

Total Synthesis of the Post-translationally Modified Polyazole Peptide Antibiotic Plantazolicin A

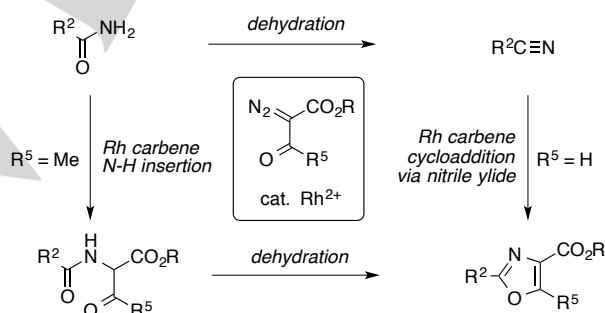
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Abstract: The power of rhodium carbene methodology in chemistry is demonstrated by the synthesis of a structurally complex polyazole antibiotic. Plantazolicin A, a novel soil bacterium metabolite, comprises a linear array of 10 five-membered rings in two pentacyclic regions that derive from ribosomal peptide synthesis followed by extensive post-translational modification. The compound possesses potent antimicrobial activity, and is selectively active against the anthrax causing organism. A conceptually different synthesis of plantazolicin A is reported in which the key steps are the use of rhodium(II)-catalyzed reactions of diazocarbonyl compounds to generate up to six of the seven oxazole rings of the antibiotic. NMR Spectroscopic studies and molecular modeling, reveal a likely dynamic hairpin conformation with a hinge region around the two isoleucine residues. The compound has modest activity against methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA).

In the one and a half centuries since August Kekulé and Archibald Scott Couper independently proposed that a carbon atom could form four bonds to other atoms (including other carbons),^[1,2] the existence of divalent carbons species with a 6-electron valence shell has intrigued chemists. Once regarded as mechanistic curiosities or fleeting intermediates, such divalent species, now known as carbenes, have moved center stage as a result of the isolation of the first stable carbene in the late 1980s,^[3] to be followed by the now familiar stable N-heterocyclic carbenes,^[4] that as ligands have revolutionized transition-metal catalysis.^[5] Also metallocarbene intermediates, derived from diazo compounds, participate in a plethora of reactions that are useful in chemical synthesis.^[6] We now demonstrate the power of carbene chemistry in the synthesis of the structurally unique, complex polyazole antibiotic plantazolicin A, in which upto six of the seven 5-membered oxazole rings of the natural product originate from simple precursors such as carboxamides or nitriles facilitated by carbene methodology (Scheme 1).^[7-10]

Plantazolicin A **1** and plantazolicin B **2** are novel metabolites isolated from the soil bacterium *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* FZB42.^[11,12] The structures consist of a linear array of 5-membered rings (azoles) that biosynthetically derive from amino acids by ribosomal peptide synthesis followed by wide-ranging post-translational modification.^[13-15] However, it is the potent antimicrobial activity of plantazolicin A against Gram positive organisms that has attracted much attention. In particular, the compound is selectively active against the anthrax causing organism *Bacillus anthracis* (Sterne).^[11,13] Although the polyazole nature of plantazolicin A is highly reminiscent of the thiopeptide antibiotics,^[16-18] a synthetic derivative of which has entered the clinic against *Clostridium difficile* infections,^[19,20] there are key differences. Specifically, the linear nature of the antibiotic with its two pentacyclic regions represents a challenge for chemical synthesis that, in combination with the antimicrobial activity, makes plantazolicin A highly attractive for further study. In this regard, the first total synthesis was reported by Süssmuth *et al.* in 2013,^[21] and very recently, a second total synthesis by Ley and co-workers,^[22] both syntheses relying on classical peptide coupling. We now report a conceptually different synthesis of plantazolicin A based on carbene chemistry.



Scheme 1. Oxazoles from carboxamides and nitriles via rhodium carbenes.

