SYNTHESIS OF A PRESUMED SEX ATTRACTANT OF THE DRIED BEAN BEETLE¹

C. Descoins,² C. A. Henrick, J. B. Siddall Chemistry Research Laboratory Zoecon Corporation Palo Alto, California 94304

(Received in USA 5 July 1972; received in UK for publication 2 August 1972)

(-)-Methyl n-tetradeca-<u>trans</u>-2,4,5-trienoate (1) has been isolated^{3,4} from the male Dried Bean Beetle [<u>Acanthoscelides obtectus</u> (Say)]⁵ and is presumed to be a sex attractant. A synthesis of the racemic ester has recently been reported.⁶ We wish to describe here another synthesis of the racemic ester, using the reaction of a lithium dialkylcuprate with a propargylic allylic acetate to produce the required allene-ene system. Reactions of lithium dialkylcuprates with both isolated allylic acetates (to give alkylated olefins)⁷ and isolated propargylic acetates (to give alkyl allenes)^{8,9} have been reported.

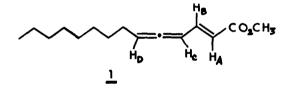
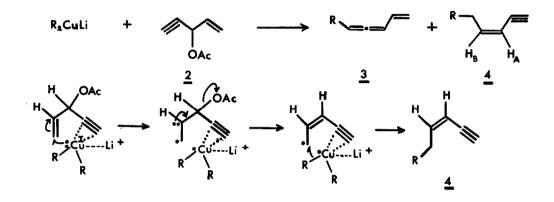
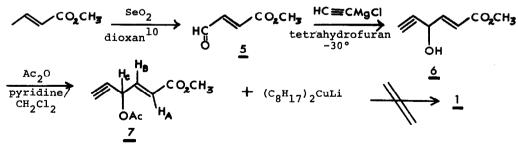


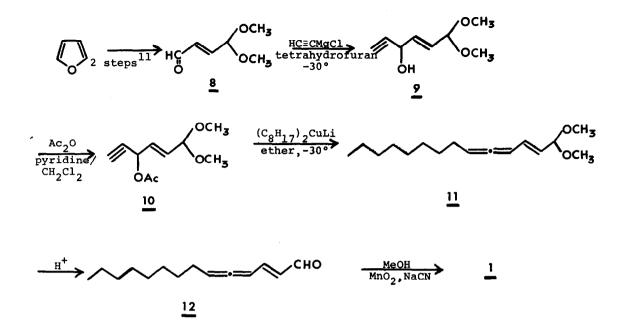
Table I summarizes our exploratory reactions of lithium dialkylcuprates with 3-acetoxy-pent-1-en-4-yne (2). The major product, 3, results from β -addition to the triple bond. The minor product, 4, (separated from 3 by preparative glpc) resulting from the addition to the double bond, has the <u>cis</u> configuration [eg 4b, ir (CS₂) ν_{max} 740 cm⁻¹, $-\dot{C}=\dot{C}-$; nmr (CCl₄) δ : 5.4 ppm (H_A, J_{AB} \sim 11 Hz)]. The stereoselective formation of 4 suggests the formation of an intermediate complex between the polymeric organocuprate and the triple bond (see below).

(R) ₂ CuLi	Solvent	Temp	Ratio		Overall
			R (3)	R (4)	Yield % of <u>3</u> + <u>4</u>
a: $R = CH_3$	ether	-20°	94	6	42
b: $R = C_4 H_9$	ether	-20°, -30°	80	20	60
c: $R = C_8 H_{17}$	ether	-30°	90	10	52



We attempted to synthesize <u>1</u> using the addition of lithium dioctylcuprate in ether (-30°) to methyl 4-acetoxy-hex-2-en-5-ynoate (7) [(prepared as in the reaction scheme]; ir (film) v_{max} 970 cm⁻¹; -CH=CH- <u>trans</u>; nmr (CDCl₃) δ : 6.23 (H_A, d, J_{AB} = 16 Hz), 6.92 ppm (H_B, q, J_{AB} = 16 Hz, J_{BC} = 5 Hz)], but the reaction products showed neither allenic absorption in the ir, nor any intense uv absorption; presumably the copper reagent reacted mainly with the $\alpha\beta$ -unsaturated ester double bond.





