

研究简报

口服避孕药醋炔醚的合成

韩广甸 黄秋来

(中国医学科学院药物研究所, 北京)

醋炔醚 (I) 是具有孕激素活性的甾体化合物⁽¹⁾, 国外曾作为女用口服避孕药进行临床试用^(2,3)。我所与首都医院、北京医学院第一附属医院等单位协作, 将醋炔醚作为探亲避孕药用于临床, 探亲期间, 妇女服药一次即可避孕两周。试用千余例, 有效率在 98% 以上, 副作用较少⁽⁴⁾。为了提供药理和临床用药, 我所曾参考文献方法⁽⁵⁻⁷⁾进行制备, 即以炔诺酮 (II) 为原料, 经乙酰化得醋炔诺酮 (III), 然后制成 3-乙氧基烯醇醚 (IV), 再与环戊醇交换得到醋炔醚 (I)。为了使制备方便, 我们又研究了醋炔醚的简便合成方法, 比上述方法缩短两步反应, 收率尚可 (未研究最高产率的条件下)。本文报告初步结果如下:

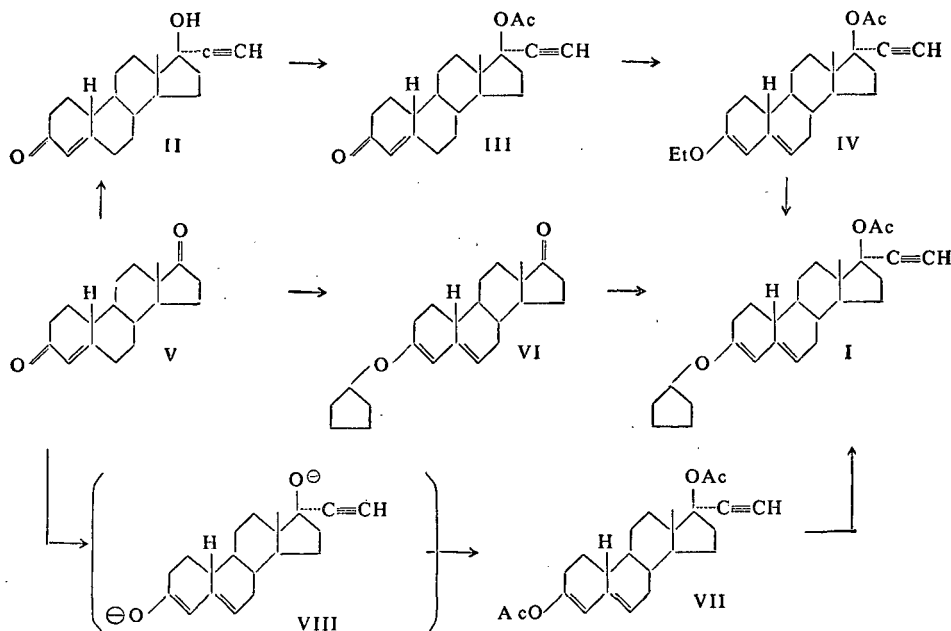
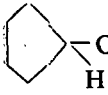


图 1 醋炔醚的合成路线

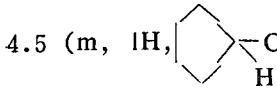
以合成炔诺酮 (II) 的中间体 19-去甲基双酮 (V) 为原料, 用对甲苯磺酸为催化剂, 在苯溶液中加入环戊醇及原甲酸三乙酯, 在水浴上慢慢进行减压蒸馏, 当大部分溶剂和试剂蒸出后, 即得 3-环戊基烯醇醚 (VI), 收率 70~80%。熔点 175~178°C; $[\alpha]_D^{27} -98.7^\circ$ (C 0.86, 二氧六环); 元素分析 $C_{23}H_{32}O_2$, 计算值 %C 79.36, H 8.88; 实测值 %C 79.36, H 8.76;

紫外光谱 $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ 241 nm (logE 4.32); 红外光谱 $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ cm^{-1} 1720 (C_{17} -酮基), 1639, 1613 ($\text{C}_{3,5}$ -双键); 核磁共振谱 (60 兆周, CDCl_3 , TMS) δ ppm, 0.86 (S, 3 H, C_{18} - CH_3), 4.3 (m, 1H,



5.1 (S, 1H, C_4 -H), 5.2 (m, 1H, C_6 -H)。然后将环戊基烯醇醚 (VI) 进

行乙炔化—乙酰化反应⁽⁸⁾, 可得醋炔醚 (I), 收率 80~90%, 熔点 176~178°C; $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -200.9° (C 0.956, 二氧六环); 元素分析 $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{36}\text{O}_3$, 计算值 %C 79.41, H 8.82; 实测值 %C 79.22, H 8.76; 紫外光谱 $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ 242 nm (logE 4.33); 红外光谱 $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ cm^{-1} 3270 (炔氢), 2100 (三键), 1735 (乙酰基), 1640, 1615 ($\text{C}_{3,5}$ -双键); 核磁共振谱 (60 兆周, CDCl_3 , TMS) δ ppm, 0.79 (S, 3 H, C_{18} - CH_3), 2.05 (S, 3 H, C_{17} - OCOCH_3), 2.61 (S, 1H, $-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$),



