

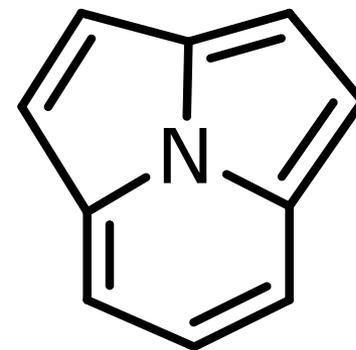
# Cyclazines

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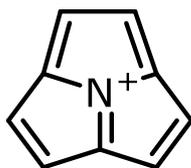
NESSA CARSON | DENMARK GROUP MEETING  
27<sup>TH</sup> MAY 2014

# Introduction

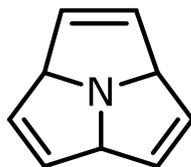
- (Conjugated) cyclic molecules with a central N atom
- Aromatic or antiaromatic
- Central N is planar and non-basic



[2.2.3]cyclazine



[2.2.2]cyclazine

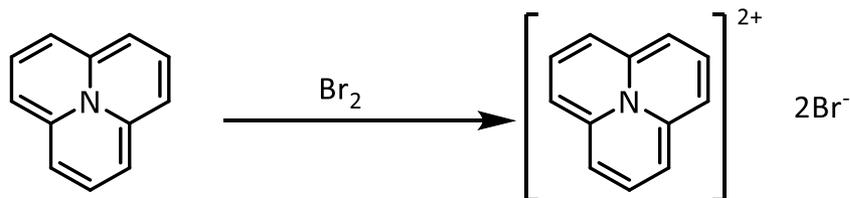


[2.2.2]cyclazine?



A cyclazine derivative?

# Aromaticity of conjugated cyclazines

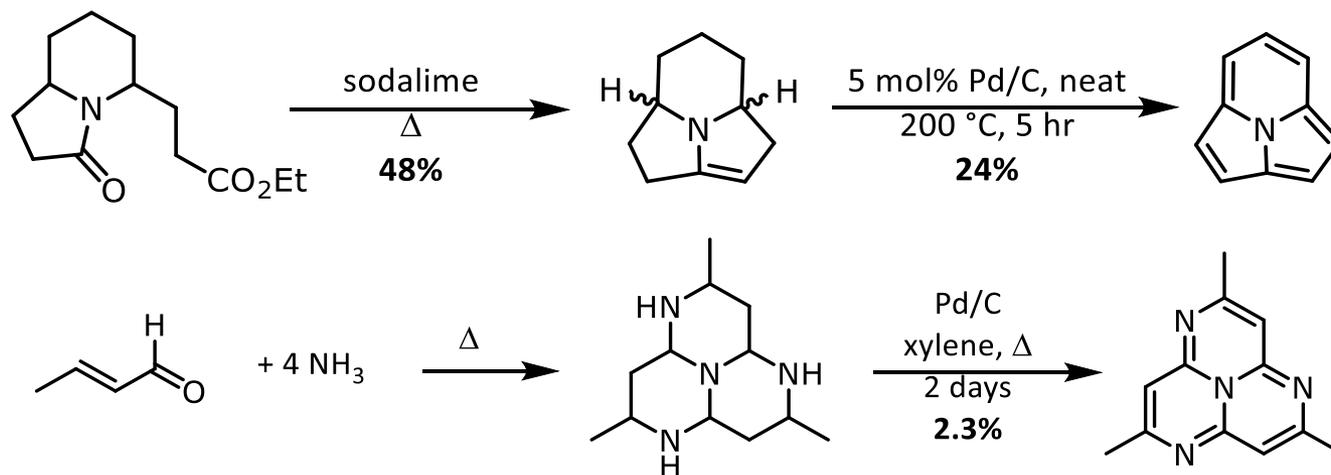


- Antiaromatic cyclazines are highly reactive with respect to oxidation and reduction
- Aromatic and antiaromatic cyclazines were originally synthesized to better understand the nature of aromaticity
- Antiaromatic cyclazines may be stabilized by heteroatoms on the periphery

# Outline

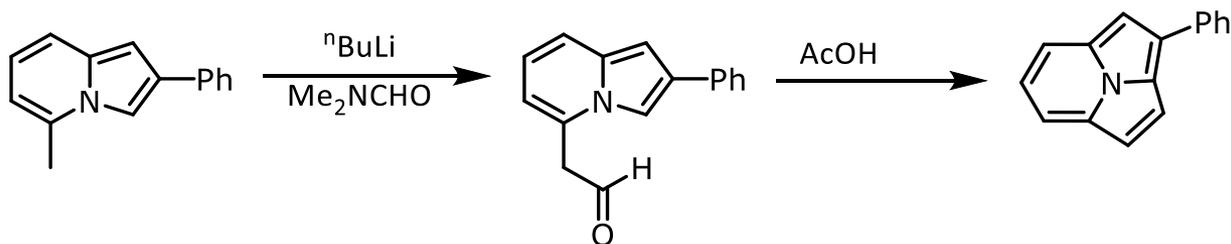
- Methods of synthesis
  - Uses and properties of cyclazines
  - The perhydroazaphenalene natural products
    - Stevens's coccinelline synthesis
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-

# From partially unsaturated heterocycles



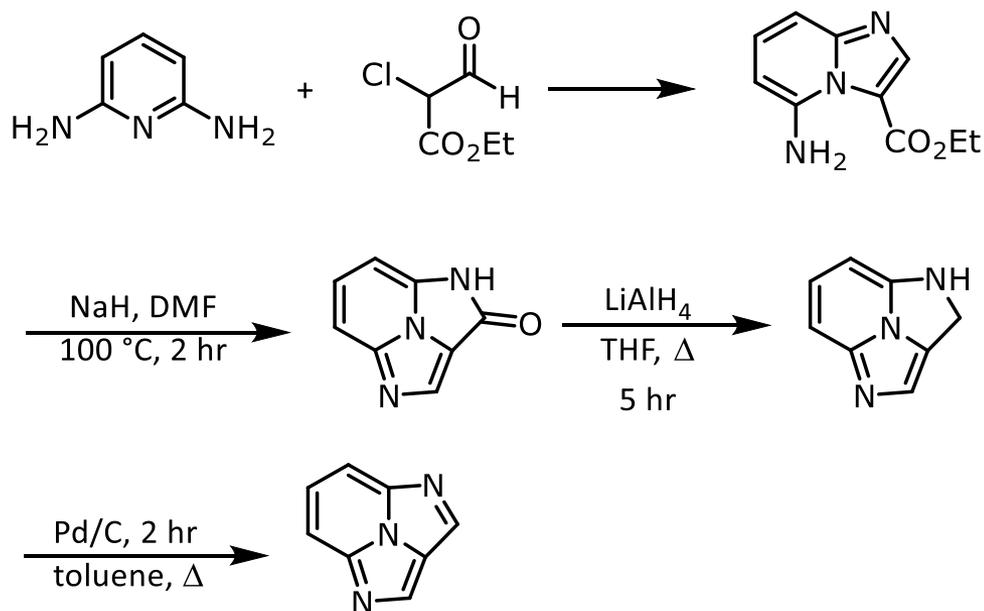
- These early syntheses are plagued by low yields

