

SYNTHESIS OF THE A/B/C RING SYSTEM OF TAXANE DITERPENES FROM (S)-(+)-CARVONE

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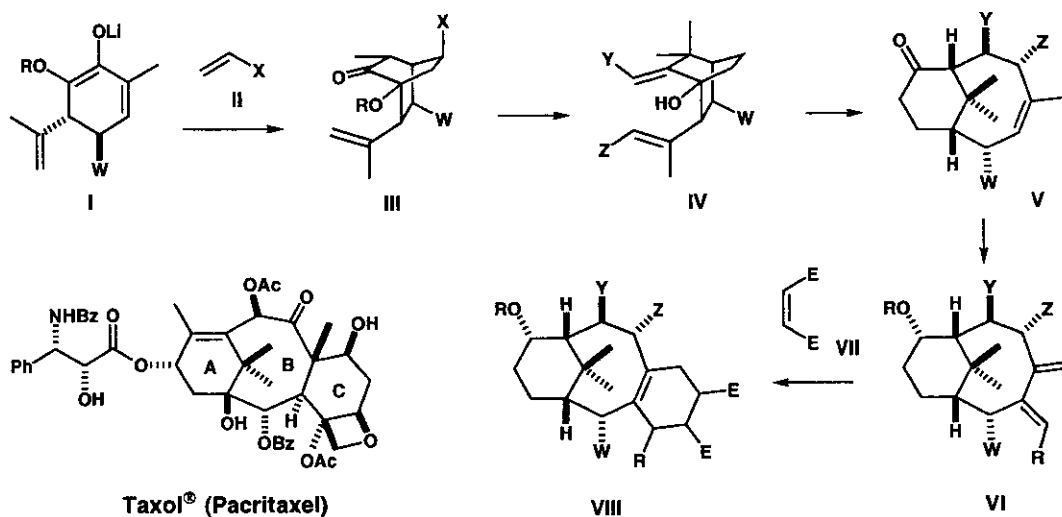
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Abstract- A new route for the synthesis of the tricyclo[9.3.1.0^{3,8}]pentadecane skeleton, the A/B/C ring system of taxanes, *via* epoxide (**12**) from (S)-(+)-carvone using sequential Michael reaction followed by base-induced oxy-Cope rearrangement and Diels-Alder reaction is described.

A number of synthetic methods for the tricyclo[9.3.1.0^{3,8}]pentadecane derivatives have been developed in an attempt to construct the skeleton of the potent anti-tumor agent Taxol[®] (paclitaxel) and its analogues.^{1,2} In this paper, we wish to report an alternative and efficient method for the synthesis of the optically active tricyclo[9.3.1.0^{3,8}]pentadecane ring system from (s)-(+)-carvone. Our synthetic strategy involves sequential

Figure 1



Michael reaction of enolate (**I**) with dienophile (**II**) to give bicyclo[2.2.2]octane (**III**), oxy-Cope rearrangement of hydroxy diene (**IV**) to construct the A/B ring system (**V**), and Diels-Alder reaction of diene (**VI**) with dienophile (**VII**) to form the C ring, as the key steps.

