

**Benzyl 2,6-dimethoxybenzoate (7)** Colourless crystals (1.05 g), mp 64–65°, IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{mult}}$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$  1730, 1255,  $^1\text{H NMR}$   $\delta$  3.70 (6H, s), 5.25 (2H, s), 6.40 (2H, d,  $J = 8$  Hz), 6.99–7.39 (6H, m), MS  $m/z$  (rel int) 272  $[\text{M}]^+$  (30), 165 (100), 107 (15), 91 (80) (Found C, 70.56, H, 6.08. Calc for  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_4$  C, 70.58, H, 5.92%).

**Benzyl 2-hydroxy-5-methoxybenzoate (8)** Colourless oil (105 mg), IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{neat}}$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$  1680, 1280;  $^1\text{H NMR}$   $\delta$  3.67 (3H, s), 5.26 (2H, s), 6.66–7.40 (3H, m), 7.30 (5H, s), 10.18 (1H, s, removed with  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ), MS  $m/z$  (rel int) 258  $[\text{M}]^+$  (23), 151 (57), 107 (34), 91 (100) (Found C, 69.53, H, 5.70.  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4$  requires C, 69.76, 5.46%).

**Benzyl 2,5-dimethoxybenzoate (9)** Colourless oil (75 mg), IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{neat}}$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$  1730, 1250;  $^1\text{H NMR}$   $\delta$  3.73 (3H, s), 3.76 (3H, s), 5.24 (2H, s), 6.65–6.98 (2H, m), 7.13–7.42 (6H, m), MS  $m/z$  (rel int) 272  $[\text{M}]^+$  (100), 165 (40), 107 (6), 91 (44) (Found C, 70.41, H, 6.11.  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_4$  requires C, 70.58, H, 5.92%).

**Methylation of 3, 5, 6 and 8** These compounds were methylated using  $\text{Me}_2\text{SO}_4\text{--K}_2\text{CO}_3\text{--Me}_2\text{CO}$  and the products were purified by bulb-to-bulb distillation to yield 4, 7 (from both 5 and 6) and 9, respectively.

**Syntheses of 2–5 and 7–9** The reaction of benzoyl chlorides (prepared from benzoic acids) with benzyl alcohols in  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  directly yielded the corresponding benzyl benzoates.

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## 1-N-METHYL-(6E)-(2-METHYLPROPYLIDENE)-(3Z)-3-(PHENYL-METHYLENE)-2,5-PIPERAZINEDIONE, A METABOLITE FROM *STREPTOMYCES ALBUS*

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**Key Word Index**—*Streptomyces albus*, 2,5-piperazinedione derivatives

**Abstract**—The structure and stereochemistry of a new piperazinedione, isolated from the cells of *Streptomyces albus*, are assigned on the basis of spectroscopic data, including comparison with related 2,5-piperazinediones.

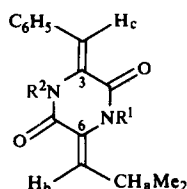
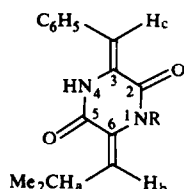
In the course of our work [1] on the biosynthesis of bacterial menaquinones (vitamins  $\text{K}_2$ ), the menaquinones were isolated from the non-polar lipid extract of cells of *Streptomyces albus*. Further fractionation of the non-polar constituents from the bacterial cell paste afforded a hitherto unreported crystalline compound in 0.1% yield.

Mass spectral analysis (found  $[\text{M}]^+$ , 270.1375.  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$  requires 270.1368) indicated a molecular formula of  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$  for the new metabolite (1). The

UV spectrum of 1 closely resembled that of the *Streptomyces* metabolite albonoursin (3), [2, 3] which has a molecular formula of  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ . The  $^1\text{H NMR}$  spectrum of the metabolite (1) showed the presence of the 2-methylpropylidene and phenylmethylene groups. The remaining signals, a three-proton singlet at  $\delta$  3.27 and a one-proton multiplet at  $\delta$  8.00, exchangeable with  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ , were attributable to NMe and NH groups, respectively. Thus, the gross structure of the new metabolite (1) differs

Table 1  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectral data for 6-alkylidene-3-arylidene-2,5-piperazinediones (1–8)

