

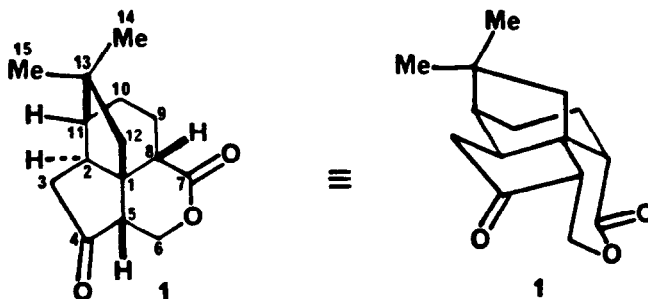
SYNTHETIC STUDIES DIRECTED AT (±)-QUADRONE. A NEW END GAME.

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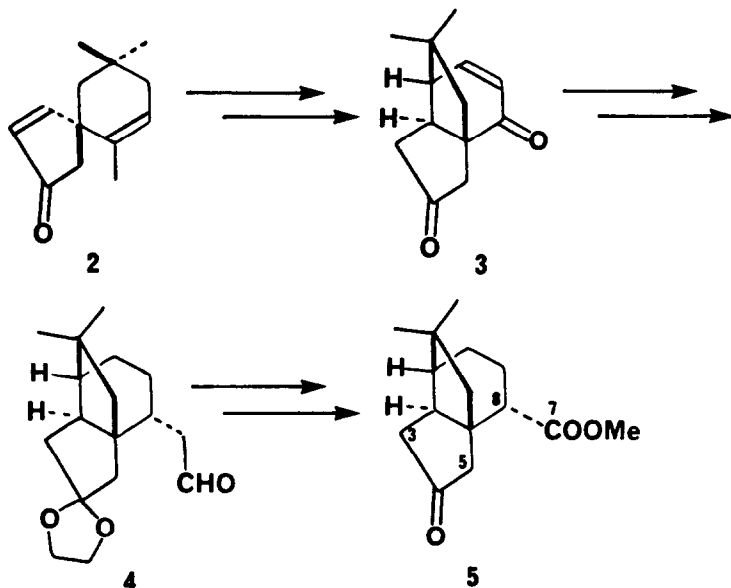
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Summary: A synthesis of (±)-quadrone (**1**) is described, featuring an intramolecular delivery of the C(6)-carbon, thus avoiding possible regio- and stereochemical complications in the δ-lactone construction.

Sir: We recently reported¹ a formal total synthesis of (±)-quadrone (**1**), a fungal metabolite from *Aspergillus terreus* which exhibits in vitro and in vivo cytotoxicity.² This effort proceeded from the spiro[4.5]decadienone **2**, via the tricyclic enedione **3**, to the acetaldehyde derivative **4**. Oxidative dehomologation followed by deketalization afforded the tricyclic keto



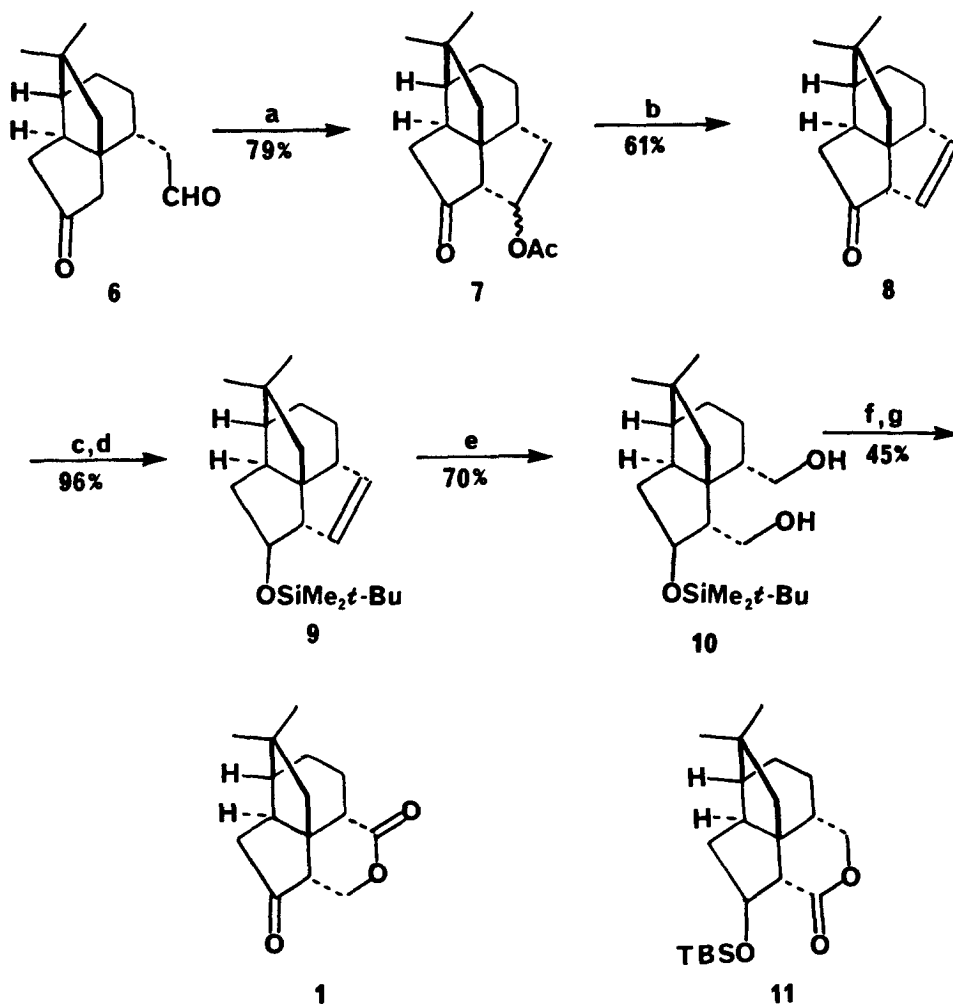
ester **5**, a point of intersection with an earlier synthesis of (±)-quadrone by Danishefsky and co-workers.^{3a} Although this one-carbon degradation was serviceable in securing a formal synthesis, we were dissatisfied with the excision of a carbon atom from **4**, only to face the non-trivial introduction of the incipient C(6)-carbon at the C(5)-site.⁴ We describe herein a sequence by which **4** is converted directly to (±)-quadrone (**1**), thus avoiding the wasteful dehomologation.



