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A SYNTHESIS OF NEW 8-PHENYLTHIO-11-DEOXYPROSTAGLANDINS

Seizi Kurozumi,^{*} Takeshi Toru, Toshio Tanaka,
Makiko Kobayashi, Shuji Miura, and Sachio Ishimoto
Teijin Institute for Biomedical Research
4-3-2 Asahigaoka, Hino, Tokyo 191, Japan

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So great efforts in prostaglandin syntheses have been currently made on the synthesis of novel prostaglandin analogues and on much more convenient synthetic approach to these compounds. Recently, the conjugate addition-enolate trapping method has been used for the short and highly convergent approach to the prostanoids.¹⁻⁴ In a previous communication,⁵ we have reported synthesis of new 7-oxoprostaglandins using the methodology of the conjugate addition-enolate trapping with acyl halides. In this communication, we wish to describe trapping of organocopper enolate with diphenyl disulfide or benzenesulfonyl chloride, giving new prostaglandin analogues.

Conjugate addition⁶ of lithium mixed organocuprate 4a^{6,7} to cyclopent-2-en-1-one in ether (-78⁰, 1 hr) gave the β -alkenylated organocopper enolate which was added to 1.5 eq. of diphenyl disulfide in THF and HMPA (-40-0⁰, 1 hr) to give phenylthio ketone 1a [38 %; ir (film), 3030, 1740, 1580, 840, 780, 750, 690 cm⁻¹; nmr (CCl₄), 0.08(6H, s), 0.9(12H), 1.3(8H), 1.8-2.7 (5H), 3.0 (1H, d), 4.05 (1H, bs), 5.5 (2H, m), 7.1-7.5 (5H); mass (m/e), 432 (M⁺)]. Trapping of the organocopper enolate resulted from lithium mixed organocuprate 4b^{6,8} and cyclopent-2-en-1-one with benzenesulfonyl chloride (1.2 eq.) in THF and HMPA (-40-0⁰, 30 min) was also effective to give the phenylthio ketone 1b [24 %; ir (film), 3030, 1740, 1580, 750, 690 cm⁻¹; nmr(CCl₄), 0.9 (3H, t), 1.2-1.8 (14H), 1.8-2.7 (5H), 3.05 (1H, d), 4.0 (1H, bs), 4.6 (2H), 5.5 (3H, m), 7.3 (5H); mass (m/e),

following experiments. Conjugate addition of lithium organocuprate 4a or 4b to 2-phenylthiocyclopent-2-en-1-one 6^{11,12} were carried out in ether (-40^o, 1 hr). There was obtained the phenylthio ketone 1a or 1b (25 %, 22 %, respectively) which were identical (tlc, ir, nmr) with the products obtained by the direct copper-enolate trapping method mentioned above.

Alkylation¹³ of phenylthio ketone 1a with methyl 7-bromo-*cis*-5-heptenoate 5^{2,14} using sodium hydride in THF (r.t., 12 hr) gave a mixture of the protected products 2a and 3a (36 %; nmr (CCl₄), 0.08 (6H, s), 0.9 (12H), 1.4 (10H), 1.7-2.4 (11H), 3.6 (3H, s), 4.0 (1H, m), 5.2 (2H, m), 7.3 (5H); mass (m/e), 572 (M⁺)] which was hydrolyzed with AcOH-H₂O-THF (3 : 1 : 1) (r.t., 12 hr) to afford 8-phenylthio-11-deoxy-PGE₂ methyl ester 2c [29%; tlc (benzene/AcOEt: 4/1), Rf 0.30; ir (film), 3300, 3030, 1740, 1580, 750, 690 cm⁻¹; nmr (CCl₄), 0.9 (3H, t), 1.35 (10H), 1.8-2.8 (12H), 3.6 (3H, s), 4.0 (1H), 5.1-5.8 (4H, m), 7.3 (5H); mass (m/e), 458 (M⁺)] and 8-phenylthio-11-deoxy-8,12-diepi-PGE₂ methyl ester 3c [26 %; tlc (benzene/AcOEt : 4/1), Rf 0.33; ir (film), 3300, 3030, 1740, 1580, 750, 690 cm⁻¹; nmr (CCl₄), 0.9 (3H, t), 1.35 (10H), 1.7-2.8 (12H), 3.6 (3H, s), 4.0 (1H), 5.0-5.7 (4H, m), 7.25 (5H); mass (m/e), 458 (M⁺)]. The same treatment of phenylthio ketone 1b with 5 gave a mixture of the protected products 2b and 3b (33 %) which was deprotected to afford 2c and 3c in a ratio of *ca.* 1 : 1 (68 %). Configurational assignments of the products 2c and 3c were tentatively determined from consideration of their Rf values of tlc in comparison with the observation that 11-deoxy PGE₂ methyl ester is more polar than its 8,12-diepi-isomer in tlc behaviour.^{2,6}

Investigation on biological activities of 8-phenylthioprostaglandins and their derivation to other prostaglandin congeners are currently in progress.

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