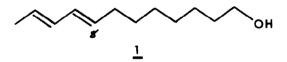
STEREOSELECTIVE SYNTHESIS OF A SEX ATTRACTANT OF THE CODLING MOTH¹

C. Descoins² and C. A. Henrick Chemistry Research Laboratory Zoecon Corporation Palo Alto, California 94304

(Received in USA 5 May 1972; received in UK for publication 16 June 1972)

The codling moth, Laspeyresia (Carpocapsa) pomonella (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae:Olethreutinae) is a major worldwide pest of apple orchards. The isolation of the sex pheromone produced by the virgin female was reported in 1969,³ but the structure of the sex attractant remained unknown until Roelofs and co-workers proposed⁴ that the codling moth attractant compound was <u>trans</u>-8, <u>trans</u>-10-dodecadien-1-o1 (<u>1</u>). The synthetic compound <u>1</u> was shown to be very attractive to the male moths in the field.^{4,5} We wish to describe here a short stereoselective synthesis of <u>1</u> starting from cyclopropyl bromide and tetrahydropyran.



Reaction of cyclopropylmagnesium bromide with freshly distilled <u>trans</u>crotonaldehyde in tetrahydrofuran at -30° gave in 60% yield 4-cyclopropyl-2-buten--4-ol (2) [bp 57° (7mm)]. Ring opening of this secondary cyclopropylcarbinol by rapid stirring with 48% aqueous HBr at 0° for 15 minutes according to the method of Julia⁶ gave in 90% yield the homoallylic bromide <u>3</u> [bp 63° (6mm); nmr (CDCl₃) δ :multiplet of 4 olefinic H at 6.4-5.1, triplet (J=7Hz) at 3.38 (CH₂Br), quartet at 2.67, doublet (J=6.0Hz) at 1.75 ppm (CH₃-CH=C); ir (film) 990 (<u>trans,trans</u>),

2999

950 cm⁻¹ (<u>trans,cis</u>)]. Glc analysis of the latter indicated that it was a mixture of the <u>trans,trans</u>-isomer (90%) and the <u>trans,cis</u>-isomer (10%); however, in view of the final isomer ratio obtained in the synthetic product (Table I), <u>3</u> probably only contained <u>ca</u>. 80% of the <u>trans,trans</u>-isomer.

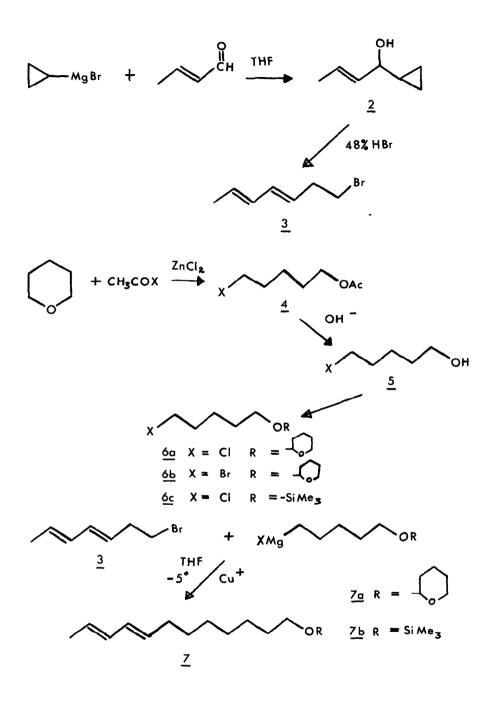
The C-5 halo alcohols <u>5</u> were prepared by the opening of tetrahydropyran with acetyl chloride (or acetyl bromide) and a zinc chloride catalyst, followed by hydrolysis of the intermediate halo acetates <u>4</u>.⁷ The alcohol group was protected using either a tetrahydropyranyl mixed acetal function (<u>6a</u> and <u>6b</u>)⁸ or a trimethylsilyl ether group (<u>6c</u>).⁹ Coupling of the Grignard reagent prepared from the C-5 halo ether <u>6</u> in tetrahydrofuran with the C-7 homoallylic bromide <u>3</u> was carried out at -5° via the organo-copper (I) intermediate using catalytic quantities (<u>ca</u>. 0.3%) of dilithium tetrachlorocuprate¹⁰ to give <u>7</u> in good yield (Table I).

