**trans-Hydrogenation: Application to a Concise and Scalable Synthesis of Brefeldin A**

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**Abstract:** The important biochemical probe molecule brefeldin A (1) has served as an inspirational target in the past, but none of the many routes has actually delivered more than just a few milligrams of product, where documented. The approach described herein is clearly more efficient; it hinges upon the first implementation of ruthenium-catalyzed trans-hydrogenation in natural products total synthesis. Because this unorthodox reaction is selective for the triple bond and does not touch the transannular alkene or the lactone site of the cycloalkyne, it outperforms the classical Birch-type reduction that could not be applied at such a late stage. Other key steps en route to 1 comprise an iron-catalyzed reductive formation of a non-terminal alkyne, an asymmetric propiolate carbonyl addition mediated by a bulky amino alcohol, and a macrocyclization by ring-closing alkyne metathesis catalyzed by a molybdenum alkylidyne.

Few natural products have as illustrious a pedigree as brefeldin A (1), which had originally been isolated from *Penicillium decumbens* but was later also found in other fungal strains. This macrolide is endowed with antifungal, antiviral, nematocidal, and antimitotic activity and had been selected by the National Cancer Institute for detailed preclinical survey for its ability to drive various human cancer cell lines into apoptosis. Although this profile did not translate into a clinical success, 1 gained prominence in chemical biology and biomedical research for its stunning effects on intracellular protein trafficking. Upon incubation with 1, eukaryotic cells rapidly disassemble the Golgi apparatus and redistribute its constituents into the endoplasmatic reticulum. This massive but reversible morphological change is caused by binding of 1 to a protein complex consisting of a catalytic guanine exchange factor (GEF) and the small G protein adenose ribosylation factor 1 (ARF1), which exerts key regulatory functions for vesicle budding and transport. Two independent crystal structures showed that 1 inserts in a wedge-like manner at the interface of these proteins and thereby brings the GDP/GTP exchange critical for the proper functioning of the ARF1 GTPase to a halt.

Equally rich is the synthetic record of brefeldin. More than 40 different strategies in pursuit of 1 or its less potent sibling 2 have been described over the past four decades. Although many original solutions were found, several recurring themes can also be noticed in this impressive body of work. The most obvious one is the enduring dominance of macrocyclization for the formation of the 13-membered ring. Only a few macrocyclizations through C–C bond formation have been pursued with varying success with ring-closing olefin metathesis (RCM) at the Δ10,11 bond being the only catalytic method applied to date. Since the current state of the art does not allow E-selectivity to be imposed on RCM by catalyst control, the observed isomer ratios were case dependent and typically unfavorable.

Other groups chose to set the embedded E-olefins more concisely, for instance through the trans-reduction of an appropriate alkyne precursor. With one exception, where a two-step protocol of trans-hydrosilylation/proto-desilylation was pursued to form the enoate motif of 1, they all resorted to the use of alkali metals in liquid ammonia. Because of the harsh conditions, this methodology necessitates considerable oxidation state and protecting group management en route to the final product and therefore needs to be carefully timed. We felt that the procedure for direct alkyne trans-hydrogenation recently disclosed by our group provides a larger window of opportunity and should qualify for applications to multifunctional compounds where Birch reduction has no bearing. Since this emerging methodology is as yet hardly understood and has never been applied to natural product chemistry, a late-stage implementation into a route to 1 might help in scouting the strategic assets of this method, as well as any possible pitfalls.

Finally, a literature survey showed that the amounts of brefeldin A (1) formed de novo in the numerous campaigns of the last four decades were minute and mostly in the single-digit milligram range, where documented. Although 1 is accessible by fermentation, this status quo is deemed inadequate by today’s standards in the field of target-oriented synthesis. Therefore we felt encouraged to pursue this prominent target once again, hoping that a new route based...
on alkyne trans-hydrogenation would lead to a more satisfactory solution.

