



ASAP Report

Reporter: Jing Chen

Supervisors: *Prof. Tao Ye*

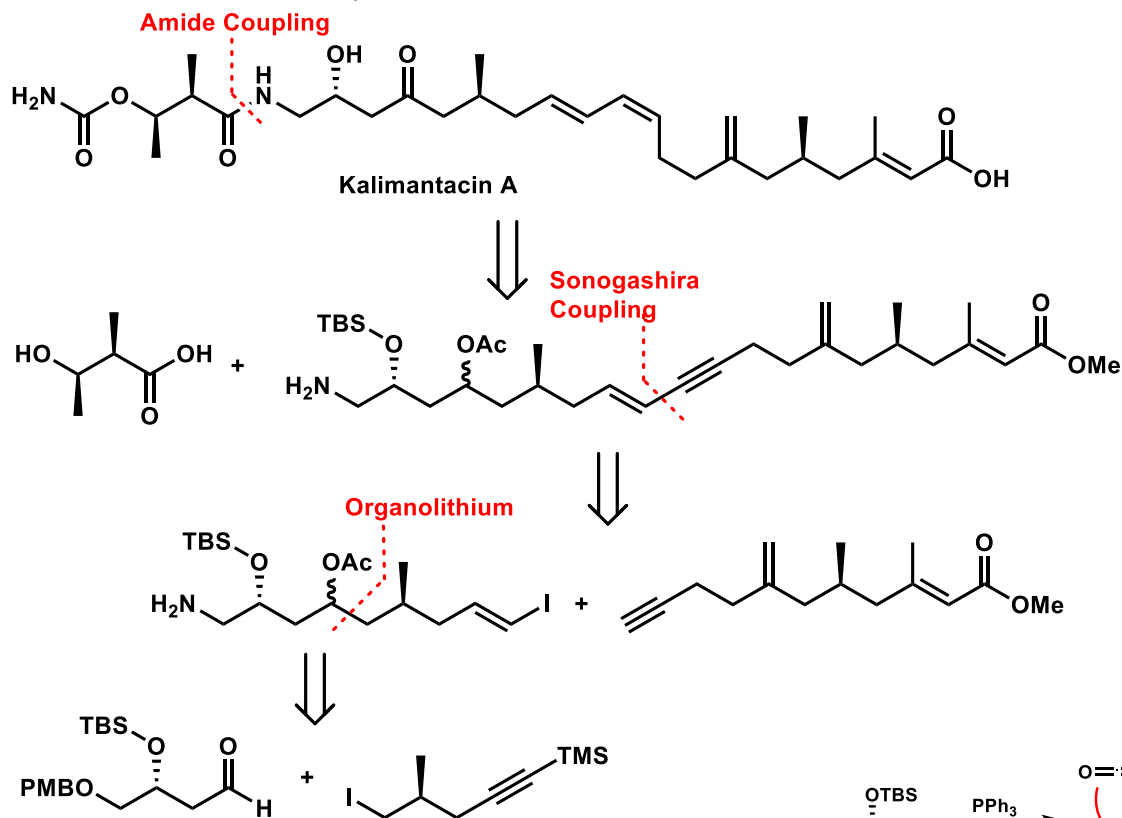
Dr. Yian Guo

Sep. 14st, 2020

Introduction

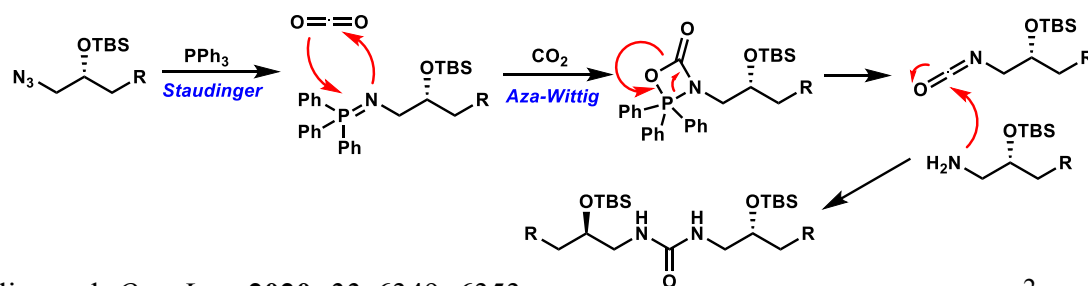
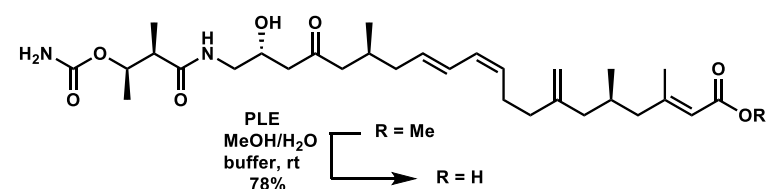


Part I : Total synthesis of **Kalimantacin A**



Biological activities:

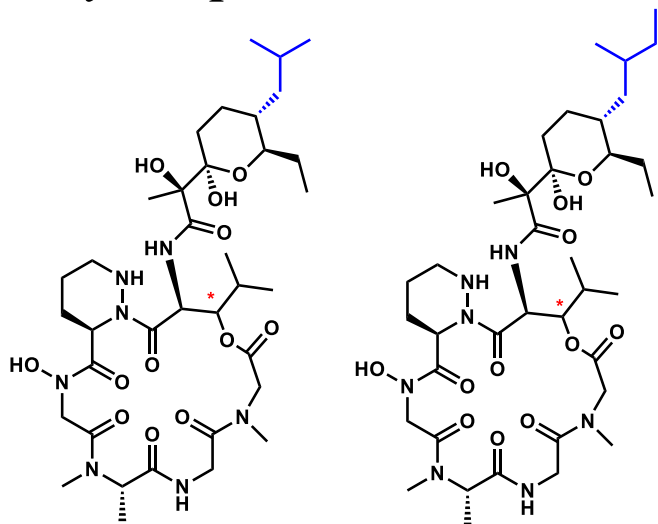
- display potent and antibiotic activity against multidrug resistant strains of *Staphylococcus aureus*.



Introduction



Part II: Meliponamycins, antimicrobials from *Stingless Bee-Associated Streptomyces sp.*



Meliponamycin A

Meliponamycin B

(new compounds, first isolated)

Isolation

- Two novel cyclic hexadepsipeptides were isolated from *Streptomyces sp. ICBG1318* isolated from *M. scutellaris* nurse bees.

Biological activities:

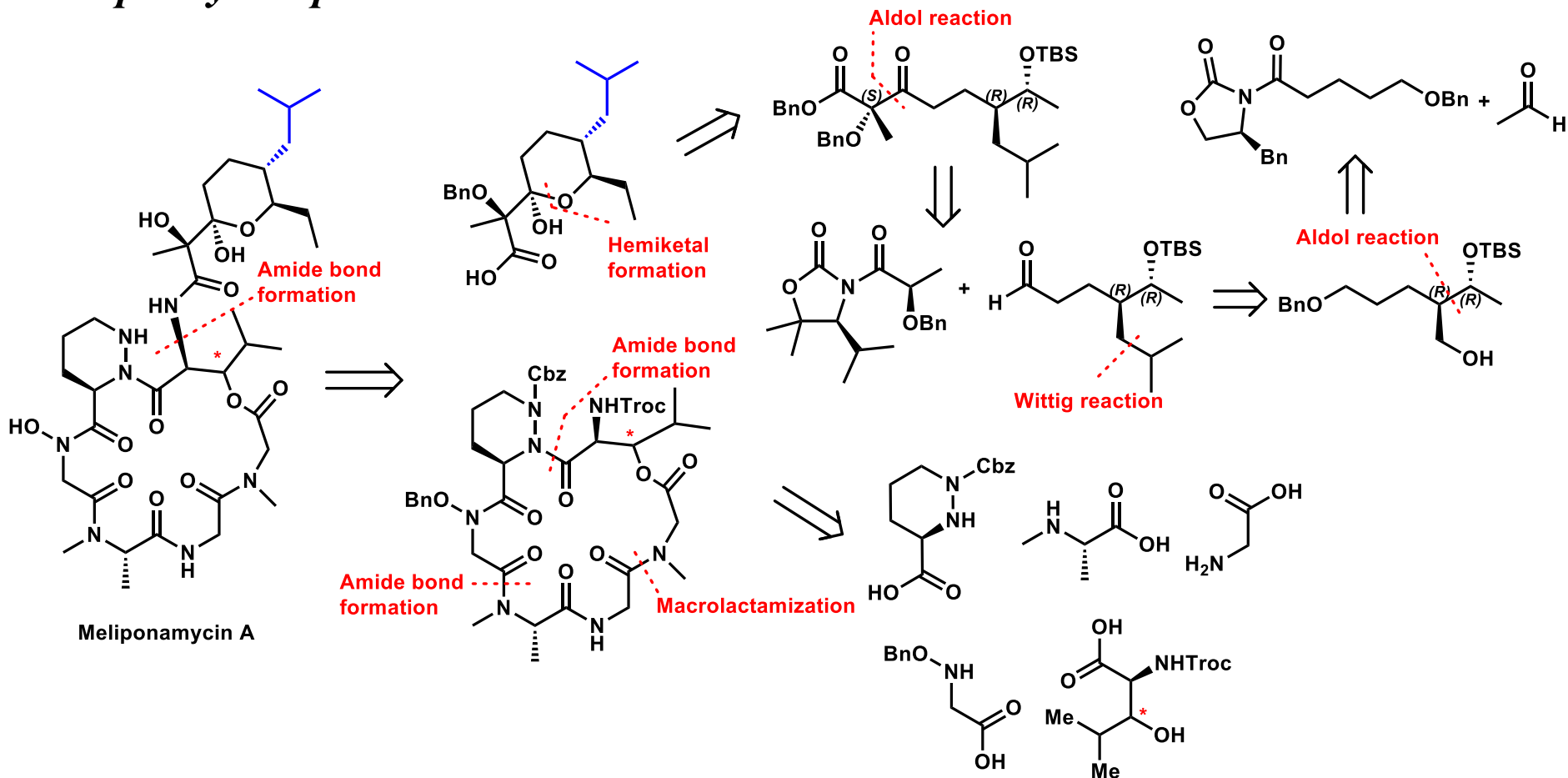
- Showed strong activity against the entomopathogen *Paenibacillus larvae* and human pathogens *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Leishmania infantum*.

compound	<i>L. infantum</i> ^a			<i>P. larvae</i>	<i>S. aureus</i>
	IC ₅₀ (μM) intracellular amastigotes	CC ₅₀ (μM) THP-1 ^b	selectivity index ^c	MIC (μg/mL)	MIC (μg/mL)
1	2.19 ± 0.25	1.05 ± 0.05	0.47	0.43	1.72
2	1.03 ± 0.08	0.70 ± 0.03	0.67	0.43	0.86
miltefosine	2.40 ± 0.22				
doxorubicin		1.80 ± 0.16			
tetracycline				3.45	0.05

