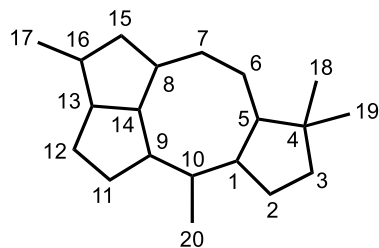


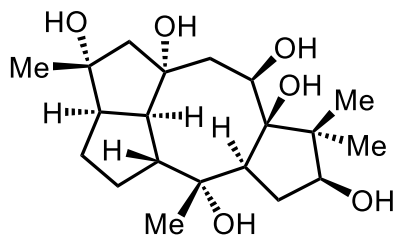
# Total Synthesis of (+)-Kalmanol

Tianhao Ma, Yiming Ma, Bo Li, and Yanxing Jia\*

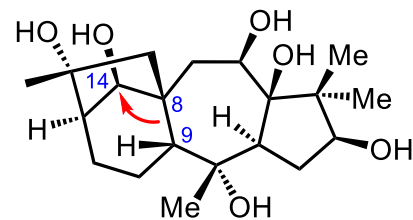
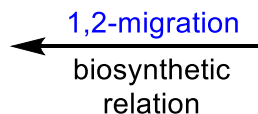


kalmene skeleton

- Unique 5/5/8/5 tetracyclic
- 9-11 contiguous stereocenters
- Highly oxidative decoration
- Analgesic effects and cardiotoxic properties



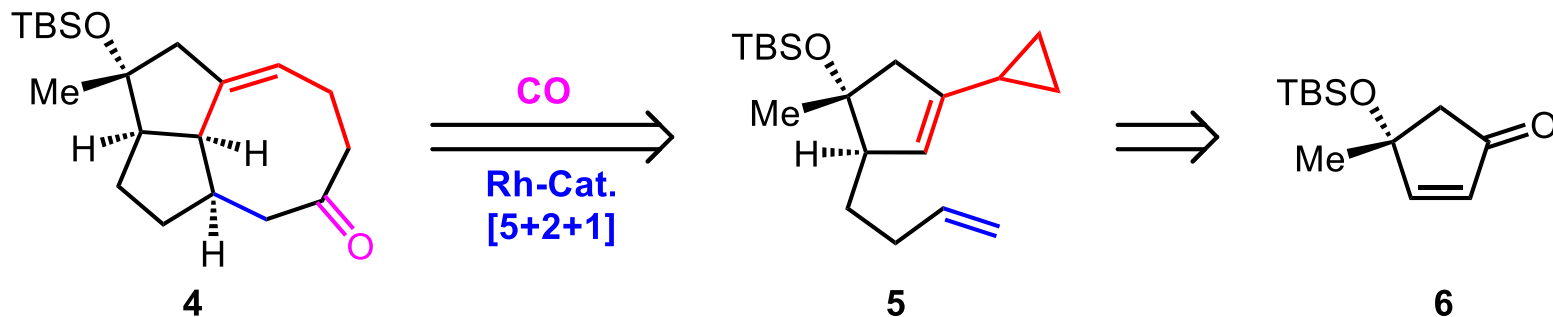
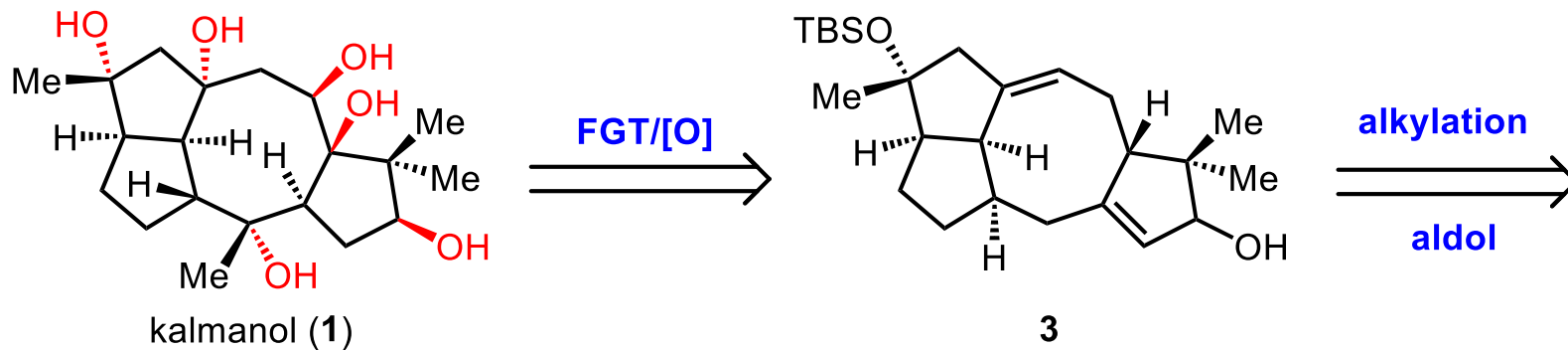
kalmanol (1)

