# 49. Photochemical Rearrangement of a Steroidal α, β-Epoxylactam¹)

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### by Antonio Cánovas and Juan-Julio Bonet

Department of Organic Chemistry, Instituto Químico de Sarriá, Barcelona-17, Spain

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# Summary

The UV. irradiation of  $17\beta$ -hydroxy-4a, 5a-epoxy-2-azaandrostan-3-one (1) yields  $17\beta$ -hydroxy-2-aza- $10 (5 \rightarrow 4$ -abeo)- $4\xi$  (H)-androsta-3, 5-dione (3).

Introduction. - We have reported that steroidal lactones behave photochemically in a similar way to their carbocyclic counterparts:  $a, \beta$ -unsaturated lactones, for example, undergo the 'type A' [2] and the di- $\pi$ -methane [3] rearrangements, while  $a, \beta$ -epoxylactones suffer the  $10 (5 \rightarrow 4)$  rearrangement to an abeo structure [1]. Therefore, as a part of a systematic study on the photochemical behaviour of heterocyclic steroids, we investigated the UV. irradiation of the  $a, \beta$ -epoxylactam 1 (Scheme).

Synthesis and photolysis of 1. – Conversion of  $17\beta$ -hydroxy-2-aza-4-androsten-3-one (2) [4] with *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid yielded the desired  $a, \beta$ -epoxylactam 1 in quantitative yield (*Scheme*). The configuration of the oxirane ring was established on the basis of its CD. data  $(\lambda_{\text{max}} = 233.2 \text{ nm}; \Delta \varepsilon = -5.387)^2$ ).

The UV. irradiation ( $\lambda = 254$  nm) of a 0.0089 M solution of 1 in dioxane yielded a multicomponent mixture from which 18% 1, 60% of the *abeo*-lactam 3 and 6% of an unstable compound which was not identified, were isolated, together with two minor impurities (10%). For the unidentified compound, a 3,4-seco structure

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with solvent incorporation could be perhaps postulated on the basis of its spectral data (see experimental part).

**Conclusion.** – The photochemical behaviour of the lactam 1 is similar to its lactone analogue and it is, to our knowledge, the first example of an  $a, \beta$ -epoxylactam undergoing the  $10(5\rightarrow 4)$  rearrangement to an *abeo* structure. Moreover, this, together with the previously reported result [1], suggest that the outcome of the photo-rearrangement of ring A  $a, \beta$ -epoxycarbonyl steroids is not greatly influenced by the nature of the heteroatom in the a' position.

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## **Experimental Part**

General remarks: [3].

 $17\beta$ -Hydroxy-4a, 5a-epoxy-2-azaandrostan-3-one (1). A solution of 856 mg of 2 [4] in 250 ml of CHCl<sub>3</sub> and 1.511 g of m-chloroperbenzoic acid, was stirred at RT. for 24 h. The usual work-up, washing successively with aqueous solutions of NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> and NaCl, yielded 879 mg of 1, m.p. 266- $267^{\circ}$  after 5 crystallizations;  $[a]_{D}^{20} = +84.5^{\circ}$  (0.51). - CD. CH<sub>3</sub>CN (c (mg/g) = 0.2616, path length = 0.2): 233.2 (-5.387); 194.8 (2.447). - UV.: 207 (4500), 270 (200). - IR.: 3550, 3330, 3210, 1675, 1635, 1070, 1050, 795. -  $^{1}$ H-NMR. (CD<sub>3</sub>OD): 0.70 (s, H<sub>3</sub>C(18)); 1.12 (s, H<sub>3</sub>C(19)); 2.88, 2.95 (AB-system,  $J_{AB} = 12$ , H<sub>2</sub>C(1)); 3.10 (s, H-C(4)); 3.65 (m, H-C(17)). - MS.: 305 (M<sup>+</sup>).

C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>27</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> (305.42) Calc. C 70.79 H 8.91 N 4.59% Found C 70.88 H 8.89 N 4.86%

Photolysis of 1. A solution of 435 mg of 1 in 160 ml of dioxane (Carlo Erba, analytical purity) was irradiated during 48 h with a low-pressure Hg-lamp. Solvent evaporation in vacuo yielded 441 mg of an oil. Chromatography on silica gel Merck ('reinst') with cyclohexane/ethyl acetate 3:7 furnished in the first fraction 28 mg of a pure compound that could not be identified, m.p. 240-241° after 3 crystallizations. – UV.: 213 (4300). – IR.: 3400, 3200, 3080, 1745, 1730, 1710, 1660, 1175, 1120. –  $^{1}$ H-NMR.: 0.82 (s, H<sub>3</sub>C(18)); 1.13 (s, H<sub>3</sub>C(19)); 2.73 ( $d \times d$ , J = 9 and 6, H-C(1)); 3.02 (d, J = 9, H-C(1)); 3.13 (s, H-C(4)); 3.32-4.00 (m, 10 H); 4.22 (m, 1H); 4.63 (m, 1H); 6.65 (br., H-N(2)); 8.00 (s, H-C(3)); after D<sub>2</sub>O addition, the signal at 6.65 disappeared, the  $d \times d$  at 2.73 simplified to a d and the relative integral of the m at 3.32-4.00 diminished in 2 unities. – MS.: 409 ( $M^+$ ).

The second fraction, 43 mg of a mixture of 2 components, was not further investigated. The third fraction consisted of 81 mg of starting material 3 (identification by mixed m.p., TLC. and IR. spectrum). The fourth and last fraction afforded 266 mg of  $17\beta$ -hydroxy- $10(5 \rightarrow 4$ -abeo)- $4\xi$ H-2-azaandrosta-3,5-dione (3), m.p. 217-219° after 3 crystallizations;  $[a]_{0}^{20} = -30.2^{\circ}$  (0.26). - UV.: 212 (1.560); 260 (1.500); after addition of one drop of 1 N NaOH: 293 (5400); Fe<sup>3+</sup> complex (3.2 mg of 3 in 5 ml of  $3.7 \cdot 10^{-3}$  M solution of FeCl<sub>3</sub> in ethanol): 600 (730). - IR.: 3380, 1727, 1680. - <sup>1</sup>H-NMR. (CD<sub>3</sub>OD): 0.75 (s, H<sub>3</sub>C(18)); 1.25 (s, H<sub>3</sub>C(19)); 3.00 (s, H<sub>2</sub>C(1)); 3.55 (m, s, H-C(17) and H-C(4)). - MS.: 305 (m<sup>+</sup>).

C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>27</sub>NO<sub>3</sub> (305.42) Calc. C 70.79 H 8.91 N 4.59% Found C 70.84 H 9.12 N 4.33%

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