Compound	$\delta$ in $\text{CDCl}_3$			$\delta$ in $\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$				Ref
	$\text{H}_a$	$\text{H}_b$	$\text{H}_c$	$\text{H}_a$	$\text{H}_b$	$\text{H}_c$	ArH	
1 (3Z, 6E)	3.75	5.47	6.97	3.75	6.05	7.28	7.46	s
2 (3Z, 6E)				3.76	5.96	7.24	7.46	s 3
3 (3Z, 6Z)	2.87	6.40	7.32	2.87	6.40	7.32	7.45	s 3,4
4 (3Z, 6Z)	2.90	5.98	6.94					4
5 (3Z, 6Z)	2.90	6.12	7.28					4
6 (3Z, 6Z)	2.90	6.00	7.14					4
7 (3E, 6Z)				2.83	6.33	6.89	7.34	m 3
8 (3E, 6E)				3.75	5.87	6.83	7.42	m 3



R  
1 Me  
2 H

3  $\text{R}^1 = \text{R}^2 = \text{H}$   
4  $\text{R}^1 = \text{Me}, \text{R}^2 = \text{H}$   
5  $\text{R}^1 = \text{H}, \text{R}^2 = \text{Me}$   
6  $\text{R}^1 = \text{R}^2 = \text{Me}$   
7  $\text{R}^1 = \text{R}^2 = \text{H}, (3\text{E})$ - isomer  
8  $\text{R}^1 = \text{R}^2 = \text{H}, (3\text{E}, 6\text{E})$ - isomer

## EXPERIMENTAL

General directions for growing *Streptomyces albus* (ATCC 3004) and harvesting the cells have been given before [1]. The non-polar lipids were isolated from the cellular paste (40 g) by an  $\text{Me}_2\text{CO}$  homogenization technique, followed by partition of the extract between  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  [1]. The  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  extracts were concd and subjected to CC (silica gel,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ ) to give menaquinones and ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ - $\text{MeOH}$ , 10/1) 1-N-methyl-(6E)-6-(2-methylpropylidene)- (3Z)-3- (phenylmethylene)- 2,5- piperazinedione (1),\* 39 mg, mp 145–146° (from cyclohexane),  $\text{UV } \lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$  nm ( $\epsilon$ ) 230 (8770) and 317 (30000),  $\text{IR } \nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$  3230, 1690, and 1625  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (90 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  1.05 (6H, d,  $J = 7$  Hz,  $2 \times \text{Me}$ ) 3.27 (3H, s, NMe), 3.75 (1H, m,  $\text{H}_a$ ), 5.47 (1H, d,  $J = 10$  Hz,  $\text{H}_b$ ), 6.97 (1H, s,  $\text{H}_c$ ), 7.37 (5H, s, ArH) and 8.00 (1H, m, NH), ( $\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ )  $\delta$  1.16 (6H, d,  $J = 8$  Hz), 3.48 (3H, s, NMe), 3.75 (1H, m,  $\text{H}_a$ ), 6.05 (1H, d,  $J = 11$  Hz,  $\text{H}_b$ ), 7.28 (1H, s,  $\text{H}_c$ ) and 7.46 (5H, s, ArH) MS (70 eV)  $m/z$  (rel int) 270 [ $\text{M}$ ] $^+$  (100), 255 (30), 227 (10), and 82 (35) (found C, 71.0, H, 6.9, N, 10.5  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$  requires C, 71.1, H, 6.7, N, 10.4%).

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## NOTE ADDED IN PROOF

We have recently been informed by Dr J. P. Poyser, ICI Pharmaceuticals Division, Alderley Park, Cheshire, that the same metabolite (1) has been isolated from a *Streptomyces* species, and the structure has been confirmed by an X-ray structure determination [A. A. Freer, D. Gardner and J. P. Poyser, to be published].

from albonoursin (3) in that one of the amide nitrogens is methylated

The assignment of the (3Z, 6E)-configuration to the 2,5-piperazinedione (1) was made by comparison of the chemical shifts of the olefinic and methine protons, and the multiplicity of the aromatic protons, with the data reported for the related 2,5-piperazinediones (2–8) (Table 1) [3, 4]. The location of the NMe group and confirmation of the (6E)-configuration were obtained by a nuclear Overhauser enhancement experiment. Irradiation of the singlet absorption due to the NMe group at  $\delta$  3.27 in the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of 1 gave a 16% enhancement of the doublet due to the olefinic proton ( $\text{H}_b$ ) at  $\delta$  5.47.

To the best of our knowledge, all naturally occurring 6-alkylidene-3-arylidene-2,5-piperazinediones possess the (3Z, 6Z)-configuration, the new metabolite (1) thus provides the first example of a naturally occurring 2,5-piperazinedione containing an alkylidene group with the E-configuration.

\*The original isolation of the metabolite (1) was carried out at the Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA.