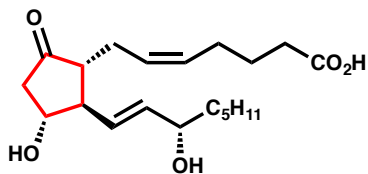
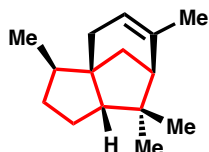


This group meeting presents a survey of common strategies and tactics for the synthesis of 5-membered carbocycles in the context of natural products synthesis.

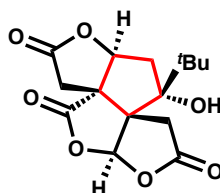
Selected examples of natural products containing 5-membered carbocycles.



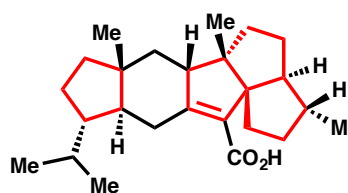
PGF_{2α}



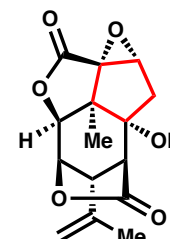
cedrene



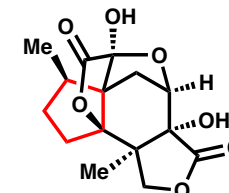
bilobalide



retingeranonic acid



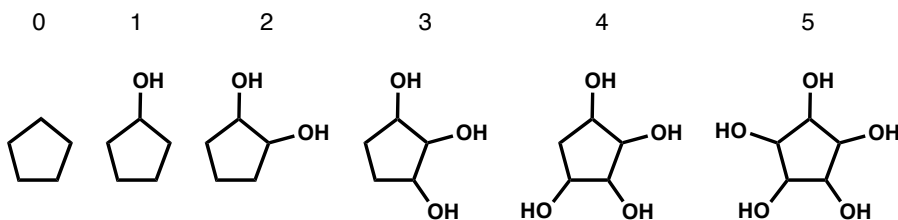
picrotoxinin



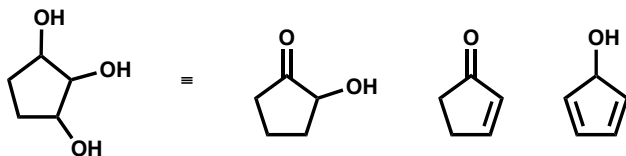
jiadifenolide

Structural Considerations.

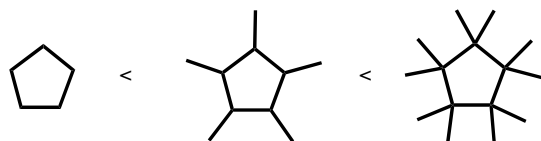
1) *Oxidation state* (0 to 10, but > 4 is rare). e.g.



Most of these have several redox equivalent structures/hydration levels. For example, when the degree of oxidation = 3:



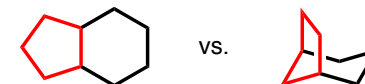
2) *Degree of Substitution*, e.g.



These structural considerations determine which *strategies* and *tactics* should be selected retrosynthetically.

3) *Nature of Substitution*, e.g.

a) Fused vs. Bridged ring systems



b) Identity of substitution

- EWGs, EDGs, Ar, Alkyl, Halogen, etc.

c) stereochemistry

Both the absolute and relative stereochemistry of the substituents

4) Physical organic chemistry considerations

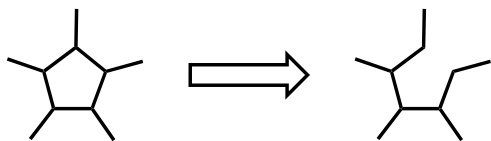
a) Cyclization to form 5-membered rings is the fastest of any size (in general, > 100x than 6-membered rings). For this reason, 5-membered rings are frequently formed in the construction of adjacent ring systems.

b) 5-membered rings are thermodynamically less stable than 6-membered rings. Be aware of this fact when both cyclization modes are viable and the reaction pathway is reversible.

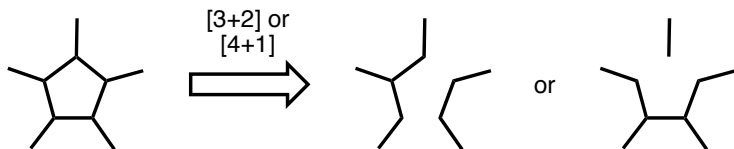
c) Relay of stereochemical information about a 5-membered ring is often challenging, and far less predictable than in 6-membered rings.

Strategies

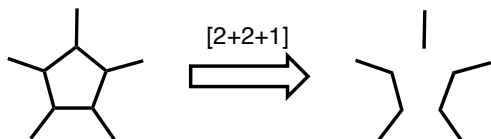
1) Make 1 bond (most common, by far)



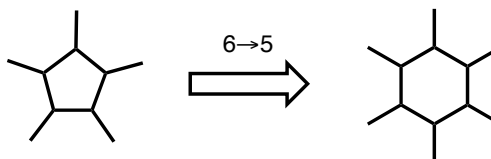
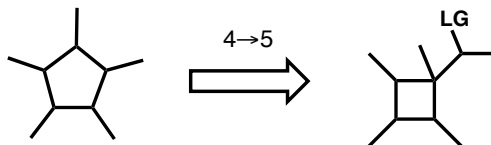
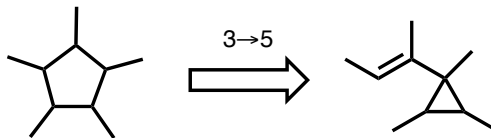
2) Make 2 bonds



3) Make 3 bonds



4) Rearrangements (very common)



Tactics (not exhaustive)

Make 1 bond

as tethers in the process of making other rings, especially cycloadditions reactions
intramolecular S_N2 /alkylation
intramolecular Wittig
classic carbonyl chemistry: aldol, Michael, Claisen, Dieckmann, Mannich, etc.
Friedel-Crafts
Nazarov
Piancatelli
vinylidene/carbenoid C-H insertions
radical cyclizations
cycloisomerizations
 π -philic metal-mediated/catalyzed cyclization (more recent development)
ring closing metathesis
Prins/Ene
- many others...

Make 2 bonds

stabilized dipole and photo [3+2]
phosphine catalyzed [3+2]
arene-alkene *meta*-photocycloaddition
double alkylation (formal [4+1])
radical cascades
[5+2] cycloadditions

Make 3 bonds

Pauson-Khand

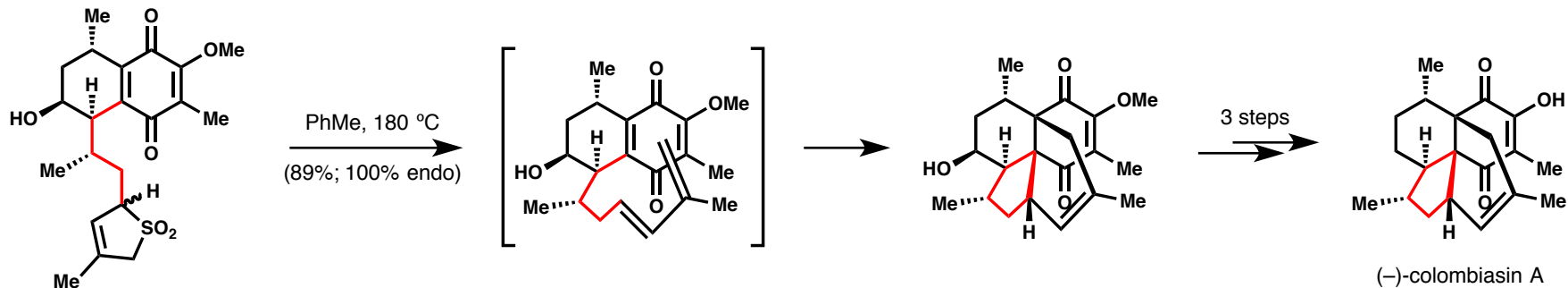
Rearrangements

3→5 (vinyl-cyclopropane rearrangement)
4→5 (Tiffeneau-Demjanov; pinacol, semi-pinacol, etc.)
6→5 (oxidative cleavage, aldol; Favorskii; α -santonin
di- π -methane)

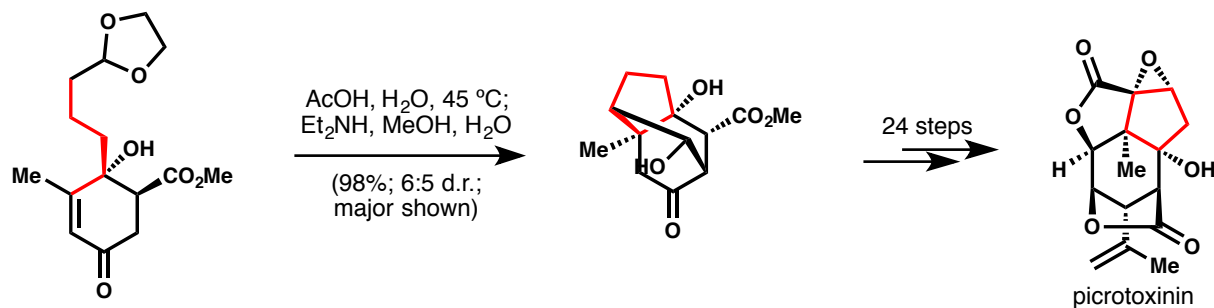
α -ketol rearrangement

A) As a tether in the formation of other rings, especially cycloadditions

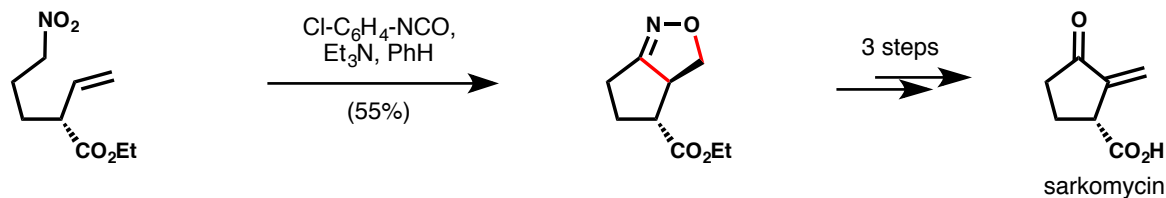
Since cyclization to form 5-membered rings is kinetically fastest of any cyclization (> 100x faster than 6-membered ring cyclization), 5-membered rings are frequently formed in the process of forming fused and bridged polycyclic systems. (eg. *JACS* **1984**, *106*(4), 1051). Cycloaddition reactions are particularly common in this regard.



Nicolaou and co. *AC* **2001**, *113*, 2543; *Chem. Eur. J.* **2001**, *7*, 5359.

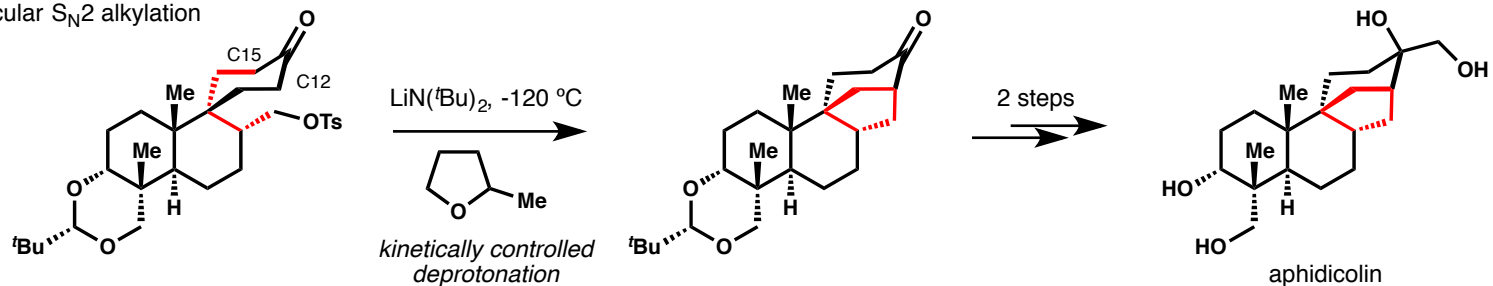


Yamada and co. *JACS* **1984**, *106*, 4547. (*Tet. Lett.* **1973**, 4963.)

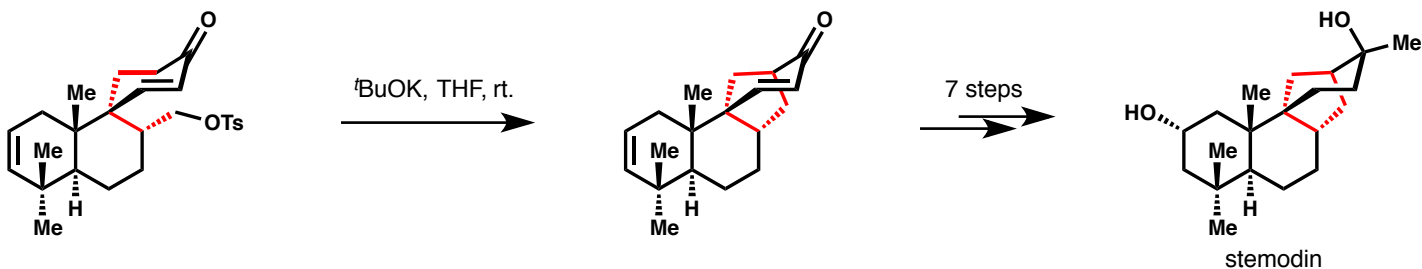


Kozikowski, A.P.; Stein, P.D. *JACS* **1982**, *104*(14), 4023.

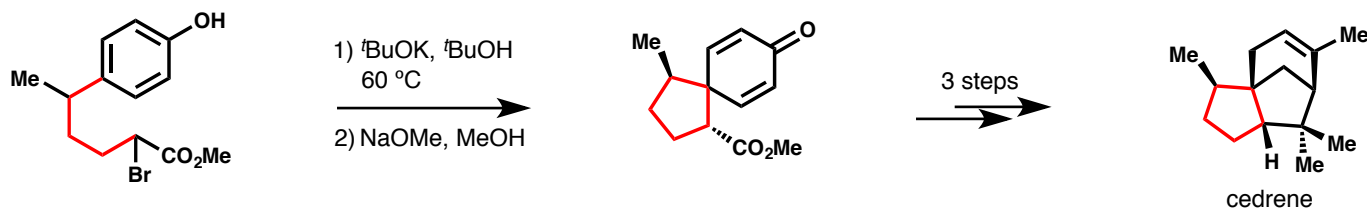
B) Intramolecular S_N2 alkylation



Corey and co. *JACS* **1980**, *102*, 1742.

