

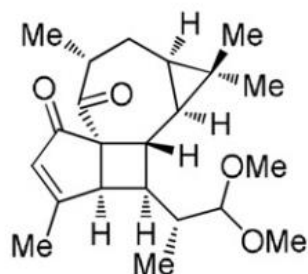
Natural Products

International Edition: DOI: 10.1002/anie.201915876

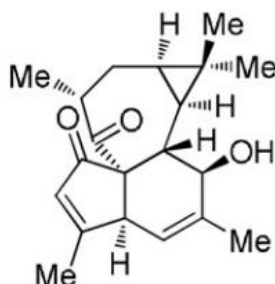
German Edition: DOI: 10.1002/ange.201915876

Total Synthesis of (–)-Pepluanol B: Conformational Control of the Eight-Membered-Ring System

Jing Zhang, Meng Liu, Chuanhua Wu, Gaoyuan Zhao, Peiqi Chen, Lin Zhou, Xingang Xie, Ran Fang, Huilin Li,* and Xuegong She*

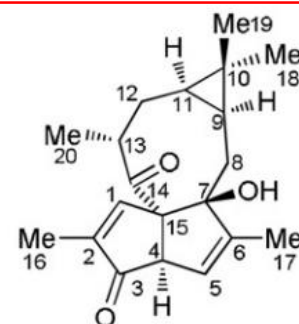


Pepluacetal (1)



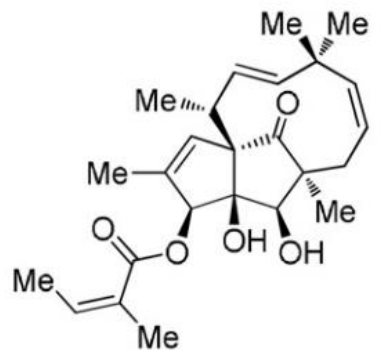
Pepluanol A (2)

total synthesis: Ding (2017)

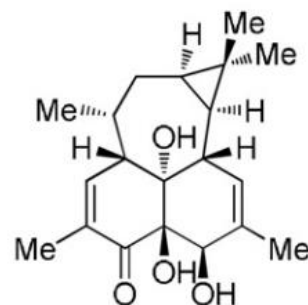


Pepluanol B (3)

this work

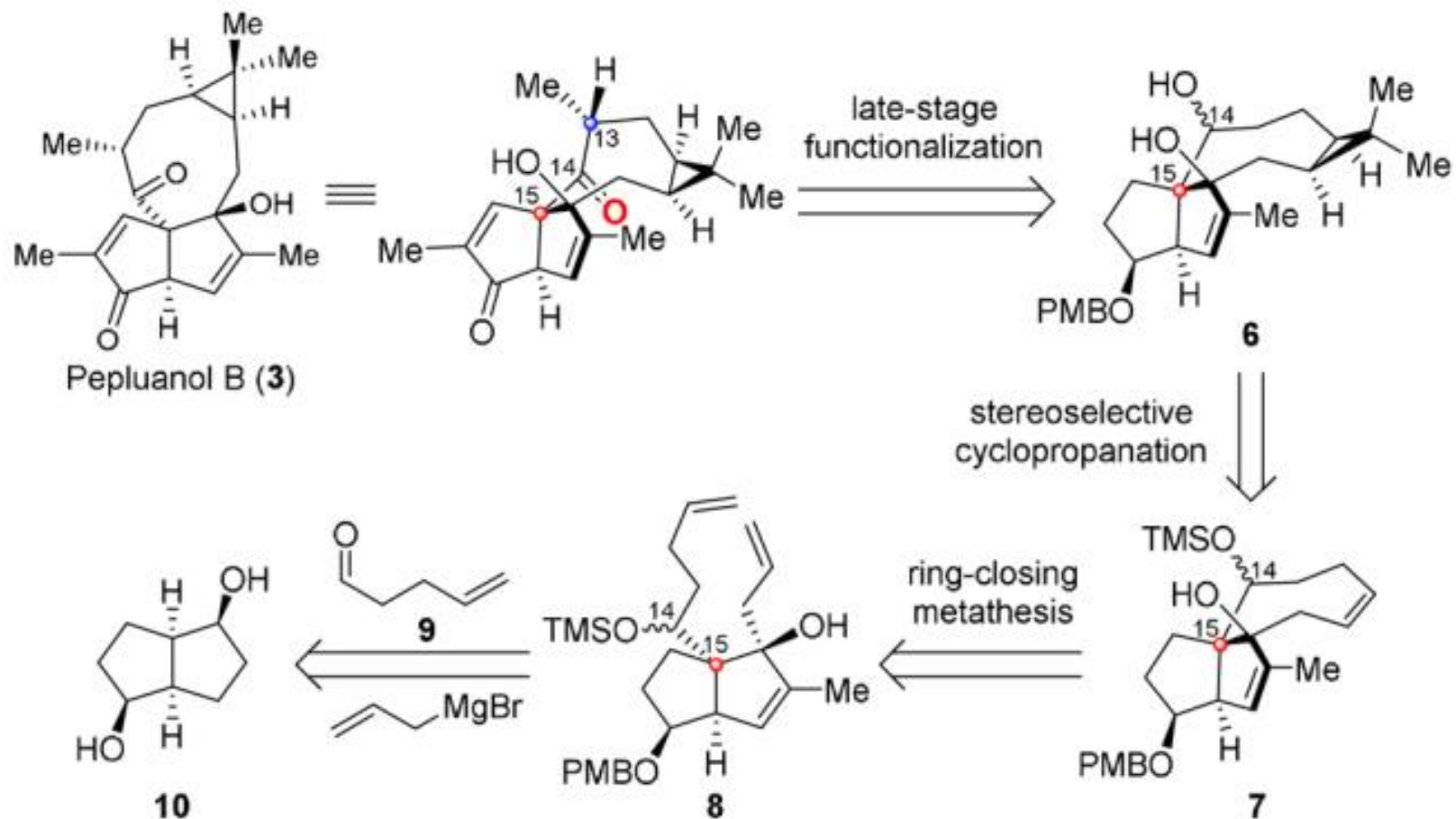


Pepluanol C (4)