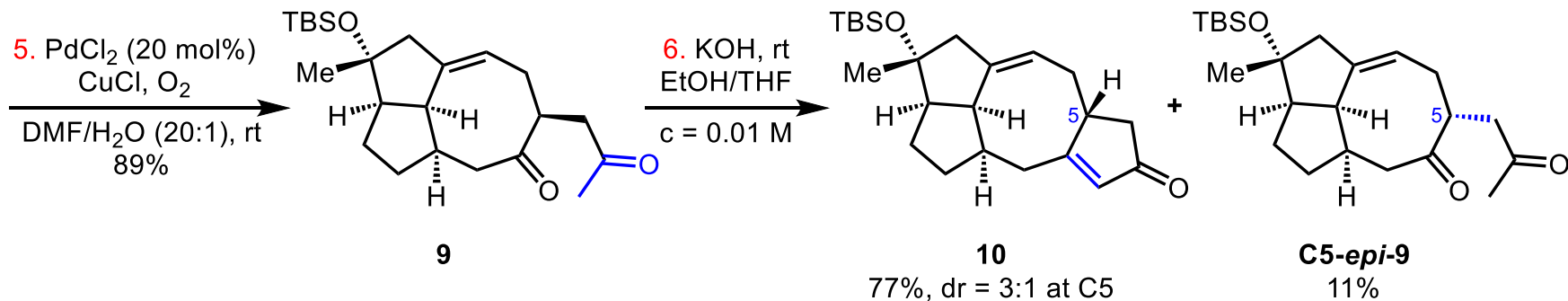
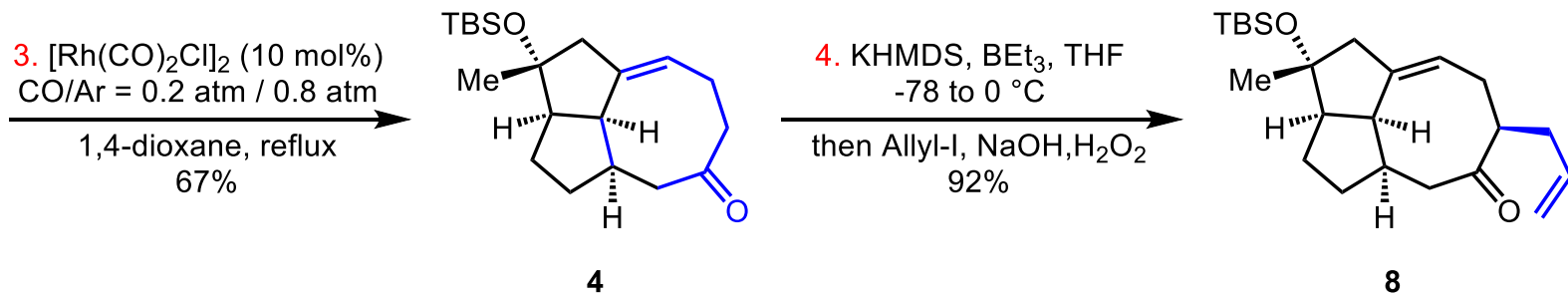
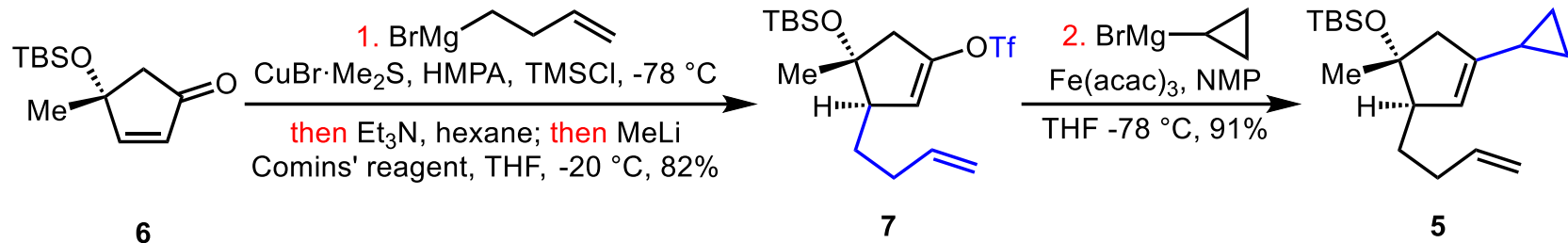


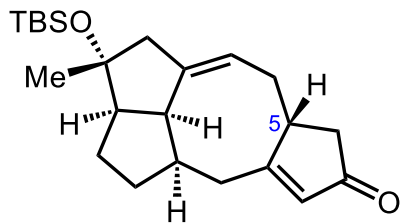
grayanotoxin III (2)



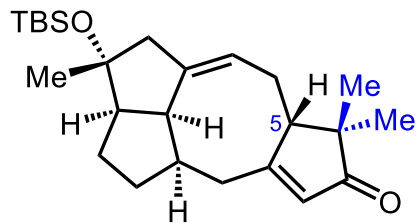
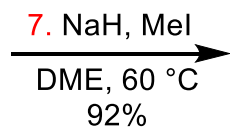
# Retrosynthetic Analysis



