

Synthesis of Isomeric 5 α -Androstane-3,15,17 β -triols

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3 α -Acetoxy-16 α -bromo-5 α -androstane-17-one (1) was converted into 16 α -bromo-17,17-ethylenedioxy-5 α -androstane-3 α -ol (2), which was dehydrobrominated and hydrolysed to give 3 α -hydroxy-5 α -androst-15-en-17-one (5). Addition of benzyl alcohol to the Δ^{15} -3 α -ol (5) followed by hydrogenolysis yielded 3 α ,15 β -dihydroxy-5 α -androstane-17-one (7). This was converted into 5 α -androstane-3 α ,15 β ,17 β -triol (8). Similarly 5 α -androstane-3 β ,15 β ,17 β -triol (10) was prepared from 3 β -hydroxy-5 α -androst-15-en-17-one (3). Hydroboration of 5 α -androst-14-ene-3 α ,17 β -diol (12) afforded 5 α -androstane-3 α ,15 α -17 β -triol (13). The spectral properties of 5 α -androstane-3,15,17 β -triols are markedly affected by the configuration of the hydroxy-group at C-15.

In a paper¹ dealing with the biliary metabolites of testosterone sulphate in the rat, we reported the production of considerable quantities of disulphates of 5 α -androstane-3 α ,17 β -diol and polar hydroxylated steroids in the female. Gustafsson and Ingelman-Sundberg² recently described the 15 β -hydroxylation of the 3,17-disulphates of 5 α -androstane-3 α ,17 β -diol and the corresponding 3 β -epimer in female rat liver microsomes. These results strongly suggest the occurrence of 15 β -hydroxylated steroids in biliary metabolites. As authentic standards, 5 α -androstane-3,15,17 β -triols were prepared by incubation of 15 α - and 15 β -hydroxyandrost-4-ene-3,17-dione with rat liver microsomes, and the respective trimethylsilyl ethers were subjected to g.l.c.-mass spectrometric analysis.² Of the four isomeric 3,15,17 β -triols, 5 α -androstane-3 β ,15 α ,17 β -triol (15) has been prepared by Nussim and his co-workers.³ We now describe the synthesis of 5 α -androstane-3 α ,15 β ,17 β -triol (8), -3 β ,15 β ,17 β -triol (10), and -3 α ,15 α ,17 β -triol (13).

The 15 β -hydroxy-group has been introduced into the steroid nucleus by nucleophilic addition of a benzyl alcohol to a Δ^{15} -17-oxo steroid, followed by catalytic hydrogenolysis,^{4,5} and 15 α -hydroxy-steroids have been prepared by hydroboration³ of Δ^{14} -steroids. We have applied these reactions to the synthesis of the 5 α -androstane-3,15,17 β -triols.

3 α -Acetoxy-16 α -bromo-5 α -androstane-17-one (1)⁶ was acetalised with ethylene glycol;⁷ dehydrobromination of the bromo-acetal (2) with potassium t-butoxide in refluxing xylene⁷ then gave the unexpected 3 β -epimerisation product, 3 β -hydroxy-5 α -androst-15-en-17-one (3) (after hydrolysis of the acetal with toluene-*p*-sulphonic acid). The structure (3) was confirmed by catalytic hydrogenation to give 3 β -hydroxy-5 α -androstane-17-one (4), iden-

tical with an authentic sample.⁷ However, mild dehydrobromination of the bromo-acetal (2) with potassium t-butoxide in dimethyl sulphoxide at 37 °C⁵ and subsequent deacetalisation provided a route to 3 α -hydroxy-5 α -androst-15-en-17-one (5), catalytic hydrogenation of the 15,16-double bond affording 3 α -hydroxy-5 α -androstane-17-one (6). Base-catalysed addition of benzyl alcohol to the Δ^{15} -3 α -ol (5) followed by hydrogenolysis over palladium-charcoal⁴ gave 3 α ,15 β -dihydroxy-5 α -androstane-17-one (7), which was converted into the 3 α ,15 β ,17 β -triol (8) with sodium borohydride. Similarly, condensation of the Δ^{15} -3 β -ol (3) with benzyl alcohol and hydrogenolysis yielded 3 β ,15 β -dihydroxy-5 α -androstane-17-one (9), which was reduced with sodium borohydride to the 3 β ,15 β ,17 β -triol (10).

