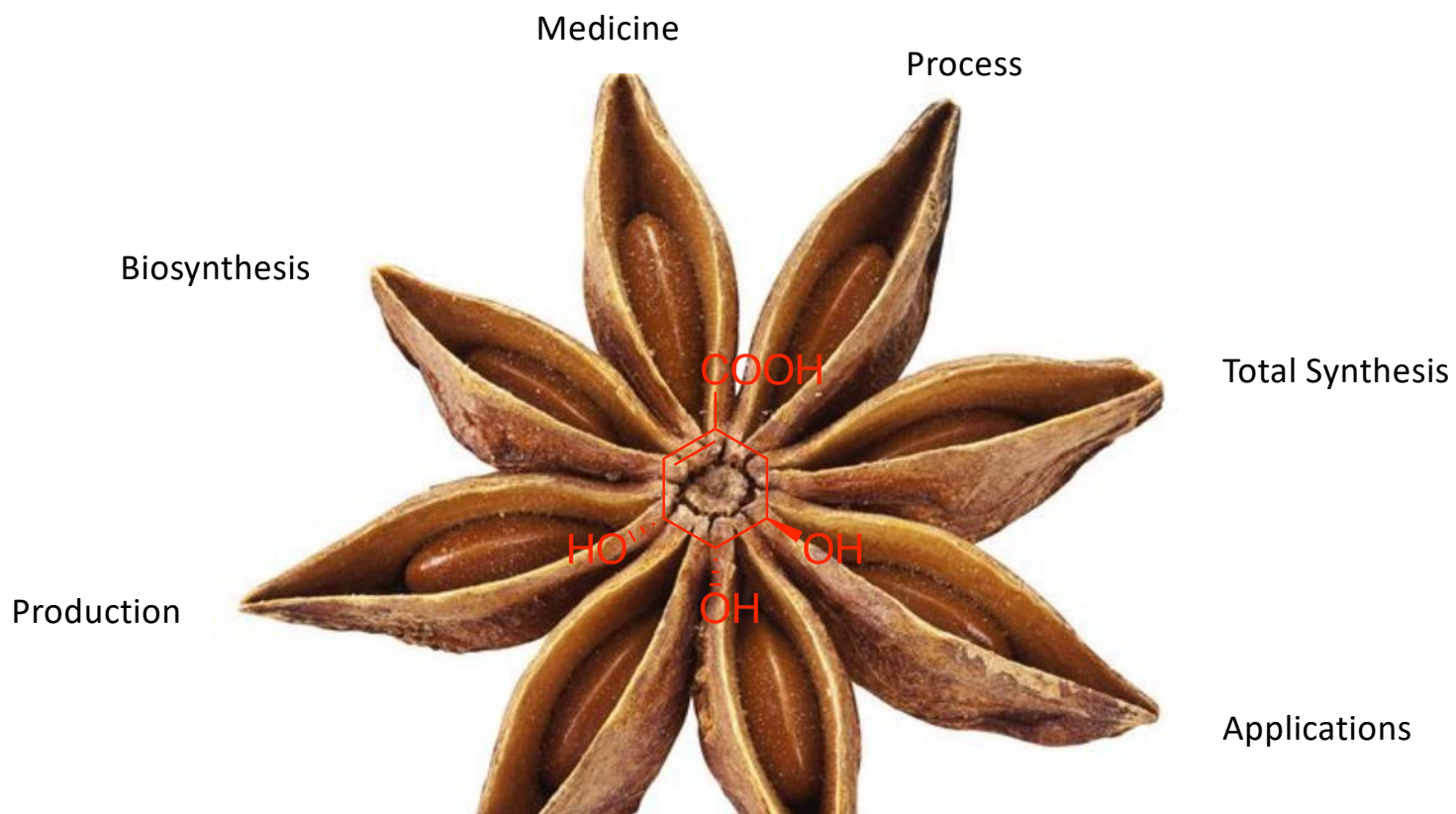


Shikimic Acid – A Synthetic Star

Travis Menard
March 12th, 2019



Outline

Introduction

Production

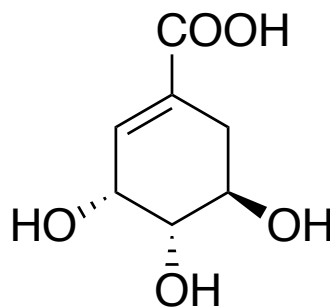
- Chemical Syntheses
- Biosynthesis
- Extraction from plant sources
- Fermentation

Synthetic Applications

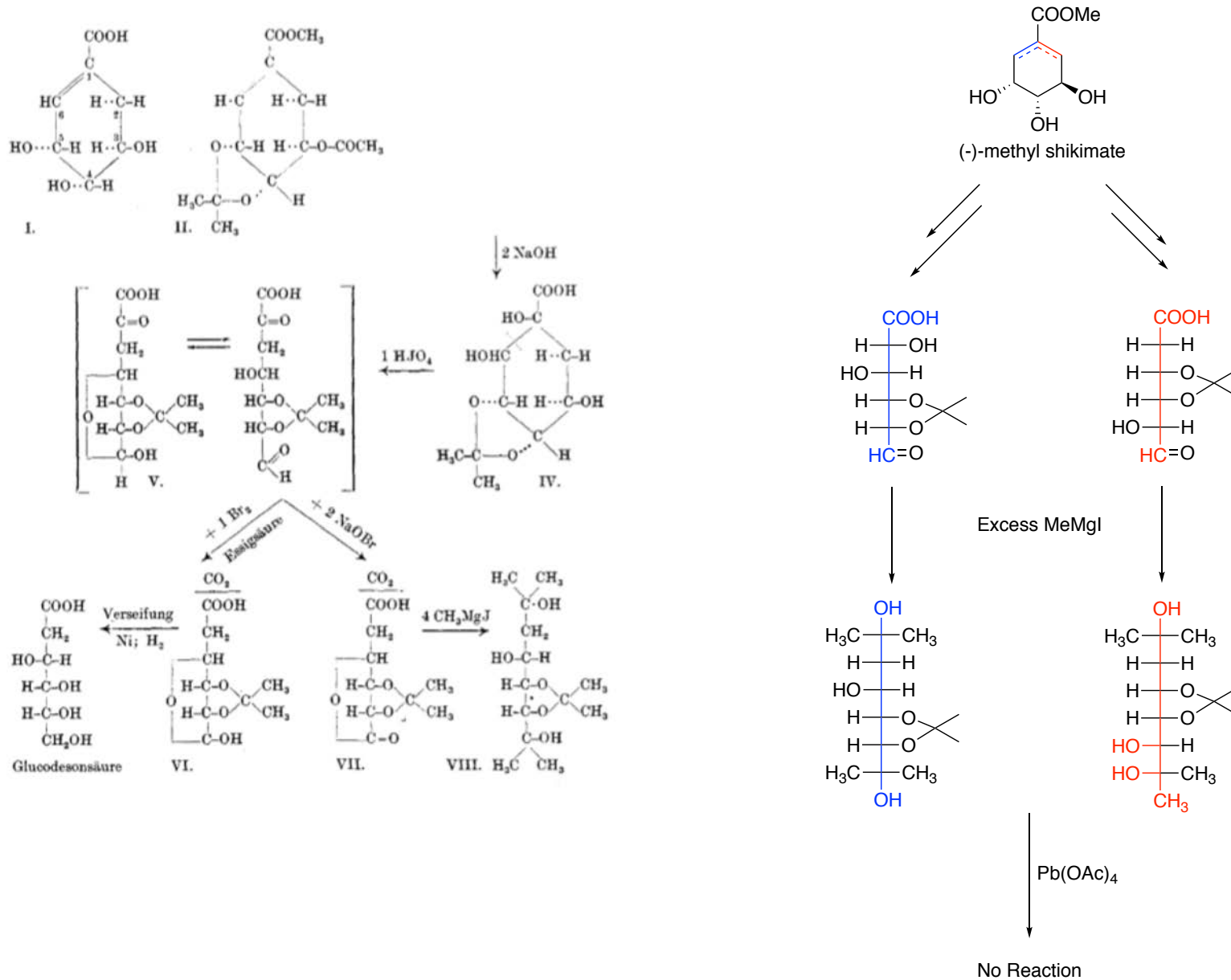
- Oseltamivir
- Total Synthesis
- Other Synthetic applications

Shikimic Acid

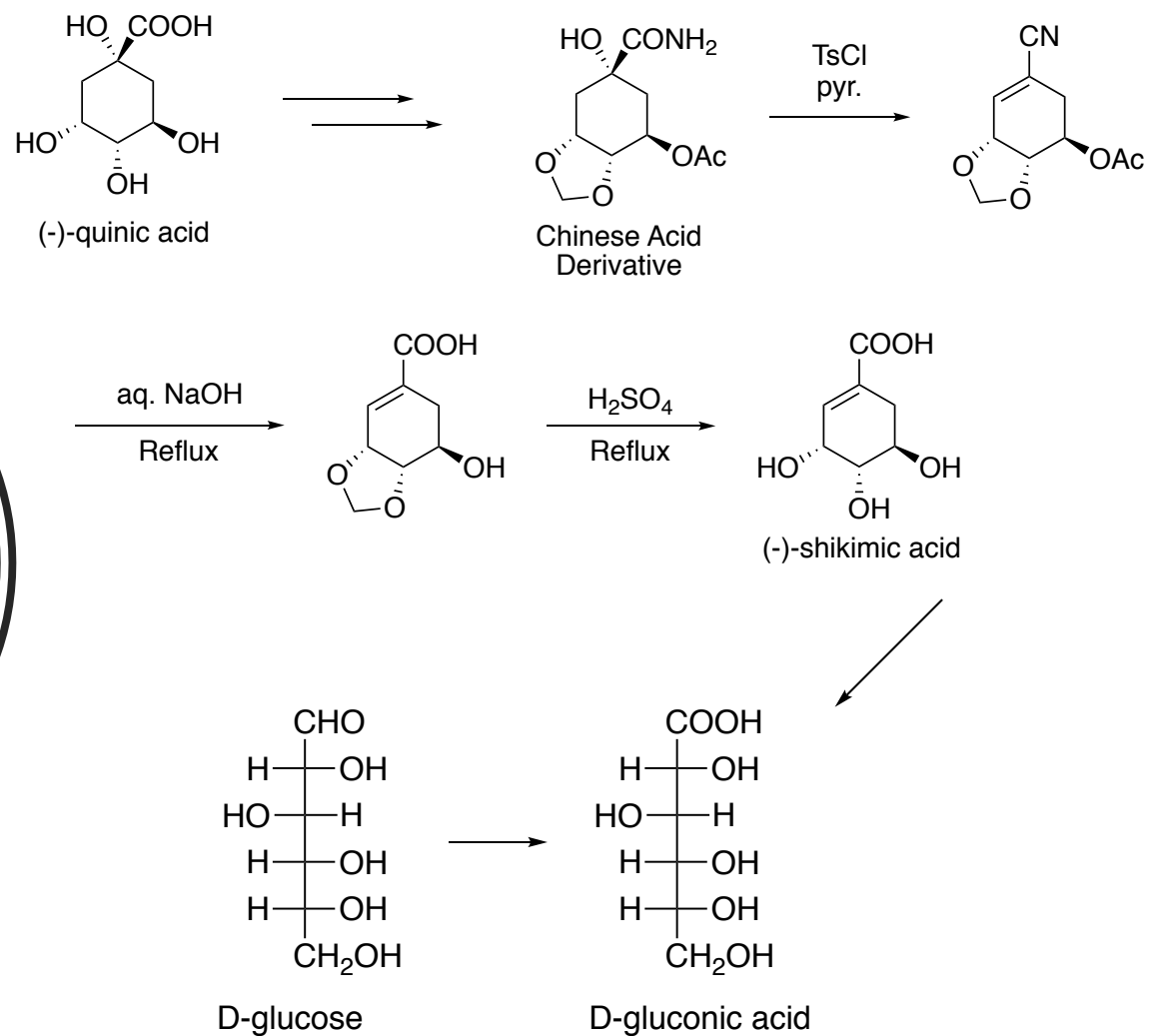
- First isolated from *Illicium anisatum* (*Japanese Star Anise*) by Johan Fredrik (Eykman) Eijkman (1885)
- Structure first elucidated by H.O.L. Fischer and G. Dangschat (1932-1938)
- Plays a crucial role in aromatic amino acid biosynthesis
- Main precursor chemical of oseltamivir (Tamiflu)
- Produced on multi-hundred ton scale annually