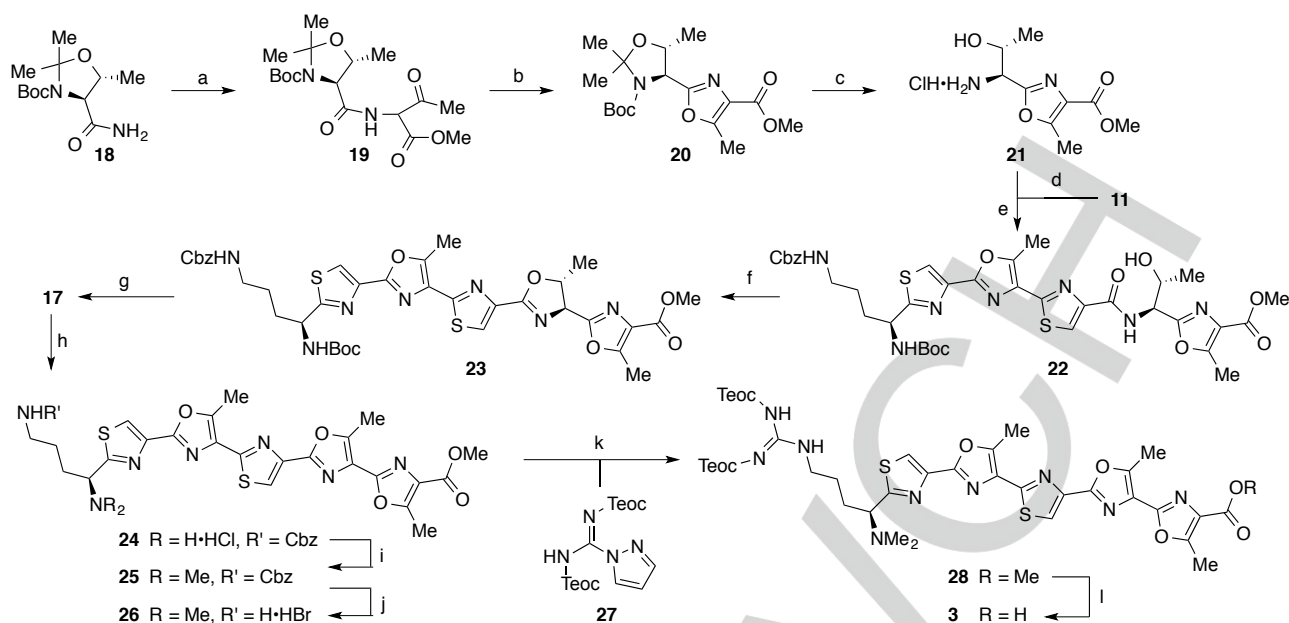
Chemical reaction scheme showing the synthesis of plantazolicins 1 and 2 from a substituted 1,2,4-triazole derivative (3).

Reaction 1: Substituted 1,2,4-triazole derivative (3) reacts to form plantazolicin A (1, R = CH₃) and plantazolicin B (2, R = H).

Reaction 2: Plantazolicin A (1) and plantazolicin B (2) react to form a complex polycyclic molecule (4).

Reaction 3: The complex polycyclic molecule (4) is converted to the final product (5) via a series of steps including carbene insertion, cyclodehydration, Hantzsch reaction, carbene cycloaddition, amide formation, and cyclodehydration.

Scheme 2. Retrosynthetic analysis of plantazolicin A.