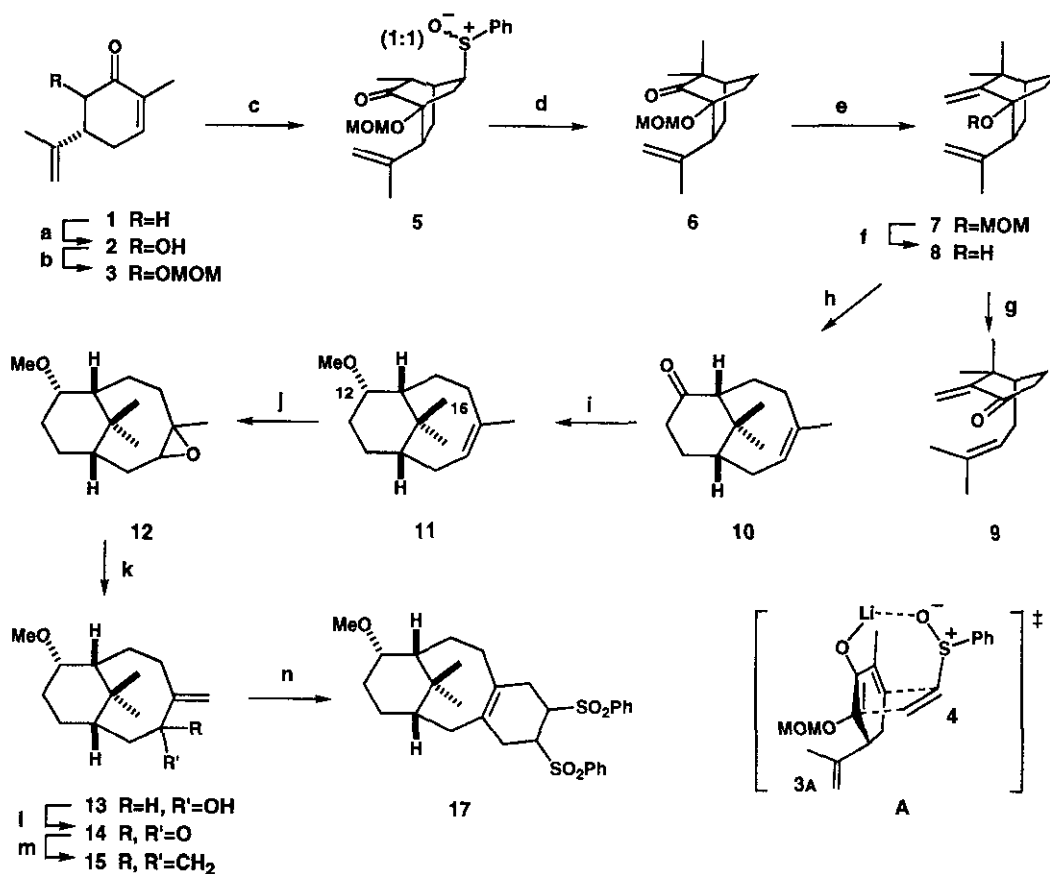
The optically active bicyclo[2.2.2]octane derivative corresponding to **III** (W=H) was synthesized by sequential Michael reaction of enone (**3**) with phenyl vinyl sulfoxide (**4**) as a dienophile. Reaction of the kinetic enolate of **3**,³ readily prepared from (*S*)-(+)-carvone (**1**) via the α -hydroxy ketone (**2**), with **4** in THF-HMPA at 0°C for 1 h gave keto sulfoxide (**5**) in 82% yield (Scheme 1).⁵ The configuration of the phenylsulfinyl group in **5** was estimated from the reaction mechanism. The adducts must arise via the preferred transition state **A** in which sulfoxide (**4**) approaches to the dienolate (**3A**) from the less hindered side with coordination between the lithium cation in **3A** and the sulfonyl oxygen of **4**. Thus obtained **5** was transformed into the 1,5-diene (**8**), the precursor of oxy-Cope rearrangement, as follows. Removal of the phenylsulfinyl group by Li-liquid ammonia reduction followed by oxidation of the resulting secondary alcohol with PDC, and C-methylation provided the dimethyl ketone (**6**), $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} -5.6^\circ$ (*c* 0.6, CHCl₃), in 69% overall yield. Addition of trimethylsilylmethyl anion to the ketone in **6** and subsequent treatment with KH formed the exoolefin (**7**), whose methoxymethyl group was removed to afford hydroxy diene (**8**), $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} +102.7^\circ$ (*c* 0.75, CHCl₃), in 61% yield over three steps.

Oxy-Cope rearrangement of **8** was effected by heating at 150°C for 5 min in the presence of lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide in a 10:1 mixture of *o*-xylene and HMPA to give the desired bicyclo[5.3.1]undecane derivative (**10**), $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} +38.3^\circ$ (*c* 0.6, CHCl₃), in 76% yield.⁶ Lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide and HMPA were essential for this rearrangement; heating of **8** at 180°C in *o*-dichlorobenzene gave dienone (**9**), $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} +5.6^\circ$ (*c* 0.9, CHCl₃), instead of **10** as a result of retro-ene reaction.

