Intramolecular Nucleophilic Addition to Photochemically Generated Ketenes as a Versatile Route to Lactones and Lactams; Synthesis of a Mosquito Pheromone, Goniothalamin, Argentilactone, and the *Streptomyces* L-Factor

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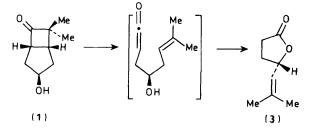
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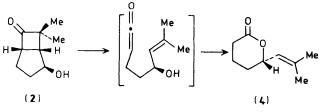
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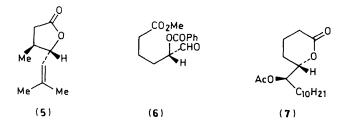
Photolysis of hydroxy-, dihydroxy- and amino-bicyclo[n.2.0]alkanones has been used as the key step in the synthesis of naturally occurring lactones including a mosquito pheromone, goniothalamin, argentilactone, and the *Streptomyces* L-factor, and of a γ -lactam.

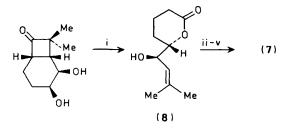
We have reported that photolysis of hydroxybicyclo-[3.2.0]heptanones (1) and (2) results in the formation of lactones (3) and (4), respectively, by intramolecular trapping of intermediate ketenes (Scheme 1).^{1,2} These lactones were key intermediates in syntheses of (+)-eldanolide (5),¹⁻³ and the leukotriene B₄ intermediate (6).^{1,4} We now report three significant extensions to our earlier work, which greatly





Scheme 1



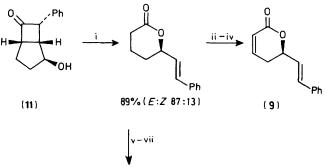


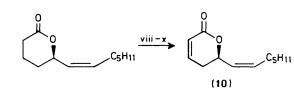
Scheme 2. Reagents and conditions: i, hv; ii, Ac₂O, 4-dimethylaminopyridine; iii, O₃, then Me₂S; iv, Me(CH₂)₈PPh₃Br, Bu'OK; v, H₂, Pd/C.

increase the versatility of intramolecular trapping of photochemically generated ketenes as a route to lactones (and lactams) of defined stereochemistry. We illustrate this versatility by syntheses of four naturally occurring lactones and a lactam. The three extensions are: (i) selective trapping by diols, (ii) the use of 7-monosubstituted bicyclo[3.2.0]heptanones, and (iii) trapping by an amino group.

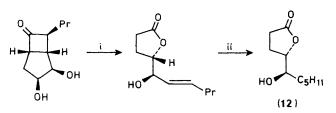
Selective trapping by a diol is exemplified by our synthesis of the oviposition attractant pheromone (7) of the mosquito, *Culex pipieris fatigans*⁵ (for earlier syntheses see ref. 6), shown in Scheme 2. Although the yield of the photochemical step was only *ca.* 25%, the required δ -lactone (8) was the only isolable product.

The use of a 7-monosubstituted bicyclo[3.2.0]heptanone is illustrated by our syntheses of goniothalamin (9)⁷ and argentilactone (10)⁸ from the common precursor (11), as shown in Scheme 3. The excellent yield of the photochemical step in this case is noteworthy.





Scheme 3. Reagents and conditions: i, hv; ii, lithium di-isopropylamide; iii, PhSeBr; iv, H_2O_2 ; v, O_3 . vi, Me_2S ; vii, $C_5H_{11}CH_2PPh_3Br$, Bu¹OK; viii, LiN(SiMe₃)₂; ix, PhSeBr; x, H_2O_2 .



Scheme 4. Reagents and conditions: i, hv; ii, H₂, Pd/C.



Both selective trapping and a 7-monosubstituted bicycloheptanone are utilised in a very short synthesis of the *Streptomyces* L-factor (12),⁹ shown in Scheme 4. It is remarkable that even a 7-alkyl group leads to cleavage of the C(6)—C(7) bond.

Finally, we report a preliminary result, which indicates that our methodology can be used to synthesise lactams. Photolysis of the amine (13) gave the lactam (14) in 45% yield.

All the syntheses reported in this Communication are of racemic materials. However, our earlier studies^{1,2} have shown that when chiral starting materials are used the overall stereochemical control is excellent. The required chiral materials are in principle obtainable by microbiological resolution (*cf.* ref. 2) or by methods such as asymmetric dihydroxylation,¹⁰ and work along these lines is continuing.

We thank Glaxo Group Research Ltd. for a studentship (to S. S. R.).

Received, 30th September 1988; Com. 8/03901A

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