

# Total Synthesis of Hypersampsonone M

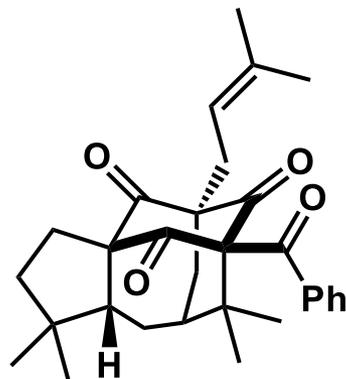
Adrian E. Samkian, Scott C. Virgil,\* and Brian M. Stoltz\*



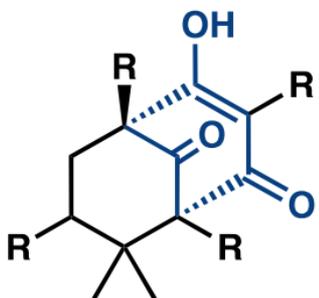
Cite This: <https://doi.org/10.1021/jacs.4c07007>



Read Online

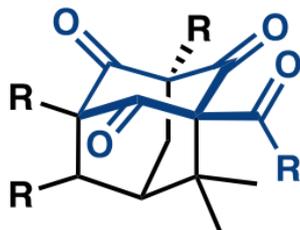


*Hypersampsonone M*



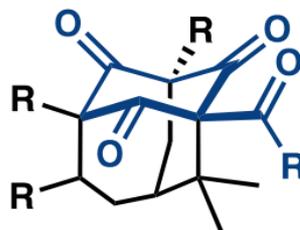
**BPAPs**

>250 compounds  
>20 syntheses



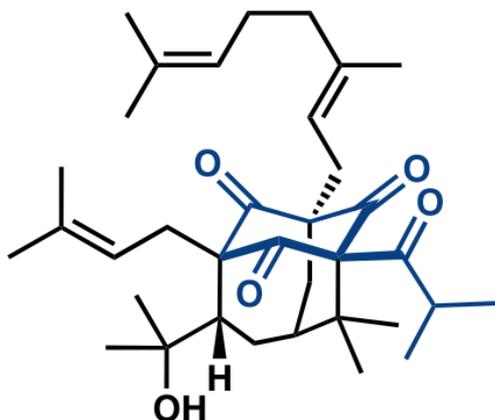
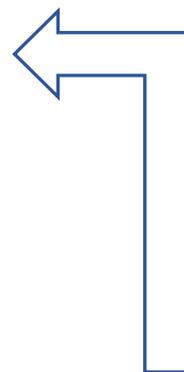
**Adamantane PPAPs**

