

ASYMMETRIC SYNTHESIS OF TWO ENANTIOMERS OF FRONTALIN

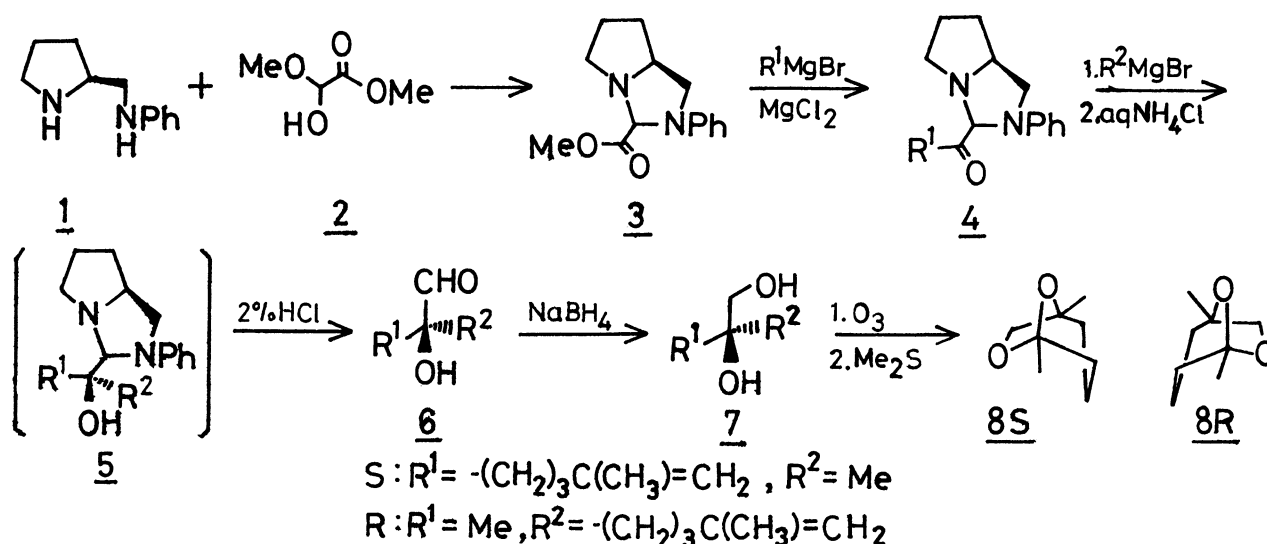
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(S)-Frontalin and its antipode were separately synthesized in good yields from (S)- and (R)-2-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-6-heptenal, which were prepared in high optical yields by an asymmetric synthesis using (S)-2-(anilinomethyl)pyrrolidine as a chiral auxiliary.

Frontalin is a pheromone of several species of beetles belonging to the genus *Dendroctonus*.<sup>1)</sup> A few reports have recently appeared concerning synthesis of optically active form of frontalin.<sup>2-4)</sup> The synthetic methods in these reports involve a resolution of an optically active key intermediate<sup>2)</sup> or employments of an optically active natural product as a starting material.<sup>3,4)</sup> The absolute configuration of natural frontalin has been assigned as (s)-(-)-form and its antipode was reported to be not active.<sup>5)</sup>

In this communication we wish to report a convenient method for the preparation of two enantiomers of frontalin by an application of a method for an asymmetric synthesis of  $\alpha$ -hydroxy aldehydes.<sup>6)</sup> The synthetic route of (S)-frontalin is illustrated in Fig(R<sup>1</sup>=(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>C(CH<sub>3</sub>)=CH<sub>2</sub>, R<sup>2</sup>=Me).



Keto aminal 4S<sup>7)</sup> was prepared from methoxycarbonyl aminal 3 and 4-methyl-4-pentenyl

magnesium bromide in 63% yield based on diamine 1 by a similar method reported previously<sup>6)</sup> with the exception that the Grignard reaction was carried out at -100°C. Keto aminal 4S was treated with methyl magnesium bromide at -78°C and the resulting hydroxy aminal 5S was hydrolyzed to yield  $\alpha$ -hydroxy aldehyde 6S,<sup>8)</sup> which was further reduced with sodium borohydride at 0°C without purification. Diol 7S<sup>9)</sup> was obtained in 69% yield from 4S after purification by silica gel column chromatography ( $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -2.0° (c 0.98, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>)). Ozonolysis of 7S at -70°C in methylene chloride followed by a reductive work up with dimethyl sulfide at a room temperature afforded (S)-frontalin 8S<sup>10)</sup> in 91% yield after purification by alumina column chromatography,  $[\alpha]_D^{20}$ -45.5° (c 1.75, ether)<sup>11)</sup>, whose optical purity was 84%-88%.<sup>12)</sup>

(R)-frontalin was also obtained according to the present procedure only by changing the order of the introduction of substituents originated from the Grignard reagent ( $R^1=Me$ ,  $R^2=(CH_2)_3C(CH_3)=CH_2$ ). (R)-Diol 7R was obtained by a similar treatment in 71% yield from 4R,<sup>13)</sup>  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +2.4° (c 1.12, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>), which was converted into (R)-frontalin 8R,<sup>10)</sup>  $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ +54.3° (c 3.39, ether), whose optical purity was 100% based on  $[\alpha]_D$ -54.4° (c 1.33, ether)<sup>14)</sup> reported by Ohruai and Emoto.<sup>3)</sup> The conversions of 2 into 8S and 2 into 8R were accomplished in 40% and 47% overall yield, respectively.

In the present synthesis, high optical yield was achieved when  $R^2$ , introduced into  $\alpha$ -hydroxy aldehyde by the second Grignard reaction, is larger than  $R^1$ , introduced into keto aminal by the first Grignard reaction. Thus, (R)-frontalin was obtained in higher optical yield than (S)-frontalin. It is noted that (S)-frontalin, natural form of the pheromone, would be obtained in optically pure form when (R)-2-(anilinomethyl)pyrrolidine is employed as a chiral auxiliary.

#### References and Notes

- 1) G.W. Kinzer, A.F. Fentiman, Jr., T.F. Page, Jr., R.L. Foltz, J.P. Vité, and G.B. Pitman, *Nature*, **221**, 477 (1969).
- 2) K. Mori, *Tetrahedron*, **31**, 1381 (1975).
- 3) H. Ohruai and S. Emoto, *Agric. Biol. Chem.*, **40**, 2267 (1976).
- 4) D.R. Hicks and B.F. Reid, *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.*, **1976**, 869.
- 5) D.L. Wood, L.E. Browne, B. Ewing, K. Lindahl, W.D. Bedard, P.E. Tilden, K. Mori, G.B. Pitman, and P.R. Hughes, *Science*, **192**, 896 (1976).
- 6) T. Mukaiyama, Y. Sakito, and M. Asami, *Chem. Lett.*, **1979**, 705.
- 7) IR  $\nu=1710$  and  $1645\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ; NMR (CCl<sub>4</sub>)  $\delta=1.50-2.10$  (8H, m), 1.60 (3H, s), 2.20-2.53 (2H, m), 2.63-3.27 (3H, m), 3.50-3.87 (2H, m), 4.20 (1H, s), 4.50 (2H, s), 6.17-7.10 (5H, m).
- 8) IR  $\nu=3420$ , 1730 and  $1645\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ; NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta=1.27$  (3H, s), 1.43-1.75 (4H, m), 1.67 (3H, s), 1.98 (2H, t,  $J=6\text{ Hz}$ ), 3.30 (1H, s), 4.57 (2H, s), 9.33 (1H, s).
- 9) IR  $\nu=3400$  and  $1645\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ; NMR (CCl<sub>4</sub>)  $\delta=1.08$  (3H, s), 1.40 (4H, m), 1.67 (3H, s), 1.97 (2H, m), 3.25 (2H, s), 3.53 (2H, s), 4.55 (2H, s).
- 10) The IR and NMR spectra was identical with those already reported in reference 3).
- 11) The sample for the measurement of specific rotation was thoroughly purified by short path distillation.
- 12) The optical purity was 88% based on  $[\alpha]_D^{23}$ -52.0° (c 1.63, ether) reported in reference 2), or 84% based on  $[\alpha]_D^{23}$ -54.4° (c 1.33, ether) reported in reference 3).
- 13) Preparation of keto aminal 4R was reported in reference 6).
- 14) Mori reported  $[\alpha]_D^{23}$ +53.4° (c 2.757, ether) in reference 2).

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