

# History and Biology of Tetrodotoxin

1909,  
Tahara:  
**Crude toxin** (ca. 0.2–4 %  
pure) from globefish  
ovaries, and named it  
'tetrodotoxin'

1950,  
Yokoo:  
**Crystalline form**  
**TTX** from the liver  
and ovaries of  
Sphoeroides rubripes.

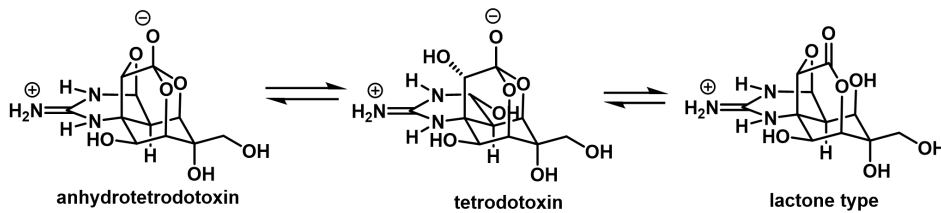
1964,  
Woodward, Tsuda,  
Goto, and Mosher:  
**3D structure**  
**confirmed**

1972,  
Kishi:  
Total synthesis of  
**(±)-TTX**

2003,  
Isobe, Du Bois  
Asymmetric  
synthesis of **(-)-**  
**TTX**

2008, Sato  
2017, Fukuyama  
2020, Yokoshima  
2022, Trauner  
2023, Qi

TTX's interconversion in water

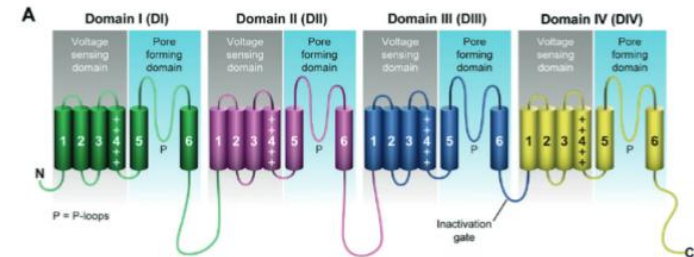


TTX's bioactivity:

Block voltage gated sodium channels(VGSC)  
impede neuronal communication

TTX's potential application in clinic:

1. Anesthetic (No cardiovascularside effects, synergistic effect)
2. Cancer (combate cancer, release acute pain)
3. Drug addiction (alleviatean acute heroin withdrawal effect)



**Table 1: Mammalian isoforms of Na<sub>v</sub> α-subunits.**

Isoform	TTX IC <sub>50</sub> [nM]	Primary localization	Disease link <sup>[a]</sup>
<i>TTX-sensitive</i>			
Na <sub>v</sub> 1.1	5.9 <sup>[28, 29]</sup>	CNS, <sup>[b]</sup> Heart	Epilepsy 癫痫
Na <sub>v</sub> 1.2	7.8 <sup>[30, 31]</sup>	CNS	Epilepsy
Na <sub>v</sub> 1.3	2.0 <sup>[31, 32]</sup>	Embryonic CNS	Nerve injury
Na <sub>v</sub> 1.4	4.5 <sup>[31, 33]</sup>	Skeletal muscle	Myotonias 肌无力
Na <sub>v</sub> 1.6	3.8 <sup>[31, 34]</sup>	DRG, <sup>[b]</sup> CNS	CNS disorders
Na <sub>v</sub> 1.7	5.5 <sup>[31, 35]</sup>	DRG	Pain sensation
<i>TTX-resistant</i>			
Na <sub>v</sub> 1.5	1970 <sup>[28, 31]</sup>	Heart, CNS	Cardiac arrhythmias
Na <sub>v</sub> 1.8	1330 <sup>[31, 36]</sup>	DRG	Pain sensation
Na <sub>v</sub> 1.9	59600 <sup>[37, 38]</sup>	DRG	Pain sensation

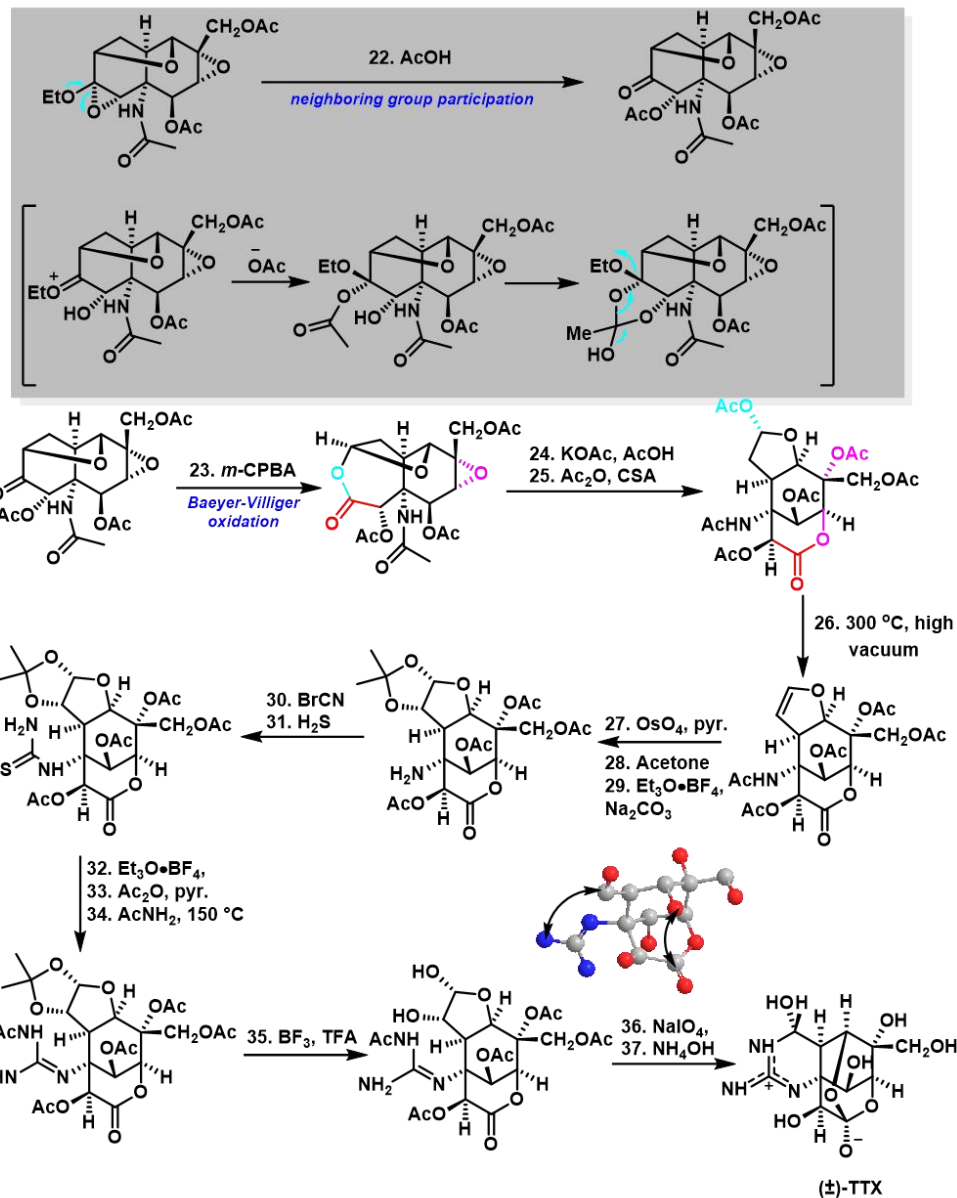
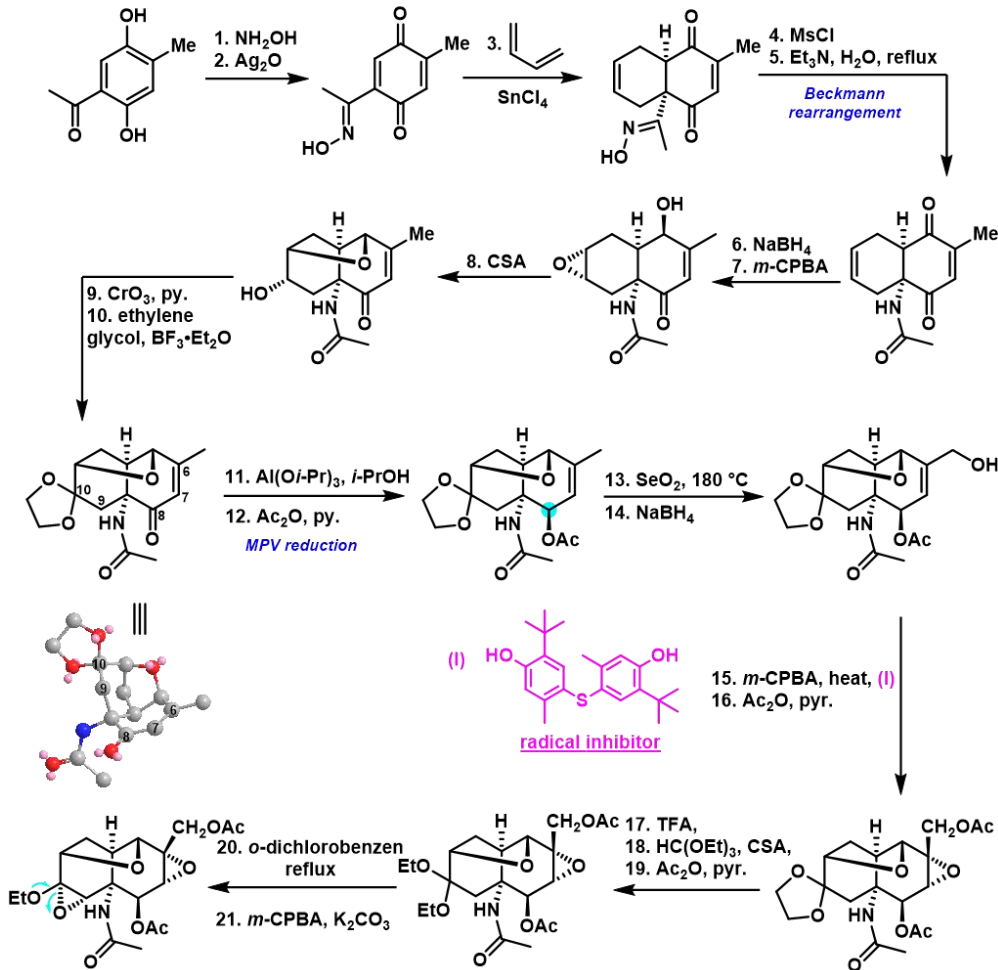
[a] This list represents only a partial list of associated disease states.

