

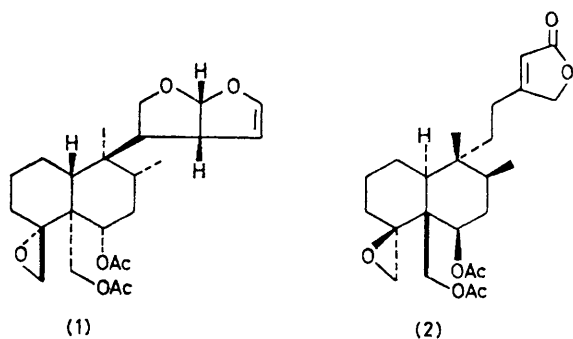
## Synthesis of a Substituted *cis*-Decalin as a Potential Insect Antifeedant

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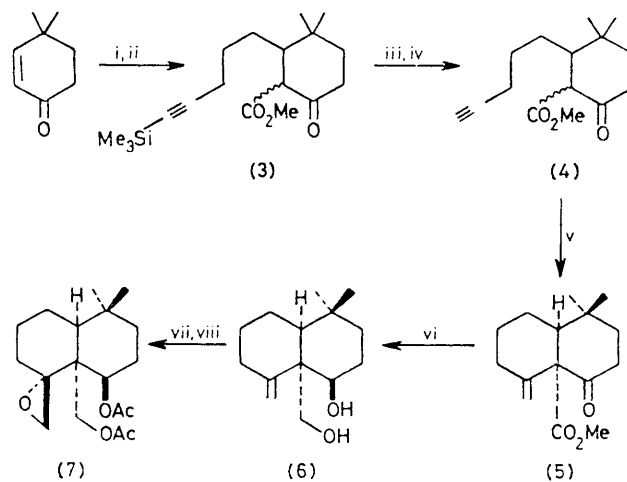
**Summary** A *cis*-decalin containing epoxydiacetate functions has been synthesised as a potential insect antifeedant.

In order to probe the insect antifeedant activity of a number of clerodane diterpenes such as clerodin (1)<sup>1</sup> and ajugarin I (2),<sup>2</sup> we have begun a programme of synthesis of a number of model compounds. Here we report the stereospecific synthesis of a *cis* fused derivative (7) by a route which allows sufficient flexibility to prepare other analogues.



Copper(I) catalysed addition of trimethylsilyl protected pentynylmagnesium iodide to 4,4-dimethylcyclohex-2-enone and subsequent trapping of the intermediate regioselective enolate with methyl chloroformate gave (3) in 60% yield. Deprotection<sup>3</sup> of (3) proceeded smoothly to give (4) in 89% yield. Cyclisation of (4) to (5) could be accomplished by a variety of methods. Firstly, under typical conditions used by Conia,<sup>4</sup> *i.e.* at 300 or at 170 °C in the presence of zinc

stearate,<sup>5</sup> good conversion was achieved. As these high temperatures were not suitable for more highly substituted derivatives of (4) we sought milder conditions. Thus (4), in toluene at reflux with a trace of ZnI<sub>2</sub> or in methylene chloride at room temperature with SnCl<sub>4</sub> as catalyst, gave quantitative formation of (5) over a similar period of time. Reduction of (5) with lithium aluminium hydride gave the corresponding diol (6) (89%), m.p. 132–133 °C, as the only observable product. Although it was not possible to



SCHEME. i, Me<sub>3</sub>Si-C≡C-[CH<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub>MgI, Cu<sup>I</sup>, Et<sub>2</sub>O, -23 °C; ii, Cl-CO<sub>2</sub>Me; iii, AgNO<sub>3</sub>; iv, KCN; v, heat and ZnI<sub>2</sub>-toluene or SnCl<sub>4</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> at room temperature; vi, LiAlH<sub>4</sub>; vii, MCPBA or VO(acac)<sub>3</sub>-Bu<sup>t</sup>OOH; viii, Ac<sub>2</sub>O-pyridine then 4-*N,N*-dimethylaminopyridine.

assign the ring junction and reduction stereochemistry from spectral data they can be derived from a knowledge of the relative configurations of the final epoxydiacetate (7).

The synthesis was completed by epoxidation of (6) by either *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid (MCPBA) or VO(acac)<sub>2</sub>-Bu<sup>t</sup>-OOH<sup>6</sup> to give the epoxydiol which was converted directly into the diacetate (7) using Ac<sub>2</sub>O-pyridine-4-*NN*-dimethylaminopyridine in 79% overall yield (Scheme). Compound (7) was also obtained on epoxidation of the diacetate of (6) with MCPBA in 89% yield.

The structure of (7), m.p. 64 °C, follows from its spectral and X-ray crystallographic properties.† For example, <sup>1</sup>H n.m.r. spectroscopy shows characteristic absorptions at δ 1.04 (s, 3H), 1.05 (s, 3H), 1.24—1.8 (m, 11H), 1.97 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 2.33 (d, 1H, *J* 4 Hz), 3.05 (d, 1H, *J* 4 Hz),

3.82 (ABq, 1H, *J* 12 Hz), 4.18 (ABq, 1H, *J* 12 Hz), and 4.76 (t, 1H, *J* 6 Hz). Compound (7) did not show any appreciable antifeedant activity against *Spodoptera Littoralis* and *Heliothis Virescens* when sprayed on *Gosypium Hirsatum* δ-pine (cotton leaves). However, when tested against *Locusta Migratoria* on GF/A discs +5% sucrose and 1000 p.p.m. of (7) a 72% inhibition of feeding was observed.‡ The stereospecific preparation of the *trans*-isomer of (7) and other analogues by another route will be reported later. Satisfactory microanalyses were obtained for all new compounds.

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<sup>1</sup> For a recent discussion see D. Rogers, G. G. Unal, D. J. Williams, S. V. Ley, G. A. Sim, B. S. Joshi, and K. R. Ravindranath, *J.C.S. Chem. Comm.*, 1979, 97.

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