# Studies Towards the Total Synthesis of Angelmicin B (Hibarimicin B): Synthesis of a Model D'–CD Arylnaphthoquinone System

Sridhar Narayan and William R. Roush\* Department of Chemistry, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 E-mail Address: roush@umich.edu

# **SUPPORTING INFORMATION**

Experimental details and spectroscopic data for compounds **11**, **14**, **15**, **17–19**, **21**, and **22** (21 pages)

# General

All reactions were carried out in flame-dried glassware under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen or argon. 4 Å molecular sieves were flame dried under vacuum prior to use. Solvents were purified as follows: THF and  $Et_2O$  were either distilled from sodium benzophenone ketyl or used as is from a solvent purification system (Anhydrous Engineering).  $CH_2Cl_2$  was either distilled from  $CaH_2$  or used as is from a solvent purification system. DMF was stored over 4!Å M.!S., and used without further purification, unless otherwise mentioned.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were measured at 500 or 400 MHz on a Varian I-500 or a Varian XL-400 instrument respectively. Chemical shifts are reported relative to residual solvent ( $\delta$  7.26, 2.5 and 4.8 ppm for CDCl<sub>3</sub>, DMSO and MeOH respectively). <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were measured at 125 or 100 MHz on a Varian I-500 or a Varian XL-400 instrument respectively. Chemical shifts are reported relative to the central line of CDCl<sub>3</sub> ( $\delta$  77.0 ppm). Infrared spectra were recorded using a Perkin Elmer Spectrum 1000 FT-IR. High resolution mass spectra were measured on a VG 70-250-S Micromass Inc. mass spectrometer at the University of Michigan Mass Spectrometry Laboratory. Elemental analyses were performed at the Elemental Analysis Laboratory at the University of Michigan.

Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed using Whatman glass plates coated with a 0.25 mm thickness of silica gel containing PF254 indicator, and compounds were visualized with UV light, potassium iodide – iodine stain, *p*-anisaldehyde stain, ceric ammonium molybdate stain, or phosphomolybdic acid in EtOH. Chromatographic purifications were performed using Kieselgel 60, 230-400 mesh silica gel. All compounds purified by chromatography were sufficiently pure for use in further experiments, unless indicated otherwise.



#### 1-Benzyloxy-3,4-dimethoxybenzene (14)

Water-free mCPBA<sup>#</sup> (6.85 g, 39.7 mmol) was added in small portions to a solution of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>#</sup> CAUTION: *m*CPBA is known to be explosive in its very pure states and therefore should be handled with extreme care. Although we have never encountered any difficulties, removal of the solvent in the following procedure should always be carried out behind a blast shield. A commercial sample of 80-85% *m*CPBA (10g) was dissolved in 200mL of  $CH_2Cl_2$ , and the water layer separated. The solution was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. This sample of *m*CPBA was stored in a -20°C freezer for up to 3 months without deterioration of quality.

veratraldehyde (5.5 g, 33.1 mmol) in 30 mL of  $CH_2Cl_2$  and the solution stirred at ambient temperature. *Caution: Exothermic reaction*. When *m*CPBA is added, the reaction flask should be left open. After 30 min, a white precipitate formed and the heterogeneous mixture stopped stirring. Another 30 mL of  $CH_2Cl_2$  was added and the mixture stirred at ambient temperature for 8 h. After this time, the mixture was filtered, and the residue washed with  $CH_2Cl_2$ . The combined filtrates were washed with sat. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (3x), dried (anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated to obtain the formate as a yellow oil. This material was directly subjected to the methanolysis conditions.

The crude formate from the previous step was dissolved in 15 mL of MeOH and  $Na_2CO_3$  (5.26g, 49.7 mmol) added. The dark green solution was stirred at ambient temperature for 2 h, after which time TLC analysis indicated complete consumption of the starting formate. Most of the methanol was removed under reduced pressure and the oily slurry partitioned between water and EtOAc. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer further extracted with EtOAc (2x). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried ( $Na_2SO_4$ ), filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude phenol was obtained as a reddish brown solid.

