TOTAL SYNTHESIS OF  $(\pm)$  CHOKOL-A VIA AN INTRAMOLECULAR TYPE-I-MAGNESIUM ENE REACTION 1).

Wolfgang Oppolzer<sup>\*</sup> and Allan F. Cunningham Département de Chimie Organique, Université de Genève, CH-1211 Genève, Switzerland

Summary: The sesquiterpene (±)chokol-A (<u>1</u>) was synthesized in a diastereoselective manner starting from 1-hexen-5-one-trisylhydrazone (<u>5</u>). The key step  $\underline{7} \rightarrow \underline{8}$  involves the regio- and stereo-selective magnesium-ene reaction  $\underline{4} \rightarrow \underline{3}$ .

The fungitoxic sesquiterpene chokol-A, isolated from stromato of *Epichloe typhina* has been shown by spectral evidence to possess constitution and relative configuration  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

We describe here the first total synthesis of  $(\pm) \cdot \underline{1}$  as part of a program directed toward the study and application of stereoselective Mg-ene processes <sup>3)</sup>.

Scheme 1



Thus, on disconnective analysis (Scheme 1) we envisaged a threefold use of the carboxyl group in  $\underline{2}$ : internal delivery of the tertiary C-(1)-hydroxyl, C(3)-epimerization and serving as a handle for the pentenol side chain. The key intermediate  $\underline{2}$  containing the required Me/COOH-cis-disposition should be readily accessible via the Mg-ene cyclization  $\underline{4} \rightarrow \underline{3}$ .

Starting from the known trisylhydrazone <u>5</u>, Ar = 2,4,6-triisopropylphenyl <sup>4</sup>) (Scheme 2) treatment with *n*BuLi (3.1 eq, hexane/TMEDA 1:1, -78°  $\rightarrow$  0°, 30 min) followed by trapping of the vinyllithium intermediate with acetaldehyde <sup>5</sup>) (1.3eq.,0°,1h) furnished allylic alcohol <u>6</u>) (80% yield). Addition of *n*Bu<sub>3</sub>P (3eq) to a solution of <u>6</u> in CCl<sub>4</sub><sup>7</sup>) ( at 0°, then r.t., 3h) furnished smoothly allylic chloride <u>7</u><sup>6</sup>) (85% yield).



Chloride <u>7</u> was metalated at low temperature <sup>8</sup>) with anthracene-activated magnesium <sup>9</sup>); heating of the transient allylmagnesium chloride <u>4</u> to 130° and oxidation of the cyclized Grignard reagent <u>3</u> with air furnished cyclopentylmethanol <u>8</u> <sup>6</sup>) in 64% yield from <u>7</u> <sup>10</sup>). The high regio- and stereo-selectivity of the cyclization process <u>4</u>  $\rightarrow$  <u>3</u> parallels that of the higher homologue 2-ethylidene-6-heptenylmagnesium chloride <sup>3</sup>c) and agrees with a concerted reaction involving a (Z)-ene unit as depicted by transition state <u>4</u><sup>‡</sup>.

Unambiguous evidence for the *cis*-configuration in <u>8</u> was provided by its conversion into  $(\pm)$ -chokol-A as follows. Oxidation of alcohol <u>8</u> with Jones' reagent (1.4 moleq, acetone, 0°, Vibromix, 5 min) gave carboxylic acid <u>2</u><sup>6)</sup> (75%) which on iodolactonization (NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (6eq), I<sub>2</sub> (1.leq), KI (3.4eq), H<sub>2</sub>O, 0°, lh) furnished cleanly iodolactone <u>9</u><sup>6)</sup> (86%). Reduction of iodide <u>9</u> with Bu<sub>3</sub>SnH (1.2eq, AIBN cat., THF, reflux 16 h) yielded crystalline (pentane) lactone <u>10</u><sup>6)</sup> (86%, m.p. 49.5-50°). Methanolysis of <u>9</u> with NaOMe/MeOH (5 eq, reflux, 6.5h) was accompanied by the desired C(3)-epimerization to provide hydroxyester <u>11</u><sup>6)</sup>.

