

TOTAL SYNTHESIS OF 11-DEOXY-11 $\beta$ -HYDROXYMETHYL PROSTAGLANDIN E<sub>1</sub><sup>1)</sup>

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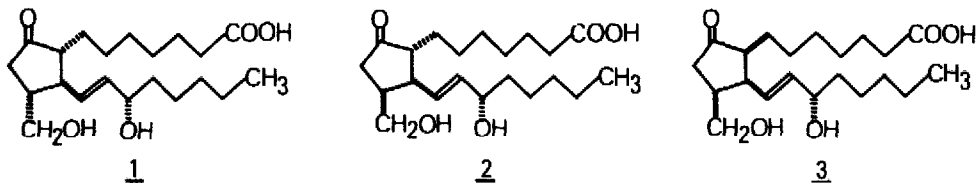
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Current interests in the prostaglandin field are focused on the synthesis of novel prostaglandin congeners possessing potential specific pharmacological properties free of undesirable side-effects.


In a previous communication<sup>2)</sup>, we have reported a synthesis of 11-deoxy-11 $\alpha$ -hydroxymethyl prostaglandins, among which 11-deoxy-11 $\alpha$ -hydroxymethyl PGE<sub>1</sub><sup>2)</sup> 1 and PGE<sub>2</sub><sup>2,3)</sup> showed a strong uterus contraction activity in guinea pigs<sup>4)</sup>. In connection with these findings we are further interested in the biological activities arising from the stereochemical differences of prostaglandin homologs.


This publication describes a stereo-controlled synthesis of 11-deoxy-11 $\beta$ -hydroxymethyl PGE<sub>1</sub> 2 and its 8-epimer 3, i.e., 8,12-cis-11,12-cis-isomer, which is an interesting homolog from chemical and biological view points.



Oxidative cleavage of 4-cyclohexen-1,2-cis-diol dibenzylether 4<sup>5)</sup> with OsO<sub>4</sub>-NaIO<sub>4</sub> in aq-dioxane followed by oxidation with Jone's reagent, after esterification with CH<sub>2</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, provided the meso-diester 5 [55%, ir<sup>6)</sup>: 1740, 1100; nmr: 4.45 (4H, s, OCH<sub>2</sub>Ph), 3.60 (3H, s, COOCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.48 (4H, m, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-); m/e: 414 (M<sup>+</sup>)]. Dieckmann condensation of 5 with t-BuOK in benzene under reflux gave 2-carbomethoxy-3,4-cis-dibenzylloxymethyl cyclopentanone 6 [88%, ir: 1760, 1735; nmr:

4.56 and 4.50 (4H, two s, OCH<sub>2</sub>Ph), 3.84 (3H, s, COOCH<sub>3</sub>); m/e: 382 (M<sup>+</sup>)]. Alkylation<sup>7)</sup> of 6 with methyl 7-iodo-5-heptynoate<sup>8)</sup> and t-BuOK in toluene yielded diester 7 [95%, ir: 1760, 1735, 1220, 1095; nmr: 4.49 and 4.43 (4H, two s, OCH<sub>2</sub>Ph), 3.65 and 3.50 (6H, two s, COOCH<sub>3</sub>); m/e: 520 (M<sup>+</sup>)]. Catalytic hydrogenation of 7 over 5% Pd-C in benzene gave the saturated diester 8 (95%, ir: 1755, 1740, 1730; m/e: 524 (M<sup>+</sup>)), which was treated with NaOMe in MeOH under reflux to give the ring-opened triester 9 [96%, ir: 1738; nmr: 4.40 and 4.35 (4H, two s, OCH<sub>2</sub>Ph), 3.64 (6H, s, COOCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.56 (3H, s, COOCH<sub>3</sub>); m/e: 556 (M<sup>+</sup>)].

