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Structural diversity and chemical logic underlying the assembly of monoterpene indole alkaloids oligomers†‡

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Covering: up to 2024

This review aims to draw a parallel between all known oligomers of monoterpene indole alkaloids (MIAs) by illustrating the chemical logic underlying their assembly. For this purpose, oligomeric MIAs were first comprehensively listed and organized according to the names of the backbones of their constitutive monomers and the binding sites. From this extensive list, an oligomer network was generated and unprecedented MIA statistics were mined and shared herein. Subsequently, oligomeric MIAs were categorized according to the number of connections instigated between their monomeric components (single, double, triple, and mixed tethering), then subdivided according to the uniqueness or combination of oligomerization assembly reactions. This effort outlined oligomerization trends in a scaffold-specific manner, and established binding reactivity patterns facilitating the comprehension of the associated biosynthetic processes. At last, this review illustrates a unique initiative in crafting a comprehensive repository of machine-readable metadata for MIA oligomers that could be leveraged for chemoinformatic purposes.

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† We dedicate this manuscript to Nicole Kunesch in recognition of her seminal contribution to the classification of MIA oligomers.

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1 Introduction

From an evolutionary standpoint, oligomerization is an energetically economical biosynthetic strategy that nature commonly adopts to generate complex natural product architectures in short order.^{1,2} These compounds arise biosynthetically from the union of a monomeric building block with itself or another moiety that, sometimes, does not belong to the genuine oligomer family.

With presumably more than 4000 members, Monoterpene Indole Alkaloids (MIAs) represent one of the most structurally diverse groups of alkaloids. Owing to their hybrid biosynthetic origin and to the inherent reactivity of strictosidine (**1**) (Fig. 1) as their nearly unique precursor and to that of its early derivatives, MIA compounds arise as an impressive array of structural variants disclosing complex, polycyclic scaffolds. This catalogue of intriguing molecules has been tantalizing the interest of both natural product and organic chemists' communities since the 1950s. The diverse bioactivities of many MIAs also contributed to the stern research endeavors geared towards this iconic structural class, now comprising sustained efforts to unveil the biosynthetic gene clusters³ leading to pharmacologically-relevant structures to secure their supply using engineered hosts.^{4–6}

The outstanding chemodiversity of MIAs relies on the oligomerization of monomeric units, using a wealth of different assembly modes to bridge their constitutive components (Fig. 1). Notably, little is known about the biochemical basis of those bridging reactions, despite their high potential. For instance, more than 700 MIA dimers, anhydrovinblastine (**2**) (Fig. 1), a biosynthetic precursor of the anticancer drugs vinblastine (**3**) and vincristine, is the sole oligomer for which the dimerization step has been deciphered.⁷ Remarkably, the chemical basis underpinning these associations has not been comprehensively considered so far. As a result of the interest represented by these structures, the topic of bisindole alkaloids has been reviewed four times with three of them being a contribution to different issues of the *Alkaloids: Chemistry and Biology* series. A first review, published in 1969, reveals a more pronounced emphasis on the dimerization modes of MIAs among the different reviews proposed in the field, although it is limited to asymmetrical dimers and is considered obsolete today due to the number of MIA dimers isolated since this review was published.⁸ Since then, three further reviews



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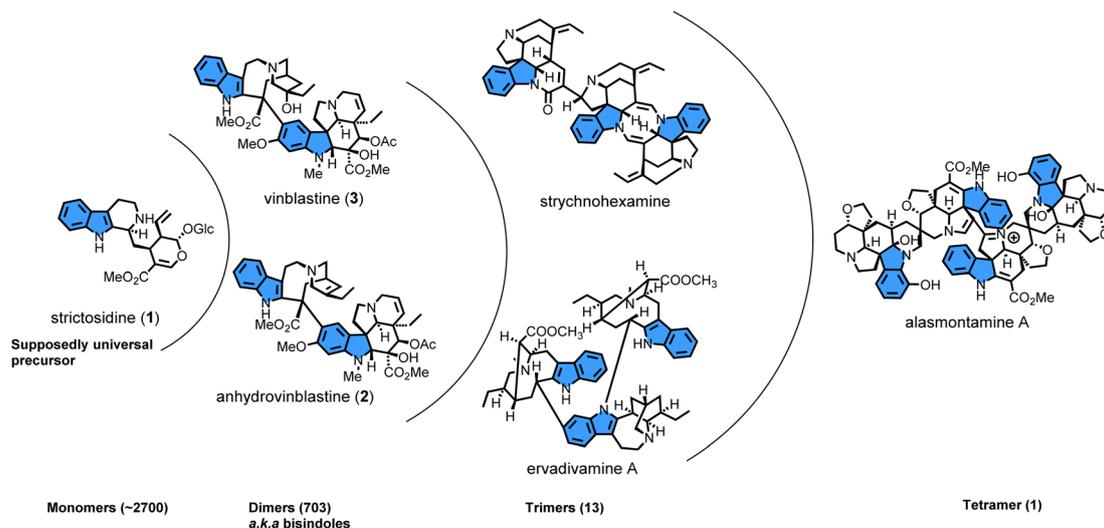


Fig. 1 Overview on MIA oligomers.

have been devoted to updating the diversity of bisindole alkaloids, with varying degrees of emphasis on monoterpene indole alkaloids.^{9–11} Thus, all these contributions covered the subject in a similar way but across different periods of time, with an emphasis on the monomeric components and few details regarding the chemical logic underlying their dimerization.

In stark contrast with these former contributions, this review aims to draw a parallel between all known MIA oligomers by illustrating the chemical logic underlying their assembly. For this purpose, oligomeric MIAs will first be classified according to the connections instigated between their monomeric components. At this level, a distinction is envisaged between compounds with a single intermonomeric connectivity and those with two or more intermonomeric connectivities. A further benefit of this review will be the ability to establish the dominant patterns of heterodimeric MIAs, which were only considered in Szabó's 2008 review (Scheme 10),¹² but on a limited set of compounds and with a limited structural accuracy. Outlining these dimerization trends in a scaffold-specific manner established binding reactivity patterns and facilitated the comprehension of the associated biosynthetic processes.

Additionally, our bibliographic survey also covered pseudo-dimeric structures (*viz.* combining both a MIA and either a tryptamine or an iridoid unit) and even hybrid structures including both a MIA and a biosynthetically unrelated partner insofar as these latter often capitalize on the same reactivity logic (Fig. 2). Although the partners likely to couple with MIAs have therefore been considered very broadly, we have adhered to a strict biosynthetic definition of the notion of MIA, limiting ourselves to molecules derived from strictosidine, as the supposedly universal precursor of all members of this phytochemical class.¹³ Interested readers are referred to a specialized literature for further insight into such tryptamine–iridoid alkaloids, obtained apart from the canonical strictosidine pathway.^{14,15}

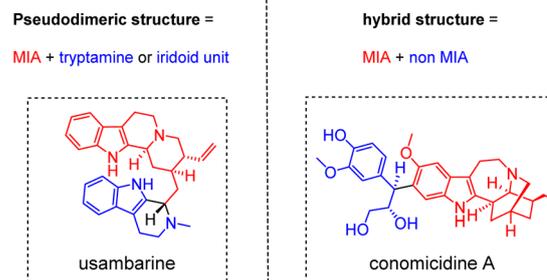


Fig. 2 Examples of pseudodimeric and hybrid structures.

2 Comprehensive analysis of oligomeric MIA chemical space

2.1 Mining monoterpene indole alkaloid oligomers literature

The comprehensive listing of the impressive number of MIA oligomers required extensive database explorations, including Reaxys, SciFinder Scholar, and the Dictionary of Natural Products. Initially, the four above mentioned reviews were merged and used as a starting point. Next, well-tailored structural queries, based on constitutive generic skeletons, (See ESI[†]) allowed for the completion of this review effort. To the best of our knowledge, the latest attempt to document the basic MIA scaffolds can be found in the Dictionary of Alkaloids where 42 skeletons had been distinguished. Building upon this effort, 78 additional skeletons were identified, defined structurally (see ESI[†]) and used to chart the MIA oligomers listing. Ultimately, an up-to-date, metadata-enriched comprehensive listing of more than 950 MIA oligomers was obtained (see ESI[†]) and organized according to the skeleton names of the constitutive monomers and the bridging sites. Notably, this listing has been uploaded to LOTUS¹⁶ to share this knowledge with the community.



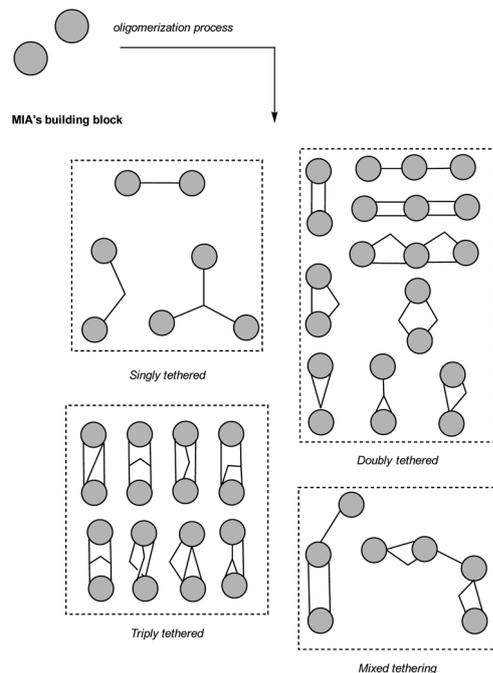


Fig. 4 Overview of reported bridging modes in MIA oligomers.

a comprehensive list of simplified models of all MIA skeletons is provided as a ESI[†] indicating bridging sites and involved coupling partners (S1, ESI[†]). Moreover, to follow the logic of this review, a reactivity table is also provided as a ESI (S2, ESI[†]). This table classifies all³³ of the MIA oligomers covered by our study according to the putative sequence of reactivity that led to their final scaffold with a distinct colour code to instantly highlight their gross constitution (*viz.* strict MIA constitution, pseudodimer with additional tryptamine unit, pseudodimer with additional iridoid unit, MIA with extraneous phenylpropanoid or gallate unit (*sensu lato*) and MIA with various other units). Inspired by the first classification system proposed by Kunesch *et al.*⁸ for monoterpene bisindole alkaloids in 1969, a deep analysis of the wealth of the MIA oligomers led us to classify this fascinating family according to the number of bridges instigated between the constituting units (single, double, triple, and mixed tethering) as illustrated in Fig. 4. Then, in each tethering mode, some cornerstone oligomers were addressed to illustrate a unique chemical logic or a combination of assembly reactions (See S2, ESI[†], for a comprehensive list of MIA related to a chemical logic). To make it easier for readers to follow the numbering system used in this review, we have decided to use the Le Men and Taylor MIA biosynthetic numbering.³⁴ This section will detail the above-mentioned assembly reactions.

3.1 Singly-tethered oligomers

A retro-oligomerization analysis conducted on the singly-tethered MIA oligomers revealed the implication of four assembly mechanisms.

3.1.1 Electrophilic aromatic substitution-driven oligomerization. Considering the resonance contributors related to the indolic system found in most MIAs reveals that all non-

bridgehead carbons can serve as a functional carbanion equivalent to trigger nucleophilic attack.^{35,36} The presence of *ortho*-oxygenated functionality at the site triggering the nucleophilic attack is often encountered, but it is not a strict structural requirement. Conversely, indoline-containing MIA subtypes are prone to instigating nucleophilic attack involving their electron-rich C-10 and/or C-12 sites. For this reactivity, seven types of electrophilic motifs will be covered.

3.1.1.1 Indoleninium and quinone methide. The electrophilic nature of vobasinol C-3 provides an explanation for the wealth of MIA dimers disclosing a 3-vobasinyl residue. Indeed, a vast array of MIA subtypes are known to react with this monomer, in a seemingly indistinct manner. Our literature survey indicated that no less than 150 vobasane-ibogane (Fig. 1, see S2, ESI[†]) dimers have been reported to date, all of which derive from a conjugate 1,6-addition on the electrophilic C-3 position of the vobasane scaffold, with the possibility of involving additional reactions in the context of more sophisticated coupling strategies. This mere reactivity scheme is illustrated through the examples of the vallesamane/vobasane-type pseudovobparicine (4)³⁷ and the recently reported vobasane/tryptamine pseudodimer pyrrovobasine (5) (Fig. 5).³⁸ This reactivity is highly predominant when considering the vobasane building block as a whole since vobasane-comprising dimers involving akuammicine (1 entry), aspidospermane (2 entries), sarpagane (5 entries), vallesamane (5 entries), vincorinane (2 entries) and bis-vobasane dimers (7 entries) use its C-3 position as an electrophilic center, even though a few of them instigate partner-dependent multiple connections as will be developed later on. Quite remarkably, it seems that only the recently described

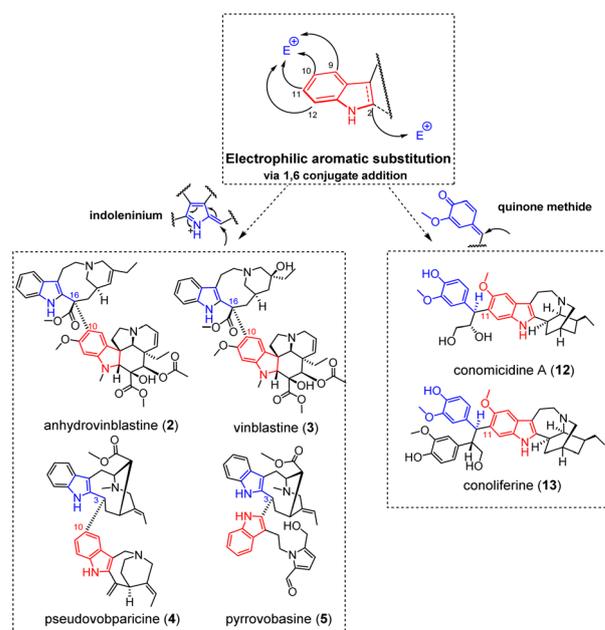


Fig. 5 Singly-tethered oligomers resulting from an electrophilic aromatic substitution on an indoleninium (by 1,6-conjugate addition) or a quinone methide. Note that cleavamine-derived scaffolds resulting from this reactivity are outlined in Fig. 6.



function⁵¹ instead of an indolenine nucleus as it appears in dimeric MIAs such as cycloleurosine (**11**).

Unsurprisingly, the cleavamine-derived cleavincathicane/cleaisovincathicane/cleavincarosean/cleavincalidane have not been identified as monomeric MIAs to date. Finally, 1,6-additions may be directed towards coniferyl/*p*-coumaryl alcohol-derived quinone methides (Fig. 5), availing hybrid MIA/hydroxycinnamyl conjugates such as conomicidines A (**12**) and B,⁵² or towards a lignan-derived quinone methide to provide conoliferine (**13**) and isoconoliferine.⁵³

3.1.1.2 Iminium. A large number of MIA dimers are obtained through a coupling of indolic sites to the C-16 position of an eburnane residue (see S1, ESI[†]) as in the eburnane/aspidofractane-type pleiomutine (**14**) (Fig. 7).⁵⁴ Such dimers arise as a consequence of a nucleophilic attack on a C-16 carbinolamine/ $\Delta^{1,16}$ iminium and account for the constitution of an important number of MIA dimers (more than 40 entries). The electrophilicity of eburnane C-16 position is a key to understand the constitution of most eburnane-containing dimers, although a few of them instigate several connections in the end. This logic also extends to the eburnane-like constitution of the meloyuninane subtype, accounting for the C-10–C-16 connection appearing in angustifonines A (**15**)⁵⁵ (Fig. 7) and B. It seems that only one eburnane-containing dimer, namely vobtusamine (**124**)⁵⁶ (Fig. 37), does not involve the eburnane C-16 position. In a vast majority of cases, the nucleophilic attack is triggered by aromatic sites of the other MIA component. Biomimetic strategies have been undertaken to access such derivatives, sometimes failing to reach the sought-after dimeric structure as in the example of leucophyllidine (**16**)⁵⁷ (Fig. 7) where a regioisomer had been obtained instead (disclosing a C-12–C-16 connectivity instead of the awaited C-10–C-16

bonding).⁵⁸ A parallel can easily be drawn with the pseudodimeric structures of bonafousine (**17**)⁵⁹ (Fig. 7)/isobonafousine associating an ibogane subunit to a building block of as yet unknown biogenetic origin, somehow evocative of a tetracyclic eburnane analogue. The α -oxygenated C-12 position of the ibogane subunit could trigger a nucleophilic attack on an iminium involving any of the two nitrogen atoms of the structure to afford these isomers. Notably, this reactivity involving an electrophilic aromatic substitution and an iminium is part of a much wider ensemble and can account for the constitution of many MIA dimers, spanning across a considerable number of scaffolds. A few illustrations of structurally diverse MIA dimers arising from this reactivity are given in Fig. 3. For example, plumocraline (**18**) (Fig. 7) relies on the C-10-triggered electrophilic aromatic substitution of an akuammilane component on a $\Delta^{1,2}$ indoleninium-containing pleiocarpamine. Some dimers are supposed to arise from electrophilic aromatic substitution on iminium ions involving the alicyclic nitrogen.⁶⁰ As such, criophylline (**19**)^{61–63} (Fig. 7) involves a $\Delta^{3,4}$ iminium moiety of the aspidospermane-type pachysiphine being attacked by the C-10 position of a *seco*-schizozygane-type andrangine subunit. Melosuavine C (**20**)⁶⁴ (Fig. 7) seemingly relies on the electrophilic aromatic substitution of the C-10 site of an aspidospermane unit on a $\Delta^{4,5}$ iminium-containing Melodinus-type monomer whereas uncaramine (**21**)⁶⁵ (Fig. 7) and callophyllines⁶⁶ derive from a $\Delta^{4,21}$ iminium-containing yohimbinoind unit. Structural oddities may rely on similar reactivities from different substrates. The partner initiating the nucleophilic attack may be structurally different at first. One such example is the electrophilic aromatic substitution triggered by a flavonoid aromatic position on a $\Delta^{4,21}$ -containing corynantheane in epicatechocorynantheine A (**22**) (Fig. 7),⁶⁷ a reactivity also stepping in the biosynthesis of further rubiaceo flavoalkaloids known as uncariagambiriines.^{68,69} Another possibility is that of an alternative iminium-containing structure as the electrophilic partner, as observed in the case of the aspidospermane-containing melofusine A (**23**) (Fig. 7),⁷⁰ that involves the $\Delta^{1,2}$ iminium function of nitrogenated iridoid unit.

The unique C-2–C-10 tethering encountered in the bis-aspidospermane scaffold of tabernaebovine (**24**) (Fig. 7) deserves to be developed in the context of electrophilic aromatic substitution.⁷¹ Plausible mechanisms to provide this unique connectivity rely on conjugate nucleophilic additions from C-10 to a *N*-methylquebrachamine half. A 21-keto-containing quebrachamine unit had been selected by Movassaghi to reach tabernaebovine scaffold.⁷² A $\Delta^{4,21}$ quebrachamine iminium can also be envisaged to afford the ring closure leading to the bis-aspidospermane constitution of the second aspidospermane unit. Finally, an indoleninium-type aspidospermane scaffold cannot be ruled out either.

3.1.1.3 α,β -Unsaturated carbonyl and imine. This category of electrophilic motifs is associated with more stringent structural requirements and is therefore associated with a limited set of MIA subtypes. As such, the monoterpene component of macrolane-type MIAs is prone to different scaffold-specific electrophilic aromatic substitutions. This scaffold name derives from macroline, a key entry to macrolane-based MIA dimers,

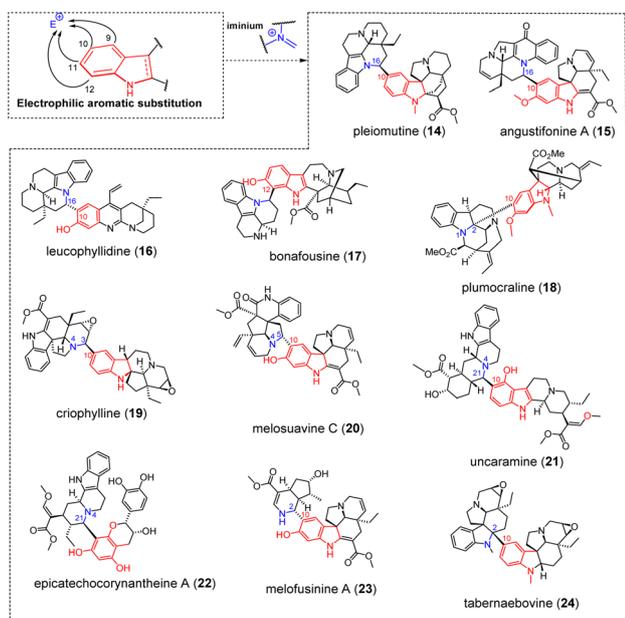


Fig. 7 Singly-tethered oligomers resulting from an electrophilic aromatic substitution on an iminium.



comprising a highly reactive α,β -unsaturated carbonylic group. Its characteristic constitution had been suggested to be biosynthetically related to sarpagane-type MIAs and notably comprises two distinct forms which can be rationalized with regards to a freely-rotatable, open dialdehydic intermediate.⁷³ An etherification occurring between an oxygenated substituent at C-19 and the $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ group leads to the so-called type-A macroline (*e.g.* macroline) whereas a similar reaction involving an oxygenated substituent at C-21 and the same $-\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ moiety rather leads to a type-B macroline (*e.g.* ring E *seco*-talcarpine) (Fig. 8).⁷⁴ It can be noted that macroline itself does not seem to have been isolated yet as a natural product so that it only exists as a putative biosynthetic cornerstone towards dimeric MIAs. Notably, macroline has a limited shelf life as it spontaneously cyclizes into the more stable dihydroalstonerine.⁷⁵ A 1,4-Michael addition on the C-21 position of the enone group of a type A-macroline supposedly gives access to perhentinine-type MIA dimers that may undertake subsequent hemiketalization to afford alstomacrophylline (25)-type derivatives (Fig. 9),⁷⁶ featuring a diagnostic connection between an aromatic site of the MIA partner initiating the electrophilic aromatic substitution and the macrolane C-21 site. A type B macroline reactive unit reveals an alternative, α,β -unsaturated aldehyde-based Michael acceptor granting access to angustilongine A (26)-type dimers (Fig. 9). This second classical type of macrolane-based MIA dimers discloses a connection between an aromatic site and macrolane position C-19. One can note that an alternative mechanism has been proposed for the coupling of ring A-oxygenated macroline-type alkaloids, based on a Friedel-Crafts alkylation process stabilized by an oxonium ion.⁷⁵

The monoterpene component of the akuammicine scaffold is associated with a specific reactivity giving rise to specific singly and doubly-tethered MIA dimers when it reveals an exomethylene-indolenine conjugate susceptible to nucleophilic attacks. Such oligomers comprise the kopsane/akuammicine-type arbolodinine C (27) that derives from an electrophilic aromatic substitution triggered by the C-10 site of the kopsane subunit on the electrophilic C-22 exomethylenic position of the akuammicine component (Fig. 9).⁷⁷

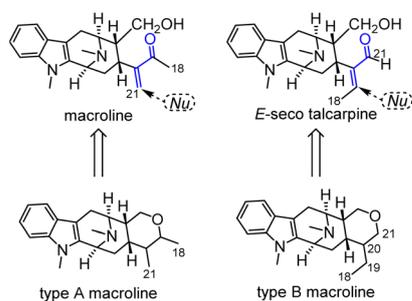


Fig. 8 Structural features of interest to decipher the dimerization trends of macrolanes and scaffolds of the so-called types A and B macrolanes. Electrophilic sites are highlighted in blue for both scaffold subtypes. Note that anhydromacrosalpine methine, a key nucleophilic partner for the dimerization of some macrolanes, differs from the gross structure given to type B macroline by the existence of two unsaturations (*viz.* $\Delta^{18,19}$ and $\Delta^{20,21}$).