The requirements for the conversion of 4 to 1 were as follows: (1) the formation of the C(5)-C(6) bond, with the aldehyde carbon serving as C(6); (2) the upward and downward adjustments of oxidation state, respectively, at the incipient C(7) and C(6) sites; (3) the disconnection of these two carbons in 4 and their reattachment through oxygen to give the δ -lactone unit in 1. These requirements were met as outlined in the Scheme.

Deketalization of 4 (2N HCl, acetone, 25°C, 3 h) gave the aldehyde 6 (mp 77-79°C) in 86% yield. Acid-catalyzed aldol cyclization (HOAc, H₂SO₄, 25°C, 27 h) provided a mixture (4:1 by ¹H NMR) of the β -acetoxyketones 7 (79%) which, upon thermolysis (neat, sealed tube, 400°C, 4 min), afforded a 61% yield of tetracyclic, β,γ -unsaturated ketone 8, along with a 33% yield of the corresponding α,β -unsaturated isomer. Reduction of the ketone carbonyl (LiAlH₄, Et₂O, -30°C, 1 h), followed by hydroxyl protection [*t*-BuMe₂SiCl (2 equiv), imidazole (4 equiv), DMF, 25°C, 2 h]⁵ gave a single *t*-butyldimethylsilyl ether 9 in 96% yield.⁶ Ozonolysis of 9 followed by reductive work-up of the crude product (NaBH₄, EtOH, 0-25°C) provided a 70% yield of the crystalline diol 10 (mp 139-140°C).

A two-stage oxidation of 10 to give (\pm)-quadrone (1) was accomplished by two methods, with comparable efficiency. Treatment of 10 with pyridinium chlorochromate⁷ (3 equiv, NaOAc, CH₂Cl₂, 0-25°C) followed by Jones oxidation⁸ (0-25°C, 25 min) gave (\pm)-quadrone (1) (mp 139-141°C; lit.^{3a} 140-142°C) in 45% yield. Alternatively, treatment of 10 with Fetizon's reagent⁹ (Ag₂CO₃-Celite, PhH, reflux, 40 min) followed by Jones oxidation⁹ also afforded a 45% yield of crystalline (\pm)-quadrone (1). In each case, the racemic quadrone so produced was identical by IR, MS, TLC, and 400 MHz ¹H NMR data to a sample generously supplied by Professor Danishefsky. The modest overall yields of quadrone from these two-stage oxidations reflect a lack of regioselectivity in the diol-to- δ -lactone conversion. The regioisomeric lactone 11 was isolated in 43% and 47% yields, respectively, after the initial oxidation steps by PCC or Fetizon's reagent.¹⁰

Scheme^a

^a(a) HOAc, H₂SO₄, 25°C, 27 h. (b) neat, sealed tube, 400°C, 4 min.
 (c) LiAlH₄, Et₂O, -30°C, 1 h. (d) *t*-BuMe₂SiCl (2 equiv), imidazole
 (4 equiv), DMF, 25°C, 2.5 h. (e) O₃, CH₂Cl₂/MeOH, -78°C; Me₂S, -78°C;
 NaBH₄, EtOH, 0 → 25°C. (f) PCC (3 equiv), CH₂Cl₂, NaOAc, 0 → 25°C
 or Ag₂CO₃-Celite, PhH, reflux, 40 min. (g) Jones reagent, 0 → 25°C,
 25 min.

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- (4) The observations by Danishefsky (ref. 3a) and Helquist (ref. 3b) indicate that the α -functionalization of the cyclopentanone in 5 and similar systems proceeds selectively, but with the wrong regiochemistry [at C(3), not C(5)] or with the undesired stereochemistry [β at C(5)]. Both authors were able to skirt these unfortunate tendencies.
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- (10) All yields reported herein refer to chromatographically homogeneous, isolated material. All structural assignments are fully supported by IR, MS, ^{13}C NMR, 400 MHz ^1H NMR, and combustion analysis data.

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