

Structural Revision of Natural Products

DENMARK LABORATORY GROUP MEETING

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10 MAY 2022

OUTLINE

Introduction

Structural Revision
Case Studies

Stereochemical
Revision Case Studies

Conclusion & Outlook

Methods of structural elucidation

Chemical degradation
and derivatization

Mass spectrometry

IR spectroscopy

NMR spectroscopy

X-ray crystallography

Circular dichroism

Some perspectives on structural elucidation

*We have now reached the stage where often we have insufficient material for a retention sample; where crystallization is not worth attempting; where determination of a melting point may be a prohibitive waste of material; **and yet, where we have learned more about the structure of that molecule than we did years ago with grams of substance.***

-C. Djerassi (1980)

*Until the mid-1960s, structure determination was an art that could be likened to solving a complicated detective case, but with the spectacular advancement in spectroscopy it has become **less inspiring**, and since the mid-1980s, in most cases, **structure determination has become rather “routine”.***

-K. Nakanishi (1991)

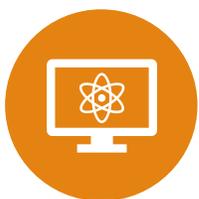
Discovery of incorrect structures



Total synthesis of nominal structure



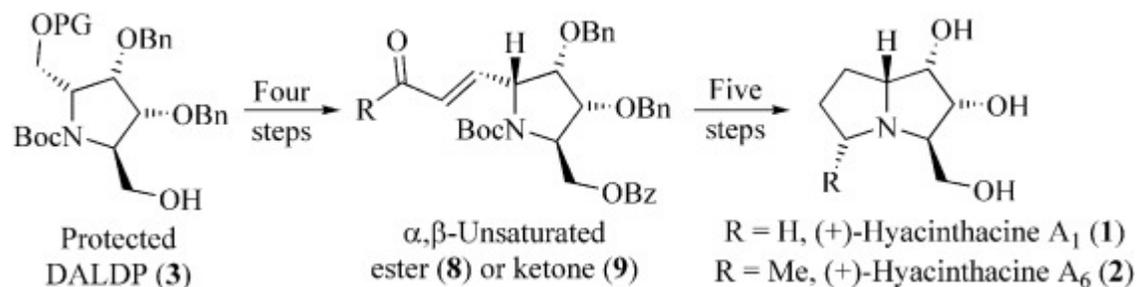
Biosynthetic plausibility



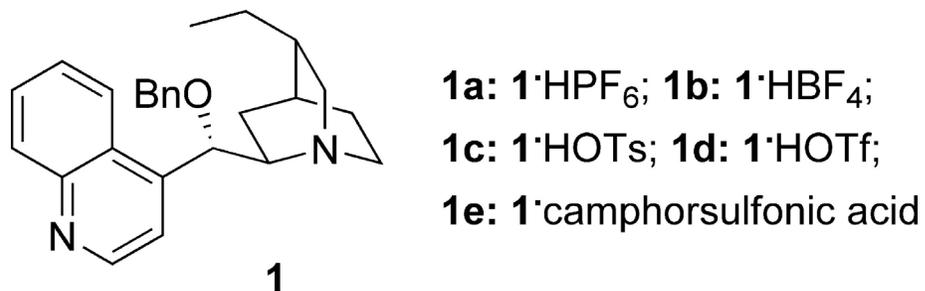
Computational predictions/calculations

Retractions due to structural misassignment

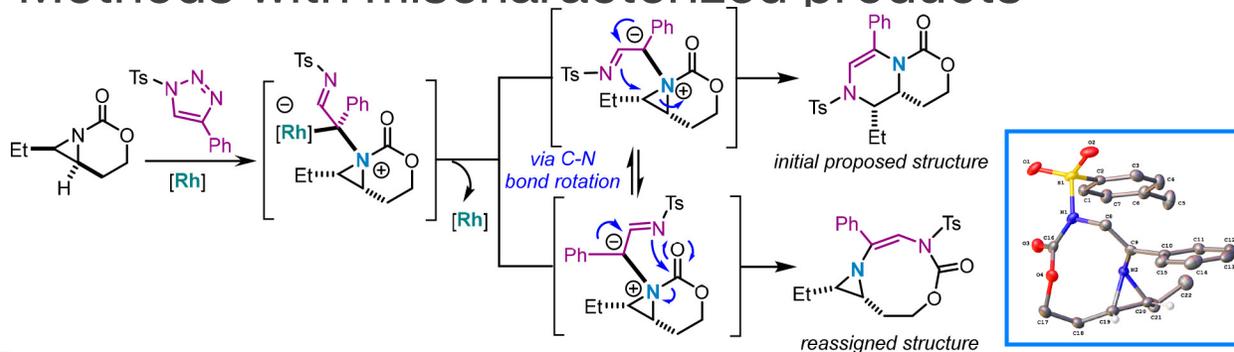
Total synthesis with mischaracterized intermediates/products



Methods with mischaracterized catalyst



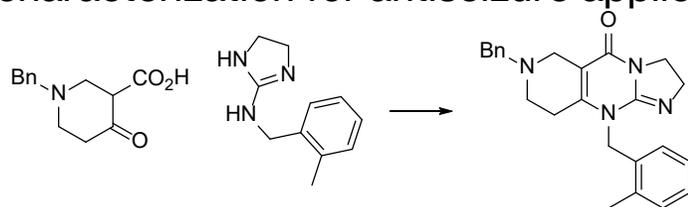
Methods with mischaracterized products



Legal issues from incorrect structures

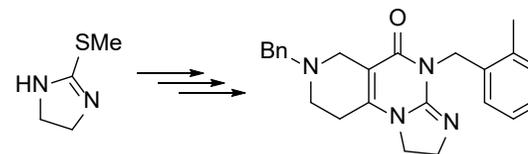
1973

Initially reported in patent with paltry characterization for antiseizure applications



2014

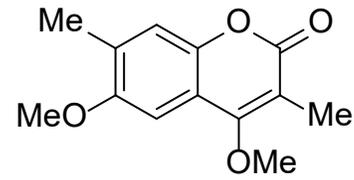
Branched structure discovered to be active, and competing patent filed



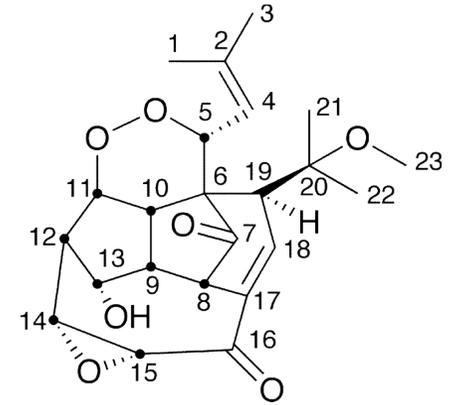
Incorporated into NCI database, and potent cytotoxic activity discovered in 2013

- “Confirmed” structure by MS only
- Patent granted and licensed to Oncoceutics
- Commercially available following original synthetic procedure

2013

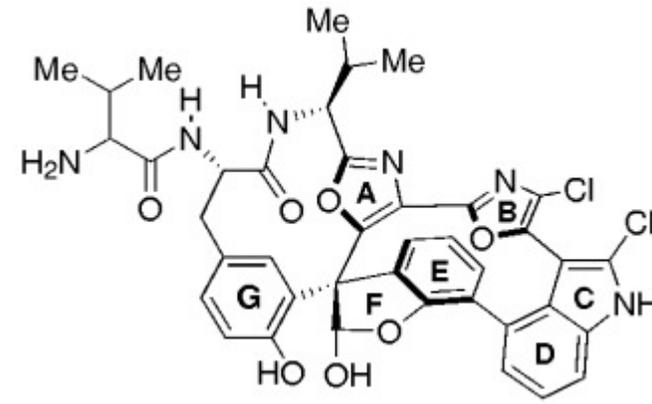


“Unnamed coumarin”



Hexacyclinol

STRUCTURAL REVISIONS



Diazonamide A

An unnamed coumarin

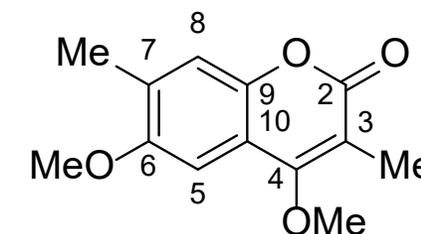
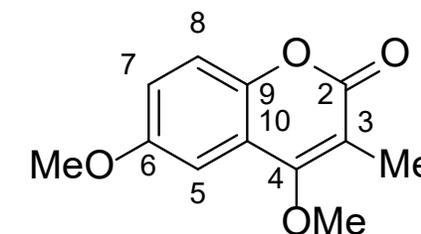
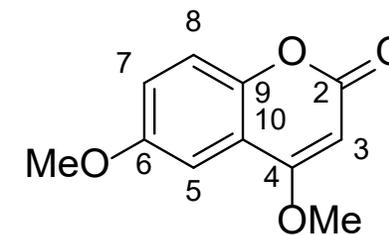
Isolated 80 mg from Jordanian tubers *C. decaisnei* in 1991

Molecular formula (MS): C₁₃H₁₄O₄; IR: 1650, 1600, 1320

UV absorptions “typical of coumarins having 4-OMe and 6-OMe substituents”

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): 6.45 (s, 1H), 5.96 (s, 1H), 3.97 (s, 3H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.15 (s, 3H)

NOE at 6.45 with both OMe groups (36% and 32%)



Original structural assignment

^{13}C δ	^1H δ (mult, int)	Assignment
178.0		2
159.1		3
162.1		4*
91.8	6.45 (s, 1H)	5
161.1		6*
158.5		7
111.3	5.96 (s, 1H)	8
7.7	2.15 (s, 3H)	3-Me
56.5	3.93 (s, 3H)	4-OMe
55.8	3.90 (s, 3H)	6-OMe
19.7	2.27 (s, 3H)	7-Me
158.5 (typo)		9
108.7		10

^{13}C NMR inconsistencies

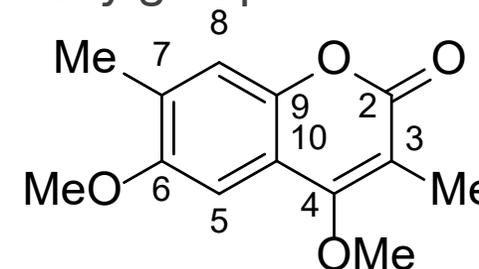
- Carbonyl downfield of typical coumarins (~150 ppm)
- C5 far upfield for only 1 OMe
- C7 resembles Ar-O
- Structure only accounts for 4 C bonded to O ($\delta^{13}\text{C} > 140$)

^1H NMR inconsistencies:

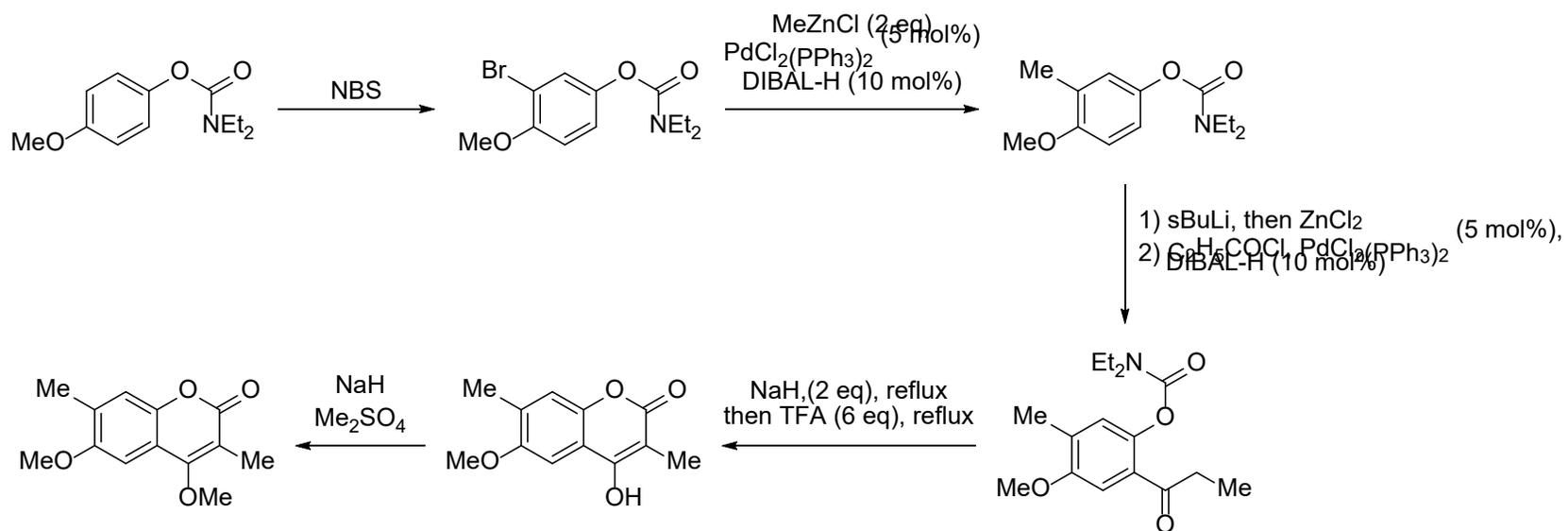
- 5.96 singlet assigned to aromatic H(C8)

NOE inconsistencies

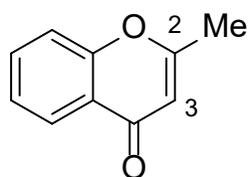
- Similar NOE's observed from H(C5) to both methoxy groups



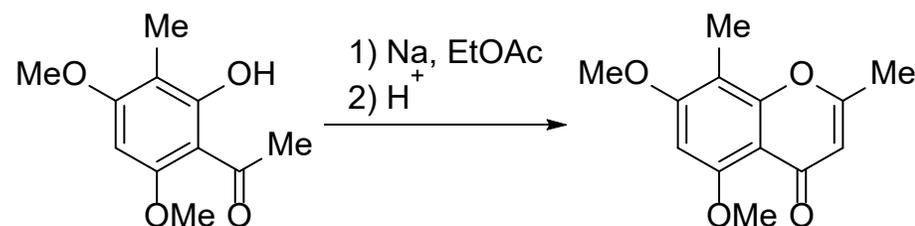
Total synthesis and reassignment



Isolated	Synthetic
6.45 (s, 1H)	7.13 (s, 1H)
5.96 (s, 1H)	7.00 (s, 1H)
178.0	164.6
162.1	163.7
161.1	154.5
159.1	146.6
156.5	132.1



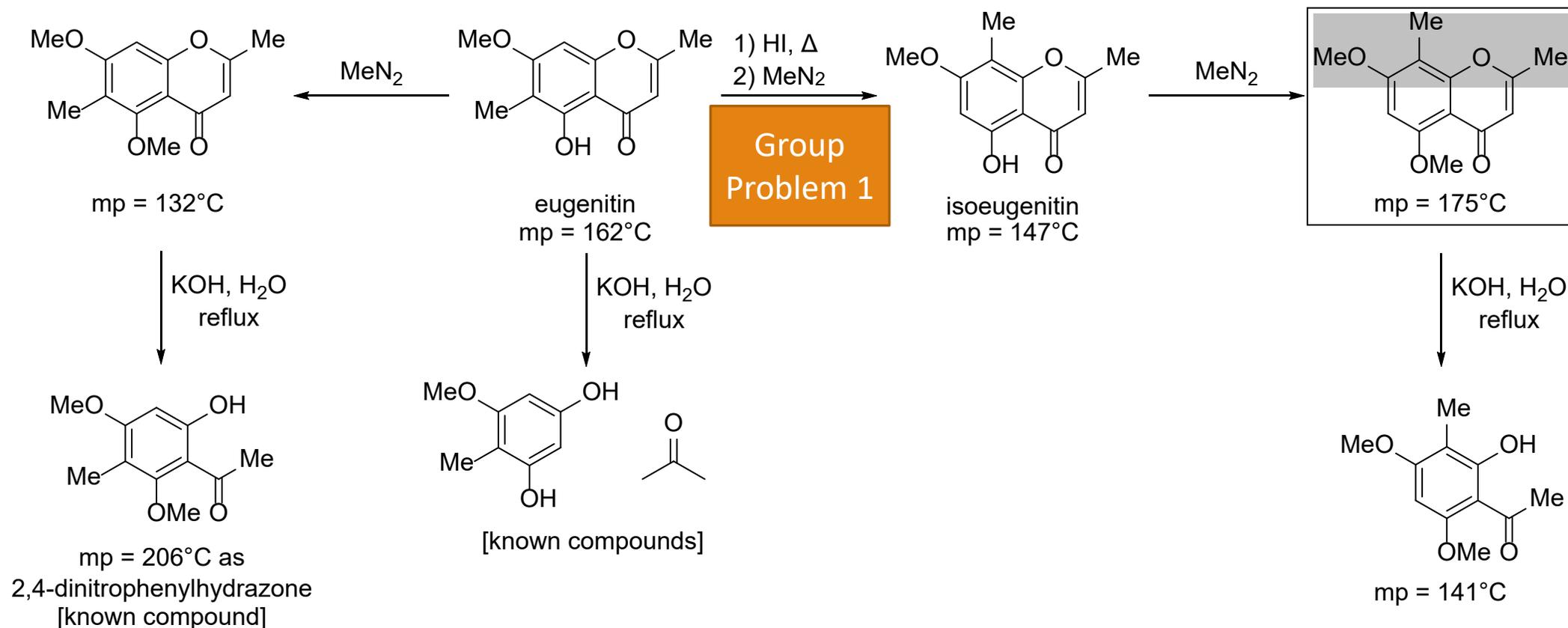
H(C3) reported at 6.14 ppm



NMR and IR match isolated material. Mp = 173-174°C

Pre-spectroscopic characterization

First isolated in 1949, obtained molecular formula $C_{12}H_{12}O_4$ by microanalysis



