

Scott A. Snyder

Shenvi Lab Group Meeting

4/27/2024

Kevin Zong

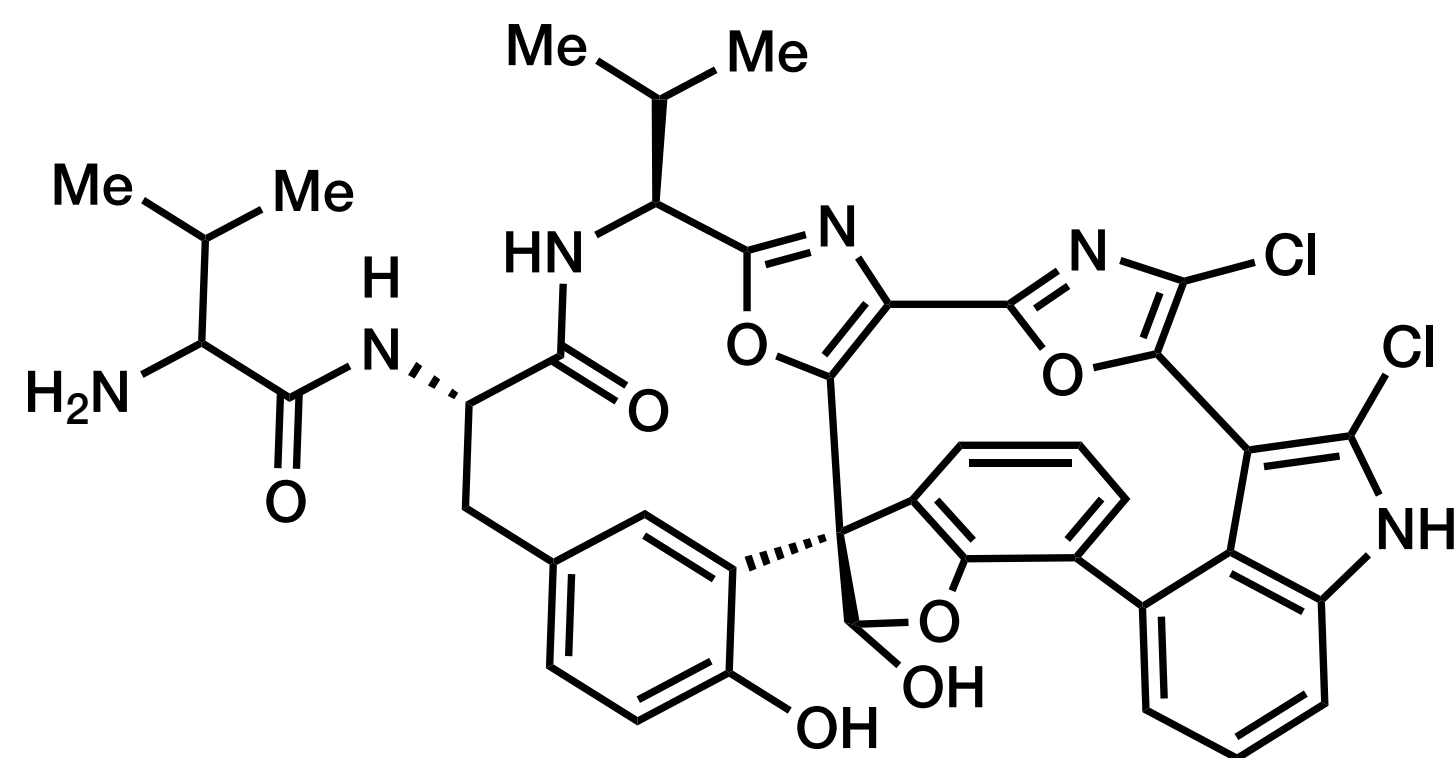
# Scott. A. Snyder

- 1999: B.A. with highest honours in Chemistry,  
Summa Cum Laude, valedictorian  
Advisor: Professor J. Hodge Markgraf  
Williams College
- 1999 - 2004: NSF, Pfizer, and BMS Doctoral Fellow in Chemistry  
Advisor: Professor K. C. Nicolaou  
The Scripps Research Institute
- 2004 - 2006: NIH Postdoctoral Associate  
Advisor: Professor E. J. Corey  
Harvard University
- 2006 - 2011: Columbia University, Assistant Professor of Chemistry
- 2011 - 2013: Columbia University, Associate Professor of Chemistry, untenured
- 2013 - 2015: The Scripps Research Institute, Associate Professor of Chemistry, tenured
- 2015 - present: The University of Chicago, Professor of Chemistry  
Associate Chair, Deputy Dean of Professional Programs

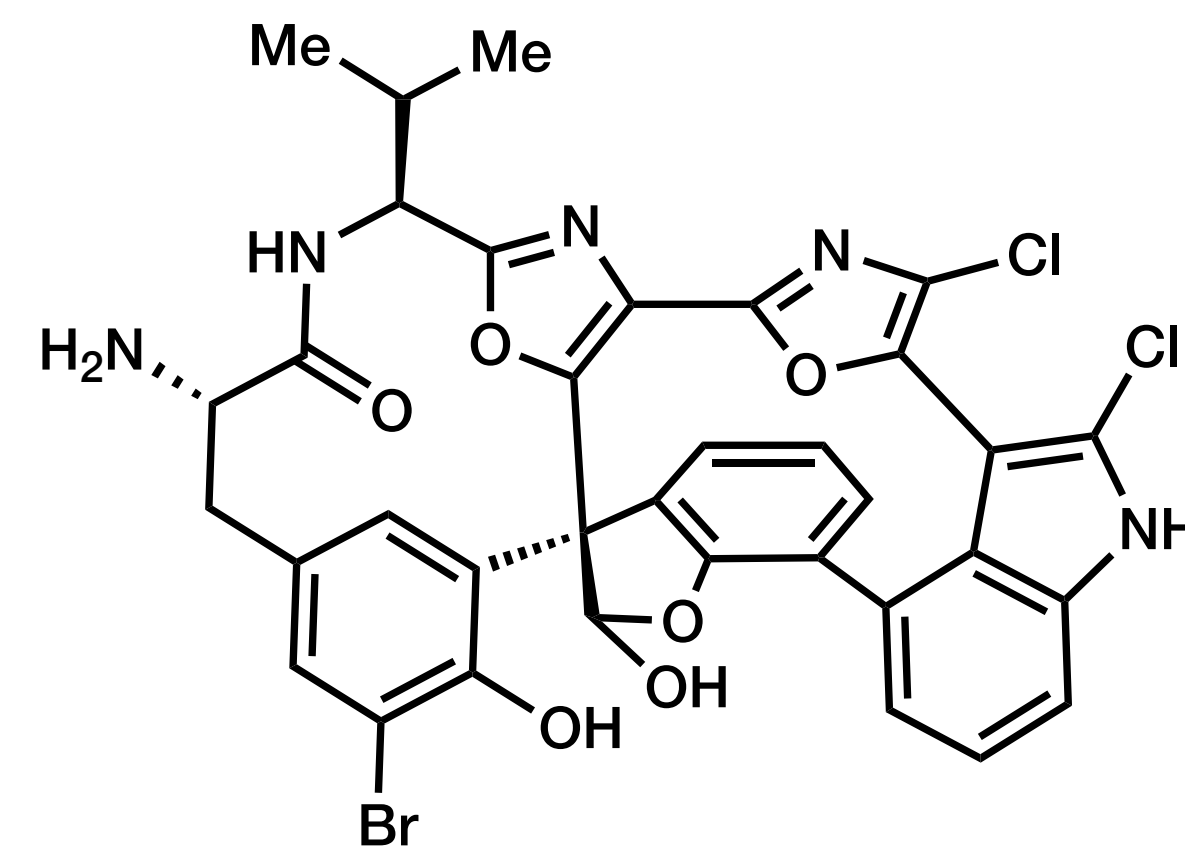


## Synthesis and Structural Revision/Confirmation

Determined by William Fenical (Scripps Institution of Oceanography) and Jon Clardy (Cornell University)



Diazonamide A



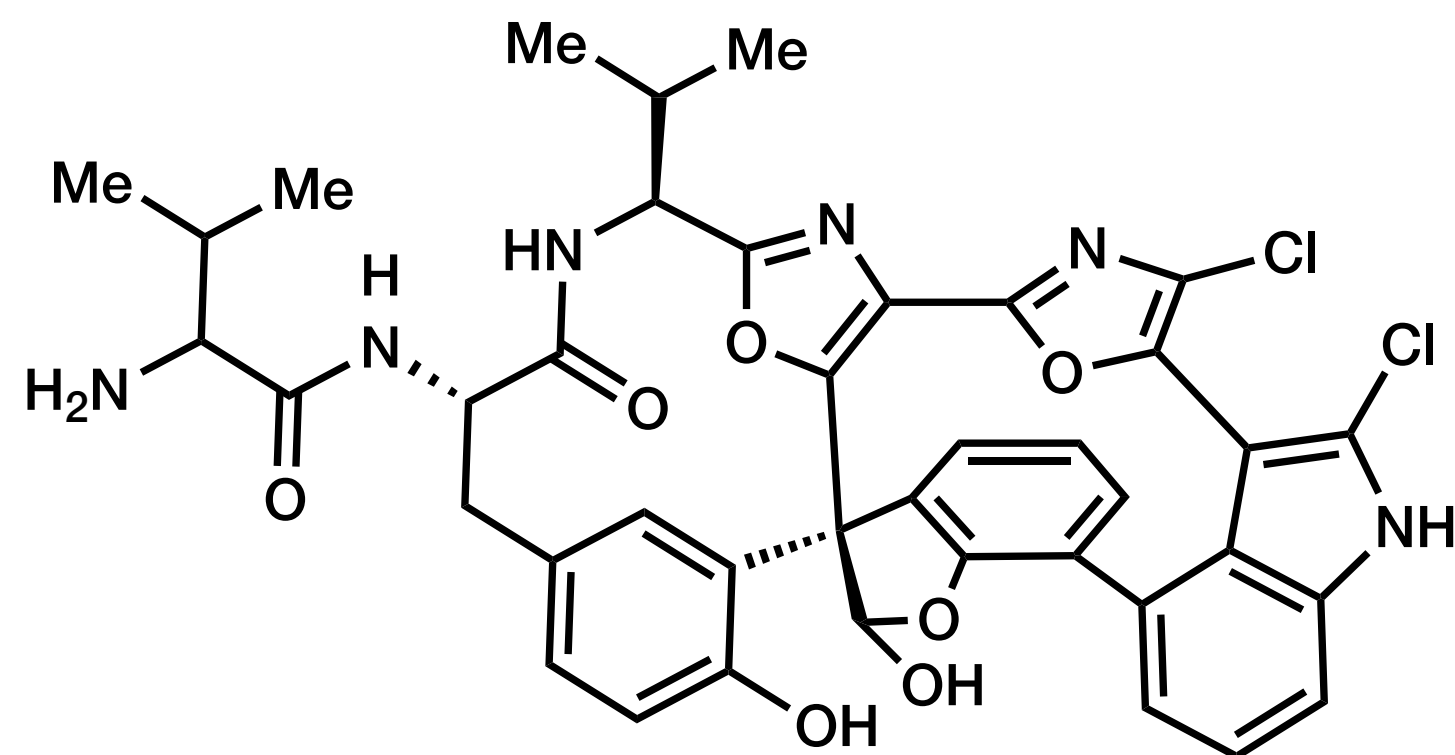
Diazonamide B

- Two 12 membered macrocyclic rings
- Single atropisomer
- Reported cytotoxicity against several tumour cell lanes with IC<sub>50</sub> values of < 15 ng/mL
- First synthesised by Patrick Haran, in 2001
  - But spectroscopic data for the synthetic products is inconsistent with initial reports.

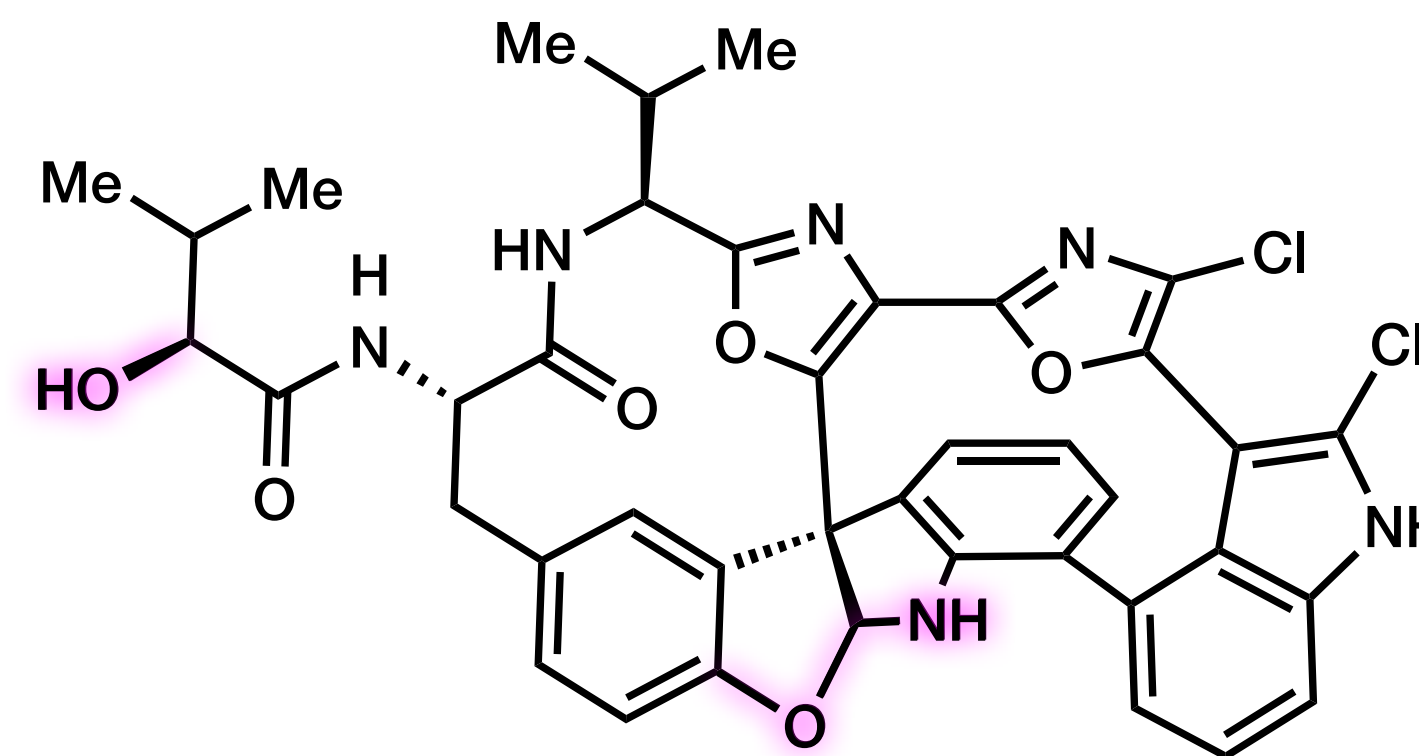


## Structures of Diazonamide A and B

Determined by William Fenical (Scripps Institution of Oceanography) and Jon Clardy (Cornell University)



Diazonamide A  
Original

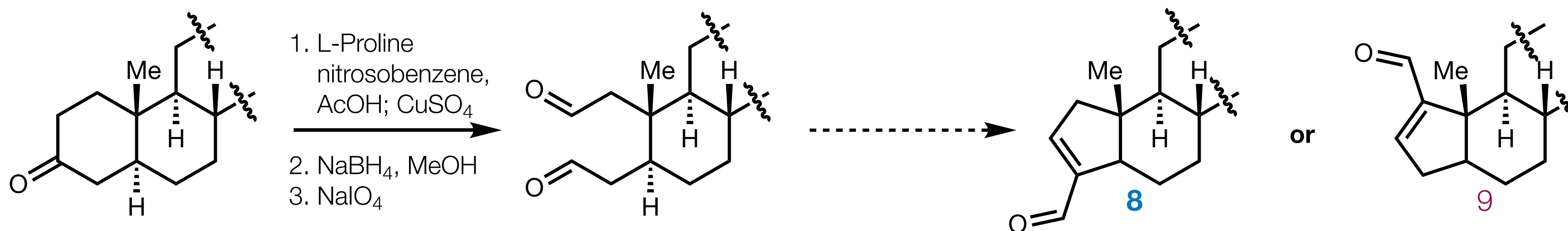


Diazonamide A  
Revised

- Two 12 membered macrocyclic rings
- Single atropisomer
- Reported cytotoxicity against several tumour cell lines with  $IC_{50}$  values of  $< 15$  ng/mL
- First synthesised by Patrick Haran, in 2001
  - But spectroscopic data for the synthetic products is inconsistent with initial reports.



# Post Doctoral Work - Regioselective Aldol

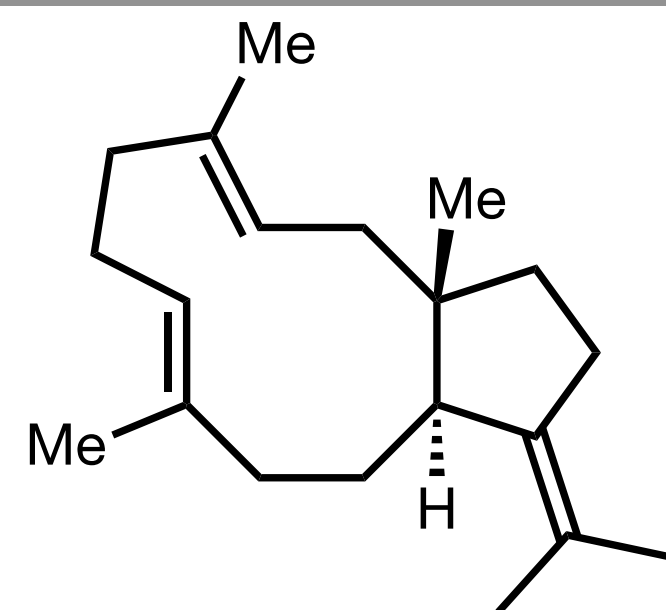


**Table 1.** Aldol cyclization/dehydration reactions of dialdehyde **7**<sup>a</sup>

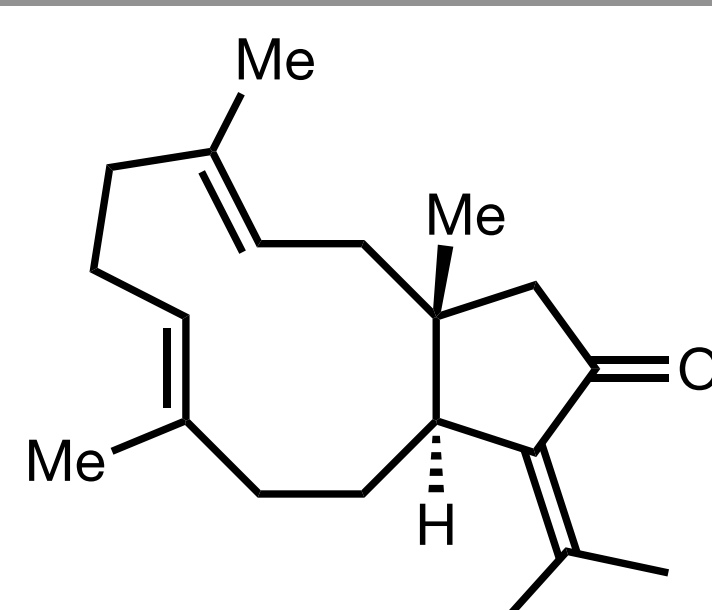
Entry	Conditions	Ratio of <b>8:9</b>	Yield (%)
1	Piperidine (cat.), AcOH (cat.), benzene, 25 °C, 15 min; 55 °C, 75 min	4:1	61
2	Bn <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> OCOCF <sub>3</sub> (3.0 equiv), benzene, 25 °C, 12 h	6:1	68
3	Bn <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> OCOCF <sub>3</sub> (3.0 equiv), CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> , 25 °C, 12 h	4:1	57
4	Bn <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> OCOCF <sub>3</sub> (3.0 equiv), DME, 25 °C, 12 h	3:1	59
5	Bn <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> OCOCF <sub>3</sub> (3.0 equiv), THF, 25 °C, 12 h	2:1	59
6	Bn <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> OCOCF <sub>3</sub> (3.0 equiv), DME/HMPA (1:1), 25 °C, 12 h	2:1	66
7	Bn <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> OCOCF <sub>3</sub> (3.0 equiv), THF/HMPA (1:1), 25 °C, 12 h	2:1	62
8	Bn <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> OCOCF <sub>3</sub> (3.0 equiv), HMPA, 25 °C, 12 h	1.3:1	59
9	Bn <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> OCOCF <sub>3</sub> (3.0 equiv), DMSO, 25 °C, 12 h	1.1:1	60
10	PhBnNH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> OCOCF <sub>3</sub> (5.0 equiv), benzene, 25 °C, 30 min; 50 °C, 1 h	5:1	56
11	(Cyclohexyl) <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup> OCOCF <sub>3</sub> (5.0 equiv), benzene, 25 °C, 30 min; 50 °C, 5 h	2:1	24
12	Morpholine (6.0 equiv), octanoic acid (7.0 equiv), HMPA (1.5 equiv), Et <sub>2</sub> O, 0 °C, 20 h	50:1	44
13	D-Proline (5.0 equiv), DMSO, 25 °C, 10 h	1:2	48
14	L-Proline (5.0 equiv), DMSO, 25 °C, 10 h	1:2	52
15	(S)-Indoline-2-carboxylic acid (5.0 equiv), MeCN/CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> (1:1), 25 °C, 10 h	1:50	47
16	D-Proline (5.0 equiv), MeCN/CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> (1:1), 25 °C, 10 h	8:1	17
17	L-Proline (5.0 equiv), MeCN/CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> (1:1), 25 °C, 10 h	1:2	16

<sup>a</sup> Substrate concentration was 0.01–0.02 M in each case.

