

STUDIES DIRECTED TOWARD SYNTHESIS OF QUASSINOIDS - I.
CONVERSION OF CHOLIC ACID TO A δ -LACTONE

Jerry Ray Dias* and R. Ramachandra
Department of Chemistry
University of Missouri
Kansas City, Missouri 64110

(Received in USA 18 June 1976; received in UK for publication 22 August 1976)

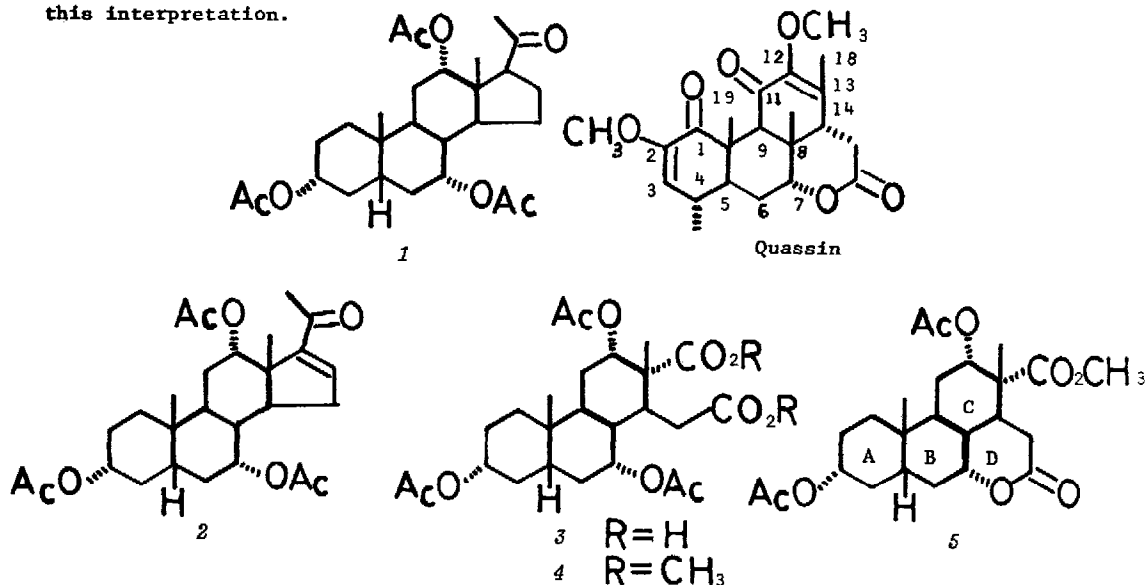
The broad spectrum of biological properties¹, including antileukemic activity², associated with quassinoid related principles from the plant family *Simaroubaceae* has attracted considerable interest.³ Prompted by the suggestion that the conjugated ketone in the A-ring of quassinoids may play an active role in their mechanism of biological action⁴, one research group has simulated the diosphenol system of quassinoids by incorporating it in the A-ring of an androstane skeleton.⁵ Another group has recently communicated their preliminary results toward the synthesis of quassin starting with a Diels-Alder reaction as the initial step.⁶ The purpose of this communication is to report the preparation of a D-seco steroid and its conversion to a δ -lactone with a quassin stereochemistry at C-7.

Employing the Barbier-Wieland side-chain degradation sequence, methyl cholate was converted to ketone 1.⁷ Reaction of one equivalent of Br₂ with 1 in presence of HBr gave the corresponding 17-bromoketone which underwent efficient dehydrobromination by heating in HMPA⁸ under an atmosphere of dry N₂ giving enone 2 [ν_{\max} 1670 cm⁻¹, λ_{\max} =236nm, pmr 6.67 δ (t, 1p, C-16)]. Ozonolysis of enone 2 in dry EtOAc at -78° followed by treatment of the resulting ozonide with HOAc containing 30% H₂O₂ afforded diacid 3 in up to 70% yield. Reaction of 3 with diazomethane provided diester 4 [pmr (CDCl₃, int tms) 5.13 (peak, 1p, 12 β -H), 4.87 (peak, 1p, 7 β -H), 4.53 (hump, 1p, 3 β -H), 3.62 (s, 6p, OCH₃), 2.10 & 2.07 & 2.03 (3s, 3p ea, 3 α -OAc & 7 α -OAc & 12 α -OAc), 1.17 (s, 3p, C-18), and 0.93 (s, 3p, C-19) δ ; mass spec m/e 524(M⁺)]. Diester 4 was successively treated with 2% KOH in CH₃OH, acid, diazomethane, and acetic anhydride-pyridine to yield δ -lactone 5 [mp 233-5°; pmr (CDCl₁, int tms) 5.10 (peak, 1p, 12 β -H), 4.63 (hump, 1p, 3 β -H), 4.20 (hump, 1p, 7 β -H), 3.58 (s, 3p, OCH₃), 1.98 (s, 6p, 3 α -OAc & 12 α -OAc), 1.22 (s, 3p, C-18), and 0.78 (s, 3p, C-19) δ ; mass spec m/e 450(M⁺)].

Inspection of Drieding models suggests that the most likely stereochemistry for δ -lactone 5 would have rings A and C in chair conformations and ring-B and the lactone ring in boat conformations; i.e., the B-ring chair conformation in diester 4 becomes a boat conformation in lactone 5. The substantial change in the pmr chemical shifts of the 7 β -H (also broadens from a peak to hump showing that it goes from an equatorial position

-2-

to an axial-like position) and C-19 methyl in going from ester 4 to lactone 5 as compared to the 3 β -H and 12 β -H and C-18 methyl chemical shifts is in agreement with this interpretation.



Acknowledgement. This investigation was supported by Grant No. 5-R01-CA15824, awarded by the National Cancer Institute, DHEW.

References and Footnotes

1. A. Gaudemer and J. Polonsky, *Phytochem.*, **4**, 149 (1965); K. Y. Sim, J. J. Sims, and T. A. Geissman, *J. Org. Chem.*, **33**, 429 (1968); W. Stocklin, L. B. DeSilva, and T. A. Geissman, *Phytochem.*, **8**, 1565 (1969).
2. S. M. Kupchan, R. W. Britton, J. A. Lacadie, M. F. Ziegler, and C. W. Siegel, *J. Org. Chem.*, **40**, 648 (1975).
3. For examples, see T. Murae, T. Tsuyuki, T. Ikeda, T. Nishihama, S. Masuda and T. Takahashi, *Tetrahedron*, **27**, 5147 (1971) and J. Polonsky, Z. Baskevitch, H. E. Gottlieb, E. W. Hagan, and E. Wenkert, *J. Org. Chem.*, **40**, 2499 (1975).
4. S. M. Kupchan and J. A. Lacadie, *J. Org. Chem.*, **40**, 654 (1975).
5. H. J. Koch, H. Pfenninger, and W. Graf, *Helv. Chim. Acta*, **58**, 1727 (1975).
6. N. Stojanac, A. Sood, Z. Stojanac, and Z. Valenta, *Can. J. Chem.*, **53**, 619 (1975).
7. All compounds exhibited satisfactory spectral and C,H microanalytical data.
8. R. Hanna, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 2105 (1968).