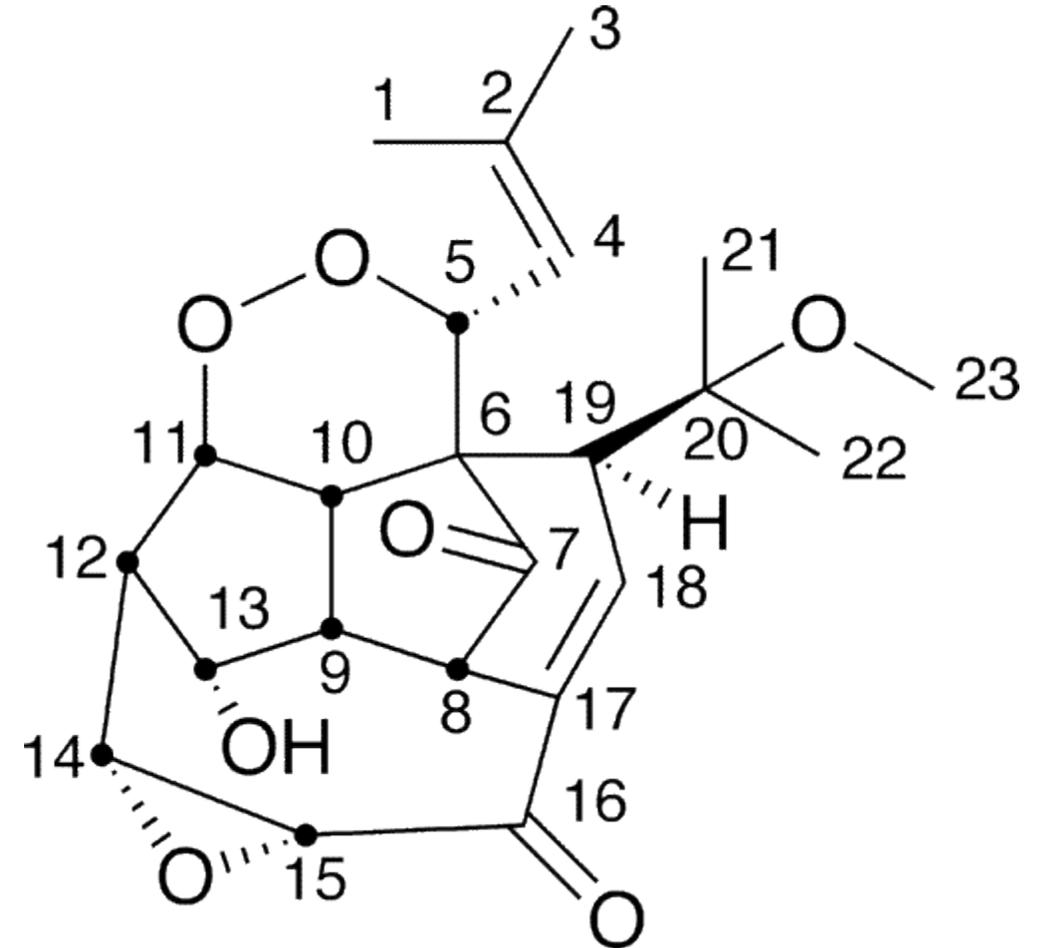
Hexacyclinol

Isolated 25 mg (0.4%) from Siberian mushrooms
P. rudis

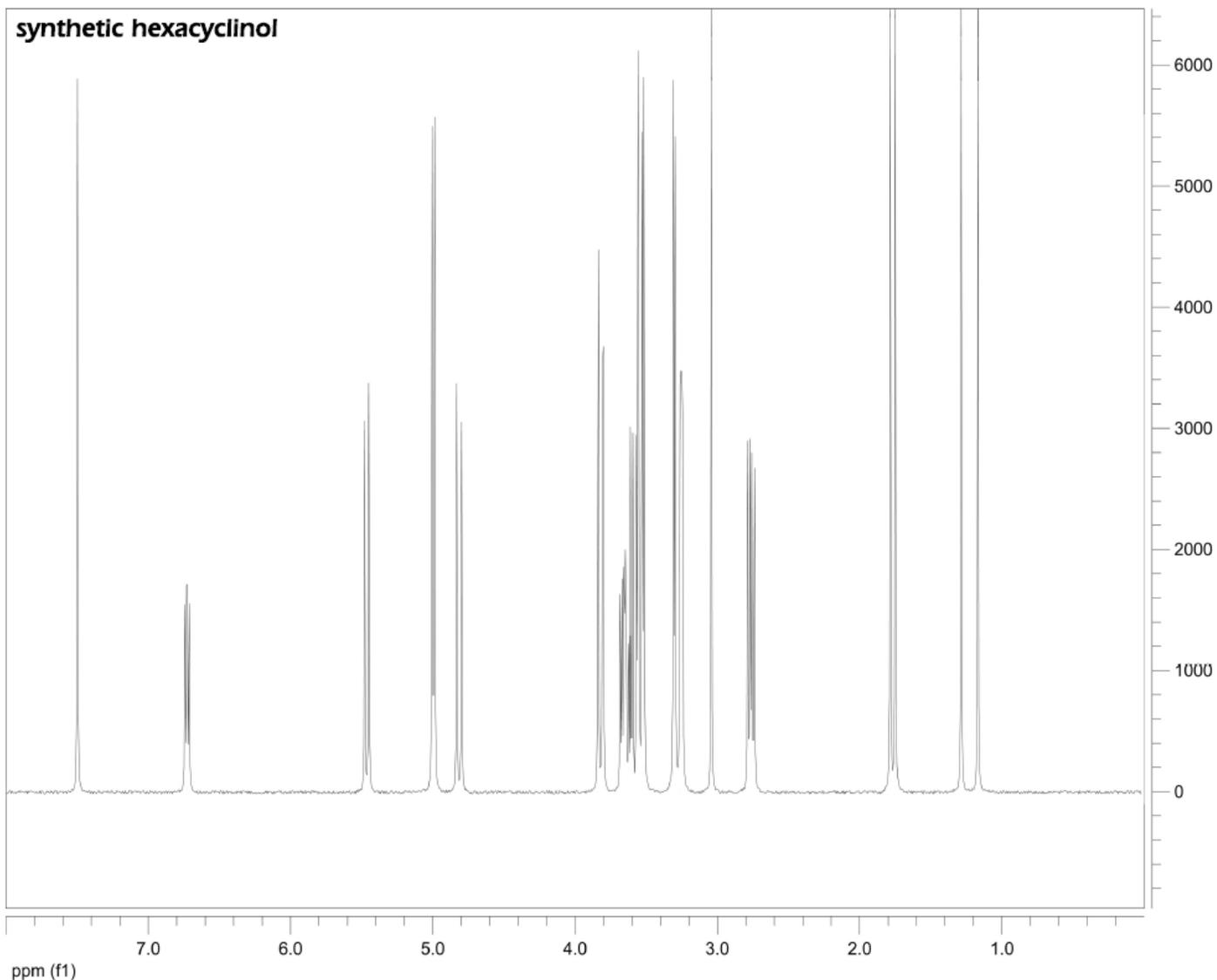
Formula: $C_{23}H_{28}O_7$; IR: 3415, 1700, 1698, 1625

Skeleton assigned by COSY and HMBC, relative stereochemistry assigned by NOESY.

Highly strained endoperoxide assigned on the basis of 1H chemical shift (5.46 d, 1H, H(C5) and 4.99 dd, 1H, H(C11))



How clean is too clean?



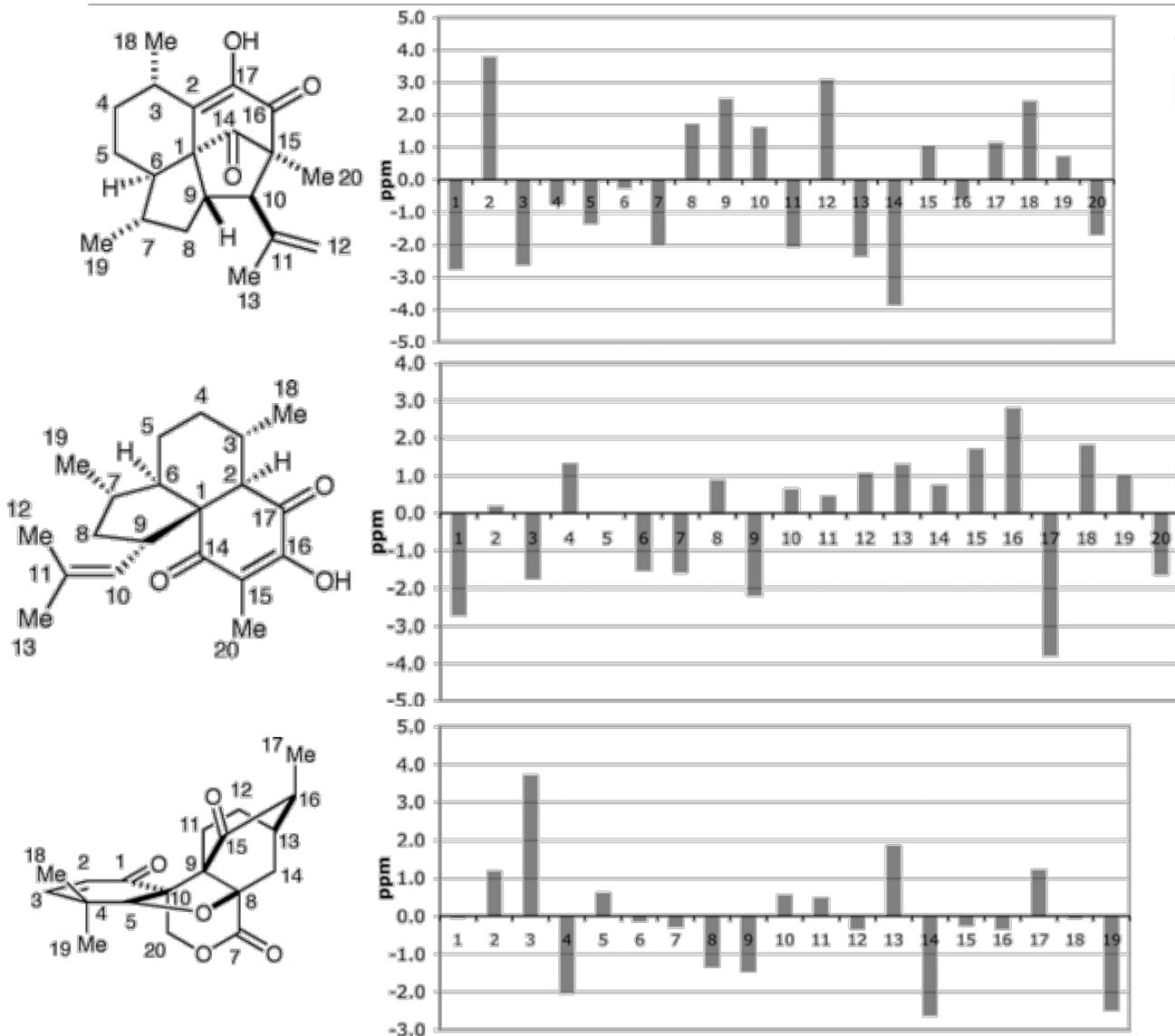
Spectral features:

- CDCl_3 resonance at 7.5 ppm
- Perfect lineshapes
- No ^{13}C satellites

^{13}C NMR calculation validation

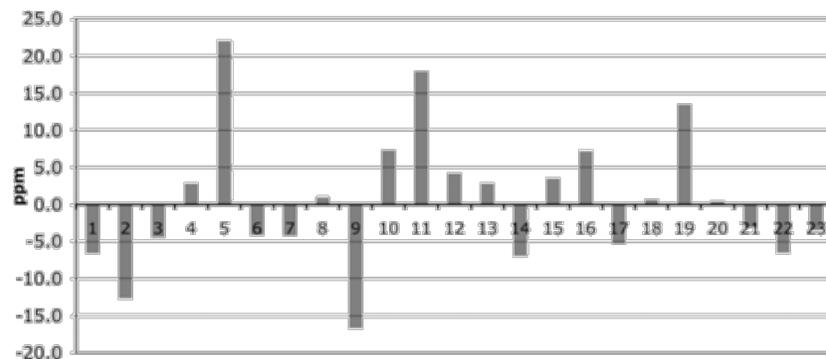
Calculation of ^{13}C NMR shifts by Rychnovsky

- Validated by calculation of shifts for highly oxidized diterpenes
- Elisapterosin B, elisabethin A, maoecrystal V
- Structures minimized at HF/3-21G level
- NMR shifts calculated with Mpw1pw91/6-31(d,p) GIAO
- All validation compounds returned average error of 1.5-2 ppm and max error of ~3.8 ppm

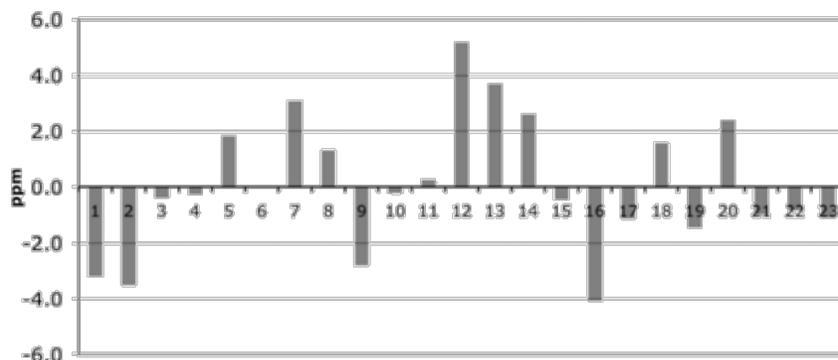


Leads on a new structure

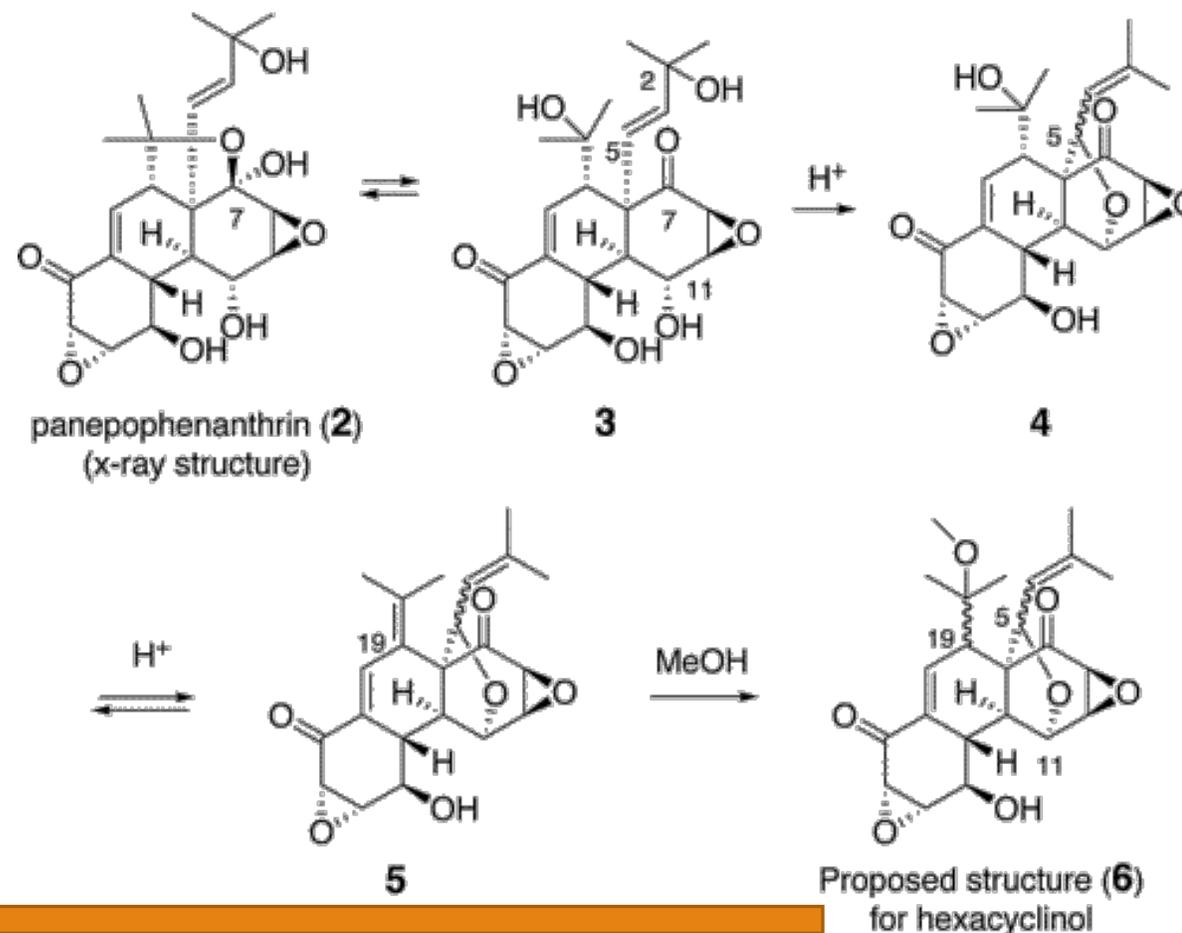
Proposed structure for hexacyclinol has average error of 6.8 ppm, 5 C >10 ppm off, max 22 ppm