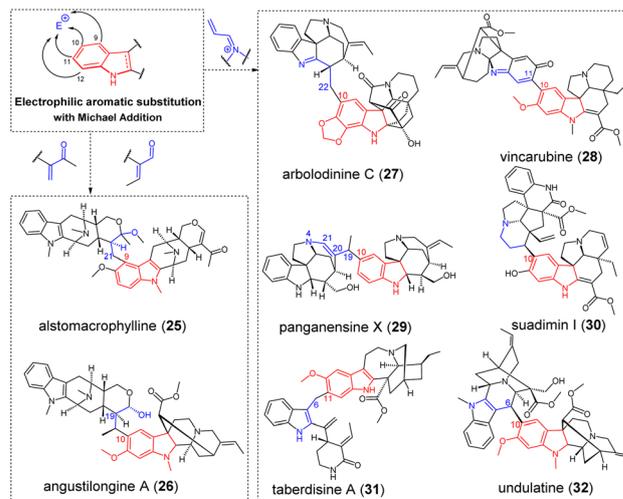


Fig. 9 Singly-tethered oligomers resulting from an electrophilic aromatic substitution on an α,β -unsaturated carbonyl or imine.

Dimeric MIAs featuring diaryl connections are often presumed to derive from a radical coupling and, as such, the topic will be mostly covered in the next section. A dozen compounds link the C-10 position of an indoline-containing MIA, a nucleophilic site of great generality, to a recurring C-11 position of a vincorinane component featuring a constant α -oxygenated functionality. An oxidative coupling has been proposed to step in the dimerization of such compounds, without much detail (see next section for further discussion).⁷⁸ Alternatively, an indolenine-containing akuammilane could install an electrophilic quinone-imine. This hypothesis is supported by occurrence of quinone-imine containing dimers (*e.g.* vincarubine (28),⁵⁹ rausutrine, rausutranine⁷⁹).

Bis-akuammicine dimers also comprise very unusual connectivities involving their ethylenic/ethylic side chain. As such, panganensines X/Y (29)⁸⁰ feature a C-10 to C-19 connection. While the C-10 position is a very common nucleophilic site, a $\Delta^{19,20}$ conjugated- $\Delta^{4,21}$ iminium can be proposed to account for C-19 electrophilicity that is prone to undergo a 1,4-Michael addition. A similar mechanism has been proposed to incorporate a third nitrogen during the biosynthesis of arboflorine.⁸¹ Likewise, a conjugated iminium-type electrophilic partner probably steps in the biosynthesis of suadimin I (30).⁸² A related mechanism involving a conjugated indoleninium as the electrophilic moiety can account for the C-6-C-11 connectivity appearing in the *nor-seco-stemmadeninane*/ibogane taberdisines A (31)-B (Fig. 9).⁸³ Finally, a unique intermonomeric connection appears in undulatine (32).⁸⁴ While the C-10 position of the akuammilane component acts as a classical electron-rich partner, the involvement of the C-6 position of the sarpagane unit as a nucleophilic site is highly unusual. Here again, an α,β -unsaturated indoleninium system could explain the electrophilicity of C-6. Alternatively, it was suggested that the coupling reaction should proceed from a 6-hydroxylated sarpagane derivative (6-hydroxylated sarpagane⁸⁵ analogues had seldom been described). An hemisynthetic investigation using



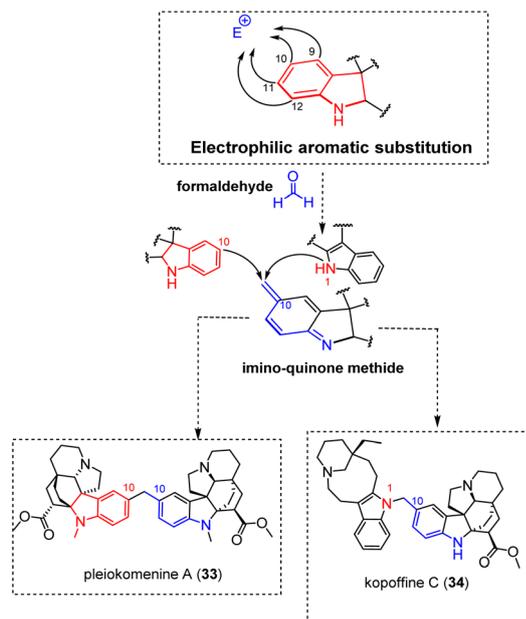


Fig. 10 Putative biosynthetic path to singly-tethered methylene-bridged MIA dimers.

DDQ as a coupling agent gave support to this putative reactivity.⁸⁶

3.1.1.4 Formaldehyde. As stated in Section 2.2, extraneous units such as formaldehyde have been involved as the electrophilic partner in such reactions, as exemplified by pleiokomenine A (33) and kopoffine C (34) (Fig. 10), among many others. Such a reaction has been proposed to provide a *para* iminoquinone methide moiety that could further be prone to undergoing different kinds of nucleophilic attack. As per pleiokomenine A (33), the electron-rich C-10 site of an additional aspidofractane unit is presumed to trigger this electrophilic aromatic substitution.¹⁸ Kopoffine C (34) seems to arise as a consequence of a heteronucleophilic attack instigated by the N-1 nitrogen of the quebrachamine unit on a similar *para* iminoquinone methide of the aspidofractane counterpart.⁸⁷ Methylene-bridged dimeric natural products as a whole have been recently reviewed.⁸⁸

3.1.1.5 Epoxide-ring opening and nucleophilic attacks towards a hydroxylated site. The recently reported bis-aspidospermane-type tabernaemontine L (35) (Fig. 11) appears to reveal a unique example of connectivity among electrophilic aromatic substitution-driven and singly-tethered MIA dimers.⁸⁹ Although unique, the C-10–C-14 connection appearing in this dimer is relatable to an electrophilic aromatic substitution targeting the C-14 position of a 14,15-epoxide-containing aspidospermane unit. Subsequent dehydration could then install the $\Delta^{14,15}$ functionality appearing in tabernaemontine L (35). From a biosynthetic point of view, this dimerization mechanism is supported by the known presence of such 3-oxo-14,15-epoxide-containing aspidospermanes,^{90,91} and analogous building blocks are proposed to step in the biosynthesis of various aspidospermane-based doubly-tethered dimers (*e.g.* conophylline (90)) and trimers (*e.g.* taberdivarine A (91)) (Fig. 25), as

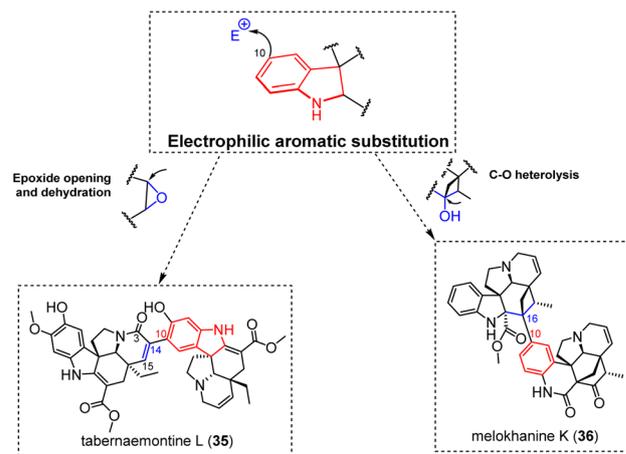


Fig. 11 Singly-tethered oligomers resulting from an electrophilic aromatic substitution on an epoxide or a carbocation.

discussed in more detail below. The meloscandoninane-meloyinane type melokhanine K (36)⁹² represents a markedly different situation (Fig. 11). Its intermonomeric connectivity implies an electrophilic aromatic substitution into the meloyinane C-16 position. For this purpose, the C-16 hydroxylated monomeric precursor was reported from a plant pertaining to the same genus a few years ago, namely meloyine A.⁹³ Even though the hydroxy group is not generally accepted as a good leaving group *per se*, an array of different hydroxy activation strategies has been reported to step in natural products biosynthesis.

3.1.2 Radical coupling-driven oligomerization. Most MIA dimers resulting from radical coupling involve the establishment of connections between the benzene rings of the indole/indoline systems, the regioselectivity of which is often directed by the *ortho*-occurrence of oxygenated functionalities. As these binding sites are poorly influenced by the nature of the monoterpenic component, scaffold-specific bridging modes are rather uncommon within this specific kind of dimeric MIAs. An array of dimeric MIAs disclosed in Fig. 12–15 illustrates these different possibilities.

3.1.2.1 Ortho–ortho diphenol and O–ortho phenol coupling products. The 9,9-bonded bis-ibogane type pendulifloramine (37),⁹⁴ the 11,12-bonded aspidospermane-ibogane type tetrastachynine (38),⁹⁵ the 10,10-bonded bis-aspidospermane type *N*-acetyl-16,17-dihydroxyaspidospermidine (39)⁹⁶ and the 9,12-bonded bis-hunteracinane type blumeanine (40) are canonical *ortho–ortho* phenolic oxidative coupling products (Fig. 12). Notably, the *O/ortho* regioisomer of tetrastachynine (38), namely tetrastachyne (41), was co-isolated with it.⁹⁵ Such MIA dimers appear to be very unusual, although a closely related analogue was later isolated.⁹⁷

The connection mode of the bis-sarpagane-type dispegatrine (42)⁹⁸ is consistent with a canonical *ortho–ortho* phenolic oxidative coupling. Nevertheless, the phenolic oxidative coupling of its monomeric component, spagatrine, could provide dispegatrine (42), but with a very modest yield of 0.25%. Conversely, Cook *et al.* were able to complete the synthesis of



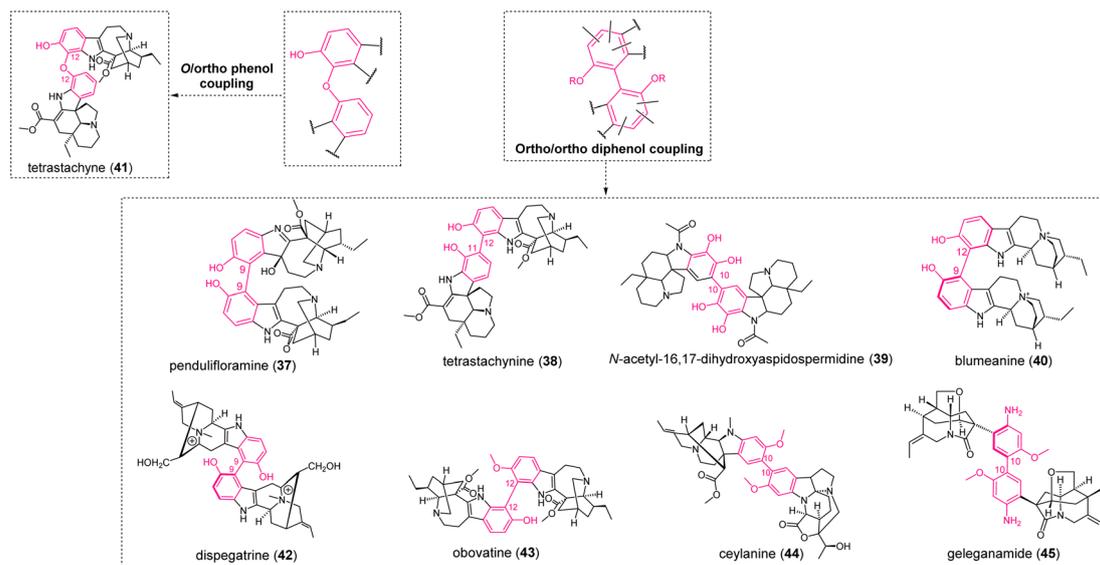


Fig. 12 Singly-tethered oligomers resulting from *ortho/ortho* diphenol coupling and *O/ortho* phenol coupling. Color coding has been added for clarity but it does not indicate any chemical sense.

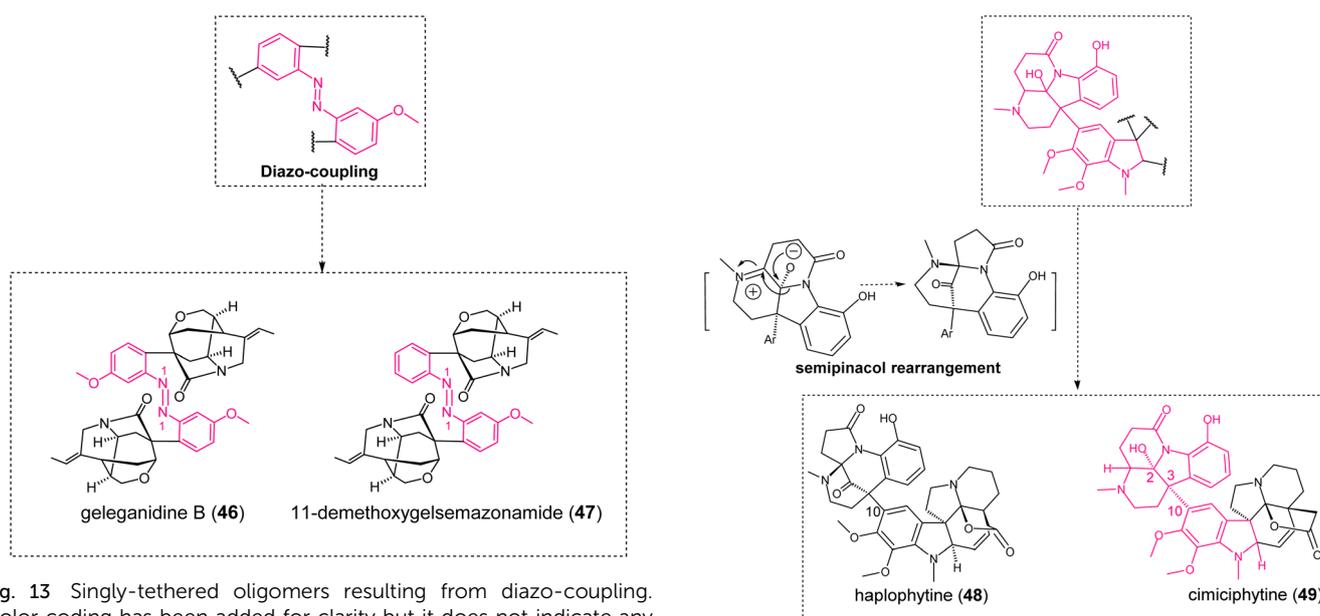


Fig. 13 Singly-tethered oligomers resulting from diazo-coupling. Color coding has been added for clarity but it does not indicate any chemical sense.

Fig. 14 Singly-tethered haplophyton alkaloids. Color coding has been added for clarity but it does not indicate any chemical sense.

dispegatrine (42) with a much higher yield using a non-phenolic oxidative dimerization process.⁹⁹ Intermolecular non-phenolic oxidative dimerizations of complex aryl substrates are known to be very rare but is documented for some indolic substrates.¹⁰⁰ Notably, the formation of a single atropodiastereomer during Cook synthesis could finalize the structure assignment of dispegatrine (42) as its axial chirality had been overlooked in the original phytochemical report. The *P*-configuration of dispegatrine (42) biaryl axis would be related to an internal asymmetric induction originating from the steric hindrance related to the sarpagane cage-like structure.⁹⁹ A few analogues reveal a biaryl

junction contiguous to other oxygenated functionalities. One such example is the 12,12-bonded bis-ibogane-type obovatine (43),¹⁰¹ where the *ortho*-arranged substituents to the biaryl axis are a phenol and a methoxy group. In this context, it can be envisaged that the methoxylation occurs after the dimerization process. This assumption is further supported by the co-isolation of its diphenolic analogue, namely bis[11-hydroxycoronaridinyl-12-yl].¹⁰¹ More generally speaking, such biosynthetic assumptions (methoxylation after coupling) have received support from biosynthetic investigations carried out



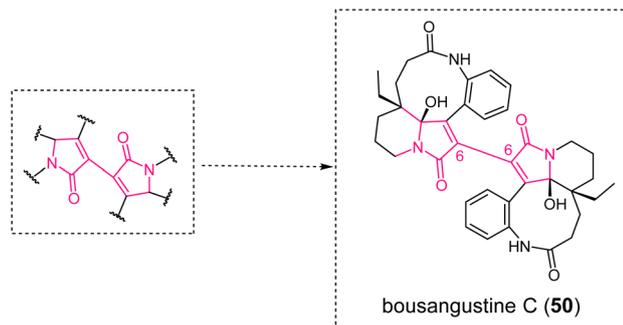


Fig. 15 Singly-tethered leuconolam-derived dimers. Color coding has been added for clarity but it does not indicate any chemical sense.

on fungal dimeric polyketides deriving from oxidative phenolic coupling.¹⁰² Likewise, the vincorinane/isopleiocarpamane-type ceylanine (**44**)¹⁰³ or the bis-vincorinane-type peceylanine feature two methoxy groups being *ortho*-disposed to the biaryl connection, these methoxylations presumably occurring after dimerization. Again, this hypothesis is supported by the co-isolation of related dimers disclosing a furanic connection (e.g. peceyline (**153**)) that suppose the existence of dimeric intermediates revealing phenolic groups instead of the methoxy groups finally appearing in ceylanine (**44**) and peceylanine (see Fig. 49 for doubly-tethered oligomers resulting from radical coupling). Similarly, the spectroscopic data of geleganamide (**45**) indicated a dimeric structure of two gelsemamidane-type MIA alkaloids connected through a C-10–C-10 bond.¹⁰⁴ A possible biogenetic access to this compound could also benefit from an amino radical. Such a rare substituent for a MIA tryptaminic benzene originates from the hydrolytic cleavage of the indolic pyrrole, as sometimes observed for gelsedane-type MIAs.^{105,106} An amino-derived radical could result in a spin density at the *para*-amino C-10 position, accounting for the intermonomeric connectivity of geleganamide (**45**).¹⁰⁷

3.1.2.2 Diazo-coupled MIA dimers. Alternatively, such secondary amine-containing gelsemamidane-type MIAs can lead to aromatic azo compounds such as geleganidine B (**46**)¹⁹ and 11-demethoxygelsemazonamide (**47**) (Fig. 13).¹⁰⁶ Although corroborated by several reactivity reports dealing with structurally diverse aniline derivatives,¹⁰⁸ natural azo products are extremely rare. Prior to geleganidine B (**46**), it seems that only one natural azo compound had been reported (from the macromycete *Agaricus xanthodermus*), whose artefactual nature has been suggested since its first isolation and structure elucidation.¹⁰⁹ These *N,N*-coupled MIA dimers are somehow evocative of some *N,N*-coupled indolosesquiterpene dimers known as dixiamycins, that were proved to originate from a radical-based mechanism.¹¹⁰ Such singly bonded *N,N*-bonded MIA dimers (*viz.* radical processes occurring from a secondary amine) still have to be reported.

3.1.2.3 Haplophyton alkaloids. Apocynaceous plants of the genus *Haplophyton* produce unique heterodimers featuring inter-indolic connectivities invariably associating an aspidospermane-type MIA monomer with a canthinone-type nucleus through a C-10–C-3 connection.¹¹¹ These iconic

structures, including haplophytine (**48**) and cimiciphytine (**49**) (Fig. 14), were first isolated from *Haplophyton cimicidum*.^{112,113} Interestingly, the canthinone-type component sometimes occurs as a quinolinone derivative and the ability of these two forms to interconvert has been experimentally validated as a semipinacol-type rearrangement,¹¹⁴ as evidenced since the early report of haplophytine (**48**) by Yates, Cava and co-workers.¹¹¹ The biosynthetic relevance of this rearrangement is emphasized by the co-occurrence of hybrid dimers associating an identical aspidospermane unit and both forms of the canthinone/quinolinone counterpart within producing plants.^{111,115} The total synthesis of haplophytine (**48**) represented an important synthetic challenge owing to the steric impediments of the coupling process between the aspidospermane component and the C-3 position of the canthinone unit. Synthetic attempts by Corey *et al.* emphasized the trend of different mono- and bicyclic aspidospermane mimics to initiate electrophilic aromatic substitution α to the iminium nitrogen instead of the desired γ -position. Likewise, electrophilic aromatic substitution strategies targeting 2,3-epoxide-containing canthinone analogues resulted in the formation of C-10–C-2 bonded analogues (electrophilic aromatic substitution) or a 11-O–C-2 connected dimer (heteronucleophilic attack) but failed to establish the desired C-10–C-3 connectivity.¹¹⁶ Later attempts of electrophilic aromatic substitution proved successful but these synthetic works used a tricyclic indolenine-containing canthinone-mimic with a leaving group at C-3, which can hardly be related to a biosynthetic coupling process.^{117,118} Nicolaou suggested that the coupling between the canthinone and aspidospermane components of haplophytine (**48**) should result from an oxidative coupling reaction. The desired junction could be experimentally formed from simplified analogues, giving further support to this biosynthetic hypothesis.¹¹⁹

3.1.2.4 Leuconolam-derived dimer. Finally, the bis-rhazinilam constitution of bousangustine C (**50**) (Fig. 15), involving a C-6–C-6 connection, is seemingly unique as a MIA dimer as it does not involve the benzenoid ring of the indolic system. Even in the broader context of natural products, it seems difficult to find molecules deriving from a similar reactivity. Tryptamine-based dimers involving a similar coupling position have been repeatedly described in the group of bisindolylmaleimide/indolocarbazoles, but the coupling mechanism involving an enamine radical¹²⁰ is difficult to reconcile with the specific example of bousangustine C (**50**). Likewise, the joined motifs of bousangustine C (**50**) are structurally evocative of bipyrrrole alkaloids like isochrysohermidin¹²¹ or speranberculatin A.¹²² Nevertheless, elegant synthetic works by Boger *et al.* established that these compounds derived from a well-precedented addition-elimination sequence involving the uptake of singlet oxygen by a suitable bipyrrrole precursors, that have been co-isolated in both cases,¹²³ so that these compounds can hardly be related to bousangustine C (**50**) either. An oxidative single electron transfer at N-1 followed by deprotonation at the N-1 position of leuconolam has been proposed to avail a neutral radical. This radical could then relocate to C-6 to



account for the connection appearing in this intriguing compound.¹²⁴

3.1.3 Enamine reactivity-driven oligomerization. An important reactivity feature likely to provide MIA oligomers is linked to the nucleophilic attack triggered by the enamine functions. Our literature survey suggested us to distinguish MIA oligomers according to the nature of the electrophilic partner.