4.5 (m, 1H, C_4 -H), 5.15 (S, 1H, C_4 -H), 5.3 (m, 1H, C_6 -H), (文献报道^(5,6), 熔点 180~183°C, 182~184°C, $[\alpha]_D -212^\circ$, -125° [二氧六环])。

如果直接将 19-去甲基双酮(V)进行乙炔化—乙酰化反应, 则所得产物为烯醇双醋酸酯 (VII), 收率 50%, 熔点 161~164°C; $[\alpha]_D^{20} -177.6^\circ$ (C 1.25, 丙酮); 元素分析 $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{30}\text{O}_4$, 计算值 %C 75.39, H 7.81; 实测值 %C 75.55, H 7.95; 紫外光谱 $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{\text{EtOH}}$ 234 nm (logE 4.35); 红外光谱 $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{KBr}}$ cm^{-1} , 3300 (炔氢), 2050 (三键), 1752, 1732 ($\text{C}_{3,17}$ -乙酰基), 1663, 1632 ($\text{C}_{3,5}$ -双键); 核磁共振谱 (60 兆周, CDCl_3 , TMS) δ ppm, 0.88 (S, 3 H, C_{18} - CH_3), 2.12 (S, 3 H, C_{17} - OCOCH_3), 2.22 (S, 3 H, C_3 - OCOCH_3), 2.68 (S, 1H, $-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$), 5.32 (S, 1H, C_4 -H), 5.5 (m, 1H, C_6 -H)。 (文献报道⁽⁶⁾, 熔点 175~8°C)。烯醇双醋酸酯 (VII) 的获得证实了我们的推测⁽⁹⁾, 即 19-去甲基双酮 (V) 在 C_{17} -酮基炔化时, 其 Δ^4 -3-酮基变为烯醇离子 (VIII), 因此在加入醋酸酐时, 甚易生成烯醇双醋酸酯 (VII)。至于 VII 与环戊醇发生交换反应而生成醋炔醚的工作, 文献已有报道⁽⁶⁾。

致谢 熔点用 Kofler 熔点测定仪测定 (未校正)。紫外光谱和旋光用 ORD/UV-5 旋光光谱仪、红外光谱用 Perkin-Elmer 399-B 红外光谱仪、核磁共振谱用 JNM-C-60 核磁共振仪测定, 均由本所分析室测定, 特此致谢。

关键词 口服避孕药、醋炔醚、19-去甲基雄甾-4-烯-3,17-二酮的 3,5-烯醇环戊醚, 17 α -乙炔基-19-去甲基孕甾-3,17-双醋酸酯, 乙炔化-乙酰化反应

参 考 文 献

1. Giannina T, et al: Biological profile of quingestanol acetate. *Proc Soc Exp Biol Med* 131:781, 1969
2. Rubio B, et al: New postcoital oral contraceptive. *Contraception* 1:303, 1970
3. Lotoin B R and Berman E: Once a month oral contraceptive quingestrol and quingestanol. *Obstet Gynecol* 35:933, 1970
4. 中国医学科学院药物研究所避孕药组: 醋炔醚的药理作用. *中华医学杂志* 5:261, 1978
5. Ercoli A and Gardi R: 3-Enolethers of Δ^4 -3-oxosteroids of the androstane or pregnane series. *Ger* 1,159,940, 1963; CA 61:7086 a, 1964
6. Ercoli A and Gardi R: 17 α -Ethylnyl-19-norandrostanes. *US* 3,159,620, 1964; CA 62:6539 b, 1965
7. Ercoli A and Gardi R: Δ^4 -3-Keto steroidal enol ethers. *J Am Chem Soc* 82:746, 1960
8. Shapiro E, et al: A concomitant ethynylation and esterification reaction. *J Org Chem* 33:1673, 1968
9. 韩广甸等 甾体口服避孕药高诺酮的全合成. *药化学报* 15:169, 1980

SYNTHESIS OF AN ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE QUINGESTANOL

HAN Guang-dian and HUANG Qiu-lai

*(Institute of Materia Medica, Chinese Academy of Medical
Sciences, Beijing)*

ABSTRACT

Quingestanol (I) is a potent progestational agent with prolonged activity, and is used as an oral contraceptive. It was formerly obtained in 4 steps from 19-norandrost-4-en-3,17-dione (V). We wish to report now the synthesis in two steps from dione (V) by etherification with cyclopentanol, triethyl orthoformate and a catalytic amount of p-toluenesulfonic acid followed by ethynylation with sodium acetylide and concomitant acetylation. When dione (V) was treated with the same ethynylation-acetylation procedure, 17 α -ethynyl-19-nortestosterone-3,17-diacetate (VII) was obtained, thus the supposition⁽⁹⁾ made previously was verified that the Δ^4 -3-one in (V) was enolized to $\Delta^{3,5}$ -diene-3-ol ion (VIII) during ethynylation. The enol acetate (VII) could be converted into quingestanol (I) according to the method reported⁽⁶⁾.

Key words Oral contraceptive; Quingestanol; 3-cyclopentanol enol ether of 19-nortestosterone; 17 α -ethynyl-19-nortestosterone 3,17-diacetate; Ethynylation-acetylation