An Oxidative Prins-Pinacol Tandem Process Mediated by a Hypervalent Iodine Reagent: Scope, Limitations and Applications

Marc-André Beaulieu, Kimiaka C. Guérard, Gaëtan Maertens, Cyrille Sabot, Sylvain Canesi*

Laboratoire de Méthodologie et Synthèse de Produit Naturels.

Université du Québec à Montréal, C.P.8888, Succ. Centre-Ville, Montréal. H3C 3P8,

Québec, Canada.

Supporting Information

Table of Contents

1. General information	-S1
 Representative procedures for the formal synthesis of (-)-Platensimycin Copies of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra for all compounds 	-S2-S4
	-S5-S96

I. General information and materials

Unless otherwise indicated, 1 H and 13 C NMR spectra were recorded at 300 and 75 MHz, respectively, in CDCl₃ solutions. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm on the δ scale. Multiplicities are described as s (singlet), d (doublet), dd, ddd, etc. (doublet of doublets, doublet of doublets of doublets, etc.), t (triplet), q (quartet), quin (quintuplet), m (multiplet), and further qualified as app (apparent), br (broad). Coupling constants, J, are reported in Hz. IR spectra (cm–1) were recorded from thin films. Mass spectra (m/e) were measured in the electrospray (ESI) mode.

II.4: Representative procedures for the formal synthesis of (-)-Platensimycin:

This experimental part is also present in reference 3i of this manuscript.

a) Synthesis of compound 23.

b) Procedures. (see reference 3i)

To a solution of the Evans oxazolidinone **A** (1.4 mmol, 615 mg) in THF (4.5 mL) was added LDA (4.2 mmol, 4.2 mL) at -78°C. After 20 minutes, allyl bromide (7 mmol, 0.61 mL) was added dropwise. The reaction was then slowly warmed at 5°C and stirred until completion by TLC. The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated NH₄Cl solution, the

aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic extracts were dried (Na₂SO4), filtered and the solvent removed *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate 90/10) to yield a yellow oil **B** (or **38**) (76%, 510 mg). [α_D]20 = -50 (c = 1, in CHCl₃); **IR** ν (cm⁻¹) 1782, 1648,1607, 1342, 1253, 1195; ¹**H** (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.38 (t, J = 8.2 Hz, 3H); 7.25 (t, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H); 7.09 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H); 6.77 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H); 5.83 (m, 1H), 5.28 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H); 5.07 (d, J = 17.0 Hz, 1H); 5.03 (d, J = 9.4 Hz, 1H); 4.57 (q, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H); 4.29 (m, 1H); 2.88 (dd, J = 13.7, 9.4 Hz, 1H); 2.78 (dd, J = 13.7, 6.6 Hz, 1H); 2.50 (m, 1H), 2.33 (m, 1H); 0.96 (s, 9H); 0.82 (d, J = 13.7 Hz, 3H); 0.18 (s, 6H); 0.16 (s, 6H); ¹³**C** NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 175.2, 154.1, 152.5, 134.9, 133.1, 131.5, 130.0, 128.5, 125.5, 119.8, 117.1, 78.6, 54.9, 44.1, 37.6, 36.3, 25.6, 18.1, 14.5, -4.4; **HRMS** (ESI): Calc. for C₂₈H₃₈NO₄Si (M+H)⁺: 480.2565; found: 480.2573.

To a solution of compound **B** (1.2 mmol, 575 mg) in THF/H₂O (3/1, 24 mL) was added H₂O₂ (30% in H₂O, ~9.6 mmol) followed by LiOH,H₂O (2.4 mmol, 101 mg). The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred until completion by TLC (~ 10 min.). The mixture was cooled to 0°C and quenched with saturated Na₂SO₃ solution, and diluted with ethyl acetate (25 mL) then citric

acid was added (460 mg, 3.6 mmol, 1.5 equiv. PH~3), the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (3*20 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (30 ml), dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and the solvent removed in vacuo, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate 25/75) to yield a colourless oil **C** (89%, 342 mg). [α_D]20 = +20 (c = 0.6 in CHCl₃); **IR** ν (cm⁻¹) 2922, 1705, 1503, 1249; ¹**H NMR** (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.04 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H); 6.75 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H); 5.78 (m, 1H); 5.10 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H); 5.08 (d, J = 18.1 Hz, 1H); 2.92 (dd, J = 10.4, 15.9 Hz, 1H); 2.73 (m, 2H); 2.33 (m, 2H); 0.98 (s, 9H); 0.19 (s, 6H). ¹³**C** NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 180.7, 154.1, 134.8, 131.4, 129.8, 119.9, 117.3, 47.1, 36.5, 35.4, 25.6, 18.1, -4.4; **HRMS** (ESI): Calc. for C₁₈H₂₉O₃Si (M+H)⁺: 321.1880; found: 321.1884.

To a solution of compound \mathbb{C} (320 mg, 1 mmol) in dichloromethane (5 mL) at 0°C was added carbonyldiimidizole (210 mg, 1.3 mmol) and a catalytic amount of DMAP (10 %, 12 mg, 0.1 mmol). The resulting solution was stirred for 1 hour. To this solution was added O,N-dimethylhydroxylamine hydrochloride (300 mg, 3 mmol) and the reaction was stirred overnight. The

reaction solution was then quenched with saturated NH₄Cl solution (10 mL) then diluted with ethyl acetate (20 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (30 ml), dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered and the solvent removed in vacuo, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate 80/20) to yield a pale yellow oil **D** (87%, 317 mg). $[\alpha_D]20 = -26$ (c = 0.5 in CHCl₃); **IR** ν (cm⁻¹) 2929, 1661, 1608, 1510,

1256; ¹**H** (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.03 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H); 6.73 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H); 5.76 (m, 1H); 5.07 (d, J = 17.0 Hz, 1H); 5.01 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H); 3.31 (s, 3H); 3.15 (m, 1H); 3.08 (s, 3H); 2.89 (dd, J = 13.2; 9.3 Hz, 1H); 2.64 (dd, J = 13.2; 5.5 Hz, 1H); 2.42 (m, 1H); 2.23 (m, 1H); 0.97 (s, 9H); 0.16 (s, 6H); ¹³**C** NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 175.8, 153.9, 135.7, 132.7, 129.9, 119.9, 116.6, 61.1, 43.3, 37.5, 36.7, 31.9, 25.6, 18.1, -4.4; **HRMS** (ESI): Calc. for C₂₀H₃₄NO₃Si (M+H)⁺: 364.2302; found: 364.2300.

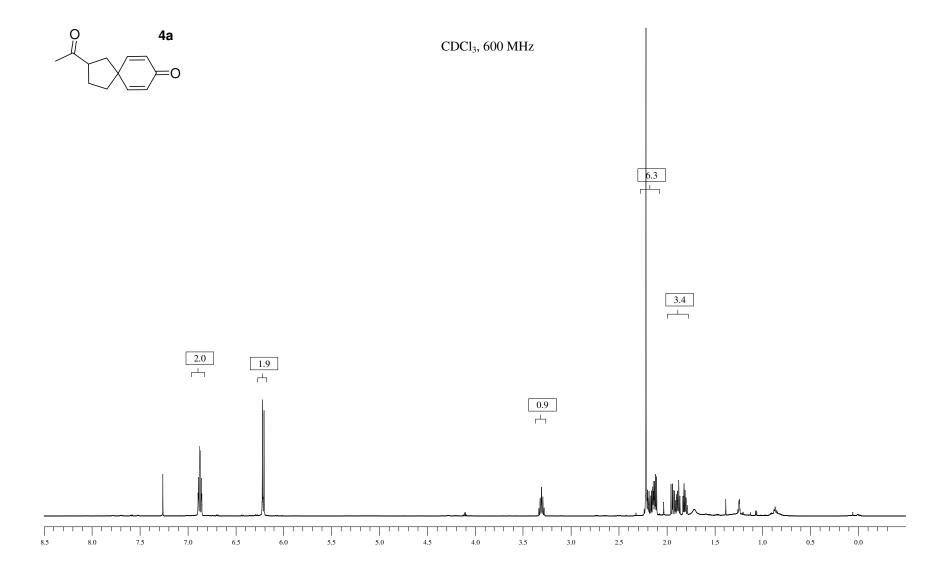
A solution of the allyl compound \mathbf{D} (1.36 g, 3.74 mmol) in methanol (25 ml) at -78°C was treated with ozone (bubbled through the solution until appearance of blue color). Argon was bubbled through the solution for 3 min. and NaBH₄ (150 mg, 3.74 mmol) was added. The reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and was stirred until the starting material

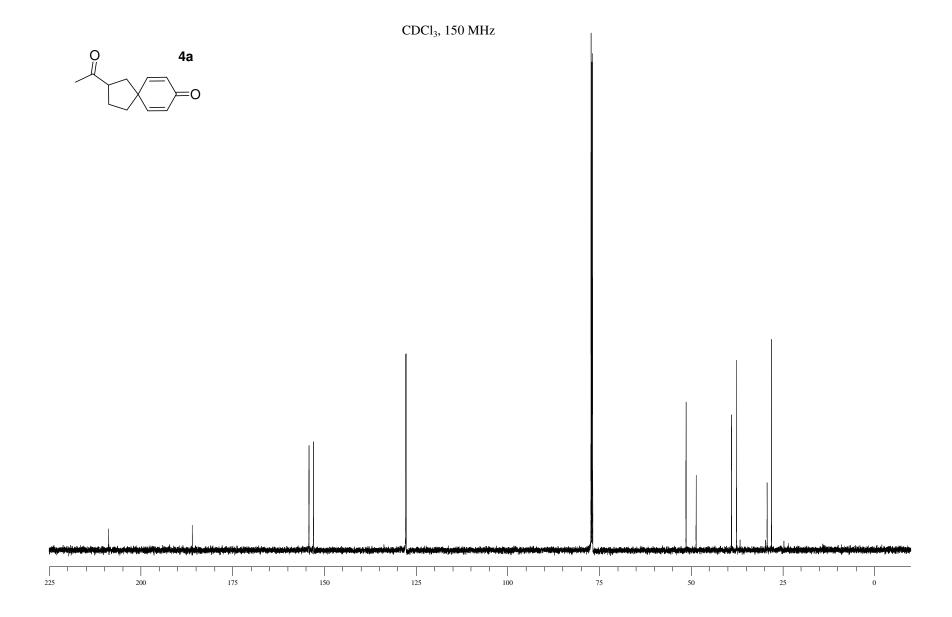
disappears by TLC. The reaction was quenched with NH₄Cl (20 ml) and the mixture was concentrated in vacuo. The reaction was diluted with ethyl acetate (30 ml). The organic layer was removed and the aqueous lawer washed two times with ethyl aketale (15 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The crude alcohol obtained was diluted as it in dry DMF at 0 °C and imidazole (620 mg, 9 mmol), *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl chloride (685 mg, 4.50 mmol) were added. The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 12 hours and then was treated with sat. aq. NaHCO₃ (10 mL). The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (4 x 20 mL) and the combined organic layers were washed with brine (10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by chromatography over silica gel (*n*-hexane/ EtOAc, 88:12) to afford 1.45 g (80%, overall) of the product **E** as a yellow oil. [α _D]20 = -9 (c = 0.75 in CHCl₃); **IR** ν (cm⁻¹) 2930, 1663, 1510, 1256; ¹**H** (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.04 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H); 6.73 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H); 3.60 (m, 2H); 3.38 (s, 3H); 3.08 (s, 3H); 2.88 (dd, J = 13.2; 8.8 Hz, 1H); 2.62 (dd, J = 13.2; 6.0 Hz, 1H); 1.89 (m, 1H); 1.67 (m, 1H); 0.97 (s, 9H); 0.87 (s, 9H); 0.16 (s, 6H); 0.01 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 176.4, 153.9, 132.8, 129.9, 119.8, 61.0, 60.7, 39.7, 37.7, 35.1, 31.9, 25.8, 25.6, 18.1, -4.4, -5.3; **HRMS** (ESI): Calc. for C₂₅H₄₈NO₄Si₂ (M+H)⁺: 482.3116; found: 482.3113.

To a solution of the Weinreb amide **E** (1.45 g, 3 mmol) in dry THF (13 mL) at 0 °C was added methylmagnesium bromide (3M in THF, 2 mL, 6 mmol, 2 equiv.) dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred 0°C for 1 h and then a solution of 10 mL of sat. aq. NH₄Cl was added. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 * 10 mL) and the combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄,

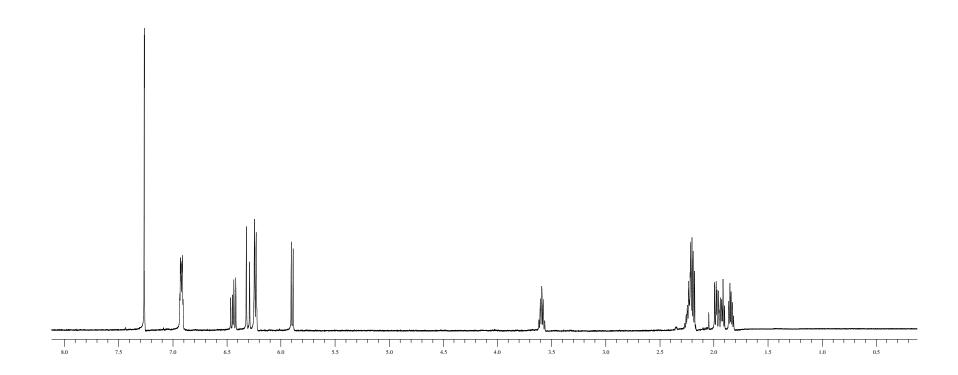
concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by chromatography (n-hexane:EtOAc, 9:1) to afford 1.22 g (93%) of the compound **F** desired as a colorless oil. [α_D]20 = -20 (c = 0.9 in THF); **IR** ν (cm⁻¹) 2954, 1715, 1510, 1256, 1106; 1 **H** (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.00 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H); 6.74 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H); 3.58 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H); 2.96 (m, 1H); 2.80 (dd, J = 13.7; 8.2 Hz, 1H); 2.61 (dd, J = 13.7; 7.1 Hz, 1H); 1.98 (s, 3H); 1.87 (m, 1H); 1.62 (m, 1H); 0.98 (s, 9H); 0.88 (s, 9H); 0.18 (s, 6H); 0.02 (s, 6H). 13 C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 212.5, 154.0, 132.1, 129.7, 120.0, 60.9, 51.4, 37.4, 34.4, 30.6, 25.8, 25.6, 18.2, 18.1, -4.4, -5.4. **HRMS** (ESI): Calc. for C₂₄H₄₅O₃Si (M+H)⁺: 437.2902; found: 437.2899.

Copies of ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra

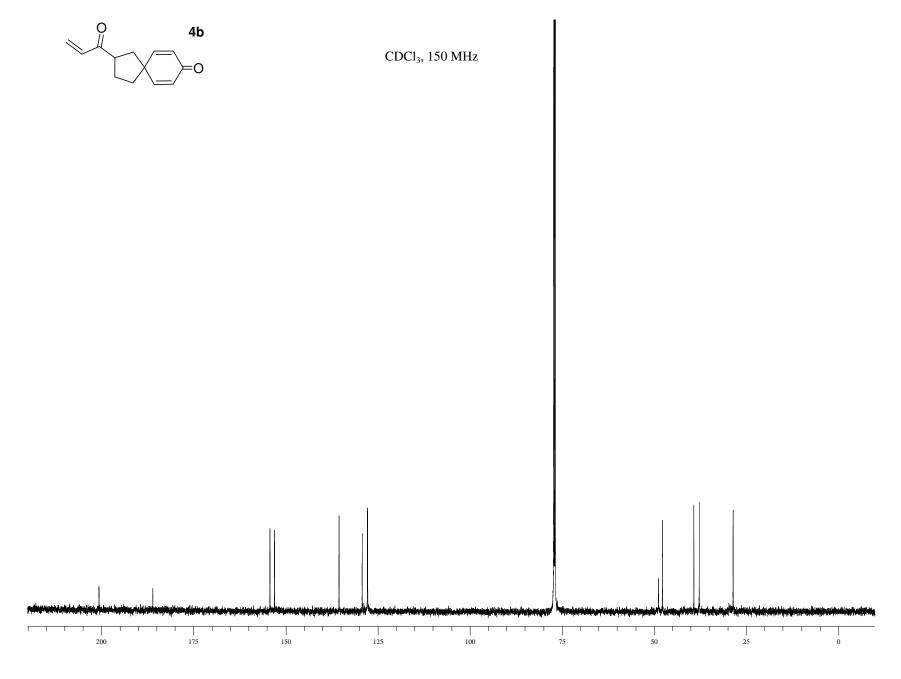


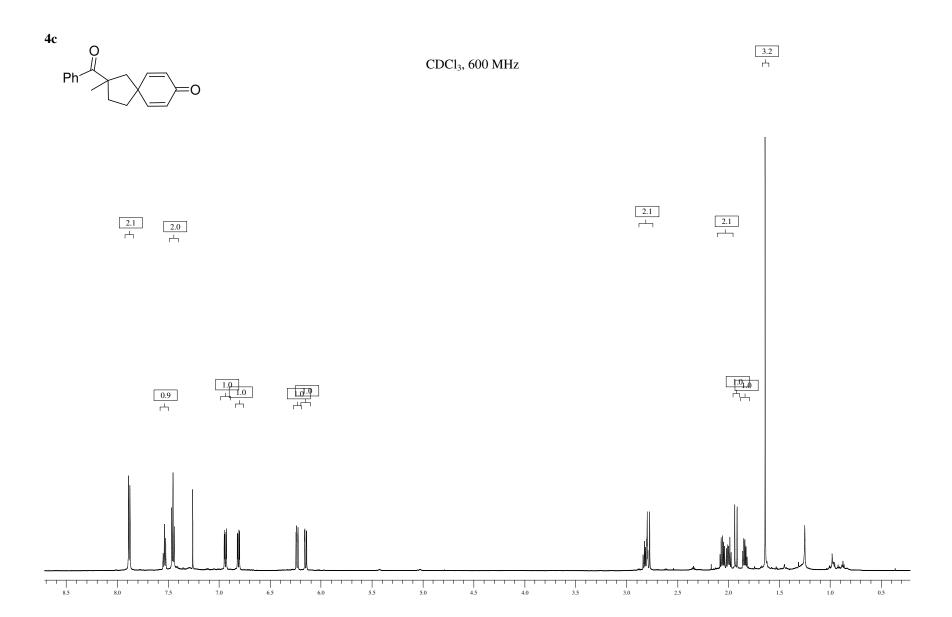


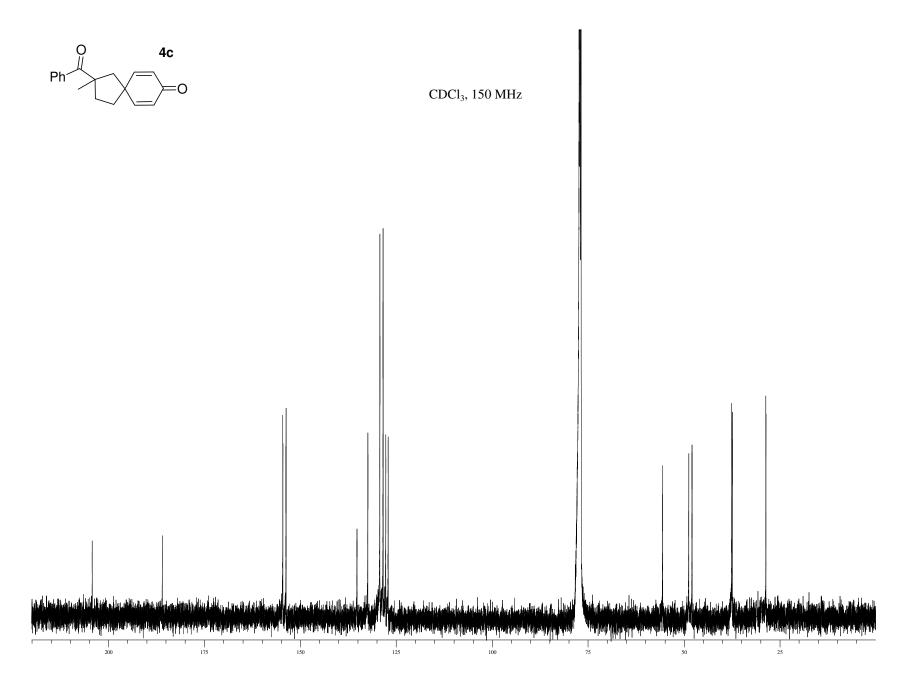


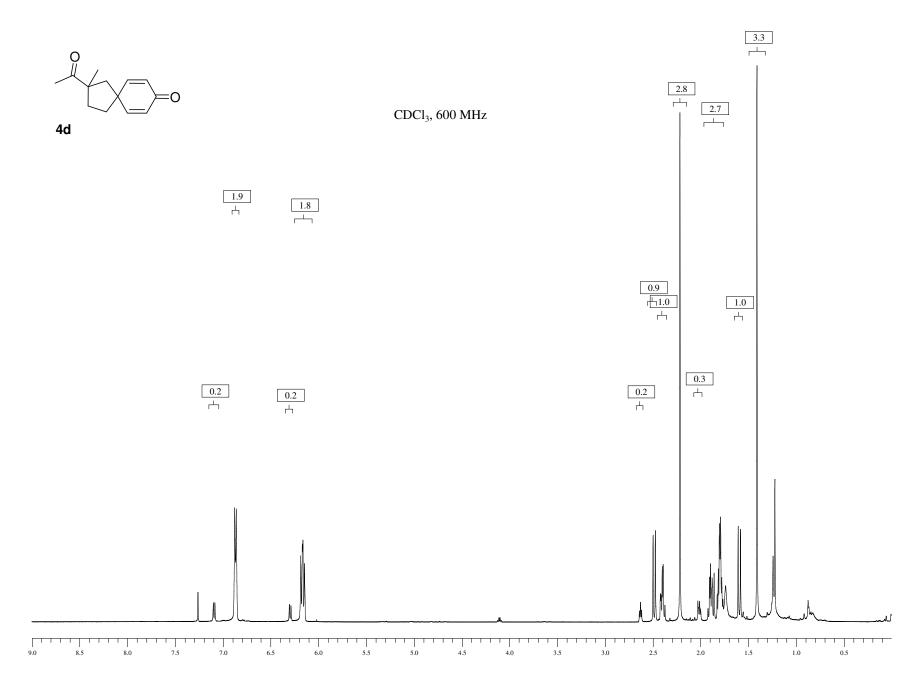


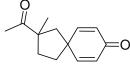
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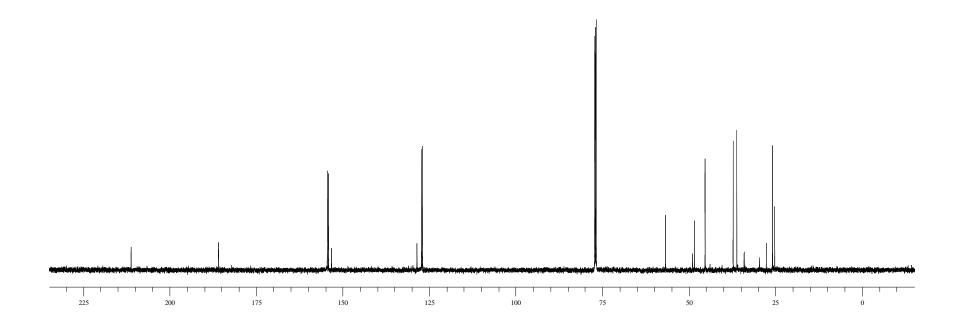


