# Total Synthesis of the Antimitotic Marine Macrolide (–)-Leiodermatolide

Simon Williams, Kenneth K.-H. Ng, Ian Paterson\*

University Chemical Laboratory, Lensfield Road, Cambridge, CB2 1EW, UK, email: srw40@cam.ac.uk



## 1. Background

- Isolated from the listhid sponge Leiodermatium sp. in 2008.<sup>1</sup>
- Exhibits potent and selective antiproliferative activity against a range of cancer cell lines.<sup>2</sup>

Cell line	A549	PANC-1	DLD-1	NCI/ADR-RES	P388	Vero monkey kidney
	(lung)	(pancreatic)	(colorectal)	(ovarian)	(leukaemia)	(Control)
IC <sub>50</sub> (nM)	3.3	5.0	8.3	233	3.3	211

 Interacts with tubulin via an unknown mode of action but one distinct to that of other tubulin binding compounds such as taxol and discodermolide.

## **2. Retrosynthesis**

- Convergent strategy based on introduction of the dienes *via* palladiumcatalysed cross-coupling of three key fragments.
- Allows for easy generation of structural modifiation.
- Anti-selective boron-mediated aldol reactions set up the three stereoclusters.<sup>3</sup>



- Structure of macrocyclic core and side chain reassigned by NMR analysis and DP4 methodology in 2010.<sup>2</sup>
- We aimed to develop a synthesis that could produce further material for biological testing and provide easy access to a variety of analogues for structure–activity relationship studies.

### **3. C1–C11 Western Fragment**



#### 4. C12–C25 Eastern Fragment



## **5. Completion of the Synthesis**



## 6. Conclusions

- The total synthesis of (–)-leiodermatolide has been achieved in 23 steps LLS (35 steps overall) from a known Roche ester-derived Weinreb amide.<sup>4</sup>
- Three highly diastereoselective boron-mediated *anti*-aldol reactions are used to set up 6 of the 9 stereocentres.
- Three different palladium-catalysed cross-coupling reactions are used to form the diene regions and trisubstituted double bond with high geometrical purity.
- A site-selective macrolactonisation closes the 16-membered macrolactone in high yield.
- Future work will focus on the production of both modified and simplified analogues for structure-activity relationship studies with the aim of probing the mode of action.

1. Wright, A. E.; Reed, J. K.; Roberts, J.; Longley, R. E.; U.S. Patent 7,626,043, Dec 1, 2009; Chem. Abstr. 2008, 148, 230104.

Paterson, I.; Dalby, S. M.; Roberts, J. C.; Naylor, G. J.; Guzmán, E. A.; Isbrucker, R.; Pitts, T. P.; Linley, P.; Divlanska, D.; Reed, J. K.; Wright, A. E. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2011, 50, 3219.
Paterson, I.; Wallaco, D. J.; Valázquaz, S. M. Tatrahadran Latt. 1004, 25, 0082.

3. Paterson, I.; Wallace, D. J.; Velázquez, S. M. Tetrahedron Lett. 1994, 35, 9083.

4. Paterson, I.; Ng, K. K.-H.; Williams, S.; Millican, D. C.; Dalby, S. M. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2014, 53, 2692

We would like to thank Dr. Amy Wright (Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institute, Florida Atlantic University) for providing an authentic sample of Leiodermatolide and for helpful discussions; Dr Steve Dalby, Dr Tanya Paquet, Dr Guy Naylor and David Millican for their contributions to the early stages of the project; The EPSRC National Mass Spectrometry Facility for providing mass spectroscopy data; SCAST Postgraduate Research Scholarship, St John's College (KN) and a Todd–Raphael Scholarship (SW) for funding.