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Synthesis of the WXYZA' Domain of Maitotoxin

K. C. Nicolaou*, Thomas M. Baker, and Tsuyoshi Nakamura

Department of Chemistry and The Skaggs Institute for Chemical Biology, The Scripps Research Institute, 10550 North Torrey Pines Road, La Jolla, California 92037, and Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of California, San Diego, 9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, California 92093

Abstract

A synthesis of the WXYZA' domain (**7**) of the marine neurotoxin maitotoxin (**1**) is reported. The convergent synthetic strategy involves construction of key building blocks **11** and **12**, their coupling, and the elaboration of the resulting ester (**10**) to the target molecule through a ring-closing metathesis and a hydroxy dithioketal cyclization as the key steps. For the construction of fragment **11**, the Noyori reduction/Achmatowicz rearrangement and hydroxy epoxide opening technologies were applied [starting from furfuryl alcohol (**13**)], whereas for the synthesis of fragment **12**, a carbohydrate-based approach was adopted [starting from 2-deoxy-D-ribose (**14**)]. The synthesized WXYZA' domain (**7**) of maitotoxin (**1**) exhibited the expected ¹³C NMR chemical shifts, supporting the originally assigned structure of the corresponding region of the natural product.

Keywords

chemical synthesis; maitotoxin; natural products; neurotoxins; structure elucidation

Introduction

In the preceding article¹ we described the synthesis of the C'D'E'F' fragment **6** (Figure 1) of maitotoxin (**1**; Figure 1), the largest and most toxic secondary metabolite ever isolated and characterized.^{2,3} Herein, we report the construction of the WXYZA' domain⁴ **7** (Fig. 1) of this molecule and confirm its original stereochemical assignment³ through ¹³C NMR comparison with the natural product. With this accomplishment, all the major domains of maitotoxin (**1**) have now been synthesized, including fragments **25**, **36**, **47**, **58**, **61** and **7** (present work) (Fig. 1).

Results and Discussion

Retrosynthetic Analysis

The synthesis of the targeted WXYZA' domain (**7**) of maitotoxin is complicated by the presence of the 7-membered ring and the five methyl groups on the periphery of its pentacyclic framework, not to mention its 12 stereogenic centers. Driven by our desire to devise a convergent synthetic strategy toward the targeted maitotoxin domain **7**, we disassembled the molecule retrosynthetically as shown in Figure 2. Thus, disconnection at

kcn@scripps.edu.

Supporting Information Available. Experimental procedures, and characterization data for all compounds. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

the indicated carbon–oxygen bond of **7** through a hydroxy dithioketal cyclization/methylation process^{4b,8,9} unraveled hydroxy ketone **8** as a possible precursor. It was reasoned that the latter intermediate could arise from cyclic enol ether **9** through a hydroboration/oxidation protocol. The 7-membered ring of tetracycle **9** was then disconnected through a postulated Takai olefination/metathesis sequence revealing tricyclic ester **10** as its progenitor.¹⁰ This ester was then disassembled to generate secondary alcohol **11** and carboxylic acid **12** as the required building blocks. Finally, these building blocks were traced back to furfuryl alcohol (**13**) and 2-deoxy-D-ribose (**14**), respectively, whose ready availability and low cost boded well for the devised synthetic strategy.