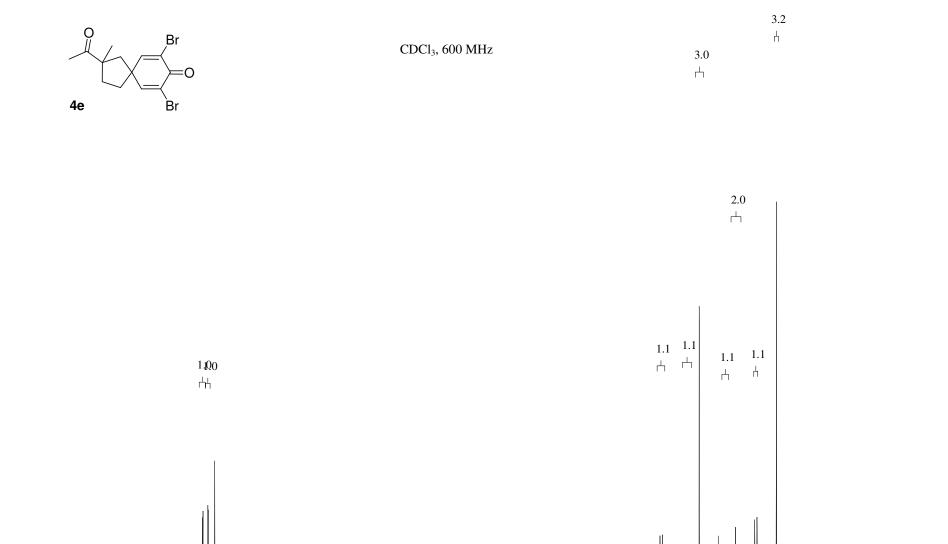




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3.0

3.5

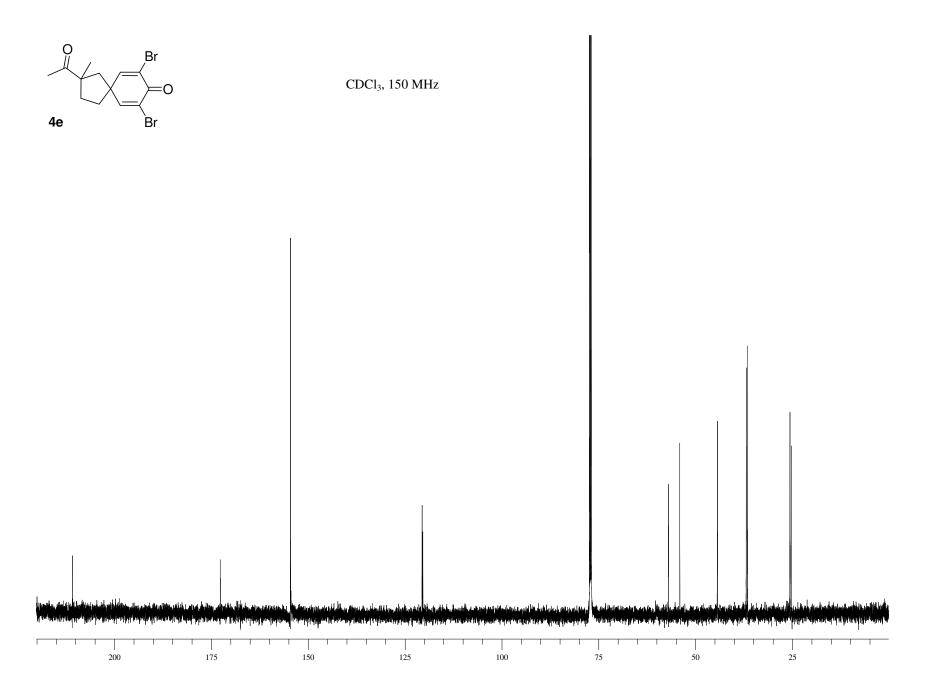
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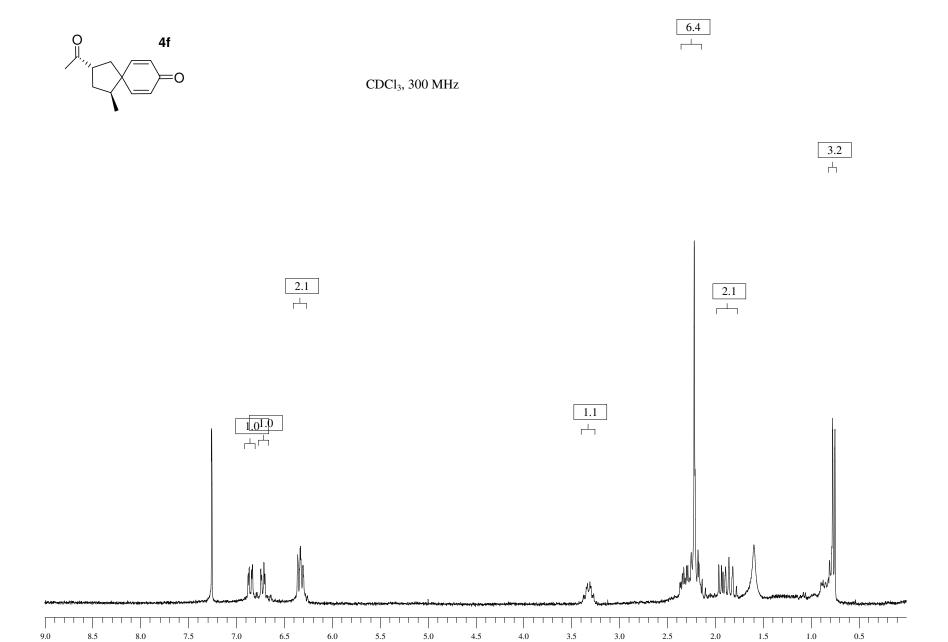
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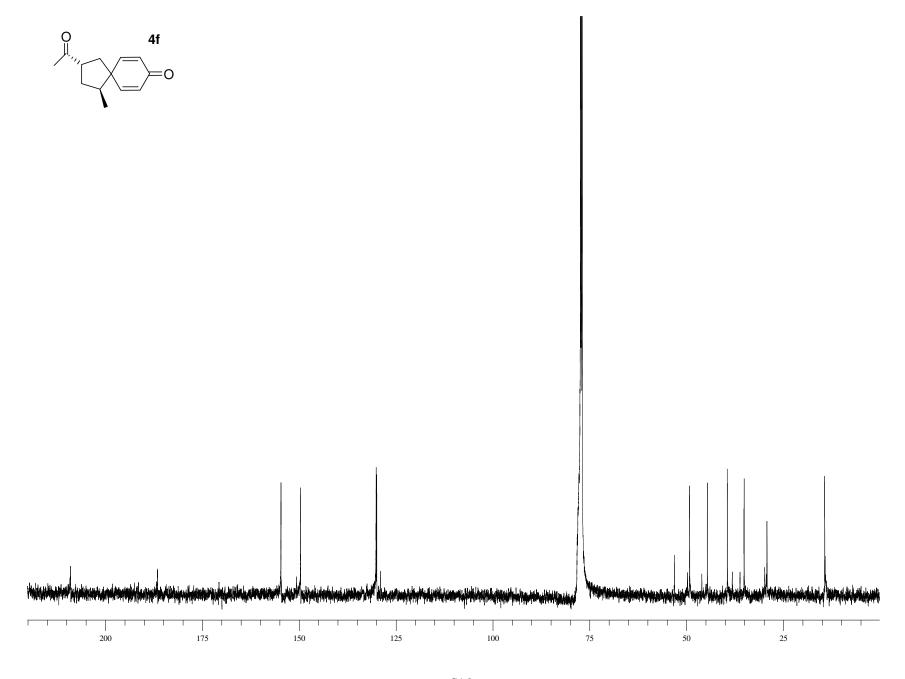
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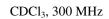
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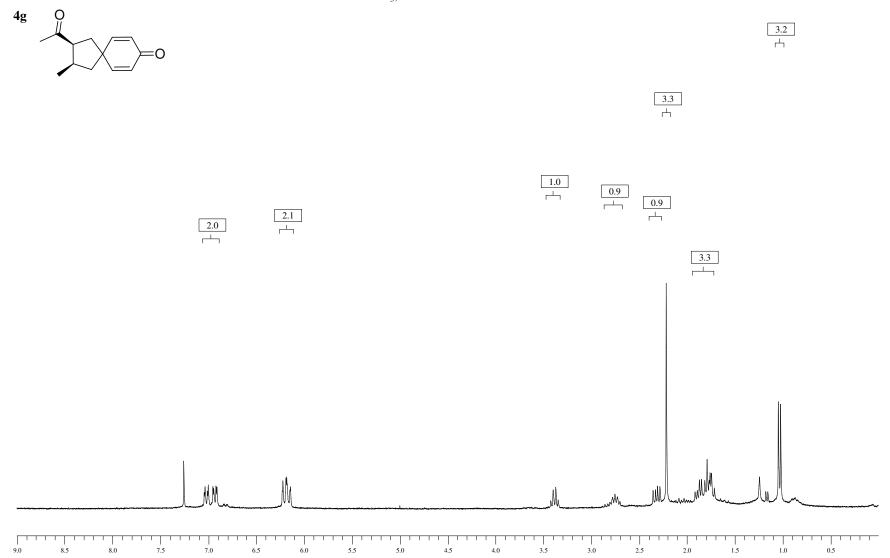
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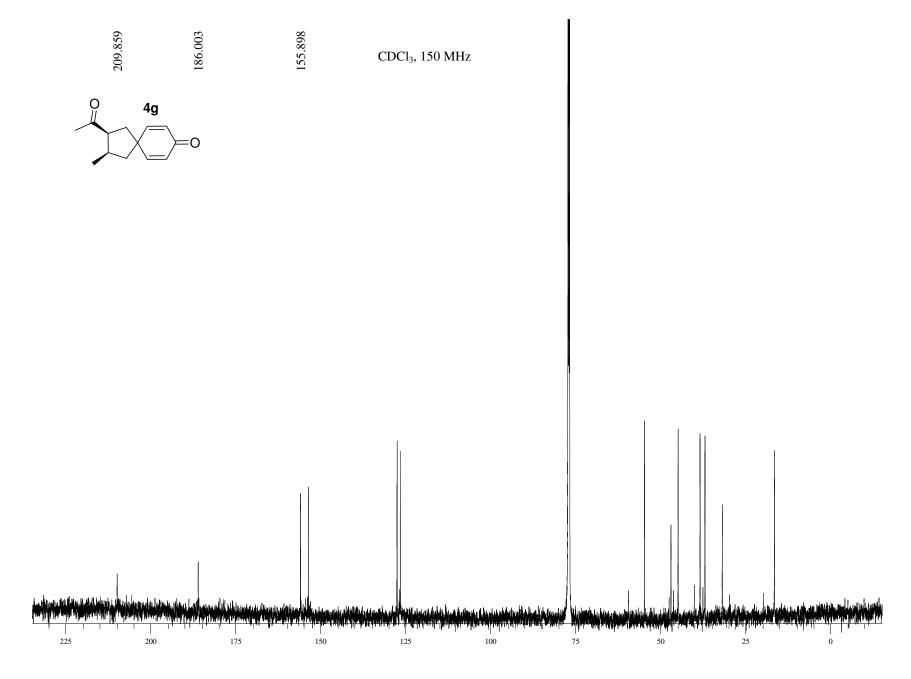


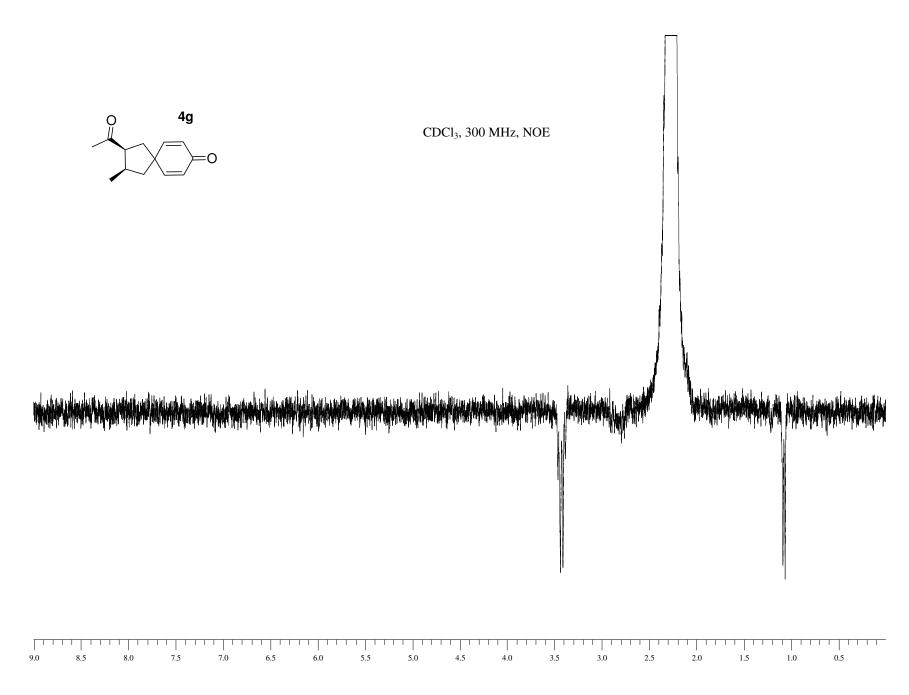




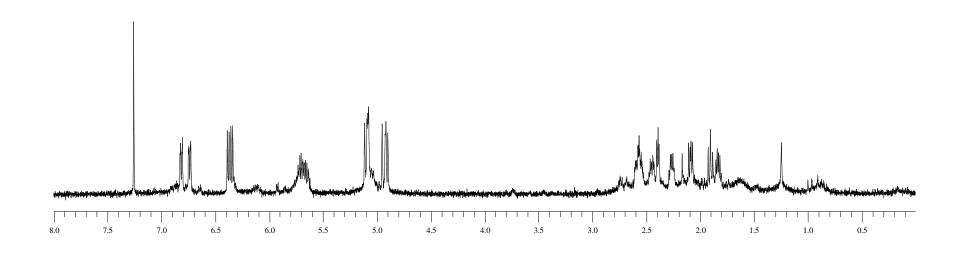


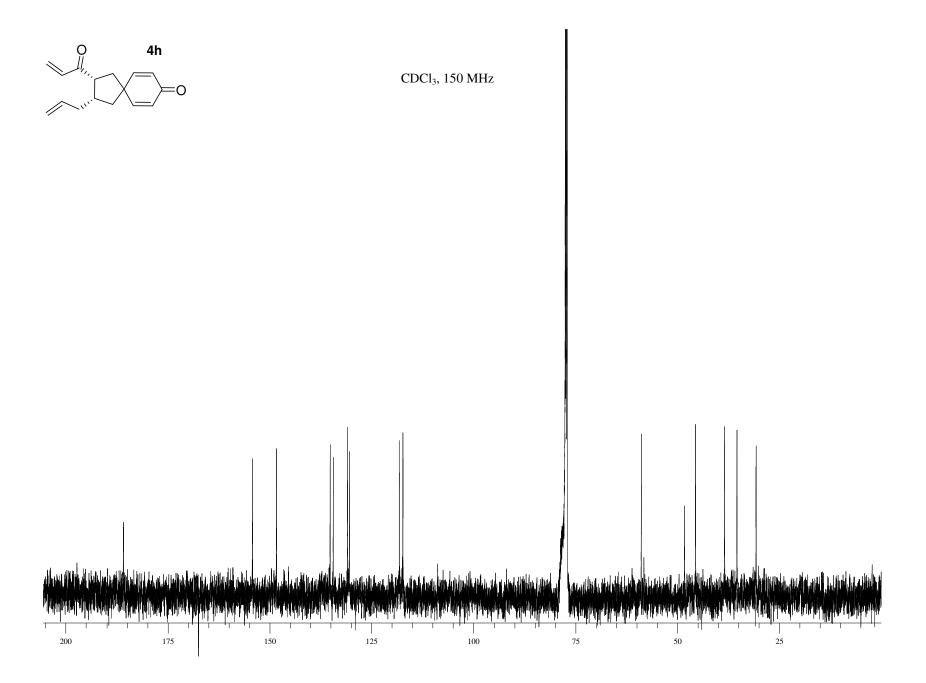


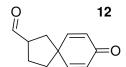




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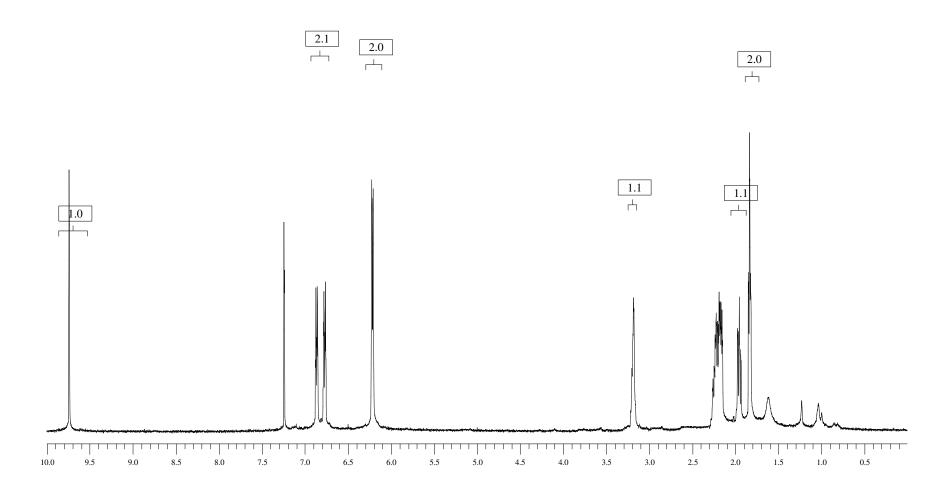


