

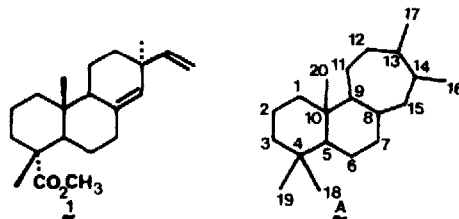
## BIOMIMETIC ROUTE TO THE STROBANE SKELETON FROM METHYL PIMARATE

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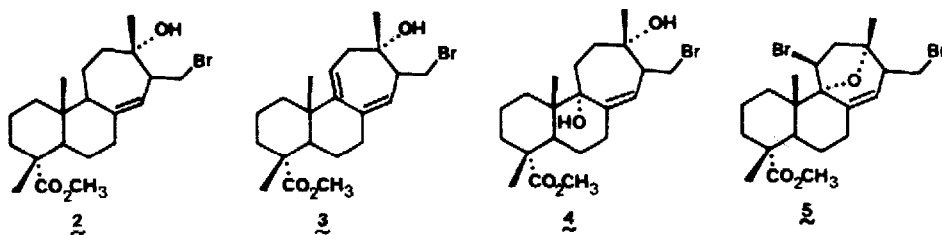
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**ABSTRACT:** From methyl pimarate a pimarane-strobane rearrangement in diterpene series is reported. This interconversion provides a biomimetic access to strobane derivatives.

In connection with our previous studies<sup>1</sup> dealing with biomimetic conversions in the diterpene field, the pimarane-strobane skeleton rearrangement has been investigated.



Reaction of methyl pimarate **1** with bromine in THF/H<sub>2</sub>O solution in the presence of sodium bicarbonate for ten minutes at 0°C resulted in a mixture of compounds **2** - **5** (yield 90%) separated by liquid chromatography on desactivated alumina ( petroleum ether / ether 8:2).



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NMR  $^1\text{H}$  (200 MHz);  $\delta$  (ppm) :

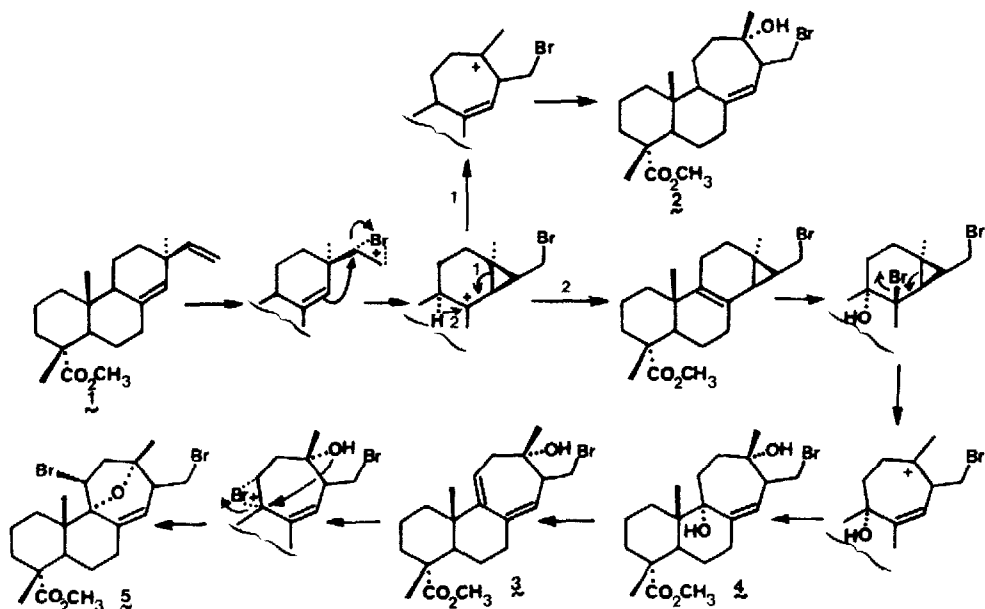
**2** (41%) 0.91 (s, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.00 (s, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.10 (s, CH<sub>3</sub>), 3.07 (m, H-14), 3.15 and 3.70 (m, CH<sub>2</sub>Br), 3.58 (s, CO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 4.94 (m, H-15).

**3** (18%) 1.01 (s, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.05 (s, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.19 (s, CH<sub>3</sub>), 3.07 (m, H-14), 3.21 and 3.35 (m, CH<sub>2</sub>Br), 3.62 (s, CO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 5.47 (m, H-15), 5.71 (m, H-11).

**4** (5%) 0.97 (s, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.02 (s, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.14 (s, CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.90 (m, H-14), 3.20 and 3.68 (m, CH<sub>2</sub>Br), 3.59 (s, CO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 5.05 (m, H-15).

**5** (11%) 1.03 (s, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.23 (s, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.31 (s, CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.14 (m, H-12), 2.8 (m, H-14), 3.0 and 3.37 (m, CH<sub>2</sub>Br), 3.65 (s, CO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 4.29 (t, CHBr), 5.65 (m, H-15).

The tetracyclic structure of compound **5** was assigned on the basis of  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR including 2D experiments<sup>2</sup>. In particular, the location of the bromine atoms was determined from a 2D - hetero-nuclear  $^{13}\text{C}$ - $^1\text{H}$  chemical shift correlation<sup>3</sup>. The configuration  $\alpha$  for the ether bridge between C-9 and C-13 could be inferred from the upfield shift observed on C-5 due a  $\beta$ -gauche interaction with the oxygen atom<sup>4</sup>. The formation of these products can probably be explained by a homoallylic cyclopropyl-carbinyl rearrangement<sup>5</sup> from the bromohydrin precursor according the following scheme :



This reaction constitutes a biomimetic route to the strobane skeleton from methyl pimarate; few examples of such a rearrangement have been described<sup>6</sup>.

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