Introduction



Part II: Meliponamycins, antimicrobials from *Stingless Bee-Associated Streptomyces sp.*

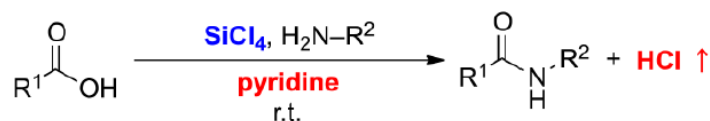


Introduction

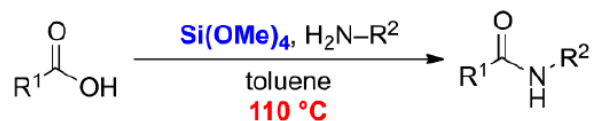


Part III: Peptide bond-formation via Amino Acid Silyl Esters

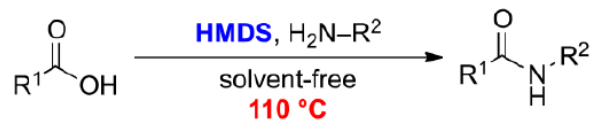
a) Chan's method



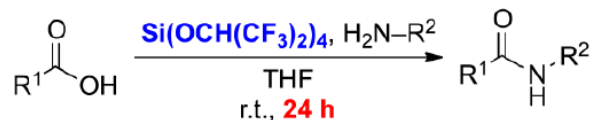
b) Braddock's method



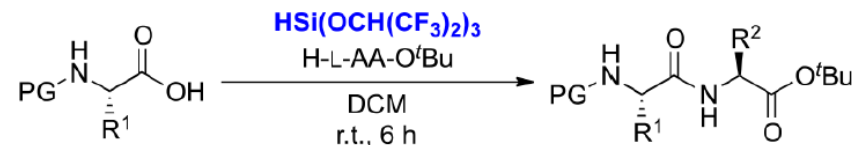
c) Chou's method



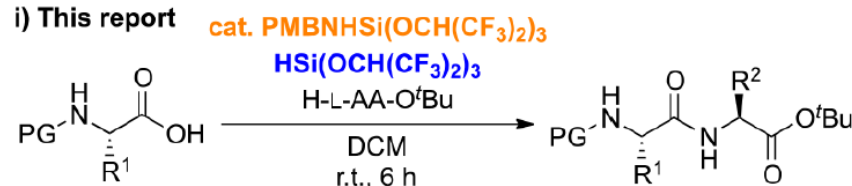
d) Mukaiyama's method



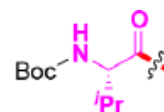
h) This report



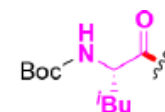
i) This report



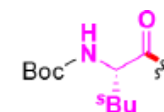
Minimum Substrate Use
(Electrophile/Nucleophile/Silylating reagent = 1:1:1)



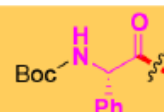
Boc-Val-Ala-O^tBu (2g)
80% yield, >99:1 dr^a



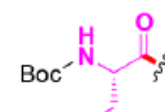
Boc-Leu-Ala-O^tBu (2h)
96% yield, >99:1 dr^{a,c}



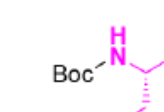
Boc-Ile-Ala-O^tBu (2i)
77% yield, >99:1 dr^a



Boc-Phe-Ala-O^tBu (2j)
79% yield, >99:1 dr^a



Boc-Phe-Ala-O^tBu (2k)
96% yield, >99:1 dr^a

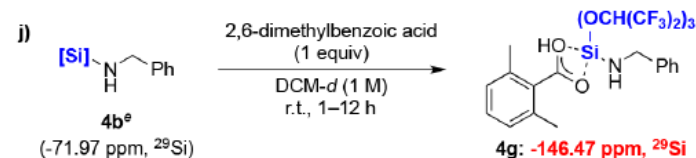
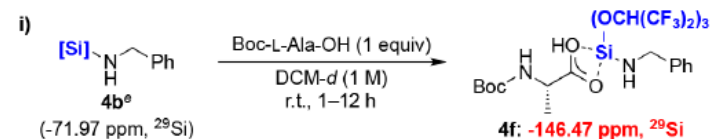
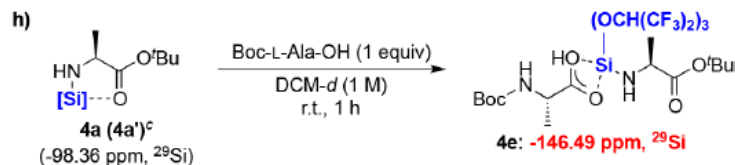
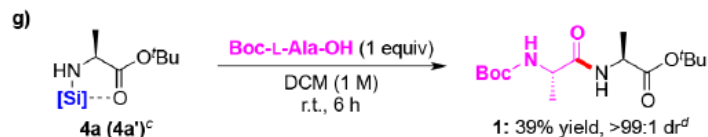
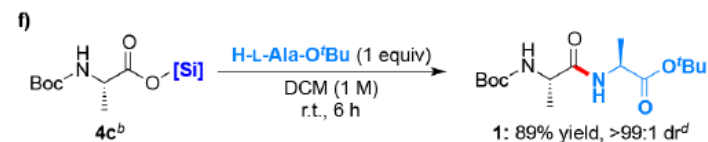
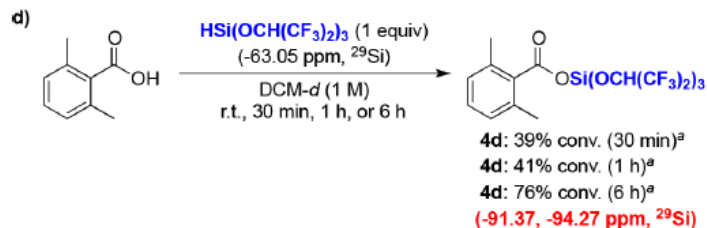
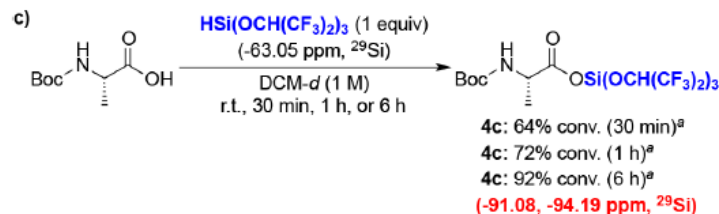
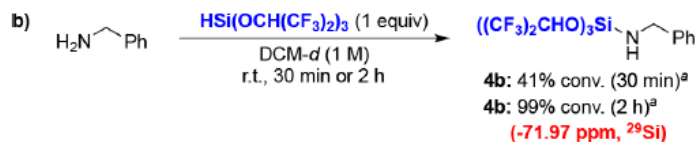
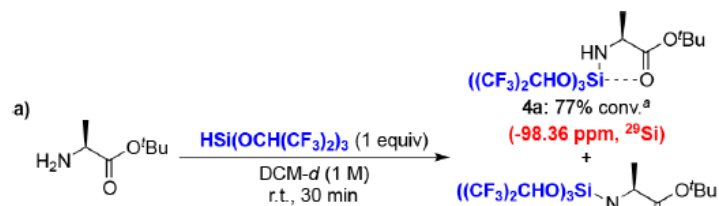


Boc-Tyr-Ala-O^tBu (2l)
93% yield, >99:1 dr^a

Introduction



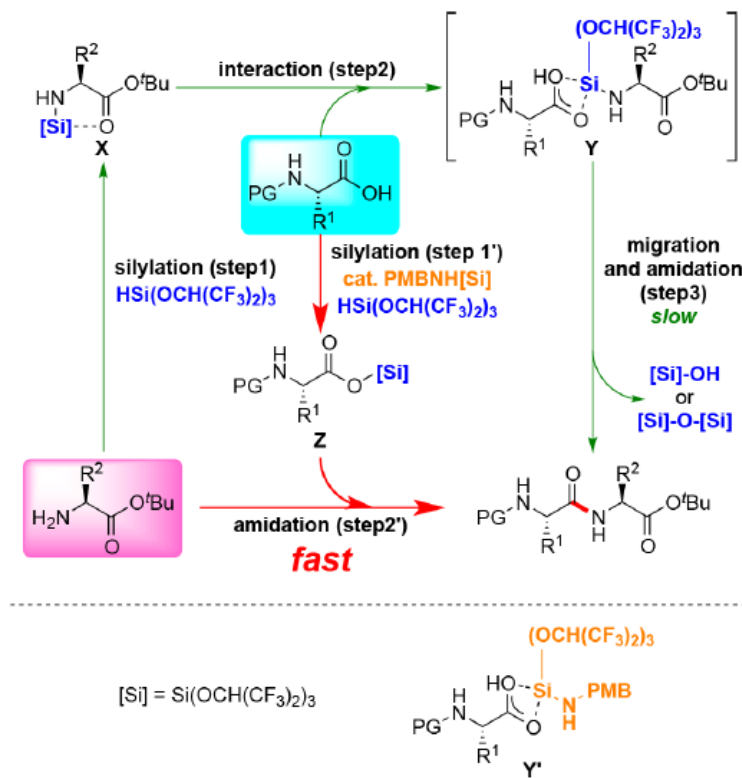
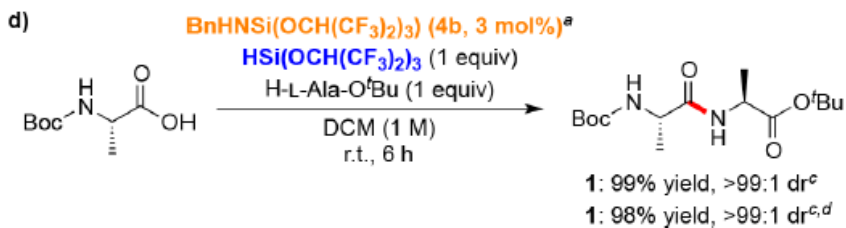
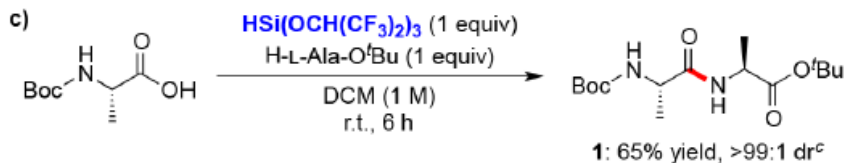
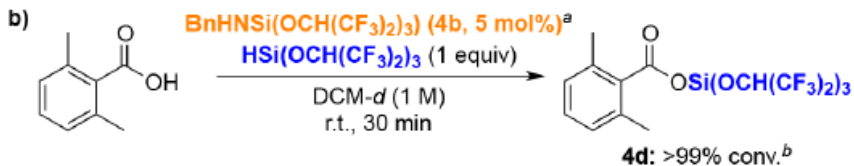
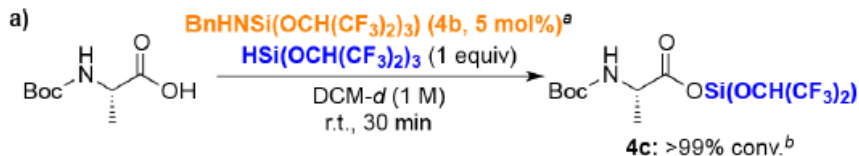
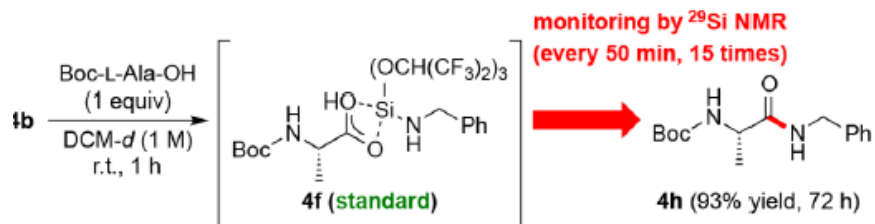
Part III: Peptide bond-formation via Amino Acid Silyl Esters



