



# Eight-step total synthesis of (+)-crambescin A†

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(+)-Crambescin A belongs to the polycyclic guanidine natural product family and has been shown to possess various medically important properties. The chiral bicyclic guanidine structure of (+)-crambescin A presents a challenge for chemical synthesis. Here we implement a novel asymmetric Biginelli reaction strategy to achieve the enantiospecific total synthesis of (+)-crambescin A in only 8 steps from the abundant and inexpensive aliphatic aldehyde, urea and methyl 3-oxobutanoate.

## Introduction

Crambescins are members of a class of guanidine alkaloids that were isolated from the marine sponges *Crambe crambe*,<sup>1</sup> *Monanchora pulchra*,<sup>2</sup> *Pseudaxinella reticulate*<sup>3</sup> and *Monanchora n. sp.*<sup>4</sup> To date, over 30 structurally related crambescins have been isolated.<sup>5,6</sup> Crambescins are classified as three types and are all characterized by at least one chiral cyclic guanidine: type A corresponds to the bicyclic structures; type B to monocyclic ones and type C to spirocyclic frameworks (Fig. 1). Members of the crambescin class exhibit potent biological activity, including inhibition of binding of HIV gp 120 to human CD4,<sup>7</sup> suppression of the multiplication of cancer cells,<sup>8</sup> blocking of the voltage-gated sodium channels<sup>9</sup> and potassium channels,<sup>10</sup> and inhibition of the bacteria growth.<sup>11</sup>

For this family of natural products, a plethora of biological evaluations were done. Synthesis is necessary to secure the

access to the molecules as the sponges are not widely accessible and to anticipate an alternative production to preserve fragile marine ecosystems. Only three years after crambescin A–C were isolated, the racemic synthesis of crambescin A–C was reported by Snider.<sup>12</sup> More recently, a racemic synthesis of crambescin A was reported by Thomas and co-workers employing a tethered Biginelli-like reaction between C-2/C-3 activated fatty acids and a central guanidinylated pyrrolinium.<sup>13</sup> However, the asymmetric synthesis of crambescin A–C has not been reported. It was not until 2016 that the first asymmetric route to crambescin A–C derivatives (crambescin A–C carboxylic acid) was delineated by Nishikawa and co-workers.<sup>9</sup> A *cis*-enyne (2, Scheme 1) was epoxidized using the Katsuki asymmetric epoxidation to give epoxide (3) and then product recrystallization allowed to reach >99% ee. Epoxide (3) was transformed to the chiral spirocyclic

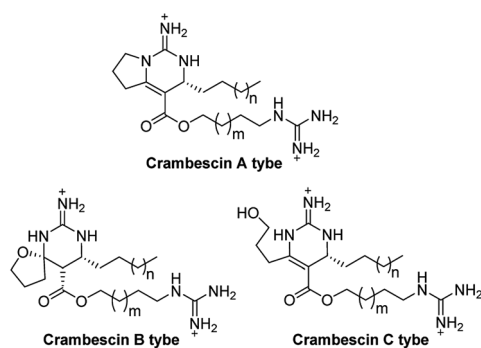
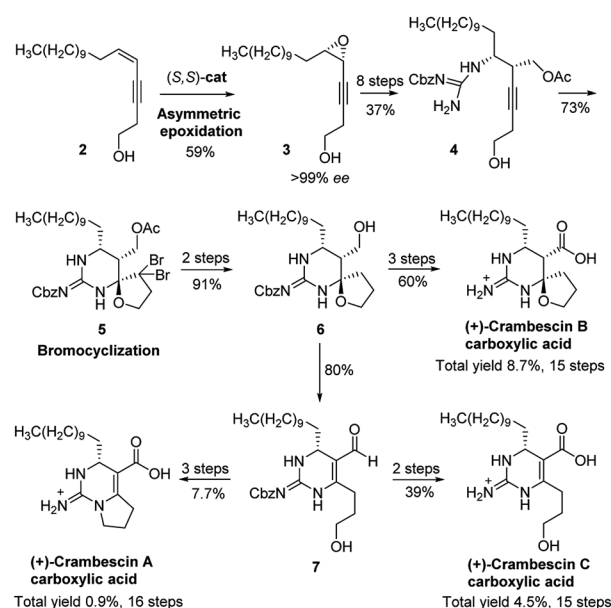


Fig. 1 Structures of crambescin A type, B type and C type.