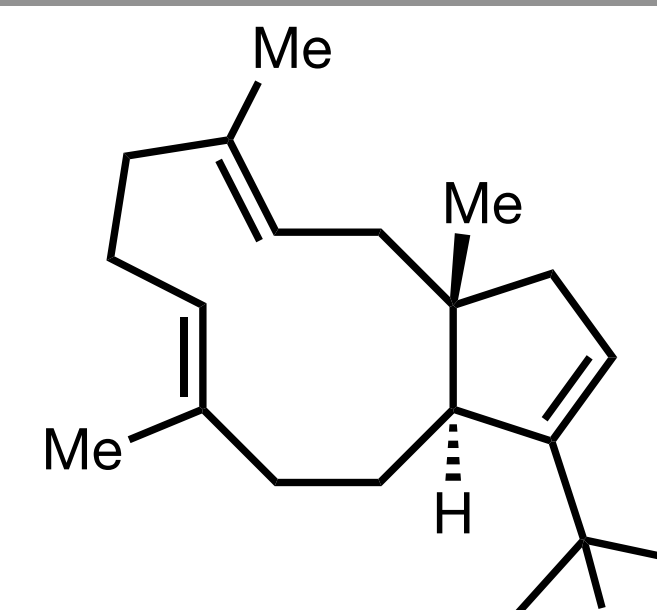
# Post Doctoral Work - Dolabellane Diterpenoids



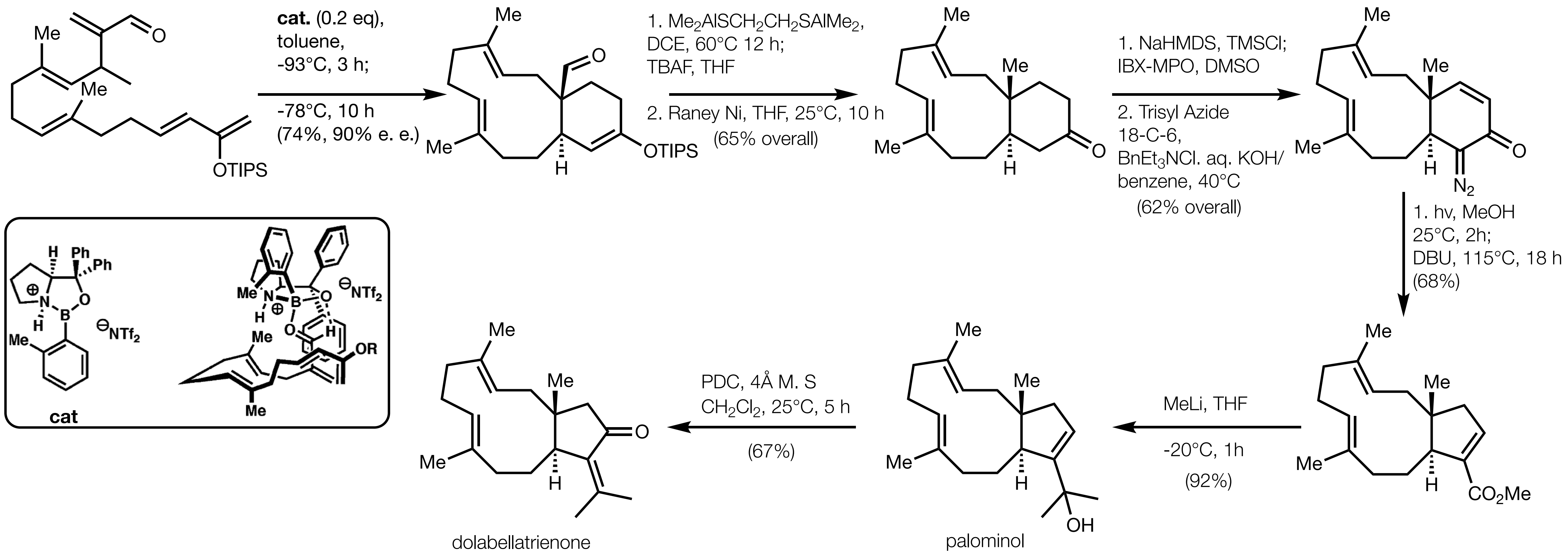
$\beta$ -araneosene



dolabellatrienone



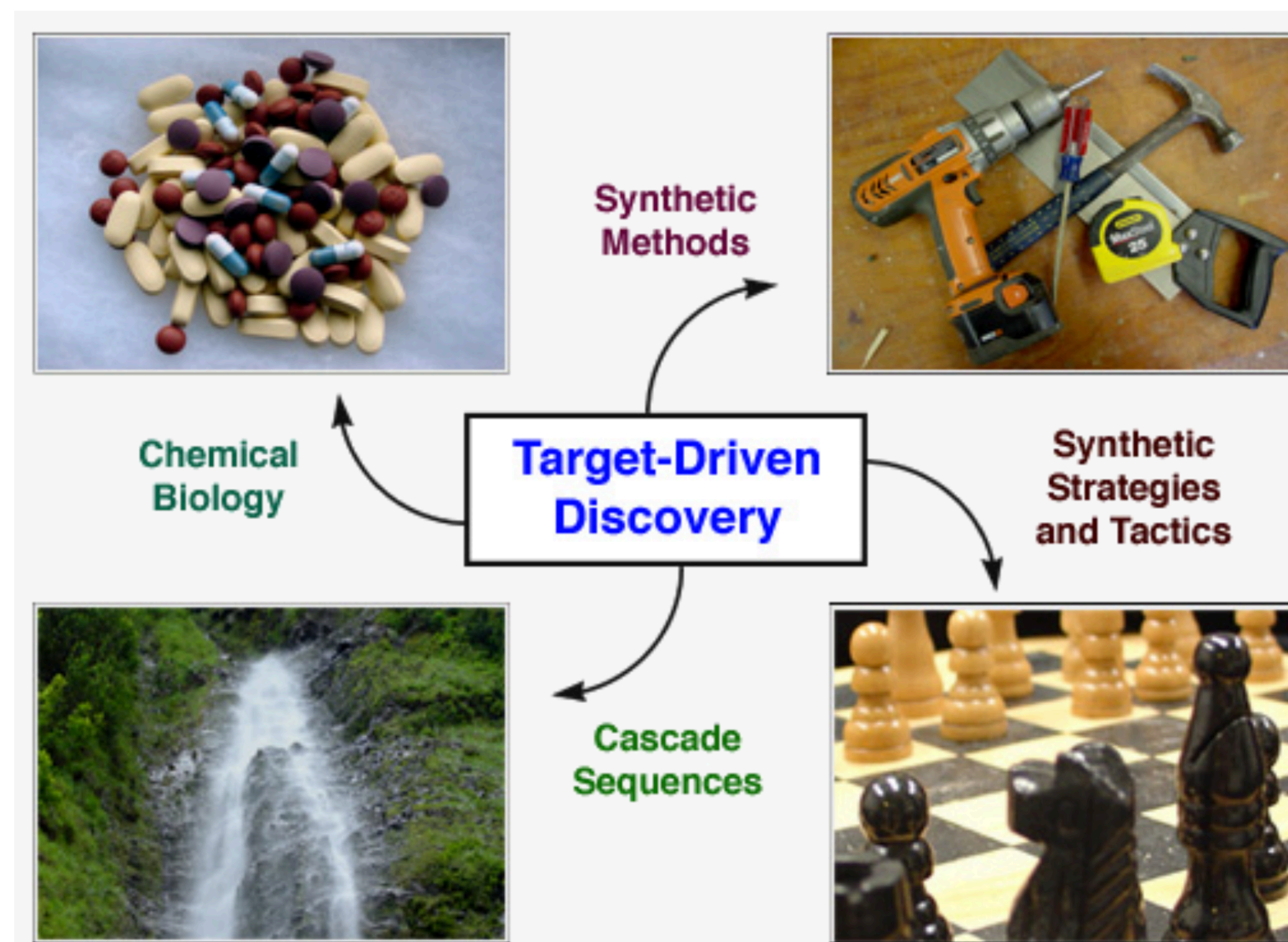
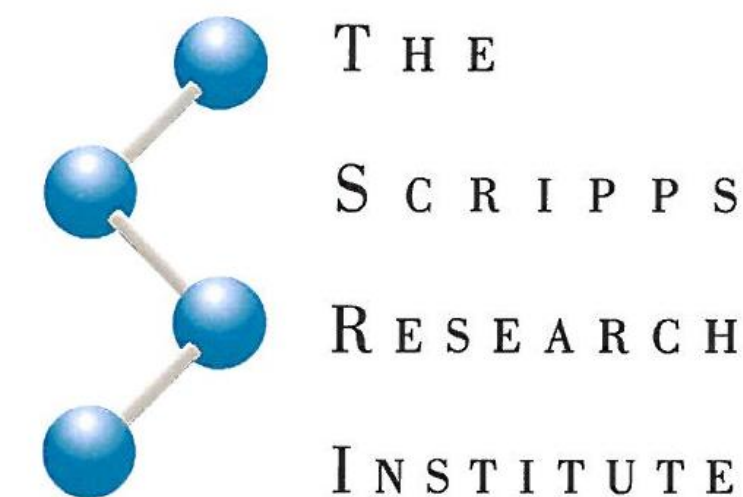
palominol



## Outline of Presentation

1. Nature: An Inspiration, but not the Answer Key
  - a) Phenylpropanoid/Polyketide Synthesis
2. Efficient and Controlled Skeleton Formation
  - a) Polyene Cyclizations
  - b) Akuamalline Alkaloids
  - c) Metal and LA Catalysed Cyclizations
3. Quaternary Center Guided Synthesis Design
  - a) Terpene/Terpenoid Synthesis

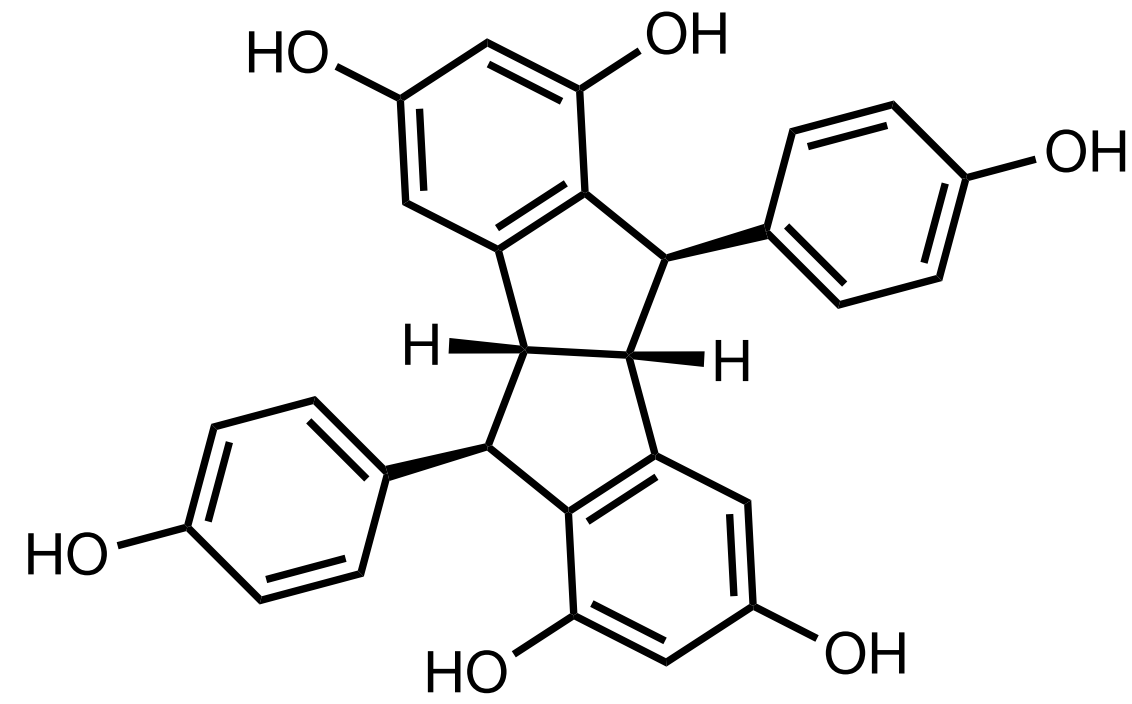
“Natural Products: Divine Inspiration for Chemistry”



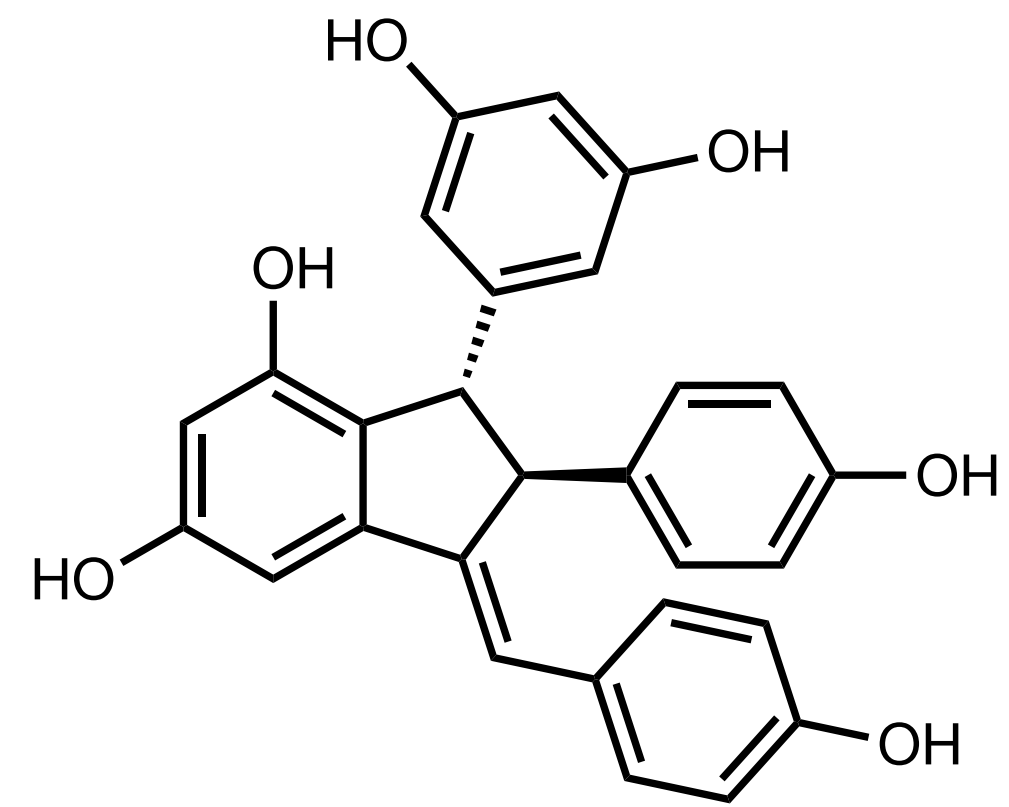
Nature: An Inspiration, not the Answer Key



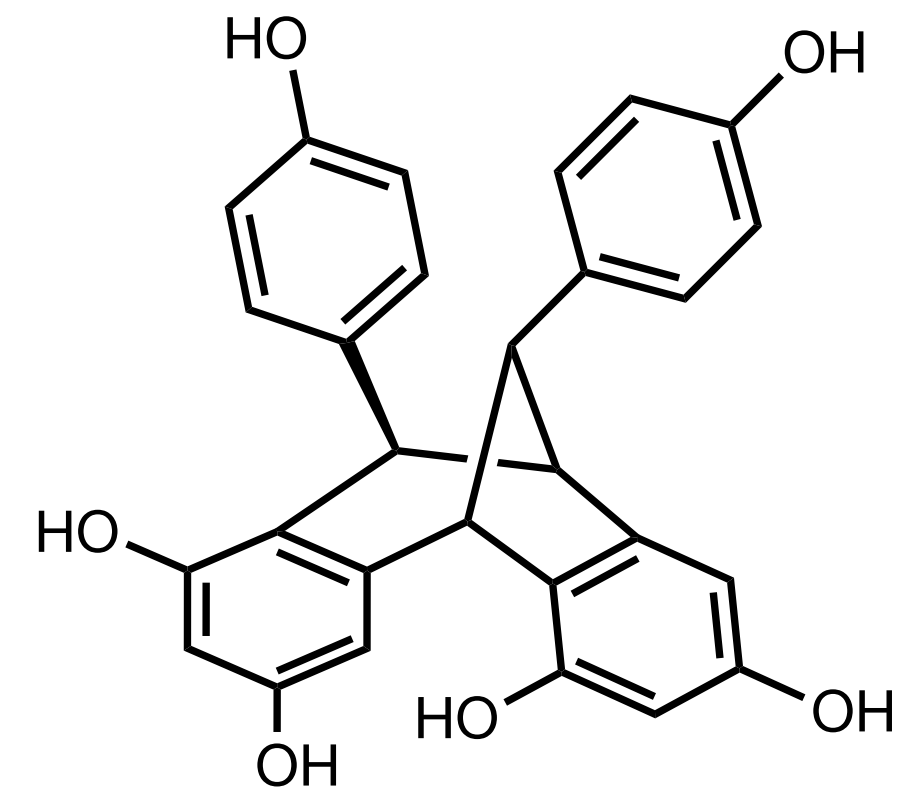
# Resveratrol Oligomers



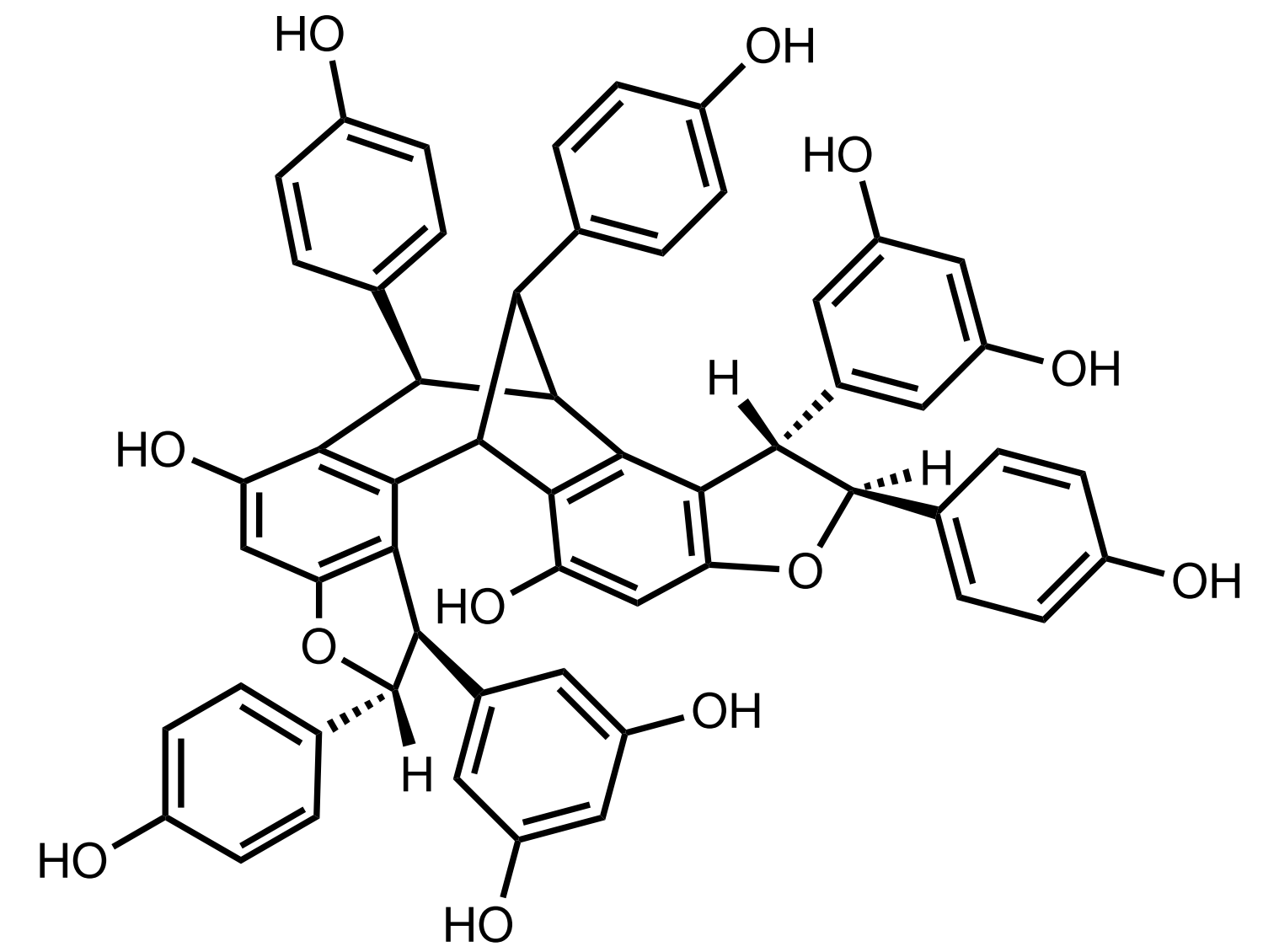
pallidol (C<sub>28</sub>)



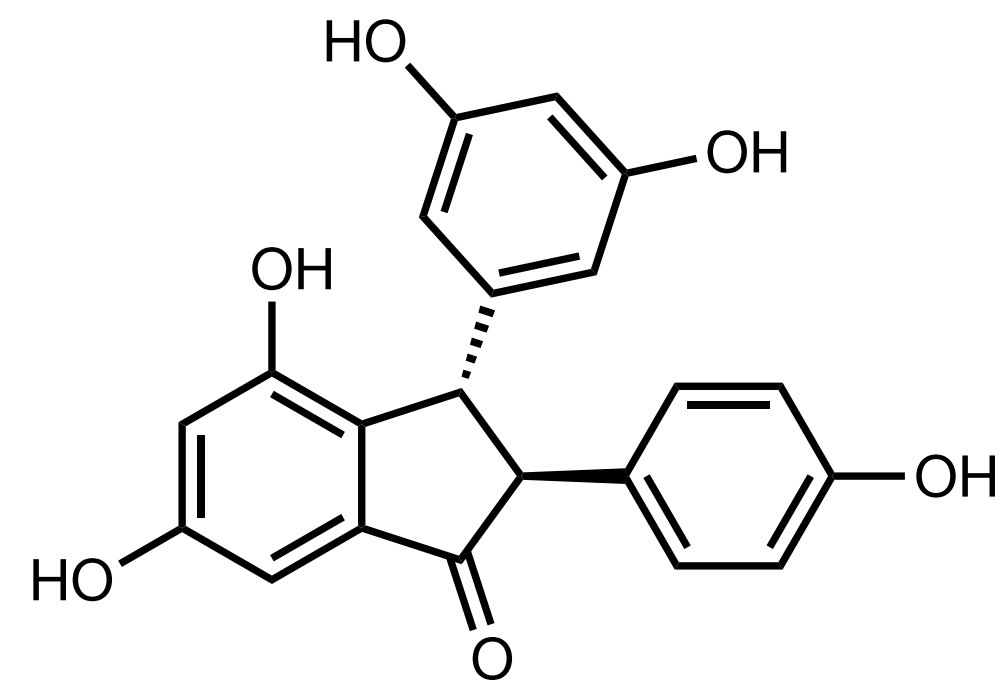
ampelopsin D (C<sub>28</sub>)



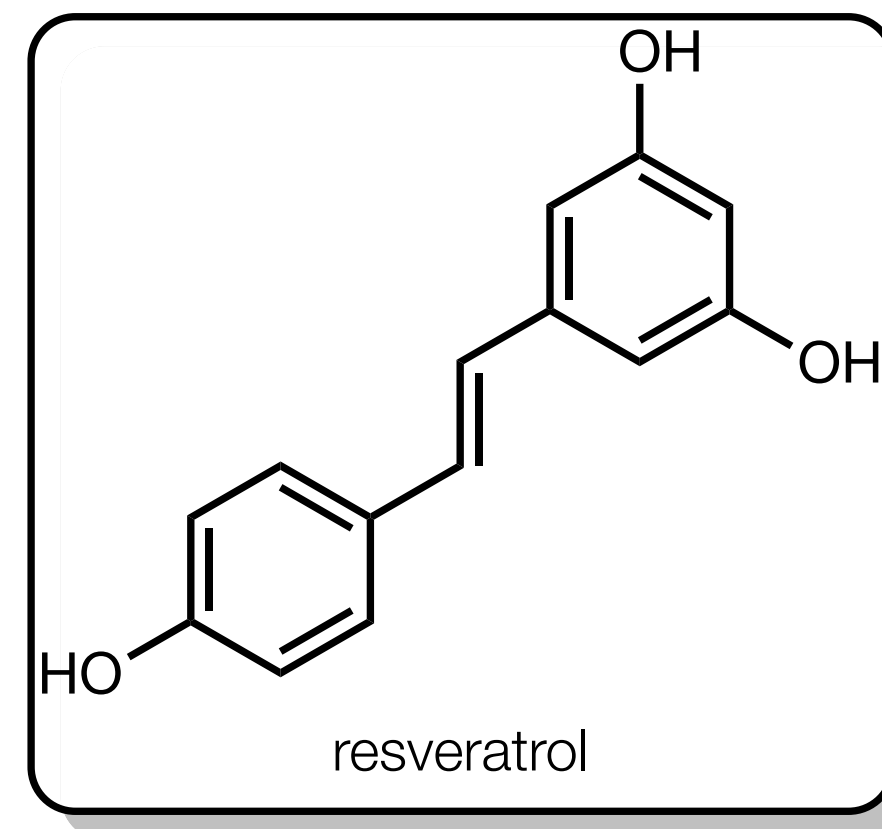
ampelopsin F (C<sub>28</sub>)



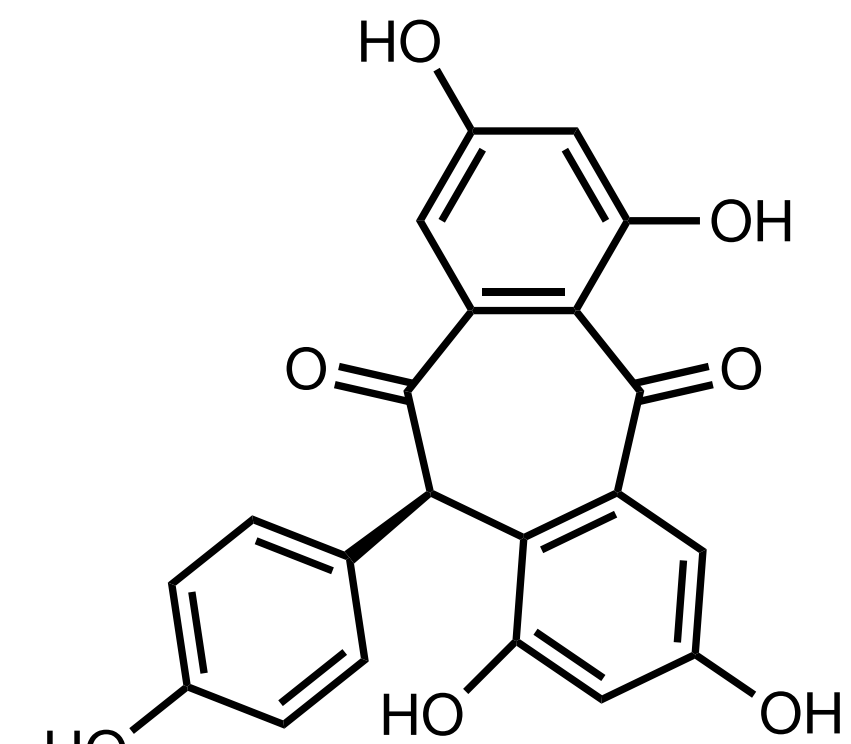
vaticanol C (C<sub>56</sub>)



paucifloral F (C<sub>21</sub>)

