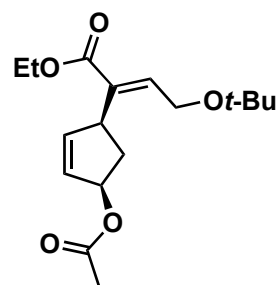
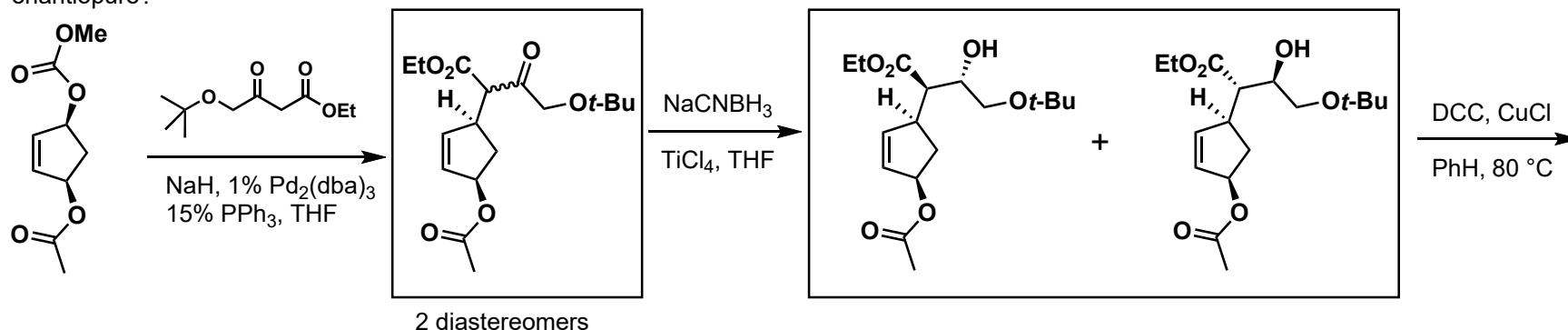


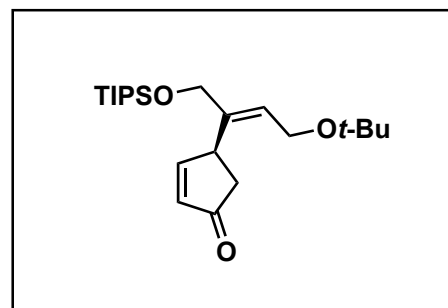
Asymmetric Total Synthesis of (-)- and (+)-Strychnine and the Wieland–Gumlich Aldehyde

Steven D. Knight, Larry E. Overman, Garry Pairaudeau
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **1995**, *117*, 5776–5788

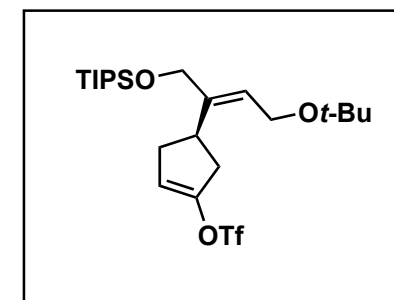
How do you make this enantiopure?



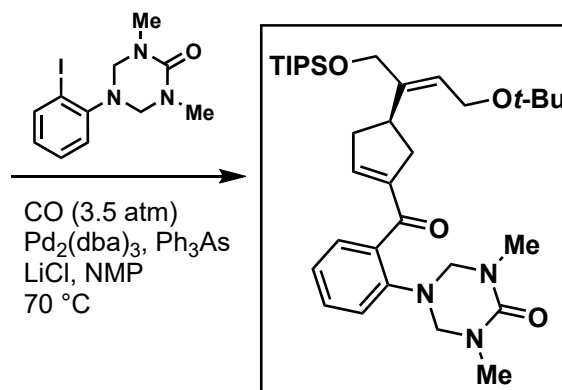
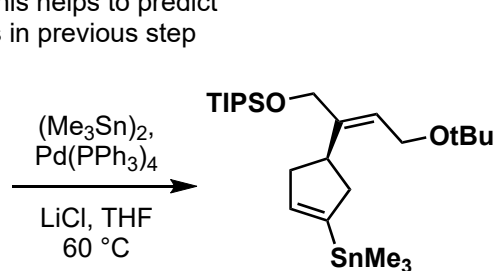
1. DIBAL, DCM
-78 °C
2. TIPSCI, TMG
NMP, -10 °C
3. CrO₃, H₂SO₄
acetone/H₂O
-5 °C



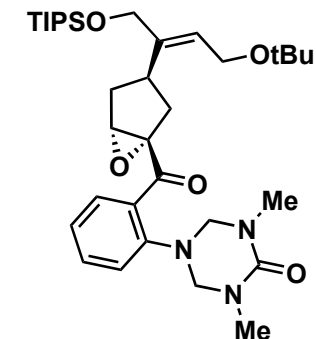
- i. L-selectride
THF
-78 °C
- ii. PhNTf₂
THF
-78 to 0 °C



