## Steroid Hormones. Part XIV.1 Further Tropone and 951. Tropolone Analogues

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WE recently reported 2 the synthesis of two tropone analogues of cestrone. The biologically important cestra-3,17β-diol differs from cestrone in the presence of two hydroxyl groups, and closer tropone analogues would possess one or both, one of them phenolic. Accordingly, we have synthesised compounds (I; R = H) and (I; R = OH). The compound (II) previously reported <sup>2</sup> was reduced with sodium borohydride and the product converted  $^2$  into (I; R = H). The latter was also prepared by reduction of the corresponding 17-ketone already described,<sup>2</sup> since borohydride attacked this carbonyl preferentially. Since this work was carried out, the synthesis of the 17-acetyl derivative of (I; R = H), essentially by a modification of our original method,<sup>2</sup> has been reported.<sup>3</sup>

The action of hydroxylamine and alkali on (I; R = H), as described 4 for tropones in general, resulted in a tropolone, which is probably (I; R = OH), with the expected spectra

- <sup>1</sup> Part XIII, A. J. Birch and G. S. R. Subba Rao, J., 1965, 3007.

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and properties. The formula is written with the usual uncertainty in the position of the hydroxyl proton. The isomer with OH at position 4a is not ruled out but seems unlikely.

In view of the biological activity of some members of the  $8\alpha$ -series,<sup>5</sup> the tropone (III) has been prepared from  $(\pm)$ - $8\alpha$ -æstrone methyl ether <sup>6</sup> by the previous <sup>2</sup> sequence of reactions.

The biological properties of these compounds will be reported elsewhere.

Experimental.—A-Homo-17β-hydroxyæstra-1(10),2,4a-trien-4-one (I; R = H). (a) The ketone (II)  $^2$  (250 mg.) was left with sodium borohydride (200 mg.) in ethanol-tetrahydrofuran overnight. The resulting 17β-carbinol crystallised from ether, m. p. 148—150°,  $\nu_{\text{max}}$  3380, 1242, 1074, and 1049 cm. $^{-1}$  (Found: C, 52·0; H, 6·2.  $C_{20}H_{28}Br_2O_2$  requires C, 52·2; H, 6·1%). This compound (210 mg.) in acetone was refluxed with silver perchlorate (4 equiv.) for 2 hr. The resulting A-homo-17β-æstra-1(10),2,4a-trien-4-one was crystallised from benzene, m. p. 196—200°,  $\nu_{\text{max}}$  3360, 1628, 1552, and 1527 cm. $^{-1}$ ,  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  230, 234, 238, and 314 mμ (ε 27,200, 28,700, 29,300, and 11,300) (Found: C, 80·7; H, 8·5.  $C_{19}H_{24}O_2$  requires C, 80·4; H, 8·5%).

(b) Sodium borohydride (65 mg., 2 equiv.) and A-homocestra-1(10),2,4a-trien-4,17-dione (100 mg.) in ethanol (20 c.c.) were left overnight. Working up as usual and crystallisation from benzene gave a pale yellow solid (60 mg.), m. p. 195—197°,  $\nu_{max}$  3360, 1628, 1552, and 1527 cm.<sup>-1</sup>, identical with the above compound.

A-Homo-3,17β-dihydroxyæstra-1(10),2,4a-trien-4-one. The above tropone (100 mg.) and hydroxylamine hydrochloride (100 mg.) in 2N-methanolic sodium hydroxide (10 c.c.) were refluxed for 6 hr., poured into water, and extracted with ether. The aqueous extract was acidified and extracted with chloroform. The trienone crystallised from ethanol, m. p. 141—142°,  $\nu_{\text{max}}$ , 3300, 1615, 1590, and 1585 cm. <sup>-1</sup>,  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ , 235 and 320 m $\mu$  ( $\epsilon$  16,980 and 6760) (Found: C, 76·25; H, 8·1. C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>24</sub>O<sub>3</sub> requires C, 76·0; H, 8·0%). It gave a strong green colour with ferric chloride.

 $(\pm)$ -3-Methoxy-8α-æstra-2,5(10)-dien-17-one 17-ethylene ketal.  $(\pm)$ -3-Methoxy-8α-æstra-trien-17-one (1 g.) ethylene glycol, and toluene-p-sulphonic acid (50 mg.) were refluxed in benzene (300 c.c.) using a Dean–Stark water separator. The 17-ethylene ketal crystallised from ether as colourless needles, m. p. 106—108°,  $\nu_{\rm max}$  1600, 1575, 1500, and 1100 cm.<sup>-1</sup> (Found: C, 77·0; H, 8·2.  $C_{21}H_{27}O_3$  requires C, 76·8; H, 8·25%). The ketal (1 g.) was reduced in the usual way with lithium (0·65 g.) in liquid ammonia (150 c.c.), t-butyl alcohol (100 c.c.), and tetrahydrofuran (100 c.c.). The (±)-3-methoxy-8α-æstra-2,5(10)-dien-17-one 17-ethylene ketal (850 mg.) was crystallised from ether-methanol, m. p. 134—135°,  $\nu_{\rm max}$  1685, 1660, and 1100 cm.<sup>-1</sup> (Found: C, 76·4; H, 8·85.  $C_{21}H_{30}O_3$  requires C, 76·4; H, 9·1%).

A-Homo-8α-æstra-2,4a,10-trien-4,17-dione. To the above ketal (1·0 g.), resublimed potassium t-butoxide (1·2 g.), and dry ether (10 c.c.) was added slowly a solution of bromoform (1·0 c.c.) in dry ether (5 c.c.) at  $-28^{\circ}$  over 30 min. After stirring the mixture for 65 min. and pouring into water the bromocarbene adduct of the ketal slowly crystallised and was recrystallised from acetone, m. p. 156—157°,  $\nu_{max}$ . 768 cm. <sup>-1</sup> (Found: C, 53·1; H, 6·0. C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>30</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> requires C, 52·6; H, 6·0%). The mother-liquor gave the corresponding ketone (52 mg.) which could also be obtained by mild acid treatment of the ketal. It crystallised from acetone, m. p. 153—154°,  $\nu_{max}$ . 1735 and 770 cm. <sup>-1</sup> (Found: C, 52·8; H, 6·05. C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>26</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> requires C, 52·4; H, 5·7%).

The above ketone (400 mg.) in aqueous acetone (40 c.c.) was refluxed with silver perchlorate (500 mg.) for 3 hr. After filtration and addition to water, the ether extract was crystallised from ethyl acetate-light petroleum (b. p. 40—60°) to give A-homo-8 $\alpha$ -æstra-2,4a,10-trien-4,17-dione (200 mg.), m. p. 120—140°, raised by crystallisation from ethyl acetate to 148—150°,  $\nu_{\rm max}$  1735, 1628, 1552, and 1527 cm.<sup>-1</sup>,  $\lambda_{\rm max}$  235 and 312 m $\mu$  (\$25,140 and 10,480) (Found: C, 81·3; H, 7·9.  $C_{19}H_{22}O_2$  requires C, 80·85; H, 7·8%).

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> C. Djerassi, A. J. Manson, and H. Bendas, Tetrahedron, 1957, 1, 22.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> G. H. Douglas, J. M. H. Graves, D. Hartley, G. A. Hughes, B. J. McLoughlin, J. B. Siddall, and Herchel Smith, J., 1963, 5072.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> A. J. Birch, R. I. Dorfman, and F. Kincl, unpublished results.