Novel Stereospecific Synthesis of a Potential Intermediate for Preparation of Tetracyclic Diterpenes from Dihydrobenzocyclobutene Derivatives

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Summary A potential intermediate, the ethano-octahydromethoxymethylphenanthrenone (12), for the synthesis of tetracyclic diterpenoids has been stereospecifically synthesised by an intramolecular cycloaddition of the o-quinodimethane (10) derived thermally from 5-n-butylthiomethylene-2-[2-(4-methoxydihydrobenzocyclobutenyl)ethyl]-2-methylcyclopentanone, followed by desulphurisation.

The bridged bicyclo[3.2.1]octane is an integral part of the structure of a large class of tetracyclic diterpenoids¹ and many types of approach to the synthesis of this ring system have been reported. In connection with our interest² in the synthetic development of electrocyclic reactions or cycloadditions³ starting from o-quinodimethanes based on dihydrobenzocyclobutenes,⁴ we investigated a novel route to the potential intermediate (12) for the synthesis of tetracyclic diterpenes. The acid (3), synthesised

from the aldehyde (1) via the cyano-compound (2) by our method,⁵ was converted by a standard procedure⁶ into the acetic acid derivative (4), which was transformed into the iodide (5).⁷ Condensation of (5) with the pyrrolidine

enamine of cyclopentanone in boiling benzene for 23 h₈ gave the cyclopentanone (6) $[\nu_{max}(CHCl_3) \ 1725 \text{ cm}^{-1}]$, m/e 244 (M^+)] in 60% yield. Reaction of (6) with ethyl formate in the presence of NaH in benzene, followed by treatment of the resulting hydroxymethylenecyclopentanone (7) $[\nu_{\text{max}}(\text{CHCl}_3) \ 1665 \text{ cm}^{-1}, \ m/e \ 272 \ (M^+)]$ with BunSH in the presence of toluene-p-sulphonic acid.9 afforded the sulphide (8) $[v_{\text{max}}(\text{CHCl}_3) \ 1680 \text{ cm}^{-1}, m/e \ 334]$ (M^+)] in 79% yield. A methyl group was introduced at the C-2 position in compound (8) by reaction with MeI in ButOH in the presence of ButOK at room temperature for 17 h to give, in 48% yield, the key intermediate (9) [vmax (CHCl3) $1680~{\rm cm^{-1}}$, δ (CCl4) $1\cdot00$ (3H, s, Me), $3\cdot73$ (3H, s, OMe), 6.53 (1H, d, J 2 Hz, ArH), 6.65 (1H, dd, J 2 and 8 Hz, ArH), 6.93 (1H, d, J 8 Hz, ArH), and 7.25 (1H, distorted d, J 2 Hz, olefinic-H), m/e 358 (M^+)].

Heating compound (9) in o-dichlorobenzene at 180°C for 13 h in a current of nitrogen afforded [via the o-quino-dimethane (10)] the tetracyclic compound (11) in 65% yield [ν_{max} (CHCl₃) 1730 cm⁻¹, δ (CCl₄) 1·05 (3H, s, Me), 3·70 (3H, s, OMe), 6·46 (1H, d, J 2 Hz, ArH), 6·55 (1H, dd,

J 2 and 8 Hz, ArH), and 6·96 (1H, d, J 8 Hz, ArH), m/e 358 (M^+)], desulphurisation of which with Raney nickel in ethanol gave, in 86·2% yield, the potential intermediate (12), m.p. 104—105 °C [ν_{max} (CHCl₃) 1725 cm⁻¹, δ (CCl₄) 1·00 (3H, s, Me), 3·70 (3H, s, OMe), 6·50 (1H, d, J 2 Hz, ArH), 6·55 (1H, dd, J 2 and 8 Hz, ArH), and 7·00 (1H, d, J 8 Hz, ArH), m/e 270 (M^+)]. The 13-Me signal in (12) was in the normal position, which showed that the relative configuration of the 13-Me and 9-H was probably cis-(12A). The stereochemistry of compound (12) is thus considered to be cis, as in (12A), but the alternative trans-structure (12B) cannot be ruled out.

(Received, 8th March 1976; Com. 232.)

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