Radical Additions to 7-Oxabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-en-2-one. Facile Preparation of All-Cis-Corey Lactone

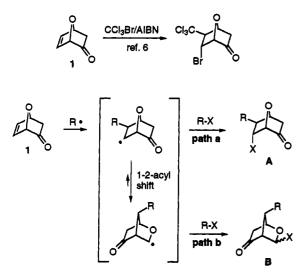
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Summary: Regioselective addition of a malonyl radical to 7-oxabicvclo[2.2.1]hept-5-en-2-one followed by rearrangement of the radical adduct was used as a key step for the synthesis of all-cis-Corey lactone, a potent intermediate for the preparation of prostaglandins and 12epi-prostaglandins.

The use of 7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-en-2-one (1), readily available in both enantiomeric forms.¹ has recently attracted much attention for the preparation of sugar derivatives, natural products, C-branched carbohydrates, and other products of biological interest.² Introduction of carbon residues to this system has been largely limited to the C(3) position by aldol type reactions.^{3,4} We have recently examined the possibility of using intra-5 and intermolecular⁶ radical additions for this purpose. For instance, we have demonstrated that addition of electrophilic radicals, such as the trichloromethyl radical, to 1



takes place preferentially at C(5) with complete exoselectivity and was followed by a rapid bromine atom transfer (path a) to form the product of direct addition (A). We report here our study on the use of other radical

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 Abstract published in Advance ACS Abstracts, October 1, 1993.
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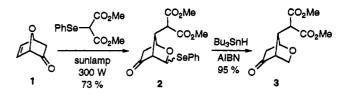
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precursors RX which transfer the X group more slowly in order to favor a possible rearrangement of the radical (path b).

Recent work of Byers has demonstrated that the phenylselenenyl group may be efficiently transferred from dimethyl phenylselenenylmalonate via a radical mechanism.⁷ This reagent was ideal for our goal for three reasons: (1) The electrophilic nature of the malonyl radical should ensure a high regioselectivity.⁶ (2) The phenylselenenyl group transfer is reported to be slow. (3) The final product (type B), which is a Se,O-acetal, is expected to be stable. Indeed, irradiation (300 W sun lamp) over a period of 12 h of a solution of (\pm) -1⁸ and dimethyl phenylselenenylmalonate in benzene gave mainly the rearranged product 2 (73% yield after chromatography and recrystallization, endo/exo 3:1). The rearrangement occurs presumably via a cyclopropyloxy radical.⁹ Small amounts (17%) of isomeric compounds coming principally from the addition of the malonyl radical at the C(5) position were also formed but were easily separated by chromatography.¹⁰ Reduction of 2 with tributyltin hydride gave 3 whose structure was elucidated from ¹H-NMR spectra.



The synthetic utility of the reaction was demonstrated by conversion of 2 to the aldehyde 5 and alcohol 6 (allcis-Corey lactone), which are attractive precursors of prostaglandins¹¹ and 12-epi-prostaglandins.¹² Treatment of 2 with $NaBH_4$ in methanol afforded exclusively the endo alcohol (92%) which was then saponified (NaOH/ MeOH) and decarboxylated (DMSO, 140 °C, 85%).

(8) Racemic 1 was prepared according to ref. 1b.(9) Formation of cyclopropyloxy radicals has been invoked in acyl migration leading to ring expansion by one carbon atom: (a) Beckwith, A. L. J.; O'Shea, D. M.; Gerba, S.; Westwood, S. W. J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun. 1987, 666–667. (b) Dowd, P.; Choi, S.-C. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1987, 109, 3493–3494. (c) Boger, D. L.; Mathvink, R. J. J. Org. Chem. 1990, 55, 5442-5444. For related rearrangements in polycyclic systems, see: (d) Zhang, W.; Dowd, P. Tetrahedron 1993, 49, 1965-1978.

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(11) Epimerization at C(12) (PG numbering) is necessary to lead to rostaglandins. Spontaneous epimerization has been reported during the Wittig-Horner reaction used for the introduction of the ω -chain: (a) De Clercq, P.; Coen, R.; Van Hoof, E.; Vandewalle, M. Tetrahedron 1976, 32, 2747-2752. (b) Chen, L.-Y.; Ghosez, L. Tetrahedron: Asymmetry 1991, 2, 1181-1184. For catalyzed epimerization at the aldehyde and enone stages see: (c) Corey, E. J.; Shimoji, K.; Shih, C. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1984, 106, 6425-6427. (d) Libit, L. U.S. Patent 4,005,109, 1977.

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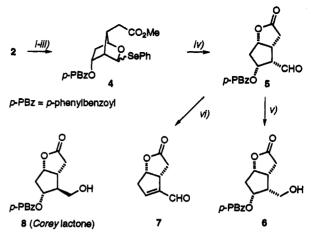
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Protection of the *endo*-alcohol by deprotonation with LiHMDS and treatment with *p*-phenylbenzoyl chloride (*p*-PBzCl) afforded 4 (85% yield). Acetal hydrolysis (H₂O₂, acetone-water) and lactonization (pyridinium *p*-toluenesulfonate/CHCl₃) were carried out under extremely mild conditions, and the aldehyde 5 was isolated in good yield (90%) along with less than 5% of β -eliminated product 7. Reduction with NaBH₄/MeOH gave the all*cis*-Corey lactone 6 (91%) which showed physical and spectral data clearly distinct from pure (±)-Corey lactone (8). Filtration of 5 through silica gel gave the α,β unsaturated aldehyde 7 (95%) identical in every respect with an authentic sample prepared from (±)-Corey lactone.¹³

In summary, aldehyde 5 was prepared in five steps and 44% yield from 7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]hept-5-en-2-one (1). The reaction sequence is not only short but also characterized by easy and complete stereocontrol. Conversion of 5 to prostaglandins and 12-epi-prostaglandins is currently being investigated in our laboratory.

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^aKey: (i) NaBH₄ (92 %); (ii) NaOH/MeOH, DMSO 140 ^oC, (85%); (iii) LiHMDS, p-PBzCl (85%); (iv) H₂O₂, acetone-water, PPTS (90%); (v) NaBH₄ (91%); (vi) chromatography on silica gel (95%).

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Supplementary Material Available: Experimental procedures and spectral data for compounds 2-6 (4 pages). This material is contained in libraries on microfiche, immediately follows this article in the microfilm version of the journal, and can be ordered from the ACS; see any current masthead page for ordering information.

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