3.1.3.1 Iminium. A first group of electrophilic partners for enamine-driven dimerization reactions comprises iminium-containing metabolites (Fig. 16), as can be produced through Polonovski-type reaction.¹²⁵ Although simple, this mechanism enables straightforward access to a large number of structurally diverse MIA dimers. The C-14–C-5 connectivity of the bis-aspidofractane type arbolodinine A (51)²⁷ is easily relatable to a nucleophilic attack of the tetrahydropyridine-type $\Delta^{3,14}$ enamine of a first unit to the $\Delta^{4,5}$ iminium function of another aspidofractane-type component. The structurally-intriguing gabonine (52),¹²⁶ featuring two ibogane-derived units, is supposed to dimerize upon nucleophilic attack of a $\Delta^{5,6}$ enamine on a $\Delta^{4,21}$ iminium of the other subunit. It seems that this dimer stands among the very scarce number of MIA dimers incorporating Witkop–Winterfeldt oxidized¹²⁷ subunits (along with melotenuine C¹²⁸), although several examples of such monomeric MIAs exist.^{129,130} With this in mind, it can also be assumed that the nucleophilicity of the α -carbonylated position C-6 could be sufficient to trigger the nucleophilic attack. A related mechanism can be invoked to decipher the intermonomeric connection appearing in panganensine R (53).⁸⁰ This rare scaffold could be obtained considering a nucleophilic attack instigated by a dienamine function involving the $\Delta^{18,19}$ vinylic function of a first akuammicine-type monomer on a $\Delta^{4,21}$ iminium-containing akuammicine derivative, resulting in a rare C-18–C-21 junction. Alternatively, 2-pyrroline-type enamine partners could be involved. This reactivity accounts for the intermonomeric connection appearing in the bis-aspidospermane-type melosine A (54),¹³¹ that results from the

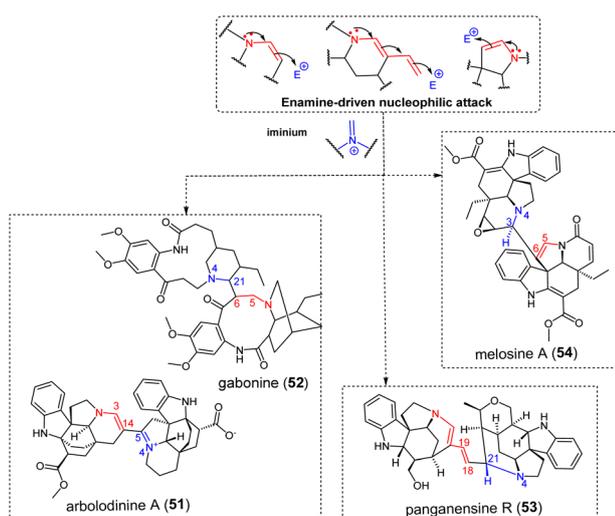


Fig. 16 Singly-tethered MIA oligomers resulting from an enamine-driven nucleophilic attack on an iminium.

nucleophilic attack of a $\Delta^{5,6}$ enamine-containing unit to a $\Delta^{3,4}$ iminium-containing coupling partner. This reaction is somewhat reminiscent of the coupling mode evoked in the coupling of the two vobtusine blocks as it appears in alasmontamine A (159) (Fig. 52).¹³²

3.1.3.2 Aldehyde. Enamine-containing MIAs can also target aldehyde functions as electrophilic partners (Fig. 17). The tetrahydropyridine-derived $\Delta^{5,6}$ enamine, as in the case of serpentinine derivatives (e.g. 20'-episerpentinine (55)), can enable such reactivities. An enamine-driven aldolization of ajmalicine C-6 to the aldehydic C-17 position of the corynantheane northern unit is presumed to assemble the complete scaffold of serpentinines/moandaensines,^{133–135} resulting in the final compound after dehydration and a thermodynamically-favoured rearomatization of ajmalicine C-ring. A similar process from the $\Delta^{5,6}$ enamine of a strictosidine-type MIA to the aldehydic moiety of secologanin readily accounts for the pseudodimeric constitution of neonaucleoside B (56).¹³⁶ Gelsedane-type MIAs are prevalent contributors to enamine reactivity-driven dimerizations. These dimerization trends can be explained by the presence of pyrrole rings and of 2-ethylidene-substituted pyrrolidines in the monoterpene part of several such MIAs, structural features that are rare for any MIA. With regard to dimers obtained through an enamine-driven nucleophilic attack on an aldehydic function, the case of gelsecorydine A (57)¹³⁷ is worth being highlighted. The nucleophilic attack would be triggered by the enamine ($=2$ -ethylidenepyrrolidine) form of a gelsedane-type gelsenicine derivative, accounting for the nucleophilicity of its C-19 position, towards the C-21 aldehydic function of vallesiachotamine. The nucleophilic attack of a similar gelsedane 2-ethylidenepyrrolidine function (at C-19)

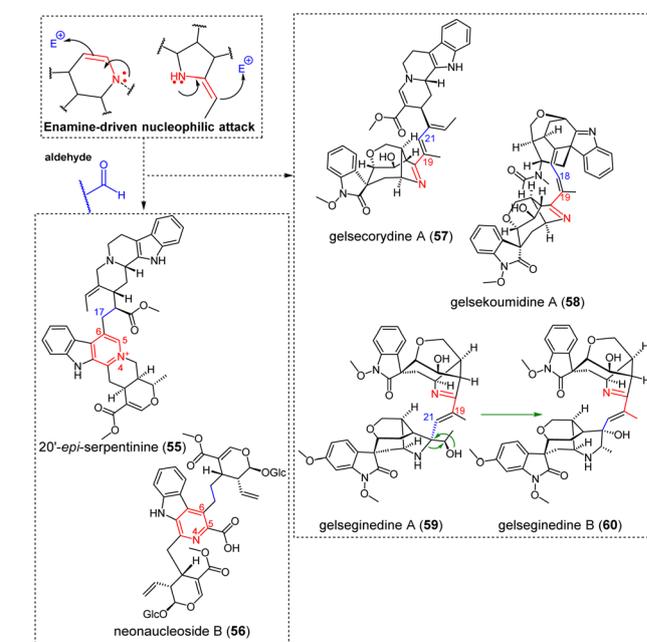


Fig. 17 Singly-tethered MIA oligomers resulting from an enamine-driven nucleophilic attack on an aldehyde and the rearrangement of gelsecorydine A into gelseginedine B.



on a putative α,β -unsaturated aldehyde-containing *seco*-koumine at C-18 is presumed to afford the intriguing gelsegane-*seco*-koumine constitution of gelsekoumidine A (**58**).¹³⁸ The *seco*-koumine appendage does not appear to have been reported from a monomeric MIA so far. It can be hypothesized that the different constitution of the recently reported gelseginedine A (**59**)¹³⁹ stems from the enamine-induced nucleophilic attack of the C-19 position of the gelsegane component on the C-21 aldehyde site of a gelsegine analogue, a MIA subtype previously assumed to correspond to a biosynthetic intermediate between humanteninane and gelsegane scaffolds.¹⁴⁰ It has been proposed that co-isolated gelseginedine B (**60**) corresponds to a derivative of this earlier dimer by ring expansion of its gelsegine pyrrole in the corresponding piperidine, resulting in a hitherto unprecedented MIA scaffold.

3.1.3.3 Formaldehydes, α,β -unsaturated carbonyls and indoleninium. Extraneous units may also be incorporated after nucleophilic attack of formaldehyde by an enamine function. As in the former subsection, this reactivity often steps in the dimerization of several MIA obtained from gelsemiaceous source. Such scaffold-specific reactivity can rely on the 2-ethylidenepyrrole system (nucleophilic C-19 position) to provide a side chain including an exomethylene function, possibly amenable to epoxidation. An epoxide ring-opening initiated by another 2-ethylidenepyrrole nucleophilic attack system (again from C-19) of a second gelsegane subunit can be presumed to yield the connectivity observed in geleganimine A (**61**)

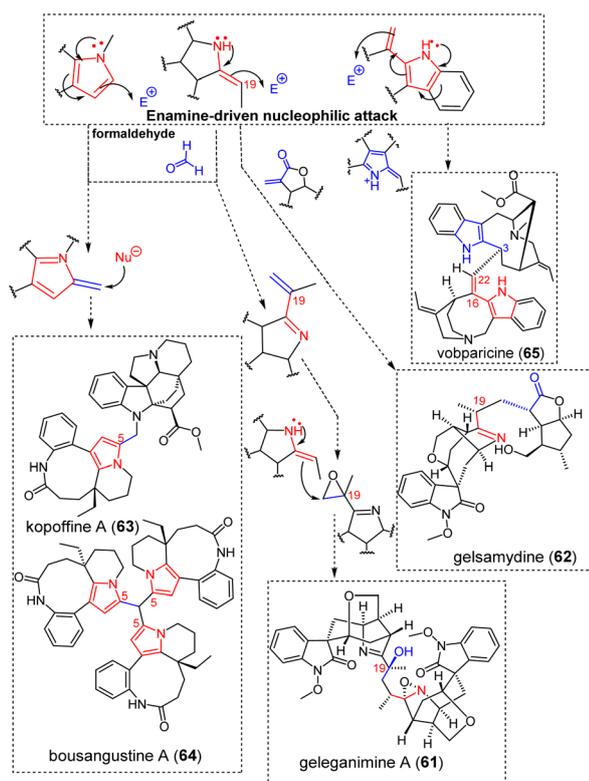


Fig. 18 Singly-tethered MIA oligomers resulting from an enamine-driven nucleophilic attack on formaldehyde or on an α,β -unsaturated carbonyl.

(Fig. 18).¹⁰⁴ Aside from MIA partners, electrophilic sites appearing on a wealth of different phytochemicals are prone to such dimerization processes, mostly aldehydic-containing substances but also α,β -unsaturated exomethylenes as encountered in iridoid monoterpenes, leading to compounds such as gelsamydine (**62**) (Fig. 18).¹⁴¹ Likewise, rhazinilam-type MIAs are prone to a dienamine-triggered nucleophilic attack on formaldehyde that can readily afford derivatives revealing either an aldehydic or an exomethylene function at C-5 position. This exomethylene function is prone to undergoing a nucleophilic attack involving different possible partners. For example, an heteronucleophilic attack initiated by an indolic N-1 position can be invoked to account for the constitution of the aspidofractane/rhazinilam-based kopoffine A (**63**) (Fig. 18) and of the kopsane/rhazinilam-based kopoffine B.⁸⁷ Alternatively, a dienamine nucleophilic attack triggered from a first rhazinilam monomer on a C-5 exomethylene-substituted rhazinilam can lead to the dimeric scaffold of bousangustine B. An additional nucleophilic attack initiated by the dienamine function of a third rhazinilam unit can yield the trimeric bousangustine A (**64**) (Fig. 18).¹²⁴ The vallesamane/vobasane dimer vobparicine (**65**) (Fig. 18),¹⁴² can be assembled following a conjugate 1,6-addition of the conjugated system appearing in the $\Delta^{16,22}$ -exomethylene-containing apparicine on the electrophilic C-3 of vobasinol.

3.1.3.4 Quinone methide. Finally, the unique structures of inaequalisines A (**66**) (Fig. 19) and B introduced a C-7 located phenylpropene unit that acted as a dearomatizing unit, a structural trait having no precedent in the wide phytochemical class of MIAs. More generally, such phenylpropene-pyrroloindolines are very rare in the plant kingdom with only two other occurrences: angelicastigmin¹⁴³ and utilisin.¹⁴⁴ Although rare, it is quite straightforward to understand the constitution of this unusual MIA that seems to rely on an enamine attack on a feruloyl-type *para*-quinone methide.²⁵ It should be noted that the proposed biosynthesis pathway of inaequalisines would proceed from an indole-containing quebrachamine precursor which would subsequently rearrange into the final rhazidine appendage.²⁵

3.1.4 (Hetero)nucleophilic coupling-driven oligomerization. Many different MIA dimerization processes are based on nucleophilic attacks initiated either by carbon or by heteroelements. A selection of MIA dimers obtained using this reactivity

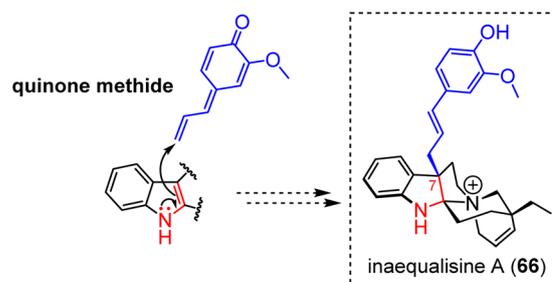


Fig. 19 Singly-tethered MIA oligomers resulting from an enamine-driven nucleophilic attack on a conjugated quinone methide.



is disclosed below according to the nature of the electrophilic partner.

3.1.4.1 Formaldehyde. Some of these dimerization sequences require precise structural features, which probably explains the relatively low number of MIA dimers obtained in this way. Several such bis-aspidospermanes seem to depend on both (i) the existence of a secondary alcohol function at C-18 and (ii) the occurrence of a $\Delta^{14,15}$ functionality (see for example fusiformine A for a relevant monomeric constituent).¹⁴⁵ Aspidospermane-type MIAs disclosing these substituents may trigger nucleophilic attack of the 18-OH group on the $\Delta^{14,15}$ functionality to trigger nucleophilic attack on an extraneous formaldehyde, to install an electrophilic site at C-14 along with a classical hexacycle framework featuring an additional tetrahydrofuran ring (relatable to modestanine monomers).¹⁴⁶ This reactivity can yield MIA dimers such as voacinol (67)¹⁴⁷ or voacandimine C (68)¹⁴⁸ (Fig. 20) type structures, only deriving from the bis-tetrahydrofuran containing dimer by the reductive ring opening of one or two such rings. Regarding voacinol (67), it is also possible that an extraneous water unit triggers the 1,4-Michael addition, which would be consistent with the occurrence of a $\Delta^{14,15}$ moiety after dehydration (see sungucine (76) in the next section for a related mechanism). The synthesis of voacinol (67) and voacandimine C (68) by Movassaghi *et al.* supported this putative biosynthetic scenario, although an enamine-type reactivity was retained as the second dimerization step.¹⁴⁹ The aspidospermane/ibogane biscarpamontamine A

(69) (Fig. 20) is supposed to be obtained as a consequence of a similar, enol ether-like scheme, but followed by a nucleophilic attack initiated by the N-1-position of an ibogane unit on the C-14 electrophilic site of the aspidospermane unit.¹²⁸ MIA dimers incorporating extraneous methylenic units can also be related to a direct heteronucleophilic attack by a nitrogen atom. The bis-aspidospermane melofusine I (70)¹⁵⁰ (Fig. 20) can be inferred to derive from an heteronucleophilic attack on a formaldehyde unit, subsequent dehydration and further heteronucleophilic attack of the resulting iminium by a further aspidospermane unit. Alternatively, heteronucleophilic attack on a formaldehyde unit may be initiated from the alicyclic nitrogen, as in the case of geleganidine C (71) (Fig. 20).¹⁹ In this latter dimer, this extraneous unit is later oxidized to an urea group.

3.1.4.2 Iminium. Diverse (hetero)nucleophilic attacks targeting iminium functions have been reported. Here again, the structural specificities of certain MIA subtypes are sometimes involved in these reactive pathways. Enol ether-containing macrolanes are one such example. A putative macrolane monomer of salient biosynthetic interest, anhydromacrosalpine-methine (Fig. 8), is presumed to trigger a nucleophilic attack on a $\Delta^{3,4}$ -containing aspidospermane to afford the macrolane/aspidospermane-type pandicine (72)¹⁵¹ (Fig. 21) (as demonstrated by Cook *et al.* based on biomimetic synthesis¹⁵²) or on a pleiocarpamine indoleninium to yield macrocarpamine.¹⁵³

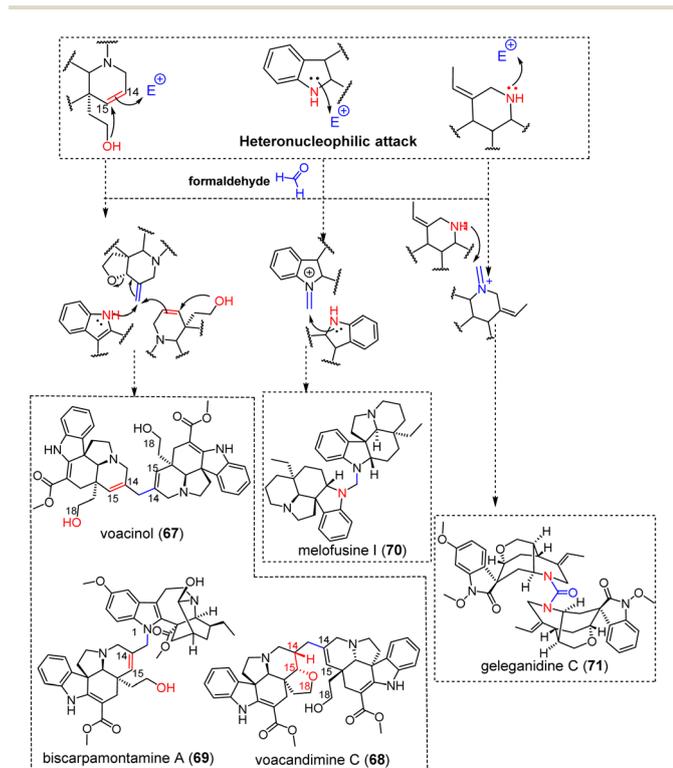


Fig. 20 Singly-tethered oligomers resulting from an heteronucleophilic attack on formaldehyde (see S2† for a comprehensive listing, red- and blue-colored moieties refer to nucleophilic and electrophilic sites, respectively).

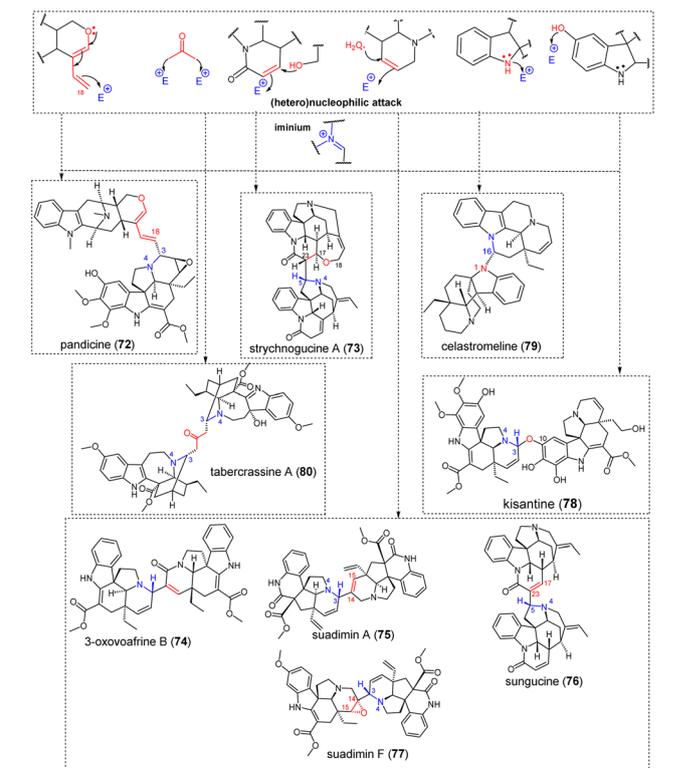


Fig. 21 Singly-tethered oligomers resulting from an (hetero)nucleophilic attack on an iminium (see S2† for a comprehensive listing, red- and blue-colored moieties refer to nucleophilic and electrophilic sites, respectively).



Likewise, Gan and Cook could synthesize macrocarpamine from pleiocarpamine and anhydromacrosalrhine methine (Fig. 8).¹⁵⁴ Remarkably, the dimerization process of strychnogucine A (73)¹⁵⁵ (Fig. 21) may result from the heteronucleophilic annulation of a 18-OH function on the $\Delta^{17,23}$ functionality of a *seco*-F ring strychnine precursor initiating a nucleophilic attack on a $\Delta^{3,4}$ iminium-containing akuammicine electrophilic partner. This is somehow reminiscent of that having led to voacinol (67) and voacandimine C (68). In some cases, the driving force to initiate a nucleophilic attack does not rely on a heteronucleophilic attack based on an oxygen functionality already located on the reactive monomer, but rather seems to depend on the involvement of an extraneous water unit. One such example is that of the bis-aspidospermane 3-oxovoafrine B (74) (Fig. 21).⁶⁹ Again, a monomeric aspidospermane unit containing a $\Delta^{14,15}$ functionality should be considered to undergo a heteronucleophilic attack by a water molecule that could be combined with the coupling to an iminium-containing electrophilic partner. This readily accounts for the constitution of 3-oxovoafrine B (74)⁶⁹ but also for the bis-Melodinus-type suadimin A (75), or the bis-akuammicine sungucine (76) (Fig. 21).^{155,156} In all these cases, the hydroxy group having initiated this sequence is ultimately eliminated by dehydration, resulting in $\Delta^{14,15}$ functions. This double bond can be subsequently epoxidized, as observed in suadimin F (77) (Fig. 21).⁸²

The bis-aspidospermane-type kisantine (78) (Fig. 21) enters a unique category as the nucleophilic attack seems to result from a phenate function at C-10 on a $\Delta^{3,4}$ iminium-containing aspidospermane as an electrophilic partner.¹⁵⁷ Likewise, the constitution of the melonine/eburnane-type celastromeline (79)¹⁵⁸ (Fig. 21) is straightforward to delineate as it merely results from an heteronucleophilic attack triggered by melonine N-1 on the C-16 of an eburnane unit, previously presented as an electrophilic site of considerable generality. It should be noted that this structure is at high risk of being erroneous as we revised the structure of melonine in 2021.¹⁵⁹

Tabergrassine A (80) (Fig. 21) is an intriguing dimer disclosing two ibogane-type units bridged by an extraneous acetone unit connecting their C-3 positions. Such compounds are presumed to be artifacts arising from the nucleophilic attack of an acetone methyl group on a $\Delta^{3,4}$ -iminium containing ibogane-type MIA. Accordingly, ibogane monomers disclosing a 3-oxopropyl group (*e.g.* 3-(2'-oxopropyl)-coronaridine)²⁰ are in line with this speculative biosynthetic scenario.^{160,161} A nucleophilic attack triggered by the remaining methyl group of acetone on another $\Delta^{3,4}$ iminium-containing ibogane unit can give access to tabergrassine A (80)/3,3'-(oxopropyl)diconaridine dimers.

3.1.4.3 Indoleninium. The constitution of the bis-vobasane-type bisnicalaterine A (81)¹⁶² denotes a 1,6-addition triggered by an indolic nitrogen N-1 on the electrophilic C-3 residue of another vobasine molecule. Other bis-vobasane dimers obtained through an analogous reactivity are the so-called theionbrunonines A (82)-C that feature a unique S heteroatom connecting the C-3 site of two vobasanyl residues (Fig. 22).^{22,23} These structures were speculated to result from the nucleophilic attack of a 3-SH containing vobasane residue to the C-3 position

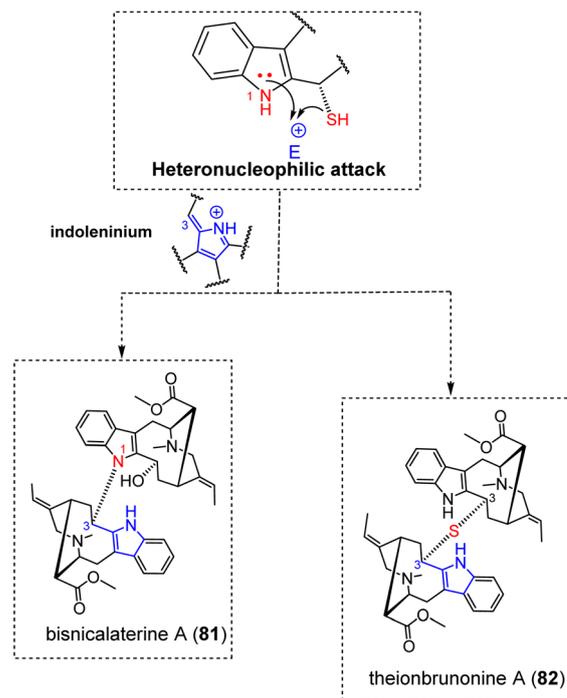


Fig. 22 Singly-tethered oligomers resulting from an heteronucleophilic attack on an indoleninium (see S2† for a comprehensive listing).

of vobasinol. The occurrence of a very unusual thiol substituent in this tentative substrate was presumed to arise from a 1,6-addition of cysteine on the electrophilic C-3 site of vobasine. Cysteiny-comprising MIAs have seldom been reported to occur comprising mappidoside I,²⁶ and, mostly, the related pagisulfine,¹⁶³ that could afford the desired precursor under the action of a cysteine C-S lyase. This assumption found later support through the isolation of the sought-after monomer, hemitheion, from the same plant a few years later.¹⁶⁴

3.1.4.4 α,β -Unsaturated carbonyl and imine. Heteronucleophilic attacks can also proceed through an aza-Michael-based dimerization (Fig. 23). The constitution of some dimers obtained following these reactions is easy to explain, such as the akuammicine/aspidofractane-type arbolodinine B (83).⁷⁷ This dimer presumably derives from the nucleophilic attack of the N-1 position of an aspidofractane on the C-22 position of the conjugated exomethylene-indolenine system of the akuammicine-type valparicine. Conversely, angustiphylline (84), comprising two unusual building blocks, *viz.* an uleanane and a *nor-seco*-stemmadeninane unit, requires some reactivity prior to dimerization.¹⁶⁵ The biosynthetic pathway to angustiphylline (84) would be initiated from a N-4-oxidized stemmadeninane followed by a Potier–Polonovski fragmentation and excision of C-5 to afford a ring-opened conjugated indoleninium. A nucleophilic attack by the N-4-nitrogen of the uleanane-type alstilobanine C on this open conjugated indoleninium ion would then provide angustiphylline (84).¹⁶⁵ Although unusual as a dimerization mechanism, it is worth noting that alstilobanine C itself was proposed to derive from a Potier–



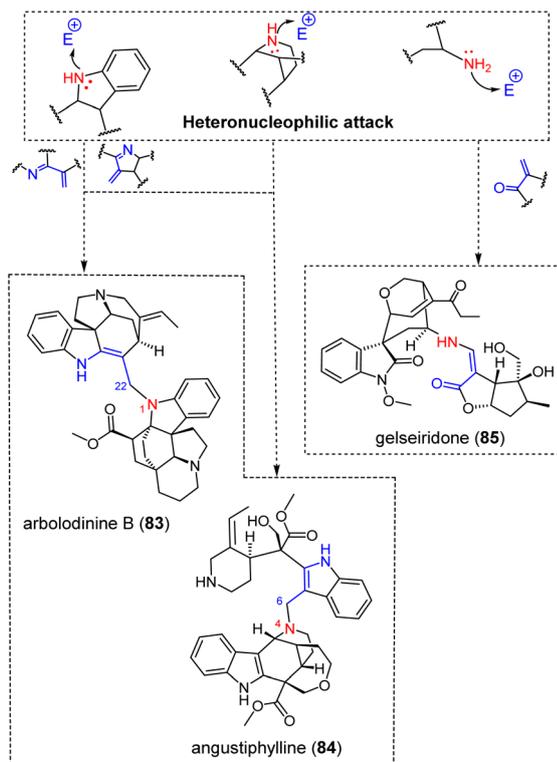


Fig. 23 Singly-tethered oligomers resulting from an heteronucleophilic attack on an α,β -unsaturated carbonyl/imine (see S2† for a comprehensive listing).

