

Summary

It was found that the compounds having the general formula $RCH(X)-C\equiv C-R'$ gave thiazole derivatives by reaction with thiourea. The relationship between the structure of thiazoles and substituent groups was clarified as follows: (1) When $R=R'=Ph$, 2-amino-4-benzyl-5-phenylthiazole (II d) is obtained, (2) When $R=alkyl$, $R'=H$, two kinds of thiazoles are obtained; and (3) when $R=R'=alkyl$, thiazole derivative is not obtained.

Similarly, propargyl bromide and phenylpropargyl bromide, when reacted with ammonium dithiocarbamate, afforded 2-mercapto-4-methylthiazole (XX) and 2-mercapto-4-benzylthiazole (XXIII), respectively. Further, 2-amino-4-methylimidazole (XXV) was obtained from guanidine and propargyl bromide.

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61. Hiromu Mori : Studies on Steroidal Compounds. VI. Grignard Reaction of 19-Nor-4-en-3-oxo-steroids.¹⁾

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In the Grignard reaction of cholest-4-en-3-one, 1,2-addition product, 3-methylcholest-4-en-3-ol (I) has been produced even in the presence of cuprous chloride, which is known as a reagent promoting 1,4-addition,²⁾ and not 1,4-addition product.³⁾ On the other hand, in the case of 4,6-dien-3-oxo steroids (II) and 16-en-20-oxo steroids (V), 1,6- (III and IV) and 1,4-addition products (VI) have been obtained respectively.^{4,5)} These differences are considered to depend upon stereochemical factors. The difference of the Grignard reaction between 4-en-3-oxo-steroids and 19-nor-4-en-3-oxo-steroids is described.

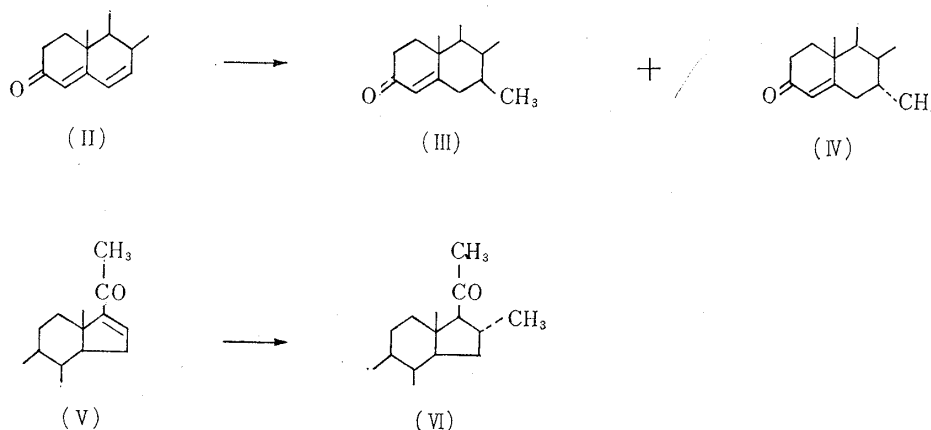


Chart 1.

*1 1604, Shimosakunobe, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa-ken (森 弘).

1) Part V : Yakugaku Zasshi, in press.

2) M. S. Kharasch, O. Reinmuth : "Grignard Reactions," 219 (1954). Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York.

3) O. C. Musgrave : J. Chem. Soc., 1951, 3121.

4) J. A. Campbell, J. C. Babcock : J. Am. Chem. Soc., 81, 4069 (1959).

5) R. E. Marker, H. M. Crooks : *Ibid.*, 64, 1280 (1942).

The Grignard reaction of 17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylestr-4-en-3-one (VIIa) gave a white powder having no characteristic absorption in its ultraviolet spectrum. As it was difficult to be purified by recrystallization, Girard separation was made. 3,17 α -Dimethylestr-3,5-dien-17 β -ol (Xa) and a small amount of oily product were obtained from non-keto and keto fractions, respectively. It is reasonable that (Xa) was produced by the dehydration of (IXa) (1,2-addition product of (VIIa)) during Girard separation, for it has been well known that the dehydration of (I) takes place easily on account of acid to give 3-methylcholesta-3,5-diene.^{3,6)} The structural assignment of (Xa) was based on its ultraviolet spectrum, which had strong absorption at 233~235 and 239 m μ .