>40 compounds  
3 syntheses

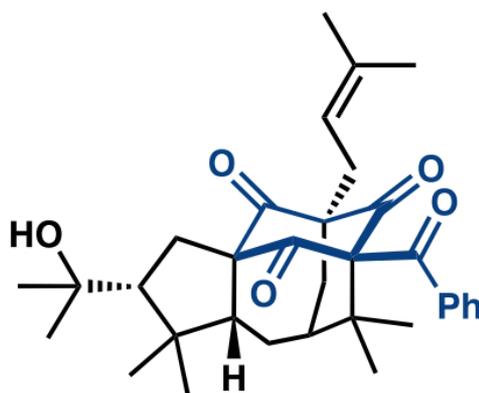


**Homoadamantane PPAPs**

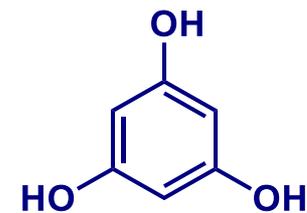
>70 compounds  
*no syntheses*



**Pseudohehene F**



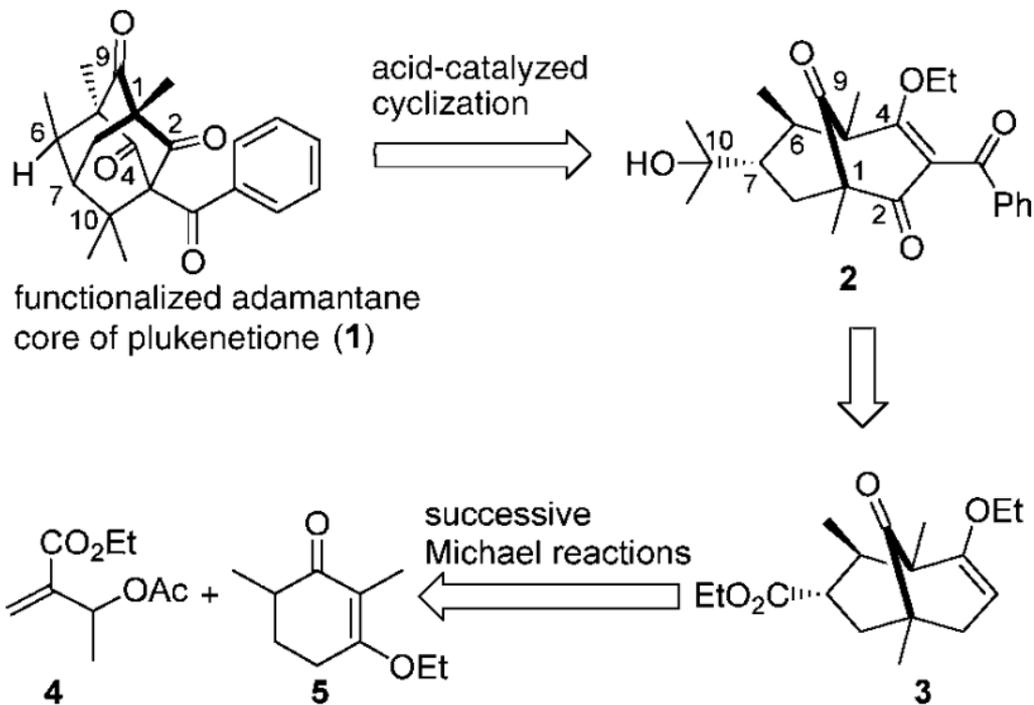
**Hypersampson Q**



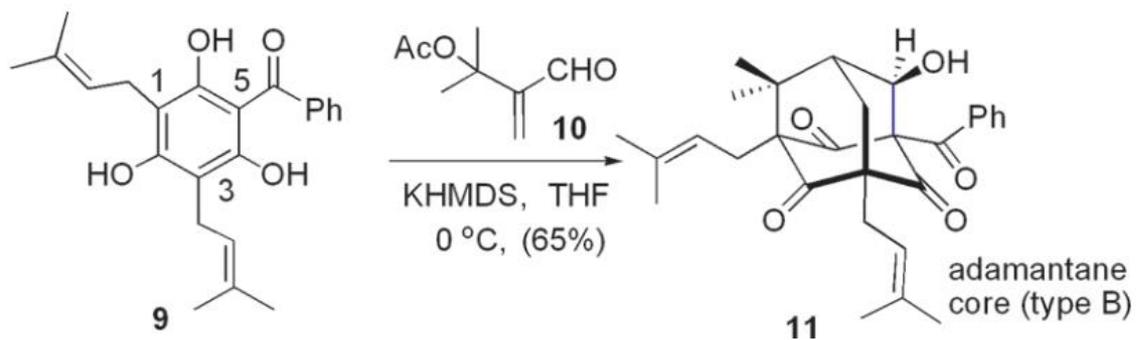
**phloroglucinol**

**PPAP: polycyclic polyprenylated acylphloroglucinol**

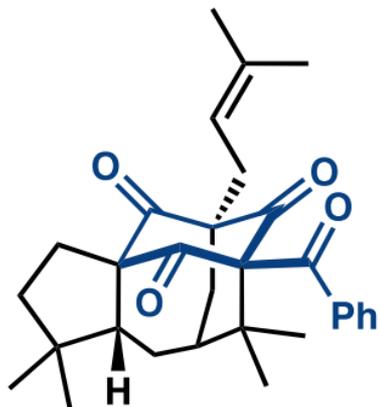
**BPAP: bicyclic polyprenylated acylphloroglucinol**



*J. Org. Chem.*, **2008**, 73, 9320.



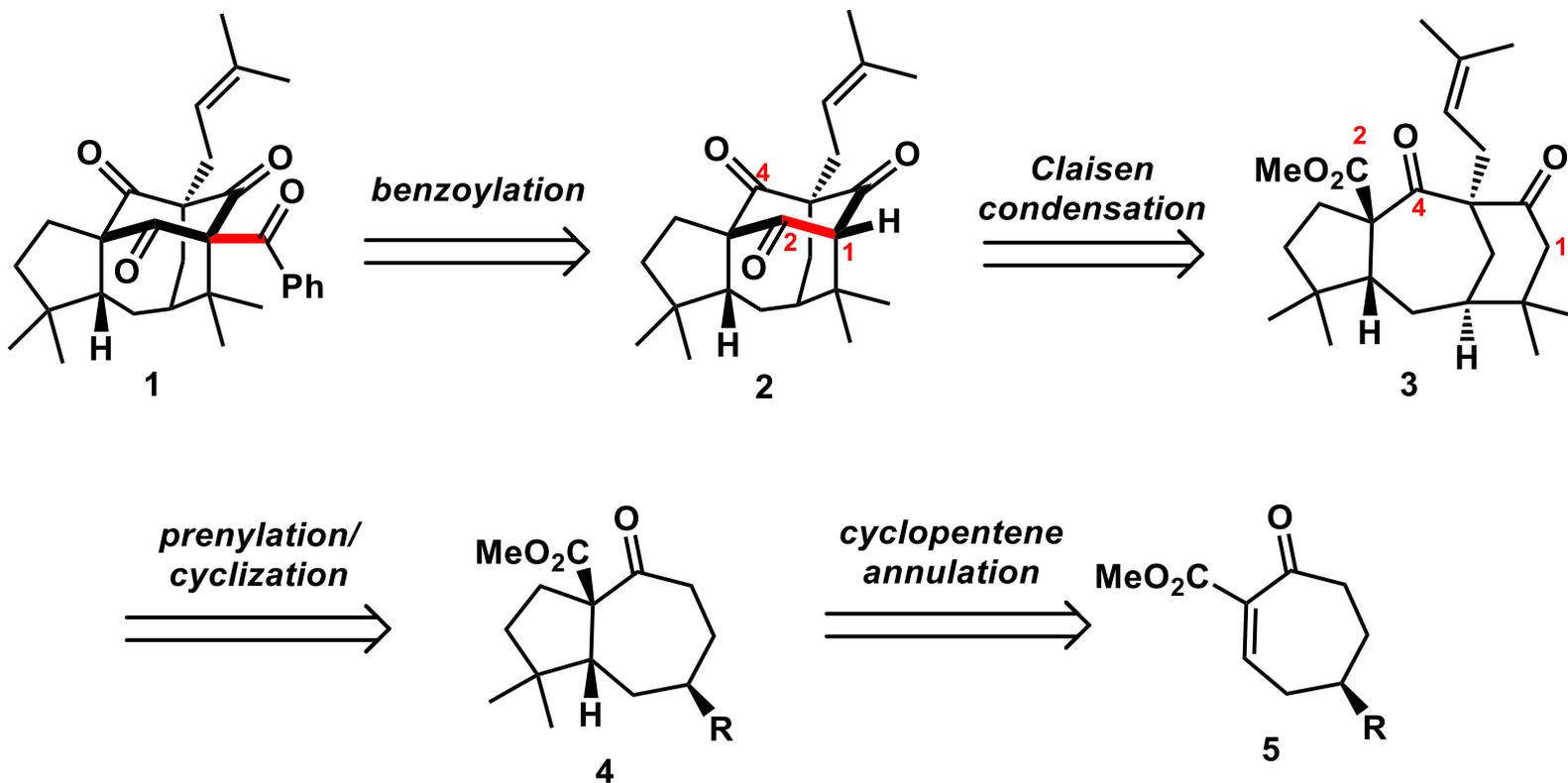
*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2010**, 132, 14212.

