## **ROYAL SOCIETY OF CHEMISTRY**

### **BIOTRANSFORMATIONS:**

# A survey of the Biotransformations of Drugs and Chemicals in Animals Volume 1

Edited by David R. Hawkins, Huntingdon Research Centre



The series has been devised to provide an up-to-date survey of the literature on the biotransformation of pharmaceuticals, pesticides, food additives, and environmental and industrial chemicals in animals. The objective is to provide a comprehensive database which will allow an increased awareness of patterns in species differences and the influence of chemical structure on biotransformation pathways. The ability to predict biotransformation is the ultimate goal which could contribute to the discovery and development of new products. The material has been collated into chemical classes but an additional feature is the definition and allocation of key functional groups for each compound. The functional groups selected are those commonly associated with biotransformation. Indexing these functional groups provides ready access to reports on compounds containing common structural features. An additional index of biotransformation processes and

compound names further increases the accessibility of relevant information.

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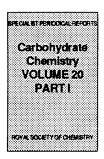
Key Functional Groups; An Overview; Hydrocarbons: Aliphatic, Aromatic (Monocyclic/Bicyclic); Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons: Unsubstituted, Hydroxylated Derivatives, Substituted; Alkenes, Halogenoalkanes, and Halogenoalkenes: Alkenes (Epoxides), Halogenoalkanes, Halogenoalkenes; Acyclic Functional Compounds; Substituted Monocyclic Aromatic Compounds: Halogenoaryl, Phenols, Nitroaryl/Nitrophenols, Carboxylic Acids/Esters, Ketones, Aryl Amines, Benzhydryls, Arylalkylamines; Miscellaneous Aromatics; Heterocycles: Monocyclic Five-membered, Monocyclic Six-membered, Monocyclic Seven-membered, Bicyclic/Tricyclic; Functional Nitrogen Compounds; Nitrosamines; Amino Acids and Peptides; Steroids; Miscellaneous: Inorganic and Organometallic, Pyrethroids, Organophosphorus Compounds, Sulphur Compounds; Compound Index; Key Functional Group Index; Reaction Type Index

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### CARBOHYDRATE CHEMISTRY

Vol. 20 Part I

Senior Reporter: Neil R. Williams, Birkbeck College, University of London



Since Volume 14 *Carbohydrate Chemistry* has been divided into two parts: Part I – Mono-, Di-, and Tri-saccharides and their derivatives. Part 2 – Macromolecules.

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Carbohydrate Chemistry Volume 20 (Part I) provides a review of the literature published during 1986.

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Antibiotics; Nucleosides; NMR Spectroscopy and Conformational Features; Other Physical Methods; Separatory and Analytical Methods; Synthesis of Enantiomerically Pure Non-carbohydrate Compounds; Author Index.

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# D-Ribonolactone

### **Chiral Cornerstone**

D-(+)-Ribonic  $\gamma$ -lactone (1, D-ribonolactone), a chiral cornerstone of many asymmetric synthetic strategies, is again available from Aldrich. A thorough review of its chemistry and role in organic synthesis, especially in the construction of important natural products such as (-)-ranunculin, (-)-neplanomycin A and lasalocid A, was published a few years ago. Examination of the more recent literature reveals its continuing pivotal role in the preparation of chiral acyclics, chiral cyclopentenones and oxabicyclic systems, key intermediates of biologically important molecules. The following paragraphs highlight some recent synthetic applications germane to these areas.

### Chiral Acyclics:

Reductive cleavage of the lactone ring system is a useful strategy for chirality transfer of the ring vicinal diol moiety to an acyclic system.

### Chiral Cyclopentenones:

D-Ribonolactone is a convenient source of chiral cyclopentenones 2<sup>5</sup> and 3<sup>6,7</sup> which are useful intermediates for the synthesis of prostanoids and carbocyclic nucleosides.

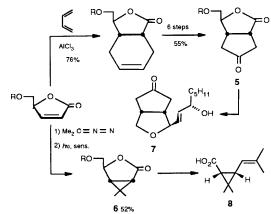
Johnson and Penning\* have used 2 in a remarkably efficient synthesis of (-)-PGE<sub>2</sub> methyl ester. Borchardt° and coworkers em-

ployed 3 in a recent synthesis of (-)-aristeromycin, a carbocyclic nucleoside analog with antiviral and cytotoxic activity.

### Chiral Oxabicyclic Systems:

D-Ribonolactone (1) is also a convenient source of 2(5*H*)-furanone 4<sup>10-13</sup> as most recently demonstrated by Godefroi and co-workers.<sup>10</sup> Less recent syntheses of 4 from 1 were developed by Font<sup>11</sup> and Ireland.<sup>12</sup> This furanone is also a recent addition to our listings.

Mann and co-workers<sup>14</sup> have demonstrated that chiral oxabicyclic systems **5** and **6** are readily obtainable from **4** and show great potential as synthons for prostacyclin analogs (e.g., **7**) and cischrysanthemic acid<sup>15</sup> derivatives (e.g., **8**).



R = t-butyldiphenylsilyl

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11,742-0 D-(+)-Ribonic  $\gamma$ -lactone, crystalline, 90%

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