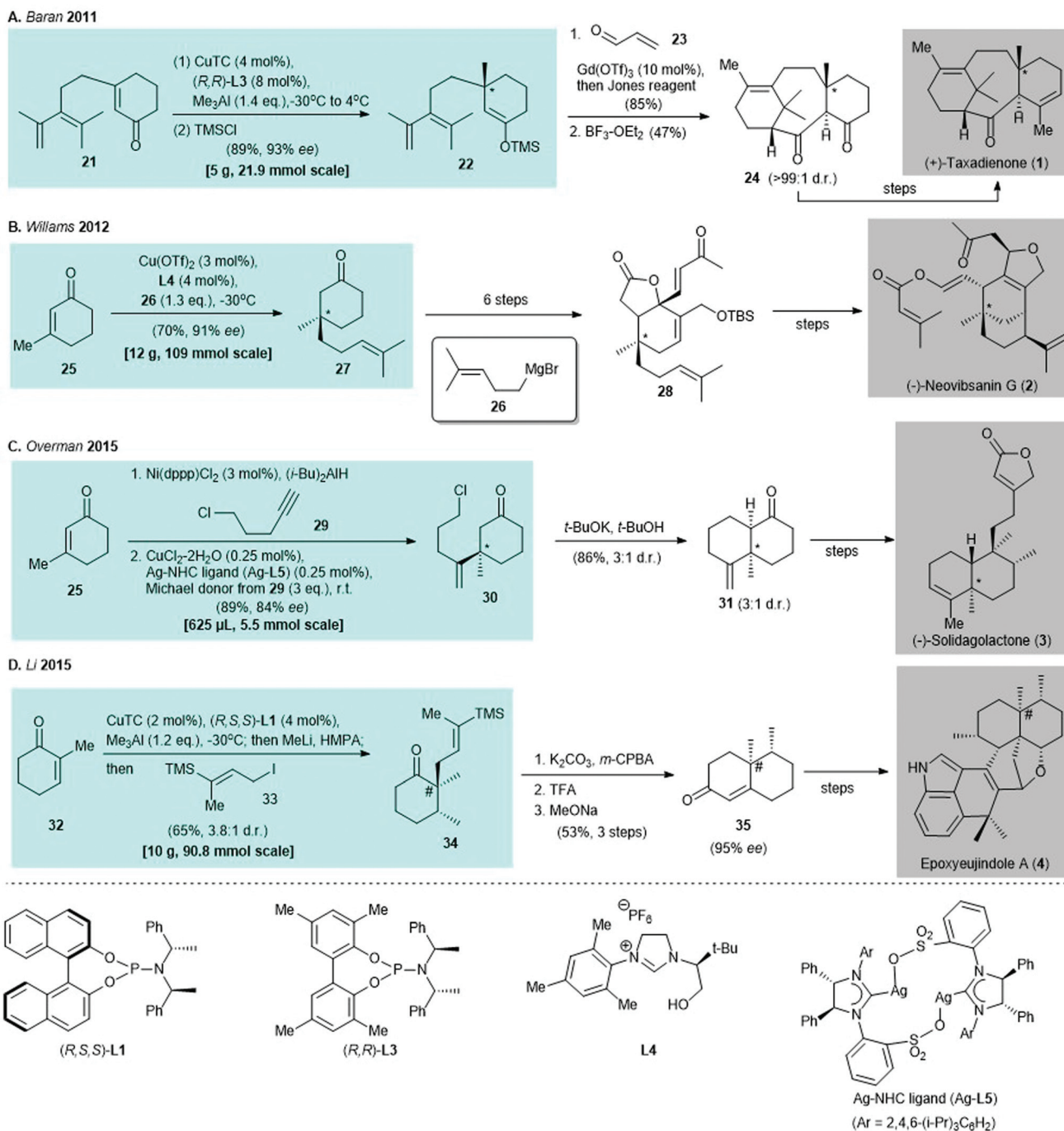
In 2011, the preparation of (+)-taxadienone (**1**) was reported by Baran and co-workers. The synthesis featured asymmetric conjugate addition and the enantioenriched TMS-enolate **22** was prepared in 89% yield with 93% ee³⁰ (Scheme 2A). In 2012, Williams and co-workers synthesized (–)-neovibsanin **G** (**4**) by using a $Cu(OTf)_2$ -chiral nitrogen-heterocyclic carbene (NHC) ligand (**L4**) to catalyze a conjugate addition. Use of a Grignard reagent (*i.e.*, **26**) as the alkylating agent afforded the intermediate cyclohexanone **27** in 70% yield with 91% ee³¹ (Scheme 2B). Synthesis of (–)-solidagolactone (**5**), which was reported by Overman and co-workers in 2015, involved tandem nickel-catalyzed regioselective hydroalumination^{32,33}/asymmetric copper-catalyzed conjugate addition³⁴ of enone **25** under the effect of a Ag-NHC complex (Ag-**L5**)³⁵ to give adduct **30** in 89% yield with 84% ee³⁶ (Scheme 2C). In the same year, epoxyeujindole **A** (**6**) was synthesized by Li and co-workers by asymmetric conjugate addition under the Alexakis protocol,³⁷ followed by enolate trapping with iodide **33** to give cyclohexanone **34** in 65% yield with a 3.8 : 1 dr³⁸ (Scheme 2D).

2.1. (+)-Psguadial B (Reisman 2016)³⁹

(+)-Psguadial B (**5**) is a diformyl phloroglucinol-containing meroterpenoid. It was isolated from the leaves of *Psidium guajava* by Ye and co-workers in 2010.⁴⁰ This compound shows potent antiproliferative activity against human hepatoma cells (HepG2 IC₅₀ = 46 nM).⁴⁰ In 2016, Reisman and co-workers reported the first enantioselective synthesis of **5** (Scheme 3)³⁹ Cyclohexenone (+)-**36**, which was prepared from diazoketone **45** in five steps (Scheme 3, bottom section), was subjected to copper-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition *via* the Alexakis protocol [*i.e.*, with $CuTC/(R,S,S)$ -**L1** as the catalyst]⁴¹ to afford adduct **37** in 94% yield with a 19 : 1 dr. Aldol condensation of chiral adduct **37** with benzaldehyde **38** and sub-



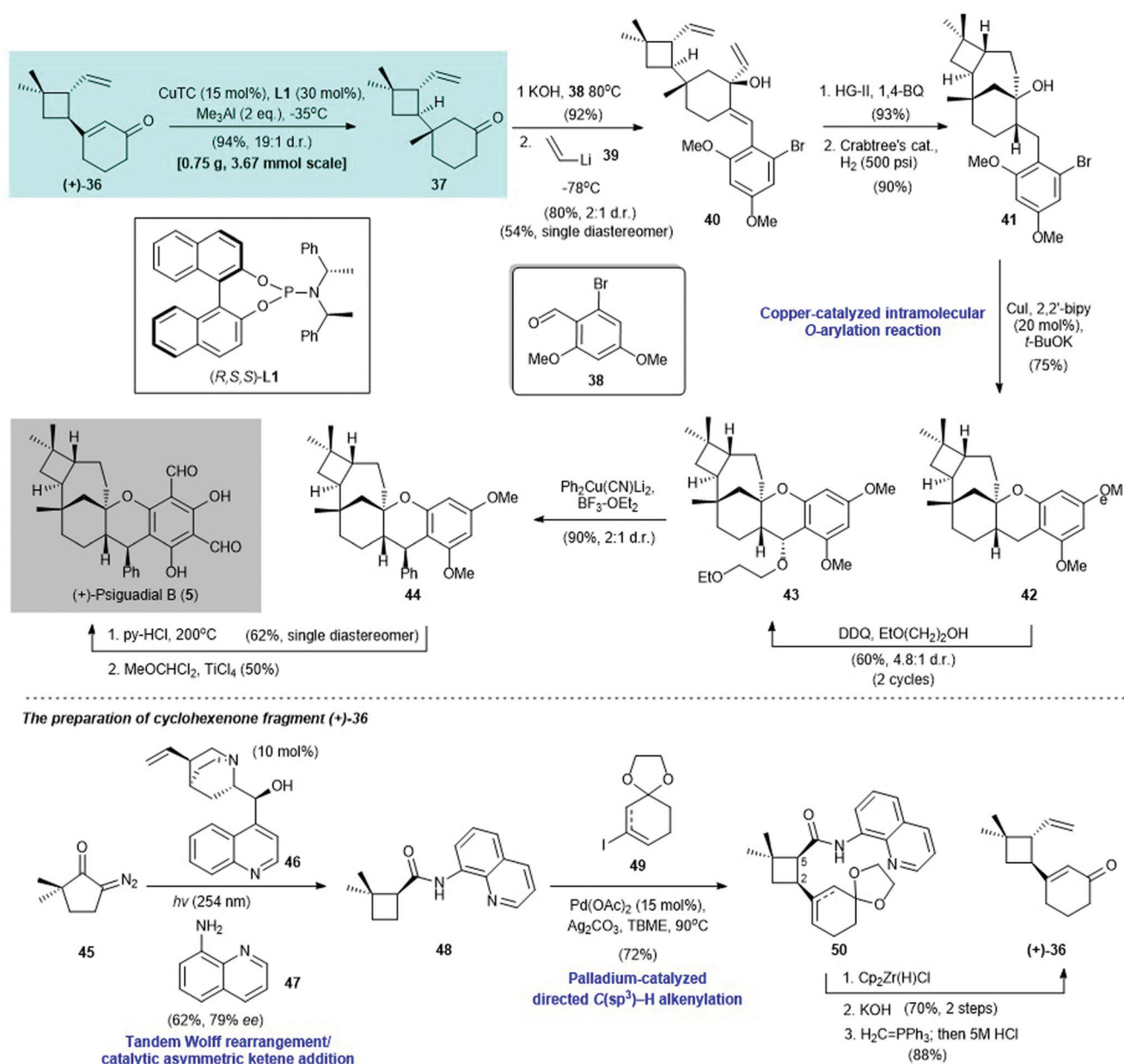
Scheme 1 Pioneering reports of copper-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition by (A) Feringa (1997)²⁷ and (B) Alexakis (2002).²⁸ (C) Mechanism proposed by Feringa.²⁹



Scheme 2 Selected examples of natural product syntheses reported before 2016 that use copper-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition. [All-carbon quaternary stereocenter(s) created by (i) copper-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition are denoted by *; (ii) copper-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition/enolate trapping is denoted by #]. (A) Asymmetric conjugate addition of **21** and immediate trapping of enolate with trimethylsilane chloride (TMSCl) gives TMS-enolate **22** in the synthesis of (+)-taxadienone (**1**). (B) Synthesis of (-)-neovibsanin G (**2**) makes use of chiral NHC ligand **L4** in catalytic conjugate addition for the preparation of enantioenriched cyclohexanone **27**.³¹ (C) Tandem nickel-catalyzed regioselective hydroalumination³⁵/asymmetric copper-catalyzed conjugate addition produces **30** in the presence of Ag-NHC complex (Ag-L5)⁴⁷ as a catalyst in synthesis of (-)-solidagolactone (**3**).³⁶ (D) Tandem asymmetric conjugate addition/ α -alkylation produces cyclohexanone **34**, which is a precursor in the preparation of epoxyeujindole A (**4**).³⁸

sequent 1,2-addition with vinyl lithium (**39**) gave alcohol **40** in 81% yield with a 2:1 dr; **40** was subjected to HG-II catalyst-promoted ring-closing metathesis (product not shown, 93%

yield). Subsequent catalytic hydrogenation with Crabtree's catalyst produced **41** in 90% yield. Copper-catalyzed intramolecular *O*-arylation⁴² of **41** afforded **42** in 75% yield; **42** was



Scheme 3 Enantioselective synthesis of (+)-psiguadial B (5) (Reisman, 2016).³⁹ Bottom section: preparation of cyclohexanone fragment (+)-36.

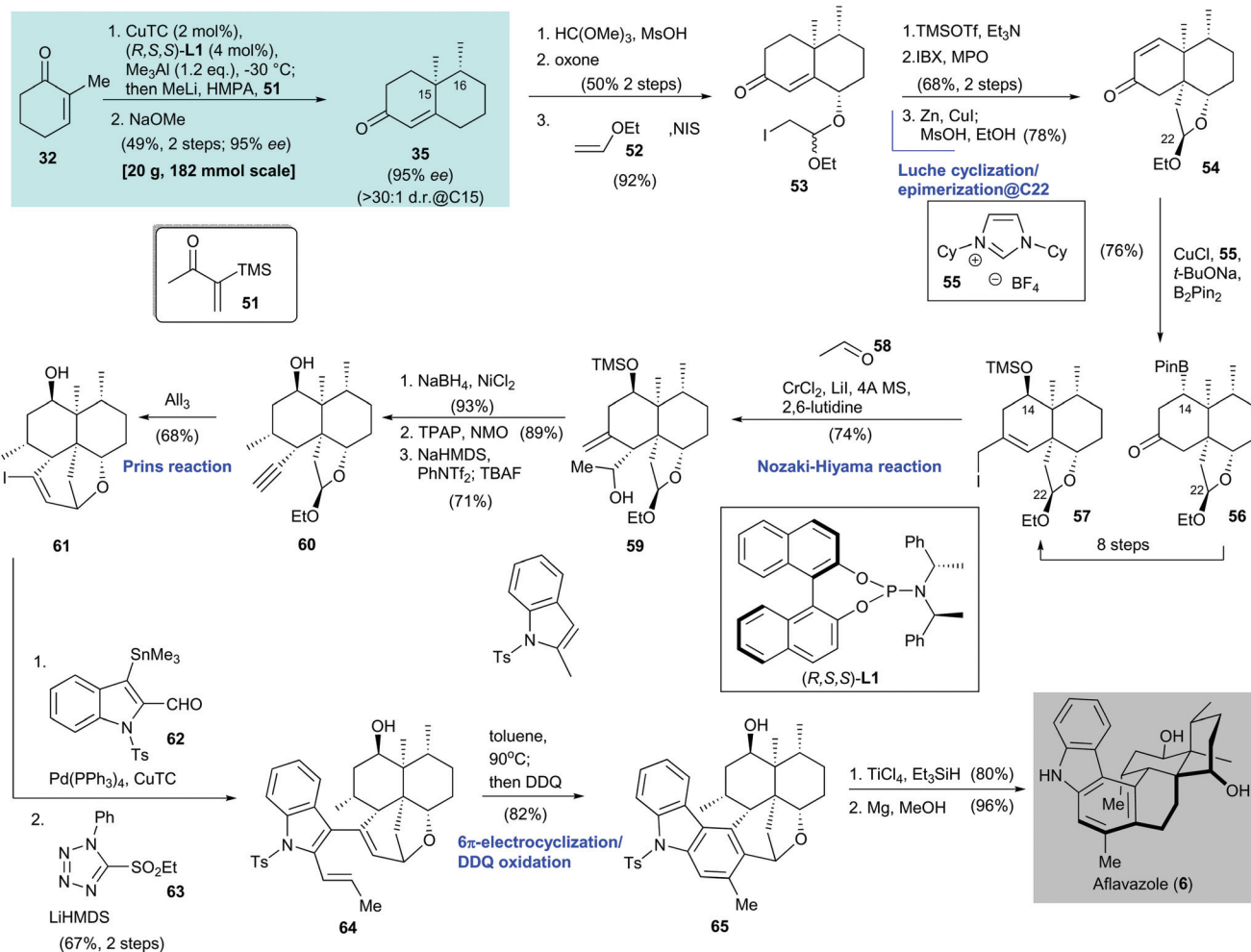
treated with DDQ/ethoxyethanol⁴³ to effect benzylic oxidation to give **43** in 60% yield with a 4.8 : 1 dr. Treatment of **43** with $\text{Ph}_2\text{Cu}(\text{CN})\text{Li}_2$ ^{44,45} and $\text{BF}_3\cdot\text{OEt}_2$ afforded **44** in 90% yield with a 2 : 1 dr; **44** was subjected to demethylation (62% yield, single diastereomer) and simultaneous formylation *via* the Rieche procedure⁴⁶ to give (+)-psiguadial B (**5**) in 50% yield.

The synthesis of cyclohexanone (+)-**36** began with a tandem Wolff-rearrangement⁴⁸/asymmetric ketene addition^{49,50} of **45** with aniline **47**, and (+)-cinchonine (**46**) as the catalyst, to afford enantioenriched cyclobutane **48** in 62% yield with 79% ee (Scheme 3, bottom section). Enantiomerically pure **48** can be obtained *via* single recrystallization by layer diffusion. Palladium-catalyzed cross-coupling of freshly prepared **48** with

iodide **49** afforded **50** in 72% yield. Reduction of the amide group in **50** by $\text{Cp}_2\text{Zr}(\text{H})\text{Cl}$ afforded a *cis*-aldehyde intermediate (not shown), which was subjected to C-5 epimerization with KOH/methanol, followed immediately by Wittig olefination to produce the desired enone (+)-**36** in 88% yield.