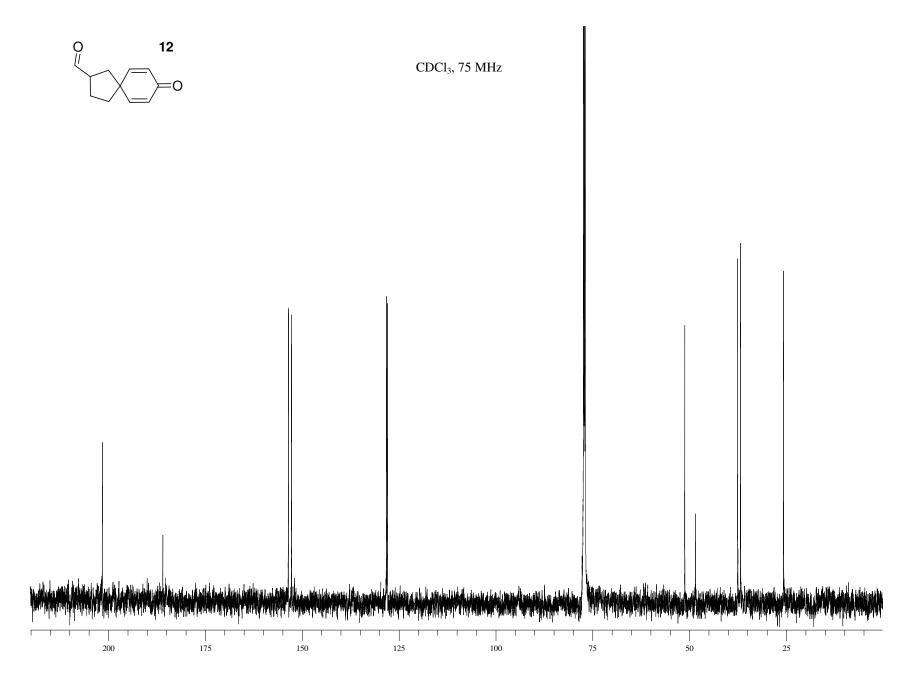


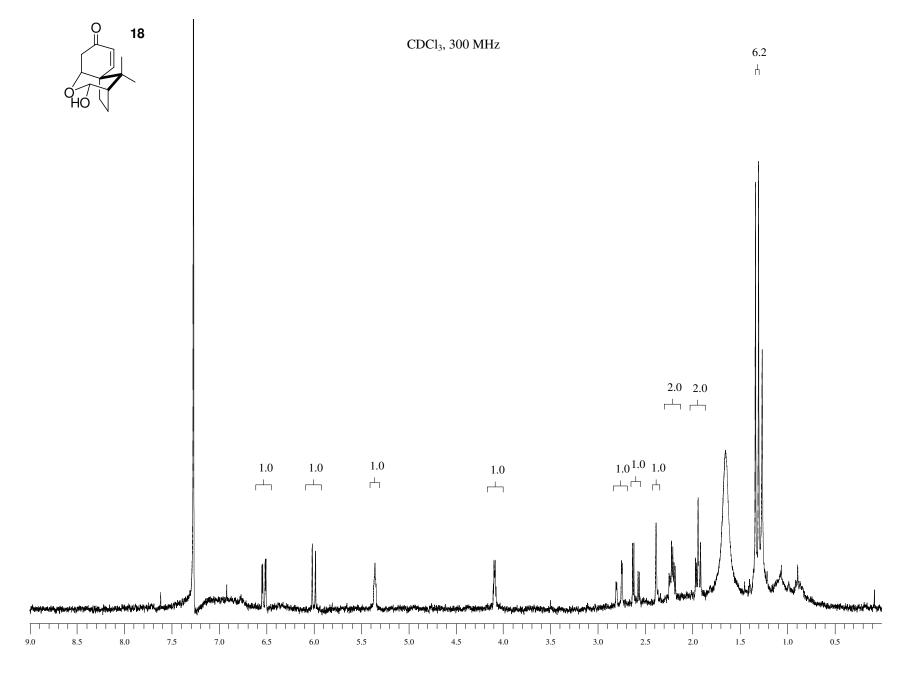


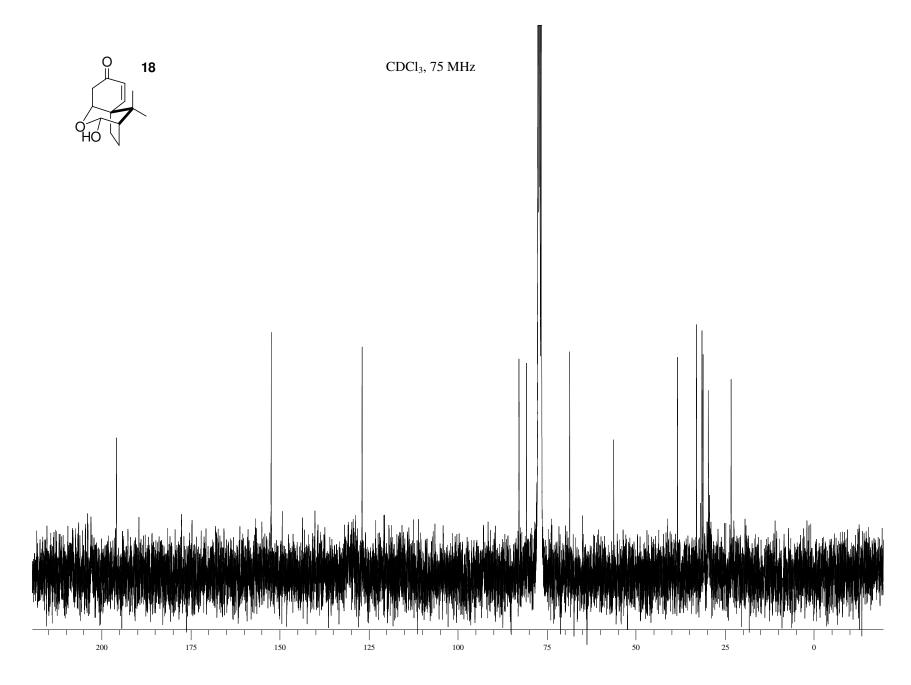
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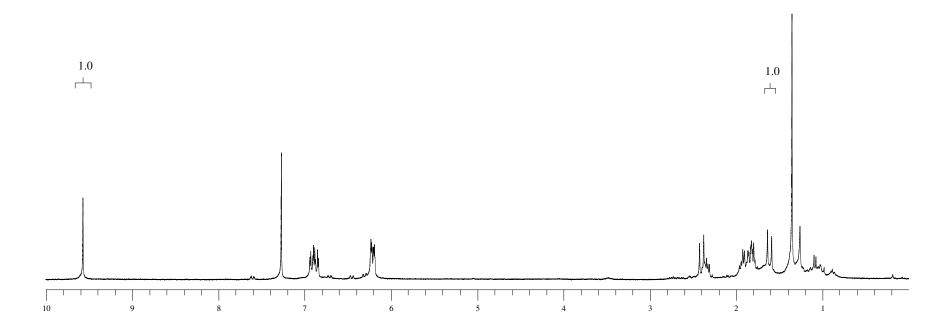


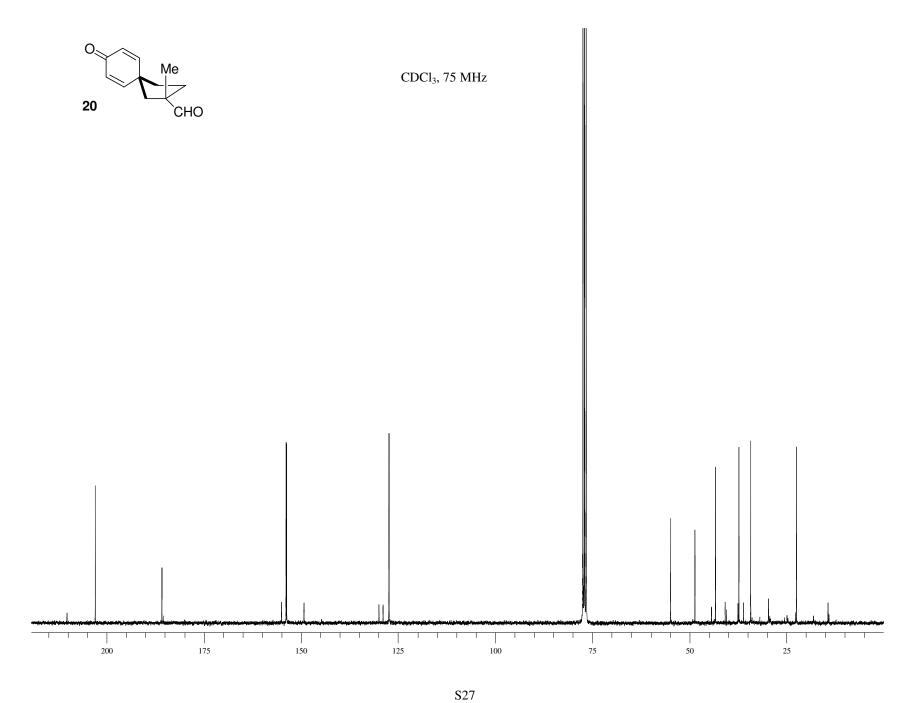


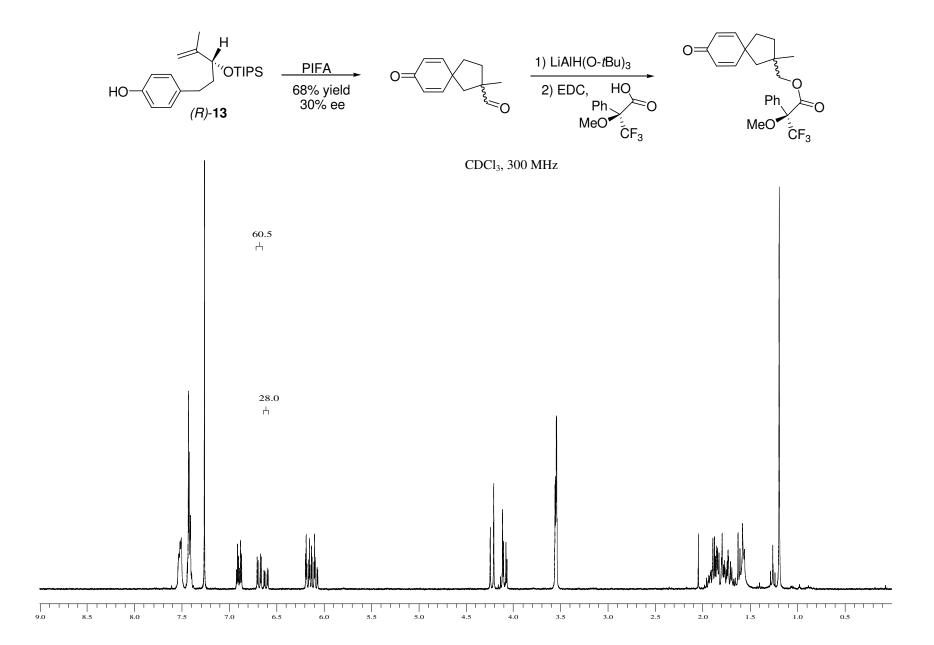
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2.0

2.0







HO

PIFA

30% ee

O

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$$t$$
Bu)₃

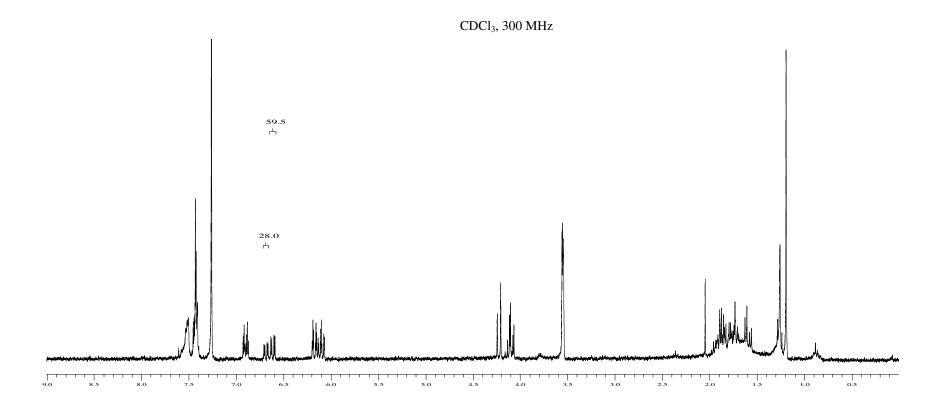
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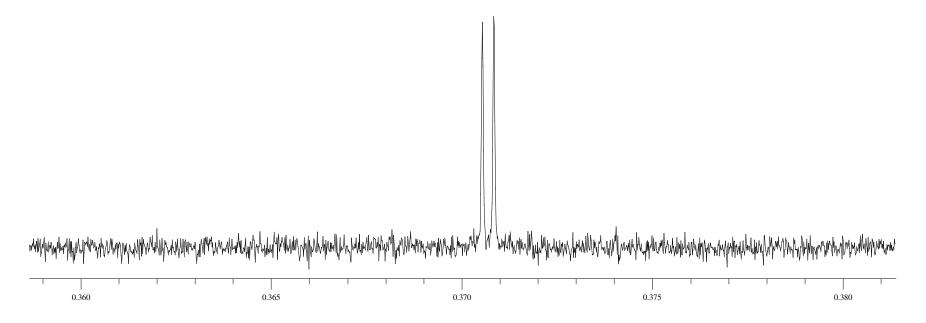
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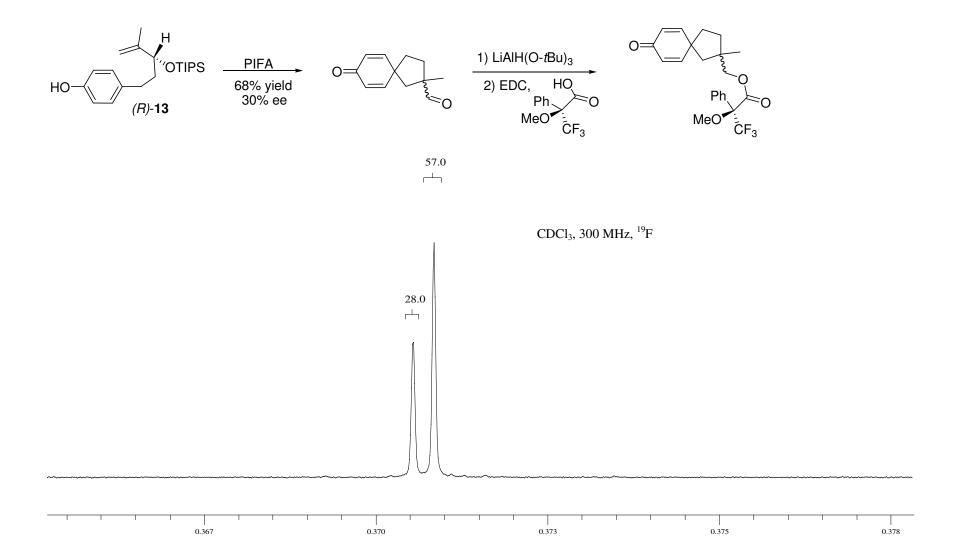
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 CF_3



CDCl₃, 300 MHz, ¹⁹F

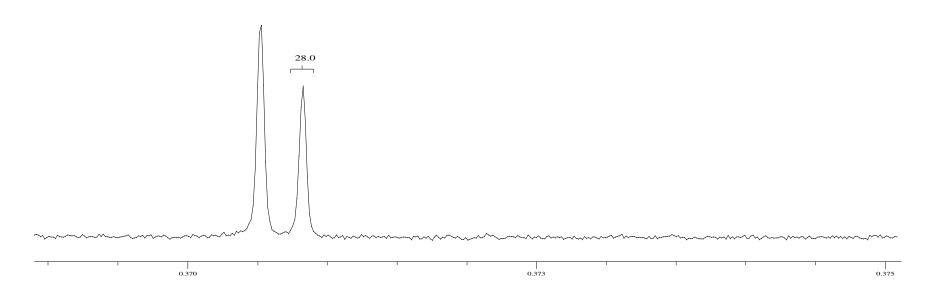


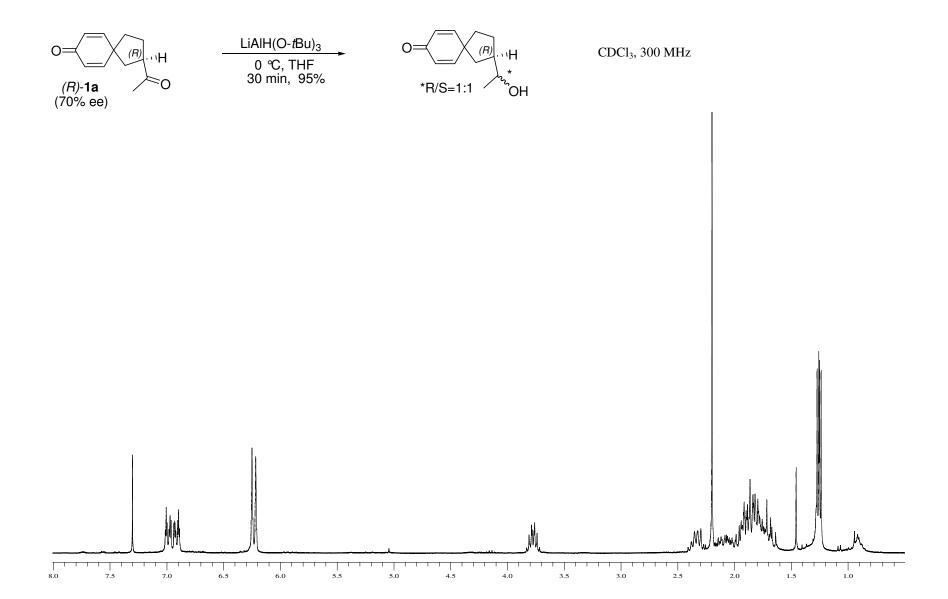


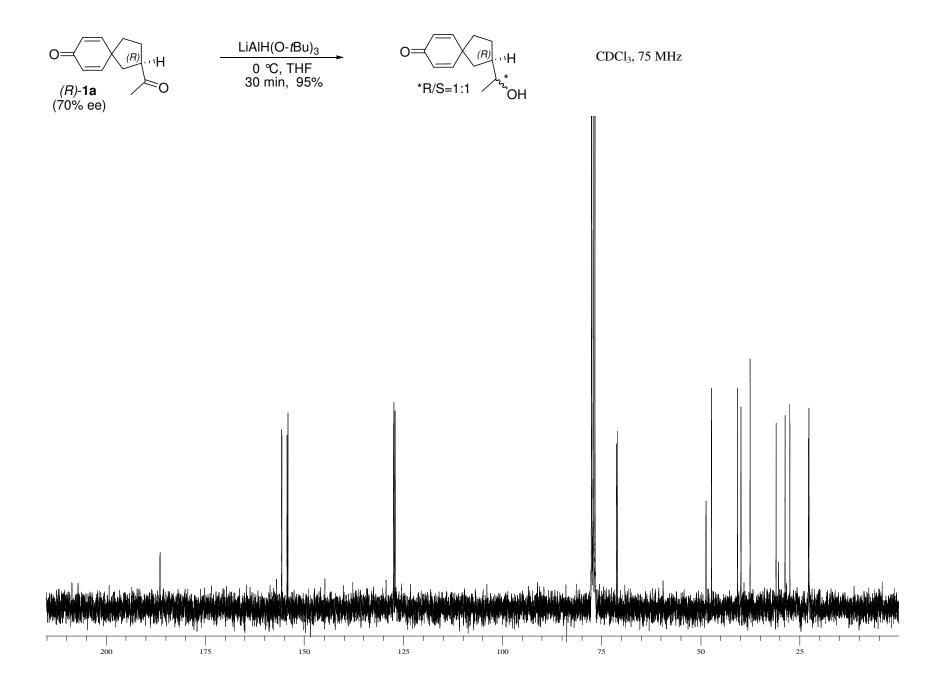
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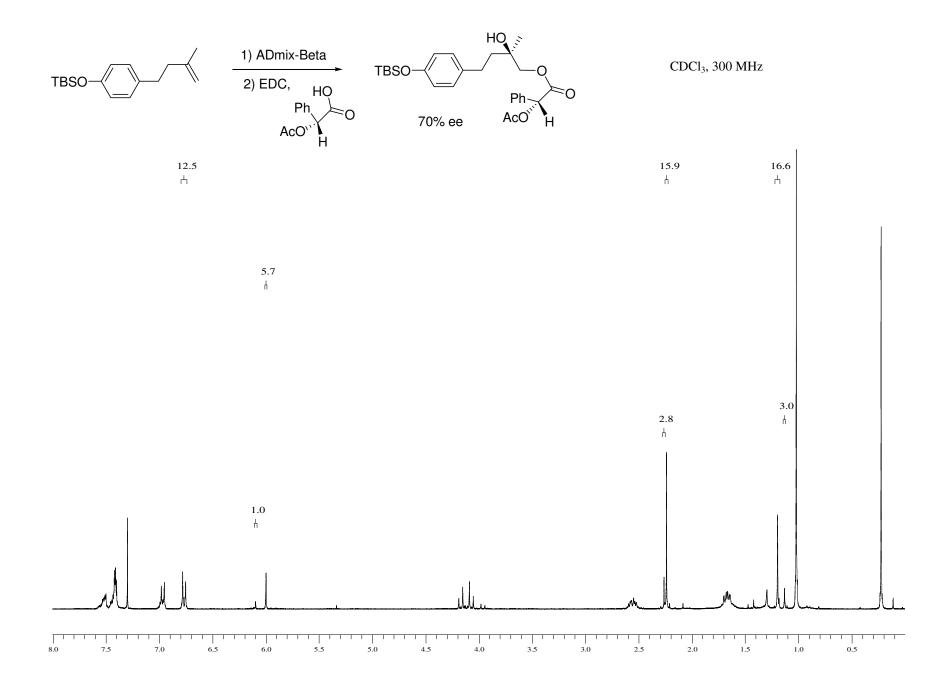
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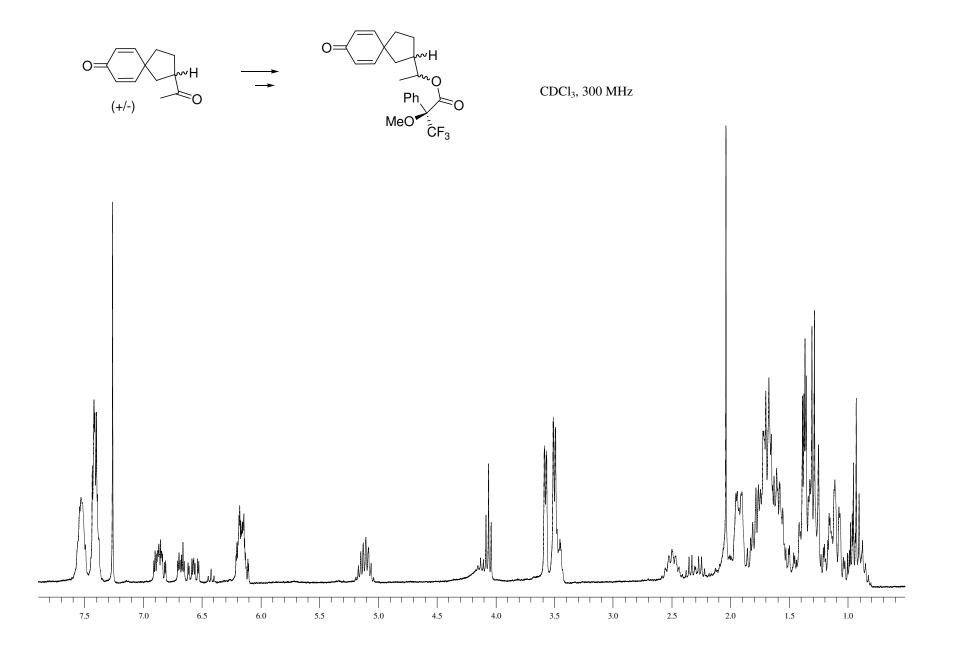
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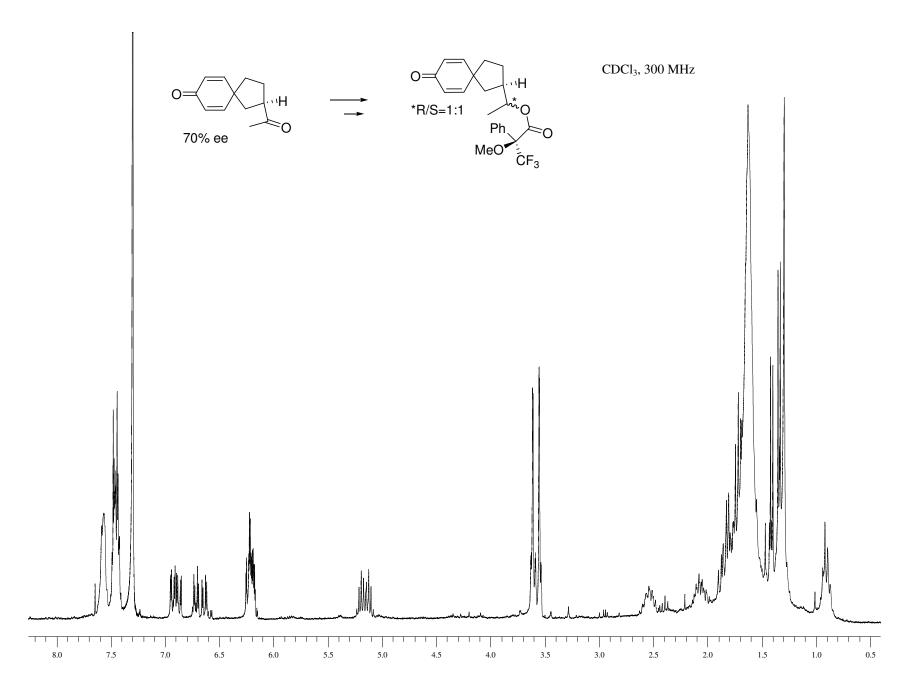