Polonovski-initiated fragmentation and recyclization proceeding from stemmadenine.¹⁶⁶ Potier and Janot proposed that the apparicine scaffold is also biosynthetically derived from stemmadeninane by this mechanism, and several examples of monomeric MIAs from *Alstonia* indicated that this reactivity (*i.e.*, fragmentation-excision(s)) played an important role in the structural diversification of stemmadeninane-type MIAs.^{167–169} It can be assumed that the recently reported scholaphylline derives from a similar reactivity, with the monomeric block initiating the heteronucleophilic attack lacking two carbon units compared with stemmadenine.¹⁷⁰ Again, monomeric scaffolds of this constitution have already been reported, and a biosynthetic link to stemmadenine has been suggested elsewhere.¹⁷¹ As a last example of aza-Michael derived MIA pseudodimer, gelseiridone (85) is a further example of gelsedane-type MIA bonded to an additional iridoid unit. This biosynthesis would proceed from a gelsedane-type gelsenicine derivative having undergone an imine hydrolytic cleavage to release a secondary amine group, able to initiate an aza-Michael addition on the conjugated α,β -unsaturated carbonyl function of 7-deoxygelsemide as an iridoid.¹⁷² Finally, the ring opening of the dihydropyran moiety of this iridoid unit provides the definite structure of gelseiridone (85).

3.1.4.5 Carboxylic acid derivatives and aldehyde function. A very large number of MIA derivatives result from the condensation of different MIAs with diverse shikimic acid-derived building blocks. Our bibliographic survey enabled us to locate 98 adducts between MIAs and such gallic acid/cinnamic acid

derivatives and, seldom, anthranilic acid derivatives.²⁹ While some remarkable, C–C or multiply bonded adducts with shikimic acid derivatives have already been covered (conomicidine A (12), conoliferine (13) and inaequalisine A (66)) or will be developed in the dedicated section (kanluaengoside C (93), voacalgine A (146), bipleophylline (147), and pleiomaltinine (148)), a vast majority of these hybrid natural substances (almost 9 out of 10) arise from the esterification of a MIA alcohol group on a phenolic carboxylic acid group or, in a few cases, from an amidification initiated by the indole/indoline nitrogen for some aspidospermane-type¹⁷³ or ajmaline-type MIA (*e.g.* alstiphyllanine I (86)) (Fig. 24).²⁸ Although the structural requirements are seemingly scarce for the MIA component to initiate such reactions, it is intriguing to note that these esterification-derived adducts are limited to a few MIA subtypes with the most prevalent contributors being yohimbinooids (24 esters on either 17-OH or 18-OH, with raugustine (87)²⁷ as an illustration), ajmalane (15 esters on 17-OH and 7 amides on N-1), akuammilanes (15 esters on 17-OH) and aspidospermanes (11 esters on 19-OH and 4 amides on N-1). To a lesser extent, adducts on vallesiachotamane and strictosidine have also been reported. In mappiodoside J (88) the alcohol group of a sugar unit esterifies the carboxylic acid group of an extraneous cinnamate unit.²⁶

Heteronucleophilic attack from the alicyclic nitrogen of a strictosidine derivative on the aldehydic group of a second secologanin unit can readily account for the constitution of the pseudodimeric neonaucleoside A (89), later shown to be structurally equivalent to bahienoside A through total synthesis.¹⁷⁴

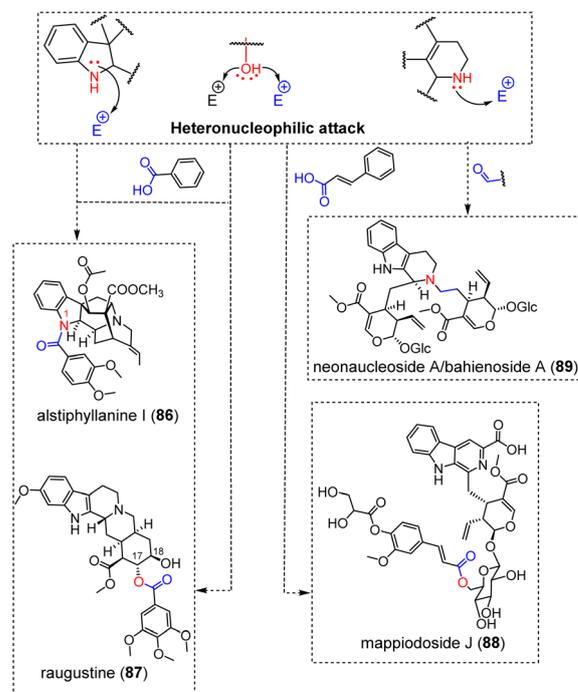


Fig. 24 Singly-tethered oligomers resulting from an heteronucleophilic attack on carboxylic acids or aldehydes (see S2† for a comprehensive listing).



3.2 Doubly-tethered oligomers

A retro-oligomerization analysis conducted on the doubly-tethered MIA oligomers revealed the implication of five reactive sequences.

3.2.1 Doubly-tethered oligomers resulting from an electrophilic aromatic substitution associated to an heteronucleophilic attack. Electrophilic aromatic substitutions have formerly been presented as a privileged strategy to trigger MIA dimerization. This section covers a selection of cornerstone MIA oligomers implying a combination of electrophilic aromatic substitutions and heteronucleophilic annulations, according to the nature of the involved electrophilic partner.

3.2.1.1 Iminium. As already seen above, electrophilic aromatic substitutions often involve iminium-type electrophilic partners (Fig. 7). Such products may lead to doubly-tethered MIA dimers provided that some structural requirements are met. Furan-bridged MIA dimers (*e.g.* conophylline (90)) (Fig. 25) would require two additional structural features, *i.e.* a phenol group contiguous to the site initiating the electrophilic aromatic substitution and an epoxide moiety next to the site of the electrophilic partner. In the specific example of the bis-aspidospermane conophylline (90) (Fig. 25), this further nucleophilic attack is conducted by the 11-OH group on the epoxide unit at C-14 to install this furanic junction.⁴⁷ The tris-aspidospermane-type taberdivarine A (91)¹⁷⁵ (Fig. 25) features two such connections (it should be noted that this name had been formerly given to an unrelated vobasane/quembrachamine

dimer).¹⁷⁶ A unique instance of doubly-tethered eburnane/aspidospermane dimer is represented by bisleuconothine B (92) (Fig. 25).¹⁷⁷ The first connection between the two building blocks befits the usual connection mode involving eburnane-type MIAs, *i.e.* an electrophilic aromatic substitution on an $\Delta^{1,16}$ iminium resulting in a typical C-16–C-10 connection. The final scaffold could be reached from this singly-tethered intermediate, with the second connection being established after nucleophilic attack of a C-9 phenol function on the C-2 site of an indoleninium-type eburnane presumed to be obtained after an enamine-driven hydroxylation at C-7.

3.2.1.2 Quinone methide. Likewise, the structure of the cinnamyl-vallesiachotomane-type kanluaengoside C (93)¹⁷⁸ (Fig. 26) is reminiscent of that of electrophilic aromatic substitution-derived conjugates such as conomicidine A (12) (Fig. 5). The first connection again relies on an electrophilic aromatic substitution between the vallesiachotomane C-9 position and a cinnamyl-derived *para*-quinone methide. The second connection depends on both the presence of an *ortho*-phenolic group to the site having initiated the electrophilic aromatic substitution and the occurrence of a carboxylic acid group on the cinnamyl conjugate enabling a subsequent lactonization.

3.2.1.3 Formaldehyde. The strained pleiocarpamane scaffold is associated with an inherent electrophilicity at C-7 along with a pronounced nucleophilicity at C-2, accounting for the propensity of this MIA subtype to afford doubly-tethered MIA dimers involving these two positions.¹⁷⁹ One such example is that of the pleiocarpamane/rhazidine type goniomedine A (94) (Fig. 27).^{180,181} Electrophilic aromatic substitution by the C-10 site of the rhazidine component is first proposed to install a *para*-iminoquinone methide group, that could be prone to undergo a $\Delta^{2,7}$ enamine nucleophilic attack from the pleiocarpamane to afford an indoleninium-comprising pleiocarpamane as a singly-tethered intermediate. The occurrence of a C-11 phenolic group on the rhazidine component enables an heteronucleophilic annulation on a pleiocarpamane indoleninium to afford the dihydropyran intermonomeric junction. A bis-aspidospermane dimer, melomorsine (95) (Fig. 27),¹⁸² seems to be obtained through a comparable mechanism. In this case, an exomethylene-type N-1 iminium could be added by the *ortho*-oxygenated C-10 position of the other subunit. The resulting indoleninium ion might then undergo a nucleophilic attack by the phenate at C-11 to install the oxazole core appearing in melomorsine (95).

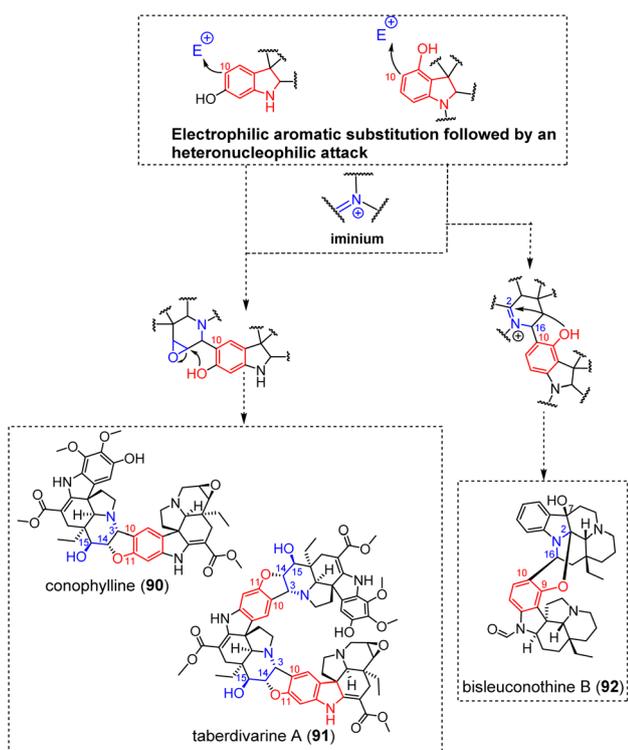


Fig. 25 Doubly-tethered oligomers resulting from an electrophilic aromatic substitution on an iminium associated to an heteronucleophilic attack (see S2† for a comprehensive listing).

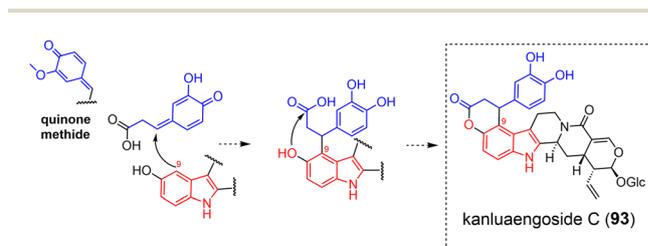


Fig. 26 Doubly-tethered oligomers resulting from an electrophilic aromatic substitution on a quinone methide associated to an heteronucleophilic attack (see S2† for a comprehensive listing).



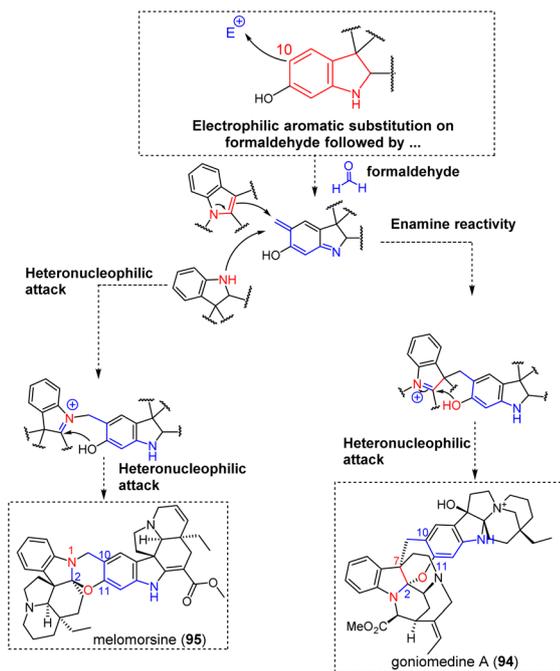


Fig. 27 Doubly-tethered oligomers resulting from an electrophilic aromatic substitution on a formaldehyde unit associated to a heteronucleophilic attack (see S2† for a comprehensive listing).

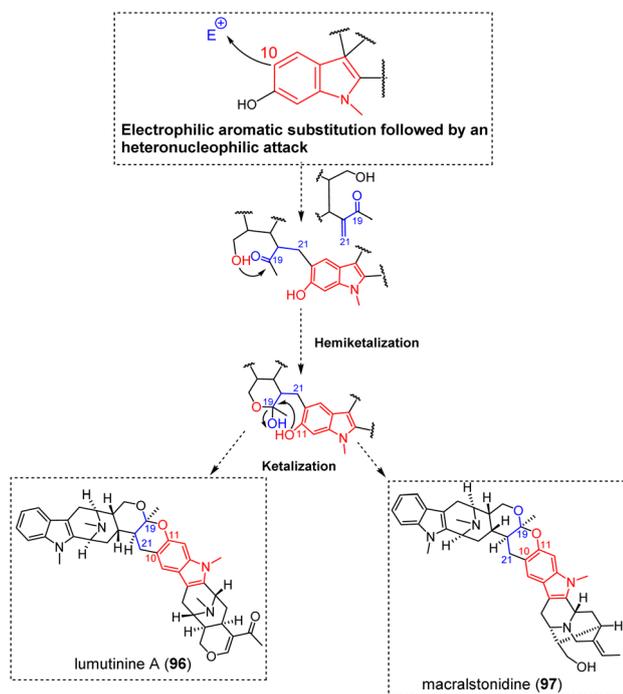


Fig. 28 Doubly-tethered oligomers resulting from an electrophilic aromatic substitution on an unsaturated carbonyl associated to a heteronucleophilic attack (see S2† for a comprehensive listing).

3.2.1.4 α,β -Unsaturated carbonyl. Lumutinines (herein exemplified by lumutinine A (96)) are doubly-tethered bis-macrolane-type MIA dimers and macralstonidine (97)¹⁸³ is a macrolane/sarpagane dimer (Fig. 28). These compounds

disclose a tetrahydropyranic junction and are presumed to derive from the 1,4-Michael addition of the electron-rich C-10 position of a macrolane or sarpagane residue on the exomethylene position C-21 of a type A-macrolane (Fig. 8) to afford an hydroxyketone, prone to ring closure *via* hemiketal formation, and final ketalization triggered by a phenolic group at C-11.¹⁸⁴ Biomimetic synthesis of macralstonidine (97) from macroline and N_a -methylsarpagane gave support to this dimerization scenario.¹⁸⁵ As formerly noted for some singly-tethered bis-macrolane dimers, an alternative dimerization mechanism to lumutinine A (96) relying on a Friedel-Crafts-based sequence has been suggested elsewhere.¹⁸⁶

3.2.1.5 Indoleninium. The constitution of the ibogane/vobasane/vobasane trimer divaricamine A (98)¹⁸⁷ (Fig. 29) is easily relatable to the electrophilic nature of the C-3 position of vobasane-type MIAs. The middle vobasane unit undergoes an electrophilic aromatic substitution by an ibogane C-10, instigating the usual 1,6-conjugate addition when a vobasane is involved as an electrophilic partner. The connection between the vobasane building blocks results from a similar 1,6-conjugate addition but results from an heteronucleophilic attack triggered by the N-1 atom of the middle vobasane unit on the C-3 site of the other vobasane component.

3.2.2 Doubly-tethered oligomers resulting from two electrophilic aromatic substitutions. The trimeric constitution of the eburnane/aspidospermane/eburnane bousigonine B (99)¹⁸⁸ (Fig. 30) is relatable to two electrophilic aromatic substitution reactions initiated by the C-10 and C-12 positions of the central aspidospermane component on the C-16 electrophilic sites of both peripheric eburnane units.

The recently isolated aspidospermane/cleavamine/aspidospermane MIA trimer, vincarostine A (100) (Fig. 30),¹⁸⁹ incorporates an anhydrovinblastine substructure linked to another aspidospermane unit (vindoline) *via* an unprecedented aspidospermane 10-cleavamine 6 bond. This unique bond was assumed to be generated by the Polonovski reaction of anhydrovinblastine *N*-oxide with the introduction of vindoline as nucleophile at C-6 (through its electron-rich C-10 site).

3.2.3 Doubly-tethered oligomers resulting from *N*-mediated heteronucleophilic attack. *N*-mediated heteronucleophilic attacks reported in this section have been categorized according to five distinct assembly reactions.

3.2.3.1 Aza-Michael addition. The only ellipticine-comprising MIA dimer described to date, the bis-ellipticine-type strellidimine (101) (Fig. 31) obtained from *Strychnos dinklagei*, features a fused oxazole system as an intermonomeric junction. A putative biosynthetic scenario to this structure proceeds from an oxidized 10-hydroxyellipticine derivative (*i.e.* oxidized to a *para* quinone imine), thereby revealing an α,β -unsaturated indolenine prone to undergo heteronucleophilic attack at C-9 initiated by the dihydropyridine nitrogen N-4 of the other subunit. The quaternary adduct could then rearrange *via* heteronucleophilic annulation to a thermodynamically-favoured system featuring the final oxazole junction, with the rearomatization of the 10-hydroxyellipticine being a likely driving force.¹⁹⁰ Likewise, the hexacyclic constitution of the recently reported alstoscholarinine A¹⁹¹ features an oxazolidine



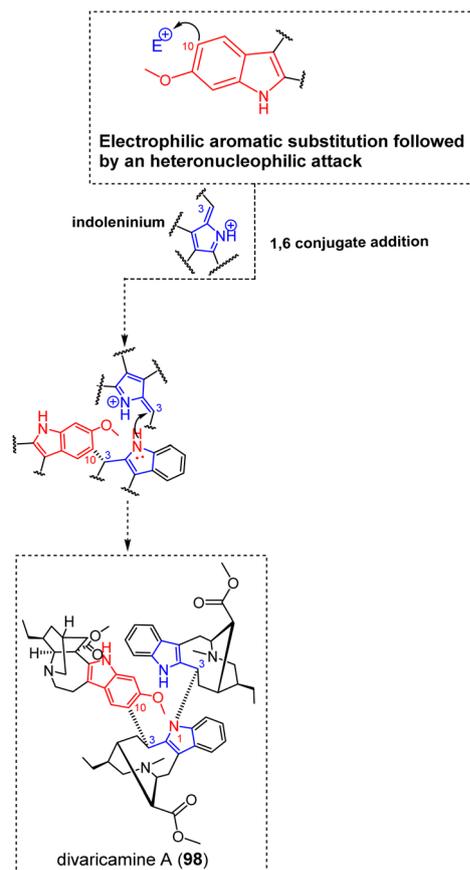


Fig. 29 Doubly-tethered oligomers resulting from an electrophilic aromatic substitution on an indoleninium associated to a heteronucleophilic attack.

nucleus that is presumed to arise from two consecutive Mannich-type condensations initiated by glycine on (i) the C-17 alcohol group of the corynantheane-type isositsirikine and then (ii) the C-19 position of an oxidized derivative, resulting in an intermediate dihydropyridinium derivative. Subsequent dihydroxylation would then set the stage for the final dehydrative etherification of the reduced glycine analogue affording the hexacyclic, oxazolidine-containing structure.

The doubly-tethered bis-akuammicine leucoridine A (**102**) (Fig. 31) is an interesting case first involving an aza-Michael type 1,4 addition from the N-1 position of the anhydropereirine unit on the C-22 position of the conjugated exomethylene-indolenine system of the dihydrovalparicine electrophilic partner (see arbolodinine B (**83**) for an analogous singly-tethered MIA dimer (Fig. 23)).¹⁹² A subsequent enamine-driven nucleophilic attack on the C-22 site of the conjugated exomethylene-indoleninium unit of the anhydropereirine component yields the doubly-tethered constitution of leucoridine A (**102**). A biomimetic dimerization of dihydrovalparicine to leucoridine A has been accomplished a few years later. DFT calculations favoured a stepwise aza-Michael sequence rather than an alternative hetero-Diels–Alder cycloaddition.¹⁹³ A similar stepwise Aza-Michael reaction can readily account for the structure of the bis-condylocarpene-type leucofoline (**103**)

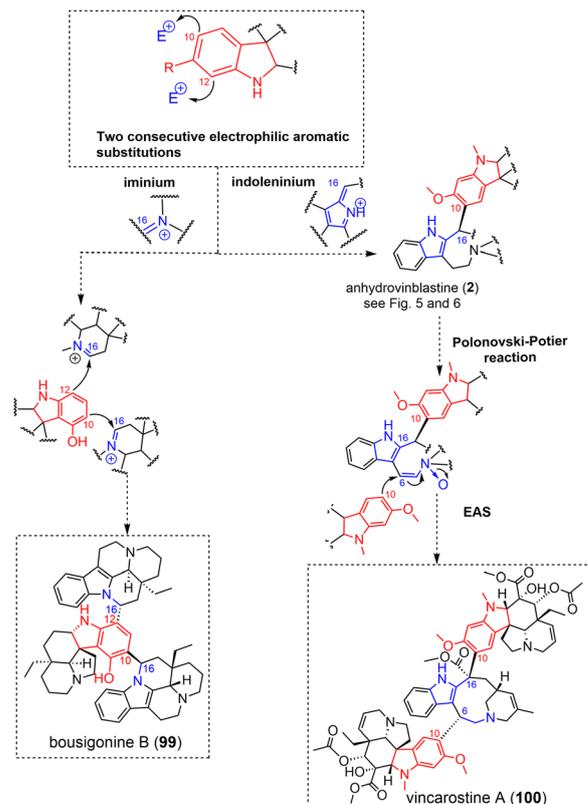


Fig. 30 Doubly-tethered oligomers resulting from two electrophilic aromatic substitutions (EAS) on iminium or indoleninium (see S2† for a comprehensive listing).

(Fig. 31).¹⁹⁴ The bis-aspidospermane type anhydrohazuntiphyllidine reveals a similar intermonomeric connectivity with its hydroxylated derivative, hazuntiphyllidine (**104**) (Fig. 31), revealing an additional OH group at the C-2 position of the southern aspidospermane unit.¹⁹⁵ Interestingly, hazuntiphyllidine (**104**) was shown to exist in two distinct structural forms in solution, depending on the solvent used. The analysis of hazuntiphyllidine (**104**) in DMSO-*d*₆ revealed a leucofoline-like spiranic junction. Conversely, NMR analysis in C₆D₆ determined an additional ether connectivity resulting from heteronucleophilic attack of the 2-OH function on the C-2 position of the southern indolenine-containing component. To the best of our knowledge, this solvent-dependent number of intermonomeric connections is the unique documented example within MIA oligomers.

