Synthesis of 7-Epineoptilocaulin, Mirabilin B, and Isoptilocaulin. A Unified Biosynthetic Proposal for the Ptilocaulin and Batzelladine Alkaloids. Synthesis and Structure Revision of Netamines E and G

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Experimental Section

General Experimental Methods

Reactions were conducted in flame or oven-dried glassware under a nitrogen atmosphere and were stirred magnetically. The phrase "concentrated" refers to removal of solvents by means of a rotary-evaporator attached to a diaphragm pump (15-60 Torr) followed by removal of residual solvents at < 1 Torr with an vacuum pump. Flash chromatography was performed on silica gel 60 (230-400 mesh). Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed using silica gel 60 F-254 pre-coated glass plates (0.25 mm). TLC Plates were analyzed by short wave UV illumination, or by dipping in vanillin stain (27 g of vanillin in 380 mL of EtOH, 50 mL of water and 20 mL of concentrated sulfuric acid) and heating on a hot plate. THF and ether were dried and purified by distillation from sodium/benzophenone. Pyridine, Et₃N, benzene, toluene, MeOH, and CH₂Cl₂ were distilled from CaH₂. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were obtained on a 400 MHz spectrometer in CDCl₃ with tetramethylsilane as internal standard unless the use of a 500 or 800 MHz spectrometer is specifically indicated. Chemical shifts are reported in δ (ppm downfield from tetramethylsilane). Coupling constants are reported in Hz with multiplicities denoted as s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), p (pentet), m (multiplet) and br (broad). IR spectra were acquired on an FT-IR spectrometer and are reported in wave numbers (cm⁻¹). High resolution mass spectra were obtained using the following ionization techniques: chemical ionization (CI), electron impact (EI), electrospray ionization analyzed by quadrupole time of flight (QTof). Optical rotation values were measured on a polarimeter using a cell with a path length of 1 dm.

tert-Butyl 3-Oxooctanoate (35) was prepared by the literature procedure.²⁰ A solution of *n*-hexanoyl chloride (4.15 mL, 29.7 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of Meldrum's acid (3.97 g, 27.5 mmol) in pyridine (5 mL) at 10 °C. The red solution was stirred for 4.5 h at 25 °C, and then 2 M aqueous HCl (30 mL) was added. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2 × 25 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with water (10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated to yield 6.51 g of crude 5-hexanoyl-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-4,6-dione as a red oil. A solution of this red oil in *t*-BuOH (20 mL) was refluxed overnight,

cooled to 25 °C, diluted with EtOAc (80 mL), washed with saturated Na₂CO₃ (10 mL) and brine (10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated to yield 4.99 g of crude **35**. Flash chromatography on silica gel (30:1 hexanes/EtOAc) gave 3.85 g (66%) of **35** as a yellow oil: ¹H NMR 3.34 (s, 2), 2.52 (t, 2, J = 7.3), 1.65-1.55 (m, 2), 1.47 (s, 9), 1.35-1.24 (m, 4), 0.89 (t, 3, J = 6.8).

(±)-2-Butyl-5-(3Z-hexenyl)-cyclohex-2-en-1-one (36). To a stirred solution of β -keto ester 35 (3.82 g, 17.8 mmol) and 2*E*,6*Z*-nonadienal (34) (3.0 mL, 17.8 mmol) in *t*-BuOH (15 mL) was added a catalytic amount of *t*-BuOK (100 mg, 0.89 mmol, 0.05 equiv) at 0 °C under N₂. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min and an additional 0.2 equiv of *t*-BuOK (400 mg, 3.56 mmol) was added. The mixture was heated at reflux for 17 h, cooled to 25 °C, quenched with 1 M aqueous HCl (10 mL), and diluted with ether (80 mL). The separated organic layer was washed with brine (20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated to yield 6.0 g of crude *tert*-butyl 3-butyl-6-(3*Z*-hexenyl)-2-oxocyclohex-3-ene-1-carboxylate as a yellow oil.

To a solution of this ester in toluene (35 mL) was added *p*-TsOH (685 mg, 3.6 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 80 °C for 16 h, cooled to 25 °C, and diluted with EtOAc (50 mL). The solution was washed with saturated NaHCO₃ (15 mL), 1 M aqueous HCl (10 mL), and brine (10 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated to yield 4.7 g of crude **36** as a yellow oil. Flash chromatography on silica gel (70:1 hexanes/EtOAc) gave 3.20 g (77%) of **36** as a yellow oil: ¹H NMR 6.67 (br d, 1, J = 5.6), 5.38 (dtt, 1, J = 11, 6.7, 0.7), 5.29 (dtt, 1, J = 11, 6.7, 0.7), 2.54 (br d, 1, J = 13), 2.43 (br dd, 1, J = 14.6, 6.1), 2.17 (br t, 2, J = 7.2), 2.13-1.96 (m, 7), 1.46-1.24 (m, 6), 0.95 (t, 3, J = 7.4), 0.89 (t, 3, J = 7.0); ¹³C NMR 199.7, 144.0, 139.7, 132.2, 128.2, 44.8, 35.7, 35.0, 32.5, 30.7, 29.0, 24.0, 22.4, 20.5, 14.3, 13.9; IR (neat) 1681, 1674; HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₆H₂₆O (M⁺) 234.1984, found 234.1984.

(*R*)-2-Butyl-5-(3*Z*-hexenyl)-cyclohex-2-en-1-one (*R*-36). β -Keto ester 35 (284 mg, 1.3 mmol) was added to a mixture of catalyst 43³³ (79 mg, 0.13 mmol) and 2*E*,6*Z*-nonadienal (34) (0.22 mL, 1.3 mmol) at 25 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 16 h and treated with toluene (5 mL) and *p*-TsOH (45.4 mg, 0.26 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 80°C for 23 h, cooled to 25 °C, diluted with ether (60 mL), and washed with saturated NaHCO₃ (15 mL), 1 M aqueous HCl (10 mL), and brine (10 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated to yield 258 mg of crude (*R*)-36 as a yellow oil.

Flash chromatography on silica gel (70:1 hexanes/EtOAc) gave 168 mg (55%) of (*R*)-**36** as a yellow oil: $[\alpha]_D^{25} - 21.2$ (*c* 1.16, CHCl₃).

(±)-2-Butyl-5-(3Z-hexenyl)-3-methylcyclohex-2-en-1-one (37). A flask containing CeCl₃•7 H₂O (3.5g, 9.4 mmol) and a magnetic stirring bar was evacuated and heated slowly to 140 °C over 2 h. The magnetically-stirred white solid was heated overnight at 140 °C, cooled, purged with nitrogen, treated with 35 mL of dry THF, and agitated at 25 °C for 3 h. MeLi (1.6 M solution in ether), (5.9 mL, 9.4 mmol) was added dropwise to the suspension of cerium chloride at -78 °C and the solution was stirred for 1.5 h at -78 °C. Ketone **36** (468 mg, 1.96 mmol) was added over 5 min and the reaction was stirred for 30 min, treated with 10% aqueous acetic acid (10 mL), warmed to 25 °C, and diluted with ether. The two layers were separated and the organic layer was washed with brine (15 mL), saturated NaHCO₃ (10 mL), and brine (10 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated to yield 490 mg of crude 2butyl-5-(3Z-hexenyl)-1-methylcyclohex-2-en-1-ol as a yellow oil. To a solution of this alcohol in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) was added PCC (847 mg, 3.93 mmol) and NaOAc (80 mg, 0.97 mmol). The resulting dark red-black mixture was stirred for 4 h at 25 °C and poured onto a flash chromatography silica gel column. Elution with 1:1 hexanes/CH₂Cl₂ gave 386 mg (79%) of **37** as a yellow oil: ¹H NMR 5.38 (br dt, 1, J = 10.4, 7.2), 5.29 (br dt, 1, J = 10.4, 7.2), 2.51 (br d, 1, J = 12), 2.38-2.19 (m, 3), 2.15-1.96 (m, 7), 1.93 (s, 3), 1.44-1.17 (m, 6), 0.96 (t, 3, J = 7.2), 0.89 (t, 3, J = 6.8); ¹³C NMR 199.0, 154.1. 135.6, 132.1, 128.3, 44.1, 39.4, 35.8, 33.9, 31.3, 24.9, 24.0, 22.8, 21.2, 20.5, 14.3, 14.0; IR (neat) 1665; HRMS (EI) calcd for $C_{17}H_{28}O(M^+)$ 248.2137, found 248.2140.

An identical reaction with (*R*)-**36** afforded (*S*)-**37**: $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ + 53.6 (*c* 1.16, CHCl₃).

(±)-(2β,3α,5α)-2-Butyl-5-(3Z-hexenyl)-3-methylcyclohexanone (38). A solution of cyclohexenone 37 (295 mg, 1.19 mmol) and *tert*-BuOH (1.0 mL, 10.5 mmol) in 5 mL of THF was added dropwise and with vigorous stirring to a solution of Li (168 mg, 24 mmol) in 50 mL of liquid NH₃ at -33 °C. The resulting solution was stirred for 30 min, solid NH₄Cl was added until the blue solution turned colorless, and the NH₃ was evaporated. The residual material was partitioned between ether (50 mL) and brine (15 mL). The two layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with ether (2 × 40 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with 1 M HCl (10 mL) and brine

(10 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated to yield 292 mg of crude **38** as a yellow oil. Flash chromatography on silica gel (70:1 hexanes/EtOAc) gave 217 mg (73%) of **38** as a 10:1 mixture of **38** and minor isomers: ¹H NMR 5.37 (br dt, 1, J = 10.4, 6.8), 5.27 (br dt, 1, J = 10.4, 6.8), 2.40 (br d, 1, J = 12.2), 2.08-1.83 (m, 7), 1.80-1.22 (m, 10), 1.16 (ddd, 1, J = 12, 12, 12), 1.06 (d, 3, J = 6.1), 0.95 (t, 3, J = 7.5), 0.95 (t, 3, J = 6.8); ¹³C NMR (**38**) 212.3, 132.1, 128.4, 56.7, 48.5, 41.6, 38.0, 37.6, 37.1, 29.6, 25.3, 24.2, 23.2, 20.8, 20.5, 14.3, 14.0; (partial data for minor isomer(s)) 57.2, 54.2, 48.6, 45.3, 39.3, 37.9, 35.7, 34.9, 34.9, 34.5, 34.4, 34.0, 29.8, 26.0, 25.5, 24.4, 24.3, 22.9, 22.7, 20.4, 14.0; IR (neat) 1711; HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₇H₃₀O (M⁺) 250.2297, found 250.2299.

An identical reaction with (*S*)-**37** afforded (5*S*)-**38**: $[\alpha]_D^{25} - 15.2$ (*c* 0.91, CHCl₃).

(±)-(1α,3α,4β)-4-Butyl-3-methyl-5-oxocyclohexanepropanal (39). Cyclohexanone 38 (200 mg, 0.80 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL). The reaction mixture was cooled to -78 °C and O₃ was passed through until the color of the solution turned light blue. Then PPh₃ (315 mg, 1.2 mmol) was added to the solution and the mixture was warmed up to 25 °C. After stirring for 4 h, the mixture was concentrated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on MeOH-deactivated silica gel (8:1 hexanes/EtOAc) to give 168 mg (93%) of a 10:1 mixture of **39** and minor isomers as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR 9.78 (s, 1), 2.48 (t, 2, *J* = 7.3), 2.39 (br d, 1, *J* = 12.4), 2.00 (t, 1, *J* = 12.4), 1.95-1.82 (m, 2), 1.80-1.40 (m, 6), 1.37-1.24 (m, 4), 1.18 (ddd, 1, *J* = 12.4, 12.4, 12.4), 1.06 (d, 3, *J* = 6.7), 0.88 (t, 3, *J* = 6.4); (partial data for minor isomers) 0.99 (d, 3, *J* = 6.7), 0.78 (d, 3, *J* = 6.7); ¹³C NMR 211.5, 201.8, 56.6, 48.1, 41.3, 41.1, 37.8, 37.3, 29.5, 28.8, 25.2, 23.1, 20.7, 14.0; IR (neat) 2861, 1724, 1709; The aldehyde decomposed prior to HRMS analysis.

An identical reaction with (5*S*)-**38** afforded (1*S*)-**39**: $[\alpha]_D^{25} - 10.1$ (*c* 0.76, CHCl₃).

(±)-(5 β ,6 α ,7 $\alpha\beta$)- and (7 α S)-(5 α ,6 α ,7 $\alpha\beta$)-5-Butyl-1,2,5,6,7,7 α -hexahydro-6-methyl-4*H*-inden-4-one (25). To a solution of cyclohexanepropanal 39 (55 mg, 0.25 mmol) in 3.0 mL of DME was added 0.1 mL of 6 M aqueous HCl. The mixture was irradiated at 55 °C for 10 min using a microwave reactor and cooled to 25 °C. The mixture was quenched with 5% NaHCO₃ solution (2 mL) and diluted with ether (60 mL). The layers were separated and the organic layer was washed with brine (10 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated to yield 61 mg of crude 25 as a yellow oil. Flash chromatography on silica gel (60:1 hexanes/EtOAc) gave 39 mg (76%) of **25** as a 4:1 mixture of trans and cis isomers that was used for the next reaction. Preparative TLC of the mixture gave *trans*-**25** as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR 6.58 (br ddd, 1 J = 2.5, 2.5, 2.5), 2.94-2.78 (m, 1), 2.44-2.32 (m, 2), 2.27 (dddd, 1 J = 12.8, 6.8, 6.8, 1.8), 2.06-1.97 (m, 1), 1.98-1.74 (m, 4), 1.65-1.41 (m, 2), 1.40-1.16 (m, 3), 1.14 (ddd, 1 J = 11.6, 11.6, 12.0), 1.05 (d, 3, J = 6), 0.89 (t, 3, J = 7.2); ¹³C NMR 200.8, 144.8, 137.8, 56.2, 44.4, 41.0, 34.0, 33.1, 31.7, 28.2, 26.2, 23.3, 20.9, 14.0; IR (neat) 1682, 1616; HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₄H₂₂O (M⁺) 206.1672, found 206.1671.

An identical reaction with (1S)-**39** afforded optical pure (7aS)-**25** as a 4:1 mixture of trans and cis isomers.

(5*R*)-(1β, 5β)-2-Butyl-5-(3*Z*-hexenyl)cyclohex-2-en-1-ol (44). To a cooled (-10 °C) solution of cyclohexenone (5*R*)-36 (47.5 mg, 0.20 mmol) and CeCl₃•7 H₂O (113.6 mg, 0.30 mmol) in MeOH (6 mL) was added NaBH₄ (15.4 mg, 0.41 mmol). The resulting suspension was stirred at 0 °C for 1.5 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NH₄Cl (2 mL) and diluted with ether (20 mL). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with ether (2 × 20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (10 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated to yield 49 mg of crude 44. Flash chromatography on silica gel (30:1 hexanes/EtOAc) gave 48 mg (100%) of 44 as a yellow oil: ¹H NMR 5.46 (br, 1), 5.40-5.27 (m, 2), 4.28-4.18 (m, 1), 2.28-1.94 (m, 8), 1.73-1.41 (m, 3), 1.41-1.24 (m, 5), 1.18 (ddd, 1, *J* = 10.4, 10.4, 11.6), 0.96 (t, 3, *J* = 7.2), 0.91 (t, 3, *J* = 7.2); ¹³C NMR 140.4. 131.8, 128.9, 123.1, 69.3, 40.1, 36.5, 32.9, 32.3, 32.2, 30.1, 24.3, 22.6, 20.5, 14.4, 14.0; HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₆H₂₈O (M⁺) 236.2140, found 236.2138.

(*S*)-Mosher ester of 44 (45). Oxalyl chloride (90 μ L, 1.0 mmol) was added to a solution of (*S*)α-methoxy-α-(trifluoromethyl)phenylacetic acid (47 mg, 0.2 mmol) and DMF (15 μ L, 0.2 mmol) in 1.5 mL of hexane and the mixture was stirred for 1 h at 25 °C, filtered, and concentrated. The resulting acid chloride was dissolved in 1.5 mL of CH₂Cl₂ and an aliquot of 0.3 mL of this solution was stirred with 44 (3.1 mg, 0.013 mmol) and pyridine (16 μ L) for overnight at 45 °C. The mixture was quenched with a saturated NH₄Cl solution (1 mL) and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 × 10 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated to yield 10.6 mg of crude 45. Flash chromatography on silica gel (50:1 hexanes/EtOAc) gave 5.5 mg (91%) of (*S*)-Mosher ester **45** as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR 7.59-7.53 (m, 2), 7.42-7.37 (m, 3), 5.65 (br t, 1, *J* = 7.2), 5.56 (br d, 1, *J* = 4.8), 5.38 (br dt, 1, *J* = 10.8, 6.8), 5.29 (br dt, 1, *J* = 10.8, 6.8), 3.59 (s, 3), 2.28 (br dd, 1, *J* = 12, 6), 2.18-1.93 (m, 7), 1.83-1.60 (m, 3), 1.43-1.03 (m, 6), 0.96 (t, 3, *J* = 7.2), 0.81 (t, 3, *J* = 7.2).

(*R*)-Mosher ester of 44 (46). The analogous reaction of (*R*)- α -methoxy- α -(trifluoromethyl)phenylacetic acid (47 mg, 0.2 mmol) and 44 (3.2 mg, 0.014 mmol) gave 5.9 mg (94%) of (*R*)-Mosher ester 46 as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR 7.60-7.49 (m, 2), 7.46-7.33 (m, 3), 5.63 (br t, 1, *J* = 7.2), 5.60 (br d, 1, *J* = 4.8), 5.37 (br dt, 1, *J* = 10.8, 7.2), 5.28 (br dt, 1, *J* = 10.8, 7.2), 3.53 (s, 3), 2.22 (br dd, 1, *J* = 12.4, 6), 2.16-1.94 (m, 7), 1.94-1.82 (m, 1), 1.76-1.61 (m, 2), 1.41-1.13 (m, 6), 0.96 (t, 3, *J* = 7.2), 0.87 (t, 3, *J* = 7.2).

(±)-4-Butyl-3-methyl-5-oxocyclohex-3-enepropanal (59). Cyclohexenone 37 (140 mg, 0.57 mmol) and pyridine (0.15 mL) were added to CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL). The mixture was cooled to -78 °C and O₃ was passed through for 100 s. The reaction was checked by TLC every 20 s until the starting material spot almost disappeared. The desired product is destroyed by O₃ if the reaction is run for a longer time. The mixture was concentrated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on MeOH-deactivated silica gel (10:1 hexanes/EtOAc) to give 84 mg (66%) of **59** as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR 9.80 (s, 1), 2.54-2.46 (m, 3), 2.35 (br dd, 1, *J* = 18.4, 3.8), 2.26 (t, 2, *J* = 7.2), 2.17-1.98 (m, 3), 1.94 (s, 3), 1.78-1.58 (m, 2), 1.37-1.16 (m, 4), 0.89 (t, 3, *J* = 7.2); ¹³C NMR 201.7, 198.2, 153.7, 135.8, 43.7, 40.9, 39.2, 33.8, 31.3, 27.6, 24.9, 22.8, 21.2, 14.0; IR (neat) 1724, 1661, 1630; HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₄H₂₂O₂ (M⁺) 222.1620, found 222.1620.

(±)-5-Butyl-1,2,7,7a-tetrahydro-6-methyl-4*H*-inden-4-one (60). To a solution of cyclohexenepropanal 59 (13 mg, 0.058 mmol) in 1.5 mL of DME was added 0.05 mL of 6 M aqueous HCl. The mixture was irradiated at 55 °C for 5 min using a microwave reactor and cooled to 25 °C. The mixture was quenched with 5% NaHCO₃ solution (1 mL) and diluted with ether (60 mL). The layers were separated and the organic layer was washed with brine (10 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated to yield 20 mg of crude 60 as a yellow oil. Flash chromatography on silica gel (10:1 hexanes/EtOAc) gave 8.3 mg (70%) of 60 as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR 6.65 (br d, 1 *J* = 2.6), 3.14-3.00

(m, 1), 2.54 (dd, 1, J = 12.4, 6), 2.54-2.46 (m, 1), 2.46-2.36 (m, 2), 2.31 (br dt, 2, J = 12.4, 8), 2.18 (dd, 1, J = 17.2, 11.2), 1.97 (s, 3), 1.65-1.49 (m, 1), 1.41-1.20 (m, 4), 0.90 (t, 3, J = 6.8); ¹³C NMR 186.1, 153.9, 142.4, 137.4, 136.3, 42.1, 40.7, 32.3, 32.1, 31.3, 25.1, 22.9, 21.7, 14.0; IR (neat) 1647, 1624; HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₄H₂₀O (M⁺) 204.1514, found 204.1514.

