

Asymmetric syntheses of (+)- and (–)-collybolide enable reevaluation of *kappa*-opioid receptor agonism

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The fungal metabolite collybolide attracted attention as a non-nitrogenous, potent and biased agonist of the *kappa*-opioid receptor (KOR). Here we report a 10-step asymmetric synthesis of this complex sesquiterpene that enables facile access to either enantiomer. The synthesis relies on a diastereoselective α -benzoyloxylation to install the buried C6 benzoate and avoid irreversible trans-lactonization of the congested, functionally dense core. Neither enantiomer, however, exhibited KOR agonism, raising the specter of a yet-unidentified contaminant responsible for the reported activity.

Introduction The freckled mushroom *Collybia maculata* (*nom. alt. Rhodocollybia maculata*) clusters in lignan-rich soils of conifer forests of Europe and North America. Bitter and tough to the point of inedibility, no references mention its use in traditional medicine nor its activity in mammals. In 2016, however, a metabolite of *C. maculata*¹ was reported to exhibit potent and biased agonism of the *kappa*-opioid receptor (KOR).² This sesquiterpene, collybolide, had been singled out for testing due to the similarity of its furano- δ -lactone motif to that of the potent KOR agonist diterpene salvinorin A (Sala). In side-by-side assays with Sala, collybolide exhibited typical agonist behavior selective for the KOR receptor. In the GTP γ S binding assay, the collybolide-induced response was submaximal compared to Sala; while in the ERK1/2 map kinase and Akt phosphorylation studies, collybolide produced more stimulation than Sala. This change in relative rank-order efficacy led the authors to conclude that collybolide displays biased agonism at KOR.³ Collybolide also exhibited antipruritic activity in mice, a known consequence of KOR agonism.⁴

The translational potential of collybolide attracted attention across the biomedical community⁵ due to indications for the KOR as a target in next-generation analgesics, antipruritics and antidepressants.⁶ However, many questions remained: the unusual dose-response curves and the lack of a β -arrestin recruitment assay, specifically, required greater pharmacological scrutiny,⁷ and structural homology with Sala was non-obvious in three dimensions (Figure 1). Synthetic access to collybolide might address these questions, clarify the absolute stereochemistry of **1**,⁸ provide material with a different impurity profile than *C. maculata* isolates (*vide infra*) and establish means for deep-seated modifications of the scaffold. Here, we report the first synthesis of collybolide and the biochemical profiles of both enantiomers. We find that neither (+)-**1** nor (–)-**1** agonizes KOR, raising the possibility that an unidentified contaminant of the *C. maculata* extract may agonize opioid receptors.

Degradation studies^{1a} of collybolide revealed the synthetic challenges that lay ahead. Like Sala, collybolide (**1**) epimerizes under acidic conditions, scrambling C7 stereochemistry. Treatment of **1** with alkali causes benzoate solvolysis and lactone cleavage. The nucleophilic oxygen (O5) of **1** is positioned 3.1 Å from C15 and the isomer, neocollybolide (**3**), is calculated (MM2) to be 1.2 kcal/mol more stable than **1**, resulting in kinetic and thermodynamic preference for the formation of **2** and **3**.⁹

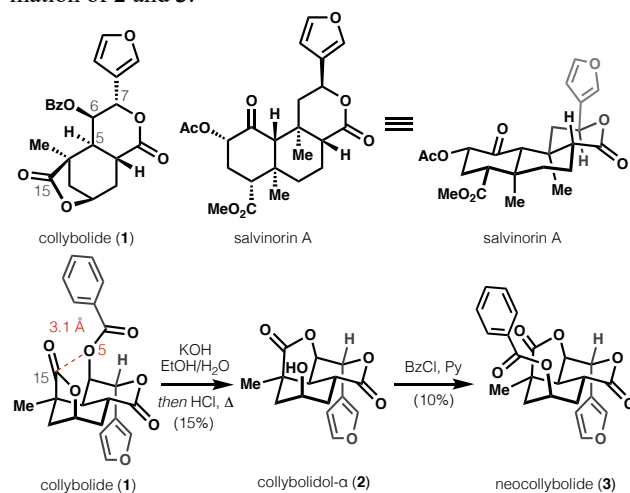


Figure 1. Collybolide and salvinorin A are suggested to share the κ -opioid receptor as a target, despite prominent differences in structure.