With the desired bicyclo[5.3.1]undecene derivative in hand, preparation of the diene (**15**) corresponding to **VI** (W=Y=Z=H) was conducted. Before construction of the 1,3-diene moiety, the ketone in **10** was protected as the methyl ether by a two-step sequence: 1) DIBAL reduction, and 2) methyl etherification. The configuration of the newly introduced methoxyl group in **11** was confirmed by NOE correlation between the methine proton at C-12 and the methyl proton at C-16. Epoxidation of **11** with *m*-chloroperoxybenzoic acid to afford epoxide (**12**) as a 3:10 diastereoisomeric mixture followed by treatment with lithium diisopropylamide gave allyl alcohol (**13**) in 82% yield (2 steps). Exposure of **13** to the Dess-Martin reagent resulted in oxidation of the secondary alcohol furnishing the enone (**14**), which was then converted to the diene (**15**), $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25} -78.0^\circ$ (*c* 0.3, CHCl₃), in two steps: 1) addition of trimethylsilylmethyl anion and 2) base treatment.

The construction of the C-ring was achieved by intermolecular Diels-Alder reaction of **15** with *trans*-1,2-bis-

Scheme 1



Reagents: a. 1) LDA, THF then TMSCl, -15°C , 1 h, 2) MCPBA, hexane, -15°C , 1 h, 3) 1N HCl, THF, rt, 20 min, 45% (3 steps);⁴ b. MeOCH_2Cl , $i\text{-Pr}_2\text{NEt}$, CH_2Cl_2 , 60%; c. LDA, THF-HMPA then phenyl vinyl sulfoxide (4), 0°C , 1 h, 82%; d. 1) Li, liq. $\text{NH}_3\text{-EtOH}$ (5:1), -78°C , 30 min, 2) PDC, 4ÅMS, CH_2Cl_2 , rt, 3 h, 83% (2 steps); e. 1) $(\text{TMS})_2\text{NLi}$ then MeI, THF, rt, 2 h, 77%; 2) TMSCH_2Li , Et_2O , rt, 30 min, 82%; 3) KH, THF, rt, 80 min, 78%; f. MeOH-c.HCl (99:1), rt, 80 min, 95%; g. $i\text{-Pr}_2\text{NEt}$, $o\text{-dichlorobenzene}$, 180°C , 2 h, 56%; h. $(\text{TMS})_2\text{NLi}$, $o\text{-xylene-HMPA}$ (10:1), 150°C , 5 min, 76%; i. 1) DIBAL, $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2\text{-hexane}$ (1:1), -78°C , 10 min, 79%, 2) MeI, NaH, THF-DMF (3:1), rt, 3 h, 97%; j. MCPBA, Na_2HPO_4 , CH_2Cl_2 , 0°C , 5 min; k. LDA, Et_2O , rt, 2 h, 82% (2 steps); l. Dess-Martin reagent, AcOEt, rt, 15 min, 86%; m. 1) TMSCH_2Li , Et_2O , 5°C , 10 min, 83%, 2) $t\text{-BuOK}$, THF, rt, 15 min, 71%; n. *trans*-1,2-bis(phenylsulfonyl)ethylene (16), $o\text{-xylene}$, 100°C , 20 min, 70%.

(phenylsulfonyl)ethylene (16) as the dienophile. The mixture of 15 and 16 in *o*-xylene was heated at 100°C for 20 min and the cyclization then took place smoothly to form the desired tricyclo[9.3.1.0^{3,8}]pentadecane ring system (17) in 70% yield.^{7,8}

Thus, the synthesis for the A/B/C ring system of taxane diterpenes was accomplished from (S)-(+)-carvone as the chiral starting material.⁹ Further investigation of the synthesis of highly functionalized tricyclo[9.3.1.0^{3,8}]pentadecane derivatives by this strategy is now in progress in this laboratory.

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