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# Enantioselective Synthesis of (+)-Goniodiol and of its Naturally Occurring Acetylated Analogs

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Abstract : A novel route to enantioenriched (+)-goniodiol and its natural acetylated derivatives, potent cytotoxic compounds, is described. The main features of this synthesis are transfer of the asymmetric information of the scalemic allenic alcohol 5 to the  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ - carbons through highly diastereoselective reactions and introduction of the  $\alpha$ , $\beta$ -unsaturated lactone moiety by the Ghosez' methodology. Copyright © 1996 Elsevier Science Ltd

#### Introduction

Asian trees of the genus *Goniothalamus* have a wide variety of uses in folk medecine. Thus, the powder of dried leaves of *Goniothalamus sesquipedalis* Wall (Annonaceae) is taken by women during labor pain and the burning leaves are used as mosquito repellant.<sup>1</sup> Extracts of seeds of *Goniothalamus amuyon* have been used for the treatment of edema and rheumatism.<sup>2</sup> Bioactivity-directed studies on the constituents of these plants by McLaughlin and Coll.<sup>3</sup> and others<sup>1,2,4</sup> have led to the isolation of several classes of biologically active compounds (acetogenins, alkaloids, styryllactones).

Styryllactones 1-3 have been isolated from the petrol extract of powdered leaves and twigs of *Goniothalamus sesquipedalis* <sup>5</sup> whereas goniodiol-8-monoacetate 4 has been isolated from the leaves of *Goniothalamus amuyon.*<sup>6</sup>



 $1 R^{1} = R^{2} = H 2 R^{1} = H, R^{2} = Ac$  $3 R^{1} = R^{2} = Ac 4 R^{1} = Ac, R^{2} = H$ 



Goniodiol 1 and its acetylated derivatives 2-4 have significant toxicity against several tumor cell lines,  $^{2,5a,6}$  the former presenting the interesting feature of being selectively cytotoxic against A-549 human lung carcinoma.<sup>5a</sup> The structure and the relative configuration of compounds 1-4 were determined by NMR spectral and/or X-ray crytallographic analysis. These compounds contain a 6-substituted 5,6-dihydro- $\alpha$ -pyrone moiety, widely distributed in the plant kingdom. Natural products containing this lactone unit also possess a wide range of biological activity ( insect antifeedants, antifungal, plant growth inhibitors,... ).<sup>7</sup>

In the course of our program directed toward the enantioselective synthesis of styryllactones, we have recently reported in a preliminary account the total synthesis of scalemic goniodiol  $1.^8$  We report herein details of this synthetic study and of its mono-and diacetylated derivatives starting from the allenic alcohol **5**. The chiral information carried by **5** was introduced by a diastereoselective addition<sup>9</sup> of the lithium salt of 3-O-allenyl diacetone-D-glucose<sup>10</sup> to benzaldehyde ( de = 92% ).

The key steps involved in the synthetic route of goniodiol 1 are (1) transfer of the chiral information contained in C-1 of 5 to C-2 and C-3 by three highly diastereoselective reactions (2) introduction of the  $\alpha$ , $\beta$ -insaturated  $\delta$ -lactone unit using Ghosez' methodology.<sup>11</sup>

### **Results and Discussion**

In the original synthetic strategy of compound 1, we envisaged to introduce the chiral centre at C-6 by a VO(acac)<sub>2</sub>-catalysed *erythro*-selective epoxidation of the double bond of the monoprotected diol 8 or 9 directed by the adjacent hydroxyl functionality (7-OH of 1). In order to get this alcohol group in the proper configuration, we examined the reduction with various hydride agents of the two differently protected racemic  $\alpha',\beta'$ -insatured  $\alpha$ -ketol 7a and 7b, readily obtained from methoxyallene<sup>12</sup> (Scheme 1).

As seen in Table 1, the highest selectivity of the reduction (entry 7, de > 92%) was obtained from the enone **7b** under Luche conditions<sup>13</sup> and must proceed through conformer A (Felkin-Anh open-chain model)<sup>14</sup> where the steric interactions between allyl and phenyl groups are minimized. In the case of the reduction of the  $\alpha$ -ketol **7a**, good *anti*-selectivity was observed using LiAlH4 as reducing agent (entries 1 and 2) and can be explained by the Cram chelation model<sup>15</sup> involving a five membered chelated ring (conformer B).





**Table 1**: Metal hydride reduction of  $\alpha$ -alkoxy ketones 7a and 7b.

Entry	Substrate	Reagent	Solvent	Temp.	Ratio <sup>a</sup> ( syn : anti )	Yield (%)
1	7a	LiAlH4	Et <sub>2</sub> O	- 78°C	25:75	60 <sup>h</sup>
2		LiAlH4	THF	н	23:77	_c
3		Red-Al <sup>®</sup>	Toluene		20:80	55
4		L-Selectride <sup>®</sup>	THF	"	86:14	68 <sup>b</sup>
5		NaBH4-CeCl3	MeOH		88:12	92 <sup>b</sup>
6	7 b	LiAlH4	Et <sub>2</sub> O		83 : 17 <sup>d</sup>	60
7		NaBH4-CeCl3	MeOH	11	96 : 4 <sup>e</sup>	98

<sup>a</sup> Relative stereochemistry of diastereomers **8a,b** was established by <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectroscopy<sup>16</sup> and that of diastereomers **9a, b** by comparison of the spectral data of their corresponding diols with the published values.<sup>16,17</sup> <sup>b</sup> The diastereomeric ratio was determined by GLC analysis after acetylation. <sup>c</sup> In this case, the diastereomeric mixture of **8a, b** was not isolated. <sup>d</sup> Under the reaction conditions, **9a, b** was desilylated and the diastereomeric ratio was determined by GLC analysis of the corresponding diacetate derivative. <sup>e</sup> The diastereomeric ratio was determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis.

Having set up the reaction conditions to obtain highly diastereoselectively **9a** from **7b**, easily made in two steps from **5** by O-silylation and acidic hydrolysis<sup>9</sup> in 81% overall yield, we turned our attention to the epoxidation of the terminal double bond. Epoxidation of allylic alcohol **9a** with VO(acac)<sub>2</sub>-*t*-BuOOH system<sup>18a,b</sup> in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> was not very successful providing, beside several by-products, the epoxy alcohol **10** in 30% yield after stirring for 3 days at 0°C (Scheme 2). The diastereoselectivity of this epoxidation was high in favor of the *erythro* isomer (dr 95 : 5) as determined by <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectroscopy. The assignment of the relative configuration of the major epoxide **10** (1,2-*syn*, 2,3-*anti*) by <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis was based on the results of Mihelich<sup>18b</sup> who observed that the  $\alpha$ -proton of the *erythro* epoxide was constantly downfield from that of its *threo* isomer (3.81ppm versus 3.62ppm) and the coupling constant of the *erythro* epoxide was invariably smaller from that of its *threo* isomer (J = 5.2Hz versus J = 6.4Hz).

