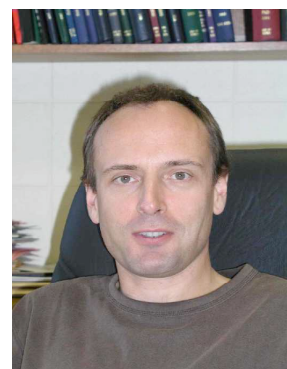
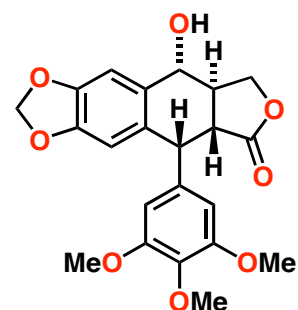


Domino reactions are spectacular events in which many bonds are made and broken in a single step. These reactions hold much promise for achieving more efficient syntheses: a pressing need in times of increasing production costs and the importance of protecting the environment by reducing waste. Our research program involves the design and implementation of sequences of cycloaddition reactions, free radical reactions and transition metal-mediated reactions to prepare polycyclic molecules with important biological properties. This program also targets new ways to achieve molecular recognition, complexation and catalysis. Overall, the primary goal is to synthesise such complex molecules in a practical manner.

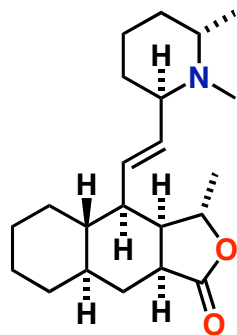


Efficient Total Synthesis: Anti-tumour and Anti-Alzheimer's Natural Products

Lignans like podophyllotoxin have cancer-fighting properties and are used in chemotherapy. An efficient and highly modular approach for the synthesis of these compounds has been developed, culminating in several total syntheses including that of podophyllotoxin. This strategy has several advantages over previous syntheses, the most significant of which being that it allows a high level of convergency at the end of the synthetic route. Biological evaluations of many of our anti-cancer compounds are presently being carried out within Australia and the USA.



podophyllotoxin



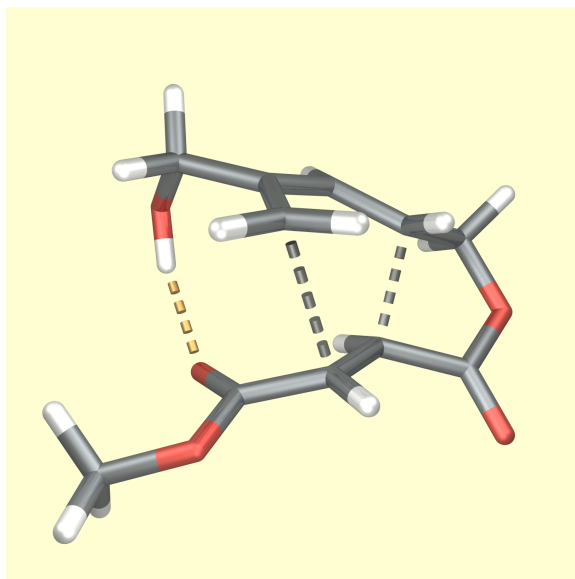
himbacine

Himbacine is natural product isolated from *Galbulimima baccata*, a species of tree found in Northern Australia and Papua New Guinea. Himbacine was found to exhibit strong, selective binding to muscarinic receptors of the M2 subtype. Speculation that selective presynaptic muscarinic receptor antagonists might find application in the treatment of neurodegenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's disease provoked our interest in *Galbulimima* alkaloids. A modular total synthesis of himbacine was completed this year. The synthesis draws upon new chemistry developed in other projects currently under way in the group. A dozen new structural variants of himbacine are currently undergoing biological testing with collaborators at the University of Melbourne. (with J. Fischer, A.J. Scott, L.A. Sharp, L.S.-M. Wong, and F.J. Mitchelson [U. Melbourne], A.J. Reynolds [U. Sydney])

A Deeper Understanding of the Most Important Organic Reaction

The Diels–Alder reaction is one of the most powerful and most commonly used reactions in synthetic organic chemistry. Predicting, controlling and explaining the stereochemical outcome of its intramolecular variant continues to be a major activity within the group. The location of transition structures at high levels of theory is providing stimulating new insights into the reaction. This deeper understanding is driving the development of new methodology. We have developed a novel, efficient and very general way to produce complex polycyclic molecules with useful biological properties from simple, unsaturated, acyclic precursors using sequences of Diels–Alder reactions. (with T.N.

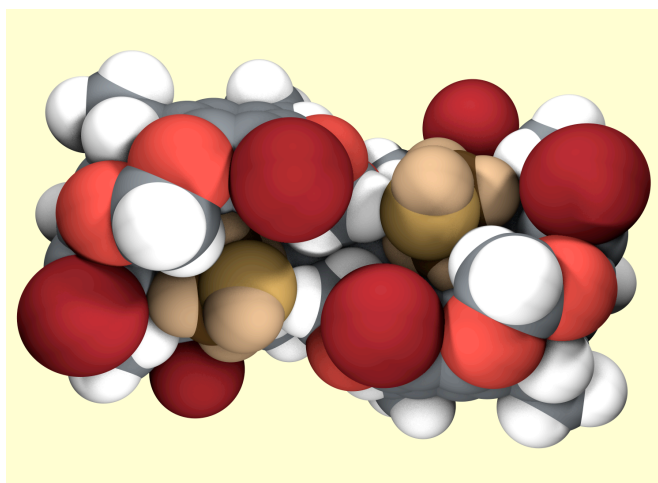
Cayzer, L. Kwan, N. Miller, A. Payne, E. Pearson, R. Tripoli, C.I. Turner, and M.N. Paddon-Row [U. NSW]



A hydrogen bond (bronze) improves the stereoselectivity of a Diels–Alder reaction.

Host-guest Chemistry

Research in this area is concerned with the design and synthesis of host molecules based upon cavitands (rigid, bowl-shaped molecules) for molecular recognition, complexation and catalysis. Investigations into potential uses of these intriguing hosts as molecule-sized devices is under way. (*with E.S. Barrett, N. Kanizaj, D.J. Sinclair, and J.R. Hansen [U. Sydney]*)



A crystal structure of one of our double-cavity hosts binding two ethanol molecules (bronzed)

<http://rsc.anu.edu.au/research/sherburn.php>