

PROGRESS TOWARD AN ENANTIOSELECTIVE TOTAL SYNTHESIS OF
INELEGANOLIDE

Thesis by

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To James Mrazek,

Who remains a daily reminder of what a privilege it is to be at Caltech.

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When I decided to work for Brian, I wanted to work for someone who did chemistry that wasn't just interesting, but was interesting enough to make me jealous of the students who developed it. That's the best gift Brian could have given me, and he has. Brian identified ineleanolide as a target to test the key Wolff/Cope rearrangement. He welcomed me onto this project, and into his group. He brought creative insights and an infectious enthusiasm to discussions. His conceptual suggestions helped to mold this research, enabling or inspiring us to skirt daunting chemical challenges. He secured funding. Finally, he forced me to understand that I am the guardian of this project's two legacies — its chemical advances, and my education.

My committee consisted of several of the “most interesting chemists in the world” — an accomplished group of mentors who always treated me with respect. I am a better chemist for their attention. John Bercaw has been supportive committee chair from the start, patiently wading through and critiquing my ideas. Dave MacMillan let me into Caltech. He took time to astound me with his results, and to force me to state my rationale for selectivity and reactivity (in committee and class). Bob Grubbs and Dennis Dougherty have developed a friendly atmosphere throughout my time at Caltech, and kindly joined my committee in my fifth year. Bob has a completely different (and excellent!) approach to synthetic methodology development (than Brian), which I've learned from primarily by sitting in on a few of his group meetings. Dennis is a precise and articulate chemist, and I'm convinced that he could master any field of chemical knowledge. Sometimes it seems he already has (conquered every field).

Sarah Reisman joined the organic division in my final year at Caltech. On her arrival, 8 of us invaded her space in the Church basement. We had a birds-eye-view of her group as they built her research program. Sarah has proven an excellent role model and friend — a level-headed, patient, and considerate chemist.

Scott Virgil brought his deep chemical knowledge and attention to detail to Caltech during my fifth year (2007). His insights were instrumental in assigning unanticipated structures based on simple proton Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) spectra, and understanding failed transformations. He also developed LC/MS assays and methods to use reverse-phase HPLC to purify late stage compounds.

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I have been fortunate to join several collaborators on this journey: Richmond Sarpong, Julius Su, Masaki Seto, Amanda Jones, Amanda Silberstein and Dave Romney.

I would have been lucky just to join a lab with Richmond in it. He leads by example with impressive charisma and dedication. Richmond showed me around the lab during visiting weekend, and was unfazed by a fusillade of questions. On my arrival, I joined him on the Wolff/Cope project, and briefly invaded his bench. He has been an excellent mentor and constant support, even at a distance.

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enantioselective alkylation of substituted dioxanone enol ethers to access tetrasubstituted hydroxycarbonyl compounds. Masaki was the first to explore silyl enol ethers in this context, and humored many of my suggestions for optimization. Without Masaki, scale-up for ineleganolide would have remained impossible.

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In my time here, I've worked next to 16% of the postdoctoral scholars or grad students who have come through this lab, including Ryan McFadden, Gene Lee, Dan Caspi, Dave White, Andy Harned, Zoltan Novak, Xiaoquin Han, Corinne Baumgartner, Matt Winston, Kevin Allen, John Enquist, Kim Petersen, and Tomoko Ashizawa. Each of them has heard me whistle, seen me dance and sing, and put up with less pleasant moments. And each of them has taught me a lot.

Ryan McFadden is a genuine, caring, and thoughtful human being who has demonstrated unwavering commitment to chemical research. Gene Lee joined me and Ryan for a few months, and shared his life with our bay.

I had new desk / baymates in the Gates Annex. I became a much better chemist while working next to Dan Caspi and David White. Dan Caspi was a meticulous macro-making machine. He streamlined the thesis-writing process. He's an expert at critiquing synthetic presentations and taught me to demand a clear story that's depicted in crisp

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and has a fruitful impatience with chemistry. Krout demonstrates exemplary perseverance and thoroughness, and has provided unwavering encouragement. Finally, Meyer (along with John Phillips) waded his way through a project (BSK) with similar design and challenges.

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...

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...

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...

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...

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ABSTRACT

Investigations toward an enantioselective total synthesis of ineleganolide (**1**) are disclosed. These studies have driven the development of a novel asymmetric ketone alkylation to form C(α)-tetrasubstituted carbonyl compounds. Products of these alkylations have been converted to α -hydroxy ketones, acids, and esters, completing an asymmetric formal synthesis of (–)-quinic acid.

Additionally, one of these products, a chloroalkene, has been advanced in the synthesis of the [6–7–5–5]-fused core of ineleganolide. The chloroalkene can be converted through a mild oxidative bromination, Wittig olefination, and Luche reduction sequence to rapidly access the enantioenriched cyclopentenol fragment of ineleganolide. Two of these alcohols can be coupled with a cyclohexenone-derived carboxylic acid to append the six-membered ring fragment. These flexible vinylogous β -ketoesters can be advanced to a rigid [5–5–3]-fused cyclopropane.