TABLE I
Molecular rotation and ¹H n.m.r. data for the 3,15,17 β -triols

Compd.	Molecular rotation		¹ H N.m.r. (δ)	
	$[\alpha]_D$ (°)	M_D (°)	18-H ₃	19-H ₃
(8)	+17	+54	1.01	0.83
(10)	-16	-49	1.01	0.87
(13)	+97	+299	0.76	0.81
(15)	+63	+194	0.76	0.84

3 α -Hydroxy-5 α -androst-14-en-17-one (11), prepared by acid-catalysed epimerisation⁵ of the Δ^{15} -3 α -ol (5), was reduced with sodium borohydride to give 5 α -androst-14-ene-3 α ,17 β -diol (12). Hydroboration followed by oxidation with alkaline hydrogen peroxide³ then afforded the 3 α ,15 α ,17 β -triol (13). The 3 β ,15 α ,17 β -triol (15)³ was also prepared from 5 α -androst-14-ene-3 β ,17 β -diol (14)⁸ by the hydroboration method.

⁴ E. W. Cantrall, R. Littell, and S. Bernstein, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1964, **29**, 64; 214.

⁵ R. W. Kelly and P. J. Sykes, *J. Chem. Soc. (C)*, 1968, 416.

⁶ J. Fajkos and F. Sorm, *Coll. Czech. Chem. Comm.*, 1959, **24**, 766.

⁷ F. Sondheimer, S. Burstein, and R. Mechoulam, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1960, **82**, 3209.

⁸ A. F. St. André, H. B. MacPhillamy, J. A. Nelson, C. A. Shabica, and C. R. Scholz, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1952, **74**, 5506.

¹ M. Matsui, Y. Kinuyama, and M. Hakozaki, *Steroids*, 1975, **25**, 637.

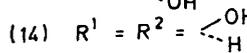
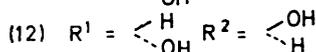
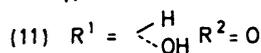
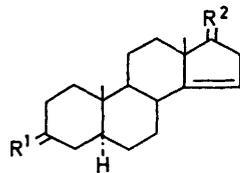
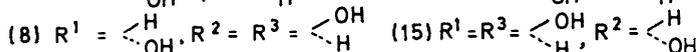
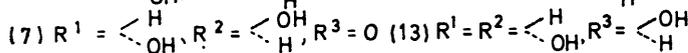
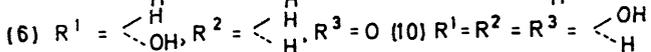
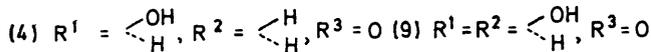
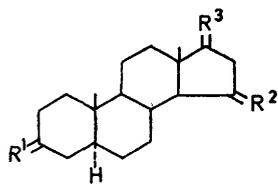
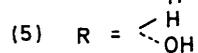
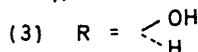
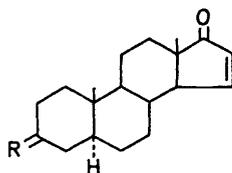
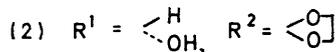
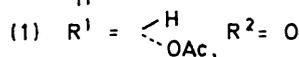
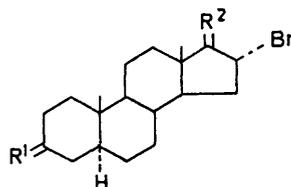
² J. A. Gustafsson and M. Ingelman-Sundberg, *F.E.B.S. Letters*, 1973, **31**, 292; *J. Biol. Chem.*, 1974, **249**, 1940; 1975, **250**, 3451.

³ M. Nussim, Y. Mazur, and F. Sondheimer, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1964, **29**, 1120.

TABLE 2
Relative intensities of principal fragments in the mass spectra of the 3,15,17 β -triols (75 eV)

Compound	m/e									
	308 (M^+)	290	275	272	264	246	217	147	121	107
(8)	3	63	30	45	15	35	100	48	48	87
(10)	3	66	22	44	18	30	100	42	52	90
(13)	25	32	21	20	100	13	44	29	28	52
(15)	18	39	23	31	100	17	39	40	37	59

