

New Synthesis of Steroidal Tetrahydro-oxazin-2-ones

By GYULA SCHNEIDER, LÁSZLÓ HACKLER, and GYÖRGY DOMBI

(Department of Organic Chemistry, József Attila University, Szeged, Hungary)

Summary In dimethyl sulphoxide–NaHCO₃, 16 α -amino-methyl- and 16 α -benzylaminomethyl-3-methoxy-17 β -tosyloxyestra-1,3,5(10)-triene undergo cyclisation into the corresponding tetrahydro-oxazin-2-ones instead of oxidation.

It is well known that primary and secondary toluene-*p*-sulphonic esters can be oxidized into the corresponding carbonyl derivatives in the presence of NaHCO₃ in dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSO),¹ *via* a mixed carbonic acid half-ester. When a hydroxy-group is attached in a favourable steric position to the neighbouring carbon atom,

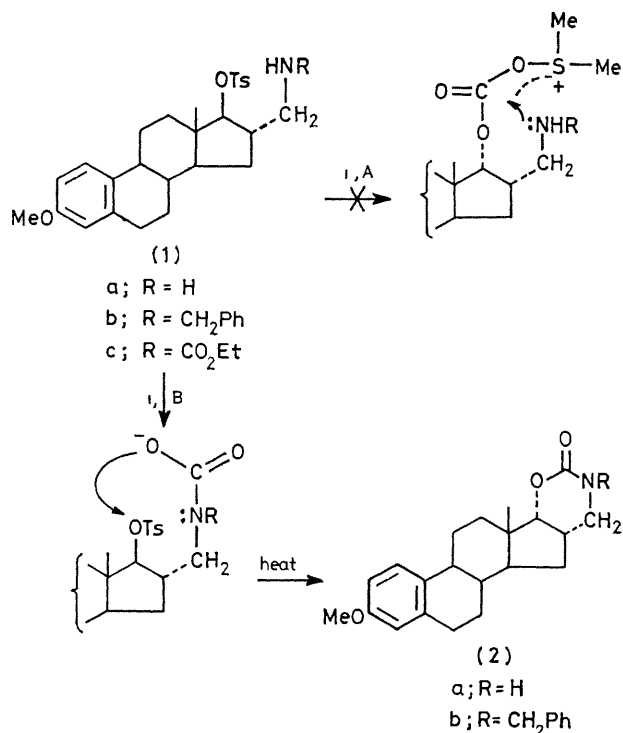
a cyclic carbonate is formed and oxidation does not occur ^{2,3}

With primary or secondary amino-groups in appropriate steric positions near to the toluene-*p*-sulphonic ester (attached to the sterane skeleton in an $\alpha\gamma$ arrangement), in dimethyl sulphoxide-NaHCO₃, the formation of the tetrahydro-oxazin-2-one is again observed instead of oxidation. Thus, 16 α -aminomethyl-3-methoxy-17 β -tosyloxyestra-1,3,5(10)-triene (**1a**) and 16 α -benzylaminomethyl-3-methoxy-17 β -tosyloxyestra-1,3,5(10)-triene (**1b**) are transformed into the corresponding 16 α ,17 α -substituted tetrahydro-oxazin-2-ones (**2a**) {m p 268–270 °C, [α]_D + 35° (*c* = 1, chloroform), ¹H n m r δ 0.83 (s, 18-Me), 4.30 (d, *J*_{17,16} 5 Hz, 17-H), 3.53 (qd, *J*_{16 H_A,16' H_B} 12.5 Hz, *J*_{16' H_A,16} 4.5 Hz, 16'-H_A), and 3.11 (dd, *J*_{16 H_B,16 H_A} 12.5 Hz, *J*_{16' H_B,16} 3.75 Hz, 16'-H_A)} and (**2b**) {m p 157–159 °C, [α]_D -23° (*c* = 1, chloroform), ¹H n m r δ 0.78 (s, 18-Me), 4.20 (d, *J*_{17,16} 4.5 Hz, 17-H), 3.38 (dd, *J*_{16 H_A,16' H_B} 4.5 Hz, *J*_{16' H_A,16} 5 Hz, 16'-H_A), 2.88 (dd, *J*_{16' H_B,16 H_A} 4.5 Hz, *J*_{16' H_B,16} 4 Hz, 16'-H_B), and 4.68 and 4.21 (d, CH₂Ar)} in excellent yield in dimethyl sulphoxide in the presence of NaHCO₃ at 100 °C in 120 min

Two reaction mechanisms can be considered (Scheme). In the first mechanism (path A), the C-17 toluene-*p*-sulphonate yields, with the anion HCO₃⁻, a carbonic acid half-ester in a nucleophilic exchange reaction stabilized by dimethyl sulphoxide. This unstable intermediate and the neighbouring amino-group undergo cyclisation into the tetrahydro-oxazin-2-one. However, since 3-methoxy-17 β -tosyloxyestra-1,3,5(10)-triene is not oxidized under similar conditions and the C-17 toluene-*p*-sulphonic esters take part in nucleophilic exchange reactions only under vigorous conditions,⁴ another mechanism was regarded as probable.

It was assumed (path B) that in dimethyl sulphoxide-NaHCO₃ free carbamic acid was formed which yielded the tetrahydro-oxazin-2-ones in a fast cyclisation reaction involving anchimeric assistance.

In order to confirm pathway B, 16 α -ethoxycarbonylaminomethyl-3-methoxy-17 β -tosyloxyestra-1,3,5(10)-triene (**1c**) was prepared. On heating this compound in the presence of dimethyl sulphoxide-NaOH, hydrolysis into the free carbamic acid and its conversion into (**2a**) in an intramolecular reaction occurs.



SCHEME 1, DMSO-NaHCO₃

The reaction pathway agrees with the formation of oxazolidones⁵ from $\alpha\beta$ -halogenamines in dimethyl sulphoxide-Na₂CO₃. The system examined by us is an extension of this latter reaction to *p*-tolylsulphonyloxyamine systems having the $\alpha\gamma$ -arrangement.

A fast cyclisation process yielding a homogeneous product is typical of neighbouring group participation, these reactions can be classified as (RNH-COO⁻-6) according to the notation introduced by Winstein⁶.

We thank the Chemical Works of Gedeon Richter Ltd., Budapest, for support.

(Received, 11th April 1980, Com 380)

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