STEREOSELECTIVE SYNTHESIS OF $(1\underline{R},3\underline{S})$ -CIS-CHRYSANTHEMIC ACID THROUGH MICROBIOLOGICAL REDUCTION OF 2,2,5,5-TETRAMETHYL 1,4-CYCLOHEXANEDIONE.

Didier Buisson and Robert Azerad*

Institut de Biochimie, Université de Paris Sud,
91405 ORSAY, France.

Gilbert Revial and Jean d'Angelo*

Laboratoire de Recherches Organiques, Ecole Supérieure de Physique et Chimie Industrielles, Unité Associée au CNRS Nº476 10, rue Vauquelin, 75231 PARIS Cedex O5, France.

<u>Summary</u>: An efficient, highly stereoselective synthesis of (1R,3S)-cis-chrysanthemic acid 6 is described. The crucial step of this synthesis was the microbiological reduction of dione 1 into (S)-ketol 2.

 $(1\underline{R},3\underline{S})$ -cis-chrysanthemic acid $\underline{6}$ is a key intermediate in the synthesis of exceptionally potent insecticide DELTAMETHRINE 1.

We report here a short, efficient, highly stereoselective synthesis of acid $\underline{6}$ based on the microbiological reduction of 2,2,5,5-tetramethyl 1,4-cyclohexanedione 2 1.

Among the various strains of yeasts and fungi we have screened, Curvularia lunata was found specially suitable for this last purpose.

When a 36-48 h culture 4 of 4 o

Finally this compound was converted, in an overall yield of 80 %, according to the previously outlined sequence of reactions 3 , into enantiomerically pure $(1\underline{R},3\underline{S})$ -lactone $\underline{5}$, m.p. 83-84°C, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ + 78° (c = 1.2 in CHCl $_3$), litt. 9 : m.p. 83°C, $[\alpha]_D^{22}$ + 77.6° (c = 1.8 in CHCl $_3$), through mesylate $\underline{3}$, m.p. 56-57°C, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ + 60.7° (c = 3.4 in CHCl $_3$) and mesylate $\underline{4}$, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ + 24.7° (c = 1.9 in CHCl $_3$). The absolute configuration observed for the bicyclic lactone $\underline{5}$ was in agreement, as expected, with a pure, intramolecular SN_2 -type displacement of the mesyl group during the base-induced cyclization of (\underline{S}) compound $\underline{4}$.

The lactone $\underline{5}$ has been previously transformed into $(1\underline{R},3\underline{S})$ - \underline{cis} -chrysanthemic acid $\underline{6}^{1b}$.

REFERENCES

- (1) (a) Elliott, M.; Farham, A.W.; Janes, N.F.; Needham, P.H.; Pulman, D.A. *Nature* (London)1974, 248, 710.(b) "DELTAMETHRINE", a Roussel-Uclaf Monography, 1982, pp.25-66.
- (2) This compound was previously transformed by two of us into racemic cis-chrysanthemic acid: ref (3).
- (3) d'Angelo, J.; Revial, G. Tetrahedron Lett 1983, 2103.
- (4) *C. lunata* was maintained on agar slants containing for 1 l, glucose 20 g, peptone 5 g, yeast extract 5 g, malt extract 5 g and Bacto-agar 20 g. Inoculated liquid cultures were agitated at 24°C in a semi-synthetic medium, according to (5).
- (5) Nakazaki, M.; Chikamatsu, H.; Naemura, K.; Nishino, M.; Murakami, H.; Asao, M. J. Org. Chem 1979, 44, 4588.
- (6) Konig, W.A.; Francke, W.; Benecke, I. J Chromatogr. 1982, 239, 227.
- (7) Chrompack fused silica column (50 m x 0.25 mm) coated with XE $60-\underline{S}$ valine- \underline{S} phenyl-ethylamide, 140°C, carrier gas: H_2 ; retention times: 26.2 and 26.8 min for racemic keto-alkohol **2**, 26.1 min for the chiral compound.
- (8) Moffitt, W.; Woodward, R.B.; Moscowitz; Klyne, W.; Djerassi, C. J. Am. Chem Soc 1961, 83, 4013.
- (9) Torii, S.; Inokuchi, T.; Oi, R. J. Org Chem. 1983, 48, 1944 and ref. cit. therein.

(Received in France 26 September 1984)