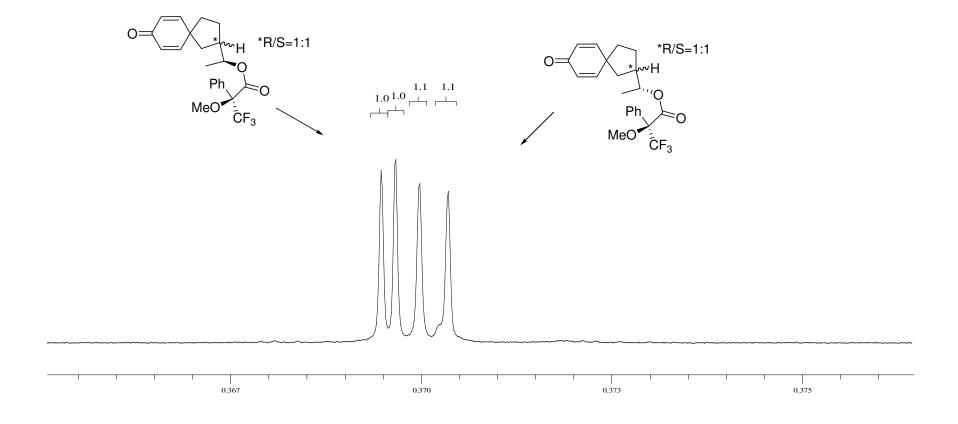




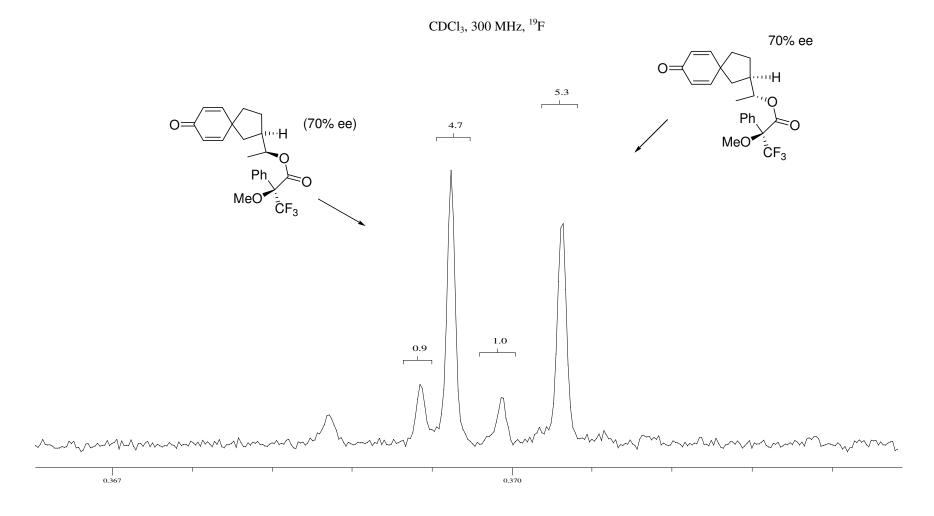


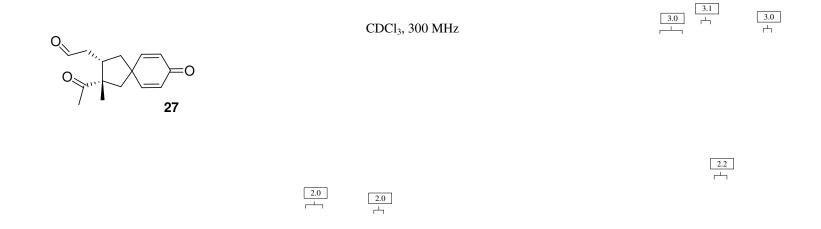


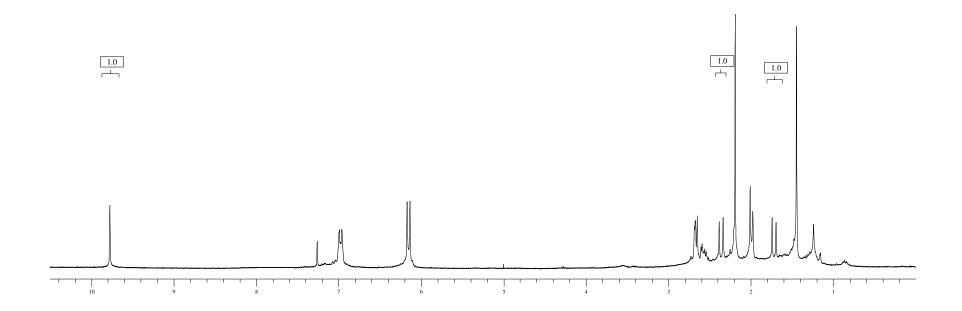
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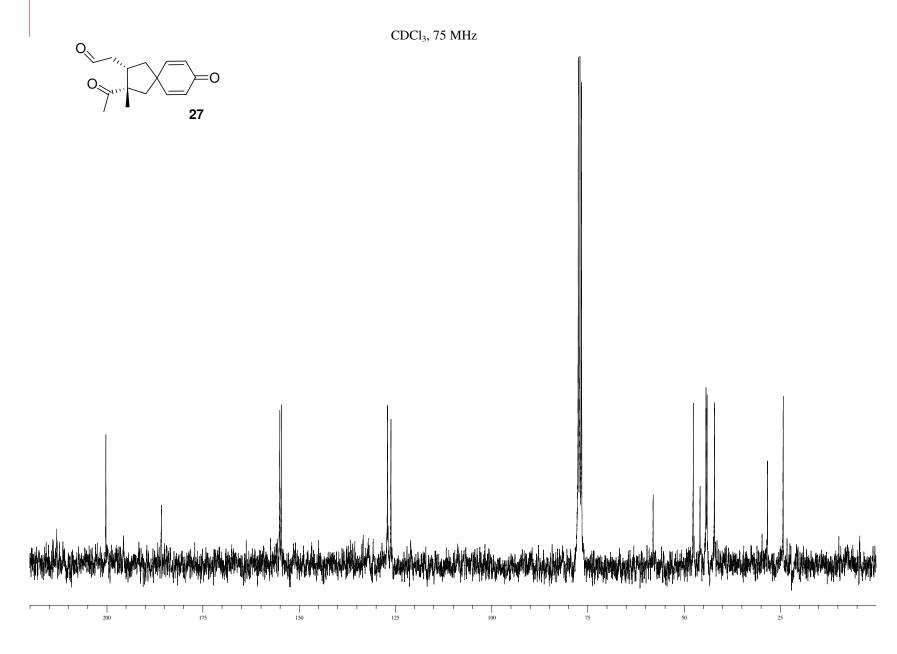


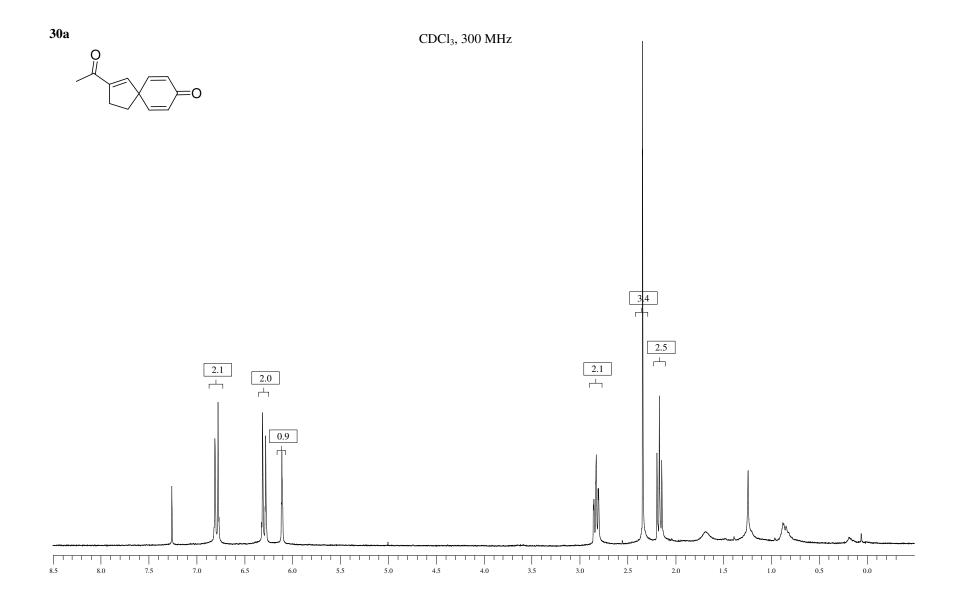
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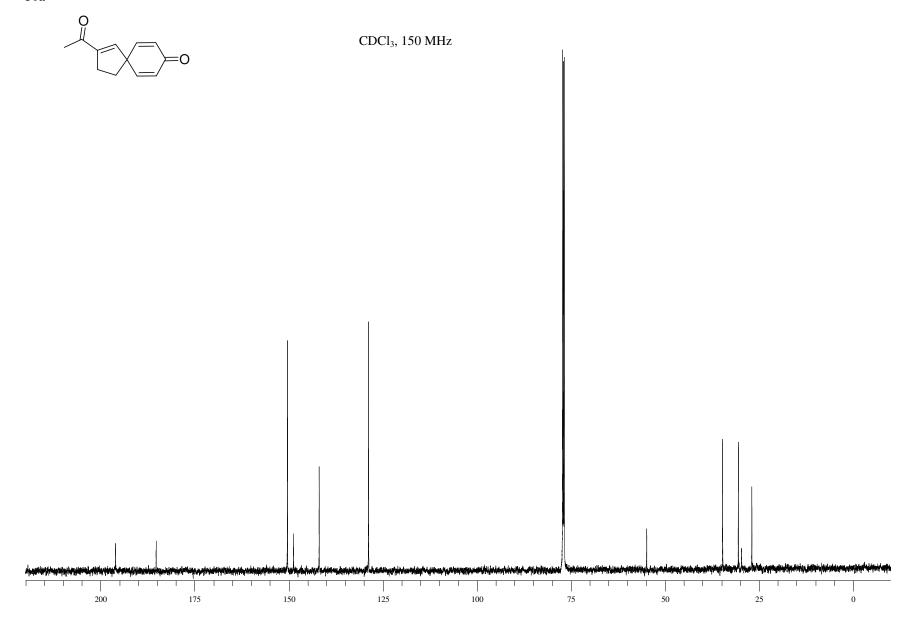




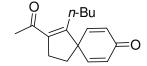






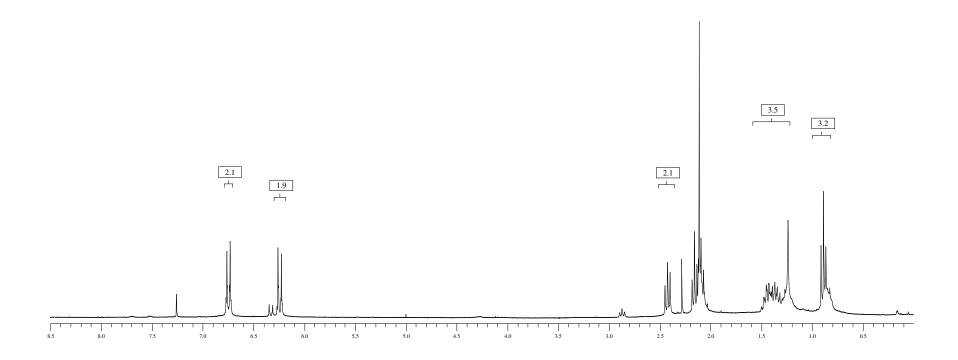




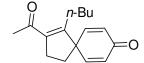


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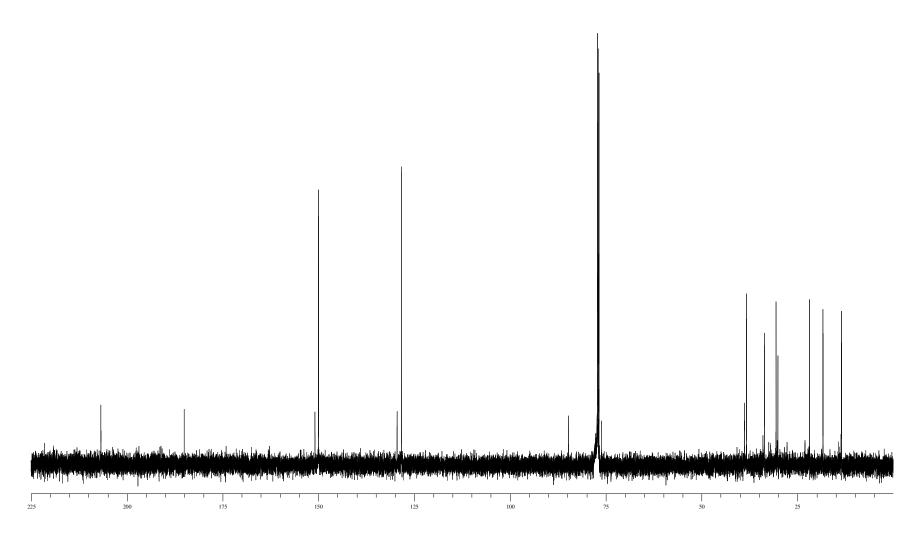




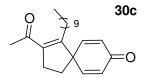




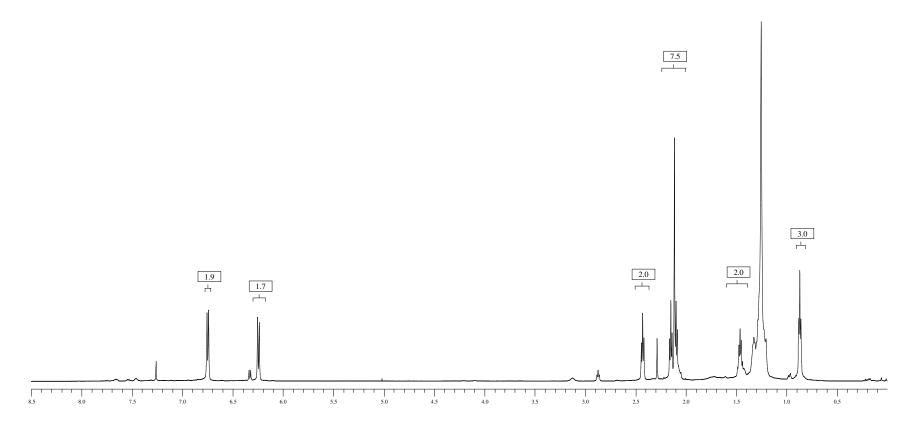
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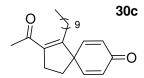




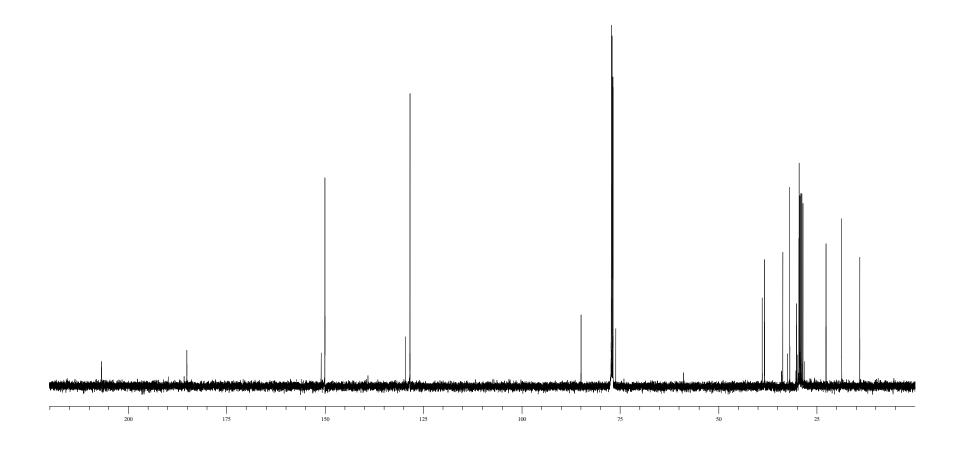


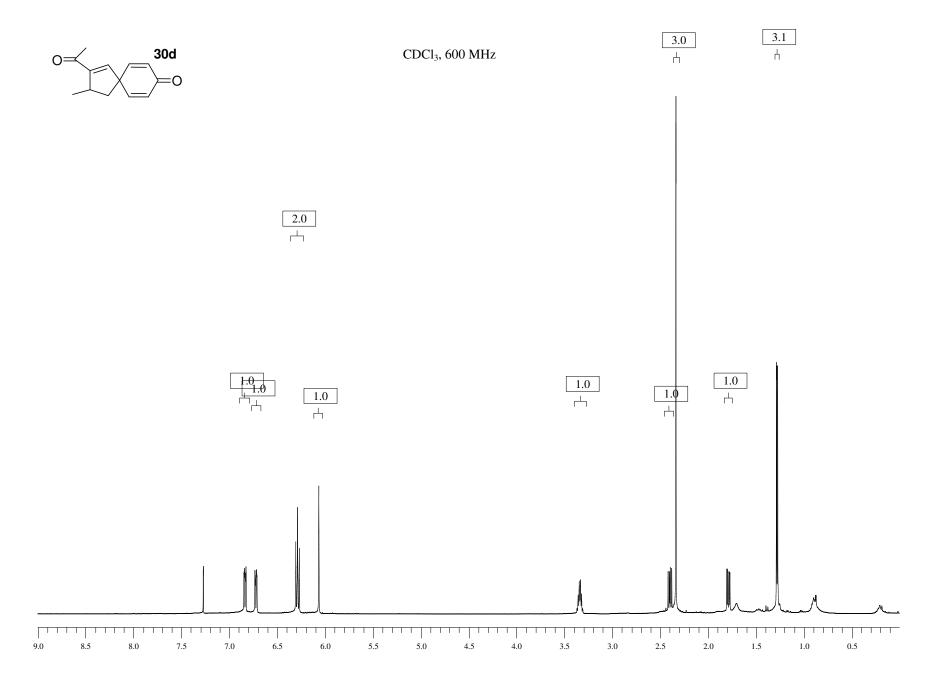
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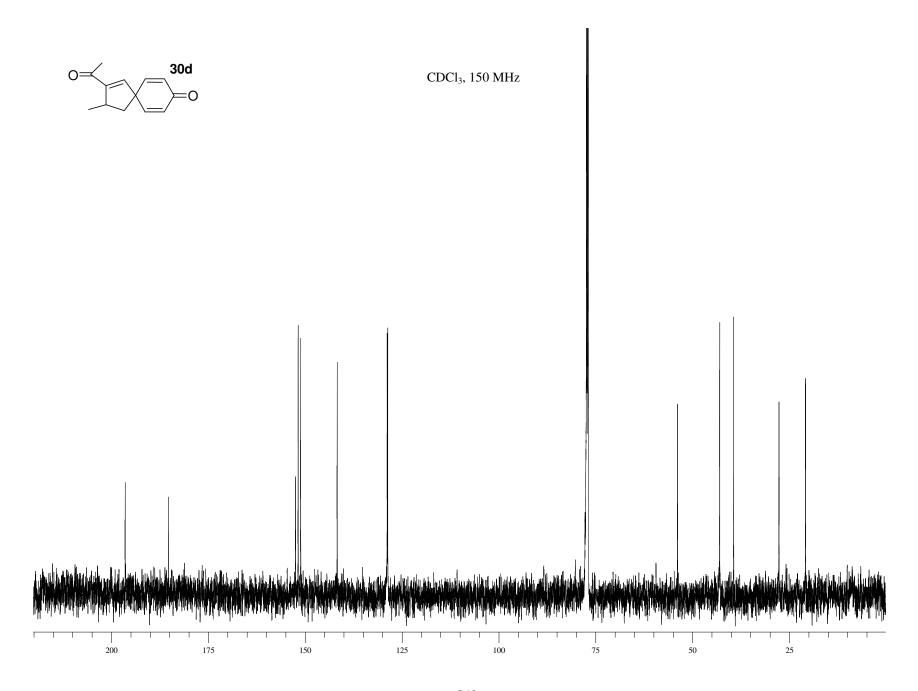