The spectral properties of the isomeric 3,15,17 β -triols are markedly affected by the configuration of the C-15



hydroxy-group. Molecular rotation analysis (Table 1) indicated that the 15 α -ols [(13) and (15)] were more

dextrorotatory than the 15 β -epimers [(8) and (10)], in accord with other epimeric 15-hydroxy-steroids.^{4,9} The ¹H n.m.r. data (Table 1) showed a large downfield shift of the 13-methyl signal of the 15 β -ols due to pseudo-1,3-diaxial deshielding¹⁰ by the 15 β -hydroxy-group. The mass spectrometric fragmentations (Table 2) provided strong evidence for the configuration of the 15-hydroxy-group. Prominent ions at m/e 107 and 264 are characteristic of 15 α -ols, whereas the mass spectra of the 15 β -ols are dominated by fragments of m/e 107, 217, and 290. Generally the 15 α -hydroxy-group confers greater polarity than does the 15 β -hydroxy-group.^{9,11} T.l.c. showed that the 15 β -ols were more mobile than the 15 α -ols. G.l.c. of the trimethylsilyl ether derivatives on 0.5% CHDMS (or 1.5% SE-30) gave retention times (relative to 5 α -cholestane) of 0.34 (0.70), 0.43(0.71), 0.55(0.90), and 0.68(0.99) for the 3 α ,15 β ,17 β -triol (8), the 3 α ,15 α ,17 β -triol (13), the 3 β ,15 β ,17 β -triol (10), and the 3 β ,15 α ,17 β -triol (15), respectively.

EXPERIMENTAL

M.p.s were determined with a Kofler hot-stage apparatus. U.v. spectra were recorded on a Hitachi 124 spectrophotometer. Optical rotations were measured for ethanolic solutions with a JASCO DIP-SL automatic polarimeter. ¹H N.m.r. spectra were determined for solutions in deuteriochloroform with tetramethylsilane as internal standard on a JEOL JNM-MH-100 spectrophotometer. Mass spectra were measured with a JEOL JMS-D100 spectrometer with a direct inlet system. G.l.c. was performed on a Shimadzu GC-4BM flame ionisation chromatograph with 0.5% cyclohexane-1,4-dimethanol succinate polyester (CNDMS) (2.0 m \times 3 mm) or 1.5% SE-30 (1.5 m \times 3 mm) at 200 or 230 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, respectively. Analytical and preparative t.l.c. were carried out on glass plates (5 \times 20 and 20 \times 20 cm, respectively) coated with a 0.5 mm thick film of silica gel GF (Merck).

16 α -Bromo-17,17-ethylenedioxy-5 α -androstane-3 α -ol (2).—A solution of 3 α -acetoxy-16 α -bromo-5 α -androstane-17-one (1)⁶ (m.p. 184–187 $^{\circ}$; 2.7 g), toluene-*p*-sulphonic acid monohydrate (0.46 g), and ethylene glycol (25 ml) in toluene (120 ml) was distilled slowly for 50 h; then half the solvent was removed. The solution was cooled and washed with aqueous 5% sodium hydrogen carbonate, and water. The organic layer was dried and evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was crystallised from methanol to give the bromo-acetal (2) (2.1 g), m.p. 164–172 $^{\circ}$ (170–177 $^{\circ}$ after recrystal-

⁶ G. F. Gibbons and K. Ramananda, *J.C.S. Chem. Comm.*, 1975, 213.

¹⁰ Y. Kawazoe, Y. Sato, M. Natsume, H. Hasegawa, T. Okamoto, and K. Tsuda, *Chem. and Pharm. Bull. (Japan)*, 1962, **10**, 338.

¹¹ C. Djerassi, G. von Muzenbecher, J. Fajkos, D. H. Williams, and H. Budzikiewicz, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1965, **87**, 817.

lisation from methanol) (Found: C, 61.3; H, 7.9%; M^+ , 413. $C_{21}H_{33}BrO_3$ requires C, 61.0; H, 8.0%; M , 413); $[\alpha]_D^{28} -21^\circ$ (c 0.1); δ 0.76 (3 H, s, 18-H₃), 0.86 (3 H, s, 19-H₃), 3.90—4.20 (5 H, m, O-CH₂-CH₂-O and 3-H), and 4.36 (1 H, m, 16-H).

