

PROGRESS TOWARD THE CORTISTATIN A CARBOCYLIC CORE
AND
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CATALYTIC ENANTIOSELECTIVE ALKYLATION
OF 3-HALOOXINDOLES

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To my parents

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ABSTRACT

Biologically active natural products often contain interesting and complex structural features and functionalities that make them attractive targets for synthetic chemists. As such, these natural products can serve as inspiration for the development of new reaction methodology.

Cortistatin A contains a unique rearranged steroidal core and possesses potent anti-angiogenic activity. These features have made cortistatin A the target of many synthetic efforts, including ours. The progress toward the synthesis of the cortistatin A carbocyclic core via an enyne-ene metathesis is discussed. Our studies towards the construction of the cortistatin A carbocyclic core yielded an interesting result, wherein an attempted S_N2 inversion of a secondary mesylate afforded product with retention of stereochemistry.

Oxindole derived motifs are also prevalent in biologically active molecules. More specifically, 3,3-disubstituted oxindoles can be used to access pyrrolidinylspirooxindole and pyrrolidinoindoline cores. Herein, the development of a catalytic enantioselective malonate alkylation of 3-halooxindoles to access enantiopure 3,3-disubstituted oxindoles is detailed. We then demonstrate that the enantiopure 3,3-disubstituted oxindoles derived from this novel transformation can be used towards the construction of pyrrolidinylspirooxindole and pyrrolidinoindoline cores.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Dedication	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
Abstract	vi
Table of Contents	vii
List of Figures	xi
List of Schemes.....	xx
List of Tables	xxii
List of Abbreviations	xxiv

CHAPTER 1 **1**

Inspiration from Natural Products

1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Cortistatin A	1
1.3	Oxindole Derived Structural Motifs.....	6
1.4	Conclusion.....	9
1.5	Notes and References	10

CHAPTER 2 **13**

Efforts toward the Rapid Construction of the Cortistatin A Carbocyclic Core

2.1	Introduction	13
2.2	Synthetic Approach of Cortistatin A Core.....	14
2.2.1	Retrosynthetic Analysis	14
2.2.2	Synthesis of A-ring portion of Cortistatin A Core.....	15
2.2.3	Synthesis of D-ring portion of Cortistatin A Core.....	16
2.3	Conclusion.....	19
2.4	Experimental Section	20
2.4.1	Materials and Methods.....	20
2.4.2	Preparative Procedures and Spectroscopic Data	21
2.5	Notes and References	42

APPENDIX 1	45
Spectra Relevant to Chapter 2	
APPENDIX 2	86
X-Ray Crystallography Reports Relevant to Chapter 2	
A2.1 Crystal Structure of Bromobenzoate 69	86
A2.2 Crystal Structure of Semicarbazone 71	94
A2.3 Crystal Structure of Compound 68	108
CHAPTER 3	120
Catalytic Enantioselective Stereoablative Alkylation of 3-Halooxindoles	
3.1 Introduction	120
3.2 Development of Catalytic Enantioselective Alkylation	121
3.2.1 Background and Initial Results	121
3.2.2 Substrate Scope	125
3.2.3 Applications to Natural Product Scaffolds	127
3.3 Conclusion	129
3.4 Experimental Section	130
3.4.1 Materials and Methods.....	130
3.4.2 General Synthesis of 3-Alkyl Bromooxindoles From Corresponding 3-Alkyl Indoles	132
3.4.3 General Synthesis of 3-Aryl Halooxindoles from Isatin	146
3.4.4 Synthesis of [Cu((<i>R</i>)-Ph-BOX)(SbF ₆) ₂]	153
3.4.5 General Procedure for Enantioselective Malonate Alkylation	154
3.4.6 Chiral HPLC Assay Conditions	165
3.4.7 Synthesis of Pyrrolidinone-spirooxindoles	166
3.4.8 Synthesis of Other Pyrrolidinone-spirooxindole: Further Confirmation of Absolute Stereochemistry	169
3.4.9 Synthesis of Fused Indolinopyrrolidinone.....	171
3.5 Notes and References	175

