

Title	Synthesis of 14 α -methylcholesterol
Sub Title	
Author	高橋, 恭子(Takahashi, Kyoko) 宇佐美, 恵子(Usami, Keiko) 高橋, 環美(Takahashi, Tamami) 岡田, 智子(Okada, Tomoko) 森崎, 益雄(Morisaki, Masuo)
Publisher	共立薬科大学
Publication year	1987
Jtitle	共立薬科大学研究年報 (The annual report of the Kyoritsu College of Pharmacy). No.32 (1987.) ,p.74- 75
JaLC DOI	
Abstract	
Notes	抄録
Genre	Technical Report
URL	https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=AN00062898-00000032-0074

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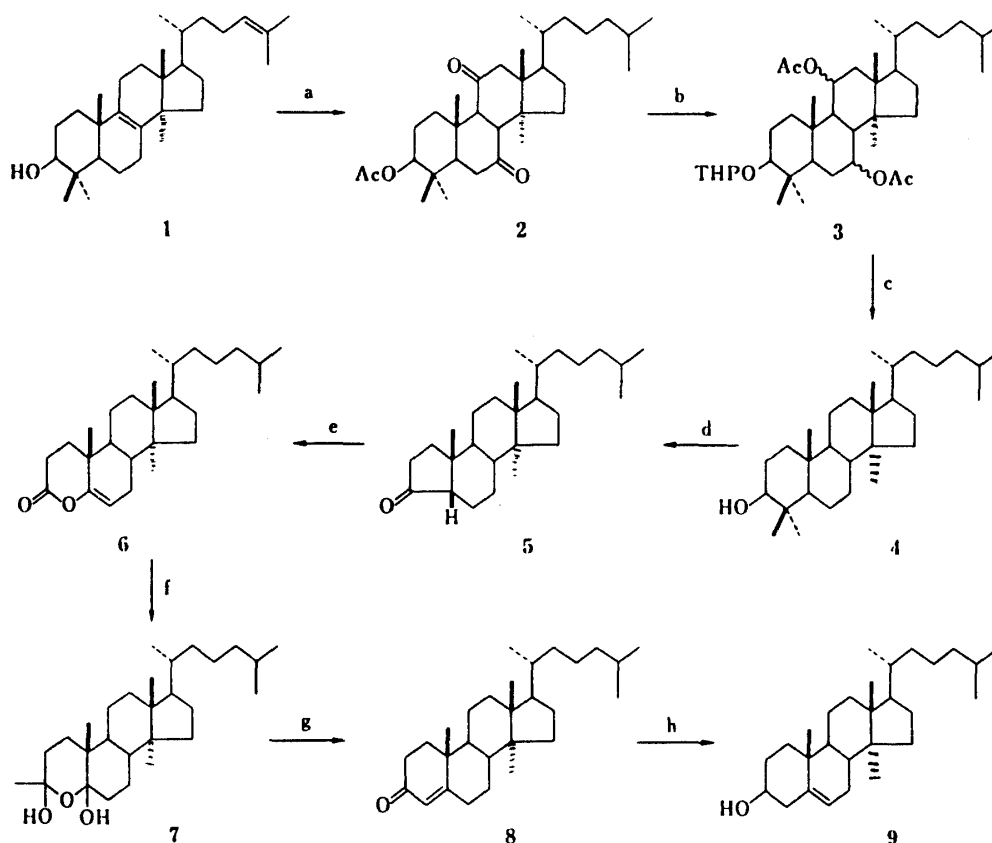
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Synthesis of 14 α -Methylcholesterol*

Kyoko TAKAHASHI, Keiko USAMI, Tamami TAKAHASHI,
Tomoko OKADA and MASUO MORISAKI

高橋恭子, 宇佐美恵子, 高橋環美, 岡田智子, 森崎益雄

Lanosterol (1), through a conventional four step sequence (catalytic hydrogenation, acetylation, chromic acid oxidation, reduction with zinc-acetic acid) was converted to the 7,11-diketone (2) in 59% yield. We avoided the hazardous Wolff-Kishner reduction to remove the 7,11-oxygen function of 2 and instead, deacetoxylation of the 7,11-diacetate (3) was performed. Thus the latter, derived from 2 by successive saponification, tetrahydropyranyl ether formation, LiAlH₄ reduction and acetylation with acetic anhydride-



(a) i, H₂/Pd-C/AcOEt; ii, Ac₂O/pyr.; iii, CrO₃/AcOH; iv, Zn/AcOH.

(b) i, KOH/MeOH; ii, dihydropyran/Amberlyst 15/CH₂Cl₂; iii, LiAlH₄/THF; iv) Ac₂O/DMAP/pyr.

(c) i, Na/HMPA/*tert*-BuOH; ii, HCl/MeOH-CH₂Cl₂.

(d) i, PCl₅/*n*-hexane; ii, O₃/CH₂Cl₂ and then Zn/AcOH; iii, KOH/MeOH.

(e) i, CF₃COOH/CH₂Cl₂; ii, Jones oxid.; iii, Ac₂O/HClO₄. (f) CH₃MgI/Et₂O-C₆H₆. (g) NaOH/MeOH.

(h) i, CH₂=C(OAc)Me/*p*-TsOH; ii, NaBH₄/MeOH-THF.

* 本報告は *Chem. Pharm. Bull.*, 35, 3467-3469 (1987) に発表.

pyridine in the presence of 4-dimethylaminopyridine, was subjected to reaction with sodium in hexamethylphosphoric triamide/*tert*-butanol. Subsequent acid treatment afforded lanostanol (4) in 61% overall yield from 2. Transformation of 4 into the enol lactone (6) *via* the A-nor -ketone (5), was effected essentially by the reported method in 18% yield. Grignard reaction of 6 with methyl magnesium iodide gave the masked 1,5-diketone (7) in 75% yield. The latter had neither carbonyl absorption (infrared and carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance) nor an olefinic bond (¹H- and ¹³C-NMR), and was much more polar than the starting enol lactone (6) on thin layer chromatography. Other NMR signals as well as the mass spectral peak at *m/z* 416 (M-18) strongly suggested the dihemiacetal structure (7), although its stereochemistry remained undetermined. Alkaline treatment of 7 gave the 3-oxo-4-one (8). Enol acetylation of 8 with isopropenyl acetate/*p*-toluenesulfonic acid, followed by reduction with NaBH₄ furnished 14 α -methylcholesterol (9, 42%), together with its 3-epimer (4%). The spectroscopic data of 9 unequivocally established the structure.