SYNTHETIC PHOTOCHEMISTRY, SYNTHESIS OF (±)OLIVEROLINE AND (±)USHINSUNINE S.V. Kessar*, Y.P. Gupta, V.S. Yadav, (Miss) Mridu Narula and Taj Mohammad Department of Chemistry, Panjab University, Chandigarh-160014, India

Summary: Sodium borohydride reduction of $1-(2^t-Bromobenzoyl)-2-methyl-3,4-dihydro-6,7-methylenedicxylsoquinolinium iodide (<math>\frac{1}{2}$) gave a mixture of alcohols which on irradiation in dil.ECl afforded ($\frac{1}{2}$) oliveroline and ($\frac{1}{2}$) ushin sumine.

Synthesis of aporphine alkaloids having a 7-hydroxy group cis to the 6a hydrogen 1 (Z) does not seem to have been reported, although Pschorr cyclisation route to the trans isomers (8) is known2. This may be due to the fact that reduction of the intermediate keto-imines like 1 and 2 gives products corresponding to <u>trans</u> stereochemistry almost exclusively 3,4. We have found that sodium borohydride reduction of the quaternary compound $\frac{1}{2}$ ($C_{18}H_{15}BrINO_{3}$; m.p.192°C) furnishes a mixture of alcohols containing 40 % of the desired isomer $\frac{50}{2}$ which can be photocyclised with retention of the benzylic hydroxyl group. For cyclisation the mixture of 50 and 60 (200 mg) was dissolved in 350 ml of 3 % HCl and irradiated (3 hr) with a 125W high pressure mercury lamp using a quartz filter. After work up, preparative chromatography afforded 7b (13 mg, 26 % yield based on 5b) $(C_1 g H_{17} NO_2; m.p. 162-3°C)$. Its identity as (\pm) oliveroline was confirmed by spectroscopic data ($(S^{CDCL}3 2.55 (s, 3H, NMe), 3.47 (d, 1H, J = 12 Hz, H_{6a}),$ 4.61 (d, 1H, J=12Hz, H_7), 5.96 and 6.08 (2d, 2H, J = 1.8 Hz, 0-CH₂-0, $H_{1,2}$), 6.60 (s,1E,E₃), 7.23 and 7.62 (m, 3H, H_{8,9,10}), 8.08 (m,1E,H₁₁); m/e 295 (M⁺), 294 (M-1)⁺, 277, 252, 190, 165, 130, 105, 91; $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}}$ (log \in) 273 (3.92),315(3.42) and t.l.c. comparison with a natural sample 8. The chromatogram also furnished (±)ushinsumine $\frac{8b}{5}$ (15.6 mg) $(C_{18}H_{17}NO_{3};m.p.144-5°E; <math>S^{CDCl}$ 3 2.55 (s,3H,NMe), 3.25(d,1H,J=2.5 Hz,H_{6m}), 4.82 (d, 1H, J = 2.5 Hz,H₇), 5.93 and 6.08 (2d, 2H, $J = 1.5 \text{ Hz}, -0-CH_2-0-, H_{1,2}), 6.58 (s, 1H, H_3), 7.19 and 7.62 (m, 3H, H_8, 9, 10), 8.21 (m, 1H, H₁); m/e 295 (M⁺), 294 (M-1)⁺, 277, 252, 190, 165, 130, 105, 91;$ $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{C2H-OH}}$ (log \in) 272 (3.98), 323 (3.48)] besides some starting material 9 (40 mg).

Sodium borohydride reduction of 3 gave a mixture of carbinols containing 15 % of 5a. Irradiation of this mixture furnished (\pm)norushin sumine $\frac{8a}{8a}$ [(C₁₇H₁₅NO₃; 20 % yield; m.p. 202-3°C; m/e 281 (M⁺), 280, 263, 262, 261, 253, 252, 251)] which was M-methylated $\frac{8a}{4a}$ to $\frac{8a}{4a}$ Along with unreacted starting material, a small quantity of $\frac{8a}{4a}$ [(C₁₇H₁₅NO₃; m.p. 204-5°C; m/e 281 (M⁺), 280, 263, 262, 261, 253, 252, 251] was also obtained. Attempted photocyclisation of the bromoketone 3 was unsuccessful. However, the alcohol $\frac{9a}{4a}$ [C₁₇H₁₂BrNO₃; m.p. 171-3°C; m/e 359, 357 (M⁺)] afforded the yellow alkaloid liriodenine $\frac{10a}{4a}$ [(C₁₇H₀NO₃; m.p. 277°C; m/e 275(M⁺); $\frac{6a}{4a}$ (log \pm) 247 (4.49), 268. \pm (4.41), 310 (3.91), 413 (3.80)] in 37 % yield.

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