

Synthesis of a Smoothened Cholesterol: 18,19-Di-nor-cholesterol

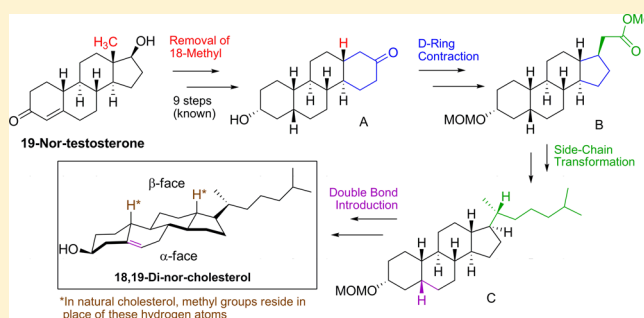
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S Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Herein, we report the first synthesis of a demethylated form of cholesterol (18,19-di-nor-cholesterol), in which the C18 and C19 methyl groups of the β -face were eliminated. Recent molecular simulations modeling 18,19-di-nor-cholesterol have suggested that cholesterol's opposing rough β -face and smooth α -face play necessary roles in cholesterol's membrane condensing abilities and, additionally, that specific facial preferences are displayed as cholesterol interacts with different neighboring lipids and transmembrane proteins. Inspired by these poorly characterized biochemical interactions, an extensive 18-step synthesis was completed as part of a collaborative effort, wherein synthesizing a "smoothened" cholesterol analogue would provide a direct way to experimentally measure the significance of the β -face methyl groups. Starting from known perhydrochrysenone **A**, the synthesis of 18,19-di-nor-cholesterol was accomplished with an excellent overall yield of 3.5%. The use of the highly stereoselective Dieckmann condensation and the employment of Evans' chiral auxiliary were both key to ensuring the success of this synthesis.



Starting from known perhydrochrysenone **A**, the synthesis of 18,19-di-nor-cholesterol was accomplished with an excellent overall yield of 3.5%. The use of the highly stereoselective Dieckmann condensation and the employment of Evans' chiral auxiliary were both key to ensuring the success of this synthesis.

INTRODUCTION

Cholesterol is a ubiquitous molecule that plays a vital role in maintaining the overall integrity of eukaryotic cells by giving rise to the requisite structure, fluidity, and organization of the membrane.¹ It is synthesized endogenously through an extensive multistep biosynthetic pathway,² with the first sterol in the pathway being lanosterol. Interestingly, of all the sterol intermediates between lanosterol and cholesterol, none possess cholesterol's ability to order and condense lipid membranes;^{3–5} however, the details regarding cholesterol's structural interactions within the membrane are poorly understood. Thus, this remains an area of active investigation.^{6–9}

One of the more intriguing aspects of this planar tetracyclic molecule pertains to its two structurally distinct faces: its β -face contains two protruding methyl groups that are conspicuously absent on its α -face (Figure 1a). There has been much speculation that this facial asymmetry may be essential for cholesterol's unique membrane condensing abilities as well as being essential to the way in which it interacts with and stabilizes neighboring lipids and transmembrane proteins. To test this theory, models have been used to simulate the properties and interactions of a demethylated form of cholesterol (18,19-di-nor-cholesterol, which lacks the β -face methyl groups).^{6,9–11} However, direct experimental evidence has not been obtained, as the molecule has never been previously synthesized. Herein, we describe the first synthesis of a "smoothened" 18,19-di-nor-cholesterol, which we have completed as part of a collaborative effort,¹² in hopes of providing a way to experimentally measure its effects on lipid membranes and other important transmembrane interactions.

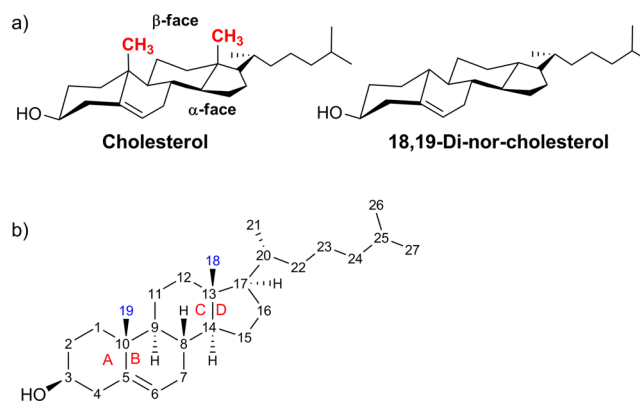


Figure 1. (a) Structures of cholesterol and 18,19-di-nor-cholesterol; the β -face methyl groups of cholesterol (shown in red) are absent in 18,19-di-nor-cholesterol. (b) Cholesterol nomenclature and numbering system. Blue numbers are methyl groups absent in 18,19-di-nor-cholesterol; red letters label each ring. Wedged bonds are referred to as having a β -configuration, and dashed bonds, an α -configuration.

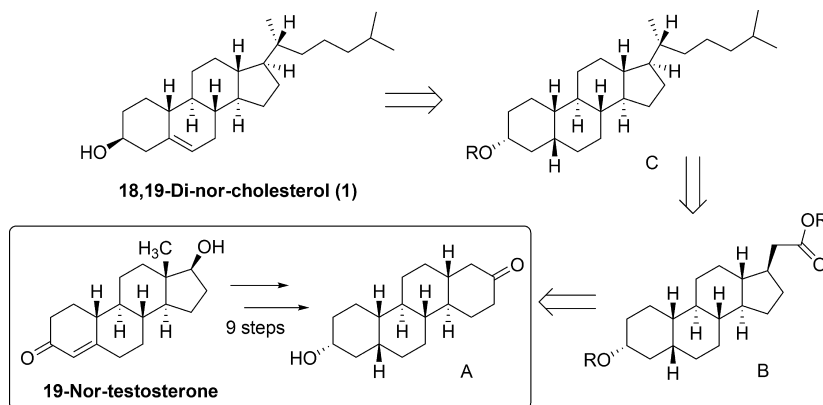
DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Retrosynthetic Analysis. Utilizing a nine-step sequence developed in our laboratory,¹³ commercially available 19-nor-testosterone was first transformed into perhydrochrysenone derivative **A** (Scheme 1). In this transformation, the unwanted

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Scheme 1



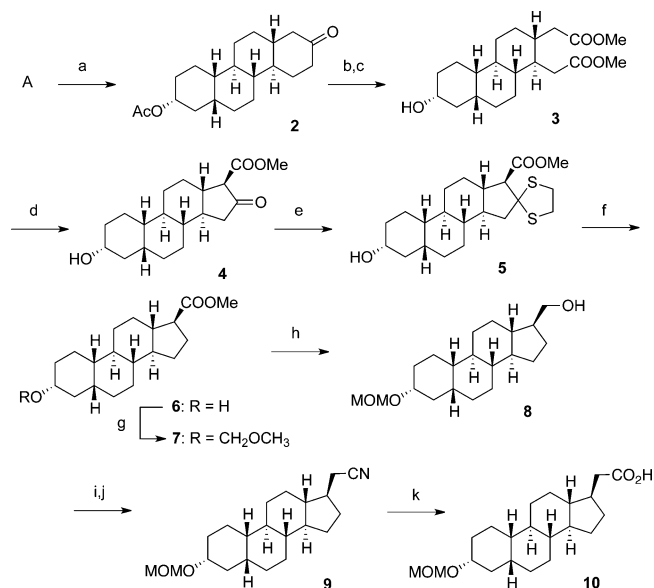
C18 methyl group was removed while still preserving the *trans*-C,D ring fusion. Additionally, the *cis*-A,B ring fusion of compound A allows for the later introduction of the Δ^5 double bond. The α -stereochemistry of the hydroxyl group at C3 in compound A is not important, as the 3β -hydroxy group will be established during the Δ^5 double bond introduction (see Figure 1b for numbering).

