

The intermolecular Pictet-Spengler condensation with chiral carbonyl derivatives in the stereoselective syntheses of optically-active isoquinoline and indole alkaloids

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Dedicated to Dr. Rosa M. de Lederkremer on occasion of her 70th anniversary

Abstract

The stereoselective Pictet-Spengler synthesis is one of the currently most important synthetic methodologies for the preparation of polysubstituted optically active tetrahydroisoquinolines and tetrahydro- β -carboline derivatives functionalized on C-1. The intermolecular Pictet-Spengler condensation with chiral carbonyl derivatives constitutes an interesting and useful approach towards this goal, as summarized in this review. Strategies covered, which were developed during the last 15 years, include the intermolecular Pictet-Spengler reaction with the use of carbonyl derivatives tethered to removable chiral auxiliaries and the cyclocondensation of β -arylethylamines with chiral carbonyl components. Brief mention is also made to the occurrence of asymmetric β -carbolines in foodstuffs.

Keywords: Pictet-Spengler condensation, asymmetric synthesis, chiral aldehydes, optically active heterocycles, natural products

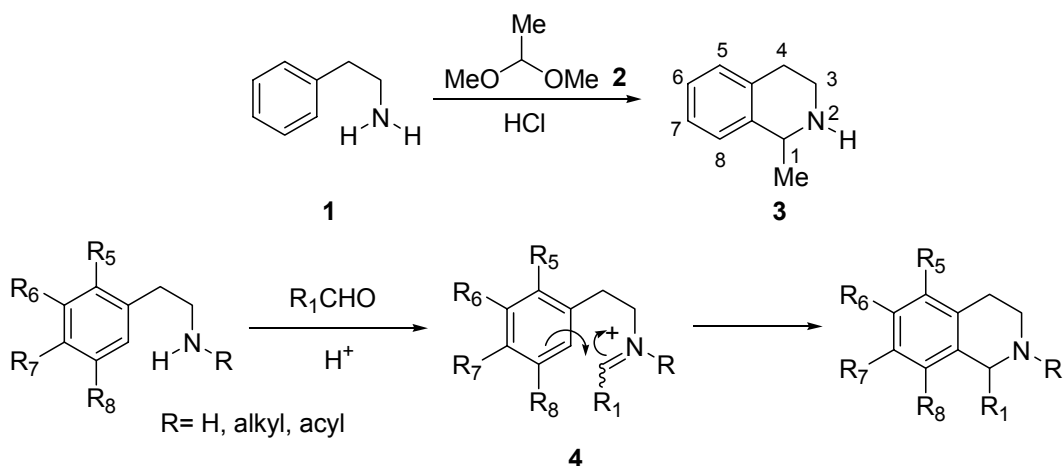
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1. Introduction

The Pictet-Spengler condensation¹ is one of the most important strategies available to the modern chemist for the synthesis of isoquinoline and indole alkaloids. It was discovered in 1911 by Amé Pictet and Theodor Spengler,² when these scientists isolated 1-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (**3**) from the cyclocondensation of β -phenethylamine (**1**) with formaldehyde dimethyl acetal (**2**) in the presence of hydrochloric acid.³ The reaction was later modified to accept other β -phenethylamines such as *N*-alkyl, *N*-acyl and *N*-sulfonyl derivatives, proceeding *via* iminium, *N*-alkyliminium, *N*-acyliminium or *N*-sulfonyliminium ion formation, respectively (**4**) and subsequent intramolecular electrophilic substitution, as depicted in Scheme 1.

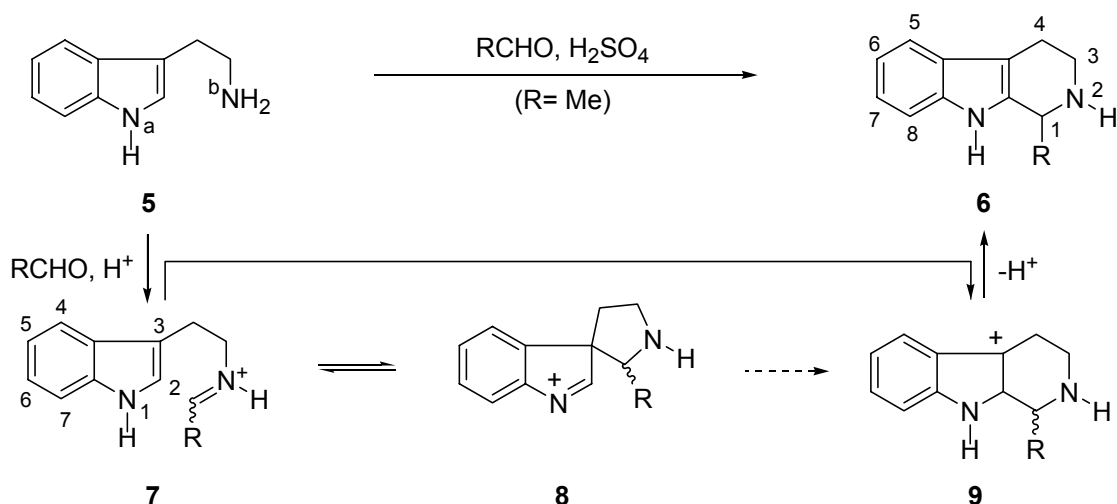


Scheme 1

During almost two decades after its discovery, the original version of this transformation was employed exclusively for the synthesis of tetrahydroisoquinoline (THIQ) derivatives; however, in 1928 Tatsui prepared 1-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro- β -carboline (**6**) from tryptamine (**5**), demonstrating that the reaction could efficiently yield tetrahydro- β -carbolines (THBC),⁴ as shown in Scheme 2.

The mechanism of the Pictet-Spengler condensation to form THBC is characterized by the formation of an iminium intermediate (**7**) after the acid catalyzed reaction of a tryptamine derivative and an aldehyde (Scheme 2). However, unlike the synthesis of THIQ, this iminium ion may be attacked intramolecularly by the electrons of the pyrrole ring, either from C-2 or C-3.

Employing isotopic labeling, Bailey proved that the spiro-indolenine **8**, which is formed after attack from the indole C-3 position, may be a reaction intermediate,⁵ despite MNDO calculation results which have indicated that the rearrangement from **8** to intermediate **9** is energetically unfavorable.⁶ An alternative pathway, consisting in the direct attack from the C-2 position (**7**→**9**), is considered by many authors as the most plausible key step in the Pictet-Spengler condensation mechanism.



Scheme 2

Masked aldehydes (acetals, enol ethers, halomethyl methyl ethers, hemiaminals, α -aminonitriles, α -halo- α -phenylthio-, α -halo- α -phenylseleno- derivatives, etc.) or aldehyde surrogates can be used in place of aldehydes,⁷ ketones can also be employed, intramolecular versions of the reaction for THIQ as well as for THBC are known,⁸ and the reaction has been carried out on solid supports.⁹

Almost a century-old reaction, the Pictet-Spengler condensation is now established as one of the most powerful methods for the construction of both THBC and THIQ frameworks; besides, other heterocyclic compounds have been synthesized employing the same strategy¹⁰ and the related oxa-Pictet-Spengler condensation provides a convenient and widely used entry to

isochromans.¹¹

A host of naturally occurring indole and isoquinoline alkaloids, with a wide range of important biological activities, including pharmaceutically useful properties, have been synthesized employing this reaction. Interestingly, however, despite that the transformation was first discovered and applied in the field of THIQ, current literature citations regarding the application of the Pictet-Spengler condensation for the synthesis of heterocycles mostly relate to the preparation of THBC derivatives.

The Pictet-Spengler reaction also takes place under enzymatic catalysis and it has been demonstrated that the key step for the biogenesis of monoterpene indole alkaloids consists in the Pictet-Spengler condensation of tryptamine with secologanin to afford strictosidine;¹² analogously *R*-salsolinol synthase catalyzes the reaction of dopamine with acetaldehyde forming the *R*-salsolinol in brain.¹³ The reaction also takes place when tryptophan is employed as substrate¹⁴ and recent studies have demonstrated the wide presence of Pictet-Spengler condensation products in foodstuff.¹⁵ In addition, it has been proposed that the formation of the so-called “mammalian alkaloids” as *R*-salsolinol, produced during conditions such as aberrant metabolism in alcoholism, phenylketonuria, *L*-Dopa chemotherapy of Parkinson's disease and mental diseases such as schizophrenia may take place through Pictet-Spengler condensations.¹⁶

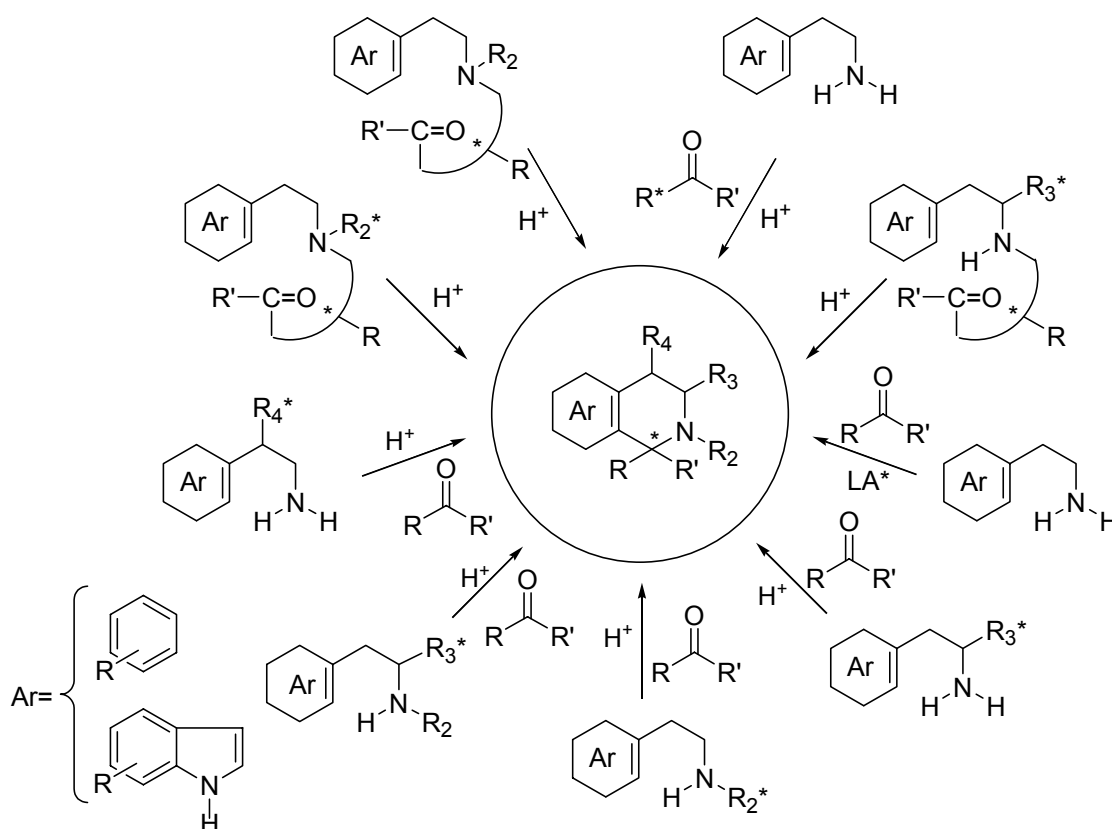
The interest of chemists in the total synthesis of isoquinoline and indole alkaloids is of long date, mainly because these natural products are structurally complex and interesting or exhibit biological properties of high value. The antitumor properties¹⁷ of some vinca alkaloids such as vincristine and vinblastine are still of clinical significance and the cardiovascular effects of reserpine and ajmaline have long been known,¹⁸ being reserpine still in pharmaceutical use. Other indole alkaloids exhibit antiparasitary activity,¹⁹ as well as monoaminooxidase inhibiting activity²⁰ and some THBC have shown to display anxiogenic, convulsant, proconvulsant, somnolytic and other CNS-related properties by binding or interacting with key entities, such as the GABA_A receptor ion channel.²¹

On the other hand, complex isoquinoline alkaloids, such as the saframycins, the ecteinascidins²² and related compounds²³ have evidenced potentially useful activity as antitumor antibiotics and synthetic compounds such as HR22C16 exhibit cell-division inhibitory activity.²⁴ Most of the syntheses or synthetic attempts towards these compounds involved Pictet-Spengler cyclizations.

Since the end of the 1980s, the stereoselective synthesis of complex isoquinoline alkaloids has been a field of increasing interest in synthetic organic chemistry²⁵ as reflected in the spectrum of published strategies that report highly stereoselective syntheses of THIQ and THBC with different substitution patterns at the heterocyclic ring system. Most of these publications have paid special attention to the 1-substituted derivatives,²⁶ which are diverse, relatively abundant in nature and have demonstrated to be extremely useful intermediates for the preparation of a wide range of other related alkaloids.

The literature records multiple approaches to the asymmetric synthesis of 1-substituted THIQ and THBC derivatives employing the Pictet-Spengler strategy. These include the use of 1,4-

chirality transfer,²⁷ 1,3-chirality transfer,²⁸ removable chiral auxiliaries bound to the nitrogen (N_b in case of THBC),²⁹ as well as chiral Lewis acids and other compounds as catalysts.³⁰



Scheme 3

In addition, optically active aldehydes and ketones³¹ as well as intramolecular versions where optically active aldehydes or their precursors are tethered to the amino group of β -phenethylamine or tryptamine derivatives³² have found wide use, part of these being the subject of this review. Other recorded syntheses include combinations of the above strategies,³³ as summarized in Scheme 3.

2. The Pictet-Spengler condensation with chiral carbonyl compounds

The major key point in the development of an asymmetric Pictet-Spengler reaction is an efficient generation of an asymmetric iminium intermediate. The possibility for enantioselective synthesis of THIQ from β -phenethylamine or 3,4-dimethoxy-phenylalanine (DOPA) instead of using the readily available aminoacids phenylalanine or tyrosine, is hindered by the absence of the stereodirecting effect of the carboxy group, which operates through 1,3-chirality transfer. The same effect is operative during the stereoselective elaboration THBC derived from tryptamine

instead of tryptophan or its esters.

Therefore, the use of chiral carbonyl components in the intermolecular Pictet-Spengler condensation is a valuable strategy for obtaining chiral iminium intermediates and achieving chirality transfer from the optically active reagent to the newly generated C-1 stereocenter. This strategy, which is a permanently active field of research, entails a diastereoselective synthesis.

Among the numerous attractive syntheses described in the recent literature, this work will cover only those approaches in which the carbonyl component is optically active, although not always the only source of chirality.³⁴ In addition, despite many interesting intramolecular transformations have been carried out employing either vinylogous carbonyls³⁵ or chiral carbonyls and their synthetic equivalents (not always aldehydes)³⁶ tethered to the nitrogen atom of the β -arylethylamine precursor,³⁷ only intermolecular Pictet-Spengler syntheses will be discussed.

Synthetic strategies reported in the literature have been divided in those employing carbonyls attached to a removable chiral auxiliary and those in which at least one of the asymmetric centers present in the chiral carbonyl moiety forms part of the desired final product.

Among the former, optically active carbonyl components employed to date comprise those making use of sulfur chirality (sulfoxides), as well as that found in naturally occurring cyclohexyl derivatives such as menthol and bicyclics like camphor. The aminoacid-derived aldehydes have also been taken into account.

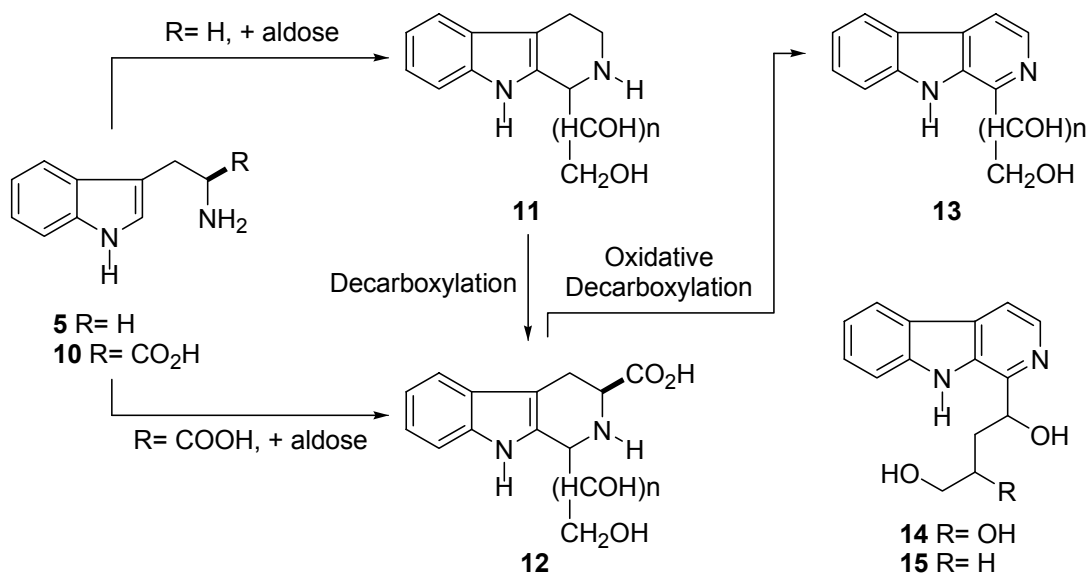
Ideally, these chiral auxiliaries require not only ready availability and affordable costs, but also appropriate and efficient methods for their removal once the Pictet-Spengler reaction has been carried out, without affecting the optical integrity of the newly generated stereogenic center and, preferably, the accessibility of both enantiomers of the optically active moiety. These simple requirements seriously restrict the number of potentially useful candidates amenable for use, and constitute a strong driving force behind the development of new compounds, since all of the known and proven chiral auxiliaries have both advantages and drawbacks, and the ideal chiral auxiliary has not been discovered yet.

The intermolecular condensation strategies, which employ chiral carbonyls, have been divided according to the source or mode of preparation of these optically active moieties. The use of carbohydrates, aminoacids and quinic acid or their derivatives as sources of chiral materials is discussed, as well as asymmetric reactions leading to optically active carbonyls, such as chiral cyclopropanation. A couple of sections are also dedicated each to the use of complex synthetic as well as naturally occurring aldehydes, such as secologanin and ircinal A, as components in the Pictet-Spengler cyclocondensation.

3. Occurrence of optically active β -carbolines in food

Aldohexoses react with tryptophan (**10**), furnishing carbohydrate-derived tetrahydro- β -carboline-3-carboxylic acids (**12**) and β -carbolines (**13**), as shown in Scheme 4. Diem and Herderich³⁸ have

detected novel *glyco*-tetrahydro- β -carboline-3-carboxylic acids in model reactions of tryptophan with hexoses and pentoses, as well as in food samples (soy sauce, fish sauce, ketchup, and in alcoholic beverages such as beer, wine and sherry) in the $\mu\text{g/L}$ to mg/L range, Herraiz and Galisteo found that the *cis/trans* ratio of THBC formed was different in grape juice, pineapple juice and tomato juice, the *trans* isomer prevailing only in the latter, while Rönner and co-workers³⁹ investigated the oxidative decarboxylation of 1-(*D*-gluco- 1,2,3,4,5-pentahydroxypentyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro- β -carboline-3-carboxylic acid which resulted in formation of 1-(*D*-gluco-1,2,3,4,5-pentahydroxypentyl)- β -carboline (**11**→**12**).



Scheme 4

In addition, Wang and co-workers identified 1-(1,3,4-trihydroxybutyl)- β -carboline (**14**) and 1-(1,4-dihydroxy butyl)- β -carboline (**15**) in model reactions of tryptophan with xylose⁴⁰ and the group of Herderich has recently identified numerous hexose- and pentose-derived β -carbolines in food samples⁴¹ and studied the formation pathway of these novel alkaloids.⁴²

According to Wang, the formation of compounds **14** and **15** from tryptophan and xylose, involves a sequence including Pictet-Spengler condensation, oxidative decarboxylation, tautomerization, and dehydrogenation steps, a mechanism in which isomerization of the sugar-derived side chain at C-1' is essential. The use of glucose as model sugar allowed confirmation of the side chain isomerization feature. These compounds may be acting as antioxidants.