Average: 1.8 ppm, max 5.8 ppm
Potential 2D misassignments due to close crosspeaks in 1H dimension



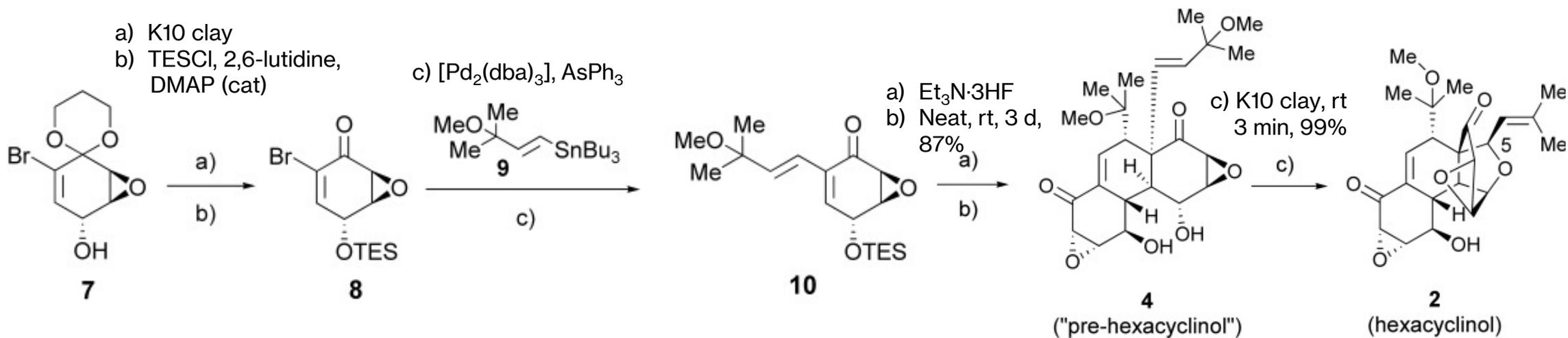
New proposal: isolation artifact from separate natural product also isolated from *P. Rudis*



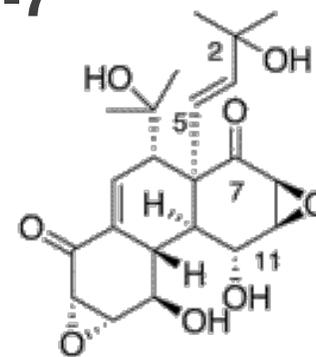
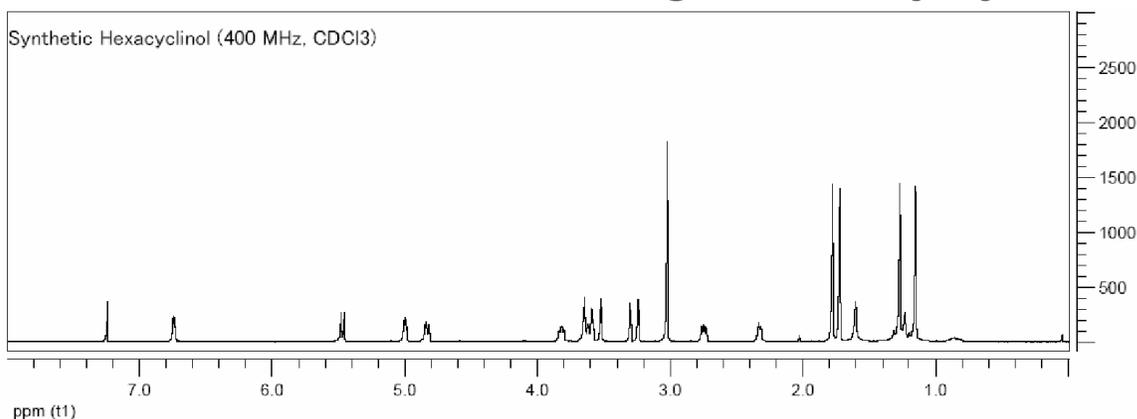
Confirmation by total synthesis

Retrosynthesis designed around Rychnovsky's hypothesis of isolation artifact

Exposure of panepophenanthrin to mildly acidic methanolic conditions unproductive



Established absolute configuration by synthesis from (+)-7



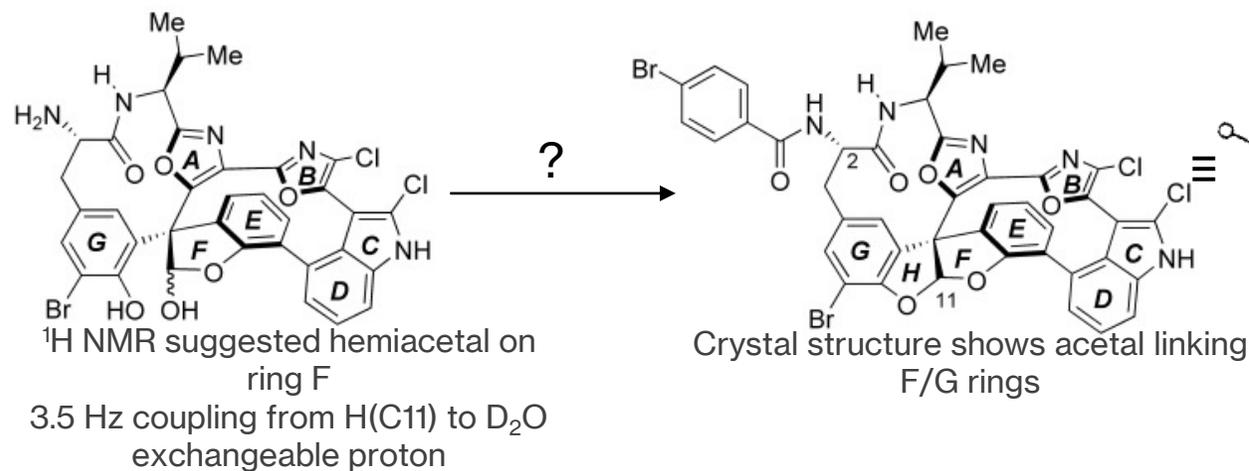
Diazonamide A

Isolated 54 mg (0.021%) of diazonamide A and 132 mg (0.052%) of diazonamide B from ascidians in the Philippines

Formula, A (MS): $C_{40}H_{36}N_6O_7Cl_2$, $[M+H-H_2O]^+ = 765.1999$, found: 765.1998 (= 25 DBE!)

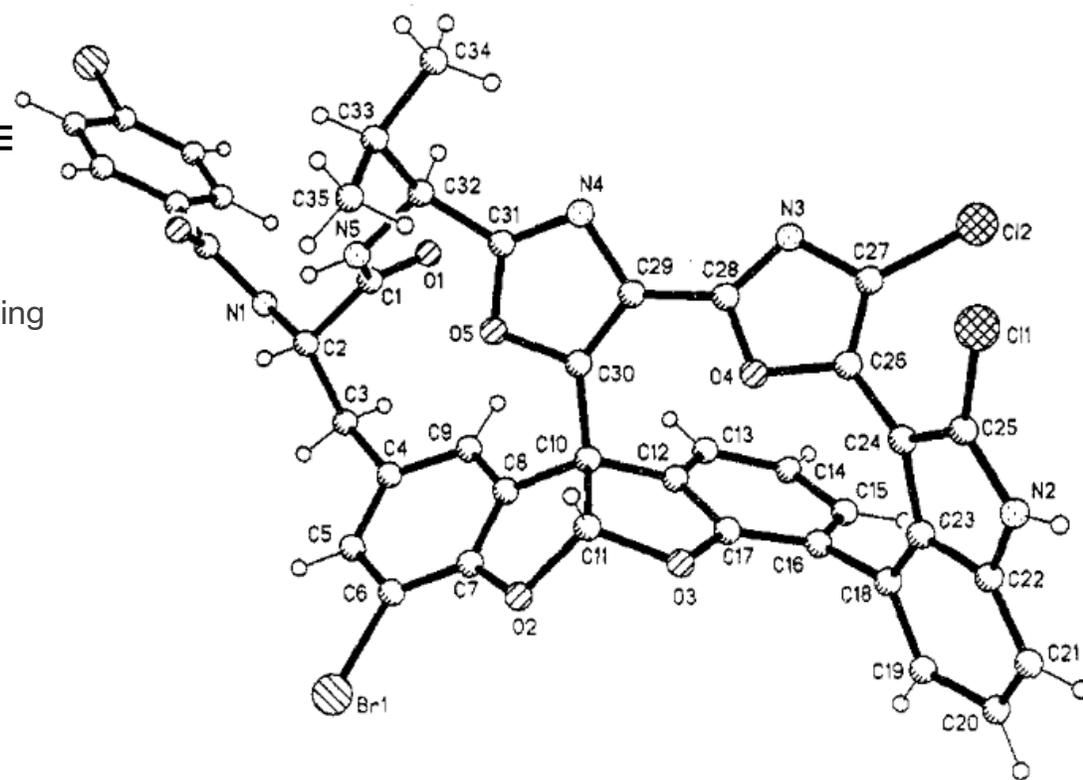
Formula, B (MS): $C_{35}H_{25}N_5O_6Cl_2Br$, $[M+H-H_2O]^+ = 743.0340$, found: 743.0590

2D NMR provided fragments, but X-ray crystallography required to link fragments



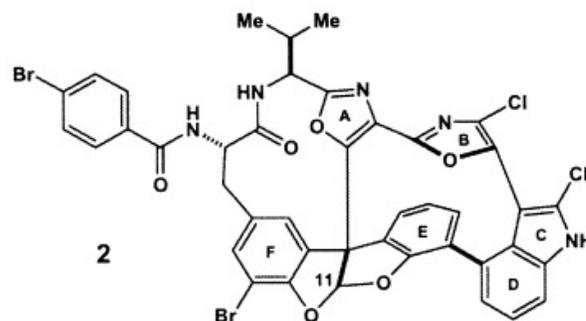
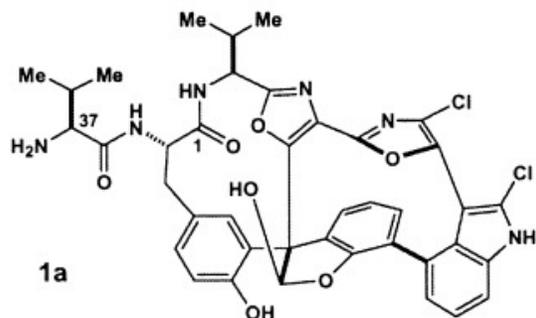
Concluded that acetal must have formed during derivatization.

Diazonamide A and B NMR largely conserved, so heteroatomic skeleton of A assigned analogously to B, with Val residue to make up mass.



Discovery of the error

Harran completed first synthesis of nominal diazonamide **A** and nominal p-bromobenzamide derivative of diazonamide **B**



Qualitative differences:

- **1a** undergoes net deformylation at C10 in HPLC conditions used to isolate diazonamide **A**
- Diketopiperazine formation from NH₂(C37) to O(C1) observed for **1a**
- Hemiacetal ionizes intact on MS
- NMR data of **2** is slightly different than reported

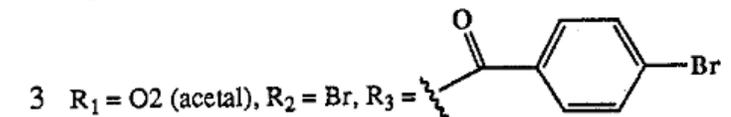
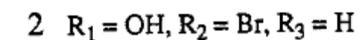
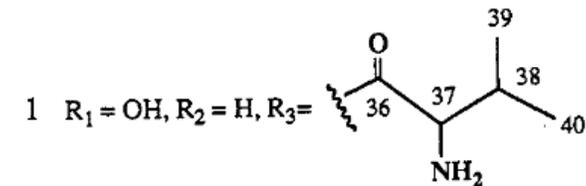
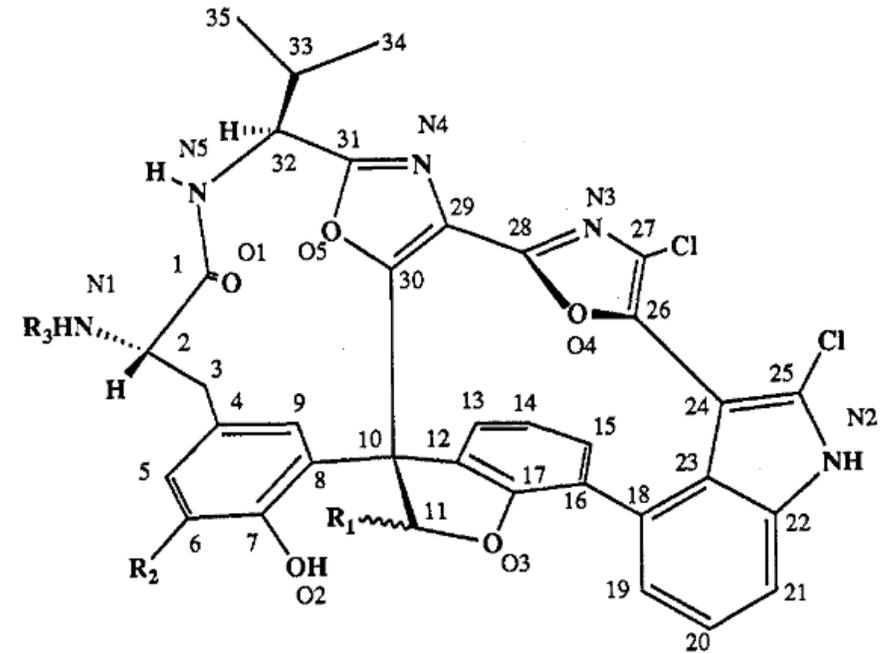
Elucidating inconsistencies

NMR inconsistencies in Val residue (R³)

- N7 protons reported as sharp 1H doublet
- Acetylation turns C37 methine into a clean doublet
- C37 chemical shift (76.9 ppm) downfield of typical Val
- Suggest OH at C37, **requiring NH elsewhere to account for mass**

O → NH supported by MS

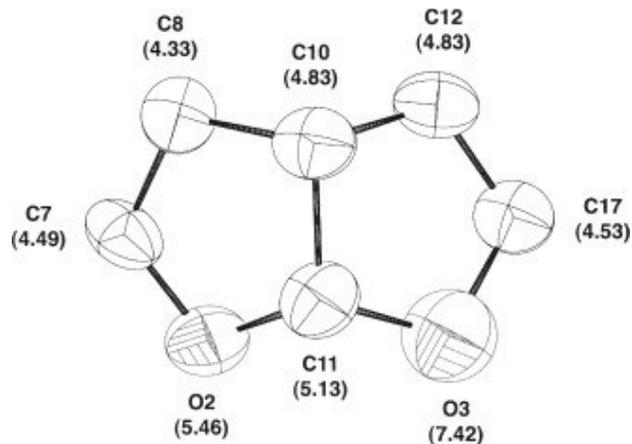
- Diazonamide B has exact mass 743.0340 amu
- Proposed hemiacetal structure (C₃₅H₂₆N₅O₆Cl₂Br) mass [M+H-H₂O]⁺ 744.0416 amu (1400 ppm)
- Replacing O for NH (C₃₅H₂₅N₆O₄Cl₂Br) has mass [M+H]⁺ 743.0576 amu (32 ppm)



Determining the O→NH location

Acetal→Aminal

- Synthetic hemiacetal ionizes without loss of water
- Unusually long aryl C17-O3 bond at 1.433 Å, $>3\sigma$ and larger than longest observed 1.409 Å
- High temperature factor for O3: average for acetal core is 4.8 Å², while O3 has B_{eq} 7.4 Å²
- Therefore, suggest NH instead of O3

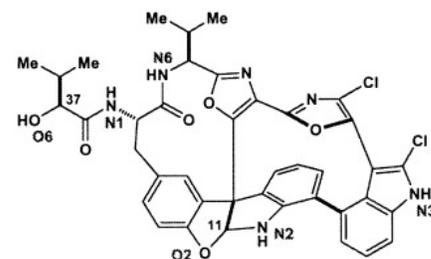


¹H-¹⁵N HSQC

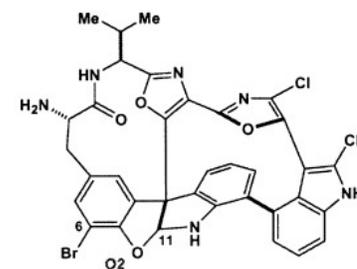
- Doublet originally assigned as valine C37-N7H not coupled to ¹⁵N, supporting C37-OH
- Four unique NH at 12.82 (N3H), 8.66 (N6H), 7.68 (N1H), **7.16 (N2H)**