Introduction



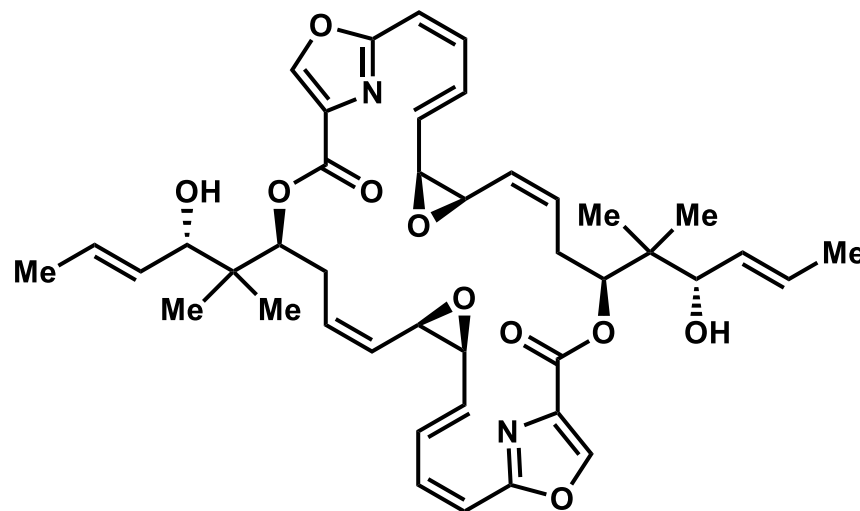
Part III: Peptide bond-formation via Amino Acid Silyl Esters



Plausible mechanistic pathway



Streamlined Symmetrical Total Synthesis of Disorazole B₁ and Its Analogues



disorazole B₁

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Synthetic Route

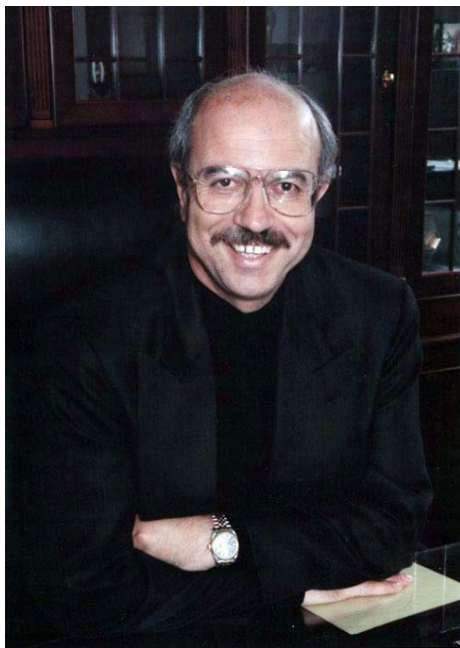
4

Summary

Introduction



Education & Current job:



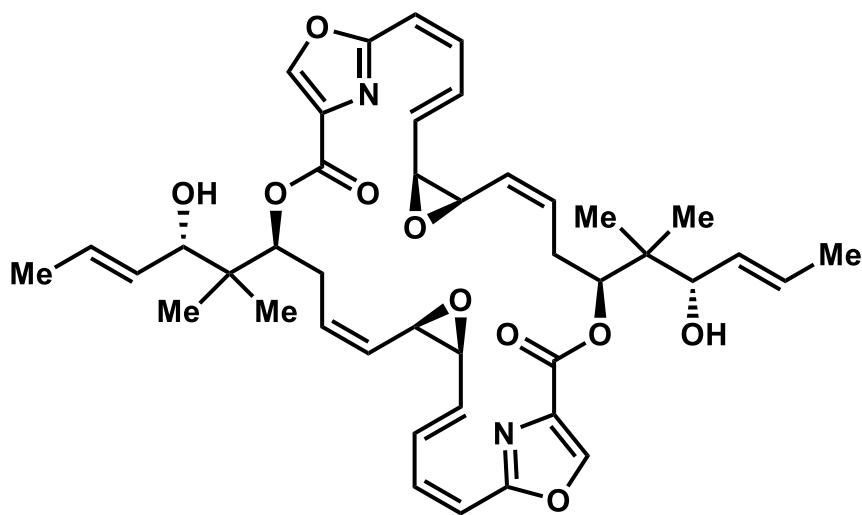
Nicolaou, K.C.

- B.S.: 1969, University of London
- Ph.D.: 1972, University of London
- Postdoctoral Fellow: 1972-1973, Columbia University
1973-1976, University of Harvard
- Professor: 1976, University of Pennsylvania
- Professor: 2013-now, Rice University

Research Interests & Areas:

- ⊕ Natural Product Synthesis
- ⊕ Designed Molecules for Biology and Medicine Synthesis
- ⊕ Select Synthetic Methods

Introduction



disorazole B₁

Isolation

- Disorazoles, isolated from myxobacterium *Sorangium cellulosum* So ce12 in 1994.

Biological activities:

- Disorazoles, was proved to an antibiotics with high activity against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria.

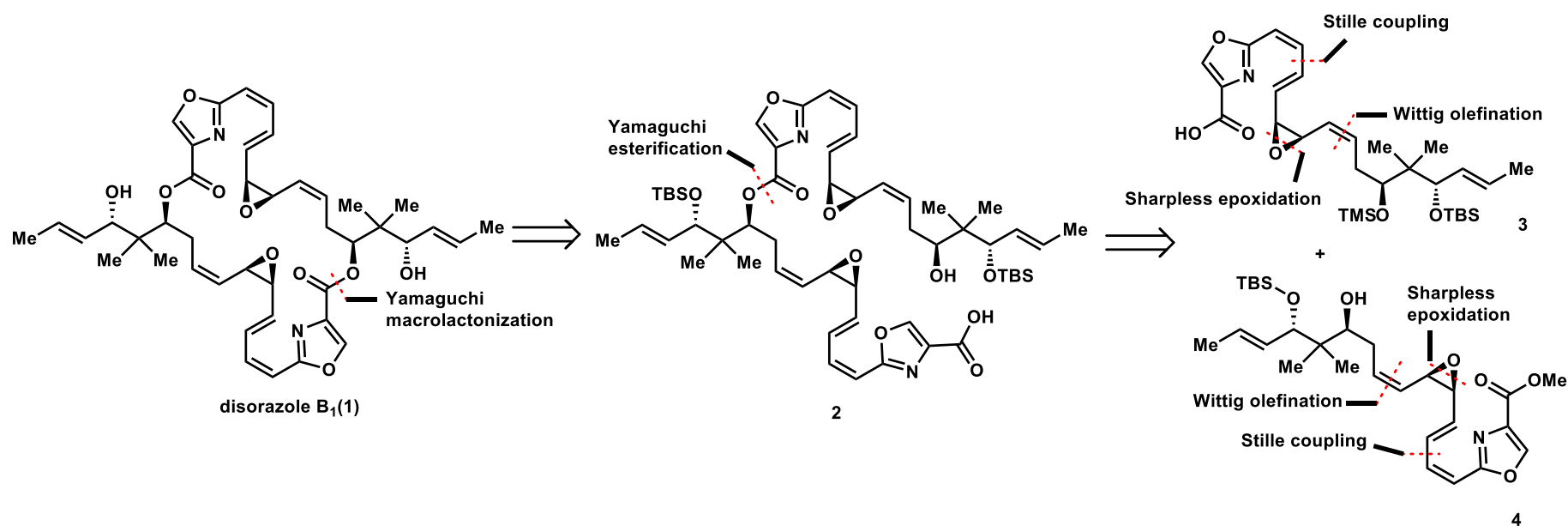
Structural features

- C₂-symmetrical macrocyclic dilactones
- Two 2-pentadecyloxazol-4-carboxylic acids
- Two epoxide and two hydroxyl groups

Introduction



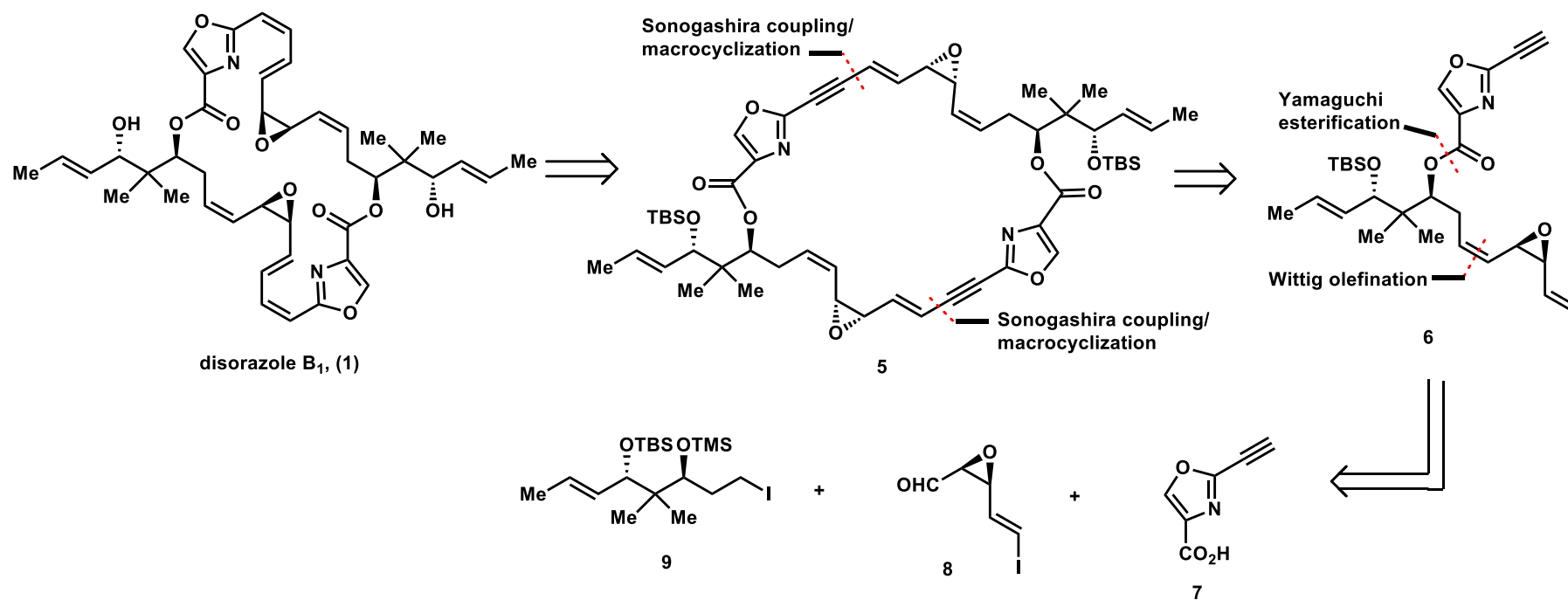
Previous stepwise total synthesis of Disorazole B₁(K. C. Nicolaou, 2017):