4. Intermolecular condensation with aldehydes tethered to a removable chiral auxiliary

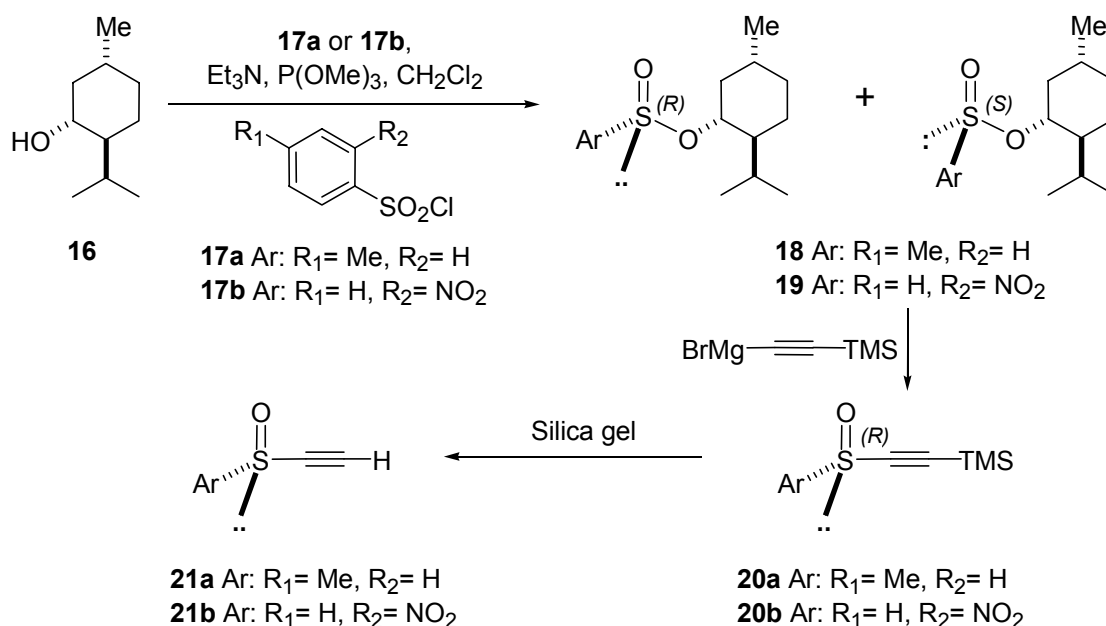
The use of the stereogenic sulfur center of a chiral sulfoxide to achieve stereocontrol in the elaboration of optically active compounds has been widely demonstrated and the sulfinyl group

is currently an important tool in auxiliary-induced asymmetric synthesis.⁴³

The effectiveness of this moiety is due to the steric as well as the stereoelectronic differences existing between the four different substituents of the sulfur atom, which are able to differentiate the diastereotopic faces of the proximal reaction center. Other influential factors contributing to the wide use of sulfoxides are their high configurational stability, the availability of an important number of efficient synthetic methods to obtain homochiral sulfoxides and procedures for their removal under mild conditions, as well as their synthetic versatility.⁴⁴

The cyclization of vinyl sulfinyl derivatives leading to THIQ or THBC derivatives reported to date through the tandem Michael addition-acid induced cyclization reaction sequences⁴⁵ can be regarded as special cases of the Pictet Spengler reaction in which the aromatic part conclude the heterocyclic ring closure initiated by Michael addition.⁴⁶ These strategies complement alkaloid syntheses in which the vinyl sulfinyl moiety is attached to the aromatic ring, suffering stereoselective ring closure by Michael addition of the ethylamino nitrogen onto the double bond.⁴⁷

The group of Lee⁴⁸ prepared chiral acetylenic sulfoxides **21a** and **21b** by reaction of trimethylsilylacetylenyl magnesium bromide with chiral menthyl sulfinates **18** and **19**, through the intermediacy of **20a** and **20b**. Andersen synthesis was employed for the elaboration of (-)-menthyl-*p*-toluenesulfinate (**18**), and the Sharpless' procedure⁴⁹ was used for the preparation of (-)-menthyl 2-nitrobenzene sulfinate, both from natural menthol (**16**) and sulfonyl chlorides **17a** and **17b**, as depicted in Scheme 5.



Scheme 5

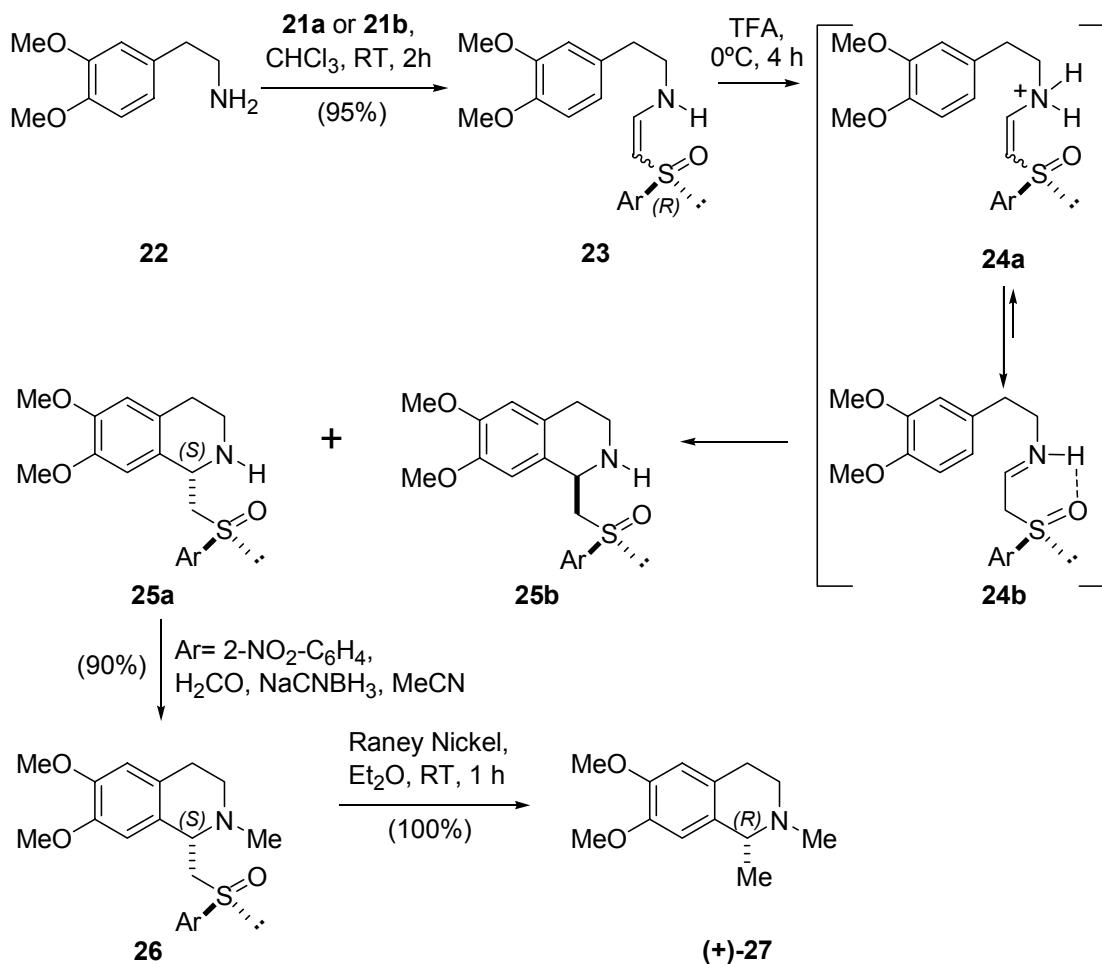
Then, the acetylenic sulfoxides were submitted to a Michael addition with 3,4-dimethoxyphenethylamine (**22**), furnishing vinyl sulfoxides **23**, which were cyclized in

chloroform under TFA catalysis (Scheme 6). Several factors affecting the yield and diastereomeric ratio were detected. The type of acid and the temperature were found to be important, with the transformation having its best performance in the presence of TFA at 0°C.

Table 1. Diastereoselective cyclization of vinyl sulfoxides **23** to THIQ **25** in CHCl₃

Entry N°	Ar	Acid	Temp (°C)	25a/25b	Yield (%)
1	2-NO ₂ -C ₆ H ₄	TFA	-20	-	-
2	2-NO ₂ -C ₆ H ₄	TFA	0	100:0	65
3	2-NO ₂ -C ₆ H ₄	TFA	RT	100:0	35
4	2-NO ₂ -C ₆ H ₄	BF ₃ .Et ₂ O	0	100:0	20
5	4-Me-C ₆ H ₄	TFA	0	67:33	45

On the other hand, the substituent on the benzene ring of the starting aryl sulfoxide influenced the optical course of the cyclization; when *para*-toluenesulfinate was employed, a 2:1 mixture of diastereomers **25a** and **25b** (Ar= 4-Me-C₆H₄) was realized; however, when the nitroderivative was used, exclusive formation of **25a** (Ar= 2-NO₂-C₆H₄) was observed, as consigned in Table 1.



Scheme 6

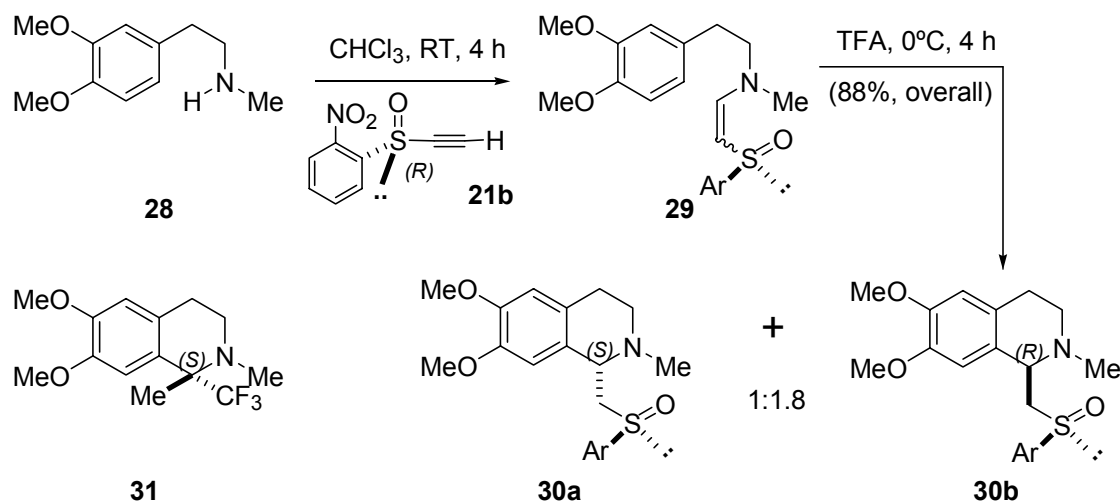
These effects of the substituents on the diastereoselectivity was rationalized assuming that under the influence of the acid, the protonated amine **24a** and the enamine **24b** are in equilibrium, with the latter as the predominant species. A hydrogen bond could be formed under these conditions, leading to a six-member ring intermediate, which locks the conformation of the molecule.

The higher diastereoselectivity observed with the nitro derivative, was assigned to the differential stability of the transition states; these involve hydrogen bond stabilization of the cyclizing intermediate by the presence of the electron withdrawing substituent in close proximity to the sulfoxide.

To complete the synthesis, sulfoxide **25a** was reductively *N*-methylated under conventional conditions and then desulfurized with Raney nickel in water-saturated ether, yielding *R*-(+)-carnegine [(+)-**27**]. Interestingly enough, the resulting **26** is analogous to a THIQ accessed by a slightly different route by the group of Pyne.⁵⁰

An interesting feature of this sequence disclosed by the same group (Scheme 7)⁵¹ is that employing *N*-methyl-3,4-dimethoxy- β -phenethylamine (**28**) as starting amine and nitroderivative

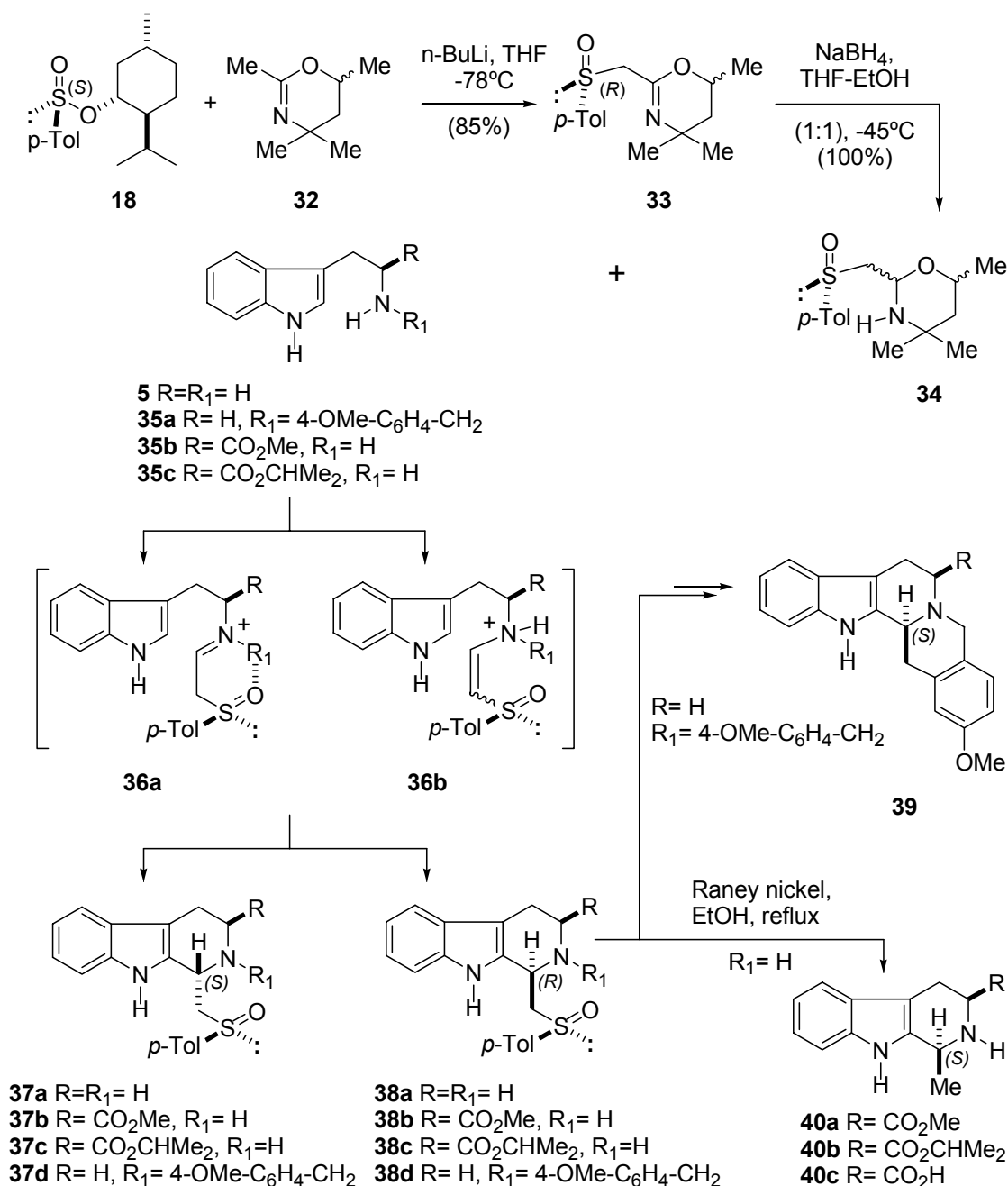
21b as chiral sulfoxide. Cyclization of intermediate vinylsulfoxide **29** proceeds with reverse diastereoselectivity, furnishing a 1.8:1 mixture of diastereomers in favor of **30b**, less polar than its congener **30a**. Raney nickel desulfurization of the chiral auxiliary in the major diastereomer, as above, provided *S*-(-)-carnegine (*S*-**27**), being this a complementary and more convergent way of accessing the natural product.



Scheme 7

Notably enough, an extension of this cyclization reaction involving a stabilized sulfinyl-imine intermediate was recently employed for the elaboration of 1-trifluoromethyl carnegine (*S*-**31**).⁵²

Singh and coworkers reported that simple oxazinanones can be employed as carbonyl equivalents to synthesize otherwise inaccessible 1,3-disubstituted THBCs in a highly diastereoselective manner.⁵³ As an application of these findings the group developed optically active oxazinanones as chiral carbonyl equivalents with a possibility of C-2 elaboration. Singh also demonstrated their effective use in asymmetric synthesis of THBCs and related systems and also a convenient extension of Meyer's approach⁵⁴ for the synthesis of new, stereochemically homogenous chiral oxazines. The usefulness of the latter as two carbon synthons for enantio- and diastereoselective synthesis of THBC, convertible into congeners of yohimbine alkaloids, was also studied (Scheme 8).

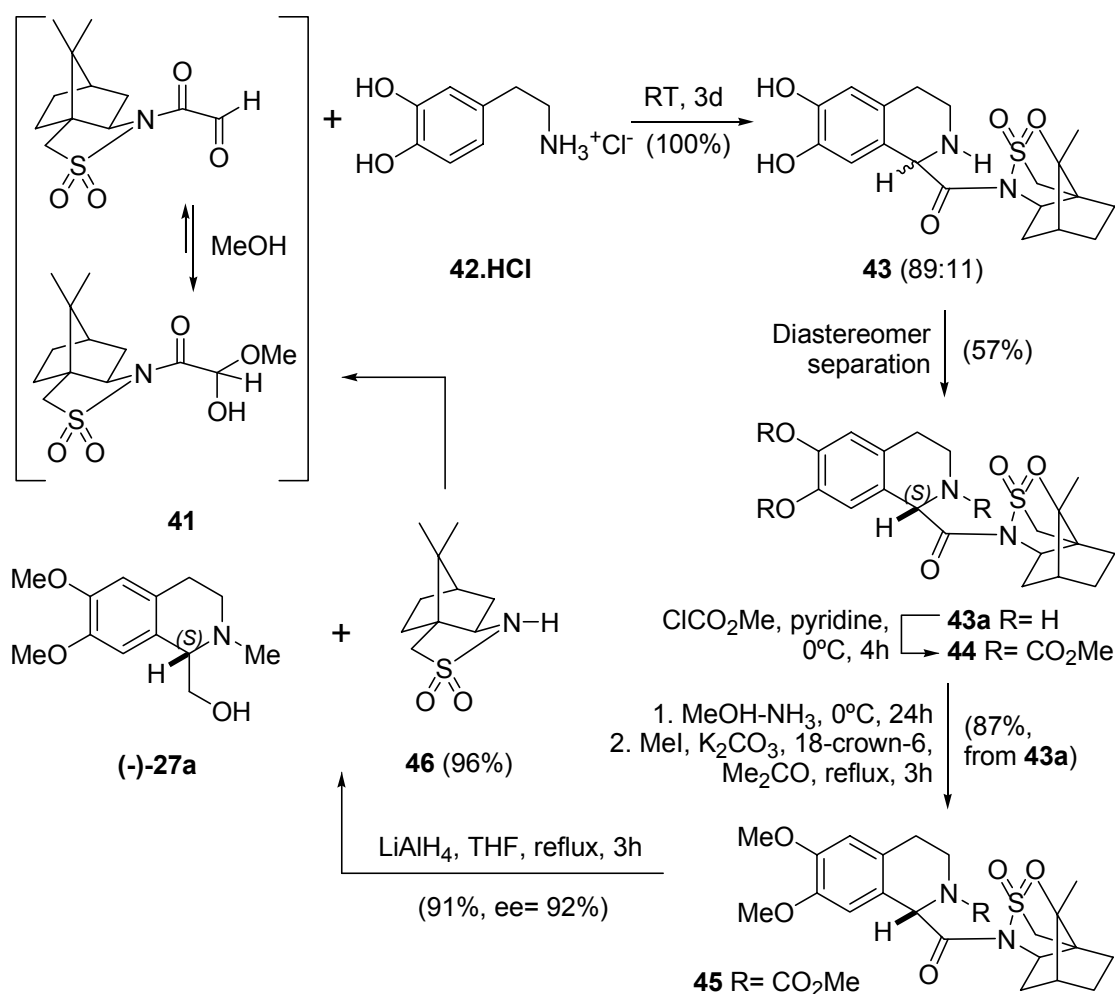


Scheme 8

Reaction of metallated 2,4,4,6-tetramethyl-5,6-dihydro-(4*H*)-1,3-oxazine **32** with *S*(-)-Andersen's reagent **18**⁵⁵ at -78°C furnished compound **33** as a diastereomeric mixture to which the *R_S* configuration was assigned on the basis that such Anderson type reactions proceed with inversion at the sulfur atom. Reduction of oxazine **33** with NaBH_4 at -45°C gave oxazinane **34**. Acid catalyzed reactions of **34** with tryptamine (**5**, **35a**) and tryptophan derivatives (**35b**, **35c**) afforded THBCs in chemical and optical yields comparable with previous syntheses.

