

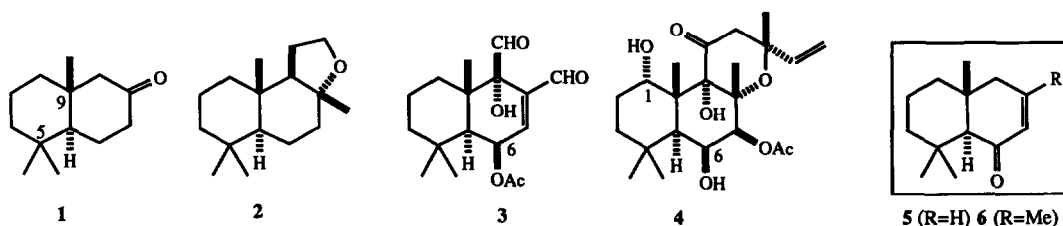
DIASTEREOCONTROLLED SYNTHESIS OF FUNCTIONALIZED TRANS-DECALINS VIA ELECTROCYCLIC REACTION OF TRIENOL ETHERS

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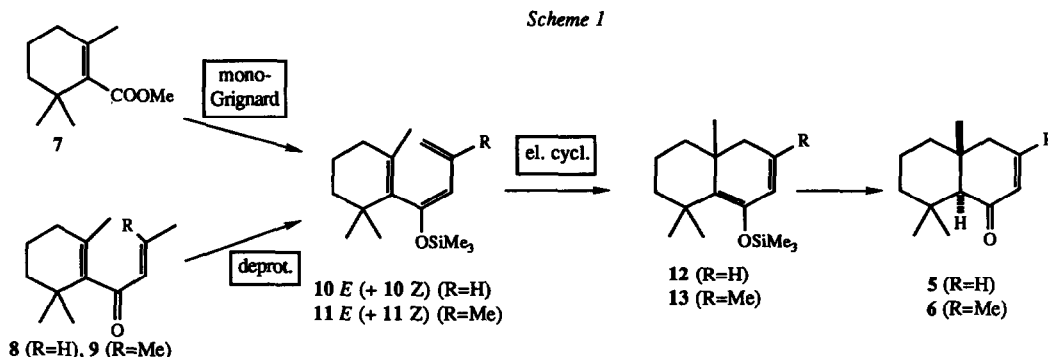
Summary: (*E*)-Trienol silyl ethers **10** and **11**, selectively prepared by *mono*-Grignard reaction on methyl β -cyclogeranate (**7**) or by deprotonation of enone **8** were transformed to *trans*-decalins **5** and **6** by a thermal electrocyclic reaction. The hitherto unknown enones **5** and **6** exhibit interesting organoleptic properties and show promise as versatile synthetic intermediates. The herein described transformation opens a new route for the direct construction of C(6)-functionalized drimanes such as cinnamodial (**3**) and forskolin (**4**).

A large number of naturally occurring 5,5,9-trimethyl-*trans*-decalins exhibiting diverse biological activities are known. As representative examples **1**¹⁻³ and **2**^{1,4} (Ambrox®) constitute famous target molecules in perfumery, cinnamodial (**3**)^{5,6} possesses insect antifeedant activity and triggers off peppery taste to the human tongue, whereas forskolin (**4**)⁷ is known to activate ATP-AMP cyclase and shows very promising pharmacological activities⁸.



The difficulty of introducing an oxygen at the sterically hindered C(6)-position in **3** and **4** has repeatedly been documented in the context of cinnamodial **6** and forskolin syntheses^{9,10}. There is indeed a need for efficient synthetic methodologies allowing direct access to these systems.

As a solution to this problem, we herein describe a novel, direct and diastereocontrolled route to the hitherto unknown decalins **5**¹¹ and **6**. The strategy involves electrocyclic ring closure of a suitably substituted (*E*)-trienol ether (cf. **10** *E* and **11** *E*, Scheme 1) and opens a new route to the syntheses of **3** and **4**.