Other epoxidizing agents gave either poor selectivity (MCPBA, 1:1) or reacted very sluggishly (H<sub>2</sub>WO<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub><sup>19</sup>; L-(+)-DIPT, Ti(O*i*Pr)<sub>4</sub>, *t*-BuOOH).

Fortunately, dihydroxylation of **9a** with osmium tetroxide in the presence of N-methylmorpholine Noxide monohydrate (NMO)<sup>20</sup>, gave an unseparable mixture of triols **11** and **12** with a good level of diastereoselectivity (dr 8 : 1) and in excellent yield (90%). Based on the empirical rule of Kishi<sup>21</sup>, the relative configuration of the major isomer **11** was tentatively assigned to be 1,2-*syn*, 2,3-*anti*. After treatment of the mixture 11 and 12 by 2-methoxypropene in the presence of camphorsulfonic acid, the resulting acetonides 13-14, obtained in 92% yield, were easily separable by flash chromatography. The next stage of the synthesis, the configurational inversion of the stereocenter at C-2 of alcohol 13, was effected by an oxidation-reduction sequence. Thus, oxidation of 13 by the TPAP catalytic system<sup>22</sup> [Pr4N+RuO4<sup>-</sup>(TPAP) 2 mole %, NMO (4 equiv.), 4Å molecular sieves] followed by L-Selectride<sup>®23d</sup> reduction of the ensuing ketone 15, at -100°C, correctly set up the C-2 stereogenic center with 12 : 1 diastereoselection to afford alcohol 16 in 72% yield along with 13 (6% yield) and the starting ketone 15 (20%).



**Reagents and conditions**: (a) *t*-BuPh<sub>2</sub>SiCl, DMAP, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 3 days; (b) 50% CF<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H-CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 3 h (81% for the 2 steps); (c) NaBH<sub>4</sub>, CeCl<sub>3</sub>.7H<sub>2</sub>O, MeOH, 1 h, -78°C (98%); (d) VO(acac)<sub>2</sub>, TBHP, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 0°C (30%); (e) cat. OsO<sub>4</sub>, NMO, 5 h, RT, acetone (90%); (f) 2-methoxypropene, camphorsulfonic acid, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, RT, 10 min then separation by SiO<sub>2</sub> chromatography (83% yield for **13**); (g) cat. Pr<sub>4</sub>N<sup>+</sup>RuO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>, NMO, 4Å sieves, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, RT, 1 h; (h) L-Selectride<sup>®</sup>, THF, -100°C, 1 h (72% for two steps).

Next, we focused our attention to the formation of epoxide 22 from the protected tetrol 16 (Scheme 3). After acidic hydrolysis of the acetal function of 16, the resulting triol 17 was converted to the monotosylate 18 by reaction with 1 equivalent of p-toluenesulfonyl chloride, in the presence of 1 equivalent of 4-dimethylaminopyridine and an excess of triethylamine. Epoxide formation by treatment of the 1,2-tosyloxy

alcohol 18 with NaH in the presence of an catalytic amount of DMSO<sup>24</sup> occurred with partial 1,2-O-silyl group migration to yield a mixture of regioisomers 19 and 20 in 2 : 3 ratio and 57% yield. Desilylation of 19 and 20 effected by NBu4F in THF, followed by acid catalyzed ketalisation (2-methoxypropene, CSA) of the resulting diol 21 furnished the protected diol epoxide 22 in 68% overall yield.

At this stage, the remaining task for the synthesis of (+)-goniodiol **1** was the installation of the  $\alpha$ , $\beta$ -unsaturated- $\delta$ -lactone fragment using the Ghosez' methodology.<sup>12</sup> Hence, addition of 2 equivalents of methyl 3-phenylsulfonyl orthopropionate **23**, easily prepared in three steps from acrylonitrile<sup>25</sup>, in the presence of 2 equivalents of BF3.Et2O followed by treatment of the crude  $\gamma$ -hydroxy sulfone **24** with 3M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at 50°C yielded the  $\beta$ -sulfonyl lactone **25**. Finally, exposure of **25** to DBU in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> afforded scalemic (+)-goniodiol **1** in 60% yield from epoxide **22**. Its spectral and physical properties were in accord with the published data.<sup>1,5a</sup> Acetylation of (-)-**1** with acetic anhydride and pyridine gave diacetyl goniodiol **3** as needles mp 148-150°C;  $[\alpha]_D^{20} + 78$  (c 0,9, CHCl<sub>3</sub>] [lit.<sup>1</sup> mp 150°C,  $[\alpha]_D^{30} + 84,5$  (CHCl<sub>3</sub>)]. Spectroscopic data (<sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR, IR) were found identical with those of the natural product.<sup>1,6</sup>



**Reagents and Conditions**: (a) 80% AcOH, 60°C, 2 h (77%); (b) p.TsCl, Et<sub>3</sub>N, DMAP, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, -20°C, overnight (72%); (c) NaH, THF-DMSO (50:1), 0°C, 1 h (57%); (d) NBu4F, THF; (e) 2-methoxypropene, camphorsulfonic acid, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 10 min, RT (68% for the two steps); (f) **23**, n-BuLi, BF<sub>3</sub>.Et<sub>2</sub>O, THF, -78°C, 30 min; then epoxide **22**, -78°C, RT, 2 h; (g) 3M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, 50°C, 3 h; (h) 3 equiv DBU, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, 1 h, 0°C (60% yield from the epoxide **22**).; (i) Ac<sub>2</sub>O, pyridine, RT, 12h (80%); (j) methyl orthoacetate, *p*-TsOH, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, RT, 10 min, then AcOH 80%, RT, 10 min (88%).

Monoacetylation of goniodiol 1 was accomplished by reaction with methyl orthoacetate in the presence of a catalytic amount of p-toluenesulfonic acid followed by treatment of the resulting orthoester **26** (Scheme 4) with aqueous acetic acid to afford mainly the 8-monoacetate **4** (72% yield) along with the 7-monoacetate **2** (16% yield). As suggested by Deslongchamps<sup>26</sup> and King<sup>27</sup> on five membered ring orthoester-derived from sugars, we assumed that the origin of the regioselectivity of the orthoester hydrolysis could be attributed to a combination of steric and stereoelectronic factors which must favor the preferential protonation of O-7 of the hemi-orthoester intermediate **27**<sup>27</sup> (Scheme 3).



