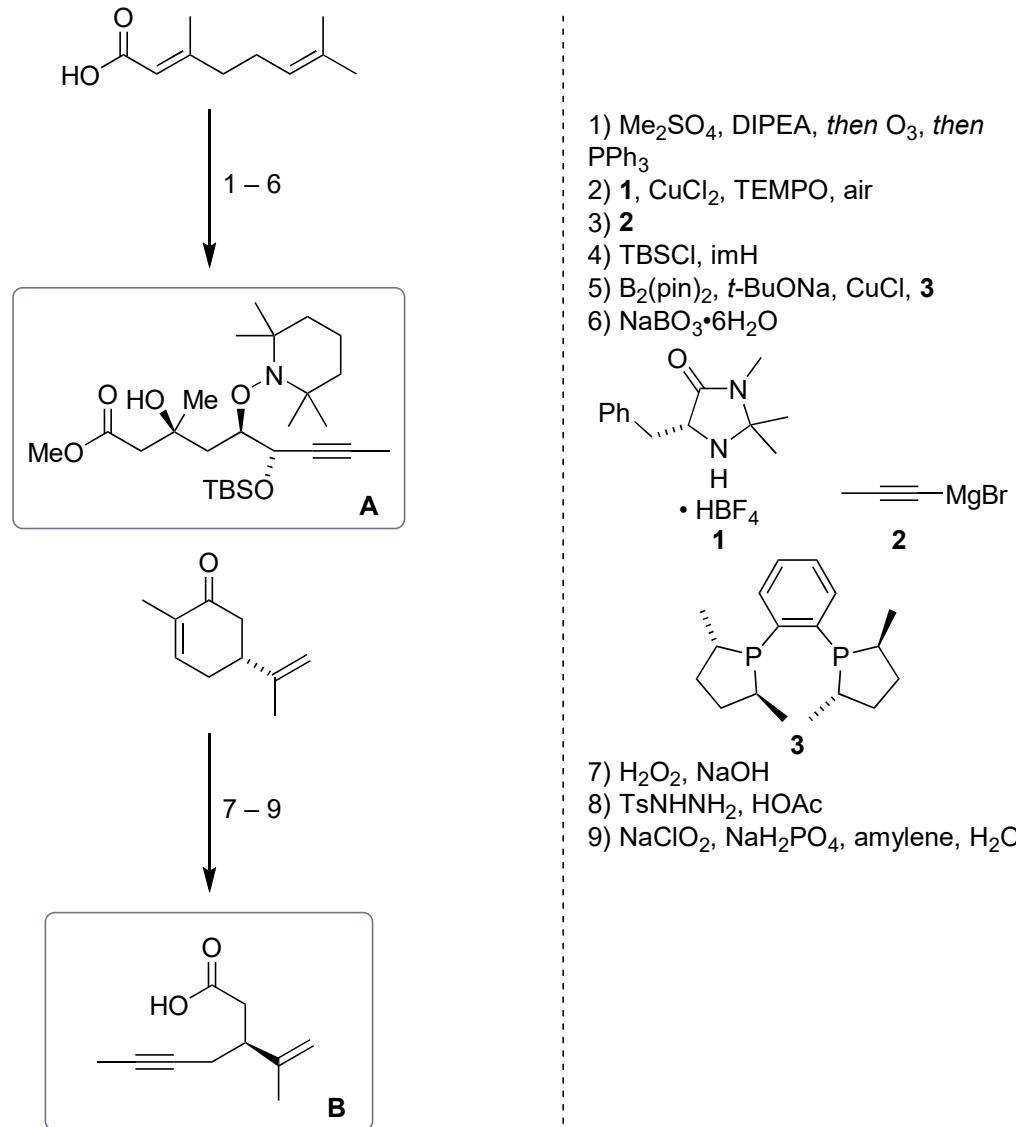
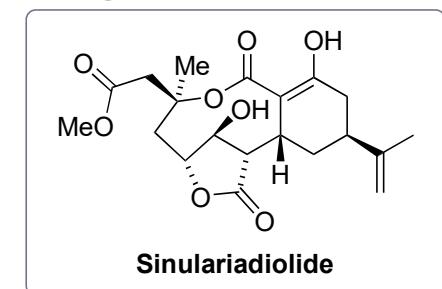