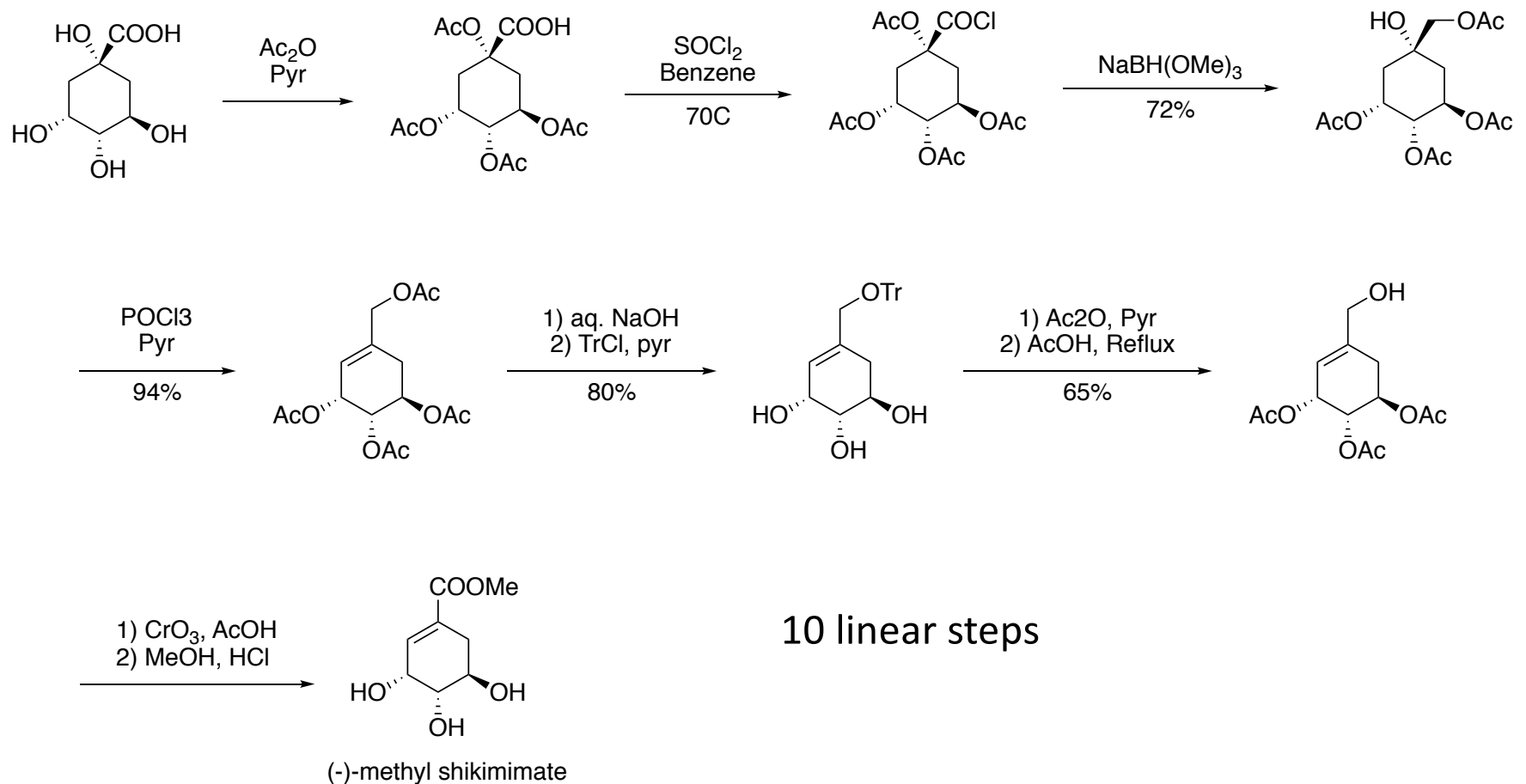
Elucidation of Structure



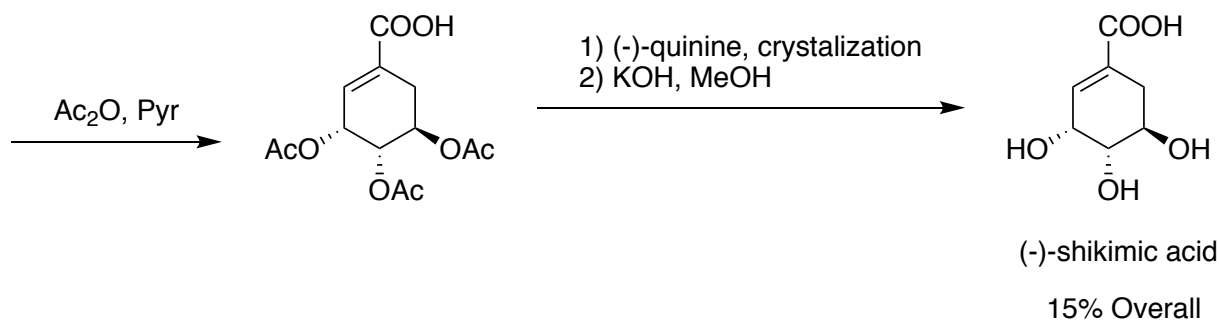
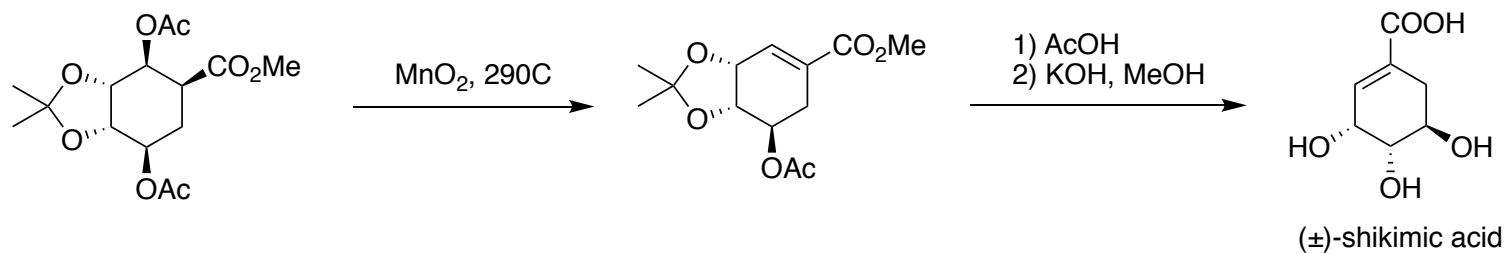
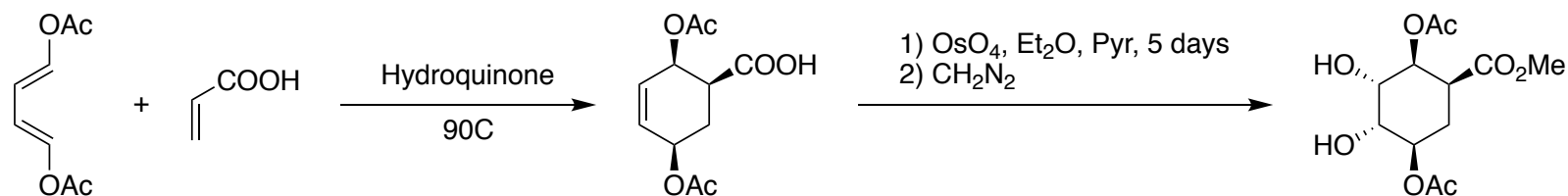
First Chemical
Synthesis –
Dangschat
and Fischer
(1938)



Grewe Synthesis From Quinic Acid (1957)

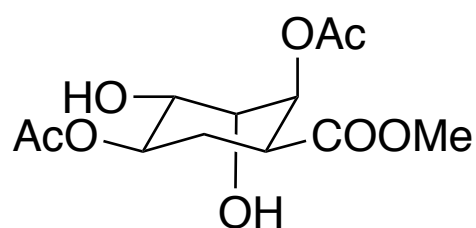


First Method Utilizing Non-Chiral Pool Reagents (1960)

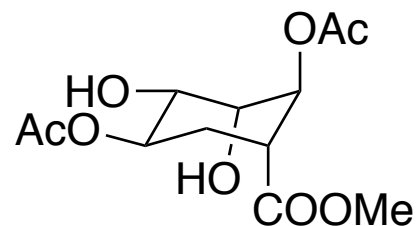


10 Linear steps
15% Yield

Structural Dispute

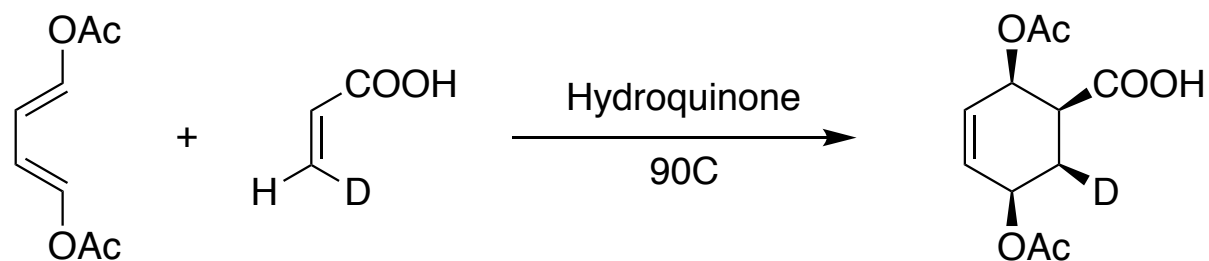


Overmann



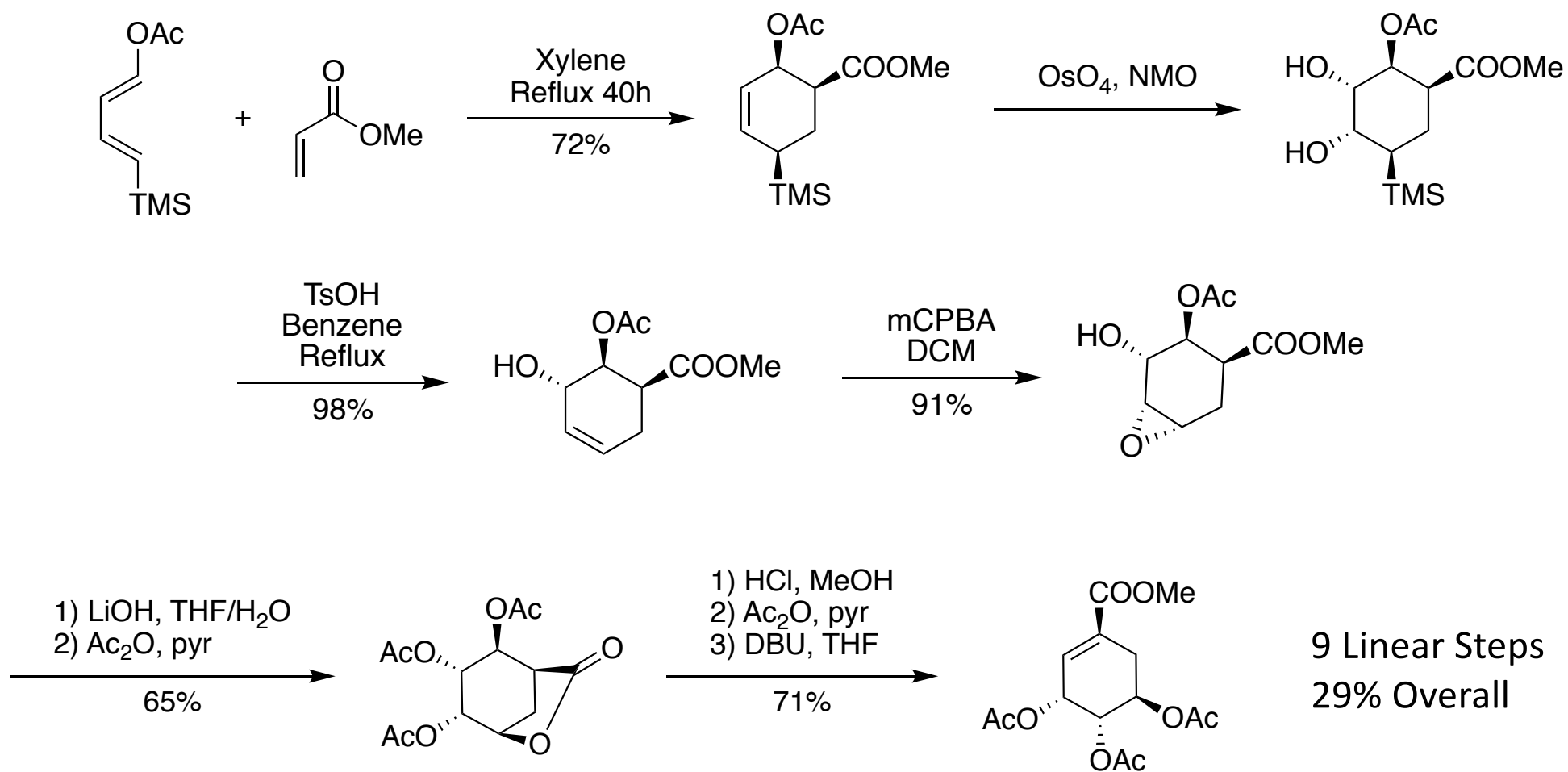
Smissman

Chris Abell:

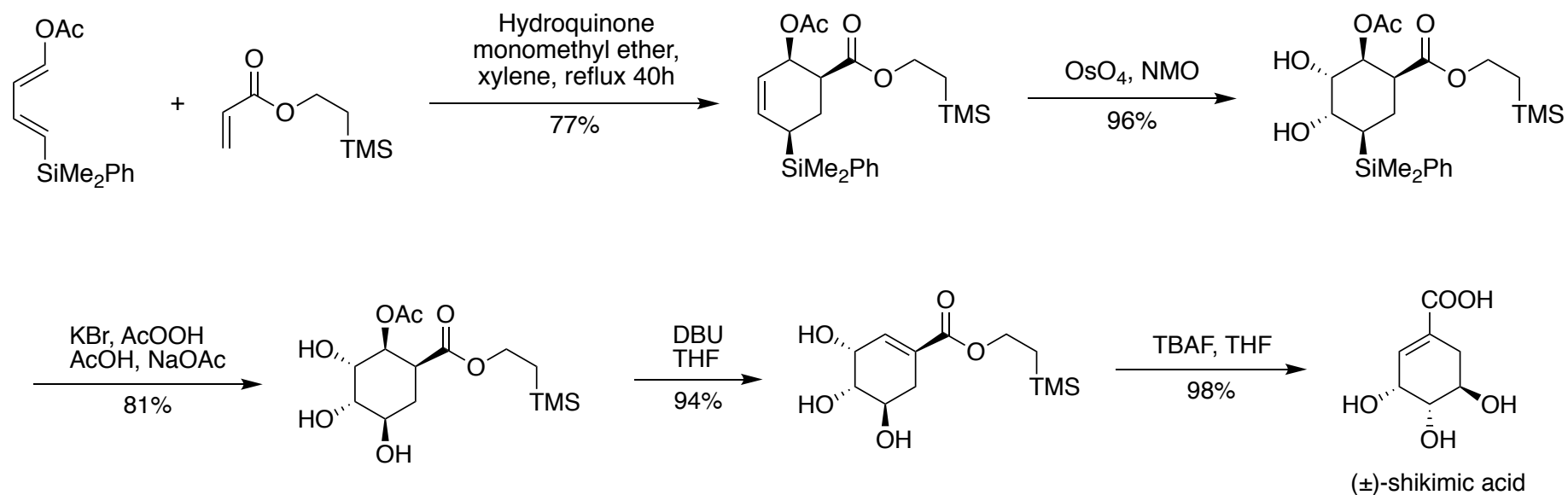


The reaction yields primarily the endo product as reported by Overmann

First Koreeda Synthesis (1981)



Koreeda Synthesis Utilizing Fleming-Tamao Oxidation (1990)

