

# Design and Synthesis of Novel Hyperforin Analogues K. P. Mitsopoulou, V. P. Vidali, E. A. Couladouros\*

Chemistry Laboratories, Agricultural University of Athens, Iera Odos 75, Athens, 118 55

Laboratory of Natural Products Synthesis and Bioorganic Chemistry, NCSR 'Demokritos' 153 10 Ag. Paraskevi, Attikis, Greece e-mail: ecoula@chem.demokritos.gr

Hyperforin, the most known member of this family, has been isolated from *Hypericum perforatum* (St. Johns's wort), known for its antidepressant and anticancer properties. There is a big interest in synthesizing Hyperforin's analogues in order to improve the molecule's activity. [1,3] Up-to-date analogues showing highest biological activity possess an enol hydroxyl free [3g-ii]. Based on this literature background, our efforts focus on the design and synthesis of new analogues with improved properties. In our lab, a new short biomimetic approach has been developed leading to the fully functionalized bicyclic core of type A acylphloroglucinols, including Hyperforin. [2] Based on this strategy we targeted in two classes of compounds possessing either an sp<sup>2</sup>- or an sp<sup>3</sup>-carbon on C-7, starting from key intermediate 1. A general route leading to 1 is depicted on Scheme 2. Thus, deacetylation of aldehyde Ac-1, led to analogue 2, which after Michael and Wittig afforded sp<sup>3</sup> C-7 analogues 3 and 4, respectively (Scheme 3). Approaches to more sp<sup>2</sup> C-7 analogues including either Wittig on Ac-1 (Approach I, Scheme 4) or deprotection after Wittig on Pv-1 led to no desirable results (Approach II). Thus, approach III was attempted, based on establishing the desirable side chain functionalization before alkylation step. Preliminary efforts for synthesis of chloride 5 from diol 6 led to degradation products. Biological activity results obtained from our first derivatives will lead our design to a new generation of hyperforin analogues. Moreover, our efforts focus on the improvement of efficiency of our methodology.

## Scheme 1. Retrosynthetic Scheme

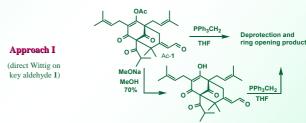
## Scheme 2. General synthetic scheme of Hyperforin's analogues

## Scheme 3. An example of the synthesis of Hyperforin's analogues

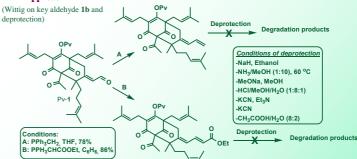
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# Scheme 4. Attempts to synthesize more sp<sup>2</sup>-C-7 analogues



#### Approach II



#### Approach III (Establishment of target unsaturated side chain, before alkylation step)

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