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A Total Synthesis of (\pm) - $\Delta^{9(12)}$ -Capnellene

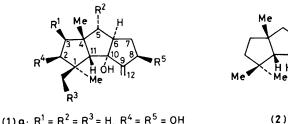
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A novel synthesis of the linearly fused tricyclopentanoid marine natural product (\pm) - $\Delta^{9(12)}$ -capnellene (2) from the readily available starting materials methylcyclopentadiene and *p*-benzoquinone is described.

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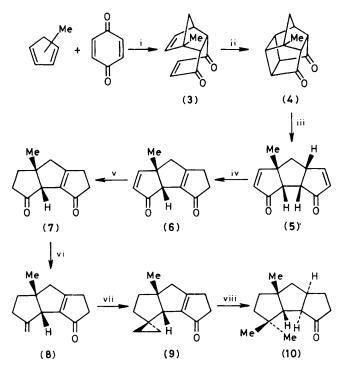
The soft coral Capnella imbricata is an unusually rich source of polyhydroxylated sesquiterpenes (1a-e), known by the generic name capnellanes and possessing the novel tricyclo-[6.3.0.0^{2,6}]undecane (triquinane) carbon framework.¹ The synthesis of the simplest member of the capnellane family and the presumed biogenetic precursor of the 'capnellanols' (1a-e), the tricyclic hydrocarbon $(\pm)-\Delta^{9(12)}$ -capnellene $(2)^{1e}$ has aroused intense interest recently.^{2,3} Here we report a short synthesis of the marine natural product (2) by a flexible strategy that can be adapted to make more complex members of the capnellane group.

Diels-Alder cycloaddition of methylcyclopentadiene isomers and *p*-benzoquinone gave a mixture of adducts from which the desired tricyclic *endo*-adduct (3), m.p. 71 °C [¹H n.m.r., δ 1.56 (3H, s); ¹³C n.m.r. δ 57.7 p.p.m., (s)] could be isolated in 70% yield. Irradiation of (3) in ethyl acetate in a Pyrex vessel with a 450 W lamp furnished the pentacyclic dione (4), m.p. 176 °C (75%) (Scheme 1). Thermolysis of (4) under flash vacuum pyrolysis conditions gave the *cis,cisoid,cis*triquinane bis-enone (5), m.p. 93–94 °C in 60% yield.⁴ The structure of (5), which possesses 12 of the 15 carbon atoms of the capnellane framework, was elucidated from its ¹³C n.m.r. spectrum [δ 207.2(s), 207.1(s), 170.3(d), 165.7(d), 132.8(d), 130.4(d), 59.9(d), 56.6(s), 52.7(d), 49.6(d), 38.3(t), and 26.8 p.p.m. (q)] and from other spectral data.



b;
$$R^1 = R^3 = H$$
, $R^4 = R^2 = R^5 = OH$
c; $R^4 = R^2 = R^3 = H$, $R^1 = R^5 = OH$
d; $R^4 = R^2 = H$, $R^1 = R^5 = R^3 = OH$
e; $R^4 = R^1 = R^3 = H$, $R^2 = R^5 = OH$

Treatment of the *cis,cisoid,cis*-bis-enone (5) with 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU) resulted in the relocation of the double bond to form a new bis-enone (6), m.p. 97–98 °C [¹³C n.m.r. δ 204.6(s), 201.2(s), 183.8(s), 168.9(d), 147.6(s), 129.8(d), 57.5(s), 57.1(d), 42.6(t), 39.6(t), 25.3(t), and 25.0 p.p.m. (q)] in >90% yield. Catalytic hydrogenation of (6) gave (7) which was subjected to a selective Wittig reaction at



Scheme 1. i, Tetrahydrofuran, room temp., 70%; ii, hv, ethyl acetate, 75%; iii, 530 °C, column packed with quartz chips at 0.1 mmHg, 60%; iv, DBU-CH₂Cl₂, reflux, >90%; v, H₂-10% Pd/C in ethyl acetate, 80%; vi, Ph₃P⁺-Me I⁻-t-C₅H₁₁O⁻Na⁺, toluene, 30–40%; vii, CH₂I₂-Zn/Cu couple, 50%; viii, H₂-PtO₂ in MeCO₂H, 3 atm, 60%.

the saturated carbonyl group to yield (8) [¹H n.m.r. δ 5.2 (1H, t, J 1 Hz) and 4.96 (1H, t, J 1 Hz); 13 C n.m.r. δ 203.3, 183.3, 152.1, 148.6, 107.9, 56.6, 55.9, 46.4, 40.8, 40.4, 33.5, 27.3, and 25.7 p.p.m.]. Quaternization at C-1 was achieved through a cyclopropanation-hydrogenolysis sequence.⁵ Simmons-Smith reaction of (8) proceeded satisfactorily to give the enone (9) with the desired spiro-fused cyclopropane ring. The gemdimethyl group and the required cis, transoid, cis-stereochemistry of the capnellane system were now generated in one step through catalytic hydrogenation of (9) to give the known ketone nor-capnellanone (10). † Since (10) has been previously² converted into (2) through Wittig olefination, our synthesis of (10) completes the total synthesis of (2) in eight steps from the available starting materials methylcyclopentadiene and pbenzoquinone.

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† The formation of cis, transoid, cis-stereochemistry by catalytic hydrogenation of (9) was not unexpected in view of the presence of 1,1'-substitution and has precedence (ref. 6). Another product, probably the cis, cisoid, cis-isomer of (10) was also formed during the reaction.

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