2. Construction of Building Blocks **11** and **12**

The desired building block **11** was constructed in enantiopure form through a sequence featuring a Noyori reduction¹¹/Achmatowicz rearrangement protocol¹² and a hydroxy epoxide opening.¹³ Thus, furfuryl alcohol (**13**) was converted to A' ring tertiary alcohol **15** in 6 steps and 76% overall yield as described previously for a related system.^{6,1} Following TMS protection of **15** (TMSOTf, 94% yield), the resulting product was regio- and stereoselectively hydroborated and converted to the corresponding alcohol (*i*-amyl₂BH, aq. NaOH, H₂O₂, 58% yield plus 16% recovered starting material). This alcohol was sequentially silylated (TBSOTf, quant. yield) and debenzylated (H₂, 20% Pd(OH)₂/C) to afford the corresponding primary alcohol, which was oxidized [(COCl)₂, DMSO, Et₃N] to afford aldehyde **16** in 69% overall yield for the last two steps. Reaction of this aldehyde with stabilized phosphorane Ph₃P=C(Me)CO₂Et gave the corresponding α,β-unsaturated ester in 90% yield. Following protection of the tertiary alcohol as a TMS ether (TMSOTf, 2,6-lut., 93% yield), the ester moiety of the resulting product was reduced with DIBAL-H to the corresponding allylic alcohol (96% yield), whose Sharpless asymmetric epoxidation¹⁴ [(–)-DET, Ti(*i*-OPr)₄, *t*-BuOOH, 4 Å MS] gave epoxide **17** (97% yield) as a 10:1 inseparable mixture of epoxide diastereoisomers. Oxidation of this hydroxy epoxide to the corresponding epoxy aldehyde employing Parikh–Doering conditions¹⁵ [SO₃•py, DMSO, Et₃N], followed by Wittig olefination (Ph₃P=CHCO₂Me, 97% yield for the two steps) and selective mono-desilylation [TBAF, 86% yield] afforded olefinic hydroxy epoxide **18**, setting the stage for the fusion of the next tetrahydropyran ring system. Indeed, substrate **18** underwent regio- and stereoselective ring closure under the influence of PPTS in CH₂Cl₂ at 40 °C to generate A'Z ring system **19** in 60% yield.¹⁶ The secondary hydroxyl group of the latter intermediate was then protected as a PMB ether [PMBOC(NH)CCl₃, La(OTf)₃ (cat.)]. Stepwise reduction of the α,β-unsaturated moiety of the so-obtained product [NaBH₄, NiCl₂•6H₂O (cat.); LiAlH₄, 78% yield over the three steps], followed by Parikh–Doering oxidation [SO₃•py, DMSO, Et₃N] of the resulting primary alcohol, furnished the corresponding aldehyde, whose reaction with the ylide derived from Ph₃P(Et)Br and NaHMDS led to Z olefin **20** in 80% yield for the last two steps.¹⁷ Finally, the PMB group was oxidatively cleaved from **20** with DDQ to afford targeted building block A'Z ring system **11** in 90% yield.

The construction of building block **12** was accomplished from W ring system **21** [synthesized from 2-deoxy-D-ribose (**14**) in 12 steps and 39% overall yield as previously described]^{18,19} as summarized in Scheme 2. Thus, reductive ozonolytic cleavage of the terminal olefin (O₃, NaBH₄) and reaction of the resulting primary alcohol with TBDPSCI and imidazole furnished fully protected intermediate **22** in 93% overall yield. Methanolysis of the benzylidene acetal of **22** under acidic conditions (CSA, MeOH:CH₂Cl₂) then generated the corresponding diol (97%). In order to differentiate between the two hydroxyl groups of the latter intermediate, it was necessary to employ a two-step procedure involving bis-silylation (TBSOTf, 2,6-lut., 98% yield) and selective mono-desilylation [CSA (cat.), MeOH, 0 °C, 80% yield]. The resulting primary alcohol was then oxidized with NMO-

TPAP (cat.)²⁰ to afford aldehyde **23**. Wittig-type methylenation of the latter compound ($\text{Ph}_3\text{P}=\text{CH}_2$, 97% yield for the last two steps), and exchange of protecting groups on the secondary alcohol [$\text{TsOH}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 82% yield; TESCl , quant. yield] led to derivative **24**. This protecting group switch was dictated by subsequent steps (see below). It should also be noted that attempts to prepare the TES-protected derivative from the diol obtained from benzylidene **22** through bis-TES protection/mono-desilylation proved less efficient than the sequence involving the TBS group. Finally, conversion of the terminal olefin of **24** to the desired carboxyl moiety was accomplished through the standard three-step sequence involving hydroboration (Cy_2BH ; aq. NaOH , H_2O_2 , 89% yield), and oxidation (DMP followed by Pinnick, quant. yield for the two steps).^{21,22}

