Unprecedented Outcome of the Allene Photoaddition to a Fused a, B-Unsaturated Ketone

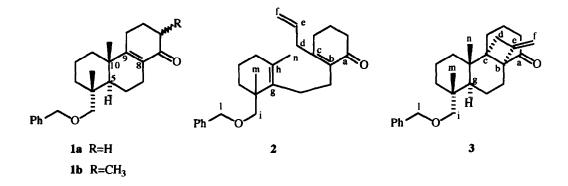
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Abstract: The unprecedented formation, in the course of the allene photoaddition to 18-benzyloxy-8(9)-podocarpen-14-one, of a by-product, due to a novel type of intramolecular hydrogen abstraction by the biradical intermediate, is described.

We have recently¹ described the preparation of 18-benzyloxy-8(9)-podocarpen-14-one **1a**, a key intermediate of our planned total synthesis, by the Wiesner photochemical method,² of the tetracyclic diol stemarin.³

Surprisingly, in the course of the allene photoaddition to 1a at -78° ⁴, the adduct 2^{5,6} was produced in a nearly 1:3 ratio in comparison to the expected cycloadduct 3⁵.



Compounds 2 and 3 ($R_{12} < R_{13}$) were separated by SiO₂ column chromatography using a 9:1 mixture of n-hexane-Et₂O as eluant and a 1:200 substrate/adsorbent ratio.

The structure of compound 2 was established on the basis of its chemical and spectroscopical data⁷ and by comparison of the latter with those of compounds 3^8 and 1a.¹

The formation of 2 can be explained as follows: the initially formed and α configurated side chain radical produces, by abstracting the δ H-C(5), a Cope rearrangement like intermediate. Homolytic cleavage of the

C(9)-C(10) bond of the intermediate gives then 2, the obtaining of which proves also the stereochemistry at C(8) and C(9) of 3.

Precedents can be found in the literature where, in the course of the addition of unsaturated hydrocarbons to fused α , β -unsaturated ketones, the hydrogen abstraction process prevails or competes with that of cyclization.⁹Nevertheless the above described case is novel and constitutes a further variant of these processes.

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References and Notes

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- 4. Irradiations were conducted, while stirring under nitrogen, with a Hg-vapour Helios Italquartz 1000 watt lamp placed in a water cooled Pyrex jacket. The solution of **1a** (41 mg, 0.12 mmoles) and allene (1 ml), in freshly distilled THF (9 ml), was placed in a Pyrex vial, close to the lamp and cooled by means of a dry ice/acetone bath.
- 5 The elemental composition of all compounds, described in this communication, has been determined by high resolution mass spectrometry.
- Similar results were obtained when compound 1b was submitted to allene photoaddition. No compound 2 was formed when pure 3 was irradiated in THF at -78°C.
- IR(CCl₄): 1670, 1625; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 1.04 (s, 3H, m), 1.76 (s, 3H, n), 3.01 (d, 2H, J=6Hz, d), 3.22 and 3.51 (2d, 2H, J_{AB}=9Hz, i), 4.52 and 4.57 (2d, 2H, J_{AB}=13Hz, 1), 4.95-5.20 (m, 2H, f), 5.76 (m, 1H, e), 7.35 (m, 5 H, Ph-); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 199.3 (a), 155.5 (c), 139.2 (C_{ipso}), 136.7 (h or g) 134.0 (e), 134.0 (h or g), 130.7 (b), 128.2 and 127.4 (C_{ortho} and C_{meta}), 127.1 (C_{para}) 117.0 (f), 76.8 (l), 72.9 (i), 39.5, 39.1, 38.2, 34.3, 32.7, 30.5, 28.5, 25.7, 23.8 (n), 22.4, 20.2, 19.1 (m).
- IR (CCl₄): 1700; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 0.84 (s, 3H, m or n), 0.95 (s, 3H, m or n), 2.91 and 3.19 (2d, 2H, J=9Hz, i), 4.43 and 4.52 (2d, 2H, J_{AB}=12Hz, 1) 4.82 (m, 2H, f), 7.32 (m, 5H, Ph-); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): 212.2 (a), 149.6 (e), 139.2 (C_{ipso}), 128.4, 127.4, 127.4 (C_{ortho}, C_{meta}, C_{para}), 106.0 (f), 79.3 (l), 73.0 (i), 58.1 (b), 49.1, 38.5, 37.9 (g), 37.7, 37.4, 36.4, 35.6, 32.9, 29.3, 27.8, 19.9, 19.3 (m), 17.8, 17.7 (n), 17.5.
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