A REVISED STRUCTURE FOR THE TETRA-SUBSTITUTED PHENANTHRENE FROM TAMUS COMMUNIS

## R.M. Letcher and L.R.M. Nhamo

Department of Chemistry, University of Rhodesia, P.O. Box MP 167, Salisbury, Rhodesia (Received in UK 16 October 1972; accepted for publication 26 October 1972)

Recently Reisch et al. isolated from the rhizomes of <u>Tamus communis</u> a 2,4,6,7-tetra-substituted phenanthrene (Ta VI) to which they gave the structure (I), 1,2 the placing of the hydroxylgroup following merely from its apparent slow rate of methylation with diazomethane. This nonrigorous structure elucidation prompted us to examine its structure.

We have now synthesised (I) and found it to have different characteristics from that reported<sup>1</sup> for (Ta VI) and furthermore, we have previously isolated<sup>3</sup> from the heartwood of <u>Combretum</u> <u>psidiodes</u>, a compound with characteristics identical to that reported for (Ta VI) (see Table 1), and to which we have given the structure (II),<sup>3</sup> established unambiguously by synthesis and also by chemical and physical methods employing specific deuteriation of the phenol. Consequently a revised structure for (Ta VI) is necessary, and it appears almost certainly to have the structure (II). Unfortunately no sample of (Ta VI) was available for direct comparison.<sup>4</sup>

## Table 1

Compound	m.p.	'H N.m.r spectra	( <b>Y</b> values;	J in Hz)	in CDCl <sub>3</sub>	$\lambda_{max}/nm(\log \epsilon)$ in CHCl <sub>3</sub>
----------	------	------------------	--------------------	----------	----------------------	--

(Ta VI) <sup>1</sup>	175-8	1.0(1H,s), 2.5(2H,s), 2.7(1H,s), 3.15(1H,d,J 2),	362	(3.70),	345 (	(3.58),
		3.3(1H,d,J 2), 5.85(6H,s), 6.0(3H,s). Recorded on	328	(3.36),	306 (	(3.86),
		Varian A60; TMS as external standard.	293	(4.03).		
(11) <sup>3</sup>	177-9	1.01(1H,s), 2.54(2H,s), 2.77(1H,s), 3.18(1H,d,J 2),	357	(3.75),	346 (	(3.65),
		3.33(1H,d,J 2), 4.2* (1H,s), 5.97(6H,s), 6.11(3H,s).	330	(3,40),	306 (	(3.86),
		Recorded on Perkin-Elmer R12; TMS internal standard	295	(4.03).		
	,	*Removed on shaking with D <sub>2</sub> O.				





Partial methylation of (III) with a methanolic etheral diazomethane solution (2 hrs) gave 4-hydroxy-2,6,7-trimethoxy-9,10-dihydrophenanthrene (see Table 2), the predicted product (steric grounds), which was acetylated before dehydrogenating with 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyano-1,4benzoquinone to give 4-acetoxy-2,6,7-trimethoxyphenanthrene which on acid hydrolysis gave (1). Compound (III) which occurs in <u>Combretum psidiodes</u><sup>3</sup> and in <u>Combretum apiculatum</u><sup>5</sup> and whose structure has been unambiguously established could theoretically yield (II) on partial methylation followed by dehydrogenation, but as (II) is known and is different from the isolated product, this is not the case. Confirmation of the structure (I) followed from the reaction of its 9,10dihydro-derivative with  $D_20$  under basic conditions,<sup>5</sup> in which the protons at C-1 and C-3 exchanged with deuterium. Furthermore, a pronounced upfield shift of **about** 0.6 and 0.5 ppm was exhibited by the C-5 proton (in all cases the signal at lowest field) of the phenanthrene (I) and its 9,10-dihydro-derivative respectively, on changing the substituent at C-4 from methoxyl to acetoxyl (see Ref. 5 for the n.m.r. spectra of the respective tetra-methoxyl-derivatives). This diagnostic test, first employed to indicate the presence of a C-1 acetoxyl-group in the aporphine alkaloids,<sup>6</sup> is equally useful in suggesting the presence of the analogous C-4 acetoxylgroup in phenanthrenes and 9,10-dihydrophenanthrenes. <sup>3,5,7</sup>

Т	ab	1	е	2	:	Data	of	new	com	pounds*7	ŝ

Compound m.	.p.	<sup>1</sup> H N.m.r. spectra ( <b>?</b> values; J in Hz) in CDC1 <sub>3</sub>
4-hydroxy-2,6,7-trimethoxy- 20	24-7 2.	2.25(1H,s), 3.28(1H,s), 3.62(1H,d,J 2), 3.71(1H,d,J 2),
9,10-dihydrophenanthrene	4.	4.36 <sup>*</sup> (1H, broad), 6.14(6H,s), 6.27(3H,s), 7.30(4H,s).
4-acetoxy-2,6,7-trimethoxy- 14	40-1 2.	2.58(1H,s), 3.34(1H,s), 3.37(1H,d,J 2), 3.54(1H,d,J 2),
9,10-dihydrophenanthrene	6	6.14 (6H,s), 6.23(3H,s), 7.28(4H,s), 7.72(3H,s).
$\left[1, 3-{}^{2}H_{2}\right]$ -4-acetoxy-2,6,7- 14	<b>•0-</b> 1 2.	2.58(1H,s), 3.34(1H,s), 6.14(6H,s), 6.23(3H,s)
trimethoxy-9,10-dihydrophenant	hrene 7	7.28(4H,s), 7.72(3H,s).
4-acetoxy=2,6,7-trimethoxy= 15	50-2 1	1.60(1H,s), 2.53(2H,s), 2.90(1H,s), 2.93(1H,d,J 2), 3.15
phenanthrene	C	(1H,d,J 2), 6.02(3H,s), 6.07(3H,s), 6.15(3H,s), 7.54(3H,s).
4-hydroxy=2,6,7-trimethoxy= 25	52-3 1.	1.03(1H,s), 2.56(2H,s), 2.90(1H,s), 3.23(1H,d,J 2), 3.51
phenanthrene (I)	()	(1H,d,J 2), 6.02(3H,s), 604(3H,s), 6.16(3H,s).

\*\*All compounds gave satisfactory spectra and elemental analysis. \*Removed on shaking with  $D_2O_*$ 

## REFERENCES

- 1. J. Reisch, M. Bathory, K. Szendrei, E. Minker and I. Novak, <u>Tetrahedron Letters</u>, 67 (1969).
- 2. J. Reisch, M. Bathory, I. Novak and K. Szendrei, Herba Hungarica, 43 (1970).
- 3. R.M. Letcher and L.R.M. Nhamo, J.C.S., Perkin I, (in press).
- 4. M. Bathory, private communication.
- 5. R.M. Letcher and L.R.M. Nhamo, <u>J. Chem. Soc., (C)</u>, 3070 (1971).
- 6. S.R. Johns, J.A. Lamberton and A.A. Siomis, <u>Austral, J. Chem</u>., 2331, 2339 (1966).
- 7. R.M. Letcher, L.R.M. Nhamo and I.T. Gumiro, J.C.S. Perkin I, 206 (1972).