

SHORT
COMMUNICATIONSOximation of α -Santonin

N. Merkhately, S. K. Zhokizhanova, L. T. Balmagambetova, and S. M. Adekenov

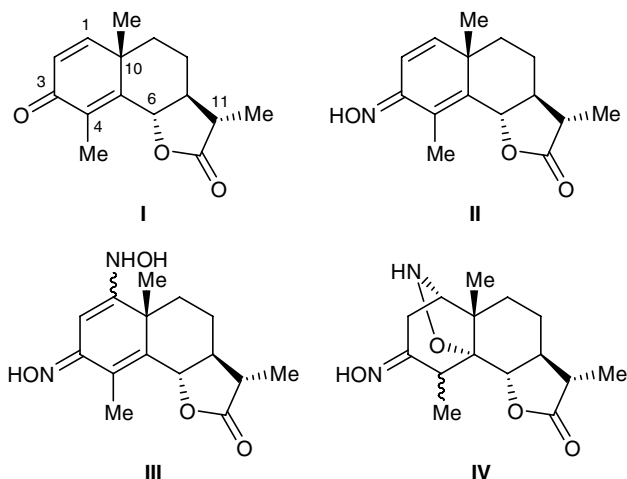
Buketov Karaganda State University, ul. Universitetskaya 28, Karaganda, 100028 Kazakhstan

e-mail: galija@kargu.krg.kz

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The oximation of sesquiterpene γ -lactone α -santonin (**I**) with hydroxylamine hydrochloride in methanol in the presence of sodium methoxide was studied in [1–3]. This reaction gave oxime **II** and two conjugate Michael addition products **III** and **IV**, the yield of the target oxime being only 25–28%.

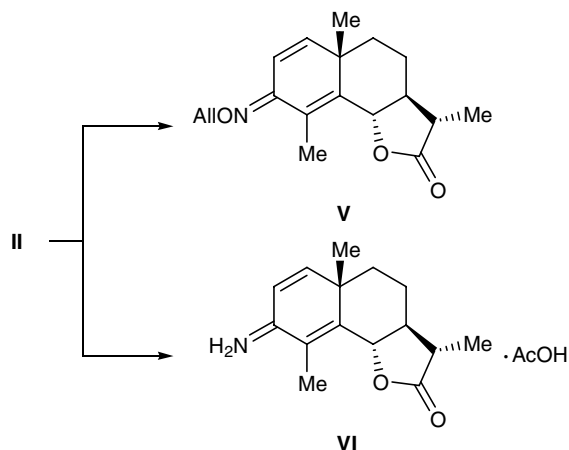


We have found that the oximation of ketone **I** in boiling pyridine leads to the formation of oxime **II** as the only product (yield 90–95%). With a view to obtain practically important derivatives of oxime **II**, it was brought into reaction with allyl bromide in DMF in the presence of potassium *tert*-butoxide; as a result, 50% of the corresponding oxime ether **V** was isolated. The reduction of **II** with zinc in acetic acid gave 70% of ammonium acetate **VI**.

3-Hydroxyiminoeudesma-1(2),4(5)-dien-6,12-olide (II). Hydroxylamine hydrochloride, 0.172 g (2.5 mmol), was added under stirring to a solution of 0.50 g (2 mmol) of compound **I** in 3 ml of pyridine, and the mixture was heated for 10 h under reflux. The solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, the

residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate, the solution was washed with 3% hydrochloric acid, dried over MgSO_4 , and evaporated under reduced pressure, and the residue was recrystallized from ethanol. Yield 0.480 g (92%), colorless crystals, mp 203–205°C. IR spectrum, ν , cm^{-1} : 3550 (NOH), 1780 (C=O), 1650 (C=N), 1620 (C=C). ^1H NMR spectrum, δ , ppm: 2.06 s (3H, 4- CH_3), 1.28 s (3H, 10- CH_3), 1.18 d (3H, 11- CH_3 , $J = 6.0$ Hz), 6.84 d (1H, 2-H, $J = 10.0$ Hz), 5.96 d (1H, 1-H, $J = 10.0$ Hz), 9.21 br.s (1H, NOH). Found, %: C 68.83; H 7.08; N 5.13. $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_3$. Calculated, %: C 68.96; H 7.28; N 5.36.

