

Total Syntheses of Ginkgolide A, B, C

2022.11.5. Literature Seminar

B4 Shintaro Fukaya

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**2. Total Syntheses of Ginkgolide A and B
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and Total Synthesis of Ginkgolide C
(By Barriault Group, 2022)**

4. Summary

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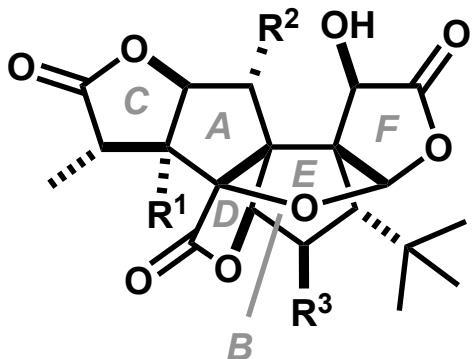
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4. Summary

1. Ginkgolide



- Ginkgolide A : R¹ = OH, R² = R³ = H
Ginkgolide B : R¹ = OH, R² = OH, R³ = H
Ginkgolide C : R¹ = OH, R² = OH, R³ = OH
Ginkgolide M : R¹ = OH, R² = H, R³ = OH
Ginkgolide J : R¹ = H, R² = OH, R³ = OH

Isolation

from the leaves and root bark of the *Ginkgo biloba* tree
Ginkgolides A, B, C, M (isolated in 1932¹⁾, elucidated in 1967²⁾)
Ginkgolide J (1987)³⁾

Biological activity

strong antagonists to PAFR⁴⁾

Total synthesis of Ginkgolide

Corey (1988, (\pm)-Ginkgolide A, B)^{5), 6)}
Crimmins (2000, (\pm)-Ginkgolide B)⁷⁾
(see also 150206_LS_Kosuke_Minagawa)
Barriault (2022, (\pm)-Ginkgolide A, B, C)⁸⁾

Structural features

six 5-membered rings, three lactones,
four quaternary carbons, *t*-butyl group

1) Furukawa, S. *Sci. Pap. Inst. Phys. Chem. Res.* **1932**, 19, 27.

2) (a) Maruyama, M.; Terahara, A.; Itagaki, Y.; Nakanishi, K. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1967**, 8, 299. (b) Maruyama, M.; Terahara, A.; Itagaki, Y.; Nakanishi, K. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1967**, 8, 303. (c) Maruyama, M.; Terahara, A.; Nakadaira, Y.; Woods, M. C.; Nakanishi, K. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1967**, 8, 309. (d) Maruyama, M.; Terahara, A.; Nakadaira, Y.; Woods, M. C.; Takagi, Y.; Nakanishi, K. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1967**, 8, 315. (e) Woods, M. C.; Miura, I.; Nakadaira, Y.; Terahara, A.; Maruyama, M.; Nakanishi, K. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1967**, 8, 321.

3) Weinges, K.; Hepp, M.; Jaggy, H. *Liebigs Ann. Chem.* **1987**, 1987, 521.

4) Liu, Y.; Shields, L. B. E.; Gao, Z.; Wang, Y.; Zhang, Y. P.; Chu, T.; Zhu, Q.; Shields, C. B.; Cai, J. *Mol. Neurobiol.* **2017**, 54, 5563.

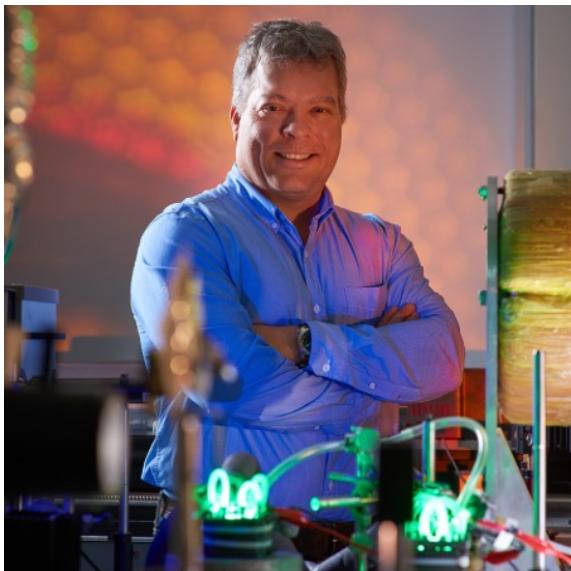
5) Corey, E. J.; Kang, M.-C.; Desai, M. C.; Ghosh, A. K.; Houptis, I. N. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1988**, 110, 649.

6) Corey, E. J.; Ghosh, A. K. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1988**, 29, 3205.

7) Crimmins, M. T.; Pace, J. M.; Nantermet, P. G.; Kim-Meade, A. S.; Thomas, J. B.; Watterson, S. H.; Wagman, A. S. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2000**, 122, 8453.

8) Hebert, M.; Bellavance, G.; Barriault, L. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2022**, 144, 17792.

Introduction of Prof. Barriault



**1993 B. Sc., @ University of Sherbrooke
1997 Ph.D., @ University of Sherbrooke (Prof. Deslongchamps, P.)
1997- Postdoctoral fellow @ Ohio State University (Prof. Paquette, L. A.)
1999- Assistant Professor @ University of Ottawa
2010- Full Professor @ University of Ottawa**

**Research topic:
asymmetric synthesis, development of new synthetic methods, total synthesis of natural products**

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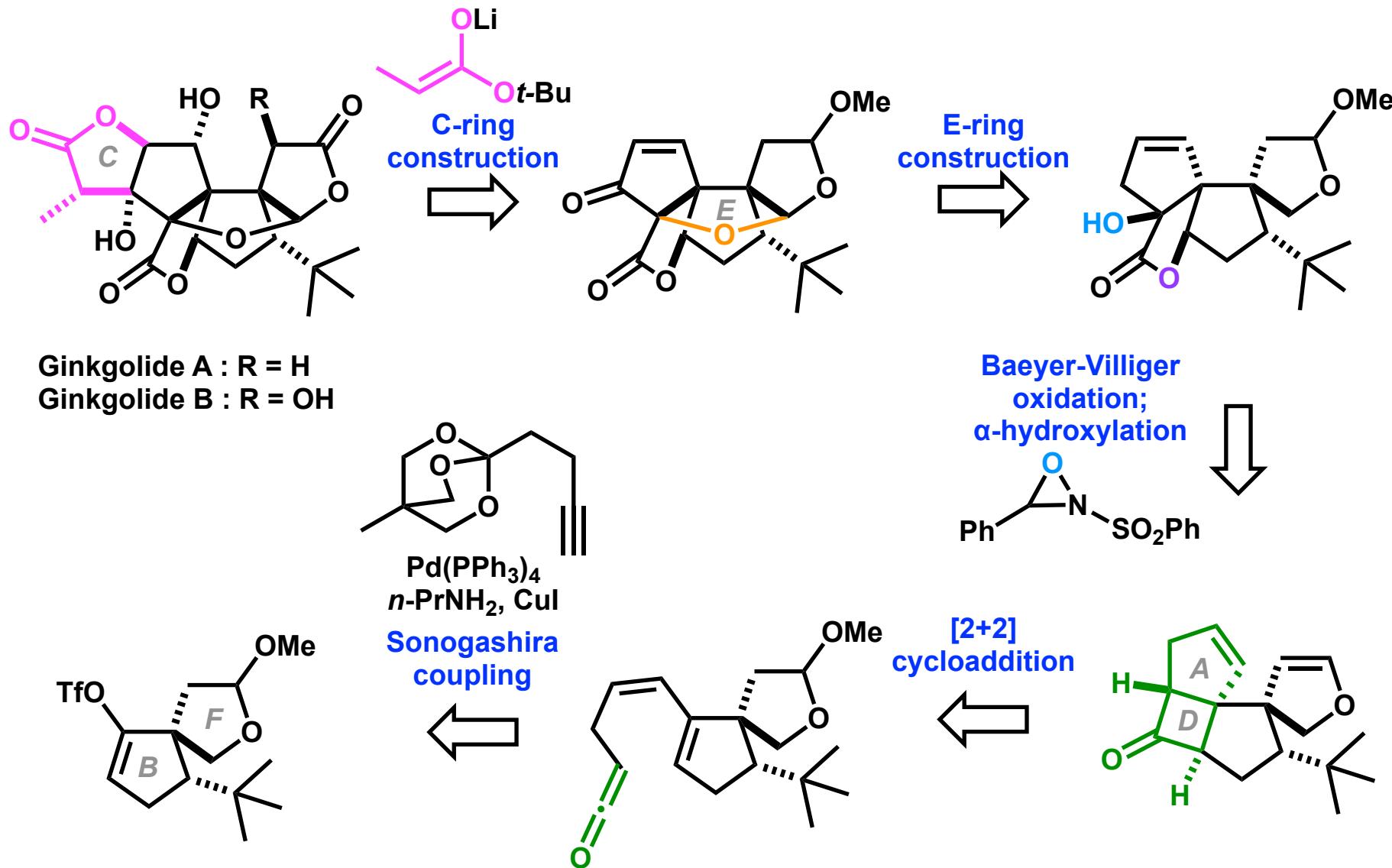
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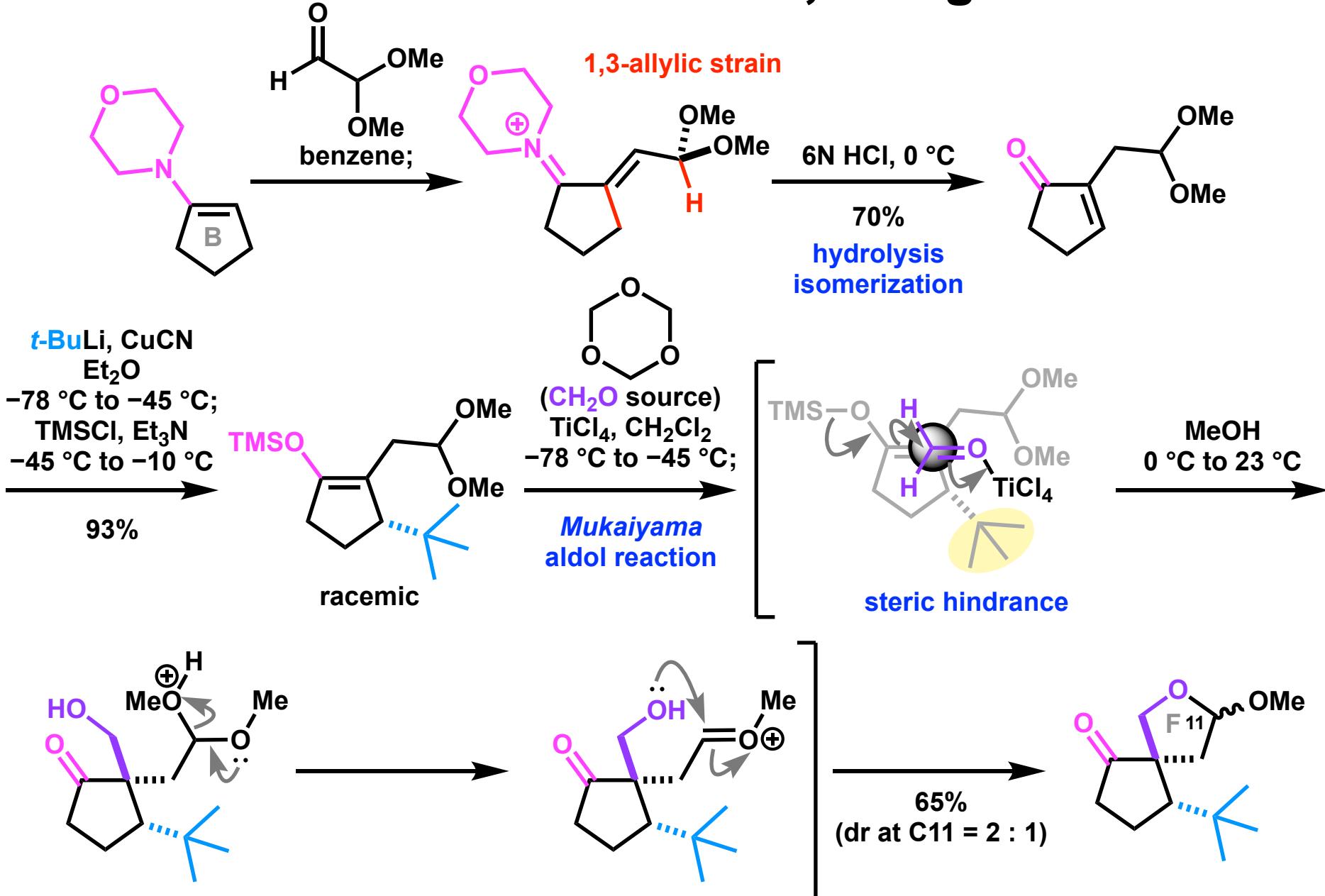
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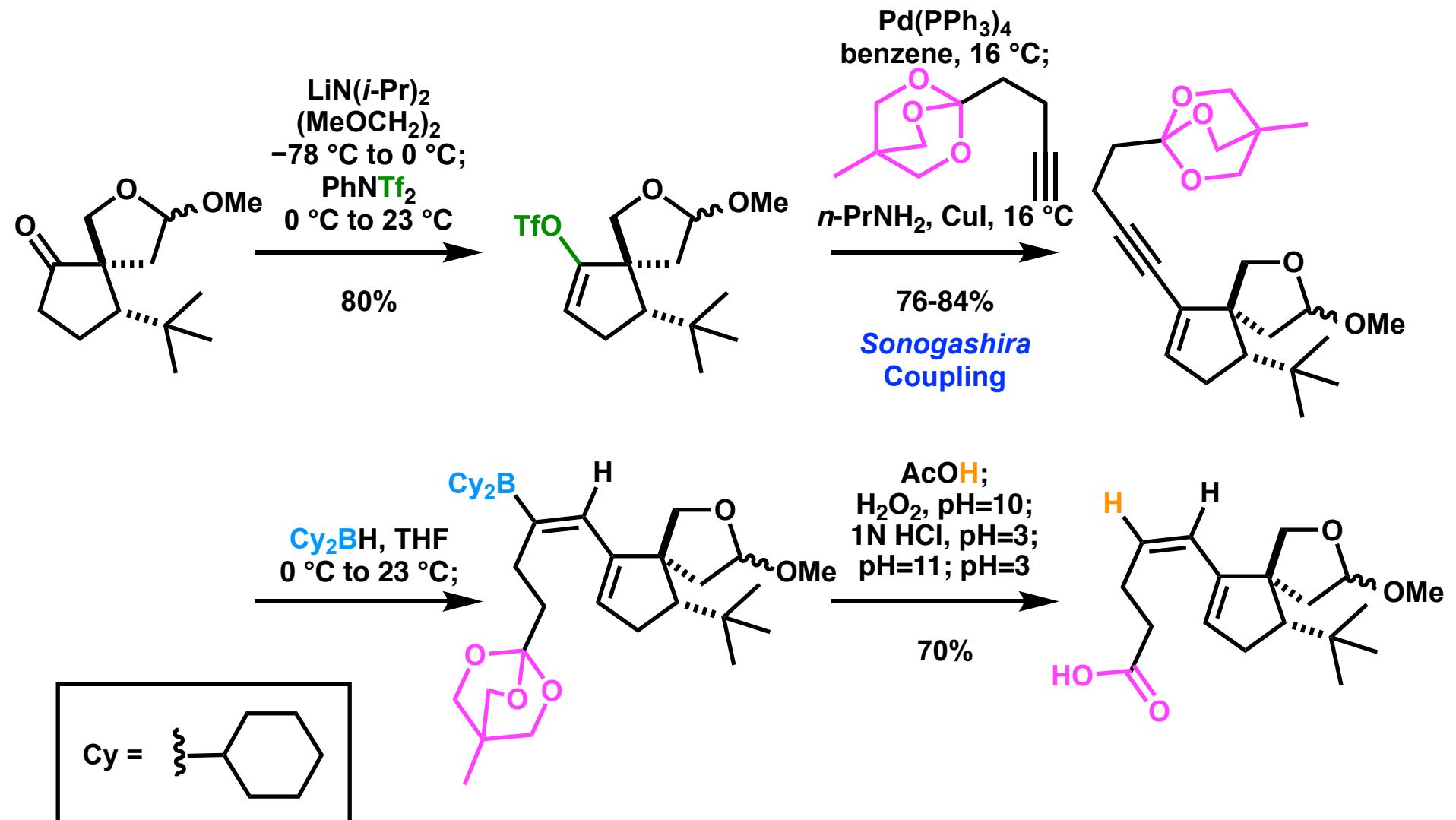
Retrosynthetic Analysis