[b] CNS: Central nervous system. [c] DRG: Dorsal root ganglion.

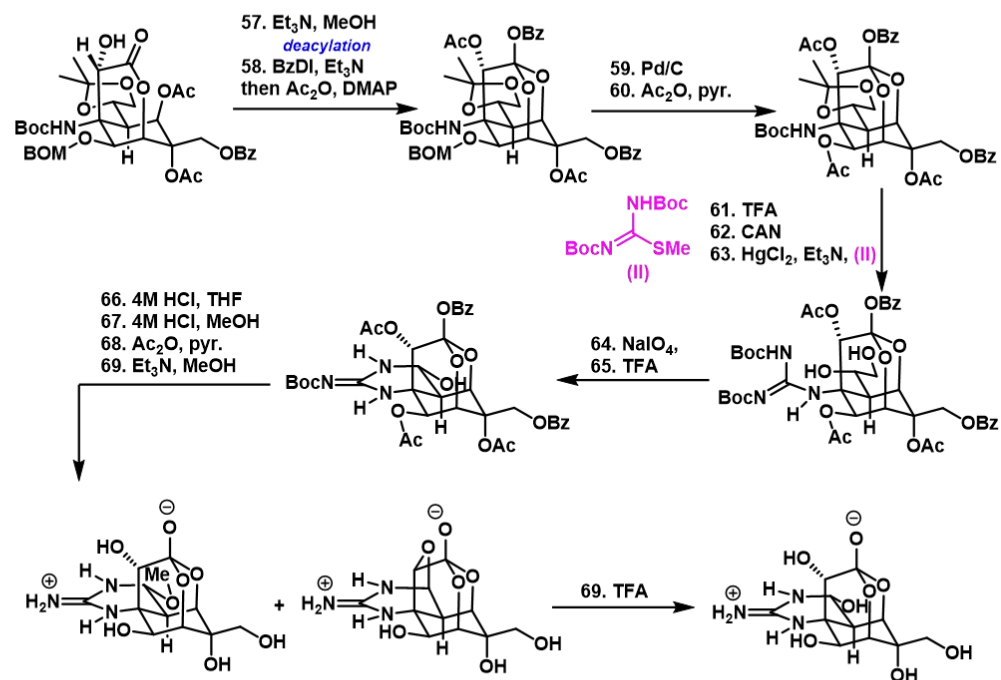
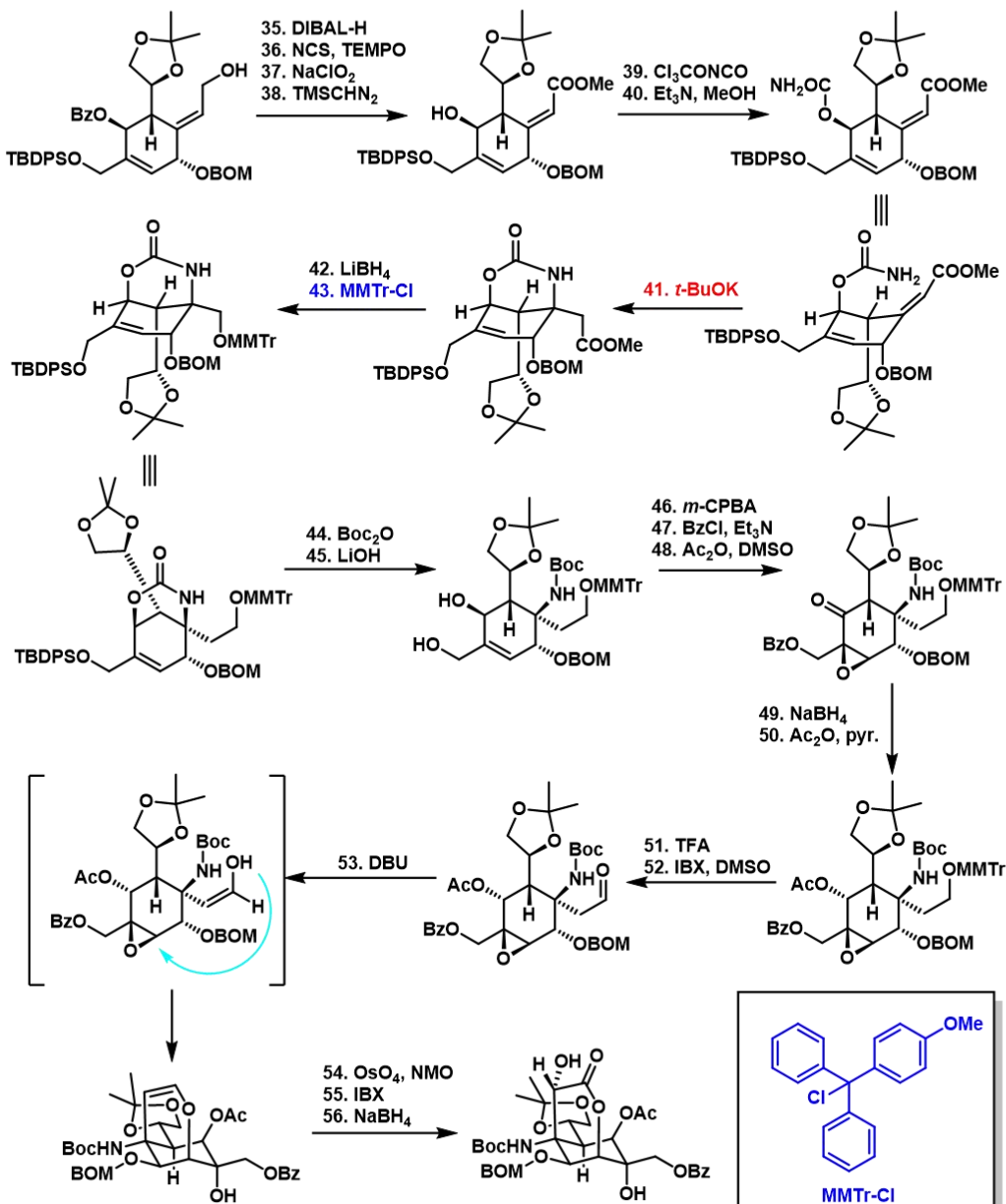
**1. Kishi's work, 1972**

