

ABSOLUTE CONFIGURATION OF CRYPTOSTYLINES I, II, AND III BY X-RAY ANALYSIS AND AROMATIC CHIRALITY METHOD

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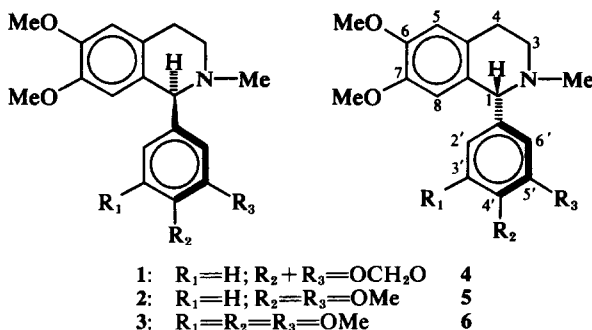
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Abstract—The *S*-configuration of the alkaloids cryptostylinines I, II, and III was assigned on the basis of a single crystal X-ray analysis of unnatural cryptostyline II hydrobromide (5.HBr: orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$, $a = 10.162$, $b = 12.352$, $c = 16.456$ Å) and confirmed by application of the aromatic chirality method. Further evidence for the configurational assignment was provided by the CD spectra of the monophenolic derivatives of unnatural cryptostyline II (14).

The syntheses of the substituted 1-phenyl-tetrahydroisoquinoline alkaloids cryptostylinines I, II, and III (1, 2, and 3, respectively) have been recently described and the structures assigned the *S* configuration based on a single crystal X-ray analysis.¹ We now report the details of the X-ray study and in addition present confirmation of the *S* configuration* by application of the aromatic chirality method.³

substituted at the 1-position are located below plane A. The angle between the 1'-4' axis of the 1-substituent and plane A is 36°. The two aromatic rings are nearly perpendicular to each other; the angle between their normals is 84°. All four OMe groups lie approximately in the plane of their respective phenyl rings as expected when there is no steric interference.⁴ The maximum displacement of the carbon of any OMe group from the plane of its



The crystal structure analysis of unnatural cryptostyline II hydrobromide¹ (5.HBr) established its absolute configuration as *R* (Fig 1). Thus, the natural isomer II (2) and the related alkaloids cryptostylinines I and III possess the *S* configuration.

In crystalline 5.HBr, the 3-carbon is displaced 0.58 Å above the plane (A) of the phenyl ring of the isoquinoline moiety whereas the N is 0.23 Å below this plane. All C atoms comprising the phenyl ring

phenyl ring is 0.3 Å.

The unnatural cryptostylinines I, II, and III (4, 5, and 6, respectively) exhibit UV spectra¹⁻⁵ with characteristic⁶ maxima or inflections at about 282–287 (¹L_b transition), 230–235 (¹L_a transition), and 205–208 nm (¹B transition)⁷. Their intensities and the positions of their maxima closely resemble the expected arithmetic sum of the two similar chromophores; the differences in the positions of the maxima are about 3–5 nm.

Analysis of the ORD spectra¹ of 4, 5, and 6 was rendered uncertain by the closely located overlapping Cotton effects and strong background rotations†. However, their CD spectra¹ (Fig 2) are well resolved and have extrema in the 200–220, 230–250, and 270–290 nm regions which correspond to the UV absorption maxima. In contrast to their single long wave length UV maxima, their

*Initially, the opposite configuration was suggested by an indirect comparison with model compounds.²

†It is worthwhile to emphasize that the sign of the conventional $[\alpha]_D$ value does not necessarily correspond to the sign of the longest wave length Cotton effect in the ORD mode. Further, since the $[\alpha]_D$ value is influenced by solvent and pH, it should be used cautiously when assigning an absolute configuration.