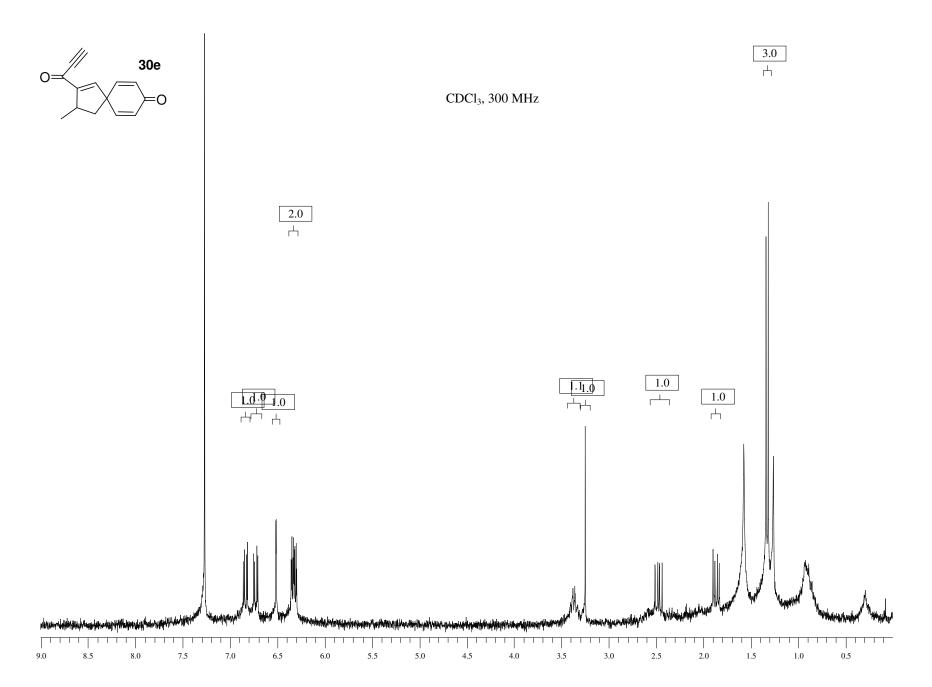


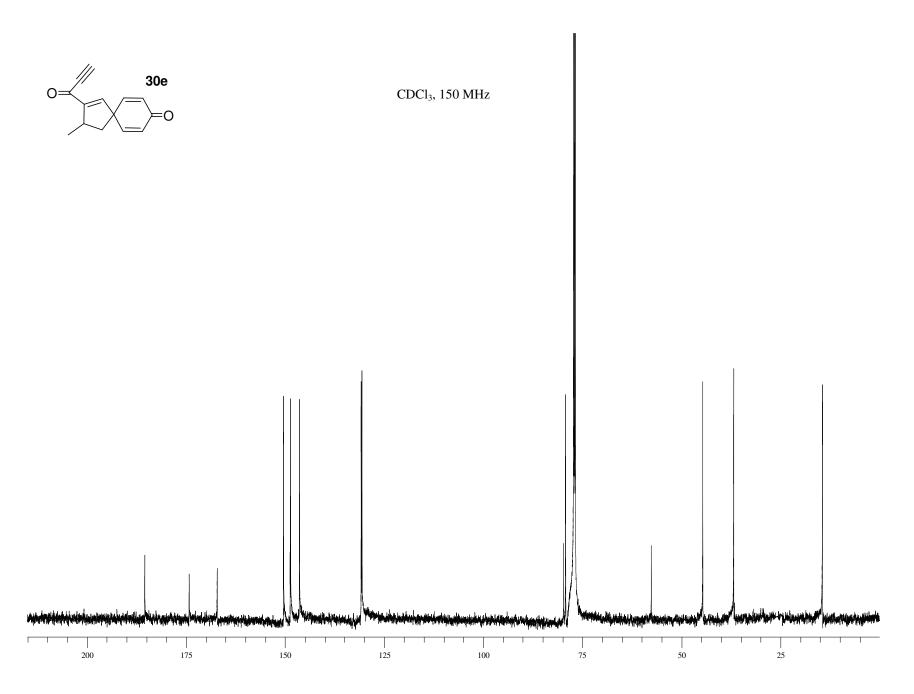
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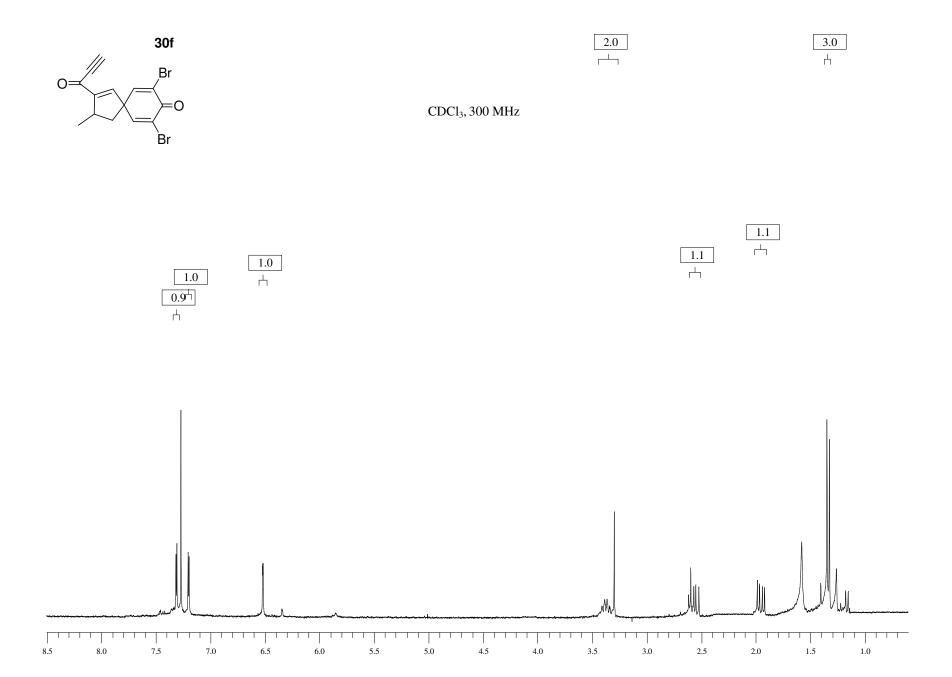


