

An iterative approach to higher polyquinanes

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This paper is dedicated to Prof. S. Swaminathan on the occasion of his 80th birthday

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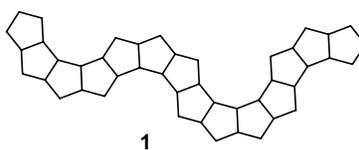
Abstract

A simple cyclopentane annulation strategy has been developed using inexpensive reagents. Starting from the readily available bicyclo[3.3.0]octane system several polyquinanes were prepared by iterative annulation procedure and herein we report a short and a convenient route to a new C₂₀-hexaquinane system.

Keywords: Polyquinanes, polycyclic aliphatic compounds, hydrogenation, Grignard reactions

Introduction

Several strategies for the synthesis of polycyclopentanoids¹⁻³ were pursued over the last two decades due to their intricate structural properties. Recently, Mehta⁴ proposed that polyquinane **1** may adopt a helical or a loop-like shape. To assemble such compounds, iterative cyclopentane annulation strategy is an attractive option.



In our studies directed towards the synthesis of **1**, we considered **2** as a potential precursor⁵ which could be prepared utilizing two directional synthesis^{6a} starting from dione **4** involving the intermediate **3** (Figure 1). At each stage, the reactions that are to be executed in a two-fold manner would drastically reduce the number of steps to acquire a novel polycyclopentanoid framework **2**. Further, the symmetry profile has been maintained throughout the synthetic strategy which in turn simplifies the spectral data. The easy accessibility of hexaquinane **2** that is suitably functionalized, with *cis* fused ring junction, would open up new avenues for further synthetic exploration towards the target molecule **1**. Although hexaquinane of type **2** with a

different disposition of the carbonyl groups was prepared using protective group strategy, unwanted interactions between the carbonyl and the methylene groups would prevent its elaboration to higher polyquinanes.^{6b}

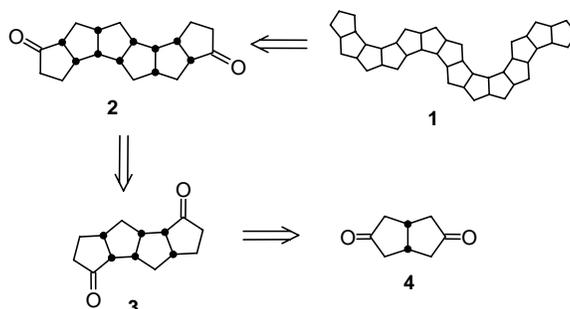
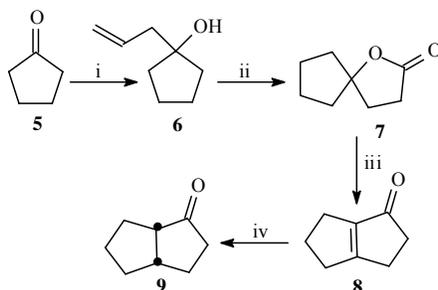


Figure 1. Retrosynthetic approach to helical polyquinane

Thus, the first stage of our approach to the unknown polypentanoid framework **2** involves the conversion of *cis*-bicyclo[3.3.0]octane dione unit **4** to tetraquinane **3** by *bis*-cyclopentane annulation procedure. Execution of cyclopentane annulation in a two-fold manner requires a method, which involves the fixing new carbonyl group at the β -position with respect to the original location during the simultaneous creation of two new cyclopentane rings.

