



159159

SPECIFICATION



G00002

VITAMIN D DERIVATIVES

5 TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to novel vitamin D derivatives, more specifically vitamin D derivatives useful as medicines (e.g., therapeutic agents for skin diseases such as psoriasis).

10

BACKGROUND ART

In vivo, vitamin D₃ is first metabolized into 25-hydroxyvitamin D₃ in the liver through hydroxylation at the 25-position, which in turn is metabolized into 1 α ,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃ or 24R,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃ in the
15 kidneys through hydroxylation at the 1 α - or 24-position, respectively. Among these metabolites, 1 α ,25-dihydroxyvitamin D₃ and its synthetic analogs are known to have a wide variety of physiological activities including
20 calcium metabolism-regulatory activity, growth or differentiation-inhibitory activity against tumor cells or the like, and immunoregulatory activity.

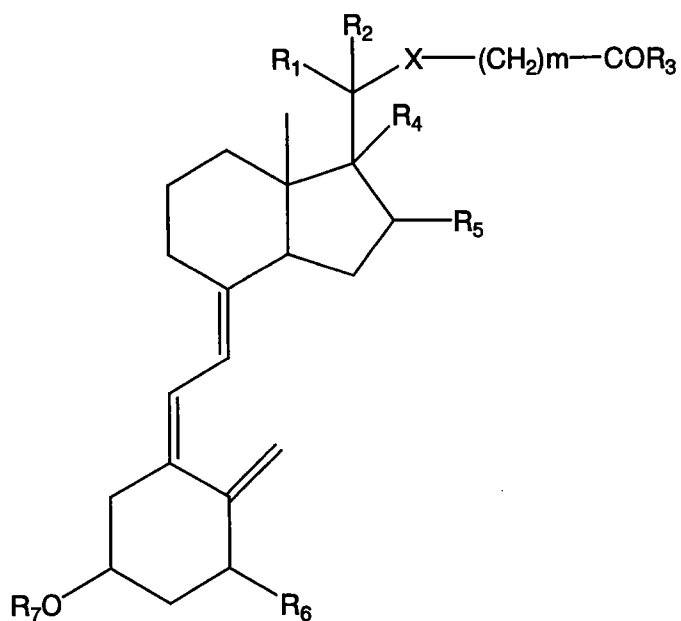
Vitamin D₃ has involved a problem that it would be likely to cause hypercalcemia when continuously used for a
25 long period of time. To overcome this problem, attempts have been made to synthesize various vitamin D derivatives; there have been proposed some vitamin D derivatives that have a reduced hypercalcemic effect (e.g., JP 7-330714 A

and JP 10-231284 A).

The object of the present invention is to provide vitamin D derivatives that have excellent physiological activities as medicines, particularly as therapeutic agents
5 for skin diseases such as psoriasis, and that have a reduced hypercalcemic effect.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

Under these circumstances, the inventors of the
10 present invention focused on compounds having an ester or amide structure in their side chains and made extensive and intensive efforts to provide vitamin D derivatives with a reduced hypercalcemic effect. As a result, the inventors found that the intended object was accomplished by a
15 vitamin D derivative of the following Formula (1):



Formula (1)

wherein

X represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom;

m represents a number of 1 to 3;

5 R_1 and R_2 each represent a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group;

R_4 and R_5 each represent a hydrogen atom or a hydroxyl group, or R_4 and R_5 together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions;

10 R_3 represents $-YR_8$ (wherein Y represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, R_8 represents a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom or a cyclic alkyl group, or a cyclic alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom) or $-NR_9R_{10}$ (wherein
15 R_9 and R_{10} each represent a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom or a cyclic alkyl group, or a cyclic alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom, or R_9 and R_{10} may form a ring together with the
20 nitrogen atom when R_4 and R_5 together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions);

R_6 represents a hydrogen atom or $-OR_{11}$ (wherein R_{11} represents a hydrogen atom or a protecting group);
and

25 R_7 represents a hydrogen atom or a protecting group;

and thus the inventors finally completed one aspect of the invention.

Namely, the present invention provides vitamin D derivatives having Formula (1).

In Formula (1), preferably, X represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, m represents a number of 1 to 3, R₁ and R₂ each represent a hydrogen atom or a C₁-C₄ alkyl group, 5 R₄ and R₅ each represent a hydrogen atom or a hydroxyl group, or R₄ and R₅ together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions, R₃ represents -YR₈ (wherein Y represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, R₈ represents a hydrogen atom, 10 a linear or branched C₁-C₁₅ alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom or a cyclic C₃-C₁₀ alkyl group, or a cyclic C₃-C₁₅ alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom) or -NR₉R₁₀ (wherein R₉ and R₁₀ each represent a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched 15 C₁-C₁₅ alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom or a cyclic C₃-C₁₀ alkyl group, or a cyclic C₃-C₁₅ alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom, or R₉ and R₁₀ form a 3- to 10-membered ring together with the nitrogen atom when R₄ and R₅ together form a double bond 20 between the 16- and 17-positions), R₆ represents a hydrogen atom or a hydroxyl group, and R₇ represents a hydrogen atom.

Also preferably, in Formula (1), X represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, m represents a number of 1 to 2, R₁ and R₂ each represent a hydrogen atom or a methyl 25 group, R₄ and R₅ simultaneously represent a hydrogen atom, or R₄ represents a hydrogen atom while R₅ represents a hydroxyl group, or R₄ and R₅ together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions, R₃ represents -YR₈

(wherein Y represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, R_8 represents a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched C_1-C_{10} alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom or a cyclic C_3-C_8 alkyl group, or a cyclic C_3-C_{12} alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom) or $-NR_9R_{10}$ (wherein R_9 and R_{10} each represent a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched C_1-C_{10} alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom or a cyclic C_3-C_8 alkyl group, or a cyclic C_3-C_{12} alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom, or R_9 and R_{10} form a 3- to 10-membered ring together with the nitrogen atom when R_4 and R_5 together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions), R_6 represents a hydroxyl group, and R_7 represents a hydrogen atom.

In Formula (1), preferably, X represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, m represents a number of 1 to 2, R_1 and R_2 each represent a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, R_4 and R_5 each represent a hydrogen atom, or R_4 and R_5 together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions, R_3 represents $-YR_8$ (wherein Y represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, R_8 represents a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched C_1-C_8 alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom or a cyclic C_3-C_8 alkyl group, or a cyclic C_3-C_8 alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom) or $-NR_9R_{10}$ (wherein R_9 and R_{10} each represent a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched C_1-C_8 alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom or a cyclic C_3-C_8 alkyl group, or a cyclic C_3-C_8 alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom, or R_9 and R_{10} form a 3- to

8-membered ring together with the nitrogen atom when R_4 and R_5 together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions), R_6 represents a hydroxyl group, and R_7 represents a hydrogen atom.

5 In Formula (1), preferably, X represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, m represents a number of 1 to 2, R_1 and R_2 each represent a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, R_3 represents $-YR_8$ (wherein Y represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, R_8 represents a hydrogen atom, a linear or
10 branched C_1-C_8 alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom or a cyclic C_3-C_6 alkyl group, or a cyclic C_3-C_8 alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom), R_4 and R_5 each represent a hydrogen atom, or R_4 and R_5 together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-
15 positions, R_6 represents a hydroxyl group, and R_7 represents a hydrogen atom.

 In Formula (1), preferably, X represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, m represents 1, R_1 and R_2 each represent a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, R_4 and R_5 each
20 represent a hydrogen atom, or R_4 and R_5 together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions, R_3 represents $-NR_9R_{10}$ (wherein R_9 and R_{10} each represent a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched C_1-C_8 alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom or a cyclic C_3-C_6 alkyl
25 group, or a cyclic C_3-C_8 alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom, or R_9 and R_{10} form a 3- to 6-membered ring together with the nitrogen atom when R_4 and R_5 together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-

positions), R_6 represents a hydroxyl group, and R_7 represents a hydrogen atom.

In Formula (1), preferably, X represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, m represents a number of 1 to 2, R_1 and R_2 each represent a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, R_3 represents $-OR_8$ (wherein R_8 represents a branched C_3-C_8 alkyl group), R_4 and R_5 each represent a hydrogen atom, or R_4 and R_5 together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions, R_6 represents a hydroxyl group, and R_7 represents a hydrogen atom.

In Formula (1), preferably, X represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, m represents a number of 1 to 2, R_1 and R_2 each represent a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, R_3 represents $-SR_8$ (wherein R_8 represents a branched C_3-C_8 alkyl group), R_4 and R_5 each represent a hydrogen atom, or R_4 and R_5 together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions, R_6 represents a hydroxyl group, and R_7 represents a hydrogen atom.

In Formula (1), preferably, X represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, m represents 1, R_1 and R_2 each represent a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, R_3 represents $-NR_9R_{10}$ (wherein R_9 represents a hydrogen atom or a linear or branched C_1-C_4 alkyl group, R_{10} represents a linear or branched C_1-C_8 alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom), R_4 and R_5 each represent a hydrogen atom, or R_4 and R_5 together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions, R_6 represents a hydroxyl group, and R_7 represents a hydrogen atom.

In Formula (1), preferably, X represents an oxygen atom, m represents a number of 1 to 2, R_1 and R_2 each represent a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, R_3 represents -OR₈ (wherein R_8 represents a branched C₆-C₈ alkyl group), R_4 and R_5 each represent a hydrogen atom, or R_4 and R_5 together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions, R_6 represents a hydroxyl group, and R_7 represents a hydrogen atom.

In Formula (1), preferably, X represents an oxygen atom, m represents a number of 1 to 2, R_1 and R_2 each represent a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, provided that one of R_1 and R_2 should represent a methyl group, R_3 represents -OR₈ (wherein R_8 represents a branched C₆-C₈ alkyl group), R_4 and R_5 together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions, R_6 represents a hydroxyl group, and R_7 represents a hydrogen atom.

In Formula (1), preferably, X represents an oxygen atom, m represents 1, R_1 and R_2 each represent a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, provided that one of R_1 and R_2 should represent a methyl group, R_3 represents -NR₉R₁₀ (wherein R_9 represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, R_{10} represents a linear or branched C₁-C₄ alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom), R_4 and R_5 together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions, R_6 represents a hydroxyl group, and R_7 represents a hydrogen atom.

In Formula (1), preferably, X represents an oxygen atom, m represents 1, R_1 and R_2 each represent a hydrogen

atom or a methyl group, provided that one of R_1 and R_2 should represent a methyl group, R_3 represents $-NR_9R_{10}$ (wherein R_9 represents a hydrogen atom, R_{10} represents a propyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom),
5 R_4 and R_5 together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions, R_6 represents a hydroxyl group, and R_7 represents a hydrogen atom.

Preferred vitamin D derivatives according to the present invention include $1\alpha,3\beta$ -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-
10 5,7,10(19),16-tetraene, $1\alpha,3\beta$ -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-isopropyl-2-methylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene, $1\alpha,3\beta$ -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1,1-dimethylbutoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-
15 5,7,10(19),16-tetraene, $1\alpha,3\beta$ -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1,1-dimethylhexyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene, $1\alpha,3\beta$ -dihydroxy-20(S)-{2-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropoxycarbonyl)ethoxy}-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene, {(1 $\alpha,3\beta$ -dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-
20 5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl)oxy}-N-(2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropyl)acetamide and $1\alpha,3\beta$ -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene.

In another aspect, the present invention provides a
25 pharmaceutical composition comprising the above vitamin D derivative.

In yet another aspect, the present invention provides a therapeutic agent for skin disease, which comprises the

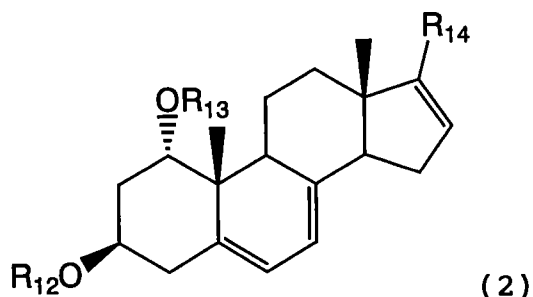
above vitamin D derivative as a active ingredient. The skin disease is preferably psoriasis.

In still another aspect, the present invention provides the use of the above vitamin D derivative for the preparation of a therapeutic agent for skin diseases. The
5 therapeutic agent for skin diseases is preferably a therapeutic agent for psoriasis.

In still another aspect, the present invention provides a method for treating a skin disease using the
10 above vitamin D derivative, for example, a method which comprises the step of administering a therapeutically effective amount of the vitamin D derivative to a patient in need of such reaction. The skin disease is preferably psoriasis.

15 Also, the present invention provides an advantageous method for preparing a compound usable as an intermediate for the preparation of the above vitamin D derivative. Namely, the present invention provides a method for carbonylating a compound of the following Formula (2):

20

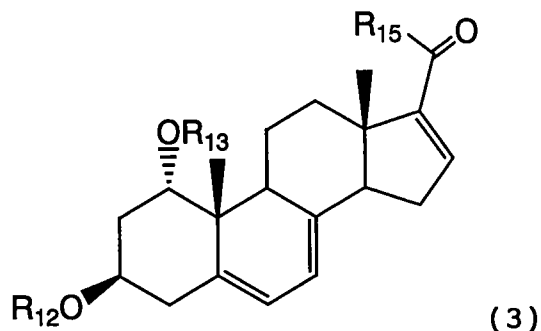


wherein

R₁₂ and R₁₃ each represent a protecting group,

and R_{14} represents a leaving group,
 in a solvent in the presence of an organoaluminum reagent
 and a palladium catalyst under a carbon monoxide atmosphere
 to prepare a compound of the following Formula (3):

5

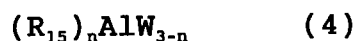


wherein

R_{12} and R_{13} are as defined in Formula (2), and R_{15}
 10 represents an alkyl group, an aryl group, an alkenyl
 group or an alkynyl group).

In the above method, the organoaluminum reagent
 preferably has Formula (4):

15



wherein

n represents an integer of 1 to 3, R_{15}
 represents an alkyl group, an aryl group, an alkenyl
 20 group or an alkynyl group, and W represents a halogen
 atom.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Embodiments and implementation procedures for the vitamin D derivative of Formula (1) according to the present invention and the pharmaceutical composition comprising the same will be described below in more detail.

5 This application claims the priority of Japanese Patent Application Nos. 2000-179251, 2000-351412 and 2000-375024, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

As used herein, an alkyl group generally refers to a
10 linear or branched C₁-C₁₅ alkyl group or a cyclic C₃-C₁₅ alkyl group, unless otherwise specified. The alkyl group as R₁ and R₂ preferably contains 1 to 6 carbon atoms, more preferably 1 to 4 carbon atoms. Specific examples include methyl, ethyl and n-butyl, with methyl being preferred.

15 The linear or branched alkyl group as R₈, R₉ and R₁₀ preferably contains 1 to 10 carbon atoms, more preferably 1 to 8 carbon atoms. Most preferably, R₈ is a branched C₆-C₈ alkyl group and R₉ and R₁₀ are each a linear or branched C₁-C₄ alkyl group. Specific examples include, methyl, ethyl,
20 n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl, s-butyl, i-butyl, t-butyl, n-pentyl, t-pentyl, 1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl, 1-i-propyl-2-methylpropyl, 1,1-diethylpropyl, 1,1-dimethylbutyl, 1,1-dimethylhexyl, n-hexyl, n-heptyl, n-octyl, nonyl and decanyl. Preferred are methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl,
25 i-butyl, t-butyl, t-pentyl, 1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl, 1-i-propyl-2-methylpropyl, 1,1-diethylpropyl, 1,1-dimethylbutyl and 1,1-dimethylhexyl, and more preferred are methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, t-butyl, t-pentyl, 1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl, 1-i-

propyl-2-methylpropyl, 1,1-dimethylbutyl and 1,1-dimethylhexyl. Most preferably, R_8 is 1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl or 1,1-dimethylhexyl, R_9 is methyl, and R_{10} is n-propyl.

5 Examples of a cyclic alkyl group usually include those which contain 3 to 15 carbon atoms, preferably 3 to 12 carbon atoms, and more preferably 3 to 8 carbon atoms. In particular, a cyclic C_3 - C_6 alkyl group is preferred as a substituent on a linear or branched alkyl group. Specific
10 examples include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl, cyclononyl, cyclodecanyl, cyclododecanyl and cyclopentadecanyl.

 A linear or branched alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom or a cyclic alkyl group,
15 or a cyclic alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom generally refers to a linear, branched or cyclic alkyl group such as the ones stated above, at least one hydrogen atom of which is substituted with a fluorine atom or cyclic alkyl group. Different types of alkyl
20 groups may be substituted with different numbers of fluorine atoms, usually 3 to 20 fluorine atoms, preferably 3 to 15 fluorine atoms, more preferably 3 to 12 fluorine atoms, and most preferably 3 to 8 fluorine atoms.