By analogy with previous hypotheses, in the proposed reaction mechanism, combination of tryptamine with oxazinane **34** results in the formation of the hydrogen bonded iminium intermediate **36a** and its spontaneous *in situ* conversion into a spiroindolenine, through acid induced intramolecular electrophilic attack of the iminium carbon at C-2 or at C-3 of the indole moiety and subsequent rearrangement-deprotonation yielding the expected THBC (**38a** and **37a**) in 70:30 (1*R*:1*S*) diastereomeric ratio, out of which **38a** could be isolated in 40% yield. Interestingly, this methodology furnishes products with prevalent reverse stereochemistry than those obtained by the chiral acetylenic sulfoxide approach.

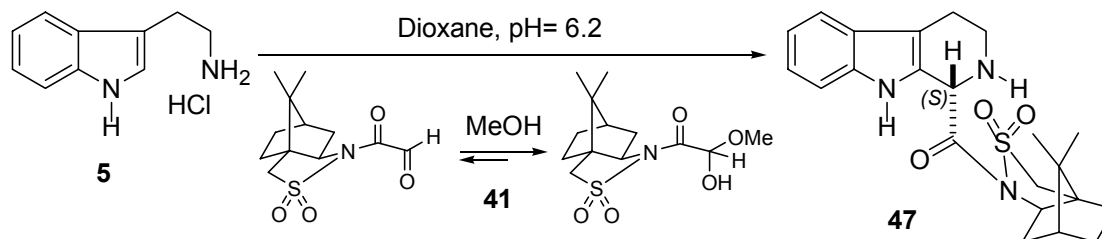
Another noteworthy fact is that when secondary amine (**35a**), prepared by reductive amination of tryptamine with *p*-methoxy benzaldehyde, was reacted with **34** in MeCN-AcOH 80% of a mixture of **38d** and **37d** was isolated showing a 30:70 (1*R*:1*S*) diastereomeric ratio. The minor THBC **38d** has been converted into the homochiral pentacyclic intermediate **39**, which is a known precursor⁵⁶ of pentacyclic yohimbine alkaloids such as yohimbinol and corynantheine.



Scheme 9

However, reaction of **34** with *L*-tryptophan methyl (**35b**) and isopropyl esters (**35c**) gave **37b,c** and **38b,c** in *cis:trans* ratios near 1:2 and isolated yields of 76% and 78%, respectively. Raney nickel desulfurization of the THBCs (**37b,c** and **38b,c**) furnished the corresponding 1-methyl THBCs, such as **40a** and **40b**. Eleagnine **40c**⁵⁷ can be obtained by Yamada's hydrolysis⁵⁸ of **40a** and **40b**.

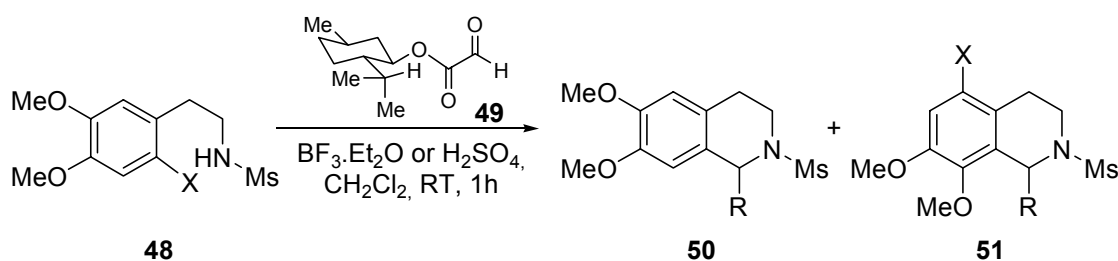
A synthesis of *N*-methyl-*S*-calycotomine (-)-**27a** (Scheme 9) was recently reported by the group of Czarnocki.⁵⁹ This protocol employs (2*R*)-*N*-glyoxylbornane-10,2-sultam **41**, a stable hemiacetal widely employed in Diels Alder chemistry,⁶⁰ as a chiral aldehyde moiety. Condensation of **41** with dopamine **42** gave a separable 89:11 mixture of diastereomeric unstable tetrahydroisoquinoline derivatives **43**. Upon isolation of the major diastereomer **43a** in 57% yield, this was converted into the corresponding methyl carbamate **44** and submitted to mild ammonolysis and di-*O*-methylation, furnishing the amido-ester **45** in 87% yield. Final treatment of both reducible functional groups of **45** with lithium aluminum hydride gave 91% of *N*-methylcalycotomine (-)-**27a**,⁶¹ of known absolute configuration. Chiral ¹H NMR employing Eu(hfc)₃ as chiral shift reagent revealed that the enantiomeric excess of the product was 92%. Interestingly, the chiral auxiliary **46** was recovered in 96% yield, without loss of optical purity.



Scheme 10

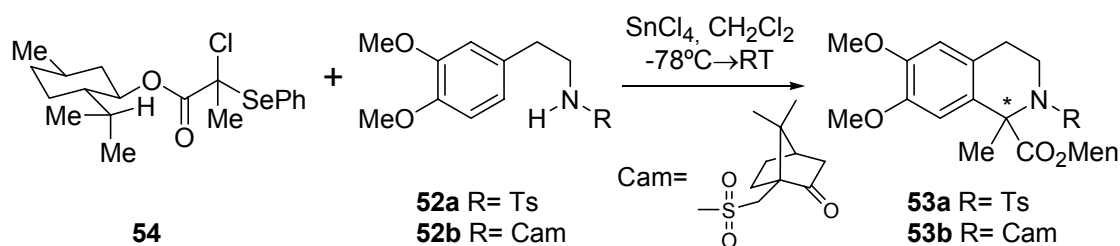
The reaction of **41** with tryptamine hydrochloride **5** (Scheme 10) required special conditions and lead to the isolation of only one diastereomer in 59% yield to which structure **47** was attributed, when it was carried out employing a phosphate buffer of strictly controlled pH= 6.2.

Menthyl esters have been widely employed as source of chirality. A Korean team disclosed the synthesis of 1-substituted THIQ carboxylates by the activated Pictet-Spengler protocol.⁶² In their approach, methanesulfonyl derivatives of homoveratrylamine **48a-d** were condensed with *L*-menthyl glyoxylate **49**, furnishing 6,7-dimethoxy tetrahydroisoquinolines **50** and/or their 7,8-dimethoxy-substituted congeners **51**, as shown in Table 2. Diastereomeric excesses of the so-produced THIQ were not informed. An analogous approach was earlier reported by Silveira and Kaufman⁶³ during the course of their studies concerning the structure and synthetic applications of carbocations directly linked to an organoselenium group,⁶⁴ which exploit the ability of the organoselenium group to stabilize a carbenium ion adjacent to an ester group.

Table 2. Synthesis of 1-substituted 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolines by the activated Pictet-Spengler approach with *L*-menthyl glyoxylate

Entry N°	X	Compound N°	R	Yield (%)	Ratio (50/51)
1	H	48a	CO ₂ -(<i>L</i>)-Menthyl	89	100/0
2	Cl	48b	CO ₂ -(<i>L</i>)-Menthyl	81	0/100
3	Br	48c	CO ₂ -(<i>L</i>)-Menthyl	76	12.8/87.2
4	I	48d	CO ₂ -(<i>L</i>)-Menthyl	83	61.4/38.6

These researchers employed chiral menthyl- α -halo- α -phenylseleno esters derived from natural *L*-menthol such as **54**, as carbonyl equivalents,⁶⁵ which were cyclocondensed with *N*-tosyl (**52a**) and *N*-camphorsulfonyl homoveratrylamine (**52b**), yielding THIQ derivatives **53a** and **53b**, as shown in Table 3.

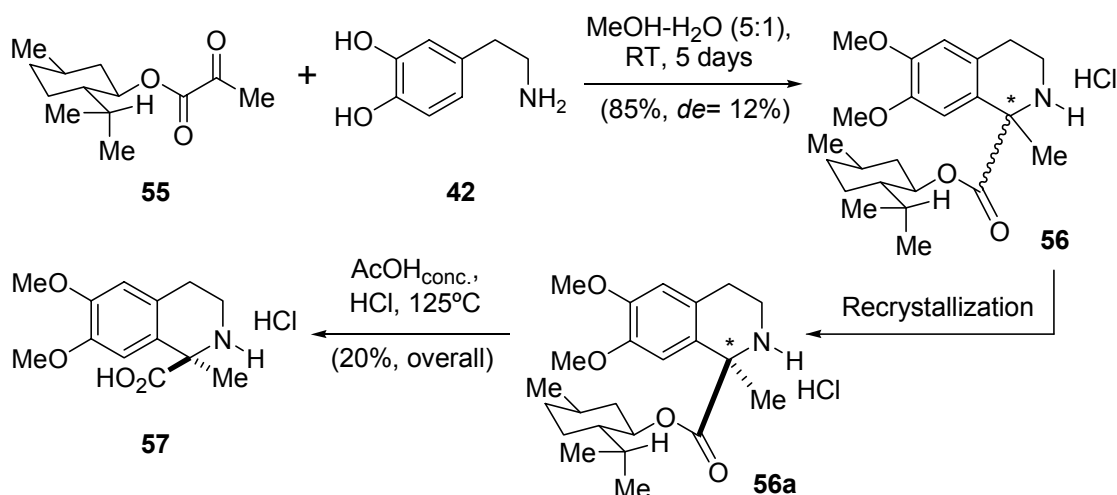
Table 3. Diastereoselective synthesis of 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-1-carboxylate derivatives by Lewis acid promoted reaction of *N*-sulfonyl- β -phenethylamines **52a** and **52b** with chiral α -halo- α -phenylselenoester **54**.

Entry N°	<i>N</i> -sulfonyl- β -phenethylamine ^a	Product N°	Yield (%)	Diast. ratio
1	52a (R= Ts)	53a	60 (92) ^b	4:1 (8.4:1) ^c
2	52b (R= Cam)	53b	62 (72) ^b	> 25:1

a. Men= (1*R*,2*S*,5*R*)-menthyl; Cam= (1*S*)-10-camphorsulfonyl; b. Corrected yield for recovered starting material in parentheses; c. Diastereomeric ratio after crystallization in parentheses. The C-1 stereochemistry of the diastereomers was not reported.

These results, which made use of the reinforcing capabilities of two neighbor chiral groups,

confirmed the poor asymmetry inducing ability of the camphorsulfonyl moiety in this reaction setup, probably due to its remoteness from the reaction site and the flexibility of the cyclizing intermediate.⁶⁶

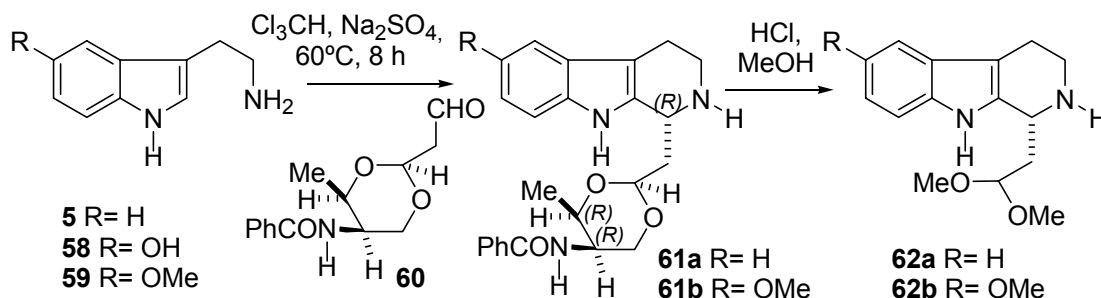


Scheme 11

Kawai and coworkers⁶⁷ prepared chiral salsolinol carboxylates **56** employing the Pictet-Spengler condensation of dopamine (**42**) with (+)-menthyl pyruvate **55**, prepared according to Harada,⁶⁸ stirring the reactants in a MeOH-water (5:1) system during 5 days at room temperature. The product, obtained in 85% yield as a 56:44 diastereomeric mixture (*de* = 12%), afforded *R*-**56** (**56a**) in approximately 20% yield after two or three recrystallizations and with *ee* > 99% when compared with synthetic resolved material.⁶⁹ Interestingly, diastereomeric excess was dependent from the reaction temperature, and at 85°C it decreased to 4%. *R*-**57** can be enzymatically synthesized employing a newly discovered human brain enzyme.⁷⁰

Compound **57** is the proposed intermediate in one of the biosynthetic pathways of the dopamine derived alkaloid *R*-salsolinol, which in turn is precursor of *N*-methyl-*R*-salsolinol, a neurotoxin specific for dopaminergic neurons and related to the cause of Parkinson's disease.⁷¹

Winterfeldt devised a general method for the synthesis of malonaldehyde monocycloacetals by transacetalization or selective hydrolysis of 1,1,3,3-tetramethoxypropane and its analogues and expanded the reaction to chiral amino-diol and 1,3-dioxacyclic diastereomers, thus accessing optically pure malonaldehyde monocycloacetals.⁷²



Scheme 12

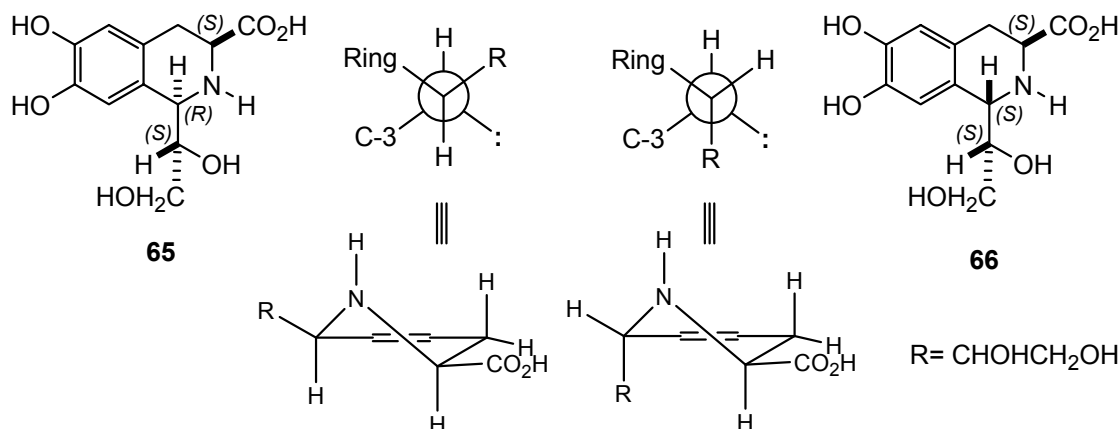
More recently, this group⁷³ employed threonine derived malonaldehyde monocycloacetals such as **60** for the stereoselective synthesis of THBC **62a,b**, as depicted in Scheme 12. For example, reaction of aldehyde **60** (obtained from the corresponding dimethyl acetal by oxalic acid hydrolysis) with **5** or **59**, derived from 5-hydroxy tryptamine **58** gave **61a** and **61b**, respectively in 85% yield; in turn, transacetalization of the latter with acidic methanol furnished acetals **62a** and **62b**. Interestingly, when the transformation was carried out with tryptophan methyl ester (**35b**), a diastereomeric mixture of THBC was obtained in 80% combined yield, favoring (5:3) the $1R$ diastereomer.

5. Intermolecular condensation with optically active aldehydes

5.1 Carbohydrates and derivatives

L-DOPA (**63**) is the mainstay for the pharmacological treatment of Parkinson's disease. The susceptibility of *L*-DOPA to condense with aldehydes is well documented on a chemical basis⁷⁴ and is supported *in vivo* by the increased excretion of salsolinol and tetrahydropapaveroline in the urine of patients with Parkinson's disease receiving oral treatment with *L*-DOPA.⁷⁵ These and other potentially neurotoxic species could exacerbate neuronal damage in the long term and have received some attention.⁷⁶

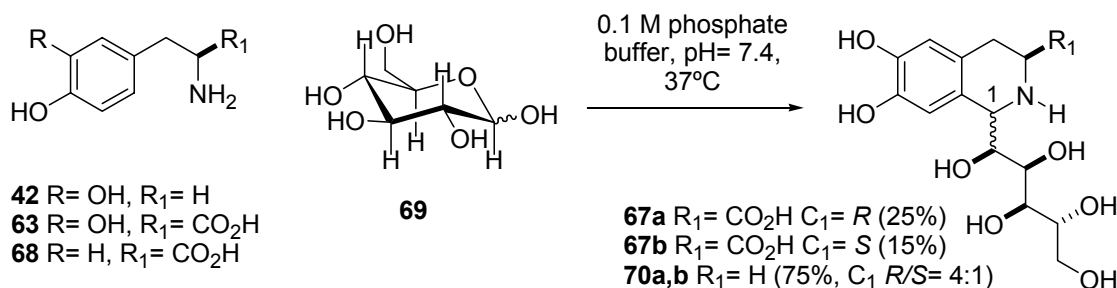
Prota and coworkers have demonstrated⁷⁷ that *L*-DOPA (**63**) and dopamine (**42**) react under physiologically relevant conditions with *D*-glyceraldehyde (**64**) as a model (Scheme 13), to give stereoisomeric THIQ **65** and **66**. Structure **65** was assigned to the minor $1R$ diastereomer on the basis of its ^{13}C NMR spectrum, which reflects the deshielding effects of a γ -gauche interaction, shifting upfield the C-1 and C-3 resonances.⁷⁸

**Scheme 13**

Transition metal cations were found to cause dichotomous effects on the reaction course with *L*-DOPA: whereas Fe(III) accelerated THIQ formation, Cu(II) caused a rate-decreasing effect. The results were in agreement with a mechanism including Schiff base formation followed by a ring-closure reaction in accordance with the Felkin-Anh model of asymmetric induction.⁷⁹

Analogously, under physiologic conditions (0.1 M phosphate buffer, pH= 7.4 and 37°C), *L*-DOPA also reacts smoothly with *D*-glucose (**69**) to give three main products, two of which are the diastereomeric (1*R*,1'*S*,3*S*)- and (1*S*,1'*S*,3*S*)- 1-(*D*-gluco-pentitol-1'-yl)-3-carboxy-6,7-dihydroxy-1,2,3,4- tetrahydroisoquinoline (**67a**) and (**67b**) in 25% and 15% yields, respectively, which were assigned by NMR.⁸⁰ The preferential formation of the 1*R* isomer (1,3-*cis*) is also predicted by the Felkin-Anh model of asymmetric induction and is consistent with previous observations in the case of the reaction of *L*-DOPA with *D*-glyceraldehyde. The third product detected is that resulting from a Maillard reaction, which yields decarboxylated condensation products.⁸¹

Under comparable conditions (Scheme 14) dopamine (**42**) reacted at a similar rate yielding the diastereomeric tetrahydroisoquinolines **70a** and **70b** in an approximate 4:1 ratio. In these reactions, Fe(III) ions markedly accelerated the Pictet-Spengler condensation, while Cu(II) ions slowed the cyclization with *L*-DOPA but increased the reaction rate when the substrate was dopamine. Interestingly however, because of improper activation of its aromatic ring, no trace of Pictet-Spengler cyclization products could be detected in the reaction of *L*-tyrosine (**68**) with *D*-glucose (**69**).

