

A NEW SYNTHESIS OF  
3-METHOXY-17 $\beta$ -CARBOXYOESTRA-1,3,5(10),6,8-PENTAENE\*

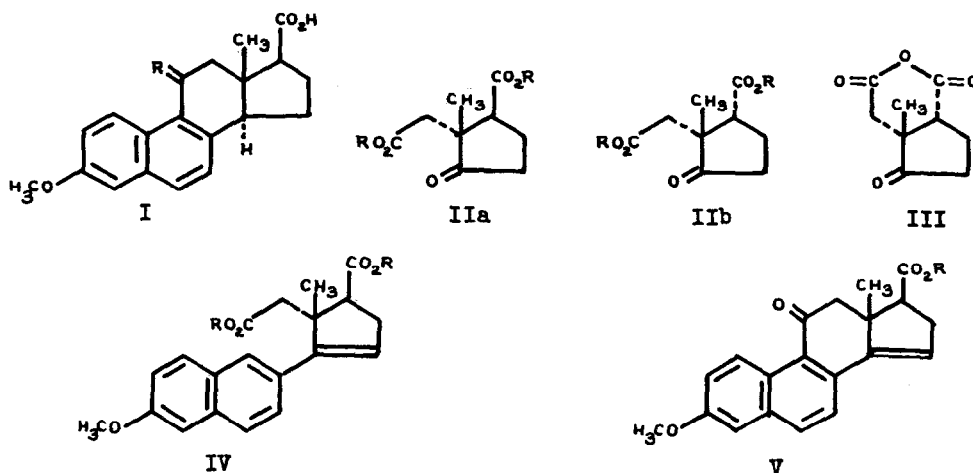
D. K. Banerjee, Narain Mahishi and D. Devaprabhakara  
Organic Chemistry Department, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India

(Received in UK 19 September 1967)

A SYNTHESIS of 3-methoxy-17 $\beta$ -carboxyoestra-1,3,5(10),6,8-pentaene (I, R=2H) was described (1) earlier by Banerjee and Johnson and coworkers. The recent publication (2) of Harnik *et al.* on the applications of 2-methyl-3-carboxycyclopentanone-2-acetic acid (II) derivatives in steroid synthesis has prompted us to report the present new synthesis of I, (R=2H), using ethyl trans-2-methyl-3-carbethoxycyclopentanone-2-acetate (IIa, R=C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>) as the starting material; the isomeric trans- and cis-keto diacids (IIa and IIB, R=H) and the anhydride (III) were reported (3) for the first time by Banerjee and Das Gupta in 1952 as useful synthetic steroid intermediates.

2-Methoxy-6-lithionaphthalene was condensed with the keto diester (IIa, R=C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>) following the procedure (4) of Newman *et al.* Treatment of the resulting crude product with p-toluenesulphonic acid in benzene followed by saponification afforded the unsaturated diacid (IV, R=H), m.p. 201-203°; IR )  $\begin{matrix} \text{nujol} \\ \text{max} \end{matrix}$  2600 cm<sup>-1</sup>, 1704 cm<sup>-1</sup>, 1631-1634 cm<sup>-1</sup>, 1600 cm<sup>-1</sup>, 1250 cm<sup>-1</sup>, 830 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Cyclisation of IV, R=H, and the corresponding dimethyl ester (IV, R=CH<sub>3</sub>), \*\* m.p. 109-110°; UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$  235 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  4.1), 285 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  3.6), 320 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  2.9), 329 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  2.9); IR )  $\begin{matrix} \text{nujol} \\ \text{max} \end{matrix}$  1745 cm<sup>-1</sup>, 1645 cm<sup>-1</sup>, 1613 cm<sup>-1</sup>, 1258 cm<sup>-1</sup>, 814 cm<sup>-1</sup>, with polyphosphoric acid gave the unsaturated

\* Melting points are not corrected.



keto acid (V, R=H), m.p. 256-258° (evacuated sealed tube); UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$  238 m $\mu$

(log  $\epsilon$  4.4), 273 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  4.6), 312 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  3.8), 375 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  3.8);

IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{nujol}}$  1724 cm $^{-1}$ , 1678 cm $^{-1}$ , 1629-1634 cm $^{-1}$ , 1603 cm $^{-1}$ , 1245 cm $^{-1}$ ,

809 cm $^{-1}$ , and its ester (V, R=CH $_3$ ), m.p. 168.5°; UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$  240 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  4.5),  
275 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  4.6), 316 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  3.8), 322 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  3.3), 326 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  3.8),

372 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  3.8); IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{nujol}}$  1748 cm $^{-1}$ , 1684 cm $^{-1}$ , 1629 cm $^{-1}$ , 1608 cm $^{-1}$ ,

1244 cm $^{-1}$ , 809 cm $^{-1}$ . Catalytic hydrogenation of V, R=H, in presence of 30%  
Pd-C catalyst furnished the saturated keto acid (I, R=O), m.p. 277-278°

(evacuated sealed tube); UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$  220 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  4.7), 248 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  4.5),

279.5 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  3.6), 282 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  3.6), 284 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  3.6), 316 m $\mu$

(log  $\epsilon$  3.8), 355 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  3.5); IR  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{nujol}}$  2660 cm $^{-1}$ , 1718 cm $^{-1}$ , 1661 cm $^{-1}$ ,

1623 cm $^{-1}$ , 1597 cm $^{-1}$ , 1245 cm $^{-1}$ . When the aforementioned hydrogenation was

allowed to proceed following the uptake of one mole of hydrogen, the absorption

\*\*

This compound has been reported by Harnik *et al.* (2).

slowed down and stopped after two more moles of hydrogen were absorbed to give

I, R=2H, m.p. 281-282° (evacuated sealed tube); UV  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$  231 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  4.8),  
 268 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  3.7), 278 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  3.7), 323 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  3.3), 338 m $\mu$  (log  $\epsilon$  3.4);  
 IR )  $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{nujol}}$  2833 cm $^{-1}$ , 1700 cm $^{-1}$ , 1623 cm $^{-1}$ , 1598 cm $^{-1}$ , 1244 cm $^{-1}$ . IR spectrum

of I, R=2H, was identical with that of the compound (1) prepared earlier and whose configuration was proved by identity with an authentic material (1) prepared from dl-equilenin methyl ether (5).

Work is in progress to prepare naphthalene analogues of 11-keto steroids from the keto acid (I, R=O).

Acknowledgement: We are indebted to Professor William S. Johnson of Stanford University, U.S.A., for comparing the IR spectra of I, R=2H, and the authentic specimen. A few preliminary experiments were carried out by Dr. K. N. Rangammal.

#### REFERENCES

1. D.K.Banerjee, H.N.Khastgir, J.Dutta, E.J.Jacob, W.S.Johnson, C.F.Allen, B.K.Bhattacharyya, J.C.Collins, Jr., A.L.McCloskey, W.T.Tsatsos, W.A.Vredenburgh and K.L.Williamson, Tetrahedron Letters, 76 (1961).
2. M.Harnik, Y.Lederman, H.Frumkis and N.Danieli, Tetrahedron, 23, 3183 (1967).
3. D.K.Banerjee and S.K.Das Gupta, J.Am.Chem.Soc., 74, 1318 (1952); this publication has been overlooked by Harnik et al. (2).
4. G.Eglinton, J.C.Nevenzel, A.I.Scott and M.S.Newman, J.Am.Chem.Soc., 78, 2331 (1956).
5. W.S.Johnson, J.W.Petersen and C.D.Gutsche, J.Am.Chem.Soc., 69, 2942 (1947).