Retrosynthetic Analysis



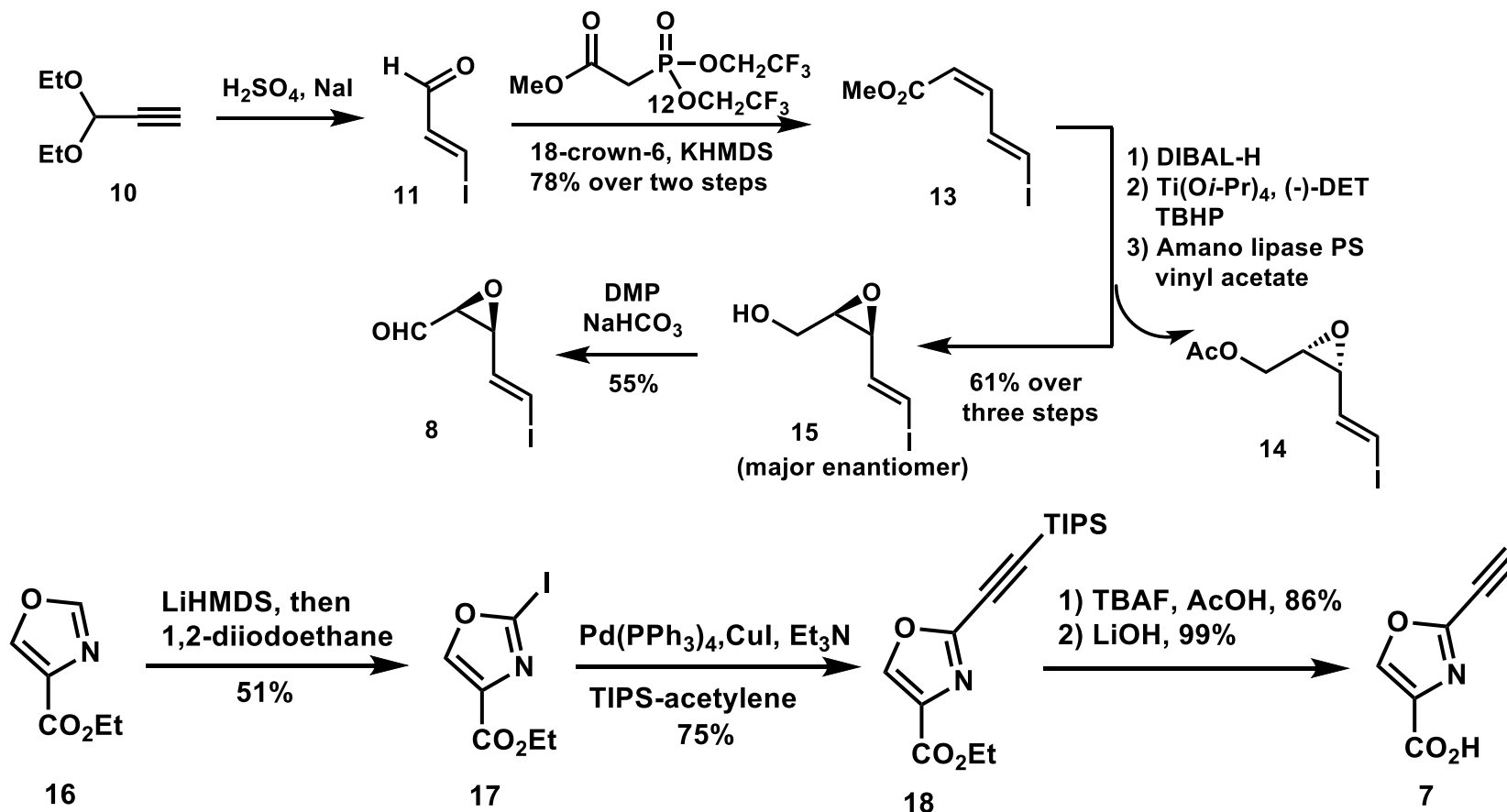
Proposed dimerization-based total synthesis of Disorazole B₁ (*This work*):



Synthetic Route



Synthesis of Fragment 7 and Fragment 8

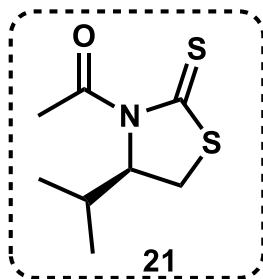
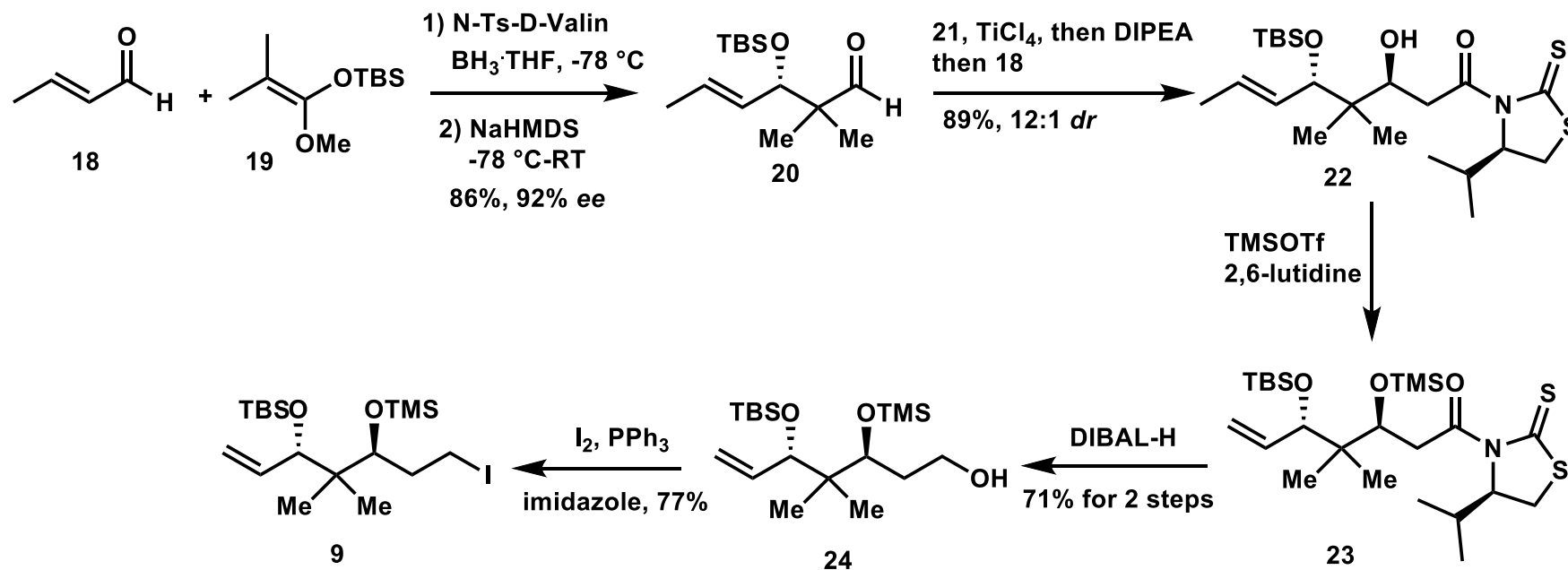


Hong, R. et al, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, *139*, 12939–12942.
Aboul-Enein, H. Y. et al, *Chirality*, **2005**, *17*, 1–15.

