

COMMUNICATION

# Enantioselective Total Synthesis of (–)-Limaspermidine and (–)-Kopsinine by a Nitroaryl Transfer Cascade Strategy

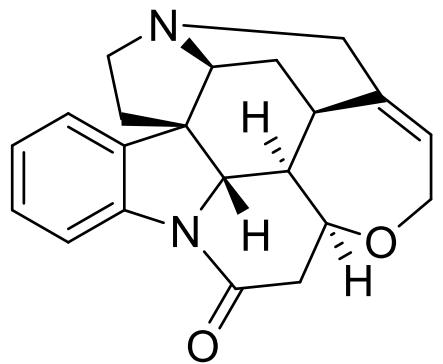
Brendan Horst, Daniël S. Verdoorn, Sven Hennig, Gydo van der Heijden, and Eelco Ruijter\*

Dedicated to Prof. Dr. Henk Hiemstra on the occasion of his 70<sup>th</sup> birthday

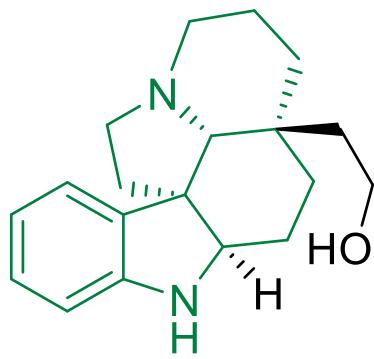
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Supporting information for this article is given via a link at the end of the document.

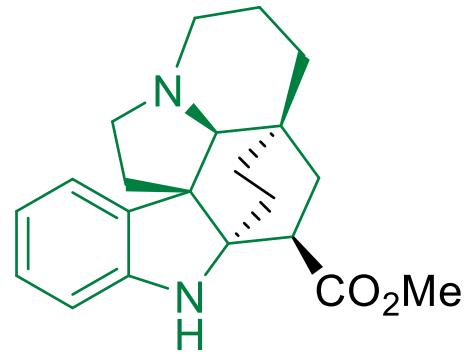
# Background



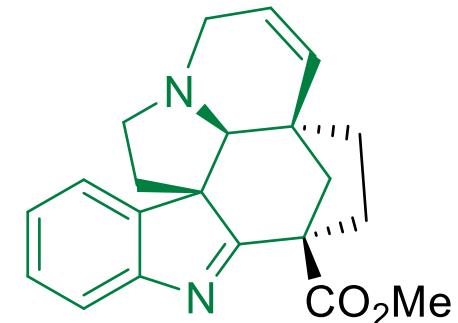
(-)-strychnine (**1**)



(+)-limaspermidine (**2**)

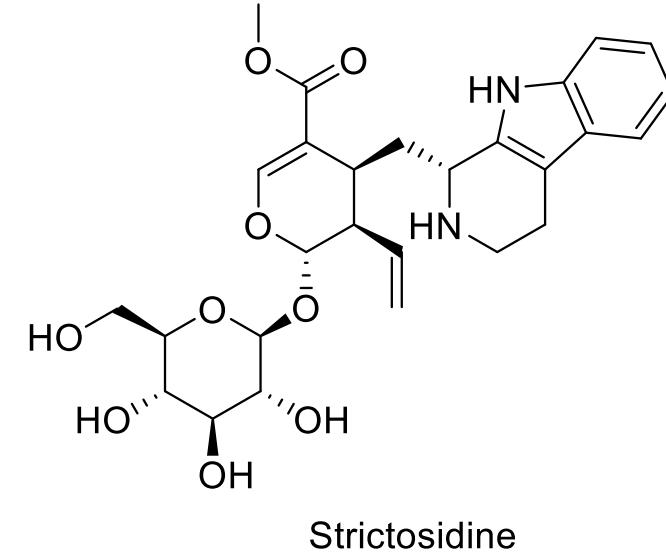
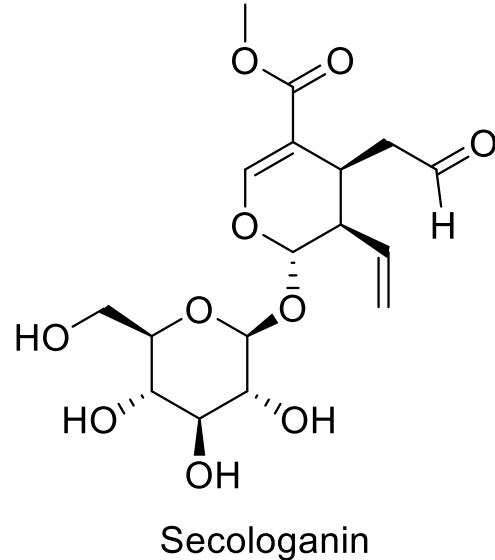
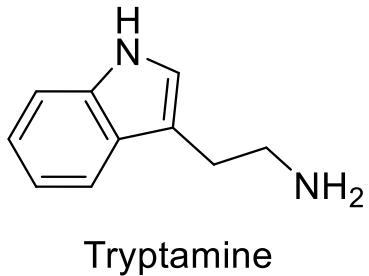


(-)-kopsinine (**3**)

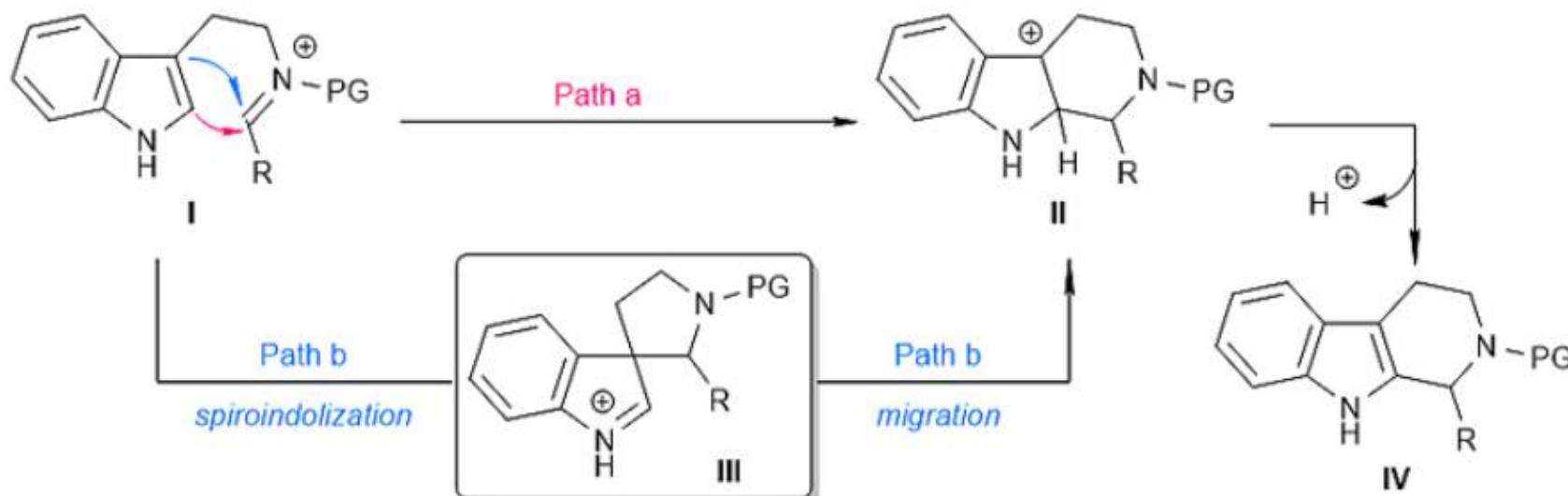


(-)-kopsifoline D (**4**)

