A Short Enantiospecific Route to Isodaucane Sesquiterpenes from Limonene. On the Absolute Configuration of (+)-Aphanamol I and II

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Received March 26, 1992

The isodaucane sesquiterpenes (+)-aphanamol I (3) and (-)-2-oxoisodauc-5-en-12-al [(-)-6] have been prepared in a short reaction sequence from 5(S)-isopropyl-2-methyl-1-cyclopentene-1-carbaldehyde (S)-23 (readily obtainable from (+)-limonene). Key steps were a de Mayo type photocyclization of an 3-acyloxy-2-cyclopenten-1-one with 3(S)-isopropyl-1-methylcyclopentene [(S)-24] to a [$5.3.0.0^{2.6}$]tricyclodecanone (e.g., (-)-28) with the desired configuration at all stereocenters and the formation of 3 by a base-catalyzed fragmentation of the γ , δ -epoxyal cohol intermediate 33 (R = H), which produced all the desired functional groups in one step. The stereochemical assignments were supported by \overline{CD} data as well as by the synthesis of (-)-norbourbonone (29) from (S)-24, which is a novel chiral intermediate. These results are in confliction with some earlier assignments of the absolute configuration in the isodaucane group of sesquiterpenes.

Introduction

Seven hydroazulene sesquiterpenes of the isodaucane (1) group¹ have been found in nature. (-)-Mintsulfide (2), a constitutent of peppermint oil, was the first to be isolated, and is the only one with its absolute configuration rigorously established by X-ray crystal analysis.² The minor toxic principles (+)-aphanamol I (3) and II (5) have been isolated from the fruits of the timber tree Aphanamixis grandifolia,³ 2-oxoisodauc-5-en-12-al (6) occurs together with 5 in the Paraguayan medicinal plant Chromolaena laevigata^{1a} and has also been found in a Neomiranda sp.,⁴ while 5 is present together with its 7,8-epimer 7 in Critonia quadrangularis⁵ and 3, 5, and 6 have been reported as constituents of Senecio crassiflorus.⁶ Quite recently, the isonitrile 8 and the isothiocyanate 9 were isolated from the marine sponge Acanthella acuta.⁷ The 2,6-epoxide analogue of mintsulfide and isodauc-5(12)en-2-one have been isolated from clary sage oil (a steam distillate of Salvia sclarea).⁸ Periplanone A, a pheromone component of the American cockroach Periplaneta mericana, was initially assigned an isodaucane carbon skeleton but was later shown to be a germacrane derivative.⁹ The relative configurations of all the natural isodaucanes have been established, all except 7 showing a cis relationship between the methyl group, isopropyl group and the H-7 angular proton.

It has been suggested that the α -cadinol derived aldehyde 10 could be a biosynthetic precursor to the isodaucane 6 as well as to other sesquiterpenes from C. laevigata.^{1a} Biomimetic transformations of (-)-germacrene D and (\pm) -epoxygermacrene D led to products with an isodaucane carbon framework; in this way (-)-mintsulfide (2) and

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 (\pm) -aphanamol II (5) have been prepared.^{2,10} Recently, as a part of a general synthetic study of terpenes containing the 1-isopropyl-3-methylcyclopentane unit, Mehta et al. developed an enantioselective synthesis of the aphanamol I enantiomer 11 (via 2-oxoisodauc-5-en-12-al 6) in 14 steps from the cyclopentene aldehyde (S)-23,¹¹ which is readily obtainable in four steps from (+)-(R)-limonene (22).¹² On the basis of this study, naturally occurring (+)-aphanamol I and II were assigned the absolute configuration indicated in formulae 11 and 12.

Results and Discussion

A retrosynthetic scheme for the synthesis of isodaucane-type sesquiterpenes is shown in Scheme I. The strategy depends upon a deMayo-type sequence¹³ which

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has as a novel and crucial step a base induced opening of the cyclobutane ring of an alcohol 13 (R = H) with concomitant β -elimination of a properly oriented oxirane bond. Analogous conversions of bicyclo[3.2]heptane derivatives have involved retroaldolizations or heterolytic fragmentations of substrates with a carbonyl group or a leaving group, respectively, at C-3 (cf. 14, R = H).¹⁴ To test the scheme, a model study was carried out starting with the photoaddition of cyclopentene to a suitably protected 3-hvdroxy-2-cyclopenten-1-one (Scheme II). After several protective groups had been tried, the benzoate 15 was chosen since it is easily prepared from 1,3-cyclopentanedione, it gives a good yield in the photoaddition with cyclopentene, and it should be stable enough to allow freedom of choice of reagents for further transformations of the tricyclic photoadduct 16. Thus, irradiation of 15 in an excess of cyclopentene using a medium-pressure mercury lamp through a Pyrex filter gave the cis, anti, cis photoadduct 16 in 69% yield. For mechanistic reasons we assumed that in order to achieve a smooth formation of a cycloheptene ring, the epoxide oxygen had to be oriented trans to the benzoyloxy group as in 19 and that the diastereomeric exo- and endo epoxides 17 and 19 would therefore undergo fission of the cyclobutane ring with different rates.

Reaction of 16 with dimethyloxosulfonium methylide¹⁵ in THF led to the epoxides 17 and 19 in 14% and 47% yields, respectively. When instead dimethylsulfonium methylide was used for epoxide synthesis, the endo epoxide 19 was obtained in 42% yield, and now no formation of exo epoxide 17 was seen. Such stereochemical differences between the sulfonium and the oxosulfonium methylides in the addition to ketones have been observed earlier.¹⁶ The exo epoxide 17 was prepared by first reacting the ketone 16 with methylenetriphenylphosphorane. The tricyclic exomethylene derivative thus obtained was treated with *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid (*m*-CPBA) to give 17 in a modest overall yield from 16. The stereochemical assignments of the epoxides were made on the reasonable assumption that the steric hindrance for addition to the carbonyl group of the cis, anti, cis photoadduct 16 should preferentially give an endo epoxide in reactions with sulfur ylides, but lead to exo product when the Wittig-*m*-CPBA methodology was used.

When the exo epoxide 17 was debenzoylated in ethanolic ethoxide solution, the epoxide alcohol 18 was not unexpectedly the main product with no signs of cleavage of the cyclobutane ring. Saponification of 19 with KOH in water-dioxane, on the other hand, was accompanied by cleavage of the cyclobutane and oxirane rings to give a 3:1 mixture of the diastereomeric hydroazulenes 20 and 21 in moderate yield. The assignment of trans structure 20 to the major isomer could not be made from NMR data alone and rests primarily on the known preference for trans fusion in this type of hydroazulenes.^{14b} It is well-known that the basic conditions normally required for the hydrolysis of protective ester groups in deMayo reactions will promote epimerizations if hydrogen is present in an α position to the newly formed carbonyl group.¹⁴ This particular problem may be overcome by the use of silvl protected enols in the photocyclization reaction and subsequent deprotection with fluoride ion.14b,17 But apart from the hydrolytic instability of silvl ethers of acidic enols. they also have the drawback of giving significantly increased amounts of undesired cis, syn, cis photoadducts. Exploratory experiments with silvl protective groups substantiated these premonitions.

However, aphanamol I (3) cannot epimerize to a trans fused isomer and therefore seemed amenable to the synthetic scheme delineated above. The oxygen functionalization would be correct, and substituting 3-isopropyl-1methylcyclopentene for cyclopentene, the correct configuration at the stereocenters would be created in the photoaddition owing to steric preference for the enone to approach the cyclopentene ring from the face opposite to the isopropyl substituent. (Such high stereoselectivity was obtained in an analogous (\pm) -bourbonene $(29, 0 = CH_2)$ synthesis from (SR)-24.¹⁸) The use of enantiomerically pure 3-isopropyl-1-methylcyclopentene should also allow control of the absolute configuration. On the other hand, photoadditions of enones to unsymmetrical alkenes lacking polar substituents generally show low regioselectivity and often give a 1:1 ratio between "head to head" and "head to tail" products.¹⁹

The (\overline{S}) - and (R)-enantiomers of cyclopentene 24 were prepared from (+)-(R)- and (-)-(S)-limonene (22),²⁰ respectively, via the readily available aldehyde 23^{12} and

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^{(20) (+)-}Limonene had $[\alpha]^{20}_D$ +120.5° and (-)-limonene $[\alpha]^{20}_D$ -95.0° [lit. (+)-limonene $[\alpha]^{20}_D$ +126.6° (Pliva, J. Herout, V. Collect. Trav. Chim. Tchec. 1950, 15, 160)]. Commercially available (-)-limonene is usually of lower enantiomeric purity than the (+)-enantiomer.



decarbonylation of the latter using a stoichiometric quantity of Wilkinson's catalyst in benzonitrile²¹ (Scheme III). Attempts to run the decarbonylation of 23 catalytically using chlorobis[1,3-bis(diphenylphosphine)propane]rhodium were unsuccessful.²² Small-scale fractional distillation afforded 24 in high chemical yields but with ca. 10-75% of benzonitrile as the only impurity. This was, however, of no consequence in the subsequent photoaddition, where the distillate could be used without further purification and with the benzonitrile serving as an internal GC standard.

