

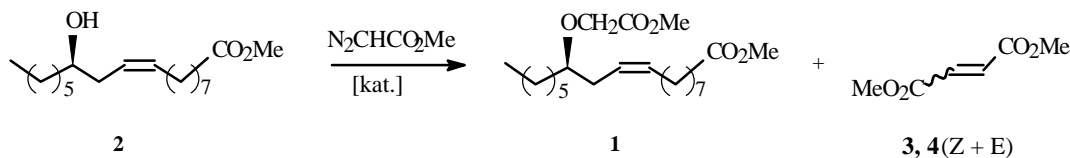
CATALYTIC SYNTHESIS OF THE METHYL ESTER OF (9Z,12R)-12-(METHOXYCARBONYLMETHOXY)-OCTADEC-9-ENOIC ACID

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Ricinoleic [(9Z,12R)-hydroxyoctadec-9-enoic] acid is the principal component of castor oil and is considered a promising synthon for the preparation of chiral polyfunctional compounds owing to its availability [1-3]. Furthermore, its derivatives possess a broad spectrum of biological activity [4-7].

Therefore, we developed a synthesis of the methyl ester of (9Z,12R)-12-(methoxycarbonylmethoxy)octadec-9-enoic acid (**1**) via the reaction of the methyl ester of ricinoleic acid (**2**) and methyl diazoacetate in the presence of catalysts based on Cu, Rh, or Pd. Ester **2** in CH₂Cl₂ at 40°C with 0.5 mol% Rh₂(OAc)₂ reacts regioselectively with N₂CHCO₂CH₃ to give an optically active addition product of methoxycarbonylcarbene to the O–H bond of **1** in 78% yield. In addition to ester **1**, dimethyl esters of maleic (**3**) and fumaric (**4**) acids, the content of which was <9%, were also isolated from the reaction mixture. It should be noted that carbenes generated from diazoesters can react with enols, as a rule, to add to the O–H bond or to the C=C double bond [8].



The compounds Cu(CF₃SO₃)₂, Rh₂(CF₃CO₂)₄, Pd(acac)₂, and Pd(OAc)₄ were less effective as catalysts (Table 1).

Methyl Ester of (9Z,12R)-12-(Methoxycarbonylmethoxy)octadec-9-enoic Acid (1). A solution of ester **2** (0.2 g, 0.64 mmol) and Rh₂(OAc)₄ (1.42 mg, 0.5 mol%) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.5 mL) was added dropwise with heating and stirring to a solution of N₂CHCO₂CH₃ (0.064 g, 0.64 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (1 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred for 3 h at 40°C. The solvent was evaporated. The solid was chromatographed on an L 40/100-μm silica-gel column with elution by petroleum ether:Et₂O (15:1). Yield of compound **1**, 0.19 g (78%), oil, [α]_D²⁰ +11.24° (c 16.5, CHCl₃).

IR spectrum (ν, cm⁻¹): 1150, 1220, 1465, 1755.

PMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, δ, ppm, J/Hz): 0.75 (3H, t, J = 6.5, CH₃-18), 1.10-1.55 (20H, m, CH₂), 1.90 (2H, q, J = 6.42, CH₂-8), 2.10-2.21 (4H, m, CH₂-11, CH₂-2), 3.20-3.30 (1H, m, CH-12), 3.52 (3H, s, CO₂CH₃), 3.61 (3H, s, OCH₃), 4.00 (2H, d, OCH₂CO₂, ²J 19.23), 5.20-5.40 (2H, m, CH=CH). ¹³C NMR (75.47 MHz, CDCl₃): 13.96 (q, C-18), 22.53 (t, C-17), 24.82 (t, C-3), 25.19 (t, C-14), 27.30 (t, C-13), 29.01 (t, C-4, C-6), 29.06 (t, C-5), 29.33 (t, C-7), 29.41 (t, C-15), 31.32 (t, C-8), 31.73 (t, C-16), 33.65 (t, C-11), 33.95 (t, C-2), 51.25 (q, CO₂CH₃), 51.57 (q, CO₂CH₃), 66.44 (t, OCH₂CO₂), 80.57 (d, C-12), 124.93 (d, C-10), 131.92 (d, C-9), 171.01 (s, OCH₂CO₂), 174.05 (s, CO₂CH₃).

Mass spectrum (EI, 70 eV), m/z: 384 [M⁺].

TABLE 1. Effect of Reaction Conditions and Catalyst on Yield of product **1** (CH₂Cl₂, 3 h)

Catalyst, mol%	2:N ₂ CHCO ₂ CH ₃	T, °C	Yield of 1 , %	Yield of 3 + 4 , %
Cu(CF ₃ SO ₃) ₂ (1.0)	1:2	20	31	28
Cu(CF ₃ SO ₃) ₂ (1.0)	1:1	40	22	31
Rh ₂ (OAc) ₄ (0.5)	1:1	14	50	15
Rh ₂ (OAc) ₄ (0.5)	1:1	40	78	9
Rh ₂ (CF ₃ CO ₂) ₄ (0.5)	1:2	20	57	46
Pd(acac) ₂ (1.0)	1:1	40	56	13
Pd(OAc) ₂ (1.0)*	1:2	20	7	45
Pd(OAc) ₂ (1.0)	1:1	40	7	46

*Et₂O solvent.

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