# Synthesis by condensation reaction



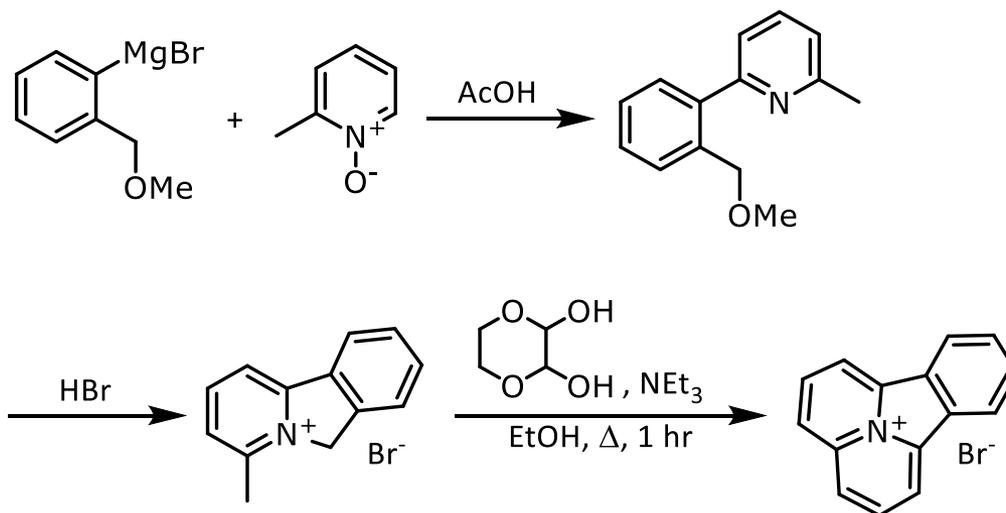
- Condensation reactions from nucleophilic C-3 position of indolizine
- Rearomatization is fast due to large increase in stability

# Synthesis by condensation reaction



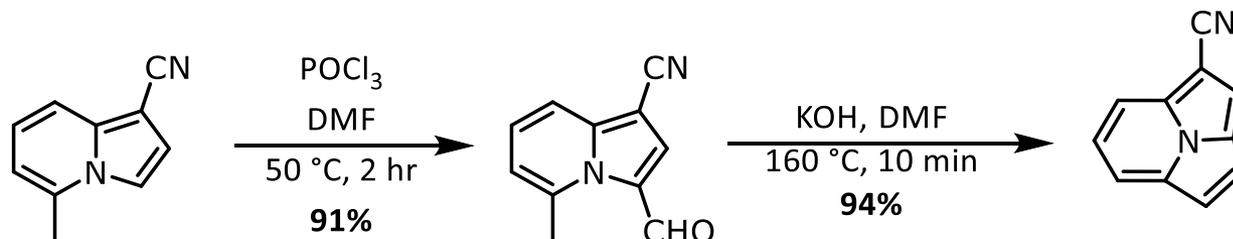
- Condensation reaction then oxidation to aromatic cyclazine
- Formation of two C-N bonds in one step

# Synthesis by condensation reaction

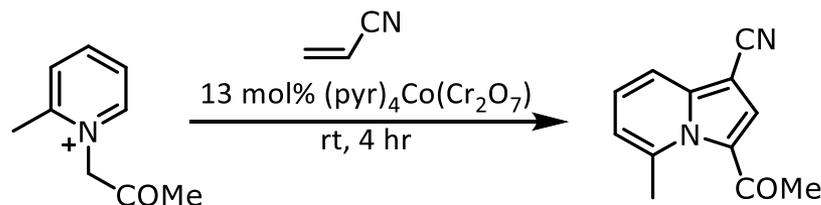


- Benzo-fusion decreases aromaticity of cyclazine structure
- Aromatization occurs *in situ*

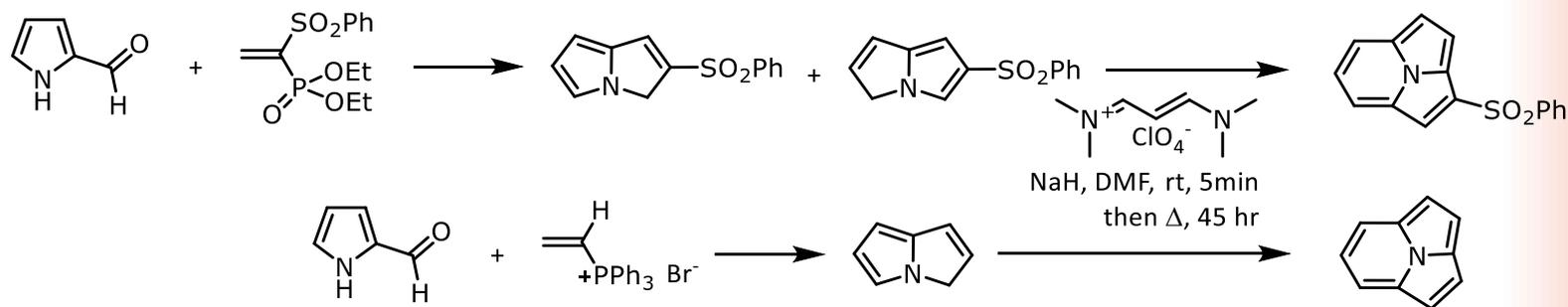
# Synthesis *via* indolizine formylation



- Aromatic system acidifies methyl group and allows fast aromatization of new ring
- Yield falls sharply with Ph substitution at C-2
- Indolizinyll ketones can be synthesized from pyridines

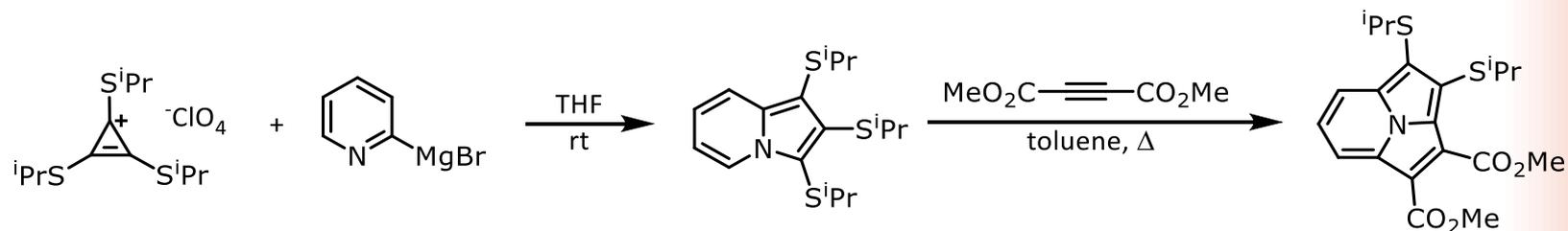


# Synthesis by cycloaddition



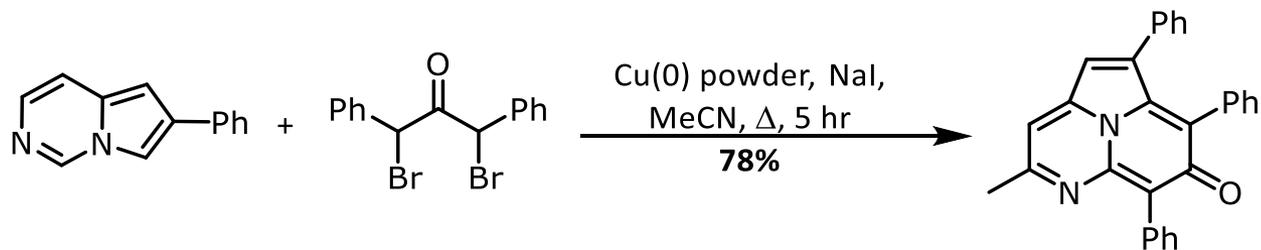
- Substitution at C-2, C-6 and C-7 is tolerated
- Presence of electron-withdrawing groups is favorable for rate