For assembling the C(3)-side chain we took advantage of the clean acylation of N-methoxy-N-methylamides with organometallic reagents <sup>11)</sup>. Protection of alcohol <u>11</u> with 2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl chloride <sup>12)</sup> (3eq, iPr<sub>2</sub>NEt (6eq), THF, reflux, 15 h), ester saponification with LiOH (10eq, aq. THF,0°, 20h), carboxyl-activation/amidation <sup>13)</sup> (propylphosphonic anhydride (3eq), N-ethylmorpholine (7eq), N,O-dimethylhydroxylamine-hydrochloride (2.2eq), DMF, r.t., 4h) gave <u>12</u> <sup>6)</sup> (90% yield from <u>11</u>). Addition of <u>12</u> to a solution of lithium 3-lithiopropoxide (1,3 eq, THF, -78°  $\rightarrow$  r.t.) prepared *in situ* by transmetalation of 3-(tributylstannyl) propanol with nBuLi <sup>14)</sup> (2 eq, THF, -35°, 2h) gave hydroxyketone <u>13</u> <sup>6)</sup> in 59% yield. Finally, olefination of <u>13</u> with an excess of the methylenebromide/Zn/TiCl<sub>4</sub> (1:0.8:3) reagent <sup>15)</sup> followed by 0-deprotection ( 0.25 <u>N</u> HCl, THF/H<sub>2</sub>O 3:1, r.t., 4 days) afforded (±)-chokol-A (32% from <u>13</u>), identified by comparison (IR, <sup>1</sup>H-NMR, <sup>13</sup>C-NMR) with the natural product <sup>2)</sup>.

In summary, (±)-chokol-A has been synthesized by a non-optimized sequence of 13 steps in 3% overall yield via the readily accessible lactone <u>10</u>. Furthermore, <u>10</u> may serve as a platform for the syntheses of other cyclopentanoid sesquiterpenes such as the chokols-B and -C <sup>2)</sup>, cyclonerodiol <sup>16)</sup>, and cyclonerotriol <sup>17)</sup>. Accordingly, this work describes a practical preparation of allylmagnesium chlorides <sup>10)</sup> and illustrates again the utility of intramolecular metallo-ene reactions in organic synthesis.

<u>Acknowledgements</u>: Financial support of this work by the *Swiss National Science Foundation*, *Sandoz Ltd*, Basel and *Givaudan SA*, Vernier, is gratefully acknowledged. We thank Mr. J.P. *Saulnier*, Mr. A. Pinto and Mrs. C. Clément for NMR and MS measurements.

## REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 Presented at the Colloque sur la chimie des terpènes, Grasse (France), April 1986 and at the IASOC-II- Meeting, Ischia (Italy), May 1986.
- 2 T. Yoshihara, S. Togiya, H. Koshino, S. Sakamura, Tetrahedron Lett. 1985, 26, 5551.
- Bimolecular Mg-ene reactions: a) H. Lehmkuhl, Bull. Soc. Chim. Fr. <u>1981</u>, Part II, 87. Intramolecular Mg-ene reactions: b) H. Felkin, L.D. Kwart, G. Swierczewski, J.D. Umpleby, J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun. <u>1975</u>, 242; c) W. Oppolzer, R. Pitteloud, H.F. Strauss, J. Am. Chem. Soc. <u>1982</u>, 104, 6476; d) W. Oppolzer, R. Pitteloud, *ibid*. <u>1982</u>, 104, 6478; e) W. Oppolzer, K. Bättig, *Tetrahedron Lett*. <u>1982</u>, 23, 4669; f) W. Oppolzer, H.F. Strauss, D.P. Simmons, *ibid*. <u>1982</u>, 23, 4673; g) W. Oppolzer, T. Begley, A. Ashcroft, *ibid*. <u>1984</u>, 25, 825; h) W. Oppolzer, E.J. Jacobsen, *ibid*. <u>1986</u>, 27, 1141.
- 4 R.M. Adlington, A.G.M. Barrett, J. Chem. Soc. Perkin I, <u>1981</u>, 2848.
- 5 A.R. Chamberlin, J.E. Stemke, F.T. Bond, J. Org. Chem. <u>1978</u>, 43, 147.
- 6 All new compounds were characterized by IR, <sup>1</sup>H-NMR and MS.
- 7 R. Appel, Angew. Chem. 1975, 87, 863; Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. 1975, 14, 801.