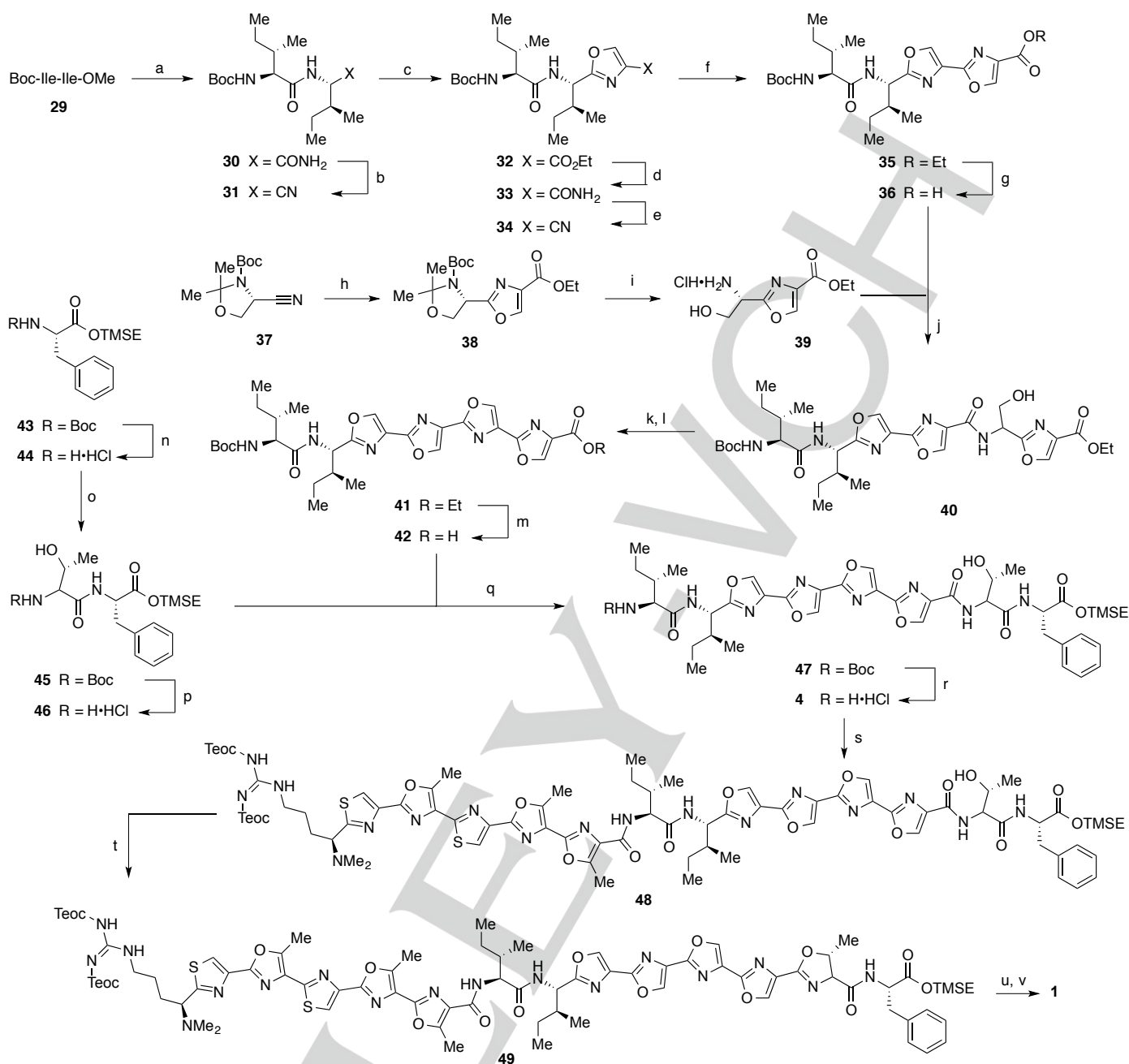
Scheme 4. Synthesis of left-hand penta-azole fragment **3**. *Reagents and Conditions.* a) methyl 2-diazo-3-oxobutanoate (1.4 equiv), rhodium(II) acetate dimer (2.5 mol%), CHCl_3 , 70 °C, 16 h, quant.; b) Ph_3P (2.0 equiv), I_2 (2.0 equiv), Et_3N (4.0 equiv), CH_2Cl_2 , rt, 55%; c) 4 M HCl in 1,4-dioxane, rt, 6 h, quant.; d) LiOH, MeOH-THF- H_2O (1:5:5), rt, 15 h, 82%; e) HBTU, Et_3N , CH_2Cl_2 , rt, 92%; f) DAST, K_2CO_3 , CH_2Cl_2 , -78 °C; g) BrCCl_3 , DBU, CH_2Cl_2 , 0 °C – rt, 32%; h) 4 M HCl in dioxane, rt, quant.; i) $\text{NaOAc}\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (56 equiv), formaldehyde (37% solution in H_2O , 30 equiv), NaBH_3CN (23 equiv), THF, rt, 63%; j) HBr (33% solution in AcOH; 100 equiv), rt, quant.; k) **27** (1.4 equiv), Et_3N (2.8 equiv), CHCl_3 , 40%; l) Me_3SnOH (10 equiv), DCE, 80 °C, quant. [HBTU = (2-(1H-benzotriazol-1-yl)-1,1,3,3-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate; DAST = dimethylamino sulfur trifluoride; DBU = 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene; DCE = 1,2-dichloroethane]