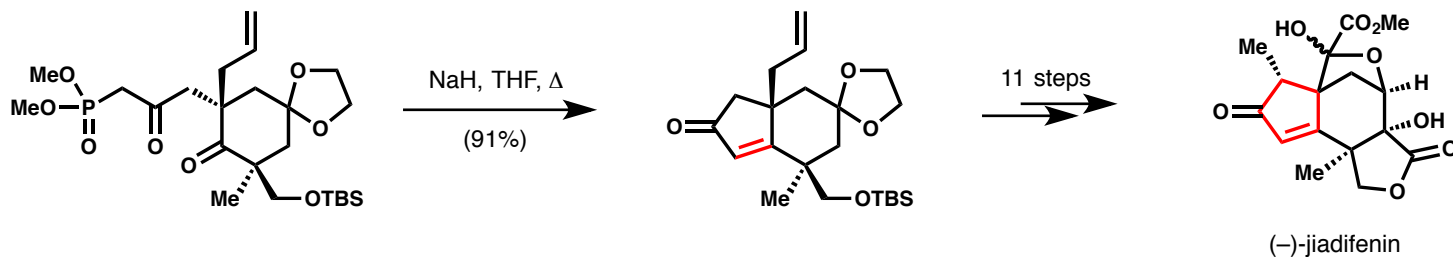


Corey and co. *JACS* **1980**, *102*, 7612.



Corey and co. *JACS* **1969**, *91*, 1557; *JACS* **1955**, *77*, 1072; *JACS* **1961**, *83*, 3114; *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1973**, 3153.

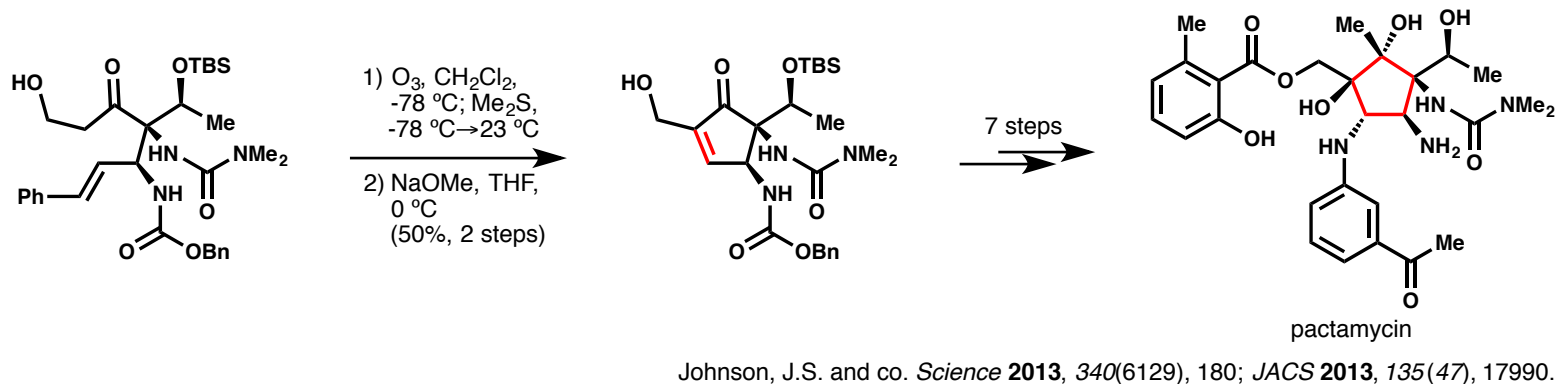
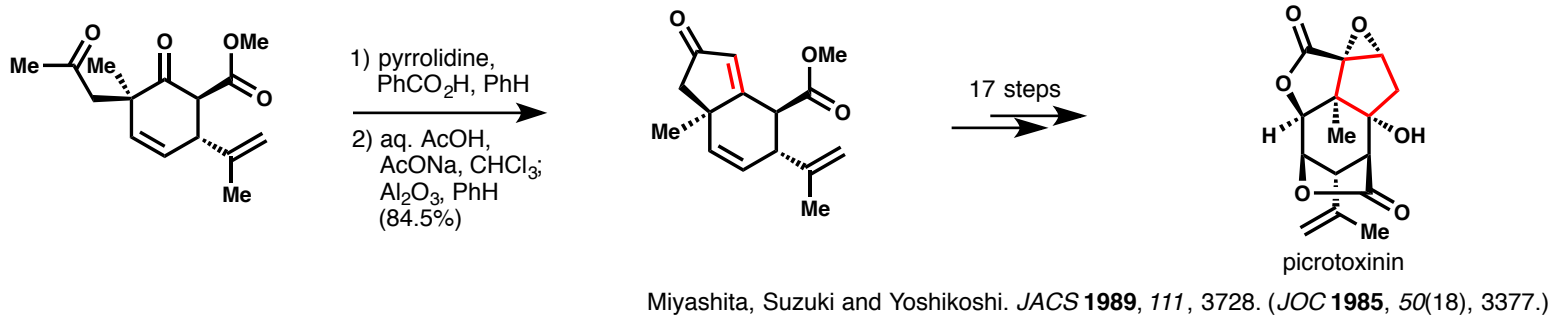
B) Wittig, HWE, etc. type olefinations



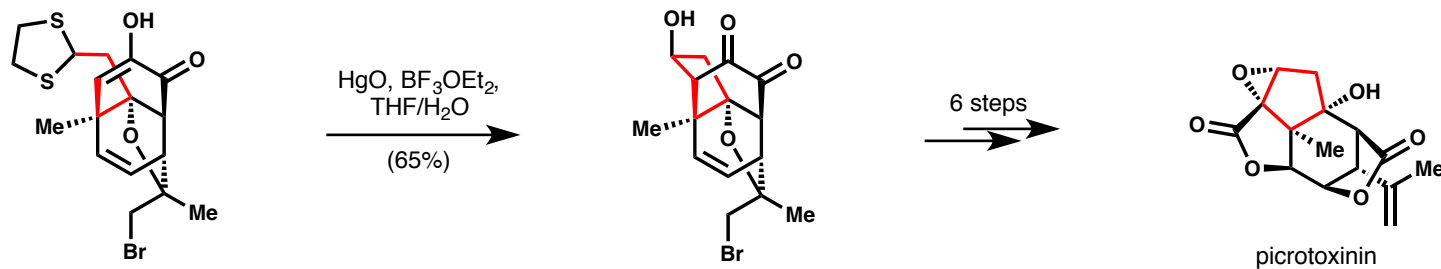
Danishefsky and co. *JACS* **2006**, *128*, 1016.

C) Classic carbonyl chemistry

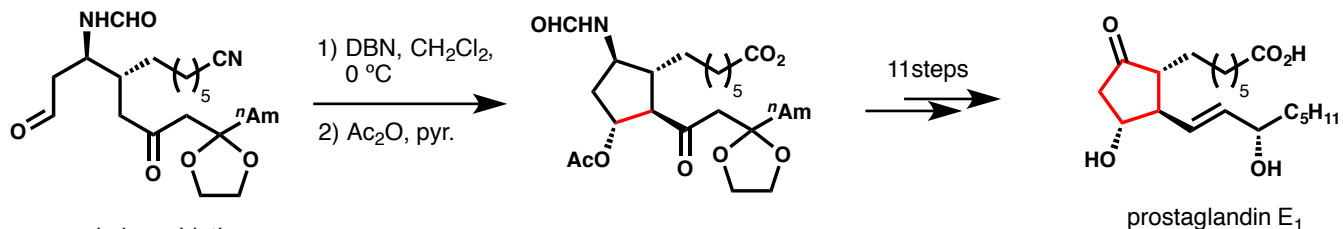
aldol condensation



aldol addition



aldol addition

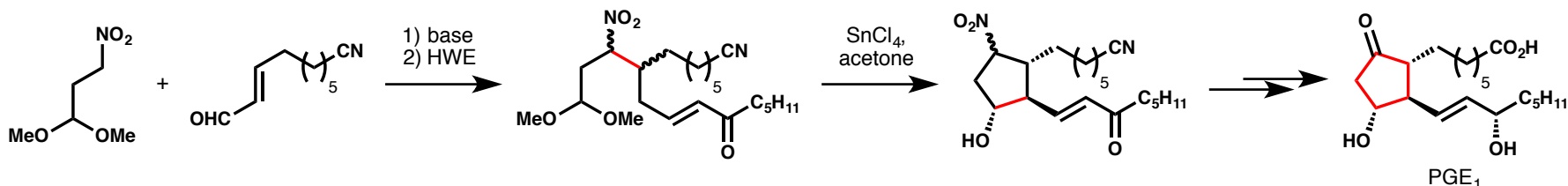


made by oxidative cleavage of a DA adduct

prostaglandin E₁

Corey and co. *JACS* **1968**, *90*, 3245.

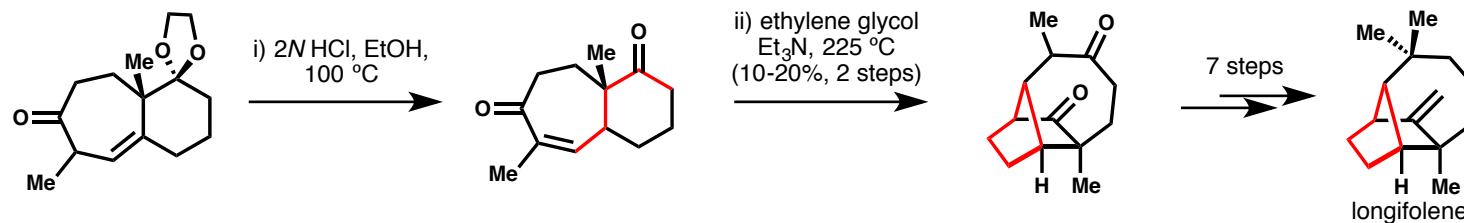
Michael/aldol addition



PGE₁

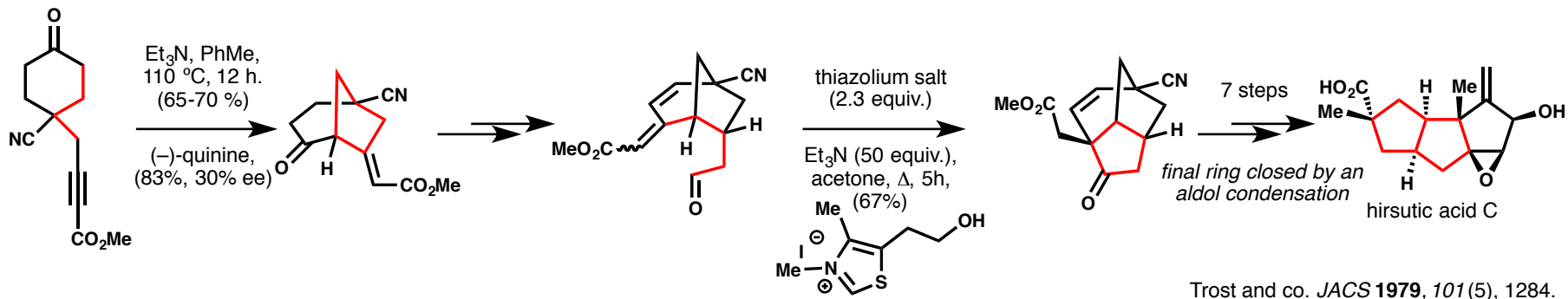
Corey and co. *JACS* **1968**, *90*, 3247; *JACS* **1969**, *91*, 535; *JACS* **1969**, *91*, 5675.

Michael addition



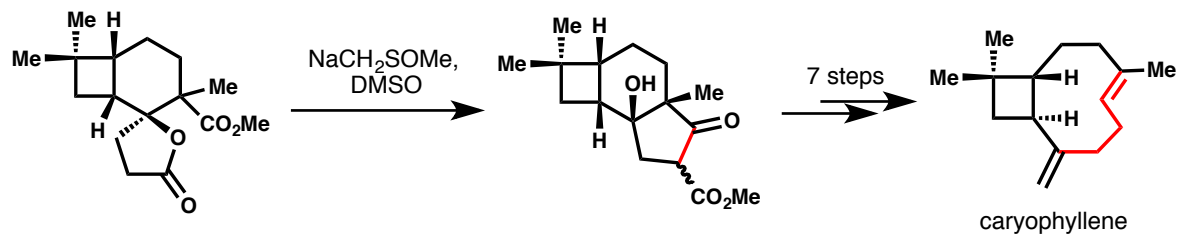
longifolene

Corey and co. *JACS* **1961**, *83*, 1251; *JACS* **1964**, *86*, 478.



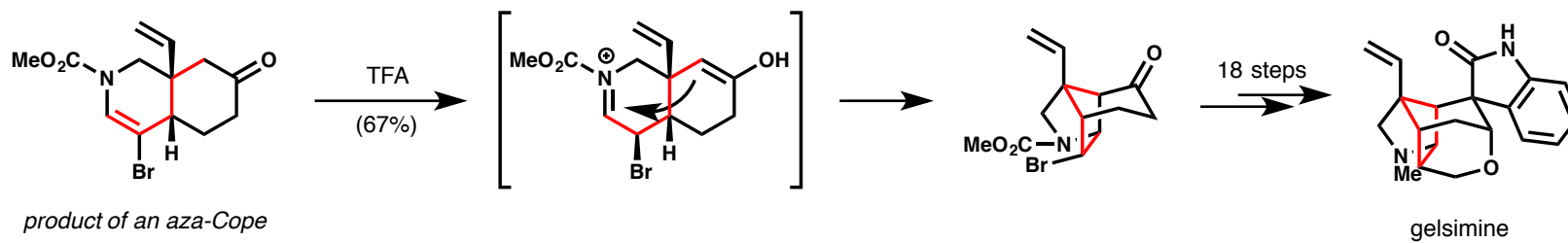
Trost and co. *JACS* **1979**, *101*(5), 1284.

Dieckmann



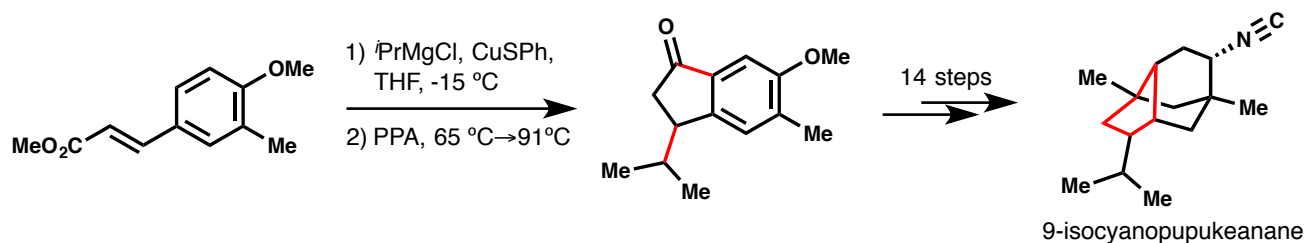
Corey and co. *JACS* **1963**, *85*, 362; *JACS* **1964**, *86*, 485.