(5S)-2-Butyl-5-(3Z-hexenyl)-3-propylcyclohex-2-en-1-one (61). A flask containing CeCl₃•7 H₂O (3.0g, 8.1 mmol) and a magnetic stirring bar was evacuated and heated slowly to 140 °C over 2 h. The magnetically-stirred white solid was heated overnight at 140 °C, cooled, purged with nitrogen, treated with 35 mL of dry THF, and agitated at 25 °C for 3 h. Propylmagnesium chloride (2 M solution in ether), (4.1 mL, 8.1 mmol) was added dropwise to the suspension of cerium chloride at 0 °C and the solution was stirred for 1.5 h at 0 °C. Ketone (5R)-36 (382 mg, 1.6 mmol) was added over 5 min and the reaction was stirred for 30 min, treated with 10% aqueous acetic acid (10 mL), warmed to 25 °C, and diluted with ether. The two layers were separated and the organic layer was washed with brine (15 mL), saturated NaHCO₃ (10 mL), and brine (10 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated to yield 490 mg of crude 2-butyl-5-(3Z-hexenyl)-1-propylcyclohex-2-en-1-ol as a yellow oil. To a solution of this alcohol in CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL) was added PCC (690 mg, 3.2 mmol) and NaOAc (66 mg, 0.8 mmol). The resulting dark red-black mixture was stirred for 4 h at 25 °C and poured onto a flash chromatography silica gel column. Elution with 1:1 hexanes/CH₂Cl₂ gave 345 mg (78%) of **61** as a yellow oil: $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 39.5$ (c 0.99, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR 5.38 (br dt, 1, J = 11.2, 7.2), 5.29 (br dt, 1, J = 11.2, 7.2), 5 7.2), 2.51 (br d, 1, J = 14), 2.35 (br d, 1, J = 12), 2.29-2.19 (m, 4), 2.13-1.92 (m, 7), 1.50 (tg, 2, J = 7.27.2), 1.39 (dt, 2, J = 6, 7.6), 1.35-1.21 (m, 4), 0.97 (t, 3, J = 7.2), 0.96 (t, 3, J = 7.2), 0.89 (t, 3, J = 7.2); ¹³C NMR 199.4, 157.8, 135.5, 132.1, 128.3, 44.3, 37.1, 36.9, 35.8, 34.1, 31.9, 24.8, 24.0, 23.0, 21.2, 20.5, 14.3, 14.3, 14.0; IR (neat) 1667; HRMS (EI) calcd for $C_{19}H_{32}O(M^+)$ 276.2453, found 276.2454.

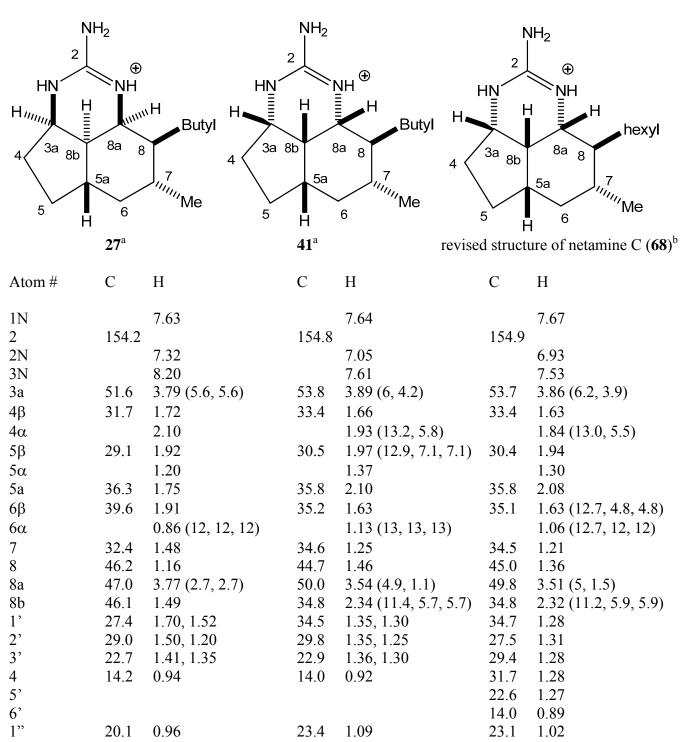
(5S)- $(2\beta,3\alpha,5\alpha)$ -2-Butyl-5-(3Z-hexenyl)-3-propylcyclohexanone (62). To a cold (-33 °C) solution of Li (125 mg, 18 mmol) in 50 mL of liquid NH₃ was added a solution of cyclohexenone 61 (242 mg, 0.88 mmol) and *t*-BuOH (1.0 mL, 10.5 mmol) in 4 mL of THF dropwise and with vigorous stirring. The resulting solution was allowed to stir for 30 min, solid NH₄Cl was added until the blue solution turned colorless, and the NH₃ was evaporated. The residual material was partitioned between

ether (50 mL) and brine (15 mL). The two layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with ether (2 × 40 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with 1 M HCl (10 mL) and brine (10 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated to yield 244 mg of crude **62** as a yellow oil. Flash chromatography on silica gel (70:1 hexanes/EtOAc) gave 191 mg (78%) of **62** as a 7:1 mixture of isomers: $[\alpha]_D^{25} - 24.3$ (*c* 0.94, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (*trans*-**62**) 5.37 (br dt, 1, *J* = 10.8, 6.8), 5.27 (br dt, 1, *J* = 10.8, 6.8), 2.41 (ddd, 1, *J* = 12.8, 3.8, 1.9), 2.10-1.90 (m, 7), 1.76-1.18 (m, 14), 1.09 (ddd, 1, *J* = 11.6, 11.6, 12.8), 0.96 (t, 3, *J* = 7.6), 0.91 (t, 3, *J* = 7.6), 0.89 (t, 3, *J* = 7.6); ¹³C NMR (*trans*-**62**) 212.6, 132.1, 128.4, 54.8, 48.5, 41.7, 37.9, 37.8, 37.2, 36.2, 29.6, 25.2, 24.2, 23.2, 20.5, 19.2, 14.4, 14.3, 14.0; (partial data for minor isomer(s)) 55.6, 54.7, 48.3, 45.1, 39.4, 39.4, 36.9, 36.6, 35.8, 34.6, 34.3, 33.8, 31.6, 30.9, 29.7, 29.4, 29.1, 25.7, 24.4, 24.3, 22.9, 22.6, 20.3, 20.2, 13.9; IR (neat) 1712; HRMS (EI) calcd for $C_{19}H_{34}O$ (M⁺) 278.2610, found 278.2612.

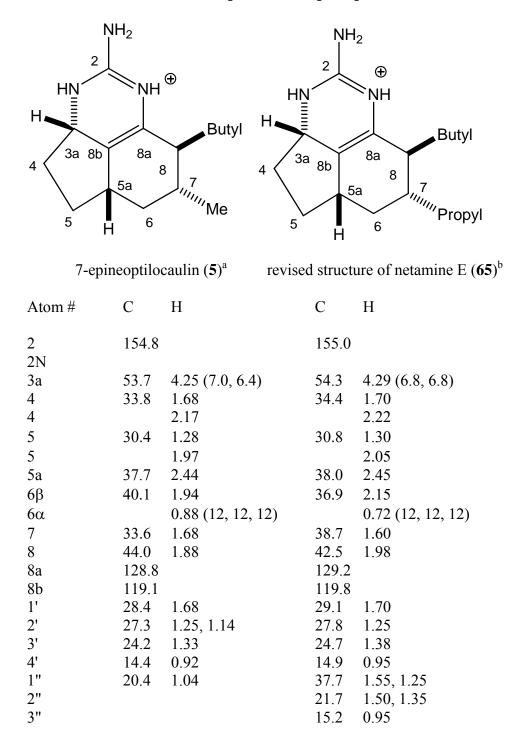
(1S)-(1α,3α,4β)-4-Butyl-5-oxo-3-propylcyclohexanepropanal (63). Cyclohexanone 62 (103 mg, 0.37 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (8 mL). The reaction mixture was cooled to –78 °C and O₃ was passed through until the color of the solution turned light blue. Then PPh₃ (485 mg, 1.8 mmol) was added to the solution and the mixture was warmed up to 25 °C. After stirring for 4 h, the mixture was concentrated and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on MeOH-deactivated silica gel (6:1 hexanes/EtOAc) to give 85.3 mg (91%) of **63** as a 7:1 mixture of isomers: $[\alpha]_D^{25} - 22.6$ (*c* 1.12, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR 9.78 (s, 1), 2.48 (t, 2, *J* = 7.2), 2.40 (br dt, 1, *J* = 13.2, 3.1), 2.05-1.91 (m, 3), 1.77-1.37 (m, 6), 1.36-1.17 (m, 8), 1.12 (ddd, 1, *J* = 12, 12, 12), 0.92 (t, 3, *J* = 7.2), 0.89 (t, 3, *J* = 7.2); ¹³C NMR (*trans*-**63**) 211.9, 201.8, 54.6, 48.1, 41.5, 41.1, 37.8, 37.7, 36.1, 29.5, 28.9, 25.1, 23.1, 19.2, 14.3, 14.0; (partial data for minor isomer(s)) 55.4, 54.6, 48.0, 47.9, 44.7, 41.3, 41.2, 39.2, 37.5, 35.7, 34.5, 34.2, 33.8, 31.7, 31.5, 30.8, 29.7, 29.0, 28.6, 28.3, 25.6, 22.8, 22.6, 20.3, 20.2, 13.9; IR (neat) 1709; HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₆H₂₈O₂ (M⁺) 252.20893, found 252.20887.

(7aS)- $(5\beta,6\alpha,7a\beta)$ -5-Butyl-1,2,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-6-propyl-4*H*-inden-4-one and (7aS)- $(5\alpha,6\alpha,7a\beta)$ -5-Butyl-1,2,5,6,7,7a-hexahydro-6-propyl-4*H*-inden-4-one (64). To a solution of cyclohexanepropanal 63 (83 mg, 0.33 mmol) in 3.5 mL of DME was added 0.12 mL of 6 M aqueous HCl. The mixture was irradiated at 55 °C for 10 min using a microwave reactor and cooled to 25 °C.

The mixture was quenched with 5% NaHCO₃ solution (2 mL) and diluted with ether (60 mL). The layers were separated and the organic layer was washed with brine (10 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated to yield 91 mg of crude **64** as a yellow oil. Flash chromatography on silica gel (60:1 hexanes/EtOAc) gave 60 mg (78%) of an 8:4:2:1 mixture of the trans and cis isomers of **64** and the two isomers with a β-propyl group as determined by the absorptions for the alkene hydrogen at δ 6.61, 6.47, 6.53 and 6.44, respectively, that was used for the synthesis of netamine E (**65**): ¹H NMR (*trans*-**64**) 6.61 (br d, 1 *J* = 2.6), 2.94-2.78 (m, 1), 2.50-2.34 (m, 2), 2.34-2.24 (m, 1), 2.15 (dt, 1, *J* = 12.8, 4), 2.03-1.74 (m, 3), 1.65-1.39 (m, 4), 1.39-1.10 (m, 6), 1.03 (ddd, 1, *J* = 12.4, 12.4, 12.4), 0.92 (t, 3, *J* = 7.2), 0.89 (t, 3, *J* = 7.2); ¹³C NMR (*trans*-**64**) 201.2, 144.9, 138.1, 54.2, 44.1, 38.5, 37.1, 36.6, 33.2, 31.8, 28.4, 27.1, 23.2, 19.4, 14.4, 14.1; (*cis*-**64**) 203.5, 144.5, 136.9, 52.8, 45.7, 39.5, 34.8, 33.6, 33.3, 32.2, 29.5, 25.0, 22.8, 20.4, 14.2, 14.0; (trans diastereomer with a β-propyl group) 204.0, 144.1, 137.9, 54.3, 40.9, 39.0, 36.0, 34.8, 33.7, 31.9, 30.9, 29.6, 22.6, 20.4, 14.1, 14.0; (cis diastereomer with a β-propyl group) 204.3, 145.7, 135.9, 55.0, 41.3, 38.2, 34.1, 32.0, 30.3, 29.9, 29.3, 25.3, 22.8, 20.2, 14.1, 14.0; IR (neat) 1683, 1620; HRMS (EI) calcd for C₁₆H₂₆O (M⁺) 234.1984, found 234.1985.

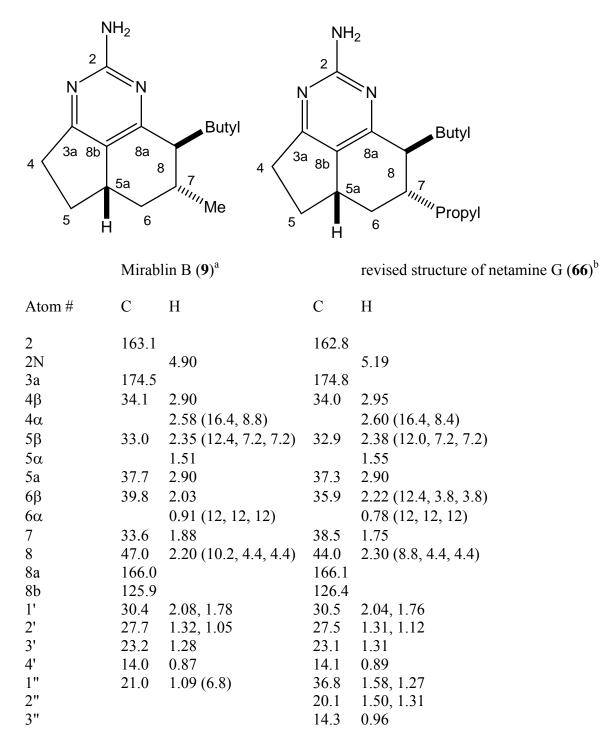


a) This work. Coupling constants (all doublets) are given in parentheses. b) Data from reference 8. Chemical shifts are for netamine C. Coupling constants (all doublets) given in parentheses are for netamine A because coupling constants for netamine C were not provided.



a) This work and references 5 and 13. Coupling constants (all doublets) are given in parentheses. b) Data this work and from reference 8.

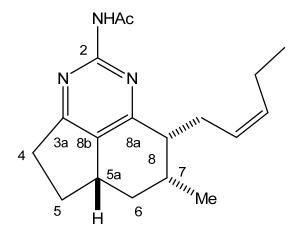
Differences in the C-6 to C-8 region are due to the different side chains at C-7.

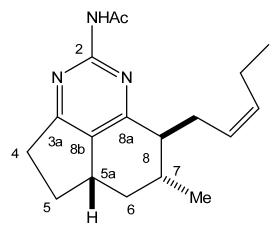


a) This work and references 5 and 13. Coupling constants (all doublets) are given in parentheses. b) Data this work and from reference 8.

Differences in the C-6 to C-8 region are due to the different side chains at C-7.

N-Acetylmirabilin C (N-Ac-10) in CDCl₃.





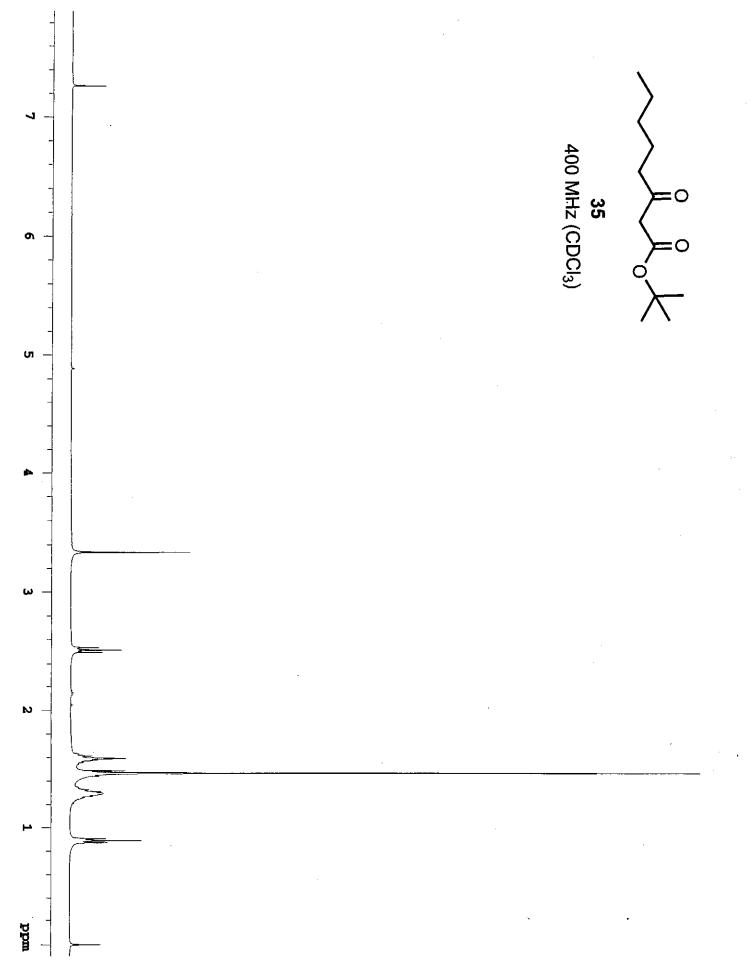
N-Acetylmirabilin A^a (*N*-Ac-**8**)

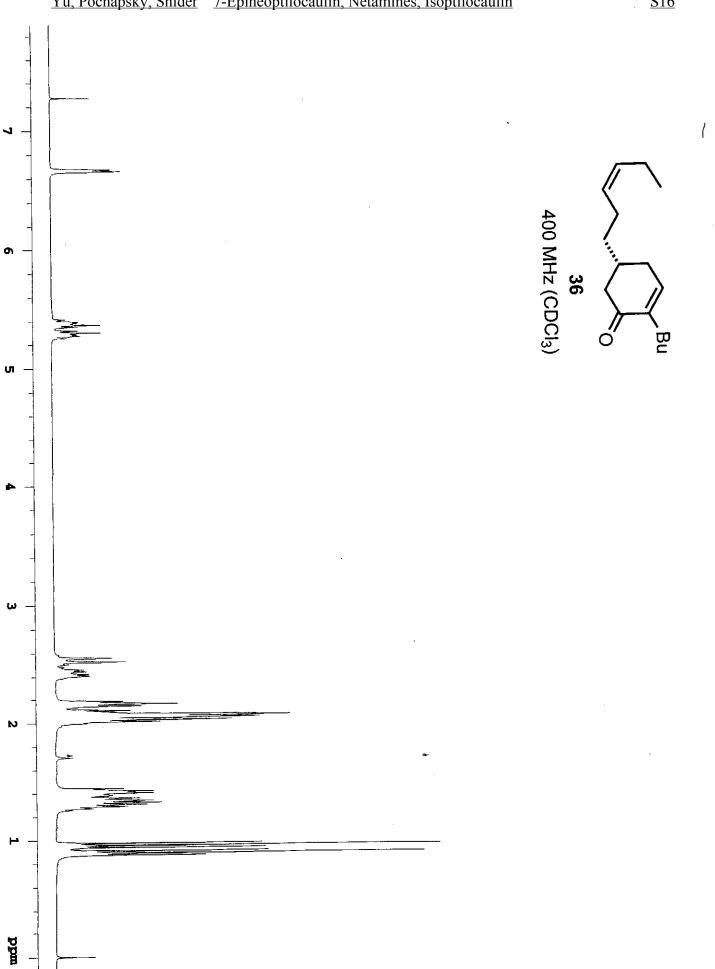
N-Acetylmirabilin C^a (*N*-Ac-10)