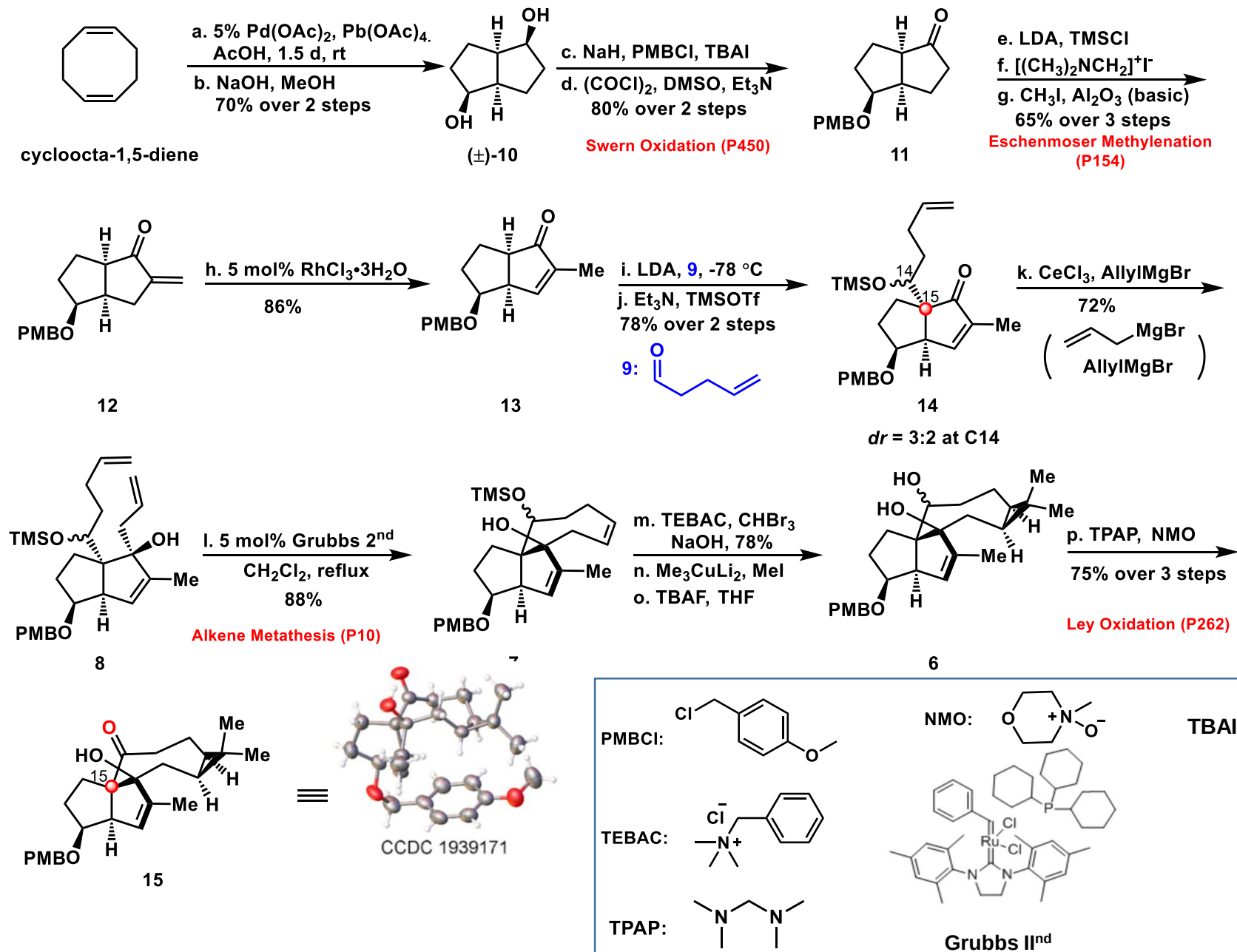


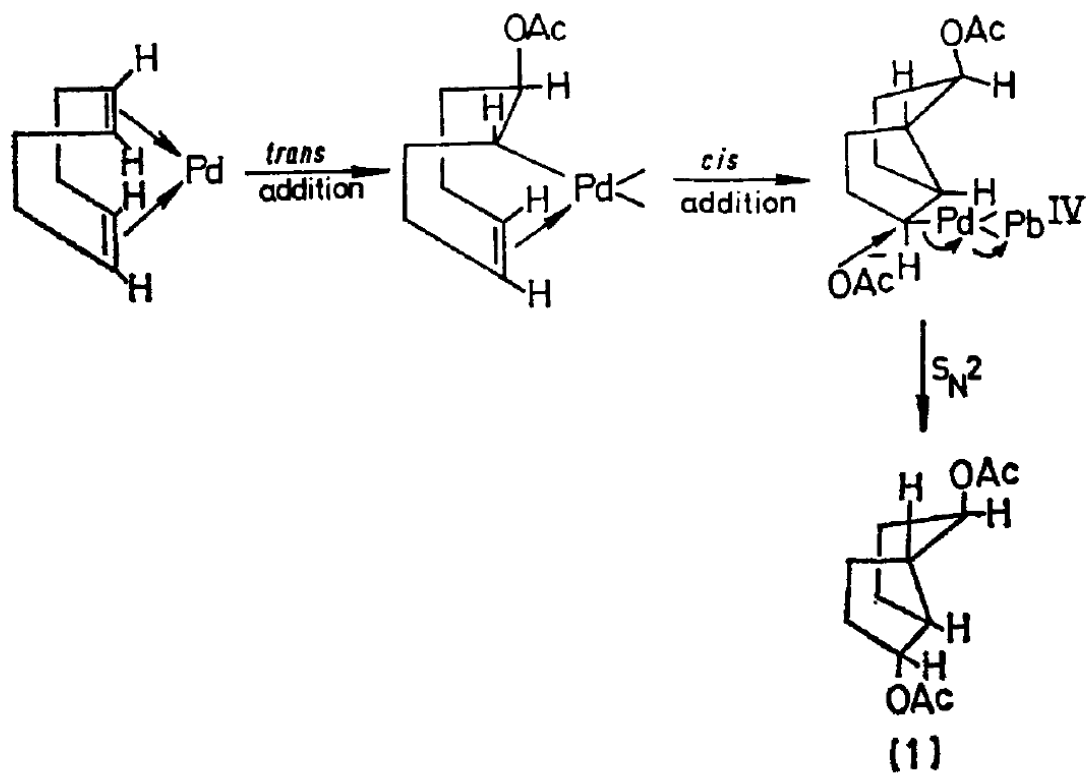
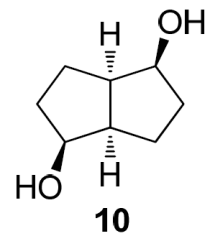
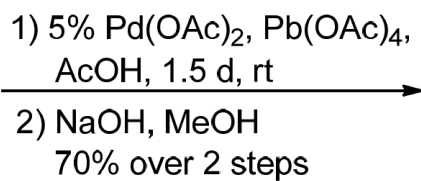
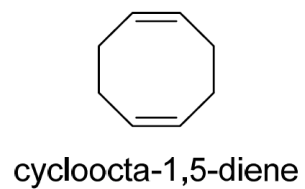
Pepluanol D (5)

Scheme 1. Retrosynthetic analysis of pepluanol B.