 The protecting groups as R_7 , R_{11} , R_{12} and R_{13} may be the
25 same or different and examples include an acyl group, an optionally substituted alkyl group and a substituted silyl group. Specific examples include methyl, methoxymethyl, methylthiomethyl, t-butylthiomethyl,

(phenyldimethylsilyl)methoxymethyl, benzyloxymethyl, p-
 methoxybenzyloxymethyl, p-chlorobenzyloxymethyl, (4-
 methoxyphenoxy)methyl, t-butoxymethyl, 2-
 methoxyethoxymethyl, 2,2,2-trichloroethoxymethyl, 2-
 5 (trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl, phenylthiomethyl,
 cyclopropylmethyl, tetrahydropyranyl, tetrahydrothiopyranyl,
 1-methoxycyclohexyl, 4-methoxytetrahydropyranyl, 4-
 methoxytetrahydrothiopyranyl, 4-
 methoxytetrahydrothiopyranyl S,S-dioxide, 1,4-dioxan-2-yl,
 10 tetrahydrofuranlyl, tetrahydrothiofuranyl, phenacyl, p-
 bromophenacyl, 1-ethoxyethyl, methoxyisopropyl, 1-(2-
 chloroethoxy)ethyl, 1-methyl-1-methoxyethyl, 1-methyl-
 benzyloxyethyl, 1-methyl-1-benzyloxy-2-fluoroethyl, 2,2,2-
 trichloroethyl, 2-trimethylsilylethyl, 2,2-dichloro-1,1-
 15 difluoroethyl, allyl, t-butyl, p-chlorophenyl, p-
 methoxyphenyl, 2,4-dinitrophenyl, benzyl, p-methoxybenzyl,
 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl, o-nitrobenzyl, p-nitrobenzyl, p-
 chlorobenzyl, p-bromobenzyl, 2,6-dichlorobenzyl, p-
 cyanobenzyl, p-phenylbenzyl, 4-
 20 (dimethylaminocarbonyl)benzyl, 2-picolyl, 4-picolyl,
 diphenylmethyl, p,p'-dinitrobenzhydryl, 5-dibenzosuberyl,
 triphenylmethyl, p-methoxyphenyldiphenylmethyl, di(p-
 methoxyphenyl)phenylmethyl, tri(p-methoxyphenyl)methyl, 9-
 anthryl, 1,3-benzodithiolan-2-yl, benzisothiazolyl S,S-
 25 dioxide, trimethylsilyl, triethylsilyl, triisopropylsilyl,
 dimethylisopropylsilyl, diethylisopropylsilyl,
 dimethylhexylsilyl, t-butyldimethylsilyl, t-
 butyldiphenylsilyl, tribenzylsilyl, tri-p-xylylsilyl,

triphenylsilyl, diphenylmethylsilyl, t-
 butylmethoxyphenylsilyl, formyl, acetyl, chloroacetyl,
 dichloroacetyl, trichloroacetyl, trifluoroacetyl,
 methoxyacetyl, propionyl, butyryl, isobutyryl, pivaloyl,
 5 adamantyl, cyclohexanecarbonyl, benzoyl, 4-nitrobenzoyl, 4-
 chlorobenzoyl, 4-methoxybenzoyl, naphthoyl, toluoyl, 9-
 fluorene-carbonyl, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, t-
 butoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, 4-
 methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, 9-fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl,
 10 2,2,2-trichloroethoxycarbonyl, 2-
 (trimethylsilyl)ethoxycarbonyl, 2-
 (methylthiomethoxy)ethoxycarbonyl, propoxycarbonyl,
 isopropoxycarbonyl, i-butoxycarbonyl, vinyloxycarbonyl,
 allyloxycarbonyl, p-nitrophenyloxycarbonyl, 3,4-
 15 dimethoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, o-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl, p-
 nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl, benzylthiocarbonyl, 4-ethoxy-1-
 naphthyloxycarbonyl, (methylthio)thiocarbonyl, i-
 butylaminocarbonyl and phenylaminocarbonyl. Preferred are
 substituted silyl groups such as trimethylsilyl,
 20 triethylsilyl, triisopropylsilyl, dimethylisopropylsilyl,
 diethylisopropylsilyl, dimethylhexylsilyl, t-
 butyldimethylsilyl, t-butyldiphenylsilyl, tribenzylsilyl,
 tri-p-xylylsilyl, triphenylsilyl, diphenylmethylsilyl and
 t-butylmethoxyphenylsilyl, or acyl groups such as formyl,
 25 acetyl, chloroacetyl, dichloroacetyl, trichloroacetyl,
 trifluoroacetyl, methoxyacetyl, triphenylmethoxyacetyl,
 phenoxyacetyl, propionyl, butyryl, isobutyryl, 4-
 (methylthiomethoxy)butyryl, pivaloyl, adamantyl,

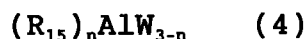
cyclohexanecarbonyl, benzoyl, 4-nitrobenzoyl, 4-chlorobenzoyl, 2-iodobenzoyl, 4-methoxybenzoyl, p-phenylbenzoyl, naphthoyl, toluoyl and 9-fluorene-carbonyl. More preferred are triethylsilyl, triisopropylsilyl, 5 dimethylisopropylsilyl, diethylisopropylsilyl, t-butyldimethylsilyl, t-butyldiphenylsilyl, triphenylsilyl, diphenylmethylsilyl, acetyl, pivaloyl, benzoyl and 4-methoxybenzoyl.

Examples of the leaving group as R_{14} include halogen 10 atoms such as chlorine, bromine and iodine, sulfonyloxy groups such as trifluoromethanesulfonyloxy, pentafluoroethanesulfonyloxy, nonafluorobutanesulfonyloxy, methanesulfonyloxy, benzenesulfonyloxy and toluenesulfonyloxy, or phosphate ester groups such as 15 dimethylphosphoryloxy, diethylphosphoryloxy and diphenylphosphoryloxy, with bromine, iodine, trifluoromethanesulfonyloxy and nonafluorobutanesulfonyloxy being preferred.

In preparing a compound of Formula (3) according to 20 the present invention, a solvent for use in carbonylation may be selected as appropriate, but an organic solvent is preferred. An organic solvent refers to a liquid material inert to reaction substrates and may be exemplified by N,N-dimethylacetamide, N,N-dimethylformamide, 1,3-dimethyl-2- 25 imidazolidinone, dimethyl sulfoxide, tetrahydrofuran, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, 1,4-dioxane, tert-butyl methyl ether, ethyl ether, isopropyl ether, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, ethyl acetate, methylene chloride, 1,2-dichloroethane,

toluene, benzene and chlorobenzene. Preferred are N,N-dimethylacetamide, N,N-dimethylformamide and 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone, and more preferred is N,N-dimethylacetamide.

5 In preparing a compound of Formula (3) according to the present invention, an organoaluminum reagent refers to a compound having Formula (4):



10 wherein

n represents an integer of 1, 2 or 3;

15 R₁₅ represents an alkyl group, an aryl group, an alkenyl group or an alkynyl group, wherein an alkyl group refers to a linear or branched C₁-C₁₅ alkyl group or a cyclic C₃-C₁₅ alkyl group, an aryl group refers to a phenyl group which may have a substituent such as alkyl, halogen or nitro, an alkenyl group refers to a linear or branched C₂-C₁₅ substituent having a double bond, and an alkynyl group refers to
20 a linear or branched C₂-C₁₅ substituent having a triple bond; and

 W represents a halogen atom such as chlorine, bromine and iodine.

Examples include trimethylaluminum, dimethylaluminum
25 chloride, dimethylaluminum bromide, dimethylaluminum iodide, methylaluminum dichloride, methylaluminum dibromide, methylaluminum diiodide, triethylaluminum, diethylaluminum chloride, diethylaluminum bromide, diethylaluminum iodide,

ethylaluminum dichloride, ethylaluminum dibromide,
ethylaluminum diiodide, tri-n-propylaluminum, di-n-
propylaluminum chloride, di-n-propylaluminum bromide, di-n-
propylaluminum iodide, n-propylaluminum dichloride, n-
5 propylaluminum dibromide, n-propylaluminum diiodide, tri-n-
butylaluminum, di-n-butylaluminum chloride, di-n-
butylaluminum bromide, di-n-butylaluminum iodide, n-
butylaluminum dichloride, n-butylaluminum dibromide, n-
butylaluminum diiodide, triphenylaluminum, diphenylaluminum
10 chloride, diphenylaluminum bromide, diphenylaluminum iodide,
phenylaluminum dichloride, phenylaluminum dibromide and
phenylaluminum diiodide. Preferred are trimethylaluminum,
dimethylaluminum chloride, methylaluminum dichloride,
triethylaluminum, diethylaluminum chloride, ethylaluminum
15 dichloride, tri-n-propylaluminum, di-n-propylaluminum
chloride, n-propylaluminum dichloride, tri-n-butylaluminum,
di-n-butylaluminum chloride, n-butylaluminum dichloride,
triphenylaluminum, diphenylaluminum chloride and
phenylaluminum dichloride. More preferred are
20 dimethylaluminum chloride, diethylaluminum chloride, di-n-
propylaluminum chloride, di-n-butylaluminum chloride and
diphenylaluminum chloride.

A palladium catalyst refers to a zero- or di-valent
palladium compound which may have an appropriate ligand.
25 Examples include tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium,
dichlorobis(triphenylphosphine)palladium, dichloro[1,3-
bis(diphenylphosphino)propane]palladium, dichloro[1,2-
bis(diphenylphosphino)ethane]palladium,

bis(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium and
tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium, with
tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium being preferred.

The following Tables 1 to 44 show non-limiting
5 examples of the vitamin D derivative of Formula (1)
according to the present invention.

In Tables 1 to 23, R_3 represents OR_8 ; in Table 24, it
represents SR_8 ; and in Tables 25 to 44, it represents NR_9R_{10} .

Table 1

R3=OR8									
	X	R1	R2	m	R8	R4	R5	R6	R7
1	O	H	H	1	H	H	H	OH	H
2	O	H	H	1	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
3	O	H	H	1	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
4	O	H	H	1	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
5	O	H	H	1	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
6	O	H	H	1	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
7	O	H	H	1	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
8	O	H	H	1	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
9	O	H	H	1	H	H	OH	OH	H
10	O	H	H	1	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
11	O	H	H	1	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
12	O	H	H	1	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
13	O	H	H	1	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
14	O	H	H	1	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
15	O	H	H	1	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
16	O	H	H	1	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
17	O	H	H	1	H		=	OH	H
18	O	H	H	1	CH ₃		=	OH	H
19	O	H	H	1	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
20	O	H	H	1	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
21	O	H	H	1	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
22	O	H	H	1	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
23	O	H	H	1	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
24	O	H	H	1	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
25	O	H	H	1	C(CH ₃) ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
26	O	H	H	1	C(CH ₃)(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H

Table 2

	X	R1	R2	m	R8	R4	R5	R6	R7
27	O	H	H	1	C(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
28	O	H	H	1	cyclopropyl		=	OH	H
29	O	H	H	1	cyclobutyl		=	OH	H
30	O	H	H	1	cyclopentyl		=	OH	H
31	O	H	H	1	cyclohexyl		=	OH	H
32	O	H	H	1	cycloheptyl		=	OH	H
33	O	H	H	1	CH(CF ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
34	O	H	H	2	H	H	H	OH	H
35	O	H	H	2	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
36	O	H	H	2	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
37	O	H	H	2	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
38	O	H	H	2	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
39	O	H	H	2	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
40	O	H	H	2	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
41	O	H	H	2	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
42	O	H	H	2	H	H	OH	OH	H
43	O	H	H	2	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
44	O	H	H	2	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
45	O	H	H	2	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
46	O	H	H	2	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
47	O	H	H	2	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
48	O	H	H	2	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
49	O	H	H	2	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
50	O	H	H	2	H		=	OH	H
51	O	H	H	2	CH ₃		=	OH	H
52	O	H	H	2	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
53	O	H	H	2	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H

Table 3

	X	R1	R2	m	R8	R4	R5	R6	R7
54	O	H	H	2	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
55	O	H	H	2	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
56	O	H	H	2	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
57	O	H	H	2	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
58	O	H	H	3	H	H	H	OH	H
59	O	H	H	3	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
60	O	H	H	3	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
61	O	H	H	3	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
62	O	H	H	3	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
63	O	H	H	3	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
64	O	H	H	3	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
65	O	H	H	3	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
66	O	H	H	3	H	H	OH	OH	H
67	O	H	H	3	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
68	O	H	H	3	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
69	O	H	H	3	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
70	O	H	H	3	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
71	O	H	H	3	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
72	O	H	H	3	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
73	O	H	H	3	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
74	O	H	H	3	H		=	OH	H
75	O	H	H	3	CH ₃		=	OH	H
76	O	H	H	3	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
77	O	H	H	3	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
78	O	H	H	3	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
79	O	H	H	3	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
80	O	H	H	3	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H

Table 4

	X	R1	R2	m	R8	R4	R5	R6	R7
81	O	H	H	3	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
82	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	H	H	OH	H
83	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
84	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
85	O	CH ₃	H	1	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
86	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
87	O	CH ₃	H	1	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
88	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
89	O	CH ₃	H	1	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
90	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
91	O	CH ₃	H	1	C(CH ₃)(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
92	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	H	OH	OH	H
93	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
94	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
95	O	CH ₃	H	1	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
96	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
97	O	CH ₃	H	1	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
98	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
99	O	CH ₃	H	1	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
100	O	CH ₃	H	1	H		=	OH	H
101	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃		=	OH	H
102	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
103	O	CH ₃	H	1	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
104	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
105	O	CH ₃	H	1	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
106	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
107	O	CH ₃	H	1	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H

Table 5

	X	R1	R2	m	R8	R4	R5	R6	R7
108	O	CH ₃	H	1	C(CH ₃) ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
109	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
110	O	CH ₃	H	1	C(CH ₃)(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
111	O	CH ₃	H	1	C(CH ₃) ₂ (CH(CH ₃) ₂)		=	OH	H
112	O	CH ₃	H	1	C(CH ₃) ₂ ((CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃)		=	OH	H
113	O	CH ₃	H	1	C(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
114	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH(CH(CH ₃) ₂) ₂		=	OH	H
115	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH((CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
116	O	CH ₃	H	1	C(CH ₃) ₂ ((CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃)		=	OH	H
117	O	CH ₃	H	1	C(CH ₃) ₂ (CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂)		=	OH	H
118	O	CH ₃	H	1	C(CH ₃) ₂ (C(CH ₃) ₃)		=	OH	H
119	O	CH ₃	H	1	C(CH ₃)((CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
120	O	CH ₃	H	1	C(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₂ (CH(CH ₃) ₂)		=	OH	H
121	O	CH ₃	H	1	C(CH ₃) ₂ ((CH ₂) ₄ CH ₃)		=	OH	H
122	O	CH ₃	H	1	C(CH ₃) ₂ (CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₃)		=	OH	H
123	O	CH ₃	H	1	C(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₂ (C(CH ₃) ₃)		=	OH	H
124	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH((CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
125	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH(C(CH ₃) ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
126	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH((CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂) ₂		=	OH	H
127	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH(CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
128	O	CH ₃	H	1	cyclopropyl		=	OH	H
129	O	CH ₃	H	1	cyclobutyl		=	OH	H
130	O	CH ₃	H	1	cyclopentyl		=	OH	H
131	O	CH ₃	H	1	cyclohexyl		=	OH	H
132	O	CH ₃	H	1	cycloheptyl		=	OH	H
133	O	CH ₃	H	1	cyclooctyl		=	OH	H
134	O	CH ₃	H	1	cyclodecyl		=	OH	H

Table 6

	X	R1	R2	m	R8	R4	R5	R6	R7
135	O	CH ₃	H	1	cyclododecyl		=	OH	H
136	O	CH ₃	H	1	cyclopropylmethyl		=	OH	H
137	O	CH ₃	H	1	C(CH ₃) ₂ (cyclopropyl)		=	OH	H
138	O	CH ₃	H	1	cyclopentylmethyl		=	OH	H
139	O	CH ₃	H	1	cyclohexylmethyl		=	OH	H
140	O	CH ₃	H	1	1-methylcyclopentyl		=	OH	H
141	O	CH ₃	H	1	1-ethylcyclopentyl		=	OH	H
142	O	CH ₃	H	1	1-methylcyclohexyl		=	OH	H
143	O	CH ₃	H	1	1-methylcycloheptyl		=	OH	H
144	O	CH ₃	H	1	1-ethylcyclohexyl		=	OH	H
145	O	CH ₃	H	1	1-methylcyclooctyl		=	OH	H
146	O	CH ₃	H	1	1-adamantyl		=	OH	H
147	O	CH ₃	H	1	2-adamantyl		=	OH	H
148	O	H	H	1	CH(CF ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
149	O	CH ₃	H	2	H	H	H	OH	H
150	O	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
151	O	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
152	O	CH ₃	H	2	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
153	O	CH ₃	H	2	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
154	O	CH ₃	H	2	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
155	O	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
156	O	CH ₃	H	2	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
157	O	CH ₃	H	2	H	H	OH	OH	H
158	O	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
159	O	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
160	O	CH ₃	H	2	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
161	O	CH ₃	H	2	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H

