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TOTAL SYNTHESIS OF MANZACIDINS. AN OVERVIEW AND PERSPECTIVE

Yasufumi Ohfuné,* Kentaro Oe, Kosuke Namba, and Tetsuro Shinada

Graduate School of Science, Osaka City University, Sumiyoshi-ku, Sugimoto,
Osaka 558-8585, Japan, ohfuné@sci.osaka-cu.ac.jp

Abstract – Manzacidins belong to a class of non-roidin bromopyrrole alkaloids and have attracted significant attention from the synthetic community due to not only their expected biological activities but also to their novel structure consisting of a tetrahydropyrimidinecarboxylic acid with an ester-linked bromopyrrole unit. Of particular interest was the stereoselective construction of the 1,3-diamino groups attached to chiral tertiary and quaternary carbon centers in the tetrahydropyrimidine unit. Since our total synthesis and structure confirmation of manzacidins A and C in 2000, many groups have accessed the enantio- and diastereoselective total syntheses of these alkaloidal amino acids based on novel synthetic methods. This review will focus on recent studies from our laboratory as well as others regarding the total syntheses of manzacidins A, B, C, and D reported to date.

CONTENTS

1. Introduction
2. Total Synthesis of Manzacidins A and C by Our Group
 - 2-1. First Total Synthesis and Absolute Configuration of Manzacidins A and C using Asymmetric Strecker Synthesis
 - 2-2. Short and Diastereoselective Route to the Second Generation Total Synthesis of Manzacidins A and C using Diastereoselective Hydrogenation of α,β -Dehydroamino Acid
3. Total Synthesis of Manzacidin A and/or C by Other Groups
 - 3-1. Total Synthesis of Manzacidins A and C using Rhodium-catalyzed C-H Insertion of Nitrene by Du Bois' Group

- 3-2. Total Synthesis of Manzacidin C using Asymmetric Aza-Mannich Reaction by Lanter's Group
- 3-3. Total Synthesis of Manzacidin A using Lewis Acid-catalyzed Asymmetric 1,3-Dipolar Cycloaddition by Maruoka's Group
- 3-4. Total Synthesis of Manzacidin A using Lewis Acid-catalyzed Asymmetric 1,3-Dipolar Cycloaddition by Sibi's Groups
- 3-5. Formal Total Synthesis of Manzacidins A and C using Cinchona Alkaloid-derived Organocatalysts by Deng's Group
- 3-6. Total Synthesis of Manzacidin C using Chiral Silicon-based Lewis Acid-promoted Asymmetric Acylhydrazone-vinyl Ether Cycloadditions by Leighton's Group
- 3-7. Total Synthesis of Manzacidin A and Formal Synthesis of Manzacidin C using Allyl Cyanate-to-isocyanate Rearrangement by Ichikawa's Group
- 3-8. Total Synthesis of Manzacidin D using Isothiourea Iodocyclization by Mackay's Group
4. Total Synthesis of Manzacidin B
 - 4-1. Synthesis and Structure Determination of Manzacidin B by Our Group
 - 4-2. Second Generation Total Synthesis of Manzacidin B by Our Group
 - 4-3. Total Synthesis of Manzacidin B and Its Enantiomer and Diastereomers using Hatakeyama's Epoxide-Opening by Mohapatra's Group
5. Conclusion

1. INTRODUCTION

Bromopyrrole alkaloids are a novel family of marine natural products possessing potentially useful pharmacological activities which include α -adrenoceptor blockers, antagonists of serotonergic receptors, actomyosin ATPase activators, and immunosuppressive and anti-tumor properties.¹ About 160 members of this class have been isolated so far from more than 20 different sponges of various genera, essentially belonging to *Agelasidae*, *Axinellidae*, and *Halichondridae* families. Oroidin (**1**) is considered the parent compound of this family. These alkaloids are classified according to their structures: (i) oroidin-like linear monomers in which hymenidin (**2**) belongs to this class; (ii) cyclized oroidin derivatives represented by himenin (**3**) and spongiacidin B (**4**) derived from **1** or **2**, and dibromophakellin (**6**) and agelastatins A (**7**) and B (**8**) derived from dihydrooroidin (**5**); (iii) an oroidin-like dimer and its higher oligomers such as sceptrin (**9**), a [2+2] adduct of **1**, ageliferin (**10**), a formal [4+2] adduct of **1**, and dibromopalau'amine (**12**) and palau'amine (**13**) via axinellamine A (**11**) from **9** or **10** (Figure 1).^{2,3} Recently, non-oroidin bromopyrrole alkaloids without the imidazole ring originating from oroidin were isolated from several marine sponges. Bromopyrrolohomarginine (**14**), agelongine (**15**), manzacidins A (**16**), B (**18**), C (**17**),⁴⁻⁶ and manzacidin D (**19**)⁷ belong to this class, whose structures are characterized by an ester linkage in

place of the amide linkage between the bromopyrrole unit and the remaining part of the molecule except for **14** (Figure 2).

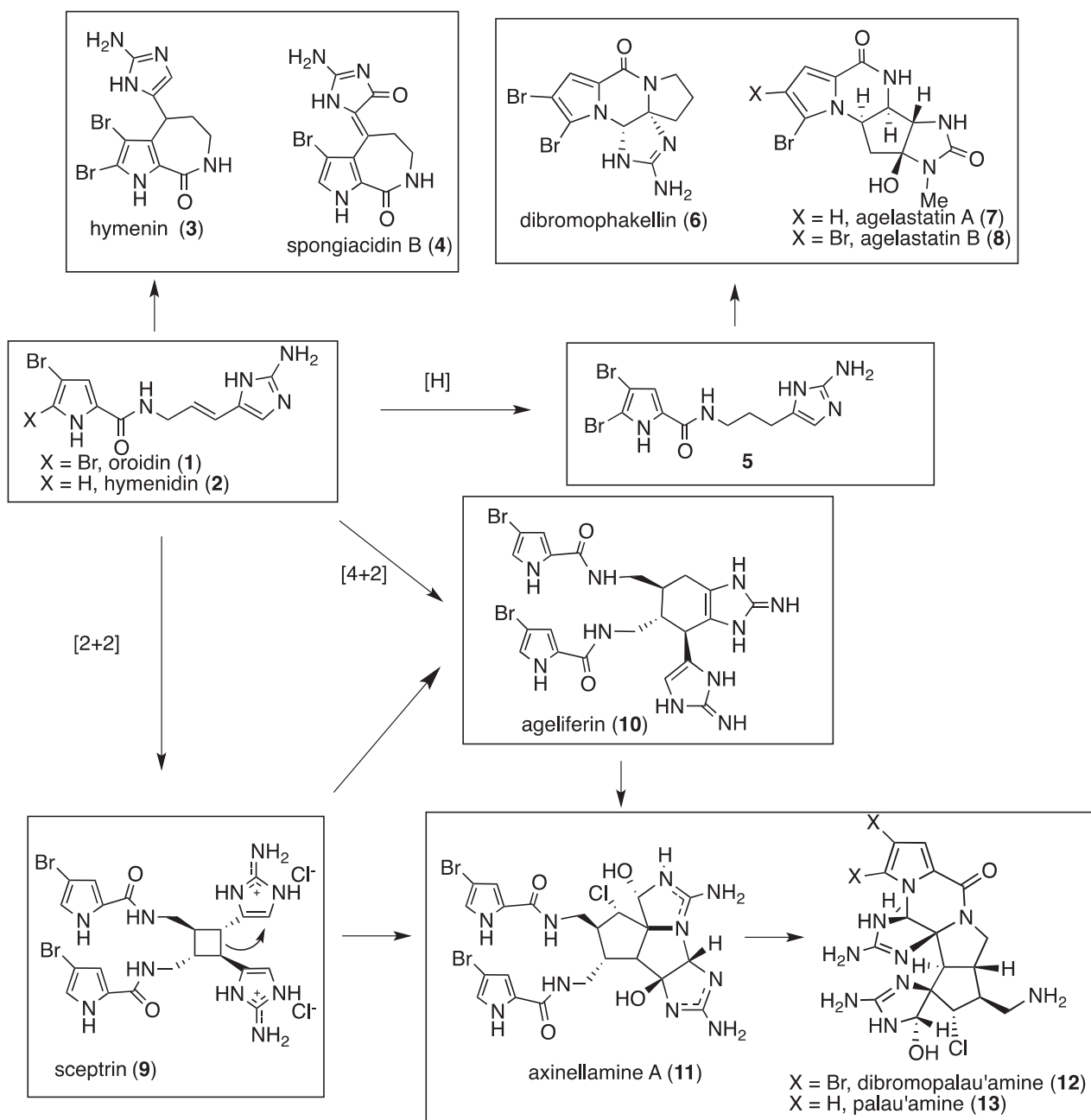


Figure 1. Structures of Bromopyrrole Alkaloids Biosynthetically Derived from Oroidin

Among these alkaloids, manzacidins A (**16**), B (**18**), and C (**17**) were isolated from the Okinawan sponge *Hymeniacidon sp.* by Kobayashi et al. in 1991.⁴ Although biological activities of manzacidins were expected to be similar to those of other bromopyrrole alkaloids,¹ their pharmacological profile remained unexploited because only minute quantities were available from the marine sponges. The structures of

manzacidins A and C were proposed as the C4 (manzacidin numbering) diastereomers with the same 6*S* configuration based on their spectroscopic studies. Finally, their structures including absolute configuration have been confirmed to be (4*S*,6*R*)-**16** and (4*S*,6*S*)-**17**, respectively, by our first total synthesis in 2000 as shown in Figure 2.⁸ The structure of manzacidin B was also confirmed to be (4*R*,5*R*,6*R*)-**18** by our recent synthetic studies.^{9,10}

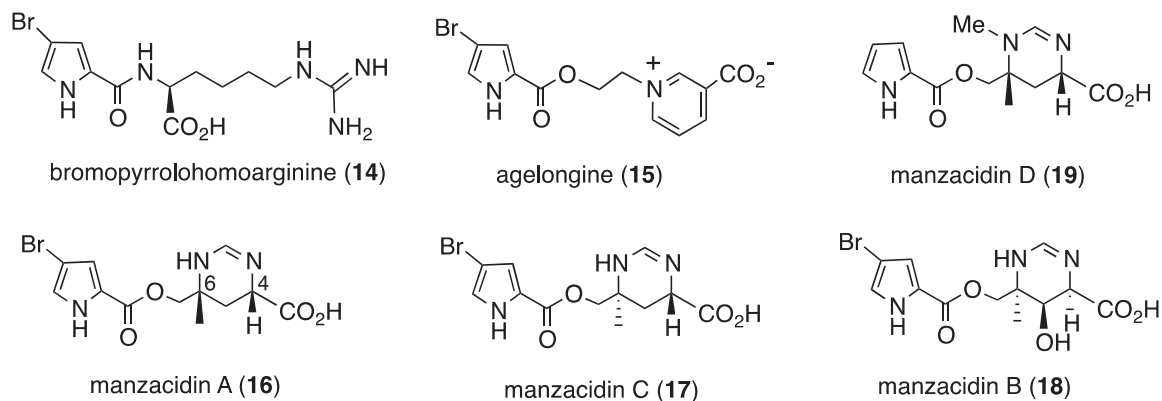


Figure 2. Structures of Non-oroidin Bromopyrrole Alkaloids

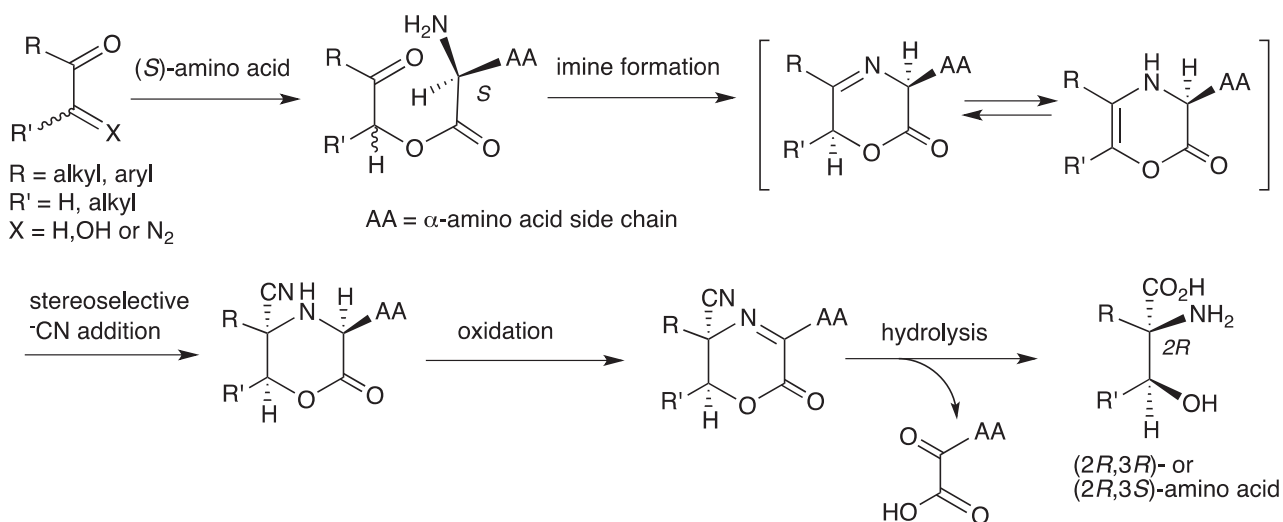
Since our total synthesis of **16** and **17**, these alkaloids have attracted much attention as synthetic targets from the synthetic community not only due to the presumed biological activities but also their novel structural features, i.e., the 1,3-diamino system in the tetrahydropyrimidine core in which one of the amino groups was attached to a C6 quaternary carbon center. Thus, many synthetic studies were focused on enantio- and diastereoselective methods for the construction of this structural unit. Many intriguing methods have been developed and successfully applied to the efficient total synthesis of manzacidins. An excellent review article on the manzacidin syntheses based on these novel synthetic methods has been reported by Maruoka et al. in 2008.¹¹ After Maruoka's review, many studies regarding the total syntheses of manzacidins have continuously appeared in the literature. In this review, our studies on the total synthesis of manzacidins including other groups reported to date are summarized.

