

APPLICATION OF CARBONYL UMPOLUNG TO PROSTAGLANDIN SYNTHESIS II¹.
 SYNTHESIS OF THE INTERMEDIATES OF (±)-11-DEOXYPROSTAGLANDINS
 $F_{1\alpha}$ AND $F_{2\alpha}$, AND PROSTAGLANDIN $F_{2\alpha}$

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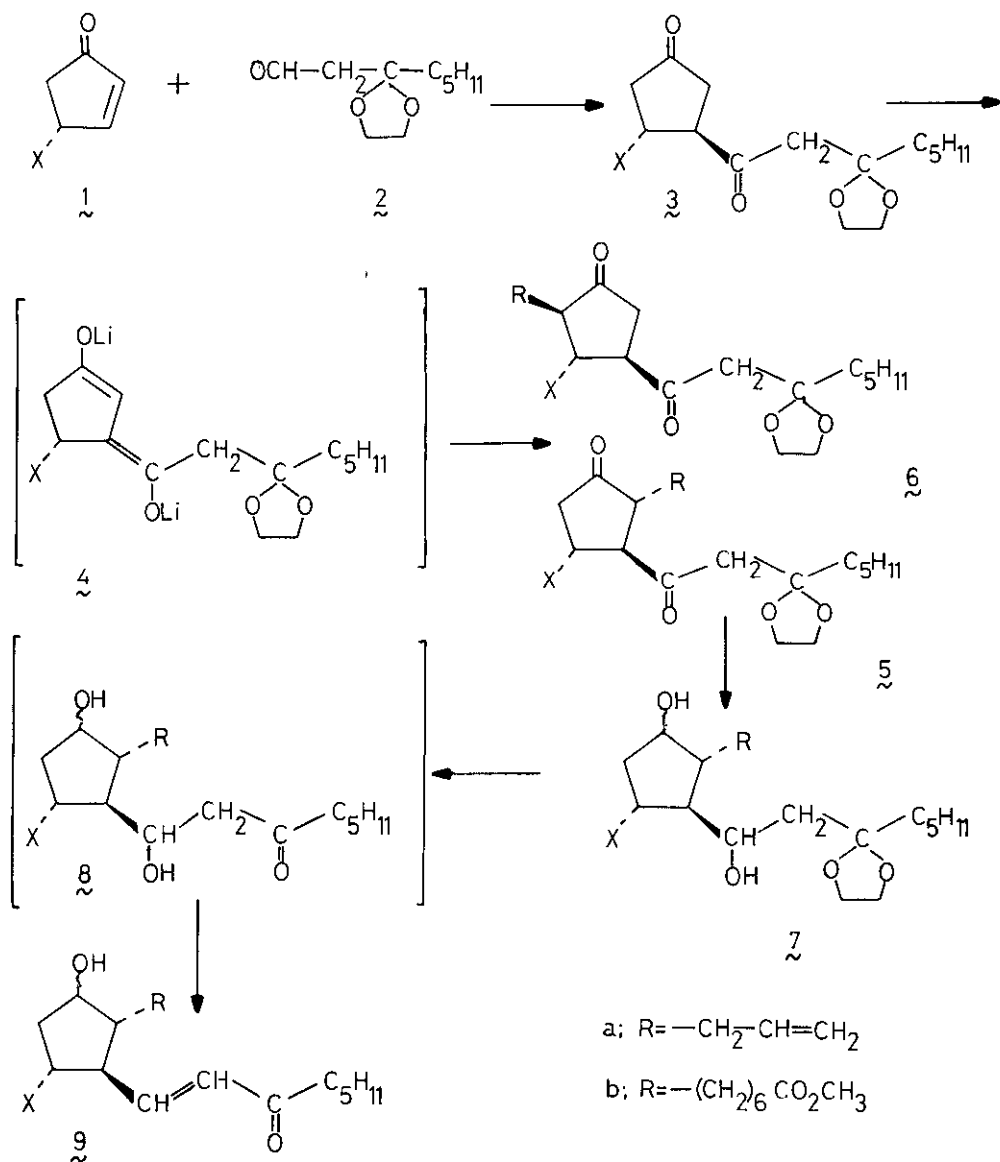
Abstract - The intermediates of prostaglandins have been synthesized from 2-cyclopenten-1-one derivatives by a novel thiazolium ion-catalysed acylation.