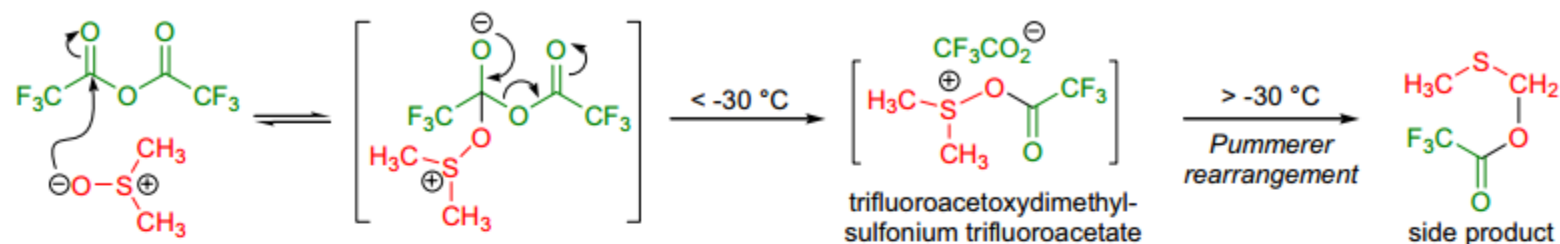
Scheme 2. Construction of tetracyclic scaffold 15.



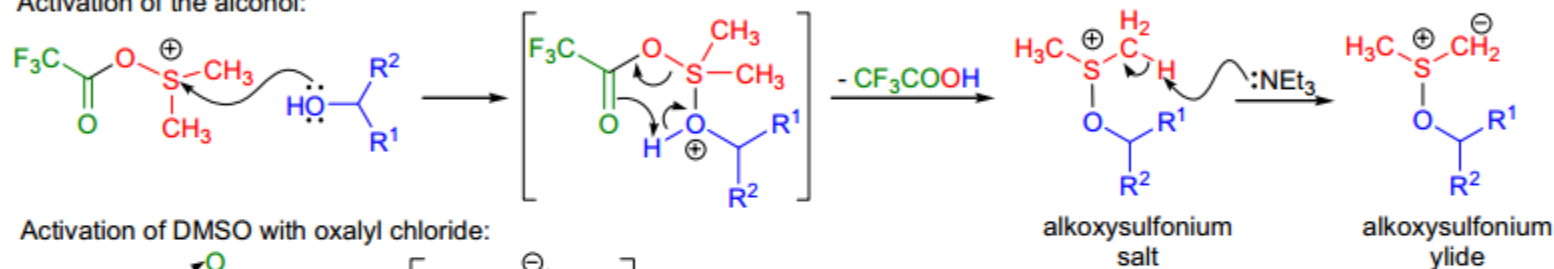


SWERN OXIDATION

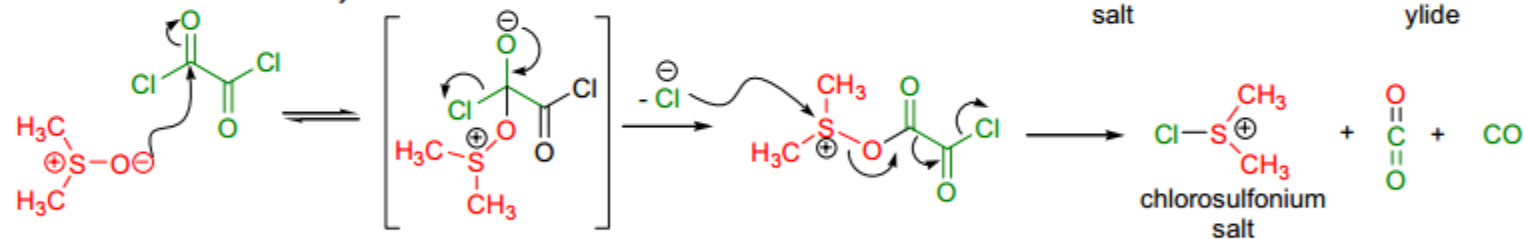
Activation of DMSO with TFAA:



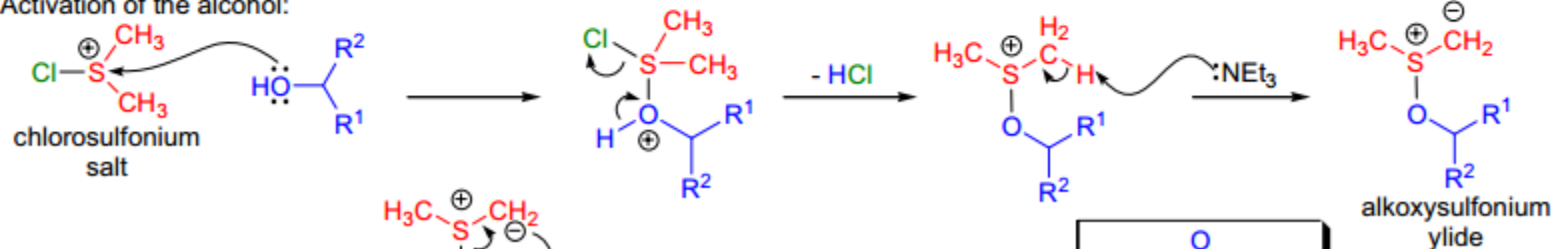
Activation of the alcohol:



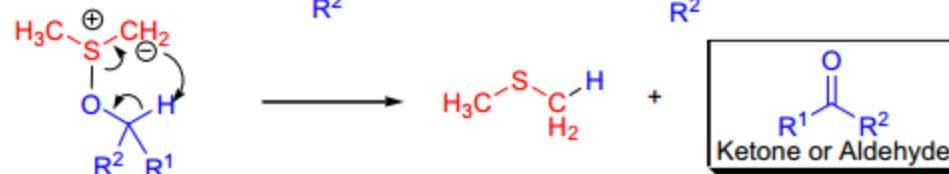
Activation of DMSO with oxalyl chloride:



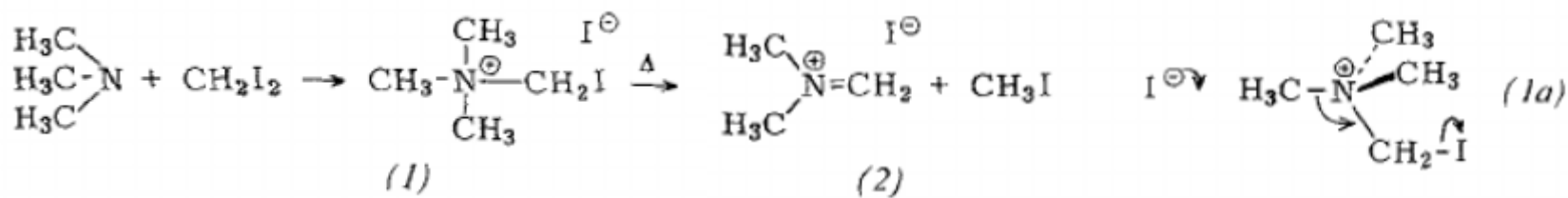
Activation of the alcohol:



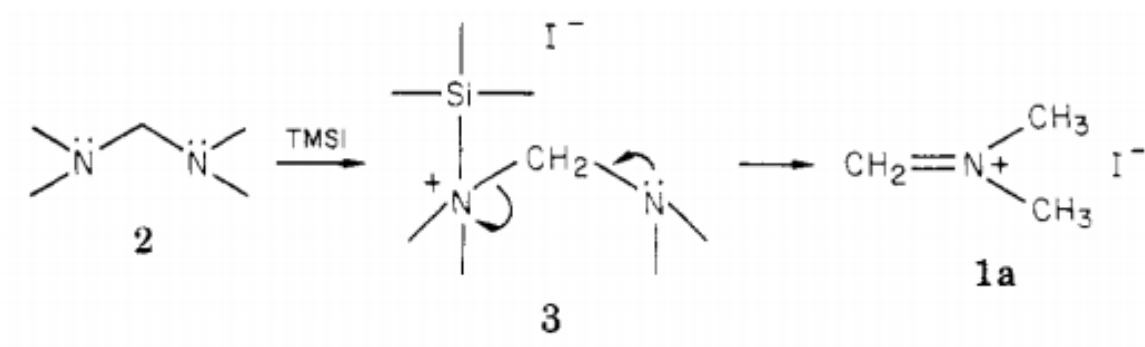
Formation of the product:



Eschenmoser Salt

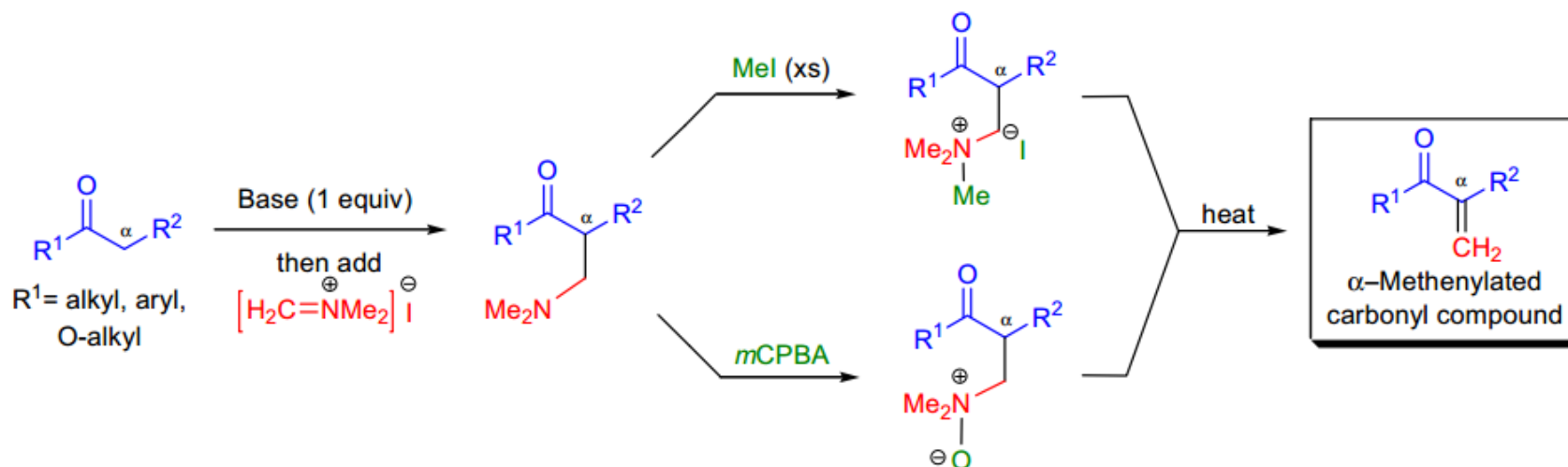


Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. **1971**, 10, 330–331.

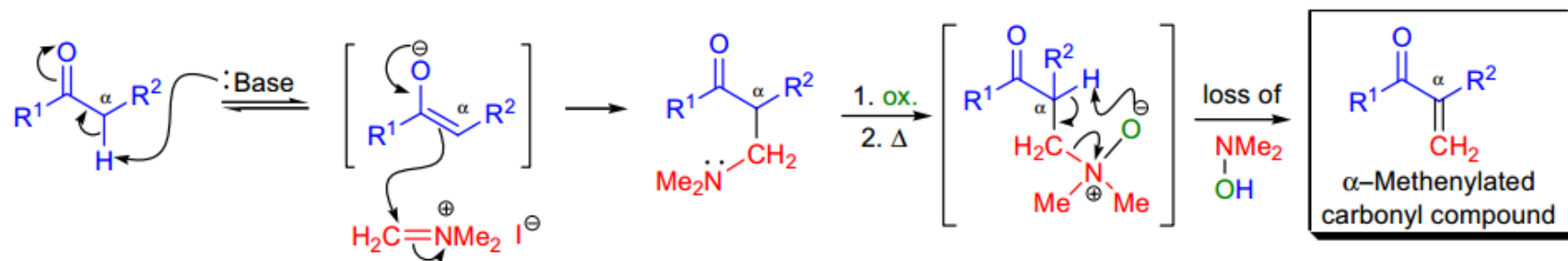


J. Org. Chem. **1980**, 45, 524-525.

ESCHENMOSER METHENYLATION



Mechanism:



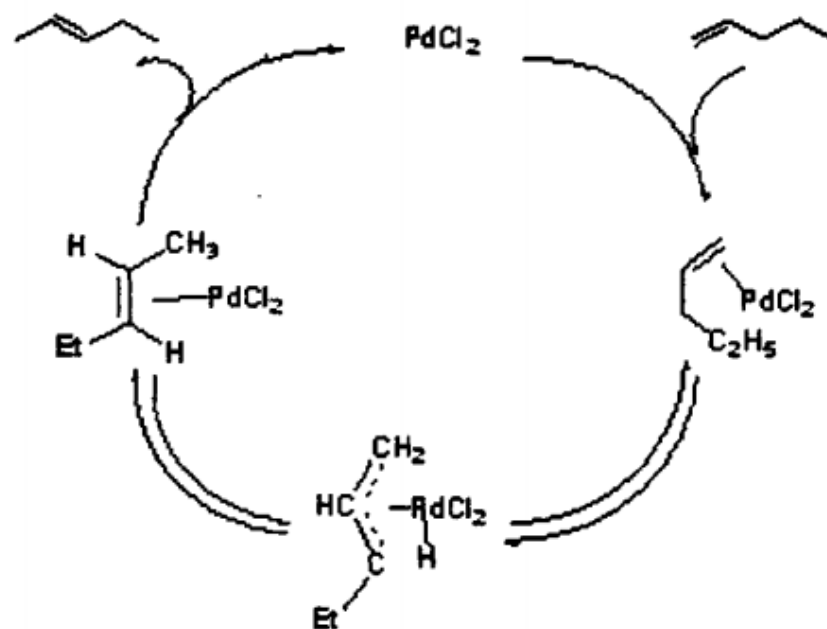
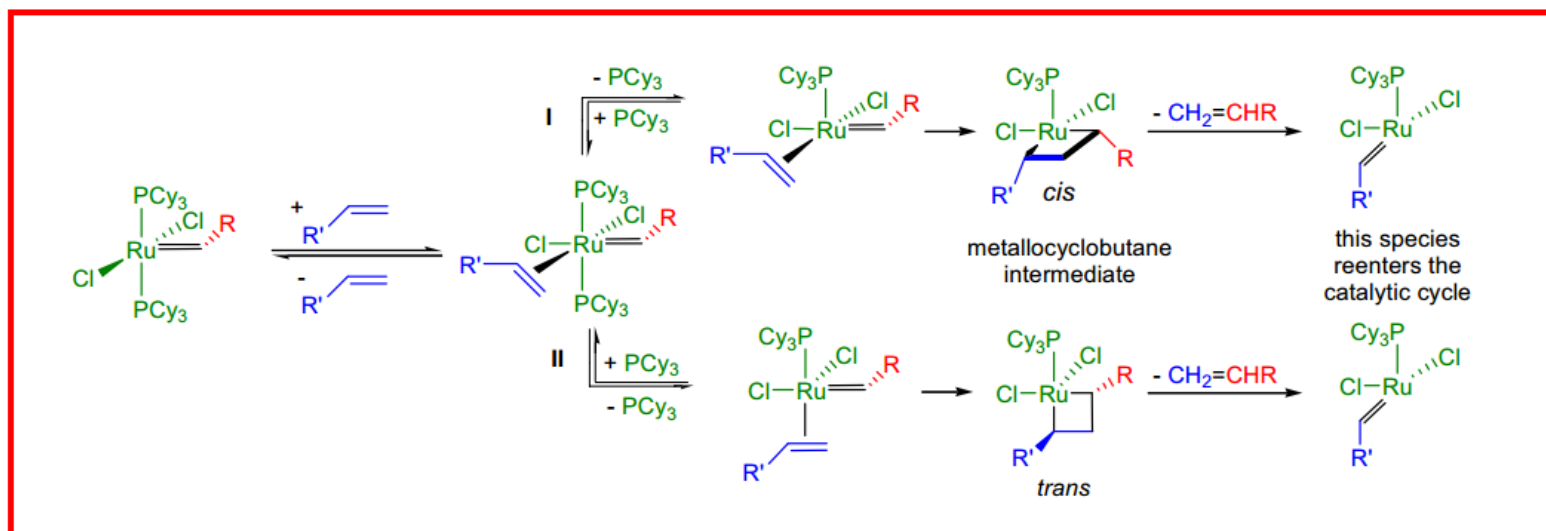
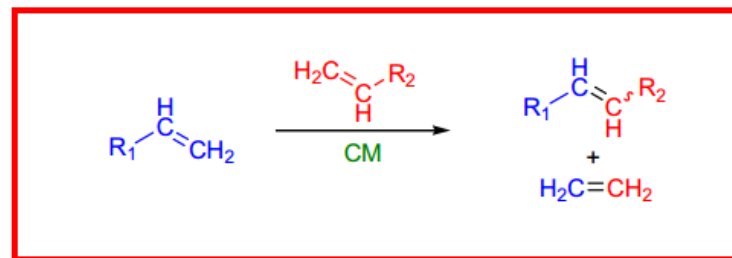
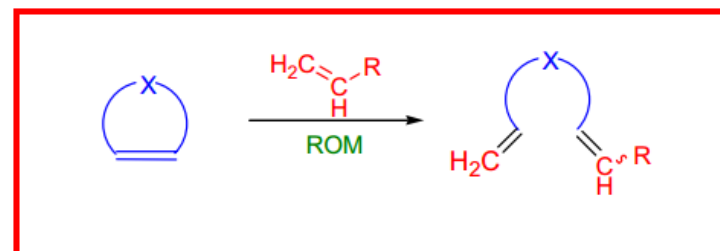
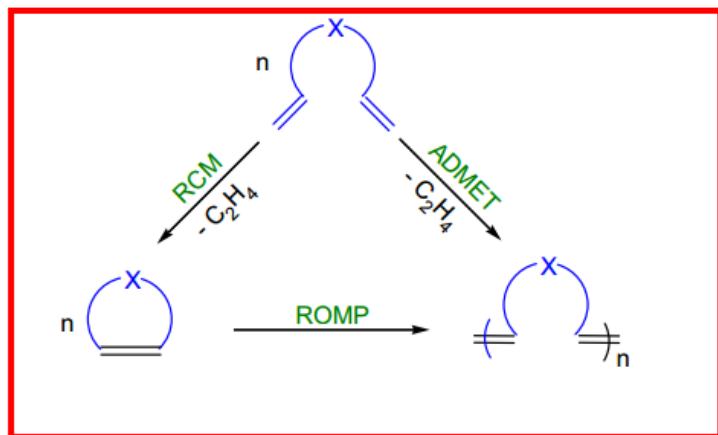


图 1-3 PdCl_2 催化异构反应机理

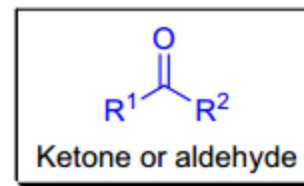
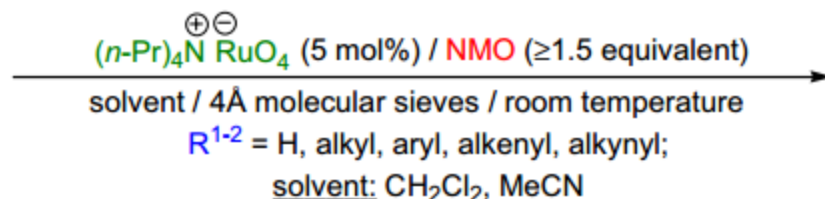
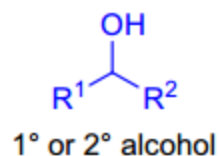
Fig. 1-3 the mechanism of olefin isomerization reaction used PdCl_2

DOI: 10.7666/d.y1676999.

