

SYNTHESIS OF A SCAFFOLD FOR THE CREATION OF NON-PEPTIDE LIBRARIES*

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Received September 13, 1995

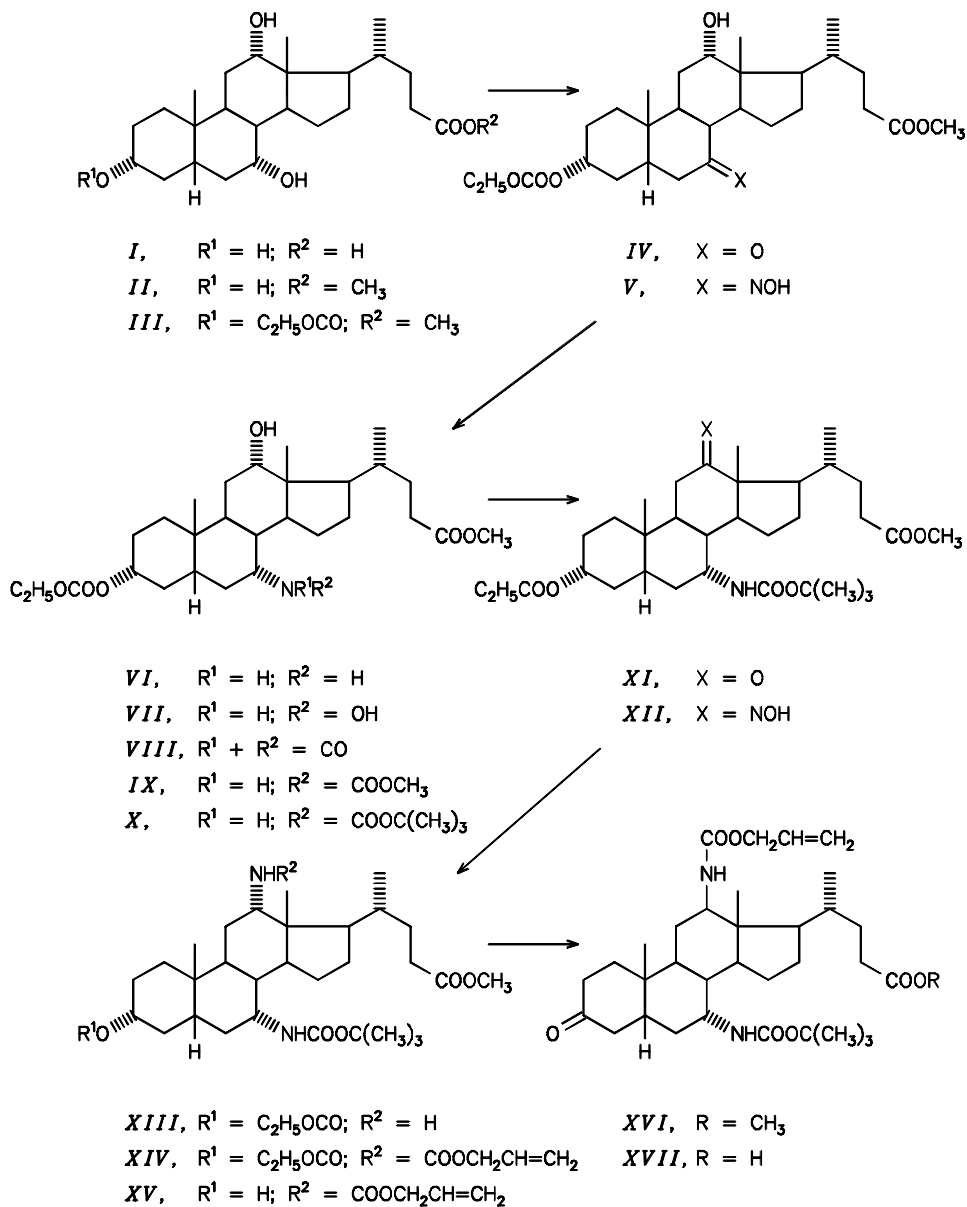
Accepted October 12, 1995

5 β -Cholanic acid derivative *XVII* was prepared as a skeleton for the creation of non-peptide libraries. In positions 3, 7 and 12, different functional groups were designed in order to provide for the attachment of various building blocks linked to them.

