

THE FIRST TOTAL SYNTHESIS OF (−)-LEMONOMYCIN  
AND  
PROGRESS TOWARD THE TOTAL SYNTHESIS OF (+)-CYANOCYCLINE A

Thesis by

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

for the Degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

California Institute of Technology

Pasadena, California

2006

(Defended October 31, 2005)

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*To the wonderful people who support me  
and the great minds that taught me*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The work described in this thesis could not have been completed without the support of a great number of people. Primary among them is Professor Brian M. Stoltz, the  $\alpha$  and the  $\omega$  of the Stoltz Research Group. As a first-year professor with a lab already comprising eight people, Brian took the risk of accepting me and Jeff Bagdanoff as the ninth and tenth people for whom he would have to provide projects, bench space, advice, support, and funding. I imagine that a few people called him crazy for taking us, but Brian made the decision and never looked back. In the subsequent five years, Brian has become a great friend and mentor, and has somehow managed to find the space, cash, advice, and leadership necessary to keep a rowdy bunch of chemists like the Stoltz Group moving in the right direction. I will always be grateful for the support he has shown me. Additionally, I need to thank Brian for taking the time to read draft versions of every page of this thesis and correcting a vast number of my errors.

My thesis committee was chaired by Caltech's newest Nobel Laureate, Professor Bob Grubbs. Bob is deservedly admired by everyone in this department. He gave me very good advice about a number of my proposals, and took the time to chat whenever we ran across one another at Brown Gym or on recruiting hikes with prospective graduate students.

Professor Harry Gray has been on my thesis committee since the beginning. I am extremely appreciative of the time he spent reading both my candidacy report and my research proposals and grateful for the critiques and advice. I must also thank Harry for passing me at candidacy, despite that vanadium oxidation proposal.

Professor David MacMillan joined the committee during my fourth year, and asked some of the most perceptive and important questions in my proposal exam. I would also like to thank Dave for the knowledge he passed on to us in his advanced synthesis class and in countless molecule of the month meetings. The success of his research program has also shaped much of the way I think about asymmetric catalysis.

The work in this thesis also could not have been completed without Ernie Cruz and Kevin Allan. Ernie joined the leonomycin effort during my second year and pioneered the synthesis of lemonose. Kevin Allan joined the cyanocycline effort last spring. His enthusiasm for the chemistry and his willingness to try lots of crazy ideas has been a bright spot in the dog days of my graduate career. Kevin and I also share an interest in ABC's Lost, and have enjoyed theorizing about the show on many trips to the Red Door Café. I would also like to thank Tammy Lam, who worked as a SURF student on the leonomycin project.

Jeff Bagdanoff, Sarah Spessard, and Jenn Stockdill have survived the experience of sharing a bay with me. Jeff introduced me to Loveline, Adam Carolla, and Dr. Drew, put up with my incessant playing of Metallica, and meanwhile managed to pass on a lot of knowledge and experimental techniques. Sarah Spessard is acknowledged for exponentially increasing my caffeine addiction by starting the tradition of Red Door runs. Sarah and I also had some great times on the tennis court, at random ACS meetings, and in discussions about Trouble. Rumor has it that she's found a good Trouble now, and I hope it works out. Jenn appeared in the bay in the summer of 2003. She's been a great friend and trusty coffee companion (until she recently gave it up), and has helped me learn about sharing space. She's also been present at and partially responsible for the

occasions that have left me more intoxicated than any other. Here's to the Wine Bodega. Jenn also has a particularly wicked sense of humor, and we garnered far too much fun from making that bay map.

Doug Behenna was my apartment mate for two years in the Cats. I'll always remember the fish, trying to get into the shower before the cleaning lady got there, and discussing lab and federal politics until late in the night. Doug is also a very good chemist, and his ideas and knowledge have been important to many of my successes in the lab.

Eric Ferreira has been a great friend over that past few years. He listened to my endless complaining about the recent state of the Lakers (particularly admirable, considering that he's a Kings fan) and did much to keep me grounded in the worlds of music and sports. Eric also answered an immense number of my chemistry questions, and, importantly, provided the correct information far more often than most.

This thesis would not have been completed without the computer help and editing of Dan Caspi. I've never had to move so many files through so many formats in so many different programs in my life, and I would have been completely lost without the macros and advice he provided.

