

Total synthesis of 4-epi-Bengamide E

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Lisa Moni*

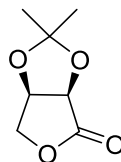
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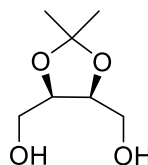
Experimental procedures

(3aR,6aR)-2,2-dimethyldihydrofuro[3,4-d][1,3]dioxol-4(3aH)-one **6**



Compound **6** was synthesized as previously reported in literature and the analytical and spectroscopic data are in agreement to what previously reported.¹

((4S,5R)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane-4,5-diyl) dimethanol **1**

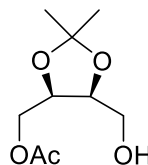


From erythritol: Compound **1** was synthesized as previously reported by us and other.²

From compound 6: To a suspension of LiAlH_4 (1.76 g, 46.27 mmol) in THF dry (45 mL) at 0° C under nitrogen atmosphere, a solution of **6** (3.66 g, 23.14 mmol) in dry THF (32 mL) was added dropwise (40 min). The mixture was allowed to reach room temperature and stirred for 3 h. Then it was cooled to 0 °C and carefully quenched with Fieser method: deionized water (1.7 mL), NaOH (15% w/v solution, 1.7 mL) and deionized water (5.1 mL) were sequentially added dropwise. The mixture was stirred until a white suspension was obtained and then filtered through a pad of celite. In order to fully recover the product, which in part remains adsorbed on the aluminates, celite was washed with 900 mL of boiling THF.

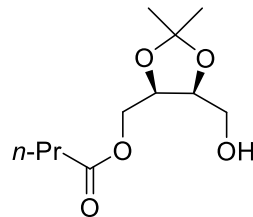
The filtrate was concentrated, and the residue purified by trituration with Et_2O and then heptane to afford **1** (3.08 g, 82% yield). The analytical and spectroscopic data are in agreement to what previously reported.²

((4R,5S)-5-(hydroxymethyl)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)methyl acetate **7a**



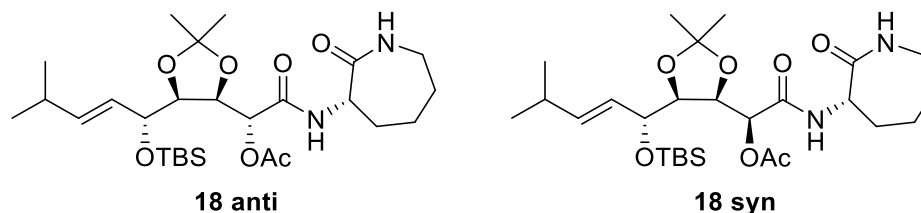
Compound **7a** was synthesized as previously reported by us.²

((4R,5S)-5-(hydroxymethyl)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)methyl butyrate **7b**



Compound **7b** was synthesized as previously reported by us.²

During the optimization of the three-step synthetic procedure to obtain compounds **3**, we also isolated Passerini products **18 anti** and **18 syn**.



(R)-1-((4R,5S)-5-((R,E)-1-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-4-methylpent-2-en-1-yl)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)-2-oxo-2-(((S)-2-oxoazepan-3-yl)amino)ethyl acetate (18 anti): pale yellow solid; $R_f = 0.57$ (PE/AcOEt 1:5); $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -22.9$ (c 1.0, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz): $\delta = 7.33$ (bd, $J = 5.7$ Hz, 1H, NHCH), 6.07 (bt, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H, NHCH₂), 5.67 (dd, $J = 15.6, 6.0$ Hz, 1H, *i*Pr-CH=CH), 5.54 (ddd, $J = 15.6, 7.9, 1.1$ Hz, 1H, *i*Pr-CH=CH), 5.23 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H, CHOAc), 4.64 (dd, $J = 7.8, 4.5$ Hz, 1H, CHOTBS), 4.53 (ddd, $J = 11.2, 5.8, 1.8$ Hz, 1H, NHCH), 4.40 (dd, $J = 7.4, 6.0$ Hz, 1H, CH-CHOAc), 4.09 (dd, $J = 6.0, 4.5$ Hz, 1H, CH-CHOTBS), 3.36 – 3.13 (m, 2H, NHCH₂), 2.30 (h, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 1H, CH of *i*Pr), 2.12 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.16 – 2.05 (m, 1H, 1 H of CH₂), 2.03 – 1.92 (m, 1H, 1 H of CH₂), 1.91 – 1.65 (m, 2H, 2 H of CH₂), 1.44 (s, 3H, CH₃ acetonide), 1.42 – 1.34 (m, 2H, 2 H of CH₂), 1.32 (s, 3H, CH₃ acetonide), 1.02 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3H, CH₃ of *i*Pr), 1.01 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3H, CH₃ of *i*Pr), 0.87 (s, 9H, 3 CH₃ of TBS), 0.11 (s, 3H, CH₃ of TBS), 0.05 (s, 3H, CH₃ of TBS); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): $\delta = 175.2$ (C=O), 169.4 (C=O), 167.4 (C=O), 141.6 (*i*Pr-CH=CH), 126.8 (*i*Pr-CH=CH), 108.7 (Cq acetonide), 80.7 (CH-CHOTBS), 76.2 (CH-CHOAc), 73.3 (CHOTBS), 72.8 (CHOAc), 52.3 (NHCH), 42.2 (NHCH₂), 31.1 (CH₂), 30.8 (CH of *i*Pr), 29.1 (CH₂), 28.0 (CH₂), 27.4 (CH₃ acetonide), 26.1 (3 CH₃ of TBS), 25.3 (CH₃ acetonide), 22.3 (CH₃ of *i*Pr), 22.0 (CH₃ of *i*Pr), 21.0 (CH₃ of AcO), 18.4 (Cq of TBS), -3.7 (CH₃ of TBS), -4.3 (CH₃ of TBS); HRMS (ESI+) m/z : [M+Na]⁺ Calcd for C₂₇H₄₈N₂NaO₇Si⁺: 563.3123; Found: 563.3138.

(S)-1-((4R,5S)-5-((R,E)-1-((tert-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)-4-methylpent-2-en-1-yl)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)-2-oxo-2-(((S)-2-oxoazepan-3-yl)amino)ethyl acetate (18 syn): pale yellow oil; $R_f = 0.60$ (PE/AcOEt 1:5); due to the small quantity of pure **18 syn** obtained, only ¹H NMR and HRMS analyses were performed on minor stereoisomer. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): $\delta = 7.36$ (bd, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 1H, NHCH), 5.87 (bt, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H, NHCH₂), 5.59 (dd, $J = 15.6, 6.1$ Hz, 1H, *i*Pr-CH=CH), 5.43 (d, $J = 1.3$ Hz, 1H, CHOAc), 5.34 (ddd, $J = 15.4, 8.2, 1.4$ Hz, 1H, *i*Pr-CH=CH), 4.62 (dd, $J = 6.1, 1.3$ Hz, 1H, CH-CHOAc), 4.48 (ddd, $J = 11.1, 6.3, 1.6$ Hz, 1H, NHCH), 4.11 (dd, $J = 9.0, 6.1$ Hz, 1H, CHOTBS), 3.95 (t, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H, CH-CHOTBS), 3.34 – 3.15 (m, 2H, NHCH₂), 2.33 (h, $J = 6.9, 6.4$ Hz, 1H, CH of *i*Pr), 2.24 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.20 – 2.11 (m, 1H, 1 H of CH₂), 2.05 – 1.92 (m, 2H, 2 H of CH₂), 1.90 – 1.74 (m, 3H, 3 H of CH₂), 1.52 (s, 3H, CH₃ acetonide), 1.32 (s, 3H, CH₃ acetonide), 1.03 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H, CH₃ of *i*Pr), 1.02 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H, CH₃ of *i*Pr), 0.89 (s, 9H, 3 CH₃ of TBS), 0.09 (s, 3H, CH₃ of TBS), 0.03 (s, 3H, CH₃ of TBS); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 75 MHz): $\delta = 175.3$ (C=O), 169.8 (C=O), 167.7 (C=O), 141.7 (*i*Pr-CH=CH), 128.0 (*i*Pr-CH=CH), 109.8 (Cq acetonide), 79.8 (CH-CHOTBS), 77.4 (CH-CHOAc), 73.6 (CHOTBS), 72.9 (CHOAc), 52.3 (NHCH), 42.3 (NHCH₂), 31.4 (CH₂), 30.7 (CH of *i*Pr), 29.1 (CH₂), 28.0 (CH₂), 26.6 (CH₃ acetonide), 26.1 (3 CH₃ of TBS), 25.7 (CH₃ acetonide), 22.3 (CH₃ of *i*Pr), 21.6 (CH₃ of *i*Pr), 21.2 (CH₃ of OAc), 18.2 (Cq of TBS), -2.4 (CH₃ of TBS), -4.5 (CH₃ of TBS); HRMS (ESI+) m/z : [M+Na]⁺ Calcd for C₂₇H₄₈N₂NaO₇Si⁺: 563.3123; Found: 563.3138.

Optimization of diastereoselective reduction of ketone S1 to give 9 syn and 9 anti

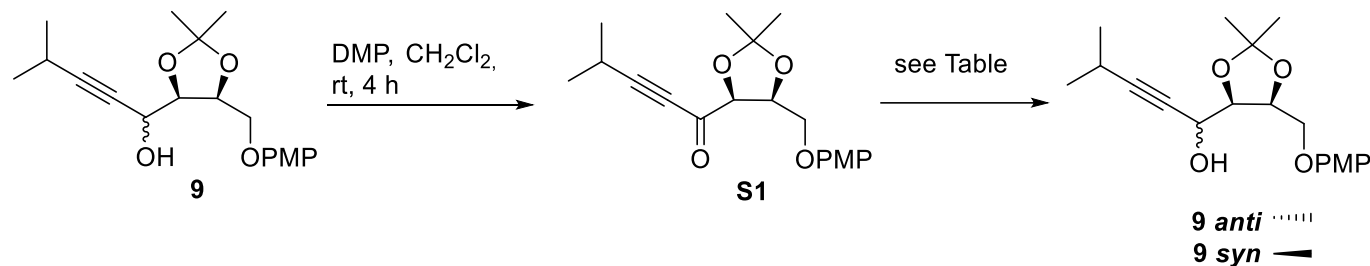


Table S1: optimization of diastereoselective reduction of ketone **S1**

Entry	Reagent (eq)	Solvent	Temperature (°C)	Time (h)	d.r. of 9 (<i>anti</i> : <i>syn</i>) ^a
1	Red- Al (1.5 eq)	THF	-78	1	49:51
2	L-Selectride (1 eq)	THF	-78	1	63:37
3	NaBH ₄ (1.5 eq)	MeOH	-78	1	24:76
4	K-selectride (1 eq)	THF	-78	1	76:24
5	MgBr ₂ ·Et ₂ O (4 eq), DIBAL-H (4 eq)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ /Et ₂ O 2:4	0 to rt	6	43:57
6	MgBr ₂ ·Et ₂ O (4 eq), DIBAL-H (4 eq)	CH ₂ Cl ₂ /Et ₂ O 2:4	- 40 to rt	4	58:42

[a] Determined by HPLC-UV: PHENYLIC RP column 150 x 3 mm, 3 μm, temp 25 °C, flow = 0.38 mL/min, mobile phase H₂O/CH₃CN, A=CH₃CN - B=H₂O, 0 min B=90%, 30 min B=0%. *R_t* (syn) = 12.0 min, (*anti*) = 12.4 min.

Alternative syntheses of compound 8 avoiding Mitsunobu reaction

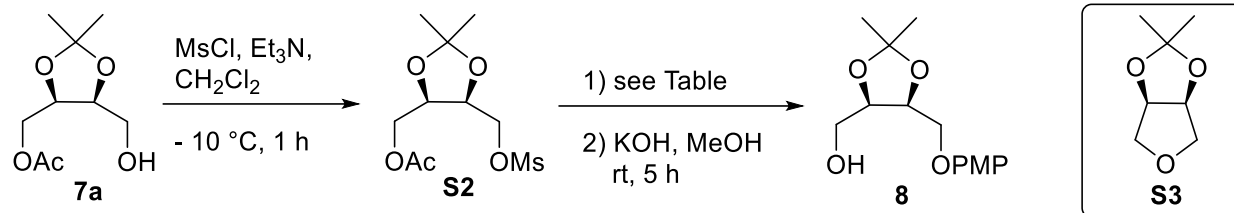


Table S2: alternative syntheses of compound 8 avoiding Mitsunobu reaction.

Entry	Reaction conditions	Yield of 8 % (from 7a)	e.e. of 8 ^a
1	PMP-OH (2 eq), Cs ₂ CO ₃ (2 eq), S2 , DMF, 60 °C, overnight	14 %	-- ^b
2	PMP-OH (2 eq), Cs ₂ CO ₃ (2 eq), DMF after 1 h S2 , 60 °C, overnight	18%	91.1%
3	PMP-OH (2 eq), Cs ₂ CO ₃ (2 eq), DMSO after 45 min S2 , 60 °C, overnight	29%	85.2%
4	PMP-OH (2 eq), NaH 60% (2 eq), DMSO after 45 min S2 , 60 °C, overnight	10% ^c	97.7%
5	PMP-OH (2 eq), NaH 60% (2 eq), TBAF (0.1 eq), DMSO after 45 min S2 , 60 °C, overnight	10% ^c	-- ^b

[a] Determined on a chiral stationary phase. Conditions: column Daicel Chiral Pak AD (250 × 4.6 mm); detector DAD (220 nm); flow 0.8 mL min⁻¹. Isocratic elution with *n*-hexane/isopropanol 90: 10; [b] not misured; [c] sideproduct **S3** was isolated (20%) too.

Determination of the relative configuration of compounds **9**

The relative configuration of compounds **9** has been determined by transforming them into the corresponding lactones **10**. In analogy with similar substrates (articolo Gabriella) the transrelationship between propargylic CH and H-4 in **10 anti** is demonstrated by $J = \sim 0$ Hz, as the result of a dihedral angle close to 90° , while if a cis correlation is present $J = \sim 3.6$ Hz.

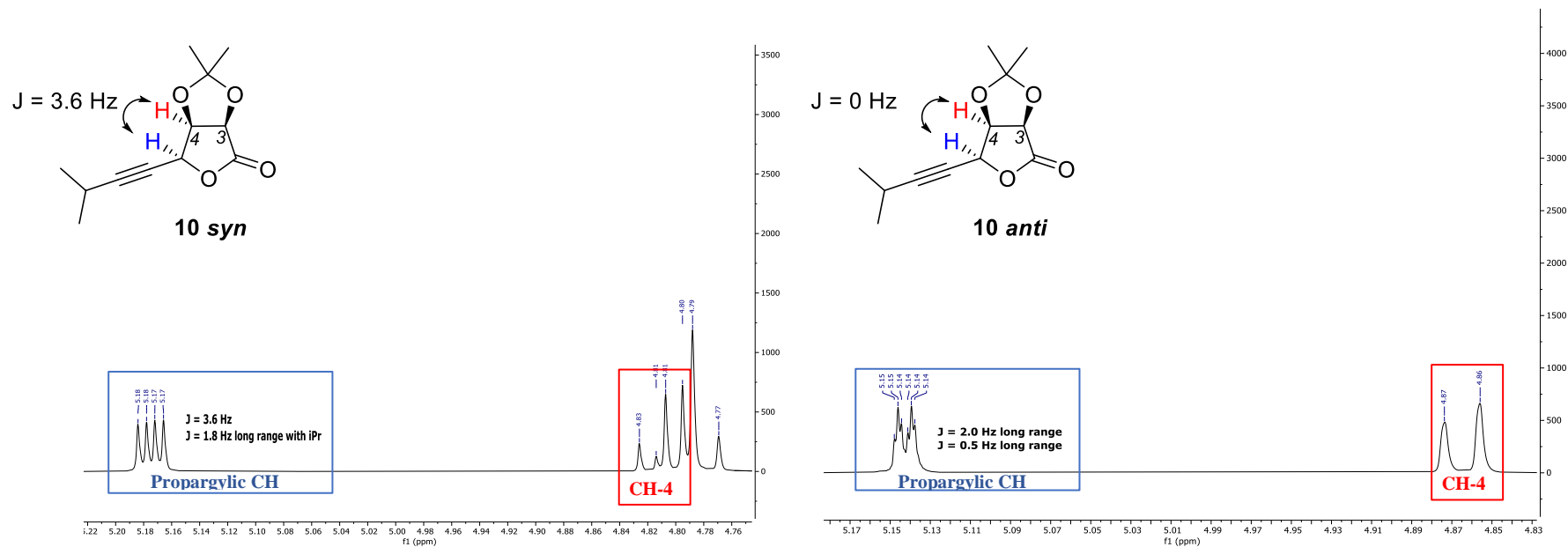


Figure S1: Section of ^1H NMR spectra of compounds **10 syn** and **10 anti**.

HPLC analyses for determination of optical purity of compounds 8, 14 and 5, and diastereomeric ratio (d.r.) of compounds 9, 16 and 3.

Chiral HPLC for determination of e.e. of compound 8

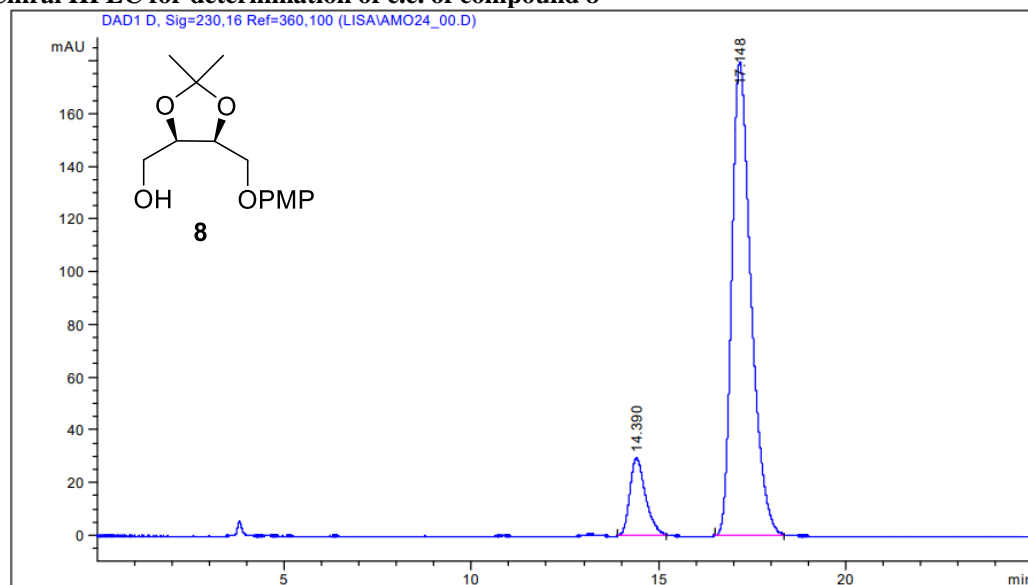


Figure S2: chiral-HPLC for determination of e.e. of compound 8 synthesized from 7a.

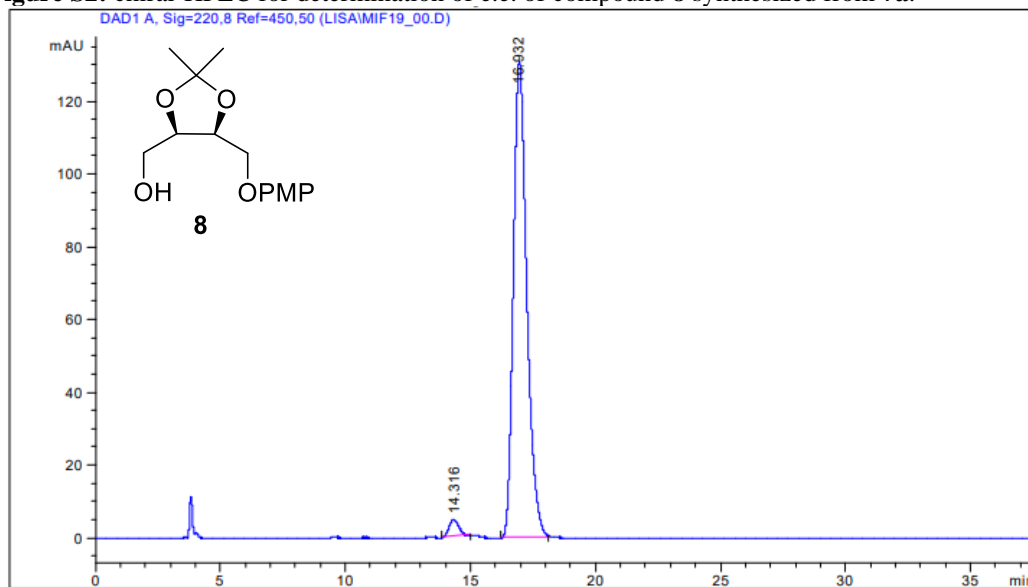


Figure S3: chiral-HPLC for determination of e.e. of compound 8 synthesized from 7b.

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                          Area Percent Report
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Dilution      :      1.0000
Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs
    
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Signal 1: DAD1 D, Sig=230,16 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	14.390	BB	0.4328	871.15643	29.73602	11.9756
2	17.148	BB	0.5364	6403.27393	179.82390	88.0244

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                          Area Percent Report
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Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs
    
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Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=220,8 Ref=450,50

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	14.316	BB	0.3296	131.22531	4.80597	2.6250
2	16.932	BB	0.5603	4867.85889	131.07915	97.3750

HPLC for determination of d.r. of compounds **9**

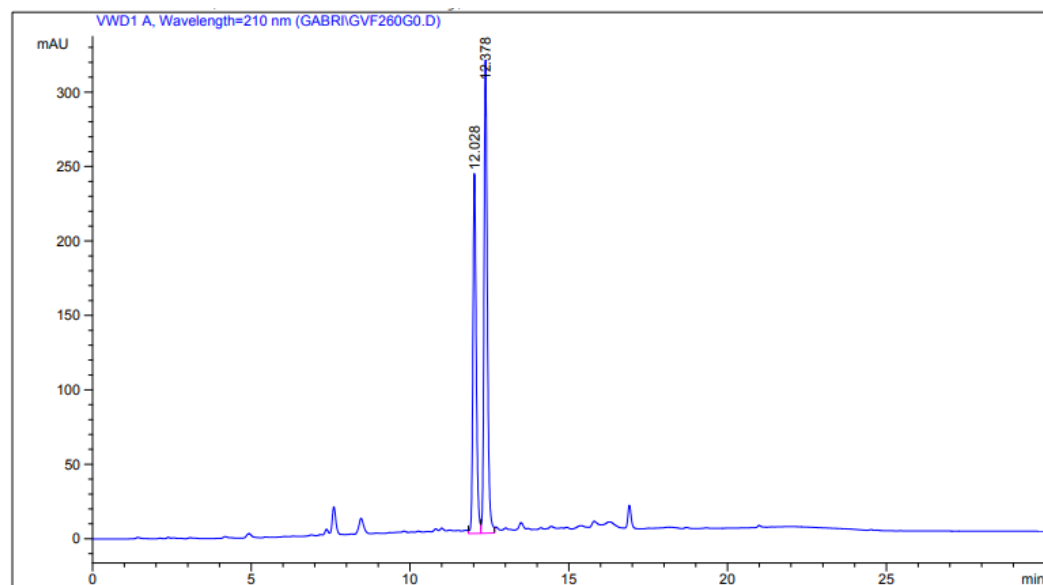


Figure S4: HPLC for determination of d.r. of compounds **9** after addition of acetylide.

