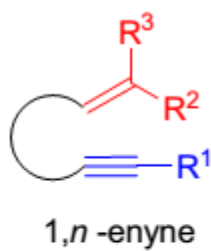
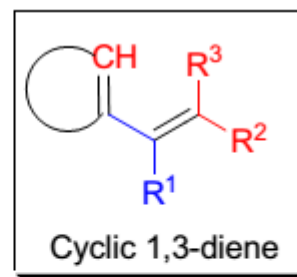


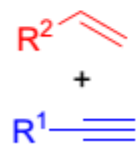
ENYNE METATHESIS



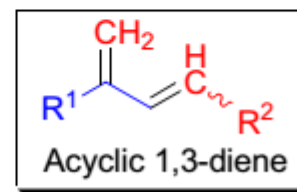
catalyst



Ring-closing enyne metathesis

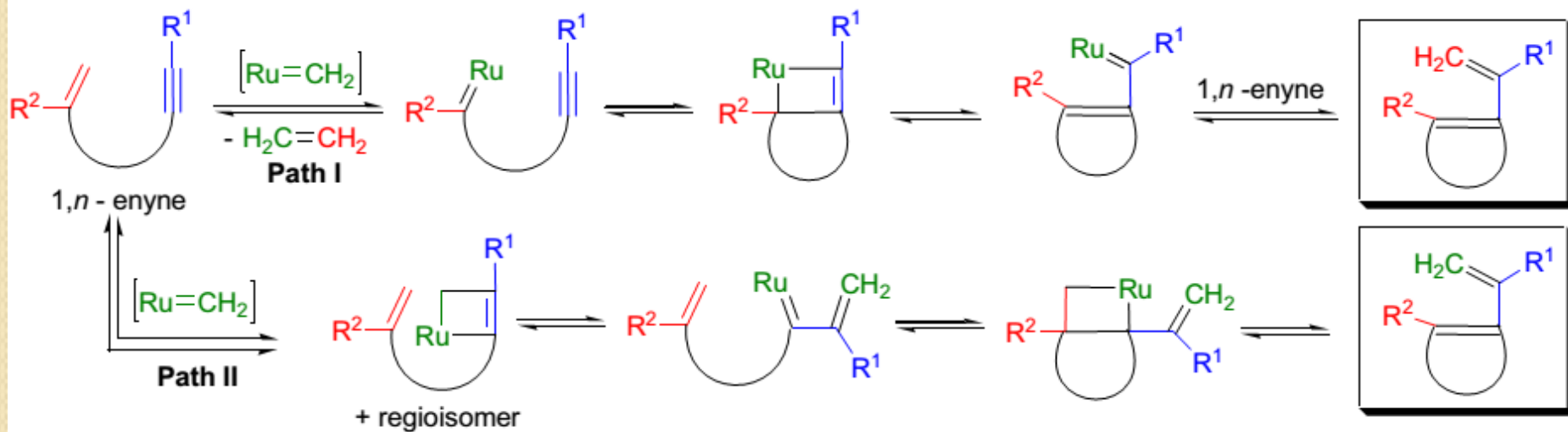
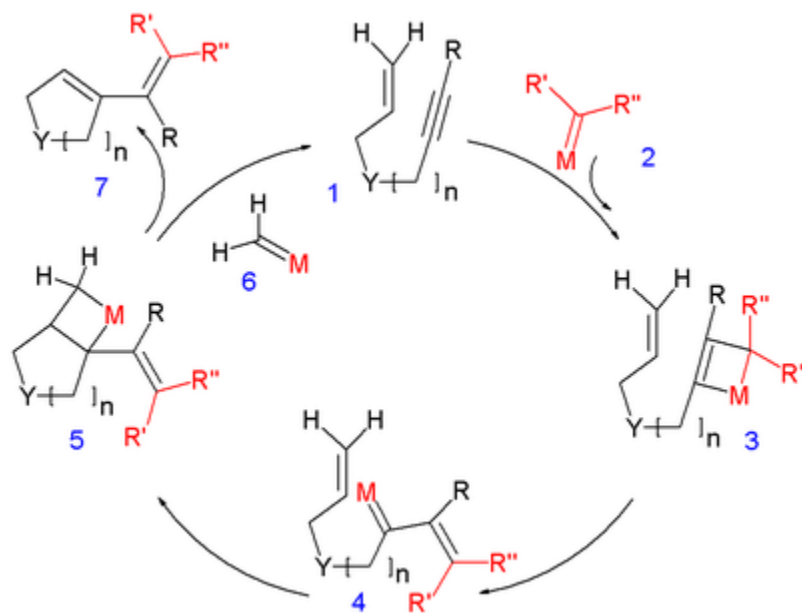