# Synthesis by cycloaddition



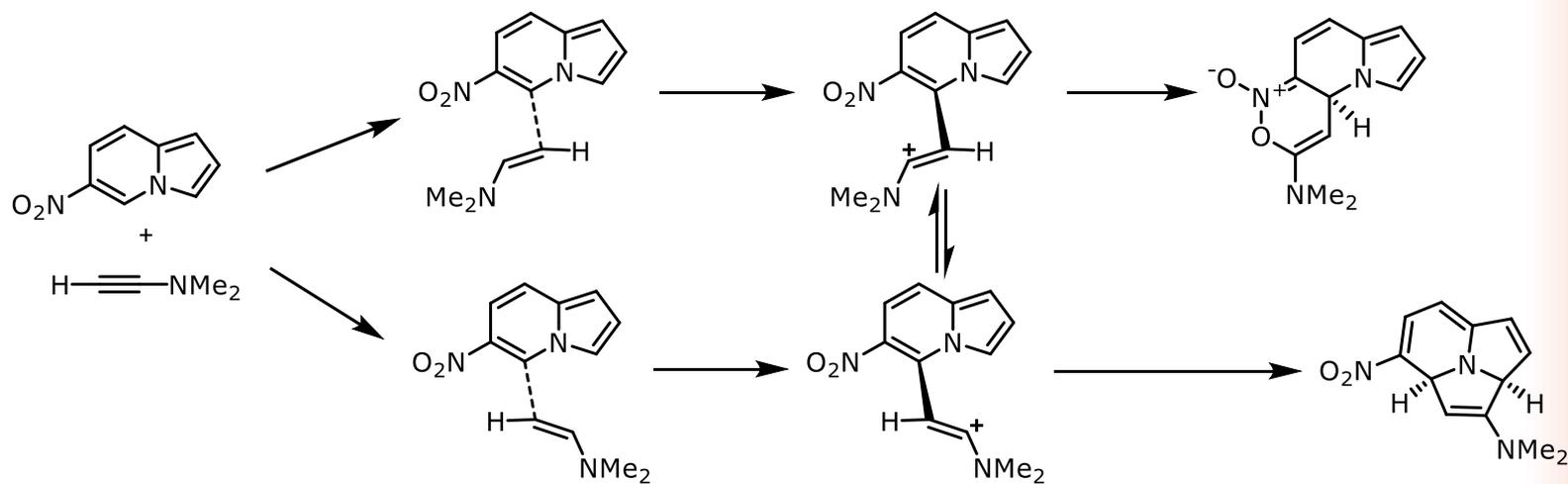
- Cyclization to indolizine proposed to go *via* vinyl carbene intermediate
- An apparent [8+2]-cycloaddition

# Synthesis by cycloaddition



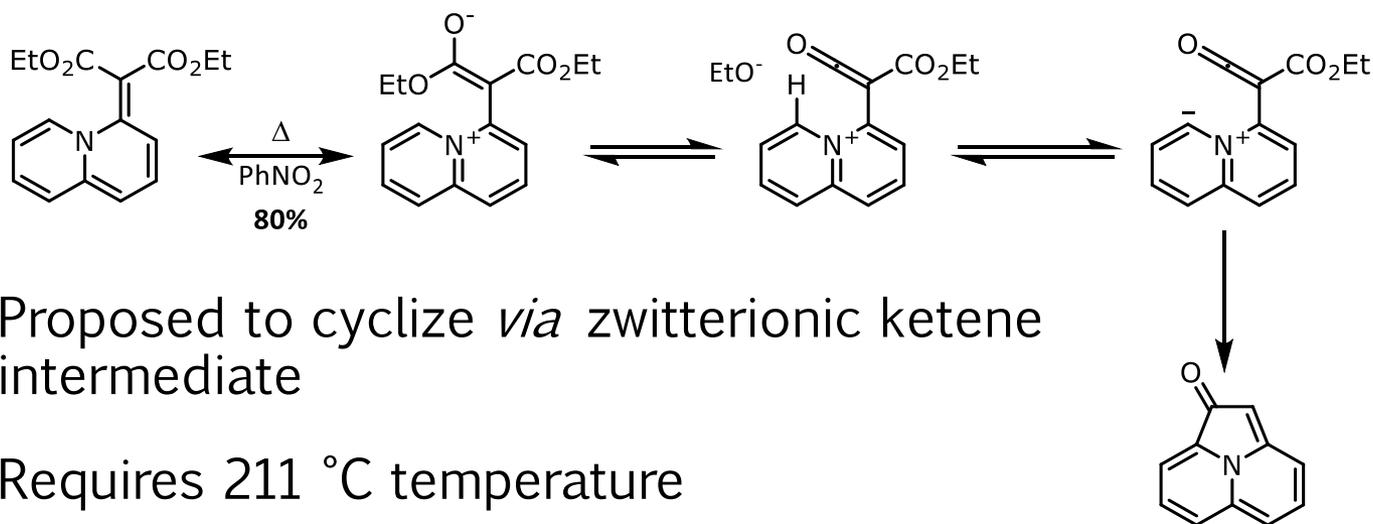
- Regiochemistry from high nucleophilicity of azaindolizine C-3 position
- Proposed two-step mechanism: enamine-type addition followed by addition to imine-type electrophile
- Lower yields (max. 39%) from indolizines

# Stepwise cycloaddition



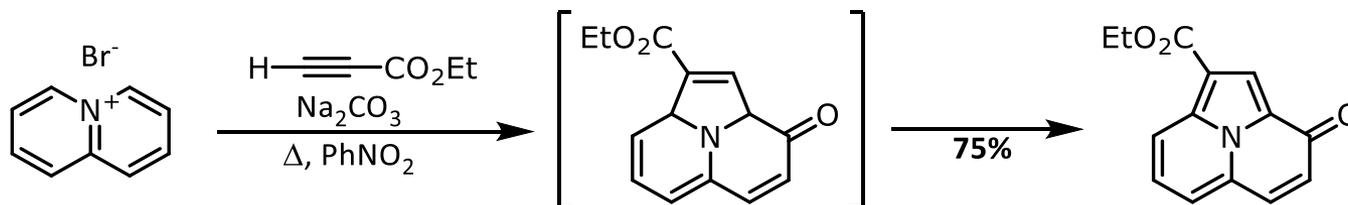
- Substitution with a nitro group allowed the authors to probe the mechanism of cycloaddition

# One-pot synthesis



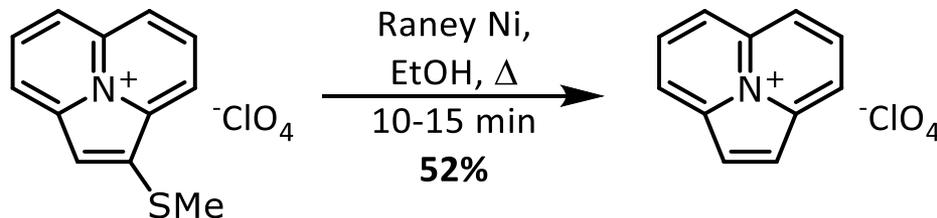
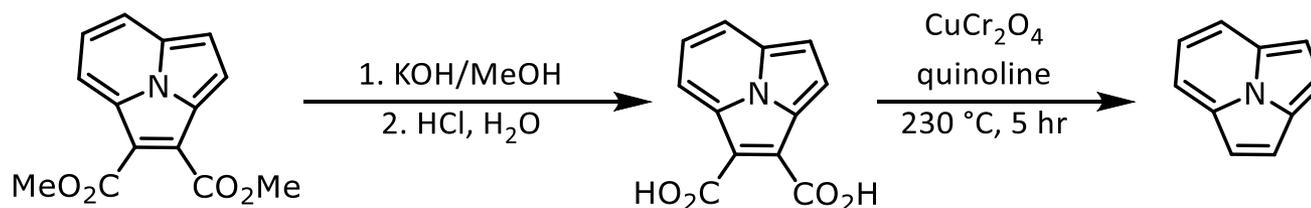
- Proposed to cyclize *via* zwitterionic ketene intermediate
- Requires 211 °C temperature