APPENDIX 3 **182**

Spectra Relevant to Chapter 3

APPENDIX 4 **299**

X-Ray Crystallography Reports Relevant to Appendix 3

A4.1	Crystal Structure of Compound 86	299
A4.2	Crystal Structure of Spirocyclic Lactam 138	307

APPENDIX 5 **313**

Nonlinear Effect Experiment on Palladium-Catalyzed Decarboxylative Allylic

Alkylation

A5.1	Introduction and Background	313
A5.2	Nonlinear Effect Experiment	314
A5.3	Conclusion	315
A5.4	Experimental Section	316
A5.4.1	Materials and Methods	316
A5.4.2	General Procedures for Nonlinear Experiments	317
A5.5	Notes and References	318

APPENDIX 6 **319**Palladium-Catalyzed Decarboxylative Allylic Alkylation of Diastereomeric β -

Ketoesters

A6.1	Introduction and Background	319
A6.2	Palladium-Catalyzed Decarboxylative Allylic Alkylation of β -Ketoesters	321
A6.2.1	Experimental Results	321
A6.2.2	Rationalization for Lack of Stereoelectronic Control in Decarboxylation of Diastereomeric β -Ketoacids	323

A6.2.3	Rationalization for the Faster Relative Rate of Reaction for β -Ketoesters	326
A6.2.4	Rationale for Greater Enantioselectivity in Minor Product	326
A6.3	Conclusion	330
A6.4	Experimental Section	331
A6.4.1	Materials and Methods.....	331
A6.4.2	Synthesis of β -Ketoesters.....	332
A6.4.3	Confirmation of Relative Stereochemistries of β -Ketoesters 142 and 143 via Acetonide Formation.....	334
A6.4.4	Determination of the Relative Stereochemistry for the Products from the Asymmetric Pd-Catalyzed Decarboxylative Allylic Alkylation.....	338
A6.5	Notes and References	341

APPENDIX 7

342

Notebook Cross-Reference

Comprehensive Bibliography.....	353
Index	366
About the Author	369

LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTER 1

Figure 1.1	Rearranged steroid core of cortistatin A	2
Figure 1.2	Natural products that contain pyrrolidinoindoline and pyrrolidinylspirooxindole cores.....	6

CHAPTER 2

Figure 2.1	Cortistatin family of natural products	14
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APPENDIX 1

Figure A1.1.1	¹ H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl ₃) of bromide 49	46
Figure A1.1.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/NaCl) of bromide 49	47
Figure A1.1.3	¹³ C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl ₃) of bromide 49	47
Figure A1.2.1	¹ H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl ₃) of diene 50	48
Figure A1.2.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/NaCl) of diene 50	49
Figure A1.2.3	¹³ C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl ₃) of diene 50	49
Figure A1.3.1	¹ H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl ₃) of iodide 44	50
Figure A1.3.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/NaCl) of iodide 44	51
Figure A1.3.3	¹³ C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl ₃) of iodide 44	51
Figure A1.4.1	¹ H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl ₃) of alcohol 46	52
Figure A1.4.2	¹³ C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl ₃) of alcohol 46	53
Figure A1.5.1	¹ H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 69	54
Figure A1.5.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/NaCl) of compound 69	55
Figure A1.5.3	¹³ C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 69	55
Figure A1.6.1	¹ H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl ₃) of nitrile 54	56
Figure A1.6.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/NaCl) of nitrile 54	57
Figure A1.6.3	¹³ C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl ₃) of nitrile 54	57
Figure A1.7.1	¹ H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 71	58
Figure A1.7.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/NaCl) of compound 71	59

