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# Photoselective Bond Cleavage of Tricyclo[5.3.1.01,7]Undecane Derivatives. A Facile Entry to Carbocyclic Taxane [A,B] Ring System 

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#### Abstract

The selective control cyclopropyl bond cleavage of tricyclo[5.3.1.0 ${ }^{1,7}$ ]undecan-2-one by photochemical electron transfer produces a new approach to the construction of the carbon skeleton of the $[\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}]$ ring system of the carbocyclic frame of taxane. © 1997 Published by Elsevier Science Ldd. All rights reserved.


The bicyclo[5.3.1]undecane ring system 1 is the carbon skeleton of the [A,B] ring system of the carbocyclic frame of taxol, which is a very promising antitumour drug, in use for the treatment of breast, head, neck and ovarian cancers ${ }^{1}$.


Cyclopropylcarbinyl rearrangement of bicyclic systems have been studied intensively ${ }^{2}$ and more recently tricyclic systems have been studied. The selective central cyclopropyl bond cleavage in tricyclo[5.3.1.0 ${ }^{1,7}$ ]undeca-2,4-dien-10-one by lead tetraacetate provided an approach to the construction of the carbocyclic frame $[\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}]$ ring of taxol ${ }^{3}$. This carbocyclic frame $[\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}]$ ring of taxol was obtained also by treatment of the tricyclo[5.3.1.0 $\left.{ }^{1,7}\right]$ undecanol system in acidic conditions ${ }^{4}$. We would like to report here that bicyclo[5.3.1]undecane ring systems can be obtained by cleavage of the central cyclopropyl bond of tricyclo[5.3.1.0 ${ }^{1,7}$ ] undecanones under photoelectron transfer conditions ${ }^{5}$, depending on the position of the carbonyl group. The study was achieved on ketones 2 and 6 . These ketones were respectively obtained from enones $1^{6}$ and $3^{7}$. The tricyclic ketone 2 was obtained in one step by treatment of enone 1 with trimethylsulfoxonium iodide in $\mathrm{DMSO}^{8}$, and ketone 6 was synthetized in three steps from the bicyclo[5.3.0]undec-1(7)-en-2-one 3. After reduction of the enone 3 by $\mathrm{NaBH}_{4}$ in the presence of $\mathrm{CeCl}_{3}$, the allylic alcohol was cyclopropanated by using $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{I}_{2}$ in the presence of $\mathrm{ZnEt}_{2}{ }^{9}$. The tricyclo[5.3.1.0 ${ }^{1,7}$ ]undecanol 5 was isolated and treated with PDC to produce the desired ketone 6.



Irradiation of $2\left(0.01\right.$ mole) in acetonitrile at 254 nm in the presence of $\mathrm{Et}_{3} \mathrm{~N}$ ( 10 eq ) and $\mathrm{LiClO}_{4}(1 \mathrm{eq})$ for 2 h led to the bicyclic ketone 7 with a yield of $65 \%$. No trace of the ring expanded product was detected. On the contrary, the irradiation of the tricyclic ketone 6 under the same conditions led to the ring expanded product $8(60 \%)^{10}$ and to the 7 -methylbicyclo[5.3.0]alkanone $9(10 \%)^{10}$ as the minor product.


We have shown that the bicyclo[5.3.1]undecane ring system, that constitutes the [A,B] ring of taxane, can be easily obtained from the tricyclo[5.3.1.0 ${ }^{1,7}$ ] undecan-2-one 6 . These results are in agreement with the previous results we obtained in the bicyclo[n.1.0]alkanone series, in which the cleavage of the C - C bond of the cycloprane unit depends on the value of $n^{5}$.
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## References and Notes

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10- Compound 8 is constituted by one isomer. The relative stereochemistry between $\mathrm{H}-1$ and $\mathrm{H}-7$ could not be established by NOE experiments. IR (film): $1720 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1} ;{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( $\left.\mathrm{CDCl}_{3}, 300 \mathrm{MHz}\right) \delta: 0.9-2.5(\mathrm{~m}, 16 \mathrm{H}): 1.7(\mathrm{~m}$, $\left.1 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CH}_{2}\right), 2.3(\mathrm{~m}, 1 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CO}) ;{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( $\left.\mathrm{CDCl}_{3}, 75 \mathrm{MHz}\right) 8: 16.5$ (t), 23.9 (t), 24.2 (t), 28.6 (t), 29.2 (t), 30.9 (t), 31.4 (t), 32.8 (d), 41.2 (t), 45.7 (d), 217.5 (s), MS (EI, 70 cV ): m/z 166 (40), 148 (20), 122 (25), 111 (30), 97 (90). 81 (100), 67 (80). Compound 9 is constitucd by two inseparable isomers in a ratio 2 to d determined by ${ }^{1}$ H NMR spectra. For both isomers: IR (film): $1720 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$; MS (EI, 70 cV ): m/2 166 (23), 151 (30), 122 (25), 111 (30). 97 ( 90 ). 81 (100), $67(80) .{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( $\left.\mathrm{CDCl}_{3}, 300 \mathrm{MHz}\right) \delta: 0.9-2.9(\mathrm{~m}, 14 \mathrm{H})$, (Minor isoner: $1.05\left(\mathrm{~s}, 3 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)$; Major isomer: $1.10\left(\mathrm{~s}, 3 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{CH}_{3}\right)$ ], $2.6(\mathrm{~m}$, $1 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{CH}-\mathrm{CO})$; Major isomer ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{NMR}\left(\mathrm{CDCl}_{3}, 75 \mathrm{MHz}\right) \delta: 22.9(\mathrm{t}), 23.5(\mathrm{t}), 23.7(\mathrm{t}), 26.2(\mathrm{t}), 27.5$ (q), 38.2 (t). 42.6 (t),
 (q), 43.6 (t), 43.9 (s), 44.0 (t), 44.5 (t), 59.4 (d), 213.4 (s).

