

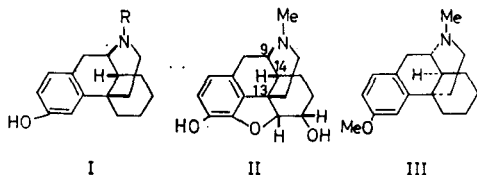
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### Steric correlation between (—)-3-hydroxy-*N*-methylmorphinan and (—)-morphine and related compounds

SIR,—The recently published investigation (Casy & Hassan, 1967) of the optical rotatory dispersion characteristics of (—)-3-hydroxy-*N*-methylmorphinan (levorphanol, I; R = Me) and (—)-morphine (II) gave strong evidence that the configuration of the C-9, 13 and 14 asymmetric centres of I are the same as those of the corresponding centres of II. These results are in agreement with previous conclusions (Beckett & Anderson, 1960) based on work involving stereoselective adsorbents.



May we draw your attention to the fact that the stereochemical problem discussed above has already been unambiguously solved by chemical degradation studies (Corrodi, Hellerbach & others, 1959). These findings proved further that the morphine antagonist (—)-3-hydroxy-*N*-allylmorphinan (levallorphan, I; R = —CH<sub>2</sub>—CH=CH<sub>2</sub>) has the same configuration as levorphanol (I; R = Me), while the cough-relieving compound (+)-3-methoxy-*N*-methylmorphinan (dextromethorphan) corresponds to the enantiomeric structure III.

In addition, the degradation experiments showed that the structural formulae I, II, III represent the absolute configurations, thus providing a more fundamental basis for understanding of the biological actions of these substances and the responses of their biological receptors.

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