Recently, Ernest et al.¹ used a naphthalene derivative as a scaffold for the construction of protein β -turn mimics, later for the same purpose Hirschmann^{2,3} employed a disubstituted steroid derivative as a scaffold. Disubstituted steroid molecule was employed successfully for the construction of libraries of synthetic receptors⁴. We have conceived the use of a scaffold for the generation of non-peptide libraries (for discussion of various library approaches see e.g.⁵⁻⁷) which would contain a rigid nucleus with three amino or pro-amino groups and a spacer for binding the molecule to a support. We have chosen cholic acid (*I*) as the most convenient starting material. Its synthetic potential was recognized by Hirschmann² who pointed to two major reasons for the choice: the well known rigidity of the steroid molecule, securing distinct reactivity of individual functional groups, and the wealth of accumulated knowledge of partial transformations of individual hydroxy groups in the classical steroid literature.

For practical reasons (polarity, solubility), it was considered convenient to carry out the whole sequence with an esterified carboxylic group (compound *II*, ref.⁸) which would only be regenerated at the end (Scheme 1). The trihydroxy ester *II* has been reported to be selectively acylated or oxidized first in the position 3, then 7 and eventually 12. The former reaction was most conveniently carried out by means of ethyl chloroformate in pyridine under the formation of a dihydroxy ester *III* (ref.⁹; partial acetylation by acethanhydride was less selective). For partial oxidation of diol *III* in

* Part CCCLXXIX in the series On Steroids; Part CCCLXXVIII: Collect. Czech. Chem. Commun. 60, 137 (1995).



SCHEME 1

position 7, *N*-bromoacetamide in acetone¹⁰ was most effective, the yield of 7-ketone *IV* was over 80%.

For the conversion of the 7-oxo group into the 7-amino group, sodium borohydride reduction of oxime *V* was considered first. The reduction, however, was so slow that the ester groupings present were partly affected. Eventually 7-amino derivative *VI* was prepared by catalytic hydrogenation. As expected^{10,11}, the amino group occupied the axial position (see the narrow signal of 7 β -proton in the ¹H NMR spectra of *VI* and of its derivatives).

In some runs the hydrogenation stopped¹² at the stage of intermediary hydroxylamino derivative *VII*, the further reduction of which being the slowest step. Eventually, experimental conditions were worked out for the reductive amination¹³ of ketone *IV* with ammonium acetate in the presence of sodium cyanoborohydride; stereospecificity of the amine formation was lower in this case (65.5% of *VI*, 3.1% of another amine; the desired 7 α -isomer *VI* could be best purified after conversion to a Boc derivative *X*).

Because of solubility problems, acylation of amine *VI* was first attempted in a non-aqueous solution (pyridine). The desired carbamate *X* was only isolated by chromatography in 46% yield. A side product (yield 49%) was formed as well, its IR spectrum ($\nu_{\text{as}} 2\ 267\ \text{cm}^{-1}$) and elemental analysis prompted the structure of an isocyanate *VIII*. Its structure was confirmed by methanolysis leading to methyl carbamate *IX*. The same reaction with *tert*-butyl alcohol was very slow (10 days at reflux temperature) and afforded compound *X* besides products of other reactions (e.g., of alcoholysis of the 3-carbonate group).

Later Boc derivative *X* was cleanly produced by the Schotten–Baumann¹⁴ modification using a two-phase system: aqueous potassium hydroxide and a tetrahydrofuran solution of amine *VI* and di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate.

The same sequence of reactions (oxidation to *XI*, oximation to *XII*, reduction to *XIII*) was used in the conversion of the 12 α -hydroxy group into an amino group. The equatorial configuration of amino group at carbon 12 was again confirmed by the ¹H NMR spectrum of *XIII* (doublet of doublets of the 12 α -proton at δ 3.24, *J* = 9.7 and 1.2 Hz), in this case the approach of hydrogen from the β -side was hindered by the angular methyl group and an equatorial amino group was created. The above described reductive amination of ketone *VI* was applicable in this case (ketone *XI*) as well though an even higher temperature had to be used.