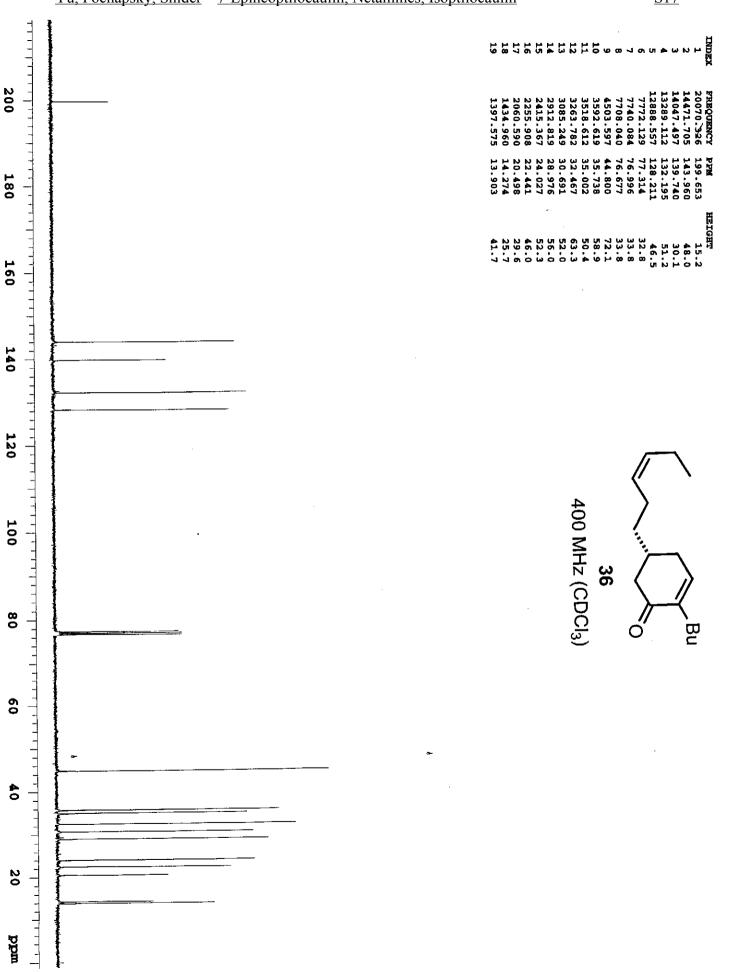
Atom	# ^b	С	Н	С	Н
2	2	156.6		156.8	
3a	4	175.0		175.1	
4	5	34.0	2.75 (17.0, 8.2)	33.7	2.71 (17.0, 8.4)
			2.99 (17.0, 11.7, 7.1)		3.02 (17.0, 11.9, 7.4)
5	6	33.6	1.59 (11.9, 11.7, 11.7, 8.2)	33.1	1.58 (12.3, 11.9, 10.3, 8.4)
			2.40 (11.9, 7.1, 6.8)		2.40 (12.2, 7.4, 7.3)
5a	7	39.0	2.97 (11.7, 11.7, 6.8, 5.6)	37.8	2.98 (12.0, 10.3, 7.3, 4.4)
6	8	33.9	1.23 (12.7, 11.7, 11.7)	39.0	0.99 (12.2, 12.2, 12.0)
			1.84 (12.7, 5.6, 2.6)		2.05 (12.2, 4.4, 3.1)
7	9	34.4	2.20 (11.7, 5.4, 2.6, 7.1 (q))	33.6	1.90 (12.2, 9.5, 3.1, 6.6 (q))
8	10	43.1	2.88 (5.7, 5.5, 5.4)	47.0	2.36 (9.5, 4.7, 4.4, 1.5)
8a	11	165.6		165.3	
8b	12	130.4		131.2	
1'	1'	27.9	2.31 (15.1, 6.7, 5.5)	27.6	2.67 (14.9, 4.4, 4.4)
			2.45 (15.1, 6.7, 5.7)		2.86 (14.9, 4.9, 4.7)
2'	2'	128.0	5.10 (11.0, 6.7, 6.7)	125.7	
3'	3'	130.2	5.25 (11.0, 6.8, 6.8)	132.0	5.39 (10.7, 7.3, 7.3)
4'	4'	29.3	1.91	29.5	2.03
5'	5'	22.6	1.29	22.8	1.33
6'	6'	13.8	0.85	13.8	0.89
1"	C9Me		1.11 (7.1)	20.6	1.12 (6.6)

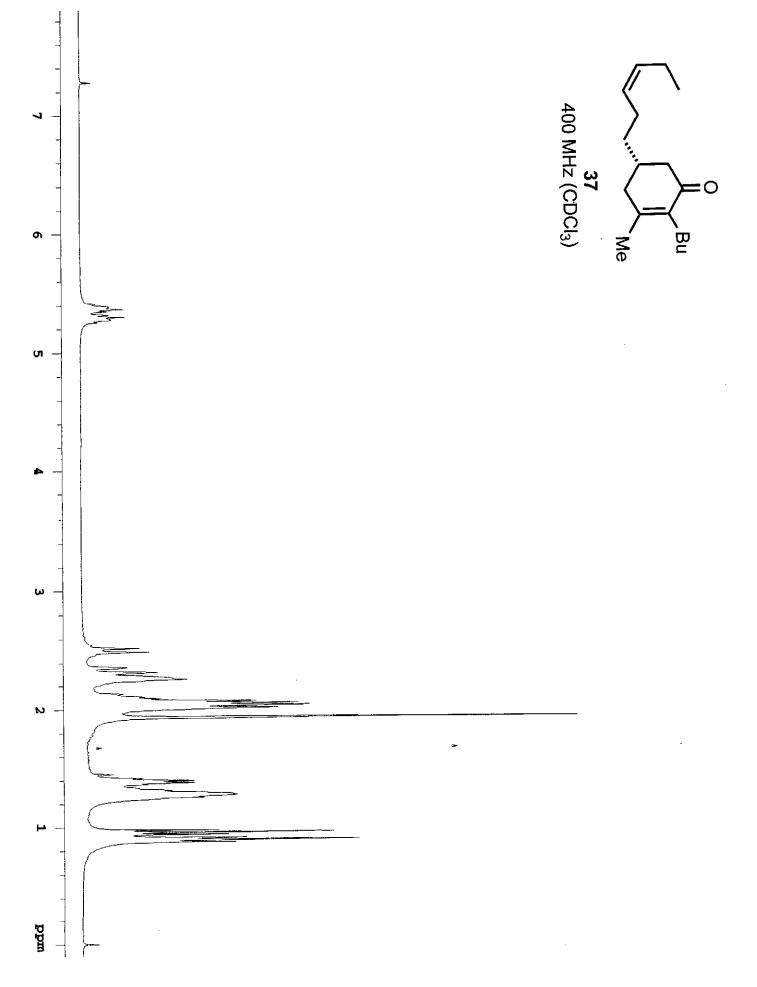
a) Data from reference 4. Coupling constants (all doublets) are given in parentheses. *N*-Acetyl protons and carbons are not shown b) Ptilocaulin numbering in left column. Numbering in the right column is from reference 4.

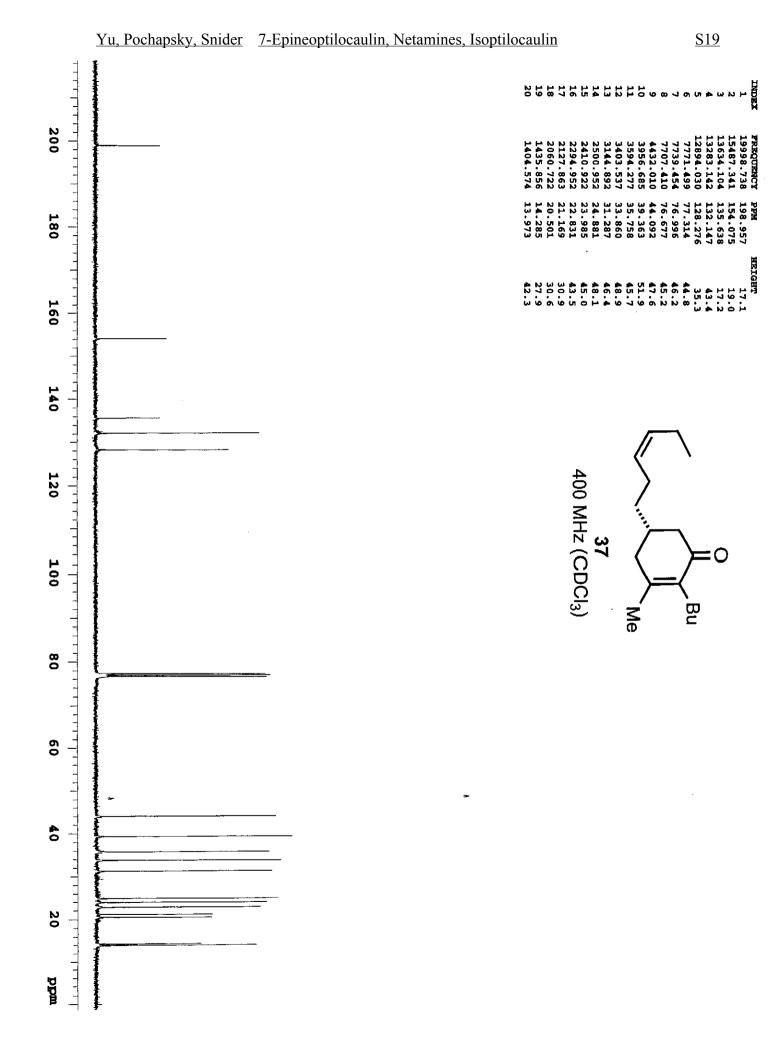
Note the significant differences for H-6 as a function of C-8 geometry.