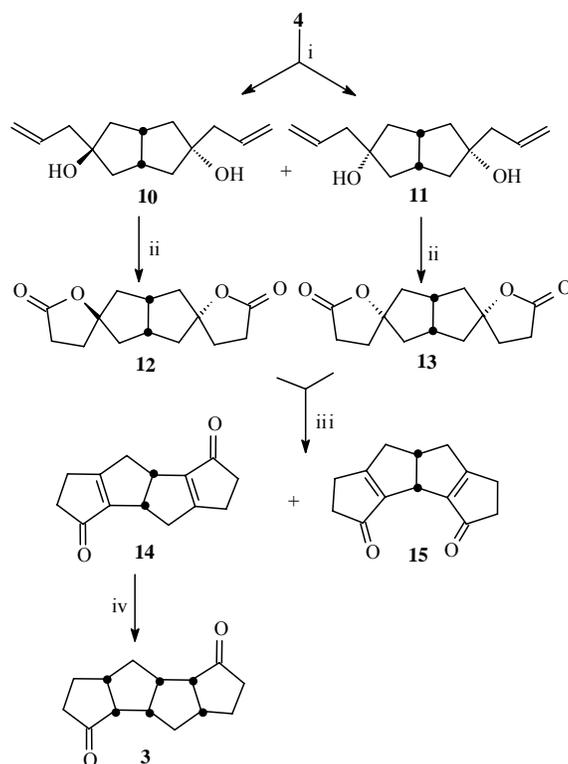
The cyclopentane annulation strategy with appropriate stereochemistry at the ring junctions has been depicted in Scheme 1. The first step involves the reaction of the carbonyl compound **5** with allyl magnesium bromide⁷ followed by the hydroboration-oxidation sequence. The key step in this strategy is the generation of spiro-lactone **7** without the involvement of protective groups as compared to the literature methods.⁸⁻¹³ Treatment of the lactone with methanesulphonic acid- P_2O_5 mixture generates the enone **8**.^{14,15} In the last step, the stereochemical control at the ring junctions may be achieved by catalytic *cis*-addition of the hydrogen to the olefin **8**. The sequence of steps explained above was well implemented and the cornerstone of the methodology is the utilization of inexpensive reagents without the involvement of protective groups.



Scheme 1. (i) Allyl magnesium bromide; (ii) Hydroboration-Oxidation; (iii) Acid; (iv) Hydrogenation.

Results and Discussion

The starting material *cis*-bicyclo[3.3.0]octane-3,7-dione **4**, was prepared in multigram quantities using the Weiss-Cook reaction¹⁶ by 2:1 condensation of dimethyl-1,3-acetonedicarboxylate¹⁷ with glyoxal followed by hydrolysis and decarboxylation. The first stage towards the realization of the strategy involves the elaboration of the *cis*-bicyclo[3.3.0]octane-3,7-dione **4** to the tetracyclic dione **3** by the application of cyclopentane annulation strategy in a two-fold manner as exemplified in Scheme 2.

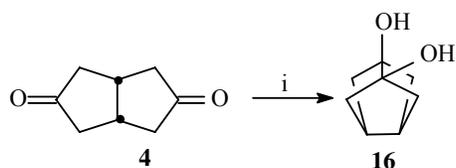


Scheme 2. (i) Allyl bromide, Mg-ether/THF; (ii) NaBH₄, BF₃-Et₂O, THF, Jones; (iii) Methanesulphonic acid, P₂O₅; (iv) 10% Pd/C, EtOAc, 3 atm.

Reaction of the dione **4** with excess of allylmagnesium bromide gave a mixture containing the homoallylic alcohols **10** and **11** as represented in Scheme 2. The unsymmetrical alcohol **10** and symmetrical alcohol **11** were isolated by silica-gel column chromatography (9:1, 89%). The eleven-line ¹³C NMR spectrum confirmed the unsymmetrical nature of the minor alcohol **10**. The major alcohol **11** bears a C₂-symmetry, which is in agreement with the six-line ¹³C NMR spectrum. The homoallylic alcohols **10** and **11** were converted to the respective lactones by the hydroboration–oxidation sequence. In the subsequent experiments, the mixture of **10** and **11** were directly converted to the corresponding lactones **12** and **13** by one-pot operation (67%).

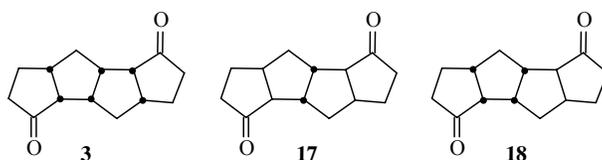
The stereochemistry of the dilactones **12** and **13** is of no consequence because the stereochemistry at spiro centers would be destroyed in the next step to generate the tetracyclic enones **14** and **15**.