The 12 β -amino derivative *XIII* was converted into corresponding allyloxy carbamate *XIV* by treatment with allyl chloroformate in pyridine. The 3 α -acyloxy derivative *XIV* was hydrolyzed by potassium carbonate which recovered the 3 α -hydroxy group. Compound *XV* was oxidized to 3-ketone *XVI* and only then the carboxyl in the side chain was regenerated by lithium hydroxide hydrolysis. ¹H NMR and IR spectra of product *XVII* verify that both amine protecting groups survived the reaction conditions. The compound *XVII* will be bound to beads through the carboxyl and then the third amino

group will analogously be created in the position 3. The use of the scaffold for the generation of non-peptide libraries will be published elsewhere.

EXPERIMENTAL

Melting points were determined on a micro melting point apparatus Boetius and are uncorrected. Optical rotations and infrared spectra (wavenumbers in cm^{-1}) were measured in chloroform unless stated otherwise. ^1H NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian UNITY-200 (200 MHz, FT mode) spec-

TABLE I

Characteristics parameters of 200 MHz ^1H NMR spectra of compounds *I*–*XVII* in deuteriochloroform; for other conditions see Experimental

Compound	H-18 ^a	H-19 ^a	H-3 ^b	H-7 ^c	H-12 ^d	Other signals
<i>I</i>	0.65	0.85	3.59	4.01	4.13	0.96 ^e
<i>II</i>	0.67	0.88	3.44	3.85	3.96	0.98 ^e , 3.66 ^f
<i>III</i>	0.69	0.91	4.44	3.98	3.85	0.98 ^e , 1.29 ^g , 4.16 ^h , 3.67 ^f
<i>IV</i>	0.68	1.19	4.54	–	4.00	0.97 ^e , 1.29 ^g , 3.67 ^f , 4.16 ^h
<i>V</i>	0.69	1.06	4.55	–	4.00	0.98 ^e , 1.29 ^g , 3.11 ⁱ , 3.66 ^f , 4.16 ^h , 7.31 ^j
<i>VI</i>	0.69	0.92	4.41	3.08	3.97	0.98 ^e , 1.29 ^g , 3.67 ^f , 4.16 ^h
<i>VII</i>	0.67	0.94	4.44	3.08	3.97	0.96 ^e , 1.30 ^g , 3.67 ^f , 4.17 ^h
<i>VIII</i>	0.69	0.91	4.45	3.90	3.98	0.97 ^e , 1.31 ^g , 3.67 ^f , 4.18 ^h
<i>IX</i>	0.71	0.97	4.45	3.70	4.02	0.99 ^e , 1.33 ^g , 3.68 ^f , 3.69 ^f , 4.20 ^h , 4.91 ^k
<i>X</i>	0.69	0.94	4.43	3.67 ^k	3.91	0.97 ^e , 1.30 ^g , 1.44 ^l , 3.67 ^f , 4.18 ^h
<i>XI</i>	1.03	1.06	4.43	3.67 ^k	–	0.84 ^e , 1.31 ^g , 1.43 ^l , 3.66 ^f , 3.83 ^m , 4.18 ^h
<i>XII</i>	0.92	1.03	4.45	3.67 ^k	–	0.93 ^e , 1.30 ^g , 1.43 ^l , 3.33 ⁿ , 3.66 ^f , 4.18 ^h
<i>XIII</i>	0.73	0.94	4.33	3.67 ^k	3.24 ^o	0.97 ^e , 1.31 ^g , 1.44 ^l , 3.33 ^m , 3.67 ^f , 4.18 ^h , 4.86 ^m
<i>XIV</i>	0.81	0.95	4.44	3.69 ^k	4.06 ^o	0.88 ^e , 1.30 ^g , 1.42 ^l , 3.69 ^f , 4.17 ^h , 4.45 ^p , 5.28 ^q , 5.29 ^r , 5.90 ^s , 5.10 ^m , 5.54 ^m
<i>XV</i>	0.81	0.93	3.50	3.68 ^k	4.05 ^o	0.88 ^e , 1.45 ^l , 3.68 ^f , 4.59 ^p , 5.24 ^q , 5.32 ^r , 5.92 ^s , 4.95 ^m
<i>XVI</i>	0.85	1.04	–	3.72	4.13 ^o	0.91 ^e , 1.42 ^l , 3.63 ^f , 4.55 ^p , 5.22 ^q , 5.28 ^r , 5.89 ^s , 5.69 ^m
<i>XVII</i>	0.82	1.01	–	3.45	4.13 ^o	0.90 ^e , 1.47 ^l , 4.33 ^t , 4.77 ^u , 5.15 ^q , 5.23 ^r , 5.86 ^v , 6.78 ^m