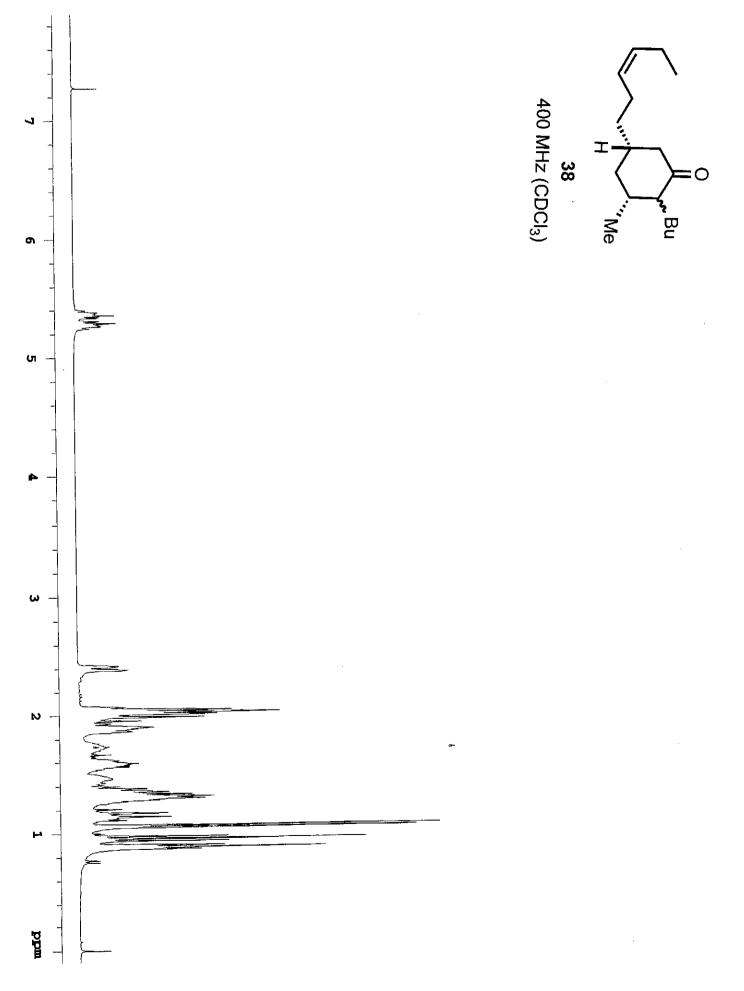


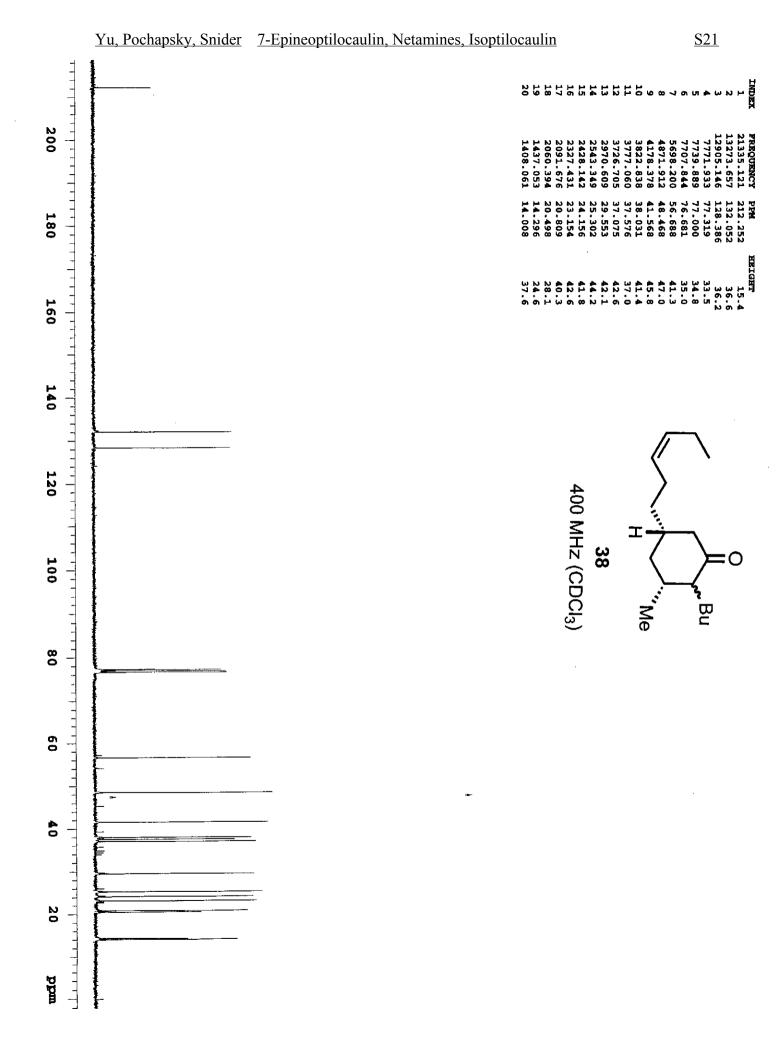


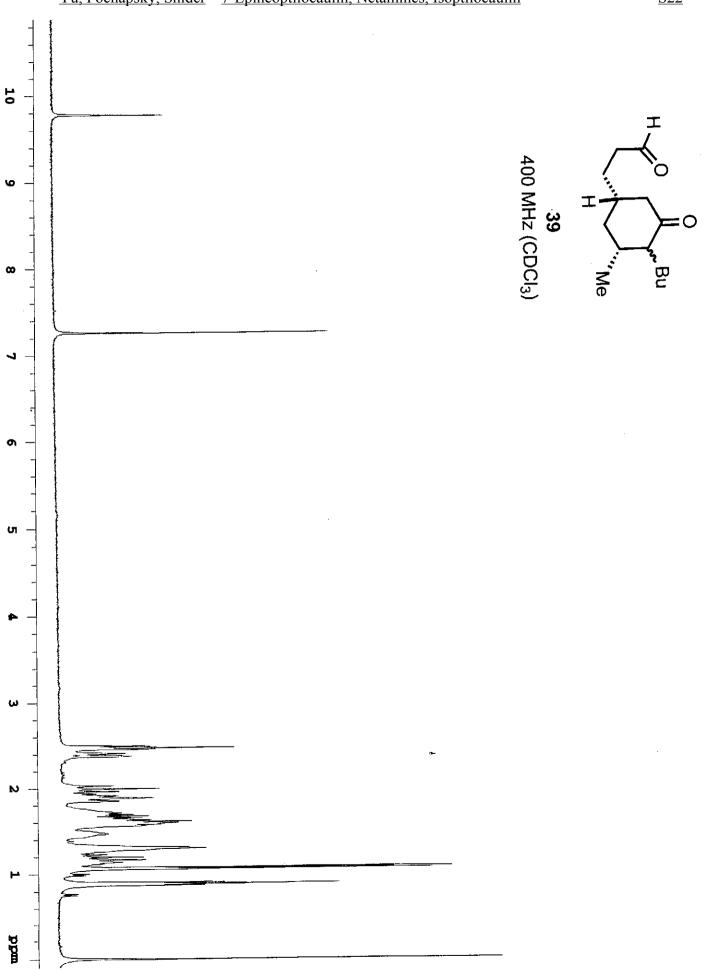






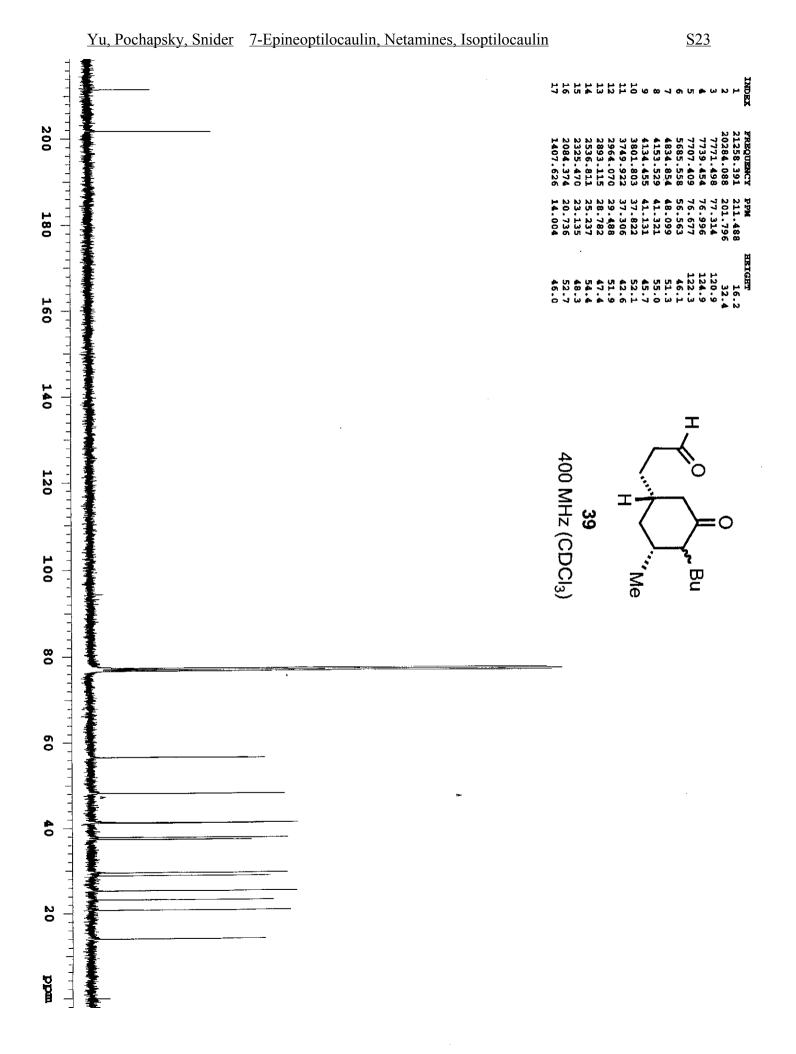


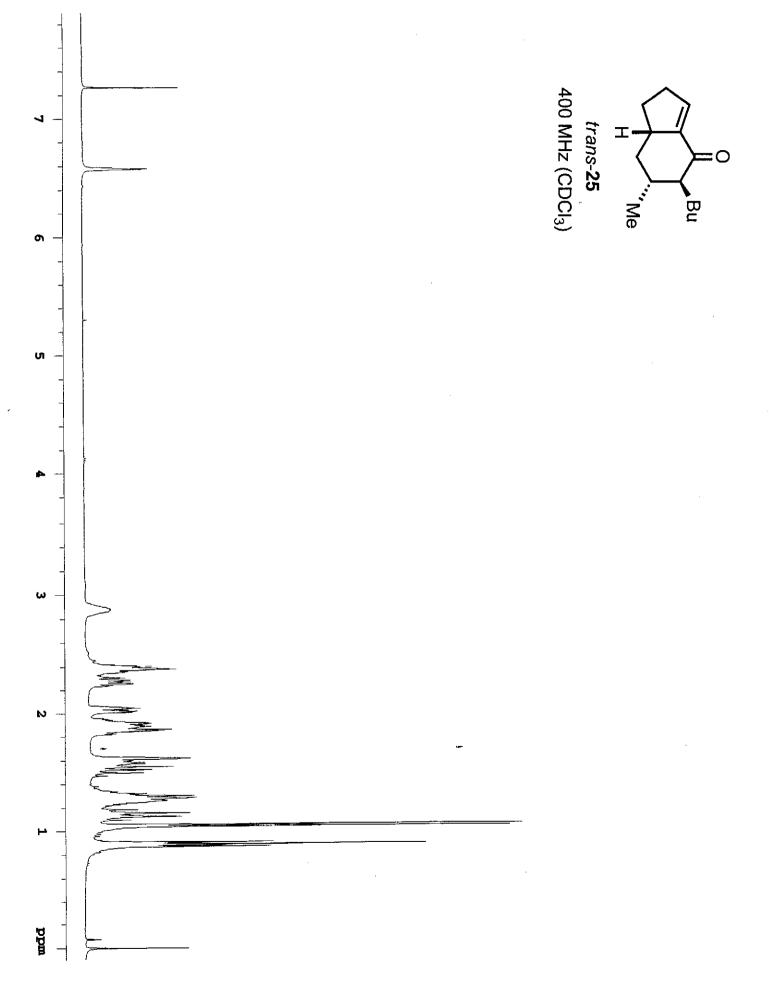


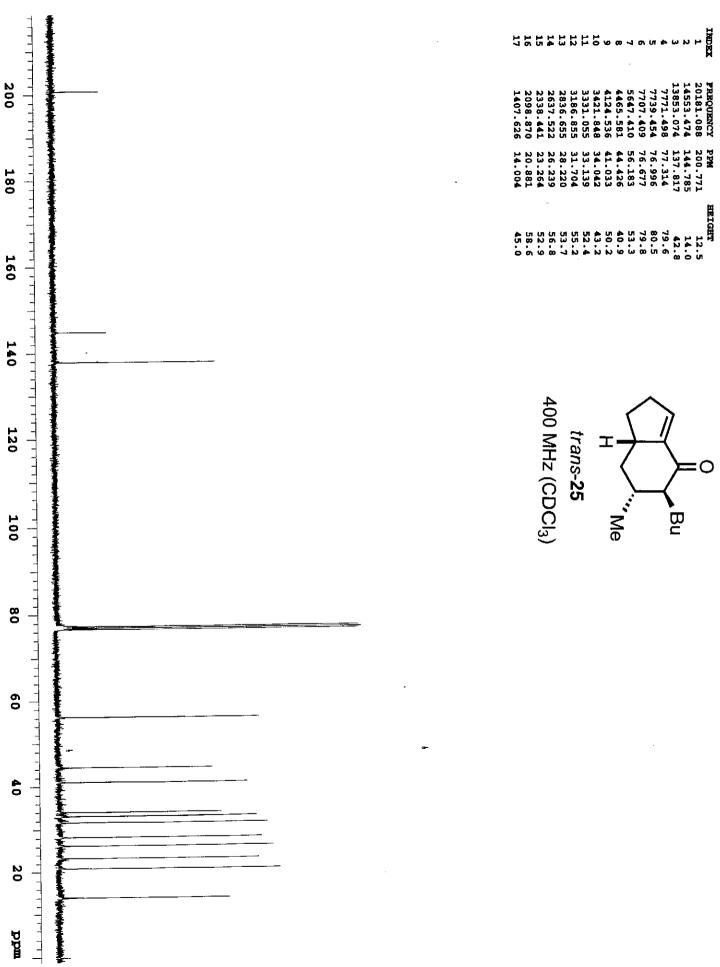


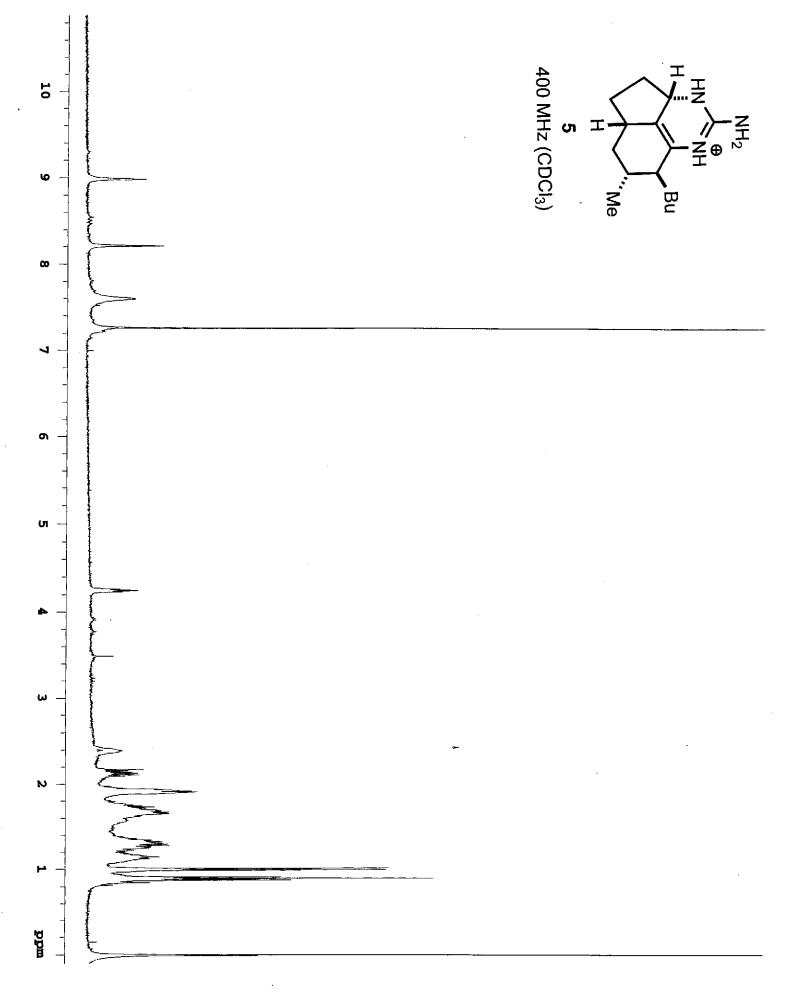
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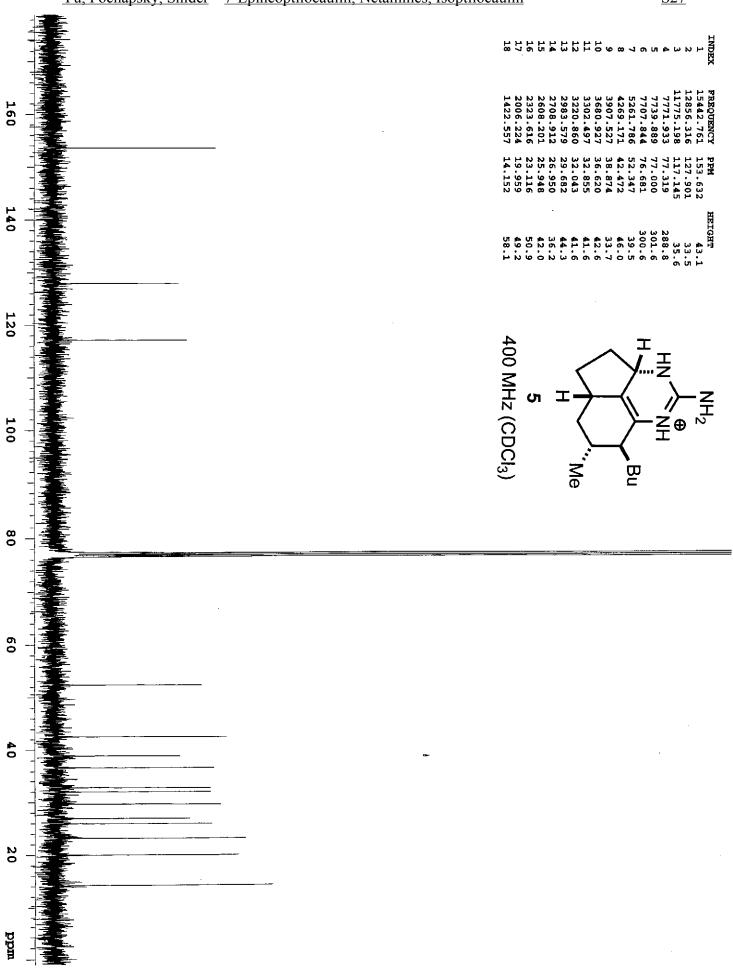
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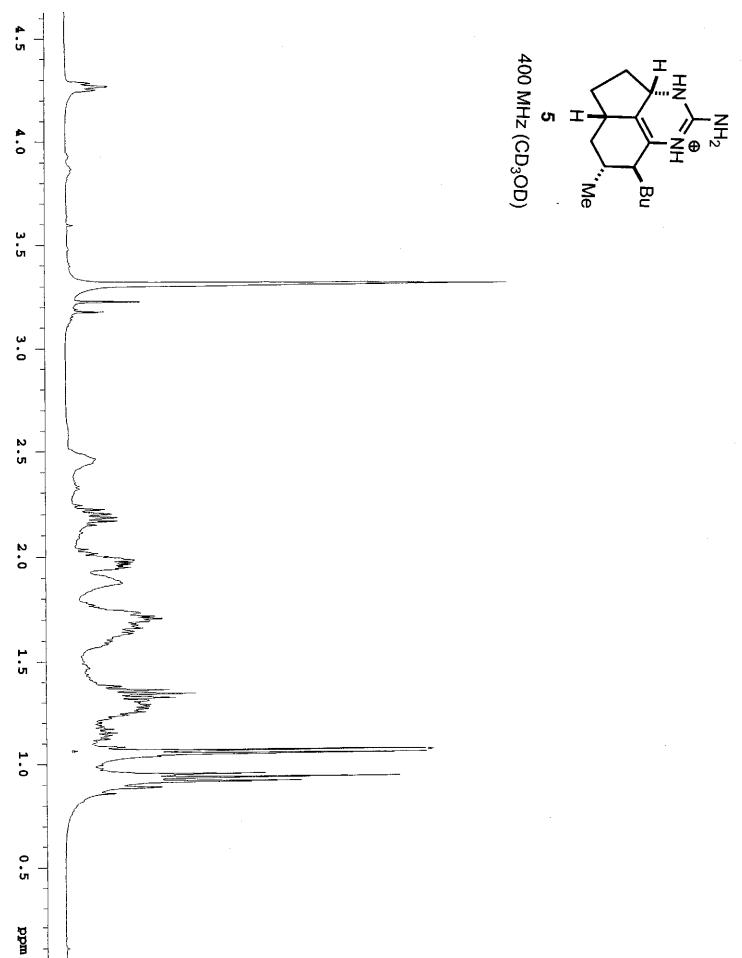