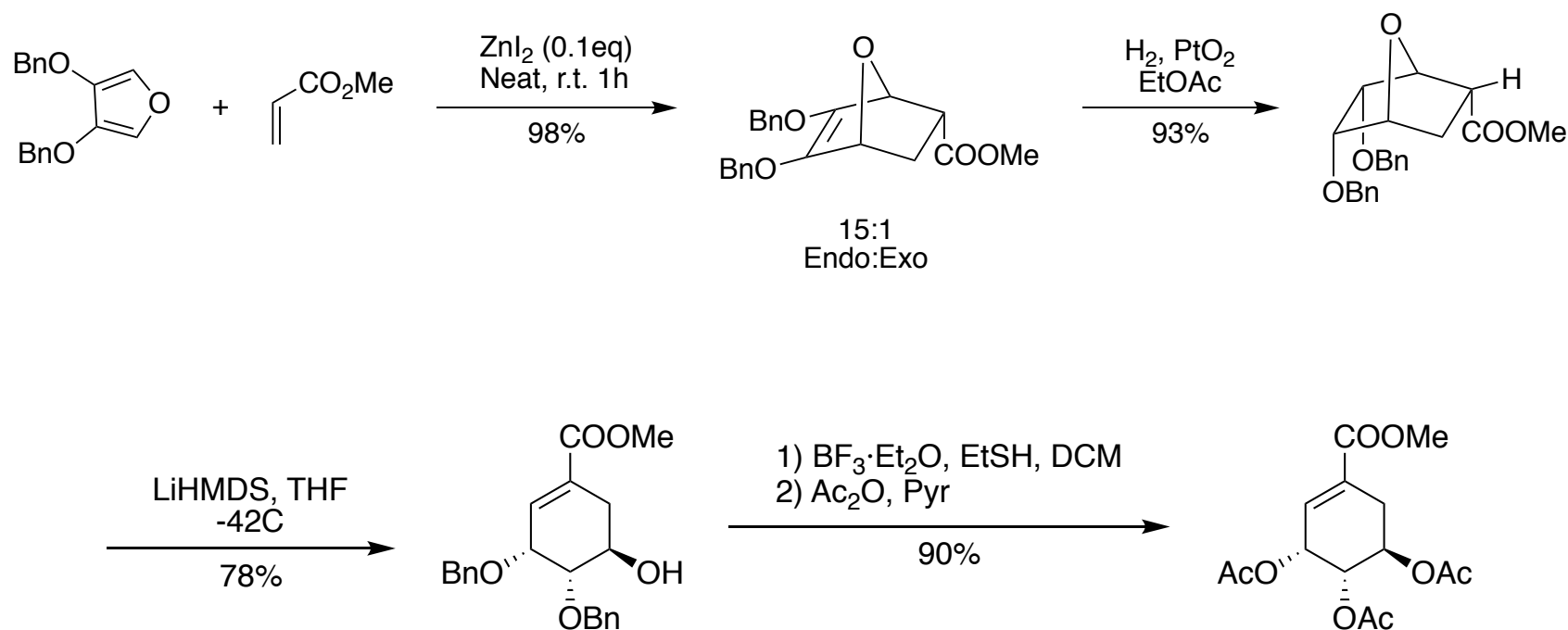


9 Linear steps
29% Overall

5 Linear steps
55% overall

5 Linear steps
64% overall yield

Koreeda Furan Based Diels-Alder Synthesis (1989)

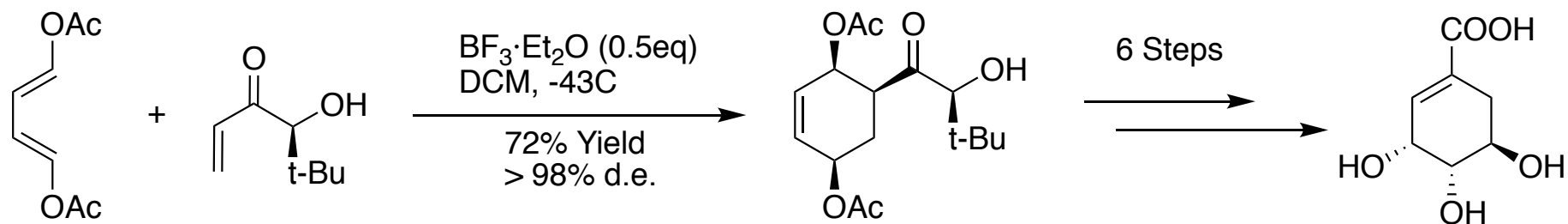


9 Linear steps
29% Overall

5 Linear steps
55% overall

5 Linear steps
64% overall yield

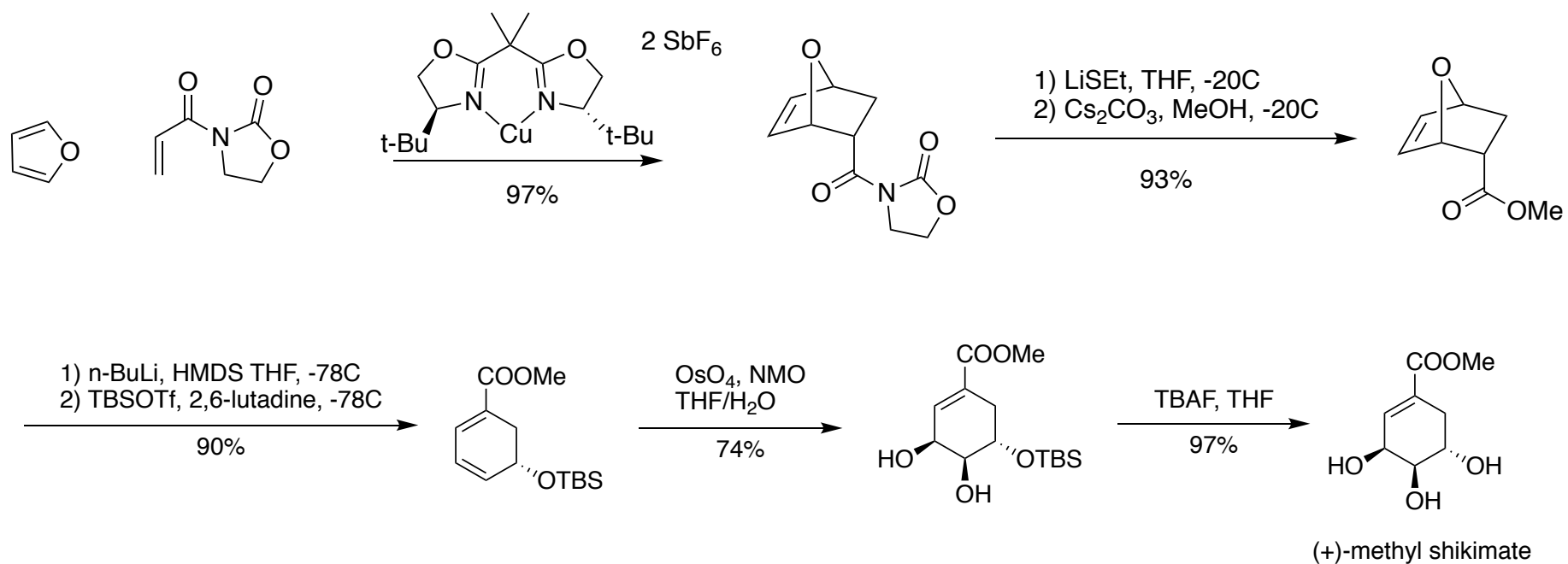
First Fully Synthetic Enantioselective Synthesis (Masamune 1983)



(9) A detailed account of this synthesis will be prepared for publication.

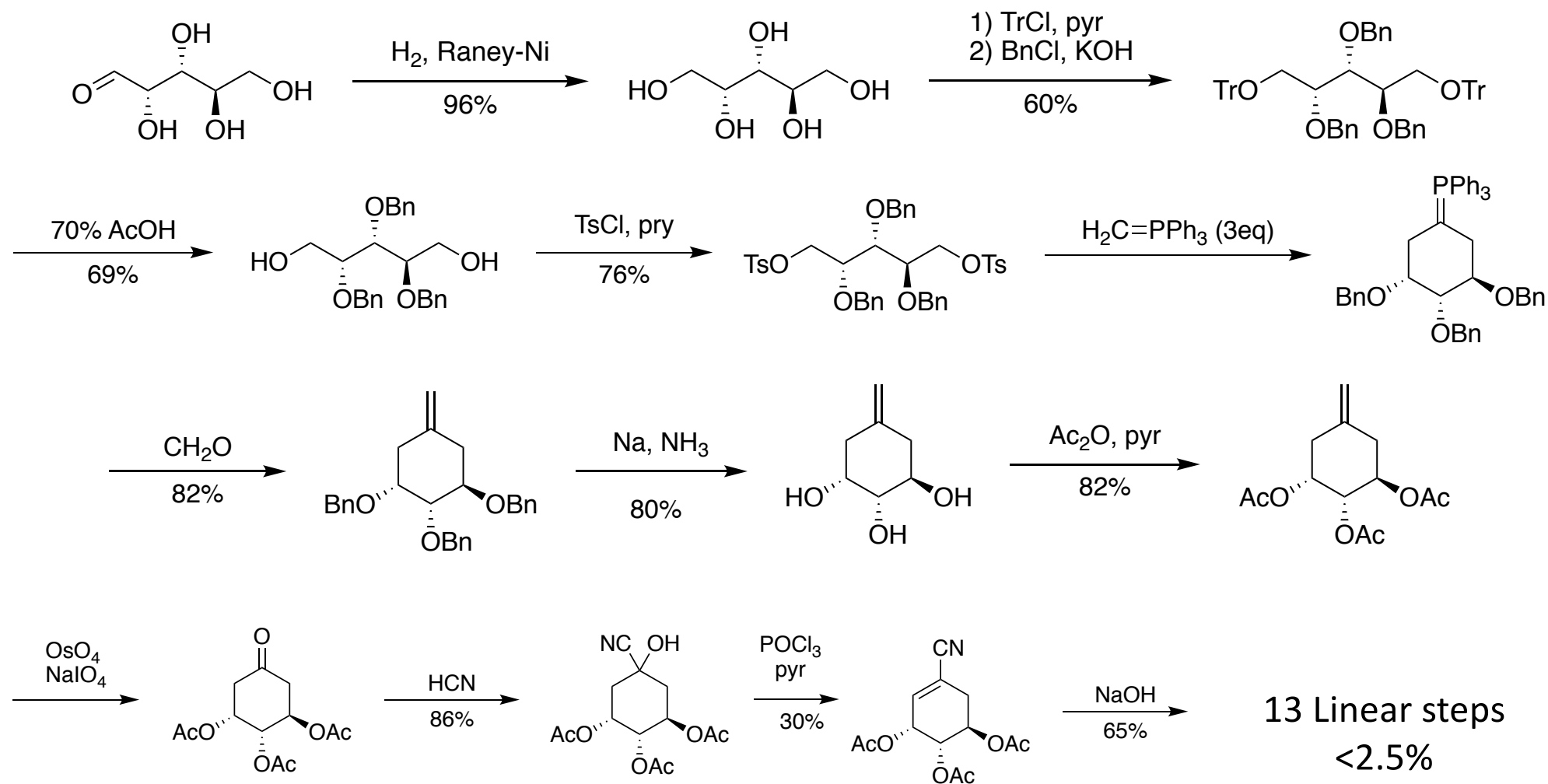
...and it never was

Evans and Barnes Asymmetric Synthesis (1996)

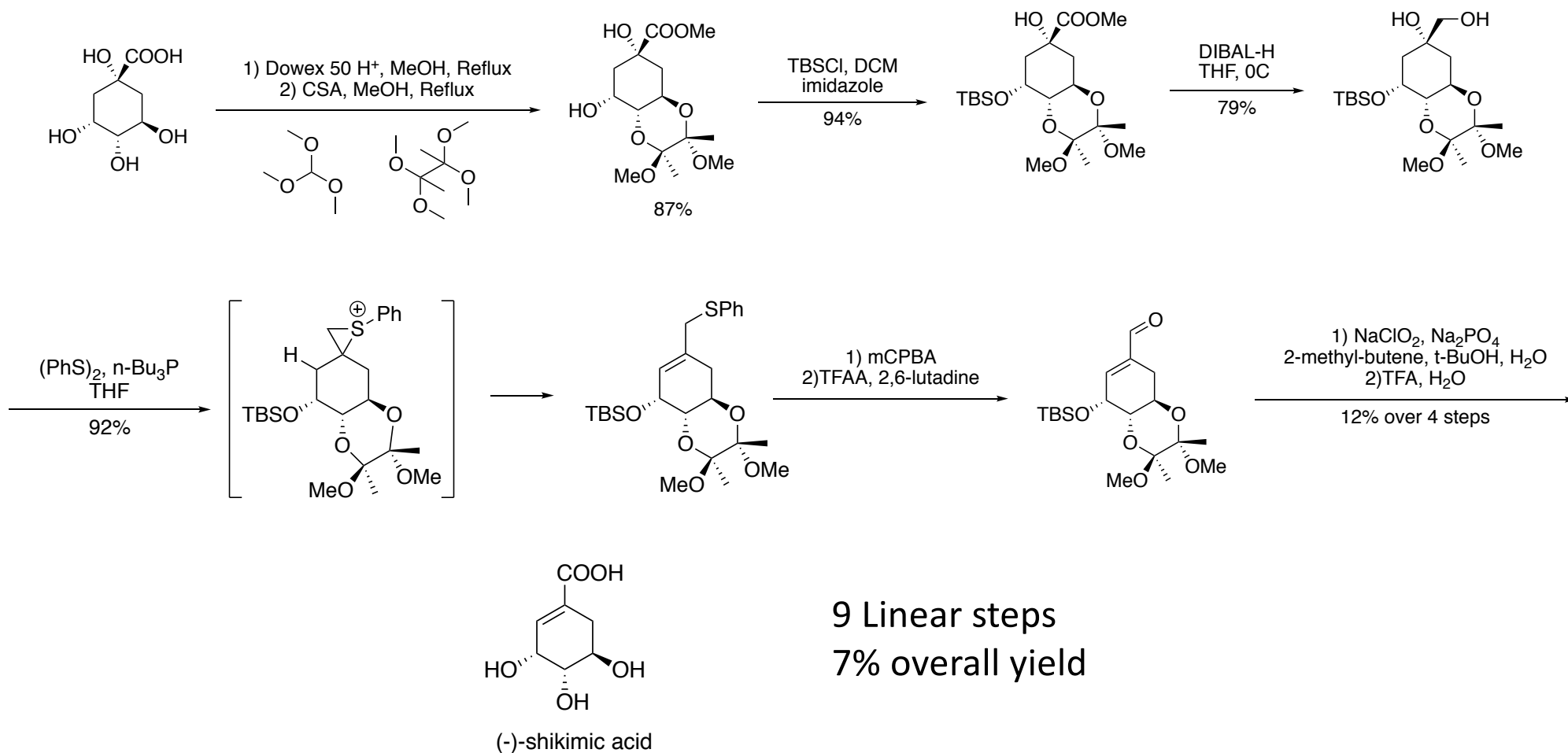


6 Linear steps
40% Overall

First Synthesis From a Sugar (Bestman 1971)