2. TOTAL SYNTHESIS OF MANZACIDINS A AND C BY OUR GROUP

2-1. First Total Synthesis and Absolute Configuration of Manzacidins A and C using Asymmetric Strecker Synthesis

Not only manzacidins but also many natural products often possess a nitrogen-containing quaternary carbon center. Therefore, its enantio- and/or diastereoselective constructions have been one of the most challenging issues in organic synthesis for the last two decades.^{12,13} In particular, manzacidins have provided valuable opportunities for examining new synthetic methods for the construction of this novel

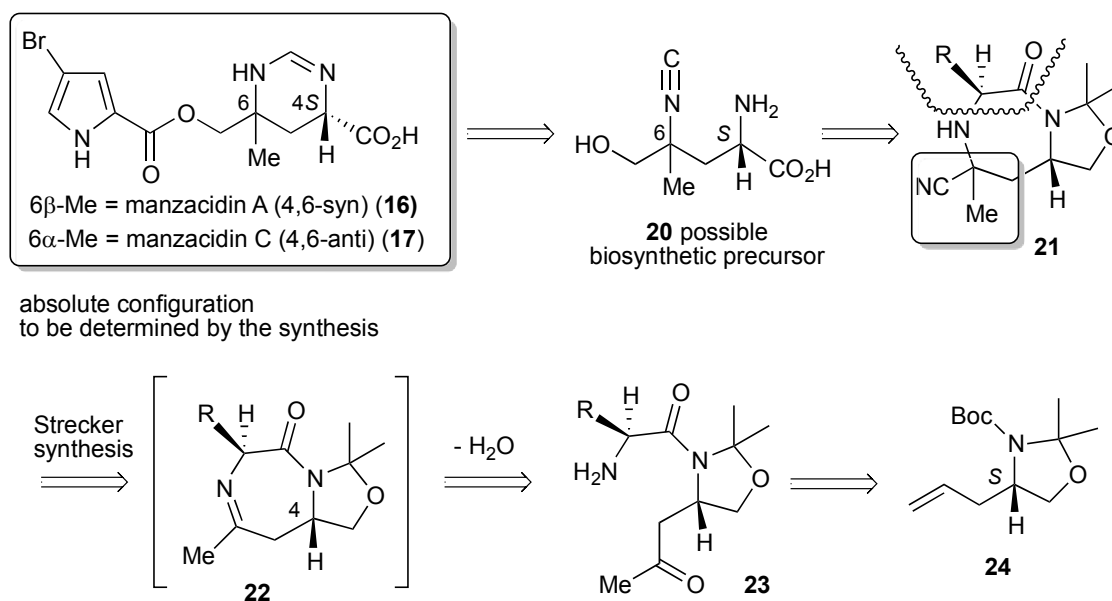
structural unit involved in highly functionalized structures. We thought that stereoselective synthesis of optically active α -substituted α -amino acids from an achiral starting material would provide a useful chiral building block for the synthesis of many natural products including manzacidins. Therefore, our group has developed an asymmetric version of the Strecker synthesis for the preparation of various α -substituted α -amino acids.¹⁴ The asymmetric Strecker synthesis consisted of the following sequence of transformations: (i) formation of a cyclic ketimine intermediate from an α -acyloxy ketone, having an L- or D-amino acid as the acyloxy group which controls the facial selectivity of the cyanide addition; (ii) stereoselective addition of a cyanide ion to 1,4-oxazine to give the α -amino nitrile; (iii) oxidative conversion to the α -imino nitrile; and (iv) removal of the chirality transferring amino acid as a pyruvate derivative and simultaneous hydrolysis of the nitrile group under acidic conditions to give the optically active β -hydroxy α -substituted α -amino acid (Scheme 1). The chirality transferring processes in Scheme 1 were highly stereoselective giving various types of chiral acyclic and cyclic β -hydroxy- α -substituted α -amino acids. The presence of a hydroxyl group adjacent to the nitrogen-containing quaternary carbon center of the resulting amino acids was advantageous for the conversion to natural products and related biologically active compounds. Thus, the present asymmetric Strecker synthesis has proven to be a useful method for the enantio- or diastereoselective construction of the nitrogen-containing quaternary carbon center.^{12,13}



Scheme 1. Asymmetric Strecker Synthesis of α -Substituted α -Amino Acid

The stereochemical relationship between manzacidins A (**16**) and C (**17**) was originally proposed as the C4 diastereomers.⁴ We hypothesized that their C4 configuration would be the same *S* by considering a plausible biosynthetic pathway that involves an (*R*)- or (*S*)-isocyanide intermediate **20** as is often seen in

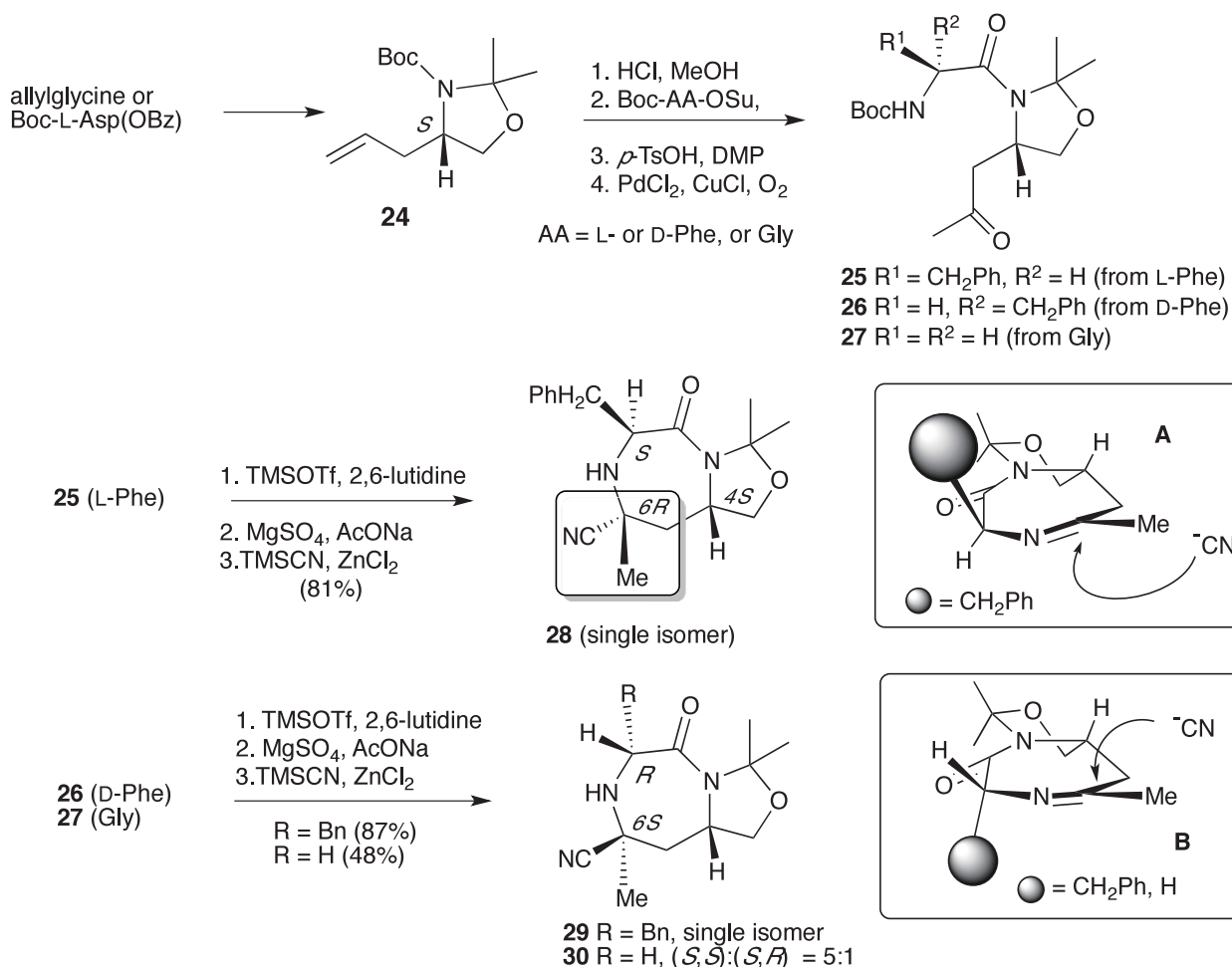
the biosynthesis of marine natural products.¹⁵ Thus, our plan for the total synthesis of manzacidin A and C was the use of the asymmetric Strecker synthesis starting with (*2S*)-allylglycinol (**24**) as shown in Scheme 2. This route relies on a stereoselective construction of the amino nitrile **21** by the Strecker synthesis of the amino ketone **23**. However, an asymmetric Strecker synthesis using an amide system is unknown, and the stereochemistry of a cyanide addition to the imine **22** is unpredictable in this case because its C4 chiral center also affects the facial selectivity, while in our previous work, the nitrile addition to a six-membered ketimine intermediate occurred from the sterically less demanding *re*-face (Scheme 1).



Scheme 2. Synthetic Plan using Asymmetric Strecker Synthesis

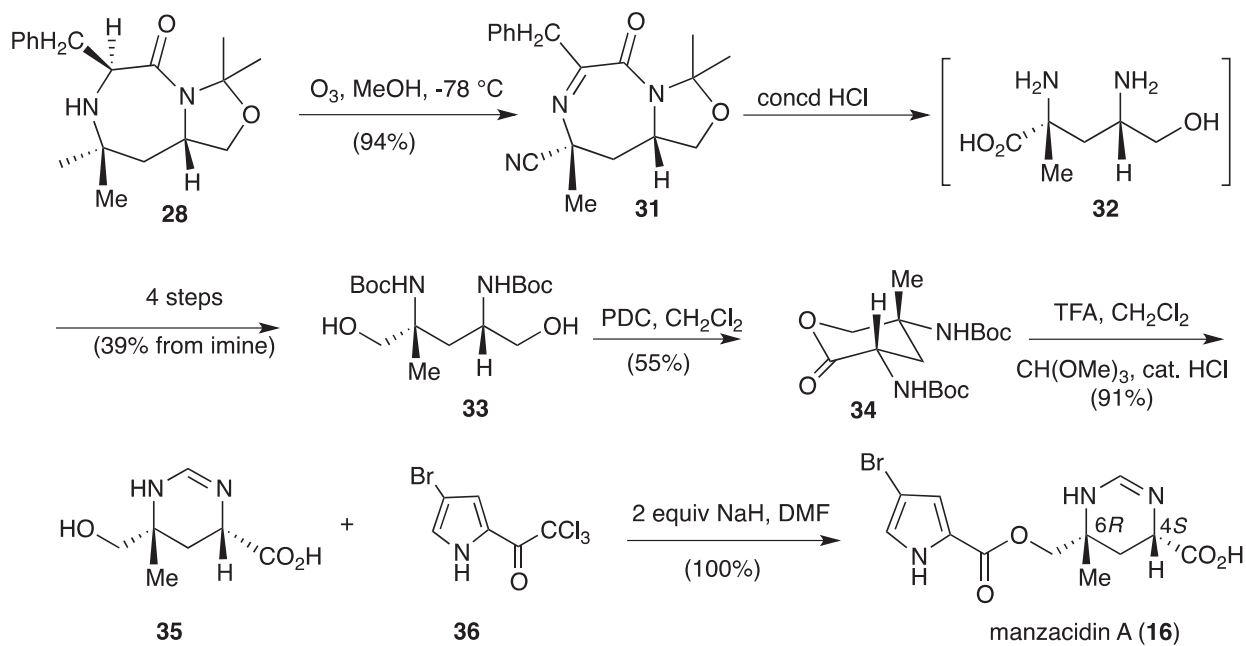
Initially, Strecker precursors, **25** with L-Phe and **26** with D-Phe as the chirality and nitrogen-transferring group, were prepared, respectively, from (*S*)-**24**. To examine the effect of the chiral amino acid for the diastereoselective cyanide addition to the corresponding imine, the achiral glycine precursor **27** was also prepared. After chemoselective removal of the Boc group with TMSOTf/2,6-lutidine,¹⁶ the Strecker synthesis of the L-Phe derivative **25** with TMSCN underwent stereoselective cyanide addition to give (*6R*)- α -amino nitrile **28** as a single diastereomer. The D-Phe isomer **26** furnished (*6S*)- α -amino nitrile **29**, exclusively. The reaction of the achiral glycyll derivative **27** gave a mixture of amino nitriles **30** in a 5:1 ratio, indicating that the cyanide addition preferentially occurred from the sterically less demanding *re*-face of the bicyclic framework. These results indicated that the cyanide addition to L- or D-Phe-derived imine, **A** or **B**, occurred from the opposite face of the benzyl group to those of the cyanide addition to the imine intermediate in a 6-membered case, despite the fact that the cyanide addition to L-Phe-derived imine **A** suffered severe steric demand from the bicyclic framework as observed in the glycyll case as

shown in Scheme 3. Thus, the desired α -amino nitriles, **28** and **29**, which corresponded to the stereochemistry of manzacidins A and C, respectively, were obtained with excellent stereocontrol.

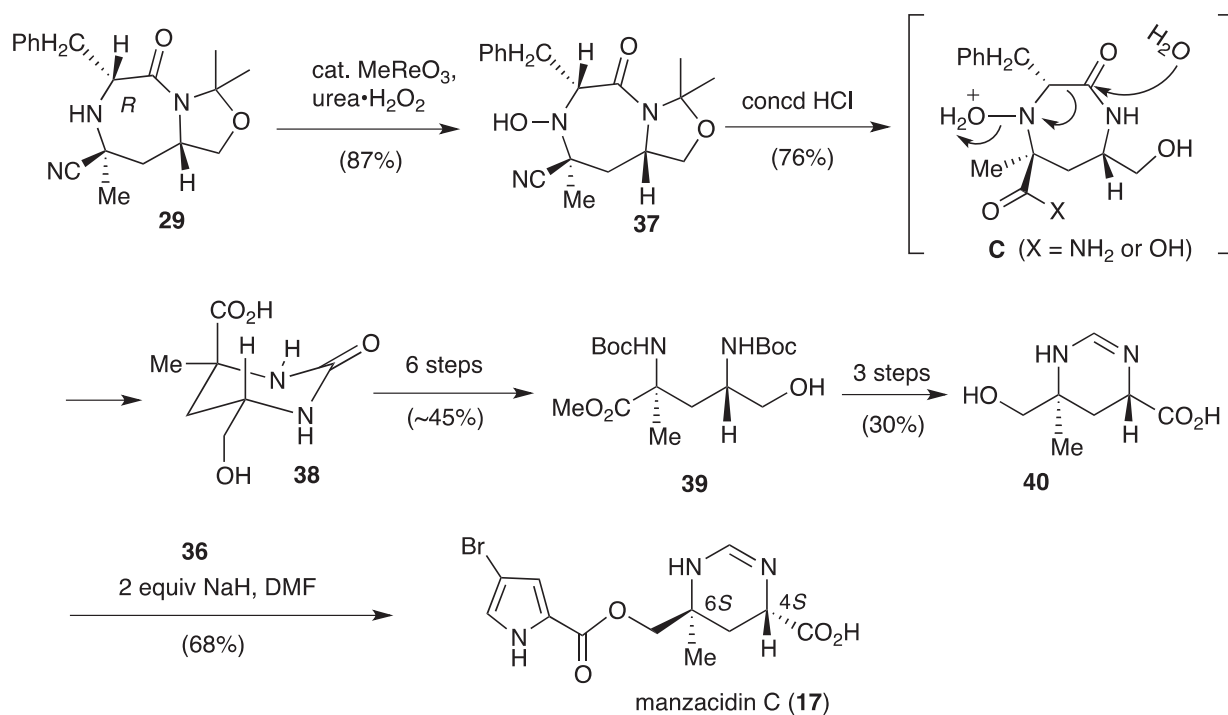


Scheme 3. Asymmetric Strecker Synthesis of Amino Ketones

Upon conversion of **28** into the corresponding α -imino nitrile **31**, neither a standard oxidation method using *t*-BuOCl/Et₃N nor other combinations of oxidants and bases were successful. Fortunately, the oxidation with ozone was quite effective to give the α -imino ketone **31** in 94% yield.¹⁷ Treatment with concd HCl resulted in removal of phenylpyruvic acid and simultaneous hydrolysis of the nitrile group to afford diaminocarboxylic acid **32**. This was converted into the δ -lactone **34** via diol **33**, to which a tetrahydropyrimidine ring was introduced to give **35**. The synthesis of manzacidin A (**16**) was accomplished by coupling with the bromopyrrole moiety using 4-bromo-2-trichloroacetylpyrrole (**36**). Thus, the absolute configuration of natural (–)-manzacidin A could unambiguously be assigned to (4*S*,6*R*)-**16** (Scheme 4).⁸ It is noteworthy that the present bromopyrrole ester-forming reaction has been employed by all other forthcoming syntheses of manzacidins as the standard method.