DQF-COSY

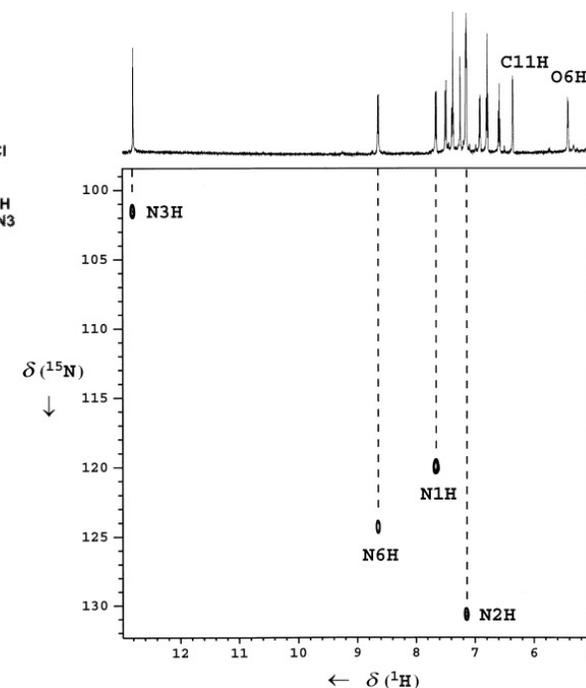
- 7.16 coupled to C11H



4 (-)-diazonamide A (revised Structure)



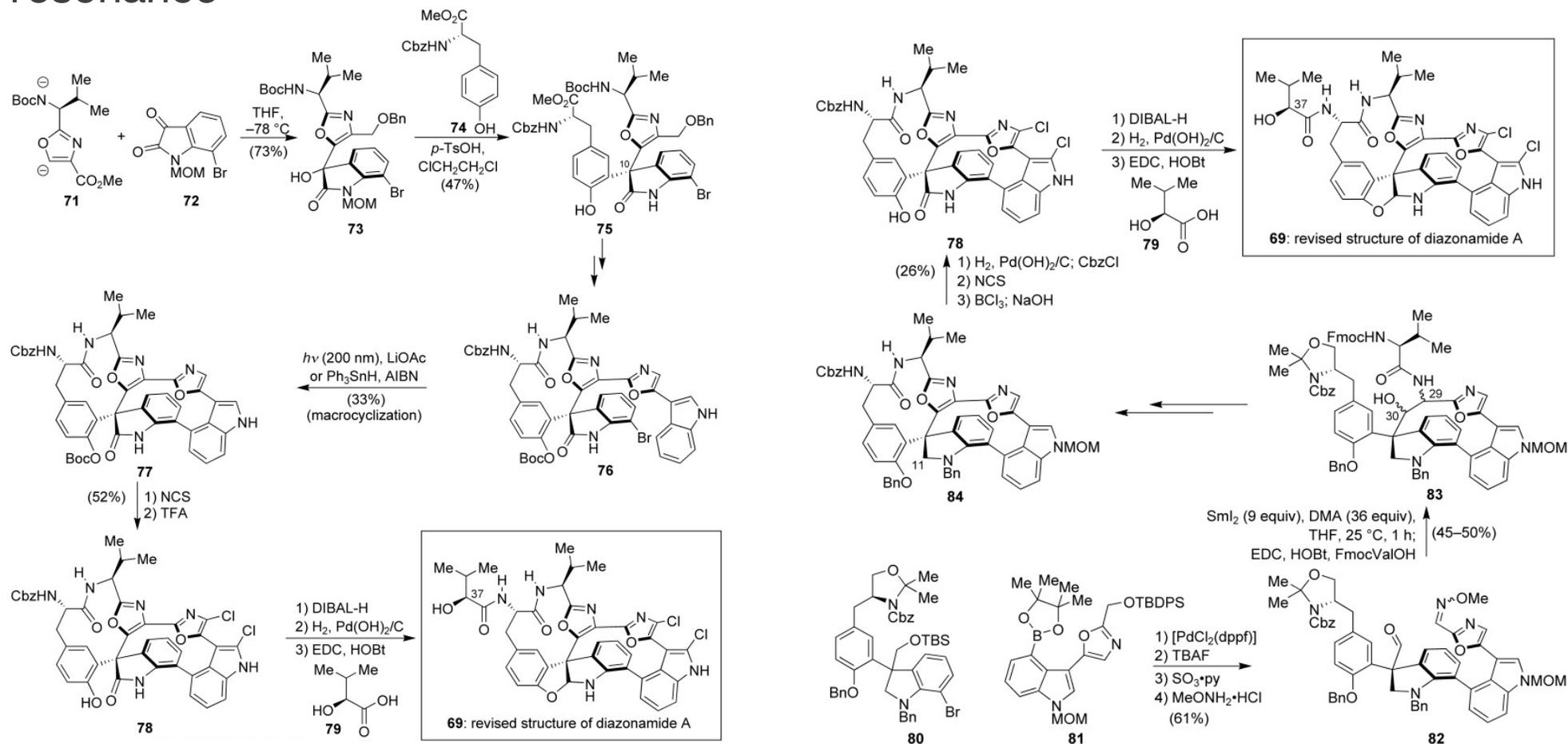
5 (-)-diazonamide B (revised Structure)



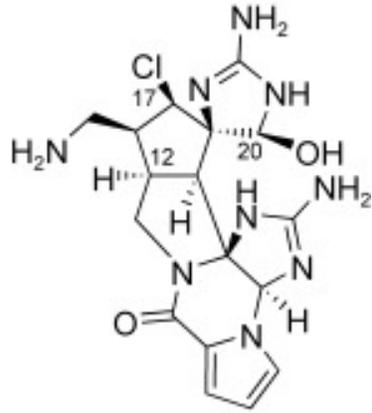
Confirmation by total synthesis

Completed by two strategies (both by Nicolaou)

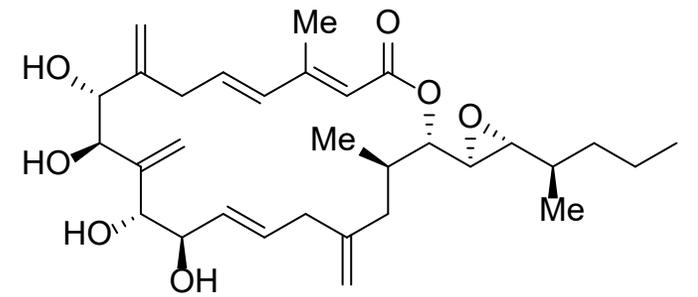
Confirmed structure and configuration of isovaleric acid by comparison of OH resonance



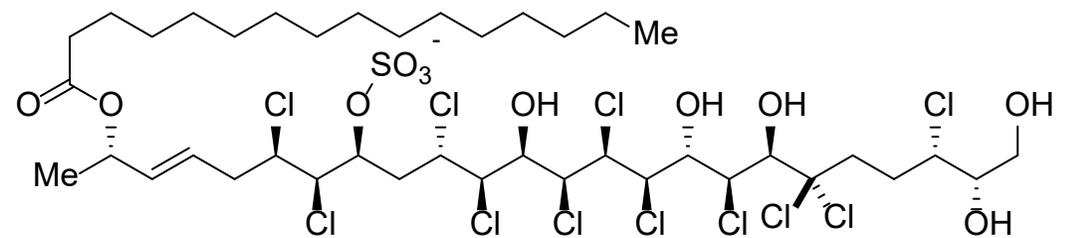
STEREOCHEMICAL REVISIONS



Palau'amine



Amphidinolide A



Mytilipin B

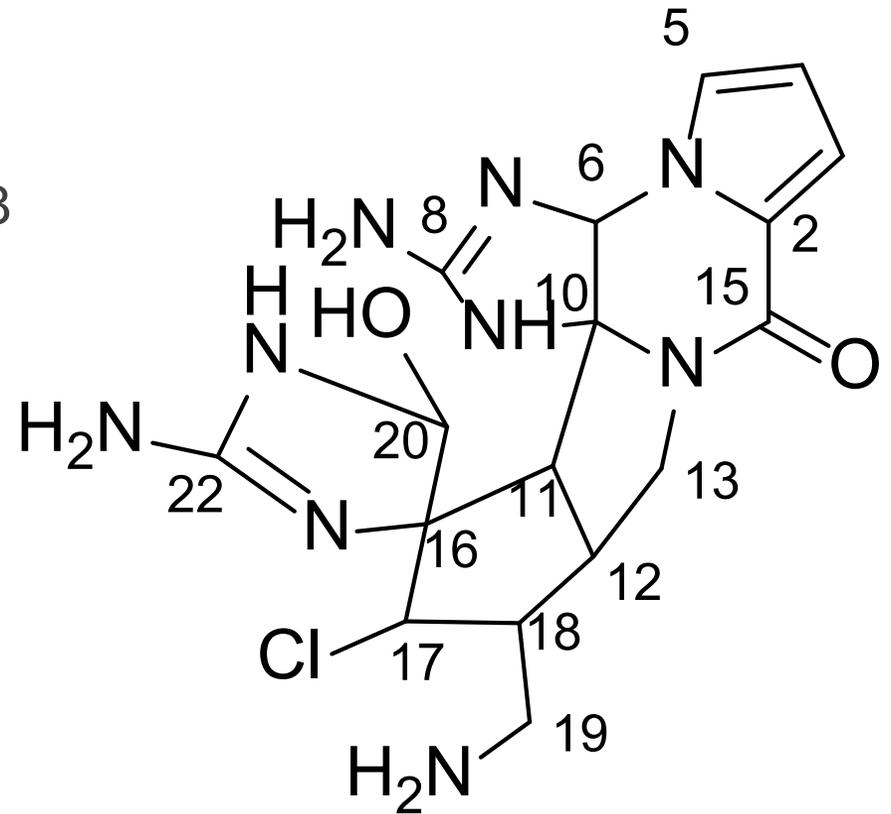
Palau'amine: Skeletal structure

Isolated 14 mg (0.01%) from sponges *S. agiminata* in the Western Caroline Islands

Determined formula (MS) $C_{17}H_{22}N_9O_2Cl$ (M·HCl)

IR bands for OH + NH (3350 cm^{-1} br), amide (1658 cm^{-1}), and guanidine hydrochloride (1700 cm^{-1}).

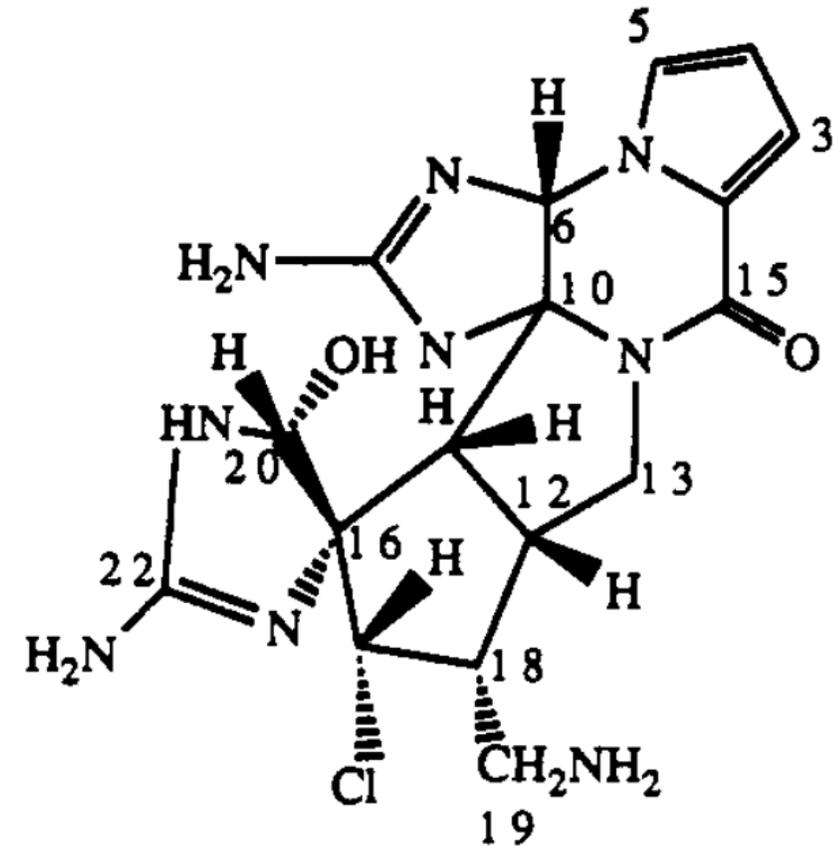
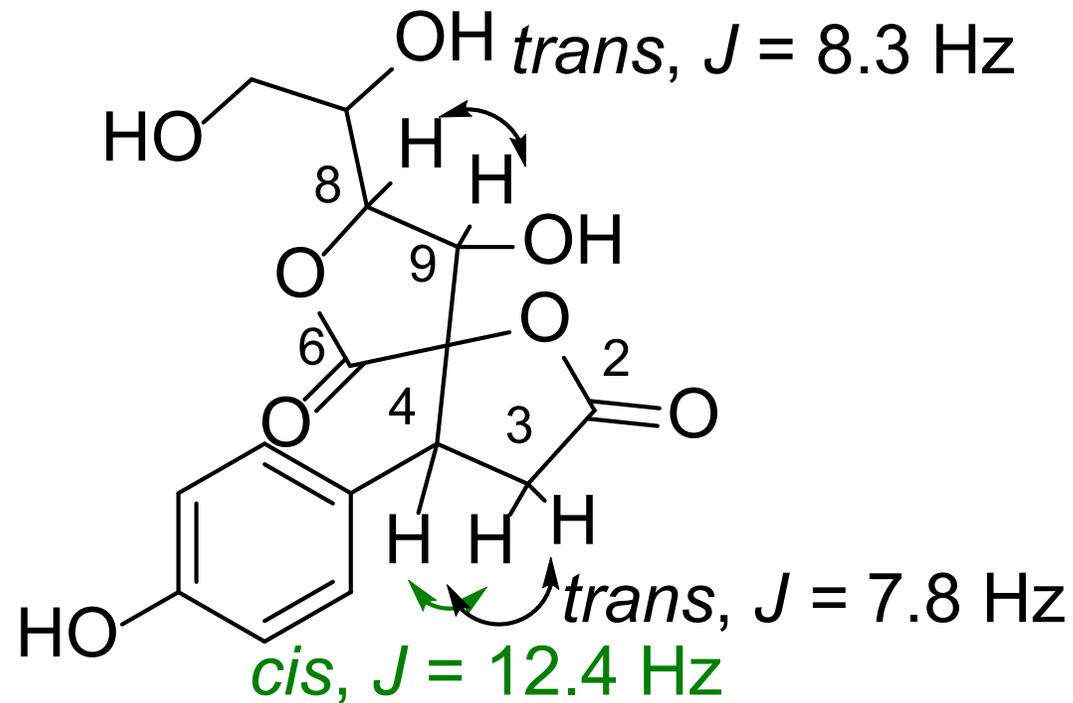
Planar skeleton assigned by acetylation and COSY, HMQC, HMBC



Relative configuration at C11/C12

Configuration of bridgehead carbons assigned by analogy to spiroannulated bislactone

- In model: assigned *cis* coupling of 12.4 and *trans* coupling of 7.9 Hz
- Since H11 had $J = 14.1$ Hz, assigned H11-H12 as *cis*



Assignment of congeners

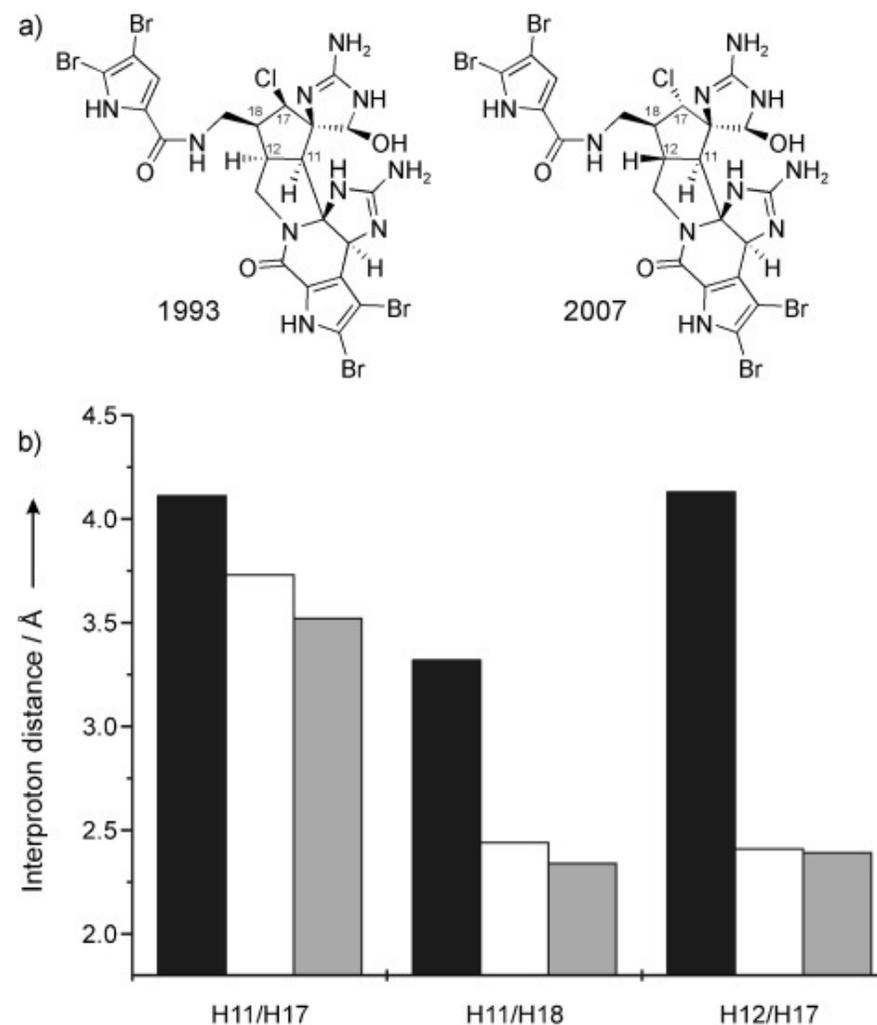
Series of congeners identified with *trans*-fusion

