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A FORMAL SYNTHESIS OF MODHEPHENE

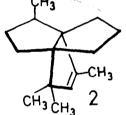
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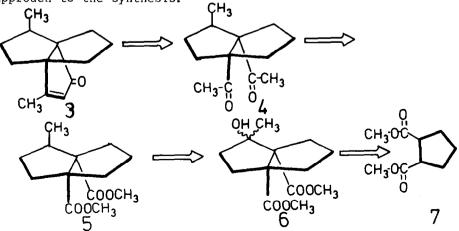
ABSTRACT: A stereo- and regiospecific synthesis of a propellane intermediate that has been previously converted to modhephene is reported.

As part of our research in developing new approaches to propellanes of the type 1^{l} , we were intrigued by the possibility of a simple entry into modhephene, (2).



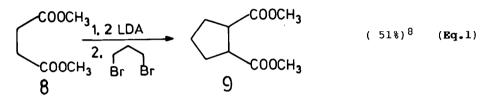


Our immediate target was 3, previously shown by Smith² to be the key intermediate in his synthesis of 2. Retrosynthetic analysis of 3 summarizes our initial approach to the synthesis.

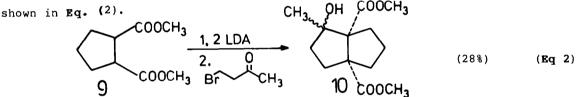


Of key interest in this design was the unambiguous stereochemistry of the ring A methyl group. We did not expect, <u>a priori</u>, that the crotonization of 4 would give only 3; however, this concern became a moot point in that another path from 5 to 3 was employed. We herein report our novel and selective synthesis of the Smith intermediate,(3).

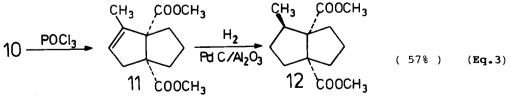
The cyclopentane diester, (9), was readily prepared by a dianion alkylation of dimethylsuccinate³ (Eq. 1).

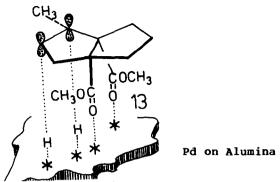


Preparation of the dienolate of 9, followed by addition of 4-bromo-2-butanone (from methylvinyl ketone and HBr), gave the isomeric alcohol mixture,(10), as

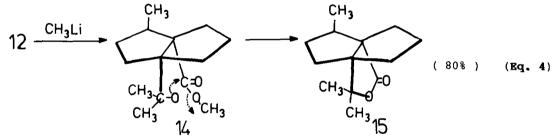


Dehydration of 10 with POCl₃ gave 11. This alkene was <u>stereospecifically</u> hydrogenated to 12. Based on recent reports of hydroxyl group direction of hydrogen delivery⁴, as well as unpublished work from our own laboratory⁵, we anticipated the reduction of 11 to 12 via 13. It was predicted that the heteroatom interaction with the catalyst surface would direct the hydrogen delivery <u>cis</u> to the ester functionality, and result in the desired product. (Eq. 3).

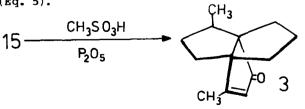




Addition of two equivalents of MeLi to 12 gave 15, presumably via 14. To our delight, the regioisomer purity for 15 was greater than 95%. The unambiguous assignment of the lactone structure was confirmed by its conversion to 3. We suggest that this regiospecificity arises from conformational and steric biases imposed on the system by the C-2 methyl group, and that this bias directs the methyl nucleophile to the C-5 carbomethoxy group. We are currently attempting to determine some precise structural information on an intermediate similar to 12.



There is literature precedent for conversion of dimethyl lactones to methylcyclopentanones⁶; thus, treatment of 15 with $MeSO_3H$ and P_2O_5 gave the desired 3. The constitution of the product was unambiguously confirmed by comparison with an authentic sample provided by Prof. A.B. Smith, III. This novel approach to 3 provides regio- and stereospecific entry into the modhephene skeleton⁷, (Eq. 5).



(30%) (Eq. 5)

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b. For other syntheses of modhephene, see for example:

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7. All new compounds prepared in this synthesis have been fully characterized by H-NMR, C-NMR, and MS (including HRMS). The comparison of our 3 with that of Prof. A.B. Smith, III also included capillary GLC retention times.

8. All reported yields are for purified compounds.

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