

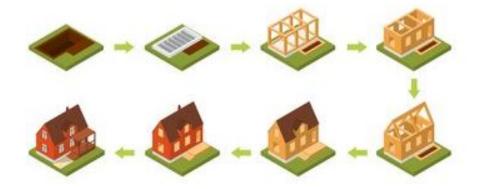
Strategies for sustainable total syntheses of natural products

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Progrès en Développement Durable - Saguenay

Total synthesis

- What is total synthesis?
 - ► Chemical synthesis of a complex molecule, often a natural product, from simple, commercially-available precursors.



- ► Why is total synthesis useful?
 - ► Extraction from natural sources inefficient or wasteful
 - Structure elucidation and access to derivatives

Total synthesis

► Two main approaches: <u>linear</u> or <u>convergent</u>.

Linear Synthesis

A B C Classic Homes

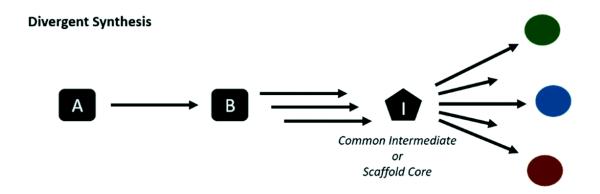
Convergent Synthesis

A B Prefab Homes

- Many steps for a single target
- Not always adapted to the synthesis of derivatives

Total synthesis

► Alternative approach: <u>divergent</u>.



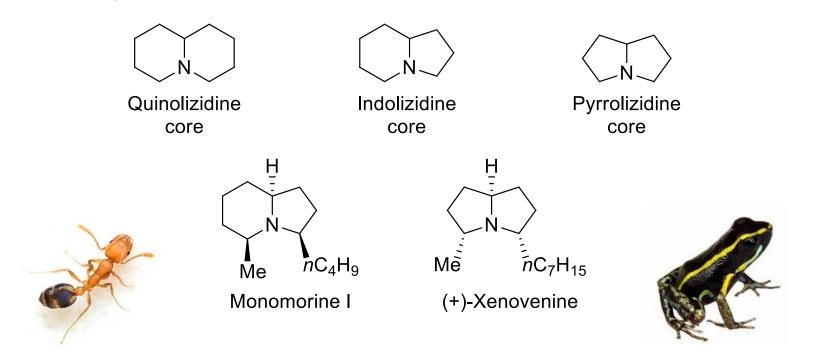
- Allows access to many derivatives
- Linear part might require wasteful steps

Objectives for sustainability

- In our opinion, to exploit total synthesis more sustainably, three objectives must always be put forward:
 - 1) The synthetic pathway should give access to a family of compounds (i.e., divergent approach).
 - 2) Core construction should be performed early via catalytic and energy-efficient processes.
 - 3) Use of protecting groups should be limited as much as possible to late-stage synthetic steps.

Izidine alkaloids

► Izidines are widespread structural motifs among alkaloid natural products.



Monomorium pharaonis (Pharaoh ant)

Phyllobates lugubris (Lovely Poison Frog)

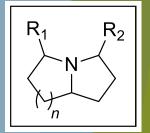
Izidine alkaloids

Proposed 3-step sequence:

- ► Core synthesis with chemical handles
- ► Catalytic conditions and limited wastes
- ▶ No PGs required to access the bicyclic core

$$R_1$$
 R_2

Izidine alkaloids - Pyrrolizidines



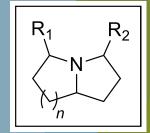
Proof of concept with n=1

81%

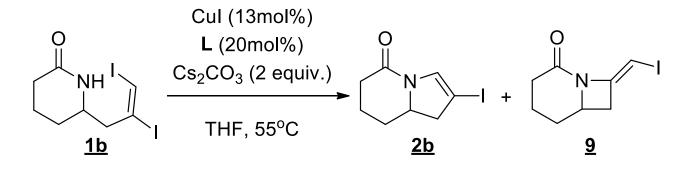
O N Pr OH
$$\frac{6}{\text{Cul (16mol\%)}}$$
 Cul (16mol%) $\frac{2a}{\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3 (2 \text{ equiv.)}}$ Toluene, 80°C, 31h $\frac{n\text{Pr}}{\text{O}}$ $\frac{n\text{Pr}}{\text{O$

Eur. J. Org. Chem., 2020, 17, 2517.

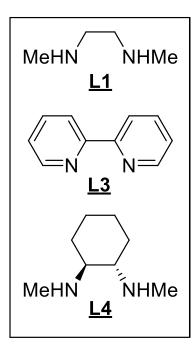
Izidine alkaloids - Indolizidines



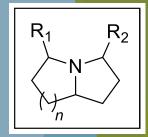
➤ Surprise with n=2



Ligand	Reaction time	Global yield (2b + 9)	Ratio 2b : 9
L1	3h	95%	1:5.4
L3	3h	88%	1:10.8
L4	24h	89%	1:2.0



Izidine alkaloids - Indolizidines



Proof of concept with peculiar bicyclic compound

- Interest ?
 - Synthesis of ε-coniceine derivatives

$$N$$
 ϵ -Coniceine

Cyclisation of other substrates

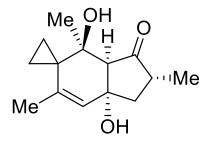
Extension of our method to other substrates

$$\begin{array}{c} X & O \\ X & N \end{array} \begin{array}{c} R \\ X & N \end{array} \begin{array}{c} R \\ X & N \end{array} \begin{array}{c} R \\ X & X \end{array} \begin{array}{c} Cul, \, DMEDA \\ Cs_2CO_3 \\ \hline 1,4-dioxane, \, \Delta \end{array} \begin{array}{c} O \\ X & X \end{array} \begin{array}{c} O \\ X & Y \end{array} \begin{array}{c} O \\ Y & Y \end{array}$$

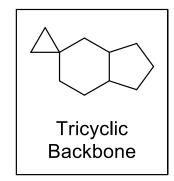
▶ We demonstrate that exo/endo selectivity is largely determined by ring strain, but that selectivity can also be modulated by varying reaction conditions.

Illudane Sesquiterpenoids

▶ Illudane sesquiterpenoids are naturally occurring tricyclic bioactive compounds found in many plants and fungi.



Ptaquilosin



HO Me

Me

Me

Me

Me

Me



Pteridium aquilinum (Bracken Fern)



Omphalotus illudens (Eastern Jack-O'Lantern Mushroom)

Illudane Sesquiterpenoids

Tricyclic Backbone

Proposed 3-step sequence:

- ► Core synthesis with chemical handles
- ► Catalytic conditions and limited wastes
- ► Minimal PGs to access the tricyclic core

Conclusion

- Our 3 proposed objectives for sustainable total synthesis:
 - Access to a family of compounds via a divergent approach
 - 2) Core construction performed early via catalytic and energy-efficient processes.
 - 3) Limited use of protecting groups

- ► Izidines Alkaloids
- ► Illudane Sesquiterpenoids

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Questions?

