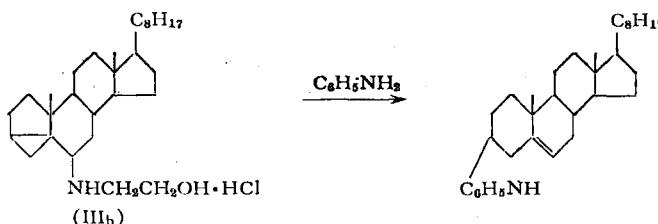




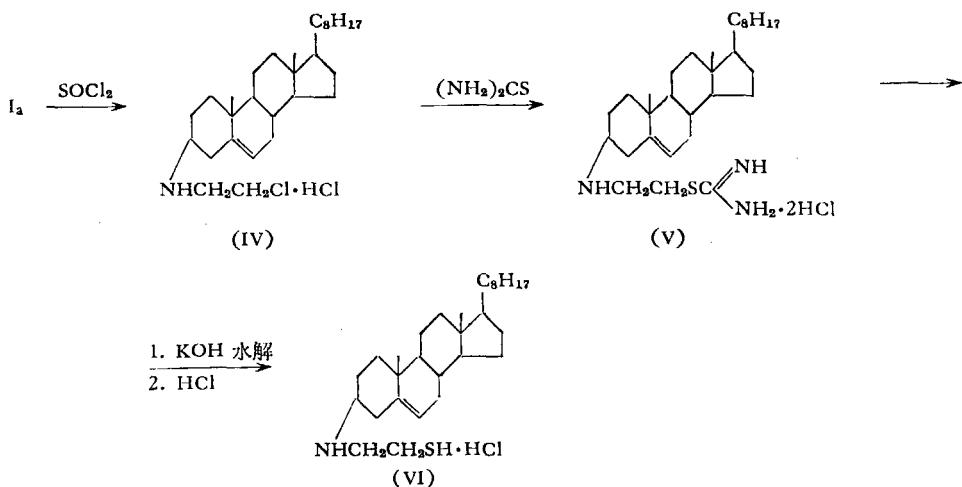
基氨基)-3:5-环胆甾烷盐酸盐。



$I_b$  和  $II_b$  与苯胺都不起重排反应； $I_a$ ,  $I_b$ ,  $II_a$ ,  $II_b$  在室温时对溴素不饱和試驗均呈阳性，它們的旋光又都是左向的，化合物  $I_a$  与  $II_a$  的紅外光譜皆不具游离伯胺特征的双吸收峯( $3500-3300$  厘米 $^{-1}$ )，它們均能与对硝基苯甲酰氯反应，生成相应的  $N$ ,  $O$ -二(对硝基苯甲酰)衍生物，这两个化合物的紅外光譜皆显示有酯羰基( $1730-1720$  厘米 $^{-1}$ )及酰胺羰基( $1640$  厘米 $^{-1}$ )的吸收峯。因此我們拟定它們都是 3 位上取代的  $2'$ -羟乙基氨基化合物，不同的只是空間的排列而已，即其中一对是  $\beta$  构型的，而另一对是  $\alpha$  构型的。具有高丙烯型(homoallglic)結構的  $3\beta$ -取代的  $\Delta^5$ -甾族化合物，經亲核取代反应，由于反应动力学及热力学的因素，在一般情况下分离所得者虽多为  $\beta$  构型化合物，但文献上也有經過这类反应分离得到  $\alpha$  构型化合物的記載<sup>[7]</sup>。按照 Bernstein 的規律<sup>[8]</sup>， $3\beta$ -取代的甾族化合物的旋光总要比其相应的  $3\alpha$  化合物的旋光要更左向一些。既然  $I_a$  的旋光比  $II_a$  的旋光更左向一些，因此我們拟定  $I$  为  $3\beta$ -取代的化合物，而  $II$  为  $3\alpha$ -取代的化合物\*。

