## SYNTHESIS OF $2\alpha$ -METHYLDIHYDROTESTOSTERONE FROM TIGOGENIN

## M. I. Sikharulidze, M. I. Merlani, and L. Sh. Amiranashvili

UDC 547.92

 $2\alpha$ -Methyldihydrotestosterone propionate is used in medicine to cure breast cancer.

We describe the synthesis of  $2\alpha$ -methyldihydrotestosterone using C-alkylation of  $2\alpha$ -bromoketones [1]. Tigogenin, which was proposed by the Institute of Pharmacochemistry of the Academy of Sciences of Georgia as starting material, was used to synthesize  $5\alpha$ -steroidal hormonal preparations [2].

Tigogenin was converted to pregnenolone acetate [3]. The oxime of pregnenolone acetate underwent a Beckmann rearrangement according to Schmidt—Thom. Alkaline hydrolysis of epiandrosterone acetate gives epiandrosterone. Oxidation of the free hydroxy by Jones reagent gives  $5\alpha$ -androstan-3,17-dione.

Selective methoxylation of the last gives 3,3'-dimethoxy- $5\alpha$ -androstan-17-one. Reduction of the 17-ketosteroid by NaBH<sub>4</sub> gives dihydrotestosterone [4].

Dihydrotestosterone was brominated according to the literature method [5]; C-alkylation of  $2\alpha$ -bromodihydrotestosterone, by methyl iodide in  $C_6H_6$ :DMSO (10:1) under  $N_2$  in the presence of activated zinc for 18 h.

Further work up of the reaction mixture and chromatography over a silica-gel (100/250) column gave  $2\alpha$ -methyldihydrotestosterone (62.5%) (from dihydrotestosterone) with mp 149-152°C (according to the literature, 51% yield, mp 147-154°C) [6].

## REFERENCES

- 1. T. A. Spencer, W. B. Ronald, and S. D. Wolf, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 89, No. 22, 5727 (1967).
- 2. E. P. Kemertelidze and T. A. Pkheidze, *Khim. Farm. Zh.*, **6**, No. 12, 44 (1972).
- 3. M. Sikharulidze, M. Davitishvili, and L. Kintsurashvili, Bull. Geor. Acad. Sci., 159, No. 2, 286 (1999).
- 4. E. P. Kemertelidze, L. K. Kavtaradze, L. A. Kintsurashvili, and R. I. Dabrundashvili, USSR Pat. No. 1266166 (1985).
- 5. C. Djerassi and R. S. Caesar, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 70, No. 1, 417 (1948).
- 6. L. N. Volovel'skii and G. V. Knorozeva, *Khim. Farm. Zh.*, **2**, No. 8, 37 (1968).

Institute of Pharmacochemistry, Academy of Sciences of Georgia, Tbilisi, fax (99532) 25 00 26. Translated from Khimiya Prirodnykh Soedinenii, No. 3, p. 250, May-June, 2001. Original article submitted August 21, 2000.