

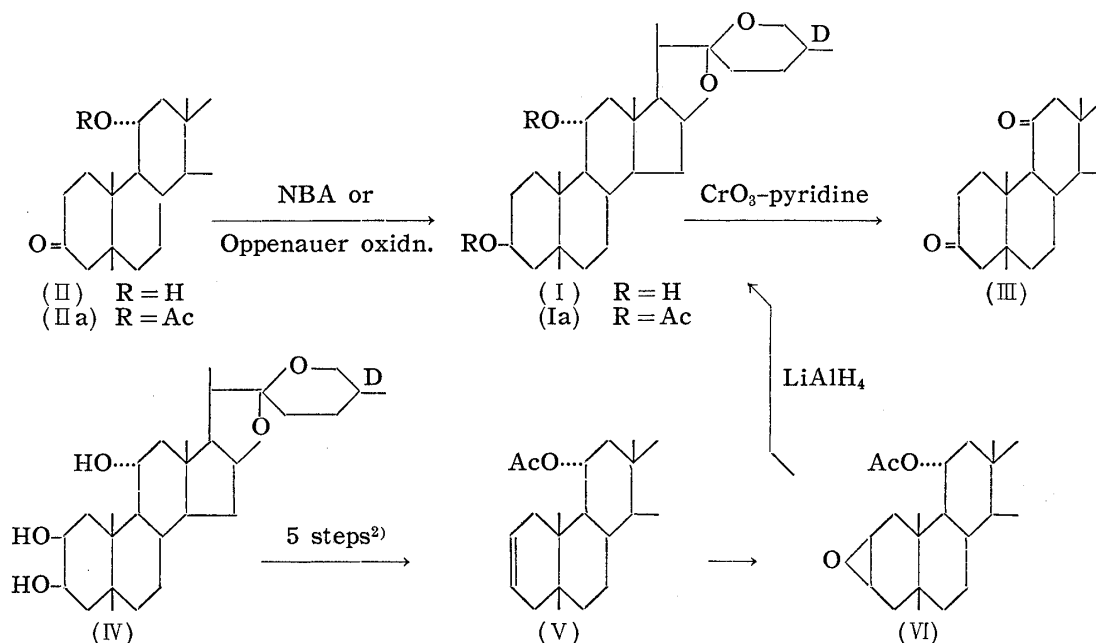
61. Ken'ichi Takeda, Tameto Okanishi, Hiroshi Ōsaka, Ariyoshi Shimaoka, and Norihide Maezono: Studies on the Steroidal Components of Domestic Plants. XXX.*¹ Structure of Nogiragenin, a New Sapogenin isolated from *Metanartheicum luteo-viride* MAXIM.

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A new 11-oxygenated steroidal sapogenin was further isolated from *Metanartheicum luteo-viride* MAXIM. in addition to metagenin (IV).¹⁾ This sapogenin, named nogiragenin, belongs to the 25D-series and is a dihydroxyspirostane. The origin of the name, nogiragenin, comes from the Japanese name for this plant, "Nogiran."

This new sapogenin was obtained from the benzene-chloroform (1:1) fraction before the metagenin fraction (chloroform-methanol) by chromatography on alumina (see experimental part). Nogiragenin (I) melts at 201°, $[\alpha]_D^{23} -70.6^\circ$ (chloroform), and gives a diacetate (Ia), m.p. 209°. N-Bromoacetamide or the Oppenauer oxidation of this sapogenin afforded a monoketone derivative (II), m.p. 249°, $[\alpha]_D^{23} -66.3^\circ$ (chloroform), and monoacetate (IIa), m.p. 214°, while chromium trioxide-pyridine oxidation of nogiragenin gave a diketone (III), m.p. 208°. These two monoketone and diketone derivatives are identical in all respects with the corresponding 11 α -hydroxy-5 β ,25D-spirostan-3-one (II) and 3,11-dione (III), respectively. As the 11 α -hydroxy-3-oxo- and 3,11-dioxo-spirostanes were already synthesized from hecogenin,^{1,2)} the position of each hydroxyl group in this sapogenin is deduced as C-3 and C-11, respectively.

Since the structure of metagenin is 2 β ,3 β ,11 α -triol¹⁾ (IV), the most probable structure of nogiragenin is considered to be 3 β ,11 α -diol. From this assumption the synthesis of nogiragenin from metagenin was attempted by the following route.



*¹ Part XXIX: Ann. Repts. Shionogi Research Lab., Vol. 10, 153 (1960).

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1) K. Takeda, K. Hamamoto: Tetrahedron Letters, No. 3, 1 (1960).

