A Unified Strategy to Access Trans-Syn-Fused Drimane Meroterpenoids: Chemoenzymatic Total Syntheses of Polysin, N-Acetyl-Polyveoline and the Chrodrimanins

Fuzhuo Li, Hans Renata*.

ABSTRACT: Trans-syn-fused drimane meroterpenoids are unique natural products that arise from contra-thermodynamic polycyclizations of their polylene precursors. Herein we report the first total syntheses of four trans-syn-fused drimane meroterpenoids, namely polysin, N-acetyl-polyveoline, chromdrimarin C and verruculide A in 7–18 steps from sclareolide. The trans-syn-fused drimane unit is accessed through an efficient acid-mediated C9 epimerization of sclareolide. Subsequent applications of enzymatic C–H oxidation and contemporary annulation methodologies install the requisite C3 hydroxyl group and enable rapid generation of structural complexity to provide concise access to these natural products.
has enabled initial structure
the cane tricyclic core
demonstrated the feasibility of this approach.
to harness the power of terpene cyclases to biocatalytically ac-
coli
Reaction conditions for enzymatic hydroxylation were:
Figure 2.
A
B
C
variant, Opt13
Variant
LG-23
KSA15
MERO1 FTT
MERO1 FT
MERO1 M177A
MERO1 L75A
12-10C
MERO1
Variant
LG-23
KSA15
MERO1 FTT
MERO1 FT
MERO1 M177A
MERO1 L75A
12-10C
MERO1

Figure 2. A. Synthetic strategy to access polysin, N-acetyl-polypeoline and the chrodrimans from 9, which could be obtained via C9 epimerization of sclareolide (7). B. Screening of P450ומי variants in our collection for the C3 hydroxylation of 9. C. Screening of P450ומי variants in our collection for the C3 hydroxylation of 12. See Supporting Information for the identities of the variants tested. Reaction conditions for enzymatic hydroxylation were: 9 or 12 (5.0 mM), NADP⁺ (1.0 mM), NaHPO₄ (100 mM), clarified lysate of E. coli BL21(DE3) expressing the appropriate P450ומי variant and Opt13 (suspension in 50 mM KPi (pH 8.0) and pre-lysis at an optical density of 30, measured at a wavelength of 600 nm) for 20 h at 20 ºC. *additional regioisomers were detected in the product mixture.

In parallel with the above efforts, several groups have sought
to harness the power of terpene cyclases to biocatalytically ac-
trans-syn-fused terpenoids. Since van Tamelen’s landmark study on a cyclase from rat liver, several reports have demonstrated the feasibility of this approach. Virgil and co-
workers were able to use an unnatural oxidosqualene deriv-
ate in an enzymatic cyclization to access the isomalabaricane tricyclic core and more recently, a collaborative work by the Porco and Abe laboratories showcased the utility of several fungal cyclases in constructing unnatural meroterpenoids with unusual ring fusions from synthetic substrates. These demonstrations notwithstanding, the approach suffers from low material throughput arising from the inefficiency of the enzymatic reaction and the difficulty in obtaining large quantities of the membrane-bound enzymes.

In the context of target-oriented chemical synthesis, only three total syntheses of trans-syn-fused dirimane terpenoids have been reported thus far (Figure 1C). Two of these syntheses pertain the brasicaridin natural products and involved lengthy synthetic sequences to generate the key trans-syn-trans-fused tricyclic intermediates. More recently, a landmark synthesis of the isomalabaricanes (e.g., stellettin E, 5) by the Sarlah group has enabled initial structure-activity relationship studies on the cytoxicity of the scaffold. To complement the aforementioned approaches, we sought to develop an alternative strategy to collectively prepare trans-syn-fused dirimane meroterpenoids through the use of a chiral pool approach. This report discloses the development of a unified strategy to access both trans-syn-cis- and trans-syn-trans-fused dirimane meroterpenoids from sclareolide that culminates in the first total syntheses of polysin, N-acetyl-polypeoline, chrodrimacin C and verruculide A. To our best of our knowledge, this is the first reported de novo constructions of trans-syn-cis-fused perhydrobenz[e]indene and trans-syn-trans-fused dodecahydro-1H-benzo[ʃ]chromene frameworks. This work was made possible by the use of an underexplored epimerization reaction on sclareolide, which was combined with enzymatic C–H oxidations and efficient ring annihilations to complete the convergent syntheses. We anticipate that the strategy delineated herein will find a broad range of applications in the preparation of other dirimane terpenoids with unusual ring fusions.