3-Allyloxyiminoeudesma-1(2),4(5)-dien-6,12-olide (V). Allyl bromide, 0.1 ml (0.37 mmol), was added under stirring to a solution of 0.1 g (0.37 mmol) of oxime **II** and 0.042 g (0.37 mmol) of potassium *tert*-butoxide (prepared from 0.028 g of metallic potassium and 1 ml of *tert*-butyl alcohol) in 2 ml of DMF. The mixture was heated for 10 h at 80–90°C, the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, the residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate, and the solution was washed with water, dried over MgSO_4 , and evaporated under reduced pressure. The product was isolated



from the residue by column chromatography on silica gel using hexane–ethyl acetate as eluent. Yield 0.057 g (50%), colorless crystals, mp 70–71°C. IR spectrum, ν , cm^{-1} : 1750 (C=O), 1660 (C=N), 1630 (C=C). ^1H NMR spectrum, δ , ppm: 2.36 s (3H, 4-CH₃), 1.07 s (3H, 10-CH₃), 1.12 d (3H, 11-CH₃), 6.81 d (1H, 2-H, J = 10.0 Hz), 5.94 d (1H, 1-H, J = 10.0 Hz), 4.84 d (1H, 6-H, J = 10.0 Hz), 5.06 s (1H, CH₂ON), 4.72 d (1H, CH₂ON, J = 5.0 Hz), 6.10 m (1H, =CH), 5.37 d (1H, CH₂=, J = 15.0 Hz), 5.28 d (1H, CH₂=, J = 10.0 Hz). Found, %: C 71.58; H 7.34; N 4.45. C₁₈H₂₃NO₃. Calculated, %: C 71.76; H 7.64; N 4.65.

(3aS,5aS,9bS)-3,5a,9-Trimethyl-2-oxo-2,3,3a,4,5,5a,8,9b-octahydronaphtho[1,2-*b*]furan-8-ylammonium acetate (VI). Zinc dust, 0.3 g (0.8 mmol), was added under stirring to a solution of 0.2 g (0.76 mmol) of oxime **II** in 2 ml of acetic acid. The mixture was stirred for 2 h at 18–20°C, poured into water, and extracted with chloroform. The extract was dried over MgSO₄, the solvent was distilled off under reduced pressure, and the residue was recrystallized from ethanol. Yield 0.163 g (70%), colorless crystals, mp 131–

133°C. IR spectrum, ν , cm^{-1} : 3250 ($^+\text{NH}_3$), 1780 (C=O), 1650 (C=S), 1600 (CO₂⁻). ^1H NMR spectrum, δ , ppm: 2.14 s (3H, 9-CH₃), 1.04 s (3H, 5a-CH₃), 1.10 d (3H, 3-CH₃, J = 6.0 Hz), 5.78 d.d (1H, 7-H, J = 10.0, 7.5 Hz), 5.40 d (1H, 6-H, J = 10.0 Hz), 3.58 br.s (1H, 8-H), 4.84 d (1H, 9b-H, J = 10.0 Hz), 5.67 br.s (3H, CH₃CO). Found, %: C 66.27; H 7.94; N 4.26. C₁₅H₂₁NO₂·CH₃CO₂H. Calculated, %: C 66.45; H 8.14; N 4.56.

The IR spectra were measured in KBr on an Alatar-360 spectrometer. The ^1H NMR spectra were recorded from solutions in CDCl₃ on a Bruker WP-200 SY instrument (200.13 MHz) using tetramethylsilane as internal reference.

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