2.2. Aflavazole (Li 2016)⁵¹

Aflavazole (**6**) is an indole diterpenoid. It is a metabolite of the sclerotia of *Aspergillus flavus* and was identified by Dowd and co-workers in 1990.⁵² The first total synthesis of **6** was reported by Li and co-workers in 2016 (Scheme 4).⁵¹ Asymmetric conjugate addition of 2-methylcyclohexenone (**32**), catalyzed by $\text{CuTC}/(R,S,S)\text{-L1}$,³⁸ enolate synthesis with methylolithium and



Scheme 4 Enantioselective synthesis of aflavazole (**6**) (Li, 2016).⁵¹

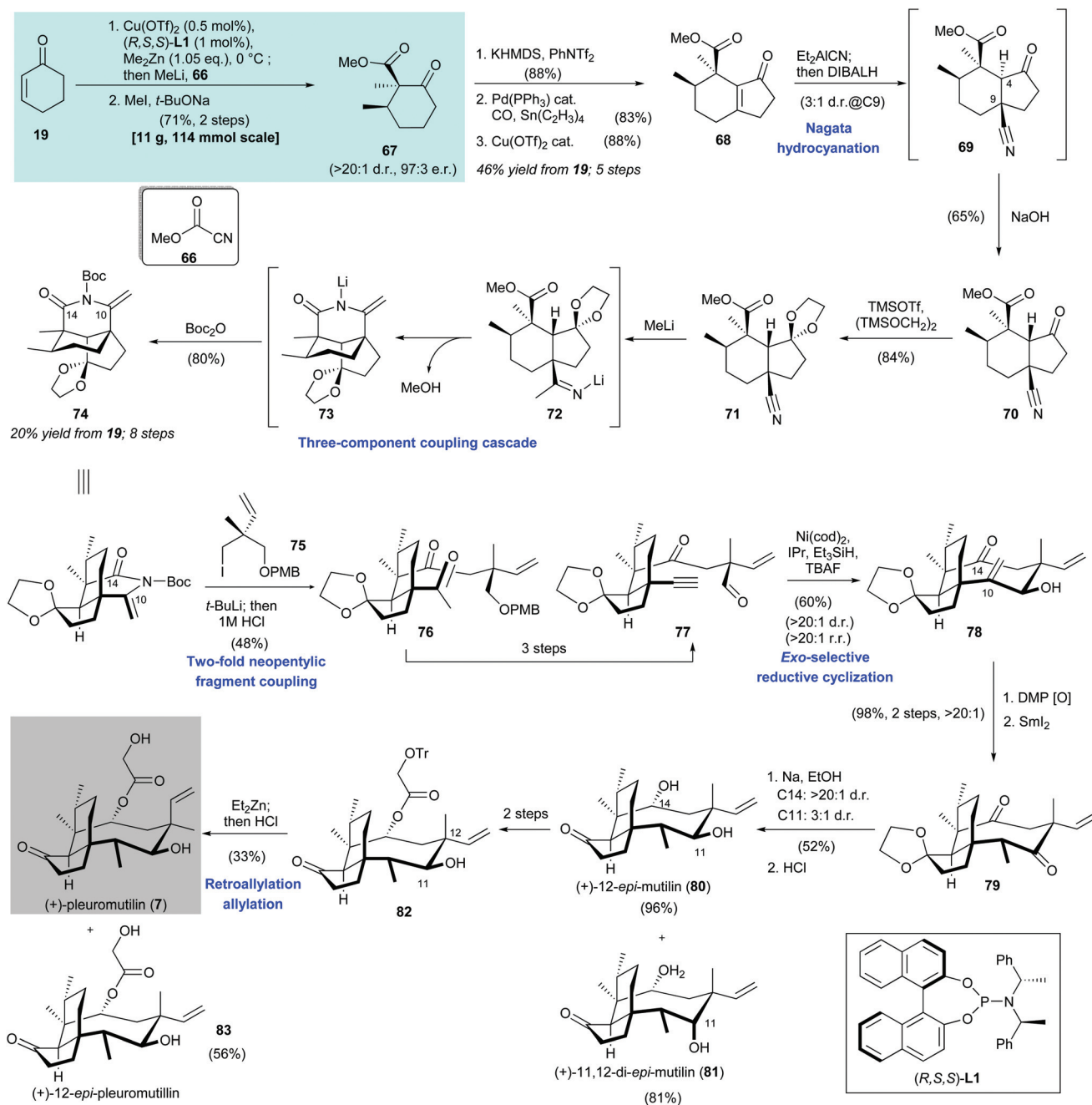
HMPA, and subsequent attack by the Stork–Ganem reagent **51**⁵³ gave an α -silyl ketone (not shown). Exposure of the freshly prepared α -silyl ketone to NaOMe produced **35** in 49% yield over two steps with 95% ee.

A three-step synthesis from enone **35** gave iodide **53**, which was subjected to silyl enol ether formation and IBX oxidation⁵⁴ to give a bis-enone (not shown, 68% yield over two steps). The enone underwent Luche cyclization and epimerization at C-22³⁸ to afford enone **54** in 78% yield over two steps. Boron conjugate addition^{55,56} of enone **54** gave boronate **56** in 76% yield; **56** was converted to iodide **57** with the desired stereochemistry at C-14 through an eight-step transformation. Freshly prepared iodide **57** was subjected to a Nozaki–Hiyama reaction with acetaldehyde **58** to give alcohol **59** in 74% yield as a single diastereomer. A three-step transformation from alcohol **59**, namely facial selective reduction of the *exo*-olefin (product not shown, 93% yield), secondary alcohol oxidation (product not shown, 89% yield), and triflation/TBAF-mediated elimination⁵⁷ and desilylation, gave alkyne **60** in 71% yield. Treatment of **60** with All₃ facilitated a Prins cyclization and provided the cyclization product **61** in 68% yield. Stille–Migita

coupling of vinyl iodide **61** with tin compound **62** and subsequent Julia–Kocienski olefination afforded triene **64** in 67% yield over two steps. Heating of triene **64** resulted in 6 π -electrocyclization, and subsequent DDQ oxidation⁵⁸ gave arene **65** in 82% yield. Reductive cleavage of the benzyl ether in **65** and then desulfonation with magnesium afforded aflavazole (**6**) in 96% yield. The enantioselective synthesis of 14-hydroxyaflavine (not shown) was also reported in the same publication, but is not discussed here.

2.3. (+)-Pleuromutilin (Herzon 2017)⁵⁹

The enantioselective synthesis of (+)-pleuromutilin (**7**) was disclosed by Herzon and co-workers in 2017;^{59,60} **7** is a tricyclic diterpene fungal metabolite (Scheme 5). Biologically, **7** shows inhibitory activities against the growth of Gram-positive pathogens.^{61,62} Because of its unique mode of action, *i.e.*, binding to the highly conserved peptidyl transferase center of the bacterial ribosome, the development of resistance to pleuromutilin has been delayed. The synthesis of (+)-pleuromutilin (**7**) and its derivatives has therefore attracted wide interest in the context of the development of new antibiotics.^{63–66}



Scheme 5 Enantioselective synthesis of (+)-pleuromutilin (**7**) (Herzon, 2017).⁵⁹

Herzon's synthesis of (+)-pleuromutilin (**7**) began with asymmetric copper-catalyzed conjugate addition of dimethylzinc and cyclohexenone (**19**). Acylation at the α -position with Mander's reagent **66**⁶⁷ and subsequent diastereomeric α -methylation⁶⁸ produced **67** in 71% yield with >20:1 dr and 97:3 er. Exposure of the freshly prepared β -ketoester **67** to KHMDS/PhNTf₂ afforded the corresponding enol triflate (not shown, 88% yield), which was subjected to palladium-catalyzed carbonylative coupling⁶⁹ (product not shown, 83% yield). Subsequent Cu(OTf)₂-catalyzed Nazarov cyclization⁷⁰ gave cyclopentenone **68** in 88% yield. Conjugate addition of

Et₂AlCN⁷¹ to cyclopentenone **68** gave adduct **69** with a 3:1 dr; the undesired epimer (not shown) was reduced selectively with DIBAL-H. Immediate treatment of the formed crude product **69** with dilute sodium hydroxide resulted in inversion of the C-4 stereocenter to produce **70** in 65% yield. After protection of ketone **70** as ketal **71**,⁷² addition of excess methyl lithium facilitated functionalization of the nitrile moiety in **71** and subsequent addition of Boc₂O afforded cyclic enamide **74** in 80% yield. The authors proposed that this three-component coupling cascade takes place as follows. Nucleophilic addition of methyl lithium to the nitrile group in **71** produced **72**, which

underwent lactamization and then deprotonation to give **73**. Boc protection of **73** produced enamide **74**.

The organolithium reagent generated *in situ* from the reaction between iodide **75** and *tert*-butyllithium was treated with enamide **74** to provide methyl ketone **76** in 48% yield after acid hydrolysis. The authors suggested that electronic activation of the C-14 carbonyl group and minimization of nearby nonbonding interactions by construction of a cyclic enamide functional group were detrimental to the success of this two-fold neopentyl fragment coupling. A three-step transformation from **76** gave aldehyde **77**, which was subjected to nickel-catalyzed reductive cyclization,⁷³ followed by immediate desilylation to give allylic alcohol **78** in 60% yield with >20:1 dr and >20:1 rr. The authors suggested that the limited number of rotatable bonds along the cyclization precursor **77** reduces the entropic penalty of cyclization and enhances stereo- and regio-control. The sp²-carbons at C-10 and C-14 in the cyclization product **78** can relieve transannular nonbonding interactions in the eight-membered ring, which enables the unprecedented reductive cyclization of a medium-sized ring to be achieved. Oxidation of alcohol **78** and subsequent stereoselective enone reduction with samarium diiodide produced **79** in 98% yield with >20:1 dr. Single-electron reduction of ketone **79** was accomplished by treatment with sodium in the presence of ethanol. Ketal hydrolysis then afforded **80** and **81** in 96% and 81% yield, respectively. A two-step transformation from **80** gave ester **82**, which was subjected to C-12 epimerization *via* a retro-allylation-allylation process.⁷⁴ Subsequent cleavage of the trityl group afforded (+)-pleuromutilin (**7**) in 33% yield and (+)-12-*epi*-pleuromutilin (**83**) in 56% yield.

2.4. (–)-Arcutinine (Qin 2019)⁷⁵

Arcutinine (**8**) is an arcutine-type C20 diterpenoid alkaloid.⁷⁶ It was isolated from *Aconitum arcuatam* in a 1:2 mixture with arcutine (not shown) by Saidkhodzhaeva and co-workers in 2001.⁷⁷ Shortly after the first enantioselective synthesis of (–)-arcutinine (**8**), which was reported by Qin and co-workers⁷⁵ in 2019, Li and co-workers reported their asymmetric synthesis of **8**.⁷⁸ The enantioselective synthesis of **8** reported by Qin is as follows⁷⁵ (Scheme 6). Asymmetric conjugate addition of enone **84**⁷⁹ with AlMe₃ was effected with CuTC/(*S,S*)-**L3** as the catalyst.³⁷ The obtained adduct, *i.e.*, aluminum enolate **85**, was trapped by aldehyde **86** to give hydroxy ketone **87** in 45% yield. Hydrolysis of aluminum enolate **85** gave the corresponding cyclohexanone (not shown) with 92% ee. A two-step transformation from hydroxy ketone **87** gave **88**, which was subjected to a sequence of reactions, namely simultaneous ketone and pivalate reduction, Dess–Martin oxidation, selective oxime formation with hydroxylamine, and dehydration with Burgess reagent, to afford nitriles **89a** and **89b** with a 1:1.5 dr in 43% yield over four steps. Removal of the MOM group in **89b** (R = β-H) with TsOH (product not shown, 78% yield) resulted in selective silyl enol ether formation at C-5 over C-1. The resultant phenol was treated with TMSCl/LiI in the presence of HMDS to afford the desired silyl enol ether **90** in 87% yield

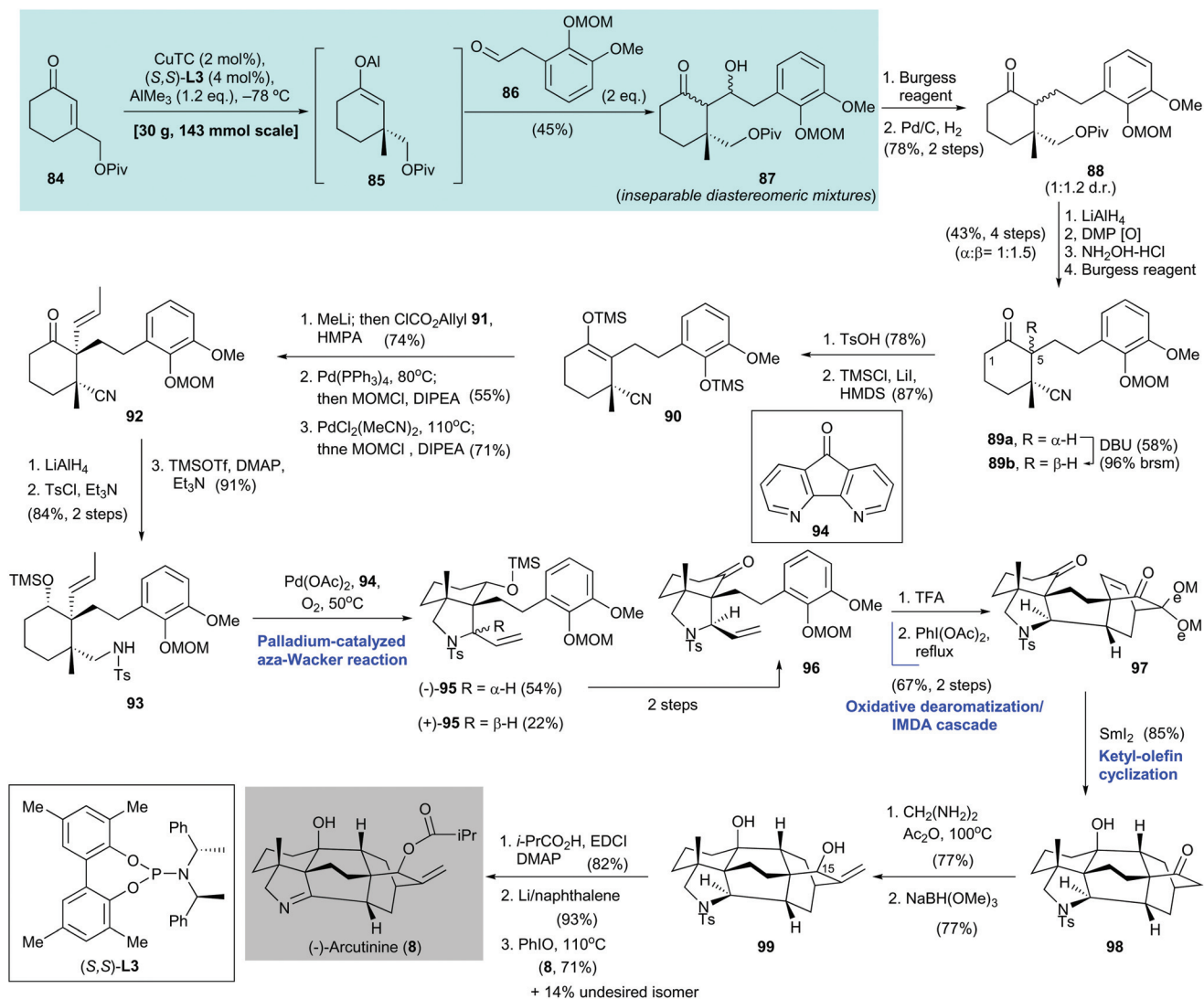
with the phenol moiety as the silylated form. Epimerization of **89a** to **89b** was accomplished by treatment with DBU.

Treatment of **90** with methyllithium and ClCO₂allyl (**91**) in the presence of HMPA gave a carbonate (not shown, 74% yield), which was subjected to decarboxylative allylic alkylation/MOM protection of the phenol group (product not shown, 55% yield). Subsequent palladium-catalyzed olefin isomerization to an internal olefin,⁸⁰ followed by MOM protection of the phenol group, gave cyclohexanone **92** in 71% yield. A three-step synthesis from **92**, which involved simultaneous ketone and nitrile reduction, *N*-tosylation (product not shown, 84% yield over two steps), and alcohol silylation, gave amine **93** in 91% yield. The use of the aza-Wacker reaction *via* Stahl's protocol⁸¹ converted **93** to pyrrolidine **95** as a mixture of diastereomers. The desired isomer, *i.e.*, (–)-**95**, which was obtained in 54% yield, was converted to the corresponding ketone **96** in two steps. Cleavage of the MOM group in **96** with TFA, followed by an oxidative dearomatization/intramolecular Diels–Alder reaction cascade of the resulting phenol, produced the cycloaddition adduct **97** in 67% yield over two steps. Ketyl-olefin cyclization of freshly prepared **97**, mediated by samarium diiodide, gave the cyclization product **98** in 85% yield; **98** was subjected to α-methylenation (product not shown, 77% yield) and then reduction to give diol **99** in 77% yield. Selective installation of an isobutyryl group at the C-15 alcohol of **99** (product not shown, 82% yield), detosylation effected by Li/naphthalene (product not shown, 93% yield), and subsequent oxidation of the resultant pyrrolidine with PhIO afforded (–)-arcutinine (**8**) in 71% yield along with the undesired isomer (not shown) in 14% yield.

2.5. Conidiogenones and conidiogenol (Snyder 2019)⁸²

Conidiogenone B (**110**), conidiogenone (**111**), and conidiogenol (**9**) are tetracyclic diterpenes. They were isolated from fermentation broths and marine-derived endophytic fungi of the *Penicillium* genus.^{83,84} Biologically, conidiogenone (**111**) and conidiogenol (**9**) have potent conidiation-inducing activities, and conidiogenone B (**110**) shows high antibacterial activity against methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, *P. aeruginosa*, and *S. epidermidis*.⁸⁵ In 2016, Tu and co-workers disclosed the total syntheses and absolute configurations of **110**, **111**, and **9**.⁸⁶ In 2019, Snyder and co-workers reported the enantioselective syntheses of several conidiogenones (**110**, **111**, **114**, and **115**) and conidiogenol (**9**). They described the concept of quaternary-center-guided synthesis of complex polycyclic terpenes⁸² (Scheme 7).

