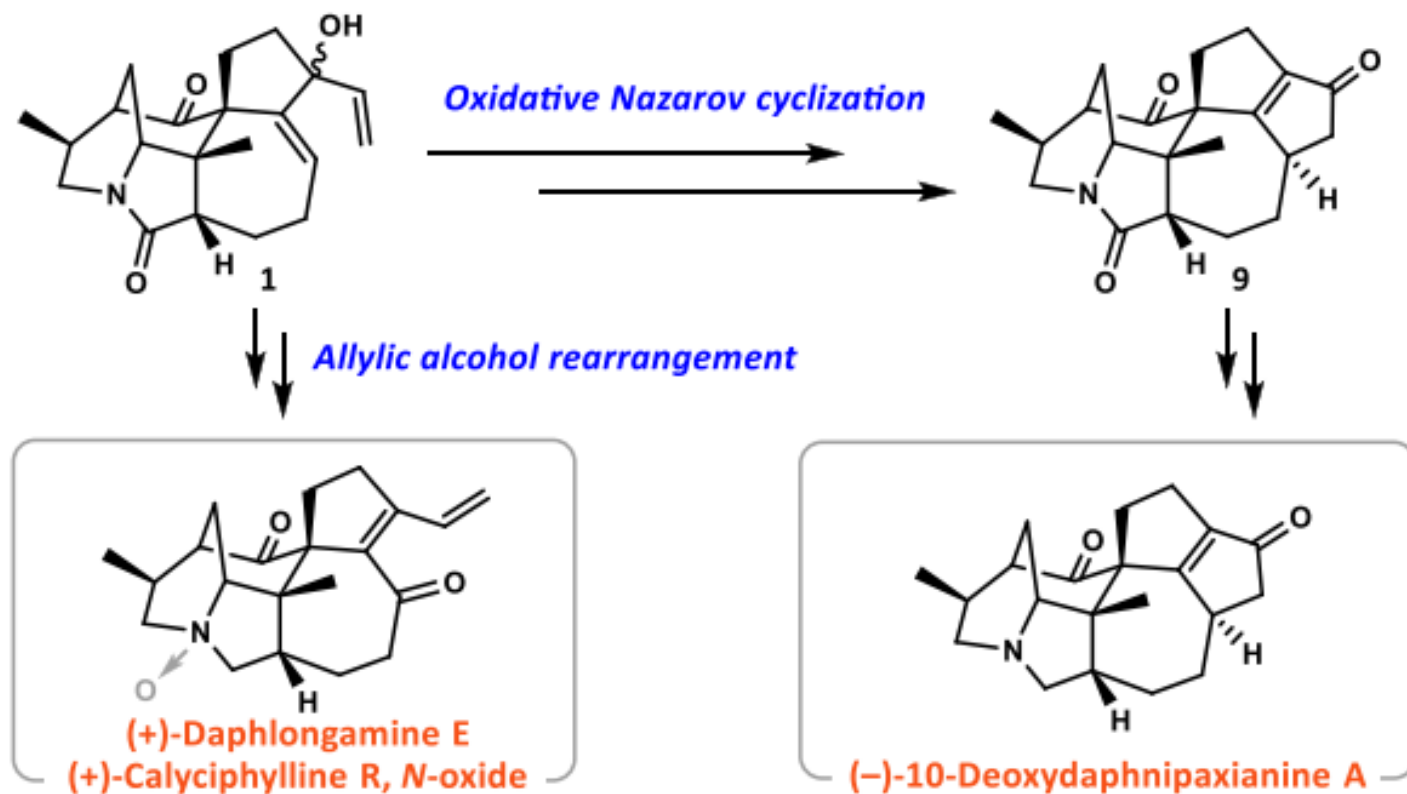
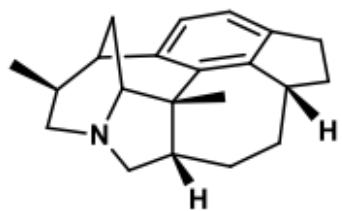


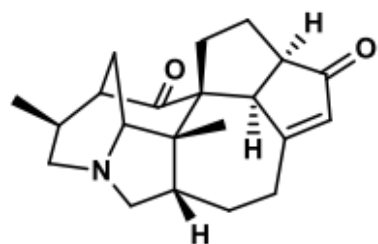
# Total Syntheses of Calyciphylline A-Type Alkaloids (–)-10-Deoxydaphnipaxianine A, (+)-Daphlongamine E and (+)-Calyciphylline R via Late-Stage Divinyl Carbinol Rearrangements





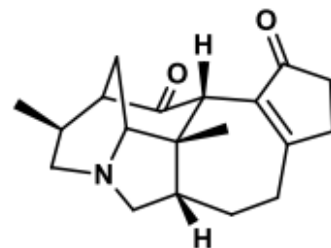
**(-)-Daphenylline**

Li (2013; 2018); Fukuyama/  
Yokoshima (2016); Zhai (2018);  
Qiu (2019; 2021); Lu (2022)



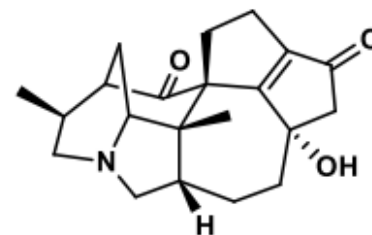
**(-)-Daphniyunnine C  
(Longeracinphyllin A)**

Li (2017)



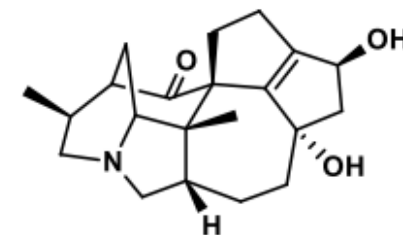
**(-)-Himalensine A**

Dixon (2017); Xu (2019)  
Gao (2019, racemic); Qiu (2021)



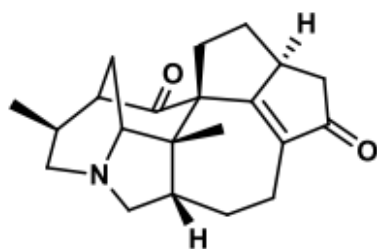
**(-)-Daphnipaxianine A**

Li (2018)



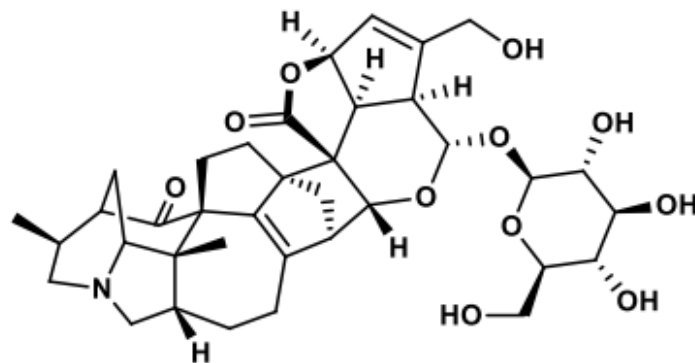
**(-)-Himalenine D**

Li (2018)



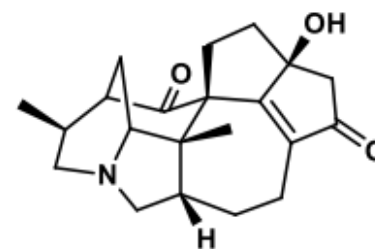
**(-)-Daphnilongeranin B**

Zhai (2018); Li (2018)



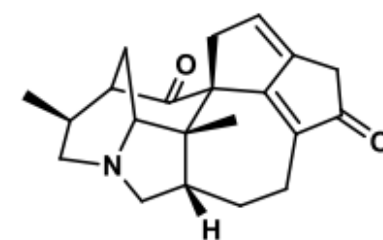
**(-)-Hybridaphniphylline B**

Li (2018)



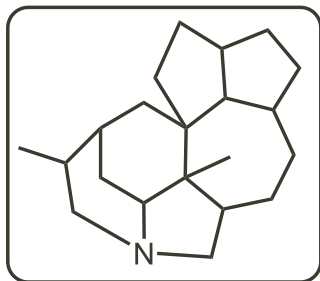
**(-)-Daphniyunnine E**

Li (2018)

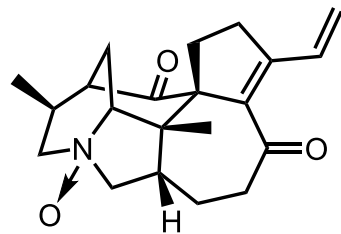


**(-)-Dehydrodaphnilongeranin B**

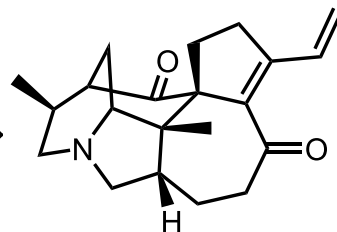
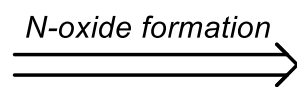
Li (2018)