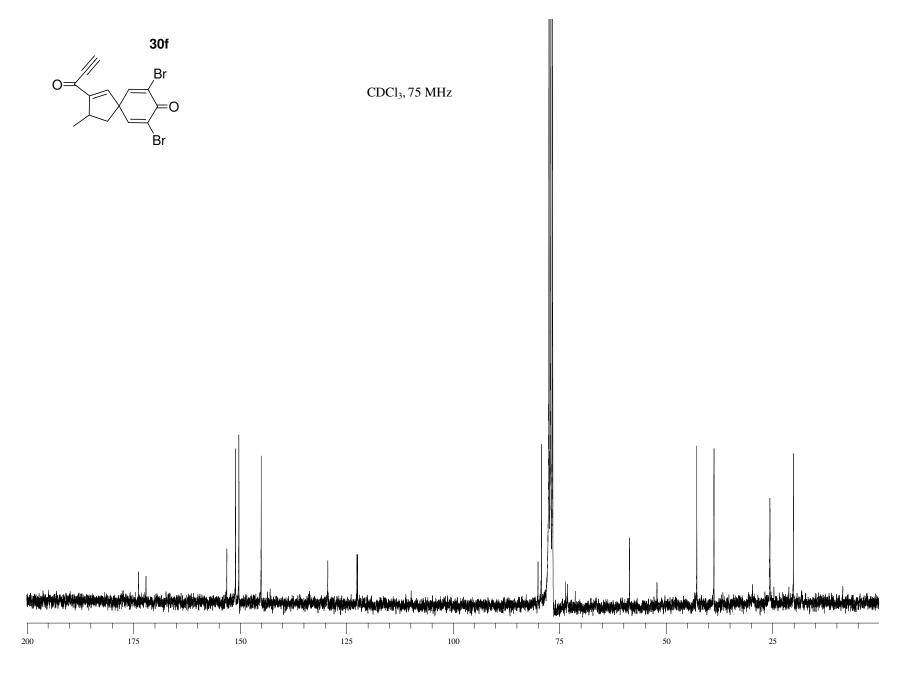


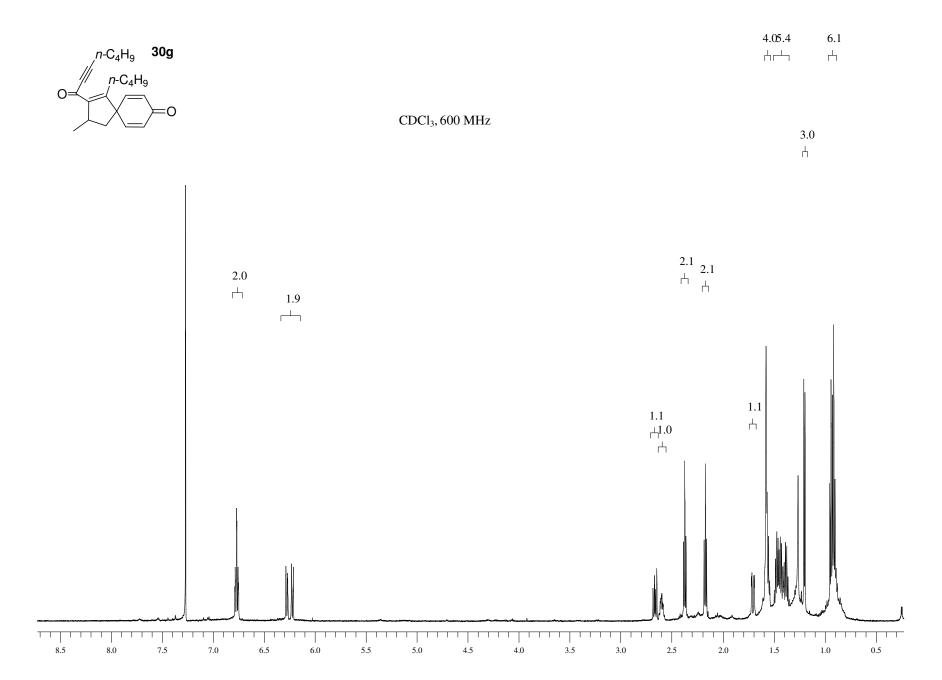


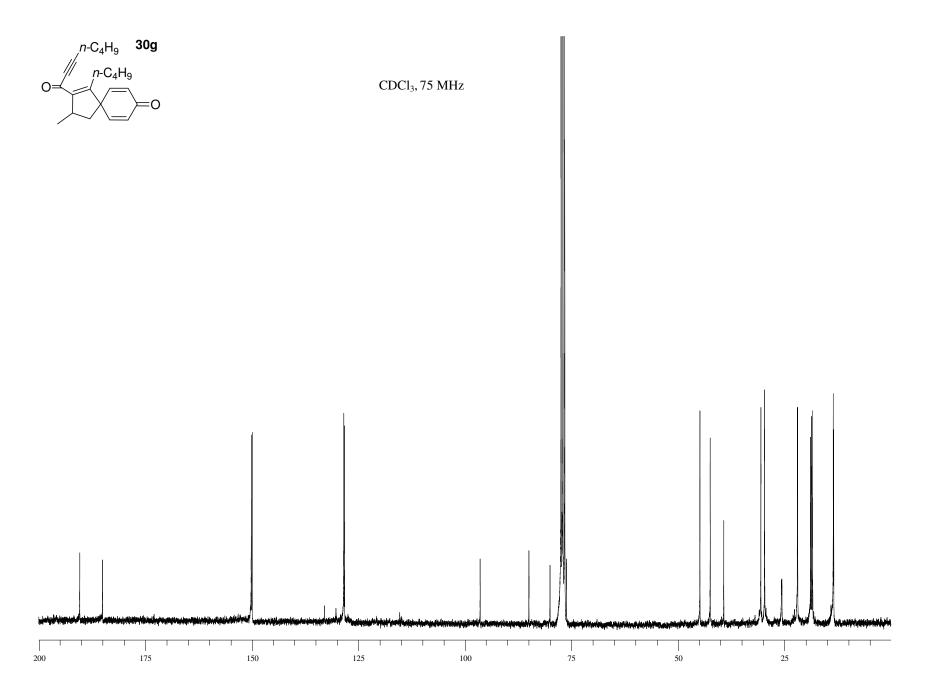






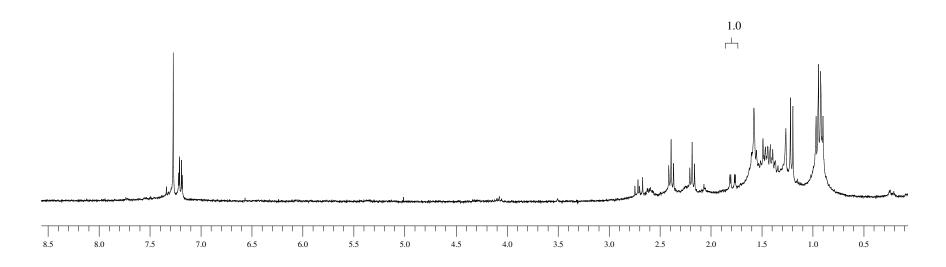


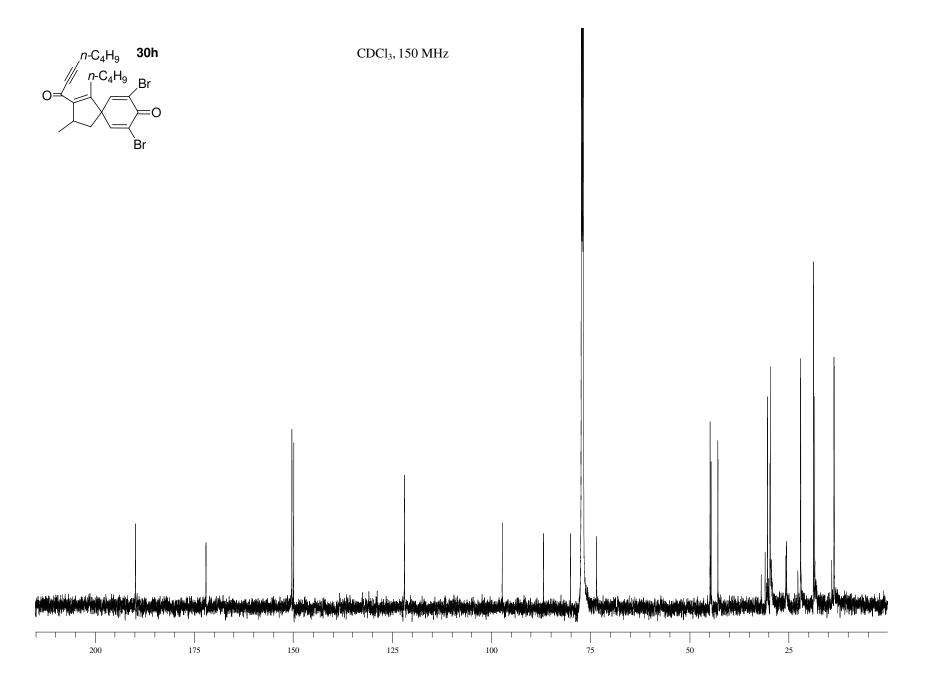


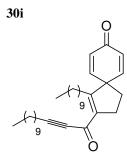






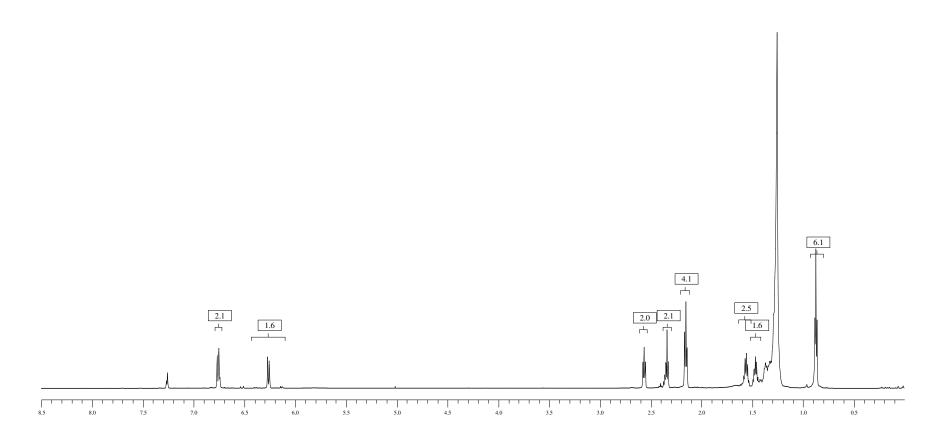


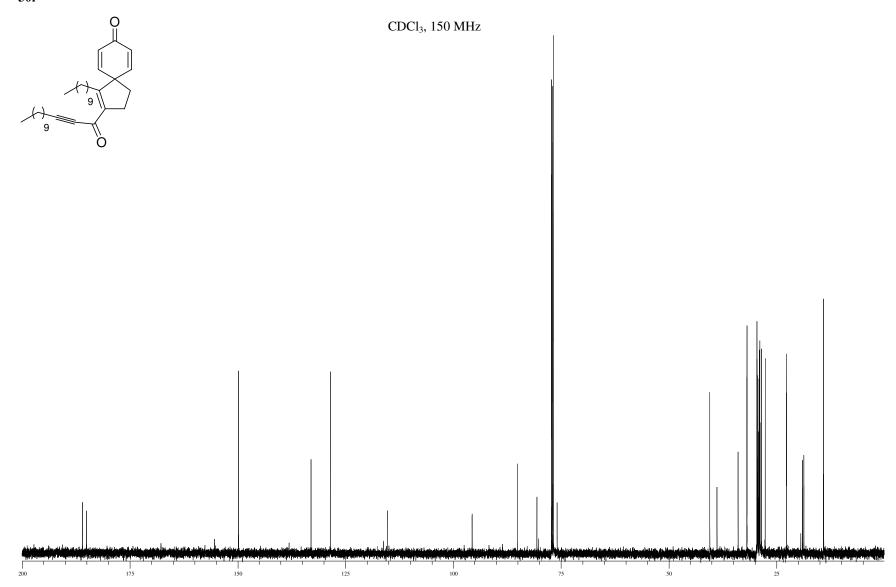


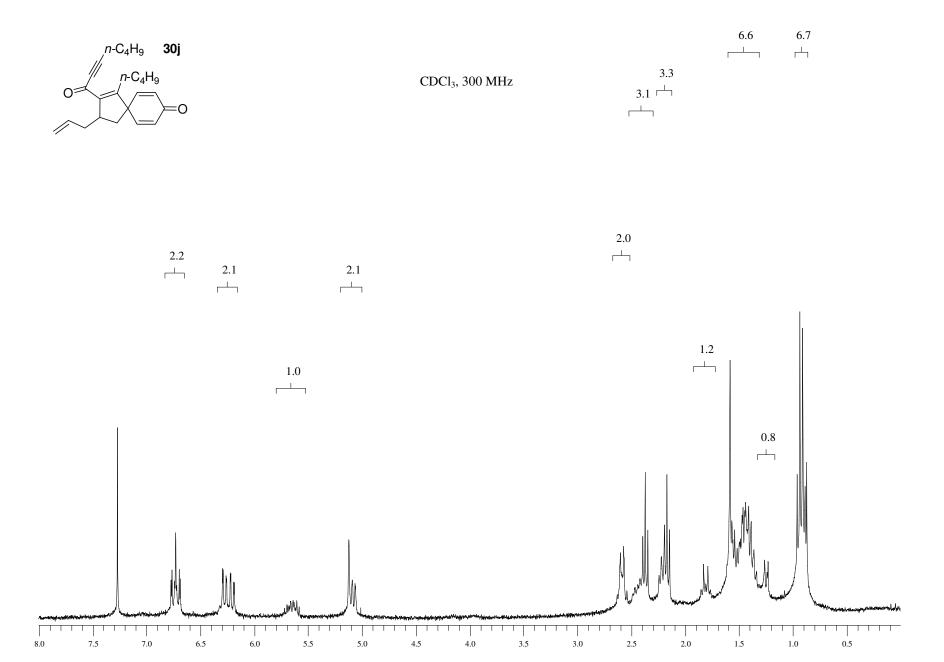


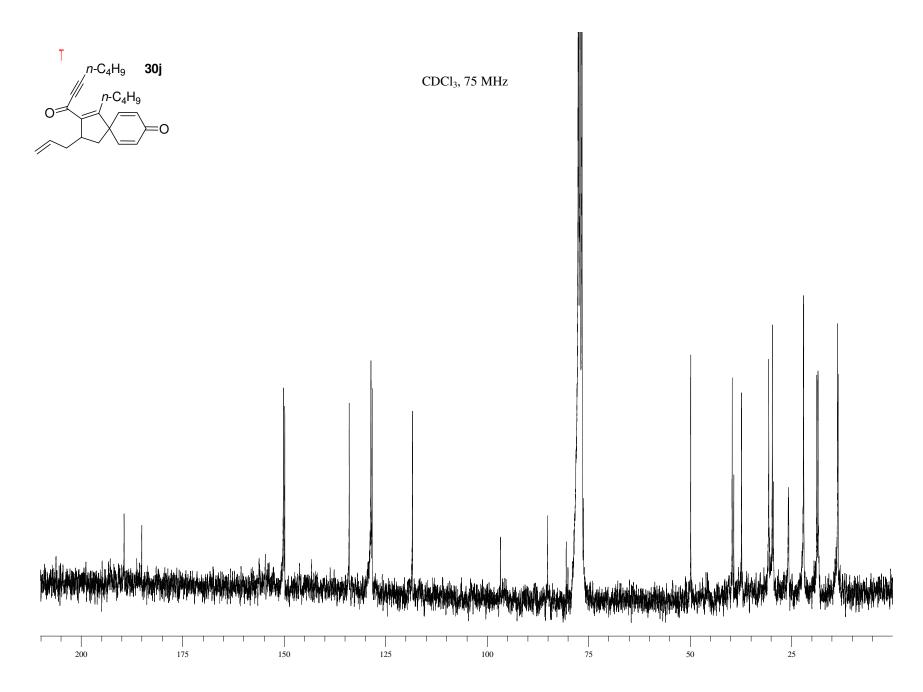


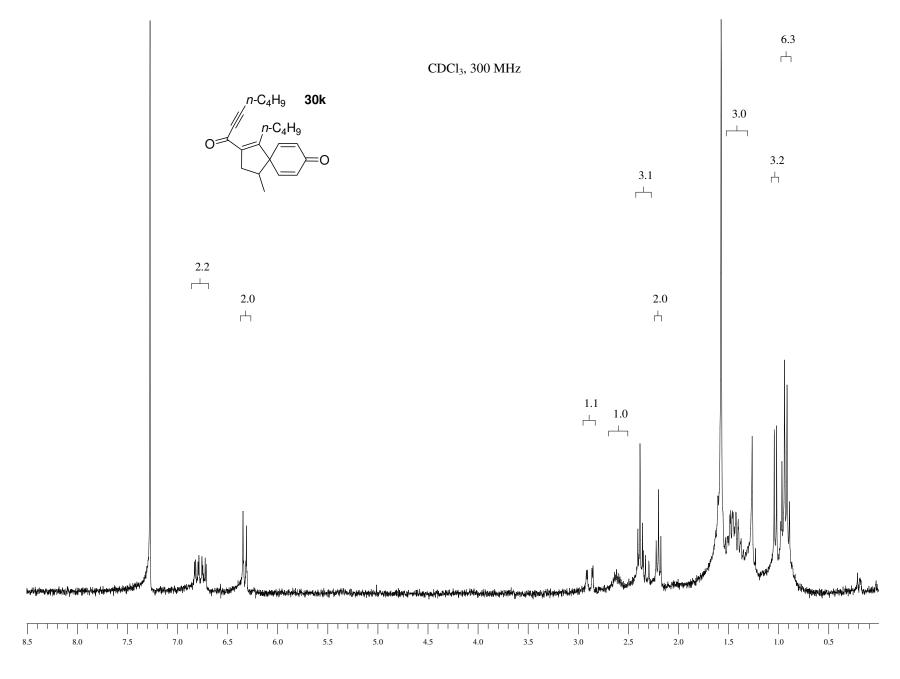
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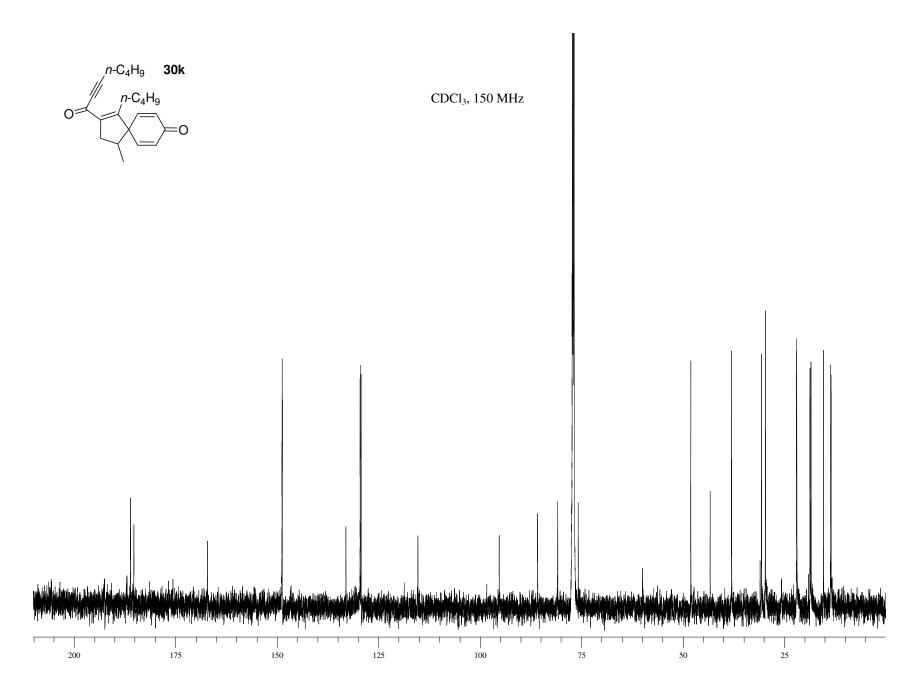






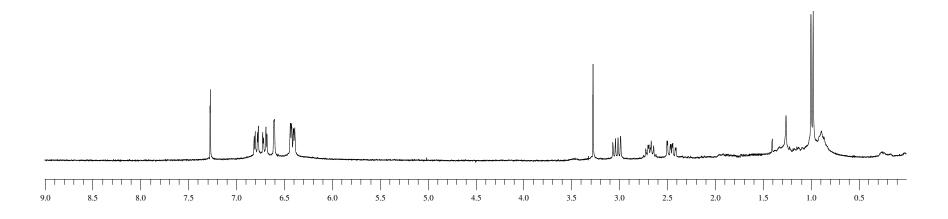


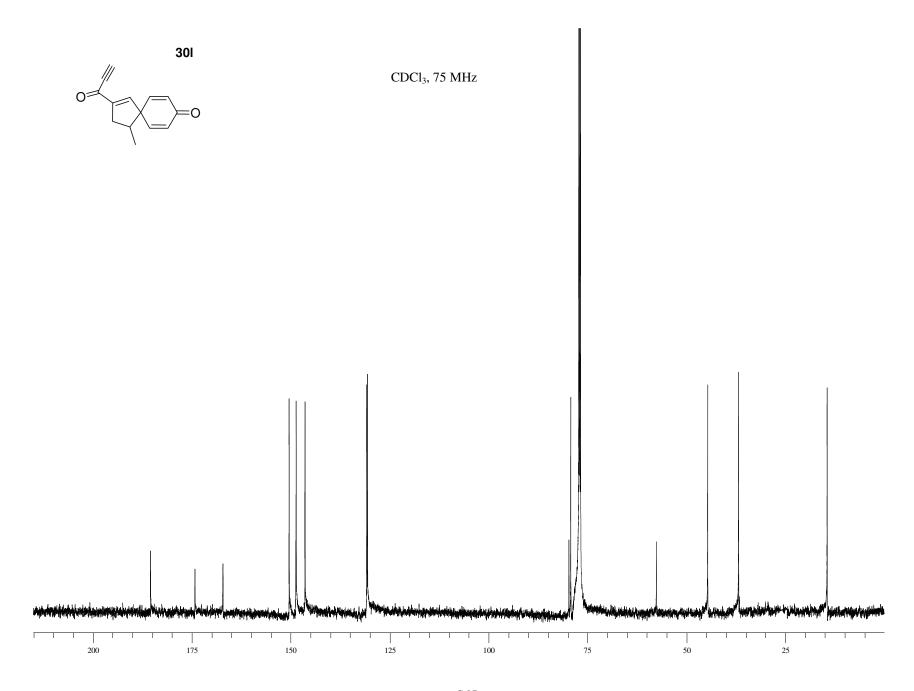




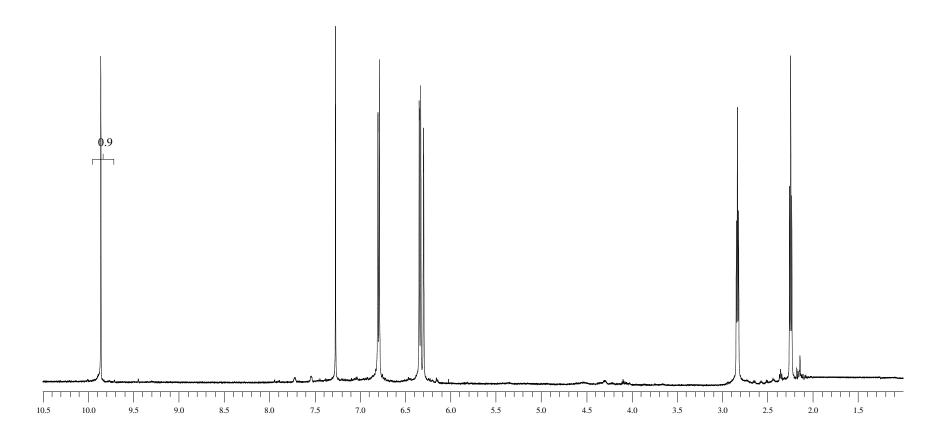
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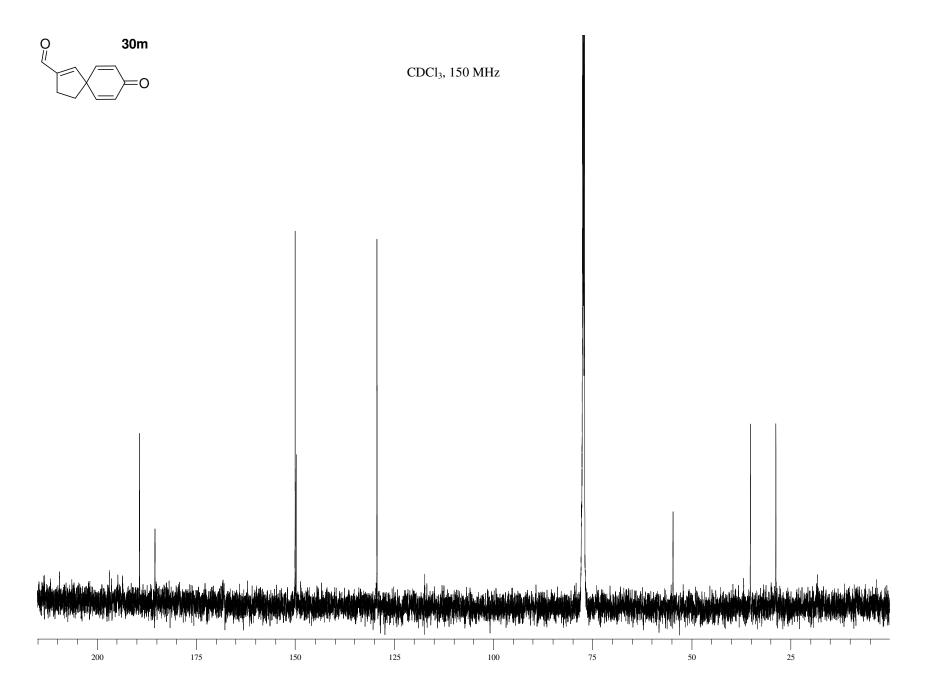
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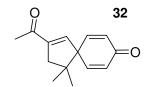






