

Total Synthesis of Sesquicarene

By ROBERT M. COATES* and ROGER M. FREIDINGER

(Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801)

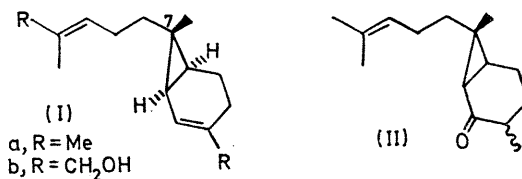
Summary Sesquicarene (Ia) has been synthesized from farnesol by two separate routes, both involving intramolecular carbenoid addition as the key step.

SESQUICARENE (Ia), an isoprenylogue of the well known monoterpene Δ^2 -carene, represents a new structural type among sesquiterpenes.^{1a} The important plant sex hormone serenin has recently shown to be a dihydroxylated version (Ib) of sesquicarene.^{1b} We now report two separate syntheses of sesquicarene originating from farnesol.†

Geranylacetone (III) was obtained by retro-aldolization² of farnesal and reduced to the carbinol (IVa). The corresponding toluene-*p*-sulphonate (IVb) affords a mixture of the nitrile (IVc) 46%, ν_{\max} 2210 cm^{-1} and the isonitrile (IVd) 11%, ν_{\max} 2110 cm^{-1} upon reaction with an excess of sodium cyanide in dimethyl sulphoxide at 59°. Alkaline hydrolysis of (IVc) produced the liquid carboxylic acid (IVe) 93%, amide m.p. 76.5–77.5° from which the diazo-ketone (IVf) ν_{\max} 2080 cm^{-1} was obtained by

successive treatment with oxalyl chloride and diazomethane. Copper powder in tetrahydrofuran effected cyclization of (IVf) to a 1:1 mixture of the two sesquicarone isomers, (\pm)-(II) 54%, ν_{\max} 1670 cm^{-1} , δ C-7 Me, *cis* 1.09, *trans* 1.20.³ Equilibration, as expected,⁴ enriched the proportion of the *trans*-epimer to ca. 80%.

Pyrolysis of synthetic sesquicarone toluene-*p*-sulphonyl hydrazone (V) m.p. 99–100° as its sodium salt in diglyme⁵ at 140° furnished a mixture of two hydrocarbons (71%). The major product (VI) 53%, ν_{\max} 3300, 2100 cm^{-1} , δ 1.17 (d, 3H, *J* 7 Hz), 1.87 (d, 1H, *J* 2.2 Hz.) is the result of



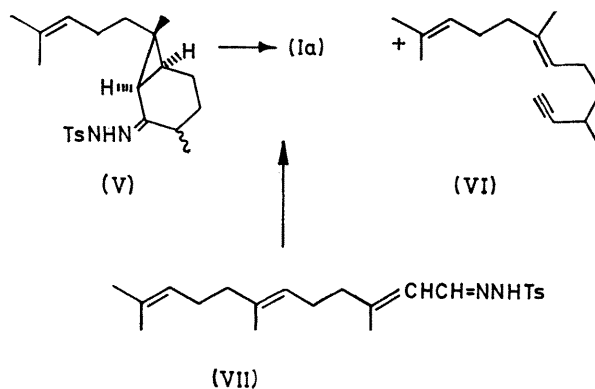
† An independent synthesis of sesquicarene has recently been reported: E. J. Corey and K. Achiwa, *Tetrahedron Letters*, 1969, 1837.

fragmentation⁶ while the minor isomer is sesquicarene (Ia) (15%). The i.r., n.m.r., and mass spectral data of synthetic (\pm)-(Ia) are in good agreement with the literature values for the natural product.¹

A direct, though inefficient, synthesis of sesquicarene can be accomplished by copper-catalysed cyclization of farnesal toluene-*p*-sulphonylhydrazone (VII, *cis,trans* + *trans,trans*) in the presence of sodium hydride. After chromatography on silver nitrate-silica gel, (Ia) was obtained in 5-3% yield. The intramolecular addition appears to be at least partially specific since the yield diminished to 1.5% when the *trans,trans*-(VII) was used.

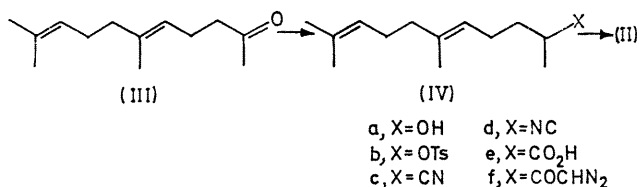
As well as confirming the gross structure of sesquicarene, these syntheses also establish unequivocally the stereochemistry of the natural product at position 7 since farnesol

from commercial sources is known to have a *trans*-configuration about the central 6,7-double bond.⁸



We thank the National Institutes of Health for partial support of this research.

(Received, June 16th, 1969; Com. 857.)



¹ (a) Y. Ohta and Y. Hirose, *Tetrahedron Letters*, 1968, 1251; (b) W. H. Nutting, H. Rapoport, and L. Machlis, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1968, **90**, 6434.

² A. Verley, *Bull. Soc. chim. France*, 1897, 175; 1924, 606.

³ F. Medina and A. Manjarrez, *Tetrahedron*, 1964, **20**, 1807; G. Stork and J. Ficini, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1961, **83**, 4678.

⁴ S. P. Acharya and H. C. Brown, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1967, **89**, 1925.

⁵ R. H. Shapiro, J. H. Duncan, and J. C. Clopton, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1967, **89**, 1442.

⁶ J. W. Wheeler, R. H. Chung, Y. N. Yaishnav, and C. C. Shroff, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1969, **34**, 545.

⁷ G. Büchi and J. D. White, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1964, **86**, 2884.

⁸ R. B. Bates, D. M. Gale, and B. J. Gruner, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1963, **28**, 1086.