

trations. Also, the intensity of the vinyl protons of **3** exhibits an unusual time dependence (first quite intense, rapidly diminishing to half the original value), which may well result from the formation of an efficient tertbutyl radical scavenger, e.g., tert-butyl mercaptan, as a reaction product. (No information on the fate of the perthiyl fragment¹¹ is obtained in the nmr experiments both because the unpaired electron in the perthiyl radical is too weakly coupled to the CH₃ protons and because the S-H proton signal in 2 is probably broadened.)

The photolysis of **1** in carbon tetrachloride (sensitized or direct) shows 3 again in emission, a much weaker absorption signal from 4a, and an enhanced absorption for tert-butyl chloride (4b). The absence of CIDNP in the starting disulfide itself is relevant to the reported⁵ quantum yield of 0.34 for the formation of 4b in the benzophenone-sensitized photolysis of 1 in carbon tetrachloride. One of the possibilities suggested to explain the low quantum yield was that recombination of the geminate radical pair might serve as an effective route for radiationless return of the excited triplet state to the ground-state singlet. Comparison of the integrated intensities of the methyl protons of starting material and isobutylene during benzophenone-sensitized photolysis of 1 in benzene yields a minimum ratio of disproportionation to recombination of 34:1, provided that the spin-lattice relaxation times of the protons in the two compounds are the same.¹² This indicates that recombination of *tert*-butyl and perthipl radicals is at most a minor pathway for deactivation of the triplet state of 1, although recombination of two tert-butyl mercapto radicals would have been undetected and could still be important. Direct and acetophenone- or benzophenone-sensitized photolysis of benzyl disulfide in benzene produces enhanced absorption in the starting material (methylenes), however, consistent with cage recombination proceeding from C-S cleavage of a triplet excited state.

Weak emission signals from 3 and enhanced absorption from 4a and 4b are also observed during the direct-

and benzophenone-sensitized photolysis of tert-butyl sulfide in carbon tetrachloride, supporting other reports of C-S bond cleavage as a primary photochemical process in photolysis of simple sulfides.13

Since it is known that cystine residues are generally the site of enzyme photoinactivation¹⁴ and that in solutions of pH >5 C-S cleavage in cystine is far more important than S-S cleavage,¹⁵ several attempts were made to observe CIDNP signals during the direct and sensitized photolysis of aqueous solutions of cystine. The absence of polarization may well be due to a low quantum yield for this process.

It is somewhat surprising that for the sulfide and the two disulfides discussed here, the unsensitized photolysis produces a radical pair from a triplet state. Apparently, the rate of intersystem crossing is competitive with dissociation occurring from the photoexcited singlet. Further, it has previously been suggested that both 3 and 4a may be produced in the photolysis of 1 from *tert*-butyl radicals which escape the geminate cage.5a Our results, however, support geminate disproportionation as at least a contributing process in the formation of **3**.

Acknowledgments. This work was supported by grants from the National Science Foundation and the Petroleum Research Fund, administered by the American Chemical Society. We are grateful to Dr. J. A. Kampmeier for helpful comments and a preprint.

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Synthesis of 13-cis-Prostaglandins via a Highly Stereoselective Conjugate Addition with a Functionalized Organocopper Reagent¹

Sir:

We recently reported a synthesis of (-)-PGE₁ which had as its key step a conjugate addition with the *trans*divinyl cuprate 1^2 to the unsaturated ketone 7b. We now report results from the conjugate addition of the cis-divinyl cuprate 2 which, in contrast to the transdivinyl cuprate 1, affords 1,4 adducts in high yields and, more importantly, with a very high degree of stereoselectivity.



⁽¹⁾ Publication No. 424 from the Institute of Organic Chemistry. Studies in Prostaglandins. XI. For the previous paper in this series see ref 2.