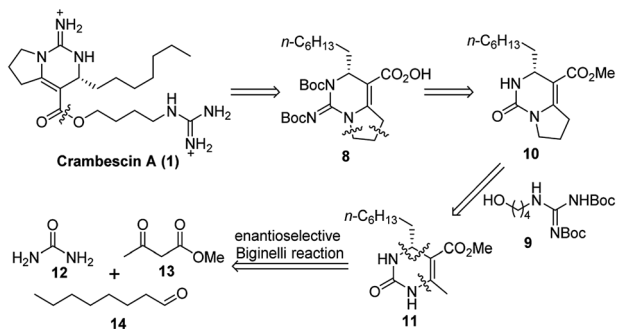


Scheme 1 Nishikawa's total synthesis of (+)-crambescin A–C carboxylic acid.

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Scheme 2 Retrosynthetic analysis of (+)-crambescin A (1).

guanidine structure (5) *via* bromocation-triggered cascade cyclization reaction. Then, subsequent functional group transformations from 6 resulted in the total synthesis of crambescin A carboxylic acid (16 steps from 2, 0.9% total yield), crambescin B carboxylic acid (15 steps from 2, 8.7% total yield) and crambescin C carboxylic acid (15 steps from 2, 4.5% total yield), respectively. Although this achievement is significant, the practicality of this route is questionable because of lower overall yields (0.9–8.7%) and the requirement for a large number of linear synthetic steps (15–16 steps).

As we are interested in the unique structure of the crambescins, we planned to synthesize the crambescins by a novel strategy. Herein, we report an enantioselective total synthesis of (+)-crambescin A (1) based upon a strategy involving successive Biginelli reaction of aliphatic aldehyde.

As an approach to the synthesis of crambescin A (1), it seemed reasonable to couple the bicyclic guanidine carboxylic acid 8 with the side-chain alcohol 9 by means of an esterification at the final stage of the synthesis (Scheme 2). Compound 8 can be synthesized from the optically active intermediate 10 through four steps, including thionation, *S*-ethylation, guanidination and Boc protection. The intermediate 10 can be obtained from the key intermediate 11 by employing the C–C and C–N coupling/cyclization cascade reaction. The key intermediate 11 is a kind of 4-alkyl-3,4-dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-ones (4-alkyl-DHPMs), which can be synthesized by the enantioselective Biginelli reaction of urea, ethyl acetoacetate, and octanal.

## Results and discussion

Recently, our group demonstrated that a chiral binaphthol phosphoric acid (**cat.1**, Table 1, entry 1) can successfully catalyze the asymmetric Biginelli reaction of aliphatic aldehydes, urea and  $\beta$ -ketoesters for the synthesis of optically active 4-alkyl-DHPMs.<sup>14,15</sup> However, the reaction time was too long (at 25 °C for 10 days, then at 50 °C for 1 day). Moreover, the enantioselectivity (85% ee, Table 1, entry 1) was not satisfactory. So we commenced our synthetic study by screening more suitable reaction conditions for this particular reaction. Initially, a number of commonly used chiral phosphoric acids (**cat.2** and **cat.3a–e**), were examined in CHCl<sub>3</sub> at 25 °C (Table 1). Pleasingly, it was found that all of the catalysts could indeed promote the desired reaction giving the 4-alkyl-3,4-dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-

Table 1 Optimization of the enantioselective Biginelli reaction conditions<sup>a</sup>