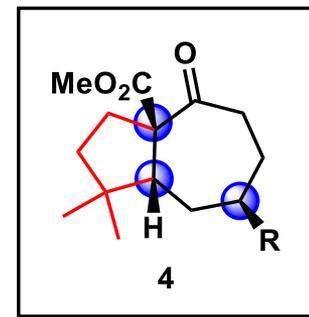
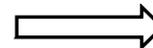
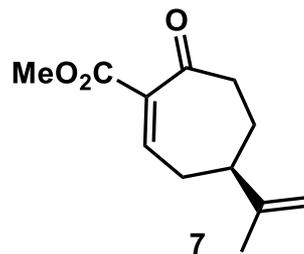
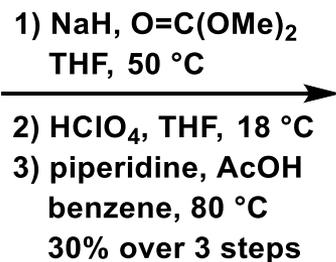
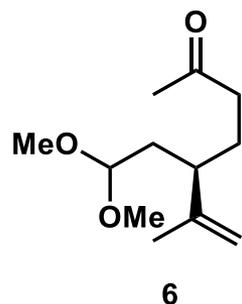


## Hypersampsonone M (1)

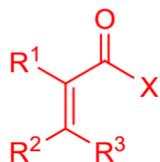
- Prototypical homoadamantane PPAP
- Fully substituted cyclohexatrione core
- No prior syntheses in class

## Retrosynthetic Strategy



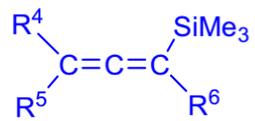


## Danheiser cyclopentene annulation



electron-deficient alkene  
X = alkyl, -OR

+

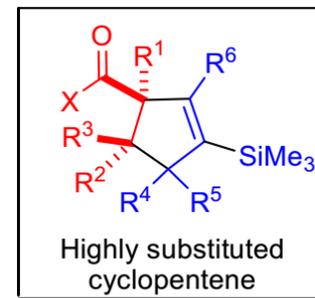


(trimethylsilyl)allene

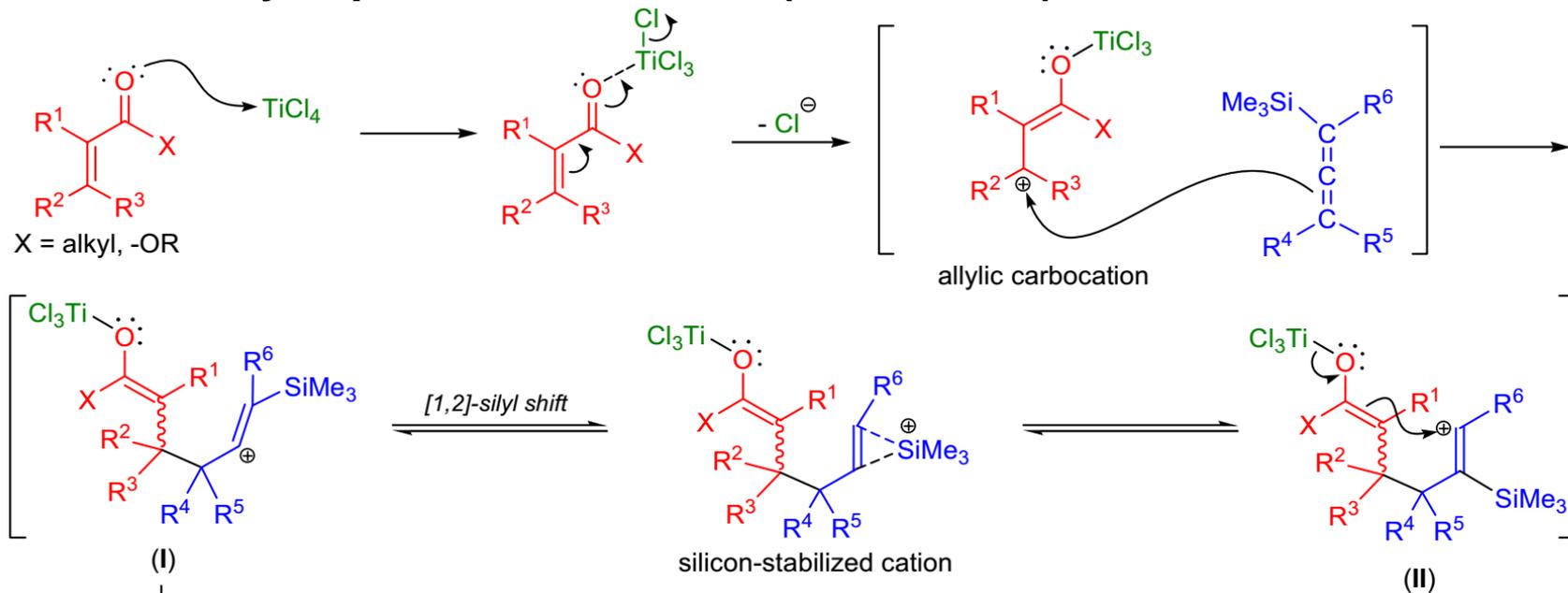
1. TiCl<sub>4</sub> (1.5 equiv)

CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> / -78 °C

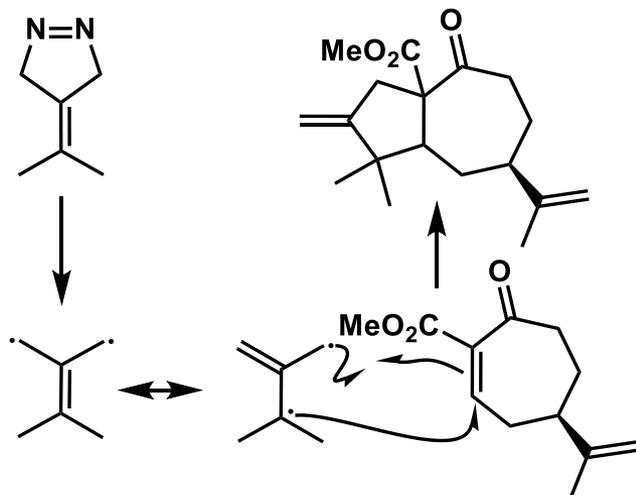
2. Et<sub>2</sub>O / H<sub>2</sub>O, r.t.