Recently, we published a procedure for converting non-enolizable or slowly enolizable carboxylic esters or amides into ketones, using RMgCl or RLi in combination with LDA^{14,15}. This transformation proceeds *via* rapid deprotonation of the initially formed ketones by their *in situ* conversion into enolates. As an example, β -damascone (8) was obtained in 80% yield from methyl β -cyclogeranate (7) and [allyl MgCl, LDA]¹⁴.

We recognized that, in the event of predominant formation of the *E*-enolate, a direct entry into *trans*-decalins could be envisaged *via* an electrocyclic reaction (*cf.* Scheme 1). Thus, ester 7 was treated with [allyl MgCl, LDA] (1.5 equiv.) in THF at 30° for 1 h, and the resultant enolate trapped with Me₃SiCl (3.0 equiv.) and NEt₃ (2.0 equiv.) at -30°. After extractive work-up (sat. aq. NaHCO₃/ pet. ether, then sat. aq. NaCl) and distillation (60°/0.1 Torr), triene 10 was isolated in 80% yield as a 3:1 *E/Z* mixture (*cf.* Table):

Table

sub-
strate

1) reagent / THF
2) Me₃SiCl / NEt₃

10 *E* (R=H)
11 *E* (R=Me)

+

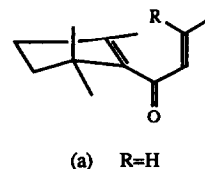
10 *Z* (R=H)
11 *Z* (R=Me)

dist. yield

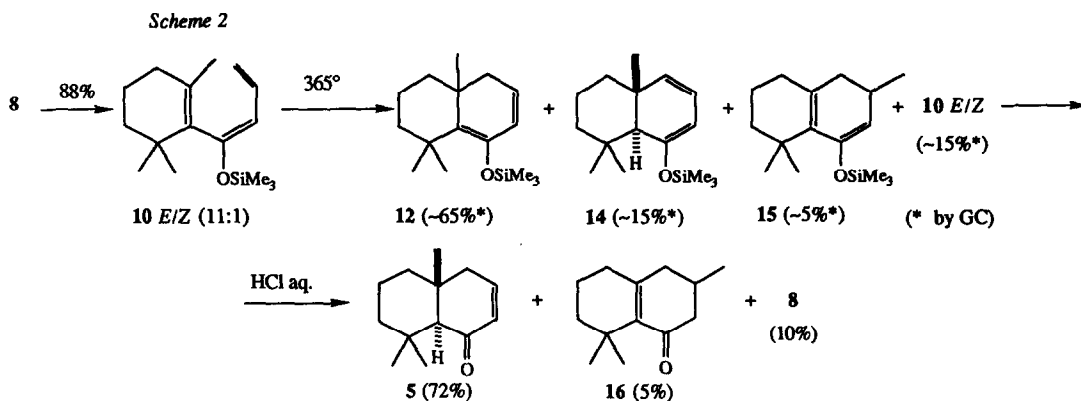
	1) reagent / THF	3	:	1	dist. yield	
7	[allyl MgCl, LDA]	3	:	1	80%	(R=H)
8	LiN(SiMe ₃) ₂	7	:	1	93%	(R=H)
8	NaN(SiMe ₃) ₂	11 ¹⁶	:	1	88%	(R=H)
8	KN(SiMe ₃) ₂	8	:	1	not isol.	(R=H)
7	[methallylMgCl, LDA]	2.2	:	1	55% ¹⁷	(R=Me)
9	NaN(SiMe ₃) ₂	0	:	1	70%	(R=Me)

In addition, triene 10 *E* could also be prepared with excellent yields and high diastereoselectivity by deprotonation of 8 with Li-, Na- or K-bis(trimethyl silyl)amide (1.1 equiv.) in THF at -75°, followed by silylation (Me₃SiCl(1.2 equiv.)/NEt₃(1.0 equiv.); -75° to 0°, 2h)^{16,18}. In an analogous manner, trienol silyl ether 11 *E/Z* was prepared from ester 7 by *mono*-Grignard reaction with [methallyl MgCl, LDA], followed by silylation. Deprotonation of the isolated ketone 9 with NaN(SiMe₃)₂ afforded 11 *Z* exclusively (*cf.* Table).