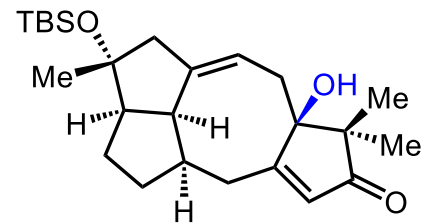
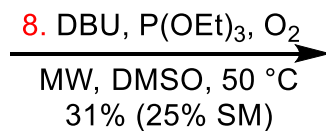




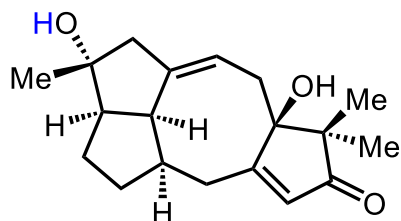
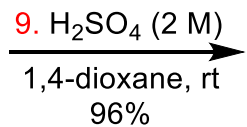
**10** (dr = 3:1 at C5)



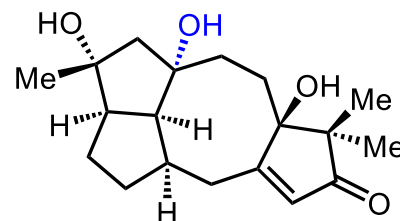
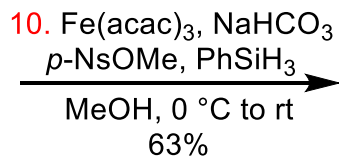
**3** (dr = 3:1 at C5)



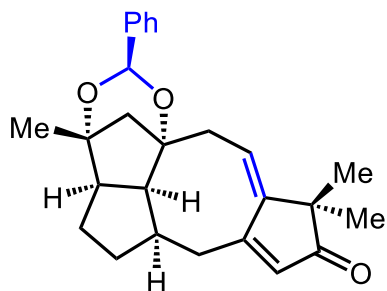
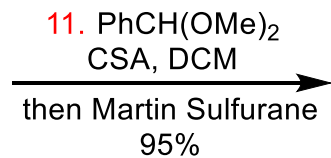
**11**



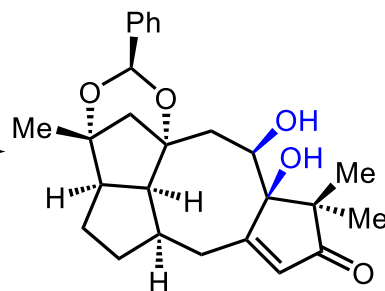
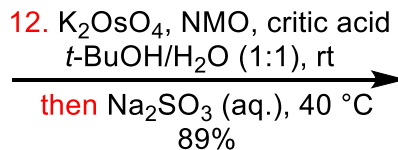
**12**



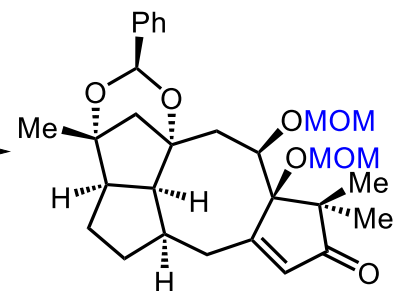
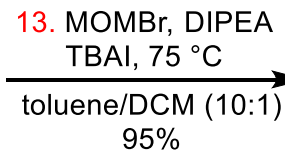
**13**