Scheme 4. Total Synthesis and Absolute Configuration of Manzacidin A

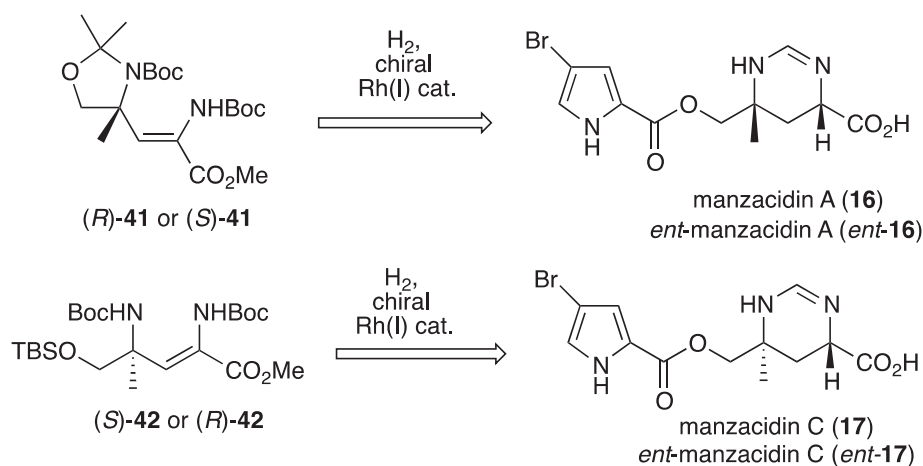


Scheme 5. Total Synthesis and Absolute Configuration of Manzacidin C

The synthesis of manzacidin C was started with the (6*S*)-amino nitrile **29**. Oxidative removal of the D-Phe unit from **29** was performed by trioxorhenium oxidation,¹⁸ followed by hydrolysis of the resulting **37** with concd HCl to give cyclic urea **38** via a C-C bond cleavage of the putative intermediate **C**, because ozone was exceptionally ineffective for this oxidation. Hydrolysis of the cyclic urea **38** and a subsequent 6-step sequence of reactions gave methyl ester **39**. This was converted to tetrahydropyrimidine **40** in 3 steps. The bromopyrrole moiety was introduced to **40** in a manner similar to that of **35** which gave manzacidin C (**17**). Thus, both natural (–)-manzacidin A and (+)-manzacidin C were found to possess the same 4*S* configuration. The synthetic sequence of manzacidin A involved 14 steps and the overall yield was 14%. Manzacidin C was synthesized in 15 steps and the overall yield was 3.5%.⁸

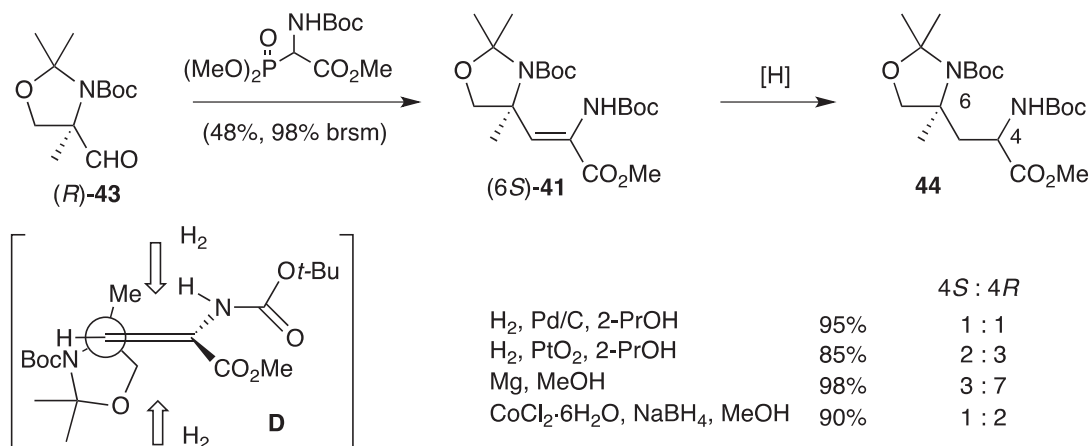
2-2. Short and Efficient Route to the Second Generation Total Synthesis of Manzacidins A and C using Diastereoselective Hydrogenation of α,β -Dehydroamino Acid Esters

Since our first total synthesis of manzacidins A and C in 2000,⁸ these natural products have received much attention in view of the enantio- and stereoselective construction of the 1,3-diamino system attached to the C4 tertiary and C6 quaternary stereogenic centers. However, the scalable method for preparing these alkaloids and their analogs remained a challenging program. Our group examined a short and efficient synthesis of manzacidins A (**16**) and C (**17**), and their enantiomers, *ent*-**16** and *ent*-**17**, by a diastereoselective hydrogenation of α,β -dehydroamino acid esters using a chiral rhodium catalyst (Scheme 6). To examine the substrate-controlled or chiral catalyst-controlled hydrogenation, two types of α,β -dehydroamino acid esters, **41** and **42**, were prepared by the Horner-Wadsworth-Emmons olefination of optically active α -methyl Garner aldehyde **43**¹⁰ and ring-opened aldehyde **48**¹⁹ with Schmidt's dimethyl phosphonoglycinate.²⁰

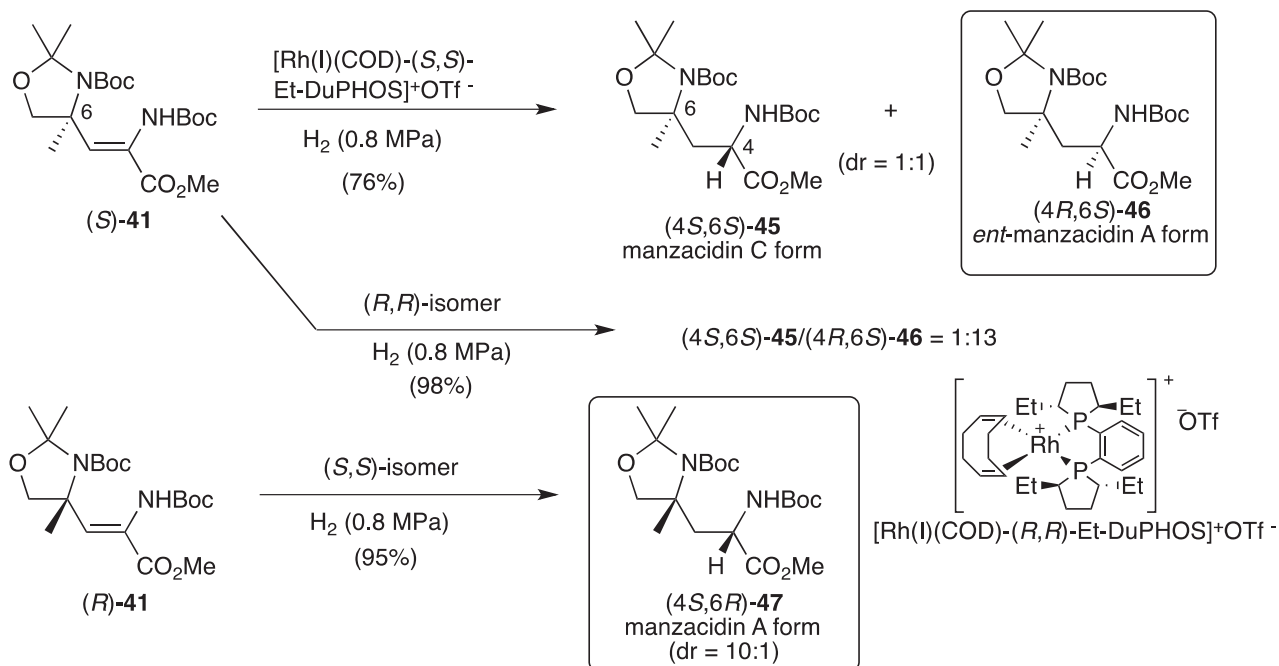


Scheme 6. Synthetic Plan Based on the Hydrogenation of α,β -Dehydroamino Acid Esters

Attempts for the substrate-controlled hydrogenation of the acetonide (*S*)-**41** using achiral catalyst systems revealed that the observed diastereoselectivities were poor to moderate giving a mixture of 4*S* and 4*R* isomers **44**. The 1,4-reduction conditions did not improve the ratio to a satisfactory level. The sterically congested functional groups attached to the olefin, which sterically hindered both the *re*- and *si*-faces of the proposed conformer **D**, would prevent the diastereoselective hydrogenation pathway (Scheme 7).



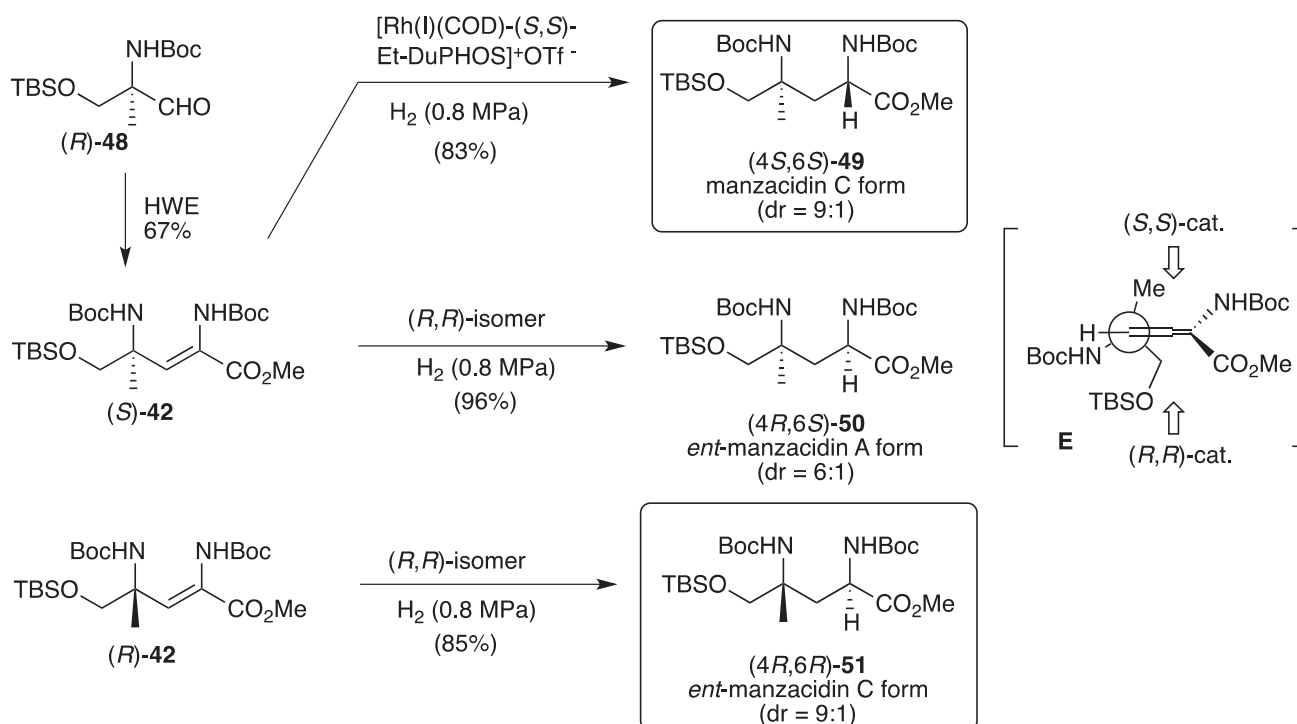
Scheme 7. Substrate-controlled Hydrogenation of α,β -Dehydroamino Acid Esters



Scheme 8. Diastereoselective Hydrogenation of the Structurally Rigid Olefin using Rh(I)-(*S,S*)- or (*R,R*)-Et-DuPHOS Catalyst

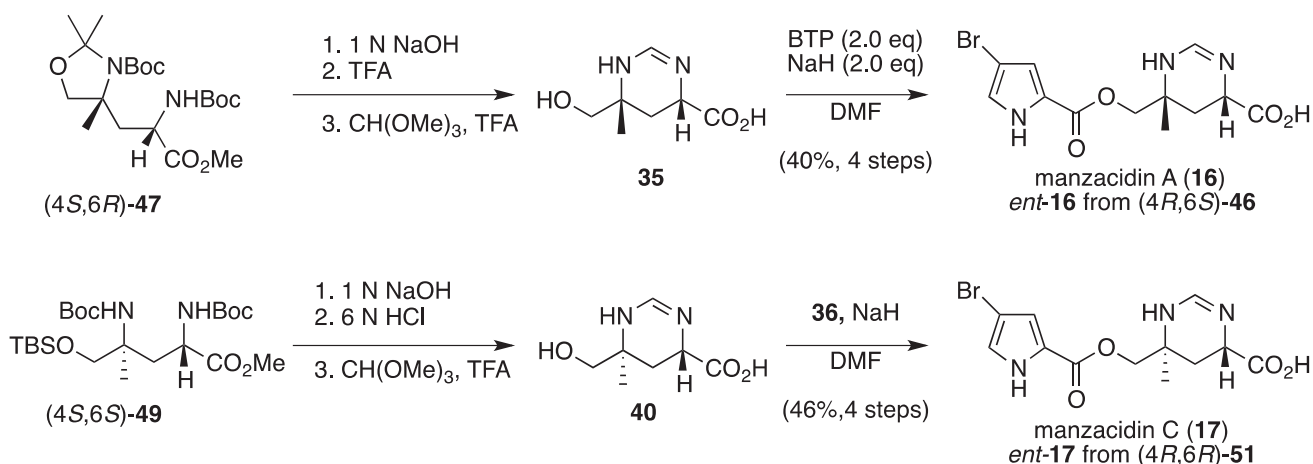
Next, we examined the chiral catalyst-controlled hydrogenation reaction using a Rh(I)-(S,S)- or (R,R)-Et-DuPHOS catalyst.^{21,22} The *N*-Boc olefin (*S*)-**41** was smoothly reduced with the Rh(I)-(S,S)-catalyst to give a 1:1 mixture of **45** and **46**. On the other hand, the use of the (R,R)-catalyst proceeded in a highly diastereoselective manner to give **46** (*ent*-**16** form) as the major isomer (13:1). The combination of (*S*)-**41** with the (R,R)-catalyst can be viewed as a matched-pair double-asymmetric induction.²³ These results indicated that the manzacidin A form can be prepared by the combination of (*R*)-**41** with the Rh(I)-(S,S)-catalyst. In fact, the asymmetric hydrogenation gave (4*S*,6*R*)-**47** as the major isomer in a 10:1 ratio (Scheme 8).

To achieve the diastereoselective hydrogenation for the synthesis of manzacidin C (**17**) and its enantiomer (*ent*-**17**), we considered that the release of the ring strain, which reduced the steric hindrance of the cyclic oxazolidine **43**, could facilitate the chiral catalyst-controlled hydrogenation reaction. As expected, the reduction of the acyclic olefin (*S*)-**42** with the (S,S)-Rh catalyst gave (4*S*,6*S*)-manzacidin C form **49** as the major product (dr = 9:1). When the (R,R)-catalyst was employed, the diastereoselectivity was inverted to give (4*R*,6*S*)-**50**, the *ent*-manzacidin A form, as the major product (dr = 6:1). The remaining *ent*-manzacidin C form **51** was prepared from (*R*)-**42** with the (R,R)-catalyst (dr = 9:1). The facial selectivity of the present catalyst-controlled hydrogenation reaction would proceed through the proposed conformer **E** as shown in Scheme 9.



