

TOTAL SYNTHESIS OF DEOXYVERNOLEPIN

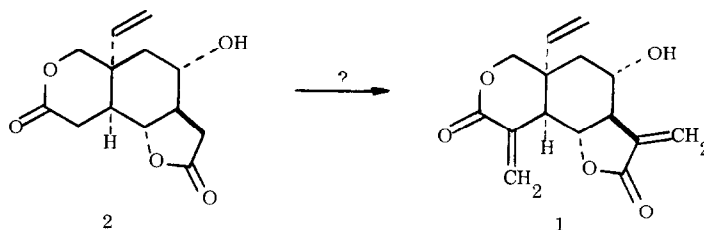
Paul A Grieco<sup>1\*</sup>, José A Noguez, and Yukio Masaki

Department of Chemistry, University of Pittsburgh

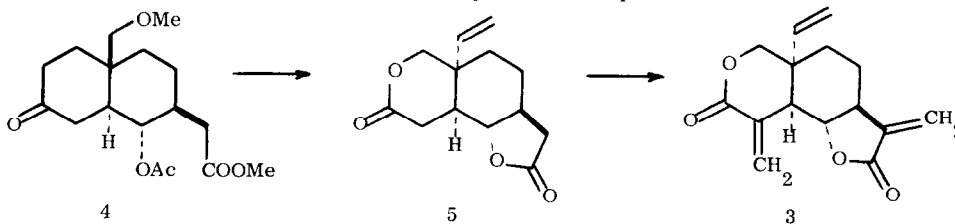
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260

(Received in USA 14 August 1975, received in UK for publication 16 October 1975)

To date model studies directed toward the total synthesis of the sesquiterpene dilactone vernolepin(1)<sup>2</sup> have concentrated on the synthesis of the novel cis-fused  $\alpha$ -methylene- $\delta$ -valerolactone AB-ring system<sup>3-7</sup> with no attention being devoted to either relevant functionality in the B-ring or to construction of bis- $\alpha$ -methylene dilactone systems. An important simplification in the design of a total synthesis is possible if it can be assumed that the technology which we and others<sup>8</sup> have developed for the  $\alpha$ -methylenation of lactones can be applied in a concurrent fashion for the simultaneous introduction of both  $\alpha$ -methylene units of vernolepin(e.g. 2  $\rightarrow$  1). Furthermore it would be useful if this operation could be postponed for the last



stage of the synthesis. Our results described below indicate that such planning is realistic. We demonstrate for the first time the feasibility of bis- $\alpha$ -methylenation in the context of the total synthesis of deoxyvernolepin (3), the most functionalized synthetic analog of vernolepin thus far reported.