Treatment of **2** with benzoyl chloride delivers neocollybolide (**3**); rearrangement to the collybolide scaffold does not occur. The preference for **3** over **1** stands in contrast to reactivity of other sesquiterpenes like bilobalide where benzylation of a hindered alcohol promotes scaffold rearrangement.¹⁰ Synthesis of the collybolide scaffold, therefore, cannot rely on rearrangement in favor of the desired scaffold; the preference for **2** would prove detrimental to our first-, second-

and third-generation routes and dictate our ultimately successful approach to synthesize **1**.

Our first retrosynthesis of collybolide identified C6/C7 *erythro*-diol **5** as a sensible intermediate, accessible through epoxidation or dihydroxylation (and inversion) from vinyl furan **4** (Figure 2).¹¹ Subjection of **4** to various oxidants including OsO₄, however, resulted in furan oxidation. A second-generation approach accessed **5** via internal oxidation (see SI) but uncovered the tendency of the C6 alcohol (O5) to lactonize with C15, mirroring observations in the isolation literature that collybolidol- α (**2**) predominated upon saponification/acidification of **1**. Similarly, a third route probed the dihydroxylation of intermediate **7** prior to furan installation and identified a rapid lactonization to form the thermodynamically-favored 5,6-fused γ -lactone **8**.

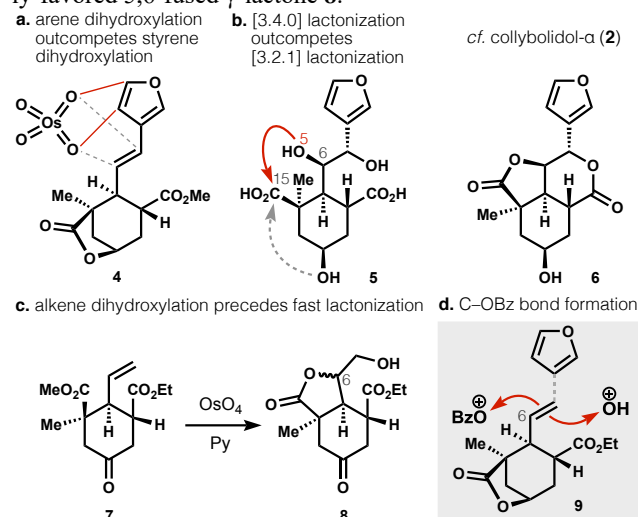
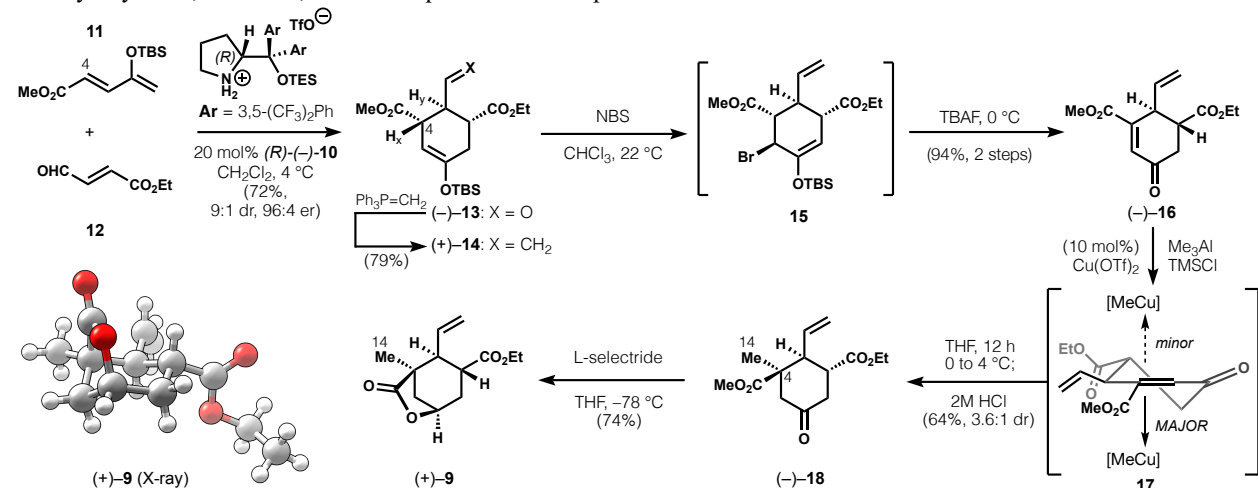