In summary, we have reported a new synthesis of enantioenriched (+)-goniodiol 1 and its acetylated derivatives 2-4 from the readily available benzaldehyde/ 3-O-allenyl diacetone-D-glucose adduct in 15 steps and 5% overall for 1. Other synthetic applications of optically active alkoxyallenes are currently studied in our laboratory.

## **Experimental** section

**General**. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were recorded in CDCl<sub>3</sub> ( $\delta H = 7.25$ ) at ambient probe temperature on a Bruker AC 200 (200MHz) spectrometer. Data are presented as follows : chemical shift (in ppm on the  $\delta$  scale relative to  $\delta_{TMS} = 0$ ), multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet, br = broad), integration, coupling constant and interpretation. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded at ambient probe temperatures on Bruker AC 200 (50.3 MHz) in CDCl<sub>3</sub> used as reference ( $\delta_c$  77.0). IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer 298 spectrophotometer using 5mm sodium chloride plates. Mass spectra were carried out on a Nermag R10-10 H quadrupole mass spectrometer. Optical rotations were measured on a Perkin-Elmer 141 polarimeter at the sodium D line (589 mm). Combustion analyses were performed by the Service Central de Microanalyse, CNRS, Solaize.

Reagents and solvents were purified by standard means. Boron trifluoride-etherate, dichloromethane, pyridine, toluene and triethylamine were distilled from calcium hydride ; diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran were distilled from sodium wire / benzophenone and stored under a nitrogen atmosphere. All other chemicals were used as received. Unless otherwise stated, all experiments were performed under anhydrous conditions in an atmosphere of nitrogen.

**4-Benzyloxymethyl-4-phenylbut-1-en-3-one** (7a). To a cooled (0°C) solution of 2-methoxy-2-phenylbuta-2,3-dien-1-ol<sup>12</sup> (1 g, 5.6 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (25 ml) were added diisopropylamine (4.6 ml, 24 mmol) followed by benzyloxymethyl chloride (1.7 ml, 12 mmol). After stirring for 4 days at room

temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (20 ml) and water (20 ml) and the mixture was acidified at pH 2 by 2N HCl solution. The aqueous phase was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 x 20 ml) and the combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) and evaporated to dryness. The crude mixture was diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (20 ml) and 6N HCl (5 ml) was added at 0°C. After stirring for 30 min at 0°C, the mixture was partitioned between CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (20 ml) and water (20 ml). The aqueous phase was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (25 ml), dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (Et<sub>2</sub>O-petroleum ether, 3:7) to give **7a** as an oil (0.97g, 61% yield) : IR (neat) 3010, 1700, 1620, 1100, 700 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR : 4.61 (d, 1H, J=11.7Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>Ph), 4.65 (d, 1H, J=11.7Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>Ph), 4.85 (d, 1H, J=6.9Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>Ph), 4.89 (d, 1H, J=6.9Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>Ph), 5.37 (s, 1H, CHOBOM), 5.72 (dd, 1H J=1.8 and 10.3Hz, CH=CH<sub>2</sub>), 6.38 (dd, 1H, J=1.8 and 17.4Hz, CH=CH<sub>2</sub>), 6.63 (dd, 1H,J=10.3 and 17.4Hz, CH=CH<sub>2</sub>), 7.2-7.5 (m, 10H, Ph) ; <sup>13</sup>C NMR : 70.7, 83.1, 93.8, 128.2 (2C), 128.3, 128.5 (2C), 129.0 (2C), 129.3, 129.5 (2C), 130.3, 132.2, 136.0, 138.1, 196.5 ; MS *m/z* (relative intensity) : 227 [(19) M<sup>+</sup>-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O], 197 (16), 91 (100), 55 (16).

(R)-4-(t-Butyldiphenylsilyloxy)-4-phenylbut-1-en-3-one (7b). To a solution of allenic  $alcohol^{9,10}$ (5.8 g, 14.3mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (50 ml) were successively added at 0°C 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.52 g, 0.25 mmol), triethylamine (4 ml, 28.6 mmol) and finally t-butyldiphenylchlorosilane (4.5 ml, 17.6 mmol). After stirring the reaction mixture for 3 days at room temperature, CH2Cl2 (100 ml), water (50 ml) were added and the pH was adjusted to 2 by 2N HCl solution. The aqueous phase was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 x 100 ml) and the combined organic phases were dried (MgSO4) and concentrated in vacuo. The crude silvl ether 6 was dissolved in CH2Cl2 (100 ml) and at 0°C, 50% CF3COOH solution (10 ml) was added. After stirring for 2h at 0°C, NaHCO3 (6 g) was added by portions. The reaction mixture was partitioned between CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (75 ml) and water (50 ml). The aqueous phase was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2 x 75 ml) and the combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO4) and evaporated to dryness. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (Et2O-petroleum ether, 1:9 then 1:4) to afford the enone **7b** as an oil (4,65 g, 81% yield):  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -35 (c 2. CHCl<sub>3</sub>); IR (neat) 3010, 1700, 1620, 1100 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR : 1.2 (s, 9H, SiC(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>), 5.3 (s, 1H, CHOSi). 5,65 (dd, 1H,J=2 and 10Hz, CH=CH2), 6.3 (dd, 1H, J=2 and 17Hz, CH=CH2), 6.87 (dd, 1H, J=10 and 17Hz, CH=CH2), 7.2-7.6 (m, 15H, 3Ph); <sup>13</sup>C NMR: 19.6, 27.1 (3C), 81.1, 126.7 (2C), 127.8 (2C), 127.9 (2C), 128.3, 128.8 (2C), 129.7, 130.0, 130.2, 130.8, 132.9, 133.0, 135.9 (2C), 136.0 (2C), 138.3, 197.4 ; Anal. Calcd for C26H28O2Si : C, 77.95; H, 7.04. Found : C, 77.97; H, 7.07.

