

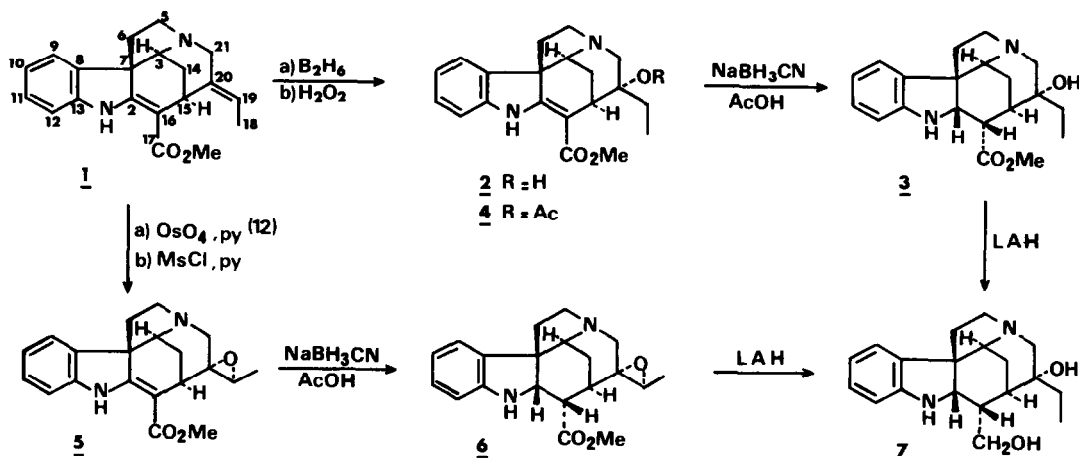
THE MARKOVNIKOFF HYDROBORATION OF A TRISUBSTITUTED OLEFIN

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Abstract : Hydroboration-oxidation of akuammicine 1 mainly gave the tertiary alcohol 2

Hydroboration-oxidation of double bonds is a well known anti-Markovnikoff process^{1,2}. In the course of applications of this method to the indole alkaloid field^{3,4,5*}, the following Markovnikoff hydration of a trisubstituted olefin was surprisingly observed :



Hydroboration-oxidation⁶ of akuammicine 1 gave 2⁷ (60%) and its 2,16-dihydroderivative 3 (10%), which was also prepared by NaBH₃CN/AcOH⁸ reduction of 2. The 20 α -hydroxy group in 2 was suspected from its dehydration (TsOH, toluene) back to 1 (10%) and from its ¹H NMR (distorted methyl triplet) and mass spectra (m/z 283, M⁺-C₃H₅O). The ¹³C NMR spectra of 2 and of its acetate 4^{9,10} showed all the carbon resonances at expected values. The shielding of C-14 in 2 was ascribed to a γ -interaction with the C-20 hydroxyl group¹¹, while C-15, C-19 and C-21 in 4 underwent the expected upfield shifts. Upon LAH reduction, 3 gave diol 7, which was identical with the compound prepared through successive reductions of epoxide 5¹² with NaBH₃CN/AcOH (6) and then LAH, thus proving 2 to be 20-epi lochneridine.

* This work was initiated by the late Professor Jean LE MEN.

Formation of the tertiary alcohol 2 as the major product may be due to the firstly formed amine borane directing hydroboration on the carbon atom closer to nitrogen ; such an effect has previously been reported^{13,4} for cyclic disubstituted olefins. The electronegativity of the basic nitrogen should enhance such an effect¹⁴.

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
C-2	167,3	168,8	168,6	C-14	30,9	25,9	25,9
C-3	61,8	60,7	60,5	C-15	29,8	37,3	33,5
C-5	56,8	54,2	54,2	C-16	100,8	101,6	99,8
C-6	46,2	43,0	43,1	C-17	167,3	171,2	170,4
C-7	57,5	56,6	57,0	C-18	12,8	7,0	7,0
C-8	136,6	135,9	135,9	C-19	119,9	33,3	27,4
C-9	120,4	121,2	121,3	C-20	138,9	70,4	63,6
C-10	120,3	119,9	119,8	C-21	56,2	54,3	51,7
C-11	127,2	127,6	127,7	COOCH ₃	50,4	51,0	51,1
C-12	108,9	109,7	109,8	O ₂ COCH ₃			172,7
C-13	143,0	144,6	144,3	OCCOCH ₃			22,2

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- 6) Diborane was generated in situ from NaBH₄-BF₃/Et₂O. With commercial BH₃/THF solution the proportion of 3 was reduced.
- 7) Compound 2: mp 205-206°C; (α)_D²⁰ -706 (MeOH); UV (MeOH) λ_{max} nm (log ε) 236 (4.02), 296 (3.99), 328 (4.15); IR (Nujol) ν_{cm}⁻¹: 3550, 3350, 1685, 1585; MS 340 (M⁺), 322, 283, 226 (100%), 194, 167, 101, 99; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 60MHz): δ 0.97 (3H, t, J=6.5Hz), 3.77 (3H, s), 4.50 (1H), 6.70-7.50 (4H, m), 9.06 (1H, s).
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- 9) Compound 4: mp 166-172°C; (α)_D²⁰ -540 (CHCl₃); UV (MeOH) λ_{max} nm 230, 295, 327; IR (Nujol) ν_{cm}⁻¹: 3320, 1710, 1680, 1580; MS 382 (M⁺), 322 (100%), 291, 263, 239, 226, 194, 167, 121; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 60MHz): δ 0.88 (3H, t, J=7.5Hz), 2.10 (3H, s), 3.76 (3H, s), 6.60-7.50 (4H, m), 9.15 (1H, s).
- 10) Under the acetylation conditions, the epimeric lochneridine (208-OH) suffers dehydration : Y.Nakagawa, J.M.Wilson, H.Budzikiewicz and C.Djerassi, Chem. Ind. 1986 (1962).
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