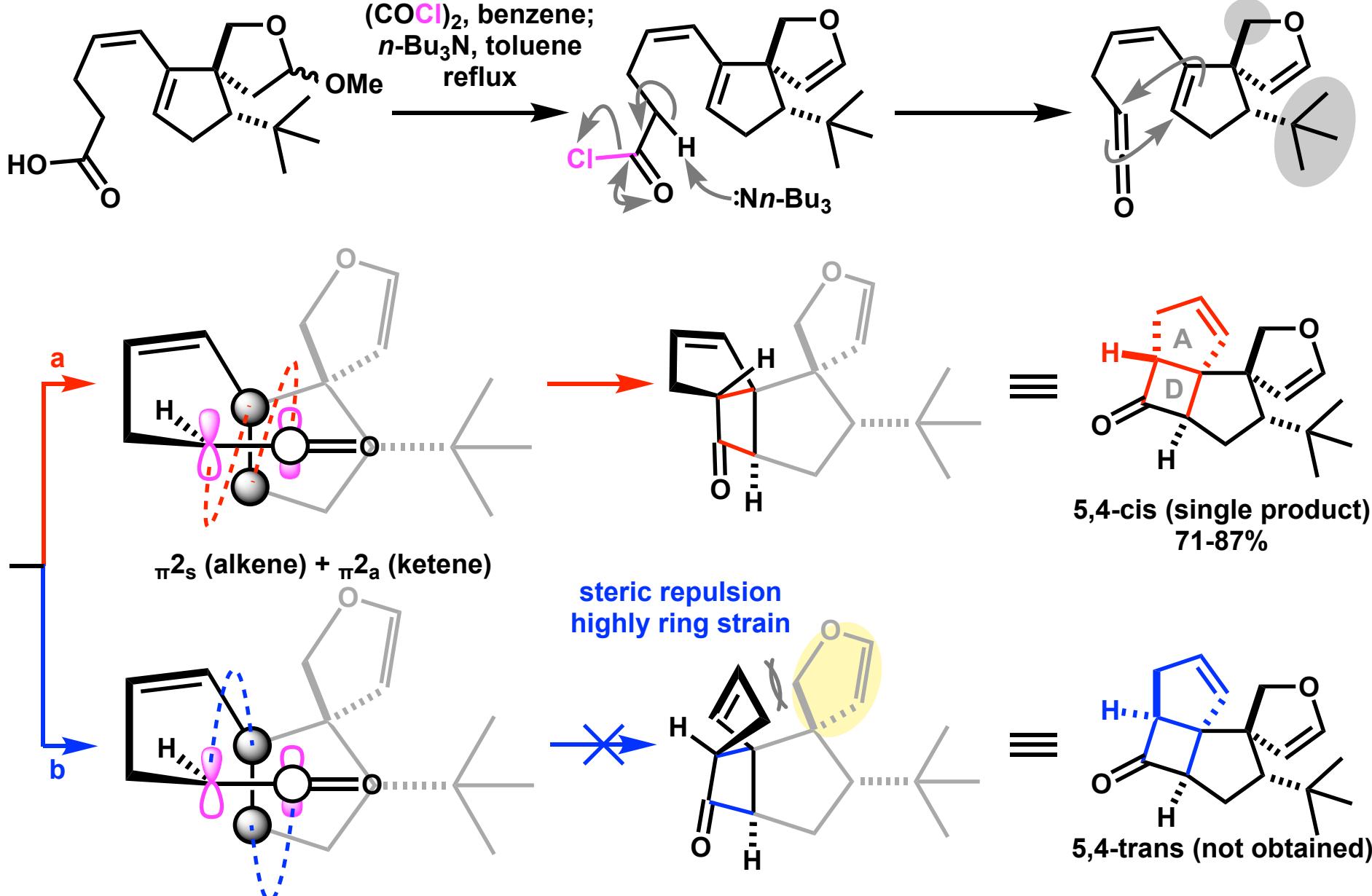
Construction of B, F-ring



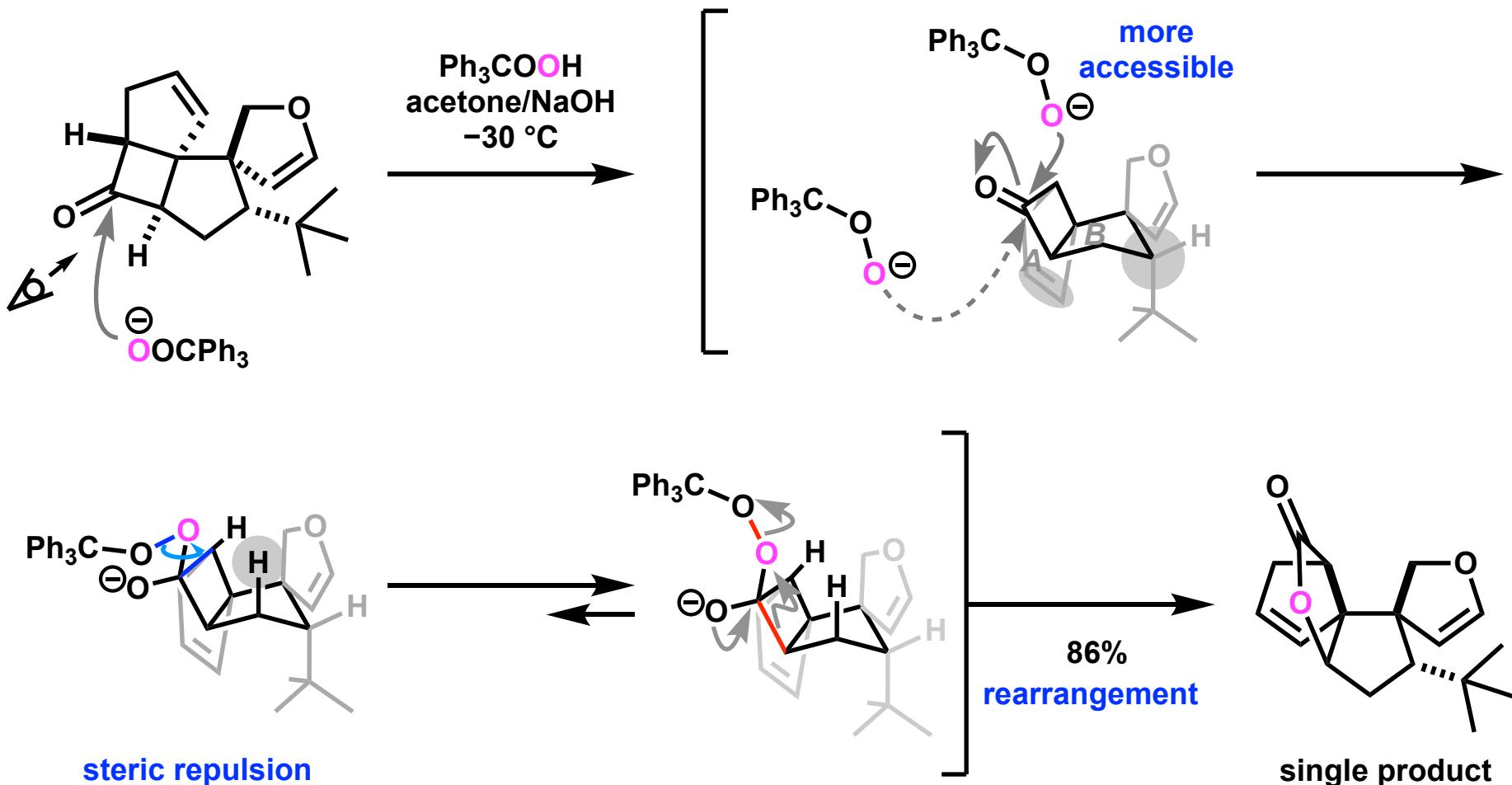
Formation of Carboxylic Acid



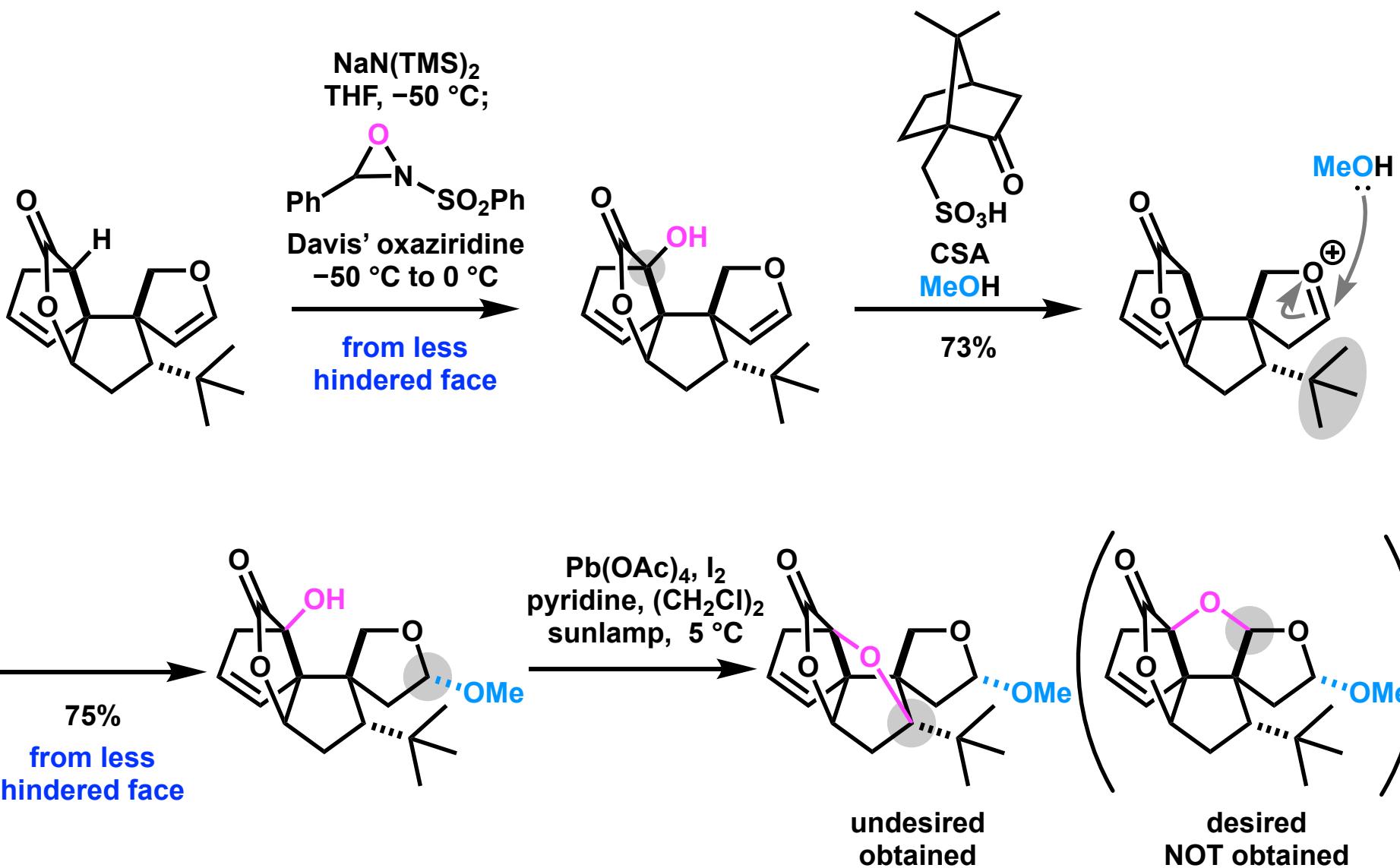
[2+2] Cycloaddition



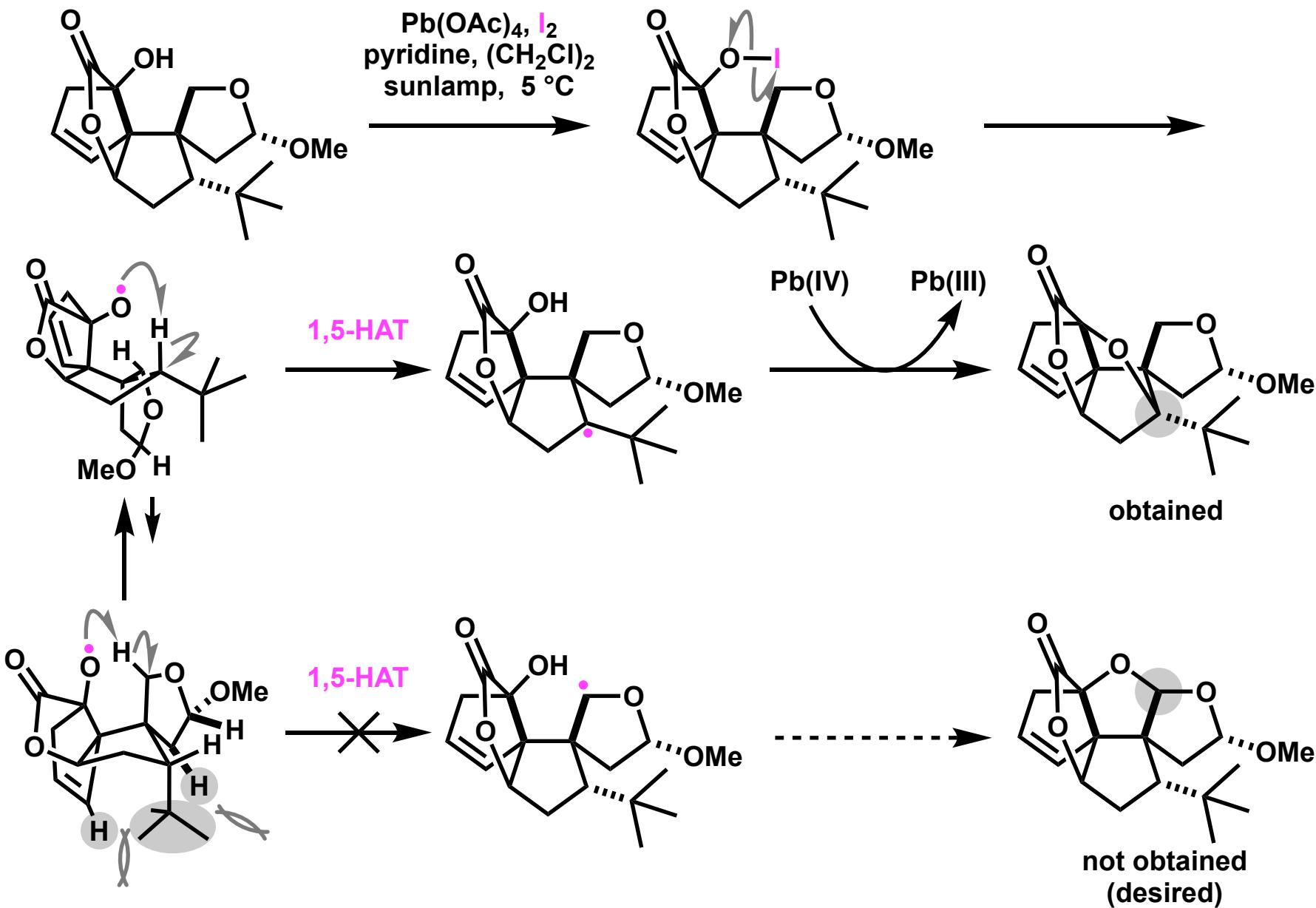
Baeyer-Villiger Oxidation



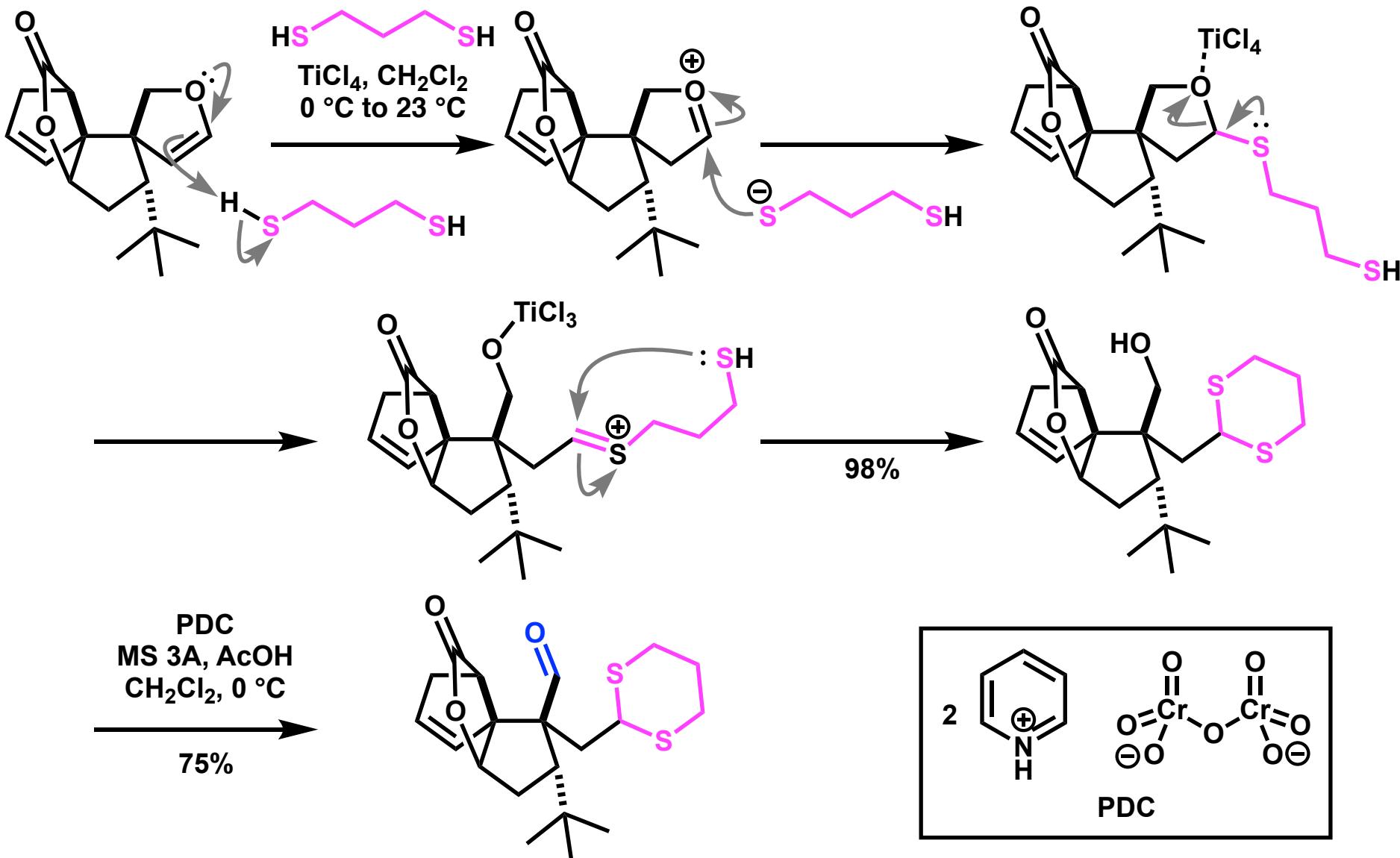
Attempted E-ring Formation



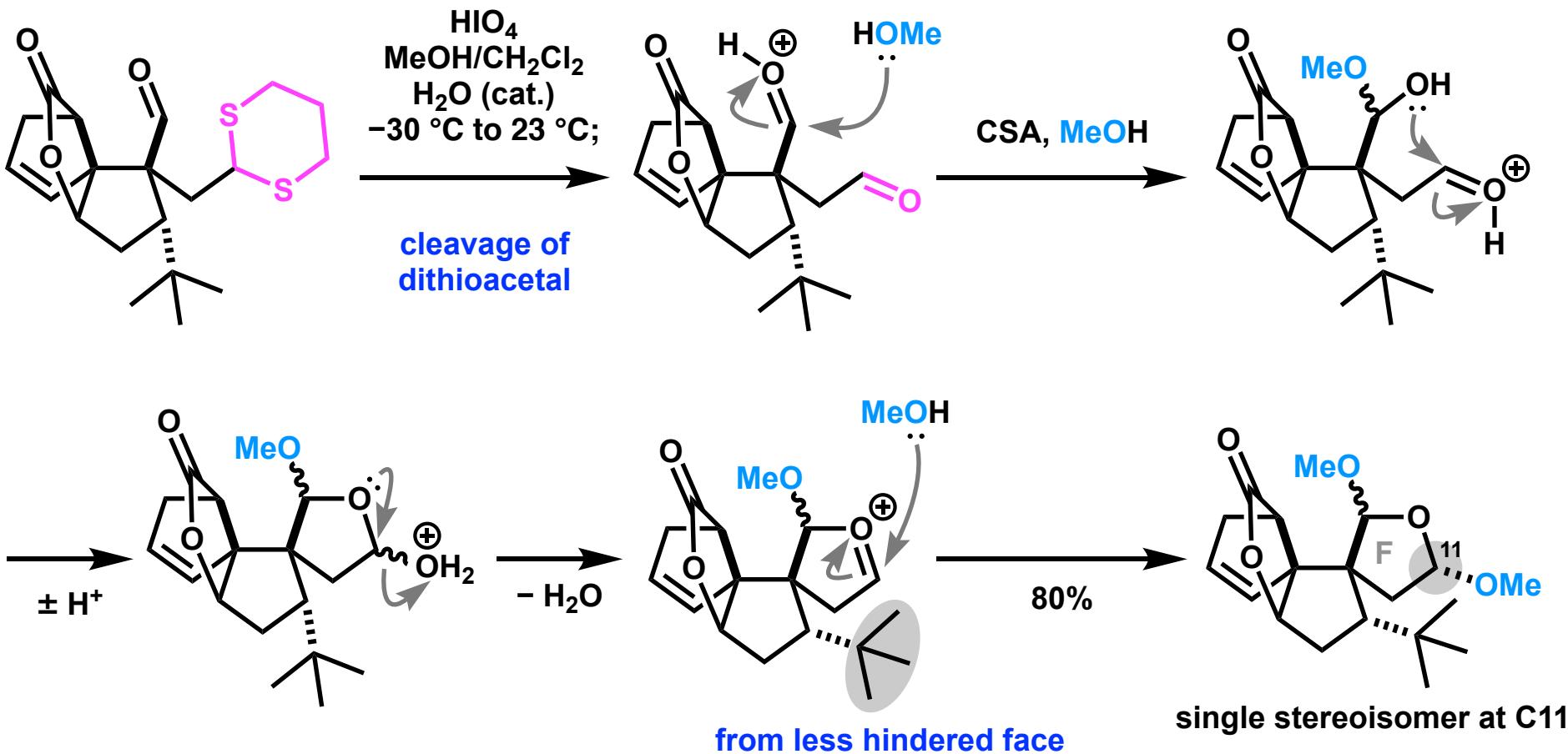