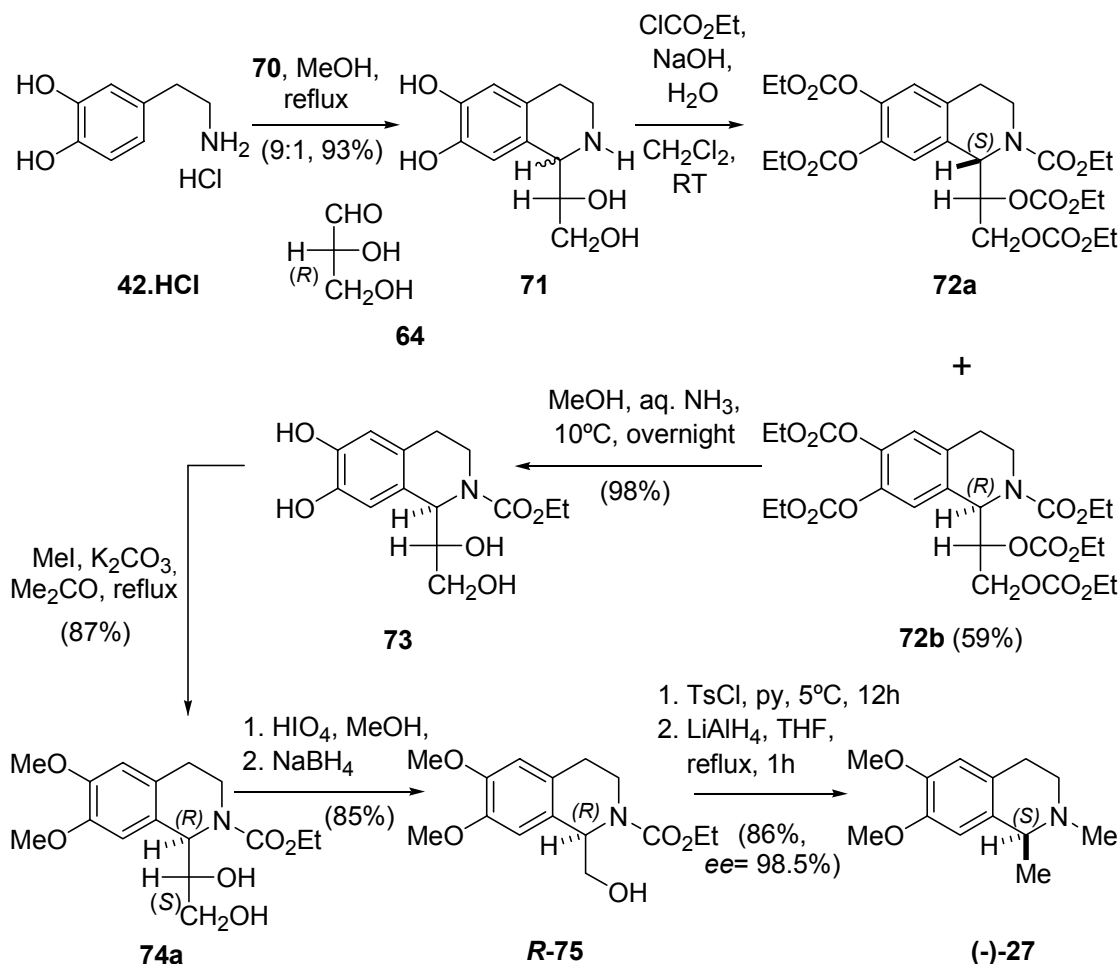


Scheme 14

A Polish-Canadian group studied in detail the use of sugars and their derivatives as the aldehyde components of the Pictet-Spengler condensation. The importance of this work stems from the facts that carbohydrates are readily available in enantiomerically pure form and that sugar chirality is transferred to the newly generated asymmetric center. The suitability of this observation for the elaboration of optically active natural products was successfully tested in several occasions. Along these lines, Czarnocki and coworkers disclosed a total synthesis of (-)-carnegine (**27**) which employs *R*-(+)-glyceraldehyde (**64**) and dopamine (**42**) as starting materials.⁸²

Their synthesis, depicted in Scheme 15, commenced with the Pictet-Spengler condensation of dopamine hydrochloride and (+)-glyceraldehyde to furnish a 9:1 mixture of cyclized diols **71** in 93% yield; the mixture was treated with ethyl chloroformate and the resulting tetracarboxylates **72** were chromatographically separated, affording 59% of the most abundant compound **72b**. Mild ammonolysis of **72b** led to catechol **73** in 98% yield, which was submitted to a conventional Williamson etherification to give 87% of *R,S*-diol **74a**.

Next, periodic acid-mediated oxidative fission of the glycol moiety, followed by a reductive work-up provided 85% of carboxyethyl calycotomine (**75**). In turn, this product was reduced in 86% to *S*-carnegine [(-)-**27**] via the tosylate of the primary alcohol, employing lithium aluminum hydride in refluxing THF.

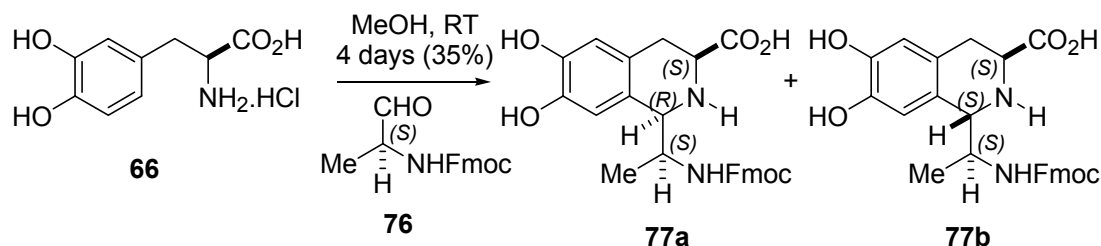


Scheme 15

5.2 Use of aldehydes and derivatives prepared from aminoacids

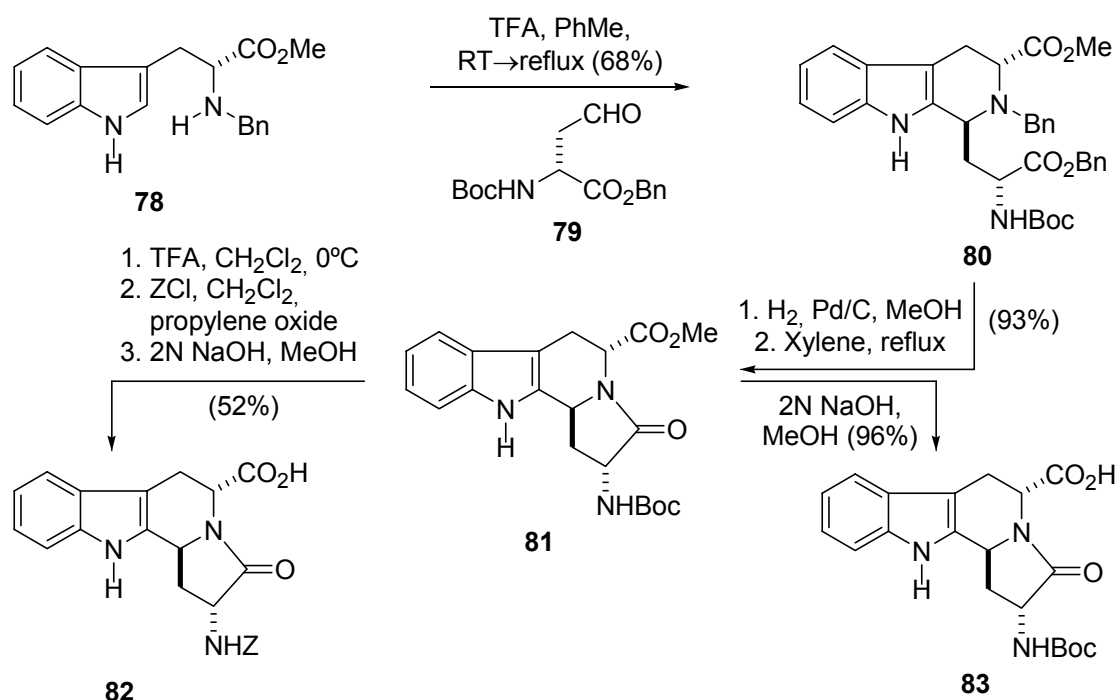
5.2.1 Alanine- A great effort has been focused on design and synthesis of constrained dipeptide motifs, especially in those that would nicely mimic the natural β -turn in a given target molecule, particularly if the target incorporates carboxyl and amino groups in geometrically suitable positions for peptide coupling.⁸³

As shown in Scheme 16, Grieco and coworkers⁸⁴ prepared compounds **77a,b** by the Pictet–Spengler condensation of *L*-DOPA (**66**) and aldehyde **76**, prepared from Fmoc-alanine.⁸⁵ After stirring in MeOH during 4 days at room temperature, the THIQ products were obtained as a 3:2 epimeric mixture, favoring the C1-*R* diastereomer **77a**.



Scheme 16

5.2.2 Aspartic acid- The group of Muñiz⁸⁶ prepared compounds **82** and **83** as key components towards the elaboration of β -turned dipeptoids with potent and selective agonist activity towards CCK₁ receptors. The synthesis is shown in Scheme 17.



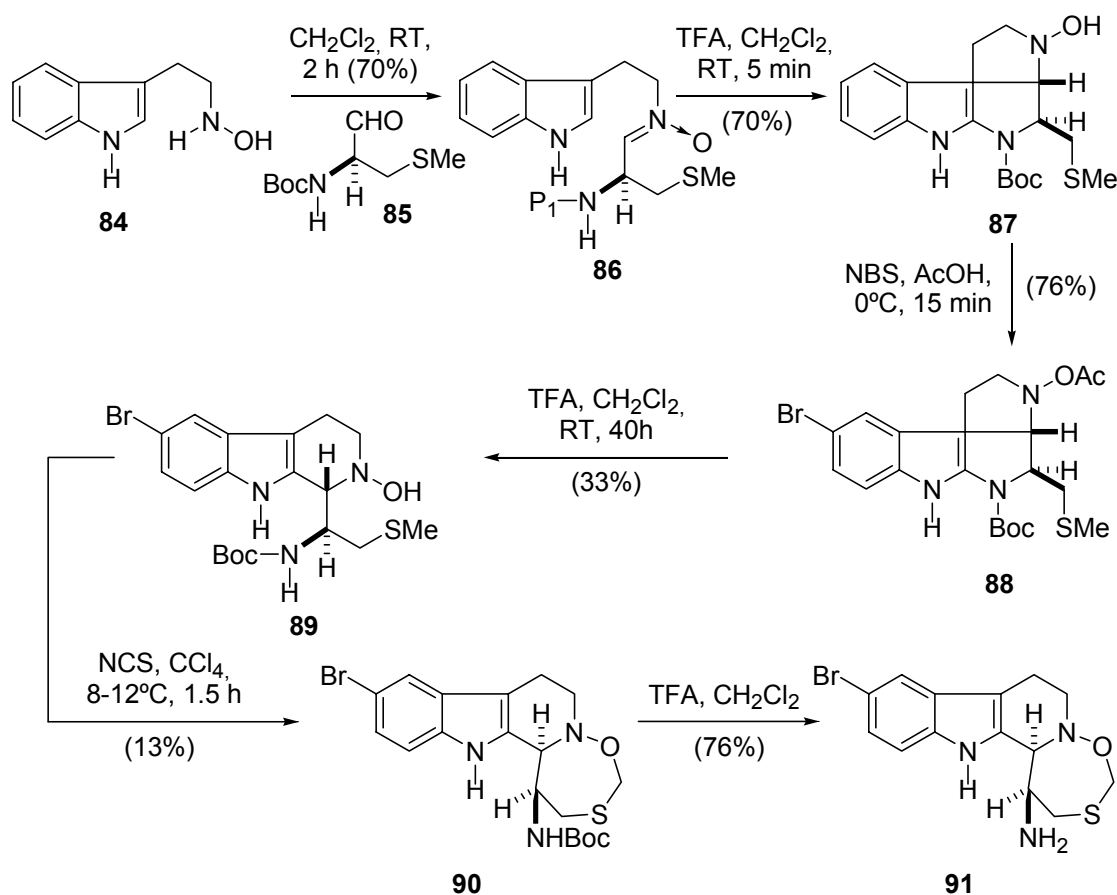
Scheme 17

The *D*-Aspartic acid derived aldehyde **79**, prepared in 84% from the corresponding acid by way of reduction of its mixed anhydride formed with *iso*-butyl chloroformate, was condensed with *D*-tryptophan derivative **78** in the presence of TFA at room temperature, affording a 1.5:1 diastereomeric mixture of *trans*- and *cis*-tetrahydro- β -carbolines. This mixture was epimerized giving 68% of the desired *trans* derivative **80** by refluxing in toluene.⁸⁷ Hydrogenolysis of the benzyl ester was followed by a reflux in xylene, furnishing 93% of lactam **81**.⁸⁸

Removal of the Boc protecting group from **81** followed by treatment with benzyl chloroformate afforded the corresponding Z-protected derivative, while saponification of the

methyl ester groups furnished the free carboxylic acid derivatives **82** and **83** in 52% (from **81**) and 96% yield, respectively. An analogous approach was employed by Grimes and his group in their solid phase synthesis of this class of β -type peptido mimetics.⁸⁹ The condensation of an analogous aldehyde with a solid phase bound tryptophan derivative gave diastereomeric mixtures of THBC.

5.2.3 Cysteine- The eudistomins are marine alkaloids with potent antiviral and antibacterial properties.⁹⁰ The group of Nakagawa⁹¹ studied in detail the synthesis of these natural products employing as key transformation the Pictet-Spengler reaction of *N*-hydroxytryptamine **84** and *D*-cysteinal derivatives. They found that at room temperature tetracyclic products such as **87** were obtained while THBC like **89** with the correct stereochemistry for eudistomins resulted as major products at low temperature together with their diastereomers. Interestingly, compounds **87** could be readily converted into the useful β -carboline by acid treatment and a mechanism for such conversion was proposed.⁹² Employing these observations, they were able to develop a total synthesis of (-)-eudistomin L (**91**), depicted in Scheme 18.

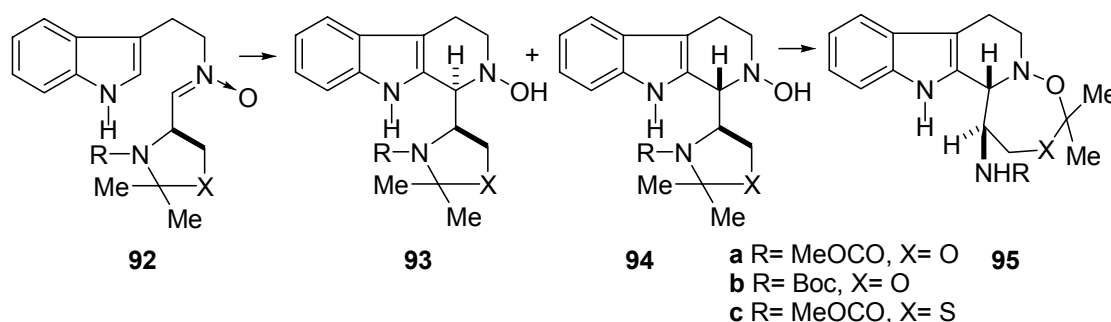


Scheme 18

To that end, *N*-hydroxytryptamine **84** was condensed with cysteinal derivative **85** and the resulting nitron **86** was cyclized in 70% to **87** with TFA at room temperature. Nuclear bromination of **87** to **88** with NBS in acetic acid coursed in 76% yield with concomitant acetylation; this was followed by TFA-mediated rearrangement, which furnished 33% of **89**; in turn, this was transformed into tetracyclic derivative **90** in 13% yield by a modified Pummerer reaction,⁹³ which yielded (-)-eudistomin L (**91**) upon removal of the Boc protecting group.⁹⁴ Other eudistomins (K, C, E and F), that differ on the substitution of the benzene ring, were prepared employing the same general strategy.⁹⁵

These Japanese authors also employed thiazolidinyl derivatives of cysteine (Table 4, series **c**), as well as oxazolidinyl derivatives of serine (Table 4, series **a** and **b**) to synthesize nitrones **92** as intermediates towards THBCs **93** and **94**, *en route* to eudistomins **95**.⁹⁶ Kruse also prepared analogs of eudistomins employing different cysteine derivatives;⁹⁷ when these were assayed as antivirals, the observed results underscored the importance of the seven-membered ring for the biological activity.

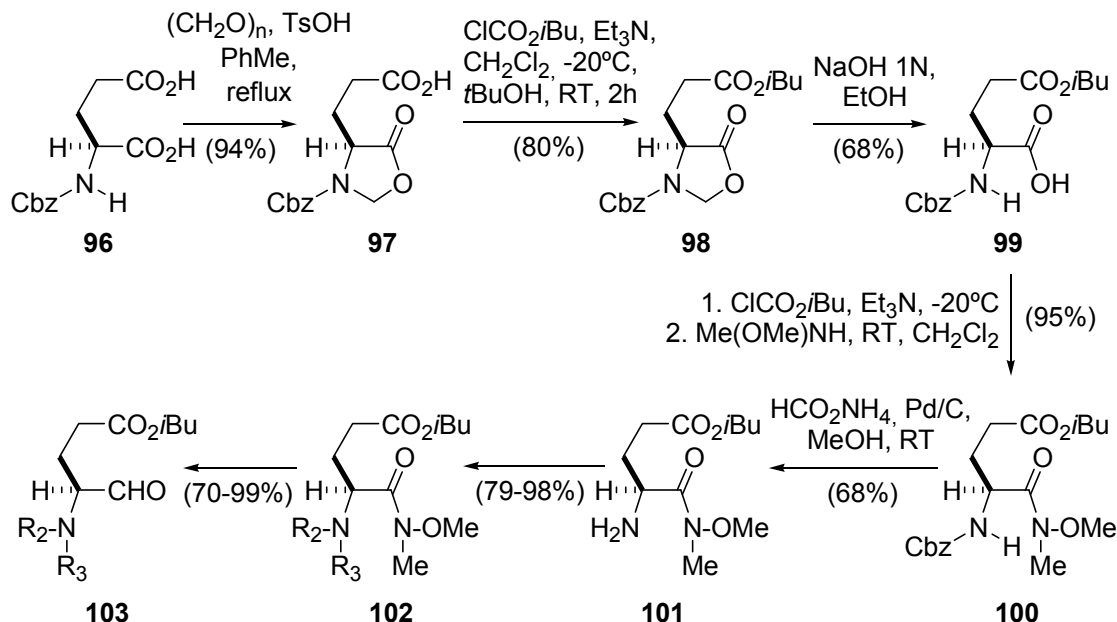
Table 4. Pictet-Spengler condensation for the synthesis of eudistomin derivatives **95**



Entry N°	Substrates	Conditions	Yield (95 , %)
1	94a	TsOH, DMP, PhH, RT, 1h	95a , 44
2	94a	TFA, PhH, reflux, 3h	95a , 15
3	93a	TFA, PhH, reflux, 3h	-
4	93b , 94b	TFA, CH ₂ Cl ₂ , reflux, 5h	95b , 24
5	94c	TsOH, PhMe, reflux, 1.5 h	95c , 11

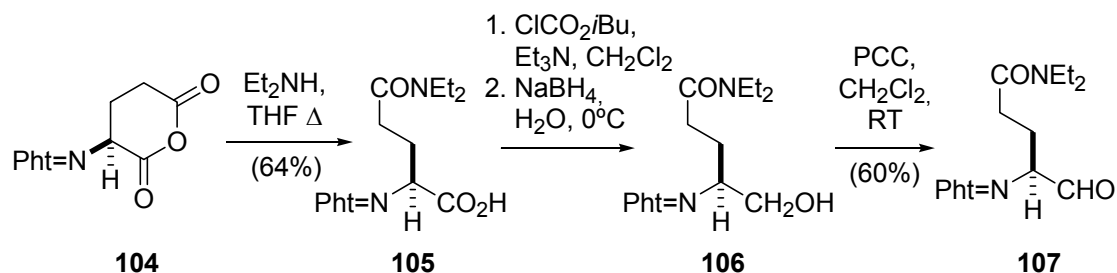
5.2.4 Glutamic acid- Thal⁹⁸ prepared differently substituted aldehydes from protected glutamic acid (**96**) and glutamic anhydride (**104**). Scheme 19 displays an example of the synthetic sequence employed from Cbz-glutamic acid (**96**). Treatment of **96** with excess of formalin under tosic acid catalysis furnished 94% of oxazolidinone **97**, which was transformed into the corresponding ester **98** by way of a mixed anhydride in 80% yield; next, hydrolysis of the oxazolidinone moiety afforded 68% of the free acid **99**, which was transformed into differently protected Weinreb amides **102** by intermediacy of **100** and **101**. Final reduction of **102** gave aldehydes **103** in good to excellent yields.

In the sequence starting with protected glutamic anhydride **104**, highlighted in Scheme 20, this was selectively opened with diethylamine, providing 64% of *N,N*-diethylamide **105**; formation of the mixed anhydride with *iso*-butyl chloroformate, followed by sodium borohydride reduction gave alcohol **106**, which was oxidized with PCC to aldehyde **107** in 60% overall yield.



Scheme 19

The aldehydes **103/107** were then condensed with tryptamine (**5**) under a variety of conditions in an attempt to form selectively *cis* and *trans* β -carboline **108**, as summarized in Table 5. In the carbamate series (entries 1-5), the *cis* β -carboline was always the major diastereomer formed, and the size of the carbamate group had little influence on the diastereoselectivity of the reaction.