Mannich



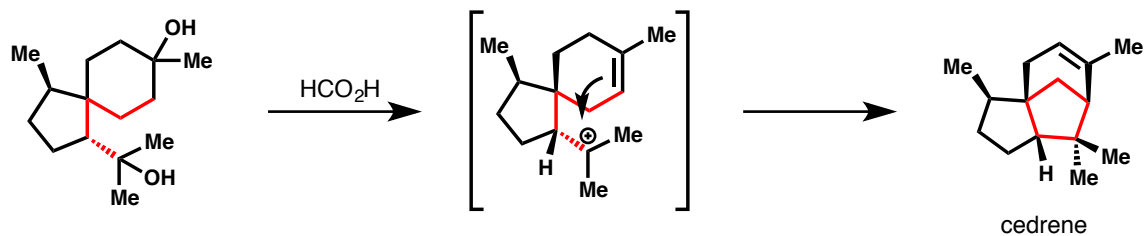
Overman, L. and co. *JACS* **2005**, *127*, 18046.

D) Friedel-Crafts



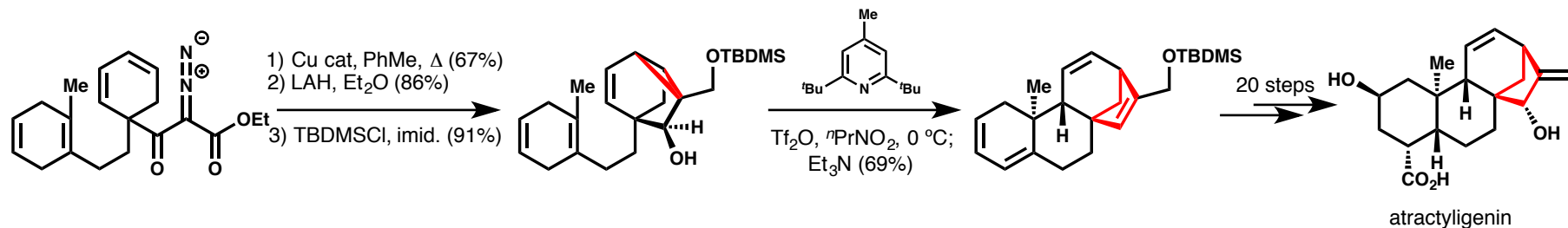
Corey and co. *JACS* **1979**, *101*, 1608; *Tet. Lett.* **1979**, 2745.

E) Cationic
cation-olefin cyclization



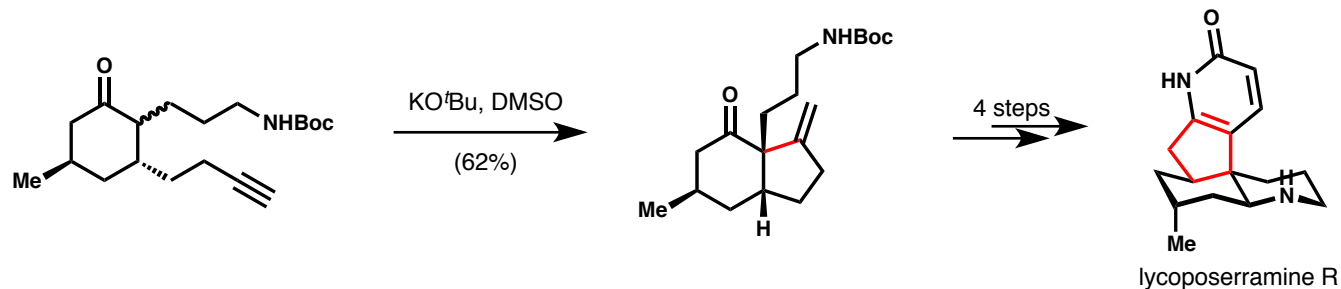
Corey and co. *JACS* **1969**, *91*, 1557; *JACS* **1955**, *77*, 1072; *JACS* **1961**, *83*, 3114

cyclopropanation, then cationic ring opening strategy



Corey and co. *JACS* **1987**, *109*, 6187; For a similar strategy in cafestol and kahweol syntheses, see *JACS* **1987**, *109*, 4717; *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1987**, *28*, 5403.

E) Pericyclic
metallo-ene



Trauner and co. *ACIE* **2017**, *56*, 893. See also: Pronin and co. *JACS* **2016**, *138*, 12316.

Bases with K^+ as a counterion were optimal for this reaction. Yields and reaction times with Na^+ counterions were lower, and Li^+ gave no product. (i.e. 71%:57%:0% yields on test substrate.)

Nazarov

(Use of AIBN/H₂SnBu₃ was used to form the other 5-membered ring)

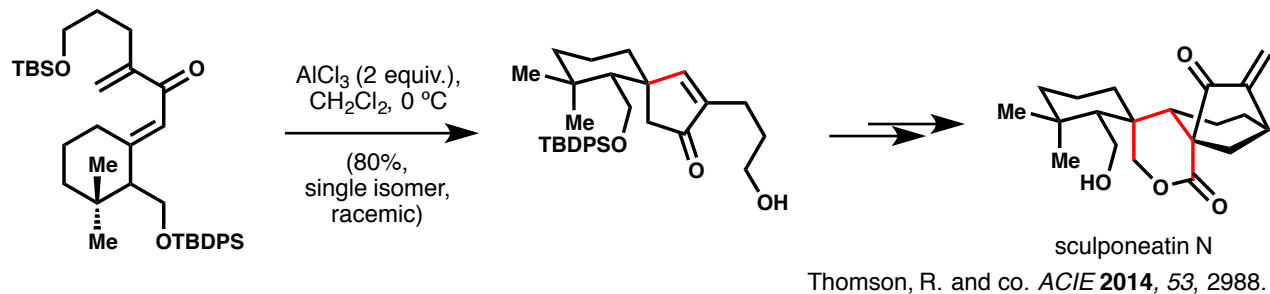
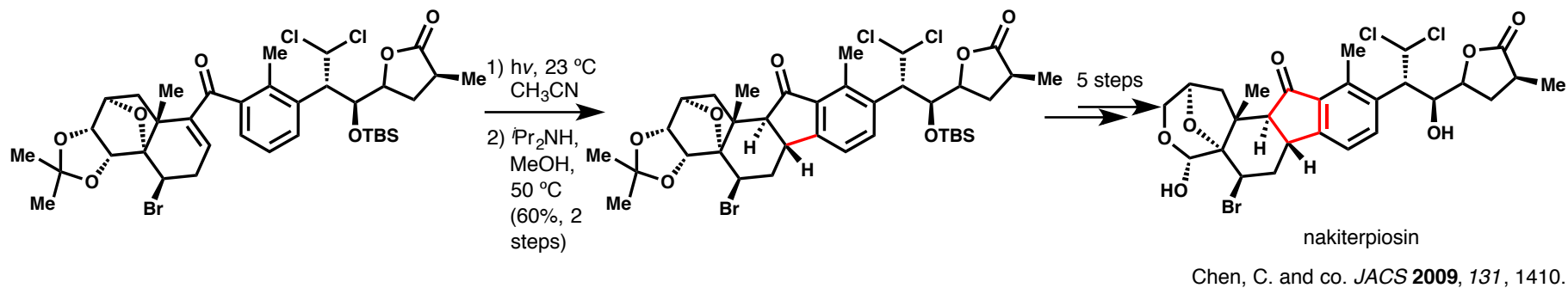
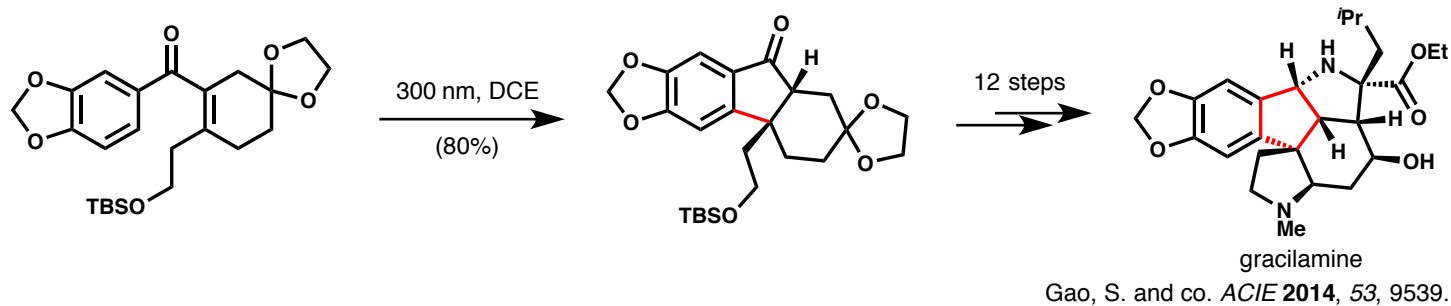


Photo-Nazarov

A carbonylative Stille coupling was used to join the left and right halves.

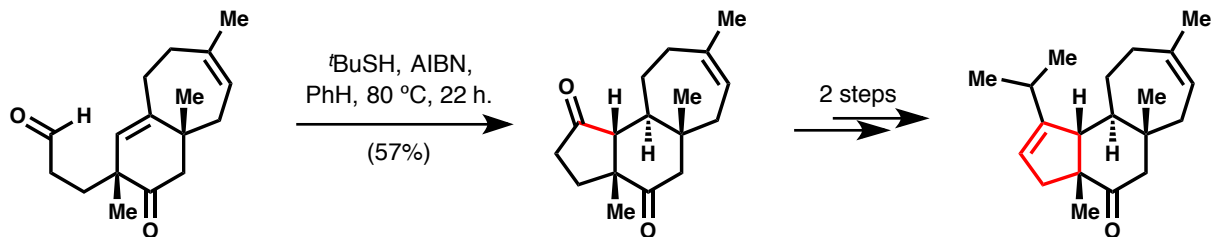


The photo-Nazarov is commonly used when aromatic rings are involved, and can occur at neutral or basic pH.



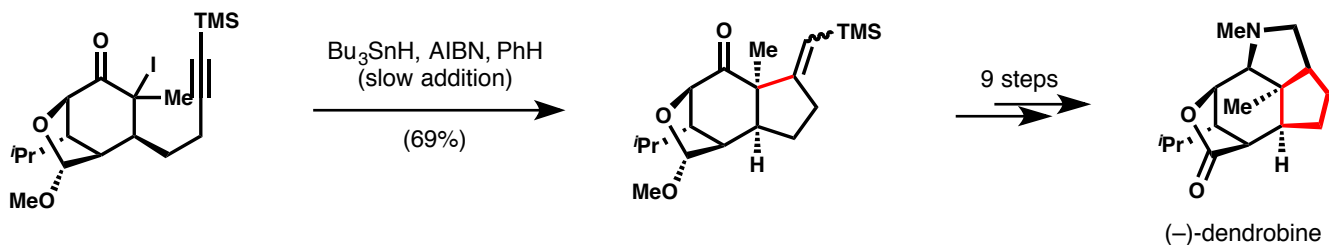
F) Radical Methods

Tin radical examples



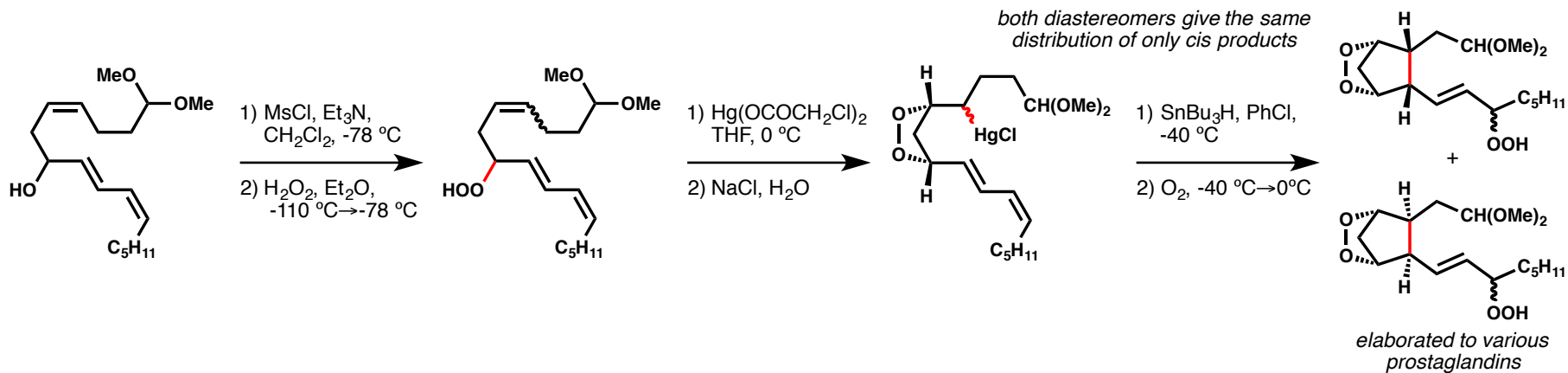
cyanthiwigin F

Stolz, B.M. and co. *Nature* **2008**, 453, 1228.



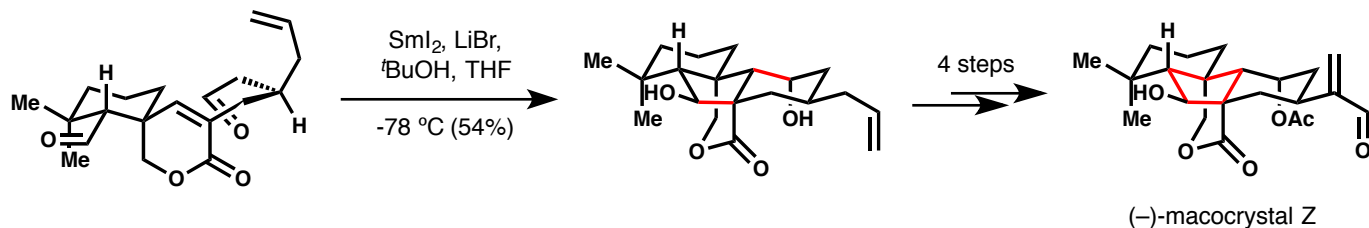
(-)-dendrobine

Sha, C.-S. and co. *JACS* **1997**, 119(18), 4130.



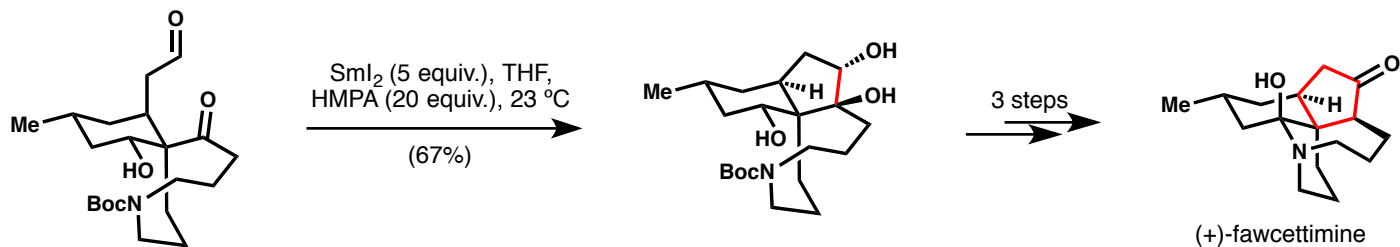
Corey and co. *JACS* **1984**, 106, 6425; *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1970**, 311; *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1984**, 25, 5013; *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1982**, 23, 719.

