

Transformation of the Conjugated Dienamide System of Some Natural Alkamides to the β,γ -Unsaturated Amide Function Using Zn/HOAc[†]

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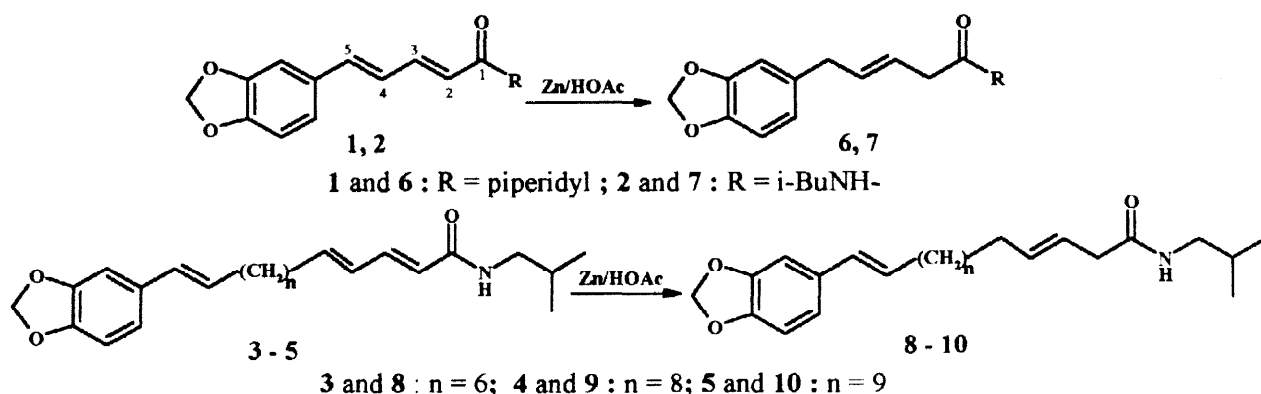
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Abstract: The naturally occurring dienamides, piperine, piperlonguminine, guineensine, brachystamide-B and pergumidiene were converted to the corresponding β,γ -unsaturated amides by using Zn/HOAc.

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Key words: Dienamides, β,γ -unsaturated amide, Zn/HOAc

The amides of *piper* species are known to possess promising pesticidal and antitumour properties [1-3]. Various transformations of naturally occurring amides have recently been carried out [3-6] to prepare their analogues which may exhibit better activity. From the fruits of *Piper longum* Linn (piperaceae) we have isolated [7,8] several alkamides. A simple and efficient method has been developed for the conversion of the dienamide constituents of the plant, piperine (1), piperlonguminine (2), guineensine (3), brachystamide-B (4) and pergumidiene (5) to the corresponding β,γ -unsaturated amides by using Zn/HOAc.



[†] Part 8 in the series, "Synthetic Studies on Natural Products"; for part 7 see Das B, Venkataiah B. Syn. Commun. 1998 (submitted). IICT Communication No. 4132

The structures of the products (6-10) were settled from their spectral properties[‡]. The products were formed by electron transfer from the metal to the reacting molecules to generate dianions followed by addition of protons from the solvent[‡].

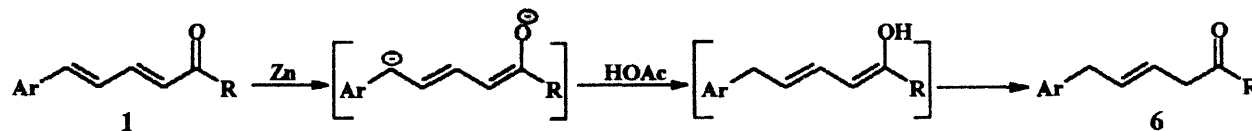
In conclusion, we have developed a convenient and efficient method for the conversion of some natural dienamides to the corresponding β , γ -unsaturated amides. The dienamides are frequently found in nature but β , γ -unsaturated amides are rare [3,9]. The method developed by us will be useful for the preparation of β , γ -unsaturated amides which can be utilized for bioevaluation. The experimental procedure is simple[‡] and the reagents are readily available. The yield of the products is very high (91-95%). Such conversion of the naturally occurring dienamides to the corresponding β , γ -unsaturated amides by utilizing Zn/HOAc have not previously been reported.

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[‡] A typical experimental procedure is as follows: Piperine (1) (0.57g, 0.002 mole) in HOAc (10 ml) was stirred at room temperature. Zn (0.048g, 0.002 mole) was added to the mixture. After 2 hr the reaction mixture was filtered and water was added. The mixture was extracted with CHCl_3 . The extract was washed with NaHCO_3 solution and water and subsequently dried. The concentrated extract was purified by column chromatography to afford dihydropiperine 6 (0.55 g, 95%).

The spectral properties of the representative molecule 6 are as follows: $^1\text{H NMR}$ (200 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 6.75-6.63 (3H, m, Ar-H), 6.96 (2H, s, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{O}-$), 5.68 - 5.62 (2H, m, H-3 and H-4), 3.60 (2H, t, $J = 5.5\text{Hz}$, $>\text{NCH}_2-$), 3.42 (2H, t, $J = 5.5\text{Hz}$, $>\text{NCH}_2-$), 3.33 (2H, d, $J = 4.0\text{Hz}$, H-5), 3.12 (2H, d, $J = 4.0\text{Hz}$, H-2), 1.78 - 1.50 (6H, m, $-(\text{CH}_2)_3-$ from piperidyl moiety); MS: m/z (%) 287 (M^+ , 5), 152 (10), 135 (17), 115 (68). The $^1\text{H NMR}$ spectrum of 6 was verified by molecular modeling which showed the upfield shifting by δ 0.7 of the signals of H-3 and H-4 in the corresponding *cis*-isomer.

The mechanism of the formation of 6 is proposed as follows:



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