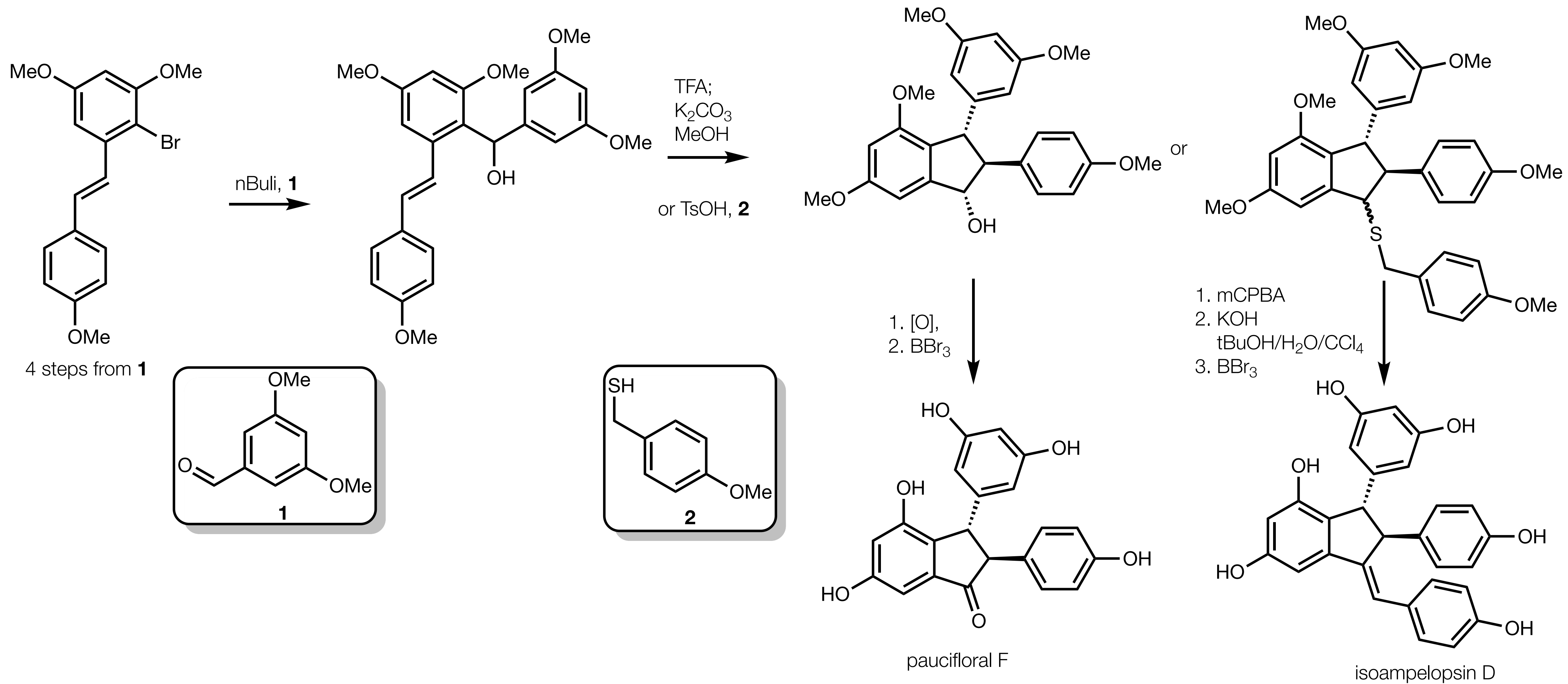


resveratrol

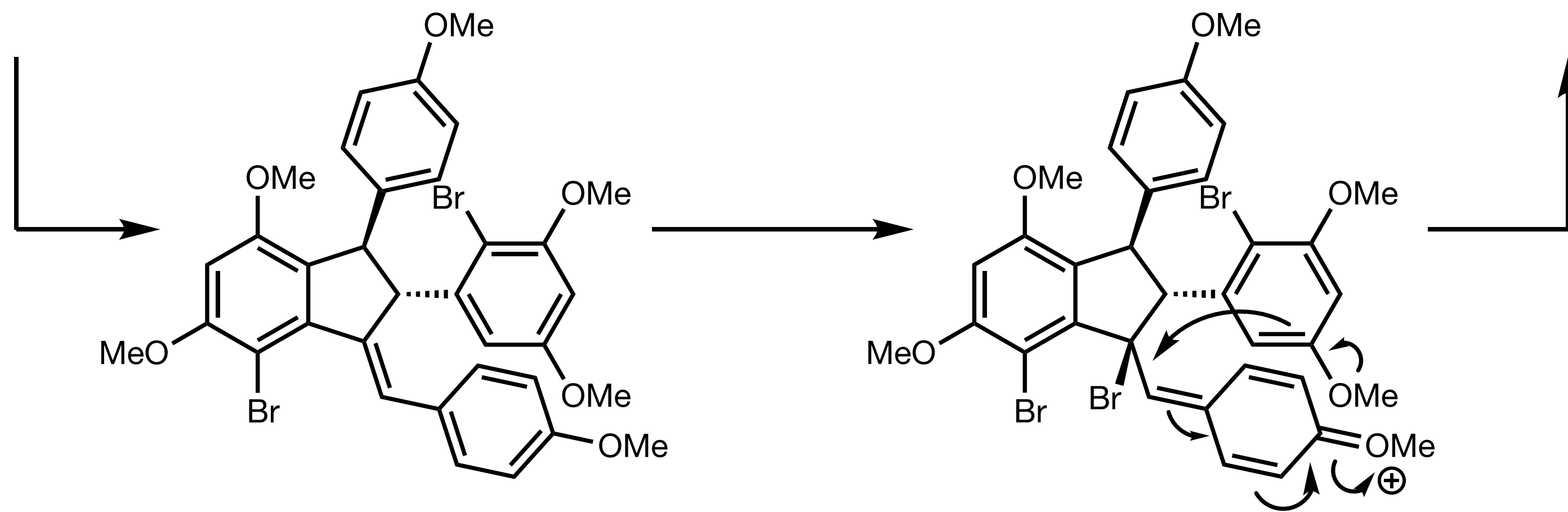
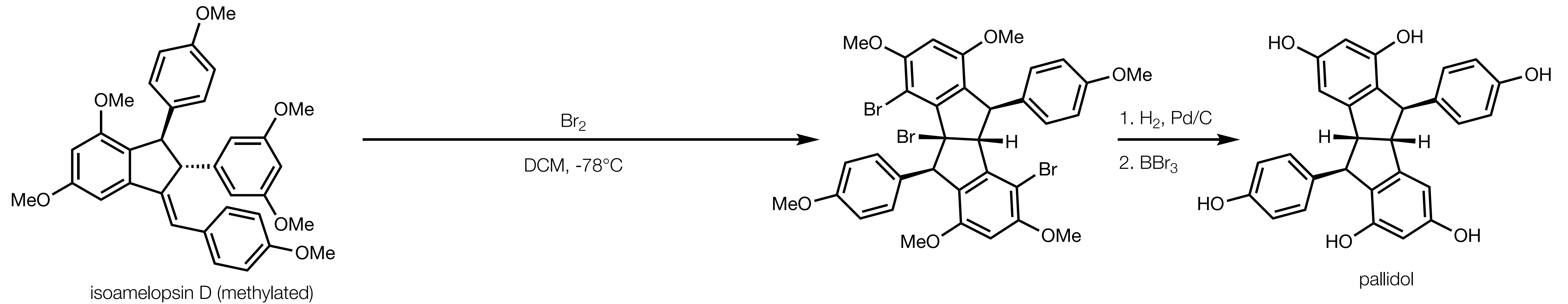


diptoindonesin A (C<sub>21</sub>)

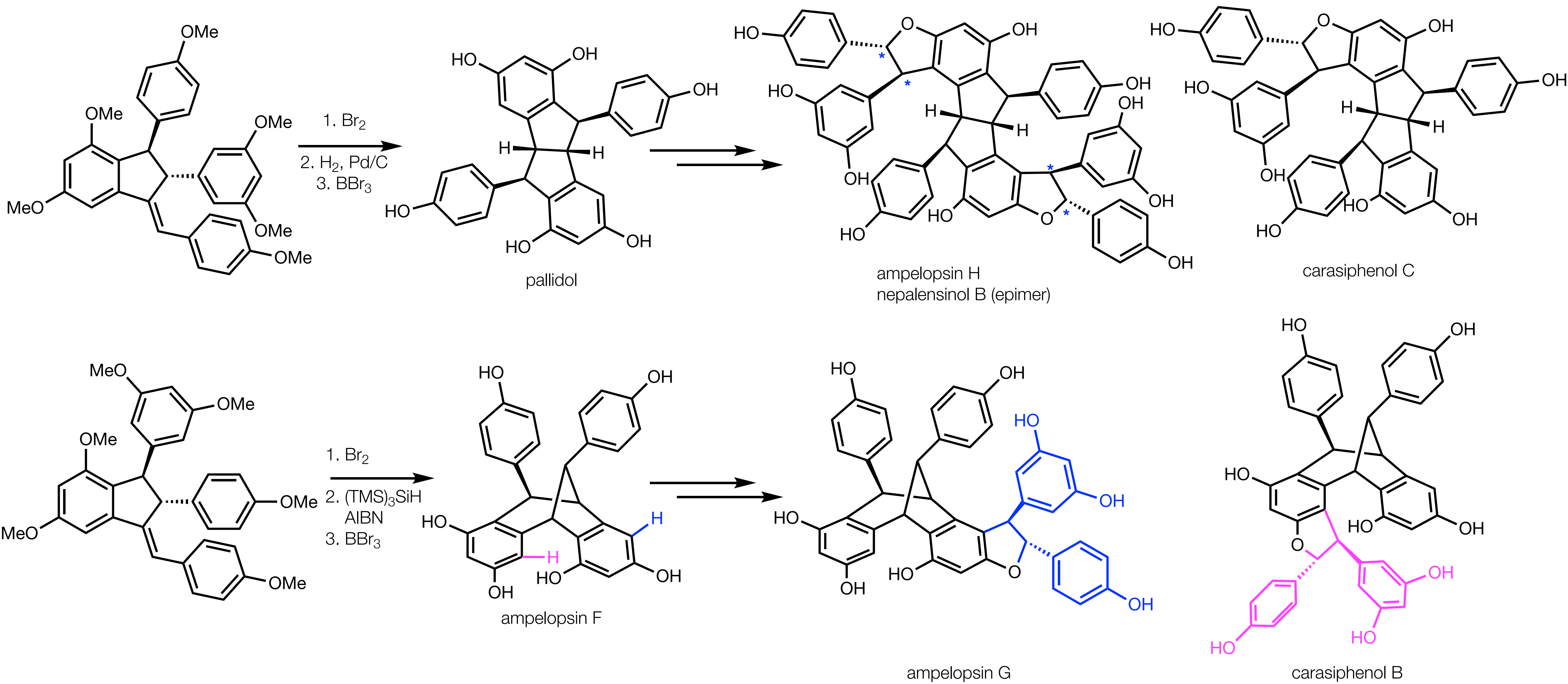
# Resveratrol Oligomers



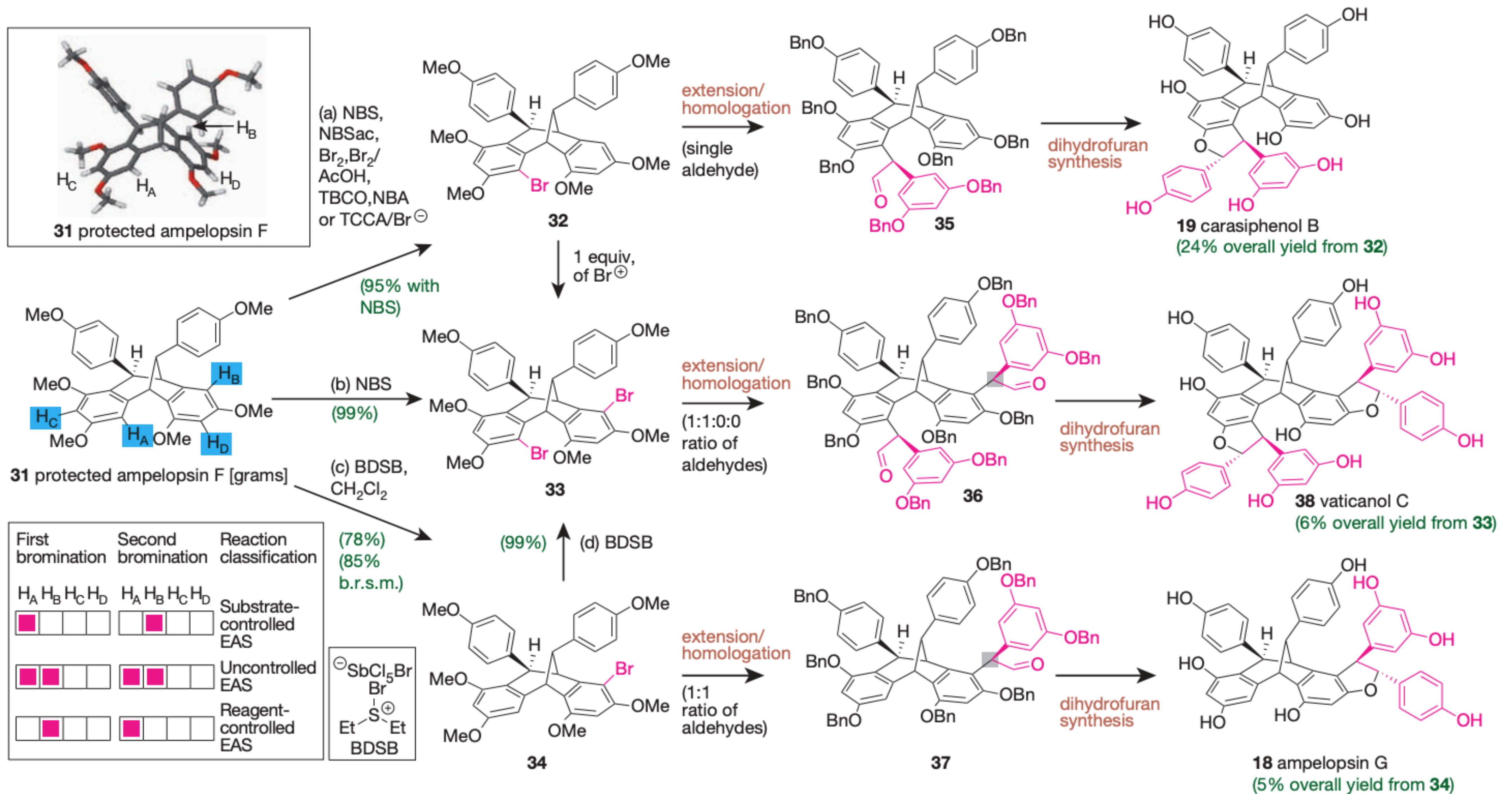
# Resveratrol Oligomers



# Resveratrol Oligomers



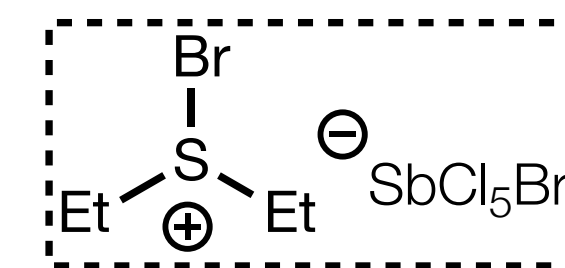
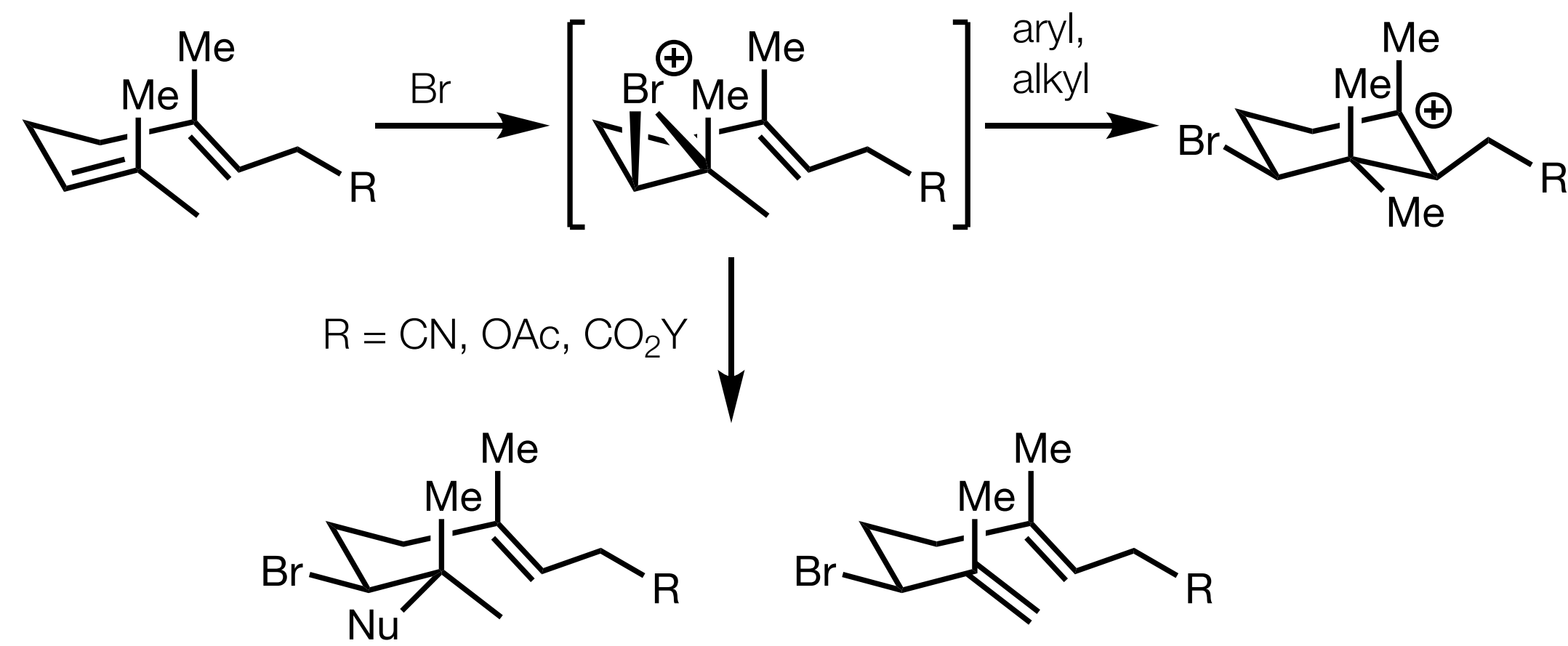
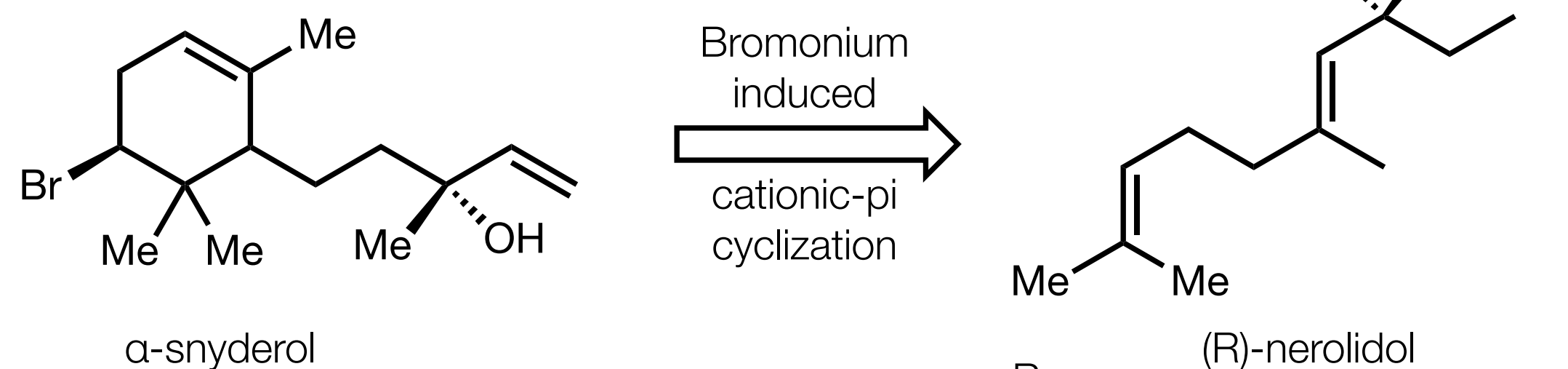
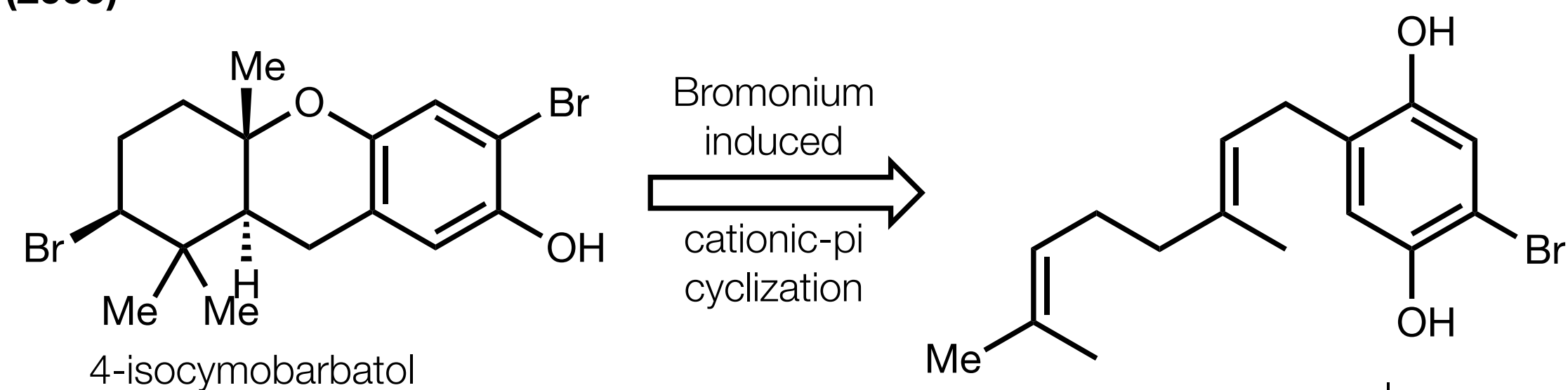
# Controlled Bromination to Access Additional Congeners



Efficient and Controlled Skeleton Formation: BDSB

# BDSB - Polyene Cyclization

BDSB (2009)

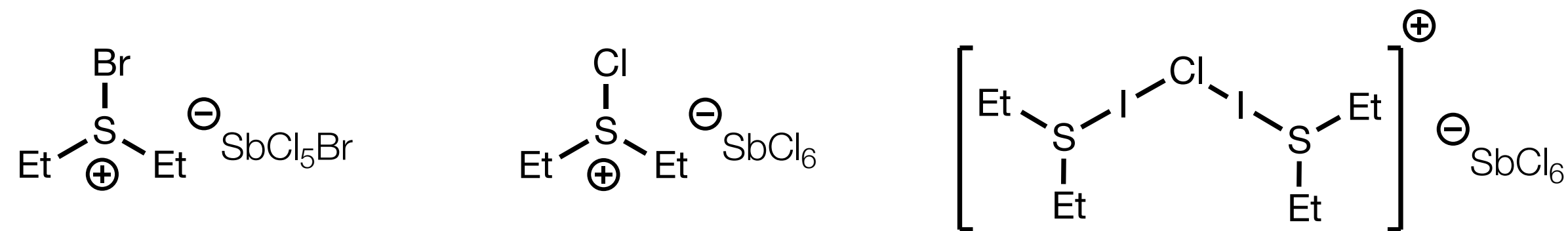


Bromodiethylsulfoniumbromopentachloroantimonate(V)

Starting material	Product	Yield [%] (reaction temperature) (time)			
		<b>13</b> (BDSB), CH <sub>3</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	Br <sub>2</sub> / AgBF <sub>4</sub> , CH <sub>3</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	TBCO, CH <sub>3</sub> CN	NBS/ Ph <sub>3</sub> P, CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>
1		73 <sup>[a]</sup> (25 °C) (5 min)	8 <sup>[b]</sup> (25 °C) (5 min)	< 5 <sup>[b]</sup> (25 °C) (15 min)	< 5 <sup>[b]</sup> (-40 °C) (6 h)
2		80 <sup>[c]</sup> (0 °C) (5 min)	22 (0 °C) (5 min)	< 5 (0 °C) (15 min)	< 5 (-40 °C) (6 h)
3		56 <sup>[a]</sup> (25 °C) (5 min)	< 5 (25 °C) (5 min)	< 5 (25 °C) (15 min)	< 5 (-40 °C) (6 h)