Scheme 9. Diastereoselective Hydrogenation of the Ring-opened Olefin using Rh(I)-(S,S)- or (R,R)-Et-DuPHOS Catalyst

The resulting isomers **46**, **47**, **49**, and **51** were subjected to the following sequence of transformations: (i) hydrolysis of the methyl ester, (ii) removal of the Boc groups, (iii) tetrahydropyrimidine formation, and (iv) esterification with **36** to give manzacidins A and C, and their respective enantiomers. It is noteworthy that heptafluorobutyric acid was an excellent additive for the distinct HPLC separation of a mixture of the manzacidins that enabled obtaining enantio- and diastereomerically pure manzacidins A (**16**) and C (**17**), and their enantiomers *ent*-**16** and *ent*-**17** on a 100-mg scale. Thus, the syntheses of 4 isomers of manzacidins A and C were accomplished using the diastereoselective hydrogenation of the α,β -unsaturated amino acid esters using the chiral Rh-DuPHOS catalyst. Manzacidin A was obtained from the (*S*)- α -methyl Garner aldehyde **46** in 6 steps (18.1% overall yield, 15.8% for *ent*-**16**), and manzacidin C was synthesized from (*R*)-Boc- α -methylserine via (*R*)-**48** in 9 steps (21.6% overall yield, 24% for *ent*-**17**) as diastereomerically pure samples after the above-mentioned HPLC separation (Scheme 10).¹⁹



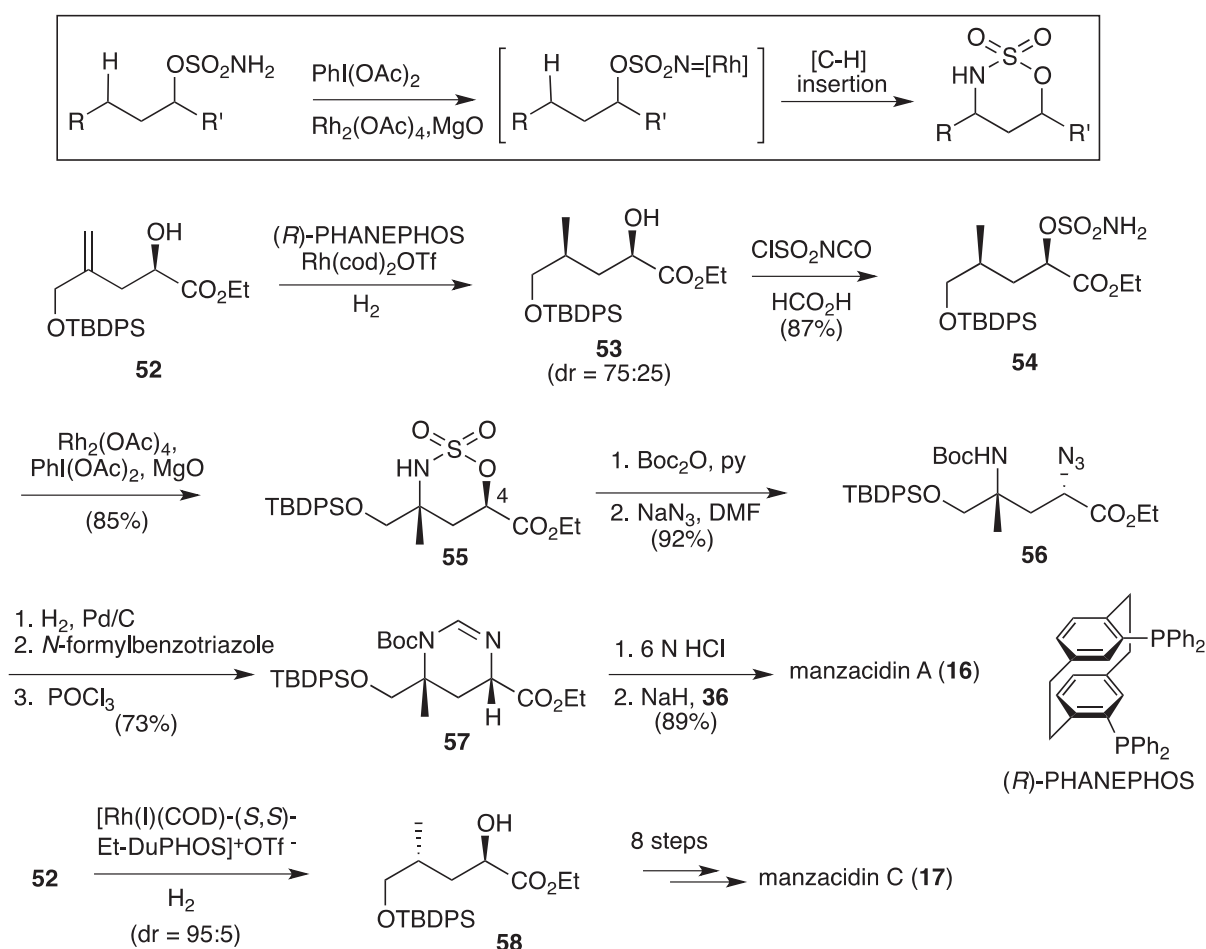
Scheme 10. Conversion to Manzacidins A and C and Their Enantiomers

3. TOTAL SYNTHESIS OF MANZACIDIN A AND/OR C BY OTHER GROUPS

3-1. Total Synthesis of Manzacidins A and C using Rhodium-catalyzed C-H Insertion of Nitrene by Du Bois' Group

Amination reaction of unactivated C-H bonds offers great potential as methods for the synthesis of amine derivatives. Du Bois et al. have established diastereoselective preparation of a 1,3-diamino system via an efficient γ -C-H amination reaction. Oxidation of a sulfamate ester with iodosobenzene diacetate and catalytic $\text{Rh}_2(\text{OAc})_4$ afforded the corresponding six-membered ring insertion product through regioselective γ -C-H insertion of the [Rh]-nitrene complex (Scheme 11).²⁴ The synthesis of manzacidin A (**16**) began with the preparation of (*4R,6R*)-4-hydroxy-6-methyl ester **53** (dr = 75:25) by the

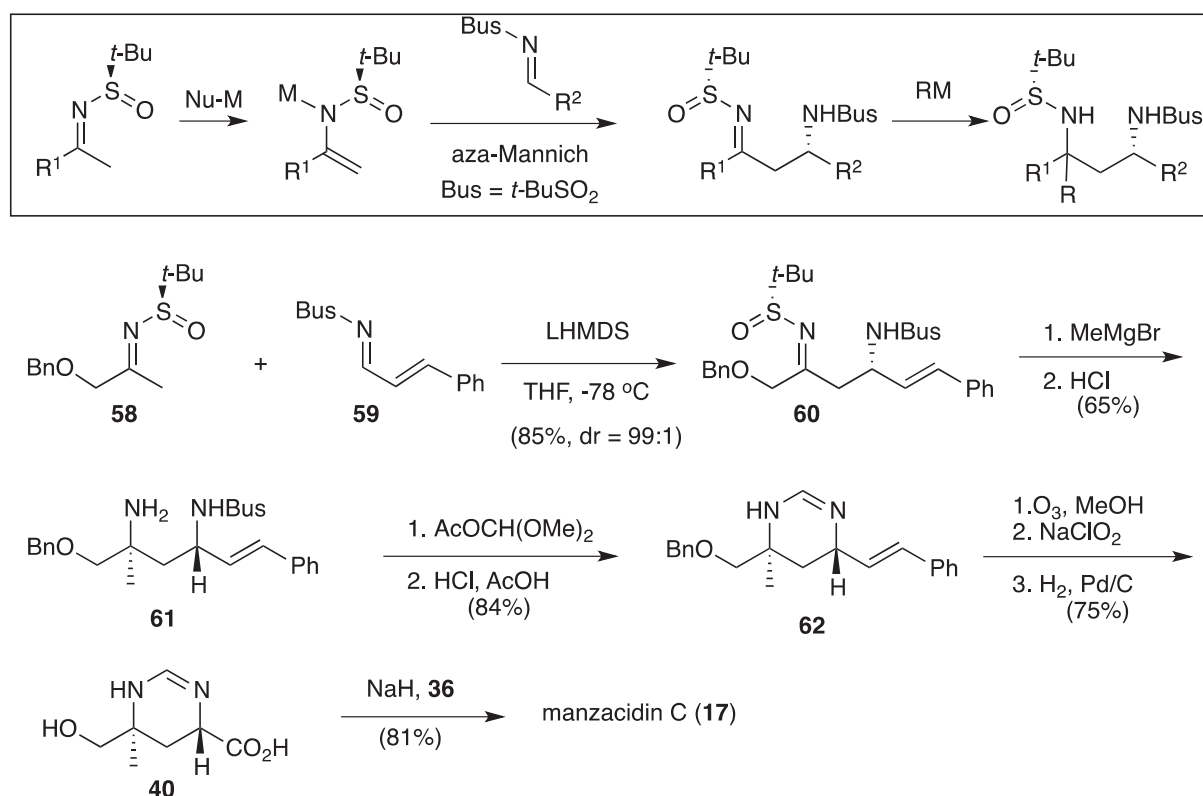
diastereoselective hydroxylation of the olefin **52** using a chiral Rh catalyst, (*R*)-PHANEPHOS. The treatment of the mixture with ClSO₂NCO afforded a mixture of the sulfamate ester **54** from which a minor diastereomer was removed. The sulfamate ester **54** played dual roles, i.e., as a tether for the C-H amination at C6 and as a leaving group for the S_N2 azidation reaction at C4. The key C-H amination reaction proceeded in a highly regio- and stereoselective manner to give cyclic sulfamate **55** as a single diastereomer. The resulting **55** was converted to tetrahydropyrimidine **57** by the following sequence of reactions; (i) protection with a Boc group, (ii) S_N2-type substitution reaction at C4 with an azide group to give **56**, (iii) reduction of the azide group and subsequent formylation of the resulting amino group, and (iv) tetrahydropyrimidine formation with POCl₃. Removal of the global protecting groups followed by introduction of the bromopyrrole moiety according to the standard method⁸ gave manzacidin A (**16**) (Scheme 11). Manzacidin C (**17**) was prepared from (4*R*,6*S*)-4-hydroxy-6-methyl ester **58** in a manner similar to those of manzacidin A. The total numbers of synthetic sequences from **52** were 9 steps, and the overall yield was 28% for manzacidin A and 32% for manzacidin C.²⁵



Scheme 11. Diastereoselective C-H Amination Route to Manzacidins A and C

3-2. Total Synthesis of Manzacidin C using Asymmetric Aza-Mannich Reaction by Lanter's Group

Chiral sulfinyl imine is a versatile building block for the asymmetric synthesis of chiral amines. Ellman et al. reported that α -deprotonation of chiral *N-tert*-butanesulfinyl imines provided metalloenamines, which, upon reaction with aldehydes, gave β -hydroxy-*N*-sulfinyl ketimines in high yields with high diastereoselectivities.²⁶ The sulfinyl group also activates the imine, and the configurationally stable stereocenter at the sulfur atom can provide diastereofacial selectivity for nucleophilic additions. Moreover, the sulfinyl group can be readily cleaved by an acidic treatment.

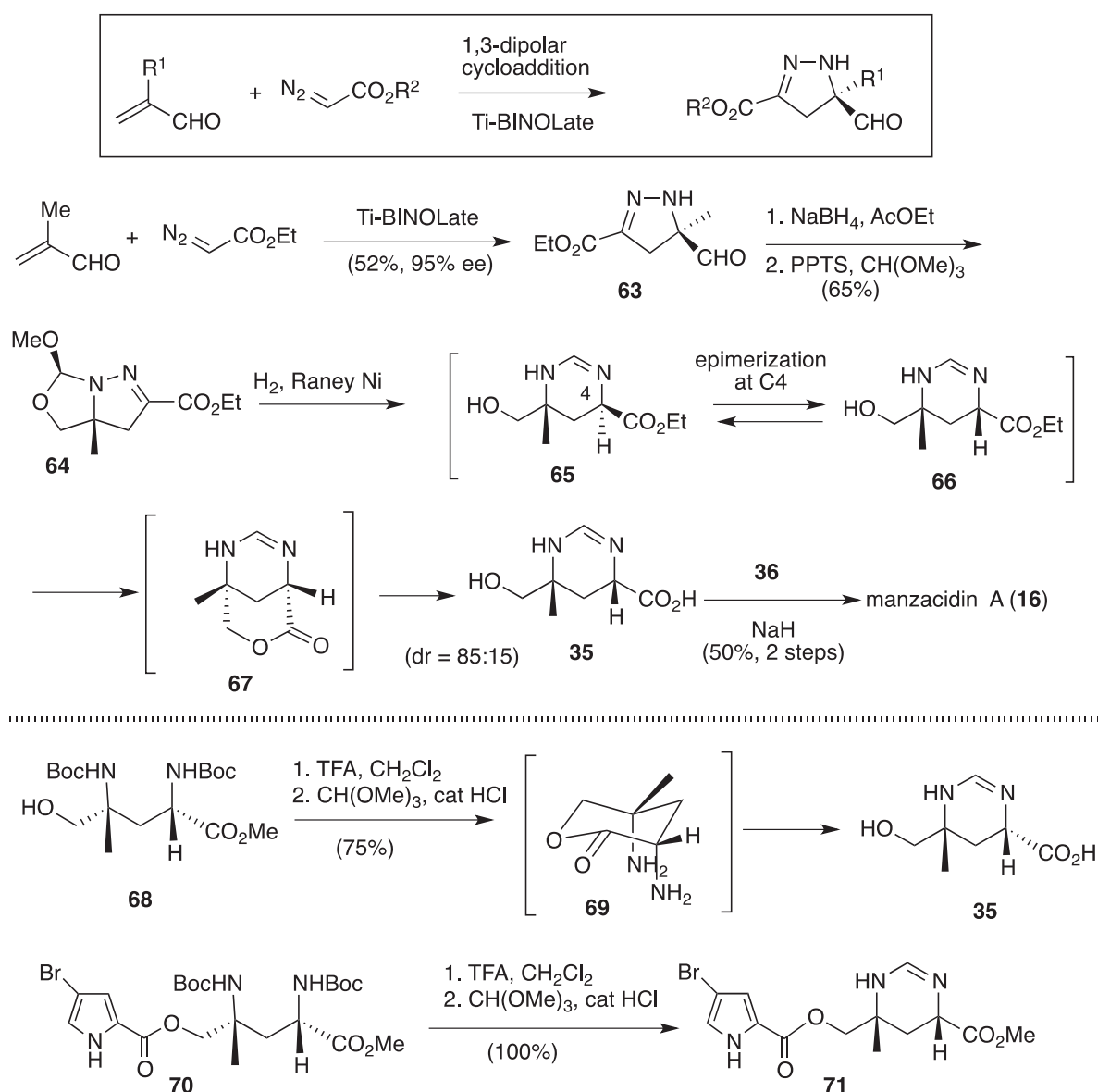


Scheme 12. Aza-Mannich Route to Manzacidin C

Lanter et al. extensively applied this method to the addition reaction of the metalloenamine to *N-tert*-butylsulfonyl (Bus) imine to give β -sulfonamidosulfinyl imine in a highly diastereoselective manner. Subsequent addition of an organometallic reagent to the resulting products possessing an activated sulfinylimino group underwent a nucleophilic addition reaction to give 1,3-diamine in which one of the amino groups was attached to a quaternary carbon center. Based on these methods, Lanter and co-workers developed a novel route to manzacidin C (**17**) as shown in Scheme 12. Deprotonation of the sulfinyl imine **58** with LHMDS followed by reaction with *tert*-butylsulfonyl imine **59** afforded β -sulfonamidosulfinyl imine **60** in 85% yield (dr = 99:1). The quaternary carbon center at C6 was

constructed by the highly diastereoselective addition of methylmagnesium bromide. After removal of the *N*-sulfinyl group of the resulting product, (4*S*,6*S*)-diamino compound **61** was obtained in 65% yield from **60**. The 1,3-diamine **61** was converted to tetrahydropyrimidine **62**. Oxidative cleavage of the styrene moiety followed by the removal of the benzyl protecting group afforded **40** which was converted to manzacidin C (**17**) using the standard method (Scheme 12).⁸ The total numbers of synthetic sequences from **58** were 9 steps and the overall yield was 27%.²⁷