Snyder's syntheses of conidiogenone B (**110**), conidiogenone (**111**), and conidiogenol (**9**) featured asymmetric conjugate addition of enone **100** *via* Hoveyda's protocol [*i.e.*, with a Cu(OTf)₂/Ag–NHC (Ag-**L6**) catalyst]⁸⁷ to give cyclopentane **101** in 79% yield with 88% ee⁸² (Scheme 7). Conversion of freshly prepared **101** to **102** was accomplished in two steps; **102** was then subjected to Baran's reductive coupling⁸⁸ to give **103** in 80% yield as a single diastereomer. Corey hydrazine-mediated alkylation⁸⁹ of **103** with iodide **104** afforded an α-alkylation product (not shown), which was transformed into the corres-



Scheme 6 Enantioselective synthesis of (-)-arcutinine (**8**) (Qin, 2019).⁷⁵

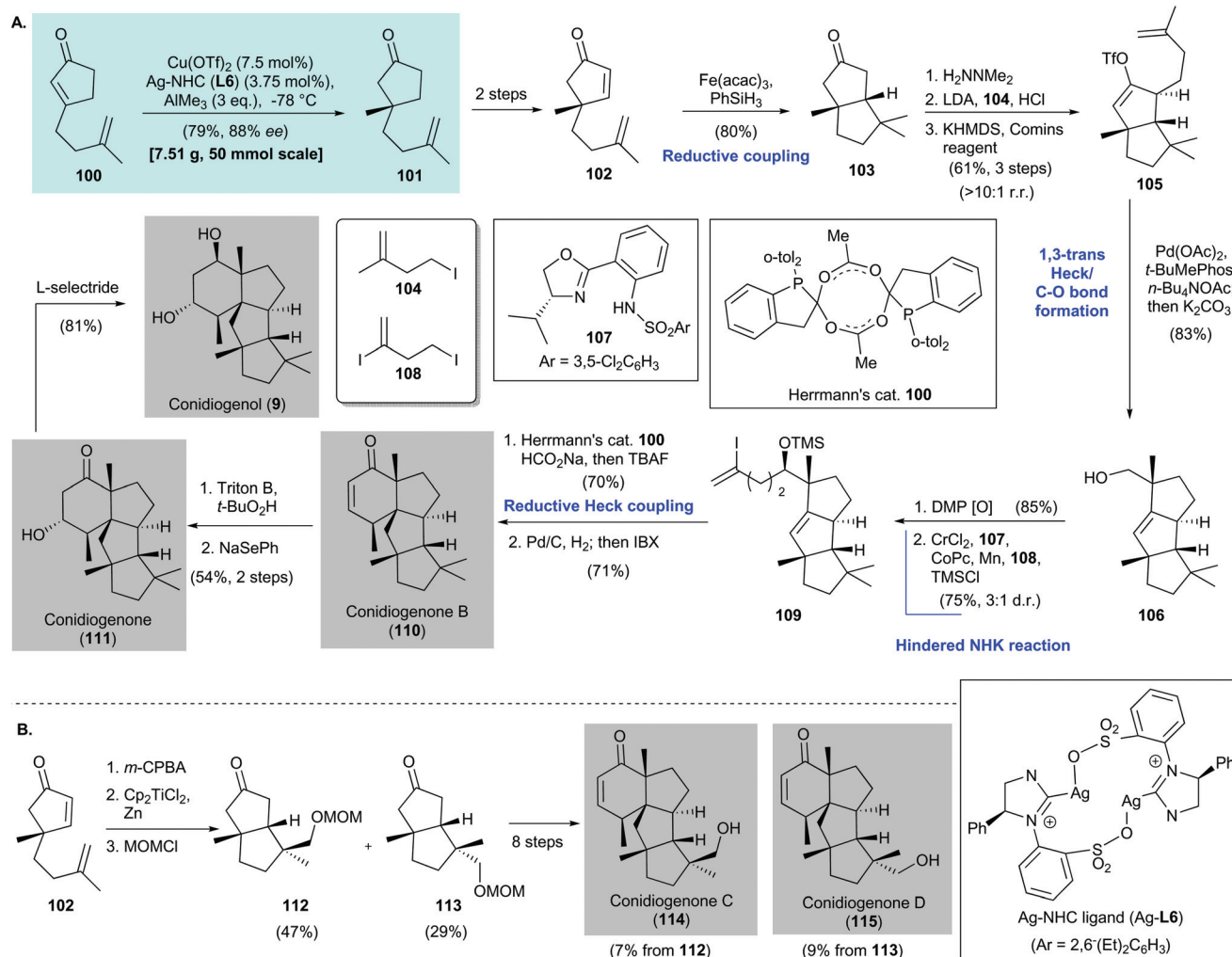
ponding vinyl triflate **105** by using KHMDS/Comins' reagent. The yield was 61% over three steps and the rr was >10:1. Cyclization of vinyl triflate **105** was achieved with a palladium catalyst (*i.e.*, Pd(OAc)₂/*t*-BuMePhos) in the presence of *n*-Bu₄NOAc⁹⁰ as an oxygen source to give a tricyclic acetate (not shown), which was subjected to saponification to give the corresponding alcohol **106** in 83% yield as a single diastereomer. Oxidation of alcohol **106** with Dess–Martin periodinane gave an aldehyde (not shown), which was subjected to a radical-based Nozaki–Hiyama–Kishi reaction^{91,92} with diiodide **108**. Subsequent silylation gave vinyl iodide **109** in 75% yield with a 3:1 dr. Reductive Heck coupling⁹³ with Herrmann's catalyst⁹⁴ in the presence of HCO₂Na gave the tetracyclic core (not shown, 70% yield), which was subjected to catalytic hydrogenation of the olefin. Desaturation with IBX produced conidiogenone B (**110**) in 71% yield. Conversion of **110** to conidiogenone (**111**) and conidiogenol (**9**) was achieved by using Tu's reported conditions.⁸⁶

In the same work, Snyder and co-workers synthesized conidiogenones C (**114**) and D (**115**)⁸² (Scheme 7B). Treatment of **102** with *m*-CPBA and cyclization with Cp₂TiCl₂⁹⁵ produced **112** and **113**, which were used in an eight-step synthesis to give conidiogenone C (**114**) and conidiogenone D (**115**), respectively.

2.6. (+)-Waihoensene (Yang 2020;⁹⁶ Snyder 2020⁹⁷)

Waihoensene (**10**) is a tetracyclic diterpene; it was isolated from the New Zealand podocarp *Podocarpus totara* var *waihoensis* by Weavers and co-workers in 1997.⁹⁸ After the first racemic synthesis of **10** by Lee and co-workers in 2017,⁹⁹ the asymmetric synthesis of (+)-waihoensene (**10**) was reported by Yang's group⁹⁶ and Snyder's group⁹⁷ independently in 2020. A copper-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate reaction was the key synthetic step in each synthesis (Scheme 8).

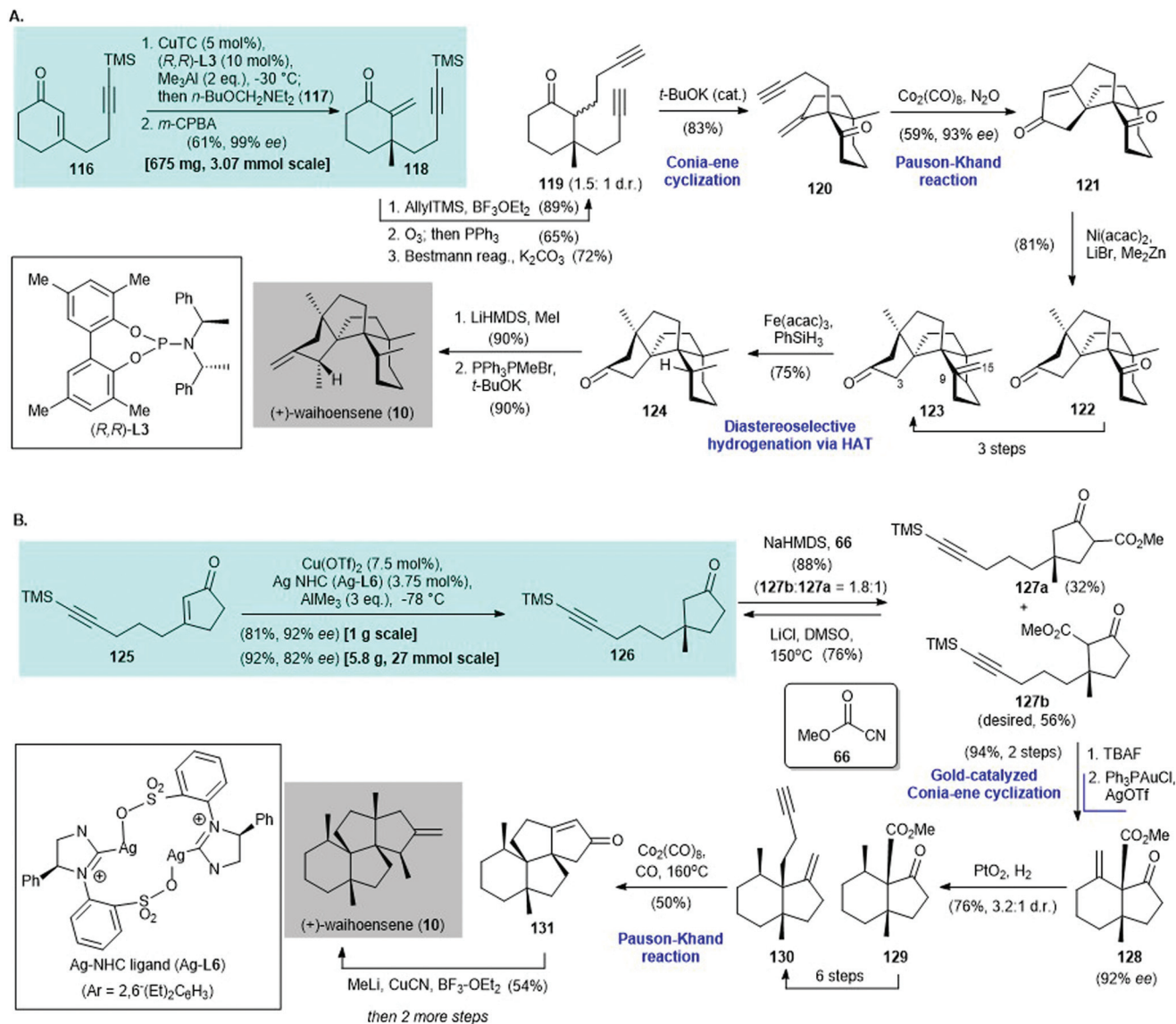
In Yang's synthesis,⁹⁶ asymmetric conjugate addition of trimethylaluminum and **116** with CuTC/(*R,R*)-L3 as the cata-



lyst,¹⁰⁰ followed by α -methylenation, afforded enone **118** in 61% yield with 99% ee (Scheme 8A). Conversion of enone **118** to diyne **119** was accomplished in three steps. Diyne **119** was subjected to a *t*-BuOK-catalyzed Conia-ene type cyclization¹⁰¹ to give enyne **120** in 83% yield. A Pauson-Khand reaction¹⁰² of enyne **120** mediated by $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_8$ in the presence of N_2O ¹⁰³ gave cyclized enone **121** in 59% yield with 93% ee. This was subjected to nickel-catalyzed methylation¹⁰⁴ to produce diketone **122** in 81% yield as a single diastereomer. A three-step synthesis from diketone **122** gave ketone **123**, which was subjected to diastereoselective hydrogenation through radical-mediated hydrogen-atom transfer⁸⁸ to give **124** in 75% yield. α -Methylation of **124** (product not shown, 90% yield) and then a Wittig reaction gave (+)-waihoensene (**10**) in 90% yield.

In Snyder's synthesis of (+)-waihoensene (**10**),⁹⁷ asymmetric conjugate addition of trimethylaluminum and cyclopentanone **125** via Hoveyda's protocol, with $\text{Cu}(\text{OTf})_2/\text{Ag-NHC}$ ligand (Ag-L6) as the catalyst,^{47,105} afforded cyclopentanone **126** in 81% yield with 92% ee (Scheme 8B). Treatment of cyclopentanone

126 with NaHMDS and subsequent trapping of the enolate intermediate with Mander's reagent **66** afforded **127b** and **127a** in a 1.8 : 1 ratio and 88% combined yield. The authors suggested that the potential regioselectivity observed on treatment with a base (*i.e.*, NaHMDS) can be ascribed to a weak directing effect by the alkyne.^{82,106} The undesired isomer **127a** was recycled to **126** by Krapcho decarboxylation.¹⁰⁷ Desilylation of **127b**, followed by a Conia-ene reaction in the presence of catalytic amounts of $\text{Ph}_3\text{PAuCl}/\text{AgOTf}$,¹⁰⁸ afforded alkene **128** in 94% yield over two steps. Catalytic hydrogenation of **128** with PtO_2 as the catalyst provided **129** in 76% yield with a 3.2 : 1 dr. Enyne **130** was obtained in six steps from **129**. A Pauson-Khand reaction of **130** at 160 °C afforded the tetracyclic enone **131**⁹⁹ in 50% yield. The authors mentioned that a high reaction temperature is critical for a successful reaction because it is likely to increase the reaction rate and overcome the energy barrier required for quaternary center formation.⁹⁶ A three-step synthesis from **131** afforded (+)-waihoensene (**10**).

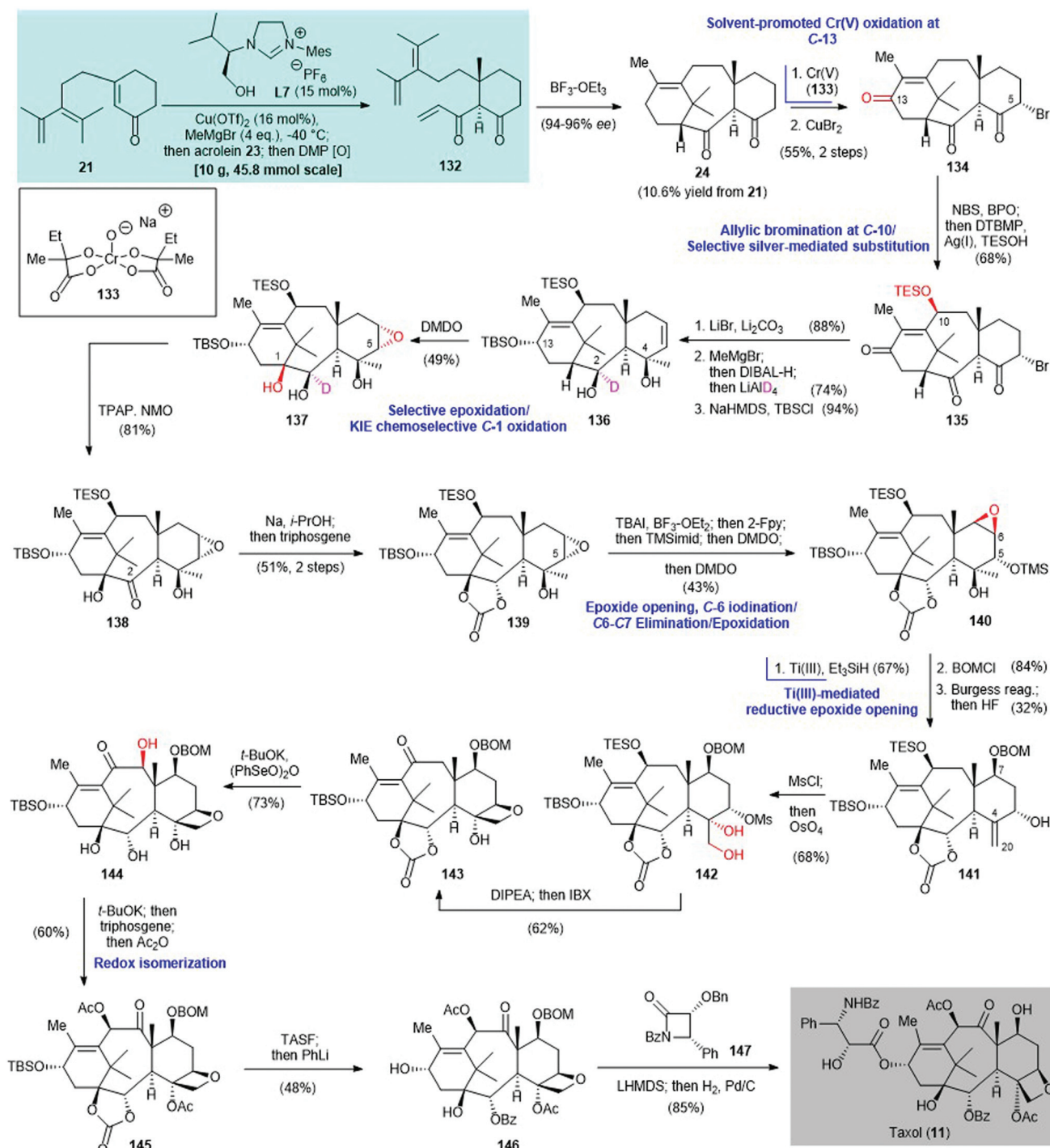


2.7. Taxol® (Baran 2020)¹⁰⁹

The prominent biological profile of Taxol® (**11**) has made it an important synthetic target since 1994.^{110–120} The concept of two-phase terpene synthesis was introduced by Baran and co-workers in 2009^{121,122} Since then, the same laboratory has focused on the total synthesis of **11** via the two-phase approach.^{30,123,124} In 2020, Baran and co-workers achieved the total synthesis of **11** by using a two-phase approach¹⁰⁹ (Scheme 9). The previously achieved enantioselective synthesis of (+)-taxadienone (**1**) featured a copper-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition to build the 6–8–6 tricyclic core **24** with >99:1 dr (see Scheme 2A); **24** is also an intermediate in Baran's Taxol® synthesis. In a new version of the method for preparing tricycle **24**, a copper-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition of MeMgBr as the alkylating agent to enone **21** was

effected by the chiral NHC ligand **L7**.¹²⁵ Enolate trapping with acrolein **23** gave triene **132** after oxidation with Dess–Martin periodinane. An intramolecular Diels–Alder reaction of triene **132**, mediated by BF₃·OEt₂, gave the desired tricycle **24** in 10.6% yield from enone **21**. The complex framework **24** is regarded as the end-product of the cyclase phase.

With the cyclase phase end-product **24** in hand, strategic oxidation of the cyclic framework completed the terpene (in this case Taxol®) synthesis. This is called the oxidase phase. Selective allylic oxidation at the C-13 position was achieved by using the Cr(v)-based oxidant **133**^{124,126} and HFIP:TMSOH (2:1) as the solvent. Selective bromination with CuBr₂ at the C-5 position gave triketone **134** in 55% yield over two steps. Allylic bromination of **134** with NBS/BPO at the C-10 position gave a C-5/C-10 dibromide (not shown). Subsequent radical-based oxidation¹²⁴ mediated by Ag(i) selectively replaced the



Scheme 9 Synthesis of Taxol® (11) via a two-phase synthetic approach (Baran, 2020).¹⁰⁹ (Newly introduced oxygen atom(s) in the synthetic step is/are highlighted in red).