Synthetic Route



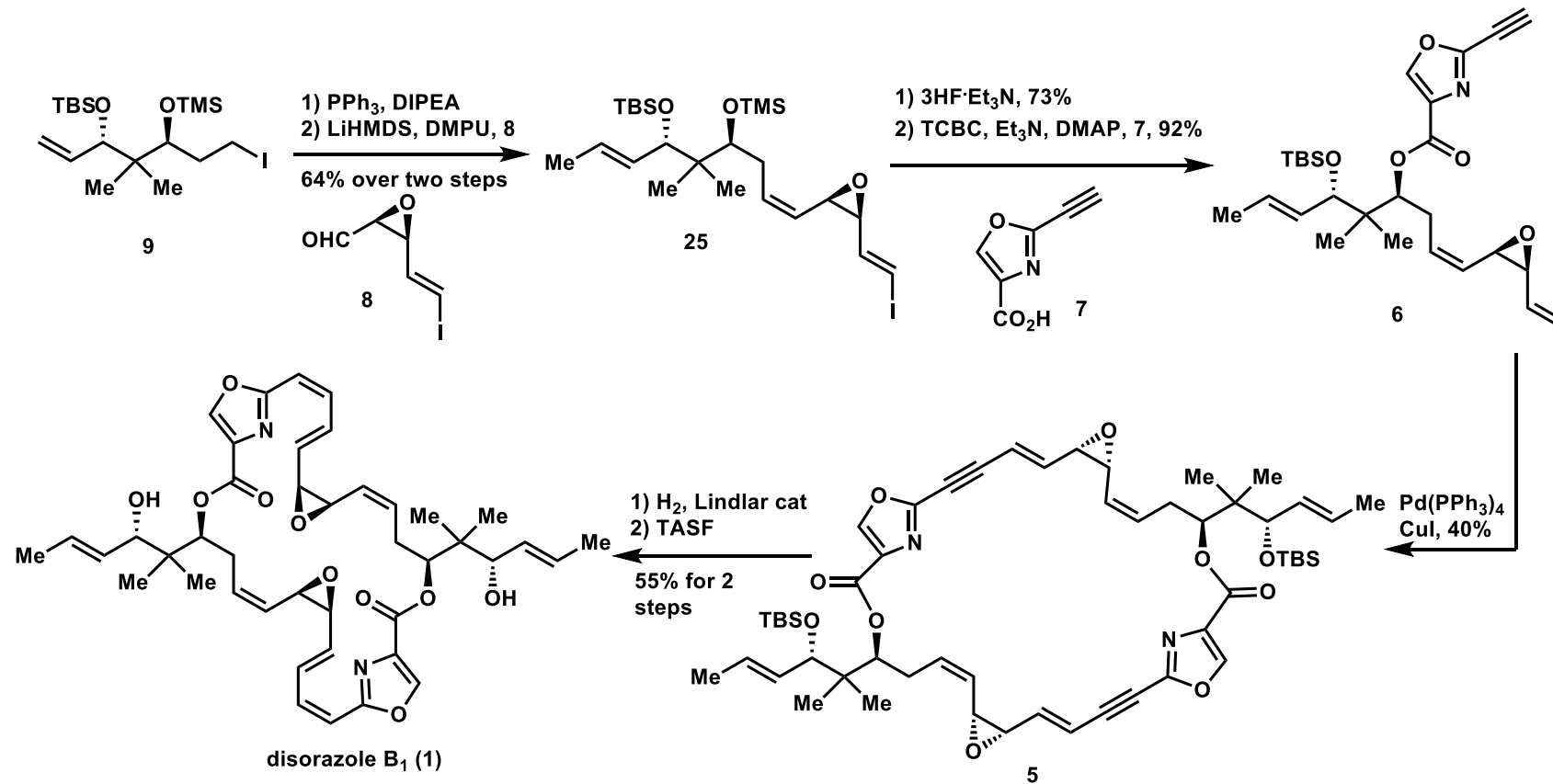
Synthesis of Fragment 9



Synthetic Route



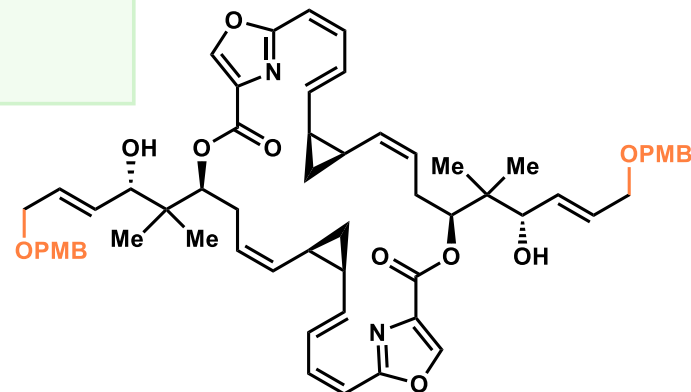
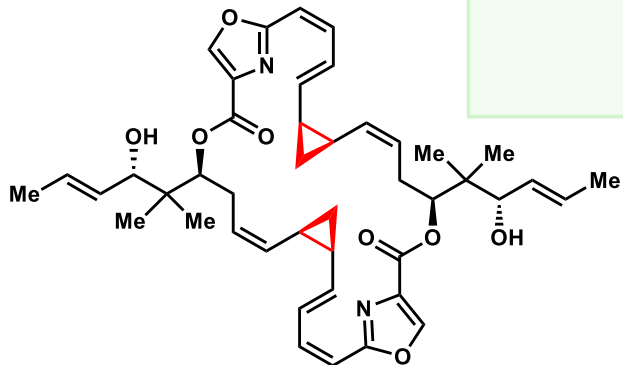
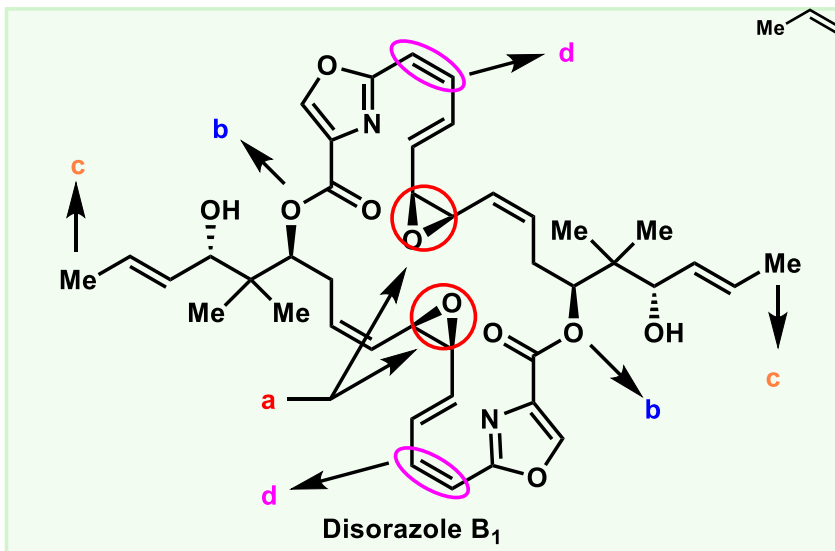
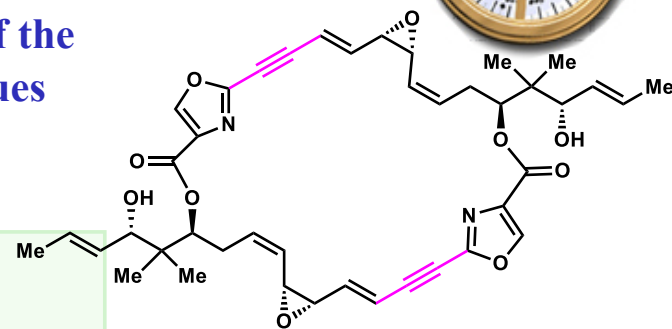
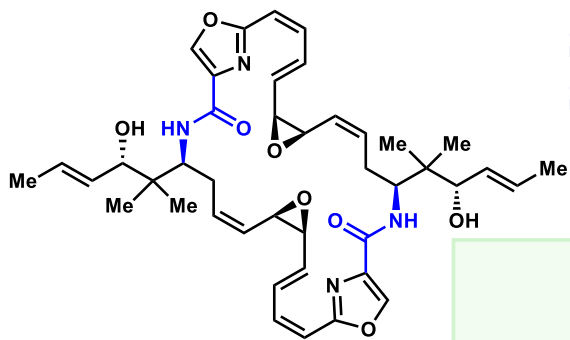
Completed total Synthesis of Disorazole B₁



Summary



Structure–activity relationships of the Synthesized Disorazole B₁ analogues



The End



Thanks for your attention!

Acknowledgement



Prof. Tao Ye and Dr. Yi-an Guo;

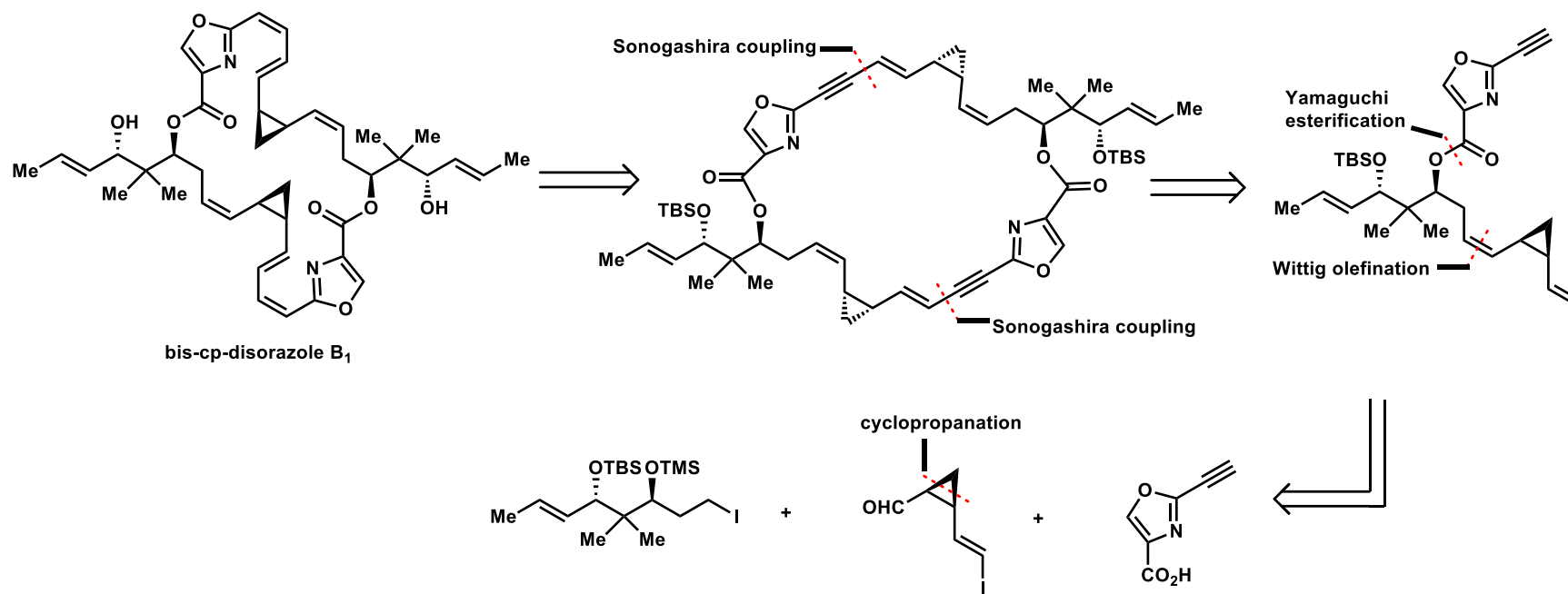
All professors and faculties in
SCBB;

All my labmates in F211!

Synthetic Route



Completed synthesis of Anhydroryanodol and formal total synthesis of Ryanodol

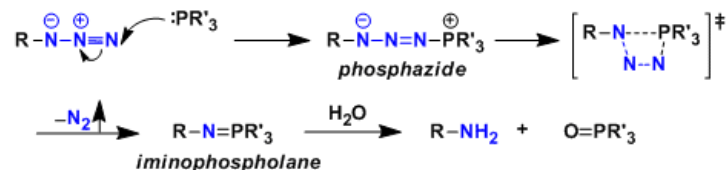


Supporting Materials



Staudinger Reaction

参考: *J. Org. Chem.* **2004**, *69*, 4299. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2005**, *127*, 2686.

