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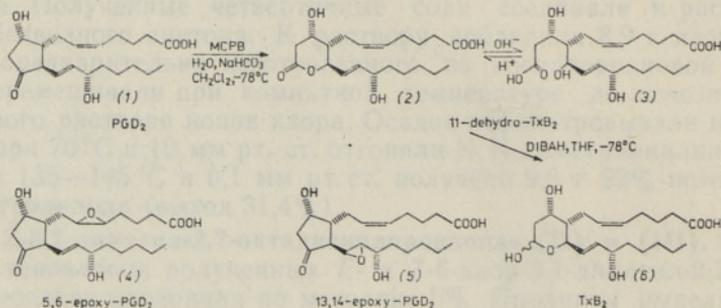
A SHORT WAY TO 11-DEHYDRO-TxB<sub>2</sub> AND TxB<sub>2</sub> FROM PGD<sub>2</sub>

I. JÄRVING, Källiki VARVAS, Aino VAHEMETS, N. SAMEL, Ü. LILLE. 11-DEHYDRO-TxB<sub>2</sub> JA TxB<sub>2</sub> SAAMINE PGD<sub>2</sub>-st

И. ЯРВИНГ, Кюллики ВАРВАС, Аино ВАХЕМЕТС, Н. САМЕЛЬ, Ю. ЛИЛЛЕ. КРАТКИЙ ПУТЬ СИНТЕЗА 11-ДЕГИДРО-TxB<sub>2</sub> И TxB<sub>2</sub> ИЗ PGD<sub>2</sub>

The most common approach in the studies aimed at measuring the thromboxane A<sub>2</sub> production *in vivo* is to monitor the stable hydrolysis product TxB<sub>2</sub> in plasma. However, the measured levels of TxB<sub>2</sub> in plasma vary greatly, even in the studies based on identical assay methods. To circumvent this problem, a prominent TxB<sub>2</sub> metabolite in the circulation as well as urine 11-dehydro-TxB<sub>2</sub> is recommended to use [1].

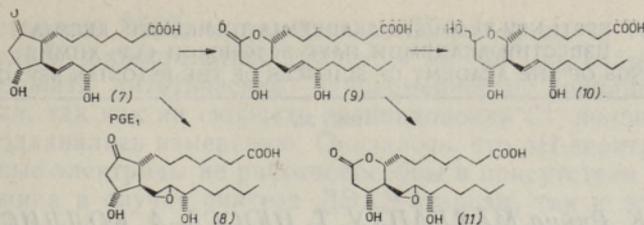
In order to synthesize 11-dehydro-TxB<sub>2</sub> we propose the Baeyer-Williger oxidation which converts PGD<sub>2</sub> (1) directly to the corresponding  $\delta$ -lactone (2). The possible by-products are monoepoxides (4) and (5), diepoxide and lactone epoxides.



The yield of 11-dehydro-TxB<sub>2</sub> using *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid (MCPBA) as an oxidant was up to 30%, whereas the content of the open dicarboxylic acid form (3) did not exceed 2%. The total amount of PGD<sub>2</sub> epoxides was 8%. About 60% of the initial PGD<sub>2</sub> remained nonconsumed and was recovered in the course of separation of the reaction mixture by preparative normal-phase HPLC.

Attempts to oxidize PGD<sub>2</sub> with other reagents such as hexafluoroacetone/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> or CH<sub>3</sub>COOH/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>/alkali were unsuccessful.

The Baeyer-Williger oxidation of PGE<sub>1</sub> and PGE<sub>2</sub> as model compounds led to similar products with the exception of a complete lack of acyclic diacid form of lactones.



The oxidation of PGE<sub>1</sub> (7) with MCPB in dry acetonitrile afforded epoxide (8) in 80% yield. When the reaction was carried out in the acetonitrile-water mixture in the presence of NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, the main product was lactone (9), 40%.

The δ-lactones obtained were easily reduced with diisobutylaluminium-hydride (DIBAH) into TxB<sub>2</sub> (6) or its analogs (10) derived from E-type prostaglandins.

The synthesized compounds were identified by <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra at the Institute of Chemical Physics and Biophysics by T. Pehk.

## REFERENCES

1. Kumlin, M., Granström, M. Radioimmunoassay for 11-dehydro-TxB<sub>2</sub>. A method for monitoring thromboxane production in vivo. — *Prostaglandins*, 1986, 32, N 5, 741—767.

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