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The cis-iodovinylcarbinol 3a was prepared in ca. 65% yield from the acetylenic carbinol 4a. The THP derivative 4b in diethyl ether at -50° was treated sequentially with *n*-butyllithium and iodine. The resulting iodoacetylene 4c was reduced readily with diimide (methanol-dipotassium azodicarboxylate-acetic acid) to give the cis-vinyl iodide 3b.³ Hydrolysis of 3b (65% dichloroacetic acid, 2 hr at 20°) afforded 3a.^{4,5} The stereochemistry of 3a is assigned to be cis based on the method of synthesis and on the nmr spectrum of 3c (prepared through diimide reduction of the iodoacetyl-ene derived from 4d) which showed a cis coupling (7.5 Hz) of the olefinic protons.⁶

Treatment of **3c** with *n*-butyllithium in hexane at *ca*. -70° produced the *cis*-vinyllithium, which was demonstrated by quenching with D₂O to give **6** [71% isolated yield, $J_{12} = 10.2$ Hz; the deuterio trans isomer, $J_{12} = 17$ Hz). Treatment of **3d** (from **3a**, isopropenyl methyl ether, and phosphorus oxychloride) with *n*-butyllithium in hexane (*ca*. -70°) gave the *cis*-vinyllithium, and this solution when mixed with 0.5 equiv of bis(trimethyl phosphite)copper(I)iodide in diethyl ether at *ca*. $-50^{\circ 2}$ gave the *cis*-divinyl cuprate reagent **2**.⁷



Reaction of 1 equiv of 2 with 1 equiv of the cyclopentenone $7a^8$ (ca. -70° for 2 hr) gave dl-8a (60%, 0.6 equiv) after mild acid hydrolysis (20% acetic acid, 20 min, room temperature).⁹ Hydrolysis of the ester dl-8a with potassium hydroxide in methanol gave the acid dl-8b: mp 75.5-76.5°;⁵ ir (KBr) 3350 (br, OH), 1740, 1725 (CO) cm⁻¹; nmr (CDCl₃) δ 5.45 (m, 2, olefinic protons); mass spectrum (70 eV) m/e 338 (M⁺). The assignment of 15 β stereochemistry is based on the isomerization of dl-8a to dl-9a.¹⁰

(3) To our knowledge, this is the first application of a diimide reduction of an iodoacetylene.

(4) A small amount of the primary iodide 5 (ca. 5% from overreduction) was conveniently removed by treatment of the crude hydrolysis product with 40% aqueous dimethylamine for 16 hr at 20° and subsequent extraction with 4 N HCl.

(5) Satisfactory combustion analysis was obtained.

(6) The difference in chemical shift of the olefinic protons in 3a is not sufficiently large enough to allow for a reliable assignment of the coupling constant. The corresponding trans isomer of 3c showed a coupling of 13 Hz.

(7) The stereochemical integrity of the olefin is expected to be maintained in the cuprate and in the product of conjugate addition. See, for example: F. Näf and P. Degen, *Helv. Chim. Acta*, 54, 1939 (1971).

(8) F. S. Alvarez, D. Wren, and A. Prince, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 94, 7823 (1972).

(9) We estimate from the studies using the 13-trans-15 α and -15 β epimeric alcohols² as models that we could have detected a 2% yield of the 13-cis-15 α epimer. See also ref 10.

(10) A benzene solution of dl-**8a** and diphenyl disulfide was irradiated under an inert atmosphere with 300-nm light to ca. 70% conversion to dl-**9a**. Isolation by chromatography afforded dl-**9a** (ca. 40% isolated yield) which was identical with an independently prepared sample^{2,8} by tlc and vpc. The isolated dl-**9a** was hydrolyzed to the acid dl-**9b** which was identical with an independently prepared sample^{2,8} by tlc and mixture melting point. The *absence* of 11-desoxy-PGE₁ methyl ester^{2,8} in the irradiation mixture provided additional evidence that the



Reaction of 3 equiv of 2 with 1 equiv of $7b^2$ (ca. -70° for 2 hr) gave dl-10a (70%, 0.7 equiv)⁹ after mild acid hydrolysis,² which after enzymatic hydrolysis² gave dl-10b: mp 87-87.5°;⁵ ir (KBr) 3400 (br OH), 1740, 1725 (CO) cm⁻¹; nmr (CDCl₃) δ 5.5 (m, 2, olefinic protons); mass spectrum (70 eV) m/e 336 (M - H₂O). The stereochemistry at C-15 was assigned from ORD (vide infra) and by analogy to the result from the 11-desoxy PGE₁ case (dl-8b).