The above-mentioned oily product obtained from the keto fraction exhibited no characteristic ultraviolet absorption and saturated carbonyl band in infrared absorption spectrum, which showed probably that it was a 1,4-addition product. In order to ascertain whether 1,4-addition occurs or not in this case, the Grignard reaction of (VIIa) was made in the presence of cuprous chloride. The 1,4-addition product, 5 β ,17 α -dimethyl-17 β -hydroxyestr-3-one (VIIIa), was formed from the keto fraction and (Xa) was also isolated from the non-keto fraction.

(VIIIb) and (Xb) were obtained by the similar reaction of 17 β -hydroxyestr-4-en-3-one. The oxidation of (VIIIb) with chromium trioxide in acetic acid led to 3,17-dioxo compound (XI).

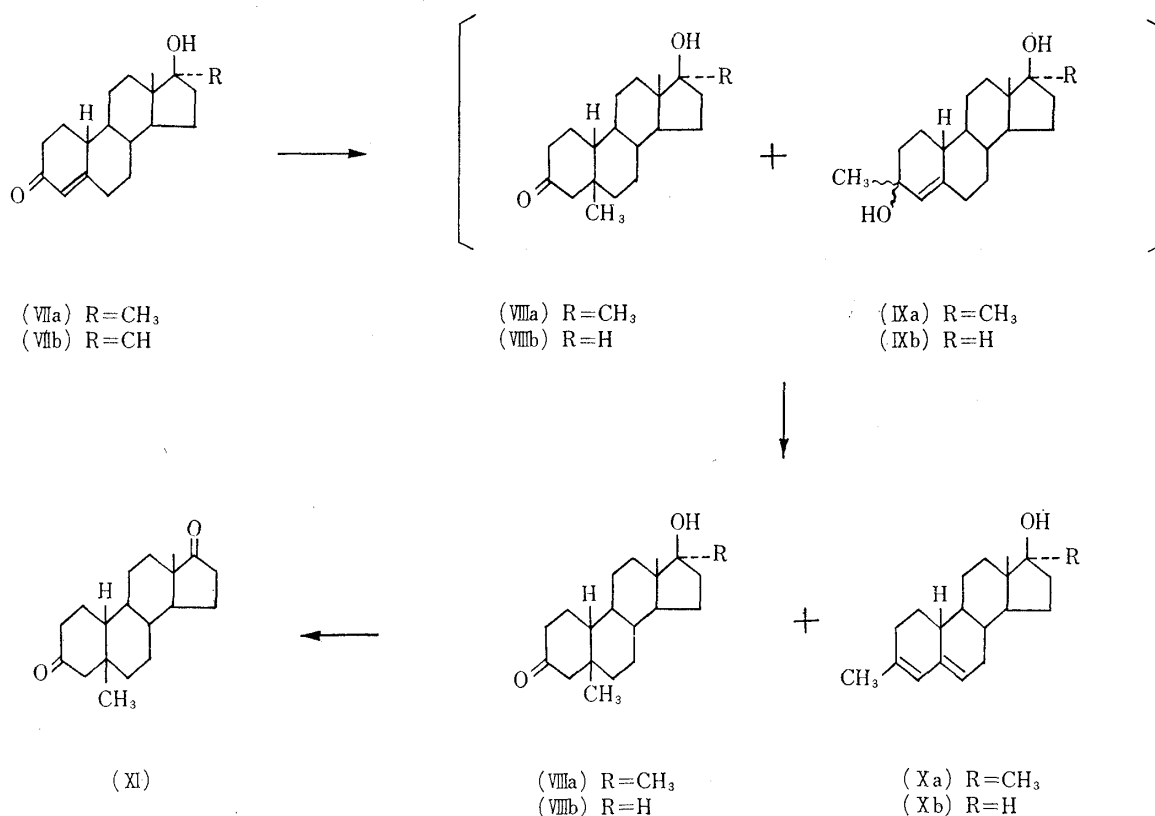


Chart 2.

The compounds derived from the keto fraction was assigned as 5 β -methyl-3-oxo compounds by the following evidences. (VIIIa) and (VIIIb) exhibited saturated carbonyl band at 1710~1713 cm⁻¹ in the infrared absorption spectra. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of (VIIIb) showed the presence of an additional angular methyl group besides C-18

6) N.F. Kucherova, M.I. Ushakov : Zhur. Obshchei Khim., 23, 315 (1953) (C. A., 48, 2744 h (1954)).

methyl group.⁷⁾ It is difficult to explain the result without the introduction of methyl group at C-5 by 1,4-addition of Grignard reagent. Rotatory dispersion curves of (VIIIa) and (VIIIb) (Fig. 1), were similar to that for A/B cis 3-oxo-steroids.⁸⁾ It is already clear that

