Divergent Total Syntheses of Rearranged Steroids Swinhoeisterols A-C

Huang, G.; Zhang, X.; Gu, Y.; Gui, J. J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2025**, 147, 20239-20245.

Me HO 1-9

- 1) Li, t-BuOH, NH₃ (I)
- 2) p-TsOH, acetone
- 3) LiHMDS then 1
- 4) Et₄NCl₃, NEt₃
- 5) 2, n-BuLi, HMPA then substrate
- 6) KH, Comins' reagent
- 7) **3**, cat. Pd(OAc)₂, cat. PhCPhos, NMI, THF/DMA, 80 °C
- 8) TBAF•3H₂O, HMPA, 80 °C
- 9) TPAP, NMO, 4 Å MS

- 1) From what famous ketone is the starting material made? Propose a reasonable route from this molecule to the starting material. Propose a stereochemical rationale for the major product of step 1. See solution below.
- 7) Propose a reasonable mechanism. Structure of PhCPhos:

swinhoeisterol C

10) H₂N-DABCO, t-BuOK

11) Fe(dpm)₃, Ph(*i*-PrO)SiH₂

12) *t-*BuOK

13) DIBAL-H, -40 °C then NH₄Cl (aq.)

14) DIBAL-H

15) TsCl, DMAP

16) **4**, CuBr•SMe₂

17) HgCl₂, THF/MeCN/H₂O

18) O₃, pyr./DCM

19) **5**, *n*-Bu₃P

20) NaHCO₃, H₂O₂

NO₂

10) Structure of H₂N-DABCO:

11) Who developed this type of reductive olefin coupling? Phil Baran.

12) Epimerization

17) Swinhoeisterol A was also made in 1 step from this intermediate.

19) Swinhoeisterol B was also made in 1 step from swinhoeisterol C.

Solution to step 1: The starting material is made from (+)-Wieland-Mischer ketone (the (+)-enantiomer is known from *ACIE* **2021**, *61*, e202112838) and the synthesis is shown below for the (–)-enantiomer (*JACS* **1988**, *110*, 8483-8487)

Li/NH₃ dissolving metal conditions allow for the formation of the thermodynamic product:

Solution to step 7: This is a Negishi/Heck cascade. Strategically, the use of the vinyl silane (rather than the terminal alkene) served to limit formation of isomeric cyclopentadienes via Pd-H insertion/deinsertion and subsequent 1,5-H shifts. The stereochemistry of the vinyl silane was confirmed by an NOE observed with the adjacent pseudo-equatorial hydrogen.

β-hydride elimination