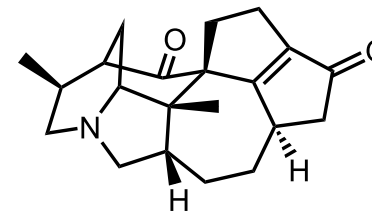
Calyciphylline A  
-type Alkaloids



Calyciphylline R



Calyciphylline E

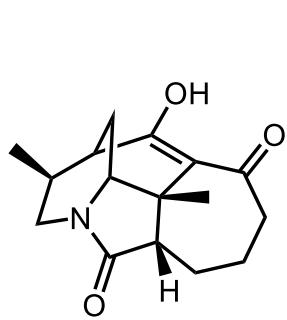


10-deoxydaphnipaxianine A

Regioselective allylic  
alcohol rearrangement

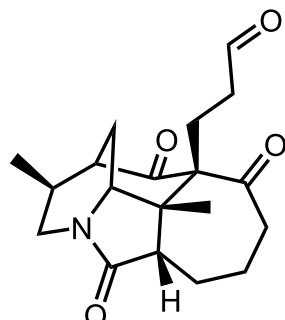
Late-stage divinyl carbinol  
rearrangements &  
Selective amide reductions

Oxidative Nazarov  
electrocyclization



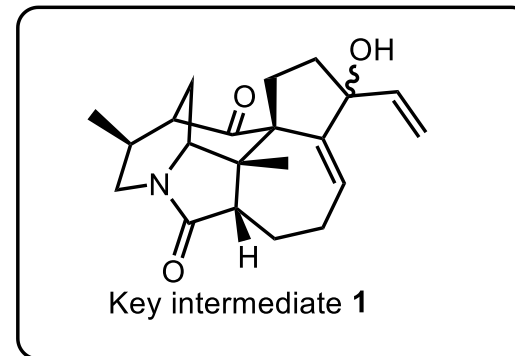
3

Tsuji-Trost allylation,  
Claisen rearrangement  
& Hydroboration



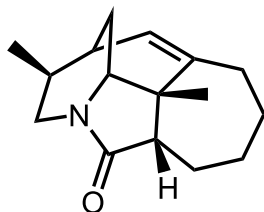
2

Pinacol coupling  
& Grignard



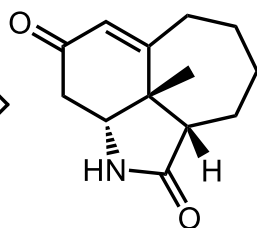
Key intermediate 1

Sequential Oxidations



