

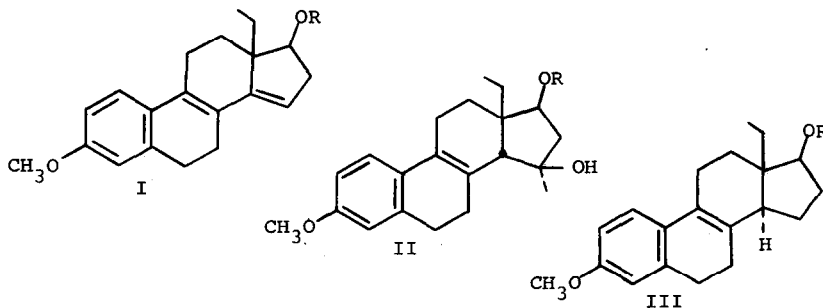
STEROIDS CCXC. <sup>(1)</sup> THE HYDROBORATION  
OF A TETRACYCLIC DIENE

J. P. Turnbull <sup>(2)</sup> and J. H. Fried

Institute of Steroid Chemistry  
Syntex Research, Palo Alto, California

(Received 2 December 1965)

The stereochemistry of hydroboration of rigid systems can usually be predicted from steric parameters which direct the reagent to the less hindered side of the molecule <sup>(3a,b)</sup> We wish to report that hydroboration of the synthetic ( $\pm$ ) tetracycle Ia <sup>(4,5)</sup> carried out with tert-2,3-dimethylbutylborane <sup>(6)</sup> followed by oxidation with hydrogen peroxide affords

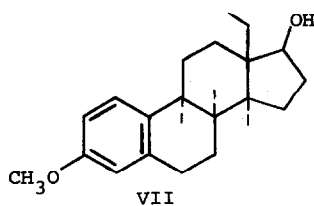
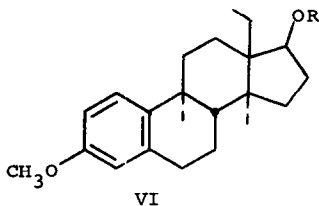
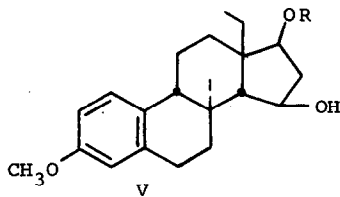
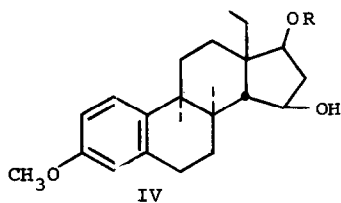


- a - R:THP  
b - R:H  
c - R:CH<sub>2</sub>Ø

stereospecifically the unsaturated 14-iso-15 $\beta$ -alcohol IIa <sup>(7,8,9)</sup>  
[m.p. 135-136°;  $\lambda_{\max}$  273 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  4.23). Anal. Calcd. for  
C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>34</sub>O<sub>4</sub>: C. 75.34; H. 8.60. Found: C, 75.32; H 8.47]. The

formation of the cis-fused ring system, *vide infra.*, is unexpected and is opposite to that predicted from simple steric considerations as exemplified by catalytic hydrogenation of two derivatives of I, the 17-ketone and the corresponding ketal, which yields products with the 14 $\alpha$ -stereochemistry.<sup>(10)</sup> The bulky 17 $\beta$ -tetrahydropyranyloxy function in Ia would be expected to favor reaction from the  $\alpha$ -side to an even greater extent. Indeed, the hydrogenation of the nonconjugated 14-enes, 5 $\alpha$ -cholest-14-en-3 $\beta$ -ol and 5 $\alpha$ -androst-14-ene-3 $\beta$ ,17 $\beta$ -diol, studied by Nussim *et al.*<sup>(11)</sup> affords products with the 14 $\alpha$ -stereochemistry.

Reduction of the crystalline tetrahydropyranyl ether, IIa, with potassium and aniline in liquid ammonia affords a *ca.* 1:3 mixture of two dihydroderivatives IVa [m.p. 106-107°;  $\lambda_{\max}$  278 and 287 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  3.35 and 3.32). *Anal.* Calcd. for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>36</sub>O<sub>4</sub>·1/2 C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH: C, 73.74; H, 9.28. Found: C, 73.84; H, 9.11], and Va [m.p. 160-162°;  $\lambda_{\max}$  278 and 287 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  3.35

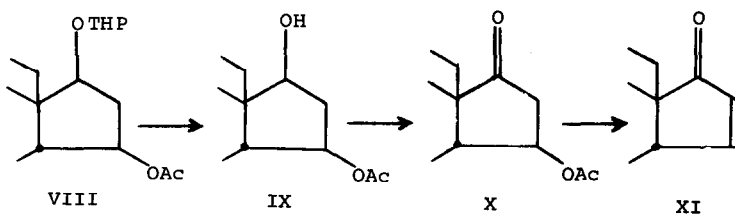


and 3.33). Anal. Calcd. for  $C_{25}H_{36}O_4$ : C, 74.86; H, 9.06. Found: C, 74.82; H, 8.58] while hydrogenation of IIa over platinized charcoal yields the previously obtained compound IVa.