The bis-akuammicine type bisleucocurine A (**105**)¹⁹⁶ (Fig. 31) can be related to a similar dimerization mechanism. As already envisaged in the frame of leucoridine A (**102**), a singly-tethered intermediate could result from the aza-Michael type 1,4-addition from anhydropereirine N-1 into the C-17 position of the conjugated exomethylene-indoleninium of the electrophilic partner. Ring closure would then result from a C-12 initiated electrophilic aromatic substitution on the C-2 position of the indoleninium-oxidized electrophilic motif. It can be noted that an equally satisfactory biosynthetic scenario could rely on a Mannich-type heteronucleophilic attack from



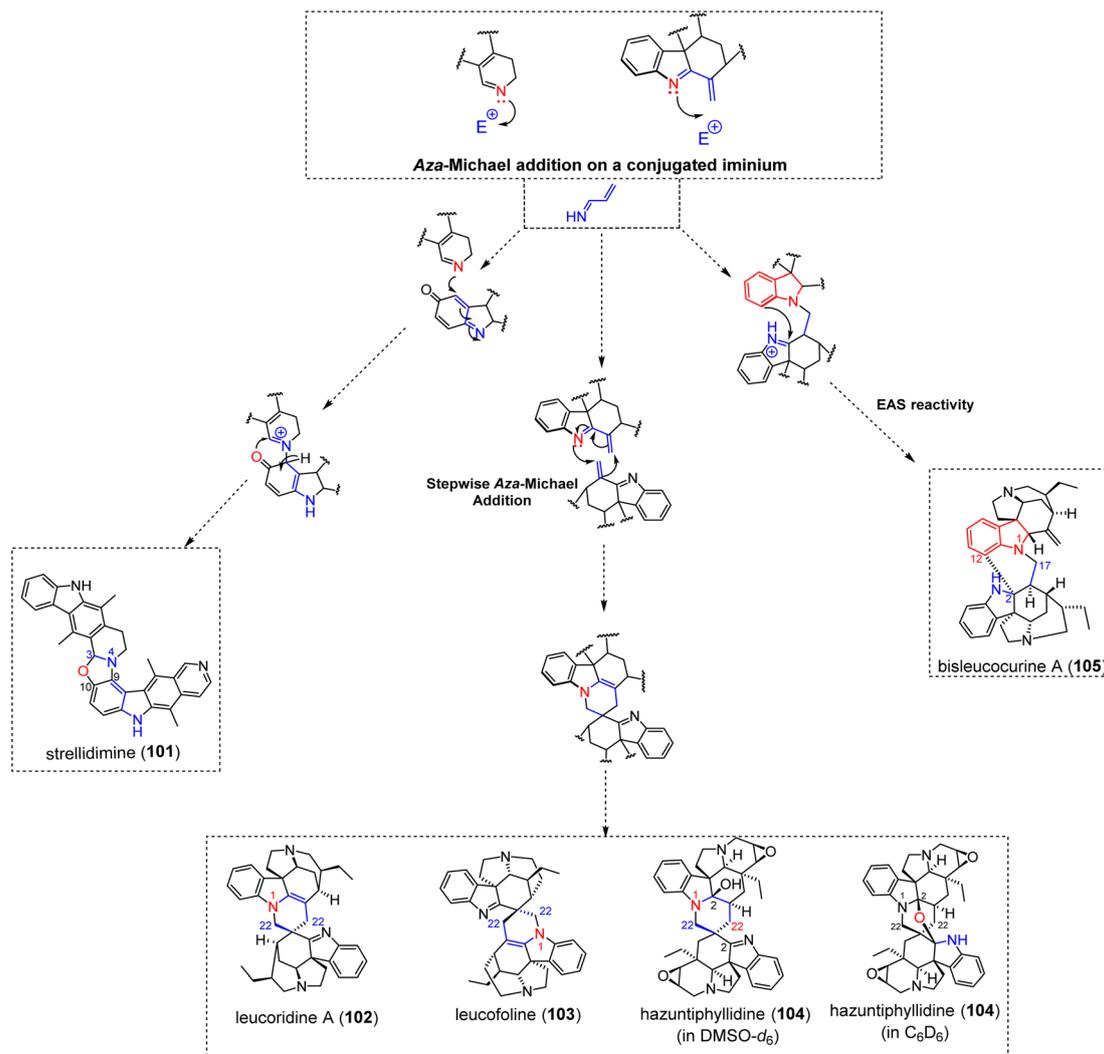


Fig. 31 Doubly-tethered oligomers involving an aza-Michael addition on a conjugated iminium.

anhydropereirine N-1 on the aldehydic function of 18-deoxy Wieland–Gumlich aldehyde.

The dimerization of the akuammicine/strychnane-type strychnobaillonine (106)¹⁹⁷ (Fig. 32) can be supposed to proceed *via* an aza-Michael addition of an akuammicine indoline nitrogen into the C-17 strychnane position, taking benefit of the signature α,β -unsaturated lactame system (Δ^{17-23} functionality) of such analogues (the use of this functionality in the frame of a dimerization is somehow reminiscent of the path to strychnogucine A (73) and sungucine (76)). The second connection between the two units would then be related to an aldolization reaction directed towards the C-17 position of the akuammicine unit.

The recently reported ajmalane/macrolane-type alsmaphylline A (107) (Fig. 32) features an original intermonomeric connectivity.¹⁹⁸ The dimerization would first involve an aza-Michael addition of ajmaline N-1 on the C-21 position of an alstonerine α,β -unsaturated ketone system (cyclized, $\Delta^{20,21}$ -containing form of a type B macrolane) (Fig. 8). The unconjugated C-19 ketone group from the macrolane unit could then be

prone to undergo an electrophilic aromatic substitution from the ajmalane unit C-12 position. This dimerization scheme is highly reminiscent of that proposed to yield the structurally-related alstonisidine (108) (Fig. 32).¹⁹⁹ This molecule was proposed to result from the aza-Michael addition of an ajmaline indoline N-1 on the C-21 site of the conjugated exomethylene of the type A-macrolane (Fig. 8) to yield an alternative singly-tethered intermediate that could lead to an hemiketal group with the nearby CH₂OH group (alstomacrolane-type intermediate). A subsequent electrophilic aromatic substitution by the C-12 position of the ajmalane on this hemiketalic C-19 position can then install the second intermonomeric bond to provide the final frame of alstonisidine (108). This assumption has been supported by early biomimetic syntheses.^{200,201}

3.2.3.2 Pictet–Spengler. Pseudodimeric structures such as usambarine (109) (Fig. 33), tchibangensine and cinchophyllamine are presumed to derive from a Pictet–Spengler condensation between the aldehydic function at the C-17 position of a corynantheal/corynantheidal-like precursor and a tryptaminic derivative.¹⁰⁹ As an illustration, Seguin and Koch achieved the



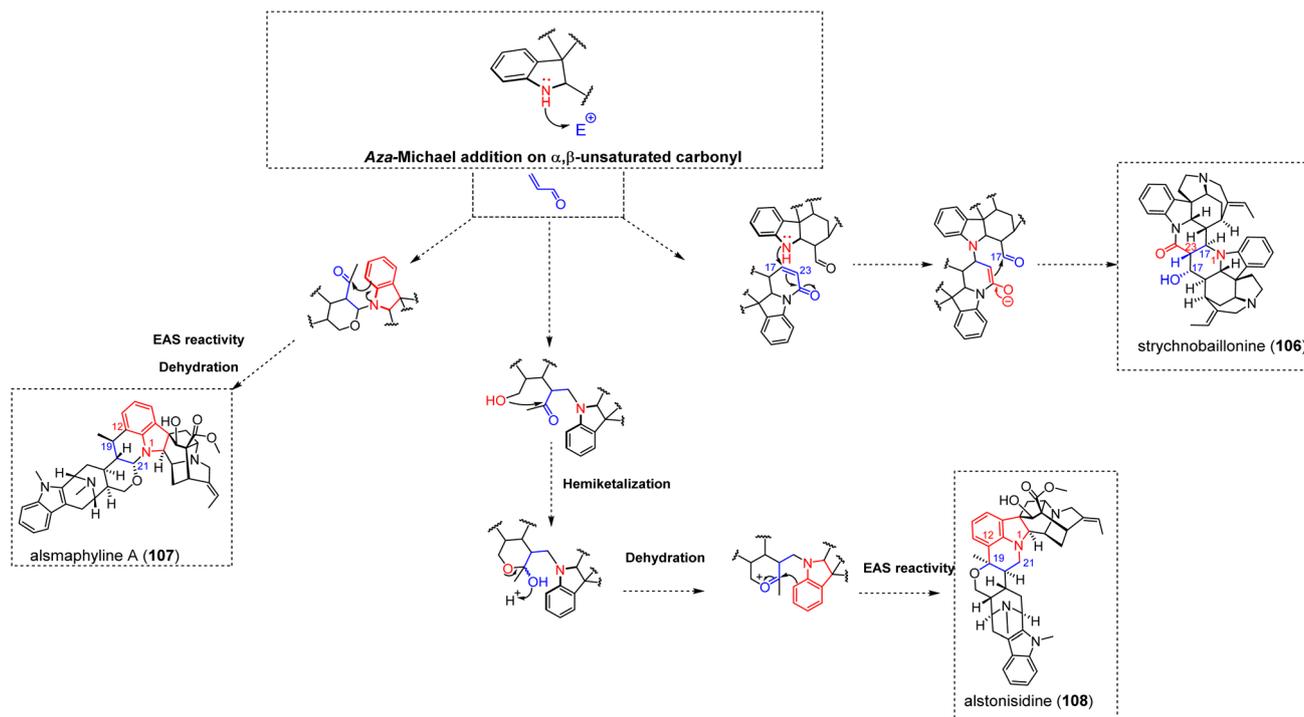


Fig. 32 Doubly-tethered oligomers involving an aza-Michael addition on an α,β -unsaturated carbonyl.

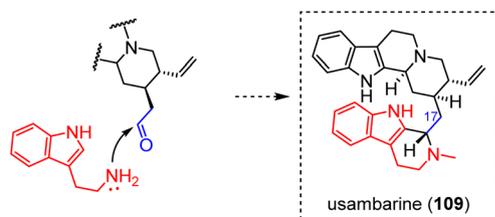


Fig. 33 Example of doubly-tethered pseudodimer resulting from a Pictet-Spengler reaction.

hemisynthesis of usambarine by Pictet-Spengler condensation between corynantheidal and *N*-methyltryptamine.²⁰² Likewise, strychnofolines¹¹¹ and barterines¹¹² involve the same reaction but proceed from a spiro-oxindole-containing MIA. Although this reaction had not been considered earlier in this review, Pictet-Spengler reaction is of extreme importance to the wide MIA structural class. Strictosidine (**1**), as the universal precursor to MIAs, derives from a Pictet-Spengler condensation between tryptamine and the aldehyde-containing monoterpene, secologanin. This reactivity is highly reminiscent of the biosynthetic steps leading to the emetine-type ipecac alkaloids, although incorporating a dopamine instead of tryptamine in that case.²⁰³

3.2.3.3 Mannich reaction combined to enamine and electrophilic aromatic substitution reactivities. Stepwise reactions related to enamine reactivity and electrophilic aromatic substitution are often proposed to step in the dimerization of pleiocarpamine-containing compounds (e.g. pycnanthine (**110**), pycnanthinine (**111**) and contortarine A (**112**)²⁰⁴) (Fig. 34). The first step to initiate such dimerization relies on the

heteronucleophilic attack of formaldehyde by diverse indolines (pycnanthine = a vindolinine, pycnanthinine²⁰⁵ = an aspidospermane and contortarine A = an aspidofractane) to install a nucleophilic exomethylene-type N-1-iminium. This functional group can undergo an enamine nucleophilic attack to yield a C-7 substituted singly-tethered intermediate disclosing a pleiocarpamine indoleninium. The second inter-unit bonding is obtained through an electrophilic aromatic substitution triggered by the C-12 position on the pleiocarpamine C-2 indoleninium.²⁰⁵

3.2.3.4 *N,O*-ketalization. A few MIA dimers feature a characteristic junction composed of an 1,3-oxazinane such as geissospermine (**113**),²⁰⁶ geissolosimine,²⁰⁷ ligustrinine (**114**)²⁰⁸ (Fig. 35) and strychnobiline.²⁰⁹ This junction is implemented thanks to an heteronucleophilic attack from the akuammicine component N-1 atom to the C-17' aldehydic function of the corynantheane counterpart to give rise to a *N,O*-hemiketal function. Further heteronucleophilic attack of this group by the C-17 OH group of the akuammicine would then yield the *N,O*-ketal function, thereby installing the final 1,3-oxazinane ring. As an example, the akuammicine/corynantheane-based geissospermine (**113**) involves the 17-hydroxylated akuammicine-type geissoschizoline. A similar process is supposed to step in the biosynthesis of ligustrinine (**114**) via an heteronucleophilic attack of the vobasine N-4 into the C-17' aldehydic site of the sarpagane component. The resulting *N,O*-hemiketal may then evolve into a *N,O*-ketal after an heteronucleophilic attack by the vobasine 17-OH group. The illustrious bis-akuammicine-type caracurine V (**115**)²¹⁰ (Fig. 35) probably arises through a similar dimerization mechanism. Two distinct



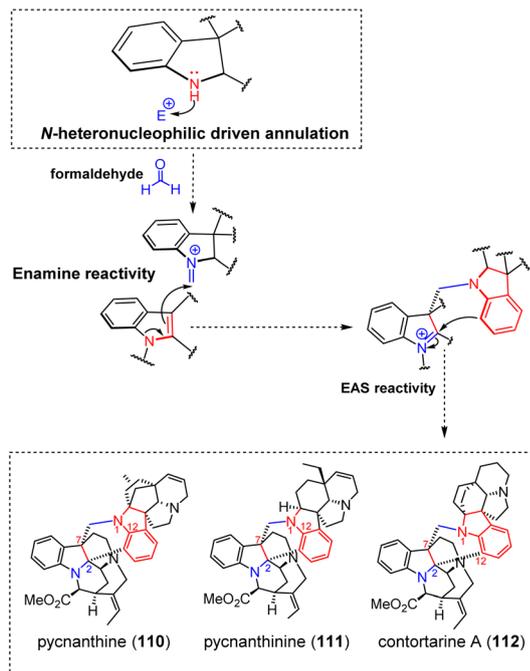


Fig. 34 Doubly-tethered oligomers resulting from a Mannich reaction combined with enamine reactivity and electrophilic aromatic substitution.

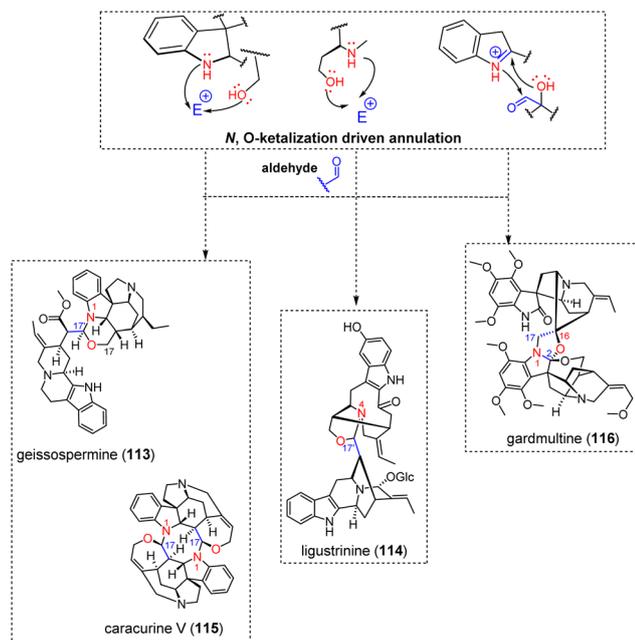


Fig. 35 Doubly-tethered oligomers resulting from *N,O*-ketalization.

hemiaminalization reactions may be instigated in a symmetric manner from the indoline nitrogen of an akuammicine unit to the C-17 aldehydic function of the other subunit. The seven-membered oxygenated ring of caracurine V (115) would then be obtained through heteronucleophilic attack of a C-18 OH group on this *N,O*-hemiketal. It should be noted that ketal

groups sometimes occur in this specific position for some monomeric akuammicines belonging to the so-called diaboline subtype.²¹¹ Gardmultine (116) (Fig. 35) and demethoxygardmultine had been simultaneously described from *Gardenia multiflora*.²¹² The structure of these MIA dimers features an unusual, spiro-oxazolidine-type intermonomeric junction besides incorporating two unusual spiro-sarpagane-type components. While the southern unit strictly pertains to the spiro-sarpagane (also referred to as chitosenine) subtype²¹³ (16-hydroxygardneramine oxindole), the seemingly different constitution of the iminoether-containing southern component is equivalent to a masked oxindole²¹⁴ (see the example of gardneramine for related monomeric examples).²¹⁵ A first intermonomeric connection could be established by a Mannich-type heteronucleophilic attack of the N-1 atom of the gardneramine-like subunit into the oxygenated position C-17. An heteronucleophilic annulation triggered by the 16-OH on gardneramine indolenine C-2 site may then install the final spiro-oxazolidine intermonomeric junction. At last, this oxazolidine-type intermonomeric junction is reminiscent of melomorsine (95) that had been addressed in the former section (Fig. 27). Although a sequence initiated by an electrophilic aromatic substitution could readily account for its original constitution, an alternative path closer to that shown for geissospermine (113)/ligustrinine (114)/gardmultine (116) can also be proposed. In that case, the incorporation of the extraneous formaldehyde unit would result from an heteronucleophilic attack by an indolinic nitrogen. Subsequent electrophilic aromatic substitution on the corresponding *N*-exomethylene-type iminium would then avail a singly-tethered $\Delta^{1,2}$ -indoleninium-containing intermediate prone to heteronucleophilic annulation, as already shown in Fig. 27.

3.2.3.5 Mannich-type reactivity. The dimerization path to the akuammicine/corynantheane-type longicaudatine F (117) and longicaudatine (118) (Fig. 36) is presumed to be initiated by a Mannich-like addition of an akuammicine type indolinic nitrogen N-1 on the C-17 aldehydic function of a corynantheane subunit, resulting in a $\Delta^{16',17'}$ enamine function. The second connection between the two building blocks depends on the nature of the substituent undergoing the $\Delta^{16',17'}$ enamine-triggered nucleophilic attack at the C-17 position of the akuammicine unit. An aldehydic group (desacetylretulinal-type akuammicine) would result in a longicaudatine F (117)-type scaffold.²¹⁶ Alternatively, an hemiketal function, as observed in the akuammicine-type Wieland–Gumlich aldehyde residue, would result in a longicaudatine (118)-type dimer.²¹⁷ In the same spirit, the double dehydration of the bis *N,O*-hemiketal-containing intermediate could avail the signature diazacyclooctadiene junction of toxiferine I (119) (Fig. 36).²¹⁸

Finally, doubly-tethered MIA hybrids incorporating a serine-derived component have recently been reported from *Gelsemium elegans*, namely gelsechizines A (120) and B (121) (Fig. 36).²¹⁹ Quite remarkably, these hybrid MIAs would result from an heteronucleophilic attack triggered by the non-MIA component, *viz.* the nitrogen atom of the serine derivative, targeting either the C-21 aldehydic group of a vallesiachotamine-residue (gelsechizine A (120)), or the C-17 aldehydic



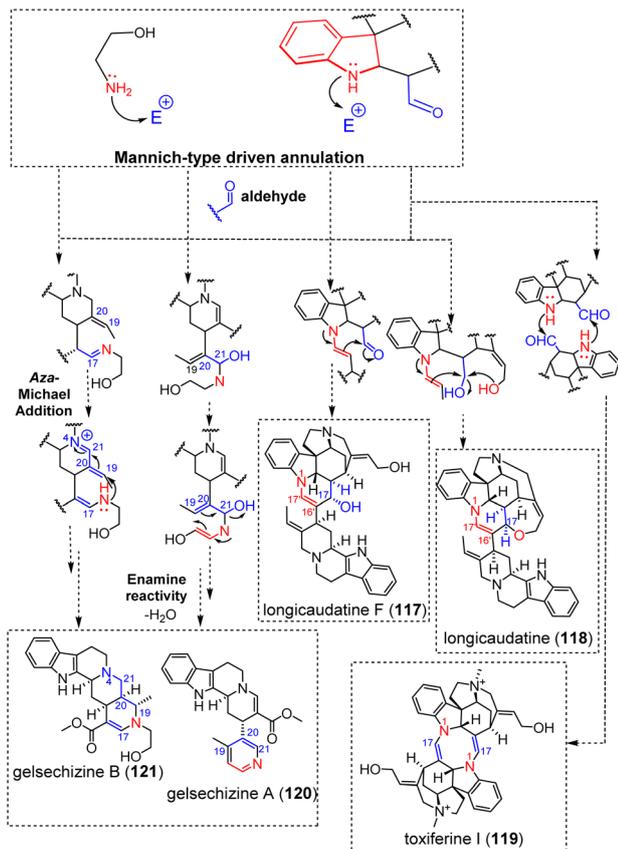


Fig. 36 Doubly-tethered oligomers resulting from Mannich-type reactivity.

function of a corynantheane residue (gelsechizine B (**121**)). The chemical environment of this aldehyde group determines the additional reactivity that yields the final doubly-tethered structure. As per gelsechizine A (**120**), the second intermonomeric connection seems to imply an enamine nucleophilic attack on the C-19 position of the $\Delta^{19,20}$ functionality. Regarding gelsechizine B (**121**), an aza-Michael reaction would be triggered by the addition of the nitrogen atom on the C-19 position of a conjugated $\Delta^{19,20}/\Delta^{4,21}$ iminium system analogous to that encountered in panganensine X (**29**) (Fig. 9).

3.2.4 Doubly-tethered oligomers resulting from C- and O-mediated nucleophilic attack. Four reactivities could have been outlined for this category. A detailed description of the involved mechanisms is disclosed below.

3.2.4.1 Ring closure-driven nucleophilic attack. A variety of bis-aspidospermane dimers such as vobtusine (**122**) (Fig. 37) and voacandimine A (**123**) (Fig. 38) reveal a tetrahydrofuranic ring evocative of some previously reported singly-tethered compounds like voacinol (**67**) or voacandimine C (**68**) (Fig. 20). In that case too, a ring-closure driven heteronucleophilic attack can be supposed to connect C-14 to an electrophilic partner. Vobtusine (**122**)²²⁰ and voacandimine A (**123**)¹⁴⁸ derivatives may first depend on a nucleophilic attack directed on the C-22 position of a conjugated exomethylene-indolenine system to yield a singly-tethered dimeric system disclosing a C-14–C-22

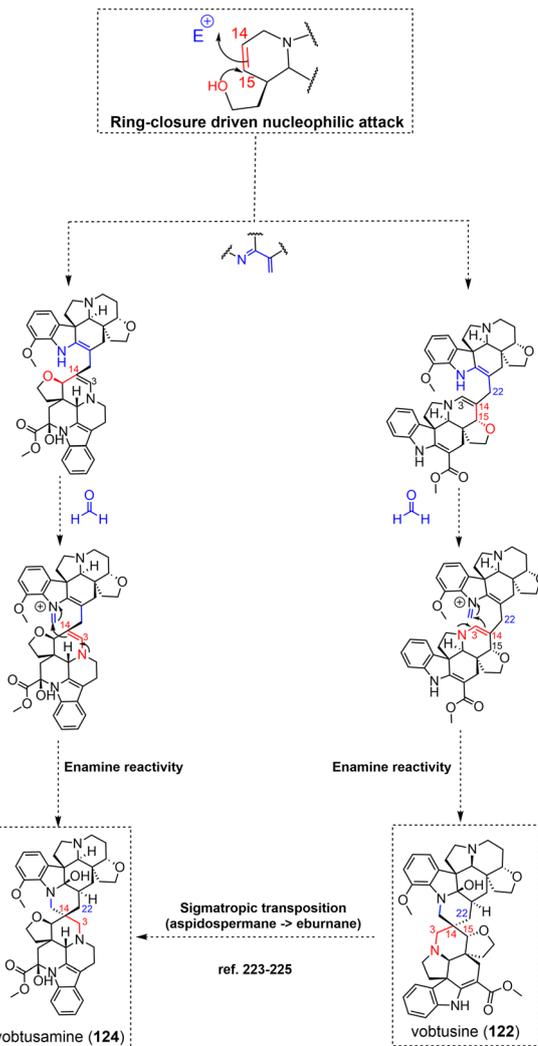


Fig. 37 Doubly-tethered oligomers resulting from ring-closure driven nucleophilic attack: putative biosynthetic pathway to vobtusine and vobtusamine (see S2† for a comprehensive listing).

bond. Further oxidation reactions would then be required to enable the formation of the second intermonomeric connection. The spiranic structure of vobtusine (**122**) seemingly requires the existence of a $\Delta^{3,14}$ enamine function on the tetrahydrofuran-containing aspidospermane unit to trigger a nucleophilic attack on an exomethylene-type N-1 iminium on the other unit. Alternatively, oxidation to a $\Delta^{3,4}$ iminium function from a similar singly-tethered intermediate could enable a direct heteronucleophilic attack by the indolinic nitrogen N-1 of the other subunit to access the scaffold of voacandimine A (**123**). A unique example of eburnane/aspidospermane dimer, namely vobtusamine (**124**) (Fig. 37),²²¹ could be obtained following the same sequence from a $\Delta^{3,14}$ enamine-containing eburnane. Interestingly, the authors inferred that this compound could rather be obtained following an aspido-spermane to eburnane rearrangement, as proposed by Wenkert and Wickberg,²²² and subsequently validated experimentally.^{223–225} In line with this hypothesis, O'Connor,



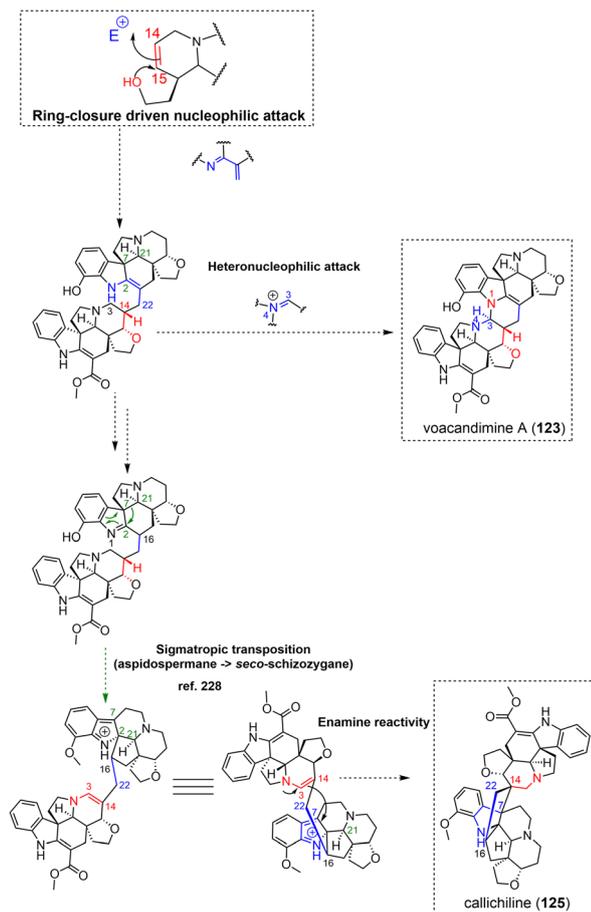


Fig. 38 Doubly-tethered oligomers resulting from ring-closure driven nucleophilic attack: putative biosynthetic pathway leading to voacandimine A and callichiline (see S2† for a comprehensive listing).

