The Synthesis of dl-Nepetalactone

By Takeo Sakan, Akira Fujino, Fujio Murai, Akio Suzui and Yasuo Butsugan

(Received September 10, 1960)

The authors wish to report the synthesis of dl-nepetalactone, the levorotatory form of which was first isolated in 1941 from the oil of catnip plant, Nepeta cataria L., by S. M. McElvain et al.1), and was later shown clearly to be $I^{2,3}$.



Ethyl 3-methyl-2-oxocyclopentanecarboxylate4) (II) was condensed with 3-bromobutyne5) to give III, b. p. 99° C/1 mmHg ($\nu_{C=C}$ 4.72 μ , $\nu_{C=0}$ 5.72 μ , 5.86 μ), which was, after hydration, hydrolyzed to diketone IV, b. p. 86°C/1 mmHg (Found: C, 70.97; H, 9.44. Calcd. for C₁₀H₁₆O₂: C, 71.39; H, 9.59%) ($\nu_{C=0}$ 5.78 μ , 5.86 μ). IV was converted through intramolecular condensation into bicyclic α , β -unsaturated ketone V, b. p. $66\sim70^{\circ}$ C/1 mmHg ($\lambda_{\rm max}^{\rm EtOH}$ 240 m μ , ε = 21,000; Semicarbazone: $\nu_{C=0}$ 5.88 μ , $\nu_{C=C}$ 6.01 μ). m. p. 188~189°C; 2, 4-dinitrophenylhydrazone: m. p. 213°C. Catalytic hydrogenation of V afforded saturated ketone VI, b. p. 72~75°/ 2 mmHg (Found: C, 78.57; H, 10.57. Calcd. for $C_{10}H_{16}O$: C, 78.89; H, 10.59%) ($\nu_{C=0}$

¹⁾ S. M. McElvain, R. D. Bright and P. R. Johnson, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 63, 1558 (1950).

J. Meinwald, ibid., 76, 4571 (1954).
 R. B. Bates, E. J. Eisenbraun and S. M. McElvain, ibid., 80, 3420 (1958).

⁴⁾ W. Dieckmann, Ann., 317, 37 (1903).

⁵⁾ M. T. Rogers and M. B. Panish, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 77, 3684 (1955).

5.78 μ), likely fulfilling the stereochemical requirements ($H_{(C-1)}-H_{(C-5)}-H_{(C-6)}$: cistrans). 2, 4-Dinitrophenylhydrazone of VI: m. p. 87~88°C.

$$CH_{3} \longrightarrow CH_{3} \longrightarrow CH_{3} \longrightarrow CH_{3} \longrightarrow CH_{3} \longrightarrow CH_{3}$$

$$II \qquad III \qquad IV$$

$$CH_{3} \longrightarrow CH_{3} \longrightarrow CH_{3}$$

$$V \longrightarrow VI$$

To make sure the above stereospecificity, the benzylidene derivative (VII), b. p. $110\sim 120^{\circ}\text{C}/0.005 \text{ mmHg}$ ($\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EiOH}}$ 303 m μ , $\varepsilon=13,000$; $\nu_{\text{C}=0}$ 5.86 μ , $\nu_{\text{C}=\text{C}}$ 6.18 μ) (2, 4-dinitrophenylhydrazone: m. p. $181\sim182^{\circ}\text{C}$), of VI was ozonolyzed. A dicarboxylic acid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_{4}$ (Found: C, 60.29; H, 8.29. Calcd.: C, 59.98; H, 8.05%), m. p. $124.5\sim126^{\circ}\text{C}$, was obtained as an oxidation product. As the IR spectrum of this compound in carbon disulfide was in good accord with that of one (m. p. 85°C^{30}) of nepetalinic acids, the acid in hand was distinctly racemic cis-trans-nepetalinic acid (m. p. in lit.6): 127°C).

Then VII was reduced with sodium borohydride to unsaturated alcohol VIIIa, b. p. 110 \sim 128°C/0.015 mmHg (ν_{OH} 2.98 μ). Acetylation of VIIIa yielded a crystalline acetate (VIIIb), m. p. 120 \sim 121°C (Found: C, 79.90; H, 8.55. Calcd. for C₁₉H₂₄O₂: C, 80.24; H, 8.51%) and an oily one (VIIIb'), b. p. 105 \sim 108°C/0.025 mmHg (Found: C, 80.09; H, 9.00%) ($\nu_{C=0}$ 5.77 μ), the latter predominating much over the former.

$$CH_3 \qquad C_6H_5 \qquad CH_3 \qquad C_6H_5 \qquad CH_3 \qquad CH_$$

When VIIIb was, after ozonolysis and hydrolysis, oxidized with permanganate, a dicarboxylic acid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$ (Found: C, 60.11; H, 8.26%), m. p. 158~159°C, was the only product, which showed an IR absorption undoubtedly different from that given by either of the nepetalinic acids (m. p. 85°C and m. p. 117~118°C). Therefore, the crystalline acetate might result from the ketone of cis-cis-series corresponding to VI, formed in a small quantity in the process $IV \rightarrow V \rightarrow VI$.

VIIIb' was ozonolyzed to α -acetoxyketone IXb, b. p. $70 \sim 73^{\circ} \text{C}/0.05 \text{ mmHg}$ (Found: C, 68.17; H, 8.84. Calcd. for C₁₂H₁₈O₃: C, 68.54; H, 8.63%). On treatment with diluted alkali, IXb afforded α -ketol IXa (ν_{OH} 2.89 μ , $\nu_{C=O}$ 5.80 μ), which was too unstable to be distilled, and was immediately oxidized with periodate to aldehyde carboxylic acid X_A. The product, with some character of lactol XB, was dehydrated to dl-nepetalactone (dl-I), b. p. 135°C (bath temp.)/7 mmHg ($\nu_{C=0}$ 5.68 μ , $\nu_{C=C}$ 5.93 μ) by heating at about 200°C. synthesized lactone accorded in all respects with the natural lactone in their IR charts except only a slight difference of the absorption intensities near 11.4 and 12.2 μ .

The authors are grateful to Professor S. M. McElvain for his kind offer of the spectrum chart of nepetalactone for the identification.

Institute of Polytechnics Osaka City University Kita-ku, Osaka

⁶⁾ K. J. Clark, G. I. Fray, R. H. Jaeger and Sir R. Robinson, *Tetrahedron*, 6, 217 (1959).