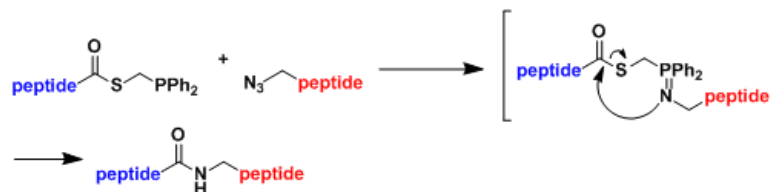


◦ 反应实例

Staudinger-Bertozzi配合^[1]: Bertozzi等将叠氮化物与以下的磷试剂反应, 成功将荧光试剂与强固的酰胺连接。这一化学修饰法以高收率、高化学选择性进行、能用于多种生物化学研究



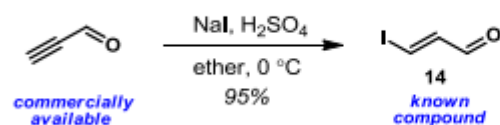
Traceless Staudinger Ligation^[2]: 需要Cys残基组Native Chemical Ligation没有特别的制约。



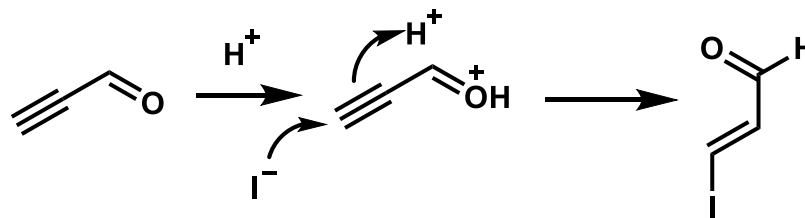
Supporting Materials



Synthesis vinyl iodide aldehyde



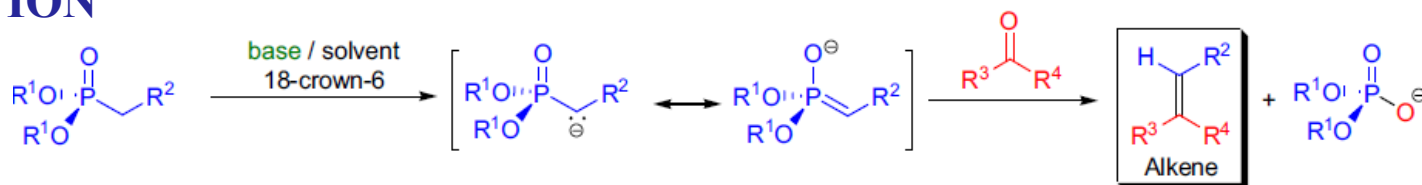
[The reaction can be readily run in decagram scale if needed.]



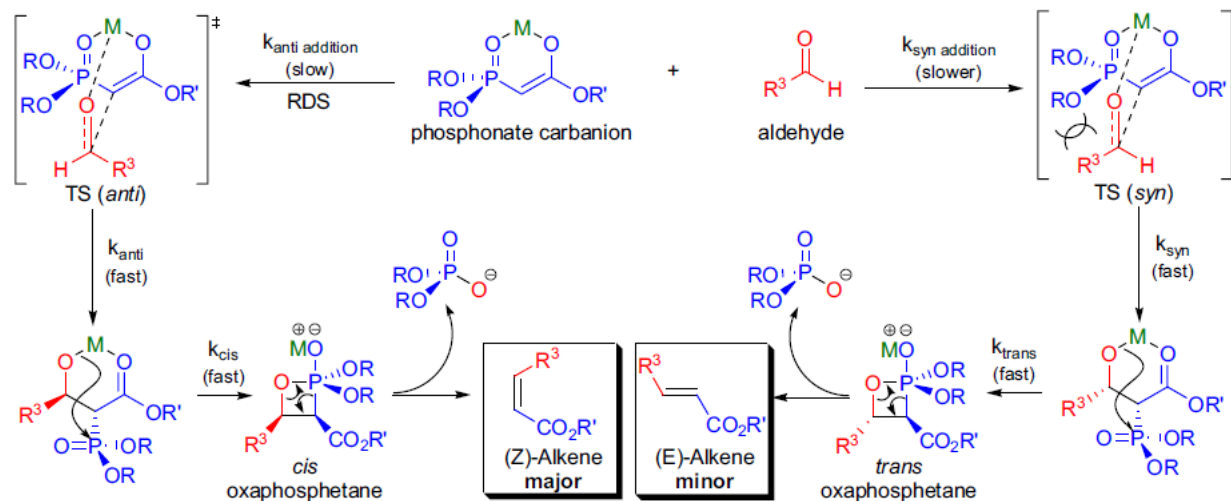
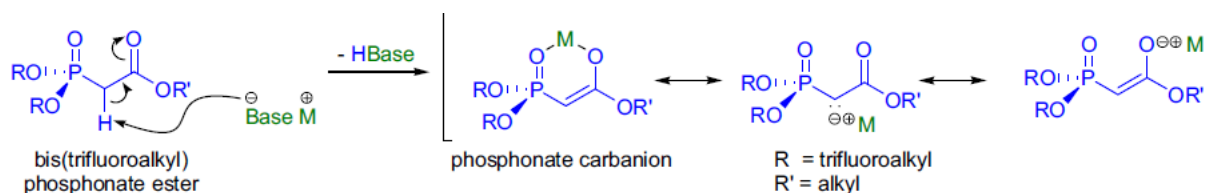
Supporting Materials



HORNER-WADSWORTH-EMMONS OLEFINATION – STILL-GENNARI MODIFICATION



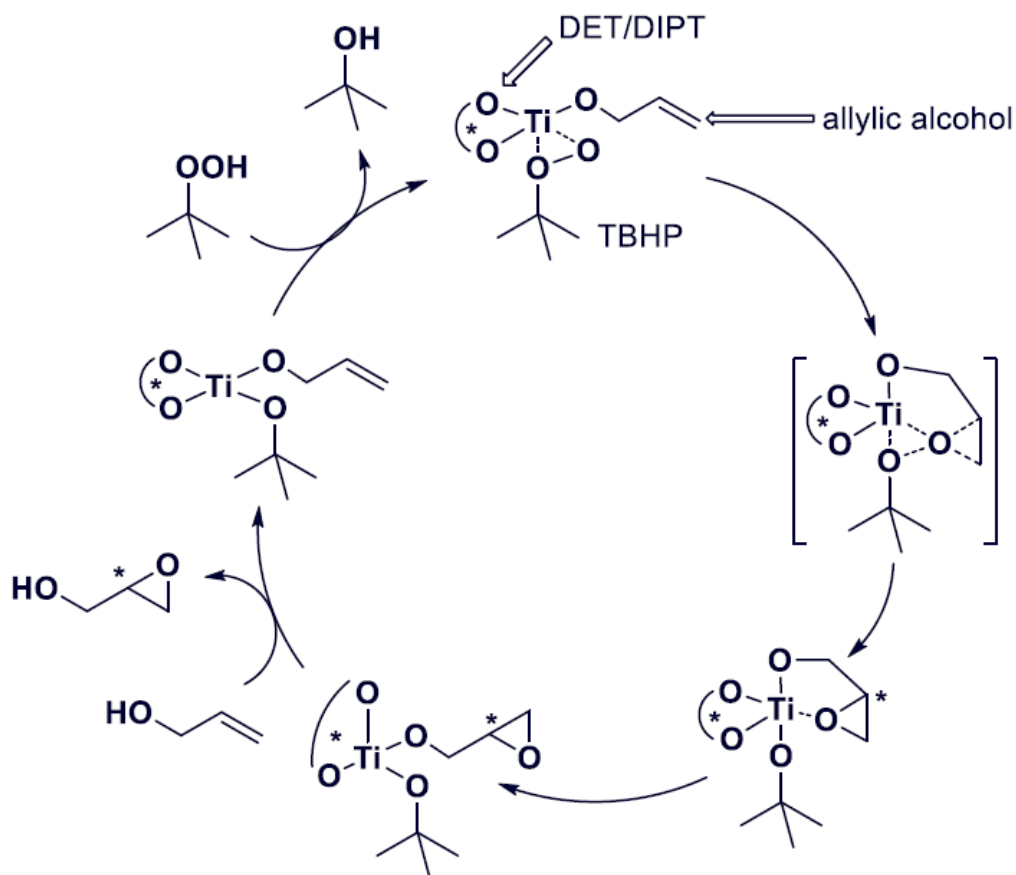
$\text{R}^1 = \text{CH}_2\text{CF}_3$, trifluoroalkyl; $\text{R}^2 = \text{COR}$, CO_2R , CN , SO_2R ; $\text{R}^{3,4} = \text{H}$, alkyl, aryl; base = KH, KHMDS



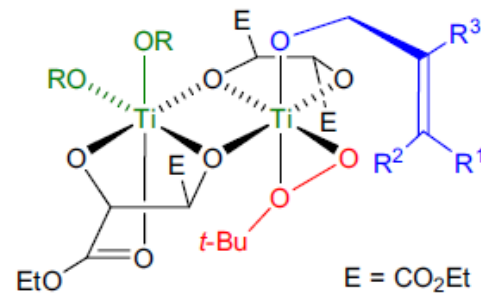
Supporting Materials



SHARPLESS ASYMMETRIC EPOXIDATION



Transition state of epoxidation:



$$\text{Rate} = \frac{[\text{Ti}(\text{O-}i\text{-Pr})_2(\text{DET})][\text{TBHP}][\text{ROH}]}{[i\text{-PrOH}]^2}$$

Supporting Materials



Chiral Recognition by Lipases

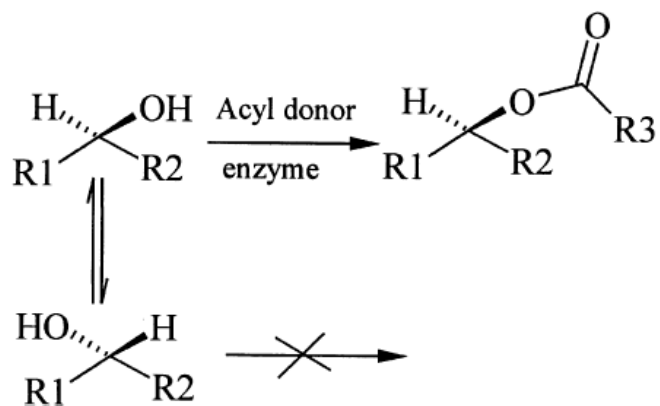


Fig. 5. Dynamic kinetic resolution of secondary alcohols.

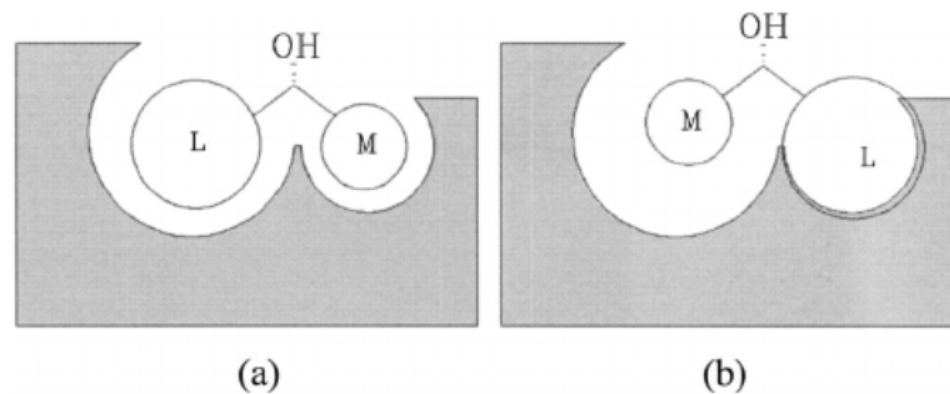
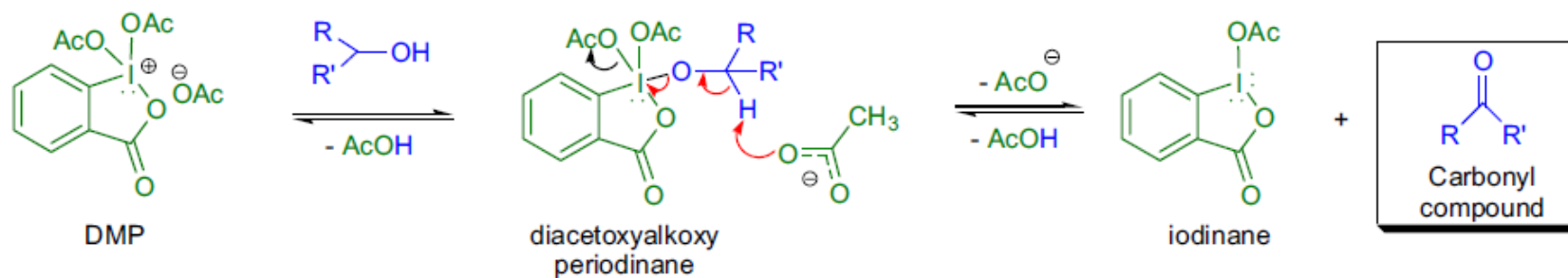


Fig. 6. The fast reacting enantiomer (a) and the slow reacting one (b) in the active site model for lipases derived from Kazlauskas' rule.