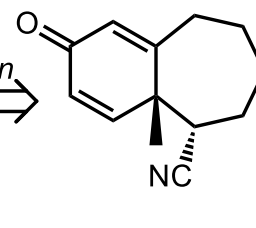
4

Hutchins-Kabalka  
& Heck coupling



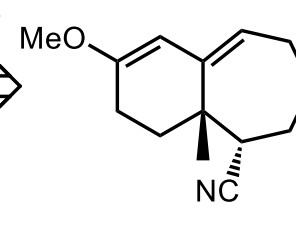
5

Pt-catalyzed  
nitrile hydration  
& Michael addition



6

Saegusa-Ito  
oxidation

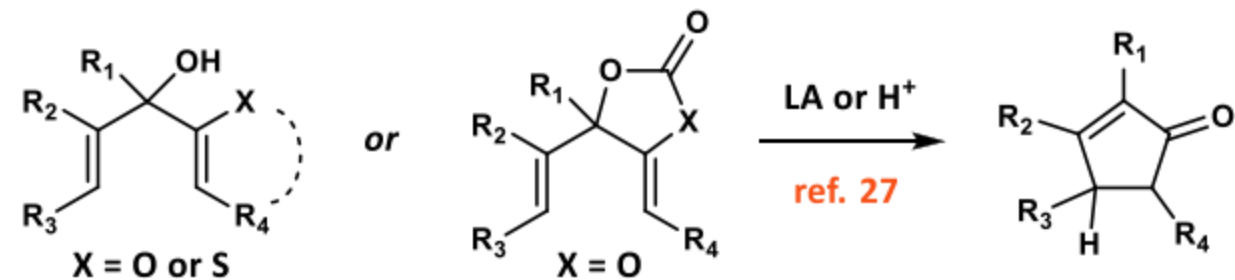


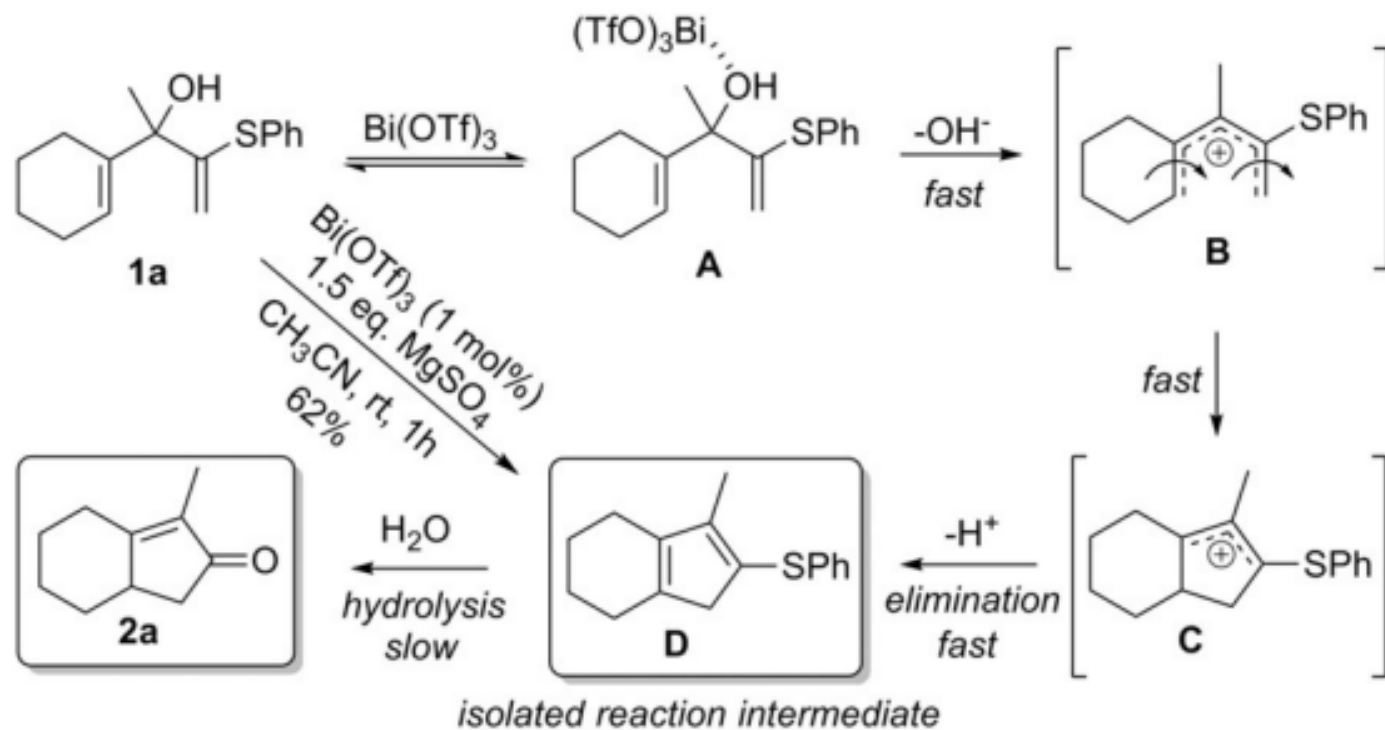
7

## B. Key Transformations

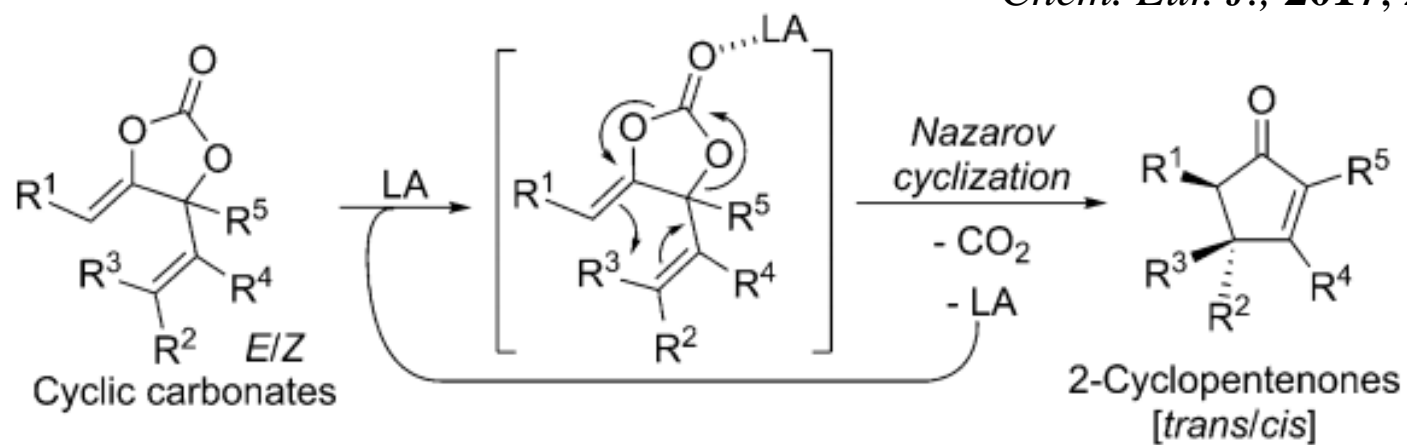


Reported examples: functionalized tertiary divinyl carbinols

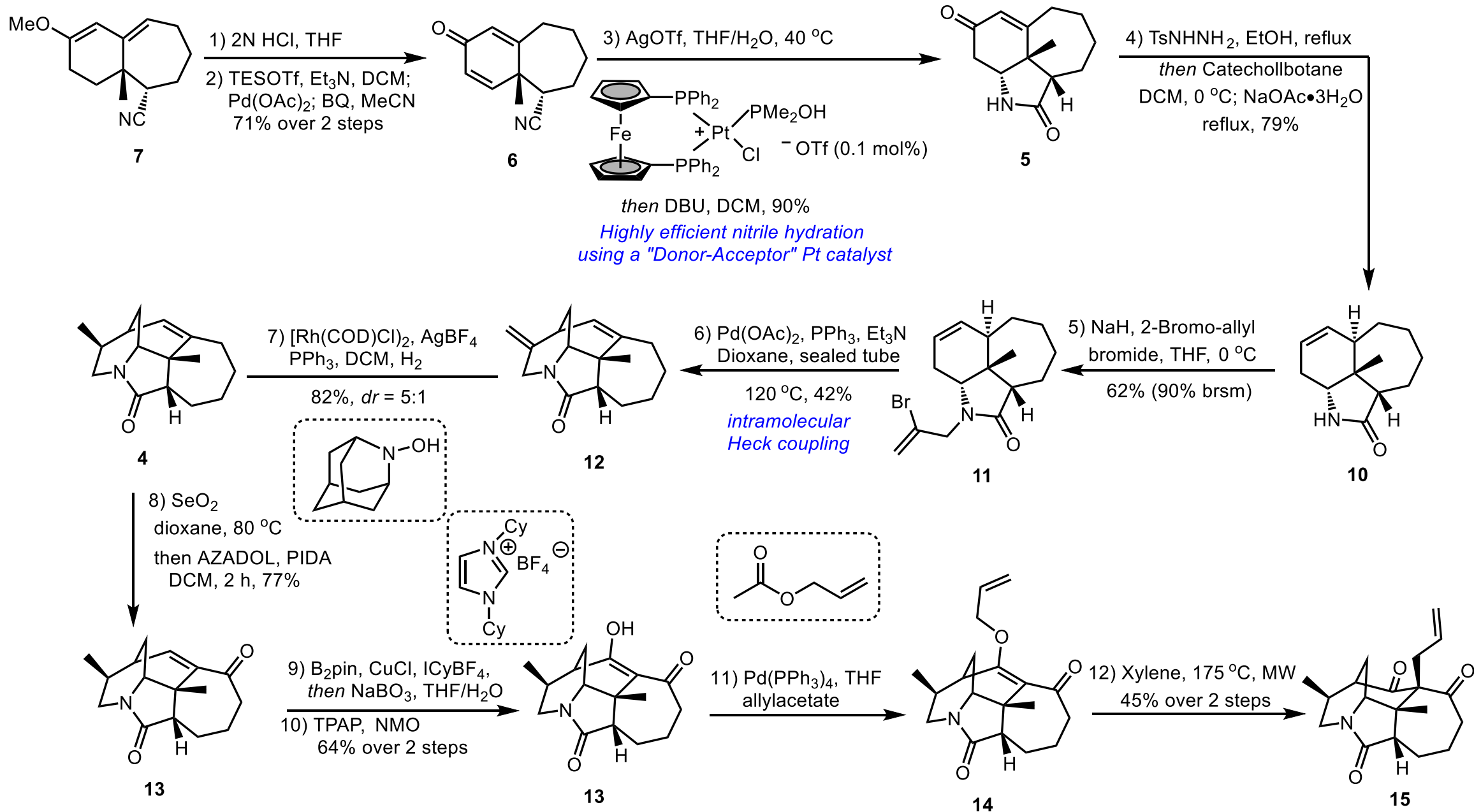


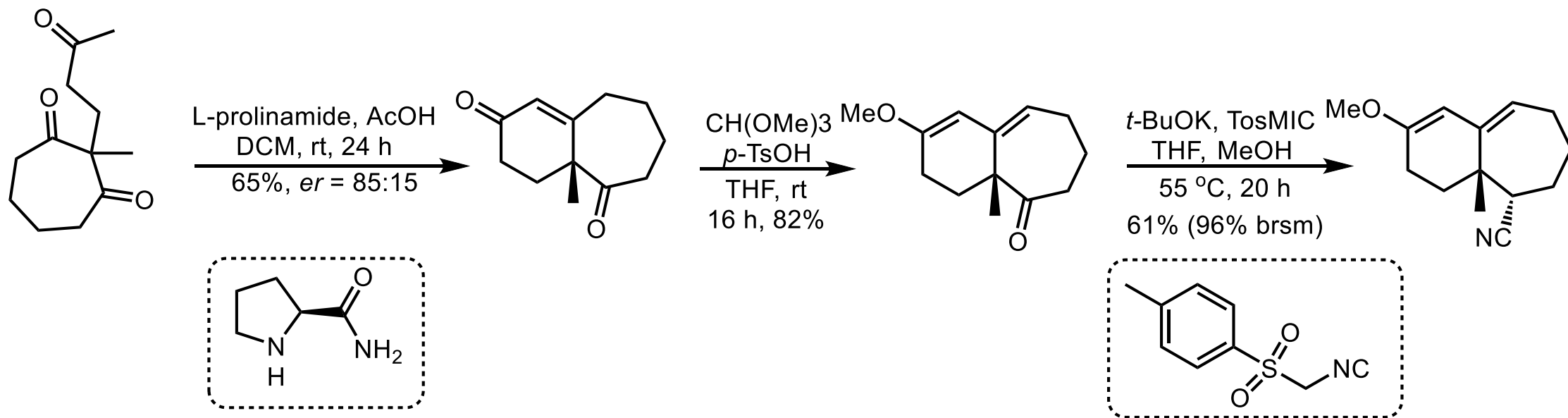


*Chem. Eur. J.*, **2017**, *23*, 10285.



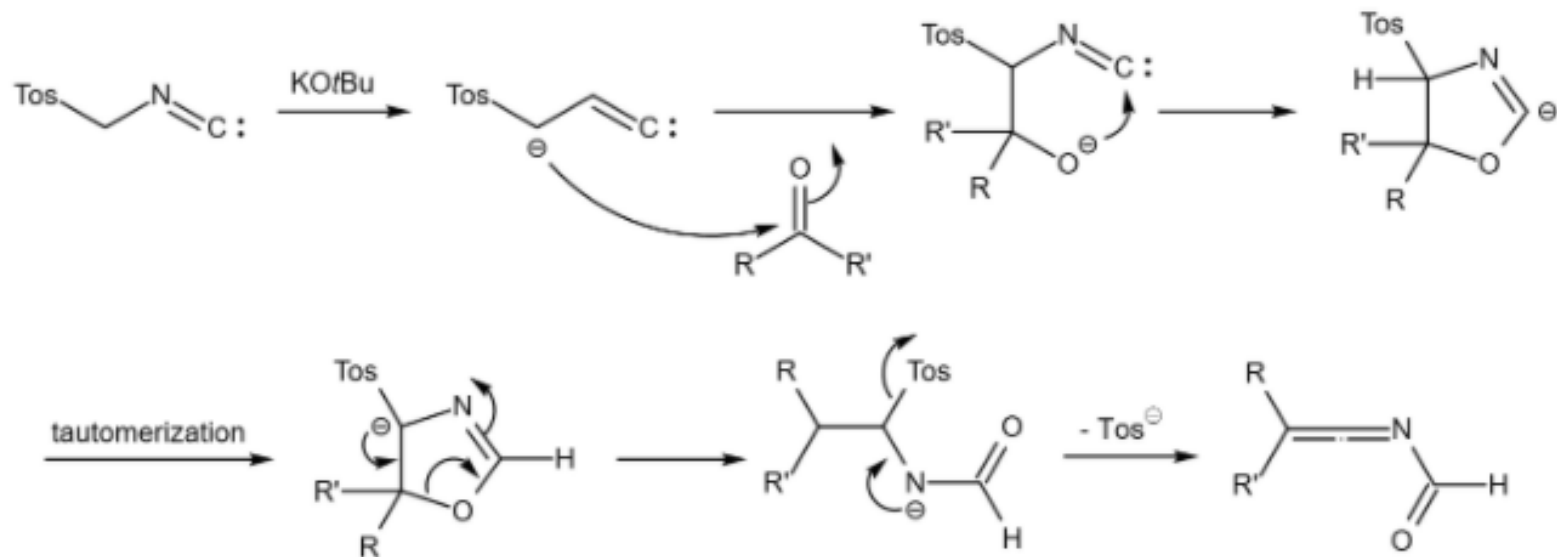
*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, **2017**, *56*, 11594.