Some 81 years ago, Wallach showed that "apofenchene", a degradation product of fenchone, was actually a mixture of 24 with 4-isopropyl-1-methylcyclopentene,²³ which resisted preparative-scale separation even after the advent of GLC.²⁴ This seems to have been overlooked in two well-known handbooks, in which the optical rotation of the "apofenchene" mixture has erroneously been cited for each individual isomer.²⁵ This is therefore the first time that the optical rotation of (S)-24 has been established unambiguously.²⁶ As to be expected, the (R)-enantiomer of 24 prepared from (-)-limonene showed a lower optical activity (75–80% ee).

In parallel experiments, (S)-24 was irradiated together with a slight excess of either 3-(benzoyloxy)-2-cyclopenten-1-one (15) or 3-acetoxy-2-cyclopenten-1-one (25)^{14a} in acetonitrile, using a medium-pressure mercury lamp with a Pyrex filter. Both experiments gave rather complex mixtures of isomeric photoadducts, which could only be separated with difficulty by preparative HPLC. Irradiation of (S)-24 together with benzoate 15 afforded the regioisomers (-)-27 and (+)-30, both in 20% yield, while the photoreaction with 25 gave the analogous regioisomers (-)-28 and (+)-31 in 23% and 20% yield, respectively. (All fractions were contaminated by ca. 5% of the respective regioisomer.) The structural assignments relied mainly on NMR methods. Most indicative were NOESY experiments, revealing that all four isomers had a cis configuration with respect to the isopropyl group, methyl group, and the H-1 or H-7 angular proton. ¹H NMR of 27 and 28 showed a coupling between the angular protons while in 30 and 31 both were singlets. (In both photocyclization experiments a third isomer was isolated in ca. 7% yield, the structure of which could not be readily established.)

Reaction of (-)-27 and (-)-28 with dimethyloxosulfonium methylide in THF gave the endo-epoxides (-)-32 and (-)-33 in 68% and 50% yields, respectively. In contrast to the analogous experiments with 16, no diastereomeric exo epoxides were obtained, presumably due to the additional steric hindrance by the methyl and the isopropyl groups. The benzoate was hydrolyzed by refluxing (-)-32 in methanolic potassium methoxide giving (+)-aphanamol I (3) ($[\alpha]_D$ +23°) in 32% yield. NMR spectra were in accordance with published data.³ The rather harsh conditions required for hydrolysis of the benzoate group also led to a substantial alcoholysis of the oxirane ring. This side reaction was less prominent in the hydrolysis of epoxide (-)-33 by refluxing with LiOMe in methanol, giving 3 ($[\alpha]_D$ +25.8°) in 70% yield. The analogous synthetic sequence starting with the photoaddition of benzoate 15 to the enantiomerically less pure (R)-3-isopropyl-1methylcyclopentene afforded (-)-aphanamol I (11) with $[\alpha]_{\rm D}$ -22°.

Naturally occurring 3 is reported to have $[\alpha]_D + 13^{\circ}$.³ It is, however, not uncommon that natural terpenoids occur as mixtures of enantiomers, and this could explain the higher specific rotation of our preparation of 3. In line with this, synthetic diol 4 prepared by reduction of 3 with sodium borohydride exhibited $[\alpha]_D + 40^{\circ}$ as compared with $[\alpha]_D + 21.2^{\circ}$ reported for the same compound prepared from naturally occurring 3.³ These values would be consistent with an enantiomeric excess of ca. 50% for the latter. On the other hand, we see no obvious explanation why our findings regarding the absolute configuration of 3 are in conflict with the results of Mehta et al., who report $[\alpha]_D + 10^{\circ}$ for their preparation of 11, the configuration of which should be beyond doubt.¹¹

We feel confident about our own structural and stereochemical assignments for the following reasons. Samples of 3, repeatedly prepared from both benzoate 15 and acetate 25, have consistently shown the same optical activity within experimental errors and are pure according to NMR analyses. (The estimated lower limit for detection of impurities in the ¹³C NMR spectra was ca. 3%.) The optical rotation of naturally occurring 2-oxoisodauc-5-en-12-al (6) was not reported originally,^{1a} but after submitting this paper for publication, we learned that keto aldehyde 6 from a *Neomiranda* sp. had $[\alpha]_D - 7^{\circ}$.⁴ This value compares well with $[\alpha]_D - 6^{\circ}$ observed by us for (-)-6, which was obtained in a good yield by perruthenate-catalyzed oxidation²⁷ of 3.²⁸ On the other hand, an enantiomer of 6 with reported $[\alpha]_D + 33^{\circ}$ was the last intermediate in the

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synthesis of aphanamol I enantiomer 11 by Mehta et al.¹¹ The numerical differences between these optical rotations cannot be explained only in terms of enantiomeric differences. Reduction of (-)-6 with NaBH₄-Ce³⁺ resulted in a low yield of 3 ($[\alpha]_D$ +18°) together with the diol 4 ($[\alpha]_D$ +44°).

Our assignments of absolute configurations were corroborated by CD recordings on carefully purified photoadduct (+)-27, which exhibited a positive θ value (+740 at 301 nm). This rigid tricyclic ketone is ideally suited for application of the octant rule. CD recordings were also made on (-)-aphanamol I (11), $[\theta]_{293}$ -470, but the interpretation is less straightforward here, since the molecule occupies regions giving both positive and negative ellipticity contributions. As a final check, the cyclopentene (S)-24 was converted, essentially following a known procedure for racemic product,¹⁸ into (-)-norbourbonone (29) ($[\alpha]_D$ -182°), which is a natural product with established absolute configuration and reported $[\alpha]_D$ values varying from -181° to -213°.²⁹

We have thus found a short enantiospecific route to the isodaucanes, in particular 3 in 7% total yield in four steps from 23 and 25. The internal consistency of our results suggests that the absolute configuration of (+)-aphanamol I and II should be revised as 3 and 5 and that the enantiomer 11 of Mehta et al. consequently represents (-)-aphanamol I.

Experimental Section

NMR spectra were recorded at 300 MHz. Chemical shifts are relative Me₄Si. The CD recordings were made in acetonitrile with a JASCO Model J-500 A spectropolarimeter. The θ values are not corrected for $ee \neq 1$. Melting points are uncorrected. TLC was performed on Merck Kieselgel 60F₂₅₄. Unless stated otherwise, Merck Kieselgel 60 (0.040-0.063 mm) or Grace Amicon Kieselgel 60 (0.035-0.070 mm) were used for preparative liquid chromatography. GC was performed on a 9.7-m RSL-300 polyphenylmethylsiloxane capillary column with N₂ as carrier gas, oven temperature 100 °C. Photochemical reactions were carried out with an internal medium-pressure mercury lamp using a Pyrex filter. Organic solutions were dried over Na₂SO₄. 1,3-Cyclopentanedione was prepared by a published method.³⁰ 3-Acetoxy-2-cyclopenten-1-one (25)^{14a} was prepared as described for 3-acetoxy-2-methylcyclopenten-1-one.³¹ (+)-(R)- and (-)-(S)-limonene were purchased from Fluka and distilled to 97.5% purity (GC).³⁰ The enantiomers of 23 were prepared from limonene in 35% yield.¹²

3-(Benzoyloxy)-2-cyclopenten-1-one (15). Benzoyl chloride (21.2 g, 0.15 mol) was added at 0 °C to a solution of 1,3cyclopentadione (5.0 g, 51 mmol) and pyridine (19.6 g, 0.25 mol) in CH₂Cl₂ (250 mL). Cooling was interrupted, and more CH₂Cl₂ (200 mL) was added after stirring for 3 h. The reaction mixture was then washed sequentially with 10% aqueous AcOH (200 mL), saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (200 mL), and water (200 mL) and was then then dried and concentrated. Column chromatography (SiO₂, 1:1 EtOAc-heptane) afforded crystalline 15 (9.36 g, 88%); mp 115-116 °C; IR (CCL) 1760, 1720, 1600, 1250, 1240, 1230, 1150, 1040, 1020 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.13 (dd, 2 H, J = 8.5, 1.3 Hz, o-ArH), 7.67 (tt, 1 H, J = 7.4, 1.3 Hz, p-ArH), 7.55 (dd, 2 H, J = 8.1, 7.9 Hz, m-ArH), 6.39 (t, 1 H, J = 1.6 Hz, H-2), 2.92 (m, 2 H, H₂-4), 2.53 (m, 2 H, H₂-5); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 206.7 (s, C-1), 179.9 (s, C-3), 162.2 (s, PhCO₂), 134.5 (d, p-Ar), 130.6 (s, Ar), 130.4 (d, o-Ar), 128.9 (d, m-Ar), 116.9 (d, C-2), 33.5 (t, C-5), 28.9 (t, C-4); LRMS m/z (relative intensity) (EI) 202 (M⁺, 0.4), 122 (2), 105 (100), 84 (7), 77 (48), 69 (6), 51 (17); HRMS m/z exact mass calcd for C₁₂H₁₀O₃ 202.0630, found 202.0626.