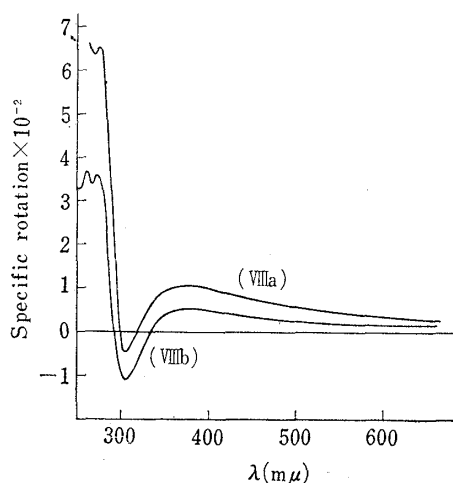


Fig. 1. Rotatory Dispersion Curves of (VIIIa) and (VIIIb) (methanol)

the substitution of C-5 hydrogen atom with methyl group does not alter its rotatory dispersion curve. Therefore, β -configuration for C-5 methyl group introduced was established.

The Grignard reaction of 4-en-3-oxo steroid was next taken up. The Grignard reaction of testosterone acetate was attempted in the presence of cuprous chloride, but 1,4-addition product was not produced and only 3-methylandrosta-3,5-dien-17 β -ol (XII) was obtained. (XII) was recently prepared and identified by Pelc.⁹⁾

The steric consequence of 1,4-addition of the Grignard reagent to 19-nor-4-en-3-oxo-steroid can be considered to depend upon the geometry of the transition state involved. A and B show the likely transition states*² attacked by the Grignard reagent from β - and α -side.

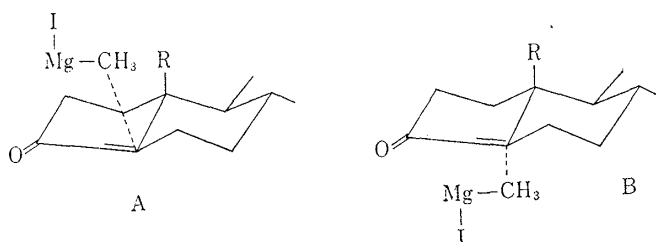


Chart 3.

A comparison of calculated conformational interactions present in A and B indicates that A is destabilized relative to B, an energy difference as great as three 1:3 hydrogen-methyl minus one 1:2 R-methyl interactions. In the case of 19-nor series ($R=H$), A is the more stable by an energy difference at least as great as two 1:3 hydrogen-methyl interaction (even if 1:3 hydrogen-methyl interaction were equal to 1:2 hydrogen-methyl interaction). Accordingly the product predicted from stereochemical viewpoint is 5 β -methyl product and this agrees with the experimental result.

*² When Werner complex is considered as a transition state, it is necessary to consider the distortion of ring A and it becomes difficult to calculate conformational interactions.

7) J. N. Shooley, M. T. Rogers: J. Am. Chem. Soc., **80**, 5121 (1958).

8) C. Djerassi: "Optical Rotatory Dispersion," McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, 49 (1960).

9) B. Pelc: Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun., **25**, 1624 (1960).

There is an additional problem concerning the direction of the reaction, whether 1,2- or 1,4-addition will take place. However, this problem is not solved by the calculation of non-bonded interactions of the transition states of 1,2- and 1,4-addition. Nevertheless, it is possible to explain the reason why 1,4-addition occurs in 19-nor-4-en-3-oxo-steroids but not in 4-en-3-oxo-steroids. Neither A nor B in 4-en-3-oxo-steroid ($R=CH_3$) is destabilized relative to B in 19-nor-4-en-3-oxo-steroid ($R=H$) and 1,4-addition to 4-en-3-oxo-steroid might become more difficult than in 19-nor-4-en-3-oxo-steroid. Probably 1,2-addition would occur exclusively on account of steric hindrance described above.

