Baker's Yeast Reduction of 3-Phenylthiomethyl-2-butenolide and Its Derivatives: Synthesis of Versatile Chiral C5-Building Blocks for Terpenoid Synthesis

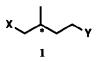
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(Received 8 October 1992)

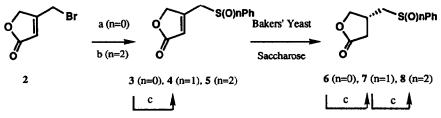
Abstract: Bakers' yeast reduction of 3-phenylthiomethyl-2-butenolide gave (R)-3-phenylthiomethylbutanolide (99% e.e.), a versatile chiral C5-building block for terpenoid synthesis.

Utilization of enzymatic reactions¹ on synthetic substrates is one of the effective methods in asymmetric induction to organic molecules, and common bakers' yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) is a particularly easy microorganism to use for this purpose.² On the other hand, the chiral C5-isoprenoid building blocks of general formula 1 is the useful intermediates for the synthesis of various natural products and has been prepared by



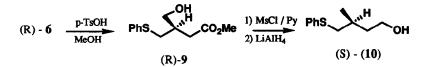
several chemoenzymatic aproaches.³ In a recent continuation of our work⁴ on the synthesis of chiral lactones as pivotal synthons, this paper describes that the sulfur-containing chiral C5-building blocks with high optical purity can be easily prepared by bakers' yeast reduction of 3-phenylthiomethyl-2-butenolide derivatives, 3, 4 and 5.

The butenolides 3, 4 and 5^5 were prepared from 3-bromomethyl-2-butenolide (2)⁶ according to the following scheme. Bakers' yeast reduction of 3-phenylthiomethyl-2-butenolide (3) was performed at 35°C for



a) PhSH-pyridine / CH₂Cl₂ (77% yield), b) PhSO₂Na / DMF (88% yield), c) m-CPBA

five days in the presence of saccharose to afford (+)-2-phenylthiomethylbutanolide (6) in 41% yield [6: $[\alpha]D^{23}$ +15.8 (c0.985,CHCl3)]. The enantiomeric excess of 6 was determined to be 99% e.e. by HPLC analysis (Chiralcel OD, hexane:2-propanol=7:3). To determine the absolute configuration of (+)-6, the chiral 6 was converted to the known (S)-3-methyl-4-phenylthio-1-butanol (10),⁷ a versatile bifunctional chiral building



block, $[\alpha]_D^{23}$ +13.7 (c0.85,CH₃OH), Lit.^{3b} $[\alpha]_D^{23}$ +11.89 (c1.0,CH₃OH) for (S)-10 with 88% e.e.. On the basis of this result, the absolute configuration of 6 obtained by bakers' yeast reduction was defined to be (R). The sulfide 6 with 99% e.e. was then treated with 1 eq. of m-CPBA to afford (3R)phenylsulfinylmethylbutanolide (7), [74% yield, $[\alpha]_D^{19}$ +4.53 (0.67,CHCl₃)], which was finally converted into (R)-3-phenylsulfonylmethylbutanolide (8), $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +6.21 (c0.85, CHCl₃), in 97% yield.

Furthermore, bakers' yeast reduction of 3-phenylsulfinylmethyl- and 3-phenylsulfonylmethyl-2-butenolide (4 and 5) were also examined instead of 3. Bakers' yeast reduction of 4 in the presence of saccharose at 35°C for seven days gave the corresponding chiral sulfoxide 7, [49% yield, $[\alpha]D^{23} + 10.3$ (c1.15,CHCl₃)]. The absolute configuration and the optical purity at C-3 position of (+)-7 were determined to be (**R**)⁸ and 97% e.e.⁹ by its conversion to the sulfone, (**R**)-(**8**), by m-CPBA oxidation, [(**R**)-**8**: 82% yield, $[\alpha]D^{22} + 6.08$ (c1.04,CHCl₃). In case of the reduction of 5 by bakers' yeast (35°C, 7 days), however, the yield and the e.e. of **R**-(+)-**8** obtained were very low. [14% yield, 77% e.e.,⁹ $[\alpha]D^{21} + 4.70$ (c0.84,CHCl₃)].

In conclusion, bakers' yeast reduction of the double bonds of sulfur-functionalysed butenolides could provide the trifunctional chiral C5-building blocks useful for terpenoid synthesis. Further study on the synthesis of chiral terpenoids using these building blocks is now in progress.

Acknowledgements: We are grateful to Mr. T. Takakura for preliminary experiments. This work was partially supported by a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (No. 3805075) from the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, Japan.

References and Notes:

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- 7. Fujisawa et al.^{3b} reported that bakers' yeast reduction (21 days) of (E)-3-methyl-4-phenylthio-2-buten-1-ol gave (S)-10 with 68% e.e. in 22% yield.
- 8. The absolute configuration and the optical purity of sulfinyl group of (+)-7 could not been established. However, the small specific rotation value of the chiral 7 obtained here indicates that the bakers' yeast could not satisfactorily discriminate the chirality of sulfinyl group of the butenolide 4.
- 9. The e.e. was determined on the basis of the value of the specific rotation.