

INVESTIGATIONS ON STEROLS XXXII ¹⁾

SYNTHESIS OF 6,7-METHYLEN-4-EN-3-ONE STEROIDS

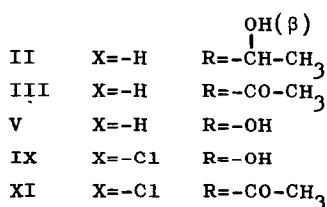
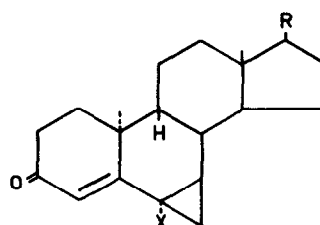
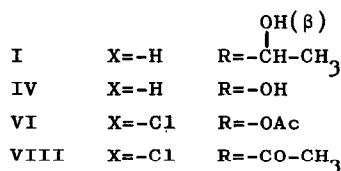
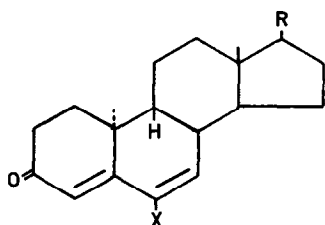
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Recently the methylene transfer reaction of dimethylloxosulphonium methylide with steroidal 4,6-dien-3-ones to yield 6,7-methylen-4-en-3-ones has been described ²⁾. This publication has prompted us to report our work in this field.

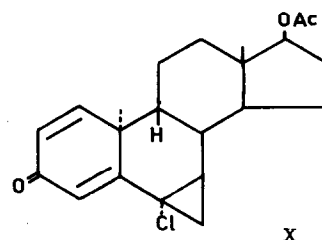
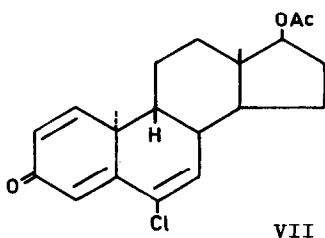
Treatment of 20 β -hydroxy-9 β ,10 α -pregna-4,6-dien-3-one (I) ³⁾ with dimethyl-oxosulphonium methylide in dimethyl sulphoxide (3 days at room temperature) gave 6 β ,7 β -methylene-20 β -hydroxy-9 β ,10 α -pregn-4-en-3-one (II) (m.p. 128.5-130°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -300^\circ$, $\epsilon_{\lambda 259.5 \text{ nm}} = 15\,500$, N.M.R. ⁴⁾ 0.83/s(3),CH₃-18; 1.33/s(3), CH₃-19; 5.94/s(1),CH-4), which was oxidized with Jones' reagent to 6 β ,7 β -methylene-9 β ,10 α -pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione (III) (m.p. 210.5-212°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -189^\circ$, $\epsilon_{\lambda 259.5 \text{ nm}} = 15\,500$, N.M.R. 0.70/s(3),CH₃-18; 1.37/s(3),CH₃-19; 5.96/s(1),CH-4).



Similar reaction of 17 β -hydroxy-9 β ,10 α -androsta-4,6-dien-3-one (IV) ⁵⁾ with the methylide furnished 6 β ,7 β -methylene-17 β -hydroxy-9 β ,10 α -androsta-4-en-3-one (V) (m.p. 116.5-118°, after resolidification in the capillary tube 137.5-139°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -300^\circ$, $\epsilon_{\lambda 259.5 \text{ nm}} = 15\,300$, N.M.R. 0.82/s(3),CH₃-18; 1.31/s(3),CH₃-19; 5.95/s(1),CH-4).

The 6 β ,7 β -configuration was assigned to the compounds (II), (III), and (V) since only one isomer could be detected in the crude reaction products (N.M.R. and G.L.C.). Approach of the 6,7-double bond by the reagent on the α -side of the 9 β ,10 α -steroid molecule is namely strongly hindered by the angular methyl group at C-10 and the C-D ring system. Dyson et al. ²⁾ obtained mixtures of two 6,7-methylene isomers on treatment of 11-unsubstituted 4,6-dien-3-ones of the normal (9 α ,10 β) series. This result can be interpreted as the hindering on the β -side of the normal molecule being less than that on the α -side of the 9 β ,10 α -steroid molecule.

The assignment of the β -configuration only based on the accordance of the found (0.00) with the calculated (-0.04 β ; -0.32 α (upfield)) shift of the C-19 protons in the 9 β ,10 α -compounds is not justified, because Dyson et al. ²⁾ found in pairs of two isomers shielding effects of 0.05 and 0.11 for the 6,7-methylene group on the C-19 protons ^{*}.