Entry	Catalyst	Solvent	Time (d)	Yield <sup>b</sup> (%)	ee <sup>c</sup> (%)
1	<b>cat.1</b>	CHCl <sub>3</sub>	10 + 1	75	85
2	<b>cat.2</b>	CHCl <sub>3</sub>	10	71	89
3	<b>cat.3a</b>	CHCl <sub>3</sub>	5	26	46
4	<b>cat.3b</b>	CHCl <sub>3</sub>	5	70	72
5	<b>cat.3c</b>	CHCl <sub>3</sub>	5	39	0
6	<b>cat.3d</b>	CHCl <sub>3</sub>	5	49	15
7	<b>cat.3e</b>	CHCl <sub>3</sub>	5	44	58
8	<b>cat.2</b>	CHCl <sub>3</sub>	7	50	59
9	<b>cat.2</b>	CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	7	60	90
10	<b>cat.2</b>	CCl <sub>4</sub>	7	68	78
11	<b>cat.2</b>	Toluene	7	50	94
12	<b>cat.2</b>	ClCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Cl	7	73	91
13	<b>cat.2</b>	BrCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Cl	7	85	91
14	<b>cat.2</b>	Benzene	7	54	82
15	<b>cat.2</b>	Xylene	7	52	81
16 <sup>d</sup>	<b>cat.2</b>	BrCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Cl	7	85	91

<sup>a</sup> Reactions conditions: **12** (0.2 mmol), **13** (1.5 mmol), **14** (0.24 mmol) and a catalyst (0.002 mmol) in solvent (2 mL) for 5–10 days (25 °C). <sup>b</sup> Yield was determined by HPLC analysis. <sup>c</sup> Determined by HPLC (Chiralcel AD-RH). <sup>d</sup> The reactions was run with **12** (0.1 mol), **13** (0.75 mol), **14** (0.12 mol) and **cat.2** (0.001 mol) in BrCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>Cl (100 mL) at 25 °C for 7 days.

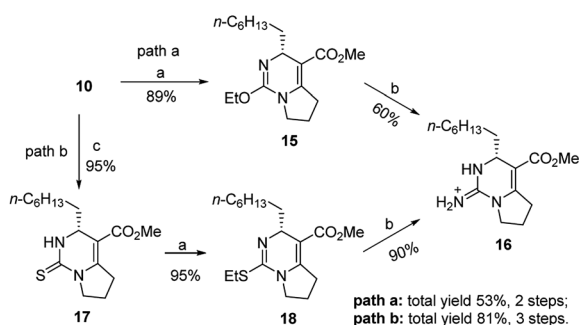
one 6 in variable yields and enantioselectivities with the exception of **cat.3c** (Table 1, entries 1 to 6). With **cat.2** as the best candidate (entry 2), we continued to study the effect of solvents and found that BrCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>Cl was the optimal choice (Table 1, entries 13 vs. 2, 8–12, 14–15). The synthetic application potentiality of this asymmetric Biginelli reaction of aliphatic aldehydes was demonstrated by the gram-scale transformation. A 0.1 mol-scale reaction of **12**, **13** and **14** was performed, affording 22.8 g of **11** in 85% yield with 91% ee. There was almost no change in either yield or enantioselectivity. Moreover, ee of **11** could be raised to 99% after a single recrystallization (88% crystallization yield).



Table 2 Optimization of the reaction conditions for the C–C and C–N coupling/cyclization cascade reaction of **6<sup>a</sup>**

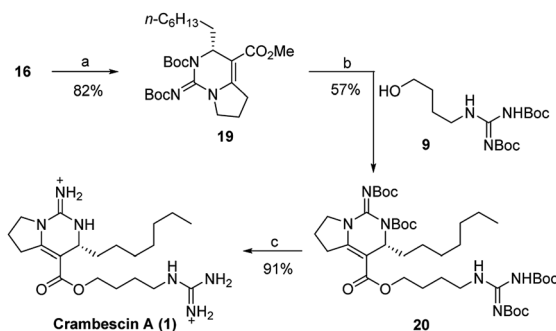
Entry	Catalyst	Solvent	Yield <sup>b</sup> (%)	Conversion (%)
1	<i>n</i> -BuLi (3.5)	1,2-Dibromoethane	10	—
2	<i>n</i> -BuLi (3.5)	1-Bromo-2-chloroethane	34	65
3	<i>n</i> -BuLi (4.0)	1-Bromo-2-chloroethane	38	61
4	<i>n</i> -BuLi (5.0)	1-Bromo-2-chloroethane	42	71
5	<i>n</i> -BuLi (6.0)	1-Bromo-2-chloroethane	40	64
6	LDA (5.0)	1-Bromo-2-chloroethane	38	58
7	LiHMDS (5.0)	1-Bromo-2-chloroethane	Trace	—

<sup>a</sup> Reagents and conditions: **11** (0.5 mmol), base (1.75–3.0 mmol), dry THF (5 mL), –20 °C – r.t., 1 h, then 1,2-dibromoethane or 1-bromo-2-chloroethane (2.5 mmol), r.t. 3 h. <sup>b</sup> Isolated yield.