SmI_2 cyclization



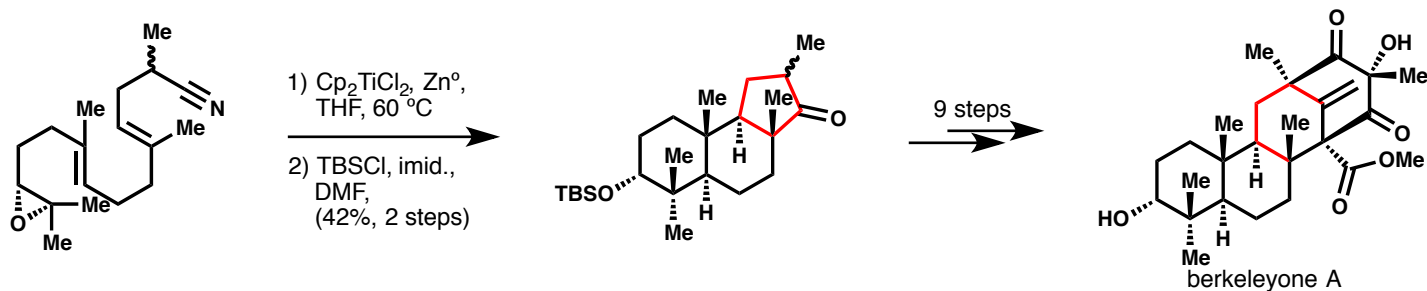
Reisman and co. *JACS* **2011**, *133*, 14964.

SmI_2 mediated pinacol coupling. Reduction of the aldehyde to the hydroxyl followed by ketalization is a competitive pathway.



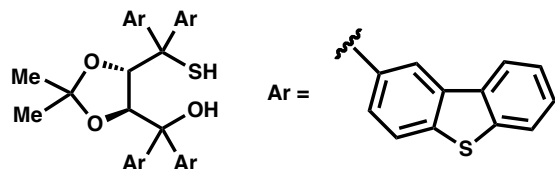
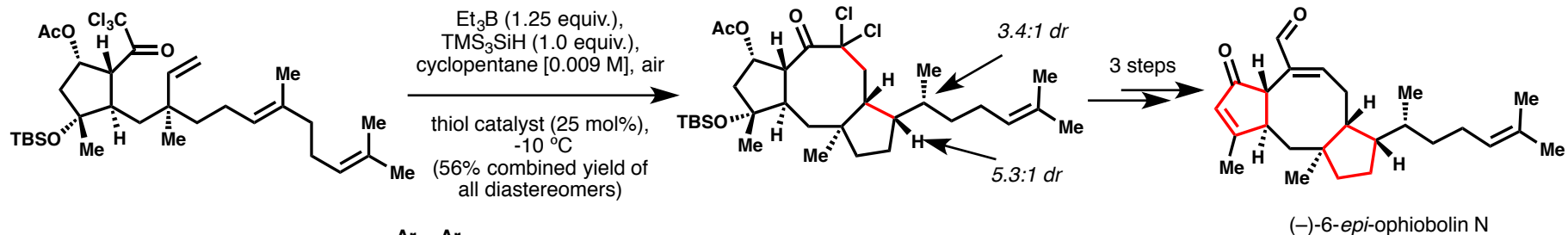
Lei, X. and co. *ACIE* **2012**, *51*, 491.

Ti(III) initiated

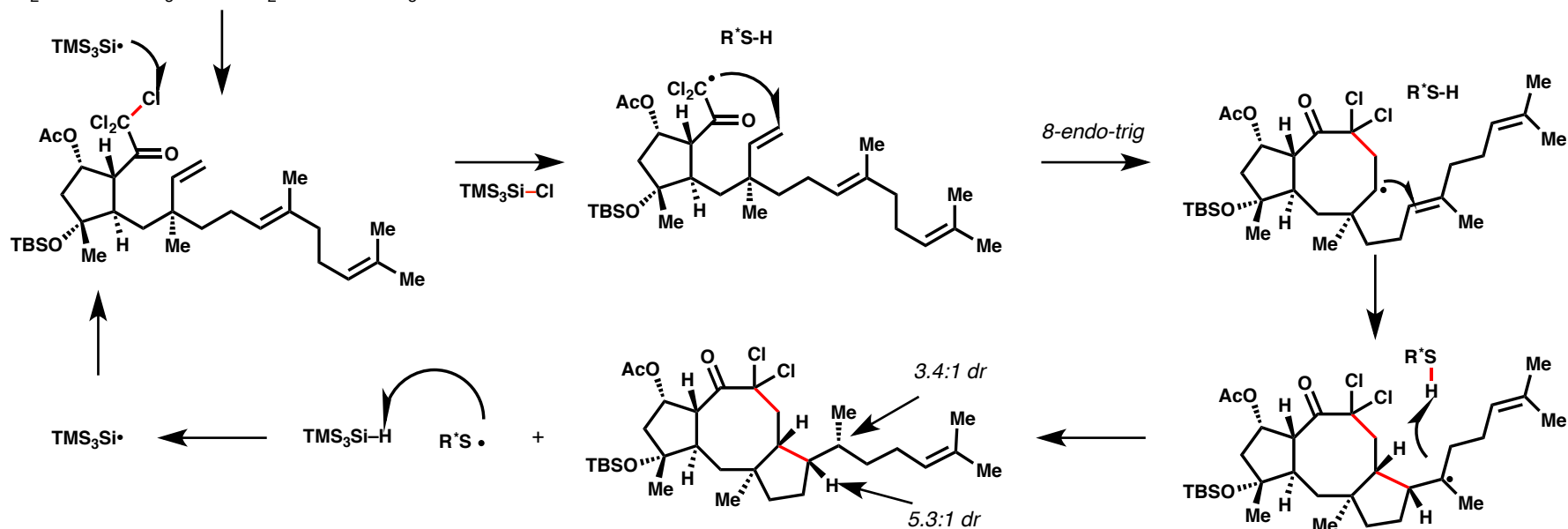
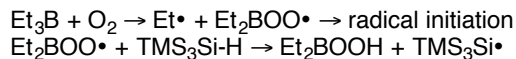


Fernandez-Mateos *et al.* *Synlett*, **2007**, *2007*, 2718.; Maimone and co. *JACS* **2016**, *138*, 14868.

polarity-reversal + asymmetric catalysis



Plausible mechanism based on literature precedence:



Maimone, T. and co. *Science* **2016**, *138*, 14868

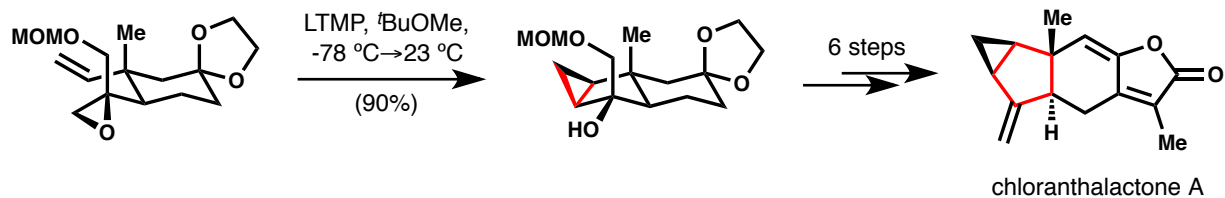
polarity-reversal conditions

Roberts, B.P. and co. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **1999**, *28*, 25.; *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1* **1991**, 103.

chirality in the final step is enabled by a terminating $\text{H}\cdot$ abstraction from the chiral thiol by the tertiary carbon radical

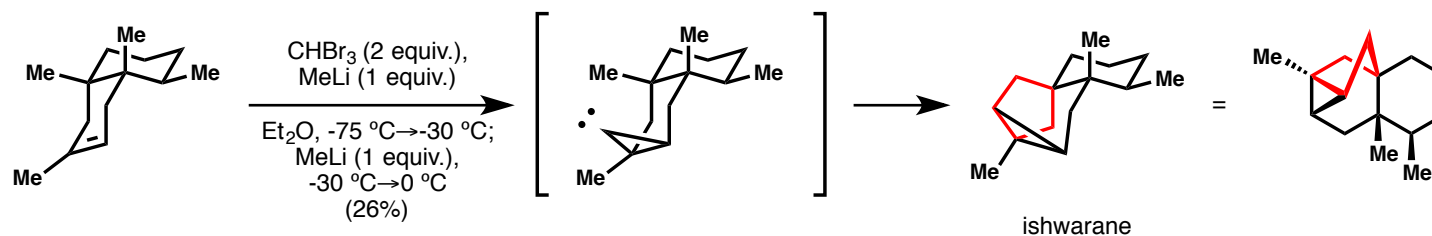
G) Carbene/Carbenoid

Hodgson cyclopropanation.



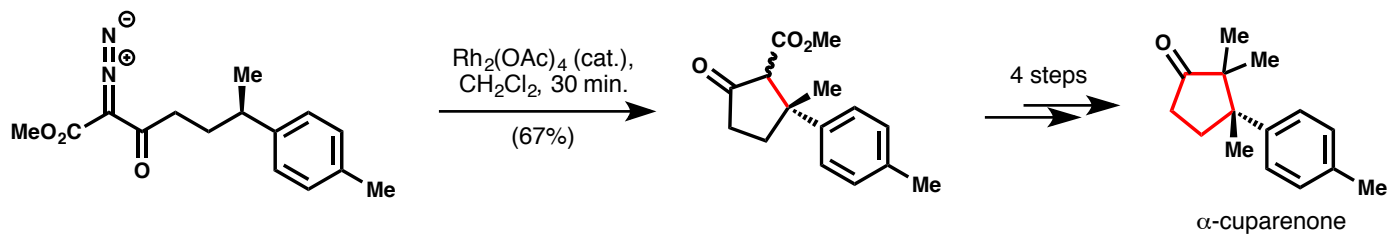
Liu, B. and co. *Org. Lett.* **2011**, 13(19), 5406.

Carbene: C-H insertion



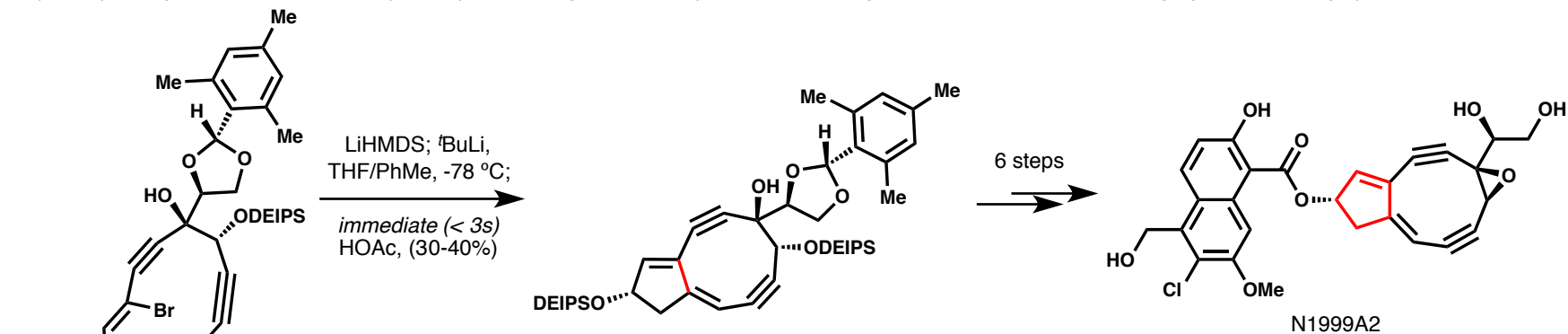
Cory, R.; McLaren, F.R. *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Comm.* **1977**, 587.

Benzylic C-H insertion of a Rh-carbenoid. An example of enantioselective quaternary carbon formation.



Taber, D.F. and co. *JACS* **1985**, 107(1), 196.

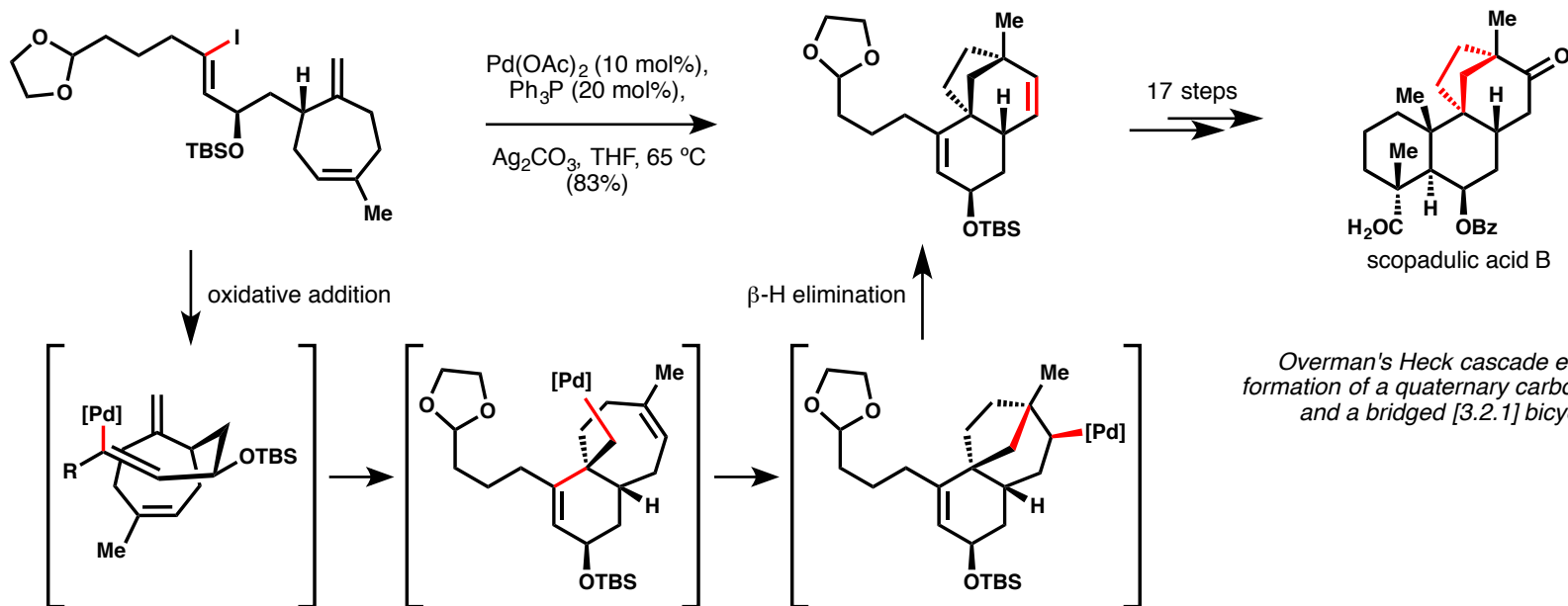
Formation of 9-membered enediyne macrocyclic natural products. *The high strain of a 9-membered enediyne macrocycle necessitated initial formation of a 12-membered macrocycle (by an Eglinton Cu-mediated alkyne-alkyne coupling), followed by 5-membered ring closure to access the challenging 9-5 fused ring system.*



Myers and co. *JACS* **2006**, *128*(46), 14825; *ACIE* **2000**, *39*, 2932, *ACIE* **2002**, *41*, 1062.