ALKENE (OLEFIN) METATHESIS

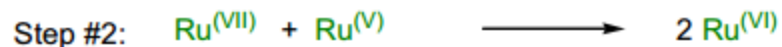


LEY OXIDATION

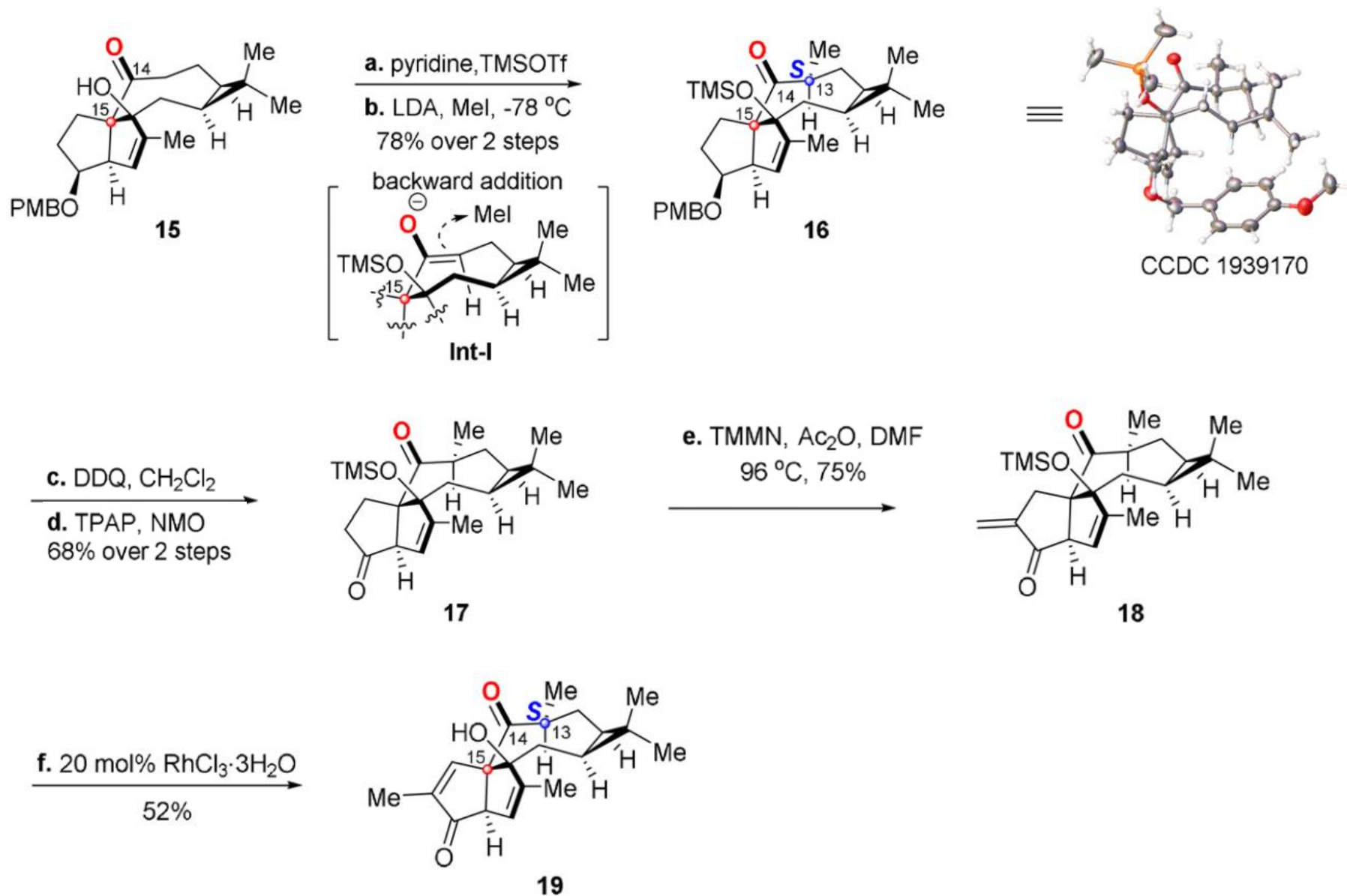


Mechanism: ^{19,6,20-25}

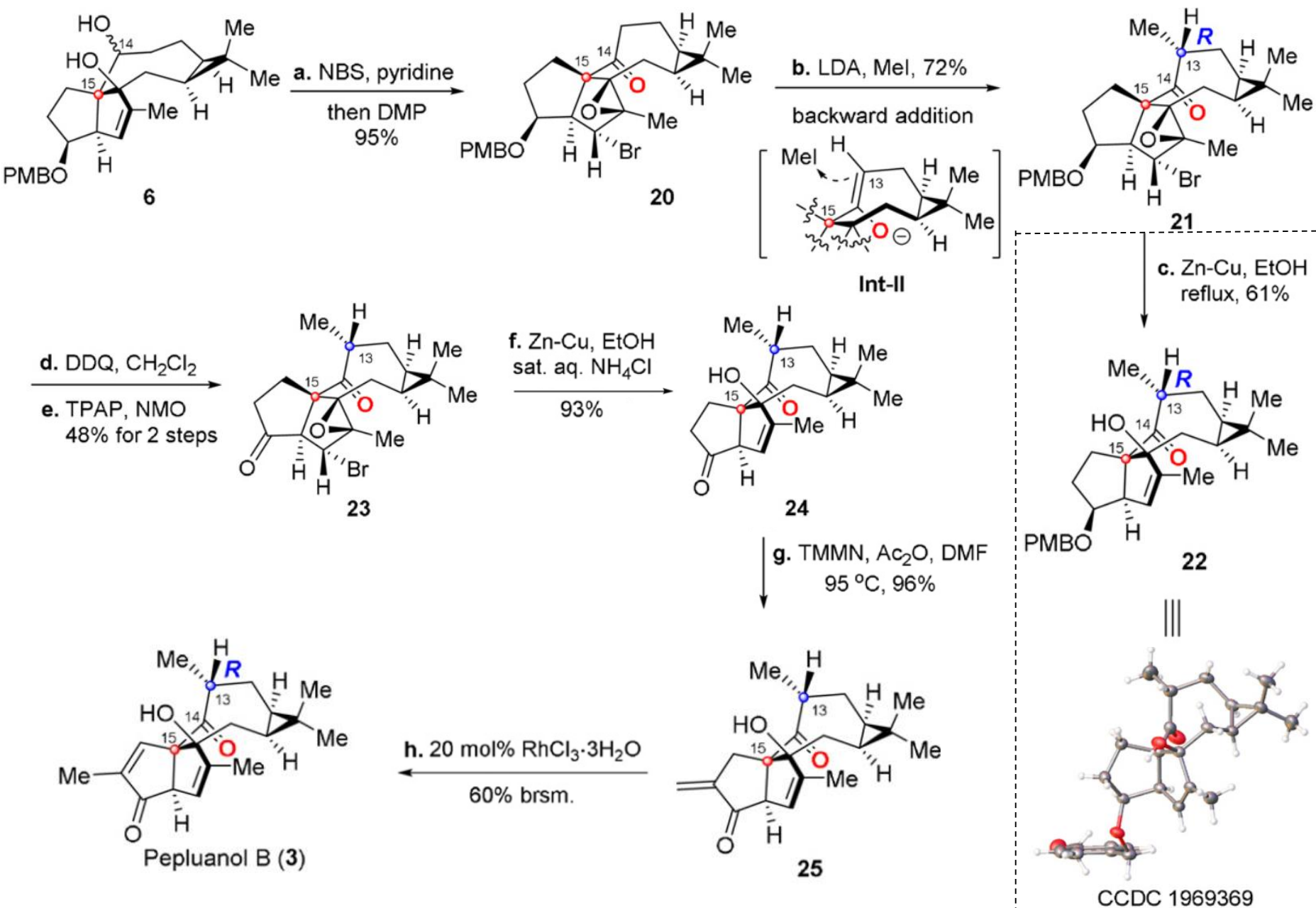
The mechanism of the *Ley oxidation* is complex and the exact nature of the species involved in the catalytic cycle is unknown. The difficulty in establishing an exact mechanism arises from the fact that the complexes of $\text{Ru}^{(\text{VIII})}$, $\text{Ru}^{(\text{VII})}$, $\text{Ru}^{(\text{VI})}$, $\text{Ru}^{(\text{V})}$ and $\text{Ru}^{(\text{IV})}$ are all capable of stoichiometrically oxidizing alcohols to carbonyl compounds.