In the early days of the lab, a few people were invaluable for the experimental advice, overall knowledge of chemistry, and leadership qualities that helped get the Stoltz Group on its feet. Foremost among these is Richmond Sarpong, who joined the lab as a postdoc in the fall of 2000. Richmond answered so many questions and provided so much help to all us youngsters that its truly amazing how much of his own work he was able to accomplish. Richmond is also a great friend and an incredible soccer player.

Taichi Kano had a ton of good ideas for the leonomycin synthesis, and he also tried to teach me some Japanese. Teshik Yoon knows so much about chemistry that he was basically like having a second professor in the MacMillan lab, and I thank him for patiently answering all sorts of questions. Jake Wiener is an incredibly enthusiastic person, a great friend, and a surprisingly good goalkeeper (when he's not breaking people). He also taught me to use all of the MacMillan lab's instruments, for which I am eternally grateful.

My primary escapes from lab have been hiking (thanks 101 Hikes in the Angeles!) and soccer. In addition to Richmond, members of the team were Sean Brown, Mike Brochu, Rob Knowles, Joel Austin, Haiming Zhang, Akio Kayano, Ian Mangion, Tim Funk, and many others. Thanks for getting me out of lab and running around!

The chemistry department staff have been wonderful over the years. Dian Buchness is an incredible person and an absolute godsend whenever I have questions about the department. Paul Carroad found more lab space when we desperately needed it. Rick Gerhart fixed all sorts of broken glassware and built the low temperature reaction apparatus that was used for the final Swern oxidation in the leonomycin synthesis. Mona Shahgholi collected all of the high-resolution mass spectra. Larry Henling managed to collect data from some of the smallest, least-crystalline crystals that have ever been grown, and Mike Day refined that data into the structures presented in this thesis. Scott Ross helped me to obtain NMR characterization on minuscule quantities of late stage intermediates. Tom Dunn fixed much of my electronic equipment, and along with Chris Brandow helped dig supposedly erased files out of the 600 NMR's hard drive. Lynne Martinez helps keep the Stoltz Group going in all sorts of ways.

The editing of this thesis was a team effort. Jenn, Kevin, Dan, Andy Harned, and John Enquist were the key players, and I thank them for their efforts. Any errors that remain, naturally, are my own fault.

My family has always supported me. The love and encouragement from mom and dad, my sister, my grandparents, and all my aunts, uncles, and cousins mean the world to me. Many of my family members prayed for specific reactions to work, and they all hoped for my success. All of them are my role models in life, and I am blessed to be part of their lives.

Nothing that I have done could have happened without my wife Olivia. She supports, loves, encourages, and challenges me every day. She listens to my rants, calms my nerves, and even stays up with me when thesis writing has me too stressed out for sleep. The promise of our life together keeps me excited and hopeful for the future.

## ABSTRACT

The first total synthesis of (–)-lemonomycin has been accomplished in an efficient and convergent manner. The synthesis features a highly diastereoselective, auxiliary-controlled dipolar cycloaddition that forms the bicyclic core and set the absolute stereochemistry of the natural product. The resulting diazabicycle was advanced by Suzuki coupling, diastereoselective hydrogenation, and a highly convergent, completely diastereoselective Pictet-Spengler cyclization with a glycosyloxy-acetaldehyde. The Pictet-Spengler product was then converted to (–)-lemonomycin in three steps. The glycosyl portion of lemonomycin was synthesized diastereoselectively from D-threonine.

The synthesis of (+)-cyanocycline A has been approached along two synthetic routes. Progress along a silyl ether route led to the discovery of a new diastereoselective hydrogenation of an unsaturated diazabicyclic to set the C(4) stereochemistry of cyanocycline A. The product of this reduction was advanced through a convergent Stille coupling reaction to an enamide that contains all but six of the heavy atoms of cyanocycline A with the correct stereochemistry at each of the stereogenic carbons. Further, the enamide functionality is an ideal precursor for installation of the C(13b) amino group.

