Family-level stereoselective synthesis and biological evaluation of pyrrolomorpholine spiroketal natural product antioxidants†

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The pyranose spiroketal natural products pollenopyrroside A and shensongine A (also known as xylapyrroside A, ent-capparisine B) have been synthesized by stereoselective spirocyclizations of a common C1-functionalized glycal precursor. In conjunction with our previously reported syntheses of the corresponding furanose isomers, this provides a versatile family-level synthesis of the pyrrolomorpholine spiroketal natural products and analogues. In rat mesangial cells, hyperglycemia-induced production of reactive oxygen species, which is implicated in diabetic nephropathy, was inhibited by pollenopyrroside A and shensongine A with mid-μM IC₅₀ values, while unnatural C2-hydroxy analogues exhibited more potent, sub-μM activity.

Introduction

Pyrrolomorpholine spiroketal family of natural products. Structures reflect certain stereochemical revisions made subsequent to the initial isolation reports. Identical structures isolated from different sources and given different names (parentheses) are referred to herein by the first published name.

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A–C The xylapyrrosides also have moderate antioxidant effects and inhibit t-butyl hydroperoxide-induced cytotoxicity in rat vascular smooth muscle cells. Importantly, oxidative stress has been shown to play a critical role in the

Fig. 1 Pyrrolomorpholine spiroketal family of natural products.
pathogenesis of a wide variety of disease states,\(^8\) due to the ability of excess ROS to inflict direct damage to essential macromolecules, as well as to lead to aberrant cell signaling.\(^{10,11}\) Accordingly, these natural products are of interest based on their therapeutic potential to treat diabetic nephropathy, cardiovascular diseases, and other pathologies in which oxidative stress is implicated.\(^9\) However, due to the limited quantities available from the natural sources,\(^{12}\) efficient synthetic access is required for in-depth biological and structure-activity relationship (SAR) studies. As a result, this family of natural products has attracted considerable attention from the synthetic community.\(^7,13\) We have previously reported concise, highly stereoselective syntheses of the furanose spiroketal acortatarins A (3) and B (6) and shensongine C (4) using stereoselective spirocyclizations of glycal precursors.\(^{14}\) Herein, we report expansion of this modular approach to a family-level synthesis, providing the naturally-occurring pyranose spiroketal pollenpyrroside A (1) and shensongine A (2, xylypyrroside A, entcapparisine B), as well as corresponding C2-hydroxy analogues, and evaluation of the in vitro antioxidant activity of these compounds.

Results and discussion

Retrosynthetic analysis of pyrrolomorpholine spiroketal natural products

The isomeric nature of the pyrrolomorpholine spiroketal natural products presents an attractive opportunity to develop a family-level synthesis that would provide access to both furanose and pyranose congeners, as well as both anomeric stereoisomers.\(^{15}\) Our laboratory has a long-standing interest in the sterecontrolled synthesis of spiroketals from glycals, with a particular focus on natural product scaffolds for use in probe and drug discovery.\(^{16}\) Analogous to our approach to the furanose acortatarins,\(^{14}\) we envisioned that syntheses of the corresponding pyranose isomers could be achieved by stereocontrolled spirocyclization of a pyranoglycal intermediate 7 (Fig. 2). Retrosynthetically, this glycal intermediate 7 would originate from coupling of pyrrole-2,5-dicarboxaldehyde (8) with pyranoarabinal (pyranoribal) derivative 9, both of which can be accessed from commercially-available starting materials (10, 11).