TABLE I

x ~~~~OR		<u> </u>	
		Yield of <u>7</u> (from <u>6</u>) after distillation	<pre>% trans,trans-isomer*</pre>
X = Cl	$R = - \bigcirc$	85%	78%
X = Br	R =	60%	79%
X = Cl	$R = -SiMe_3$	80%	77%

(*determined by glc after removal of the protecting group and distillation.¹¹)

Hydrolysis of the protecting group in <u>7a</u> [p-toluenesulfonic acid in aqueous methanol, 50° for 2 hr] or <u>7b</u> [aqueous ethanol, reflux 2 hr] gave in high yield the free alcohol <u>1</u> [bp 89-90° (0.2mm)] containing <u>ca</u>. 80% of the <u>trans,trans</u> isomer.¹¹ This material readily crystallized and recrystallization from pentane at -5° gave a high recovery of the pure <u>trans,trans</u>-isomer <u>1</u> [mp 29-30°, nmr (CDCl₃) δ :multiplet of 4 olefinic H at 6.4-5.2, triplet (<u>J</u>=7Hz) at 3.63 (CH₂OH), two allylic H at 2.05; doublet (<u>J</u>=6.0Hz) at 1.73 ppm (CH₃-CH= C); ir (film) 3380, 1060, 990 cm⁻¹].¹²



3001

The alternative coupling procedure, that of reaction of the Grignard prepared from <u>3</u> with <u>6b</u> under copper salt catalysis as above, gave a 60% yield (after distillation) of <u>7a</u> but the product contained only 68% of the <u>trans, trans</u>isomer, indicating some loss of stereochemistry during either the formation of the Grignard reagent from <u>3</u> or during the coupling reaction.

References

- (1) Contribution No. 8 from the Research Laboratory of Zoecon Corporation.
- (2) Zoecon postdoctoral fellow, 1971-1972.
- (3) L. M. McDonough, D. A. George, B. A. Butt, M. Jacobson, G. R. Johnson, J. Econ. Entomol., 62, 62 (1969).
- (4) W. Roelofs, A. Comeau, A. Hill and G. Milicevic, Science, 174, 297 (1971).
- (5) Unpublished results of J. Tette, Zoecon Corporation.
- (6) M. Julia, S. Julia, and R. Guegan, Bull. Soc. Chim. Fr., 1072 (1960).
- M. E. Synerholm, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., <u>69</u>, 2581 (1947); S. Olsen, J. Gundersen, and E. Finsnes, <u>Acta Chem. Scand.</u>, <u>6</u>, 641 (1952).
- (8) D. E. Ames and P. J. Islip, J. Chem. Soc., 4363 (1963).
- (9) J. L. Speier, <u>J. Amer. Chem. Soc.</u>, <u>74</u>, 1003 (1952).
- (10) M. Tamura and J. Kochi, <u>Synthesis</u>, 303 (1971); M. Tamura and J. Kochi, <u>J. Amer. Chem. Soc.</u>, <u>93</u>, 1485 (1971).
- (11) All 4 isomers of <u>1</u> could be resolved by careful glc analysis. The pure <u>trans,trans</u>-isomer was more attractive to the male moths in the field than were the other isomers of <u>1</u> or mixtures containing predominantly the <u>trans</u>, <u>trans</u>-isomer.^{4,5}
- (12) All new compounds were fully characterized. The recrystallized sex attractant of mp 29-30° was shown to be 99+% pure by careful glc analysis.