Rationale for Regioselectivity



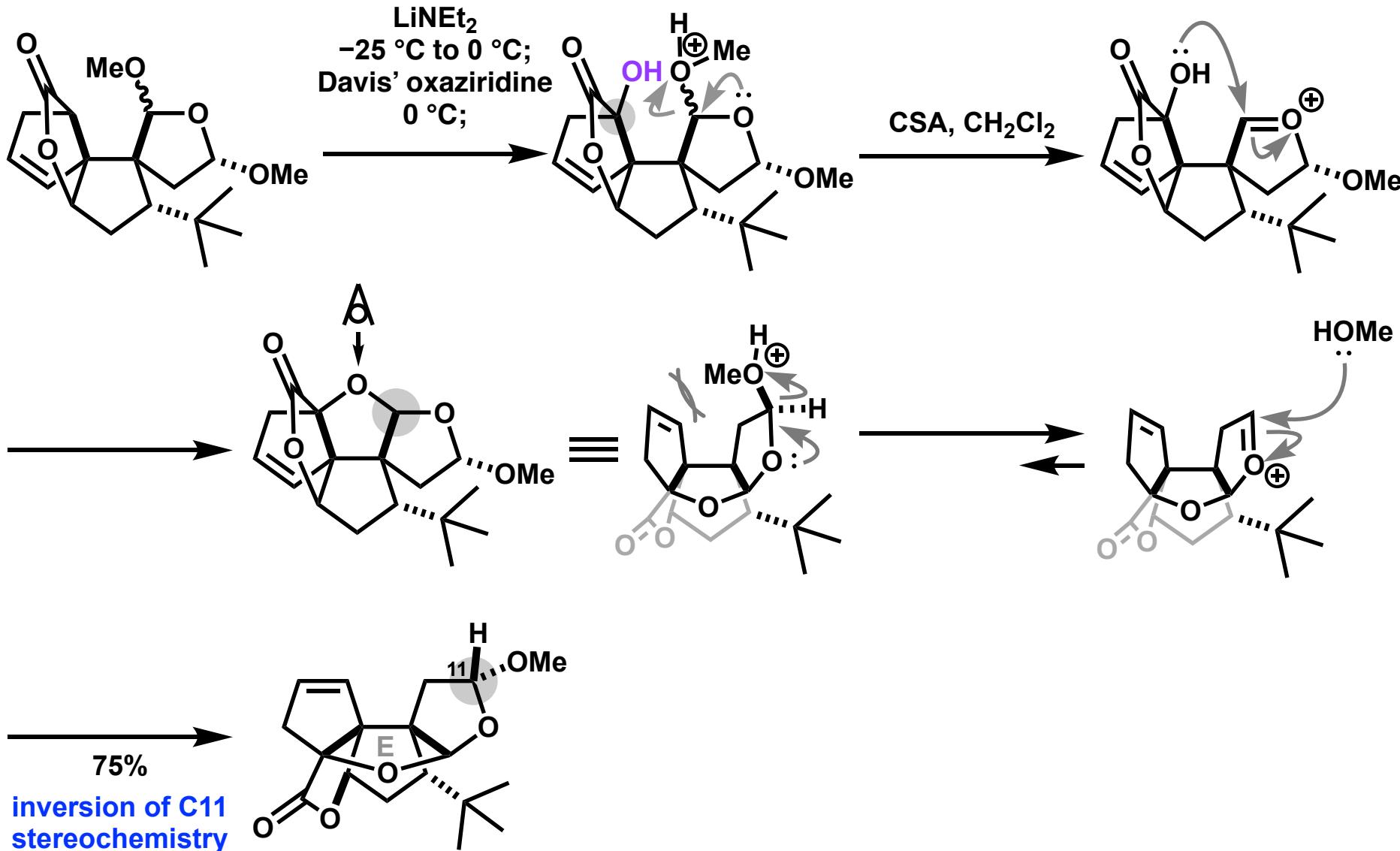
Alternative Route of E-ring Formation (1)



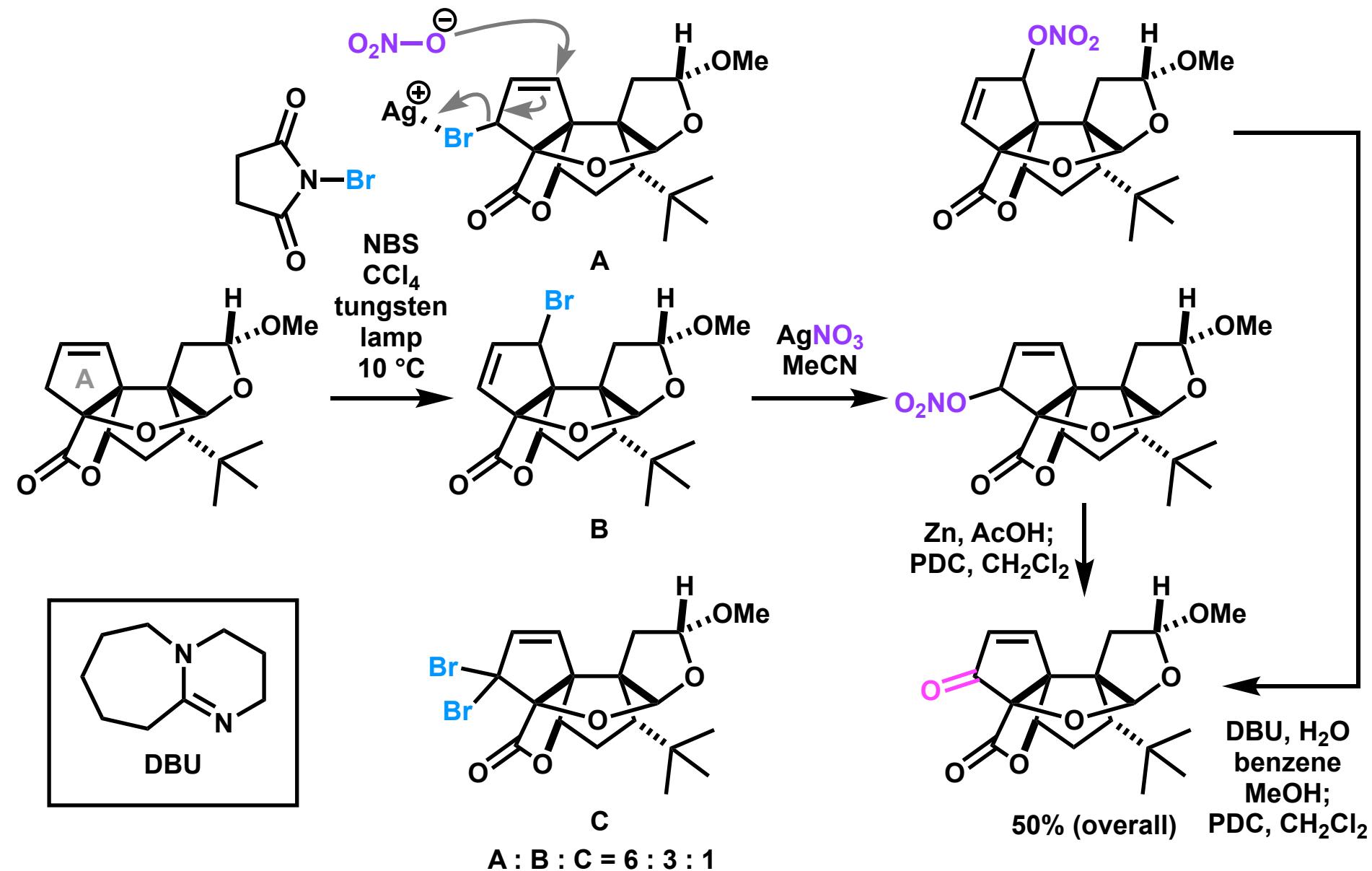
Alternative Route of E-ring Formation (2)



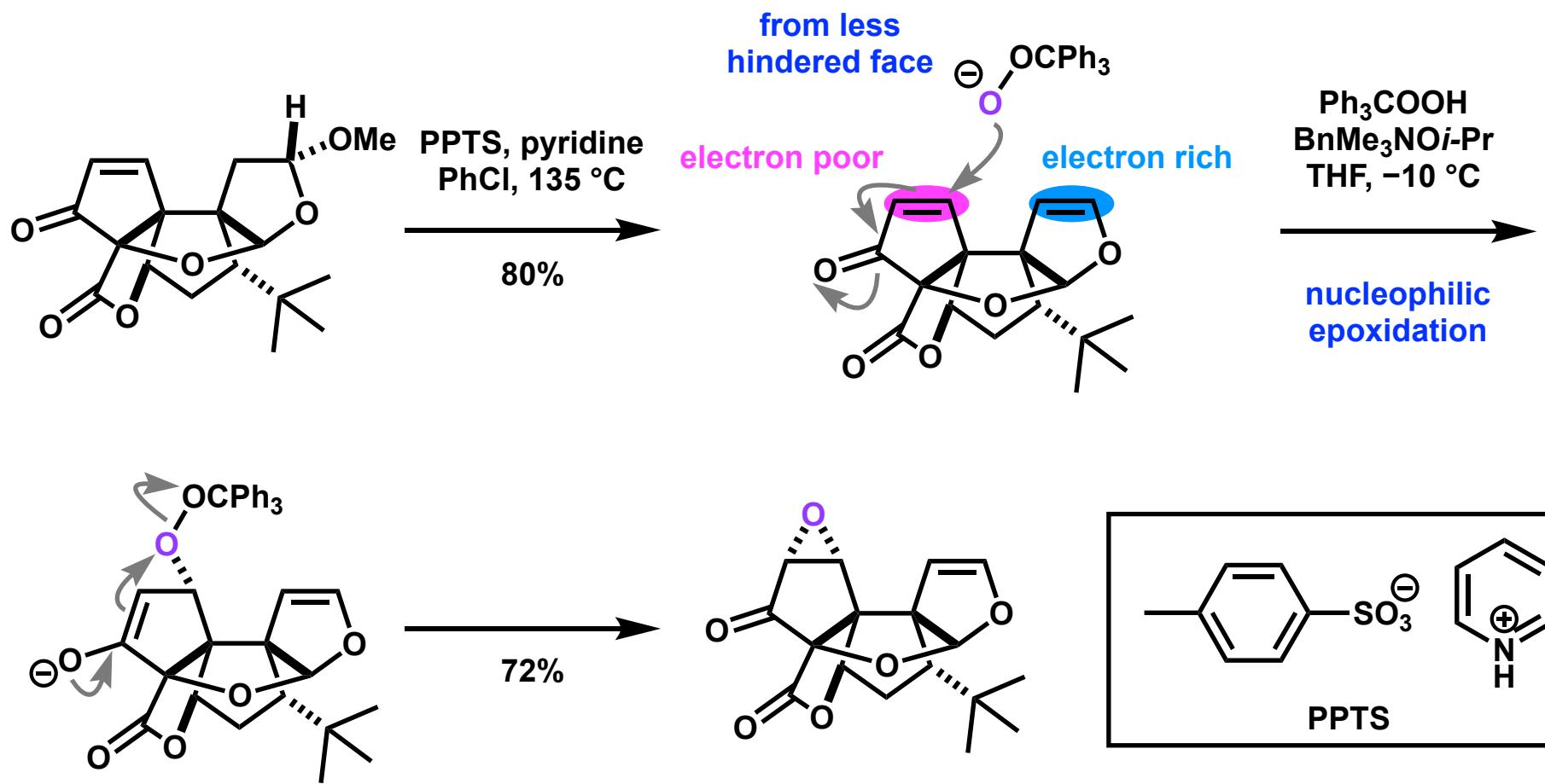
Alternative Route of E-ring Formation (3)



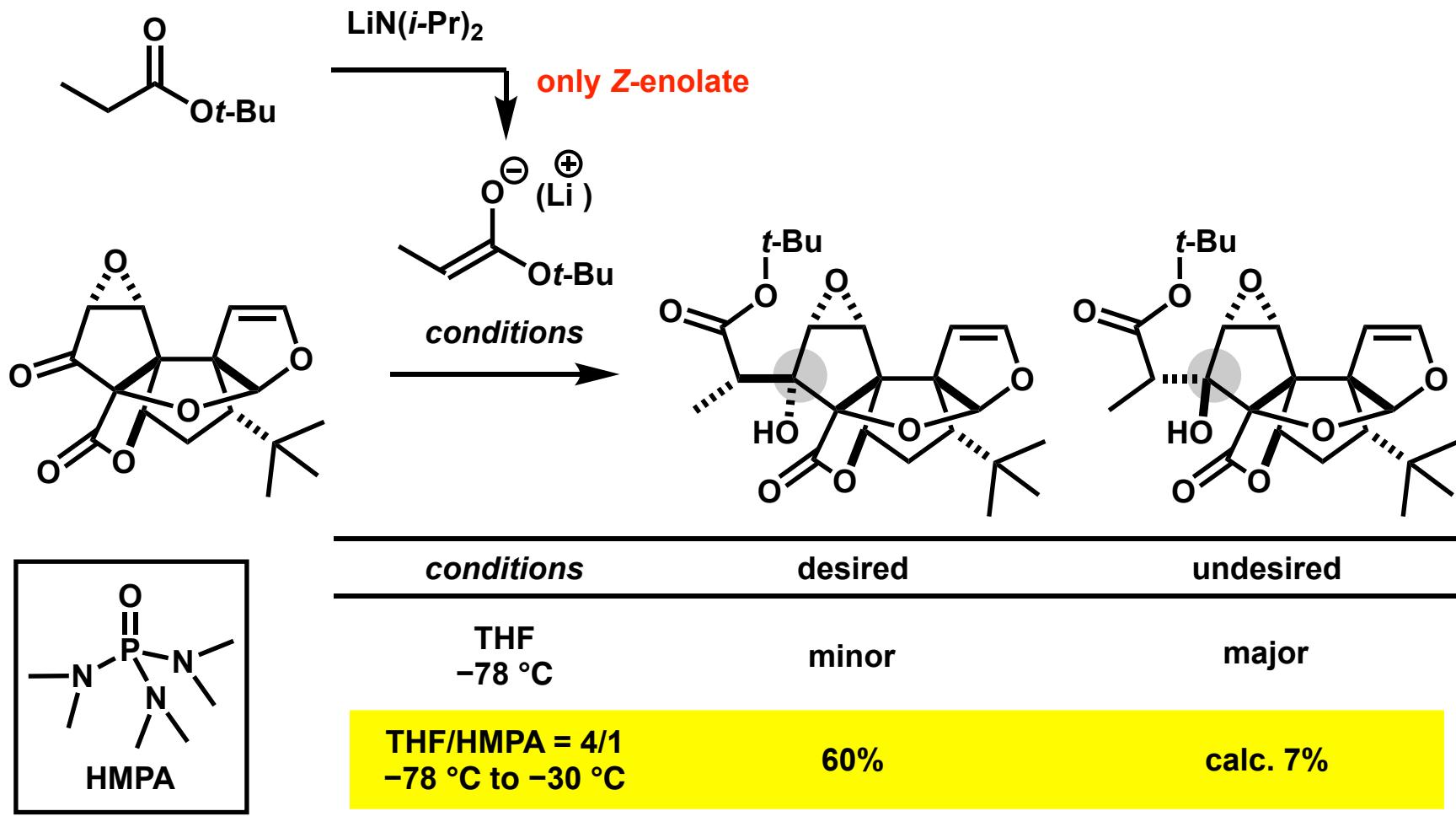
Enone Formation of A-ring



Stereoselective Aldol Reaction (1)