H) Metal catalyzed/mediated annulation methods. *The power of metal mediated/catalyzed cyclizations may be attributed to their capacity to form multiple ring systems in a cascade sequence, forge highly substituted stereocenters, effect enantioselective transformations through catalyst control, and exhibit good chemoselectivity.*

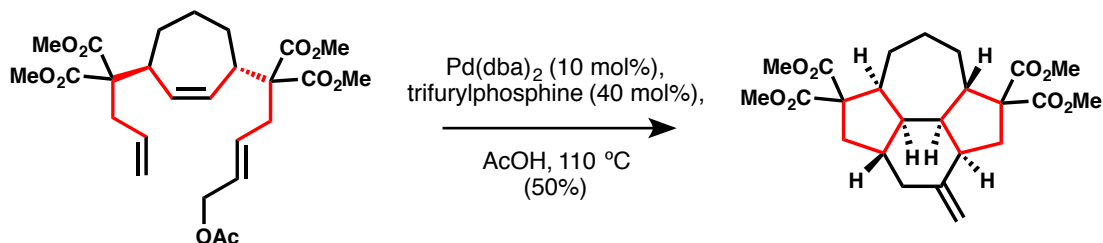
Heck annulation



Overman's Heck cascade effects formation of a quaternary carbon center and a bridged [3.2.1] bicycle.

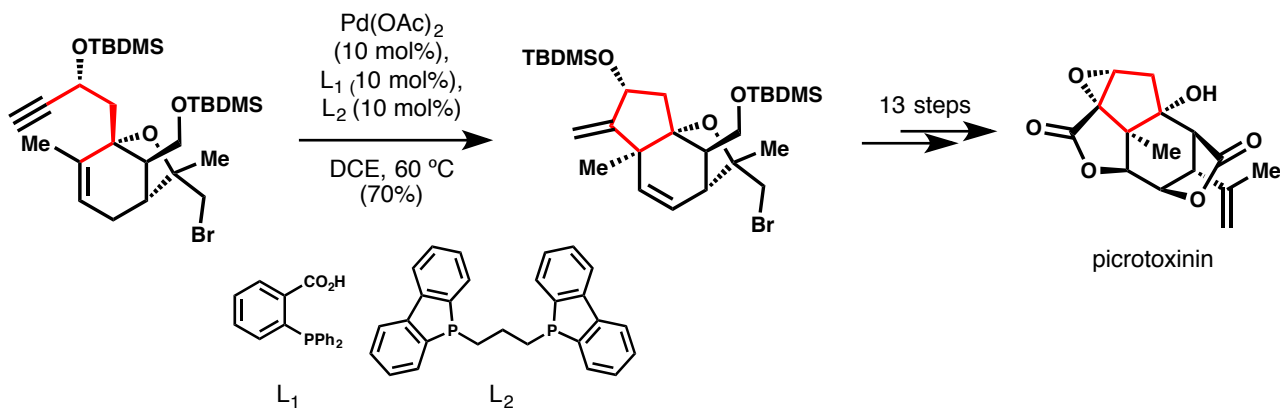
Overman, L.E. and co. *JACS* **1993**, *115*, 2042; *JOC* **1993**, *58*, 5304.

Oppolzer's palladium-ene/Heck annulation.



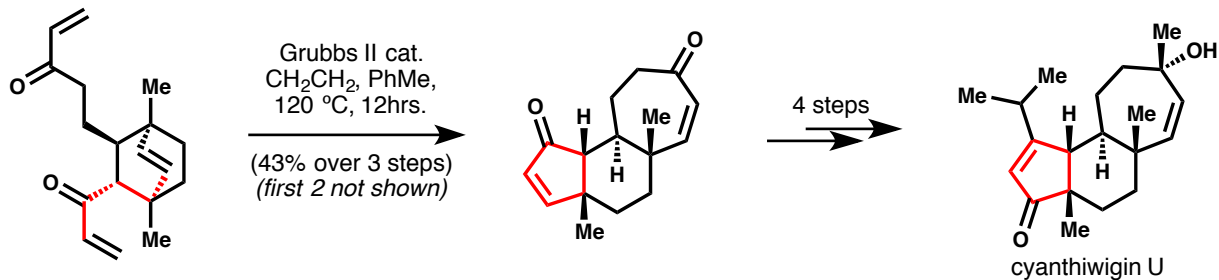
Oppolzer, W. and co. *JOC* **1991**, *56*, 6256; *Pure and Appl. Chem.* **1990**, *62*, 1941; **1988**, *60*, 39; *ACIE* **1991**, *32*, 131.

Trost's Pd-catalyzed Alder-ene reaction effectively forges the cis-fused 5-6 ring system of picrotoxinin.



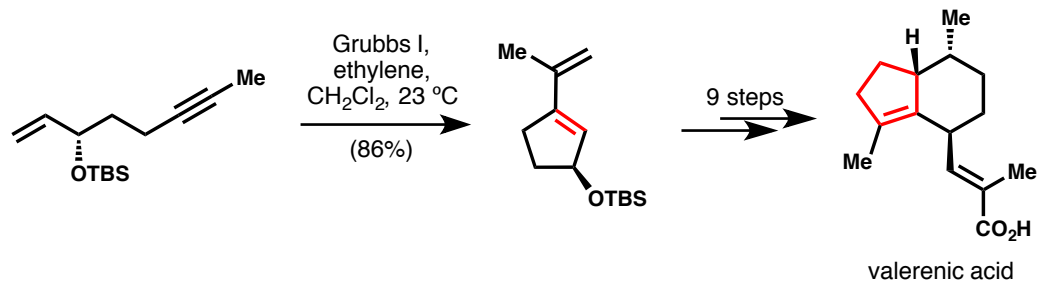
(M. Krische's graduate work) Trost and co. *JACS* **1996**, *118*, 233; *JACS* **1999**, *121*, 6183

Ring closing metathesis



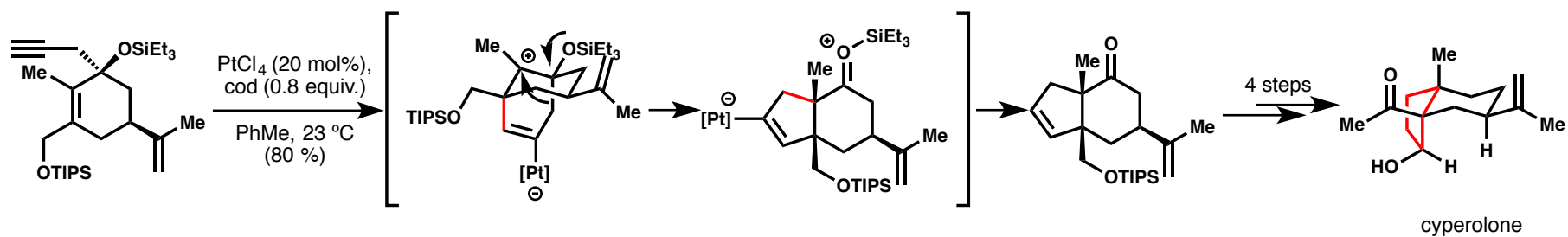
Pfeiffer, M. B.; Phillips, A.J. *JACS* **2015**, *127*(15), 5334.

Enyne RCM

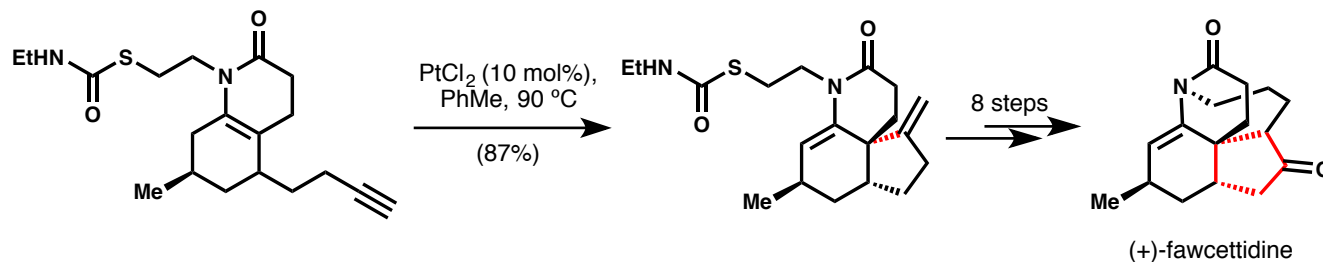


Ramharter, J.; Mulzer, J. *Org. Lett.* **2009**, *11*, 1151.

electrophilic Pt-catalyzed cycloisomerization

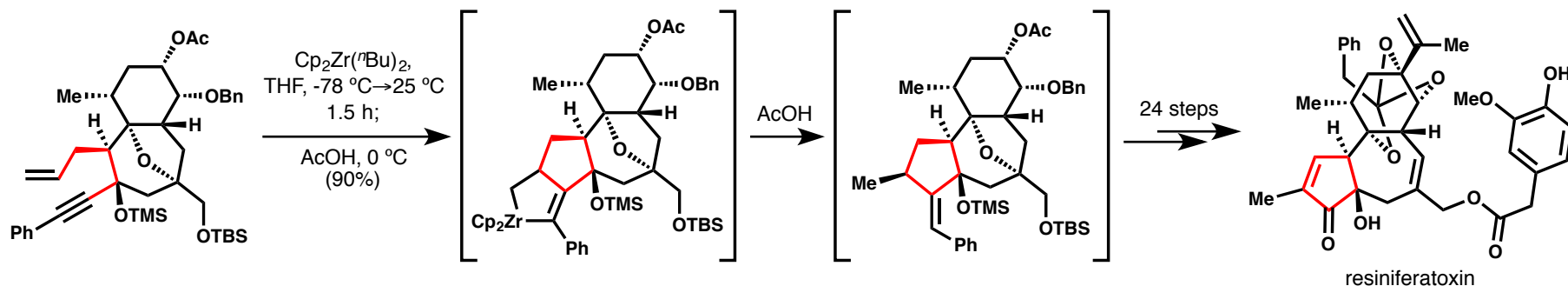


Kirsch, S.F. and co. *OL* **2012**, *14*(5), 1250.



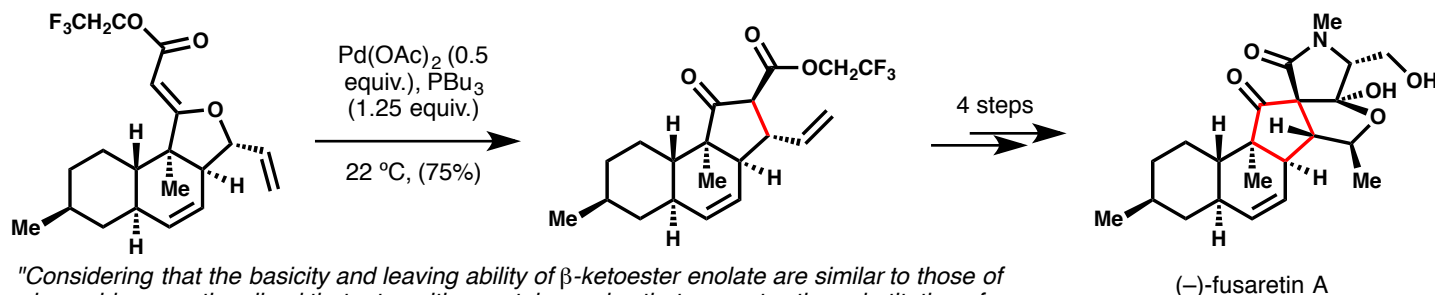
(+)-fawcettidine
Kozak, J.A.; Dake, G.R. *ACIE* **2008**, *47*, 4221.

Wender's use of a zirconium-mediated enyne ring closure.



Wender and co. *JACS* **1997**, *119*, 12976. For Zr chemistry: Nugent and co. *JACS* **1984**, *106*, 6422; *JACS* **1988**, *110*, 7128; Negishi and co. *JACS* **1989**, *111*, 3336; *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1986**, *27*, 2829.

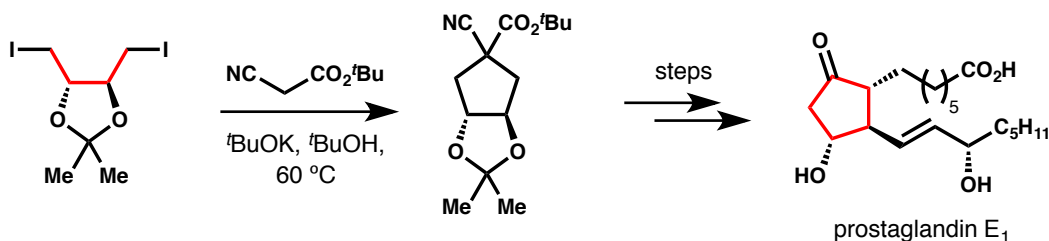
Pd-catalyzed isomerization.



"Considering that the basicity and leaving ability of β -ketoester enolate are similar to those of phenoxide, we rationalized that a transition metal complex that promotes the substitution of a phenyl allyl ether would fit the requirement."

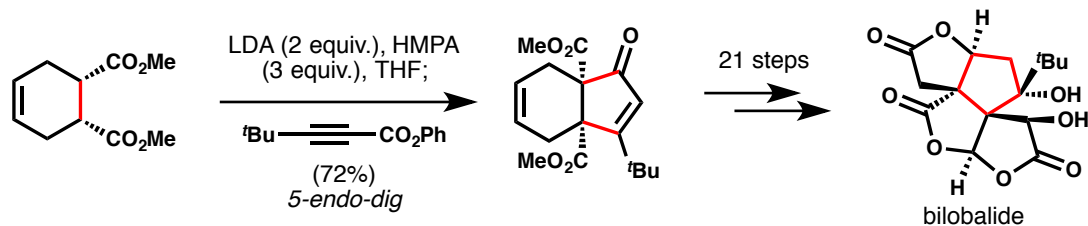
Li, A. and co. *JACS* **2012**, *134*, 920.

[4+1] double alkylation strategy



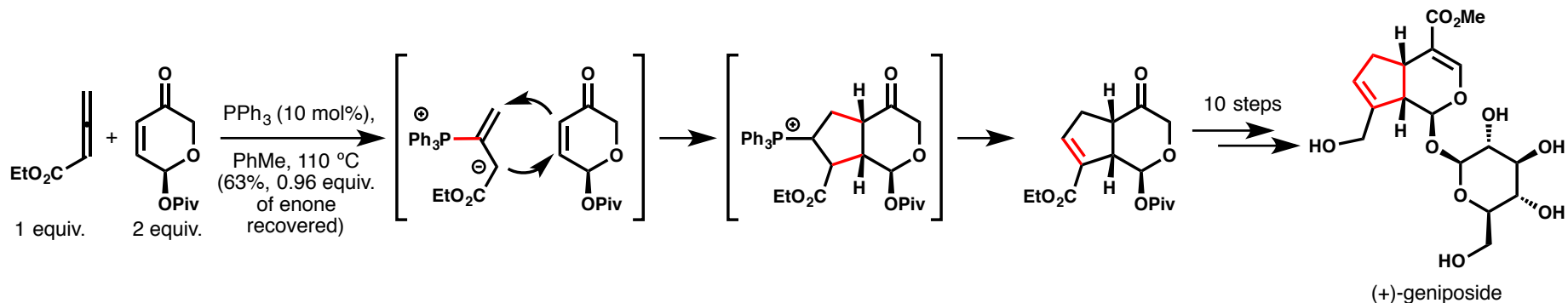
Tetrahedron Lett. **1986**, *27*, 2199, 3556; **1983**, *24*, 5571.