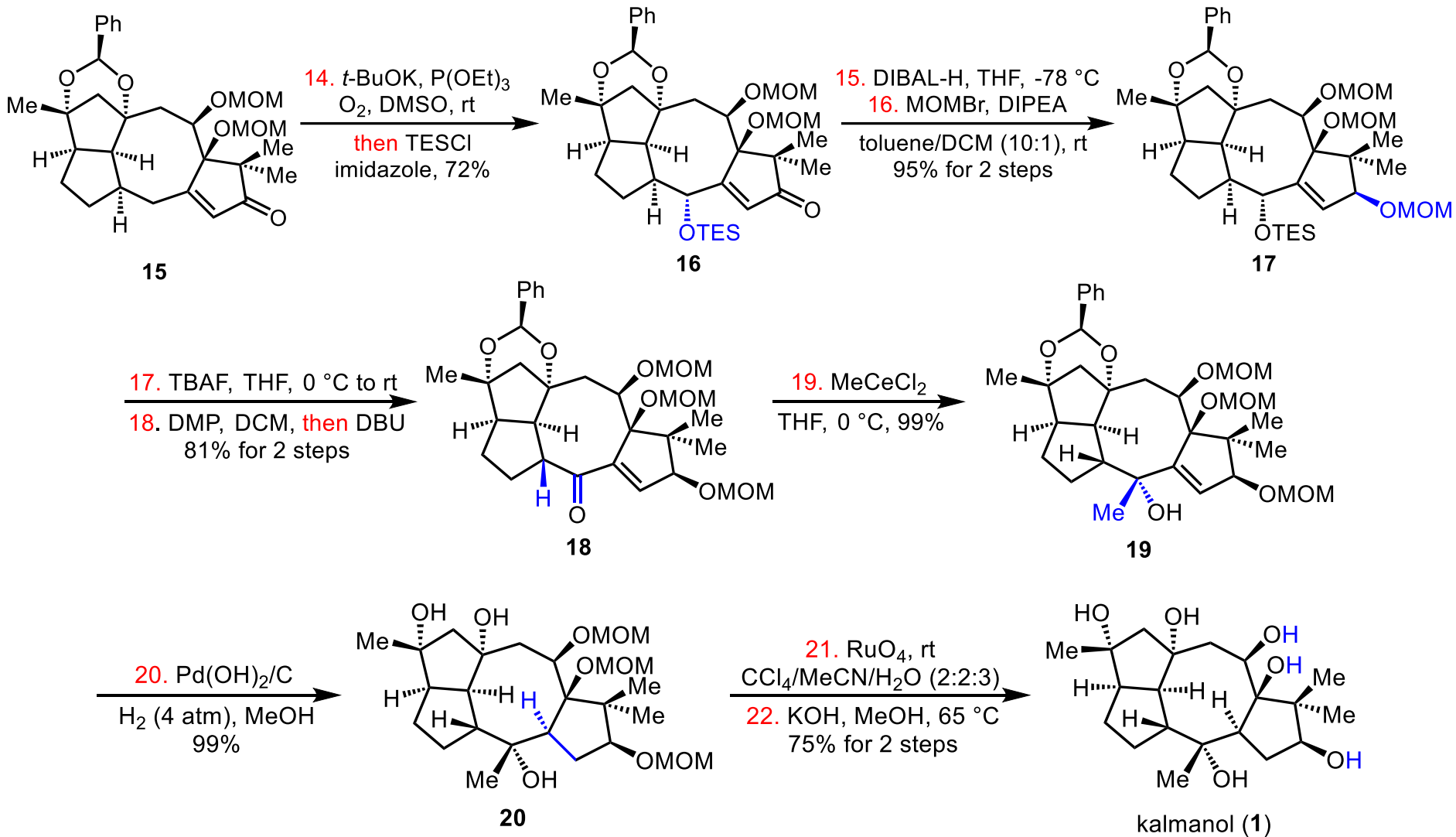
**14**



**S-1**



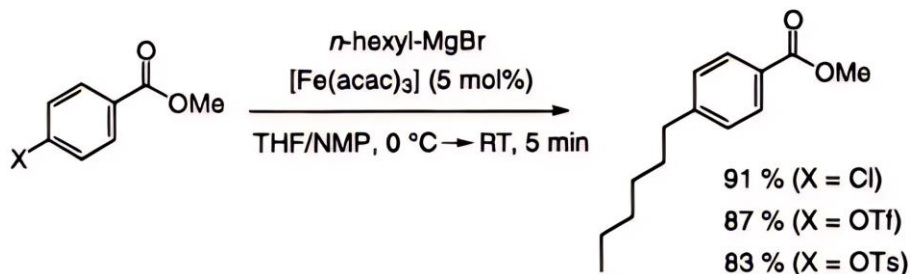
**15**





## Step 2

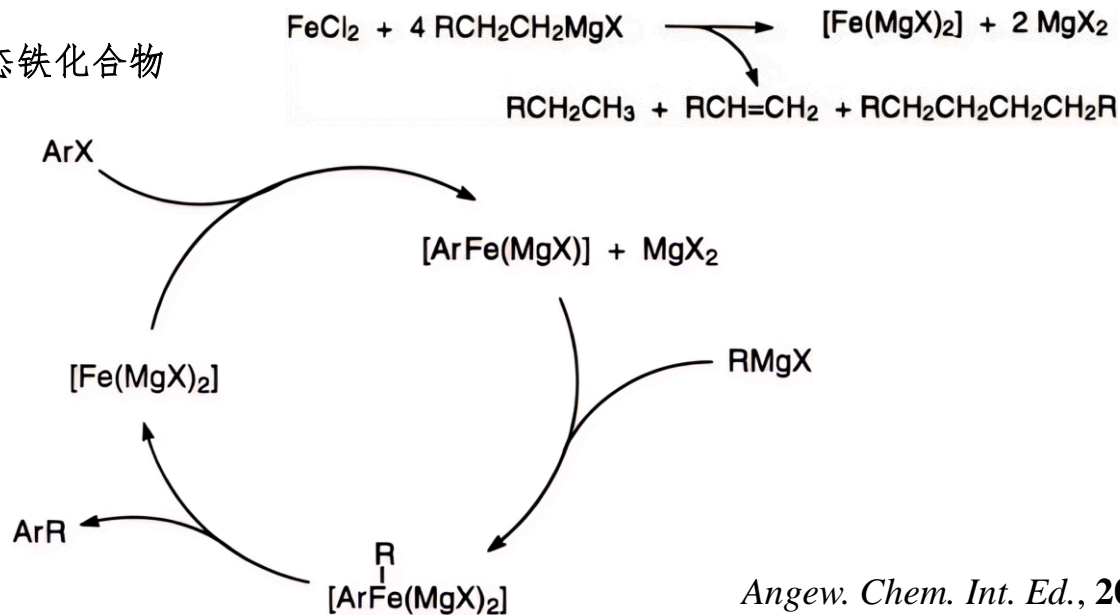
# Iron-Catalyzed Cross-Coupling Reactions



