

Synthesis of Natural Uvidin C

José LOPEZ, Jorge SIERRA, and Manuel CORTES*

Facultad de Química, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile,
Casilla 6177, Santiago, Chile

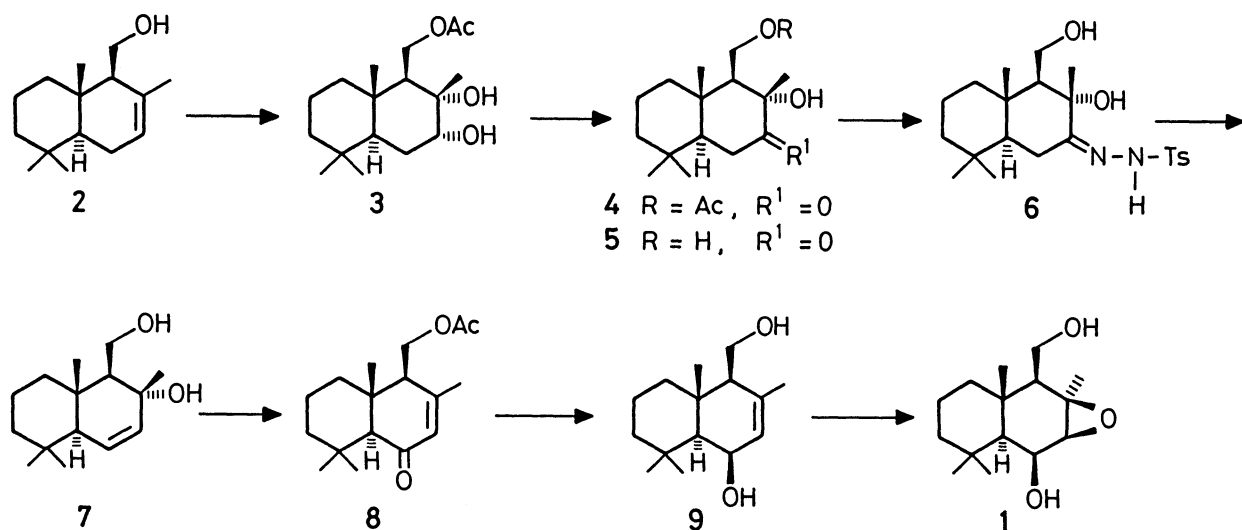
The first synthesis of (-)-Uvidin C from (-)-drimenol through the ketol is described.

Uvidin C (**1**) isolated from *Lactarius uvidus* Fries¹⁾ (Basidiomycetes) is an oxidized drimane type sesquiterpene. The presence of the adjacent oxidized functional groups of this molecule aroused interest of its synthesis. A recent communication on the racemic synthesis of this compound²⁾ prompts us to report the first synthesis of (-)-uvidin C with natural configuration.

Drimenol (**2**) which was easily obtained from the bark of *Drimys winteri* Forst³⁾ was chosen as the chiral starting material. By acetylation and dihydroxylation according to the known procedure,⁴⁾ compound **3** was obtained with an overall yield of 56%. Although we have found in a previous work⁴⁾ that oxidation of **3** with thioanisole-chlorine gave a 48% yield of ketol **4** oxidation of this compound with N-bromosuccinimide in dichloromethane⁵⁾ afforded **4** in 70% yield.

Saponification of **4** (KOH, MeOH) followed by treatment of the resulting diol **5** with tosylhydrazide (BF₃·OEt₂, PhH, 12 h) gave compound **6** in 87% yield.⁶⁾ Tosylhydrazone **6** was converted with BuLi (THF, 0 °C, 24 h)⁷⁾ to the allylic alcohol **7** in 91% yield.⁸⁾ Acetylation of **7** and subsequent oxidative rearrangement⁹⁾ with pyridinium chlorochromate gave enone **8** in 69% yield. Reduction of **8** with DIBAL (THF, 0 °C, 1 h) afforded the allylic alcohol **9** in 98% yield.¹⁰⁾

Finally the synthesis of uvidin C (**1**) was achieved by treatment of **9** with m-chloroperbenzoic acid (CH₂Cl₂, room temperature, 1 h, 95% yield) mp 107-109 °C (lit¹⁾ 110-112 °C), [α]_D²⁰ - 165° (c 1, CH₃OH)¹¹⁾. The IR and ¹H NMR spectra were identical with those of natural uvidin C.



Financial support from "Dirección de Investigación" (Research grant 33/86), Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, and Organización de los Estados Americanos (Programa Regional de Desarrollo Científico y Tecnológico 1986) is gratefully acknowledged. The authors are greatly indebted to Prof. P. Vita-Finzi (Pavia) for a copy of the IR and ¹H NMR spectra of uvidin C.

References

- 1) M. De Bernardi, G. Mellerio, G. Vidari, and P. Vita-Finzi, *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1*, **1983**, 2739.
- 2) F.E. Ziegler and B.H. Jaynes, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, **26**, 5875 (1985).
- 3) H.H. Appel, C.J.V. Brooks, and K.H. Overton, *J. Chem. Soc.*, **1959**, 3322.
- 4) H. Maturana, J. Sierra, J. López, and M. Cortés, *Synth. Commun.*, **14**, 661 (1984).
- 5) L.F. Fieser and S. Rajapopalan, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **71**, 3938 (1949).
- 6) Attempts to obtain the tosylhydrazone **6** from the ketol **4** were unsuccessful.
- 7) R.H. Shapiro, "Organic Reactions," ed by W.G. Dauben, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (1976), Vol. 23, Chap. 3.
- 8) All attempts to form the allylic alcohol **7** by the selective dehydration of secondary alcohol **3** by means of a variety of reagents resulted in only very low conversion (5-15%).
- 9) J.M. Luteijn and A. de Groot, *J. Org. Chem.*, **46**, 3348 (1981).
- 10) The $\delta\beta$ configuration of the secondary alcohol is assigned on the presumption of a sterically controlled approach of the reductant to the α face of the keto group of **8**.
- 11) The optical rotation of a natural sample could not be taken owing to a small isolation amount from *L. uvidus* (Personal communication from Prof. P. Vita-Finzi).

(Received August 22, 1986)