Table 7

	X	R1	R2	m	R8	R4	R5	R6	R7
162	O	CH ₃	H	2	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
163	O	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
164	O	CH ₃	H	2	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
165	O	CH ₃	H	2	H		=	OH	H
166	O	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₃		=	OH	H
167	O	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
168	O	CH ₃	H	2	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
169	O	CH ₃	H	2	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
170	O	CH ₃	H	2	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
171	O	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
172	O	CH ₃	H	2	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
173	O	CH ₃	H	2	C(CH ₃)(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
174	O	CH ₃	H	3	H	H	H	OH	H
175	O	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
176	O	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
177	O	CH ₃	H	3	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
178	O	CH ₃	H	3	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
179	O	CH ₃	H	3	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
180	O	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
181	O	CH ₃	H	3	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
182	O	CH ₃	H	3	H	H	OH	OH	H
183	O	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
184	O	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
185	O	CH ₃	H	3	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
186	O	CH ₃	H	3	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
187	O	CH ₃	H	3	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
188	O	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H

Table 8

	X	R1	R2	m	R8	R4	R5	R6	R7
189	O	CH ₃	H	3	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
190	O	CH ₃	H	3	H		=	OH	H
191	O	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₃		=	OH	H
192	O	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
193	O	CH ₃	H	3	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
194	O	CH ₃	H	3	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
195	O	CH ₃	H	3	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
196	O	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
197	O	CH ₃	H	3	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
198	O	H	CH ₃	1	H	H	H	OH	H
199	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
200	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
201	O	H	CH ₃	1	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
202	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
203	O	H	CH ₃	1	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
204	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
205	O	H	CH ₃	1	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
206	O	H	CH ₃	1	H	H	OH	OH	H
207	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
208	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
209	O	H	CH ₃	1	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
210	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
211	O	H	CH ₃	1	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
212	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
213	O	H	CH ₃	1	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
214	O	H	CH ₃	1	H		=	OH	H
215	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃		=	OH	H

Table 9

	X	R1	R2	m	R8	R4	R5	R6	R7
216	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
217	O	H	CH ₃	1	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
218	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
219	O	H	CH ₃	1	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
220	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
221	O	H	CH ₃	1	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
222	O	H	CH ₃	1	C(CH ₃) ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
223	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
224	O	H	CH ₃	1	C(CH ₃)(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
225	O	H	CH ₃	1	C(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
226	O	H	CH ₃	1	cyclopropyl		=	OH	H
227	O	H	CH ₃	1	cyclobutyl		=	OH	H
228	O	H	CH ₃	1	cyclopentyl		=	OH	H
229	O	H	CH ₃	1	cyclohexyl		=	OH	H
230	O	H	CH ₃	1	cycloheptyl		=	OH	H
231	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH(CF ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
232	O	H	CH ₃	2	H	H	H	OH	H
233	O	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
234	O	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
235	O	H	CH ₃	2	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
236	O	H	CH ₃	2	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
237	O	H	CH ₃	2	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
238	O	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
239	O	H	CH ₃	2	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
240	O	H	CH ₃	2	H	H	OH	OH	H
241	O	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
242	O	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H

Table 10

	X	R1	R2	m	R8	R4	R5	R6	R7
243	O	H	CH ₃	2	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
244	O	H	CH ₃	2	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
245	O	H	CH ₃	2	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
246	O	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
247	O	H	CH ₃	2	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
248	O	H	CH ₃	2	H		=	OH	H
249	O	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₃		=	OH	H
250	O	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
251	O	H	CH ₃	2	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
252	O	H	CH ₃	2	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
253	O	H	CH ₃	2	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
254	O	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
255	O	H	CH ₃	2	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
256	O	H	CH ₃	3	H	H	H	OH	H
257	O	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
258	O	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
259	O	H	CH ₃	3	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
260	O	H	CH ₃	3	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
261	O	H	CH ₃	3	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
262	O	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
263	O	H	CH ₃	3	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
264	O	H	CH ₃	3	H	H	OH	OH	H
265	O	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
266	O	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
267	O	H	CH ₃	3	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
268	O	H	CH ₃	3	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
269	O	H	CH ₃	3	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H

Table 11

	X	R1	R2	m	R8.	R4	R5	R6	R7
270	O	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
271	O	H	CH ₃	3	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
272	O	H	CH ₃	3	H		=	OH	H
273	O	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₃		=	OH	H
274	O	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
275	O	H	CH ₃	3	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
276	O	H	CH ₃	3	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
277	O	H	CH ₃	3	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
278	O	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
279	O	H	CH ₃	3	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
280	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	H	H	H	OH	H
281	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
282	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
283	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
284	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
285	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
286	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
287	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
288	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	H	H	OH	OH	H
289	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
290	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
291	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
292	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
293	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
294	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
295	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
296	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	H		=	OH	H

Table 12

	X	R1	R2	m	R8	R4	R5	R6	R7
297	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	CH ₃		=	OH	H
298	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
299	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
300	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
301	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
302	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
303	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
304	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	cyclopropyl		=	OH	H
305	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	cyclobutyl		=	OH	H
306	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	cyclopentyl		=	OH	H
307	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	cyclohexyl		=	OH	H
308	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	cycloheptyl		=	OH	H
309	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	CH(CF ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
310	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	H	H	H	OH	H
311	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
312	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
313	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
314	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
315	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
316	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
317	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
318	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	H	H	OH	OH	H
319	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
320	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
321	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
322	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
323	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H

Table 13

	X	R1	R2	m	R8	R4	R5	R6	R7
324	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
325	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
326	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	H		=	OH	H
327	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	CH ₃		=	OH	H
328	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
329	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
330	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
331	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
332	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
333	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
334	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	H	H	H	OH	H
335	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
336	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
337	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
338	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
339	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
340	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
341	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
342	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	H	H	OH	OH	H
343	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
344	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
345	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
346	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
347	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
348	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
349	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
350	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	H		=	OH	H

Table 14

	X	R1	R2	m	R8	R4	R5	R6	R7
351	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	CH ₃		=	OH	H
352	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
353	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
354	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
355	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
356	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
357	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
358	S	H	H	1	H	H	H	OH	H
359	S	H	H	1	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
360	S	H	H	1	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
361	S	H	H	1	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
362	S	H	H	1	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
363	S	H	H	1	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
364	S	H	H	1	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
365	S	H	H	1	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
366	S	H	H	1	H	H	OH	OH	H
367	S	H	H	1	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
368	S	H	H	1	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
369	S	H	H	1	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
370	S	H	H	1	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
371	S	H	H	1	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
372	S	H	H	1	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
373	S	H	H	1	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
374	S	H	H	1	H		=	OH	H
375	S	H	H	1	CH ₃		=	OH	H
376	S	H	H	1	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
377	S	H	H	1	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H

Table 15

	X	R1	R2	m	R8	R4	R5	R6	R7
378	S	H	H	1	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
379	S	H	H	1	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
380	S	H	H	1	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
381	S	H	H	1	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
382	S	H	H	1	C(CH ₃) ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
383	S	H	H	1	C(CH ₃)(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
384	S	H	H	1	C(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
385	S	H	H	1	cyclopropyl		=	OH	H
386	S	H	H	1	cyclobutyl		=	OH	H
387	S	H	H	1	cyclopentyl		=	OH	H
388	S	H	H	1	cyclohexyl		=	OH	H
389	S	H	H	1	cycloheptyl		=	OH	H
390	S	H	H	1	CH(CF ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
391	S	H	H	2	H	H	H	OH	H
392	S	H	H	2	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
393	S	H	H	2	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
394	S	H	H	2	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
395	S	H	H	2	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
396	S	H	H	2	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
397	S	H	H	2	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
398	S	H	H	2	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
399	S	H	H	2	H	H	OH	OH	H
400	S	H	H	2	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
401	S	H	H	2	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
402	S	H	H	2	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
403	S	H	H	2	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
404	S	H	H	2	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H

Table 16

	X	R1	R2	m	R8	R4	R5	R6	R7
405	S	H	H	2	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
406	S	H	H	2	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
407	S	H	H	2	H		=	OH	H
408	S	H	H	2	CH ₃		=	OH	H
409	S	H	H	2	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
410	S	H	H	2	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
411	S	H	H	2	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
412	S	H	H	2	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
413	S	H	H	2	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
414	S	H	H	2	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
415	S	H	H	3	H	H	H	OH	H
416	S	H	H	3	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
417	S	H	H	3	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
418	S	H	H	3	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
419	S	H	H	3	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
420	S	H	H	3	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
421	S	H	H	3	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
422	S	H	H	3	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
423	S	H	H	3	H	H	OH	OH	H
424	S	H	H	3	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
425	S	H	H	3	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
426	S	H	H	3	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
427	S	H	H	3	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
428	S	H	H	3	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
429	S	H	H	3	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
430	S	H	H	3	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
431	S	H	H	3	H		=	OH	H

Table 17

	X	R1	R2	m	R8	R4	R5	R6	R7
432	S	H	H	3	CH ₃		=	OH	H
433	S	H	H	3	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
434	S	H	H	3	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
435	S	H	H	3	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
436	S	H	H	3	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
437	S	H	H	3	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
438	S	H	H	3	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
439	S	CH ₃	H	1	H	H	H	OH	H
440	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
441	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
442	S	CH ₃	H	1	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
443	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
444	S	CH ₃	H	1	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
445	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
446	S	CH ₃	H	1	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
447	S	CH ₃	H	1	H	H	OH	OH	H
448	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
449	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
450	S	CH ₃	H	1	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
451	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
452	S	CH ₃	H	1	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
453	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
454	S	CH ₃	H	1	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
455	S	CH ₃	H	1	H		=	OH	H
456	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃		=	OH	H
457	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
458	S	CH ₃	H	1	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H

Table 18

	X	R1	R2	m	R8	R4	R5	R6	R7
459	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
460	S	CH ₃	H	1	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
461	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
462	S	CH ₃	H	1	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
463	S	CH ₃	H	1	C(CH ₃) ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
464	S	CH ₃	H	1	C(CH ₃)(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
465	S	CH ₃	H	1	C(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
466	S	CH ₃	H	1	cyclopropyl		=	OH	H
467	S	CH ₃	H	1	cyclobutyl		=	OH	H
468	S	CH ₃	H	1	cyclopentyl		=	OH	H
469	S	CH ₃	H	1	cyclohexyl		=	OH	H
470	S	CH ₃	H	1	cycloheptyl		=	OH	H
471	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH(CF ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
472	S	CH ₃	H	2	H	H	H	OH	H
473	S	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
474	S	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
475	S	CH ₃	H	2	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
476	S	CH ₃	H	2	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
477	S	CH ₃	H	2	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
478	S	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
479	S	CH ₃	H	2	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
480	S	CH ₃	H	2	H	H	OH	OH	H
481	S	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
482	S	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
483	S	CH ₃	H	2	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
484	S	CH ₃	H	2	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
485	S	CH ₃	H	2	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H

Table 19

	X	R1	R2	m	R8	R4	R5	R6	R7
486	S	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
487	S	CH ₃	H	2	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
488	S	CH ₃	H	2	H		=	OH	H
489	S	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₃		=	OH	H
490	S	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
491	S	CH ₃	H	2	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
492	S	CH ₃	H	2	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
493	S	CH ₃	H	2	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
494	S	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
495	S	CH ₃	H	2	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
496	S	CH ₃	H	3	H	H	H	OH	H
497	S	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
498	S	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
499	S	CH ₃	H	3	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
500	S	CH ₃	H	3	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
501	S	CH ₃	H	3	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
502	S	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
503	S	CH ₃	H	3	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
504	S	CH ₃	H	3	H	H	OH	OH	H
505	S	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
506	S	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
507	S	CH ₃	H	3	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
508	S	CH ₃	H	3	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
509	S	CH ₃	H	3	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
510	S	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
511	S	CH ₃	H	3	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
512	S	CH ₃	H	3	H		=	OH	H

Table 20

	X	R1	R2	m	R8	R4	R5	R6	R7
513	S	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₃		=	OH	H
514	S	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
515	S	CH ₃	H	3	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
516	S	CH ₃	H	3	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
517	S	CH ₃	H	3	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
518	S	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
519	S	CH ₃	H	3	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
520	S	H	CH ₃	1	H	H	H	OH	H
521	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
522	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
523	S	H	CH ₃	1	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
524	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
525	S	H	CH ₃	1	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
526	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
527	S	H	CH ₃	1	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
528	S	H	CH ₃	1	H	H	OH	OH	H
529	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
530	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
531	S	H	CH ₃	1	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
532	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
533	S	H	CH ₃	1	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
534	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
535	S	H	CH ₃	1	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
536	S	H	CH ₃	1	H		=	OH	H
537	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃		=	OH	H
538	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
539	S	H	CH ₃	1	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H

Table 21

	X	R1	R2	m	R8	R4	R5	R6	R7
540	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
541	S	H	CH ₃	1	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
542	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
543	S	H	CH ₃	1	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
544	S	H	CH ₃	1	C(CH ₃) ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
545	S	H	CH ₃	1	C(CH ₃)(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
546	S	H	CH ₃	1	C(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
547	S	H	CH ₃	1	cyclopropyl		=	OH	H
548	S	H	CH ₃	1	cyclobutyl		=	OH	H
549	S	H	CH ₃	1	cyclopentyl		=	OH	H
550	S	H	CH ₃	1	cyclohexyl		=	OH	H
551	S	H	CH ₃	1	cycloheptyl		=	OH	H
552	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH(CF ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
553	S	H	CH ₃	2	H	H	H	OH	H
554	S	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
555	S	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
556	S	H	CH ₃	2	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
557	S	H	CH ₃	2	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
558	S	H	CH ₃	2	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
559	S	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
560	S	H	CH ₃	2	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
561	S	H	CH ₃	2	H	H	OH	OH	H
562	S	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
563	S	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
564	S	H	CH ₃	2	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
565	S	H	CH ₃	2	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
566	S	H	CH ₃	2	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H

Table 22

	X	R1	R2	m	R8	R4	R5	R6	R7
567	S	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
568	S	H	CH ₃	2	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
569	S	H	CH ₃	2	H		=	OH	H
570	S	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₃		=	OH	H
571	S	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
572	S	H	CH ₃	2	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
573	S	H	CH ₃	2	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
574	S	H	CH ₃	2	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
575	S	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
576	S	H	CH ₃	2	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
577	S	H	CH ₃	3	H	H	H	OH	H
578	S	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
579	S	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
580	S	H	CH ₃	3	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
581	S	H	CH ₃	3	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
582	S	H	CH ₃	3	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
583	S	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
584	S	H	CH ₃	3	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
585	S	H	CH ₃	3	H	H	OH	OH	H
586	S	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
587	S	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
588	S	H	CH ₃	3	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
589	S	H	CH ₃	3	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
590	S	H	CH ₃	3	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
591	S	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
592	S	H	CH ₃	3	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
593	S	H	CH ₃	3	H		=	OH	H

Table 23

	X	R1	R2	m	R8	R4	R5	R6	R7
594	S	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₃		=	OH	H
595	S	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
596	S	H	CH ₃	3	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
597	S	H	CH ₃	3	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
598	S	H	CH ₃	3	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
599	S	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
600	S	H	CH ₃	3	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H

Table 24

R3=SR8									
	X	R1	R2	m	R8	R4	R5	R6	R7
1	O	H	H	1	CH ₂ CH ₃	=		OH	H
2	O	H	H	1	CH(CH ₃) ₂	=		OH	H
3	O	H	H	1	C(CH ₃) ₃	=		OH	H
4	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₂ CH ₃	=		OH	H
5	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH(CH ₃) ₂	=		OH	H
6	O	CH ₃	H	1	C(CH ₃) ₃	=		OH	H
7	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₂ CH ₃	=		OH	H
8	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH(CH ₃) ₂	=		OH	H
9	O	H	CH ₃	1	C(CH ₃) ₃	=		OH	H
10	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	CH ₂ CH ₃	=		OH	H
11	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	CH(CH ₃) ₂	=		OH	H
12	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	C(CH ₃) ₃	=		OH	H
13	S	H	H	1	CH ₂ CH ₃	=		OH	H
14	S	H	H	1	CH(CH ₃) ₂	=		OH	H
15	S	H	H	1	C(CH ₃) ₃	=		OH	H
16	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₂ CH ₃	=		OH	H
17	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH(CH ₃) ₂	=		OH	H
18	S	CH ₃	H	1	C(CH ₃) ₃	=		OH	H
19	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₂ CH ₃	=		OH	H
20	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH(CH ₃) ₂	=		OH	H
21	S	H	CH ₃	1	C(CH ₃) ₃	=		OH	H