C-10 bromide by TESO₂H to give **135** in 68% yield. Deuterated **136** was obtained in three steps from triketone **135**; these steps were elimination of the C-5 bromide using LiBr, 1,2-addition to the C-4 ketone using MeMgBr, selective reduction of the C-13 ketone with DIBAL-H, reduction of the C-2 ketone with LiAlD_4 , and selective silylation of the C-13 hydroxy group with

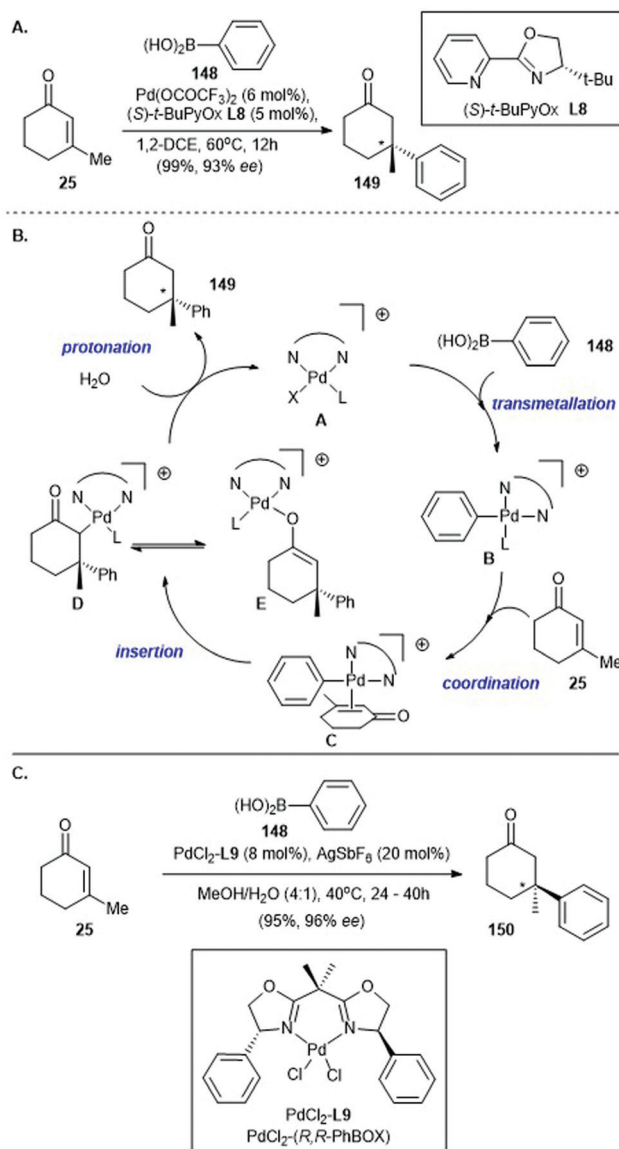
TBSCl to give **136**. Chemo- and stereo-selective oxidation of the deuterated alcohol **136** with DMDO afforded the epoxy-triol **137** in 49% yield.¹²⁷ It was subjected to TPAP-mediated¹²⁸ oxidation to give ketone **138** in 81% yield. The C-11–C-12 olefin in **136** is shielded by the C-10 and C-13 substituents, and is therefore protected from DMDO oxidation.^{129,130} The deuterium

atom at the C-2 position of **136** promotes chemoselective oxidation at C-1 *via* the kinetic isotopic effect¹³¹ and simultaneously acts as a blocking group¹³² to prevent oxidation of the C-2 hydroxy group to the corresponding ketone.

Thermodynamic reduction of the C-2 carbonyl group of **138** by Na/*i*-PrOH and then exposure to triphosgene produced carbonate **139** in 51% yield. This was subjected to a sequence of reactions: (i) selective epoxide opening of **139** with BF₃-OEt₂ and iodination at the C-6 position, followed by addition of 2-fluoropyridine (2-Fpy) to sequester the boron salt, gave an iodide (not shown), (ii) immediate protection of the C-5 hydroxy group from epoxide opening with TMS-imidazole and oxidation of the C-6 iodide by DMDO, which led to elimination and generated a silylated alcohol with a C=C double bond at the C-6 and C-7 positions (not shown) and (iii) further oxidation by DMDO to generate epoxytaxane **140** in 43% overall yield. The regioselective reductive opening of **140** was sterically guided by Ti(III)¹³³ in the presence of Et₃SiH to give an alcohol (not shown, 67% yield), which was protected by BOMCl (not shown, 84% yield); subsequent Burgess dehydration produced **141** in 32% yield. Mesylation of **141** and then dihydroxylation with OsO₄ gave **142** in 68% yield. This was treated with a hindered amine base (*i.e.*, diisopropylethylamine) to give an oxetane and subsequent exposure to IBX produced enone **143** in 62% yield. α -Hydroxylation of enone **143** with *t*-BuOK/(PhSeO)₂O gave **144** in 73% yield, with unintended cleavage of the cyclic carbonate. Redox isomerization of **144** by treatment with *t*-BuOK and acylation with Ac₂O regenerated the cyclic carbonate and acetylated C-4/C-10 simultaneously to produce taxane **145** in 60% yield. Desilylation of **145**, followed by treatment with PhLi, gave BOM-group-bearing baccatin III **146** in 48% yield.¹¹⁵ Subsequent Ojima acylation¹³⁴ with β -lactam **147** in the presence of the lithium alkoxide of **146**, followed by catalytic hydrogenation, produced Taxol® (**11**) in 85% yield.

3. Construction of all-carbon quaternary stereocenters by palladium-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition

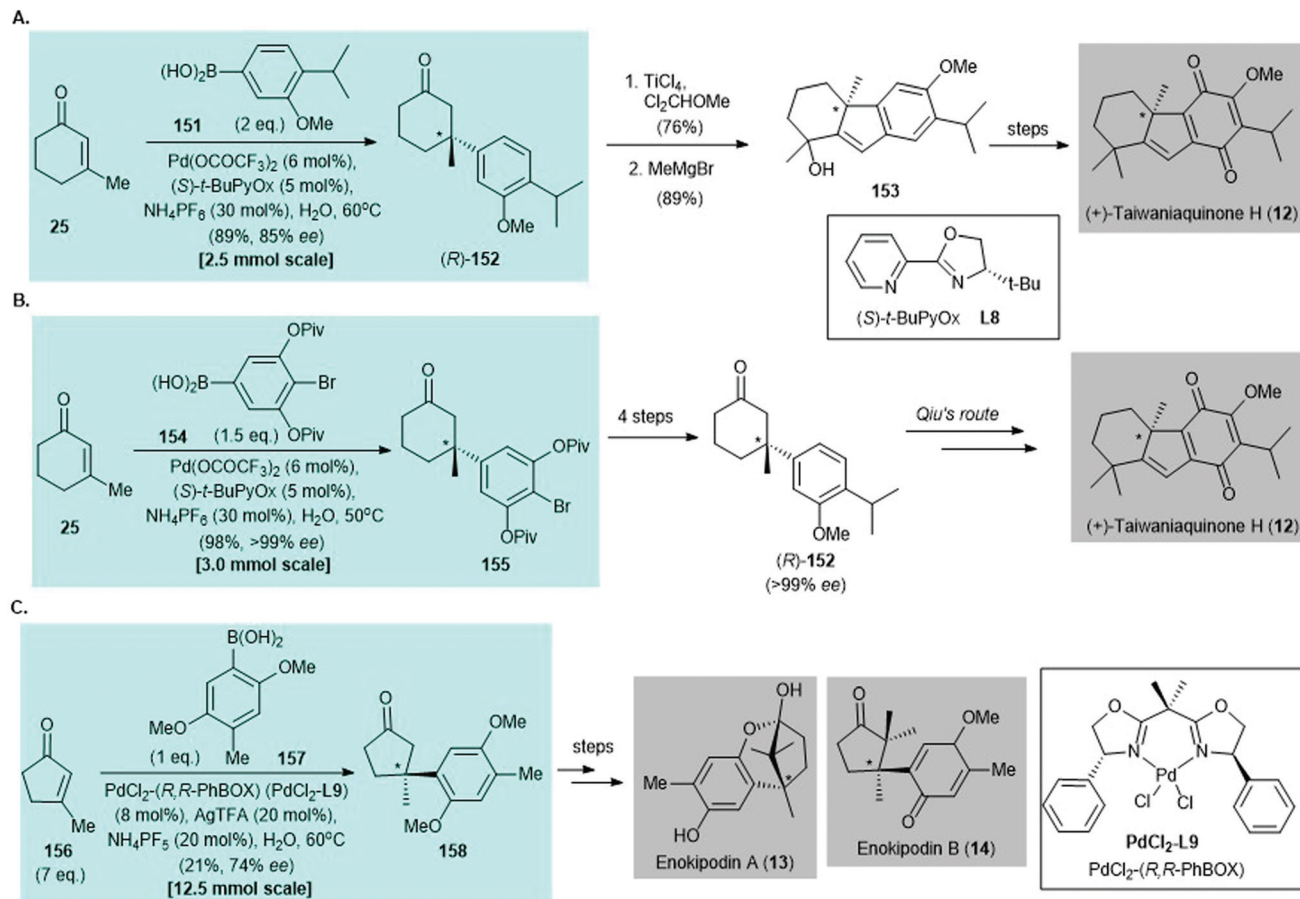
Palladium-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition of arylboronic acids to β -substituted cyclic enones was reported by Stoltz's group¹³⁵ and Minnaard's group¹³⁶ in 2011 and 2012, respectively, shortly after Lu's report of a racemic version in 2010¹³⁷ (Scheme 10). In Stoltz's work, asymmetric conjugate addition of phenylboronic acid (**148**) to 3-methylcyclohex-2-enone (**25**), with catalytic amounts of Pd(OCOCF₃)₂ and (*S*)-*t*-BuPyOx (**L8**) as the chiral ligand, afforded cyclohexanone **149** in 99% yield with 93% ee¹³⁵ (Scheme 10A). Later in 2013, the same group suggested a possible mechanism for this elegant method¹³⁸ (Scheme 10B). The catalytic cycle begins with transmetalation of **148** with the cationic palladium catalyst **A** to give the cationic arylpalladium intermediate **B**. Coordination of



Scheme 10 (A) Palladium-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition of arylboronic acid **148** to β -substituted cyclic enone **25** (Stoltz, 2011).¹³⁵ (B) Proposed catalytic cycle reported by the same group in 2013.¹³⁸ (C) Palladium catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition of arylboronic acid **148** to β -substituted cyclic enone **25**, effected by the PdCl₂(*R,R*-PhBox) (PdCl₂L9) catalyst (Minnaard, 2012).¹³⁶

enone **25** to arylpalladium intermediate **B** produces a cationic π -complex **C**, which undergoes rate- and enantioselectivity-determining insertion of the aryl moiety into the enone π -system to give carbon-bound palladium enolate **D**, which either tautomerizes to the corresponding oxygen-bound palladium enolate **E** or undergoes protonation to give the enantio-enriched conjugate addition product **149**. Regeneration of the cationic palladium catalyst **A** completes the catalytic cycle.

In 2012, Minnaard and co-workers disclosed the palladium-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition of an arylboronic acid to a β -substituted cyclic enone by using a PdCl₂(*R,R*-



Scheme 11 Selected examples of construction of all-carbon quaternary stereocenters by palladium-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition of arylboronic acid to enone in natural product syntheses reported before 2016. (A) Synthesis of (+)-taiwaniaquinone H (**12**) (Qin, 2014).¹³⁹ (B) Another synthesis of (+)-taiwaniaquinone H (**12**) (Stoltz, 2014).¹⁴⁰ (C) Formal syntheses of enokipodin A (**13**) and enokipodin B (**14**) (Minnaard, 2014).¹⁴³

PhBox) ($\text{PdCl}_2\text{L9}$) catalyst and 20 mol% AgSbF_6 as an additive¹³⁶ (Scheme 10C). Under the optimized conditions, asymmetric conjugate addition of phenylboronic acid (**148**) to 3-methylcyclohex-2-enone (**25**) gave the conjugate addition adduct **150** in 95% yield with 96% ee. These elegant methods reported by Stoltz¹³⁵ and Minnaard,¹³⁶ which enable the efficient construction of β -aryl-substituted all-carbon quaternary stereocenters, have been used in natural product synthesis.

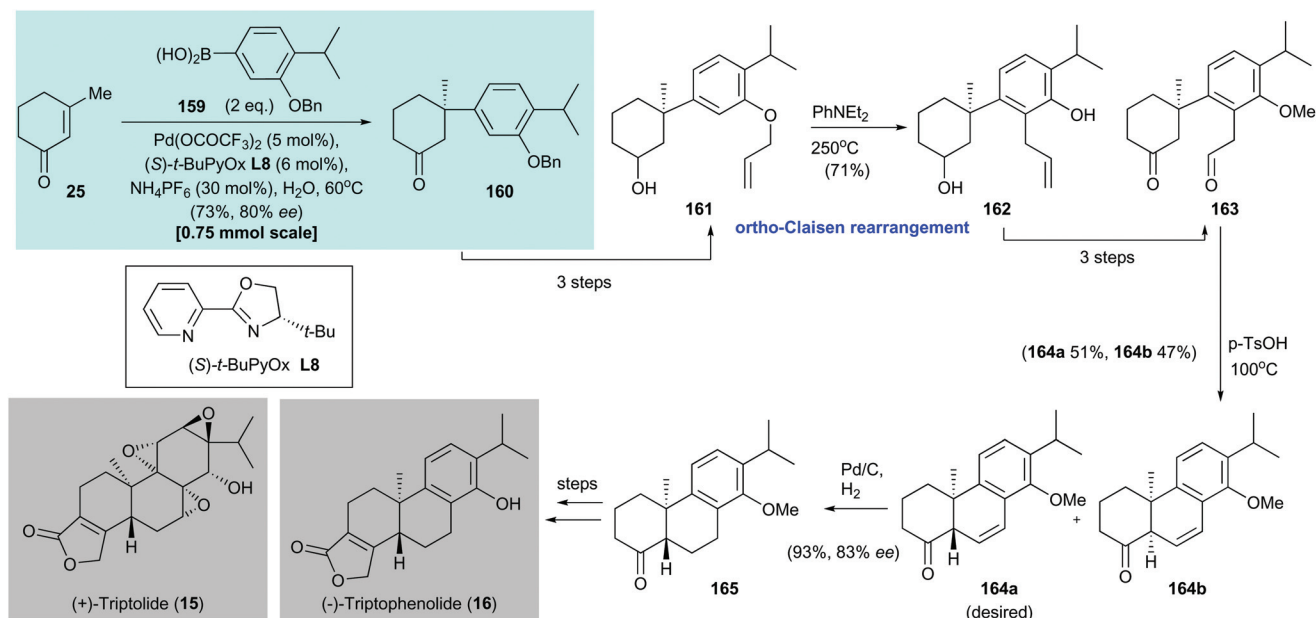
Synthesis of (+)-taiwaniaquinone H (**12**) was accomplished by Qin¹³⁹ and Stoltz¹⁴⁰ independently in 2014 (Scheme 11A and B). The palladium-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition of arylboronic acids to enones, which was developed by Stoltz and co-workers in 2011,¹³⁵ features as the key reaction in both syntheses. In Qin's work,¹³⁹ catalytic asymmetric conjugate addition of arylboronic acid **151** to enone **25** afforded the enantioenriched conjugate adduct (*R*)-**152** in 89% yield with 85% ee. The synthesis of (+)-taiwaniaquinone H (**12**) was completed by using a reported procedure.^{141,142} In Stoltz's synthesis,¹⁴⁰ palladium-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition of arylboronic acid **154** to enone **25** gave aryl bromide **155** in 98% yield with >99% ee; **155** was converted to Qin's intermediate (*R*)-**152** in four steps.¹³⁹ The synthesis of (+)-taiwaniaqui-

none H (**12**) was achieved by using a reported protocol.¹³⁹ The preparation of (+)-dichroanone (not shown) was also accomplished in studies by Qin¹³⁹ and Stoltz¹⁴⁰ but is not described here.

In 2014, Minnaard and co-workers reported the enantioselective synthesis of enokipodin A (**13**) and enokipodin B (**14**) *via* asymmetric conjugate addition of arylboronic acid **148** to 3-methyl-2-pentenone (**156**) with $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{R,R-PhBOX})$ ($\text{PdCl}_2\text{L9}$) as the catalyst.¹⁴³ The enantioenriched conjugate **158** was obtained in 21% yield with 74% ee¹⁴³ (Scheme 11C). The synthesis of herbertenediol (not shown) was also disclosed in the same work but is not discussed here.

