## Total Synthesis of epi-Precapnelladiene

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Summary The total synthesis of (±)-epi-precapnelladiene (14), containing an uncommon bicyclo[6.3.0]undecane carbon skeleton, is described; the relative stereochemistry of precapnelladiene from Capnella imbricata is established as that in formula (15).

THE sesquiterpene precapnelladiene (1), recently isolated from the soft coral Capnella imbricata, is thought to be

the key biosynthetic precursor of the unique tricyclic ('capnellane') group of terpenes, e.g. (2) and (3), found in the same marine animal.<sup>2,3</sup> Precapnelladiene has an uncommon fused 5- and 8-membered ring system, hitherto found only in a few sester- and di-terpenoids (e.g. ophiobolans and fusicoccins).<sup>4-6</sup> In spite of numerous investigations,<sup>7</sup> the synthesis of a natural terpene incorporating this novel fusion of 5- and 8-rings has not previously been

accomplished We now report the total synthesis of epiprecapnelladiene, which uses a highly regio- and stereoselective intramolecular photocycloaddition reaction to elaborate the fused 5,8-ring system in a single step

(1) 
$$\begin{array}{c} & & & \\ & &$$

Alkylation (Bu<sup>t</sup>Li, hexamethylphosphoric triamide) of the dihydrobenzene obtained by Birch reduction of resorcinol dimethyl ether, with 5-iodohex-1-ene gave (74%) the substituted bis-ether (4) which on hydrolysis (1 m HCl-Me<sub>2</sub>CO) and benzoylation (PhCOCl-C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N, 25 °C, 18 h) gave the enol benzoate (5) Irradiation of (5) in hexane with a 450 W medium-pressure lamp through Pyrex gave, in both a regio- and stereo-selective manner, the photoadduct (6),  $\nu_{\rm max}$  1720 and 1690 cm<sup>-1</sup>,  $\tau$  1·8—2·1 (2H), 2·3—2·6 (3H), 7·1—9·2 (14H), and 8·97 (d, J 7·5 Hz, CHMe), in 98% isolated yield † The stereochemistry assigned to (6) followed from X-ray analysis of the dione (7),  $^{10}$  m p 66—67 °C,  $\nu_{\rm max}$  1705 and 1695 cm<sup>-1</sup>,  $\tau$  7·0—8·9

(8)

(15H) and 9 02 (d, J 7 Hz, CHMe), produced from (6) after saponification and retroaldolisation (KOH–EtOH, 25 °C) Treatment of the photoadduct (6) with lithium hexamethyldisilazide followed by MeI yielded the gem-dimethyl substituted adduct (8) (95%) which, on fragmentation (aq KOH–Me<sub>2</sub>SO), gave the 1 5-dione (9),  $\nu_{max}$  1705 and 1685 cm<sup>-1</sup>  $\tau$  7 1 (dd, J 8 5 and 7 Hz, COCH), 7 3—8 8 (12H), 8 86 (CMe<sub>2</sub>), and 9 07 (d, J 7 5 Hz CHMe)

After selective protection of the C-6 carbonyl group in (9) as the corresponding dioxolan, reduction with lithium aluminium hydride produced (90%) the anti-carbinol (10) Dehydration of (10) using phosphorus trichloride oxide in pyridine (25 °C, 10 days)<sup>11</sup> gave the bridgehead alkene (11) (78%),  $v_{max}$  1610 cm<sup>-1</sup>,  $\tau$  5 13 (–CH), 6 04 (4H), 7 5—8 9 (12H), 90 (d, J 7 Hz, CHMe), and 902 (CMe<sub>2</sub>), which on acıd treatment [tetrahydrofuran(THF)-HOAc-H<sub>2</sub>O, 1:3:1] gave the enone (12) A Wittig reaction between (12) and methylenetriphenylphosphoranylide (THF, 25 °C) produced the exo-methylene isomer (13) (86%),  $\nu_{max}$  1640 and 890 cm<sup>-1</sup>,  $\tau$  5 03 (1H), 5 25 (1H), 5 43 (1H), 6 6 (1H), 74-89 (11H), 892 (Me), 894 (d, J 7 Hz, CHMe), and 903 (Me) of precapnelladiene, which on treatment with RhCl<sub>3</sub> 3H<sub>2</sub>O in ethanol (reflux, 0.75 h)<sup>12</sup> was isomerised cleanly to give (±)-precapnelladiene (14) (70%) showing

1r and mass spectral data identical with the naturally derived material. Examination of the chemical-shift differences between the C-2-H ( $\tau$  5.08 synthetic; 4.94 natural) and C-11-Me ( $\tau$  9.01 synthetic; 8.97 natural) resonances in the nmr spectra of the synthetic and

natural precapnelladienes showed that the molecules were epimeric at C-11, thereby establishing the relative stereochemistry of natural precapnelladiene as in formula (15).

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