

The Furan Approach to the Synthesis of the (+)-Civet Constituent (+)-2-((2S,6S)-6-Methyltetrahydro-2H-Pyran-2-yl) Acetic Acid



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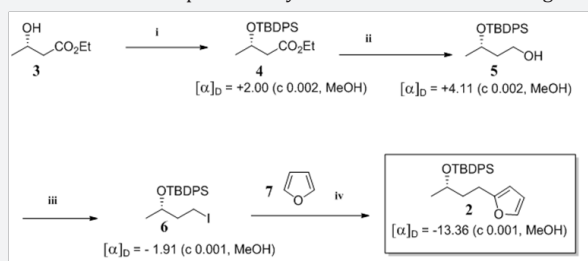
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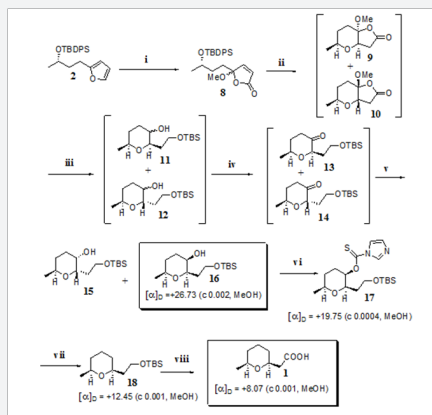
Abstract

We describe an efficient new approach for the synthesis of the civet constituent (2S,6S)-(6-Methyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl) acetic acid from commercially available starting material using the furan approach, a methodology we developed some years ago, which is based on the oxidation of a furan ring with singlet oxygen followed by an intramolecular hetero Michael addition.

Results and Discussion: We report herein a synthesis of 1 using the furan approach [1], a method we developed in 2003 and which proved to be a very powerful tool in the field of natural products synthesis. Furan 2 was chosen as chiral starting material and was synthesized according to (scheme 1). Commercially available chiral hydroxyester 3 reacted with TBDPSCI to give 4 in 99% yields. Hydrolysis of ester 4 with Dibal afforded 99% yield of alcohol 5 which was easily converted into iodide 6 [2]. Lithiation of furan 7 and reaction with 6 afforded the targeted alkylated furan 2. Oxidation of furan 2 with singlet oxygen followed by treatment with acetic anhydride in pyridine, lead to butenolide 8 (Scheme 2). Removal of the TBDPS group of 8 with TBAF afforded a mixture of unseparable bicyclic lactones 9 and 10 through an intramolecular Michael addition (92%).



Scheme 1: Reagents and conditions: (i) TBDPSCI, Imid, DMF (99%); (ii) Dibal, CH₂Cl₂, -78 °C (99%); (iii) PPh₃, I₂, Imid, THF, 0 °C (99%); (iv) 7, bipy, nBuLi, THF, 0 °C to rt (99%).



Scheme 2: Reagents and conditions: (i) a) 1O₂, MeOH, rose bengal, hv; b) Ac₂O, py, DMAP (99%, two steps); (ii) TBAF, THF, rt (92%); (iii) a) LAH, BF₃.OEt₂ (99%); a) TBSCl, Imid, THF (99%); (iv) TPAP, NMO, CH₂Cl₂ (55%); (v) L-Selectride, THF, -78 °C [79% 15 (32%), 16 (47%)]; (vi) Im₂CS, THF, reflux (81%); (vii) n-Bu₃SnH, AIBN, reflux (35%); (viii) CrO₃, Acetone (78%).

Opening of lactones 9 and 10 with LiAlH_4 in the presence of $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$ gave a mixture of 4 diastereoisomeric alcohols 11 and 12 which were oxidized with TPAP to afford two unseparable diastereoisomeric ketones 13 and 14. Ketones 13 and 14 were stereoselectively reduced to alcohols 15 (32%) and 16 (47%) using L-Selectride. Diastereoisomeric alcohols 15 and 16 were easily separable by column chromatography using 2% EtOAc/Hexane as eluent. The relative stereochemistry of 15 and 16 was established by Noe experiments on the corresponding acetates 15a and 16a (Figures 1 & 2). Radical deoxygenation [3] of alcohol 16 led to cis-1,6-disubstituted tetrahydropyran 18 which upon oxidation with Jones reagent afforded the target compound 1. Noteworthy mentioning the direct oxidation of silylether 18 into carboxylic acid 1 without the need for deprotection of the primary hydroxy group [4].

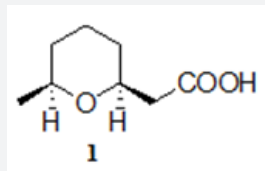


Figure 1.

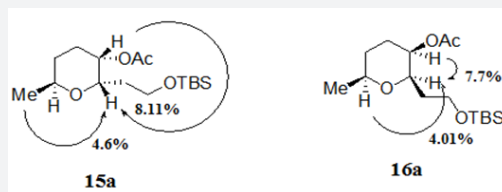


Figure 2: NOE correlations for 15a and 16a.

Conclusion: A new and efficient method for the enantioselective synthesis of (2*S*,6*S*)-(6-Methyltetrahydropyran-2-yl) acetic acid 1 from commercially available chiral hydroxyester 3 is described. This synthesis enlarges the scope of our developed methodology for the synthesis of oxacyclic systems. The use of this methodology for the synthesis of various natural products is now under way in our laboratories.

Keywords: Singlet Oxygen; Butenolide; Tetrahydropyran; Civet Cat Compound; Natural Product

Introduction

The THP-ring backbone is present in many natural products of biological and pharmacological significance [5]. (+)-2-((2*S*,6*S*)-(6-Methyltetrahydro-2H-pyran-2-yl)acetic acid 1 (Figure 1) is an expensive perfume material which was isolated by Maurer and coworkers in 1978 from the perianal glandular pheromone secretion of the African civet (*Viverracivetta*) [6]. Civet is, together with musk, ambergris and castoreum, one of the few very expensive animal perfume materials [7]. This compound has attracted much attention owing to its synthetically interesting cis-2,6-disubstituted tetrahydropyran moiety and several syntheses of racemic and optically pure 1 have been reported [8].

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