# SYNTHESIS OF C<sub>6</sub> AND C<sub>7</sub> FUNCTIONALIZED DRIMANES FROM LARIXOL AND SCLAREOL

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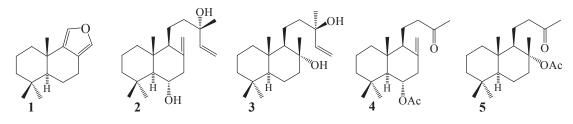
**Abstract**: The current communication represents an extended abstract of the presentation delivered on the joint Moldo-Italian seminar "New frontiers in natural product chemistry", held in the Institute of Chemistry, Academy of Sciences of Moldova on 30 September. An overview of the synthetic methods oriented to the synthesis of  $C_6$  and  $C_7$  functionalized euryfurans is provided.

## Introduction

Sesquiterpene euryfuran 1 was isolated from several marine organisms such as nudibranches *Hypselodoris* californiensis and *H. Porterae* [1], sponges *Dysidea herbacea* [2] *Euryspongia* species [1] and, from a new genus of a Pacific sponge of the family *Thorectidae* [3]. This natural product has attracted much interest due to its antitumor activity<sup>3</sup> and its potential as synthetic intermediate [4].

Several semisynthetic routes and total synthesis of euryfuran 1 have been published [5-15]. This compound was used as starting material for the syntheses of others natural drimane sesquiterpenes [7-10,16,17].

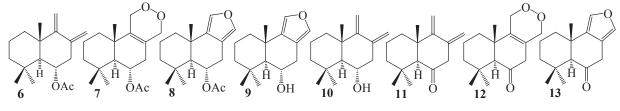
We will like to report our preliminary results on the syntheses of  $C_6$  and  $C_7$  functionalized euryfurans starting from the abundantly available labdanic diterpenes larixol **2** and sclareol **3**. The side chains of these two labdanes was removed by oxidation to the corresponding 14,15-bisnorlabd-13-ones **4** and **5**, which were transformed by known methods in dienes **6** and **14** [18-20] (Figure 1).





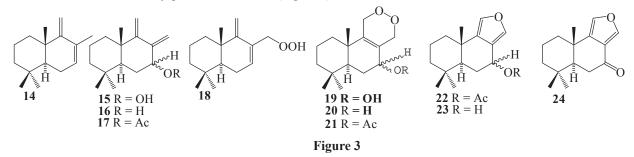
#### **Results and discussion**

Diene 6 is an interesting starting material for the synthesis of several  $C_6$  functionalized drimanes. The diene moiety in 6 was submitted to photooxygenation to give the endoperoxyde 7 in high yield, which was converted into acetoxyfuran 8 by treatment with FeSO<sub>4</sub>. The acetate 8 was hydrolyzed and oxidized to 6-ketofuran 13 in an overall yield of 68%. The same 6-ketofuran 13 was obtained *via* a slightly different sequence of the same transformations of the intermediates 10, 11 and 12 in 72% overall yield (Figure 2).





The known endocyclic drim-7,9(11)-diene 14 is a suitable starting material for synthesis of  $C_7$  functionalized drimanes [19,20,22-26]. It is known that olefins with allylic hydrogens give unsaturated hydroperoxydes in the enereaction with singlet oxygen [27]. The photooxygenation of diene 14 also shows this ene-reaction to hydroperoxide (15) as the main reaction. A 1,4-cycloaddition of singlet oxygen to the exocyclic diene and a rearrangement are responsible for the formation of the two by-products 18 and 19 (Figure 3).



The main product **15** was submitted to reduction with thioureea and acetylation to give a mixture of the C<sub>7</sub>-acetates **17**, which was photooxidazed to the acetoxyperoxydes **21** (Figure 3) [28]. The reduction of **21** with ferrous sulphate followed by saponification of the acetate and oxidation gave the 7-ketofuran 24 in 23.4% overall yield. The structures of compounds **19** and **21** were confirmed by X rays analysis. The same compound **24** in 8.7% overall yield was also obtained from side product **19** after reduction of the C<sub>7</sub>-peroxide with thioureea, treatment of resulted 7-hydroxyperoxydes **20** with ferrous sulphate and oxidation of the C<sub>7</sub>-hydroxy group (Figure 3).

### Conclusions

Breakdown of the side chain of (+)-larixol 2 or (+)-sclareol 3 gives an easy access to an exocyclic diene 6 and an endocyclic diene 14 respectively. These two dienes 6 and 14 are excellent starting materials for the syntheses of ring B functionalized drimanes, as it was proved by present syntheses of 6-ketoeuryfuran 13 and of 7-ketoeuryfuran 24, in respectively 68% and 23.4%.

#### Acknowledgements

Academy of Sciences (Moldova) and CNR (Italy) are acknowledged for financial support (travel grant 11.820.08.01/ItF). The support from the Project No 264115 (STREAM) in the frame of EU founded FP7-REGPOT-2010-1 call is acknowledged by the authors from the "Petru Poni" Institute".



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