# One-pot synthesis



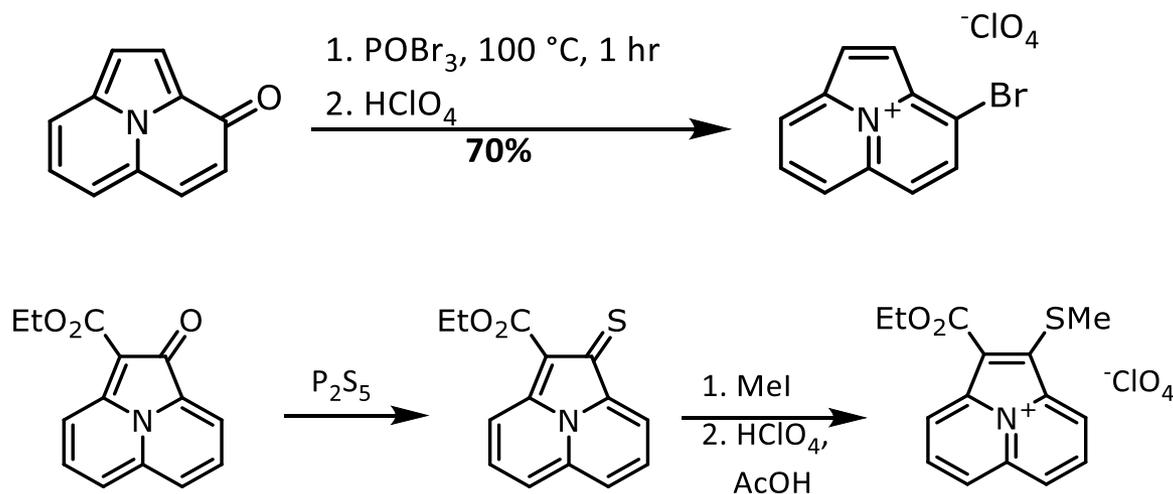
- Nitrobenzene solvent oxidizes substrate to the 10π aromatic cyclazinone in one pot

# Modification of substituents



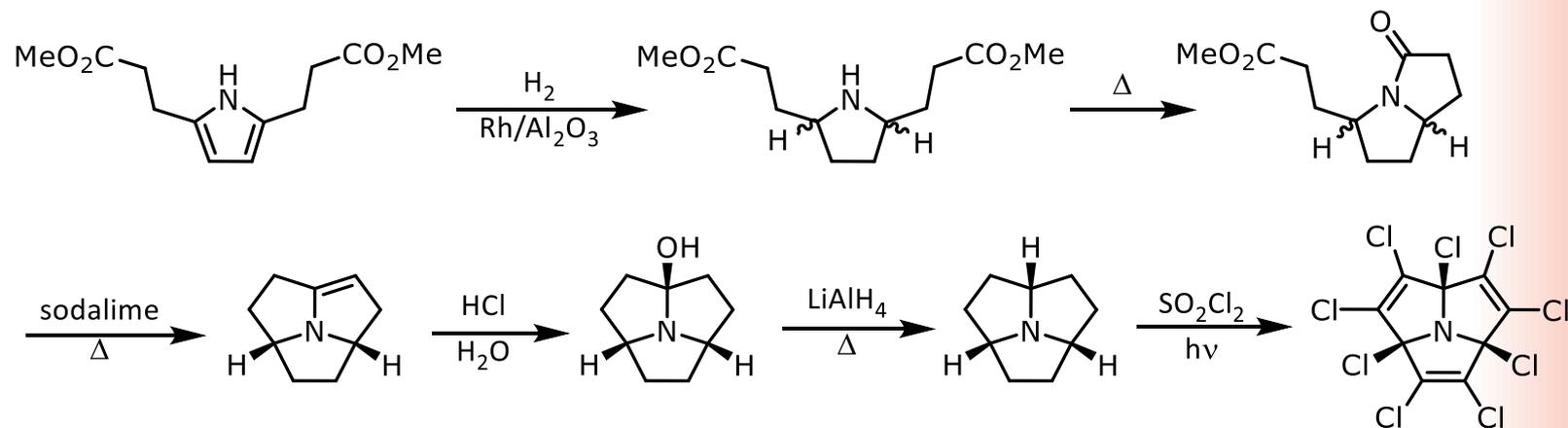
- Many of these syntheses start from ester- or sulfide-substituted starting materials – these can be removed

# Modification of substituents



- Could provide functional handles for further derivatization  
– little of this has been explored

# The first '[2.2.2]cyclazine'



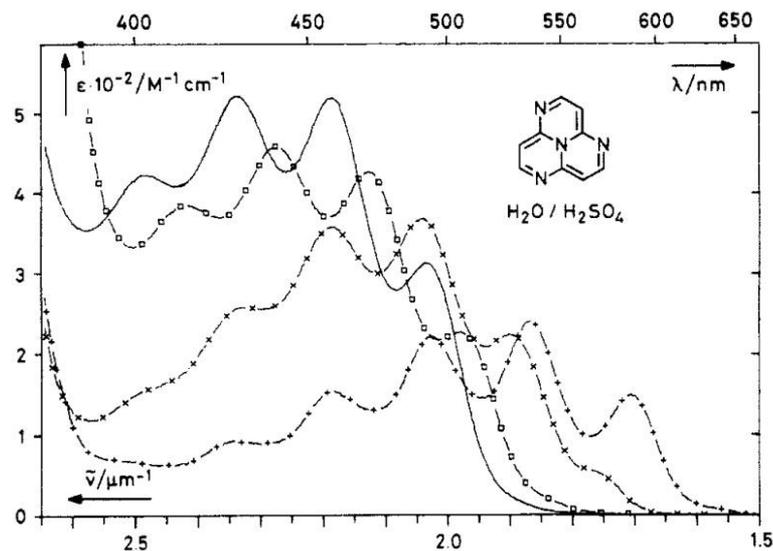
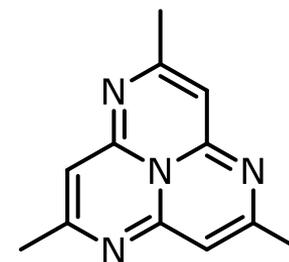
- Formation of the strained tricyclic structure by photochemical oxidation

# Outline

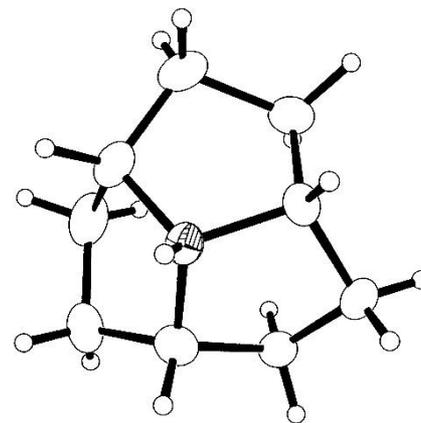
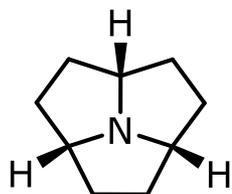
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# Optical properties

- Dark purple crystals
- In aqueous  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , turns orange-red, then yellow-orange, then yellow with successive protonations
- Also exhibits fluorescence with pulsed laser excitation

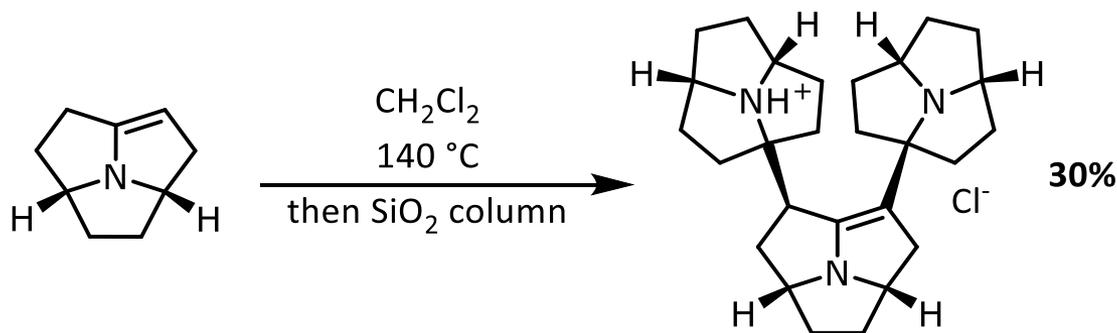


# Superbasic nitrogen

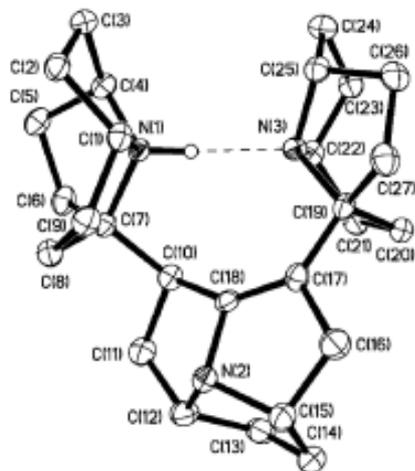


- Most basic trialkylamine known:  $pK_aH \sim 11$  ( $H_2O$ )
- “Acutely pyramidalized” nitrogen