Table 25

R3=NR9R10										
	X	R1	R2	m	R9	R10	R4	R5	R6	R7
1	O	H	H	1	H	H	H	H	OH	H
2	O	H	H	1	H	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
3	O	H	H	1	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
4	O	H	H	1	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
5	O	H	H	1	H	H	H	OH	OH	H
6	O	H	H	1	H	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
7	O	H	H	1	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
8	O	H	H	1	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
9	O	H	H	1	H	H		=	OH	H
10	O	H	H	1	H	CH ₃		=	OH	H
11	O	H	H	1	H	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
12	O	H	H	1	H	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
13	O	H	H	1	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
14	O	H	H	1	H	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
15	O	H	H	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
16	O	H	H	1	H	CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
17	O	H	H	1	H	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
18	O	H	H	1	H	cyclopropyl		=	OH	H
19	O	H	H	1	H	cyclobutyl		=	OH	H
20	O	H	H	1	H	cyclopentyl		=	OH	H
21	O	H	H	1	H	cyclohexyl		=	OH	H
22	O	H	H	1	H	cycloheptyl		=	OH	H
23	O	H	H	1	H	CH(CF ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
24	O	H	H	1	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
25	O	H	H	1	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
26	O	H	H	1	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
27	O	H	H	1	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H

Table 26

	X	R1	R2	m	R9	R10	R4	R5	R6	R7
28	O	H	H	1	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
29	O	H	H	1	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
30	O	H	H	1	CH ₃	CH ₃		=	OH	H
31	O	H	H	1	CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
32	O	H	H	1	CH ₃	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
33	O	H	H	1	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
34	O	H	H	1	CH ₃	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
35	O	H	H	1	CH ₃	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
36	O	H	H	1	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
37	O	H	H	1	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
38	O	H	H	1		-(CH ₂) ₂ -		=	OH	H
39	O	H	H	1		-(CH ₂) ₃ -		=	OH	H
40	O	H	H	1		-(CH ₂) ₄ -		=	OH	H
41	O	H	H	1		-(CH ₂) ₅ -		=	OH	H
42	O	H	H	1		-(CH ₂) ₆ -		=	OH	H
43	O	H	H	2	H	H	H	H	OH	H
44	O	H	H	2	H	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
45	O	H	H	2	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
46	O	H	H	2	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
47	O	H	H	2	H	H	H	OH	OH	H
48	O	H	H	2	H	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
49	O	H	H	2	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
50	O	H	H	2	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
51	O	H	H	2	H	H		=	OH	H
52	O	H	H	2	H	CH ₃		=	OH	H
53	O	H	H	2	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
54	O	H	H	2	H	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
55	O	H	H	2	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H

Table 27

	X	R1	R2	m	R9	R10	R4	R5	R6	R7
56	O	H	H	2	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
57	O	H	H	2	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
58	O	H	H	2	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
59	O	H	H	2	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
60	O	H	H	2	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
61	O	H	H	2	CH ₃	CH ₃		=	OH	H
62	O	H	H	2	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
63	O	H	H	2	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
64	O	H	H	3	H	H	H	H	OH	H
65	O	H	H	3	H	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
66	O	H	H	3	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
67	O	H	H	3	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
68	O	H	H	3	H	H	H	OH	OH	H
69	O	H	H	3	H	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
70	O	H	H	3	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
71	O	H	H	3	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
72	O	H	H	3	H	H		=	OH	H
73	O	H	H	3	H	CH ₃		=	OH	H
74	O	H	H	3	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
75	O	H	H	3	H	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
76	O	H	H	3	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
77	O	H	H	3	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
78	O	H	H	3	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
79	O	H	H	3	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
80	O	H	H	3	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
81	O	H	H	3	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
82	O	H	H	3	CH ₃	CH ₃		=	OH	H
83	O	H	H	3	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H

Table 28

	X	R1	R2	m	R9	R10	R4	R5	R6	R7
84	O	H	H	3	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
85	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	H	H	H	OH	H
86	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
87	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
88	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
89	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	H	H	OH	OH	H
90	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
91	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
92	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
93	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	H		=	OH	H
94	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	CH ₃		=	OH	H
95	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	OCH ₃		=	OH	H
96	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
97	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
98	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
99	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
100	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
101	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
102	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
103	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	CH ₂ (CH(CH ₃) ₂)		=	OH	H
104	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	CH(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
105	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	CH ₂ C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
106	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	CH ₂ (CH(CH ₂ CH ₃) ₂)		=	OH	H
107	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	CH((CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
108	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	cyclopropyl		=	OH	H
109	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	cyclobutyl		=	OH	H
110	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	cyclopentyl		=	OH	H
111	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	cyclohexyl		=	OH	H

Table 29

	X	R1	R2	m	R9	R10	R4	R5	R6	R7
112	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	cycloheptyl		=	OH	H
113	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	CH(CF ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
114	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	CH ₂ CF ₃		=	OH	H
115	O	CH ₃	H	1	H	CH ₂ CF ₂ CF ₃		=	OH	H
116	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
117	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
118	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
119	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
120	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
121	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
122	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	CH ₃		=	OH	H
123	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	OCH ₃		=	OH	H
124	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
125	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
126	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
127	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
128	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
129	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
130	O	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
131	O	CH ₃	H	1		-(CH ₂) ₂ -		=	OH	H
132	O	CH ₃	H	1		-(CH ₂) ₃ -		=	OH	H
133	O	CH ₃	H	1		-(CH ₂) ₄ -		=	OH	H
134	O	CH ₃	H	1		-(CH ₂) ₅ -		=	OH	H
135	O	CH ₃	H	1		-(CH ₂) ₆ -		=	OH	H
136	O	CH ₃	H	2	H	H	H	H	OH	H
137	O	CH ₃	H	2	H	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
138	O	CH ₃	H	2	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
139	O	CH ₃	H	2	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H

Table 30

	X	R1	R2	m	R9	R10	R4	R5	R6	R7
140	O	CH ₃	H	2	H	H	H	OH	OH	H
141	O	CH ₃	H	2	H	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
142	O	CH ₃	H	2	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
143	O	CH ₃	H	2	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
144	O	CH ₃	H	2	H	H		=	OH	H
145	O	CH ₃	H	2	H	CH ₃		=	OH	H
146	O	CH ₃	H	2	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
147	O	CH ₃	H	2	H	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
148	O	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
149	O	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
150	O	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
151	O	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
152	O	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
153	O	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
154	O	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₃	CH ₃		=	OH	H
155	O	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
156	O	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
157	O	CH ₃	H	3	H	H	H	H	OH	H
158	O	CH ₃	H	3	H	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
159	O	CH ₃	H	3	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
160	O	CH ₃	H	3	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
161	O	CH ₃	H	3	H	H	H	OH	OH	H
162	O	CH ₃	H	3	H	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
163	O	CH ₃	H	3	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
164	O	CH ₃	H	3	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
165	O	CH ₃	H	3	H	H		=	OH	H
166	O	CH ₃	H	3	H	CH ₃		=	OH	H
167	O	CH ₃	H	3	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H

Table 31

	X	R1	R2	m	R9	R10	R4	R5	R6	R7
168	O	CH ₃	H	3	H	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
169	O	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
170	O	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
171	O	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
172	O	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
173	O	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
174	O	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
175	O	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₃	CH ₃		=	OH	H
176	O	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
177	O	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
178	O	H	CH ₃	1	H	H	H	H	OH	H
179	O	H	CH ₃	1	H	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
180	O	H	CH ₃	1	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
181	O	H	CH ₃	1	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
182	O	H	CH ₃	1	H	H	H	OH	OH	H
183	O	H	CH ₃	1	H	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
184	O	H	CH ₃	1	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
185	O	H	CH ₃	1	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
186	O	H	CH ₃	1	H	H		=	OH	H
187	O	H	CH ₃	1	H	CH ₃		=	OH	H
188	O	H	CH ₃	1	H	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
189	O	H	CH ₃	1	H	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
190	O	H	CH ₃	1	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
191	O	H	CH ₃	1	H	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
192	O	H	CH ₃	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
193	O	H	CH ₃	1	H	CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
194	O	H	CH ₃	1	H	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
195	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H

Table 32

	X	R1	R2	m	R9	R10	R4	R5	R6	R7
196	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
197	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
198	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
199	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
200	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
201	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	CH ₃		=	OH	H
202	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
203	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
204	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
205	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
206	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
207	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
208	O	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
209	O	H	CH ₃	2	H	H	H	H	OH	H
210	O	H	CH ₃	2	H	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
211	O	H	CH ₃	2	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
212	O	H	CH ₃	2	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
213	O	H	CH ₃	2	H	H	H	OH	OH	H
214	O	H	CH ₃	2	H	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
215	O	H	CH ₃	2	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
216	O	H	CH ₃	2	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
217	O	H	CH ₃	2	H	H		=	OH	H
218	O	H	CH ₃	2	H	CH ₃		=	OH	H
219	O	H	CH ₃	2	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
220	O	H	CH ₃	2	H	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
221	O	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
222	O	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
223	O	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H

Table 33

	X	R1	R2	m	R9	R10	R4	R5	R6	R7
224	O	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
225	O	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
226	O	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
227	O	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	CH ₃		=	OH	H
228	O	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
229	O	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
230	O	H	CH ₃	3	H	H	H	H	OH	H
231	O	H	CH ₃	3	H	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
232	O	H	CH ₃	3	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
233	O	H	CH ₃	3	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
234	O	H	CH ₃	3	H	H	H	OH	OH	H
235	O	H	CH ₃	3	H	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
236	O	H	CH ₃	3	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
237	O	H	CH ₃	3	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
238	O	H	CH ₃	3	H	H		=	OH	H
239	O	H	CH ₃	3	H	CH ₃		=	OH	H
240	O	H	CH ₃	3	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
241	O	H	CH ₃	3	H	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
242	O	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
243	O	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
244	O	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
245	O	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
246	O	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
247	O	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
248	O	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	CH ₃		=	OH	H
249	O	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
250	O	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
251	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	H	H	H	H	OH	H

Table 34

	X	R1	R2	m	R9	R10	R4	R5	R6	R7
252	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	H	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
253	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
254	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
255	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	H	H	H	OH	OH	H
256	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	H	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
257	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
258	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
259	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	H	H		=	OH	H
260	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	H	CH ₃		=	OH	H
261	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
262	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	H	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
263	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
264	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
265	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
266	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
267	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
268	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
269	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	CH ₃		=	OH	H
270	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
271	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
272	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	H	H	H	H	OH	H
273	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	H	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
274	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
275	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
276	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	H	H	H	OH	OH	H
277	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	H	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
278	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
279	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H

Table 35

	X	R1	R2	m	R9	R10	R4	R5	R6	R7
280	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	H	H		=	OH	H
281	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	H	CH ₃		=	OH	H
282	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
283	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	H	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
284	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
285	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
286	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
287	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
288	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
289	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
290	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	CH ₃		=	OH	H
291	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
292	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
293	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	H	H	H	H	OH	H
294	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	H	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
295	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
296	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
297	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	H	H	H	OH	OH	H
298	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	H	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
299	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
300	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
301	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	H	H		=	OH	H
302	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	H	CH ₃		=	OH	H
303	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
304	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	H	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
305	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
306	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
307	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H

Table 36

	X	R1	R2	m	R9	R10	R4	R5	R6	R7
308	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
309	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
310	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
311	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	CH ₃		=	OH	H
312	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
313	O	CH ₃	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
314	S	H	H	1	H	H	H	H	OH	H
315	S	H	H	1	H	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
316	S	H	H	1	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
317	S	H	H	1	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
318	S	H	H	1	H	H	H	OH	OH	H
319	S	H	H	1	H	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
320	S	H	H	1	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
321	S	H	H	1	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
322	S	H	H	1	H	H		=	OH	H
323	S	H	H	1	H	CH ₃		=	OH	H
324	S	H	H	1	H	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
325	S	H	H	1	H	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
326	S	H	H	1	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
327	S	H	H	1	H	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
328	S	H	H	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
329	S	H	H	1	H	CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
330	S	H	H	1	H	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
331	S	H	H	1	H	cyclopropyl		=	OH	H
332	S	H	H	1	H	cyclobutyl		=	OH	H
333	S	H	H	1	H	cyclopentyl		=	OH	H
334	S	H	H	1	H	cyclohexyl		=	OH	H
335	S	H	H	1	H	cycloheptyl		=	OH	H

Table 37

	X	R1	R2	m	R9	R10	R4	R5	R6	R7
336	S	H	H	1	H	CH(CF ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
337	S	H	H	1	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
338	S	H	H	1	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
339	S	H	H	1	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
340	S	H	H	1	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
341	S	H	H	1	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
342	S	H	H	1	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
343	S	H	H	1	CH ₃	CH ₃		=	OH	H
344	S	H	H	1	CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
345	S	H	H	1	CH ₃	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
346	S	H	H	1	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
347	S	H	H	1	CH ₃	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
348	S	H	H	1	CH ₃	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
349	S	H	H	1	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
350	S	H	H	1	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
351	S	H	H	1		-(CH ₂) ₂ -		=	OH	H
352	S	H	H	1		-(CH ₂) ₃ -		=	OH	H
353	S	H	H	1		-(CH ₂) ₄ -		=	OH	H
354	S	H	H	1		-(CH ₂) ₅ -		=	OH	H
355	S	H	H	1		-(CH ₂) ₆ -		=	OH	H
356	S	H	H	2	H	H	H	H	OH	H
357	S	H	H	2	H	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
358	S	H	H	2	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
359	S	H	H	2	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
360	S	H	H	2	H	H	H	OH	OH	H
361	S	H	H	2	H	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
362	S	H	H	2	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
363	S	H	H	2	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H

Table 38

	X	R1	R2	m	R9	R10	R4	R5	R6	R7
364	S	H	H	2	H	H		=	OH	H
365	S	H	H	2	H	CH ₃		=	OH	H
366	S	H	H	2	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
367	S	H	H	2	H	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
368	S	H	H	2	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
369	S	H	H	2	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
370	S	H	H	2	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
371	S	H	H	2	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
372	S	H	H	2	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
373	S	H	H	2	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
374	S	H	H	2	CH ₃	CH ₃		=	OH	H
375	S	H	H	2	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
376	S	H	H	2	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
377	S	H	H	3	H	H	H	H	OH	H
378	S	H	H	3	H	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
379	S	H	H	3	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
380	S	H	H	3	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
381	S	H	H	3	H	H	H	OH	OH	H
382	S	H	H	3	H	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
383	S	H	H	3	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
384	S	H	H	3	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
385	S	H	H	3	H	H		=	OH	H
386	S	H	H	3	H	CH ₃		=	OH	H
387	S	H	H	3	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
388	S	H	H	3	H	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
389	S	H	H	3	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
390	S	H	H	3	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
391	S	H	H	3	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H

Table 39

	X	R1	R2	m	R9	R10	R4	R5	R6	R7
392	S	H	H	3	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
393	S	H	H	3	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
394	S	H	H	3	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
395	S	H	H	3	CH ₃	CH ₃		=	OH	H
396	S	H	H	3	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
397	S	H	H	3	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
398	S	CH ₃	H	1	H	H	H	H	OH	H
399	S	CH ₃	H	1	H	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
400	S	CH ₃	H	1	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
401	S	CH ₃	H	1	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
402	S	CH ₃	H	1	H	H	H	OH	OH	H
403	S	CH ₃	H	1	H	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
404	S	CH ₃	H	1	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
405	S	CH ₃	H	1	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
406	S	CH ₃	H	1	H	H		=	OH	H
407	S	CH ₃	H	1	H	CH ₃		=	OH	H
408	S	CH ₃	H	1	H	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
409	S	CH ₃	H	1	H	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
410	S	CH ₃	H	1	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
411	S	CH ₃	H	1	H	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
412	S	CH ₃	H	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
413	S	CH ₃	H	1	H	CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
414	S	CH ₃	H	1	H	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
415	S	CH ₃	H	1	H	cyclopropyl		=	OH	H
416	S	CH ₃	H	1	H	cyclobutyl		=	OH	H
417	S	CH ₃	H	1	H	cyclopentyl		=	OH	H
418	S	CH ₃	H	1	H	cyclohexyl		=	OH	H
419	S	CH ₃	H	1	H	cycloheptyl		=	OH	H

