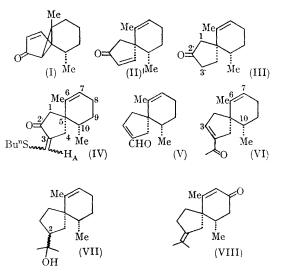
The Total Synthesis of (\pm) - β -Vetivone

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We recently presented evidence which called for revision of the long-accepted hydroazulenic structure of β -vetivone to a structure based on spiro[4,5]decane.¹ This new structure has now been confirmed through a straightforward total synthesis.

The known spiro-cyclopropyl ketone (I),² upon treatment with acetic acid-acetic anhydride containing a trace of sulphuric acid, gave the spiro[4,5]decadienone (II)² in 50-55% yield. Selective hydrogenation (Pd-C in ethanolic NaOH) smoothly gave the corresponding unsaturated ketone (III) $[\lambda_{max} \text{ (film) } 5.74, 7.10, 7.23, 8.56, 8.62,$ 11.81, 12.43 μ]. Condensation with ethyl formate $(NaH-C_6H_6)$ and treatment of the resulting product with n-butanethiol and BF3-etherate converted ketone (III) to its n-butylthiomethylene derivative³ (IV) [λ_{max} (film) 5.87, 6.30, 8.30, 11.84, 12.31 μ ; δ (CDCl₃) 7.30 (H_A, t, J 3), 5.38 (H-7, $W_{h/2}$ 9), 2.85 (-S- CH_2 ·CH₂-, t, J 7), 2.45-2.30 (C-1 CH₂, 4 lines), 1.57 (C-6 Me, d, J 2), 0.92 (CH₃·CH₂, t, J 7), 0.87 p.p.m. (C-10, d, J 6 Hz)]. The observed long-range splitting of H_{A} and the 4 line pattern of the C-1 methylene protons reinforce our *a priori* assumption that condensation at C-3 (vs. C-1) of ketone (III) would be preferred for steric reasons.

Reduction of ketone (IV) with methanolic



sodium borohydride followed by hydrolysis (H₂O, HCl, acetone) in the presence of mercuric chloride yielded the conjugated aldehyde⁴ (V) [λ_{max} (film) 3.67, 5.95, 6.14, 7.23, 7.38, 8.44, 10.22, 11.94, 12.48, 13.72] in 73% over-all yield. This aldehyde upon treatment with ethereal methyl-lithium afforded the expected allylic alcohol mixture (epimers) which was directly oxidized (DDQ)⁵ to the conjugated ketone (VI) $[\lambda_{max} \text{ (film) } 5.99, 6.14, 7.23,$ 8.53, 10.19, 11.95, 12.49μ ; δ (CDCl₃) 6.70 (H-3, $W_{h/2}$ 6), 5.34 (H-7, $W_{h/2}$ 8 Hz), 2.30 (CH₃CO), 1.58 (C-6 CH₃, d, J 2), 0.87 p.p.m. (C-10 CH₃, d, J 6 Hz)] in 65% over-all yield. Selective reduction of the conjugated double bond with lithium in ammonia-ethanol followed first by oxidation (CrO_3) of the resulting alcohols and then addition of methyl-lithium yielded the tertiary alcohols (VII) $[\lambda_{\max} \text{ (film) } 2.91, 7.25, 8.32, 10.68, 12.02,$ 12.53 μ ; δ (CDCl₃) 5.30 (H-7, $W_{h/2}$ 9 Hz), 1.67 (C-6 CH₃), 1.20 (gem-dimethyl), 0.92 p.p.m. (C-10 CH_3 , d, J 6 Hz)] as a 60:40 mixture of C-2 epimers. One epimer must correspond to racemic

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hinesol⁶ and the other may be racemic agarospirol.⁷ The spectral properties of our synthetic alcohol mixture were entirely compatible with this assumption.

The alcohol mixture (VII) was converted to racemic β -vetivone (VIII) along the lines reported by Yoskioka and Kimura⁸ for the conversion of (-)-hinesol to (+)- β -vetivone. Thus, acetylation $(NaOAc-Ac_2O)$ followed by oxidation $(CrO_3-$ HOAc-Ac₂O) afforded racemic 8-oxohinesyl acetate and its C-2 epimer, both of which yielded (\pm) - β -vetivone, m.p. 44–46°, upon treatment with BF₃ etherate. The infrared and n.m.r. spectra of material thus secured were identical with the spectra of naturally derived (-)- β -vetivone. The gas chromatographic retention time was likewise identical (peak enhancement).

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