# Superbasic nitrogen

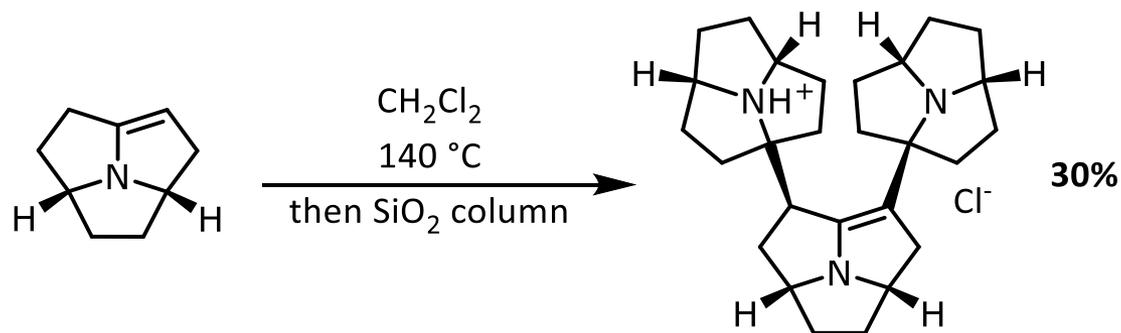


a)



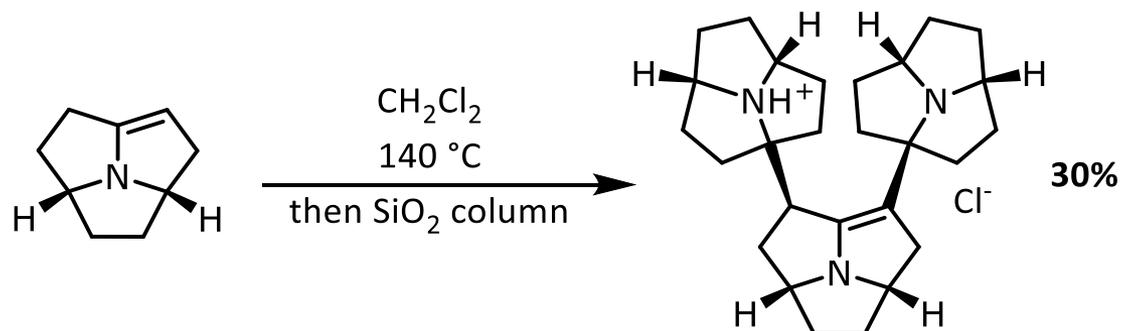
- Chelates protons between the saturated ring systems
- Chiral superbase
- Potential uses in cryptands

# Group problem



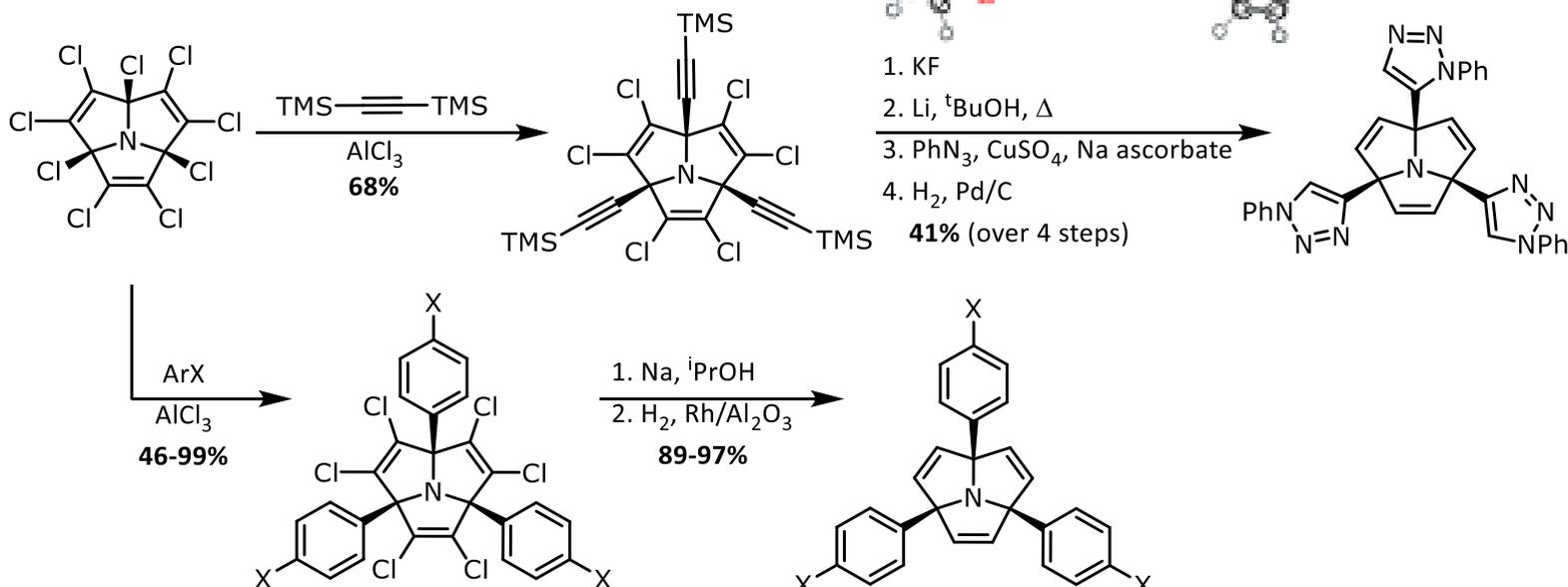
- What is the mechanism of this transformation? (Justify stereochemistry.)

## Group problem - solution



- Sufficiently basic to form a carbene from  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$
- The azatriquinenamine acts firstly as an enamine nucleophile, then tautomerizes and acts again as a nucleophile

# Tripodal ligands



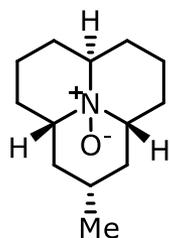
- Form complexes with  $\text{Zn}(\text{OAc})_2$  and  $\text{Co}(\text{OAc})_2$
- Comparison with tren – high degree of preorganization

# Outline

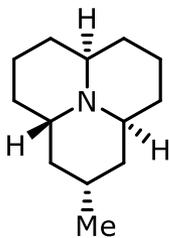
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# Perhydroazaphenalene natural products