Experimental*3

Grignard Reaction of 17 β -Hydroxy-17 α -methylestr-4-en-3-one (VIIa)—a) In the absence of Cu_2Cl_2 : To the Grignard reagent prepared from Mg (1.1 g.), MeI (2.9 cc.), and Et_2O (50 cc.), a solution of 17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylestr-4-en-3-one (VIIa) (2.0 g.) in tetrahydrofuran (30 cc.) was added dropwise with stirring at -10° to -15° and stirring was continued for 1 hr. at room temperature. 10% NH_4Cl was added to decompose excess Grignard reagent and the product was extracted with Et_2O . After washing with 10% NH_4Cl and water, and drying over Na_2SO_4 , Et_2O was evaporated. The solution of the residue in $EtOH$ (100 cc.) and $AcOH$ (10 cc.) was refluxed with the Girard T-reagent (2.0 g.) for 1 hr. After cool, the solution was poured into water containing Na_2CO_3 (9.0 g.) and 5% Na_2CO_3 was added until pH became 7.0. The resulting mixture was extracted with Et_2O . Et_2O layer (non-keto fraction) was washed with 5% Na_2CO_3 and water, dried over Na_2SO_4 , and the solvent was evaporated. The residue was recrystallized from MeOH to 3,17 α -dimethylestra-4,6-dien-17 β -ol (Xa), m.p. $102\sim 106^\circ$. Yield, 1.5 g. Further recrystallization from MeOH gave white plates, m.p. $105\sim 108^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{23} -205^\circ$ ($c=1.00$, $CHCl_3$). UV λ_{max}^{MeOH} m μ ($\log \epsilon$): 233 $\sim$ 235 (4.28), 239 (4.29). IR: ν_{max}^{KBr} 3480 cm^{-1} : (OH). Anal. Calcd. for $C_{20}H_{30}O$: C, 83.86; H, 10.56. Found: C, 83.47; H, 10.50.

The aqueous layer (keto fraction) was acidified with 10% HCl and stored at room temperature overnight. The resulting product was extracted with Et_2O . After washing with 5% Na_2CO_3 and water, and drying over Na_2SO_4 , Et_2O was evaporated. The residue was a small amount of oily product which did not crystallize and showed no characteristic ultraviolet absorption.

b) In the presence of Cu_2Cl_2 : (VIIa) (2.0 g.) was treated with $MeMgI$ in the presence of Cu_2Cl_2 (400 mg.) and Girard separation was made in the same manner as above. From the non-keto fraction, (Xa), m.p. $98\sim 100^\circ$, was obtained. Yield, 240 mg.

The product obtained from the keto-fraction was recrystallized from MeOH to 5 β ,17 α -dimethyl-17 β -hydroxyestrane-3-one (VIIa), m.p. $152\sim 155^\circ$. Yield, 1.04 g. Further recrystallization from MeOH gave white plates, m.p. $153\sim 155^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{23} +9^\circ$ ($c=1.03$, $CHCl_3$). IR $\nu_{max}^{CS_2}$ cm^{-1} : 3630 (-OH), 1713 (3-oxo), RD ($c=0.11$, MeOH); $[\alpha]_{700} +8^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{589} +22^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{305} -128^\circ$ (trough), $[\alpha]_{267.5} +365^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{265} +340^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{260} +374^\circ$ (peak), $[\alpha]_{250} +319^\circ$. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$: C, 78.89; H, 10.59. Found: C, 78.78; H, 10.68.

Grignard Reaction of 17 β -Hydroxyestr-4-en-3-one (VIIb)—a) In the absence of Cu_2Cl_2 : Grignard reaction of 17 β -hydroxyestr-4-en-3-one (VIIb) (2.0 g.) in the absence of Cu_2Cl_2 and Girard separation of its product were carried out as described above. From the non-keto fraction, 3-methylestra-3,5-dien-17 β -ol (Xb), m.p. $94\sim 104^\circ$, was obtained. Yield, 1.24 g. Further recrystallization from MeOH gave white plates, m.p. $102\sim 106^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{26} -195^\circ$ ($c=1.17$, $CHCl_3$). UV λ_{max}^{MeOH} m μ ($\log \epsilon$): 233 $\sim$ 235 (4.25), 239 (4.26). Anal. Calcd. for $C_{19}H_{28}O$: C, 83.77; H, 10.36. Found: C, 83.59; H, 10.49.

b) In the presence of Cu_2Cl_2 : The Grignard reaction of (VIIb) (2.0 g.) in the presence of Cu_2Cl_2 (400 mg.) and Girard separation of its product were carried out as described above. From the keto fraction, 17 β -hydroxy-5 β -methyl-estrane-3-one (VIIIb), m.p. $157.5\sim 159.5^\circ$, was obtained. Yield, 1.27 g. Further recrystallization from Me_2CO -hexane mixture gave white prisms, m.p. $157.5\sim 159.5^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{23} +36^\circ$ ($c=1.03$, $CHCl_3$). IR $\lambda_{max}^{CS_2}$ cm^{-1} : 3630, 3500 (-OH), 1710 (3-oxo). RD ($c=0.10$, MeOH); $[\alpha]_{700} +24^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{589} +39^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{305} -65^\circ$ (trough), $[\alpha]_{265} +640^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{262.5} +625^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{260} +635^\circ$. Anal. Calcd. for $C_{19}H_{30}O_2$: C, 78.57; H, 10.41. Found: C, 78.74; H, 10.83.