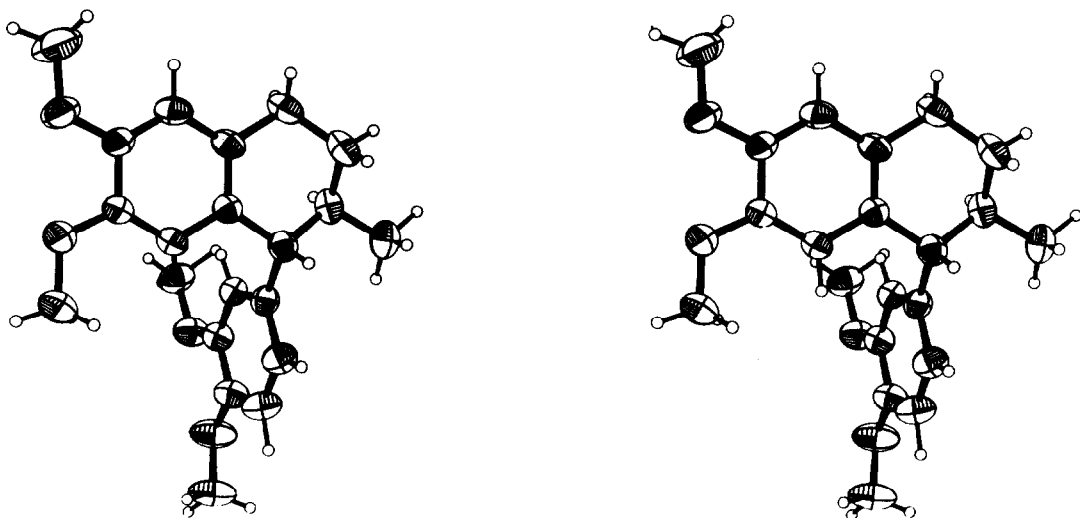


Fig 1. Stereodrawing illustrating the absolute configuration of unnatural cryptostyline II as determined from the X-ray analysis of 5.HBr.

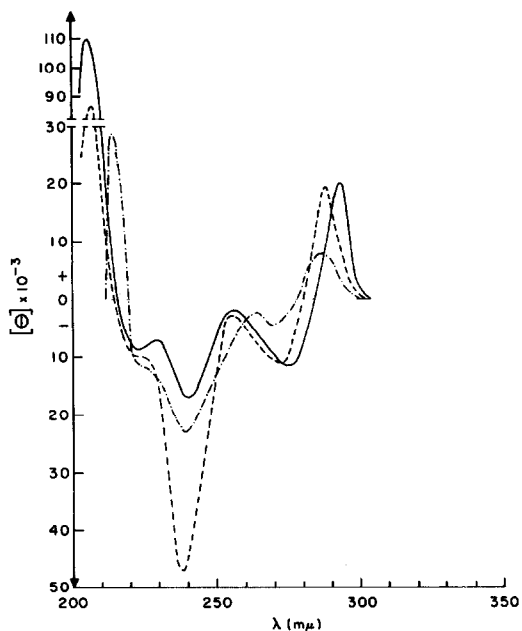


Fig 2. CD spectra of unnatural cryptostylinines I (4) [—], II (5), [---], and III (6) [-·-·-] in methanol.

CD spectra clearly show Davydov exciton splitting⁸ in the 1L_b transition band characterized by two strong extrema ($\Delta\lambda = 15\text{--}16\text{ nm}$) of about the same amplitude but opposite signs. These bands are probably derived from an electric dipole-dipole interaction between the long axis charge-transfer transition moments of the two similar non-coplanar aromatic chromophores. However, at the 1L_a band region of 230–250 nm, the Cotton effects do not indicate an exciton splitting since these transition

moments are approximately parallel⁹. Finally, although the negative CD maximum below 200 nm could not be reached because of instrumental limitation, the very strong positive extreme in the 200–210 nm region suggest that the 1B Cotton effect also exhibits a Davydov splitting with the same sequence as shown by the first pair.

Since the first of the split Cotton effects of the 1L_b transitions of the unnatural cryptostylinines 4, 5, and 6 are positive, the two non-coplanar aromatic chromophores must show right-handed or positive chirality (Fig 3) on the basis of the aromatic chirality method³. Thus, they possess the *R* configuration in agreement with the X-ray analysis. Had there been no electric dipole-dipole interaction, the sums of the closely related Cotton effect of opposite signs would have cancelled each other with resulting weak intensities.

