



# Synthesis of novel amides derived from lumisantonin

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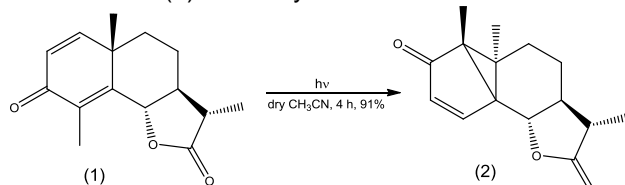
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## INTRODUCTION

Sesquiterpene lactones are present in many medicinal natural sources and exhibit a variety of biological activities<sup>1</sup>. As part of our current synthetic programme related to natural sesquiterpenes with biological activity, we have synthesized a series of (2*S*)-*N*-alkyl-2-((3*aR*,3*bS*,6*S*,7*S*)-7-hydroxy-3*a*,3*b*-dimethyl-3-oxo-3*a*,3*b*,4,5,6,7-hexahydro-3*H*-cyclopenta[1,3]cyclopropa[1,2]benzen-6-yl)propanamide from lumisantonin which was prepared from the widely available  $\alpha$ -santonin.

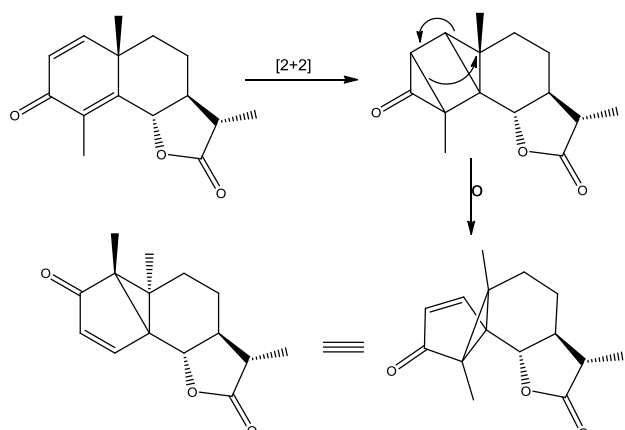
## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Irradiation of  $\alpha$ -santonin in acetonitrile in a quartz reactor by four low pressure mercury lamps afforded lumisantonin (**2**) in 91% yield as a white solid.



**Scheme 1.** Synthesis of lumisantonin (**2**) from  $\alpha$ -santonin (**1**).

The mechanism for the formation of lumisantonin from  $\alpha$ -santonin is shown in scheme 2. The stereochemistry of compound (**2**) was determined by x-ray data<sup>3</sup>.



**Scheme 2.** Mechanism for the formation of lumisantonin from  $\alpha$ -santonin.

Ring-opening aminolysis of lumisantonin (**2**) by the amines displayed in table 1 afforded the novel

amides (**3-12**) in yields varying from 33 to 87%. The amides were obtained by stirring lumisantonin dissolved in dichloromethane in the presence of the corresponding amine.

**Table 1.** Amines employed in the synthesis of amides (**3-12**) from lumisantonin (**2**) and reaction yields.

Amine (amide, % yield)	Amine (amide, % yield)
CH <sub>3</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> ( <b>3</b> , 33%)	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> ( <b>8</b> , 78%)
CH <sub>3</sub> [CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> ( <b>4</b> , 87%)	CH <sub>3</sub> [CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>3</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> ( <b>9</b> , 67%)
CH <sub>3</sub> [CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>4</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> ( <b>5</b> , 74%)	CH <sub>3</sub> [CH <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>5</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> ( <b>10</b> , 60%)
(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CHCH <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub> ( <b>6</b> , 61%)	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CHNH <sub>2</sub> ( <b>11</b> , 62%)
 ( <b>7</b> , 79%)	 ( <b>12</b> , 70%)

All compounds synthesized were characterized by infrared, <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR, HETCOR/COSY and mass spectrometry.

## CONCLUSION

The aminolysis reaction was carried out without any special conditions, catalyst and harsh conditions. Ten novel amides derived from lumisantonin were prepared and their phytotoxic potential is under evaluation.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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