Table 40

	X	R1	R2	m	R9	R10	R4	R5	R6	R7
420	S	CH ₃	H	1	H	CH(CF ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
421	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
422	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
423	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
424	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
425	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
426	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
427	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	CH ₃		=	OH	H
428	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	OCH ₃		=	OH	H
429	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
430	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
431	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
432	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
433	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
434	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
435	S	CH ₃	H	1	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
436	S	CH ₃	H	1		-(CH ₂) ₂ -		=	OH	H
437	S	CH ₃	H	1		-(CH ₂) ₃ -		=	OH	H
438	S	CH ₃	H	1		-(CH ₂) ₄ -		=	OH	H
439	S	CH ₃	H	1		-(CH ₂) ₅ -		=	OH	H
440	S	CH ₃	H	1		-(CH ₂) ₆ -		=	OH	H
441	S	CH ₃	H	2	H	H	H	H	OH	H
442	S	CH ₃	H	2	H	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
443	S	CH ₃	H	2	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
444	S	CH ₃	H	2	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
445	S	CH ₃	H	2	H	H	H	OH	OH	H
446	S	CH ₃	H	2	H	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
447	S	CH ₃	H	2	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H

Table 41

	X	R1	R2	m	R9	R10	R4	R5	R6	R7
448	S	CH ₃	H	2	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
449	S	CH ₃	H	2	H	H		=	OH	H
450	S	CH ₃	H	2	H	CH ₃		=	OH	H
451	S	CH ₃	H	2	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
452	S	CH ₃	H	2	H	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
453	S	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
454	S	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
455	S	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
456	S	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
457	S	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
458	S	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
459	S	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₃	CH ₃		=	OH	H
460	S	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
461	S	CH ₃	H	2	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
462	S	CH ₃	H	3	H	H	H	H	OH	H
463	S	CH ₃	H	3	H	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
464	S	CH ₃	H	3	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
465	S	CH ₃	H	3	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
466	S	CH ₃	H	3	H	H	H	OH	OH	H
467	S	CH ₃	H	3	H	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
468	S	CH ₃	H	3	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
469	S	CH ₃	H	3	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
470	S	CH ₃	H	3	H	H		=	OH	H
471	S	CH ₃	H	3	H	CH ₃		=	OH	H
472	S	CH ₃	H	3	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
473	S	CH ₃	H	3	H	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
474	S	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
475	S	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H

Table 42

	X	R1	R2	m	R9	R10	R4	R5	R6	R7
476	S	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
477	S	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
478	S	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
479	S	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
480	S	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₃	CH ₃		=	OH	H
481	S	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
482	S	CH ₃	H	3	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
483	S	H	CH ₃	1	H	H	H	H	OH	H
484	S	H	CH ₃	1	H	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
485	S	H	CH ₃	1	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
486	S	H	CH ₃	1	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
487	S	H	CH ₃	1	H	H	H	OH	OH	H
488	S	H	CH ₃	1	H	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
489	S	H	CH ₃	1	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
490	S	H	CH ₃	1	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
491	S	H	CH ₃	1	H	H		=	OH	H
492	S	H	CH ₃	1	H	CH ₃		=	OH	H
493	S	H	CH ₃	1	H	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
494	S	H	CH ₃	1	H	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
495	S	H	CH ₃	1	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
496	S	H	CH ₃	1	H	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
497	S	H	CH ₃	1	H	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
498	S	H	CH ₃	1	H	CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
499	S	H	CH ₃	1	H	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
500	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
501	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
502	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
503	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H

Table 43

	X	R1	R2	m	R9	R10	R4	R5	R6	R7
504	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
505	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
506	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	CH ₃		=	OH	H
507	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
508	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
509	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
510	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	(CH ₂) ₃ CH ₃		=	OH	H
511	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
512	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₃		=	OH	H
513	S	H	CH ₃	1	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
514	S	H	CH ₃	2	H	H	H	H	OH	H
515	S	H	CH ₃	2	H	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
516	S	H	CH ₃	2	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
517	S	H	CH ₃	2	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
518	S	H	CH ₃	2	H	H	H	OH	OH	H
519	S	H	CH ₃	2	H	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
520	S	H	CH ₃	2	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
521	S	H	CH ₃	2	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
522	S	H	CH ₃	2	H	H		=	OH	H
523	S	H	CH ₃	2	H	CH ₃		=	OH	H
524	S	H	CH ₃	2	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
525	S	H	CH ₃	2	H	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
526	S	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
527	S	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
528	S	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
529	S	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
530	S	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
531	S	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H

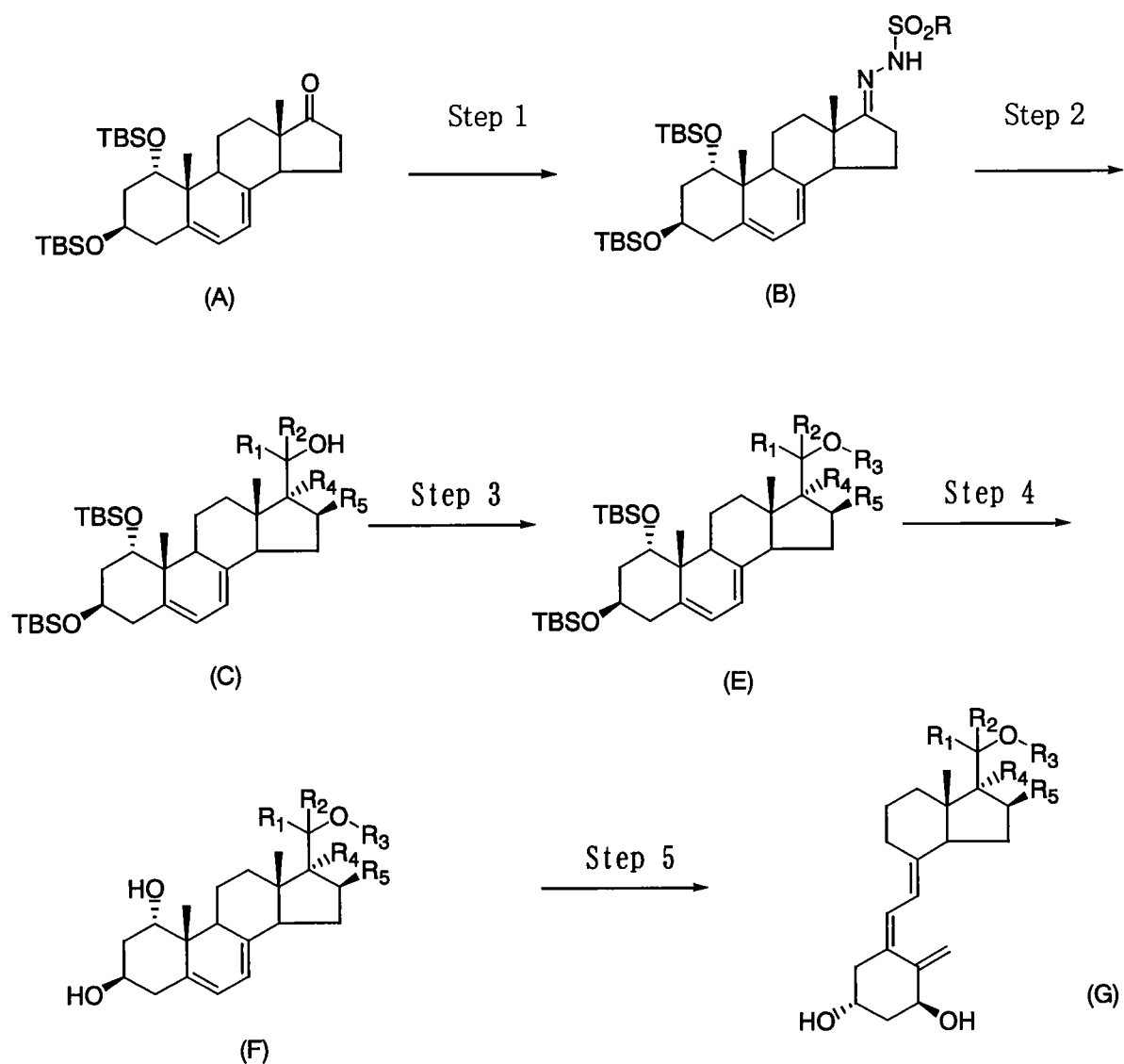
Table 44

	X	R1	R2	m	R9	R10	R4	R5	R6	R7
532	S	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	CH ₃		=	OH	H
533	S	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
534	S	H	CH ₃	2	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
535	S	H	CH ₃	3	H	H	H	H	OH	H
536	S	H	CH ₃	3	H	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
537	S	H	CH ₃	3	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
538	S	H	CH ₃	3	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
539	S	H	CH ₃	3	H	H	H	OH	OH	H
540	S	H	CH ₃	3	H	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
541	S	H	CH ₃	3	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
542	S	H	CH ₃	3	H	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
543	S	H	CH ₃	3	H	H		=	OH	H
544	S	H	CH ₃	3	H	CH ₃		=	OH	H
545	S	H	CH ₃	3	H	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
546	S	H	CH ₃	3	H	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H
547	S	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	OH	H
548	S	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	OH	H
549	S	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	H	OH	H
550	S	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	OH	OH	H
551	S	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	OH	OH	H
552	S	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃	H	OH	OH	H
553	S	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	CH ₃		=	OH	H
554	S	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂		=	OH	H
555	S	H	CH ₃	3	CH ₃	C(CH ₃) ₃		=	OH	H

The vitamin D derivative of Formula (1) according to the present invention may be prepared in the following manners. However, the preparation is not particularly limited to these manners and other procedures may be used
5 for synthesis.

I. Synthesis of vitamin D derivatives of Formula (1)
wherein X is an oxygen atom

Vitamin D derivatives of Formula (1) wherein X is an
10 oxygen atom, R₆ is a hydroxyl group, and R₇ is a hydrogen atom can be prepared as follows, starting with a compound of Formula (A) found in JP 61-267550 A or E. Murayama et al., Chem. Pharm. Bull. 34(10), 1986, 4410-4413:



wherein TBS represents a t-butyldimethylsilyl group.

5 (Step 1) Formation of hydrazone

In an appropriate solvent, Compound (A) is treated with arylsulfonylhydrazide or alkylsulfonylhydrazide to synthesize Compound (B).

Examples of arylsulfonylhydrazide or
 10 alkylsulfonylhydrazide available for use in this reaction
 include benzenesulfonylhydrazide, p-

toluenesulfonylhydrazide, m-toluenesulfonylhydrazide, o-toluenesulfonylhydrazide, 4-ethylbenzenesulfonylhydrazide, 2-mesitylenesulfonylhydrazide, 4-chlorobenzenesulfonylhydrazide, 4-isopropylbenzenesulfonylhydrazide, 2,4,6-triisopropylbenzenesulfonylhydrazide, methanesulfonylhydrazide, 2-methyl-2-propanesulfonylhydrazide, 2-propanesulfonylhydrazide and ethanesulfonylhydrazide. Preferred are

10 benzenesulfonylhydrazide, p-toluenesulfonylhydrazide and 2,4,6-triisopropylbenzenesulfonylhydrazide, and more preferred is 2,4,6-triisopropylbenzenesulfonylhydrazide.

Examples of a solvent available for use in this reaction include hydrocarbon-, ether-, halogen-, ester-,

15 amide-, alcohol-, sulfoxide- and nitrile-based solvents. Specific examples include hexane, benzene, toluene, diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, 1,4-dioxane, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, t-butyl methyl ether, diisopropyl ether, dichloromethane, chloroform, 1,2-dichloroethane, chlorobenzene, ethyl

20 acetate, methyl acetate, propyl acetate, N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone, 1,3-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2(1H)-pyrimidinone, methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, dimethyl sulfoxide, acetonitrile and propionitrile. Preferred are

25 toluene, diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dichloromethane and ethyl acetate, and more preferred are tetrahydrofuran and ethyl acetate.

The reaction may be performed at any temperature as

long as the reaction can proceed, preferably at 0°C to 100°C, more preferably at room temperature.

(Step 2) Alkylation

In an appropriate solvent, Compound (B) is then
5 treated with a base, followed by formaldehyde (or its equivalent such as 1,3,5-trioxane and paraformaldehyde) or acetone to synthesize Compound (C).

Examples of a base available for use in the above reaction include n-butyllithium, s-butyllithium, t-
10 butyllithium, methyllithium, phenyllithium, methylmagnesium bromide, methylmagnesium chloride, methylmagnesium iodide, isopropylmagnesium bromide, diisopropylmagnesium, lithium diisopropylamide, lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, lithium 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidide, lithium amide, sodium
15 hydride, sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, potassium hydride and potassium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide. Preferred are n-butyllithium, s-butyllithium, t-butyllithium and lithium diisopropylamide, and more preferred are n-butyllithium and s-butyllithium.

20 In the above reaction, an appropriate metal salt may be added after the reaction with a base. Examples of a metal salt include cerium chloride, magnesium bromide, magnesium chloride, zinc chloride, titanium tetrachloride, chlorotitanium triisopropoxide, samarium chloride and
25 indium chloride, with cerium chloride being preferred.

Examples of a solvent available for use in the above reaction include hydrocarbon- and ether-based solvents. Specific examples include pentane, hexane, benzene, toluene,

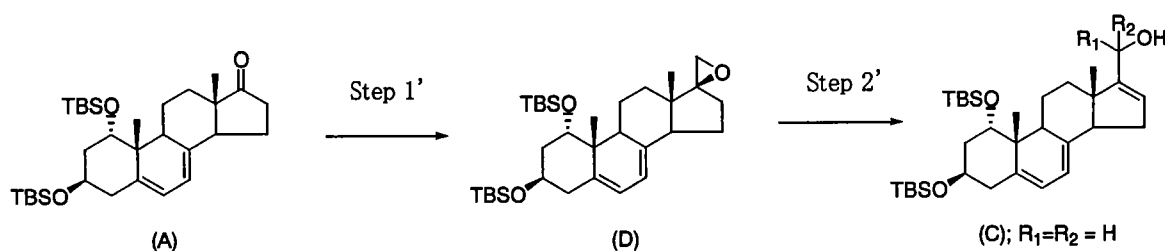
diethyl ether, t-butyl methyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, 1,4-dioxane and anisole. Preferred are hexane, diethyl ether and tetrahydrofuran, and more preferred are hexane and tetrahydrofuran.

5 This reaction may also be performed in the presence of an amide or amine compound. Examples of an amide or amine compound include 1,4-diazabicyclo[2,2,2]octane, N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylenediamine, 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone, 1,3-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2(1H)-
10 pyrimidinone, N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide and hexamethylphosphortriamide. Preferred are N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylenediamine, 1,3-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2(1H)-pyrimidinone and
hexamethylphosphortriamide, and more preferred is
15 N,N,N',N'-tetramethylethylenediamine.

The reaction with a base may be performed at any temperature as long as the reaction can proceed, preferably at -100°C to 50°C, more preferably at -80°C to 20°C.

The reaction with formaldehyde (or its equivalent
20 such as 1,3,5-trioxane, paraformaldehyde) or acetone may be performed at any temperature as long as the reaction can proceed, preferably at -100°C to 50°C, more preferably at -80°C to 20°C.

In a case where R₁ and R₂ are each a hydrogen atom and
25 R₄ and R₅ together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions, Compound (C) can also be synthesized as follows.



(Step 1') Epoxidation

In an appropriate solvent, Compound (A) is treated with a trimethylsulfonium salt or a trimethylsulfoxonium salt in the presence of a base to synthesize Compound (D).

Examples of a trimethylsulfonium salt or a trimethylsulfoxonium salt available for use in this reaction include trimethylsulfonium iodide, trimethylsulfonium bromide, trimethylsulfonium chloride, trimethylsulfonium methylsulfate, trimethylsulfonium tetrafluoroborate, trimethylsulfonium perchlorate, trimethylsulfoxonium iodide, trimethylsulfoxonium bromide, trimethylsulfoxonium chloride, trimethylsulfoxonium methylsulfate, trimethylsulfoxonium tetrafluoroborate and trimethylsulfoxonium perchlorate, with trimethylsulfonium bromide and trimethylsulfoxonium iodide being preferred.

Examples of a base available for use in this reaction include n-butyllithium, s-butyllithium, t-butyllithium, methyllithium, phenyllithium, methylmagnesium bromide, methylmagnesium chloride, methylmagnesium iodide, isopropylmagnesium bromide, lithium diisopropylamide, lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, lithium 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidide, lithium amide, sodium hydride, sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, potassium hydride,

potassium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide. Preferred are sodium hydride, potassium hydride, n-butyllithium, s-butyllithium, t-butyllithium, sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide, and
5 more preferred are sodium hydride and potassium hydride.

