Synthesis of New 13-O-Acylavermectin B1 Aglycones

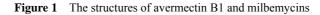
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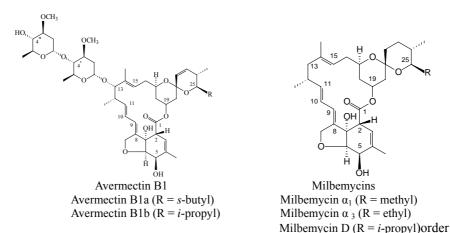
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Abstract: Six new 13-O-acylavermectin B1 aglycones(**3~8**) were synthesized from avermectin B1 aglycone and their bioactivities were evaluated against *Spodoptera exigua*, *Spodoptera eridania*, *Tetranychus urticae* and *Aphis fabae*.

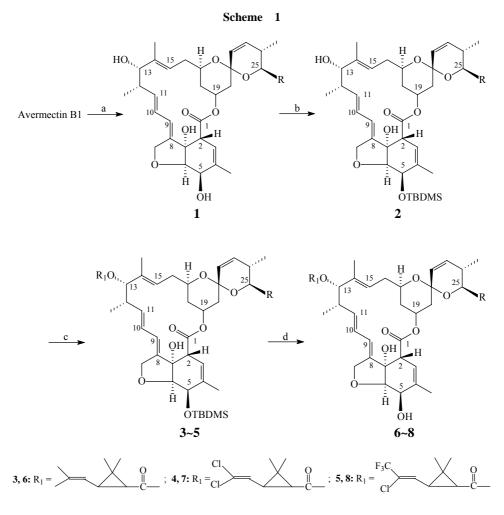
Keywords: 13-O-Acylavermectin B1 aglycone, synthesis, insecticidal and acaricidal activity.

The avermectins and the milbemycins, 16-membered macrocyclic lantones produced by *Streptomyces avermitilis* or *Streptomyces hygroscopicus*, respectively, are potent insecticidal, acaricidal and anthelmintic compounds^{1, 2}. Removal of the 13 α -dioleandrosyl substituent from the avermectins gives avermectin aglycones which are closely related to certain milbemycins (**Figure 1**). The major structural difference between the avermectin aglycones and the milbemycins is that the former have a hydroxyl substituent at the C-13 position, while the latter are unsubstituted at that position. Therefore, it has been paid much attention to modify at the C-13 position of the avermectin aglycones in





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Reagents and conditions: (a) 10% H₂SO₄, THF-H₂O, 20°C, 24h, 50.2%; (b) TBDMS-Cl, imidazole, THF, 25°C, 6h, 81.3%; (c) DMAP, DIPEA, chrysanthemyl chloride/ **3**, dichlorochrysanthemyl chloride/ **4**, trifluoromethylchlorochrysanthemyl chloride/ **5**, CH₂Cl₂, 20°C, 24h, **3**, 95.4%, **4**, 97.5%, **5**, 96.8%; (d) *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, MeOH, 20°C, 30min, **6**, 61.3%, **7**, 63.6%, **8**, 62.0%.

order to improve the bioactivity and reduce the toxicity of the precursor^{3, 4}. Here we describe the synthesis of six new 13-*O*-acylavermectin B1 aglycones($3\sim8$) by acylating avermectin B1 aglycone with chrysanthemyl chloride and halogen-containing chrysanthemyl chlorides (Scheme 1). The insecticidal and acaricidal activities of six new compounds ($3\sim8$) were preliminarily tested.

Avermectin B1 aglycone (compound **1**) was obtained by hydrolysis of avermectin B1 (containing 93.2% B1a and 3.5% B1b) with 10% H_2SO_4 in THF- H_2O in 50.2% yield⁵. Before the C-13 position hydroxyl group of **1** was acylated, the more reactive C-5 position hydroxyl group was selectively protected with *tert*-butydimethylsilyl (TBDMS) chloride in imidazole and THF to give compound **2** in 81.3% yield⁴. In the presence of

4-(dimethylamino) pyridine (DMAP) and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (DIPEA), **2** was then acylated with chrysanthemyl chloride, dichlorochrysanthemyl chloride and trifluoromethylchlorochrysanthemyl chloride, respectively, in CH₂Cl₂ to afford compounds **3~5** in 95.4~97.4% yields. Finally, the C-5 position protecting groups of **3~5** were removed with *p*-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate in MeOH to give compounds **6~8** respectively in 61.2~63.6% yields. The structures of compounds **1~8** were confirmed by IR, MS and ¹H-NMR spectra⁶.

The insecticidal and acaricidal activities of compounds **1~8** were tested against *Spodoptera exigua, Spodoptera eridania, Tetranychus urticae* and *Aphis fabae*. It was found that compounds **3~5** suffered a substantial loss of activity, however, compounds **6~8** exhibited higher activities than the parent compound **1**.

References and Note

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