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COMMUNICATION

A NEW TWO-STEP STEREOSPECIFIC SYNTHESIS OF GLYCIDIC
SPIROACETALS.

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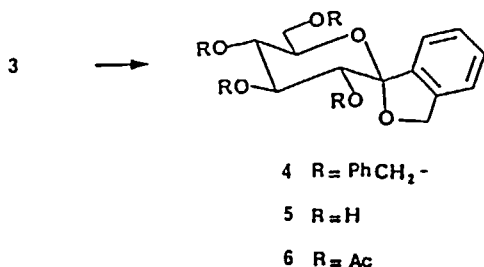
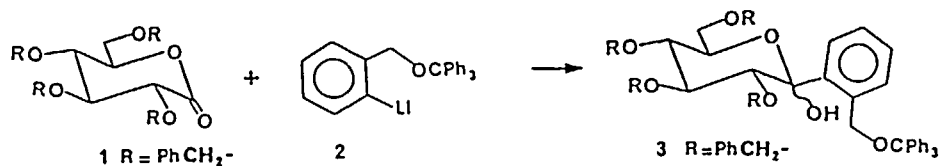
The spiroacetal moiety has received much attention in recent years owing to its occurrence in several biologically important natural products.¹ In that field, the antibiotics avermectins,² milbemycins³ and papulacandins⁴ are of particular interest to us because a carbohydrate precursor could be employed for their syntheses.⁵⁻⁷ Other glycidic spiroacetals were obtained by photocarbocyclization of 2-carbophenyl- β -D-glucopyranosides.⁸

As a part of a continuing programme⁹ of C-C bond-formation at the anomeric center of a sugar moiety we have initiated some studies in that area. We report herein a new straightforward synthesis of a spiroacetal of the papulacandin type.

In a previous work¹⁰ we demonstrated that aryl- β -D-glucosides could be prepared in a stereospecific manner by condensation of an aryllithium derivative with 2,3,4,6-tetra-O-benzyl-D-gluconolactone¹¹ (1) followed by reduction by triethylsilane in the presence of $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}$. We also observed that an O-trityl ether function was cleaved under the reduction conditions. Thus, we anticipated that the product resulting from condensation of 1 with an

organolithium derivative bearing a suitably placed O-trityl ether could directly cyclize during the reduction step (Scheme).

The required suitably protected organolithium compound **2** was efficiently prepared by exchange between triphenylmethyl 2-bromobenzyl ether¹² and *sec*-BuLi in toluene at low temperature (-78°C). Transfer of **2** (1.4 eq) to a cooled solution (-78°C) of **1** (350mg, 0.65 mmol) in toluene followed by hydrolysis after completion of the reaction (30 min) and classical work-up afforded a mixture of hemiacetals **3** together with triphenylmethyl benzyl ether. Reduction of the crude mixture ($\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}$, HSiEt_3 , CH_3CN , $-40 \rightarrow 20^{\circ}\text{C}$, 1h) yielded the protected spiroacetal¹³ **4** after purification by preparative TLC or flash chromatography (61% overall yield). Actually, the reducing agent (HSiEt_3) is not necessary and the cyclization could be achieved with $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}$ alone but the reaction is cleaner and the isolated yield higher when triethylsilane is added.



Debenzylation of **4** (Pd/C , methanol-ethyl acetate, 1:1) afforded **5** (mp 62°C , $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} +38.8^{\circ}$, c 1, chloroform) in quantitative yield. Under these conditions none of the other three O-benzylic bonds present in the spiroacetal rings was cleaved.

Peracetylated derivative 6 was obtained under classical conditions (Ac_2O , DMAP, pyridine) in 90% yield (mp 112°C , $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20} +23.5^\circ$, c 1.1, chloroform). Additional structural proof was obtained from 6. The presence of only four acetoxy groups in 6, as determined by ^1H NMR (4s, δ 1.72, 2.0, 2.05, 2.07), confirmed that the integrity of the spiroacetal function was respected during the debenzoylation step. Furthermore the large values of the coupling constants between H_2 , H_3 , H_4 , and H_5 , (10 Hz) were in agreement with previous reports^{7,14} and clearly indicated a $^4\text{C}_1$ (D) conformation for the pyranic ring. This observation is a good indication for an equatorial (β) position of the aromatic ring because in the α -anomer of phenyl-D-C-glucopyranoside the coupling constants are smaller due to conformational changes.¹⁵

This reductive cyclization of strategically functionalized hemiketals constitutes a very straightforward synthesis of spiroacetals. The extension of this methodology to other spiroacetals is currently under study.

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