Synthesis of shensongine A via acid-catalyzed spirocyclization of pyranoarabinal intermediate 16

Thus, we synthesized pyrrole-2,5-dicarboxaldehyde (8) as previously reported.\(^{14}\) To access the pyranoglycal coupling partner 14, commercially available 3,4-di-O-acetyl-D-arabinal (11) was deacetylated\(^{17}\) then silylated\(^{18}\) to provide triisopropylsilyl-protected glycal 12 (Fig. 3). This protecting group change was necessary for compatibility with downstream C1-lithiation and also facilitated silica gel purification of intermediates. C1-Formylation\(^{19}\) of glycal 12 followed by aldehyde reduction provided protected C1-hydroxymethyl arabinol 13. By analogy to our use of the corresponding furanose C1-iodomethyl glycal in our synthesis of the acortatarins,\(^{14}\) we proceeded with iodination of 13 to give the pyranose C1-iodomethyl glycal 14a. However, attempted coupling of the iodide 14a with pyrrole 8 under basic conditions led to poor yields of pyrrolomethylglycal 15, due to the susceptibility of the C1-iodomethyl arabinol 14a to decomposition. This is in contrast to the observed stability of the corresponding furanose C1-iodomethyl glycal in our acortatarin syntheses.\(^{14}\) However, we were able to achieve efficient coupling by instead using the more stable mesylate 14b, which provided the desired coupling product 15 in 71% yield. Aqueous base was required for this N-alkylation due to the tendency of pyrrole monomers to dimerize in

![Diagram](image-url)
nonaqueous conditions. Monoreduction of the dialdehyde with NaBH₄ gave the pivotal spirocyclization precursor, from which pollenopyrroside A and shensongine A would be accessed. Careful monitoring of the reaction allowed for minimal over-reduction and minimal remaining starting material.

Treatment of arabinal 16 with catalytic Brønsted acids led to exclusive formation of the thermodynamic β-spiroketal (Fig. 4). Desilylation furnished shensongine A (2, xylapyrroside A, ent-capparisine B), whose optical rotation, NMR, and high-resolution mass spectral data matched those reported for the natural products.

**Attempted synthesis of pollenopyrroside A via mercury-mediated spirocyclization of arabinial intermediates 16 and 18**

In contrast, stereoselective access to the α-anomer, pollenopyrroside A, proved to be more challenging due to the inherent thermodynamic preferences of this [6,6]-spirotetal system. Formation of the contrathermodynamic α-anomer was overwhelmingly disfavored under numerous spirocyclization conditions evaluated. By analogy to our previous work in the corresponding furanoribal-derived [6,5]-spirotetal system, we first attempted Hg-mediated spirocyclization of pyranoarabinal 16, expecting preferential anti-mercuration to form β-mercurinium intermediate 19, followed by stereoinvertive cyclization to form an α-spirotetal intermediate (not shown), which could be reduced to the desired α-spirotetal 23 (Fig. 5). However, under these conditions, we instead observed exclusive formation of the β-spirotetal 17. We attributed this undesired selectivity to steric conflicts between the bulky 3- and/or 4-O-TIPS groups and the morpholine ring en route to the α-anomer 23. In addition, the 3-O-TIPS protecting group would preclude an intramolecular hydrogen bond with the morpholine oxygen suggested by the crystal structure of pollenopyrroside A, which may stabilize the α-configuration. To avoid these issues, we attempted Hg-mediated spirocyclization with the fully deprotected glycal substrate 18. However, the undesired β-anomer 2 was again formed exclusively. We attributed this undesired stereoselectivity to syn-mercuration directed by the free C3-hydroxyl group to form the corresponding α-mercurinium intermediate 21, followed by stereoinvertive cyclization to β-spirotetal intermediate 22a. Isolation and NMR analysis of the intermediate 2-mercurial spiroketals as the corresponding chlorides 20b and 22b provided stereochemical assignments consistent with these mechanistic interpretations.

Use of other mercury salts and less-hindered protecting groups, including a conformationally restricted cyclic carbonate, did not improve stereoselectivity (Table S1†). Synthesis of pollenopyrroside A via metal-catalyzed spirocyclization of arabinial intermediate 18

