

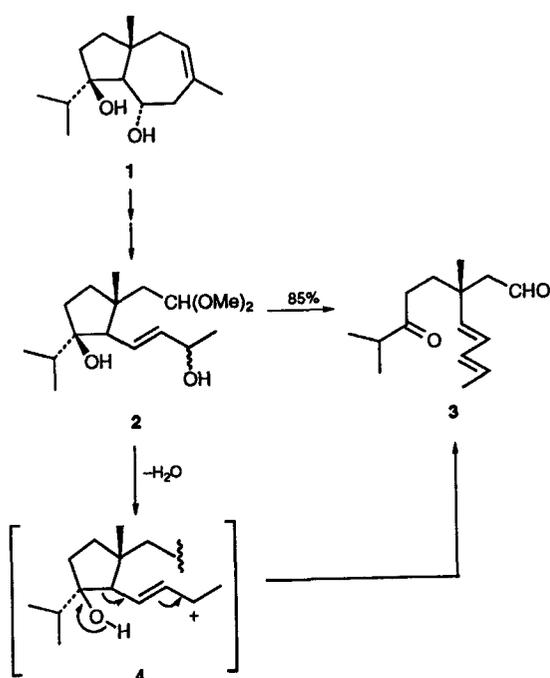
## A Total Decyclisation of Jaeschkeanadiol

Genrikh A. Tolstikov, Fanuza A. Akbutina, Farid A. Valeev and Mansur S. Miftakhov\*

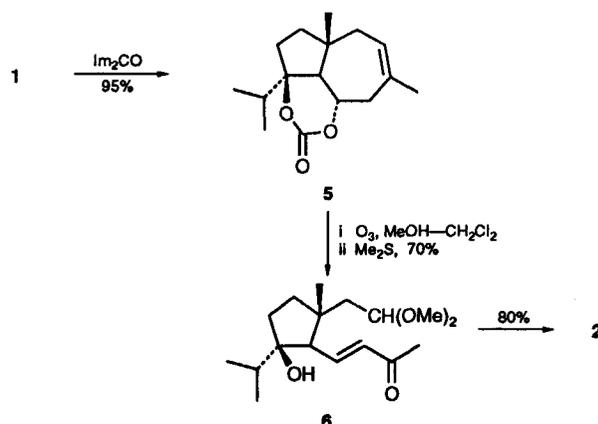
Institute of Organic Chemistry, Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 450054 Ufa, Russian Federation.

Fax: +7 3472 342914

The reaction of epimerical diols **2** with  $\text{LiBF}_4$  in MeCN gives the product of fragmentation **3**.



In the course of conducting a synthetic scheme to transform a natural sesquiterpenoid jaeschkeanadiol **1**<sup>1,2</sup> into monocyclopentanoids, in particular, into appropriately modified prostanooids, the occurrence of an unusual, smooth fragmentation leading to the acyclic system **3** was observed at the dimethyl-acetal **2** deblocking stage using  $\text{LiBF}_4$  in MeCN.<sup>3</sup> It can be noted that the stereochemical uniformity of the reaction observed (the *E,E*-isomer **3** is formed) confirms that the decyclisation **2** proceeds *via* a carbonic intermediate **4**.



Allylic alcohol **2** obtained in the 1→3 transformation was formed by ozonolytic cleavage of the carbonate of jaeschkeanadiol **5** and subsequent boron hydride reduction of enone **6** (MeOH, -40 °C).<sup>†</sup> Commonly, a version of the 'two-stage fragmentation' of jaeschkeanadiol described above is of theoretical interest and also opens a way to the new homochiral units of type **3**, which may be widely applied in total synthesis.

<sup>†</sup> Characterization data for jaeschkeanadiol (4β,6α-dihydroxydaux-8-ene) **1**. M.p. 83–85 °C (EtOAc),  $[\alpha]_D^{25} + 38.0$  (c 1.0, CHCl<sub>3</sub>).