In connection with this study, unnatural 4'-desmethyl cryptostyline II (14) was synthesized. Cyclodehydration of the benzyloxy-substituted amide 9, obtained by condensation of homoveratrylamine 7 and 4-benzyloxy-3-methoxybenzoyl chloride (8),¹⁰ with phosphorus oxychloride yielded

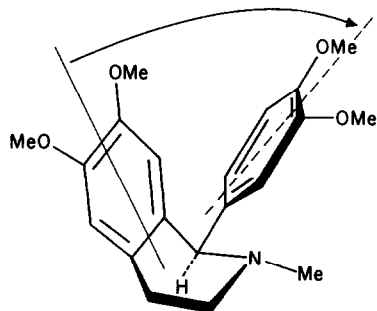


Fig 3. Positive chirality of unnatural cryptostyline II (5).

the 3,4-dihydroisoquinoline **10** which was reduced with sodium borohydride to the tetrahydroisoquinoline **11**. Resolution of **11** with (-)-diacetone-2-keto-L-gulonic acid¹¹ yielded the dextro-

rotatory isomer **12** which was reductively condensed with formaldehyde and the resulting N-methyl derivative **13** O-debenzylated with mineral acid to afford the desired monophenol **14**. The configura-

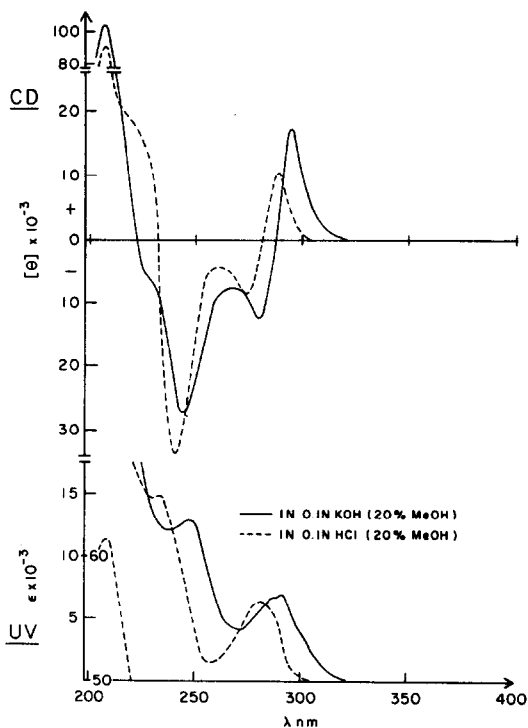
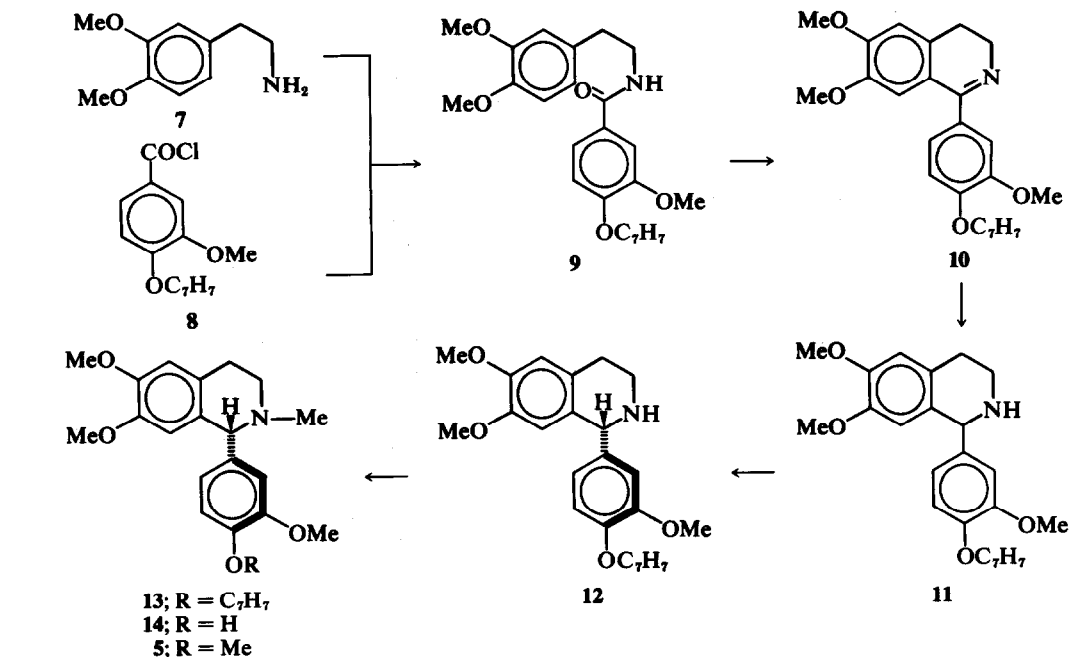


Fig. 4. UV and CD curves of the monophenol **14**.

tion of **14** was established since O-methylation with diazomethane yielded unnatural cryptostyline II (**5**).