3.1. (+)-Triptolide and (–)-triptophenolide (Qin 2016)¹⁴⁴

Triptolide (**15**) is a potent antitumor and immunosuppressive agent. It was isolated by Kupchan and co-workers from the Chinese medicinal plant *Tripterygium wilfordii* Hook F in 1972.¹⁴⁵ In 2016, Qin and co-workers disclosed the formal syntheses of (+)-triptolide (**15**) and (–)-triptophenolide (**16**)¹⁴⁴ (Scheme 12). The enantioenriched conjugate adduct **160** was prepared by asymmetric conjugate addition of arylboronic acid **159** to enone **25** by using Stoltz's protocol;¹³⁵ **160** was isolated



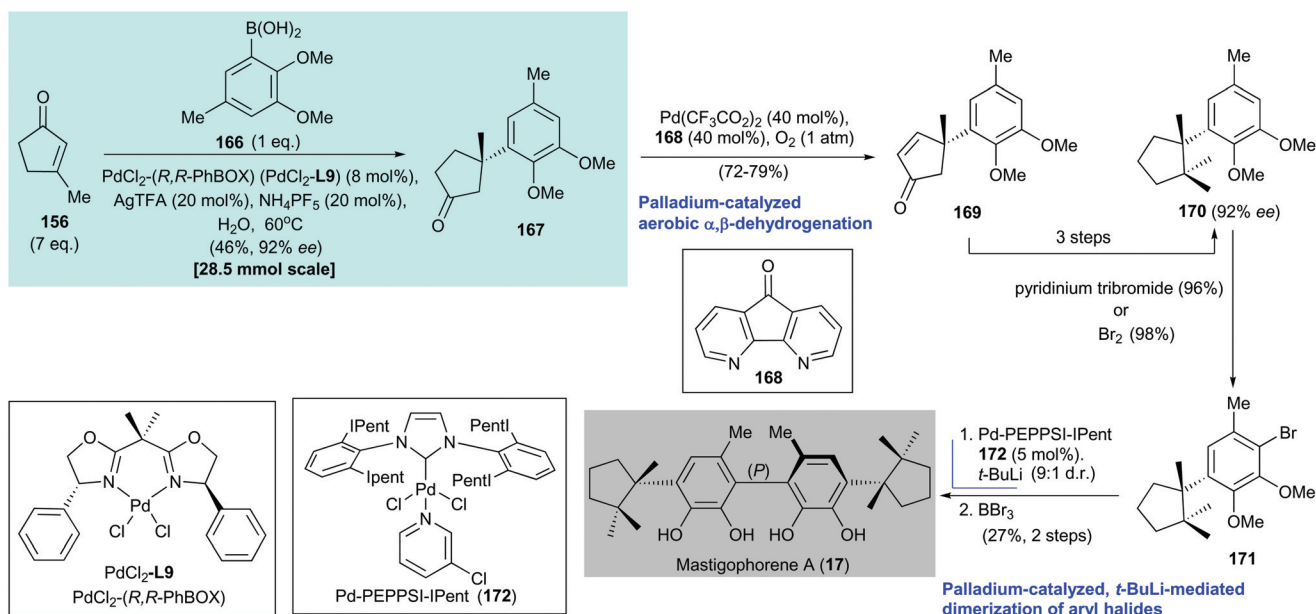
Scheme 12 Formal syntheses of (+)-triptolide (**15**) and (-)-triptophenolide (**16**) (Qin, 2016).¹⁴⁴

in 73% yield with 80% ee. Allyl ether **161**, which was synthesized in three steps from conjugate addition adduct **160**, underwent an *ortho*-Claisen rearrangement on heating to afford phenol **162** in 71% yield. Conversion of freshly prepared phenol **162** to aldehyde **163** was accomplished in three steps. An acid-catalyzed intramolecular aldol condensation of **163** produced a mixture of **164a** (51% yield) and **164b** (47% yield). Catalytic hydrogenation of the major isomer **164a** gave **165** in 93% yield with 83% ee. This is the precursor for synthesizing (+)-triptolide (**15**) and (-)-triptophenolide (**16**).¹⁴⁶

3.2. Mastigophorene A (Minnaard and Feringa 2016)¹⁴⁷

Mastigophorene A (**17**) is a dimeric sesquiterpene. It was isolated from the liverwort *Mastigophora dicladus* by Asakawa and co-workers in 1988.¹⁴⁸ It shows neurotrophic activity at concentrations as low as 0.1–1 μM .^{149,150}

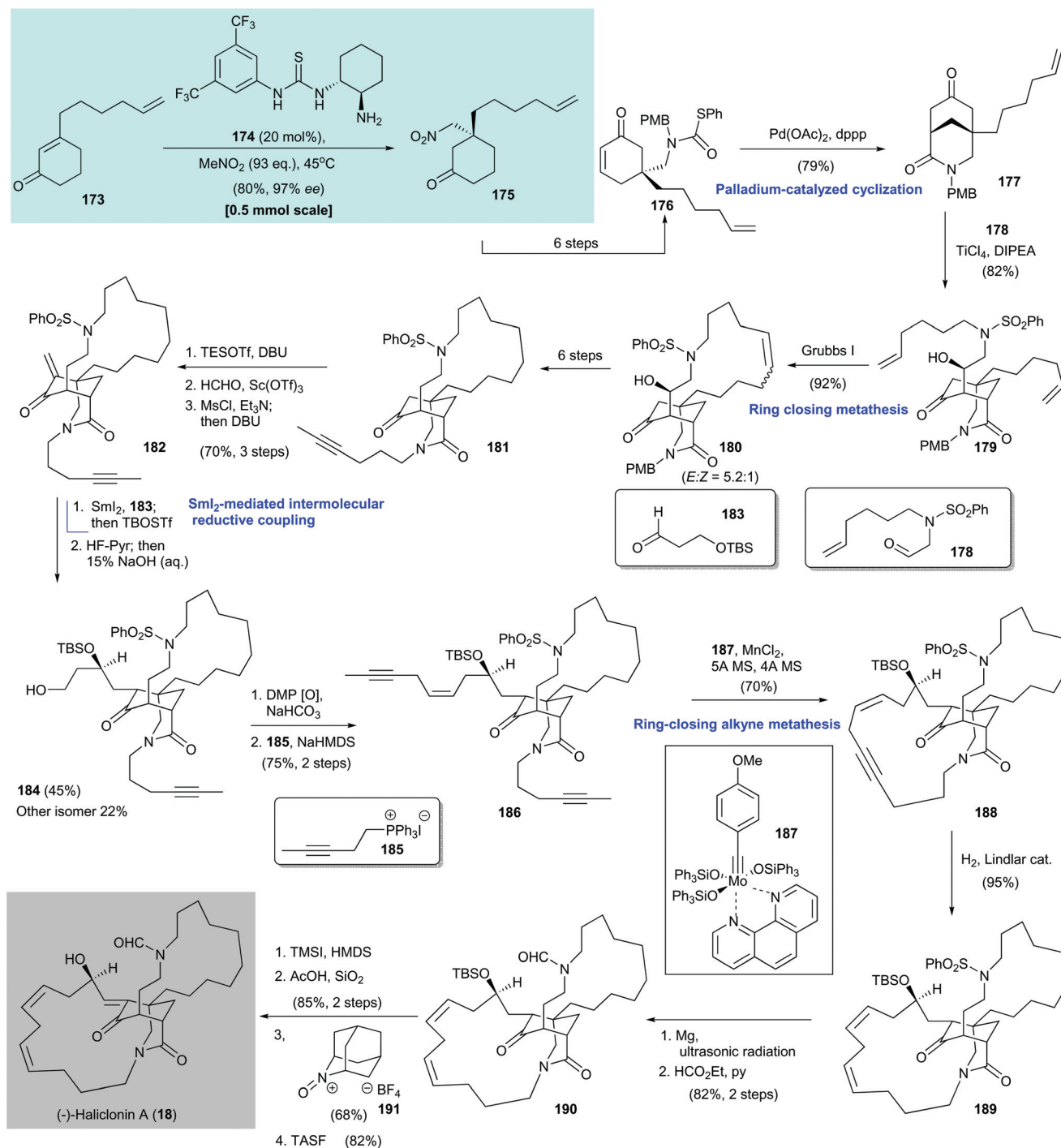
In 2016, Minnaard and Feringa reported the atroposelective total synthesis of mastigophorene A (**17**) via palladium-catalyzed, *tert*-butyllithium-mediated dimerization of an aryl halide (Scheme 13).¹⁴⁷ The preparation of mastigophorene A



Scheme 13 Atroposelective total synthesis of mastigophorene A (**17**) (Minnaard and Feringa, 2016).¹⁴⁷

(17) began with a palladium-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition of arylboronic acid **166** to 3-methylcyclopent-2-enone (**156**) under Minnaard's conditions¹⁴³ to afford adduct **167** in 55% yield with 92% ee. Dehydrogenation¹⁵¹ of freshly prepared adduct **167** generated enone **169**, which was converted to dimethylherbertenediol (**170**) in three steps. Aryl bromide **171** was obtained by bromination of **170**. Homocoupling of the enantiomerically pure mastigophorene building block **171** was

achieved with 5 mol% Pd-PEPPSI-IPent (**172**). The homocoupling involved conversion of **171** to the corresponding lithium salt *via* halogen/lithium exchange with *tert*-butyllithium (1.2 equiv.) to produce a biaryl product with a 9:1 dr (major *P* helicity of the biaryl axis). Subsequent treatment of the biaryl with BBr₃ afforded mastigophorene A (**17**) in 27% yield over two steps from **171**. The authors reasoned that the observed diastereoselectivity was the result of a catalyst-induced point-



Scheme 14 Organocatalytic, asymmetric total synthesis of (-)-haliclونin A (**18**) (Huang, 2016).¹⁶⁴

to-axial chirality transfer involving a steric interaction between the aromatic residues of the catalyst (Pd-PEPPSI-Ipent **172**) and the benzylic quaternary stereocenter at the *para* position.

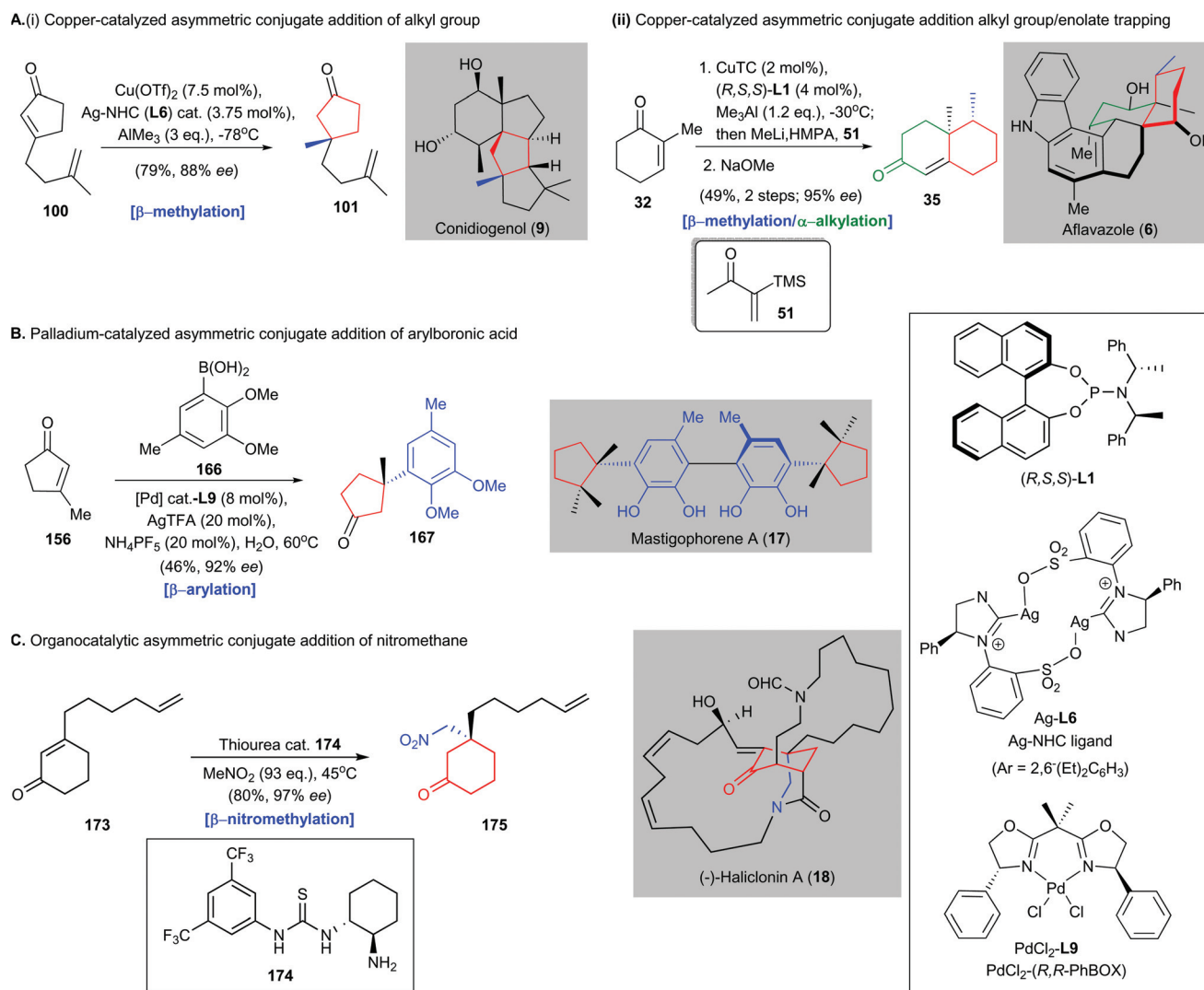
4. Construction of all-carbon quaternary stereocenters by organocatalytic asymmetric conjugate addition

The construction of quaternary stereocenters by organocatalytic reactions has long been a research interest in organic chemistry.^{10,152,153} It not only enables the construction of

stereocenter(s) without the use of metal catalysts but also is useful in the synthesis of complex natural products.^{154–157} However, only a few examples of all-carbon quaternary stereocenter construction *via* organocatalytic asymmetric conjugate addition in natural product synthesis have been reported.¹⁵⁸ In 2016, Huang and co-workers reported an elegant synthesis of (–)-haliclolin A (**18**) by using a novel organocatalytic asymmetric conjugate addition of nitromethane^{159–163} to enone **173**, with the thiourea catalyst **174** (Scheme 14).¹⁶⁴

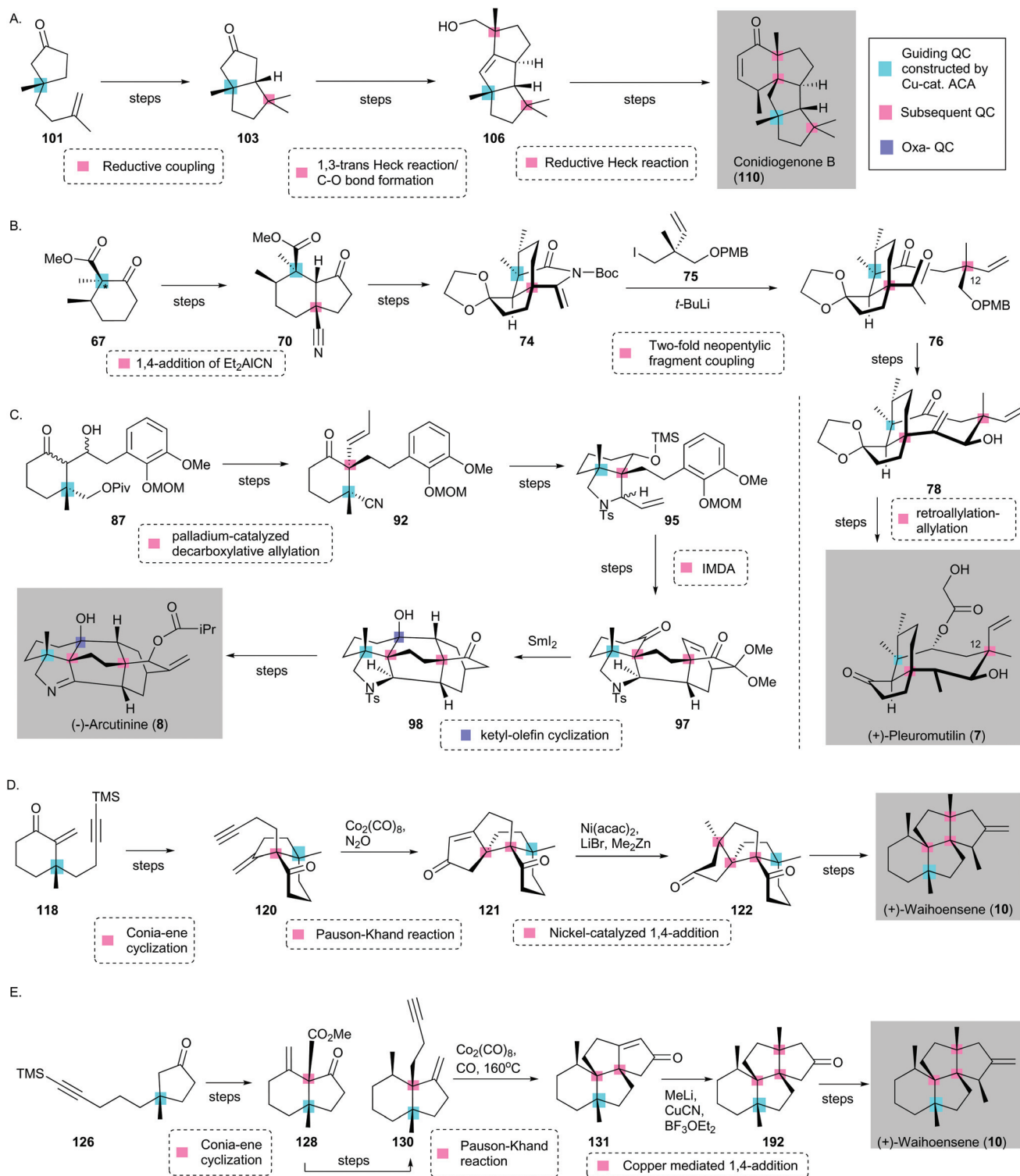
4.1. (–)-Haliclolin A (Huang 2016)^{164,165}

(–)-Haliclolin A (**18**) is a macrocyclic alkaloid. It was first isolated from a marine sponge *Haliclona* sp. by Shin and co-



Scheme 15 Asymmetric conjugate additions with three different catalysts, to give different transformations, which have been successfully used in complex natural product synthesis. (A) (i) Synthesis of conidiogenol (**9**) *via* copper-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition of the methyl group to afford intermediate **101**.⁸² (ii) Tandem copper-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition/enolate trapping with Stork–Ganem reagent (**51**) and subsequent condensation to give functionalized enone **35** in the synthesis of aflavazole (**6**).⁵¹ (B) Palladium-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition of arylboronic acid **166** to enone **156** to generate β-aryl-substituted all-carbon quaternary stereocenter on **167**, which is an intermediate in the synthesis of mastigophorene A (**17**).¹⁴⁷ (C) Organocatalytic asymmetric conjugate addition of nitromethane to enone **173** produces a nitro-group-containing adduct **175**, which is used in the total synthesis of (–)-haliclolin A (**18**).¹⁶⁴

Review



Scheme 16 Quaternary-center-guided synthetic analysis of natural product synthesis with multiple quaternary centers (QCs) using selected examples in this review. (Guiding QC is highlighted in cyan; subsequent QC is highlighted in pink, and Oxa-QC is highlighted in lilac.) (A) Synthesis of conidiogenone B (110) reported by Snyder [three subsequent QCs]. (B) Synthesis of (+)-pleuromutilin (7) reported by Herzog⁵⁹ [two subsequent QCs]. (*Guiding QC is synthesized through enolate trapping and α -methylation after asymmetric conjugate addition.) (C) Synthesis of (-)-arcutinine (8) reported by Qin⁷⁵ [two subsequent QCs and one oxa-QC]. Syntheses of (-)-waihoensene (10) reported by (D) Yang⁹⁶ and (E) Snyder⁹⁷ [three subsequent QCs]. Cu ACA = copper-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition.

workers in 2009.¹⁶⁶ It shows moderate antibacterial activity and cytotoxicity against the K562 leukemia cell line. An asymmetric total synthesis of **18** was reported by Huang and co-workers in 2016.¹⁶⁴ They used an organocatalytic asymmetric conjugate addition of nitromethane to enone **173** to configure the stereochemistry of the all-carbon quaternary stereocenter (Scheme 14).^{164,165} The synthesis began with asymmetric conjugate addition of nitromethane to enone **173**, with chiral thiourea **174** as the catalyst, to give adduct **175** in 80% yield with 97% ee. Enone **176**, which was formed in six steps from the enantioenriched adduct **175**, was subjected to palladium-promoted cyclization¹⁶⁷ to form the 3-azabicyclo[3,3,1]nonane core **177** in 79% yield. A TiCl₄/Hünig base-mediated aldol reaction¹⁶⁸ of **177** with aldehyde **178**¹⁶⁷ produced **179** in 82% yield; **179** underwent ring-closing metathesis with Grubbs I catalyst¹⁶⁹ to give **180** as a geometric mixture in 92% yield.