# BDSB... and friends

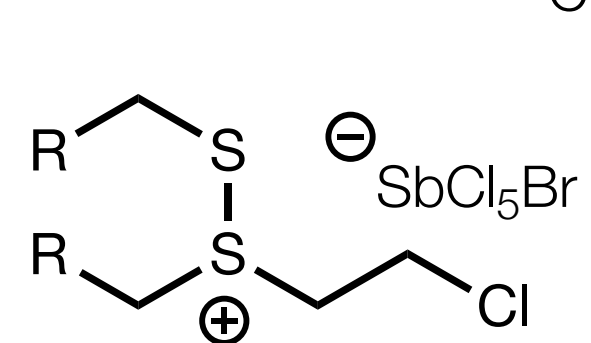
## XDSX Reagents



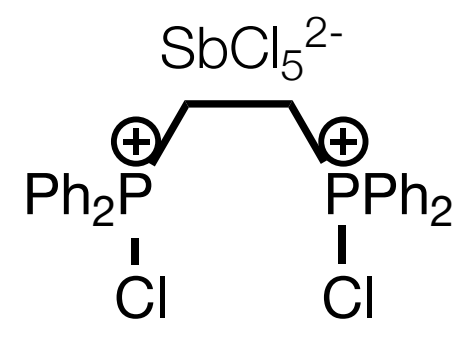
BDSB

CDSC

IDSI

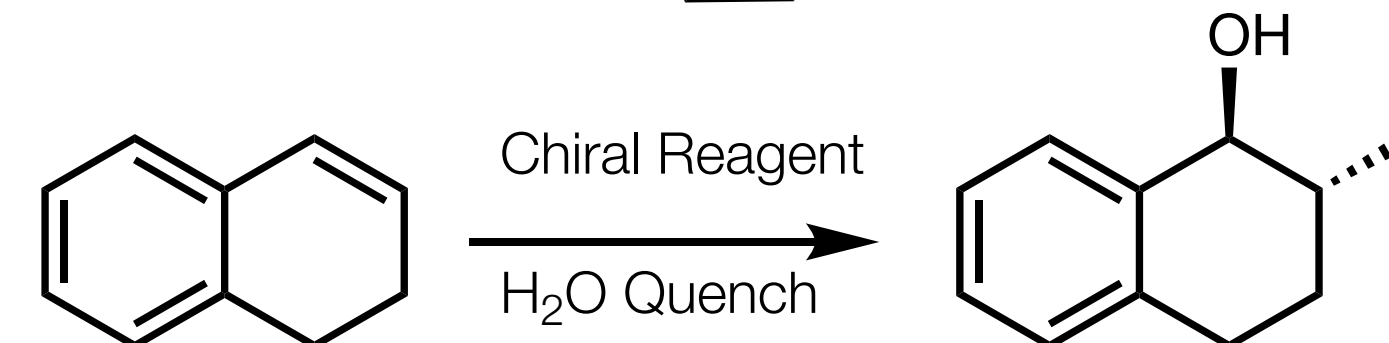
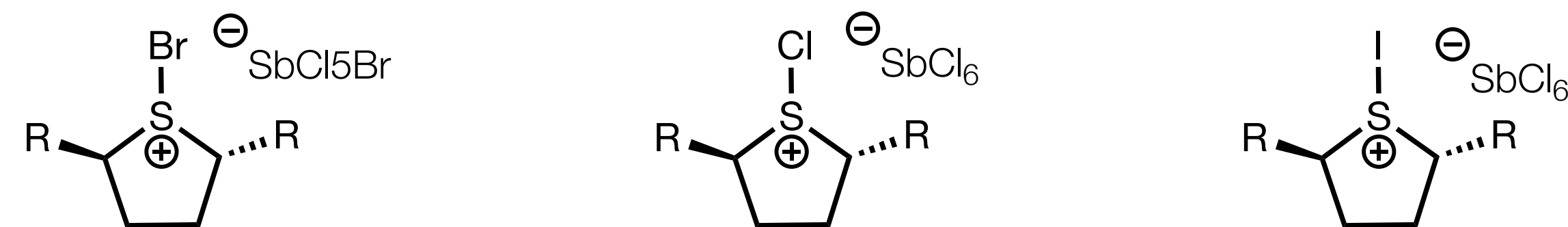


Electrophilic Sulfur



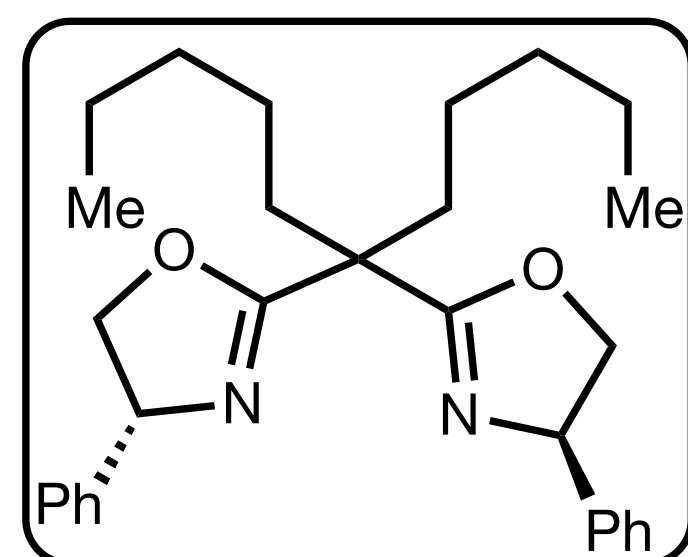
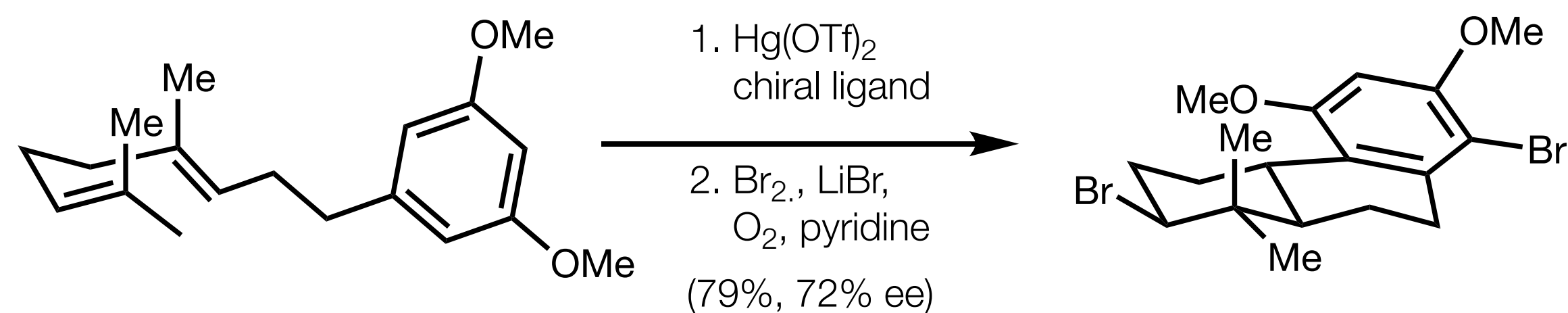
Hydrohalogenating Reagent

## Attempt at Chiral Variants

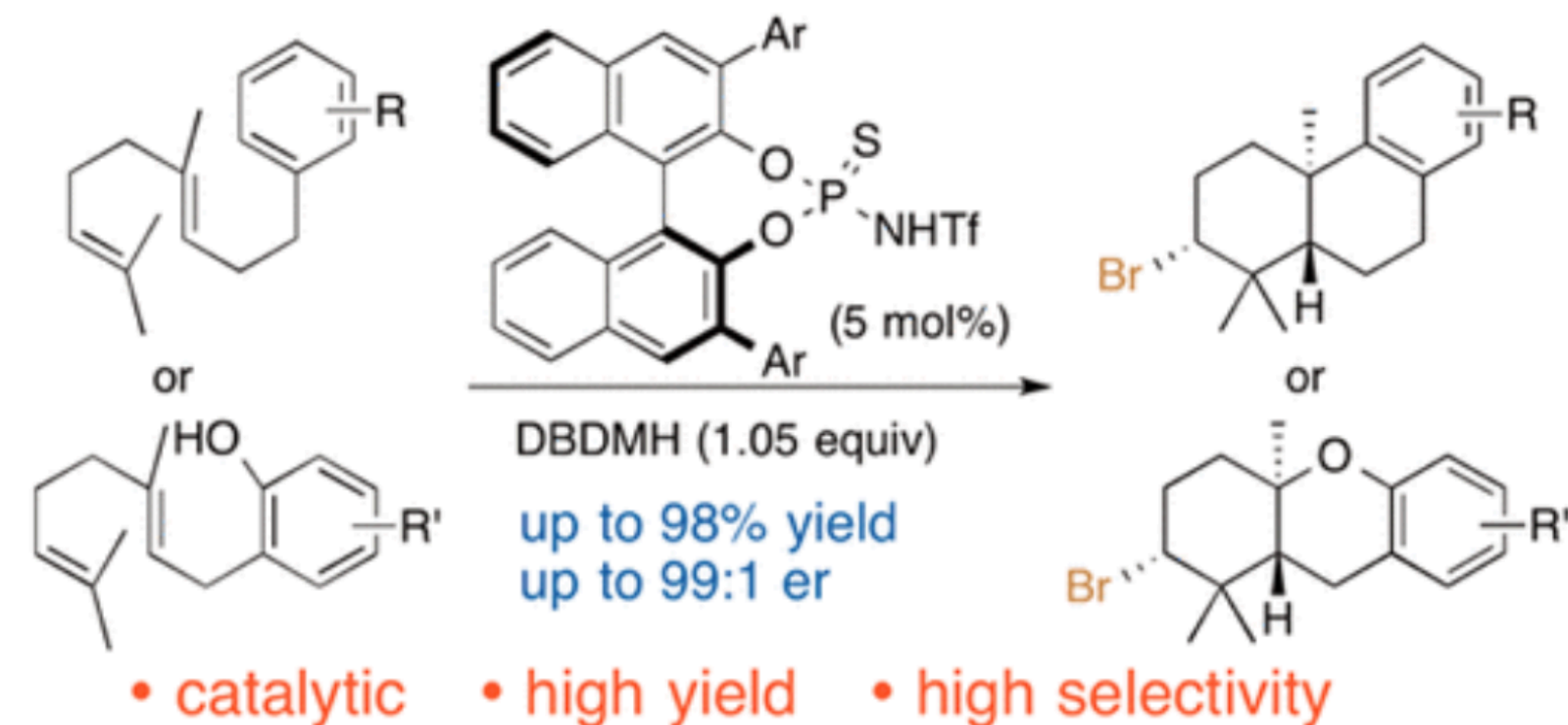


Best result: R = Et (67%, 63% ee)

## Asymmetric Polyene Cyclization



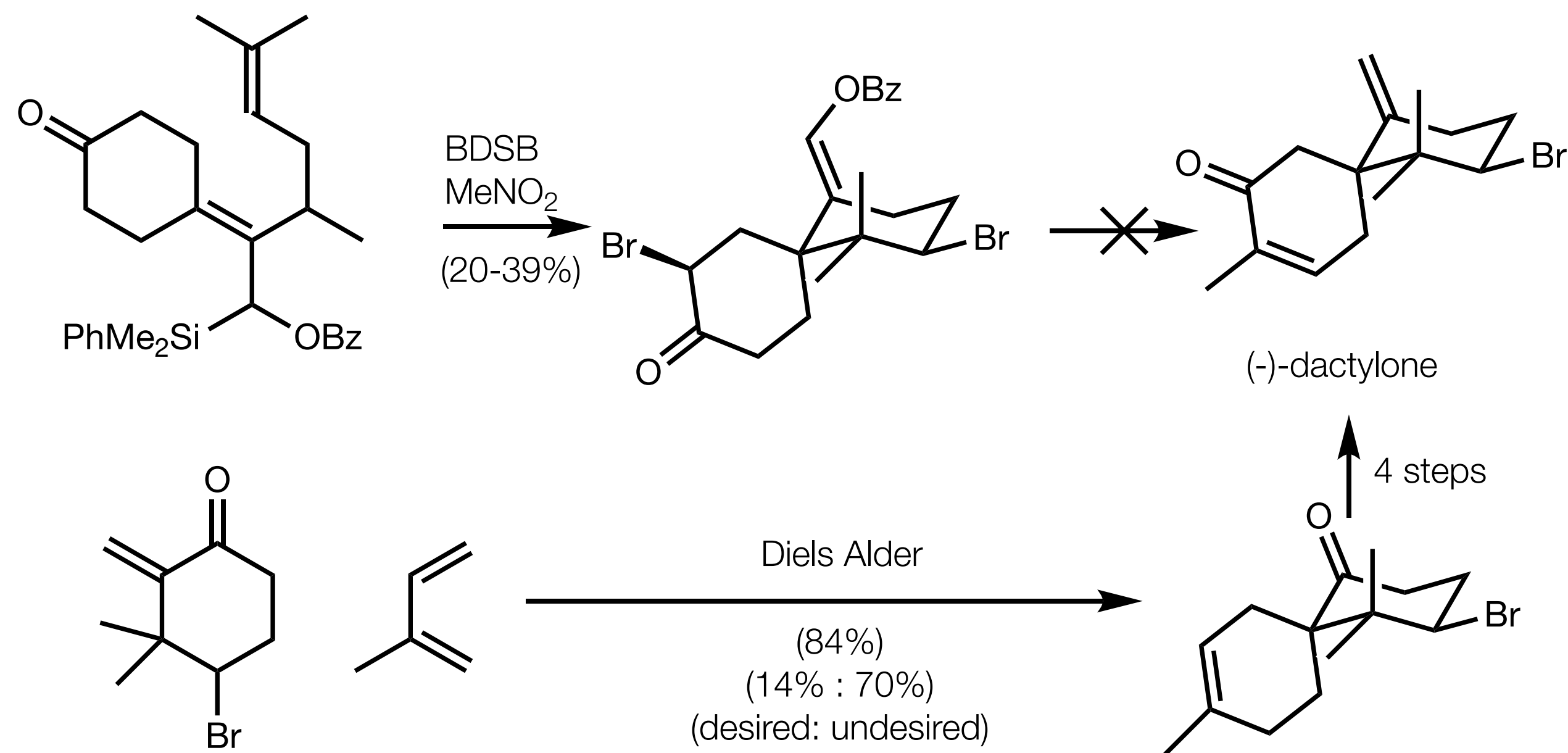
## Samanta and Yamamoto (2017)