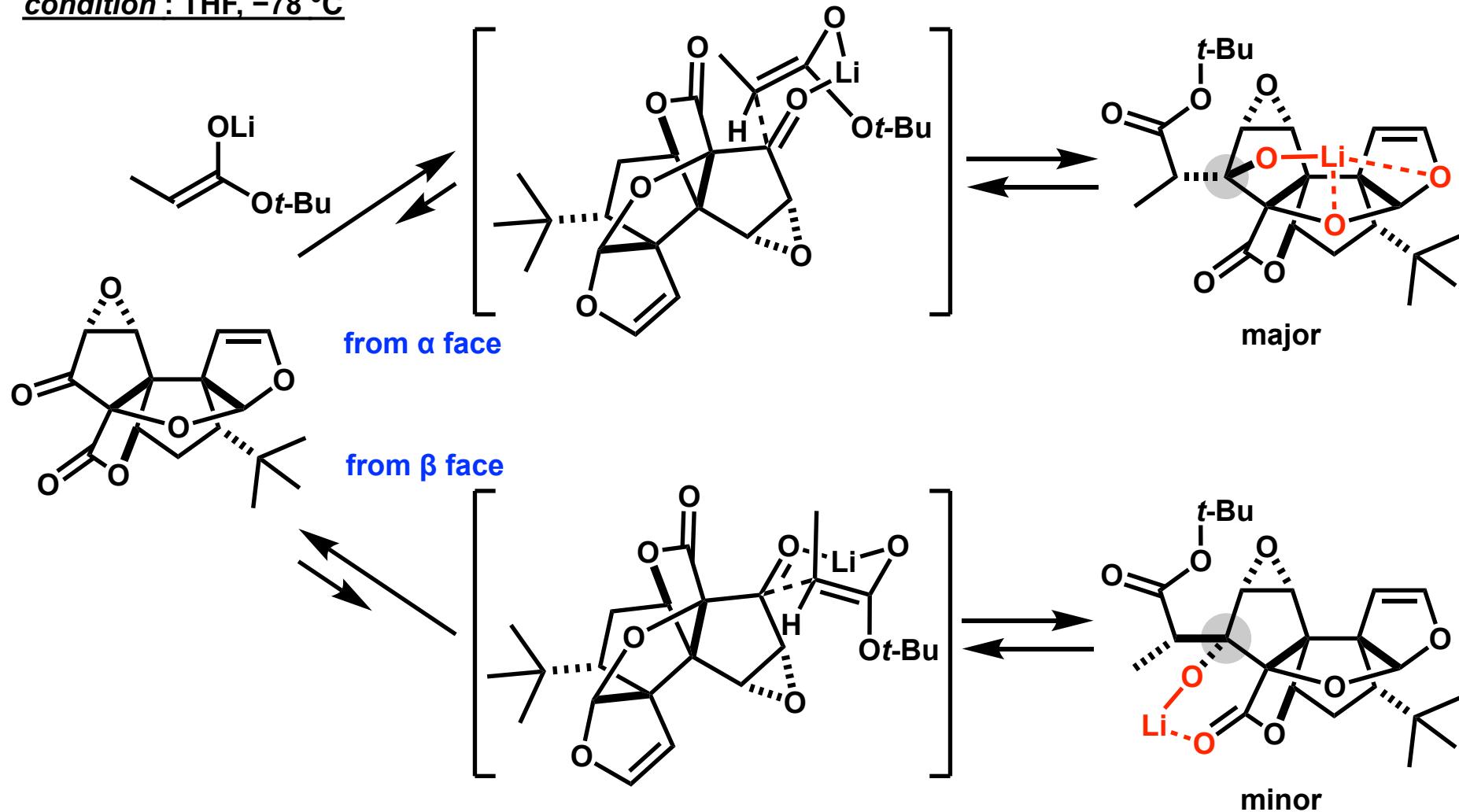


Stereoselective Aldol Reaction (2)



Stereoselective Aldol Reaction (3)

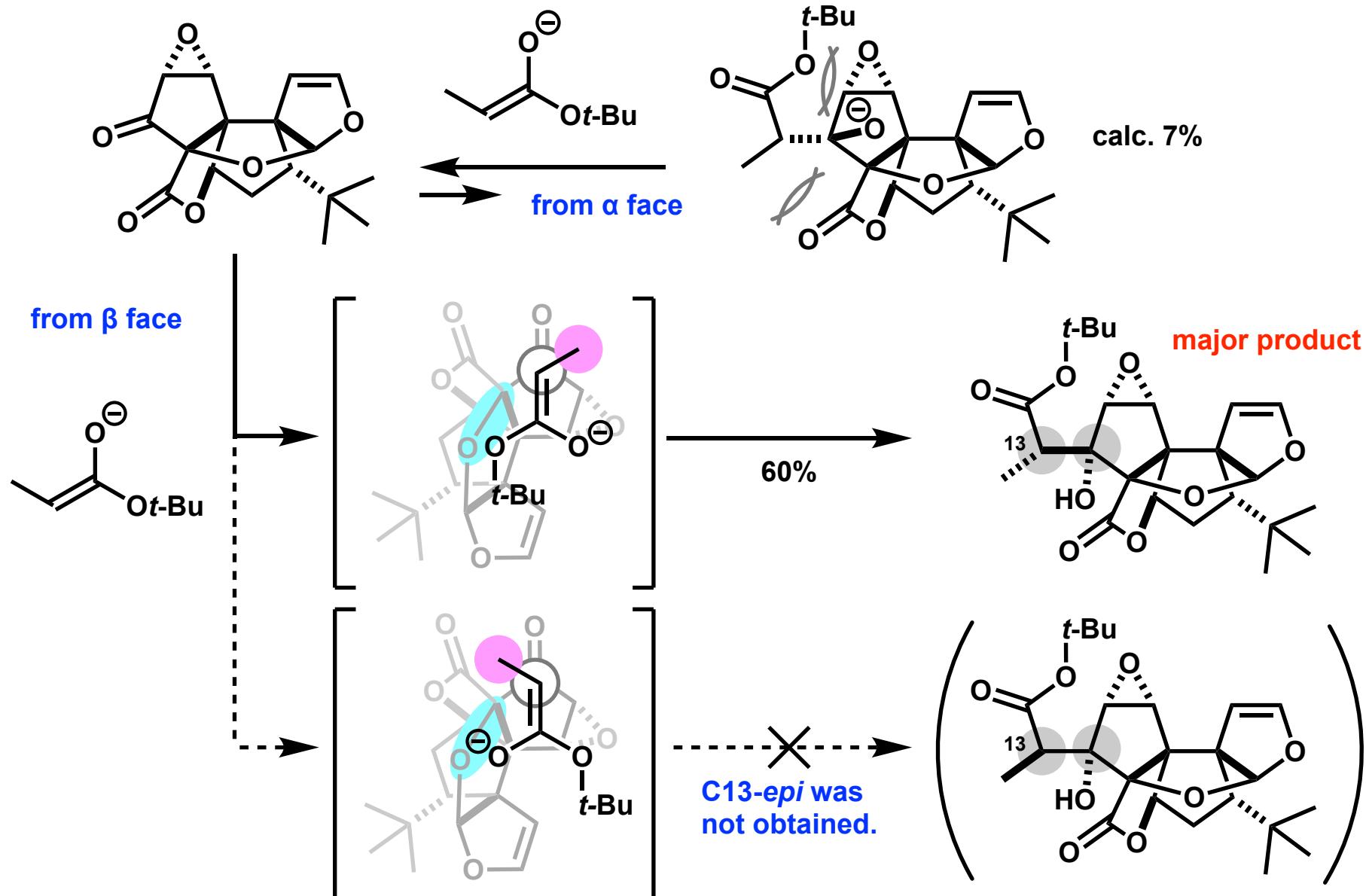
condition : THF, -78 °C



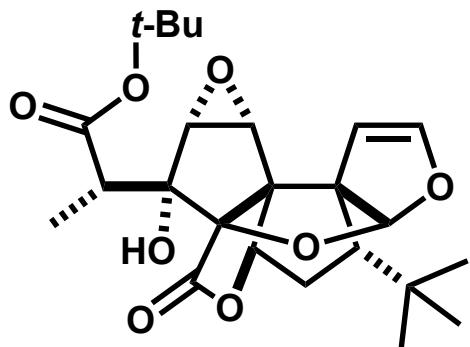
The number of oxygen atoms which can coordinate with Li^+ is different.

Stereoselective Aldol reaction (4)

condition : THF/HMPA = 4/1, -78 °C to -30 °C

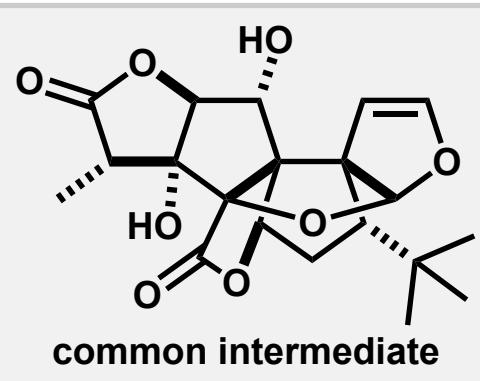


Stereoselective Dihydroxylation



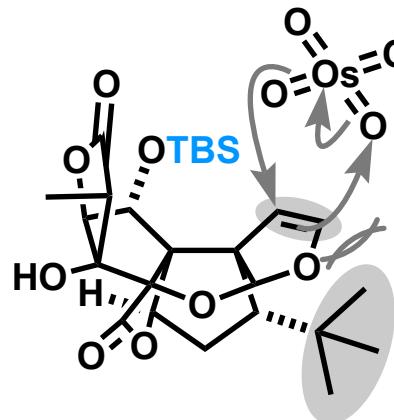
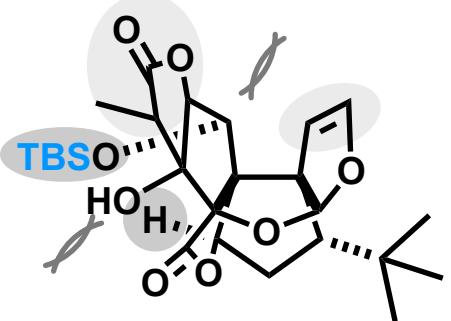
CSA, CH₂Cl₂

82%



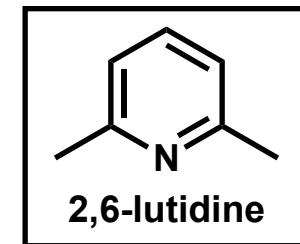
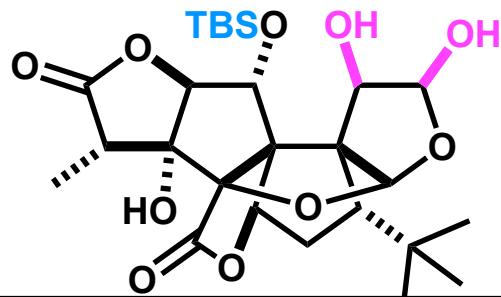
TBSOTf
2,6-lutidine
MeCN

89%

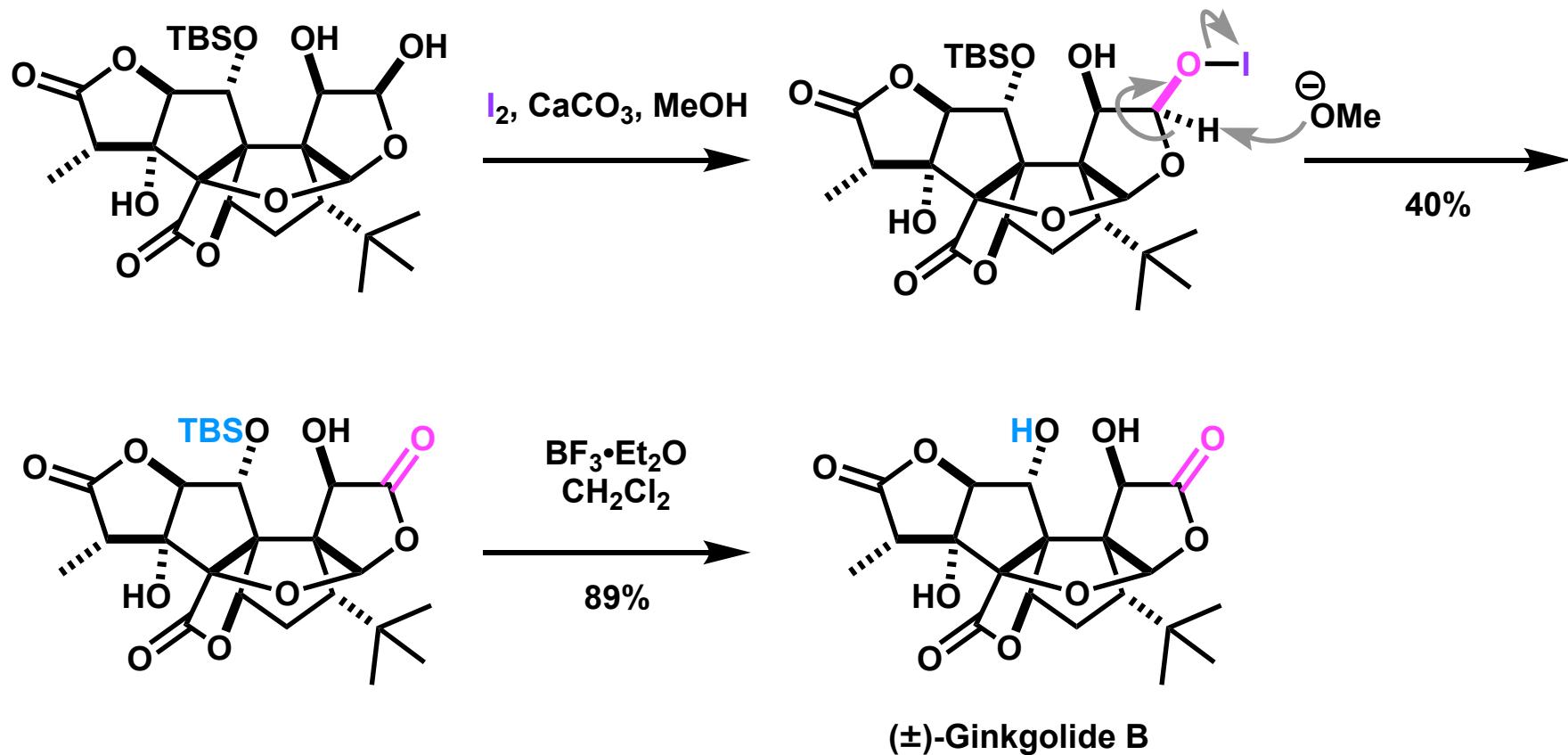


OsO₄, pyridine;

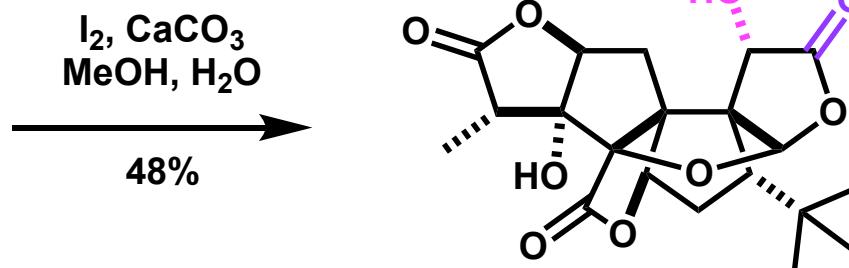
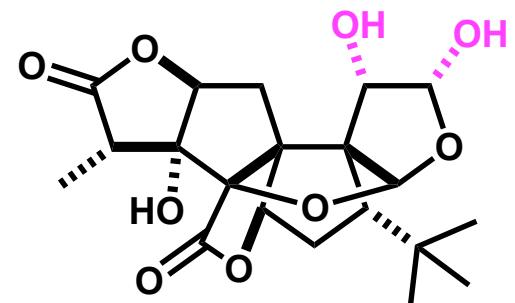
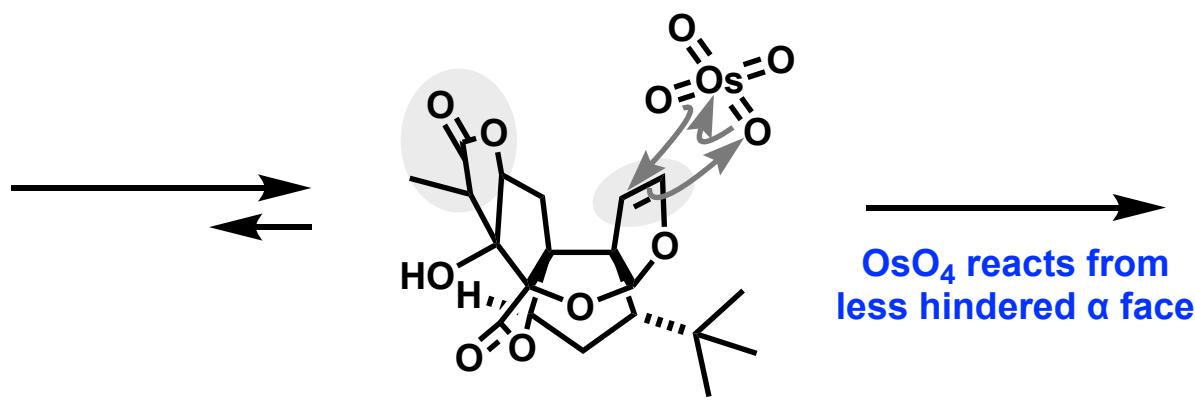
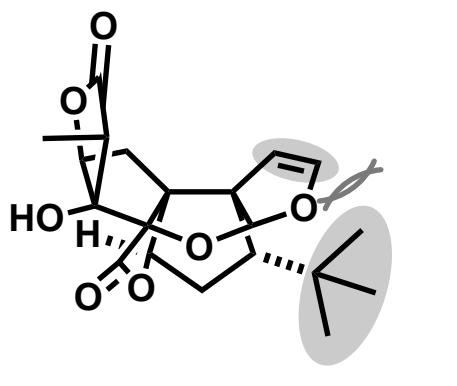
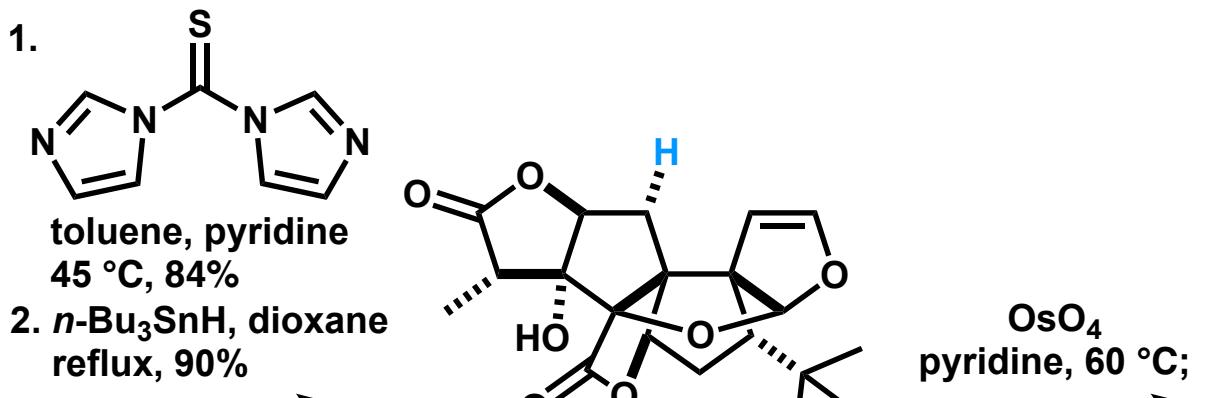
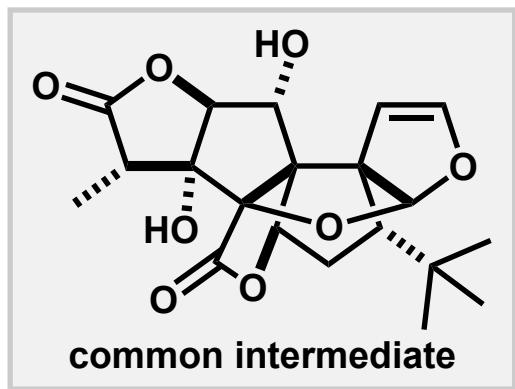
OsO₄ reacts from
less hindered β face