Figure A1.7.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 71	59
Figure A1.8.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of ketal 56	60
Figure A1.8.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of ketal 56	61
Figure A1.8.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of ketal 56	61
Figure A1.9.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of ynone 58	62
Figure A1.9.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of ynone 58	63
Figure A1.9.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of ynone 58	63
Figure A1.10.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 59	64
Figure A1.10.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 59	65
Figure A1.10.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 59	65
Figure A1.11.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 60	66
Figure A1.11.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 60	67
Figure A1.11.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 60	67
Figure A1.12.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 61	68
Figure A1.12.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 61	69
Figure A1.12.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 61	69
Figure A1.13.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compounds 62 and 63	70
Figure A1.13.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compounds 62 and 63	71
Figure A1.13.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compounds 62 and 63	71
Figure A1.14.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 64	72
Figure A1.14.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 64	73
Figure A1.14.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 64	73
Figure A1.15.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 65	74
Figure A1.15.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 65	75
Figure A1.15.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 65	75
Figure A1.16.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 72	76
Figure A1.16.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 72	77
Figure A1.16.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 72	77
Figure A1.17.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compounds 73 and 74	78
Figure A1.17.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of 73 and 74	79
Figure A1.17.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compounds 73 and 74	79
Figure A1.18.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 75	80
Figure A1.18.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 75	81
Figure A1.18.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 75	81
Figure A1.19.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 66	82

Figure A1.19.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/NaCl) of compound 66	83
Figure A1.19.3	¹³ C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 66	83
Figure A1.20.1	¹ H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 68	84
Figure A1.20.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/NaCl) of compound 68	85
Figure A1.20.3	¹³ C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 68	85

APPENDIX 2

Figure A2.1	ORTEP drawing of bromobenzoate 69 (shown with 50% probability ellipsoids)	86
Figure A2.2	ORTEP drawing of semicarbazone 71 (shown with 50% probability ellipsoids)	94
Figure A2.3	ORTEP drawing of compound 68 (shown with 50% probability ellipsoids)	108

CHAPTER 3

Figure 3.1	Naturally occurring 3,3-disubstituted oxindoles and indoles bearing all-carbon quaternary stereocenters	121
------------	---	-----

APPENDIX 3

Figure A3.1.1	¹ H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 91	183
Figure A3.1.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/NaCl) of compound 91	184
Figure A3.1.3	¹³ C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 91	184
Figure A3.2.1	¹ H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 76	185
Figure A3.2.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/NaCl) of compound 76	186
Figure A3.2.3	¹³ C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 76	186
Figure A3.3.1	¹ H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 92	187
Figure A3.3.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/NaCl) of compound 92	188
Figure A3.3.3	¹³ C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 92	188
Figure A3.4.1	¹ H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 93	189
Figure A3.4.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/NaCl) of compound 93	190

Figure A3.4.3	^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 93	190
Figure A3.5.1	^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 94	191
Figure A3.5.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 94	192
Figure A3.5.3	^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 94	192
Figure A3.6.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 95	193
Figure A3.6.2	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 95	194
Figure A3.7.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 96	195
Figure A3.7.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 96	196
Figure A3.7.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 96	196
Figure A3.8.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 97	197
Figure A3.8.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 97	198
Figure A3.8.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 97	198
Figure A3.9.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 98	199
Figure A3.9.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 98	200
Figure A3.9.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 98	200
Figure A3.10.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 99	201
Figure A3.10.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 99	202
Figure A3.10.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 99	202
Figure A3.11.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 100	203
Figure A3.11.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 100	204
Figure A3.11.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 100	204
Figure A3.12.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 101	205
Figure A3.12.2	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 101	206
Figure A3.13.1	^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 102	207
Figure A3.13.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 102	208
Figure A3.13.3	^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 102	208
Figure A3.14.1	^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 103	209
Figure A3.14.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 103	210
Figure A3.14.3	^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 103	210
Figure A3.15.1	^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 104	211
Figure A3.15.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 104	212
Figure A3.15.3	^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 104	212
Figure A3.16.1	^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 105	213
Figure A3.16.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 105	214
Figure A3.16.3	^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 105	214