(1SR, 2RS, 6RS, 7RS)-6-(Benzoyloxy)tricyclo[5.3.0.0^{2.6}]-3decanone (16). A solution of cyclopentene (19 g, 0.28 mol) in cyclohexane (100 mL) and diethyl ether (50 mL) was purged with N₂ for 30 min and then irradiated with UV light, while a solution of 15 (1.5 g, 7.4 mmol) dissolved in a mixture of toluene (30 mL), diethyl ether (20 mL), and cyclopentene (9.5 g, 0.14 mol) was added during 30 min. Irradiation was continued for 4 h; the solution was then concentrated on a rotavapor. On standing overnight at 2 °C the residue deposited white crystals. These were washed with cold MeOH giving 16 (0.99 g). Column chromatography (SiO₂, 1:6 EtOAc-heptane) of the concentrated mother liquors gave a further quantity of 16 (0.40 g), providing a total of 1.39 g (69%) of crystalline 16 with mp 116-117 °C: IR (CCL) 2960, 2880, 1740, 1720, 1450, 1315, 1290, 1270, 1110, 1100, 1070, 1025 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.00 (dd, 2 H, J = 8.4, 1.4 Hz, o-ArH), 7.58 (tt, 1 H, J = 7.4, 1.4 Hz, p-ArH), 7.45 (dd, 2 H, J = 7.7, 7.7 Hz, m-ArH), 3.05 (dd, 1 H, J = 6.6, 6.6 Hz, H-7), 2.71-2.45 (m, 6 H, H-1, H-2, H₂-4, H₂-5), 2.04-1.95 (m, 1 H, H₄-8), 1.89-1.79 (m, 2 H, H_a-9, H_a-10), 1.76-1.53 (m, 3 H, H_b-8, H_b-9, H_b-10); ¹³C NMR δ 217.6 (s, C-3), 165.5 (s, PhCO₂), 133.2 (d, p-År), 130.1 (s, Ar), 129.5 (d, o-Ar), 128.5 (d, m-Ar), 80.5 (s, C-6), 55.5 (d, C-1), 49.3 (d, C-7), 38.1 (d, C-2), 37.7 (t, C-4), 35.7 (t, C-5), 33.3 (t, C-10), 28.0 (t, C-8), 25.2 (t, C-9); LRMS m/z (relative intensity) (EI) 270 (M⁺, 1.4), 203 (11), 105 (100), 91 (3), 77 (28), 67 (4), 51 (5), 41 (3); HRMS m/z exact mass calcd for $C_{17}H_{18}O_3$ 270.1256, found 270.1254.

(1SR,2RS,3SR,6RS,7RS)-Tricyclo[5.3.0.0^{2,6}]decane-3spiro-2'-oxiran-6-yl Benzoate (17). A suspension of methyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (422 mg, 1.20 mmol) in diethyl ether (5.0 mL) was added to 1.5 M butyllithium in hexane (0.80 mL, 1.20 mmol). After the mixture was stirred for 3 h at rt, 16 (200 mg, 0.74 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred for 16 h at rt, water (10 mL) was then added, and the organic phase was separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with diethyl ether $(2 \times 10 \text{ mL})$, and the combined ethereal phases were dried and concentrated to give the 3-exomethylene derivative (63 mg) of good purity. This product was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (7.5 mL), and m-CPBA (90%, 69 mg, 0.39 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) was added slowly. The solution was stirred for 2.5 h at rt and then quenched by adding aqueous 10% sodium sulfite solution (15 mL). The mixture was stirred at rt for 30 min, and the organic phase was then separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL), and the combined organic phases were washed sequentially with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (15 mL) and NaCl solution (15 mL) and then dried and concentrated. Column chromatography (SiO₂, 1:4 EtOAc-heptane) gave 17 (43.5 mg, 21%) as a syrup: IR (CCl₄) 2950, 1720, 1450, 1315, 1300, 1280, 1200, 1110, 1100, 1070, 1025 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.04 (dd, 2 H, J = 8.5, 1.4 Hz, o-ArH), 7.56 (tt, 1 H, J = 7.4, 1.4 Hz, p-ArH),7.43 (m, 2 H, m-ArH), 2.97 (dd, 1 H, J = 7.1, 7.1 Hz, H-7), 2.88 $(1 \text{ H}, \text{ d}, J = 4.4 \text{ Hz}, \text{ H}_{a}-3'), 2.83 \text{ (d}, 1 \text{ H}, J = 4.3 \text{ Hz}, \text{ H}_{b}-3'),$ 2.69-2.41 (m, 2 H, H₂-5), 2.34-2.20 (m, 2 H, H-1, H_a-4), 1.93 (d, 1 H, J = 3.8 Hz, H-2), 1.78–1.46 (m, 7 H, H_b-4, H₂-8, H₂-9, H₂-10); ¹³C NMR δ 165.6 (s, PhCO₂), 132.9 (d, p-Ar), 130.8 (s, Ar), 129.6 (d, o-Ar), 128.4 (d, m-Ar), 85.8 (s, C-6), 67.2 (s, C-3), 53.4 (d, C-2), 47.6 (t, C-3'), 46.6 (d, C-7), 37.7 (t, C-4), 36.5 (d, C-1), 33.3, 31.6, 28.8, 25.7 (t, C-5, C-8, C-9, C-10); LRMS m/z (relative intensity) (EI) 284 (M⁺, 0.2), 283 (0.2), 255 (0.6), 216 (9), 162 (5), 134 (3), 119 (3), 105 (100), 91 (11), 77 (49), 67 (8), 51 (11), 41 (6); HRMS m/z exact mass calcd for C₁₈H₂₀O₃ 284.1412, found 284.1419.

(1SR,2RS,3RS,6RS,7RS)-Tricyclo[5.3.0.0^{2,6}]decane-3spiro-2'-oxiran-6-yl Benzoate (19). A solution of 16 (300 mg, 0.90 mmol) in dry THF (4 mL) was added with stirring at rt to a solution of dimethyloxosulfonium methylide¹⁴ (4.2 mL, 0.4 M in THF, 1.68 mmol). After 2.5 h, 0.3 M aqueous NaCl solution (20 mL) was added and the product was extracted with diethyl ether $(3 \times 25 \text{ mL})$. The combined organic phases were dried and concentrated, and the residue was purified by chromatography $(SiO_2 1:6 EtOAc-heptane)$ affording 17 (43.1 mg, 14%, lower R_i) and 19 (146.6 mg, 47%, higher R_f) as syrups. For 19: IR (CCl₄) 2960, 1720, 1600, 1450, 1315, 1300, 1280, 1260, 1200, 1185, 1110, 1095, 1070, 1025 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 8.02 (dd, 2 H, J = 7.1, 1.5 Hz, o-ArH), 7.57 (tt, 1 H, J = 7.5, 1.2 Hz, p-ArH), 7.45 (dd, 2 H, J = 7.5, 7.5 Hz, m-ArH), 2.98 (d, 1 H, J = 5.1 Hz, H_a-3'), 2.94 (d, 1 H, J = 4.9 Hz, H_b-3'), 2.97-2.90 (m, 1 H, H-7), 2.58 (dd, 1 H, J = 10.0 Hz, 6.1 Hz, H-1), 2.52–2.38 (m, 2 H, H₂-5) 2.31–2.20 (m, 1 H, H_a-4), 2.06 (d, 1 H, J = 3.7 Hz, H-2), 1.92–1.51 (m, 7 H, H_b-4, H2-8, H2-9, H2-10); ¹³C NMR & 165.4 (s, PhCO2), 133.0 (d, p-Ar),

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130.6 (s, Ar), 129.5 (d, o-Ar), 128.4 (d, m-Ar), 83.9 (s, C-6), 66.0 (s, C-3), 57.1 (t, C-3'), 50.6 (d, C-2), 47.2 (d, C-7), 36.3 (t, C-4), 34.7 (d, C-1), 33.4, 28.6, 25.7 (t, C-8, C-9, C-10), 30.3 (t, C-5); LRMS m/z (relative intensity) (EI) 284 (M⁺, 2), 255 (5), 216 (100), 187 (17), 179 (8), 162 (57), 147 (8), 132 (27), 119 (20), 106 (82), 91 (36), 77 (52), 67 (23), 51 (20), 41 (13); HRMS m/z exact mass calcd for $C_{18}H_{20}O_3$ 284.1412, found 284.1416.