- 使用廉价易得的铁盐代替贵金属催化剂，反应速度快，不需要配体
- 更适合于氯代和磺酸酯底物，溴代物和碘代物易被直接还原

### Mechanism:

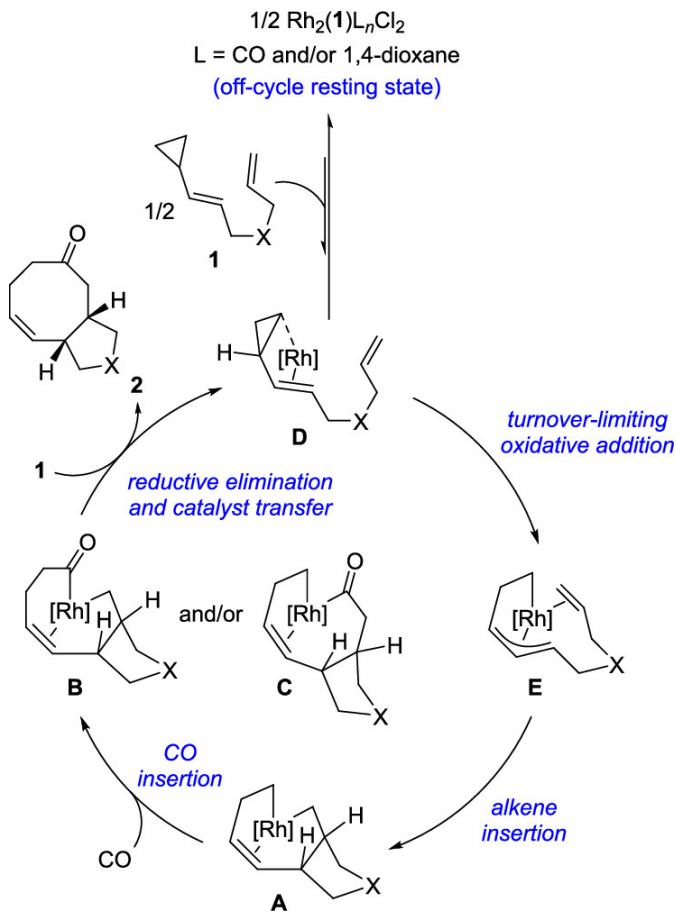
- 主要催化物种为负价态铁化合物





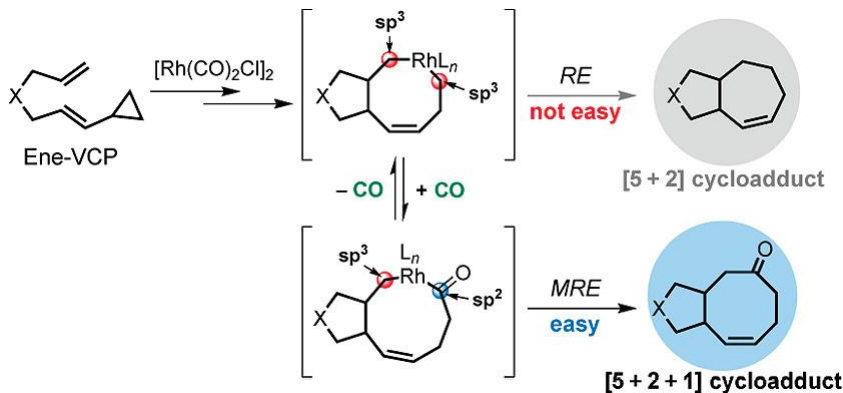
## Step 3

# Rhodium-Catalyzed [5+2+1] Cycloaddition



$$\text{rate} = k[\text{catalyst}]_T^{0.5}[\mathbf{1}]^{0.5}[\rho(\text{CO})]^x$$

( $x = 0$  or ca.  $-0.5$  for different substrates)



- 计算设计的多组分环化反应
- 也能得到反式并环产物
- 相比直接还原消除得到[5+2]产物，插羰后消除具有能量优势
- 决速步为C-C活化（环丙烷开环）过程
- 对CO表观反应级数为-0.5，可能原因为催化剂二聚体解聚时释放CO，从而CO分压升高不利于反应

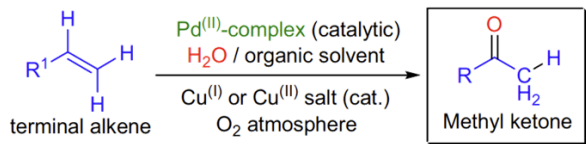
*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2007**, *129*, 10060.

*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2022**, *144*, 2624.