^a s, 3 H; ^b m, $W = 39$; ^c m, $W = 16$; ^d t, $J = 6$ and 6 ; ^e d, 3 H, $J = 6.1$ (H-21); ^f s, 3 H (OCH₃); ^g t, 3 H, $J = 7.0$ (CH₃CH₂O); ^h q, 1 H, $J = 7.0$ (CH₃CH₂O); ⁱ dd, 1 H, $J = 13.4$ and 1.5 (H-6 α); ^j m, 1 H, (C=NOH); ^k overlapping signals; ^l s, 9 H (COOC(CH₃)₃); ^m m, 1 H, $W = 32$ (NH); ⁿ dd, 1 H, $J = 8.8$ and 2.4 (H-11 α); ^o dd, 1 H, $J = 9.7$ and 1.2 (H-12); ^p d, 2 H, $J = 5.6$ (COOCH₂CH=CH₂); ^q d, 1 H, $J = 10.3$ (*cis*-COOCH₂CH=CH₂); ^r d, 1 H, $J = 16.9$ (*trans*-COOCH₂CH=CH₂); ^s tdd, 1 H, $J = 5.6$, 10.3 and 16.9 (COOCH₂CH=CH₂); ^t dd, 1 H, $J = 13.6$ and 4.9 (CHCH=CH₂); ^u dd, 1 H, $J = 13.6$ and 5.8 (CHCH=CH₂); ^v m, $W = 45$, 1 H (CH₂CH=CH₂).

trometer in deuterochloroform with tetramethylsilane as internal standard. Chemical shifts are given in ppm (δ -scale), coupling constants and width of multiplets in Hz. Selected parameters are given in Table I. Thin-layer chromatography was performed on silica gel (ICN Biochemicals). For column chromatography silica gel 60–120 μ was used. Methyl 3 α ,7 α ,12 α -trihydroxy-5 β -cholanate (*II*) was prepared according to ref.¹⁵.

Methyl 3 α -Ethoxycarbonyloxy-7 α ,12 α -dihydroxy-5 β -cholanate (*III*)

Ethyl chloroformate (30 ml, 107 mmol) was slowly added to a solution of compound *II* (45.2 g, 107 mmol) in pyridine (130 ml) under stirring at 0 °C. The mixture was kept at 0 °C for an additional 45 min and then poured onto ice (800 ml), the precipitate was filtered off, dissolved in chloroform and washed with water. Evaporation of the solvent and crystallization from methanol yielded compound *III* (44.8 g, 85%). M.p. 151–153 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{+41}$ (*c* 1.1) (ref.¹⁰ records 176–177 °C).

Methyl 3 α -Ethoxycarbonyloxy-12 α -hydroxy-7-oxo-5 β -cholanate (*IV*)

N-Bromoacetamide (2.5 g, 18.5 mmol) and then acetic acid (5.0 ml) were added to a solution of compound *III* (5.0 g, 10.1 mmol) in aqueous acetone (190 ml, 20% of water). After 1 h the mixture was poured into water (500 ml), the precipitate was filtered off and washed with water. TLC (25% ether in benzene): R_F 0.40, traces of lipophilic impurities were removed by crystallization. M.p. 183–185 °C (methanol, 4.05 g, 81.3%), ref.¹⁰ records 157–159 °C.