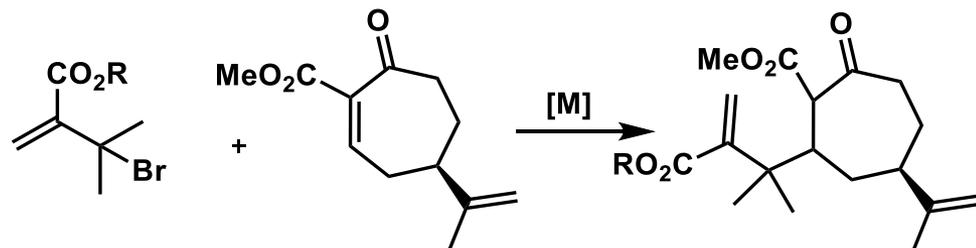
## Danheiser cyclopentene annulation (mechanism)

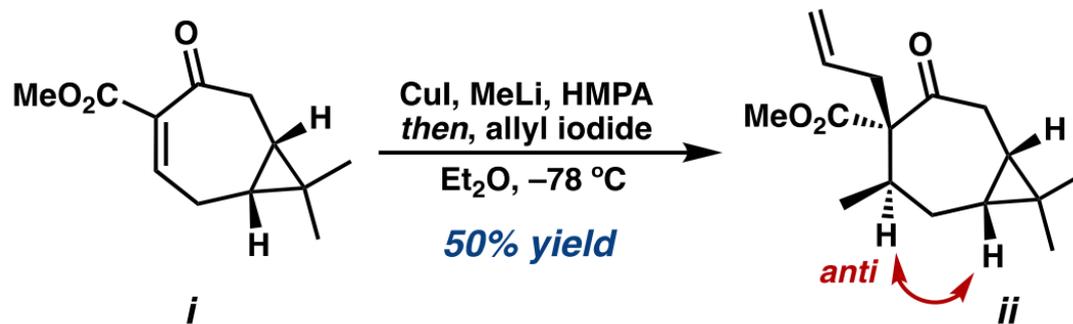
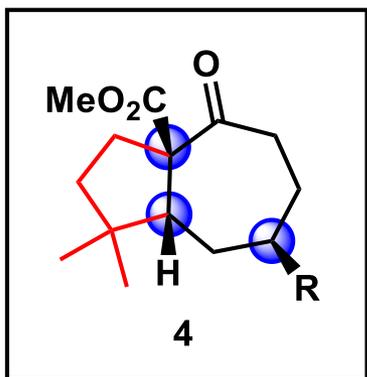


## Trimethylenemethane cycloaddition

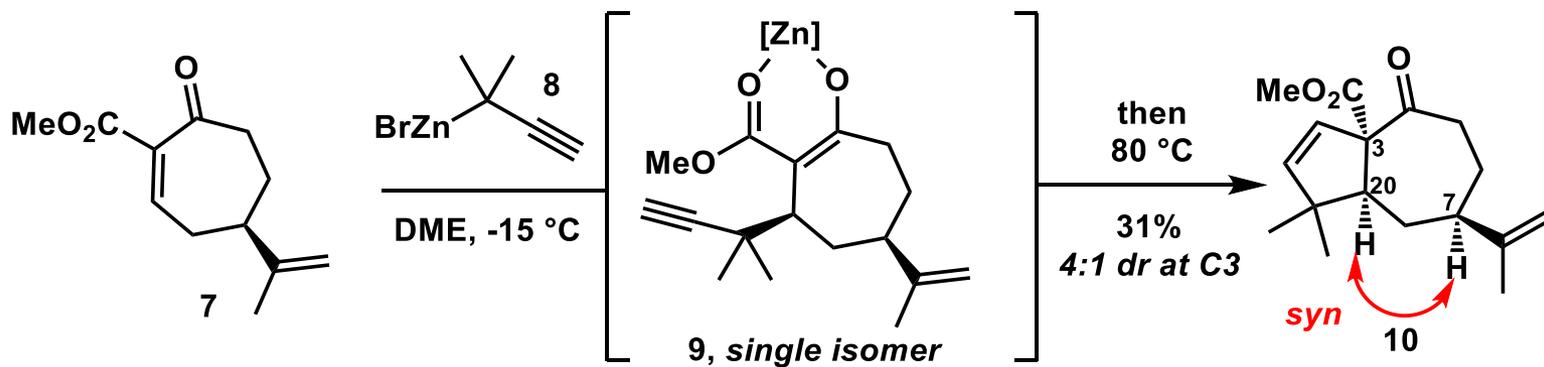


## Additions of 2-(bromoisopropyl)acrylates





*Chem. Commun.*, **2020**, 56, 531.