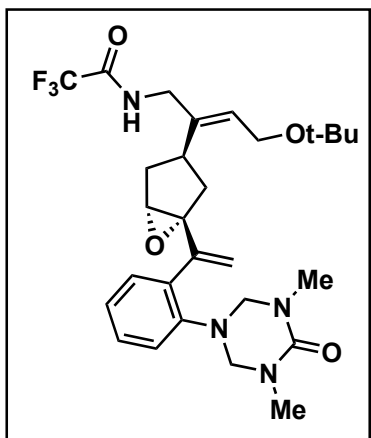
E-configuration formed via syn elimination
 Knowing this helps to predict products in previous step



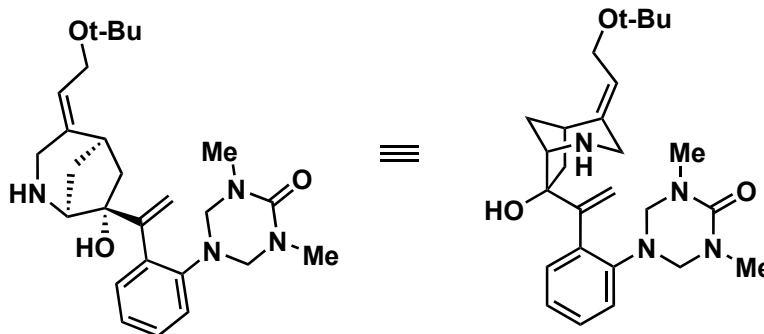
- t*-BuOOH
- Triton B
-15 °C



1. $\text{Ph}_3\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$
2. TBAF
3. MsCl, DIPEA
4. LiCl
5. CF_3CONH_2
NaH



1. NaH, PhH
100 °C
2. KOH, EtOH
H₂O, 60 °C

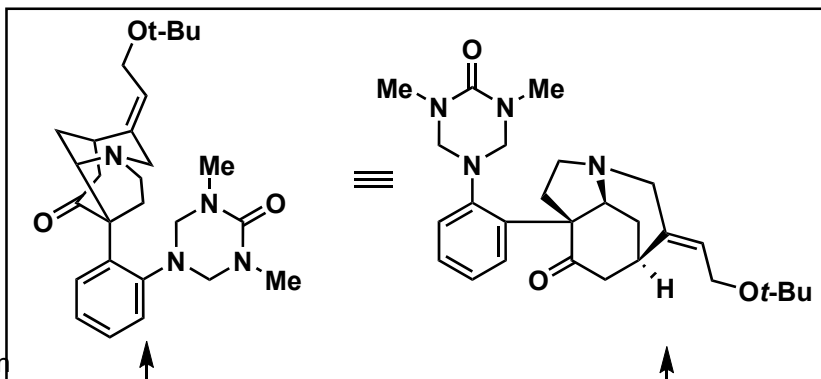


What named reagent is best for this kind of reaction?

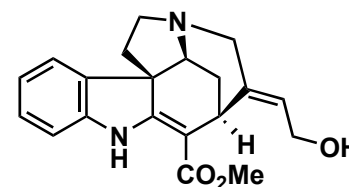
- paraformaldehyde
 Na_2SO_4
MeCN, 80 °C



Draw a mechanism!
What is the retron and
synthon for this famous reaction?



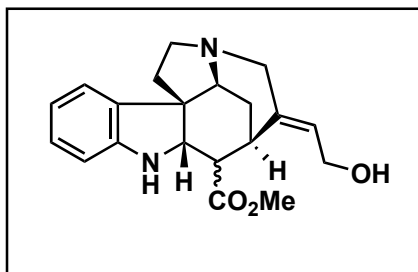
- 1a. LDA
- 1b. Mander's Reagent
THF, -78 °C
2. HCl, MeOH



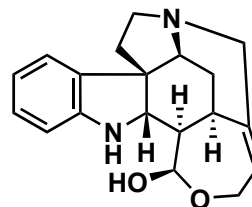
Try to draw the product with
the atoms in the same locations
as above on the right, just with
new bonds drawn.

Try to draw the product in the way
that strychnine is typically
drawn.

- Zn, H_2SO_4
MeOH/H₂O
reflux

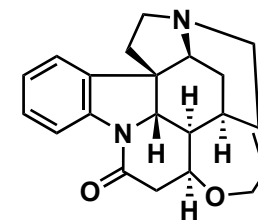


1. NaOMe, MeOH
RT
2. DIBAL, DCM
-78 °C



Wieland-Gumlich
aldehyde

- $\text{HO}_2\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$
 Ac_2O , NaOAc
HOAc, 110 °C



(-)-strychnine