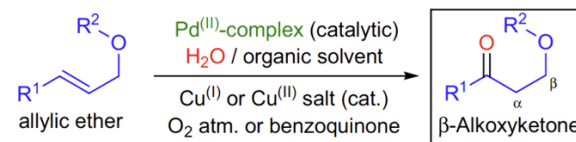
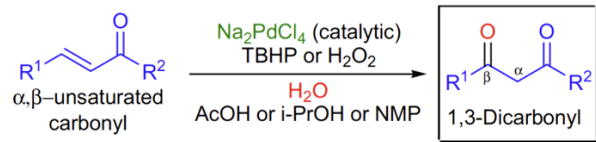
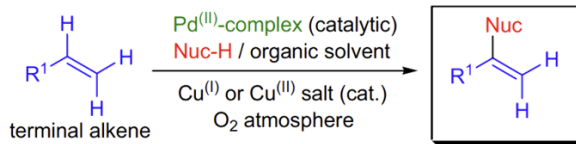


# Step 5 Wacker Oxidation

Wacker oxidation:

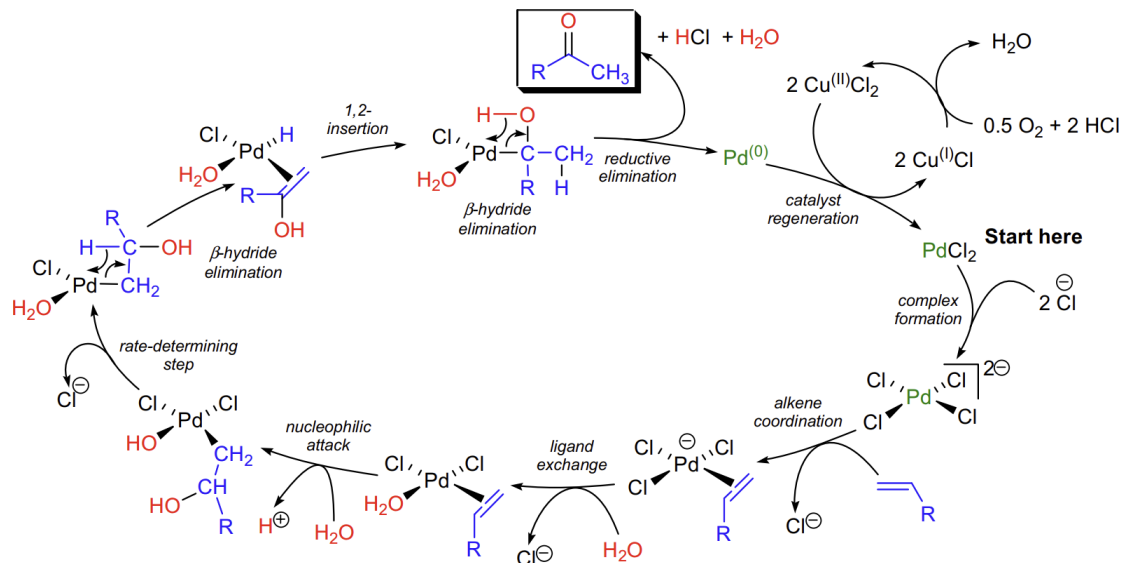


Wacker-type oxidation:



$\text{R}^1$  = alkyl, substituted alkyl;  $\text{R}^2$  = alkyl, aryl, O-alkyl

## Mechanism:



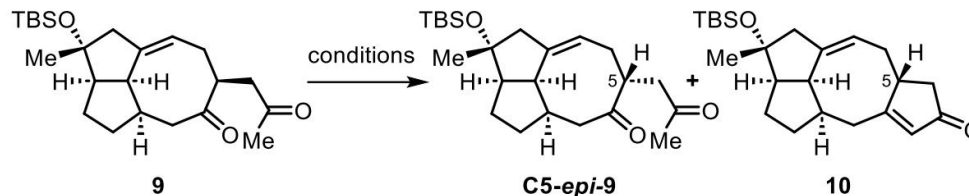




## Step 6

# Aldol Condensation Cyclization of Diketone 9

Section 1.1 Attempts to aldol/elimination reaction and control experiments.



entry	conditions	Product	yield (%) <sup>a</sup>	dr <sup>b</sup>
1	NaHMDS, THF, -78 °C to rt	<b>10</b>	35	- <sup>c</sup>
2	<i>t</i> -AmOH, NaH, toluene/ <i>t</i> -AmOH = 5:1, 60 °C	<b>10</b>	15	2:1
3 <sup>d</sup>	LiTMP, HMPA, THF, -78 °C	-	-	-
4 <sup>e</sup>	Zn(TMP)Cl·LiCl, THF, 0 °C to rt	-	-	-
5	MeONa, MeOH, 0 °C to rt	<b>C5-epi-9</b>	63	-
6	Pyrrolidine, AcOH, MTBE, 60 °C	<b>C5-epi-9</b>	43	-
7 <sup>d</sup>	PTSA, toluene, 60 °C	-	-	-
8	MeOLi, <i>i</i> -PrOH, 0 °C to rt	<b>C5-epi-9</b>	20	-
9	NaOH, <i>i</i> -PrOH, rt	<b>10</b>	15	2.3:1
10 <sup>e</sup>	H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> , toluene, reflux	-	-	-
11 <sup>d</sup>	<i>n</i> -Bu <sub>4</sub> NOH, THF, rt	-	-	-
12	NaH, toluene, 80 °C	<b>10</b>	65	1:5
13 <sup>d</sup>	NaH, DMF, rt	-	-	-
14	NaH, heptane, 80 °C	<b>10</b>	45	1:6
<b>15</b>	<b>KOH, EtOH/THF, 0 °C to rt</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>3:1</b>

<sup>a</sup>Isolated yield. <sup>b</sup>Ratio of dr was determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR of the pure isolated product.