Methyl 3 α -Ethoxycarbonyloxy-12 α -hydroxy-7-oximino-5 β -cholanate (*V*)

Hydroxylamine hydrochloride (7.0 g, 100.7 mmol) was added to a solution of ketone *IV* (20.0 g, 40.6 mmol) in pyridine (50 ml) and the mixture was kept at 90 °C under stirring. After 8 h the solution was poured onto ice (300 ml) and oily product was separated, dissolved in chloroform and washed with water. TLC (chloroform treated with ammonium hydroxide, 5% of acetone): R_F 0.25, no starting material (R_F 0.50) was present (when neutral solvent was used, e.g., 50% ether in benzene, compounds *IV* and *V* exert identical R_F 0.51). IR spectrum: 3 600, 3 400 (OH); 3 592, 3 288 (N–OH); 1 732 (C=O); 1 653 (C=N); 1 271, 1 259 (C–O). Product (16.2 g, 79%) crystallized from toluene, m.p. 156–157 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{+21}$ (*c* 1.0). For C₂₈H₄₅NO₇ (507.7) calculated: 66.25% C, 8.93% H, 2.76% N; found: 66.28% C, 9.05% H, 2.85% N.

Methyl 7 α -Amino-3 α -ethoxycarbonyloxy-12 α -hydroxy-5 β -cholanate (*VI*)

A) Mother liquors from the preparation of compound *VII* (2.89 g) were shaken with chloroform (20 ml) and ammonium hydroxide (4 ml), the organic phase was washed with water and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. Chloroform was evaporated in vacuo and the residue (2.35 g, 67%, based on oxime used) crystallized from toluene. M.p. 189–192 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{+32}$ (*c* 0.9). IR spectrum: 3 618, 3 444 (OH); 1 733, 1 438 (COOR); 1 620 (NH₂); 1 272, 1 261 (C–O). For C₂₈H₄₇NO₆ (493.7) calculated: 68.12% C, 9.60% H, 2.84% N; found: 68.17% C, 9.69% H, 2.76% N.

B) A mixture of ketone *IV* (128 mg, 0.26 mmol), ammonium acetate (160 mg, 2.07 mmol) and sodium cyanoborohydride (40 mg, 0.64 mmol) in methanol (3 ml) was stirred at 50 °C. The reaction was complete within 18 h (TLC), the reagent was decomposed by brine (1 ml). The mixture was diluted with toluene (6 ml) and concentrated in a vacuum to halve the volume. The mixture was separated between brine (10 ml) and toluene (10 ml), the organic layer was washed with water, dried and evaporated. Thin layer chromatography (2 plates, 200 × 200 × 1 mm, 96% of chloroform treated

with ammonia and 4% of methanol). The major component (85 mg, 66%, m.p. 189–192 °C) was identical in all respects with amine VI, a less polar admixture (4 mg) was not studied further.

Methyl 7 α -(*N*-Hydroxyl)amino-3 α -ethoxycarbonyloxy-12 α -hydroxy-5 β -cholanate (VII)

A suspension of platinum dioxide, hydrate (200 mg, 0.88 mmol) and oxime V (3.6 g, 7.1 mmol) in acetic acid (30 ml) was stirred in hydrogen atmosphere for 60 h. The solvent was evaporated and the product (710 mg, 20%) crystallized from toluene. M.p. 203–206 °C (methanol); $[\alpha]_D^{+32}$ (*c* 1.1). IR spectrum: 3 619 (OH); 3 588 (NH); 1 733, 1 271 (COOR). For C₂₈H₄₇NO₇ (509.7) calculated: 65.98% C, 9.29% H, 2.75% N; found: 66.08% C, 9.47% H, 2.67% N.

Methyl 3 α -Ethoxycarbonyloxy-12 α -hydroxy-7 α -isocyanato-5 β -cholanate (VIII)

Collected lipophilic fractions from the preparation of compound X (8.23 g, 49% based on amine VI) were crystallized from ether–heptane, m.p. 135–137 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{+23}$ (*c* 1.3). IR spectrum: 3 620 (OH); 2 267 (N=C=O); 1 733, 1 270; 1 260 (COOR). For C₂₉H₄₅NO₇ (519.7) calculated: 67.03% C, 8.73% H, 2.70% N; found: 67.02% C, 8.76% H, 2.79% N.