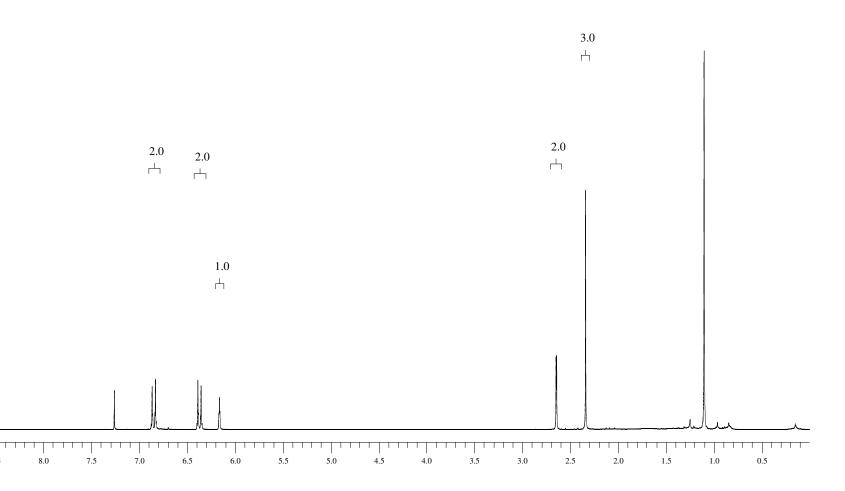


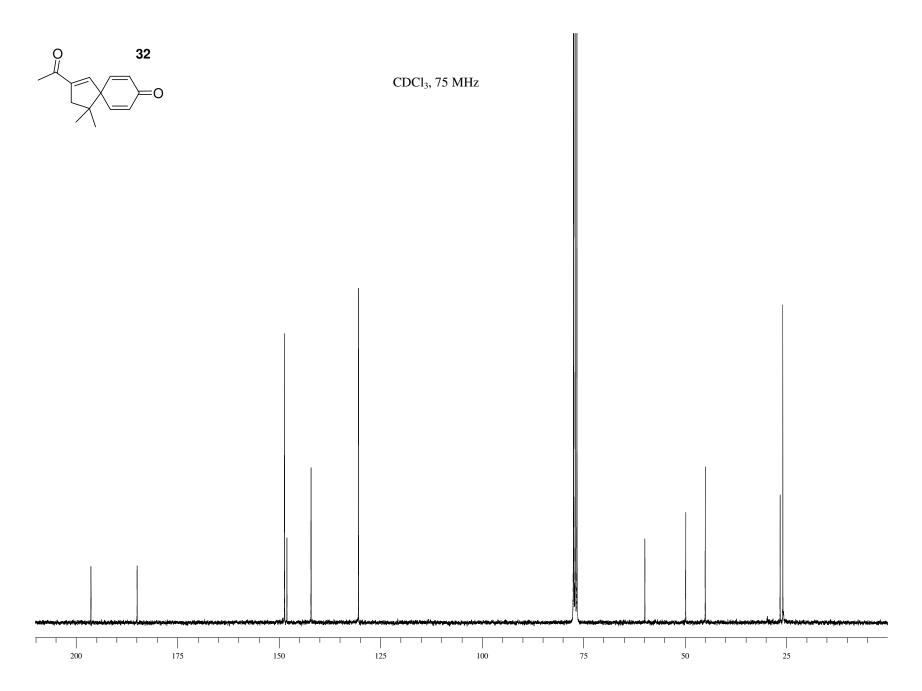




CDCl₃, 300 MHz

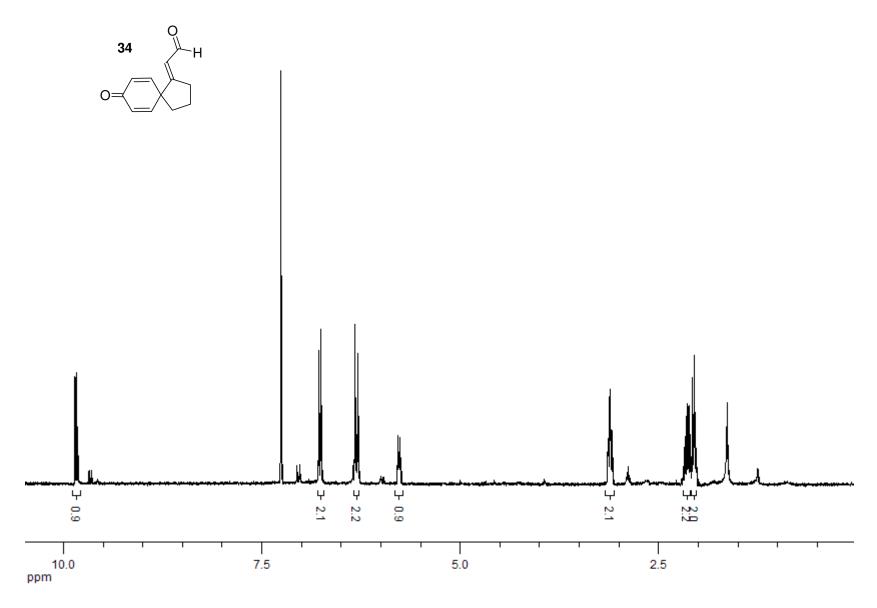


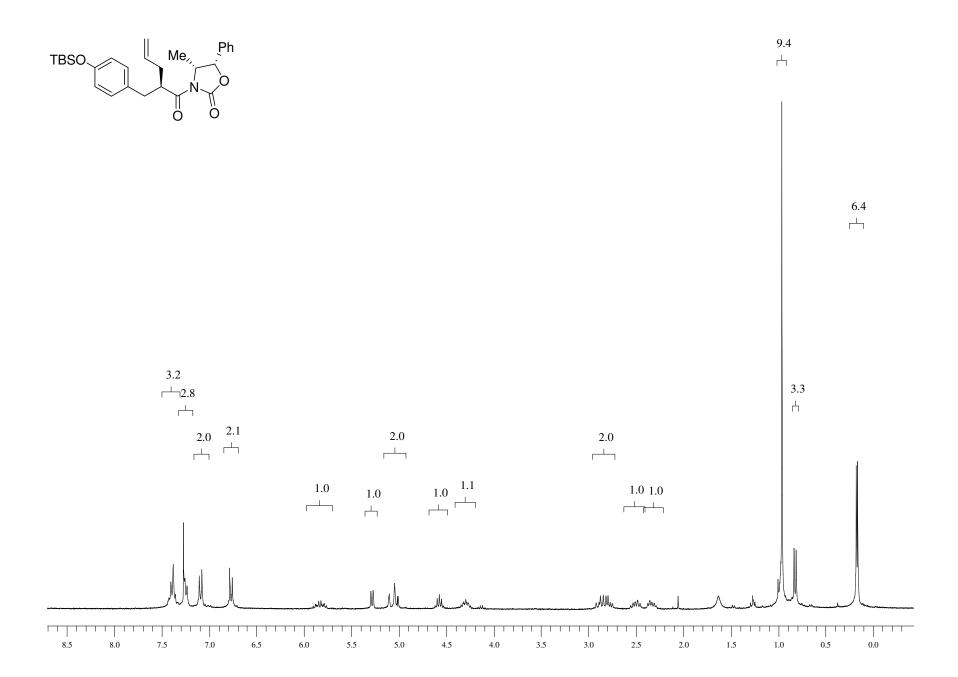


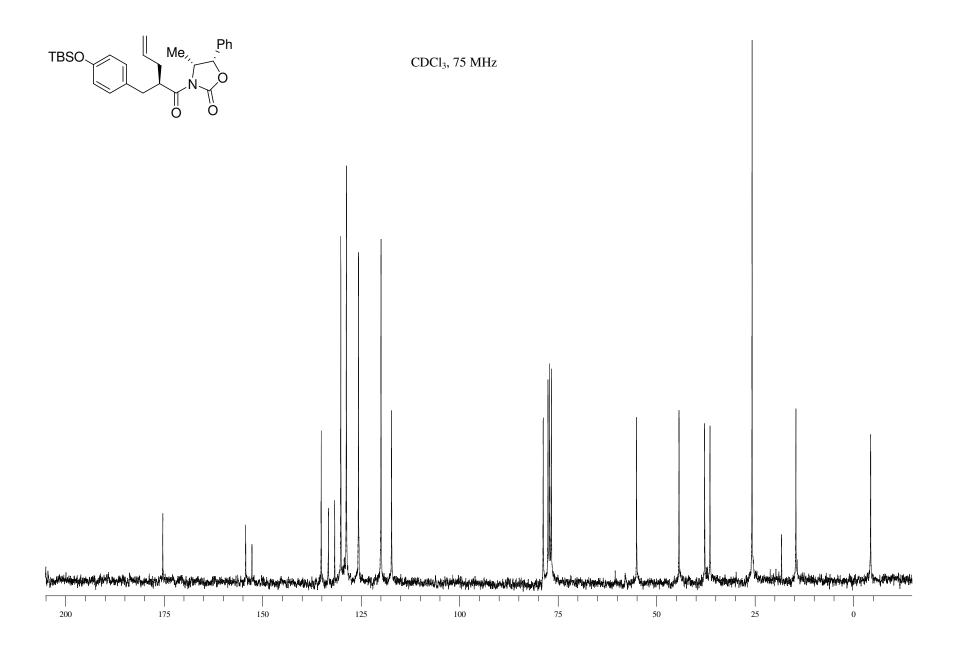


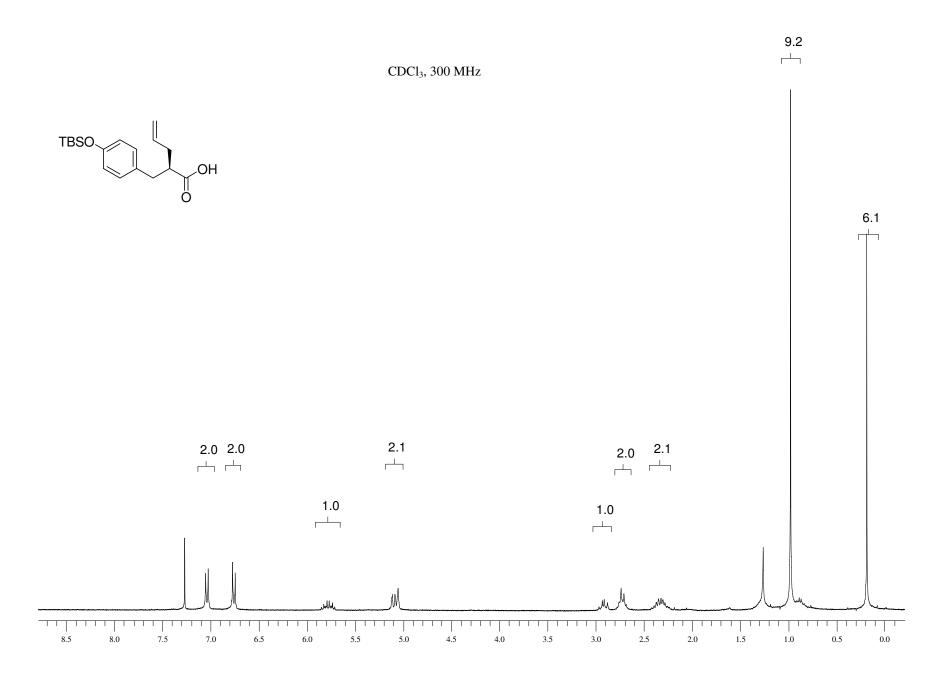


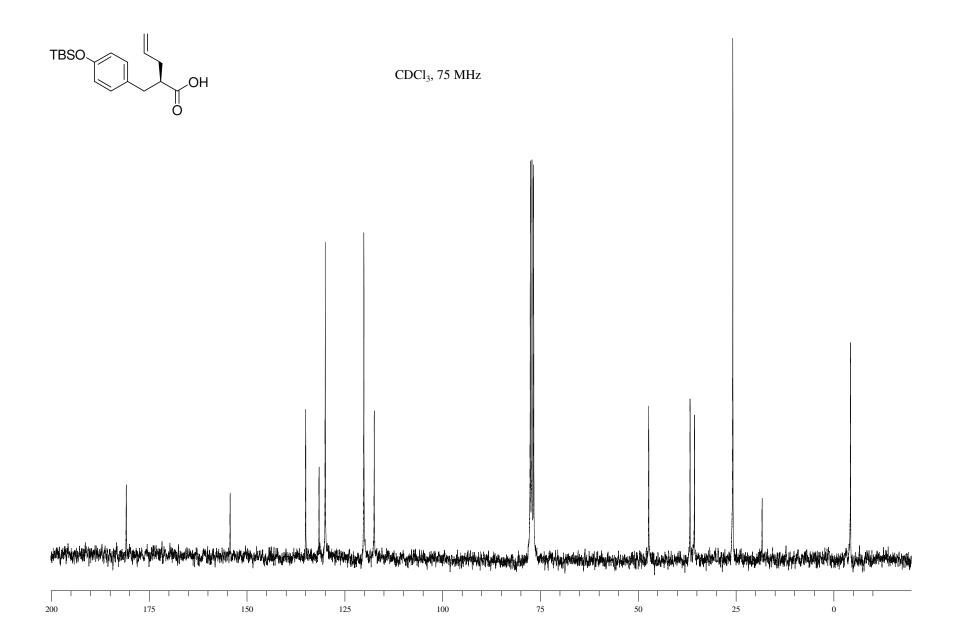
CDCl₃, 300 MHz

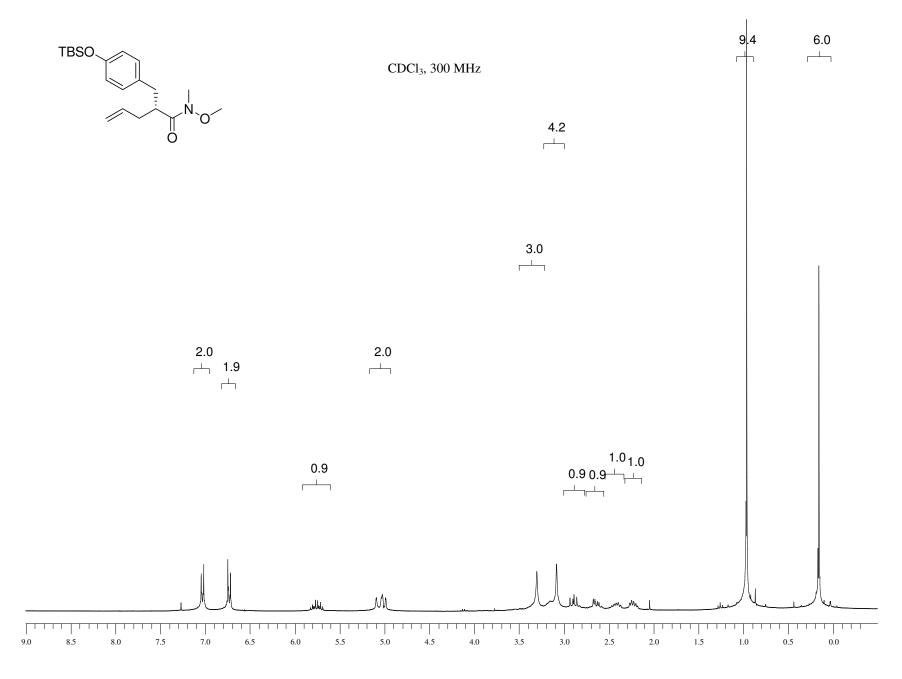


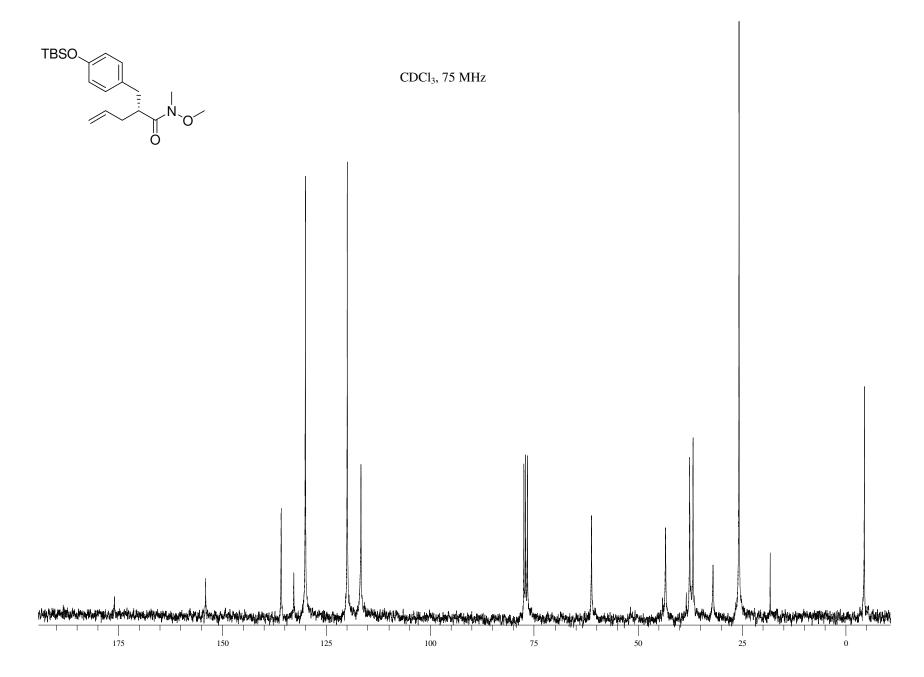


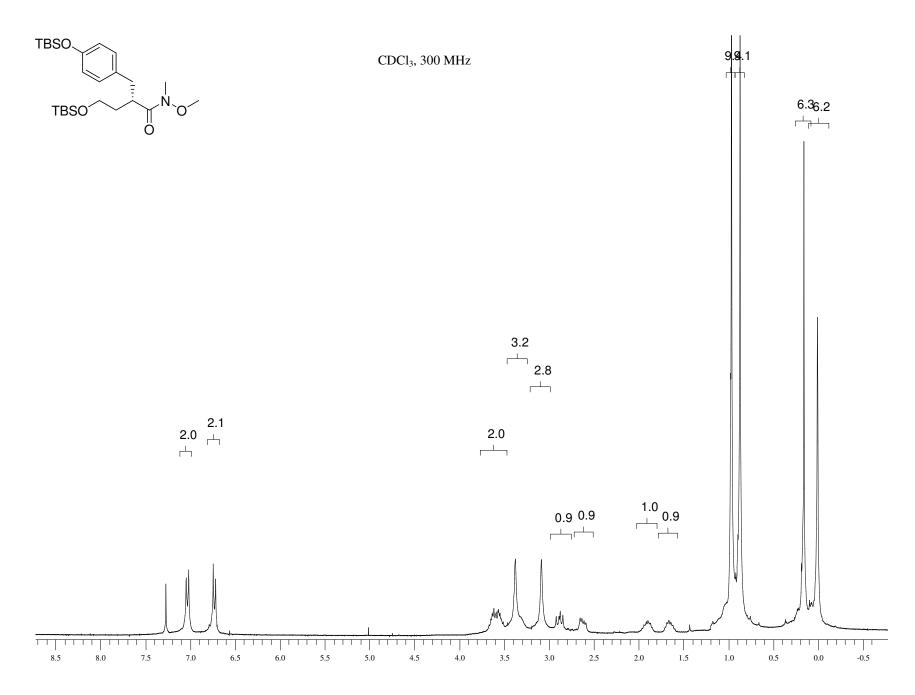


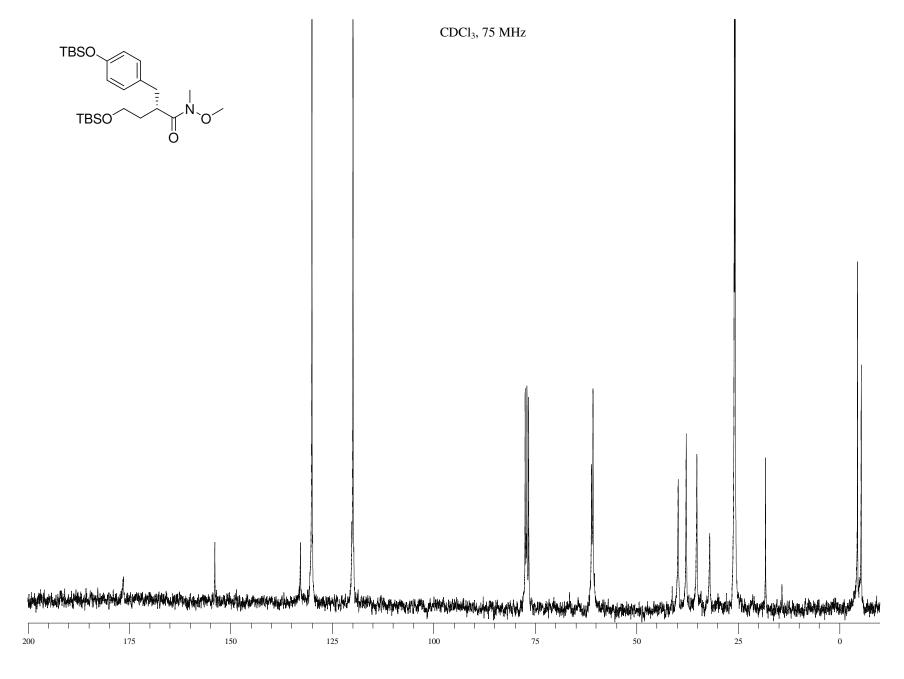


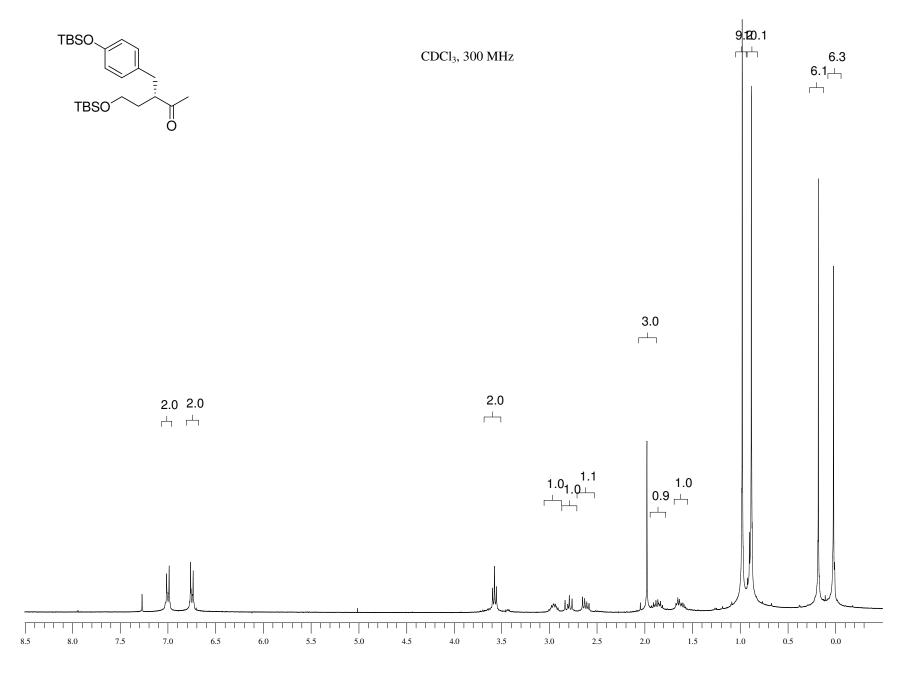


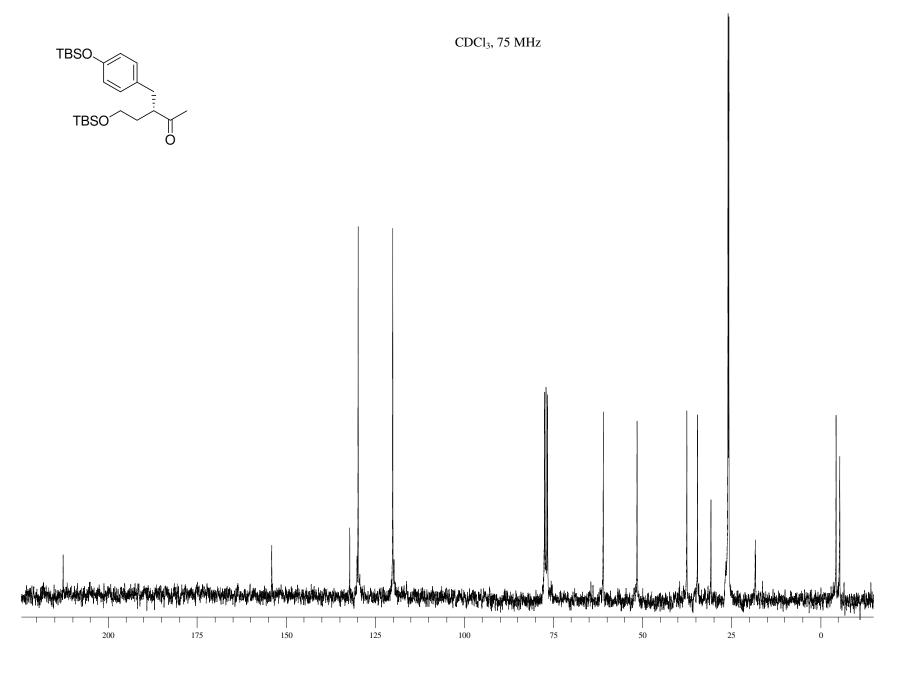


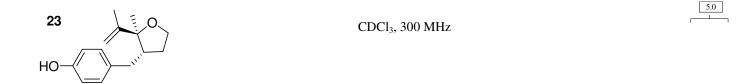


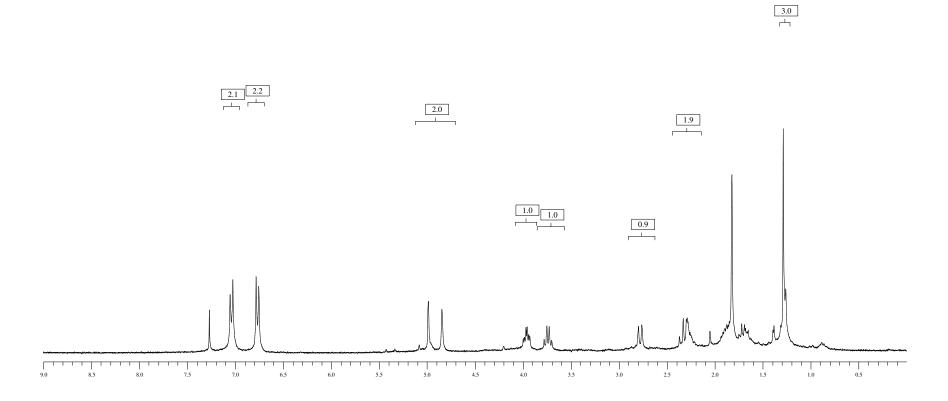


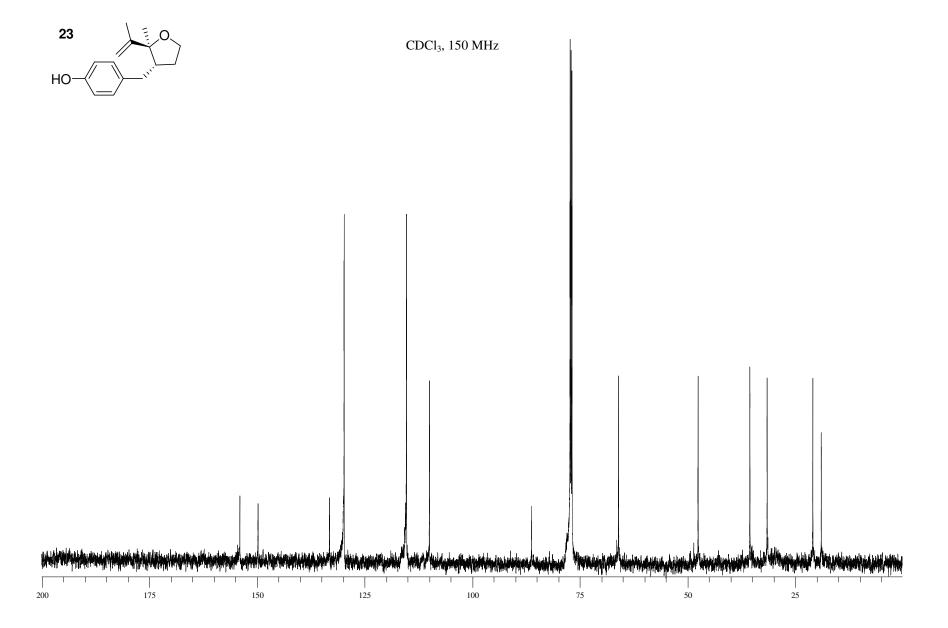