A six-step synthesis from **180** gave alkyne **181**, which was subjected to α -methylenation *via* a sequence of reactions, namely silyl enol ether formation with TESOTf/DBU, α -hydroxymethylation with formalin/Sc(OTf)₃,¹⁷⁰ and mesylation/elimination by DBU. Enone **182** was obtained in 70% yield over three steps. Intermolecular reductive coupling of freshly prepared **182** with aldehyde **183** was facilitated by samarium diiodide¹⁷¹ and the resultant alcohol was subjected to silylation with TBSOTf. Selective desilylation of the primary silyl ether gave the desired diastereomer **184** in 45% yield and the undesired isomer (not shown) in 22% yield. Oxidation of newly formed **184** with Dess–Martin periodinane and a subsequent Wittig reaction with **185**¹⁷² afforded enediyne **186** in 75% yield over two steps. Ring-closing alkyne metathesis^{173,174} of enediyne **186** with Fürstner's catalyst **187**¹⁷⁵ gave the cyclization product **188** in 70% yield. Controlled hydrogenation of **188** by using Lindler's catalyst gave the tetracyclic diene (13Z,16Z)-**189** in 95% yield. Desulfonylation of **189** with magnesium in methanol under ultrasonic irradiation¹⁷⁶ and immediate formylation of the liberated amine with ethyl formate/pyridine afforded **190** in 82% yield over two steps. Treatment of freshly prepared ketone **190** with TMSI–HMDS¹⁷⁷ gave the corresponding silyl enol ether, which was subjected to desilylation with AcOH/silica gel to give an enol (not shown, 85% yield over two steps). The enol could have been formed *via* intramolecular hydrogen-bond formation with the lactam.¹⁷⁸ Oxidation of the resultant enol to the corresponding enone was achieved by using an oxoammonium salt (AZADO⁺BF₄⁻, **191**).^{179,180} Subsequent cleavage of the TBS group by using tris(dimethylamino)sulfonium difluorotrimethylsilicate (TASF)¹⁸¹ furnished (–)-haliclolin A (**18**) in 82% yield.

5. Summary and outlook

All-carbon quaternary stereocenter construction poses a distinct challenge in modern synthetic organic chemistry. The overall efficiency of a natural product synthesis is frequently governed by the methods used to install the all-carbon qua-

ternary stereocenters.¹³ This issue is not trivial because few effective methods are available for achieving inversion of undesired configurations of all-carbon quaternary stereocenters to the desired ones. In this review, the use of catalytic asymmetric conjugate additions in natural product synthesis was discussed. Such reactions can be used to build all-carbon quaternary stereocenters with high enantioselectivities, and possibly on a preparative scale (*i.e.*, decagram scale). Only catalytic amounts of a catalyst and a chiral ligand are necessary, which makes this an attractive synthetic method.

In this review, we have summarized many recent developments (2016–2020) in the use of catalytic asymmetric conjugate addition in natural product synthesis. The role of this class of reactions in the synthesis of structurally elusive natural products has been highlighted. Asymmetric conjugate additions with different catalysts, *i.e.*, copper catalysts, palladium catalysts, and organocatalysts, give different transformations, which have been successfully used in complex natural product synthesis (Scheme 15). Examples are copper-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition of alkyl groups (*e.g.*, Snyder's synthesis of conidiogenol **9**), tandem copper-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition/enolate trapping (*e.g.*, Li's synthesis of aflavazole **6**), palladium-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition of arylboronic acids (*e.g.*, Minnaard and Feringa's synthesis of mastigophorene A **17**), and organocatalytic asymmetric conjugate addition of nitromethane [*e.g.*, Huang's synthesis of (–)-haliclolin A **18**]. These transformations can work complementarily and expand the range of synthetic methods available for constructing all-carbon quaternary stereocenters with diverse functionalities. Recently, Snyder and co-workers completed their enantioselective synthesis of conidiogenones and postulated the concept of quaternary-center-guided synthetic analysis in the synthesis of natural products containing multiple quaternary stereocenters⁸² (Scheme 16). We attempted to apply this logic to show how a quaternary center forged by catalytic asymmetric conjugate addition could guide successive assembly of subsequent quaternary centers and enable enantioselective synthesis of complex natural products, particularly those bearing congested arrays of stereocenters, including all-carbon quaternary stereocenter(s).

Asymmetric conjugate addition catalyzed by a transition metal such as copper or palladium requires the use of a chiral ligand such as a phosphine ligand [*e.g.*, (S,R,R)-**L1**], a silver-chiral NHC complex (*e.g.*, Ag-**L5**), or a chiral NHC ligand (*e.g.*, **L4**) to achieve stereocontrol. The synthesis of (–)-haliclolin A (**18**) reported by Huang¹⁶⁴ shows that construction of an all-carbon quaternary stereocenter can be achieved by using chiral thiourea **174**, which acts as an organocatalyst and can be easily prepared by using an economical and optically pure 1,2-diamine as the starting material.¹⁸² This provides an excellent example of how the structure of the chiral thiourea catalyst **174** can be conveniently varied by altering the source of the 1,2-diamine. We predict that further investigation of readily available chiral ligands in transition-metal catalysts and/or novel organocatalysts will promote the development of this method and broaden the range of synthetic applications of asymmetric

conjugate additions. Palladium-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate additions of β -aryl groups, which make use of various commercially available, air- and/or moisture-stable arylboronic acids bearing a wide range of functionalities such as halo and nitro groups, undoubtedly provide a convenient and useful approach to the construction of enantioenriched β -aryl ketones^{135–138,143} (see Schemes 10 and 11). Unlike palladium-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate additions of boronic acids, the copper-catalyzed counterparts usually require air- and/or moisture-sensitive organometallic nucleophiles generated from arylmagnesium,^{125,183} arylaluminum,^{47,184,185} and aryl-zinc reagents,^{105,186,187} which are incompatible with many reactive functional groups because of their reactivity with the nucleophiles used. Recently, Zhou achieved asymmetric conjugate addition of organoboron reagents to acyclic enones by combining cost-effective copper catalysts and air-stable organoboron reagents.¹⁸⁸ However, the use of cyclic enones as substrates is yet to be reported. Finally, we anticipate that enantioenriched scaffolds containing all-carbon quaternary stereocenters constructed by catalytic asymmetric conjugate addition and from chiral pools¹⁸⁹ will cooperatively provide a wide range of enantioenriched substances. This will improve the synthetic efficiency to meet the demands of academia, materials science, and the pharmaceutical industry.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

Financial support from the Shenzhen Human Resources and Social Security Bureau (50820190066) is gratefully acknowledged. The author thanks C. Hui (Max Planck Institute of Molecular Physiology) for helpful discussion during the preparation of this manuscript and language polishing. The author would like to thank the anonymous reviewers for their thought-provoking comments.

Notes and references

- B. M. Trost and C. H. Jiang, Catalytic enantioselective construction of all-carbon quaternary stereocenters, *Synthesis*, 2006, 369–396, DOI: 10.1055/s-2006-926302.
- B. M. Wang and Y. Q. Tu, Stereoselective Construction of Quaternary Carbon Stereocenters via a Semipinacol Rearrangement Strategy, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2011, **44**, 1207–1222.
- K. W. Quasdorf and L. E. Overman, Catalytic enantioselective synthesis of quaternary carbon stereocentres, *Nature*, 2014, **516**, 181–191.
- R. Long, J. Huang, J. X. Gong and Z. Yang, Direct construction of vicinal all-carbon quaternary stereocenters in natural product synthesis, *Nat. Prod. Rep.*, 2015, **32**, 1584–1601.
- X. P. Zeng, Z. Y. Cao, Y. H. Wang, F. Zhou and J. Zhou, Catalytic Enantioselective Desymmetrization Reactions to All-Carbon Quaternary Stereocenters, *Chem. Rev.*, 2016, **116**, 7330–7396.
- J. J. Feng, M. Holmes and M. J. Krische, Acyclic Quaternary Carbon Stereocenters via Enantioselective Transition Metal Catalysis, *Chem. Rev.*, 2017, **117**, 12564–12580.
- H. L. Li and Y. X. Lu, Enantioselective Construction of All-Carbon Quaternary Stereogenic Centers by Using Phosphine Catalysis, *Asian J. Org. Chem.*, 2017, **6**, 1130–1145.
- Y. Li and S. L. Xu, Transition-Metal-Catalyzed C-H Functionalization for Construction of Quaternary Carbon Centers, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2018, **24**, 16218–16245.
- P.-W. Xu, J.-S. Yu, C. Chen, Z.-Y. Cao, F. Zhou and J. Zhou, Catalytic Enantioselective Construction of Spiro Quaternary Carbon Stereocenters, *ACS Catal.*, 2019, **9**, 1820–1882.
- D. Pierrot and I. Marek, Synthesis of Enantioenriched Vicinal Tertiary and Quaternary Carbon Stereogenic Centers within an Acyclic Chain, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2020, **59**, 36–49.
- F. Zhou, L. Zhu, B. Pan, Y. Shi, Y.-L. Liu and J. Zhou, Catalytic enantioselective construction of vicinal quaternary carbon stereocenters, *Chem. Sci.*, 2020, **11**, 9341–9365.
- C. Zheng and S.-L. You, Catalytic asymmetric dearomatization (CADA) reaction-enabled total synthesis of indole-based natural products, *Nat. Prod. Rep.*, 2019, **36**, 1589–1605.
- C. Li, S. S. Ragab, G. Liu and W. Tang, Enantioselective formation of quaternary carbon stereocenters in natural product synthesis: a recent update, *Nat. Prod. Rep.*, 2020, **37**, 276–292.
- C. N. Ungarean, E. H. Southgate and D. Sarlah, Enantioselective polyene cyclizations, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2016, **14**, 5454–5467.
- A. G. M. Barrett, T. K. Ma and T. Mies, Recent Developments in Polyene Cyclizations and Their Applications in Natural Product Synthesis, *Synthesis*, 2019, 67–82.
- C. Bolm, J. P. Hildebrand, K. Muñiz and N. Hermanns, Catalyzed Asymmetric Arylation Reactions, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2001, **40**, 3284–3308.
- A. Y. Hong and B. M. Stoltz, The Construction of All-Carbon Quaternary Stereocenters by Use of Pd-Catalyzed Asymmetric Allylic Alkylation Reactions in Total Synthesis, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2013, 2745–2759.
- C. X. Zhuo, C. Zheng and S. L. You, Transition-Metal-Catalyzed Asymmetric Allylic Dearomatization Reactions, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2014, **47**, 2558–2573.
- Y. Y. Liu, S. J. Han, W. B. Liu and B. M. Stoltz, Catalytic Enantioselective Construction of Quaternary Stereocenters: Assembly of Key Building Blocks for the

- Synthesis of Biologically Active Molecules, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2015, **48**, 740–751.
- 20 C. Hui, F. Pu and J. Xu, Metal-Catalyzed Asymmetric Michael Addition in Natural Product Synthesis, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2017, **23**, 4023–4036.
- 21 A. Alexakis and C. Benhaim, Enantioselective copper-catalyzed conjugate addition, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2002, 3221–3236.
- 22 J. Christoffers, G. Koripelly, A. Rosiak and M. Rossle, Recent advances in metal-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate additions, *Synthesis*, 2007, 1279–1300, DOI: 10.1055/s-2007-966005.
- 23 A. Alexakis, J. E. Backvall, N. Krause, O. Pamies and M. Dieguez, Enantioselective copper-catalyzed conjugate addition and allylic substitution reactions, *Chem. Rev.*, 2008, **108**, 2796–2823.
- 24 T. Jerphagnon, M. G. Pizzuti, A. J. Minnaard and B. L. Feringa, Recent advances in enantioselective copper-catalyzed 1,4-addition, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2009, **38**, 1039–1075.
- 25 C. Hawner and A. Alexakis, Metal-catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition reaction: formation of quaternary stereocenters, *Chem. Commun.*, 2010, **46**, 7295–7306.
- 26 Z. Galestokova and R. Sebesta, Domino Reactions Initiated by Enantioselective Cu-Catalyzed Conjugate Addition, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2012, 6688–6695, DOI: 10.1002/ejoc.201200875.
- 27 B. L. Feringa, M. Pineschi, L. A. Arnold, R. Imbos and A. H. M. de Vries, Highly Enantioselective Catalytic Conjugate Addition and Tandem Conjugate Addition–Aldol Reactions of Organozinc Reagents, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.*, 1997, **36**, 2620–2623.
- 28 A. Alexakis, C. Benhaim, S. Rosse and M. Humam, Dramatic improvement of the enantiomeric excess in the asymmetric conjugate addition reaction using new experimental conditions, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2002, **124**, 5262–5263.
- 29 B. L. Feringa, Phosphoramidites: Marvellous Ligands in Catalytic Asymmetric Conjugate Addition, *Acc. Chem. Res.*, 2000, **33**, 346–353.
- 30 A. Mendoza, Y. Ishihara and P. S. Baran, Scalable enantioselective total synthesis of taxanes, *Nat. Chem.*, 2012, **4**, 21–25.
- 31 J. Y. W. Mak and C. M. Williams, Enantioselective total synthesis of (–)-neovibsanin G and (–)-14-epi-neovibsanin G, *Chem. Commun.*, 2012, **48**, 287–289.
- 32 T. L. May, J. A. Dabrowski and A. H. Hoveyda, Formation of Vinyl-, Vinylhalide- or Acyl-Substituted Quaternary Carbon Stereogenic Centers through NHC–Cu-Catalyzed Enantioselective Conjugate Additions of Si-Containing Vinylaluminums to β -Substituted Cyclic Enones, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2011, **133**, 736–739.
- 33 T. L. May, J. A. Dabrowski and A. H. Hoveyda, Correction to “Formation of Vinyl-, Vinylhalide- or Acyl-Substituted Quaternary Carbon Stereogenic Centers through NHC–Cu-Catalyzed Enantioselective Conjugate Additions of Si-Containing Vinylaluminums to β -Substituted Cyclic Enones”, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2014, **136**, 10544–10544.
- 34 D. Müller, M. Tissot and A. Alexakis, New Experimental Conditions for Tandem hydroalumination/Cu-Catalyzed Asymmetric Conjugate Additions to β -Substituted Cyclic Enones, *Org. Lett.*, 2011, **13**, 3040–3043.
- 35 F. Gao and A. H. Hoveyda, α -Selective Ni-Catalyzed Hydroalumination of Aryl- and Alkyl-Substituted Terminal Alkynes: Practical Syntheses of Internal Vinyl Aluminums, Halides, or Boronates, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2010, **132**, 10961–10963.
- 36 D. S. Müller, N. L. Untiedt, A. P. Dieskau, G. L. Lackner and L. E. Overman, Constructing Quaternary Stereogenic Centers Using Tertiary Organocuprates and Tertiary Radicals. Total Synthesis of *trans*-Clerodane Natural Products, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2015, **137**, 660–663.
- 37 M. Vuagnoux-d’Augustin and A. Alexakis, Copper-Catalyzed Asymmetric Conjugate Addition of Trialkylaluminium Reagents to Trisubstituted Enones: Construction of Chiral Quaternary Centers, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2007, **13**, 9647–9662.
- 38 Z. H. Lu, H. L. Li, M. Bian and A. Li, Total Synthesis of Epoxyeujindole A, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2015, **137**, 13764–13767.
- 39 L. M. Chapman, J. C. Beck, L. L. Wu and S. E. Reisman, Enantioselective Total Synthesis of (+)-Psiguadial B, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2016, **138**, 9803–9806.
- 40 M. Shao, Y. Wang, Z. Liu, D.-M. Zhang, H.-H. Cao, R.-W. Jiang, C.-L. Fan, X.-Q. Zhang, H.-R. Chen, X.-S. Yao and W.-C. Ye, Psiguadials A and B, Two Novel Meroterpenoids with Unusual Skeletons from the Leaves of *Psidium guajava*, *Org. Lett.*, 2010, **12**, 5040–5043.
- 41 M. d’Augustin, L. Palais and A. Alexakis, Enantioselective Copper-Catalyzed Conjugate Addition to Trisubstituted Cyclohexenones: Construction of Stereogenic Quaternary Centers, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2005, **44**, 1376–1378.
- 42 B. Suchand, J. Krishna, K. Mritunjoy and G. Satyanarayana, Lewis acid promoted C–C and copper-catalyzed C–O bond formation: synthesis of neoflavans, *RSC Adv.*, 2014, **4**, 13941–13945.
- 43 A. Saito, N. Nakajima, A. Tanaka and M. Ubukata, Synthetic studies of proanthocyanidins. Part 2: Stereoselective gram-scale synthesis of procyanidin-B3, *Tetrahedron*, 2002, **58**, 7829–7837.
- 44 B. H. Lipshutz, R. S. Wilhelm and J. A. Kozlowski, Conjugate addition reactions of α,β -unsaturated ketones with higher order, mixed organocuprate reagents, $R_2Cu(CN)Li_2$, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1984, **49**, 3938–3942.
- 45 B. H. Lipshutz, D. A. Parker, J. A. Kozlowski and S. L. Nguyen, Effects of Lewis acids on higher order, mixed cuprate couplings, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1984, **25**, 5959–5962.
- 46 A. Rieche, H. Gross and E. Höft, Über α -Halogenäther, IV. Synthesen aromatischer Aldehyde mit Dichlormethylalkyläthern, *Chem. Ber.*, 1960, **93**, 88–94.

