

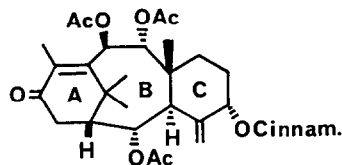
**A SYNTHETIC APPROACH TO TAXANE DITERPENES. A SYNTHESIS  
OF THE BICYCLO[5.3.1]UNDECENONE RING SYSTEM**

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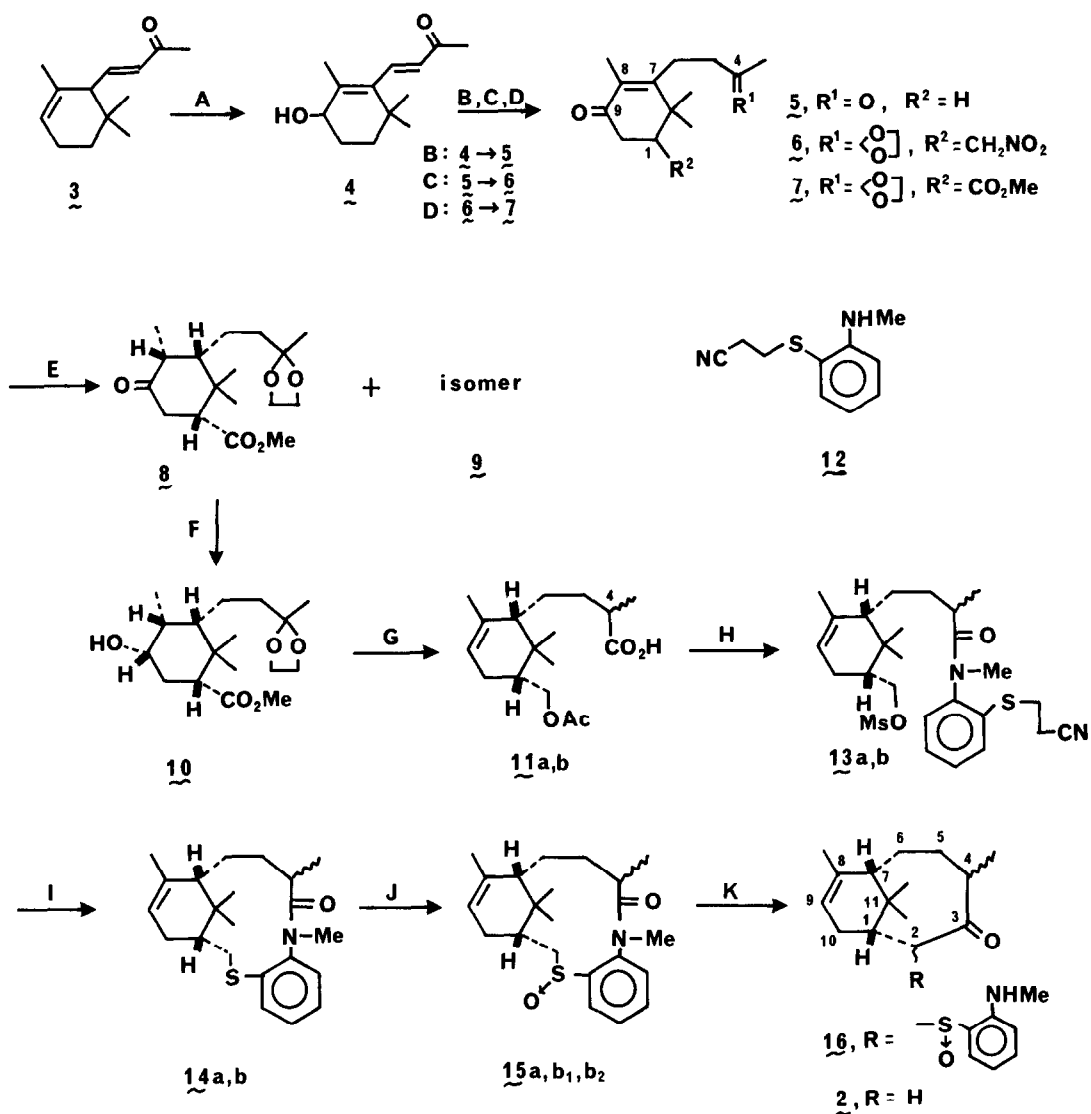
Summary: Bicyclo[5.3.1]undecenone **2** corresponding to A and B rings in taxane diterpenes was synthesized. The eight-membered ring was constructed by a base-induced intramolecular cyclization of twelve-membered lactam sulfoxides **15**.