(-)-shikimic Acid via Thiiranium Ion Intermediate (1998)

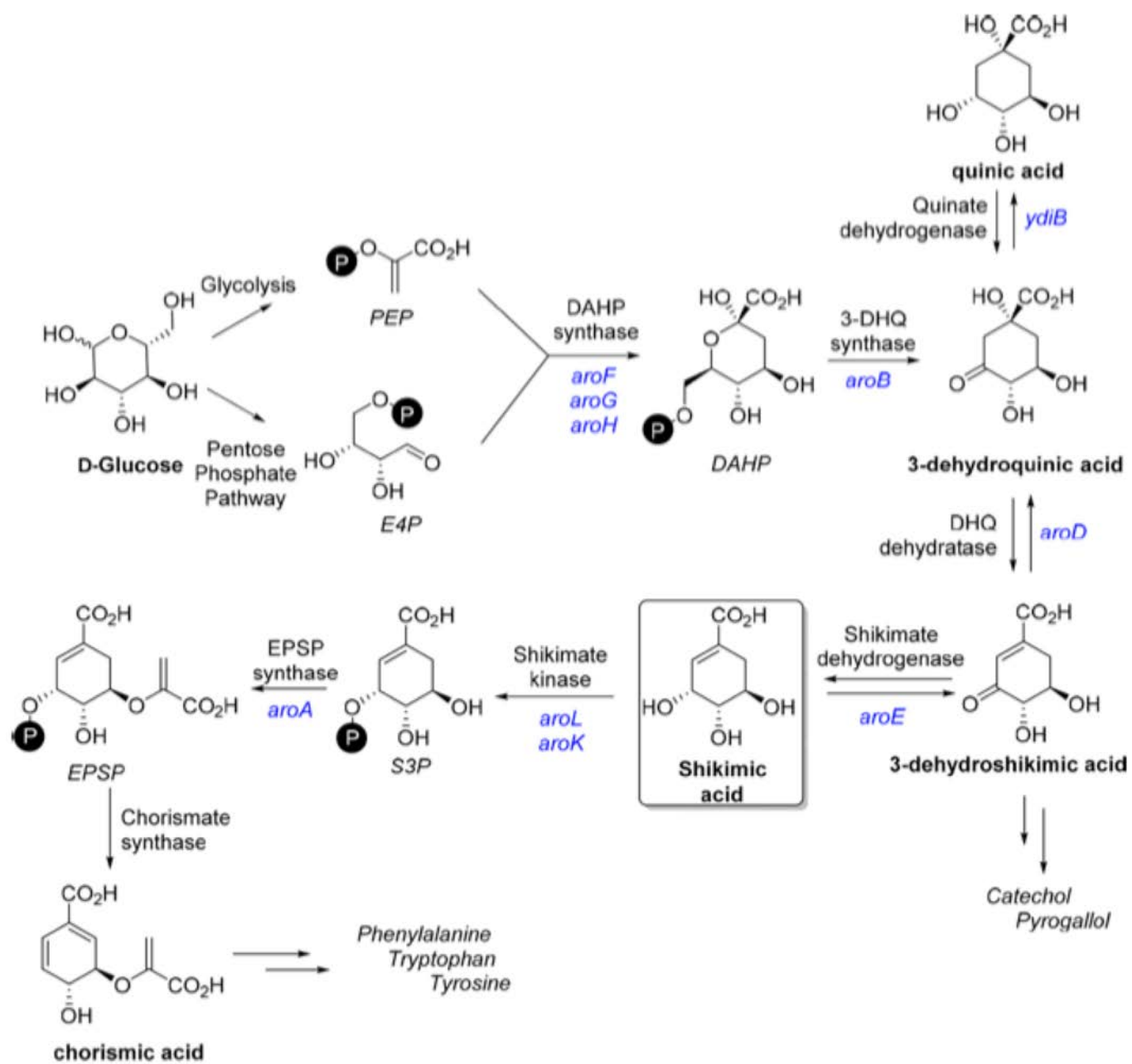


Synthetic Summary

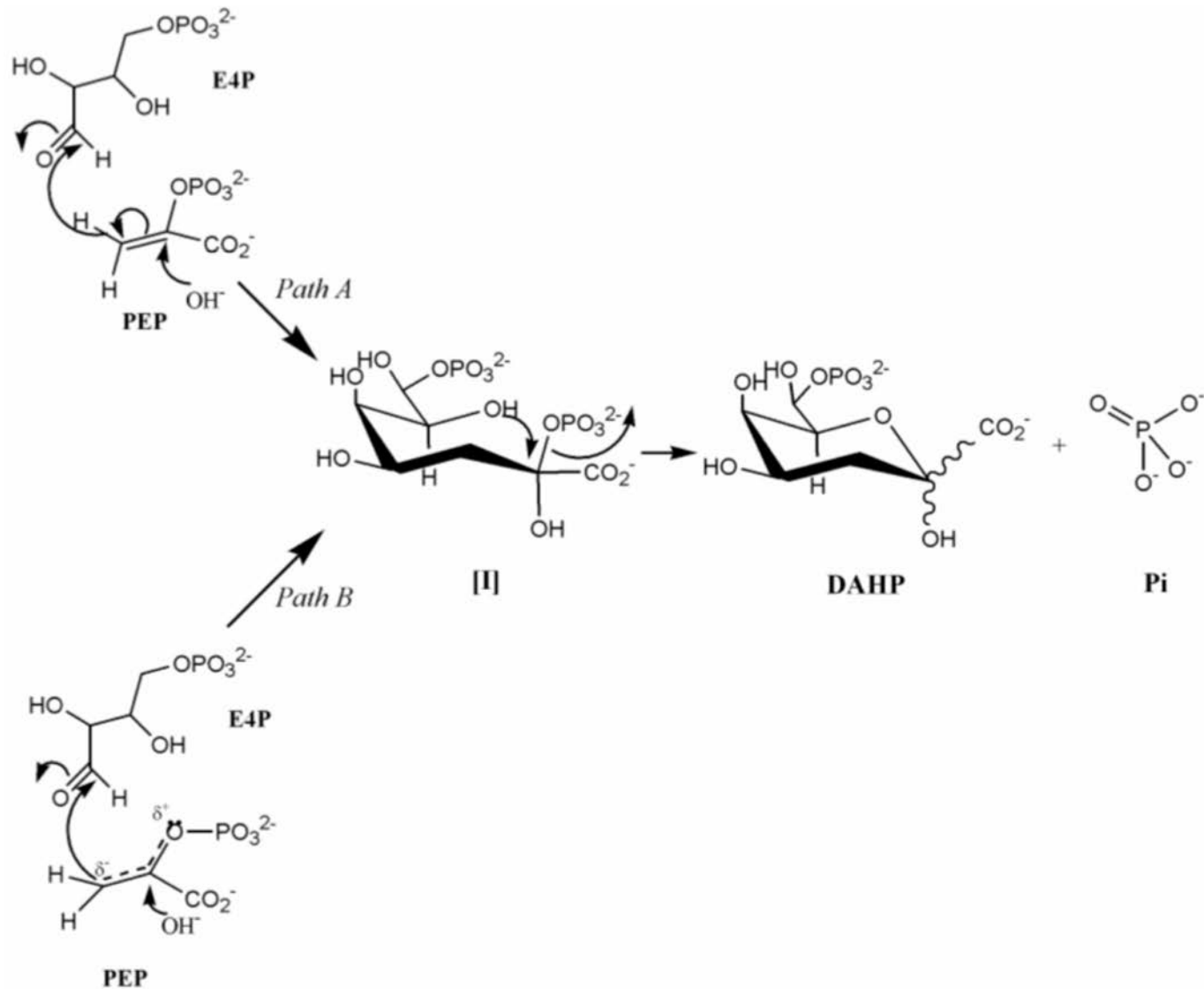
- Elaboration of natural metabolites
- Diels-Alder chemistry
- From natural and unnatural sugars

Author	Step count	Yield
Koreeda	5	64% (Racemic)
Koreeda	5	55% (Racemic)
Evans	6	40%
Grewe	9	41% (Racemic)
Rodrigo	6	31%

Biosynthesis



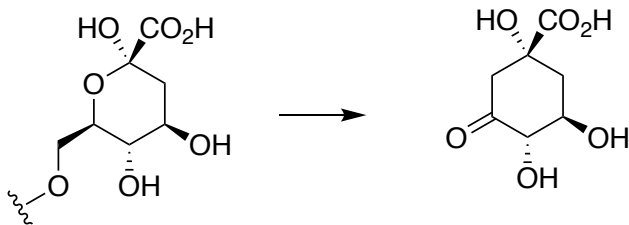
DAHP Synthase



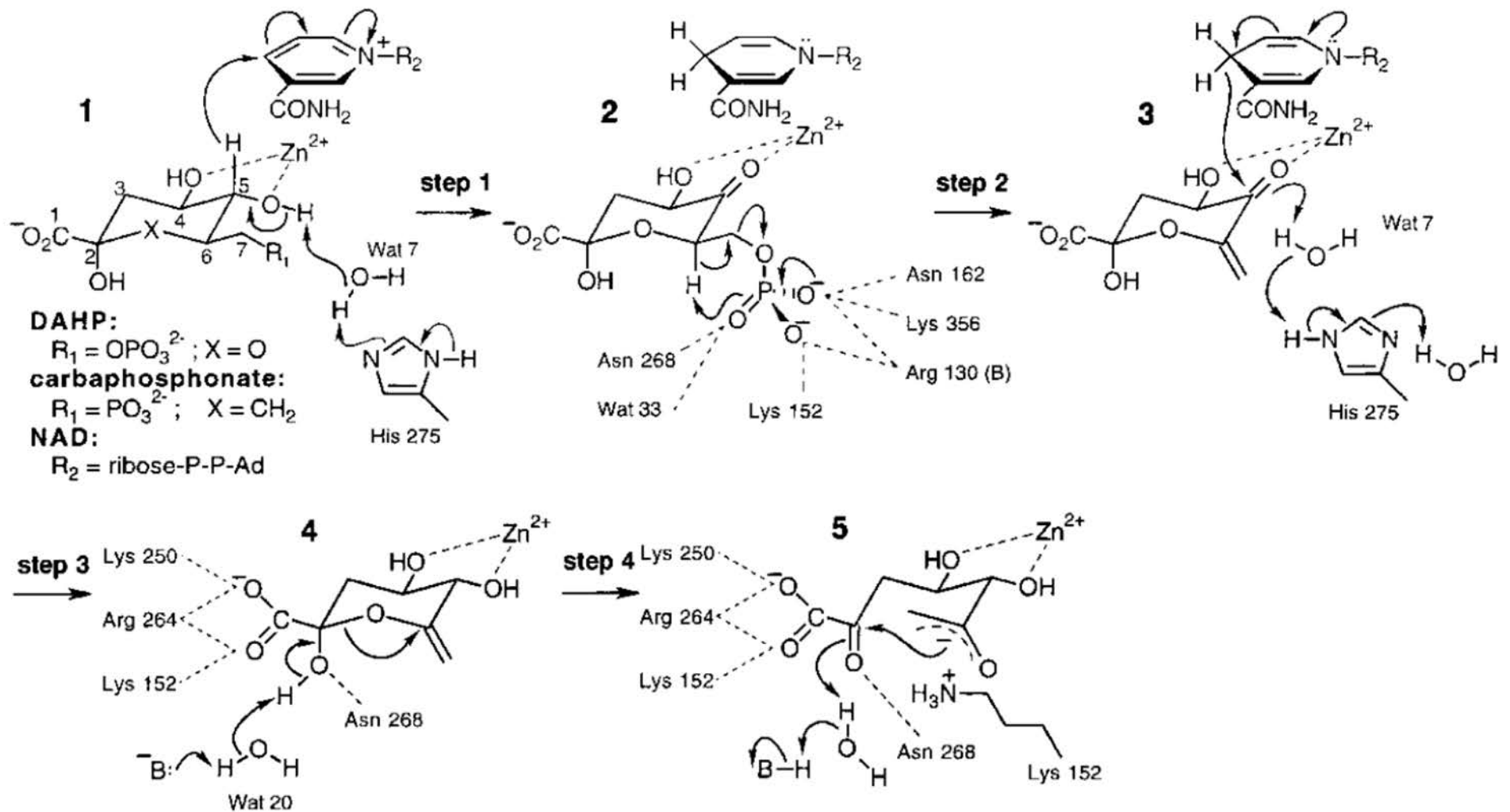
DHQ Synthase

5 Synthetic Operations at a single site:

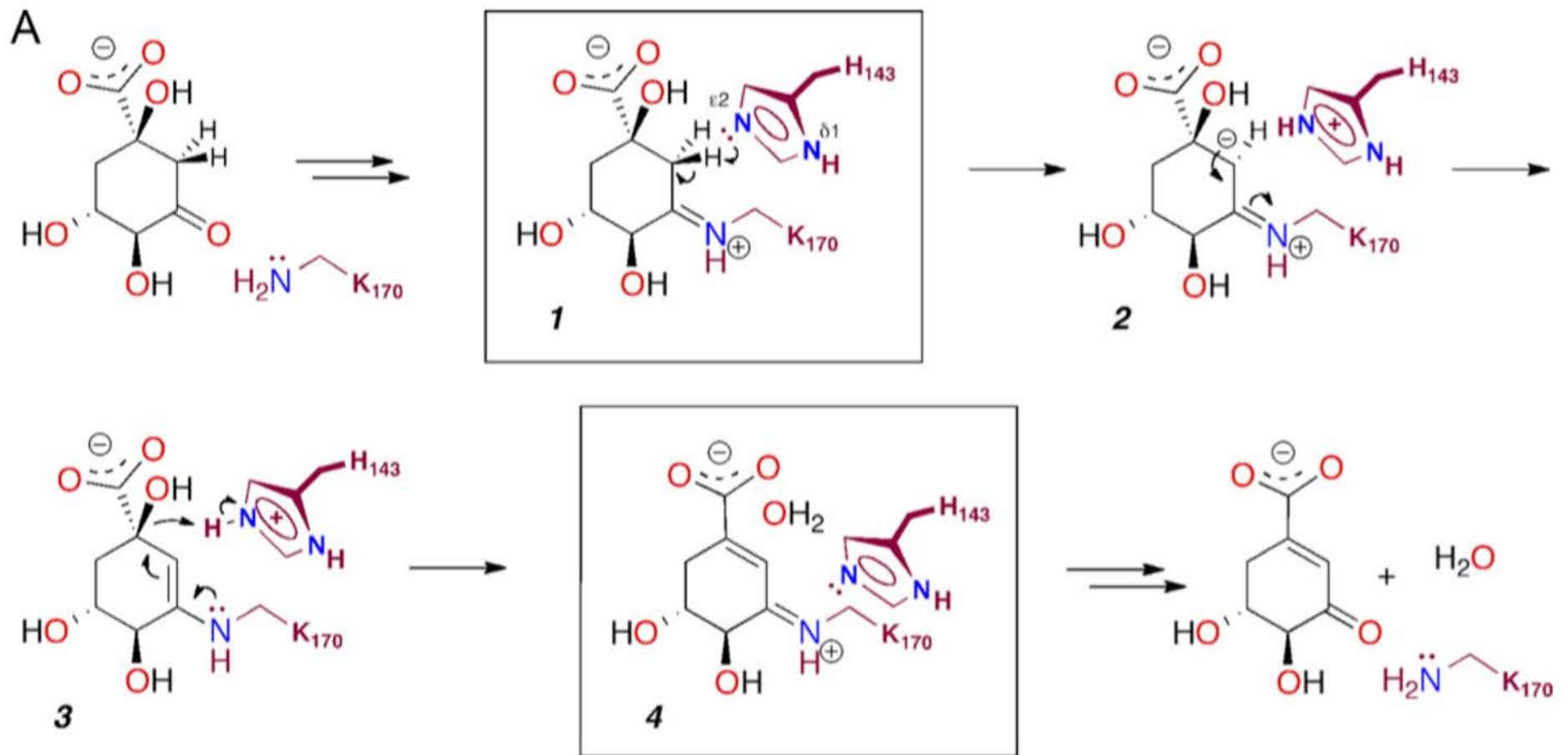
1. Oxidation
2. B-elimination
3. Reduction
4. Ring opening
5. Intramolecular Aldol