In contrast, alkylation of the corresponding dimethyl acetal 10 was successful. The latter was prepared by acetylation (90% yield) of the alcohol 9, which resulted from ethynylation (87% yield) of 4,4-dimethoxy-trans-but-2-en-1-al (8) (prepared¹¹ from furan). Reaction of lithium dioctylcuprate with <u>10</u> in ether (-30°) gave in 25% isolated yield the allene 11 [purified by preparative tlc; $bp_{0.02}$ 70°; ir (film) v_{max} 1945, 1685, 1640, 980 cm⁻¹; nmr (CDCl₃) δ :6.5-5.1, (m, H-C=C=C-H and -CH=CH-), 4.81 (d, J=5 Hz, $-CH (OCH_3)_2$), 3.32 (s, 2x OCH₃), 2.05 (m, CH₂-C=C=C), 1.30 (broad s, -(CH₂)₆), 0.90 ppm (broad t, CH₃); mass spectrum, m/e 252 (M⁺), 75 (base peak)]. Careful hydrolysis of <u>11</u> with 0.1N aqueous HCl in ether at room temperature gave the unstable aldehyde 12 (60% yield) which was oxidized (60% yield) in methanol with MnO_2 -NaCN¹² to the methyl ester 1; ir (film) v_{max} : 1940, 1720, 1630, 980 cm⁻¹; λ_{max} (hexane) 253 nm (ϵ =24,200); nmr (CDCl₃) δ : 7.25 (H_B, dd, J_{AB} \sim 16Hz, J_{BC} \sim 10Hz), 6.0 (m, H_C), 5.9 (H_A), 5.48 ppm (m, H_D); mass spectrum, m/e 236 (M⁺), 205 (M-OCH₃), 177 (M-COOCH₃), 138 $([C_{g}H_{10}O_{2}]^{+})$, 79 (base peak). The physical constants are in excellent agreement with those obtained by Horler and by Landor. 4,6,13,14 Investigations of the possible biological properties of <u>1</u> are in progress.

1

References

- (1) Contribution No. 9 from the research laboratory of Zoecon Corporation.
- (2) Zoecon Postdoctoral fellow, 1971-1972.
- (3) J. A. Hope, D. F. Horler and D. G. Rowlands; <u>J. Stored Prod. Res.</u>, <u>3</u>, 387 (1967).
- (4) D. F. Horler, J. Chem. Soc., (C), 859 (1970).
- (5) Coleoptera: Bruchidae.
- (6) P. D. Landor, S. R. Landor and S. Mukasa, J. Chem. Soc. (D)-Chem. Comm., 1638 (1971).
- (7) R. J. Anderson, C. A. Henrick, and J. B. Siddall, <u>J. Amer. Chem. Soc.</u>, <u>92</u>, 735 (1970); P. Rona, L. Tökes, J. Tremble and P. Crabbé, <u>Chem. Comm.</u>, 43 (1969).
- (8) P. Rona and P. Crabbé, <u>J. Amer. Chem. Soc.</u>, <u>90</u>, 4733 (1968).
- (9) P. Rona and P. Crabbé, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 91, 3289 (1969).
- (10) F. Bohlmann and E. Inhoffen, Chem. Ber., 89, 1276 (1956).
- (11) S. M. Makin and N. I. Telegina, J. Gen. Chem. USSR, 1082 (1962); Chem. Abs. <u>58</u>, 3308e (1963).
- (12) E. J. Corey, N. W. Gilman, and B. E. Ganem, <u>J. Amer. Chem. Soc</u>., <u>90</u>, 5616 (1968).
- (13) We are grateful to Dr. Horler for supplying us with copies of the ir and nmr spectra of the natural material for comparison with those of our synthetic <u>1</u>.
- (14) Satisfactory nmr, ir and mass spectra, and also elemental analyses, were obtained for all new compounds.