As noted above, our synthetic strategy was predicated upon the ability of sclareolide (7) to undergo facile epimerization at its C8 and C9 positions. Prior report from Ohloff (Figure 2A, inset) showed that treatment of 7 with mineral acid at room temperature could readily afford the C8-epimerized product.
(8). Alternatively, the C9-epi product (9) was observed as the major product at elevated temperature, likely via elimination to the corresponding C8–C9 olefin, followed by re-protonation from the β-face at C8 and quenching of the C9 carbocation from the α-face by the pendant carboxylic acid. In our hands, this transformation could be routinely conducted on multi-gram scale with 95% yield. With the C9 stereocenter established, access to polysin and N-acetyl-polyveoline could be accomplished through selective C–H oxidation at C3 and the appendage of a pendant indole unit (Figure 2A). We envisioned introducing the former through enzymatic C–H hydroxylation\(^{21,22}\) and the latter through ring synthesis by leveraging the C12 carbonyl as a chemical handle. Adaptation of this idea to access the chrodrimanan series would necessitate the invention of a synthetic sequence to construct the C-ring pyran while also inverting the stereocentrphy at C8. While the general pyran structure could be prepared via a one-carbon homologation, the stereoconversion at C8 was expected to be non-trivial as it would result in an A/B/C-ring connectivity that forces the B-ring to adopt the energetically-unfavored twist-boat conformation. Nevertheless, if this transformation could be realized, an efficient synthesis of chrodrimanan C would ensue through subsequent use of the C-ring lactone as a chemical handle in an aromatic annulation sequence. Finally, enzymatic conversion of 3 to 4 through a series of in vitro reactions has previously been reported by Matsuda, Abe and co-workers.\(^{23}\)

\[ \text{Scheme 1. Chemoenzymatic total synthesis of polysin (1) and N-acetyl-polyveoline (2) via enzymatic C–H oxidation of 9.} \]

In light of our previous work in the synthesis of α-pyrone meroterpenoids from 7, a route involving enzymatic C3 oxidation of 7 with variants of P450\(_{BMM}\),\(^{22}\) followed by epimerization at C9 was initially considered. However, preliminary forays into this route showed that the C3 alcohol is incompatible with strong acids, even in its protected form. As a workaround, we decided to investigate the feasibility of performing enzymatic C–H oxidation on lactones 9 and 12, which was prepared in seven steps from 9 (vide infra). Despite the high structural similarities of 9 and 12 to 7, it is widely accepted that even minor alterations in substrate structure could result in dramatic changes in reactivity in enzymatic transformations. Gratifyingly, initial screening of a subset of our P450\(_{BMM}\) library revealed a few variants with C3 hydroxylation activity on 9 (Figure 2B). Variant KSA15,\(^{24}\) previously developed by Reetz and co-workers for steroid hydroxylation, showed the highest conversion (54%) among all the library members tested. Following an analogous screening with lactone 12, variant MER01 L75A, previously developed in our laboratory for the synthesis of oxidized meroterpenoids,\(^{22}\) was identified to be the optimal enzyme to hydroxylate 12 at C3 (Figure 2C). While variant KSA15 provided higher conversion (95%) in its reaction with 12, additional product regioisomers could be detected. Thus, we elected to perform subsequent C–H oxidation scale-up with MER01 L75A.

