

STEROIDS CCCXXXVI. (1)

SYNTHETIC STUDIES ON INSECT HORMONES, PART VI. (2)

THE SYNTHESIS OF PONASTERONE A AND ITS  
STEREOCHEMICAL IDENTITY WITH CRUSTECDYSONE

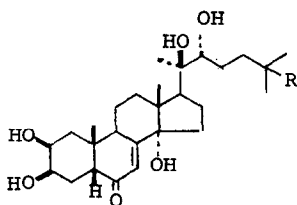
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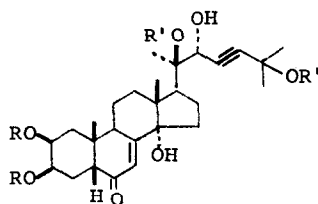
We wish to report the synthesis of ponasterone A (I), a natural product of Podocarpus Nakaii Hay<sup>(4)</sup>, by a method which allows stereochemical correlation with the insect and crustacean moulting hormone crustecdysone<sup>(5)</sup> (II).

The synthesis of crustecdysone reported in a previous communication<sup>(2)</sup> from this laboratory involved hydrogenation of the protected acetylenic intermediate (III) followed by hydrolysis of the product to afford crustecdysone (II).



I R = H

II R = OH



III R = acetonide  
R' = tetrahydropyran-  
2-yloxy

IV R = R' = H

Prior removal of the protecting groups of (III) with N/20 hydrochloric acid in 10% aqueous tetrahydrofuran gave cleanly the free hexa-hydroxy acetylene (IV), which was not resolvable from crustecdysone by silica thin layer chromatography but differed in color reactions.

Hydrogenation of (IV) in ethanol solution with 5% palladium on carbon catalyst gave crustecdysone (II) (85%), identified by comparison with an

authentic sample<sup>(6)</sup>, together with a less polar hydrogenolysis product (I). With platinum as catalyst, hydrogenolysis predominated to afford ponasterone A (I) [m.p. 251-5° (dec.);  $\lambda_{\max}^{\text{EtOH}}$  242 m $\mu$  ( $\epsilon = 12,200$ ),  $\nu_{\max}^{\text{KBr}}$  1650 cm<sup>-1</sup>. N.m.r. (perdeuteriopyridine) 0.83 d, J = 6 (26- and 27-H), 1.05 (19-H), 1.19 (18-H), 1.53 (21-H), and 6.21 (7-H) p.p.m.] A mixture m.p. of the synthetic material with authentic ponasterone A<sup>(6)</sup> m.p. 255-9° showed no depression, and the compounds were identical in chromatographic behavior and color reactions on silica gel impregnated with boric acid.

The stereochemical identity of ponasterone A with crustecdysone at all asymmetric centers is consequently established. Since the tetracycle corresponding to crustecdysone (II) has been shown<sup>(7)</sup> to be identical with that of ecdysone whose structure was elucidated by X-ray diffraction studies<sup>(8)</sup>, it follows that ponasterone A has the nuclear configurations depicted in I.

#### References

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