(1SR,2RS,3SR,6RS,7RS)-Tricyclo[5.3.0.0^{2,6}]decane-3spiro-2'-oxiran-6-ol (18) by Hydrolysis of 17. A solution of 17 (15 mg, 0.05 mmol) in 0.06 M ethanolic sodium ethoxide (1 mL) was heated at 70 °C for 3 h. After the solution was cooled, water (5 mL) was added and the mixture was extracted with EtOAc $(2 \times 5 \text{ mL})$. The combined extracts were dried and concentrated, and the residue was subjected to chromatography (SiO₂, 1:1 EtOAc-heptane) to give 18 (5 mg, 50%) as an oil: IR (CCl.) 3500, 2950, 1720, 1550, 1450, 1430, 1330, 1300, 1280, 1250, 1220, 1200 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR δ 2.82 (d, 1 H, J = 4.3 Hz, H_a-3'), 2.76 $(d, 1 H, J = 4.4 Hz, H_b-3'), 2.59 (dd, 1 H, J = 7.2, 7.2 Hz, H-7),$ 2.43 (ddd, 1 H, J = 13.9, 11.7, 8.8 Hz, H_a-5), 2.15 (m, 1 H, H-1) 2.06-1.96 (m, 2 H, H_a-4, H_b-5) 1.89-1.39 (m, 8 H, H_b-4, H₂-8, H₂-9, H₂-10, H-2); ¹³C NMR δ 78.9 (s, C-6), 68.1 (s, C-3), 56.1 (d, C-2), 47.9 (t, C-3'), 46.6 (d, C-7), 40.5 (t, C-4), 35.3 (d, C-1), 33.0, 31.4, 26.8, 26.0 (t, C-5, C-8, C-9, C-10); LRMS m/z (relative intensity) (EI) 180 (M⁺, 14), 162 (13), 149 (43), 131 (13), 120 (41), 112 (50), 107 (86), 91 (64), 84 (100), 83 (100), 79 (82), 67 (62), 55 (25), 47 (23), 41 (34); HRMS (M + NH₄⁺) m/z exact mass calcd for C11H20O2N 198.1494, found 198.1503.

(1SR,7RS)-5-(Hydroxymethyl)bicyclo[5.3.0]-5-decen-2-one (20) and (1RS,7RS)-5-(Hydroxymethyl)bicyclo[5.3.0]-5-decen-2-one (21) by Hydrolysis of 19. Aqueous KOH (0.7 M, 1 mL) was added to a solution of 19 (42 mg, 0.15 mmol) in dioxane (2.0 mL). The stirred mixture was heated at 70 °C for 2 h. After the solution was cooled, water (10 mL) was added and the mixture extracted with EtOAc (3×10 mL). The combined extracts were dried and concentrated, and the residue was purified by chromatography (SiO₂, 1:1 EtOAc-heptane) affording a ~3:1 mixture (oil, 11 mg, 55%) of C-1 epimeric diastereomers 20 and 21 as estimated by ¹H NMR.

Major isomer 20 (lower R_i): IR (CCl₄) 3470, 2960, 2870, 1700, 1450, 1375, 1260, 1100, 1070, 1010, 910 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 5.89 (br s, 1 H, H-6), 4.08 (d, 2 H, J = 3.4 Hz, CH₂OH), 2.79 (ddd, 1 H, J = 11.5, 8.4, 8.4 Hz, H-1), 2.66 (ddd, 1 H, J = 14.7, 10.0, 2.2 Hz, H_a-3), 2.50–2.37 (m, 2 H, H-7, H_a-4), 2.27–2.05 (m, 3 H, H_b-3, H_b-4, H_a-10), 1.81–1.44 (m, 5 H, H₂-8, H₂-9, H_b-10); ¹³C NMR δ 212.2 (s, C-2), 140.4 (s, C-5), 129.8 (d, C-6), 68.1 (t, CH₂OH), 57.3 (d, C-1), 43.2 (d, C-7), 42.1, 34.5 (t, C-3 and C-4), 25.3, 24.8, 22.9 (t, C-8, C-9, C-10); LRMS m/z (relative intensity) (EI) 180 (M⁺, 37), 162 (30), 149 (100), 131 (21), 120 (81), 107 (100), 93 (72), 84 (69), 79 (78), 67 (71), 55 (14), 47 (9), 41 (15); HRMS m/z exact mass calcd for C₁₁H₁₆O₂: 180.1150, found 180.1151.

Minor isomer 21 (higher R_f): IR (neat) 3400, 2940, 2850, 1735, 1700, 1450, 1370, 1240, 1100, 1070, 1040, 1010 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 5.55 (br s, 1 H, H-6), 4.02 (ddd, 2 H, J = 6.1, 1.4, 1.4 Hz, CH_2 OH), 3.38 (ddd, 1 H, J = 10.1, 8.0, 5.9 Hz, H_a -3), 3.02 (m, 1 H, H-1), 2.66 (dd, 1 H, J = 5.1, 4.2 Hz, H-7), 2.54–2.45 (m, 1 H, H_a-4), 2.25–2.12 (m, 2 H, H_b-3, H_b-4), 1.81–1.30 (6 H, m, H₂-8, H₂-9, H₂-10); ¹³C NMR δ 211.5 (s, C-2), 140.0 (s, C-5), 129.1 (d, C-6), 67.6 (t, CH_2 OH), 52.3 (d, C-1), 44.4 (d, C-7), 42.1, 33.9 (t, C-3) and C-4), 25.9, 24.2, 24.1 (t, C-8, C-9, C-10); LRMS m/z (relative intensity) (EI) 180 (M⁺, 27), 162 (19), 149 (59), 131 (41), 120 (51), 107 (100), 931 (53), 86 (100), 84 (100), 79 (67), 67 (52), 55 (17), 47 (71), 41 (18), 35 (26); HRMS m/z exact mass calcd for C₁₁H₁₆O₂ 180.1150, found 180.1146.

 $3(\hat{S})$ -Isopropyl-1-methylcyclopentene [(S)-24]. A mixture of (S)-23¹² (2.07 g, 13.6 mmol) and tris(triphenylphosphine)rhodium chloride (10.0 g, 10.8 mmol) in benzonitrile (40 mL) was heated at 130 °C for 1.5 h, during which time the dark red solution turned greenish yellow. After being cooled on ice, the solution was decanted from the solid deposit³² and distilled through a Vigreux column at 75 mmHg. The first fraction, bp 80–90 °C, consisted of (S)-24 (84%) and benzonitrile (16%), and the following fraction (bp 90–100 °C) contained (S)-24 (33%) and benzonitrile (67%) according to NMR analysis. A total of 1.21 g of (S)-24 (90%) contaminated with benzonitrile was obtained: $[\alpha]^{20}_{D}$ +108° (c 0.85, CHCl₂);²⁶ IR (CCl₄) 2950, 2870, 1650, 1470, 1450, 1380, 1360 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 5.30 (qd, 1 H, J = 1.6, 1.6 Hz, H-2), 2.46-2.35 (m, 1 H, H-3), 2.19 (t, 2 H, 7.3 Hz, H₂-5), 2.03-1.91 (m, 1 H, H_a-4), 1.72 (m, 3 H, Me), 1.56-1.40 (m, 2 H, CHMe₂, H_b-4), 0.88 (d, 3 H, J = 6.7 Hz, CHMe), 0.84 (d, 3 H, J = 6.7 Hz, CHMe), 0.84 (d, 3 H, J = 6.7 Hz, CHMe), 0.84 (d, 3 H, J = 6.7 Hz, CHMe), 16.7 (d, C-2), 53.1 (d, C-3), 36.7 (t, C-5), 33.2 (d, CHMe₂), 28.3 (t, C-4), 20.6, 20.4 (q, CHMe₂), 16.7 (q, Me); LRMS m/z (relative intensity) (EI) 124 (M⁺, 46), 91 (11), 81 (100), 79 (56), 75 (40); HRMS m/z exact mass calcd for C₉H₁₀ 124.1252, found 124.1252.

3(R)-Isopropyl-1-methylcyclopentene [(R)-24]. Aldehyde (R)-23 was treated essentially as above to give (R)-24 (contaminated with benzonitrile); $[\alpha]^{20}_{D} - 85^{\circ}$ (c 0.85, CHCl₃).²⁶ NMR spectra were identical with those of the (S)-24 enantiomer.