Scheme 3 Reagents and conditions: (a)  $\text{Et}_3\text{O}^+\text{BF}_4^-$ ,  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , dry  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , r.t., 1 h; (b)  $\text{NH}_4^+\text{EtCO}_2^-$ , 80 °C, 3 h; (c) Lawesson's reagent, xylene, 120 °C, 2 h, 95%.

With large quantities of optically active 4-alkyl-DHPM **11** in hand, we next examined the conversion of **11** into the bicyclic dihydropyrimidinone **10** through the C–C and C–N coupling/cyclization cascade reaction. Initially, we envisaged that C–C and C–N coupling/cyclization cascade reaction of **11** with 1,2-dibromoethane by the Singh<sup>16,17</sup> method would afford **10**.



Scheme 4 Reagents and conditions: (a) NaH, dry THF, 0 °C, then DMAP,  $(\text{Boc})_2\text{O}$ , r.t.; (b) EtSLi, HMPA, r.t., then BOPCl,  $\text{NEt}_3$ , dry  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , r.t.; (c)  $\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ , dry  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ .

However, the yield of bicyclic intermediate **10** was very low (10%). Thus, several bases and electrophiles for this conversion were further investigated, and the results are summarized in Table 2. The best yield (42%, 71% conv.) was obtained when 5.0 equivalents of *n*-BuLi and 5.0 equivalents of 1-bromo-2-chloroethane were used. Control experiments performed by chiral HPLC indicated that no erosion of the ee occurred during the cyclization process.

Compound **10** could be treated directly with ethylation reagent ( $\text{Et}_3\text{O}^+\text{BF}_4^-$ ), leading to ethoxy pyrimidine **15**, which was then converted to bicyclic guanidine **16** via guanidination reaction with ammonium propionate. However, the total yield (53%) of two steps was not satisfactory owing to formation of the side product **10** in the guanidination step. So we decided to prevent its formation by substituting sulfur atom for oxygen atom to avoid the side reaction. Dihydropyrimidinthione **17** was generated in quantitative yield by treatment of **10** with Lawesson's reagent. By following the same procedure of **10**, we were pleased that the yield of **16** could be increased to 81% from **10** (Scheme 3).

The last three steps completed the total synthesis of crambescin A (Scheme 4). Treatment of the bicyclic guanidine **16** with  $(\text{Boc})_2\text{O}$  in the presence of NaH and DMAP gave the fully protected bicyclic guanidine **19**. Then, demethylation of **19** with EtSLi and subsequent condensation with the guanidine alcohol **9** provided the fully protected crambescin A **20**. Finally,  $\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$  promoted removal of the four Boc groups, furnishing the targeted crambescin A (only 8 steps, 10.7% total yield). All of the analytical data including  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$ , 2D NMR, and  $[\alpha]_D$  value of the synthetic **1** were identical to those of the natural product (Tables S1 and S2†).<sup>11</sup>

## Conclusions

The first asymmetric total synthesis of (+)-crambescin A (**1**) has been accomplished via a short and practical route from urea,



ethyl acetoacetate, and octanal as the starting material. The key transformations include a chiral phosphoric acid-catalyzed Biginelli reaction and a C–C and C–N coupling/cyclization cascade reaction under strong alkali condition. This study should open up a new efficient route for synthesizing crambescins.

## Experimental section

### General information

Reagents and solvents were purchased from common commercial suppliers and were used without further purification. Column chromatography was generally performed on silica gel (200–300 mesh). Melting points were determined with a Büchi B-545 melting-point apparatus. 600 MHz  $^1\text{H}$  NMR and 150 MHz  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra were recorded on Varian VMS-600 spectrometers, respectively. The chemical shifts are reported in ppm ( $\delta$  scale) relative to internal tetramethylsilane, and coupling constants are reported in hertz (Hz). High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained on Agilent 6502 Q-TOF HPLC and mass spectrometry.