*Tetrahedron Lett.*, **59**, 5127-5132 (1970)  
*J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **94**, 9219-9221 (1972)

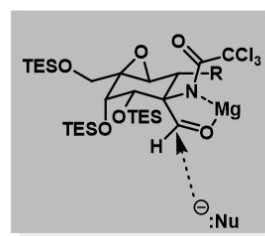
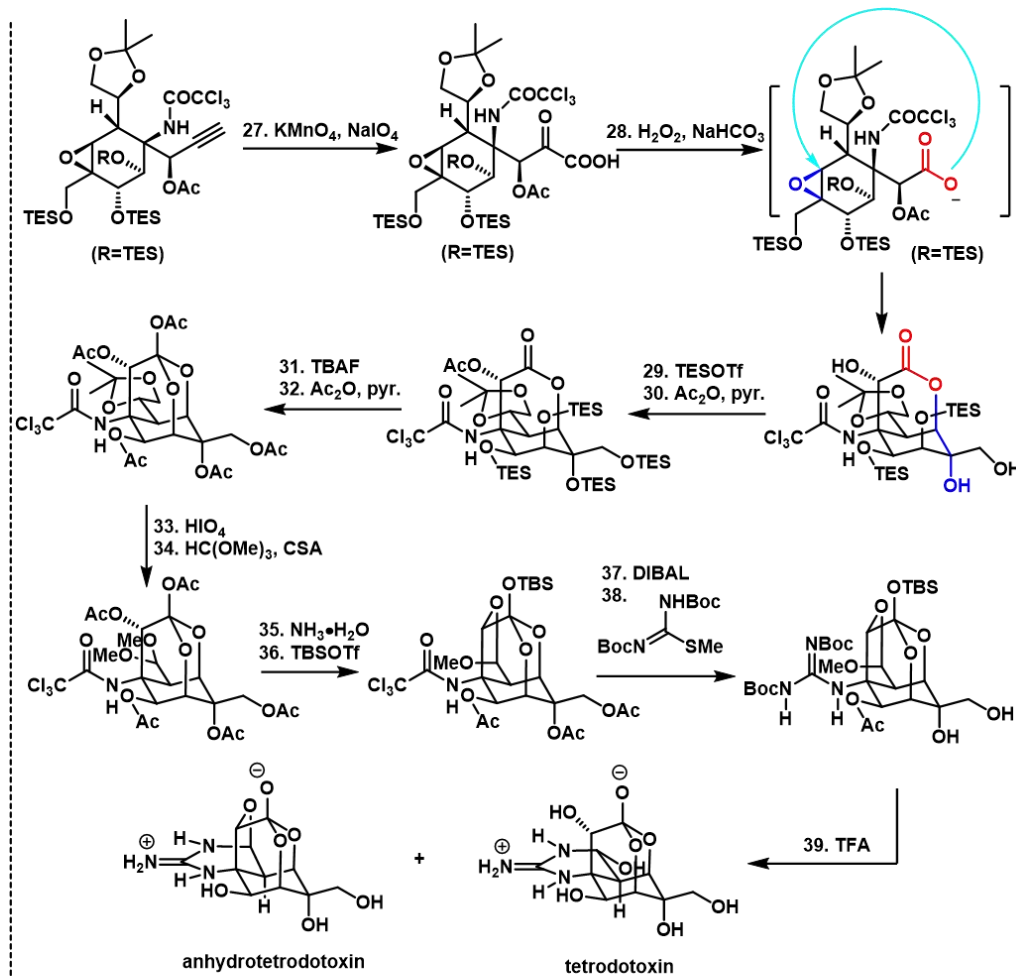
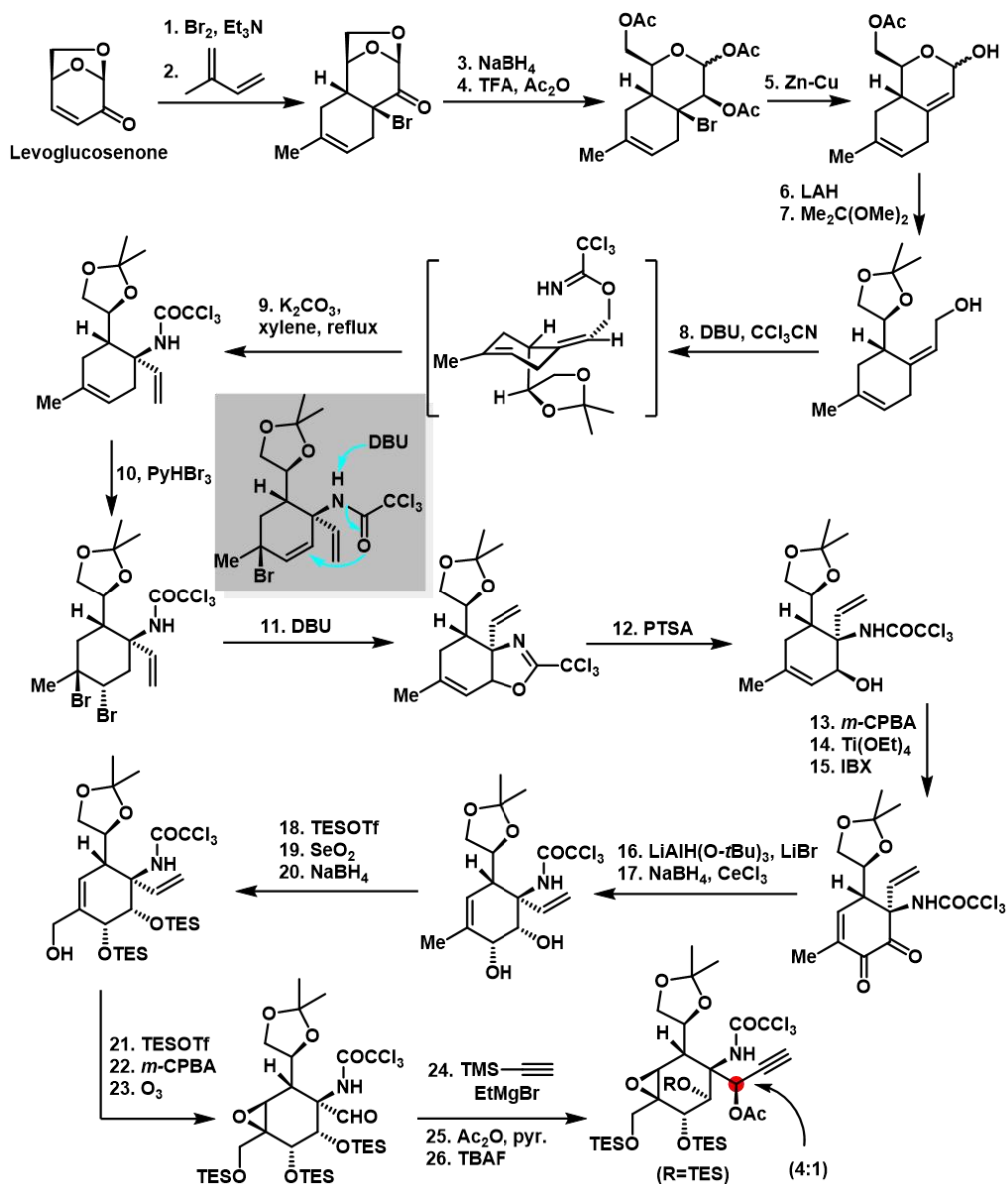
- Masterpiece of synthetic chemistry
- All regio- and stereoselective manipulations are substrate-controlled
- No silyl ether protection at that time