Figure 2. Three generations of routes reveal the difficulty of C6-OH intermediates.

These three unsuccessful strategies called for an alternative approach that avoided the C6 alcohol entirely and resisted the reflexive benzoylation transform (+Bz⁺) suggested by **1**. This fourth-generation approach (Figure 2d) would install the C6 benzoyloxy group directly (+BzO⁺), averting undesired translactonization and, ultimately, enabling the first chemical synthesis of **1**. All four generations proceeded through the same densely functionalized, enantioenriched core **9**. Like our third-generation route, furan installation would occur last, subsequent to alkene oxidation, to avoid furan decomposition. Benzoyloxylation, however, would require an electrophilic

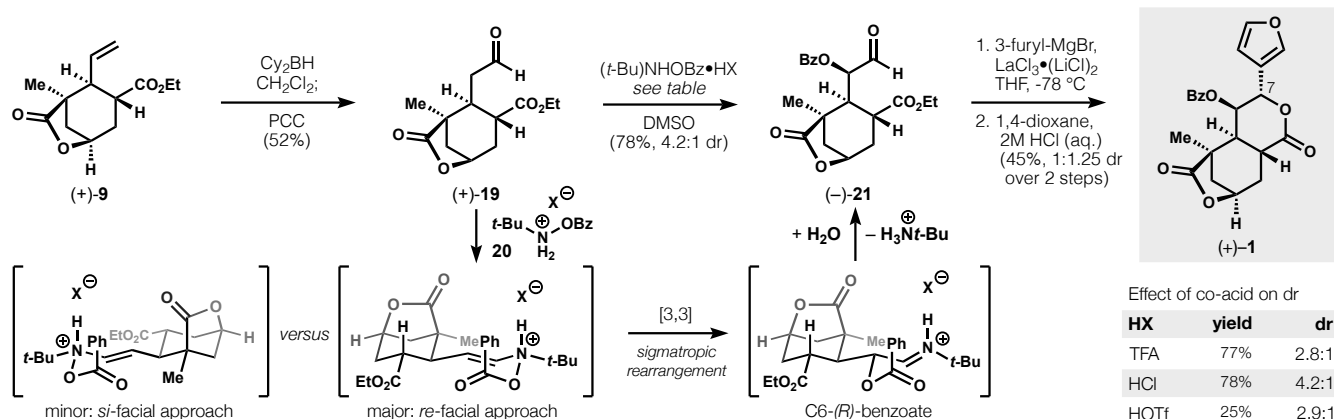


Scheme 1. Short asymmetric synthesis of the collybolide core.

source of benzoate and its stereoselective addition to one alkene face – a high risk tactic that ultimately paid off.