Supporting Materials



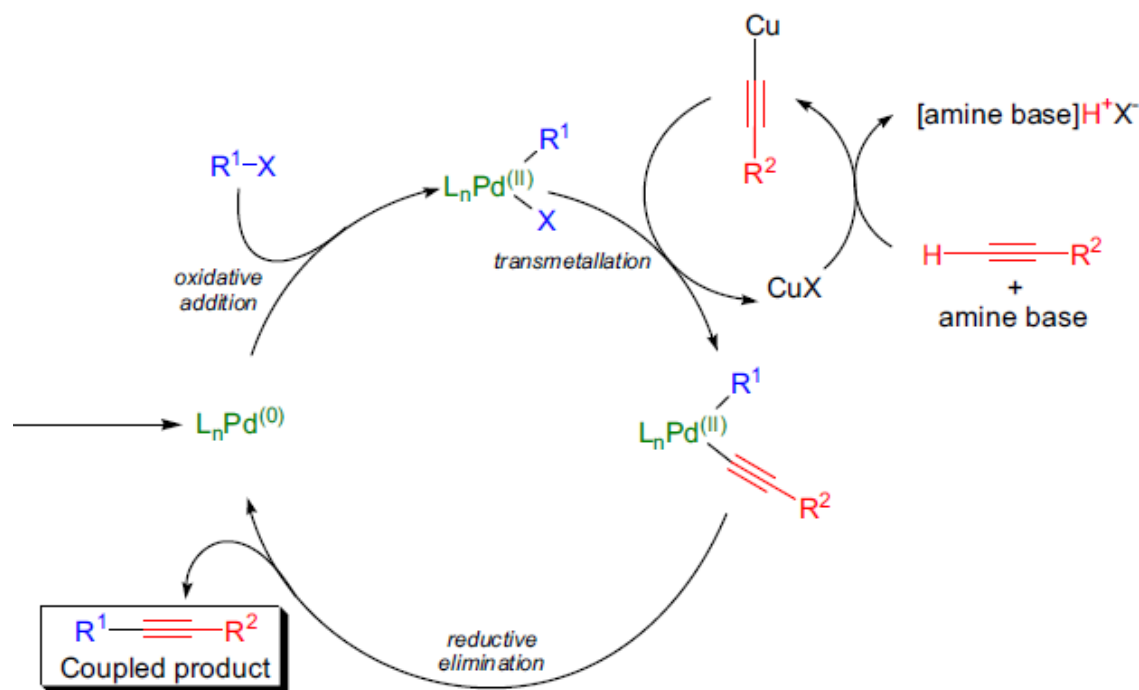
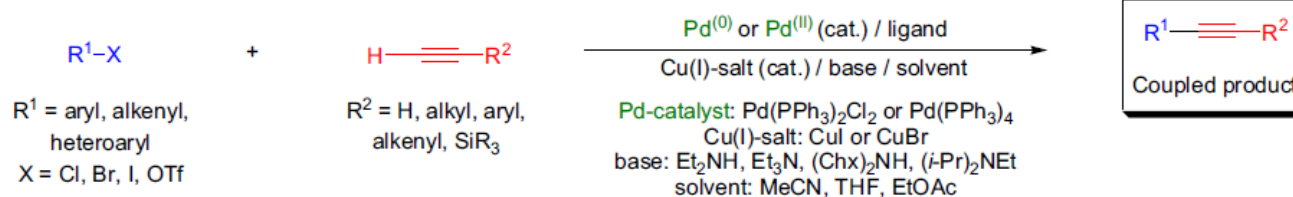
DESS-MARTIN OXIDATION



Supporting Materials



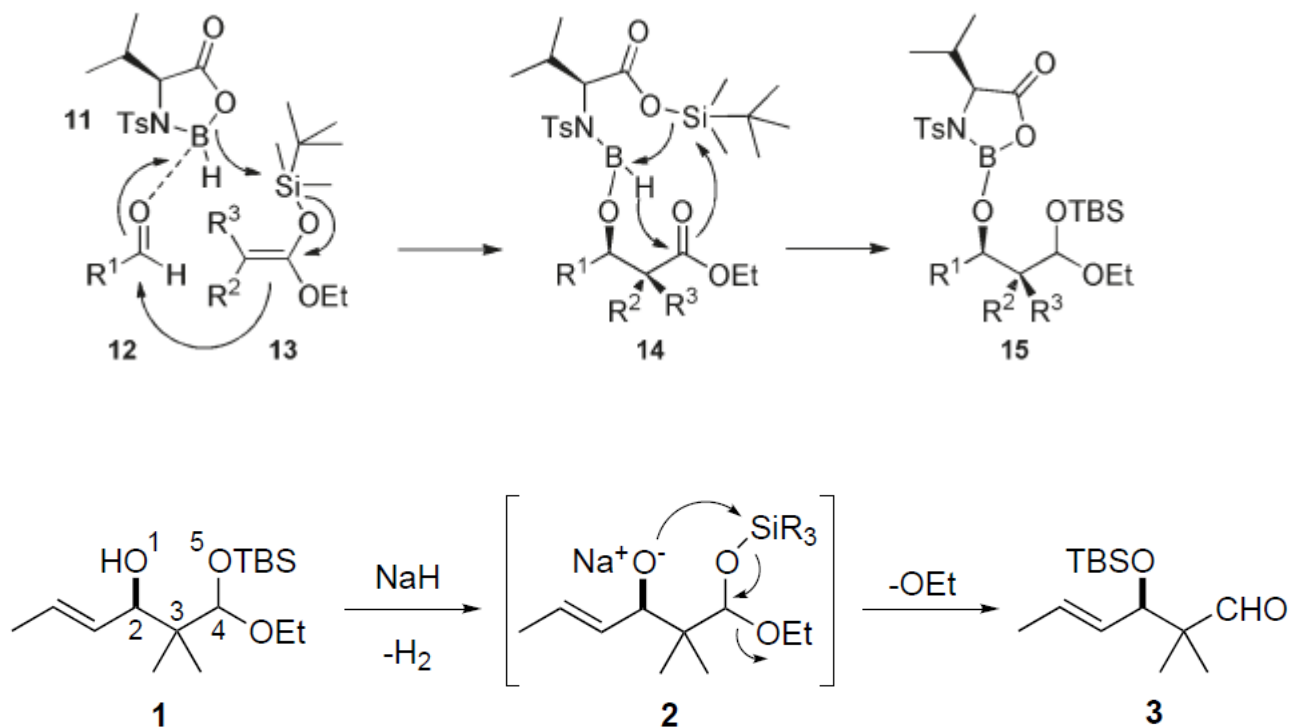
SONOGASHIRA CROSS-COUPLING



Supporting Materials



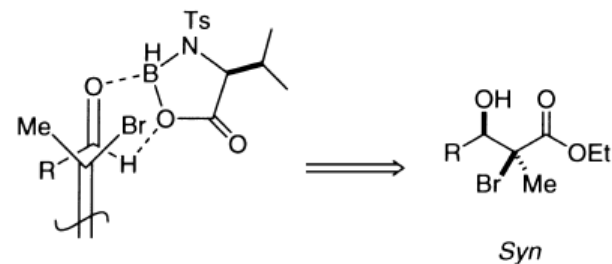
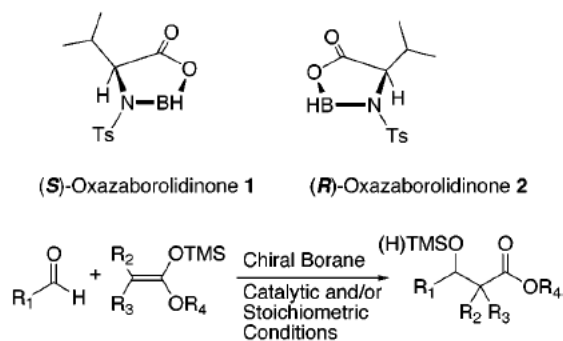
Kiyooka Aldol Reaction



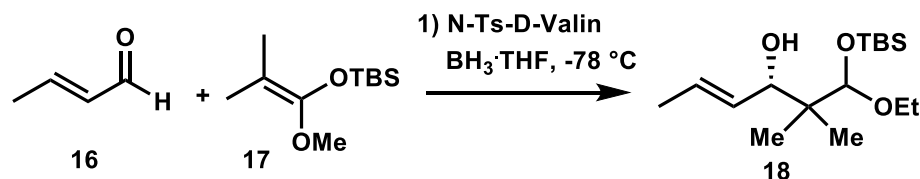
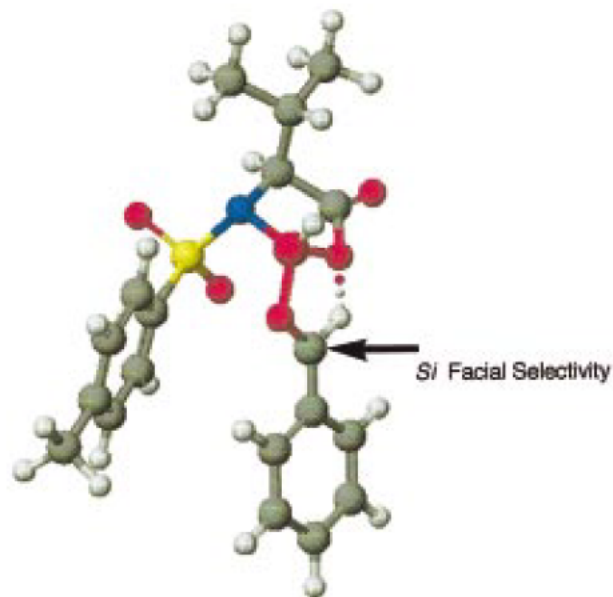
Supporting Materials



