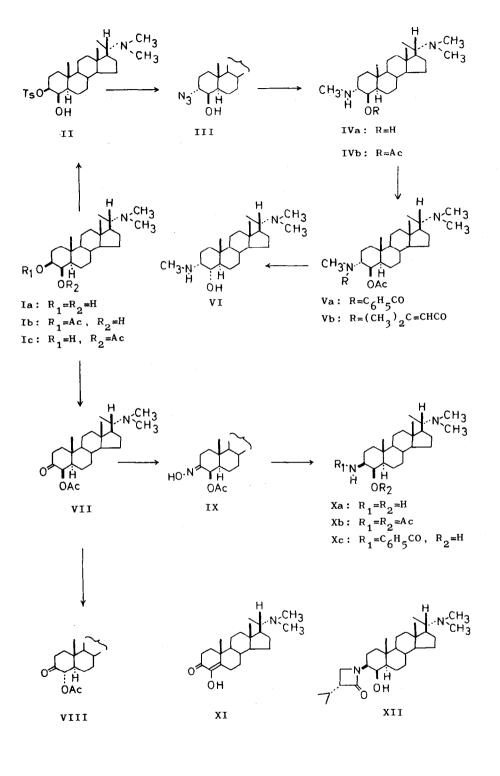
SYNTHESES OF PACHYSANDRINES AND EPIPACHYSANDRINE-A FROM ERGOSTEROL

Tohru Kikuchi, Toshinari Nishinaga, and Yohko Yoshimura Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan (Received in Japan 28 February 1969; received in UK for publication 25 March 1969) Pachysandrine-A (Va), B (Vb), C (VI) and epipachysandrine-A (Xc) are 3,20diamino-pregnane type alkaloids having an oxygen function at 4-position, which were isolated from <u>Pachysandra terminalis SIEB. et ZUCC</u>.^{1,2)} Now we wish to report the syntheses of these alkaloids starting from 3β , 4β -dihydroxy-20adimethylamino-5a-pregnane (Ia)³⁾ which has previously been synthesized from ergosterol and is readily available by a few steps transformation from pachysandrines through a diosphenol (XI)^{3,4)}.

First, the synthesis of pachysandrine-A (Va), one of the major alkaloids of the plant, is described. Reaction of Ia with p-tosyl chloride in pyridine at room temperature gave a mono-tosylate (II) in almost quantitative yield, $C_{30}H_{4,7}O_{4}NS^{*}$, m.p. ^{*} 211-213[°], $[\alpha]_{D}^{*}$ -3[°], IR ^{*} 1170, 1100, 925, 868, 810 cm⁻¹ (tosylate); NMR * 2.22, 2.70 (4H, $A_{2}B_{2}$ q., J=8 c.p.s., aromatic H), 5.58 (1H, m., -CH(OTs)), 6.15 (1H, m., -CH(OH)), 7.56 (3H, s., aryl CH₃), 7.82 (6H, s., $N(CH_3)_2$, 9.00 (3H, s., 19-CH₃), 9.13 (3H, d., sec. CH₃), 9.38 τ (3H, s., 18- CH_{2}). On heating with NaN₂ in N-methylpyrrolidone⁵⁾ this tosylate afforded a crude azide (III) (IR 2200 cm⁻¹) which was immediately reduced with LiAlH₄. The total product was then formylated as usual and again subjected to the LiAlH $_{m h}$ reduction to give a crystalline residue (IVa). Purification of this crude N-methyl compound by alumina chromatography and by recrystallizations of its picrate (m.p. $244-247^{\circ}$, decom.) gave rise to IVa, $C_{24}H_{44}ON_2$, m.p. $214-215^{\circ}$, $\left[\alpha\right]_{D} + 28^{\circ}$. This was found to be quite identical with 0,N-desacylpachysandrine -A $(IVa)^{1}$ by mixed m.p. and IR (KBr), NMR and MS spectra. We then used the natural IVa in the further synthesis: partial acetylation of IVa using $Ac_{9}0-$ HOAc-p-TsOH gave an O-acetate (IVb), $C_{26}H_{46}O_2N_2$, m.p. 182-183°, $[\alpha]_D$ +12°,

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IR 1720, 1250 cm⁻¹; NMR 7.95 τ (OCOCH₃), which on subsequent benzoylation yielded Va, $C_{33}H_{50}O_{3}N_{2}$, m.p. 237-238°, $[\alpha]_{D}$ +90°, identical with natural pachy-sandrine-A (Va) in every respect. Transformations of pachysandrine-A into pachysandrine-B (Vb) and C (VI) have already been reported¹⁾.

The synthesis of the next alkaloid, epipachysandrine-A (Xc), was initiated by partial acetylation of Ia⁶⁾. Reaction of the diol (Ia) with Ac₂O-pyridine afforded 3-mono-acetate (Ib) in good yield, $C_{25}H_{43}O_3N$, m.p. 212-213°, $[\alpha]_D$ +16°, IR 3550, 1728, 1250 cm⁻¹; NMR 5.27 (1H, m., -CH(OAc)), 6.17 (1H, m., -CH(OH)), 7.92 τ (3H, s., -OCOCH₃). The facile acyl migration of this acetate was achieved by treating with alumina to give the 4-acetate (Ic), $C_{25}H_{43}O_3N$, m.p. 206-208°, $[\alpha]_D$ +18°, IR 3480, 1725 cm⁻¹; NMR 4.90 (1H, m., -CH(OAc)), 6.37 τ (1H, m., -CH(OH)), which was subsequently oxidized by CrO₃-HOAc to a keto acetate (VII), $C_{25}H_{41}O_3N$, m.p. 185-187°, $[\alpha]_D$ +89°, IR 1740, 1725 cm⁻¹; NMR 5.02 (1H, br. d., J=3 c.p.s. -CH(OAc)), 8.87 τ (3H, 19-CH₃). In this oxidation procedure the β -configuration of the 4-acetoxyl group was believed to be unchanged, since the acid treatment of VII gave a more stable isomer (VIII), $C_{25}H_{41}O_3N$, m.p. 185-188°, $[\alpha]_D$ +5°, IR 1740, 1725 cm⁻¹; NMR 4.92 (1H, br. d., J=11 c.p.s. -CH(OAc)), 8.87 τ (3H, 19-CH₃) as a sole product.

The above keto acetate (VII) was then converted to an oxime (IX), $C_{25}H_{42}O_{3}N_{2}$, m.p. 205-207°, $[\alpha]_{D} - 7°$, IR 3280, 1734 cm⁻¹; NMR 4.61 τ (1H, m., $-C\underline{H}(OAc)$), and stereospecifically reduced by $LiA1H_{4}^{7}$ to produce a crystalline amino alcohol (Xa) as an essentially single product, which was characterized as a corresponding 0,Ndiacetate (Xb), m.p. 220-225°, identified with 3 β -methyl,acetylamino-20 α -dimethylamino-4 β -acetoxy-5 α -pregnane (Xb) derived from pachystermine-B (XII) (mixed m.p., IR in KBr)⁸. Finally the Schotten-Baumann condensation of Xa and benzoyl chloride yielded Xc, $C_{30}H_{46}O_{2}N \cdot 1/2H_{2}O$, m.p. 290-293°, $[\alpha]_{D} + 19°$. This compound was shown to be identical with natural epipachysandrine-A (Xc) in all respects.

Thus pachysandrine-A, B, C and epipachysandrine-A were synthesized from ergosterol.

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