Results and Discussion Synthesis commenced with an asymmetric, organocatalyzed cycloaddition, utilizing the Hayashi-Jørgensen diarylprolinol triethylsilyl ether ammonium catalyst (*R*)-**10**, a more soluble variant of the commercially available trimethylsilyl ether.^{12,13} The electron-deficient diene **12** necessitated extended incubation with **11** (4 days at 4 °C) but yielded cycloadduct (*−*)-**13** (80%, 92% *ee*) in large quantity (12 g) after careful optimization. In contrast to previous work in which the ammonium salt was formed *in situ*, we pre-formed the air-stable triflate salt (*−*)-**10**, as small excesses of triflic acid promoted Mukaiyama-aldol side reactions. The *exo*-adduct (*−*)-**13** was assigned definitively based on the homodecoupled ¹H NMR (homodec) coupling constant of 9.23 Hz between H_x and H_y.¹⁴ Attempts to effect the cycloaddition with C4 methyl (C14) in place were unsuccessful and instead favored a Mukaiyama-Michael adduct likely due to a severe *syn*-pentane interaction in the cycloaddition transition state. Addition of the methyl group at the expense of additional steps was compensated for by the excellent yield and enantiomeric ratio. The incorrect relative stereochemistry of the C4 carboxylate proved inconsequential as it was inverted during this methyl addition step.

Wittig olefination of (*−*)-**13** proceeded smoothly to access terminal alkene (*+*)-**14**. Whereas this alkene served as a substrate for a carboxylate-directed Heck reaction^{11b} in our first- and second-generation routes, here it served as a masked, homologated aldehyde (*vide infra*). Attempts to oxidize silyl enol ether (*+*)-**14** to enone (*−*)-**16** using Saegusa oxidation conditions led to adequate yields, but only at stoichiometric palladium loading (40% yield); attempts to render the oxidation catalytic in palladium were unsuccessful. α -Bromination en route (*−*)-**16** led to unexpected silyl enol ether transposition (**15**, verified by ¹H NMR and COSY).¹⁵ Despite the potential for facile aromatization, **15** underwent concomitant deprotection and elimination when treated with tetrabutylammonium fluoride to yield (*−*)-**16** in 94% yield. We did not observe isomerization of the 1,4-diene terminal alkene to the internal position of a conjugated 1,3-diene. Low substrate concentration (0.03 M in **15**) proved crucial for clean conversion to (*−*)-**16**, potentially to disfavor olefin-to-olefin bromonium transfer.¹⁶



Scheme 2. Completion of collybolide avoids C6–OH intermediate via stereoselective C–OBz bond formation.

The challenging C4 quaternary stereocenter could be accessed via conjugate addition (see Scheme 1), but not using standard approaches (MeLi or MeMgBr in combination with Cu(I) salts), which either failed to convert (–)-16 or formed 1,2-addition products. To lessen the basicity and increase the Lewis acidity of the methyl pro-nucleophile, we turned to Me₃Al¹⁷ in the presence of (10 mol%) Cu(I)Br•SMe₂, and TMSCl, which furnished the desired conjugate addition product in a modest 1.7:1 dr favoring diastereomer (–)-18 (60% yield, diastereomers assigned by NOE). The diastereomeric ratio could be improved to 3.6:1 dr with catalytic Cu(II)(OTf)₂ (10 mol%)¹⁸ in favor of the desired diastereomer (64% yield).¹⁹ Diastereoselectivity may depend on copper aggregation or oxidation states, which could perturb steric interactions with the vinyl substituent en route to Cu³⁺ insertion products.²⁰ Addition of TMSCl prevented further reactivity of the aluminum enolate intermediate; its absence resulted in complex reaction mixtures. Deprotection of the newly formed trimethylsilyl ethers occurred upon work-up with 2M HCl. Diastereoselective reduction of cyclohexanone (–)-18 proceeded smoothly with L-Selectride®, resulting in a single diastereomer, which lactonized under the reaction conditions to form (+)-9 (75% yield, relative and absolute stereochemistry assigned by X-ray crystallography, see Scheme 1).

