

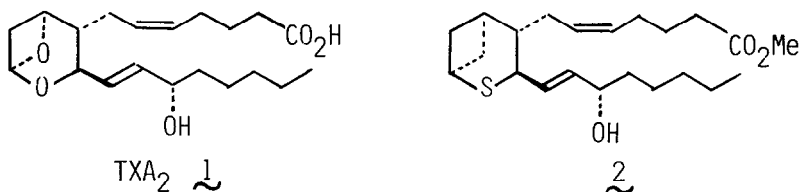
SYNTHESIS OF THROMBOXANE A<sub>2</sub> ANALOG  
DL-(9,11), (11,12)-DIDEOXA-(9,11)-METHYLENE-(11,12)-  
EPITHIO-THROMBOXANE A<sub>2</sub> METHYL ESTER

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Summary; A synthesis of the thromboxane A<sub>2</sub> analog, dl-(9,11), (11,12)-dideoxa-(9,11)-methylene-(11,12)-epithio-thromboxane A<sub>2</sub> methyl ester 2, is described.

Thromboxane A<sub>2</sub> (TXA<sub>2</sub>) 1, which was discovered in the metabolites of arachidonic acid in human platelets, is a potent inducer of platelet aggregation and contraction of vascular and bronchial smooth muscle. However, this substance is very unstable in spite of its important biological actions. That has urged a number of chemists to synthesize the stable analogs possessing biological activities.

In the previous paper, we have reported the synthesis of the dimethylene analog of TXA<sub>2</sub> 2. Furthermore, some analogs have been also reported<sup>3</sup>. In the particularly unstable prostaglandins, e.g. PGH<sub>2</sub> or PGI<sub>2</sub>, the analogs, in which the oxygen atoms in the chemically unstable moieties were replaced by methylene groups, nitrogen atoms and/or sulfur atoms, possessed the chemical stabilities and the interesting biological activities<sup>4</sup>. We would like to report here the synthesis of TXA<sub>2</sub> analog 2 in which the two oxygen atoms in the bicyclic rings were replaced by a methylene group and a sulfur atom<sup>5</sup>.



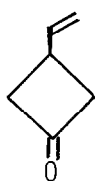
The vinylcyclobutanone 3<sup>6</sup> was reduced with NaBH<sub>4</sub> in MeOH to afford cis-alcohol 4 (90%), which was converted to the trans-vinyl ester 5 by using diethyl azodicarboxylate-triphenylphosphine-benzoic acid<sup>7</sup> in THF at 0° [87%,  $\nu$  1730, 1640, 900, m/e 202]. After oxidative cleavage of the olefinic double bond with NaIO<sub>4</sub>-OsO<sub>4</sub>, Jones oxidation of the resulted aldehyde followed by esterification with diazomethane gave the diester 6 [70%,  $\nu$  1740,  $\delta$  5.36 (1H,

quintet,  $J=7\text{Hz}$ ), 3.68(3H,s),  $m/e$  234]. The diester **6** was transformed into the mesylate **7** in two steps; 1)  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3\text{-MeOH}$ , 2)  $\text{MsCl-Et}_3\text{N}$  [86%,  $\nu$  1735,  $\delta$  3.73(3H,s)]. The mesylate **7** was treated with sodium 2-mercaptoacetoaldehyde diethylacetal (2eq) in DMSO at  $50^\circ$  to afford the compound **8** [68%,  $\nu$  1730,  $\delta$  4.56(1H,t, $J=5.5\text{Hz}$ ), 2.69(2H,d, $J=5.5\text{Hz}$ ),  $m/e$  262]. The ester group in **8** was reduced with  $i\text{-Bu}_2\text{AlH}$  to the corresponding aldehyde, which was condensed with dimethyl malonate in the presence of AcOH-pyrrolidine to provide the compound **9** [87%,  $\nu$  1730, 1640,  $\delta$  7.1(1H,dd, $J=12,9\text{Hz}$ ),  $m/e$  346].

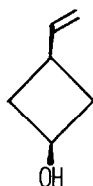
After deprotection of the diethylacetal in **9**, the intramolecular Michael reaction of the resulted aldehyde **10** was attempted. This cyclization was unsuccessful under several conditions. However, stirring of **10** with a catalytic amount of pyrrolidin-AcOH(2:3) in benzene at rt was effected to give the bicyclic compound **11** [36%,  $\nu$  1730,  $\delta$  9.49(1H,d,1Hz), 3.73(6H,s),  $m/e$  272], accompanied with the compound **12**<sup>8</sup> [14%,  $\delta$  9.30(1H,s), 7.30(1H,d, $J=6\text{Hz}$ ),  $m/e$  140].