Figure A3.17.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 106	215
Figure A3.17.2	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 106	216
Figure A3.18.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 107	217
Figure A3.18.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 107	218
Figure A3.18.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 107	218
Figure A3.19.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 108	219
Figure A3.19.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 108	220
Figure A3.19.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 108	220
Figure A3.20.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 109	221
Figure A3.20.2	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 109	222
Figure A3.21.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 110	223
Figure A3.21.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 110	224
Figure A3.21.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 110	224
Figure A3.22.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CD_3OD) of compound 112	225
Figure A3.22.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 112	226
Figure A3.22.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CD_3OD) of compound 112	226
Figure A3.23.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 113	227
Figure A3.23.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 113	228
Figure A3.23.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 113	228
Figure A3.24.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CD_3OD) of compound 114	229
Figure A3.24.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 114	230
Figure A3.24.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CD_3OD) of compound 114	230
Figure A3.25.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 115	231
Figure A3.25.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 115	232
Figure A3.25.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 115	232
Figure A3.26.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CD_3OD) of compound 116	233
Figure A3.26.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 116	234
Figure A3.26.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CD_3OD) of compound 116	234
Figure A3.27.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 117	235
Figure A3.27.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 117	236
Figure A3.27.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 117	236
Figure A3.28.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CD_3OD) of compound 118	237
Figure A3.28.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 118	238
Figure A3.28.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CD_3OD) of compound 118	238
Figure A3.29.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CD_3OD) of compound 119	239

Figure A3.29.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/NaCl) of compound 119	240
Figure A3.29.3	¹³ C NMR (125 MHz, CD ₃ OD) of compound 119	240
Figure A3.30.1	¹ H NMR (500 MHz, CD ₃ OD) of compound 120	241
Figure A3.30.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/NaCl) of compound of 120	242
Figure A3.30.3	¹³ C NMR (125 MHz, CD ₃ OD) of compound 120	242
Figure A3.31.1	¹ H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 121	243
Figure A3.31.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/NaCl) of compound 121	244
Figure A3.31.3	¹³ C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 121	244
Figure A3.32.1	¹ H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 122	245
Figure A3.32.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/NaCl) of compound 122	246
Figure A3.32.3	¹³ C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 122	246
Figure A3.33.1	¹ H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 123	247
Figure A3.33.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/NaCl) of compound 123	248
Figure A3.33.3	¹³ C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 123	248
Figure A3.34.1	¹ H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 77 (Table 3.4, entry 1)	249
Figure A3.34.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/NaCl) of compound 77 (Table 3.4, entry 1)	250
Figure A3.34.3	¹³ C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 77 (Table 3.4, entry 1)	250
Figure A3.35.1	¹ H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 124 (Table 3.4, entry 2)	251
Figure A3.35.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/NaCl) of compound 124 (Table 3.4, entry 2)	252
Figure A3.35.3	¹³ C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 124 (Table 3.4, entry 2)	252
Figure A3.36.1	¹ H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 125 (Table 3.4, entry 3)	253
Figure A3.36.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/NaCl) of compound 125 (Table 3.4, entry 3)	254
Figure A3.36.3	¹³ C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 125 (Table 3.4, entry 3)	254
Figure A3.37.1	¹ H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 126 (Table 3.4, entry 4)	255
Figure A3.37.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/NaCl) of compound 126 (Table 3.4, entry 4)	256
Figure A3.37.3	¹³ C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 126 (Table 3.4, entry 4)	256
Figure A3.38.1	¹ H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 127 (Table 3.4, entry 6)	257
Figure A3.38.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/NaCl) of compound 127 (Table 3.4, entry 6)	258
Figure A3.38.3	¹³ C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 127 (Table 3.4, entry 6)	258
Figure A3.39.1	¹ H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 128 (Table 3.4, entry 5)	259
Figure A3.39.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/NaCl) of compound 128 (Table 3.4, entry 5)	260
Figure A3.39.3	¹³ C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 128 (Table 3.4, entry 5)	260
Figure A3.40.1	¹ H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 129 (Table 3.4, entry 7)	261
Figure A3.40.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/NaCl) of compound 129 (Table 3.4, entry 7)	262
Figure A3.40.3	¹³ C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl ₃) of compound 129 (Table 3.4, entry 7)	262

