

ACTIVE MANGANESE DIOXIDE: A REAGENT FOR A BIOMIMETIC CYCLIZATION OF  
16 $\beta$ -HYDROXYLATED 22.26-EPIMINOCHOLESTANES TO SPIROSOLANE ALKALOIDS

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Abstract: Treatment of the 16 $\beta$ -hydroxylated 22.26-epiminocholestanes 1 - 4 with activated MnO<sub>2</sub> leads in a biogenetically remarkable cyclization directly and in good yields to the corresponding spirosolane alkaloids 5 - 8.

C<sub>27</sub>-Steroidal alkaloids of the 22.26-epiminocholestane type are of particular interest with regard to their biogenetical correlations to other Solanum alkaloid groups<sup>1</sup> which could lead via redox reactions to solanidanes<sup>2</sup> as well as spirosolanes<sup>3</sup>. Earlier chemical methods for effecting a ring closure of 16 $\beta$ -hydroxylated 22.26-epiminocholestanes to spirosolanes require strong conditions such as alkaline treatment of a corresponding N-chloro derivative<sup>4</sup>, its photolysis in neutral solvents<sup>5</sup> or photolysis of a N-nitroso derivative in acidic solution<sup>6</sup>.

We now report a mild biomimetic method for such a spiroaminoketal ring closure. This method uses the oxidizing reagent MnO<sub>2</sub> (Attenburrow-preparation)<sup>7</sup> and the reaction procedure is simple compared with our earlier reported methods. Yields of spirosolanes obtained from various 16 $\beta$ -hydroxylated 22.26-epiminocholestanes are presented in Table 1. In a typical experiment 100mg of dihydrotomatidine A (1) in 10 ml of chloroform was stirred at 20 °C with 800 mg of active MnO<sub>2</sub>. After 24 h (TLC monitoring) the MnO<sub>2</sub> was collected by filtration. Separation of the product by SiO<sub>2</sub> chromatography (Merck, grade III, elution with chloroform/methanol 95:5 v/v) afforded 80 mg of tomatidine (5) as well as some starting material. When the 3.16-diacetylated epiminocholestane 9<sup>1</sup> was treated with MnO<sub>2</sub> under analogous conditions, a slower reaction took place leading after 72 h to 33 % of the known<sup>1</sup> azomethine 10. This result suggests that the smooth ring closure of the 16 $\beta$ -hydroxylated epiminocholestanes 1 - 4 proceeds also via a primary oxidation of the piperidine ring<sup>8</sup> to corresponding

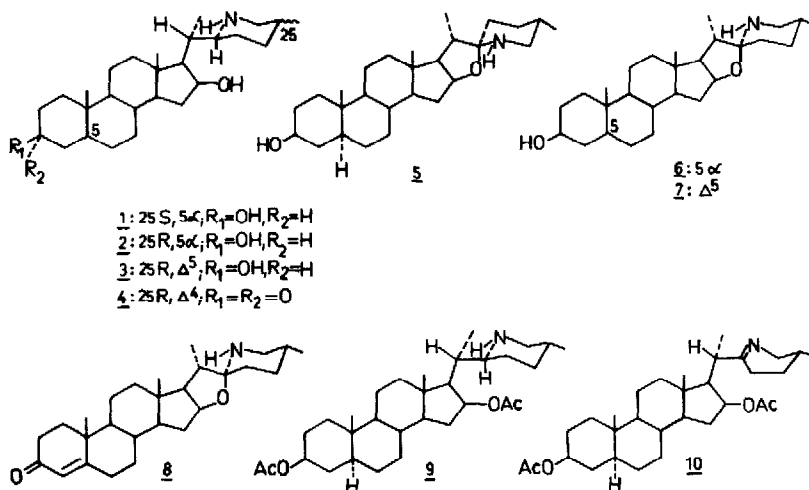
azomethines, followed by a spontaneous and stereospecific cyclization<sup>4-6</sup> to the spirosolane alkaloids 5 - 8.

Table 1: MnO<sub>2</sub> Oxidation of Various 16β-Hydroxylated 22,26-Epiminocholestanes

Starting Compound	Product <sup>+</sup>	Yield
Dihydrotomatidine A ( <u>1</u> )	Tomatidine ( <u>5</u> )	80 %
Tetrahydrosolasodine A ( <u>2</u> )	Soladulcidine ( <u>6</u> )	75 %
Solaverbascine ( <u>3</u> ) <sup>9</sup>	Solasodine ( <u>7</u> )	68 %*
Dihydrosolasodenone ( <u>4</u> )	Solasodenone ( <u>8</u> ) <sup>10</sup>	64 %

<sup>+</sup> Each product was compared with an authentic sample<sup>1</sup> by R<sub>F</sub>, mmp, [α]<sub>D</sub> and IR.

\* In that case additionally 12 % of Δ<sup>4</sup>-3-keto alkaloid 8 was isolated, the amount of it increased upon prolonged reaction time.



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(Received in Germany 3 March 1980)