A Claisen-Michael cascade



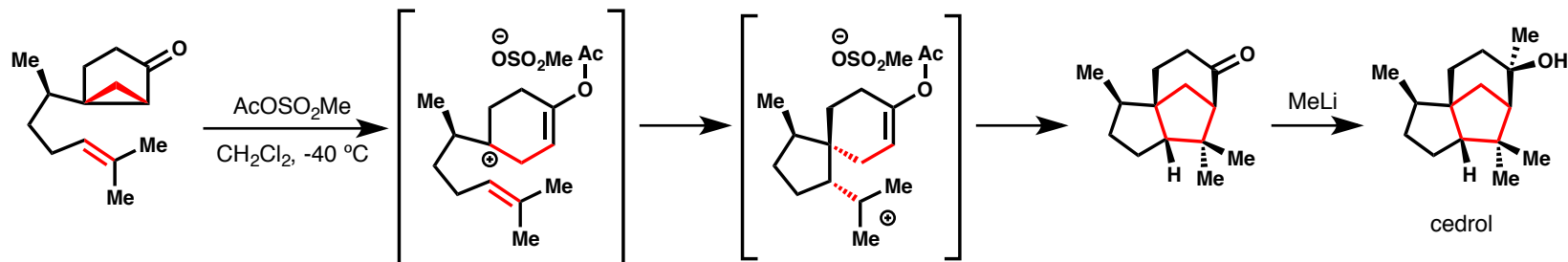
Corey and co. *JACS* **1988**, *110*, 3672; *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1988**, *29*, 3423; *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1986**, *27*, 5951.

Phosphine catalyzed [3+2]. *Not (yet) commonly used in total synthesis, but is an active area of research. See G. Fu's work for extensive developments.*



Jones, R.A.; Krische, M.J. *OL* **2009**, *11*(8), 1849.

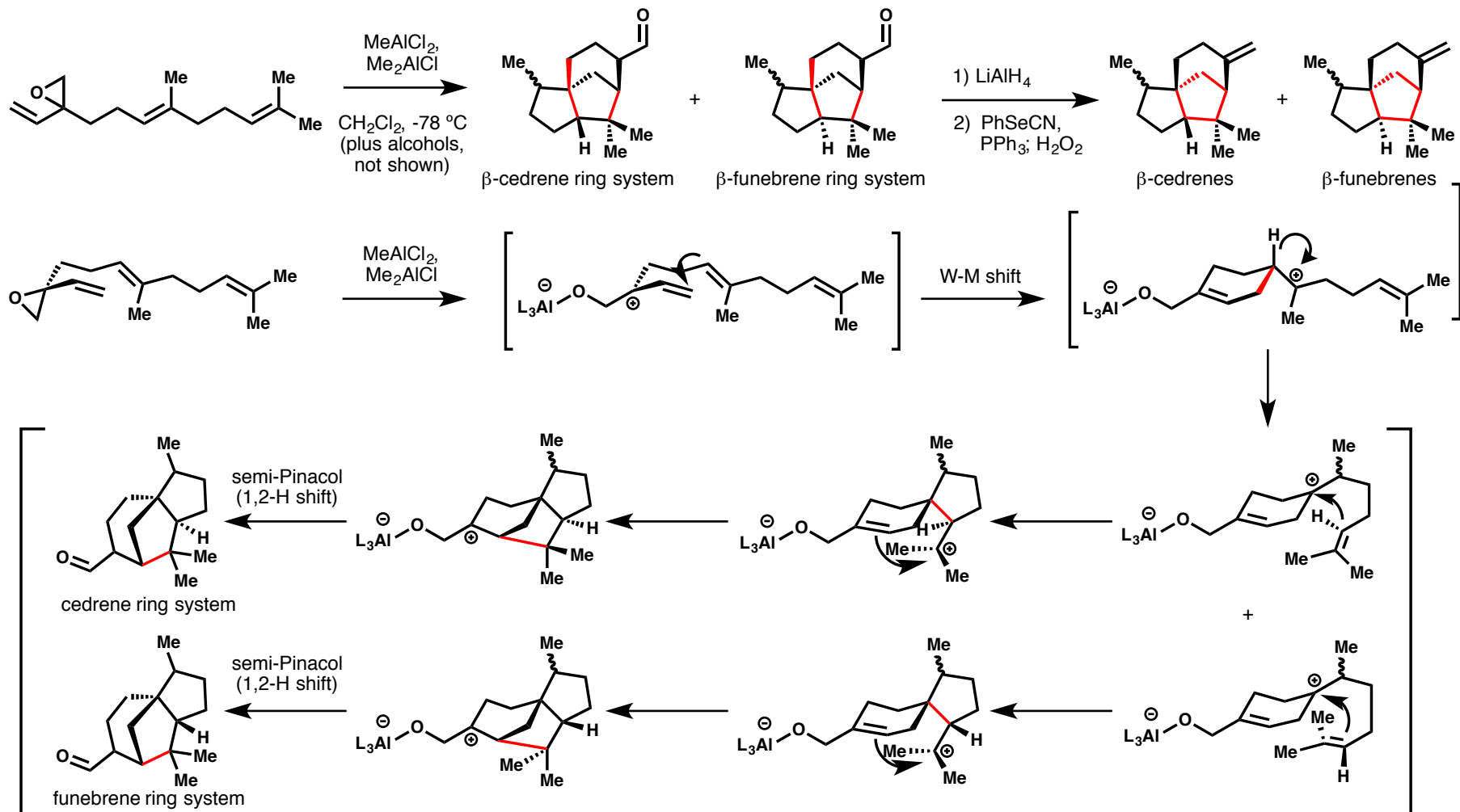
Stabilized cation-olefin [3+2]



Corey and co. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1973**, 3153.

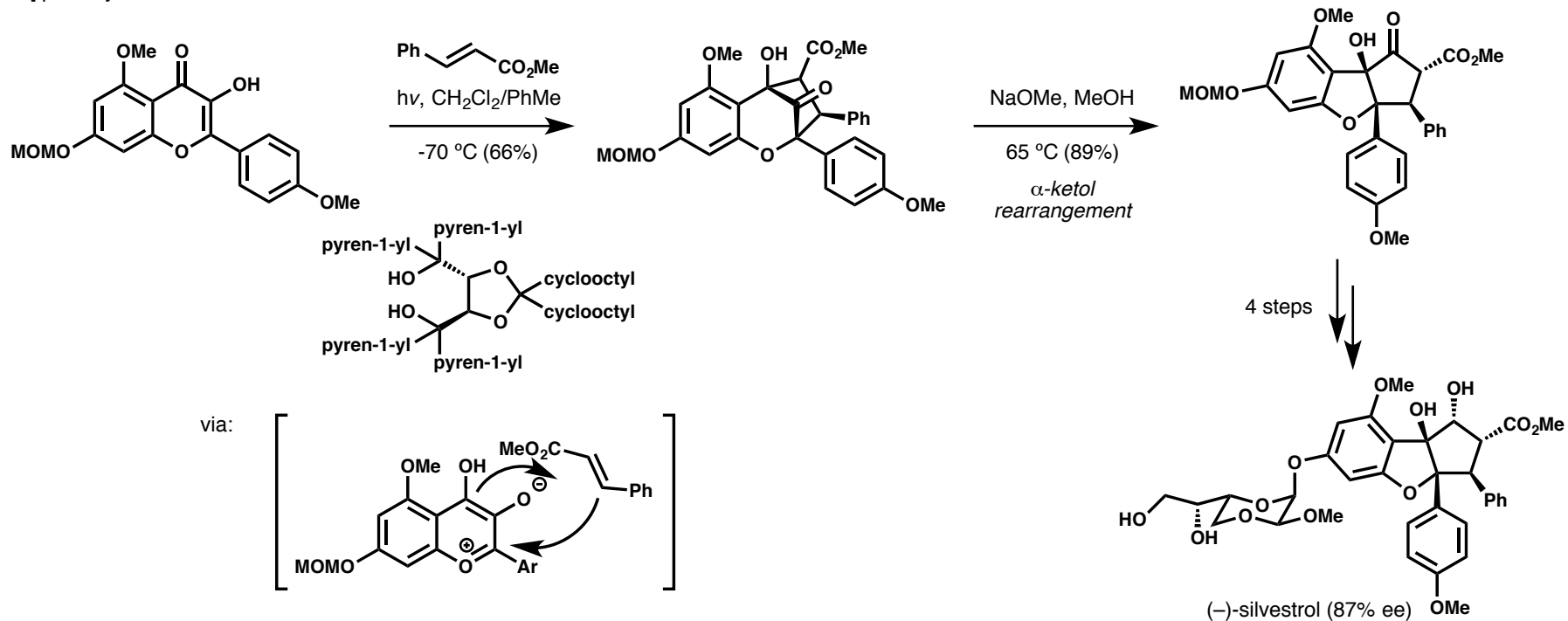
cation-olefin cyclization

Biosynthetically, many 5-membered ring containing terpenes and terpenoids arise from tail-to-head cation-olefin cyclization cascades. This paper demonstrates that these cyclization pathways are viable in a flask by sequestration of the counterion away from the propagating cation to make a number of highly strained terpenes, including cedrenes, funebrenes and cumacrenes.



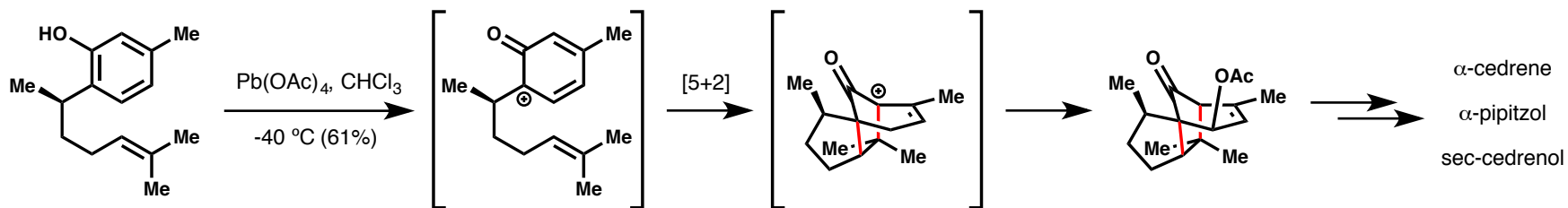
- tail-to-head cyclization can lead to remarkably strained ring systems, such as β -funebrene, cumacrene, and taxa-4,1-diene

[3+2] photocycloaddition



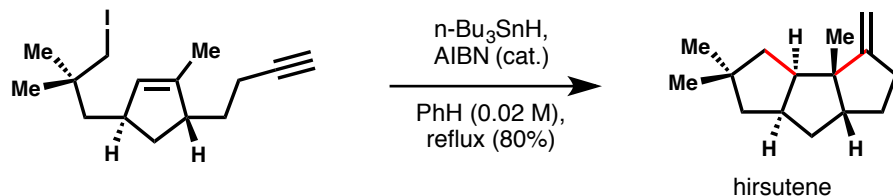
Porco Jr., J. and co. *ACIE* **2007**, *46*, 7831; *JACS* **2004**, *126*, 13620; *JACS* **2006**, *128*, 7754.

[5+2] cycloadditions can be used to form 5-membered rings



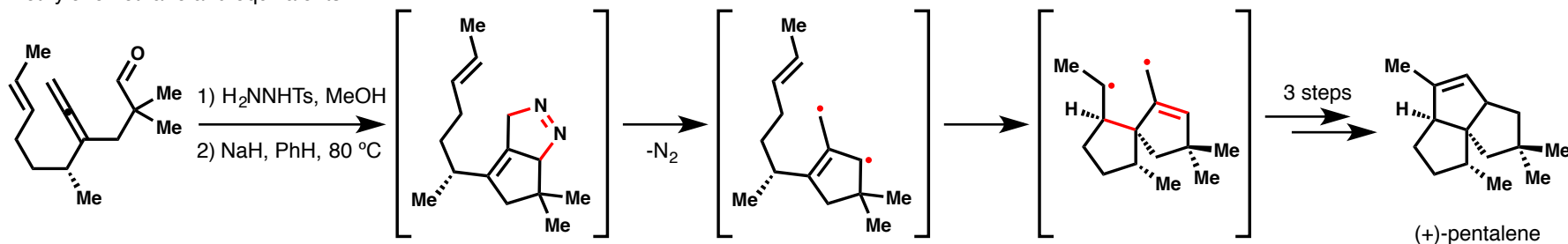
Green, J.C.; Pettus, T.R.R. *JACS* **2011**, *133*, 1603.

Radical cascades



Curran and co. *JACS* **1985**, *107*, 1448; *Tetrahedron* **1985**, *41*, 3843.

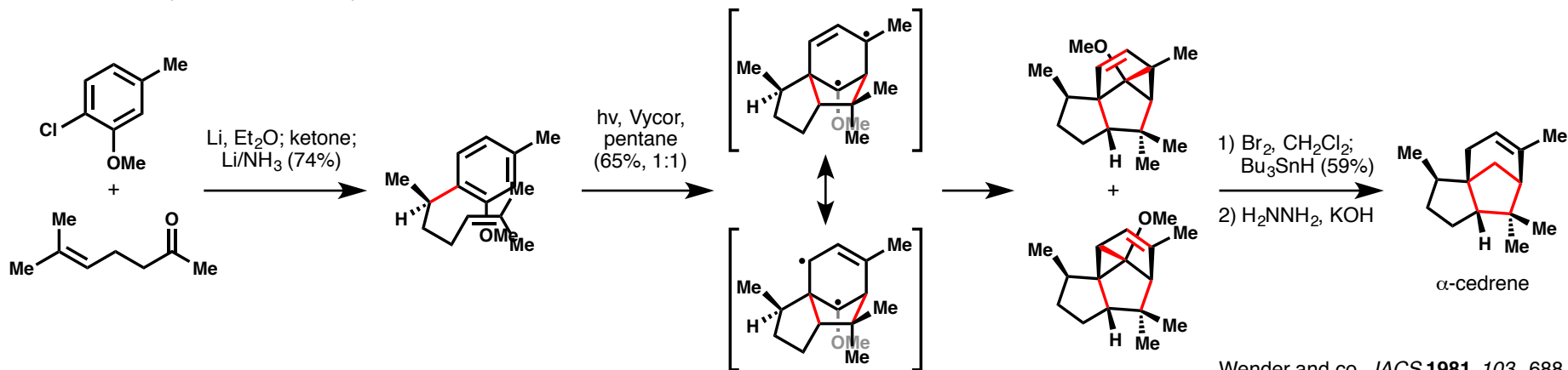
Trimethylenemethane and equivalents



Lee and co. *Tetrahedron* **2013**, *69*, 7810; See also Trost, B.M. *JACS* **1986**, *25*(1), 1.