As depicted in our retrosynthesis (Scheme 1), starting from A, we can essentially fragment our synthesis into three main parts: D-ring contraction, side-chain installation, and introduction of the Δ^5 double bond. Installation of the double bond was chosen as the final step in our synthesis of 18,19-di-nor-cholesterol because of its high reactivity toward a variety of reaction conditions and because it could be obtained from 18,19-di-nor-epicoprostanol (C) via enone formation and double bond deconjugation.¹⁴ It was then envisaged that synthon C could be obtained through the addition of an isohexyl side chain to a steroid precursor containing a CH_2COOR group at C17. Synthon B fits this description and could be accessed from A by an oxidative D-ring-opening (to yield a 1,4-diester), a Dieckmann condensation to reclose the ring,¹⁵ the removal of the 16-ketone group, and a one-carbon homologation reaction at C17 to give synthon B.

The success of this entire approach, however, is contingent upon whether ring closure via the Dieckmann condensation (preceding the C17 homologation reaction) would yield the desired 17β -carbomethoxy group as the major isomeric product (Scheme 2, compound 4). Although four isomers are possible, extrapolating results from previous studies on the synthesis of A-nor-steroids^{15–18} and examining the steric interactions at play in our di-nor system led us to expect that this transformation would, in fact, yield our desired product (see Supporting Information Scheme S1). This was therefore seen as our most critical, and yet most elegant, synthetic step, as this reaction would simultaneously contract the D-ring and selectively install a C17 β functional group while preserving the *trans*-C,D ring fusion.

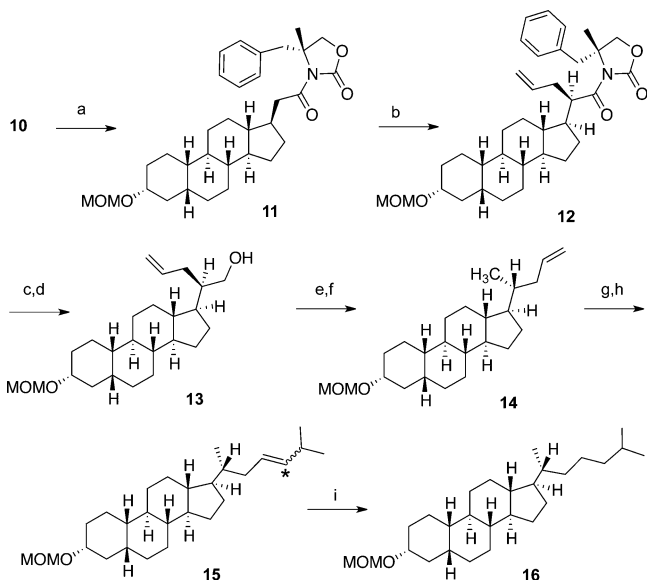
Construction of Synthon B (Scheme 2). To begin, we first protected perhydrochrysenone derivative A as the acetate (2) before carrying out a chromium(VI)-mediated, oxidative D-ring-opening and esterification to give 1,4-diester (3). The key step in our synthetic approach was next. Employing Dieckmann condensation conditions,¹⁶ compound 3 was heated at 40 °C for 45 min in basic MeOH to yield a single β -ketoester product. A crystal structure confirmed the stereochemistry to be that of the expected 17β -methyl ester (4) (see the Supporting Information). After removing the 16-keto group via formation of thioketal 5 followed by Raney nickel dethioketalization to yield compound 6,

we focused on lengthening the side chain of compound 6 by one carbon. Having little success with the Arndt Eistert homologation reaction,^{19,20} we chose to proceed via the introduction of a carbonitrile group. We first protected compound 6 as a methoxymethyl ether (7) and then reduced the ester moiety using LiAlH_4 to afford primary alcohol 8. A carbonitrile was then introduced via a two-part procedure, wherein a methanesulfonyl ester was formed and then stirred at 65 °C for 16 h with NaCN in DMF to give carbonitrile 9, which was subsequently hydrolyzed to carboxylic acid 10 (Scheme 2).

Scheme 2^a

^aReagents and conditions: (a) Ac_2O , DMAP, pyridine, rt, 16 h, 96%; (b) CrO_3 , H_2O , AcOH, 60 °C, 2 h; (c) AcCl/MeOH, rt, 16 h, 44% (two steps); (d) NaOMe, MeOH, 40 °C, 45 min, 70%; (e) 1,2-ethanedithiol, $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{HOAc}$, AcOH, 0 °C to rt, 1 h, 95%; (f) Raney Ni, EtOH, 65 °C, 2 h, 95%; (g) MOMCl, DIPEA, DCM, rt, 16 h, 98%; (h) LiAlH_4 , THF, 0 °C, 5 min, 91%; (i) MsCl, Et_3N , DCM, 0 °C, 30 min; (j) NaCN, DMF, 65 °C, 16 h, 85% (two steps); (k) NaOH, $\text{CH}_2(\text{OH})_2$, 120 °C, 16 h, 85%.

Construction of Synthon C (Scheme 3). For steroids with a C18 methyl group, the introduction of a side-chain via an α -substitution at C20 is known to favor the desired (*R*)-diastereomer;²¹ however, this selectivity is attributed to steric

Scheme 3^a

^aReagents and conditions: (a) pivaloyl chloride, Et₃N, THF, 0 °C, 2 h, then LiCl, (*R*)-4-benzyl-2-oxazolidinone, 0 °C to rt, 16 h, 96%; (b) NaHMDS (sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide), THF, -78 °C, 1 h, then allyl iodide, -78 °C, 45 min, 86%; (c) 30% H₂O₂, LiOH, THF/H₂O, 0 °C to rt, 16 h; (d) LiAlH₄, THF, rt, 16 h, 91% (two steps); (e) MsCl, Et₃N, DCM, 0 °C, 30 min; (f) LiAlH₄, THF, 25 to 50 °C, 1 h, 94% (two steps); (g) O₃, DCM, -78 °C, 30 min, then Me₂S/DCM/AcOH, rt, 0 °C, 2 days; (h) NaHDMS, tris[2-(2-methoxyethoxy)-ethyl]amine, PPh₃CH₂CH₂(CH₃)₂⁺Br⁻, THF, 0 °C, 30 min, 85% (two steps; *a single isomer was obtained, stereochemistry undetermined); (i) H₂, 10%Pd/C, 60 psi, EtOAc, 3 h, 99%.

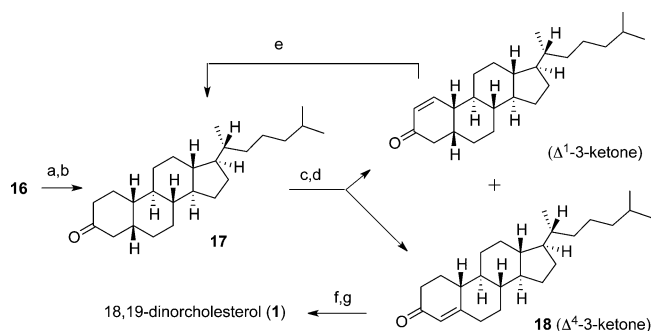
interferences caused by the C18 methyl group,²² which is absent in our 18,19-di-nor series. After confirming that alkylations at C20 are not stereoselective for 18-nor-steroids, we used Evans' chiral auxiliary [(*R*)-4-benzyl-2-oxazolidinone] to ensure (*R*)-stereochemistry at C21. Introduction of this group went smoothly, affording compound **11**. However, in a variety of subsequent alkylation attempts,²³ we were unable to introduce the entire isohexyl group in satisfactory yield, presumably because of the added bulk of the chiral auxiliary. Therefore, we instead installed the side chain in two pieces, first utilizing the highly reactive allyl iodide, to obtain compound **12** as the desired (*R*)-diastereomer in 86% yield.

