## Total Synthesis of the Potent Mutagen (S)-3-(Dodeca-1,3,5,7,9-pentaenyloxy)propane-1,2-diol

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A total synthesis of the mutagenic (S)-3-(dodeca-1,3,5,7,9-pentaenyloxy)propane-1,2-diol (1) from (R)-glycerol acetonide (2), potassium glutaconate (6), and the diphenylphosphine oxide (11) is reported.

Structure (1) [(S)-3-(dodeca-1,3,5,7,9-pentaenyloxy)-propane-1,2-diol] has recently been assigned to a potent mutagenic agent isolated from human faeces. 1.2 The low natural abundance of this rather unstable biomolecule coupled with the need for further biological investigations to elucidate its possible role in colon cancer etiology dictated a synthesis. We now report a short and convenient total synthesis of (1) based on a highly convergent scheme.

(R)-Glycerol acetonide (2)3 was tosylated (TsCl-pyridine,† 91%) and deprotected (10% aq. HCl, acetone, 75 °C, 80%) to afford the diol (4) via compound (3).‡ Silvlation of (4) (Ph<sub>2</sub>-ButSiCl-imidazole, DMF, † 94%) followed by displacement of the tosylate group in (5) by potassium glutaconate<sup>4</sup> (6) (excess, DMF, 75 °C) furnished the dienol aldehyde derivative (7) [40%, <sup>1</sup>H n.m.r., CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 250 MHz, δ 9.43 (1H, d, J 8.5 Hz, CHO), 7.25—7.65 (20H, m, Ph), 6.95 (1H, dd, J 15.0 and 12.0 Hz, CH=CHCHO), 6.78 (1H, d, J 12.0 Hz, OCH=), 7.00 (1H, dd, J 15.0 and 8.5 Hz, =CHCHO), and 6.63 (1H, J 12.0 Hz, OCH=CH) together with minor amounts of its Zenol isomer from which it was separated by flash silica column chromatography [(7):  $R_f$  0.18; Z-isomer of (7):  $R_f$  0.28, 30% ether in light petroleum]. The diphenylphosphine oxide (11) required for the completion of the polyene chain was constructed as follows. Condensation of propionaldehyde with the anion of trimethylphosphonocrotonate (LDA, THF, $\dagger$  -78  $\rightarrow$  25 °C, 78%) afforded the ester (8) which was reduced (excess of DIBAL,† CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, -78 °C, 84%) to give

(8)  $X = CO_2Me$ 

(9)  $X = CH_2OH$ 

(10)  $X = CH_2OCOC_0H_3 - 2,6 - Cl_2$ 

(11)  $X = CH_2P(0)Ph_2$ 

<sup>†</sup> Abbreviations: Ts =  $p\text{-MeC}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2$ ; DMF = dimethylformamide; LDA = lithium di-isopropylamide; THF = tetrahydrofuran; DIBAL = di-isobutylaluminium hydride; DMAP = 4-N, N-dimethylaminopyridine.

<sup>‡</sup> All new compounds exhibited satisfactory spectra and analytical data.

the alcohol (9), esterified (2,6-dichlorobenzoyl chloride, pyridine, DMAP† catalyst,  $CH_2Cl_2$ , 90%) to provide (10), and treated with the anion of diphenylphosphine<sup>5</sup> (Bu<sup>n</sup>Li, THF, -78 °C) to afford, after  $H_2O_2$  work-up, the requisite (11) (82%) [ $R_f$  0.28, 2% methanol in ether–silica; m.p. 101-103 °C (ether in light petroleum);  $^1H$  n.m.r.,  $CDCl_3$ , 250 MHz  $\delta$  7.88–7.40 (10H, m, Ph), 6.14–5.84 (2H, m, olefinic), 5.68–5.43 (2H, m, olefinic), 3.15 (2H, dd, J, 16.0 and 8.0 Hz,  $CH_2P$ ), 2.05 (2H, m,  $CH_2CH_3$ ), and 0.98 (3H, t, J 7 Hz,  $CH_3$ )].

Reaction of aldehyde (7) with the anion of (11) (LDA, THF,  $-78\,^{\circ}$ C) gave the corresponding hydroxyphosphine oxide adduct which was decomposed under basic conditions (KOBu<sup>t</sup>, THF,  $0\,^{\circ}$ C), leading to the bis(t-butyldiphenylsilyl) ether (12) (55%), purified by flash silica column chromatography [ $R_f$  0.43; 5% ether in light petroleum; <sup>1</sup>H n.m.r., CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 250 MHz,  $\delta$ : 7.20—7.70 (20H, m, Ph), 6.41 (1H, d, J 12.0 Hz, OCH=), 5.66—6.25 (8H, m, olefinic), 5.48 (1H, m, olefinic), 3.58—4.02 (5H, m, CH–O, CH<sub>2</sub>O), 2.15 (2H, m, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>), 1.04 and 1.00 (each 9H, s, Bu<sup>t</sup>), and 1.01 (3H, J 7.0 Hz, CH<sub>3</sub>)]. Finally deprotection of (12) (Bu<sup>n</sup><sub>4</sub>NF, THF,  $0 \rightarrow 25\,^{\circ}$ C) led to the labile (1) which was obtained after flash

silica column chromatography ( $R_{\rm f}$  0.29, 2% methanol in ether) as a mixture with its Z enol isomer as reported. 1.28

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