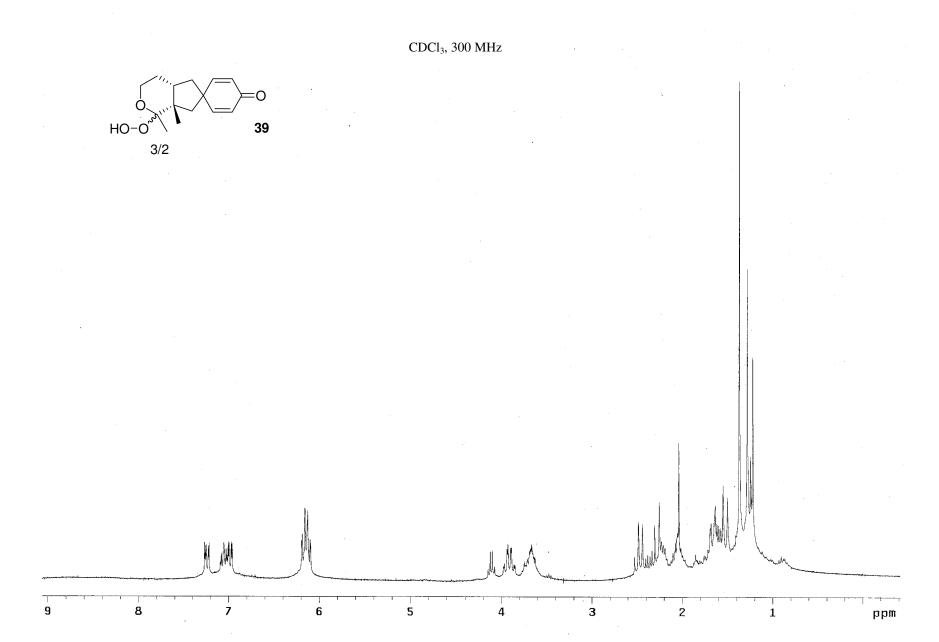


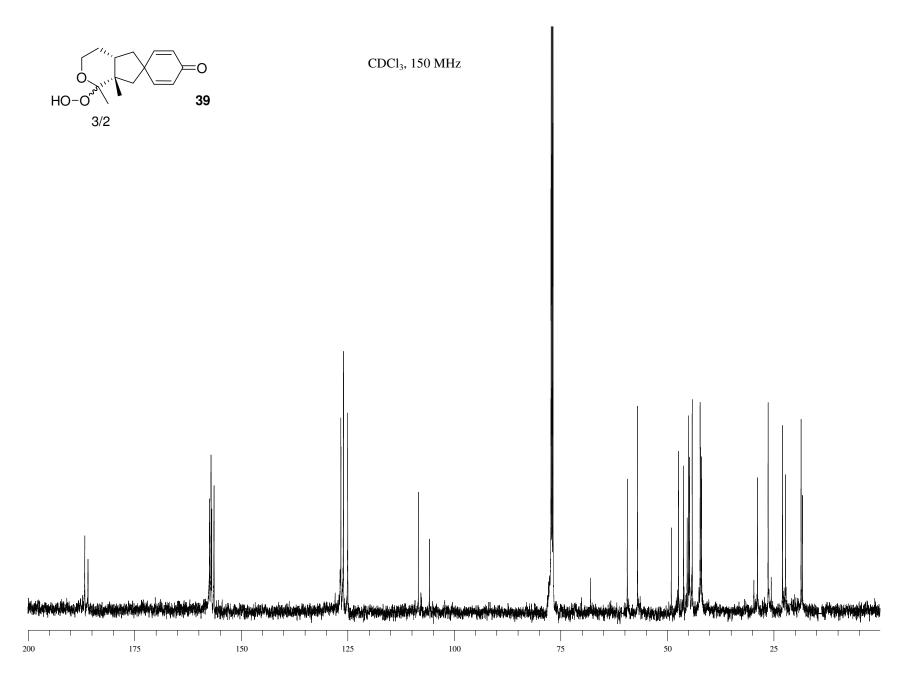




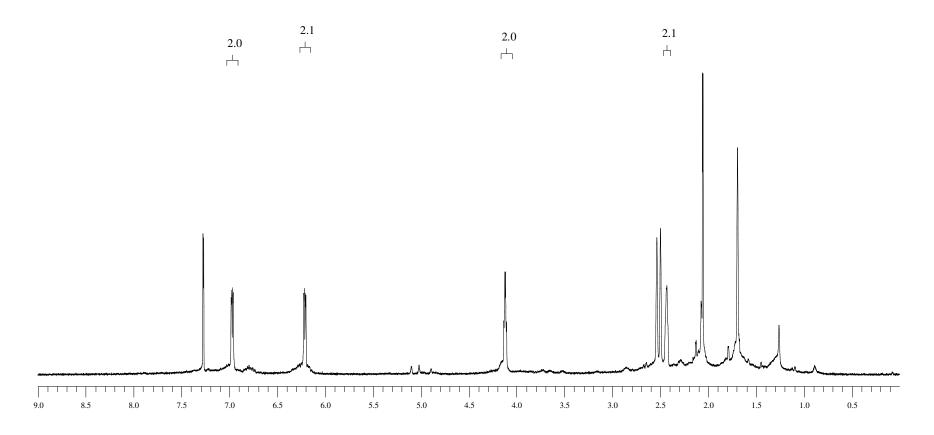


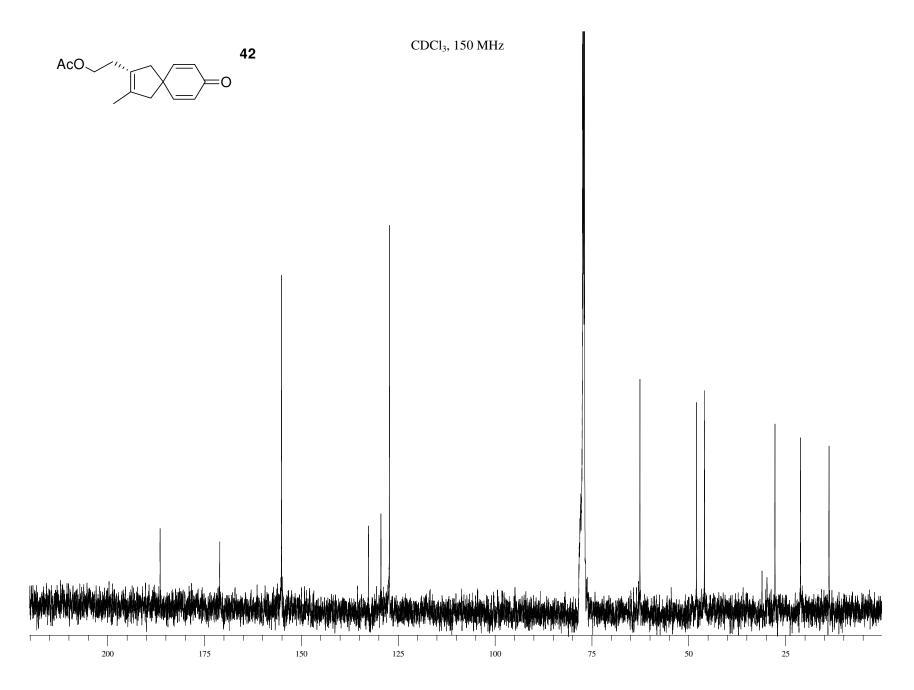




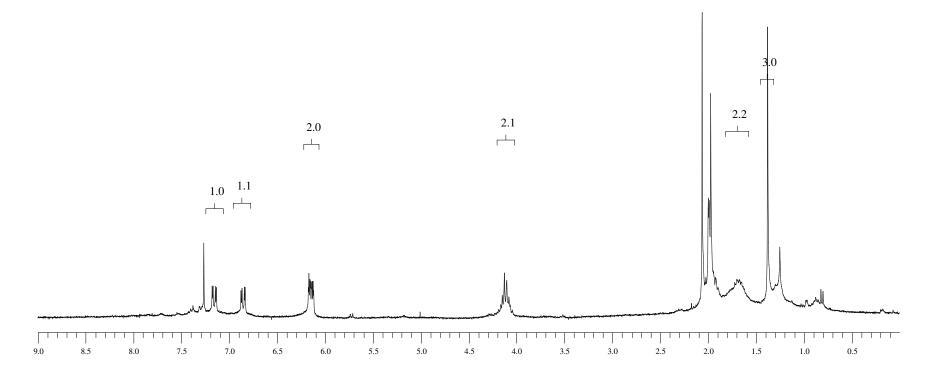


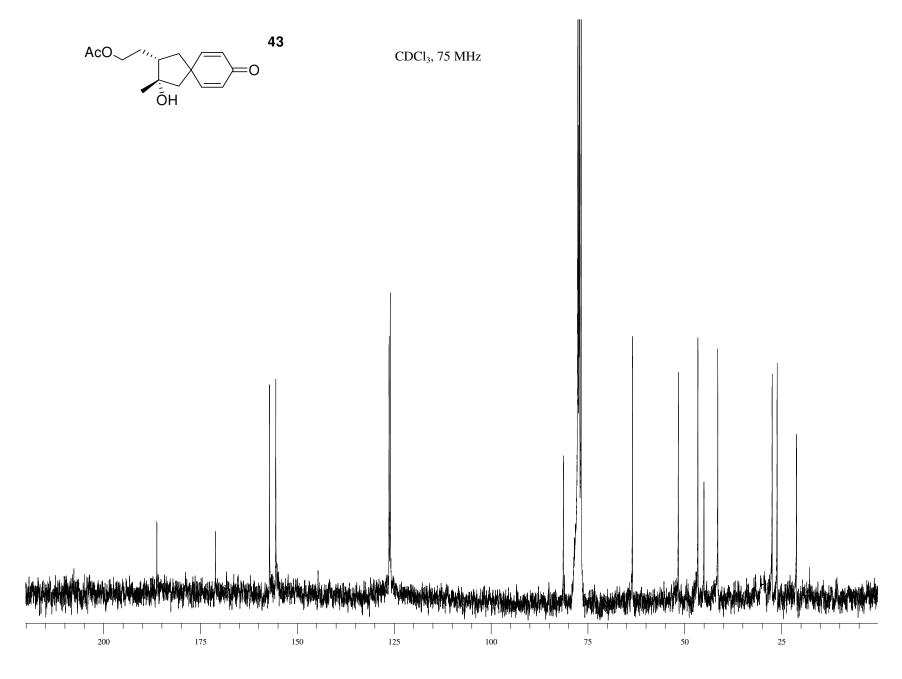


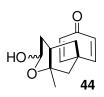




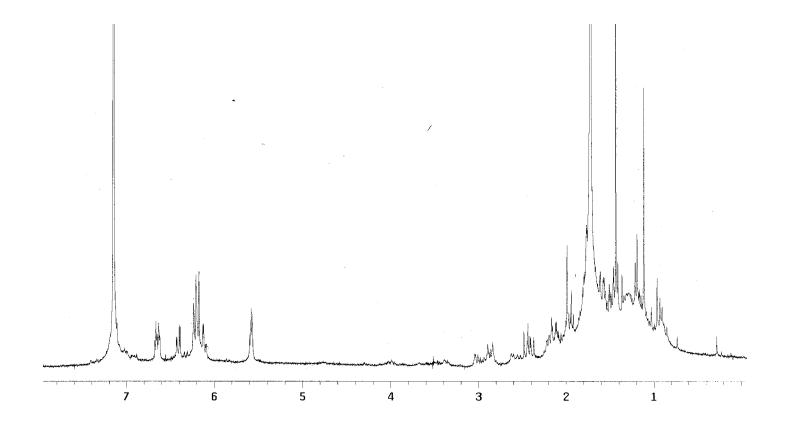


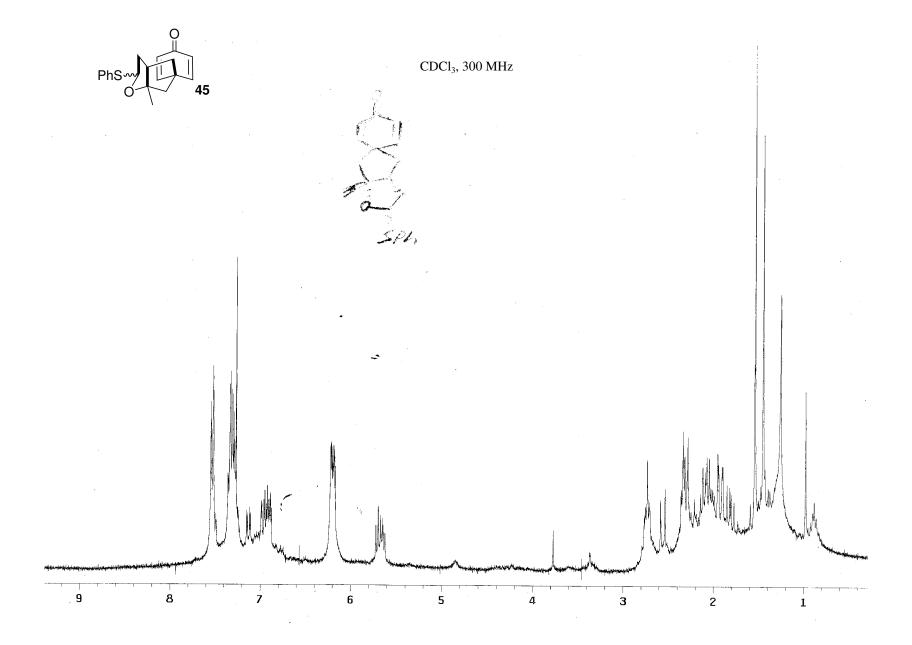


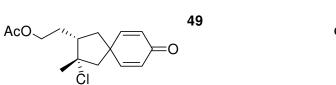


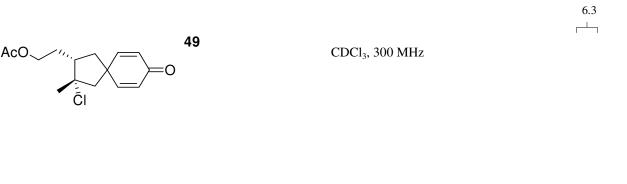


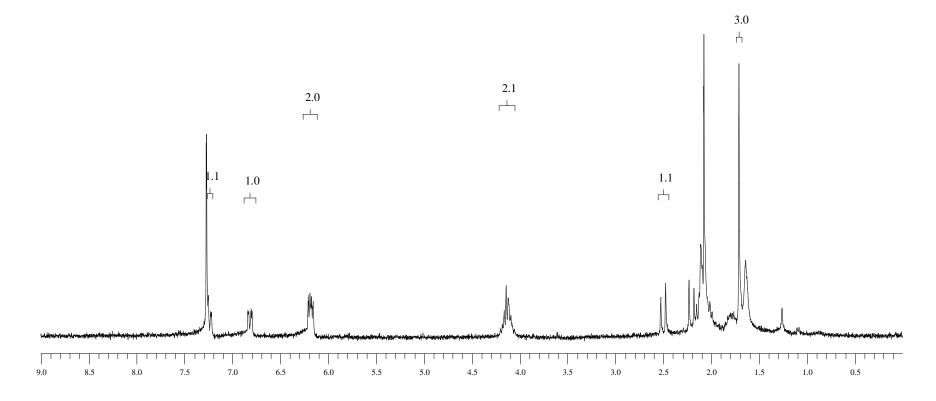
C₆D₆, 300 MHz

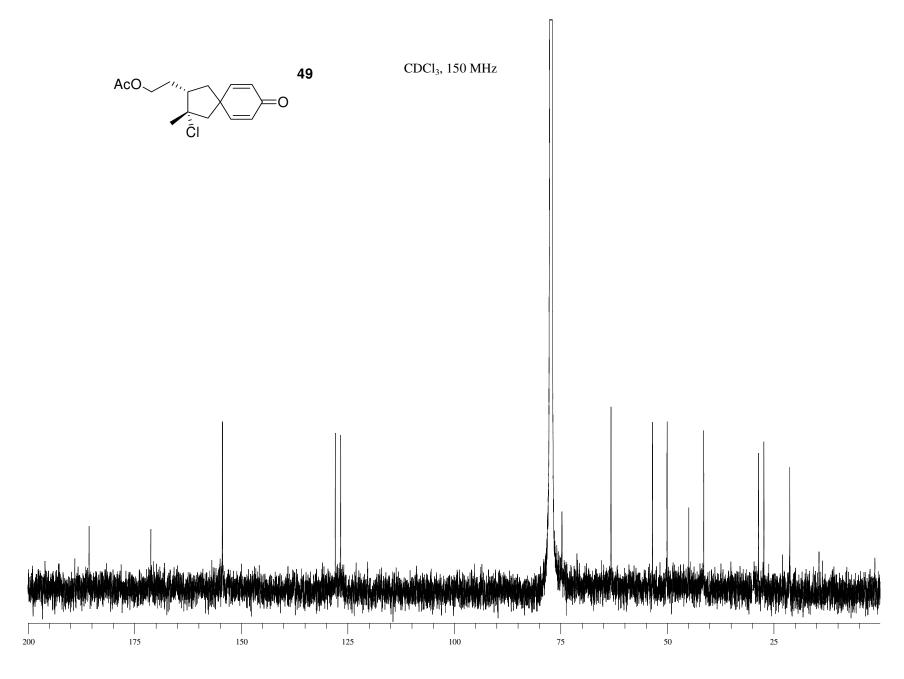




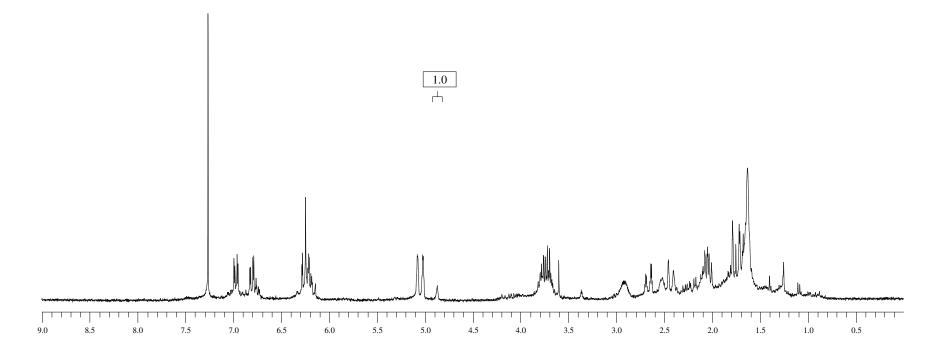




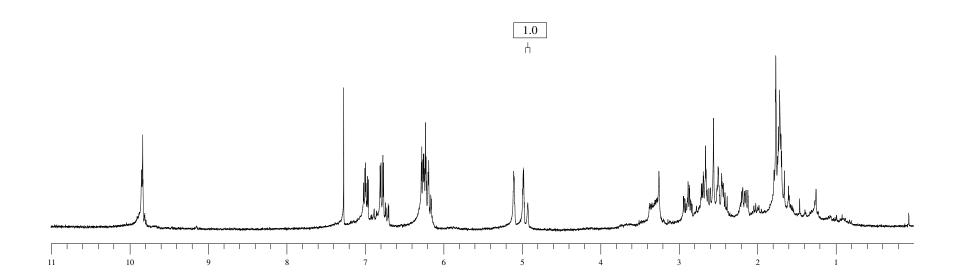


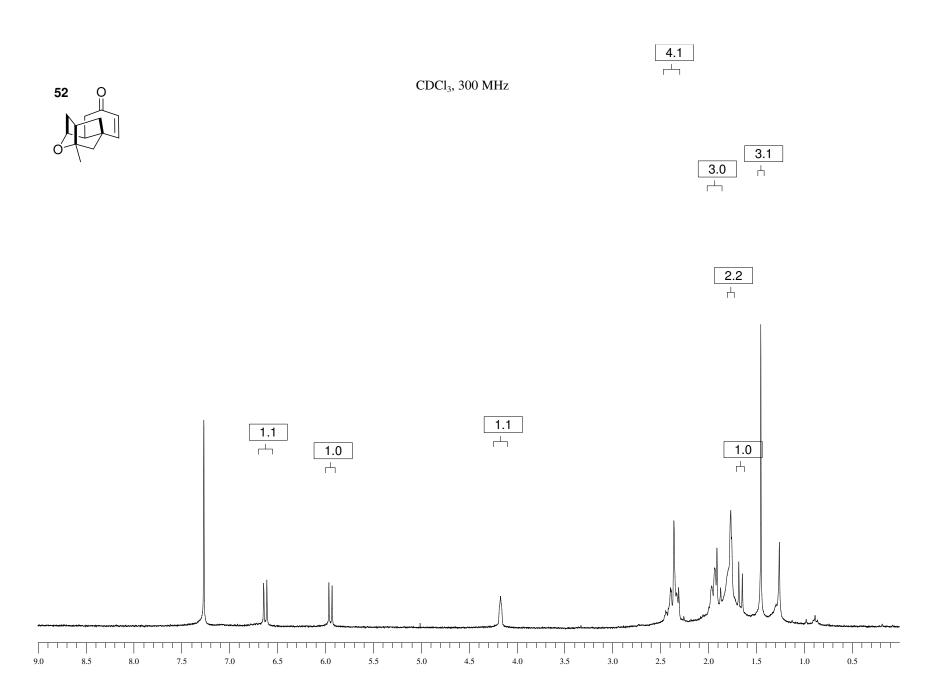
















CDCl₃, 600 MHz