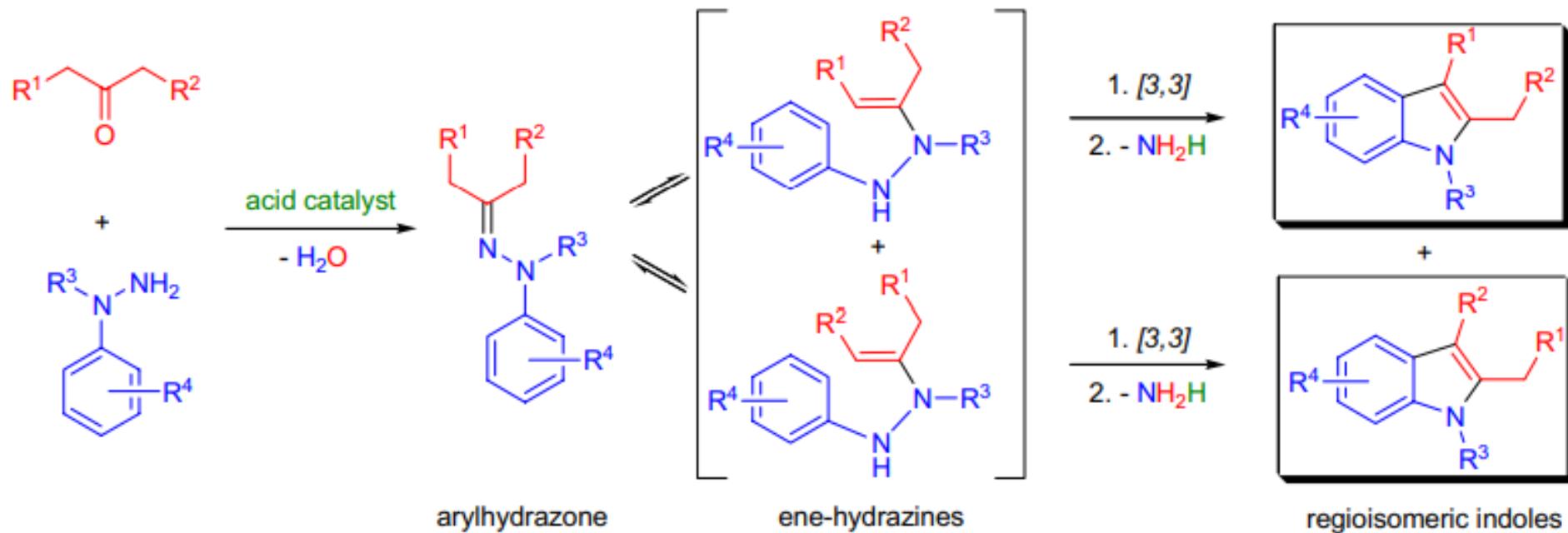
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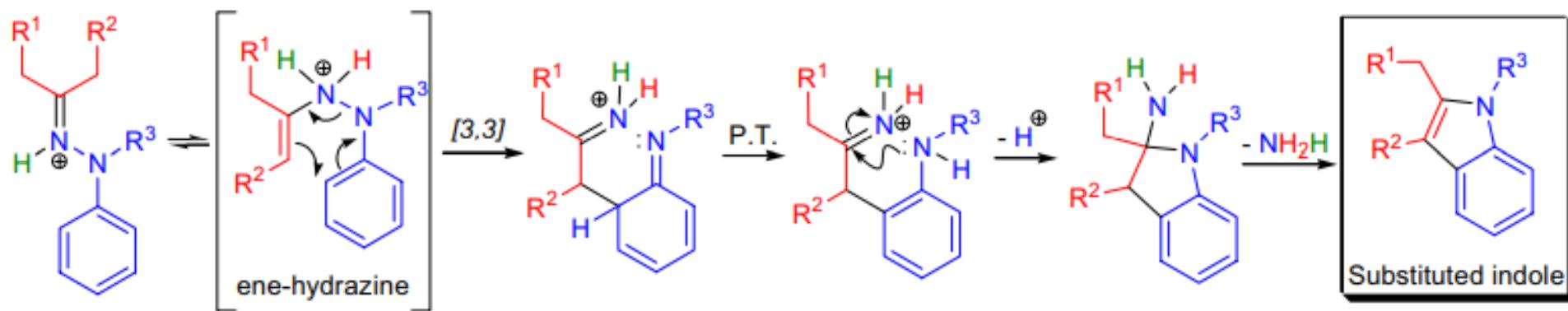
## Pictet-Spengler reaction mechanism

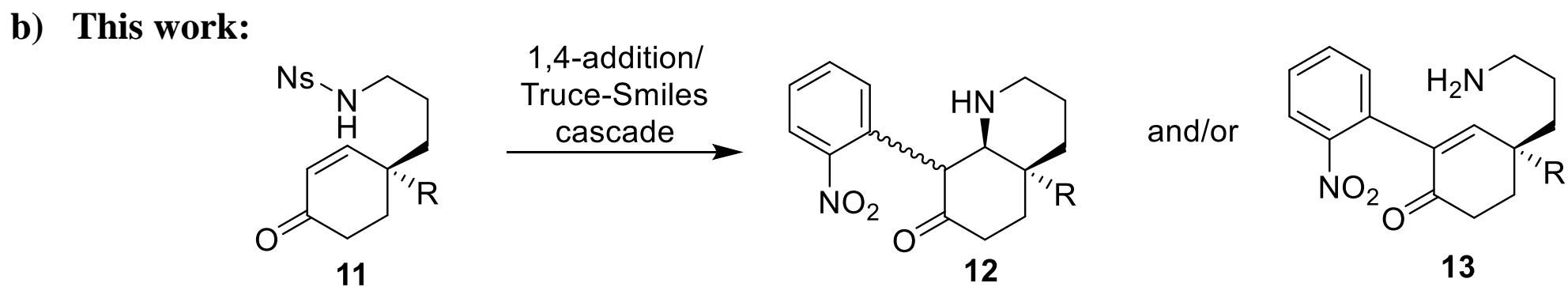
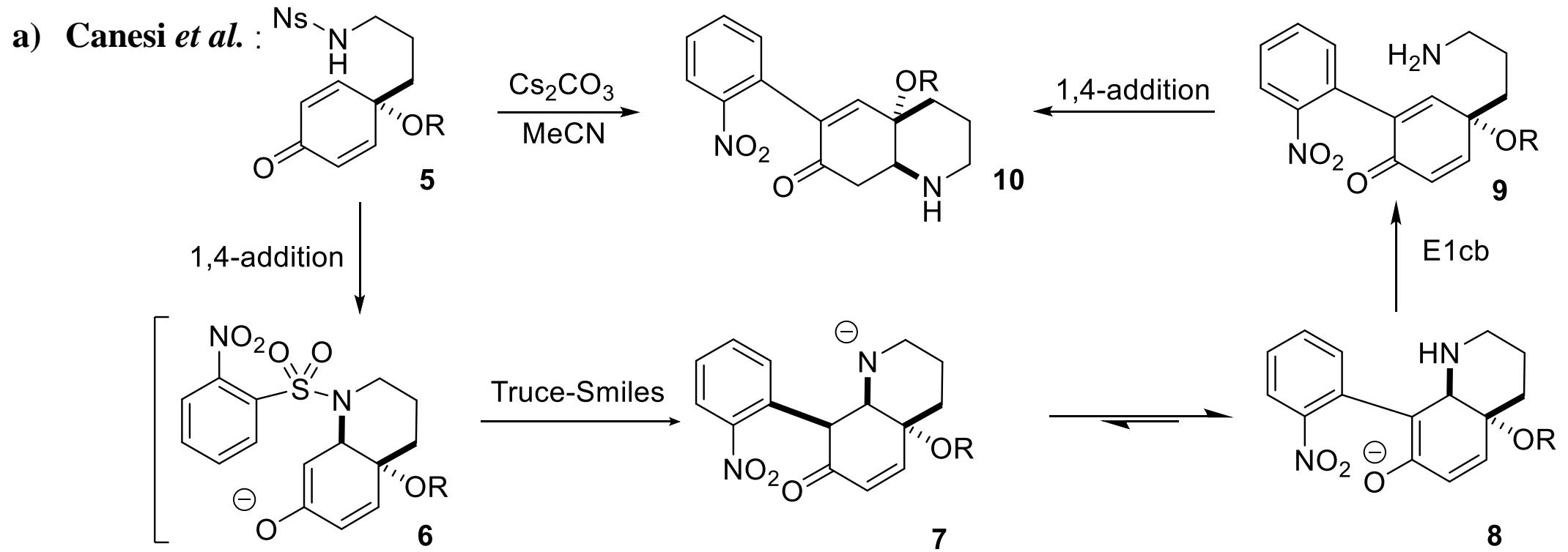