We have previously described the application of the conjugate addition of acyl carbanion equivalent to α,β -unsaturated ester for the synthesis of 11-deoxy prostaglandin intermediates¹). The result was encouraging enough for exploring the possibility of employing this reaction for the synthesis of prostaglandins too.

Now we wish to report a new synthesis of prostaglandin intermediates in which the nucleophilic addition of acyl carbanion equivalent to 2-cyclopenten-1-one derivative plays a central role.

Conjugate addition reaction of aldehyde (2)²) [b.p. 96°/10 mm; δ 0.9 (3H, t, J=7 Hz), 2.6 (2H, d, J=3 Hz), 4.0 (4H, s), 9.6 (1H, t, J=3 Hz)], easily obtained from methyl 3-oxo-octanoate³) via the corresponding ethylene ketal⁴) with diisobutylaluminium hydride (toluene, -70°), to 2-cyclopentenone (1; X=H) catalyzed by 3-benzyl-5-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-methyl-thiazolium chloride⁵) (0.025 equiv) (70°, 24 hr, 0.1 equiv triethylamine) yielded the cyclopentanone derivative (3; X=H) [30 %; b.p. 155°/0.1 mm; ν_{\max} 1740, 1710, δ 0.9 (3H, t, J=7 Hz), 2.85 (2H, d, J=3 Hz), 3.95 (4H, s)]⁶).

Treatment of this cyclopentanone with freshly prepared lithium diethylamide⁷) in benzene - hexamethylphosphoric triamide (6 equiv, 20°, 2 hr) led to the intermediate conjugated dianion (4 ; X=H)⁸) which underwent clean α -alkylation with allyl bromide (3 equiv, 20°, 3 hr) to afford a mixture of $5a$ (X=H) [35 %, ν_{\max}



1735, 1710, δ 0.9 (3H, t, J=7 Hz), 2.9 (2H, s), 3.95 (4H, s), 4.9-6 (3H, m) and (6a; X=H) [10%; ν_{max} 1745, 1710, δ 0.85 (3H, t, J=7 Hz), 2.85 (2H, s), 3.85 (4H, s), 5.05-5.8 (3H, m)].

This mixture was separated by chromatography and the major product (5a; X=H) was reduced by sodium borohydride (3 equiv, methanol) to give the alcohol (7a; X=H) as a mixture of diastereomers. Acid treatment of the latter to regenerate the carbonyl group yielded the hydroxy ketone (8a; X=H) which on

standing in acidic solution (p-TSA, acetone 20°C, 0.5 hr) afforded, after chromatography the intermediate of (\pm)-11-deoxy-prostaglandin F_{2α} (9a; X=H) [40 %; ν_{\max} 3420, 1670, 1610, δ 0.85 (3H, t, J= 7 Hz), 4.85-5.6 (3H, m), 6.1 (1H, m), 6.7 (1H, m)]. The intermediate of (\pm)-11-deoxy-prostaglandin F_{1α} (9b; X=H) was also prepared by this procedure. Alkylation of the dianion (4; X=H) with methyl 7-bromo-heptanoate (3 equiv, 20°, 4 hr) and reduction of the resulting cyclopentanone derivative (5b; X=H) [25 %; ν_{\max} 1735, 1710, δ 0.9 (3H, t, J=7 Hz), 2.7 (2H, m), 3.6 (3H, s), 3.95 (4H, m)] with sodium borohydride (4 equiv, methanol) followed by acid promoted hydrolysis and elimination afforded, after chromatography (\pm)-11-deoxy-15-dehydroprostaglandin F_{1α} (9b; X=H)⁹ [25 % (based on 5b used); ν_{\max} 3340, 1735, 1670, 1610, δ 0.9 (3H, t, J=7 Hz), 1.5-2.1 (7H, m), 3.6 (3H, s), 4.1 (1H, m), 4.3 (1H, m), 6.1 (1H, m), 6.4 (1H, m)].