3 β -Hydroxy-5 α -androst-15-en-17-one (3).—A solution of potassium (1.4 g) in *t*-butyl alcohol (70 ml) was distilled to dryness under reduced pressure. Xylene (70 ml) was added to the residue, and removed by distillation, and this procedure was repeated twice more. A solution of the bromo-acetal (2) (2.0 g) in xylene (70 ml) was added, and the mixture was heated under reflux in nitrogen for 18 h. The mixture was cooled, poured into water, and extracted with ether. The organic layer was washed with water, dried, and evaporated. The residue (1.36 g) was dissolved in acetone (90 ml), a solution of toluene-*p*-sulphonic acid monohydrate (60 mg) in water (15 ml) was added, and the resultant solution was kept at 20 °C for 3 h. The solution was then extracted with ether, washed with water, aqueous 5% sodium hydrogen carbonate, and water, and dried. Evaporation left a residue (1.2 g), which was purified by preparative t.l.c. (11 plates) in chloroform-acetone (20 : 1). The strongly u.v.-absorbing zones (R_F 0.3) were scraped off and eluted with methanol-ethyl acetate (1 : 1). Evaporation left a residue (0.77 g), which was crystallised from acetone-petroleum to give the Δ^{15} -3 β -ol (3) (0.41 g), m.p. 155—158° (lit.,⁷ 162—163°), identical (mixed m.p., u.v., and n.m.r. spectra, and t.l.c.) with an authentic specimen.⁷

3 β -Hydroxy-5 α -androst-17-one (4).—A solution of the Δ^{15} -3 β -ol (3) (16 mg) in ethanol (5 ml) was hydrogenated over pre-hydrogenated platinum oxide (14 mg) at 20 °C for 20 min at atmospheric pressure. The catalyst was removed and the solution was evaporated. The residue was crystallised from acetone-*n*-hexane to afford the 3 β -hydroxy-17-one (4) (12 mg), m.p. 166—170° (lit.,¹² 174—175°), identical (mixed m.p., n.m.r. spectrum, and t.l.c.) with an authentic sample.

3 α -Hydroxy-5 α -androst-15-en-17-one (5).—A solution of potassium (1.1 g) in *t*-butyl alcohol (60 ml) was distilled to dryness *in vacuo*. Xylene (60 ml) was added to the residue and removed by distillation, and this procedure was repeated twice. A solution of the bromo-acetal (2) (5.6 g) in dimethyl sulphoxide (90 ml) was added under nitrogen, and the flask was stoppered and kept at 37 °C for 16 h. The mixture was poured into water, and extracted with ether. The organic layer was washed with water, dried, and evaporated. The residue was dissolved in acetone (300 ml), and a solution of toluene-*p*-sulphonic acid monohydrate (300 mg) in water (20 ml) was added. The resultant solution was kept at 20 °C for 7 h. Water (100 ml) was added, and the solution was evaporated to half its volume, then extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was washed with water, aqueous 5% sodium hydrogen carbonate, and water, and dried. Evaporation left a residue (5.0 g), which was crystallised from acetone-*n*-hexane to give the Δ^{15} -3 α -ol (5) (1.8 g), m.p. 153—160° (158—162° after recrystallisation from acetone-*n*-hexane) (Found: C, 78.6; H, 9.9%; M^+ , 288. $C_{19}H_{28}O_2$ requires C, 79.1; H, 9.8%; M , 288); $[\alpha]_D^{20} -48^\circ$ (c 0.1); λ_{max} (EtOH) 232 nm (ϵ 7 210); δ 0.84 (3 H, s, 19-H₃), 1.05 (3 H, s, 18-H₃), 4.08 (1 H, m, 3-H), 6.04 (1 H, m, 15-H), and 7.57 (1 H, d, J 6 Hz, 16-H).

3 α -Hydroxy-5 α -androst-17-one (6).—A solution of the Δ^{15} -3 α -ol (5) (28 mg) in ethanol (5 ml) was hydrogenated

over pre-reduced platinum oxide (25 mg) as described for the 3 β -hydroxy-17-one (4); the product was crystallised from acetone-*n*-hexane to afford the 3 α -hydroxy-17-one (6) (23 mg), m.p. 178—182° (lit.,¹³ 181—182°), identical (mixed m.p., n.m.r. spectrum, and t.l.c.) with an authentic sample.