The UV, ORD and CD spectra (Table 1) of the monophenol **14** provided additional confirmation of the configuration assignment. Once again, Davydov splitting was observed in the ¹L_b transition (Fig 4). Both the first and second extreme showed approximately the same bathochromic shift of 6–7 nm in 0.1 N KOH. This indicates a strong coupling between the long axis polarized transition moments of the veratrole and methoxy phenolate moieties. If there were no such interaction between the two alkoxy benzene transitions, only one of the two Cotton effects in the 280–300 nm region would have shifted with alkali to the longer wave length.

EXPERIMENTAL

Crystallography. Crystals of **5**.HBr are orthorhombic, space group P2₁2₁2₁. The crystal data are a = 10.162(3), b = 12.352(5), c = 16.456(4) Å, d_{obs} = 1.37, d_{calc} = 1.364 g cm⁻³ for Z = 4, μ = 31.9 cm⁻¹ (CuKα). All intensity data were collected by θ-2θ scans on a Hilger & Watts model Y290 four circle diffractometer. Nickel filtered CuKα radiation and pulse height discrimination were used. Of the 2252 accessible reflections with 2θ < 140°, 1882 had intensities significantly greater than background. These data were collected from a crystal which was approximately 0.15 × 0.15 × 0.45 mm. The data were corrected for absorption¹².

Table 1. UV maxima, ORD and CD Cotton effects of the monophenol 14

Solvent	UV ^a		ORD ^b		CD ^b
	λ max, nm	ε	λ nm	[φ]	λ nm [θ] (i) = inflection
Methanol	282	6140	294 +	4500°pk ^c	291 + 10900
	235 (i)	14000	281 -	13250°tr ^c	275 - 8800
	207	66700	266 -	500°pk	261 - 3800
			251 -	8500°tr	243 - 28000
			236 +	36240°pk	225 + 15000 (i) 208 + 80000
0.1 N HCl (20% Methanol)	281	6200	293 +	3500°pk	289 + 10300
	234	14820	281 -	12500°tr	274 - 8800
	208	61500	265 -	750°pk	260 - 4200
			250 -	8870°tr	241 - 34000
		233 +	37490°pk	222 + 18000 (i) 207 + 90000	
0.1 N KOH (20% Methanol)	291	6800	304 +	2140°pk	296 + 17200
	247	12850	287 -	16250°tr	280 - 12300
			266 -	4000°pk	267 - 7600
			255 -	6500°tr	245 - 27000
			235 +	10000°pk	230 - 6000 (i) 203 + 103000

^aUV spectra were recorded on a Cary 14 Spectrophotometer.

^bORD and CD spectra were recorded on a JASCO Spectropolarimeter, Model ORD/CD/UV-5 at 23°C. Concentrations were in the range of 0.01-0.001 M.

^cpk = peak; tr = trough.

The function minimized in the least squares refinement was

$$\sum w | |F_o| - |F_c| |^2$$

where $w = 1/(7.1 + |F_o| + 0.012|F_o|^2)$. Standard atomic scattering curves were used for Br⁻, C, N, O¹³ and H¹⁴. The Br⁻ curve was corrected for the real and imaginary parts of the anomalous scattering.¹⁵ The refinement calculations were made with a local modification of the program ORFLS¹⁶.

The structure of 5.HBr was solved by the heavy atom method. Full matrix least squares with isotropic temperature factors for all atoms was used for the initial refinement. All atoms were assigned anisotropic thermal parameters and the refinement was continued by block diagonal least squares (BDLS) in which the matrix was partitioned into eight blocks. A difference Fourier calculated at this point revealed all but one of the hydrogen atoms. The hydrogen atoms were added at their calculated positions and several additional cycles of BDLS were run. The refinement was stopped when all shifts were less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of their respective standard deviations ($\frac{1}{2}\sigma$ for the hydrogens). The final difference Fourier has no features greater than 0.4 e Å⁻¹ in magnitude. The final unweighted R is 0.031 for the 1882 observed data.