2) The detail of (1): This Bulletin, 9, 32 (1961).

Perbenzoic acid oxidation of Δ^2 -metagenin (V),¹⁾ which was obtained from metagenin by the method of Djerassi^{3b)} as reported earlier,¹⁾ afforded the $2\beta,3\beta$ -epoxide (VI), m.p. 224° , $[\alpha]_D^{25} -93.6^\circ$ (chloroform). The configuration of the epoxide ring was assumed to be β , according to the report of Djerassi, *et al.*³⁾ Lithium aluminium hydride reduction of this β -epoxide gave the anticipated nogiragenin in a fair yield. Thus, the structure of nogiragenin is confirmed as $5\beta,25D-3\beta,11\alpha$ -dihydroxyspirostane and therefore, metagenin is 2β -hydroxynogiragenin.

Experimental^{*3}

Nogiragenin ($5\beta,25D$ -Spirostane- $3\beta,11\alpha$ -diol) (I) and its Diacetate (Ia) from Plant Sources—Dried and powdered subterranean parts (15 kg.) of "Nogiran," which were collected in the neighborhood of the Rokuhara Farm in Iwate Prefecture in October, 1959, were treated in exactly the same manner as in the case of metagenin.¹⁾ The residue (51 g.), obtained from 90% MeOH extract by acidic and alkaline saponification followed by CHCl_3 extraction, was chromatographed on alumina, the eluates with benzene- CHCl_3 (4:1-1:1) and CHCl_3 were collected, and purified from petr. ether- CHCl_3 (1:1), yielding 1.4 g. of crude crystals, m.p. $190\sim 193^\circ$. The m.p. was raised by further recrystallization from Et_2O or CHCl_3 to $200\sim 201^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{23} -70.6^\circ$ ($c=0.984$). This is easily soluble in EtOH, Me_2CO , benzene, and CHCl_3 , but hardly soluble in petr. ether. Liebermann and $\text{CCl}_3\cdot\text{COOH}$ tests are positive. IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{Nujol}}$ cm^{-1} : 876, 890, 918, 978; $890>918$ (25D); 3514 (OH). Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{44}\text{O}_4$ (Nogiragenin, I): C, 74.95; H, 10.25. Found: C, 74.72; H, 10.18.

The above diol (50 mg.) was acetylated with 1 cc. of Ac_2O on a water bath for 1 hr. and treated in the usual manner, yielding 31 mg. of nogiragenin diacetate (Ia), m.p. $208\sim 209^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{23} -73.8^\circ$ ($c=0.968$). IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{Nujol}}$ cm^{-1} : 860, 895, 924, 977; $895>924$ (25D); 1245, 1733 (AcO). Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{31}\text{H}_{48}\text{O}_6$: C, 72.06; H, 9.36. Found: C, 72.12; H, 9.49.

The eluate with CHCl_3 -MeOH (4:1-1:1) furnished 2.05 g. of metagenin (IV), m.p. 270° , which were proved to be identical with the sample by a mixed m.p. and IR comparison.

11α -Hydroxy- $5\beta,25D$ -spirostan-3-one (II)—a) Oxidation of Diol (I) with N-Bromoacetamide (NBA): To a solution of 100 mg. of nogiragenin (I) in 1.2 cc. of pyridine and 8 cc. of *tert*-BuOH a solution of 80 mg. of NBA in 2 cc. of water and 8 cc. of *tert*-BuOH was added and the mixture was left for 44 hr. at room temperature. The reaction mixture was treated with 40 cc. of 10% Na_2SO_3 solution and evaporated to dryness to leave a white crystalline product. Extraction with Et_2O -benzene (1:1) mixture followed by evaporation of the solvent yielded 95 mg. of crystalline powder, m.p. $240\sim 242^\circ$, which was chromatographed on alumina. The eluates with benzene and benzene- Et_2O (1:1) furnished 82 mg. of needles, m.p. $247\sim 249^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{23} -66.3^\circ$ ($c=1.042$). IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{Nujol}}$ cm^{-1} : 1697 (CO), 3556 (OH). This showed no depression of mixed m.p. with the sample synthesized from hecogenin.²⁾ Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{42}\text{O}_4$: C, 75.31; H, 9.83. Found: C, 75.41; H, 9.92.

b) Oppenauer Oxidation from (I): To a solution of 100 mg. of nogiragenin (I) in 2.5 cc. of toluene, 100 mg. of $\text{Al}(\text{iso-PrO})_3$ in 1 cc. of cyclohexane and 0.4 cc. of toluene was added and the mixture was refluxed for 45 min. Extraction with Et_2O , followed by washing with 20 cc. of 5% HCl and water, and evaporation of Et_2O furnished 123 mg. of oily residue, which was recrystallized from Me_2CO -petr. ether to 66 mg. of the 3-ketone (II), m.p. $243\sim 245^\circ$. Identification was established by admixture.