## Typical procedure for the reduction of 7a (Table 1, entry 1)

To a well-stirred solution of **7a** (0.28 g, 1mmol) in Et<sub>2</sub>O (5 ml) was added at -78°C lithium aluminium hydride (0.038g, 1mmol). After stirring the reaction mixture for 20 min at -78°C, 4 drops of saturated Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solution was added. After warming up the mixture to room temperature, saturated Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solution was added and the precipitate formed was filtered. After concentration *in vacuo* the residue was purified by flash chromatography (Et<sub>2</sub>O-petroleum ether, 4:1) to give a mixture of **8a** and **8b** (dr 1:3) as a colourless oil (0.17 g, 60% yield) : <sup>1</sup>H NMR (*anti* isomer **8b**) : 2.75 ( br s, 1H, OH), 4.32 (br t, 1H, CHOHCH=CH<sub>2</sub>), 4.42-4.85 (m, 5H), 5.17 (dt, J=2 and 10Hz, CH=CH<sub>2</sub>), 5.25 (dt, J=2 and 17Hz, CH=CH<sub>2</sub>), 5.9 (ddd, 1H, J=6, 10 and 17Hz, CH=CH<sub>2</sub>), 7.2-7.4 (m, 10H, 2Ph) ; <sup>13</sup>C NMR : 70.0, 75.7, 81.9, 93.1, 116.8, 127.8

(2C), 128.0 (3C), 128.3 (2C), 128.4, 128.5 (2C), 136.4, 137.5, 137.7; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (*syn* isomer **8a**) : 2.3 ( br s, 1H, OH), 4.29 (br t, 1H, C<u>H</u>OHCH=CH<sub>2</sub>), 4.42-4.85 (m, 5H), 5.09 (dt, 1H, J=2 and 10Hz, CH=C<u>H<sub>2</sub></u>), 5.25 (dt, 1H, J=2 and 17Hz, CH=C<u>H<sub>2</sub></u>), 5.65 (ddd, 1H, J=6, 10 and 17Hz, C<u>H</u>=CH<sub>2</sub>), 7.2-7.4 (m, 10H, 2Ph); <sup>13</sup>C NMR : 70.0, 75.9, 82.5, 92.8, 116.9, 126.9 (2C), 128.0 (3C), 128.1 (2C), 128.2, 128.3 (2C), 135.9, 137.4, 137.9; Anal. Calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>20</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (mixture of diastereomers) : C, 76.03; H, 7.09. Found : C, 75.85; H, 7.46.

(*IR*,2*R*)-*1*-(*t*-Butyldiphenylsilyloxy)-*1*-phenylbut-3-en-2-o1 (9a). To a cooled (0°C) solution of CeCl<sub>3</sub>.7H<sub>2</sub>O (6.5 g, 17.4 mmol) in MeOH (80 ml) was added NaBH4 (0.88 g, 23.2 mmol). The mixture was cooled to -78°C and a solution of **7b** (4.65 g, 11.6 mmol) in MeOH (17 ml) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78°C for 1h and quenched with saturated NH4Cl solution (16 ml). The mixture was warmed up to room temperature and was filtered on a pad of Celite. The filtrate was concentrated and diluted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (200 ml). The ethereal solution was extracted with water (100 ml). The aqueous phase was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3 x 150 ml) and the combined organic phases were washed with brine, dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated. Flash chromatography of the residue (Et<sub>2</sub>O-petroleum ether, 1:9) gave **9a** as a colourless oil (4,65 g, 98% yield) :  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  -43 (c 2.5, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) ; IR (neat) 3480, 3060, 2920, 1590, 1430, 1100, 700 cm<sup>-1</sup> ; <sup>1</sup>H NMR : 1.05 (s, 9H, SiC(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>), 2.45 (d, 1H, J=4Hz, OH), 4.2 (m, 1H, C<u>H</u>OH). 4.5 (d, 1H, J=6Hz, C<u>H</u>OSi), 5.0 (dt, 1H, J=1.8 and 10Hz. CH=C<u>H<sub>2</sub></u>), 5,1 (dt, 1H, J=1.8 and 17Hz, CH=C<u>H<sub>2</sub></u>), 5,65 (ddd, 1H, J=5.2, 10.5 and 17Hz, C<u>H</u>=CH<sub>2</sub>), 7.2-7.7 (m, 15H, 3Ph) ; <sup>13</sup>C NMR : 19.5, 27.1 (3C), 77.0, 79.7, 116.6, 127.5 (2C), 127.7 (2C), 127.8 (3C), 127.9 (2C), 129.7, 129.9, 133.0, 133.7, 135.9 (2C), 136.0 (2C), 136.1, 140.2 ; Anal. Calcd for C<sub>2</sub>6H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Si : C, 77.56; H, 7.51. Found : C, 77.36; H, 7.60.

(1R,2R,3S)-1-(t-Butyldiphenylsilyloxy)-3,4-epoxy-1-phenylbutan-2-ol (10). To an icecooled solution of allylic alcohol 9a (0.4 g, 1 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (5 ml) were added vanadyl acetylacetonate [VO(acac)<sub>2</sub>] (0.135g, 0.5 mmol) and then dropwise t-BuOOH (5.6M in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>), 0.5 ml, 2.8 mmol). After stirring for 3 days at 0°C, the reaction mixture was diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 ml) and water (3 ml) and sodium thiosulfate (1 g) was added. The aqueous phase was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 x 10 ml), washed with brine, dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography of the residue (Et<sub>2</sub>O-petroleum ether, 3:7) gave a diastereomeric mixture of epoxide 10 (dr 95:5, determined by <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectroscopy) as a colourless oil (0.125 g, 30% yield) : IR (neat) 3480, 3080, 2920, 1590, 1430, 1100, 700 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR : 1.09 (s, 9H, SiC(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>), 2.19 (d, 1H, J=3.9Hz, OH), 2.42-2.52 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.9 (dt, 1H, J=2.8 and 3.9Hz, CH(epoxide)), 3.78 (dt, 1H, J=3.9 and 5.3Hz, CHOH), 4.78 (d, 1H, J=5.3Hz, CHOSi), 7.2-7.7 (m, 15H, 3Ph) ; <sup>13</sup>C NMR : 19.7, 27.3 (3C), 44.0, 51.6, 74.4, 77.5, 127.8 (2C), 128.0 (2C), 128.3 (3C), 128.5 (2C), 130.3, 130.5, 133. 4, 134.0, 136.4 (2C), 136.5 (2C), 140.6 ; Anal. Calcd for C<sub>2</sub>6H<sub>3</sub>0O<sub>3</sub>Si : C, 74.6; H, 7.22. Found : C, 74.4; H, 7.08.