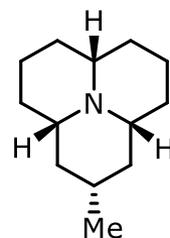
- Isolated from ladybug defense secretions



coccinelline



hippodamine

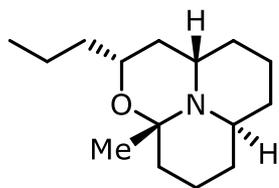


myrrhine

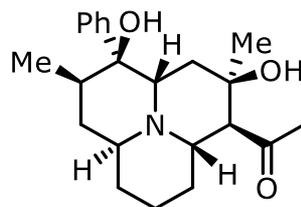


*Hippodamia convergens*

- Others from orchids, mosses



porantheridine



crepidine



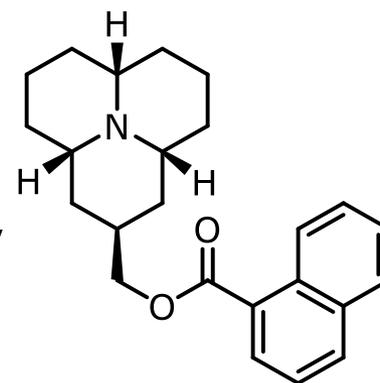
ceruine



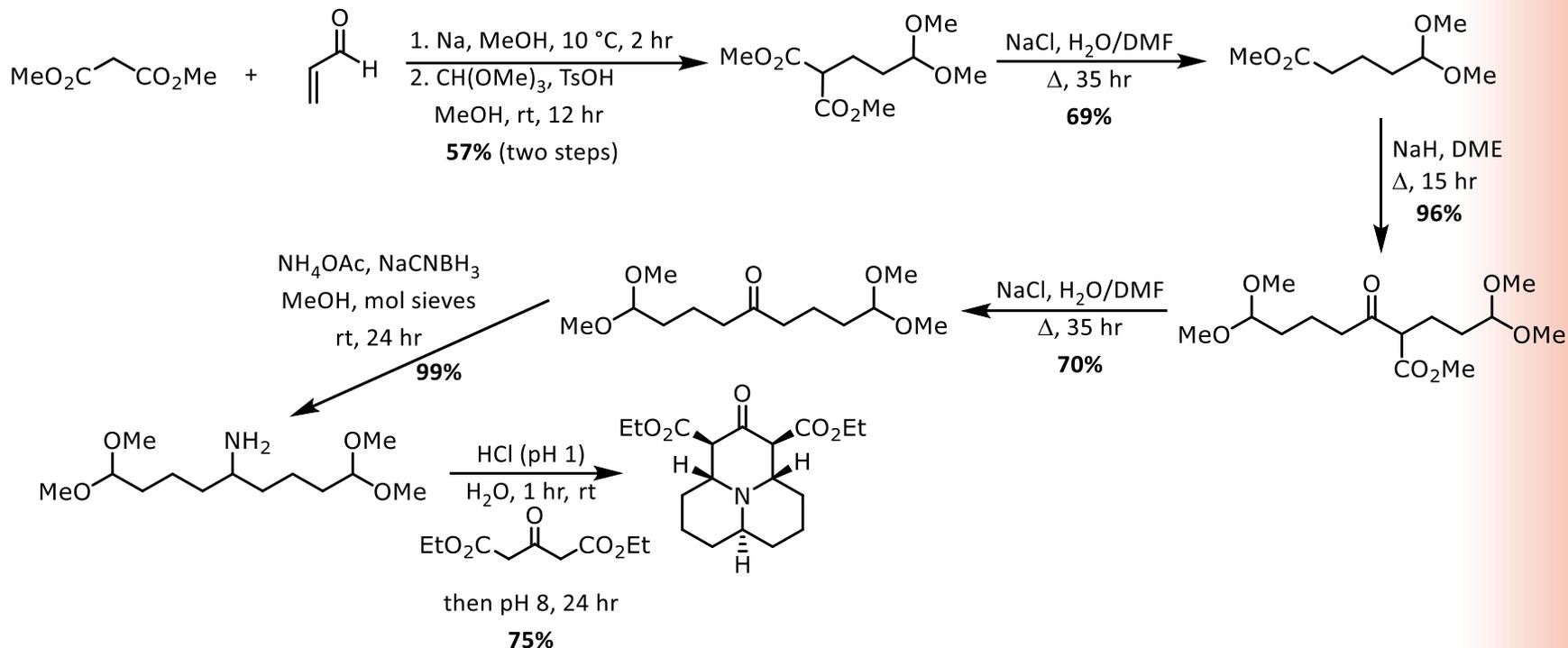
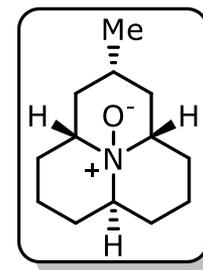
*Dendrobium crepidatum*

# Uses of coccinellid derivatives

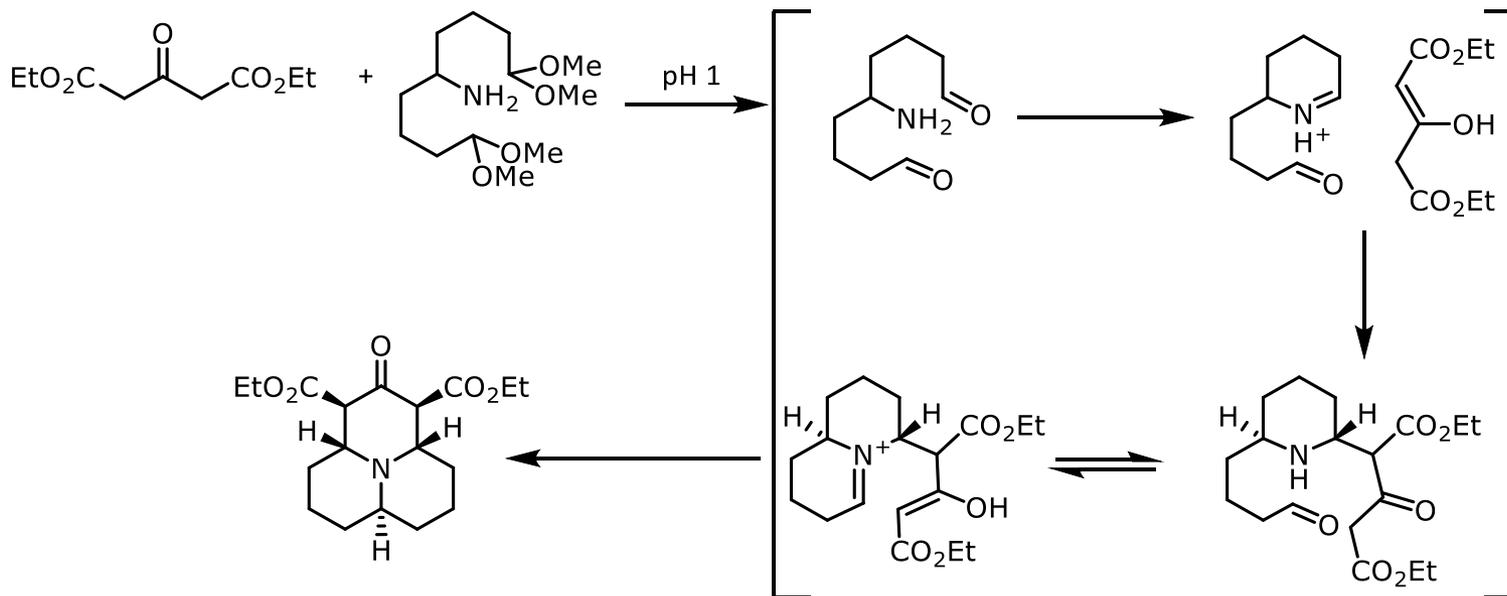
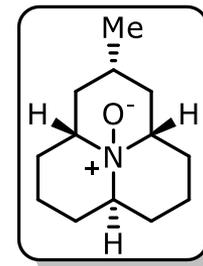
- Ladybug parasites are attracted to coccinellid alkaloids
- As well as their bitter taste, coccinellids interfere with vertebrate nervous systems
- Naphthalenoyl myrrhine displays affinity for rat 5-HT<sub>3</sub> receptors