3 α ,15 β -Dihydroxy-5 α -androst-17-one (7).—To a solution of the Δ^{15} -3 α -ol (5) (200 mg) in benzyl alcohol (10 ml) was added powdered potassium hydroxide (300 mg). The mixture was stirred under nitrogen at 20 °C for 3.5 h, then extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water, dried, and evaporated *in vacuo* to dryness. The residue was dissolved in acetic acid (10 ml) and 5% palladium-charcoal (100 mg) was added. The mixture was hydrogenated at 20 °C for 24 h at atmospheric pressure. The catalyst was removed, and the solution was evaporated. The residue (230 mg) was purified by preparative t.l.c. (4 plates) in chloroform-acetone (5 : 1). The zones at R_F 0.2 were located by spraying with water, scraped off, and eluted with methanol-ethyl acetate (1 : 1). Evaporation left a residue (177 mg) which was crystallised from acetone to afford the 3 α ,15 β -hydroxy-17-one (7) (144 mg), m.p. 214—219° (Found: C, 74.5; H, 9.8%; M^+ , 306. $C_{19}H_{30}O_3$ requires C, 74.5; H, 9.9%; M , 306); $[\alpha]_D^{20} +87^\circ$ (c 0.1); δ 0.84 (3 H, s, 19-H₃), 1.17 (3 H, s, 18-H₃), 2.52 (2 H, m, 16-H₂), 4.08 (1 H, m, 3-H), and 4.56 (1 H, m, 15-H).

5 α -Androstane-3 α ,15 β ,17 β -triol (8).—To a solution of the 3 α ,15 β -hydroxy-17-one (7) (65 mg) in methanol (5 ml) was added sodium borohydride (50 mg) with cooling in ice-water. After 0.5 h, the solution was poured into water, and extracted with chloroform. The organic layer was washed with water, dried, and evaporated to give a crystalline residue (65 mg), which was crystallised from acetone to give the 3 α ,15 β ,17 β -triol (8) (48 mg), m.p. 231—233° (Found: C, 71.7; H, 10.3%; M^+ , 308. $C_{19}H_{32}O_3 \cdot 0.5H_2O$ requires C, 71.9; H, 10.5%; M , 308); $[\alpha]_D^{20} +17^\circ$ (c 0.1); δ 0.83 (3 H, s, 19-H₃), 1.01 (3 H, s, 18-H₃), 3.60 (1 H, m, 17-H), 4.08 (1 H, m, 3-H), and 4.20 (1 H, m, 15-H).

3 β ,15 β -Dihydroxy-5 α -androst-17-one (9).—To a solution of the Δ^{15} -3 β -ol (3) (200 mg) in benzyl alcohol (10 ml) was added powdered potassium hydroxide (300 mg). Work-up as described for the 3 α ,15 β -hydroxy-17-one (7) gave the 3 β ,15 β -hydroxy-17-one (9) (92 mg), m.p. 210—217° (Found: C, 74.5; H, 9.9%; M^+ , 306. $C_{19}H_{30}O_3$ requires C, 74.5; H, 9.9%; M , 306); $[\alpha]_D^{28} +69^\circ$ (c 0.1); δ 0.88 (3 H, s, 19-H₃), 1.18 (3 H, s, 18-H₃), 2.55 (2 H, m, 16-H₂), 3.60 (1 H, m, 3-H), and 4.60 (1 H, m, 15-H).

5 α -Androstane-3 β ,15 β ,17 β -triol (10).—The 3 β ,15 β -hydroxy-17-one (9) (50 mg) was reduced with sodium borohydride as described for the 3 α ,15 β ,17 β -triol (5) to afford the 3 β ,15 β ,17 β -triol (10) (38 mg), m.p. 237—238° (Found: C, 74.1; H, 10.8%; M^+ , 308. $C_{19}H_{32}O_3$ requires C, 74.0; H, 10.5%; M , 308); $[\alpha]_D^{28} -16^\circ$ (c 0.1); δ 0.87 (3 H, s, 19-H₃), 1.01 (3 H, s, 18-H₃), 3.60 (2 H, m, 3- and 17-H), and 4.20 (1 H, m, 15-H).

3 α -Hydroxy-5 α -androst-14-en-17-one (11).—The Δ^{15} -3 α -ol (5) (500 mg) and toluene-*p*-sulphonic acid monohydrate (50 mg) were dissolved in toluene (60 ml), and heated under reflux for 2 h. The solution was cooled, poured into water, and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water, aqueous 5% sodium hydrogen carbonate, and water, and dried. Evaporation left a syrup (490 mg), which was purified by preparative t.l.c. (6 plates) in chloroform-acetone (20 : 1). The products were located by

¹² L. Ruzicka, M. W. Goldberg, J. Meyer, H. Brüttinger, and E. Eichenberger, *Helv. Chim. Acta*, 1934, **17**, 1395.

