

One-Pot Ethynylation and Catalytic Desilylation in Synthesis of Mestranol and Levonorgestrel

Wen-Che Tseng¹, Shih Hsien Chuang², Sheng-chuan Yang², Yu-Hsiang Lin²,
Shao-Kai Lin³, and Jiann-Jyh Huang^{*2}, and Fung Fuh Wong^{*1}

¹*Graduate Institute of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, China Medical University, No. 91, Hsueh-Shih Rd., Taichung, Taiwan 40402, R.O.C.*

²*Development Center for Biotechnology, No. 101, Lane 169, Kangning St., Xizhi City, Taipei County, Taiwan 221, R.O.C.*

³*Sustainable Environment Research Center, National Cheng Kung University, No. 500, Sec. 3, An-ming Rd., Tainan City, Taiwan 709, R.O.C.*

A one-pot ethynylation and catalytic desilylation reaction was developed for the synthesis of mestranol and levonorgestrel. Addition of trimethylsilylacetylide to the carbonyl group at C-17 of the steroids yielded the C-17 α -trimethylsilylacetylenyl adducts, which were desilylated with a catalytic amount of TBAF (0.050 equiv) in one pot to provide the corresponding mestranol and levonorgestrel both in 90% yields. A plausible mechanism was proposed for the catalytic desilylation through the regeneration of the fluoride ion from the reaction of alkoxide on the steroid with Me₃SiF. The one-pot ethynylation and catalytic desilylation methodology provided an alternative route and avoided the traditional use of flammable and explosive acetylene gas toward the synthesis of mestranol and levonorgestrel.