- Carteramine A (Jan 2007) by NOESY, $J = 14.4$ Hz
- Konbu'acidin B (Feb 2007) by NOESY, $J = 13.8$ Hz
- Tetrabromostyloguanidine (Mar 2007) by quantitative ROESY, $J = 14.4$ Hz

Quantitative ROESY: crosspeak volume integral scales with mixing time and correlated to interproton distances calibrated using reliable distance

Comparison to computation:

- Black bars = *cis*-fusion
- White bars = *trans*-fusion
- Gray bars = experimental distance

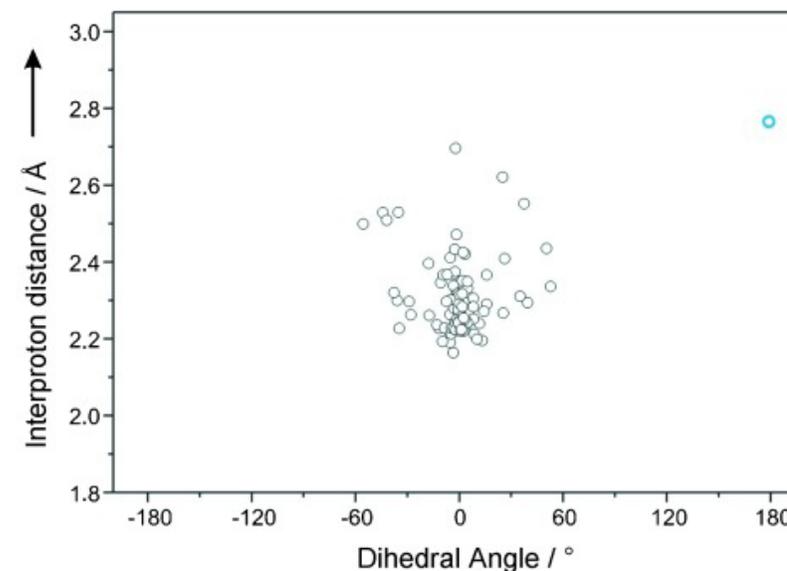
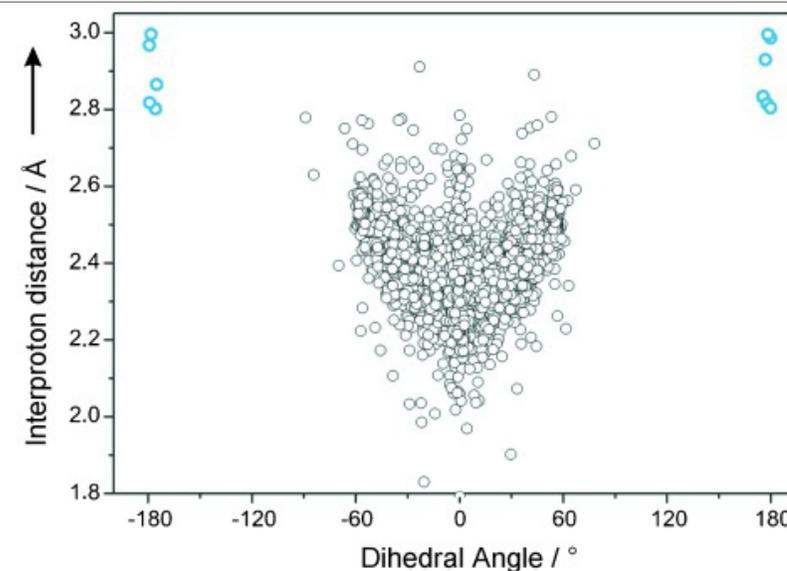
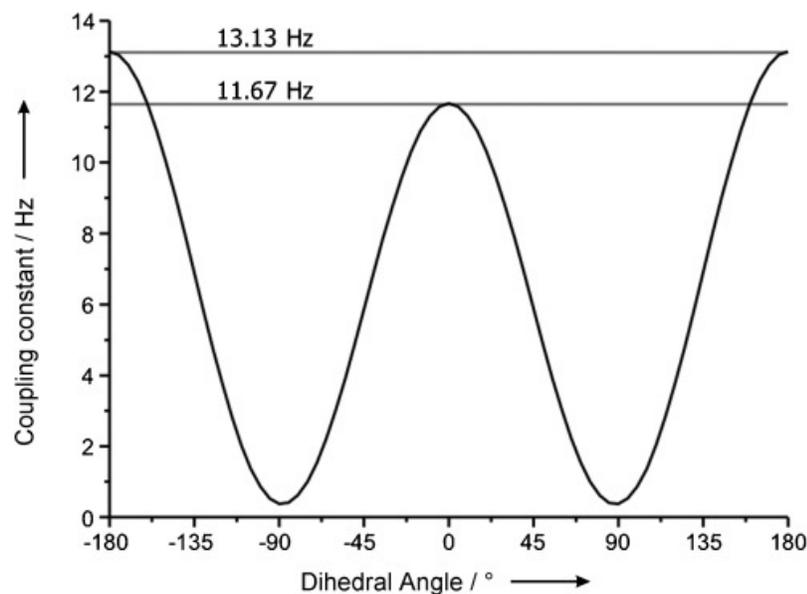
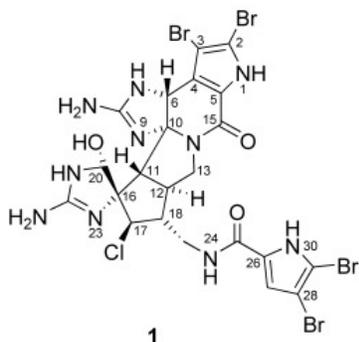


A tenuous comparison

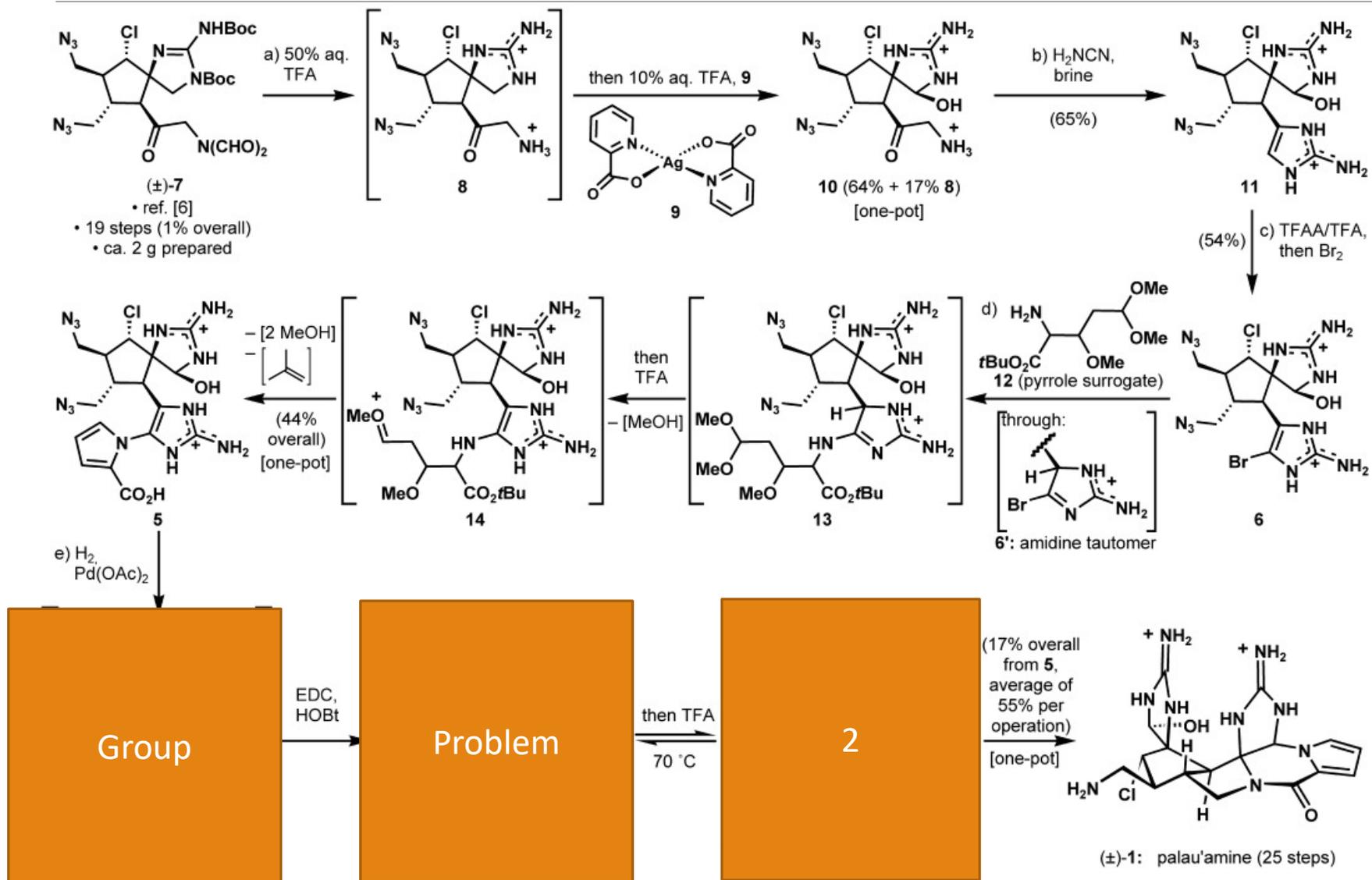
Cis-fused 5,5-bicycle intuitively more stable, calculated 6.5 kcal/mol more stable

Trans-fused 5,5-bicycles rare, exceedingly so for 3-aza systems

Calculated coupling constants for tetrabromostyloguanidine indicate maximum possible J for *cis*-fusion is only 11.7 Hz



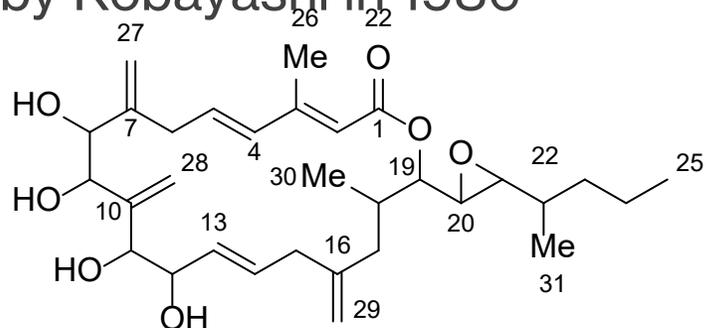
Confirmation by total synthesis



Amphidinolide A

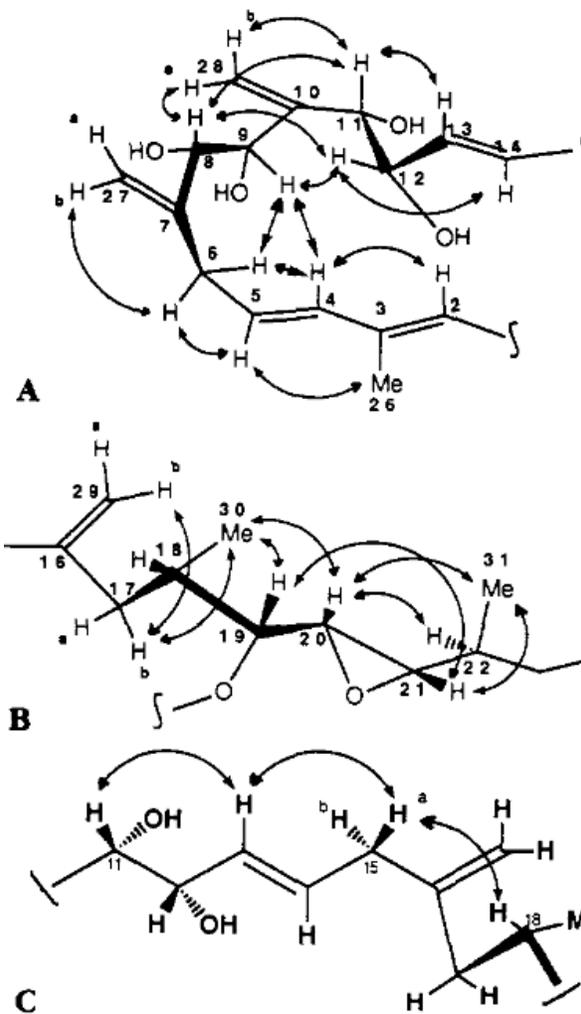
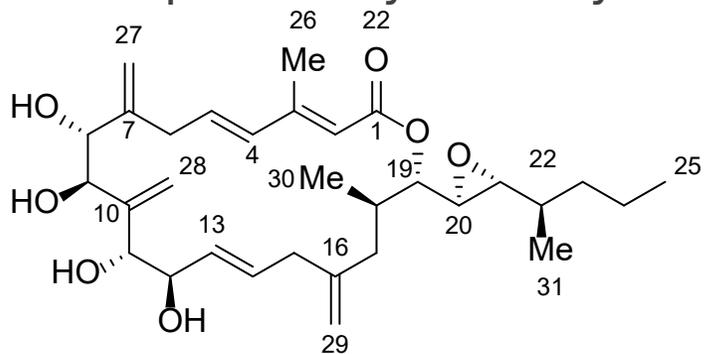
Isolated 7.5 mg (0.0002% yield) from 1000 L cultures of dinoflagellate *Amphidinium* sp.

Planar structure assigned by COSY, HMQC, HMBC by Kobayashi in 1986



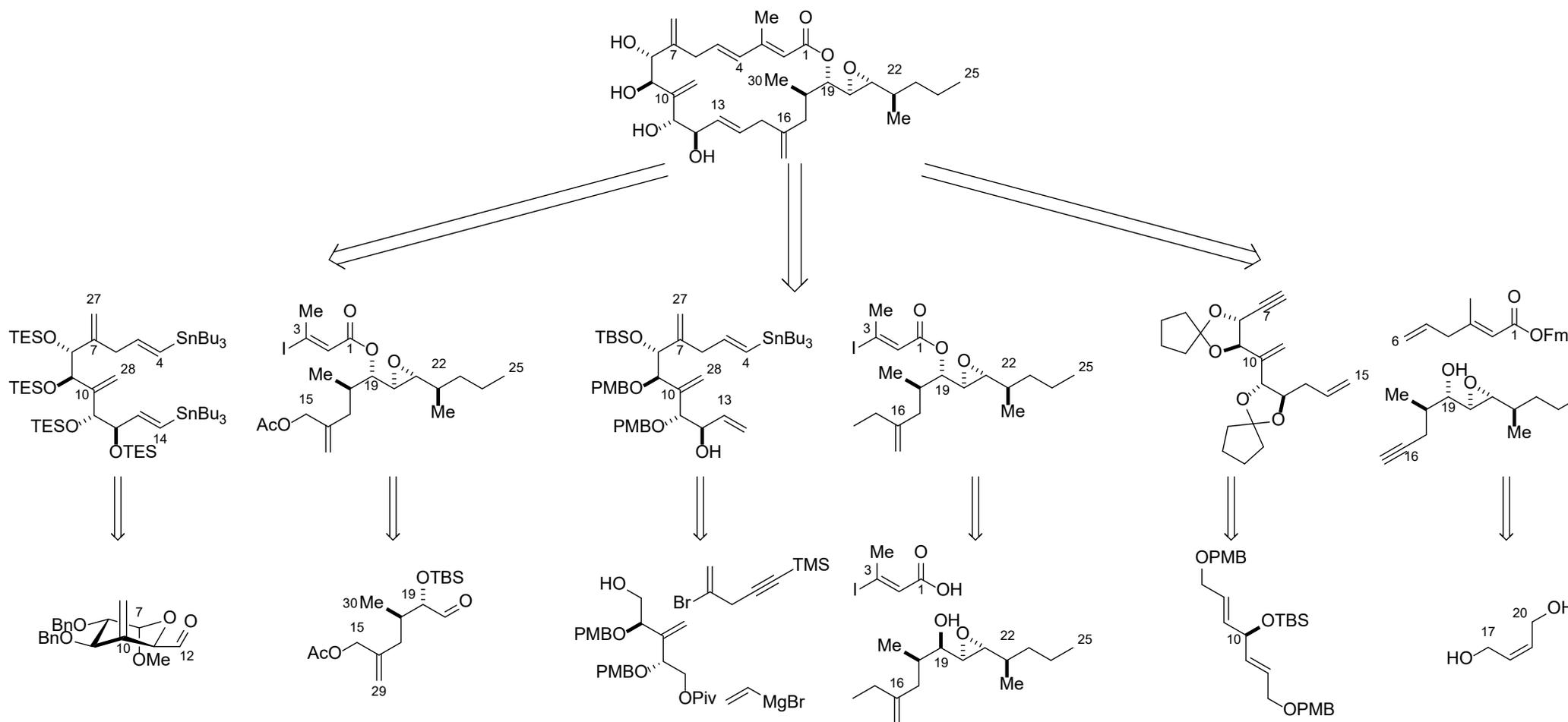
Relative configuration proposed by NOESY in 1991

- Complicated by flexibility of macrocyclic structure



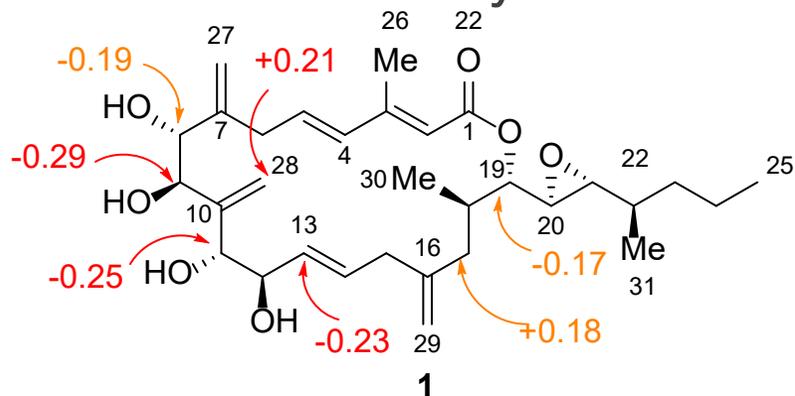
Discovery of misassignment

Attempts by Pattenden, Maleczka, and Trost all found that spectra did not match!



