

Synthesis and Photochemical Behaviour of 3-(Estran-16-yl)acrylates and 2-(Estran-16-yl)vinyl Ketones†

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Thies Thiemann,*^{a,‡} Carolin Thiemann,^a Shinya Sasaki,^b Volkmar Vill,^c Shuntaro Mataka^a and Masashi Tashiro*^a

^aInstitute of Advanced Material Study, Kyushu University, 6-1, Kasuga-koh-en, Kasuga-shi, Fukuoka 816, Japan

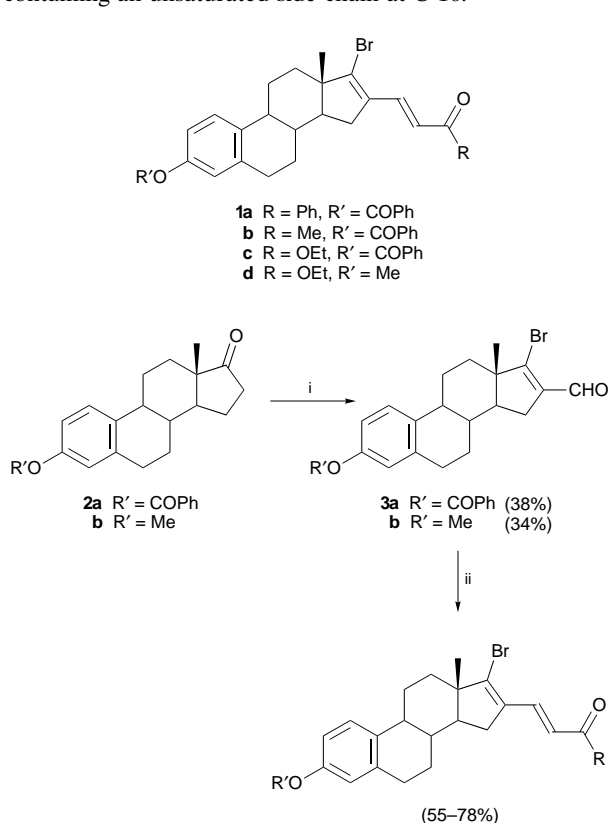
^bGraduate School of Engineering Sciences, Kyushu University, Kasuga-koh-en, Kasuga-shi, Fukuoka 816, Japan

^cInstitut für Organische Chemie, Universität Hamburg, Martin-Luther-King Platz 6, D-20146 Hamburg, Germany

C-16-substituted steroids having an unsaturation in the side chain have been synthesized by sequential Arnold–Vilsmeier and Wittig reactions, subsequent photochemical studies showing the formation of either a dimeric structure or the occurrence of *E/Z*-isomerization; for one example, treatment with H₂ over Pd–C led to full reduction of the side-chain and ring D.

Steroids play an important role in biological membranes.² In close relationship to this role is their ability to show liquid crystalline (LC) behaviour. C-17-alkyl-substituted steroids, e.g. cholesterol, have found numerous applications in LC studies.⁴ However, C-16-alkyl-substituted analogues have not been as widely studied.

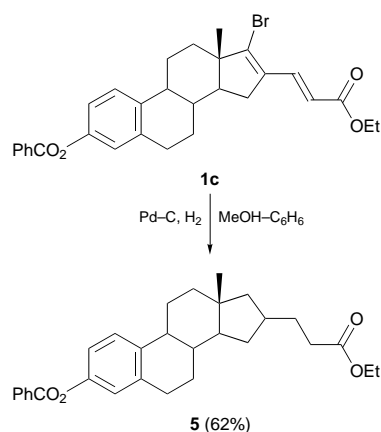
In the course of our interest in the potential liquid crystalline behaviour of C-16-substituted steroids, we have prepared a number of estrone compounds **1a–d** as precursors, containing an unsaturated side-chain at C-16.



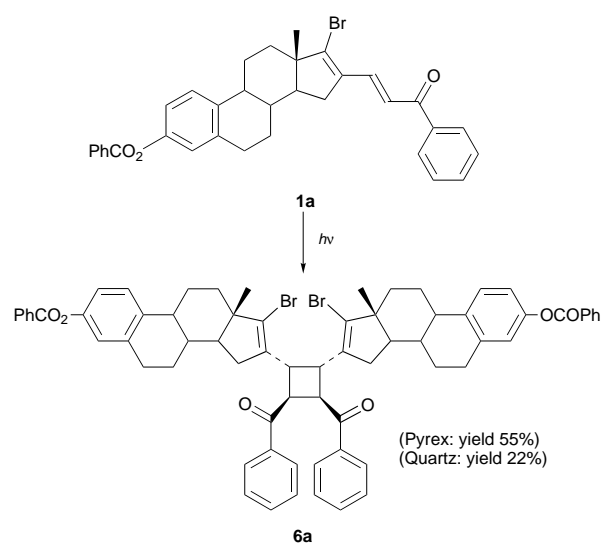
Scheme 1 Reagents: i, PBr₃, DMF, CHCl₃; ii, Ph₃P=C(CO)R (**4**), PhCO₂H, C₆H₆, 80 °C

Introduction of the side chain at C-16 was achieved in a straightforward two-step preparation. Arnold–Vilsmeier reaction⁶ of **2** furnished the 17-bromo-16-formylestrone **3**, Wittig reaction of which with stabilized phosphoranes **4** gave **1a–d**. Benzoic acid was used as catalyst (Scheme 1). In an exemplary reduction, the 17-bromo-16,19-diene **1c** was fully hydrogenated to **5** (Scheme 2).

In the photoirradiation of **1a** the dimeric compound **6a** is formed (Scheme 3).



Scheme 2



Scheme 3

*To receive any correspondence.

†Dedicated to Professor Dr. André Campos Neves on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

‡Present address: Université Libre de Bruxelles, Faculté des Sciences Appliquées, Chimie Générale et Carbochimie, Av. F. D. Roosevelt 50, CP 165, B-1050 Bruxelles, Belgium.

Techniques used: ^1H , ^{13}C , IR and UV spectroscopy

References: 22

Schemes: 4

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