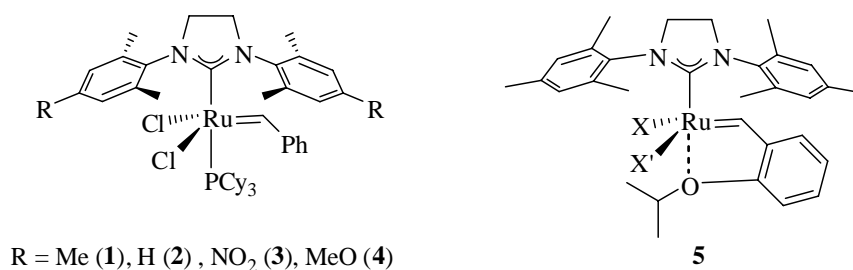


# Studies about olefin metathesis and the application of this reaction for the synthesis of medium-sized ring-systems

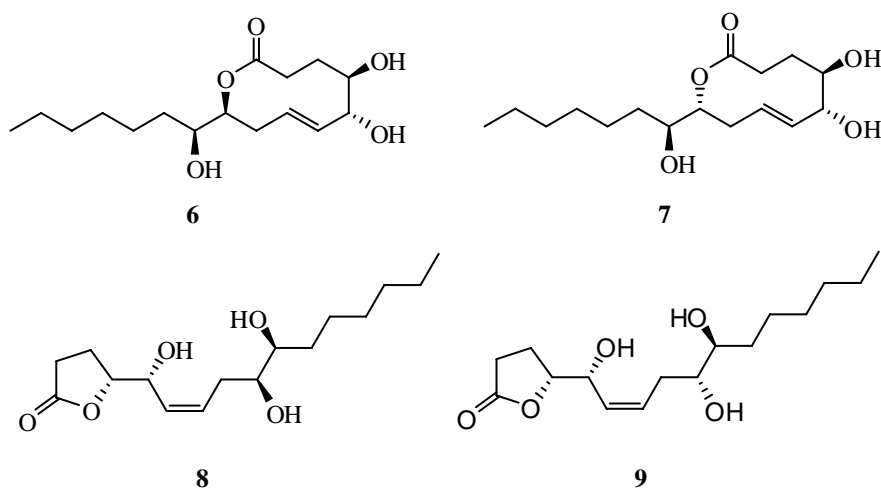
## Abstract:

In the first part of this PhD thesis, new ruthenium-based metathesis-catalysts were prepared bearing electronically different substituents on the *NHC*-ligand. The new complexes **2-4** were used in a ring-closing-metathesis (RCM) reaction in order to compare the catalyst-activity to the standard complex **1**. It was found that the complex with the nitro-substituted *NHC*-ligand was considerably less active than the other complexes. To investigate the problem of the *E/Z*-selectivity in metathesis reactions, several complexes of the type **5** were prepared. The aim was to investigate whether different groups X and X' would give different *E/Z* ratios. The *E/Z*-selectivity, however, was almost similar for all complexes prepared (figure 1).



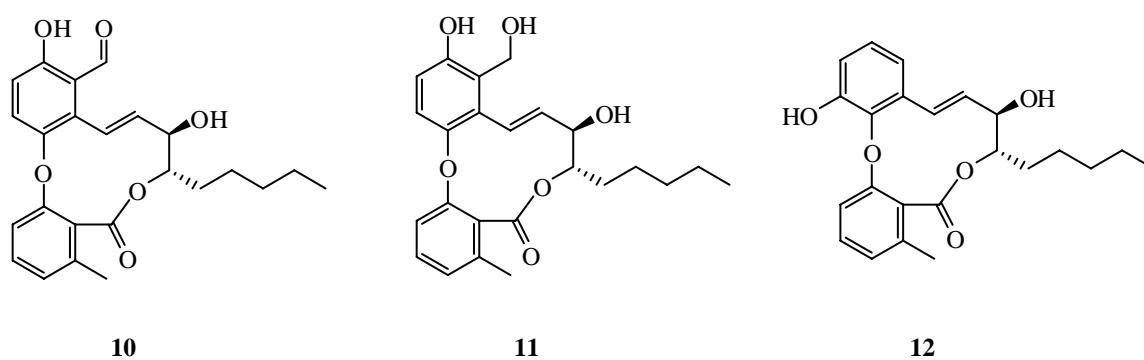
**Figure 1:** Prepared complexes.

In the second part of the PhD thesis, RCM was used to build the medium-sized ten-membered ring of the actin microfilament binding molecule Microcarpalide (**6**). Analogue compounds (**7-9**) were prepared additionally. The concept of kinetic vs. thermodynamic control of the *E/Z*-selectivity of the RCM was used to obtain both isomers in good yields. During deprotection of the alcohol groups, the rings bearing the *Z*-alkene underwent a transesterification to give the butanolide structure **8** and its epimere **9** (figure 2). In biological tests, all four compounds showed the same considerable activity to bind on actin microfilaments while displaying a low cytotoxicity.



**Figure 2:** Microcarpalide and analogues.

The strained eleven-membered ring system of Aspercyclid C (**12**) was formed using RCM. Attempts to synthesise the Aspercyclides A and B (**10** and **11**) in a similar way were not met with success. In both cases the RCM gave predominantly side products and the deprotection of the alcohol groups was not feasible as well (figure 3).



**Figure 3:** Aspercyclide A-C.