Alkene-arene *meta* photocycloaddition. The alkene-arene *meta*-photocycloaddition is one of the most powerful reactions for building up complexity (3 bonds and up to 6 stereocenters formed), but has numerous subtleties which make it difficult to modulate. The reaction has generally been used to rapidly construct triquinane (linear, angular and propellane) containing natural products. See Belstein *J. Org. Chem.* **2011**, *7*, 525; *Chem. Rev.* **2016**, *116*(7), 9816 for details.

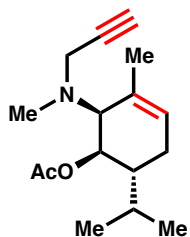
Paul Wender has shown the utility of this reaction in the synthesis of numerous natural products, including this seminal synthesis of α -cedrene. Through use of an intramolecular tether and judicious selection of aromatic substituents, Wender is able to effect the desired *meta* cycloaddition with the desired regiochemistry over competing *ortho*- and *para*-cycloaddition pathways.



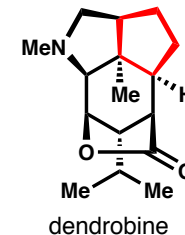
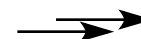
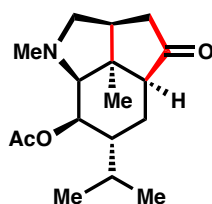
Wender and co. *JACS* **1981**, *103*, 688.

Pauson-Khand reaction, a [2+2+1] annulation

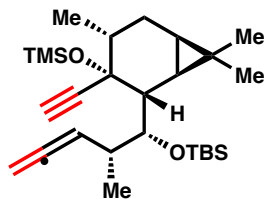
- this reaction results in the formation of two ring systems when employed intramolecularly



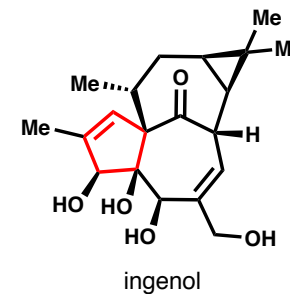
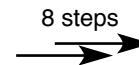
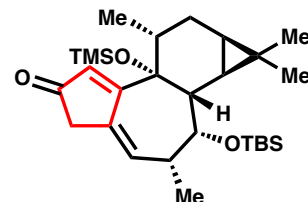
- i) $\text{Co}_2(\text{CO})_8$ (1.2 equiv.)
 CH_2Cl_2 , r.t.
- ii) $\text{NMO}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$, MeCN, r.t.
- iii) H_2 , Pd/C, MeOH
(51%)



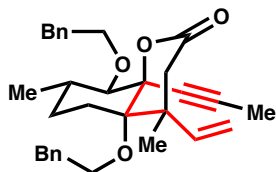
Zard and co. *JACS* **1999**, *121*, 6072.



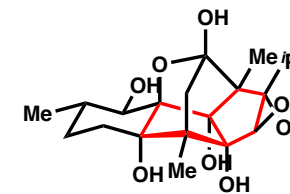
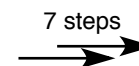
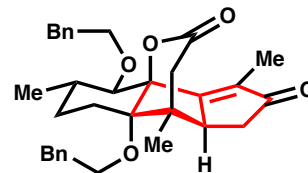
- $[\text{RhCl}(\text{CO})_2]_2$, CO,
p-xylene, 140 °C
(72%)



Baran and co. *Science* **2013**, *341*(6148), 878; *JACS* **2014**, *136*(15), 5799.



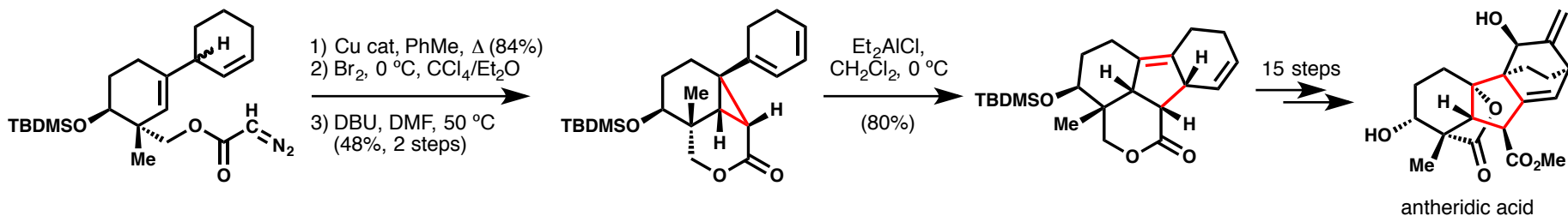
- $[\text{RhCl}(\text{CO})_2]_2$, CO,
m-xylene, 110 °C
(>20:1 dr, 85%)



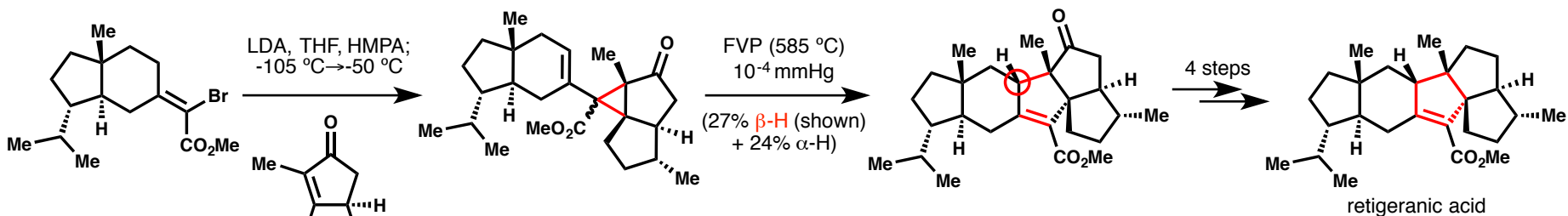
Reisman and co. *Science* **2016**, *353*(6302), 912; *ACS Cen. Sci.* **2017**, *3*(4), 278.

A) 3→5 ring expansion

vinyl-cyclopropane rearrangement. Normally required $T > 300\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, but can occur under lewis acidic conditions if there are charge stabilizing functional groups.



A. Myers' graduate work with E.J. Corey. Corey and co. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1985**, 107, 5574; *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1986**, 27, 5083.

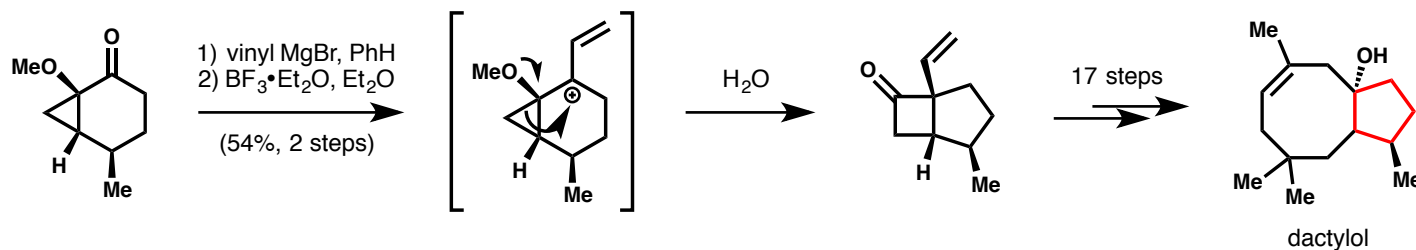


Hudlicky and co. *JACS* **1989**, 111, 6691.

B) 4→5 ring expansion

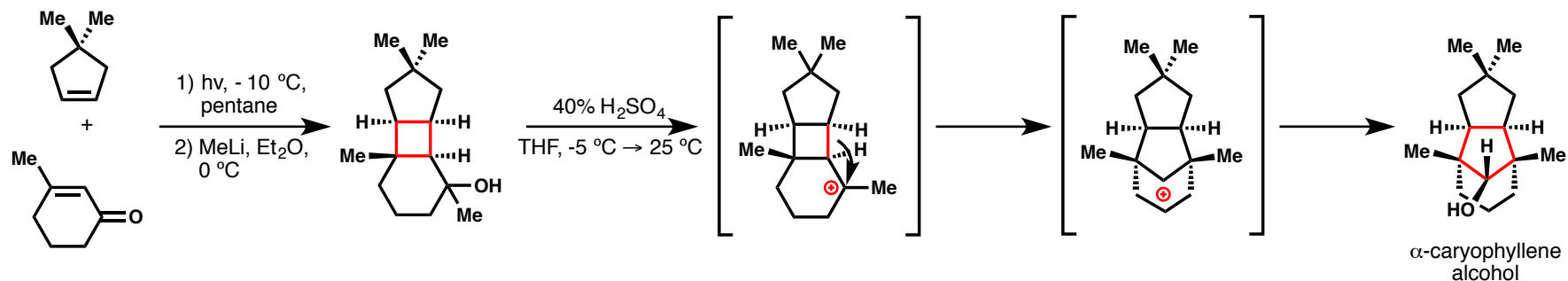
Often effected from a [2+2] cycloaddition adduct by generation of cation or similarly activated leaving group.

pinacol



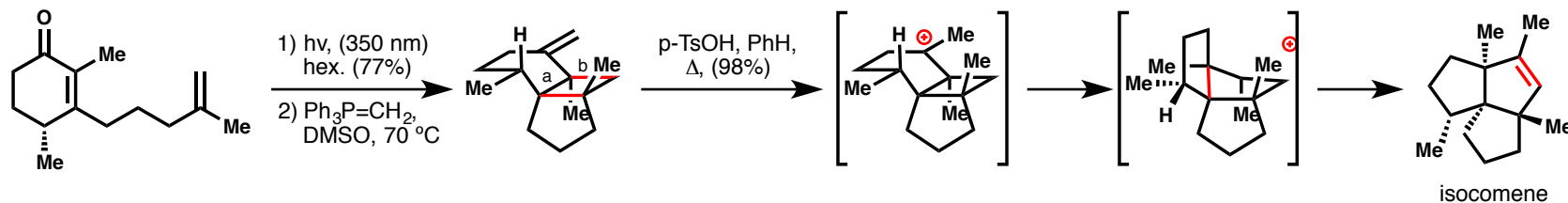
Gadwood, R.C. and co. *JACS* **1986**, 108, 6343.

semi-pinacol rearrangement



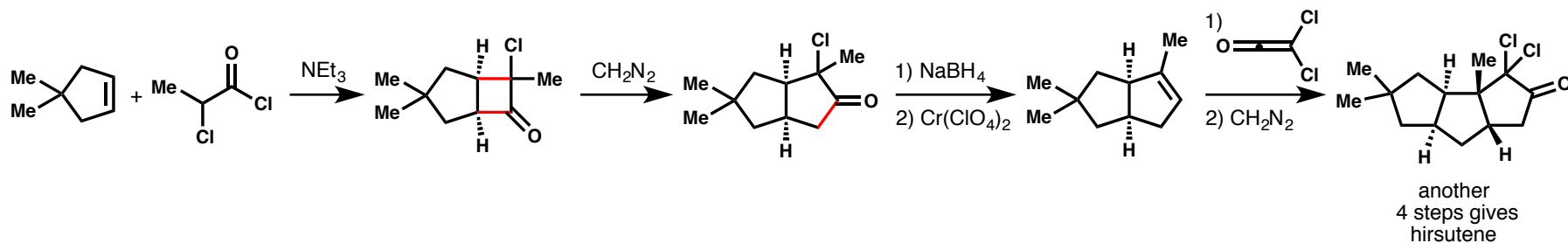
Corey and co. *JACS* **1964**, *86*, 1652.; *JACS* **1965**, *87*, 5733.

acid-induced ionization



Isocomene can also be obtained by a mechanism involving an initial shift of the b bond and a second Wagner-Meerwein shift. see Ch. 14 of Classics in Total Synthesis. Pirrung, M.C. JACS **1979**, *101*, 7130; **1981**, *103*, 82.

Tiffeneau-Demjanov ring expansion

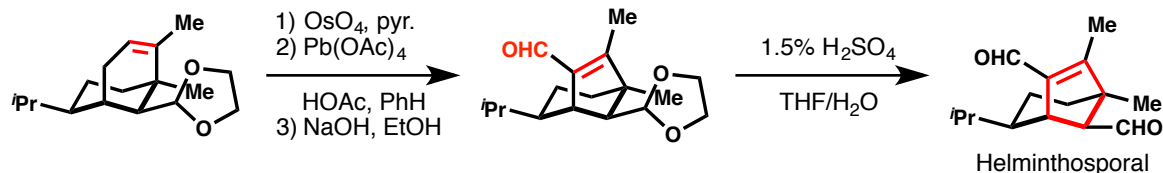


Greene, A.E. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1980**, *21*, 3059; **1981**.

C) 6→5 ring contraction

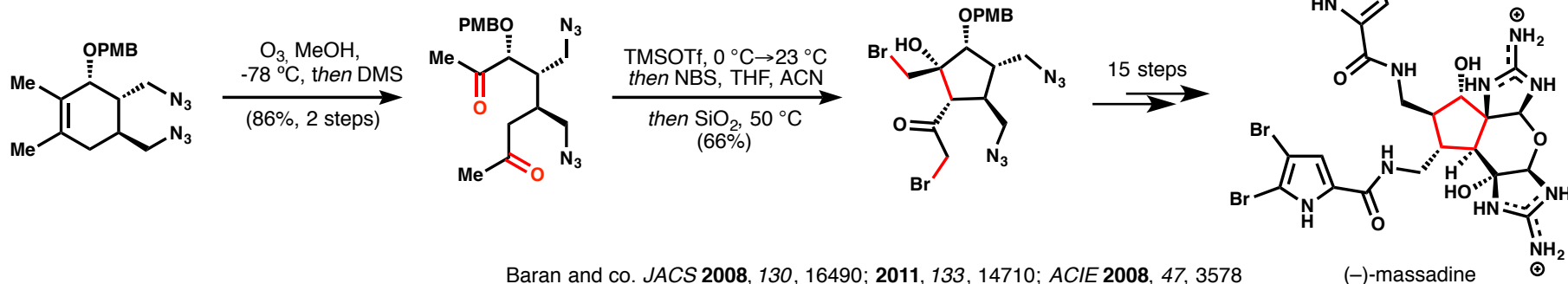
Oxidative cleavage of alkenes, followed by aldol condensation is the classic way in which to effect a 6→5 ring contraction. This tactic is useful for several reasons:

- Stereocontrolled formation of highly substituted cyclohexenes is well studied, and oxidative cleavage/aldol addition/condensation is robust and highly FG tolerant.
- Allows one to use the chiral centers found in the numerous and cheap chiral pool 6-membered terpenes and terpenoids.
- The transformation retains the olefin and adds an exocyclic carbonyl handle, both of which may be utilized for subsequent transformations.