Next, we needed to remove the chiral auxiliary in order to generate the C21 methyl group (currently positioned as the carbonyl carbon). Although one-step reduction procedures failed to remove the chiral auxiliary,²⁴ it was found to be easily removed by first hydrolyzing the benzyloxazolidinone and then reducing the resultant carboxylic acid with LiAlH₄ to give primary alcohol **13**. At this point, with all critical stereocenters intact, a crystal structure was obtained (see the Supporting Information). Finally, deoxygenation was completed via a simple two-part protocol by first forming the methylsulfonate ester and then displacing this group using LiAlH₄ to reveal the C21 methyl group and give compound **14**.

Transformation of the allyl group into the isohexyl side chain was the last step in completing the construction of synthon C. Although the side chain was not introduced in one piece via our initial plan, transformation of the allyl group into an isohexyl chain was straightforward and higher yielding overall than the initial isohexyl introduction attempts. Accordingly, the terminal olefin was oxidatively cleaved using O₃/Me₂S to give the crude

aldehyde intermediate, which was immediately treated with isobutyl(triphenyl)phosphonium bromide under Wittig conditions to give the isohexenyl side chain of compound **15** in 85% yield as a single double bond isomer whose stereochemistry we did not determine. A subsequent hydrogenation proceeded near quantitatively, affording 18,19-di-nor-epicoprostanol (**16**) and completing the synthesis of synthon C (Scheme 3).

Construction of 18,19-Di-nor-cholesterol (1) (Scheme 4). Lastly, we needed to introduce the Δ⁵ double bond, which

Scheme 4^a

^aReagents and conditions: (a) AcCl/MeOH/H₂O, 16 h; (b) CrO₃, H₂SO₄, H₂O, acetone, 5 min, 97% (two steps); (c) DCM, Et₃N, TMSOTf, 0 °C, 30 min, then NaHCO₃, NBS, -78 to -40 °C, 2 h; (d) Li₂CO₃, LiBr, DMF, 120 °C, 16 h, 60% (two steps, see text); (e) 10% Pd/C, EtOAc, 3 h, 99%; (f) Ac₂O, TMSCl, NaI, 0 °C to rt, 16 h; (g) EtOH, NaBH₄, 0 °C to rt, 2 h, 60% (two steps).

is well-known in literature, through formation of a Δ⁴-3-ketone followed by deconjugation.^{14,25} Therefore, we first synthesized the 3-keto-precursor (**17**), which was easily obtained by first removing the methoxymethyl protecting group of compound **16** with anhydrous HCl and then oxidizing the resulting crude alcohol using Jones' reagent to give ketone **17**. However, subsequent attempts to introduce the Δ⁴-3-ketone proved to be difficult in the absence of the C19 methyl group.

After having little success with a variety of steroid protocols,²⁶ we ultimately adapted a general procedure for the formation of α,β-unsaturated ketones, wherein bromination of a silyl enol ether first yields an α-bromoketone that undergoes a dehydrobromination. After optimizing conditions, compound **17** was treated with trimethylsilyl triflate (TMSOTf) and Et₃N to form the TMS-enol ether in situ. Upon cooling the reaction to -78 °C and adding NaHCO₃ and *N*-bromosuccinimide (NBS), the intermediate bromoketone (obtained as a mixture of bromides; see Supporting Information Scheme S2) was heated in the presence of Li₂CO₃ and LiBr in DMF at 120 °C for 16 h to generate the desired Δ⁴-3-ketone (**18**) in a moderate 32% yield, with an unwanted Δ¹-3-ketone byproduct obtained in 55% yield (reflecting the ratio of the bromide intermediates).

Although the desired Δ⁴-3-ketone was the minor product, of the reaction protocols attempted this protocol gave the highest product yield and the least amount of byproducts.²⁶ It was also far more economical than the other attempted procedures, in that we were consistently able to recover and reuse starting material **17** via hydrogenation of the unwanted Δ¹-3-ketone. Thus, after hydrogenation, using 10% Pd/C, starting material **17** could be recovered in 54% yield. By running this reaction sequence three consecutive times, we were able to obtain our desired 18,19-di-nor-cholest-4-ene-3-one (**18**) in a respectable 60% yield, with 16% of our total starting material (**17**) recovered.

Deconjugation was the final step in our synthesis, which proved to be relatively straightforward using typical literature protocols.¹⁴ Compound **18** was dissolved in Ac₂O and TMSI to form the dienol acetate, which was then reduced with NaBH₄ in EtOH. This simultaneously deconjugated the enone and set our final stereocenter (3 β -OH),²⁷ affording our target 18,19-di-nor-cholesterol (**1**) in 60% yield (3.6% overall from perhydrochrysonone **A**) (Scheme 4).

CONCLUSIONS

The synthesis of the smoothened 18,19-di-nor-cholesterol was achieved starting from commercially available 19-nor-testosterone. The novel use of the Dieckmann condensation was key to accessing our target molecule, allowing us to contract the D-ring to a 5-membered ring and to simultaneously introduce a modifiable functional group and set the stereochemistry at C17 while maintaining the *trans*-C,D ring fusion. Furthermore, the completion of this molecule can now allow for the direct comparison of cholesterol and demethylated 18,19-di-nor-cholesterol in a variety of biological and biophysical studies, some of which are currently underway.¹²

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

Chromatography was performed using flash chromatography grade silica gel (32–63 μ m; Scientific Adsorbents). DCM was distilled over CaH prior to application. Tetrahydrofuran was distilled over Na/benzophenone just prior to application. NMR spectra were recorded in CDCl₃ at 400 MHz (¹H), 100 MHz (¹³C), or 400 MHz (2D COSY). Chemical shifts (δ) are reported downfield from internal Me₄Si (δ : 0.00). High resolution FAB-MS determinations were made with a matrix *m*-nitrobenzyl alcohol, using NaI as necessary, utilizing a double-focusing analyzer composed of a magnetic sector followed by an electrostatic sector. IR spectra were recorded as films on a NaCl plate. All other chemicals were used as purchased without further purification unless noted.

(2R,4aS,4bR,6aR,10aR,10bS,12aR)-8-Oxo-octadecahydrochrysen-2-yl Acetate (2). To a stirred solution of **A**¹³ (5.28 g, 19.1 mmol) at 0 °C under N₂ in anhydrous pyridine (20 mL) was added acetic anhydride (3.6 mL, 38 mmol) dropwise followed by a catalytic amount of 4-dimethylaminopyridine (116 mg, 0.95 mmol). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to 25 °C and was stirred for 16 h. The pyridine was then evaporated in vacuo, and the crude residue was then redissolved in DCM (100 mL) and washed with 1 M HCl (3 \times 25 mL) followed by H₂O (2 \times 25 mL). The organic layer was then dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (EtOAc/hexanes, gradient elution) to yield compound **2** as colorless crystals in 96% yield (5.83 g, 18.3 mmol). Compound **2**: mp 169–171 °C (EtOAc/hexanes); [α]_D²⁰ –6.7 (*c* = 0.22, CHCl₃); IR: 2931, 2905, 2858, 1724, 1243, 1032 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 4.75 (m, 1H, CHOAc), 2.25–2.43 (m, 4H), 2.04 (s, 3H, OAc), 2.12–1.10 (m, 20H), 0.75–0.92 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 212.1, 170.8, 74.4, 48.8, 47.3, 46.3, 43.4, 41.5, 40.3, 37.4, 35.2, 34.2, 32.3, 31.4, 30.5, 29.5, 26.0, 25.7, 25.3, 21.7; HR-FAB MS [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₀H₃₀O₃Na⁺: 341.2093, found 341.2099.