Kiyooka Aldol Reaction



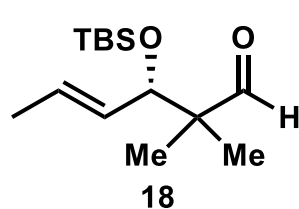
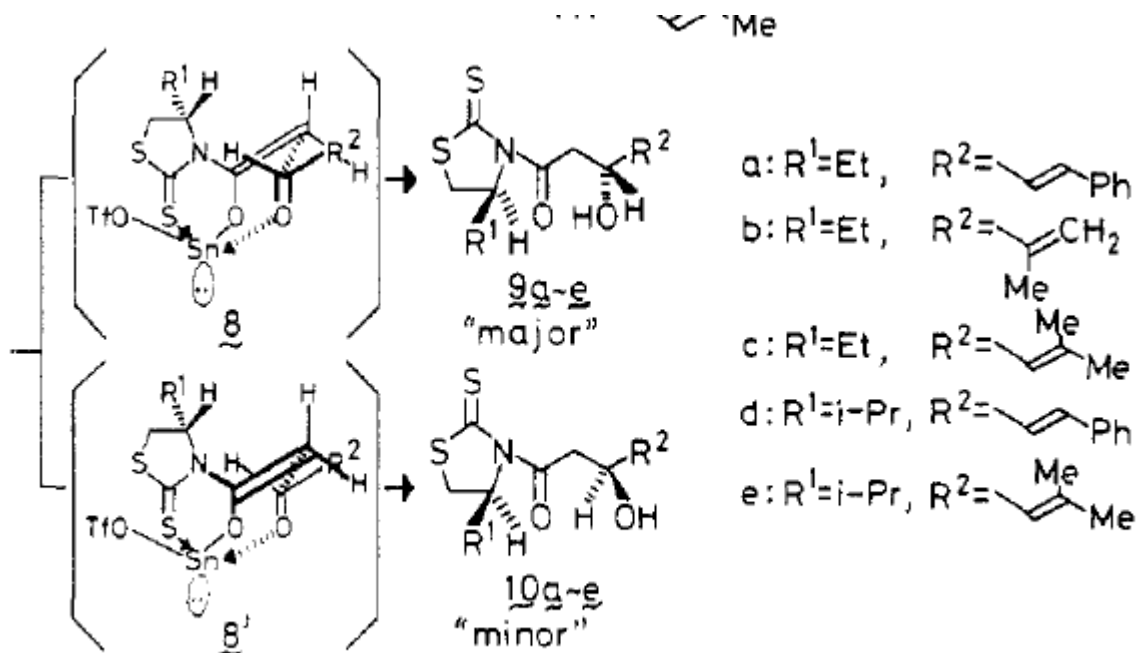
Scheme 2. A transition state assembly to *syn*



Supporting Materials

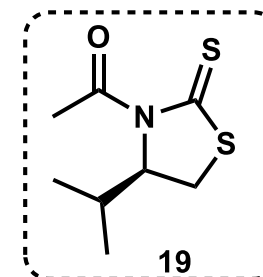
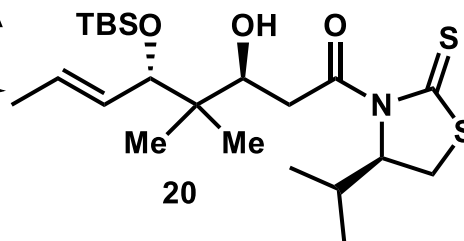


Nagao-Aldol Reaction



19, $TiCl_4$, then DIPEA
then 18

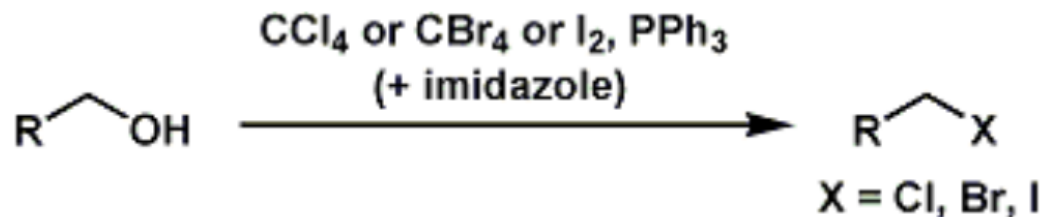
89%, 12:1 *dr*



Supporting Materials



Appel reaction

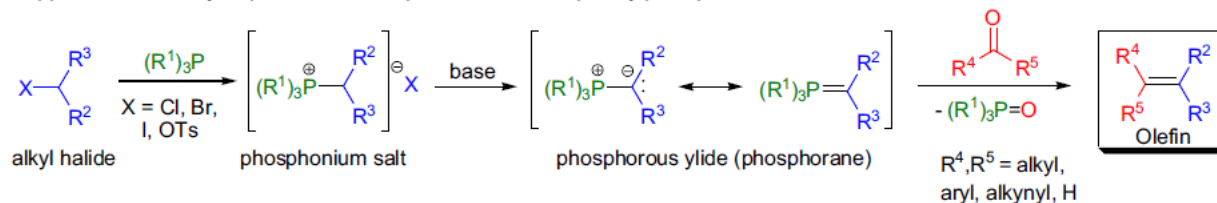


Supporting Materials



WITTIG REACTION

Supports easy separation of the products from triphenylphosphine salts.



if R¹ = aryl and R², R³ = alkyl, H

⇒ "nonstabilized" ylide

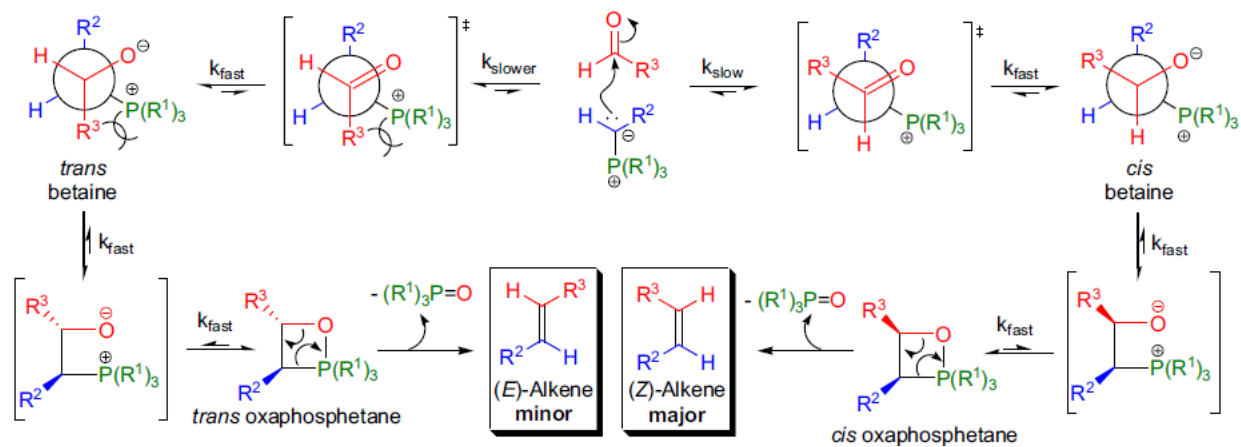
if R¹ = aryl and R², R³ = aryl, alkenyl, benzyl, allyl, H

⇒ "semi-stabilized" ylide

if R¹ = aryl and R², R³ = -CO₂R, -SO₂R, -CN, -COR

⇒ "stabilized" ylide

Mechanism: 9,23,74-77,28,78-82,37

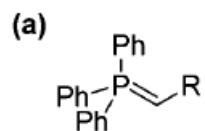


Supporting Materials

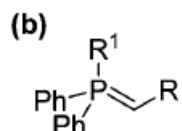


WITTIG REACTION

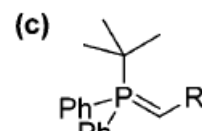
Non-stabilised ylides



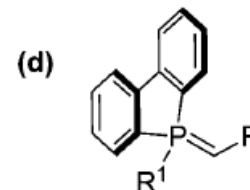
Very high Z



Moderate
Z-selectivity

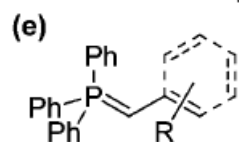


Very high Z

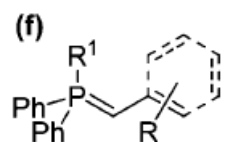


Very high E

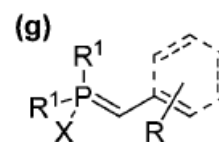
Semi-stabilised ylides



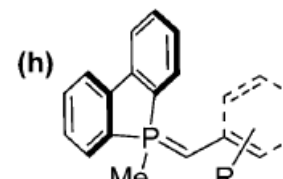
Minor selectivity
for E or Z



Moderate to high E

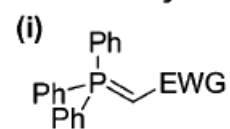


Very high E

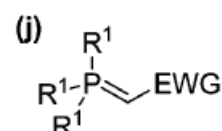


Very high E

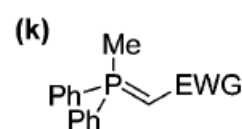
Stabilised ylides



Very high E



Very high E



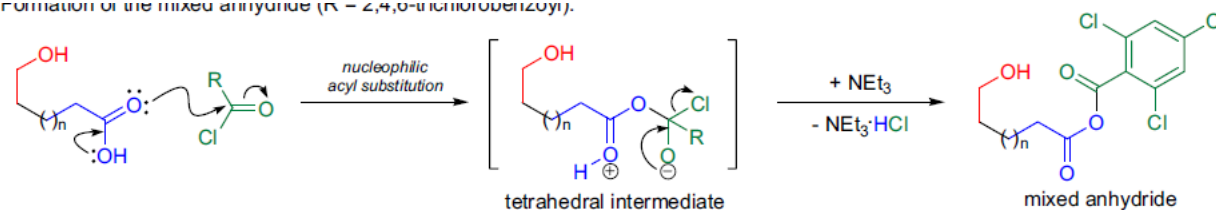
High E

Supporting Materials

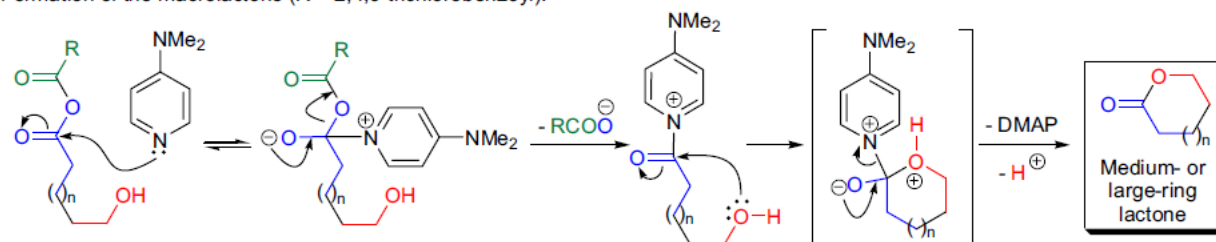


YAMAGUCHI MACROLACTONIZATION

Formation of the mixed anhydride (R = 2,4,6-trichlorobenzoyl).



Formation of the macrolactone (R = 2,4,6-trichlorobenzoyl):



Supporting Materials



Removal of the PMB ether