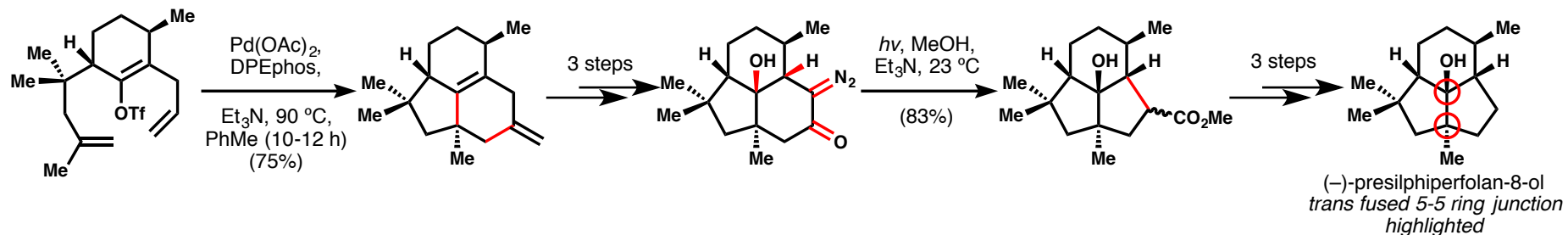
Corey, E.J.; Nozoe, S. *JACS* **1965**, *87*(24), 5728.

Use of a Diels-Alder transform enables construction of 3 stereocenters of the stereochemically dense massidine/palau'amine cyclopentane core. Oxidative cleavage and aldol addition sets the other 2 stereocenters, with stereocontrol set by the former 3 stereocenters.



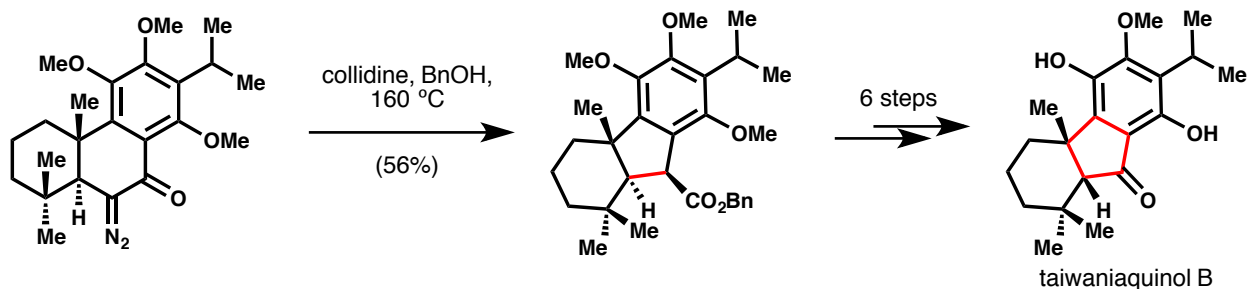
Baran and co. *JACS* **2008**, *130*, 16490; **2011**, *133*, 14710; *ACIE* **2008**, *47*, 3578

In Hu and Snyder's synthesis of (-)-presilphiperfolan-8-ol, a Wolff rearrangement proved optimal to effect the 6→5 ring contraction. Like epoxydictymene, palau'amine and the funebrenes, (syntheses of which are all featured in this group meeting) presilphiperfolan-8-ol contains a strained 1,2-trans ring fusion. In cases like these, direct formation of the 5-membered ring directly is often avoided in favor of the more facile 6-membered ring formation, followed by a ring contraction.



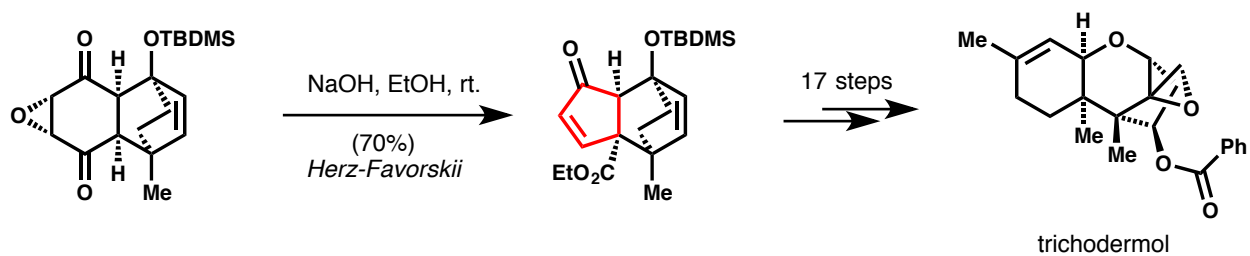
Hu, P. and Snyder, S.A. *JACS* **2017**, *139*, 5007.

Wolff rearrangement



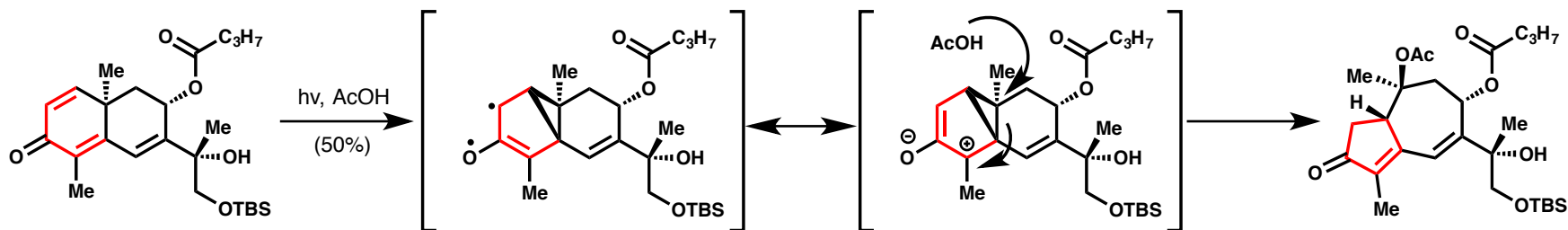
Li, A. and co. *Org. Lett.* **2013**, 15(8), 2022.

Favorskii rearrangement



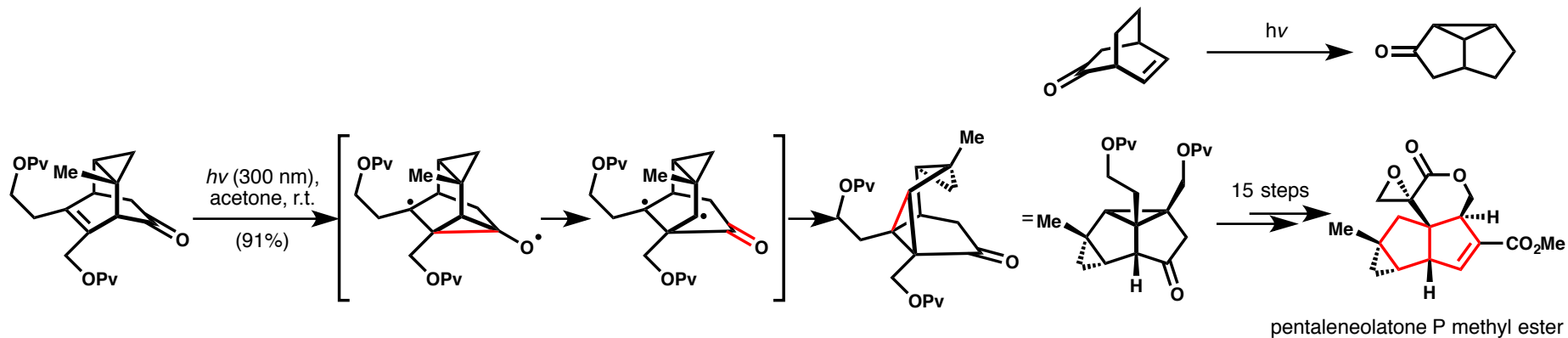
Still and co. *JACS* **1980**, 102, 3654; For Herz-Favorskii, see: *JOC* **1980**, 40(24), 3519.

α -santonin rearrangement



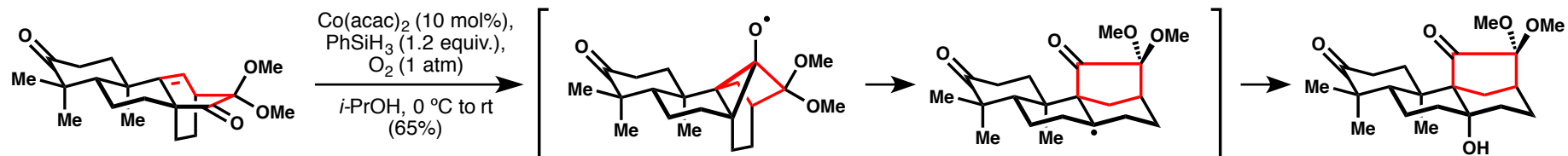
Baran and co. *ACS Cent. Sci.* **2017**, 3, 47.

di- π -methane and oxo-di- π -methane rearrangements can convert [2.2.2] (bridged) bicycles to [3.3.0] (fused) tricycles:



Paquette, L.A. and co. *JACS* **1991**, *113*, 9384. For more details: see *Chem. Rev.* **2016**, *116*(17), 9683; *Chem. Rev.* **1973**, *73*(5), 531.

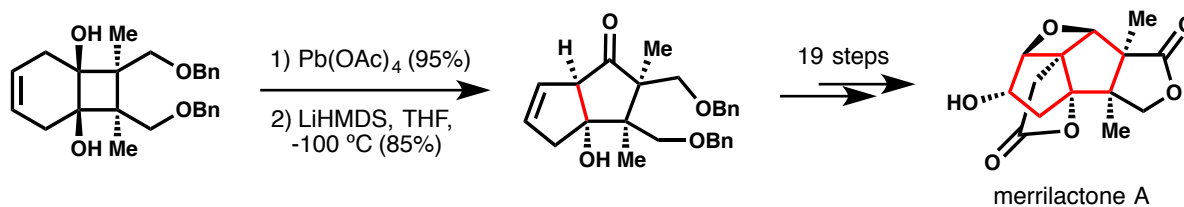
di- π -methane-like rearrangement



Song, L.; Zhu, G.; Liu, Y.; Liu, B.; Qin, S. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2015**, *137*, 13706.

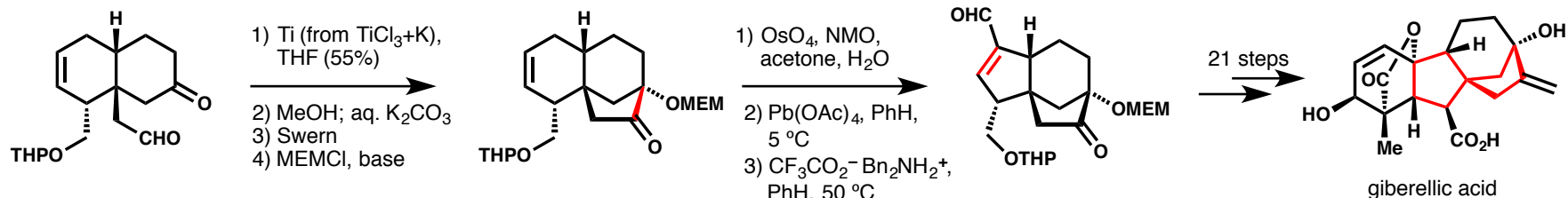
D) Other

5-membered ring formation from 8 membered macrocycle

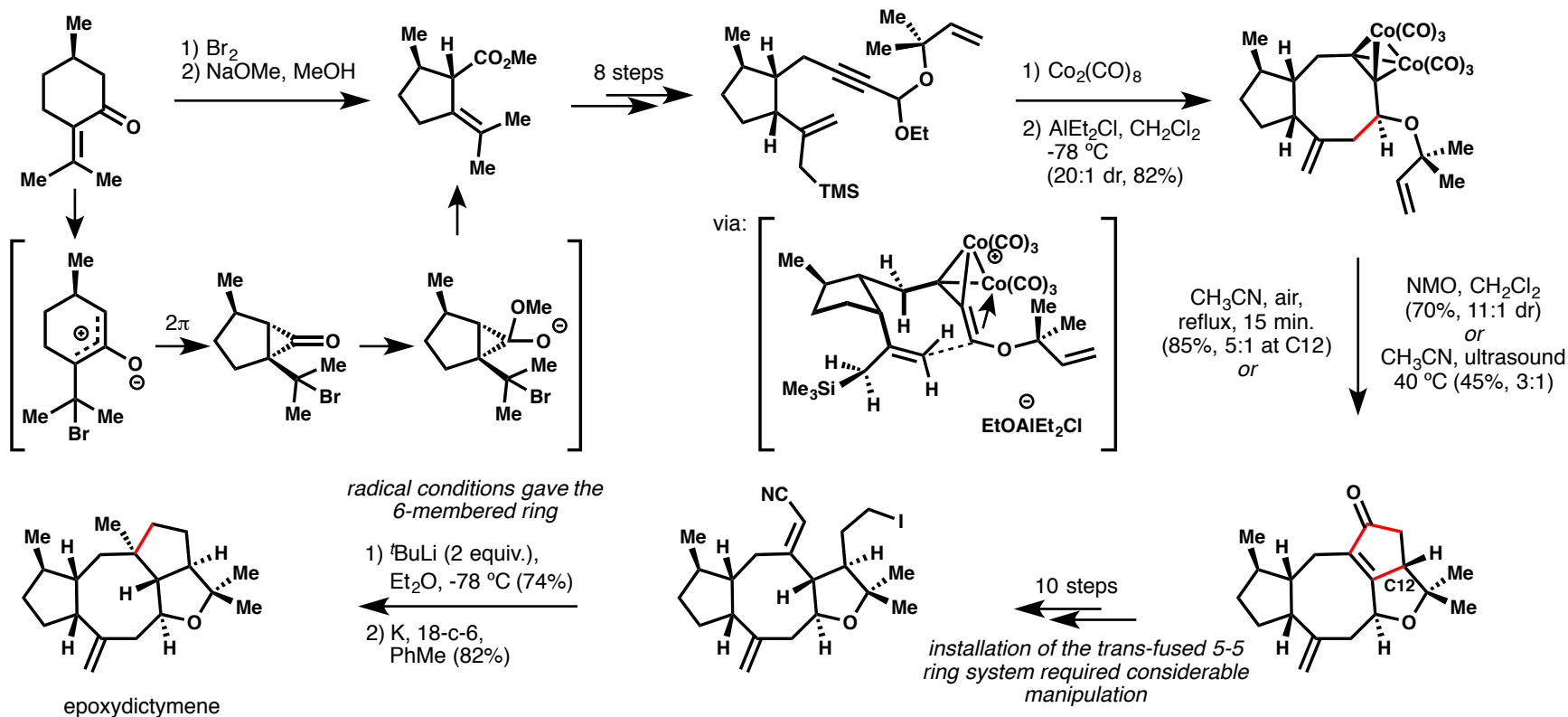


Inoue and co. *JACS* **2003**, *125*, 10772.

Pinacol coupling, followed by a 6→5 ring-contraction



Favorskii, Nicholas/Prins/Prins/Sakurai, Pauson-Khand, conjugate addition



Prins, 4→5 ring expansion, 6→5 ring contraction