- For the metalation of allylic halides with activated Mg at low temperatures see: a) Y.-H. Lai, Synthesis, 1981, 585; b) W. Oppolzer, E.P. Kündig, P.M. Bishop, C. Perret, Tetrahedron Lett. 1982, 23, 3901; c) W. Oppolzer, P. Schneider, *ibid.* 1984, 25, 3305.
- H. Bönnemann, B. Bogdanović, R. Brinkmann, D.-W. He, B. Spliethoff, Angew. Chem. <u>1983</u>, 95, 749; Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. <u>1983</u>, 22, 728; b) B. Bogdanovič, Deutsche Offenlegungsschrift, DE 3340492 A1, <u>1985</u>.
- It was advantageous to modify the published procedures 8c,9 by removing the orange Mg-10 anthracene complex before metalation. The following experimental procedure is representative for the conversion  $7 \rightarrow 8$ : Anthracene (250 mg, 1.4 mmol) and anhydrous, oxygen-free THF (2 ml) were added under argon to flame-dried Mg-powder (Ventron-325 mesh, 2.5g, 103 mmol). Ultrasonication of the mixture for 5 min, and after addition of further THF (75ml), for 15h ( $\rightarrow$  +60°), removal of the supernatant orange solution by means of a syringe and washing of the residue with THF gave the activated magnesium which was suspended in THF (150 ml). Chloride 7 (1.14g, 7.9 mmol) in THF (15ml) was added by means of a syringe drive over a period of 5h to the stirred Mg-suspension at -78°. Warming up to r.t., transfer of the supernatant solution into an argon-filled Carius-tube, heating at 130° for 6h, passing a stream of purified air (aq KOH, conc.  $H_2SO_4$ , anhyd.  $CaSO_4$ ) through the solution at r.t. for 30 min, work-up and chromatography gave a 46:3:1-mixture (GC, 706 mg, 71%) of exomethylene alcohol 8 and two minor isomers. After subjecting this mixture to the reaction sequence  $\underline{8} \rightarrow \underline{9} \rightarrow \underline{10}$  lactone  $\underline{10}$  was readily purified by crystallization.
- 11 S. Nahm, S.M. Weinreb, Tetrahedron Lett. 1981, 22, 3815.
- 12 B.H. Lipshutz, J.J. Pegram, Tetrahedron Lett. 1980, 21, 3343.
- 13 H. Wissmann, H.-J. Kleiner, Angew. Chem. <u>1980</u>, 92, 129; Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. <u>1980</u>, 19, 133.
- 14 N. Meyer, D. Seebach, Chem. Ber. 1980, 113, 1290.
- 15 K. Takai, Y. Hotta, K. Oshima, H. Nozaki, Tetrahedron Lett. 1978, 2417.
- 16 S. Nozoe, M. Goi, N. Morisaki, Tetrahedron Lett. <u>1970</u>, 1293; *ibid*. <u>1971</u>, 3701; B.E. Cross, R.E. Markwell, J.C. Stewart, Tetrahedron, <u>1971</u>, 27, 1663; D.W. Pitel, G.P. Arsenault, L.C. Vining, J. Antibiot. <u>1971</u>, 24, 483; D.E. Cane, R. Iyengar, Tetrahedron Lett. <u>1977</u>, 3511.
- 17 J.R. Hanson, P.B. Hitchcock, R. Nyfeler, J. Chem. Soc. Perkin I, <u>1975</u>, 1586. (Received in Germany 22 August 1986)