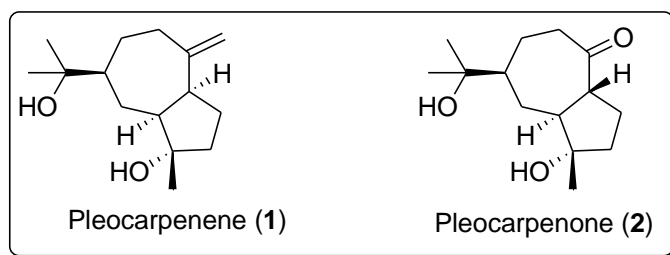
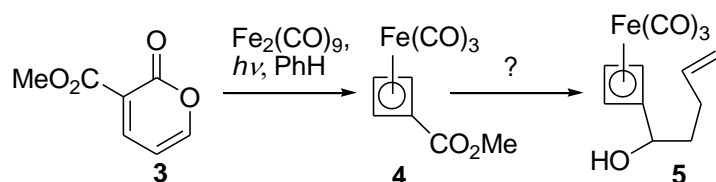


Total Syntheses of Pleocarpenene (1) and Pleocarpenone (2)

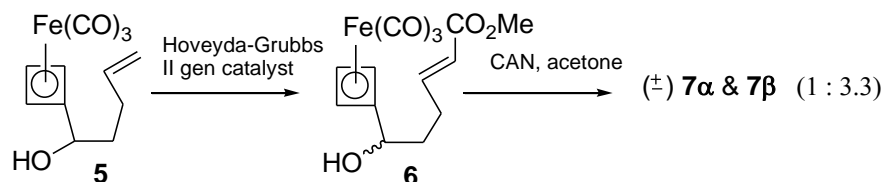


Pleocarpenene (1) and Pleocarpenone (2), two guaianene natural products, were isolated in 1976 from the *Pleocarphus revolutus*.

The synthetic route is as follows, starting from the commercially available α -pyrone 3.



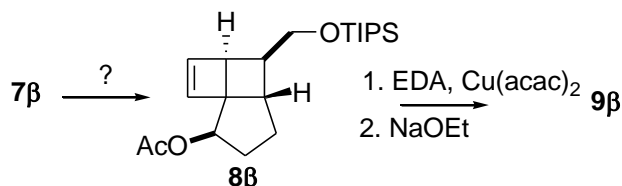
- 1) Which kind of reaction is the transformation of 3 to 4? Provide a mechanism.
- 2) Transformation of 4 to 5 can be done in two or in three steps. Suggest conditions for both cases.



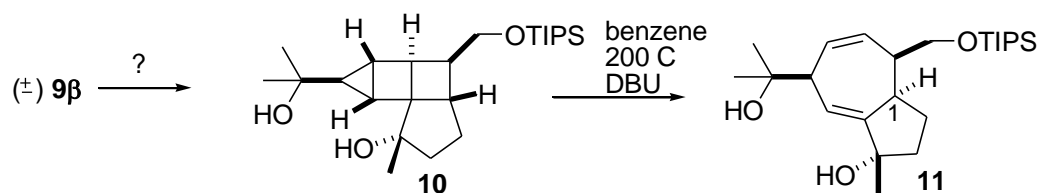
- 3) Provide the structure of the Hoveyda-Grubbs catalyst and the name and the mechanism of the transformation of 5 to 6.

Alcohol 6 can be obtained enantioenriched (92% e.e., see below).

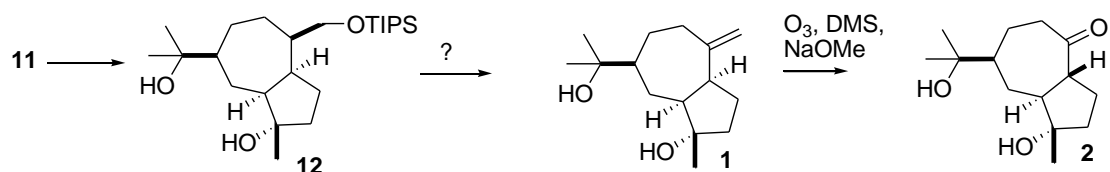
- 4) What are the structures of 7? Discuss the stereoselectivity.



- 5) Suggest conditions for the transformation of 7 to 8.
- 6) The transformation of 8 to 9 is catalysed by $\text{Cu}(\text{acac})_2$. Provide structure and mechanism of formation of compound 9. The process presents a considerable stereochemical control. Try to explain why.

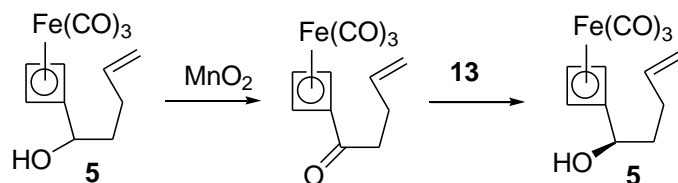


- 7) Provide conditions for the transformation of **9β** to **10**.
- 8) The transformation of **10** to **11** is a thermal rearrangement. Propose a mechanism and an explanation for the inversion of the configuration at the C-1.

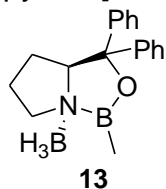


- 9) Hydrogenation of **11** to **12** occurs stereoselectively. What catalyst can be used?
- 10) The completion of the synthesis of **1** is achieved by FGI reactions. Give reagents.
- 11) Compound **1** is converted in **2** by ozonolysis. Give the mechanism of this reaction and explain as the right stereochemistry is obtained.

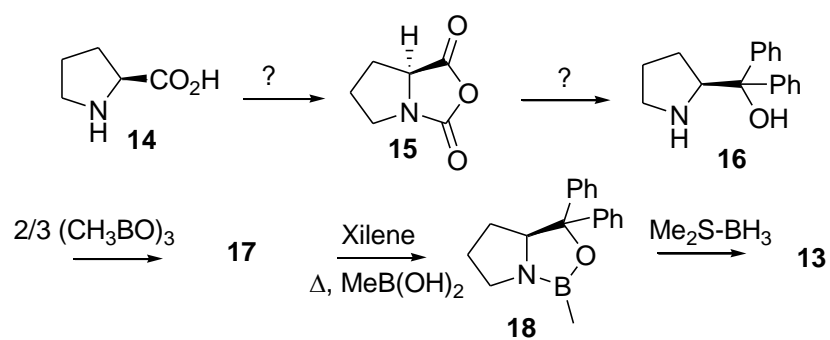
In the same paper, an enantioselective route for the synthesis of **1** and **2** is reported. The key step is the oxidation of racemic alcohol **5** and asymmetric reduction of the corresponding ketone.



(13): cathecol borane, (3*aS*)-tetrahydro-1-methyl-3,3-diphenyl-1*H*,3*H*-pyrrolo[1,2-*c*][1,3,2]oxazaborole



The synthesis starts from proline (**14**).



- 12) Provide reagents for the transformation of **14** to **15**
- 13) Provide reagents for the transformation of **15** to **16**
- 14) What is the structure of **17**?