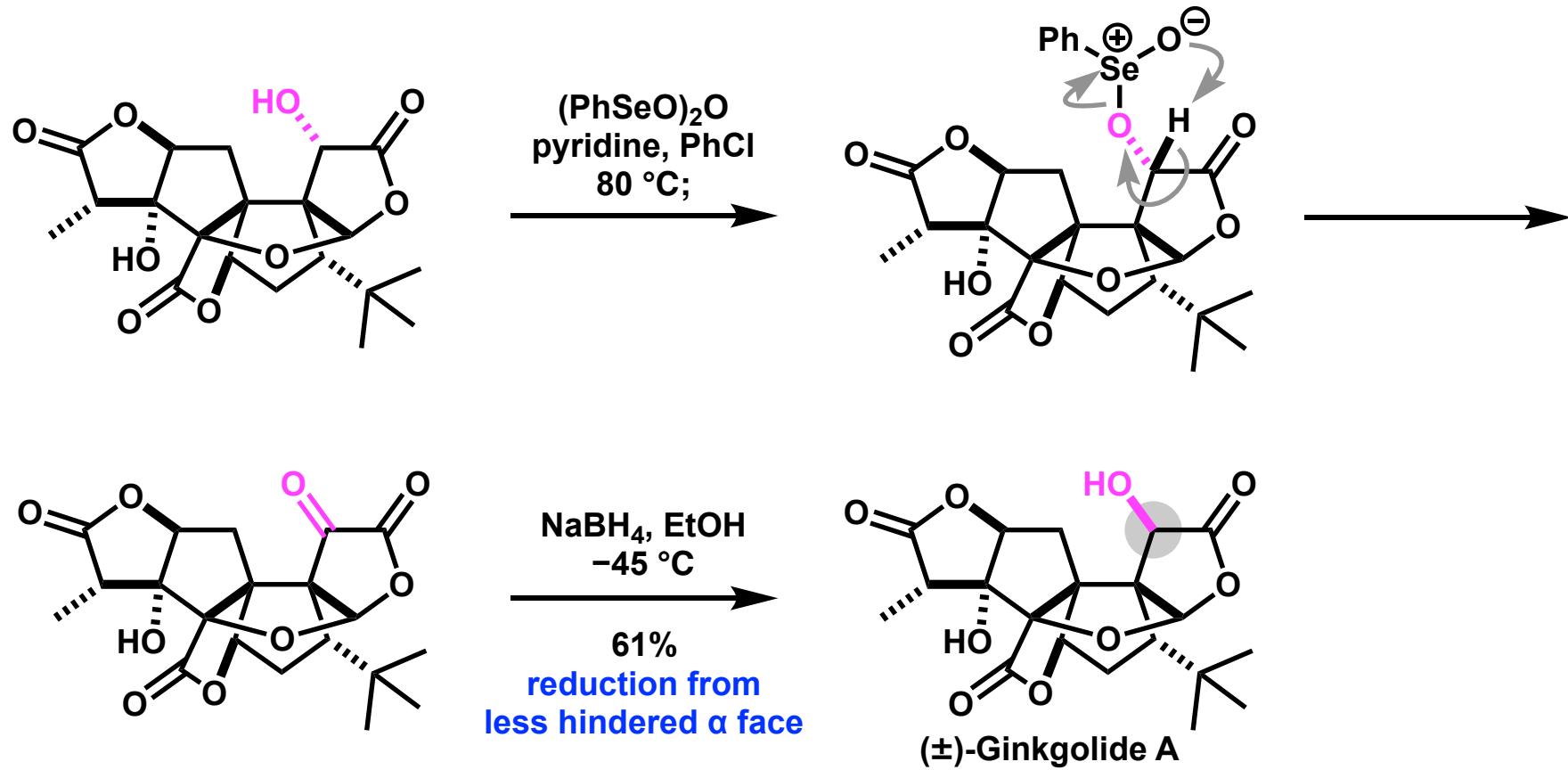
Total synthesis of Ginkgolide B



Total synthesis of Ginkgolide A (1)



Total synthesis of Ginkgolide A (2)



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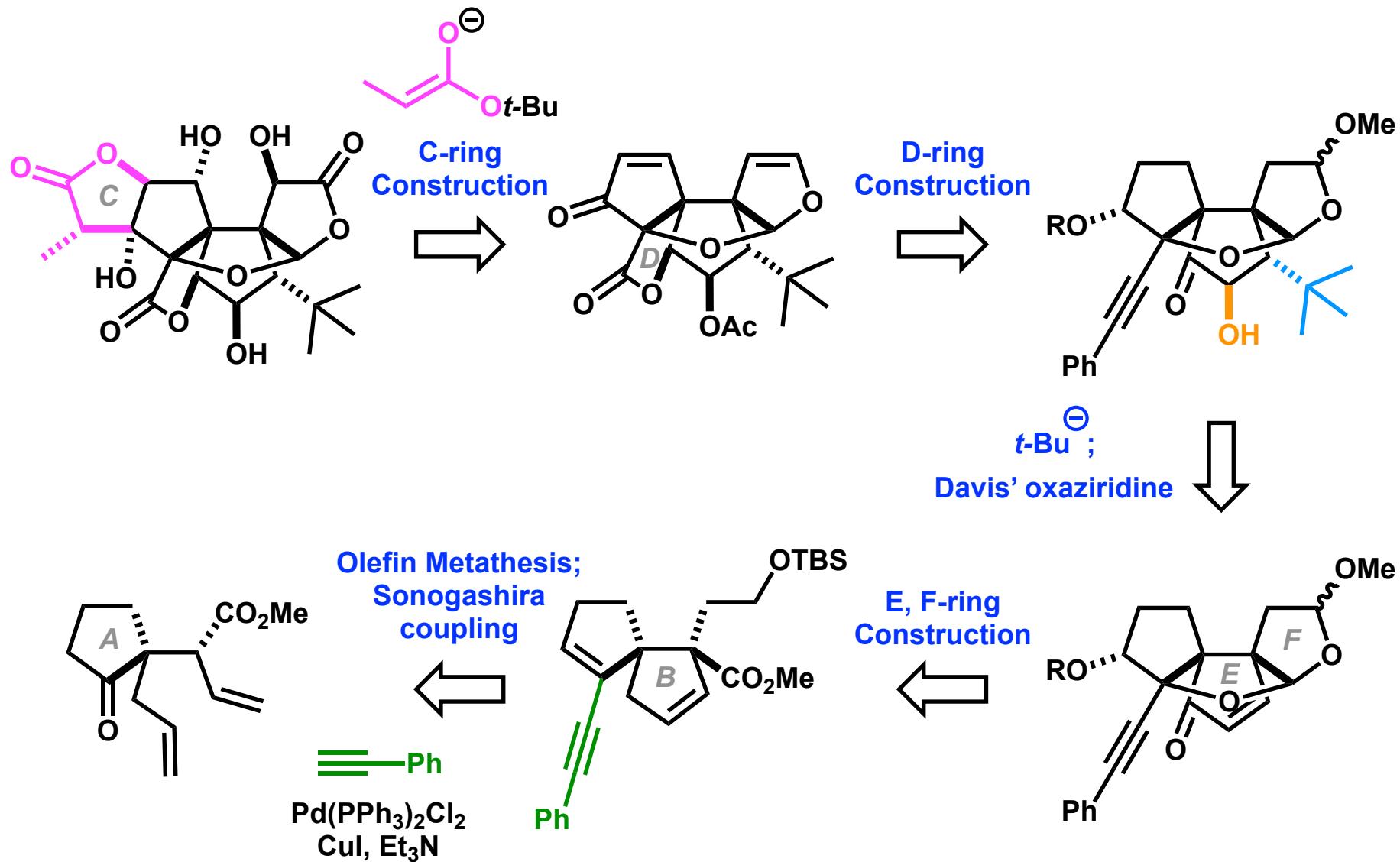
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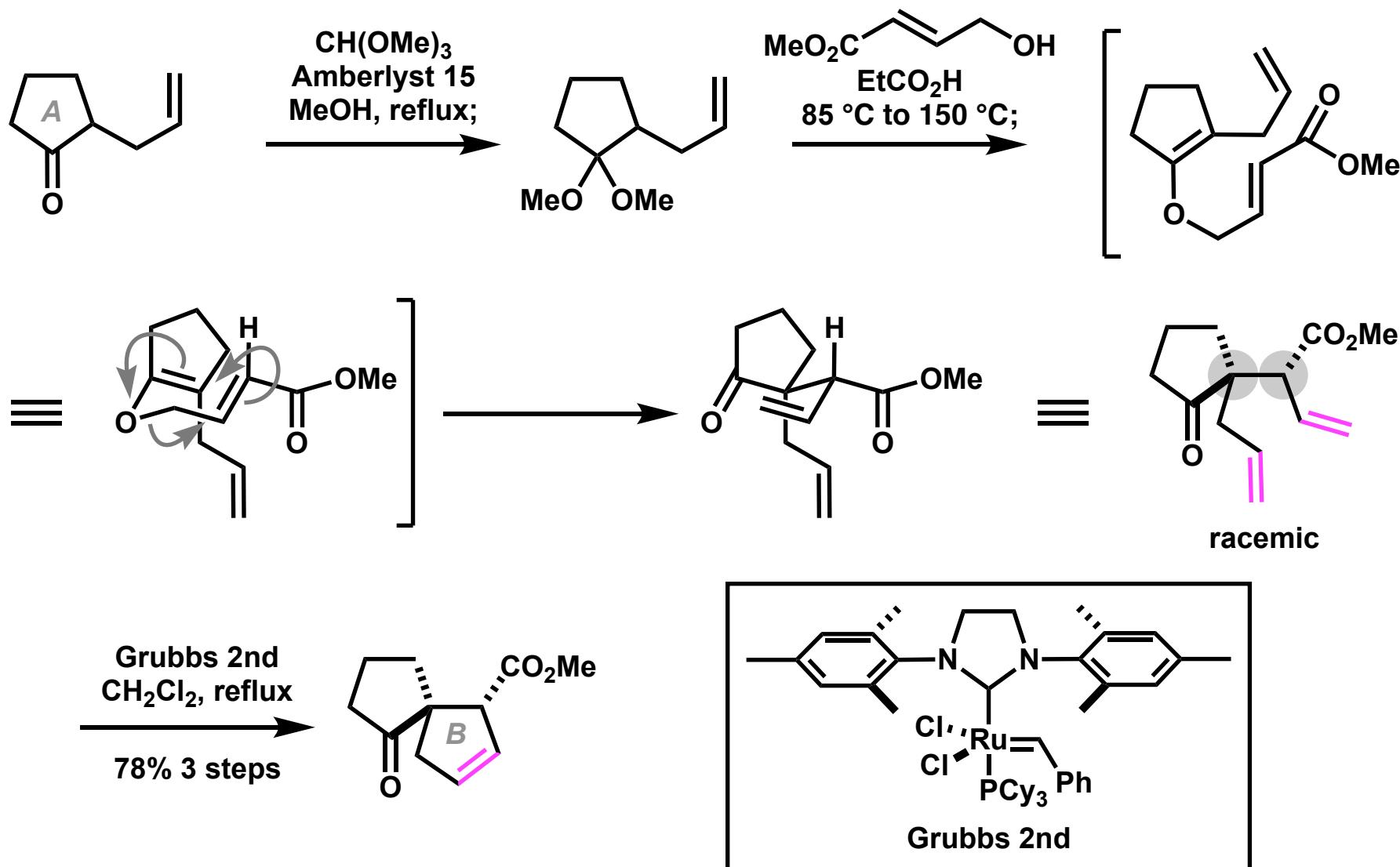
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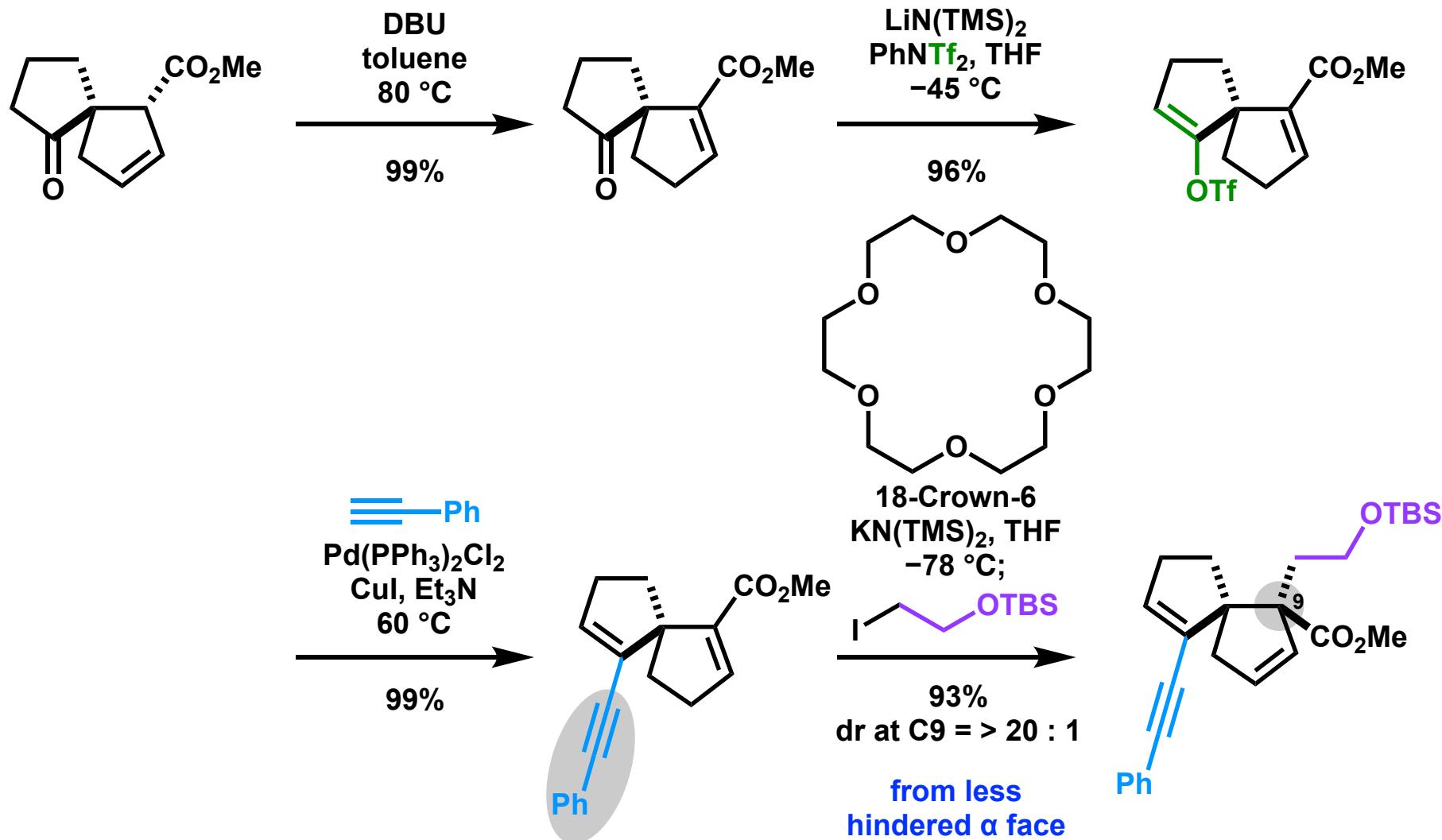
Retrosynthetic Analysis of Ginkgolide C