Figure A3.41.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 130 (Table 3.4, entry 10).....	263
Figure A3.41.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 130 (Table 3.4, entry 10)	264
Figure A3.41.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 130 (Table 3.4, entry 10)	264
Figure A3.42.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 131 (Table 3.4, entry 8).....	265
Figure A3.42.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 131 (Table 3.4, entry 8)	266
Figure A3.42.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 131 (Table 3.4, entry 8)	266
Figure A3.43.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 83 (Table 3.4, entry 9)	267
Figure A3.43.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 83 (Table 3.4, entry 9)	268
Figure A3.43.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 83 (Table 3.4, entry 9)	268
Figure A3.44.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 87 (Table 3.5, entry 1)	269
Figure A3.44.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 87 (Table 3.5, entry 1)	270
Figure A3.44.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 87 (Table 3.5, entry 1)	270
Figure A3.45.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 132 (Table 3.5, entry 3).....	271
Figure A3.45.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 132 (Table 3.5, entry 3)	272
Figure A3.45.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 132 (Table 3.5, entry 3)	272
Figure A3.46.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 133 (Table 3.5, entry 4).....	273
Figure A3.46.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 133 (Table 3.5, entry 4)	274
Figure A3.46.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 133 (Table 3.5, entry 4)	274
Figure A3.47.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 134 (Table 3.5, entry 5).....	275
Figure A3.47.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 134 (Table 3.5, entry 5)	276
Figure A3.47.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 134 (Table 3.5, entry 5)	276
Figure A3.48.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 135 (Table 3.5, entry 2).....	277
Figure A3.48.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 135 (Table 3.5, entry 2)	278
Figure A3.48.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 135 (Table 3.5, entry 2)	278
Figure A3.49.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 84	279
Figure A3.49.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 84	280
Figure A3.49.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 84	280
Figure A3.50.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 85	281
Figure A3.50.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 85	282
Figure A3.50.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 85	282
Figure A3.51.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 86	283
Figure A3.51.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 86	284
Figure A3.51.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 86	284
Figure A3.52.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 136	285
Figure A3.52.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 136	286

Figure A3.52.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 136	286
Figure A3.53.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 137	287
Figure A3.53.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 137	288
Figure A3.53.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 137	288
Figure A3.54.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 138	289
Figure A3.54.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 138	290
Figure A3.54.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 138	290
Figure A3.55.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 139	291
Figure A3.55.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 139	292
Figure A3.55.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 139	292
Figure A3.56.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 88	293
Figure A3.56.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 88	294
Figure A3.56.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 88	294
Figure A3.57.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 89	295
Figure A3.57.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 89	296
Figure A3.57.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 89	296
Figure A3.58.1	^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 90	297
Figure A3.58.2	Infrared spectrum (thin film/ NaCl) of compound 90	298
Figure A3.58.3	^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound 90	298

APPENDIX 4

Figure A4.1	ORTEP drawing of bromobenzoate 86 (shown with 50% probability ellipsoids).....	299
Figure A4.2	ORTEP drawing of semicarbazone 138 (shown with 50% probability ellipsoids).....	301

APPENDIX 6

Figure A6.1	Kinetic experiments on rates of decarboxylative of β -ketoacids.....	324
Figure A6.2	Proposed transition states under acidic conditions.....	324
Figure A6.3	Proposed transition states under basic conditions.....	325
Figure A6.4	Dipole-dipole repulsions.....	326

Figure A6.5	All possible products from asymmetric decarboxylative allylic alkylation of β -ketoester 142	327
Figure A6.6	Product distribution asymmetric decarboxylative allylic alkylation of β -ketoester 142	327
Figure A6.7	Distribution of products as governed by two competing modes of control	329