### Synthesis of 4-alkyl-DHMPs 11

A mixture of urea **12** (0.1 mol), catalyst **cat.2** (0.001 mol), **14** (0.12 mol), **13** (0.75 mol) and  $\text{BrCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$  (100 mL) was stirred at 25 °C for 7 days. Then the resulting solution was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the orange residue was purified by column chromatography ([eluting with hexane/*i*-PrOH 15 : 1]) to afford **11** (22.8 g, 85%) as a white crystalline solid. Then the optically pure **11** were obtained in 88% yield with 99% ee by recrystallization from MeCN. m.p. 128–130 °C;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  (ppm) 8.27 (s, 1H), 5.87 (s, 1H), 4.28 (dt,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.27 (s, 3H) 1.57–1.48 (m, 2H), 1.38–1.25 (m, 10H), 0.87 (t,  $J = 6.6$  Hz, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (150 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  (ppm) 166.4, 154.6, 147.0, 101.4, 51.6, 51.1, 36.9, 31.8, 29.3, 29.2, 24.4, 22.6, 18.6, 14.1. HRMS ( $m/z$ ) calcd for  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  269.1860, found 269.1862;  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = +140$  ( $c = 0.30$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ); The ee was determined by HPLC analysis (Chiralpak OD-RH,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O} = 60/40$ , v/v, 1.0 mL  $\text{min}^{-1}$ , 280 nm,  $t_{\text{R}}$  (minor) = 3.4 min,  $t_{\text{R}}$  (major) = 5.1 min), 99% ee.

### Synthesis of 10

After stirring a solution of **11** (2 mmol) in dry THF (20 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere at –20 °C, 2.4 M *n*BuLi (4.2 mL, 10 mmol) was added dropwise at –20 °C. After the addition, reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for additional 1 h. Then 1-bromo-2-chloroethane (12 mmol) was added dropwise using cannula at room temperature. Then the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h. After which a saturated aqueous solution of  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  was introduced to terminate the reaction. The reaction was extracted with diethyl ether (3  $\times$  25 mL) treated in sequence with brine and water, dried over anhydrous  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and filtered. After the excess solvent was evaporated, the resulting orange gum was purified by column chromatography on a silica gel column [eluting with

hexane/ethyl acetate (3 : 1)] to obtain **10** (247 mg, 42%) as a colorless oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  (ppm) 5.48 (s, 1H), 4.27 (dt,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.72–3.65 (m, 2H), 3.20 (ddd,  $J = 18.0$  Hz, 8.0 Hz, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 3.00 (dt,  $J = 18.0$  Hz, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.06–1.91 (m, 2H), 1.55–1.48 (m, 2H), 1.38–1.24 (m, 10H), 0.86 (t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (150 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  (ppm) 166.2, 153.9, 153.1, 98.4, 51.9, 51.0, 46.6, 37.1, 31.9, 31.8, 29.2, 29.2, 24.4, 22.6, 21.4, 14.1. HRMS ( $m/z$ ) calcd for  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{27}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  295.2016, found 295.2029;  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = +146$  ( $c = 0.2$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ); the ee was determined by HPLC analysis (Chiralpak OD-H,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O} = 60/40$ , v/v, 1.0 mL  $\text{min}^{-1}$ , 280 nm,  $t_{\text{R}}$  (minor) = 5.5 min,  $t_{\text{R}}$  (major) = 6.9 min), 99% ee.

### Synthesis of 17

A mixture of **10** (0.8 mmol) and Lawesson's reagent (0.96 mmol) in xylene was heated to 120 °C for 2 h. After the excess solvent was evaporated, the resulting orange gum was purified by column chromatography on a silica gel column [eluting with hexane/EtOAc (4 : 1)] to obtain **17** (236 mg, 95%) as a colorless oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  (ppm) 6.96 (s, 1H), 4.28 (dt,  $J = 7.5$ , 3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.01 (ddd,  $J = 9.1$ , 5.5, 3.4 Hz, 2H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.30 (ddd,  $J = 18.2$ , 8.5, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.99 (dt,  $J = 18.4$ , 9.3 Hz, 1H), 2.06 (ddt,  $J = 12.9$ , 10.8, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.00–1.89 (m, 1H), 1.53 (dddd,  $J = 24.4$ , 14.1, 8.5, 3.9 Hz, 2H), 1.39–1.25 (m, 10H), 0.87 (t,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (150 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  (ppm) 176.3, 165.9, 150.4, 100.4, 52.0, 51.9, 51.4, 36.9, 32.0, 31.8, 29.2, 29.1, 24.1, 22.6, 21.1, 14.1. HRMS (ESI)  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{27}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ : 311.1793; found 311.1788.  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = +240$  ( $c = 0.30$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ).