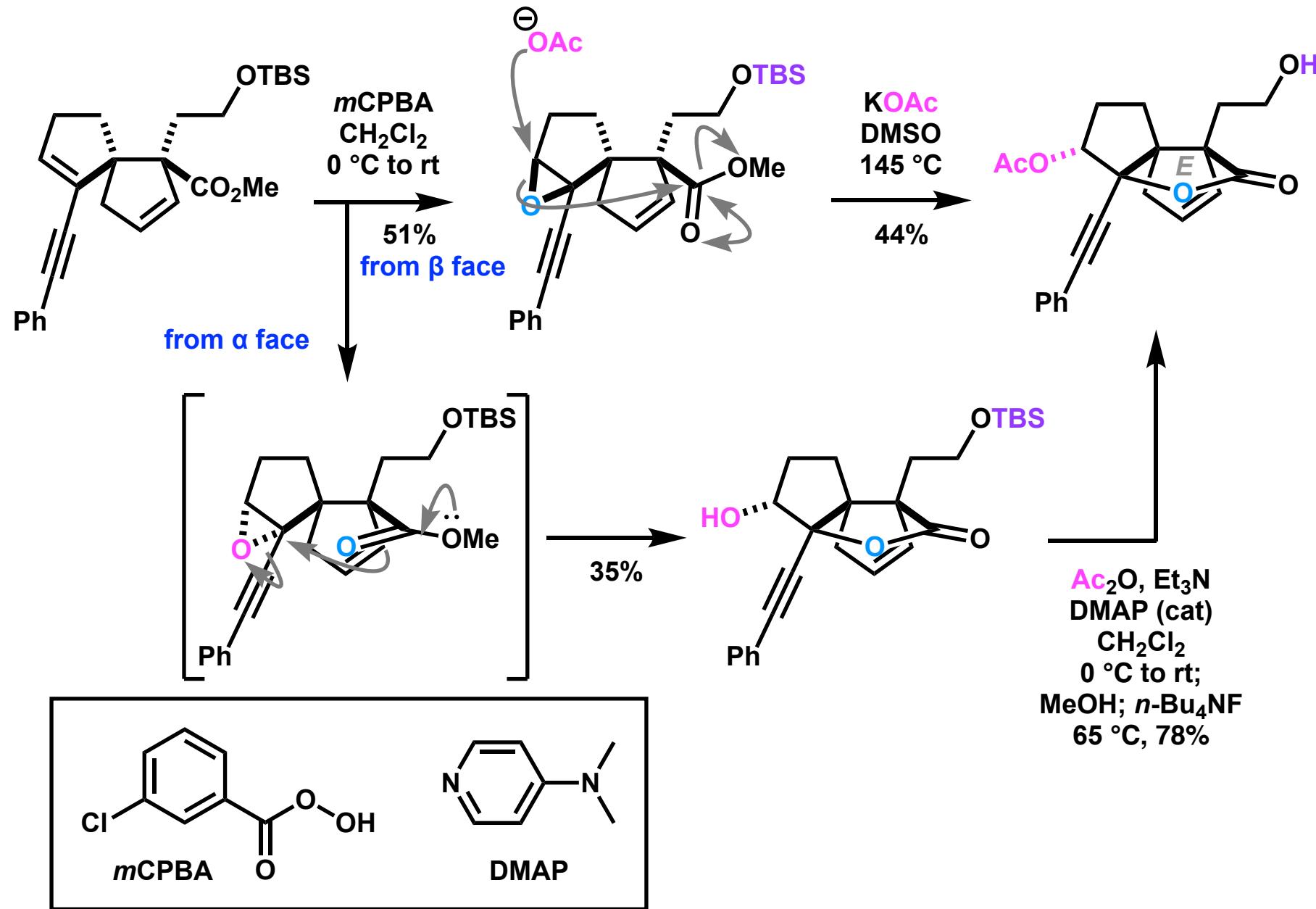
Claisen Rearrangement and B-ring Construction



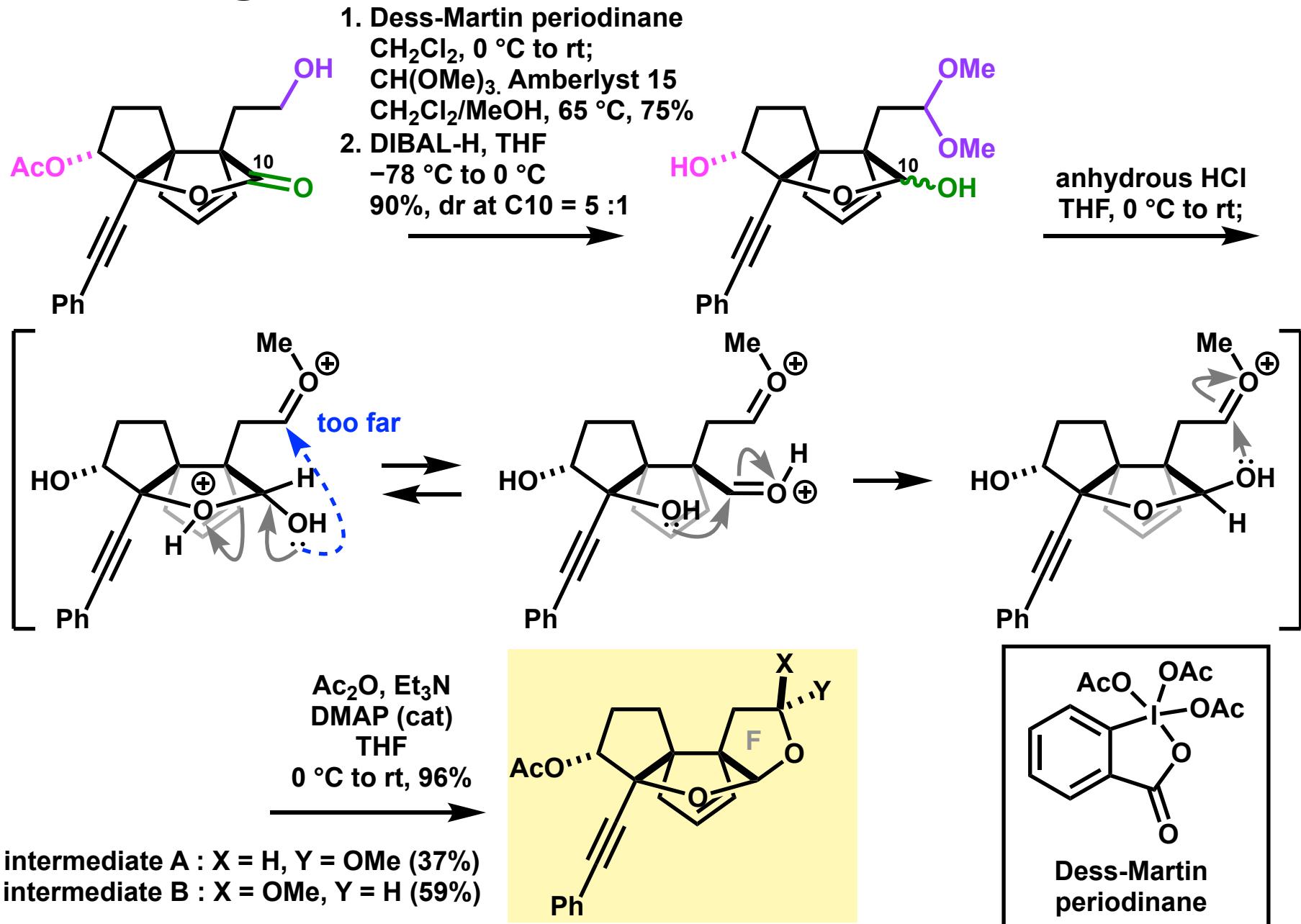
E-ring Construction (1)



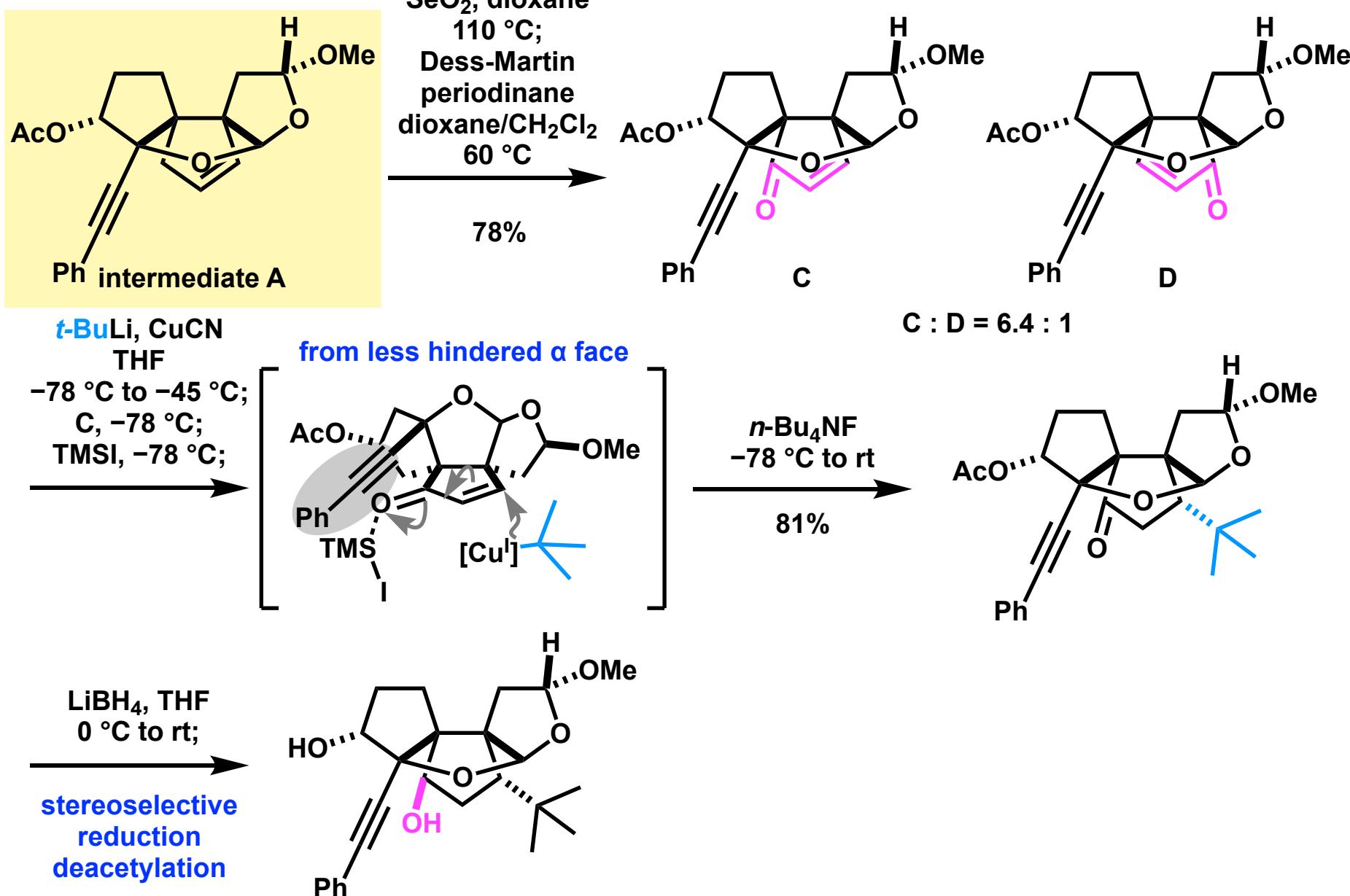
E-ring Construction (2)



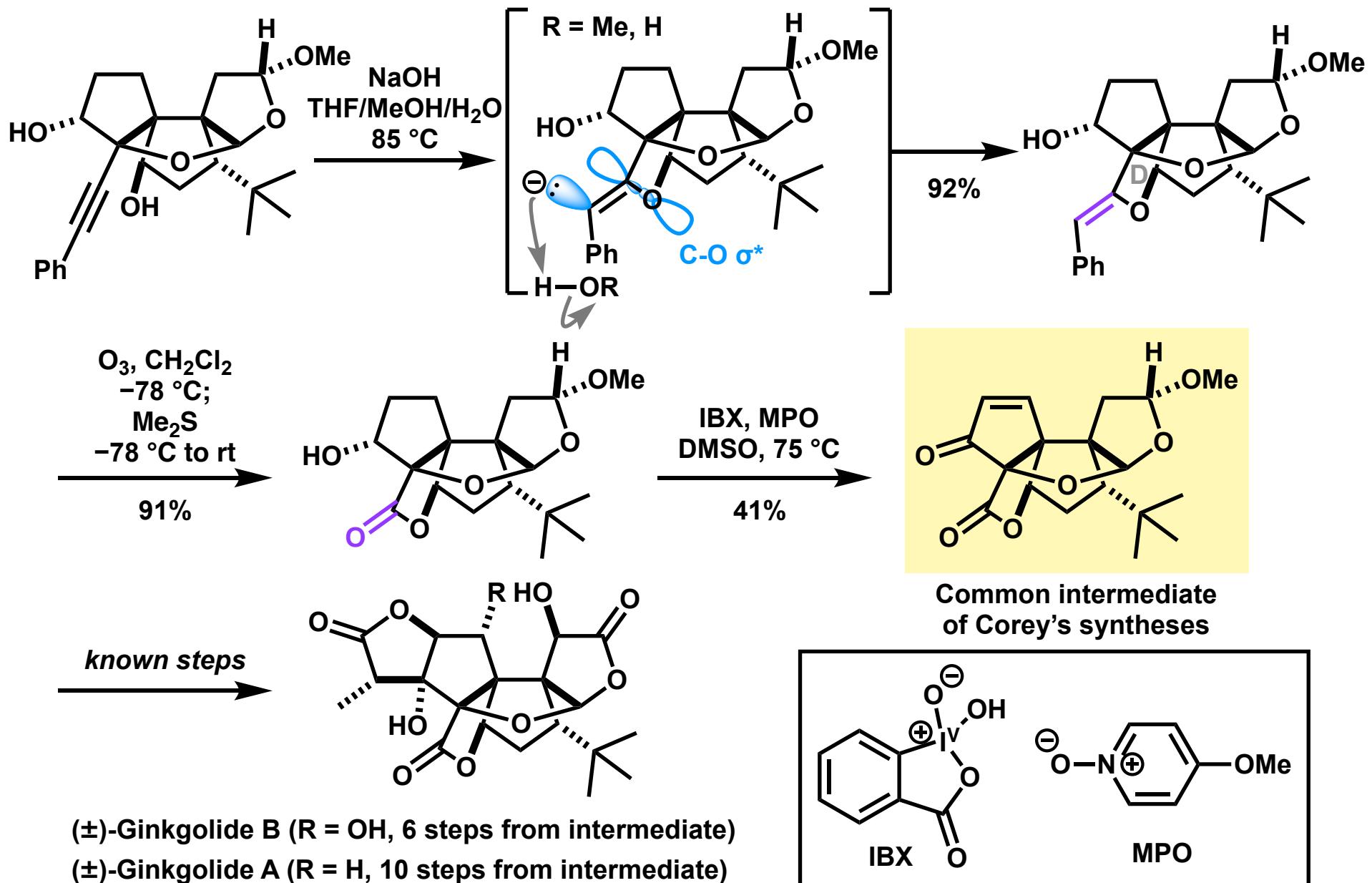
F-ring Construction under Acidic Condition