Photoadditon of (S)-24 to Enol Benzoate 15. A solution containing (S)-24 (200 mg, 1.6 mmol), benzonitrile (200 mg), and 15 (640 mg, 3.2 mmol) in acetonitrile (12 mL) was purged with N₂ for 20 min and then irradiated with UV light for 9 h, when more 15 (320 mg, 1.6 mmol) in acetonitrile (3 mL) was added. The irradiation was interrupted after an additional 12 h, when GC analysis showed ca. 70% consumption of the alkene. The solution was concentrated and the residue subjected to chromatography $(SiO_2, 1:4 EtOAc-heptane)$ to give a fraction containing isomeric photoadducts. This was further purified by preparative HPLC (LiChrosorb Si 60, 10 µm, 25-cm × 10.5-mm i.d.; mobile phase EtOAc-heptane (6:94), flow rate 6.0 mL/min; UV detection at 254 nm) affording ca. 95% pure (5% overlap) tricyclic regioisomers (-)-27 (oil, 82.7 mg, 16%, 23% based on consumed (S)-24, higher R_i and (+)-30 (oil, 84 mg, 16%, 23% based on consumed (S)-24, lower R_{f}).

(1R,2R,6S,7R,10S)-6-(Benzoyloxy)-10-isopropyl-7methyltricyclo[5.3.0.0^{2,6}]-3-decanone [(-)-27]: $[\alpha]^{20}D^{-99^{\circ}}(c)$ 0.60, CHCl₃); IR (CCl₄) 2960, 2870, 1740, 1720, 1450, 1320, 1290, 1270, 1110, 1090 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.00 (d, 2 H, J = 7.4 Hz, o-ArH), 7.57 (t, 1 H, J = 7.4 Hz, p-ArH), 7.45 (dd, 2 H, J =7.2, 7.2 Hz, m-ArH), 2.94 (ddd, 1 H, J = 14.1, 8.6, 5.7 Hz, H_a-4), 2.62 (d, 1 H, J = 3.6 Hz, H-2), 2.65–2.56 (m, 2 H, H₂-5), 2.19 (ddd, $1 H, J = 14.4, 10.1, 10.1 Hz, H_{b}-4), 2.01-1.80 (m, 2 H, H_{a}-8, H_{a}-9),$ 1.71 (d, 1 H, J = 3.6 Hz, H-1), 1.71–1.48 (m, 3 H, H_b-8, H_b-9, H-10), 1.38 (s, 3 H, Me), 1.37 (m, 1 H, J = 6.0 Hz, CHMe₂), 0.89 (3 H, d, J = 5.9 Hz, CHMe), 0.87 (3 H, d, J = 5.9 Hz, CHMe); ¹³C NMR δ 216.6 (s, C-3), 165.6 (s, PhCO₂), 133.2 (d, *p*-Ar), 130.1 (s, Ar), 129.5 (d, o-Ar), 128.5 (d, m-Ar), 83.9 (s, C-6), 56.7 (d, C-1), 56.4 (d, C-2), 51.9 (s, C-7), 48.4 (d, C-10), 37.6 (t, C-5), 35.3 (t, C-8), 31.7 (d, CHMe₂), 30.3 (t, C-9), 29.8 (t, C-4), 22.6 (q, Me), 21.6 (q, CHMe), 21.3 (q, CHMe); LRMS m/z (relative intensity) (EI) 326 $(M^+, 0.7), 283 (0.5), 243 (1.1), 221 (0.6), 203 (23), 161 (1.9), 123$ (6.7), 105 (100), 91 (6.7), 77 (32); HRMS m/z exact mass calcd for C₂₁H₂₆O₃ 326.1882, found 326.1873.

(1R,2S,6S,7S,8S)-6-(Benzoyloxy)-8-isopropyl-1-methyltricyclo[5.3.0.0^{2,6}]-3-decanone [(+)-30]: $[\alpha]^{20}_{D}$ +97° (c 2.0, CHCl₃); IR (CCl₄) 2960, 2870, 1740, 1720, 1450, 1320, 1290, 1250, 1180, 1110, 1070, 1030 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.00 (d, 2 H, J = 7.8 Hz, o-ArH), 7.57 (t, 1 H, J = 7.3 Hz, p-ArH), 7.45 (dd, 2 H, J = 7.3, 7.3 Hz, m-ArH), 2.90–2.38 (m, 4 H, H₂-4, H₂-5), 2.74 (s, 1 H, H-2), 2.41 (s, 1 H, H-7), 2.04–1.95 (m, 1 H, H-8), 1.90–1.66 (m, 3 H, H₂-9, H_a-10), 1.60 (m, 2 H, H_b-10, CHMe₂), 1.14 (s, 3 H, Me), 0.96 (3 H, d, J = 6.6 Hz, CHMe), 0.90 (3 H, d, J = 6.6 Hz, CHMe); ¹³C NMR δ 218.3 (s, C-3), 165.6 (s, PhCO₂), 133.2 (d, p-Ar), 130.3 (s, Ar), 129.5 (d, o-Ar), 128.5 (d, m-Ar), 79.7 (s, C-6), 60.2 (d, C-7), 59.5 (d, C-2), 48.1 (d, C-8), 44.4 (s, C-1), 41.8 (t, C-10), 39.6, 36.7 (t, C-4, C-5), 31.2 (d, CHMe₂), 29.0 (t, C-9), 22.1 (q, Me), 21.8 (q, CHMe), 20.9 (q, CHMe); LRMS m/z (relative intensity) (EI) 326 (M⁺)(1), 221 (2), 203 (9), 161 (3), 123 (4), 105 (100), 91 (7), 81 (22), 77 (41); HRMS m/z exact mass calcd for $C_{21}H_{26}O_3$ 326.1882, found 326.1880.

(1S, 2S, 6R, 7S, 10R)-6-(Benzoyloxy)-10-isopropyl-7methyltricyclo[5.3.0.0^{2,6}]-3-decanone [(+)-27] was obtained from the photoaddition of (R)-24 to 15 essentially as described for (-)-27. For (+)-27: $[\alpha]^{20}_{D}$ +104° (c 0.96, CHCl₃); CD [θ]₃₀₁ + 740. The NMR spectra were identical with those of the (-)-27 enantiomer.

(1S,2R,6R,7R,8R)-6-(Benzoyloxy)-8-isopropyl-1-methyltricyclo[5.3.0.0^{2.6}]-3-decanone [(-)-30] was obtained together

⁽³²⁾ After washing with ice-cold diethyl ether, this precipitate gave crystalline bis(triphenylphosphine)rhodiumcarbonyl chloride (5.84 g, 8.4 mmol).

with (+)-27 from the photoaddition of (R)-24 to 15. For (-)-30: $[\alpha]^{20}_{D} = 80^{\circ}$ (c 1.0, CHCl₃). The NMR spectra were identical with those of the (+)-30 enantiomer.

Photoaddition of (S)-24 to Enol Acetate 25. A solution of (S)-24 (340 mg, 2.7 mmol), benzonitrile (90 mg), and 25 (1.0 g, 7.1 mmol) in acetonitrile (12 mL) was purged with N₂ for 15 min and then irradiated for 5 h, when additional 25 (400 mg, 2.8 mmol) in acetonitrile (2 mL) was added. The irradiation was interrupted after a total of 13 h of irradiation, when GC showed ca. 80% consumption of the alkene. The solution was concentrated and the residue subjected to chromatography (SiO₂, 1:4 EtOAc-heptane) to give a fraction containing isomeric adducts (-)-28 and (+)-31. This was further purified by preparative HPLC (Li-Chrosorb Si 60, 10 μ m, 25-cm × 10.5-mm i.d.; mobile phase Et-OAc-heptane (6:94), flow rate 6.0 mL/min; UV detection at 254 nm) affording tricyclic regioisomers (-)-28 (oil, 129.7 mg, 18%, 23% based on consumed 24, higher R_i) and (+)-31 (oil, 93.8 mg, 15%, 20% based on consumed 24, lower R_i).

(1*R*,2*R*,6*S*,7*R*,10*S*)-6-Acetoxy-10-isopropyl-7-methyltricyclo[5.3.0.0^{2,6}]-3-decanone [(-)-28]: $[\alpha]^{20}_D - 113^{\circ}$ (c 0.75, CHCl₃); IR (CCl₄) 2960, 2870, 1740, 1470, 1450, 1370, 1250, 1180, 1050 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.82 (ddd, 1 H, *J* = 14.2, 8.6, 5.3 Hz, H_a-4), 2.57-2.49 (m, 2 H, H₂-5), 2.45 (d, 1 H, *J* = 4.4 Hz, H-2), 2.10-1.98 (m, 1 H, H_b-4), 2.04 (s, 3H, *Me*CO₂), 1.90-1.78 (m, 2 H, H_a-8, H_a-9), 1.62 (d, 1 H, *J* = 4.6 Hz, H-1), 1.70-1.42 (s, 3 H, H_b-8, H_b-9, H-10), 1.40-1.27 (m, 1 H, *CHM*e₂), 1.28 (s, 3 H, Me), 0.87 (6 H, d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, *CHM*e₂); ¹³C NMR δ 219.8 (s, C-3), 170.1 (s, MeCO₂), 83.4 (s, C-6), 56.7 (d, C-1), 56.3 (d, C-2), 51.7 (s, C-7), 48.3 (d, C-10), 37.5 (t, C-5), 35.2 (t, C-8), 31.8 (d, *CHM*e₂), 21.1 (q, *Me*CO₂); *LRMS m/z* (relative intensity) (EI) 264 (M⁺, 1.2) 222 (4), 161 (2), 141 (39), 123 (5), 105 (8), 99 (56), 91 (9), 81 (100), 67 (5), 55 (6), 43 (26); HRMS *m/z* exact mass calcd for C₁₈H₂₄O₃ 264.1725, found 264.1720.