3-3. Total Synthesis of Manzacidin A using Lewis Acid-catalyzed Asymmetric 1,3-Dipolar Cycloaddition by Maruoka's Group

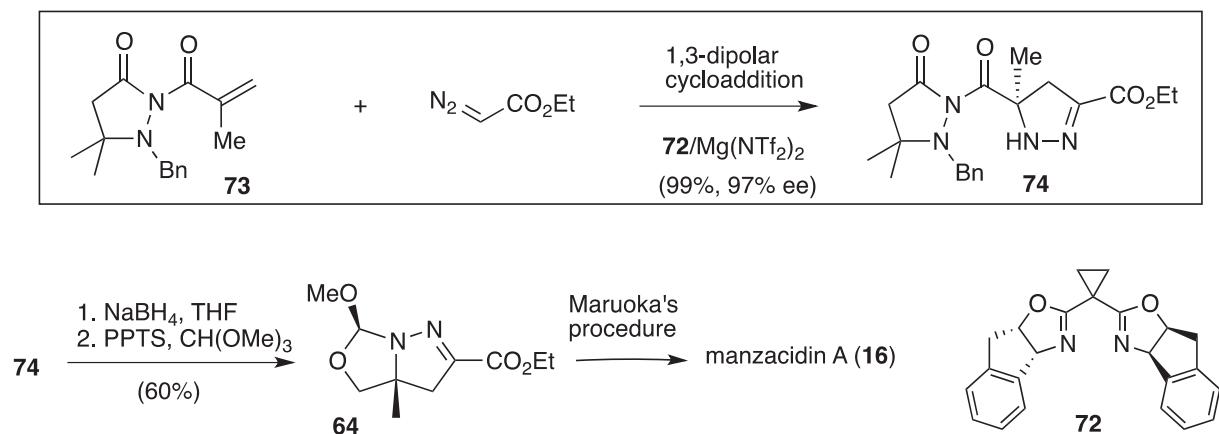


Scheme 13. Ti-BINOLATE-catalyzed Asymmetric 1,3-Dipolar Cycloaddition Route to Manzacidin A

Maruoka and co-workers reported a catalytic asymmetric 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition reaction of α -substituted acrolein with α -diazoacetates using titanium-BINOLate (composed of (*S*)-BINOL and $\text{Ti}(\text{O}i\text{-Pr})_4$ or $((i\text{PrO})_3\text{Ti})_2\text{O}$).²⁸ Various optically active 2-pyrazolines were prepared in moderate yields with an enantiomeric excess of 80-94% according to the substrates employed. Because the cycloadducts possessed a nitrogen-containing quaternary carbon center and other functional groups corresponding to manzacidins, application of this method to the total synthesis of manzacidin A (**16**) was carried out. The synthesis began with the titanium BINOLate-catalyzed 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of methacrylate with ethyl diazoacetate to give 2-pyrazoline **63** in 52% yield (95% ee). This was converted to bicyclic compound **64** in which the requisite formyl group as the amidine carbon was pre-installed. The resulting bicyclic compound **64** was treated with Raney-nickel to give tetrahydropyrimidine **35** as an 85:15 mixture of diastereomers. This transformation involved several reactions, i.e., (i) hydrolysis of the formamide acetal, (ii) reduction of the C-N double bond, (iii) the reductive cleavage of the N-N bond, (iv) formation of the cyclic amidine, and (v) hydrolysis of the ester group. Maruoka et al. proposed that the stereochemical outcome of this transformation involved the epimerization of the ester group between **65** and **66**. The ester group was removed simultaneously via a lactonization to give **35**. Whether the reaction involved the lactone intermediate **67** in Maruoka's synthesis, our experimental results would support this hypothesis, i.e., tetrahydropyrimidine formation from the methyl ester **68** with an unprotected alcohol gave cleaved ester **35** due probably to the intermediary formation of the lactone **69**, while the ester group was not removed using a protected alcohol under the same reaction conditions to give manzacidin A methyl ester **71**.²⁸ Finally, esterification of the tetrahydropyrimidine **35** according to the standard procedure⁸ gave manzacidin A (**16**). The total numbers of synthetic sequences are extremely short (5 steps) and the overall yield was 16%.²⁹

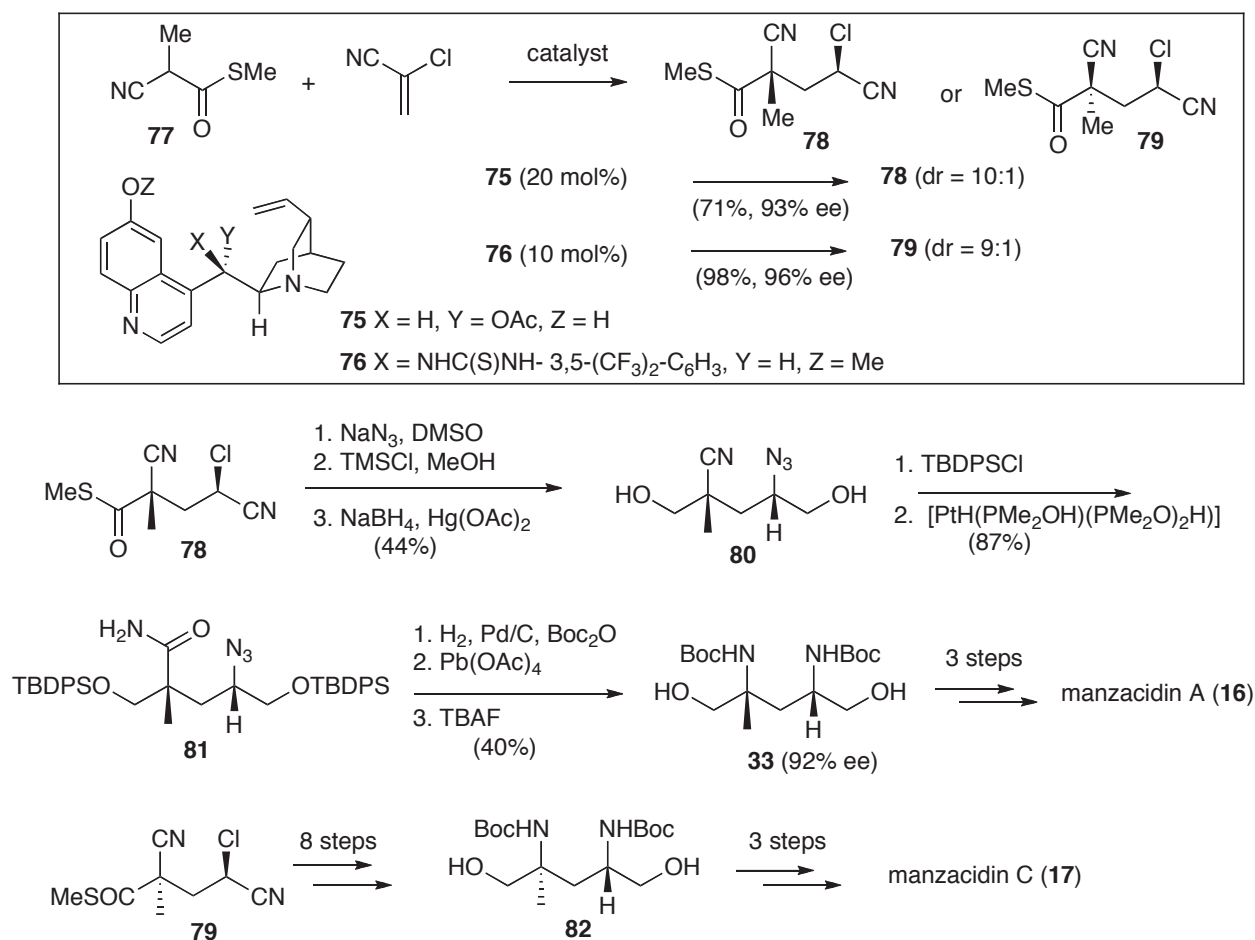
3-4. Total Synthesis of Manzacidin A using Lewis Acid-catalyzed Asymmetric 1,3-Dipolar Cycloaddition by Sibi's Group

Sibi and co-workers have developed an enantioselective 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of ethyl diazoacetate with α,β -unsaturated carbonyl **73** using chiral ligand **72** and $\text{Mg}(\text{NTf}_2)_2$ as a Lewis acid. The advantage of this method would be a diverse array of the substituent-attached unsaturated carbonyls providing the cycloadducts in good yields with an excellent enantiocontrol. The cycloadduct **74** was transformed to Maruoka's bicyclic intermediate **64** in two steps. This was converted to manzacidin A according to the Maruoka's procedure (Scheme 14).³⁰ The total numbers of synthetic sequences are extremely short (5 steps) and the overall yield was 32%.³¹



Scheme 14. Lewis Acid-catalyzed Asymmetric 1,3-Dipolar Cycloaddition Route to Manzacidin A

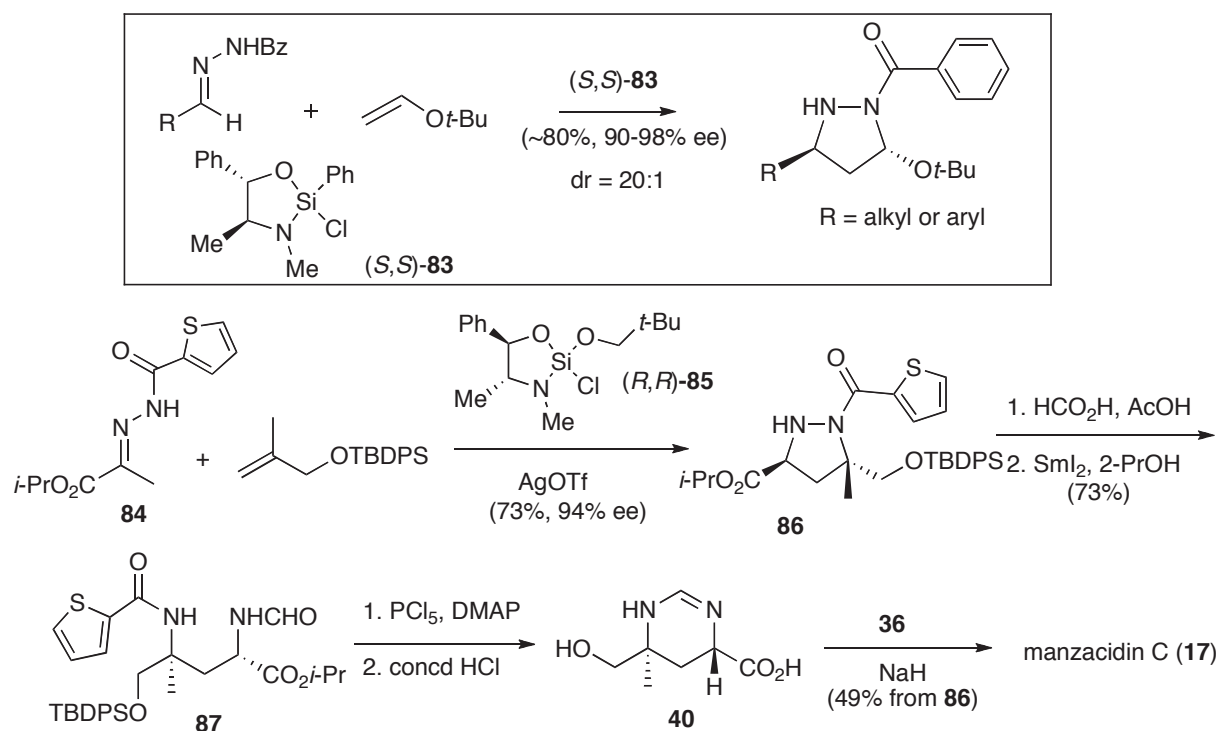
3-5. Formal Total Synthesis of Manzacidins A and C using Cinchona Alkaloid-derived Organocatalysts by Deng's Group



Scheme 15. Cinchona Alkaloid-derived Organocatalysts Route to Manzacidins A and C

Deng and co-workers reported an asymmetric Michael addition of thiomethyl α -cyanopropionate (**77**) to 2-chloroacrylonitrile using cinchona alkaloid-based organocatalysts **75** and **76**.³² The characteristic point of this catalytic system is the sequential asymmetric conjugate addition and protonation steps, which enabled the highly stereoselective formation of 1,3-tertiary and quaternary stereogenic centers corresponding to those of manzacidins A and C (Scheme 15). The use of the quinidine-derived catalyst **75** for the asymmetric conjugate addition and protonation afforded **78**, and the enantiomeric catalyst bearing a thiourea moiety gave its C6-epimer **79** in excellent yields with high ees. Substitution of the chloride **78** with an azide group, selective methanolysis of the sterically less hindered nitrile group, and reduction of the thioester and ester groups gave the diol **80**. After protection of the hydroxy groups, the hydration of the nitrile group provided amide **81**. The azide group was converted to the corresponding Boc-protected amide, which, upon Hofmann rearrangement and removal of the TBDPS group, furnished the diol **33**. Because the diol **33** was previously converted to manzacidin A by our group,⁸ the synthesis of **33** constitutes a formal asymmetric total synthesis of manzacidin A (**16**) in 13 steps.³² The formal synthesis of manzacidin C (**17**) was also accomplished from **79** by converting it to the known diol **82**.^{8,33}

3-6. Total Synthesis of Manzacidin C using Chiral Silicon-based Lewis Acid-promoted Asymmetric Acylhydrazone-vinyl Ether Cycloadditions by Leighton's Group

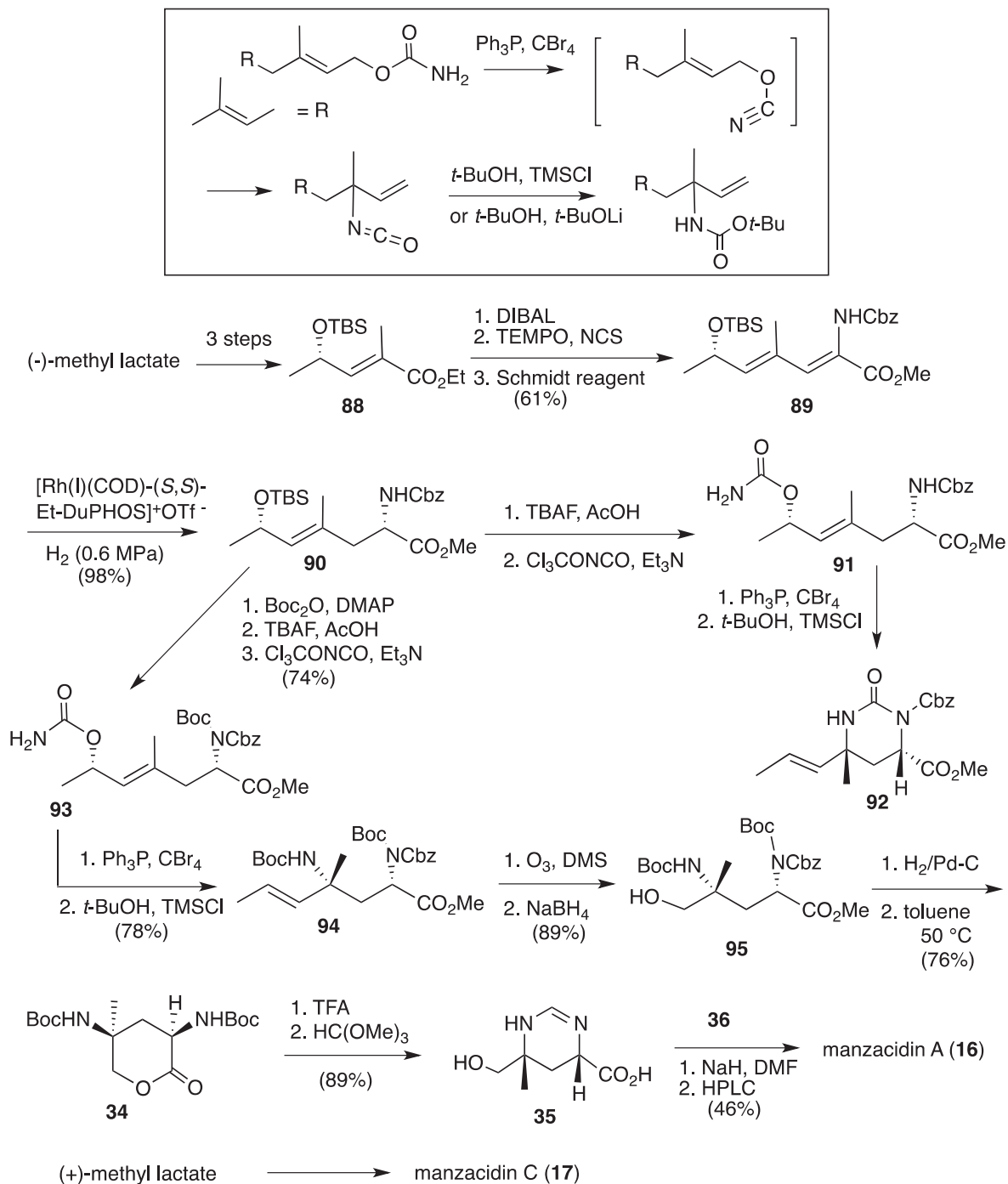


Scheme 16. Chiral Silicon-based Lewis Acid-promoted Asymmetric Acylhydrazone-vinyl Ether Cycloaddition Route to Manzacidin C

