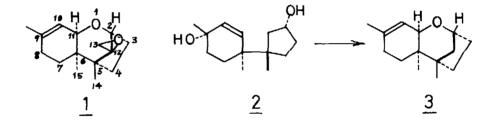
A SYNTHESIS OF 12,13-EPOXYTRICHOTHEC-9-ENE Noriyoshi MASUOKA and Tadao KAMIKAWA* Faculty of Science, Osaka City University, Sugimotocho, Sumiyoshiku, Osaka 558, Japan

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12,13-Epoxytrichothec-9-ene <u>1</u> is a metabolite isolated from <u>Trichothecium roseum</u> by Nozoe et al ¹ and its structure was synthetically confirmed by Tatsuno et al ² In a previous paper,³ we reported that the model compound <u>2</u> was stereoselectively cyclised to <u>3</u> by the similar way as predicted for the biosynthesis of trichodermin ⁴

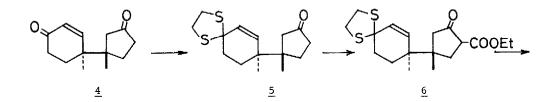


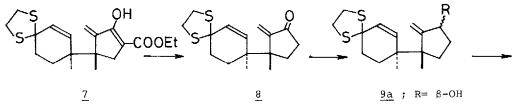
We now wish to report the first biomimetic synthesis of 1 from the enclione 4. 3

Selective thicketalization of $\underline{4}$ with 1,2-ethanedithic1 and BF₃ ether in methanol⁵ gave the monothicketal $\underline{5}$, mp 104-105°, v_{max} (CHCl₃) 1740 cm⁻¹, in 72% yield. Various attempts to introduce a methyl group at C-12⁶ of $\underline{5}$ were unsuccessful. We then carried out the direct methylenation at C-12 after the method of Miller and Simith ⁷ Thus the carboethoxy ketone $\underline{6}$, obtained by the usual method (Et₂CO₃, NaH, 87%), was treated with formaldehyde, Et₂NH and Et₂NH HC1 in dioxane at 50° to give the olefin <u>7</u>, mp 110-111°, v_{max} (CCl₄) 3200, 1660, 1610 and 905 cm⁻¹, $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ 289 nm and $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}-\text{CH}^-}$ 328 nm, δ (CCl₄) 1 10, 1 18 (6H, two s), 5 17 (1H, s), 5.65 (1H, s), 5 60 (1H, dd, J=1 5⁸ and 10 0 Hz) and 5 82 (1H, d, J=10.0 Hz), in 37% yield Decarboethoxylation of 7 with boric acid in xylene under reflux gave the dienone <u>8</u>