Based on the intramolecular hydrogen bond between the 3-hydroxyl group and morpholine oxygen postulated from the crystal structure of pollenopyrroside A, we next pursued a chelation-based approach to favor formation of the desired α-spirotetal (Table 1). Such metal-chelation approaches have been used previously to access contrathermodynamic spirotetakels. Treatment of β-spirotetal 2 with various metal salts at reflux in CH₂CN or dioxane over 24 h had no effect upon the α:β ratio (Table S2†). Treatment of the glycal
spiroyclication precursor 18 with MgCl₂, ZnCl₂, or Ti(O-iPr)₄ led to no reaction or decomposition (Table 1, entries 1–3). However, treatment of glycal 18 with Sc(OTf)₃ led to a 60 : 40 ratio of diastereomeric spiroketal products, favoring the desired α-anomer 1 (entry 4). We have recently used Sc(OTf)₃ in stereoselective spiroyclication of exo-glycal epoxides to form benzannulated spiroketales. In those reactions, solvent played a dramatic role, with the catalyst acting as a Lewis acid in THF but as a mild source of triflic acid in CH₂Cl₂. To assess the mechanistic basis for the observed selectivity in this substrate system, we carried out a control experiment with DTBMP (2,6-di-t-butyl-4-methylpyridine) as an acid scavenger, but no reaction occurred (entry 5), suggesting that the catalyst might, indeed, be serving as a triflic acid source. However, when the reaction was carried out with TFOH alone, we observed complete diastereoselectivity for the undesired β-spiroyketal (2) (entry 6). Moreover, no reaction was observed upon treatment with ScCl₃ alone (entry 7). In contrast, treatment of glycal 18 with both ScCl₃ and TFOH together (entry 8) recapitulated the 60 : 40 dr observed with Sc(OTf)₃ (entry 4). Notably, combination of MgCl₂ or ZnCl₂ with TFOH also afforded a 50 : 50 mixture of the two diastereomeric spiroketales 1 and 2. Taken together, these results suggest that the α-spiroyketal 1 is formed under kinetic control, and that both a Lewis acid and Brønsted acid are required to overcome the inherent complete selectivity for the β-spiroyketal 2. This is in contrast to our previous study with exo-glycal epoxides, in which Sc(OTf)₃ served as either a Lewis acid or a Brønsted acid source exclusively, depending upon solvent selection. Unfortunately, the diastereomeric mixture was difficult to separate, resulting in only a 25% isolated yield of pollenopyrroside A (1).

Synthesis of pollenopyrroside A via methanol-catalyzed kinetic spiroyclication of arabinal intermediate 16

Thus, to provide more stereoselective access to pollenopyrroside A (1), we turned to our previously reported methanol-catalyzed kinetic spiroyclication of glycal epoxides. While we recognized that this approach would introduce the need for deoxygenation of the resulting 2-hydroxyl group, this was balanced by the much higher stereoselectivity expected with this spiroyclication. In addition, this oxidation–spiroyclication strategy would provide access to the non-natural 2-hydroxyarabinopyranose analogues for biological evaluation, complementing the known 2-hydroxy natural products in the furanose series (4, 6). Accordingly, anti-epoxidation of glycal 16 with DMDO was followed by spiroyclication with inversion of configuration in methanol to give the desired α-spiroyketal 24 in >98 : 2 dr (Fig. 6a). Desilylation of 24 provided a 2-hydroxy analogue of pollenopyrroside A, 25, for biological evaluation below. Alternatively, Barton–McCombie deoxygenation of 24 at the 2-position and desilylation provided pollenopyrroside A (1) in 46% yield over four steps from glycal precursor 16.

For completeness, we also carried out a stereocomplementary spiroyclication of the glycal epoxide derived from 16 using our previously established Ti(O-iPr)₄-catalyzed kinetic spiroyclication with retention of configuration to provide the corresponding β-spiroyketal 27 with complete β-diastereoselectivity (Fig. 6b). Desilylation then provided the 2-hydroxy analogue of shensongine A, 28, for biological evaluation below.

Acid equilibration studies of natural products 1 and 2 and 2-hydroxy analogues 25 and 28

Acid equilibration experiments under aqueous conditions showed that pollenopyrroside A (1) was kinetically stable at pH ≥ 5, but underwent complete conversion to its C1-epimer shensongine A (2) at pH ≤ 4. Conversely, shensongine A was stable down to pH 1, indicating that this β-spiroyketal is thermodynamically favored (Fig. 6c). In the 2-hydroxyarabinopyranose series, both 25 and its C1-epimer 28 were kinetically stable down to pH 1. Accordingly, epimerization would not be expected for any of these compounds in biological assays under physiologic conditions at pH 7.4.