Dieckmann condensation of 9 with NaOMe in DMSO-MeOH<sup>9)</sup> afforded regioselectively the tetrasubstituted cyclopentanone 10 [81%, ir: 1755, 1735; nmr: 4.41 and 4.38 (4H, two s, OCH<sub>2</sub>Ph), 3.66 and 3.64 (6H, two s, COOCH<sub>3</sub>); m/e: 524 (M<sup>+</sup>)]. Cleavage of dibenzylether group of 10 was accomplished by catalytic hydrogenolysis over 10% Pd-C in THF in the presence of p-TsOH to afford the diol 11. Without purification, treatment of the crude diol 11 with catalytic amount of p-TsOH in benzene-dioxane yielded the cis-fused bicyclic lactone 12 [92%, 1784, 1740; m/e: 312 (M<sup>+</sup>)]. After masking the hydroxyl group of 12 with dihydropyran, hydrolytic decarboxylation of the lactone 12 with Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> in aq-dioxane under reflux, gave the 8,12-trans-alcohol 13<sup>10)</sup> [83%, ir: 3460, 1740; nmr: 4.60 (1H, br s, )], 3.66 (3H, s, COOCH<sub>3</sub>), 2.56 (1H, s, OH); m/e: 442 (M<sup>+</sup>)]. Removal of the tetrahydropyranyl group of 14 with p-TsOH in aq-MeOH, after protecting the hydroxyl group of 13 with ethyl chloroformate and pyridine in THF, gave the alcohol 15 [73% from 13, ir: 3500, 1740; nmr: 4.25 (2H, m, EtOCO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-), 4.19 (2H, q, J=7.0 Hz, MeCH<sub>2</sub>OCOO), 3.00 (2H, m, -CH<sub>2</sub>OH), 2.18 (1H, s, OH), 1.30 (3H, t, J=7.0 Hz, OCO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>); m/e: 358 (M<sup>+</sup>)].

Collins oxidation of 16, after usual thioketalization of 15 with ethane-dithiol and BF<sub>3</sub>-etherate in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, followed by Wittig reaction with tri-n-butyl-2-oxo-heptylidene phosphorane in ether at room temperature, yielded the enone 17 [64% from 15, ir: 1690, 1670, 1620; nmr: 3.27 (4H, s, )], 3.65 (3H, s, CO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 6.07 (C-14 H, d, J=16.0 Hz), 6.77 (C-13 H, d d, J=8.0, 16.0 Hz); m/e: 528 (M<sup>+</sup>)]. Reduction of the enone 17 with NaBH<sub>4</sub> in abs. MeOH at 0° followed by hydrolysis with K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>-MeOH gave a mixture of 15-epimeric alcohols

18a and 18b, which were effectively separated by silica-gel chromatography. The more polar fraction on TLC was tentatively assigned to the desired 15 $\alpha$ -epimer 18a and the less polar one to the 15 $\beta$ -epimer 18b.

Dethioketalization of 19a after successively protecting<sup>11)</sup> the hydroxyl group with dihydropyran and hydrolysis of the ester group of 18a with 10% NaOH in aq-MeOH, was effected with HgCl<sub>2</sub>-HgO in aq-MeOH at 45° followed by removal of the tetrahydropyranyl group with p-TsOH in aq-THF to afford 11-deoxy-11 $\beta$ -hydroxymethyl PGE<sub>1</sub> 2 [20% from 18a: m.p. 55-56.5° ir: 3500, 1730; nmr (CD<sub>3</sub>COCD<sub>3</sub>): 3.56 (2H, m, -CH<sub>2</sub>O), 4.04 (1H, m,  $\frac{-\text{CH}-}{\text{OH}}$ ), 5.52 (C-12 H, q<sub>AB</sub>, J=4.5 and 15.0 Hz), 5.82 (C-13 H, q<sub>AB</sub>, J=9.0 and 15.0 Hz); m/e: 350 (M<sup>+</sup>-H<sub>2</sub>O)].