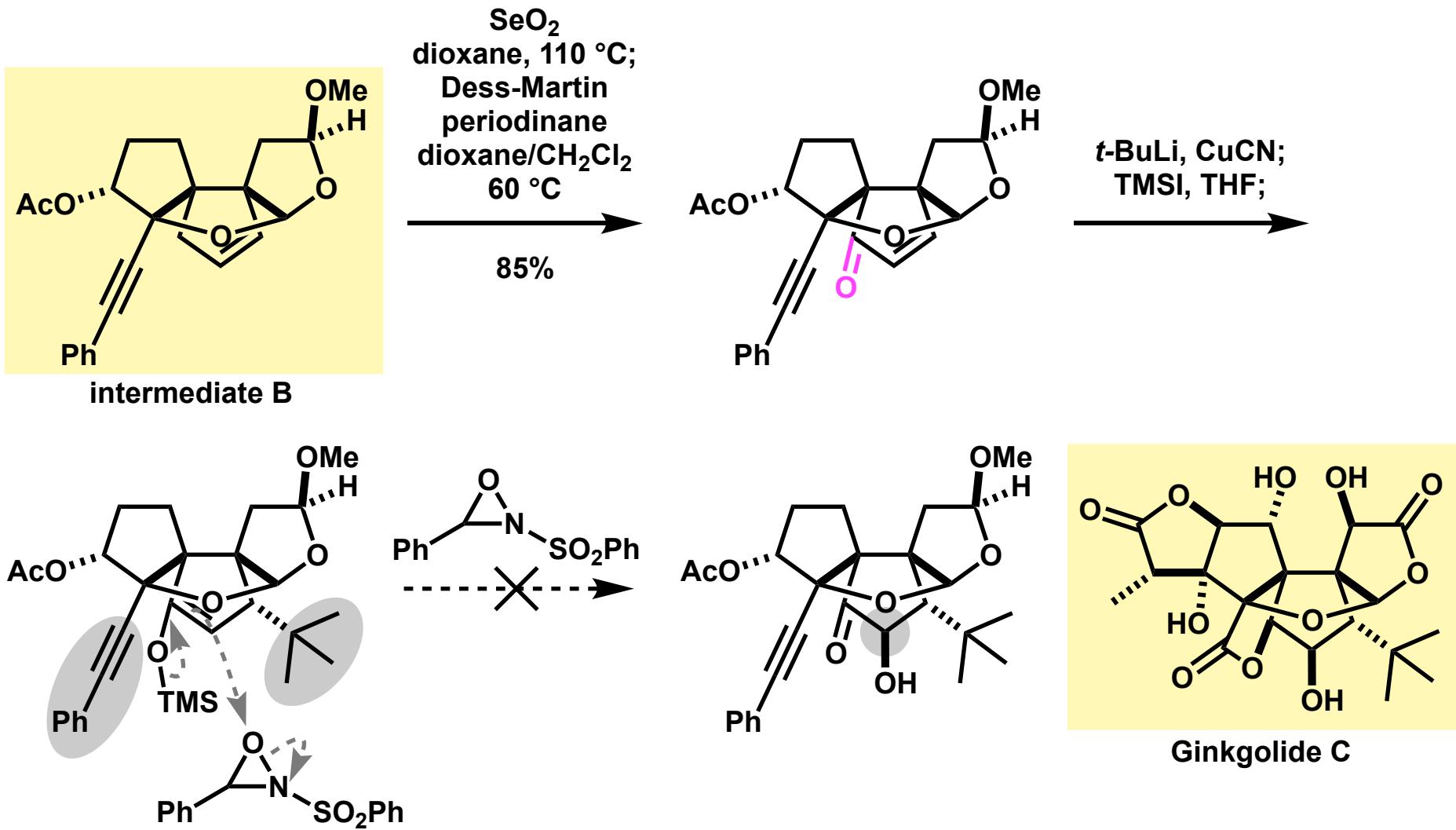
Introduction of *t*-Bu Group



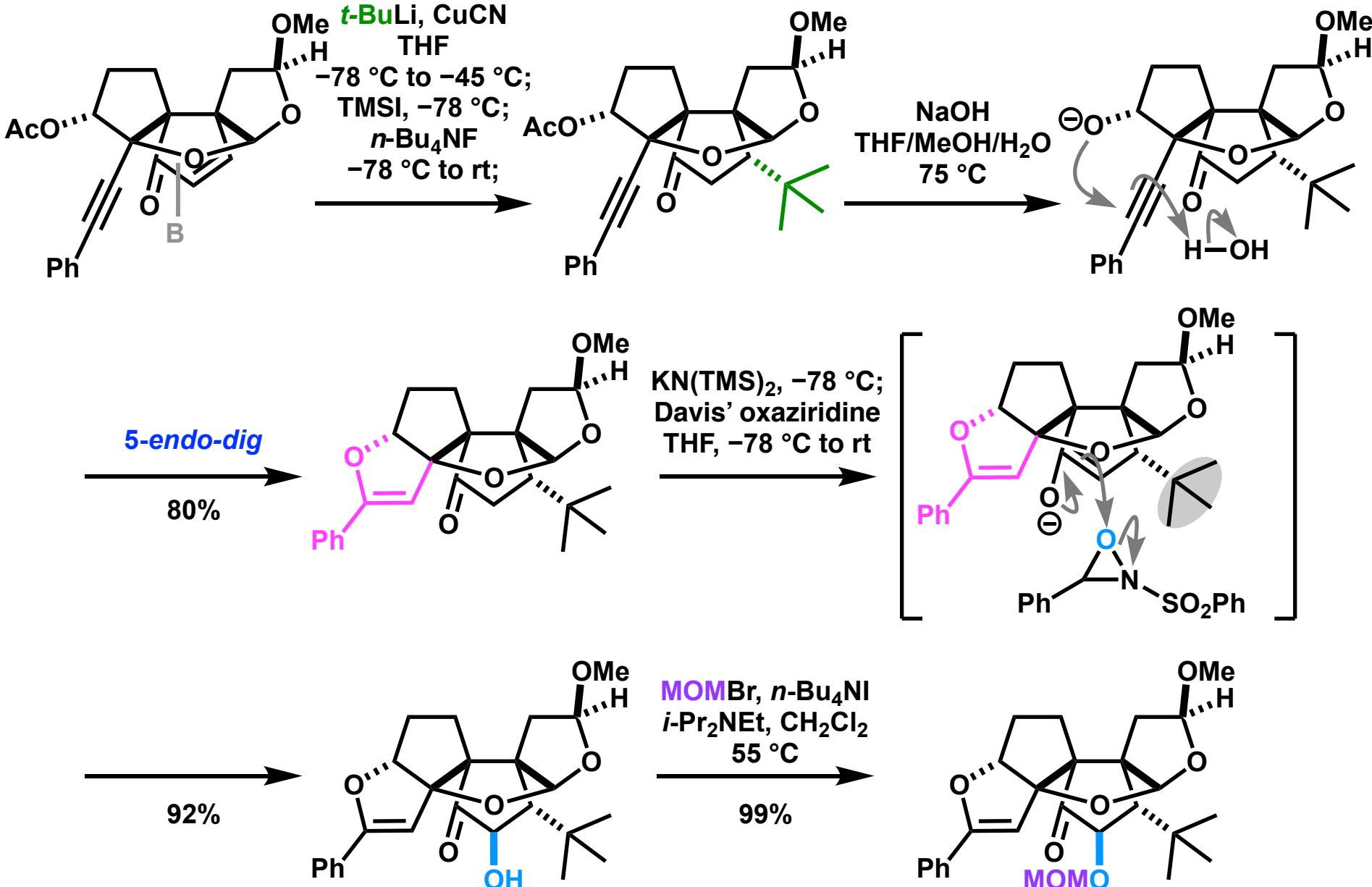
Formal Synthesis of Ginkgolide A, B



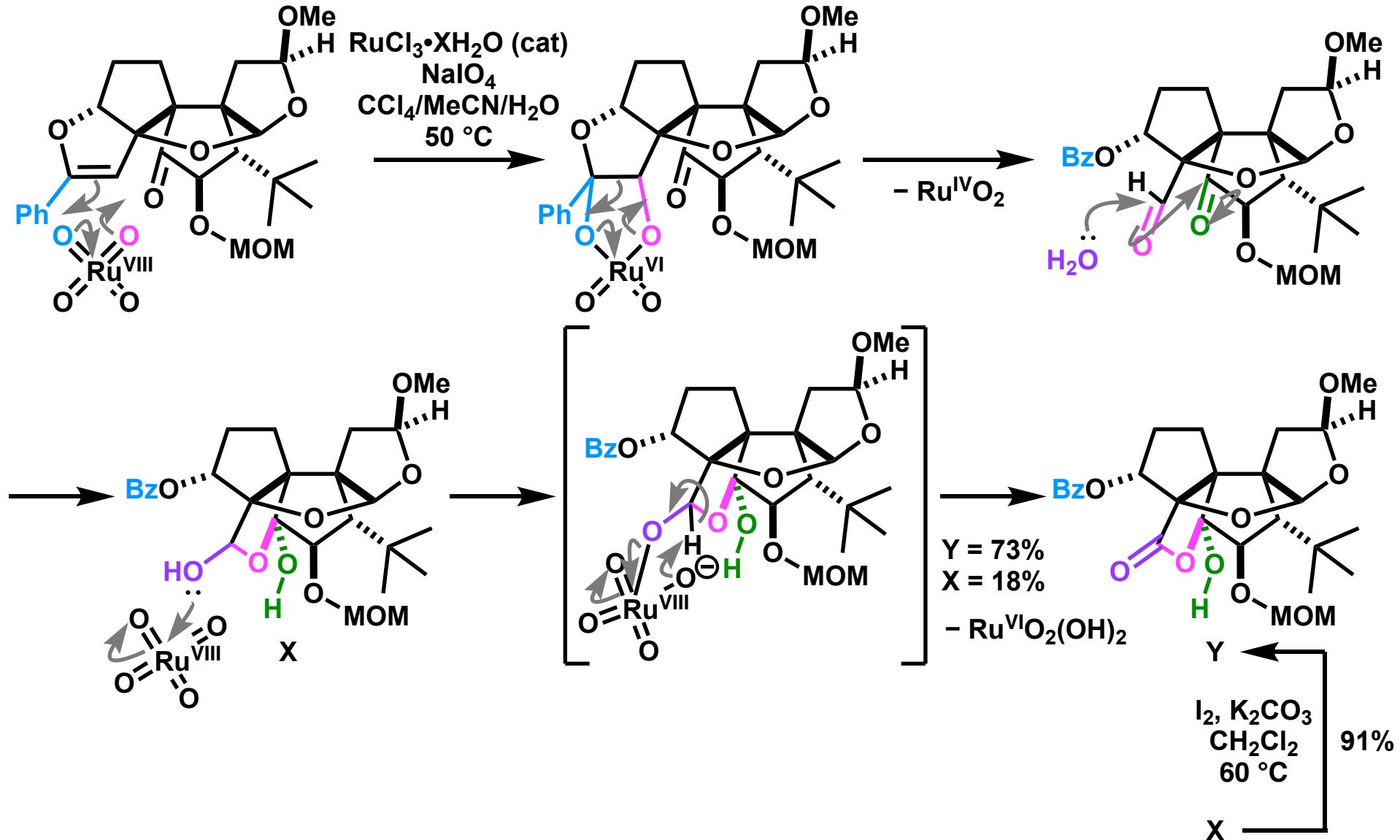
Attempted α -Hydroxylation



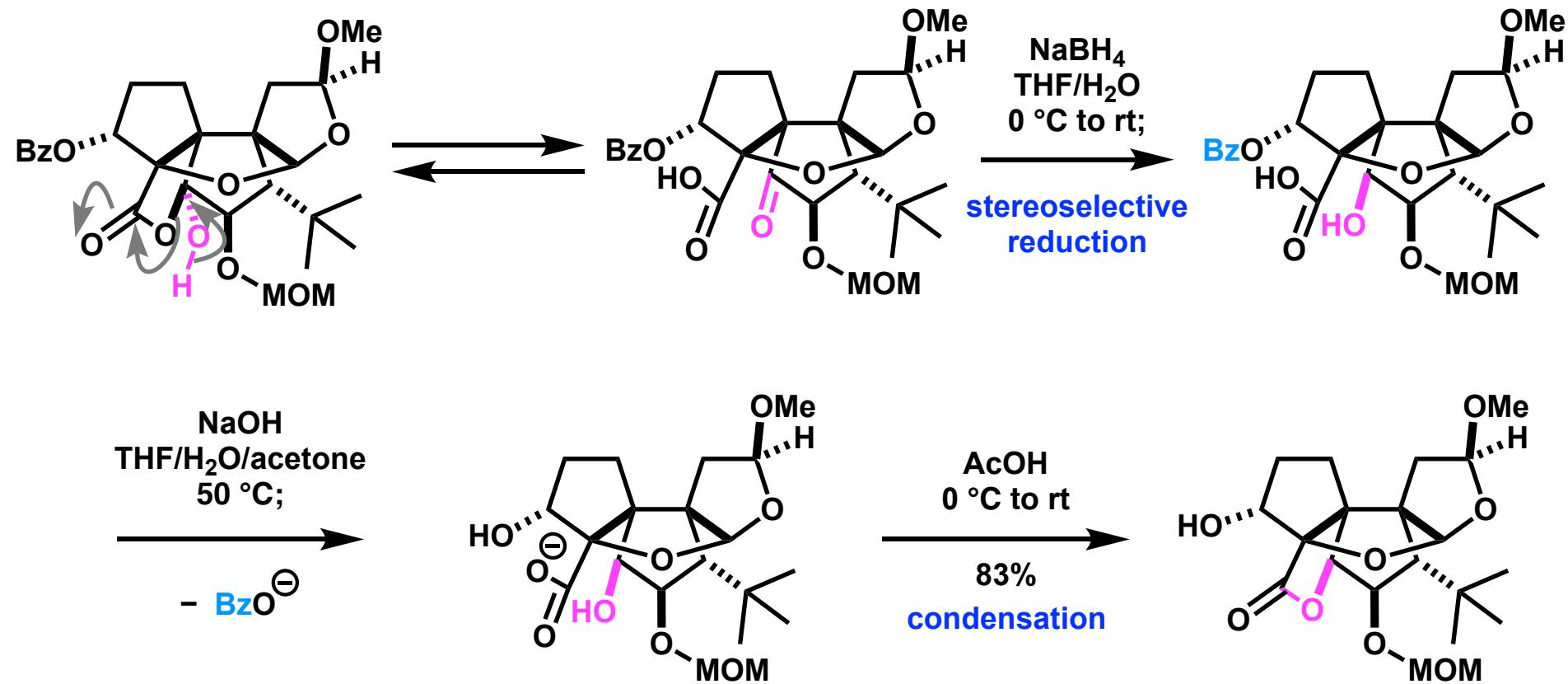
Modification of Phenyl Acetylene Group



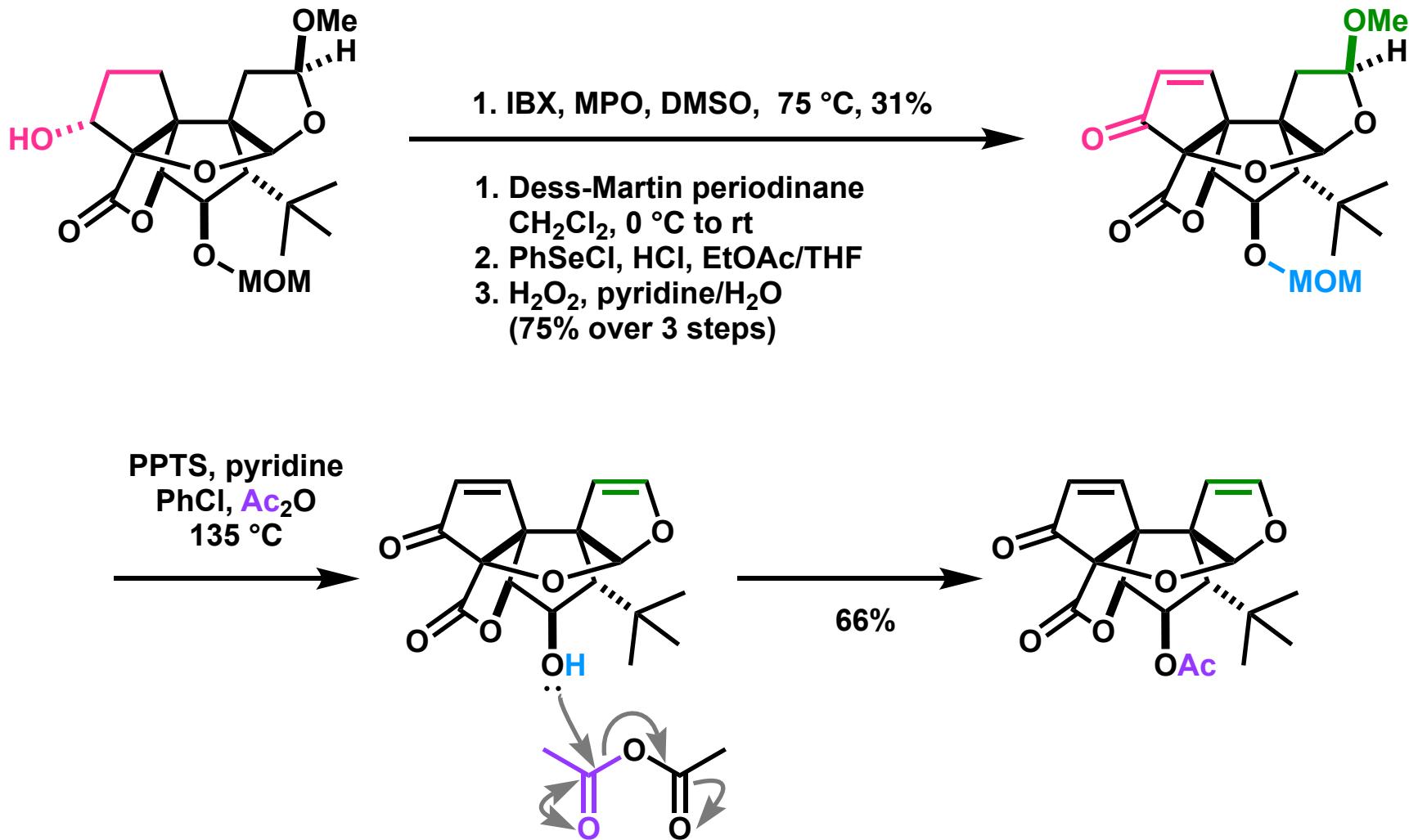
Oxidative Fragmentation and D-ring Construction



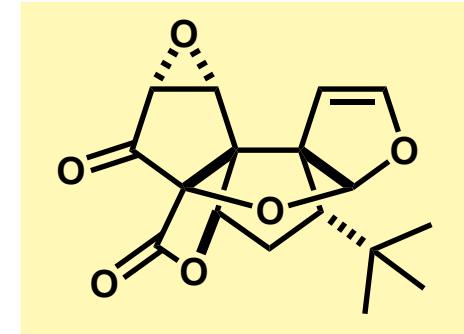
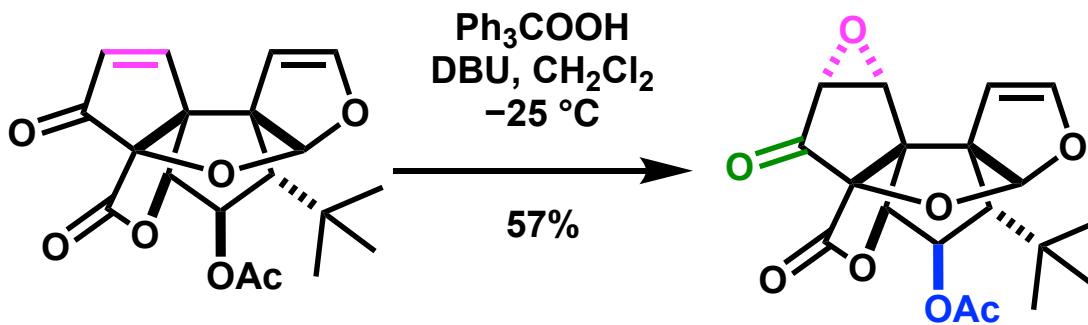
Dehydroxylation



C-ring Formation (1)

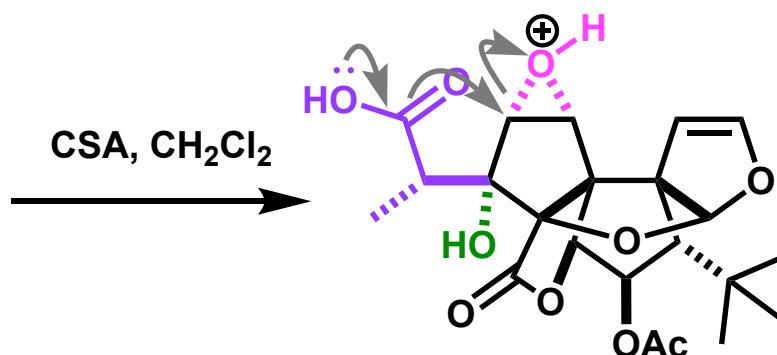
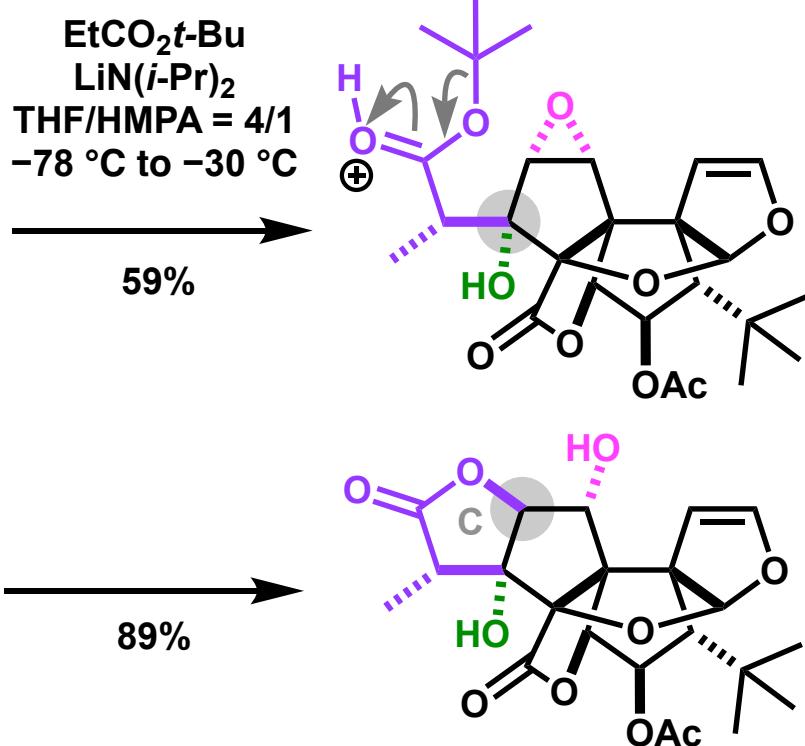