## Total Synthesis of (-)-Sinulariadiolide. A Transannular Approach

Z. Meng, A. Fürstner, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2019**, *141*, 805–809.

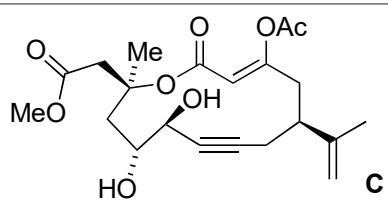


- 1) Name of the starting material? Geranic acid
  - 2) Propose a mechanism. see below
  - 3) Explain the stereoselectivity based on the Felkin–Anh model.  
see below

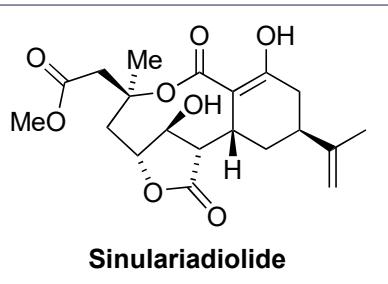


**B**

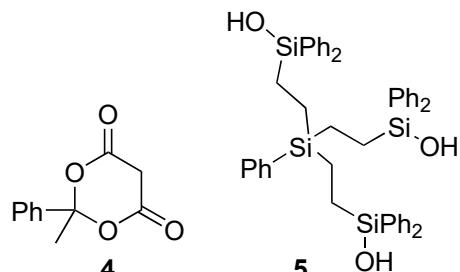
10 – 15



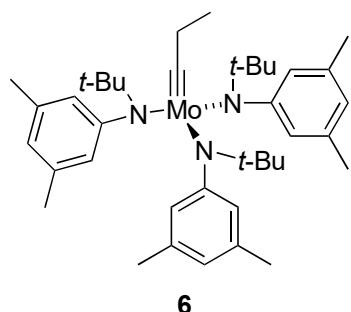
16 – 20



- 10) DCC, DMAP, NEt<sub>3</sub>, **4**
- 11) **A**, 60 °C
- 12) Ac<sub>2</sub>O, DMAP, NEt<sub>3</sub>
- 13) aq. HF
- 14) **5**, **6**
- 15) Zn, HOAc

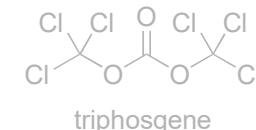


- 16) Bu<sub>3</sub>SnH, [Cp\*RuCl]<sub>4</sub>
- 17) CO, Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub>, AsPh<sub>3</sub>, 1,4-benzoquinone, CF<sub>3</sub>COOH, MeOH
- 18) triphosgene, py
- 19) Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, MeOH
- 20) BBr<sub>3</sub>



11) Propose a mechanism. [see below](#)

14) Hint: Step 12 caps a functionality, which would disturb the reaction in step 14. Step 13 reduces the sterical hindrance to enable the transformation in step 14.



16) Hint: *trans*-addition; The regioselectivity is controlled through coordination of the propargylic alcohol to the Ru-catalyst.

17) Hint: 1,4-benzoquinone serves as a stoichiometric oxidant. Trifluoroacetic acid is a cocatalyst. The acid lowers the LUMO of the quinone and likely promotes assembly of the substrates. (see also: H. Sommer, A. Fürstner, *Org. Lett.* **2016**, *18*, 3210–3213.)

18) Structure of triphosgene?

19) Hint: Several bond breaking/formation events take place with the final one being an oxa-Michael addition.

2) M. P. Sibi, M. Hasegawa, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2007**, *129*, 4124–4125.