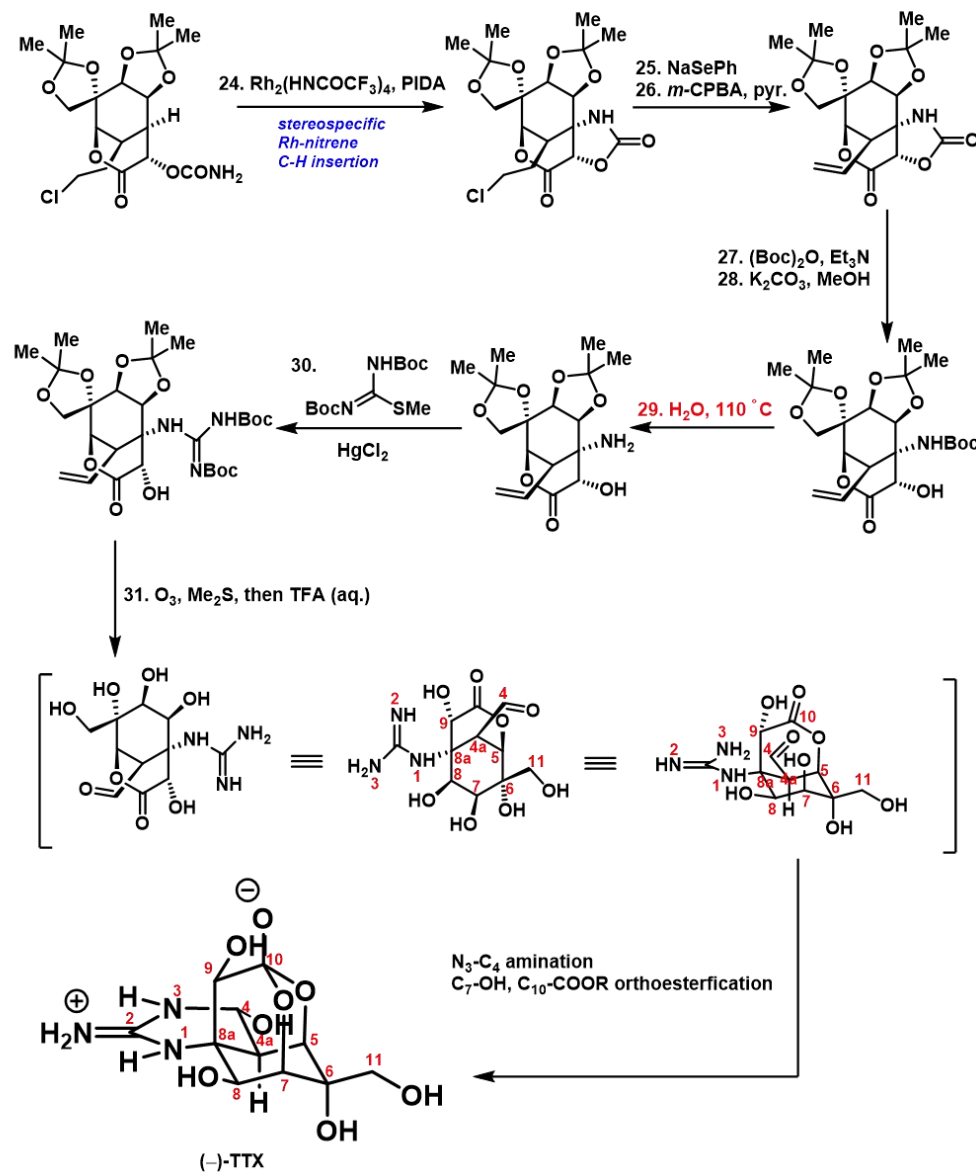
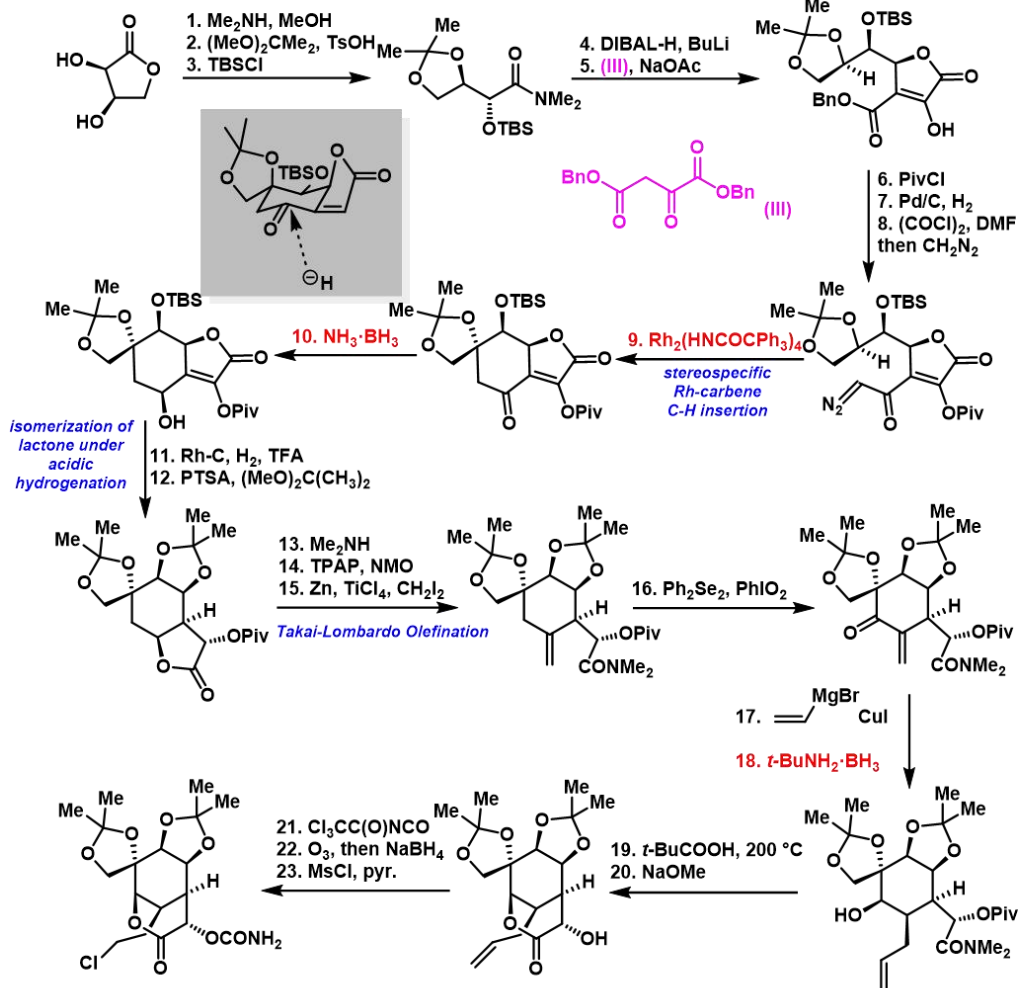
## 2. Isobe's work, second generation, 2004