The preferential formation of 10 *E* by deprotonation of ketone 8 results from the *s-trans* conformation of the enone side chain. As this enone moiety is known to be twisted out of the cyclohexenyl π -system¹⁹, the *s-trans* conformation (a) suffers no repulsive interactions²⁰. Inversely, the additional Me-group in 9 favours a probably chelation controlled deprotonation *via* the *s-cis* conformer.

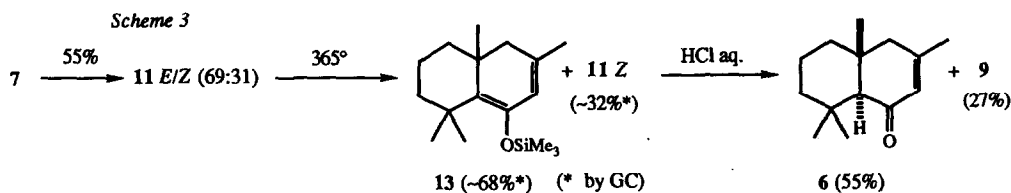


Having developed an efficient method for the preparation of *E*-rich trienol ethers 10 and 11, we could turn our attention to their electrocyclic ring closure. Pyrolysis of 10 *E/Z* (11:1) (0.5M in cyclohexane; 0.8ml/min; quartz tube (4m); 365°, N₂) afforded predominantly dienol ether 12 (~65%) and unreacted 10 *E/Z* (~1:9, ~15%). In addition, rearrangement products 14 (~15%) and 15(~5%), were formed (*cf.* Scheme 2).

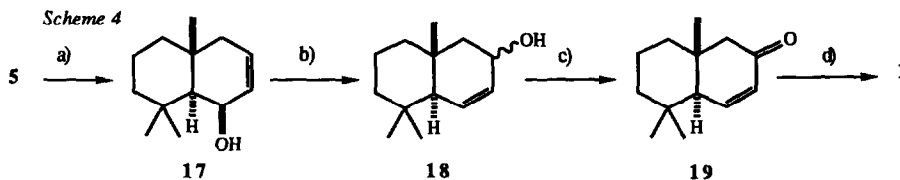


After desilylation (aq. HCl/THF, 20°), isomerically pure *trans*-decalone 5 was obtained in 72% yield together with rearrangement product 16 (5%) and 8 (10%).

For the synthesis of decalone 6, triene 11 *E/Z* (69:31) was pyrolyzed (as above) to afford 13 (~68%) and recovered 11 *Z* (~32%). Desilylation (aq. HCl/THF, 20°) afforded pure *trans*-6 (55%) free of any rearrangement products and 9 (27%) (cf. Scheme 3).



Decalones 5 and 6 which exhibit interesting olfactory properties²¹, also represent valuable key intermediates for the elaboration of other *trans*-decalins. As an illustration, and for confirmation of the configurational assignment by ¹³C-NMR²², 5 was transformed into 1¹⁻³ via enone transposition product 19 which was obtained for the first time stereoselectively² (cf. Scheme 4). The herein described principle for the diastereoselective construction of suitably



Reagents: a) LiAlH₄, Et₂O (72%) b) [H₂SO₄], dioxane, H₂O, 20°, 24 h c) MnO₂ (10 equiv.), CH₂Cl₂, 20° (60% from 17) d) H₂, 5% Pd/C, EtOH (90%)

functionalized decalins 5 and 6 is versatile, and progress in the elaboration of more complex decalins by combination of appropriately substituted esters and Grignard reagents will be reported in due course.

We thank Dr. K.H. Shulte-Elte for helpful suggestions concerning the enone transposition 5 → 1 and Mr. W. Thommen for the NOE-experiments which allowed unambiguous assignment of all reported silyl ethers.

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 - As 8 contained 3% of *cis*-isomer (with *s-cis* conformation expected to be more stable), the diastereoselectivity of deprotonation of pure *trans*-8 is expected to be even higher.
 - Isomeric (*E*)-1,1-dimethyl-3-methylene-2-(3-methyl-1-trimethylsilyloxy-3-butenylidene)cyclohexane (~20%) was formed as a side product.
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