LIST OF SCHEMES

CHAPTER 1

Scheme 1.1	Baran's semi-synthesis of (+)-cortistatin A.....	3
Scheme 1.2	Sarpong's formal synthesis of (\pm)-cortistatin A.....	4
Scheme 1.3	Hirama's synthesis of the pentacyclic core of (+)-cortistatin A.....	4
Scheme 1.4	Nicolaou's total synthesis of (+)-cortistatin A.....	5
Scheme 1.5	Proposed approach to the cortistatin A carbocyclic core	5
Scheme 1.6	General strategies for accessing pyrrolidinoindoline core	7
Scheme 1.7	General methods for accessing pyrrolidinylspirooxindole core.....	8
Scheme 1.8	Proposed strategy to access pyrrolidinylspirooxindole and pyrrolidinoindoline cores and application to communesin B.....	9

CHAPTER 2

Scheme 2.1	Retrosynthetic analysis of cortistatin a core	15
Scheme 2.2	Synthesis of A-ring.....	15
Scheme 2.3	Asymmetric synthesis of D-ring piece	17
Scheme 2.4	Enyne-ene metathesis	18
Scheme 2.5	Determination of relative and absolute stereochemistry	19

CHAPTER 3

Scheme 3.1	(a) Base-mediated addition of malonates to halooxindoles via a reactive <i>o</i> -azaxylylene intermediate. (b) Proposed Lewis-acid catalyzed enantioselective alkylation of 3-halooxindoles. Only the malonate pathway is shown.....	122
Scheme 3.2	Synthesis of pyrrolidinone-spirooxindole.....	128
Scheme 3.3	Synthesis of fused indolinopyrrolidinone	128

APPENDIX 5

Scheme A5.1	Palladium-catalyzed enantioselective decarboxylative allylic alkylation reactions of ketone enolates	314
Scheme A5.2	Nonlinear experiment on palladium-catalyzed decarboxylative allylic alkylation	315

APPENDIX 6

Scheme A6.1	Stereomutative versus stereoablative enantioconvergent catalysis	320
Scheme A6.2	Proposed experiment to test stereoablation hypothesis.....	320
Scheme A6.3	Asymmetric palladium-catalyzed decarboxylative allylation of β -ketoesters.....	322
Scheme A6.4	Determination of relative and absolute stereochemistry	322
Scheme A6.5	Racemic palladium-catalyzed decarboxylative allylation of β -ketoesters.....	322
Scheme A6.6	Racemic palladium-catalyzed decarboxylative allylic alkylation as reported by Tsuji	323
Scheme A6.7	Stereoselective alkylation of <i>t</i> -butylcyclohexanones.....	328

LIST OF TABLES

APPENDIX 2

Table A2.1	Crystal data and structure refinement for bromobenzoate 69 (CCDC 748731).....	87
Table A2.2	Atomic coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for bromobenzoate 69 (CCDC 748731). $U(\text{eq})$ is defined as the trace of the orthogonalized U^{ij} tensor.....	89
Table A2.3	Bond lengths [\AA] and angles [$^\circ$] for bromobenzoate 69 (CCDC 748731).....	90
Table A2.4	Anisotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^4$) for bromobenzoate 69 (CCDC 748731). The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2\pi^2 [h^2 a^{*2} U^{11} + \dots + 2 h k a^* b^* U^{12}]$	92
Table A2.5	Hydrogen coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for bromobenzoate 69 (CCDC 748731).....	93
Table A2.6	Crystal data and structure refinement for semicarbazone 71 (CCDC 749151).....	95
Table A2.7	Atomic coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for semicarbazone 71 (CCDC 749151). $U(\text{eq})$ is defined as the trace of the orthogonalized U^{ij} tensor.....	97
Table A2.8	Bond lengths [\AA] and angles [$^\circ$] for semicarbazone 71 (CCDC 749151).....	100
Table A2.9	Anisotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^4$) for semicarbazone 71 (CCDC 749151). The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2\pi^2 [h^2 a^{*2} U^{11} + \dots + 2 h k a^* b^* U^{12}]$	104
Table A2.10	Hydrogen coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for semicarbazone 71 (CCDC 749151).....	107
Table A2.11	Crystal data and structure refinement for 68 CCDC (751261).....	109
Table A2.12	Atomic coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for 68 (CCDC 751261). $U(\text{eq})$ is defined as the trace of the orthogonalized U^{ij} tensor.....	111
Table A2.13	Bond lengths [\AA] and angles [$^\circ$] for 68 (CCDC 751261).....	112
Table A2.14	Anisotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^4$) for 68 (CCDC 751261). The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2\pi^2 [h^2 a^{*2} U^{11} + \dots + 2 h k a^* b^* U^{12}]$	116
Table A2.15	Hydrogen coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for 68 (CCDC 751261).....	117