## 3. Du Bois's work, 2003

J. Am. Chem. Soc. 125, 11510 -11511 (2003)

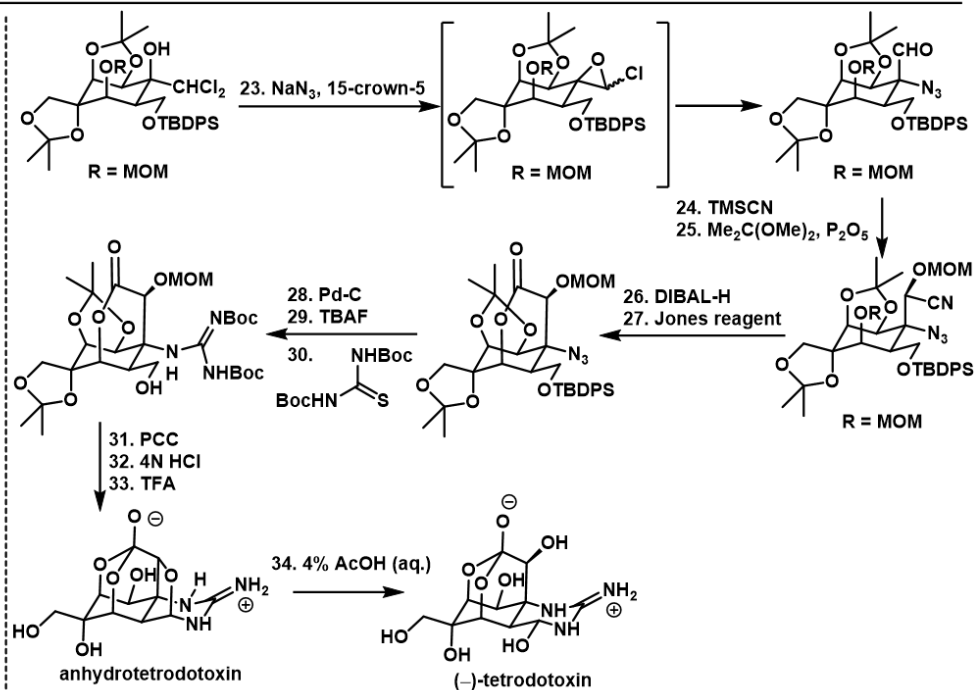
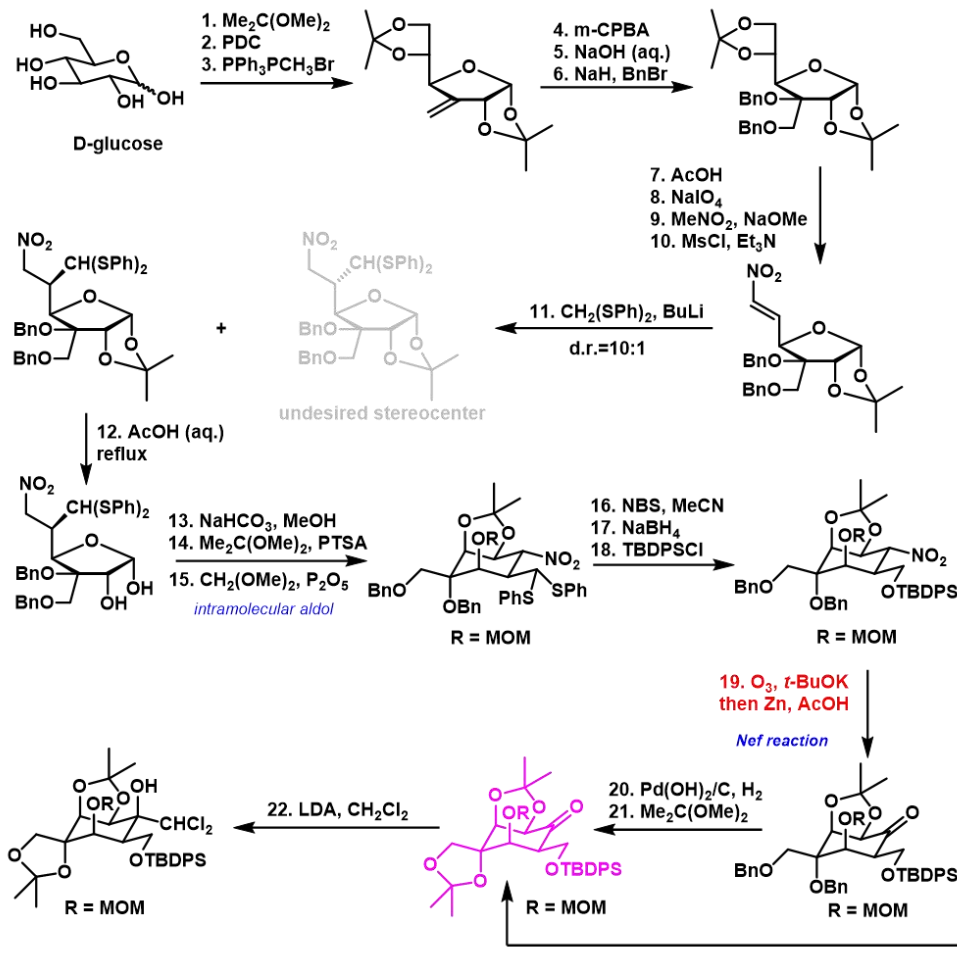
- Rhodium-catalyzed C-H bond activation
- Three rings in one step at final stage



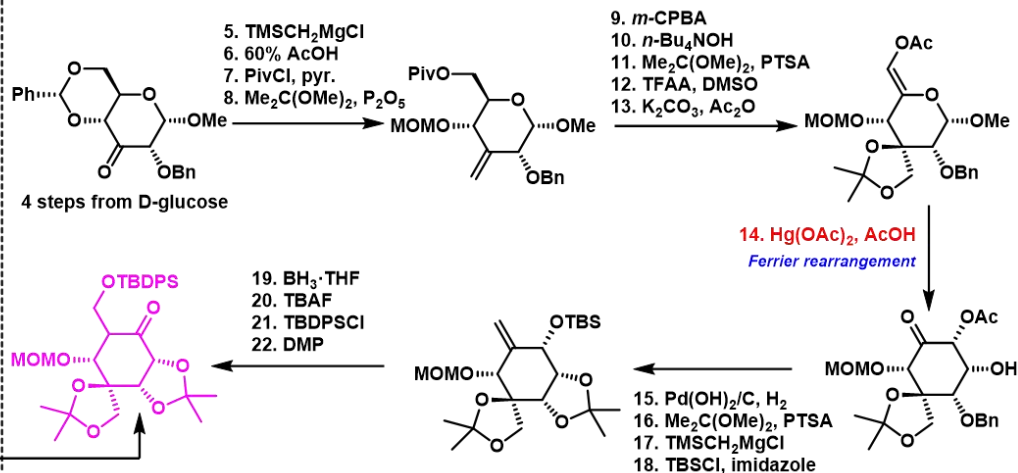
## 4. Sato's work, 2008

J. Org. Chem. 73, 1234 -1242 (2008)  
Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn, 83, 279-287(2010)

- D-glucose as chiral source
- 15 steps to form the cyclohexane ring
- Epoxide opening with azide and form tertiary amine