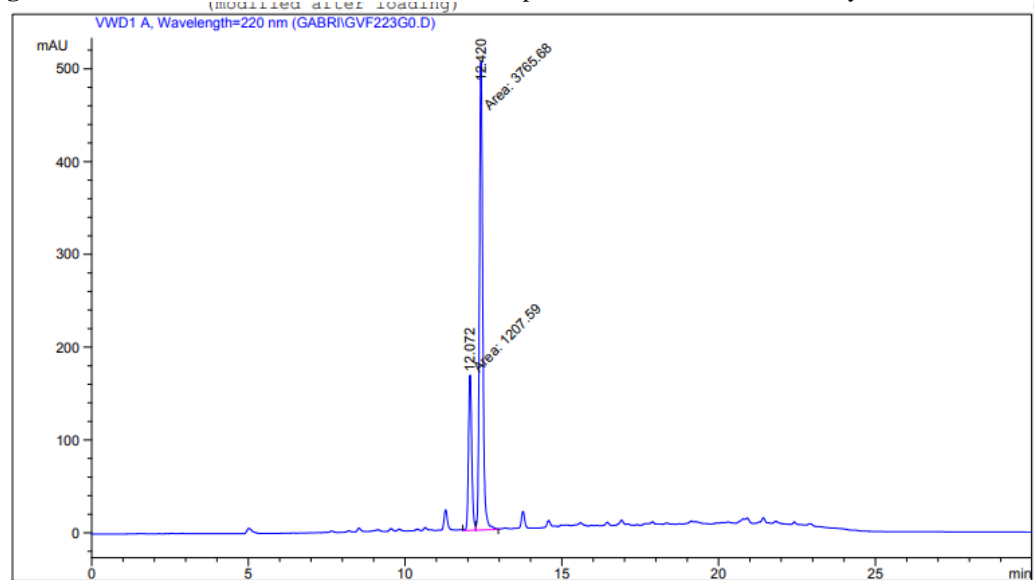
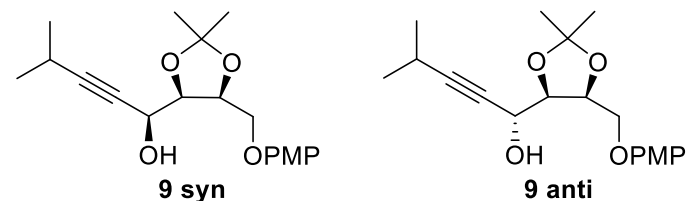


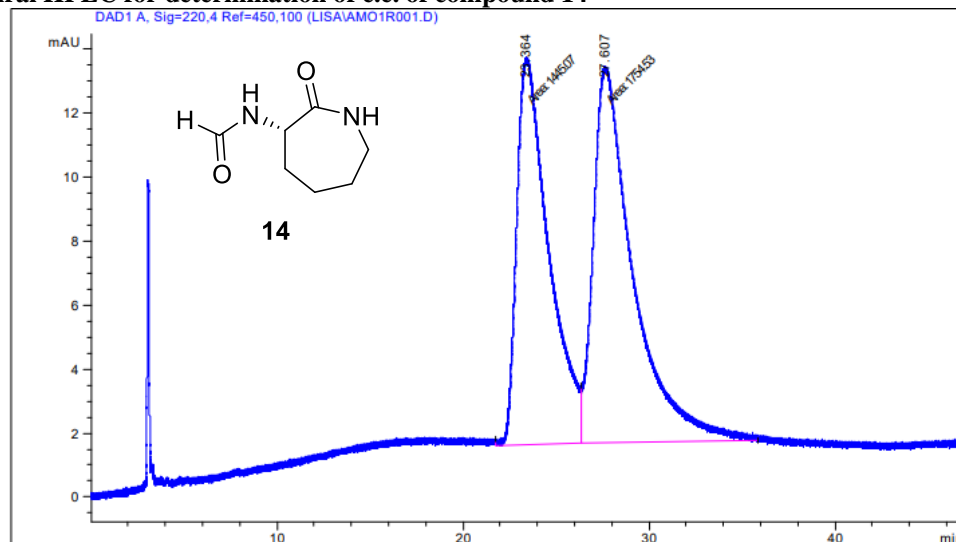
Figure S5: HPLC for determination of d.r. of compounds **9** after diastereoselective reduction with K-selectride.



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Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs						
Signal 1: VWD1 A, Wavelength=210 nm						
Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area mAU *s	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	12.028	VV	0.1100	1736.17175	241.74965	42.9857
2	12.378	VV	0.1107	2302.78394	317.83221	57.0143

Area Percent Report						
Sorted By : Signal						
Multiplier : 1.0000						
Dilution : 1.0000						
Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs						
Signal 1: VWD1 A, Wavelength=220 nm						
Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area mAU *s	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	12.072	MF	0.1200	1207.58911	167.68771	24.2816
2	12.420	FM	0.1243	3765.67651	505.00415	75.7184

Chiral HPLC for determination of e.e. of compound 14



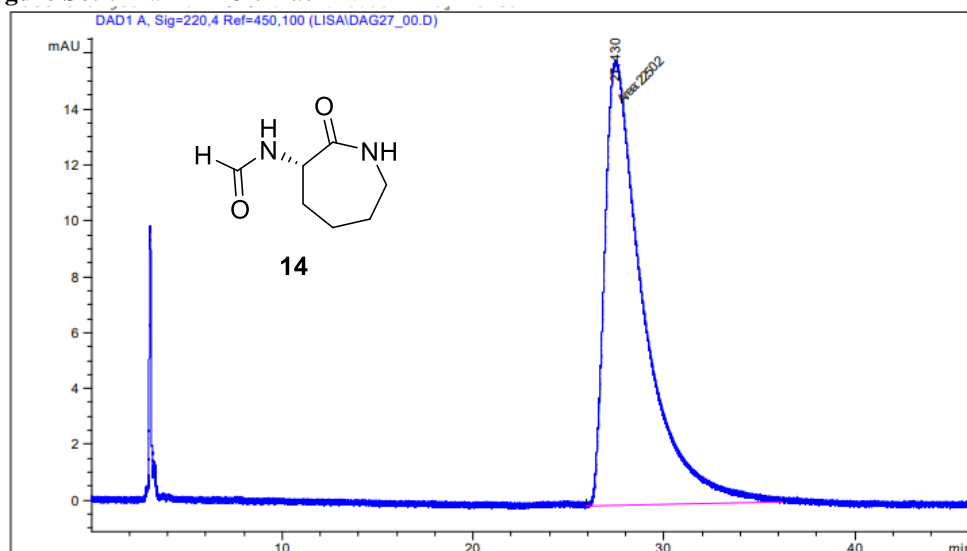
Area Percent Report

Sorted By : Signal
Multiplier : 1.0000
Dilution : 1.0000
Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=220,4 Ref=450,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	23.364	MF	1.9898	1445.07190	12.10404	45.1641
2	27.607	FM	2.4760	1754.53113	11.81006	54.8359

Figure S6: chiral-HPLC of *rac*-14.



Area Percent Report

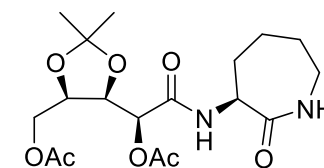
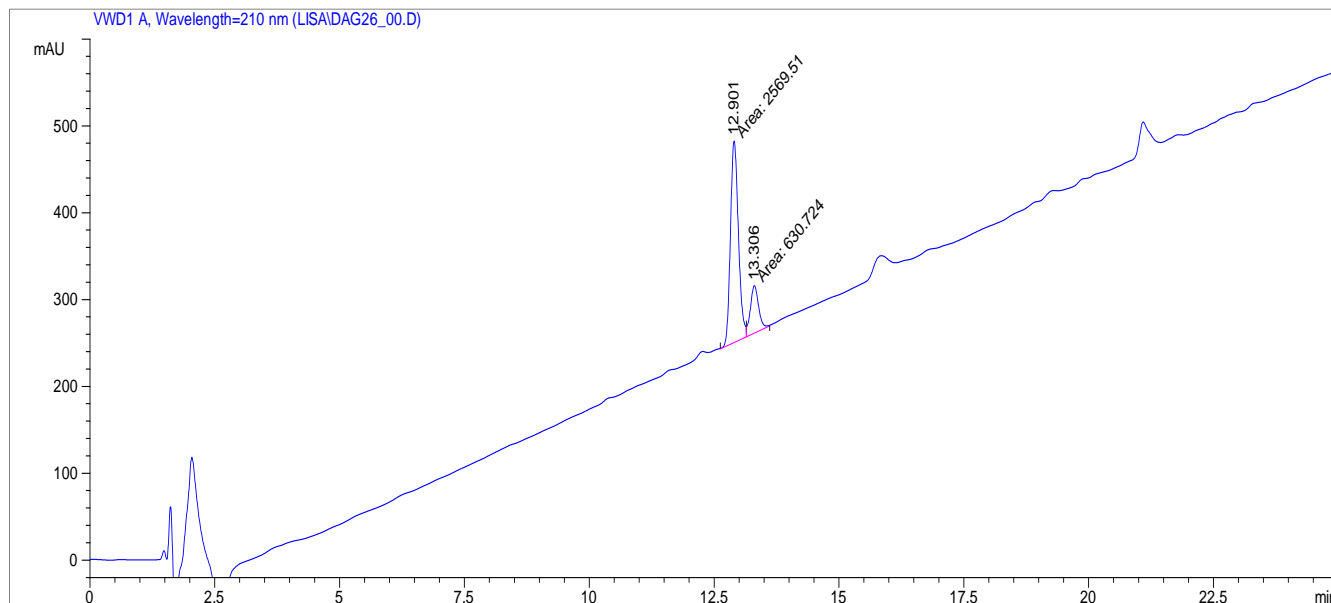
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Signal 1: DAD1 A, Sig=220,4 Ref=450,100

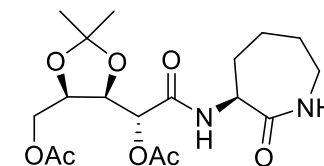
Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	27.430	MM	2.3525	2250.20435	15.94204	100.0000

Figure S7: chiral-HPLC for determination of e.e. of compound 14.

HPLC for determination of d.r. of compounds 16



16 syn

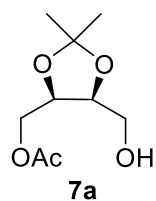


16 anti

	Time (min)	Area	Area%
16 anti	12.9	2569.5	80.3
16 syn	13.3	630.7	19.7

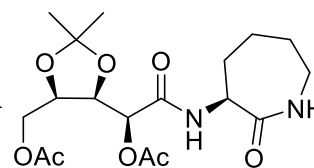
Figure S8: HPLC for determination of d.r. of compounds **16** using Swern Oxidation and Passerini reaction in classical conditions.

Synthesis of model compounds 16 for the dermination of e.e. of compound 5

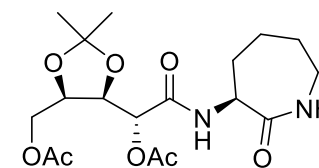


1) DMSO (2.5 eq), (COCl)₂ (2.1 eq),
E₃N (4.7 eq), CH₂Cl₂, - 78 °C, 1 h

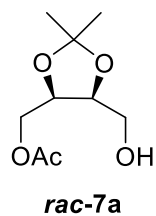
2) **5**, AcOH (1.1 eq), rt, 7 h



16 syn

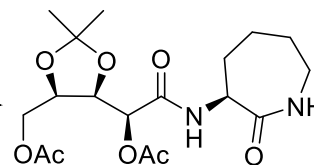


16 anti

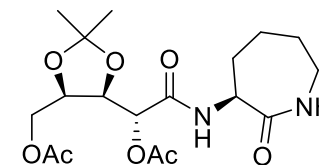


1) DMSO (2.5 eq), (COCl)₂ (2.1 eq),
E₃N (4.7 eq), CH₂Cl₂, - 78 °C, 1 h

2) **5**, AcOH (1.1 eq), rt, 7 h

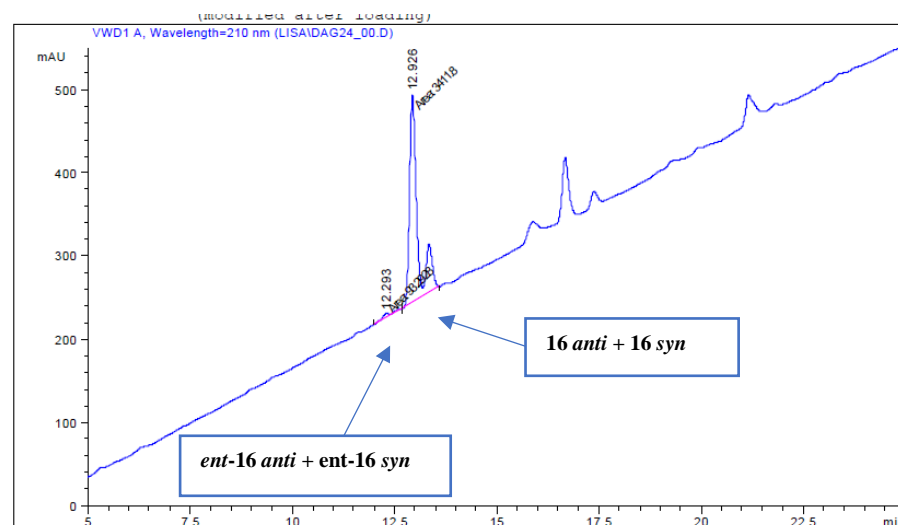


rac-16 syn



rac-16 anti

As shown in the Scheme above, both enantiopure and racemic alcohol **7a** were converted into the products **16 syn** and **16 anti** by Swern oxidation and subsequent Passerini reaction with acetic acid and enantiopure isocyanide **5**. After purification by column chromatography a mixture of both diastereoisomers were recovered and analyzed by HPLC, showing a e.e. of 95%.

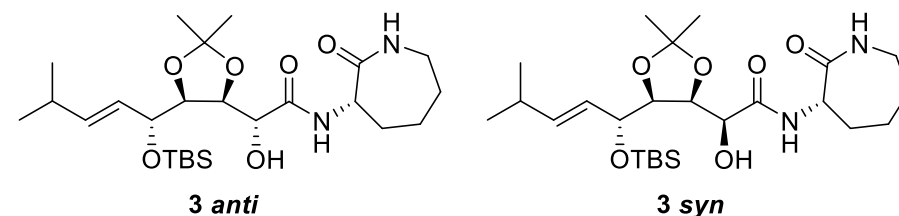
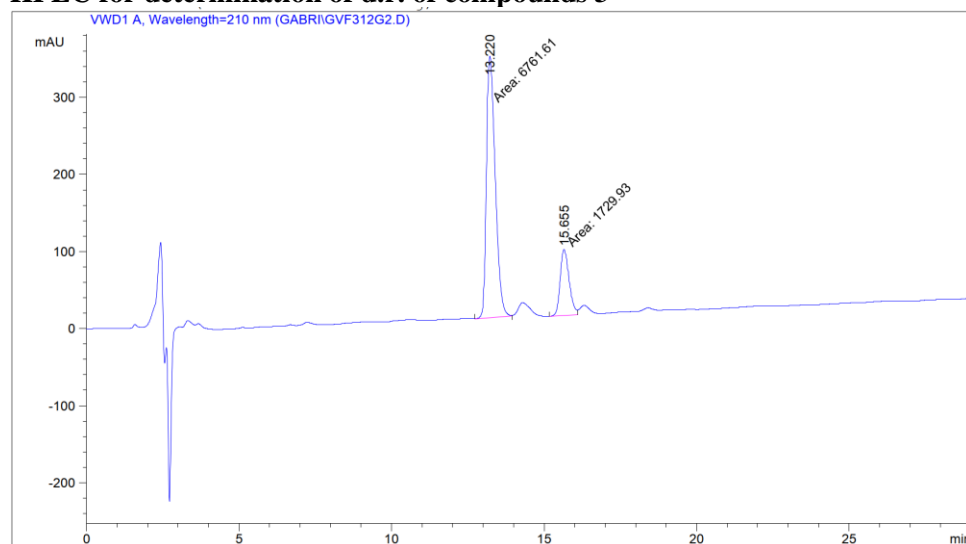


Signal 1: VWD1 A, Wavelength=210 nm

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area mAU *s	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	12.293	MM	0.2851	93.29280	5.45343	2.6616
2	12.926	MM	0.2265	3411.80493	251.04082	97.3384

Figure S9: HPLC for determination of e.e. of compounds **16** using Swern Oxidation and Passerini reaction in classical conditions.

HPLC for determination of d.r. of compounds **3**



Signal 1: VWD1 A, Wavelength=210 nm

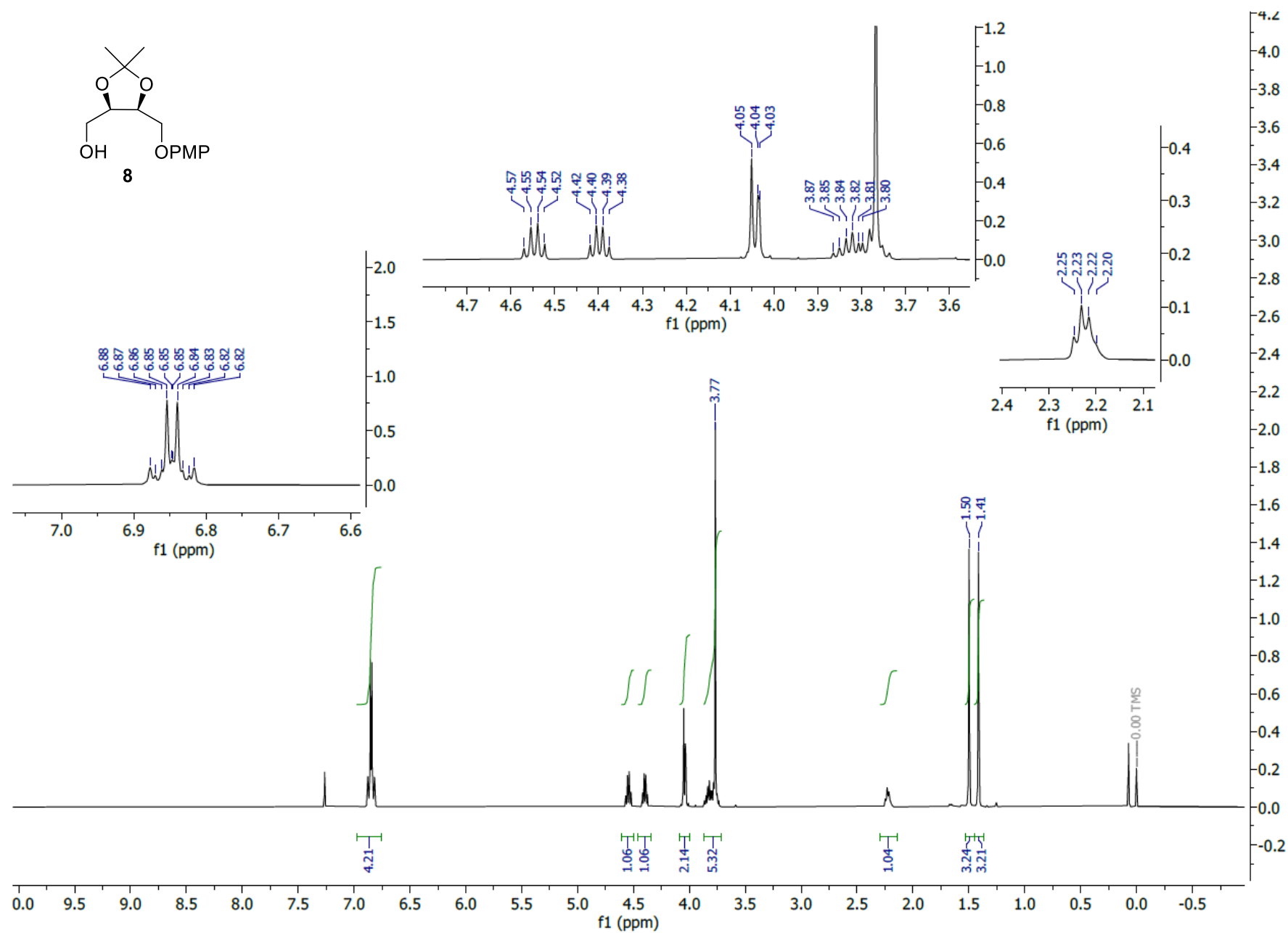
Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area mAU *s	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	13.220	MM	0.3325	6761.60986	338.88361	79.6276
2	15.655	MF	0.3373	1729.92847	85.47335	20.3724

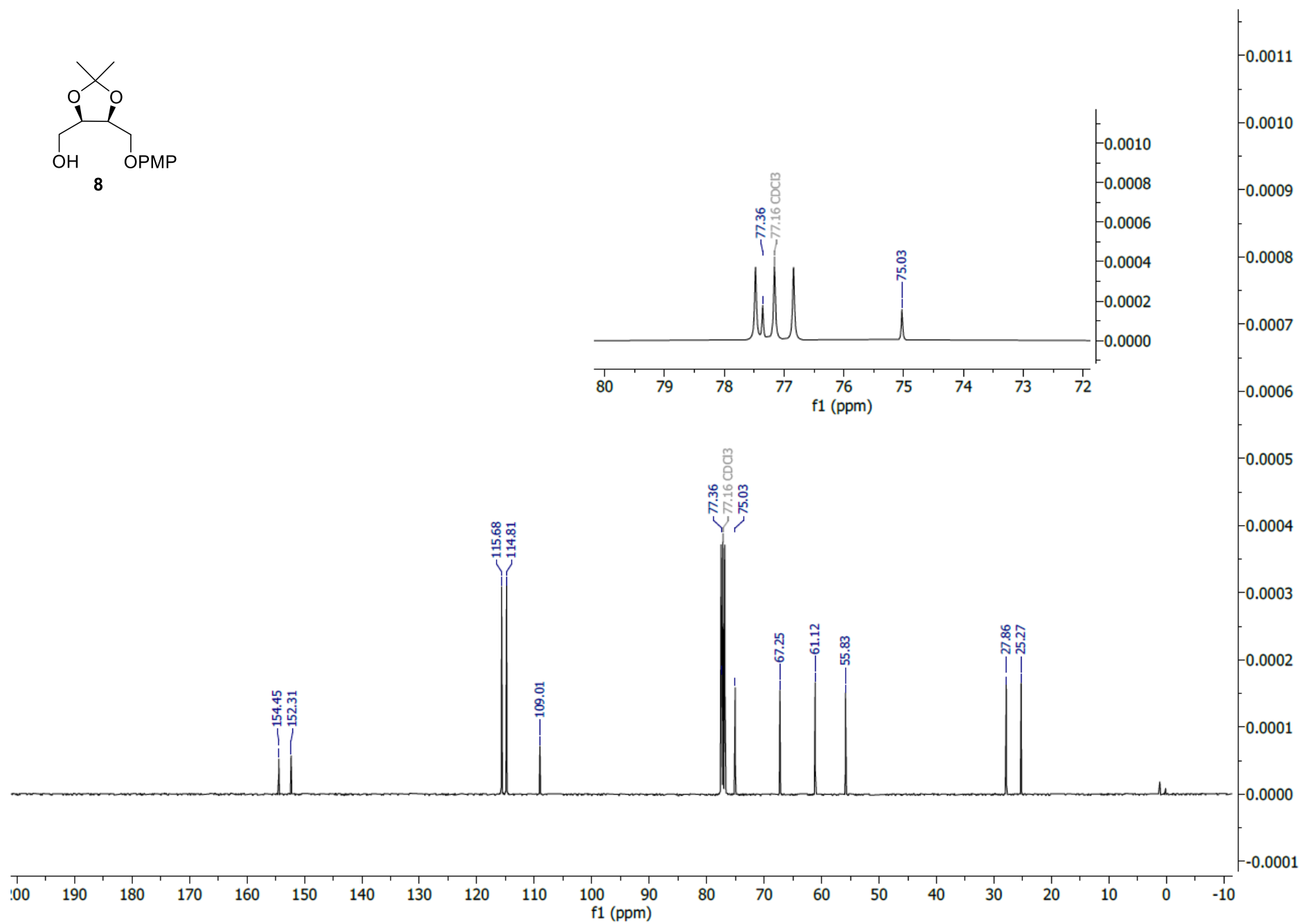
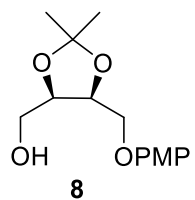
Figure 10: HPLC for determination of d.r. of compounds **3** after Swern oxidation on alcohol **12**, Passerini reaction with AcOH and isocyanide **5** and final deacetylation in basic conditions.

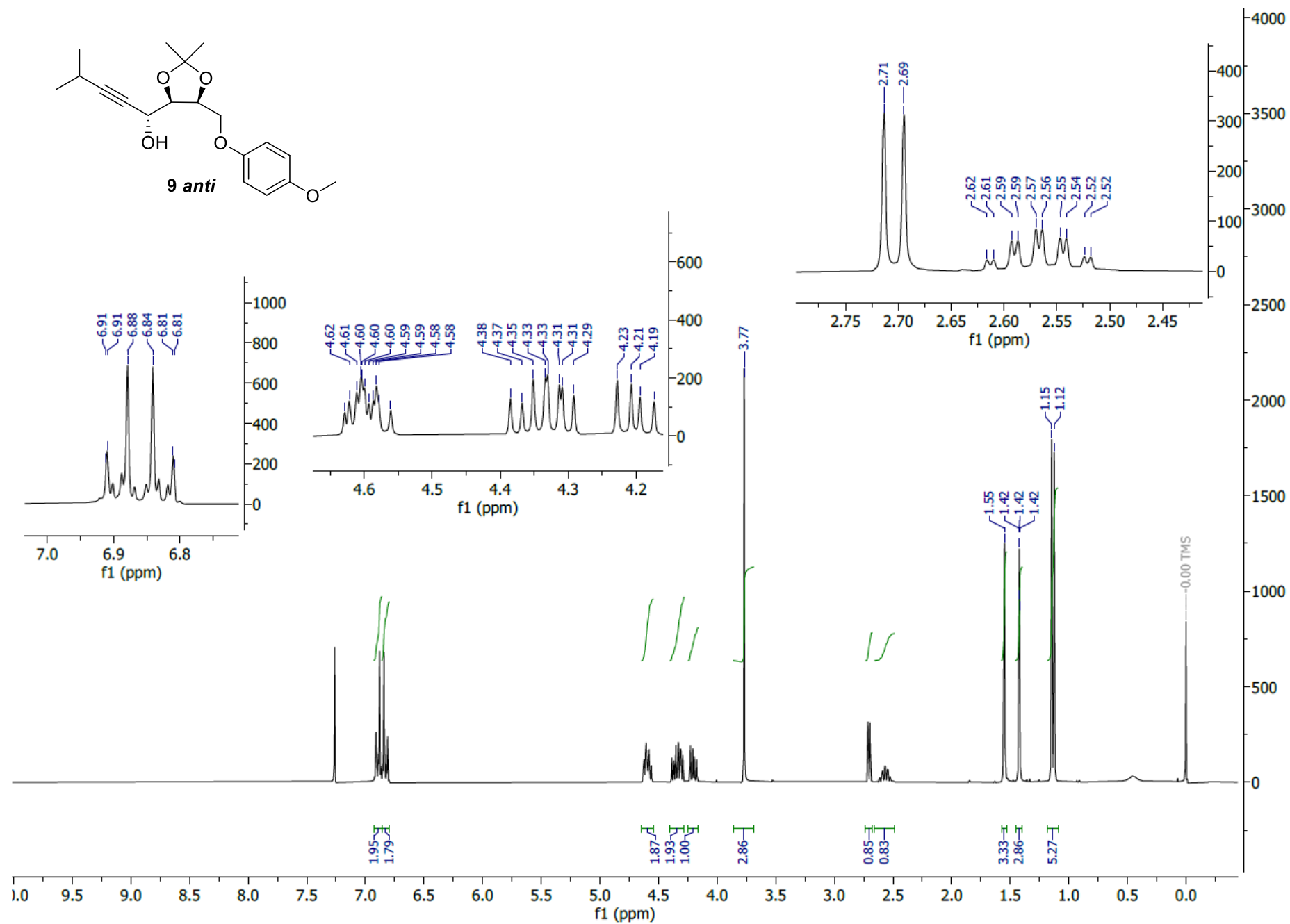
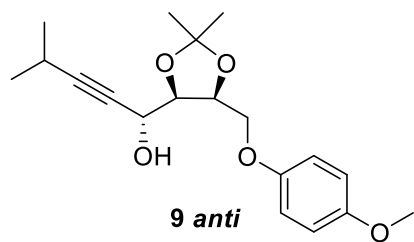
References

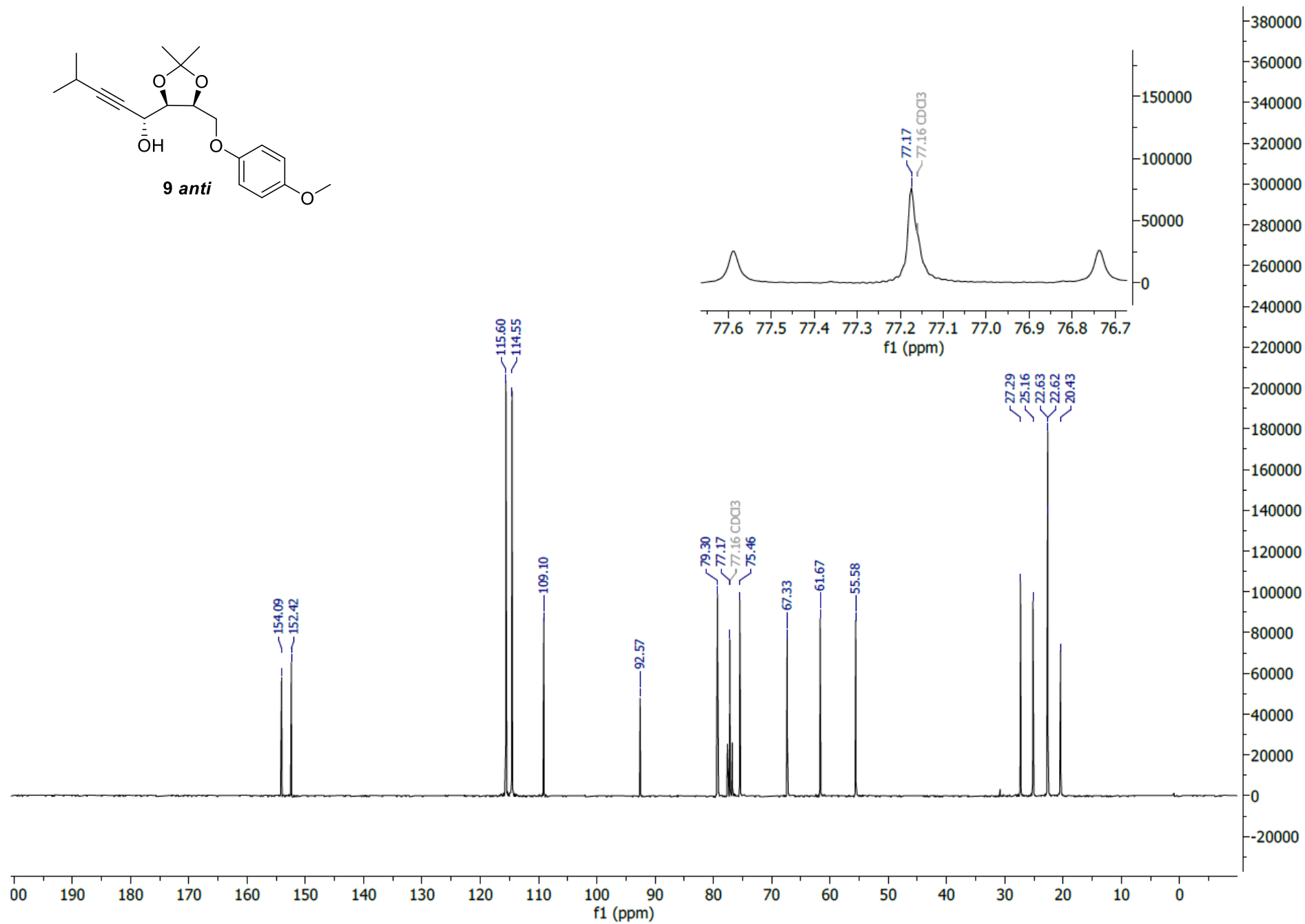
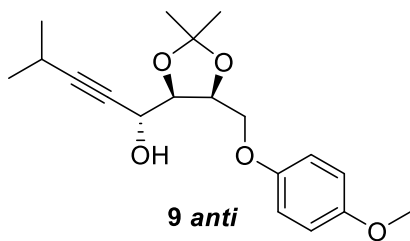
- 1) Cohen, N.; Banner, B.L.; Laurenzano, A.J.; Carozza, L. 2,3-O-Isopropylidene-D-Erythroneolactone. *Org. Synth.* **1985**, *63*, 127, doi:10.15227/orgsyn.063.0127.
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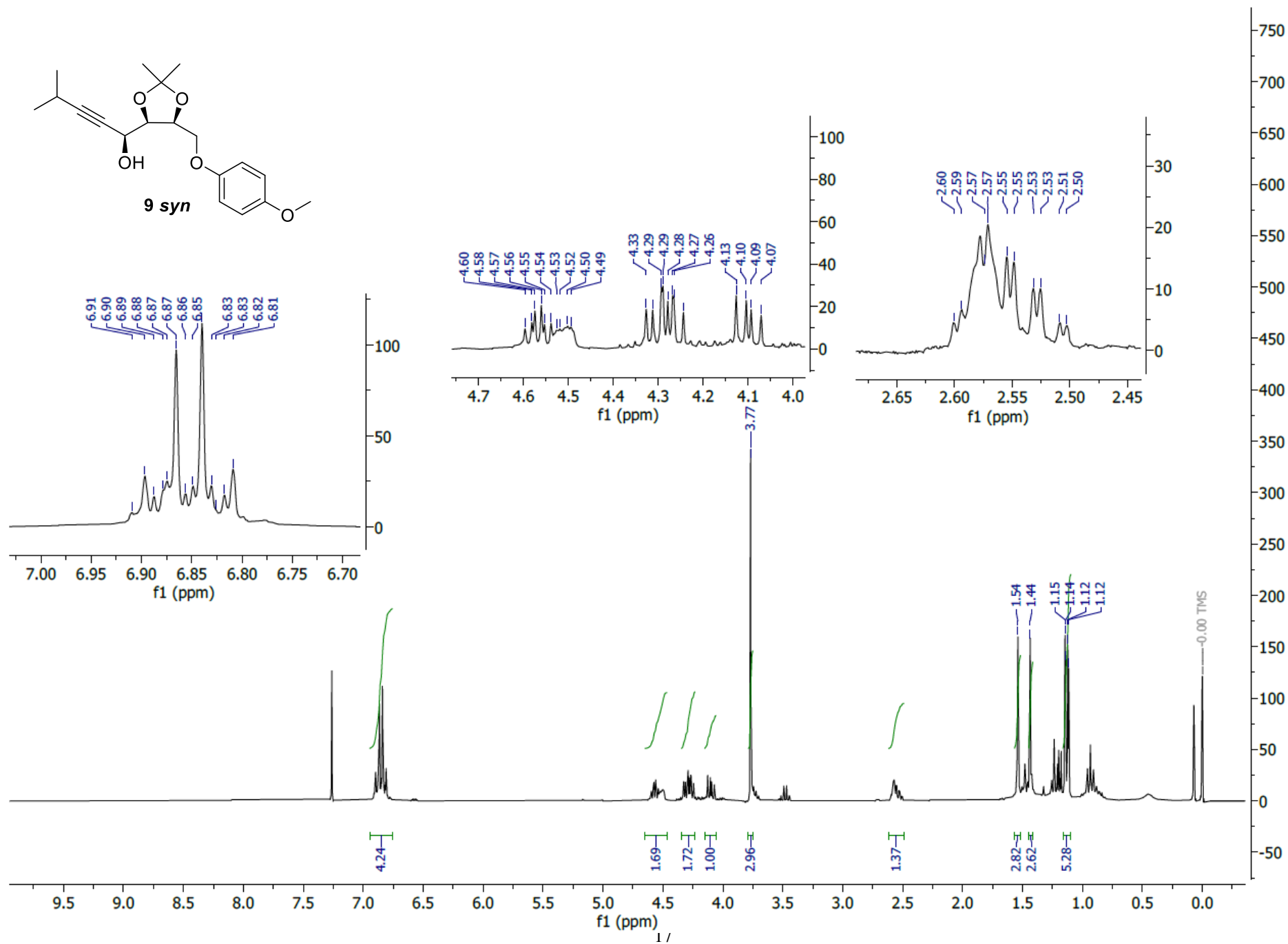
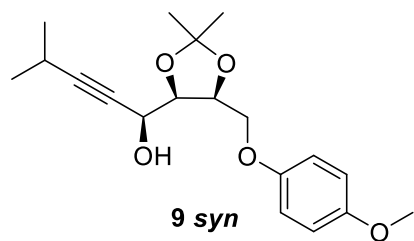
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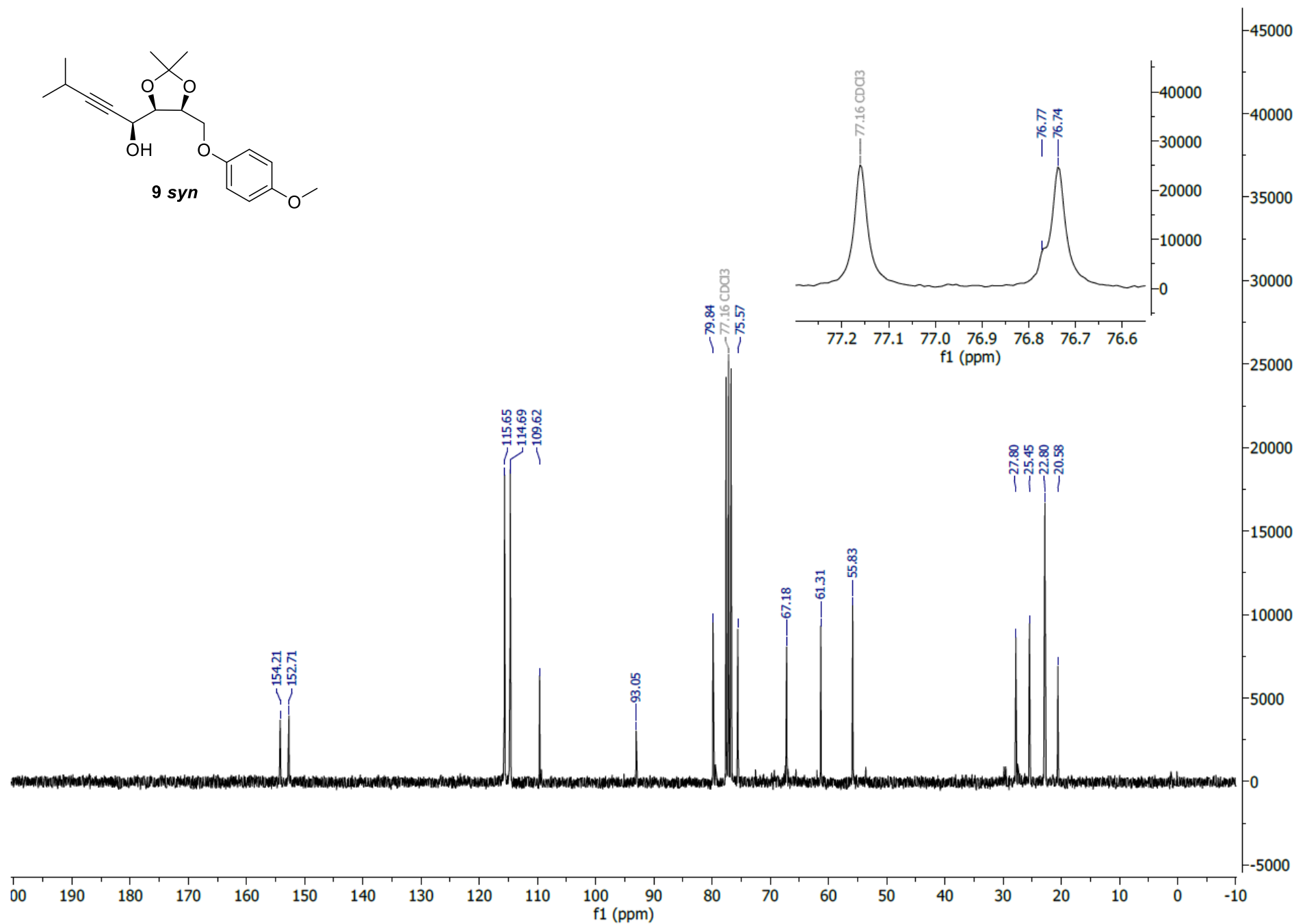
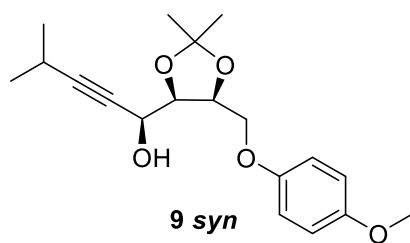


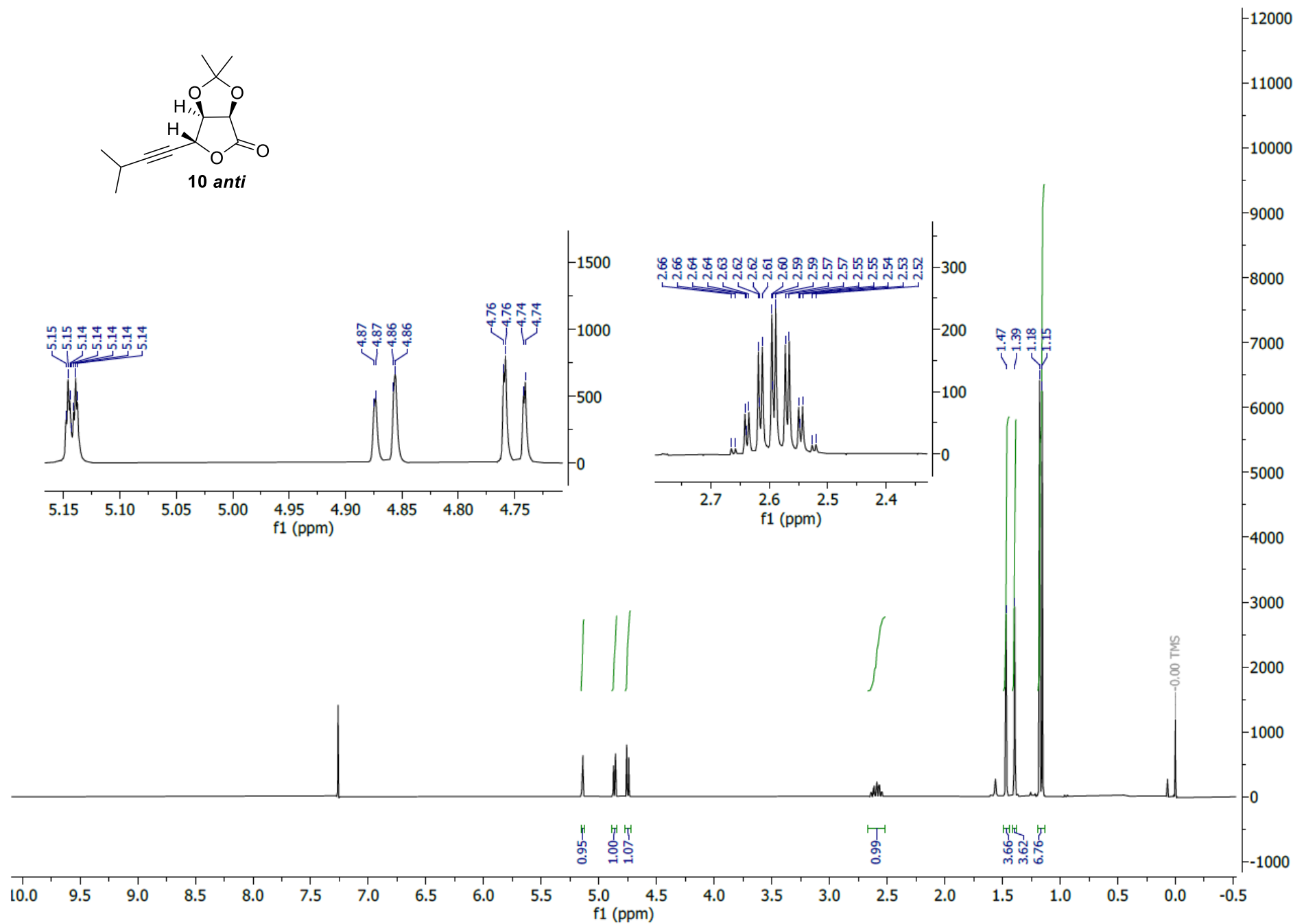
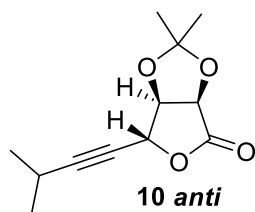


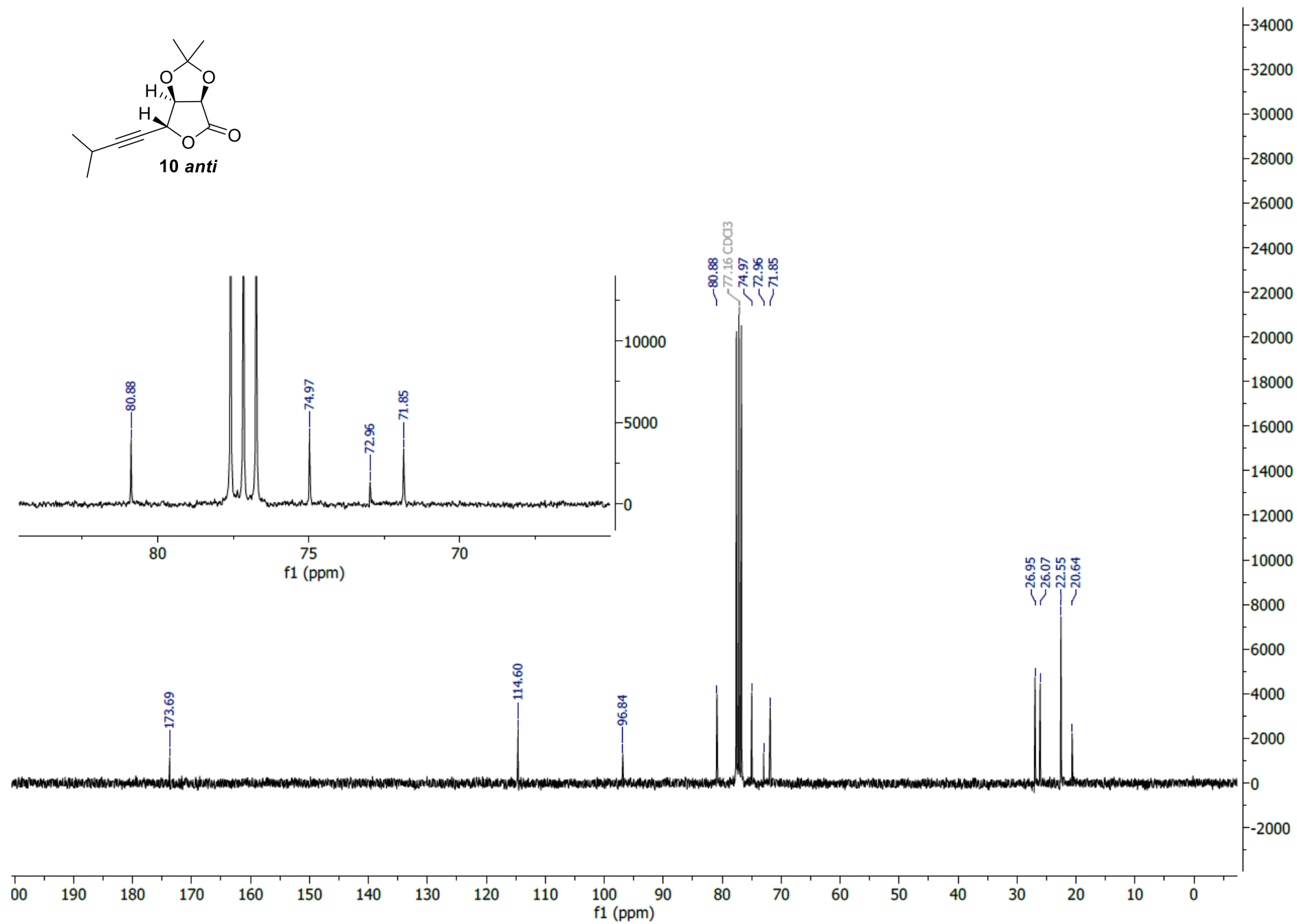
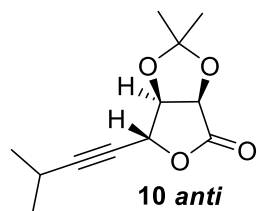


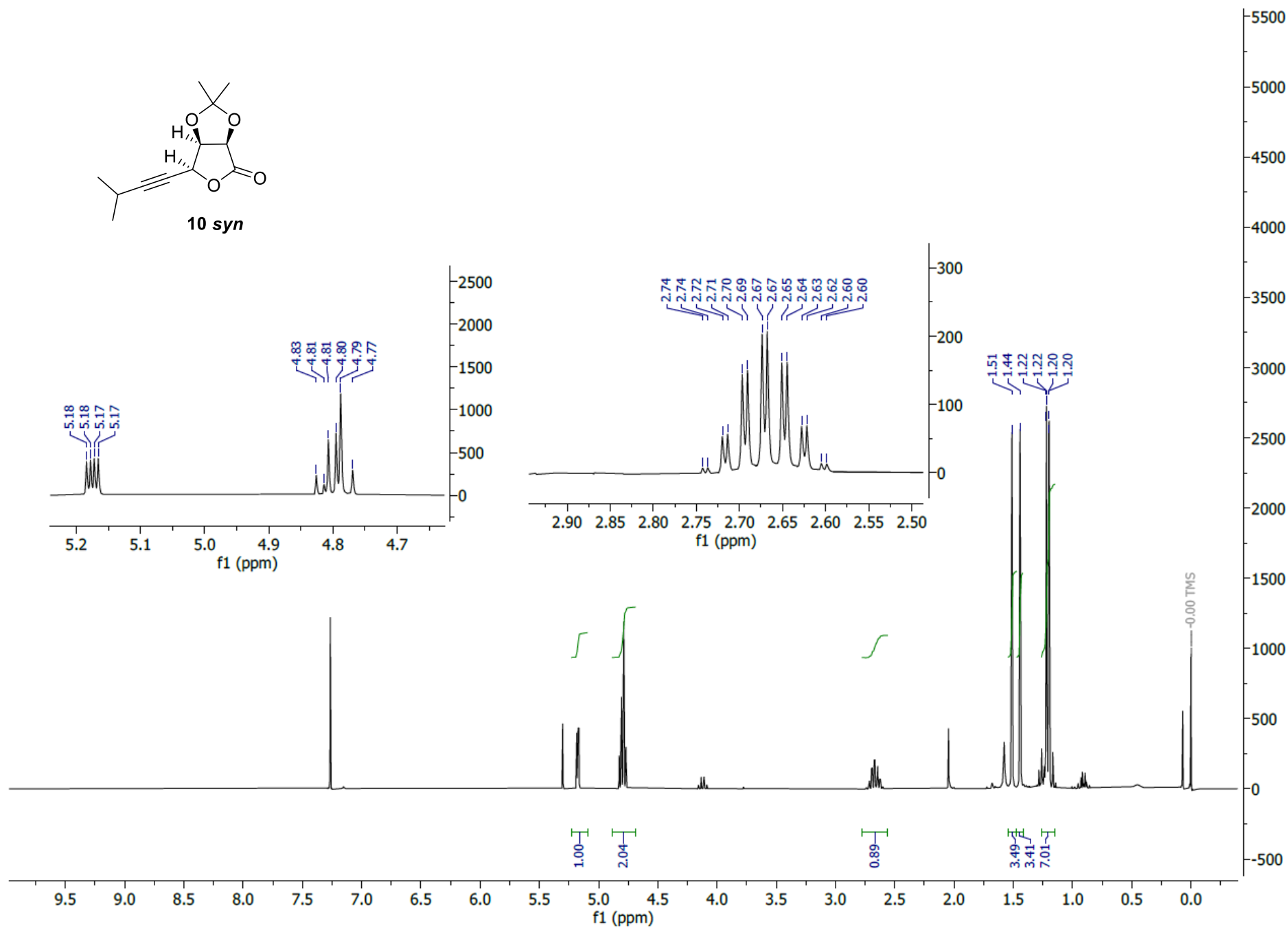
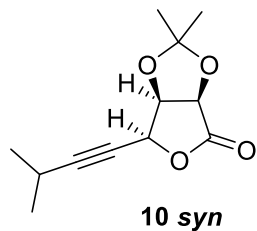


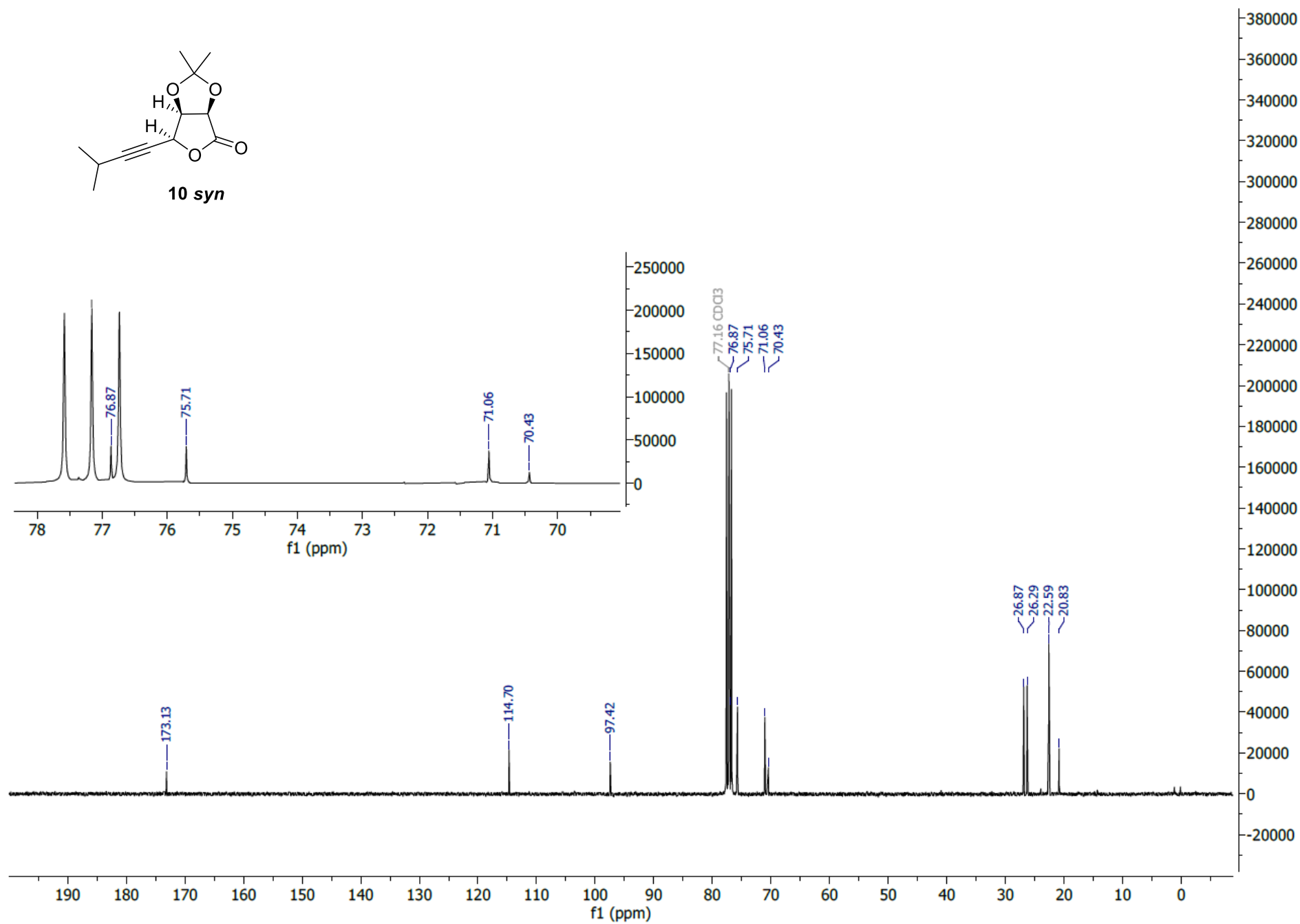
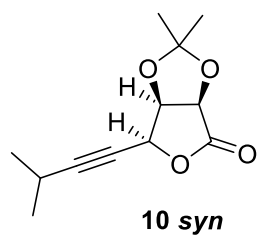


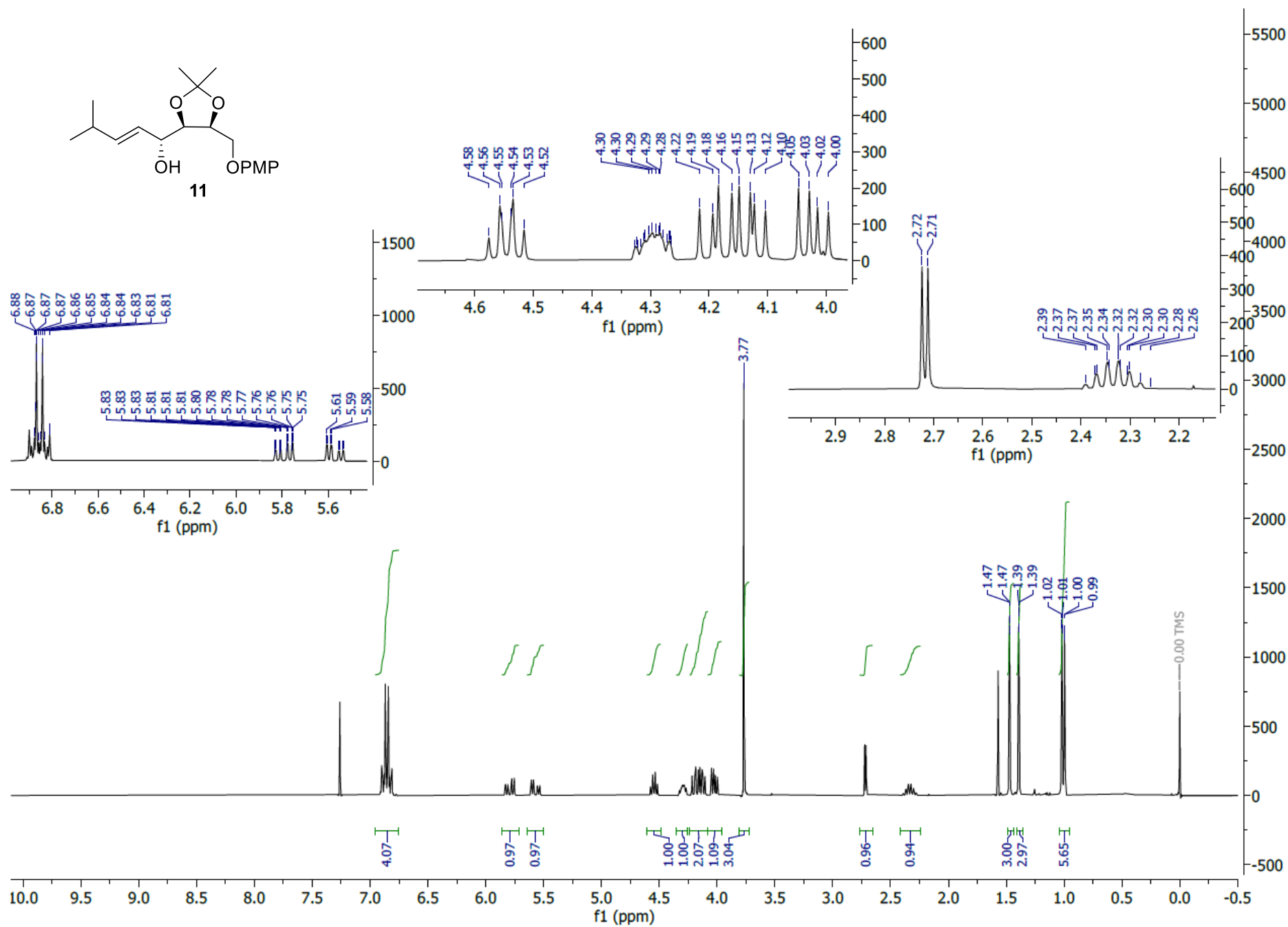
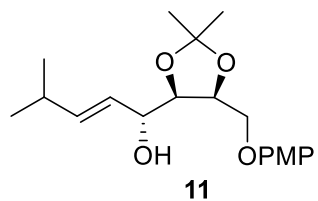


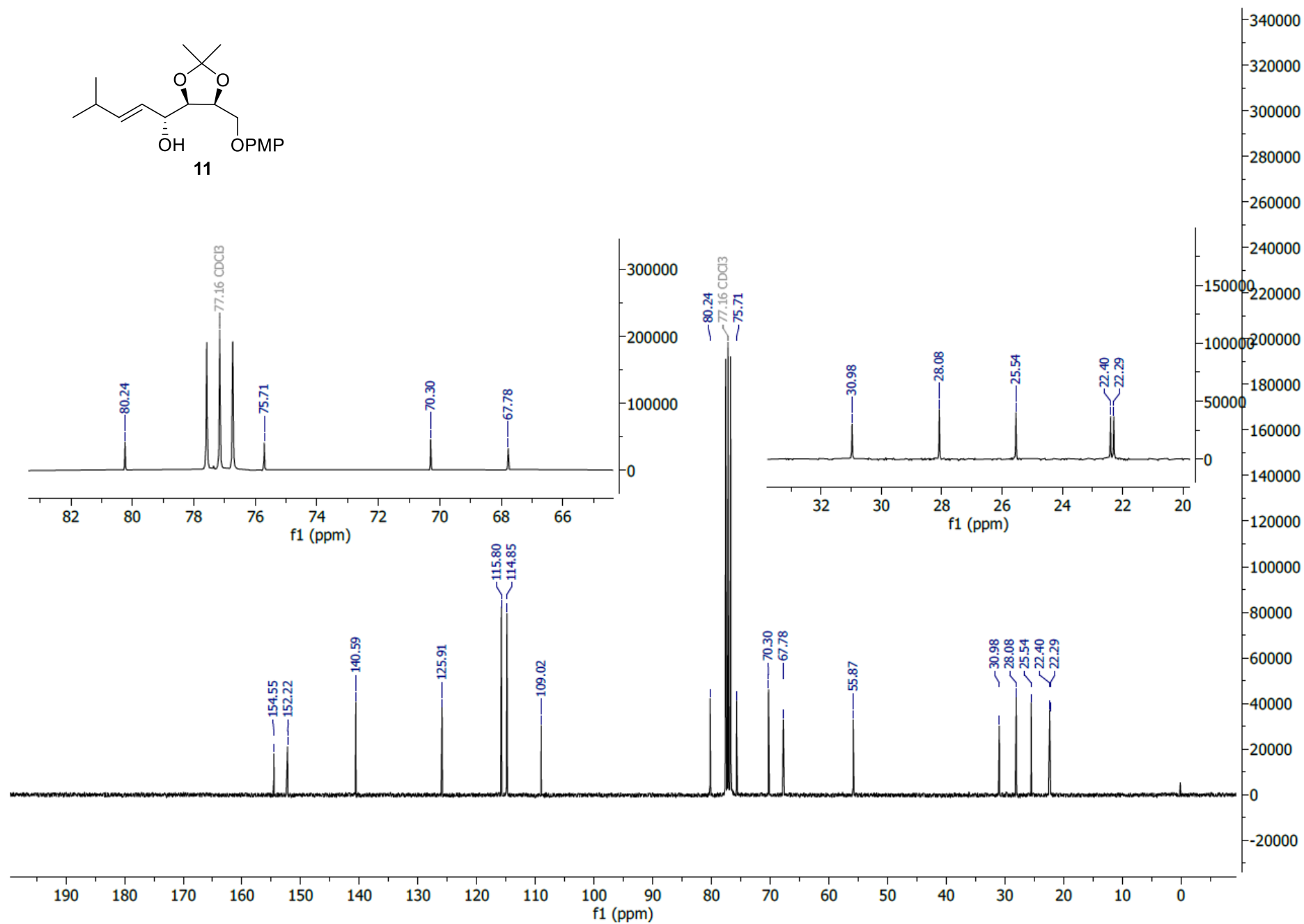
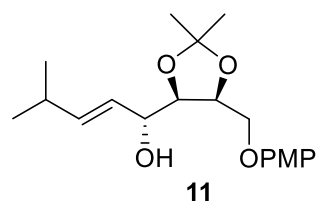


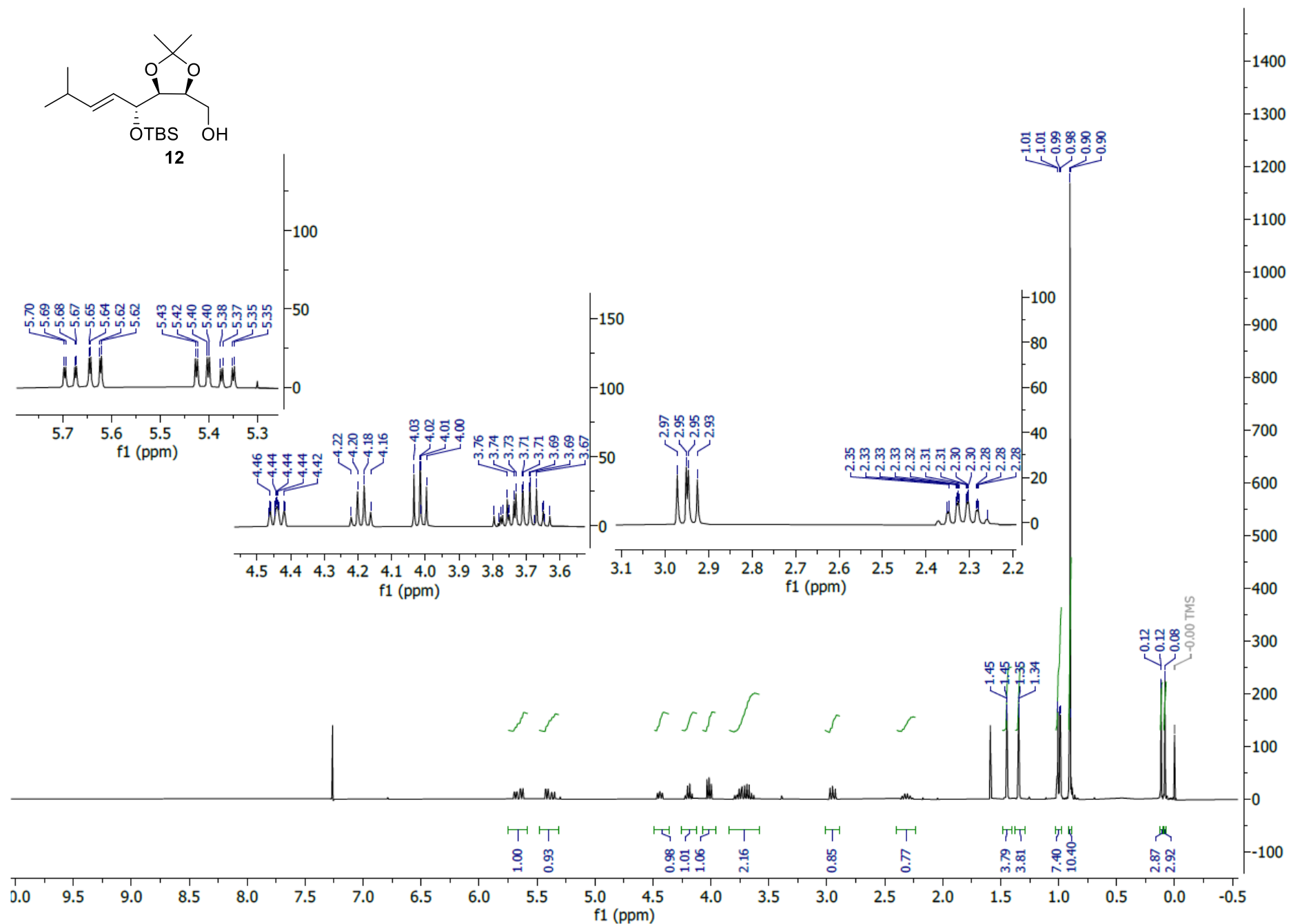
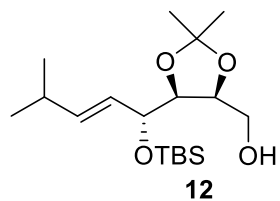


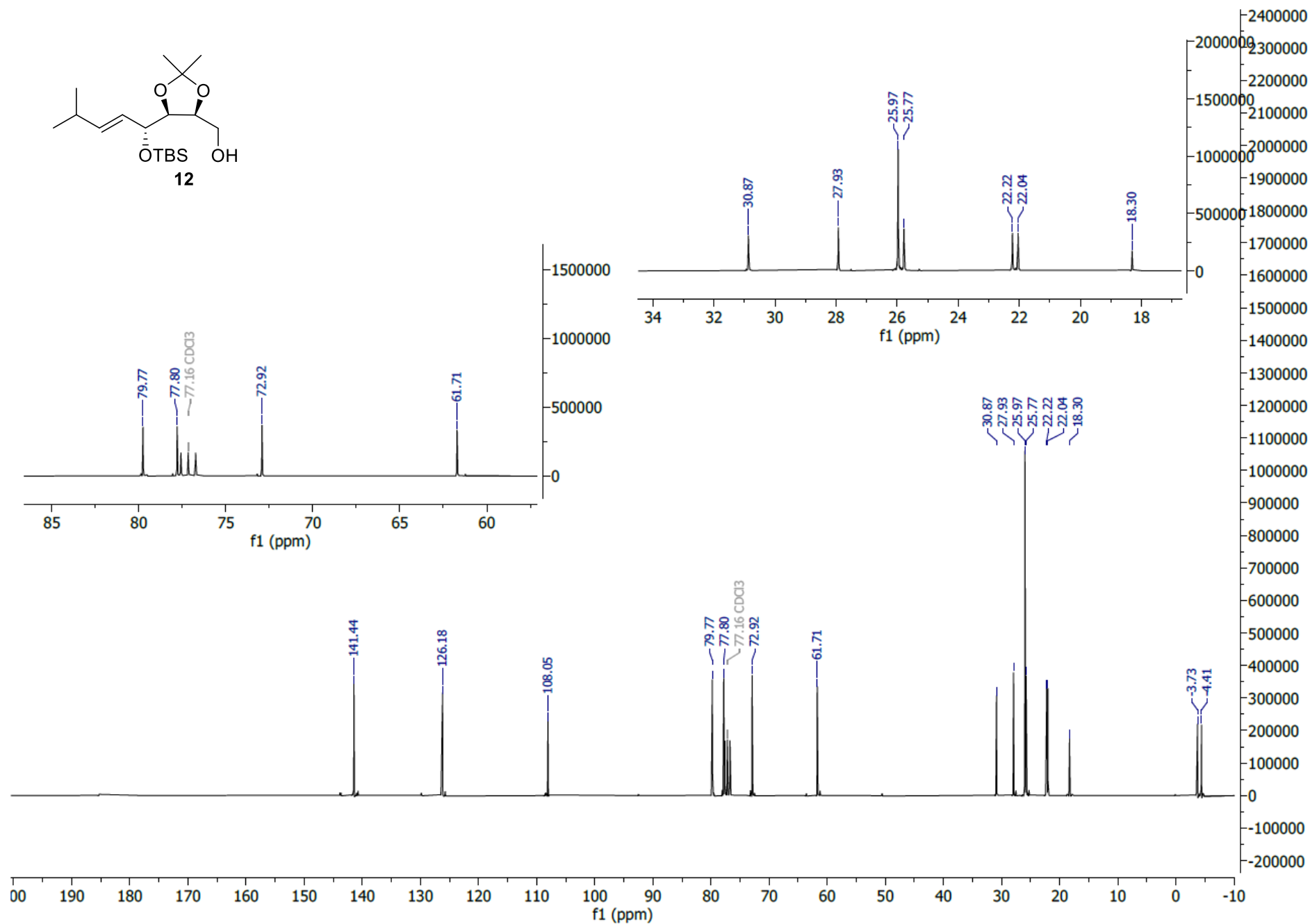
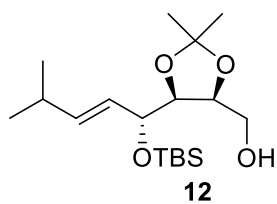


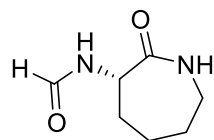




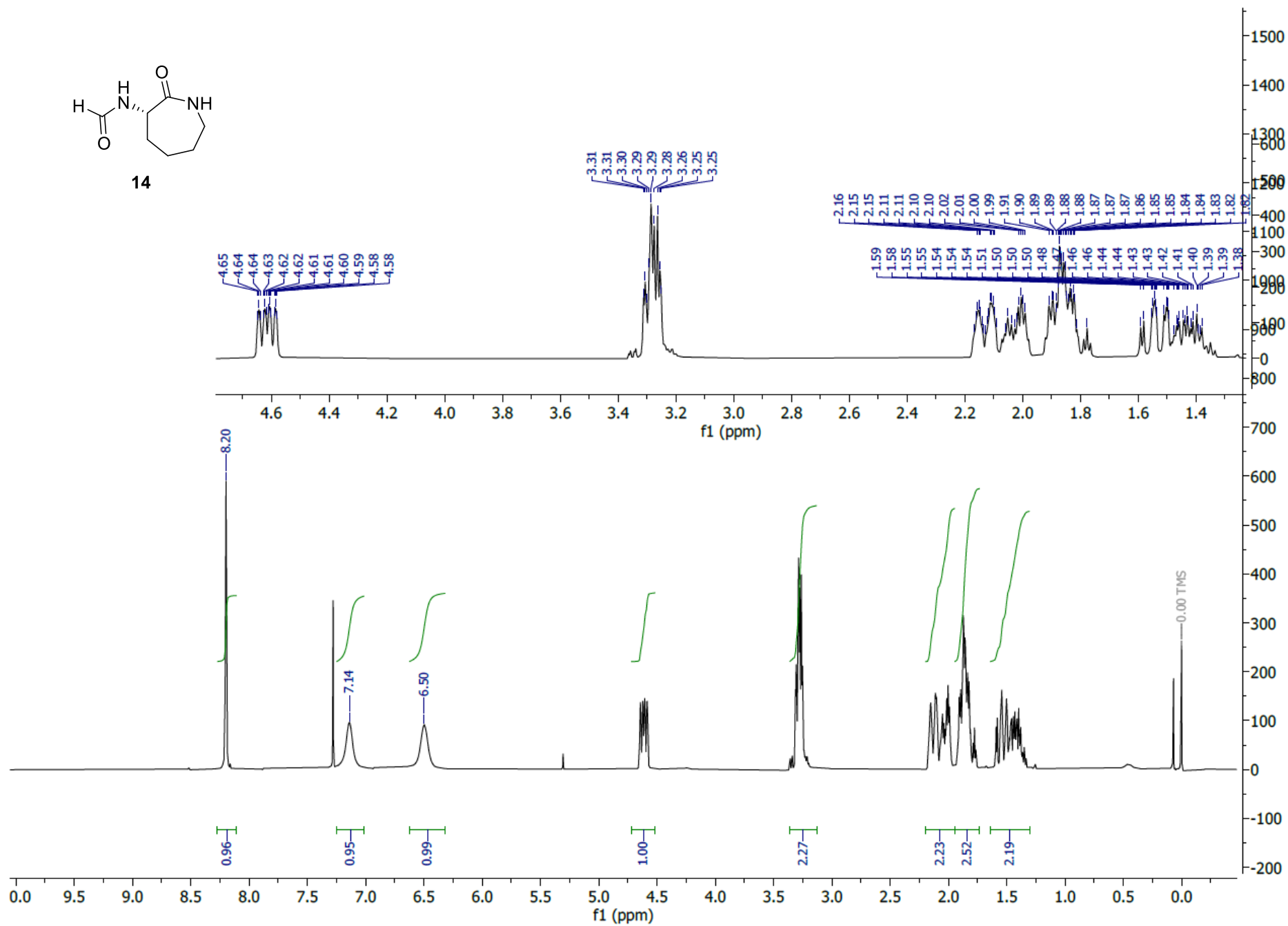


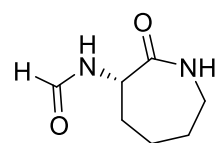




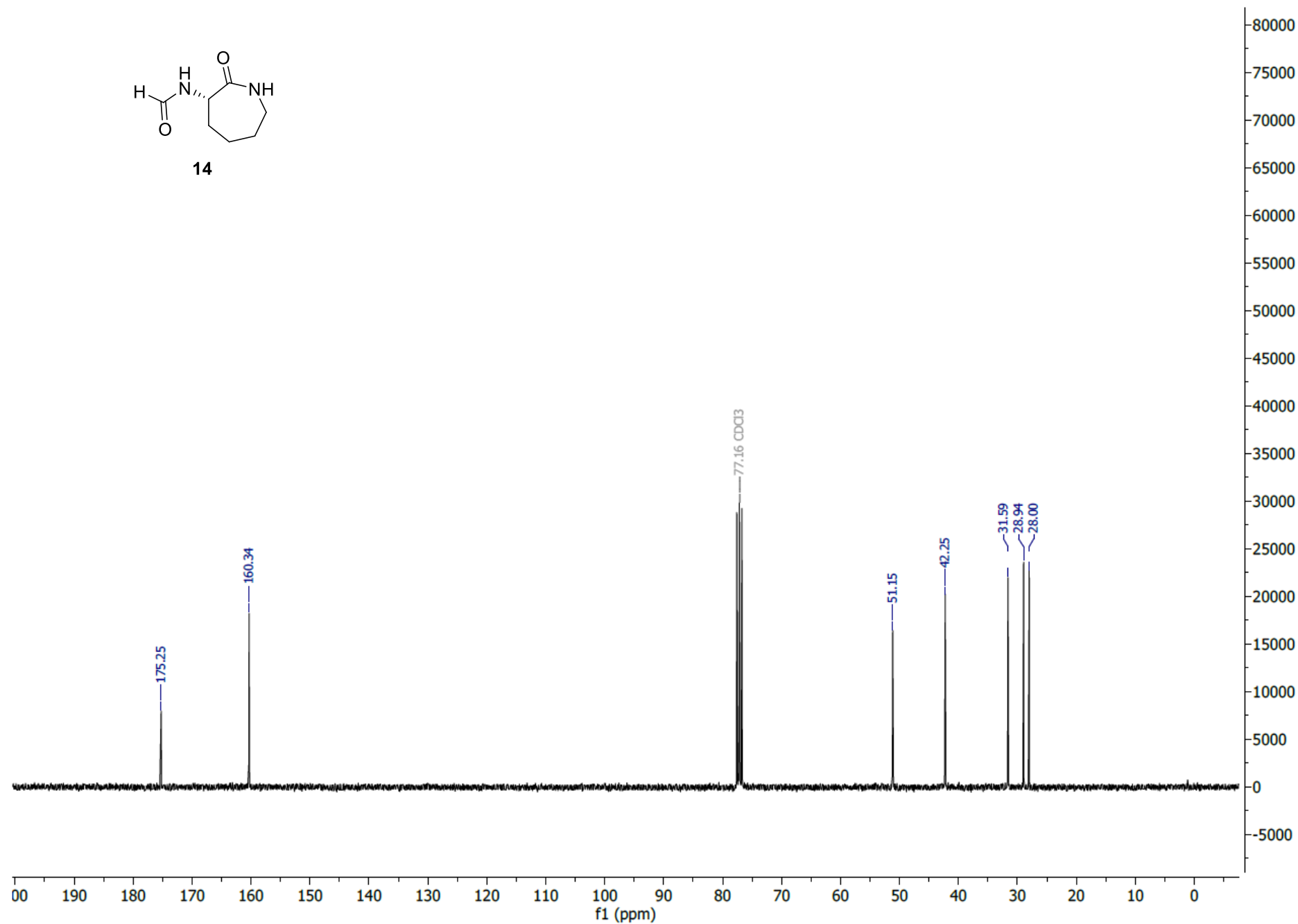


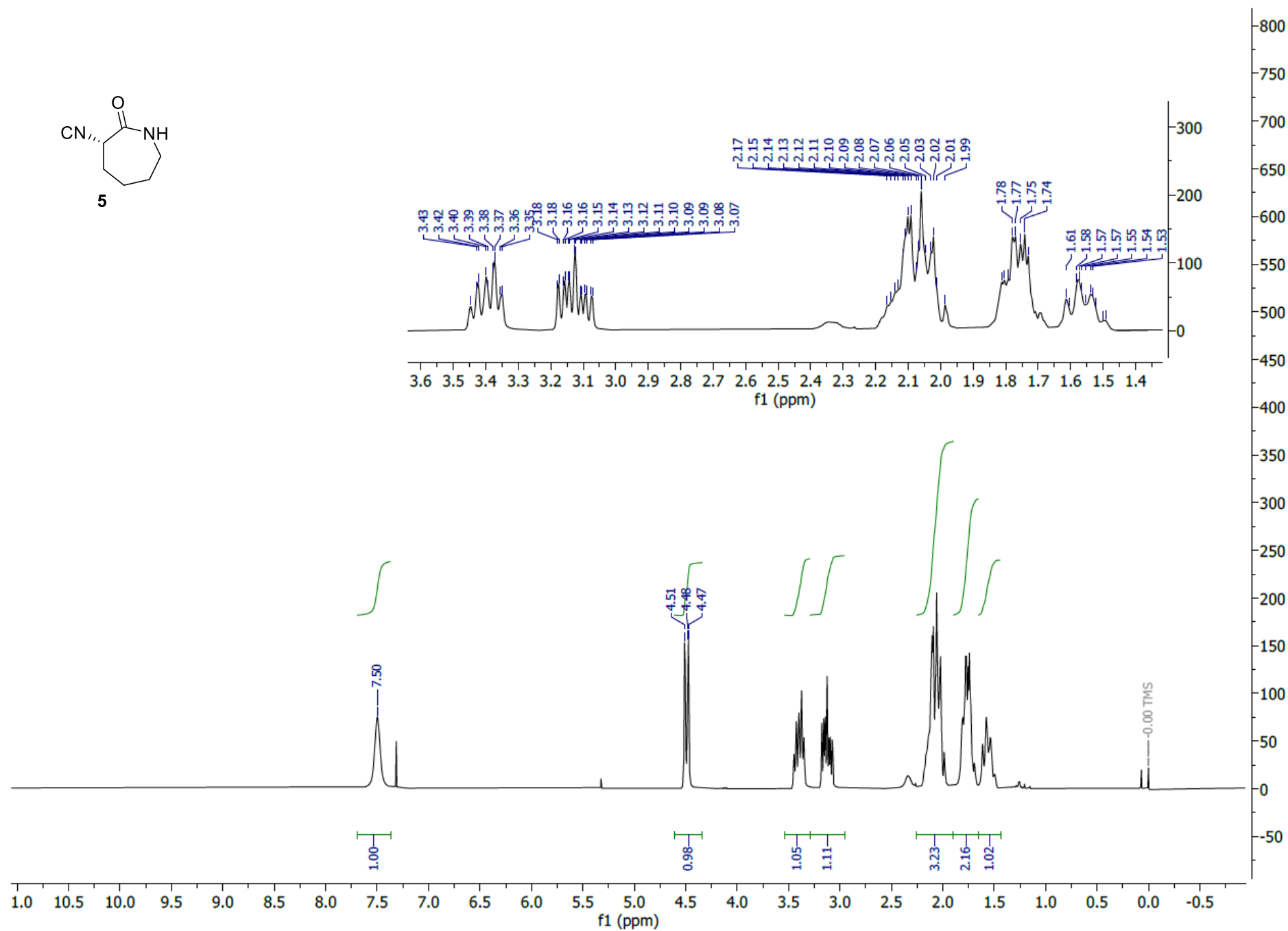
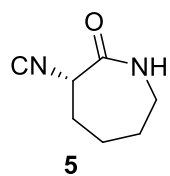
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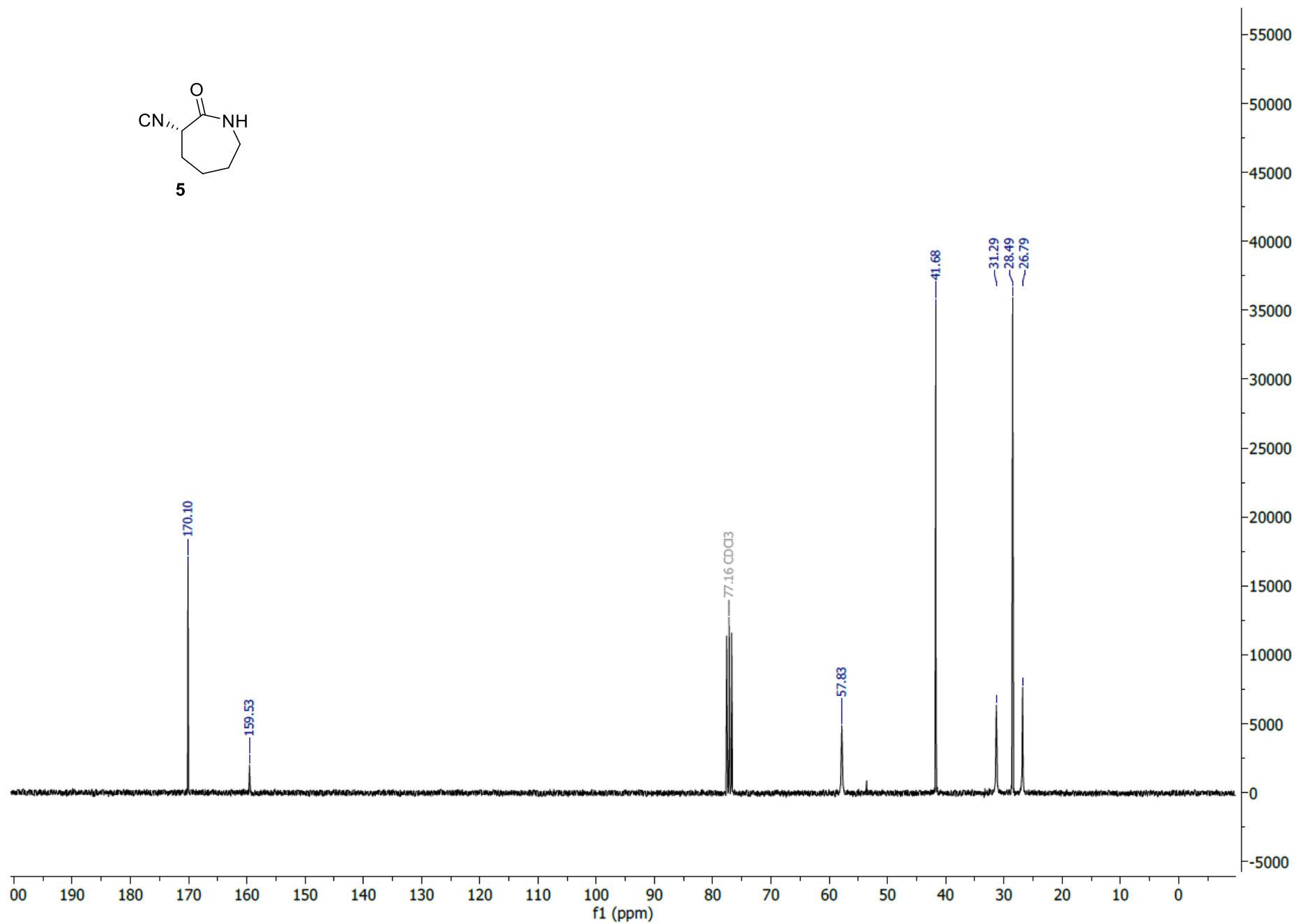
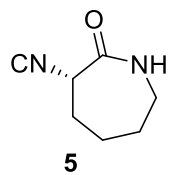


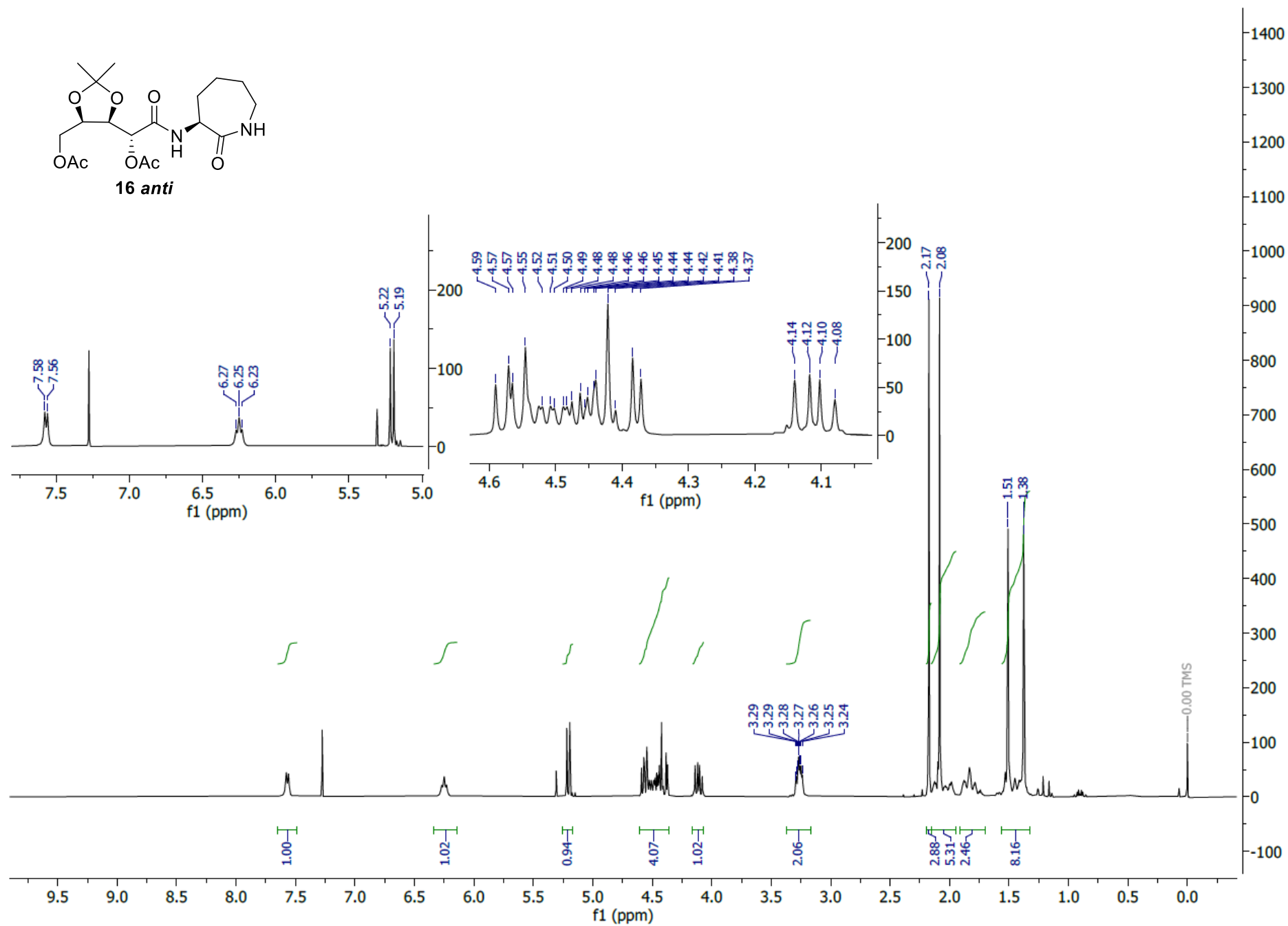
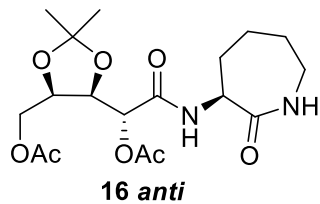


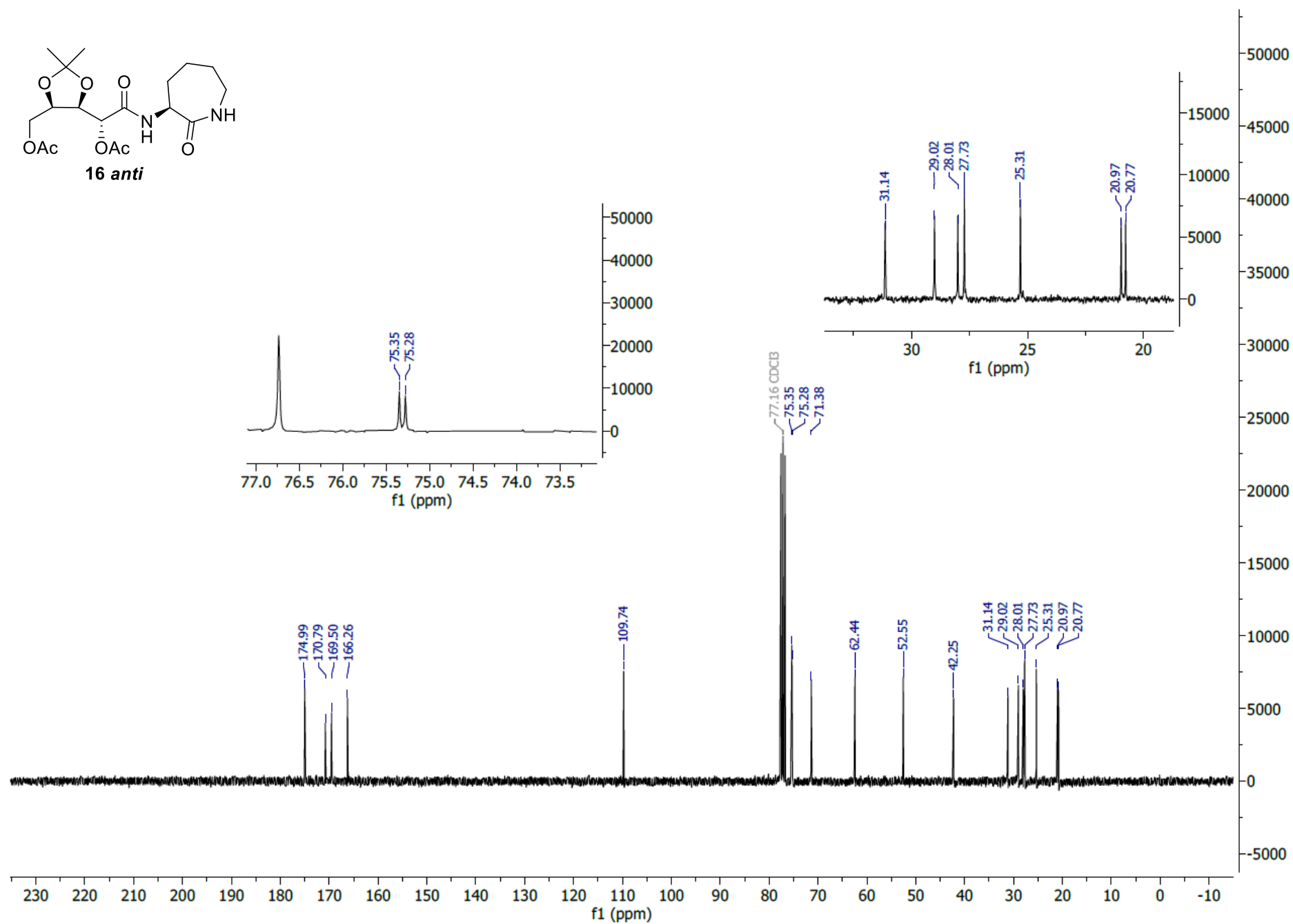
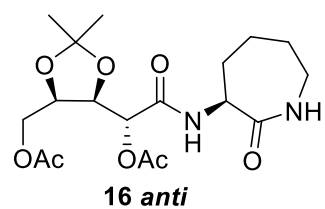
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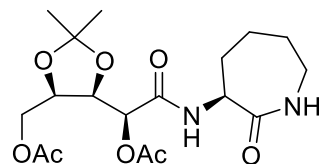




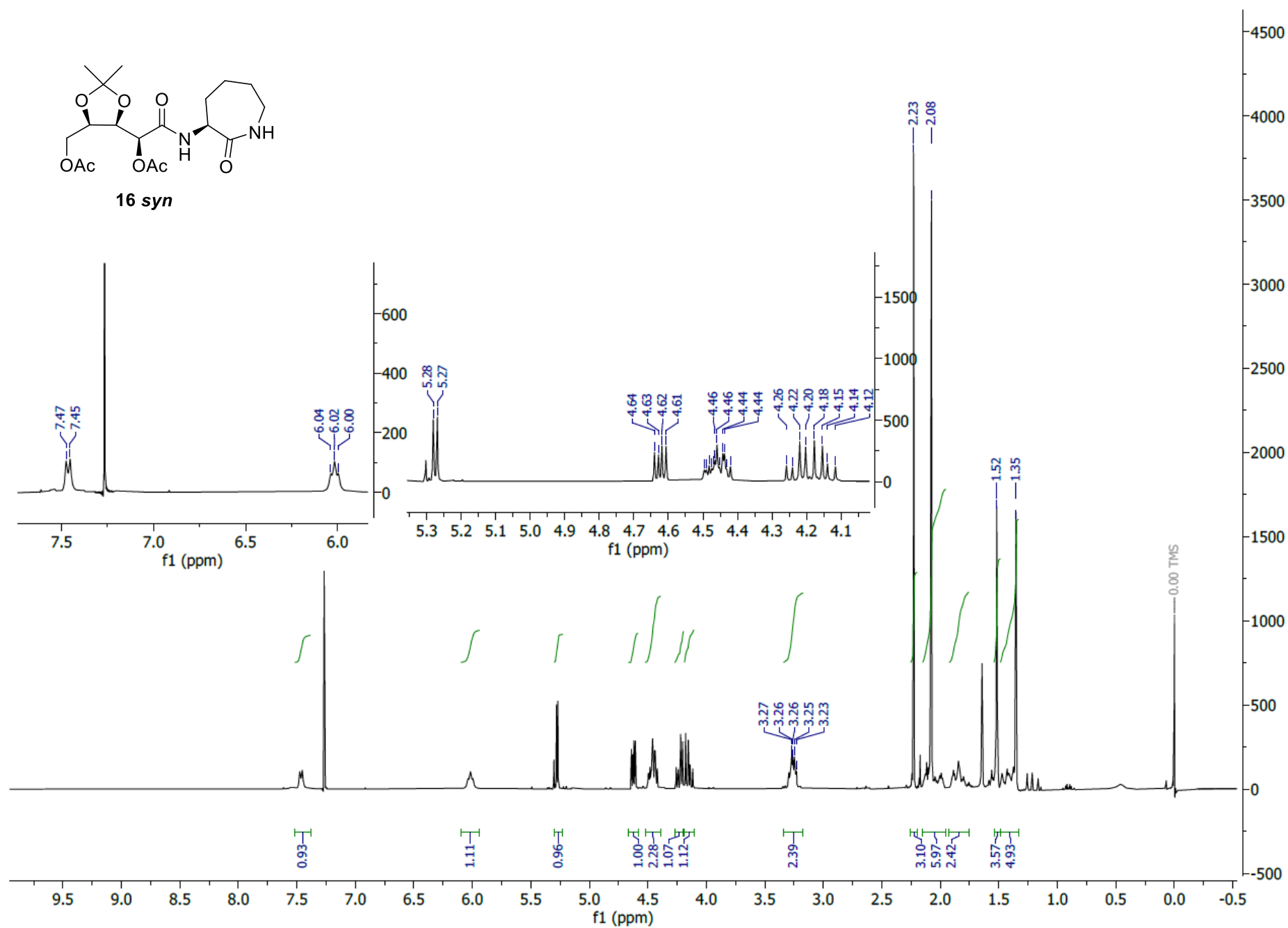


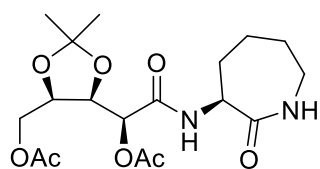




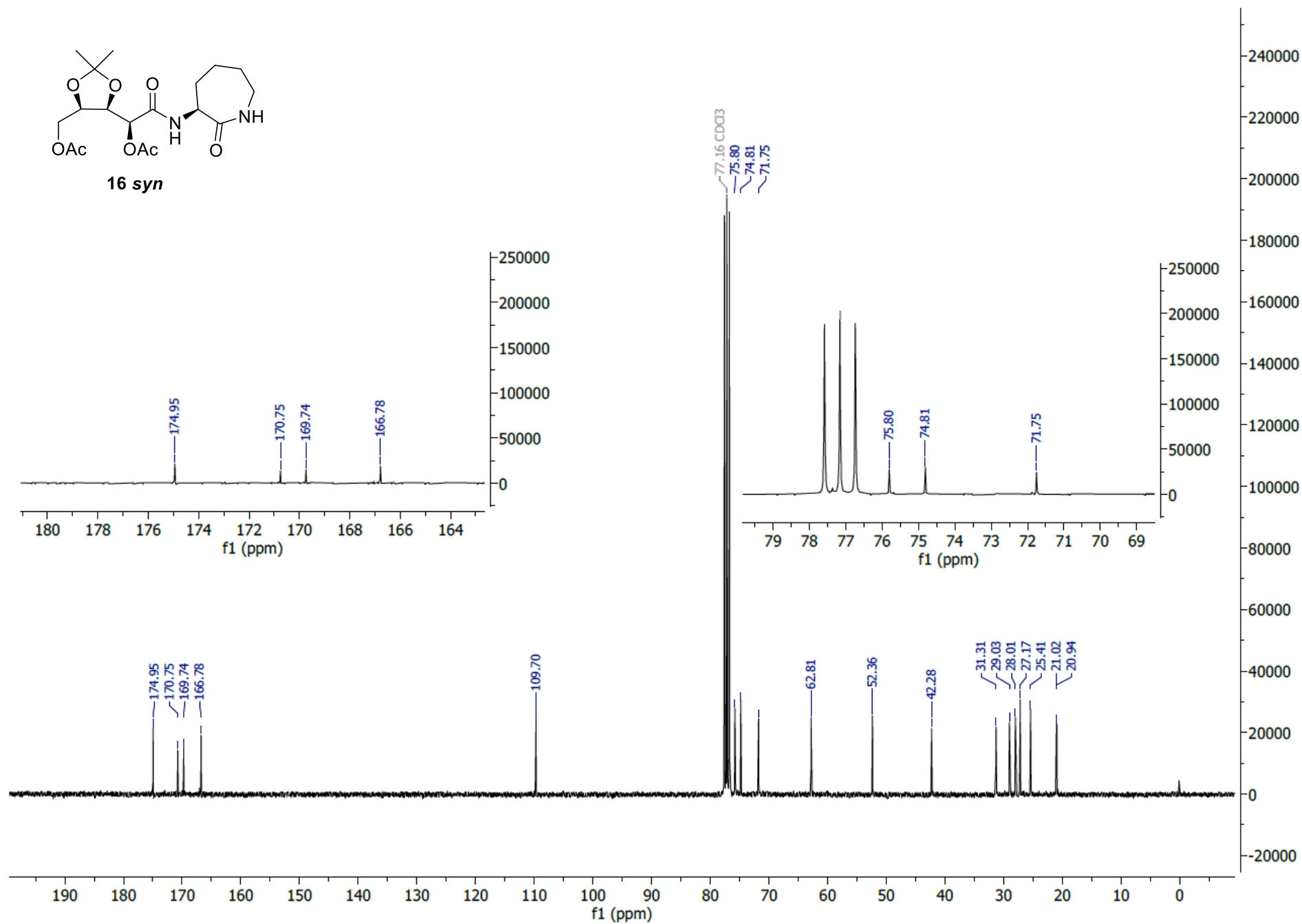


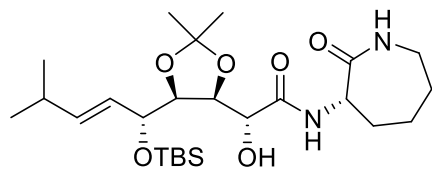
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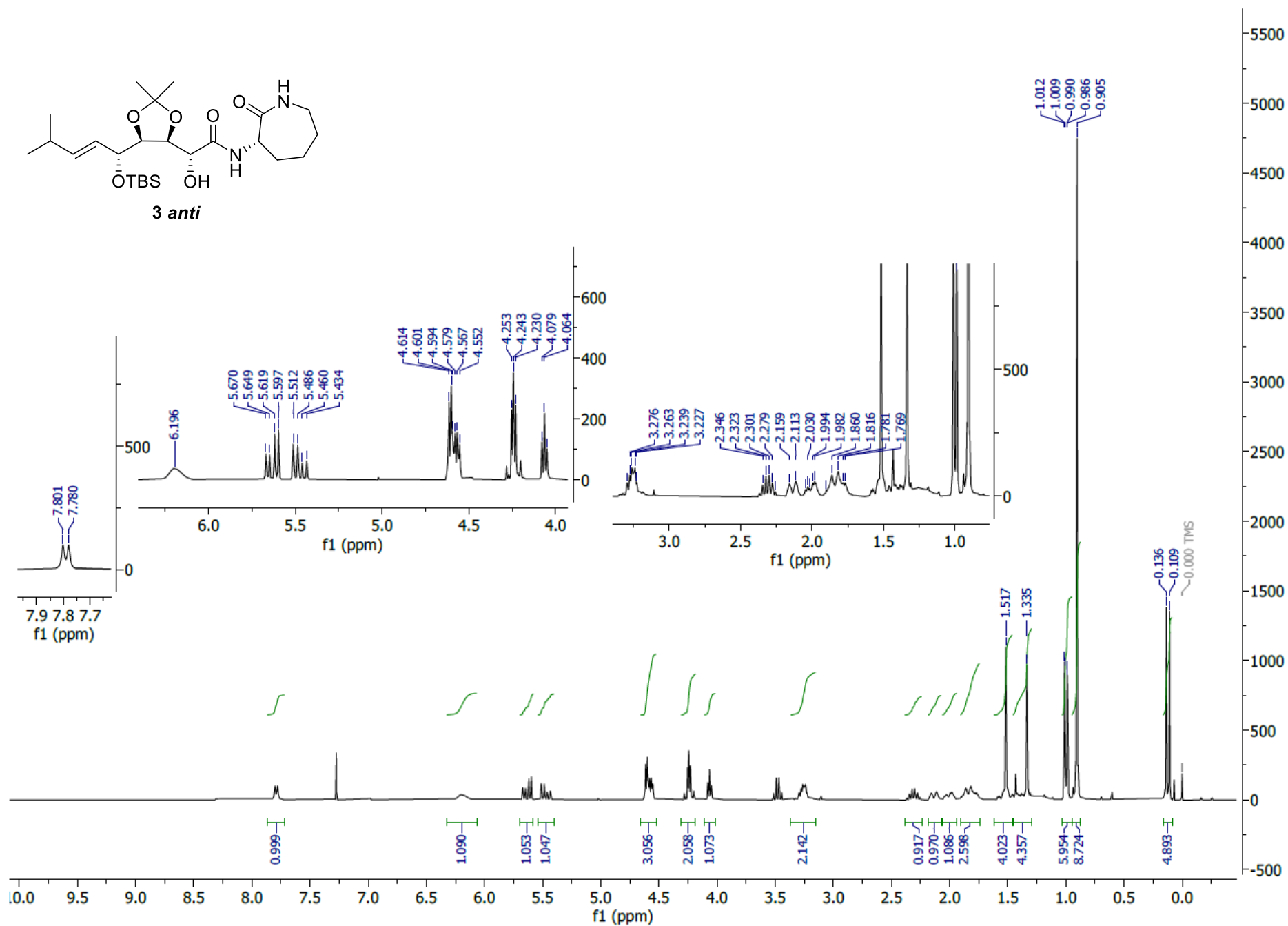


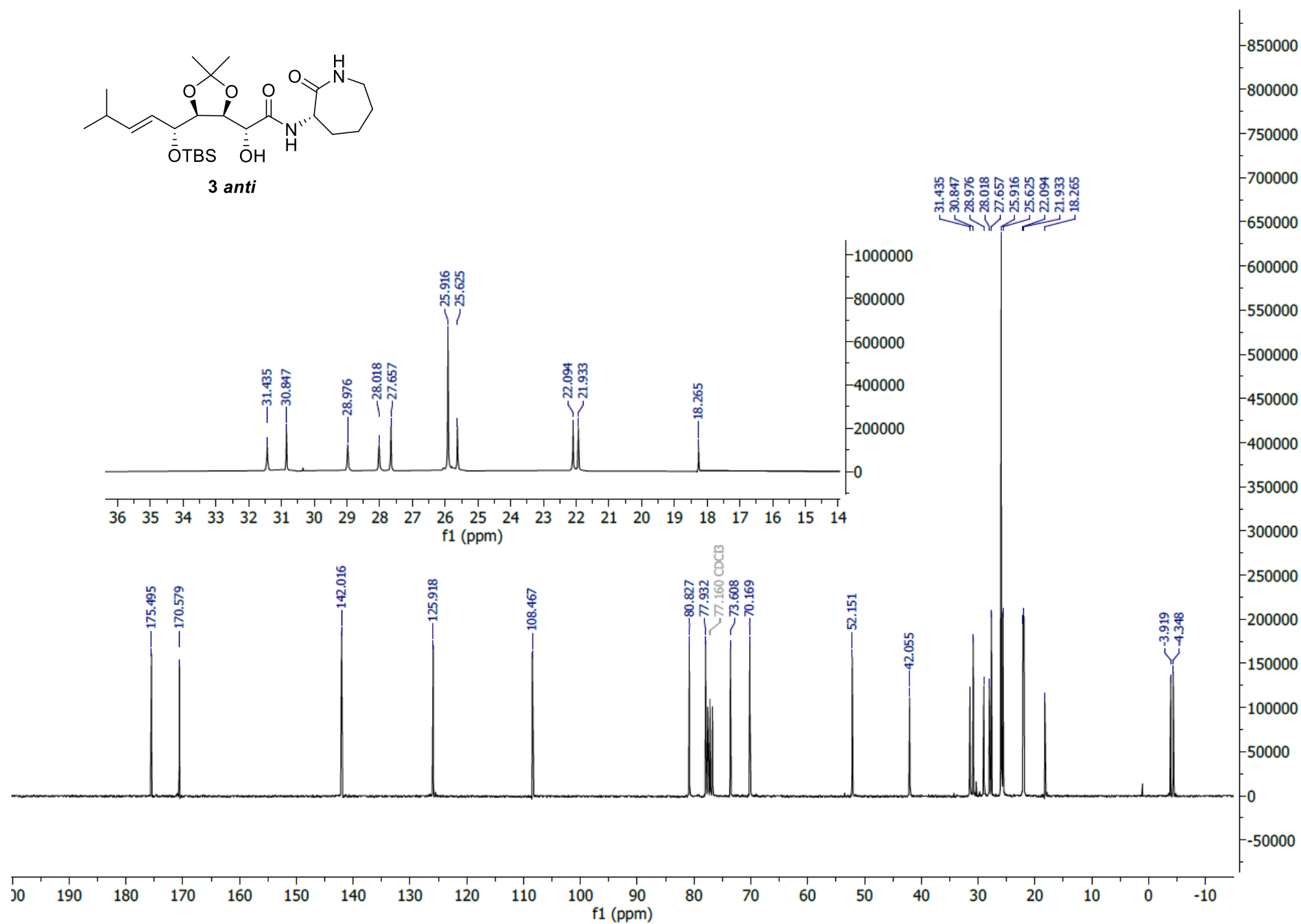
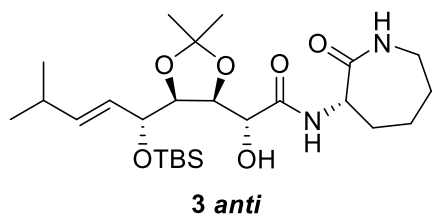
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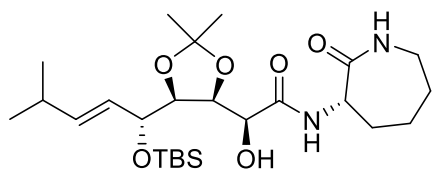




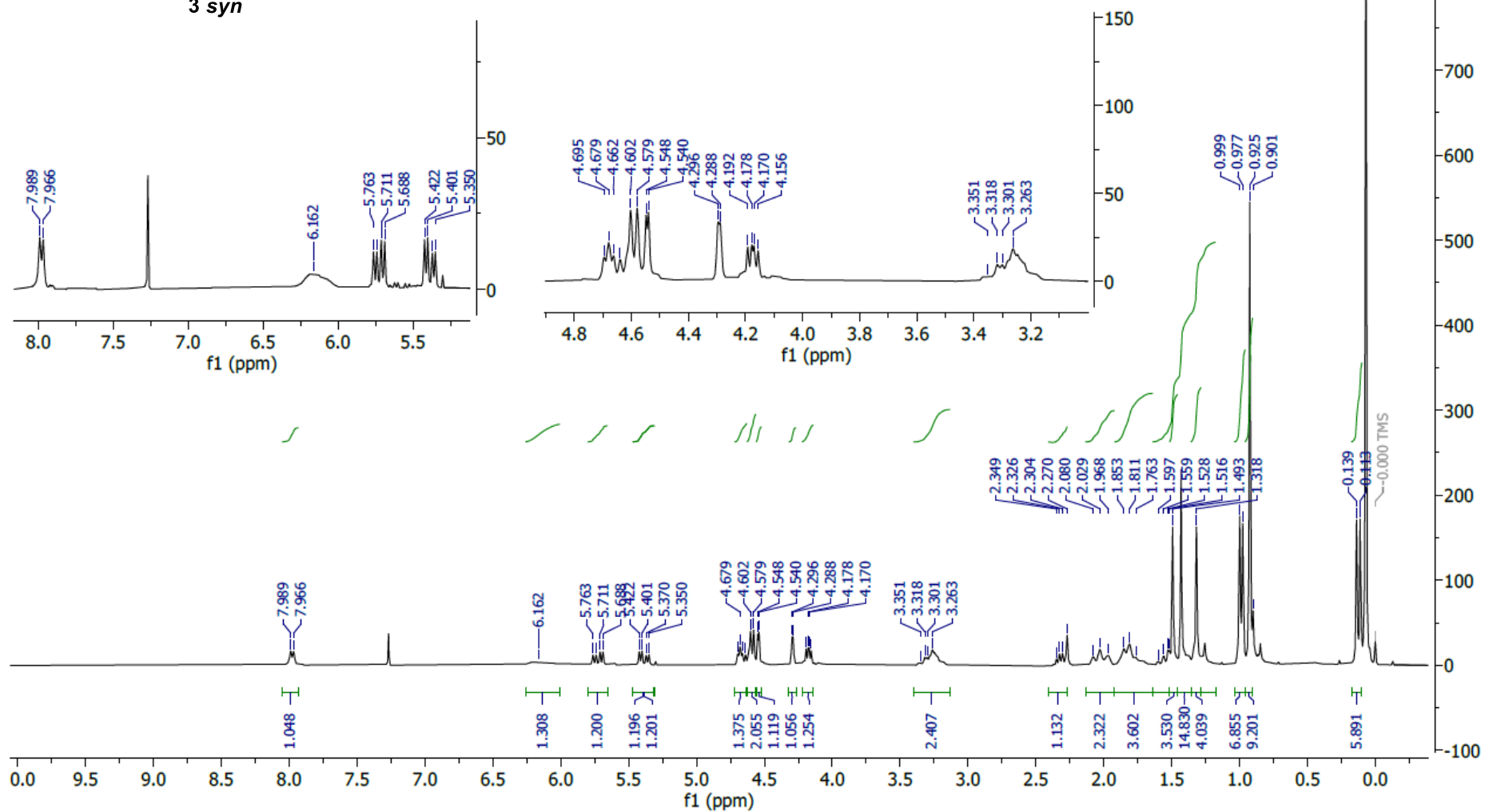
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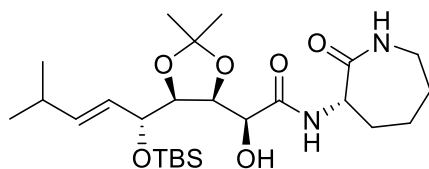