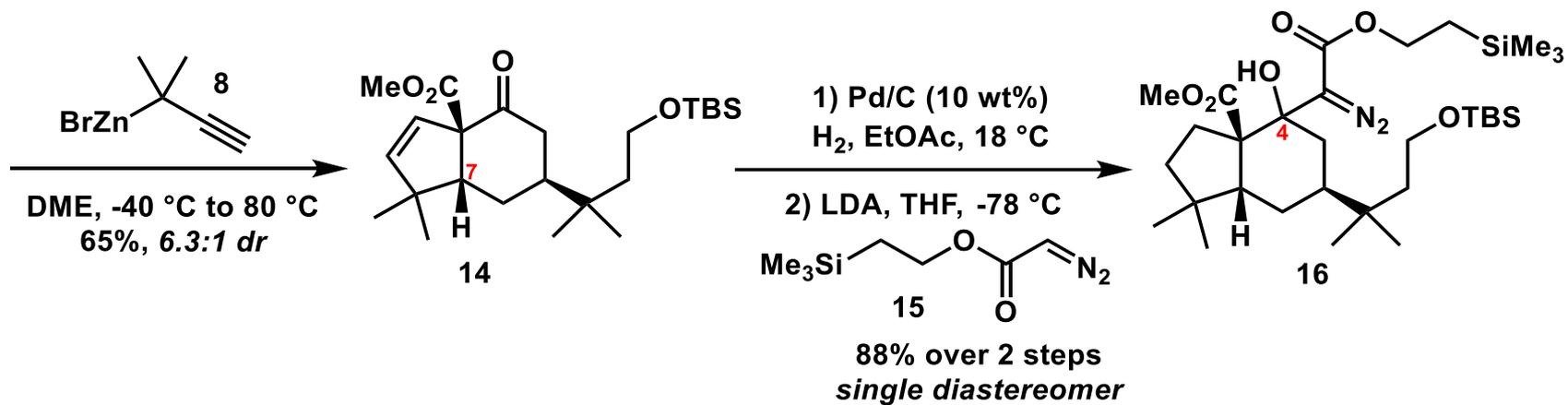
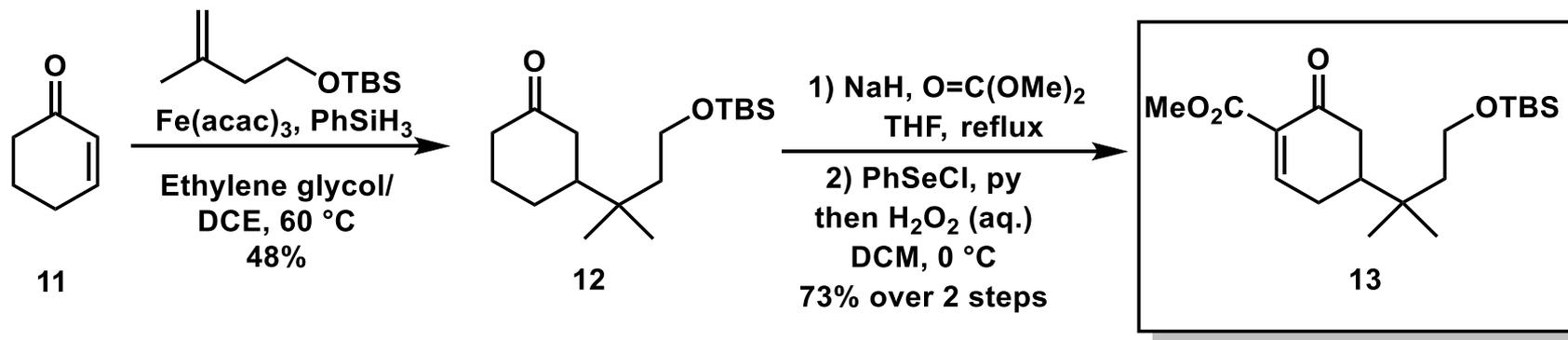
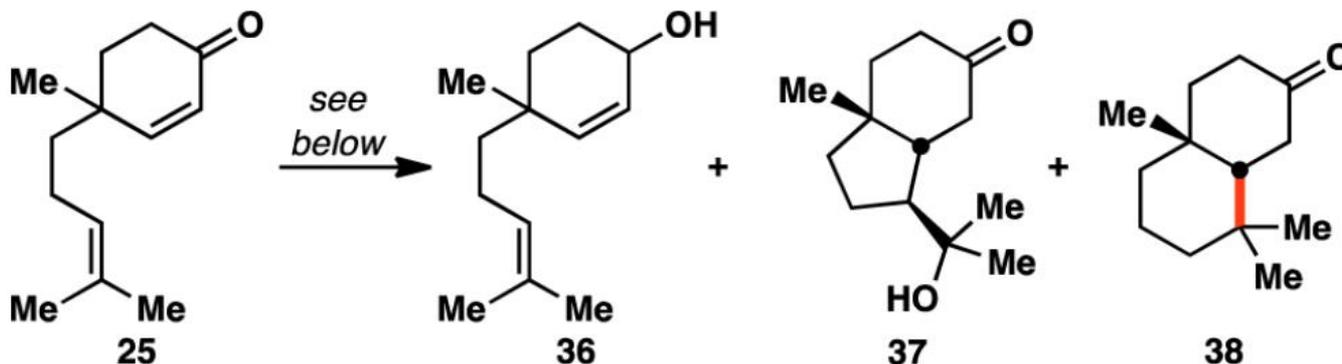
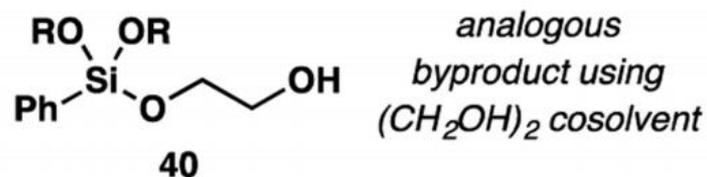
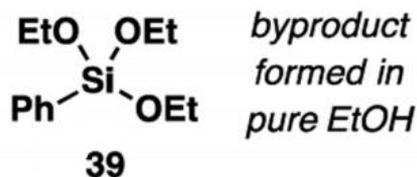