(1R,2R,3R and 3S)-1-(t-Butyldiphenylsilyloxy)-1-phenylbutane-2,3,4-triol (11) and (12). To a solution of allylic alcohol 9a (4.65 g,11.5 mol) in acetone-water (4:1, 50 ml) were successively added N-methylmorpholine N-oxide.monohydrate (2.7 g, 23 mmol) and OsO4 solution (2.5% wt. in BuOH, 2.2 ml, 0.174 mmol). After stirring at room temperature for 5h, the reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The

residue was diluted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (100 ml) and water (50 ml) and the mixture was adjusted to pH 5 with 2N HCl. The aqueous phase was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2 x 50 ml) and the combined organic layers were dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (Et<sub>2</sub>O-petroleum ether, 1:1 then Et<sub>2</sub>O) to give a 8:1 mixture of triols **11** and **12** (4.65 g, 90% yield) : IR (film) 3450, 3080, 2920, 1590, 1100, 700 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR of the major isomer **11** : 1.0 (s, 9H, SiC(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>), 2.3 (br s, 2H, OH), 2.6 (br s, 1H, OH), 3.3 (dt, 1H, J=4.8 and 6.8Hz, C<u>H</u>OH-CH<sub>2</sub>OH), 3.6 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>OH), 3.7 (dd, 1H, J=4.6 and 6.8Hz, C<u>H</u>OH-CHOSi), 4.83 (d, 1H, J=4.8Hz, C<u>H</u>OSi), 7.2-7.8 (m, 15H, 3Ph) ; <sup>13</sup>C NMR of **11** : 19.4, 27.0 (3C), 63.5, 70.9, 76.0, 76.4, 127.1 (2C), 127.4 (2C), 127.8 (3C), 128.1 (2C), 129.8, 130.0, 132.5, 133.2, 135.8 (2C), 135.9 (2C), 140.3 ; Anal. Calcd for C<sub>2</sub>6H<sub>3</sub>2O4Si : C, 71.52; H, 7.38. Found : C, 71.63; H, 7.45.

and (1R,2R,3R)-1-(t-Butyldiphenylsilyloxy)-3,4-isopropylidenedioxy-1-(1R, 2R, 3S)phenylbutan-2-ol (13) and (14). To a solution containing 11 and 12 (4.5 g, 10.3 mmol) and camphorsulfonic acid (0.24 g, 1 mmol) in CH2Cl2 (65 ml) was added dropwise at room temperature 2methoxypropene (1.55 ml, 15.5 mmol). After stirring for 10 min, the solution was filtered on a pad of silica gel, eluted with Et2O and the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography of the residue (Et2Opetroleum ether, 3:7) gave first 14 (0.44 g, 9% yield) : IR (film) 3480, 3060, 2980, 1590, 1430, 1380,1100, 700 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR : 1.05 (s, 9H, SiC(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>), 1.06 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.32 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 3.0-3.3 (m, 3H, OH, CH2OR), 3.68 (ddd, 1H, J=3.4, 4.8 and 8.3Hz, CHOR-CH2OR), 4.0 (dd, 1H, J= 6.2 and 8.3Hz, CHOH-CHOSi), 4.76 (d, 1H, J=6.2Hz, CHOSi), 7.2-7.7 (m, 15H, 3Ph); <sup>13</sup>C NMR : 19.4, 26.6, 27.0 (3C), 27.2, 62.3, 76.9, 77.6, 80.6, 108.8, 127.3 (2C), 127.4 (2C), 127.5 (2C), 127.9, 128.0 (2C), 129.5, 129.6, 133.2, 133.5, 136.0 (2C), 136.1 (2C), 139.4 . The second fraction was constituted by pure 13 (4.1 g, 83% yield) obtained as an oil :  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  -31 (c 4.3 CHCl<sub>3</sub>); IR (film) 3480, 3060, 2980, 1590, 1430, 1380, 1100, 700 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR : 1.05 (s, 9H, SiC(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>), 1.2 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.31 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.62 (d, 1H, J=6.3Hz, OH), 3.62-3.89 (m, 4H, CHOH-CHOR-CH2OR), 4.82 (d, 1H, J=3.8Hz, CHOSi), 7.2-7.7 (m, 15H, 3Ph); <sup>13</sup>C NMR: 19.4, 25.5, 26.3 (3C), 28.1, 61.1, 73.0, 77.0, 81.1, 108.4, 127.2 (2C), 127.8 (2C), 127.9 (2C), 128.1, 128.3 (2C), 128.4, 129.3, 133.7, 133.8, 135.0 (2C), 136.3 (2C), 139.8 ; Anal. Calcd for C29H36O4Si : C, 73.07; H, 7.61. Found : C, 72.56; H, 7.63.

(1*R*,3*R*)-1-(*t*-Butyldiphenylsilyloxy)-3,4-isopropylidenedioxy-1-phenylbutan-2-one (15). A solution containing 13 (4 g, 8.4 mmol), 4Å molecular sieves (5 g) and N-methylmorpholine N-oxide (4.23 g, 36 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (40 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 30 min and tetrapropylammonium perruthenate (0.05 g, 0.168 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 90 min and filtered on a pad of silica gel. After concentration *in vacuo* of the filtrate, the crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (Et<sub>2</sub>O-petroleum ether, 3:7) to yield pure ketone 15 as an oil (3.98 g, 100% yield) :  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -31 (c 2.8, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) ; IR (film) 3060, 2930, 1730, 1590, 1430, 1380,1100, 700 ; <sup>1</sup>H NMR : 1.08 (s, 9H, SiC(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>), 1.1 (s, 6H, 2CH<sub>3</sub>), 3.6 (dd, 1H, H=6.9 and 8.2Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>OR), 3.88 (dd, 1H, J=7.8 and 8.2Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>OR), 4.4 (dd, 1H, J=6.9 and 7.8Hz, CHOR), 5.55 (s, 1H, CHOSi), 7.2-7.7 (m, 15H, 3Ph) ; <sup>13</sup>C NMR : 19.3, 25.3, 25.4, 26.9 (3C), 66.1, 77.6, 79.3, 110.5, 127.2 (2C), 127.6 (2C), 127.8 (2C), 128.3, 128.5 (2C), 129.9, 130.1, 132.5, 132.7, 135.7 (2C), 135.8 (2C), 137.3; 205.2 ; Anal. Calcd for C<sub>2</sub>9H<sub>3</sub>4O<sub>4</sub>Si : C, 73.4; H, 7.22. Found : C, 73.4; H, 7.23.