To a solution of the phenol in DMF (15 mL) was added  $K_2CO_3$  (6.87 g, 49.7 mmol) and benzyl bromide (5.91 mL, 49.7 mmol). This mixture was stirred at ambient temperature for 12 h. When TLC indicated completion of the reaction, 100 mL water was added and the aqueous solution was extracted three times with  $Et_2O$ •hexanes (8 : 2). The combined extracts were washed with brine, dried (anhydrous  $Na_2SO_4$ ), filtered and concentrated. Purification of the crude material by flash column chromatography (15% EtOAc in hexanes) afforded a sample of pure 14 (6.83 g, 84%) as a clear oil. The spectroscopic data for this sample of 14 matched previously reported data for this compound.<sup>1</sup>



#### (6-Benzyloxy-2,3-dimethoxyphenyl) boronic acid (15)

*s*-BuLi (3.57 mL of a 1.49 M solution in cyclohexane, 5.32 mmol) was added dropwise, to a solution of arene **14** (520 mg, 2.13 mmol), TMEDA (803  $\mu$ L, 5.32 mmol) in Et<sub>2</sub>O (8 mL) at 0 °C. The orange red solution was stirred at 0 °C for 1.75 h, after which trimethyl borate (1.19 mL, 10.7 mmol) was added in one portion. The mixture was then allowed to attain ambient temperature. TLC analysis at this time indicated a small amount of starting material present. The reaction mixture was added to a 1 M HCl solution and the aqueous solution extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O

(3x). theombined extracts were dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated. The curde product was purified by flash column chromatography (40% EtOAc in hexanes) to obtain **15** as a pale brown solid (337 mg, 55%). Data for **14**: mp 117–120 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  7.27 – 7.15 (m, 5H), 6.76 and 6.54 (AB system,  $J_{AB}$  = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.86 (s, 2H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 3.64 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>OD)  $\delta$  155.6, 152.1, 147.9, 139.0, 129.4, 128.7, 128.6, 128.1, 115.1, 115.0, 108.2, 108.1, 108.0, 71.4, 60.9, 60.7, 56.7, 56.6; IR (Thin film) cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ES) calcd. for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>17</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (M+Na<sup>+</sup>): 311.1067, found 311.1069.



#### 2,3,5-Tribromo-6-methoxy-[1,4]benzoquinone (17)

Bromine (5mL, 97.5 mmol) was added to a solution of methoxyhydroquinone (2.8g, 20 mmol) in CHCl<sub>3</sub> and the mixture stirred at ambient temperature for 1 h. At this time TLC analysis indicated the formation of quinone **17**, but also a considerable amount of hydroquinone **18**. The volatiles were removed under reduced pressure and the crude residue (red solid) was directly used in the subsequent reaction. An analytical sample was prepared by flash column chromatography (15% EtOAc in hexanes). Data for **17**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  4.24 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  172.0, 171.6, 156.7, 138.5, 136.6, 117.4, 62.2; IR (Thin film) 1679, 1656, 1601, 1559, 1452, 1414, 1308, 1193, 1139, 1064, 944, 812, 776, 738, 717, 677 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (EI) calcd. for C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>13</sub>O<sub>3</sub>Br<sub>3</sub> (M<sup>+</sup>): 371.7632, found 371.7639; *Anal.* calcd for C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>13</sub>O<sub>3</sub>Br<sub>3</sub>: C, 22.42%; H, 0.81%, found C, 22.85%; H, 0.80%.



#### 2,3,5-Tribromo-6-methoxy-benzene-1,4-diol (18)

The mixture of **17** and **18** from the bromination reaction was dissolved in acetone (20 mL) and sodium dithionite (3.48 g, 20 mmol) in 20 mL of water was added. The red color of the solution briefly disappeared when a drop of the dithionite solution was added and then reappeared. Ultimately, the red color of the solution gave way to pale yellow, indicating complete consumption of the quinone. The reaction mixture was partitioned between  $CH_2Cl_2$  and

water and the layers separated. The aqueous solution was further extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (2x). The combined extracts were dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain the crude product as a yellowish white solid (6.2 g) that had a strong sulfurous odor. The crude product was directly utilized in the subsequent reaction. Partial data for **18**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.50 (s, 1H), 5.31 (s, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR HRMS (EI) calcd. for C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>3</sub>Br<sub>3</sub> (M<sup>+</sup>): 373.7789, found 373.7776; *Anal.* calcd for: C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>3</sub>Br<sub>3</sub> : C, 22.31%; H, 1.34%, found C, 22.59%; H, 1.13%.



