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## 8-Endo Cyclization of (Alkoxycarbonyl)methyl Radicals: Stereoselective Synthesis of (-)-Clavukerin A and (-)-11-Hydroxyguaiene

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Abstract: (-)-Clavukerin A was synthesized from (+)-limonene oxide via 8-endo radical cyclization. (-)-11-Hydroxyguaiene was also synthesized, but its spectroscopic data did not match with those reported for the natural product. Copyright © 1996 Elsevier Science Ltd

Clavukerin A (1) was isolated from the Okinawan soft coral *Clavularia koellikeri* by Kitagawa and coworkers. Considerable amount of work was directed towards synthesis of this trinorguaiane sesquiterpene, but the known syntheses of the natural enantiomer are lengthy and inefficient. <sup>2b,2d</sup>

We reported some time ago that 8-endo cyclization is the preferred mode of reaction for (alkoxycarbonyl)methyl radicals generated from bromoacetates.<sup>3</sup> In the present study, this unique reaction was utilized in the synthesis of (-)-clavukerin A.

The bromoacetate 4, prepared from the known aldehyde 3,<sup>4</sup> reacted with tributylstannane under the standard high dilution conditions to yield the heptanolactone 5 as the only cyclization product. (Scheme 1)

The lactone 5 was reduced to a diol via lithium aluminum hydride reduction, and subsequent oxidation led to the isolation of the dialdehyde 6.<sup>2c</sup> (-)-Clavukerin A (1)<sup>5</sup> was obtained via intramolecular McMurry-type coupling reaction using titanium chloride and zinc metal.<sup>6</sup>

Scheme 1

The heptanolactone 5 was also envisaged as a good intermediate for the synthesis of 11-hydroxyguaiene (11) isolated by Bohlmann from the roots of Parthenium hysterophorus. Basic methanolysis of the lactone 5, THP protection of the resulting primary alcohol, and subsequent lithium aluminum hydride reduction led to the preparation of the mono-protected diol 7. The ketone 8 was isolated upon tosylation of 7, cvanide substitution, and addition of methyllithium. (Scheme 2)

The ketoaldehyde 9 was prepared via deprotection of 8 and PCC oxidation. Intramolecular aldol condensation of 9 provided the dienone 10 in good yield, which gave the desired dienol 11 upon addition of methyllithium. The product 11, however, was found to possess different spectroscopic characteristics<sup>8</sup> from those reported by Bohlmann. It appears that the structure of 11-hydroxyguaiene reported by Bohlmann has to be revised.

Scheme 2

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- 5. <sup>13</sup>C NMR (50.3 MHz, CDCl<sub>2</sub>) δ 138.6, 135.0, 128.7, 123.8, 54.52, 37.81, 34.47, 34.30, 27.23, 26.73, 14.44, 11.48;  $[\alpha]_D^{24}$ =-50 °(c 0.55, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). 6. (-)-Clavukerin A(1) was obtained in 9 steps from (+)-limonene oxide (34 % overall yield). This is by
- far the most efficient synthesis.
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- 8. H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  0.78 (d, 3H, J = 6.6 Hz), 1.36 (s, 6H), 1.74 (s, 3H), 3.15 (1H), 6.39 (s, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (20.1 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 147.7, 137.9, 134.2, 117.7, 74.35, 50.94, 37.92, 35.77, 34.83, 29.06, 28.86, 26.88, 25.47, 14.54, 14.41; MS (EI) 220 (M\*, 30), 205 (76), 202 (100), 187 (33), 177 (20), 159 (62), 145 (70), 131 (54), 119 (30), 105 (36), 91 (31), 77 (16), 55 (23), 43 (68);  $[\alpha]_n^{20}$ =-47 °  $(c 0.34, CCl_4)$ . Reported value<sup>7</sup> for 11-hydroxyguaiene;  $[\alpha]_0^{24}$ =+34 °(c 2.5, CHCl<sub>3</sub>).