(1*R*,2*S*,3*S*)-1-(*t*-Butyldiphenylsilyloxy)-3,4-isopropylidenedioxy-1-phenylbutan-2-o1 (16) To a solution of ketone 15 (3.9 g, 8.4 mmol) in THF (50 ml) was added at -100°C L-Selectride<sup>®</sup> (1M in THF, 16.4 ml, 16.4 mmol, 1.9 equiv). After stirring for 1h at -100°C, the reaction mixture was quenched with 2N HCl solution (5 ml). The reaction mixture was diluted with water (30 ml) and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 x 100 ml). The combined organic phases were dried (MgSO4) and concentrated *in vacuo*. Flash chromatography of the residue (Et<sub>2</sub>O-petroleum ether, 1:4) gave first the starting ketone 15 (0.78 g, 20% yield) followed by 13 (0.22 g, 6% yield) and finally pure 16 obtained as an oil (2.81 g, 72% yield):  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -30 (c 4.3 CHCl<sub>3</sub>) ; IR (film) 3480, 3060, 2980, 1590, 1400, 1380,1100, 700 cm<sup>-1</sup> ; <sup>1</sup>H NMR : 1.06 (s, 9H, SiC(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>), 1.3 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.38 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.27 (d, 1H, J=6.8Hz, OH), 3.58 (dd, 1H, J= 6.6 and 8Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>OR), 3.62-3.88 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>OR, CHOHCHOSi), 4.23 (ddd, 1H, J=4.4, 6.2 and 6.6Hz, CHOR-CH<sub>2</sub>OR), 4.68 (d, 1H, J=6.1Hz, CHOSi), 7.2-7.7 (m, 15H, 3Ph) ; <sup>13</sup>C NMR : 19.4, 25.4, 26.4, 27.4 (3C), 66.3, 74.2, 74.6, 77.3, 109.1, 127.3 (2C), 127.4 (2C), 127.5 (2C), 127.6, 128.0 (2C), 129.5, 129.7, 133.0, 133.6, 135.9 (2C), 136.0 (2C), 140.7 ; Anal. Calcd for C<sub>2</sub>9H<sub>3</sub>6O4Si : C, 73.07; H, 7.61. Found : C, 72.74; H, 7.68.

(1R,2S,3R) -1-(*t*-Butyldiphenylsilyloxy)-1-phenylbutane-2,3,4-triol (17) . A solution of the acetonide alcohol 16 (2.8 g, 5.85 mmol) in a mixture of acetic acid-water (4:1) was refluxed for 3 h. After concentration *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by flash chromatography (Et<sub>2</sub>O-petroleum ether, 7:3) to give 17 as an oil (2.17 g, 85% yield) :  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -60 (c 2.6 CHCl<sub>3</sub>) ; IR (film) 3400, 3080, 2920, 1590, 1100, 700 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD) : 1.0 (s, 9H, SiC(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>), 3.52 (dd, 1H, J= 6.6 and 10.9Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>OH), 3.59 (dd, 1H, J= 6.6 and 10.9Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>OH), 3.89 (dd, 1H, J=2 and 7.6Hz, CHOHCHOSi), 4.08 (dt, 1H, J=2 and 6.6Hz, CHOHCH<sub>2</sub>OH), 4.79 (d, 1H, J=7.6Hz, CHOSi), 7.1-7.7 (m, 15H, 3Ph) ; <sup>13</sup>C NMR : 19.4, 27.4 (3C), 64.7, 69.5, 73.7, 75.8, 127.3 (2C), 127.5 (2C), 127.8 (2C), 127.9, 128.2 (2C), 129.8, 130.0, 132.9, 133.2, 136.0 (2C), 136.1 (2C), 140.4 ; Anal. Calcd for C<sub>2</sub>6H<sub>3</sub>2O<sub>4</sub>Si : C, 71.52; H, 7.38. Found : C, 71.32; H, 7.65.

(1R,2S,3S)-1-(t-Butyldiphenylsilyloxy)-1-phenyl-4-(p-toluenesulfonyloxy)butane-2,3-diol (18). To a solution of triol 17 (1.35 g, 3.1 mmol) and triethylamine (0.87 ml, 6.2 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (12 ml), cooled to -78°C, were successively added 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.38 g, 3.1 mmol) and p-toluenesulfonyl chloride (0.7 g, 3.7 mmol). The reaction mixture was warmed up to -20°C and let overnight at this temperature in a freezer. The mixture was quenched at -20°C with 1N HCl solution (5 ml) and the aqueous phase was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (2 x 20 ml). The combined organic phases were dried (MgSO4) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (Et<sub>2</sub>O-petroleum ether, 3:5) to afford 18 as an oil (1.32 g, 72% yield) :  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  -32 (c 1.5 CHCl<sub>3</sub>) ; IR (film) 3450, 3080, 2920, 1600, 1590, 1180, 1100, 700 cm<sup>-1</sup> ; <sup>1</sup>H NMR : 1.04 (s, 9H, SiC(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>), 2.11 (br s, 1H, OH), 2.44 (s, 3H, SO<sub>2</sub>PhCH<sub>3</sub>), 3.60 (dd, 1H, J=1.2 and 6.3Hz, CHOHCHOSi), 3.87 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>OTs), 4.11 (ddd, 1H, J=1.2, 5.7 and 6.8Hz, CHOHCH<sub>2</sub>OTs), 4.8 (d, 1H, J=6.3Hz, CHOSi), 7.2-7.7 (m, 19H, Ph) ; <sup>13</sup>C NMR : 19.4, 21.7, 27.1 (3C), 64.7, 67.5, 74.0, 76.9, 127.3, 127.5 (2C), 127.9 (2C), 128.0 (2C), 128.1 (2C), 128.4 (2C), 129.8, 129.9 (2C), 130.1, 132.6, 132.8, 133.1, 135.9 (2C), 136.0 (2C), 140.1, 144.9 ; Anal. Calcd for C33H38O6SSi : C, 67.08; H, 6.48; S, 5.42. Found : C, 67.29; H, 6.59; S, 5.11.

