A SIMPLE SYNTHESIS OF SHOWDOMYCIN

Nobuya Katagiri, Toru Haneda, and Naoko Takahashi Pharmaceutical Institute, Tohoku University, Aobayama, Sendai 980, Japan

Abstract — Showdomycin has been synthesized from the methyl  $\beta$ -D-ribofuranosylacetate <u>4a</u> which can be readily prepared by Wittig reaction of the protected D-ribose <u>2</u> with the chlorophosphorane <u>3a</u>.

Showdomycin (<u>1</u>) is a C-nucleoside, isolated from Streptomyces showdoensis,<sup>1</sup> having antibacterial and antitumor activities.<sup>2,3</sup> There have been several reports concerning the synthesis of <u>1</u>.<sup>4-9</sup> We now report a simple synthesis of <u>1</u> from the  $\beta$ -D-ribofuranosylacetate derivative <u>4a</u>. Our starting material (<u>4a</u>) was easily obtained by condensation of the protected D-ribose <u>2</u> with the chlorophos-phorane <u>3a</u>. Condensation of <u>2</u> with <u>3a</u> in acetonitrile under reflux for 6 h gave the C-glycoside <u>4a</u> in almost quantitative yield.<sup>10</sup> Examination of the <sup>13</sup>C-nmr spectrum indicated clearly that the compound had the  $\beta$ -configuration and was diastereomeric (*ca*. 2:1) only at the carbon bearing chlorine. <u>4a</u>: <sup>13</sup>C-nmr & (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 25.60, 27.36, and 27.48 (isopropylidene-Me).<sup>11</sup> In this reaction no trace of  $\alpha$ -isomers was detected.<sup>12</sup>

Compound <u>4a</u> was treated with potassium acetate in the presence of 18-crown-6 in dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) at 50 °C for 4 h to give the 2-acetoxy derivative <u>4b</u><sup>13</sup> in 82% yield. <u>4b</u>:  $v_{max}$ . (CHCl<sub>3</sub>) 1750 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H-nmr & (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 1.32, 1.34, 1.50, 1.54 (isopropylidene-Me), 1.87, 1.92 (OCOMe), 3.65, 3.77 (OMe), 5.22 (1H×ca.2/3) d, J 3.5 Hz, 2-H), and 5.30 (1H×ca.1/3, d, J 3.5 Hz, 2-H); <sup>13</sup>C-nmr & (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 25.71 and 27.65 (isopropylidene-Me). Epimerization was not observed under the conditions used for the acetoxylation. Treatment of <u>4b</u> with 28% ammonium hydroxide in methanol for 2 h at room temperature gave a 53% yield of the two diastereomeric esters <u>4c</u>, which could be separated by chromatography on a column of silica gel. Less polar <u>4c</u>:  $v_{max}$ . (CHCl<sub>3</sub>) 3525 and 1742 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H-nmr & (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)



1.29, 1.49 (isopropylidene-Me), 3.75 (OMe), and 3.35 (OH);  ${}^{13}$ C-nmr & (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 25.49 and 27.48 (isopropylidene-Me). More polar <u>4c</u>:  ${}^{1}$ H-nmr & (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 1.28, 1.48 (isopropylidene-Me), 3.62 (OMe), and 3.36 (OH);  ${}^{13}$ C-nmr & (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 25.60 and 27.48 (isopropylidene-Me).

Oxidation of  $\underline{4c}$  (a mixture of diastereoisomers) by DMSO-acetic anhydride at room temperature for 16 h afforded the  $\alpha$ -keto ester  $\underline{5}$  ( $\nu_{max}$ . (CHCl<sub>3</sub>) 1750 and 1740 cm<sup>-1</sup>], which, without further purification, was treated with (carbamoyl-methylene)triphenylphosphorane ( $\underline{3b}$ ) in dry chloroform at room temperature to give a 32% yield of methyl 2-(2,3-0-isopropylidene-5-0-trityl- $\beta$ -D-ribofuranosyl)-maleamate ( $\underline{6}$ ) and a trace of the protected showdomycin  $\underline{7}$  (vide infra).  $\underline{6}$ :  $\nu_{max}$ . (CHCl<sub>3</sub>) 3470, 3400, 1725, 1680, and 1645 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H-nmr & (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 1.30, 1.53

(isopropylidene-Me), 3.75 (OMe), 5.60 (NH<sub>2</sub>), and 6.30 (1H, d, J 2 Hz, 3-H); <sup>13</sup>C-nmr & (CDCl<sub>2</sub>) 25.66 and 27.53 (isopropylidene-Me).

The configuration with respect to the C=C bond of <u>6</u> was determined by <sup>1</sup>H-nmr spectrum. Thus, the allylic coupling constant ( $J \ge Hz$ ) indicating Z-form was observed between an olefinic proton (3-H) and an anomeric proton (1'-H).<sup>7</sup> Compound <u>6</u>, on treatment with 4-dimethylaminopyridine in benzene, was transformed into <u>7</u> in 28% yield. <u>7</u>:  $v_{max}$ . (CHCl<sub>3</sub>) 3450, 1780, 1730, and 1635 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H-nmr & (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 1.35, 1.58 (isopropylidene-Me), 3.23 (2H, m, 5'-H), 4.2-4.8 (3H, m, 2',3',4'-H), 4.87 (1H, dd, J 4, 2 Hz, 1'-H), 6.47 (1H, dd, J 2, **2** Hz, 3-H), and 7.1-7.5 (16H, m, NH and Tr); <sup>13</sup>C-nmr & (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) 25.48 and 27.36 (isopropylidene-Me).

Deprotection of  $\underline{7}$  with 90% trifluoroacetic acid gave showdomycin ( $\underline{1}$ ) in 56% yield. The ir spectrum of  $\underline{1}$  was identical in every respect with that of authentic sample of showdomycin.

Our method could be also applied for the synthesis of showdomycin analogs because the key intermediate 5 can be easily prepared.<sup>14</sup>

## REFERENCES AND NOTES

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- 10. Quite recently, Secrist and Clingerman have also reported the synthesis of <u>4a</u> by the reaction of <u>2</u> with <u>3a</u> in toluene, followed by treatment with 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU). M. C. Clingerman and J. A. Secrist III, J. Org. Chem., 1983, <u>48</u>, 3141.
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- 12. Other protected D-riboses such as 2,3,5-tri-O-benzylribofuranose and 5-O-tbutyldimethylsilyl-2,3-O-isopropylideneribofuranose also reacted with the phosphorane <u>3a</u> to give exclusively the corresponding  $\beta$ -C-ribofuranosylglycosides. These results will be reported as a full paper in near future.
- 13. Satisfactory analytical data were obtained for all new compounds herein reported.
- 14. The synthesis of showdomycin from the  $\alpha$ -keto ester or  $\alpha$ -keto lactone intermediate, which was prepared by somewhat cumbersome method, was reported by several workers. Cf. references 4, 5, 6, and 8.

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