# 1,2,4-Tribromo-5-methoxy-3,6-bis-methoxymethoxybenzene (19)

To a solution of hydroquinone **18** (1.02 g, 2.71 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (5 mL) at 0!°C, was added MOM-Cl (0.514 mL, 6.77 mmol). After the mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 min, Hünig's base (1.18 mL, 6.77 mmol) was added, and the mixture stirred at 0 °C for 2 h, at which time TLC analysis indicated complete conversion to **19**. The reaction mixture was diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL) and the CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> solution was washed successively with NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution (1 : 1, sat. solution + water), water, and sat NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution. The CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> layer was dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification of the crude product by flash column chromatography (15% EtOAc in hexanes) gave **19** as a white solid (1.13 g, 74% over three steps). Data for **19**: mp 169–170 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.14 (s, 2H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.69 (s, 3H), 3.63 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  150.9, 149.4, 146.1, 121.0, 117.2, 114.1, 99.6, 99.3, 60.7, 58.5, 58.2; IR (Thin film) 1599, 1469, 1448, 1427, 1382, 1245, 1161, 1098, 1083, 1049, 945, 925, 864, 800, 765, 704, 670 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (EI) calcd. for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>13</sub>O<sub>5</sub>Br<sub>3</sub> (M <sup>+</sup>): 461.8313, found 461.8324; *Anal.* calcd for: C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>13</sub>O<sub>3</sub>Br<sub>3</sub> : C, 28.42%; H, 2.82%, found C, 28.50%; H, 2.97%.



### 5,8-Dibenzyloxy-2-bromo-3-methoxy-1,4-dimethoxymethoxy-naphthalene (11)

To a solution of dibromide **19** (1.03 g, 2.22 mmol) and 2-triisopropylsilyloxyfuran (0.586 g, 2.44 mmol) in 20 mL of THF, was added BuLi (1.03 mL of a 2.15 M solution in hexanes, 2.22 mmol) dropwise over 20 min. After being stirred at -78 °C for 2 h, the reaction mixture was slowly allowed to attain ambient temperature. Saturated NH<sub>4</sub>Cl and water (1 : 1) were added to the reaction mixture and the aqueous solution extracted four times with Et<sub>2</sub>O (containing ~ 20% hexanes). The combined Et<sub>2</sub>O extracts were washed with brine, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated to obtain a red oil. Purification of the crude product by silica gel chromatography (10 to 25% EtOAc in hexanes) afforded naphthols **20a**,**b** (896 mg, 74%) in a nearly 1 : 1 regioisomeric ratio. The naphthols **20a**,**b** readily underwent air oxidation to unidentified quinonoid products. Therefore, they were immediately used in the subsequent step.

NaH (24 mg, 1.01 mmol) was added to a solution of naphthols **20a,b** (220 mg, 0.403 mmol) and benzyl bromide (0.24 mL, 2.02 mmol) in THF (5 mL) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h, then was allowed to attain ambient temperature and stirred for another 4 h. TBAF (1.01 mL of a 1 M solution in THF, 1 .01 mmol) was then added, and the mixture stirred for 10 h. The reaction mixture was partitioned between sat NaHCO<sub>3</sub> and Et<sub>2</sub>O, and the layers separated, and the aqueous solution further extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3x). The combined Et<sub>2</sub>O extracts were washed with brine, dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (15 to 25% EtOAc in hexanes) to obtain **11** (172 mg, 75%) as a white solid. Data for **11**: mp 110–111 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.51 – 7.33 (m, 10H), 6.64 and 6.79 (AB system,  $J_{AB}$  = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 5.08 (s, 2H), 4.98 (s, 4H), 3.99 (s, 3H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 3.54 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  149.6, 148.8, 148.6, 147.6, 142.7, 136.9, 128.5, 128.0, 127.9, 127.8, 123.1, 120.6, 114.5, 110.4, 110.0, 101.4, 101.0, 72.6, 61.3, 58.3, 57.3, 30.9, 29.7; IR (Thin film) 2921, 2850, 1735, 1664, 1605, 1566, 1497, 1454, 1372, 1345, 1310, 1260, 1212, 1157, 1080, 1023, 961, 931, 797, 736, 697 cm<sup>-1</sup>; HRMS (ES) calcd. for C<sub>29</sub>H<sub>29</sub>BrO<sub>7</sub> (M+Na<sup>+</sup>): 591.0994, found 591.1003.



