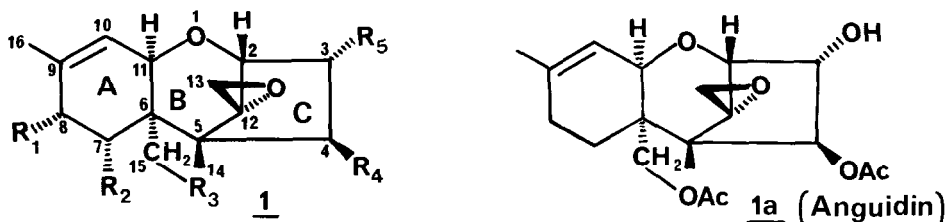


AN APPROACH TO THE SYNTHESIS OF OPTICALLY ACTIVE
TRICHOETECENES FROM TRI-O-ACETYL-D-GLUCAL ¹

M. FETIZON^{**}, DUC DO KHAC and NGUYEN DINH THO
Laboratoire de Synthèse Organique, Ecole Polytechnique
91128 PALAISEAU Cedex . France

S u m m a r y : A chiral synthesis of the B-C ring system of trichothecenes from tri-O-acetyl-D-glucal by using a photochemical cycloaddition of acetylene to the unsaturated ketone 7, followed by acid-catalyzed rearrangement, is described .

The trichothecenes 1, e.g. 1a form one of the most diverse families of mycotoxins and are produced by numerous species of *Trichoderma*, *Myrothecium*, *Strachybotrys* and *Cephalosporium* ² .



As trichothecenes exhibit a broad range of biological activities, especially anticancer activity, depending on the respective functional groups present on the tricyclic backbone ³, many synthetic studies of these compounds have been actively pursued .

The approaches of the synthesis of trichothecenes can be divided into four groups according to the strategy employed to assemble the tricyclic skeleton : a) the "bridging approach" ⁴ b) the "B-ring expansion approach" ⁵ c) the "biomimetic approach" ⁶ d) addition of an A-ring unit to a fully functionalized C-ring unit followed by an intramolecular cyclization providing the B-ring ⁷ .

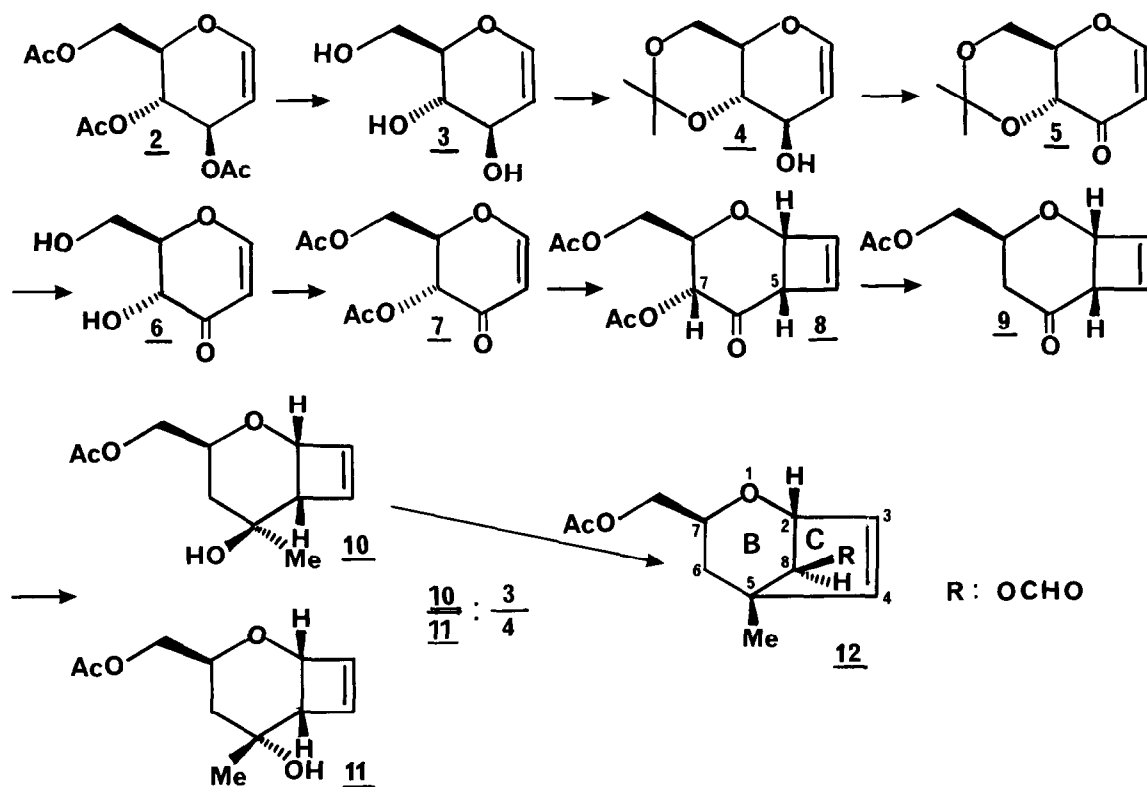
In this communication, we wish to report a new synthetic pathway from tri-O-acetyl-D-glucal 2, an inexpensive, commercially available compound leading to the construction of chiral B-C rings 12 of trichothecenes 1 with the right absolute configuration .

