

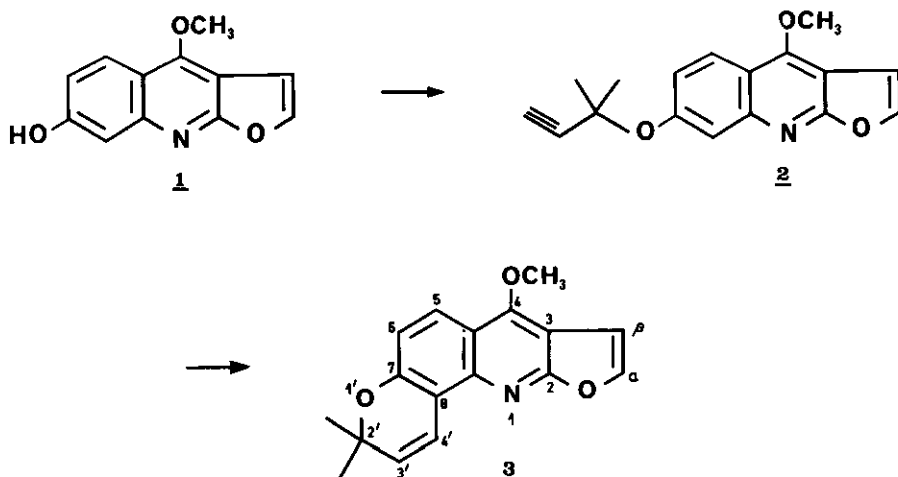
## SYNTHESIS OF DUTADRUPINE

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**Abstract** --- Dutadrupine (**3**) was synthesized by Claisen rearrangement of 7-(1,1-dimethylpropyn-1-oxy)-4-methoxyfuro[2,3b]quinoline (**2**) obtained by condensation of 7-hydroxy-4-methoxyfuro[2,3b]quinoline (**1**) with 3-chloro-3-methylbutyne.

In a previous paper<sup>1</sup>, we reported the isolation from *Dutailleya drupacea* (Rutaceae) and the structure determination of a novel alkaloid, dutadrupine (**3**). As a further contribution to the chemistry of new caledonian plants, we report here a simple synthesis of this compound by condensation of 7-hydroxy-4-methoxyfuro[2,3b]-quinoline (**1**)<sup>2</sup> with 3-chloro-3-methylbutyne<sup>3,4</sup> followed by Claisen rearrangement of the obtained propargyl ether (**2**)<sup>5-10</sup>.



To a solution of 7-hydroxy-4-methoxyfuro[2,3b]quinoline (1) (0.86 g) in dry acetone (25 ml) containing potassium carbonate (2 g) and potassium iodide (2 g) was added 3-chloro-3-methylbutyne (5 g). The reaction mixture was refluxed for 72 h and then evaporated. The solid residue was extracted with chloroform. Concentration of the chloroform solution gave a gum, the tlc analysis of which showed two major products, easily isolated by column chromatography (silica gel, eluent : benzene - ethyl acetate 9 : 1). The first one was the expected propargyl ether (2) (0.39 g, yield : 35 %). The second was identified to dutadrupine (3) (0.31 g, yield : 28%), identical with the natural product, the Claisen rearrangement having surprisingly occurred at relatively low temperature.

7-(1,1-dimethylpropyn-1-oxy)-4-methoxyfuro[2, 3b]quinoline (2) : mp 144-145°C ; UV (EtOH) : 247, 308, 320, 332(sh)nm ; IR (KBr) : 3240, 2995, 2950, 1625, 1590, 1460, 1380, 1295, 1150, 1090, 980, 865, 755, 725  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  ; MS m/z (%) : 281 ( $\text{M}^+$ ) (18), 280(6), 266(39), 251(9), 215(100), 200(20), 172(10) ;  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) :  $\delta$  = 8.03 (1H, d, J = 9Hz, H-5), 7.62 (1H, d, J = 2.5Hz, H- $\alpha$ ), 7.42 (1H, d, J = 2.5Hz, H-8), 7.10 (1H, dd, J = 9Hz, J' = 2.5Hz, H-6), 6.92 (1H, d, J = 2.5Hz, H- $\beta$ ), 4.35 (3H, s, O-Me), 2.57 (1H, s,  $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{H}$ ), 1.72 (6H, s,  $\text{CMe}_2$ ).

Dutadrupine (3) : mp 139-140°C<sup>11</sup> ; UV (EtOH) : 249(sh), 257, 279(sh), 293(sh), 315, 331, 350, 359 nm ; IR (KBr) : 2980, 2870, 1635, 1595, 1375, 1280, 1130, 1100, 990, 825, 780, 750  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  ; MS m/z (%) : 281 ( $\text{M}^+$ ) (20), 267(18), 266(100), 251(28) ;  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) :  $\delta$  = 8.00 (1H, d, J = 9Hz, H-5), 7.51 (1H, d, J = 3Hz, H- $\alpha$ ), 7.44 (1H, d, J = 10Hz, H-4'), 6.98 (1H, d, J = 3Hz, H- $\beta$ ), 6.93 (1H, d, J = 9Hz, H-6), 5.67 (1H, d, J = 10Hz, H-3'), 4.40 (3H, s, O-Me), 1.51 (6H, s,  $\text{CMe}_2$ ).

#### References and Notes

1. G. Baudouin, F. Tillequin, M. Koch, J. Puset and T. Sévenet, J. Nat. Prod., 1981, 44, 546.
2. For synthesis and/or natural sources of this compound, see :
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