The number of steps in the strategy can be reduced by directly converting the dione **4** to the *bis*-lactones **12** or **13** in a single-step operation by the adaptation of the methods reported in the literature.¹⁸⁻²⁰ However, our attempts to obtain the *bis*-lactone by one-step procedure as represented in Scheme 3 proved ineffective and the reductive coupling product **16**²¹ was obtained in low yield.



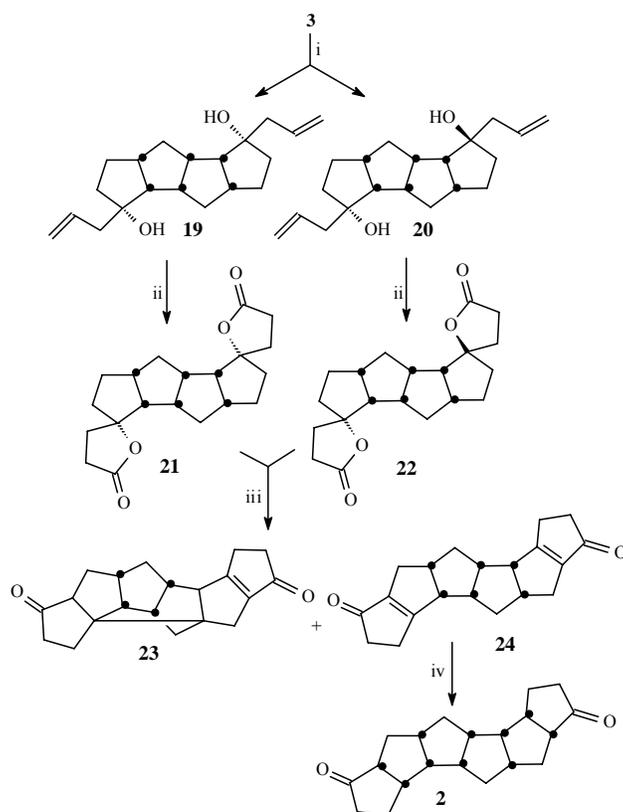
Scheme 3. (i) $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCOOC}_2\text{H}_5$, SmI_2 .

When the lactone mixture **12** and **13** was treated with methanesulphonic acid containing 8% P_2O_5 , the tetracyclic enones **14** (50%) and **15** (16%) were formed. Hydrogenation of the tetracyclic system **14** in ethyl acetate containing 10% Pd/C at 3 atm. pressure produced the saturated tetracyclic dione **3** (74%). In principle, catalytic hydrogenation of the *bis*-enone **14** may furnish three possible isomers **3**, **17** and **18** where the stereochemistry at the ring junctions is different. However, the required isomer **3** was obtained by purifying the catalyst¹⁴ prior to the reaction according to the procedure reported in the literature. The tetraquinanes containing *trans* ring junctions are not considered due to the strain involved in such systems.



In an iterative approach, **3** was successfully elaborated to a novel hexacyclic system **2** as represented in Scheme 4. Reaction of dione **3** with excess allylmagnesium bromide gave a mixture containing the homoallylic alcohols **19** and **20**, which was purified by silica gel column chromatography (79%). The allylic alcohol **19** was converted to the lactone **21** via the hydroboration-oxidation sequence (81%). The minor alcohol **20** was also converted to the lactone **22** by the hydroboration-oxidation sequence (67%). The ^{13}C NMR of **19** and **21** exhibited ten signals suggesting the presence of C_2 -symmetry whereas compounds **20** and **22** exhibited twenty-lines characteristic of their unsymmetrical nature. The treatment of the *bis*-lactones **21** and **22** with P_2O_5 in methanesulphonic acid yielded not only the desired product **24**, but also a novel transannular isomer **23** in equal proportions (combined yield, 26%). The IR spectrum of

the compound **23** (13%) had two notable features, a normal carbonyl absorption at 1734 cm^{-1} and two sharp peaks at 1682 and 1612 cm^{-1} characteristic of an α,β -unsaturated system. The mass spectral data of compound **23** (m/z 294) established its molecular formula as $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_2$. Further, the presence of twenty carbon atoms was apparent in the proton-decoupled ^{13}C NMR spectrum. Although the formation of **23** is very intriguing, we are unable to postulate any reasonable mechanism for the formation of heptacyclic α,β -unsaturated enone. The structure of **23** was later established by X-ray diffraction analysis.²³ Catalytic hydrogenation of **24** resulted in the formation of hexacyclic dione **2** (70%) with the desired stereochemistry at the ten junctions and is represented in Scheme 4.