# Fischer Indole Synthesis

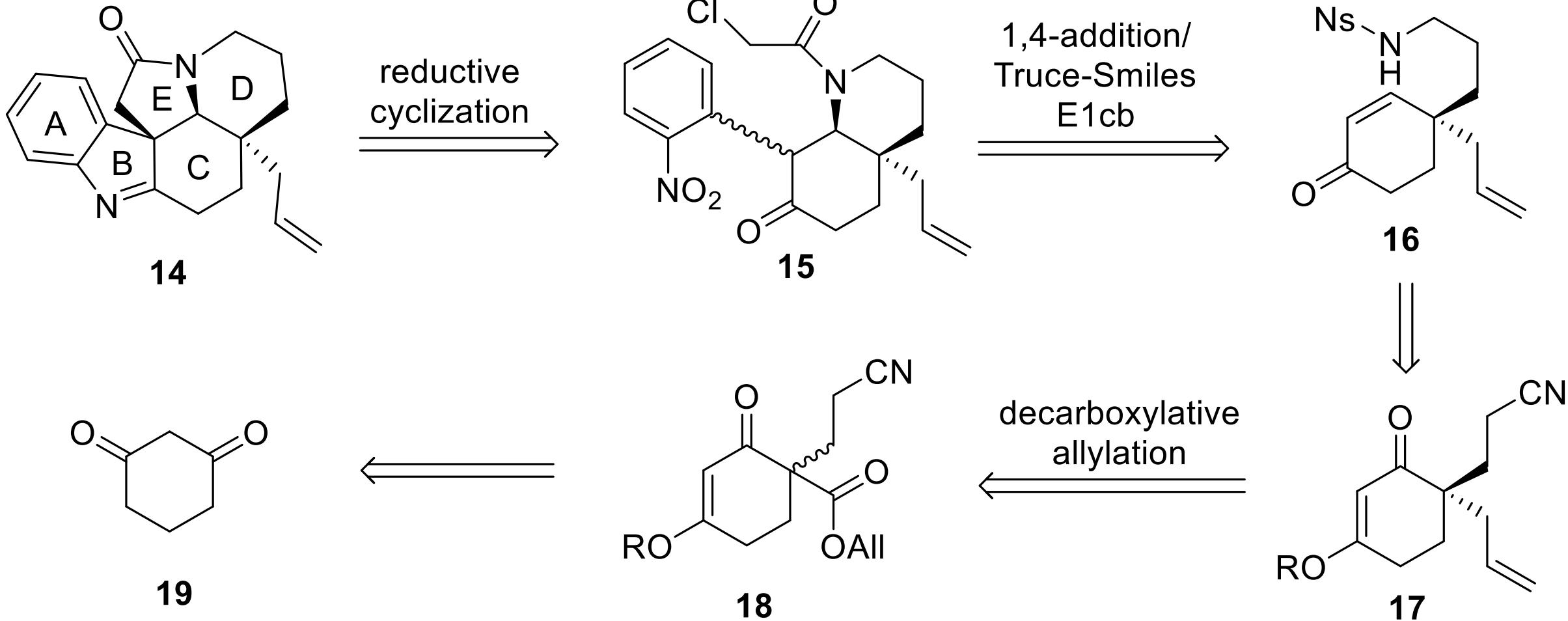


## Mechanism

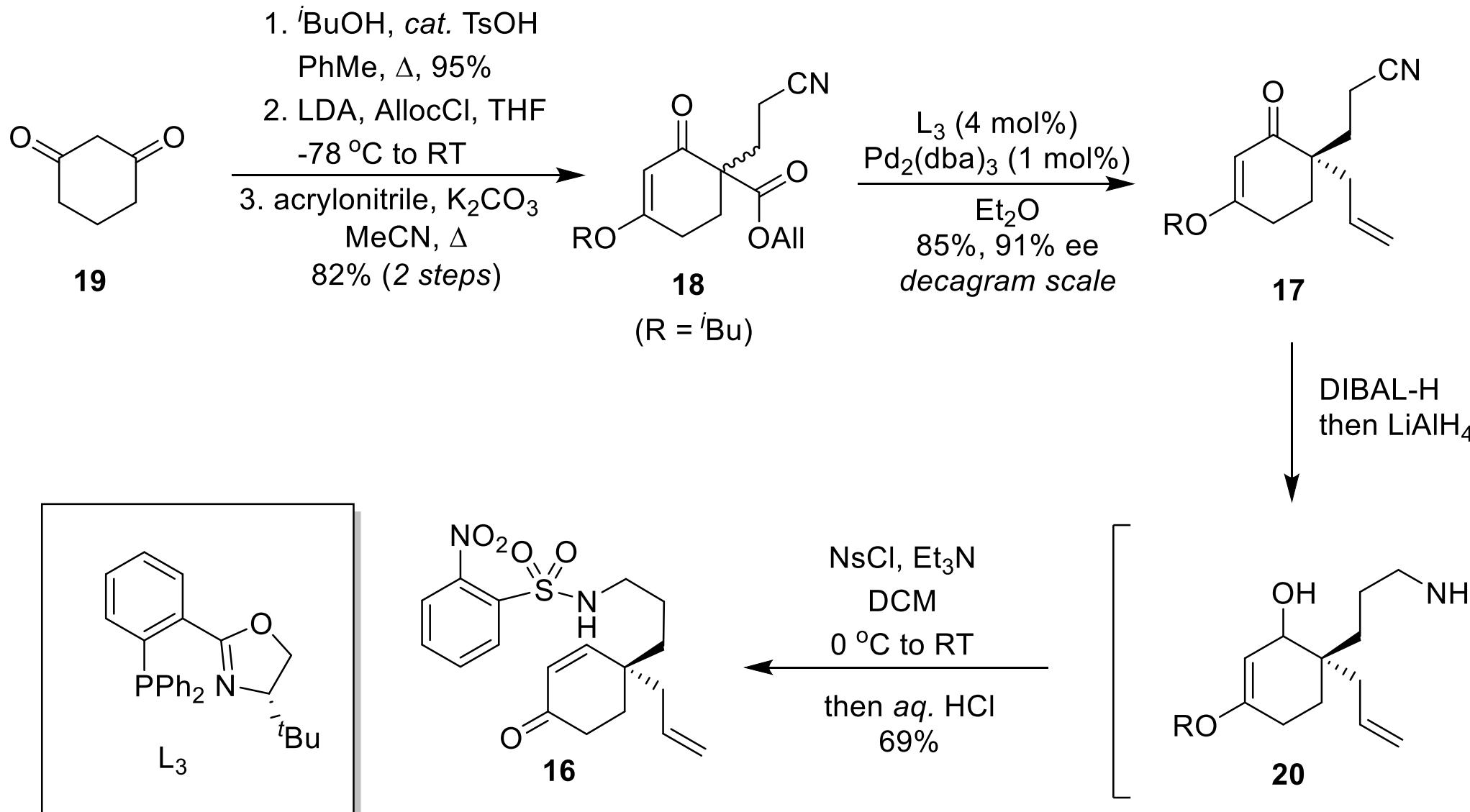




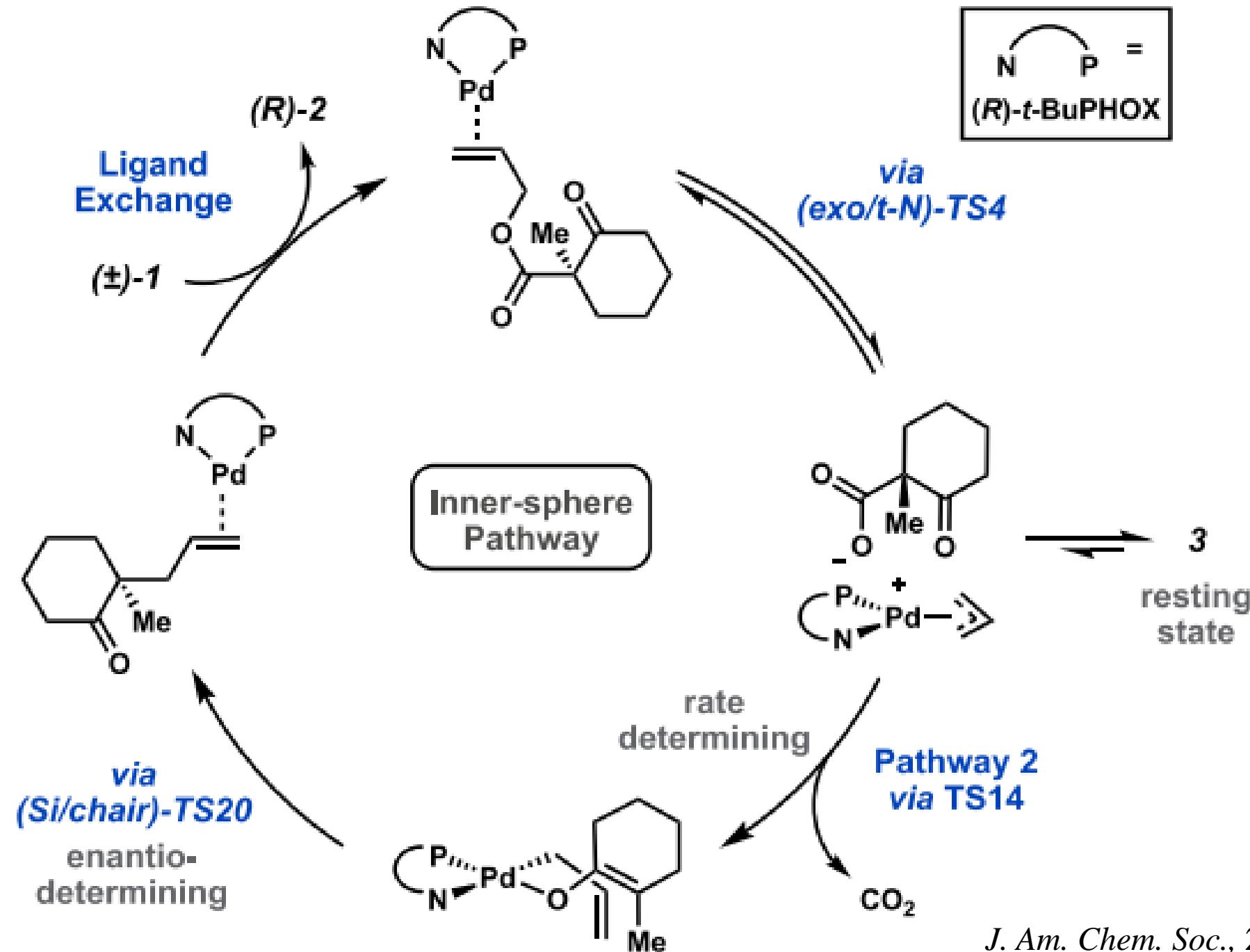
# Retrosynthetic Analysis

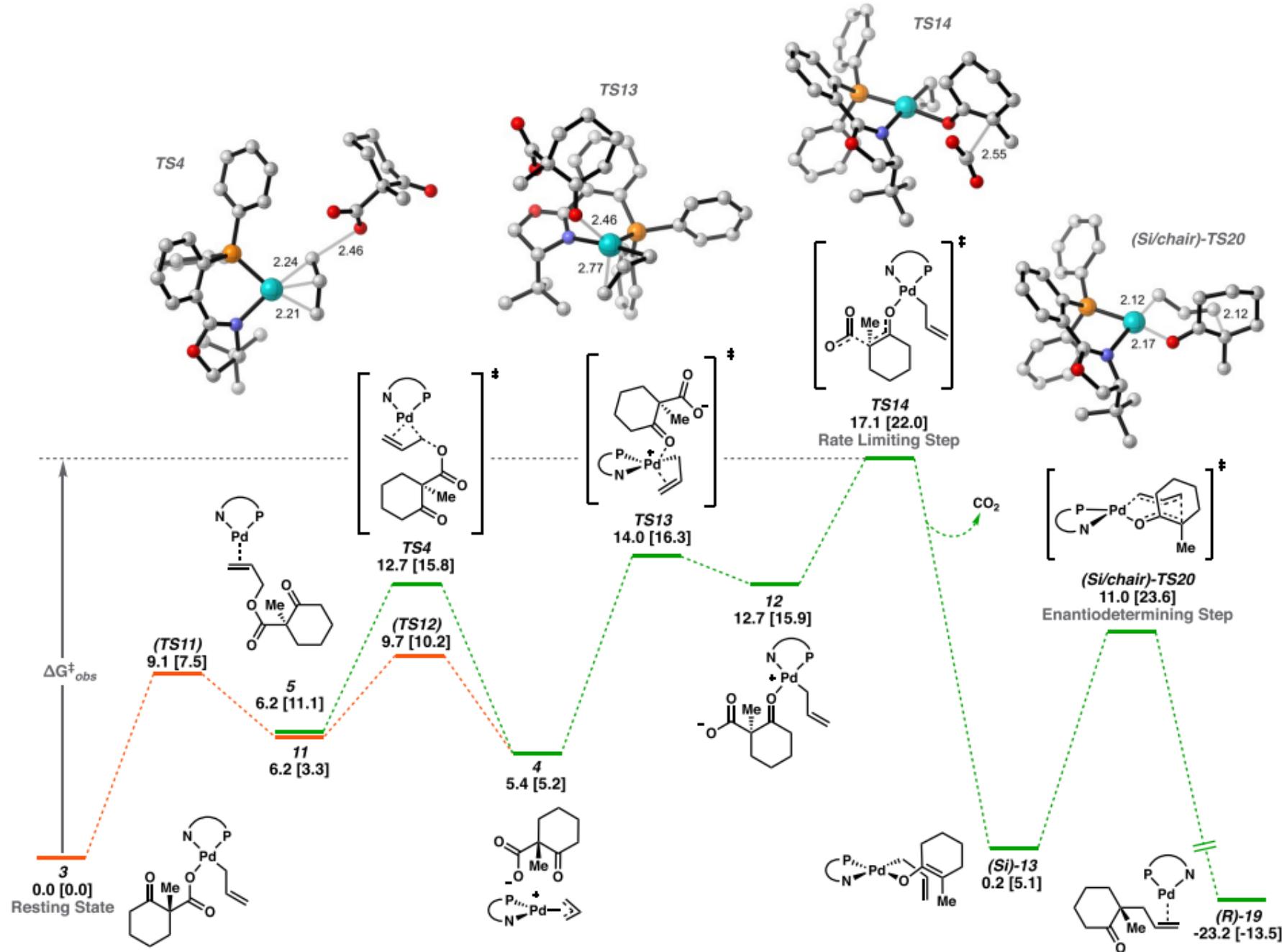


# Synthesis Strategy

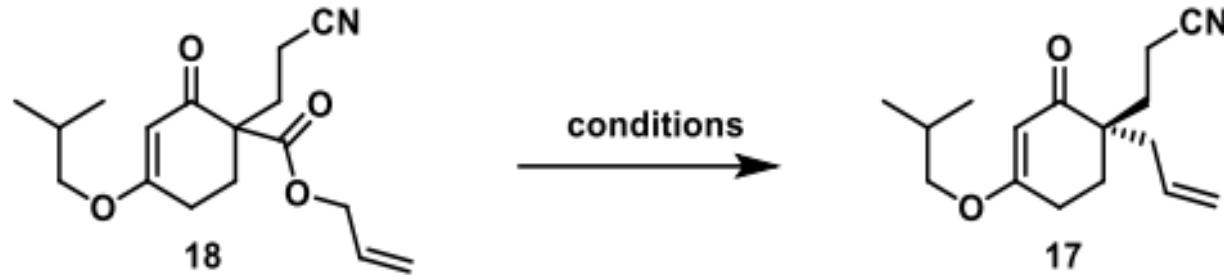


Dean-Stark  
Apparatus

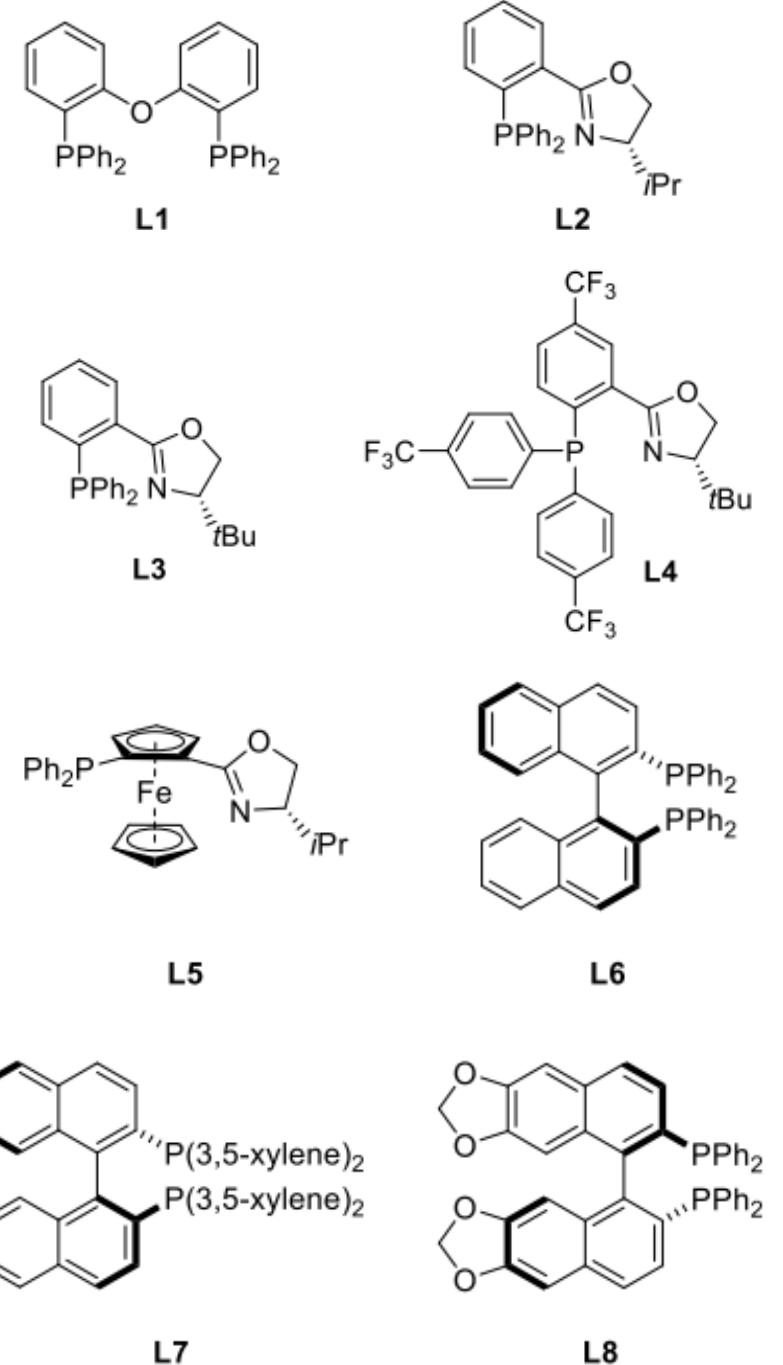




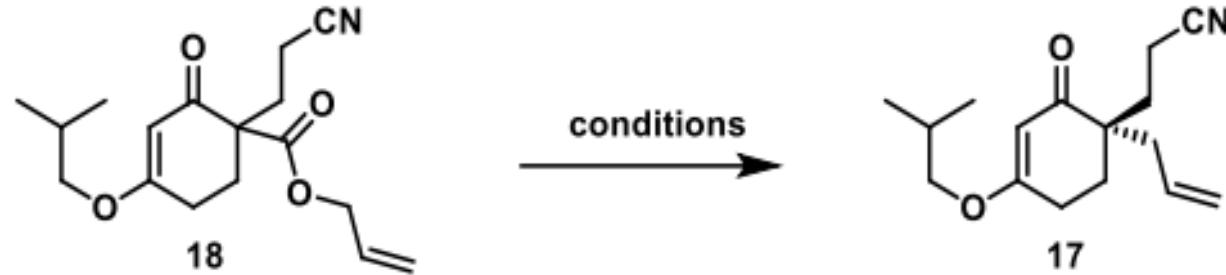