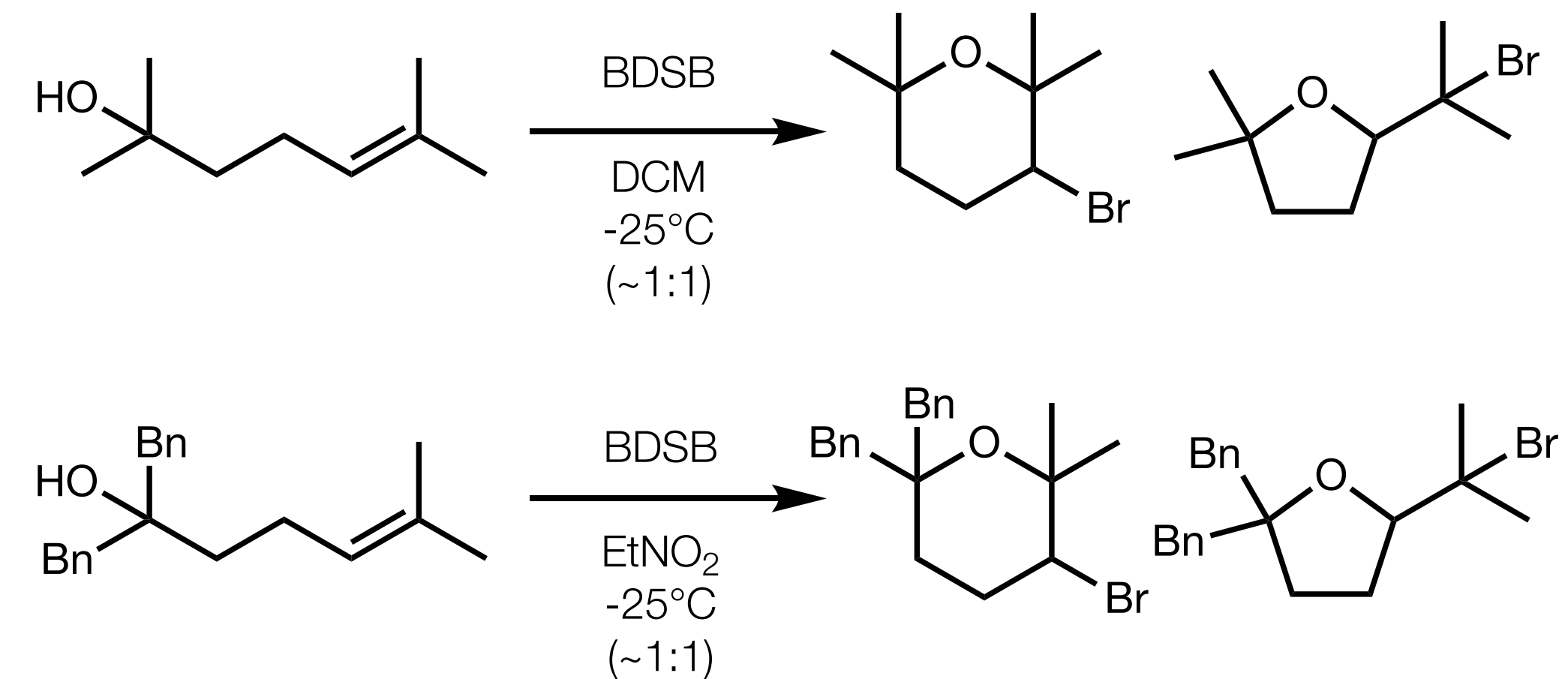


# BDSB - Applications

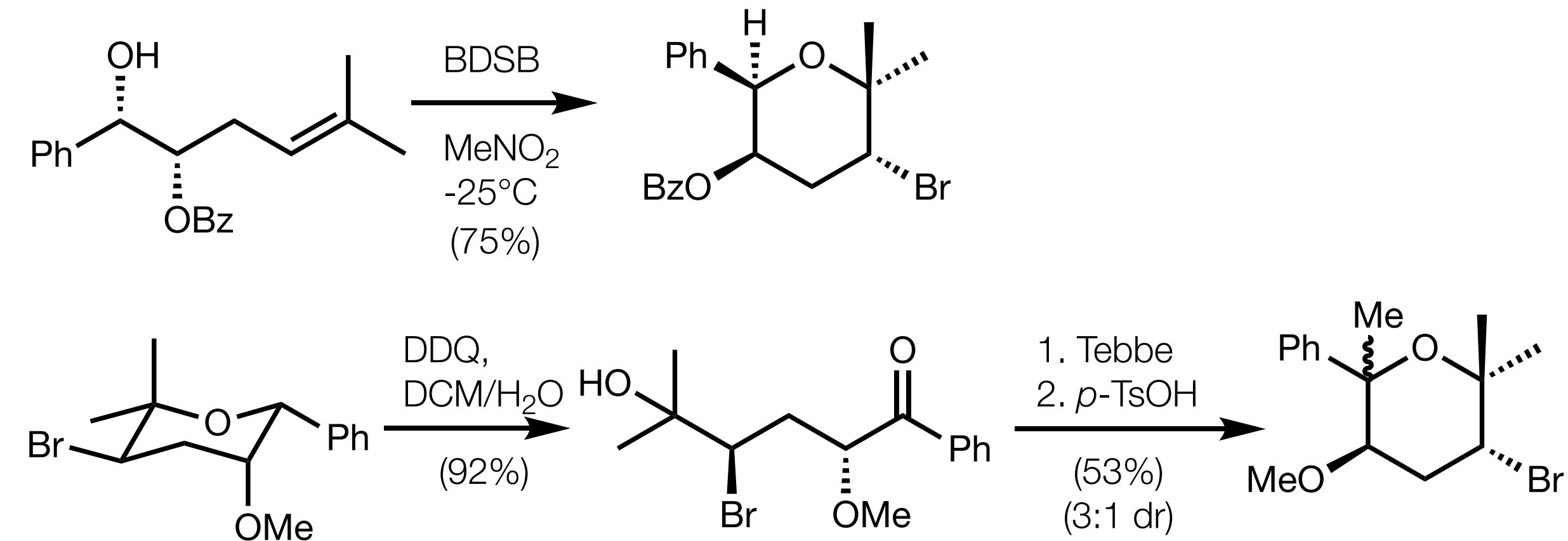
## Bromo-Chamigrenes



## Initial Attempts at 6-endo cyclization

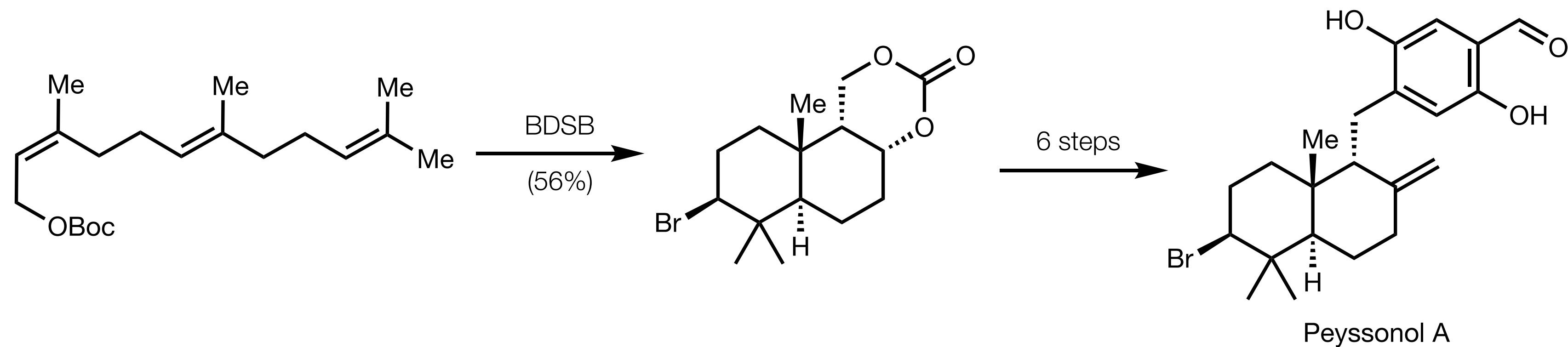


## Secondary Alcohols (removal of $A_{1,3}$ -strain)

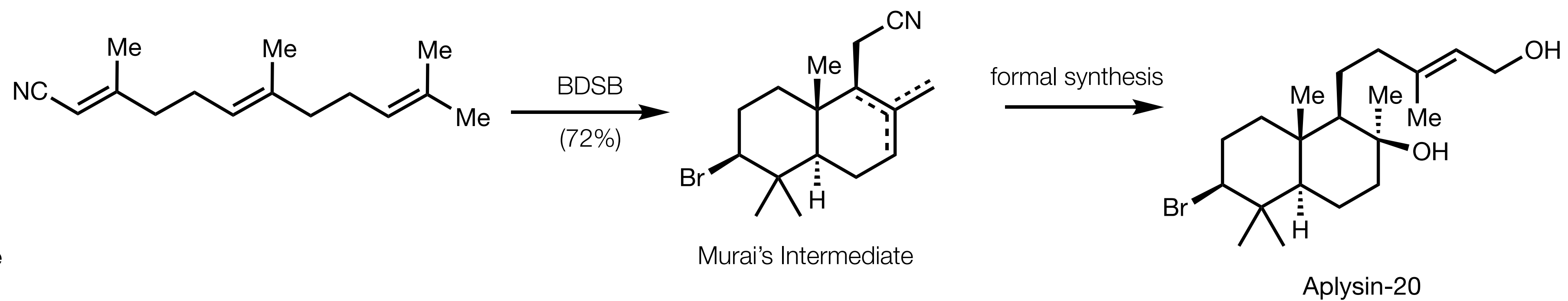


# BDSB - Applications

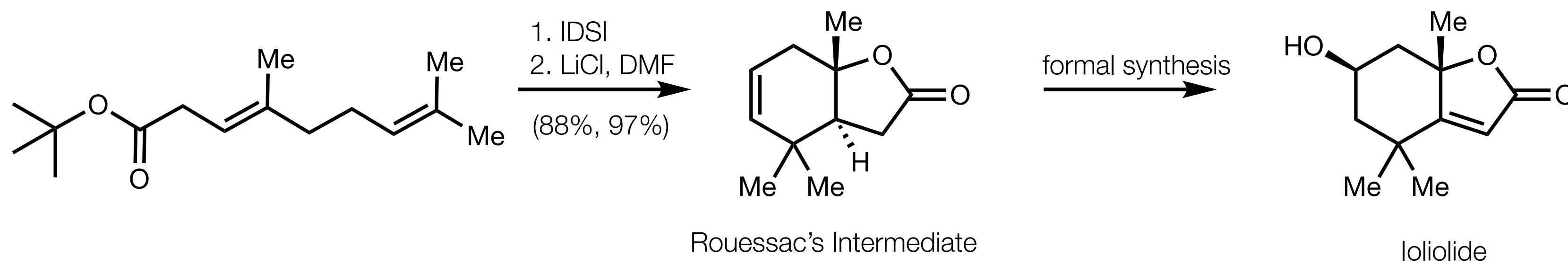
## Peyssonol A



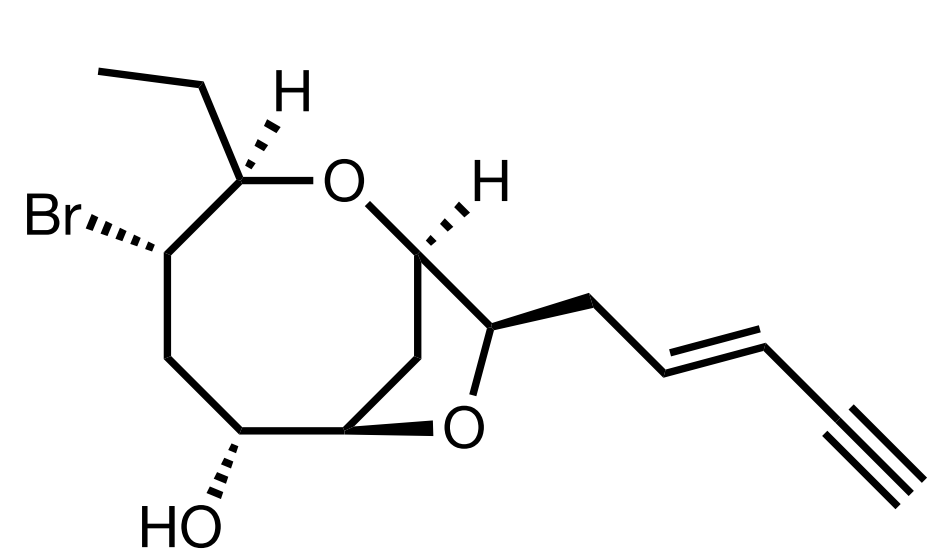
## Aplysin-20



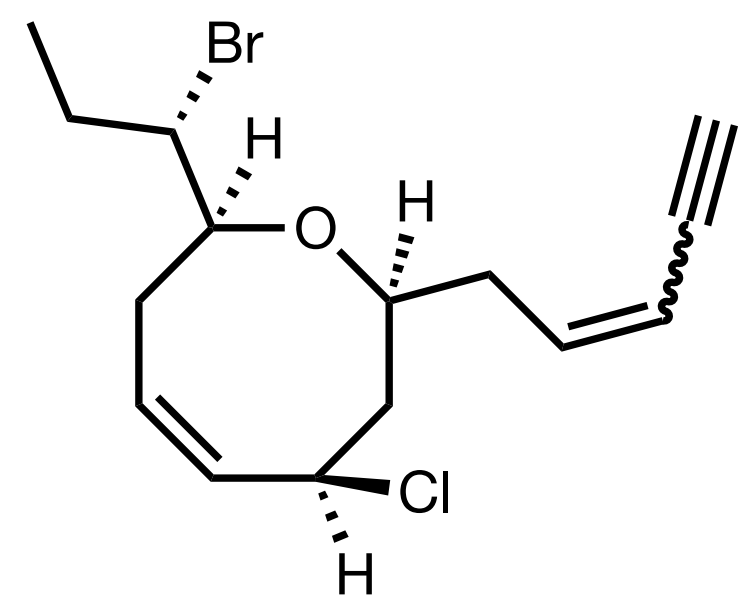
## Iololide



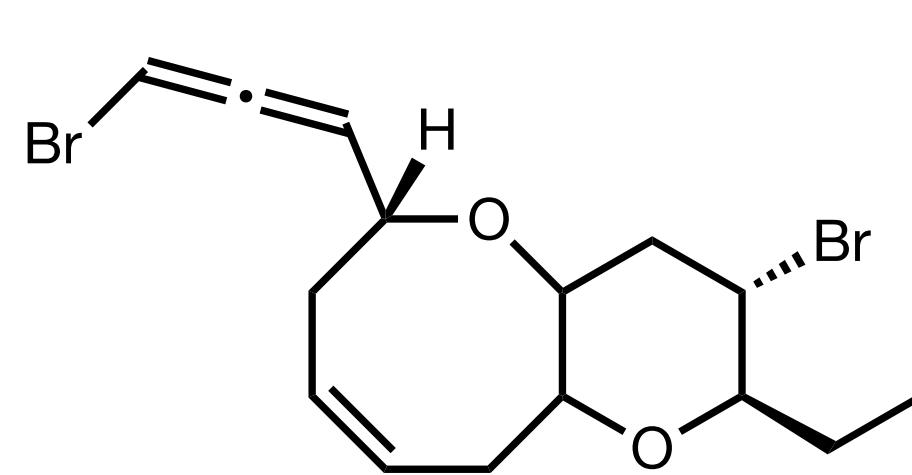
# BDSB - Laurencia C15 Acetogenins



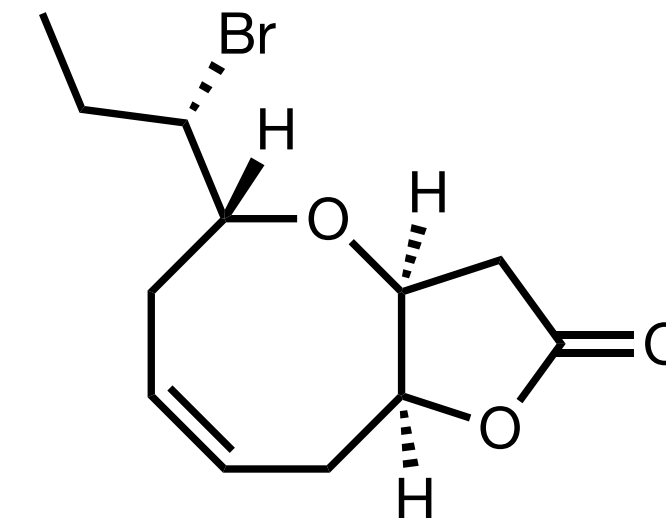
Laurefucin



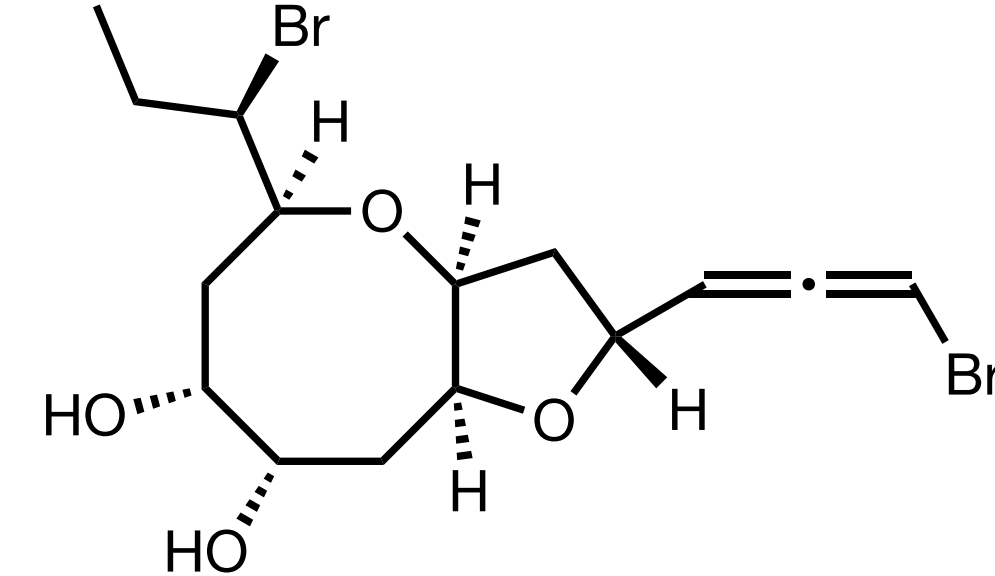
E/Z - pinnatifidenyne



microladallene A

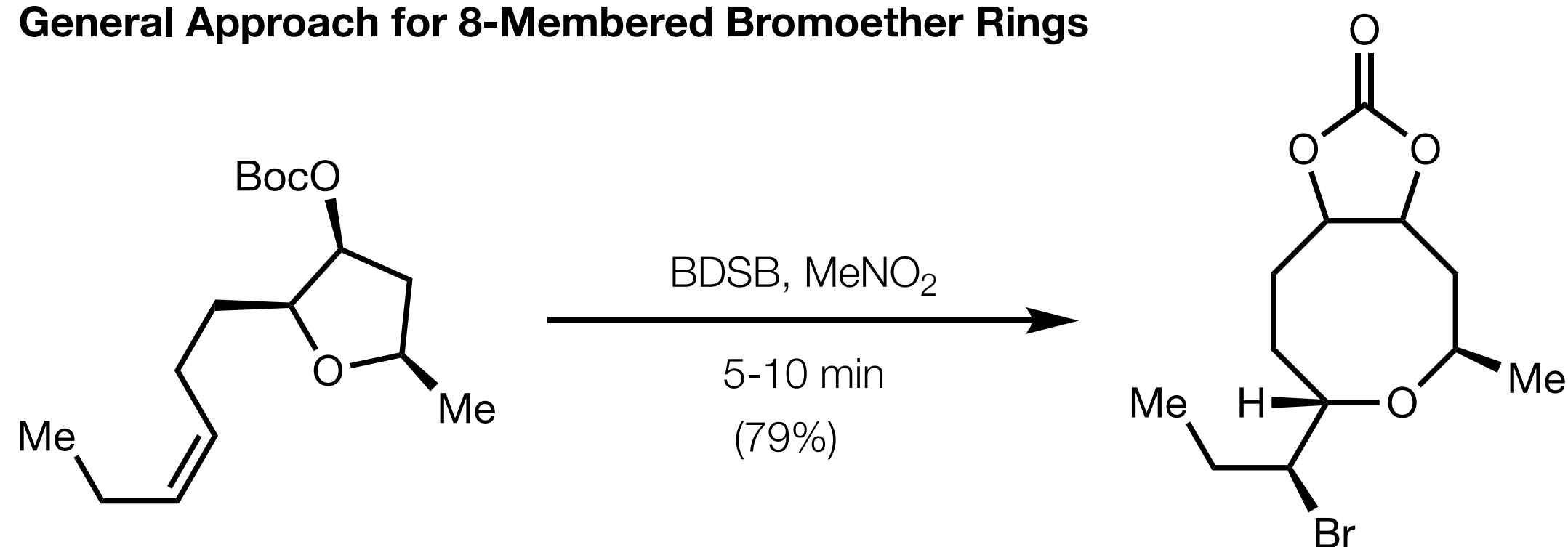


desepilaurallene

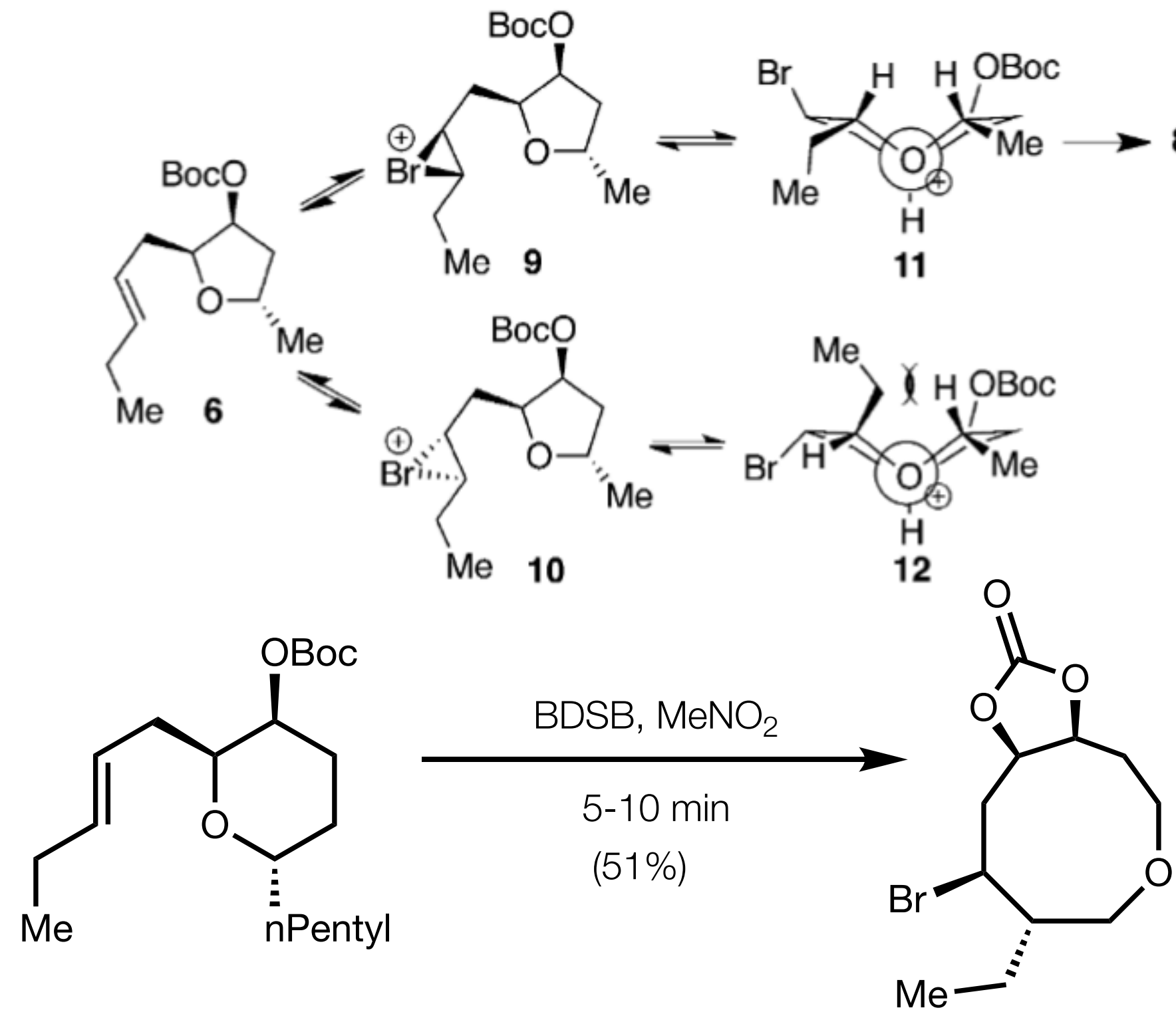
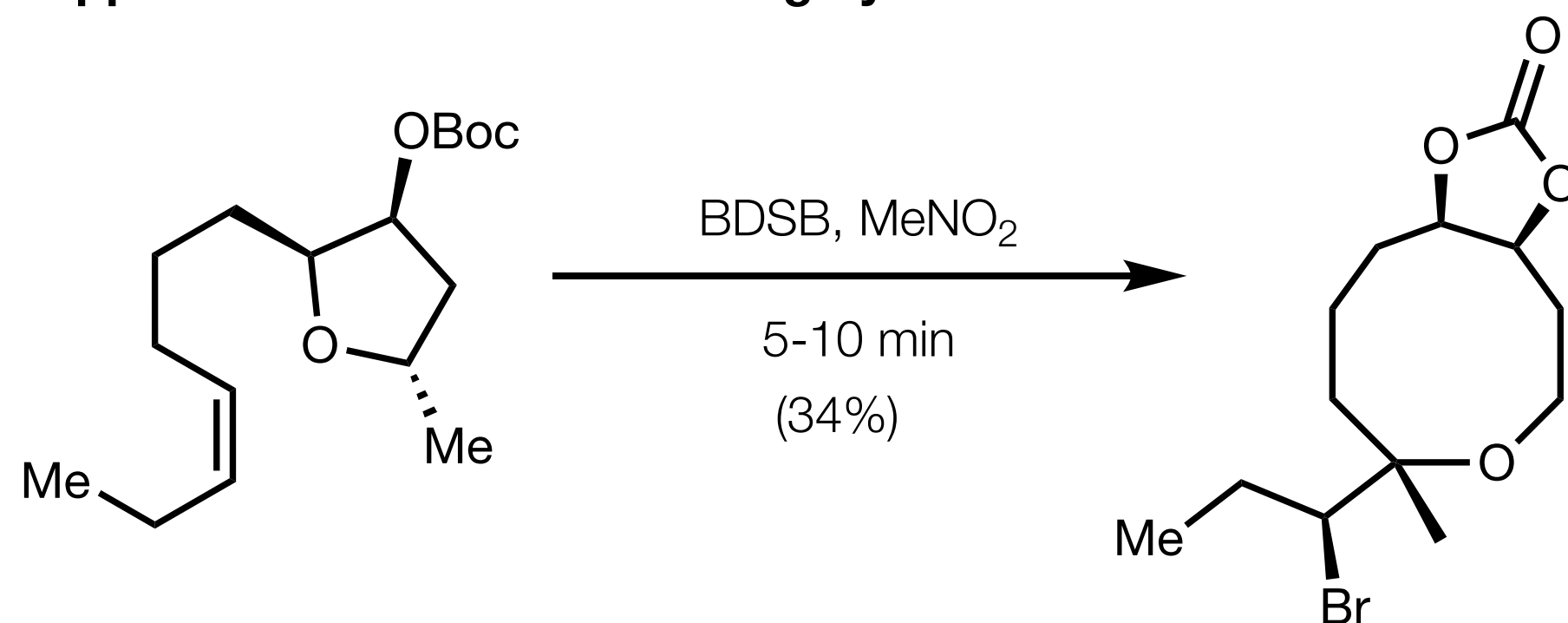


laurendecumallene B

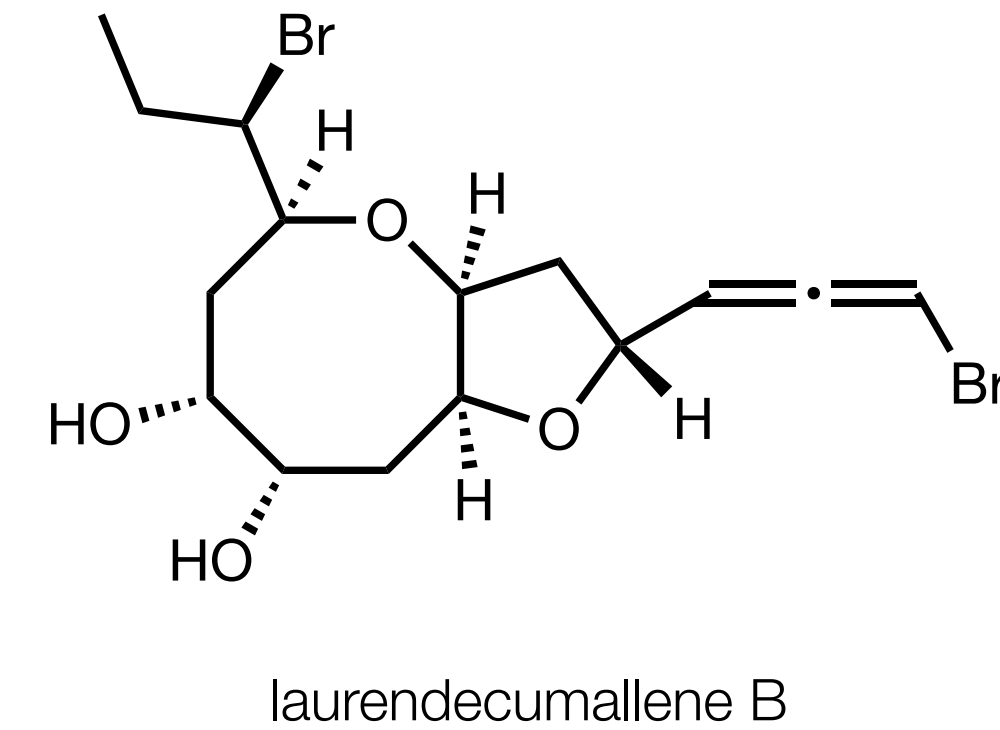
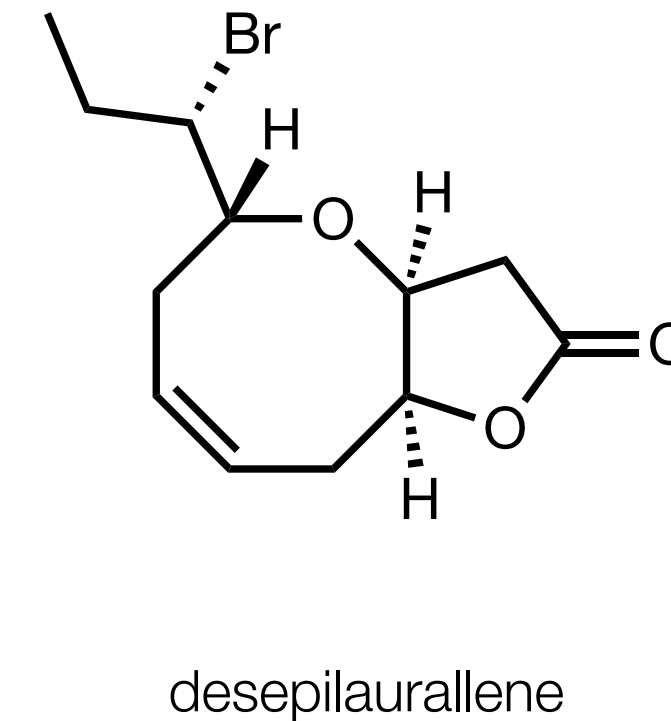
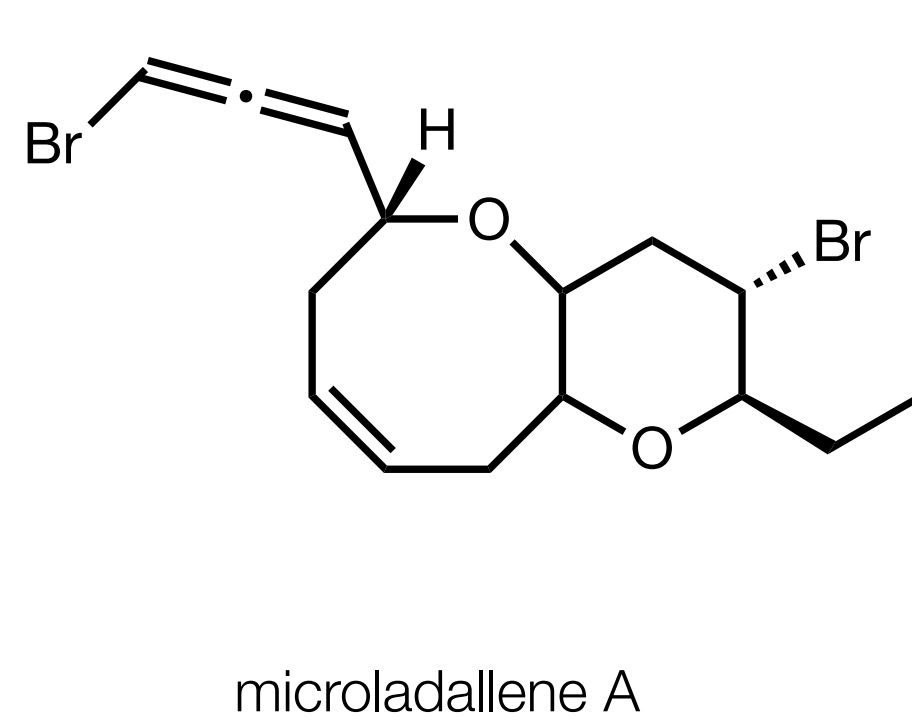
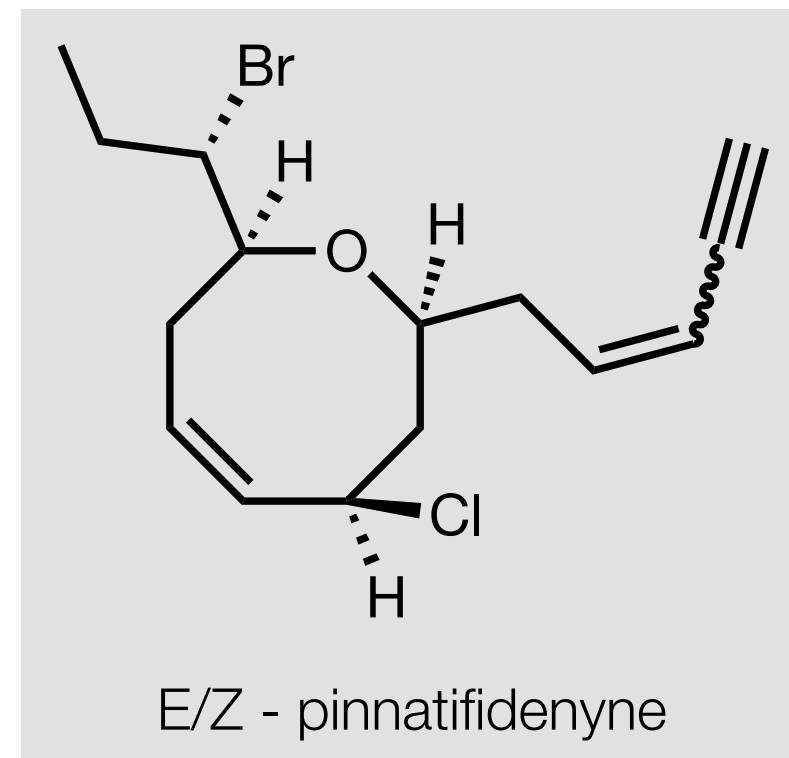
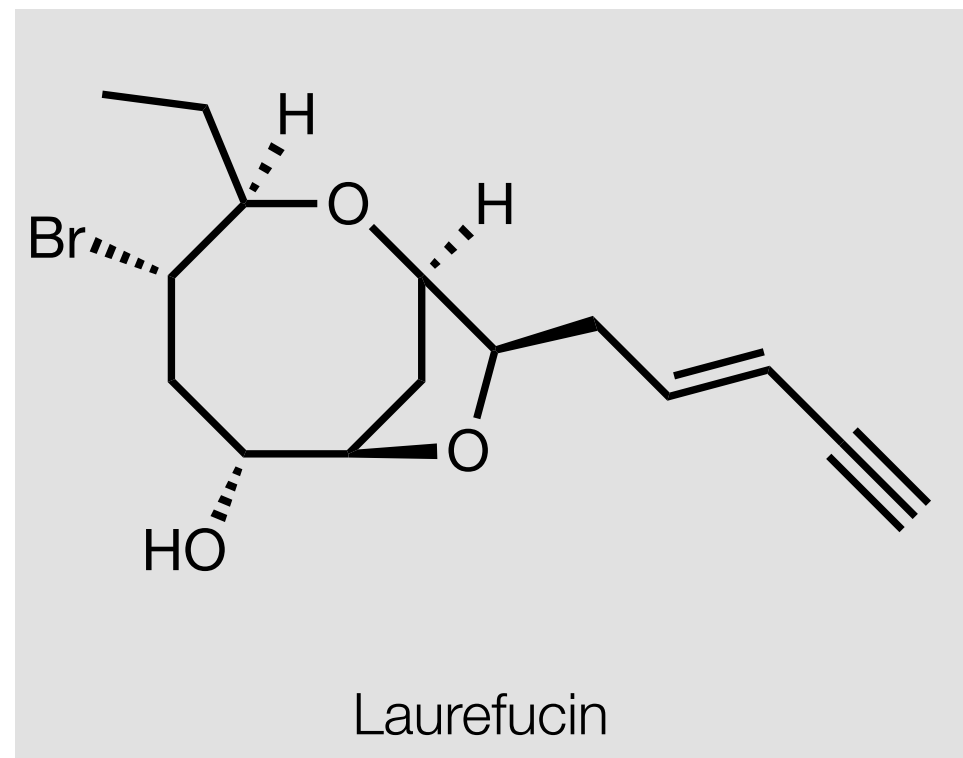
## General Approach for 8-Membered Bromoether Rings