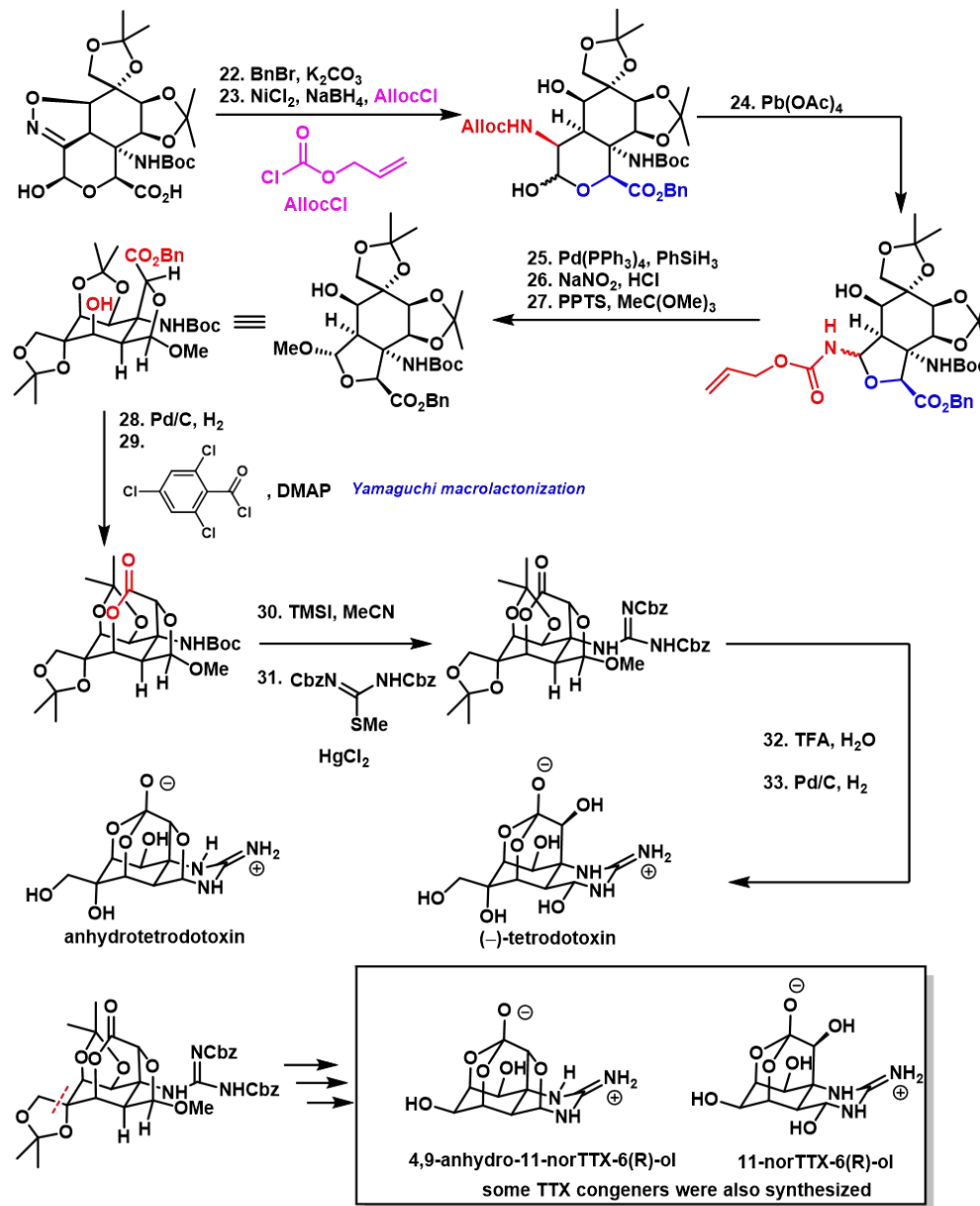
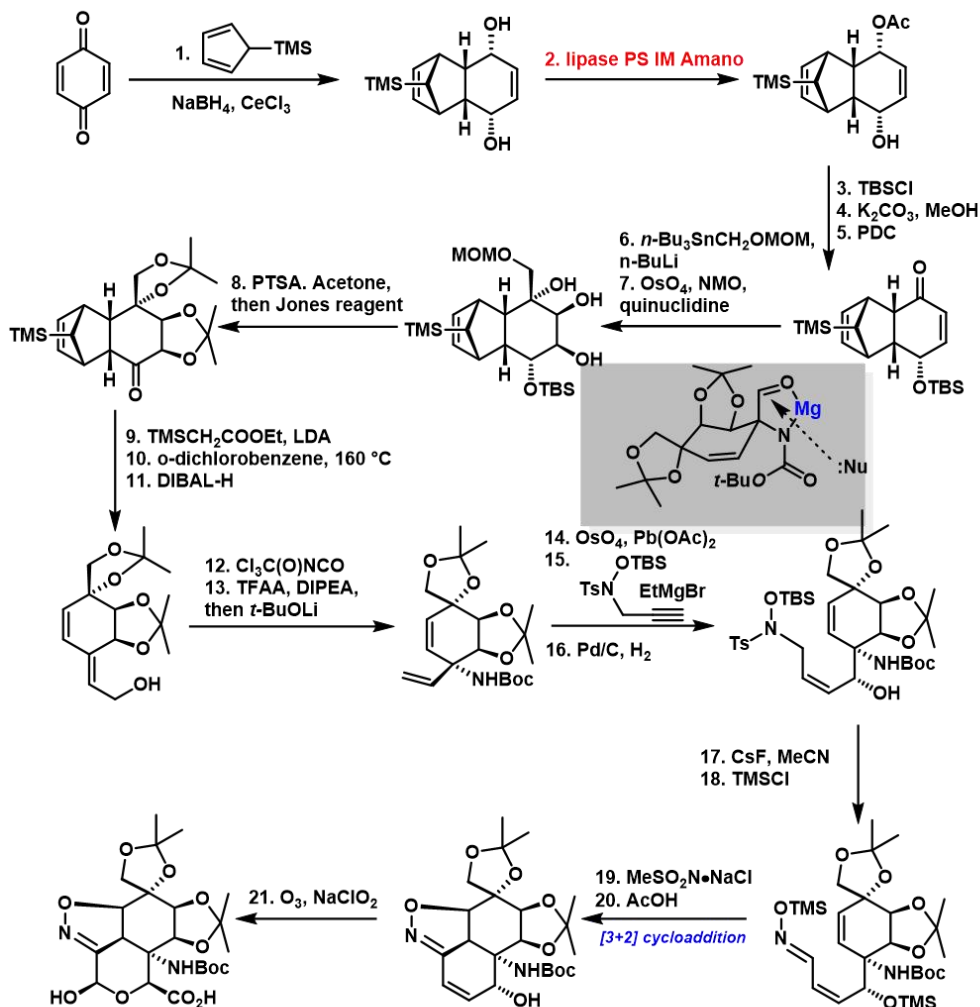
## Second generation formal synthesis



## 5. Fukuyama's work, 2017

Angew. Chem. Int. ed. 56, 1549-1552 (2017)

- enzymatic deasymmetration
- overmann rearrangement to form tertiary amine
- Yamaguchi macrolactonization