(1R,2S,3S)-1-(t-Butyldiphenylsilyloxy)-3,4-epoxy-1-phenylbutan-2-ol (19)and (1R,2R,3R)-2-(t-butyldiphenylsilyloxy)-3,4-epoxy-1-phenylbutan-1-ol (20). To a well-stirred solution of tosylate 18 (1.3 g, 2.2 mmol) and DMSO (0.3 ml) in THF (15 ml) was added at 0°C, NaH (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 0.14 g, 1.5 equiv). After stirring for 15 min at 0°C, the reaction mixture was quenched with a NH4Cl saturated solution (3 ml). The mixture was diluted with water (5 ml) and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 x 20 ml). The combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO4) and concentrated in vacuo. Flash chromatography of the residue (Et2O-petroleum ether, 3:7) afford first 19 as an oil (0.22 g, 24% yield) : IR (film) 3480, 2920, 1590, 1430, 1100, 700 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR : 1.05 (s, 9H, SiC(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>), 2.05 (d, 1H, J=6.7Hz, OH), 2.45 (dd, 1H, J=2.7 and 5Hz, CH2(epoxide)), 2.6 (dd, 1H, 4.9 and 5Hz, CH2(epoxide)), 3.05 (ddd, 1H, J=2.7, 4.9 and 5Hz, CH(epoxide)), 3.52 (dt, 1H, J=4.9 and 6.7Hz, CHOH), 4.85 (d, 1H, J=4.9Hz, CHOSi), 7.2-7.8 (m, 15H, 3Ph); <sup>13</sup>C NMR: 19.4, 27.1 (3C), 44.5, 51.7, 77.4, 77.8, 127.2 (2C), 127.6 (2C), 127.8 (2C), 127.9, 128.0 (2C), 128.3, 129.8, 133.0, 133.7, 136.0 (2C), 136.1 (2C), 140.3 ; Anal. Calcd for C26H30O3Si : C, 74.6; H, 7.22. Found : C, 74.25; H, 7.18. The second fraction was constituted of pure 20 obtained as an oil (0.3 g, 33%) : IR (film) 3480, 3080, 2920, 1590, 1430, 1100, 700 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR 1.05 (s, 9H, SiC(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>), 1.9 (dd, 1H, J=2.8 and 4.7Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>(epoxide)), 2.35 (dd, 1H J=4.2 and 4.7Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>(epoxide)), 2.9 (d, 1H, J=2.4Hz, OH), 3.1 (ddd, 1H, J=2.8, 4.2 and 6.6Hz, CH(epoxide)), 3.42 ( dd, 1H, J=3.7 and 6.6Hz, CHOSi), 4.57 ( br t, 1H, J= 2.9Hz, CHOH), 7-7.8 (m, 15H, 3Ph); <sup>13</sup>C NMR: 19.6, 27.1 (3C), 45.2, 52.1, 76.3, 79.1, 127.2 (2C), 127.6 (2C), 127.7 (2C), 128.0, 128.2 (2C), 130.0, 130.2, 131.1, 133.4, 136.0 (2C), 136.1 (2C), 139.6 ; Anal. Calcd for C26H30O3Si : C, 74.6; H, 7.22. Found : C, 74.25; H, 7.18.

(*IR*,2*R*,3*S*)-3,4-*Epoxy*-1-*phenylbutane*-1,2-*diol* (21). To a solution of mixture of regioisomers **19** and **20** (0.52 g, 2.2 mmol) in THF (10 ml) was added NBu4F (1M in THF, 2 ml, 2 mmol). After stirring for 30 min at room temperature, the reaction mixture was quenched with HCl 1N solution (2 ml). The solution was diluted with water (10 ml) and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> ( 3 x 15 ml). The combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO4) and evaporated to dryness. Flash chromatography of the residue (Et<sub>2</sub>O-petroleum ether, 1:2) afforded the epoxydiol **21** as an oil (0.16 g, 71% yield) :  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -52 (c 1.02 CHCl<sub>3</sub>) ; IR (film) 3480, 2980, 1605, 1495, 1450 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD) : 2.43 (dd, 1H, J=2.8 and 5Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>(epoxide)), 2.65 (dd, 1H, J=4.3 and 5Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>(epoxide)), 3.15 (ddd, 1H, J=2.8, 4.3 and 6Hz, CH(epoxide)), 3.4 (br t, 1H, J=6.2Hz, CHOHCHOHPh), 4.65 (d, 1H, J=6.3Hz, CHOHPh), 7.2-7.5 (m, 5H, Ph) ; <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD) : 45.7, 53.3, 76.5, 76.8, 128.0 (2C), 128.5, 129.1 (2C), 143.3 ; Anal. Calcd for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>1</sub>2O<sub>3</sub> : C, 66.65; H, 6.71; O, 26.6. Found : C, 66.67; H, 6.68; O, 26.46.

(1R,2S,3R)-3,4-Epoxy-1,2-isopropylidenedioxy-1-phenylbutane (22). To a solution of 21 (0.16 g, 0.89 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (4 ml) was added at room temperature camphorsulfonic acid (0.02 g, 0.09 mmol) followed by 2-methoxypropene (0.1 ml, 0.1 mmol). After stirring for 10 min, the solution was filtered on a pad of silica gel and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (Et<sub>2</sub>Opetroleum ether, 1:4) to give 22 as an oil (0.19 g, 97% yield) :  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -87.3 (c 1.1 CHCl<sub>3</sub>); <sup>1</sup>H NMR : 1.46

(s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.67 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.35 (dd, 1H, J=4 and 5Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>(epoxide)), 2.37 (dd, 1H, J=3 and 5Hz, CH<sub>2</sub>(epoxide)), 2.5 (ddd, 1H, J=3, 4 and 6.8Hz, CH(epoxide)), 3.98 (dd, 1H, J=6.8 and 7.1Hz, C<u>H</u>OR-CHORPh), 5.3 (d, 1H, J=7.1Hz, PhC<u>H</u>), 7.2-7.4 (m, 5H, Ph);  $^{13}$ C NMR : 24.9, 26.8, 43.5, 51.5, 78.8, 80.3, 109.5, 126.3 (2C), 127.9, 128.4 (2C), 136.6; Anal. Calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>3</sub> : C, 70.89; H, 7.32; O, 21.79. Found : C, 71.05; H, 7.33; O, 21.62.