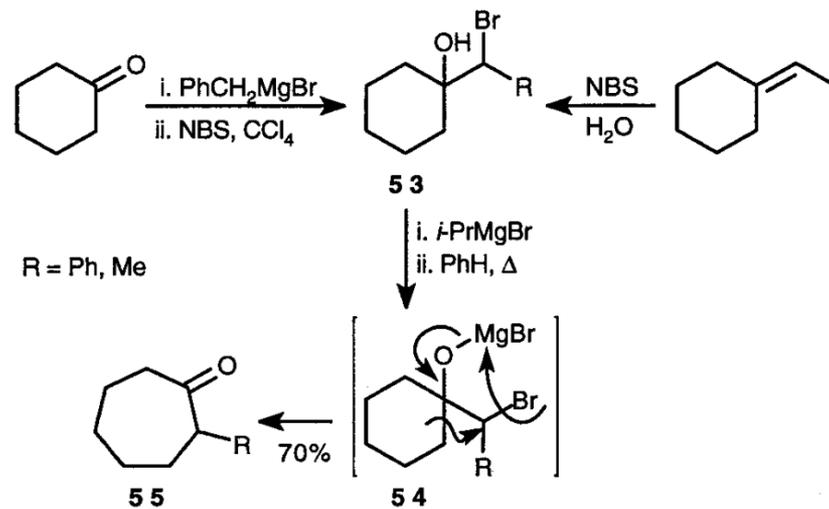
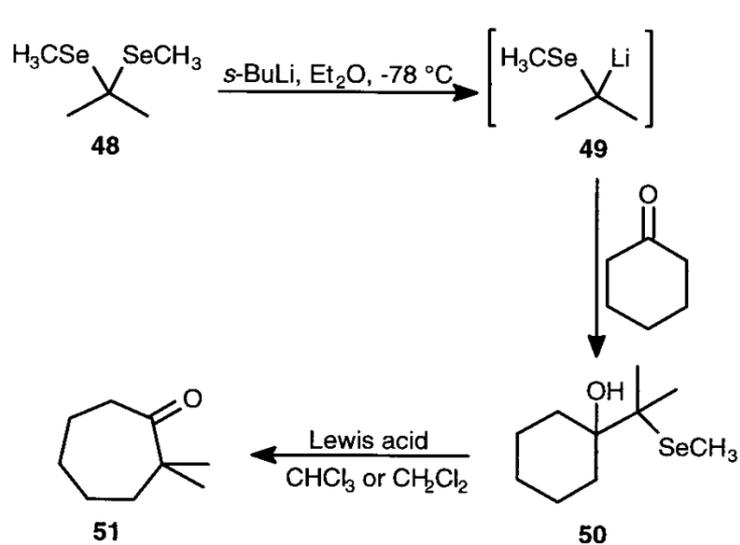
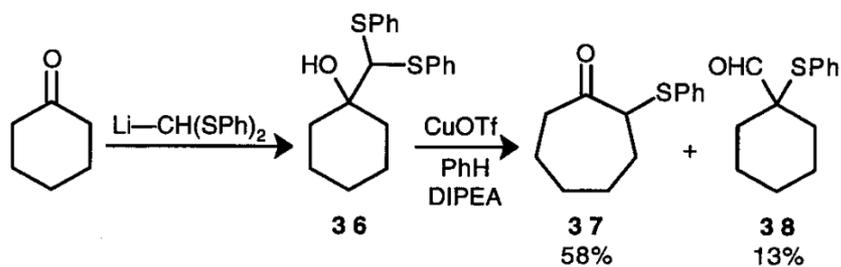
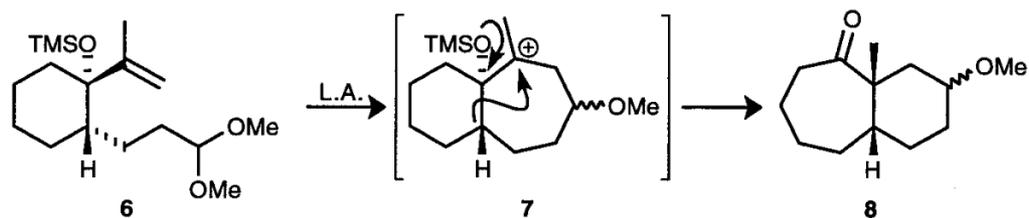
Table 1. Optimization of the Reductive Diene Cyclization