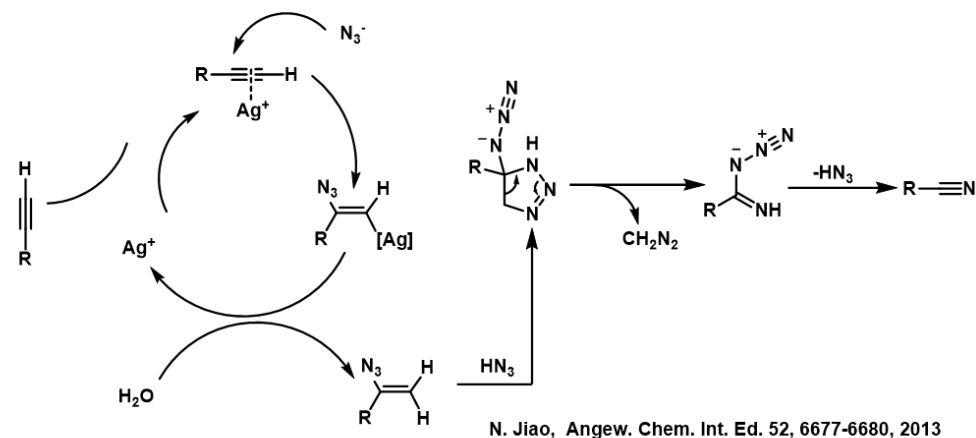
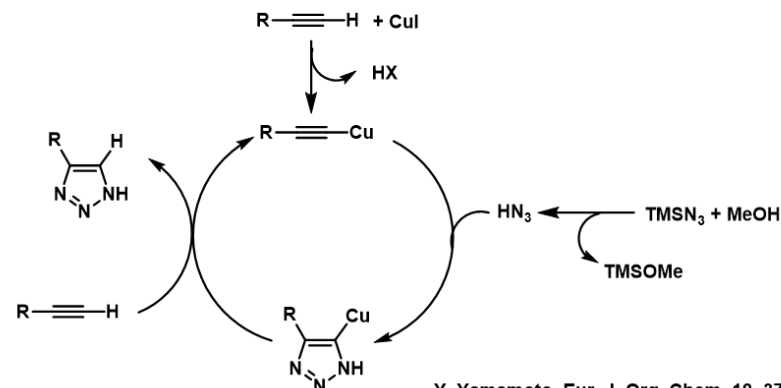
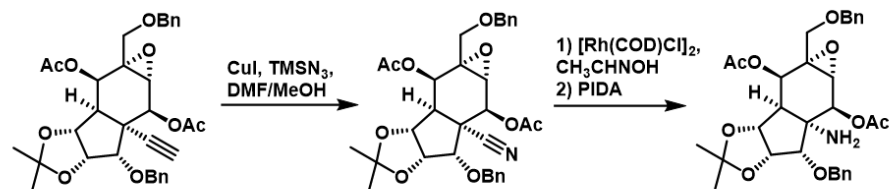
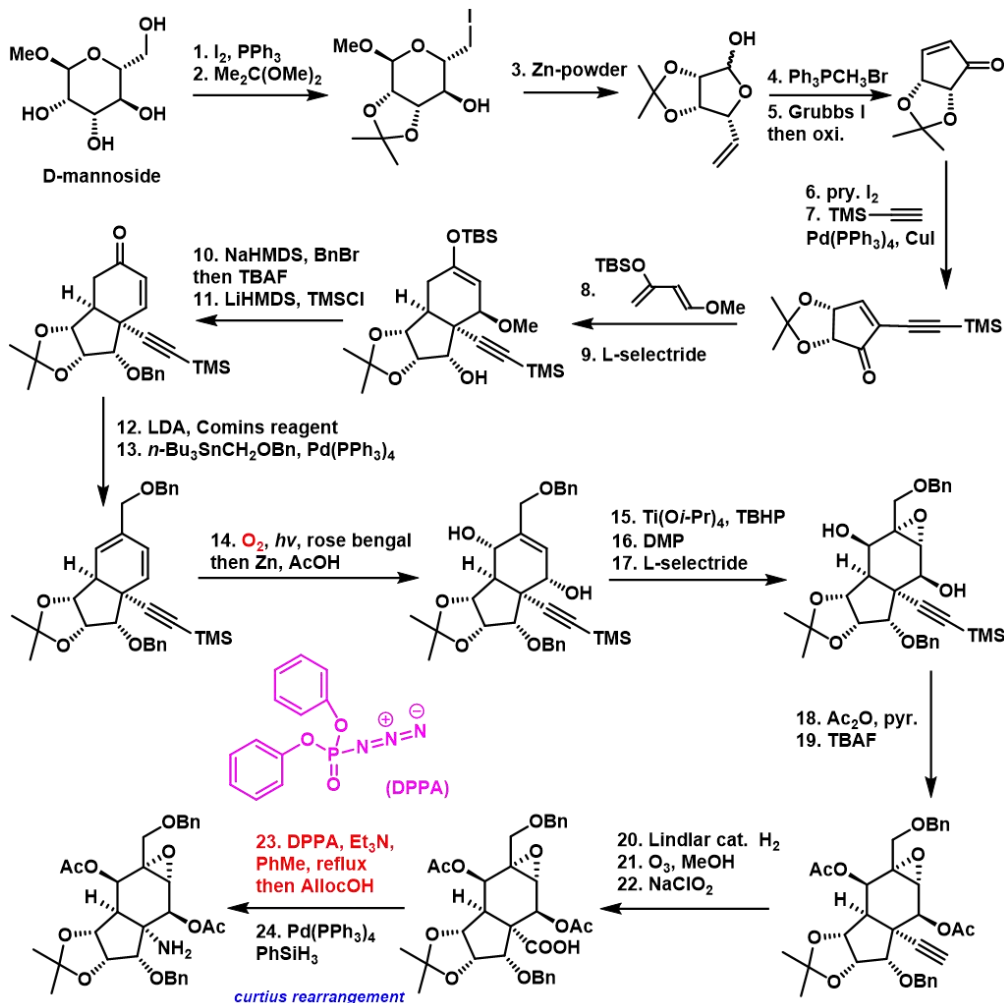


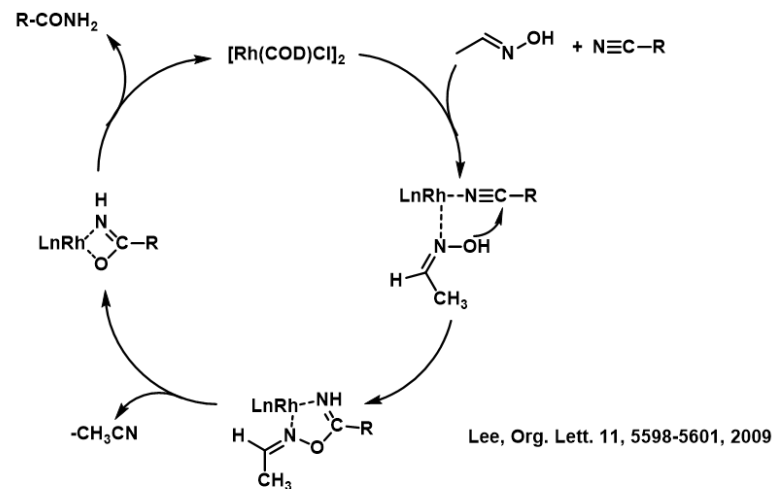
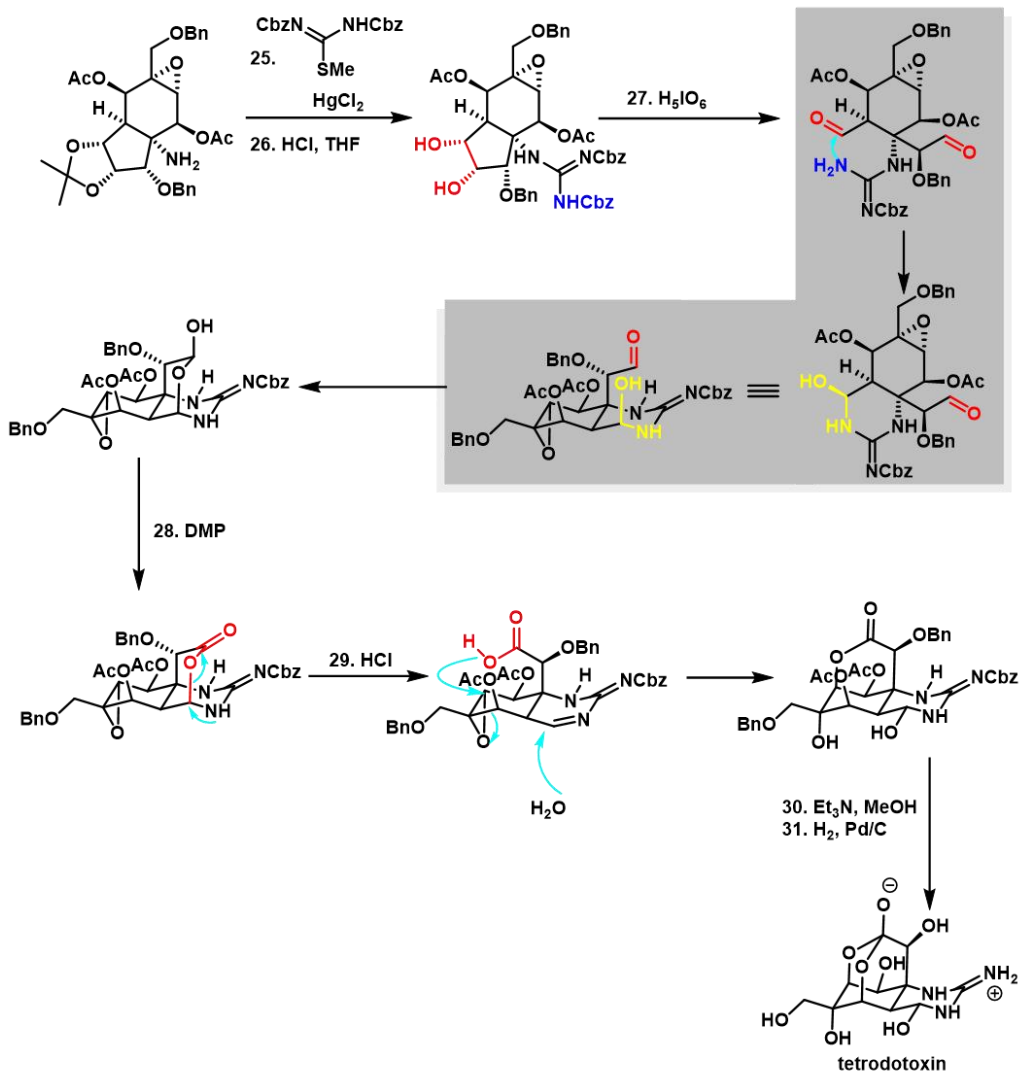