Leighton and co-workers developed an asymmetric acylhydrazone-vinyl ether cycloaddition using silicon-based Lewis acid **83** to produce pyrazolidine products with high enantioselectivity as shown in Scheme 16.³⁴ This method was expected to be applicable to the construction of the C4 and C6 chiral centers of manzacidin C (**17**) in a single operation when methallyl silyl ether was employed as the vinyl ether. This was accomplished by preactivation of the silane Lewis acid (*R,R*)-**85** with AgOTf and the use of thienylhydrazone **84** to give the cycloadduct **86** as a single diastereomer. Formylation of the resulting hydrazide followed by reduction with SmI₂ gave bisamide **87**. Combination of PCl₅ and 4-dimethylaminopyridine in CHCl₃ was effective in the tetrahydropyrimidine formation, and subsequent deprotection with concd HCl produced the tetrahydropyrimidine **40**, which, upon installation of the bromopyrrole side chain according to the standard procedure,⁸ gave manzacidin C (**17**). Thus, total synthesis of manzacidin C was accomplished starting from the thienylhydrazone **84** in 6 steps (26% overall yield).³⁵

3-7. Total Synthesis of Manzacidins A and Formal Synthesis of Manzacidin C using Allyl Cyanate-to-isocyanate Rearrangement by Ichikawa's Group

Ichikawa et al. developed an allyl cyanate-to-isocyanate [3,3] sigmatropic rearrangement, which is a highly stereoselective carbon–nitrogen bond-forming process at sterically encumbered positions.³⁶ Conversion of the resulting isocyanate to Boc-carbamate was effected by acidic or basic conditions in a complementary manner. The synthesis of manzacidin A began with methyl L-lactate. This was converted to α,β -unsaturated ester **88**, which, upon a 3 step sequence of reactions involving Horner-Wadsworth-Emmons olefination using the Schmidt's reagent,²⁰ gave dienamide ester **89**. Hydrogenation with Rh-(*S,S*)-Et-DuPHOS catalyst²¹ furnished γ,δ -unsaturated amino acid **90** as a single diastereomer. Initial efforts for allyl cyanate-to-isocyanate rearrangement using **91** resulted in an intramolecular capture of the intermediary isocyanate by the Cbz nitrogen to give cyclic urea **92**. To prevent this process, the nitrogen was masked as the bis-carbamate protected amine **93**. Dehydration of **93** underwent the allyl cyanate-to-isocyanate [3,3] sigmatropic rearrangement followed by treatment with *t*-BuOH and TMSCl to provide Boc-carbamate **94** in 78% yield. Ozonolysis of **94** followed by reduction of the resulting aldehyde afforded **95**. This was converted to the known lactone **34** in two steps. Following the procedures reported by our group,^{8,19} sequential deprotection and treatment with methyl orthoformate and TFA gave the tetrahydropyrimidine **35**. Finally, esterification of **35** with **36** and HPLC purification furnished manzacidin A (**16**) in 46% yield (Scheme 17). Formal synthesis of manzacidin C (**17**) was performed according to the procedure for those of **35**. The total number of the synthetic sequences for manzacidin A was 18 steps and the overall yield was 8.8%.³⁷

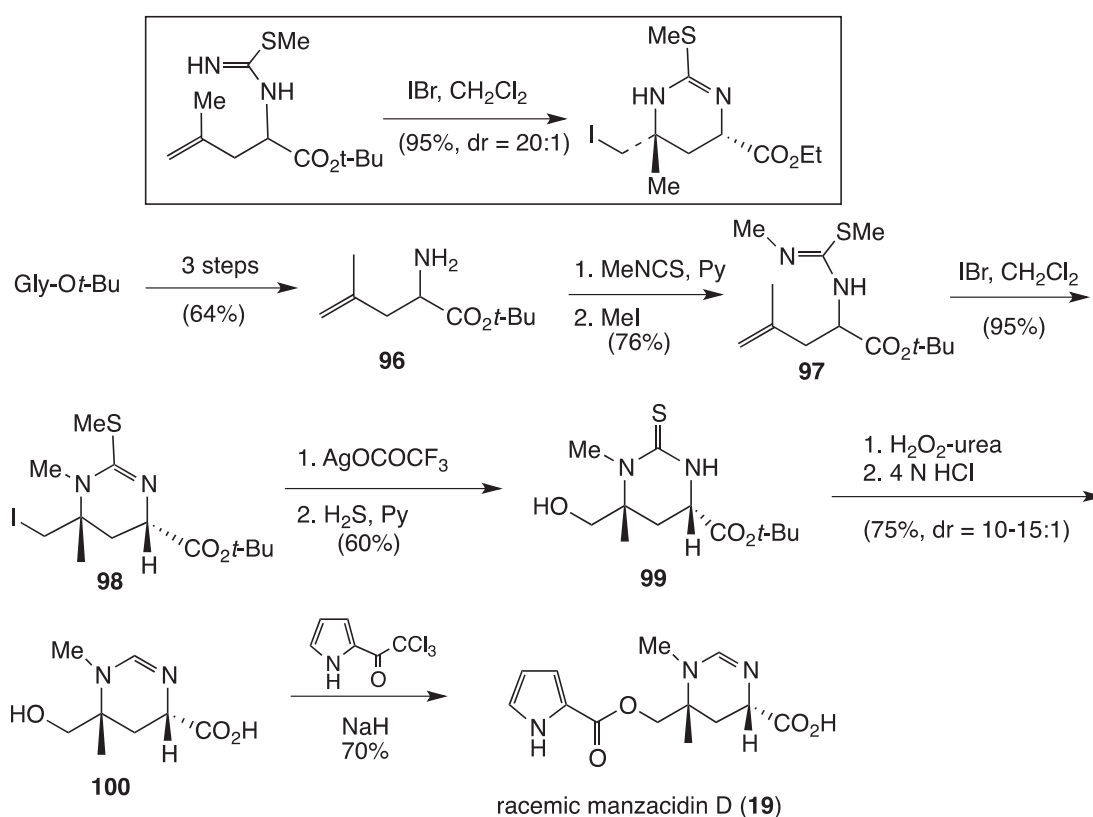


Scheme 17. Allyl Cyanate-to-isocyanate Rearrangement Route to Manzacidins A and C

3-8. Total Synthesis of Manzacidin D using Isothiourea Iodocyclization by Mackay's Group

Manzacidin D (**19**) was isolated from a coralline demsponge, *Astroschera willeyana*, in 1997.⁷ The structure was assigned to an *N*-methylated form of manzacidin A, although the pyrrole moiety lacked the bromine atom. Only one report appeared on the total synthesis of racemic **19** by Mackay's group based on the stereoselective isothioureia iodocyclization which directly formed the manzacidin D's tetrahydropyrimidine framework.³⁸ The synthesis was started with *t*-butyl 2-(isopropenyl)glycinate (**96**)

prepared from Boc-Gly-*O*-*t*-Bu. This was converted to thiourea **97** possessing a requisite *N*-methyl group on the thiourea. The iodocyclization using IBr proceeded in a highly diastereoselective manner to give **98** (dr = 95:5). Solvolysis of the iodine group in **98** with excess silver trifluoroacetate and subsequent treatment with hydrogen sulfide under basic conditions produced thiourea **99**. Exposure to H₂O₂-urea followed by acidic treatment gave **100** with a minimal amount of epimerization at C4. Esterification with 2-trichloroacetylpyrrole using a method slightly modified from that of the standard conditions⁸ gave racemic manzacidin D (**19**) (Scheme 18). The total numbers of the process included 11 steps and the overall yield was 15.7%.³⁹



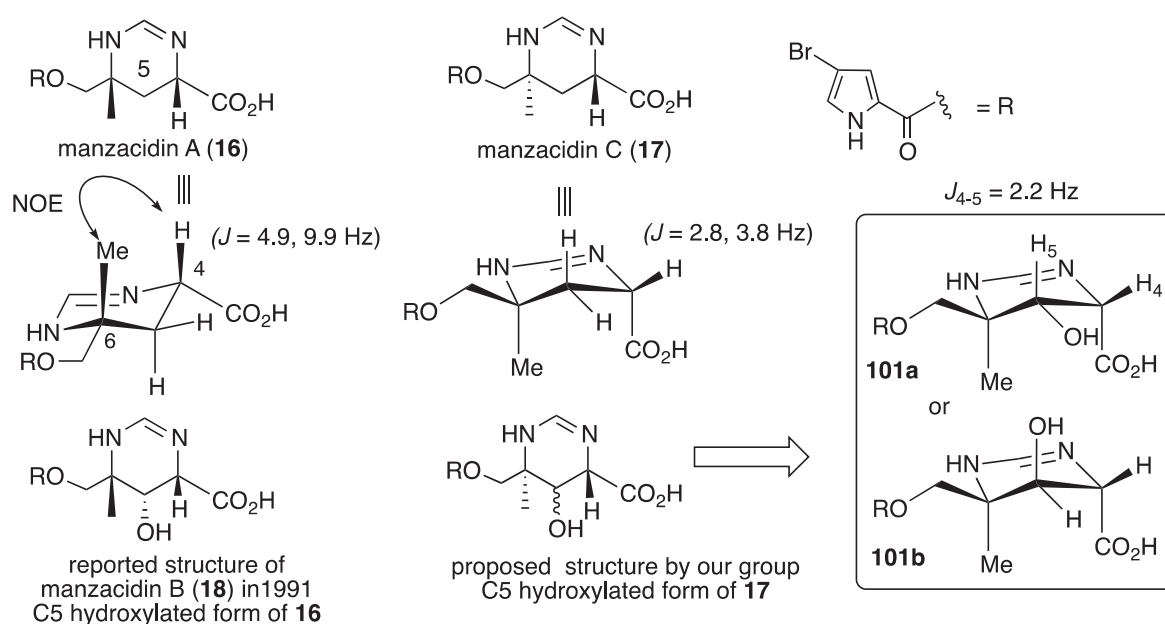
Scheme 18. Isothiourea Iodocyclization Route to Manzacidin D

4. TOTAL SYNTHESIS OF MANZACIDIN B

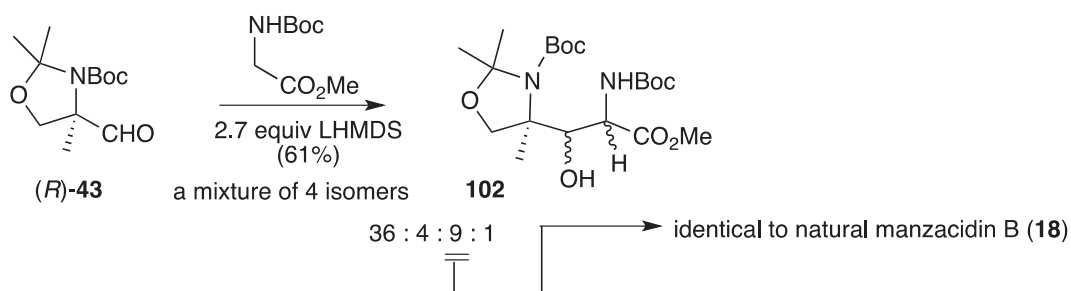
4-1. Synthesis and Structure Determination of Manzacidin B by Our Group

The structure of manzacidin B, which showed UV and IR absorption similar to those of manzacidin A, was proposed to be a C5-hydroxylated form of manzacidin A (**16**) by Kobayashi et al. in 1991.⁴ Our synthetic absolute configuration determination of manzacidins A and C in 2000⁸ led us to speculate another possibility for the relative and absolute configuration of manzacidin B (**18**) to be a C5-hydroxylated form of manzacidin C (either **101a** or **101b**), because the ¹H NMR *J* values of

manzacidin C (2.8 and 3.8 Hz between C4H and C5H) closely resembled that of manzacidin B (2.2 Hz) in which those of manzacidin A were 4.9 and 9.9 Hz. Furthermore, the fact that both manzacidins A and C possessed the same 4*S*-configuration suggested that manzacidin B would possess a 4*S* configuration as shown in Scheme 19. However, our after-mentioned synthetic studies confirmed the structure of manzacidin B to be (4*R*,5*R*,6*R*)-**18**, a C5 hydroxylated form of *ent*-manzacidin A, as depicted in Figure 2.¹⁰



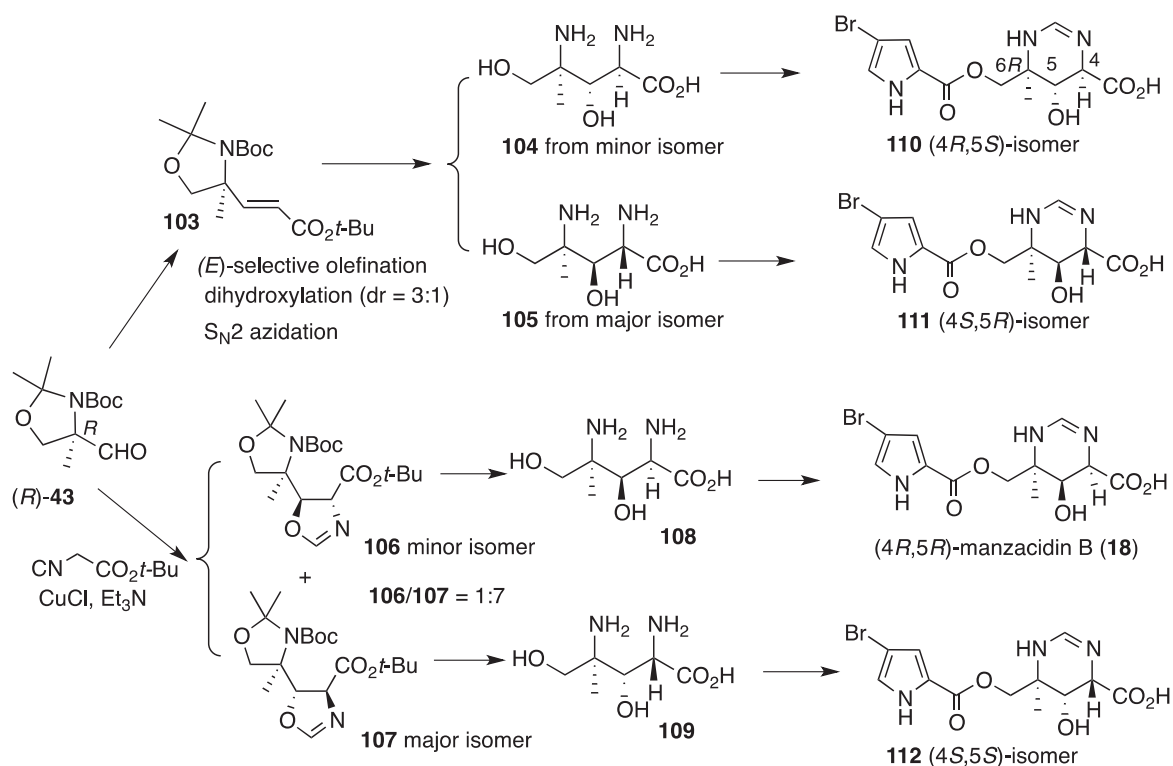
Scheme 19. Proposed Structure of Manzacidin B



Scheme 20. Synthesis of a Mixture of 4 Diastereomers of Manzacidin B via Aldol Approach

To determine the relative and absolute configuration of manzacidin B, our initial attempts were the aldol condensation of (*R*)- α -methyl Garner aldehyde (*R*)-**43** with an enolate derived from methyl glycinate as shown in Scheme 20. The reaction gave an inseparable mixture of products **102** (the product's ratio was 36:4:9:1) in which, after conversion of the product's mixture into manzacidin isomers, one of the minor

isomers corresponding to the above 9 of 36:4:9:1 ratio (Scheme 20) was found to be identical with natural manzacidin B.⁴⁰ These results indicated that manzacidin B possessed a 6*S* configuration as did manzacidin C (**17**). However, the relative configuration at C4 and C5 could not be determined by their extensive spectroscopic studies. The products were oily compounds and our efforts to prepare a crystalline derivative for X-ray crystallographic analysis were not successful.