(1R,2R,4aR,4bS,7R,8aR,10aS)-7-Hydroxy-tetradecahydro-1,2-phenanthrenedi-acetic Acid Dimethyl Ester (3). Compound **3** was prepared according to a literature procedure.²⁸ A stock solution of CrO₃/H₂O/AcOH (5.0 g/7.10 mL/8.35 mL; w/v/v) was first prepared. Then, in a two-necked flask fitted with a dropping funnel and a reflux condenser, compound **2** (3.05 g, 9.58 mmol) was dissolved into a solution of AcOH/H₂O/MeOH 600:20:1 (30 mL) at 60 °C. The stock CrO₃/H₂O/AcOH solution (13.5 mL) was then added via dropping funnel to compound **2**, taking care not to heat the reaction mixture above 65 °C (~1 drop/5 s). The reaction flask was allowed to stir for 2 h at 60 °C, at which time starting material disappearance was observed by TLC. At this point, heated H₂O was added (30 mL, 60 °C), the stirring was stopped, and the reaction was gradually cooled to room temperature.

The reaction was allowed to stand for 16 h, during which time the desired compound precipitated. Cold H₂O (10 mL) was then added, and the precipitate was then filtered off and washed several times with cold H₂O and dried in vacuo. After 3 h of drying, the compound was redissolved in MeOH (100 mL) and cooled to 0 °C under N₂. Acetyl chloride (10 mL) was slowly added dropwise to the flask, and after 10 min, the reaction was brought to rt. After 16 h, the reaction was cooled to 0 °C and neutralized with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃. The reaction was diluted with H₂O (100 mL) and extracted with DCM (4 \times 50 mL). The organic layers were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (EtOAc/hexanes, gradient elution) to yield compound **3** as a white amorphous solid in 44% yield (1.49 g, 4.21 mmol). Compound **3**: mp 52–54 °C (amorphous solid, EtOAc/hexanes); [α]_D²⁰ +13.4 (*c* = 0.19, CHCl₃); IR: 3401, 2928, 2863, 1737, 1436, 1270, 1161 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 3.64 (br s, 7H, CHOH, 2 \times OMe), 2.55–0.72 (m, 24H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 173.6 (\times 2), 71.6, 51.5, 51.5, 47.0, 43.7, 40.1, 39.3, 38.7, 37.3, 36.1, 35.1, 35.0, 32.4, 31.5, 29.7, 28.9, 25.5, 25.5; HR-FAB MS [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₀H₃₂O₃Na⁺: 375.2147, found 375.2150.

(3 α ,5 β ,17 β)-3-Hydroxy-16-oxo-gonane-17-carboxylic Acid Methyl Ester (4). Similar to the literature,¹⁶ in a flame-dried flask under N₂, Na(s) (0.60 g, 26 mmol) was dissolved portionwise into anhydrous MeOH (15 mL). The excess MeOH was then evaporated off, leaving only a small amount (~2.5 mL) to prevent the generated NaOMe from precipitating. Anhydrous THF (50 mL) was added to the flask followed by the dropwise addition of a solution of compound **3** (2.63 g, 7.46 mmol) in anhydrous THF (100 mL). The reaction was refluxed at 100 °C for 45 min and then promptly cooled to 0 °C and neutralized with 1 M HCl. The reaction mixture was then diluted with H₂O (150 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (4 \times 50 mL). The organic extracts were then combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (EtOAc/hexanes, gradient elution) to give compound **4** as colorless crystals in 70% yield (1.65 g, 5.22 mmol). Compound **4**: mp 163–164 °C (EtOAc/hexanes); [α]_D²⁰ –86.8 (*c* = 0.19, CHCl₃); IR: 3399, 2924, 2861, 1756, 1727, 1440, 1271, 1051 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 3.76 (s, 3H, CO₂Me), 3.66 (br s, 1H, H-3), 2.91 (d, 1H, ³J = 12.8 Hz), 2.51 (dd, 1H, ²J = 18.0 Hz, ³J = 6.8 Hz), 1.18–2.11 (m, 19H), 0.92–1.11 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 210.4, 169.7, 71.8, 62.3, 52.6, 48.0, 47.0, 46.3, 43.3, 40.1, 37.6, 36.4, 35.5, 31.3, 30.2, 29.9, 29.3, 26.8, 25.9; HR-FAB MS [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₉H₂₉O₄⁺: 321.2066, found 321.2064.

(3 α ,5 β ,17 β)-16,16-[1,2-Ethanedithiolbis(thio)]-3-hydroxy-gonane-17-carboxylic Acid Methyl Ester (5). Following a literature procedure,²⁹ compound **4** (1.58 g, 4.93 mmol) was dissolved into AcOH (12 mL) and ethanedithiol (1.04 mL, 12.3 mmol). To prevent the reaction mixture from solidifying, the flask was cooled in an ice bath no longer than 2 min before adding BF₃·HOAc (3.43 mL, 24.7 mmol) dropwise. The reaction was then allowed to stir at 0 °C for 10 min and then for another 30 min at rt. The flask was then cooled to 0 °C and neutralized with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃. The reaction mixture was then diluted with H₂O (25 mL) and extracted with DCM (4 \times 25 mL). The organic extracts were then combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (EtOAc/hexanes, gradient elution) to give compound **5** as colorless crystals in 95% yield (1.86 g, 4.68 mmol). Compound **5**: mp 103–105 °C (EtOAc/hexanes); [α]_D²⁰ –65.0 (*c* = 0.14, CHCl₃); IR: 3368, 2923, 2861, 1735, 1438, 1210, 1156, 1056, 1033, 731 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 3.74 (s, 3H, OMe), 3.64 (br s, 1H, H-3), 3.40–3.45 (m, 1H), 3.30–3.34 (m, 1H), 3.13–3.22 (m, 2H), 2.86 (d, 1H, ³J = 11.3 Hz), 2.51 (dd, 1H, ²J = 13.3 Hz, ³J = 5.5 Hz), 1.18–1.97 (m, 18H), 1.02–1.13 (m, 1H), 0.85–0.97 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 172.4, 71.9, 69.7, 65.9, 52.5, 51.7, 49.7, 48.3, 47.6, 41.1, 40.2, 40.1, 37.3, 36.5, 35.6, 31.4, 30.1, 30.0, 29.6, 26.6, 26.1; HR-FAB MS [M + Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₃₂O₃S₂Na⁺: 419.1691, found 419.1698.

(3 α ,5 β ,17 β)-3-Hydroxy-gonane-17-carboxylic Acid Methyl Ester (6). *Raney Nickel Activation.* Raney nickel (W.R. Grace and Co. Raney4200, slurry in H₂O, active catalyst) was successively washed and decanted with deionized H₂O (3 \times) and EtOH (X). Once rinsed thoroughly, the catalyst was kept in a solution of EtOH to keep it from drying.

Compound **5** (1.87 g, 4.71 mmol) was dissolved in EtOH (30 mL). A slurry of activated Raney nickel (17g) in EtOH (30 mL) was added portionwise, and the reaction was refluxed at 80 °C for 1.5 h. The reaction was then cooled to rt, and the crude reaction mixture was filtered through a short column of silica gel (eluting several times with EtOAc/EtOH 1:1) to remove the Raney nickel and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (EtOAc/hexanes, gradient elution) to give compound **6** as colorless crystals in 95% yield (1.37 g, 4.47 mmol). Compound **6**: mp 123–125 °C (EtOAc/hexanes); $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} +43.0$ ($c = 0.10$, CHCl₃); IR: 3350, 2924, 2864, 1735, 1596, 1440, 1208, 1156, 1050 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 3.65 (s 3H, OMe), 3.64 (br s 1H, H-3), 2.25 (m, 1H), 0.95–1.99 (m, 22H), 0.72–0.90 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 177.1, 71.8, 52.0, 51.6, 50.2, 49.2, 48.5, 40.1, 37.5, 36.4, 35.7, 31.5, 30.3, 29.9, 29.8, 28.6, 27.4, 26.6, 26.2; HR-FAB MS $[M + H]^+$ calcd for C₁₉H₃₁O₃⁺: 307.2278, found 307.2273.

(3 α ,5 β ,17 β)-3-Methoxymethoxy-gonane-17-carboxylic Acid Methyl Ester (7). Compound **6** (1.34 g, 4.37 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous DCM (200 mL) and cooled to 0 °C under N₂. *N,N*-Diisopropylethylamine (3.05 mL, 17.5 mmol) was added followed by the dropwise addition of chloromethyl methyl ether (0.66 mL, 8.8 mmol). The reaction was allowed to warm to rt and left to stir for 16 h. Upon completion, the reaction was washed with H₂O (50 mL), brine (50 mL), and H₂O (50 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (EtOAc/hexanes, gradient elution) to give compound **7** as colorless crystals in 98% yield (1.50 g, 4.28 mmol). Compound **7**: mp 66–69 °C (cold hexanes); $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} +43.8$ ($c = 0.18$, CHCl₃); IR: 2929, 2867, 1733, 1440, 1144, 1107, 1041 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 4.68 (s 2H, OCH₂OCH₃), 3.67 (s 3H, CO₂Me), 3.54 (m, 1H, H-3), 3.37 (s 2H, OCH₂OCH₃), 2.25 (m, 1H), 0.97–1.99 (m, 22H), 0.77–0.90 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 177.1, 94.7, 77.0, 55.3, 52.0, 51.7, 50.3, 49.3, 48.5, 40.4, 37.5, 35.8, 33.7, 31.7, 30.4, 29.8, 28.7, 27.5, 27.1, 26.6, 26.3; HR-FAB MS $[M + H]^+$ calcd for C₂₁H₃₅O₄⁺: 351.2535, found 351.2536.

(3 α ,5 β ,17 β)-3-Methoxymethoxy-gonane-17-methanol (8). Compound **7** (2.89 g, 8.25 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (300 mL) and then cooled to 0 °C under N₂. Over 30 min, LiAlH₄ (1 M in THF; 8.25 mL, 16.5 mmol) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture, and upon completion of LiAlH₄ addition, the reaction was found to be complete. The reaction was quenched by the careful addition of H₂O (0.63 mL) followed by 15% aqueous NaOH (0.63 mL), and the reaction was allowed to stir for 30 min at rt. Another aliquot of H₂O (1.90 mL) was added, and within 5 min a white precipitate formed. The precipitate was filtered off, and the filtrate was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (EtOAc/hexanes, gradient elution) to give compound **8** as colorless crystals in 91% yield (2.42 g, 7.50 mmol). Compound **8**: mp 76–78 °C (EtOAc/hexanes); $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} +41.4$ ($c = 0.14$, CHCl₃); IR: 3401, 2928, 2865, 1441, 1144, 1107, 1041 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 4.69 (s 2H, OCH₂OCH₃), 3.62–3.73 (m 1H), 3.45–3.57 (m, 2H, H-3), 3.37 (s 3H, OCH₂OCH₃), 0.72–1.99 (m, 25H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 94.7, 77.0, 66.8, 55.3, 52.3, 48.8, 48.7, 47.1, 40.5, 37.8, 35.9, 33.7, 31.7, 30.8, 30.1, 28.3, 27.1, 27.1, 26.6, 26.3; HR-FAB MS $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for C₂₀H₃₄O₃Na⁺: 345.2406, found 345.2404.

(3 α ,5 β ,17 β)-3-Methoxymethoxy-18,19-di-nor-pregnane-21-nitrile (9). To a solution of compound **8** (0.90 g, 2.8 mmol) in anhydrous DCM (30 mL) at 0 °C under N₂ was added Et₃N (1.17 mL, 8.37 mmol). MsCl (0.43 mL, 5.6 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous DCM (0.6 mL) and added dropwise to the reaction flask. After 30 min at 0 °C, the reaction was quenched with ice and subsequently washed with cold saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (10 mL), cold brine (10 mL), and cold H₂O (10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo at rt. The reaction flask was allowed to dry for 2 to 3 h under vacuum, and the residue was dissolved in anhydrous DMF (60 mL), and the flask was fitted with a reflux condenser. NaCN (0.68 g, 14 mmol) was crushed into a powder and added to the reaction flask, and the mixture was stirred at 65 °C for 16 h. The reaction was then cooled to 25 °C, and ice was added to the reaction mixture, causing the product to precipitate. The product was then filtered, washed several times with H₂O, and dried in vacuo. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography

on silica gel (EtOAc/hexanes, gradient elution) to give compound **9** as colorless crystals in 85% yield (0.79 g, 2.4 mmol). Compound **9**: mp 113–115 °C (EtOAc/hexanes); $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} +46.1$ ($c = 0.17$, CHCl₃); IR: 2934, 2909, 2867, 2851, 2244, 1143, 1106, 1040 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 4.67 (s 2H, OCH₂OCH₃), 3.47–3.58 (m 1H, H-3), 3.35 (s, 3H, OCH₂OCH₃), 2.44 (dd, 1H, ²J = 16.8 Hz, ³J = 5.5 Hz), 2.32 (dd, 1H, ²J = 16.3 Hz, ³J = 6.7 Hz), 1.88–1.99 (m, 4H), 0.74–1.86 (m, 21H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 119.3, 94.7, 76.9, 55.3, 51.7, 50.8, 48.5, 40.6, 40.3, 37.6, 35.8, 33.6, 31.6, 29.7, 29.6, 29.5, 27.7, 27.1, 26.4, 26.2, 21.2; HR-FAB MS $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for C₂₁H₃₃NO₂Na⁺: 354.2409, found 354.2403.

(3 α ,5 β ,17 β)-3-Methoxymethoxy-18,19-di-nor-pregnane-21-oxoic Acid (10). In a flask fitted with a reflux condenser, compound **9** (1.98 g, 5.97 mmol) was dissolved in ethylene glycol (150 mL) at 120 °C. To this was slowly added a solution of 50% aqueous NaOH (20 mL), and the reaction was allowed to stir for 16 h at 120 °C. The reaction was then cooled to 25 °C and acidified to a pH 4 with 6 N HCl. The reaction mixture was then extracted several times with DCM (4 × 50 mL). The organic fractions were then combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The crude compound was purified through a short column of silica gel (MeOH/DCM, 1% isocratic elution) to give compound **10** as colorless crystals in 85% yield (1.78 g, 5.07 mmol). Compound **10**: mp 164–166 °C (DCM/hexanes); $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} +35.7$ ($c = 0.12$, CHCl₃); IR: 3367, 2914, 2866, 1701, 1141, 1109, 1047 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 4.69 (s 2H, OCH₂OCH₃), 3.49–3.59 (m 1H, H-3), 3.37 (s, 3H, OCH₂OCH₃), 2.52 (dd, 1H, ²J = 14.9 Hz, ³J = 4.7 Hz), 2.14 (dd, 1H, ²J = 15.3 Hz, ³J = 9.4 Hz), 1.45–2.03 (m, 13H), 0.93–1.36 (m, 10H), 0.71–0.85 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 179.7, 94.6, 77.1, 55.3, 51.7, 51.6, 48.8, 41.0, 40.5, 39.1, 37.7, 35.9, 33.7, 31.7, 30.0, 30.0, 29.8, 27.9, 27.1, 26.5, 26.3; HR-FAB MS $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for C₂₁H₃₄O₄Na⁺: 373.2355, found 373.2349.