3. Coupling of Building Blocks and Completion of the Synthesis of the WXYZA' Maitotoxin Domain 7

The union of fragments **11** and **12** and the elaboration of the resulting product to the targeted WXYZA' domain **7** of maitotoxin are summarized in Scheme 3. Thus, coupling of alcohol **11** and carboxylic acid **12** under the influence of the Shiina reagent²³ (MNBA , Et_3N , DMAP) afforded the corresponding ester in 84% yield. The Takai ring-closing olefination/metathesis of the W ring TES-protected olefinic ester **25a** proved problematic as it did earlier with the corresponding TBS-protected derivative (**25d**) [which was prepared from aldehyde **23** (Scheme 2)]. Neither substrate served well under conditions expected to induce the desired cyclization (TiCl_4 , TMEDA, Zn , PbCl_2 , CH_3CHBr_2 ; see Table 1, entries 1–3), 10:17:24 with starting material being the only recoverable compound. Additionally, the method previously developed by us^{10f–g} to accomplish similar transformations employing the Tebbe reagent²⁵ proved unsuccessful in this instance, leading only to extensive decomposition. We reasoned that the difficulty in this reaction arose from the bulkiness of the substituent on the W ring hydroxyl moiety. We, therefore, opted to exchange the TES group of **25a** for a TMS group and a hydrogen. In contrast to our inability to selectively remove the TBS group from the originally synthesized TBS-protected derivative (**25d**), the desired cleavage of the TES group from the TES-protected substrate (**25a**) proceeded smoothly in the presence of the other three silyl protecting moieties. Indeed, this was the reason we were forced to switch from the TBS-protected series of intermediates to their TES-protected counterparts (**23** $\rightarrow$ **24**, Scheme 2, see above). The exchange of the TES group in **25a** to a TMS group in **25c** was carried out through the intermediacy of the free alcohol **25b** ($\text{TsOH}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{MeOH}:\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$, **25b**, 93% yield; then TMSCl , imid., **25c**, 96% yield). Pleasantly, exposure of substrate **25c** to the same Takai reaction conditions as mentioned above for **25a** and **25d** led to a mixture of bis-olefins **26c** (four geometrical isomers) and cyclic enol ether **27c** (76% combined yield, ca. 1.8:1 ratio), in which, however, undesired products **26c** were predominating (Table 1, entry 4). Chromatographic separation of the mixture led to bis-olefin products **26c** (49% yield, four geometrical isomers) and cyclic enol ether **27c** (27% yield) and allowed recycling of the bis-olefin (**26c**) through ozonolysis/Wittig olefination (to afford starting material **25c**, 50% overall yield). Through further prep-TLC purification (multiple elutions) the mixture of bis-olefins **26c** was separated into two pairs of isomers, each consisting of a single geometrical isomer at the trisubstituted olefinic bond (enol ether) and a mixture at the disubstituted olefinic bond (ca. 6:1 ratio). On the basis of the chemical shift of the enol ether proton ($\delta = 4.77$ ppm, 600 MHz, C_6D_6), the less polar isomer (**26c'**) was assigned the *Z*-geometry and the more polar isomer (**26c''**, $\delta = 5.36$ – 5.31 ppm, 600 MHz, C_6D_6) the *E*-geometry. Attempts to convert the mixture of bis-olefin **26c** directly to cyclic enol ether **27c** through olefin metathesis with Grubbs' second generation catalyst,²⁶ Hoveyda–Grubbs' second generation catalyst²⁷ and Schrock's catalyst²⁸ failed, presumably due to steric congestion around the reactive sites of the substrate. Gratifyingly, however, substrate **25b**, bearing a free hydroxyl group on the W ring, was found to be a better substrate for the Takai cyclization to generate the desired enol