The synthesis of 12 is outlined in scheme I ⁸ . The diacetoxy ketone 7 was prepared following a modification of the general procedure of FRASER REID ⁹ . Thus, 2 was transformed into D-glucal 3 by treatment with a suspension of sodium carbonate in methanol . Crude 3 was allowed to react with 2,2-dimethoxypropane in DMF with a catalytic amount of p-TsOH . The acetonide 4 was obtained in 44 % yield from 2 . Oxidation of alcohol 4 with 1.5 equiv. of pyridinium dichromate (P.D.C.) in DMF ¹⁰ at r.t. followed by filtration of the crude product in DMF on silica

gel using ether as eluent followed by recrystallisation (pentane-ether) provided the crystalline ketone 5, m.p. 104°-105°C in 90 % yield. Removal of the acetonide protecting group of 5 with p-TsOH, 1 H₂O (0.30 mg of p-TsOH, 1 H₂O/mg of 5) in acetone (1 mg of 5/0.1 ml acetone) at r.t. gave 6 which was not isolated. Direct acetylation of the crude product with 3 equiv. Ac₂O in pyridine at r.t. gave 7 in 90 % yield. Photocycloaddition of acetylene (Hanau T.Q. 150 high pressure lamp with a Pyrex filter, λ > 295 nm) ¹¹ to 7 using acetone as solvent at - 20°C provided 8 in 50 % yield. Deacetoxylation of 8 with lithium dimethyl cuprate ¹² in ether at - 30°C afforded 9 in 60 % yield ¹³. Treatment of 9 with 3 equiv. methyl lithium in ether at 0°C gave alcohols 10 and 11 (10 : 11 = 3 : 4) in 70 % yield ¹³. Finally, treatment of 10 with formic acid at r.t. led to 12 in 80 % yield.

The α-stereochemistry of the cyclobutene ring in 8 was proved by the presence of a W. ⁴J coupling constant between proton on C-5 and β-proton on C-7 (⁴J_{H-5}|H-7 = 1.2 Hz) by decoupling experiment on H-5 (fig. 1).

Scheme 1



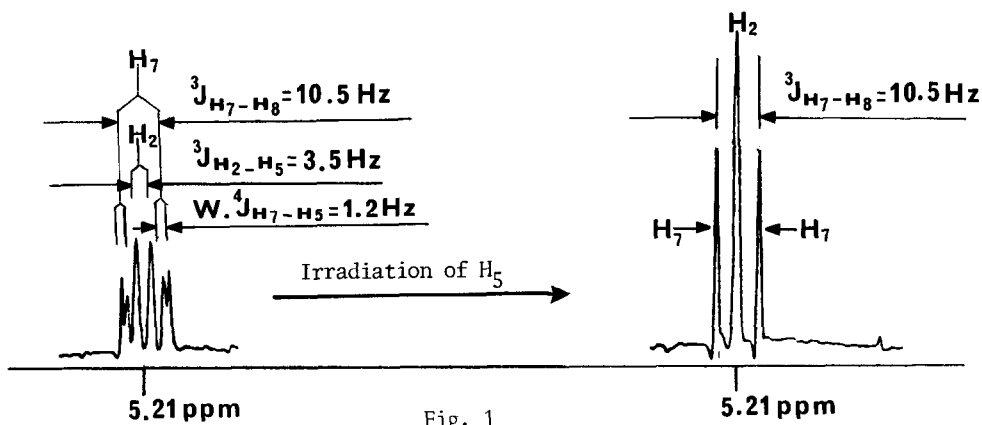
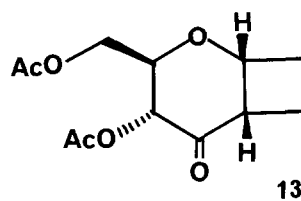


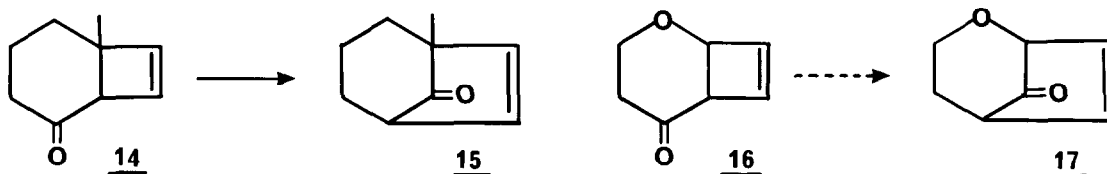
Fig. 1

On the other hand, the OCD (optical circular dichroism) of 13, the hydrogenated compound of 8 is in agreement with the stereochemistry ($\Delta\epsilon = -0.102$). The ^1H NMR spectrum (200 MHz- CDCl_3) of 12 showed signals for two olefinic protons H_3 and H_4 at 6.03 ppm and 6.18 ppm and appeared as a quartet and a doublet respectively with $^3\text{J}_{\text{H}_3|\text{H}_4} = 6$ Hz ; $^3\text{J}_{\text{H}_3|\text{H}_2} = 3$ Hz ;

$^3\text{J}_{\text{H}_4|\text{H}_3} = 6$ Hz . This $^3\text{J}_{\text{H}_3|\text{H}_4} = 6$ Hz is compatible with the coupling constant of olefinic protons in an cyclopentene ring ¹⁴ . The singlet signal at 8.23 ppm is assigned to the formate proton on C_8 . Proton H_8 appeared as a doublet at 4.58 ppm with $^3\text{J}_{\text{H}_8|\text{H}_2} = 5$ Hz ; for this reason, we conclude that the stereochemistry of H_8 is α ¹⁵ .

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Although we could duplicate the rearrangement of 14 into 15 under CARGILL's conditions ¹⁷ or in the presence of $\text{BF}_3\text{-Et}_2\text{O}$, our oxygenated substrates 8 and 9 led to entirely different results which will be published elsewhere . Solvolysis of the tertiary alcohol 10 was in our hands, the only successful pathway .



To our knowledge, no rearrangement of bicyclic ketones such as 16 into 17 has ever been described so far .

Study of the elaboration of A ring in 12 is in progress in our laboratory .

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