(4R)-3-[2-[3 α ,5 β ,17 β]-3-Methoxymethoxy-gonan-17-yl]-acetyl]-4-(phenylmethyl)-2-oxazolidinone (11). Following literature methodology,³⁰ to a solution of compound **10** (0.36 g, 1.0 mmol) dissolved in anhydrous THF (15 mL) under N₂ at 0 °C was added Et₃N (0.79 mL, 5.7 mmol). The reaction was cooled to 0 °C, and pivaloyl chloride (0.19 mL, 1.5 mmol) was added dropwise. The reaction was stirred at 0 °C for 2 h. Then, LiCl (0.22 g, 5.1 mmol) and (R)-4-benzyl-2-oxazolidinone (0.27 g, 1.5 mmol) were added, and the reaction was allowed to slowly warm to 25 °C and was then stirred for 16 h. The reaction was then cooled to 0 °C, quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, and further diluted with H₂O (30 mL). The reaction was then extracted with EtOAc (4 × 10 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (EtOAc/hexanes, gradient elution) to give compound **11** as colorless crystals in 96% yield (0.50 g, 0.99 mmol). Compound **11**: mp 143–145 °C (cold EtOAc); $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} +10.2$ ($c = 0.25$, CHCl₃); IR: 3392, 2928, 2865, 1783, 1699, 1386, 1212, 1106, 1039 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.11–7.29 (m, 5H), 4.62 (s 2H, OCH₂OCH₃), 4.57–4.64 (m, 1H, NCH), (overlapping doublets, 2H, OCH₂CH), 3.43–3.51 (m, 1H, H-3), 3.30 (s, 3H, OCH₂OCH₃), 3.23 (dd, 1H, ²J = 13.1 Hz, ³J = 3.3 Hz, CHHPh), 3.03 (dd, 1H, ²J = 16.6 Hz, ³J = 4.1 Hz, CHHC(O)N), 2.66–2.79 (overlapping doublets, 2H, CHHC(O)N, CHHPh), 0.65–2.03 (m, 25 H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 173.5, 153.7, 135.5, 129.6 (×2), 129.1 (×2), 127.5, 94.7, 77.0, 66.3, 55.4, 55.4, 51.6, 51.5, 48.8, 40.6, 40.5, 40.4, 38.1, 37.8, 35.9, 33.7, 31.7, 30.4, 30.0, 29.9, 28.0, 27.1, 26.6, 26.3; HR-FAB MS $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for C₃₁H₄₃NO₅Na⁺: 532.3039, found 532.3043.

(4R)-3-[(2R)-[(3 α ,5 β ,17 β)-3-Methoxymethoxy-gonan-17-yl]-1-oxo-4-penten-1-yl]-4-(phenylmethyl)-2-oxazolidinone (12). In a flame-dried flask under N₂, compound **11** (1.32 g, 2.59 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous THF (50 mL), and the reaction mixture was cooled to –78 °C. NaHMDS (1 M in THF; 4.32 mL, 4.53 mmol) was added dropwise, and the reaction was allowed to stir for 1 h at –78 °C. Allyl iodide (0.47 mL, 5.2 mmol) was then added dropwise, and the reaction was stirred at –78 °C for another 1 h. After 1 h, the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl, H₂O was added (50 mL), and the reaction was extracted several times with EtOAc (4 × 50 mL). The organic fractions were then combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, and

concentrated in vacuo. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (EtOAc/hexanes, gradient elution) to give compound **12** as a white foamy solid in 86% yield (1.22 g, 2.23 mmol), with recovery of unreacted starting material **11** in 7%. Compound **12**: $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -28.2 ($c = 0.13$, CHCl₃); IR: 3369, 2927, 2865, 1782, 1697, 1640, 1384, 1208, 1105, 1040 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.15–7.29 (m, 5H), 5.70–5.81 (m, 1H, CH=CH₂), 4.93–5.03 (overlapping doublets, 2H, CH=CH₂), 4.61 (s, 2H, OCH₂OCH₃), 4.54–4.62 (m, 1H, NCH), 4.01–4.06 (overlapping doublets, 2H, OCH₂CH), 3.92–3.96 (m, 1H, CHC=O), 3.41–3.49 (m, 1H, H-3), 3.29 (s, 3H, OCH₂OCH₃), 3.24 (dd, 1H, ²J = 13.2 Hz, ³J = 3.2 Hz, CHHPh), 2.56 (dd, 1H, ²J = 13.2 Hz, ³J = 2.8 Hz, CHHPh), 2.38–2.48 (m, 1H, CHHCH=CH₂), 2.24–2.32 (m, 1H, CHHCH=CH₂), 1.38–1.85 (m, 14H), 0.85–1.21 (m, 9H), 0.60–0.78 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 176.1, 163.4, 135.8, 135.7, 129.6 (x2), 129.1 (x2), 127.4, 117.0, 94.6, 76.9, 65.9, 56.0, 55.3, 52.0, 49.6, 48.7, 46.4, 45.2, 40.3, 38.2, 37.6, 35.8, 34.8, 33.7, 31.6, 30.7, 30.1, 27.6, 27.2, 27.0, 26.4, 26.2; HR-FAB MS $[M + H]^+$ calcd for C₃₄H₄₈NO₅⁺: 550.3533, found 550.3539.

(3 α ,5 β ,20R)-3-Methoxymethoxy-18,19-di-nor-chole-23-en-21-ol (13). Following a reported procedure,³¹ a solution of compound **12** (1.65 g, 3.00 mmol) was dissolved in THF/H₂O 5:1 (40 mL) at 0 °C followed by dropwise addition of 30% aqueous H₂O₂ (3 mL). This was followed by the portionwise addition of LiOH (0.25 g, 6.0 mmol) over 30 min. The solution was allowed to slowly come to rt. After stirring for 16 h, the reaction was acidified to pH 1 with 1 M HCl and was immediately extracted with EtOAc (4 × 20 mL). The organic extracts were combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo for 3 h. The crude intermediate carboxylic acid was then redissolved in anhydrous THF (30 mL) at 0 °C under N₂. LiAlH₄ (2 M in THF; 3.75 mL, 7.50 mmol) was added dropwise, and the reaction was brought to 25 °C and stirred for 16 h. Upon reaction completion, the reaction was cooled to 0 °C and quenched carefully with 1 M HCl. The reaction was then diluted with H₂O (30 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (4 × 20 mL). The organic fractions were then combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (EtOAc/hexanes, gradient elution) to give compound **13** as colorless crystals in 91% yield (1.02 g, 2.73 mmol). Compound **13**: mp 89–91 °C (EtOAc/hexanes); $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +37.2 ($c = 0.13$, CHCl₃); IR: 3401, 2928, 2866, 1639, 1440, 1144, 1107, 1040 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 5.75–5.86 (m, 1H, CH=CH₂), 4.95–5.04 (overlapping doublets, 2H, CH=CH₂), 4.66 (s, 2H, OCH₂OCH₃), 3.46–3.62 (m, 3H, H-3, CH₂OH), 3.34 (s, 3H, OCH₂OCH₃), 2.10–2.19 (m, 1H, CHHCH=CH₂), 0.90–2.12 (m, 25H), 0.70–0.85 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 138.5, 115.8, 94.6, 77.0, 65.2, 55.2, 52.0, 48.8, 48.3, 44.9, 42.6, 40.4, 37.8, 35.8, 33.6, 32.7, 31.7, 30.8, 30.1, 28.2, 27.1, 26.5, 26.2, 25.7; HR-FAB MS $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for C₂₄H₄₀O₃Na⁺: 399.2875, found 399.2883.