# Reaction Optimization



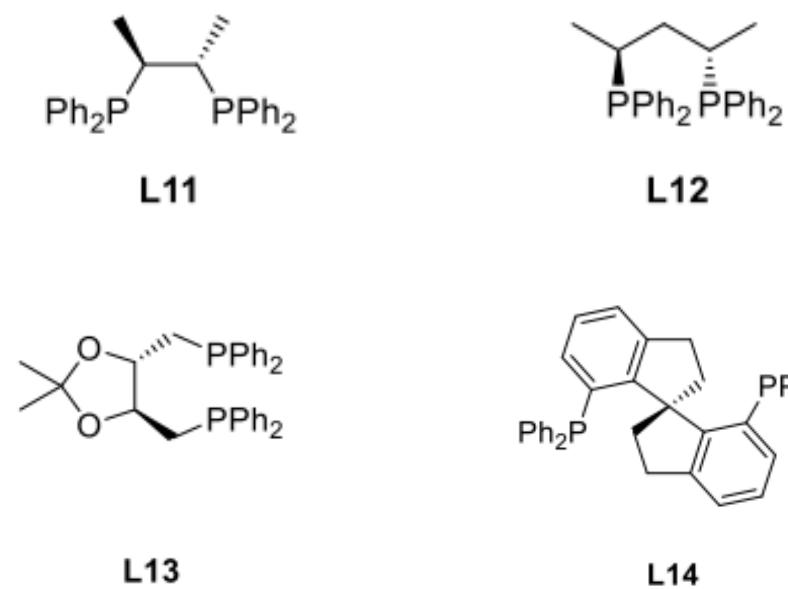
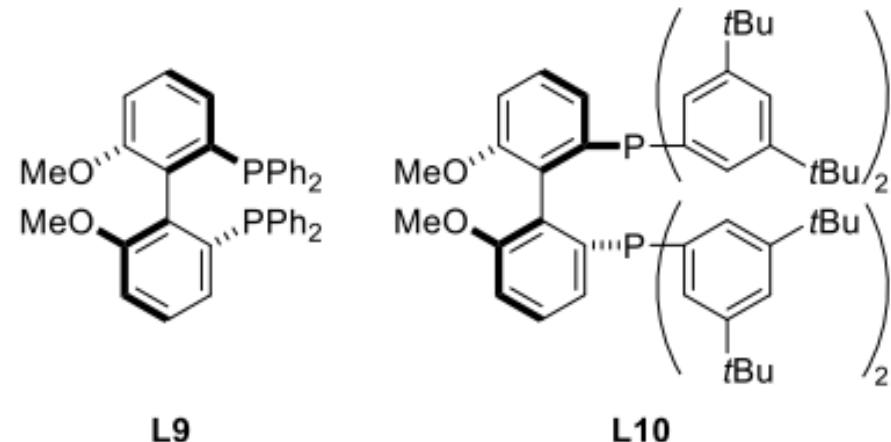
Entry <sup>[a]</sup>	Cat	Ligand	Solvent	T (°C)	Yield (%) <sup>[b]</sup>	ee (%) <sup>[c]</sup>
1	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	<b>L1</b>	THF	65	77	-
2	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	<b>L2</b>	THF	65	93	68
3	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	<b>L3</b>	THF	65	92	81
4	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	<b>L4</b>	THF	65	94	81
5	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	<b>L5</b>	THF	65	92	-53
6	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	<b>L6</b>	THF	65	97	2
7	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	<b>L7</b>	THF	65	92	9
8	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	<b>L8</b>	THF	65	81	4