At the outset of this work, we envisioned the advancement of a [5–5]-fused cyclopropane through a tandem Wolff/Cope rearrangement to access the [6–7–5–5]-fused core of ineleganolide. Synthetic studies toward this rearrangement are described. Additionally, we explore a translactonization/Cope rearrangement and a cyclopropanation/Cope/epoxidation cascade sequence to access the [6–7–5–5]-fused scaffold. In the course of these efforts, a rich body of chemistry has been developed exploring translactonizations in *cis*-substituted cyclopentane diols, including the translactonization/Cope cascade.

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APPENDIX FIVE

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APPENDIX SIX

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Å	Ångstrom
$[\alpha]_D$	specific rotation at wavelength of sodium D line
Ac	acetyl, acetate
acac	acetoacetate
app.	apparent
aq	aqueous
atm	atmosphere
BBKIE	bond breaking kinetic isotope effects
BMKIE	bond making kinetic isotope effects
Bn	benzyl
bp	boiling point
br	broad
Bu	butyl
<i>n</i> -Bu	butyl
<i>t</i> -Bu	<i>tert</i> -Butyl
Bz	benzoyl
<i>c</i>	concentration for specific rotation measurements
°C	degrees Celsius
calc'd	calculated
cat.	catalytic
CCDC	Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre
Cu(tbs) ₂	bis(<i>N-tert</i> -butylsalicylaldehydiminato) copper (II)
d	doublet
dba	dibenzylideneacetone

DBU	1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene
DCC	<i>N,N'</i> -dicyclohexylcarbodiimide
DFT	density functional theory
DMAP	4-dimethylaminopyridine
DMAPP	dimethyl allyl diphosphate
dmdba	3,5,3',5'-dimethoxydibenzylideneacetone
DMF	<i>N,N</i> -dimethylformamide
DMP	Dess-Martin periodinane
DMSO	dimethyl sulfoxide
dr	diastereomeric ratio
EC ₅₀	median effective concentration (50%)
EDC	<i>N</i> -(3-dimethylaminopropyl)- <i>N'</i> -ethylcarbodiimide
ee	enantiomeric excess
equiv	equivalent
ESI	electrospray ionization
Et	ethyl
FAB	fast atom bombardment
Fmoc	fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl
FPP	farnesyl diphosphate
fs	femtosecond
g	gram(s)
GC	gas chromatography
gCOSY	gradient-selected correlation spectroscopy
gHMBC	gradient-heteronuclear multiple bond correlation
GGPP	geranylgeranyl diphosphate
h	hour(s)
HPLC	high performance liquid chromatography

HRMS	high resolution mass spectroscopy
$h\nu$	light
Hz	hertz
IC ₅₀	median inhibition concentration (50%)
IPP	isopentyl diphosphate
IR	infrared (spectroscopy)
J	coupling constant
λ	wavelength
L	liter
LDA	lithium diisopropyl amine
LHMDS	lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide
m	multiplet or milli
<i>m</i>	meta
<i>m/z</i>	mass to charge ratio
μ	micro
M	molar
Me	methyl
MHz	megahertz
min	minute(s)
mol	mole(s)
MOM	methoxymethyl
mp	melting point
Ms	methanesulfonyl (mesyl)
MS	molecular sieves
MTM	methylthiomethyl
NBS	<i>N</i> -bromosuccinimide
NMO	<i>N</i> -methyldmorpholine <i>N</i> -oxide

NMR	nuclear magnetic resonance
NOE	nuclear Overhauser effect
NOESY	nuclear Overhauser enhancement spectroscopy
Nu	nucleophile
[O]	oxidation
<i>o</i>	ortho
<i>p</i>	para
<i>p</i> ABSA	<i>p</i> -acetamidobenzenesulfonyl azide
PDC	pyridinium dichromate
Ph	phenyl
pH	hydrogen ion concentration in aqueous solution
PhH	benzene
PhMe	toluene
PHOX	phosphinooxazoline
PMB	<i>p</i> -methoxybenzyl
ppm	parts per million
PPTS	pyridinium <i>p</i> -toluenesulfonate
Pr	propyl
<i>i</i> -Pr	isopropyl
Py	pyridine
q	quartet
ref.	reference
R	carbon-containing substituent
R _f	retention factor
Rh ₂ (oct) ₄	rhodium octanoate
rt	room temperature
s	singlet or strong or selectivity factor

SAMP	(+)-(<i>S</i>)-1-amino-2-methoxymethylpyrrolidine hydrazones
t	triplet
TBAF	tetrabutylammonium fluoride
TBAT	tetrabutylammonium triphenyldifluorosilicate
(<i>S</i>)- <i>t</i> -Bu-PHOX	(4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-[2- [diphenylphosphino)phenyl]- 4,5-dihydro-(4 <i>S</i>)-oxazole)
TBHP	<i>tert</i> -butyl hydroperoxide
tbs	<i>N-tert</i> -butylsalicylaldehydiminato
TBS	<i>tert</i> -butyldimethylsilyl
Tf	trifluoromethanesulfonyl (trifyl)
THF	tetrahydrofuran
TIPS	triisopropylsilyl
TLC	thin-layer chromatography
TMS	trimethylsilyl
Ts	<i>p</i> -toluenesulfonyl (tosyl)
UV	ultraviolet
w	weak
w/v	weight to volume
v/v	volume to volume
X	anionic ligand or halide