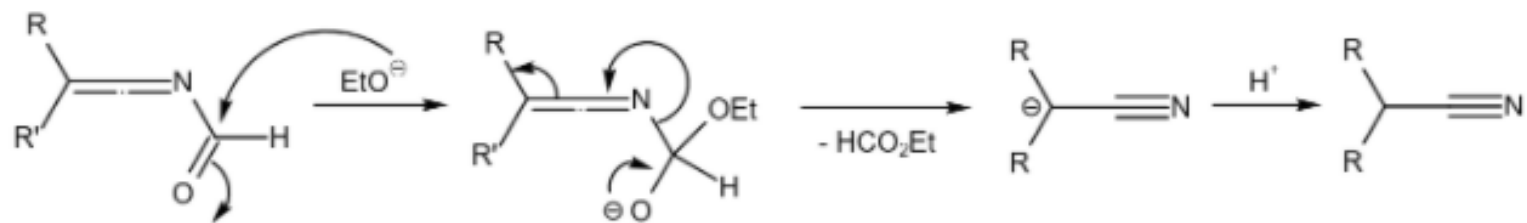


*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, **2019**, 58, 7390.

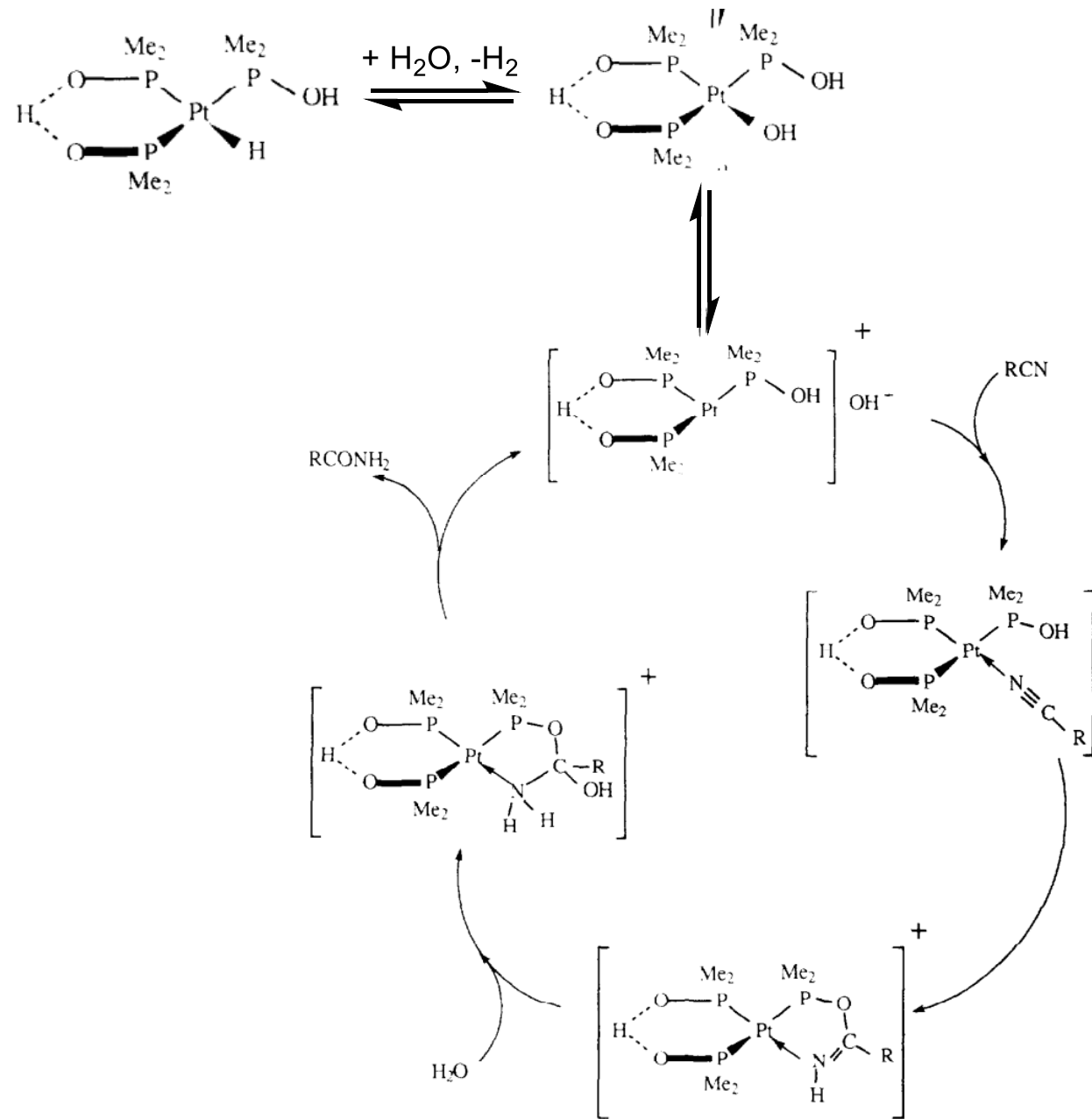
# Van Leusen homologation reaction



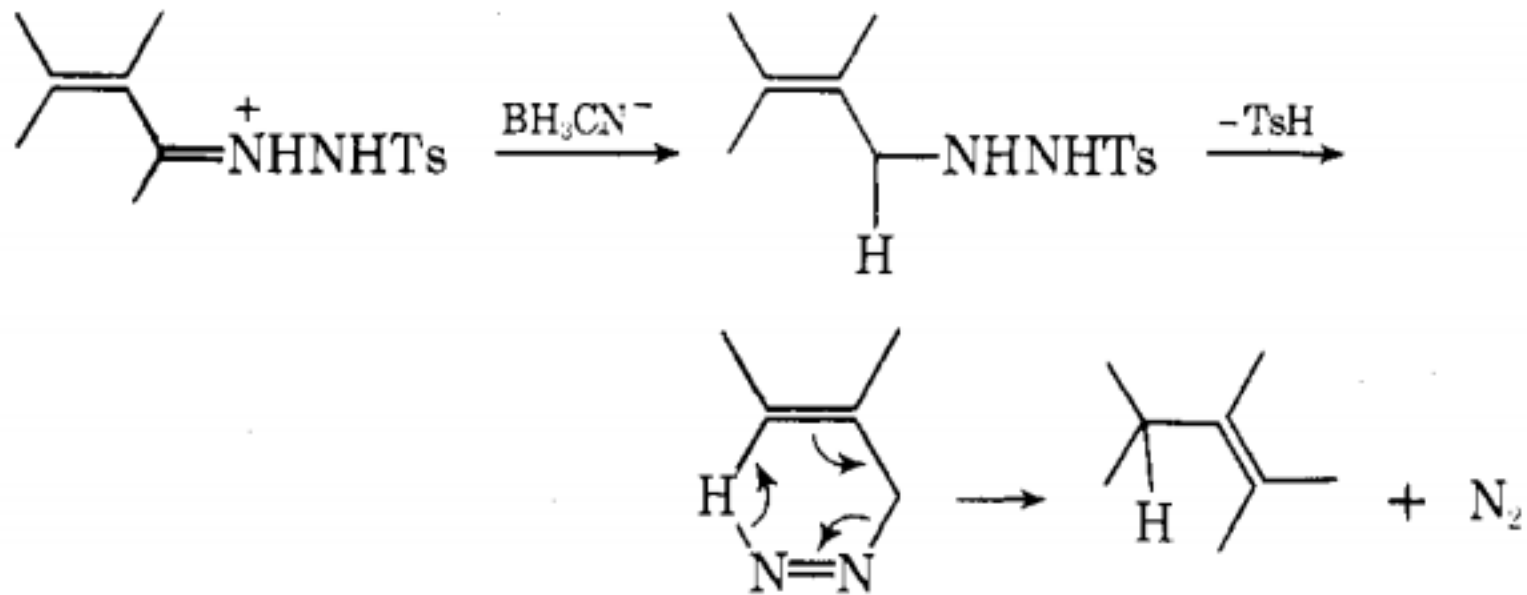