The crucial problem in the synthesis of the taxane diterpenes<sup>1</sup> such as taxinine (**1**) possessing unique tricyclic carbon skeleton is obviously in the construction of the sterically congested eight-membered B ring and thus several approaches involving fragmentation<sup>2a</sup>, rearrangement<sup>2b</sup> or intramolecular Diels-Alder reaction<sup>2c</sup> have already been reported. Independently, we focused our attention on a direct closure of the eight-membered ring from a suitable precursor, by the novel intramolecular cyclization process we developed recently for the preparation of medium-ring ketones.<sup>3</sup> We report here a synthesis of bicyclo[5.3.1]undec-8-en-3-one **2** corresponding to taxane A and B rings and having functionality in the B ring for the construction of C ring.



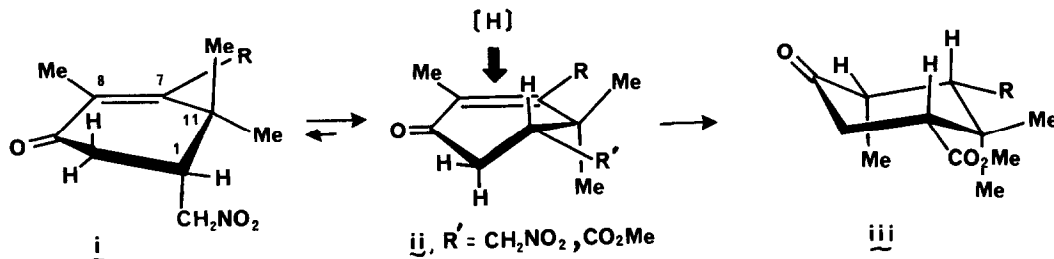
**Taxinine (1)**

Selective epoxidation of the double bond in cyclohexane moiety of  $\alpha$ -ionone (**3**) followed by  $K_2CO_3$ -MeOH treatment afforded dienyl ketone **4**. The double bond next to the carbonyl group was then selectively reduced with  $NaTeH_4$  and the resulting keto allyl alcohol was oxidized with  $CrO_3$  to give diketone **5** in 62% yield.<sup>5,7</sup> Conversion of **5** into **6** having a nitromethyl group at C-1 position was accomplished in three steps: i) preferential acetalization of saturated ketone in the presence of  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated ketone by ethylene glycol-TsOH, ii) DDQ oxidation to give cross-conjugated dienone, iii) Michael addition of  $CH_3NO_2$  to C-1 position. Conversion of a nitromethyl group into a methoxycarbonyl group was effected by  $TiCl_3$ -MeONa treatment,<sup>8</sup> Jones' oxidation, methylation with dimethylsulfate and reacetalization. High-pressure catalytic hydrogenation of **7** and the subsequent PCC oxidation of a C-9 hydroxyl group afforded **8** (86%)<sup>9</sup> along with a small amount of isomer **9** (10%). Keto ester **8** was found to be a desired compound having cis-diequatorial substituents at C-1 and C-7 positions. The predominant formation of **8** over **9** may be considered as follows:



(A) mCPBA/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>/MeOH (reflux), (B) NaTeH/EtOH, Jones' reagent (62 %, 3 → 4 steps), (C) ethylene glycol/TsOH/benzene, DDQ/benzene (80°C) (69.5 %, 2 steps), CH<sub>3</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>/*i*-Pr<sub>2</sub>NH/DMSO (75°C, 97 % based on consumed material), (D) MeONa/TiCl<sub>3</sub>/AcONH<sub>4</sub>/aq.MeOH, Jones' reagent, Me<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>/K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, ethylene glycol/TsOH/benzene (67.5 %, 4 steps); (E) H<sub>2</sub>(100 atm)/Pd-C/AcOEt, PCC/AcONa/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (92 %); (F) NaBH<sub>4</sub>/EtOH (-10°C, 93 %); (G) Ph<sub>3</sub>P/(NCO<sub>2</sub>Et)<sub>2</sub>/THF (78 %), LiAlH<sub>4</sub>/Et<sub>2</sub>O, Ac<sub>2</sub>O/Py, TsOH/acetone (95 %, 3 steps), Ph<sub>3</sub>P=CHOMe/THF, Ac<sub>2</sub>O/Py, HClO<sub>4</sub> aq., Jones' reagent (70 %, 4 steps); (H) 1N KOH, MsCl/Et<sub>3</sub>N/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, (COCl)<sub>2</sub>/benzene, 12/K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>/Et<sub>2</sub>O (46 %, 4 steps). (I) K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>/NaBH<sub>4</sub>/DMF (135°C, 70 %), (J) NaIO<sub>4</sub>/aq.MeOH; (K) LDA/THF (-65°-0°C, 60-65 % based on consumed material), Na-Hg/Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>/MeOH (86 %, a/b ratio, 5/3).

Initial Michael addition of  $\text{CH}_2\text{NO}_2$  to the cross-conjugated dienone derivative of **5** may proceed from the direction perpendicular to the  $\pi$ -system affording **i**. However, ring inversion should take place giving the more stable conformer **ii**, in which the nitromethyl group is in quasi-equatorial position. The methoxycarbonyl derivative should hold the same conformation **ii** as the nitromethyl derivative.<sup>10</sup> In conformer **ii** ( $\text{R}' = \text{CO}_2\text{Me}$ ), the  $\alpha$ -side is sterically much more hindered than the  $\beta$ -side due to a quasi-axial methyl group at C-11 position and thus catalyst may approach from the  $\beta$ -side giving mainly 1,7-cis (diequatorial) **8** (**iii**).



Sodium borohydride reduction of **8** produced the C-9  $\alpha$ -alcohol **10** predominantly ( $\alpha/\beta$  ratio, 40:1). Alcohol **10** was treated with  $\text{Ph}_3\text{P}$  and  $(\text{NCO}_2\text{Et})_2$  to give  $\Delta^8$ -unsaturated ester,<sup>11</sup> which was converted into an epimeric mixture (1:1) of **11a, b** at C-4 by a series of reactions ( $\text{LiAlH}_4$  reduction, acetylation, hydrolysis to give ketone, one-carbon elongation with  $\text{Ph}_3\text{P}=\text{CHOMe}$ , reacetylation, acidic hydrolysis to give aldehyde and Jones' oxidation). Compounds **11** were, after conversion of the acetate into the mesylate and a carboxyl group into the acid chloride, treated with amino sulfide **12**<sup>3b</sup> yielding a mixture (1:1) of amide **13a, b**. Removal of a S-protecting group from **13a, b** and the concomitant twelve-membered lactam sulfide formation was effected with  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  in DMF in the presence of  $\text{NaBH}_4$  at  $135^\circ\text{C}$  giving **14a, b** as an epimeric mixture at C-4 (70 %, **a/b** ratio, 2:3).<sup>12</sup> On  $\text{NaIO}_4$  oxidation, **14a** afforded sulfoxide **15a** and **14b** produced a mixture of **15b<sub>1</sub>** and **15b<sub>2</sub>**.<sup>13</sup> Each of the isomers was subjected to a LDA-induced intramolecular cyclization and a mixture of eight-membered keto sulfoxides **16** was obtained in 60–65 % yield (based on the consumed starting material) in every case. Mixtures of **16** obtained from different sources, **15a, b<sub>1, b<sub>2</sub></sub>**, were combined and subjected to desulfurization with Na-Hg in MeOH in the presence of  $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$  producing the desired bicyclic ketones **2a, b** as a separable mixture of stereoisomers at C-4 (86 %, **a/b** ratio, 5:3).<sup>14</sup>

The present strategy for the formation of eight-membered B part of taxane skeleton would be applicable in general for the synthesis of more complex analogues. Synthesis of taxane ring skeleton from a derivative of **2** will be published in the forthcoming paper from this laboratory.