Prosecution of our fourth-generation strategy required oxidation of the terminal alkene to the corresponding aldehyde. Attempts to effect this transformation directly with nitrite-modified aldehyde-selective Wacker oxidation conditions failed to convert starting material, while Wacker oxidation of the alkene under substrate control yielded mixtures of aldehyde and methyl ketone.²¹ Instead, successful oxidation was achieved via a one-pot hydroboration/oxidation approach. Efficient hydroboration of (+)-9 was accomplished exclusively with dicyclohexylborane, whereas BH₃•SMe₂ or Sia₂BH did not hydroborate efficiently and 9-BBN or BH₃•THF did not allow efficient oxidation. The intermediate trialkylborane was oxidized directly to (+)-19 by PCC (52% yield). We attribute the difficulties of this alkene oxidation to steric crowding in (+)-9 from both the C4 methyl and the C9 ester that flank the terminal olefin. Given the difficulties of the oxidation of vinyl-furan **4** (Figure 2a), the steric hindrance of this alkene had proven to be a recurring challenge in this synthesis.

Access to (+)-19 allowed us to skirt this same steric hindrance and probe *intra*-molecular appendage of the benzyloxy group (Scheme 2). The intramolecularity of α -oxidation would thus solve the problems of instability, inaccessibility and stereoselectivity in a single maneuver. To carry out the

benzyloxylation, we turned to ammonium ion **20**, explored extensively by the Tomkinson group in the chemoselective α -oxygenations of aldehydes and ketones.²² The mechanism proposed for this transformation involves condensation to the iminium, tautomerization to the enamine and [3,3]-sigmatropic rearrangement to give the α -benzyloxy imine, which hydrolyzes *in situ* or upon workup. The development of this reagent hinges on literature precedent from House and Cummins on the spontaneous rearrangement of acylated oxime or nitron intermediates, respectively.²³ A multi-hetero Claisen rearrangement proceeding through a chair-like transition state (i.e. (+)-19 to (–)-21) suggests two competing transition state conformers leading to the major and minor diastereomers.²⁴ Diastereoselectivity was improved by variation of acid co-reagents, with HCl leading to the highest dr (4.2:1) (see Table in Scheme 2). This dependence of dr on acid suggests that the acid either affects the equilibrium ratio of enamine conformations or changes the relative rates of rearrangement.²⁵ Although [3,3]-rearrangement is a precedented mechanism, we cannot rule out an alternative bimolecular benzoate transfer. Nevertheless, only furan addition and lactonization now separated (–)-21 from **1**.

3-Metallofuran addition into an aldehyde had proven to be an effective approach to the related aryl- δ -lactone motif of salvinorin A.²⁶ Organotitanium reagents, in particular, exhibited high chemoselectivity and, in the presence of scalemic titanium Lewis acids, diastereoselectivity.²⁷ In our hands, 3-furyltitanium reagents failed to deliver **1**, however, resulting instead in titanium alkoxide addition to the aldehyde. Furyllithium and magnesium halides were unsuccessful, either resulting in recovered starting material or complex reaction mixtures. Organolanthanides, however, proved effective, likely due to the high nucleophilicity and oxophilicity but low basicity relative to organolithium and -magnesium counterparts. We first explored the organocerium, but operational difficulties of the hygroscopic and poorly soluble cerium(III) chloride salt led to irreproducible results between batches of reagent. The organolanthanum, however, could be formed by transmetalation of the corresponding Grignard reagent using THF solutions of LaCl₃•2LiCl and reproducibly yielded collybolide (+)-**1** and 7-*epi*-collybolide (7-*epi*-**1**) (1:1.25).²⁸ Attempts to vary diastereoselectivity by increasing the temperature were unsuccessful. Fortunately, Potier and coworkers found that trifluoroacetic acid established an equilibrium between collybolide and 7-*epi*-collybolide (1:1 at 72 °C), which allows material to be cycled toward collybolide. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of synthetic materials were identical