The final atomic parameters and their standard deviations are given in Tables 2 and 3. The bond lengths and angles are in reasonable agreement with the expected values. A listing of the observed and calculated structure factors is given in Table 4.

The absolute configuration of 5.HBr was established by comparison of the observed and calculated structure fac-

tors of selected Bijvoet pairs of reflections. The intensities of 27 pairs of reflections, $hk\ell$ and $hk\bar{\ell}$, for which $F_c(hk\ell) > 20e$ and $|\Delta F_c| = ||F_c(hk\ell)| - |F_c(hk\bar{\ell})|| > 2.0e$ were measured. In all cases the sign of the difference ΔF_o was the same as that of the corresponding ΔF_c , calculated for the configuration shown in Fig 1. In order to confirm that the crystal used for the structure and absolute configuration determinations was truly representative of the sample, the same set of Bijvoet reflections was measured for each of two additional crystals chosen from the original batch. The intensity differences for these two crystals are in agreement with those observed for the first crystal.

N-(4-Benzoyloxy-3-methoxybenzoyl)homoveratrylamine (9). A soln of 8¹⁰ (17.5 g, 0.063 mol) in 50 ml CH₂Cl₂ was added over 30 min to a vigorously stirred mixture of homoveratrylamine (11.4 g, 0.063 mol) in 50 ml CH₂Cl₂ and 10 ml H₂O, maintained at 4° and slightly alkaline by the addition of 10% NaOH or as needed. The mixture was stirred at 25° for 2 hr and the crystals collected to give 16 g (60%) of 9, m.p. 162-164°. The organic layer was separated, washed with 3N HCl, evaporated and the residue crystallized from EtOH to give another 7 g (26%) of 9. An analytical specimen prepared from EtOH exhibited: m.p. 164-165°; IR (KBr): 3400, 1628, 1598, 1590, 1580, 1540, 1515, 1510 cm⁻¹. (Found: C, 71.39; H, 6.67; N, 3.27. Calc. for C₂₅H₂₇NO₅: C, 71.24; H, 6.46; N, 3.32%).

1-(4-Benzoyloxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-6,7-dimethoxy-3,4-dihydroisoquinoline hydrochloride (10.HCl). A mixture of 9 (16 g, 0.038 mol) and 16 ml of POCl₃ in 160 ml of MeCN was stirred and refluxed for 2 hr and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in H₂O, EtOAc added, and the mixture rendered alkaline with

Table 2. Final atomic parameters for 5.HBr with standard deviations in parentheses