This result can only be accommodated by assigning the  $14\beta$ -stereochemistry to IIa since (a) metal ammonia reduction of the  $14\alpha$ -steroid IIIb affords a single product VIb with the trans-anti-trans stereochemistry<sup>(10)</sup> while hydrogenation of IIIb affords only the cis-syn-trans product VII<sup>(12)</sup> [m.p.  $129-130^\circ$ ;  $\lambda_{\max}$  278 and 287  $m\mu$  ( $\log \epsilon$  3.75, 3.78). Anal. Calcd. for  $C_{20}H_{28}O_2$ : C, 79.97; H, 9.39. Found: C, 79.66; H, 9.21].

However, in agreement with the results of the present study, Smith, et al.,<sup>(13)</sup> have demonstrated that 8-dehydro- $14\beta$ -estrone methyl ether affords both the cis-anti-cis and trans-anti-cis products on metal-ammonia reduction, the former being identical with the major product of catalytic hydrogenation.

Both IV and V were converted in turn to the corresponding estrone derivatives by acetylation of the C-15 carbinol, hydrolysis of the C-17 tetrahydropyranyl ether, Jones oxidation of the derived C-17 carbinol, acid catalyzed elimination of acetic acid and catalytic reduction to yield from IV, via intermediates VIII - XI,  $13\beta$ -ethyl-3-methoxy- $8\alpha, 9\alpha, 14\beta$ -gona-1,3,5(10)-trien-



-17-one, XII [m.p.  $110-111^\circ$ ;  $\lambda_{\max}$  278 and 287  $m\mu$  ( $\log \epsilon$  3.32 and 3.30);  $\nu_{\max}$   $1737\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Anal. Calcd. for  $C_{20}H_{26}O_2$ : C, 80.49;



bonding distance of the C-14 double bond. Analysis of the isomeric 18-homoestrones by g.l.c. indicated a 7:3 ratio of  $\beta$ -face to  $\alpha$ -face hydroboration. This result suggests the operation of several other factors including a more facile than expected direct  $\beta$ -face hydroboration or, possibly, rearrangement of an initially formed  $\alpha$ -hydroboration product to the thermodynamically more stable  $\beta$ -product.

#### References

1. Steroids CCLXXXIX. J. B. Siddall, G. V. Baddeley, J. Edwards, Chem. & Ind. (in Press).
2. Syntex Postdoctoral Fellow, 1964-1965.
3. (a) For a recent survey cf. H. C. Brown, Hydroboration, W. A. Benjamin, Inc., New York (1962).  
(b) For hydroboration of steroid dienes cf. M. Nussim, Y. Mazur and F. Sondheimer, J. Org. Chem., 29, 1131 (1964).
4. Structural formulas depict one asymmetric center but racemates were used throughout this work. Subsequently, the ( $\pm$ ) prefix will be omitted.
5. Prepared by D. Green from 13-ethyl-3-methoxygona-1,3,5(10), 8,14-pentaen-17-one<sup>(10)</sup> by reduction of the C-17 ketone with sodium borohydride and formation of the tetrahydropyranyl ether [m.p. 106-107°;  $\lambda_{\max}$  312 (log  $\epsilon$  4.58). Anal. Calcd. for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>3</sub>: C, 78.91; H, 8.48. Found: C, 78.34; H, 8.46].
6. Diborane gave a mixture of mono and bishydroboration products and sec-(bis-3-methylbutyl)-borane was unreactive under mild conditions.
7. Ultraviolet and infrared spectra were determined in methanol solution and potassium bromide disks respectively. We wish to thank Dr. L. Throop and his associates for the physical measurements herein reported.

8. An oily second component isolated from this reaction is isomeric at the 17-tetrahydropyranyl ether. This was demonstrated by mild hydrolysis of both products to the same 17 $\beta$ -carbinol IIb [m.p. 128-130°;  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  273 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  4.23). Anal. Calcd. for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>26</sub>O<sub>3</sub>: C, 76.40; H, 8.34. Found: C, 76.37; H, 8.40].
9. The 15 $\beta$ -stereochemistry is assigned to the newly introduced hydroxyl function on the basis of cis-hydroboration and retention of configuration during oxidation. (3a)
10. H. Smith, G. A. Hughes, G. H. Douglas, G. R. Wendt, G. C. Buzby, Jr., R. A. Edgren, J. Fisher, T. Foell, B. Gadsby, D. Hartley, D. Herbst, A. B. A. Jansen, K. Ledig, B. J. McLoughlin, J. McMnamin, T. W. Pattison, P. C. Phillips, R. Rees, J. Siddall, J. Siuda, L. L. Smith, J. Tokolics and D. H. P. Watson, J. Chem. Soc., 4472 (1964).
11. M. Nussim, Y. Mazur and F. Sondheimer, J. Org. Chem., 29, 1120 (1964).
12. The stereochemistry assigned to VII is based upon the analogous reduction in the 8-dehydroestrone series affording 8 $\alpha$ -estrone methyl ether. (13)
13. G. H. Douglas, J. M. H. Graves, D. Hartley, G. A. Hughes, B. J. McLoughlin, J. Siddall and H. Smith, J. Chem. Soc., 5072 (1963) and references cited.
14. The synthesis of this compound will be the subject of a separate publication.
15. We wish to thank D. Askerman for carrying out the g.l.c. analysis.
16. Prepared<sup>(17)</sup> from Ib with benzylchloride and sodium hydride [m.p. 89-90°;  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  312 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  4.49). Anal. Calcd. for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>2</sub>: C, 83.90; H, 7.82. Found: C, 84.02; H, 7.98].
17. We wish to thank I. Jamieson for carrying out this preparation.
18. We wish to thank D. Green for carrying out this procedure.