catalyst

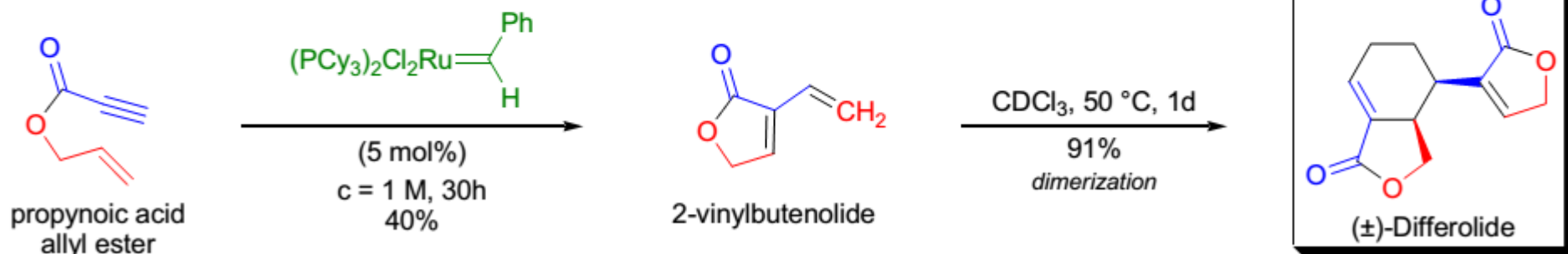


Enyne cross metathesis

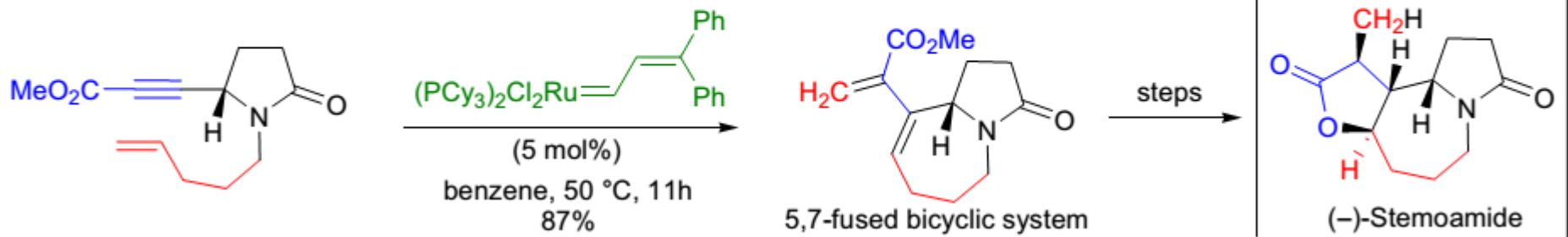
Mechanism:



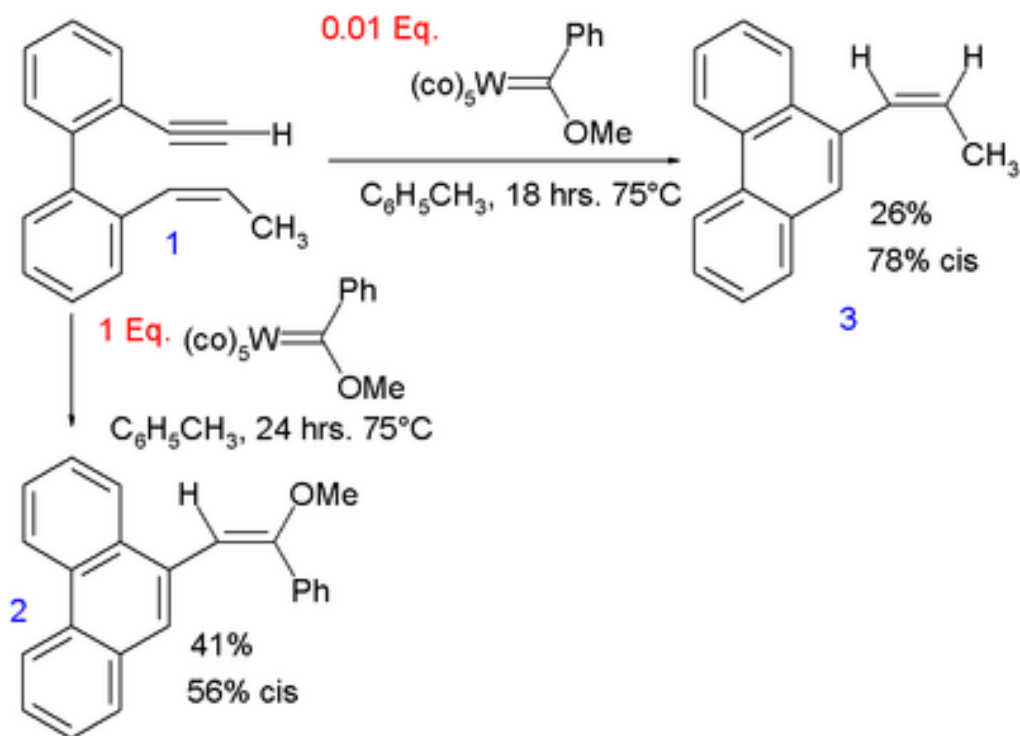
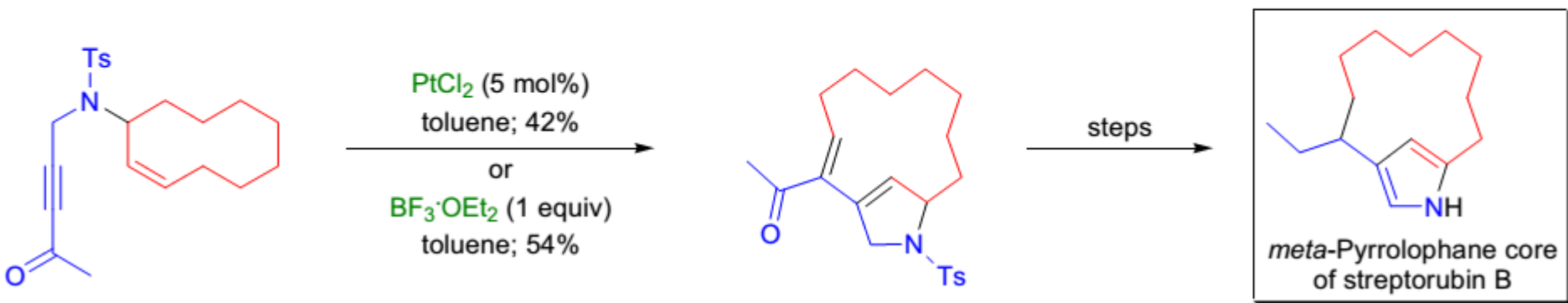
The short total synthesis of **(±)-differolide** based on a tandem *enyne metathesis* / [4+2] cycloaddition was accomplished by T.R. Hoye et al.⁴² The *enyne metathesis* was carried out on allyl propynoate using Grubbs's first-generation metathesis catalyst. The catalyst was added to the substrate slowly to maintain high substrate and low ruthenium carbene concentrations. The initially formed 2-vinylbutenolide readily dimerized *via* a *Diels-Alder* cycloaddition in which the vinyl group participated as the dienophile to afford the natural product.



The total synthesis of polycyclic alkaloid **(-)-stemoamide** was achieved in the laboratory of M. Mori *via* a ruthenium carbene catalyzed *enyne metathesis*.⁴³ The cyclization was effected by 5 mol% of catalyst in benzene at 50 °C. After 11h of stirring under these conditions, 87% of the 5,7-fused bicyclic system was formed.



A platinum- and Lewis acid catalyzed *enyne metathesis* was used as the key step in the formal total synthesis of antibiotics **streptorubin B** and **metacycloprodigiosin** by A. Fürstner.³⁷ The electron-deficient enyne was cyclized with either a platinum halide or a hard Lewis acid (e.g., $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$) to the desired *meta*-pyrrolophane core of the target molecules. A few more steps completed the formal synthesis.



M. Shair and co-workers were the first to apply the *enyne metathesis* for macrocyclization during the biomimetic synthesis of (-)-longithorone A.⁴⁴ The two 16-membered paracyclophane building blocks, one diene and one dienophile component, were prepared using 50 mol% Grubbs's first-generation catalyst under 1 atm ethylene gas pressure. These components, after several additional steps, underwent two facile *Diels-Alder cycloaddition reactions* to afford the natural product.