(1R,2S,6S,7S,8S)-6-Acetoxy-8-isopropyl-1-methyltricyclo[5.3.0.0^{2,6}]-3-decanone [(+)-31]: $[\alpha]^{20}_{D}$ +127° (c 2.0, CHCl₃); IR (CCl₄) 2960, 2870, 1735, 1460, 1450, 1370, 1240, 1200, 1040 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.76–2.59 (m, 1 H, H_a-4), 2.56 (s, 1 H, H-2), 2.52–2.28 (m, 3 H, H_b -4, H_2 -5), 2.26 (s, 1 H, H-7), 2.02 (s, 3 H, MeCO₂), 1.84-1.62 (m, 4 H, H-8, H₂-9, H_a-10), 1.39 (ddq, $1 \text{ H}, J = 6.9, 6.9, 6.9 \text{ Hz}, CHMe_2$, $1.53-1.44 \text{ (m, 1 H, H}_{b}-10), 1.06$ (3 H, s, Me), 0.89 (3 H, d, J = 6.6 Hz, CHMe), 0.85 (3 H, d, J = 6.6 Hz)6.6 Hz, CHMe); ¹³C NMR δ 221.6 (s, C-3), 170.1 (s, MeCO₂), 79.2 (s, C-6), 59.9 (d, C-7, 59.2 (d, C-2), 47.9 (d, C-8), 44.4 (s, C-1), 41.7 (t, C-10), 39.5 (t, C-4), 36.5 (t, C-5), 31.1 (d, CHMe₂), 28.8 (t, C-9), 22.0 (q, Me), 21.7 (q, CHMe), 21.3 (q, MeCO₂), 20.8 (q, CHMe); LRMS m/z (relative intensity) (EI) 264 (M⁺, 1.6), 222 (7.7), 207 (5.8), 161 (9), 141 (16), 119 (8), 105 (10), 99 (50), 91 (15), 81 (57), 67 (9), 53 (14), 43 (64); HRMS m/z exact mass calcd for $C_{16}H_{24}O_3$ 264.1725, found 264.1727.

(1R,2R,3R,6S,7R,10S)-10-Isopropyl-7-methyltricyclo-[5.3.0.0^{2,6}]decane-3-spiro-2'-oxiran-6-yl Benzoate [(-)-32]. A solution of (-)-27 (130 mg, 0.40 mmol) in dry THF (1 mL) was added to THF containing 0.4 M dimethyloxosulfonium methylide¹⁵ (1.75 mL, 0.70 mmol), and the resulting solution was allowed to stir at rt for 3.5 h. The reaction was quenched by addition of aqueous 0.3 M NaCl (20 mL), and the product was extracted with diethyl ether. The organic phase was dried and concentrated and the residue purified by chromatography (SiO₂ 1:6 EtOAcheptane) affording the epoxide (-)-32 (92 mg, 68%) as an oil; $[\alpha]^{20}$ -34.0° (c 1.0, CHCl₃); IR (CCl.) 2960, 2870, 1720, 1450, 1320, 1280, 1110, 1100, 1070, 1030 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.01 (dd, 2 H, J = 7.4, 1.4 Hz, o-ArH), 7.56 (tt, 1 H, J = 7.4, 1.4 Hz, p-ArH), 7.44 (dd, 2 H, J = 7.3, 6.0 Hz, m-ArH), 2.96 (d, 1 H, J = 5.3 Hz, H_a -3'), 2.93 (d, 1 H, J = 5.3 Hz, H_b -3'), 2.72 (ddd, 1 H, J = 13.5, 12.3, 1.8 Hz, H_a-5), 2.37–2.24 (m, 1 H, H_a-4), 2.13 (d, 1 H, J =4.4 Hz, H-2), 2.01 (ddd, 1 H, J = 13.5, 12.3, 8.0 Hz, H_b-5) 1.89–1.75 (m, 4 H, H-1, H_b-4, H_a-8, H_a-9), 1.57-1.25 (m, 4 H, H_b-8, H_b-9, H-10, CHMe₂), 1.32 (s, 3 H, Me), 0.93 (d, 3 H, J = 6.2 Hz, CHMe), 0.87 (3 H, d, J = 6.3 Hz, CHMe); ¹³C NMR δ 165.6 (s, PhCO₂), 132.9 (d, p-Ar), 130.6 (s, Ar), 129.5 (d, o-Ar), 128.4 (d, m-Ar), 86.8 (s, C-6), 65.5 (s, C-3), 57.0 (d, C-10), 56.8 (t, C-3'), 51.5 (d, C-2), 50.4 (s, C-7), 45.3 (d, C-1), 35.4 (t, C-5), 32.0 (d, CHMe₂), 31.6 (t, C-4), 31.1, 30.4 (t, C-8, C-9), 21.6, 21.5 (q, CHMe₂) 21.4 (q, Me); LRMS m/z (relative intensity) (EI) 340 (M⁺, 1), 216 (5), 189 (2), 175 (3), 149 (5), 133 (3), 123 (9), 105 (100), 91 (8), 77 (31), 67 (3),

55 (4), 41 (7); HRMS m/z exact mass calcd for $C_{22}H_{28}O_3$ 340.2038, found 340.2035.

(1R,2R,3S,6S,7R,10S)-10-Isopropyl-7-methyltricyclo-[5.3.0.0^{2.6}]decane-3-spiro-2'-oxiran-6-yl Benzoate [(+)-32]. Compound (+)-27 was treated essentially as above to give (+)-32: $[\alpha]^{20}_{D}$ +30° (c 0.48, CHCl₃). The NMR spectra were identical with those of the (-)-32 enantiomer.

(1R,2R,3R,6S,7R,10S)-10-Isopropyl-7-methyltricyclo-[5.3.0.0^{2,6}]decane-3-spiro-2'-oxiran-6-yl Acetate [(-)-33]. A solution of (-)-28 (63 mg, 0.24 mmol) in dry THF (0.6 mL) was added to THF containing 0.4 M dimethyloxosulfonium methylide¹⁵ (1.0 mL, 0.40 mmol) and left stirring at rt for 16 h. The reaction was quenched by the addition of aqueous 0.3 M NaCl (10 mL); workup as described for (-)-32 yielded the epoxide (-)-33 as an oil (32.8 mg, 50%); $[\alpha]^{20}_{D} - 34.0^{\circ}$ (c 1.0, CHCl₃); IR (CCl₄) 2960, 2870, 1740, 1460, 1370, 1250, 1200, 1180, 1020 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR $(CDCl_3) \delta 2.89 (d, 1 H, J = 5.2 Hz, H_a-3'), 2.84 (dd, 1 H, J = 5.2, dd)$ 1.0 Hz, H_{b} -3'), 2.60 (ddd, 1 H, J = 13.3, 7.8, 3.0 Hz, H_{a} -5), 2.23 $(ddd, 1 H, J = 12.3, 12.3, 7.9 Hz, H_a-4), 2.02 (s, 3 H, MeCO_2), 1.94$ $(d, 1 H, J = 4.6 Hz, H-2), 1.90-1.67 (m, 5 H, H-1, H_b-4, H_b-5, H_a-8)$ H_a-9,), 1.55-1.29 (m, 4 H, H_b-8, H_b-9, H-10, CHMe₂), 1.22 (s, 3 H, Me), 0.91 (d, 3 H, J = 6.2 Hz, ČHMe), 0.86 (3 H, d, J = 6.3Hz, CHMe); ¹³C NMR δ 170.1 (s, MeCO₂), 86.2 (s, C-6), 65.4 (s, C-3), 57.0 (d, C-10), 56.6 (t, C-3'), 51.4 (d, C-2), 50.2 (s, C-7), 45.2 (d, C-1), 35.3 (t, C-5), 32.0 (d, CHMe₂), 31.5 (t, C-4), 31.0, 30.4 (t, C-8, C-9), 21.6, 21.5 (q, CHMe₂) 21.3 (q, -Me), 21.2 (q, MeCO₂); LRMS m/z (relative intensity) (EI) 278 (M⁺, 0.9), 277 (1.5), 236 (0.7), 235 (0.7), 218 (5), 203 (3), 189 (6), 175 (11), 161 (4), 147 (8), 133 (8), 123 (34), 113 (48), 112 (51), 105 (17), 91 (29), 81 (100), 67 (13), 55 (17), 63 (59); HRMS m/z exact mass calcd for $C_{17}H_{28}O_3$ 278.1882, found 278.1881.