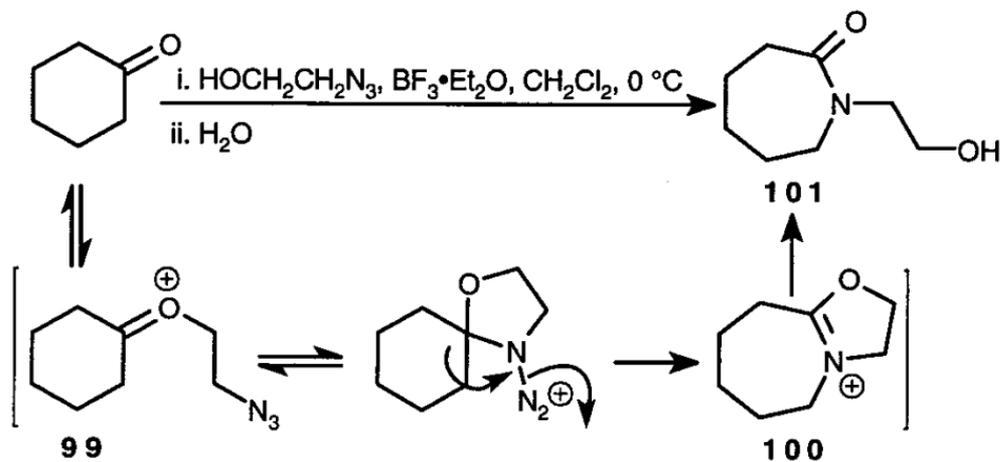
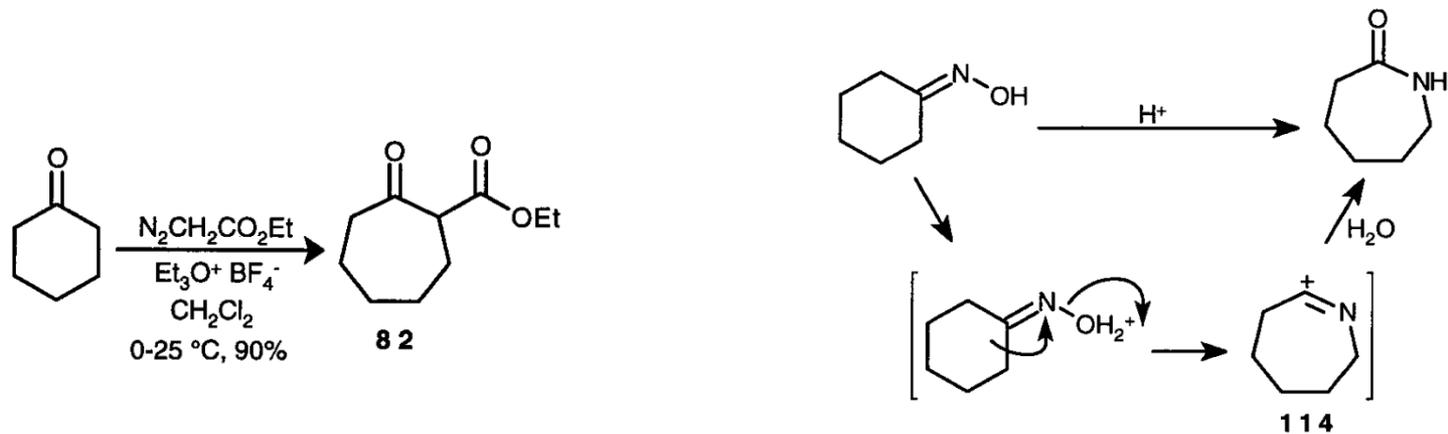
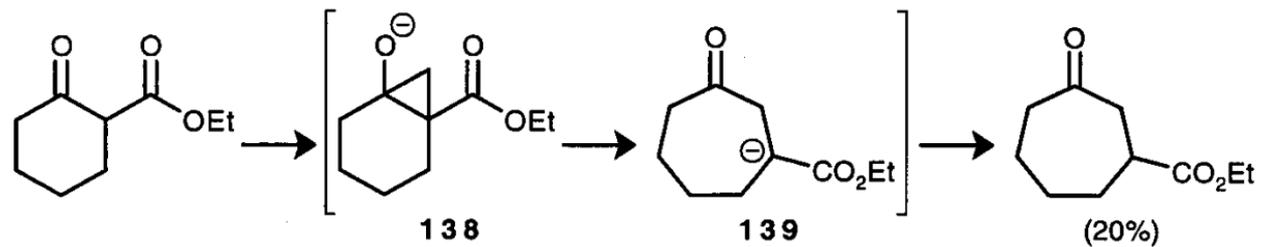


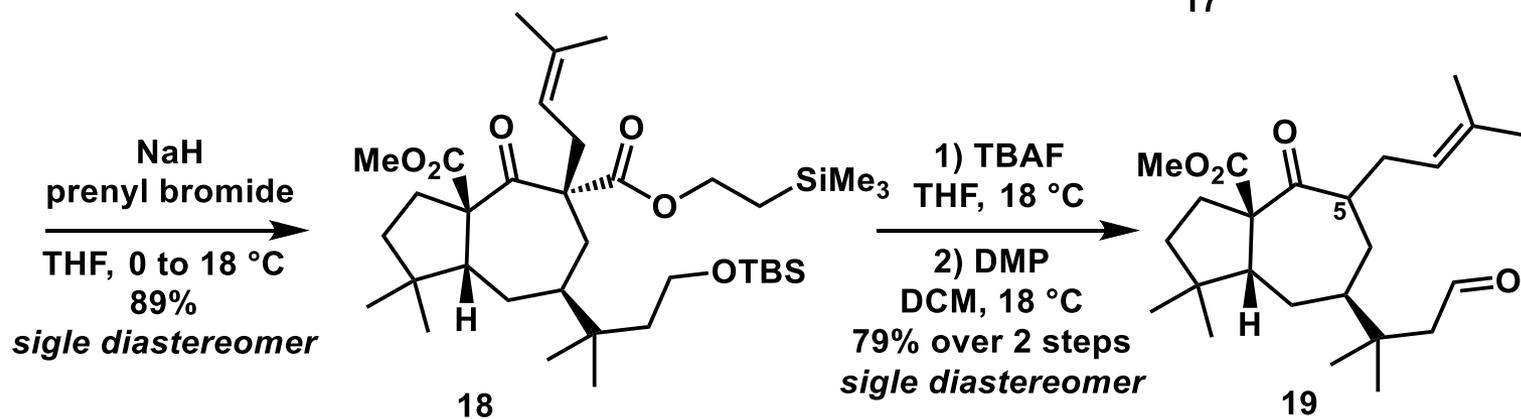
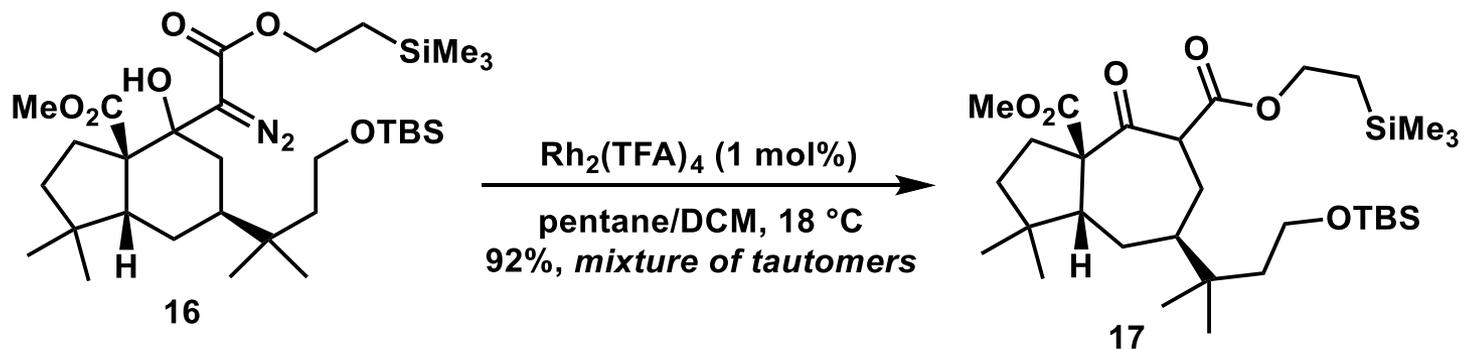
Entry	[Fe(III)] (equiv)	Reductant	Solvent	Temp (°C)	25 <sup>a</sup>	36 <sup>a</sup>	37 <sup>a</sup>	38 <sup>a</sup>
1	Fe <sub>2</sub> (ox) <sub>3</sub> ·6H <sub>2</sub> O (2.0)	NaBH <sub>4</sub>	EtOH/H <sub>2</sub> O	0	20	5	0	75
2	Fe <sub>2</sub> (ox) <sub>3</sub> ·6H <sub>2</sub> O (2.0)	NaBH(OAc) <sub>3</sub>	THF/H <sub>2</sub> O	0 to rt	89	0	5	6
3	Fe <sub>2</sub> (ox) <sub>3</sub> ·6H <sub>2</sub> O (2.0)	(TMS) <sub>3</sub> SiH	THF/H <sub>2</sub> O	0 to 60	23	0	77	0
4	Fe <sub>2</sub> (ox) <sub>3</sub> ·6H <sub>2</sub> O (2.0)	Et <sub>3</sub> SiH	THF/H <sub>2</sub> O	0 to 60	0	0	100	0
5	Fe <sub>2</sub> (ox) <sub>3</sub> ·6H <sub>2</sub> O (2.0)	PhSiH <sub>3</sub>	EtOH/H <sub>2</sub> O	0 to rt	15	0	11	74
6	Fe(acac) <sub>3</sub> (1.0)	Et <sub>3</sub> SiH	EtOH	60	100	0	0	0
7	Fe(acac) <sub>3</sub> (1.0)	PhSiH <sub>3</sub>	EtOH	60	0	0	0	100
8	Fe(acac) <sub>3</sub> (0.3)	PhSiH <sub>3</sub>	EtOH/(CH <sub>2</sub> OH) <sub>2</sub>	60	0	0	0	100