11α -Acetoxy- $5\beta,25D$ -spirostan-3-one (IIa)—The above 11α -ol (II) (62 mg.) was left to stand with 0.5 cc. of Ac_2O and 1 cc. of pyridine overnight and treated in the usual manner. The crude product (60 mg.) was chromatographed on alumina and the eluate with petr. ether-benzene (1:1) yielded 52 mg. of crystals, m.p. $208\sim 209^\circ$, which were recrystallized from CHCl_3 -hexane to needles, m.p. $211\sim 214^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{20} -63.8^\circ$ ($c=0.528$). IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{Nujol}}$ cm^{-1} : 1244, 1725 (C=O and AcO). This showed no depression of mixed m.p. with the sample synthesized from hecogenin.²⁾ Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{44}\text{O}_5$: C, 73.69; H, 9.36. Found: C, 73.91; H, 9.33.

$5\beta,25D$ -Spirostane-3,11-dione (III)—To a solution of 200 mg. of nogiragenin (I) in 4 cc. of pyridine, 200 mg. of CrO_3 in 2 cc. of pyridine was added and left for 24 hr. at room temperature. The precipitate formed by dilution with water was collected, washed with water, and dissolved in a mixture of CHCl_3 - Et_2O (1:1). The organic solvent layer was washed with 10% H_2SO_4 , 5% NaOH, and water, and evaporated to leave 167 mg. of crude crystals, m.p. $199\sim 207^\circ$. This product was chromato-

*3 All melting points are uncorrected. Rotations were measured in CHCl_3 solution.

3) a) C. Djerassi, J. Fishman, J. A. Moore: Chem. & Ind. (London), 1954, 1320; b) C. Djerassi, J. Fishman: J. Am. Chem. Soc., 77, 4291 (1955).

graphed on alumina and the eluate with benzene-Et₂O (1:9) yielded 133 mg. of crystals, m.p. 207~208° (from CHCl₃-petr. ether). IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{Nujol}}$ cm⁻¹: 1710 (C=O). Identification with the sample from hecogenin was established by admixture and IR spectral comparison. *Anal.* Calcd. for C₂₇H₄₀O₄: C, 75.66; H, 9.41. Found: C, 75.32; H, 9.49.

2 β ,3 β -Epoxy-5 β ,25D-spirostan-11 α -ol Acetate (VI)—To a solution of 500 mg. of 5 β ,25D-spirostan-2-en-11 α -ol acetate²⁾ (V) in 50 cc. of CHCl₃, 10 cc. of CHCl₃, solution of perbenzoic acid (46.7 mg./cc.) was added, cooling with ice, and left for 24 hr. at room temperature. The reaction mixture was poured into 200 cc. of Et₂O and the Et₂O layer was washed successively with 5% NaI, 5% Na₂S₂O₃, 5% NaHCO₃, and water. Evaporation of the solvent furnished 551 mg. of crude crystals, which were recrystallized from CHCl₃-petr. ether to needles, m.p. 222~224°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -93.6° (c=0.993). IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{Nujol}}$ cm⁻¹: 1246, 1725 (AcO), 815 (epoxide). *Anal.* Calcd. for C₂₉H₄₄O₅: C, 73.69; H, 9.38. Found: C, 73.55; H, 9.28.

LiAlH₄ Reduction of 2 β ,3 β -Epoxy-5 β ,25D-spirostan-11 α -ol Acetate (VI)—A solution of 300 mg. of the above epoxide (VI) in 30 cc. of Et₂O was refluxed with 300 mg. of LiAlH₄ for 4 hr. The reaction mixture was treated with 10% Na₂SO₄ solution, acidified with 10% H₂SO₄, and extracted with Et₂O. The Et₂O layer was washed, dried, and evaporated to yield 304 mg. of crude crystals, which were purified from CHCl₃-hexane to the diol (I), m.p. 200~201°. This showed no depression with nogiragenin.

The above diol was refluxed with Ac₂O to give the diacetate, m.p. 208~209°, which proved to be identical with nogiragenin diacetate by mixed m.p. and IR comparison.

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Summary

A new 11-oxygenated sapogenin, nogiragenin, was isolated from *Metanartheicum luteo-viride* MAXIM. and the structure 5 β ,25D-spirostan-3 β ,11 α -diol was assigned to it by its synthesis from metagenin via 2 β ,3 β -epoxide.

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