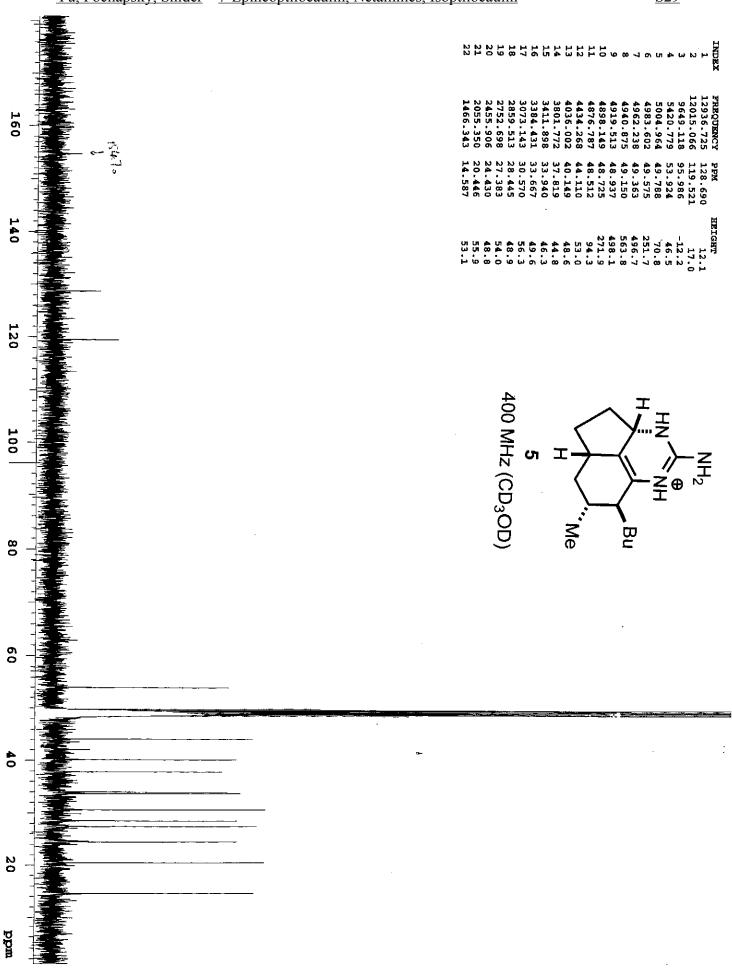


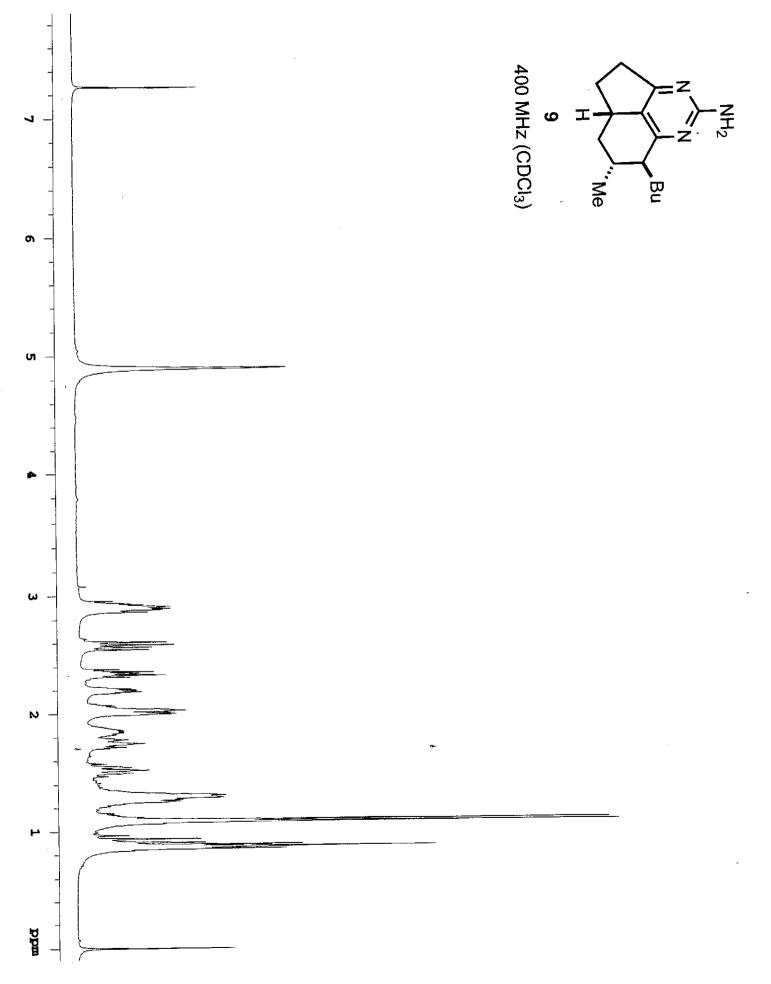


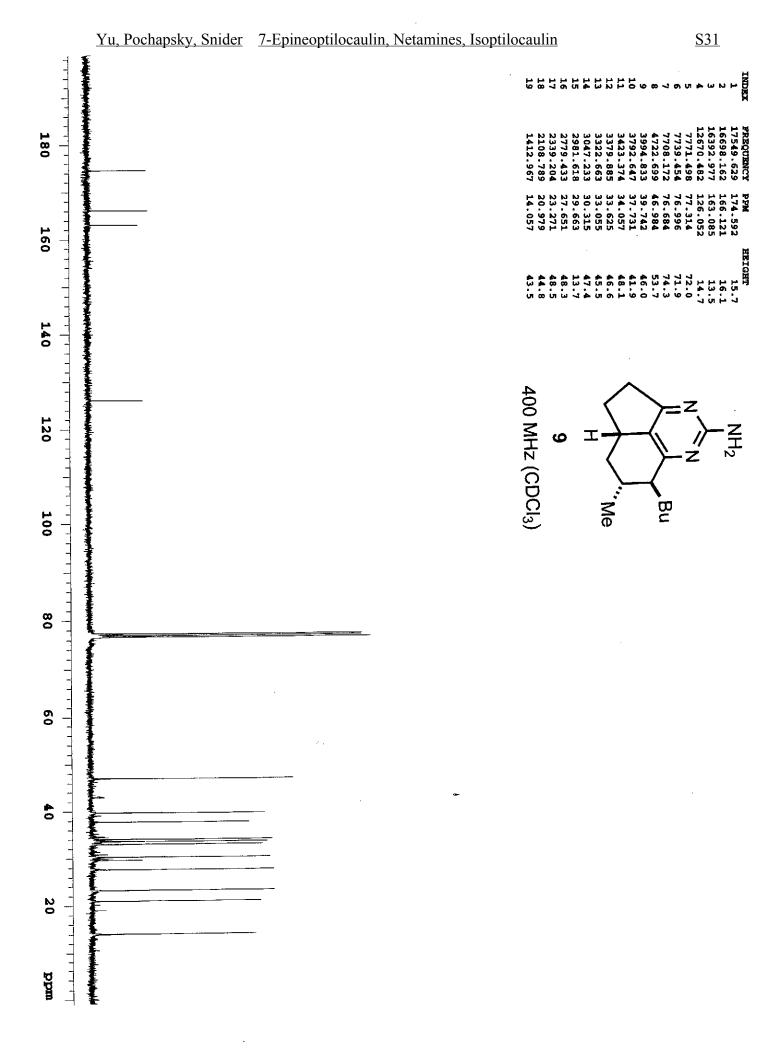


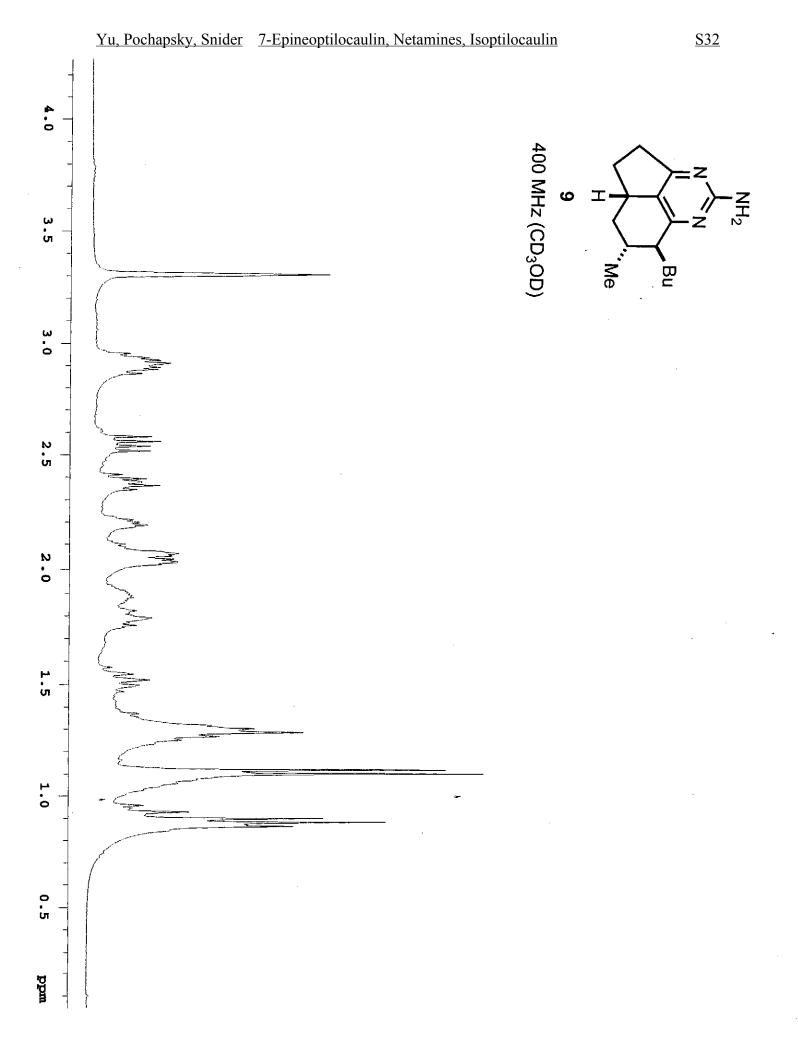


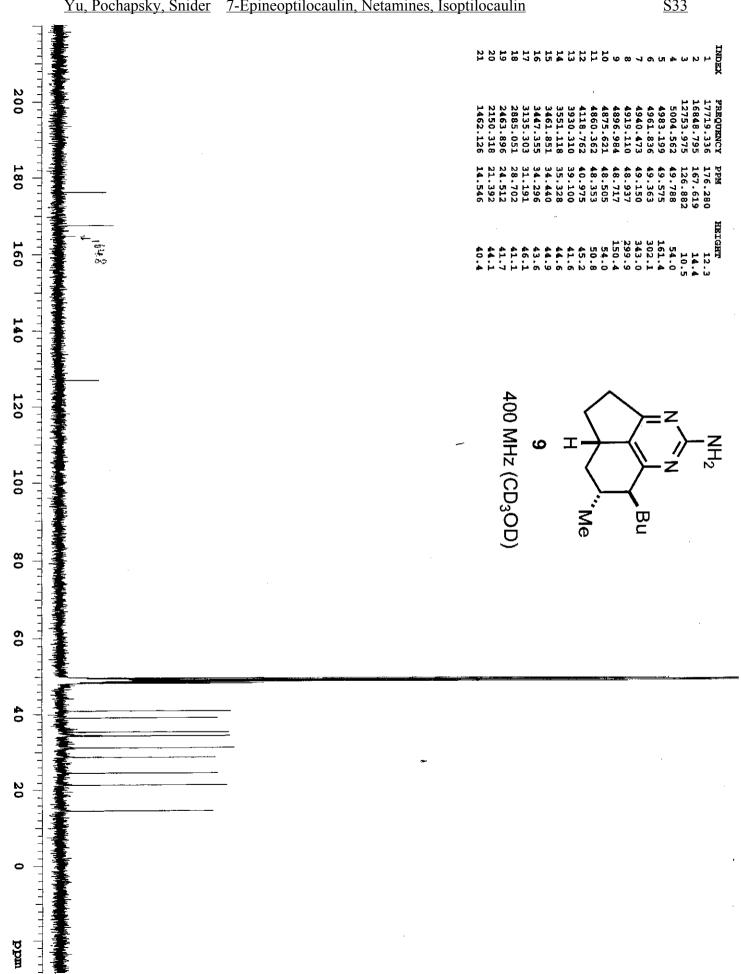
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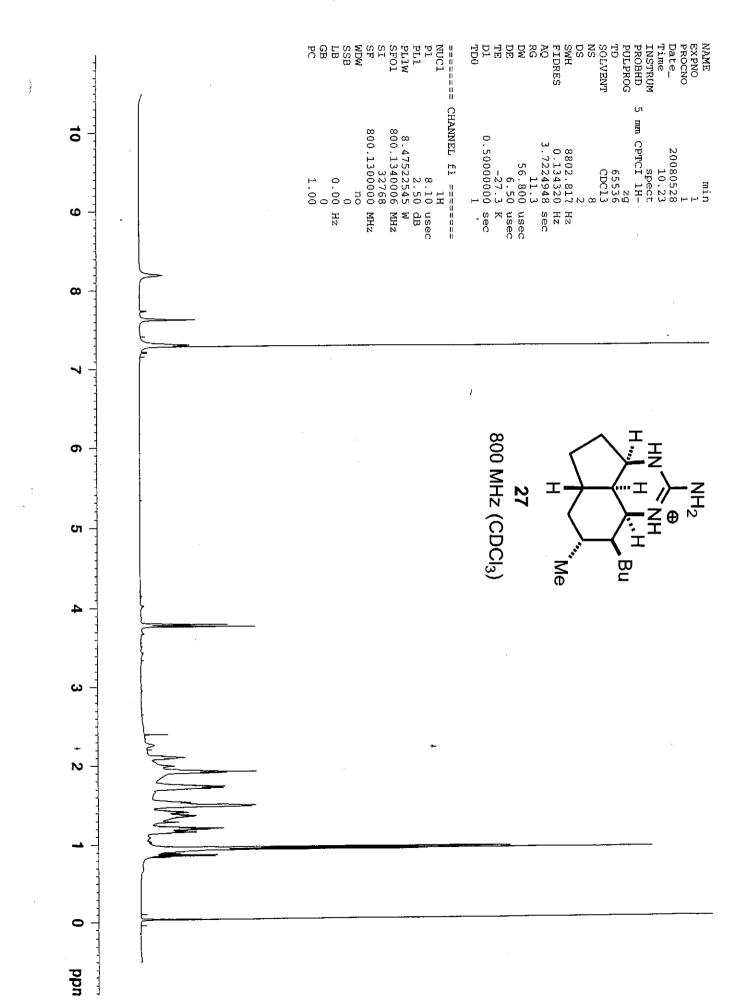