在形成腈的过程中，醇负离子在酮亚胺的脱乙酰化的过程起到很重要的亲核试剂的作用：



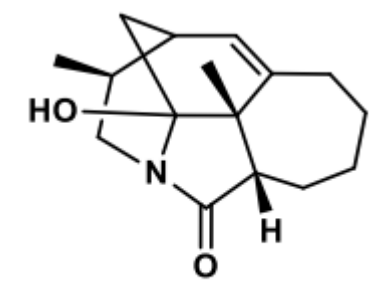
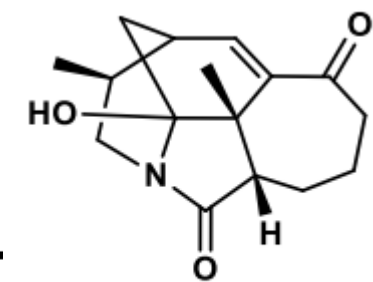
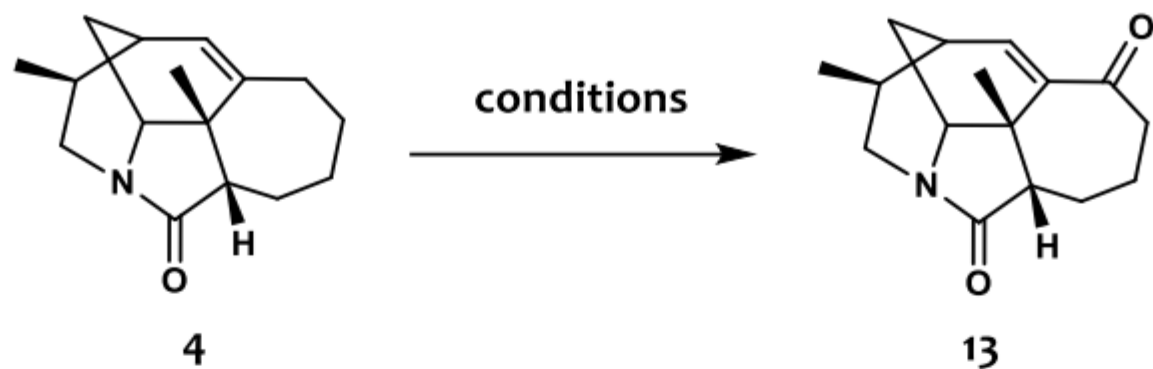




### Scheme II

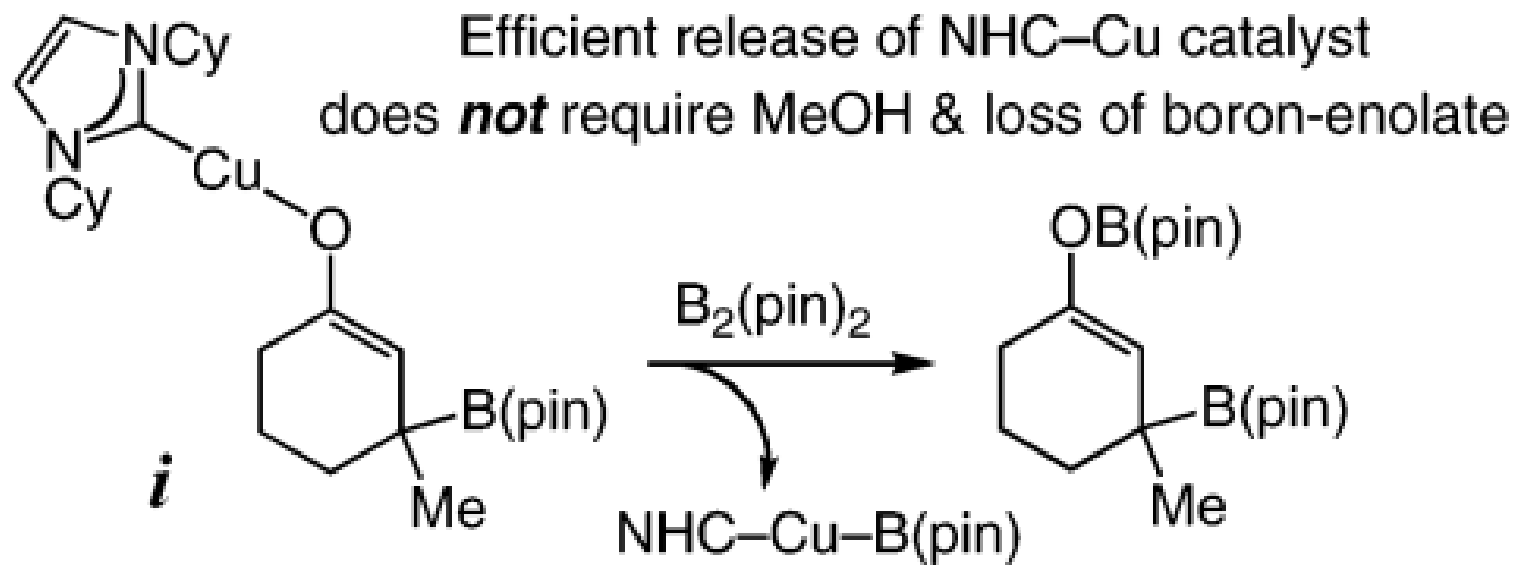


*J. Org. Chem.*, 1975, 40, 923.