remaining *N*-protecting group in preparation for the introduction of the 2-trimethylsilylethoxycarbonyl (Teoc) protected guanidine onto amine **26**. To this end, we developed a new reagent, the pyrazole carboxamide **27**, that successfully incorporated the protected guanidine to give penta-azole **28**, which underwent final ester removal to give the desired fragment **3** (Scheme 4) in 1.2% overall yield over 17 steps.

The presence of four C-5 unsubstituted oxazoles in the C-terminus fragment of the antibiotic, in contrast to the three 5-methyloxazoles present in the *N*-terminal fragment **3**, necessitated a slight change in methodology. Thus, the order of steps was reversed with the carboxamide being initially dehydrated to the nitrile, with subsequent direct conversion into the oxazole in the rhodium catalyzed carbene step (Scheme 1).^[10,27] Hence the synthesis of fragment **4** started with the known isoleucine-isoleucine dipeptide **29**,^[28] that was converted into the carboxamide **30** and hence the required nitrile **31** (Scheme 5). This set the stage for the direct installation of the first oxazole **32** by dirhodium(II)-catalyzed reaction with the formyl diazo compound, ethyl 2-diazo-3-oxopropanoate, although a change in catalyst to dirhodium tetrakis-(heptafluorobutyramide) was beneficial.^[27] The sequence was

to give adduct **40**. A DAST-mediated cyclodehydration and aromatization completed the linear array **41** of four oxazoles, subsequently hydrolyzed to the corresponding carboxylic acid **42** for further elaboration (Scheme 5). Separately, Boc-Phe-OH was protected as its 2-trimethylsilylethyl (TMSE) ester **43**, the Boc group cleaved and the ensuing amine **44** united with *N*-Boc-allothreonine to give dipeptide **45**. The dipeptide was deprotected in acid and the resulting amine **46** underwent coupling with the tetra-oxazole acid **42** to give, after removal of the Boc group, the complete C-terminal fragment **4** in 1.7% overall yield over 13 steps from the isoleucine dipeptide **29**.

With both the *N*- and C-terminal halves of the antibiotic successfully obtained, polyazoles **3** and **4** were united in the presence of HBTU and Et_3N to give the coupled product **48**. The threonine moiety of the intermediate **48** was cyclized in the presence of DAST to afford the oxazoline **49**, the ^1H -NMR and ^{13}C -NMR spectroscopic data of which matched an intermediate prepared in an earlier synthesis.^[21] All that remained was to remove the three silicon-based protecting group, and in common with previous workers, we found that this was not completely straightforward, and required a two-stage strategy involving sequential use of two fluoride based reagents to complete the