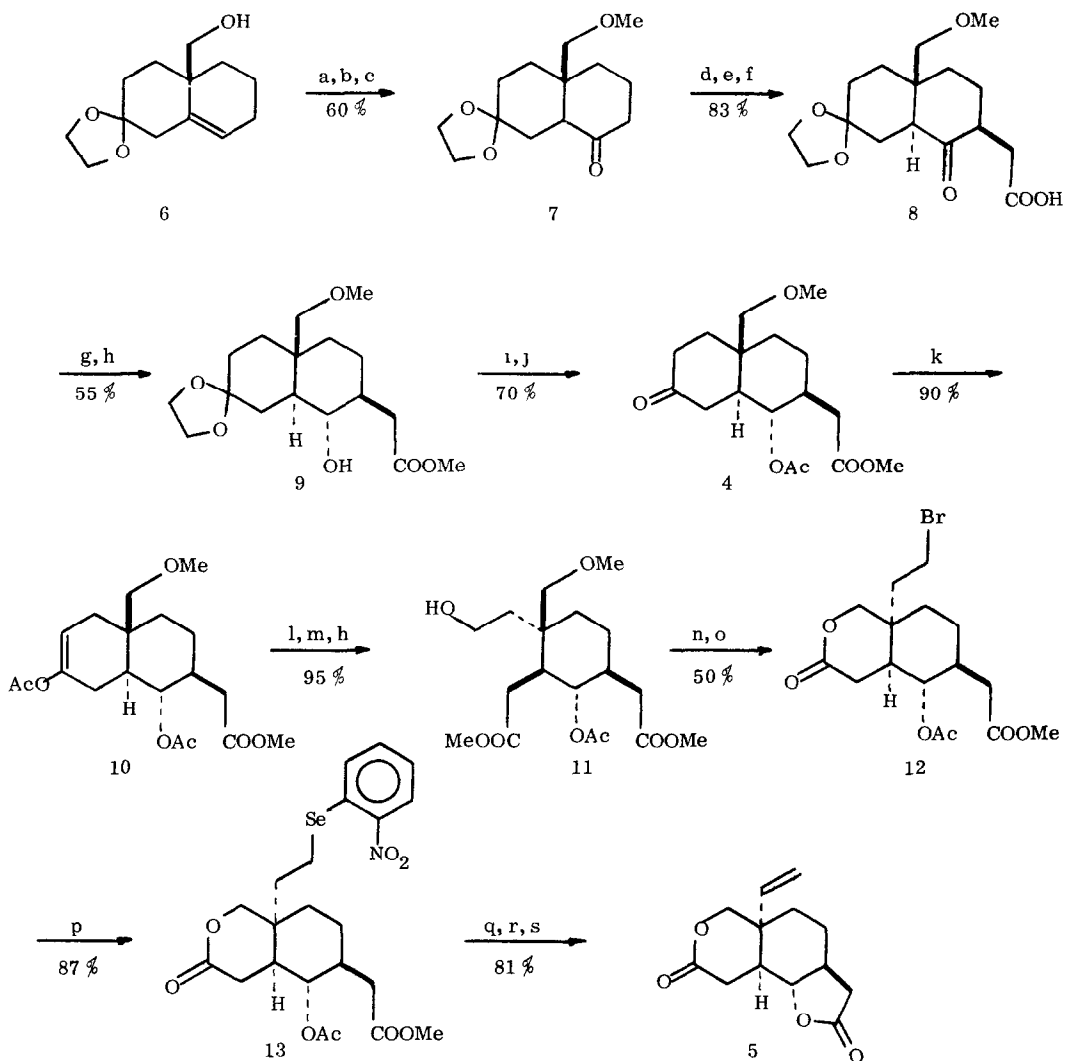


Initially our attention focused on the preparation of decalone 4 from the ketal olefin 6<sup>9</sup>. Hydroboration of the methyl ether of octalone 6 followed by Collins oxidation<sup>10</sup> afforded ketone 7<sup>11</sup>. Introduction of the acetic acid side chain at C-7 (steroid numbering) in 7 was accomplished in a straight forward manner: a) carbomethoxylation, b) alkylation with methyl bromoacetate, and c) decarboxylation using barium hydroxide<sup>12</sup>. Reduction (sodium/isopropanol) and esterification of keto acid 8 (mp 143-144°) provided in 55% overall yield the crystalline hydroxy ester 9, mp 94-95°. Acetylation and deketalization of 9 generated the desired decalone 4, mp 120°. nmr<sup>11a</sup> (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 2.00(s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>CO-), 3.34(s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>O-), 3.53(ABq, 2H, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-, J = 9 Hz, Δν<sub>AB</sub> = 15.6 Hz), 3.59(s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>OCO-), 4.75(t, 1H, J = 10 Hz, -CHO-).

With the stereochemical and synthetic aspects of this sequence for the formation of 4 assured, attention was turned to the transformation of 4 to the required tricyclic dilactone 5. Formation of hydroxy ester 11 via specific cleavage of the C-2, C-3 carbon-carbon bond was accomplished by a) conversion of 4 to the Δ<sup>2</sup>-enol acetate 10, mp 119-120°, b) ozonolysis with a reductive workup, and c) esterification. Conversion of 11 to its corresponding mesylate followed by treatment with boron tribromide at -78° provided the valerolactone 12. Treatment of 12 with *o*-nitrophenylselenium amon afforded selenide 13 which upon oxidation-elimination<sup>13</sup>, acetate cleavage, and lactonization was smoothly converted to the desired tricyclic dilactone 5. IR (CHCl<sub>3</sub>) 5.59, 5.75, 6.10 μ, nmr<sup>11a</sup> (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 3.98(t, J = 10 Hz, 1H), 4.78(ABq, 2H, J = 11 Hz, Δν<sub>AB</sub> = 30.0 Hz), 5.3-5.8(ABC pattern, 3H, -CH=CH<sub>2</sub>).

α-Hydroxymethylation<sup>14</sup> of dilactone 5 in tetrahydrofuran containing 10% hexamethylphosphoramide gave a bis-α-hydroxymethyl derivative which when subjected to mesylation and β-elimination in pyridine afforded, in 32% overall yield from 5, crystalline deoxyvernolepin(3), mp 169-170°. IR (CHCl<sub>3</sub>) 5.65, 5.82 μ, nmr<sup>10a</sup> (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 6.74(s, 1H), 6.20(d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 5.95(s, 1H), 5.53(d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 5.3-5.8 (typical vinyl pattern, 8 lines, 3H), 4.43(ABq, 2H, J = 12 Hz, Δν<sub>AB</sub> = 81.2 Hz), 4.00(t, 1H, J = 11 Hz).

**Acknowledgements** This investigation was supported by a Public Health Service Research Grant (CA 13689) from the National Cancer Institute, the National Institutes of Health NMR Facility for Biomedical Studies (RR-00297), and in part by Eli Lilly and Co. We thank Mr. C. S. Pogonowski and Ms. D. Boxler for experimental assistance during the preparation of decalone 7. One of us (J. A. N.) acknowledges a postdoctoral fellowship from the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico.



a, NaH, MeI, THF, b,  $\text{BH}_3$  THF,  $\text{OH}^-$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ , c,  $\text{CrO}_3 \cdot 2\text{Py}$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , d, NaH,  $(\text{MeO})_2\text{CO}$ , dioxane, e, NaH,  $\text{BrCH}_2\text{COOMe}$ , dioxane, f,  $\text{Ba}(\text{OH})_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , EtOH, reflux, g, Na,  $\text{1-PrOH}$ , h,  $\text{CH}_2\text{N}_2$ ,  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$ , i,  $(\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_2\text{O}$ , Py, j, 5% HCl, THF, k,  $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{OAc})\text{CH}_3$ , TsOH, l,  $\text{O}_3$ , MeOH  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (2:3), m,  $\text{BH}_4^-$ ,  $\text{OH}^-$ , n, MsCl, Py,  $0^\circ$ , p,  $\text{p-NO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SeCN}$ ,  $\text{BH}_4^-$ , DMF, rt, o,  $\text{BBr}_3$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ,  $-78^\circ$ , q, 50%  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ , THF, r,  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$ , MeOH, s, TsOH,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ , reflux

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