Courdavault and co-workers had identified an enzyme capable of converting an aspidospermane-type MIA into the corresponding eburnane.²²⁶ In their seminal report on vobtusamine (124), the authors could indeed transform vobtusine (122) into vobtusamine (124). The cyclopentane junction observed in callichiline (125) (Fig. 38) is structurally unique, and an elegant biosynthetic path to it had been suggested by Wenkert.²²⁷ Although callichiline (125) discloses a heterodimeric structure comprising an aspidospermane (namely tabersonine) component and a rare *seco*-schizozygane-type subunit, its biosynthesis was proposed to proceed from two aspidospermane-type building blocks, remarkably identical to those formerly postulated to step in the biosynthesis of vobtusine (122), as it would only differ by the existence of a $\Delta^{1,2}$ functionality for one of them (instead of the original $\Delta^{2,16}$ unsaturation). In this indolenine configuration, a sigmatropic transposition could then convert the C-22-bonded aspidospermane-unit into the corresponding *seco*-schizozygane (namely andrangine) by dislocating the C-7–C-21 bond and installing a C-2–C-21 bond,²²⁸ as experimentally demonstrated by Lévy *et al.* As formerly observed with vobtusine, an oxidation of the remaining aspidospermane unit to the corresponding $\Delta^{3,14}$ enamine would then be required to

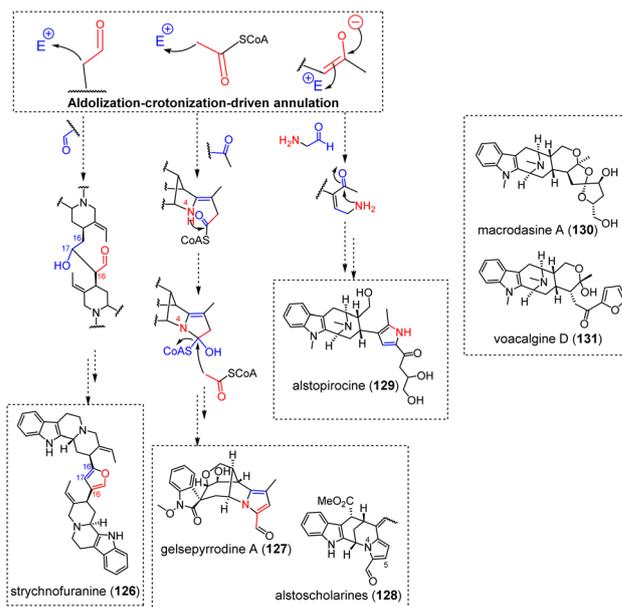


Fig. 39 Doubly-tethered oligomers resulting from aldolization–crotonization reactions (see S2† for a comprehensive listing).

trigger a nucleophilic attack on the electrophilic C-7 position of the indoleninium-type andrangine, thereby availing the cyclopentanic core encountered in the structurally-unique callichiline (125) (Fig. 38).¹³²

3.2.4.2 Aldolization. A particular case is that of strychnofuranine (126) (Fig. 39),²¹⁶ disclosing a unique furanic connection between two akuammicine components (*viz.* two geissoschizal components). Condensing these two aldehydic sites into the final 2,4-disubstituted furan would rely on a first sequence of aldolization/crotonization from the C-16 site of a first geissoschizal on the C-17 aldehydic site of the second unit to first provide an intermediate with a single intermonomeric bond, prone to allylic oxidation. Hemiketalization and final dehydration could afford the furanic junction appearing in strychnofuranine (126). Aldol-type reactions are mostly related to polyketides biosynthesis²²⁹ and as such hybrid compounds comprising both a MIA and a polyketide component were supposed to be obtained following this kind of reactivity. Gelsepyrrodine A (127) (Fig. 39) represents one such example of gelsedane/polyketide-type hybrid. An aldolization reaction between acetyl-CoA and the C-19 position of the gelsedane-type 19-oxo-gelsenicine and would afford a singly-bonded gelsedane-polyketide adduct.²³⁰ Subsequent heteronucleophilic attack of the alicyclic nitrogen N-4 on the carbonylic thioester would then give access to a transient carbinolamine function, also connected to a CoA thioester. This site could undergo a Claisen-type nucleophilic attack from an additional acetylCoA unit. Two dehydration reactions could provide the final pyrrole ring of gelsepyrrodine A (127). Finally, the decarboxylation of the polyketide-type side chain and its subsequent oxidation into an aldehyde leads to the final product. A related sequence can be proposed to account for the constitution of alstoscholarines (128) (Fig. 39). At first, an extraneous malonyl CoA unit can be



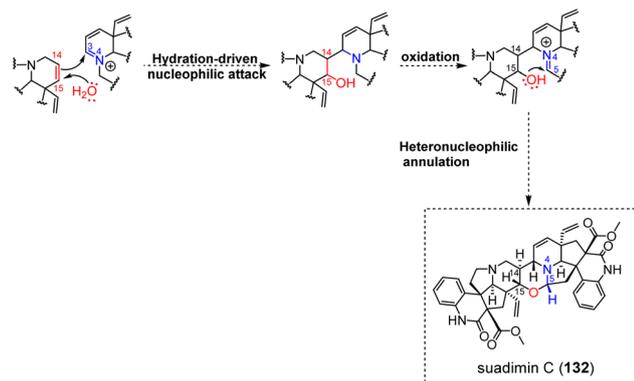


Fig. 40 Doubly-tethered oligomer resulting from an hydration-driven nucleophilic attack.

supposed to undertake an aldolization/crotonization into the C-5 aldehyde function of a rearranged akuammilane subunit (this reactivity will be further developed in the frame of alstoniasidine A (134) biosynthesis (Fig. 41)).²³¹ It can be assumed that the subsequent hydration of this singly-tethered intermediate enables a subsequent heteronucleophilic annulation initiated by the alicyclic nitrogen N-4 of the MIA, installing the final pyrrole ring after dehydration of the hemiaminal.²³² Aldolization/crotonization-based dimerization sequences are also presumed to step in the biosynthesis of some hybrid macrolane-based oligomers. Dimerization trends related to macrolane-type MIAs have already been addressed in this document, mostly relying on

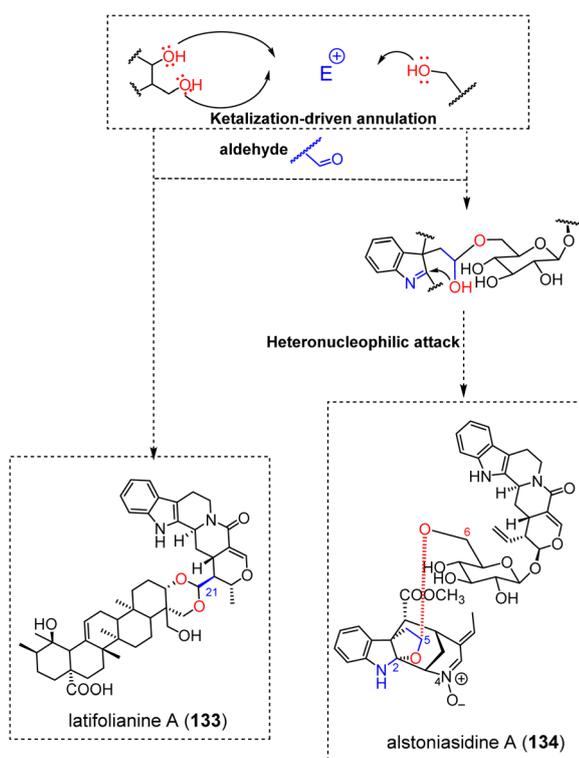


Fig. 41 Doubly-tethered oligomers resulting from acetalization reactivity.

the occurrence of Michael acceptors in their monoterpene part (Fig. 8). Nevertheless, a few compounds incorporating a macrolane-type MIA reveal an alstonicine-type constitution,²³³ *viz.* without a carbon residue at C-20, thereby revealing a nucleophilic enol function. Even though the constitution of such macrolane-type MIAs is not canonical, other such structures were reported, including alstonoxines A and B.²³⁴ Acid hydrolysis proved capable of converting a B-type macroline into the corresponding macroline without a carbon substitute at C-20.²³⁵ Alstospirocine (129) (Fig. 39) reveals an intriguing hybrid structure combining a macrolane but also a biosynthetically puzzling pyrrole substituted with a polyketide side chain. Kam *et al.* envisaged that the enolic side chain of alstonicine would initiate an aldol condensation/crotonization on an aldehyde-containing glycine analogue, presumed to evolve into a pyrrole after a Mannich-type reaction. The pyrrolic side chain would then be obtained based on a Claisen-type reaction triggered by the dienamine function of the pyrrole ring on a poly- β -ketoester.²³⁶ Likewise, the intriguing bispiranic structures of macrodasine A (130) (Fig. 39) have been suggested to derive from alstonicine-type precursors.^{237,238} For such compounds, the C-20 position would be alkylated by a C₆ fragment which would enable a tandem hemiketalization.²³⁹ Singly-tethered analogues such as voacalgine D (131) (Fig. 39) and E are presumed to derive from a similar intermediate through different reactivity sequences. Voacalgine D (131) would be obtained after a hemiketalization and an aldolization/crotonization sequence to afford the furanic cycle. Alternatively, voacalgine E would derive from an oxamichael 1,4-addition with a similar aldolization/crotonization affording the furanic ring.²⁴⁰

3.2.4.3 Hydration-driven nucleophilic attack. The oxazinane-containing bis-Melodinus MIA dimer suadimin C (132) (Fig. 40) would be obtained based on a reactivity analogous to that having led to the formerly detailed suadimin A (75) (Fig. 21). Again, a hydration-driven nucleophilic attack triggered by the $\Delta^{14,15}$ bond on the $\Delta^{3,4}$ iminium function of the other subunit would afford a C-3-C-14 bonded intermediate. An oxidation is then presumed to occur on the C-3 bonded unit to yield the corresponding $\Delta^{4,5}$ iminium that can undergo an heteronucleophilic attack by the 15-OH group of the other subunit, installing the final 1,3-oxazinane unit.²⁴¹

3.2.4.4 Acetalization. The unique MIA/triterpene hybrid known to date, namely latifolianine A (133) (Fig. 41), features a 1,3-dioxane based junction. An acetalization reaction involving the C-21 aldehydic function of naucleidinal (vallesiachotamane-type MIA) and two hydroxy groups of the ursane triterpene 3 β ,19 α ,23,24-tetrahydroxyurs-12-en-28-oic acid can easily account for the constitution of the final scaffold.²⁴² A few years ago, alstoniasidines A (134)²⁴ (Fig. 41) and B revealed an unprecedented sugar bridge between two MIA units. The sugar moiety instigating the intermonomeric connection belongs to the vallesiachotamane-type strictosamide. The other subunit corresponds to a thoroughly modified akuammilane-type component. Such scaffolds should be related to picrinine as a common precursor, benefitting from its characteristic ether connection between C-2 and C-5. An array of picrinine derivatives result from a disruption of N-4-C-5 connectivity. Some



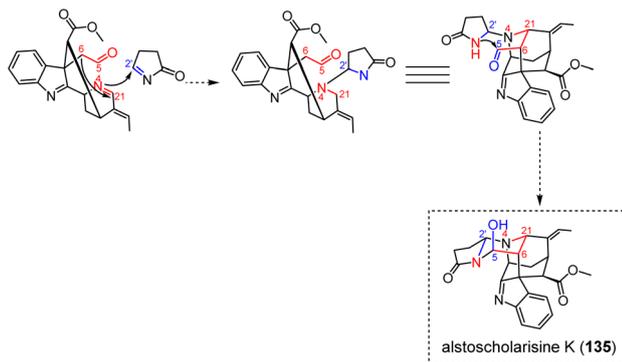


Fig. 42 Plausible enolization-driven amination path to alstoscholarisine K (135).

analogues, often referred to as Hofmann degradation²⁴³-derived compounds, disclose a more or less oxidized furanoindoline scaffold.^{244,245} Alternatively, a concerted mechanism jointly disrupting both C-2-O and N-4-C-5 bonds might lead to reactive species containing both an indolenine core and an aldehydic function at C-5 has been proposed to step in the biosynthesis of various, highly-rearranged picrinine derivatives.^{231,246} Back to alstoniasidines, such an aldehyde-containing analogue can initiate an acetalization reaction implying the 6-OH residue of strictosamide glucose.

3.2.4.5 Enolization-driven amination. Hybrid compounds were also proposed to proceed from an aldehyde-containing picrinine derivative. As such, alstoscholarisine K (135) (Fig. 42) is an intriguing hybrid incorporating a pyrrolic unit presumed to derive from spermine or putrescine. A nucleophilic attack would be initiated by the α -carbonylated C-6 position on a $\Delta^{4,21}$ functionality which would then trigger a second nucleophilic attack on the C-2' position of an extraneous Δ^1 -pyrroline. A Mannich-type nucleophilic addition by the pyrroline nitrogen into the aldehydic group would then lead to alstoscholarisine K (135).²⁴⁷

3.2.5 Doubly-tethered oligomers resulting from enamine reactivity. Combination of different reactions could have been identified to describe the chemical space of this section. They are described below.

3.2.5.1 Michael addition followed by heteronucleophilic annulation. The specific constitution of the monoterpene component of gelsedane-type MIA was already shown to disclose a peculiar reactivity towards a broad range of electrophilic partners. Through the specific example of the pseudodimeric gelsedane-iridoid type gelsamydine (62) (Fig. 18), the possibility for the 2-ethylidenepyrroline system to undertake 1,4-Michael addition (*i.e.* from the C-19 position) has already been covered in this review. From such singly-tethered intermediates, the access to gelsercanine B (136) (Fig. 43) is straightforward. An heteronucleophilic attack of the alicyclic nitrogen N-4 on the carbonylic lactone of the additional iridoid unit could install the final tetrahydropyridinone nucleus of gelsercanine B (136).²⁴⁸ The pyridinium-containing gelsedane/corynantheane gelsecorydine B (137) (Fig. 43) can also be related to the biosynthesis of the singly-tethered gelsecorydine A (57) (Fig. 17). An enamine-driven

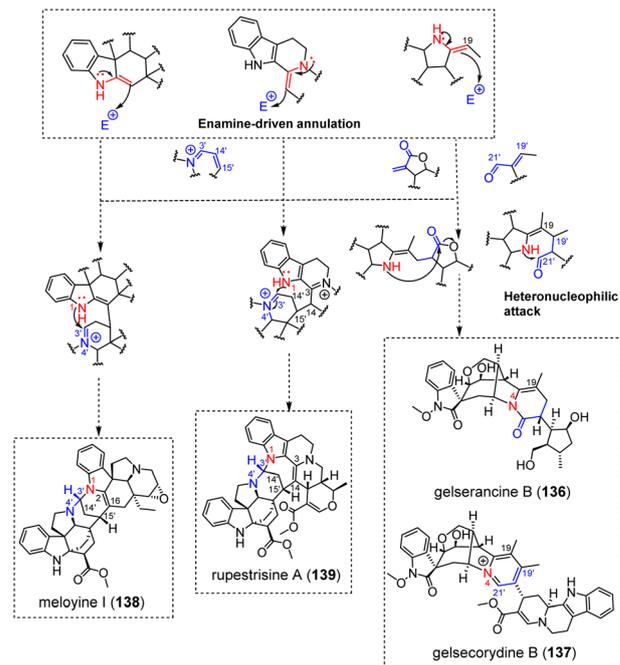


Fig. 43 Doubly-tethered oligomer resulting from enamine reactivity (Michael addition + heteronucleophilic addition).

nucleophilic attack initiated from the gelsedane C-19 position on the C-19' position of the α,β -unsaturated aldehyde function of the vallesiachotamane unit in addition to an heteronucleophilic attack from the alicyclic nitrogen N-4 of the gelsmium subunit into the aldehydic component at the vallesiachotamane C-21' position could yield the tetrahydropyridinium ring of gelsecorydine B (137)²⁴⁹ after dehydration.

The aspidospermane/aspidofractane-type meloyine I (138)²⁵⁰ and the recently reported ajmalicine/aspidofractane-based rupestrisines A (139) (Fig. 43) and B²⁵¹ feature an unprecedented tetrahydropyridine-based intermonomeric junction. None of the seminal phytochemical reports proposed a dimerization mechanism to account for their unusual intermonomeric connectivity. In both cases, a nucleophilic attack initiated by an enamine function (involving the alicyclic nitrogen in the case of the $\Delta^{3,14}$ -containing rupestrisine A (139) ajmalicine unit or the indolinic nitrogen for the $\Delta^{2,16}$ -containing aspidospermane unit of meloyine I (138)) into the C-15' position of a conjugated iminium-containing aspidofractane can be presumed to avail a singly-tethered dimeric intermediate. Considering the $\Delta^{3,4}$ iminium analogue of the enamine intermediate would allow final ring closure through an heteronucleophilic annulation instigated by the indolinic nitrogen N-1. Notably, the relative configurations of rupestrisines A (139) and B had been later revised by Kutateladze and co-workers using a machine-learning improved DU8-ML DFT-NMR workflow.²⁵² The structure shown for rupestrisine A (139) (Fig. 43) takes into account this structure revision, differing from the initial one by the configuration of C-3'.

3.2.5.2 Unconjugated iminium addition in combination with heteronucleophilic annulation. Husson, Lounasmaa *et al.*



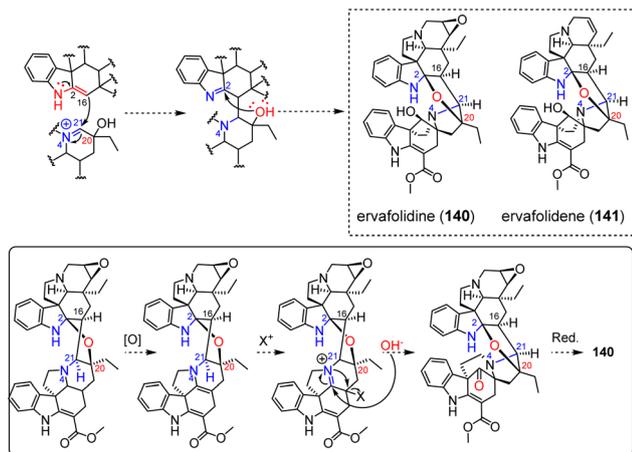


Fig. 44 Top: doubly-tethered oligomer resulting from enamine reactivity (iminium addition + heteronucleophilic addition). Bottom: putative rearrangement from pandolinane to isopandolinane.

reported on the intriguing structures of ervafolidine (**140**) and ervafolidene (**141**) (Fig. 44) in the early 1980s.²⁵³ Beyond the dimerization mechanism, the MIA subtype of the southern counterpart raised some biosynthetic questions since these atypical dimers were first described. The dimerization would rely on the condensation of a $\Delta^{2,16}$ enamine derived from the aspidospermane unit on a $\Delta^{4,21}$ iminium-containing 20-*epi*-pandoline. This reactivity would be followed by the heteronucleophilic annulation triggered by the 20-OH group of the 20-*epi*-pandoline component on the C-2 position of the indolenine-type aspidospermane setting up the intermonomeric ether connection. To complete the biosynthesis of ervafolidine (**140**) and ervafolidene (**141**), its southern component must now rearrange itself into the final isopandolinane-type constitution, *i.e.* rearrange the piperidine ring into the corresponding ketone-containing spiropyrrolidine (Fig. 44). For this purpose, Henriques *et al.* suggested to consider an oxidized pandoline component revealing a $\Delta^{3,4}$ iminium. Nucleophilic attack by an OH- on this functionality could then lead to a carbinol amine and then to an aziridinium intermediate that can open to yield the corresponding ketone.²⁵³ Various organic synthesis studies support this presumed biosynthesis sequence.^{254,255}

3.2.5.3 Conjugate 1,6-addition in combination with aza 1,6-addition. Monogagaine (**142**)²⁵⁶ and flabellipparicine (**143**)²⁵⁷ (Fig. 45) are rare MIA dimers featuring a vallesamane building block, along with a more or less transformed vobasane constituent. The C-3 site of the vobasanoid component has already been described as an electrophilic site of considerable generality, as it can undergo a conjugate 1,6-addition from a wealth of nucleophilic partners. As per monogagaine (**142**) and flabellipparicine (**143**), this usual 1,6-addition would be triggered by the exomethylene function of the conjugated $\Delta^{16,22}$ exomethylene functionality of the vallesamane unit to afford a singly-bonded intermediate. In both cases, the driving force for this nucleophilic attack would be an heteronucleophilic attack by the indolic nitrogen of the vobasanoid component on the C-16 position of the vallesamane (*viz.* apparicine) counterpart.²⁵⁸

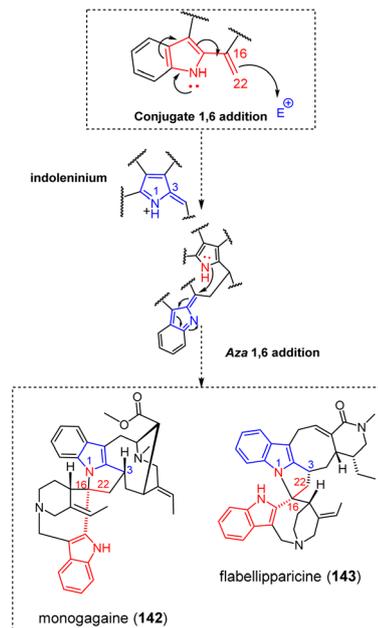


Fig. 45 Doubly-tethered oligomer resulting from conjugated 1,6-addition and aza 1,6-addition.