ATOM	X	Y	Z	B
Br	0.89428(5)	0.88371(4)	0.85773(3)	*
O(1)	0.7517(4)	0.6861(3)	0.5371(2)	*
O(2)	0.5592(3)	0.5752(3)	0.5944(2)	*
O(3)	-0.0720(3)	0.4129(3)	0.3910(3)	*
O(4)	0.0412(3)	0.5811(3)	0.3323(2)	*
N(2)	0.5061(4)	0.4112(3)	0.2410(2)	*
C(1)	0.4755(4)	0.3974(4)	0.3310(3)	*
C(3)	0.6513(5)	0.4194(5)	0.2282(3)	*
C(4)	0.7015(5)	0.5246(5)	0.2640(3)	*
C(4)A	0.6561(4)	0.5374(3)	0.3506(3)	*
C(5)	0.7241(4)	0.6086(4)	0.4021(3)	*
C(6)	0.6903(4)	0.6189(4)	0.4827(2)	*
C(7)	0.5846(4)	0.5583(3)	0.5141(2)	*
C(8)	0.5170(4)	0.4889(3)	0.4646(2)	*
C(8)A	0.5513(4)	0.4789(3)	0.3809(2)	*
C(9)	0.4471(7)	0.3226(6)	0.1922(4)	*
C(11)	0.3286(4)	0.3992(3)	0.3455(2)	*
C(12)	0.2663(5)	0.3087(4)	0.3750(3)	*
C(13)	0.1323(5)	0.3100(4)	0.3919(3)	*
C(14)	0.0601(4)	0.4024(4)	0.3772(3)	*
C(15)	0.1222(4)	0.4951(3)	0.3460(2)	*
C(16)	0.2560(4)	0.4932(4)	0.3314(3)	*
C(17)	0.8476(10)	0.7581(9)	0.5057(5)	*
C(18)	0.4575(7)	0.5116(6)	0.6300(3)	*
C(19)	-0.1338(6)	0.3322(6)	0.4403(5)	*
C(20)	0.0996(6)	0.6782(4)	0.3018(4)	*
H(1)	0.509(4)	0.320(3)	0.344(2)	2.2(8)
HN(2)	0.467(6)	0.471(5)	0.221(3)	4.9(13)
H(3)A	0.667(5)	0.417(4)	0.176(3)	4.7(12)
H(3)B	0.695(7)	0.340(6)	0.250(5)	8.5(19)
H(4)A	0.668(5)	0.587(4)	0.235(3)	4.0(10)
H(4)B	0.793(6)	0.526(4)	0.264(3)	4.6(12)
H(8)	0.799(5)	0.649(4)	0.381(3)	4.4(11)
H(9)A	0.493(6)	0.263(5)	0.204(4)	6.4(17)
H(9)B	0.466(7)	0.334(6)	0.124(4)	7.6(16)
H(9)C	0.346(6)	0.314(5)	0.201(4)	5.2(13)
H(11)	0.450(5)	0.438(4)	0.483(3)	3.6(10)
H(12)	0.314(5)	0.247(4)	0.386(3)	3.3(9)
H(13)	0.087(6)	0.245(5)	0.420(3)	5.7(13)
H(16)	0.297(4)	0.555(4)	0.317(3)	2.9(9)
H(17)A	0.891(8)	0.795(6)	0.553(5)	8.3(18)
H(17)B	0.811(8)	0.806(6)	0.461(5)	9.6(22)
H(17)C	0.920(8)	0.732(7)	0.477(5)	7.9(23)
H(18)A	0.445(6)	0.531(5)	0.682(4)	5.8(13)
H(18)B	0.465(6)	0.438(5)	0.618(4)	6.2(16)
H(18)C	0.374(5)	0.533(4)	0.594(3)	4.9(12)
H(19)A	-0.229(6)	0.368(5)	0.453(4)	6.0(14)
H(19)B	-0.081(7)	0.323(6)	0.497(4)	8.0(18)
H(19)C	-0.141(7)	0.267(6)	0.413(4)	7.3(19)
H(20)A	0.025(6)	0.732(5)	0.290(3)	5.5(13)
H(20)B	0.162(5)	0.656(5)	0.247(3)	5.3(12)
H(20)C	0.160(7)	0.713(5)	0.338(4)	7.2(17)

* Anisotropic thermal parameters are given in Table 3.

10% NaOH aq. The organic extract was washed with H₂O, acidified with ethanolic HCl and evaporated. The residue was crystallized from EtOH to give 12.5 g (75%) of 10.HCl: m.p. 209–210°; NMR (DMSO-d₆) δ 3.06 (t, 2, J = 7 Hz, CH₂Ar), 3.67 (s, 3, OCH₃), 3.82 (t, 2, J = 7 Hz, CH₂N=), 3.87 (s, 3, OCH₃), 3.92 (s, 3, OCH₃), 5.22 (s, 2, OCH₂), 6.98 (s, 1, aromatic), 7.20–7.60 (m, 9, aromatic).

(Found: C, 68.32; H, 6.17; N, 3.18. Calc. for C₂₅H₂₅NO₄. HCl: C, 68.26; H, 5.96; N, 3.18%).

