## Conversion of Linoleic and Latex Furanoid Acid to Fish C<sub>18</sub> Dimethyl Furanoid Isomers

By Marcel S. F. Lie Ken Jie\* and Fasih Ahmad (Chemistry Department, University of Hong Kong, Pohfulam Road, Hong Kong)

Summary Methyl 9(10),12(13)-dioxo-octadecanoate (derived from methyl linoleate) and 10,13-dioxo-11-methyloctadecanoate (derived from the latex of the rubber plant) were methylated at the methylene carbons located between the two oxo-groups (using MeI, KOH in DMSO) and cyclodehydration furnished a mixture of methyl 9(10),-12(13)-epoxy-10(11),11(12)-dimethyloctadeca-9(10),11(12)-dienoates and methyl 10,13-epoxy-11,12-dimethyloctadeca-10,12-dienoate respectively.

Furanoid fatty acids (1; R = H) containing methyl substituents at the 3- and 4-position of the furan system have been found in the lipid extracts of a number of fish species.  $^{1,2}$  Schlenk et al. have reported the total synthesis of one of the natural  $C_{20}$  furanoid acids (1: R = H, n=4, m=10). Lie Ken Jie and co-worker have synthesised a naturally occurring  $C_{20}$  furanoid ester (methyl 12,15-epoxy-13-methylicosa-12,14-dienoate) by two-carbon chain extension of methyl 10,13-epoxy-11-methyloctadeca-10,12-dienoate isolated from the latex of the rubber plant (Hevea brasiliensis). We now describe another partial synthesis of another naturally occurring  $C_{18}$  dimethyl furanoid ester (1; R = Me, n=4, m=8) from methyl linoleate and from methyl 10,13-epoxy-11-methyloctadeca-10,12-dienoate.

$$\begin{array}{c}
R & Me \\
Me [CH2]_{n} CO_{2}H/Me
\end{array}$$

R = H, Me; n = 2 or 4; m = 8, 10, or 12

The epoxidation of methyl linoleate gave the methyl 9,12-diepoxystearate, which was readily converted into a mixture of two positional C<sub>18</sub> furanoid fatty ester isomers on treatment with NaI, PrnI in dimethyl sulphoxide (DMSO) (40% yield).6 Acid methanolysis of the mixture of furanoid esters gave the corresponding methyl dioxostearates (80%).7 Methyl substitution of the relatively more reactive hydrogens of the carbon atoms situated between the two oxo-functions was achieved by treatment of the methyl dioxostearates with methyl iodide in DMSO catalysed by KOH for 48 h (75%).8 Cyclodehydration of the product with 14% BF<sub>3</sub>-MeOH complex furnished a 1:1 mixture of methyl 9,12-epoxy-10,11-dimethyloctadeca-9,11dienoate (1; R = Me, n = 5, m = 7) and methyl 10,13epoxy-11,12-dimethyloctadeca-10,12-dienoate (1; R=Me, n = 4, m = 8) (50%) (Scheme 1).

$$RCH = CHCH_{2}CH = CHR'$$

$$RCH = CHCH_{2}CH = CHR'$$

$$RCH_{2} = CH - CH_{2} - CH - CHR'$$

$$RCH_{2} = C - [CH_{2}]_{2} - CR' + RC - [CH_{2}]_{2} - C - CH_{2}R'$$

$$RCH_{2} = C - CH - CH - CR' + RC - CH - CH - C - CH_{2}R'$$

$$RCH_{2} = C - CH - CH - CR' + RC - CH - CH - C - CH_{2}R'$$

$$RCH_{2} = Me[CH_{2}]_{4} \quad R' = [CH_{2}]_{7}CO_{2}Me$$

Scheme 1. Reagents, i,  $m\text{-ClC}_6H_4\text{CO}_3H$ , ii, NaI-Pr^I-DMSO, iii,  $H_2\text{SO}_4\text{-MeOH}$ , iv, MeI-KOH-DMSO, v, BF3-MeOH.

Pure methyl 10,13-epoxy-11,12-dimethyloctadeca-10,12dienoate (1; R = Me, n = 4, m = 8) was prepared by acid methanolysis of methyl 10,13-epoxy-11-methyloctadeca-10,12-dienoate (obtainable from the latex of the rubber plant), followed by methylation and cyclodehydration of

the dimethyldioxo-intermediate to furnish (1; R = Me, n = 4, m = 8) (Scheme 2). Its methyl ester exhibited  $v_{max}$  (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 1740s (C=O ester), 1580, 1640m (C=C furan), and 1010m (furan ring breathing).

ii, MeI–KOH–DMŠO, iii, B $\tilde{\mathbf{F}}_{\mathbf{3}}$ –MeOH.

Methyl ester of (1; R = Me, n = 4, m = 8) showing <sup>1</sup>H n.m.r. assignments (δ). Mass spectral analysis: fragment (m/z),  $M^+ = 336(59\%)$ , a = 279(100), b = 179(43), c = 305(108).

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