(+)-Aphanamol I (3) from (-)-32. A solution of (-)-32 (92 mg, 0.27 mmol) and KOH (120 mg, 0.47 mmol) in MeOH (6 mL) was heated under reflux for 2 h. The cooled reaction mixture was diluted with water (30 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (4 \times 20 mL). The combined organic phases were dried and concentrated, and the residue was purified by chromatography (SiO₂, 2:5 Et-OAc-heptane) to give 3 as a syrup (20.4 mg, 32%); $[\alpha]^{20}_{D} + 23.0^{\circ}$ (c 2.0, CHCl₃)(lit.³ [α]²⁰_D +13°) [α]²⁰₅₇₈ + 23.8° (c 2.0, CHCl₃), [α]²⁰₅₄₆ +28.5° (c 2.0, CHCl₃), [α]²⁰₄₃₆ +62.0° (c 2.0, CHCl₃), [α]²⁰₃₆₅ + 135.3° (c 2.0, CHCl₃), [α]²⁰₄₃₆ +62.0° (c 2.0, CHCl₃), [α]²⁰₃₆₅ + 135.3° (c 2.0, CHCl₃), [α]²⁰₄₃₆ +62.0° (c 2.0, CHCl₃), [α]²⁰₄₆₀, 1420, 1385, 1370, 1250, 1075, 1000 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 5.51 (d, 1 H, J = 4.4 Hz, H-6), 4.02 (d, 2 H, J = 5.8 Hz, H₂-12), 2.82 $(ddd, 1 H, J = 7.3, 3.7, 13.8 Hz, H_a-3), 2.54 (ddd, 1 H, J = 5.3)$ 12.3, 12.3 Hz H_a-4), 2.41 (ddd, 1 H, J = 5.2, 11.5, 13.8 Hz, H_b-3), 2.29 (m, 1 H, H_b-4), 2.26 (m, 1 H, H-7), 2.07 (m, 1 H, H_a-10), 1.80 (m, 1 H, H_a-9), 1.66 (m, 1 H, H-8), 1.58 (m, 1 H, H-13), 1.41-1.29 (m, 2 H, H_b -9, H_b -10), 1.26 (s, H_3 -11), 0.92 (d, 3 H, J = 3.7 Hz, H₃-14/15), 0.89 (d, 3 H, J = 3.7 Hz, H₃-14/15); ¹³C NMR δ 213.6 (s, C-2), 141.7 (s, C-5), 132.9 (d, C-6), 67.2 (t, C-12), 59.0 (s, C-1), 56.1 (d, C-8), 51.5 (d, C-7), 39.9 (t, C-3), 34.6 (t, C-10), 33.0 (d, C-13), 27.1 (t, C-9), 25.0 (t, C-4), 24.7 (q, C-11), 22.1 (q, C-14/15), 19.9 (q, C-14/15); LRMS m/z (relative intensity) (EI) 236 (M⁺, 16), 218 (5), 193 (17), 175 (10), 147 (13), 133 (19), 123 (33), 105 (57), 91 (100), 79 (100), 67 (36), 55 (54), 41 (75); HRMS m/z exact mass calcd for C₁₅H₂₄O₂ 236.1776, found 236.1774.

(-)-Aphanamol I (11). Compound (+)-32 was treated essentially as described above for (-)-32 to give (-)-11 with the following characteristics: $[\alpha]^{20}_{D} -22^{\circ}$ (c 0.30, CDCl₃); CD $[\theta]_{312}$ -195, $[\theta]_{302}$ -410, $[\theta]_{233}$ -470; NMR spectra are identical with those of the enantiomer (+)-2.

(+)-Aphanamol I (3) from (-)-33. A solution of (-)-33 (30 mg, 0.11 mmol) in 0.36 M methanolic LiOMe (3.1 mL, 0.11 mmol) was heated at reflux for 1 h. Water (10 mL) was added to the cooled reaction mixture which was then extracted with EtOAc (4 × 10 mL). The combined organic phases were dried and concentrated, and the residue was purified by chromatography (SiO₂, 2:5 EtOAc-heptane) to give 3 as a syrup (17.9 mg, 70%); $[\alpha]^{20}_{D} + 25.8^{\circ}$ (c 0.5, CHCl₃), $[\alpha]^{20}_{578} + 24.6^{\circ}$ (c 0.5, CHCl₃), $[\alpha]^{20}_{546} + 29.0^{\circ}$ (c 0.5, CHCl₃), $[\alpha]^{20}_{436} + 63.8^{\circ}$ (c 0.5, CHCl₃), $[\alpha]^{20}_{365} + 140.0^{\circ}$ (c 0.5, CHCl₃).

(1R,2S,7R,8S)-Isodauc-5-ene-2,12-diol (4). Sodium borohydride (6.5 mg, 170 μ mol) was added at rt to a stirred solution of 3 (10 mg, 42 μ mol) in ethanol-water (7:3, 1 mL). Water (5 mL) was added after 45 min, and the solution was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (4 × 5 mL). The combined organic phases were dried and concentrated, and the residue was purified by chromatography (SiO₂, 1:2 EtOAc-heptane) affording 4 as a syrup (6.0 mg, 60%): $[\alpha]^{20}$ +40° (c 0.80, CHCl₂); IR (CCl₄) 3420, 2960, 2930, 2870, 1725, 1465, 1450, 1400, 1385, 1370, 1260, 1100, 1070, 1050, 1010 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 5.59 (d, 1 H, J = 4.3 Hz, H-6), 4.07 (br, 2 H s, H₂-12), 3.51 (br, 1 H s, H-2), 2.40 (m, 1 H, H_a-4), 2.22-1.86 (m, 5 H, H₂-3, H_b-4, H_a-10, H-7), 1.76–1.52 (m, 3 H, H-8, H_a-9, H-13), 1.40-1.17 (m, 2 H, H_b-9, H_b-10), 1.06 (s, 3 H, H₃-11), 0.92 (d, 3 H, J = 6.6 Hz, $H_3 \cdot 14/15$), 0.88 (d, 3 H, J = 6.6 Hz, $H_3 \cdot 14/15$); ¹³C NMR δ 141.9 (s, C-5), 133.2 (d, C-6), 76.7 (d, C-2), 67.6 (t, C-12), 56.8 (d, C-8), 49.9 (d, C-7), 48.5 (s, C-1), 35.8 (t, C-10), 32.3 (d, C-13), 30.5 (t, C-3), 27.3 (q, C-11), 26.7 (t, C-9), 25.3 (t, C-4), 22.4 (q, C-14/15), 19.5 (q, C-14/15); LRMS m/z (relative intensity) (CI-NH₃) 254 (M + NH₄⁺, 12), 238 (M⁺, 100), 221 (62), 203 (18), 123 (6), 111 (6); HRMS m/z (EI) exact mass calcd for (M-H₂O) C15H24O 220.1827, found 220.1824. HRMS m/z (CI-CH4) exact mass calcd for (M⁺ - OH) C₁₅H₂₅O 221.1905, found 221.1905.