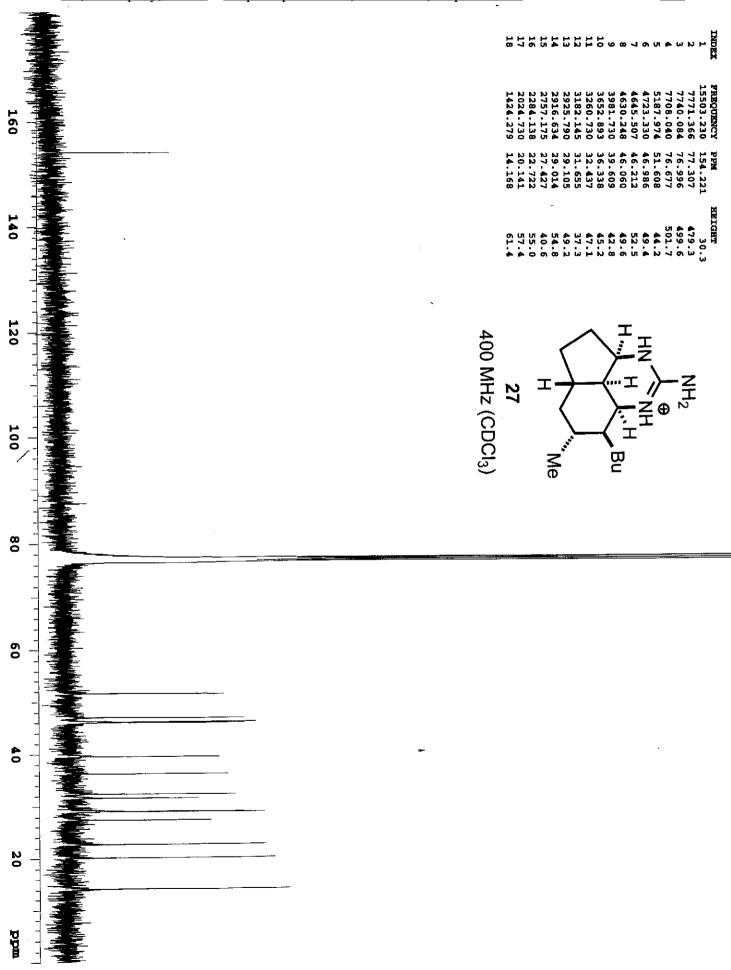


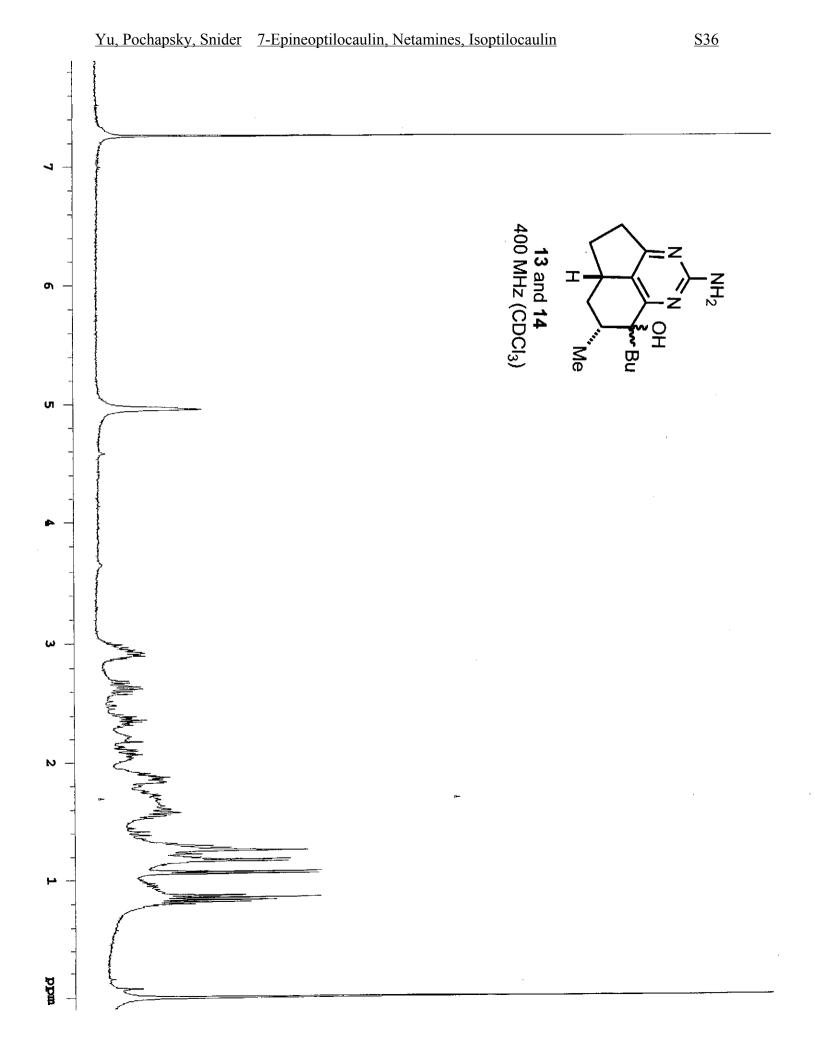


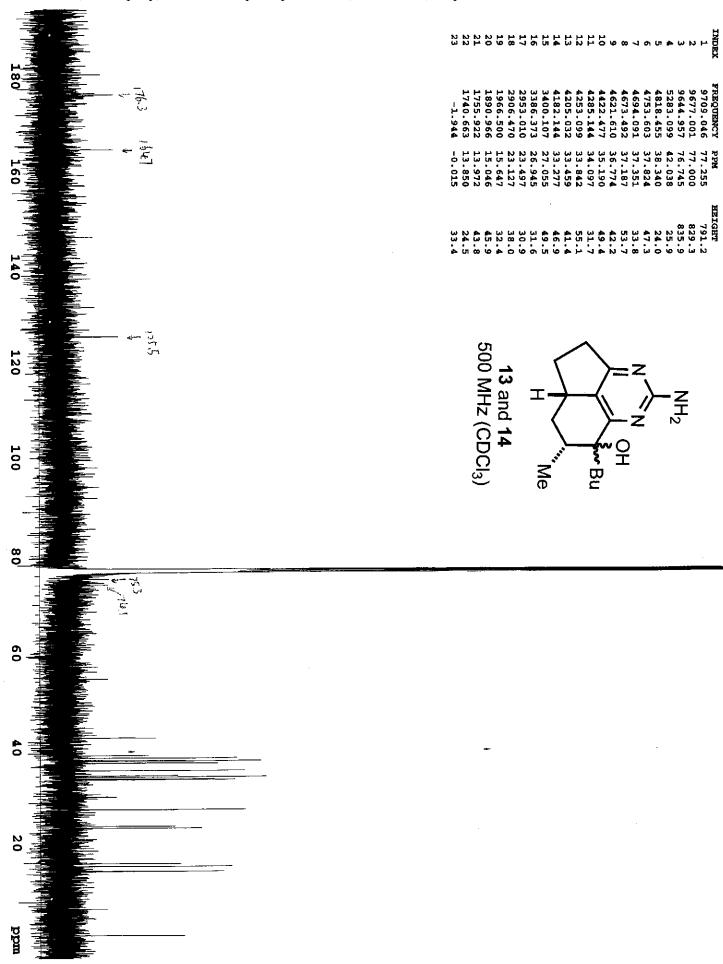


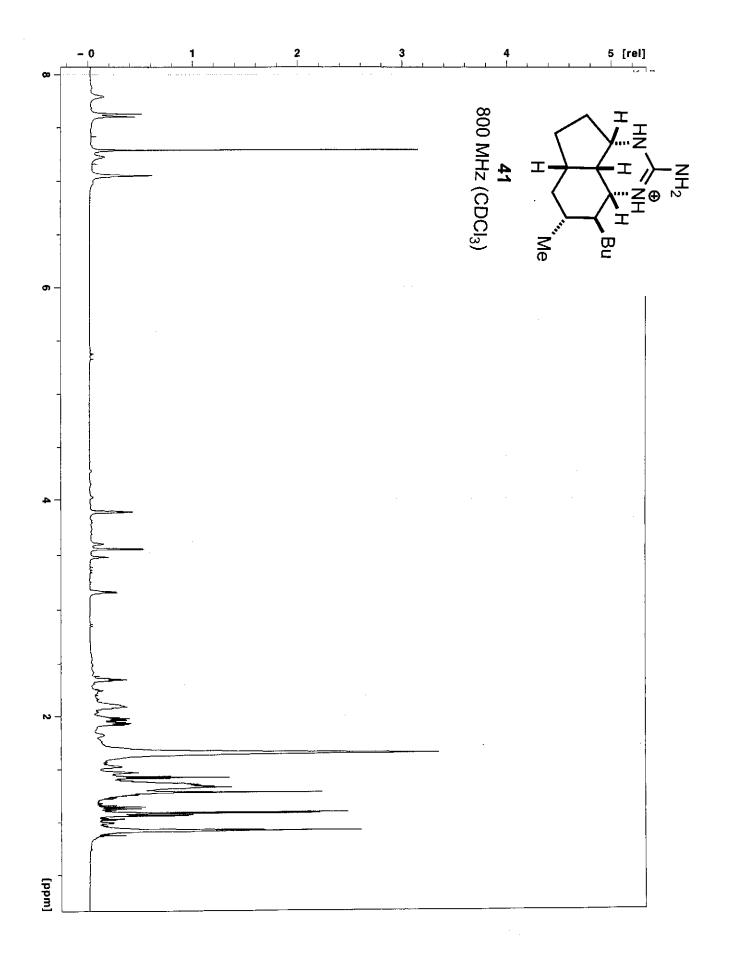


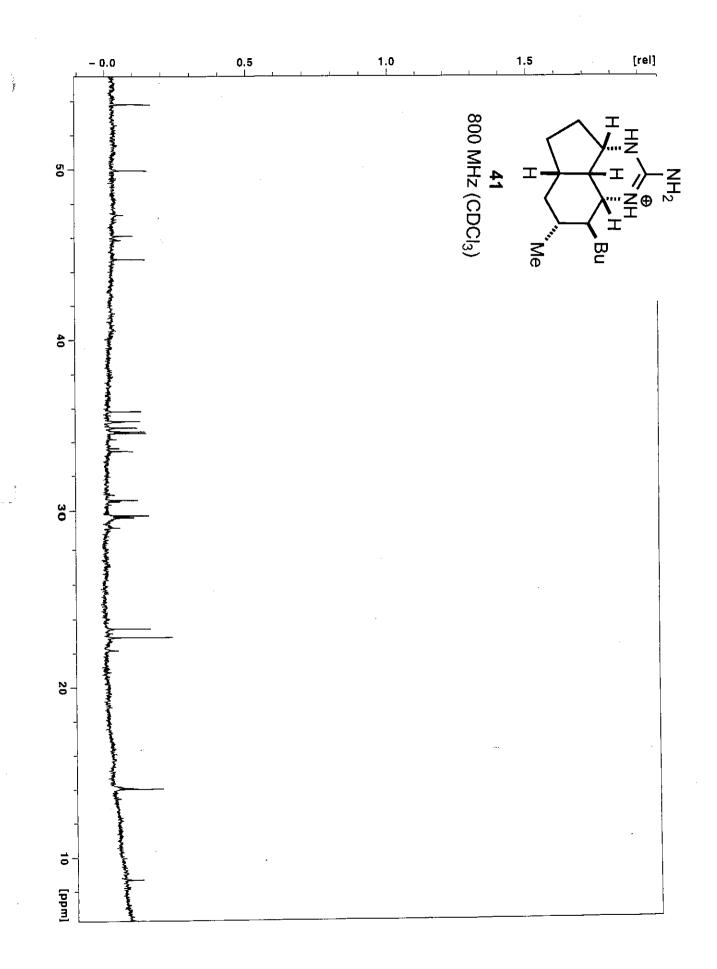


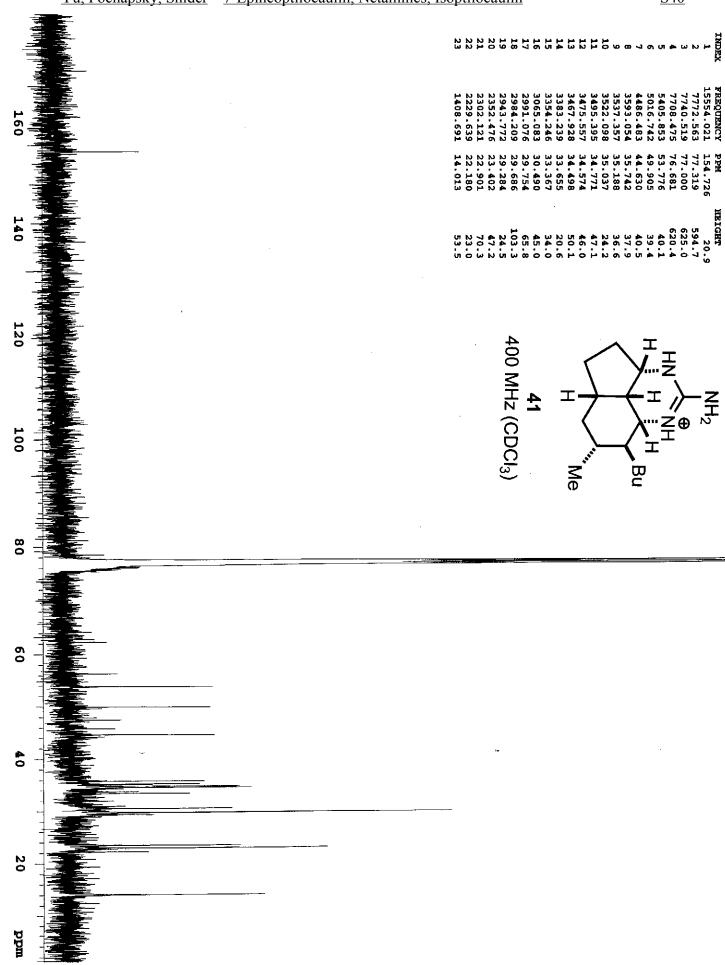


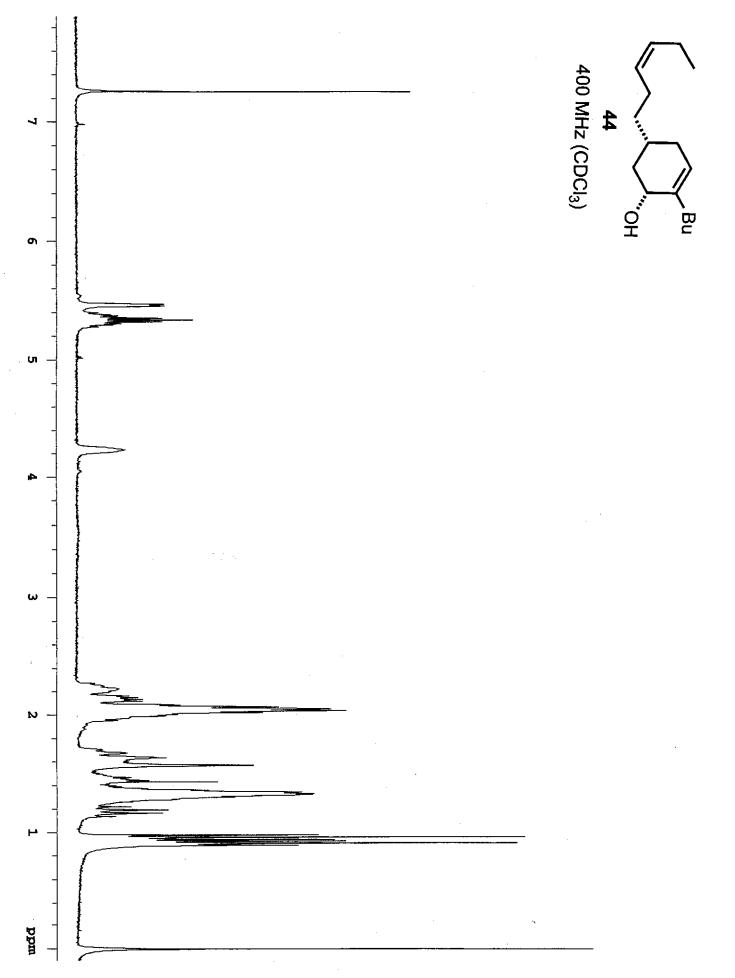


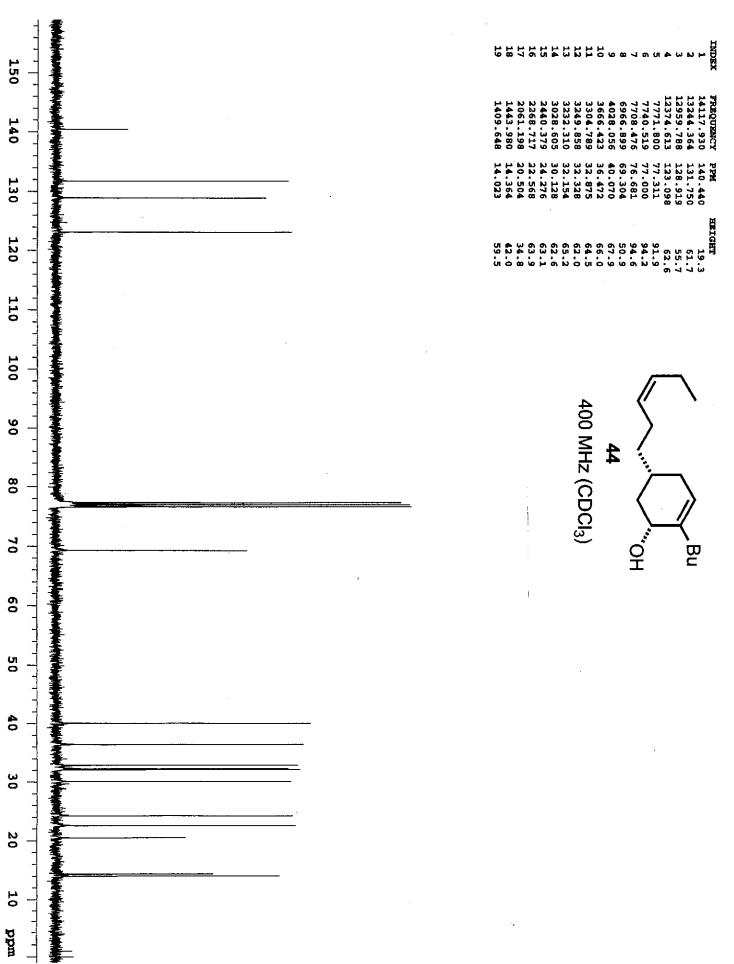


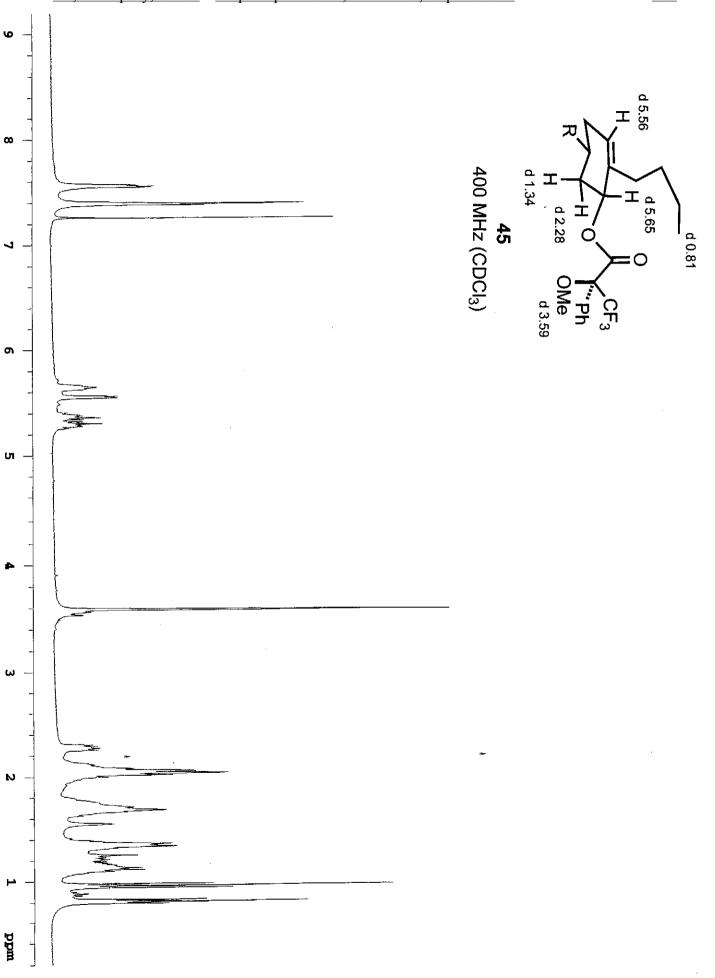




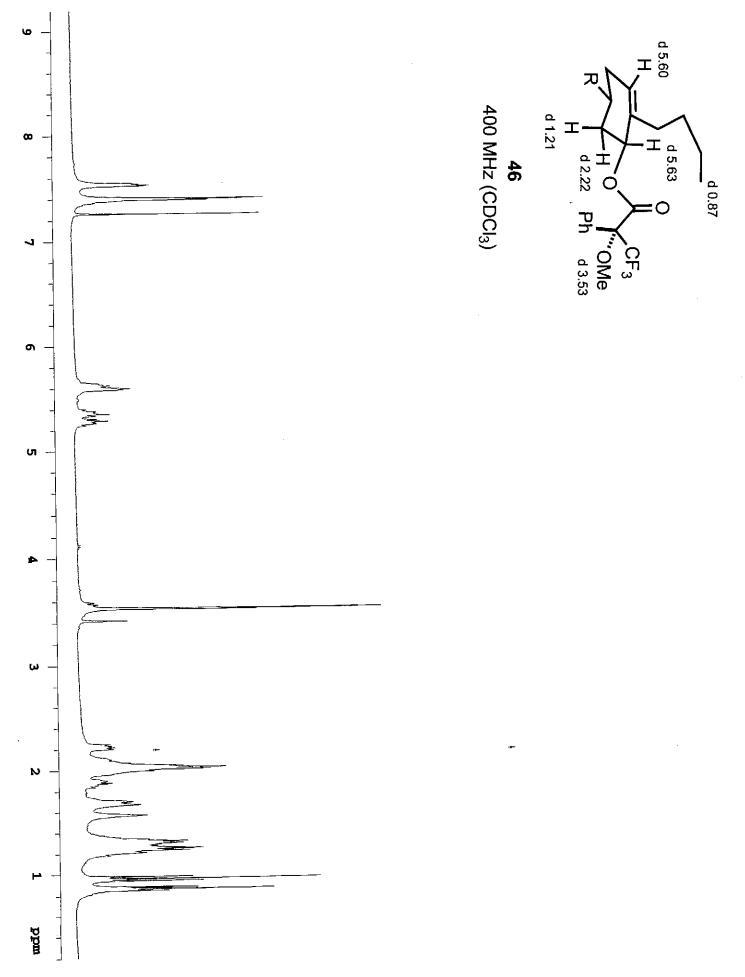


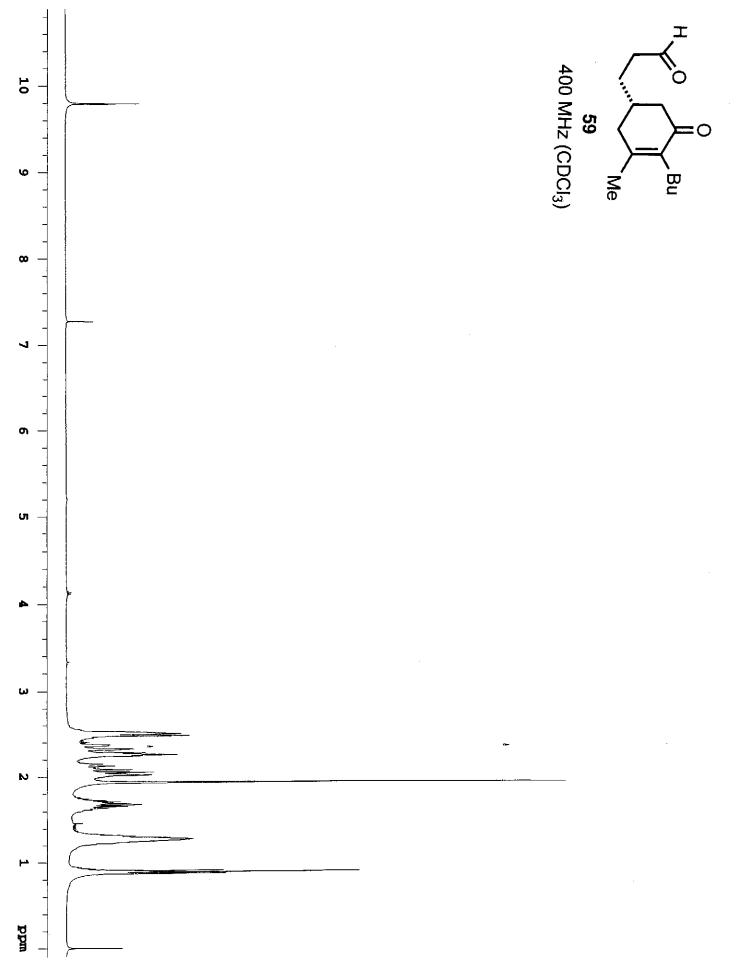




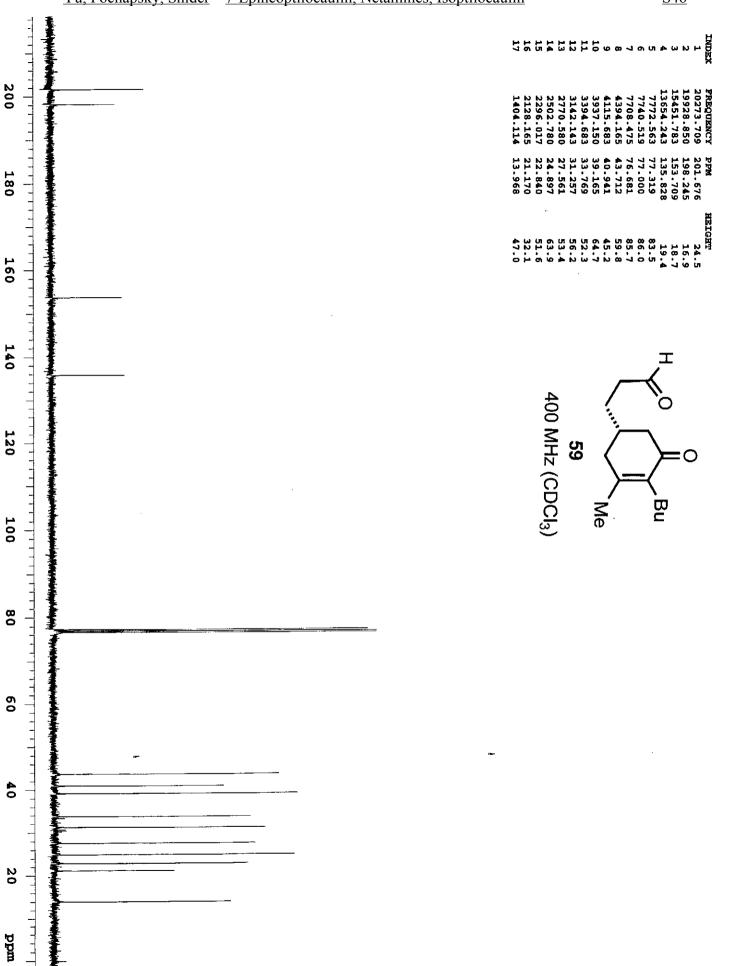


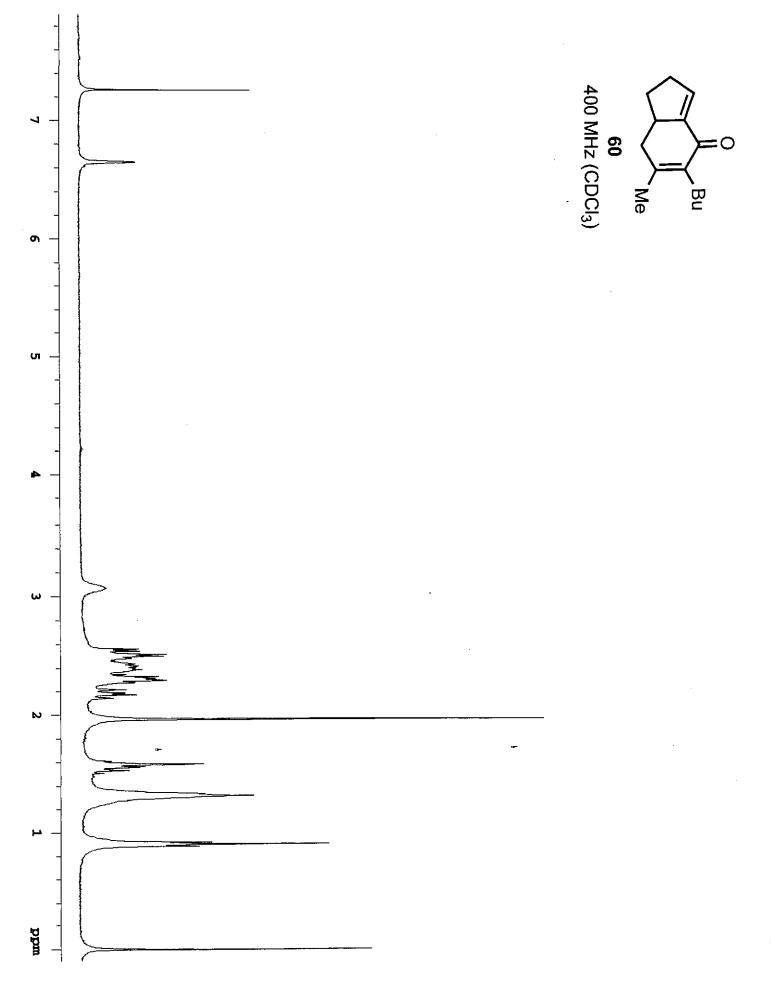
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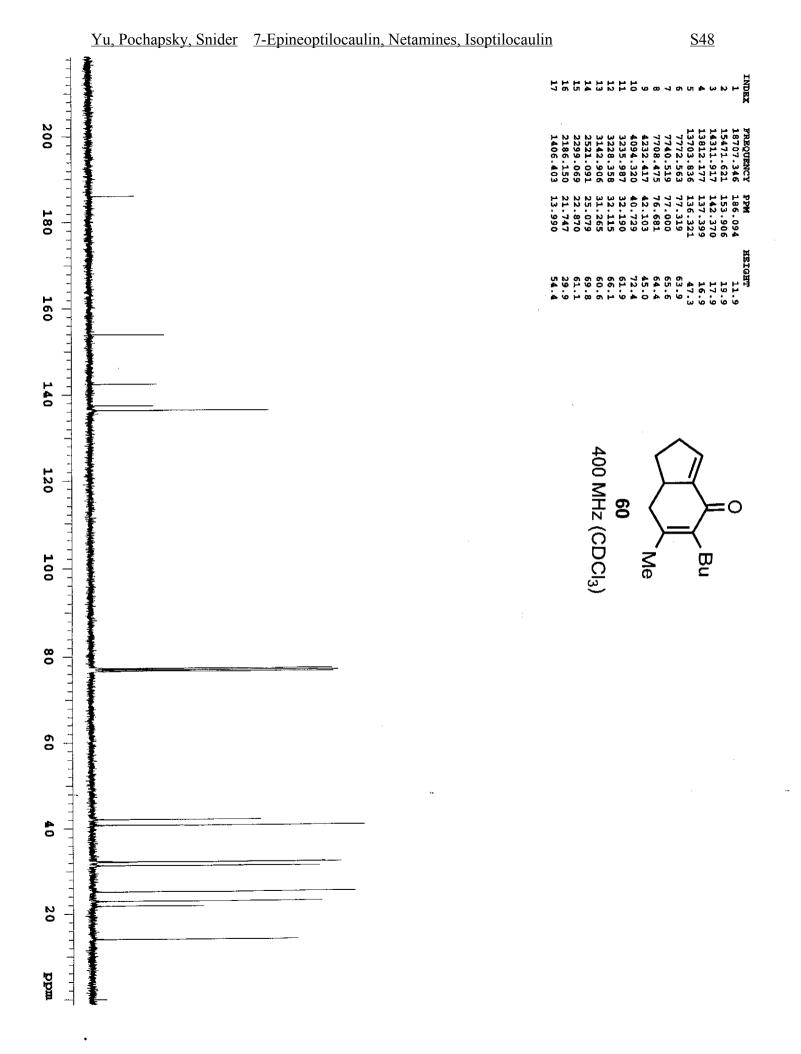


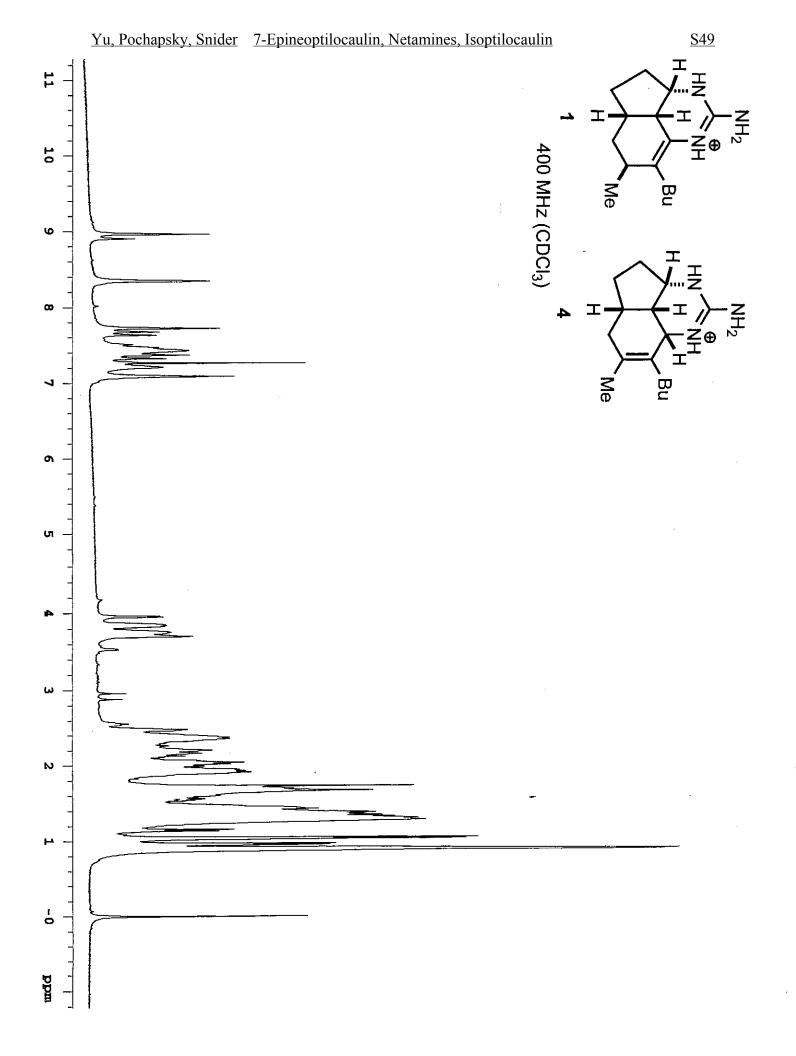


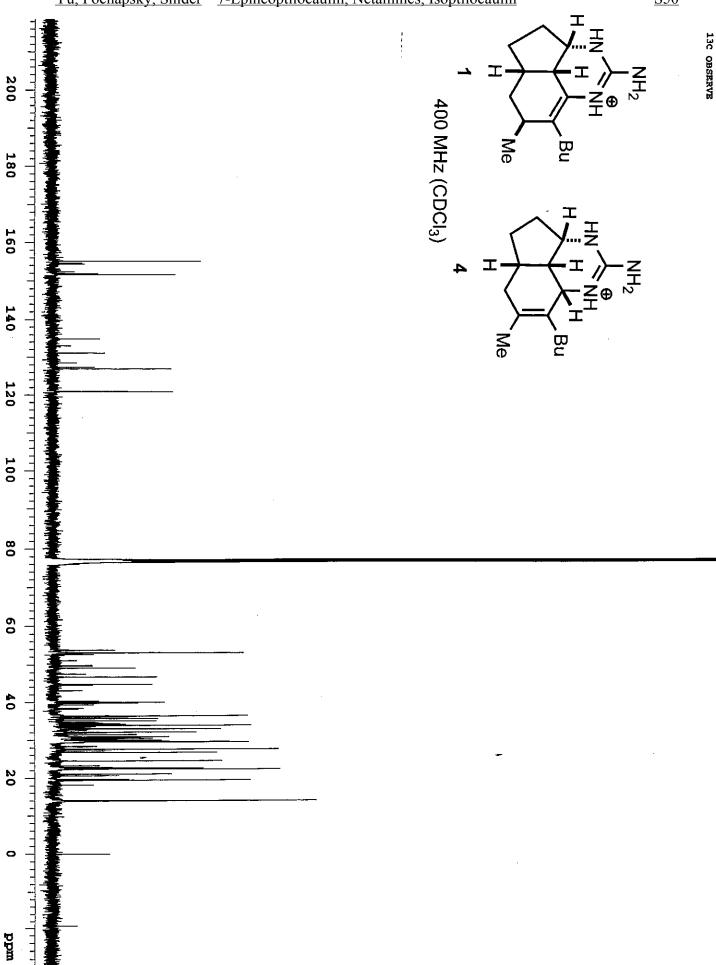
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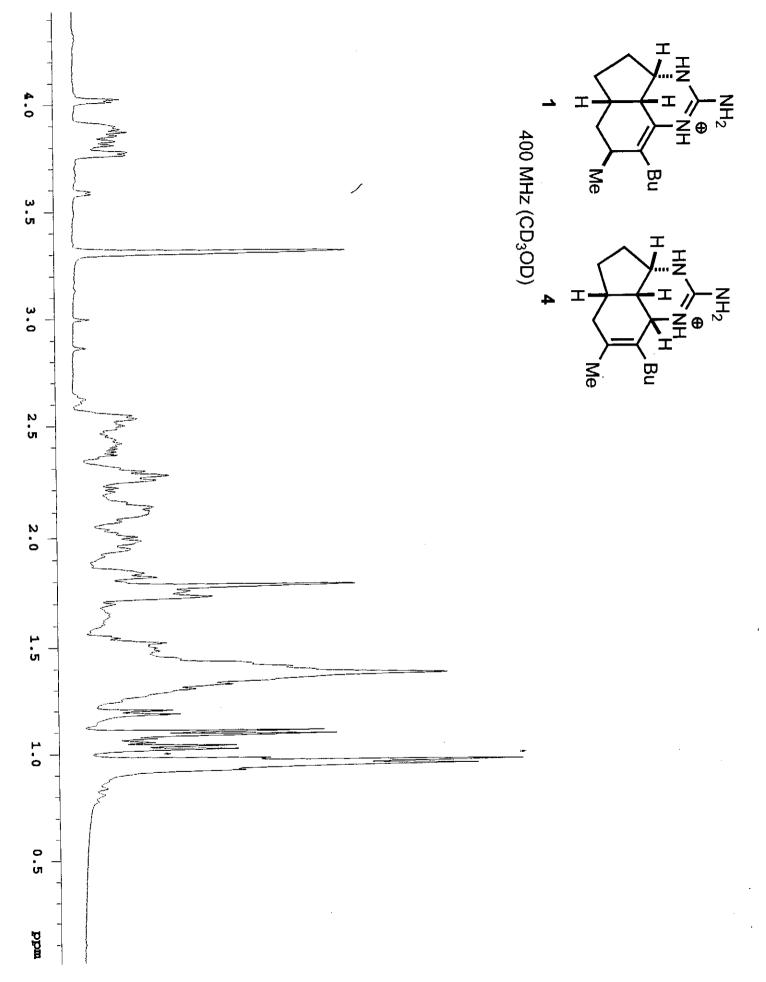