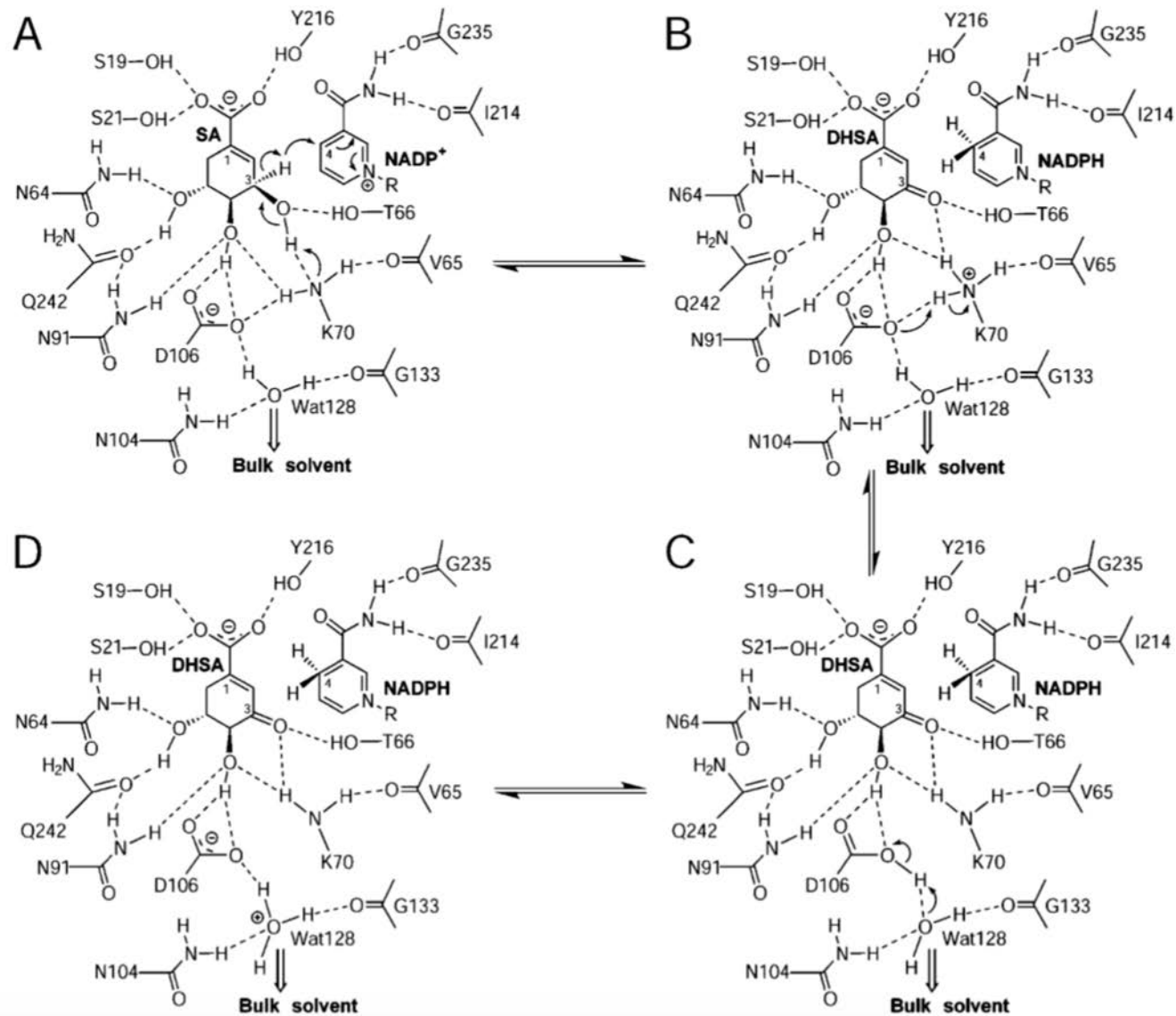
DHQS Mechanism



DHQ Dehydrase Mechanism



Shikimate Dehydrogenase



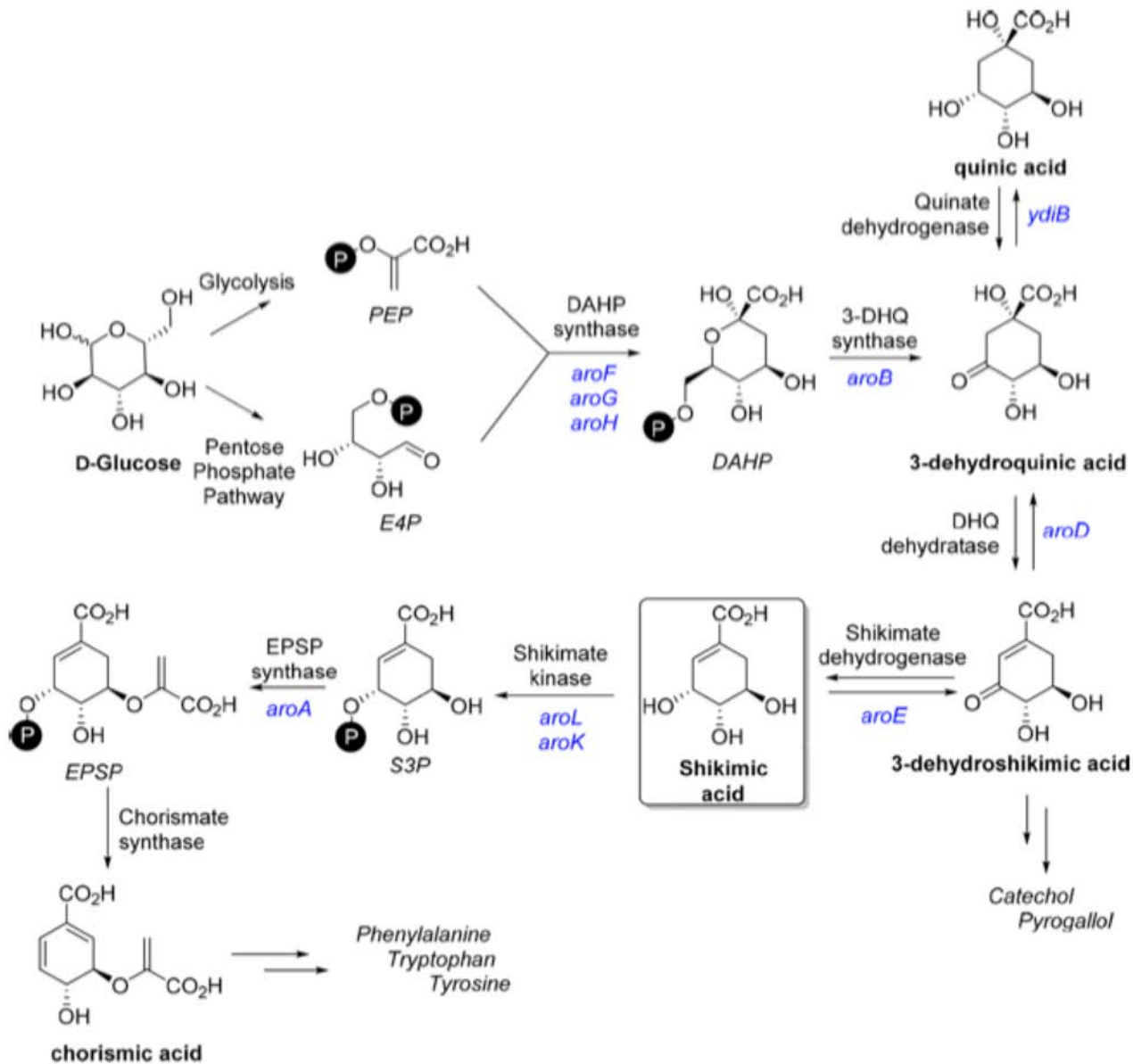
Extraction From Plants

1 ⁷⁵	<i>I. religiosum</i>	27 g	four extractions (20 min) with refluxing EtOH (70 mL)	4.44 g, 16.5%
2 ⁷⁶	<i>I. verum</i> seeds and carpels	900 g	Soxhlet extraction with 95% EtOH (4 L) for 24 h	50–60 g, 6–7%
3 ⁷⁷	<i>I. verum</i> seeds	25 g	Soxhlet extraction with 95% EtOH (125 mL) for 2 h	0.6–1.74 g, 2.4–7%
4 ⁷⁸	<i>I. verum</i> seeds	400 g	refluxed over 6 h in 2 L of 95% aq <i>i</i> -PrOH; residual seeds again refluxed for 4 h in 95% aq <i>i</i> -PrOH	20 g, 5%
5 ⁸⁰	<i>I. verum</i> seeds	40 g	ground star anise (20 g) packed in the portafilter (sample compartment) of an espresso machine and extracted (approximately 2 min) with a 30% EtOH/water solution (200 mL)	2.21 g, 5.5%
6 ⁸¹	<i>I. griffithii</i> dried fruits	54 g	powdered fruits extracted with 150 mL of hexane with a Soxhlet apparatus; defatted plant material then extracted with 150 mL of CHCl ₃ ; defatted plant material extract in CHCl ₃ again extracted with 150 mL of MeOH	10 g, 18.5%
7 ⁸²	<i>L. styraciflua</i> seeds	35 g	stirred overnight in 400 mL of deionized water at 65 °C	1.1 g, 3.23%
8 ⁸¹	Scots pine (<i>P. sylvestris</i>) dry needles	1.0 kg	three separate water extractions (5 L each) at 45 °C for 2	

2⁷⁶ *I. verum* seeds and carpels 900 g Soxhlet extraction with 95% EtOH (4 L) for 24 h 50–60 g, 6–7%

5⁸⁰ *I. verum* seeds 40 g ground star anise (20 g) packed in the portafilter (sample compartment) of an espresso machine and extracted (approximately 2 min) with a 30% EtOH/water solution (200 mL) 2.21 g, 5.5%

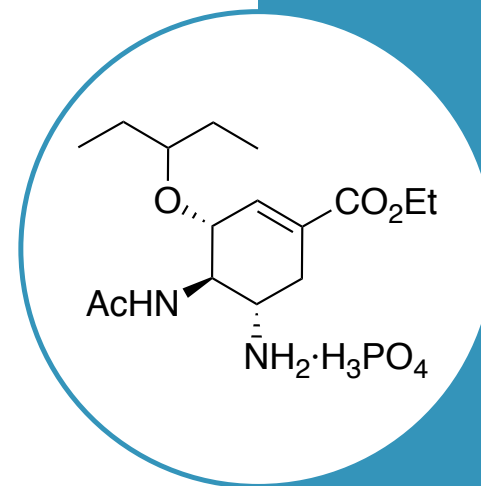
Beneficial Modifications for Shikimic Acid Synthesis in E. Coli