Methyl 7 α -(*N*-Methoxycarbonyl)amino-3 α -ethoxycarbonyloxy-12 α -hydroxy-5 β -cholanate (IX)

A solution of isocyanate VIII (135 mg, 0.23 mmol) in absolute methanol (13.5 ml) was heated to reflux for 6 h; TLC (25% ether in benzene): *R_F* 0.20, no starting material (*R_F* 0.65). The solution was concentrated in vacuo and the residue was chromatographed on three silica gel plates (200 × 200 × 1 mm) in benzene–ether (1 : 1). Product (123.5 mg, 86%) crystallized from ether, m.p. 167–169 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{+21}$ (*c* 1.4). IR spectrum: 3 621, 3 509 (OH); 3 452 (NH); 1 731 (COOR); 1 689, 1 506 (CONH); 1 270, 1 261 (C–O). For C₃₀H₄₉NO₈ (551.7) calculated: 65.31% C, 8.95% H, 2.54% N; found: 65.26% C, 8.95% H, 2.39% N.

In analogous treatment of isocyanate VIII with *tert*-butyl alcohol (120 h), most of the starting compound (ca 60%) remained unchanged, however, the desired compound X was accompanied by a more polar product with a free 3 α -hydroxy group (¹H NMR spectrum).

Methyl 7 α -(*N*-*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)amino-3 α -ethoxycarbonyloxy-12 α -hydroxy-5 β -cholanate (X)

A) Di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (19.0 g, 87.1 mmol) was added to a solution of amine VI (16.1 g, 32.6 mmol) in pyridine (55 ml) and toluene (55 ml) under stirring at 20 °C. After 20 min, the solution was diluted with toluene (100 ml) and washed with aqueous potassium hydrogen carbonate and water. The solution was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, concentrated in vacuo to one tenth of its volume and applied on a column of silica gel (600 g). Mixture toluene–ether (9 : 1) eluted the lipophilic component (8.23 g, see the preparation of compound VIII) and 25% ether in toluene eluted compound X (8.91 g, 46%), m.p. 181–182 °C (heptane); $[\alpha]_D^{+25}$ (*c* 1.6). IR spectrum: 3 619, 3 529 (OH); 3 455, 3 404 (NH); 1 734 (COOCH₃); 1 705 (COO); 1 495 (amide II); 1 270, 1 059, 1 024 (C–O). For C₃₃H₅₅NO₈ (593.8) calculated: 66.76% C, 9.34% H, 2.36% N; found: 66.58% C, 9.48% H, 2.29% N.

B) Aqueous potassium hydroxide (10%, 1.4 ml, 2.5 mmol) was added to a solution of amine VI (1.2 g, 2.4 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (15 ml). The mixture was shaken with di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (880 mg, 4.0 mmol) for 30 min and then it was acidified with aqueous citric acid (10%, 10 ml, 5.2 mmol). The mixture was diluted with ether (50 ml), washed with brine and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. TLC of the product revealed the presence of amide X only. Yield: 1.1 g (76%), m.p. 181–182 °C (heptane).

Methyl 7 α -(*N*-*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)amino-3 α -ethoxycarbonyloxy-12-oxo-5 β -cholanate (XI)

Compound X (6.79 g, 13.8 mmol) was oxidized in acetone (30 ml) at 0 °C with Jones reagent. After 5 min the excess of the reagent was reduced by a few drops of methanol and the mixture was poured into aqueous potassium hydrogen carbonate (5%, 100 ml). The product was extracted with chloroform, washed with water and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. Product XI (6.56 g, 97%) crystallized from acetone and heptane, m.p. 104–106 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{+111}$ (c 1.1). IR spectrum: 1 734 (COOR); 1 706 (NCOOR); 1 495 (amide II); 1 393, 1 367 (C(CH₃)₃); 1 269, 1 255 (C–O). For C₃₃H₅₃NO₈ (591.8) calculated: 66.98% C, 9.03% H, 2.37% N; found: 67.14% C, 9.23% H, 2.26% N.