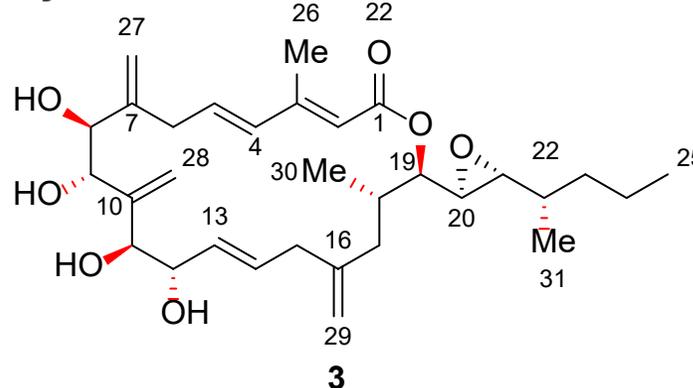
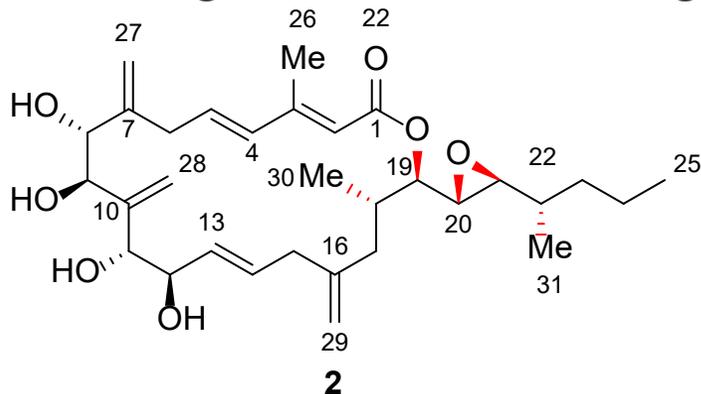
Identifying the problems

2D correlations of synthetic material verify planar structure.



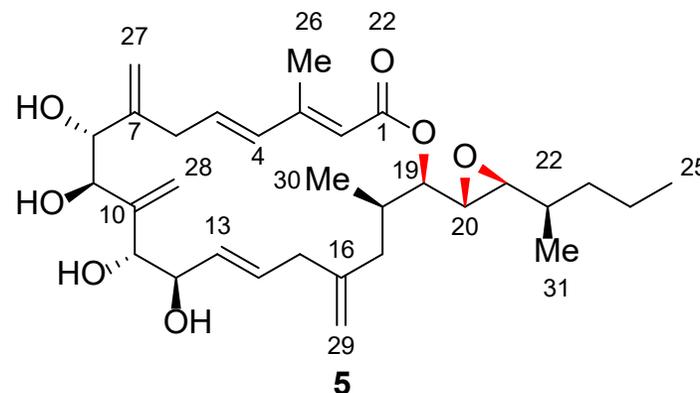
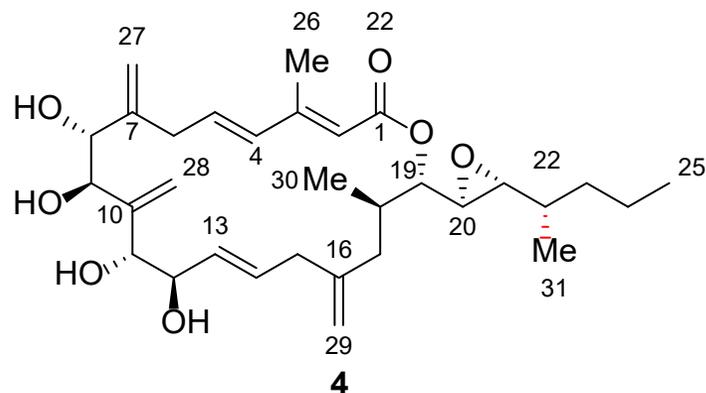
Suspect regions

- Near epoxide: acyclic NOE's
- Between tetraol and epoxide region: sequential NOE's
- Configuration of tetraol: largest and systematic chemical shift differences



Deconvoluting the epoxide region

Synthesized C22 epimer (**4**) and C19-C21 epimer (**5**)

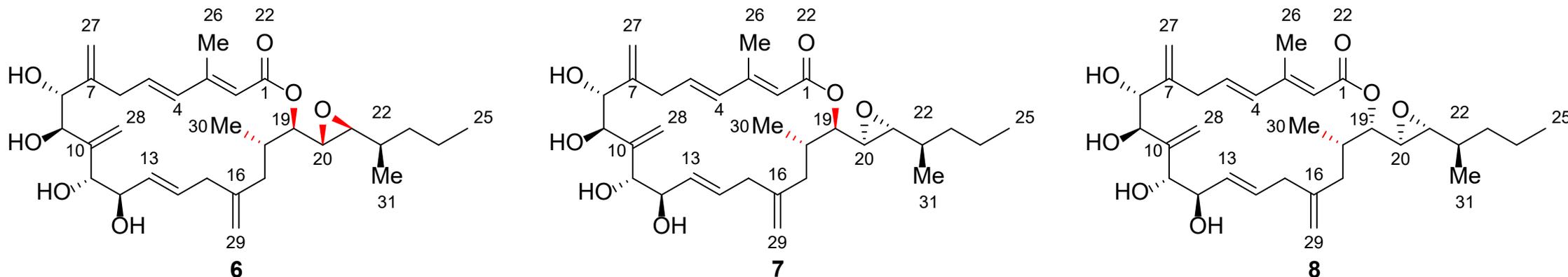


Isomer	$J_{\text{H18-H19}}$
Isolated material	3.4 Hz
4	3.8 Hz
5	10.3 Hz

Conclude that H18 and H19 are *trans*

Discovery of tetraol misassignment

Synthesized C18-21 epimer (**6**), C18-C19 epimer (**7**), and C18 epimer (**8**)



Recapitulated *trans*-H18-H19 ($J_{\text{H18-H19}} = 10.5 \text{ Hz}$ in **8**)

Found largest and systematic deviations in H9 and H11

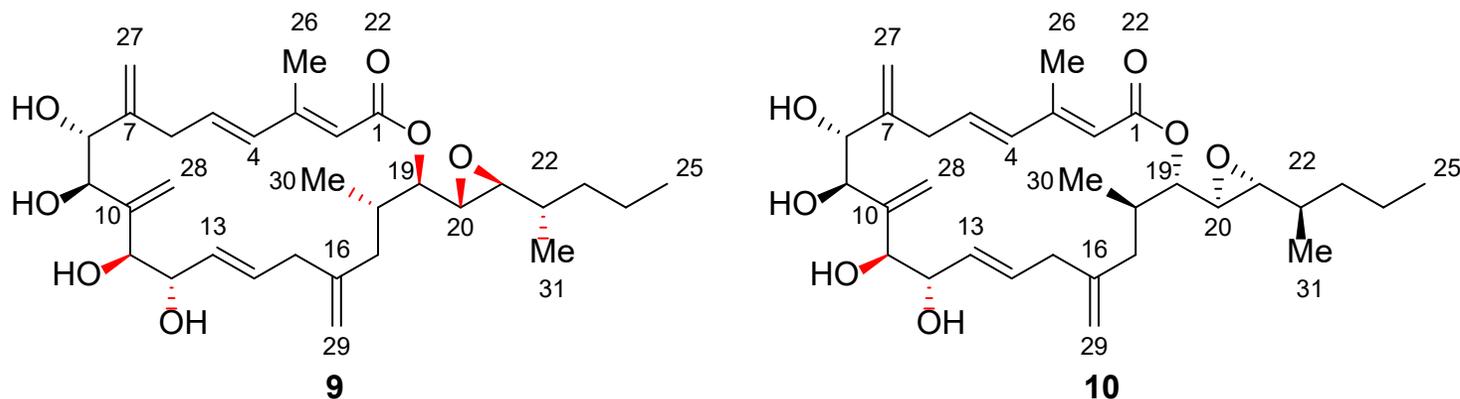
Proton	$^1\text{H } \delta \text{ synthetic} - \delta \text{ isolated}$						
	1	2	4	5	6	7	8
9	-0.29	-0.49	-0.30	-0.42	-0.48	-0.46	-0.28
11	-0.25	-0.21	-0.26	-0.14	-0.20	-0.18	-0.10

Relative configuration between regions

J_{H8-H9} (<1 Hz) and $J_{H11-H12}$ (<1 Hz) recapitulated in isomers **1**, **2**, **4-8**.

- Conclude that relative configuration *within pairs* (H8/H9, H11/H12) are correct but *between pairs* (H9/H11) is incorrect

Synthesized **9** and **10**: inverted C11/C12, testing relative configuration between epoxide region and tetraol (same relative configuration in epoxide region as **1**)

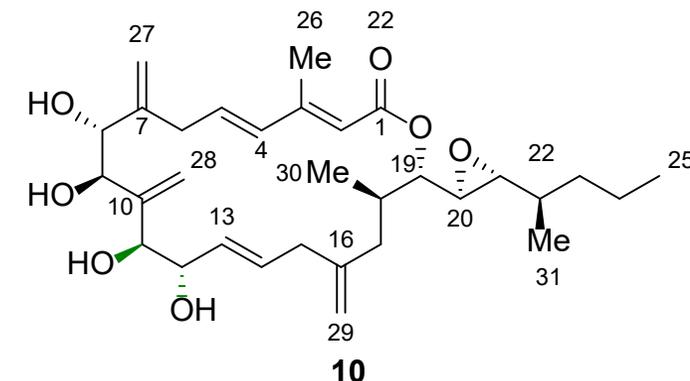
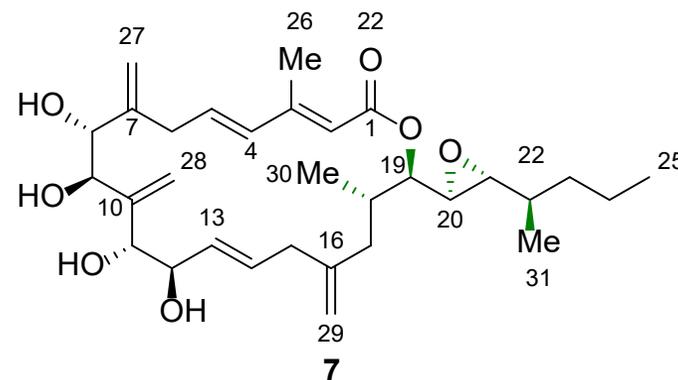


Proton	$^1\text{H } \delta$ synthetic – δ isolated								
	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	-0.29	-0.49	-0.30	-0.42	-0.48	-0.46	-0.28	-0.30	+0.04
11	-0.25	-0.21	-0.26	-0.14	-0.20	-0.18	-0.10	-0.07	-0.05

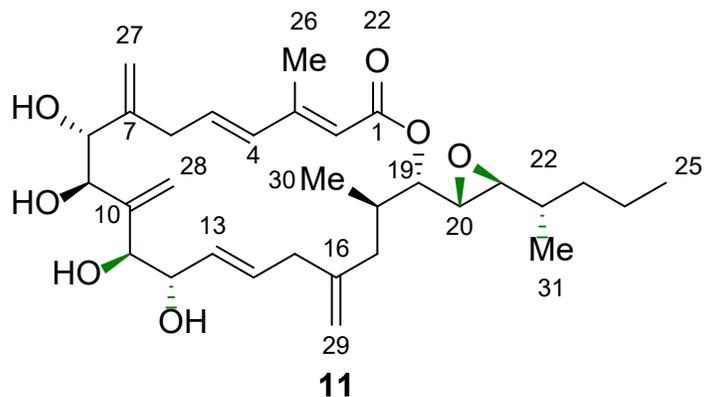
Last hurdle and confirmation

10 is close, but deviations in epoxide region (C18-C22) observed.

Proton	¹ H δ synthetic – δ isolated			
	7	8	9	10
18	-0.03	-0.16	-0.07	-0.05
19	-0.05	-0.16	-0.10	-0.07
20	-0.01	+0.06	+0.07	+0.07
21	+0.01	-0.06	-0.08	-0.08



Synthesized **11**: epoxide configuration of **7**, tetraol configuration of **10**, and inter-region configuration of **10**



NMR consistency:

- ¹H: <0.01 ppm for all but 2 protons (0.02, 0.03 ppm)
- ¹³C: <0.1 ppm for all carbons

Optical rotation:

- Synthetic **11**: [α]²⁴_D +56° (c 0.05, CHCl₃)
- Isolated: [α]²⁴_D +46° (c 1.0, CHCl₃)

Mytilipin B: Isolation and connectivity

Isolated 6.2 mg from 1.2 kg digestive glands of Italian mussels flagged as toxic

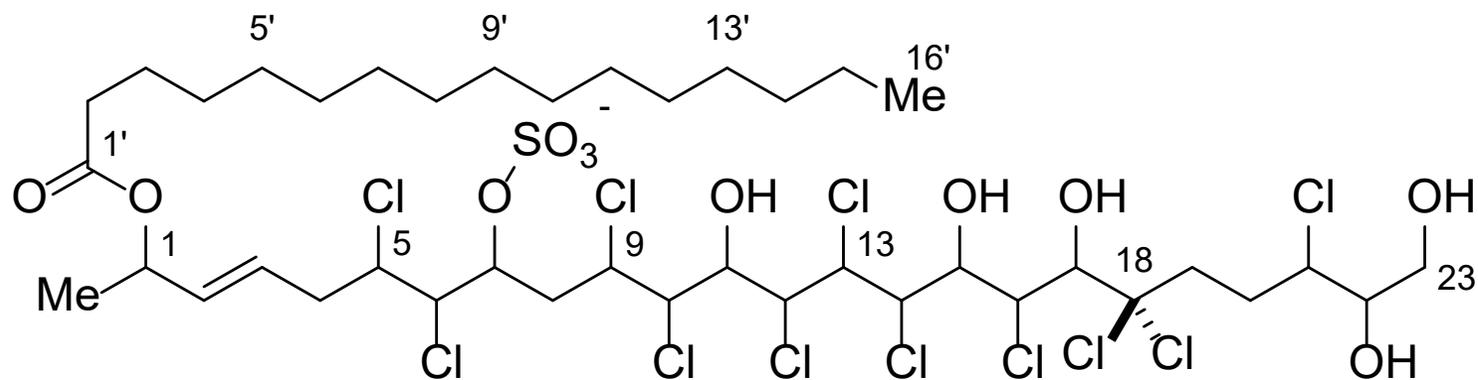
From ESIMS: $C_{40}H_{66}O_{11}S_1Cl_{11} = 2$ DBE

IR shows sulfate group ($\nu_{max} = 1240, 1220, 820$ cm^{-1}), ester (^{13}C , 174.1 ppm), 5 hydroxyl groups by peracetylation

Carbon skeleton assembled by HMBC starting at C1', C18

Hydroxyl groups placed by HMBC correlations to acetoxy groups

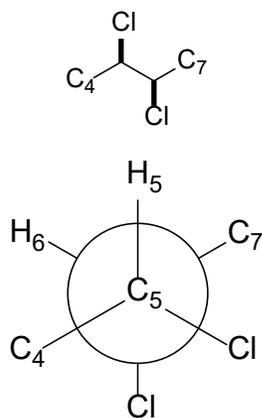
Sulfate more deshielding than single chlorine atom and placed according to chemical shift and remaining Cl filled in.