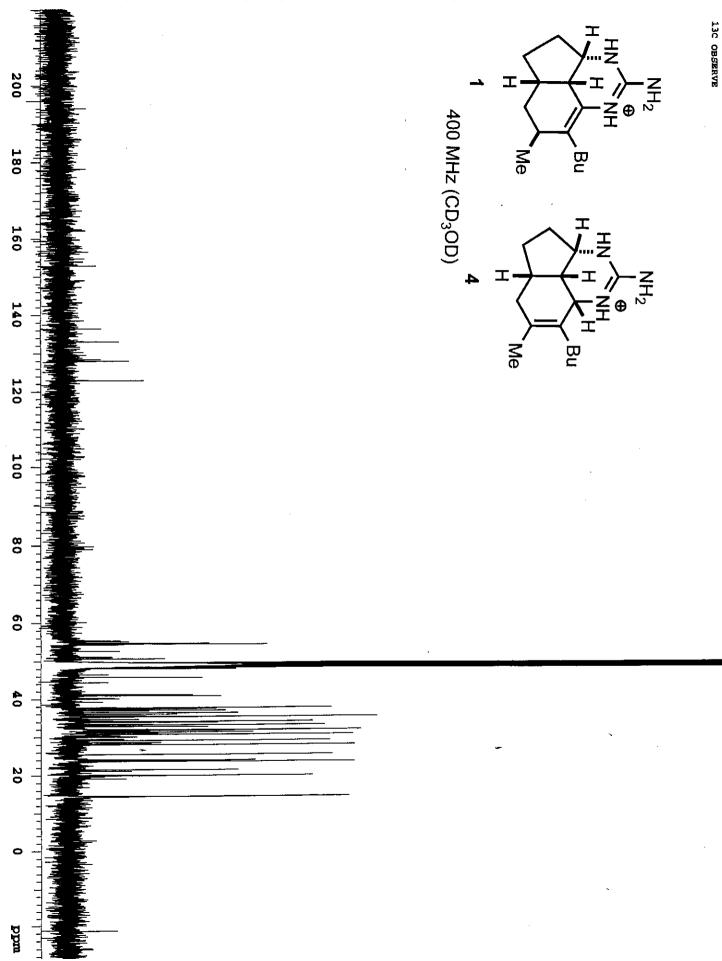




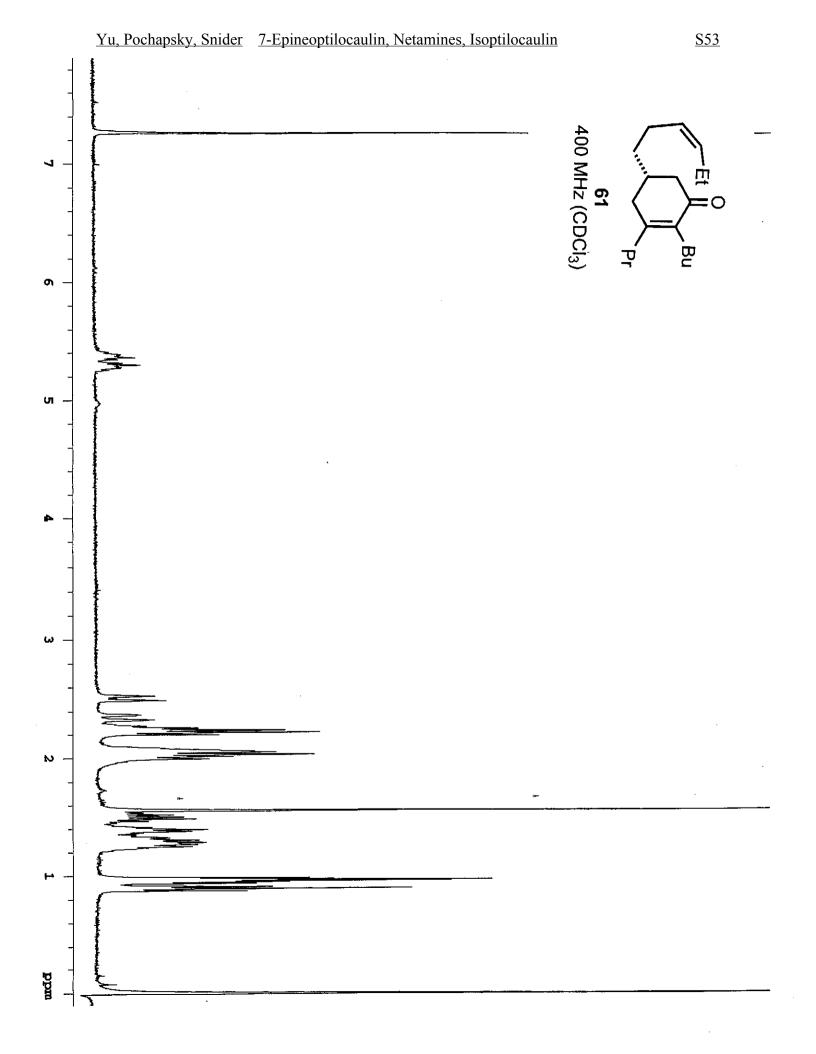


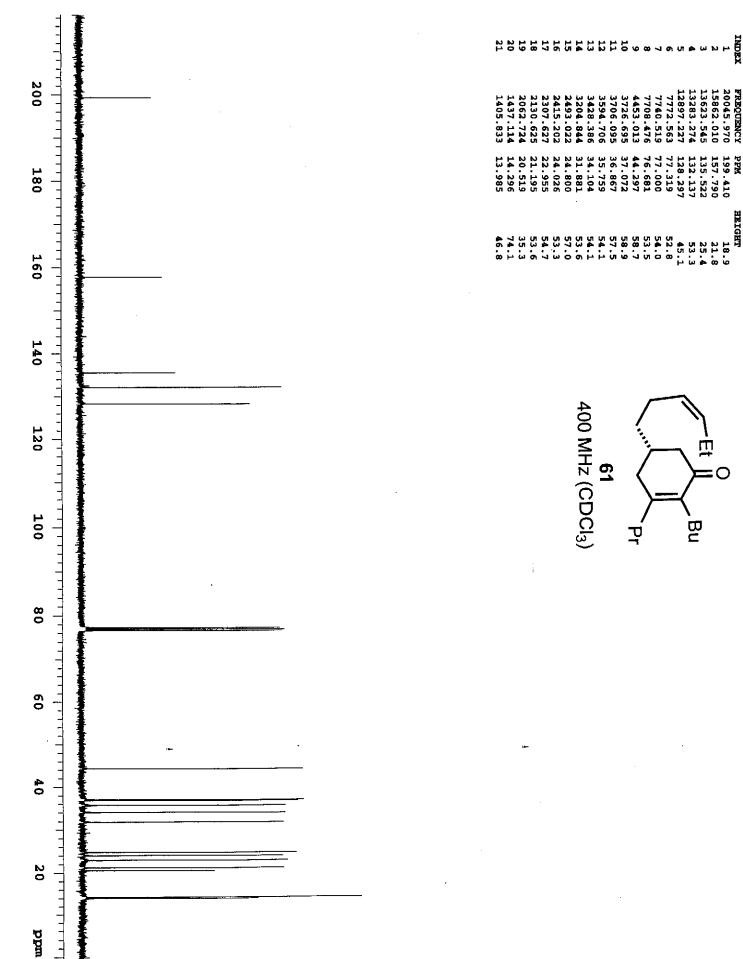






<u>S52</u>





Yu, Pochapsky, Snider 7-Epineoptilocaulin, Netamines, Isoptilocaulin

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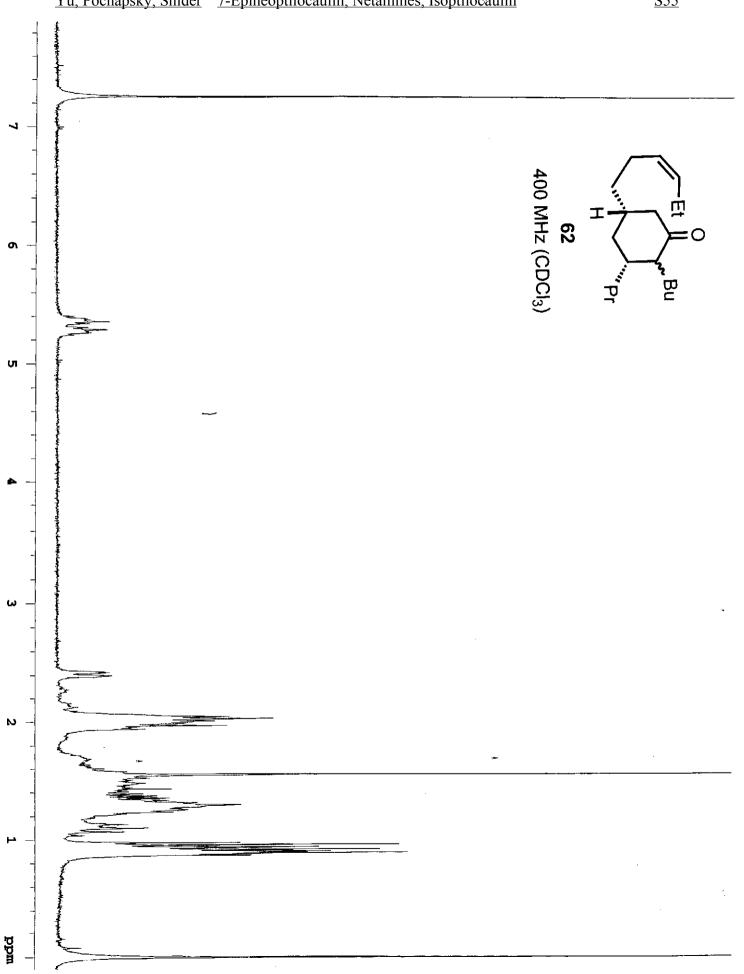
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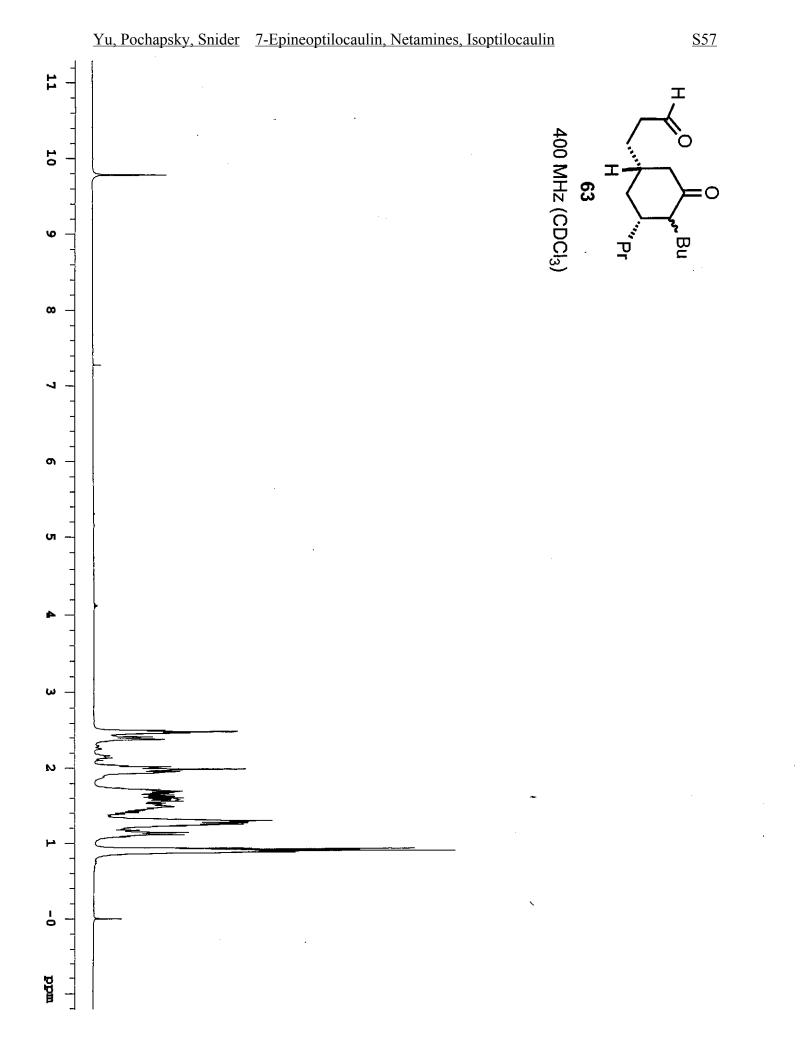
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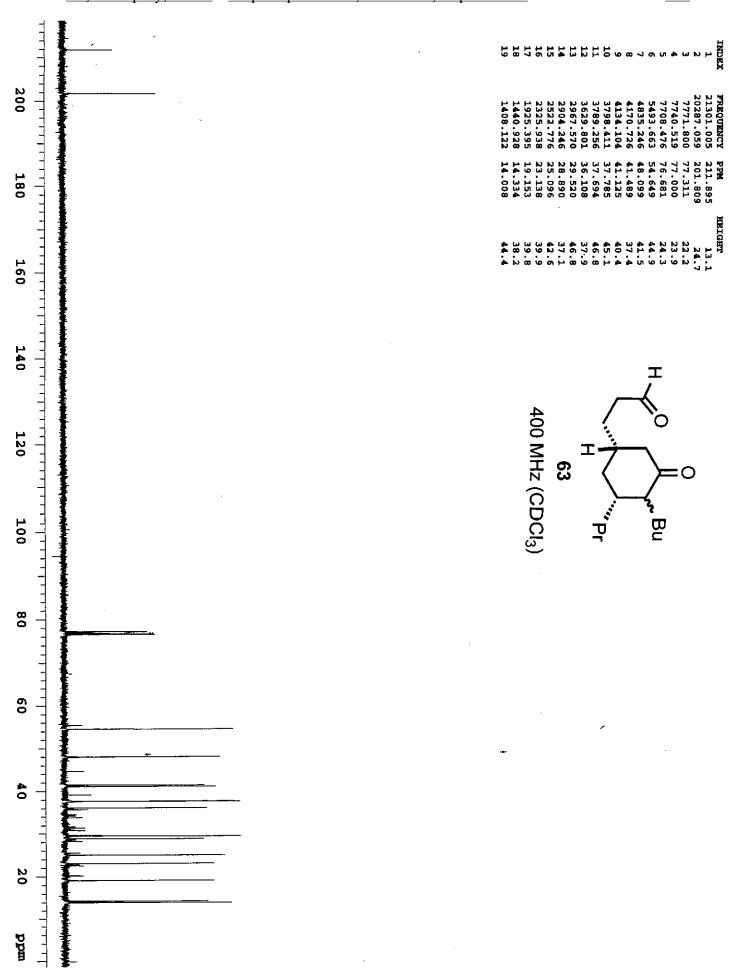
	Yu, Pochapsky, Snider	7-Epineoptiloca	ulin, Netamines, Isoj	ptilocaulin	<u>S56</u>
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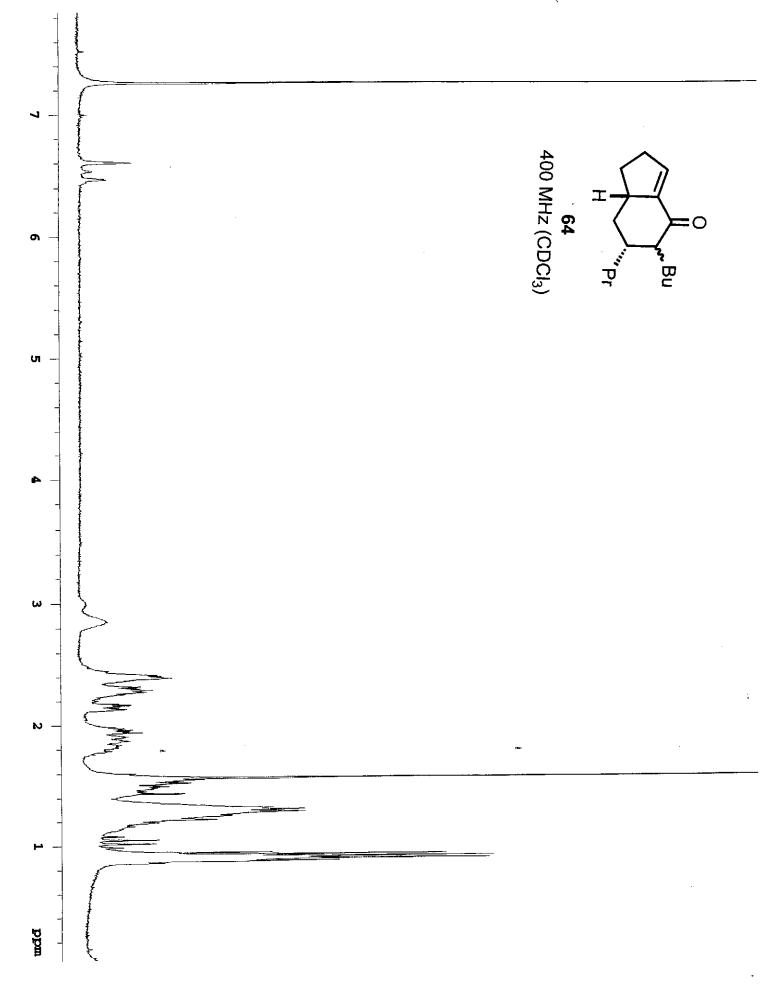
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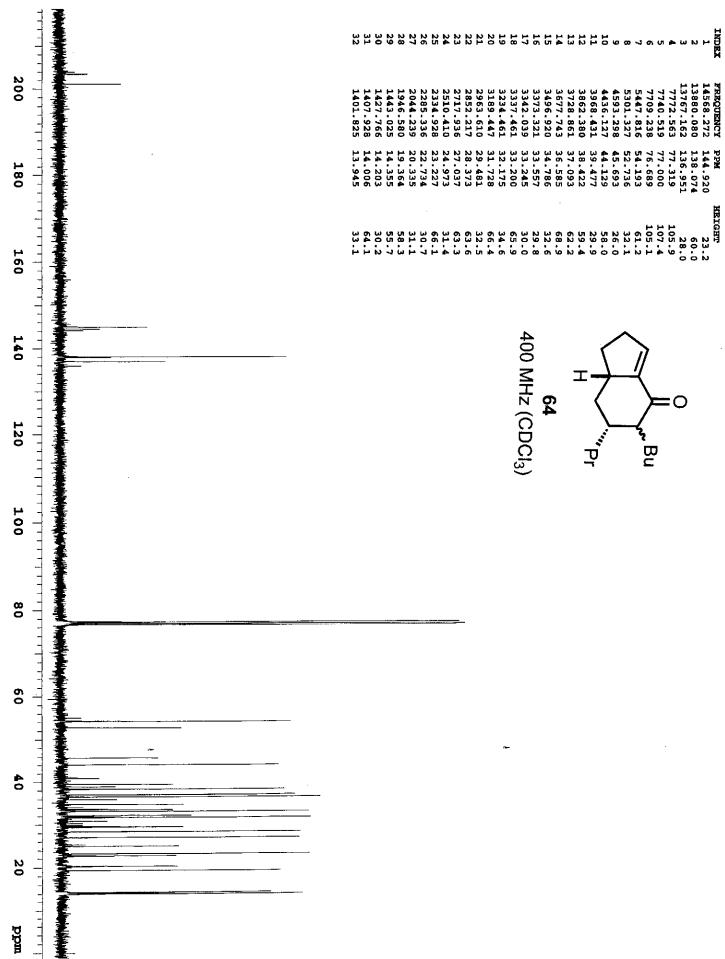
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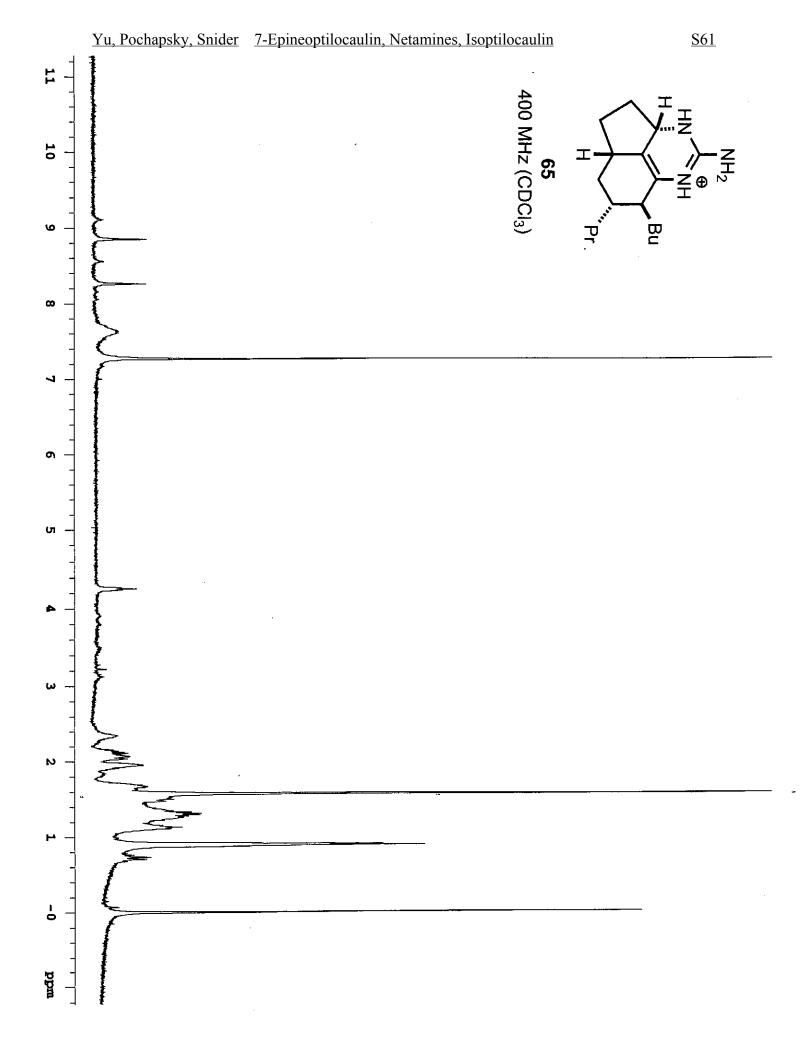