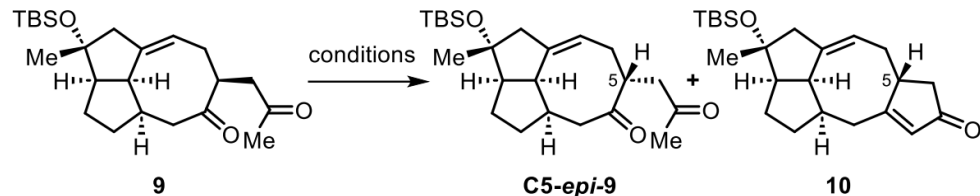
<sup>c</sup>Single isomer. <sup>d</sup>decomposed. <sup>e</sup>No reaction.



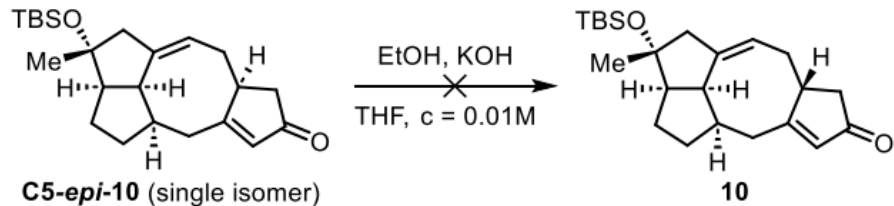
## Step 6

# Aldol Condensation Cyclization of Diketone 9

### Section 1.1 Attempts to aldol/elimination reaction and control experiments.



entry	conditions	Product	yield (%) <sup>a</sup>	dr <sup>b</sup>
<b>15</b>	<b>KOH, EtOH/THF, 0 °C to rt</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>3:1</b>