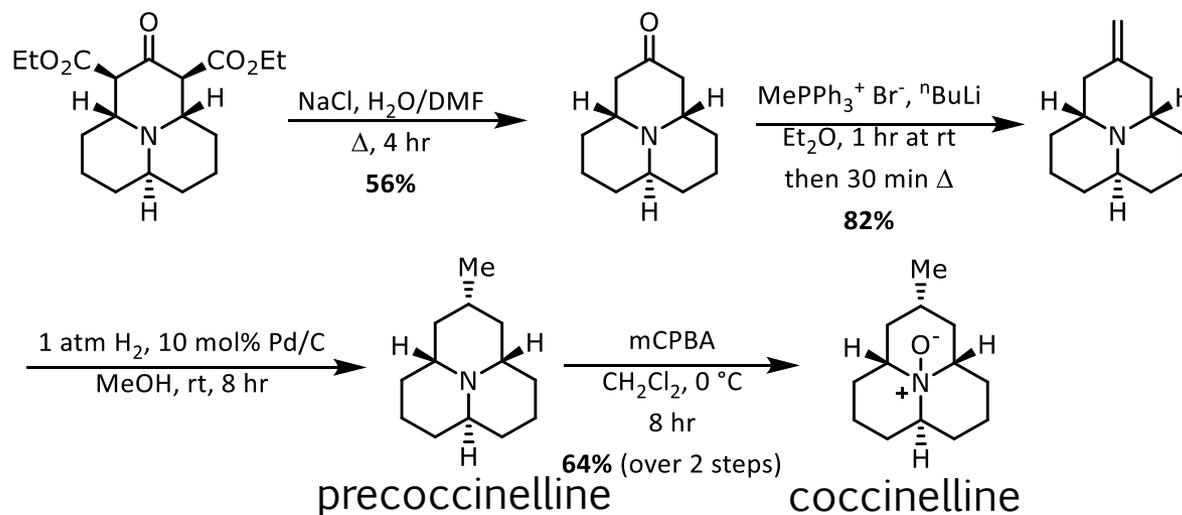
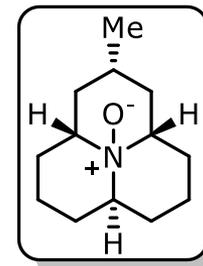
# Coccinelline synthesis



# Cyclization step

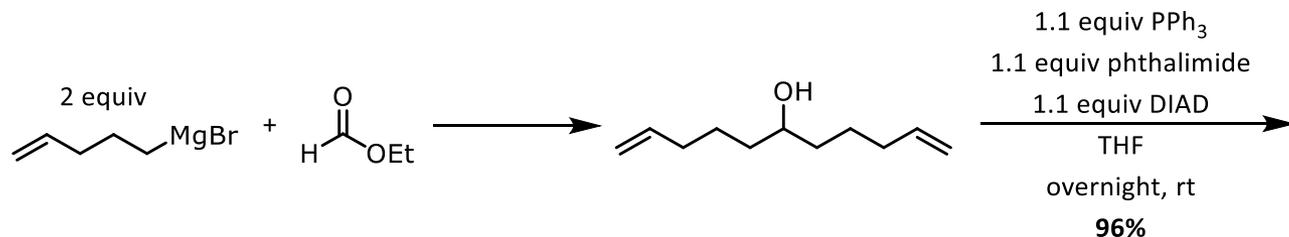


# Final steps



- Coccinelline in **5.8%** overall yield over 11 steps

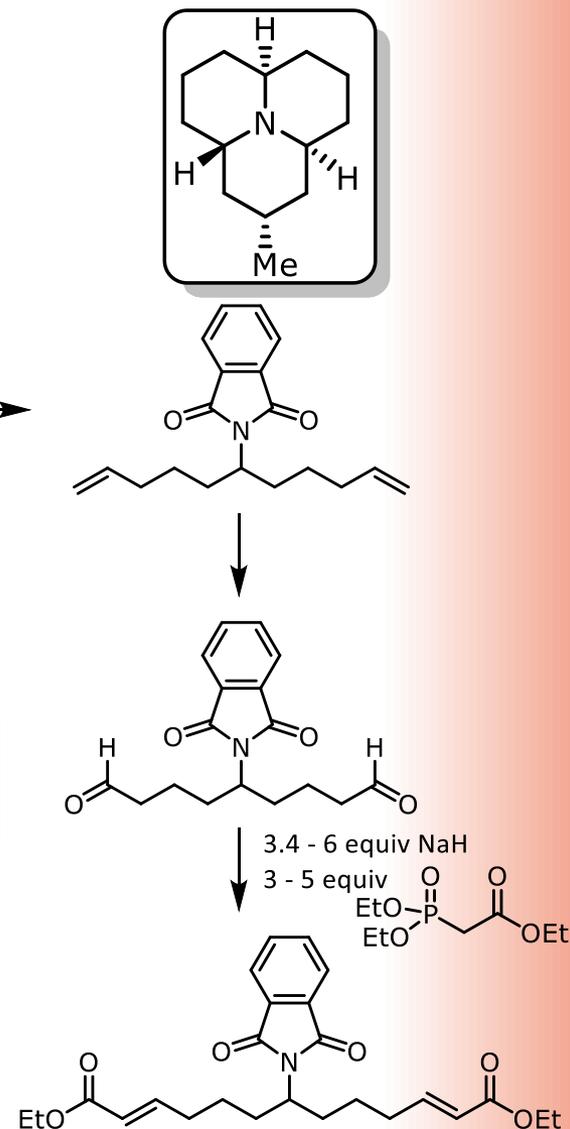
# Hippodamine synthesis



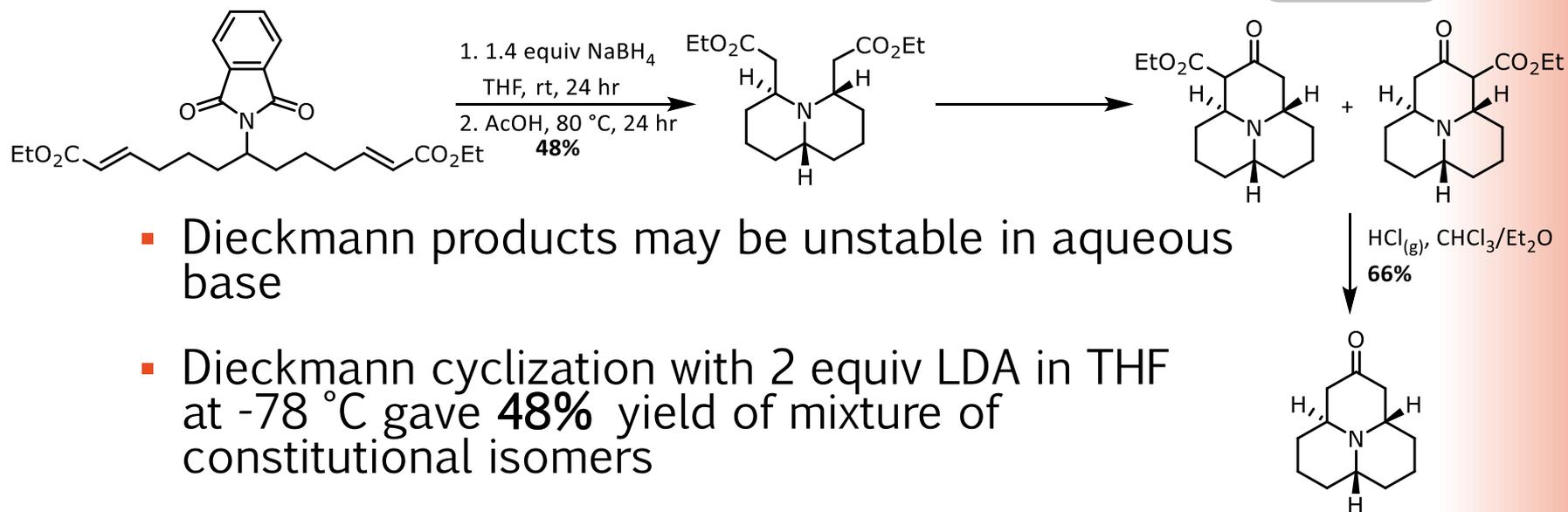
- Two-dimensional synthesis followed by desymmetrization strategy