Scheme 4. (i) Allyl bromide, Mg-ether/THF; (ii) NaBH_4 , $\text{BF}_3\text{-Et}_2\text{O}$, THF, Jones; (iii) Methanesulphonic acid, P_2O_5 ; (iv) 10% Pd/C, EtOAc, 3 atm.

Conclusions

In our efforts directed towards the synthesis of complex polyquinane frameworks like **1**, the bicyclic dione **4** was elaborated to C_2 -symmetrical C_{20} -hexaquinane **2** by the application of iterative cyclopentane annulation strategy. The hexaquinane **2** was prepared in a 8 step sequence with a reasonable yield. The accessibility of the hexaquinane derivatives such as **2** in good

quantities would open up an alternate synthetic route to **1** by application of suitable cyclopentane annulation strategy. Further, a simple and straightforward methodology developed here may find application in the synthesis of various natural products bearing the cyclopentanoid frameworks.

Experimental Section

General Procedures. Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) were performed on (10 × 5 cm) glass plate coated with Acme's silica gel G or GF 254 (containing 13% calcium sulfate as a binder). Visualization of the spot on TLC plate was achieved either by exposure to iodine vapor, or UV light. Flash chromatography was performed using Acme's silica gel (100-200 mesh) and the column was usually eluted with ethyl acetate and petroleum ether mixture. Melting points are uncorrected. Infrared spectra (FT-IR) were recorded as KBr pellets unless otherwise mentioned. UV spectra were taken in CH₃OH solvent. Dry THF and diethyl ether were obtained by distillation over sodium-benzophenone ketyl. Allyl bromide was purified according to the standard procedure. Boron trifluoride etherate was distilled over CaH₂. Yields reported are isolated yields of the materials. Allyl bromide was purchased from E-Merck India, boron trifluoride etherate and methanesulphonic acid from Lancaster Synthesis Ltd., (U.K.). ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on EM-300 spectrometer. 300 MHz ¹H and 75.4 MHz ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker spectrometer.

Compound (10) and (11). To activated magnesium turnings (15 g, 0.61 mol), allyl bromide (20 mL, 0.23 mol) in dry ether (80 mL) was added at 0 °C and the mixture was stirred for 1-2 h at RT. The dione **4** (8 g, 0.05 mol) in dry THF (30 mL) was then added to the Grignard reagent at 0 °C and stirred for another 1-2 h at rt. The reaction mixture was poured into the saturated ammonium chloride solution (100 mL) and the THF was removed at reduced pressure. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (250 mL) and the organic layer was washed with water, brine and dried. The solvent was evaporated, and the crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography.

Elution of the column with 90% pet ether-ethyl acetate mixture furnished the minor alcohol **10** (1.14 g). Mp: 104-106 °C. *R_f*: 0.62 (75% pet ether-ethyl acetate). IR (KBr): ν 3340, 3075, 2953, 2863, 1636, 1426, 916 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.78-5.94 (m, 2H), 5.08-5.18 (m, 4H), 2.7-2.8 (m, 2H), 2.28-2.36 (m, 5H), 1.84-1.92 (m, 5H), 1.63-1.7 (m, 2H), 1.5-1.54 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 135.3, 134.9, 119.7, 119.1, 84.8, 84.6, 47.5, 46.4, 46.0, 45.8, 41.9. MS: *m/z* 204 [M⁺-H₂O]. Anal.: for C₁₄H₂₂O₂ Calcd: 75.63 (C), 9.97 (H); Found: 75.55 (C), 10.17 (H).