ether (**27b**). Thus, through a judicious choice of solvent²⁹ and reaction time (see Table 1, entries 5–9), product **27b** was successfully forged in 67% yield, together with a small amount of the corresponding bis-olefin **26b** (17% yield, Table 1, entry 7). After installing a TMS group on the free hydroxyl group of **27b** (TMSOTf, 2,6-lut., quant.), regioselective hydroboration of the resulting enol ether (**27c**) with Cy_2BH and oxidation of the so-obtained borane (aq. NaOH, H_2O_2) afforded the corresponding alcohol (71% yield) as a single diastereoisomer. The latter compound was then oxidized with DMP to furnish ketone **28** in 89% yield. The *syn* stereochemical assignment of the newly generated stereocenter was supported by the indicated nOe (see structure **28**, Scheme 3). Selective methanolysis of the TMS group from **28** ($\text{TsOH}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (cat.), $\text{MeOH}:\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$) led to the corresponding hydroxy ketone (79% yield), whose cyclization in the presence of EtSH and $\text{Zn}(\text{OTf})_2$ afforded a mixture of *S,O*-acetals **29a** and **29b** (**29a:29b** ca. 2.8:1, 50% combined yield), plus 36% recovered starting material (**28**), which could be recycled (bringing the yield of **29ab** after three iterations to 65%).^{16·4b} Oxidation of **29a** and **29b**, individually or as a mixture, with excess *m*-CPBA (CH_2Cl_2 , $-30\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$), followed by addition of excess AlMe_3 at $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ in the same pot, led to protected WXYZA' pentacyclic system **30** in quantitative yield.^{9a·4b} That this reaction proceeded with stereoselective installation of the methyl group at C_{107} was confirmed through nOe studies on the ultimate product (i.e. **7**, see below). Finally, deprotection of the latter intermediate [TBAF, $25 \rightarrow 40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, 81% yield; H_2 , 20% $\text{Pd}(\text{OH})_2/\text{C}$ (cat.), quant. yield] furnished the desired WXYZA' maitotoxin domain **7**, whose shown stereochemical assignment at C_{107} was confirmed by the indicated nOe (see structure **7**, Scheme 3).

4. Comparison of the ^{13}C NMR Chemical Shifts of WXYZA' Ring System **7** with Those Corresponding to the Same Region of Maitotoxin

Having obtained the WXYZA' fragment **7** through synthesis, we took the opportunity to compare its ^{13}C NMR spectral data with that of the WXYZA' domain of the natural product as a means of providing further evidence for the correctness of the originally assigned structure of the natural product.^{30·31} Table 2 lists the ^{13}C NMR chemical shifts (δ , ppm) for the WXYZA' ring system **7**, together with those of the corresponding domain of natural maitotoxin [MTX (**1**)] and their differences ($\Delta\delta$, ppm).^{3d} As seen from the small deviations between these values, which are also depicted graphically in Figure 3, there is excellent agreement between the two sets of chemical shifts for the two structures, except for those carbons residing at the edges of these domains due to the drastically different structural motifs at these locations. The average chemical shift deviation ($\Delta\delta$, ppm) for C_{102} to C_{115} and C_{155} to C_{159} is 0.36 ppm with the largest difference being 2.2 ppm. These findings are in line with those reported by the Nakata group for a related domain of maitotoxin^{4a} and provide further support for the originally assigned structure of this region of the natural product.

Conclusion

The described chemistry culminated in a convergent synthesis of the WXYZA' domain (**7**) of maitotoxin (**1**), allowing a ^{13}C NMR chemical shift comparison of its carbons with those of the corresponding carbons of the same region of the natural product, and ultimately providing further support for the originally assigned structure of the natural product. The construction of this target molecule was based primarily on synthetic technologies previously developed in these laboratories and incorporating improvements reported from other groups. Specifically a Noyori reduction/Achmatowicz rearrangement-based tetrahydropyran synthesis,^{5·12·32} a hydroxy epoxide opening,¹³ a metathesis-based ring closure,^{10b–h·17·24} and a hydroxy dithioketal cyclization/methylation were employed.^{4b·9a–b·16·33} With this domain (**7**) of maitotoxin now synthesized, a set of six large domains