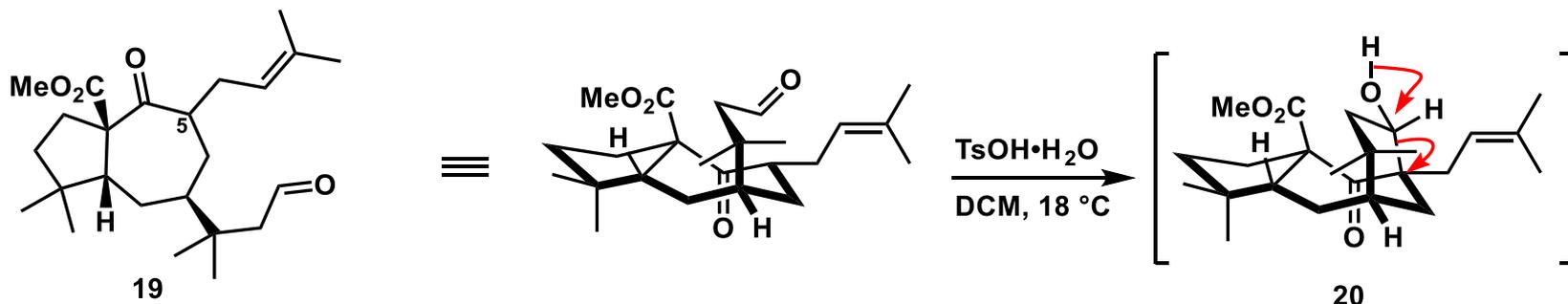


# Ring expansion

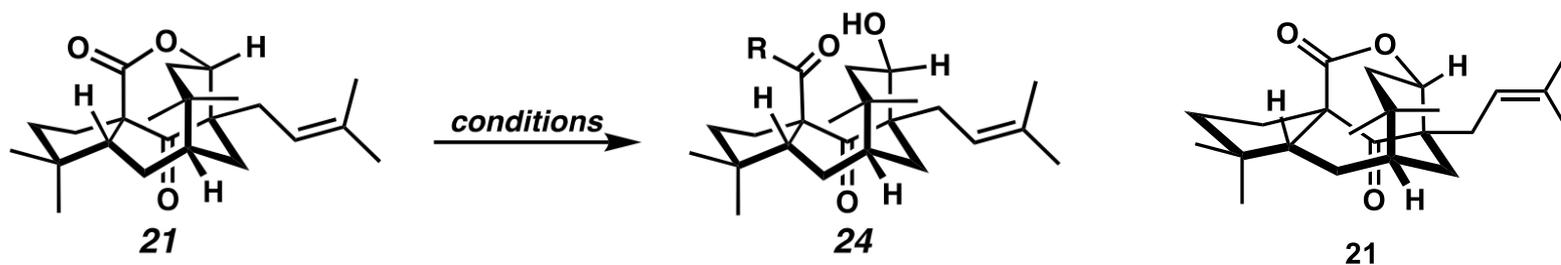








**Table 1. Functionalization of Lactone 21: Selected Experiments**



entry	conditions	R	results <sup>a</sup>
1	NaOMe/MeOH	-OMe	decomp
2	Bu <sub>3</sub> SnOMe	-OMe	0%
3	Al(O <i>i</i> -Pr) <sub>3</sub> /MeOH	-OMe	0%
4	KOH/H <sub>2</sub> O	-OH	decomp
5	NHMe(OMe)·HCl/AlMe <sub>3</sub>	-NMe(OMe)	85%
6	NH <sub>4</sub> Cl/AlMe <sub>3</sub>	-NH <sub>2</sub>	73%
7	NHMe <sub>2</sub> ·HCl/AlMe <sub>3</sub>	-NMe <sub>2</sub>	0%
8	PhNH <sub>2</sub> ·HCl/AlMe <sub>3</sub>	-NHPh	84% <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis. <sup>b</sup>Isolated yield.

