II. C-NUCLEOSIDES AND RELATED COMPOUNDS

CARBOCYCLIC ANALOGUES OF C-NUCLEOSIDES:

A USEFUL INTERMEDIATE

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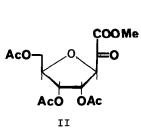
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Pyrazomycin  $(I)^1$  and showdomycin<sup>2</sup>, a closely related compound, have been recently synthesized starting from the ribose derivative  $II^2$ . We wish to report the synthesis of a carboxyclic analogue of II (IX), which should be a useful intermediate to prepare carbocyclic analogues of pyrazomycin. A somewhat similar approach has been used by Shealy and coworkers for the preparation of carboxyclic analogues of purine ribo and deoxyribonucleosides.<sup>3,4,5</sup>

Diels-Alder adduct  $III^{6,7}$ , which can be obtained in good yield from cyclopentadiene and bromoacrylic acid, was esterified with diazomethane, and the methyl ester hydroxylated by catalytic osmylation.<sup>8</sup> Diol VI, m.p. 144-5°, was obtained in 60% yield. The hydroxy groups in VI were assigned the exo configuration on the basis of analogous reactions in related systems.<sup>4</sup> When VI was stirred in acetone-dimethoxypropane containing p-toluenesulphonic acid for 40 minutes and the resulting acetonide VIa ( $\delta$  1.39 (s, 3H), 1.52 (s, 3H)) treated with ethereal 1,5-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-5-ene for 20 minutes at room temperature, olefinic acetonide V<sup>7</sup>, m.p. 60-62°,  $\lambda_{max}$  233 nm, was obtained in essentially quantitative yield.

Ozonolysis of V in methylene chloride at -50° gave a single<sup>9</sup> oily ozonide IV. Its n.m.r. spectrum exhibited long range coupling between  $H_1$  and  $H_4$  (J = 3 Hz), a single sharp peak assigned to the methyl ester at 3.88 ppm, and a sharp doublet at  $\delta$  6.0, J = 7 Hz, assigned to  $H_3$ . Reduction of IV with dimethyl sulphide<sup>10</sup> gave the keto aldehyde VII mainly in its hydrated form as a mixture of several isomers<sup>11</sup>. It was characterized as its bis-dimitrophenyl-

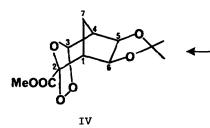
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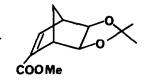




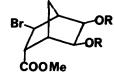
III, R=H IIIa, R=Me

¥



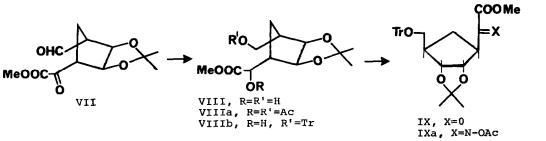


v



VI, R=H VIa, RR=C(Me)<sub>2</sub>





hydrazone<sup>7</sup>, m.p. 205° dec. Attempts to reduce selectively the aldehyde function of VII failed. Reduction of VII with lithium tri-(t-butoxy)aluminum hydride gave a mixture of epimeric diols VIII in 70% yield, which was characterised as a mixture of oily diacetates VIIIa<sup>7</sup>. Reaction of VIII with trityl pyridinium fluoroborate, prepared from trityl fluoroborate and pyridine<sup>13</sup>, gave VIIIb in 75% yield. Oxidation of VIIIb with DMSO-based reagents<sup>14</sup> gave unsatisfactory results. Oxidation of VIIIb with Collins' reagent<sup>15</sup> or ruthenium tetroxide<sup>16</sup> converted VIIIb to the  $\alpha$ -keto ester IX in good yield. This compound was fully characterized as the oxime acetate IXa<sup>7</sup>. Work is in progress to assess the utility of this compound in elaborating carbocyclic analogues of nucleosides.

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