(i.e. 2–7, Figure 1) of this neurotoxin have been completed.^{1,5–8} With appropriate modifications, the developed routes to these fragments can, in principle, deliver suitable fragments, whose coupling and further elaboration may lead to even larger domains of the natural product. Biological investigations with these molecules may provide further understanding of the mechanism of action of maitotoxin and other members of the polyether marine biotoxin class.³⁴

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

Acknowledgments

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Figure 1.

Structures of maitotoxin (1), previously synthesized maitotoxin domains GHIJK (2), ABCDEFG (3), GHIJKLMNO (4), QRSTU (5) and C'D'E'F' (6), and targeted WXYZA' domain (7).

Figure 2.
Retrosynthetic analysis of WXYZA' maitotoxin domain 7.

Figure 3. Graphically depicted ^{13}C chemical shift differences ($\Delta\delta$, ppm) for each carbon between C₉₉ to C₁₁₈ and C₁₅₅ to C₁₅₉ for maitotoxin (1) and WXYZA' ring system 7.

Scheme 1.**Synthesis of A'Z Ring Fragment 11a**

^aReagents and conditions: (a) TMSOTf (1.5 equiv), Et₃N (2.5 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, -78 °C, 1 h, 94%; (b) *i*-amyl₂BH (0.8 M in THF, 8.0 equiv), THF, -78 °C to 0 °C, 6 d; then 1 M aq. NaOH, excess H₂O₂, 58% plus 16% recovered starting material; (c) TBSOTf (2.0 equiv), Et₃N (5.0 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, 0 → 25 °C, 16 h, quant.; (d) H₂, 20% Pd(OH)₂/C (0.2 equiv), EtOH, 25 °C, 18 h; (e) (COCl)₂ (3.0 equiv), DMSO (4.0 equiv), Et₃N (8.0 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, -78 → 0 °C, 2 h, 69% over the 2 steps; (f) Ph₃P=C(Me)CO₂Et (1.3 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, 25 °C, 90%; (g) TMSOTf (1.3 equiv), 2,6-lut. (2.0 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C, 93%; (h) DIBAL-H (1.0

M in CH₂Cl₂, 3.0 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, -78 °C, 96%; (i) (-)-DET (0.25 equiv), Ti(O $\dot{i}$ -Pr)₄ (0.2 equiv), *t*-BuOOH (5.5 M in decane, 1.5 equiv), 4 Å MS, CH₂Cl₂, -20 °C, 17 h, 97% (ca. 10:1 *dr*); (j) SO₃•py (3.0 equiv), Et₃N (5.0 equiv), DMSO, CH₂Cl₂, 0 → 25 °C; (k) Ph₃P=C(H)CO₂Me (1.5 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, 25 °C, 14 h, 97% over the 2 steps; (l) TBAF (1.0 M in THF, 1.1 equiv), THF, 0 °C, 86%; (m) PPTS (1.0 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, 40 °C, 60%; (n) PMBOC(NH)CCl₃ (1.5 equiv), La(OTf)₃ (0.05 equiv), PhMe, 25 °C, 6 h; (o) NiCl₂•6H₂O (0.04 equiv), NaBH₄ (3.0 equiv), EtOH, 0 °C, 1 h; (p) LiAlH₄ (2.0 equiv), Et₂O, 25 °C, 78% over the 3 steps; (q) SO₃•py (3.0 equiv), Et₃N (5.0 equiv), DMSO, CH₂Cl₂, 0 → 25 °C; (r) Ph₃P(Et)Br (3.2 equiv), NaHMDS (0.6 M in THF, 3.0 equiv), THF, 0 °C, 80% over the 2 steps; (s) DDQ (2.0 equiv), phosphate-buffered saline, CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C, 2 h, 90%. Abbreviations: TMS = trimethylsilyl; Tf = trifluoromethane sulfonyl; TBS = *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl; DMSO = dimethyl sulfoxide; lut. = lutidine; DIBAL-H = diisobutylaluminum hydride; MS = molecular sieves; TBAF = tetra-*n*-butylammonium fluoride; PPTS = pyridinium *para*-toluene sulfonate; PMB = *para*-methoxybenzyl; NaHMDS = sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide; DDQ = 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyanobenzoquinone.