With the above results in hand, we set our sights toward establishing a concise access to polysin and N-acetyl-polyveoline (Scheme 1). Preparative scale enzymatic hydroxylation of 9 provided alcohol 13 with 67% yield, which was subjected to a Smith-modified Madelung indole synthesis\(^{25}\) to provide a mixture of two adducts, 14 and 15. Treatment of this mixture with p-toluenesulfonic acid (PTSA) effected complete formation of the indole nucleus with concomitant dehydration of the terpenoid pyran while using microwave heating to generate a mixture of Friedel-Crafts adducts. As the C-cyclized product was observed to be unstable, an in-situ capping approach with Ac\(_2\)O was devised to deliver a mixture of enol ethers 17 and 18 in 40% and 25% yields respectively under telescoped procedure. Routine saponification of 18 completed the synthesis of polysin (1) in seven steps from 7. Conversely, 17 was subjected to hydrogenation in the presence of palladium on carbon, followed by a diastereoselective reduction with K-selectride to complete the synthesis of N-acetyl-polyveoline (2) in eight steps from scialereolide (7). While indole hydrogenation typically requires high H\(_2\)
pressure, 17 could be reduced with just 1 atm of H₂ pressure and we surmised that a strain release phenomenon might be in play to facilitate such hydrogenation under mild conditions. Synthesis of 12 from 9 was initiated by thermal opening of the latter’s lactone ring to generate acid 19 (Scheme 2). A three-step Arndt-Eistert homologation of 19 afforded methyl ester 20, which was subjected to Mukaiyama hydration. Prior studies by Shenvi and co-workers in the synthesis of bilobalide showed that the reaction solvent polarity could have significant effects on the product diastereoselectivity. Based on this precedent, we undertook extensive optimization of this step by varying the reaction solvent, temperature, catalyst and reductant (see Supporting Information Table S5). Unfortunately, no marked increase in diastereoselectivity was observed in all conditions tried and under the best set of conditions, a diastereomeric ratio of 1:1 at C8 was obtained. At this stage, the desired tertiary alcohol diastereomer 22 was saponified and converted to trans-syn-trans-fused lactone 12 through the use of Yamaguchi’s reagent. To improve material throughput, the unwanted diastereomer 21 could be recycled into the sequence by simple methyl ester formation to regenerate 20 along with its olefin regiosomer. After three cycles, a combined 60% isolated yield of 22 could be achieved. Enzymatic hydroxylation of 12 with P450BM3 variant MERO1 L75A was next conducted on preparative scale to provide alcohol 11 in 82% yield. The structure of this compound was verified by X-ray diffraction analysis, which prominently revealed the twist-boat configuration of the B-ring.

Scheme 2. Chemoenzymatic total synthesis of 3 and 29 featuring enzymatic C–H oxidation of 12, regioselective alkyne hydrosilylation and 6π electrocyclization.

Drawing inspiration from the syntheses of arene-containing terpenoids by Li and co-workers, we sought to construct the central arene ring of the chrodrimanins through a 6π electrocyclization of the corresponding triene precursor. Toward this goal, the C₃ alcohol of 11 was temporarily protected as the trimethylsilyl (TMS) ether and the C-ring lactone was converted to the corresponding vinyl triflate (compound 23). Sonogashira coupling of 23 with alkyne 24, synthesized in 6 steps from (R)-methyl 3-hydroxybutanoate (see Supporting Information), delivered diene 25 in 67% yield over 3 steps from alcohol 11. With the goal of introducing a suitable functional handle for subsequent phenol formation, an alkyne hydrosilylation approach was pursued. Previous work by Ferreira and co-workers showed that the regioselectivity of alkyne hydrosilylation is predominantly dictated by electronic effects whereby hydride delivery would take place at the sp carbon
that is further away from electron-withdrawing group. Indeed, treatment of alkyne 25 with Et3SiH in the presence of catalytic Pt(DVDS) successfully provided the desired hydroxylation product 26 as a single regioisomer.