(±)-1-(4-Benzyloxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (11). To a stirred soln of 10.HCl (44 g, 0.1 mol) in 600 ml of MeOH at 15–20°, 16.5 g of NaBH₄ was added over 20 min. After stirring at 25° for 3 hr, the mixture was evaporated and the residue

Table 3. Final anisotropic thermal parameters for 5.HBr with standard deviations in parentheses

ATOM	B11 × 10 ⁴	B22 × 10 ⁵	B33 × 10 ⁵	B12 × 10 ⁵	B13 × 10 ⁵	B23 × 10 ⁵
Br	117(1)	775(4)	493(2)	85(4)	49(3)	147(2)
O(1)	135(4)	943(29)	409(13)	-539(29)	-34(20)	-9(16)
O(2)	133(4)	861(25)	299(10)	-302(27)	74(17)	-31(14)
O(3)	66(3)	1119(32)	678(18)	-7(24)	28(18)	317(21)
O(4)	87(3)	707(22)	509(14)	92(23)	55(18)	108(15)
N(2)	96(3)	671(28)	310(13)	151(28)	-5(19)	-60(16)
C(1)	75(4)	593(30)	326(14)	75(29)	11(19)	-20(17)
C(3)	102(5)	1015(45)	325(17)	156(40)	114(25)	-61(23)
C(4)	73(4)	992(42)	325(17)	5(36)	91(23)	48(23)
C(4)A	58(3)	741(29)	311(14)	79(27)	5(19)	39(19)
C(5)	64(3)	791(33)	369(16)	-77(33)	-23(20)	98(21)
C(6)	76(4)	648(28)	333(15)	-153(33)	-30(20)	-24(19)
C(7)	74(4)	542(26)	281(13)	-7(27)	52(19)	27(15)
C(8)	67(4)	587(28)	275(13)	24(27)	33(18)	36(16)
C(8)A	64(3)	526(26)	300(14)	63(25)	-7(19)	2(15)
C(9)	155(8)	908(48)	401(21)	-109(51)	-13(35)	-197(27)
C(11)	80(4)	581(27)	286(14)	-27(28)	-66(19)	-27(17)
C(12)	101(5)	604(30)	388(19)	-14(32)	-69(25)	87(19)
C(13)	88(5)	742(35)	488(20)	-115(33)	-73(25)	155(22)
C(14)	83(4)	787(35)	354(16)	-36(32)	-14(21)	98(20)
C(15)	73(4)	663(27)	314(15)	36(28)	-49(21)	43(17)
C(16)	84(4)	519(26)	312(15)	-28(28)	-2(21)	-19(16)
C(17)	224(12)	1661(84)	509(28)	-1279(94)	-119(42)	108(44)
C(18)	172(8)	1016(51)	356(20)	-358(53)	227(35)	52(27)
C(19)	92(6)	1103(55)	702(32)	-146(45)	150(35)	334(37)
C(20)	105(5)	568(31)	623(25)	38(39)	21(35)	67(23)

The anisotropic temperature factor has the form

$$\exp[-(h^2B_{11} + k^2B_{22} + l^2B_{33} + 2hkB_{12} + 2hlB_{13} + 2klB_{23})].$$

distributed between a mixture of CH₂Cl₂-H₂O. The organic layer was washed with H₂O, evaporated, and the residue crystallized from EtOH to give 39.8 g (97%) of **11**: m.p. 127-129°; NMR (CDCl₃) δ 1-92 (s, 1, NH), 2.60-3.40 (m, 4, CH₂CH₂), 3.60, 3.79, 3.83 (3s, 9, 3 OCH₃), 4.95 (s, 1, CH), 5.13 (s, 2, CH₂O), 6.25, 6.60 (2s, 2, aromatic), 6.60-7.00 (m, 3, aromatic), 7.20-7.60 (m, 5, aromatic). (Found: C, 74.11; H, 6.72; N, 3.46. Calc. for C₂₅H₂₇NO₄: C, 74.05; H, 6.71; N, 3.45%).

(+)-1(R)-1-(4-Benzoyloxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (**12**). A soln of **11** (20.3 g, 0.05 mol) and (-)-diacetone-2-keto-L-gulonic acid hydrate¹¹ (14.6 g, 0.05 mol) in 400 ml of EtOH was stored at 25° overnight. The crystals were collected and recrystallized twice from 300 ml of EtOH to give 12.4 g (73% based on 0.025 mol) of **12**: (-)-diacetone-2-keto-L-gulonate: m.p. 192-194°. [α]_D²⁵ +1.9° (c 1, MeOH); [α]_D²⁵ +19.4° (c 1, MeOH). (Found: C, 65.32; H, 6.71; N, 1.95. Calc. for C₂₅H₂₇NO₄. C₁₂H₁₈O₇: C, 65.38; H, 6.67; N, 2.06%).