Methyl 7 α -(*N*-*tert*-Butoxycarbonyl)amino-3 α -ethoxycarbonyloxy-12-oximino-5 β -cholanate (XII)

Compound XI (6.4 g, 10.8 mmol) was dissolved in pyridine (15 ml) and hydroxylamine hydrochloride (3.0 g, 43.2 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 2 h, the cool reaction mixture was poured onto ice (200 ml) and left in a refrigerator overnight. The solid product (6.4 g, 98%) was collected by filtration, dissolved in chloroform and washed with water. TLC (chloroform treated with ammonia and 5% of acetone): R_F 0.50, no starting ketone (R_F 0.67). M.p. 116–117 °C (ether); $[\alpha]_D^{+126}$ (c 1.1). IR spectrum: 3 589, 3 271 (N–OH); 3 455 (NH); 1 732 (COOR); 1 706 (NCOOR); 1 494 (amide II); 1 392, 1 367 (C(CH₃)₃); 1 270, 1 257 (C–O); 937 (N–O). For C₃₃H₅₄N₂O₈ (606.8) calculated: 65.32% C, 8.97% H, 4.62% N; found: 65.27% C, 9.18% H, 4.53% N.

Methyl 12 β -Amino-7 α -(*N*-*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino-3 α -ethoxycarbonyloxy-5 β -cholanate (XIII)

A) Oxime XII (3.3 g, 5.4 mmol) was hydrogenated according to the procedure used for the preparation of amine VI. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (250 ml of silica, chloroform with 2.5% of methanol and 1% of acetic acid). The major component (2.8 g, 79%, acetic acid salt of amine XIII, melting at 103–109 °C) was shaken in chloroform (20 ml) with ammonium hydroxide (5 ml) and then with water. Free base XIII melts at 180–182 °C (benzene–heptane); $[\alpha]_D^{+20}$ (c 1.1). IR spectrum: 3 455 (NH); 1 734 (COOR); 1 705 (NHCOOR); 1 492 (amide II); 1 270, 1 170 (C–O). For C₃₃H₅₆N₂O₇ (592.8) calculated: 66.86% C, 9.52% H, 4.73% N; found: 66.89% C, 9.42% H, 4.50% N.

B) A mixture of ketone XI (1.0 g, 1.69 mmol), ammonium acetate (1.2 g, 15.6 mmol) and sodium cyanoborohydride (245 mg, 3.9 mmol) in *tert*-butyl alcohol (6 ml) was stirred at 75 °C in nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction was complete within 5 h (TLC), the reagent was decomposed by aqueous citric acid (10%, 10 ml). The mixture was separated between brine (40 ml) and ethyl acetate (40 ml), the organic layer was washed with water, dried and evaporated. The product was chromatographed on a column of silica gel (50 g). A mixture of toluene, ether and methanol (10 : 10 : 1) eluted 380 mg (38%) of an oily product, ¹H NMR spectrum of which was identical with that of compound XIII.

Methyl 12 β -(*N*-Allyloxycarbonyl)amino-7 α -(*N*-*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino-3 α -ethoxycarbonyloxy-5 β -cholanate (XIV)

A solution of allyl chloroformate (0.8 ml, 7.5 mmol) in toluene (2 ml) was added to a solution of amine XIII (1.44 g, 2.4 mmol) in pyridine (3 ml) within 10 min under stirring at 0 °C. After 1 h the mixture was poured onto ice, the product separated was dissolved in chloroform and washed with water and dried over sodium sulfate. On evaporation, the residue (1.5 g, 91%) crystallized from methanol at –18 °C. M.p. 130–133 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{+85}$ (c 1.0). IR spectrum: 3 452, 3 399 (NH); 1 730, 1 392, 1 367 (COOR); 1 706, 1 268, 1 250 (NCOOR); 1 528, 1 511 (amide II). For C₃₇H₆₀N₂O₉ (676.9) calculated: 65.65% C, 8.93% H, 4.14% N; found: 65.37% C, 8.85% H, 4.01% N.