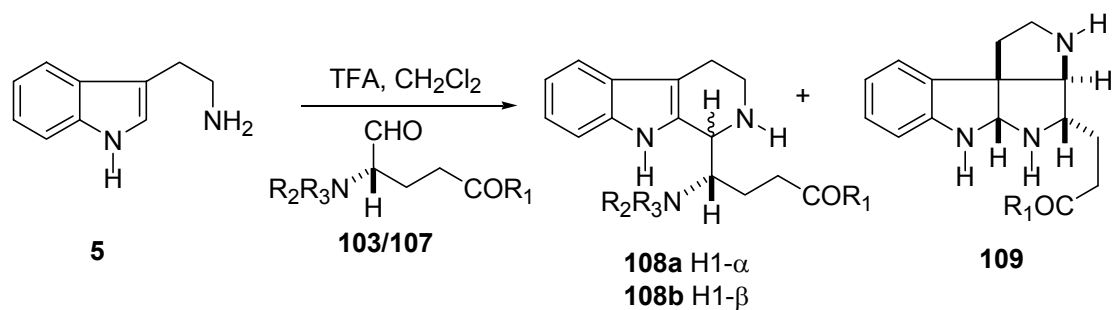
Scheme 20

The best diastereoselectivity was observed with the benzyl carbamate, where the R_1 ester group proved to have no influence. Conversely, either with pyrrole or phthalimide groups, it was

detected that the diastereoselectivity was reversed (entries 6 and 7). Interestingly, however, in the *N*-Cbz series, low temperatures (below -20°C, entries 1, 2, 8, and 9) led exclusively to the *cis* THBC.

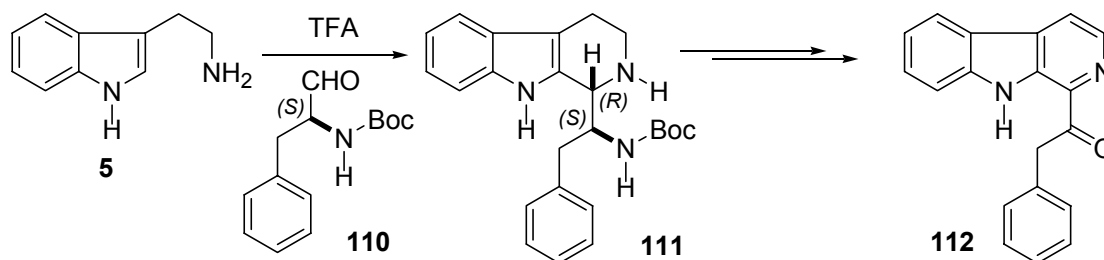
A temperature increase produced the diastereomeric *trans*-product and tetracyclic compound **109** (entries 10-13). Formation of the latter was favored by a short reaction time at 40°C (entry 12), whereas a higher temperature (entry 13) led to decomposition of the starting materials. Acidity had no effect on the diastereoselectivity of the reaction (entries 11, 14 and 15).

Table 5. Pictet-Spengler condensation of tryptamine (**5**) with aldehydes **103/107**



Entry N°	103/ 107	R ₂	R ₃	R ₁	Solvent	T (°C)	Time (h)	TFA (eq.)	108 (%)	108a (%)	108b (%)	109 (%)
1	103a	Cbz	H	<i>O</i> <i>t</i> -Bu	CH ₂ Cl ₂	-40	2	2	81	0	100	0
2	103b	Cbz	H	<i>O</i> <i>i</i> -Bu	CH ₂ Cl ₂	-40	2	2	77	0	100	0
3	103c	Boc	H	<i>O</i> <i>t</i> -Bu	CH ₂ Cl ₂	-40	2	2	71	10	90	0
4	103d	CO ₂ Me	H	<i>O</i> <i>t</i> -Bu	CH ₂ Cl ₂	-40	2	2	73	9	91	0
5	103e	Troc	H	<i>O</i> <i>i</i> -Bu	CH ₂ Cl ₂	-40	2	2	74	14	86	0
6	103f	pyrrole		<i>O</i> <i>t</i> -Bu	CH ₂ Cl ₂	-50	2	2	62	100	0	0
7	107	phth		NEt ₂	CH ₂ Cl ₂	RT	2	2	68	93	7	0
8	103a	Cbz	H	<i>O</i> <i>t</i> -Bu	CH ₂ Cl ₂	-65	24	2	68	0	100	0
9	103a	Cbz	H	<i>O</i> <i>t</i> -Bu	CH ₂ Cl ₂	-20	2	2	69	0	100	0
10	103a	Cbz	H	<i>O</i> <i>t</i> -Bu	CH ₂ Cl ₂	0	1	2	66	10	90	5
11	103a	Cbz	H	<i>O</i> <i>t</i> -Bu	CH ₂ Cl ₂	RT	0.5	2	61	25	75	9
12	103a	Cbz	H	<i>O</i> <i>t</i> -Bu	CH ₂ Cl ₂	40	0.25	2	54	28	72	30
13	103a	Cbz	H	<i>O</i> <i>t</i> -Bu	(CH ₂ Cl) ₂	60	0.12	2	51	23	77	5
14	103a	Cbz	H	<i>O</i> <i>t</i> -Bu	CH ₂ Cl ₂	RT	1	5	61	25	75	8
15	103a	Cbz	H	<i>O</i> <i>t</i> -Bu	CH ₂ Cl ₂	RT	1	15	51	25	75	<5

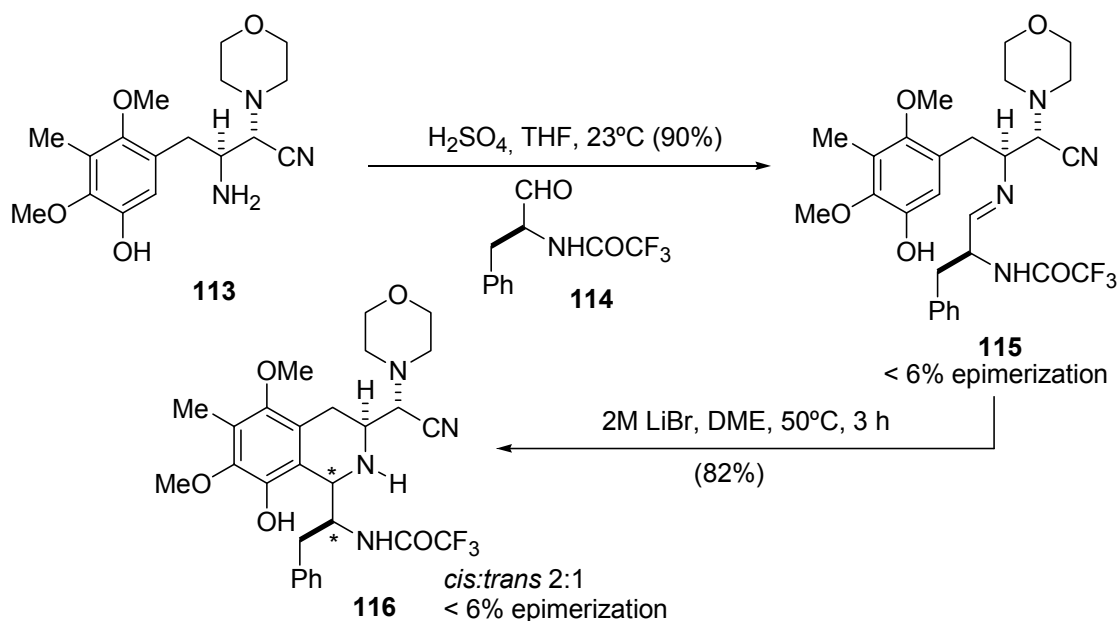
5.2.5 Phenylalanine- Reaction of tryptamine **5** with the Boc-protected *L*-phenylalaninal derivative **110** and TFA in dichloromethane furnished the Pictet-Spengler adduct **111** with high diastereoselectivity, as displayed in Scheme 21.



Scheme 21

The C-1 α diastereomer, a valuable precursor of eudistomin B, was not detectable by 400 MHz NMR analysis. Dehydrogenation with Pd/C or elemental sulfur, followed by removal of the Boc-protecting group and subsequent exposure to sodium hypochlorite under basic conditions completed the synthesis of eudistomin T **112**.

During their studies on the use of α -aminonitriles as aldehyde protecting groups, Myers and coworkers⁹⁹ disclosed the reaction of aminonitrile **113** with protected phenylalaninal **114** under acidic conditions to afford imine **115** in 90% yield. They also reported the cyclization of the latter under mild conditions, completing the Pictet-Spengler sequence leading to **116** in 82% yield; **116** is a structure related to the saframycins (Scheme 22). The cyclization gave a 2:1 mixture of diastereomers on C-1 and the stereochemistry of the products was not disclosed.



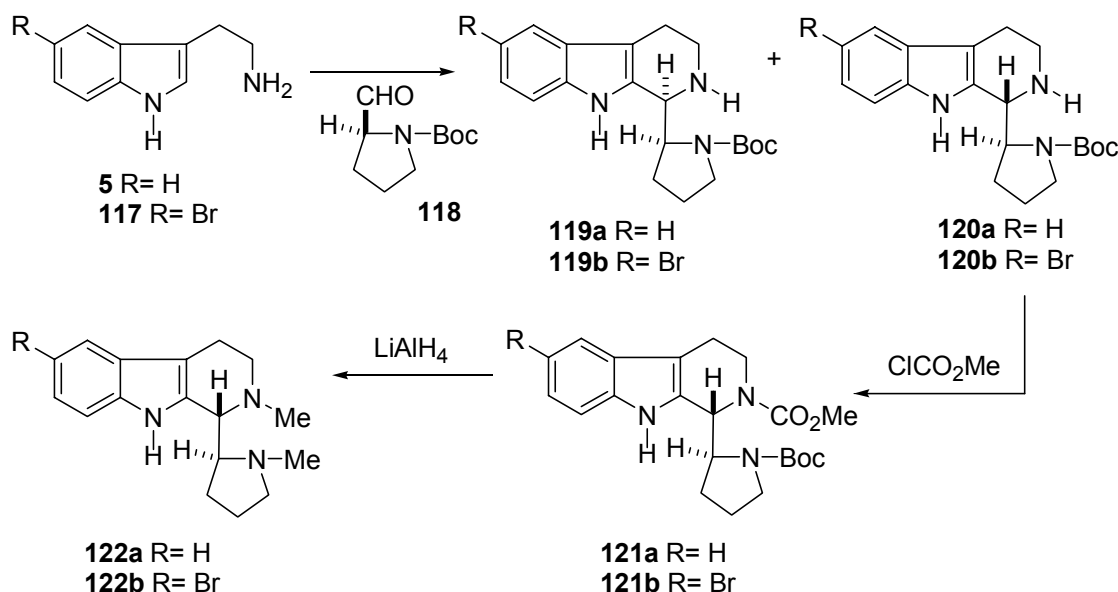
Scheme 22

5.2.6 Proline- Reaction of tryptamine **5** with Boc-protected *L*-prolinal **118**, [which was prepared by diisobutylaluminum hydride (DIBAL-H) reduction of Boc-proline],¹⁰⁰ in dichloromethane containing TFA diastereoselectively gave the THBC **119a** and **120a** in the ratio of 85:15

(Scheme 23).¹⁰¹ The observed diastereoselectivity is similar to that reported in the cysteinyl series, being explained by a modified Cram-type transition state.¹⁰²

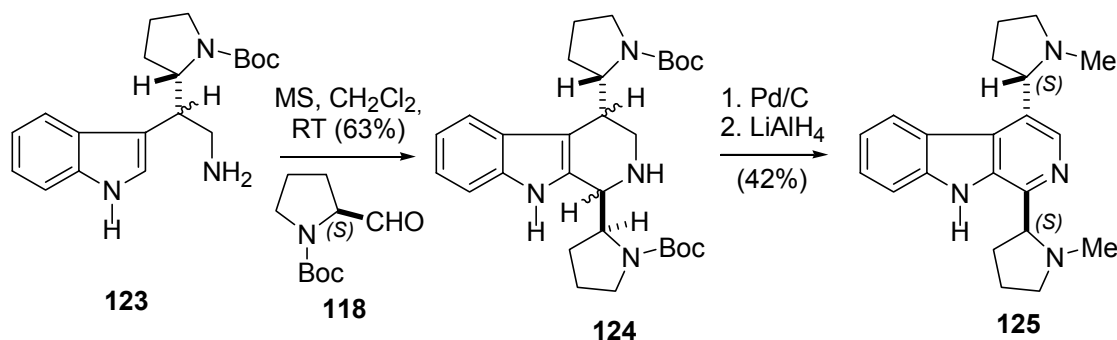
Conversion of **120a** to **121a**, followed by reduction with lithium aluminum hydride gave (-)-debromowoodinine **122a** (and its C-1 epimer from **119a**). Initial attempts to complete the synthesis of woodinine involving direct ring A bromination at C-6 (**122a**→**122b**) proved largely inefficient, because reaction of **122a** with bromine in acetic acid gave woodinine **122b** (10%) requiring extensive purification. However, repetition of the sequence described above with 5-bromotryptamine **117** gave (-)- woodinine **122b** in good overall yield.

During their synthesis of an eudistomin analog (**125**), Mahboobi and coworkers¹⁰³ resorted to the use of a Pictet-Spengler condensation of tryptamine derivative **123** with Boc-prolinal **118**, giving 63% yield of a mixture of diastereomeric THBC **124**, the proportion of which was not informed (Scheme 24).



Scheme 23

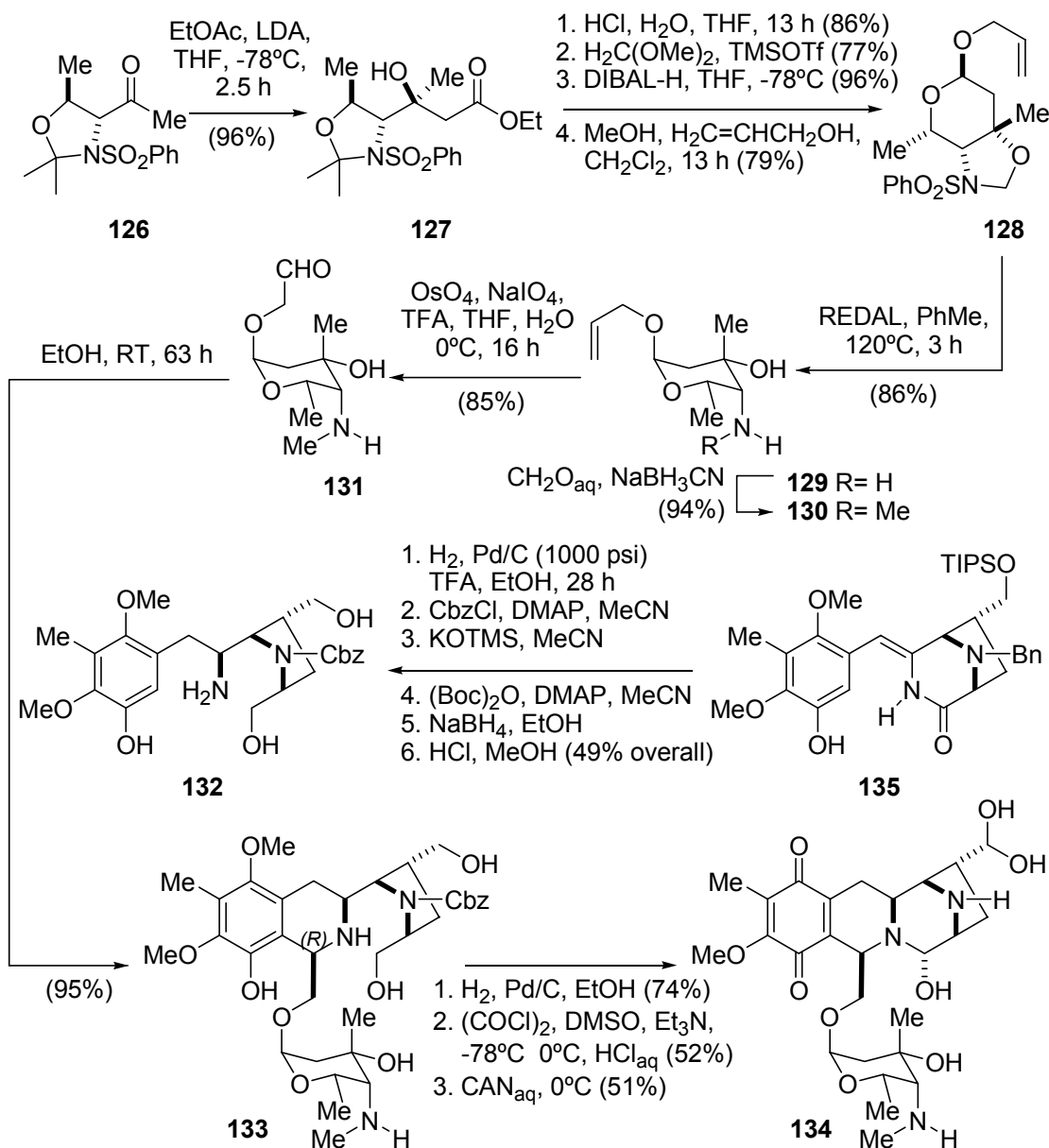
Pd/C-mediated dehydrogenation to the β -carboline followed by reduction of the Boc protecting groups furnished the final product.



Scheme 24

5.2.7 Threonine- Lemonomycin (**134**), is a member of the tetrahydroisoquinoline family of antitumor antibiotics that includes the saframycins, ecteinascidins, and quinocarcins. This natural product was isolated from a fermentation broth of *Streptomyces candidus* and has potent antibiotic activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Bacillus subtilis*. Its structure was recently elucidated,¹⁰⁴ demonstrating the unique presence of a glycoside unit based on a rare sugar.

During their 15-step synthesis of (-)-lemonomycin, the group of Stoltz employed the *D*-threonine derived aldehyde **131**¹⁰⁵ to perform a Pictet-Spengler condensation with β -phenethylamine **132**.¹⁰⁶ The synthesis of **134** is shown in Scheme 25. Two carbon homologation of starting ketone **126** with the anion of EtOAc to **127** in 96% yield under Felkin-Ahn control¹⁰⁷ was followed by acid hydrolysis of the isopropylidene protecting group, while re protection of the vicinal sulfonamido alcohol with formaldehyde under acidic conditions furnished a six-member lactone, which was partially reduced with DIBAL-H to the corresponding lactol, which in turn was trapped with allyl alcohol affording amino glycoside **128** in 50% overall yield. REDAL-mediated opening of the oxazolidine ring to **129** and its *N*-methylation to **130** in 81% overall yield was followed by oxidative cleavage of the terminal olefin moiety in 85% yield, giving access to the expected aldehyde **131**.