Scheme 5. Synthesis of right-hand tetra-azole fragment **4**. **Reagents and Conditions.** a) ammonia, MeOH, THF, rt, 76%; b) DBU (5.0 equiv), ethyl dichlorophosphate (3.0 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C, 80%; c) ethyl 2-diazo-3-oxopropanoate (3.0 equiv), rhodium(II) perfluorobutyramide dimer (2.5 mol%), CHCl₃, 60 °C, 53%; d) ammonia, EtOH, THF, rt, 89%; e) DBU (5.0 equiv), ethyl dichlorophosphate (3.0 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C, 79%; f) ethyl 2-diazo-3-oxopropanoate (3.0 equiv), rhodium(II) perfluorobutyramide dimer (2.5 mol%), CHCl₃, 60 °C, 59%; g) LiOH (58 equiv), H₂O, EtOH, THF, rt, 65%; h) ethyl 2-diazo-3-oxopropanoate (3.0 equiv), rhodium(II) perfluorobutyramide dimer (2.5 mol%), CHCl₃, 60 °C, 51%; i) 2 M HCl in ether, rt, quant; j) HBTU (1.5 equiv), **39** (1.5 equiv), Et₃N (2.0 equiv), CH₂Cl₂-DMF, rt, 76%; k) DAST (1.7 equiv), K₂CO₃ (5.0 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, -78 °C, quant; l) BrCCl₃ (4.0 equiv), DBU (4.0 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C, 59% (2 steps); m) LiOH (29 equiv), H₂O, EtOH, THF, rt, 76%; n) 4 M HCl in dioxane, rt, 56%; o) Boc allothreonine (1.0 equiv), HBTU (2.0 equiv), **44** (2.0 equiv), Et₃N (4.0 equiv), CH₂Cl₂-DMF, rt, 65%; p) 4 M HCl in dioxane, rt, 79%; q) HBTU (1.5 equiv), **46** (1.5 equiv), Et₃N (3.0 equiv), CH₂Cl₂-DMF, rt, 58%; r) 4 M HCl in dioxane, rt, quant; s) HBTU (1.3 equiv), **3**, Et₃N (2.4 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, rt, 50%; t) DAST (30.0 equiv.), CH₂Cl₂, -10 °C, 52%; u) TASF (30.0 equiv.), DMSO, rt; v) HFIP, rt, 31%. [TMSE = 2-trimethylsilylethyl; TASF = tris(dimethylamino)sulfonium difluorotrimethylsilicate; HFIP = hexafluoroisopropanol]

total synthesis (Scheme 5). Following purification by HPLC, the NMR spectroscopic data of our synthetic material matched those reported for the natural antibiotic (Tables S1 and S2); the compound also co-eluted on HPLC with authentic material (Figures S1-S3). Our synthetic material also exhibited modest potency against methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) with an MIC >33 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (*cf.* >128 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ [¹³]).

Finally, we were interested in the conformation of plantazolicin A. NMR spectroscopy NOESY and TOCSY experiments were carried out (see SI) along with molecular modeling. The lack of long range NOEs suggests a moderately dynamic molecule with rigid oxazole/thiazole arms that are not in close contact for any appreciable time. However, the strong NOEs around the central two isoleucine residues suggest this could act as a hinge region leading to a dynamic hair pin conformation. A structure consistent with these data is shown in Figure 1.

The carbene-based synthesis described above is not only a practical route to provide further quantities of the fascinating antimicrobial agent plantazolicin A, it also makes available a wide range fragment structures and analogues that are not available by Nature's biosynthetic machinery. The full biological evaluation of these novel structures is underway.

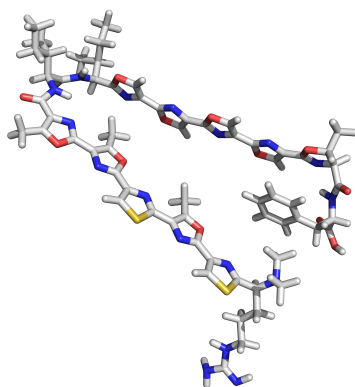


Figure 1. Most probable conformation of plantazolicin A based on NMR spectroscopy and molecular modeling.

Experimental Section

All experimental procedures, characterization data for all compounds and copies of the ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra are given in the Supporting Information associated with this paper.

Acknowledgements

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Keywords: antibiotic • synthesis • heterocyclic compound • diazo compound • carbenes

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