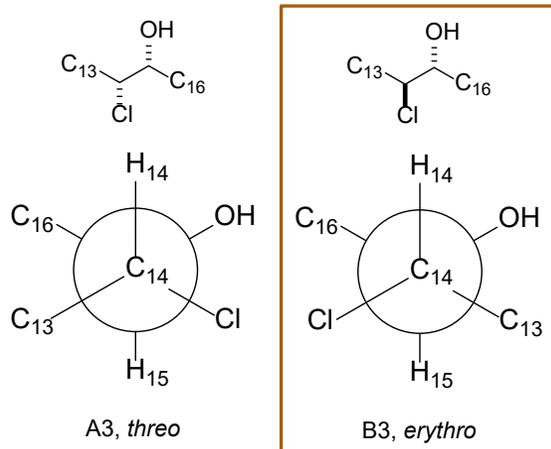
Application to mytilipin B

Measured $^2J_{CH}$ and $^3J_{CH}$ by phase-sensitive HMBC or HETLOC NMR

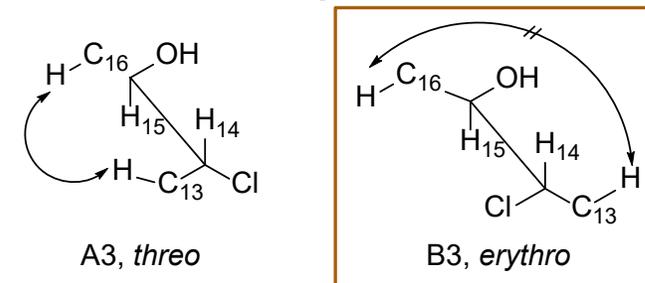
C5-C6 axis (A1)	
Coupling	Magnitude, classification
$^3J_{H5-H6}$	2.8 Hz, small
$^3J_{H5-C7}$	0 Hz, small
$^3J_{C4-H6}$	0 Hz, small
$^3J_{C5-H-6}$	-1.2 Hz, small
$^3J_{C6-H5}$	-0.8 Hz, small



C14-C15 axis (A3 or B3)	
Coupling	Magnitude, classification
$^3J_{H14-H15}$	9.5 Hz, large
$^3J_{H14-C16}$	2.4 Hz, small
$^3J_{C13-H15}$	2.7 Hz, small
$^3J_{C14-H-15}$	-4.6 Hz, small
$^3J_{C15-H14}$	-5.4 Hz, small

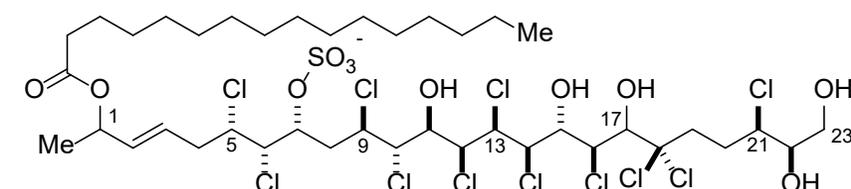


A3 vs B3 requires ROESY



- No ROE between H(C13) and H(C16), so C14-C15 is B3 = *anti*

By analogy, C5-C16 and C21-C22 relative configurations established

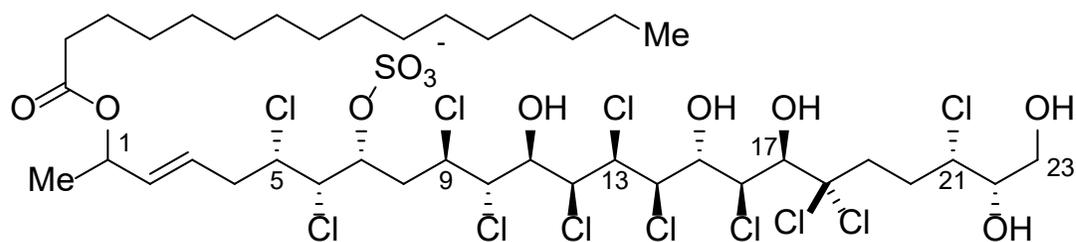
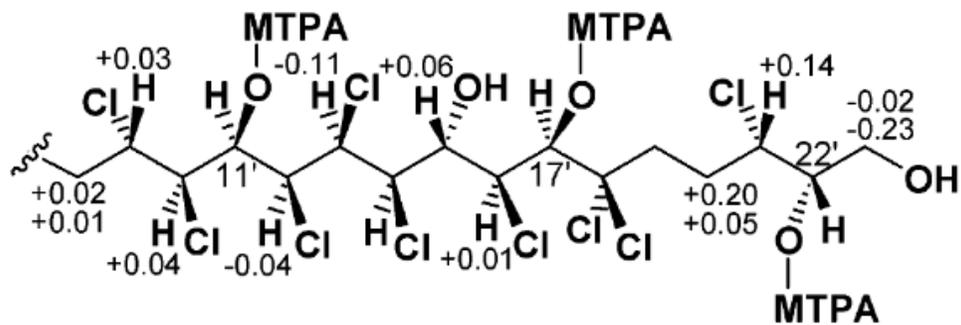


Absolute configuration of C5-C23

C16-C17 unable to be assigned by JBCA due to nonstaggered conformation of CCl_2

- Can be deduced by from absolute configurations of C11 and C17 OH

Mosher ester (MTPA) analysis performed at C11, C17, C22 and assigned as (11*R*,17*R*,22*S*)

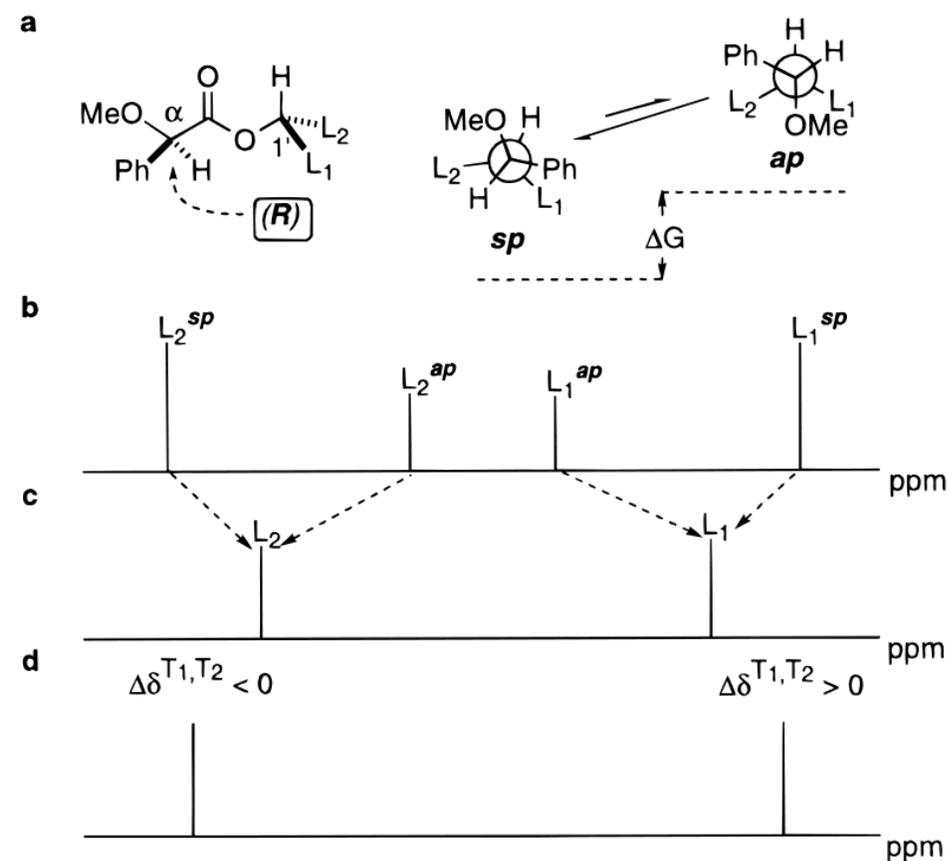
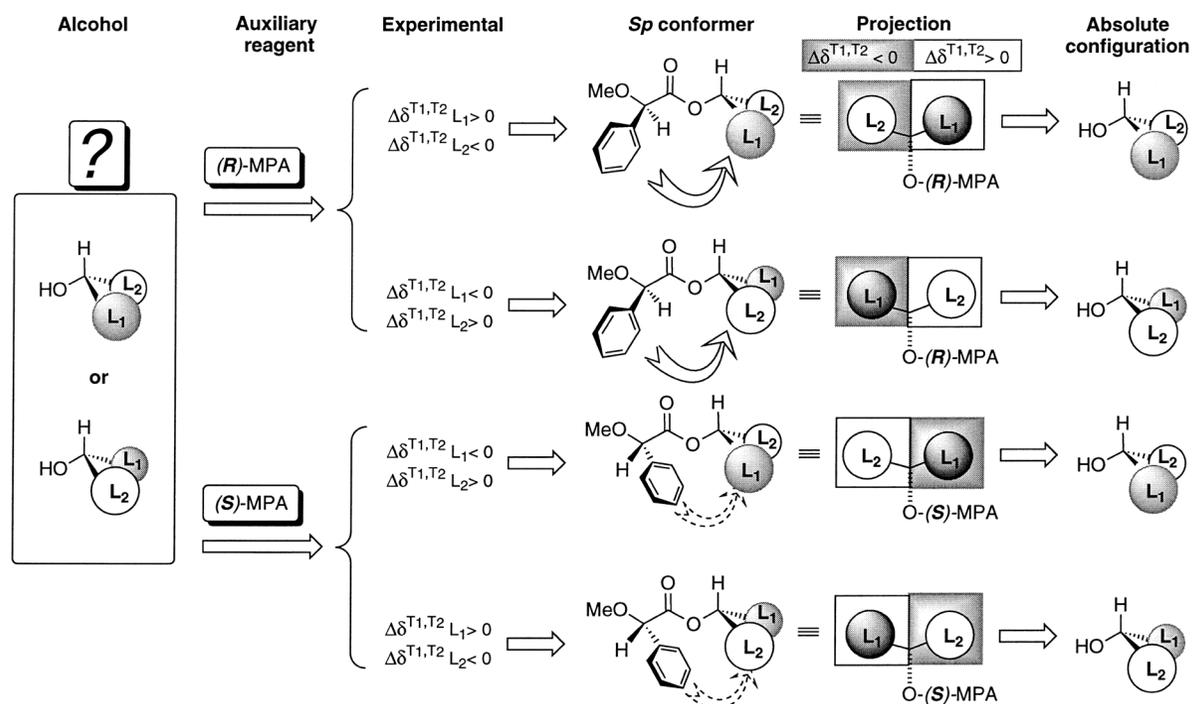


Absolute configuration of C1

Insufficient material to analyze both (*R*)- and (*S*)- Mosher ester derivatives

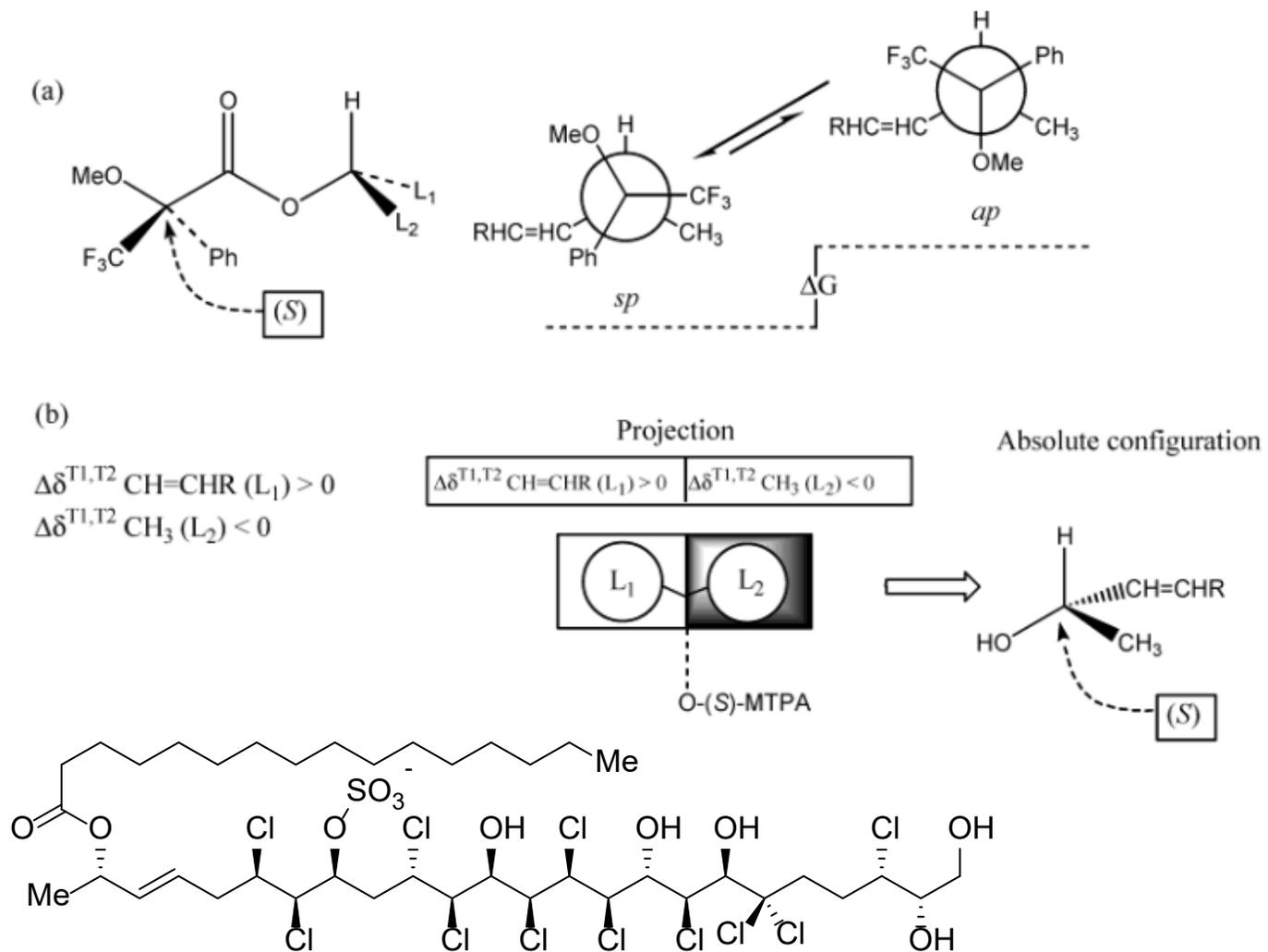
Adapted Riguera modification

- Developed for methoxyphenylacetate (MPA) esters
- Theoretically requires analysis of only one ester
- L_1 and L_2 shift in opposite directions



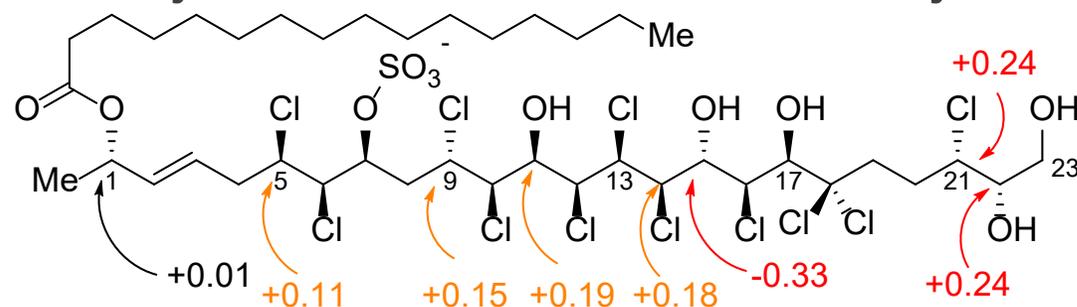
Application to mytilipin B

LiAlH₄ reduction and esterification with (S)-MTPA



Discovery of misassignment

Total synthesis of nominal structure by Carreira in 2008

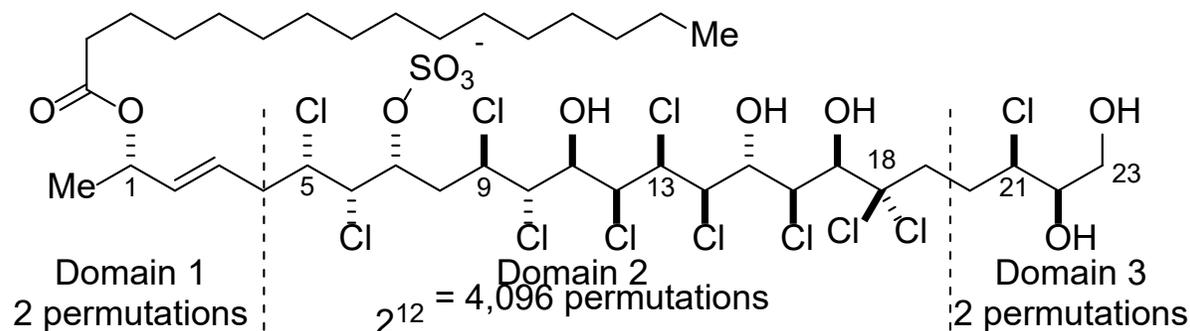


15 stereocenters = 32,768 possible stereoisomers!