(3 α ,5 β)-3-Methoxymethoxy-18,19-di-nor-chole-23-ene (14). To a solution of compound **13** (1.04 g, 2.76 mmol) in anhydrous DCM (80 mL) at 0 °C under N₂ was added Et₃N (1.54 mL, 11.0 mmol). MsCl (0.43 mL, 5.5 mmol) was dissolved in anhydrous DCM (30 mL), and this solution was added dropwise to the reaction flask. After 30 min at 0 °C, the reaction was quenched with ice and subsequently washed with cold saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (25 mL), cold brine (25 mL), and cold H₂O (25 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and condensed in vacuo at rt. The reaction flask was allowed to dry for 2 to 3 h under vacuum, the residue was then dissolved in anhydrous THF (40 mL), and the flask was fitted with a reflux condenser. LiAlH₄ (2 M in THF, 13.8 mL, 27.6 mmol) was added dropwise to the reaction flask, and the mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 1 h. The reaction was then cooled to 0 °C, quenched carefully with 1 M HCl, subsequently diluted with H₂O (30 mL), and extracted with EtOAc (4 × 20 mL). The organic fractions were then combined, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (EtOAc/hexanes, gradient elution) to give compound **14** as colorless crystals in 94% yield (0.93 g, 2.6 mmol). Compound **14**: mp 55–57 °C (cold hexanes); $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +41.9 ($c = 0.16$, CHCl₃); IR: 2933, 2910, 2861, 1437, 1147, 1105, 1046, 913 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 5.70–5.85 (m, 1H), 4.95–4.99 (overlapping doublets, 2H), 4.68 (s, 2H, OCH₂OCH₃), 3.49–3.59 (m, 1H, H-3), 3.37 (s, 3H, OCH₂OCH₃), 2.11–2.19 (m, 1H),

0.75–1.98 (m, 27H), 0.87 (d, 3H, ³J = 6.7 Hz); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 138.7, 115.3, 94.7, 77.1, 55.3, 52.6, 49.5, 48.8, 48.4, 40.5, 38.5, 37.8, 35.9, 35.9, 33.7, 31.8, 31.6, 30.3, 28.3, 27.1, 26.9, 26.5, 26.3, 18.1; HR-FAB MS $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for C₂₄H₄₀O₂Na⁺: 383.2926, found 383.2925.

(3 α ,5 β)-3-Methoxymethoxy-18,19-di-nor-chole-23-ene (15). Combining two reported procedures,^{32,33} ozone gas was bubbled into a solution of compound **14** (0.62 g, 1.7 mmol) and dissolved in DCM (50 mL) at -78 °C until the reaction turned light blue in color (ca. 15–30 min). At this time, the ozone generator was turned off, and oxygen was allowed to bubble into the flask until the blue ozone color disappeared (ca. 5 min). Acetic acid (10 mL) was added to the flask, and subsequently the DCM was evaporated under reduced pressure. DCM (10 mL) was then added back to the flask containing the acetic acid and crude ozonide intermediate. The flask was then cooled to -78 °C under N₂, and dimethyl sulfide (25 mL) was added dropwise. Wanting to avoid possible byproduct formation, the reaction was carefully monitored. After stirring at 25 °C for 5 h, the reaction was found to be incomplete. It was then placed in a freezer (5 °C) for 16 h to slow reaction progress. The reaction was then stirred an additional 8 h at rt followed by another 16 h at 5 °C, after which the starting alkene was found to be completely converted into an aldehyde intermediate. The reaction was diluted with DCM (50 mL), washed with H₂O, saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, and brine, dried over Mg₂SO₄, concentrated, and dried under high vacuum for 2 h. During this time, in a separate flask, isobutyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (2.39 g, 3.5 mmol) was dissolved into anhydrous THF (50 mL) under N₂ and cooled to 0 °C. NaHMDS (1 M in THF; 3.08 mL, 3.08 mmol) was added dropwise to the reaction flask, and the mixture was stirred for 30 min at 0 °C, becoming bright orange in color. Tris[2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethyl]amine (TDA-1) (68 μ L) was then added to the bright orange ylide followed by the dropwise addition of the crude aldehyde dissolved in anhydrous THF (50 mL). The reaction was stirred for 30 min at 0 °C. Upon reaction completion, the remaining ylide was quenched by the addition of a few drops of saturated aqueous NH₄Cl. The THF was evaporated under reduced pressure, EtOAc (50 mL) was added, and the mixture was sequentially washed with H₂O, saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The crude compound was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using DCM/hexanes gradient elution to remove excess triphenylphosphine and transitioning to a EtOAc/hexanes gradient elution to give compound **15** as colorless crystals in 85% yield (0.58 g, 1.5 mmol). Compound **15**: mp 74–76 °C (cold hexanes); $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +44.0 ($c = 0.32$, CHCl₃); IR: 2929, 2866, 1456, 1375, 1145, 1106, 1046, 917 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 5.16–5.26 (m, 2H), 4.70 (s, 2H, OCH₂OCH₃), 3.50–3.59 (m, 1H, H-3), 3.38 (s, 3H, OCH₂OCH₃), 2.53–2.62 (m, 1H), 1.08–2.11 (m, 28H), 0.95 (d, 3H, ³J = 1.2 Hz), 0.94 (d, 3H, ³J = 1.6 Hz), 0.87 (d, 3H, ³J = 6.8 Hz); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 138.06, 127.0, 94.7, 77.1, 55.3, 52.6, 49.8, 48.9, 48.5, 40.6, 37.9, 36.5, 35.9, 33.7, 31.8, 31.5, 31.4, 30.3, 28.3, 27.2, 26.9, 26.7, 26.6, 26.3, 23.4, 23.3, 18.4; HR-FAB MS $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for C₂₇H₄₆O₂Na⁺: 425.3396, found 425.3389.

(3 α ,5 β)-3-Methoxymethoxy-18,19-di-nor-cholestane (16). Compound **15** (0.56 g, 1.4 mmol) and 10% Pd/C (200 mg) were added to a borosilicate sealable glass vessel containing EtOAc (50 mL). The reaction vessel was attached to the Parr hydrogenator (shaker-type), and the air was evacuated and replaced with H₂ at 60 psi. The reaction was allowed to shake for 3 h, at which time the H₂ was evacuated under vacuum for 30 min. The vessel was repressurized and removed from the hydrogenator, and the reaction mixture was filtered through Celite (taking care to wash the Pd/C several times with EtOAc). The eluent was concentrated and recrystallized from cold hexanes to give compound **16** as colorless crystals in 99% yield (0.56 g, 1.4 mmol). Compound **16**: mp 64–65 °C (cold hexanes); $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +40.2 ($c = 0.17$, CHCl₃); IR: 2928, 2867, 1456, 1375, 1145, 1107, 1045, 916 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 4.70 (s, 2H, OCH₂OCH₃), 3.49–3.59 (m, 1H, H-3), 3.38 (s, 3H, OCH₂OCH₃), 0.73–1.99 (m, 33H), 0.86–0.87 (3, d, 9H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 94.7, 77.1, 55.3, 52.6, 50.0, 48.9, 48.1, 40.6, 39.6, 37.9, 36.0, 35.5, 33.8, 33.7, 31.8, 31.6, 30.3, 28.4, 28.2, 27.2, 26.7, 26.6, 26.4, 25.7, 23.0, 22.8, 18.4; HR-FAB MS $[M + Na]^+$ calcd for C₂₇H₄₈O₂Na⁺: 427.3552, found 427.3556.