Progress along an oxazoline route has led to the development of a novel dipolar cycloaddition of an alkynyl oxazoline. The resulting diazabicycle was advanced through a convergent Stille coupling reaction and diastereoselective hydrogenation to a late stage intermediate that contains all but three of the heavy atoms of cyanocycline A and has the correct relative stereochemistry for cyanocycline A.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

$[\alpha]_D$	specific rotation a wavelength of sodium D line
A	adenine
Ac	acetyl
ACN	acetonitrile
Ala	alanine
app	apparent
aq	aqueous
Ar	aryl group
atm	atmosphere
BBN	borabicyclo[3.3.1]nonane
BHT	2,6-di- <i>tert</i> -butyl-4-methylphenol
Bn	benzyl
BOC	<i>tert</i> -butoxycarbonyl
BOM	benzyloxymethyl
br	broad
BSA	<i>N,O</i> -bis(trimethylsilyl)acetamide
Bu	butyl
<i>n</i> -Bu	butyl
<i>t</i> -Bu	<i>tert</i> -butyl
Bz	benzoyl
<i>c</i>	concentration for optical rotation measurement
$^{13}\text{C}$	carbon 13, isotope

/C	supported on activated carbon
°C	degrees Celsius
calc'd	calculated
CAM	ceric ammonium molybdate stain
CAN	ammonium cerium(IV) nitrate
CBZ	benzyloxycarbonyl
CCDC	Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre
C	cytosine
CSA	camphorsulfonic acid
DBU	1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene
DCC	1,3-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide
DCE	1,2-dichloroethane
d	doublet
DDQ	2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone
DEAD	diethyl azodicarboxylate
DIBAL	diisobutylaluminum hydride
DMAP	4-dimethylaminopyridine
DMDO	dimethyldioxirane
DME	1,2-dimethoxyethane
DMF	dimethylformamide
DMP	Dess-Martin periodinane
DMS	dimethylsulfide
DMSO	dimethylsulfoxide

DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
dppf	1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene
dr	diastereomeric ratio
DTT	dithiothreitol
ee	enantiomeric excess
<i>E</i>	entgegen olefin geometry
EI	electrospray ionization
equiv	equivalent(s)
Et	ethyl
EtOAc	ethyl acetate
FAB	fast atom bombardment
g	gram
G	guanine
Gly	glycine
[H]	reduction
h	hour(s)
<sup>1</sup> H	proton
<sup>3</sup> H	tritium
HETCOR	heteronuclear correlation ( <sup>1</sup> H- <sup>13</sup> C)
HMDS	hexamethyldisilazide or hexamethyldisilizane
HOBt	1-hydroxybenzotriazole
HPLC	high performance liquid chromatography
HRMS	high resolution mass spectroscopy

Hz	hertz
IC <sub>50</sub>	concentration required for 50% growth inhibition
IR	infrared spectroscopy
<i>J</i>	coupling constant
kcal	kilocalories
LAH	lithium aluminum hydride
LDA	lithium diisopropylamide
L	liter
LUMO	lowest unoccupied molecular orbital
<i>m</i>	meta
m	multiplet or milli
$\mu$	micro
M	mega
<i>m/z</i>	charge to mass ratio
<i>m</i> -CPBA	<i>meta</i> -chloroperbenzoic acid
Me	methyl
MIC	minimal inhibitory concentration
min	minute(s)
M	metal or molar
mol	mole(s)
mp	melting point
Ms	methanesulfonyl
MS	molecular sieves

NBS	<i>N</i> -bromosuccinimide
NMO	4-methylmorpholine <i>N</i> -oxide
NMR	nuclear magnetic resonance
NOE	nuclear Overhauser effect
<i>o</i>	ortho
[O]	oxidation
<i>p</i>	para
PDC	pyridinium dichromate
Ph	phenyl
pH	hydrogen ion concentration in aqueous solution
ppm	parts per million
Pr	propyl
<i>i</i> -Pr	isopropyl
psi	pounds per square inch
pyr	pyridine
q	quartet
R	alkyl group
Red-Al	sodium bis(2-methoxyethoxy)aluminum hydride
R <sub>F</sub>	retention factor
RNA	ribonucleic acid
s	singlet
TBAF	tetrabutylammonium fluoride
TBDPS	<i>tert</i> -butyldiphenyl silyl

TBS	<i>tert</i> -butyldimethylsilyl
temp	temperature
Tf	trifluoromethanesulfonyl
TFA	trifluoroacetic acid
THF	tetrahydrofuran
TIPS	triisopropylsilyl
TLC	thin-layer chromatography
TMEDA	tetramethylethylenediamine
TMS	trimethylsilyl
TPAP	tetrapropylammonium perruthenate
TROC	trichloroethoxycarbonyl
t	triplet
T	thymine
Ts	<i>p</i> -toluenesulfonyl
UV	ultraviolet
Vis	visual wavelength
v/v	volume per volume
w/v	weight per volume
X	halide or trifluoromethanesulfonate
Z	zusammen olefin geometry