Further elution of the column with 85% pet ether-ethyl acetate mixture gave the major alcohol **11** (10.31 g). The major alcohol **11** and the minor alcohol **10** were obtained in the ratio 9:1 (combined yield 89%). Mp: 82-84 °C. *R_f*: 0.30 (75% pet ether-ethyl acetate). IR (KBr): ν 3180, 3077, 2935, 2852, 1639, 1463, 903 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.60-5.80 (m,

2H), 5.08-5.15 (m, 4H), 3.0 (bs, 2H), 2.60-2.69 (m, 2H), 2.26-2.29 (m, 4H), 1.92-2.0 (m, 4H), 1.73-1.79 (m, 4H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 135.4, 118.5, 84.2, 47.2, 46.4, 42.6. MS: m/z 204 [$\text{M}^+ - \text{H}_2\text{O}$]. Anal.: for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{22}\text{O}_2$ Calcd: 75.63 (C), 9.97 (H); Found: 75.44 (C), 10.11 (H).

Compounds 19 and 20. To activated magnesium turnings (0.7 g, 28.8 mmol), allyl bromide (3 mL, 34.66 mmol) in dry ether (30 mL) was added at 0 °C and the mixture was stirred for 1-2 h at RT. The dione **3** (148 mg, 0.67 mmol) in dry THF (30 mL) was then added to the Grignard reagent at 0 °C and stirred for another 1-2 h at rt. The reaction mixture was poured into the saturated ammonium chloride solution (100 mL) and the THF was removed at reduced pressure. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (250 mL) and the organic layer was washed with water, brine and dried. The solvent was evaporated, and the crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography.

Elution of the column with 95% pet ether-ethyl acetate mixture furnished the major allylic alcohol **19** (115 mg). Mp: 134-136 °C. R_f : 0.67 (80% pet ether-ethyl acetate). IR (KBr): ν 3452, 3073, 2933, 1639, 1466, 1142, 1025 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 5.84-5.98 (m, 2H), 5.09-5.18 (m, 4H), 2.04-2.59 (m, 10H), 1.43-1.82 (m, 14H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3 + \text{CCl}_4$): δ 134.5, 118.7, 81.9, 52.4, 50.8, 46.3, 45.5, 40.1, 36.6, 29.2. MS: m/z 284 [$\text{M}^+ - \text{H}_2\text{O}$]. Anal. for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_2$ Calcd: 79.42 (C), 9.99 (H); Found: 79.84 (C), 10.02 (H).

Further elution of the column with 90% pet ether-ethyl acetate mixture gave the minor alcohol **20** (46 mg). The stereoisomers **19** and **20** were obtained in the ratio 3:1 (combined yield 78 %). Mp: 99-101 °C. R_f : 0.45 (80% pet ether-ethyl acetate). IR (KBr): ν 3339, 3073, 2942, 2864, 1637, 1457, 1139, 1042, 909 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 5.74-5.85 (m, 2H), 5.0-5.09 (m, 4H), 2.14-2.64 (m, 10H), 0.98-1.93 (m, 14H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3 + \text{CCl}_4$): δ 134.46, 134.41, 118.8, 118.6, 81.8, 81.0, 55.2, 54.6, 49.4, 46.8, 46.7, 46.4, 44.9, 43.3, 40.7, 40.6, 39.9, 34.5, 31.1, 29.6. MS: m/z 284 [$\text{M}^+ - \text{H}_2\text{O}$]. Anal. for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_2$ Calcd: 79.42 (C), 9.99 (H), Found: 79.52 (C), 10.21 (H).