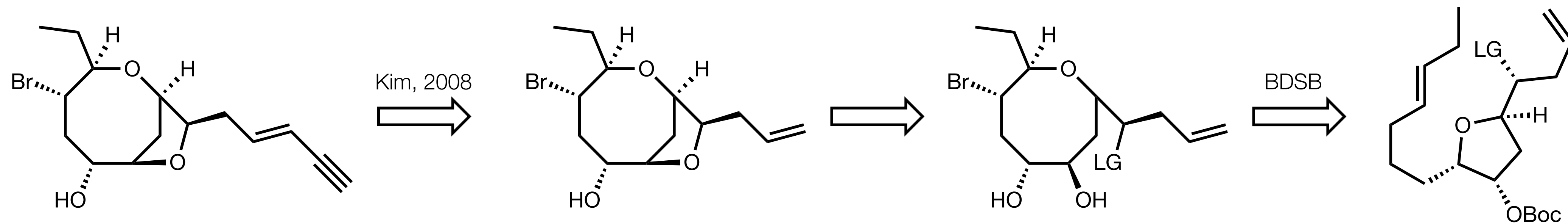
## Application to 9-membered Ring Systems



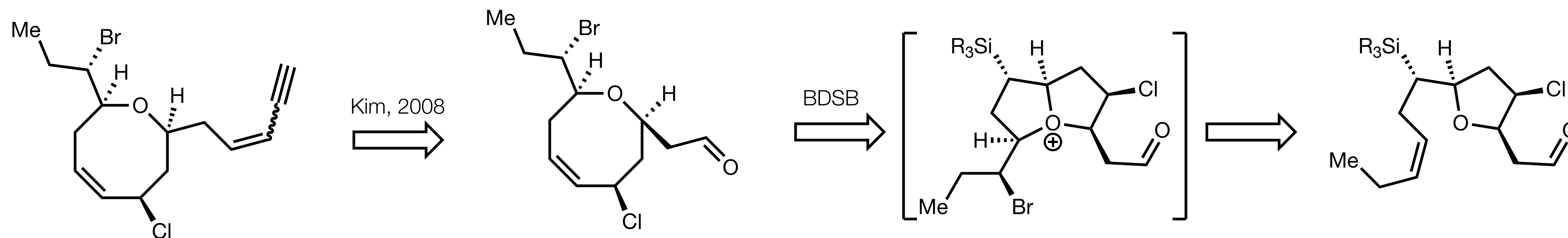
# Formal Syntheses to Laurafucin and E/Z-Pinnatifidenyne



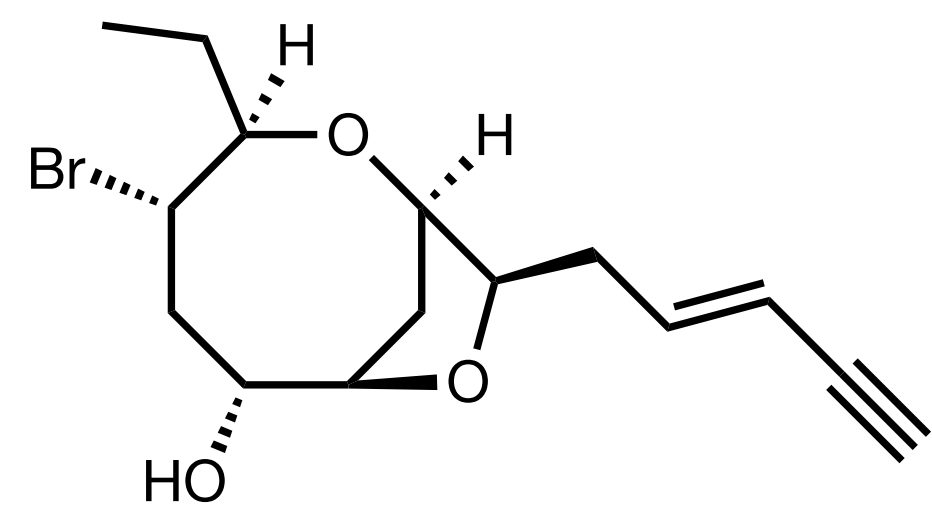
## Laurefucin



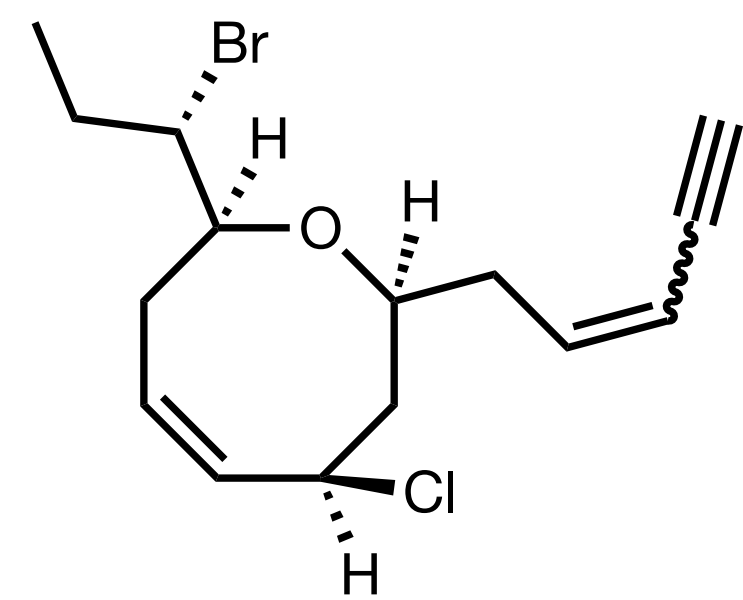
## E/Z - pinnatifidenyne



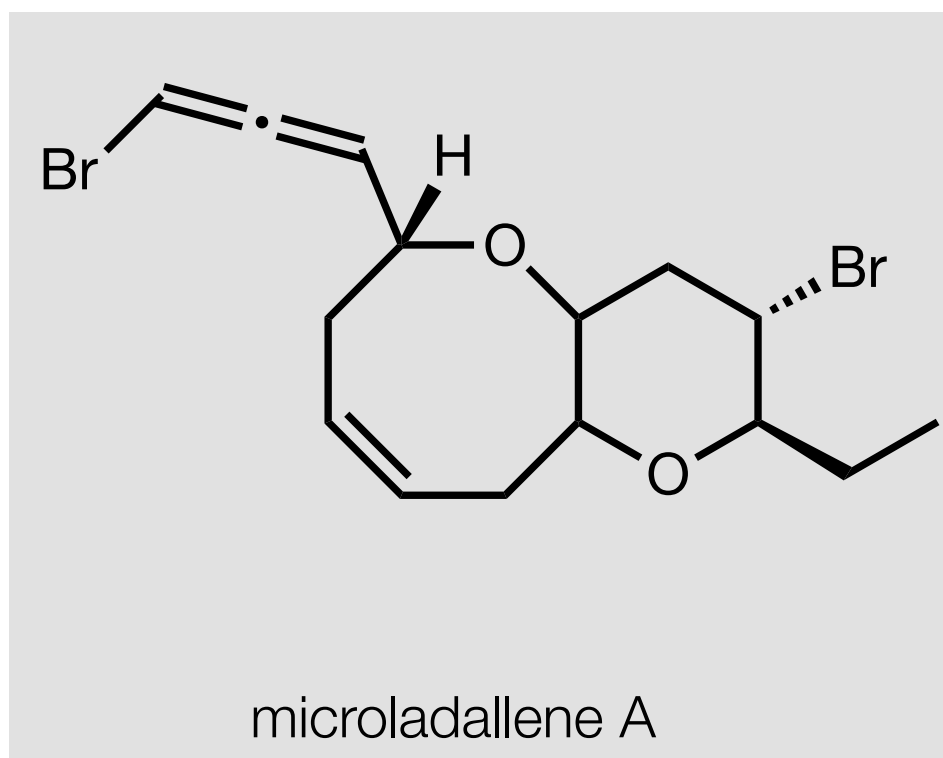
# Microadallene A and Desepilaurallene: Modified Strategy



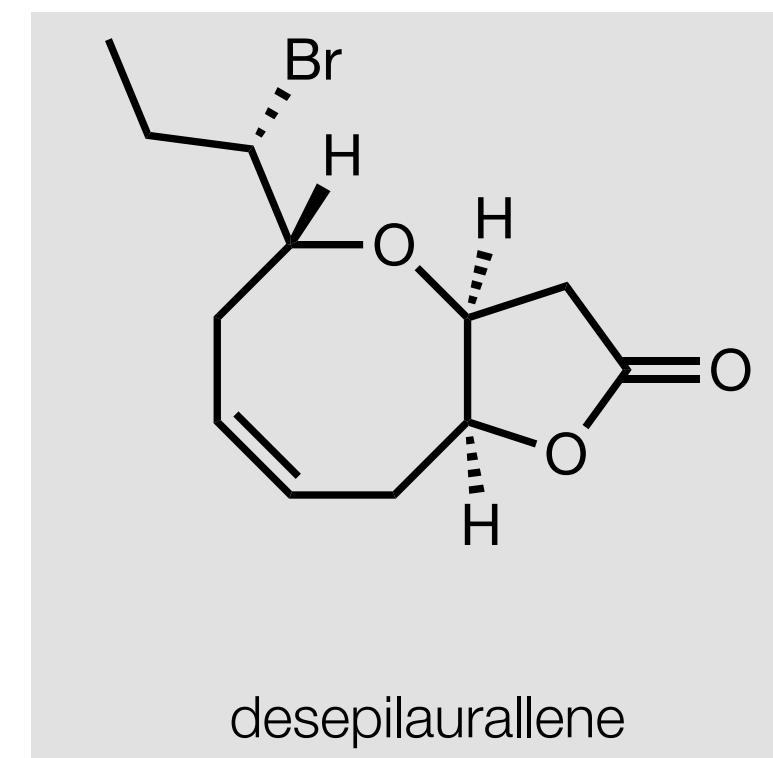
Laurefucin



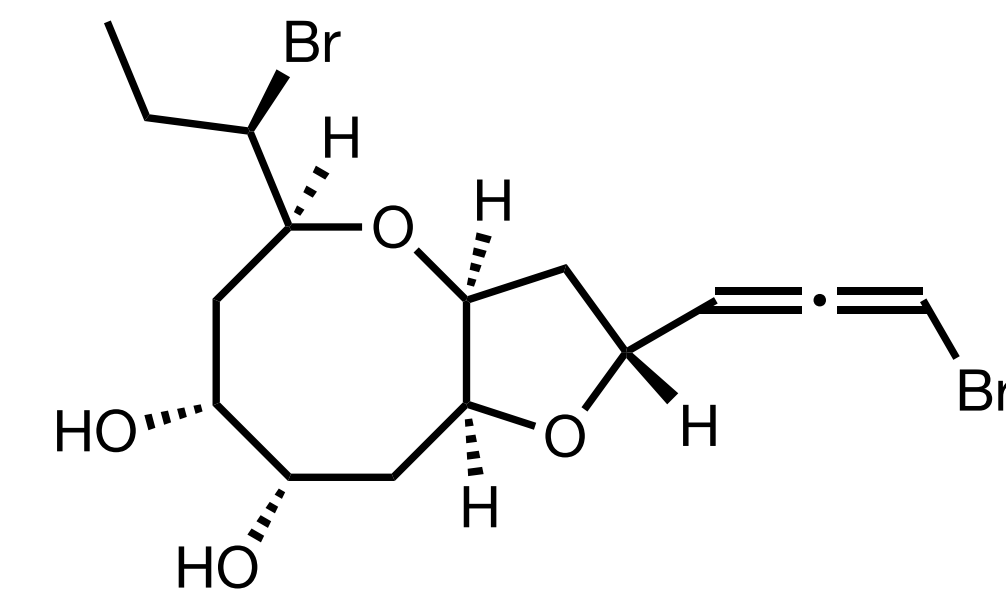
E/Z - pinnatifidenyne



microladallene A

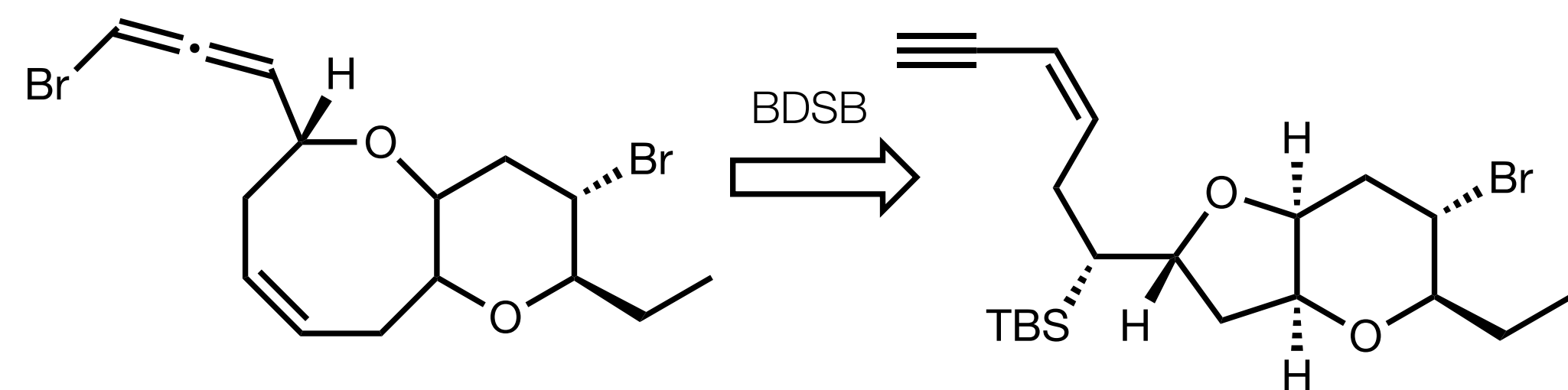


desepilaurallene

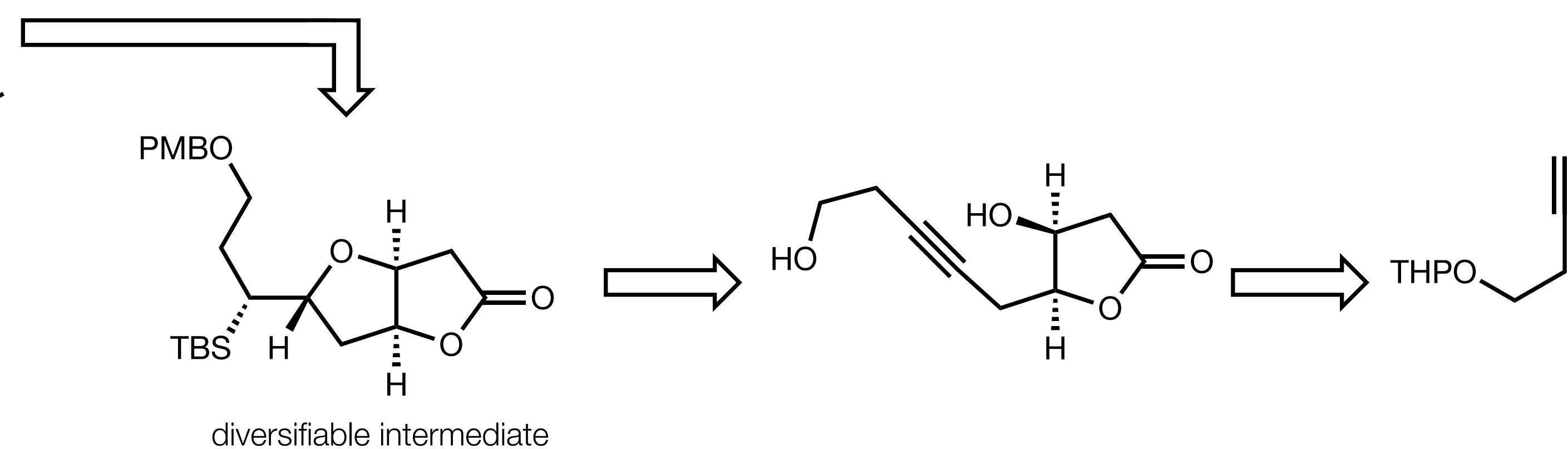
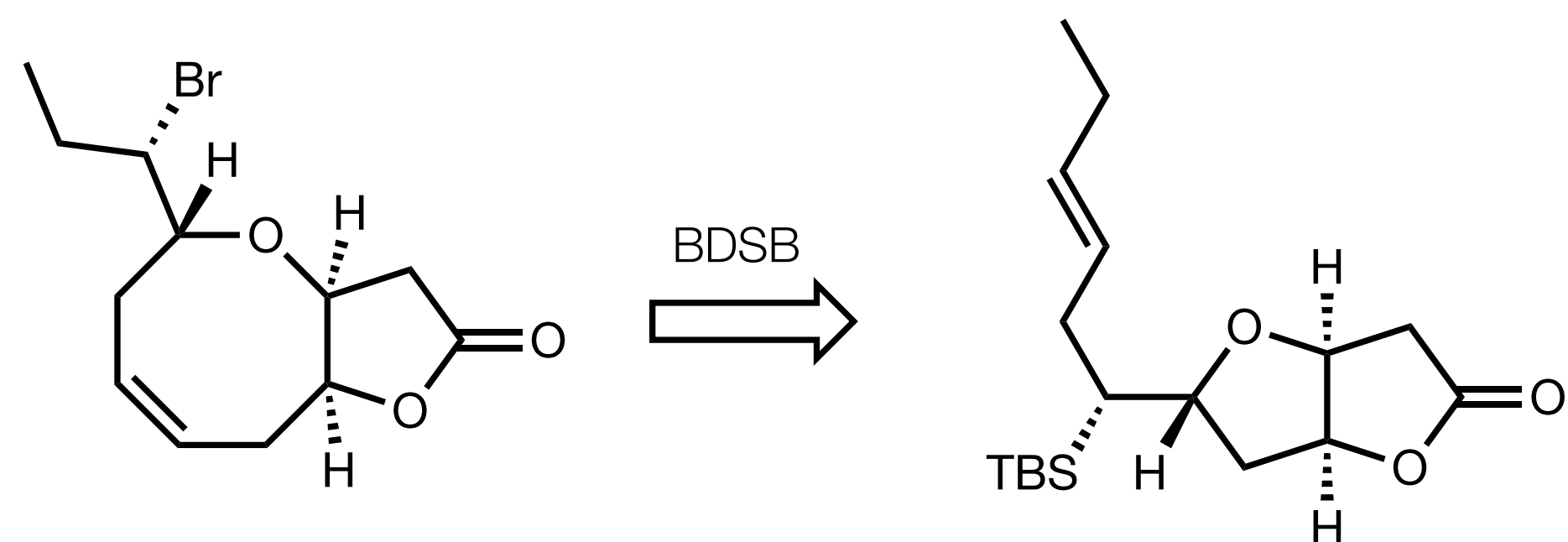


