

Biogenetic-type Synthesis of α - and β -Levantenolides

By TADAHIRO KATO, MITSURU TANEMURA, TAKESHI SUZUKI, and YOSHIO KITAHARA*
(Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Tohoku University, Sendai, Japan)

Summary C₂₀-Butenolide (IV), which was derived from the reaction of monocyclofarnesyl bromide (VIII) and 2,2'-di-3-methylfurylmercury followed by photo-oxidation, afforded α - and β -levantenolides [(I) and (II)] by treatment with anhydrous stannic chloride.

well as t.l.c. with different solvents of white crystalline, (I) and (II), were completely superimposable upon those of natural α - and β -levantenolide, respectively.

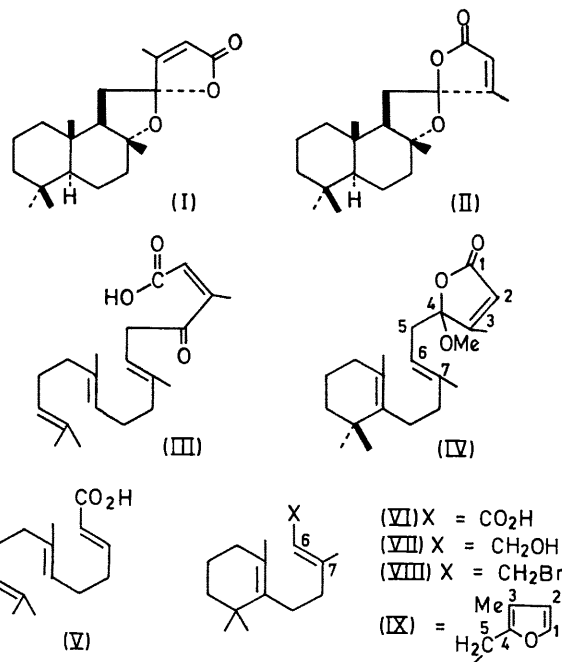
We report the biogenetic-type synthesis of α - and β -levantenolides [(I) and (II)], diterpene lactones isolated from Turkish tobacco.¹

The possible biogenesis of levantenolides might involve the cyclization of the hypothetical precursor (III) which would *in vivo* be derived from geranylgeraniol. The analogous compound (IV) was chosen instead of the precursor (III) for the cyclization since the acid-catalysed partial cyclization of farnesic acid (V) to monocyclofarnesic acid (VI) and its easy preparation from dihydroionone are known.^{2,3}

Monocyclofarnesol (VII) was treated with PBr₃ to give the corresponding bromo-derivative (VIII), which was stirred with 2,2'-di-3-methylfurylmercury⁴ (room temp., C₆H₆) to give the furano-derivative (IX) [50%; n.m.r., δ 7.16 and 6.1 (1-H and 2-H), 3.26 (d, 5-H $J = 7.2$ Hz), and 5.27 p.p.m. (t, 6-H, $J = 7.2$ Hz)].

The compound (IX) was photo-oxidized with oxygen in the presence of eosine⁵ in methanol to give the butenolide derivative (IV) (50%, after purification on short silica gel column: i.r.; 1770 and 1658 cm⁻¹; n.m.r.; δ 5.75 and 4.88 (br s and br t, 2-H and 6-H) and 2.52 p.p.m. (m, 5-H)).

A stirred benzene solution (20 ml.) of (IV) (170 mg.) with 0.2 ml. of anhydrous stannic chloride⁶ (10°, 4 hr.) gave, after recrystallization, white needles (I), m.p. 192—194°. After removal of (I), the remaining mixture was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give a further yield of (I) (total yield, 30%) and another crystalline compound (II), m.p. 171—173° (12%). I.r. (CHCl₃) and n.m.r. spectra as



The authors thank Drs. J. A. Giles and J. N. Schumacher for a generous gift of natural levantenolides and Takasago Perfumery Co. for β -ionone.

(Received, October 21st, 1969; Com. 1601.)

† Varian T-60 spectrometer, Me₄Si as internal standard.

¹ J. A. Giles and J. N. Schumacher, *Tetrahedron*, 1961, **14**, 246.

² G. Stork and A. W. Burgstahler, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1955, **77**, 5068.

³ S. Kanno, T. Kato, and Y. Kitahara, *Chem. Comm.*, 1967, 1257 and references therein.

⁴ G. Büchi, E. sz. Kouats, P. Enggist, and G. Uhde, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1968, **33**, 1227.

⁵ A. Schonberg, "Preparative Organic Photochemistry," Springer-Verlag, New York, 1968, p. 426.

⁶ E. E. van Tamelen, J. Willet, M. Schwartz, and R. Nadeau, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1966, **88**, 5937.