The isolation of **8a** and **10a** as single pairs of enantiomers can only have been the result of a highly stereoselective addition of the *R* enantiomer of *dl*-cuprate 2 to C-3 of the β face of the enones¹¹ 7a and (*R*)-7b and of the *S* enantiomer of the *dl*-cuprate 2 to C-3 of the α face of the enones 7a and (*S*)-7b.

Additional corroboration of the dictates of this remarkable finding with the *dl* materials was obtained with the individual enantiomers of the cuprates 2 and the enones **7a** and **7b**. The optically active *cis*-iodovinylcarbinols **11a** ($[\alpha]D - 47^{\circ}$ (*c* 3.0, CH₃OH)) and **12a** ($[\alpha]D + 45^{\circ}$ (*c* 3.0, CH₃OH)) were prepared from the respective acetylenic carbinols **13** ($[\alpha]D - 21^{\circ}$ (*c* 1.0, Et₂O))¹² and **14** ($[\alpha]D + 20^{\circ}$ (*c* 1.0, Et₂O)).¹³ The divinyl cuprates derived from **11b** and **12b** were allowed to react with enone **7a** to give the enantiomers **15a** and **8a**, respectively. Hydrolysis of **15a** gave **15b**, mp 54.5-55.5°, $[\alpha]D + 82^{\circ}$ (*c* 0.81, CH₃OH), $[\Phi]_{312} + 5750^{\circ}$, $[\Phi]_{276}$ -6280° . Hydrolysis of **8a** gave **8b**, mp 54-55°, $[\alpha]D$ -75° (*c* 1.0, CH₃OH), $[\Phi]_{312} - 5540^{\circ}$, $[\Phi]_{276} + 5670^{\circ}$.¹⁴ The cuprates from **11b** and **12b** when allowed to react

with 7b gave the enantiomers 16a and 10a, respectively.¹⁵

conjugate adduct *dl*-8a was homogeneous, and thereby eliminated the possibility that the 13-cis-15 α and -15 β diastereomers could possess identical chromatographic properties.

(11) The α and β faces of the enones refer to the bottom and top faces of the cyclopentenones, 7, as drawn in the structural diagrams. (12) J. Fried, C. H. Lin, M. M. Mehra, and P. Dalven (Ann. N. Y.

(12) S. Filed, C. H. Elli, M. M. Mella, and F. Dalvell (Ann. N. F. Acad. Sci., 180, 38 (1971)) give $[\alpha]_D = 19.8^\circ$. (13) R. Pappo, P. Collins, and C. Jung (*ibid.*, 180, 64 (1971)) give

(13) R. Pappo, P. Collins, and C. Jung (*ibia.*, 180, 64 (1971)) give $[\alpha] p + 20.5^{\circ}$.

(14) Combination of equimolar amounts of 15b and 8b gave the racemate dl-8b, mp and mmp 75.5-76.5°.

(15) When 3 equiv of dl-2 was allowed to react with 1 equiv of 7b, no unreacted hydroxyenone 7c was detected in the product mixture after acid work-up. However, reaction of 3 equiv of the enantiomeric cuprate from 12b and 1 equiv of 7b led to ca. 30% (60% theory) recovery of unreacted hydroxyenone 7c. After extensive purification, we obtained a small amount of an oil, [a]p ca. -23° (c 0.22, CH₃OH), [Φ]₂₆₄ + 2020°. The observed negative Cotton effect is in complete accord with our expectations for the 4-(S)-hydroxyenone (i). In a related cyclopentenone model system (PGA₁) a positive Cotton effect has been correlated with the configuration at C-12. See O. Korver, *Recl. Trav. Chim. Pays-Bas*, 88, 1070 (1969). Dr. R. Pappo has also assigned the 4-(S)-stereochemistry to i ([α] $p - 17^{\circ}$), which was

Enzymatic hydrolysis² of 16a gave 16b, mp 84.5-85.5°, $[\alpha]_D + 90^\circ$ (c 0.48, CH₃OH), $[\Phi]_{312} + 6100^\circ$, $[\Phi]_{272}$ -5340°¹⁶ Enzymatic hydrolysis² of 10a gave 10b, mp 84-85°, $[\alpha]D - 81°$ (c 0.41, CH₃OH), $[\Phi]_{312} - 5630°$, $[\Phi]_{272} + 4880^{\circ}.^{16,17}$



