ASYMMETRIC SYNTHESIS OF METHYL N, O-DIACETYL-SPICIGERINATE

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Abstract - The first asymmetric synthesis of methyl N, O-diacetylspicigerinate (1) has been achieved, and the absolute configuration of the parent alkaloid (2) was determined to be 2S, 3S, 6R.

Spicigerine (2), isolated from the leaves of *Prosopis spicigera*,¹ is one of the piperidin-3-oI alkaloid and displays interesting biological activities.² Although the gross structure of 2 has been proposed as depicted by spectroscopic studies,¹ the absolute configuration has not been determined. In the preceding paper, we have exhibited a design for the asymmetric synthesis of the piperidin-3-ol alkaloids (-)-cassine and (+)-spectaline starting with both enantiomers of the key piperidine (3).³ We have examined the application of the design to the first asymmetric synthesis of methyl N, O-diacetylspicigerinate (1)⁴ and the determination of the absolute The carbon-chain elongation of (-)-3 was achieved in two steps to give the olefin (4) in configuration of 1. Hydrogenation of 4^5 followed by interconversion of the N-acyl afforded the amide [(-)-5] in 73% 74% yield. Treatment of (-)-5 with TBAF gave the alcohol [(-)-6] in 85% yield. overall vield. Oxidation of (-)-6 and esterification of the resulting acid with diazomethane gave the ester [(-)-7] in 63% overall yield. Finally. conversion of the methoxymethyl in (-)-7 into the acetyl furnished the desired ester [(-)-1]⁶ {[α]_D²⁶ -17.2 (c 1.10, CDCl₃), lit., $\frac{1}{[\alpha]_D^{25}}$ -6.3 (c 0.63, CDCl₃)} in 92% yield.



Reagents and conditions: A Swern oxidn.; B TBSO(CH₂)₉CH=PPh₃, 0 °C~room temperature; C 5% Pd-C, H₂; D ⁿPrSLi, HMPA-THF, room temperature; E Ac₂O, Py; F TBAF, 0 °C~room temperature; G PDC, DMF; H CH₂N₂, CH₂Cl₂; I c. HCl, MeOH

Dedicated to Professor Rolf Huisgen on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

In conclusion, the absolute configuration of 2 was determined to be 2S, 3S, $6R^7$ by the present asymmetric synthesis.

REFERENCES

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- G. M. Strunz and J. A. Findlay, "The Alkaloids "ed. A. Brossi, Academic Press, New York, 1985, Vol. 26, ch. 3.
- 3. T. Momose and N. Toyooka, Tetrahedron Lett., 1993, 34, 5785.
- In order to verify the structure assigned to spicigerine, the alkaloid was converted into (-)-1 by Jewers et al. ¹H Nmr spectroscopic data for (-)-1 has been reported; see reference 1.
- 5. Satisfactory analytical and spectral data were obtained for all new compounds.
- 6. The spectroscopic properties of (-)-1 were as follows: Ir (neat) cm⁻¹: 2926 s, 2854, 1739 s, 1646 s, 1414, 1368, 1238 s; ¹H-nmr (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 1.14 & 1.20 (3H, each d, each J = 7.1 Hz, due to rotamers), 1.25 (17H, br), 1.49 (1H, br), 1.57-1.86 (6H, br m), 2.03 & 2.06 (3H, each s, due to rotamers), 2.10 (3H, br s), 2.39 (2H, t, J = 7.2 Hz), 3.65 (3H, s), 3.70 (0.5H, br, due to rotamers), 4.21 (0.5H, quintet, J =6.9 Hz, due to rotamers), 4.57 (0.5H, q-like, J = 7.5 Hz, due to rotamers), 4.77 (1H, m), 4.95 (0.5H, quintet, J = 7.0 Hz, due to rotamers); ¹³C-nmr (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 14.29 & 15.12 (each CH₃, due to rotamers), 19.74 & 19.82 (each CH₂, due to rotamers), 21.14 (CH₃), 22.06 & 22.42 (each CH₃, due to rotamers), 24.91 (CH₂), 25.53 (CH₂), 26.21 (CH₂), 27.53 & 27.78 (each CH₂, due to rotamers), 29.10 (CH₂), 29.21 (CH₂), 29.38 (CH₂), 29.48 (CH₂), 29.53 (CH₂), 29.61 (CH₂), 34.07 & 34.54 (each CH₂, due to rotamers), 35.28 (CH₂), 45.38 & 47.19 (each CH, due to rotamers), 50.27 & 52.72 (each CH, due to rotamers), 51.42 (CH₃), 71.25 & 72.02 (each CH, due to rotamers), 170.07 (C), 170.23 (C), 174.30 (C); hrms: Calcd for C₂₃H₄₁NO₅, 411.2983; found, 411.2970.
- 7. Jewers *et al.* predicted that the absolute configuration of 1 is 2*R*, 3*R*, 6*S* by comparison of the ORD of (-)-2 with those of the related 3-piperidinol alkaloid cassine and a number of 2-alkylated piperidines.

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