(1*R*, 2*R*, 3*R*)-3-Methyl-1-isopropyl-2(3α,β-hydroxy-*E*-but-1-enyl)-3-(2-dimethoxyethyl)cyclopentan-1-ol **2**, mixture of 3α- and 3β-epimers in the ratio 4:6, oily liquid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (δ, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 0.86 (d, 3H, *J* 4.2 Hz) and 0.93 (d, 3H, *J* 4.0 Hz, -CMe<sub>2</sub>), 1.06 (s, 3H, Me), 1.27 (d, 3H, *J* 6.3 Hz, Me), 1.49–1.79 (m, 6H, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.07 (d, 1H, *J* 5.6 Hz, C<sup>2</sup>H), 2.46 (br s, 1H, OH), 3.28 (s) and 3.29 (s, 6H, OMe), 4.09–4.46 [m, 2H, CH(OMe)<sub>2</sub> and =CH-C-], 5.52–5.72 (m, 1H, CH=). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (δ, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 17.36 and 18.08 (CHMe<sub>2</sub>), 22.52 (22.29- β-epimer) (Me), 23.56 (Me), 34.01 (33.81- β-epimer)(C<sup>4</sup>), 36.73 (36.42- β-epimer)(C<sup>5</sup>), 37.73 (CHMe<sub>2</sub>), 43.47 (CH<sub>2</sub>), 44.71 (C<sup>3</sup>), 52.35 (OMe), 58.03 (C<sup>2</sup>), 68.88 (68.41- β-epimer) (CHO), 85.77 (C<sup>1</sup>), 102.94 (OCHO), 127.87 (126.70- β-epimer) (=CH-C-O), 138.45 (138.25- β-epimer) (CH=).

(6*R*)-2,6-Dimethyl-6-(2-oxoethyl)-3-oxoundeca-7*E*,9*E*-diene **3**, oily liquid,  $[\alpha]_D^{25} - 59.7$  (c 2.54, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). UV ( $\lambda_{max}/nm$ ): 228.45 (EtOH). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (δ, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 1.07 (d, 6H, *J* 7.0 Hz, CMe<sub>2</sub>), 1.15 (s, 3H, Me), 1.74 (d, 3H, *J* 6.0 Hz, MeC=), 1.60–1.80 (m, 2H, C<sup>3</sup>H<sub>2</sub>), 2.25–2.45 (m, 4H, C<sup>4</sup>H<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.57 (quin., 1H, *J* 7.0 Hz, C<sup>2</sup>H), 5.49 (d, 1H, *J* 15.7 Hz, -C<sup>7</sup>H=), 5.66 (dq, 1H, *J* 6.0 and 15.2 Hz, C<sup>10</sup>H), 5.90–6.10 (m, 2H, C<sup>8</sup>H, C<sup>9</sup>H), 9.7 (t, 1H, *J* 2.8 Hz, CHO). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (δ, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 17.98 (Me), 18.17 and 18.23 (CHMe<sub>2</sub>), 23.43 (CH<sub>3</sub>), 34.97 (C<sup>5</sup> and C<sup>4</sup>), 37.85 (C<sup>6</sup>), 40.91 (C<sup>2</sup>), 53.76 (CH<sub>2</sub>CHO), 128.95, 129.38, 131.05 and 136.0 (C<sup>7</sup>, C<sup>8</sup>, C<sup>9</sup>, C<sup>10</sup>), 202.79 (CHO), 214.15 (C=O); MS *m/z* 236 [M]<sup>+</sup>, 221 [M-Me]<sup>+</sup>, 218 [M-H<sub>2</sub>O]<sup>+</sup>, 207 [M-CHO]<sup>+</sup>, 193 [M-CH<sub>2</sub>CHO]<sup>+</sup>, 177, 123, 109, 107, 95, 93, 91, 83, 71, 43 [CH<sub>2</sub>CHO]<sup>+</sup> (max).

Carbonate of jaeschkeanadiol **5**. M.p. 102–103 °C (lit.,<sup>2</sup> 102–103 °C),  $[\alpha]_D^{25} - 41.44$  (c 0.98, MeOH).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were taken on a Bruker AM-300 spectrometer of operating frequencies 300 and 75.47 MHz, respectively, internal standard TMS, solvent CDCl<sub>3</sub>. Mass spectra were determined on a mass spectrometer MX-1303, ionising voltage energy 70 eV. Optical rotations were measured at 25 °C on a Perkin-Elmer Polarimeter M-141.

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