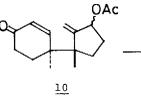
as an oil, v_{max} (CCl₄) 1730, 1620 and 950 cm⁻¹, δ (CCl₄) 1 00, 1 20 (6H, two s), 5 24 (1H, d, J=1 5 Hz), 5.54 (1H, dd, J=1 5 and 9 2 Hz), 5 80 (1H, d, J=9 2 Hz) and 6 04 (1H, d, J=1 5 Hz) Reduction of $\underline{8}$ with NaBH_A in methanol at -78° gave a mixture of epimeric alcohols <u>9a</u> and <u>9b</u> in the ratio of 5 . 1 in 76% yield from 7 ⁹ The mixture was acetylated and desulfurization of the acetate with $HgCl_2$ -CdCO₃ gave the dienone acetate 10, which on hydrolysis with alkali gave the hydroxy dienone 11 as an oil, v_{max} (CC1_d) 3400, 1685 and 905 cm⁻¹, δ (CCl₄) 1 16 (6H, s), 4 16 (1H, m, W¹/₂ 18 Hz), 4 96 (1H, d, J=2.6 Hz), 5.16 (1H, d, J=2 6 Hz), 5 76 (1H, d, J=10 5 Hz) and 6 79 (1H, dd, J=1 8 and 10 5 Hz), and the enone <u>12</u>, mp 95-96.5°, v_{max} (CHCl₃) 1720 and 900 cm⁻¹, δ (CDCl₃) 1 05, 1 11 (6H, two s), 3 95 (1H, quant, W¹/₂ 8.8 Hz, H₁₁), 4 28 (1H, broad d, J=4 2 Hz, H₂), 4.59 (1H, s) and 4 93 (1H, s), in 60 and 12% yields, respectively Only the α -alcohol can add to the α , β -unsaturated ketone under acidic or basic condition as pointed out in the model reaction.³ Hence the major alcohol <u>9a</u>, mp 116.5-118°, ν_{max} (CHCl₃) 3440, 1650 and 900 cm⁻¹, δ (CDCl₃) 0 98, 1 10 (6H, two s), 4.29 (1H, m, W¹/₂ 22 Hz), 4 99 (1H, d, J=2 7 Hz), 5.15 (1H, d, J=2.7 Hz), 5 58 (1H, dd, J=1 4 and 10 0 Hz) and 5 78 (1H, d, J=10 0 Hz) was assigned as β -quasiequatorial conformation NMDR experiments of 12 showed that the coupling constants J_{10α 11}, $J_{106,11}$, and $J_{7\alpha,11}$ (W-form coupling) were 4.2, 2.3 and 2.3 Hzs, respectively, suggesting the cis A/B ring juncture. The hydroxy dienone 11 was transformed into the 2α -acetate 13 in 61% yield, as previously reported, $\frac{3}{2}$ via the following sequence of reagents (a) mesul chloride in pyridine and (b) tetraethylammonium acetate in refluxing acetone Treatment of 13 with methyl magnesium iodide followed by alkaline hydrolysis gave the diol 14, which without further purification was treated with acid gave the diene 15 as a single product in 40% yield from 13 The synthetic diene 15 exhibited ir and nmr spectra identical with those of an authentic sample 2 Oxidation of $\underline{15}$ with m-chloroperbenzoic acid and Na₂HPO₄ gave 12,13-epoxytrichothec-9-ene 1, mp 54-57° (from aq MeOH), ¹⁰ identical with the natural product (ir, nmr), and the isomeric epoxide <u>16</u> as an amorphous product, v_{max} (CHC1₃) 1050 and 890 cm⁻ δ (CC1₄) 0.68 (3H, s), 0 91 (3H, s), 1.24 (3H, s), 2 74 (1H, d, J=5 2 Hz), 3 50 (1H, dd, J= 2.3 and 5.2 Hz), 4 22 (1H, broad d, J=3.8 Hz), 4.46 (1H, d, J=1.5 Hz) and 4 89 (1H, d, J=1 5 Hz) in the ratio of 1 1. The easy and stereoselective formation of trichothecane skeleton by this method would demonstrate the validity of the proposed biosynthetic hypothesis.

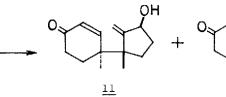
The authors are indebted to Dr T Tatsumo, Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, for providing us the ir and nmr spectra of 15 and 12,13-epoxytrichothec-9-ene.

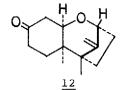


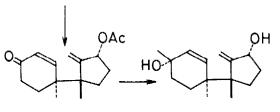


<u>9a</u> ; R= β-OH $\underline{9b}$, R= α -OH









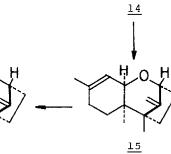


H H O

16

Q

1 +



References and Footnotes

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- 6 For convenience the numbering of these series of compounds is based on that of tricho thecane hydrocarbon
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- 8 This proton also couples with $H_{7\alpha}$
- 9 Other reducing agents, such as NaAl $(OCH_2CH_2OCH_3)_2H_2$ or LiAl $(OCH_3)_3H$ gave <u>9a</u> and a saturated alcohol. Reduction with AlH₃ gave <u>9a</u> and <u>9b</u> in the ratio of 2 1
- 10. The natural product was reported as an oil