Evaluation of antioxidant activity of pyrrolomorpholine spiroketales

Previous reports have demonstrated the antioxidant activity of acortatarin A against high glucose-induced oxidative stress in rat mesangial cells suggesting that this scaffold may have therapeutic potential for the treatment of diabetic nephropathy. Thus, we evaluated the antioxidant activity of the complete α-enantiomeric family of furanose and pyranose pyrrolomorpholine spiroketal natural products and analogues. Intracellular ROS levels were measured using the cell-permeable 2',7'-dichlorofluorescein diacetate (DCFH-DA), which is converted to the highly fluorescent 2',7'-dichlorofluorescein (DCF)
upon deacetylation by intracellular esterases and oxidation.\textsuperscript{27,28}

Rat mesangial cells are highly sensitive to hyperglycemic conditions, and a significant increase in ROS was observed after 3 h exposure to 30 mM d-glucose.\textsuperscript{29} Inhibition of high glucose-induced oxidative stress was evaluated by concomitant treatment with the pyrroloarabinal spiroketalts, or with 1 mM N-acetylcysteine, a precursor of the antioxidant glutathione, as a positive control.\textsuperscript{29}

Consistent with the previous report,\textsuperscript{1} acortatarins A (3) and B (6) reduced high glucose-induced ROS generation in a dose-dependent manner, with IC\textsubscript{50} values of 4.6 and 11 mM, respectively, returning ROS levels to that of normal glucose conditions (Table 2, entries 2, 5). Compared to acortatarin A (3), the \(\beta\)-spiroketal shensongine B (5) was 4-fold less potent (entries 2, 3), suggesting that the spiroketal stereocenter may be important for activity. Consistent with this trend, the \(\alpha\)-spiroketal shensongine C (4) was also more potent than its \(\beta\)-spiroketal congener acortatarin B (6) (entries 4, 5).

In the pyranose spiroketal series, both pollenopyrroside A (1) and shensongine A (2) also reduced ROS in a dose-dependent manner, with comparable IC\textsubscript{50} values of 17 and 11 mM, respectively, returning ROS levels to that of normal glucose conditions (entries 6, 7). Notably, the corresponding 2-hydroxy analogues 25 and 28 were much more potent inhibitors, with IC\textsubscript{50} values of 0.52 and 0.27 mM, respectively, albeit affording only partial rescues (80% and 60% maximum inhibition, respectively). Surprisingly, these analogues exhibited U-shaped dose–response curves with ROS levels actually increasing at higher concentrations (\(\geq 100\) mM and \(\geq 30\) mM, respectively),\textsuperscript{22} possibly due to as yet undetermined feedback, off-target, or non-specific mechanisms.\textsuperscript{22} None of the other compounds exhibited U-shaped dose–response curves up to the maximum concentration tested (3000 mM), however, as these compounds have 9- to 70-fold higher IC\textsubscript{50} values than 25 and 28, such effects cannot be ruled out at even higher concentrations.

![Image](14x290 to 26x354)

Fig. 6 (a) Synthesis of pollenopyrroside A via MeOH–catalyzed kinetic spirocyclization followed by 2-deoxygenation. (b) Synthesis of 2-hydroxy analogue of shensongine A via Ti(O-iPr\textsubscript{4})-mediated kinetic cyclization. (c) Acid equilibration experiments indicate that \(\alpha\)-spiroketal shensongine A (2) is thermodynamically favored over \(\beta\)-epimer pollenopyrroside A (1) in aqueous acid (pD \(\leq 4\)) while 2-hydroxy analogues 25 and 28 do not equilibrate down to pD 1. DMDO = dimethyldioxirane; AIBN = azobisisobutyronitrile.