- 47 T. L. May, M. K. Brown and A. H. Hoveyda, Enantioselective synthesis of all-carbon quaternary stereogenic centers by catalytic asymmetric conjugate additions of alkyl and aryl aluminum reagents to five-, six-, and seven-membered-ring beta-substituted cyclic enones, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2008, **47**, 7358–7362.
- 48 A. Ghosh, U. K. Banerjee and R. V. Venkateswaran, Photolysis of α -diazocyclopentanones. Ring contraction to functionalised cyclobutanes and synthesis of junionone, grandisol and planococyl acetate, *Tetrahedron*, 1990, **46**, 3077–3088.
- 49 B. L. Hodous and G. C. Fu, Enantioselective Addition of Amines to Ketenes Catalyzed by a Planar-Chiral Derivative of PPY: Possible Intervention of Chiral Brønsted-Acid Catalysis, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2002, **124**, 10006–10007.
- 50 S. L. Wiskur and G. C. Fu, Catalytic Asymmetric Synthesis of Esters from Ketenes, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2005, **127**, 6176–6177.
- 51 H. Li, Q. Chen, Z. Lu and A. Li, Total Syntheses of Aflavazole and 14-Hydroxyaflavinine, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2016, **138**, 15555–15558.
- 52 M. R. TePaske, J. B. Gloer, D. T. Wicklow and P. F. Dowd, Aflavazole: a new antiinsectan carbazole metabolite from the sclerotia of *Aspergillus flavus*, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1990, **55**, 5299–5301.
- 53 G. Stork and B. Ganem, α -Silylated vinyl ketones. New class of reagents for the annelation of ketones, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1973, **95**, 6152–6153.
- 54 K. C. Nicolaou, D. L. F. Gray, T. Montagnon and S. T. Harrison, Oxidation of Silyl Enol Ethers by Using IBX and IBX-N-Oxide Complexes: A Mild and Selective Reaction for the Synthesis of Enones, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2002, **41**, 996–1000.
- 55 K.-S. Lee, A. R. Zhugralin and A. H. Hoveyda, Efficient C–B Bond Formation Promoted by N-Heterocyclic Carbenes: Synthesis of Tertiary and Quaternary B-Substituted Carbons through Metal-Free Catalytic Boron Conjugate Additions to Cyclic and Acyclic α,β -Unsaturated Carbonyls, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2009, **131**, 7253–7255.
- 56 K.-S. Lee, A. R. Zhugralin and A. H. Hoveyda, Efficient C–B Bond Formation Promoted by N-Heterocyclic Carbenes: Synthesis of Tertiary and Quaternary B-Substituted Carbons through Metal-Free Catalytic Boron Conjugate Additions to Cyclic and Acyclic α,β -Unsaturated Carbonyls, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2010, **132**, 12766–12766.
- 57 M. Okutani and Y. Mori, Synthesis of Alkynes from Vinyl Triflates Using Tetrabutylammonium Fluoride, *Chem. Pharm. Bull.*, 2015, **63**, 393–396.
- 58 P. Yang, M. Yao, J. Li, Y. Li and A. Li, Total Synthesis of Rubriflordinolactone B, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2016, **55**, 6964–6968.
- 59 S. K. Murphy, M. Zeng and S. B. Herzon, A modular and enantioselective synthesis of the pleuromutilin antibiotics, *Science*, 2017, **356**, 956–959.
- 60 M. S. Zeng, S. K. Murphy and S. B. Herzon, Development of a Modular Synthetic Route to (+)-Pleuromutilin, (+)-12-*epi*-Mutilins, and Related Structures, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2017, **139**, 16377–16388.
- 61 C. Davidovich, A. Bashan, T. Auerbach-Nevo, R. D. Yaggie, R. R. Gontarek and A. Yonath, Induced-fit tightens pleuromutilins binding to ribosomes and remote interactions enable their selectivity, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.*, 2007, **104**, 4291.
- 62 O. Goethe, A. Heuer, X. S. Ma, Z. X. Wang and S. B. Herzon, Antibacterial properties and clinical potential of pleuromutilins, *Nat. Prod. Rep.*, 2019, **36**, 220–247.
- 63 E. G. Gibbons, TOTAL SYNTHESIS OF (+/-)-PLEUROMUTILIN, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1982, **104**, 1767–1769.
- 64 M. D. Helm, M. Da Silva, D. Sucunza, T. K. Findley and D. J. Procter, A Dialdehyde Cyclization Cascade: An Approach to Pleuromutilin, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2009, **48**, 9315–9317.
- 65 N. J. Fazakerley, M. D. Helm and D. J. Procter, Total Synthesis of (+)-Pleuromutilin, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2013, **19**, 6718–6723.
- 66 E. P. Farney, S. S. Feng, F. Schäfers and S. E. Reisman, Total Synthesis of (+)-Pleuromutilin, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2018, **140**, 1267–1270.
- 67 S. K. Murphy, M. Zeng and S. B. Herzon, Stereoselective Multicomponent Reactions Using Zincate Nucleophiles: β -Dicarbonyl Synthesis and Functionalization, *Org. Lett.*, 2016, **18**, 4880–4883.
- 68 R. A. Bunce and C. R. Harris, Six-membered cyclic β -keto esters by tandem conjugate addition-Dieckmann condensation reactions, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1992, **57**, 6981–6985.
- 69 G. T. Crisp, W. J. Scott and J. K. Stille, Palladium-catalyzed carbonylative coupling of vinyl triflates with organostannanes. A total synthesis of (+)- $\Delta^9(12)$ -capnellene, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1984, **106**, 7500–7506.
- 70 W. He, X. Sun and A. J. Frontier, Polarizing the Nazarov Cyclization: Efficient Catalysis under Mild Conditions, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2003, **125**, 14278–14279.
- 71 W. Nagata, M. Yoshioka and T. Terasawa, Hydrocyanation. VII. Stereochemistry of conjugate hydrocyanation of cyclic α,β -unsaturated ketones, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1972, **94**, 4672–4683.
- 72 T. Tsunoda, M. Suzuki and R. Noyori, A facile procedure for acetalization under aprotic conditions, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1980, **21**, 1357–1358.
- 73 H. Wang, S. Negretti, A. R. Knauff and J. Montgomery, Exo-Selective Reductive Macrocyclization of Ynals, *Org. Lett.*, 2015, **17**, 1493–1496.
- 74 H. Berner, H. Vyplel, G. Schulz and H. Schneider, Chemie der Pleuromutiline, 11. Mitt.: Konfigurationsumkehr der Vinylgruppe am Kohlenstoff 12 durch reversible Retro-En-Spaltung, *Monatsh. Chem.*, 1986, **117**, 1073–1080.
- 75 W. Nie, J. Gong, Z. Chen, J. Liu, D. Tian, H. Song, X.-Y. Liu and Y. Qin, Enantioselective Total Synthesis of (–)-Arcutinine, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2019, **141**, 9712–9718.
- 76 S. V. McCowen, N. A. Doering and R. Sarpong, Retrosynthetic strategies and their impact on synthesis of

- arcutane natural products, *Chem. Sci.*, 2020, **11**, 7538–7552.
- 77 S. A. Saidkhodzhaeva, I. A. Bessonova and N. D. Abdullaev, ARCUTININE, A NEW ALKALOID FROM *Aconitum arcuatum*, *Chem. Nat. Compd.*, 2001, **37**, 466–469.
- 78 S. Zhou, K. Xia, X. Leng and A. Li, Asymmetric Total Synthesis of Arcutinidine, Arcutinine, and Arcutine, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2019, **141**, 13718–13723.
- 79 V. Heguaburu, V. Schapiro and E. Pandolfi, Synthesis of an epoxyquinol analog: efficient methodology for the insertion of side chains into cyclohexenone cores, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2010, **51**, 6921–6923.
- 80 K. V. Petrova, J. T. Mohr and B. M. Stoltz, Enantioselective Total Synthesis of (+)-Cassioid, *Org. Lett.*, 2009, **11**, 293–295.
- 81 P. B. White, J. N. Jaworski, G. H. Zhu and S. S. Stahl, Diazafluorenone-Promoted Oxidation Catalysis: Insights into the Role of Bidentate Ligands in Pd-Catalyzed Aerobic Aza-Wacker Reactions, *ACS Catal.*, 2016, **6**, 3340–3348.
- 82 P. Hu, H. M. Chi, K. C. DeBacker, X. Gong, J. H. Keim, I. T. Hsu and S. A. Snyder, Quaternary-centre-guided synthesis of complex polycyclic terpenes, *Nature*, 2019, **569**, 703–707.
- 83 T. Roncal, S. Cordobés, U. Ugalde, Y. He and O. Sterner, Novel diterpenes with potent conidiation inducing activity, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2002, **43**, 6799–6802.
- 84 L. Du, D. Li, T. Zhu, S. Cai, F. Wang, X. Xiao and Q. Gu, New alkaloids and diterpenes from a deep ocean sediment derived fungus *Penicillium sp.*, *Tetrahedron*, 2009, **65**, 1033–1039.
- 85 S.-S. Gao, X.-M. Li, Y. Zhang, C.-S. Li and B.-G. Wang, Conidiogenones H and I, Two New Diterpenes of Cyclopiane Class from a Marine-Derived Endophytic Fungus *Penicillium chrysogenum* QEN-24S, *Chem. Biodiversity*, 2011, **8**, 1748–1753.
- 86 S.-H. Hou, Y.-Q. Tu, S.-H. Wang, C.-C. Xi, F.-M. Zhang, S.-H. Wang, Y.-T. Li and L. Liu, Total Syntheses of the Tetracyclic Cyclopiane Diterpenes Conidiogenone, Conidiogenol, and Conidiogenone B, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2016, **55**, 4456–4460.
- 87 M. K. Brown and A. H. Hoveyda, Enantioselective Total Synthesis of Clavirolide C. Applications of Cu-Catalyzed Asymmetric Conjugate Additions and Ru-Catalyzed Ring-Closing Metathesis, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2008, **130**, 12904–12906.
- 88 J. C. Lo, Y. Yabe and P. S. Baran, A Practical and Catalytic Reductive Olefin Coupling, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2014, **136**, 1304–1307.
- 89 E. J. Corey and D. Enders, Applications of N,N-dimethylhydrazones to synthesis. Use in efficient, positionally and stereochemically selective C-C bond formation; oxidative hydrolysis to carbonyl compounds, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1976, **17**, 3–6.
- 90 T. Ohshima, K. Kagechika, M. Adachi, M. Sodeoka and M. Shibasaki, Asymmetric Heck Reaction–Carbanion Capture Process. Catalytic Asymmetric Total Synthesis of (–)- $\Delta^9(12)$ -Capnellene, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1996, **118**, 7108–7116.
- 91 H. Guo, C.-G. Dong, D.-S. Kim, D. Urabe, J. Wang, J. T. Kim, X. Liu, T. Sasaki and Y. Kishi, Toolbox Approach to the Search for Effective Ligands for Catalytic Asymmetric Cr-Mediated Coupling Reactions, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2009, **131**, 15387–15393.
- 92 Q. Tian and G. Zhang, Recent Advances in the Asymmetric Nozaki–Hiyama–Kishi Reaction, *Synthesis*, 2016, 4038–4049.
- 93 P. S. Baran, T. J. Maimone and J. M. Richter, Total synthesis of marine natural products without using protecting groups, *Nature*, 2007, **446**, 404–408.
- 94 W. A. Herrmann, C. Brossmer, K. Öfele, C.-P. Reisinger, T. Priermeier, M. Beller and H. Fischer, Palladacycles as Structurally Defined Catalysts for the Heck Olefination of Chloro- and Bromoarenes, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.*, 1995, **34**, 1844–1848.
- 95 A. Rosales, I. Rodríguez-García, J. Muñoz-Bascón, E. Roldan-Molina, N. M. Padial, L. P. Morales, M. García-Ocaña and J. E. Oltra, The Nugent Reagent: A Formidable Tool in Contemporary Radical and Organometallic Chemistry, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2015, 4567–4591.
- 96 Y. Qu, Z. Wang, Z. Zhang, W. Zhang, J. Huang and Z. Yang, Asymmetric Total Synthesis of (+)-Waihoensene, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2020, **142**, 6511–6515.
- 97 C. Peng, P. Arya, Z. Zhou and S. A. Snyder, A Concise Total Synthesis of (+)-Waihoensene Guided by Quaternary Center Analysis, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2020, **59**, 13521–13525.
- 98 D. B. Clarke, S. F. R. Hinkley and R. T. Weavers, Waihoensene. A new laurenene-related diterpene from *Podocarpus totara var waihoensis*, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1997, **38**, 4297–4300.
- 99 H. Lee, T. Kang and H.-Y. Lee, Total Synthesis of (±)-Waihoensene, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2017, **56**, 8254–8257.
- 100 C. Bleschke, M. Tissot, D. Müller and A. Alexakis, Direct Trapping of Sterically Encumbered Aluminum Enolates, *Org. Lett.*, 2013, **15**, 2152–2155.
- 101 D. Hack, M. Blümel, P. Chauhan, A. R. Philipps and D. Enders, Catalytic Conia-ene and related reactions, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2015, **44**, 6059–6093.
- 102 I. Ojima, M. Tzamarioudaki, Z. Li and R. J. Donovan, Transition Metal-Catalyzed Carbocyclizations in Organic Synthesis, *Chem. Rev.*, 1996, **96**, 635–662.
- 103 J. D. Ricker, V. Mohammadrezaei, T. J. Crippen, A. M. Zell and L. M. Geary, Nitrous Oxide Promoted Pauson–Khand Cycloadditions, *Organometallics*, 2018, **37**, 4556–4559.
- 104 C. Petrier, J. De Souza Barbosa, C. Dupuy and J. L. Luche, Ultrasound in organic synthesis. 7. Preparation of organozinc reagents and their nickel-catalyzed reactions with .

- alpha.,beta.-unsaturated carbonyl compounds, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1985, **50**, 5761–5765.
- 105 M. K. Brown, T. L. May, C. A. Baxter and A. H. Hoveyda, All-Carbon Quaternary Stereogenic Centers by Enantioselective Cu-Catalyzed Conjugate Additions Promoted by a Chiral N-Heterocyclic Carbene, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2007, **46**, 1097–1100.
- 106 G. H. Posner and C. M. Lentz, A directing effect of neighboring aromatic groups on the regiochemistry of formation and stereochemistry of alkylation and bromination of ketone lithium enolates. Evidence for lithium-arene coordination and dramatic effect of copper(I) in controlling stereochemistry and limiting polyalkylation, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1979, **101**, 934–946.
- 107 A. P. Krapcho, J. F. Weimaster, J. M. Eldridge, E. G. E. Jahngen, A. J. Lovey and W. P. Stephens, Synthetic applications and mechanism studies of the decarbalkoxylation of geminal diesters and related systems effected in dimethyl sulfoxide by water and/or by water with added salts, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1978, **43**, 138–147.
- 108 J. J. Kennedy-Smith, S. T. Staben and F. D. Toste, Gold(I)-Catalyzed Conia-Ene Reaction of β -Ketoesters with Alkynes, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2004, **126**, 4526–4527.
- 109 Y. Kanda, H. Nakamura, S. Umemiya, R. K. Puthukanoori, V. R. M. Appala, G. K. Gaddamanugu, B. R. Paraselli and P. S. Baran, Two-Phase Synthesis of Taxol®, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2020, **142**(23), 10526–10533.
- 110 R. A. Holton, H. B. Kim, C. Somoza, F. Liang, R. J. Biediger, P. D. Boatman, M. Shindo, C. C. Smith, S. C. Kim, H. Nadizadeh, Y. Suzuki, C. L. Tao, P. Vu, S. H. Tang, P. S. Zhang, K. K. Murthi, L. N. Gentile and J. H. Liu, FIRST TOTAL SYNTHESIS OF TAXOL .2. COMPLETION OF THE C-RING AND D-RING, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1994, **116**, 1599–1600.
- 111 R. A. Holton, C. Somoza, H. B. Kim, F. Liang, R. J. Biediger, P. D. Boatman, M. Shindo, C. C. Smith, S. C. Kim, H. Nadizadeh, Y. Suzuki, C. L. Tao, P. Vu, S. H. Tang, P. S. Zhang, K. K. Murthi, L. N. Gentile and J. H. Liu, FIRST TOTAL SYNTHESIS OF TAXOL .1. FUNCTIONALIZATION OF THE B-RING, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1994, **116**, 1597–1598.
- 112 K. C. Nicolaou, Z. Yang, J. J. Liu, H. Ueno, P. G. Nantermet, R. K. Guy, C. F. Claiborne, J. Renaud, E. A. Couladouros, K. Paulvannan and E. J. Sorensen, TOTAL SYNTHESIS OF TAXOL, *Nature*, 1994, **367**, 630–634.
- 113 J. J. Masters, J. T. Link, L. B. Snyder, W. B. Young and S. J. Danishefsky, A TOTAL SYNTHESIS OF TAXOL, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.*, 1995, **34**, 1723–1726.
- 114 T. Mukaiyama, I. Shiina, H. Iwadare, H. Sakoh, Y. Tani, M. Hasegawa and K. Saitoh, Asymmetric total synthesis of Taxol(R), *Proc. Jpn. Acad., Ser. B*, 1997, **73**, 95–100.
- 115 P. A. Wender, N. F. Badham, S. P. Conway, P. E. Floreancig, T. E. Glass, J. B. Houze, N. E. Krauss, D. S. Lee, D. G. Marquess, P. L. McGrane, W. Meng, M. G. Natchus, A. J. Shuker, J. C. Sutton and R. E. Taylor, The pinene path to taxanes .6. A concise stereocontrolled synthesis of taxol, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1997, **119**, 2757–2758.
- 116 K. Morihira, R. Hara, S. Kawahara, T. Nishimori, N. Nakamura, H. Kusama and I. Kuwajima, Enantioselective total synthesis of taxol, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1998, **120**, 12980–12981.
- 117 T. Doi, S. Fuse, S. Miyamoto, K. Nakai, D. Sasuga and T. Takahashi, A formal total synthesis of taxol aided by an automated synthesizer, *Chem.–Asian J.*, 2006, **1**, 370–383.
- 118 K. Fukaya, K. Kodama, Y. Tanaka, H. Yamazaki, T. Sugai, Y. Yamaguchi, A. Watanabe, T. Oishi, T. Sato and N. Chida, Synthesis of Paclitaxel. 2. Construction of the ABCD Ring and Formal Synthesis, *Org. Lett.*, 2015, **17**, 2574–2577.
- 119 K. Fukaya, Y. Tanaka, A. C. Sato, K. Kodama, H. Yamazaki, T. Ishimoto, Y. Nozaki, Y. M. Iwaki, Y. Yuki, K. Umei, T. Sugai, Y. Yamaguchi, A. Watanabe, T. Oishi, T. Sato and N. Chida, Synthesis of Paclitaxel. 1. Synthesis of the ABC Ring of Paclitaxel by SmI₂-Mediated Cyclization, *Org. Lett.*, 2015, **17**, 2570–2573.
- 120 S. Hirai, M. Utsugi, M. Iwamoto and M. Nakada, Formal Total Synthesis of (-)-Taxol through Pd-Catalyzed Eight-Membered Carbocyclic Ring Formation, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2015, **21**, 355–359.
- 121 K. Chen and P. S. Baran, Total synthesis of eudesmane terpenes by site-selective C-H oxidations, *Nature*, 2009, **459**, 824–828.
- 122 Y. Ishihara and P. S. Baran, Two-Phase Terpene Total Synthesis: Historical Perspective and Application to the Taxol (R) Problem, *Synlett*, 2010, 1733–1745, DOI: 10.1055/s-0030-1258123.
- 123 C. X. Yuan, Y. H. Jin, N. C. Wilde and P. S. Baran, Short, Enantioselective Total Synthesis of Highly Oxidized Taxanes, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2016, **55**, 8280–8284.
- 124 N. C. Wilde, M. Isomura, A. Mendoza and P. S. Baran, Two-Phase Synthesis of (-)-Taxuyunnanine D, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2014, **136**, 4909–4912.
- 125 S. Kehrl, D. Martin, D. Rix, M. Mauduit and A. Alexakis, Formation of Quaternary Chiral Centers by N-Heterocyclic Carbene–Cu-Catalyzed Asymmetric Conjugate Addition Reactions with Grignard Reagents on Trisubstituted Cyclic Enones, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2010, **16**, 9890–9904.
- 126 A. S. Kende, S. Johnson, P. Sanfilippo, J. C. Hodges and L. N. Jungheim, Synthesis of a taxane triene, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1986, **108**, 3513–3515.
- 127 T. Horiguchi, M. Nagura, Q. Cheng, T. Oritani and T. Kudo, Chemical oxidation of taxoids with m-CPBA and dimethyl dioxirane: Regioselective epoxidation of taxinine J derivatives, *Heterocycles*, 2000, **53**(12), 2629–2642.
- 128 W. P. Griffith, S. V. Ley, G. P. Whitcombe and A. D. White, Preparation and use of tetra-n-butylammonium per-ruthenate (TBAP reagent) and tetra-n-propylammonium per-ruthenate (TPAP reagent) as new catalytic oxidants for alcohols, *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.*, 1987, 1625–1627, DOI: 10.1039/C39870001625.

