

REVISED STRUCTURES OF ANTHELIOLIDES A AND B

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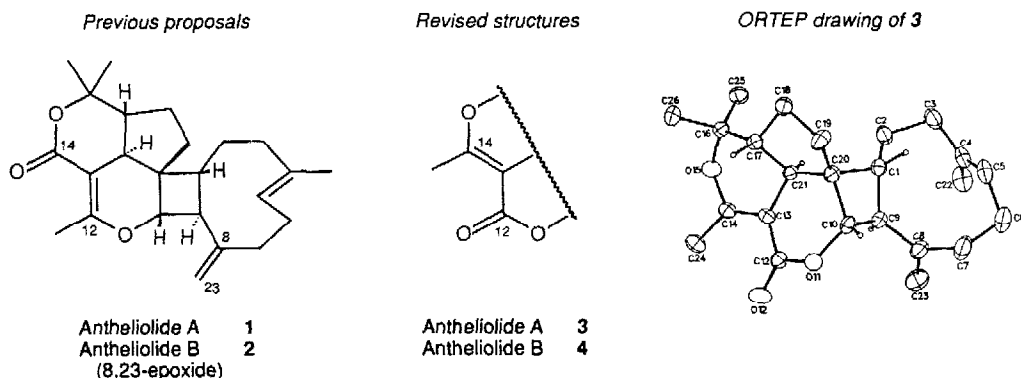
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Summary: Revised structures for antheliolides A and B (**3** and **4**), as revealed by single crystal X-ray analysis of **3**, are presented together with corrected NMR assignments and modified biosynthetic proposals.

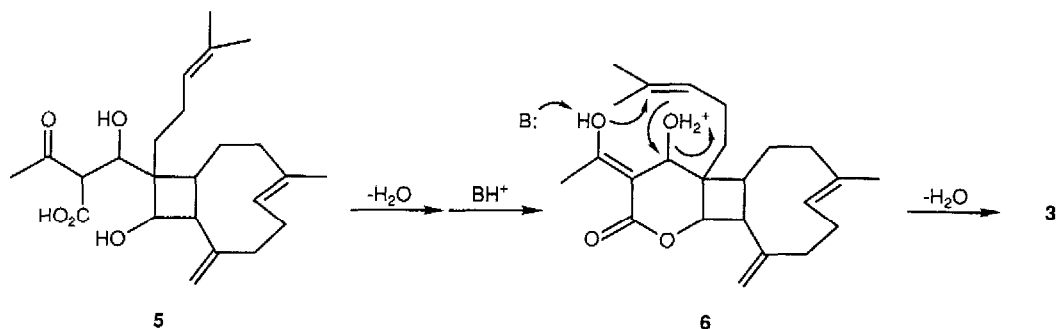
Recently the antheliolides A and B, novel acetoacetylated C₂₄ diterpenoids, were isolated from the Red Sea soft coral *Anthelia glauca*. Extensive NMR analysis, in conjunction with other spectroscopic studies, led to the proposal of structure **1** for antheliolide A.¹ Chemical evidence and further spectral data indicated that antheliolide B is an 8,23-epoxy derivative of antheliolide A (i.e., proposed structure **2**).¹ However, it was subsequently recognized that the NMR data did not exclude a closely related permutation of the antheliolide oxacyclic rings. Herein we report a single crystal X-ray analysis of antheliolide A;² the crystal structure affirms that the antheliolides must indeed be reformulated as **3** and **4**. The correct structures are formally related to **1** and **2** by an end-to-end transposition of the acetoacetate moiety.



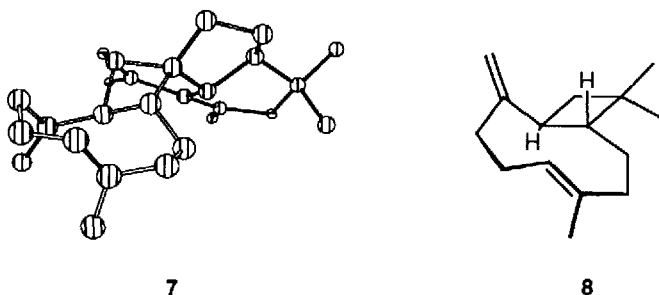
To reconcile the revised structures and the long range proton-carbon correlation 2D-NMR data, the reported ¹³C chemical shifts of carbons 12 and 14 must be interchanged; for **3**, the correct values are 167.0 and 162.7 ppm, respectively. Interpretations of other spectroscopic data remain unaffected.

The biosynthesis of **3** and **4** can easily be accommodated by a minor modification of the scheme proposed earlier¹ for **1** and **2**. Whereas closure of putative intermediate **5** to furnish the cyclic enol ether moiety of **1** was envisioned previously, an alternative lactonization of **5** would furnish tricyclic intermediate **6** en route to

3. A cationic tandem cyclization involving the sidechain alkene, as invoked earlier, would then afford anthe-
liolide A.



The conformation (7) of the nine-membered ring in crystalline 3 differs markedly from the preferred orientation reported previously for caryophyllene (8).³ Other notable aspects of anthe-
liolide structure, including solution conformations, absolute configurations, and the relative stereochemistry of the epoxide moiety in anthe-
liolide B, remain to be elucidated.



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Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke) through grant NS 18254.

References and Footnotes

1. Green, D.; Carmely, S.; Benayahu, Y.; Kashman, Y. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1988**, *29*, 1605-1608.
2. *Crystal data and details of the structure determination for anthe-
liolide A.* Formula: C₂₄H₃₂O₃; formula
weight: 368.52 amu; crystal class: orthorhombic; space group: P2₁2₁2₁; Z=4; cell constants: a, 8.544(2) Å;
b, 10.746(1) Å; c, 23.146(1) Å; μ: 5.50 cm⁻¹; D_{calc}: 1.152 g/cm³; radiation: Cu-Kα 1.54184 Å; θ range:
2-65°; hkl ranges: 0 ≤ h ≤ 10, 0 ≤ k ≤ 12, 0 ≤ l ≤ 27; no. reflections measured: 2106; no. reflections used in
refinement: 1912 [F_o² > 3σ(F_o²)]; R: 0.049; R_w: 0.065; S: 1.71. The atomic coordinates for this work are
available on request from the Director of the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, University Chemical
Laboratory, Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1EW. Any request should be accompanied by the full literature
citation for this communication.
3. Shirahama, H.; Osawa, E.; Chhabra, B. R.; Shimokawa, T.; Yokono, T.; Kanaiwa, T.; Amiya, T.; Matsumoto, T. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1981**, *22*, 1527-1528.

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