There are two points of striking contrast when comparing the conjugate additions of the two cuprates 1 and 2. Firstly, the yields obtained with the cis reagent 2 are very much higher than those obtained with the trans reagent 1. For example, a 27% yield of 1,4 addition was obtained from $7a^2$ with a threefold excess of reagent 1, whereas equivalent quantities of 2 and 7a gave a 60%yield of conjugate addition product.¹⁸ Secondly and indeed the most interesting contrast is found in the high degree of stereoselectivity obtained with the cis reagent. While reaction of trans reagent 1 with 7a gave a 45:55 mixture of 15α and 15β diastereomers,² the cis reagent 2 gave only the 15β diastereomer.⁹ Obviously, one diastereomeric transition state (that for the 15β product) is specifically favored in the case of the cis reagent. The net effect of this remarkable result is that we have achieved an asymmetric induction in which the newly created asymmetric center is three carbons removed from the locus of the original asymmetry. We are continuing our investigations in order to elucidate the underlying reasons for this stereoselectivity; an attractive possibility is that coordination of the C-15 oxygen

obtained by resolution of racemic i. We wish to thank Dr. Pappo for informing us of this result prior to publication.



(16) In the E-series prostaglandins the sign of the Cotton effect has been correlated with the configuration at C-8 (see O. Korver, ref 15). Thus, the natural series (8-R) exhibit negative Cotton effects and the retro series (8-S) exhibit positive Cotton effects. The Cotton effects observed with the 11-desoxy-13-cis compounds **8b** and **15b** are also con-sistent with this correlation. For compounds **10b** and **15b**, the absolute configuration at C-15 is determined by the asymmetric organocopper reagent and the configuration at C-8 is derived from the sign of the Cotton effect. The trans-trans configuration assigned to the two remaining asymmetric centers is predicted from the method of synthesis and is corroborated by the successful use of this method in the synthesis of (-)-PGE1.2

(17) Combination of equimolar amounts of enantiomers 16b and 10b gave the racemate dl-10b, mp and mmp 87.0-87.5°

(18) Others have observed slightly higher yields with cis reagents; see ref 7.

(prostaglandin numbering) with copper would produce a planar reagent with restricted rotation about the C-14-C-15 bond, thereby favoring regiospecific attack on the enone through a coordinated intermediate.

(19) Syntex Postdoctoral Fellow, 1971-1972.

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Conformational Effects in the Electron Paramagnetic Resonance Spectra of Cyclohexanonyl Radicals in Adamantane

Sir:

Several authors have reported observation of conformational effects in the epr spectra of free radicals derived from cyclohexane. For example, Ogawa and Fessenden¹ studied the spectrum of the cyclohexyl radical in solid cyclohexane between 188 and 273°K and observed alternating line width effects² which were attributed to interconversions between the two chair forms of the radical with an activation energy of 4.9 kcal/mol. Similar effects have been noted in spectra of radicals derived from piperidine³ and dioxane^{3,4} and, more recently, in semidione⁵ and cyclohexenone⁶ radical anions. Consideration of these results reveals that the amount of information which can be obtained regarding structure and conformation of free radicals containing six-membered rings is in direct proportion to the temperature range over which they can be studied. For this reason, we wish to report here preliminary results on a series of cyclohexanonyl radicals trapped in adamantane which illustrate the versatility of this technique⁷ for epr studies over a wide temperature range and provide valuable new information on the properties of β -carbonyl radicals.

Cyclohexanonyl radicals are produced by room temperature X-irradiation of a solid pellet of carefully purified adamantane containing a small amount of deliberately added ketone and are studied using a Varian E-4 spectrometer equipped with a variable temperature controller. The radicals are formally obtained by removal of a hydrogen atom from the C-2 position; for example, X-irradiation of cyclohexanone vields the radical I which undergoes conformational interconversions between the two half-chair forms A and B.

Selective line broadening is observed when the interacting β protons (H_a and H_b) experience different magnetic environments at a rate which is comparable to the difference in hyperfine splitting constants (hfsc) in the two sites (pseudoaxial and pseudoequatorial).8 Figure 1a illustrates this phenomenon for the radical obtained from cyclohexanone in adamantane- d_{16} . At

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