(5 β)-18,19-Di-nor-cholestan-3-one (17). To a flask containing compound 16 (306 mg, 0.76 mmol) in MeOH (15 mL) was added AcCl (1.5 mL) dropwise over 10 min. After stirring 16 h at rt, the reaction was neutralized with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃, further diluted with H₂O (30 mL), and extracted with DCM (4 × 15 mL). The organic extracts were combined and evaporated to give the crude alcohol intermediate, which was immediately redissolved in acetone (30 mL). Jones reagent (~0.5 mL; 30% CrO₃·30% H₂SO₄·40% H₂O) was added dropwise until the solution remained a light brown color. At this time, a few drops of isopropyl alcohol were added to quench the remaining Jones reagent, and the reaction solution was filtered through a short silica column and eluted several times with EtOAc to remove chromium byproducts. The eluent was collected and concentrated and then purified by column chromatography on silica gel (EtOAc/hexanes, gradient elution) to give compound 17 as colorless crystals in 97% yield (263 mg, 0.73 mmol). Compound 17: mp 59–62 °C (amorphous solid, EtOAc/hexanes); [α]_D²⁰ = +40.9 (*c* = 0.17, CHCl₃); IR: 2951, 2927, 2911, 2861, 1712, 1463 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.60 (t, 1H, *J* = 14.0 Hz), 0.86–2.32 (m, 32H), 0.86–0.88 (3, d, 9H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 213.2, 52.4, 50.0, 48.4, 48.0, 43.1, 40.2, 39.6, 38.5, 37.8, 36.7, 35.4, 33.7, 31.4, 30.8, 30.4, 28.3, 28.1, 28.0, 26.6, 25.8, 25.7, 23.0, 22.7, 18.4; HR-FAB MS [*M* + Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₅H₄₂ONa⁺: 381.3133, found 381.3132.

18,19-Di-nor-cholest-4-en-3-one (18). Compound 17 (225 mg, 0.63 mmol) was added to a flask containing anhydrous DCM (4 mL) and Et₃N (0.22 mL, 1.6 mmol) and cooled to 0 °C under N₂. Trimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (TMSOTf) (0.17 mL, 0.94 mmol) was added dropwise, and the reaction was allowed to stir for 30 min at 0 °C. After formation of the silyl enol ether (vide TLC), the reaction was cooled to -78 °C, and following a general literature procedure,³⁴ NaHCO₃(s) (77 mg, 1.3 mmol) and NBS (168 mg, 0.94 mmol) were then added sequentially. The reaction was allowed to warm to -40 °C over a period of 30 min. Upon formation of the intermediate bromide, the reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated aqueous Na₂S₂O₃ (1 mL), removed from the dry ice bath, and allowed to stir at 25 °C for 5 min. The reaction was further diluted with DCM (4 mL) and washed with H₂O (2 × 5 mL). The organic phase was then dried over Na₂SO₄, concentrated in vacuo, and dried under vacuum for 30 min. According to standard protocol,³⁵ the crude bromide compound was then redissolved in anhydrous DMF (7.5 mL), LiBr (162 mg, 1.88 mmol) and Li₂CO₃ (324 mg, 4.39 mmol) were added, and the reaction was heated to 120 °C for 16 h. Upon the formation of two new products (vide TLC), the DMF was removed, and the crude mixture was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (EtOAc/hexanes, gradient elution) to yield the undesired Δ^1 -3-ketone in 55% (123 mg, 0.34 mmol) yield and the desired Δ^4 -3-ketone (18) in 32% (71 mg, 0.20 mmol) yield. The undesired Δ^1 -3-ketone was then hydrogenated using the conditions in the synthesis of compound 16, regenerating reusable starting material (17, 122 mg, 0.34 mmol).

In repeating this sequence of protocols two more times, the desired enone (18) was obtained as colorless crystals in 60% yield (135 mg, 0.38 mmol), with starting material (17) recovered in 16% yield (36 mg, 0.10 mmol). Compound 18: mp 65–67 °C (cold hexanes); [α]_D²⁰ +64.3 (*c* = 0.10, CHCl₃); IR: 2951, 2930, 2862, 1678, 1619, 1466, 1257 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 5.81 (s, 1H) 2.33–2.47 (m, 2H), 2.18–2.33 (m, 3H), 1.88–2.06 (m, 4H), 0.81–1.78 (m, 21H), 0.84–0.86 (3, d, 9H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 200.1, 167.2, 124.5, 52.1, 49.7, 49.1, 47.8, 47.3, 42.9, 39.5, 36.7, 35.8, 35.5, 33.7, 31.5, 31.1, 31.0, 28.2, 28.1, 26.7, 26.6, 25.6, 23.0, 22.7, 18.3; HR-FAB MS [*M* + H]⁺ calcd for C₂₅H₄₁O⁺: 357.3157, found 357.3151.

18,19-Di-nor-cholesterol (1). Similar to a reported literature method,⁹ to a flask containing Ac₂O (6 mL) and NaI (140 mg, 0.93 mmol) at 0 °C under N₂ was added trimethylsilyl chloride (0.11 mL, 0.89 mmol) dropwise. The reagents were stirred for 30 min at 0 °C, after which compound 18 (57 mg, 0.18 mmol) was added. The reaction was allowed to slowly warm to rt, and stirring was continued another 16 h. Upon formation of the 18,19-di-nor-cholesta-3,5-dien-3-ol acetate intermediate, the reaction was neutralized with a 1:1 mix of Et₃N/diethyl ether, water (5 mL) was added, and the reaction was then extracted with hexanes (4 × 2.5 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was immediately purified by column

chromatography (EtOAc/hexanes gradient elution; adding ~0.5% Et₃N to each gradient) on a silica gel column packed with hexanes/Et₃N (49:1). The dienol acetate intermediate was collected, the solvents were removed, and the compound was redissolved in EtOH and cooled to 0 °C. NaBH₄ (60 mg) was added portionwise over 15 min, the reaction was allowed to come to rt, and stirring was then continued for another 1 h. The reaction mixture was then quenched with a few drops of saturated aqueous NH₄Cl, and the solvents were evaporated. The crude product was redissolved in DCM (20 mL) and washed with brine (2 × 20 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. Purification by column chromatography on silica gel (EtOAc/hexanes, gradient elution) gave 18,19-di-nor-cholesterol (1) as colorless crystals in 60% yield (39 mg, 0.11 mmol). Compound 1: mp 124–126 °C (DCM/hexanes); [α]_D²⁰ +23.4 (*c* = 0.19, CHCl₃); IR: 3373, 2926, 2853, 1449, 1375, 1056 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 4.60 (dd, 1H, ³*J* = 5.6 Hz, H-6), 3.51–3.58 (m, 1H, H-3), 2.50 (m, 1H), 0.80–2.12 (m, 29H), 0.86–0.88 (3, d, 9H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 137.3, 121.8, 71.4, 53.0, 49.9, 47.7, 45.2, 45.2, 43.1, 43.0, 39.6, 35.7, 35.6, 33.9, 32.0, 31.3, 31.1, 30.6, 28.3, 28.2, 26.7, 25.7, 23.0, 22.8, 18.4; HR-FAB MS [*M* + Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₅H₄₂ONa⁺: 381.3133, found 381.3136.

■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

● Supporting Information

¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra for compounds 1–18; X-ray projection views for compounds 4 and 13; and CIF files for the crystal structures of compounds 4 and 13. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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- (24) Unsuccessful chiral auxiliary removal conditions include (a) LiAlH_4 , THF, 0 to $25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (forms incorrect product); (b) LiBH_4 , THF, EtOH, rt, 16 h (reaction is sluggish, forms incorrect product, and does not proceed to completion).
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