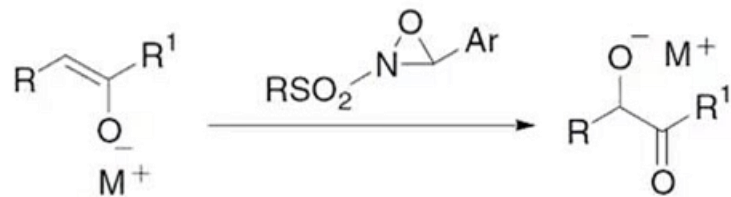




## Step 8 Convert Carbonyl Compounds to Acyloins

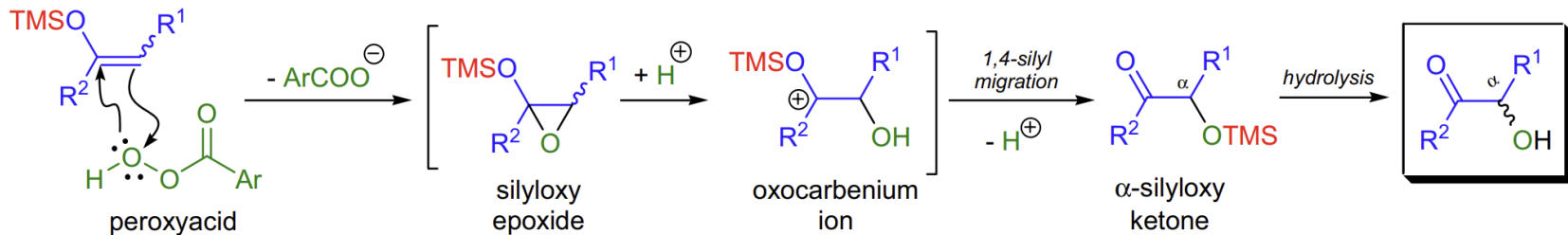
### Davis Oxaziridine

- 高活性，高选择性
- 可能发生Mannich副反应
- Davis试剂还原生成的胺有时难以除去



### Rubottom Oxidation

- 室温或低于室温的温和条件
- 部分烯醇硅醚易水解影响反应

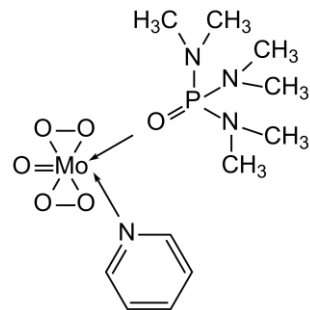


### O<sub>2</sub>/P(OMe)<sub>3</sub>

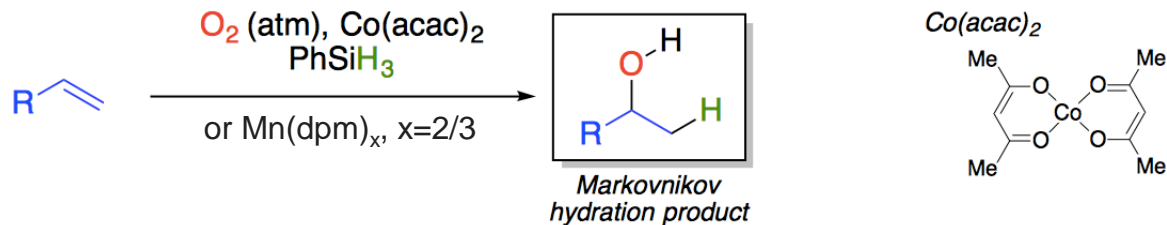
- 强碱性、低温反应
- 经历过氧化物中间体

### 过氧化钼 MoOPH (MoO<sub>5</sub>-Pyr-HMPA)

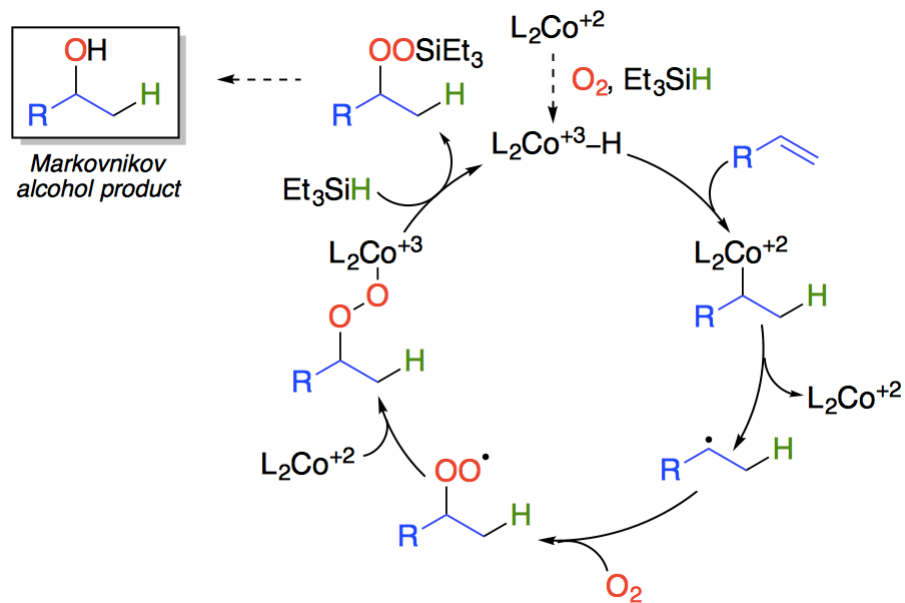
- 强碱性、低温反应
- 优先从小位阻一侧进攻



# Step 10 Mukaiyama Hydration



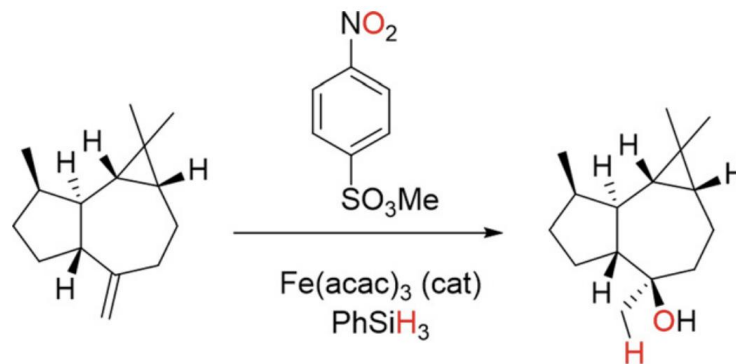
## Mechanism:



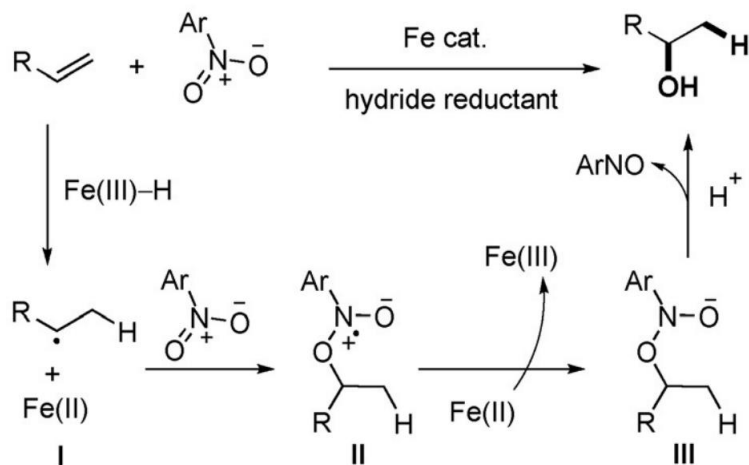


## Step 10

# Mukaiyama Hydration Using *p*-NsOMe as Oxidant



### Mechanism:



### Advantages:

- 不需要氧气氛围，条件相对温和
- 不需要气-液两相反应，速率加快
- 更易控制非对映选择性