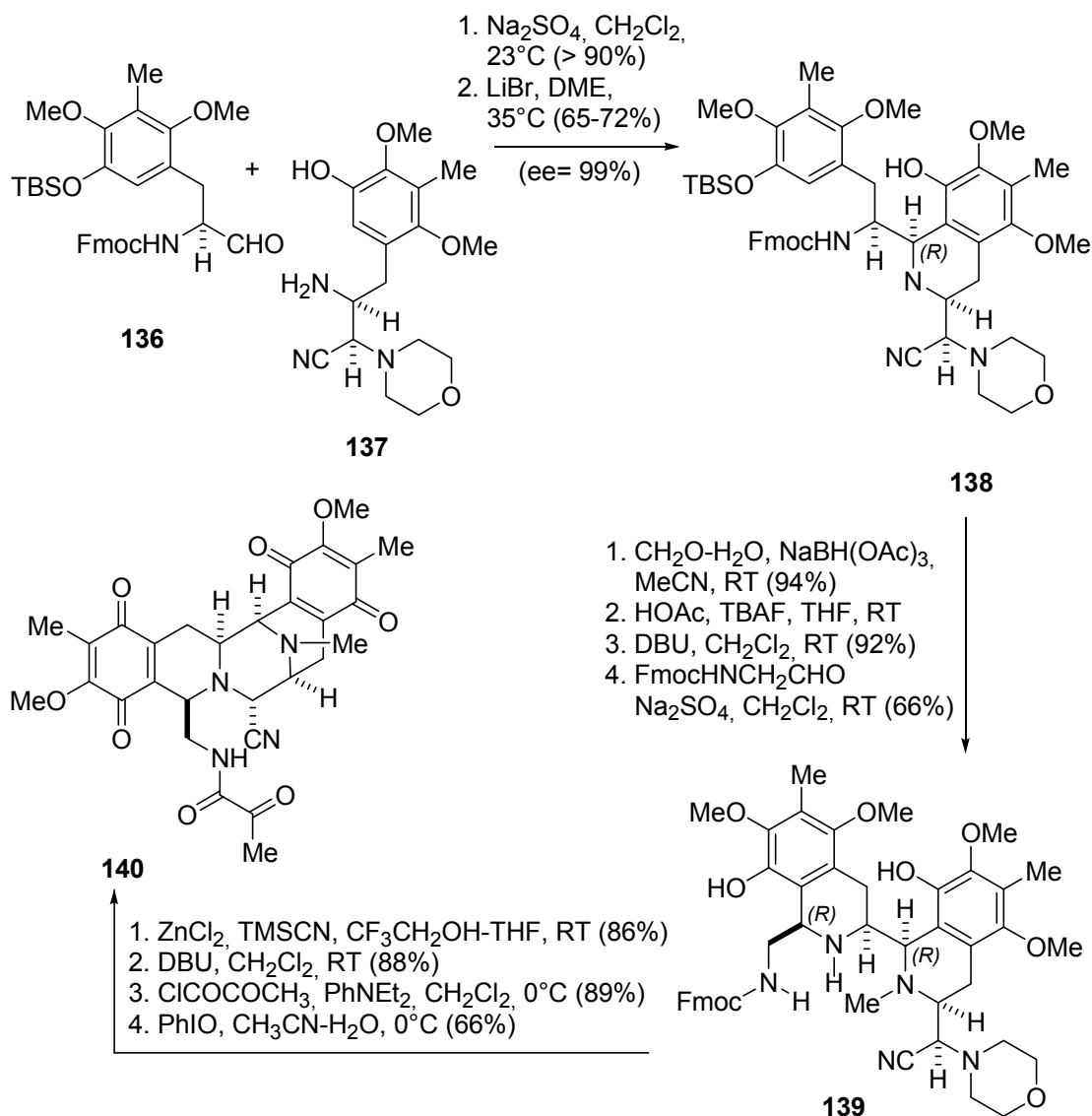


Scheme 25

On the other hand, a series of chemical transformations yielded β -phenethylamine derivative **132** in 49% yield from benzylidene ketopiperidine **135** and the former was subjected to Pictet-Spengler condensation with aldehyde **131** in ethanol at room temperature, affording 95% of the desired polysubstituted THIQ **133** in diastereomerically pure form after reacting more than 2.5 days at room temperature. Hydrogenolysis of the Cbz protecting group, followed by Swern oxidation of both primary alcohols with concomitant cyclization and final CAN oxidation to the quinone afforded the natural product **134**.

5.2.8 Tyrosine- The saframycins are structurally complex alkaloids that constitute a series of

natural antiproliferative agents containing a cyanopiperazine core, or its functional equivalent, within a complex polycyclic framework.¹⁰⁸ These alkaloids are derived from tyrosine and members of this series have shown promising clinical efficacy in the treatment of solid tumors and have proven amenable to structural modification in the search for analogues with improved pharmacological properties.¹⁰⁹



Scheme 26

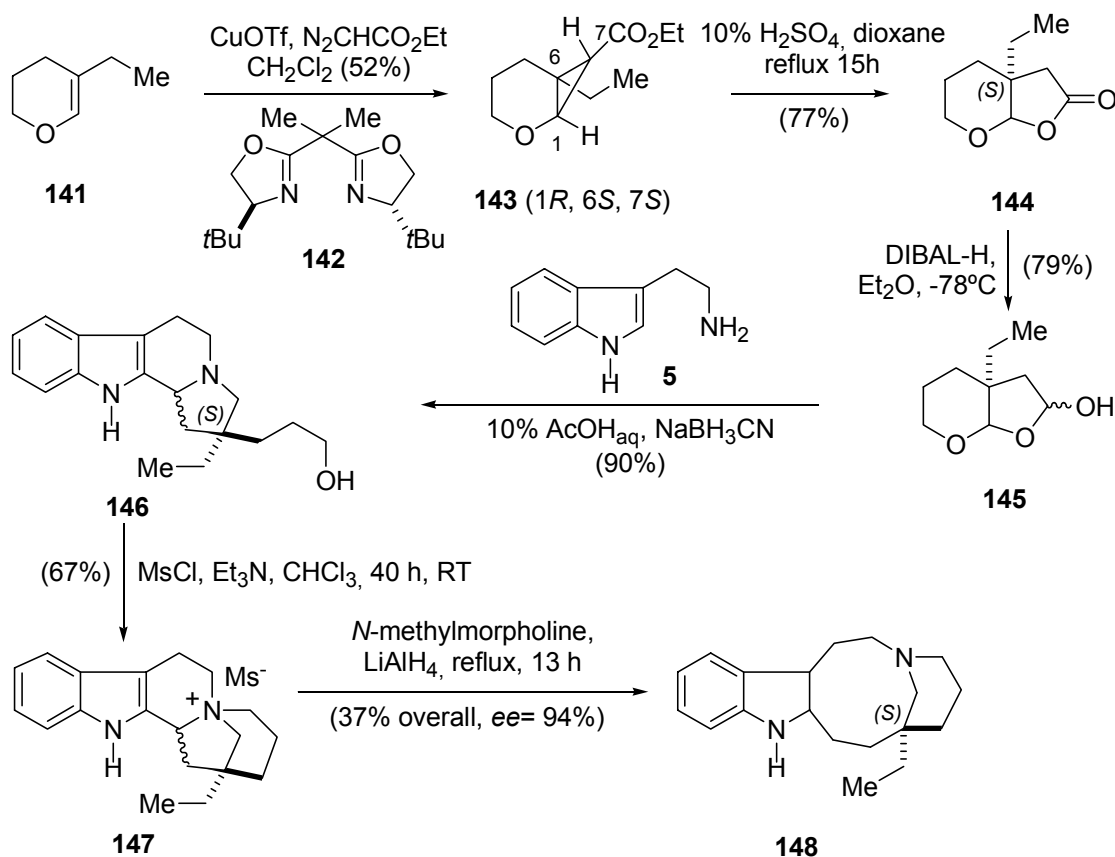
During their synthesis of saframycin A (**140**), the group of Myers¹¹⁰ employed aldehyde **136**, which can be considered as a polysubstituted tyrosine derivative (Scheme 26). Pictet-Spengler condensation of **136** with α -aminonitrile **137**, prepared from the same aldehyde furnished THIQ **138** in greater than 60% yield and with $ee=99\%$. The key aldehyde was prepared by the diastereoselective alkylation of pseudoephedrine glycineamide hydrate, followed by amide

reduction with lithium aminoborohydride, *N*-protection, and oxidation.¹¹¹

Next, *N*-methylation of **138** followed by functional group deprotection set the stage for a second highly stereospecific Pictet Spengler reaction with Fmoc-glycinal, furnishing **139** in 57% overall yield. In turn, this was converted into saframycin A (**140**) by reductive removal of the Fmoc group, cyclization to form the piperazine ring, followed by installation of the glyoxamide side chain and final oxidation to the diquinone state in 45% overall yield. A solid supported synthesis of this natural product has also been disclosed by this group, employing the same strategy.¹¹²

5.3 Asymmetric cyclopropanation of enol ethers

The group of Andersson¹¹³ reported the five step synthesis of the aspidosperma-type alkaloid (+)-quebrachamine (**148**).¹¹⁴



Scheme 27

This natural product carries a quaternary chiral center with known configuration. Therefore, the synthesis was carried out by means of a Pictet Spengler condensation¹¹⁵ of lactol-acetal **145** with tryptamine **5**, in order to determine the absolute configuration of lactone-acetal **144**. This complemented previous routes in which chiral templates derived from *L*-glutamic acid were

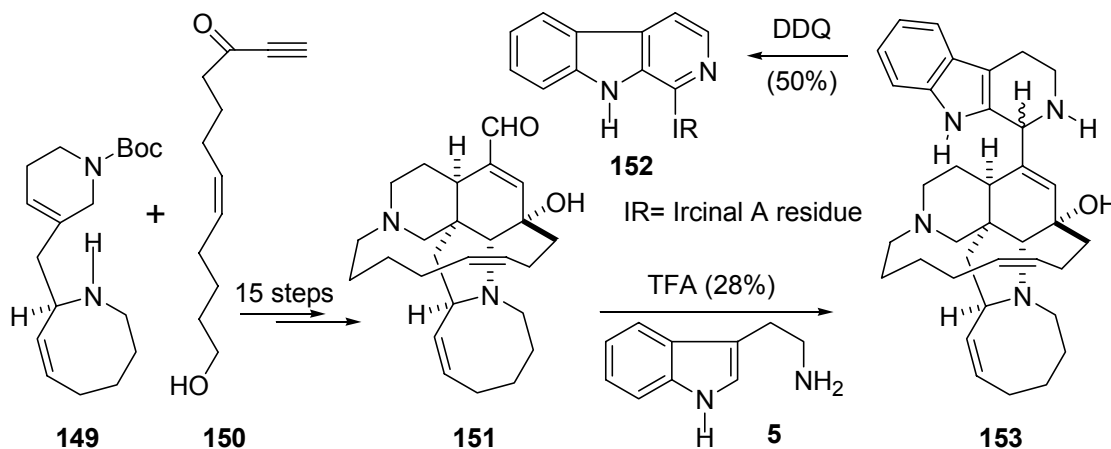
employed.¹¹⁶

The preparation of the required lactol-acetal was highly stereoselectively carried out (*exo:endo* up to 95:5, *ee* = 95%) in 52% yield by the CuOTf-promoted asymmetric cyclopropanation of dihydropyran **141**¹¹⁷ with ethyl diazoacetate¹¹⁸ and Evans' bisoxazoline **142** as catalyst, as depicted in Scheme 27.¹¹⁹

The acid-induced ring cleavage of cyclopropane **143** gave lactone **144** in 77% yield. Reduction of lactone **144** with DIBAL-H in 79% was followed by acid-catalyzed condensation with tryptamine (**5**) and subsequent reduction with sodium cyanoborohydride, which led to the diastereomeric mixture of alcohols **146** in 90% yield. Next, an improved version of Kutney's protocol was employed, *via* the quaternary ammonium salt **147** formed spontaneously in 67% yield when the alcohols were treated with methanesulfonyl chloride and triethylamine. Reductive cleavage of the C_{benzylic}-N bond with concomitant ring expansion, employing LiAlH₄ in refluxing *N*-methylmorpholine completed the sequence.

5.4 Use of structurally complex non-carbohydrate naturally occurring aldehydes

5.4.1 Ircinal A and the synthesis of the manzamines- Manzamine A (**152**) is a cytotoxic alkaloid isolated in 1986 from a sponge harvested near the coast of Okinawa.¹²⁰ Its unique structure consists of a β -carboline heterocycle attached to a pentacyclic diamine core containing both eight- and thirteen-member rings on a pyrrolo[2,3-*i*]isoquinoline framework. Recently, Winkler and Axten¹²¹ reported a complex intramolecular vinylogous amide photoaddition-fragmentation-Mannich closure sequence approach towards Manzamine A (Scheme 28).¹²²



Scheme 28

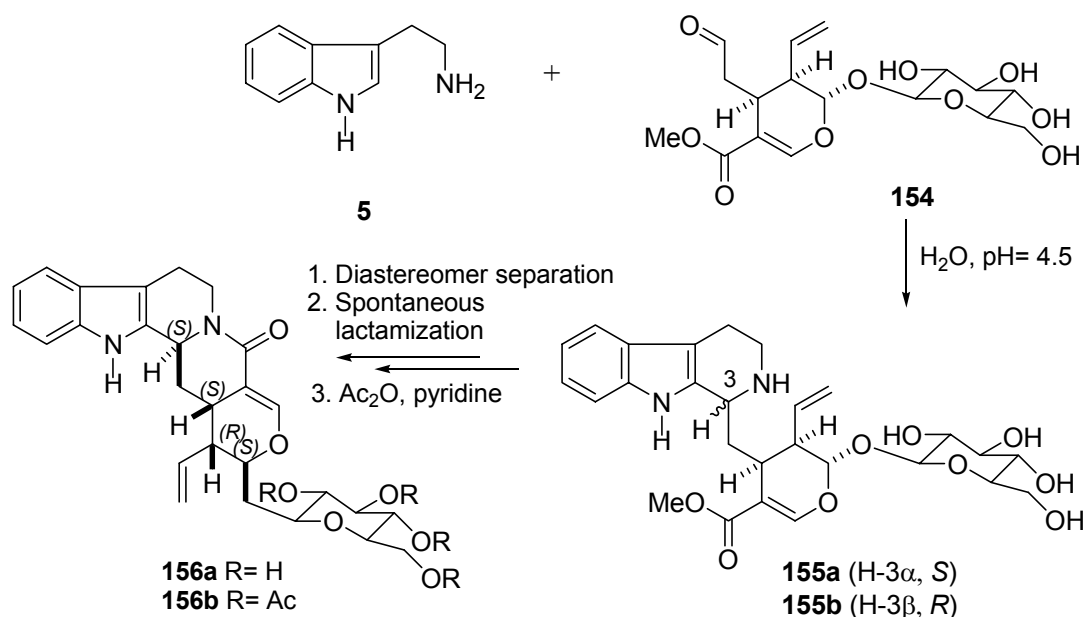
Starting with diamine **149** and acetylenic ketone **150**, the polycyclic aldehyde ircinal A (**151**)¹²³ was assembled in approximately 15 steps; this was Pictet-Spengler condensed with tryptamine (**5**) yielding 58% of manzamine D (**153**), as a diastereomeric mixture of THBC, the proportion of which was not informed. Final oxidation of **153** with DDQ provided 50% of

manzamine A (**152**).

Analogously, Kobayashi submitted tryptamine to a Pictet-Spengler condensation with ircinal B, which differs from ircinal A in that the bond between the allylic position and the tertiary nitrogen of the eight-member ring is missing. This gave manzamine H, which upon treatment with DDQ furnished manzamine J. These manzamines and the starting ircinals are cytotoxic to L1210 murine leukemia and KB human epidermoid carcinoma cells.

5.4.2 Condensation of secologanin with naturally occurring amines and derivatives- The pioneering work of the group of Battersby demonstrated that secologanin (**154**) reacts with tryptamine (**5**) and dopamine (**42**), giving strictosidine (**155**) and vincoside (**161a**), which are parent compounds of the large class of terpenoid indole and ipecac alkaloids.¹²⁴ Recently, the regio- and stereoselectivity of these reactions was investigated in detail.¹²⁵

The well-known monoterpene indole alkaloid glycoside strictosidine (**155a**)¹²⁷ was first isolated from *Rhazya stricta*¹²⁶ and is the precursor of more than 2200 monoterpene indole and related alkaloids. *In vivo*, it results from the Pictet-Spengler condensation of secologanin (**154**) and tryptamine (**5**) by plant species, in the presence of the enzyme strictosidine synthase,¹²⁸ or under biomimetic conditions in aqueous solution at pH= 4.5 (Scheme 29).¹²⁹ In the presence of the enzyme, the new chiral center is formed with complete stereoselectivity, while a 1:1 diastereomeric ratio is obtained in the absence of the enzyme.

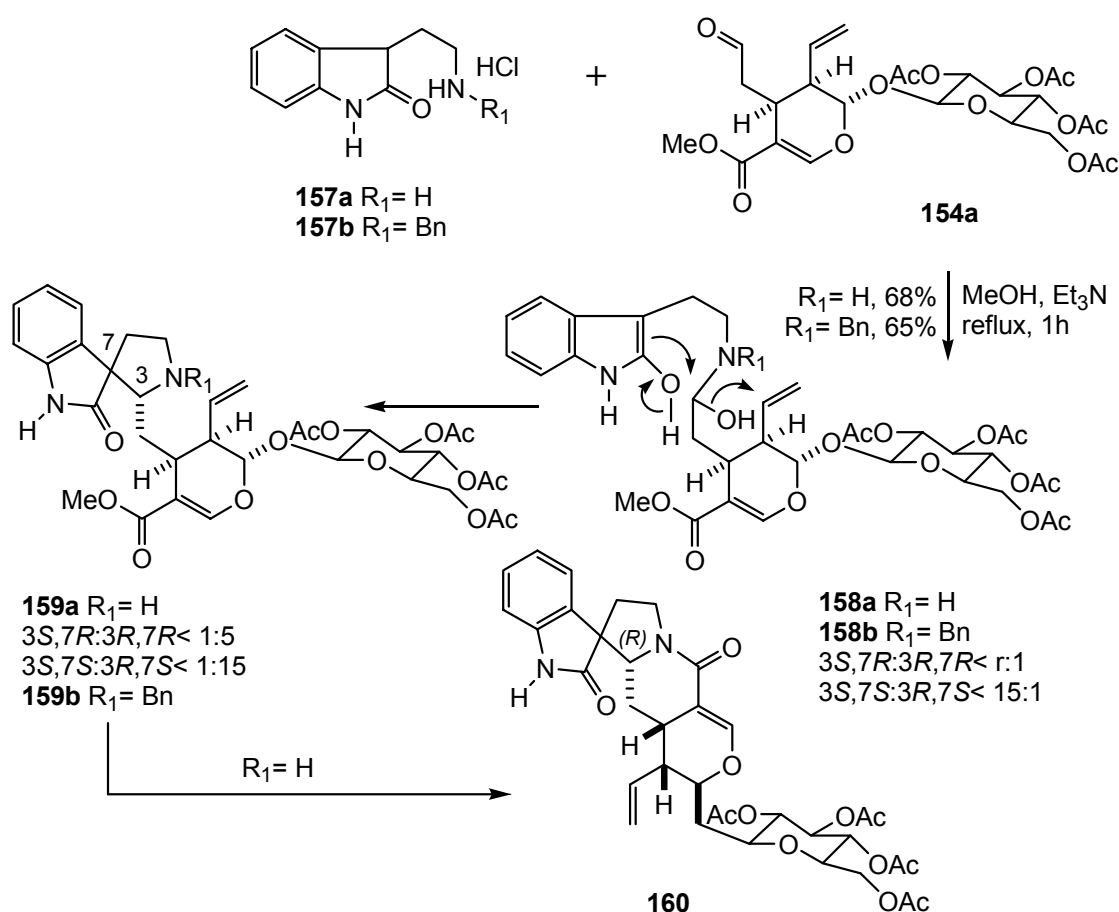


Scheme 29

For many years, there was much controversy about the configuration of the new center of chirality at C-3, as well as about the question of which stereoisomer is the precursor of the alkaloids mentioned above.¹³⁰ Recent chemical and optical correlations carried out in the

strictosidine-vincoside series suggested that the configuration of C-3 in strictosidine is *S*.¹³¹ This was also confirmed by the 2D-NMR analysis of the natural product, prepared in epimer-free form using the easy lactamization of the H-3 β derivative vincoside (**155b**).¹³²

There is also a special group of more than 120 terpenoid indole alkaloids, formally derived from secologanin (**154**) and oxotryptamine (**157a**).¹³³ The biogenesis of this class of alkaloids has not been fully investigated and oxotryptamine was not isolated from any plant species to date. Brown reported¹³⁴ about the coupling reaction of oxotryptamine and the secologanin aglycon and indicated that the formation of this type of compounds under abiotic conditions is possible. Recently Szabó and coworkers investigated the direct coupling of secologanin (**154**) and oxotryptamine finding that the reaction gives pentacyclic lactams **160**, as shown in Scheme 30.



Scheme 30

With the benzylated amine **157b**, the reaction was stopped at the tetracyclic ester level (**159b**), through the intermediacy of **158b**; however, with the unsubstituted amine **157a**, generation of **159a** by way of **158a** was followed by spontaneous lactamization to **160**. In both cases, the products were formed with high stereoselectivity at C-3, but as an epimeric pair of 7*R*

and 7*S* in a ratio of 1:3. The bulky *N*-benzyl substituent directed the stereoselectivity at C-3 in favor of the *S* configuration. In the non-benzylated compounds, the reversible coupling reaction is probably non-stereoselective, but during the lactamization the 3*R* epimer is sterically favored and gives the final lactam in this configuration.

It has been proposed that the formation of the β -carboline system takes place through a spiroindolenine intermediate such as **8** (see Scheme 2),¹³⁵ which might be considered a sterically close analogue of the spirooxindole structure **159**.