Following precedent by Li, Nicolaou and co-workers, a 6π electrocyclic/aromatisation sequence could be expected to generate arene 27. In agreement with their work, the use of CuOTf as a Lewis acid promoter was found to improve the yield of the reaction (73% isolated yield) while also effecting a concomitant hydrolysis of the TMS ether at C3. While oxidation of the C3 alcohol to the corresponding ketone proceeded uneventfully, attempts to effect a Fleming-Tamao oxidation 32 to convert 27 to the corresponding phenol were met with failure. Similar outcomes were obtained when alternative silanes at C4’ were tested in the reaction. Earlier iterations of the route featuring a late-stage sp2 C–H oxidation at C4’ using Ru catalysis or peroxide-based reagents also failed to deliver the desired product. As a workaround, silane 27 was first subjected to desilylative iodonation with NIS to provide 28. Following screening of several reported conditions for haloarene hydroxylation, access to chrodriamanin C (3) could be realized through the use of Cu(acac)2 and N,N’-bis(4-hydroxy-2,6-dimethylphenyl)oxalamide (BHMPO) on 28. This method, initially reported by Ma and co-workers, proved superior to Pd-based hydroxylation methods and with slight modifications to the originally reported conditions, the desired phenol could be obtained in 83% isolated yield. A-ring desaturation of 3 proceeded uneventfully under standard Saegusa conditions to deliver verruculide A (29) in 82% yield. Interestingly, TMS ether formation at the phenolic OH was not observed in this reaction, likely due to the presence of an intramolecular hydrogen bonding with the neighboring lactone. Overall, this sequence provided a 16-step synthesis of chrodriamanin C (3) and a 18-step synthesis of verruculide A (29) from scolareolide (7), respectively. As noted earlier, the biosynthetic pathway towards the chrodriamanins was recently elucidated by Matsuda, Abe and co-workers and we anticipate that future work involving incorporation of some of the enzymes from the pathway would allow for a rapid chemoenzymatic diversification of the scaffold to provide a wider range of synthetic chrodriamanins.

This work reports the development of a chiral-pool-based strategy for the asymmetric synthesis of trans-syn-fused drimane meroterpenoids. Two enabling features in the synthesis are the strategic use of an acid-mediated C9-epimerization of scolareolide to generate the general trans-syn-fused architecture of these natural products and the ability to perform regioselective C–H oxidations on different key synthetic intermediates at their C3 position by relying on a small pool of P450s biocatalysts. By combining these features with contemporary annihilation methodologies, the first total syntheses of polysin, N-acetyl-polypeoline, chrodriamanin C and verruculide A could be realized. The route disclosed herein lays the foundation for future synthetic access to other unusually-cyclized meroterpenoids and their unnatural derivatives to facilitate a more thorough investigation into their pharmacology.

Supporting Information
Experimental details, analytical data, 1H and 13C NMR data (PDF)

AUTHOR INFORMATION
Corresponding Author
* hrenata@scripps.edu.

Author Contributions
The manuscript was written through contributions of all authors. All authors have given approval to the final version of the manuscript.

Funding Sources
This work is supported, in part, by the National Science Foundation CAREER Award (H.R. grant #1945468) and the National Institutes of Health Grant S10 OD021550 (for 600 MHz NMR instrumentation).

Notes
The authors declare no competing financial interests.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT
Plasmid encoding for P450BM3 variant 12-10C was generously provided by F. H. Arnold. We acknowledge funding from the National Science Foundation CAREER Award (H.R. grant #1945468) and support from the National Institutes of Health for 600 MHz NMR instrumentation (grant S10 OD021550). We thank Dr. Xiao Zhang for generating the P450BM3 variants examined in this work. We are grateful to the Shen and Bannister labs for generous access to their reagents and instrumentation.

REFERENCES


stereoinversion at C9
enzymatic C–H oxidation at C3

trans-syn-cis fusion
trans-syn-trans fusion

N-acetyl-polyveoline

8 steps

sclareolide

16 steps

chrodimanin C