

Stereoselective Total Synthesis of Prostaglandin E₁

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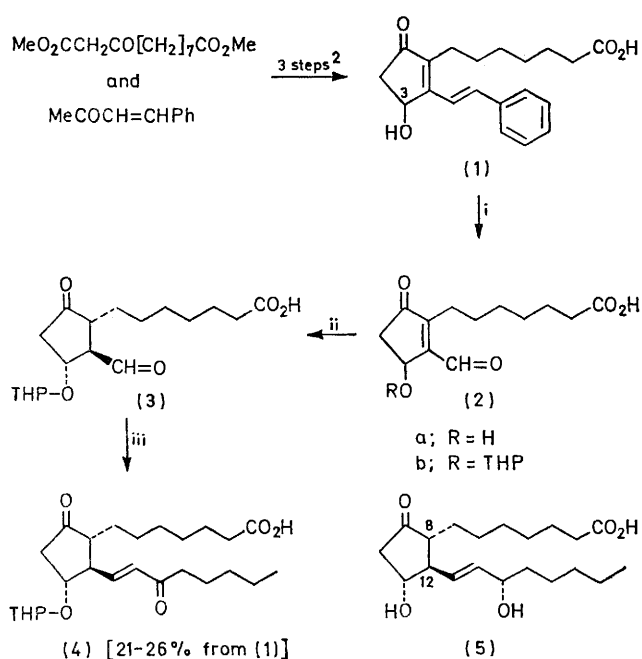
Summary A nine-step stereoselective total synthesis of (\pm)-PGE₁ (**5**) from benzylideneacetone and dimethyl 3-oxoundecan-1,11-dioate is described.

SEVERAL elegant total syntheses of prostaglandin E₁ [PGE₁ (**5**)] have been published.¹ By expanding our seven-step nonstereoselective synthesis of (\pm)-PGF_{1 α} ² and (\pm)-dihydro-PGE₁,³ we have achieved a practical, stereochemically controlled synthesis of PGE₁.

Crude (**2a**), prepared from (**1**) as described earlier,³ was converted into the tetrahydropyranyl ether (**2b**) and reduced (Cr²⁺) in aqueous THF at 20° to give (**3**). Without purification, oily (**3**) was condensed with n-hexanoylmethylene(triphenyl)phosphorane in refluxing benzene to give a mixture containing (**4**), which was readily separated by chromatography.† The ratio (**4**) (natural configuration): 8-*epi*-(**4**): 8,12-*bisepi*-(**4**) was 70—80:ca. 10:ca. 20. The structure of (**4**) thus obtained [21—26% overall yield‡

† SilicAR CC-4 and 15% EtoAc–benzene. No chromatography was employed in earlier stages.

‡ Not yet optimized.



THP tetrahydropyranyl

Reagents: i, a, $\text{NaIO}_4\text{-OsO}_4$;² b, dihydropyran- H^+ ; ii, $2\text{H}(\text{Cr}^{2+})$; iii, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{COC=PPH}_3$; iv, a, thexyl tetrahydrolimonyl lithium borohydride; b, H_3O^+ .

§Rigorously confirmed by comparison of hydrolysis products of crude reduction product with authentic 9 α - and 9 β -hydroxy-11 α -hydroxy-15-oxoprost-13-enoic acids obtained by sodium borohydride reduction of (4) followed by hydrolysis.

¶ Carried out by Mr. C. R. Dorn.

¹ H. Nugteren, H. Vonkeman, and D. A. van Dorp, *Rec. Trav. chim.*, 1967, **86**, 1; E. J. Corey *et al.*, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1968, **90**, 3245; 1968, **90**, 3247; 1969, **91**, 535; 1970, **92**, 2586; 1971, **93**, 7319; W. P. Schneider, U. Axen, F. H. Lincoln, J. E. Pike, and J. L. Thompson, *ibid.*, 1968, **90**, 5895; C. J. Sih, P. Price, R. Sood, R. G. Salomon, G. Peruzzotti, and M. Casey, *ibid.*, 1972, **94**, 3643; J. Fried, C. H. Lin, J. C. Sih, P. Dalven, and G. F. Cooper, *ibid.*, 1972, **94**, 4342, 4345; H. L. Slates, Z. S. Zelawski, D. Taub, and N. L. Wendler, *J.C.S. Chem. Comm.*, 1972, 304; M. Miyano, R. A. Mueller, and C. R. Dorn, *Intra-science Chem. Rep.*, 1972, Vol. 6, No. 1, 43.

² M. Miyano, C. R. Dorn, and R. A. Mueller, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1972, **37**, 1810.

³ M. Miyano and C. R. Dorn, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1972, **37**, 1818.

⁴ E. J. Corey, S. M. Albonico, U. Koelliker, T. K. Schaaf, and R. K. Varma, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1971, **93**, 1491.

from (1)] was confirmed by comparison of its i.r., u.v., and n.m.r. spectra with those of the tetrahydropyranyl ether prepared from (\pm)-15-dehydro-PGE₁.² Reduction of (4) with thexyl tetrahydrolimonyl lithium borohydride⁴ in THF at -78° took place regioselectively as well as stereoselectively to yield (45–55% after chromatography) the tetrahydropyranyl ethers of PGE₁ and its 15-epimer in the ratio *ca.* 4:1. Hydrolysis of the former afforded (\pm)-PGE₁ (5), m.p. 112–113°, whose n.m.r. spectrum (100 MHz in CD₃OD) was indistinguishable from that of natural PGE₁. While small amounts of the starting material and over-reduced product (mostly PGF_{1 α}) were obtained, no 9-hydroxy-15-oxo-compound was formed§ on reduction of (4) with thexyl tetrahydrolimonyl lithium borohydride.

The key intermediate (1) was resolved¶ *via* the (*R*)-(-)- α -methoxyphenylacetic esters, and the (3*R*) isomer ($[\alpha]_D^{25} -16.0$, 1% in MeOH) was converted as described above into (-)-PGE₁ (5), which was indistinguishable from natural PGE₁ in several biological assays and physical properties (100 MHz n.m.r. spectrum in CD₃OD; m.p. 114–114.5°, recrystallized from EtOAc; $[\alpha]_D^{24} -53.2$, 1% in THF).

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