C-ring Formation (2)

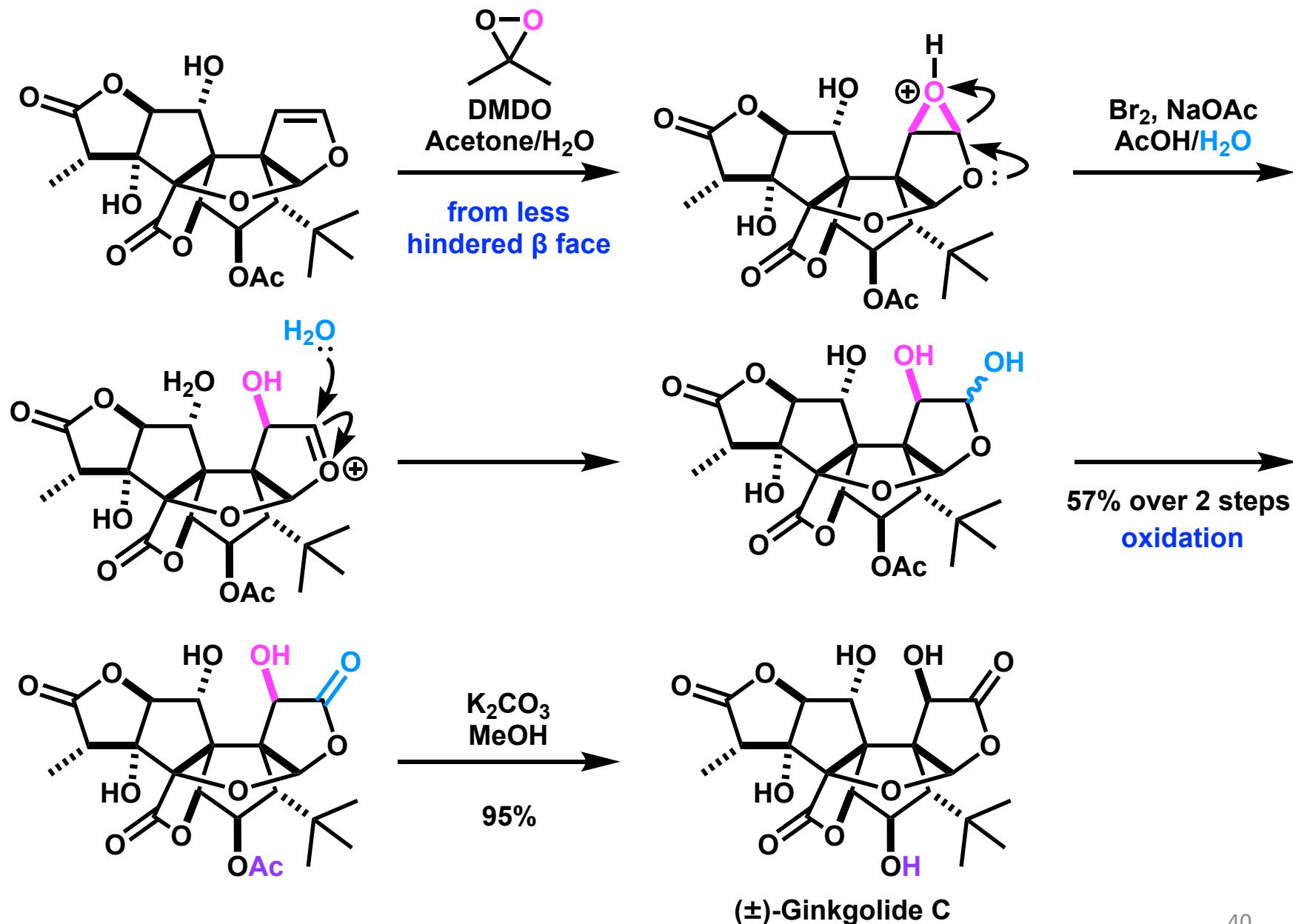


difference : existence of OAc group

stereoselectivity : explained by the same reasons



Total Synthesis of Ginkgolide C



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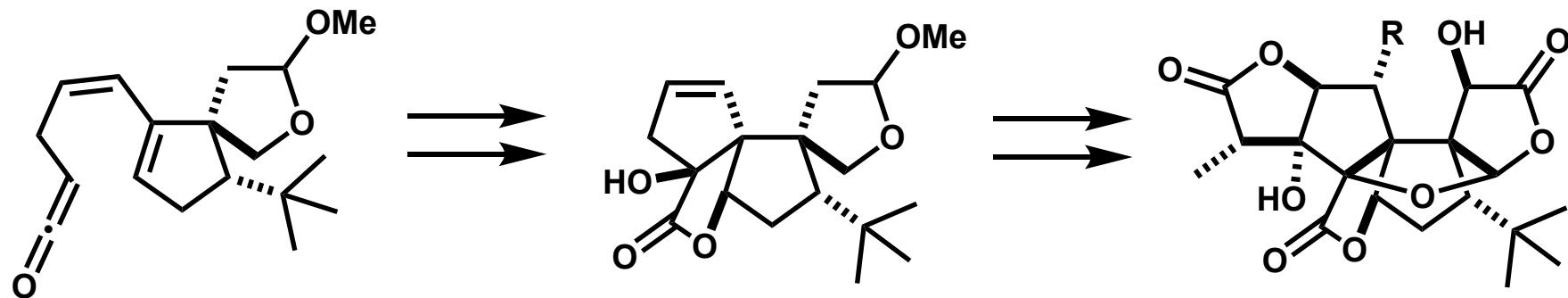
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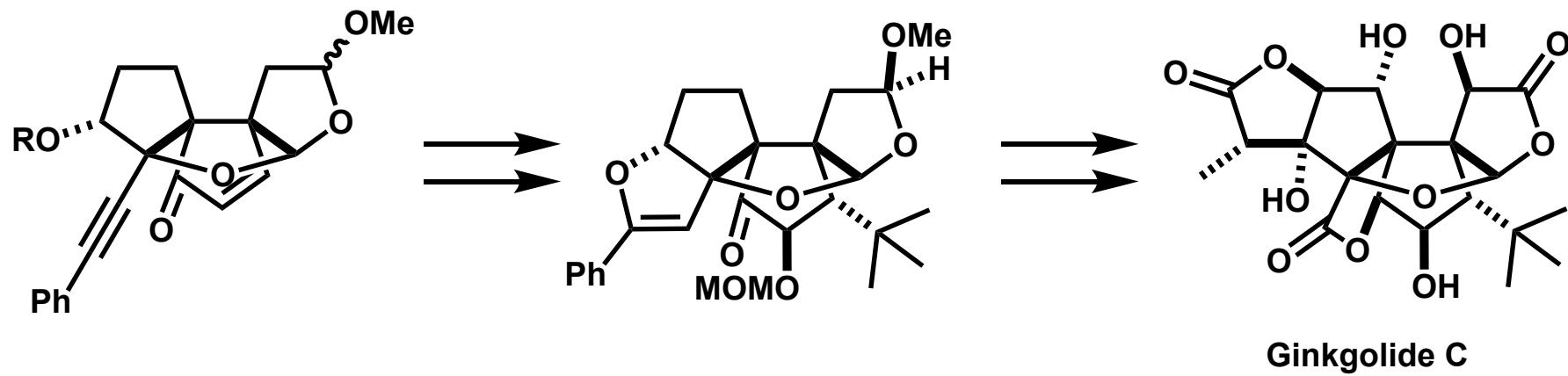
Summary

Corey's work



Ginkgolide A : R = H
Ginkgolide B : R = OH

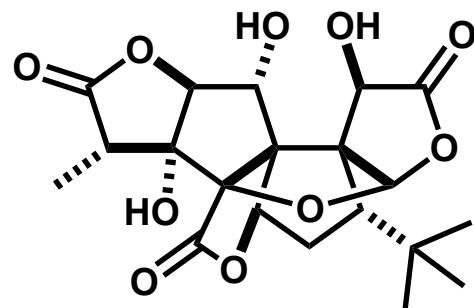
Barriault's work



Ginkgolide C

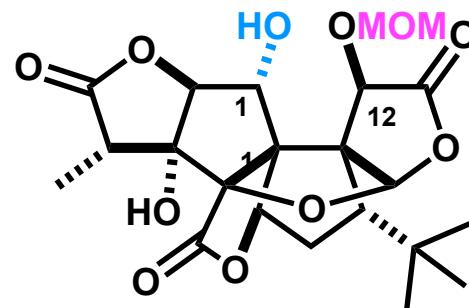
Appendix

Conversion of Ginkgolide B to Ginkgolide A



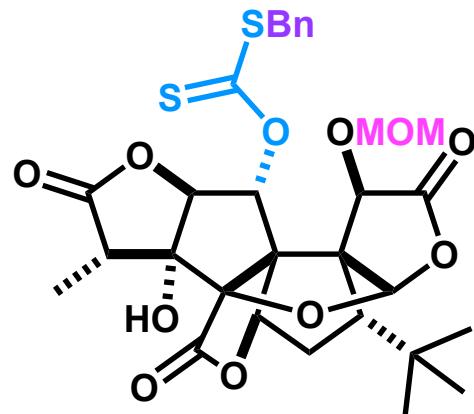
(\pm)-Ginkgolide B

MOMCl, *i*-Pr₂NEt
MeCN
89%

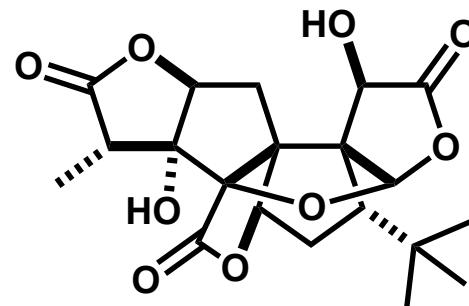


C1-OMOM : C12-OMOM = 1 : 3

KH, THF;
CS₂
23 °C to 45 °C;
BnBr
71%

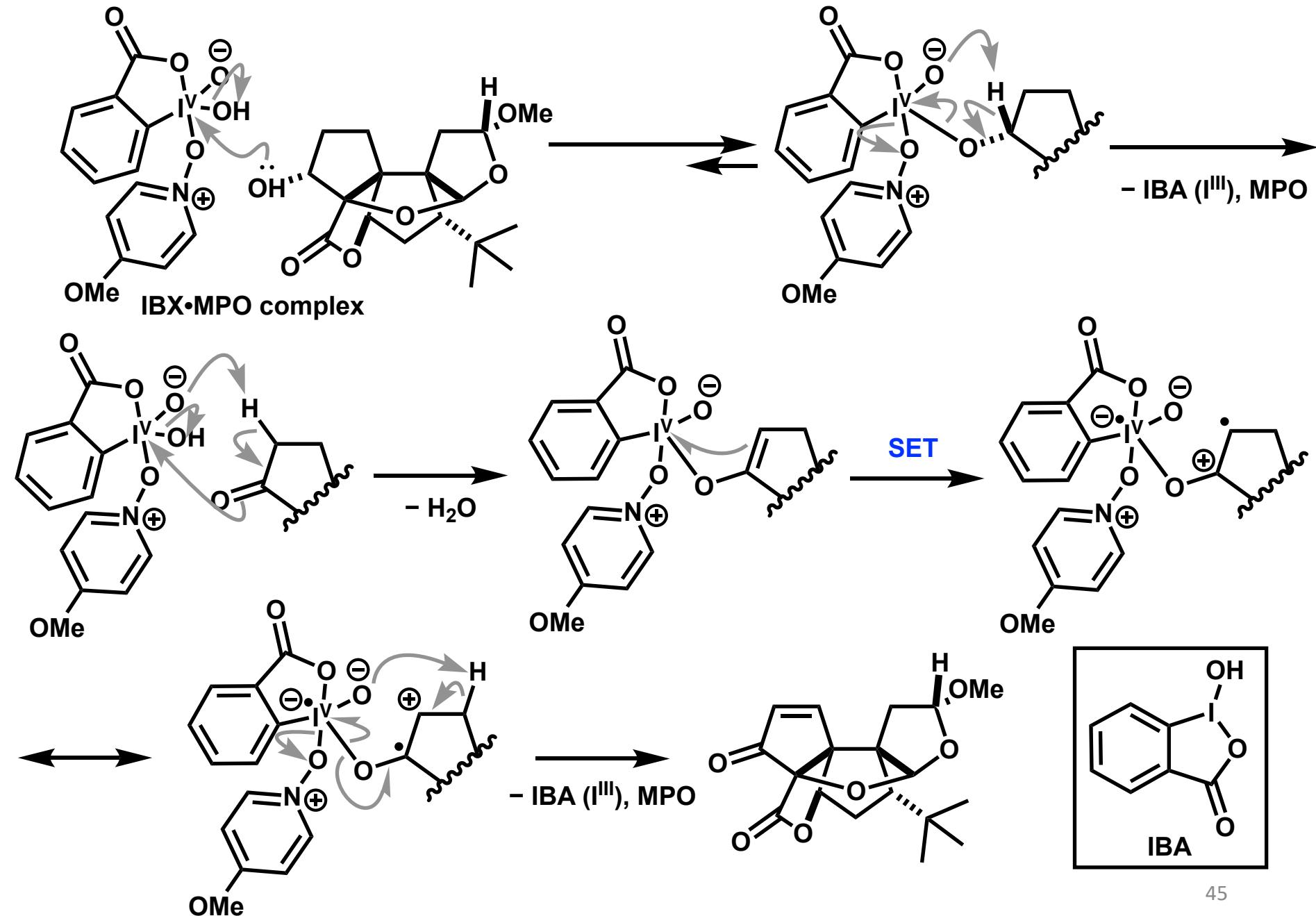


1. *n*-Bu₃SnH
dioxane
reflux, 71%
2. BF₃•Et₂O
PhSH, CH₂Cl₂
-10 °C



(\pm)-Ginkgolide A

Mechanism of Enone Formation

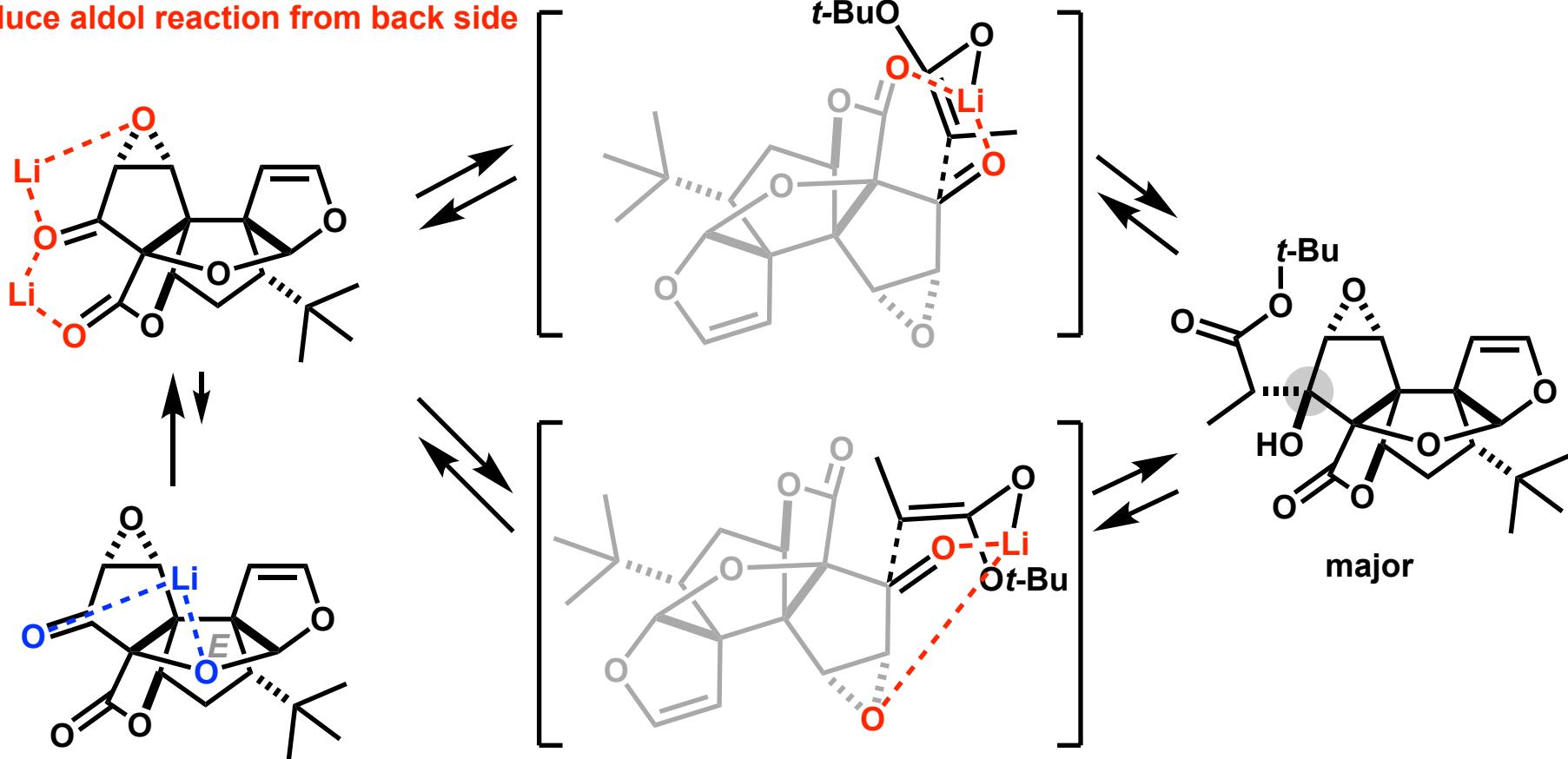


Stereoselectivity of aldol reaction (proposed by Nakamura-san)

condition : THF, -78 °C in the presence of Li⁺...

These chelations should be easily formed.

→ induce aldol reaction from back side



This chelation is thought to be difficult
because the direction of lone pairs of
E-ring oxygen is not proper to this chelation.