3.2.5.4 Nucleophilicity and electrophilicity of the pleiocarpamane skeleton. Some salient reactivity trends of the pleiocarpamane-type MIAs had been outlined earlier in this review through the examples of pycnanthine (**110**), pycnanthine (**111**) and contortarine A (**112**) that shed light on both the nucleophilicity of pleiocarpamane scaffold C-7 position and the electrophilicity of C-2 (Fig. 34). The pleiocarpamane/vobasane-type hunterizeyline F (**144**)²⁵⁹ (Fig. 46) results from a nucleophilic attack triggered by the enamine function comprised in the strained indolic system of the pleiocarpamane-type MIA on the C-3 electrophilic site of a vobasanyl residue. Heteronucleophilic annulation by the vobasane indolic nitrogen on the C-2 position of the indoleninium-containing pleiocarpamane would then avail the five-membered nitrogenated heterocycle connecting the pleiocarpamane and vobasane components of hunterizeyline F (**144**) (Fig. 46). Although structurally different, the biosynthesis of villalstonine (**145**)²⁰¹ (Fig. 46) proceeds *via* a similar mechanism. The nucleophilic attack of the pleiocarpamane enamine function at C-7 should be directed on the exomethylene C-21 site of the α,β -unsaturated ketone system of macroline (formally a type A macroline Fig. 8) to perform a 1,4-Michael addition (see alstomacrophylline (**25**) (Fig. 9) for an analogous reactivity). An hemiketalization reaction should then take place in the macrolane unit from the C-17 OH group on the no longer-conjugated ketone carbonyl at C-19. Finally, heteronucleophilic annulation by the hemiketalic OH group on pleiocarpamane C-2 indoleninium provides the final structure of villalstonine (**145**). The early biomimetic synthesis of villalstonine (**145**) substantiates this putative biosynthetic pathway.²⁰¹

Pleiocarpamane derivatives were shown to react with diverse phenolic substances. Voacalgine A (**146**) (Fig. 47) represents a pleiocarpamane-type MIA fused with a pyrocatechuic-type benzoic acid moiety. First erroneously elucidated after its first



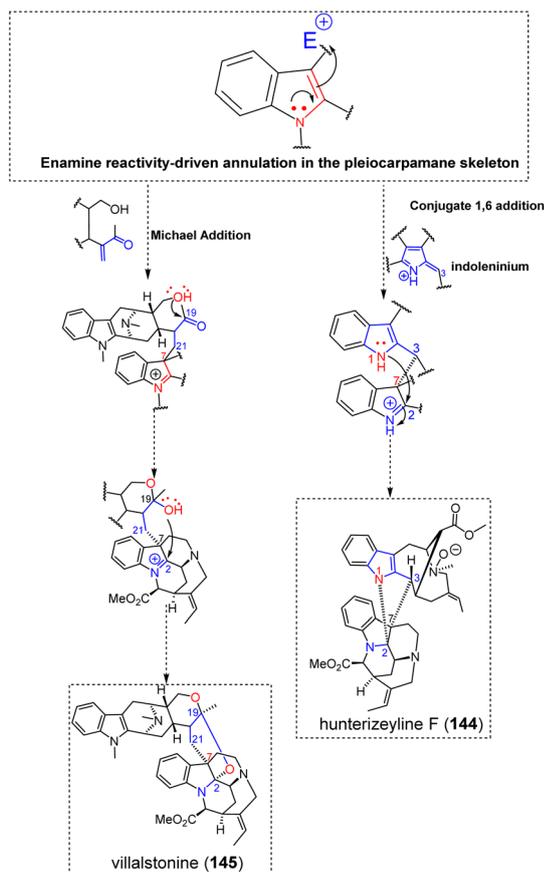


Fig. 46 Doubly-tethered MIA dimers resulting from the characteristic reactivity of the pleiocarpamine skeleton.

isolation in 2015,²⁴⁰ its structure was revised to the disclosed regioisomer a few years later, in the frame of its hemisynthesis.²⁶⁰ The postulated biosynthesis of voacalgine A (**146**) involves the oxidation of the catechol moiety of pyrocatechuic acid into the corresponding *ortho*-quinone. A 1,4-Michael addition initiated by the pleiocarpamine enamine function on the electrophilic site contiguous to the carboxylic acid function of this oxidized unit could yield a singly-tethered indoleninium, prone to further heteronucleophilic annulation through attack of the carboxylic acid OH group on the C-2 electrophilic position of the indoleninium.²⁶⁰ Oxidation of the catechol unit of voacalgine A (**146**) would enable a subsequent 1,6-addition by a second pleiocarpamine component through a similar enamine-driven nucleophilic attack. A heteronucleophilic attack from the contiguous phenolic group on the C-2 indoleninium site of this second pleiocarpamine unit would lead to bipleiophylline (**147**) (Fig. 47),²⁶¹ the sole MIA dimer known to date comprising two MIA components anchored on an aromatic spacer platform. Again, this speculative biosynthetic scenario received support from synthetic reports.^{260,262} A slightly different, yet related MIA-phenolic hybrid is represented by the pleiocarpamine- γ -pyrone-type pleiomaltinine (**148**) (Fig. 47). Along with its original report, Kam *et al.* suggested that the biosynthesis of pleiomaltinine should proceed from an oxidized form of the co-isolated maltol to reveal a conjugated

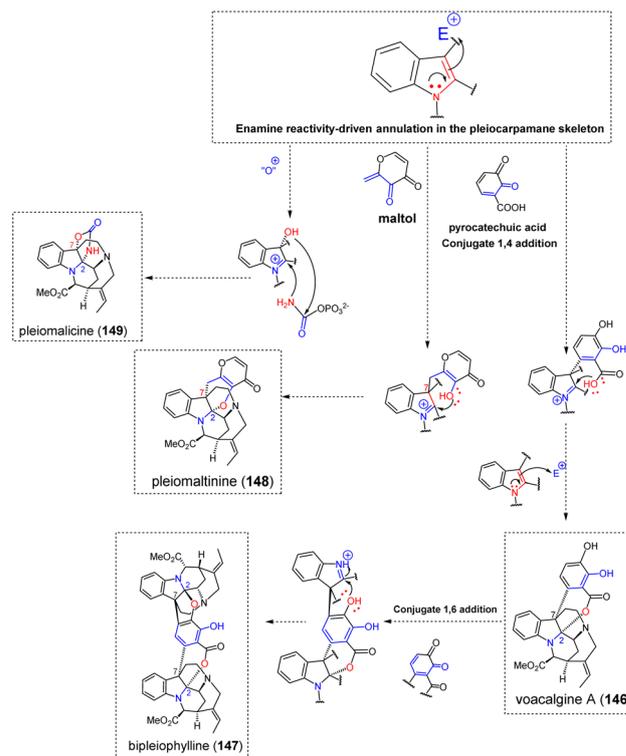


Fig. 47 Doubly-tethered heterodimers resulting from the characteristic reactivity of the pleiocarpamine skeleton.

exomethylene system prone to undergo a nucleophilic attack by the pleiocarpamine $\Delta^{2,7}$ enamine moiety. An heteronucleophilic annulation by the contiguous phenolic site on pleiocarpamine indoleninium C-2 could then yield pleiomaltinine (**148**).²³⁶ Again, this putative scenario was further supported by synthesis, using 3-siloxy-4-pyrone derivatives that disclose a reactivity analogous to that of the putative oxidized pyrone.²⁶³ In a similar spirit of reactivity, pleiomaltinine (**149**) (Fig. 47) oligomerization assembly may start with the oxidation of the enamine part of pleiocarpamine into a 7-hydroxy-indoleninium precursor. It is worth noting that this oxygen addition at C-7, enabling dearomatization of indole, can be encountered in other MIAs such as terengganensine A²⁶⁴ and rhazidine.²⁶⁵ At last, an heteronucleophilic attack by the 7-OH group on a carbamoyl phosphate unit could install a singly-tethered intermediate prone to yield the final scaffold by heteronucleophilic annulation on the indoleninium C-2 position.²³⁶

3.2.5.5 Aldehyde addition combined to a Mannich-type reaction. As a unique trimeric instance in this section, trirosaline (**150**) (Fig. 48) represents an intriguing tris-ajmalicine-type MIA and the first trimer ever reported from the emblematic plant, *Catharanthus roseus*.²⁶⁶ Its oligomerization process would rely on the condensation of a $\Delta^{5,6}$ enamine, which is derived from a first ajmalicine unit on the retro-Mannich-derived C-5' aldehydic function of a *seco*-ajmalicine unit. The second intermonomeric N-C connection could be obtained through a Mannich-type reaction from the *seco*-ajmalicine N-4' on the C-6'' oxidized ajmalicine of a third ajmalicine residue. This latter



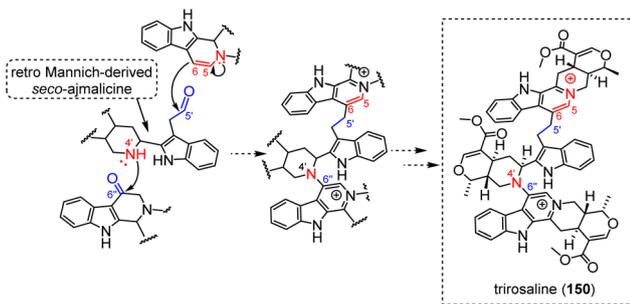


Fig. 48 Plausible biosynthetic path to trirosaline (aldehyde addition and Mannich-type reaction).

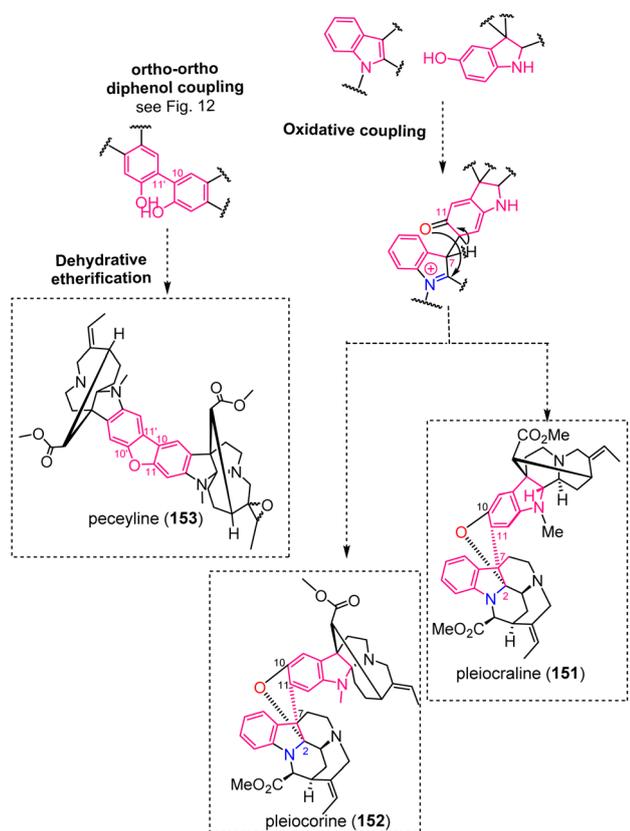


Fig. 49 Doubly-tethered oligomers resulting from phenolic couplings (see S2† for a comprehensive listing, pink color indicates groups involved in the radical coupling reactivities).

reactivity is, in some ways, reminiscent of undulatine (32) (Fig. 9) bridging mode.

3.2.6 Doubly-tethered oligomers resulting from cycloadditions and radical couplings. Two main coupling modes seem to be involved in this section. Selected compounds are summarized below.

3.2.6.1 Phenolic coupling. Pleiocraline (151)²⁶⁷ and pleiocorine (152)²⁶⁸ are two pleiocarpamane–akuammilane MIA dimers that share a common benzofuroindoline junction (Fig. 49). This connection mode is presumed to derive from an oxidative coupling between the C-7 site of the pleiocarpamane unit with the C-11 *ortho*-phenolic site of the akuammilane

counterpart. Such a reactivity had already been considered for the singly-tethered haplophytine (48) and cimiciphytine (49) (Fig. 14), where the canthinone component reveals some degree of structural analogy with the pleiocarpamane scaffold. The singly-tethered C-7–C-11 intermediate can undergo a final heteronucleophilic annulation on the C-2 pleiocarpamane indoleninium to install the sought-after benzofuroindoline motif. Notably, in the context of their synthesis of haplophytine (48),¹¹⁹ Nicolaou and Chen accessed doubly-tethered intermediates analogous to pleiocraline (151) and pleiocorine (152), further strengthening the analogy between these two kinds of MIA dimers. The isopleiocarpamane/vincorinane–type peceyline (153) (Fig. 49) features a dibenzofuran junction involving the benzene ring of both indole systems.²⁶⁹ The biaryl C–C linkage between C-10 and C-11' is first presumed to arise through a radical process (see ceylanine (44), Fig. 14), probably benefitting from the occurrence of *ortho*-phenolic functionalities increasing the spin density at the connected sites. Subsequently, a dehydrative etherification would cause a ring closure and install the final furanic junction by forming an ether bond between C-11 and C-10'. This process is of considerable generality in the biosynthesis of dibenzofuran-type natural products.²⁷⁰

3.2.6.2 (Hetero)-Diels–Alder. Dimeric MIAs obtained through a Diels–Alder reaction are quite scarce. A first interesting case is represented by secamines, rare MIA dimers mainly described in the 1970s with partial stereochemical assignments. Secodine-type alkaloids are prone to dimerization owing to their acrylic ester system. Therefore, presecamine

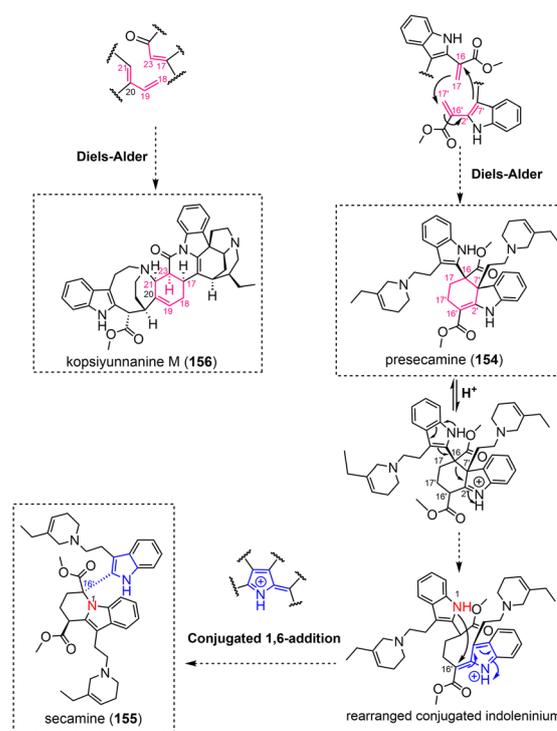


Fig. 50 Doubly-tethered oligomers resulting from Diels–Alder cycloadditions (see S2† for a comprehensive listing, pink color refers to structural elements related to Diels–Alder reaction).



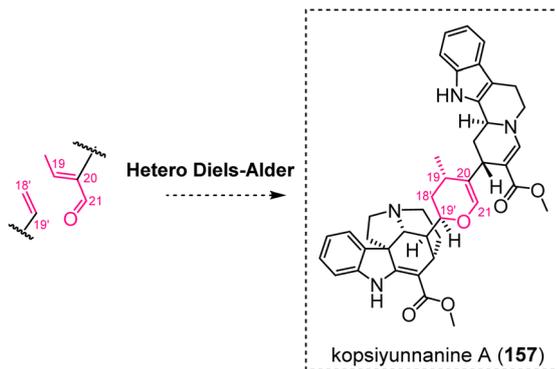


Fig. 51 Doubly-tethered oligomer resulting from an hetero-Diels–Alder cycloaddition. (see S2† for a comprehensive listing, pink color indicates structural features involved in hetero-Diels–Alder reaction).

(154)²⁷¹ (Fig. 50) is a dimeric secodine obtained through a Diels–Alder reaction involving the $\Delta^{16,17}$ functionality of a first secodine as the dienophile and the $\Delta^{2,7'}$ and $\Delta^{16',17'}$ of a second secodine building block as the dienic system. Presecamine (154) was shown to rearrange quantitatively to secamine (155) (Fig. 50) in dilute HCl at room temperature.²⁷¹ Cordell *et al.* proposed a rearrangement mechanism giving rise to a conjugated indoleninium as shown in Fig. 50, that could undergo 1,6-addition from the indolic nitrogen on the C-16' position of the other secodine subunit.²⁷¹ A further case of Diels–Alder derived MIA dimer is the stemmadeninane/strychnane-based kopsiyunnanine M (156) (Fig. 50).²⁷²

The dienic system is represented by the $\Delta^{20,21}$ and the vinylic $\Delta^{18,19}$ functionalities of the stemmadeninane unit, reacting on the characteristic $\Delta^{17,23}$ functionality of the strychnane counterpart. Another last example of cycloaddition-related dimerization process is that of kopsiyunnanine A (157) (Fig. 51).²⁷³ This condylocarpane/vallesiachotamane-based MIA dimer could be obtained through a hetero-Diels–Alder reaction involving the α,β -unsaturated aldehyde of vallesiachotamane as the diene (*i.e.* $\Delta^{19,20}$ and the aldehydic group at C-21) and the vinylic $\Delta^{18,19'}$ functionality of an oxidized derivative of 18,19-dehydrotubotaiwine as the dienophile.²⁷³ Although unique in the broad group of MIA oligomers, hetero-Diels–Alder reaction appears to be more common in the bis-diterpenoids group²⁷⁴ and is also invoked to access dimeric triterpenes and sterols,^{275,276} affording the signature dihydropyran-type intermonomeric junction. Diels–Alder-based dimerization reactions are also involved in the biosynthesis of borreverine/isoborreverine-type dimeric structures that proceed from borreverine.²⁷⁷ Enamine reactivity followed by heteronucleophilic annulation (borreverine) or heteronucleophilic attack (isoborreverine) further step in the biosynthesis of these compounds that lie outside of the scope of the current review.^{278,279}

3.3 Oligomers featuring a mixed tethering mode

A limited number of oligomers result from a combination of the two above mentioned tethering modes. They are disclosed in Fig. 52.

3.3.1 Iminium trapping. The strychnane/akuammicine/akuammicine-type strychnohexamine (158)²⁸⁰ (Fig. 52) discloses a characteristic, toxiferine I (119)-like (Fig. 36), diazacyclooctadiene inter-akuammicine junction that had previously been related to a double hemiaminalization (heteronucleophilic attack from an indolic N-1 on the aldehydic C-17 group of the other akuammicine component, in a symmetric manner) and subsequent dehydration of these *N,O*-hemiketalic groups (Fig. 36). Likewise, the connection between the strychnane and northern akuammicine component is strictly analogous to that previously reported to occur in the biosynthesis of bis-strychnane-type MIA dimers strychnogucine A (73) and sungucine (76) (*viz.* hydration-driven $\Delta^{17',23'}$ enamine nucleophilic attack on a $\Delta^{4,5}$ iminium) (Fig. 21).

A remarkable example of oligomeric MIA with mixed tethering modes is alsamontamine A (159) (Fig. 52),¹³² the sole example of tetrameric MIA known to date, comprising four aspidospermane units. More precisely, this structure should be considered as a dimeric vobtusine (122). The biosynthetic path to vobtusine (122) supposedly steps through a ring closure-driven nucleophilic attack from the $\Delta^{14,15}$ functionality on a conjugated exomethylene indolenine system (as reported to occur in the biosynthesis of both voacandimine A (123) and voatraficanine A (160)). The spiranic junction of vobtusine would then derive from the enamine nucleophilic attack of a newly installed $\Delta^{3,14}$ moiety into an exomethylene-type N-1 iminium of the other aspidospermane unit (Fig. 37). The connection between the two vobtusine building blocks can easily be related to an enamine ($\Delta^{5,6}$)-driven nucleophilic attack into a $\Delta^{4,5'}$ iminium function of the other vobtusine counterpart. As of 2024, a MIA dimer disclosing this precise connectivity does not seem to have been reported, but this reactivity can be related to that having led to the bis-aspidofractane arbolodine A (51) that involved a similar $\Delta^{4,5}$ iminium electrophilic partner but involved a different $\Delta^{3,14}$ enamine (Fig. 16).

3.3.2 Electrophilic aromatic substitution on indoleninium.

The constitution of the first ever-reported vobasane/aspidospermane/aspidospermane-type voatraficanines A (160)²⁸¹ (Fig. 52) and B can be easily delineated by referring to formerly developed reactivity trends. The aspidospermane/aspidospermane connection is reminiscent of that seen in voacandimine A (123) (Fig. 38), although it relates to a different diastereoisomeric series. Briefly, this junction was proposed to arise from the ring closure-driven nucleophilic attack of a $\Delta^{14,15}$ functionality into the conjugated C-22 site of the exomethylene indolenine unit of the other aspidospermane unit, followed by heteronucleophilic annulation of the indolic nitrogen into the C-3 site of the $\Delta^{3,4}$ iminium obtained after the first reaction related to enamine reactivity. The incorporation of the vobasane unit relies on an electrophilic aromatic substitution triggered by the northern aspidospermane unit monomer C-10 site on the electrophilic C-3' position of the vobasane residue.

3.4 Triply-tethered oligomers

A few dimeric MIAs feature three intermonomeric connections. Most often, these junctions can be related to a doubly-bonded dimeric structure but involve an additional reaction.



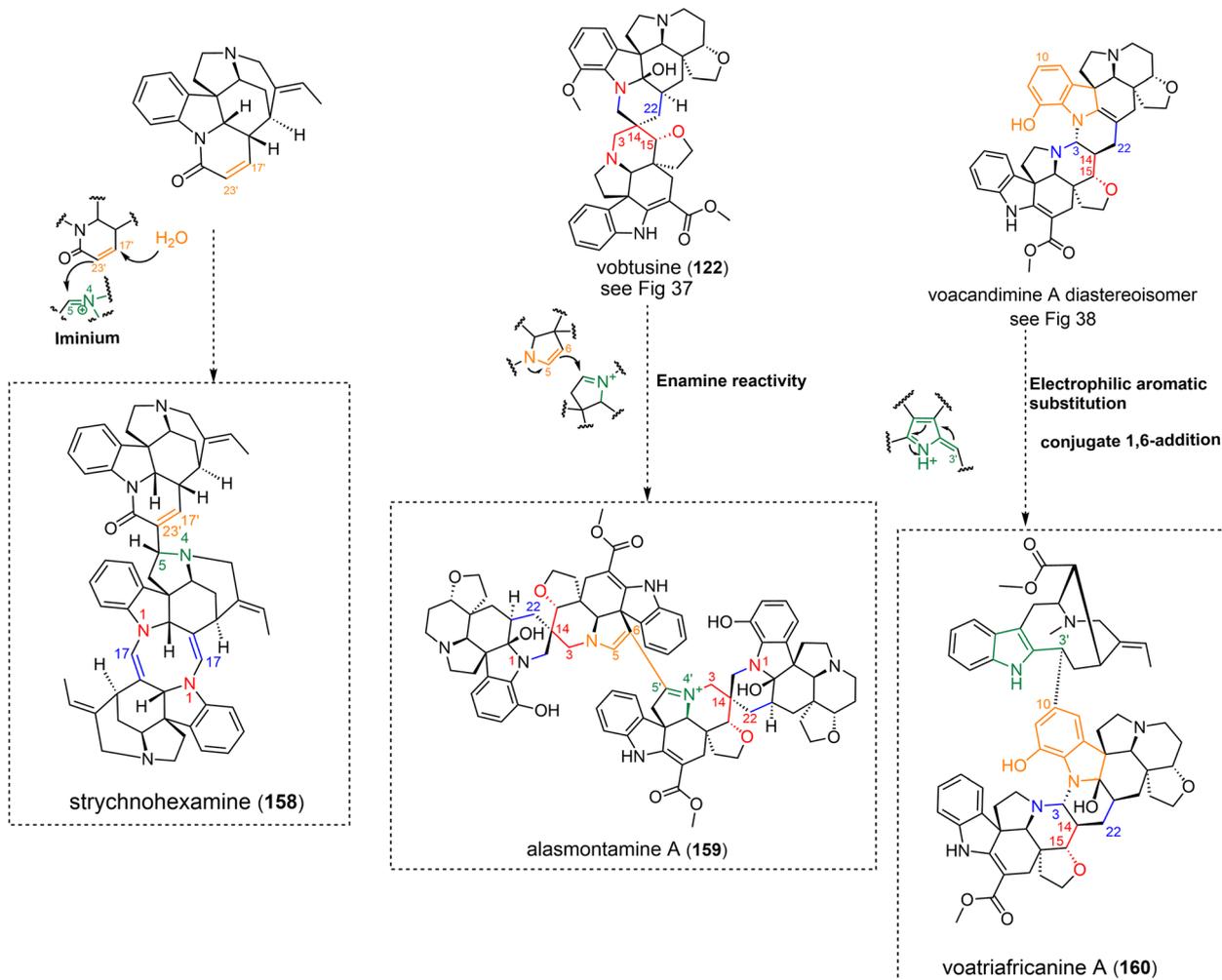


Fig. 52 Oligomers featuring mixed tethering modes (see S2† for a comprehensive listing, red and blue-colored moieties refer to a first set of nucleophilic and electrophilic sites, respectively; orange and green colored moieties refer to a second set of nucleophilic and electrophilic sites, respectively).