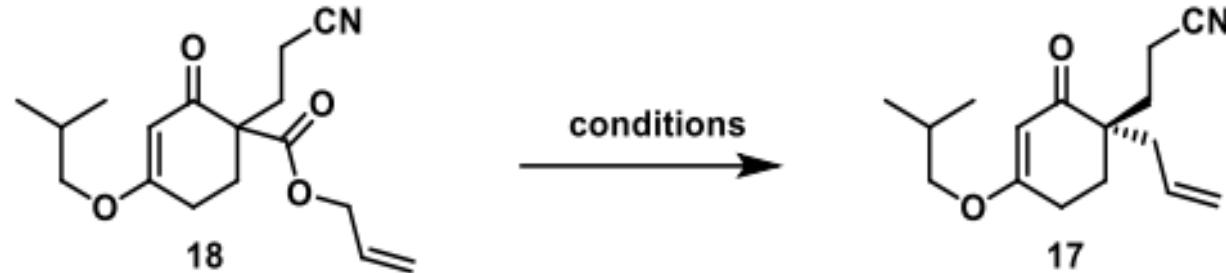
# Reaction Optimization



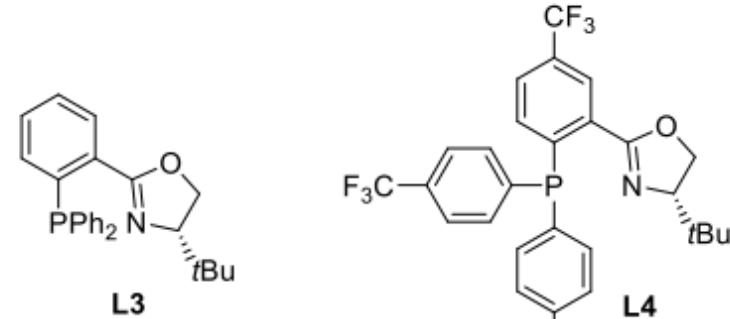
Entry <sup>[a]</sup>	Cat	Ligand	Solvent	T (°C)	Yield (%) <sup>[b]</sup>	ee (%) <sup>[c]</sup>
9	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	<b>L9</b>	THF	65	98	1
10	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	<b>L10</b>	THF	65	85	-6
11	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	<b>L11</b>	THF	65	80	1
12	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	<b>L12</b>	THF	65	90	1
13	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	<b>L13</b>	THF	65	69	-5
14	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	<b>L14</b>	THF	65	77	0



# Reaction Optimization



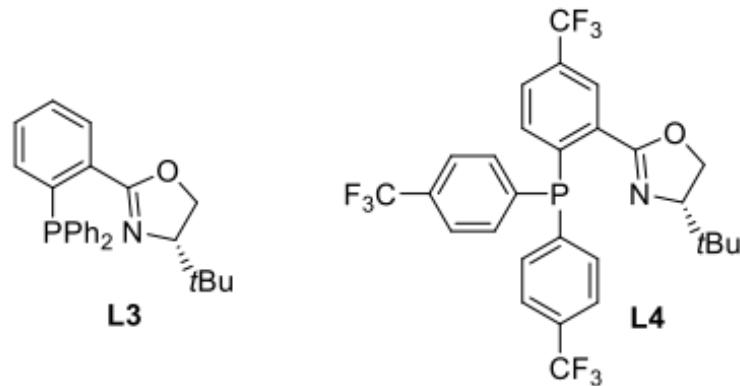
Entry <sup>[a]</sup>	Cat	Ligand	Solvent	T (°C)	Yield (%) <sup>[b]</sup>	ee (%) <sup>[c]</sup>
15	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	<b>L15</b>	THF	65	97	-10
16	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	<b>L16</b>	THF	65	no conv. <sup>d</sup>	-
17	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	<b>L17</b>	THF	65	no conv. <sup>d</sup>	-
18	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	<b>L18</b>	THF	65	no conv. <sup>d</sup>	-
19	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	<b>L3</b>	toluene	RT	35	87
20	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	<b>L4</b>	toluene	RT	40	90



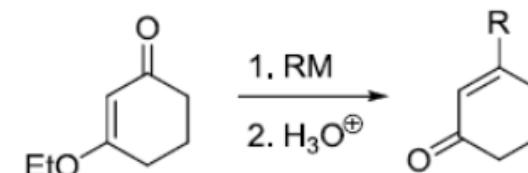
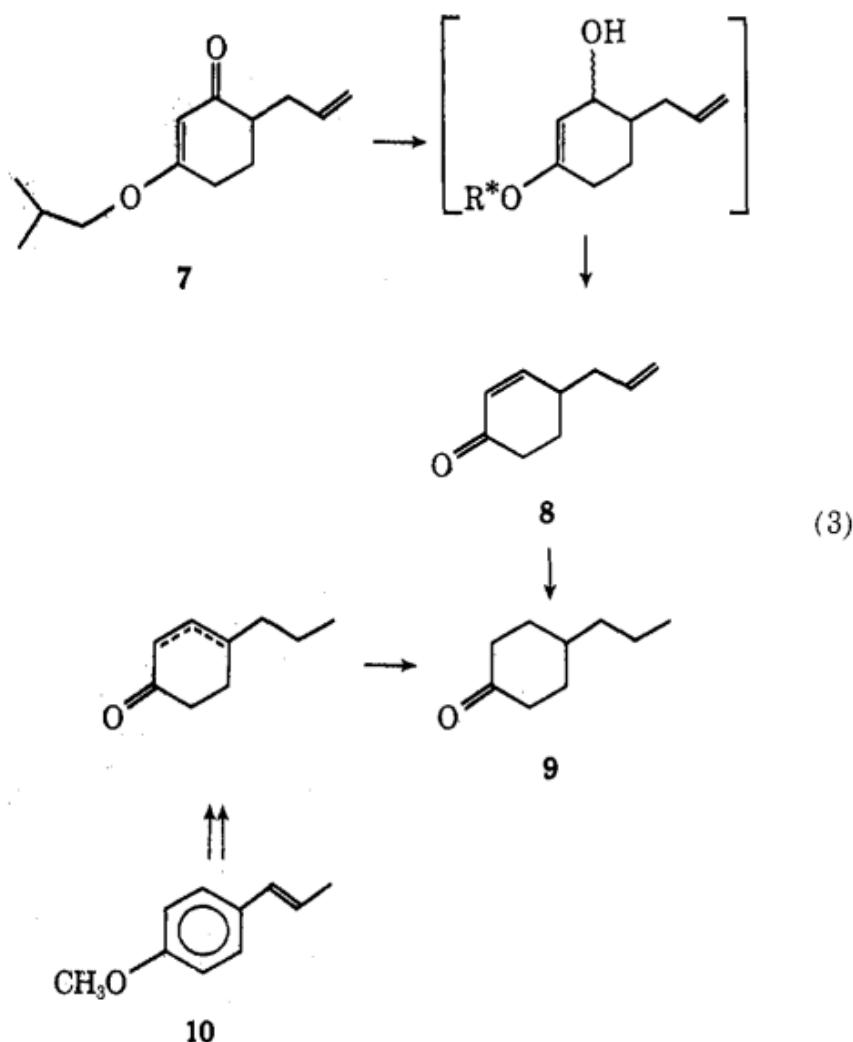
# Reaction Optimization