## 6. Yokoshima's work, 2020

Angew. Chem. Int. ed. 59, 6253-6257 (2020)

- Diels-Alder reaction with O<sub>2</sub>
- Curtius rearrangement to form tertiary amine
- Rhodium catalyzed turning alkyne into cyanide

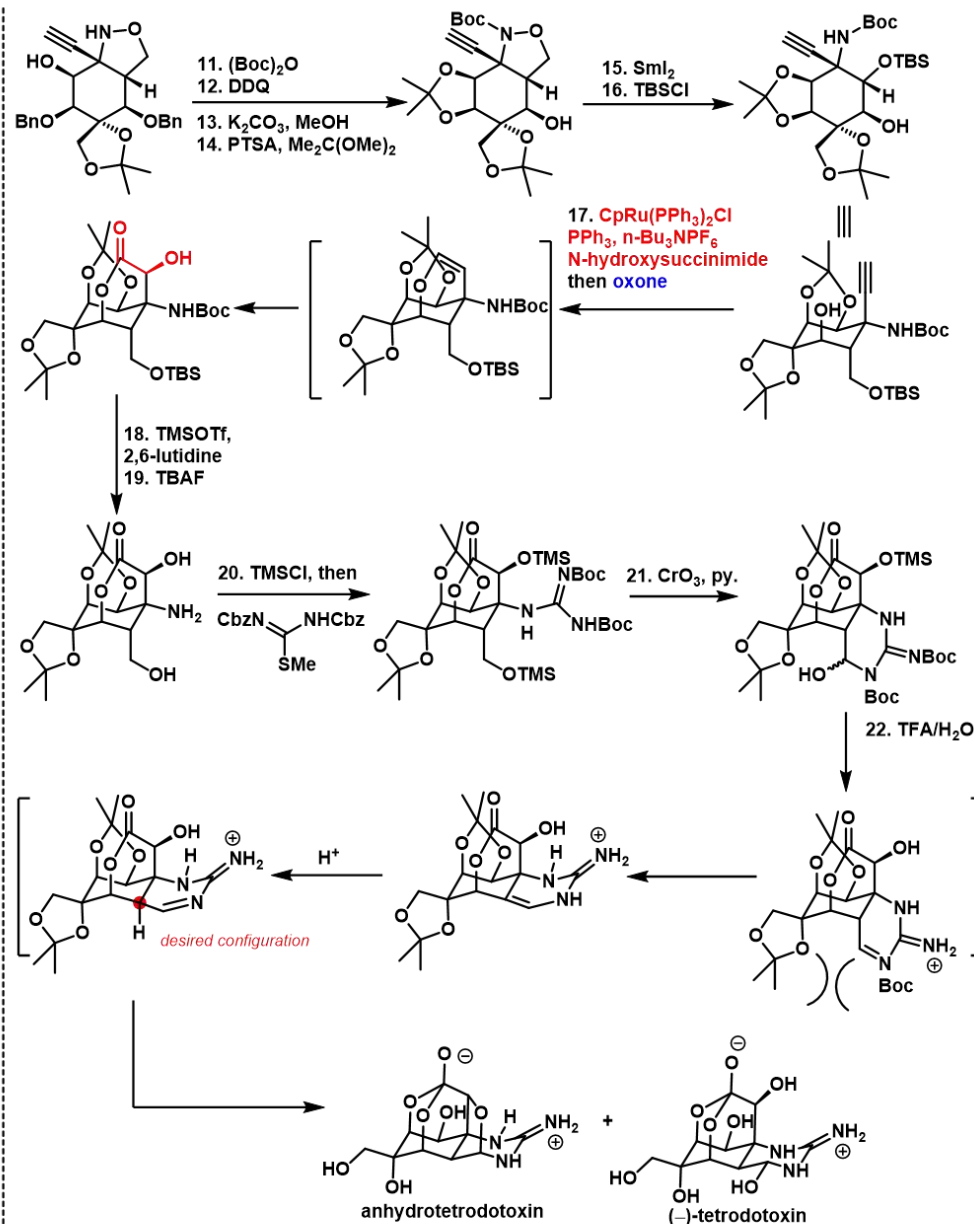
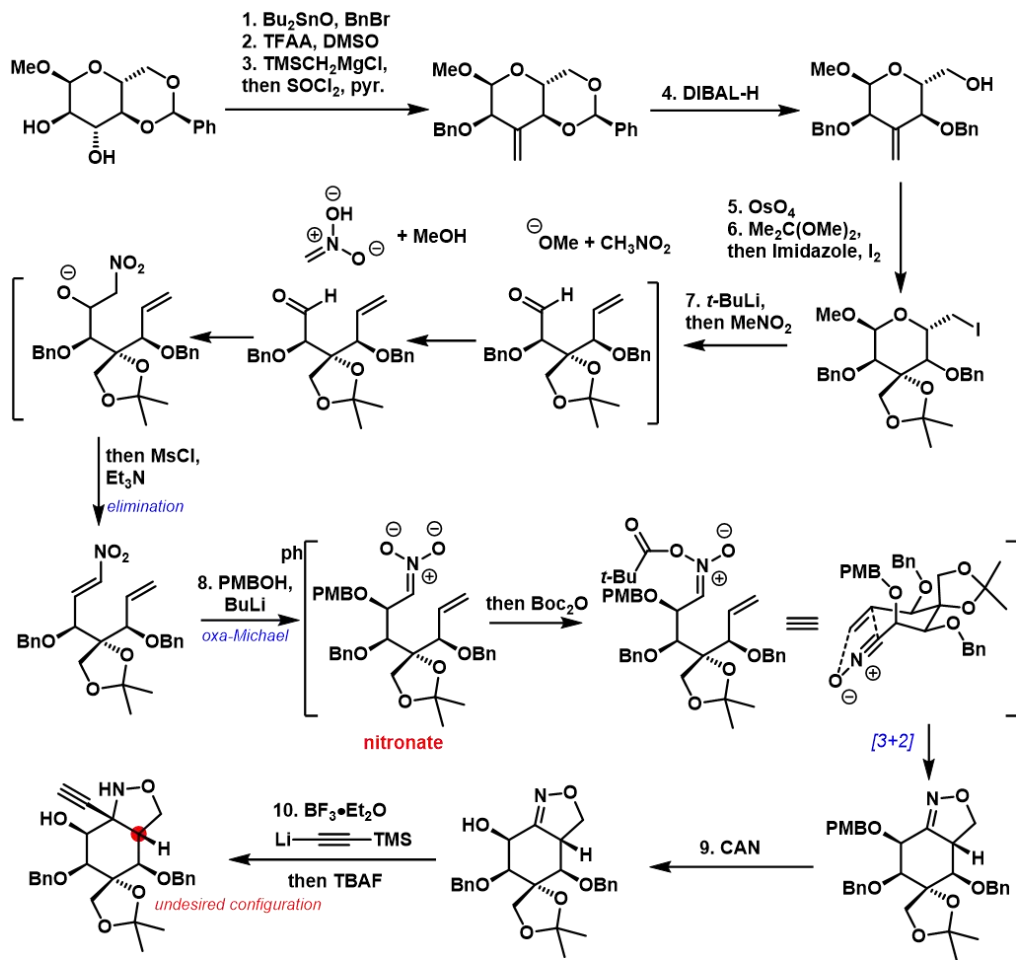




## 7. Trauner's work, 2022

Science, 377, 411-415, 2022

- one pot [3+2] cascade reaction to introduce tertiary amine precursor
- ruthenium double-catalyzed cycloisomerization and keto-hydroxylation
- 11% overall yield in 22 steps



## 8. Qi's work, 2023

10.26434/chemrxiv-2023-76wll

- chiral auxiliary assisted Diels-Alder reaction
- $S_{\text{M}}2$ -mediated epoxide opening
- three rings construction in the last step