Compounds 12. To a stirred solution of the diol **10** (60 mg, 0.27 mmol) and NaBH_4 (65 mg, 1.71 mmol) in dry THF (15 mL), freshly distilled $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$ (0.6 mL, 4.8 mmol) in dry THF (3 mL) was added at 0 °C over a period of 30 min. The reaction was stirred at RT for 1-2 h and cooled to 0 °C. Freshly prepared Jones reagent (4 mL) was added dropwise. The solution was stirred at RT for 2-3 h and the THF was removed at reduced pressure. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (150 mL) and the organic layer was washed with water, brine and dried. Removal of the solvent gave the crude lactone, which was charged on a silica gel column. Elution of the column with 50% hexane-ethyl acetate furnished the pure lactone **12** (42 mg, 63%). Mp: 138-139 °C. R_f : 0.44 (ethyl acetate). IR (KBr): ν 2939, 2871, 1761, 1459, 1197, 1171, 1132, 1075 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 2.94 (bs, 2H), 2.50-2.58 (m, 4H), 2.15-2.25 (m, 6H), 1.79-1.92 (m, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3 + \text{CCl}_4$): δ 176.2, 175.9, 96.7, 96.6, 45.0, 43.9, 41.3, 31.9, 29.9, 29.6, 29.0. MS: m/z 250 [M^+]. Anal. for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_4$ Calcd: 67.18 (C), 7.25 (H); Found: 67.05 (C), 7.54 (H).

Compounds 13. To a stirred solution of the diol **11** (2 g, 9 mmol) and NaBH_4 (1.25 g, 33 mmol) in dry THF (50 mL), freshly distilled $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$ (8 mL, 65 mmol) in dry THF (3 mL) was added

at 0 °C over a period of 30 min. The reaction was stirred at RT for 1-2 h and cooled to 0 °C. Freshly prepared Jones reagent (10 mL) was added dropwise. The solution was stirred at RT for 2-3 h and the THF was removed at reduced pressure. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (150 mL) and the organic layer was washed with water, brine and dried. Removal of the solvent gave the crude lactone, which was charged on a silica gel column. Elution of the column (silica gel) with 40% pet ether-ethyl acetate furnished the pure lactone **13** (1.4 g, 62%). Mp: 170-171 °C. *R_f*: 0.26 (40% pet ether-ethyl acetate). IR (KBr): ν 2935, 2881, 1760, 1463, 1184, 1104, 1064 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 1.89-2.05 (m, 6H), 2.09-2.18 (m, 6H), 2.5-2.72 (m, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 177.0, 94.7, 44.1, 39.3, 33.1, 29.6. MS: *m/z* 250 [M^+]. Anal. for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_4$ Calcd. 67.18 (C) 7.25 (H); Found: 67.31 (C), 7.07 (H)%.

Compounds 21. To a stirred solution of the diol **19** (20 mg, 0.06 mmol) and NaBH_4 (30 mg, 0.79 mmol) in dry THF (20 mL), freshly distilled $\text{BF}_3\cdot\text{OEt}_2$ (2.4 mmol) in dry THF (5 mL) was added at 0 °C over a period of 30 min. The reaction was stirred at RT for 1-2 h and cooled to 0 °C. Freshly prepared Jones reagent (5 mL) was added dropwise. The solution was stirred at RT for 2-3 h and the THF was removed at reduced pressure. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (150 mL) and the organic layer was washed with water, brine and dried. Removal of the solvent gave the crude lactone, which was charged on a silica gel column. Elution of the column with 40% pet ether-ethyl acetate furnished the pure lactone **21** (17 mg, 81%). Mp: 212-214 °C. *R_f*: 0.55 (ethyl acetate). IR (KBr): ν 2962, 2926, 1752, 1470, 1145, 1064, 1025, 916 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 2.37-2.70 (m, 10H), 2.05-2.24 (m, 8H), 1.35-1.82 (m, 8H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 177.2, 94.2, 52.3, 51.3, 44.0, 38.2, 36.1, 36.0, 28.7, 28.5. MS: *m/z* 330 [M^+]. HRMS (EI): *m/z* for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_4$ [M^+]: Calcd 330.1831; Found: 330.1829.