#### References and Notes

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  - M. Yamashita, Y. Kato and R. Suemitsu, *Chem. Lett.*, 847 (1980).
  - Diketone **5** has already been prepared from **3** by epoxidation followed by MeONa treatment, but the yield of **5** was only 8.3%.<sup>6</sup>
  - M. Rosenberger, P. McDougal and J. Bahr, *J. Org. Chem.*, **47**, 2130 (1982).
  - All new compounds have been satisfactorily characterized by IR, <sup>1</sup>H NMR (60 or 400 MHz) and high resolution mass spectrometry (or elemental analysis).
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  - The stereostructure of **8** was deduced as **8-A** by <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz) analysis. This assignment was confirmed by conversion into **2** as described later. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz) **8**: δ 1.09, 1.12, 1.40 and 3.70 (each s, Me), 1.14 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 8α-Me), 2.30 (10β-H), 2.57 (8β-H), 2.61 (1β-H), 2.96 (10α-H), 3.9-4.0 (m, 4H).  
By-product **9** is considered to be a stereoisomer of **8** from <sup>1</sup>H NMR data, but its stereostructure is remained unknown.
  - Even if epimerization takes place during conversion of **6** into **7**, the resulting **ii** having a quassi-ax CO<sub>2</sub>Me group may be flipped into a more stable **i** having a quassi-eq CO<sub>2</sub>Me group, which is an enantiomer of **ii** having a quassi-eq CO<sub>2</sub>Me group.
  - The corresponding Δ<sup>9</sup>-isomer was not detected in this reaction.
  - <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) **14a**(less polar gum): δ 0.89, 1.36 and 3.23 (each s, Me), 1.13 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, Me), 1.54 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, Me). **14b**(more polar gum): δ 0.79 and 0.92 (each s, Me), 1.08 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, Me), 1.65 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, Me), 3.15 (s, 2.5H), 3.42 (s, 0.5H).
  - Compounds **b**<sub>1</sub>, **b**<sub>2</sub> are stereoisomers due to sulfoxide moiety. <sup>1</sup>H NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>) **15a**(86 %): δ 0.99, 1.23 and 3.37 (each s, Me), 1.16 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, Me), 1.55 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, Me). **15b**<sub>1</sub>(less polar, 61 %): δ 0.86, 1.02 and 3.15 (each s, Me), 1.07 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, Me), 1.62 (d, J = 1.4 Hz, Me). **15b**<sub>2</sub>(more polar, 27 %): δ 1.00, 1.51 and 3.40 (each s, Me), 1.19 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, Me), 1.68 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, Me).
  - 2a** (less polar oil, 53.5 %): <sup>1</sup>H NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 0.96 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 4-Me), 0.98 and 1.18 (each s, 11α- and 11β-Me), 1.62 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 8-Me), 5.25- 5.55 (m, 9-H), IR(CCl<sub>4</sub>) 1720(sh), 1695 cm<sup>-1</sup>, High resolution MS(m/z) Calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>24</sub>O(M<sup>+</sup>): 220.1826, Found: 220.1837. **2b** (more polar oil, 32 %): <sup>1</sup>H NMR(CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 0.97 and 1.15 (each s, 11α- and 11β-Me), 1.04 (d, J = 7 Hz, 4-Me), 1.64 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 8-Me), 5.15- 5.45 (m, 9-H), IR(CCl<sub>4</sub>) 1735(sh), 1685 cm<sup>-1</sup>, High resolution MS(m/z) Found: 220.1820.