Entry <sup>[a]</sup>	Cat	Ligand	Solvent	T (°C)	Yield (%) <sup>[b]</sup>	ee (%) <sup>[c]</sup>
21	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	L3	toluene	65	97	83
22	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	L4	toluene	65	46	89
23	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	L3	1,4-dioxane	RT	no conv. <sup>d</sup>	
24	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	L4	1,4-dioxane	RT	36	90
25	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	L3	1,4-dioxane	80	66	80
26	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	L4	1,4-dioxane	80	no conv. <sup>d</sup>	
27	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	L3	diethyl ether	RT	84	91
28	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	L4	diethyl ether	RT	86	90
29 <sup>e</sup>	Pd <sub>2</sub> (dba) <sub>3</sub>	L3	diethyl ether	RT	96	91

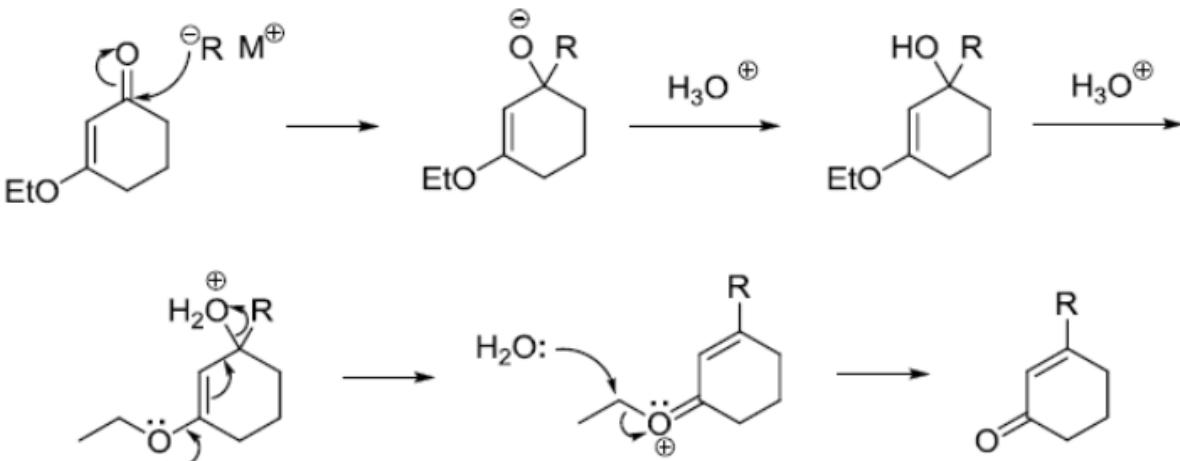


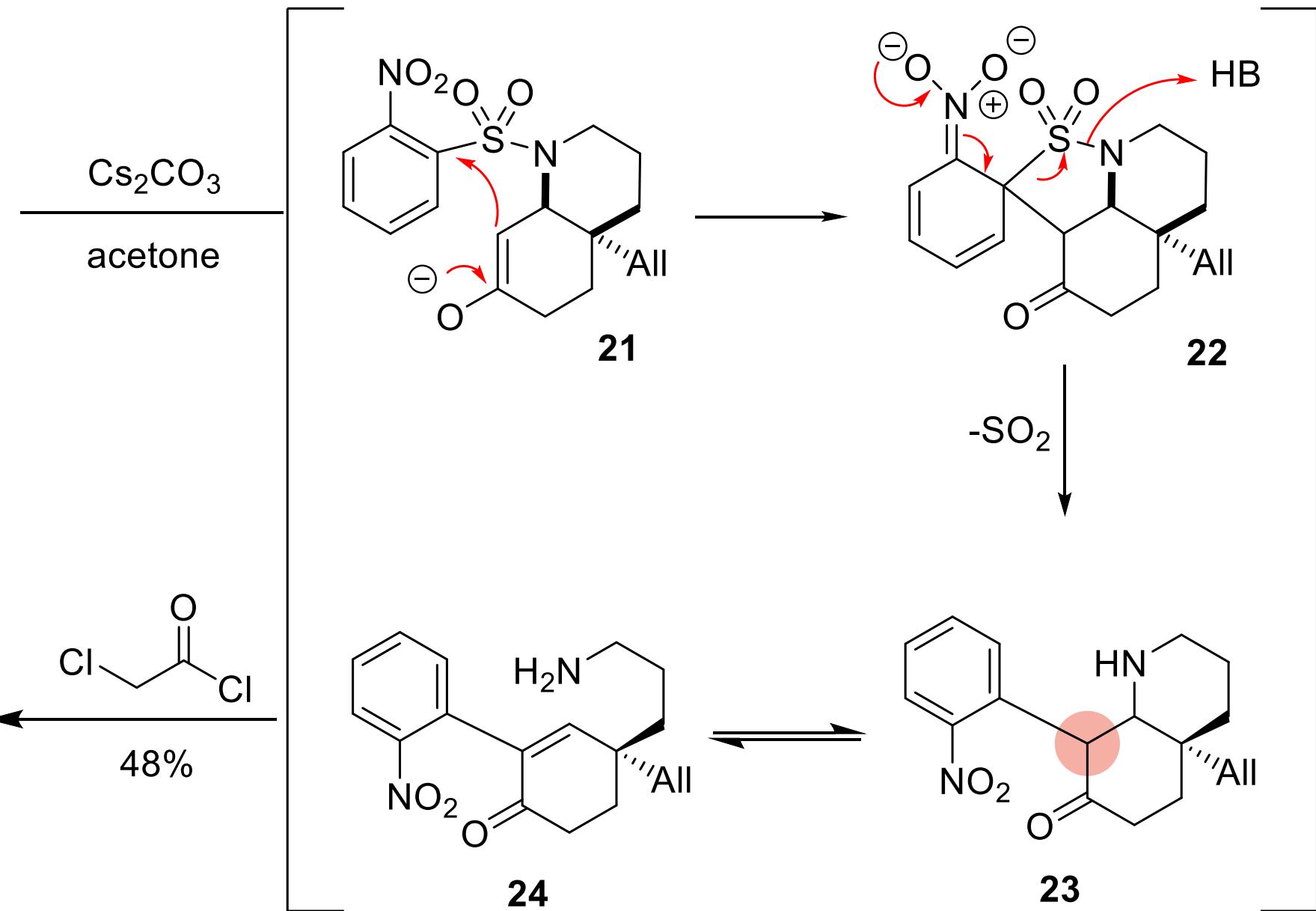
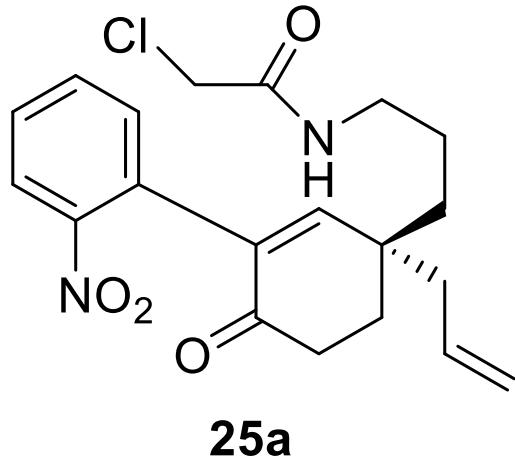
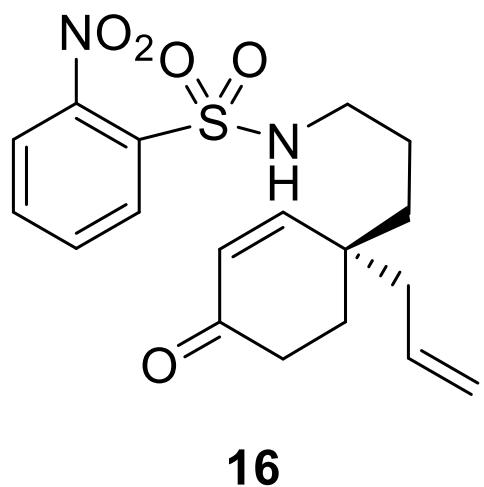
# Stork-Danheiser Reaction



