

Total Synthesis of Prostaglandins





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Prostaglandins & its classifications





The prostaglandins were discovered in the early 1930's by von Euler

The structures of the first family of prostaglandins were known in 1966

They are carbocyclic oxygenated C-20 molecules having the framework of prostanoic acid

Numbering and nomenclature for all the prostaglandins is based on this parent skeleton

Various members of prostaglandins were distinguished by the nature of functionalities present

a. In the 5-membered ring

b. Number of unsaturation in the two sidechain appendages

> PGA PGB PGC PGD PGE PGF

PG-Prostaglandin



Prostaglandins & its classifications









Members of 'F series' have 5 chiral centers and 4 are contiguous

Hydroxyl bearing C15 center is away from the cyclopentane ring

The presence of '*cis*' and '*trans*' double bonds in the side chains

The presence of β -hydroxyketones make those PGs unstable towards acid and base

Due to the presence of diols and β -hydroxyketones suitable protecting groups and mild deprotection strategies are required

Bicycloheptane Approach



The cleavage of the substituted bicycloheptane would provide trisubstituted cyclopentane with correct stereochemistry

Key reactions involved in this synthesis are

1. Diels-Alder reaction

2. Baeyer-Villiger oxidation

3. Iodolactonization



Corey's Bicycloheptane Approach







Corey's Total Synthesis







Corey's Total Synthesis













Total Synthesis of PGF_{2α}







Total Synthesis of PGF_{2α}















Johnson's Total Synthesis of PGE







Synthesis of Side Chains







Johnson's Total Synthesis of PGE



