Note

Enantioselective synthesis of (R)-(+)-safrole oxide^{†‡}

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The first synthesis of (R)-(+)safrole oxide 4, starting from safrole 2 employing Sharpless asymmetric dihydroxylation as the key step, has been reported.

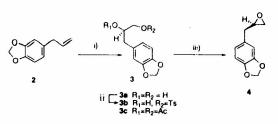
Safrole oxide 1 is used for estimating epoxide hydratase and for the synthesis of some lignan lactones¹. Though the racemic epoxide 1 has been synthesised^{1,2}, there are no reports on the synthesis of pure enantiomers of 1. We now report the synthesis of (R)-(+)-safrole oxide 4 according to Scheme I.



Usually asymmetric hydroxylations of terminal alkenes proceed with moderate enantioselectivity. However, we have now observed that asymmetric hydroxylation of the terminal alkene in safrole 2 with the reagent AD-mix- β^3 furnished the diol 3a having 88% ee; the hydroxylation product has been assigned (*R*) configuration based on observations made with related compounds such as 1-decene⁴. For further identification 3a was converted to diacetate 3c by reaction with Ac₂O. Tosylation of the diol 3a proceeded with high regioselectivity to furnish the primary tosylate 3b, which on treatment with K₂CO₃ in absolute methanol furnished the (*R*)-(+)-epoxide 4.

Experimental Section

General. The AD-mix- β and safrole employed for this study were purchased from Aldrich and Fluka respectively. Silica gel (60-120 mesh) was



 $\begin{array}{l} \textbf{Reagents: i) AD-mix-P, CH_3SO_2NH_2, aq tert. BuOH ii) tosyl chloride, CH_2Cl_2, Et_3N, DMAP \\ \textbf{iii) K_2CO_3, absolute methanol} \\ \textbf{Scheme I} \end{array}$

used for column chromatography. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian FT-200 spectrometer (200 MHz) using TMS as internal standard. Optical rotations were measured on a JASCO DIP 370 digital polarimeter at 25°C.

(R)-(+)-5-(2,3-Dihydroxypropyl)-1,3-benzodioxole

3a. A mixture of **2** (0.162 g, 1.0 mmole), AD-mix- β (1.4 g) and methanesulfonamide (95 mg) in 50% aqueous tert. BuOH (10 mL) was stirred at 0°C for 30 hr. To the mixture was added Na₂SO₃ (1.5 g) and after 1 hr at room temperature the reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (5 mL×3). The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford **3a** as a white solid (0.170 g, 87%). ¹H NMR spectrum of the Mosher ester prepared according to known procedure⁵ from the crude diol **3a** showed 88% ee. Sample recrystallized from EtOAc gave colourless crystals, m.p. 93° ; $[\alpha]_D+32^{\circ}$ (c, 1.65, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 2.6-2.8 (m, 2H), 3.4-3.7 (octet, 2H), 3.75-3..95 (m, 1H), 5.9 (s, 2H), 6.62 (d, J=8 Hz, 1H), 6.70 (s, 1H), 6.73 (d, J=8 Hz, 1H); Anal. Found: C, 61.27; H, 6.04. Calcd for C10H12O4: C, 61.21; H, 6.17%.

(R)-(-)-5-(2,3-Diacetoxypropyl)-1,3-benzodioxole

3c. A mixture of **3a** (0.020 g, 0.102 mmole), acetic anhydride (0.041 g, 0.408 mmole) and pyridine (0.032 g, 0.408 mmole) was stirred at 25°C for 12 hr. Work-up afforded the diacetate which was purified by column chromatography with hexane as eluent to furnish **3c** (0.027 g, 96%); $[\alpha]_D$ -1.0° (*c*, 2.75, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 2.04 (s, 3H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 2.8 (octet, 2H), 3.9-4.3 (octet, 2H), 5.2 (m, 1H), 5.9 (s, 2H), 6.62 (d, *J*=8 Hz, 1H), 6.70

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(s, 1H), 6.72 (d, J=8 Hz, 1H); Anal. Found: C, 59.74; H, 5.64. Calcd for $C_{14}H_{16}O_6$: C, 59.99; H, 5.75%.

(*R*)-5-(2-Hydroxy-3-tosyloxypropyl)-1,3-benzodioxole 3b. Tosylation of 3a (0.140 g, 0.714 mmole) with tosyl chloride (0.149 g, 0.785 mmole), triethylamine (0.18 g, 1.78 mmole) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.010 g) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) was carried out at 0°C for 36 hr. The resulting tosylate after work-up was column chromatographed using 1:9 mixture of ethyl acetate-hexane as eluent to furnish 3b (0.231 g, 92%); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 2.48 (s, 3H), 2.75-2.9 (m, 2H), 3.9-4.1 (m, 3H), 5.9 (s, 2H), 6.6-6.9 (m, 3H), 7.38 (d, *J*=8 Hz, 2H), 7.81 (d, *J*=8 Hz, 2H); Anal. Found: C, 58.14; H, 5.12. Calcd for C₁₇H₁₈O₆S: C, 58.28; H, 5.18%.

(*R*)-(+)-5-Oxiranylmethyl-1,3-benzodioxole 4. To a stirred mixture of tosylate 3b (0.125 g, 0.357 mmole) in absolute methanol (20 mL), K_2CO_3 (0.493 g, 3.57 mmole) was added and stirred the suspension vigorously for 30 min. Methanol was removed under reduced pressure on a rotavapor. The residue was diluted with water (5 mL) and extracted into ethyl acetate (5 mL×2). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and after removal of solvent the residue was purified using 5% EtOAchexane as eluent to afford **4** (0.051 g, 79%); $[\alpha]_D+13^\circ$ (c, 1.04, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 2.50 (dd, *J*=5.5 and 2.5 Hz, 1H), 2.7-2.9 (m, 3H), 3.02-3.10 (m, 1H), 5.92 (s, 2H), 6.65 (d, *J*=8 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (s, 1H), 6.74 (d, *J*=8 Hz, 1H); Anal. Found: C, 67.38; H, 5.70. Calcd for C₁₀H₁₀O₃: C, 67.40; H, 5.66%).

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