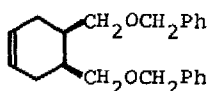
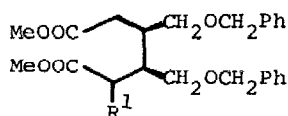
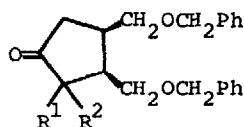
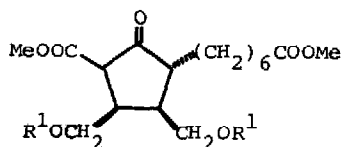
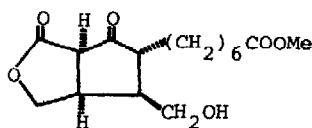
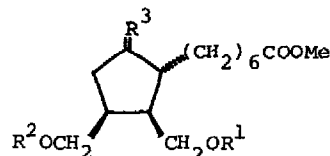
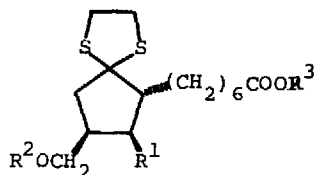
It is noteworthy that treatment of 11-deoxy-11 $\beta$ -hydroxymethyl PGE<sub>1</sub> 2 with 20% NaOH at room temperature for 30 min gave the 8-epimerized isomer 3 in the equilibration of 2 in the ratio of 1 : 1 [3: m.p. 107.5-109° ir: 3500, 1730; nmr (CD<sub>3</sub>COCD<sub>3</sub>): 3.57 (2H, br d, -CH<sub>2</sub>O), 4.02 (1H, m,  $\frac{-\text{CH}-}{\text{OH}}$ ), 5.16 (C-14 H, q<sub>AB</sub>, J=9.0 and 15.0 Hz), 5.60 (C-13 H, q<sub>AB</sub> J=6.1 and 15.0 Hz); m/e: 350 (M<sup>+</sup>-H<sub>2</sub>O)].

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#### References and Notes

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2. K. Sakai, J. Ide, O. Oda: Tetrahedron Lett., 3021 (1975).
3. a) A. Guzman, J. M. Muchowski: Tetrahedron Lett., 2053 (1975), b) G. L. Bundy: Tetrahedron Lett., 1957 (1975).
4. In the uterus contraction of guinea pigs d1-11-deoxy-11 $\alpha$ -hydroxymethyl PGE<sub>1</sub> showed an activity about half as potent as PGE<sub>1</sub> and d1-11-deoxy-11 $\alpha$ -hydroxymethyl-PGE<sub>2</sub> about one sixth as potent as PGE<sub>2</sub>.
5. E. L. Eliel, C. Pillar: J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 77, 3600 (1955).

6. IR( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) spectra were taken in neat and nmr ( $\delta$ ) spectra in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  solution containing tetramethylsilane as internal standard unless otherwise stated.
7. Alkylation of 6 with 7-iodoheptanoate gave a mixture of O-alkylated and C-alkylated products.
8. E. S. Ferdinandi, G. Just: *Can. J. Chem.*, 49, 1070 (1971).
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10. Treatment of 13 with  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  in MeOH partially gave the 8-epimerized product.
11. Dethioketalization of 19a without protecting the 11-hydroxyl group resulted in a complex mixture.

45  $\text{R}^1 = \text{H}$ 6  $\text{R}^1 = \text{COOMe}$   $\text{R}^2 = \text{H}$ 9  $\text{R}^1 = (\text{CH}_2)_6\text{COOMe}$ 7  $\text{R}^1 = \text{CH}_2\text{C}\equiv\text{C}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{COOMe}$   $\text{R}^2 = \text{COOMe}$ 8  $\text{R}^1 = (\text{CH}_2)_6\text{COOMe}$   $\text{R}^2 = \text{COOMe}$ 10  $\text{R}^1 = \text{CH}_2\text{OPh}$ 11  $\text{R}^1 = \text{H}$ 1213  $\text{R}^1 = \text{THP}$   $\text{R}^2 = \text{H}$   $\text{R}^3 = \text{O}$ 14  $\text{R}^1 = \text{THP}$   $\text{R}^2 = \text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$   $\text{R}^3 = \text{O}$ 15  $\text{R}^1 = \text{H}$   $\text{R}^2 = \text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$   $\text{R}^3 = \text{O}$ 16  $\text{R}^1 = \text{H}$   $\text{R}^2 = \text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$   $\text{R}^3 = \begin{array}{c} \text{S} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{S} \end{array}$ 17  $\text{R}^1 = \text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CHCOOC}_5\text{H}_{11}$   $\text{R}^2 = \text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$   $\text{R}^3 = \text{CH}_3$ 18a  $\text{R}^1 = \text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}=\text{CHCOOC}_5\text{H}_{11}$   $\text{R}^2 = \text{H}$   $\text{R}^3 = \text{CH}_3$ 18b  $\text{R}^1 = \text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}=\text{CHCOOC}_5\text{H}_{11}$   $\text{R}^2 = \text{H}$   $\text{R}^3 = \text{CH}_3$ 19a  $\text{R}^1 = \text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OTHP})\text{CH}=\text{CHCOOC}_5\text{H}_{11}$   $\text{R}^2 = \text{THP}$   $\text{R}^3 = \text{H}$