## Light-induced Formation of Seco-steroids

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Summary Acetone-sensitized irradiation of $5 \alpha$-hydroxy- $\Delta^{6}$ steroids affords the corresponding 5 -oxo- 5,6 -seco-steroids in reasonable yields.

We have previously investigated the photochemical behaviour of the $5 \alpha$-hydroxy- $\Delta^{6}$-steroids (3) and (4), obtained by photolytic oxidation of the readily available $\Delta^{5}$-steroids (1) and (2), respectively. ${ }^{1}$

Irradiation of the $5 \alpha$-hydroxy-compound (3) in acetone using a Philips HPW 125 mercury lamp afforded, after column chromatography, $30 \%$ of the seco-steroid (5) and the same amount of starting material (yields are not optimized). Structural evidence of compound (5) is mainly based on i.r. $\left[\nu\left(\mathrm{CCl}_{4}\right) 1710(\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{O}), 3072,1639,913 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}\right.$ $\left(\mathrm{HC}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)$ ], n.m.r. $\left[\delta\left(220 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right) 4 \cdot 86(2 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{AB}\right.$ part of ABX, $6-\mathrm{H}), 5 \cdot 25\left(1 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{m}, J_{\text {trans }} 18, J_{\text {cis }} 9, J_{\text {gem }} 2 \mathrm{~Hz}\right.$, $7-\mathrm{H}$ )], and m.s. (parent $m / e 300$, base 98 ) data.

The same irradiation procedure applied to the $5 \alpha-$ hydroxy-compound (4) yielded the corresponding secosteroid (6) which in turn easily lost acetic acid to give (7) $\left[v\left(\mathrm{CCl}_{4}\right) 1676(\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{O}), 3070,1639,911 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}\left(\mathrm{HC}=\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right)\right.$; $\delta\left(60 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right) 5 \cdot 18(3 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{m}, 6-$ and $7-\mathrm{H}), 6 \cdot 00(1 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{dt}$, $\left.\left.J_{1} 10, J_{2} 1.5 \mathrm{~Hz}, 4-\mathrm{H}\right), 6.91(1 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{m}, 3-\mathrm{H})\right]$.

This type of rearrangement did not take place with solvents other than acetone (e.g. tetrahydrofuran or benzene) with or without a suitable sensitizer; a low-pressure mercury lamp was also ineffective. These findings might indicate that in this conversion an acetone-induced proton shift is involved which in turn initiates a subsequent rearrangement to the seco-steroids.

We thank Dr. F. J. Zeelen for his interest and Mr. A. J. M. Weber and Mr. W. A. M. de Groot for spectral analyses.
${ }^{1}$ N. P. Van Vliet and J. A. M. Peters, U.S.P. 3,708,511/1973.

(1) $R=H$
(2) $R=O A C$

(3) $R=H$
(4) $R=O A C$

(5) $R=H$
(6) $R=O A C$

(Received, 7th May 1973; Com. 652.)