CHAPTER 3

Table 3.1	Lewis acid metal screen for enantioselective malonate alkylation	124
Table 3.2	Base optimization for enantioselective malonate alkylation	124
Table 3.3	Ligand screen for enantioselective malonate alkylation.....	125
Table 3.4	3-Alkyl bromooxindole substrate scope	126
Table 3.5	3-Aryl chlorooxindole substrate scope.....	127
Table 3.6	Chiral HPLC assay conditions for 3-alkyl oxindole malonate adducts	165
Table 3.7	Chiral HPLC assay conditions for 3-aryl oxindole malonate adducts	166

APPENDIX 4

Table A4.1	Crystal data and structure refinement for compound 86 (CCDC 730732).....	300
Table A4.2	Atomic coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for compound 86 (CCDC 730732). $U(\text{eq})$ is defined as the trace of the orthogonalized U^{ij} tensor.....	302
Table A4.3	Bond lengths [\AA] and angles [$^\circ$] for compound 86 (CCDC 730732)	303
Table A4.4	Anisotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^4$) for compound 86 (CCDC 730732). The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2\pi^2 [h^2 a^* U^{11} + \dots + 2 h k a^* b^* U^{12}]$	305
Table A4.5	Crystal data and structure refinement for spirocyclic lactam 138 (CCDC 725334).....	308
Table A4.6	Atomic coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for spirocyclic lactam 138 (CCDC 725334). $U(\text{eq})$ is defined as the trace of the orthogonalized U^{ij} tensor.....	310
Table A4.7	Bond lengths [\AA] and angles [$^\circ$] for spirocyclic lactam 138 (CCDC 725334)	311
Table A4.8	Anisotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^4$) for spirocyclic lactam 138 (CCDC 725334). The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2\pi^2 [h^2 a^* U^{11} + \dots + 2 h k a^* b^* U^{12}]$	311

APPENDIX 7

Table A7.1	Compounds in Chapter 2 – Efforts toward the Rapid Construction of the Cortistatin A Carbocyclic Core.....	343
Table A2.2	Compounds in Chapter 3 – Catalytic Enantioselective Stereoablative Alkylation of 3-Halooxindoles	346

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

$[\alpha]_D$	angle of optical rotation of plane-polarized light
Å	angstrom(s)
Ac	acetyl
APCI	atmospheric pressure chemical ionization
app	apparent
aq	aqueous
Ar	aryl group
atm	atmosphere(s)
Bn	benzyl
Boc	<i>tert</i> -butoxycarbonyl
BOX	bisoxazoline
br	broad
Bu	butyl
<i>i</i> -Bu	<i>iso</i> -butyl
<i>n</i> -Bu	butyl or <i>norm</i> -butyl
<i>t</i> -Bu	<i>tert</i> -butyl
Bz	benzoyl
<i>c</i>	concentration of sample for measurement of optical rotation
¹³ C	carbon-13 isotope
°C	degrees Celsius
calc'd	calculated
CAN	ceric ammonium nitrate

Cbz	benzyloxycarbonyl
CCDC	Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre
cf.	consult or compare to (Latin: <i>confer</i>)
cm ⁻¹	wavenumber(s)
comp	complex
conc.	concentrated
Cy	cyclohexyl
CSA	camphor sulfonic acid
d	doublet
<i>d</i>	dextrorotatory
D	deuterium
dba	dibenzylideneacetone
DABCO	1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane
DBU	1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene
DCE	1,2-dichloroethane
DDQ	2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4-benzoquinone
<i>de</i>	diastereomeric excess
DIBAL	diisobutylaluminium hydride
DMAP	4-dimethylaminopyridine
DMF	<i>N,N</i> -dimethylformamide
DMSO	dimethylsulfoxide
dr	diastereomeric ratio
2,6-DTBP	2,6-di- <i>tert</i> -butylphenol