Examples of a solvent available for use in this reaction include hydrocarbon-, ether-, amide- and sulfoxide-based solvents. Specific examples include pentane, hexane, benzene, toluene, diethyl ether, t-butyl
10 methyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, 1,4-dioxane, anisole, diglyme, N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone, 1,3-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2(1H)-pyrimidinone and dimethyl sulfoxide, with dimethyl sulfoxide being preferred. Such a
15 solvent may be used in combination with an ether-based solvent (e.g., tetrahydrofuran), if necessary.

The reaction may be performed at any temperature as long as the reaction can proceed, preferably at -20°C to 20°C.

20 (Step 2') Ring-opening of epoxide

In an appropriate solvent, Compound (D) is treated with an acid to synthesize Compound (C).

Examples of an acid available for use in this reaction include hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, acetic
25 acid, phosphoric acid, aluminum trimethoxide, aluminum triethoxide, aluminum triisopropoxide, aluminum tri-t-butoxide, aluminum chloride, zinc chloride, tin(II) chloride, tin(IV) chloride, titanium(IV) chloride, titanium

tetramethoxide, titanium tetraethoxide and titanium tetraisopropoxide. Preferred are aluminum trimethoxide, aluminum triethoxide, aluminum triisopropoxide and aluminum tri-t-butoxide, and more preferred is aluminum

5 triisopropoxide.

Examples of a solvent available for use in this reaction include hydrocarbon-, ether-, halogen- and amide-based solvents. Specific examples include pentane, hexane, benzene, 1,2-dichlorobenzene, toluene, diethyl ether, 10 tetrahydrofuran, 1,4-dioxane, t-butyl methyl ether, diglyme, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, 1,4-dioxane, anisole, dichloromethane, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, 1,2-dichloromethane, N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone, 1,3-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2(1H)- 15 pyrimidinone and dimethyl sulfoxide. Preferred are benzene, 1,2-dichlorobenzene and toluene, and more preferred is 1,2-dichlorobenzene.

This reaction may be performed at any temperature as long as the reaction can proceed, preferably at 0°C to 200°C, 20 more preferably at 80°C to 180°C.

The above reaction may be performed using a base instead of an acid. Examples of a base include n-butyllithium, s-butyllithium, t-butyllithium, methyllithium, phenyllithium, methylmagnesium bromide, methylmagnesium 25 chloride, methylmagnesium iodide, isopropylmagnesium bromide, lithium diethylamide, lithium diisopropylamide, lithium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, lithium 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidide, lithium amide, sodium hydride,

sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, potassium hydride,
potassium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, diethylaluminum
diisopropylamide, diethylaluminum 2,2,6,6-
tetramethylpiperidide, sodium hydroxide and potassium
5 hydroxide. Preferred are lithium diethylamide,
diisopropylmagnesium, lithium diisopropylamide, lithium
bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, lithium 2,2,6,6-
tetramethylpiperidide, lithium amide, sodium hydride,
sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, potassium hydride,
10 potassium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide, diethylaluminum
diisopropylamide and diethylaluminum 2,2,6,6-
tetramethylpiperidide, and more preferred is lithium
diethylamide.

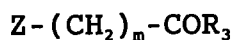
Examples of a solvent available for use in the
15 reaction with a base include hydrocarbon-, ether-, halogen-
and amide-based solvents. Specific examples include
pentane, hexane, benzene, 1,2-dichlorobenzene, toluene,
diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, 1,4-dioxane, t-butyl methyl
ether, diglyme, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, 1,4-dioxane, anisole,
20 dichloromethane, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, 1,2-
dichloroethane, N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-
dimethylacetamide, 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone, 1,3-
dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2(1H)-pyrimidinone and dimethyl
sulfoxide, with benzene, toluene, diethyl ether and
25 tetrahydrofuran being preferred.

The reaction with a base may be performed at any
temperature as long as the reaction can proceed, preferably
at -40°C to 200°C, more preferably at 0°C to 100°C.

(Step 3) Introduction of a side chain

In order to introduce a side chain, Compound (C) prepared in the above Steps (1) and (2) or Steps (1') and (2') is reacted with an alkylating agent corresponding to
5 the side chain in the presence of a base, thereby obtaining Compound (E).

An alkylating agent available for use corresponds to R_3 in the compound of Formula (1) according to the present invention. Namely, examples include alkylating agents
10 represented by the following Formula corresponding to the side chain R_3 :



wherein Z represents a leaving group such as a halogen atom, a mesyloxy group, a tosyloxy group or a
15 trifluoromethanesulfonyloxy group,

or



(JP 6-72994 A, T. Mikami, T. Iwaoka, M. Kato, H. Watanabe and N. Kubodera, Synth. Commun. 27(14), 1997, 2363-2369).

20 Examples of $Z-(CH_2)_m-COR_3$ include t-butyl bromoacetate, N-t-butylbromoacetamide and N-t-butyl-N-methylbromoacetamide.

Examples of $CH_2 = CH-COR_3$ include acrylic acid, methyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate, n-propyl acrylate, i-propyl
25 acrylate, butyl acrylate, t-butyl acrylate, acrylamide, N-methylacrylamide, N,N-dimethylacrylamide, N-ethylacrylamide, N,N-diethylacrylamide and N-t-butylacrylamide.

Examples of a base include alkali metal hydrides,

alkali metal alkoxides, metal dialkylamides and metal
alkyls. Preferred are sodium hydride, potassium hydride,
potassium t-butoxide, lithium diisopropylamide, lithium
bistrimethylsilylamide, methyllithium, n-butyllithium and
5 ethylmagnesium bromide, and more preferred are sodium
hydride and potassium hydride.

This reaction may be performed in the presence of a
crown ether. Examples of a crown ether include 15-crown-5,
18-crown-6 and dibenzo-18-crown-6.

10 Examples of a solvent include hydrocarbon-, ether-
and amide-based solvents. Specific examples include
benzene, toluene, diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, 1,2-
dimethoxyethane, 1,4-dioxane, N,N-dimethylacetamide,
N,N-dimethylformamide, 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone and
15 1,3-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2(1H)-pyrimidinone.
Preferred are tetrahydrofuran, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, N,N-
dimethylformamide and 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone, and
more preferred is tetrahydrofuran.

The reaction is performed at a temperature varying
20 according to the type of substrate, generally at a
temperature ranging from -40°C to the boiling point or
decomposition point of the solvent used, preferably at 0°C
to 200°C, more preferably around room temperature to around
120°C.

25 The introduction of the side chain is not
particularly limited to the above-stated manner and may
also be performed in other manners known to those skilled
in the art.

(Step 4) Deprotection

According to conventional procedures, protecting groups are removed from Compound (E) to give Compound (F).

Examples of a deprotection reagent available for use
5 include hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, acetic acid,
acidic ion exchange resins, tetrabutylammonium fluoride,
hydrogen fluoride/pyridine, hydrogen fluoride/triethylamine
and hydrofluoric acid, with acidic ion exchange resins,
tetrabutylammonium fluoride and hydrogen fluoride/pyridine
10 being preferred.

The deprotection is generally performed in an ether-based solvent, preferably in tetrahydrofuran. The reaction temperature for deprotection will vary according to the type of substrate, but it is generally preferable to
15 perform the deprotection at a temperature ranging from room temperature to 65°C.

(Step 5) Photoreaction and thermal isomerization

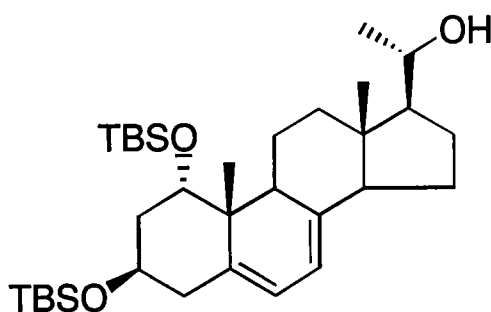
According to conventional procedures, Compound (F) is subjected to photoreaction and thermal isomerization to
20 give Compound (G).

Steps 3, 4 and 5 are not always performed in the order stated above. These steps may be performed in the following order: Step 3 → Step 5 → Step 4 or Step 5 → Step 3 → Step 4, provided that Step 4 should not precede
25 Step 3.

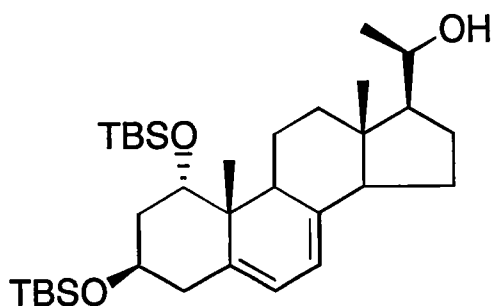
In each step, the side chain may be modified, if necessary, in a known manner such as solvolysis (including hydrolysis)-esterification/amidation, ester exchange

reaction (Larock, R. C., Comprehensive Organic Transformations, 2nd ed., Wiley-VCH: New York, 1999).

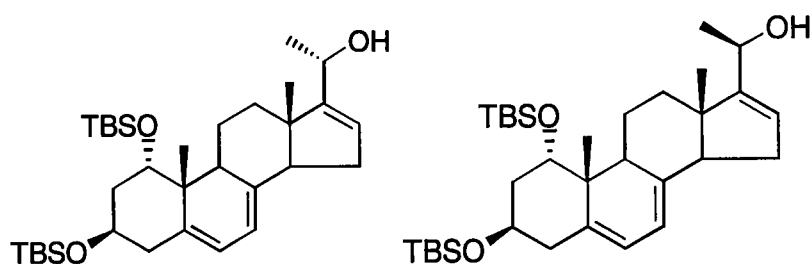
In addition, any one of the compounds as listed below may be used as a compound of Formula (C) to start treatment
5 from Step 3 or 5.



This compound can be found in JP 61-267550 A or E.
10 Murayama, K. Miyamoto, N. Kubodera, T. Mori and I.
Matsunaga, Chem. Pharm. Bull. 34(10), 1986, 4410-4413.



15 This compound can be found in JP 6-86626 A and N.
Kubodera, H. Watanabe, K. Miyamoto and M. Matsumoto, Bioorg.
Med. Chem. Lett. 3(9), 1993, 1869-1872.

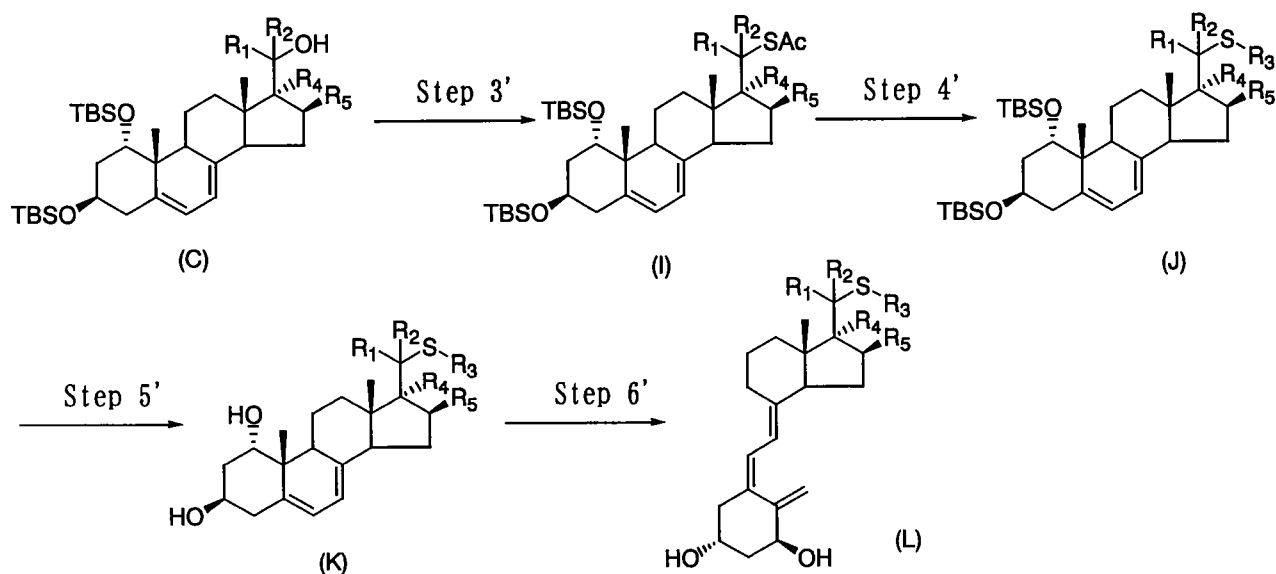


These compounds can be found in JP 10-231284 A.

5 II. Synthesis of vitamin D derivatives of Formula (1)
wherein X is a sulfur atom

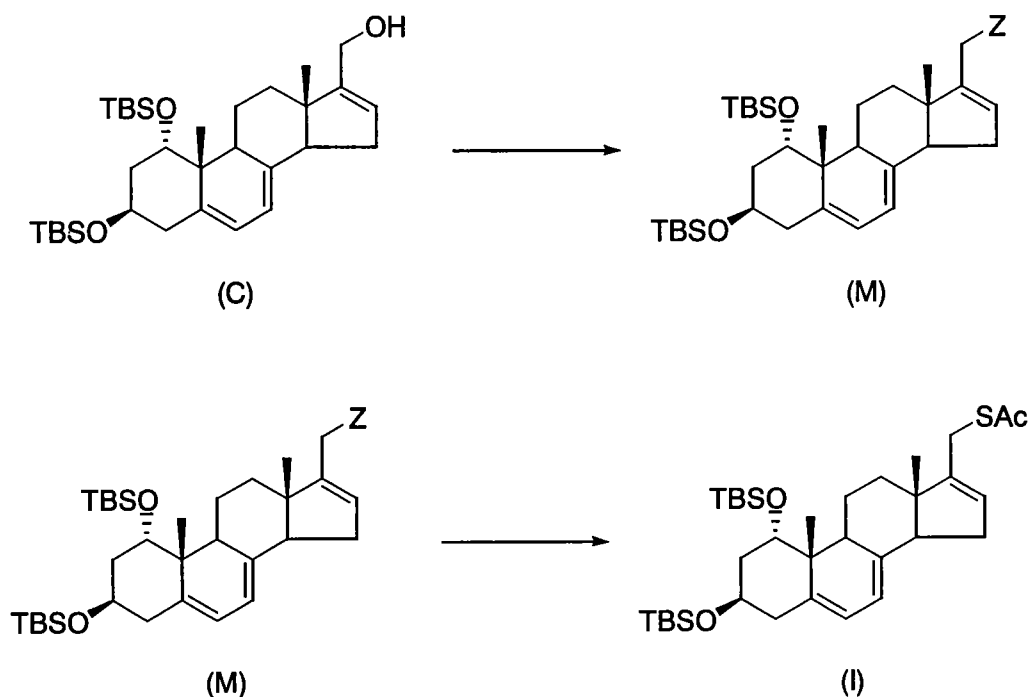
Vitamin D derivatives of Formula (1) wherein X is a sulfur atom, R_6 is a hydroxyl group, and R_7 is a hydrogen atom can be prepared as follows, starting with Compound (C)

10 obtained through the above Steps 1, 2, etc.



15 (Step 3') Introduction of a sulfur functional group

Compound (C) is subjected to, for example, the following two reactions to give Compound (I):



wherein Z represents a leaving group such as a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, an iodine atom, a methanesulfonyloxy group or a toluenesulfonyloxy group.

5

Compound (C) can be converted into Compound (M) having a leaving group, according to conventional procedures (Larock, R. C. Comprehensive Organic Transformations, 2nd ed., Wiley-VCH: New York, 1999).

10

Although the above scheme shows the reaction of Compound (C) wherein R_1 and R_2 are each a hydrogen atom, and R_4 and R_5 together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions, other cases may also be treated similarly.

In an appropriate solvent, Compound (M) is then
 15 treated with a metal salt of thiocarboxylic or dithiocarboxylic acid to synthesize Compound (I).

Examples of a metal salt of thiocarboxylic or dithiocarboxylic acid include sodium thioacetate, potassium thioacetate, sodium thiobenzoate, potassium thiobenzoate, sodium dithioacetate, potassium dithioacetate, sodium dithiobenzoate and potassium dithiobenzoate, with potassium thioacetate being preferred.

Examples of a solvent include hydrocarbon-, ether-, halogen-, ketone/ester/amide-, sulfoxide- and nitrile-based solvents. Specific examples include hexane, benzene, toluene, diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, 1,4-dioxane, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, dichloromethane, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, acetone, ethyl acetate, N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone, 1,3-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2(1H)-pyrimidinone, dimethyl sulfoxide and acetonitrile. Preferred are diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, 1,4-dioxane, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, acetone, N,N-dimethylformamide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone and dimethyl sulfoxide, and more preferred are tetrahydrofuran, acetone and dimethyl sulfoxide. Further, these solvents may be used in combination.