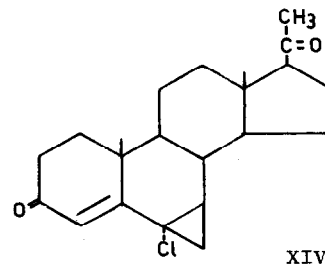
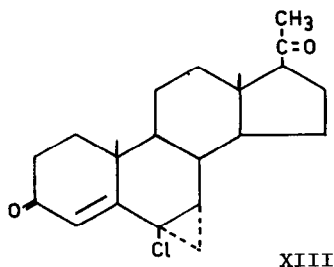
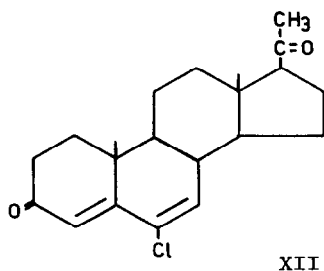


The presence of a 6-chloro substituent in the 4,6-dien-3-one system causes a considerable increase in the reaction rate, which with 6-chloro-1,4,6-trien-3-ones results unexpectedly in attack of the 6,7-double bond in preference to that of the 1,2-double bond ~~***~~. Thus 6-chloro-17 β -hydroxy-9 β ,10 α -androsta-4,6

^{*} Calculated with the equation of McConnell ⁶⁾ using the values for $\Delta\chi$ of Bothner-By and Naar-Colin ⁷⁾, and Tori and Kitahonoki ⁸⁾.

~~***~~ 6-unsubstituted-1,4,6-trien-3-ones give, on treatment with the methylide, 1,2-methylene-4,6-dien-3-ones, cf. German Pat. 1,183,500 and unpublished results of the authors.

dien-3-one 17-acetate (VI)⁹⁾, 6-chloro-17 β -hydroxy-9 β ,10 α -androsta-1,4,6-trien-3-one 17-acetate (VII)⁹⁾ and 6-chloro-9 β ,10 α -pregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione (VIII)⁹⁾, when treated at room temperature for 30 minutes with the methylide in dimethylsulphoxide, gave 6 α -chloro-6,7-methylene-17 β -hydroxy-9 β ,10 α -androst-4-en-3-one (IX) (m.p. 163-164°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -69^\circ$, $\epsilon_{\lambda 255.5 \text{ nm}} = 10\,000$, N.M.R. 0.80/s(3),CH₃-18; 1.41/s(3),CH₃-19; 6.39/s(1),CH-4), 6 α -chloro-6,7-methylene-17 β -hydroxy-9 β ,10 α -androsta-1,4-dien-3-one 17-acetate (X), after re-acetylation of the reaction product (m.p. 131-133°, $\epsilon_{\lambda 244 \text{ nm}} = 14\,000$, N.M.R. 0.83/s(3),CH₃-18; 1.53/s(3),CH₃-19; 6.60/s(1),CH-4), and 6 α -chloro-6,7-methylene-9 β ,10 α -pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione (XI) (m.p. 188-188.5°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +4.5^\circ$, $\epsilon_{\lambda 257 \text{ nm}} = 10\,400$, N.M.R. 0.68/s(3),CH₃-18; 1.47/s(3),CH₃-19; 6.39/s(1),CH-4), respectively.



In the crude reaction products no 6 β -chloro-6,7-methylene isomers could be detected. However, when 6-chloropregna-4,6-diene-3,20-dione (XII) was treated with dimethylloxosulphonium methylide, a mixture of 6 β -chloro-6,7-methylene-pregna-4-ene-3,20-dione (XIII) (N.M.R. 0.71/s(3),CH₃-18; 1.22/s(3),CH₃-19; 6.44/s(1),CH-4) and 6 α -chloro-6,7-methylene-pregna-4-ene-3,20-dione (XIV) (m.p. 128-130°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +60^\circ$, $\epsilon_{\lambda 263.5 \text{ nm}} = 14\,400$, N.M.R. 0.64/s(3),CH₃-18; 1.09/s(3),CH₃-19; 6.53/s(1),CH-4) was obtained in a ratio of 2:1. The 6 α -chloro-6 β ,7 β -methylene configuration was assigned to the 9 β ,10 α -compounds (IX), (X) and (XI), since the β -face of the 9 β ,10 α -steroid molecule is less hindered than the α -face (see above). Mutual comparison of the additional chemical shifts of the C-19 methyl protons and the C-4 proton, due to the 6-chloro-6,7-methylene group of the compounds (XIV) (-0.11, 0.80) and (XIII) (0.02,

0.71) with those of compound (XI) (0.09, 0.67), and the ratio found, make the 6 β -chloro-6 α ,7 α -methylene configuration of compound (XIII) very probable.

The authors wish to thank Dr. O.A. de Bruin (head of our Research-group) for his stimulating interest.

References

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- 4 . Thanks are due to Mr. F.W. van Deursen for the measurement and discussion of the N.M.R. spectra, which were determined in CDCl₃ with tetramethylsilane as an internal reference on a "Varian HA-100" spectrometer. The chemical shifts are expressed in p.p.m. downfield to tetramethylsilane.
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10. Satisfactory elemental analyses were obtained for the isolated new compounds, which were obtained in yields of 30-60%.