



Asymmetric total synthesis of (+)-ovafolinins A and B†

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Xianhe Fang,¹ Lei Shen and Xiangdong Hu¹*

(+)-Ovafolinins A and B are two homologous lignans containing unique polycyclic skeletons. Benefiting from a highly diastereoselective alkylation of (S)-Taniguchi lactone, a double Friedel–Crafts reaction, a global debenzoylation and a Cu(OAc)₂-enabled benzylic oxidative cyclization, we present herein an efficient synthetic approach to (+)-ovafolinins A and B.

Lignans are a large family of natural products widely existing in plants and our food sources, such as wheat, soybeans, broccoli and strawberry.¹ Many important biological properties including anticancer,² antiviral,³ and antioxidant activities,⁴ alleviating menopausal symptoms, and reducing the risk of cardiovascular disease⁵ have been disclosed from biological evaluations of this family. In 2010, ovafolinin A, ovafolinin B and other three lignans were discovered during Yun and coworkers' explorations on *Lyonia ovalifolia* var. *elliptica*, a deciduous tree growing in China and Japan.⁶ Ovafolinin B was also found in *Sinocalamus affinis* (Rendle) McClure (Poaceae),⁷ a widely cultivated traditional Chinese medicine named "Ci Zhu Li" and applied in treatments for diseases including cough and phlegm in China.⁸ Structurally, ovafolinin A has a particular polycyclic skeleton containing an aryl tetralin unit with a tetrahydrofuran motif and a seven-membered benzoxepin bridged-ring. Ovafolinin B possesses a very similar framework except for the opening of the tetrahydrofuran ring. The first asymmetric synthesis of (+)-ovafolinins A and B was achieved by Barker and co-workers⁹ employing an acyl-Claisen rearrangement developed in their laboratory.¹⁰ The unique polycyclic skeleton was achieved through an interesting cascade cyclization enabled by a bulky protecting group. As a pioneering work, Barker and coworkers' synthesis demonstrated an expedient pathway to the unique skeleton of (+)-ovafolinins A and B. Furthermore, based on optical rotation comparisons between the synthetic

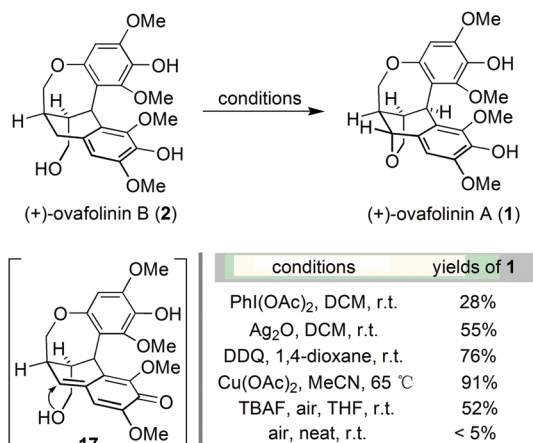
compounds (+154.8 ($c = 0.16$, MeOH) for (+)-ovafolinin A, +150.0 ($c = 0.26$, MeOH) for (+)-ovafolinin B)⁹ and the natural samples (−37.3 ($c = 0.36$, MeOH) for ovafolinin A, +52.0 ($c = 0.26$, MeOH)⁶ and +43.3 ($c = 0.12$, MeOH)⁷ for ovafolinin B), the exploration convincingly suggested that natural ovafolinins A and B were both isolated in scalemic mixtures. Attracted by their architectural complexity, we started our synthesis with the purpose of devising a new, efficient, and asymmetric route to these lignans.

Based on our retrosynthetic analysis (Fig. 1), (+)-ovafolinin A (1) and (+)-ovafolinin B (2) could be constructed from three building blocks: phenol 5, bromide 8 and (S)-Taniguchi lactone 9. Diastereoselective alkylation between 9 and 8 will be a feasible strategy to set up initially two stereogenic centers of 1 and 2. For introduction of the top-right aromatic ring and formation of the central six-membered ring, a double Friedel–Crafts reaction process between 5 and 6 was originally proposed. Intramolecular Friedel–Crafts hydroxyalkylation of 6 could furnish the central six-membered ring first. Subsequently, intermediate 4 could be formed from a diastereoselective intermolecular Friedel–Crafts alkylation with 5. As a related precedent, Takayama and coworkers reported an expedient construction of complex bridged ring frames through a double Friedel–Crafts reaction between acetal and two different aromatic rings.¹¹ Regarding the construction of the seven-membered benzoxepin bridged-ring unit, we imagined that dehydration cyclization in 4 could be a reasonable solution. Three benzyl protecting groups were designed in 3 for the convenience of synthesis. In light of the close structural relationship of 1 and 2 and their simultaneous generation in the synthesis by Barker and coworkers, we envisaged that 1 could be obtained through benzylic oxidative cyclization of 2.

Our synthesis started with the preparation of bromide 8 (Scheme 1). The starting material was the commercially available syringaldehyde (10). After benzyl protection, reduction and bromination, 8 was obtained in 66% overall yield. The diastereoselective alkylation of (S)-Taniguchi lactone (9) is a reliable strategy to introduce two adjacent stereogenic centers with defined absolute and relative configurations in the synthesis of natural products.¹² According to Kieseritzky's approach,¹³ 9 was prepared in

Key Laboratory of Synthetic and Natural Functional Molecule Chemistry of Ministry of Education, College of Chemistry & Materials Science, Northwest University, Xi'an 710127, China. E-mail: Xiangdonghu@nwnu.edu.cn

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Scheme 3 Synthesis of (+)-ovafolinin A.

the expected cyclization. However, methoxymethyl protection will lead to decomposition products.⁹ In our case, the protecting groups of the three hydroxyl groups in **16** are all benzyl groups. To our delight, treatment of **16** with trifluoroacetic acid established successfully the expected polycyclic skeleton through a double Friedel–Crafts reaction process, affording **3** in 87% yield. The subsequent hydrogenation removed all three benzyl protections and gave (+)-ovafolinin B (**2**) in quantitative yield. Noteworthily, the final de-protection process in Barker's synthesis led to the formation of not only **2** but also **1**, both in poor yields. In our synthesis, there was no formation of **1** observed during the debenzylation process of **2**.

With the successful development of an asymmetric route to **2**, we focused on the synthesis of **1**. We envisaged that the benzylic oxidation cyclization of **2** could lead to the formation of *p*-benzoquinone methide intermediate **17**. And the subsequent conjugated addition from the vicinal hydroxy group will furnish **1** in the end. Therefore, **2** was subjected to various conditions reported for the formation of benzoquinone methide intermediates (Scheme 3). The employment of PhI(OAc)₂¹⁷ resulted in the generation of **1** but in poor yield. Oxidation with Ag₂O¹⁸ and DDQ¹⁹ could significantly improve the formation of **1**, respectively. The best result was obtained from the treatment with Cu(OAc)₂,²⁰ affording **1** in 91% yield. Barker's synthesis conditions were also investigated, which led to the formation of **1** in moderate yield after complete consumption of **2**. Out of curiosity, we carried out the aerial oxidation of **2** under neat conditions. Only trace amounts of **1** were formed after three days.

After the synthesis of **1** and **2** was complete, the optical rotation properties of our synthetic (+)-ovafolinins A and B were investigated. The data (+159.5, (*c* = 0.36, MeOH) for **1** and +166.0 (*c* = 0.16, MeOH) for **2**) obtained are close to those observed by Baker and coworkers, which supports Barker's conclusion that natural ovafolinins A and B were both isolated in scalemic mixtures.⁹

In summary, an asymmetric synthetic approach to (+)-ovafolinins A and B has been developed. The entire synthetic route features a highly stereoselective alkylation of (*S*)-Taniguchi lactone, a double

Friedel–Crafts reaction process, a global debenzylation and a Cu(OAc)₂-enabled benzylic oxidative cyclization. As a result, the synthesis of (+)-ovafolinin B has been completed in 11 linear steps and 23% total yield. And the synthesis of (+)-ovafolinin A has been achieved in 12 linear steps and 21% total yield.

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Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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- Compound **5** was prepared in three steps from syringaldehyde. Please see the ESI† file for experimental details.
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