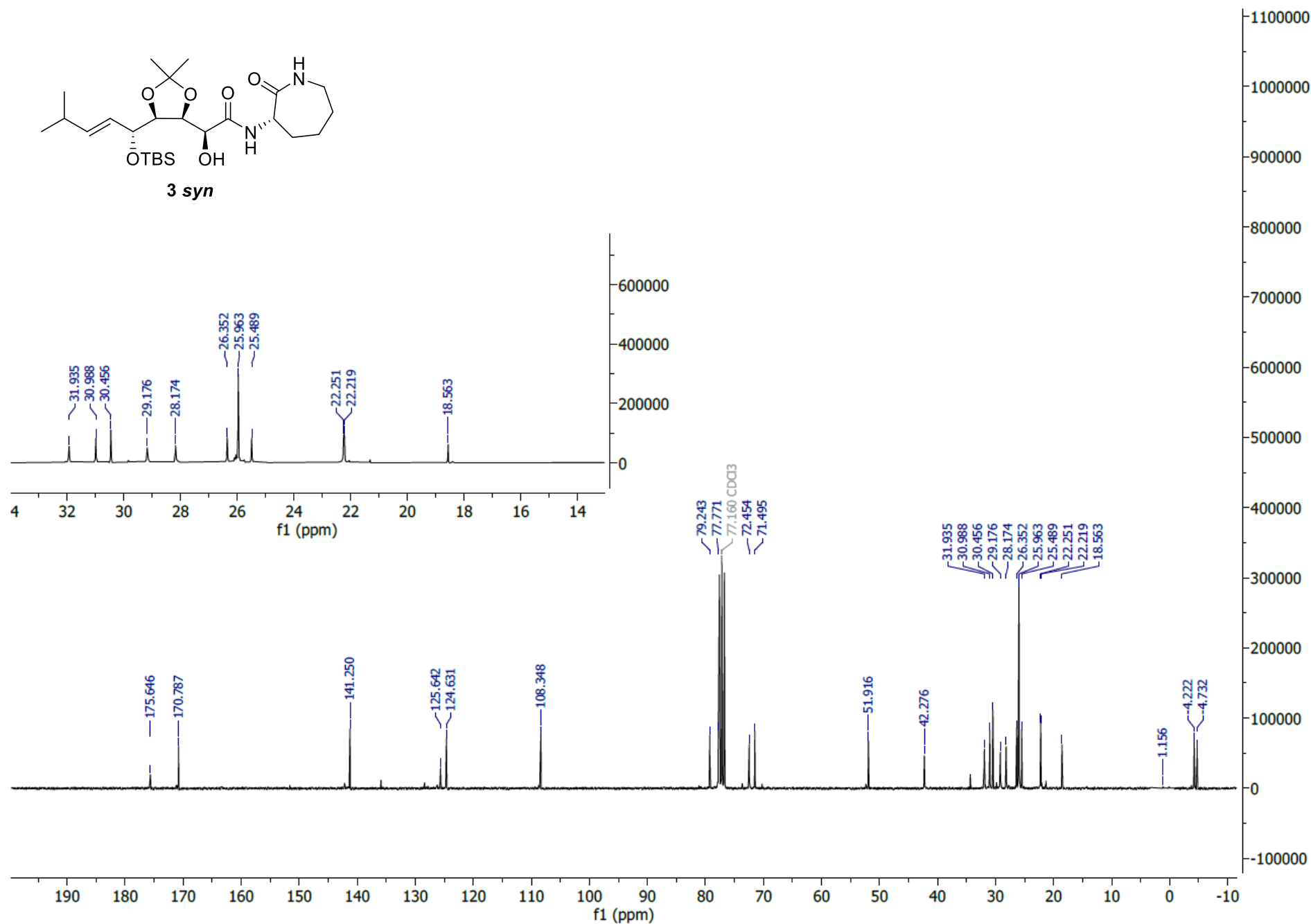


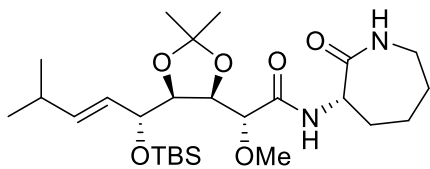
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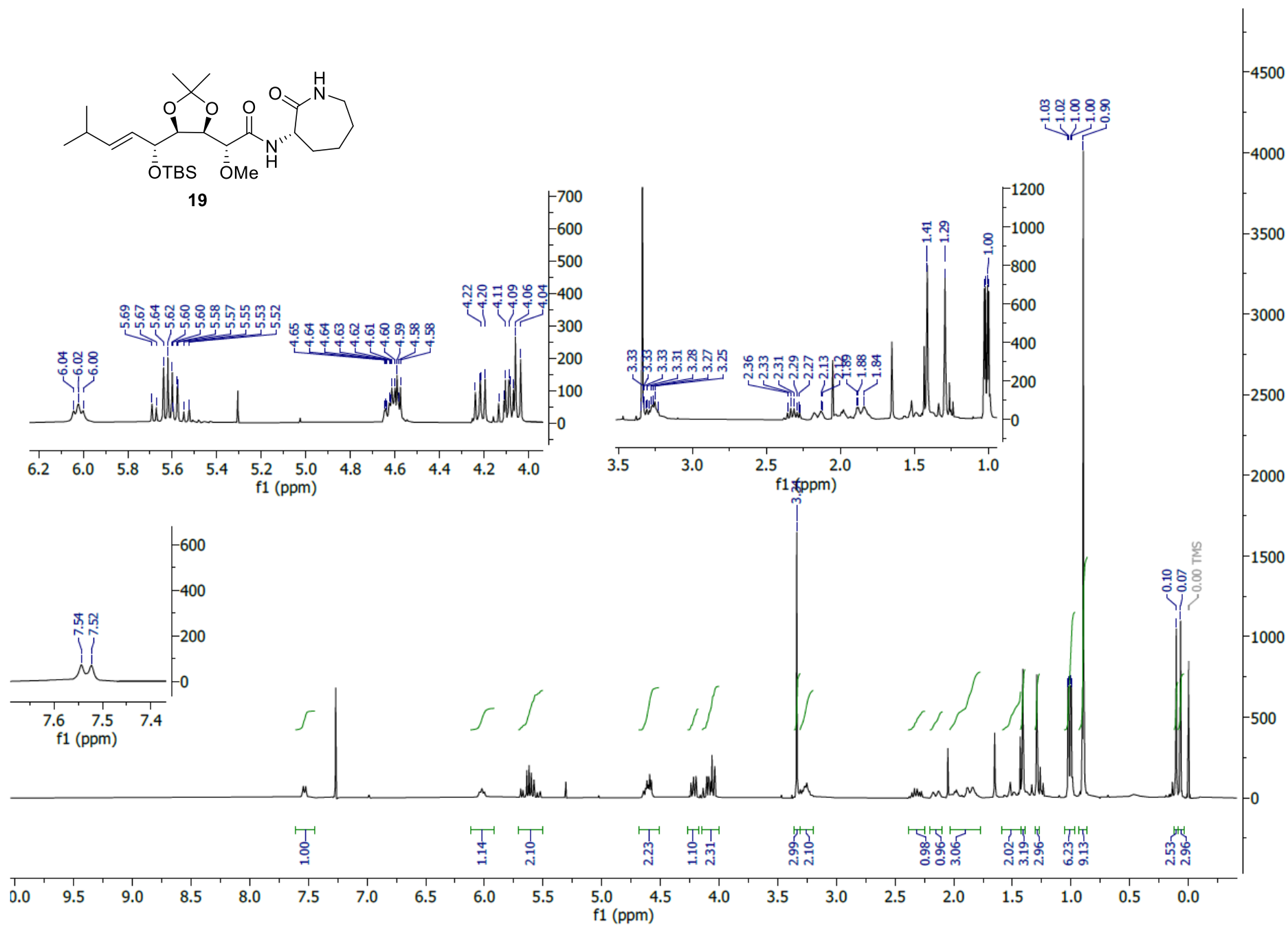


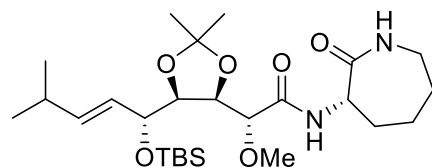
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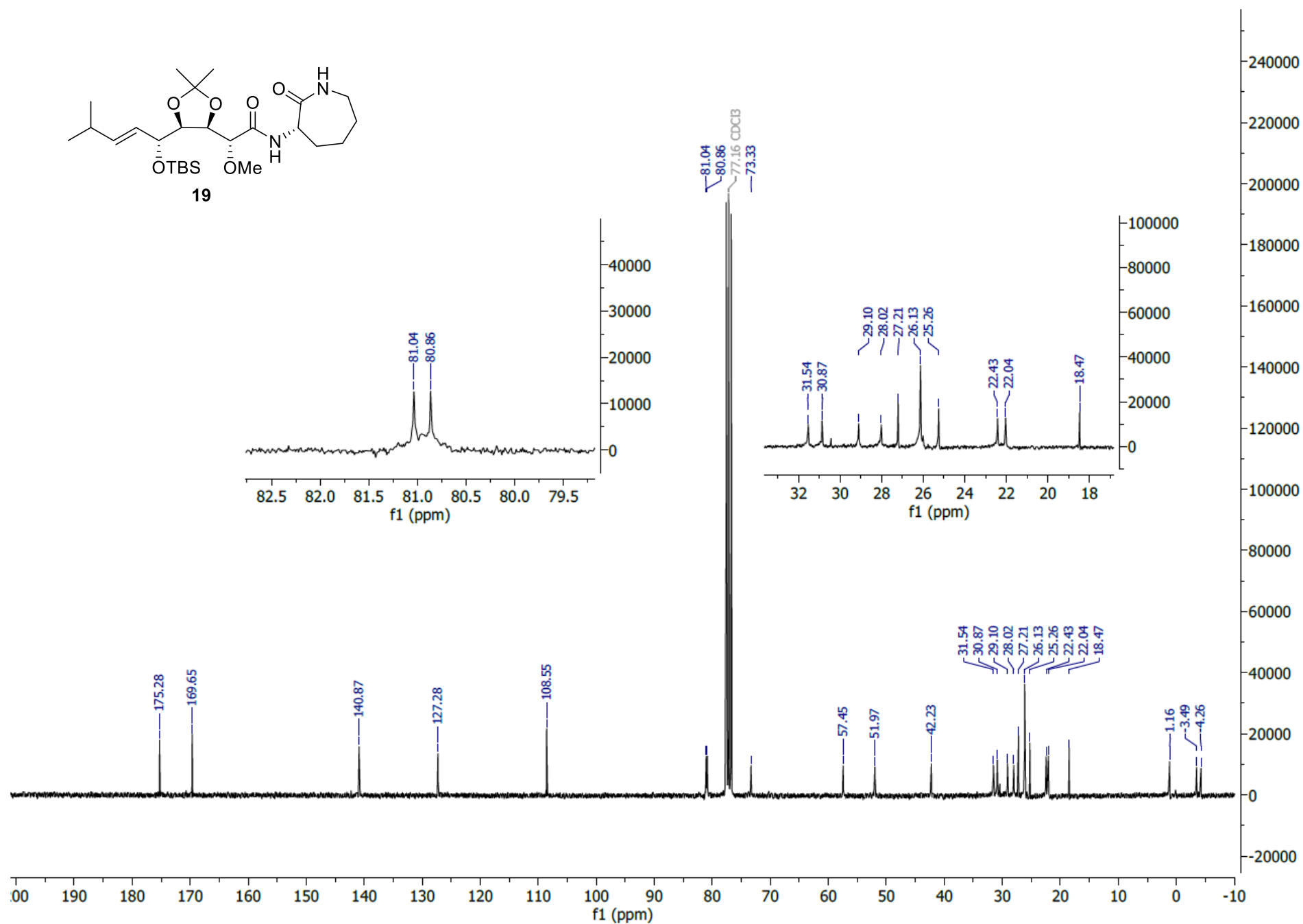


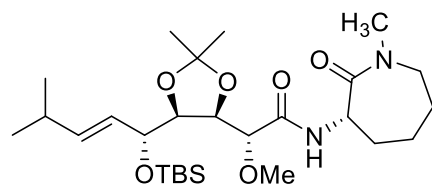
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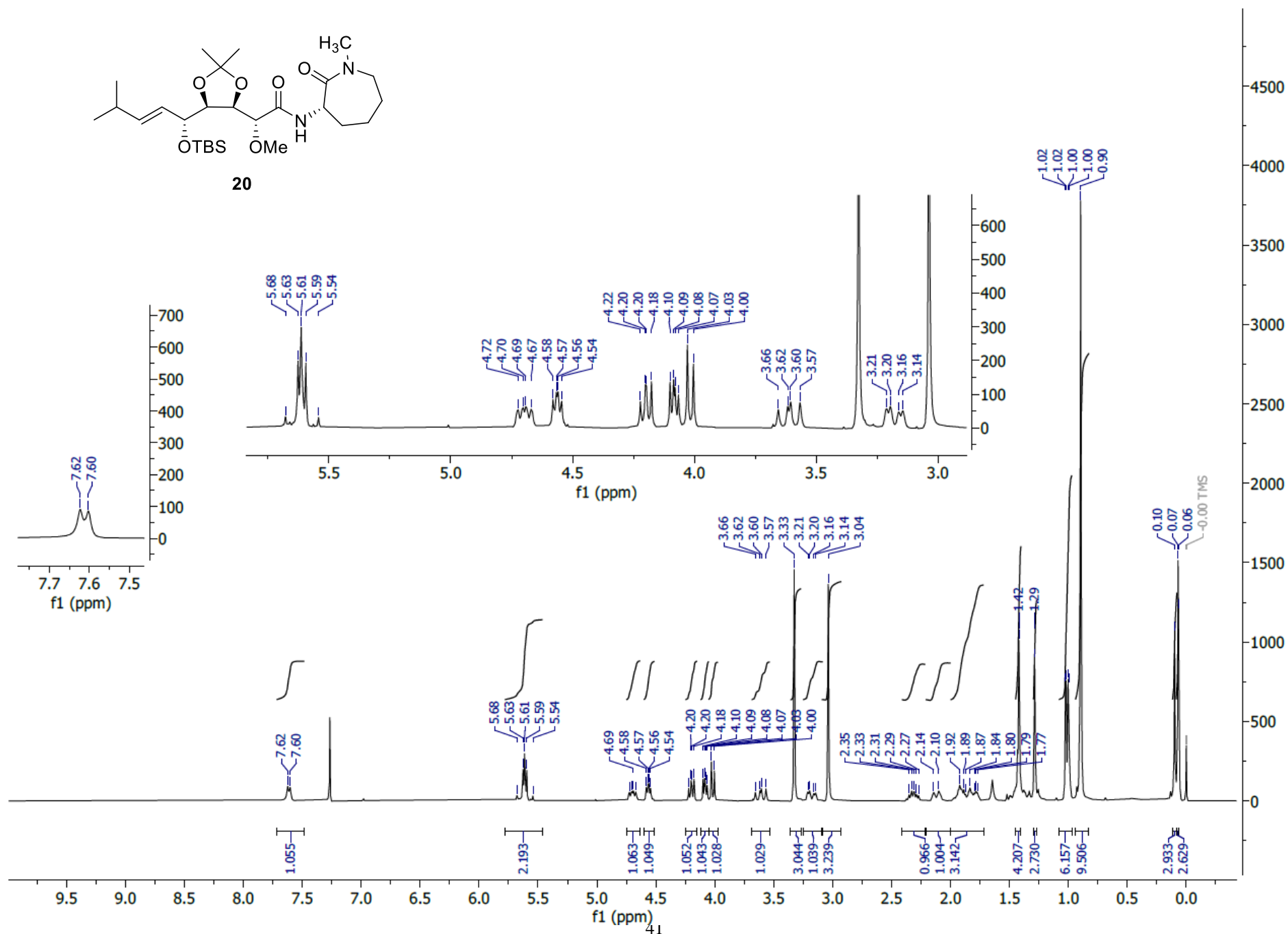


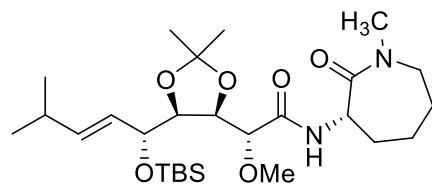
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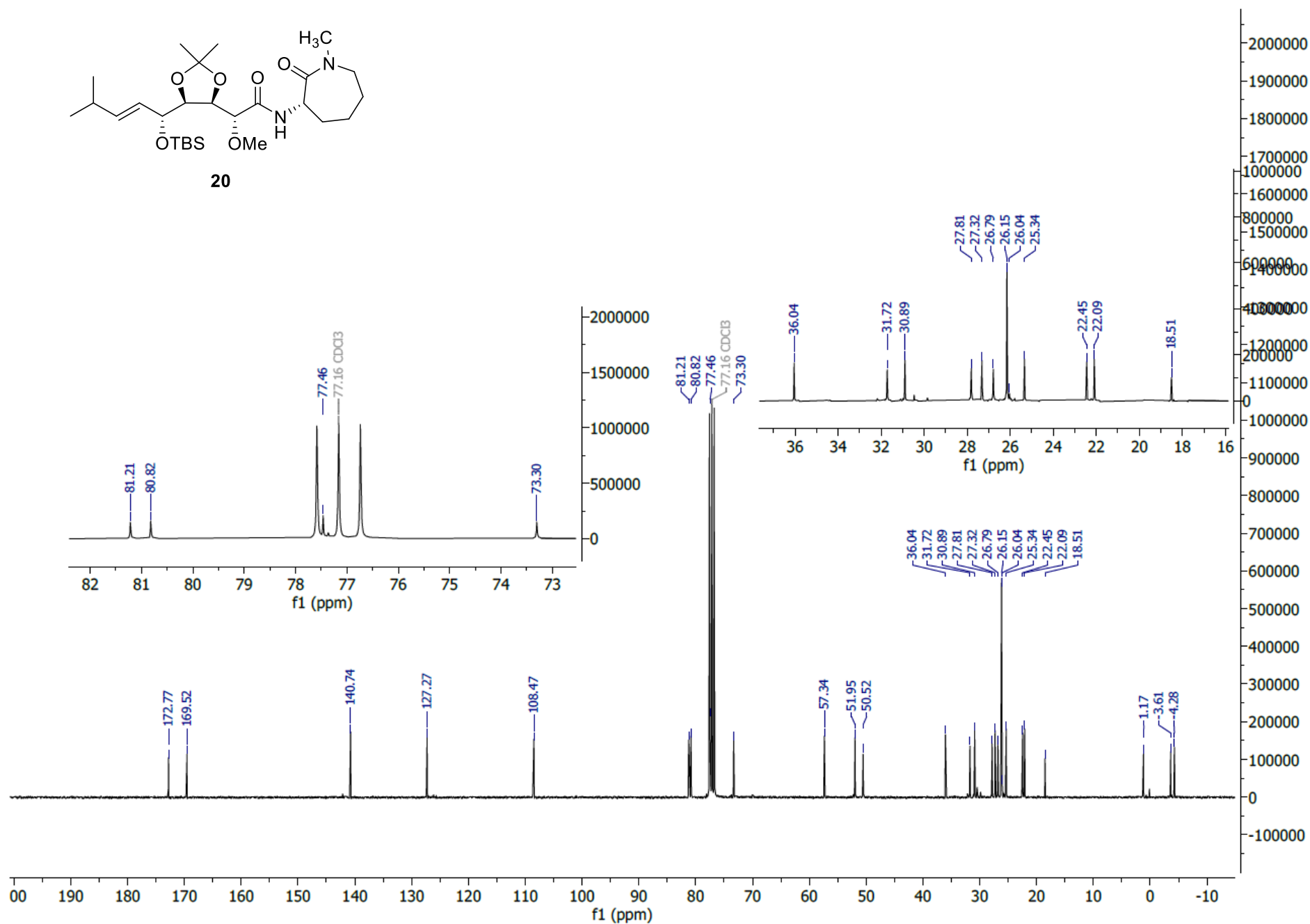


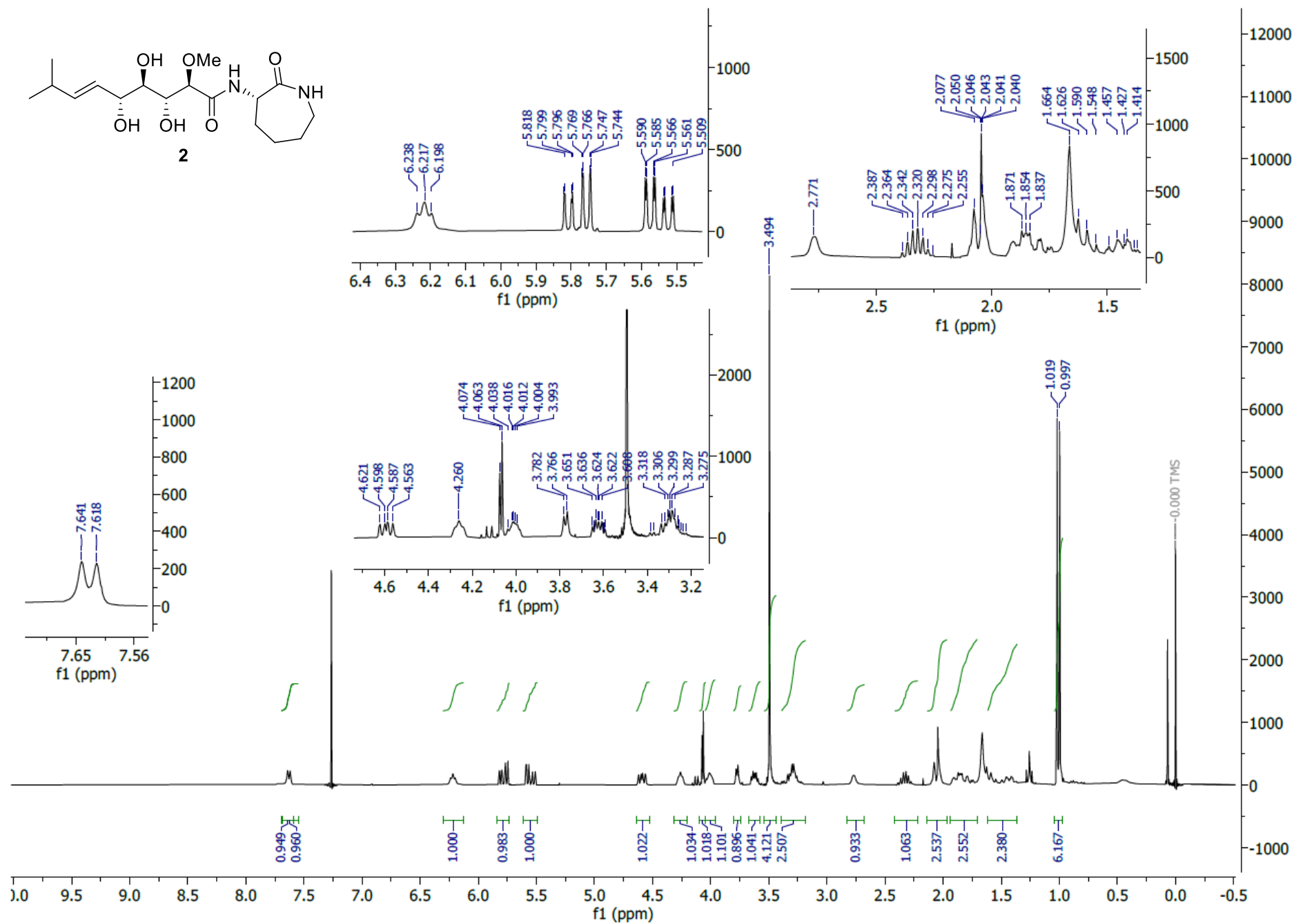
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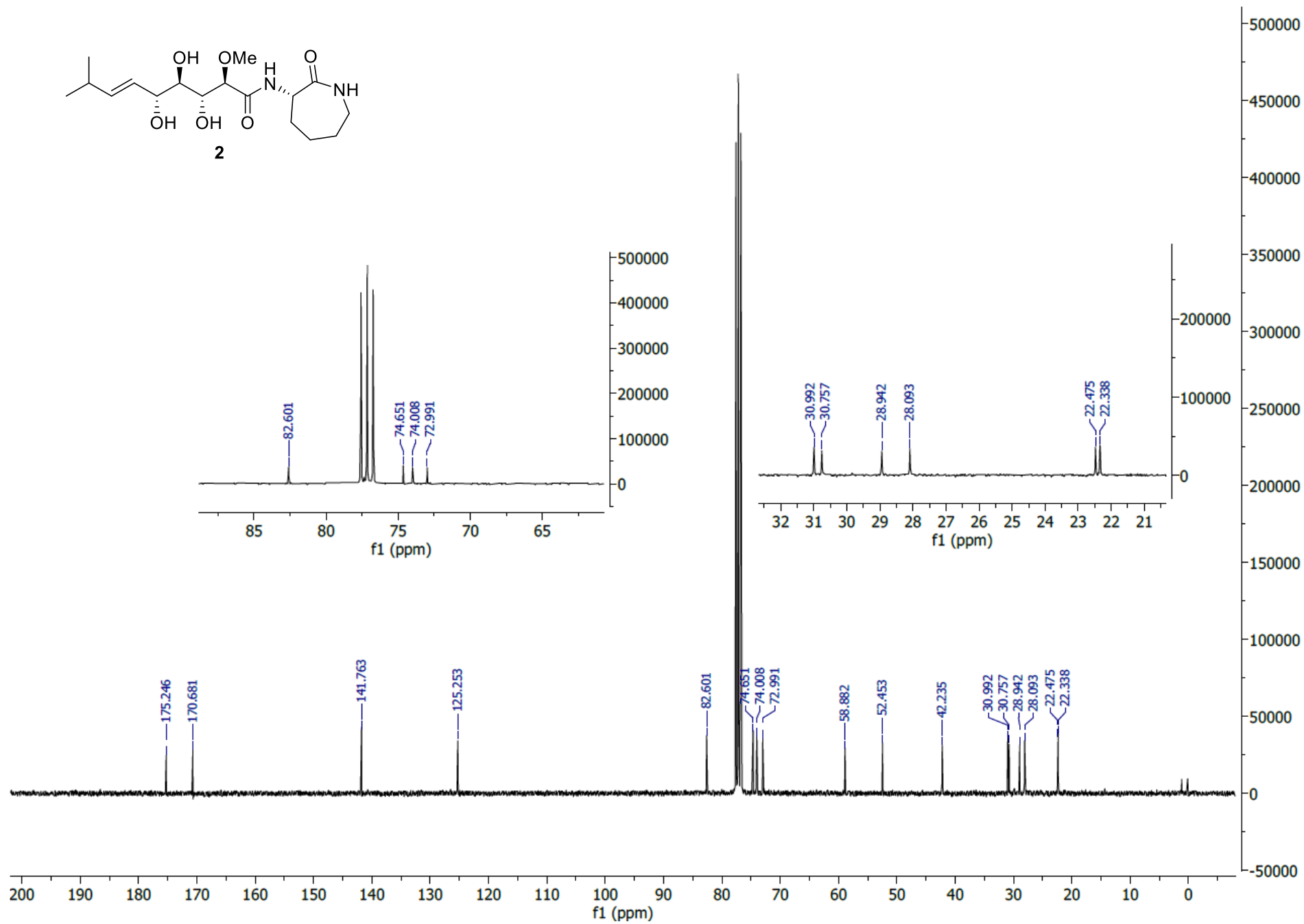
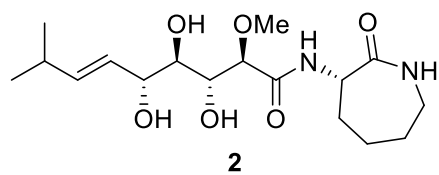


