Published on 01 January 1988. Downloaded by University of Western Ontario on 25/10/2014 03:33:38.

Enantio-controlled Route to the Furofuran Lignans: the Total Synthesis of (-)-Sesamolin, (-)-Sesamin, and (-)-Acuminatolide

Seiichi Takano,* Takehiko Ohkawa, Shun'ichi Tamori, Shigeki Satoh, and Kunio Ogasawara Pharmaceutical Institute, Tohoku University, Aobayama, Sendai 980, Japan

The first enantio-controlled route to the furofuran lignans, (–)-sesamolin, (–)-sesamin, and (–)-acuminatolide, has been developed starting from diethyl L-tartrate by employing an intramolecular hetero-Diels–Alder reaction as the key step.

The furofuran lignans are one of the largest groups of lignans¹ whose members show a variety of biological activities.² Although interesting syntheses providing these natural products have been developed,^{1,3,4} an enantio-controlled route has not hitherto been reported. We present here a novel enantio-controlled route to the furofuran type lignans starting from diethyl L-tartrate (1) by employing a highly diastereoselective intramolecular hetero-Diels–Alder reaction⁵ as the key step.

The diol (3),[†] prepared from (1) and 3,4-methylenedioxycinnamaldehyde *via* sodium borohydride reduction of the acetal (2), was treated with di-isobutylaluminium hydride⁶ to afford the triol (4) which was selectively converted into the 1,2-acetonide (5) in 50% overall yield. On sequential *O*-benzylation, deacetalization, and periodate cleavage, (5) gave the aldehyde (8) in nearly quantitative overall yield. Treatment of (8) with Meldrum's acid (2,2,-dimethyl-4,6dioxo-1,3-dioxane) in methylene chloride in the presence of 4-N,N-dimethylaminopyridine at 0 °C to room temperature led to spontaneous condensation and intramolecular hetero-Diels-Alder reaction to give the single adduct (10), which was refluxed with magnesium chloride in wet dimethylacetamide⁷ to afford the δ -lactone (11) with a *cis*-ring junction‡ in 58%

[†] All new isolated compounds exhibited satisfactory analytical (combustion and/or high resolution mass spectrum) and spectral (i.r., ¹H n.m.r., and mass) data.

[‡] The lactone moiety of (11) is presumed to possess a boat-like conformation with the aromatic group in bowsprit position, this is supported by X-ray analysis of a related compound (11; Ar = Me): ¹H n.m.r. spectrum (CDCl₃, 500 MHz) of (11) δ 2.51 [dd, J 14.6 and 9.8, 1H, H_a(β)] 2.61 (m, 1H, H_b), 2.75 [dd, J 14.6 and 6.1, 1 H, H_a(α)], 2.83 (ddd, J 11.0, 10.7, 7.9, and 5.2, 1H, H_e), 3.52 [dd, J 9.8 and 5.2, 1H, H_d(α)], 3.58 (m, 2H, H_g), 3.88 (ddd, J 6.1, 5.5, and 4.9, 1H, H_e), 3.93 [DD, J 9.8 and 7.9, 1 H, H_d(β)], 4.57 (s, 2H, PhCH₂), 4.96 (d, J 11.0, 1H, H_t), 5.90 (s, 2H, methylenedioxy protons), 6.79 (s, 2H, ArH), 6.86 (s, 1H, ArH), 7.28–7.38 (m, 5H, Phenyl H).





overall yield (Scheme 1). The observed highly diastereoselective formation of the adduct (10) with a *cis*-ring junction may be attributable to the preferential intervention of the *endo*active conformer (9A) with the bulky benzyloxy group disposed outwards, rather than the *exo*-conformer (9B), owing to the considerable non-bonded interaction in (9B) between the aryl group on the dienophile and the heterodiene moiety.^{7b}

BnÖ

(9A)

Bn0

(9B)

Hydroxylation of (11) with oxidodiperoxy(pyridine)(hexamethylphosphoric triamide)molybdenum (MoOPH)^{8.9} in the presence of lithium hexamethyldisilazide afforded the single product (12) which was sequentially reduced (NaBH₄), oxidized (NaIO₄), and reduced (NaBH₄) in the same flask to give the diol (15) in 53% overall yield. Treatment of (15) with toluene-*p*-sulphonyl chloride (1 equiv.) in the presence of n-butyl-lithium (2 equiv.)¹⁰ generated the tetrahydrofuran (17) stereoselectively in 91% yield in one stage. On sequential debenzylation [H₂, Pd(OH)₂], mesylation (methanesulphonyl

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chloride, triethylamine), substitution (NaI, methyl ethyl ketone), and reductive ring opening (Zn, MeOH, room temperature), (17) furnished the alkene (21) in 77% overall yield. Under Lemiuex–Johnson conditions,¹¹ (21) gave samin^{12,13} (23), $[\alpha]_D^{24}$ –88.18° (*c* 1.1, CHCl₃) {lit.¹³ for (+)-enantiomer, $[\alpha]_D$ +81.4° (*c* 0.5, CHCl₃)}, in 97% yield, *via* (22), the enantiomer of which was obtained from naturally occurring (+)-sesamolin^{12,13} (24) as a degradation product.

Treatment of (23) with sesamol (3,4-methylenedioxyphenol) in boiling benzene in the presence of pyridinium toluene-p-sulphonate (PPTS) furnished (-)-sesamolin¹² (24), m.p. 94.5—95 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{23} - 216.44^\circ$ (*c* 0.61, CHCl₃) {lit.¹² for (+)-enantiomer, m.p. 93—94 °C, $[\alpha]_D + 212^\circ$ (CHCl₃)}, in 48% yield. Moreover, (23), on treatment with an excess of 3,4-methylenedioxyphenylmagnesium bromide, followed by treatment of the resulting crude diol with PPTS in refluxing methylene chloride, furnished (-)-sesamin¹⁴ (25), m.p. 119.5—121.0 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{22}$ -64.51° (c 1.05, CHCl₃) {lit.¹⁴ m.p. 123—124.5 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -64.5° (c 1.08, CHCl₃)}, in 54% yield, which was isolated from Hydrocotyle plants. On the other hand, oxidation of (23) with Fetizon's reagent¹⁵ gave acuminatolide¹⁶ (**26**), m.p. 118–119 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ –103.82° (c 0.31, CHCl₃)§ {lit.¹⁶ m.p. 118 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{24} - 37^{\circ}$ (c 0.11, CHCl₃)}, in 87% yield, which was recently isolated from Australian Helichrysum species. Its absolute structure was not determined previously, but we assume that it is as depicted in Scheme 2.

Received, 4th September 1987; Com. 1293

§ Although there is a considerable difference between the optical rotation values for the synthetic and natural products, their ¹H n.m.r. spectra are virtually identical.

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