⁶ The TPAP reagent can oxidize alcohols stoichiometrically as a three-electron oxidant and can also be used as a catalyst when a co-oxidant is present (e.g., NMO, TMAO, or hydroperoxides). Data suggests that the oxidation proceeds *via* the formation of a complex between the alcohol and TPAP (ruthenate ester).²¹ It was also found that the stoichiometric oxidation of isopropyl alcohol with TPAP is autocatalytic and the catalyst is suspected to be colloidal RuO_2 . Small amounts of water decrease the degree of autocatalysis. This observation is supported by the finding that the addition of molecular sieves improves the efficiency of the reaction.



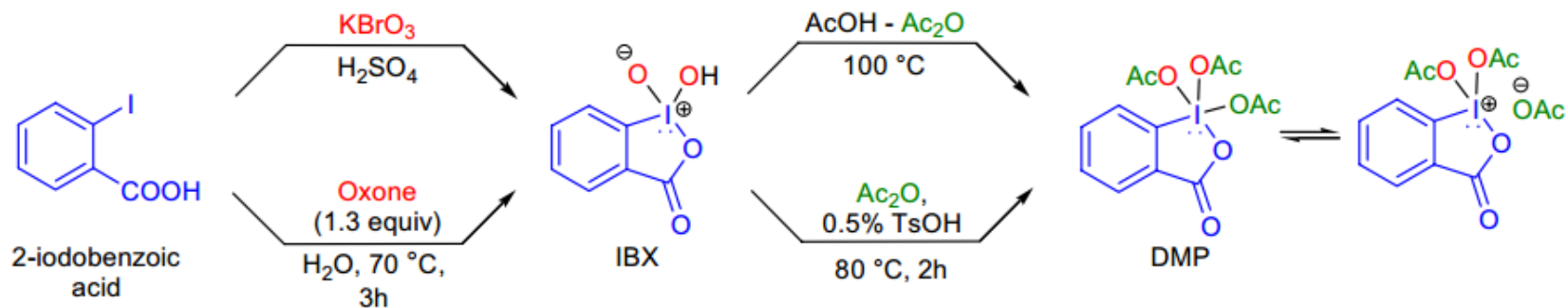
Scheme 3. Synthesis of compound **19**.



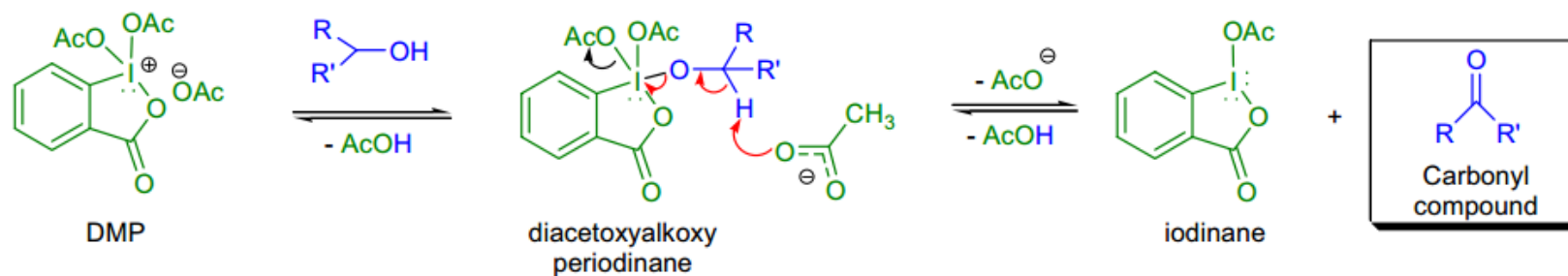
Scheme 4. Total synthesis of (±)-pepluanol B.