Compounds 22. To a stirred solution of the diol **20** (93 mg, 0.31 mmol) and NaBH_4 (130 mg, 3.43 mmol) in dry THF (25 mL), freshly distilled $\text{BF}_3\cdot\text{OEt}_2$ (1 mL, 8.1 mmol) in dry THF (10 mL) was added at 0 °C over a period of 30 min. The reaction was stirred at RT for 1-2 h and cooled to 0 °C. Freshly prepared Jones reagent (5 mL) was added dropwise. The solution was stirred at RT for 2-3 h and the THF was removed at reduced pressure. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (150 mL) and the organic layer was washed with water, brine and dried. Removal of the solvent gave the crude lactone, which was charged on a silica gel column. The reaction was done according to the general procedure. Elution of the column with 70% pet ether-ethyl acetate furnished the pure lactone **22** (78 mg, 77%). Mp: 104-106 °C. *R_f*: 0.4 (50% pet ether-ethyl acetate). IR (KBr): ν 2939, 2874, 1756, 1462, 1165, 1059 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 2.32-2.71 (m, 10H), 1.70-2.13 (m, 12H), 1.09-1.47 (m, 4H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3+\text{CCl}_4$): δ 176.1, 175.9, 94.6, 93.5, 56.2, 54.5, 49.7, 46.2, 44.0, 43.9, 39.7, 39.2, 35.3, 34.6, 32.9, 30.8, 29.3, 29.2, 29.0, 28.6. MS: *m/z* 330 [M^+]. HRMS (EI): *m/z* for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_4$ [M^+]: Calcd 330.1831; Found: 330.1826.

Compounds 14 and 15. The *bis*-lactone mixture **12** and **13** (1.03 g, 4.11 mmol) was dissolved in methanesulphonic acid (20 mL) and approximately 30 mg of P_2O_5 was added. The reaction mixture was heated at 50-55 °C for 6 h, cooled to 0 °C and diluted with water (40 mL). The reaction mixture was extracted with chloroform (150 mL) and the organic layer was washed with

saturated sodium bicarbonate solution (75 mL), brine and dried. Evaporation of the solvent at reduced pressure gave the crude product as a mixture of isomers (TLC) which was purified by a silica gel column. Careful elution of the column with 70% pet ether-ethyl acetate mixture gave the major product **14** (0.438 g). Mp: 199-201 °C. R_f : 0.44 (ethyl acetate). IR (KBr): ν 2924, 2848, 1693, 1629, 1434, 1041, 924 cm^{-1} . UV (CH₃OH): λ_{max} nm (ϵ lit mol⁻¹ cm⁻¹) 232 (10555). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.9-4.13 (m, 2H), 2.6-2.85 (m, 6H), 2.44-2.51 (m, 6H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 203.6, 185.3, 149.0, 47.0, 41.0, 35.1, 25.4. MS: m/z 214 [M⁺]. Anal. for C₁₄H₁₄O₂ Calcd: 78.47 (C), 6.58 (H); Found: 77.53 (C), 6.39 (H).

Further elution of the column with 60% pet ether-ethyl acetate mixture gave the minor product **15** (0.1436 g). The major and the minor enones were obtained in the ratio 3:1 (combined yield: 66%). Mp: 168-171 °C. R_f : 0.21 (ethyl acetate). IR (KBr): ν 2929, 2839, 1694, 1631, 1434, 1053, 973 cm^{-1} . UV (CH₃OH): λ_{max} nm (ϵ lit mol⁻¹ cm⁻¹) 230 (5645). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.93-4.05 (m, 1H), 3.8-3.85 (m, 1H), 2.87-2.9 (m, 2H), 2.69-2.72 (m, 4H), 2.46-2.49 (m, 6H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 201.7, 185.3, 148.1, 51.9, 43.3, 40.7, 39.7, 25.4. MS: m/z 214 [M⁺]. Anal. for C₁₄H₁₄O₂ Calcd: 78.47 (C), 6.58 (H); Found: 78.75 (C), H, 6.81%.