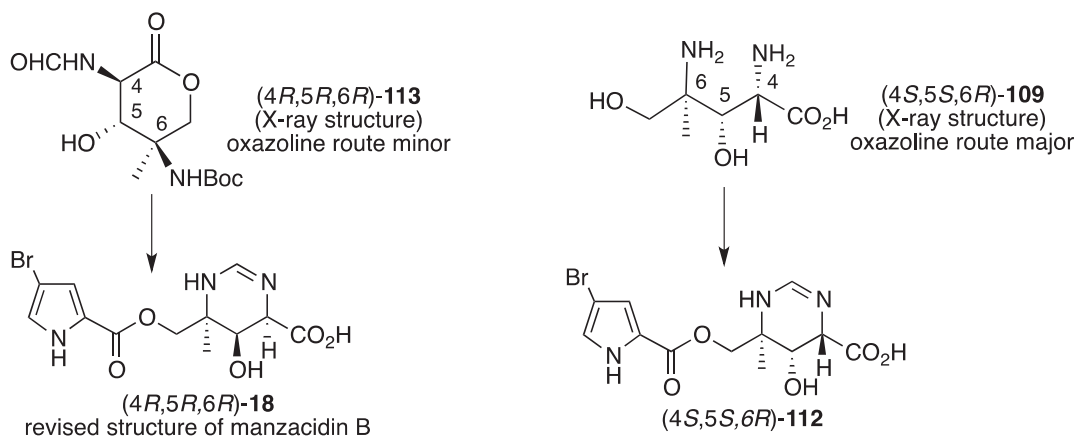


Scheme 21. Synthesis of 4 Diastereomers of Manzacidin B

We turned our attention to establishing the structure of manzacidin B by the syntheses of four possible diastereomers using diastereochemically defined synthetic routes as shown in Scheme 21.⁹ The (4*R*,5*S*)- and (4*S*,5*R*)-isomers of manzacidin B, **110** and **111**, were prepared from the *E*-olefin **103** via the following sequence of reactions; (i) dihydroxylation of the *E*-olefin (*dr* = 3:1), (ii) S_N2 azidation at C4, (iii) reduction of the resulting azide, (iv) removal of the global protecting groups to give diaminocarboxylic acids, **104** and **105**, (v) tetrahydropyrimidine formation, and (iv) esterification with bromopyrrole carboxylate **36**. Both the ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectral data for (4*R*,5*S*)- and (4*S*,5*R*)-isomers, **110** and **111**, were not identical with those of natural manzacidin B, indicating that the stereochemistry of manzacidin B is either the (4*R*,5*R*)- or (4*S*,5*S*)-isomer. In order to prepare the (4*R*,5*R*)- and (4*S*,5*S*)-isomers, the aldol condensation of an isocyanoacetate with (*R*)-**43** was examined.⁴¹ The reaction of *t*-butyl isocyanoacetate with (*R*)-**43** in the presence of a catalytic amount of CuCl afforded a mixture of the *trans*-oxazolines, **106**

and **107**, (**106:107** = 1:7). Conversion of the mixture to the (4*R*,5*R*)- and (4*S*,5*S*)-isomers of manzacidin B, **18** and **112**, was carried out by the following sequence of reactions; (i) hydrolysis of the *trans*-oxazolines to diaminocarboxylic acids, **108** and **109**, (ii) tetrahydropyrimidine formation, and (iii) esterification with bromopyrrole carboxylate **36**. The minor isomer was identical in all respects to those of natural manzacidin B (**18**). However, we could not obtain logical proof regarding whether the minor isomer possessed (4*R*,5*S*)- or (4*S*,5*R*)-configuration at this stage. During the course of these studies, we observed an unusual epimerization of the major isomer **112** under a bromopyrrole ester formation (NaH, DMF) to give (4*S*,5*R*)-isomer **111**. This indicated that the major isomer **112** possessed the (4*R*,5*R*)-configuration. However, this structural assignment was incorrect leading to the absolute configuration of natural manzacidin B as (4*S*,5*S*,6*R*)-**18** (Scheme 21).⁹ This was revised to (4*R*,5*R*,6*R*)-**18** by our extensive studies as described below.

Shortly after publication of the above-mentioned results, we continuously examined the crystallization of the isocyanoacetate aldol products for X-ray crystallographic analysis. As a result, two crystalline compounds, **113** and **109**, were obtained as shown in Scheme 22. The X-ray structural analysis of an *N*-formyl lactone **113**, obtained from the minor isomer of the oxazoline route whose structure corresponded to that of natural manzacidin B, indicated that the correct structure of manzacidin B was (4*R*,5*R*,6*R*)-**18**. In addition, the structure of **112** was also revised to (4*S*,5*S*,6*R*)-**112** by the X-ray structural analysis of **109** prepared from the oxazoline route's major isomer **107**.¹⁰ These results revealed that the isomerization of **112** with NaH/DMF to **111** did not occur. It was found that the ¹H NMR of the isomerized product was obtained using its hydrochloric acid salt whose spectrum was quite similar to that of the TFA salt of **111**. This misunderstanding led to the incorrect assignment of the stereochemistry of **18**.⁹

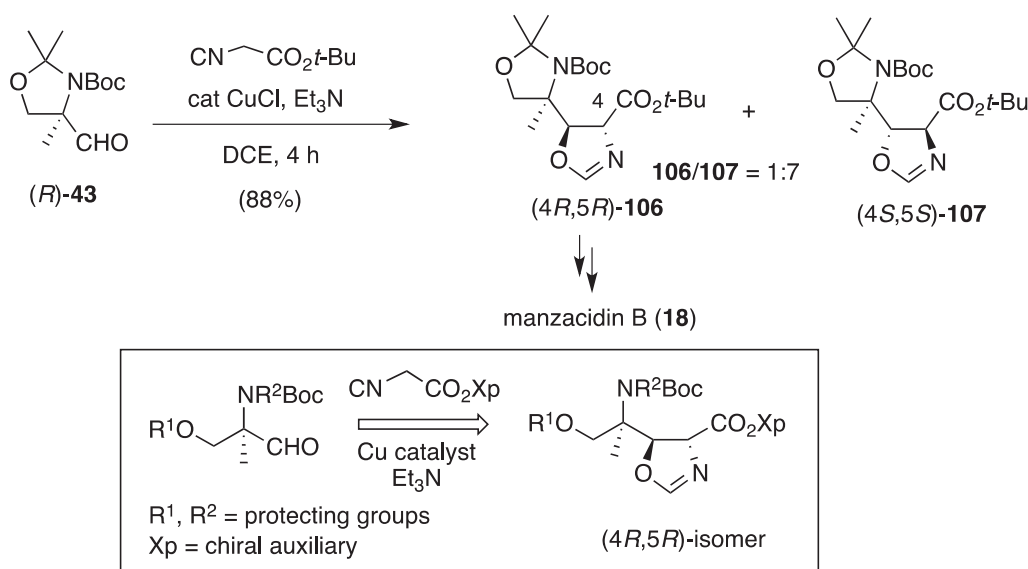


Scheme 22. Revised Structure of Manzacidin B by X-ray Analysis

Because manzacidins A (**16**) and C (**17**) are configurational isomers at C6 to become 6*S* or 6*R*, we proposed that both natural products were biosynthesized from an (*S*)- α -amino acid **20** (Scheme 2).⁸ Based on this hypothesis, the structure of manzacidin B (**18**) was considered to be a C5 hydroxylated form of manzacidin A or C. However, the absolute configuration of manzacidin B, confirmed by our studies, suggested its possible biosynthetic pathway as follows:¹⁰ (i) manzacidin B was derived from an (*R*)- α -amino acid via a different biosynthetic pathway from manzacidins A and C, or (ii) its biosynthesis involved an epimerization pathway at C4 after the hydroxylation of manzacidin C at C5 because both manzacidins B and C possessed the same (6*R*)-configuration.

4-2. Second Generation Total Synthesis of Manzacidin B by Our Group

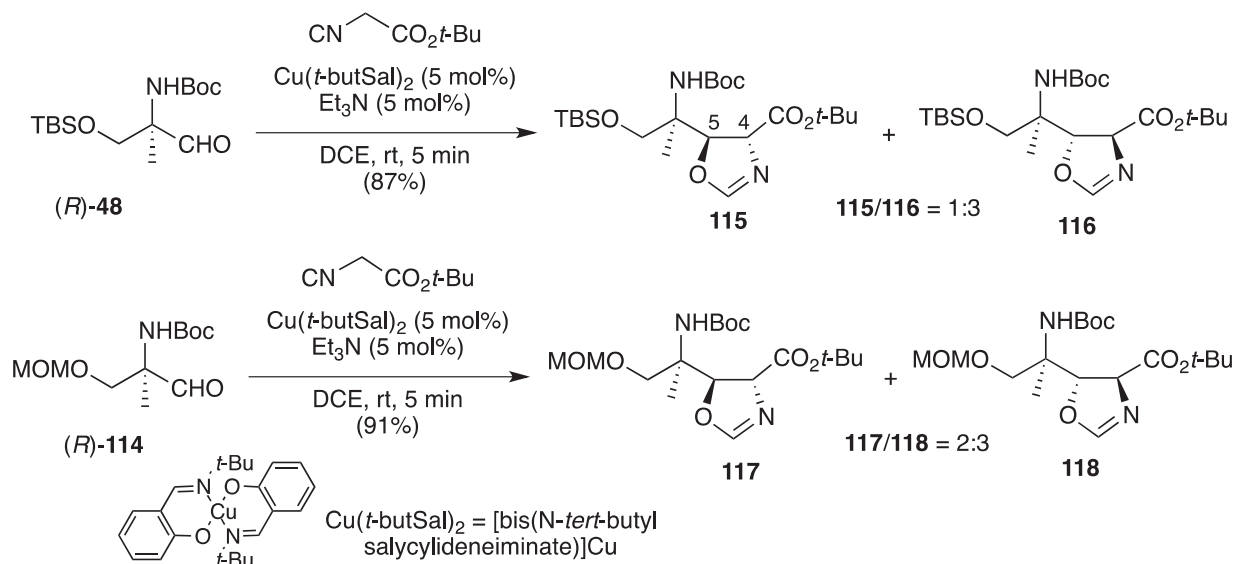
Our first generation total synthesis of manzacidin B (**18**) was accomplished in 4 steps (11% overall yield) starting from the (*R*)- α -methyl Garner aldehyde **43**. Although this route is short and efficient, the diastereoselectivity problem based on the isocyanoacetate aldol reaction which gave *trans*-oxazolines **106** as a minor isomer (**106/107** = 1:7) remained to be improved.⁹ Therefore, we examined the second generation total synthesis of manzacidin B which was focused on the inversion of the stereoselectivity from (4*S*,5*S*)-**107** to (4*R*,5*R*)-**106** by the screening of the catalysts, the use of structurally alternate aldehydes of **43**, and a double asymmetric induction²³ using a chiral aldol donor (Scheme 23).



Scheme 23. Synthetic Plan for Manzacidin B

Catalyst screening revealed that the [bis(*N*-*tert*-butylsalicyliden-iminate)]copper (Cu(*t*-butSal)₂) catalyst dramatically enhanced the reaction rate and its yield (5 min, 94%) in comparison to CuCl (4 h, 88%).

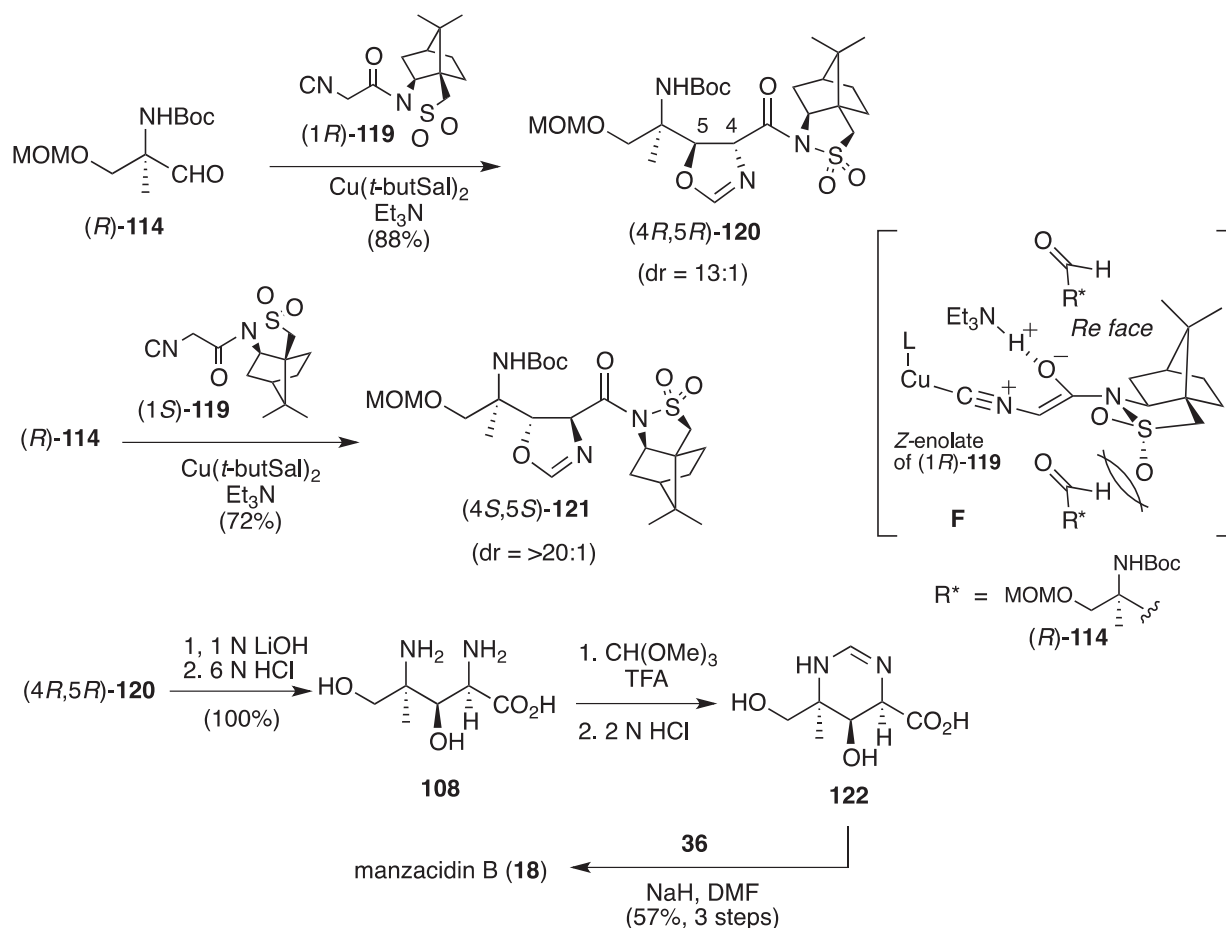
However, the diastereomeric ratio of the products was not affected by this and other catalysts due probably to the rigid and densely functionalized structure of the aldehyde **43** which facilitated the substrate-controlled aldol reaction. In fact, the use of the ring-opened aldol acceptors, TBS protected (*R*)-**48** and MOM-protected (*R*)-**114**, decreased the undesired (*4S,5S*)-selectivity, i.e., (*4R,5R*)-**115**/*(4S,5S)*-**116** = 1:3 and (*4R,5R*)-**117**/*(4S,5S)*-**118** = 2:3 (Scheme 24).