### Synthesis of 18

To a mixture of **17** (0.7 mmol) and  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  (2.8 mmol) in dry  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (15 mL) was added dropwise  $\text{Et}_3\text{O}^+\text{BF}_4^-$  (0.2 M  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  solution, 7 mL, 1.4 mmol) under nitrogen atmosphere at room temperature. The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 h and then water (30 mL) was added at room temperature. The aqueous layer was extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (2  $\times$  20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (50 mL), dried over anhydrous  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and filtered. After the excess solvent was evaporated, the resulting orange gum was purified by column chromatography on a silica gel column [eluting with hexane/ethyl acetate (6 : 1)] to obtain **18** (225 mg, 95%) as a colorless oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta = 4.62$  (s, 1H), 3.72–3.69 (m, 1H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 3.51 (dt,  $J = 16.8$ , 8.5 Hz, 1H), 3.21 (ddd,  $J = 17.9$ , 8.4, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 3.14 (s, 1H), 2.96 (s, 1H), 2.85 (dt,  $J = 15.9$ , 9.3 Hz, 1H), 2.07–2.03 (m, 1H), 1.98–1.91 (m, 1H), 1.47–1.39 (m, 3H), 1.34–1.25 (m, 12H), 0.86 (t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (150 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta = 167.4$ , 153.9, 150.5, 97.2, 55.9, 50.8, 48.4, 37.2, 31.9, 30.9, 29.7, 29.6, 29.3, 25.4, 24.7, 22.6, 22.0, 14.3, 14.1. HRMS:  $m/z$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{31}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ : 339.2106; found: 339.2114.

### Synthesis of 16

A mixture of **19** (0.5 mmol) and ammonium propionate (1.0 g) was stirred at 80 °C under nitrogen atmosphere for 3 h and then the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The



resulting orange gum was purified by column chromatography on a silica gel column [eluting with EtOAc/MeOH/TFA (100 : 10 : 1)] to obtain **16** (TFA salt, 183 mg, 90%) as a colorless oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  (ppm) 10.12 (s, 1H), 4.43 (s, 1H), 3.87 (t,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.69 (dd,  $J = 11.4$  Hz, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.33 (ddd,  $J = 18.0$  Hz, 8.4 Hz, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 2.94 (dt,  $J = 18.6$  Hz, 9.6 Hz, 1H), 2.25–2.19 (m, 1H), 2.13–2.06 (m, 1H), 1.58–1.48 (m, 2H), 1.40–1.25 (m, 10H), 0.87 (t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (150 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  (ppm) 165.1, 152.0, 150.4, 102.3, 51.6, 50.1, 47.4, 36.7, 31.7, 30.7, 29.1, 29.0, 23.9, 22.6, 21.8, 14.0. HRMS ( $m/z$ ) calcd for  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$  [ $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ] $^+$  294.2176, found 294.2177;  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = +50$  ( $c = 0.30$ , MeOH, TFA salt).