An aqueous soln of the above salt (10.9 g, 0.016 mol) was rendered alkaline with 10% NaOH aq. and extracted with CH₂Cl₂, the extract washed with H₂O and evaporated. The residue was crystallized from EtOH to give 6.3 g (97%) of **12**: m.p. 129-130°; [α]_D²⁵ +25.0° (c 1, CHCl₃); UV max (MeOH) 206 nm (ε 75000), 230 (19250) (inf), 282 (7090); ORD (c 0.405, MeOH) [φ]₇₀₀ +73°, [φ]₅₈₈ +111°, [φ]₂₉₃ +8000° (pk), [φ]₂₈₈ 0° (int), [φ]₂₇₉ -13380° (tr), [φ]₂₆₃ 0° (pk), [φ]₂₄₅ -8750° (tr), [φ]₂₄₀ 0° (int), [φ]₂₃₀ +27500° (pk); CD (c 0.01 M, MeOH) [θ]₃₁₀ 0, [θ]₂₈₈ +14200, [θ]₂₈₀ 0, [θ]₂₇₃ -7600, [θ]₂₅₆ -1800, [θ]₂₄₀ -12000;

[θ]₂₃₂ 0; [θ]₂₂₄ +17000 (sh), [θ]₂₀₇ +125000; NMR similar to that of **11**. (Found: C, 74.23; H, 6.76; N, 3.35. Calc. for C₂₅H₂₇NO₄: C, 74.05; H, 6.71; N, 3.45%).

(-)-1(R)-1-(4-Benzoyloxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-methyl-6,7-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (**13**). A mixture of **12** (12.4 g, 0.03 mol) and 20 ml of 37% CH₂O in 100 ml MeOH and 60 ml dioxane was stored overnight at 25°. To the stirred soln at 15-20°, 12 g NaBH₄ was added over 30 min. After stirring at 25° for 2 hr, the mixture was evaporated, the residue dissolved in H₂O and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The extract was washed with H₂O, evaporated, and the residue crystallized from a mixture of EtOH-H₂O to give 11.4 g (82%) of **13**: m.p. 109-110°; [α]_D²⁵ -56.0° (c 1, CHCl₃); UV max (MeOH) 207 nm (ε 74000), 230 (20000) (inf), 282 (6720); ORD (c 0.419 MeOH) [φ]₇₀₀ -111°, [φ]₅₈₈ -174°, [φ]₃₀₃ 0° (int), [φ]₂₉₄ +3500° (pk), [φ]₂₉₁ 0° (int), [φ]₂₈₁ -19800° (tr), [φ]₂₆₄ -6250° (pk), [φ]₂₄₅ -23700° (tr), [φ]₂₃₈ 0° (inf), [φ]₂₃₀ 32500° (pk); CD (c 0.01 M, MeOH) [θ]₃₁₀ 0, [θ]₂₈₈ +15200, [θ]₂₈₁ 0, [θ]₂₇₄ -9400, [θ]₂₅₇ -3000, [θ]₂₄₀ -47000, [θ]₂₂₅ -5000 (sh), [θ]₂₂₀ 0, [θ]₂₁₀ +85000, [θ]₂₀₂ 0; NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.25 (s, 3, NCH₃), 2.50-3.30 (m, 4, CH₂CH₂), 3.58, 3.84, 3.86 (3s, 9, 3 OCH₃), 4.15 (s, 1, CH), 5.18 (s, 2, OCH₂), 6.26, 6.64 (2s, 2, aromatic), 6.70-7.00 (m, 3, aromatic), 7.20-7.70 (m, 5, aromatic). (Found: C, 74.45; H, 7.24; N, 3.33. Calc. for C₂₆H₂₉NO₄: C, 74.44; H, 6.97; N, 3.34%).

(-)-1(R)-6,7-Dimethoxy-2-methyl-1-(4-hydroxy-3-methoxyphenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (**14**). A mixture of **13** (6 g, 0.0143 mol) and 60 ml conc HCl in 60 ml C₆H₆ was stirred in a N₂ atm at 25° for 18 hr. The aqueous layer was washed with ether, neutralized with NaHCO₃,

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