¹³ L. Cagliotti, G. Cainelli, G. Maina, and A. Selva, *Tetrahedron*, 1964, **20** 957.

spraying with water, and the zone corresponding to the Δ^{14} -3 α -ol (11), which was more mobile than the Δ^{15} -3 α -ol (5), was scraped off and eluted with methanol-ethyl acetate (1:1). Evaporation left a syrup (282 mg), which was crystallised from acetone-n-hexane to afford the Δ^{14} -3 α -ol (11) (251 mg), m.p. 102–105° (Found: C, 78.7; H, 9.8%; M^+ , 288. $C_{19}H_{28}O_2$ requires C, 79.1; H, 9.8%; M , 288); $[\alpha]_D^{20} +166^\circ$ (c 0.1); δ 0.83 (3 H, s, 19-H₃), 1.09 (3 H, s, 18-H₃), 2.90 (2 H, m, 16-H₂), 4.07 (1 H, m, 3-H), and 5.50 (1 H, m, 15-H).

5 α -Androst-14-ene-3 α ,17 β -diol (12).—The Δ^{14} -3 α -ol (11) (125 mg) was dissolved in methanol (3 ml) and sodium borohydride (130 mg) was added with cooling in ice-water. After 0.5 h, the mixture was poured into water, and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with water, dried, and evaporated *in vacuo* to give a crystalline residue (125 mg), which was crystallised from acetone to afford the Δ^{14} -diol (12) (94 mg), m.p. 215–222° (Found: C, 78.3; H, 10.5%; M^+ , 290. $C_{19}H_{30}O_2$ requires C, 78.6; H, 10.4%; M , 290); $[\alpha]_D^{20} +55^\circ$ (c 0.1); δ 0.80 (3 H, s, 19-H₃), 0.97 (3 H, s, 18-H₃), 4.07 (2 H, m, 3- and 17-H), and 5.10 (1 H, m, 15-H).

5 α -Androstane-3 α ,15 α ,17 β -triol (13).—The Δ^{14} -diol (12) (90 mg) was dissolved in freshly distilled tetrahydrofuran (30 ml) and cooled in ice-water. Boron trifluoride-ether complex (1.5 g) was added, and subsequently a solution of lithium aluminium hydride (200 mg) in dry ether (9 ml) was added dropwise during 1 h under nitrogen with stirring and continuous cooling in ice-water. The mixture was then stirred at 20 °C for 2 h. Water was added dropwise, and the

mixture was then extracted with ether. The organic layer was washed with water, aqueous 5% sodium hydrogen carbonate, and water, and dried. Evaporation left a residue, which was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (9 ml). Aqueous sodium hydroxide (10%; 3 ml) was added, followed dropwise by 30% hydrogen peroxide (2.5 ml) during 10 min with stirring and cooling in ice-water. The mixture was stirred for 1 h in ice-water, poured into water, and extracted with ether. The organic layer was washed with aqueous sodium hydrogen sulphite, and water, and dried. Evaporation yielded a residue (87 mg), which was purified by preparative t.l.c. (2 plates) in benzene-ethanol (7:1). The zones at R_F 0.2 were located by spraying with water, scraped off, and eluted with methanol-ethyl acetate (1:1). Evaporation left a residue (39 mg), which was crystallised from acetone-n-hexane to afford the 3 α ,15 α ,17 β -triol (13) (30 mg), m.p. 138–146° (softening at 130°) (Found: C, 73.8; H, 10.8%; M^+ , 308. $C_{19}H_{32}O_3$ requires C, 74.0; H, 10.5%; M , 308); $[\alpha]_D^{20} +97^\circ$ (c 0.1); δ 0.76 (3 H, s, 18-H₃), 0.81 (3 H, s, 19-H₃), and 3.80–4.10 (3 H, m, 3-, 15-, and 17-H).

5 α -Androstane-3 β ,15 α ,17 β -triol (15).—*5 α -Androst-14-ene-3 β ,17 β -diol* (14)⁸ (m.p. 135–136°; 40 mg) was treated as described for the 3 α ,15 α ,17 β -triol (13) to afford the 3 β ,15 α ,17 β -triol (15) (15 mg), m.p. 259–262°, M^+ 308; $[\alpha]_D^{28} +63^\circ$ (c 0.1); δ † 0.76 (3 H, s, 18-H₃) and 0.84 (3 H, s, 19-H₃) {lit.,³ m.p. 263–265°; $[\alpha]_D +49^\circ$ (pyridine)}.

[5/2507 Received, 22nd December, 1975]

† Chemical shifts of other protons are not given, because the triol was only slightly soluble in deuteriochloroform.