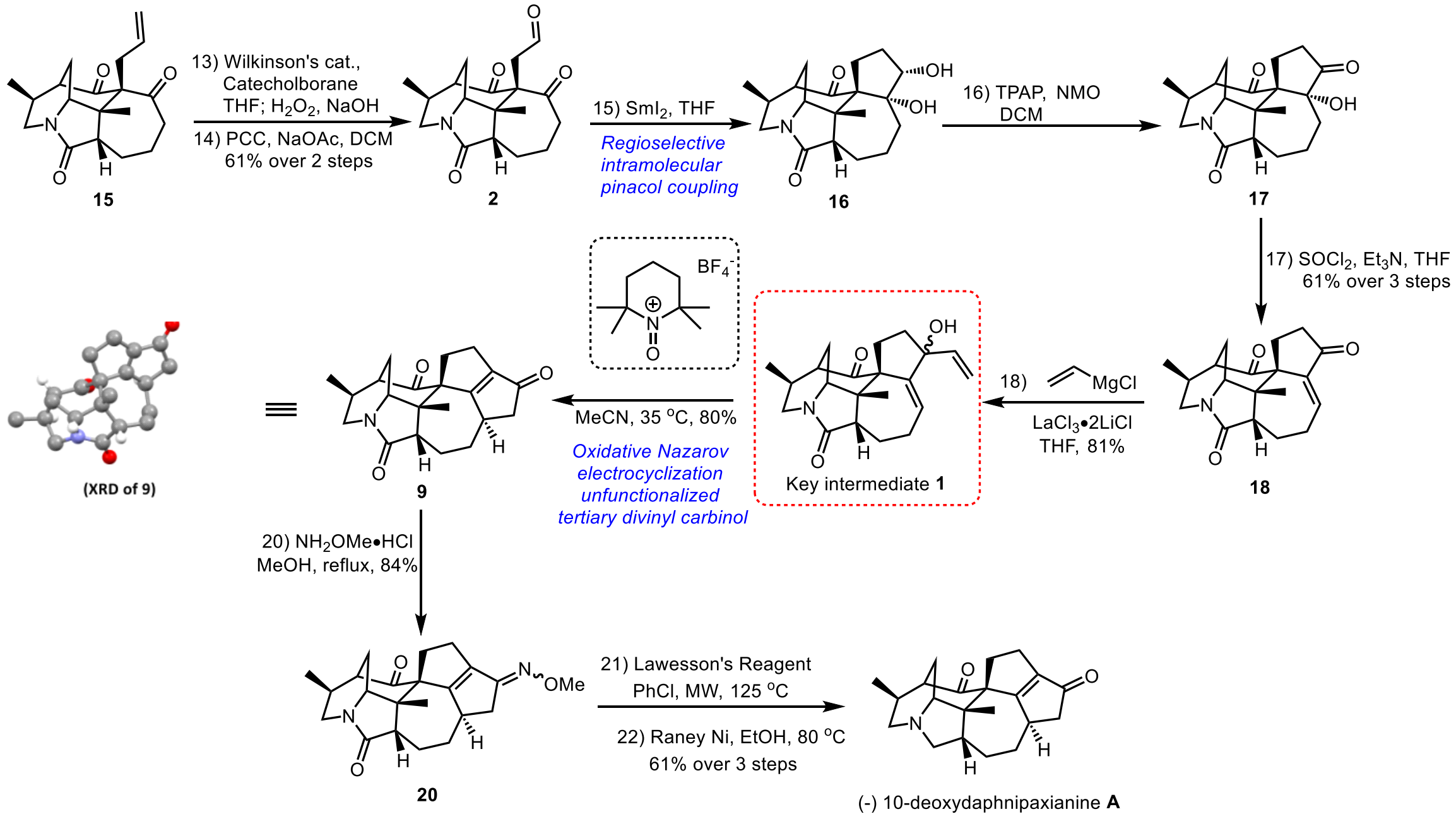


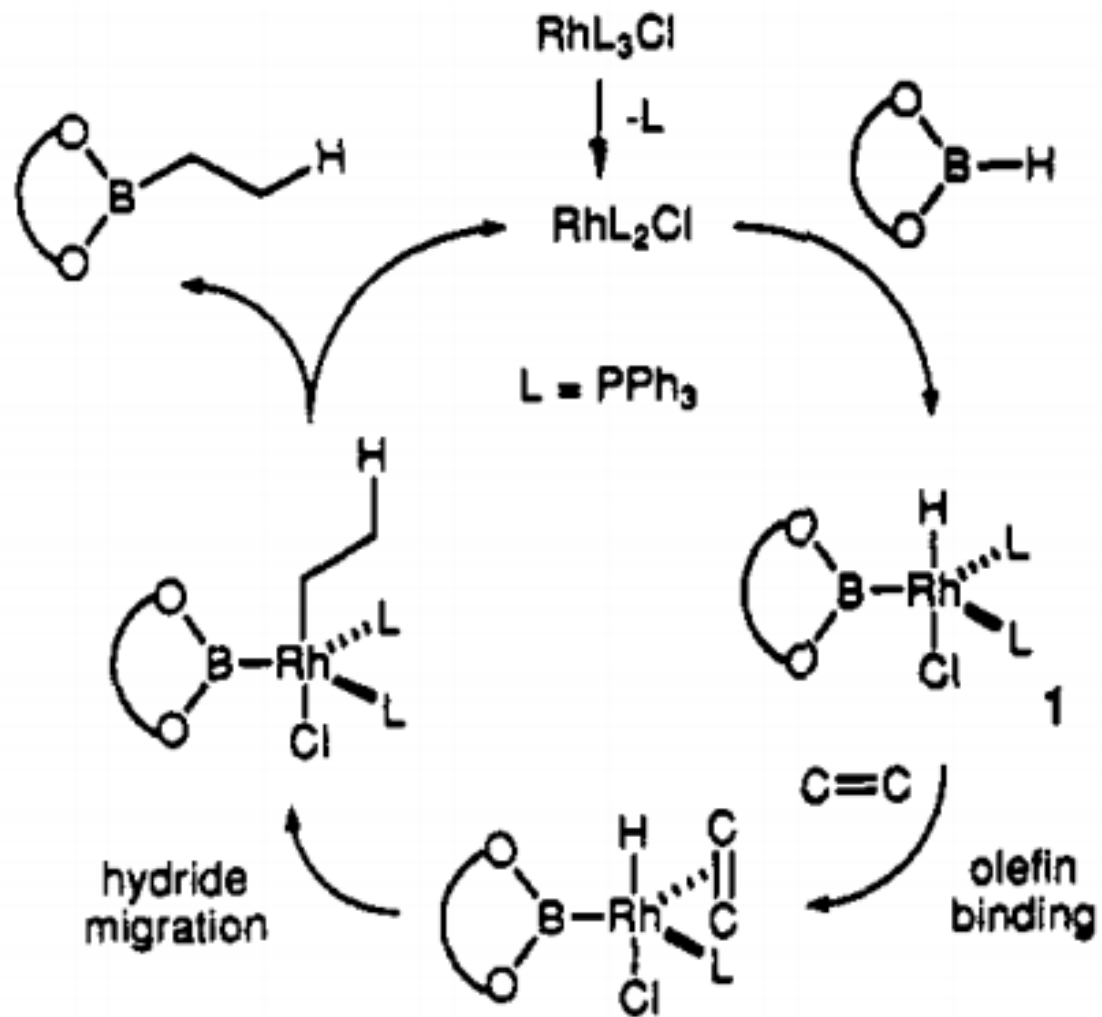
Entry	Conditions	Results <sup>a</sup>
1	Mn(OAc) <sub>3</sub> , TBHP, 4Å MS, EtOAc, rt	No product, only <b>S1</b> (14%)
2	SeO <sub>2</sub> (on silica), TBHP, DCM, rt	NR.
3	SeO <sub>2</sub> (on silica), TBHP, DCM, 60°C	Decomposed
4	Rh <sub>2</sub> (cap) <sub>4</sub> , TBHP, K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> , DCM, rt	Messy
5	CuCl, TBHP, DCM, rt	Messy
6	CuBr <sub>2</sub> , TBHP, DCM, rt.	Messy
7	SeO <sub>2</sub> , dioxane, rt	trace
8	SeO <sub>2</sub> , dioxane, 80°C	<b>13</b> (77%) <sup>b</sup>
9	Pd(OH) <sub>2</sub> /C, TBHP, K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> , DCM, rt	<b>13</b> (8%) and <b>S2</b> (22%)

<sup>a</sup> Reactions conducted on 0.1 mmol scale. <sup>b</sup> After oxidation by AZADOL/PIDA.

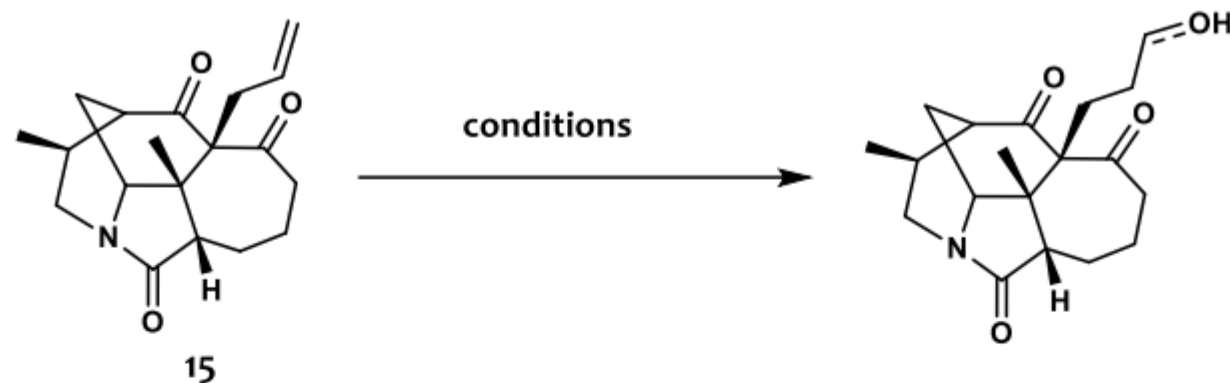


*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2009**, *131*, 7253.



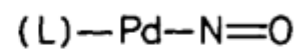
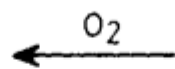
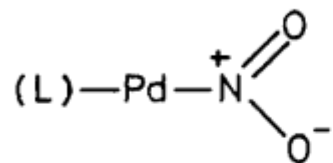
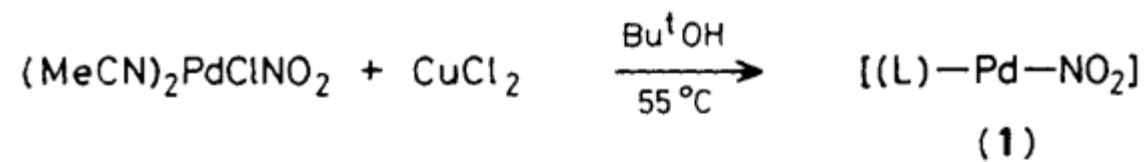


*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1992, 114, 6679.

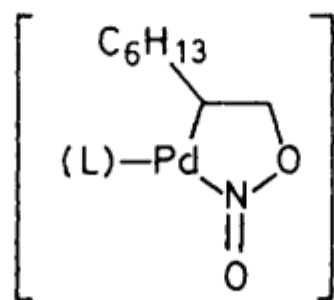
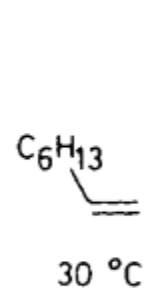
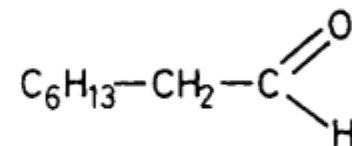


Entry	Conditions	Results <sup>a</sup>
1	Cy <sub>2</sub> BH, THF, 0°C	NR
2	9-BBN, THF, 0°C	Decomposed
3	BH <sub>3</sub> •THF, THF, 0°C	NR
4	Wilkinson's cat., CatBH, THF, rt. Then NaOH, H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> , 0°C	75%
5	PdCl <sub>2</sub> (PhCN) <sub>2</sub> , CuCl•2H <sub>2</sub> O, KNO <sub>2</sub> , tBuOH/MeNO <sub>2</sub> , O <sub>2</sub> , rt.	No desired product
6	Pinacol vinylboronate, Grubbs 2 <sup>nd</sup> catalyst, DCM, 40°C	NR
7	Pinacol vinylboronate, Zhan-1-B catalyst, DCM, MW 40°C	Trace
8	Pinacol vinylboronate, Hoveyda-Grubbs 2 <sup>nd</sup> catalyst, DCM, 40°C Then Me <sub>3</sub> NO, THF, 70°C	NR <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Reactions conducted on 0.1 mmol scale. <sup>b</sup> No reaction occurred at oxidation.



