SYNTHESIS OF 11,12,14,15-TETRAHYDRO-LEUKOTRIENE C,D,E VIA A

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<u>Abstract</u>: The synthesis of tetrahydro-7E,9Z-leukotriene A methyl ester and its reaction with glutathione, cysteinylglycine and cysteine providing the tetrahydro analogues of leukotriene \mathcal{E}_A , \mathcal{D}_A , \mathcal{E}_A .

The pioneering work by Samuelsson et al $^{1)}$ and others $^{2)}$ established the structures of the "slow reacting substance of anaphylaxis" (SRS) as the polyolefinic fatty acid-peptide conjugates. It is notable that leukotrienes with five or three double bonds are biologically very active, if three double bonds are conjugated. Furthermore the stereochemistry of the 7,8-double bond should be trans for the biological activity $^{3-5)}$.

We report the synthesis of the novel 11,12,14,15-tetrahydro analogues of the natural leukotrienes in order to evaluate the full effect of the polyene system on biological activity and its chemical and biochemical inactivation. Reaction of the phosphorane $\underline{1}$ (n-undecyltriphenylphosphonium bromide BuLi, THF -78°C, 15min) with the oily unsaturated epoxyaldehyde $\underline{2}^{2}$ and standard work up furnished the tetrahydro-7E,9Z-leukotriene A methyl ester $\underline{3}$ as the only product in 57% yield (UV $^{\text{max}}$ 236nm).

 $\begin{array}{l} 1_{\text{H-NMR}} & (90\text{MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3, \text{δppm}) \colon \text{H-}\underline{2}, \text{ 2.38; } \underline{3}, \text{ $1.52-1.98$; } \underline{4}, \text{ $1.52-1.98$; } \underline{5}, \text{ 2.84, } \\ J_{5,6} = 2.1\text{Hz}; \underline{6}, \text{ 3.15, $J_{6,7} = 7.9\text{Hz}; } \underline{7}, \text{ 5.34, $J_{7,8} = 15.1\text{Hz}; } \underline{8}, \text{ 6.70, $J_{8,9} = 10.9\text{Hz}; } \underline{9}, \\ 5.98, J_{9,10} = 10.7\text{Hz}, J_{9,11} = 2.7\text{Hz}; \underline{10}, \text{ 5.46, $J_{10,11} = 7.5\text{Hz}; } \underline{11}, \text{ 2.20; } \underline{12-19}, \text{ 1.27; } \underline{20}, \text{ 0.88; } \text{ $0\text{CH}}_3, \text{ 3.66. } - \text{ 1.3C-NMR ($22.63\text{MHz},\text{CDCl}_3,\text{δppm}) \colon \text{C-}\underline{1}, \text{ 173.56; } \underline{2}, \text{ 33.6; } \underline{3}, \text{ 21.35; } \underline{4}, \text{ 31.42; } \underline{5}, \text{ 60.34; } \underline{6}, \text{ 58.39; } \underline{7-10}, \text{ 133.78; 129.75; 129.66; 127.28; } \underline{11}, \\ 27.85; \text{ 12, 29.64; } \underline{13}, \text{ 29.38; } \underline{14-16}, \text{ 29.64; } \underline{17}, \text{ 29.38; } \underline{18}, \text{ 31.94; } \underline{19}, \text{ 22.71; } \end{array}$

 $\underline{20}$, 14,10; OCH $_3$, 51.50. All NMR data are in full agreement with the proposed structure. The 7E,9Z stereochemistry of the double bond system unambiguously follows from the 1 H NMR coupling constants.

Reaction of $\underline{3}$ as previously described 5) with glutathione $\underline{4a}$, cysteinylglycine $\underline{4b}$ and cysteine $\underline{4c}$ in methanol/triethylamine (1:1) with subsequent RP-HPLC (methanol: water: acetic acid 65:35:0,1) provided the tetrahydroleukotriene 0.0, 0.0 0

OH

COOR

$$3 + 4a - c$$
 $S-R^2$
 $R^1 = CH_3$
 $R^1 = H$
 CH_3
 $R^2 = \text{glutathione } 5$
 $R^2 = \text{cysteinylglycine } 6$
 $R^2 = \text{cysteine } 7$

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