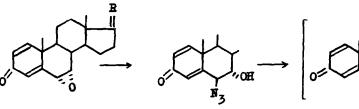
Tetrahedron Letters No. 2, pp 165 - 166, 1975. Pergamon Press. Printed in Great Britain.

STEROIDS XXIX¹). REACTIONS OF SOME STEROIDAL HYDROXYAZIDES. CONTRACTION OF RING B

Marian Kocór, Maria Gumułka, Wojciech Kroszczyński and Jan St. Pyrek Institute of Organic Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences 00-961 Warszawa, Poland (Received in UK 3 October 1974; accepted for publication 5 December 1974)

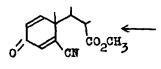
The epoxides Ia,b^{2} were cleaved by hydrazoic acid³ to yield 7a-hydroxy-6a-azido-1,4-diene-3-ketones IIa,b. Jones oxidation of the latter produced in moderate yield (up to 60%) the new compounds IVa,b to which the structure of B-nor-5-cyano-4a-hydroxy-1-ene-3,6-diones was ascribed on the basis of spectroanalytical and chemical evidence. IVa, uv (EtOH) 231 nm, ir (nujol) 3595, 2250, 1760, 1730, 1685 cm⁻¹, pmr (CDCl₃, δ) 6.84 (1H, d, J=10 Hz, H-1) 6.06 (1H, d, J=10 Hz, H-2), 4.41 (1H, s, H-4) ppm. The B-norketones IVa,b acetylated at rt gave the diacetates Va,b. Va, uv (EtOH) 260 nm, ir (nujol) 2240, 1780, 1760, 1725 cm⁻¹, pmr (CDCl₃, δ) 5.81 (2H, ABq, H-1 and H-2)ppm.

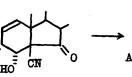


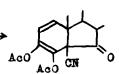
Ia R=0-H, β -00002H5



Ib R=0







VIa,b



IIa.b

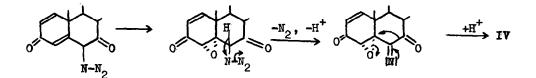
Va,Ъ

Traces of alkali in methanol converted IVa or IVb resp. to the seco compounds VIa, b with a cross conjugated double bond system in A ring. VIa, uv (EtOH) 245 nm, ir (nujol) 2220, 1725, 1670 cm⁻¹, pmr ($CDCl_3$, \diamond) 6.84 (1H, d, J=10 Hz, H-1), 6.28 (1H, dd, J=10.5 Hz and 1.5 Hz, H-2), 6.76 (1H, d, J=1.5 Hz, H-4) ppm.

The low position⁴⁾ of H-19 signal (1.45 for IVa) suggests that in this case the CN group must assume the β -orientation. The hydroxyl at C-4 accepts the α -configuration; this follows from the reaction mechanism as well as from the solvent shifts of pmr spectra⁵⁾.

The formation of IVa,b formally resembles the rearrangement of some p-benzoquinone azides, reported by $\text{Moore}^{(6)}$ and the fragmentation of some cyclic olefins with $C_6H_5J(\text{OAc})_2-(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiN}_3$, recently described by $\text{Zbiral}^{(7)}$. In these cases the azido group gave rise to the formation of a cyanide; however the reaction mechanism did not involve an oxidation. We postulate, that the first obvious step in Jones oxidation of our hydroxyazides is the oxidation of the secondary alcohol group at C-7. The ketoazides IIIa,b thus formed undergo most probably a second oxidation to an unstable epoxide, which can rearrange in different ways. One of them is presented below.

Further work is in progress and will be published with full analytical and spectral data.



References

- 1. M. Kocór and F. Snatzke, Steroids XXVIII, Bull.Acad.Polon.Sci. Ser.Sci. Chim. /1974/ in press.
- M. Kocór and M. Gumułka, Steroids XV, Bull.Acad.Polon.Sci. Ser.Sci.Chim. 18, 595 /1970/.
- 3. G. Teutsch, L. Weber, G. Page, E.L. Shapiro, H.L. Herzog, R. Neri, E.J. Collins, J.Med.Chem. 16, 1370 /1973/
- N.S. Bhacca and D.H. Williams, Applications of NMR Spectroscopy in Organic Chemistry, Holden-Day, Inc., San Francisco 1964 and J. Fajkos, J. Joska, F. Sorm, Coll.Czech.Chem.Comm., 32, 2605 /1967/
- 5. J. Ronayne and D.H. Williams, Annual Review of NMR spectroscopy, 2, 83 /1969/, Academic Press, London and New York
- 6. H.W. Moore, Chem. Soc. Rev., 2/4/, 415 /1973/ and D.S. Pearce, M.S. Lee, H.W. Moore, J.Org.Chem., 39, 1362 /1974/
- 7. E. Zbiral and J. Ehrenfreund, Liebigs Ann. Chem., 1973, 290