The reaction may be performed at any temperature as long as the reaction can proceed, generally at -50°C to 100°C, preferably at 0°C to room temperature.

The above two reactions may be performed continuously, that is, after conversion of the hydroxyl group into a leaving group, Compound (M) without work-up may be treated with a metal salt of thiocarboxylic or dithiocarboxylic

acid.

(Step 4') Alkali solvolysis and S-alkylation

Compound (I) is solvolized under alkaline conditions simultaneously with S-alkylation to give Compound (J).

5 Examples of a base available for use in alkali solvolysis and S-alkylation include lithium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium methoxide and potassium t-butoxide, with sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide and sodium methoxide being preferred.

10 Examples of a solvent available for use include water and alcohol-based solvents. For example, methanol, ethanol, propanol and butanol may be used alone or in combination with an ether-based solvent such as diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, 1,4-dioxane or
15 diglyme.

An alkylating agent available for use may correspond to the side chain, as stated in Section I., Step 3.

The reaction is generally performed at -40°C to 100°C, preferably at 0°C to 50°C, more preferably at room
20 temperature.

(Step 5') Deprotection

According to conventional procedures, protecting groups are removed from Compound (J) to give Compound (K).

Examples of a deprotection reagent available for use
25 include hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, acetic acid, acidic ion exchange resins, tetrabutylammonium fluoride, hydrogen fluoride/pyridine, hydrogen fluoride/triethylamine and hydrofluoric acid, with acidic ion exchange resins and

tetrabutylammonium fluoride being preferred.

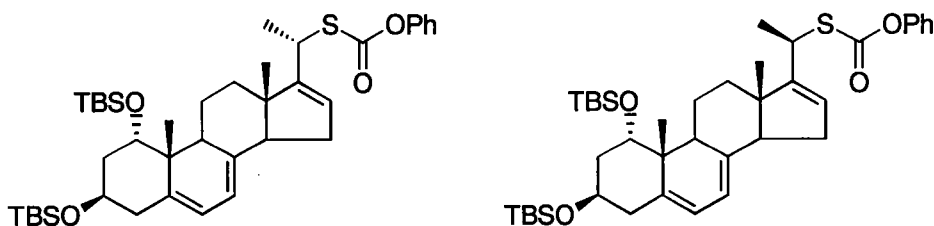
The deprotection is generally performed in an ether-based solvent, preferably in tetrahydrofuran. The reaction temperature for deprotection will vary according to the type of substrate, but it is generally preferable to perform the deprotection at a temperature ranging from room temperature to 65°C.

(Step 6') Photoreaction and thermal isomerization

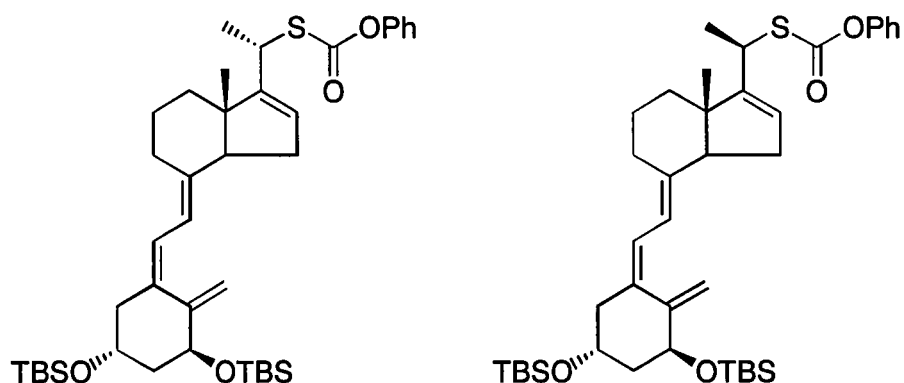
According to conventional procedures, Compound (K) is subjected to photoreaction and thermal isomerization to give Compound (L).

Steps 3', 4', 5' and 6 may be performed in any order, provided that Steps 4' and 5' should not precede Step 3'.

In addition, either of the compounds as listed below, which can be found in JP 10-231284 A, may be used as a compound of Formula (I) to start reaction from Step 4'.



Further, either of the compounds as listed below, which can be found in JP 10-231284 A, may be used as a compound of Formula (I) to start reaction from Step 4'. In this case, Step 6' can be omitted.



In the respective steps of synthesis schemes I and II stated above, the respective intermediates and final products can be purified and isolated by standard techniques such as silica gel column chromatography, thin layer chromatography and recrystallization.

The present invention enables the advantageous preparation of a compound represented by the above Formula (3), which may be used as an intermediate for the preparation of the vitamin D derivative of Formula (1) according to the present invention.

In preparing a compound of Formula (3) from a compound of Formula (2), tetramethyltin and dimethylzinc have been conventionally used as a reaction reagent. However, the former has required improvement in view of toxicity and reactivity because its low reactivity allows side reactions to proceed simultaneously with the desired reaction, while the latter has required improvement in view of reactivity because its high reactivity allows side reactions to occur preferentially over the desired reaction.

In contrast, when an organoaluminum reagent is used for the preparation of Compound (3) in accordance with the

present invention, the reagent causes few side reactions to occur and enables the desired reaction to proceed in high selectivity, thereby resulting in an increased yield of the reaction product. The reagent used is also less toxic. The
5 present invention therefore achieves a more advantageous preparation of a compound of Formula (3), as compared to conventional techniques. This means that the present invention is also more advantageous in preparing a compound of Formula (1) than conventional techniques because the
10 benefits in preparing Compound (3), when applied to the preparation of Compound (1), result in an increased yield of Compound (1) and reduced toxicity of the reagent used.

In Formula (2), examples of the protecting group as R_{12} and R_{13} include an acetyl group and a tert-butyl-
15 butyldimethylsilyl group. Examples of the leaving group as R_{14} include a bromine atom, an iodine atom, a trifluoromethanesulfonyloxy group and a nonafluorobutanesulfonyloxy group. A compound of Formula (2) can be prepared by, for example, the method described
20 in Example 24 below.

The compound of Formula (2) can then be carbonylated with carbon monoxide in an organic solvent (e.g., N,N-dimethylformamide, dimethyl sulfoxide, N,N-dimethylacetamide, 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone,
25 tetrahydrofuran, toluene) in the presence of an organoaluminum reagent of Formula (4) and a palladium catalyst to give the desired compound of Formula (3) advantageously.

Examples of an organoaluminum reagent include dimethylaluminum chloride, diethylaluminum chloride, di-n-propylaluminum chloride, di-n-butylaluminum chloride and diphenylaluminum chloride.

5 Examples of a palladium catalyst include tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium, dichlorobis(triphenylphosphine)palladium, dichloro[1,3-bis(diphenylphosphino)propane]palladium, dichloro[1,2-bis(diphenylphosphino)ethane]palladium,
10 bis(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium and tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium.

In the present invention, these catalysts may be used in combination with a ligand such as triphenylphosphine, tributylphosphine, tricyclohexylphosphine or tri-tert-
15 butylphosphine, if necessary, in order to attain higher catalytic activity or higher reaction selectivity.

The carbonylation is performed at a temperature of 0°C to 150°C under a carbon monoxide atmosphere at normal to elevated pressure (up to about 20 atm) for around 10
20 minutes to around 12 hours.

The compound of Formula (3) thus prepared can be used as an intermediate for the synthesis of the vitamin D derivative of Formula (1) according to the present invention.

25 Namely, the compound of Formula (1) can be prepared from the compound of Formula (3) by, for example, the method described in Example 25 below.

In Formula (3), R_{12} and R_{13} are as defined in Formula

(2) and R₁₅ represents an alkyl group such as methyl, ethyl, propyl and butyl, an aryl group such as phenyl, an alkenyl group such as vinyl, or an alkynyl group such as ethynyl.

The vitamin D derivative of Formula (1) thus prepared
5 is a pharmaceutically useful compound with a reduced hypercalcemic effect, as shown in Examples below.

A pharmaceutical composition comprising the vitamin D derivative of the present invention may be formulated into the desired dosage form such as tablets, granules, fine
10 granules, capsules, powders, injections, solutions, suspensions, emulsions, percutaneous absorption formulations or suppositories in combination with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, excipients, disintegrating agents, lubricants, binders, flavoring
15 agents, coloring agents and the like.

In a case where a therapeutic agent for skin diseases comprising the vitamin D derivative of the present invention as an active ingredient is used for the reaction of psoriasis or the like, the agent may be formulated into
20 a dosage form suitable for external application such as ointments, creams or lotions.

The dose of the therapeutic agent comprising the vitamin D derivative of the present invention as an active ingredient can be determined as appropriate for the type of
25 disease to be treated, the condition, physique, diathesis, age and sex of a patient, the intended route of administration, or the type of dosage form, etc. The agent is generally used in an amount as the active ingredient of

0.001 to 10,000 µg/day, preferably 0.01 to 1,000 µg/day for oral administration, in an amount of 0.01 to 10,000 µg/day, preferably 0.1 to 1,000 µg/day for injection, and in an amount of 1 to 50,000 µg/day, preferably 10 to 5,000 µg/day for external application, which doses may be administered at a time or in divided portions twice or three times a day.

In a case where a therapeutic agent for skin diseases comprising the vitamin D derivative of the present invention as an active ingredient is used for the reaction of psoriasis or the like, the agent is preferably administered by topical application such as external application, but in some cases, it may be systemically administered by oral or parenteral route.

15

Examples

The present invention will be further described in the following Examples, which are provided for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

In these Examples, each NMR spectrum was measured in CDCl₃, unless otherwise specified, and using tetramethylenesilane or chloroform as an internal standard. Each mass spectrum (MS) was measured in EI mode and at an ionizing voltage of 70 eV. Each ultraviolet absorption spectrum (UV) was measured in an ethanol solvent. Column chromatography and preparative thin layer chromatography were performed using silica gel (75 to 150 µm or 40 to 63

μm) and silica gel (thickness: 1 mm, 0.5 mm or 0.25 mm, 20 × 20 cm each), respectively.

(Example 1) Preparation of 17-acetylthiomethyl-1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)androsta-5,7,16-triene

- 5 (1) Preparation of 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-17-(2,4,6-triisopropylbenzenesulfonylhydrazono)androsta-5,7-diene

1α,3β-Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-17-oxoandrosta-5,7-diene (1.64 g, 3.08 mmol) and 2,4,6-triisopropylbenzenesulfonylhydrazide (1.01 g, 3.39 mmol) were dissolved in ethyl acetate (6 ml) and stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. After evaporation under reduced pressure to remove the solvent, the resulting residue was purified by column chromatography (hexane:ethyl acetate = 15:1) to give the titled compound (1.86 g, 75%).

¹H NMR δ: 7.15(s, 2H), 6.98(brs, 1H), 5.58(d, J=5.8Hz, 1H), 5.40-5.33(m, 1H), 4.28-4.20(m, 2H), 4.18-3.93(m, 1H), 3.70-3.63(m, 1H), 2.95-2.74(m, 2H), 1.30-1.22(m, 24H), 0.88(s, 9H), 0.85(s, 9H), 0.68(s, 3H), 0.09(s, 3H), 0.06(s, 20 3H), 0.04(s, 3H), 0.03(s, 3H). IR(KBr): 3232, 2956, 2860, 1600, 1462, 1426, 1384, 1372, 1362, 1328, 1254, 1214, 1194, 1166, 1154, 1102, 1038, 1006, 968, 952, 938, 928, 916, 878, 834, 774, 716, 666, 548 cm⁻¹.

- (2) Preparation of 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-17-(hydroxymethyl)androsta-5,7,16-triene

A solution of 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-17-(2,4,6-triisopropylbenzenesulfonylhydrazono)androsta-5,7-diene (32.7 mg, 0.0403 mmol) in hexane (0.8 ml) and

tetramethylethylenediamine (0.16 ml) was cooled to -78°C, followed by addition of 1.53 M n-butyllithium (0.106 ml, 0.161 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at -78°C for 2 hours and then warmed to 0°C and stirred for 15 minutes. 5 After addition of paraformaldehyde (10 mg, 0.33 mmol), the reaction mixture was stirred at 0°C for 1 hour and then at room temperature for 1 hour. Aqueous sodium chloride was added to the reaction mixture, which was then extracted with dichloromethane, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate 10 and evaporated to remove the solvent. The resulting residue was purified by column chromatography (hexane:ethyl acetate = 6:1) to give the titled compound (13.6 mg, 62%).

(3) Preparation of 17-acetylthiomethyl-1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)androsta-5,7,16-triene

15 To a solution of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-17-(hydroxymethyl)androsta-5,7,16-triene (4.00 g, 7.34 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (70 ml), triethylamine (4.10 ml, 29.4 mmol) was added and methanesulfonyl chloride (1.70 ml, 22.0 mmol) was further 20 added dropwise at -10°C, followed by stirring for 20 minutes. After warming to room temperature, a solution of potassium thioacetate (3.73 g, 29.4 mmol) in dimethyl sulfoxide (70 ml) was added to the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 minutes, diluted with 25 hexane, washed with water and then dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After evaporation under reduced pressure to remove the solvent, the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane:ethyl

acetate = 15:1) to give the titled compound (3.91 g, 88%) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 2954, 2929, 2897, 2856, 1695, 1471, 1462, 1371, 1360, 1254, 1099 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.05(s, 1H), 0.07(s, 3H), 0.07(s, 3H), 0.11(s, 3H), 0.82(s, 3H), 0.88(s, 18H), 0.94(s, 3H), 2.34(s, 3H), 2.79-2.90(m, 1H), 3.52-3.68(m, 2H), 3.68-3.73(m, 1H), 3.98-4.12(m, 1H), 5.35-5.41(m, 1H), 5.57-5.64(m, 2H). MS m/z : 602(M^+), 413(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 234, 261, 271, 281, 294.

10 (Example 2)

Steps (1) and (2) in Example 1 were replaced by the following Steps (1) and (2).

(1) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)androsta-5,7-diene-(17S)-spiro-2'-oxirane

Sodium hydride (60% in oil, 0.2821 g, 7.06 mmol) was added to dimethyl sulfoxide (13 ml) and stirred at 80°C for 1 hour. The resulting suspension was cooled to 0°C and diluted with tetrahydrofuran (19 ml), to which a solution of trimethylsulfonium iodide (1.33 g, 6.50 mmol) in dimethyl sulfoxide (9 ml) was then added dropwise and stirred at 0°C for 35 minutes. Subsequently, a solution of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-17-oxoandrosta-5,7-diene (1.0 g, 1.88 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (7 ml) was added and stirred at room temperature for 14 hours. The reaction mixture was poured into saturated aqueous ammonium chloride, extracted with ethyl acetate, washed with water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride, and then dried over

anhydrous sodium sulfate. After evaporation under reduced pressure to remove the solvent, the residue was purified by column chromatography (hexane:ethyl acetate = 6:1) to give the titled compound (0.93 g, 91%) as a white foam.

5 ¹H NMR δ: 0.05(s, 3H), 0.06(s, 3H), 0.07(s, 3H), 0.11(s, 3H), 0.88(s, 3H), 0.89(s, 3H), 2.65(d, J=4.9Hz, 1H), 2.93(d, J=4.9Hz, 1H), 3.71(brs, 1H), 3.98-4.12(m, 1H), 5.35-5.43(m, 1H), 5.57-5.64(m, 1H).

(2) Preparation of 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-
10 17-(hydroxymethyl)androsta-5,7,16-triene

To a solution of 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)androsta-5,7-diene-(17S)-spiro-2'-oxirane (20 g, 36.7 mmol) in 1,2-dichlorobenzene (130 ml), aluminum isopropoxide (22 g, 108 mmol) was added under an
15 argon atmosphere and stirred at 130°C for 1.5 hours. An aqueous solution of Rochelle salt was added to the reaction mixture, which was then extracted with ethyl acetate (twice), followed by washing with water and drying over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After evaporation under reduced
20 pressure to remove the solvent, the residue was purified by column chromatography (hexane:ethyl acetate = 6:1) to give the titled compound (10 g, 50%) as a white solid.

IR(neat): 3392, 2954, 2929, 2856, 1462, 1254, 1097, 1082 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ: 0.05(s, 3H), 0.07(s, 6H), 0.11(s, 3H),
25 0.88(s, 3H), 0.89(s, 3H), 3.71(brs, 1H), 4.00(brs, 1H), 4.22(s, 2H), 5.40(brs, 1H), 5.57-5.66(m, 2H). MS m/z: 544(M⁺), 355(100%). UV λ_{max}nm: 270, 281, 293.