The meso-diester 3 served as a convenient point of departure and was desymmetrized on a large scale through a semi-hydrolysis catalyzed by pig liver esterase (Scheme 1). The resulting mono-acid 4, which is also commercially available, was converted into lactone 5 (ee = 96%) prior to oxidative cleavage of the double bond.[21] An intramolecular Claisen condensation/decarboxylation sequence transformed the tricarbonyl compound 6 into product 7 in one operation.[114] Although the yield was somewhat scale-dependent, multigram amounts of ketone 7 were procured upon slight modification of the literature procedure. Its annulated bicyclic skeleton renders the catalytic hydrogenation of the carbonyl group over platinum on charcoal rigorously stereoselective;[10] this step was basically quantitative provided that the medium was supplemented with NaOAc to avoid elimination of the nascent hydroxyl group. After TBS protection, lactone 9 was converted into the methyl-capped alkyne 11 by an iron-catalyzed reductive alkylation recently developed in our laboratory.[26] To this end, 9 was reacted with PPh3/CCl3 and the resulting dichloroolefin 10 treated with MeLi in the presence of catalytic amounts of [Fe(acac)3] and ortho-phenylenediamine to furnish the desired product 11 in 55% yield on a 3 gram scale (single largest batch). Not unexpectedly, intermediate 10 is sensitive and should be used without delay.[21] Moreover, inadvertent cleavage of the TBS-ether led to spontaneous addition of the alcohol across the activated dichloroalkene bond with formation of the stable tricyclic cage structure 12 (Figure 1). Upon consideration of these peculiarities, however, the iron-catalyzed alkyne formation nicely secured a substantial material supply.

Next, compound 11 was oxidized and the resulting aldehyde isomerized to the thermodynamically more stable trans-configured product 13 on exposure to K2CO3 in MeOH (Scheme 2). The following addition of the readily prepared propiolate 16 required careful optimization. Of the various procedures investigated, the method developed by Kojima and co-workers was the most practical in that only 1.5 equivalents of 16 were needed to reach full conversion of 13.[25] For high diastereoselectivity however, the steering aminoalcohol 14 and co-workers in the literature had to be supplemented by the more bulky analogue 25 which furnished the desired adduct 17 with a d.r. of > 95:5. Subsequent reduction with Red-Al at low temperature[26] followed by TBS protection of the resulting allylic alcohol gave diyne 18 in readiness for macrocyclization.

This transformation was accomplished with the aid of the molybdenum alkylidene complex 26 which is arguably the most active and selective catalyst for alkyne metathesis known to date.[29] Although this catalyst is a priori, operative at ambient temperature, the formation of 19 required gentle heating, which is thought to reflect the strained nature of the incipient cycloalkyne.[29, 30] With this proviso, the macrocyclization proceeded well on a 1.25 g scale (single largest batch). The 1H NMR spectrum of 19 (CDCl3) is distinguished by a remarkable downfield shift of the exoate proton H3 (δ = 7.28 ppm), which is attributed to deshielding by the anisotropic core of the acetylenic unit. If this is the case, the compound must adopt a rigid conformation that holds the two π-systems in close transannular proximity. The structure of the derived diol 20 in the solid state confirmed this interpretation (Figure 2). It shows H3 to be inward oriented, directed towards the triple bond, and positioned slightly below the plane of the macrocyclic scaffold; tight contacts with C10/C11 indicate significant transannular strain.

With an appreciable amount of cycloalkyne 19 in hand, the stage was set for the crucial trans-hydrogenation. Our model studies had identified [Cp*Ru(cod)Cl] as a good catalyst for this unorthodox transformation.[14] In fact, this complex furnished E:Z = 21 with excellent selectivity (E:Z >
The equally reducible enoate moiety was not touched to any noticeable extent nor was the lactone cleaved by the Lewis-acidic catalyst species generated in situ; neither functional group would subsist under Birch conditions.[32] However, some isomerization of the newly formed disubstituted double bond in 21 into a thermodynamically more favorable trisubstituted position at the ring junction (22) or within the five-membered ring (23) could not be suppressed. Although the presence of these isomers rendered product isolation more demanding, geometrically and positionally pure 21 was secured in appreciable 56% yield when the reaction was performed on a >1 g scale. Standard deprotection then furnished brefeldin A (1) as a colorless crystalline material. Its integrity and identity were confirmed by spectroscopic means as well as X-ray diffraction.[33]

The new route to brefeldin A (1) outlined above is no more than par with the shortest previous syntheses of this target in terms of step count.[6] However, it is deemed competitive and arguably highly practical and therefore constitutes a potentially relevant entry to the debate about synthetic efficiency in general. Most notably, all critical steps are under rigorous catalyst control. Likewise, the great share of catalysis was instrumental for the ready adaptation to the (multigram) scale; thus, substantially more material was prepared than in any of the numerous campaigns described in the literature (for which the throughput has been properly documented). To this end, it was essential that catalytic ring-closing alkyne metathesis once more proved itself a convincing alternative to the previously executed macrocyclization reactions, be they based on C–C bond formation or traditional lactonization. Finally, the first late-stage implementation of a direct alkyne trans-hydrogenation illustrates another recent advance in catalysis that allows chemoselectivity problems, for which the established stoichiometric repertoire has no adequate answer, to be solved. At the same time, however, the present case also shows that a better understanding of this still enigmatic process is necessary to avoid issues with possible alkene isomerization and over-reduction. Work along these lines is ongoing in our laboratory.
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