N-Acyldihydropyridones as Synthetic Intermediates. Synthesis of (±)-Septicine and (±)-Tylophorine.

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Summary The indolizidine alkaloids (\pm) -septicine and (\pm) -tylophorine were prepared from N-acyldihydropyridone 7 in five and six steps, respectively

Recently we have been studying the synthesis and synthetic utility of N-acyl-2,3-dihydro-4-pyridones. These highly functionalized heterocycles are conveniently prepared by the addition of Grignard reagents to 1-acyl-4-methoxypyridinium salts¹ Previously, piperdine², quinolizidine^{1,3}, and *cis*-decahydroquinoline⁴ alkaloids were prepared in our laboratories using N-acyldihydropyridones as synthetic intermediates. We now report the conversion of N-acyldihydropyridone 7 to the indolizidine alkaloids (\pm)-septicine⁵ and (\pm)-tylophorine⁵ in five and six steps, respectively



Our initial approach was to prepare (\pm)-septicine via dihydropyridone 5a Directed lithiation of 4-methoxypyridine (1) using mesityllithium as the base⁶ and subsequent addition of iodine gave 3-iodo-4-methoxypyridine (2) in 65% yield Palladium-catalyzed cross-coupling⁷ of (3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)zinc bromide (4-bromoveratrole, 2 equiv *t*-BuLi, THF, ZnBr₂) and 2 provided a 93% yield of 3-aryl-4-methoxypyridine 3 Treatment of 3 with benzyl chloroformate and Grignard reagent 4,⁸ followed by workup with acid, gave an 83 17 mixture of dihydropyridones 5a and 5b Unfortunately, the aryl group at C-3 of 3 was not of sufficient size to prevent attack by the Grignard reagent at C-2 Dihydropyridone 5a was isolated and converted to the chloride 6 under mild conditions⁹ Cleavage of the benzyl carbamate group by catalytic hydrogenolysis and subsequent cyclization using *n*-butylithium as the base provided indolizidinone 7 in 70% yield for the two steps Reduction with L-Selectride® (Aldrich Chemical Co) and trapping of the

intermediate enolate in situ with N-phenyltriflimide gave vinyl triflate 8 in 72% yield Palladium-catalyzed cross-coupling¹⁰ of (3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)zinc bromide and 8 provided a near quantitative yield of



(\pm)-septicine, mp 139-140°C (lit ¹¹ mp 138-139°C), which showed spectral properties identical with those reported for authentic material ⁵¹¹ Although we were successful with this approach, we chose to explore a shorter and more regioselective route

Previous work from our laboratories has shown that a 3-triisopropylsilyl (TIPS) group can effectively block the C-2 position of a 1-acylpyridinium salt against attack by Grignard reagents ¹² Treatment of 4-methoxy-3-(triisopropylsilyl)pyridine¹³ (9) with Grignard reagent 4 and phenyl chloroformate gave alcohol 10 in near quantitative yield The alcohol 10 was converted to chloride 11 in 94% yield with triphenylphosphine and N-chlorosuccinimide⁹ On treatment of 11 with sodium methoxide in methanol (4 equiv, reflux, 1 h), the N-phenoxycarbonyl group was removed and concomitant cyclization occurred to give indolizidinone 12 in 88% yield The reaction of 12 with pyridinium bromide perbromide (2 equiv, CH₂Cl₂, $L_{12}CO_3$, $-23^{\circ}C$) effected bromodesilylation to give bromide 13 Reduction with L-Selectride® followed by the addition of N-phenyltriflimide provided bromovinyl triflate 14 in moderate yield Palladium-catalyzed cross-coupling of excess (3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)zinc bromide (5 equiv) and 14 gave (±)-septicine in 97% yield Reaction of our synthetic septicine with vanadium(V) trifluoride oxide (TFA, CH_2Cl_2 , RT, 1 h) effected oxidative coupling¹⁴ to provide a 69% yield of the phenanthroindolizidine alkaloid, (\pm)-tylophorine, mp 292-294°C (lit ¹⁵ mp 292°C), which showed spectral properties in agreement with those reported for authentic material ¹⁶ ¹⁸



Modification of the above route by incorporating our recently developed asymmetric synthesis of 2-alkyl-2,3-dihydro-4-pyridones¹³ will allow for the enantioselective preparation of natural (-)-tylophorine and related alkaloids Efforts toward this goal are in progress and will be reported in due course

<u>Acknowledgment</u> We gratefully acknowledge support of this work by the National Institutes of Health (Grant GM 34442)

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- 17 Satisfactory IR, ¹H and ¹³C NMR, and HRMS or microanalyses were obtained for all new compounds NMR data¹⁸ for our synthetic (\pm)-tylophorine ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1 7-2 4 (m, 4 H), 2 4-2 6 (m, 2 H), 2 93 (t, 1 H, J = 16 Hz), 3 39 (dd, 1 H, J = 2 and 16 Hz), 3 49 (t, 1 H, J = 7 Hz), 3 69 (d, 1 H, J = 14 7 Hz), 4 05 (s, 6 H), 4 12 (s, 6 H), 4 65 (d, 1 H, J = 14 7 Hz), 7 17 (s, 1 H), 7 32 (s, 1 H), 7 848 (s, 1 H), 7 853 (s, 1 H) ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21 6, 31 2, 33 6, 53 8, 55 1, 55 9, 56 0, 60 2, 103 1, 103 3, 103 4, 103 9, 123 4, 123 6, 124 3, 125 8, 126 2, 148 4, 148 5, 148 7
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(Received in USA 10 July 1991)