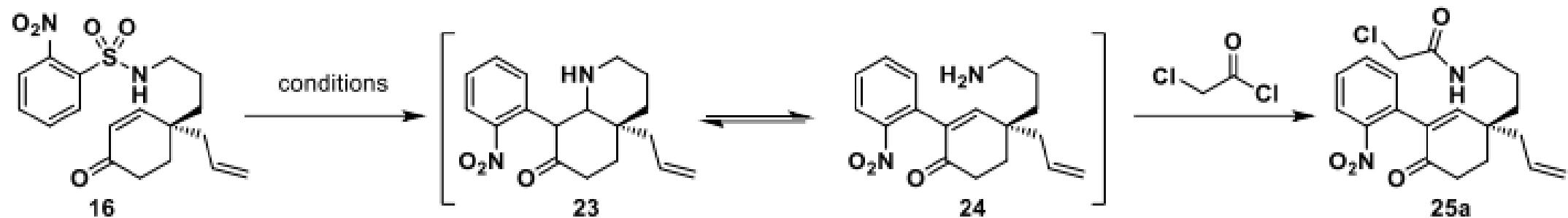
$\beta$ -烷氧基烯酮和有机金属化合物（格氏试剂或有机锂）反应接着进行酸处理得到另一种烯酮的反应，新生成的烯酮的羰基的位置是原料中烯醇醚的烯碳的位置。

反应机理





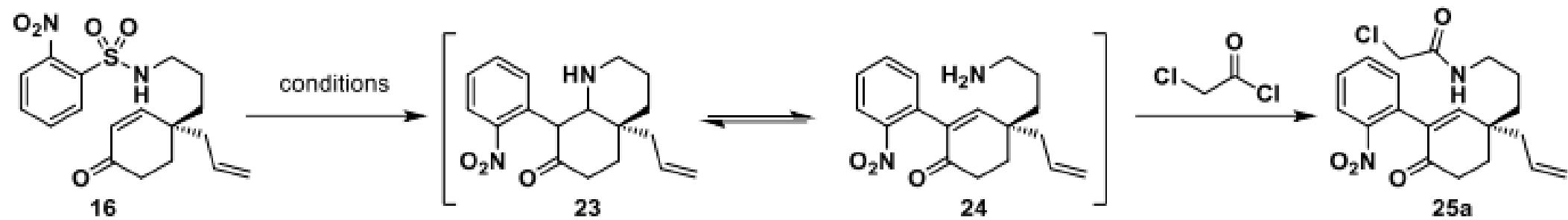
# Reaction Optimization



**Table S2.** List of conditions tested.

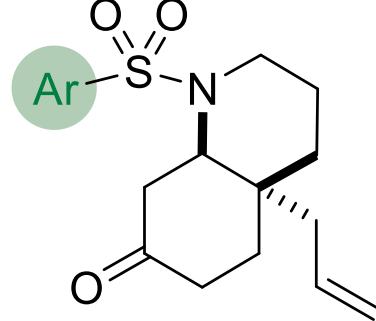
Entry	Solvent	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (eq.)	Temperature (°C)	Time (h)	Electrophile (eq) <sup>[a]</sup>	Conversion of 16	Yield of 25a <sup>[b]</sup>
1	acetonitrile	3	60	18	No	Full	Mixture <sup>[c]</sup>
2	DMSO	3	60	18	No	Full	Mixture <sup>[c]</sup>
3	DMSO	2	60	18	No	Full	Mixture <sup>[c]</sup>
4	DMSO	1	60	18	No	Full	Mixture <sup>[c]</sup>
5	DMF	3	60	18	No	Full	Mixture <sup>[c]</sup>
6	acetone	2	56	18	No	Full	Mixture <sup>[c,d]</sup>
7	THF	2	60	18	No	Slow	Mixture <sup>[c]</sup>

# Reaction Optimization



**Table S2.** List of conditions tested.

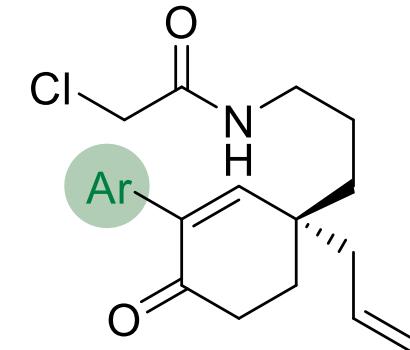
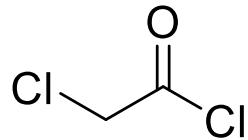
Entry	Solvent	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (eq.)	Temperature (° C)	Time (h)	Electrophile (eq) <sup>[a]</sup>	Conversion of 16	Yield of 25a <sup>[b]</sup>
8	chloroform	2	60	18	No	No	0%
9	DMSO	2	100	18	No	Full	Mixture <sup>[c]</sup>
10	DMSO	2	60	18	yes	Full	0%
11	acetonitrile	2	60	18	yes	Full	17%
12	DMF	2	60	18	yes	Full	17%
13	acetone	2	56	18	yes	Full	50% (48% <sup>[d]</sup> )
14	acetone	2	100 <sup>[e]</sup>	3	yes	Full	29%



**26a-h**

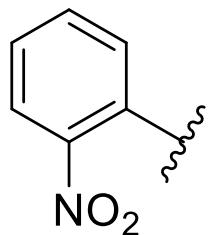
$\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$   
acetone, reflux

then



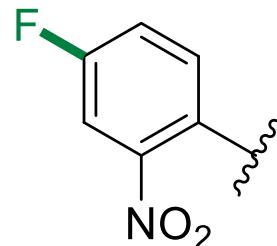
**25a-h**

$\text{Ar} =$



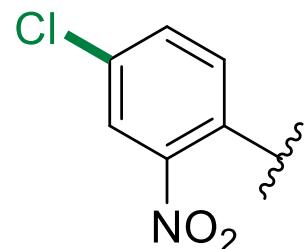
**25a**

48% (18 h)



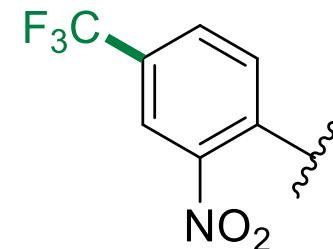
**25b**

50% (3 h)



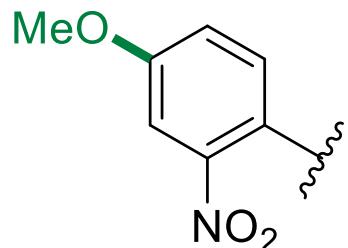
**25c**

60% (3 h)



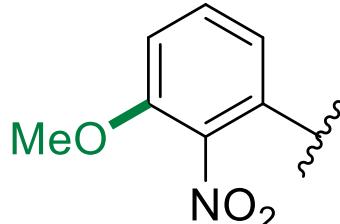
**25d**

21% (2 h)



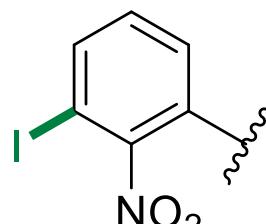
**25e**

44% (72 h)



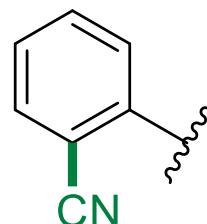
**25f**

no conv.



**25g**

0%



**25h**

no conv.