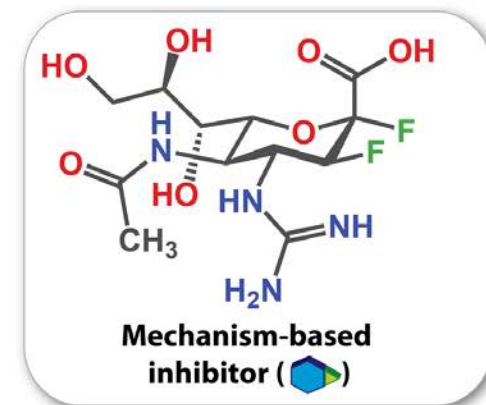
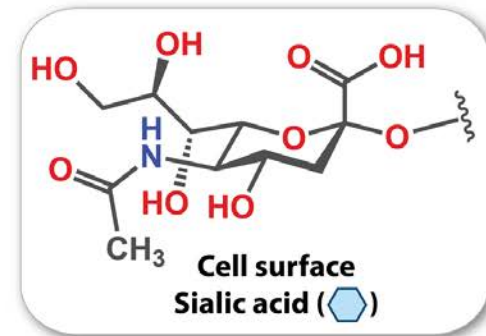
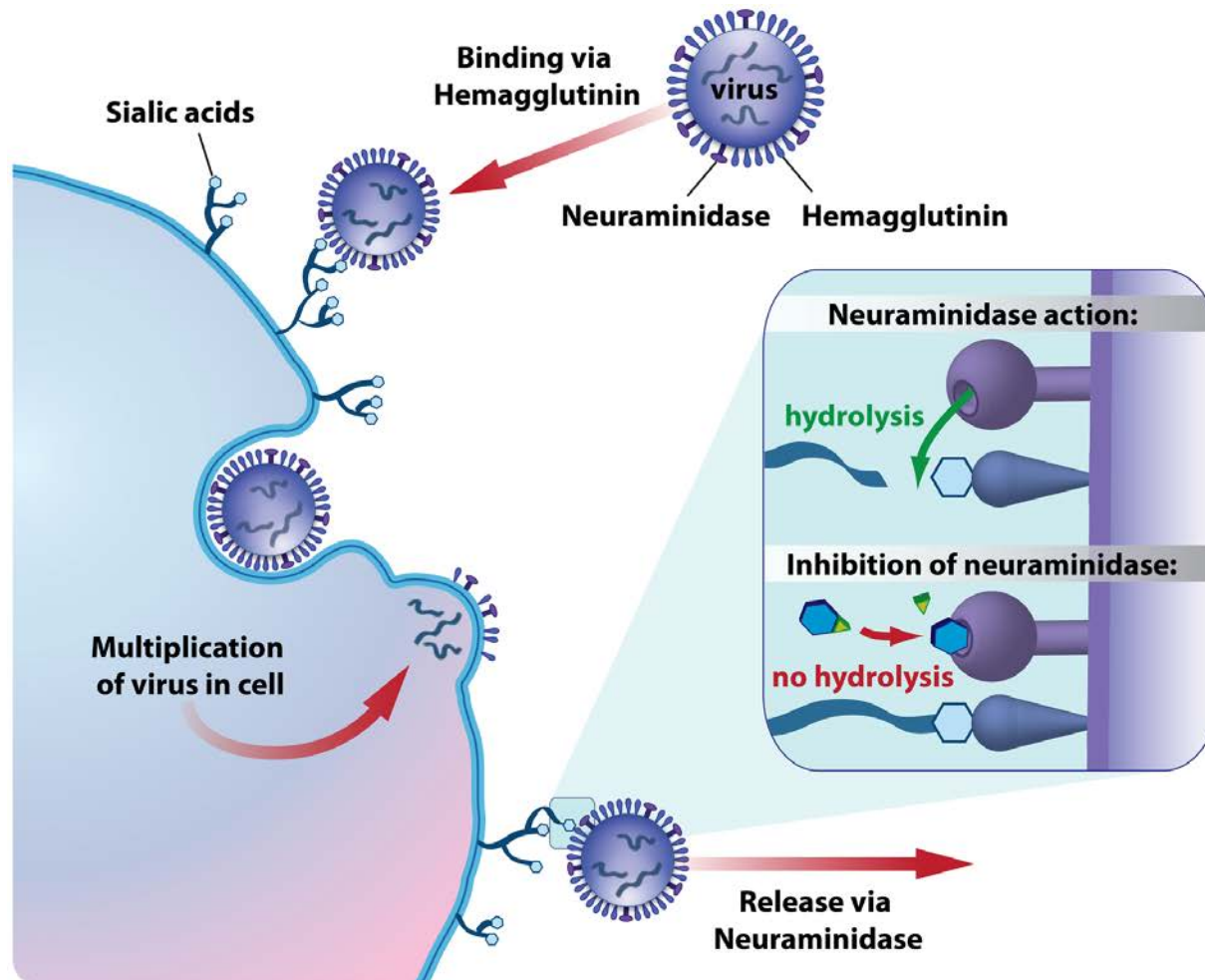
The most efficient batch fed fermentation reactors can produce over 5g/L·H at a cost of 40g/H of glucose

Oseltamivir (Tamiflu)

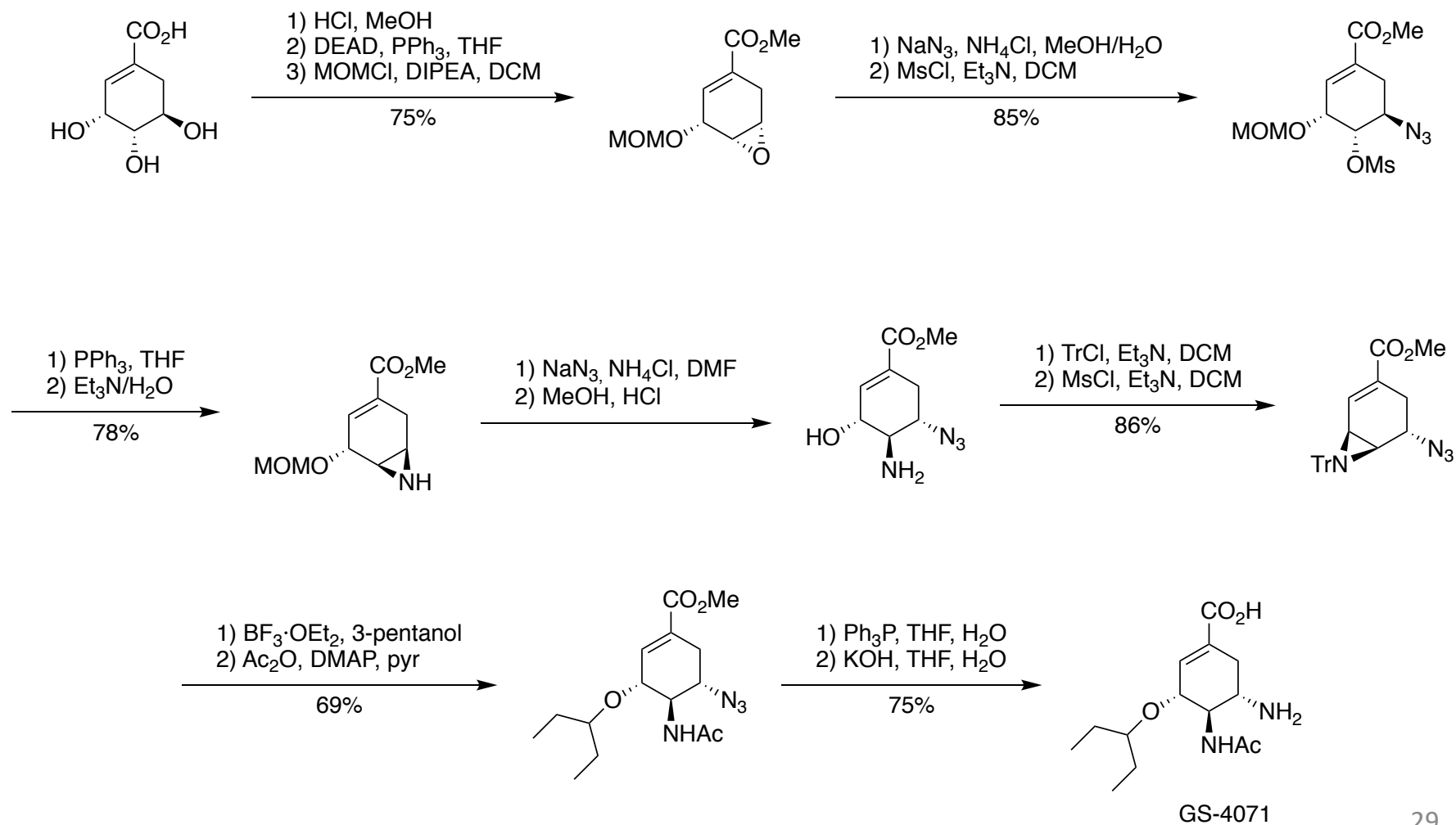
- Discovered by Gilead (1995)
- Licensed to Roche in 1996
- FDA approval granted in 1999
- Over \$18bn in sales
- WHO list of essential medicines (not currently)



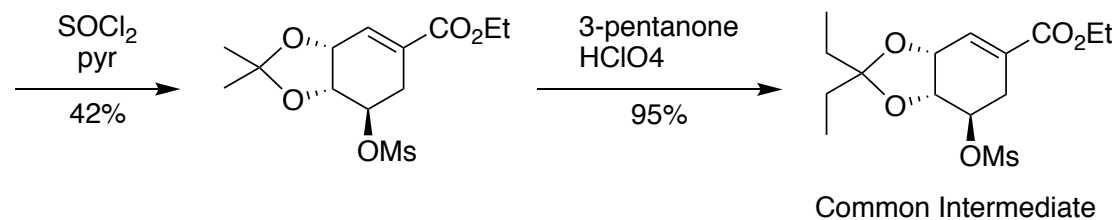
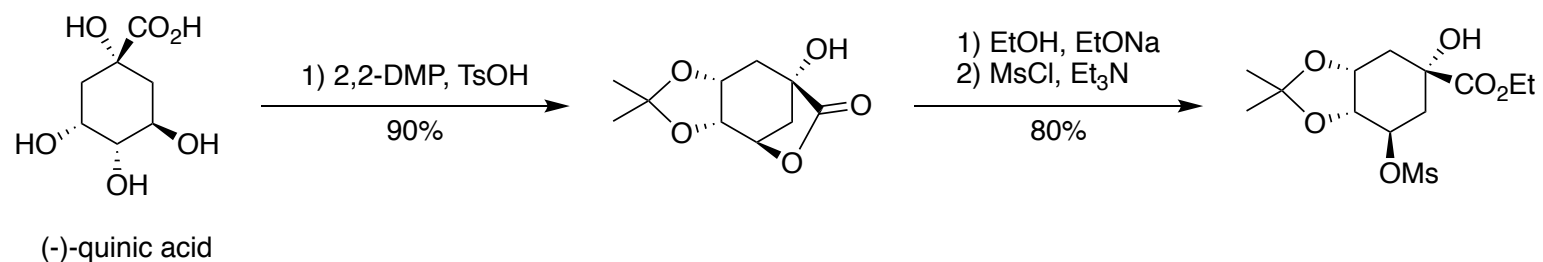
Mechanism of Action



Medicinal Chemistry Route

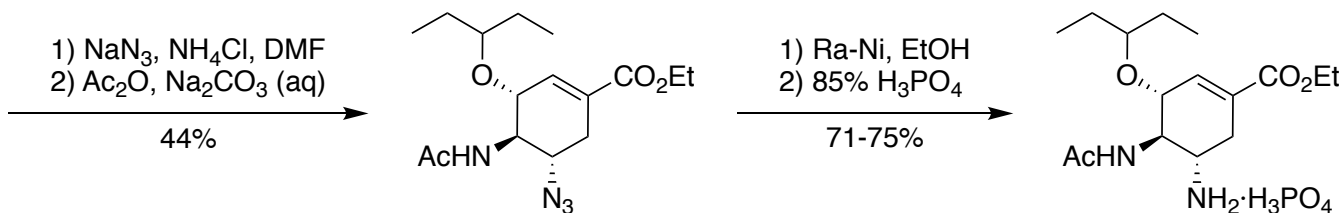
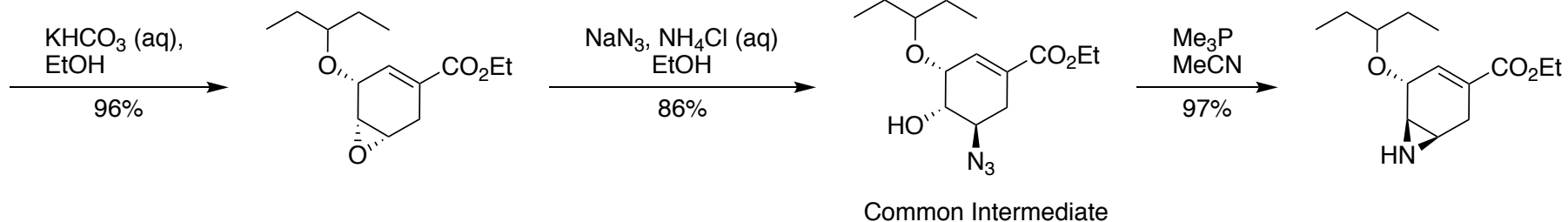
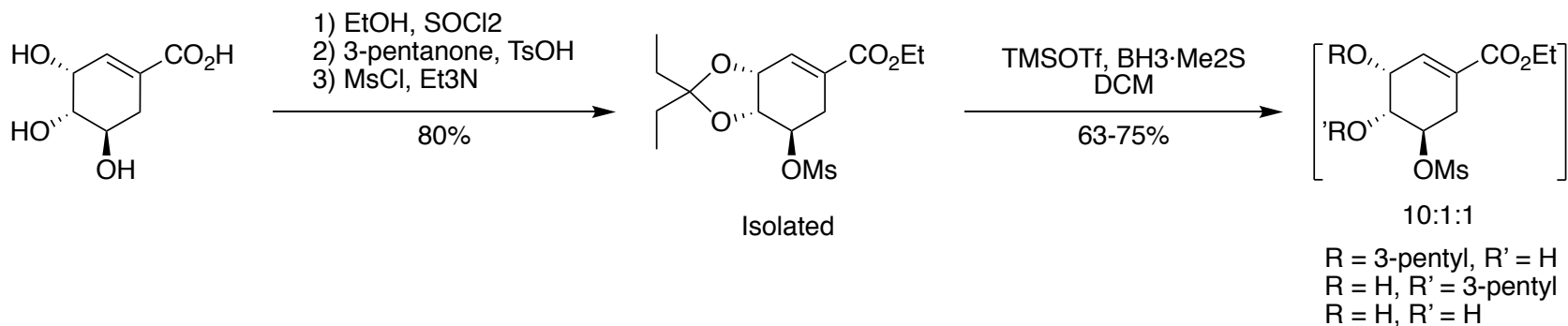


Pre-Clinical Scale-Up (Gilead)



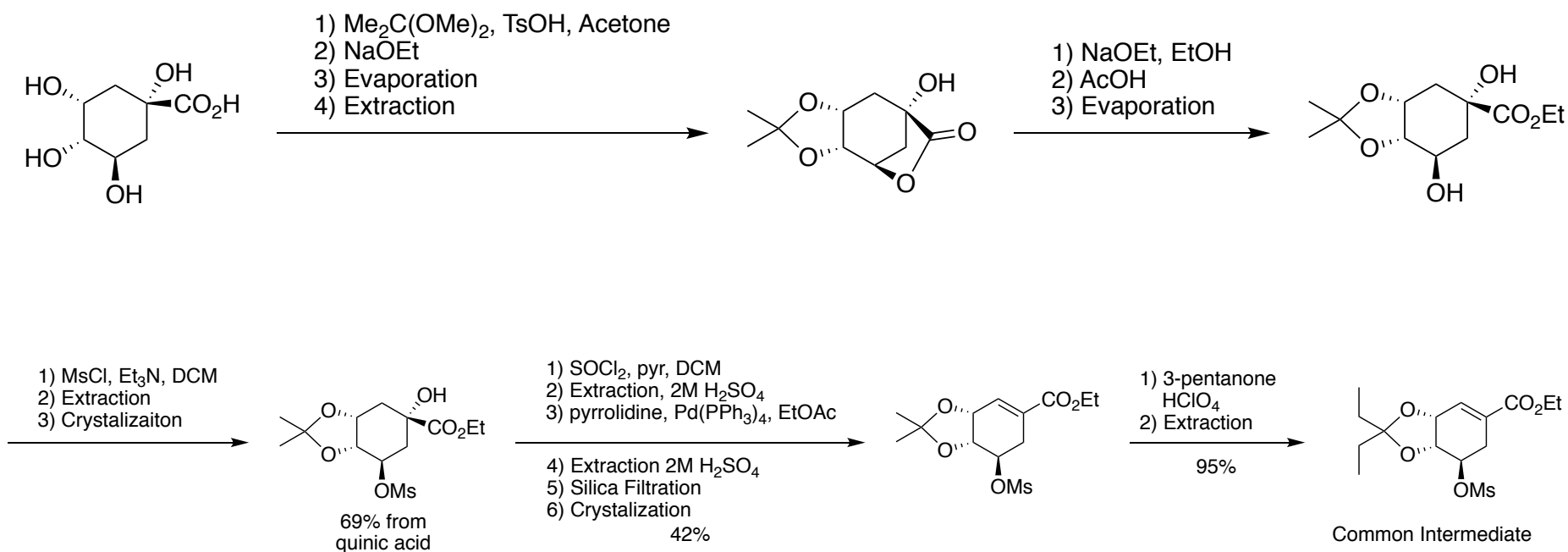
12 Steps
4.4% overall yield

Pre-Clinical Scale-Up (Gilead)