Scheme 24. Isocyanoacetate Aldol Reaction using Ring-opened Aldehyde

Based on these results, the double asymmetric induction using the ring-opened aldehydes, (*R*)-**48** and (*R*)-**114**, with an isocyanoacetate possessing a chiral auxiliary was examined. Remarkable diastereoselectivities for the aldol reactions using camphorsultams,⁴² (*1R*)-**119** and (*1S*)-**119** were observed as shown in Scheme 25; in particular, combination of the MOM-protected (*R*)-**114** with (*1R*)-**119** showed the highest (*4R,5R*)-selectivity to give the desired (*4R,5R*)-**120** as the major isomer (84%, dr = 13:1). The reaction of (*R*)-**114** with (*1S*)-**119** afforded (*4S,5S*)-**121** as a sole diastereomer. The exclusive formation of (*4S,5S*)-**121** (dr = >20:1) from the aldehyde (*R*)-**114** with (*1S*)-**119** can be explained as a matched-pair double-asymmetric induction. On the other hand, in spite of the mismatched pair between (*R*)-**114** and (*1R*)-**119**, the chiral auxiliary-based diastereocontrol would be attributed to the high diastereoselective formation of the desired (*4R,5R*)-**120** (dr = 13:1). The major isomer (*4R,5R*)-**120** would be produced via a proposed transition state **F** as depicted in Scheme 25 where approaches from the *re*-face of the *Z*-enolate of (*1R*)-**119** and the *re*-face of the aldehyde (*R*)-**114** were the kinetically favored process. Finally, the removal of the camphor sultam group of the MOM-protected (*4R,5R*)-**120** under alkaline hydrolysis followed by acidic treatment gave amino acid **108**, which, upon 3-step conversion using our established method,⁸ gave manzacidin B (**18**) (Scheme 25). It is specially noted that the present

synthetic process did not involve any oxidation-reduction sequences. The total number of processes from the aldehyde (*R*)-**114** to **18** included 6 steps (48% overall yield, 38% from (*R*)- α -methylserine).¹⁰



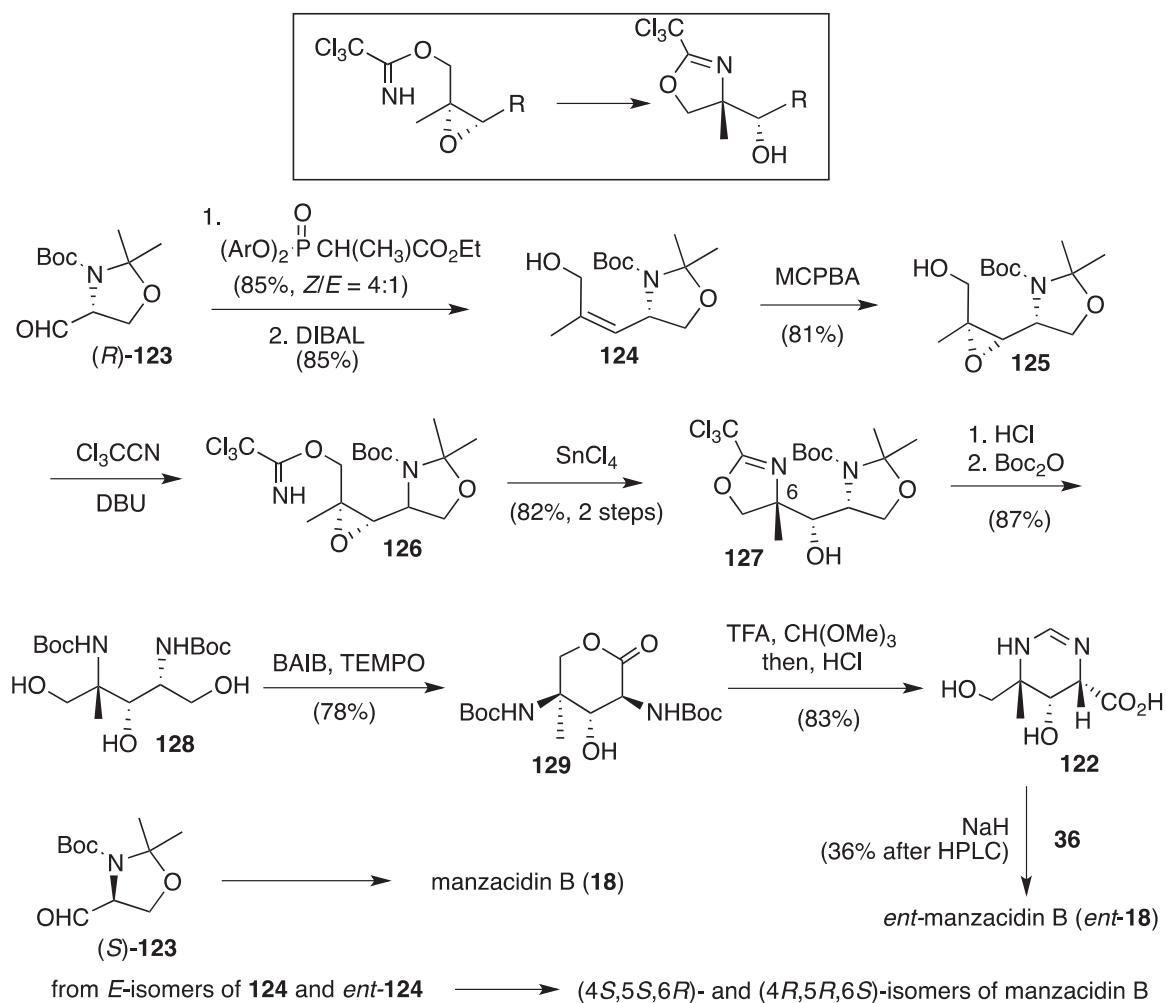
Scheme 25. Isocyanoacetate Aldol Reaction using Oppolzer's Camphorsultam.

Synthesis of Manzacidin B

5-3. Total Synthesis of Manzacidin B and its Enantiomer and Diastereomers using Hatakeyama's Epoxide-Opening by Mohapatra's Group

Mohapatra and co-workers reported an alternative total synthesis of manzacidin B. The key steps employed for the total synthesis were a chelation-controlled epoxidation of *Z*-allylic alcohol attached to the Garner aldehyde **123** and subsequent Hatakeyama's epoxide-opening reaction⁴³ for the stereoselective construction of the C5 and C6 chiral centers (Scheme 26). The synthesis began with a *Z*-selective Horner-Wadsworth-Emmons olefination of the Garner aldehyde (*R*)-**123** using the Ando-type diaryl phosphonopropionate.⁴⁴ The reaction gave a mixture of α,β -unsaturated esters in which the desired *Z*-isomer was produced as the major isomer (*Z/E* = 4:1). The *Z*-unsaturated ester was reduced to the corresponding allylic alcohol **124**, which, upon chelation-controlled epoxidation, afforded epoxy alcohol

125 as a single distereomer. Conversion of the epoxy alcohol to the imidate **126** with trichloroacetonitrile followed by Hatakeyama's intramolecular epoxide-opening reaction with SnCl_4 furnished the oxazoline derivative **127** possessing 3 consecutive chiral centers and functional groups corresponding to *ent*-manzacidin B. This was converted to the Boc protected triol **128** in 2 steps. The less hindered hydroxy group was selectively oxidized to give δ -lactone **129**. Construction of the tetrahydropyrimidine **122** was performed in two steps, and subsequent introduction of the bromopyrrole group using the established method⁸ gave *ent*-manzacidin B (*ent*-**18**). Manzacidin B was synthesized starting with (*S*)-Garner aldehyde (*S*)-**123** in a manner similar to those of *ent*-**18**. Starting from the *E*-isomer of **124** or its enantiomer, the (*4S,5S,6R*) and (*4R,5R,6S*)-isomers of manzacidin B were also synthesized. The synthesis of **18** started with the (*S*)-Garner aldehyde **123** involved 10 steps and the overall yield was 10%.⁴⁵



Scheme 26. Hatakeyama's Epoxide-Opening Route to Manzacidin B and its Enantiomer and Diastereomers

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the examples discussed here illustrate the recent progress in the enantio- and/or diastereoselective total synthesis of manzacidins A-D.⁴⁶ Our own approaches and those of other groups described in this review highlighted the utility of new synthetic methodologies which would encourage further investigations focusing on the highly efficient synthesis of the related biologically active alkaloids. Furthermore, these studies allowed the preparation of hundreds of milligrams of manzacidins A-C and their enantiomers and diastereomers which would enable detailed pharmacological evaluation of these alkaloids in the near future.

Table 1. Summary of the Total Synthesis of Manzacidins A-D

Year	Natural Product	Synthetic Group	CR	Redox	PG	FGI	Steps	Yield (%)	Ref. No.
2000	manzacidin A	Ohfune	3	4 (1)	6	1	14	14	8
2000	manzacidin C	Ohfune	3	4 (1)	7	1	15	3.5	8
2002	manzacidin A	Du Bois	4	1 (1)	2	2	9	28	25
2002	manzacidin C	Du Bois	4	1 (1)	2	2	9	32	25
2004	manzacidin D	Mackey	4	1 (1)	3	3	11	15.7	39
2005	manzacidin C	Lanter	4	2 (0)	3	0	9	27	27
2006	manzacidin A	Maruoka	4	1 (0)	0	0	5	16	30
2007	manzacidin A	Sibi	4	1 (0)	0	0	5	32	31
2006	manzacidin A	Deng	4	3 (1)	2	3	12	FS	32
2007	manzacidin C	Deng	4	3 (1)	2	3	12	FS	33
2007	manzacidin B	Ohfune	3	0 (0)	1	0	4	11	9
2008	manzacidin C	Leighton	4	1 (0)	1	0	6	26	35
2008	manzacidin A	Ohfune	3	1 (1)	2	0	6	18.1	19
2008	manzacidin C	Ohfune	5	3 (1)	3	0	9	21.6	19
2012	manzacidin A	Ichikawa	5	6 (1)	4	3	18	8.8	37
2012	manzacidin C	Ichikawa	5	6 (1)	4	3	18	FS	37
2012	manzacidin B	Ohfune	3	0 (0)	2	1	6	48	10
2012	manzacidin B	Mohapatra	5	2 (1)	2	1	10	10	46

CR: total numbers of construction reactions. Redox: total numbers of reduction and oxidation steps in which numbers of strategic redox are shown in the parenthesis. PG: total numbers of protecting group manipulations. FGI: total numbers of functional group interconversions. Steps: total number of the reaction sequences for the total synthesis from the known starting material. FS: formal total synthesis. Ref. No. corresponded to the reference number in References and Note section.

Finally, Table 1 summarizes the total numbers of the following parameters employed in the total synthesis included in this review: construction reactions, oxidations and reductions including both strategic and non-strategic redox, functional group interconversions, protecting group manipulations, reaction steps from the known starting material, and total yields. These data would be useful to account for the efficiency of the total synthesis⁴⁷ in view of recently proposed step economy,⁴⁸ atom economy,⁴⁹ and redox economy,⁵⁰ while these criteria (parameters) do not include other valuable factors in the total synthesis, e.g., the structure confirmation of natural products, ease of enabling the synthesis of diverse analogs for the SAR studies, and development of new synthetic methods during the synthetic studies.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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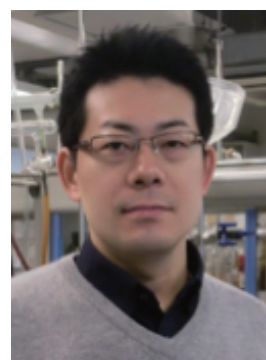
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Yasufumi Ohfuné studied chemistry at Hokkaido University where he obtained his Ph.D. degree in 1976 under the supervision of Professor Takeshi Matsumoto. After postdoctoral work with Professor Paul A. Grieco at University of Pittsburgh (1976-1979), he was appointed Researcher at the Suntory Institute for Bioorganic Research in 1979. In 1995, he moved to Osaka City University as Professor, where he is currently Professor of Graduate School of Science. He was a recipient of the 1981 Progress Award from the Japan Chemical Society. His research interests include total synthesis and new synthetic methods for bioactive amino acids and alkaloids, and studies on excitatory amino acid receptors in mammalian CNS.



Kentaro Oe studied chemistry at Osaka City University where he obtained his Ph.D. degree in 2011 under the supervision of Professor Yasufumi Ohfuné. He received Research Fellowship of Young Scientist from Japan Society for the promotion of Science (JSPS, 2010-2012). He is currently postdoctoral fellow at Osaka City University. His research interests are in the area of total synthesis of biologically active natural products.



Kosuke Namba studied chemistry at Osaka City University where he obtained his Ph.D. degree in 2001 under the supervision of Professor Yasufumi Ohfuné. After postdoctoral work with Professors Robert. M. Williams (2001-2003) and Yoshito Kishi (2003-2005), he was appointed Researcher at the Suntory Institute for Bioorganic Research in 2005. In 2006, he moved to Tokushima Bunri University as Assistant Professor. In 2008, he was appointed to Lecturer at Hokkaido University, and was promoted to Associate Professor in 2011 where he is currently Associate Professor of Graduate School of Science. He was a recipient of the 2009 Intensive Award in Synthetic Organic Chemistry, Japan and Thieme Chemistry Journal Award 2011. His research interests in the areas of total synthesis of complex natural products, practical synthesis of biologically active compounds, and development of bioimaging probes for the mechanistic elucidation of interesting bioactive compound.



Tetsuro Shinada studied chemistry and pharmacology at Setsunan University (Undergraduate), and Kobe Pharmaceutical University (Graduate School) where he received his Ph.D. degree in 1992 under the supervision of Professor Ichiya Ninomiya. After a postdoctoral study with Professor Sir Derek H. R. Barton at Texas A & M University (1992-1993), he joined the Suntory Institute for Bioorganic Research as a postdoctoral fellow (1994-1996). In 1996, he was appointed to Lecturer at Osaka City University, and was promoted to Associate Professor in 2004, and was promoted to Professor in 2010. His research interests are in the area of chemical biology based on the natural product chemistry.