

NOTES

A FACILE PREPARATION
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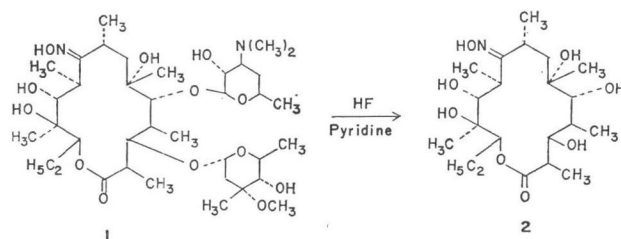
We recently reported the preparation of erythronolide A oxime and the regeneration of the 9-ketone to provide erythronolide A.¹⁾ The somewhat lengthy sequence described in that preparation was necessitated by the stability

to those of authentic 2.¹⁾

This glycoside cleavage reaction may find applicability to other substrates containing amino sugars.

Experimental

To 1.00 g of erythromycin A oxime (1) in a polyethylene Erlenmeyer flask was added 20 ml of 70 % hydrogen fluoride-pyridine (Cationics Inc.). The solution was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes and then poured slowly into 1 liter of saturated sodium bicarbonate solution. The product was extracted with chloroform and the extract was dried ($MgSO_4$) and concentrated *in vacuo* to yield a red oil. Trituration with ether gave a solid (0.30 g) which was crystallized from acetone-



to acid cleavage of the amino sugar, desosamine. It was necessary to first remove the dimethylamine group of the desosamine moiety to give a neutral sugar which was then smoothly cleaved by mild acid treatment.

We now wish to report that treatment of erythromycin A oxime (1) with 70% hydrogen fluoride-pyridine results in cleavage of both the cladinosyloxy and desosaminyloxy linkages to provide a 38% yield of erythronolide A oxime (2) in one step. The mass spectrum of 2 exhibited the molecular ion peak at m/e 433 and the nmr and ir spectra were identical

hexane to provide 0.22 g (38 % yield) of pure erythronolide A oxime (2): mp 235~239°C. The mass spectrum exhibited a molecular ion peak at m/e 433 and an identical fragmentation pattern to authentic 2.¹⁾ A mixed melting point with authentic 2¹⁾ showed no depression.

References

- 1) LEMAHIEU, R. A.; M. CARSON & R. W. KIERSTEAD: Glycoside cleavage reactions on erythromycin A. Preparation of erythronolide A. *J. Med. Chem.* 17: 953~956, 1974