laurendecumallene B

## microladallene A

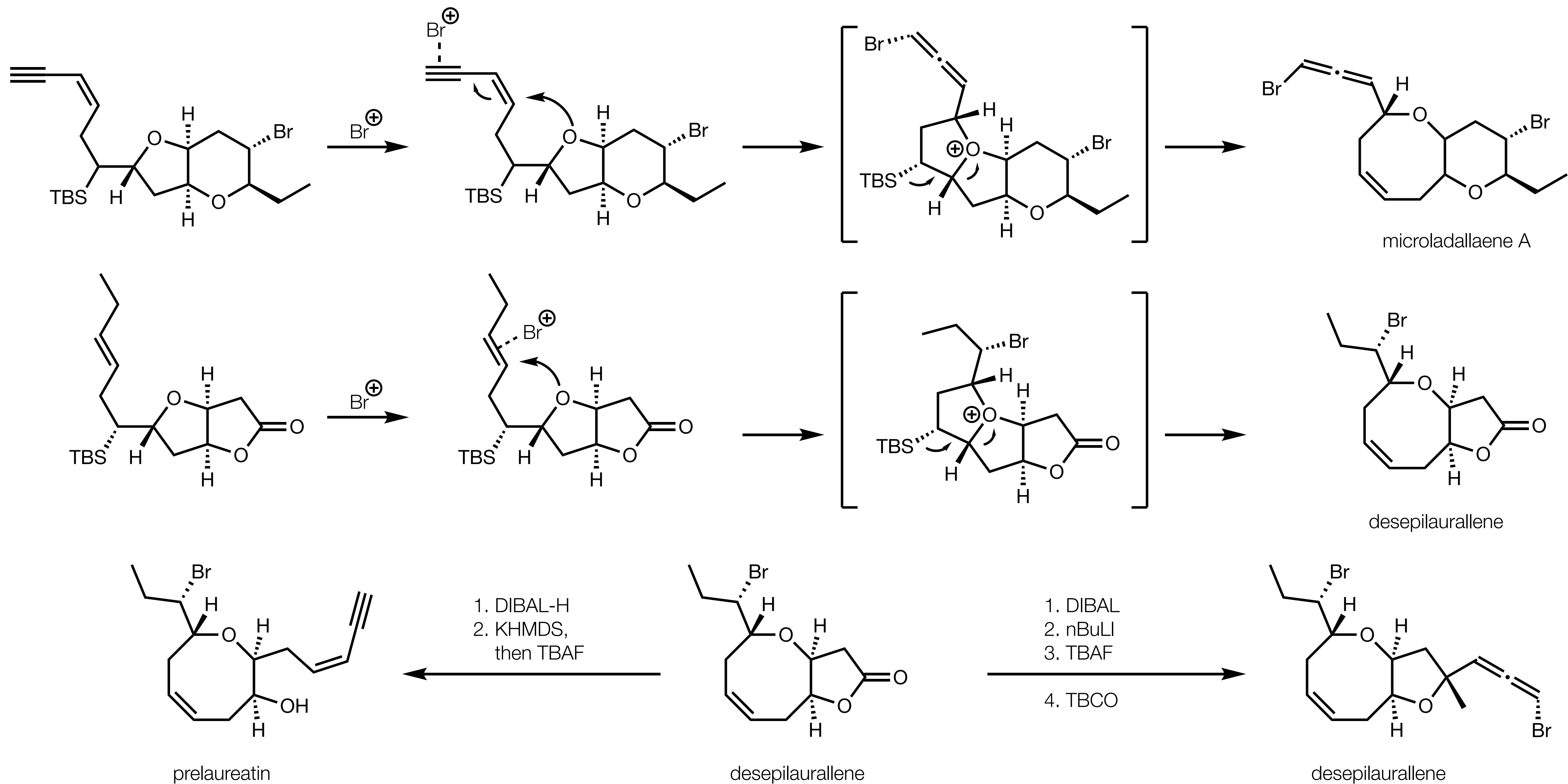


## desepilaurallene

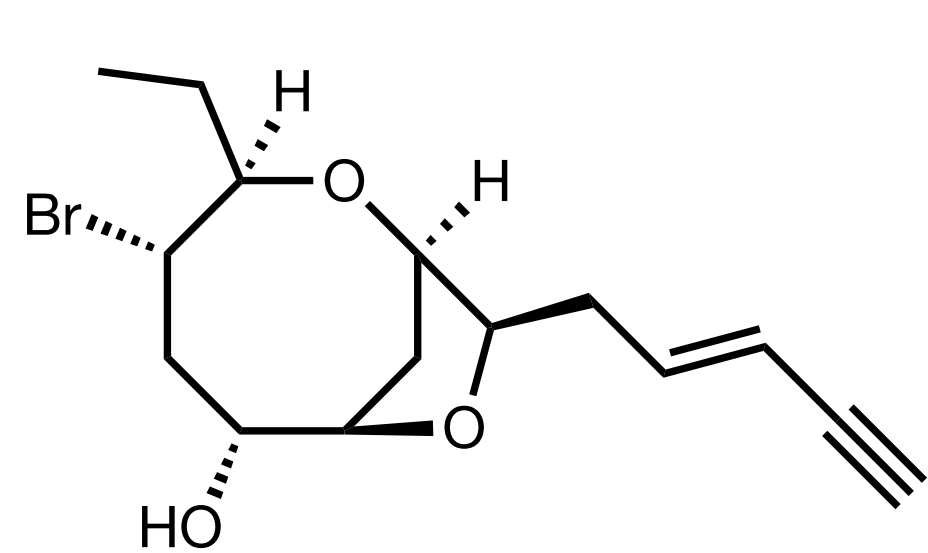


diversifiable intermediate

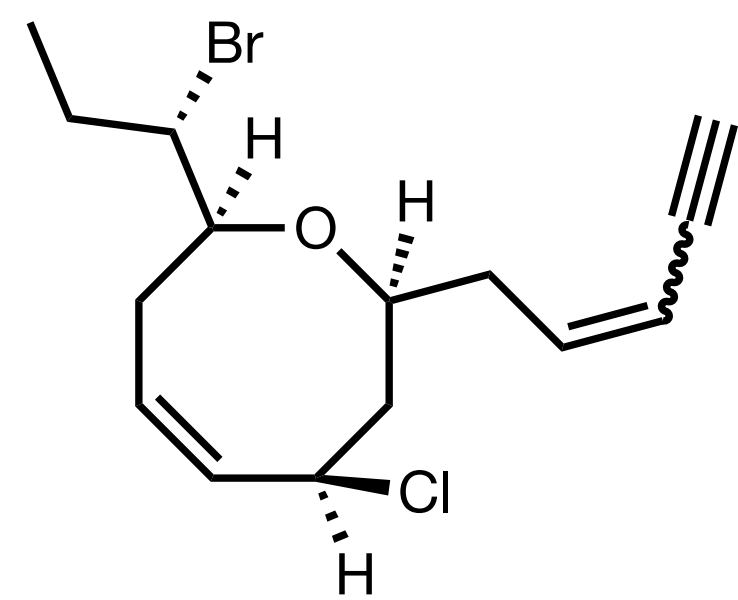
# Microadallene A and Desepilaurallene: Modified Strategy



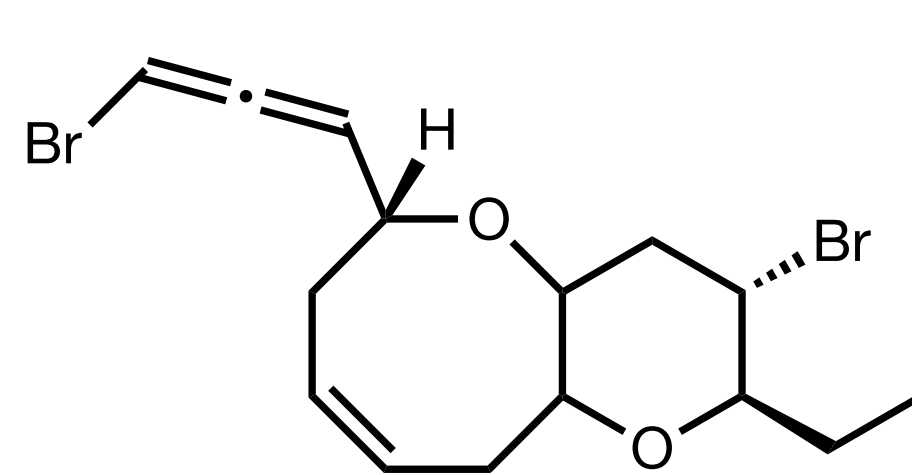
# Laurendecumallene B: Double Bromonium Induced Cyclization



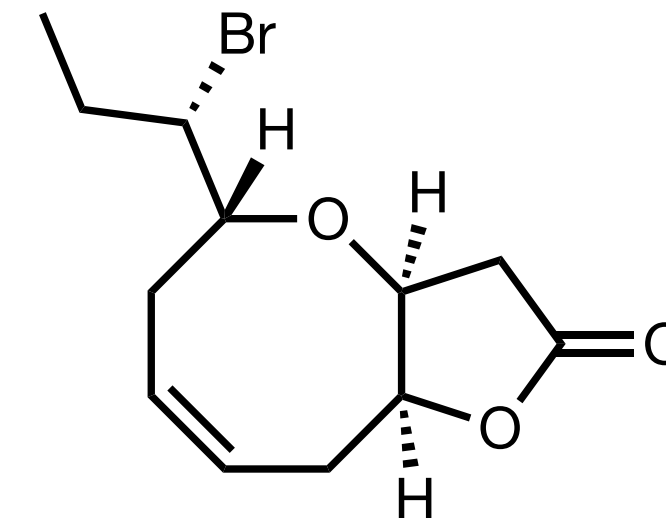
Laurefucin



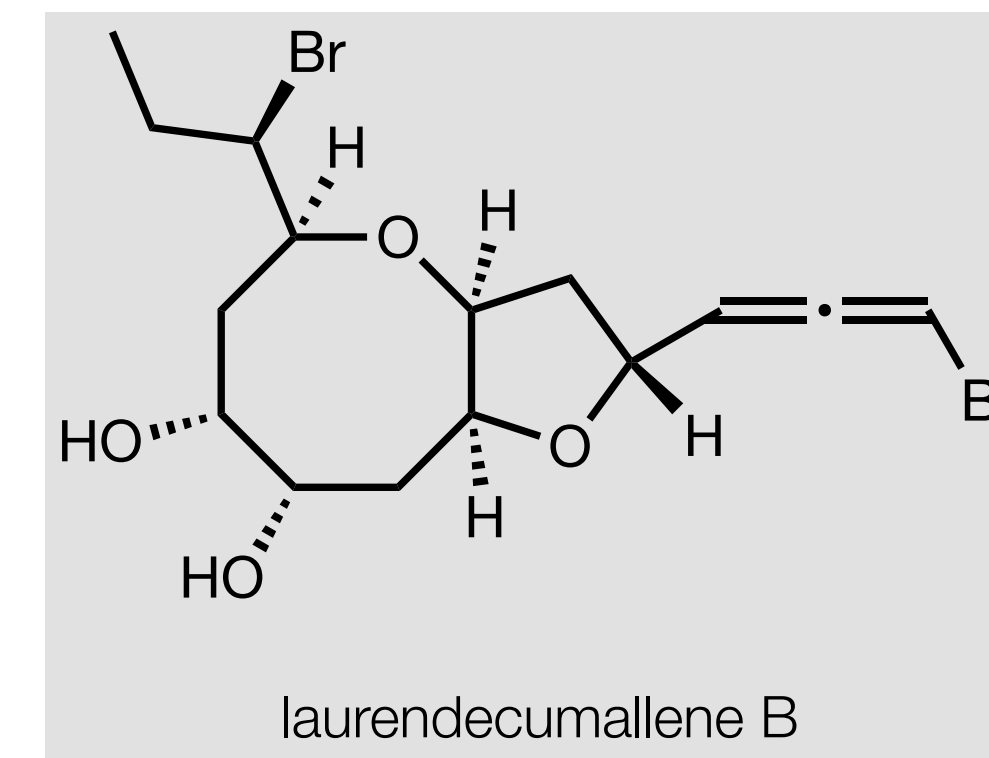
E/Z - pinnatifidenyne



microladallene A

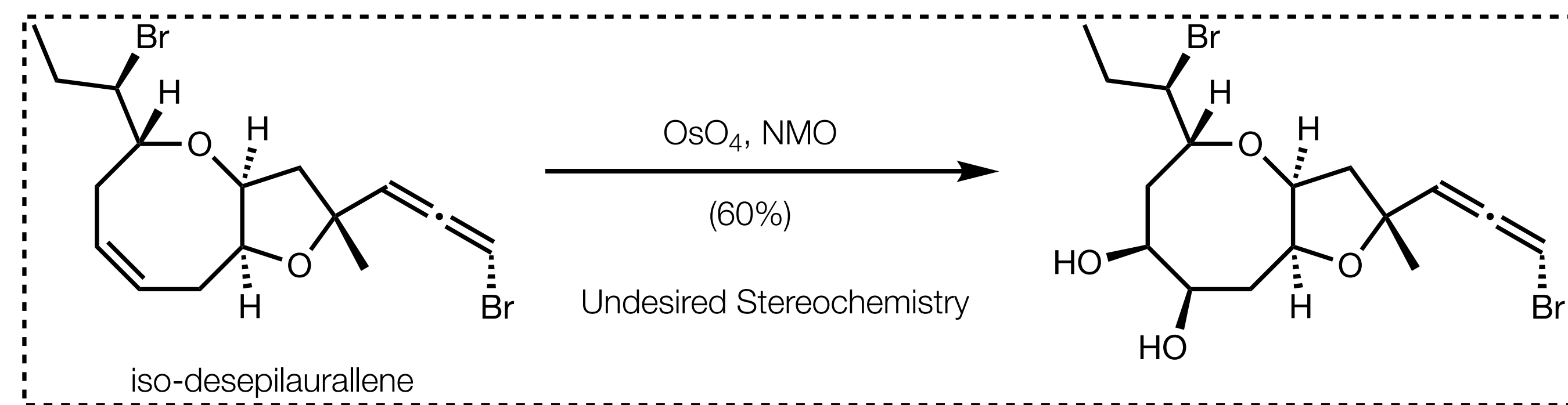
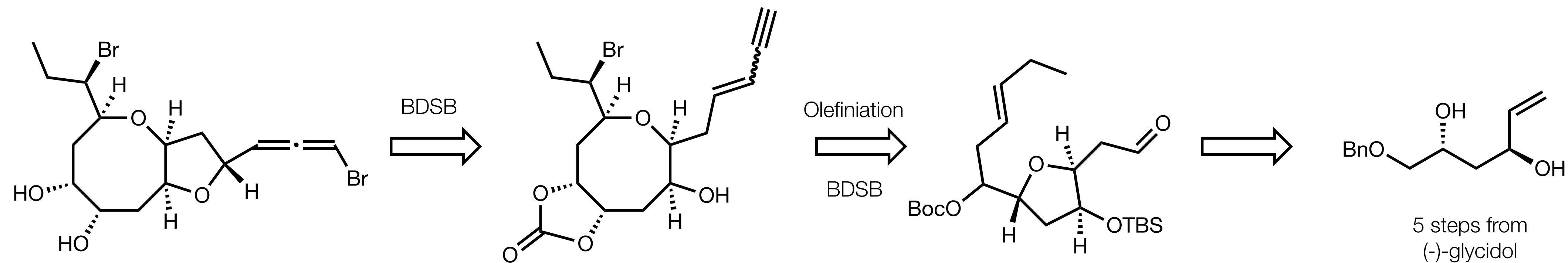


desepilaurallene



laurendecumallene B

## laurendecumallene B



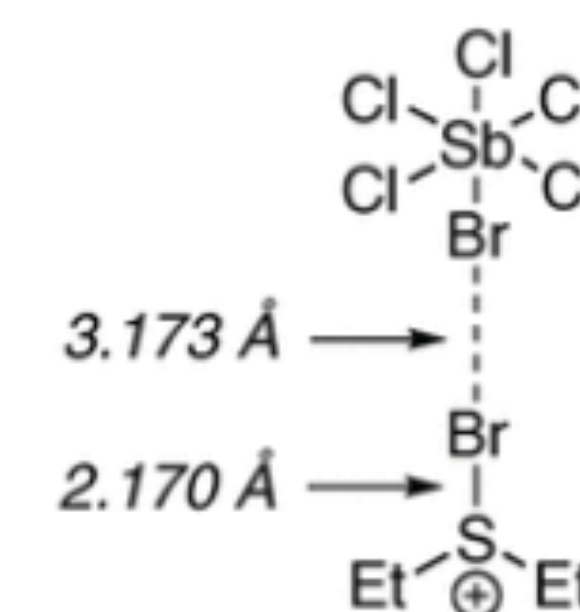
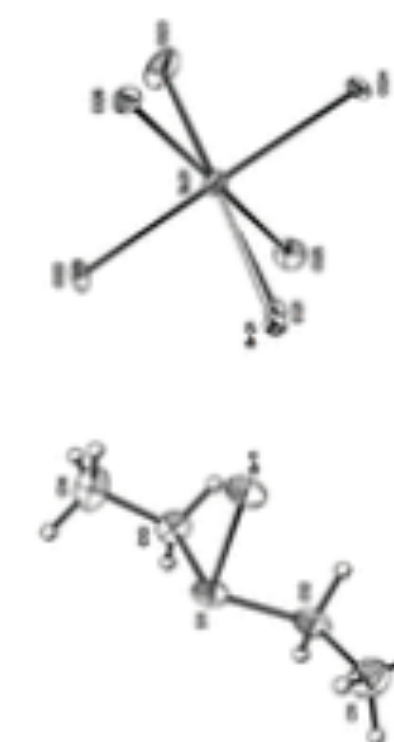
# BDSB: Summary

Highly electrophilic bromonium (and others!) source

Has been employed in:

1. *Controlled* Bromonium-induced polyene cyclizations
2. *Controlled* Electrophilic bromination of aromatic rings
3. Bromoetherification

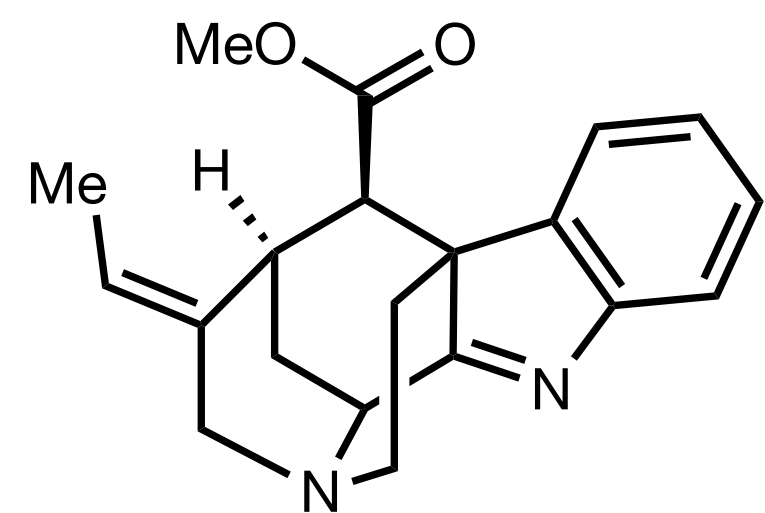
Overall, a good alternative to consider for electrophilic bromination



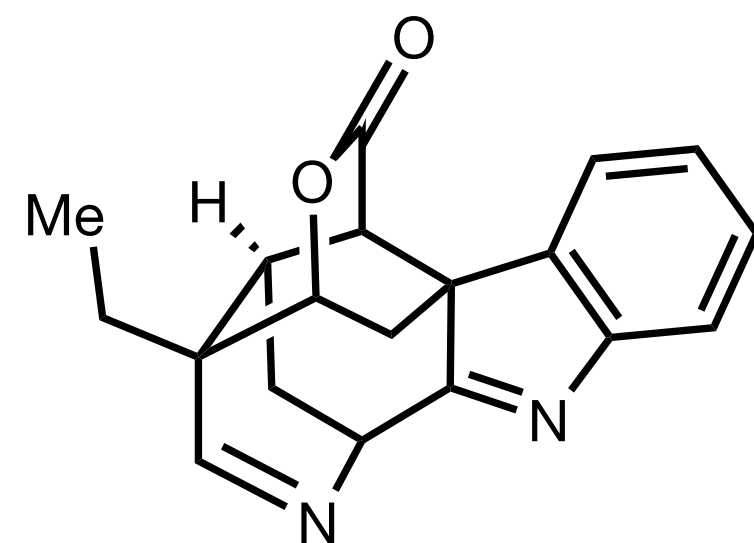


Efficient and Controlled Skeleton Formation: Akuammiline Alkaloids

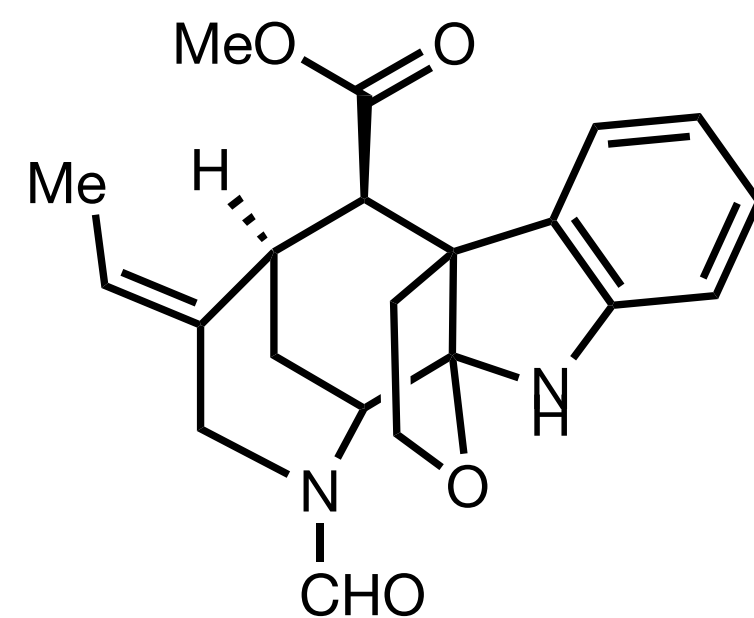
# Akuammiline Alkaloids



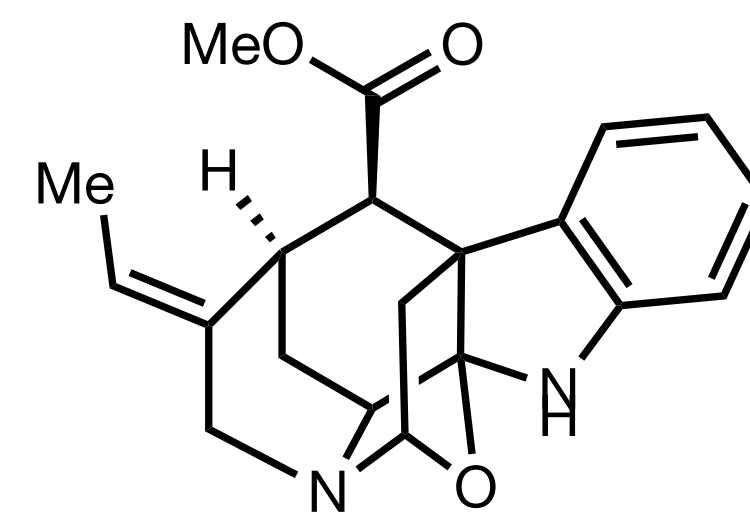
Strictamine



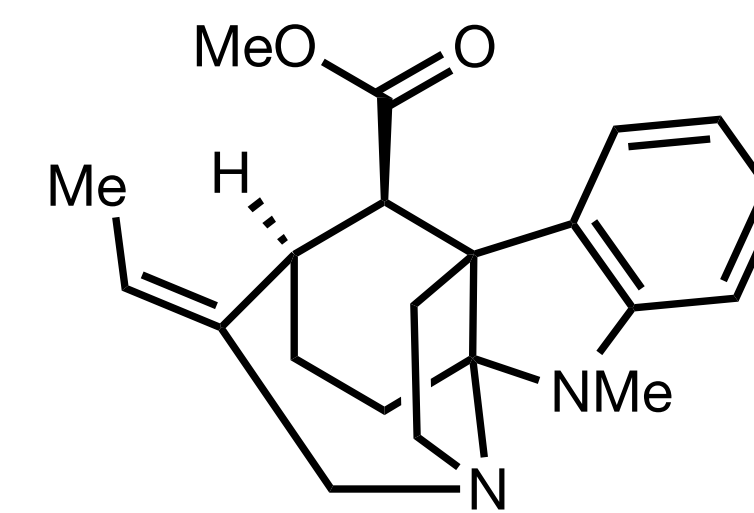
Scholarisine A



aspidophylline A

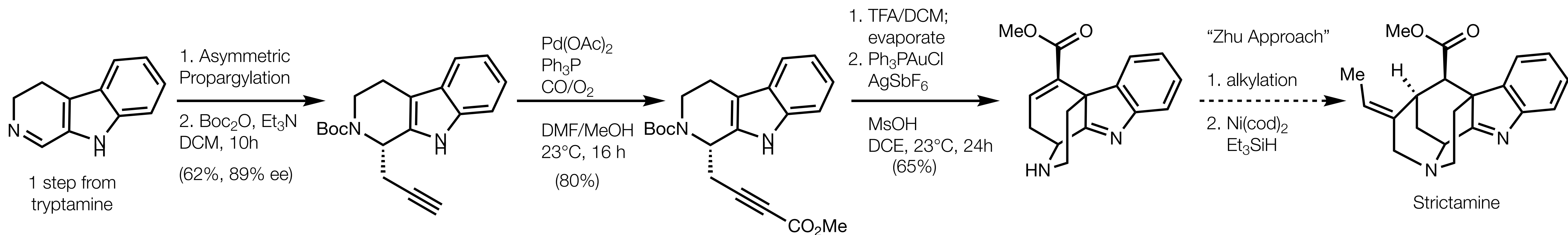


picrinine



vincorine

## Strictamine (2017)

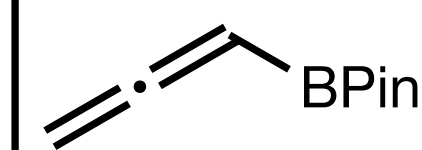


Asymmetric Propargylation Conditions:

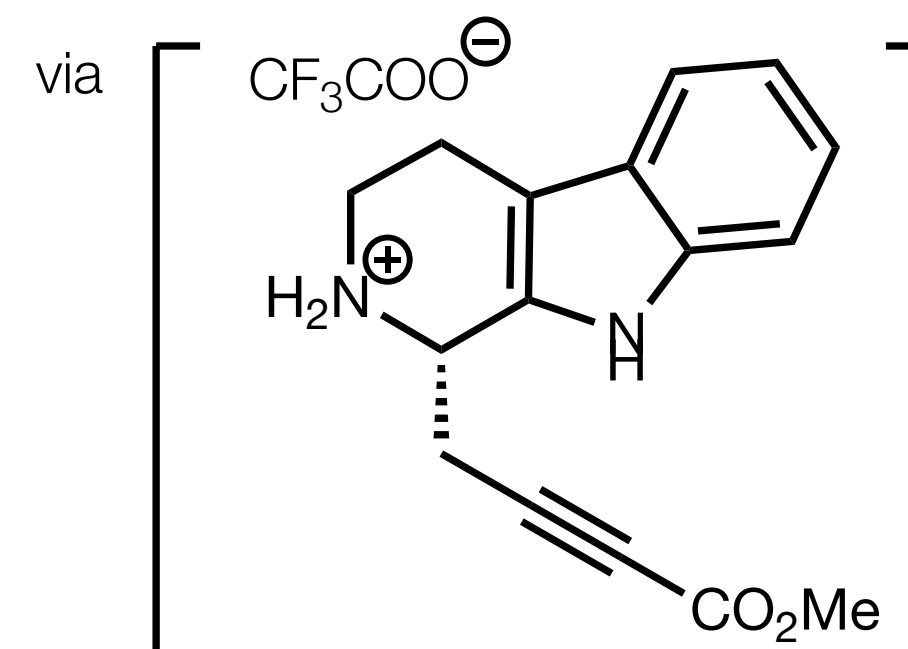
(R)-DTBM-SEGPHOS

CuCl

tBuONa

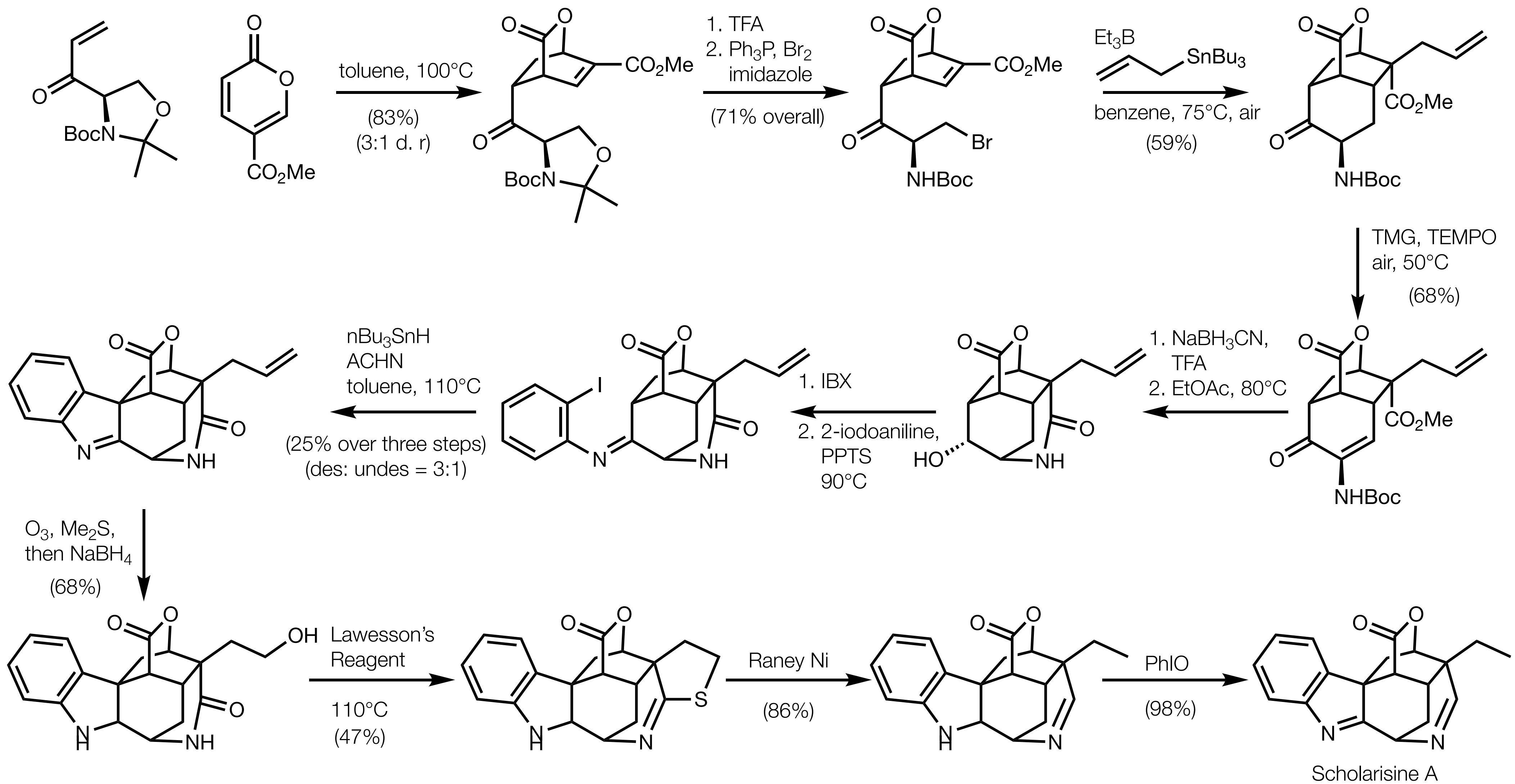


THF/MeOH, -78°C to 30°C, 48h



# Akuammiline Alkaloids

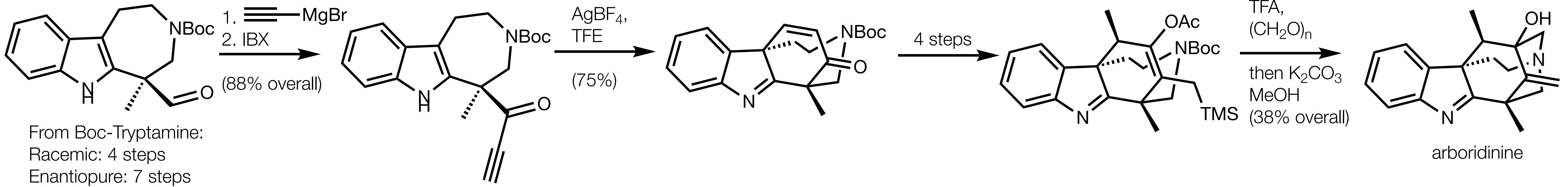
## Scholarisine A (2013)



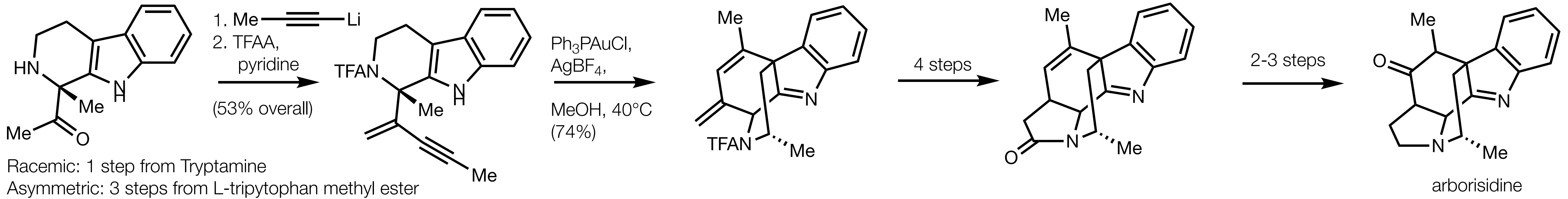
Efficient and Controlled Skeleton Formation:  
Metal and LA Catalysed Cyclizations

# Rapid Skeletal Building

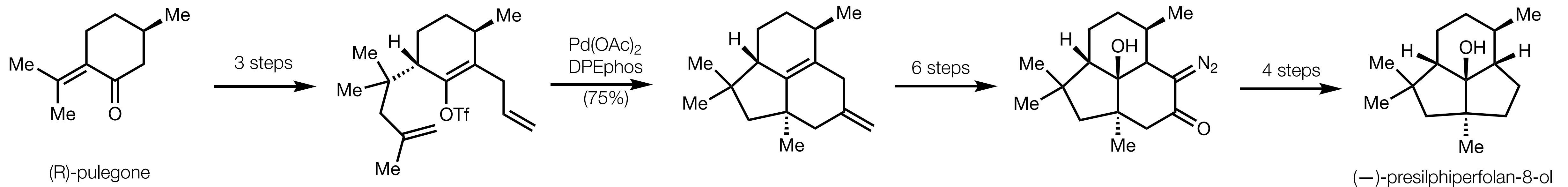
## Arboridinine (2018)



## Aborisidine (2019)

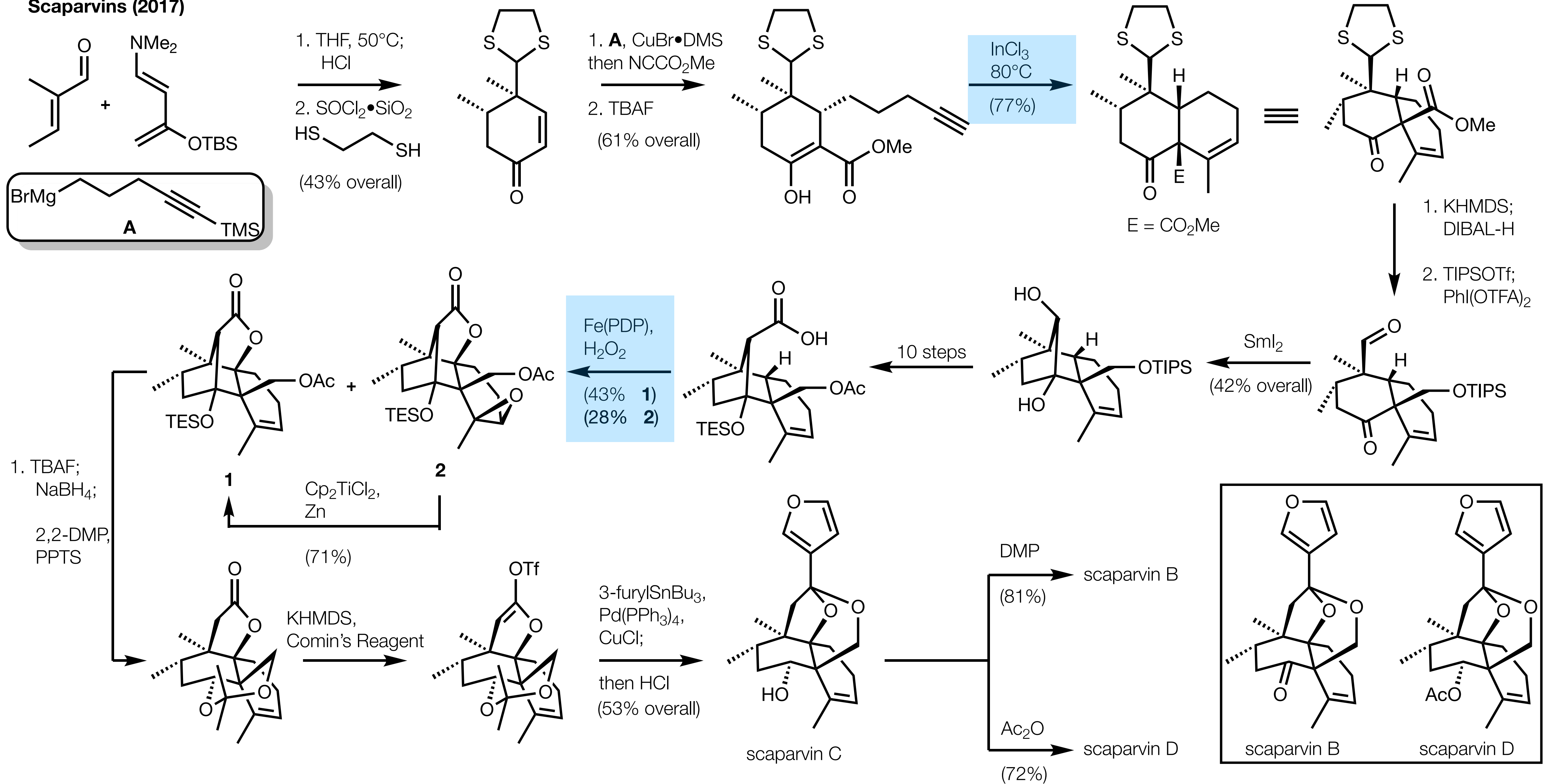


## (-)-presilphiperfolan-8-ol (2017)



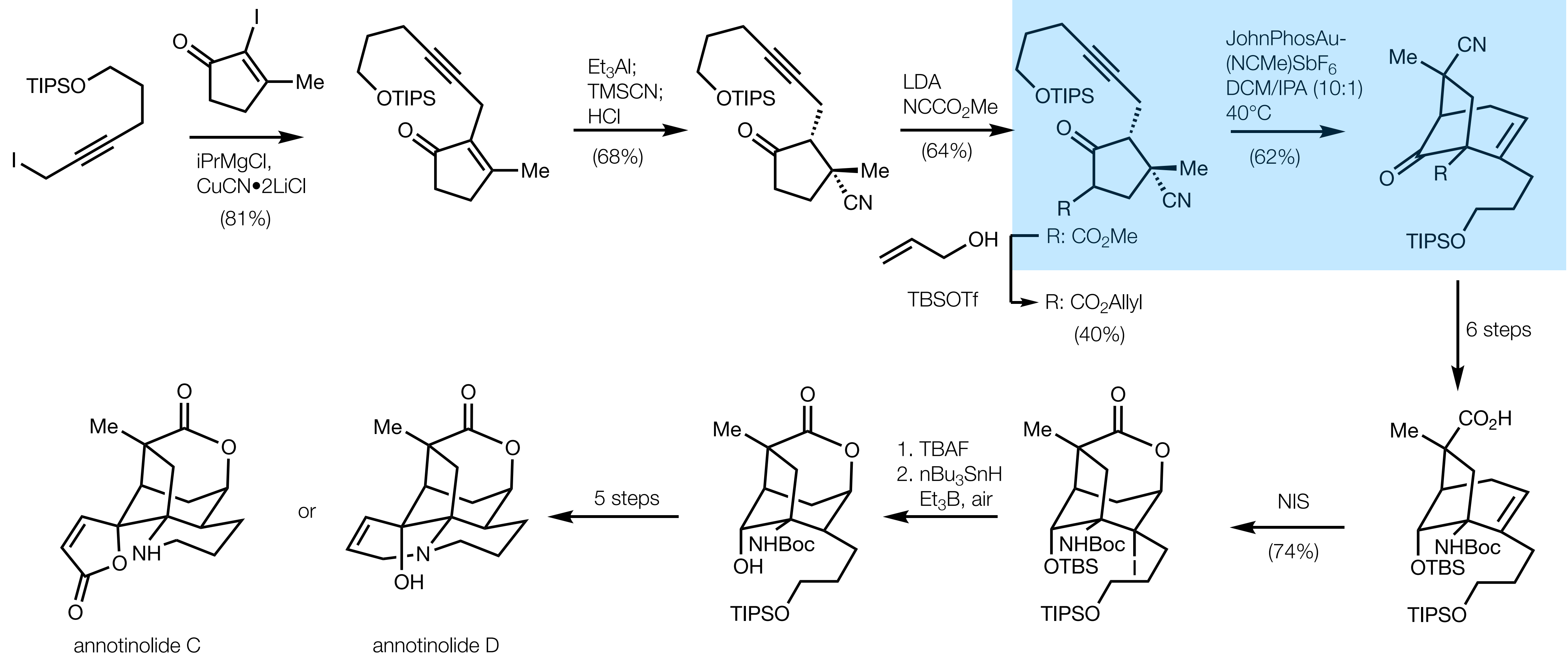
# Harnessing Conia-ene: Scaparvins

## Scaparvins (2017)



# Harnessing Conia-ene: Annotinolides

## Annotinolides (2021)



# Quaternary Center Guided Synthesis Design



# Quaternary-Center-Guided Synthesis

Goal: Identifying the optimal order of quaternary-center construction

Method: Individually evaluate the “benefits” of each quaternary carbon as the initial guiding quaternary carbon

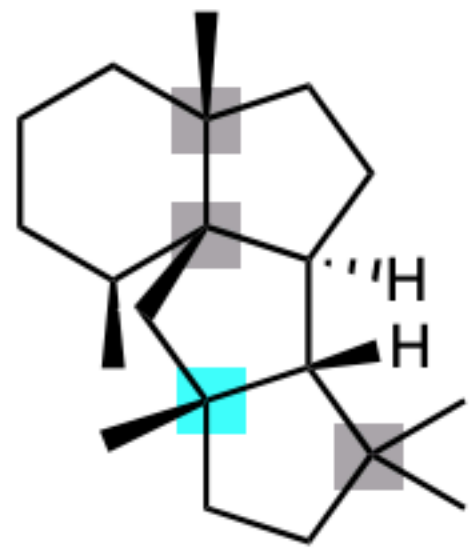
“Benefits”

- 1) **QC Blocking** - Blocking undesired reactivity and/or enforcing site selectivity
- 2) **QC Facilitating** - Facilitating a reaction through rate acceleration
- 3) **QC Opportunity** - An opportunity for reaction development

In other words, design a synthesis that sets quaternary carbon or stereocenter (preferably enantioselectively) early on, then utilizing substrate control to set the remaining quaternary carbons or stereocenters.

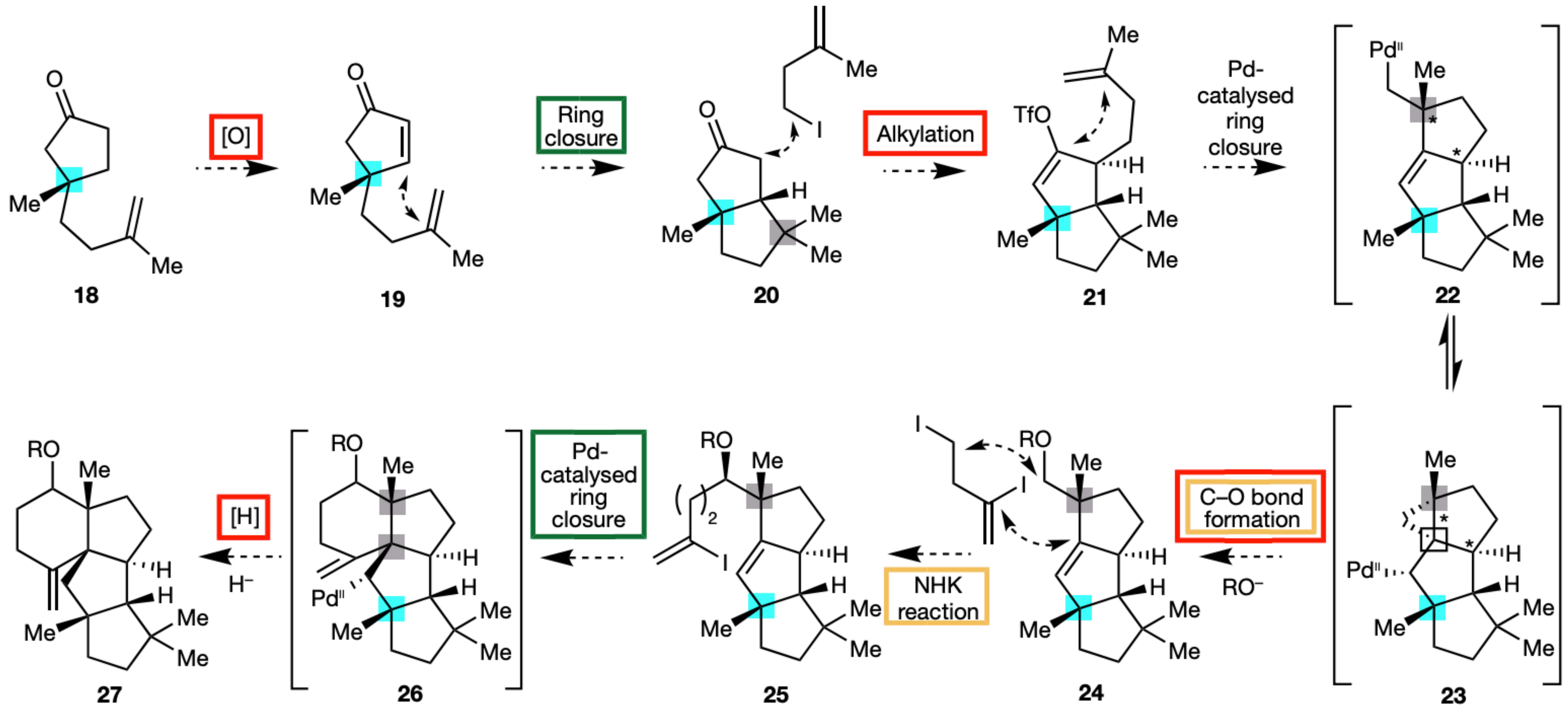
# Quaternary-Center-Guided Synthesis

Conidiogenone skeleton

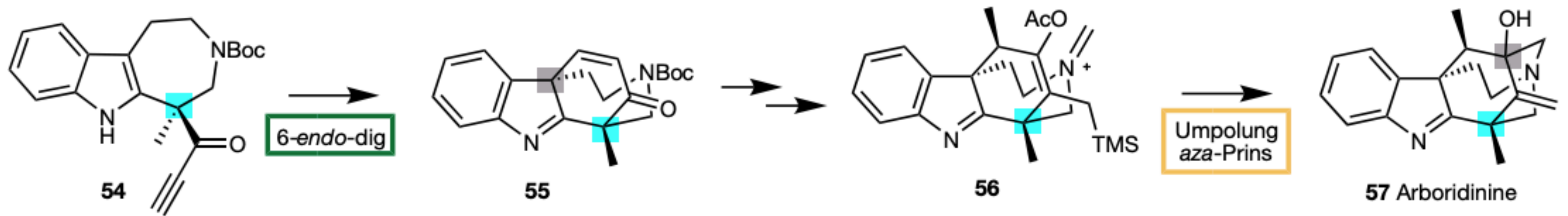
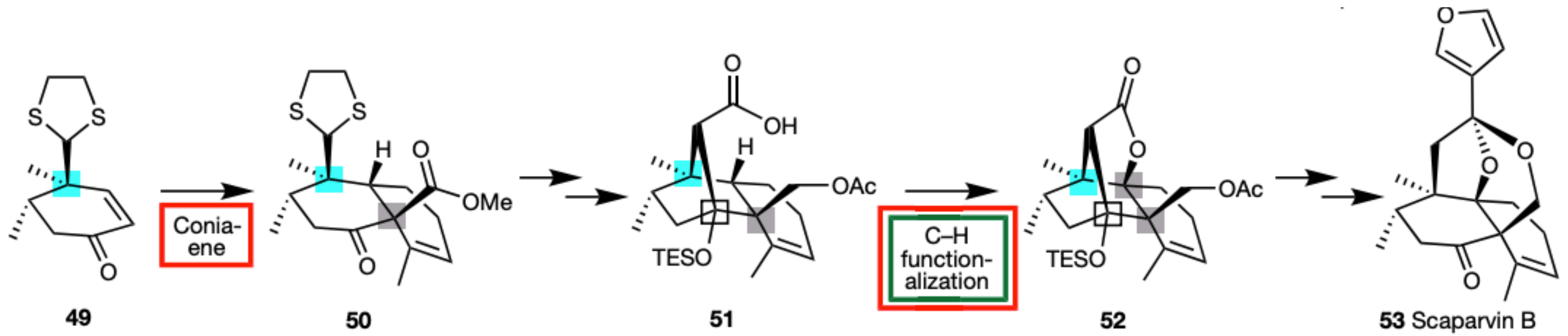


- Guiding QC
- Subsequent QC
- Temporary QC

- QC blocking
- QC opportunity
- QC facilitating



# Quaternary-Center-Guided Synthesis





## - **Notable contributions towards:**

- Phenylpropanoid synthesis
- Bromonium Induced Cationic Polyene Cyclisation
- Bromo ether ring expansion
- Complex terpene and alkaloid synthesis

## - **General strategy in synthesis:**

- Nature as a source of inspiration
- Facile formation of natural product core
  - Cascades
- Quaternary Center Guided Analysis
- Total synthesis is an opportunity to identify, develop, optimize unprecedented reactions



\*\* Only a selection of work was represented in this presentation

\*\* Scott also has made enormous contributions towards mentorship and chemical education at UChicago and beyond

\*\* Excellent mentor, PI, scientist and person!

Thank you for your attention!