

Title	Steroid-14-eneの転位反応
Sub Title	Rearrangement of steroid-14-ene
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Publisher	共立薬科大学
Publication year	1969
Jtitle	共立薬科大学研究年報 (The annual report of the Kyoritsu College of Pharmacy). No.14 (1969.) ,p.81- 82
JaLC DOI	
Abstract	
Notes	抄録
Genre	Technical Report
URL	https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=AN00062898-00000014-0081

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Steroid-14-ene の転位反応

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Rearrangement of steroid-14-ene*

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Action of acids on some isolated double bonds such as 4-ene and 5-ene of steroids causes skeletal rearrangements¹⁾. But, rearrangement of steroid-14-ene was not known. We wish to report a skeletal rearrangement reaction of steroid-14-ene.

Treatment of 3 β -acetoxycholest-14-ene (I) with an equimolar boron trifluoride etherate in benzene and acetic anhydride for 170 hr., followed by chromatography on silical gel afforded an oily product (II) and a crystalline product (III), mp 77—78°, in 23 and 6% yield, respectively. Product (III) was proved to be 3 β -acetoxycholest-8(14)-ene by direct comparison with an authentic specimen²⁾.

The oily product (II) was an isomer of I (C₂₉H₄₈O₂, M⁺ 428). II had an absorption maximum at 204 m μ (ϵ =6900) in UV spectrum, which indicated the presence of an double bond. The nmr spectrum had methyl signals at τ 8.54 (t, J=0.8), 9.07 (d, J=7), 9.14 (s), 9.20 (s) and 9.22 (s). The signal at τ 8.54 was assigned to a methyl group attaching to a double bond, which was found to be tetrasubstituted from absence of a signal due to an olefinic proton. Coupling between the methyl signal at τ 9.07 and a signal at τ 7.54 (m, 1H) was confirmed by spin-spin decoupling experiment. Its mass spectrum showed a strong fragment (m/e 315, M⁺-C₈H₁₇) due to the fission of its side chain. This is not the case of steroids which have the side chains not attached to double bonds³⁾. A backbone rearrangement product (IV) possessing its side chain attached to 13(17)-ene was reported to show strong fragmentation of the side chain⁴⁾. Therefore, the side chain of II was considered to be attached to a double bond.

The product (II) was oxidized with osmium tetroxide in tetrahydrofuran, followed by reduction with lithium aluminum hydride to yield a mixture of isomeric cis-triols (V). The mixture (V) was oxidized with lead tetraacetate to give diketone (VI), mp. 52.5—54°. The nmr spectrum of VI had a signal at τ 7.90 due to an acetyl group newly formed and indicated disappearance of the olefinic methyl signal. The IR spectrum showed carbonyl bands at 1712 and 1694 cm⁻¹. When diketone (VI) was treated with sodium methoxide in methanol, an oily product (VII) (3,5-dinitrobenzoate of VII, mp. 168—170°) was obtained. The UV and IR spectra showed an absorption maximum at 240 m μ (ϵ =12800)

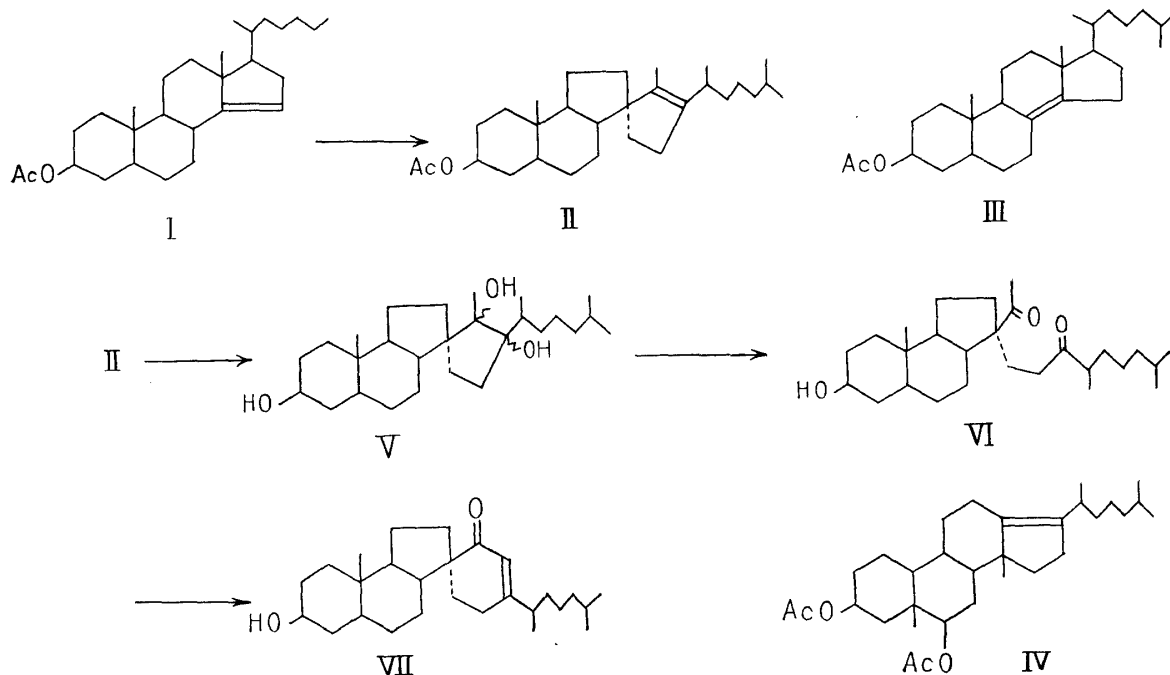
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and a carbonyl band at 1650 cm^{-1} , respectively. The nmr spectrum of the 3,5-dinitrobenzoate indicated absence of acetyl group and formation of one olefinic proton (τ 4.18,s). These data were consistent with the structure of α,β -unsaturated ketone for VII, which was produced by aldol condensation of diketone (VI). Therefore, the structure having C/D ring spiran was determined for II. Since II was formed by migration of C_{12-13} carbon bond to C_{14} , the stereochemistry of the spiran ring was inherent. Generally, reagents attack steroid-14-ene from rear side of the molecule. If it is true in this case, C_{14} carbonium ion would be the intermediate, which would be converted to II by C_{12-13} carbon bond migration and to III by elimination of C_8 proton.

Similar C_{12-13} carbon bond migration to C_{14} had been deduced for the products of elimination of 14β -hydroxy- 15α -oxo- and 14β -hydroxy- 15α -acetoxy-etanic acid derivatives with thionyl chloride⁵⁾.

Acknowledgment

We would like to express our gratitude to Professor Emeritus K. Tsuda of University of Tokyo, President of Kyoritsu College of Pharmacy, for his encouragement throughout this work. We thank to Professor S. Okuda of University of Tokyo and Dr. N. Ikekawa of Tokyo Institute of Technology for the measurements of nmr and mass spectra. We are also grateful to Sankyo Co. Ltd. for spin-spin decoupling experiment.

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