Scheme 2.**Synthesis of W Ring Building Block 12a**

^aReagents and conditions: (a) O_3 , $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2:\text{MeOH}$ (5:1), $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; then NaBH_4 (1.0 equiv), $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2:\text{MeOH}$ (5:1), $-78 \rightarrow 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; (b) TBDPSCI (1.5 equiv), imidazole (3.0 equiv), CH_2Cl_2 , $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, 5 h, 93% over 3 steps; (c) CSA (0.25 equiv), $\text{MeOH}:\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ (4:1), $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, 2 h, 97%; (d) TBSOTf (3.0 equiv), 2,6-lut. (4.0 equiv), CH_2Cl_2 , $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, 0.5 h, 98%; (e) CSA (0.2 equiv), MeOH , $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, 1 h, 80%; (f) NMO (3.0 equiv), TPAP (0.05 equiv), $4\text{ \AA}$ MS, CH_2Cl_2 , $0 \rightarrow 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, 4 h; (g) $\text{Ph}_3\text{PCH}_3\text{Br}$ (3.1 equiv), NaHMDS (0.6 M in PhMe , 2.9 equiv), THF , $0 \rightarrow 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, 4 h, 97% over the 2 steps; (h) $\text{TsOH}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (6.0 equiv), $\text{MeOH}:\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ (3:1), $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, 3 h, 82%; (i) TESCI (2.0 equiv), imidazole (4.0 equiv), CH_2Cl_2 , $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, 1 h, quant.; (j) Cy_2BH (5.0 equiv), THF , $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, 1 h; then 2 M aq. NaOH , excess H_2O_2 , $0 \rightarrow 25$

°C, 1 h, 89%; (k) DMP (1.5 equiv), NaHCO₃ (2.0 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, 25 °C, 3 h; (l) NaClO₂, NaH₂PO₄, 2-methyl-2-butene, *t*-BuOH, H₂O, 25 °C, 0.5 h, quant. over the 2 steps. Abbreviations: Bn = benzyl; TBAI = tetra-*n*-butylammonium iodide; TBDPS = *tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl; CSA = (±)-camphor-10-sulfonic acid; TPAP = tetra-*n*-propylammonium perruthenate; NMO = *N*-methylmorpholine-*N*-oxide; TES = triethylsilyl; Cy = cyclohexyl; DMP = Dess-Martin periodinane.

Scheme 3. Coupling of Fragments **11** and **12** and Synthesis of the WXYZA' Domain of Maitotoxin (**7**)