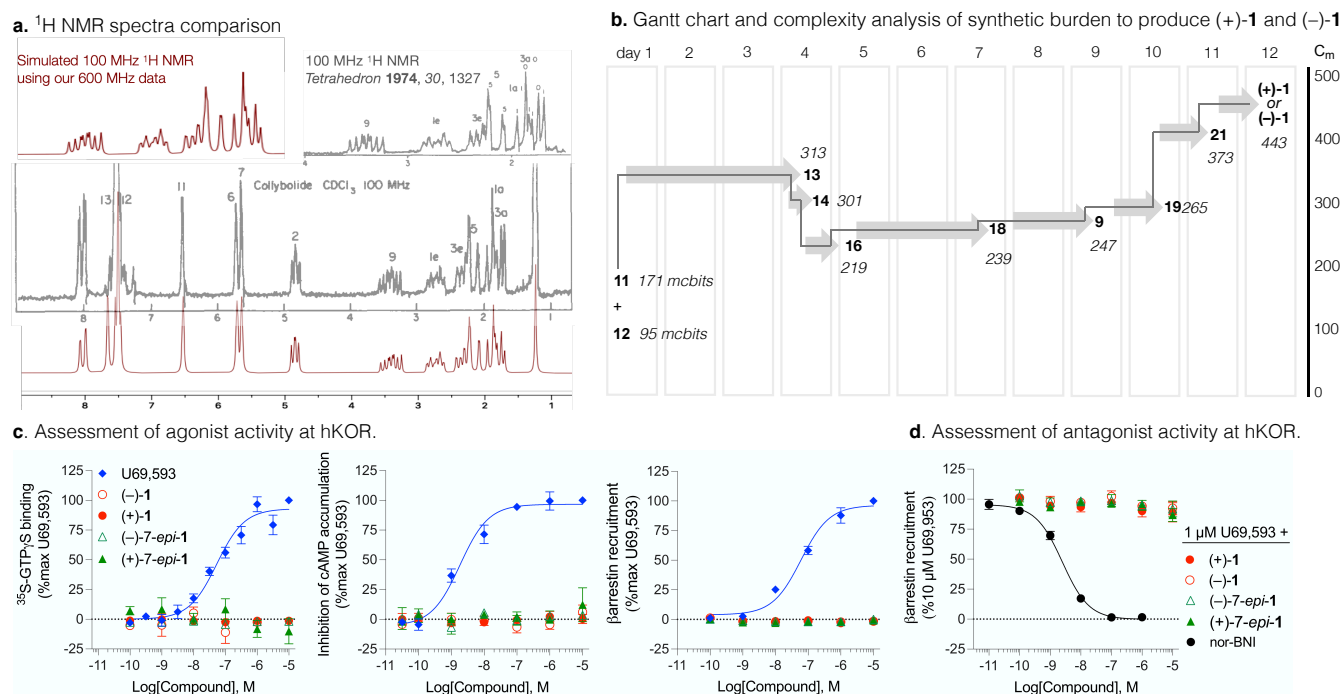


Figure 3. Neither enantiomer of collybolide (**1**) or 7-*epi*-**1** activate or inhibit κ -opioid receptor signaling. **a.** The ^1H NMR data report of *synth*-(+)-**1** matches *nat*-(+)-**1** and its 600 MHz data can be simulated at 100 MHz to produce aligned spectra for visual comparison. **b.** The rapidity of complexity increase, depicted on a Gantt chart, allowed the synthesis of (-)-**1** in 12 days. **c.** Stimulation of hKOR using (+)-**1**, (-)-**1**, (-)-7-*epi*-**1** and (+)-7-*epi*-**1** (10^{-10} – 10^{-5} M) relative to the control agonist U69,593 in (left) a [^{35}S]GTP γ S binding assay performed in hKOR-CHO cell membranes; (center) inhibition of forskolin-stimulated cAMP accumulation in CHO-hKOR cells; (right) β -arrestin2 recruitment assay (U20S hKOR DiscoverX PathHunter®). **d.** Antagonism of 1 μM U69,593 stimulated β -arrestin2 recruitment with the KOR antagonist, norBNI; collybolide does not antagonize the response. Experimental details can be found in Ref. 29.

in all aspects to those of naturally-occurring **1** and 7-*epi*-**1** (see SI and Figure 3a). Optical rotation and circular dichroism spectroscopy correlated the absolute configuration imparted by (*R*)-(-)-**10** to synthetic (+)-**1** with the data reported for naturally-occurring collybolide, showing the materials were identical in all respects, with one major caveat.