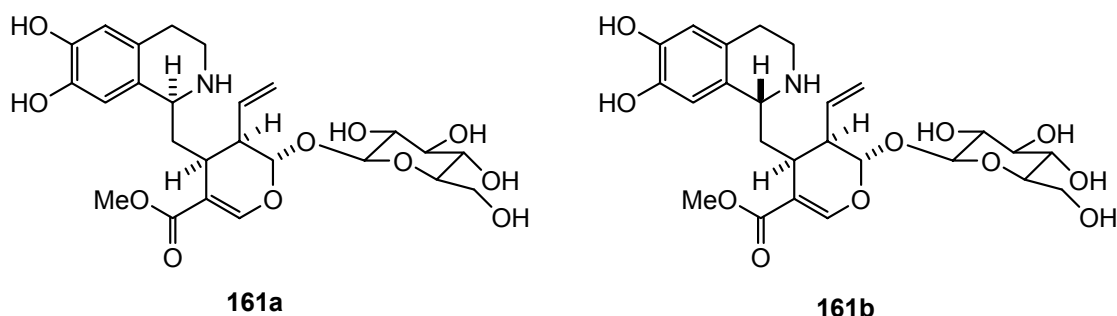
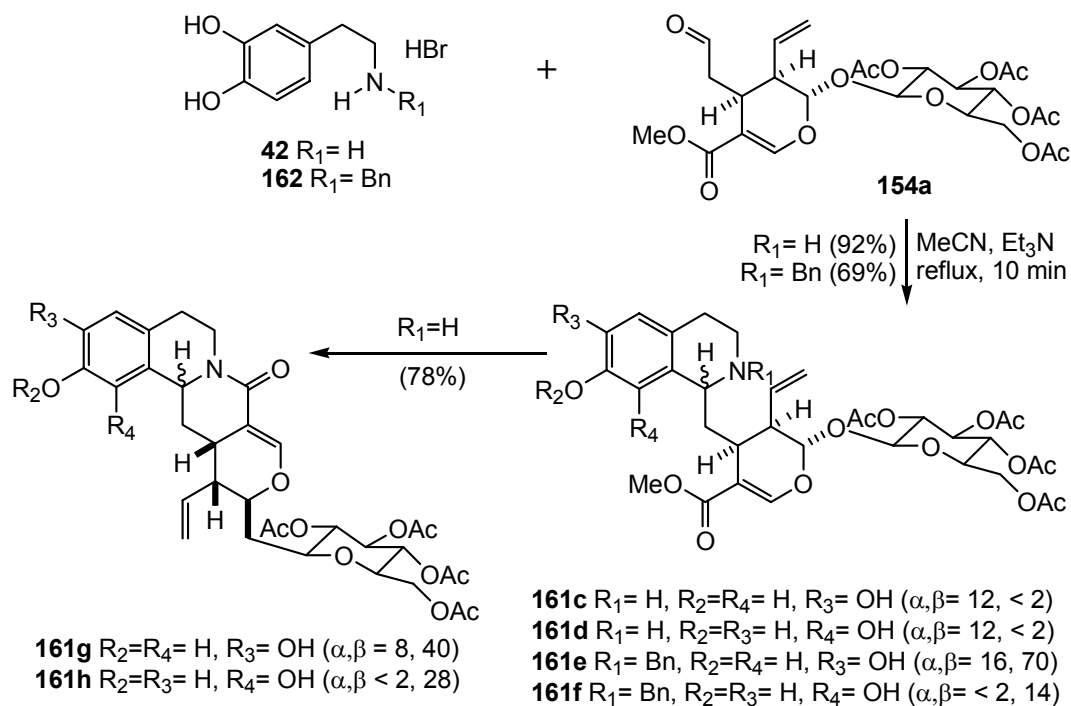


Figure 1

In this case, these results may explain the preferential formation of 3*S* strictosidine and related alkaloids.

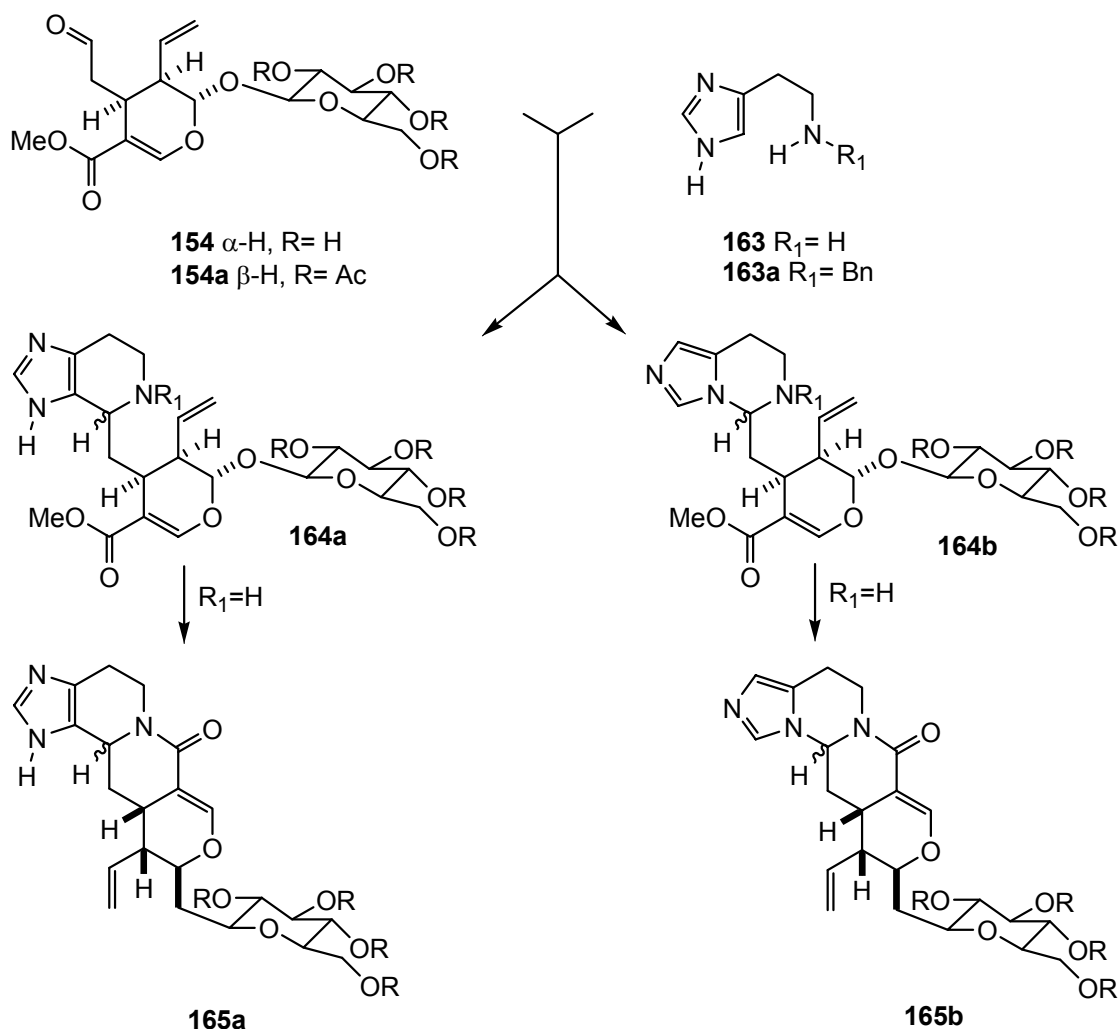


Scheme 31

The enzyme might work like the benzyl group, except that its attachment to N-4 would be temporary rather than constant. In the subsequent, stereoconservative 1,2-rearrangement into the β -carboline system, the enzyme could leave the N-4 atom, the product retaining the *S* configuration at C-3.

A special class of isoquinoline alkaloids, which includes the widely known emetine from *Cephaelis ipecacuanha* can be formed by Pictet-Spengler coupling secologanin (**154**) with dopamine (**42**) and related compounds.¹³⁶ It has been reported that secologanin **154** reacts with dopamine **42** at pH= 5 to give 2-deacetylisoipecoside (**161a**) and 2-deacetylipecoside (**161b**) in approximately a 1:4 ratio and an X-ray diffraction analysis of an ipecoside derivative proved unequivocally the *R* configuration at C-1.¹³⁷

Since in dopamine the C-2 and C-6 are chemically nonequivalent, it was expected that the coupling reaction might give normal (cyclization at C-6) and “neo” (cyclization at C-2) regioisomers. Neo derivatives were isolated from *Cephaelis ipecacuanha* and *Alangium lamarckii* Thw. (Alangiaceae),¹³⁸ and De-Eknamkul described the enzymatic condensation of secologanin and dopamine under cell-free conditions yielding both series *R* and *S* of condensation products.



Scheme 32

However, purification of the crude preparation, gave an enzyme catalyzing the formation of the compounds of the *R* series.¹³⁹ Szabó and coworkers¹⁴⁰ studied the reaction of dopamine (**42**) and *N*-benzyl dopamine (**162**) with tetraacetyl loganin (**154a**) and found that reaction with the natural product gave preferably the H-1 α isoquinolines **161c,d**, while the *N*-benzyl derivative **162** provided preferentially the H-1 β heterocycles **161e,f**.

In both cases, the 7,8-disubstituted THIQ ("neo", **161d** and **161f**) were formed. The dopamine-derived heterocycles **161c,d** were lactamized to a mixture of tetracyclic compounds **161g,h** bearing different substitution on the aromatic ring and as well as α and β configurations on the new chiral center.

Analogously, Szabó and coworkers also studied the reactions of tetraacetyl secologanin **154a** and histamine (**163**) as well as with *N*-benzyl histamine (**163a**).¹⁴¹ They found (Scheme 32) that with the benzylated amine **163a**, the main product was the normal, tetraacetylated benzyl derivative of histeloside (**164a**), having the *R* configuration at the new center of chirality C-1,

with a small amount of an unidentified minor component which could probably be the 1*S* epimer.

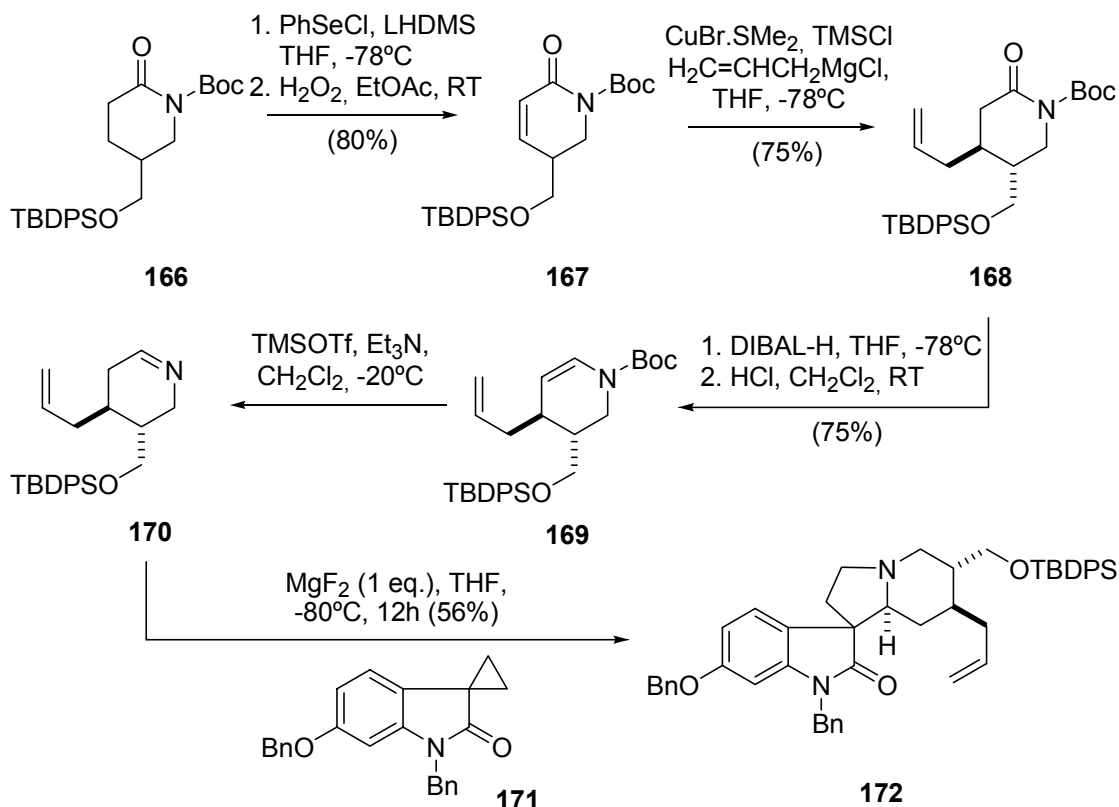
However, in a slightly acidic medium, the reaction with histamine (**163**) gave two products in an approximately 6:4 ratio. The main compound proved to be the expected, tetraacetylated derivative of the lactam histelosamide with the *R* configuration at C-1 (**165a**), and the minor product was the uncyclized **164a** bearing the *S* configuration at the same C-1 center. When the transformation was carried out under acid-free conditions, in addition to the epimeric pair of the normal tetraacetylated lactam (**165a**) and the tetraacetylhisteloside with 1*S* configuration (**164a**), tetraacetylneohistelosamide (**165b**) was also isolated, in which the cyclization took place at one of the cyclic nitrogens of the imidazole ring, through the intermediacy of **164b**. Probably, **165b** is also an intermediate in the formation of the normal isomers, because under slightly acidic conditions it is rapidly isomerized into the normal alkaloid **165a**. The tendencies observed in the histamine series were that at C-1, the *R* configuration is favored over the *S* one, and lactamization is faster in the former than in the latter case.

5.5 Use of structurally complex synthetic carbonyls

Strychnofoline (**177b**), shown in Scheme 34, belongs to a class of natural products isolated from the leaves of *Strychnos usambarensis*, which displays high antimitotic activity against cultures of mouse melanoma and Ehrlich tumor cells.¹⁴²

A prominent structural feature of these alkaloids is the presence of a spiro[pyrrolidin-3,3'-oxindole] nucleus. The diastereoselective total synthesis of (±)-strychnofoline recently disclosed by Carreira¹⁴³ resorts to the preparation of terminal olefin **172** as a precursor of polysubstituted aldehyde **175** and its Pictet-Spengler condensation with *N*-methyl tryptamine (**176**). Key for the synthesis of aldehyde **175** was the stereoselective preparation of imine **170**, which was carried out from **166**,¹⁴⁴ as shown in Scheme 33. Exposure of the enolate of **166** to PhSeCl, followed by H₂O₂ oxidation of the resulting selenide afforded the unsaturated lactam **167** in 80% yield. Next, conjugate addition of an allyl moiety through organocuprate chemistry gave 75% of **168** as an inseparable 5:1 mixture of diastereomers.¹⁴⁵ Reduction of **168** followed by facile conversion of the corresponding lactamol to enamine **169**¹⁴⁶ in 75% yield and mild cleavage of the Boc-group gave access to unstable imine **170**. The imine was heated with **171** furnishing tetracyclic intermediate **172** in 55% yield as a single isomer. The stereochemical outcome of this ring expansion is in agreement with previous observations.¹⁴⁷

Osmilation of the side chain of **172** was followed by oxidative cleavage of the intermediate diol and acetalization of the resulting aldehyde, furnishing **173** in 80% yield. Deprotection of the silyl ether and oxidation of the so uncovered primary alcohol gave an aldehyde which was methylenated under classical Wittig conditions, affording acetal **174** in 66% overall yield, the deprotection of which provided aldehyde **175**, ready for condensation with *N*-methyl tryptamine **176**.



Scheme 33

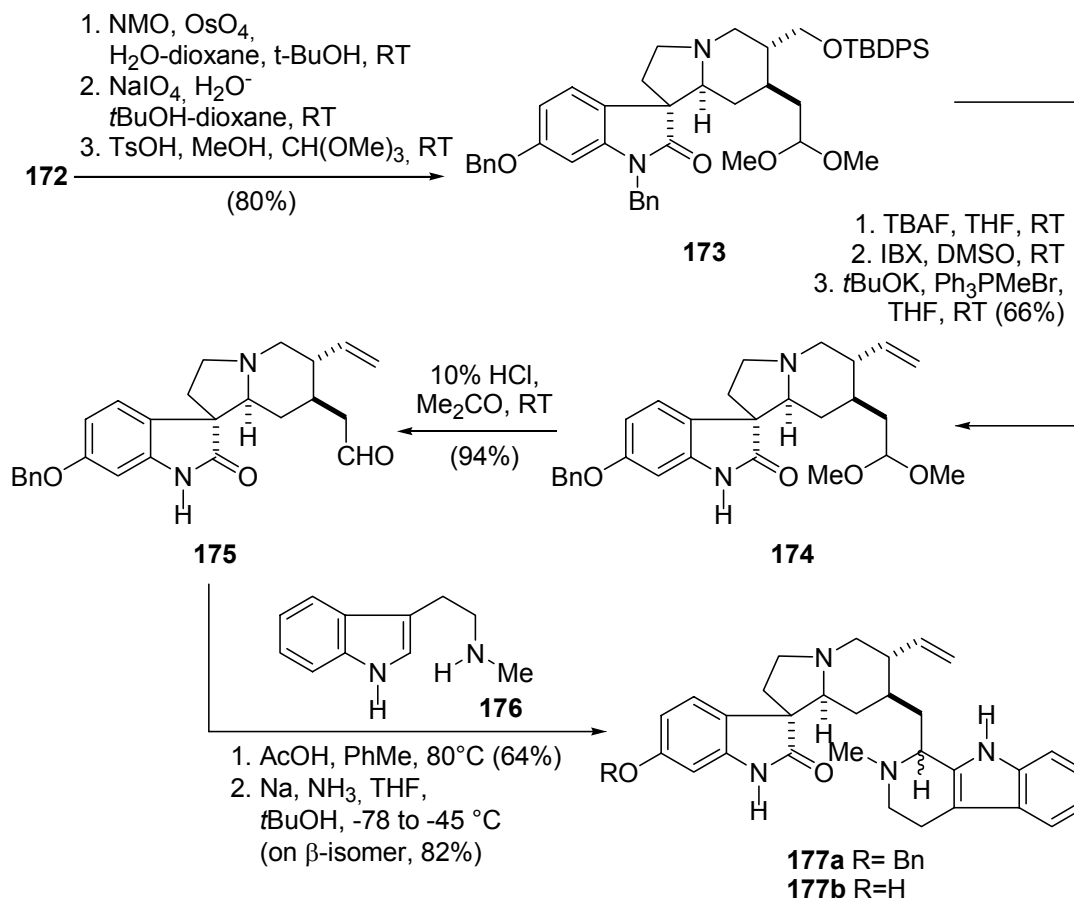
This Pictet-Spengler reaction¹⁴⁸ gave a mixture of α and β diastereomers in a 1.5:1 proportion and 64% yield. Debenzylation of the less abundant β -diastereomer of **177a** with sodium in liquid ammonia gave the final product **177b** in 82% yield, as shown in Scheme 34.

Ecteinasidin 743 (ET-743, **181**) is an extremely potent antitumor agent isolated from the marine tunicate *Ecteinasidia turbinata*, which is currently undergoing phase II clinical trials and is also attracting considerable attention owing to its unique mechanism of action.¹⁴⁹ The novelty of its structure, its remarkable biological activities and natural scarcity have attracted the attention of Chemists during the last decade. Rinehart and coworkers proposed that biosynthesis of some of the ecteinasidins could take place by Pictet-Spengler condensation of an α -keto macrolactone with properly substituted β -phenethylamine (ET-743, ET-729, ET-745, ET-770 and congeners) or tryptamine (ET-736 and ET-722, ET-752, ET-808 and similar compounds) moieties.¹⁵⁰

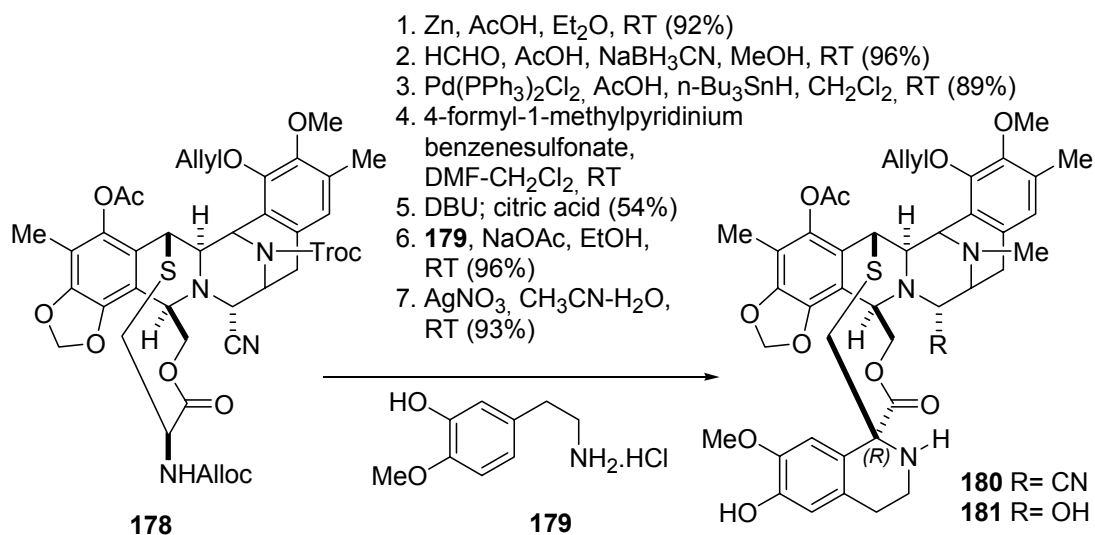
The group of Fukuyama¹⁵¹ recently reported a total synthesis ET-743. To this end, the advanced intermediate **178** was submitted to a reaction with zinc in acetic acid in order to cleave the Troc group; this was followed by reductive alkylation affording an *N*-methyl amine, whose Alloc group and allyl ether were simultaneously cleaved with a palladium catalyst to give an intermediate aminophenol.

