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> A FACILE ENTRY TO BICYCLIC γ -LACTONES AND A SHORT SYNTHESIS OF (+)-DIHYDROACTINIDIOLIDE

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<u>Abstract</u>. A highly useful mode of access to bicyclic γ -lactones 3 from tert-hydroxyolefins 2 with chromium(V) reagent or PCC and its application to the synthesis of (+)-dihydroactinidiolide are described.

In continuation of our studies on oxidation with pentavalent chromium reagents,¹ we have developed a short and efficient route to bicyclic γ -lactones of the type 3. Carbon skeleton containing bicyclic lactone framework of this type forms part of a large number of naturally occurring substances either in the <u>cis</u>or <u>trans</u>-fused form. Many of these bicyclic lactones are made from the corresponding hydroxy acids and a large category of lactonizations include those of unsaturated carboxylic acids initiated by suitable electrophilic reagents.²

In this communication, we report, a simple and a highly efficient route towards the synthesis of bicyclic γ -lactones <u>3</u> via oxidative cyclisation of tert-hydroxyolefins <u>2</u> in very high yield. The hydroxyolefins <u>3</u> on treatment with



4-5 molar equivalents of the pentavalent chromium reagent, $(BipyH_2)CrOCl_5$, in dichloromethane at 40° for 8 h. yielded the <u>cis</u>-fused bicyclic 7-lactones 3.⁴ In the course of these studies we uncovered an interesting reaction of pyridinium chlorochromate (PCC)⁵ hitherto unreported. We observed that PCC (4-5 molar equivalents) can also effect the oxidative cyclisation $2 \rightarrow 3$, albeit in low yields ($2a \rightarrow 3a$, 48 h, 40°, CH_2Cl_2 , 60% and $2b \rightarrow 3b$, 48 h, 40°, CH_2Cl_2 , 58%). Though extensive studies have been done with PCC,⁶ thus far, there is no report on the oxidative cleavage of carbon-carbon double bonds with this reagent.⁷ Bur studies on this oxidative cleavage followed by cyclisation thus

enhance further the usefulness of this versatile reagent.

This simple process of forming bicyclic γ -lactones was extended to a short synthesis of (<u>+</u>)-dihydroactinidiolide, <u>8</u>,^{8,9} a constituent of cigar tobacco leaves (SCHEME-1). Conjugate addition of lithium dimethylcuprate to 3-methylcyclohex-2-en-1-one¹⁰ (<u>4</u>) followed by alkylation with allyl bromide afforded <u>5</u> (75%).¹¹



Addition of methylmagnesium iodide to $\underline{5}$ gave the hydroxyolefin $\underline{6}$ (96%) as a mixture of diastereomers. Oxidation of $\underline{6}$ with five molar equivalents of (BipyH_2) - CrOCl_5 at 40° for 8 h yielded the lactone $\underline{7}$ (75%) as a mixture of <u>cis</u>- and <u>trans</u>isomers. With PCC (5 molar equivalents in CH_2Cl_2 at 40° for 48 h) $\underline{7}$ was obtained in 60% yield. α -Phenylselenylation of $\underline{7}$ followed by treatment with hydrogen peroxide gave ($\underline{+}$)-dihydroactinidiolide $\underline{8}$.¹² REFERENCES

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