Access to (+)-**1** allowed its independent analysis in human κ -opioid receptor (hKOR) [^{35}S]GTP γ S binding assays (see Figure 3c). To our surprise, (+)-**1** demonstrated no increase in [^{35}S]GTP γ S binding over basal activity, in contrast to the 2016 report of low nanomolar affinity and potency.² To further investigate the pharmacological properties of (+)-**1**, we also tested whether agonism could be revealed in other assays; however, there was no evidence that (+)-**1** activated hKOR in assays measuring inhibition of adenylyl cyclase or the recruitment of β -arrestin2. Moreover, to assure that we were not missing low efficacy partial agonism, we tested whether (+)-**1** could antagonize β -arrestin2 recruitment induced by U69,593; however, again no efficacy for this system was observed. The lack of efficacy associated with synthetic (+)-**1** might have been caused by synthesis of the incorrect unnatural enantiomer. Although the optical rotation and CD spectra of *synth*-**1** agreed with isolated *nat*-**1**, values in either sample might be overridden by an impurity with large circular birefringence of the opposite rotation as **1**. Existing X-ray crystal structures of **1** and 9-*epi*-**1** reported inconclusive Flack parameters⁸ that prevent confidence in the assignment.⁹ In contrast, the structure parameters of (+)-**9** (X-ray) and others (see SI) allowed conclusive assignment of absolute stereochemistry in the series from (*R*)-(-)-**10**.

Given the brevity of our synthesis and the unexpected inactivity of *synth*-(+)-**1**, we decided to synthesize the opposite enantiomer, (-)-**1**. Normally a major undertaking, the entire synthesis from (*S*)-**10**•HOTf was performed in only 12 days. The Gantt chart (Figure 3b) depicts the ease with which the route attains the 443 molecular bits (mcbits) of **1** from low complexity building blocks **11** and **12** (95 and 171 mcbits, respectively). Access to *ent*-(+)-**1**, the enantiomer of the absolute configuration assigned to *nat*-**1**, allowed parallel assays of (+)-**1** and (-)-**1** to identify which antipode might be responsible for KOR agonism. To our dismay, neither (+)-**1** nor (-)-**1** indicated any binding or functional effects, nor did either enantiomer of 7-*epi*-collybolide (7-*epi*-**1**). These data significantly affect ongoing research and expectations from multiple laboratories involved in opioid research related to the collybolides.^{5,30}

Conclusion Whereas biological activity has been wrongly ascribed to natural products when assay readouts are uncertain or impurities are present,³¹ the conflict described here represents an unusual case in which multiple, independent, well-established biochemical assays and *in vivo* activity are incorrectly assigned. Explanations for this mistake might include errors in the assays themselves, the presence of an unrelated impurity in isolates (ergosterol partly co-eluted with collybolide),^{1a} degradation of collybolide during storage to an active congener that was not removed by purification, or degradation of collybolide to an active congener during sample preparation or under the assay conditions. Related to these two latter possibilities is the recent discovery that derivatives of columbin, another furano- δ -lactone terpenoid, agonize KOR even though columbin itself does not.³² If degradation products of collybolide are KOR agonists, our ability to quickly reach

collybolide chemical space (Figure 3b) positions us well to access, modify and improve these congeners. For the time being, excitement over identification of a new non-nitrogenous, KOR-selective agonist with the same clinical potential as SalA seems to have been misplaced. The independent syntheses and assays reported here have excluded collybolide as a KOR agonist and have begun a search for the true answer.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publications website. Experimental procedures and spectra are available (pdf).

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Graphical Abstract