(+)-Goniodiol (1). To a solution of methyl 3-phenylsulfonylorthopropionate 23 (0.42 g, 1.7 mmol) in THF (5 ml), cooled to -78°C, was added n-BuLi (2.2M in hexanes, 0.78 ml, 1.72mmol). After stirring for 30 min at -78°C, BF3.Et2O (0.22 ml, 1.72 mmol) was added followed by epoxyde 22 (0.19 g, 0.86 mmol) 5 min later. After stirring for 1h at -78°C, the reaction mixture was allowed to warm up to room temperature (2 h) and 3M H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> solution (2 ml) was added. The mixture was refluxed for 3h, cooled down to room temperature, diluted with water (10 ml) and extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (3 x 10 ml). The combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO4) and concentrated in vacuo. The crude mixture was filtered on a pad of silica gel (Et2O-petroleum ether, 3:1 then Et2O-MeOH, 98:2). After concentration in vacuo, the resulting powder (compound 25) was dissolved in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (4 ml), cooled to 0°C, and DBU (0.21 ml, 1.4 mmol) was added. After stirring for 1h at 0°C, the solution was filtered on a pad of silica gel and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (Et2O-MeOH, 49:1) to give 1 as a colourless oil (0.12g, 60% yield from **22**) :  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  +70 (c 1.2 CHCl<sub>3</sub>) (92% ee determined by polarimetry) [lit.  $[\alpha]_D^{30}$  + 75.7 (CHCl<sub>3</sub>)<sup>1</sup> and  $[\alpha]_D^{30}$ + 74.4 (CHCl3)<sup>5a</sup>].; <sup>1</sup>H NMR : 2.16 (qd, 1H, J=3.7, 6.4 and 18.5Hz, CH2-CH=CH), 2.6 (d, 1H, J=8Hz, 7-OH), 2.78 (m, 1H, CH2-CH=CH), 3.1 (d, 1H, J=4.2Hz, 8-OH), 3.71 (t, 1H, J=7Hz, CHOH-CHOHPh), 4.77 (qd, 1H, J=2.2, 3.7, and 12.8Hz, CH-OCOR), 4.93 (dd, 1H, J=5 and 7Hz, PhCHOH), 5.98 (dd, 1H, J=2.9 and 9.8Hz, CH=CH-CO), 6.91 (ddd, 1H, J=2.3, 6.4 and 9.8Hz, CH=CH-CO), 7.2-7.4 (m, 5H, Ph); <sup>13</sup>C NMR : 26.0, 73.5, 75.2, 77.2, 120.5, 126.9 (2C), 128.2, 128.7 (2C), 141.2, 146.7, 164.4.

**7,8-Di-O-acetylgoniodiol** (3). A solution containing (+)-1 (0.03 g, 0.128 mmol) and acetic anhydride (0.2 ml, 2.1 mmol) in pyridine (2 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. After concentration *in vacuo*, the residue was chromatographied on silica gel (Et<sub>2</sub>O) to give the diacetate **3** as a solid (0.033 g, 80% yield) : mp 148-150°C ;  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$  +78 (c 0.9 CHCl<sub>3</sub>) (92% ee determined by polarimetry) [lit. mp 150°C  $[\alpha]_D^{30}$  + 84.5 (CHCl<sub>3</sub>)<sup>1</sup>; mp 152-154°C;  $[\alpha]_D^{24}$  + 82.6 (c 0.1, CHCl<sub>3</sub>)] ; <sup>1</sup>H NMR : 1.8 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>CO), 2.07 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>CO), 2.34 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH), 4.75 (septuplet; 1H, J=2.6, 5.2 and 11Hz, CH-OCOR), 5.33 (dd, 1H, J=2.6 and 8.6Hz, PhCHOAc-CHOAc), 6.02 (d, 1H, J=9.8Hz, CH=CH-CO), 6.02 (d, 1H, J= 8.6Hz, PhCHOAc), 6.85 (ddd, 1H, J=2.9, 5.8 and 9.8Hz, CH=CH-CO), 7.2-7.4 (m, 5H, Ph) ; <sup>13</sup>C NMR : 20.3, 21.0, 26.0, 72.2, 73.4, 74.6, 121.5, 127.4 (2C), 128.4 (2C), 128.7, 136.5, 144.5, 162.9, 169.0, 169.6.

7-O-acetylgoniodiol (2) and 8-O-acetylgoniodiol (4). To a solution of goniodiol 1 (0.09 g, 0.038 mmol) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (9 ml) was added methyl orthoacetate (0.5 ml, 0.39 mmol) and *p*-toluenesulfonic acid (5 mg). After stirring for 10 min at room temperature, 80% acetic acid solution (2 ml) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 10 min at room temperature and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by flash chromatography (Et<sub>2</sub>O) to give first 2 as a white solid (0.018 g, 16% yield) : mp 141-143°C;  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ +132 (c 0.2 CHCl<sub>3</sub>) (92% ee determined by polarimetry) [lit<sup>1</sup>. mp 140°C  $[\alpha]_D^{30}$  + 145.6 (CHCl<sub>3</sub>)]; <sup>1</sup>H NMR : 1.82 (s, 3H, CH<sub>3</sub>CO), 2.34 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH), 3.12 (br s, 1H, 8-OH), 5.08 (ddd, 1H, J=1,

4.8 and 9.6Hz, C<u>H</u>OCOR), 5.12 (d, 1H, J=8Hz, PhC<u>H</u>OH), 5.16 (dd, 1H, J=4.8 and 8Hz, C<u>H</u>OAc), 6.02 (ddd, 1H, J=1, 2.2 and 9.6Hz, CH=C<u>H</u>-CO), 6.90 (ddd, 1H, J= 2.2, 4.8 and 9.6Hz, C<u>H</u>=CH-CO), 7.2-7.4 (m, 5H, Ph);  ${}^{13}$ C NMR : 20.4, 26.2, 70.9, 75.1, 75.3, 121.1, 126.9 (2C), 128.3, 128.4 (2C), 140.5, 145.4, 163.9, 169.9. The next fraction was constituted of pure 8-O-monoacetate goniodiol **4** as an oil (0.076, 72%) : [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> +40.4 (c 0.37, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) (92% ee) [lit<sup>6</sup>. [ $\alpha$ ]<sub>D</sub><sup>24</sup> + 43 (c 0.1,CHCl<sub>3</sub>)];.<sup>1</sup>H NMR : 2.02 (s, 3H, C<u>H</u><sub>3</sub>CO), 2.2 (dq, 1H, J=3.6, 6.2 and 18.4Hz, C<u>H</u><sub>2</sub>-CH=CH), 2.75 (m, 1H, C<u>H</u><sub>2</sub>-CH=CH), 2.85 (br s, 1H, 7-OH), 3.89 (dd, 1H, J= 2.1 and 18.4Hz, C<u>H</u>OH), 4.68 (dq, 1H, J=2.2, 3.6 and 12.6Hz, C<u>H</u>OCOR), 5.87 (d, 1H, J=8Hz, PhC<u>H</u>OAc), 5.96 (dd, 1H, J=2.2 and 9.6Hz, CH=C<u>H</u>-CO), 6.90 (ddd, 1H, J= 2, 6.2 and 9.6Hz, C<u>H</u>=CH-CO), 7.2-7.4 (m, 5H, Ph);  ${}^{13}$ C NMR : 21.7, 26.5, 74.4, 75.0, 76.7, 121.4, 128.1 (2C), 129.1 (3C), 137.9, 146.1, 164.0, 170.3.

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