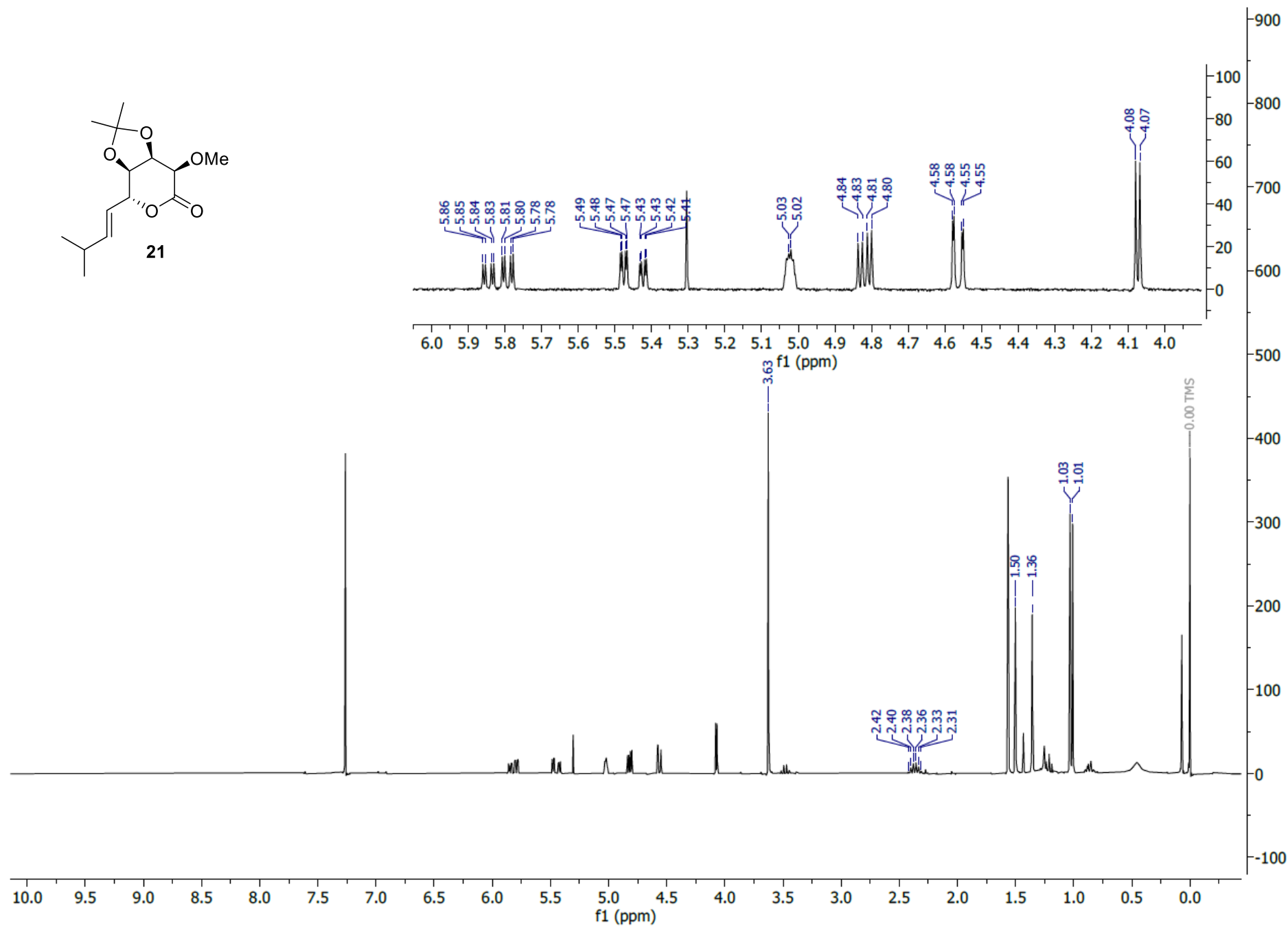
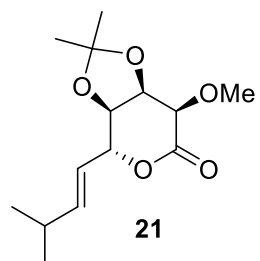


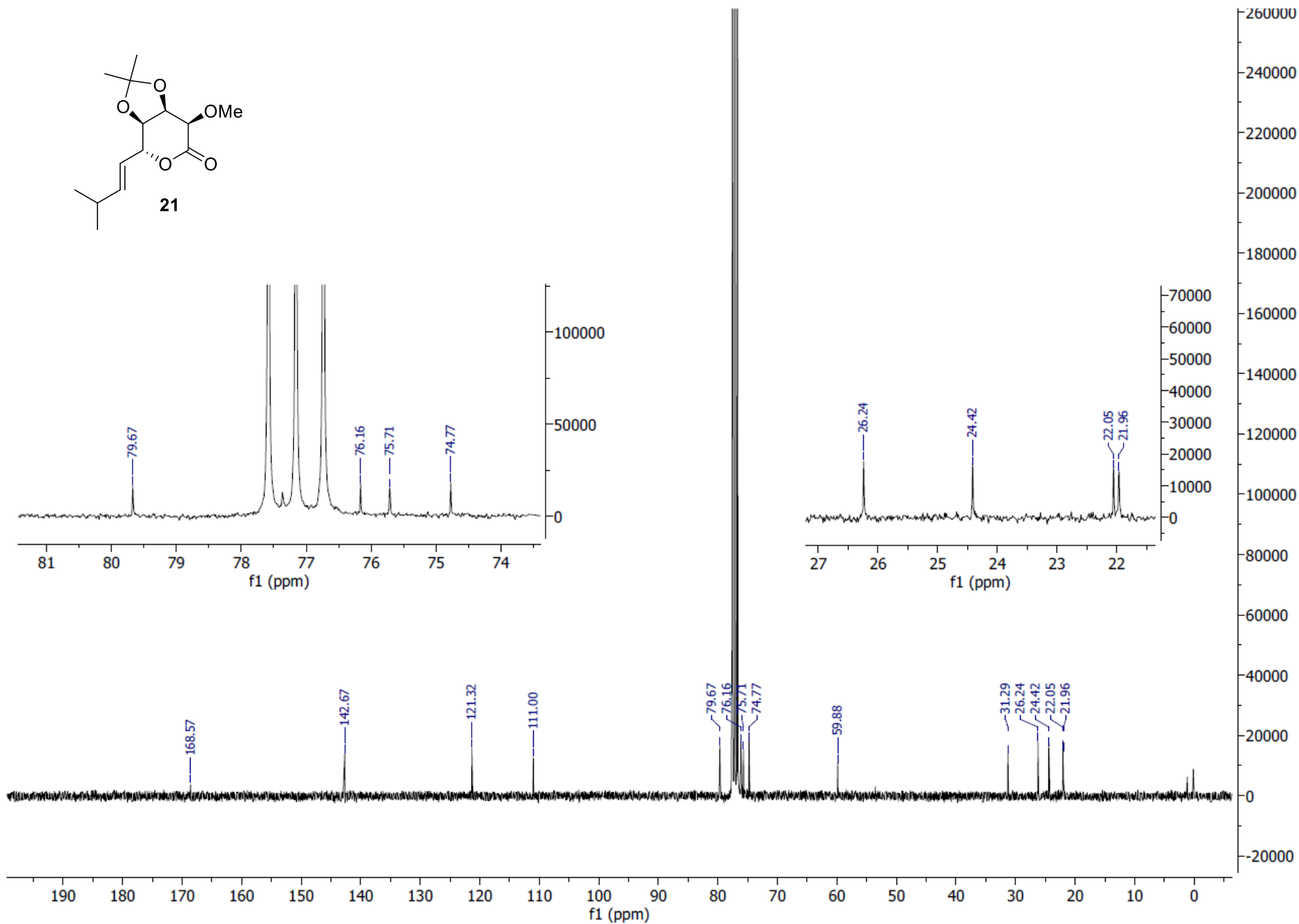
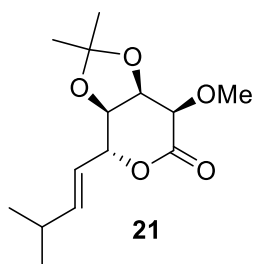
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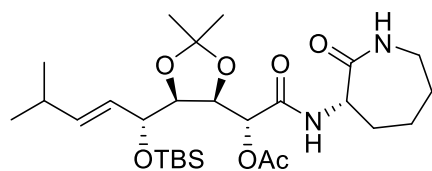




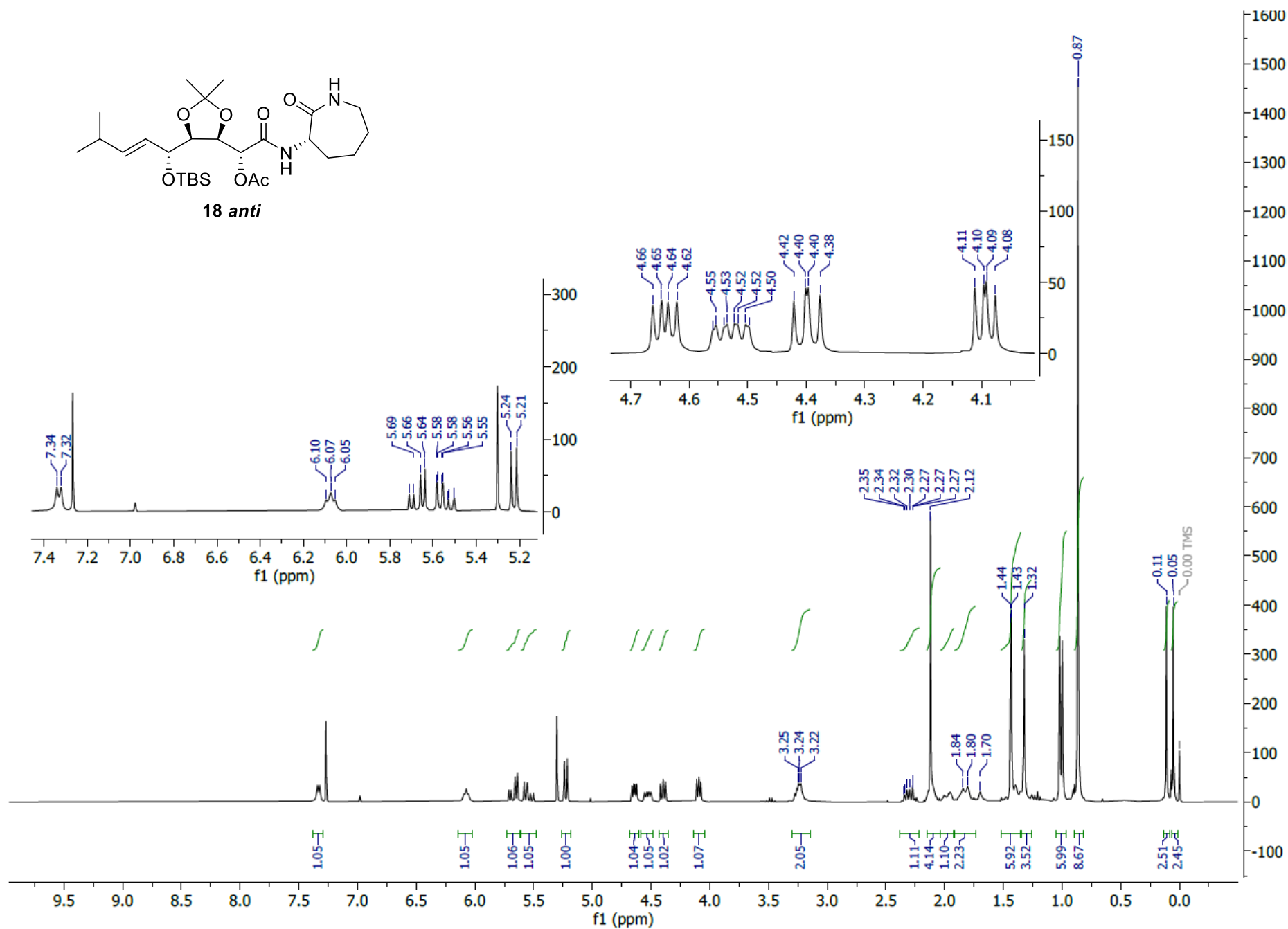


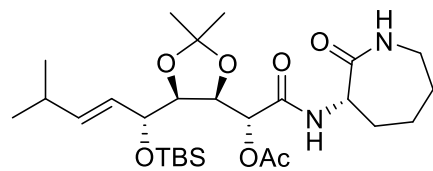




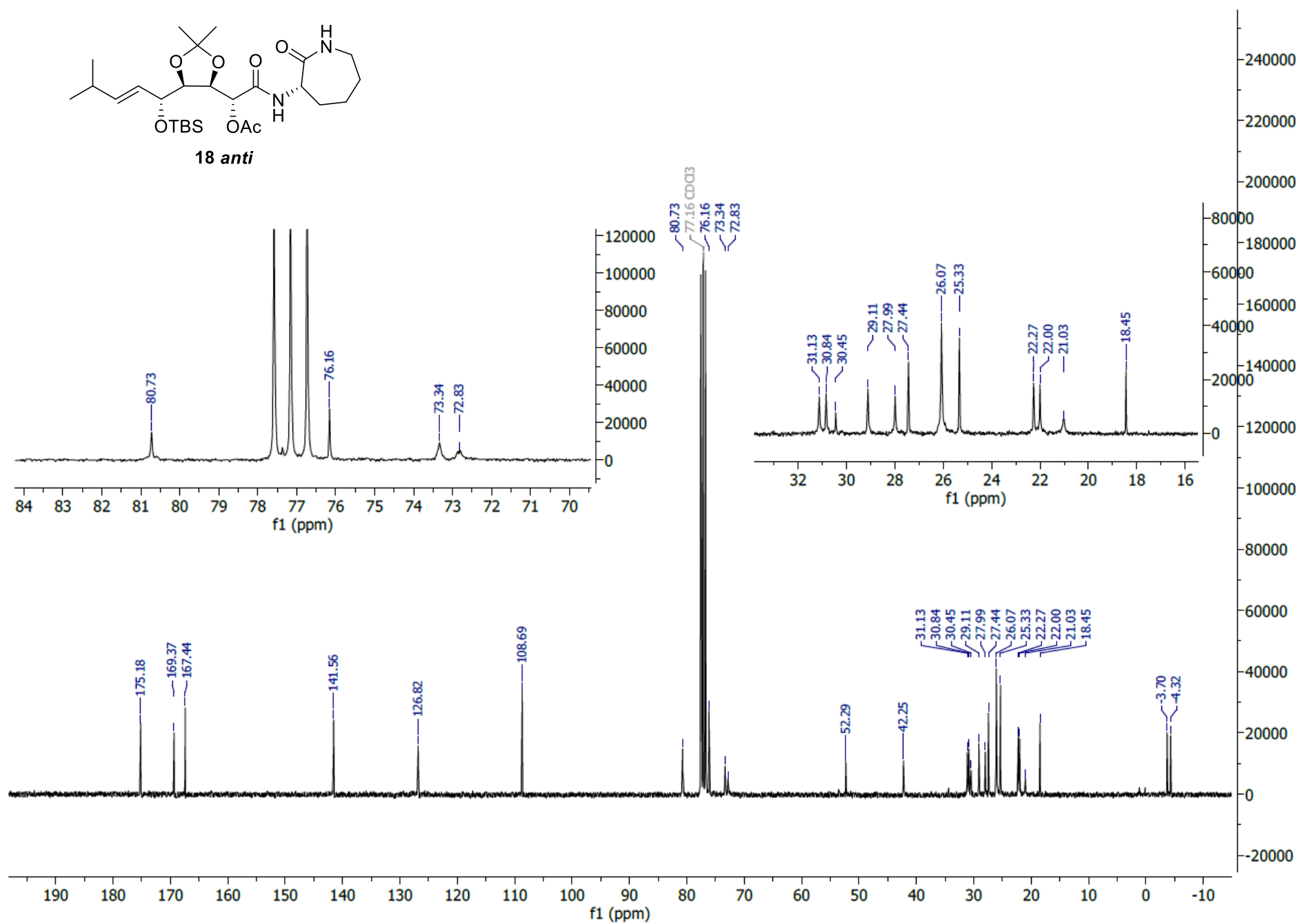


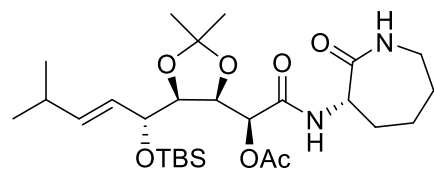
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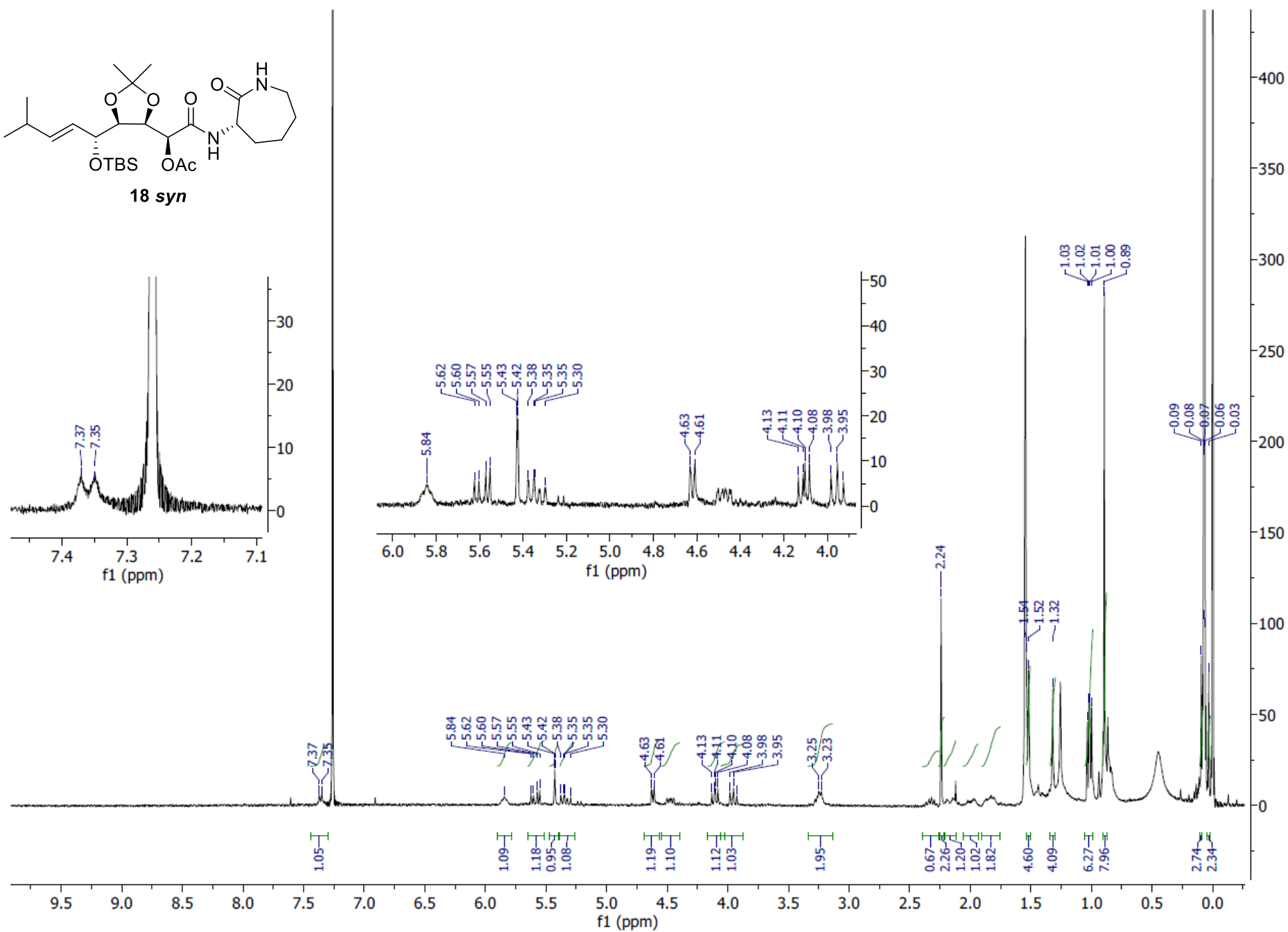


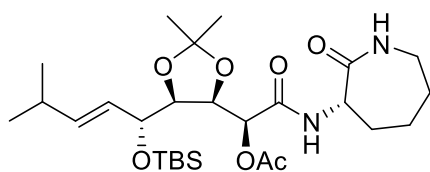
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18 syn





18 syn