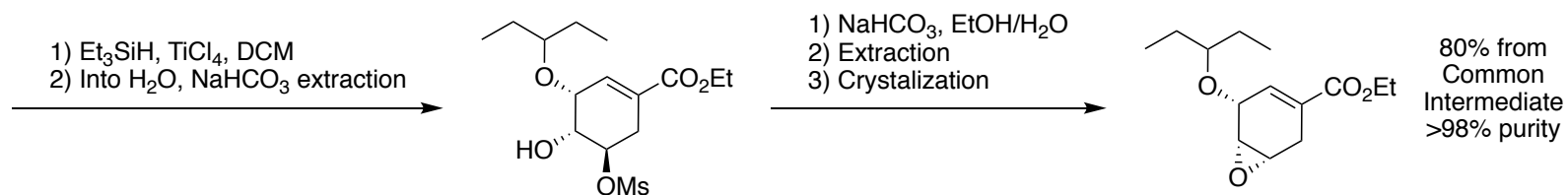
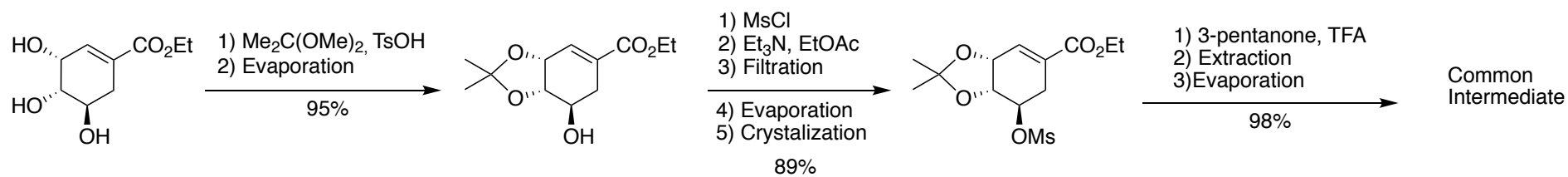
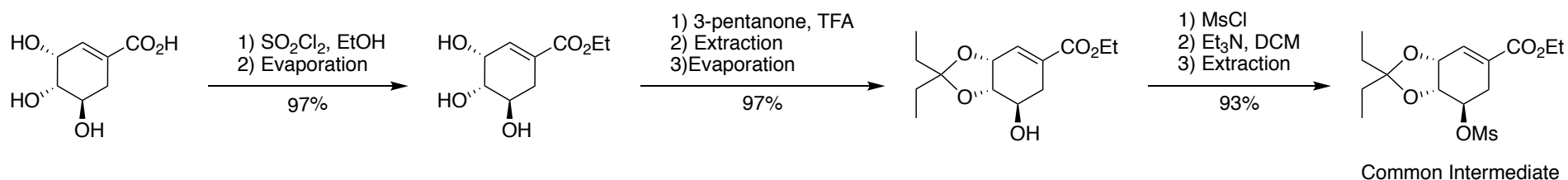
10 Steps
 3 Isolations
 21% Overall yield

Industrial Synthesis of Epoxide Intermediate



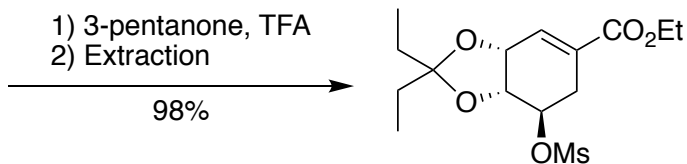
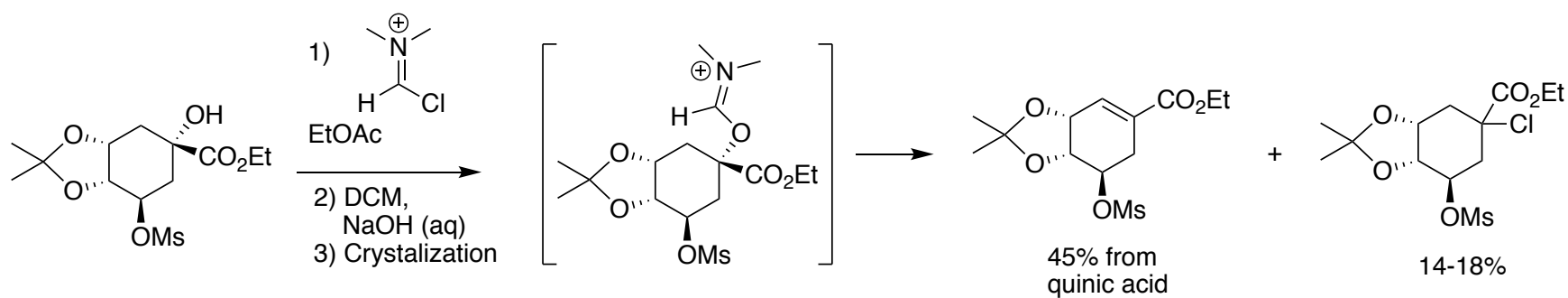
7 Steps to Tamiflu
35-38% Overall yield

Industrial Synthesis of Epoxide Intermediate



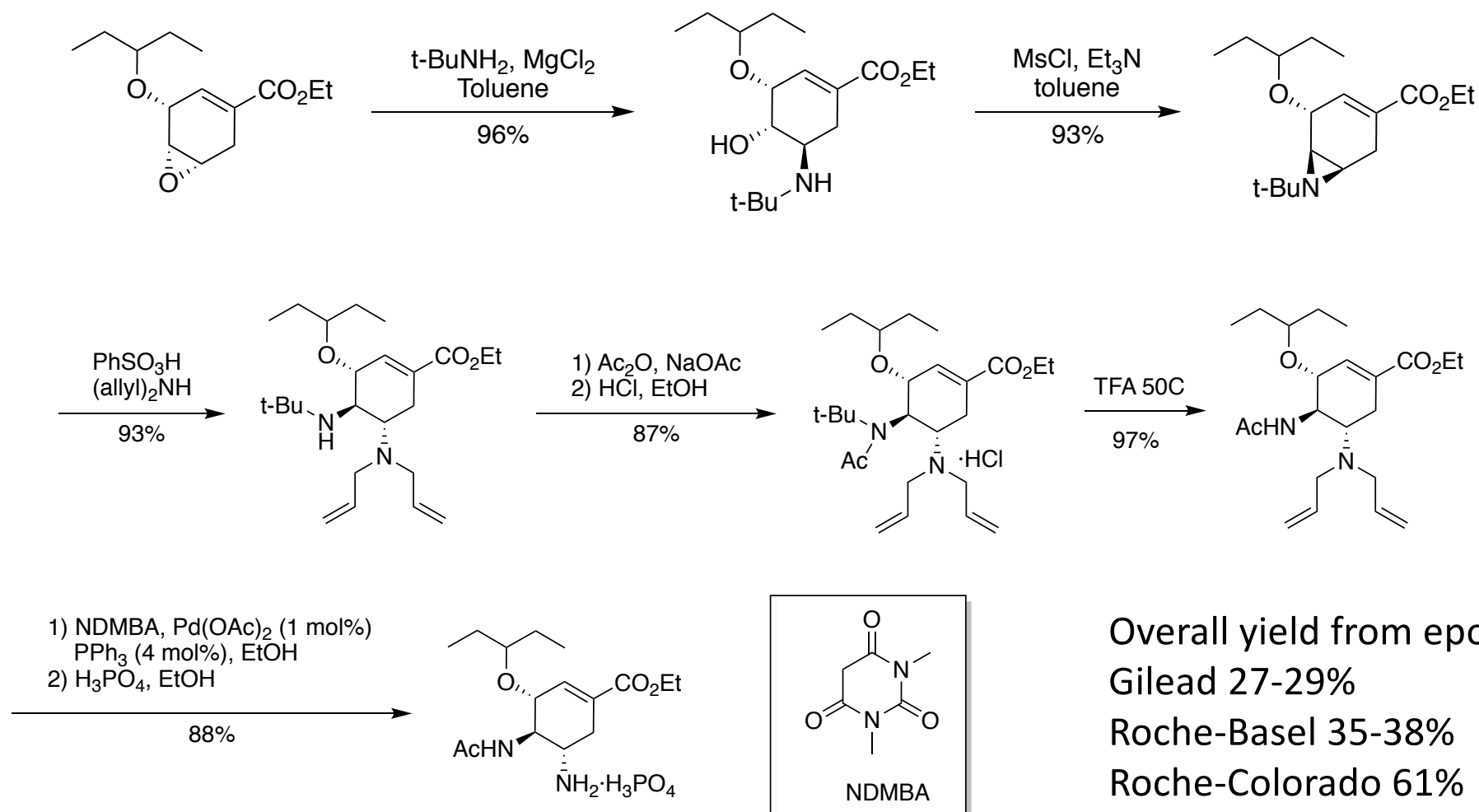
6 Steps
 63-65%
 Overall
 Yield

Attempted Synthesis of (-)-Shikimic Acid via Quinic Acid (Roche)



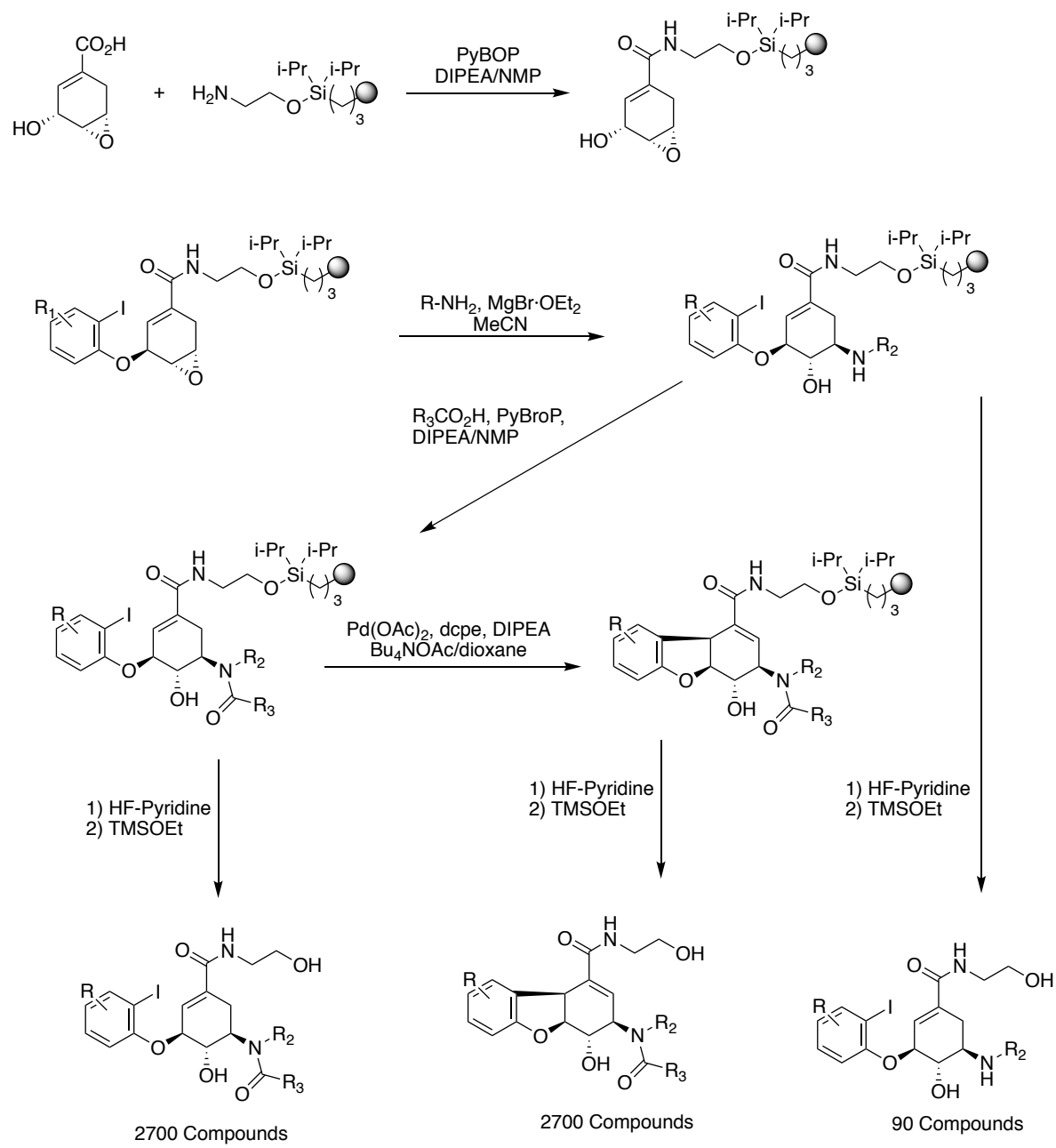
44.1% from (-)-quinic acid
Highest reported yield
Kg scale