Reagents and conditions: (a) **12**, (1.0 equiv), MNBA (1.05 equiv), Et₃N (2.7 equiv), DMAP (0.1 equiv), 4 Å MS, PhMe, 25 °C, 10 min; then **11** (1.0 equiv), 13 h, 84%; (b) TsOH·H₂O (2.0 equiv), MeOH:CH₂Cl₂ (3:1), 0 °C, 40 min, 93%; (c) TMSI (1.2 equiv), imidazole (3.0 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, 25 °C, 1 h, 96%; (d) from **25c**: TiCl₄ (1.0 M in CH₂Cl₂, 87.5 equiv), TMEDA (503 equiv), Zn (189 equiv), PbCl₂ (10.2 equiv), CH₃CHBr₂ (84.9 equiv), THF, CH₂Cl₂, 0 → 65 °C, 76%, 1.8:1 **26b**:**27c**; from **25b**: TiCl₄ (1.0 M in CH₂Cl₂, 50 equiv), TMEDA (285 equiv), Zn (110 equiv), PbCl₂ (5.0 equiv), CH₃CHBr₂ (50 equiv), THF, CH₂Cl₂, 0 → 65 °C, 84%, 1:3.9 **26b**:**27b**; (e) TMSOTf (3.0 equiv), 2,6-lut. (4.0 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, 0 °C, 1 h, quant.; (f) Cy₂BH (15 equiv), THF, 25 °C, 6 h; then 1 M aq. NaOH, excess H₂O₂, 14 h, 71%; (g) DMP (3.0 equiv), NaHCO₃ (5.0 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, 0 → 25 °C, 3 h, 89%; (h) TsOH·H₂O (0.1 equiv), MeOH:CH₂Cl₂ (3:1), 0 °C, 30 min, 79%; (i) Zn(OTf)₂ (5.0 equiv), CH₂Cl₂:EtSH (5:1), 25 °C, 16 h, 65% (2.5:1 *dr*); (j) *m*-CPBA (4.0 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, -78 → -30 °C, 2.5 h; (k) AlMe₃, (40 equiv), -78 → 0 °C, 1 h, quant.; (l) TBAF (1.0 M in THF, 5.0 equiv), THF, 25 → 40 °C, 13 h, 81%; (m) H₂, 20% Pd(OH)₂/C (0.2 equiv), EtOH, 25 °C, 18 h, quant. Abbreviations: MNBA = 2,6-methylnitrobenzoyl anhydride; TMEDA = tetramethylethylenediamine; *m*-CPBA = *meta*-chloroperoxybenzoic acid.

Table 1

Optimization of Utimoto–Takai Olefination/Metathesis Sequence^a

Entry	Substrate	R	Solvent	Time (h)	Temp ^b (°C)	Yield (%)		
						27	26	25
1	25d	TBS	CH ₂ Cl ₂	1.0	65	—	—	90
2	25d	TBS	THF	1.0	65	—	—	100
3	25a	TES	CH ₂ Cl ₂	5.0	65	—	—	80
4	25c	TMS	CH ₂ Cl ₂	1.0	65	27	49	—
5	25b	H	CH ₂ Cl ₂	2.0	60	24	—	36
6	25b	H	CH ₂ Cl ₂	6.0	60	20	—	30
7	25b	H	THF	1.5	65	67	17	—
8	25b	H	THF	1.0	65	62	20	—
9	25b	H	PhMe	3.0	80	20	—	48

^aReactions were carried out on a 0.02→0.18 mmol scale. Yields refer to chromatographically and spectroscopically homogeneous materials.^bOil bath temperature.

Table 2

C₉₉ to C₁₁₈ and C₁₅₅ to C₁₅₉ Chemical Shifts (δ) for Maitotoxin (MTX, **1**) and WXYZA' Ring System **7** and Their Differences ($\Delta\delta$, ppm)^a

carbon	δ for MTX (1) (ppm)	δ for (7) (ppm)	difference ($\Delta\delta$, ppm)
118	31.5	63.0	-31.5
117	84.7	86.2	-1.5
116	76.6	65.9	10.7
115	46.7	48.9	-2.2
159	21.7	21.8	-0.1
114	74.1	73.8	0.3
113	83.8	82.5	1.3
112	30.3	30.3	0.0
111	87.7	87.6	0.1
110	79.6	79.1	0.5
158	23.5	23.2	0.3
109	40.4	40.4	0.0
108	39.1	39.1	0.0
107	79.6	79.6	0.0
106	84.6	84.5	0.1
157	18.3	18.4	-0.1
105	42.8	42.6	0.2
104	74.6	74.8	-0.2
156	20.2	20.3	-0.1
103	72.6	72.7	-0.1
102	31.0	31.8	-0.8
101	74.7	69.3	5.4
100	78.8	79.3	-0.5
155	19.5	21.0	-1.5
99	87.8	69.3	18.5

^a 150 MHz, 1:1 methanol-*d*₄:pyridine-*d*₅