No high-resolution spectra or FID available; ¹³C NMR of isolated material and NMR from Mosher ester analyses missing

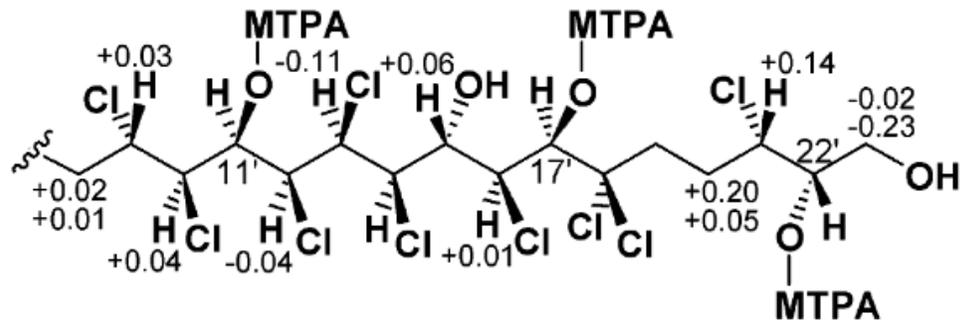
Reexamination of available peracetylated NMR confirmed planar structure

Decomposed problem into three domains



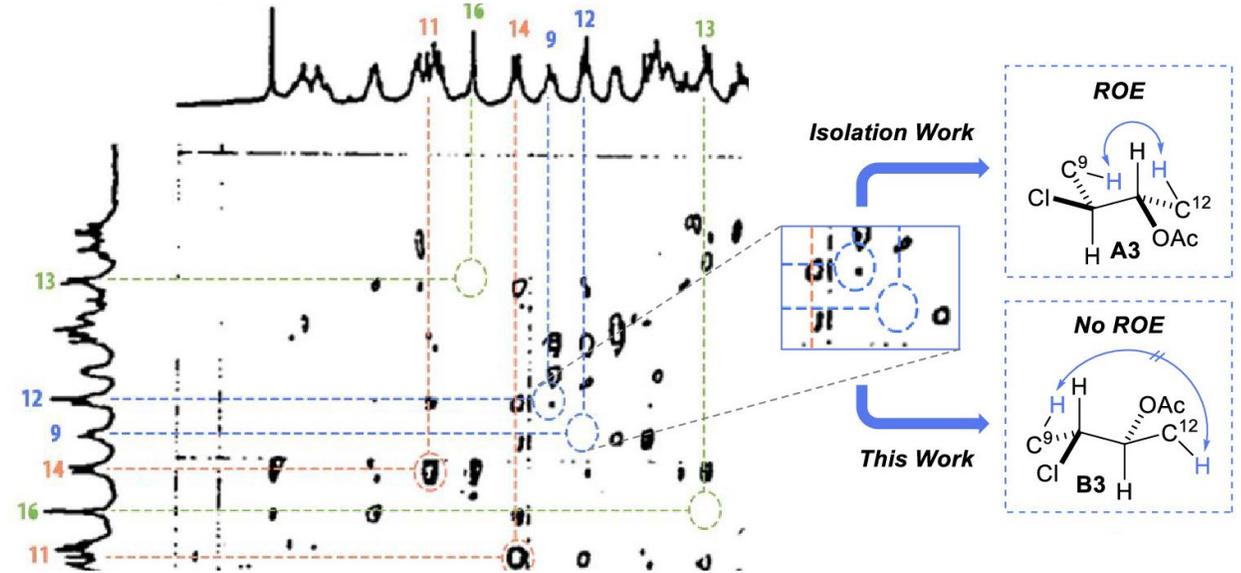
Revision of C5-C18

Reexamination of Mosher analysis



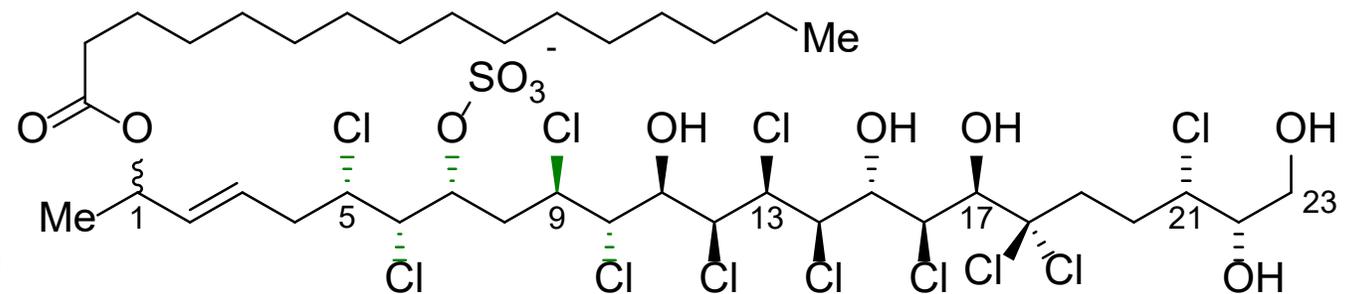
Reexamination of JBCA and ROESY

- Confirmed C12-C13 and C14-C15 assignments
- Missing twinned crosspeak for C9-C12 ROESY
- C10-C11 should be B3 = *anti*

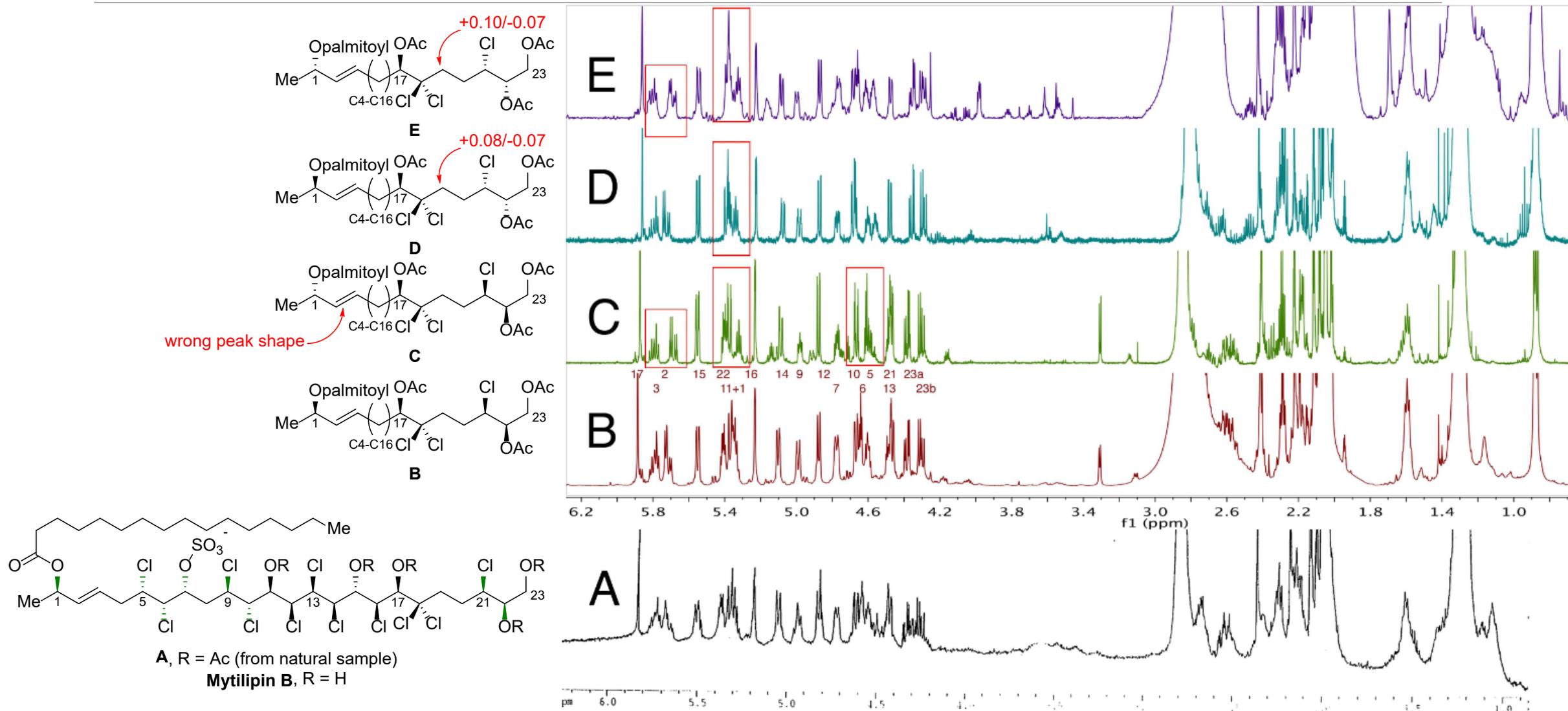


Set out to synthesize C1 epimers

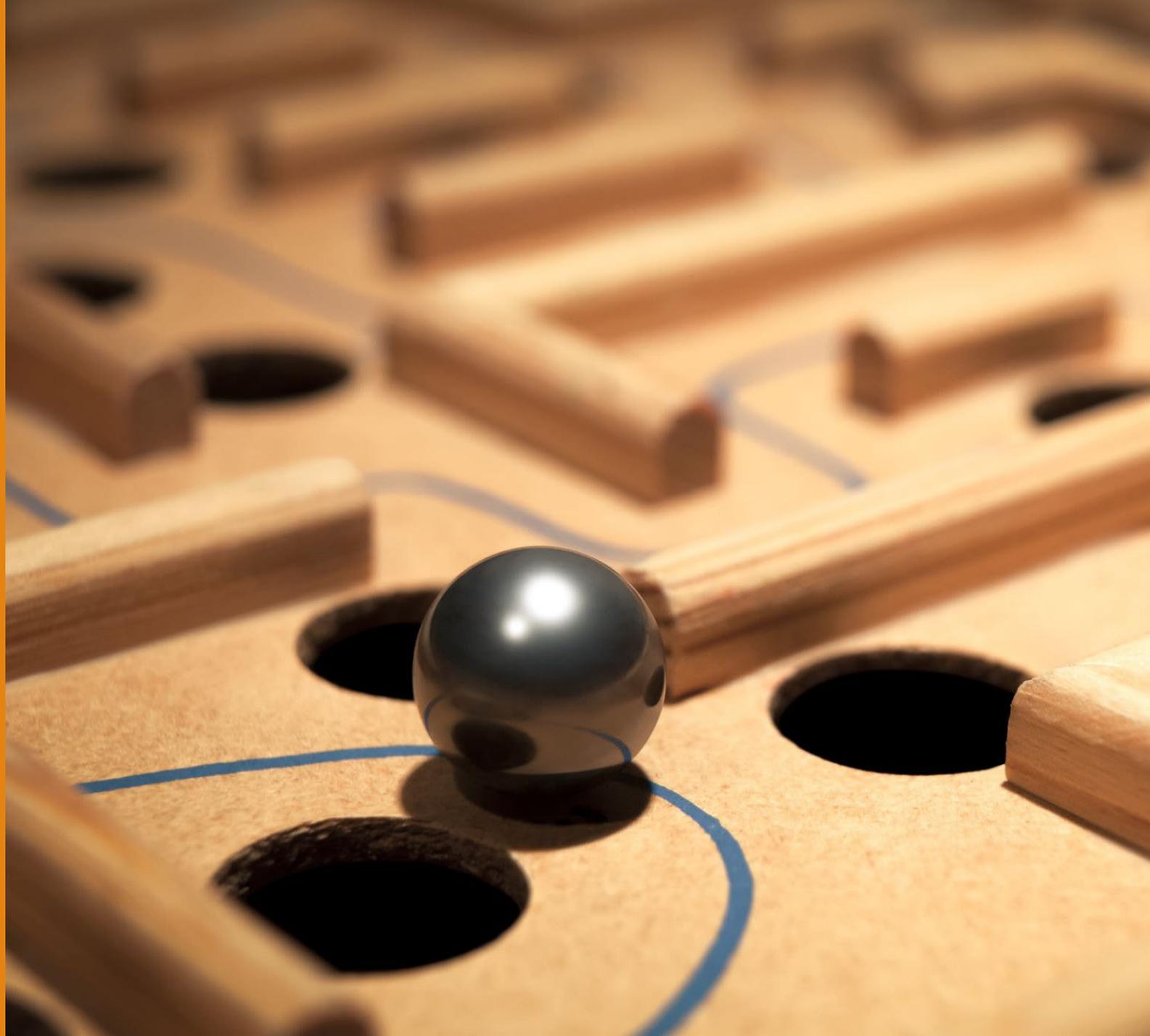
- Adaptation of Riguera method deemed suspect due to conformational differences between Mosher ester and MPA



Interdomain relative configurations



CONCLUSION &
OUTLOOK



Key takeaways

Pitfalls of spectroscopy/spectrometry

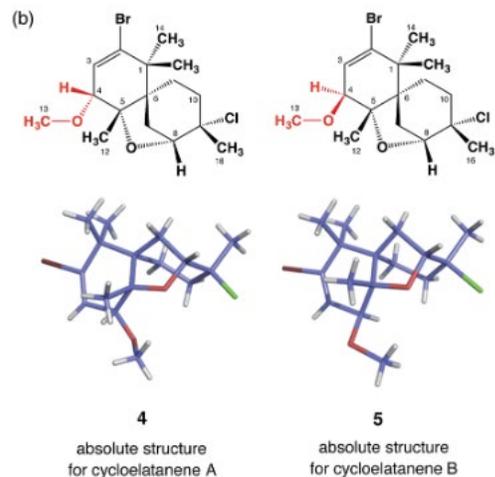
- Mass spectrometry: spontaneous oxidations, interpreting fragments
- X-ray crystallography: ambiguity among heteroatoms due to lack of H-scattering
- UV/IR spectroscopy: failure to consider alternative hypotheses (more) consistent with data
- NMR spectroscopy:
 - Poor signal dispersion and extensive unsaturation can lead to confusion in 2D-NMR assignments
 - Calculations of ^{13}C NMR shifts can help evaluate structures
 - Beware of spurious analogies/adaptations

Reassignment influences:

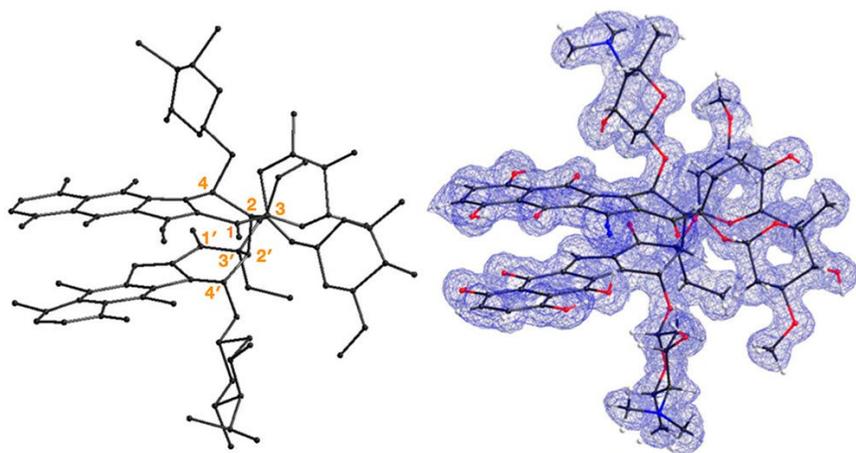
- Synthetic approach
- Biosynthetic hypotheses
- Structure-activity relationship studies

Outlook

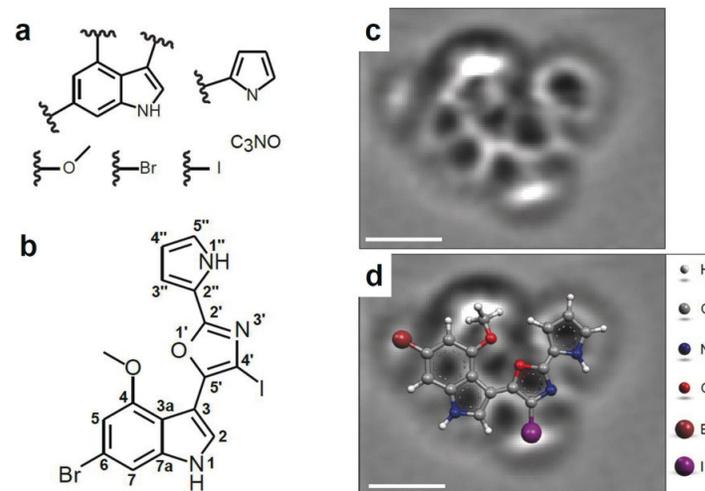
Crystalline sponge x-ray (~5 µg)



MicroED (~200 ng)

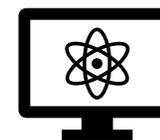


Atomic force microscopy (2 µg)



Computational Techniques

- Computer-assisted Structure Elucidation (CASE)
- Machine learning



Relevant Literature

Helpful reviews:

- Nicolaou, K. C.; Snyder, S. A. Chasing Molecules That Were Never There: Misassigned Natural Products and the Role of Chemical Synthesis in Modern Structure Elucidation. *Angew. Chemie Int. Ed.* **2005**, *44* (7), 1012–1044. <https://doi.org/10.1002/anie.200460864>.
- Suyama, T. L.; Gerwick, W. H.; McPhail, K. L. Survey of Marine Natural Product Structure Revisions: A Synergy of Spectroscopy and Chemical Synthesis. *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* **2011**, *19* (22), 6675–6701. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bmc.2011.06.011>.
- Chhetri, B. K.; Lavoie, S.; Sweeney-Jones, A. M.; Kubanek, J. Recent Trends in the Structural Revision of Natural Products. *Nat. Prod. Rep.* **2018**, *35* (6), 514–531. <https://doi.org/10.1039/C8NP00011E>.

Thank you!

QUESTIONS?