Methyl 12 β -(*N*-Allyloxycarbonyl)amino-7 α -(*N*-*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino-3 α -hydroxy-5 β -cholanate (XV)

A) Potassium carbonate (130 mg, 0.94 mmol) in water (1 ml) was added to a solution of compound XIV (640 mg, 0.94 mmol) in methanol (50 ml) and the mixture was kept at 20 °C for 18 h and then at 50 °C for 30 min. The solution was concentrated in vacuo to volume 5 ml, brine was added and the precipitate filtered and washed with water. The product XV (464 mg, 81%) crystallized from acetone, m.p. 214–216 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{+65}$ (c 0.9). IR spectrum: 3 609 (OH); 3 452, 3 347 (NH); 3 088, 1 654 (H–C=C); 1 705, 1 392, 1 367, 1 243, 1 067 (COOR); 1 528, 1 513 (amide II). For C₃₄H₅₆N₂O₇ (604.8) calculated: 67.52% C, 9.33% H, 4.63% N; found: 67.47% C, 9.28% H, 4.49% N.

B) Compound XII (1.0 g, 1.69 mmol) was treated with ammonium acetate (1.27 g, 16.5 mmol) and sodium cyanoborohydride (245 mg, 3.9 mmol) as described above (preparation of XIII, procedure B). The crude product was acylated with allyl chloroformate (0.8 ml, 7.5 mmol) in pyridine (1 ml) and toluene (1 ml) at 0 °C. The crude product was hydrolyzed in a solution of potassium carbonate (250 mg, 1.8 mmol) in aqueous methanol (98%, 110 ml) as described above. The product was chromatographed on a column of silica gel (100 g) using 50% ether in toluene. The major component (449 mg) crystallized from acetone (4.5 ml) yielding 349 mg of compound XV (34% from ketone XII), m.p. 206–211 °C, $[\alpha]_D^{+68}$ (c 1.6). Further crystallization yielded a product identical with the product described under A (identity of IR spectra).

Methyl 12 β -(*N*-Allyloxycarbonyl)amino-7 α -(*N*-*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino-3-oxo-5 β -cholanate (XVI)

Hydroxy derivative XV (1.52 g, 2.5 mmol) was oxidized according to the procedure used for the preparation of compound XI. The product (1.4 g, 92%) crystallized from acetone–heptane, m.p. 217–218 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{+82}$ (c 1.1). IR spectrum: 3 369 (NH); 3 100, 1 650 (H–C=C); 1 704, 1 247, 1 164 (COOR); 1 524 (amide II). For C₃₄H₅₄N₂O₇ (602.8) calculated: 67.74% C, 9.03% H, 4.65% N; found: 67.70% C, 9.11% H, 4.39% N.

12 β -(*N*-Allyloxycarbonyl)amino-7 α -(*N*-*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino-3-oxo-5 β -cholanic Acid (XVII)

Ester XVI (2.09 g, 3.5 mmol) was dissolved in methanol (80 ml) and lithium hydroxide monohydrate (1.5 g, 40.5 mmol) in water (7 ml) was added. The mixture was kept at 50 °C for 1 h. Alkalinity of the mixture was suppressed by the addition of citric acid (2.7 g, 14.0 mmol) and the volume was reduced one half on a vacuo evaporator. Brine (100 ml) was added and the precipitate was filtered off and washed with water and dissolved in chloroform. The extract was washed with water, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and evaporated in vacuo. The residue crystallized from acetone–heptane, m.p. 217–218 °C (1.4 g, 69%). $[\alpha]_D^{+177}$ (c 0.9). IR spectrum: 3 628 (OH); 3 450 (NH); 1 708 (NHCOOR); 1 648, 1 009 (H₂C=CH–CH₂O); 1 502 (amide II); 1 270, 1 198 (C–O). For C₃₃H₅₂N₂O₇ (588.8) calculated: 67.32% C, 8.90% H, 4.76% N; found: 67.14% C, 8.95% H, 4.55% N. Mother liquors were purified by chromatography on silica gel column in chloroform–acetone (9 : 1), yielding an additional 269 mg of the product (total yield 82%).

The authors are indebted to Mrs M. Sedlackova for technical assistance. The IR spectra were measured by Mrs K. Matouskova and interpreted by Dr L. Bednarova, the NMR spectra were taken by Mrs M. Snopkova. Our thanks are due to members of the Analytical Department (Dr V. Pechanec, Head) for carrying out elemental analyses.

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