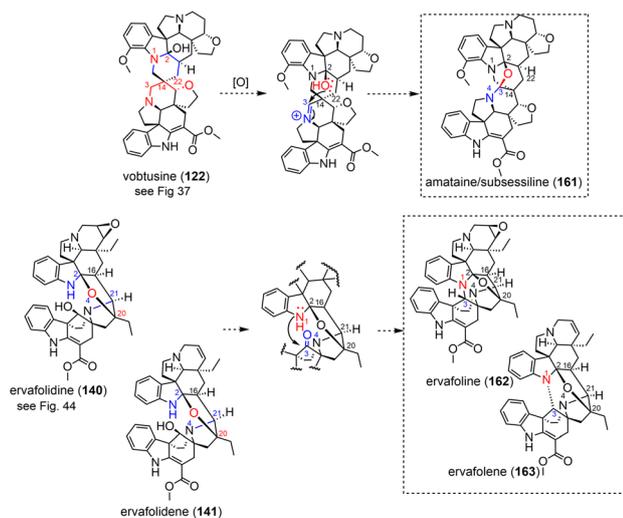


Fig. 53 Triply-tethered oligomers resulting from heteronucleophilic annulation-driven oligomerization.

3.4.1 (Hetero)nucleophilic annulation-driven oligomerization

As a first example to introduce this category, the triply-tethered scaffold of amataine/subsessiline (161)²²⁰ (Fig. 53) can be easily related to the spiranic junction seen in vobtusine (122).²⁸² Converting vobtusine (122) into amataine/subsessiline (161) would merely imply a heteronucleophilic annulation of the 2-OH group into the $\Delta^{3,4}$ iminium of the other aspidospermane counterpart. Likewise, the triply-connected aspidospermane and isopandolinane subunits appearing in ervafoline (162) (Fig. 53) and ervafolene (163) (Fig. 53) should be related to their doubly-bonded analogues ervafolidine (140) and ervafolidene (141) (Fig. 44).²⁸³ The complex biosynthetic path to the doubly-tethered ervafolidine (140) and ervafolidene (141) revealed these dimeric structures to derive from the $\Delta^{2,16}$ enamine reactivity guided condensation of an aspidospermane unit into a $\Delta^{4,21}$ -iminium-containing pandolinane unit, followed by the heteronucleophilic attack of the pandolinane 20-OH group on the C-2 site of the aspidospermane indoleninium. The pandolinane would then rearrange to an isopandolinane (Fig. 44). Notably, the rearrangement into the isopandolinane



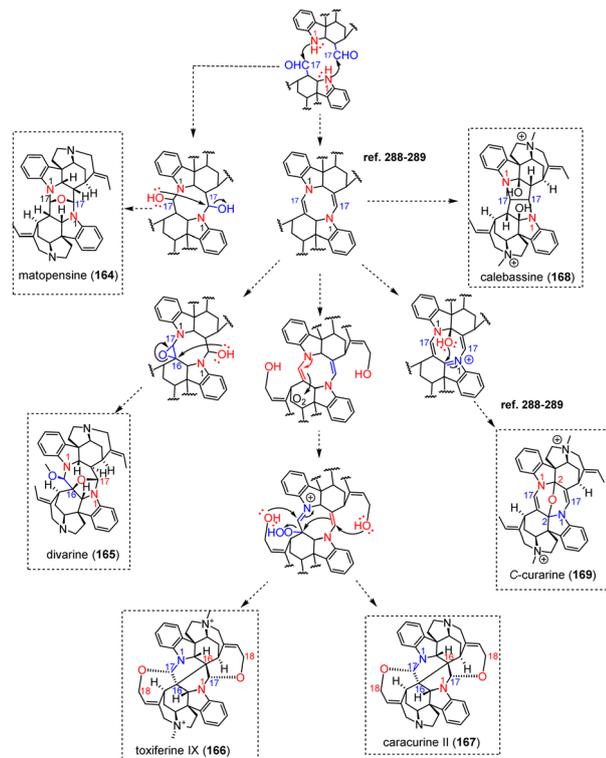


Fig. 54 Plausible biosynthetic path to diazacyclooctadiene-containing MIA dimers and related compounds.

scaffold also resulted in installing an oxygenated moiety at C-3 that can undergo further heteronucleophilic annulation from the indolinic N-1 nitrogen of the aspidospermane counterpart, resulting in triply-tethered structures such as ervafoline (162) and ervafolene (163) (Fig. 53).²⁵³

Finally, the diazacyclooctadiene junction of bis-akuammicine type MIA as it appears in toxiferine I (119) (Fig. 54) was experimentally shown to represent an entry point into many triply-tethered MIA dimers.²⁸⁴ These dimeric compounds can readily undergo further chemical change, shown to depend on the conditions of pH, heat and the presence of oxygen.⁸⁰ In these conditions, the central ring of these dimeric structures can undergo changes in oxygenation level (Fig. 54). The triple connection appearing in matopensine (164)²⁸⁵ can be related to the non-dehydrated precursor of the diazacyclooctadiene scaffold, from which it could derive by dehydrative etherification. Divarine (165)²⁸⁶ features a similar junction but distinct tethering sites compared with matopensine (164). An intermediate revealing both a *N,O*-hemiketalic group and an epoxide function can be supposed to step in the biosynthesis of this MIA dimer as shown in Fig. 54. The epoxide ring opening at C-16 initiated by the *N,O*-hemiketalic OH group at the C-17 position of the other component can be presumed to yield the intermonomeric connectivity appearing in divarine (165), only requiring subsequent *O* methylation to obtain the final product. Toxiferine IX (166)/caracurine II (167)-type triply-tethered akuammicine dimers (*viz.* featuring an additional C-16 to C-16' bond) has been investigated by Battersby and co-workers in the late 1960s.²⁸⁷ It was noted that the dimerization of toxiferin I into

caracurine II (167) depended on acid and oxygen. A tentative mechanism has been proposed that would be initiated by an enamine nucleophilic attack of O₂ at C-16, hinting a plausible artefactual origin for such compounds. A second nucleophilic attack triggered by the second enamine function of this eight-membered junction into the peroxyhemiketal, could then yield the complex triple intermonomeric connection appearing in toxiferine IX (166)/caracurine II (167).

Photooxidation reactions were shown to lead to another subtype of triply-tethered akuammicine dimers. Since the late 1950s,^{288,289} Bernauer and co-workers reported on unusual, photosensitized oxygen transfer reactions to several calabash curares. The diazacyclooctadiene-containing *C*-dihydrotoxiferine I and toxiferine I (119) were respectively shown to transform into calebassine (168) and *C*-alkaloid A when irradiated in aerated solutions in the presence of eosin as sensitizer. Exposed to light and air in the absence of sensitizer, alternative scaffolds containing an additional ether bond (*viz.* respectively *C*-curarine (169) and *C*-alkaloid E) would be obtained instead.^{288,289} A radical hydroxylation at C-2 can be envisaged for *C*-curarine (169), which could evolve into the sought-after ether connectivity by heteronucleophilic attack to the C-2 oxidized indoleninium akuammicine counterpart. In neither case could a definite reaction mechanism be established although transannular reactions analogous to that converting toxiferine I to *C*-alkaloid A did not seem to have been reported prior to these photooxidation studies.^{290,291}

The diazacyclooctane junction and the ether connection between the two aspidospermane components appearing in hazuntiphylline (170)²⁹² (Fig. 55) can be presumed to be analogous with the biosynthetic scheme leading to leucofoline (103)-like (*viz.* stepwise aza-Michael, Fig. 31). Two distinct aza-Michael reactions from the indolinic N-1 of both components on the C-22 exomethylene of the indolenine-exomethylene system of the other counterpart can be supposed to install the eight-membered intermonomeric junction. A possible hydroxylation at the C-2 position of both units could set the stage for the final dehydrative etherification yielding the three connections between both aspidospermane units. It is also plausible that this ether connection results from an heteronucleophilic attack from this OH-2 group on an indoleninium.

Our literature survey resulted in locating a single example of triply-tethered MIA-containing entity not involving two MIAs or

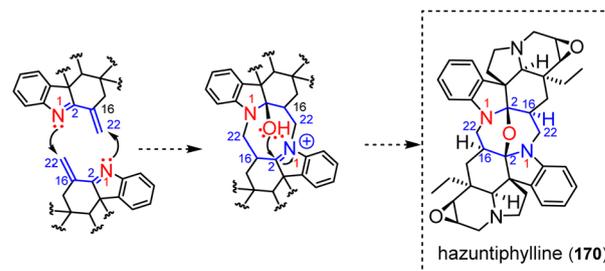


Fig. 55 Plausible biosynthetic chemical logic for the assembly of hazuntiphylline.



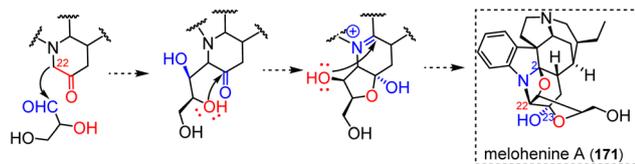


Fig. 56 Plausible biosynthetic path to melohenine A.

a MIA and a pseudodimer: melohenine A (171) (Fig. 56).¹²⁹ This example is remarkable given the modest size of the extraneous unit instigating these three connections, *viz.* glyceraldehyde. The biosynthesis is presumed to proceed from an oxidized form of the strychnane-like dihydrodeoxystrychnidine, which is capable of initiating aldolization into glyceraldehyde phosphate from C-22, followed by an hemiketalization reaction at C-23 to afford a doubly-tethered intermediate. An heteronucleophilic annulation on a $\Delta^{1,2}$ -indoleninium could then lead to the final scaffold.

3.4.2 Mannich-type reactivity-driven oligomerization. Triply-tethered MIA oligomers involving Mannich-type reactivity throughout dimerization are, to our knowledge, limited to a few pseudodimers comprising an additional tryptamine unit. The importance of the Pictet–Spengler reaction in accessing this specific class of pseudodimers has already been highlighted previously through the specific example of usambarine (109) (Fig. 33) and this reaction alone accounts for 61 of the 74 tryptamine-containing pseudodimers described to date. A few pseudodimers incorporating an additional tryptamine unit derive from Pictet–Spengler condensation but require an additional intermonomeric connection, such as janussines A/B (172) (Fig. 57). Janussines can be regarded as pseudodimers incorporating either an ajmalicine-derived corynantheane or an akagerane-type MIA.¹¹³ Accordingly, biosynthetic schemes from either of these scaffolds could lead to the core structure of janussines. In any case, a Pictet–Spengler reaction would first

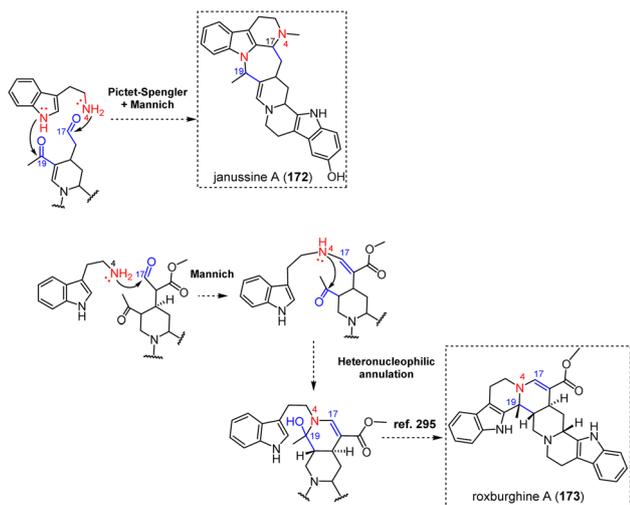


Fig. 57 Plausible biosynthetic path to triply-tethered MIA pseudodimers.

occur to give rise to a doubly-tethered structure, as formerly described for the usambarine-type pseudodimers (Fig. 33).²⁰² Such a reaction could for example imply the aldehyde group at C-17 of the corynantheane component. Subsequently, a nucleophilic attack from the tryptamine nitrogen N-1 on the carbonylated C-19 site of the corynantheane building block would instigate a third connection between the two monomeric blocks. An alternative, yet chemically analogous, biosynthetic path to janussines using both decussine and 7-hydroxytryptamine can be found elsewhere.²⁹³ The doubly bridged oxo-janussine can be assumed to correspond to an enamine dioxygenation product of these latter. The pseudodimeric roxburghine derivatives, illustrated here by roxburghine A (173) (Fig. 57), were inferred to derive from a *seco*-tetrahydroalstonine as a MIA precursor since Merlini's initial phytochemical report.²⁹⁴ A Mannich-type heteronucleophilic attack of tryptamine aliphatic nitrogen into the C-17 aldehydic function of *seco*-tetrahydroalstonine is presumed to avail a singly-tethered, enamine-containing pseudodimer amenable to a doubly-tethered analogue through a second heteronucleophilic attack by the newly formed secondary amine on the C-19 ketone group of the *seco*-tetrahydroalstonine unit. Winterfeldt demonstrated that such analogues could readily afford the corresponding *trans*-quinolizidine through ring closure.²⁹⁵ Accordingly, the condensation of tryptamine with an indoloquinolizidine precursor could yield a roxburghine A (173)-like octacyclic ring structure.²⁹⁶ This reactivity is somehow evocative of a Bischler–Napieralski-type sequence that had been repeatedly applied to the synthesis of different ipecac monoterpenoid isoquinoline alkaloids revealing similar building blocks, including pseudodimeric derivatives thereof.^{297,298}

4 Outlook and concluding remarks

The body of work highlighted here demonstrates that numerous oligomerization steps follow a limited number of assembly reactions.²⁹⁹ For instance, in the case of electrophilic aromatic substitutions, eight electrophilic motifs have been enumerated and identified throughout this endeavour. In addition, MIA skeletons reactivity mappings have been generated during this work and are depicted in ESI (S1).[‡] Moreover, an exhaustive list of non-MIA adducts could have been compiled and a MIA oligomer network (Fig. 3) has been built. We foresee that this global overview will be used by the community as a unique assistance for structure elucidation and anticipation of MIA oligomers. Ultimately, the comprehensive repository of MIA oligomers machine-readable metadata (ESI[‡]) associated to this review has been uploaded on LOTUS¹⁶ and could be leveraged for chemoinformatics purposes. Altogether, we hope that our literature survey will provide a versatile platform to assist natural product chemists in assessing the structural novelty of future oligomeric MIAs.

Although some efforts have been made to determine the biosynthesis of these complex natural products,³⁰⁰ it is important to point out that most of the biosynthetic pathways covered here are highly speculative. In this context, several biosynthetic routes are possible to reach certain dimers discussed in this



manuscript and it is hardly possible to favour one over the others. As an illustration, different mechanistic scenarios leading to a few dimers have been developed in this manuscript, among many other available examples (see melomorsine (**95**) and bisleucocurine A (**105**) for some such examples).

Prior to concluding our review, we were willing to compare the wealth of processes involved in MIA oligomerization with other groups of alkaloids. Few alkaloid families can rival MIA in terms of numbers of representatives, hampering a fair comparison with most phytochemical classes. The main such example that came to our mind was the group of bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloids, that comprises a bit more than 500 entries.^{301,302} Nevertheless, this diversity relies on a much more limited set of assembly modes that is relatable to a combination of diphenyl ether linkages and/or benzylphenyl ether (=methyleneoxy) linkage. Plausible mechanisms of formation for this latter bridging mode, not known to the best of our knowledge in the realm of MIA, have been thoroughly addressed elsewhere.³⁰³ Number (up to 3) and sites of connections lead to further refine the classification of these dimeric compounds. As *N*-methylcoclaurine is the gateway to benzylisoquinolines, most bisbenzylisoquinolines share its oxygenation pattern, probably limiting available dimerization mechanisms. Although very limited in relation to the current topic, these bridging modes can lead to a few junctions that have not yet been observed within MIAs, due to certain specific combinations of coupling modes and assembly sites, especially when the methyleneoxy bridge specific to bisbenzylisoquinolines is involved. Two such examples are benzodioxin-comprising bisbenzylisoquinolines (obtained as a consequence of two contiguous diphenyl ether couplings) that have repeatedly been reported.³⁰⁴ The seven-membered 1,4-dioxepine junction in racemosidine A results from the combination of an ether coupling and a contiguous methyleneoxy bond.³⁰⁵ Notably, cissampereine-type dimers, revealing a simple methyleneoxy connection, are presumed to derive from such intermediates.³⁰³ Triply-tethered repanduline-type bisbenzylisoquinolines,³⁰⁶ revealing a spiro-1,4-dioxane junction would imply an ether-bonded precursor that would enable the subsequent installation of a methyleneoxy functionality through an original dearomatizing sequence.³⁰⁷ These assembly logics can be extended to most homo- and heterodimeric bisbenzylisoquinoline-derived scaffolds (e.g. aporphine, protoberberines, pavines, *seco*-phenanthrenes *etc.*). However, some dimers revealing more unusual connectivities are obtained by mechanisms that are strictly analogous to those encountered in this review. As such, several bis-aporphines (ovigeridimerine,³⁰⁸ ovihernangerine, oviisocorydine³⁰⁹) are being bridged through a urea junction that is exactly similar to that being reported in geleganidine C (**71**) (Fig. 20), presumably involving a heteronucleophilic attack of an extraneous formaldehyde unit. Likewise, the methylene-bridged lagesianine B³¹⁰ is strongly reminiscent of the putative dimerization reaction having led to melofusine I (**70**) (Fig. 20). The co-isolated bisbenzylisoquinoline-type isopyruthaldine and isopyruthaldine³¹¹ are the unique such dimers linked through a methylene group, which guided some authors to assume that these compounds should arise through an electrophilic aromatic substitution with formaldehyde³¹² (see the example of

pleiokomenine A (**33**) (Fig. 10). As the last example of extraneous methylene unit-containing dimer, the unique case of the bisbenzylisoquinoline medelline, isolated by Cavé in 1986,³¹³ deserved to be mentioned here. This compound features a methylenedioxy bridge between its two components, that can be traced back to an heteronucleophilic attack initiated from two O atoms instead of a melofusine I-type sequence initiated by two N atoms. The presence of a nearby ether connectivity results in a 1,3,6-oxacine intermonomeric junction. Such a reactivity has yet to be described in the realm of MIA. Another disturbing link between the world of isoquinolines and that of MIAs lies in the tendency of dopamine to undergo Pictet–Spengler reactions with secologanine to produce the so-called monoterpeneoid ipecac alkaloids.³¹⁴ These reactions produce a hybrid structure that is very reminiscent of strictosidine, namely deacetyllicpecoside giving a straight access to a series of alkaloids analogous to type I MIAs albeit lacking their pyrrole nucleus due to the amine-containing partner being dopamine instead of tryptamine. Among many others, one can quote the examples of the “corynantheane-like” protoemetine,³¹⁵ and of the “vallesiachotamane-like” alongiside³¹⁶ and various azaberberines often referred to as alamarine derivatives^{317,318} (these latter being reminiscent of angustine). Due to their structural similarity, these protoemetine-type ipecac alkaloids show strikingly similar reactivity to corynantheane-type alkaloids, as shown by the constitution of cephaeline/emetine which denotes Pictet–Spengler-type condensation with an additional dopamine unit.²⁰³ Closer still to the MIA, various tubulosine^{319,320} derivatives condense with a tryptamine unit, which is extremely similar to usambarine (**109**)-type corynantheane-tryptamine pseudodimers (Fig. 33). Ipecac alkaloids had also been shown to instigate phenylpropene adducts through an amide connection,³²¹ as observed for some MIAs like cylindrocarpine³²² (see the example of alstiphyllanine I (**86**) for a related compound including a gallate derivative instead (Fig. 24)). Similarly, aporphine-gallate adducts linked by an amide bond have been described very recently.³²³ It is interesting to note that benzylisoquinoline alkaloids, mostly aporphines, tend to react with carbamic acid too.^{324,325} Nevertheless, these adducts constantly arise through a *N*-triggered nucleophilic attack that does not seem to be reported for any MIA so far. The tertiary nature of the alicyclic nitrogen of most MIA probably accounts for this, even though some alkaloids isolated from *Gelsemium* sources disclose secondary amines that could afford such hybrid structures in the future. To draw a final parallel with the world of MIAs, benzylisoquinolines are also about to enter the era of trimeric compounds, with the first example of such a compound published in 2018: neoliensinine.³²⁶

It is interesting to note that some specific alkaloid series are associated with typical substituents that may step in some specific bridging modes. One such example is that of tropane alkaloids that tend to be substituted with diverse organic acids (e.g. mesaconic acid, itaconic acid, angelic acid or senecic acid).³²⁷ Both carboxylic acid ends of mesaconic acid can be esterified by tropane alkaloids units to yield a wealth of different dimers.³²⁸ Ditropane diesters of itaconic acid have also been described.³²⁹ Likewise, tropane alkaloids substituted with a tropic acid residue are prone to spontaneous dimerization



through a Diels-Alder-type cyclization to obtain belladonnine/scopadonnine derivatives.³³⁰ Photoinduced [2 + 2] cycloadditions, unknown to date for MIA and benzyloquinolines families, produce cyclobutane-centered tropane dimers. These dimers rely on the unsaturations occurring on an organic acid-type substituent and/or of a phenylpropene residue.³³¹ Truxillin-type³³² MIA dimers could be envisaged from the numerous MIA dimers disclosing a phenylpropene residue, but such compounds had not been described so far. Remarkable trimers have made use of several of these reactivities, such as grahamine, which requires both a mesaconic acid bridging group and a [2 + 2] cycloaddition.³³³ Other trimers are biosynthesized by mechanisms close to MIA chemistry, such as the recently reported trissaccardine, based on two aza-Michael additions.³³⁴ Tropane dimers being bridged through an urea function had also been reported, as formerly known from MIA and benzyloquinolines.³³⁵

It appeared clearly throughout this review that numerous oligomerization chemical logics extend beyond MIA skeleton boundaries (see hazuntiphylline (**170**) (aspidospermane) and *C*-curarine (**169**) (akuammicine) Fig. 54) and often serve as the starting points to several scaffolds either through highly evolved enzymatic pathways or diversification opportunities through spontaneous reaction or both.³³⁶ Among those diversification opportunities, Potier-Polonovski fragmentation and retro Mannich often lead to structural rearrangements of certain MIA skeletons resulting in unexpected oligomerizations (see, trisosaline (**150**), angustiphylline (**84**)). Moreover, a glance at the reactivity table (S2, ESI[†]) shows, for example, that dimerizations based on the Pictet-Spengler reaction have so far been strictly linked to the biosynthesis of pseudodimeric MIAs incorporating an additional tryptamine unit. Similarly, esterification and amidification reactions appear to have been exclusively involved in the incorporation of phenylpropanoids/gallates/antranilates.

Advances in the characterization, isolation techniques, and synthesis of this fascinating class of phytochemicals have significantly enriched the understanding of their chemistry. The landmark advances in the fields of mass spectrometry, NMR, and chemoinformatics provide natural chemists with ever-expanding capacities to pinpoint minor, structurally new metabolites since the very first steps of phytochemical processing and to target their isolation through a hypothesis-driven pipeline. MIA in particular strongly benefitted from the molecular networking strategies thanks to the upload of MS/MS data related to 172 structurally diverse MIAs³³⁷ to the GNPS³³⁸ repositories. We foresee that the number of newly described MIA oligomers, trimers in particular, will increase in the coming years enabling, hopefully, the discovery of new assembly patterns.

We hope that this global overview of the unified chemical logic underlying the assembly of MIA oligomers will provide new insights on the biosynthesis and inspiring prospects for biomimetic total syntheses.

5 Data availability

The data supporting this article have been included as part of the ESI[†]. The comprehensive repository of MIA oligomers

machine-readable metadata (InChI and SMILES) associated to this review has been uploaded on LOTUS and is accessible at <https://www.wikidata.org/>.

6 Author contributions

Pierre Le Pogam: conceptualization, writing – original draft, review & editing, supervision, validation, Mehdi A. Beniddir: conceptualization, writing – original draft, review & editing, supervision, validation.

7 Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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