+



(2)



$\beta$ -elimination

$\text{L} = \text{MeCN}-\text{CuCl}_2-\text{Me}_3\text{COH}^\ddagger$

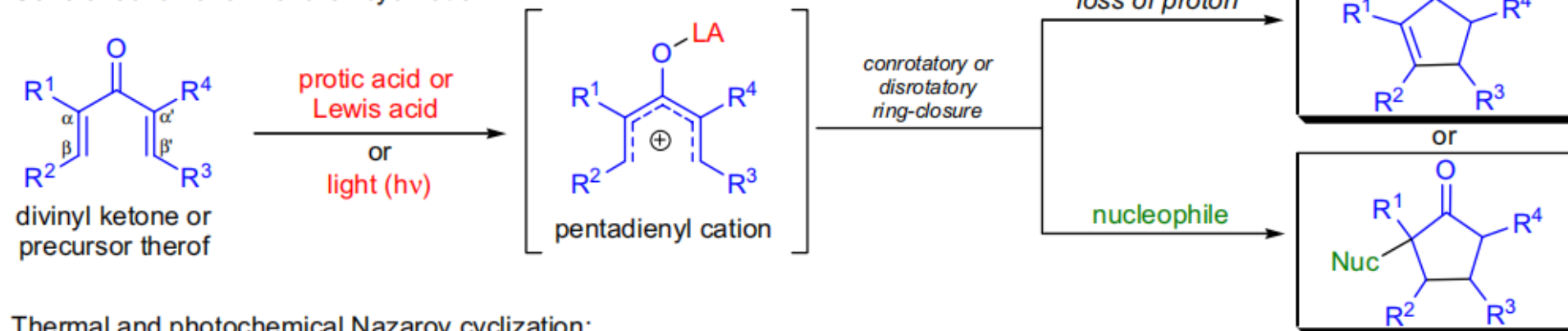
*J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun.*, 1986, 909.



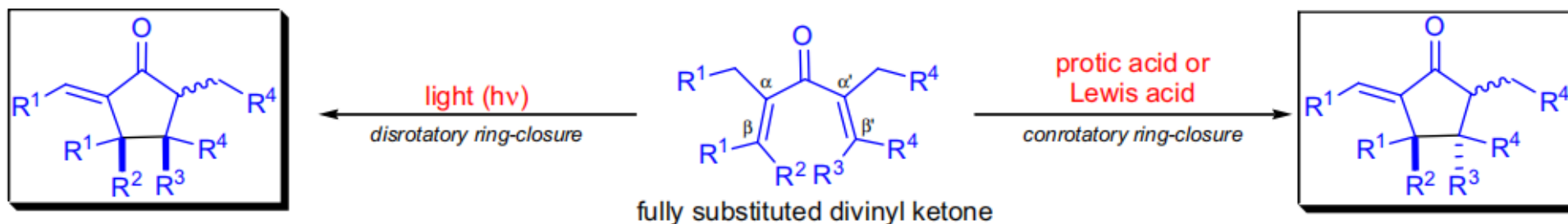
## NAZAROV CYCLIZATION

(References are on page 635)

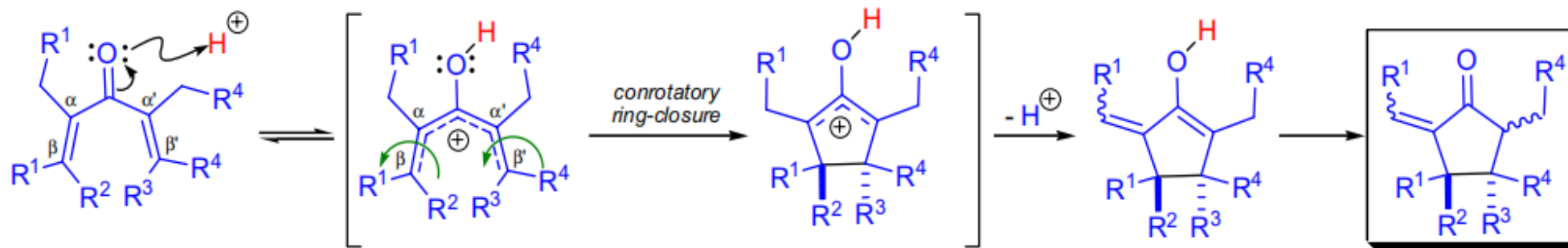
General scheme for Nazarov cyclization:



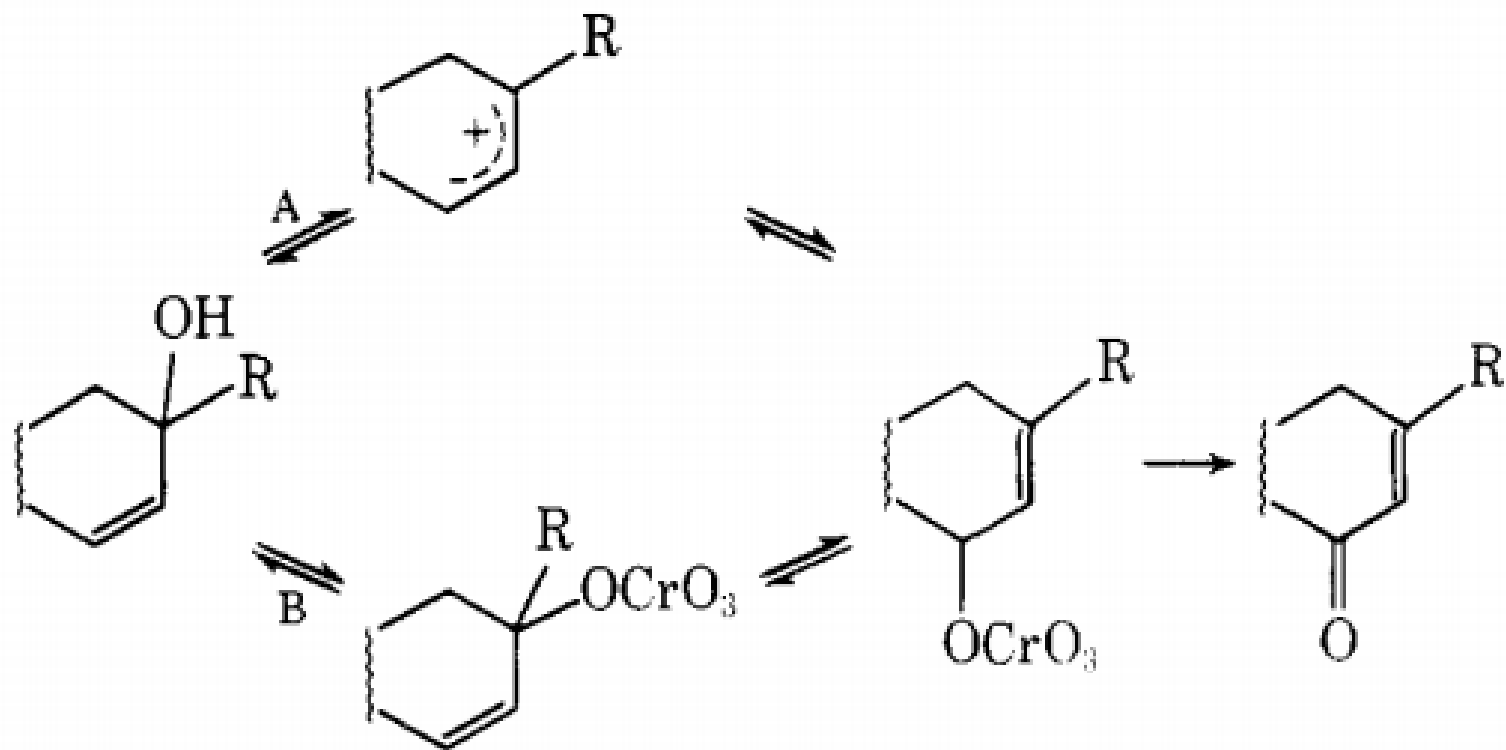
Thermal and photochemical Nazarov cyclization:



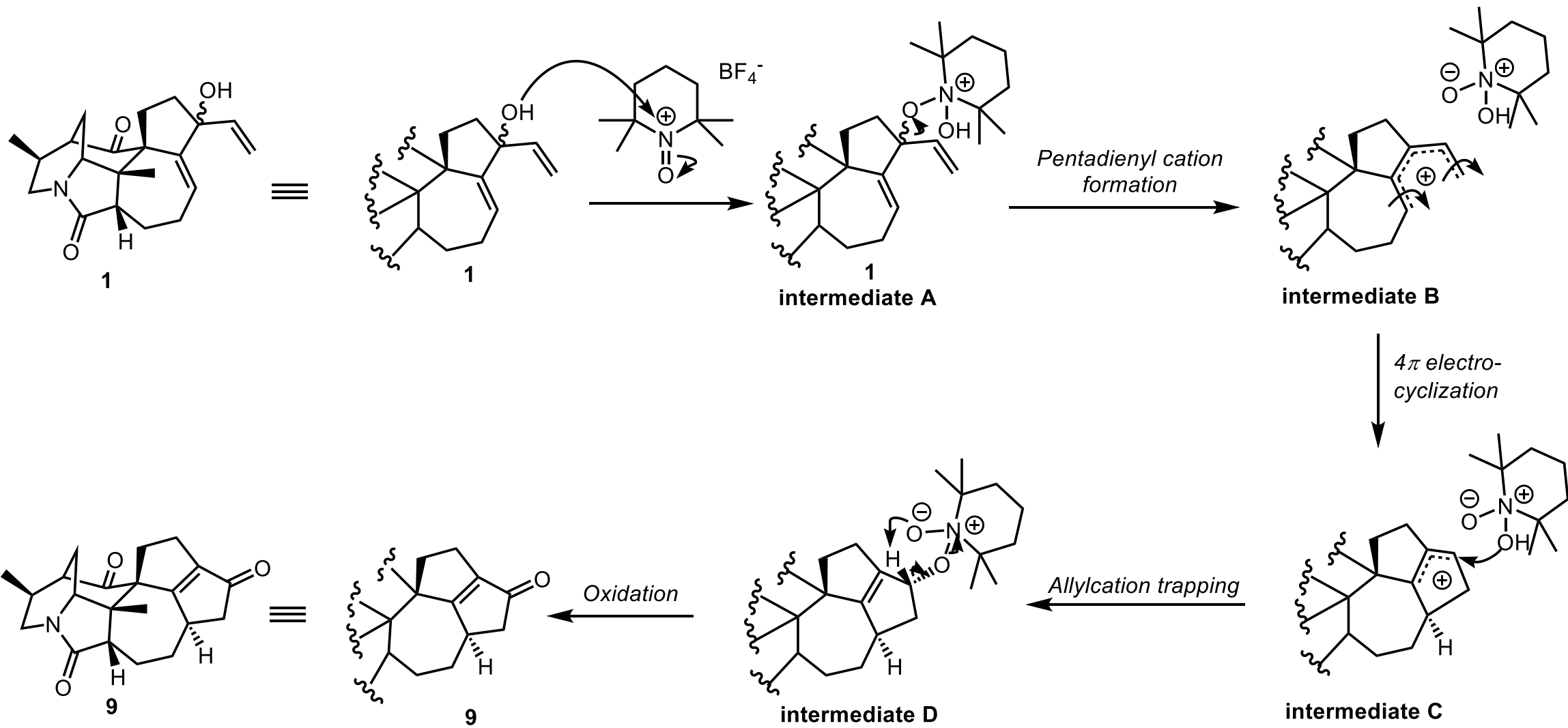
**Mechanism:**

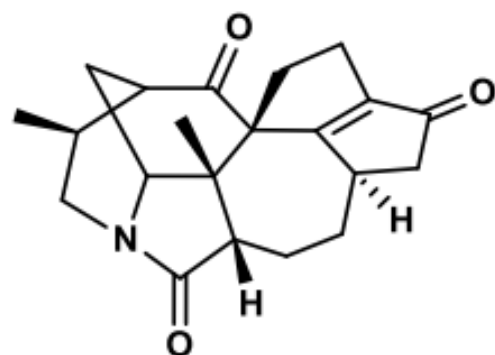


### Scheme III



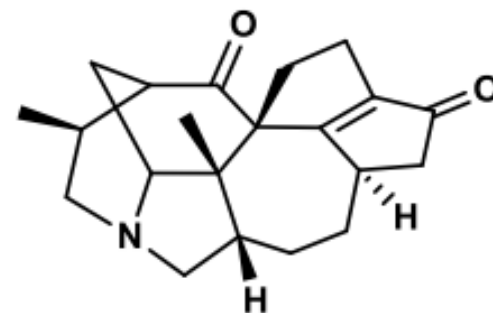
*J. Org. Chem.*, 1977, 42, 682.





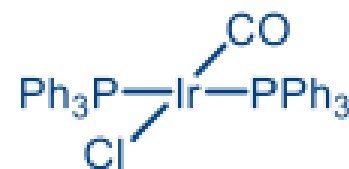
9

conditions



10-Deoxydaphnipaxianine A

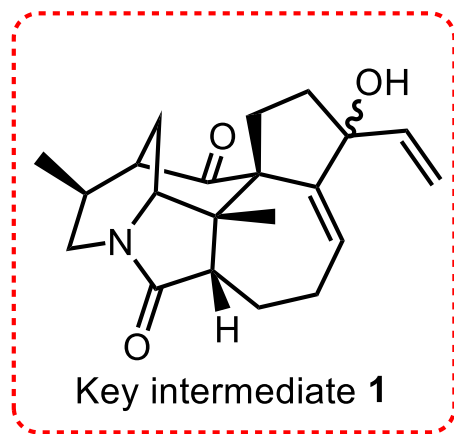
Entry	Conditions	Results <sup>a</sup>
1	Vaska's catalyst, TMDS, DCM; then NaBH(OAc) <sub>3</sub> , HOAc	trace
2	LAH, THF, 0°C to MW 90°C then DMP	trace
3	LAH, THF, 0°C to MW 100°C then PCC	complex
4	LAH, THF, 0°C to MW 90°C then Jones' reagent	trace
5	LAH, THF, 0°C to MW 90°C then RuCl <sub>3</sub> •nH <sub>2</sub> O, K <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub> , aq. KOH	complex
6	LAH, THF, 0°C to MW 90°C then Cu(MeCN) <sub>4</sub> OTf, NMI, <sup>MeO</sup> bpy, ABNO, air	complex
7	LAH, THF, 0°C to MW 90°C then CuCl, DMAP, bpy, AZADO, air	complex
8	LAH, THF, 0°C to MW 90°C then TPAP, NMO	complex



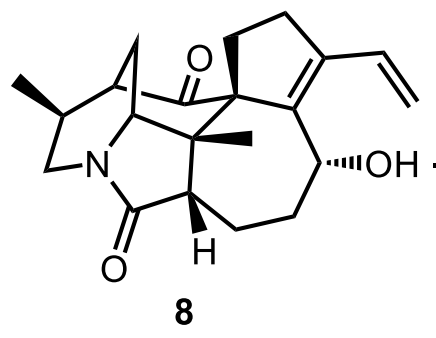
9	LR, PhMe, rt.	No desired product
10	LR, PhMe, 40°C.	No desired product
11	LR, THF, 40°C	No desired product
12	LR, PhMe, 70°C	No desired product
13	LR, PhMe, 90°C	No desired product
14	LR, PhMe, reflux	No desired product
15	LR, <i>o</i> -DCB, 170°C	complex
16	P <sub>2</sub> S <sub>5</sub> , PhH, 70°C	No desired product
17	P <sub>2</sub> S <sub>5</sub> , PhMe, reflux	No desired product
18	LR, Ph <sub>2</sub> O, 180°C	complex
19	LR, Hexafluorobenzene, 80°C	No desired product

---

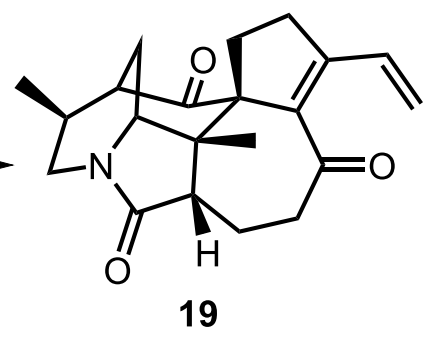
<sup>a</sup> Reactions conducted on 0.05 mmol scale.



19) TEMPO<sup>+</sup>BF<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>  
1,4-dioxane, rt, 75%  
*Regioselective allylic alcohol rearrangement*

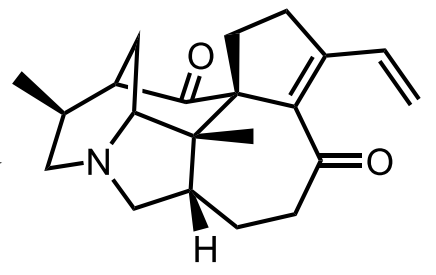


20) AZADOL, PIDA  
DCM, 98%



21) Vaska' cat., TMDS, PhMe;  
NaBH(OAc)<sub>3</sub>, AcOH, 66%

*Selective amide reduction*



22) *m*-CPBA, DCM  
0 °C, 90%