<i>ee</i>	enantiomeric excess
E ⁺	electrophile
<i>E</i>	trans (entgegen) olefin geometry
e.g.	for example (Latin: <i>exempli gratia</i>)
EI	electron impact
eq	equation
ESI	electrospray ionization
Et	ethyl
<i>et al.</i>	and others (Latin: <i>et alii</i>)
FAB	fast atom bombardment
Fmoc	fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl
g	gram(s)
h	hour(s)
¹ H	proton
² H	deuterium
³ H	tritium
[H]	reduction
HMDS	hexamethyldisilamide or hexamethyldisilazide
<i>hν</i>	light
HPLC	high performance liquid chromatography
HRMS	high resolution mass spectrometry
Hz	hertz
IBX	2-iodoxybenzoic acid

IC ₅₀	half maximal inhibitory concentration (50%)
i.e.	that is (Latin: <i>id est</i>)
IR	infrared spectroscopy
<i>J</i>	coupling constant
<i>k</i>	rate constant
kcal	kilocalorie(s)
kg	kilogram(s)
L	liter or neutral ligand
<i>l</i>	levorotatory
LA	Lewis acid
LDA	lithium diisopropylamide
m	multiplet or meter(s)
M	molar or molecular ion
<i>m</i>	meta
μ	micro
Me	methyl
mg	milligram(s)
MHz	megahertz
min	minute(s)
mL	milliliter(s)
MM	mixed method
mol	mole(s)
MOM	methoxymethyl

mp	melting point
Ms	methanesulfonyl (mesyl)
MS	molecular sieves
m/z	mass-to-charge ratio
N	normal or molar
NBS	<i>N</i> -bromosuccinimide
nm	nanometer(s)
NMR	nuclear magnetic resonance
NOE	nuclear Overhauser effect
NOESY	nuclear Overhauser enhancement spectroscopy
Nu ⁻	nucleophile
<i>o</i>	ortho
[O]	oxidation
<i>p</i>	para
Ph	phenyl
pH	hydrogen ion concentration in aqueous solution
PHOX	phosphinooxazoline
pK_a	acid dissociation constant
PMB	<i>para</i> -methoxybenzyl
ppm	parts per million
PPTS	pyridinium <i>para</i> -toluenesulfonate
Pr	propyl
<i>i</i> -Pr	isopropyl

<i>n</i> -Pr	propyl or <i>norm</i> -propyl
psi	pounds per square inch
py	pyridine
q	quartet
R	alkyl group
ref	reference
R_f	retention factor
s	singlet or seconds
<i>S</i>	sinister
sat.	saturated
Su	succinimide
t	triplet
TBAF	tetra- <i>n</i> -butylammonium fluoride
TBAT	tetra- <i>n</i> -butylammonium difluorotriphenylsilicate
TBCHD	2,4,4,5-tetrabromo-2,5-cyclohexadienone
TBDPS	<i>tert</i> -butyldiphenylsilyl
TBS	<i>tert</i> -butyldimethylsilyl
temp	temperature
TEA	triethylamine
TES	triethylsilyl
Tf	trifluoromethanesulfonyl
THF	tetrahydrofuran
TIPS	triisopropylsilyl

TLC	thin layer chromatography
TMEDA	<i>N,N,N',N'</i> -tetramethylethylenediamine
TMS	trimethylsilyl
TOF	time-of-flight
tol	tolyl
Ts	<i>para</i> -toluenesulfonyl (tosyl)
UV	ultraviolet
w/v	weight per volume
v/v	volume per volume
X	anionic ligand or halide
Z	cis (zusammen) olefin geometry