- 129 W. F. Maier and P. V. R. Schleyer, Evaluation and prediction of the stability of bridgehead olefins, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1981, **103**, 1891–1900.
- 130 A. B. McEwen and P. V. R. Schleyer, Hyperstable olefins: further calculational explorations and predictions, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1986, **108**, 3951–3960.
- 131 Y. S. Angelis, N. S. Hatzakis, I. Smonou and M. Orfanopoulos, Oxidation of benzyl alcohols by dimethyldioxirane. The question of concerted versus stepwise mechanisms probed by kinetic isotope effects, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2001, **42**, 3753–3756.
- 132 E. Vedejs and J. Little, Aziridinomitosenes by Anionic Cyclization: Deuterium as a Removable Blocking Group, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2002, **124**, 748–749.
- 133 W. A. Nugent and T. V. RajanBabu, Transition-metal-centered radicals in organic synthesis. Titanium(III)-induced cyclization of epoxy olefins, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1988, **110**, 8561–8562.
- 134 I. Ojima, C. M. Sun, M. Zucco, Y. H. Park, O. Duclos and S. Kuduk, A highly efficient route to taxotere by the β -Lactam Synthon Method, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1993, **34**, 4149–4152.
- 135 K. Kikushima, J. C. Holder, M. Gatti and B. M. Stoltz, Palladium-Catalyzed Asymmetric Conjugate Addition of Arylboronic Acids to Five-, Six-, and Seven-Membered β -Substituted Cyclic Enones: Enantioselective Construction of All-Carbon Quaternary Stereocenters, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2011, **133**, 6902–6905.
- 136 A. L. Gottumukkala, K. Matcha, M. Lutz, J. G. de Vries and A. J. Minnaard, Palladium-Catalyzed Asymmetric Quaternary Stereocenter Formation, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2012, **18**, 6907–6914.
- 137 S. Lin and X. Lu, Cationic Pd(II)/Bipyridine-Catalyzed Conjugate Addition of Arylboronic Acids to β,β -Disubstituted Enones: Construction of Quaternary Carbon Centers, *Org. Lett.*, 2010, **12**, 2536–2539.
- 138 J. C. Holder, L. Zou, A. N. Marziale, P. Liu, Y. Lan, M. Gatti, K. Kikushima, K. N. Houk and B. M. Stoltz, Mechanism and Enantioselectivity in Palladium-Catalyzed Conjugate Addition of Arylboronic Acids to β -Substituted Cyclic Enones: Insights from Computation and Experiment, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2013, **135**, 14996–15007.
- 139 L. Q. Li, M. M. Li, D. Chen, H. M. Liu, H. C. Geng, J. Lin and H. B. Qin, Catalytic asymmetric formal total synthesis of (+)-dichroanone and (+)-taiwaniaquinone H, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2014, **55**, 5960–5962.
- 140 S. E. Shockley, J. C. Holder and B. M. Stoltz, A Catalytic, Enantioselective Formal Synthesis of (+)-Dichroanone and (+)-Taiwaniaquinone H, *Org. Lett.*, 2014, **16**, 6362–6365.
- 141 S. Tang, Y. Xu, J. He, Y. He, J. Zheng, X. Pan and X. She, Application of a Domino Friedel–Crafts Acylation/Alkylation Reaction to the Formal Syntheses of (\pm)-Taiwaniaquinol B and (\pm)-Dichroanone, *Org. Lett.*, 2008, **10**, 1855–1858.
- 142 M. Node, M. Ozeki, L. Planas, M. Nakano, H. Takita, D. Mori, S. Tamatani and T. Kajimoto, Efficient Asymmetric Synthesis of abeo-Abietane-Type Diterpenoids by Using the Intramolecular Heck Reaction, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2010, **75**, 190–196.
- 143 J. Buter, R. Moezelaar and A. Minnaard, Enantioselective palladium catalyzed conjugate additions of ortho-substituted arylboronic acids to beta,beta-disubstituted cyclic enones: total synthesis of herbertenediol, enokipodin A and enokipodin B, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2014, **12**, 5883–5890.
- 144 W.-D. Xu, L.-Q. Li, M.-M. Li, H.-C. Geng and H.-B. Qin, Catalytic Asymmetric Formal Total Synthesis of (–)-Tryptophenolide and (+)-Tryptolide, *Nat. Prod. Bioprospect.*, 2016, **6**, 183–186.
- 145 S. M. Kupchan, W. A. Court, R. G. Dailey, C. J. Gilmore and R. F. Bryan, Tumor inhibitors. LXXIV. Tryptolide and triptidiolide, novel antileukemic diterpenoid triepoxides from *Tripterygium wilfordii*, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1972, **94**, 7194–7195.
- 146 S. Goncalves, P. Hellier, M. Nicolas, A. Wagner and R. Baati, Diastereoselective formal total synthesis of (\pm)-triptolide via a novel cationic cyclization of 2-alkenyl-1,3-dithiolane, *Chem. Commun.*, 2010, **46**, 5778–5780.
- 147 J. Buter, D. Heijnen, C. Vila, V. Hornillos, E. Otten, M. Giannerini, A. J. Minnaard and B. L. Feringa, Palladium-Catalyzed, tert-Butyllithium-Mediated Dimerization of Aryl Halides and Its Application in the Atropselective Total Synthesis of Mastigophorene A, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2016, **55**, 3620–3624.
- 148 Y. Fukuyama, M. Toyota and Y. Asakawa, Mastigophorenes: novel dimeric isocuparane-type sesquiterpenoids from the liverwort *Mastigophora diclados*, *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.*, 1988, 1341–1342, DOI: 10.1039/C39880001341.
- 149 Y. Fukuyama and Y. Asakawa, Novel neurotrophic isocuparane-type sesquiterpene dimers, mastigophorenes A, B, C and D, isolated from the liverwort *Mastigophora diclados*, *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1*, 1991, 2737–2741, DOI: 10.1039/P19910002737.
- 150 Y. Fukuyama, K. Matsumoto, Y. Tono, R. Yokoyama, H. Takahashi, H. Minami, H. Okazaki and Y. Mitsumoto, Total syntheses of neuroprotective mastigophorenes A and B, *Tetrahedron*, 2001, **57**, 7127–7135.
- 151 T. Diao, T. J. Wadzinski and S. S. Stahl, Direct aerobic α,β -dehydrogenation of aldehydes and ketones with a Pd(TFA)₂/4,5-diazafluorenone catalyst, *Chem. Sci.*, 2012, **3**, 887–891.
- 152 M. Bella and T. Gasperi, Organocatalytic Formation of Quaternary Stereocenters, *Synthesis*, 2009, 1583–1614, DOI: 10.1055/s-0029-1216796.
- 153 F. Vetica, R. M. de Figueiredo, M. Orsini, D. Tofani and T. Gasperi, Recent Advances in Organocatalytic Cascade Reactions toward the Formation of Quaternary Stereocenters, *Synthesis*, 2015, 2139–2184.
- 154 O. Andrey, A. Vidonne and A. Alexakis, Organocatalytic Michael addition, a convenient tool in total synthesis.

- First asymmetric synthesis of (-)-botryodiplodin, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2003, **44**, 7901–7904.
- 155 M. Reiter, S. Torssell, S. Lee and D. W. C. MacMillan, The organocatalytic three-step total synthesis of (+)- frondosin B, *Chem. Sci.*, 2010, **1**, 37–42.
- 156 X. F. Sun and D. W. Ma, Organocatalytic Approach for the Syntheses of Corynantheidol, Dihydrocorynantheol, Protoemetinol, Protoemetine, and Mitragynine, *Chem.-Asian J.*, 2011, **6**, 2157–2164.
- 157 G. Varro, L. Hegedus, A. Simon, A. Balogh, A. Grun, I. Leveles, B. G. Vertessy and I. Kadas, The First Enantioselective Total Synthesis of (–)-trans-Dihydronarciclasine, *J. Nat. Prod.*, 2017, **80**, 1909–1917.
- 158 R. R. Liu and J. L. Zhang, Organocatalytic Michael Addition of Indoles to Isatylidene-3-acetaldehydes: Application to the Formal Total Synthesis of (-)-Chimonanthine, *Org. Lett.*, 2013, **15**, 2266–2269.
- 159 C. E. T. Mitchell, S. E. Brenner, J. Garcia-Fortanet and S. V. Ley, An efficient, asymmetric organocatalyst-mediated conjugate addition of nitroalkanes to unsaturated cyclic and acyclic ketones, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2006, **4**, 2039–2049.
- 160 C. E. T. Mitchell, S. E. Brenner and S. V. Ley, A versatile organocatalyst for the asymmetric conjugate addition of nitroalkanes to enones, *Chem. Commun.*, 2005, 5346–5348, DOI: 10.1039/B511441A.
- 161 P. Li, Y. Wang, X. Liang and J. Ye, Asymmetric multifunctional organocatalytic Michael addition of nitroalkanes to α,β -unsaturated ketones, *Chem. Commun.*, 2008, 3302–3304, DOI: 10.1039/B804540B.
- 162 P. Kwiatkowski, K. Dudziński and D. Łyżwa, Effect of High Pressure on the Organocatalytic Asymmetric Michael Reaction: Highly Enantioselective Synthesis of γ -Nitroketones with Quaternary Stereogenic Centers, *Org. Lett.*, 2011, **13**, 3624–3627.
- 163 X. Gu, Y. Dai, T. Guo, A. Franchino, D. J. Dixon and J. Ye, A General, Scalable, Organocatalytic Nitro-Michael Addition to Enones: Enantioselective Access to All-Carbon Quaternary Stereocenters, *Org. Lett.*, 2015, **17**, 1505–1508.
- 164 L.-D. Guo, X.-Z. Huang, S.-P. Luo, W.-S. Cao, Y.-P. Ruan, J.-L. Ye and P.-Q. Huang, Organocatalytic, Asymmetric Total Synthesis of (-)-Haliclolin A, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2016, **55**, 4064–4068.
- 165 S.-P. Luo, X.-Z. Huang, L.-D. Guo and P.-Q. Huang, Catalytic Asymmetric Total Synthesis of Macrocyclic Marine Natural Product (-)-Haliclolin A, *Chin. J. Chem.*, 2020, **38**, DOI: 10.1002/cjoc.202000291.
- 166 K. H. Jang, G. W. Kang, J.-E. Jeon, C. Lim, H.-S. Lee, C. J. Sim, K.-B. Oh and J. Shin, Haliclolin A, a New Macrocyclic Diamide from the Sponge *Haliclona sp.*, *Org. Lett.*, 2009, **11**, 1713–1716.
- 167 S.-P. Luo, L.-D. Guo, L.-H. Gao, S. Li and P.-Q. Huang, Toward the Total Synthesis of Haliclolin A: Construction of a Tricyclic Substructure, *Chem. – Eur. J.*, 2013, **19**, 87–91.
- 168 D. A. Evans, D. L. Rieger, M. T. Bilodeau and F. Urpi, Stereoselective aldol reactions of chlorotitanium enolates. An efficient method for the assemblage of polypropionate-related synthons, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1991, **113**, 1047–1049.
- 169 A. K. Chatterjee, T.-L. Choi, D. P. Sanders and R. H. Grubbs, A General Model for Selectivity in Olefin Cross Metathesis, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2003, **125**, 11360–11370.
- 170 M. Bian, Z. Wang, X. Xiong, Y. Sun, C. Matera, K. C. Nicolaou and A. Li, Total Syntheses of Anominine and Tubingensin A, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2012, **134**, 8078–8081.
- 171 P. Girard, J. L. Namy and H. B. Kagan, Divalent lanthanide derivatives in organic synthesis. 1. Mild preparation of samarium iodide and ytterbium iodide and their use as reducing or coupling agents, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1980, **102**, 2693–2698.
- 172 V. Hickmann, A. Kondoh, B. Gabor, M. Alcarazo and A. Fürstner, Catalysis-Based and Protecting-Group-Free Total Syntheses of the Marine Oxylipins Hybridolactone and the Ecklonialactones A, B, and C, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2011, **133**, 13471–13480.
- 173 A. Fürstner and G. Seidel, Ring-Closing Metathesis of Functionalized Acetylene Derivatives: A New Entry into Cycloalkynes, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 1998, **37**, 1734–1736.
- 174 C. M. Neuhaus, M. Liniger, M. Stieger and K.-H. Altmann, Total Synthesis of the Tubulin Inhibitor WF-1360F Based on Macrocyclic Formation through Ring-Closing Alkyne Metathesis, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2013, **52**, 5866–5870.
- 175 J. Heppekausen, R. Stade, R. Goddard and A. Fürstner, Practical New Silyloxy-Based Alkyne Metathesis Catalysts with Optimized Activity and Selectivity Profiles, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2010, **132**, 11045–11057.
- 176 B. Nyasse, L. Grehn and U. Ragnarsson, Mild, efficient cleavage of arenesulfonamides by magnesium reduction, *Chem. Commun.*, 1997, 1017–1018, DOI: 10.1039/A701408B.
- 177 R. D. Miller and D. R. McKean, The Facile Silylation of Aldehydes and Ketones using Trimethylsilyl Iodide: An Exceptionally Simple Procedure for the Generation of Thermodynamically Equilibrated Trimethylsilylenol Ethers, *Synthesis*, 1979, 730–732.
- 178 M. Hayashi, M. Shibuya and Y. Iwabuchi, Oxidative Conversion of Silyl Enol Ethers to α,β -Unsaturated Ketones Employing Oxoammonium Salts, *Org. Lett.*, 2012, **14**, 154–157.
- 179 R. Hara, T. Furukawa, H. Kashima, H. Kusama, Y. Horiguchi and I. Kuwajima, Enantioselective Total Synthesis of (+)-Taxusin, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1999, **121**, 3072–3082.
- 180 H. Kusama, R. Hara, S. Kawahara, T. Nishimori, H. Kashima, N. Nakamura, K. Morihira and I. Kuwajima, Enantioselective Total Synthesis of (-)-Taxol, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2000, **122**, 3811–3820.
- 181 K. A. Scheidt, H. Chen, B. C. Follows, S. R. Chemler, D. S. Coffey and W. R. Roush, Tris(dimethylamino)sulfo-

- nium Difluorotrimethylsilicate, a Mild Reagent for the Removal of Silicon Protecting Groups, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1998, **63**, 6436–6437.
- 182 K. Mei, S. Zhang, S. He, P. Li, M. Jin, F. Xue, G. Luo, H. Zhang, L. Song, W. Duan and W. Wang, (S)-Pyrrolidine sulfonamide catalyzed asymmetric direct aldol reactions of aryl methyl ketones with aryl aldehydes, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2008, **49**, 2681–2684.
- 183 D. Martin, S. Kehrli, M. d'Augustin, H. Clavier, M. Mauduit and A. Alexakis, Copper-Catalyzed Asymmetric Conjugate Addition of Grignard Reagents to Trisubstituted Enones. Construction of All-Carbon Quaternary Chiral Centers, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2006, **128**, 8416–8417.
- 184 C. Hawner, K. Li, V. Cirriez and A. Alexakis, Copper-Catalyzed Asymmetric Conjugate Addition of Aryl Aluminum Reagents to Trisubstituted Enones: Construction of Aryl-Substituted Quaternary Centers, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2008, **47**, 8211–8214.
- 185 J. A. Dabrowski, M. T. Villaume and A. H. Hoveyda, Enantioselective Synthesis of Quaternary Carbon Stereogenic Centers through Copper-Catalyzed Conjugate Additions of Aryl- and Alkylaluminum Reagents to Acyclic Trisubstituted Enones, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2013, **52**, 8156–8159.
- 186 K.-S. Lee, M. K. Brown, A. W. Hird and A. H. Hoveyda, A Practical Method for Enantioselective Synthesis of All-Carbon Quaternary Stereogenic Centers through NHC-Cu-Catalyzed Conjugate Additions of Alkyl- and Arylzinc Reagents to β -Substituted Cyclic Enones, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2006, **128**, 7182–7184.
- 187 D. Peña, F. López, S. R. Harutyunyan, A. J. Minnaard and B. L. Feringa, Highly enantioselective Cu-catalysed asymmetric 1,4-addition of diphenylzinc to cyclohexenone, *Chem. Commun.*, 2004, 1836–1837, DOI: 10.1039/B402868F.
- 188 C. Wu, G. Yue, C. D.-T. Nielsen, K. Xu, H. Hirao and J. Zhou, Asymmetric Conjugate Addition of Organoboron Reagents to Common Enones Using Copper Catalysts, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2016, **138**, 742–745.
- 189 Z. G. Brill, M. L. Condakes, C. P. Ting and T. J. Maimone, Navigating the Chiral Pool in the Total Synthesis of Complex Terpene Natural Products, *Chem. Rev.*, 2017, **117**, 11753–11795.