Table 2 Inhibition of high glucose-induced ROS production in rat mesangial cells\textsuperscript{a}

| Entry | Compound | IC\textsubscript{50} (mM) | Maximum % ROS inhibition\textsuperscript{c} |
|-------|----------|----------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1     | N-Acetylcysteine\textsuperscript{d} | n.a. | 100%*** |
| 2     | Acortatarin A (3) | 4.6 [0.15] | 100%*** |
| 3     | Shensongine B (5) | 19 [0.05] | 100%*** |
| 4     | Shensongine C (4) | 4.8 [0.07] | 100%*** |
| 5     | Acortatarin B (6) | 11 [0.07] | 100%*** |
| 6     | Pollenopyrroside A (1) | 17 [0.01] | 100%*** |
| 7     | Shensongine A (2) | 11 [0.05] | 100%*** |
| 8     | 2-OH pollenopyrroside A (25) | 0.52 [0.04] | 80%*** |
| 9     | 2-OH shensongine A (28) | 0.27 [0.04] | 60%*** |

\textsuperscript{a} Cells were treated with compound (0–3 mM) under normal (5.6 mM) or high (30 mM) glucose conditions and overall ROS levels were measured using the fluorescent probe DCFH-DA (50 mM).\textsuperscript{32} \textsuperscript{b} Data are expressed as geometric mean IC\textsubscript{50} (antilog [mean log IC\textsubscript{50}] of three independent experiments, each performed in triplicate, with the standard deviation of the log IC\textsubscript{50} shown in brackets. \textsuperscript{c} Statistical significance relative to untreated cells under high-glucose conditions was assessed using a two-tailed unpaired Student t-test with 95% confidence intervals; ***p \(\leq 0.001\). \textsuperscript{d} N-Acetylcysteine (1 mM) was used as a positive control.

Conclusions

In conclusion, we have developed an efficient, stereoselective, family-level synthesis of the pyrroloarabinal spiroketal natural products, providing access to pollenopyrroside A (1) and shensongine A (2), as well as the corresponding 2-hydroxy analogues 25 and 28, from the common pyranoarabinal intermediate 16. Pollenopyrroside A was synthesized in 11 steps and 13% overall yield from 3,4-di-O-acetyl-n-arabinal, and shensongine A was accessed in 9 steps and 28% overall yield. Complete diastereoselectivity was achieved for the key
spiroketal-forming steps toward both natural products, as well as the 2-hydroxy congeners. This compares favorably to previous syntheses,\textsuperscript{4,7,11} and provides practical access to the natural products and a variety of analogues. Indeed, while the synthesis of pollenopyrroside A involved an epoxidation-cyclization strategy that required subsequent C2-deoxygenation to afford the natural product, this route also provided convenient access to the corresponding 2-hydroxy analogues, which have not yet been described in the pyranose series but are known as natural products in the isomeric furanose series (\textit{i.e.} 4, 6). Evaluation of antioxidant activity against hyperglycemia-induced ROS in rat mesangial cells indicated similar activities for the anomic natural products pollenopyrroside A (1) and shensongine A (2).

Strikingly, the 2-hydroxy analogues 25 and 28 exhibited 30- to 40-fold lower IC\textsubscript{50} values compared to the natural products, albeit with incomplete ROS inhibition due to U-shaped dose response curves. Notably, in the furanose series, the \textit{c}-spiroketals acortatarin A (3) and shensongine C (4) were considerably more potent than the \textit{f}-anomers, shensongine B (5) and acortatarin B (6), although this trend did not extend to the pyranose series (cf. 1, 2). Overall, this family-level synthesis allowed the first direct comparison of the antioxidant activities of the entire \textit{d}-enantiomeric series of furanose and pyranose isomers, and led to the discovery of novel 2-hydroxy analogues with potent, sub-\textmu M IC\textsubscript{50} values. These more potent analogues may be useful for mechanistic studies, including target identification efforts. Further investigation into the mechanisms of action of these compounds and additional analogues are ongoing and will be reported in due course.

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![Chemical structure](image1.png)

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