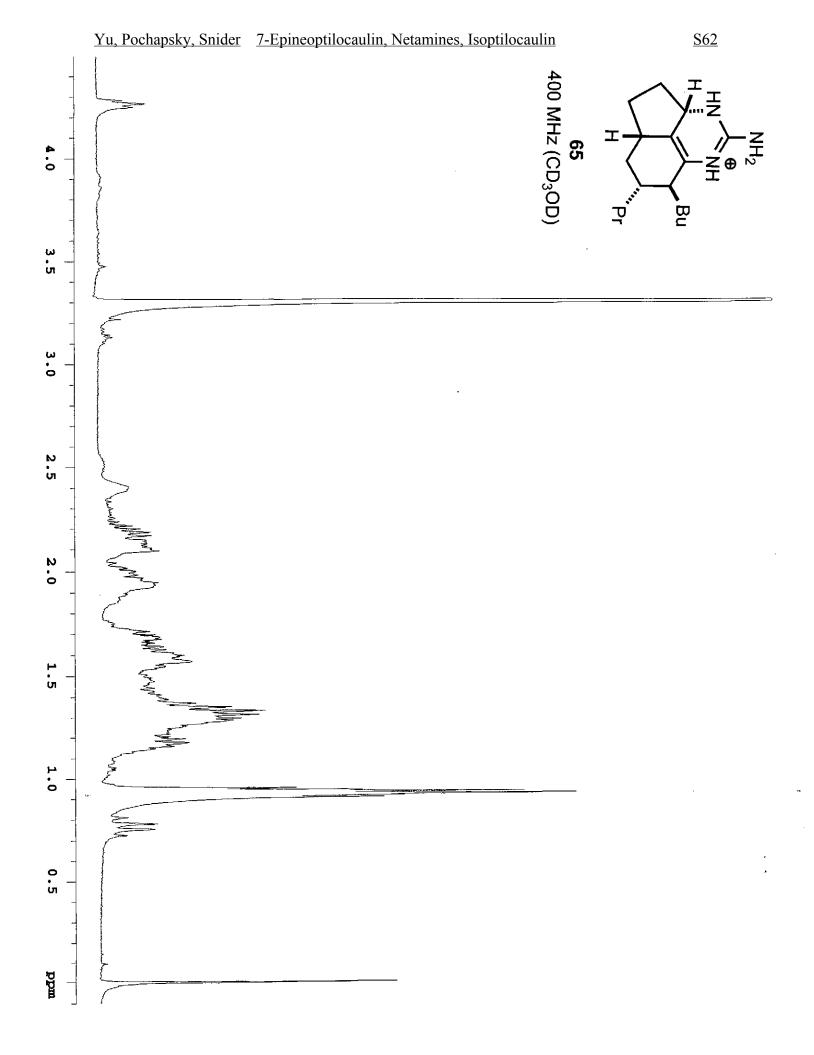


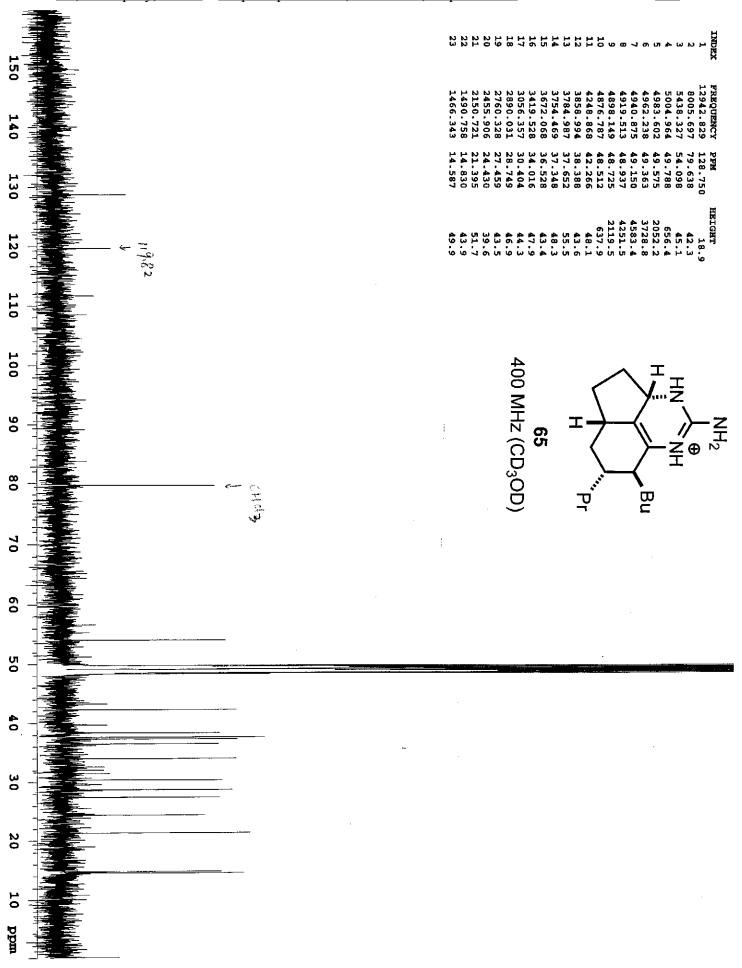
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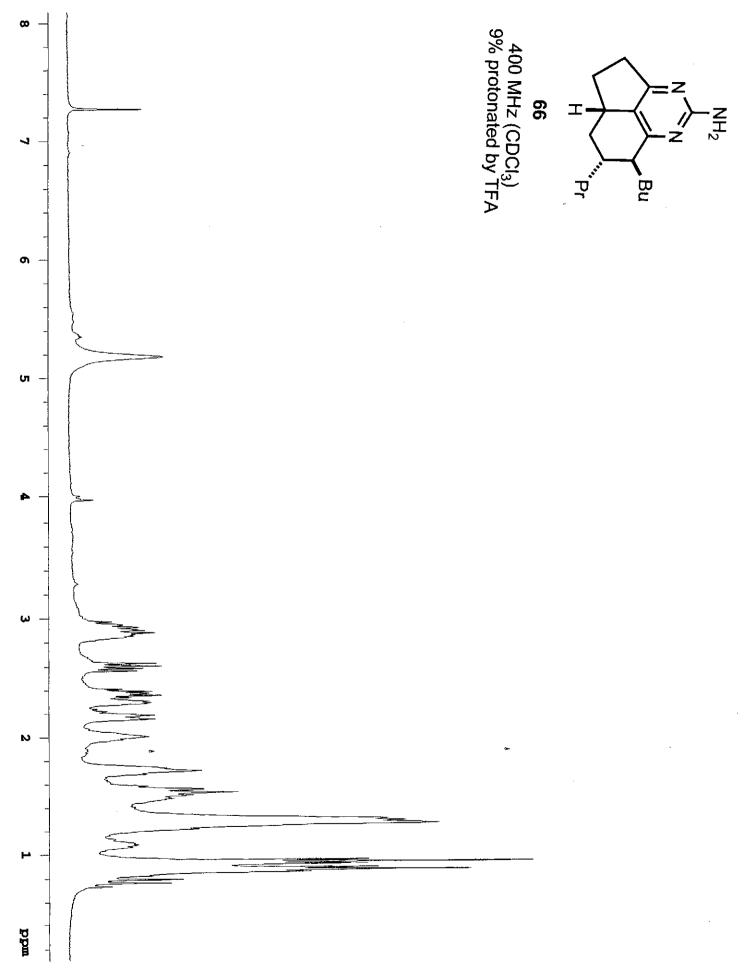


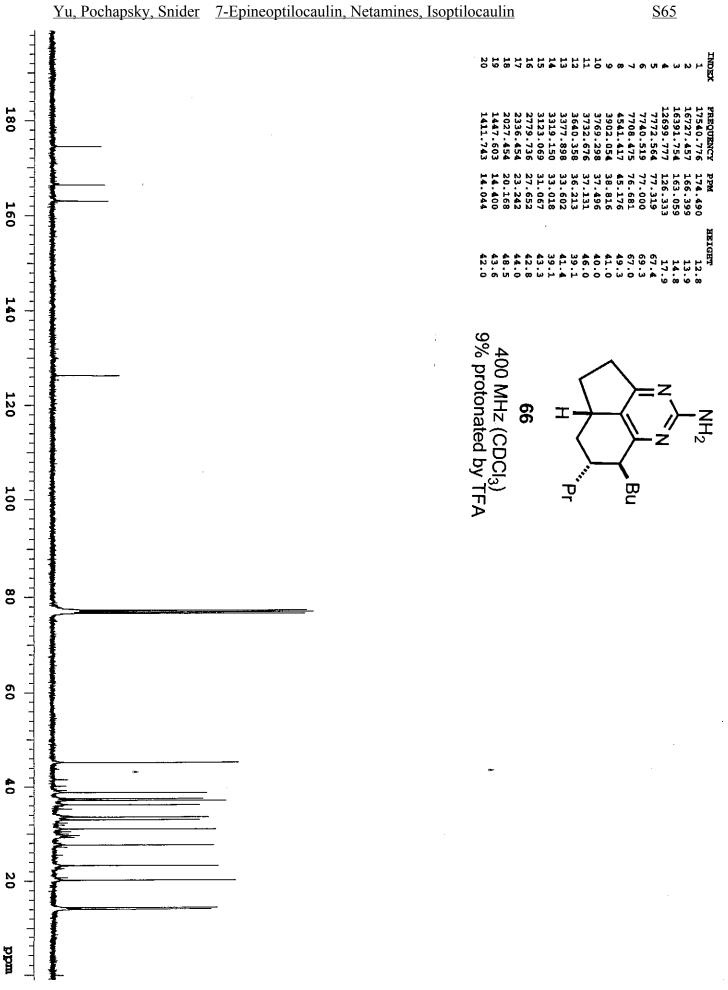


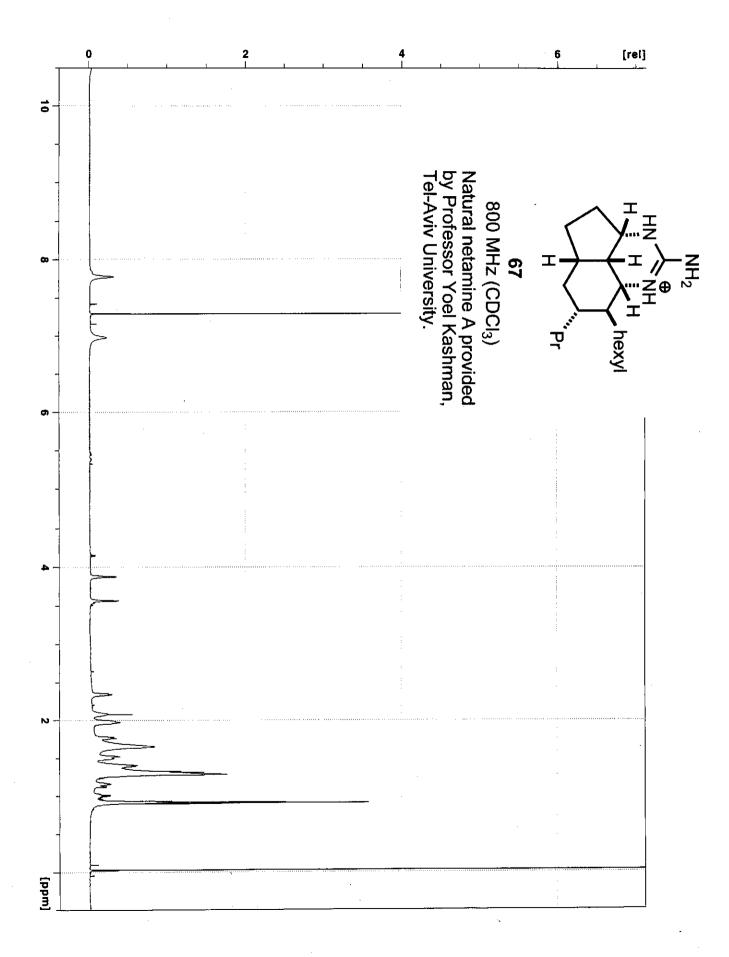


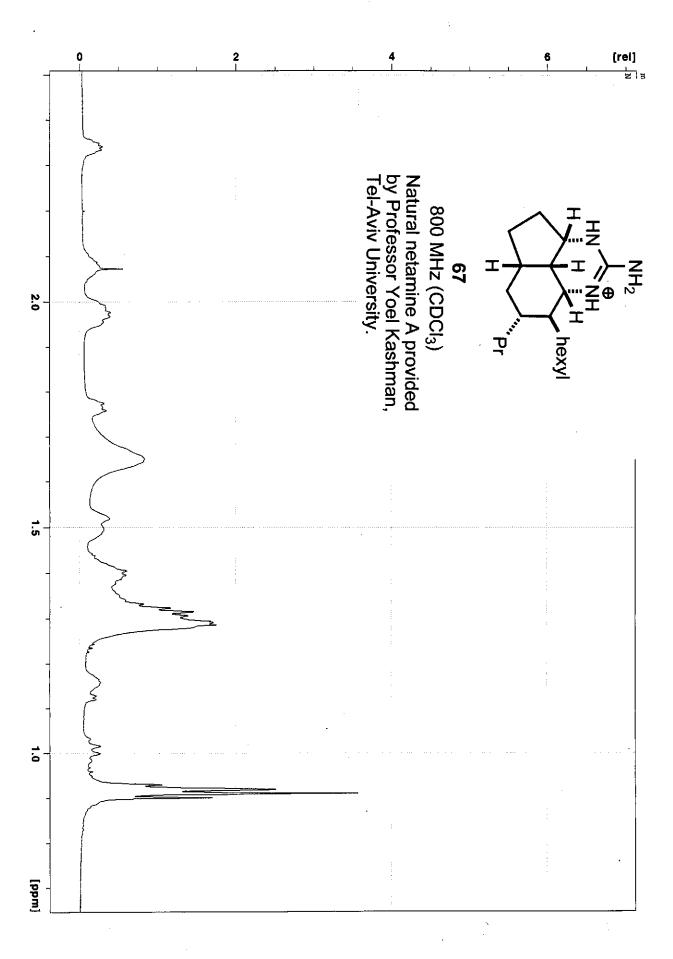


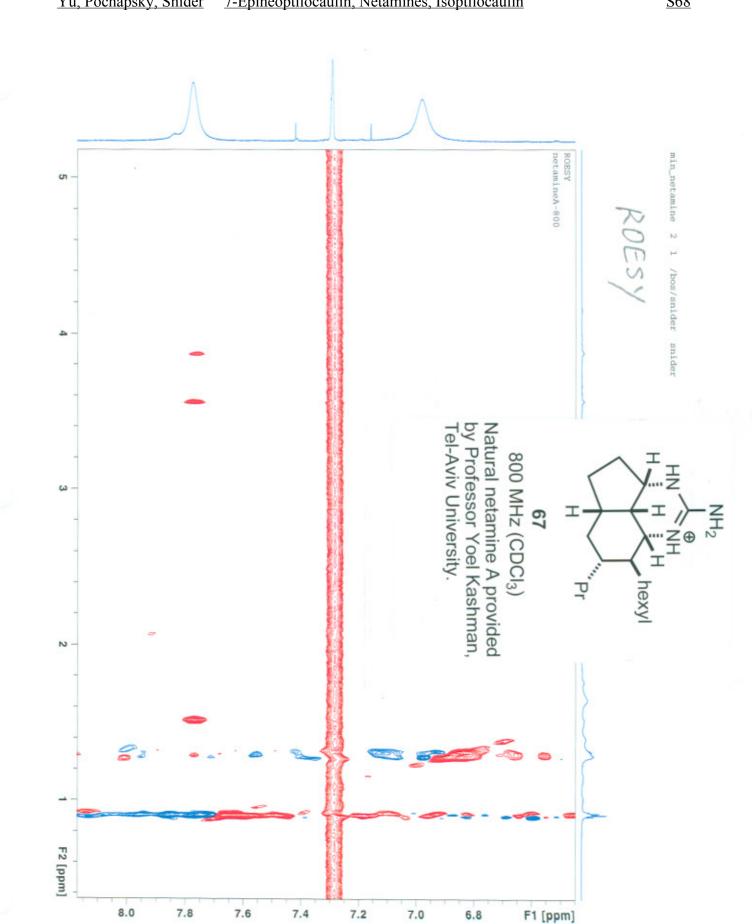












7-Epineoptilocaulin, Netamines, Isoptilocaulin Yu, Pochapsky, Snider

<u>S68</u>