## Methods for alkene oxidation to diester (yields over 2 steps)

6 equiv NaIO <sub>4</sub> , 2 mol% OsO <sub>4</sub>	76% on large scale
4 equiv NaIO <sub>4</sub> , 4.1 mol% RuCl <sub>3</sub>	71%, dependent on cat quality
O <sub>3</sub> then Me <sub>2</sub> S, PPh <sub>3</sub>	45% on large scale

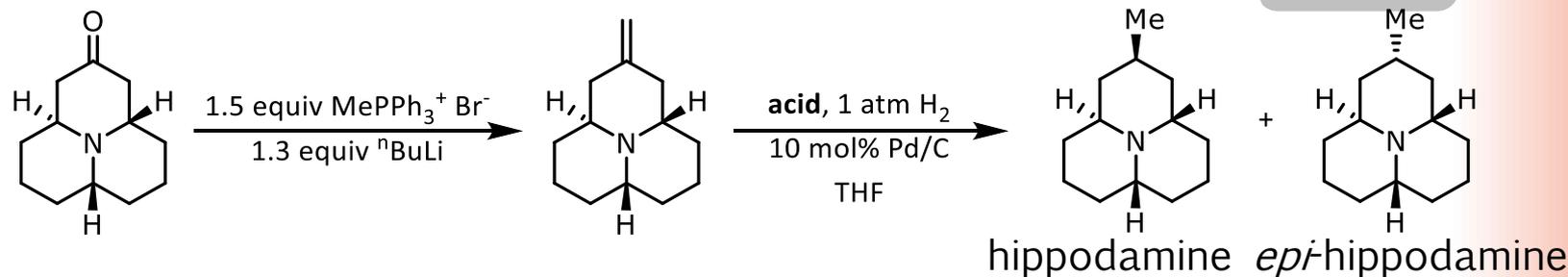


# Hippodamine synthesis



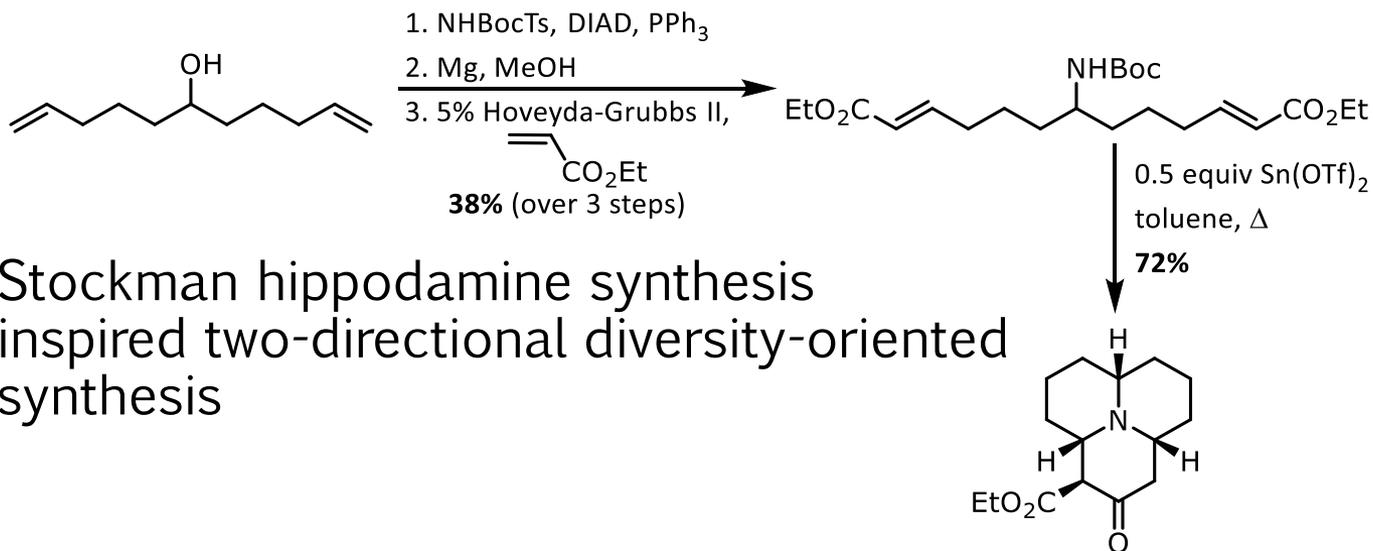
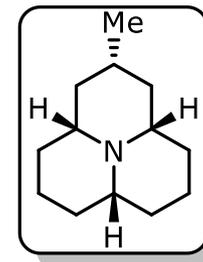
- Dieckmann products may be unstable in aqueous base
- Dieckmann cyclization with 2 equiv LDA in THF at -78 °C gave **48%** yield of mixture of constitutional isomers
- Alternative method with 2 equiv KO<sup>t</sup>Bu in benzene (120 °C, 2 hr) with Dean-Stark trap charged with Li to remove EtOH produced gave **84%** yield (mixture of isomers)

# Hippodamine synthesis



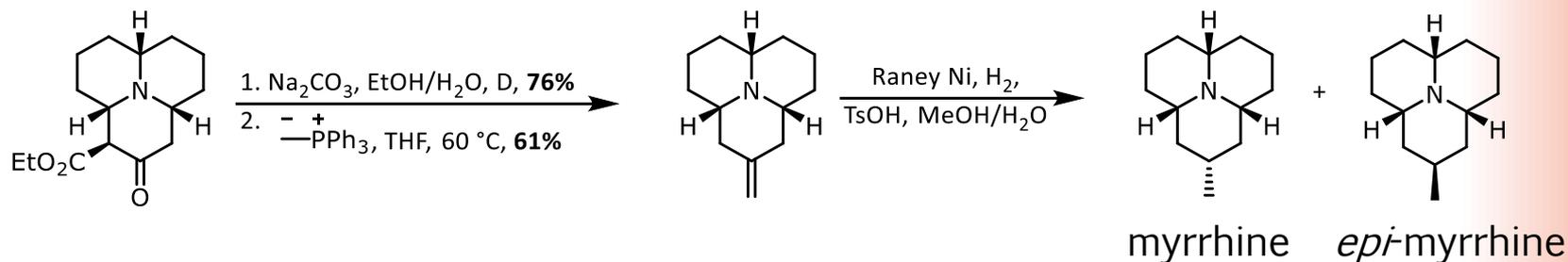
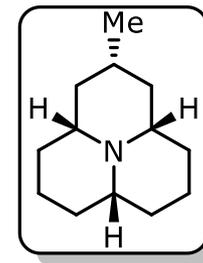
- Hydrogenation without acid additive favored *epi* hippodamine
- Various acids screened; mesitylenesulfonic acid in THF gave 93% combined yield of products in 3.5 : 1 ratio
- Formation of a xanthate ester and Barton-McCombie deoxygenation gave 46% combined yield in 2.3 : 1 ratio
- Hippodamine in **7.2%** overall yield, over 8 steps

# Spring's myrrhine synthesis



- Stockman hippodamine synthesis inspired two-directional diversity-oriented synthesis

# Myrrhine synthesis



- Hydrogenation gave **57%** combined yield of 10.4 : 1 product ratio
- Myrrhine in **6.6%** overall yield over 8 steps
- Myrrhine is the most thermodynamically stable of the coccinellid alkaloids

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# Summary

- Aromatic cyclazines have been well-studied for their optical properties
  - Potential uses for saturated cyclazine derivatives exist as cryptands, chiral bases and tripodal ligands
  - Coccinellids have medicinal potential
  - All of the coccinellid alkaloids have now been synthesized asymmetrically or racemically
-

# Reviews

- Science of Synthesis: Houben-Weyl methods of molecular transformations Vol. 17, Chapter 4
  - Boekelheide and coworkers – J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1959, 81 (6), 1459-1465
  - Flitsch and Krämer - Adv. Heterocycl. Chem. 1978, 22, 321-365
  - Review on coccinellid chemistry:  
Glisan King and Meinwald – Chem. Rev. 1996, 96 (3), 1105-1122
-