$3\beta$ -溴代- $\Delta^5$ -胆甾烯与  $\beta$ -氨基乙醇在封管中于  $200^\circ\text{C}$  加热 8 小时，經過处理分离得到  $I_a$  和  $II_b$ ，熔点、旋光均分別与上述在回流情况下得到的相应产物相同，但沒有  $III$  生成，这可能是由于异甾族化合物是 3 位取代化合物的前身，因此在反应条件較剧烈的情况下即不能获得。Julian 等<sup>[6]</sup>在研究对甲苯磺酸胆甾酯与苯胺的反应时，也曾得到相似的結果。

$3\beta$ -( $2'$ -羟乙基氨基)- $\Delta^5$ -胆甾烯 ( $I_a$ ) 与亚硫酰氯反应生成  $3\beta$ -( $2'$ -氯代乙氨基)- $\Delta^5$ -



\* 虽然  $I_a$  的旋光比  $II_a$  更左向一些，但  $I_b$  的旋光却比  $II_b$  的旋光少左向一些，这可能由于  $I_b$  与  $II_b$  是 3 位上連着銨离子的化合物，Bernstein 規律不能适用。











## SYNTHESIS OF SOME SULFUR CONTAINING STEROIDS DERIVED FROM CHOLESTEROL

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### ABSTRACT

Some sulfur containing steroids derived from cholesterol were synthesized for the study of their protective effect against ionizing radiation on mammals.

On refluxing cholesteryl bromide with ethanolamine followed by suitable treatment three isomeric products were isolated in the form of  $3\beta$ -(2'-hydroxyethylamino)- $\Delta^5$ -cholestene ( $I_a$ ),  $3\alpha$ -(2'-hydroxyethylamino)- $\Delta^5$ -cholestene hydrochloride ( $II_b$ ), and 6-(2'-hydroxyethylamino)-3:5:cyclocholestane hydrochloride ( $III_b$ ) from the reaction mixture. However, when the two were allowed to react at 200°C in a bomb, only  $I_a$  and  $II_b$  were obtainable. The *i*-structure is assigned to  $III_b$  on the basis of its dextrorotatory power, negative bromine unsaturation test, and ready conversion to cholesteryl aniline on treatment with aniline. Both  $I_a$  and  $II_a$ , when reacted with *p*-nitrobenzoyl chloride, were easily converted to the corresponding N, O-di-(*p*-nitrobenzoyl) derivatives, which showed maxima at 1730—1720 cm<sup>-1</sup> and 1640 cm<sup>-1</sup> in the infrared region, characteristic for the ester C=O and amide C=O groups respectively. Furthermore, neither  $I_b$  nor  $II_b$  gave cholesteryl aniline on treatment with aniline, so both I and II must be C<sub>3</sub>-substituted 2'-hydroxyethylamino derivatives of  $\Delta^5$ -cholestene, but differing in configuration. By the difference in the rotatory power, I and II are assigned as  $3\beta$ -and  $3\alpha$ -orientations respectively, according to Bernstein's rule.

$I_a$ , when treated with thionyl chloride, gave  $3\beta$ -(2'-chloroethylamino)- $\Delta^5$ -cholestene hydrochloride (IV), which on reacting with thiourea, yielded  $3\beta$ -(2'-isothiuroniumethylamino)- $\Delta^5$ -cholestene chloride hydrochloride (V). V gave  $3\beta$ -(2'-mercaptoethylamino)- $\Delta^5$ -cholestene hydrochloride (VI) on alkaline hydrolysis followed by acidification with hydrochloric acid. VI showed positive iodine-azide test and absorption band at 2510 cm<sup>-1</sup> in the infrared region, both characteristic for sulphydryl group.

Thiocholesterol, on treatment with  $\beta$ -bromoethylamine in ethanolic sodium ethoxide solution, gave  $3\beta$ -(2'-aminoethylmercapto)- $\Delta^5$ -cholestene (VII), which was isolated in the form of nicotinic acid salt. Similarly,  $3\beta$ -(3'-phthalimidopropylmercapto)- $\Delta^5$ -cholestene (VIII) was obtained by the reaction of thiocholesterol with  $\gamma$ -phthalimidopropylbromide in ethanolic sodium ethoxide solution. Thiocholesterol, when treated with 3, 4, 5-trimethoxybenzoyl chloride gave  $3\beta$ -(3', 4', 5'-trimethoxybenzoylmercapto)- $\Delta^5$ -cholestene (IX).