### Synthesis of **20**

To a solution of **16** (0.4 mmol) in THF (5 mL) at 0 °C was added NaH (4 mmol). After stirring for 15 min, DMAP (0.2 mmol) and  $\text{Boc}_2\text{O}$  (2.4 mmol) were added and the solution was allowed to warm to RT. After stirring for 12 h, the solution was quenched with saturated  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  (5 mL) and then the solution was extracted with diethyl ether ( $3 \times 30$  mL) treated in sequence with brine and water, dried over anhydrous  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and filtered. After the excess solvent was evaporated, the resulting orange gum was purified by column chromatography on a silica gel column [eluting with hexane/ethyl acetate (3 : 1)] to obtain crude **19** (162 mg, 82%, crude yield) as a colorless oil. Then, to crude **19** (0.328 mol) was added a solution of EtSLi in HMPA (3 mL of a 1.6 M solution). After stirring at 25 °C for 2 h, the reaction was quenched with a saturated solution of  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  (0.3 mL) and diluted with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  (50 mL). After washing  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  ( $5 \times 30$  mL), the combined aqueous layer was acidified to pH 3 with 0.1 N HCl and extracted with  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  ( $2 \times 50$  mL). The combined organic layers were then washed with 0.1 N HCl ( $3 \times 30$  mL), dried over anhydrous  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and filtered. After the excess solvent was evaporated, the crude carboxylic acid was obtained. A mixture of crude carboxylic acid, guanidine alcohol **9** (0.5 mmol), BOPCl (0.5 mmol),  $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$  (15 mmol) and dry  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (5 mL) was stirred at 25 °C for 15 h. Then the resulting solution was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the orange residue was purified by column chromatography [eluting with hexane/EtOAc (4 : 1)] to afford **20** (180 mg, 57%) as a colorless oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  (ppm) 11.50 (s, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 5.21 (dd,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 4.20–4.12 (m, 2H), 3.95 (dd,  $J = 12.0$  Hz, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.73 (ddd,  $J = 12.0$  Hz, 8.4 Hz, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 3.49–3.44 (m, 2H), 3.22 (ddd,  $J = 18.0$  Hz, 8.4 Hz, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 2.91 (dt,  $J = 18.0$  Hz, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 2.08–2.04 (m, 1H), 2.01–1.95 (m, 1H), 1.75–1.66 (m, 4H), 1.63–1.57 (m, 1H), 1.51 (s, 9H), 1.50 (s, 9H), 1.49 (s, 9H), 1.48 (s, 9H), 1.40–1.36 (m, 1H), 1.30–1.23 (m, 10H), 0.87 (t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (150 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  (ppm) 165.1, 158.9, 156.1, 153.3, 152.0, 150.8, 144.8, 103.0, 83.1(2), 79.7(2), 63.6, 52.9, 48.9, 33.6, 31.9, 31.2, 29.2, 29.1, 28.3(3), 28.2(3), 28.1(3), 28.0(3), 26.2, 25.8, 24.8, 22.6, 21.4, 14.1. HRMS ( $m/z$ ) calcd for  $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{69}\text{N}_6\text{O}_{10}$  [ $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ] $^+$  793.5070, found 793.5084.

### Synthesis of (+)-crambescin A

A mixture of urea **20** (0.2 mol),  $\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$  (2.5 mol) and dry  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (7.5 mL) was stirred at 25 °C for 1 h. Then the resulting

solution was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the orange residue was purified by column chromatography [eluting with EtOAc/MeOH/TFA (100 : 10 : 1)] to afford (+)-crambescin A (113 mg, 91%, TFA salt) as a colorless oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (600 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ):  $\delta$  (ppm) 4.40 (dd,  $J = 6.6$  Hz, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 4.22 (td,  $J = 14.4$  Hz, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (td,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 3.67 (dd,  $J = 16.2$  Hz, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.35–3.31 (m, 1H), 3.23 (t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 2H), 2.99 (dt,  $J = 18.0$  Hz, 9.0 Hz, 1H), 2.26–2.18 (m, 1H), 2.15–2.06 (m, 1H), 1.79–1.74 (m, 2H), 1.70–1.66 (m, 2H), 1.62–1.54 (m, 2H), 1.44–1.30 (m, 10H), 0.90 (t,  $J = 6.6$  Hz, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (150 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ ):  $\delta$  (ppm) 165.9, 158.5, 152.9, 152.6, 103.0, 64.9, 51.1, 48.7, 41.8, 37.2, 32.7, 31.7, 30.1, 30.0, 26.8, 26.4, 25.0, 23.5, 22.7, 14.2. HRMS ( $m/z$ ) calcd for  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{37}\text{N}_6\text{O}_2$  [ $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ] $^+$  393.2973, found 393.2987.  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} = +13$  ( $c = 0.1$ , MeOH, TFA salt), **Lit.**<sup>11</sup>  $[\alpha]_{\text{D}} = +10$  ( $c = 0.1$ , MeOH, TFA salt).

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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