5 β -Methylestrane-3,17-dione (XI)—To a solution of 17 β -hydroxy-5 β -methylestrane-3-one (VIIIb) (200 mg.) in $AcOH$ (7 cc.), a solution of CrO_3 (60 mg.) in water (1.0 cc.) was added and the mixture was stored at room temperature for 1 hr. The solution was poured into water, and the precipitate was collected, washed with 5% Na_2CO_3 and water, and dried. The white powder was recrystallized from MeOH to 5 β -methyl-estrane-3,17-dione (XI), m.p. $151\sim 154^\circ$. Yield, 110 mg. Further recrystallization from MeOH gave white needles, m.p. $152\sim 154^\circ$, $[\alpha]_D^{26} +107^\circ$ ($c=0.97$, $CHCl_3$). IR $\nu_{max}^{CS_2}$ cm^{-1} : 1742 (17-oxo), 1711 (3-oxo). Anal. Calcd. for $C_{19}H_{28}O_2$: C, 79.12; H, 9.79. Found: C, 79.11; H, 9.86.

*3 All melting points are uncorrected.

Grignard Reaction of Testosterone Acetate in the Presence of Cu_2Cl_2 —The Grignard reaction of testosterone acetate (3.0 g.) in the presence of Cu_2Cl_2 (600 mg.) and Girard separation were made as described above. From the keto fraction no product was obtained. From the non-keto fraction, 3-methylandrosta-3,5-dien-17 β -ol (XII), m.p. 126~132°, was obtained. Yield, 1.6 g. Repeated recrystallization from MeOH gave white needles, m.p. 131~134°, $[\alpha]_D^{26} -175^\circ$ ($c=1.02$, CHCl_3), UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{MeOH}}$ m μ (log ϵ): 231~232 (4.28), 239 (4.31). reported⁹⁾ m.p. 134~136°, $[\alpha]_D^{20} -175^\circ$. UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ m μ (log ϵ): 232 (4.46), 240 (4.49).

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Summary

The Grignard reaction of 17 β -hydroxy-17 α -methylestr-4-en-3-one (VIIIa) in the presence of cuprous chloride gave 5 β ,17 α -dimethyl-17 β -hydroxyestrane-3-one (VIIIa) and 3,17 α -dimethylestra-3,5-dien-17 β -ol (Xa). Similarly, (VIIIb) and (Xb) were obtained by the Grignard reaction of 17 β -hydroxyestr-4-en-3-one (VIIb). The oxidation of (VIIIb) with chromium trioxide gave 5 β -methyl-estrane-3,17-dione (XI). Discussion was made on the configuration of C-5 methyl group in (VIIIa) and (VIIIb).

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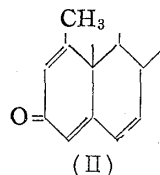
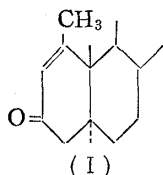
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62. Hiromu Mori: Studies on Steroidal Compounds. VII.¹⁾ Synthesis of 1 α -Methyl Steroids.

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Many methylated steroidal hormones have been prepared and some of them show higher hormonal activity than their parent steroidal hormones.²⁾ 1-Methylated steroids which have been prepared up to date are 1-methyl-1-en-3-oxo (I) and 1-methyl-1,4,6-trien-3-oxo (II) type steroids,³⁾ other than estrane series. Some observations on 1 α -methylated steroids⁴⁾ will be described.

In the preceding paper,¹⁾ 1,4-addition of Grignard reagent to 19-nor-4-en-3-oxo-ster-



*¹⁾ 1604, Shimosakunobe, Kawasaki, Kanagawa-ken (森 弘).

1) Part VI: This Bulletin, **10**, 382 (1962).

2) A. Zaffaroni: Acta Endocrinol., Suppl. 50, **34**, 139 (1960).

3) R. Wiechert, E. Kaspar: Chem. Ber., **93**, 1710 (1960).

4) In estrane series, many 1-methylated steroids have been prepared.