Next, according to Corey's protocol,¹⁵² a biomimetic transamination reaction¹⁵³ afforded the related known *R*-ketolactone,¹⁵⁴ similar to **183**, and subsequent Pictet-Spengler reaction with

amine **179** furnished ET-770 (**180**).

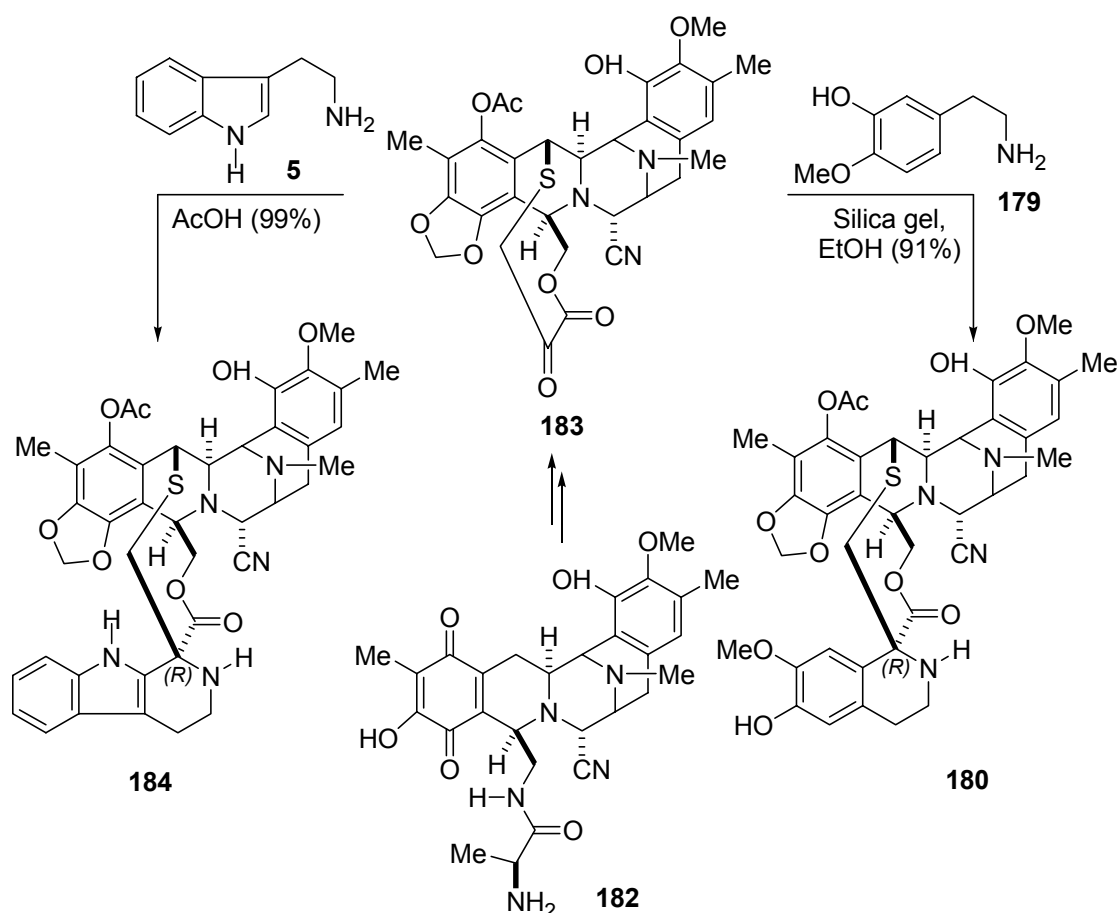


Scheme 34



Scheme 35

Finally, treatment with AgNO_3 in $\text{CH}_3\text{CN-H}_2\text{O}$ generated the labile hemiaminal to give ecteinascidin 743 (**181**).



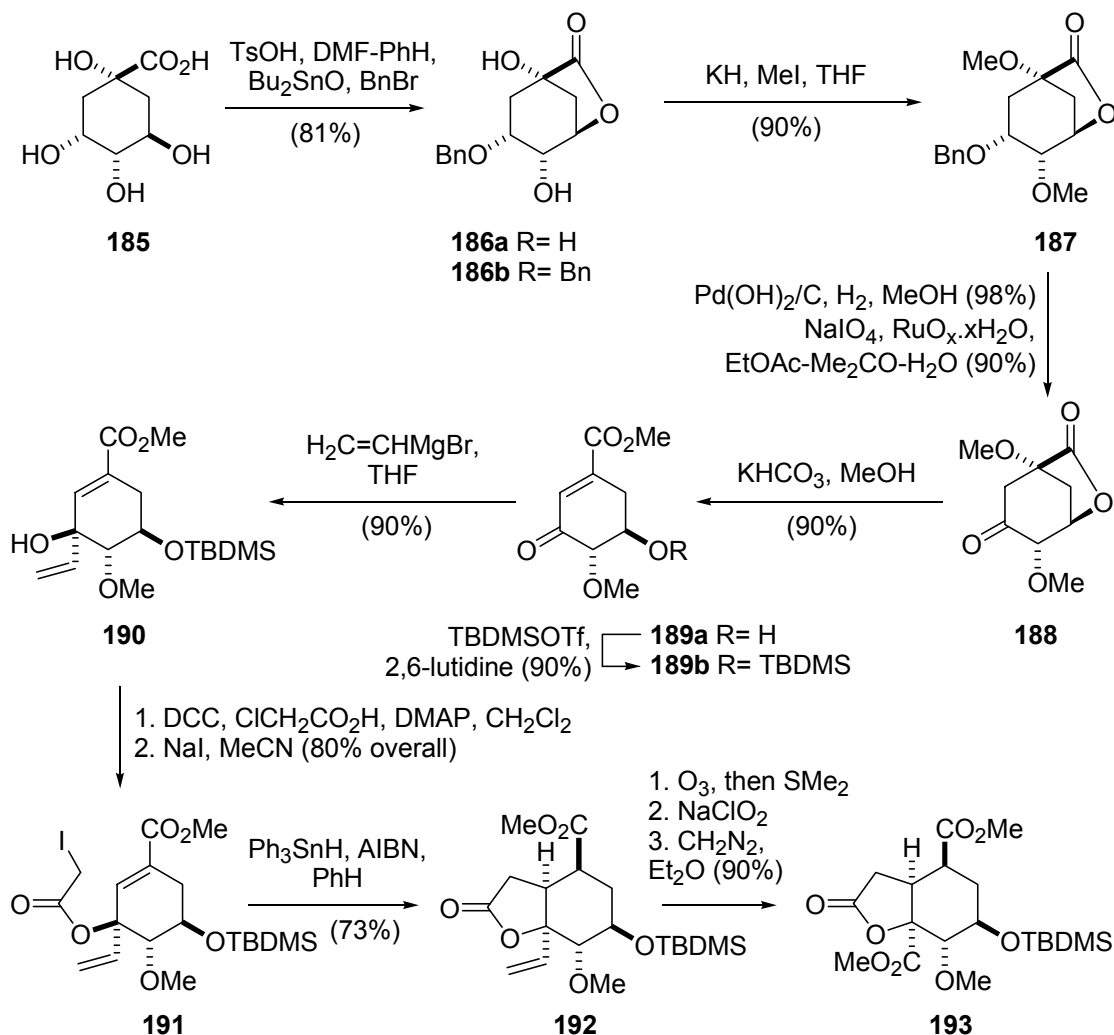
Scheme 36

Cuevas and coworkers¹⁵⁵ disclosed the syntheses of several ecteinascidins from cyanosafracin B (**182**), employing **183** as their common key intermediate. Again, the Pictet-Spengler reactions with **179** to give **180** and with tryptamine (**5**) to afford **184**, were highly stereoselective.

An analogous strategy was employed by Danishefsky as the end part of his synthesis of analogs of ET-743, the Pictet-Spengler reaction furnishing the desired product as a single diastereomer, with the configuration required by ET-743.¹⁵⁶

5.6 Quinic acid as a source of chirality

Recently, the group of Hanessian reported a new synthesis of reserpine (**197**) by the chiron approach,¹⁵⁷ employing the readily available quinic acid (**185**) as starting material and source of chirality for the elaboration of ring E of the natural product.



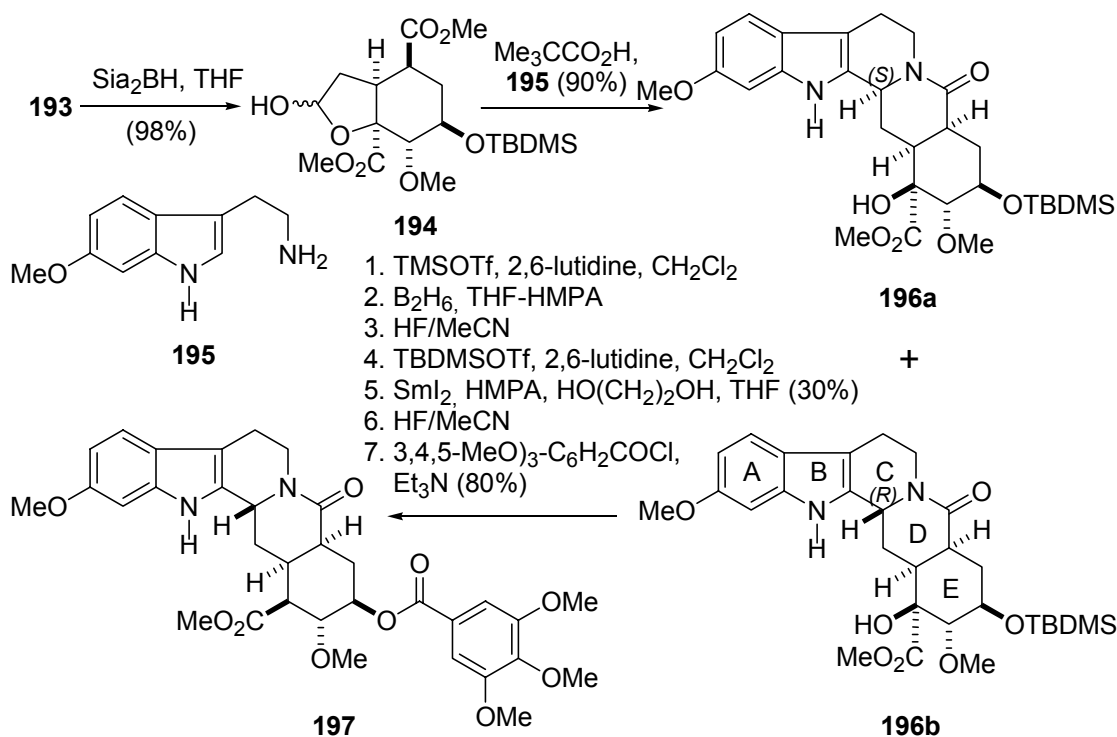
Scheme 37

Thus, treatment of quinic acid with TsOH in benzene-DMF gave bicyclic lactone **186a**, which was selectively benzylated on the equatorial hydroxyl group through the intermediacy of a stannylene acetal to provide **186b** (Scheme 37).¹⁵⁸ Methylation of **186b** with methyl iodide gave the dimethoxy derivative **187**, which once subjected to catalytic hydrogenolytic debenzoylation with Pearlman's catalyst furnished the corresponding free alcohol.

Next, oxidation of the latter with the ruthenium dioxide-sodium periodate reagent produced the ketone **188** which was treated with methanol and KHCO₃, resulting in mild methanolysis of the lactone. This was followed by spontaneous β -elimination to give the alcoholic α,β -unsaturated ester **189a** converted in turn to its protected derivative **189b** in excellent yield. The regio- and stereocontrolled introduction of functional groups which would lead to ring D was next accomplished by introduction of a vinyl group by means of a vinyl Grignard-mediated 1,2-addition to the carbonyl to **190**, followed by DCC-mediated esterification of the resulting alcohol with chloroacetic acid. The vinyl Grignard attacked the ketone from the same side of the

methoxy group indicating the operation of a chelation controlled addition mode, which resulted crucial for ensuring the *cis* orientation of the D/E ring junction.

Transformation of the chloroacetate into the related iodoacetate **191** was readily carried out by halogen exchange and this set the stage for an intramolecular free radical-mediated conjugate addition across the α,β -unsaturated ester, which was effected with triphenyltin hydride and AIBN, furnishing lactone **192** and its epimer on the α -CO₂Me carbon atom, which was recycled by equilibration with DBU.



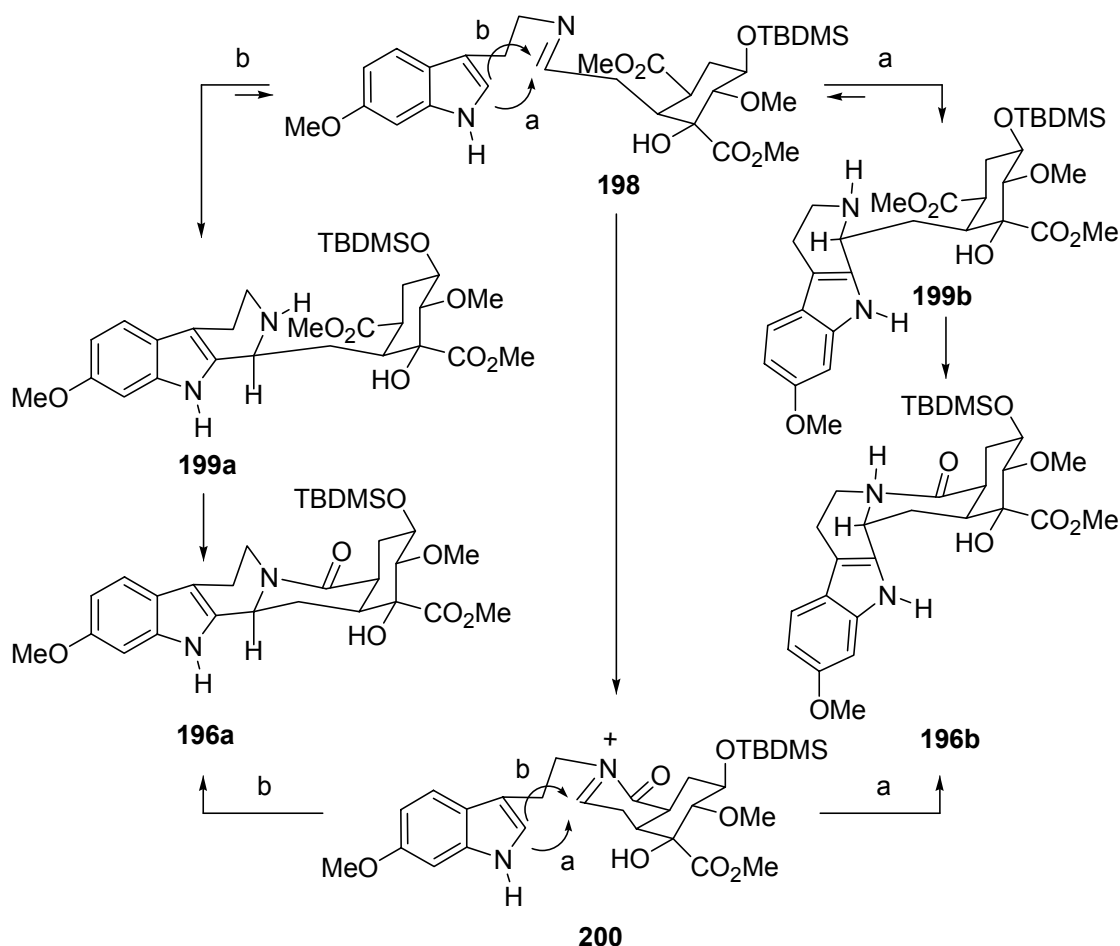
Scheme 38

Once the lactone **192** was conveniently accessed, the vinyl moiety was oxidatively cleaved with ozone, and the intermediate aldehyde resulting from reductive work-up was oxidized to the corresponding acid with sodium chlorite. Diazomethane esterification completed the sequence and gave **193** ready for coupling with 6-methoxytryptamine (**195**). The complete sequence involved 10 steps and furnished lactone **193** in 24% overall yield.

Mild and selective reduction of **193** with disiamyl borane afforded diastereomeric lactols **194**, which after treatment with 6-methoxytryptamine (**195**) in refluxing toluene containing pivalic acid resulted in a 1.4:1 mixture of **196a** and **196b**, favoring the C-3 β epimer **196b**. Interestingly, trials with other acids furnished only 1:1 mixtures of the epimers (Scheme 38).

Removal of the lactam carbonyl with borane proved tricky, and unsuccessful unless previous protection of the tertiary carbinol as the related TMS ether. However, once the reduction was accomplished, the TMS ether required removal previous to the required SmI₂ mediated

deoxygenation of the tertiary alcohol. Although this last reaction was not very clean, it furnished an advanced intermediate, the desilylation of which followed by esterification with 3,4,5-trimethoxy benzoyl chloride furnished the final product **197**.



Scheme 39

A plausible mechanism for the cyclizations leading to **196a** and **196b** was proposed. This involves attack of the indole moiety of **198** on a half-chairlike imine or immonium ion intermediate *via* pseudoaxial (path a) or pseudoequatorial (path b) approaches to transient intermediates **199a** and **199b**, respectively, followed by spontaneous elimination of methanol and lactam formation (Scheme 39).

An alternative mechanistic rationale for the preference of the desired isomer **196b** over **196a** may depend on the intermediacy of a putative immonium ion lactam structure **200**. Thus, the initially formed imine may lactamize and then furnish intermediate **200**. The resulting extended conjugated immonium lactam system could benefit from a pseudoaxial attack en route to the desired **196a**.

6. Concluding remarks

During the last 15 years, organic chemists have made remarkable progress in their quest for optically active THIQ and THBC derivatives, employing the intermolecular asymmetric Pictet-Spengler with chiral aldehydes or aldehydes tethered to chiral auxiliaries. This has been mainly a consequence of the general advances in synthetic organic chemistry, which resulted in a greater variety and availability of reagents and synthetic transformations, as well as by the increasing need of optically pure materials for activity testing and the challenges posed by attractive complex natural products which unique structures have been elucidated during this period.

In this context, the preparation of optically active THIQ and THBC and other heterocycles with the aid of optically active aldehydes by the intermolecular Pictet-Spengler condensation strategy not only expanded the synthetic possibilities of this almost centennial reaction, through the synthesis of increasingly daring targets, but also allowed chemists a relatively easy access to valuable compounds otherwise difficult to obtain.

The current perspectives are that increase of the demand for chiral compounds will continue at its steady pace; this will keep driving organic chemists in their indefatigable search for more imaginative ways to synthesize new chiral carbonyl moieties, to design improved auxiliaries, as well as novel strategies to introduce and remove chiral auxiliaries and to find reaction conditions where the potential of the asymmetric moieties could be fully exploited, favoring high chemical and optical yields of the Pictet-Spengler condensation products.

In conclusion, during the past 15 years of febrile and productive activity we have witnessed just the first but important steps towards renewed and more exciting applications of the Pictet-Spengler cyclization, this old but extremely useful reaction.

Acknowledgements

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