The compound **11** was condensed with tri-butyl-2-oxoheptylphosphorane<sup>9</sup> to form the enone **13** [74%,  $\delta$  6.63(1H,dd, $J=15,9\text{Hz}$ ), 6.19(1H,d, $J=15\text{Hz}$ )], of which reduction with  $\text{NaBH}_4$  gave two allylic alcohols as a diastereomeric mixture. The hydroxy group was protected with THP without separation of the mixture to give the compound **14**. The compound **14** was converted to the corresponding half ester with aqueous NaOH, and then heated in quinoline at  $160^\circ$  for 0.5 h to furnish the compound **15** [72% from **14**,  $\nu$  1735,  $\delta$  5.55(2H,m), 4.62(1H,m), 3.65(3H,s),  $m/e$  294 (M-HOTHP)]. The compound **15** was reduced by  $i\text{-Bu}_2\text{AlH}$  to the aldehyde, of which Wittig reaction with the ylide prepared from 5-triphenylphosphoniopentanoic acid<sup>10</sup>, and then treatment with diazomethane gave the compound **16** [77%,  $\nu$  1735,  $\delta$  5.45(4H,m), 4.55(1H,m), 3.70(3H,s),  $m/e$  464]. Finally, after removal of THP group, separation of the diastereomers by column chromatography on silica gel provided the compound **2** and **17** [40% and 20%, respectively; **2**  $\nu$  3450, 1735, 965,  $\delta$  5.63(2H,m), 4.12(1H,m), 3.68(3H,s), 3.14(1H,m),  $m/e$  380; **17**  $\nu$  3500, 1730, 960,  $\delta$  5.61(2H,m), 5.40(2H,m), 4.11(1H,m), 3.67(3H,s), 3.13(1H,m),  $m/e$  380].

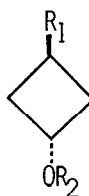
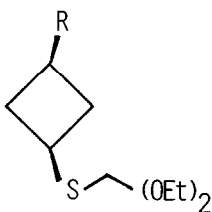
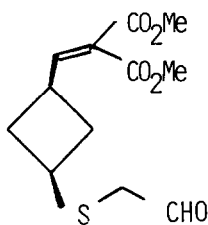
The compounds **2** and **17** showed the moderate contractile activities on the isolated rat aorta [**2**;  $\text{CD}_{50}$   $5 \times 10^{-7}$  g/ml, **17**;  $\text{CD}_{25}$   $10^{-5}$  g/ml]. However, both compounds did not show any aggregation activities of human platelets.



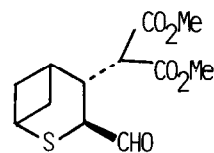
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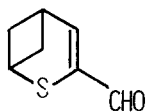
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5  $R_1 = \text{CH}=\text{CH}_2, R_2 = \text{Bz}$ 6  $R_1 = \text{CO}_2\text{Me}, R_2 = \text{Bz}$ 7  $R_1 = \text{CO}_2\text{Me}, R_2 = \text{OMs}$ 8  $R = \text{CO}_2\text{Me}$ 9  $R = \text{CH} \begin{cases} \text{CO}_2\text{Me} \\ \text{CO}_2\text{Me} \end{cases}$ 

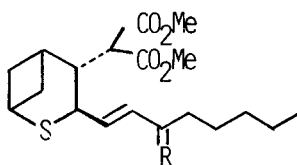
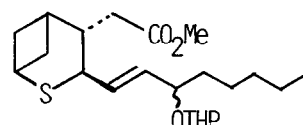
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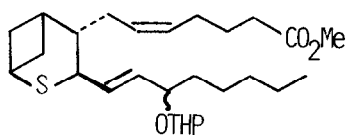
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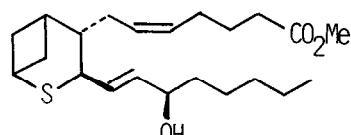
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13  $R = \text{O}$ 14  $R = \text{H}, \text{OTHP}$ 

15



16



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