Roche-Colorado Azide Free Synthesis

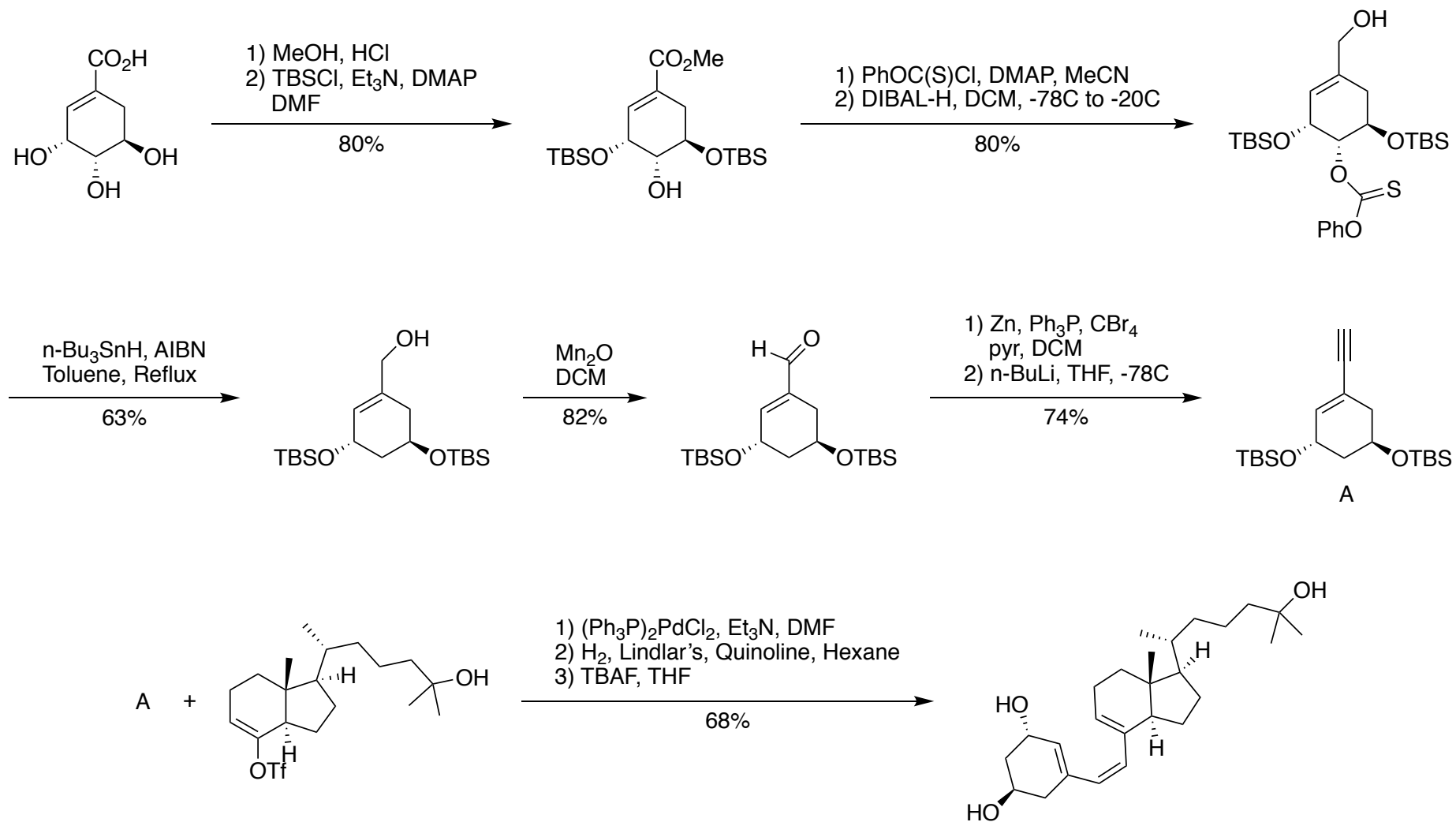


Overall yield from epoxide:
 Gilead 27-29%
 Roche-Basel 35-38%
 Roche-Colorado 61%
 (40% from acid)

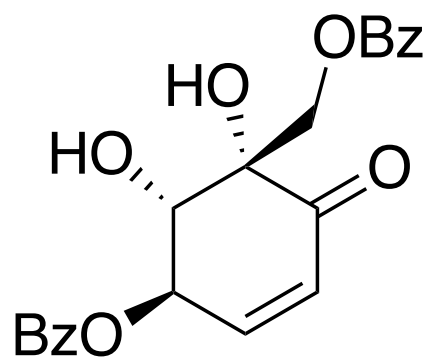
Library Synthesis



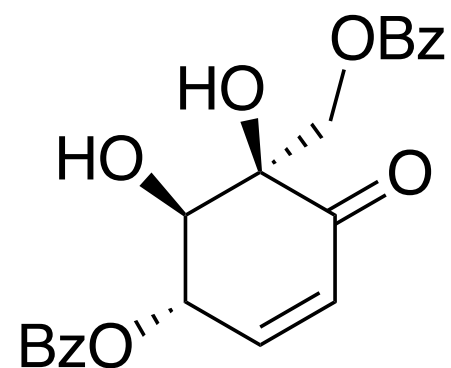
Synthesis of Pre-Vitamin D3



Synthesis of Anti-Cancer Agents (+)-Zeylenone and (-)-Zeylenone

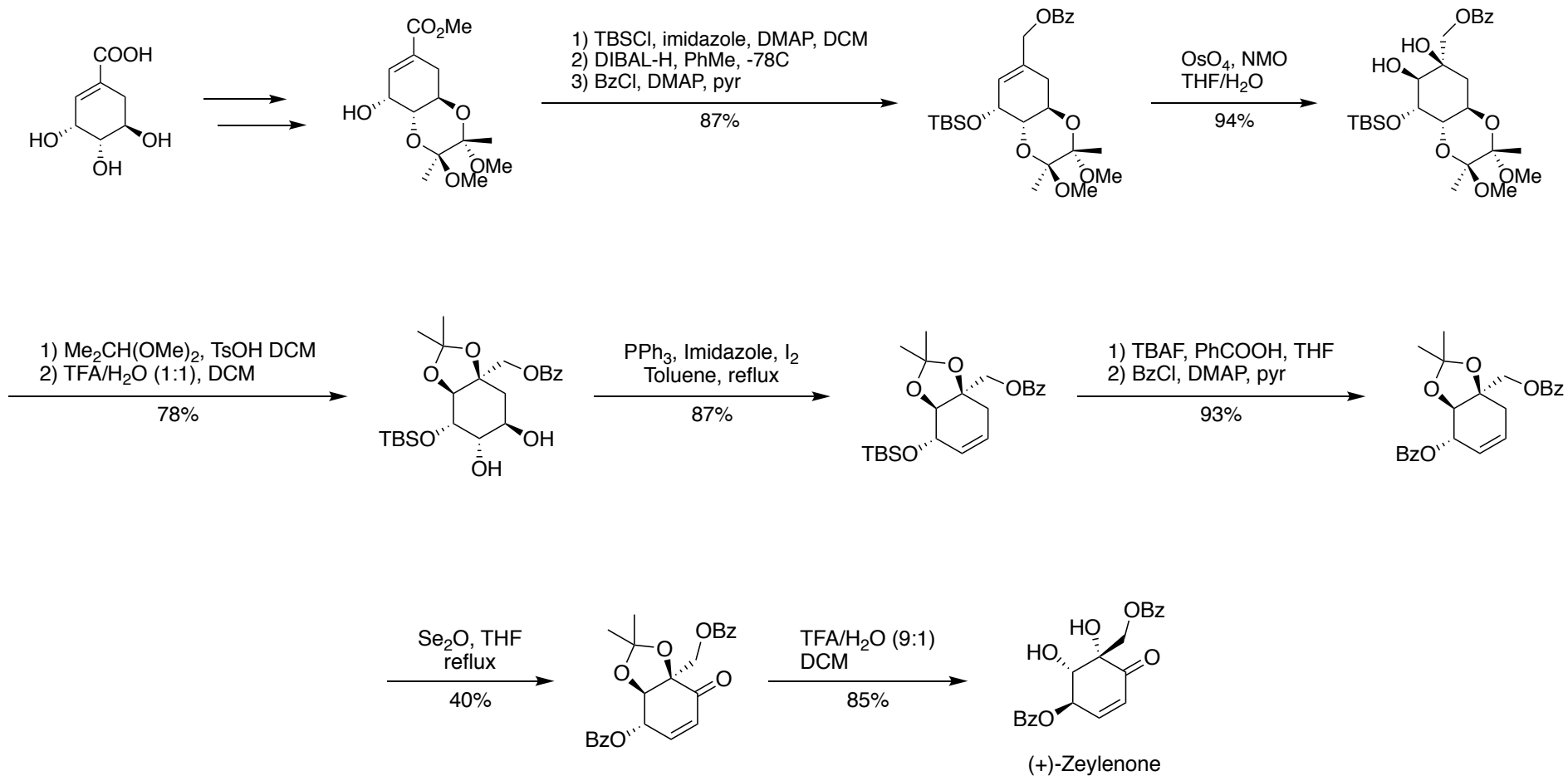


(+)-Zeylenone

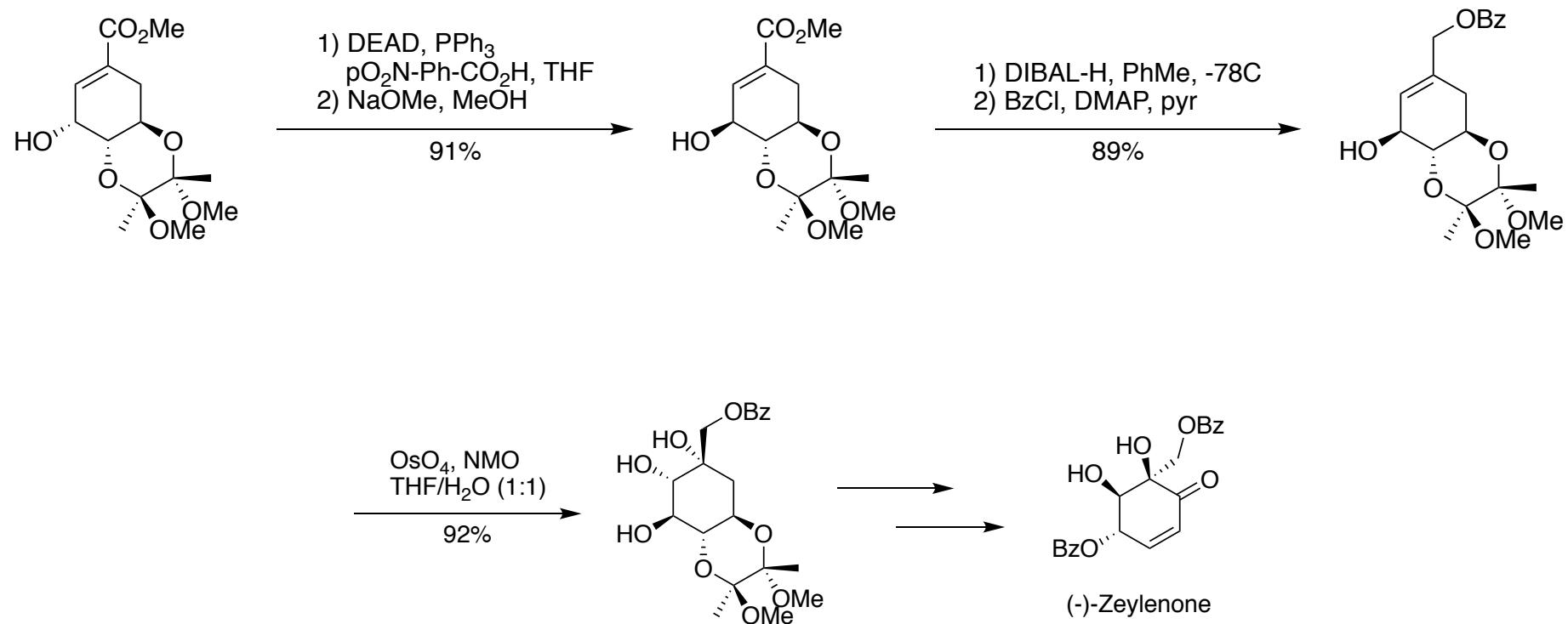


(-)-Zeylenone

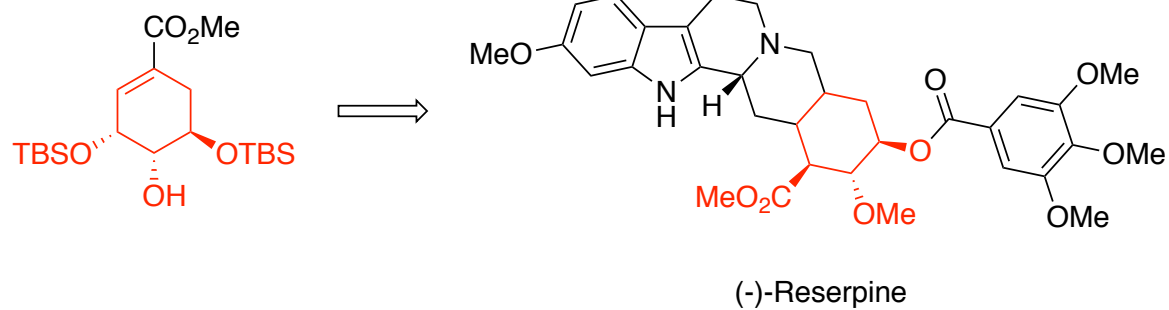
Synthesis of (+)-Zeylenone



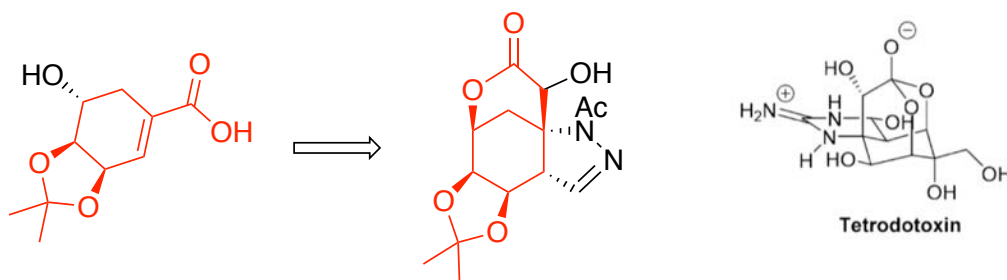
Synthesis of (-)-Zeylenone



Honorable Mentions



Helv. Chim. Acta 2007, 90, 1366–1372.



J. Org. Chem. 1970, 35, 1093–1096.

Conclusions

- Shikimic acid is a versatile and valuable precursor for a wide variety of stereochemically rich products
- The synthetic challenges associated with forming very small, but functionally rich natural products highlights synthetic organic shortcomings that still exist

Questions?