Finally the application of this methodology to the intermediate of (\pm)-prostaglandin F_{2α} (9a; X=OH) was carried out. Addition of the aldehyde (2) to the cyclopentenone (1: X=O-t-Bu)¹⁰ was achieved using the above chiazolium salt (80°, 36 hr, 1 equiv Et₃N) to give the cyclopentanone (3: X=O-t-Bu) [42 %, ν_{\max} 1730, 1700, δ 0.9 (3H, t, J=7 Hz), 2.9 (2H, m), 3.9 (4H, m), 4.30 (1H, q, J=6 Hz) which was regiospecifically alkylated with allyl bromide via the corresponding lithio-derivative (4a: X=O-t-Bu) (6 equiv lithium diethylamide, benzene-hexamethylphosphoric triamide, 20°, 4 hr). Sequential treatment of the product (5a: X=O-t-Bu). [35 %; ν_{\max} 1735, 1700, 1635, δ 0.9 (3H, t, J=7 Hz), 2.9 (2H, m), 3.9 (4H, m), 4.3 (1H, t, J=6 Hz), 4.6-5.9 (3H, m)], with sodium borohydride (3 equiv, ethanol) to reduce the carbonyl groups and p-toluene-sulphonic acid to regenerate the carbonyl group and eliminate the elements of water provided the enone (9a: X=O-t-Bu) [40 %; ν_{\max} 3400, 1670, 1615, δ 0.9 (3H, t, J=7 Hz), 4.85-5.6 (3H, m), 6.15 (1H, m), 6.8 (1H, m)].

Acknowledgement: We are grateful to the Chinoïn Pharmaceutical and Chemical Works Ltd. for support of our work.

References and Notes

1. For part I see, L. Novák, G. Baán, J. Marosfalvi and Cs. Szántay, Tetrahedron Letters, 1978, 487.
2. All new compounds described herein were obtained as chromatographically homogeneous sample, and had mass spectral data and elemental analyses consistent with their assigned structure.
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4. This compound had b.p. 96°/0.2 mm, and exhibited the following spectral data, NMR; 0.9 (3H, t, J=7 Hz), 2.5 (2H, d, J=3 Hz), 3.6 (3H, s), 4.0 (4H, s).
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6. Alternatively, 3 (X=H) could be obtained by reacting 2 with 1 (X=H) in the presence of KCN (1 equiv, 25°, 48 hr, DMF, yield 25 %).
7. T. Cuvigny, J. F. Le Borgne, M. Larcheveque and H. Normant, Synthesis, 1976, 237.
8. This compound exhibited the following NMR data: δ 0.9 (3H, t, J=7 Hz), 1.15-1.55 (8H, m), 2-2.15 (4H, m), 2.85 (2H, s), 3.80 (4H, s), 7.05 (1H, s). Our attempts to prepare the corresponding trimethylsilyl ether have not yet been successful.
9. M. P. L. Caton, E. C. J. Coffee and G. L. Watkins, Tetrahedron Letters, 1972, 773.
10. This compound was prepared according to the method reported by Haubenstock et al, and Stork and Isobe;
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b) G. Stork and M. Isobe, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 97, 6260 (1975).
Spectral data of 1 (X=O-t-Bu) are as follows: δ 1.2 (9H, s), 2.05 (1H, dd), 2.55 (1H, dd), 4.72 (1H, m), 6.0 (1H, dd), 7.3 (1H, dd).

Received, 6th December, 1978