(-)-2-Oxoisodauc-5-en-12-al (6). A solution of (+)-aphanamol I (3) (10.6 mg, 45 μ mol) and 4-methylmorpholine N-oxide (10 mg, 75 μ mol) in CH₂Cl₂ (0.5 mL) containing a suspension of powered 4-Å molecular sieves (\sim 15 mg) was stirred for 10 min at rt. Then tetra-n-propylammonium perruthenate (1 mg, 7 mol%) was added, and the suspension was stirred at rt for 30 min.²⁷ The reaction mixture was then directly subjected to chromatography (SiO₂, 1:4 EtOAc-heptane) to give 6 (8.3 mg, 79%): $[\alpha]^{20}_{D}$ -5.9° (c 0.76, CDCl₃)(lit.⁴ $[\alpha]^{20}_{D}$ -7°), $[\alpha]^{20}_{578}$ -18.4° (c 0.76, CDCl₃), $[\alpha]^{20}_{546}$ -16.4° (c 0.76, CDCl₃), $[\alpha]^{20}_{436}$ +19.7° (c 0.76, CDCl₃), $[\alpha]^{20}_{365}$ +303° (c 0.76, CDCl₃); IR (CCl₄) 2960, 2930, 2870, 2810, 2710, 1700, 1690, 1640, 1460, 1390, 1370, 1250, 1190, 1170 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR $(C_6D_6) \delta 9.14$ (s, 1 H, H-12), 6.00 (d, 1 H, J = 5.4 Hz, H-6), 2.62 $(ddd, 1 H, J = 14.4, 4.9, 4.9 Hz, H_a-4), 2.39-2.18 (m, 3 H, H_2-3)$ H_a -10), 2.15 (ddd, 1 H, J = 15.0, 8.6, 8.6 Hz, H_b -4), 2.03 (dd, 1 H, J = 5.4, 9.0 Hz, H-7), 1.60 (dddd, 1 H, J = 12.1, 7.2, 7.2, 2.7 Hz, H_a -9), 1.41 (dddd, 1 H, J = 9.3, 9.3, 7.1, 7.1 Hz, H-8), 1.28 (dq, 1 H, J = 7.1, 6.8 Hz, H-13), 1.24 (ddd, 1 H, J = 15, 7.1, 2.5)Hz, H_b-10), 1.10 (m, 1 H, H_b-9), 0.89 (s, 3 H, H₃-11), 0.74 (d, 3 H, J = 6.6 Hz, H₃-14/15), 0.71 (d, 3 H, J = 6.4 Hz, H₃-14/15); ¹³C NMR (C₆D₆) δ 209.9 (s, C-2), 191.7 (d, C-12), 157.2 (d, C-6), 144.3 (s, C-5), 59.4 (s, C-1), 55.0 (d, C-8), 53.1 (d, C-7), 39.0 (t, C-3), 35.4 (t, C-4), 32.4 (d, C-13), 26.9 (t, C-10), 24.7 (q, C-11), 21.9 (q, C-14/15), 19.8 (t, C-9), 19.5 (q, C-14/15); LRMS m/z (relative intensity) (EI) 234 (M⁺ 40), 219 (14), 206 (6), 191 (83), 173 (16), 163 (55), 151 (96), 144 (28), 131 (23), 123 (81), 105 (51), 91 (69), 77 (78), 69 (39), 55 (67), 41 (100); HRMS m/z (EI) exact mass calcd for C₁₅H₂₂O₂ 234.1620, found 234.1613.

(+)-Aphanamol (3) from 6. NaBH₄ (1.3 mg, 34 μ mol) was added with stirring at rt to a solution of 6 (7.6 mg, 32 μ mol) in methanolic CeCl₃·7H₂O (0.4 M, 90 μ L, 36 μ mol). After 5 min the reaction mixture was directly subjected to chromatography (SiO₂, 1:2 EtOAc-heptane) to give 3 (1.6 mg, 21%) with $[\alpha]^{20}_{D}$ +18° and 4 (2.9 mg, 38%); $[\alpha]^{20}_{D}$ +44°.

(-)-Norbourbonone (29). A solution of (S)-1-methyl-3-isopropylcyclopentene (24) (320 mg, 2.74 mmol), benzonitrile (80 mg), and 2-cyclopenten-1-one (26) (340 mg, 4.14 mmol) in acetonitrile (12 mL) was purged with N₂ for 20 min and then irradiated with UV light. Additional lots of 26 (340 mg, 4.14 mmol) in acetonitrile (1 mL) were added after 4 and 8 h, respectively. The irradiation was interrupted after a total of 12 h, when GC indicated ca. 80% consumption of the alkene. The solution was concentrated and the residue subjected to chromatography (SiO₂, 1:10 EtOAc-heptane) to give a crude product (0.30 g) containing 29 and two isomeric compounds.

A mixture of the crude product (100 mg), semicarbazide hydrochloride (100 mg, 0.90 mmol) and sodium acetate trihydrate (150 mg, 1.10 mmol) in 1:1 water-EtOH (1.6 mL) was stirred for

1 h. Water (5 mL) was added, and the mixture was extracted with diethyl ether $(4 \times 5 \text{ mL})$. The combined ethereal extracts were dried and concentrated, and the residue was subjected to chromatography (SiO₂, EtOAc) to give three fractions. The first fraction (22.9 mg) consisted of a mixture of unreacted photoadduct isomers practically free of 29. The second fraction consisted of a semicarbazone (12.4 mg), probably formed from one of the isomers of 29. The third fraction consisted of the semicarbazone (54.6 mg; mp 118-120 °C) of the sterically less hindered 29. This semicarbazone (42.2 mg) was immediately hydrolyzed by heating under reflux with 20% sulfuric acid (2 mL) for 20 min. After being cooled, the mixture was extracted with pentane $(3 \times 4 \text{ mL})$, and the combined extracts were dried and subjected to chromatography (SiO₂, 1:10 EtOAc-heptane) affording 29 (12.2 mg) which crystallized as needles upon standing overnight at 4 °C: mp ca. 20 °C (lit.²⁹ mp 24.5–25.5 °C); $[\alpha]^{20}$ –182° (c 0.50, CHCl₃);²⁹ IR (CCl₄) 2950, 2870, 1730, 1460, 1450, 1410, 1385, 1375, 1365, 1160, cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.57 (ddd, 1 H, J = 18.5, 12.3, 9.7 Hz, H_{a} -4), 2.44 (dd, 1 H, J = 7.3, 7.3 Hz, H-6), 2.26 (dddd, 1 H, J =18.3, 9.3, 1.9, 1.9 Hz, H_b-4), 2.19 (m, 1 H, H-2), 2.13-1.79 (m, 4 H, H-1, H₂-5, H₈-9), 1.75-1.65 (m, 1 H, H_b-9), 1.60-1.47 (m, 3 H, H₂-8, H-10), 1.34–1.21 (m, 1 H, CHMe₂), 1.13 (s, 3 H, Me), 0.87 (d, 3 H, J = 1.7 Hz,CHMe), 0.85 (d, 3 H, J = 1.7 Hz,CHMe); ¹³C NMR δ 222.8 (s, C-3), 55.7 (d, C-10), 51.9 (d, C-1), 48.3 (d, C-2), 44.9 (s, C-7), 41.7 (d, C-6), 41.5 (t, C-8), 37.4 (t, C-4), 30.8 (d, CHMe2), 29.1 (t, C-9), 22.8 (t, C-5), 22.3 (q, Me), 21.7 (q, CHMe), 21.2 (q,CHMe); LRMS m/z (relative intensity) (EI) 206 (M⁺ 22), 191 (6), 164 (42), 163 (66), 145 (22), 124 (80), 123 (100), 107 (48), 93 (51), 91 (55), 81 (100), 80 (100), 79 (75); HRMS m/z (EI) exact mass calcd for C₁₄H₂₂O 206.1670, found 206.1673.

Acknowledgment. Financial support from The Swedish Natural Science Research Council is gratefully acknowledged.

Note Added in Proof. By the courtesy of Professor G. Mehta, we have had the opportunity to compare the ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of our respective preparations of synthetic aphanamol I and have found them to be identical. We thank Professor Mehta for his kind cooperation. After this paper was submitted, there has been a report on a related application of a base-catalyzed fragmentation of a γ , δ -epoxy alcohol with concomitant opening of a cyclobutane ring (Wender, P. A.; Mucciaro, T. P. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1992, 114, 5878).

Registry No. 3, 91410-61-6; 4, 143003-94-5; 5, 91410-62-7; 6, 100324-71-8; 11, 143003-95-6; 15, 73039-22-2; (\pm) -16, 142895-94-1; (\pm) -16 (3-methylene derivative), 142896-04-6; (\pm) -17, 142895-95-2; (\pm) -18, 142895-96-3; (\pm) -19, 143003-96-7; (\pm) -20, 142895-97-4; (\pm) -21, 142928-69-6; (R)-22, 5989-27-5; (S)-22, 5989-54-8; (S)-23, 62994-35-8; (R)-23, 30460-43-6; (S)-24, 143003-97-8; (R)-24, 2698-97-7; 25, 18766-96-6; 26, 930-30-3; (-)-27, 142895-98-5; (+)-27, 143003-98-9; (-)-28, 142895-99-6; (-)-29, 13844-03-6; 29 semicarbazone, 142896-07-9; 29 regioisomer, 142896-05-7; 29 regioisomer, semicarbazone, 142896-06-8; (+)-30, 142896-00-2; (-)-30, 143003-99-0; (+)-31, 142896-01-3; (-)-32, 142896-02-4; (+)-32, 143004-00-6; (-)-33, 142896-03-5; cyclopentene, 142-29-0; 1,3 cyclopentanedione, 3859-41-4.

Supplementary Material Available: ¹H NMR spectra of all compounds described in the Experimental Section (18 pages). This material is contained in many libraries on microfiche, immediately follows this article in the microfilm version of the journal, and can be ordered from the ACS; see any current masthead page for ordering information.