Compounds 23 and 24. The *bis*-lactone mixture **21** and **22** (215 mg, 0.65 mmol) was dissolved in methanesulphonic acid (10 mL) and approximately 15 mg of P₂O₅ was added. The reaction mixture was heated at 50-55 °C for 6 h, cooled to 0 °C and diluted with water (40 mL). The reaction mixture was extracted with chloroform (150 mL) and the organic layer was washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution (75 mL), brine and dried. Evaporation of the solvent at reduced pressure gave the crude product as a mixture of isomers (TLC) which was purified by a silica gel column. Careful elution of the column with 40% pet ether-ethyl acetate mixture gave the transannular product **23** (25 mg). Mp: 124-126 °C. R_f : 0.78 (30% pet ether-ethyl acetate). IR (KBr): ν 2936, 2868, 1734, 1682, 1612, 1438, 1024 cm^{-1} . UV (CH₃OH): λ_{max} nm (ϵ lit mol⁻¹ cm⁻¹) 244 (10,688). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.37- 2.78 (m, 12H), 1.48- 2.23 (m, 10H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 222.8, 204.5, 189.0, 145.9, 65.6, 63.0, 61.0, 57.4, 52.7, 50.4, 43.7, 43.5, 43.4, 42.8, 42.7, 39.8, 36.9, 28.9, 25.6, 24.7. Mass: m/z 294 [M⁺]. HRMS (EI): m/z for C₂₀H₂₂O₂ [M⁺]: Calcd: 294.1619. Found: 294.1608.

Further elution of the column with 25% pet ether-ethyl acetate mixture gave the required hexacyclic enone **24** (25 mg). The compounds **23** and **24** were obtained in equal ratio (combined yield: 26%). Mp: 156 °C. R_f : 0.68 (pet ether-ethyl acetate). IR (KBr): ν 2933, 2850, 1679, 1623, 1439, 1022 cm^{-1} . UV (CH₃OH): λ_{max} nm (ϵ lit mol⁻¹ cm⁻¹) 242 (2,792), 209 (3,761). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.27-3.38 (m, 2H), 2.99-3.01 (m, 2H), 2.33-2.74 (m, 10H), 2.04-2.11 (m, 2H), 1.64-1.92 (m, 6H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 204.6, 187.9, 146.6, 55.0, 47.7, 47.5, 40.8, 40.6, 31.7, 24.3. MS: m/z 294 [M⁺]. HRMS (EI): m/z for C₂₀H₂₂O₂ [M⁺]: Calcd: 294.1619. Found: 294.1616.

Compound (2). The enone **24** (38 mg, 0.13 mmol) in ethyl acetate (20 mL) was hydrogenated with 10% Pd/C (10 mg) at 3 atm pressure for 3 h. The reaction mixture was filtered and the solvent was removed at reduced pressure. The dione was further purified using a silica gel

column. Elution of the column with 90% pet ether-ethyl acetate mixture furnished the required saturated hexacyclic diketone **2** (27 mg, 70%). Mp: 111-113 °C. R_f : 0.61 (50% pet ether-ethyl acetate). IR (KBr): ν 2924, 2861, 1738, 1466, 1158, 985 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 2.21-2.89 (m, 14H), 1.94-2.15 (m, 4H), 1.25-1.76 (m, 8H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 221.3, 55.1, 53.2, 47.4, 46.7, 45.7, 39.2, 38.3, 33.7, 23.5. MS: m/z 298 [M^+]. HRMS (EI): m/z for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_2$ [M^+]: Calcd: 298.1932. Found: 298.1929.

Compound (3). The enone **14** (161 mg, 0.73 mmol) in ethyl acetate (30 mL) was hydrogenated with 10% Pd/C (15 mg) at 3 atm pressure for 3-4 h. The reaction mixture was filtered and the solvent was removed at reduced pressure. The dione was further purified using a silica gel column. Elution of the column with 90% pet ether-ethyl acetate mixture furnished the required saturated diketone **3** (122 mg, 74%). Mp: 95-97 °C (Lit. mp: 100-101 °C²²). R_f : 0.64 (80% pet ether-ethyl acetate). IR (KBr): ν 2948, 1730, 1463, 1034, 926 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 2.60-2.95 (m, 6H), 2.20-2.36 (m, 4H), 1.77-2.19 (m, 6H), 0.85-1.0 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3 + \text{CCl}_4$): δ 220.2, 52.7, 49.5, 44.2, 37.5, 34.7, 24.0. MS: m/z 218 [M^+].

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