#### 5,8-dibenzyloxy-2-bromo-3-methoxy-[1,4]naphthoquinone (21)

To a solution of **11** (85 mg, 0.149 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 mL), was added TFA•H<sub>2</sub>O (9 : 1) and the mixture stirred at ambient temperature for 2 h. At this time, reaction mixture was partitioned between CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and sat NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution. The layers were separated and the aqueous solution further extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2x). Combined extracts were dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated to obtain the hydroquinone as an orange-yellow solid. Partial data for intermediate hydroquinone: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  9.94 (s, 1H), 9.32 (s, 1H), 7.49 – 7.40 (m, 10H), 6.74 and 6.70 (AB system, *J*<sub>AB</sub> = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 5.20 (s, 2H), 5.19 (s, 2H), 3.92 (s, 3H).

The crude hydroquinone was dissolved in CH<sub>3</sub>CN (5 mL) and CAN (2 mL of a 0.1 M solution in H<sub>2</sub>O, 0.2 mmol) was added. The mixture was vigorously stirred at ambient temperature for 2 h. At this time, most of the CH<sub>3</sub>CN was removed under reduced pressure, and the residue diluted with water and sat. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> solution. The resulting aqueous solution was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3x) and the combined extracts dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated. Purification of the crude product by flash column chromatography (25% EtOAc in hexanes) afforded quinone **21** as a red solid (68 mg, 95%). Data for **21**: mp 138–140 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.55 – 7.23 (m, 12 H), 5.22 (s, 2H), 5.19 (s, 2H), 4.23 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  177.9, 177.5, 158.8, 153.2, 136.2, 136.1, 128.7, 128.6, 127.9, 127.0, 126.8, 123.0, 122.0, 121.0, 120.7, 94.4, 71.8, 71.7, 61.3, 29.7; IR (Thin film): 1672, 1654, 1604, 1584, 1562, 1498, 1477, 1449, 1412, 1381, 1330, 1294, 1268, 1201, 1158, 1100, 1080, 1050, 1030, 1011, 948, 917, 807, 774, 732, 693; HRMS (ES) calcd for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>19</sub>BrO<sub>5</sub> (M+Na<sup>+</sup>) 501.0314, found 501.0313.



5,8-Dibenzyloxy-2-(6-benzyloxy-2,3-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-methoxy-[1,4]naphthoquinone (22)

Dimethoxyethane (DME) was degassed by sparging argon through it for 15 min. A solution of arylboronic acid **15** (8.4 mg, 29. 2  $\mu$ mol), bromonaphthoquinone **21** (9.5 mg, 19.8  $\mu$ mol), Cl<sub>2</sub>Pd(dppf)•CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3.2 mg, 3.96  $\mu$ mol) and K<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> (89  $\mu$ L of a 1 M solution in H<sub>2</sub>O, 89

μmol) in DME (0.75 mL) was heated at 60 °C for 2 h. TLC analysis at this point indicated complete consumption of both starting materials. The reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature, added to water and extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (4x). The combined extracts were washed with brine, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated. Purification of the crude product by flash column chromatography (30 to 40% EtOAc in hexanes) afforded **22** (7.5 mg, 59%) as a red film. Data for **22**: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 7.64 – 7.19 (m, 17H), 7.02 and 6.78 (AB system,  $J_{AB}$  = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 5.29 (s, 2H), 5.20 (s, 2H), 5.02 and 4.95 (AB system,  $J_{AB}$  = 12.6 Hz, 2H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.60 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO) δ 183.0, 180.0, 157.3, 152.1, 151.7, 150.0, 147.1, 146.7, 137.4, 137.0, 136.9, 128.5, 128.4, 128.3, 127.8, 127.6, 127.5, 127.2, 127.0, 124.2, 123.1, 121.8, 121.0, 120.6, 116.3, 113.2, 107.5, 70.6, 69.8, 60.0, 59.6, 56.0; IR (Thin film) 2923, 2852, 1742, 1661, 1567, 1482, 1453, 1420, 1379, 1274, 1208, 1078, 1028, 964, 796, 737, 696, 665; HRMS (ES) calcd. for C<sub>40</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (M+Na<sup>+</sup>): 665.2151, found 665.2155.

# References

1. Kupchan, S. M.; Liepa, A. J.; Kameswar.V; Sempuku, K. J. Am. Chem. Soc. **1973**, 95, 2995.



S-9











S-13











S-18