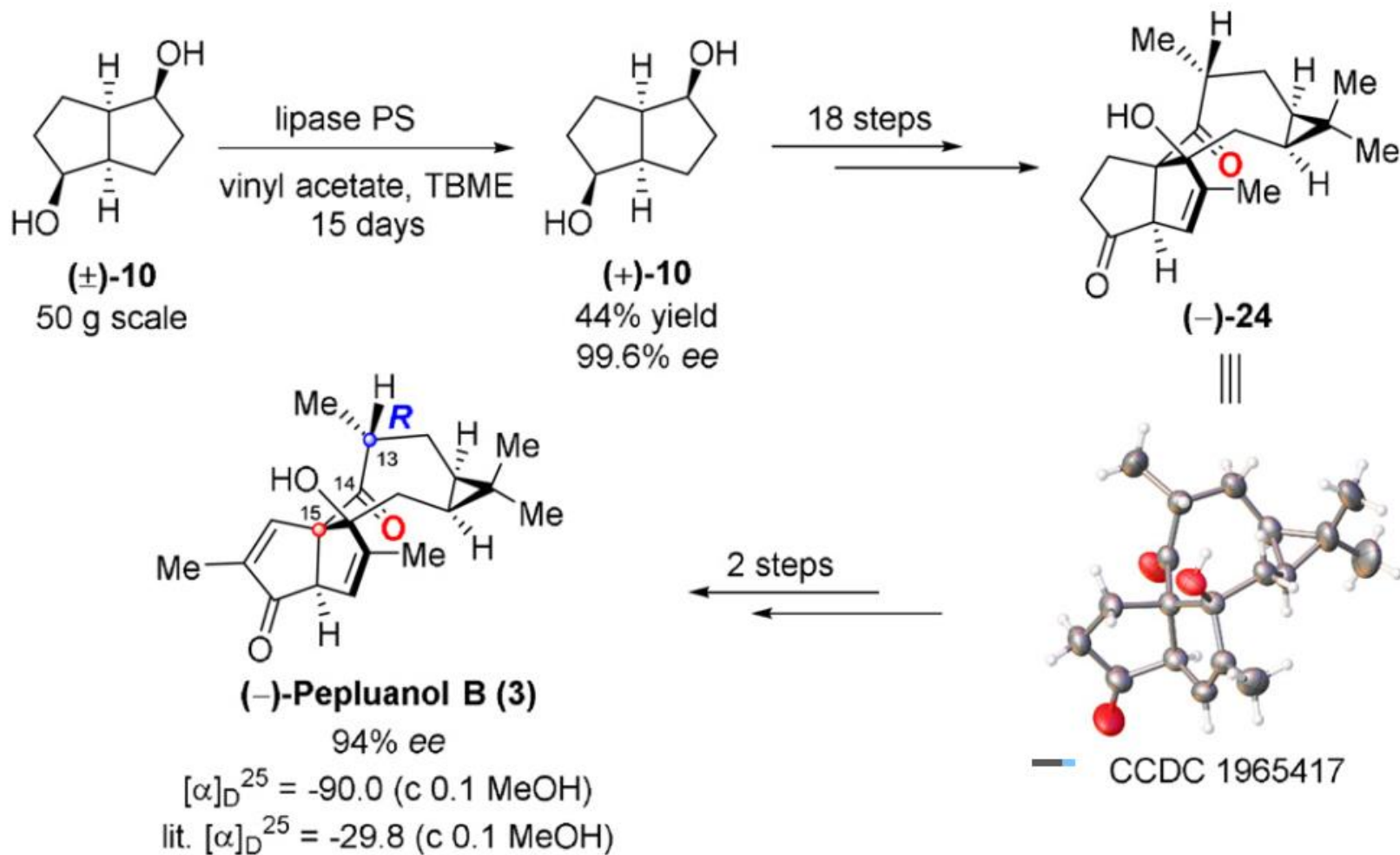
DESS-MARTIN OXIDATION

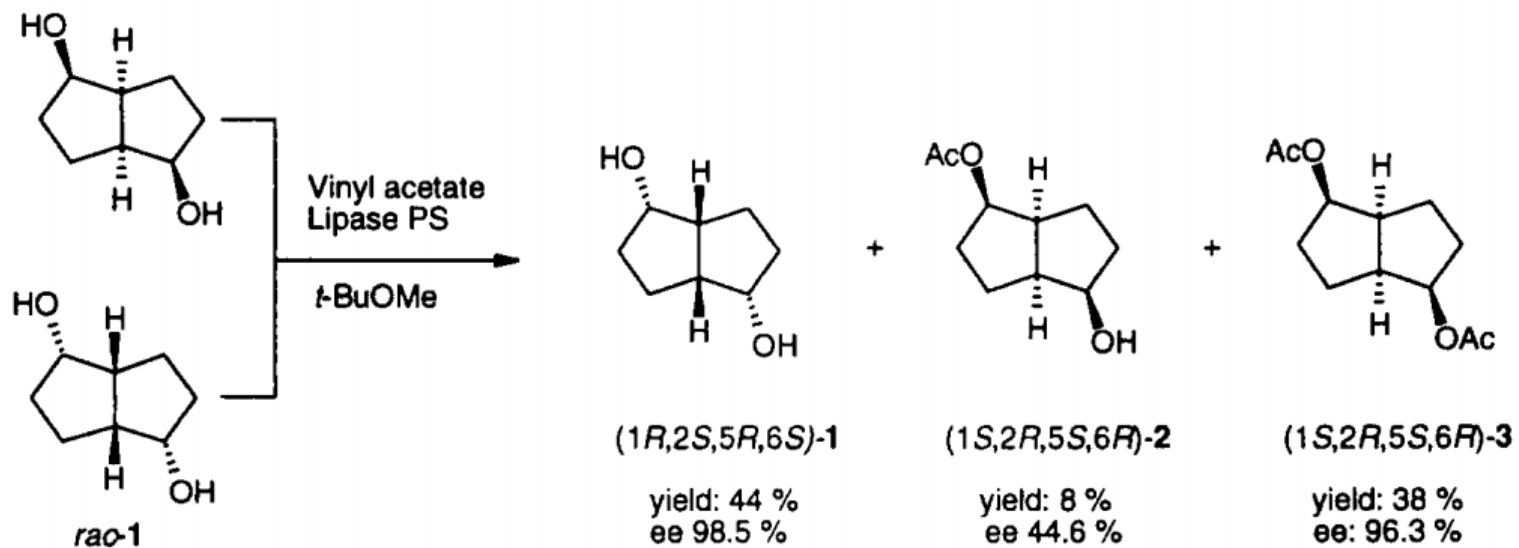


Mechanism:



Scheme 5. Enantioselective synthesis of (–)-pepluanol B.





Tetrahedron: Asymmetry **1997**, 8, 2051–2055.