(Example 3) Preparation of 17-acetylthiomethyl-1α,3β-

bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)androsta-5,7,16-triene

Steps (1) and (2) in Example 1 were followed by the step shown below instead of Step (3).

To a solution of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-
5 butyldimethylsilyloxy)-17-(hydroxymethyl)androsta-5,7,16-
triene (100 mg, 0.183 mmol), triphenylphosphine (96.0 mg,
0.366 mmol) and imidazole (49.8 mg, 0.732 mmol) in
dichloromethane (2 ml), N-bromosuccinimide (65.1 mg, 0.366
mmol) was added at 0°C and stirred at room temperature.
10 After 1 hour, hexane was added to the reaction mixture,
which was then washed with water and saturated aqueous
sodium chloride. After drying over anhydrous magnesium
sulfate, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to
give a mixture (150 mg) containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-
15 butyldimethylsilyloxy)-17-(bromomethyl)androsta-5,7,16-
triene. This mixture was dissolved in acetone (1.5 ml),
followed by addition of potassium thioacetate (31.4 mg,
0.275 mmol) and stirring for 30 minutes. The reaction
mixture was diluted with hexane and filtered. The
20 resulting filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure to
remove the solvent and the residue was purified by
preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates,
hexane:ethyl acetate = 20:1, developed once) to give the
titled compound (70.2 mg, 64%) as a colorless oil.

25 (Example 4)

(1) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-
20(S)-(N,N-dimethylaminocarbonylethoxy)pregna-5,7,16-triene

To a solution of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-

butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-hydroxypregna-5,7,16-triene (400 mg, 0.72 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (7.2 ml), sodium hydride (60% in oil, 46 mg, 1.15 mmol) was added and stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes under a nitrogen stream. After addition of N,N-dimethylacrylamide (308 mg, 3.11 mmol), the reaction mixture was further stirred at the same temperature for 3 hours, poured into saturated aqueous ammonium chloride, extracted with ethyl acetate (3 times) and washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and water. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After evaporation under reduced pressure to remove the solvent, the resulting residue was purified by column chromatography (hexane:ethyl acetate = 2:1) to give the titled compound (459 mg, 96.9%) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 2954, 2929, 2895, 2856, 1655, 1462, 1389, 1371, 1254, 1149, 1097 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.05(s, 3H), 0.06(s, 6H), 0.11(s, 3H), 0.88(s, 21H), 0.94(s, 3H), 1.30(d, $J=6.6\text{Hz}$, 3H), 2.60(t, $J=6.9\text{Hz}$, 2H), 2.78-2.90(m, 1H), 2.94(s, 3H), 3.02(s, 3H), 3.57-3.80(m, 3H), 3.90-4.11(m, 2H), 5.35-5.43(m, 1H), 5.57-5.64(m, 2H). MS m/z : 540(M^+ - $\text{HO}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CONMe}_2$), 73(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 271, 282, 294.

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(N,N-dimethylaminocarbonylethoxy)pregna-5,7,16-triene

To a solution of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(N,N-dimethylaminocarbonylethoxy)pregna-5,7,16-triene (100 mg, 0.15 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (6.0 ml), a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride

(1.5 ml) was added and stirred at 50°C for 1 hour under a nitrogen stream. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed sequentially with 0.5N hydrochloric acid, saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate and saturated aqueous sodium chloride, and then dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After evaporation under reduced pressure to remove the solvent, the resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (1.0 mm × 2 plates, chloroform:methanol = 10:1) to give the titled compound (45 mg, 70.3%) as a colorless foam.

IR(neat): 3359, 2970, 2935, 2918, 2873, 2837, 1624, 1417, 1361, 1257, 1196, 1151, 1097, 1053 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ: 0.87(s, 3H), 0.97(s, 3H), 1.29(d, J=6.3Hz, 3H), 2.59(t, J=6.9Hz, 2H), 2.73-2.85(m, 1H), 2.93(s, 3H), 3.02(s, 3H), 3.53-3.66(m, 1H), 3.69-3.81(m, 2H), 3.92-4.13(m, 2H), 5.40-5.48(m, 1H), 5.60(brs, 1H), 5.70-5.76(m, 1H). MS m/z: 312(M⁺-HO(CH₂)₂CONMe₂), 72(100%). UV λ_{max}nm: 271, 282, 293.

(3) Preparation of 1α,3β-dihydroxy-20(S)-(N,N-dimethylaminocarbonylethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

1α,3β-Dihydroxy-20(S)-(N,N-dimethylaminocarbonylethoxy)pregna-5,7,16-triene (60 mg, 0.14 mmol) was dissolved in ethanol (200 ml). While bubbling with argon at 0°C under stirring, the resulting solution was irradiated using a 400 W high-pressure mercury lamp with a Vycor filter for 5 minutes, and then heated at reflux for 2 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the

reaction mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure to remove the solvent and the resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm × 3 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 20:1, developed three times; 0.5
5 mm × 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 3:7:0.5, developed three times; and then 0.5 mm × 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 2:8:0.5, developed three times) to give the titled compound (5.333 mg, 8.9%) as a colorless oil.

10 IR(neat): 3400, 2930, 2848, 1633, 1628, 1103, 1055 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ: 0.77(s, 3H), 1.29(d, J=6.6Hz, 3H), 2.59(t, J=6.9Hz, 2H), 2.74-2.86(m, 1H), 2.93(s, 3H), 3.02(s, 3H), 3.52-3.65(m, 1H), 3.68-3.80(m, 1H), 3.94(q, J=6.6Hz, 1H), 4.17-4.29(m, 1H), 4.39-4.48(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.33(brs,
15 1H), 5.57(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 429(M⁺), 118(100%). UV λ_{max}nm: 264.

(Example 5)

(1) Preparation of 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(R)-(N,N-dimethylaminocarbonylethoxy)pregna-5,7,16-triene

20 1α,3β-Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(R)-hydroxypregna-5,7,16-triene (316 mg, 0.57 mmol) was treated with N,N-dimethylacrylamide (175 mg, 1.77 mmol) and sodium hydride (60% in oil, 36 mg, 0.91 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (5.7 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 4(1) (at
25 0°C for 1.5 hours and then at room temperature for 1.5 hours), followed by work up and purification using column chromatography (hexane:ethyl acetate = 2:1) to give the titled compound (352 mg, 93.9%) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3280, 2954, 2929, 2885, 2856, 1628, 1464, 1402, 1373, 1255, 1097 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.05(s, 3H), 0.07(s, 6H), 0.11(s, 3H), 0.83(s, 3H), 0.88(s, 18H), 0.94(s, 3H), 1.32(d, $J=6.3\text{Hz}$, 3H), 2.63(t, $J=6.9\text{Hz}$, 2H), 2.79-2.90(m, 1H), 2.94(s, 3H), 3.01(s, 3H), 3.66-3.79(m, 3H), 3.96-4.09(m, 2H), 5.34-5.42(m, 1H), 5.56-5.66(m, 2H). MS m/z : 540($\text{M}^+ - \text{HO}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CONMe}_2$), 73(100%). UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}\text{nm}$: 271, 282, 294.

(2) Preparation of $1\alpha,3\beta$ -dihydroxy-20(R)-(N,N-dimethylaminocarbonylethoxy)pregna-5,7,16-triene

10 $1\alpha,3\beta$ -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(R)-(N,N-dimethylaminocarbonylethoxy)pregna-5,7,16-triene (100 mg, 0.15 mmol) was treated with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (1.5 ml) in tetrahydrofuran (6.0 ml) in the same manner as shown in
15 Example 4(2) (at room temperature for 30 minutes and then at 50°C for 1.5 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, chloroform:methanol = 10:1) to give the titled compound (52 mg, 83.0%) as a colorless foam.

20 IR(neat): 3390, 2962, 2933, 2875, 1624, 1456, 1398, 1373, 1267, 1157, 1097, 1057 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.84(s, 3H), 0.98(s, 3H), 1.32(d, $J=6.6\text{Hz}$, 3H), 2.60(t, $J=7.3\text{Hz}$, 2H), 2.73-2.85(m, 1H), 2.94(s, 3H), 3.01(s, 3H), 3.72(t, $J=7.3\text{Hz}$, 2H), 3.78(brs, 1H), 3.97-4.13(m, 2H), 5.42-5.49(m, 1H),
25 5.65(brs, 1H), 5.72-5.78(m, 1H). MS m/z : 312($\text{M}^+ - \text{HO}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CONMe}_2$), 72(100%). UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}\text{nm}$: 271, 281, 293.

(3) Preparation of $1\alpha,3\beta$ -dihydroxy-20(R)-(N,N-dimethylaminocarbonylethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-

tetraene

1 α ,3 β -Dihydroxy-20(R)-(N,N-dimethylaminocarbonylethoxy)pregna-5,7,16-triene (50 mg, 0.12 mmol) was treated in ethanol (200 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 4(3) (irradiated with light for 4 minutes and 45 seconds, heated at reflux for 2 hours), followed by purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 20:1, developed three times and then 0.5 mm $\times$ 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 2:8:0.5, developed three times) to give the titled compound (3.427 mg, 6.9%) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3400, 2929, 1633, 1055 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.73(s, 3H), 1.31(d, J=6.6Hz, 3H), 2.59(t, J=7.3Hz, 2H), 2.75-2.85(m, 1H), 2.94(s, 3H), 3.02(s, 3H), 3.72(t, J=7.3Hz, 2H), 3.99(q, J=6.6Hz, 1H), 4.18-4.30(m, 1H), 4.39-4.49(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.33(brs, 1H), 5.60(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.6Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 429(M^+), 72(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 265.

(Example 6)

(1) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-17-(N,N-dimethylaminocarbonylethoxymethyl)androsta-5,7,16-triene

1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-17-(hydroxymethyl)androsta-5,7,16-triene (951 mg, 1.75 mmol) was treated with N,N-dimethylacrylamide (540 mg, 5.44 mmol) and sodium hydride (60% in oil, 105 mg, 2.62 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (17.5 ml) in the same manner as shown in

Example 4(1) (at 5°C for 14 hours), followed by work up and purification using column chromatography (hexane:ethyl acetate = 2:1) to give the titled compound (1.05 g, 92.7%) as a yellow oil.

5 IR(neat): 2954, 2929, 2895, 2856, 1653, 1462, 1398, 1371, 1254, 1097, 1074 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ: 0.05(s, 3H), 0.06(m, 6H), 0.11(s, 3H), 0.82(s, 3H), 0.877(s, 9H), 0.881(s, 9H), 0.94(s, 3H), 2.62(t, J=6.6Hz, 2H), 2.80-2.90(m, 1H), 2.94(s, 3H), 3.02(s, 3H), 3.70(brs, 1H), 3.76(t, J=6.6Hz, 2H),
10 3.96-4.12(m, 4H), 5.34-5.42(m, 1H), 5.55-5.67(m, 2H). MS m/z: 644(M⁺-1), 73(100%). UV λ_{max}nm: 271, 281, 293.

(2) Preparation of 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-17-(N,N-dimethylaminocarbonylethoxymethyl)-9,10-secoandrosta-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

15 1α,3β-Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-17-(N,N-dimethylaminocarbonylethoxymethyl)androsta-5,7,16-triene (300 mg, 0.47 mmol) was treated in ethanol (350 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 4(3) (irradiated with light for 13 minutes and 30 seconds, heated at reflux for 2
20 hours) and then evaporated under reduced pressure to remove the solvent, thereby giving a yellow oil (300 mg) containing the desired product.

(3) Preparation of 1α,3β-dihydroxy-17-(N,N-dimethylaminocarbonylethoxymethyl)-9,10-secoandrosta-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

25 The oil from Example 6(2) (300 mg) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (30 ml) and methanol (30 ml), to which AMBERLYST 15 (11.1 g) was then added and stirred in the

dark at room temperature for 4 hours under a nitrogen stream. Insoluble products were filtered through CELITE and washed with methanol. Sodium bicarbonate was added to the filtrate and stirred for 5 minutes, followed by re-
5 filtration. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (1.0 mm x 3 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 20:1, developed three times and then 0.5 mm x 3 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol =
10 2:8:0.5, developed three times) to give the titled compound (10.282 mg, 5.5%) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3400, 2929, 2875, 2850, 1633, 1500, 1402, 1159, 1059 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.72(s, 3H), 2.62(t, J=6.6Hz, 2H), 2.54-2.66(m, 1H), 2.75-2.86(m, 1H), 2.94(s, 3H), 3.02(s,
15 3H), 3.68-3.78(m, 2H), 3.96-4.09(m, 2H), 4.18-4.29(m, 1H), 4.39-4.48(m, 1H), 5.00(brs, 1H), 5.33(brs, 1H), 5.60(brs, 1H), 6.09(d, J=11.6Hz, 1H), 6.36(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 298(M^+ -HO(CH₂)₂CONMe₂), 72(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 264.

(Example 7) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(N,N-dimethylaminocarbonylethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene
20

1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(N,N-dimethylaminocarbonylethoxy)pregna-5,7-diene (220 mg, 0.33 mmol) was treated in ethanol (200 ml) in the same manner as
25 shown in Example 4(3) (irradiated with light for 12 minutes, heated at reflux for 2 hours) and then evaporated under reduced pressure to remove the solvent. The resulting residue (210 mg) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (20 ml) and

methanol (20 ml) with AMBERLYST 15 (7.4 g) in the same manner as shown in Example 6(3) (at room temperature for 5 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 7 plates, 5 dichloromethane:ethanol = 20:1, developed three times; 0.5 mm x 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 2:8:0.5, developed three times; and then 0.5 mm x 2 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 10:1, developed twice) to give the titled compound (7.202 mg, 5.1% for 2 steps) as a 10 colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3400, 2927, 2873, 1633, 1628, 1446, 1417, 1149, 1095, 1059 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.51(s, 3H), 1.16(d, J=5.9Hz, 3H), 2.75-2.88(m, 1H), 2.93(s, 3H), 3.02(s, 3H), 3.20-3.33(m, 1H), 3.51-3.63(m, 1H), 3.80-3.92(m, 1H), 4.17- 15 4.27(m, 1H), 4.38-4.47(m, 1H), 4.99(brs, 1H), 5.32(brs, 1H), 6.02(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.36(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 296(M^+ -HO(CH₂)₂CONMe₂-H₂O), 72(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 264.

(Example 8)

(1) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-
20 20(S)-(tert-butoxycarbonylmethoxy)pregna-5,7,16-triene

A solution of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-hydroxypregna-5,7,16-triene (55.5 mg, 0.0993 mmol), sodium hydride (95%, 15 mg, 0.594 mmol) and 15-crown-5 (15 mg, 0.0681 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (1 ml) was stirred at 25 an external temperature of 72°C for 1 hour, to which t-butyl bromoacetate (0.05 ml, 0.336 mmol) was then added at room temperature and further stirred at an external temperature of 72°C for 5 hours and 15 minutes. After the

reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, water was added dropwise under ice cooling. After washing with saturated aqueous sodium chloride, the organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After evaporation
5 under reduced pressure to remove the solvent, the resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate = 10:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (55.1 mg, 82%) as a colorless oil.

10 IR(neat): 2928, 2856, 1748, 1088, 832 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.05(s, 3H), 0.06(s, 6H), 0.10(s, 3H), 0.86(s, 3H), 0.88(s, 18H), 0.94(s, 3H), 1.36(d, J=6.3Hz, 3H), 1.46(s, 9H), 2.79-2.91(m, 1H), 3.69(brs, 1H), 3.82(d, J=16.5Hz, 1H), 3.94(d, J=16.5Hz, 1H), 3.98-4.15(m, 2H), 4.09(q, J=6.3Hz, 1H),
15 5.35-5.43(m, 1H), 5.57-5.66(m, 2H). UV λ_{max} nm: 271, 282, 294.

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(tert-butoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(tert-butoxycarbonylmethoxy)pregna-5,7,16-triene (52.2 mg, 0.0775 mmol) was treated in ethanol (200 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 4(3) (irradiated with light for 4 minutes and 20 seconds, heated at reflux for 2 hours), followed by purification using preparative thin layer chromatography
20 (0.5 mm x 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 20:1, developed twice) to give a mixture (16.6 mg) containing the titled compound.

(3) Preparation of 20(S)-(tert-butoxycarbonylmethoxy)-

1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture from Example 8(2) (16.6 mg) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (2.5 ml), to which hydrogen fluoride/pyridine (70%, 1 ml) was then added and stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed sequentially with water (twice), saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (three times) and saturated aqueous sodium chloride (once), dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and then evaporated under reduced pressure to remove the solvent. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.25 mm $\times$ 1 plate, dichloromethane:ethanol = 20:1, developed three times; 0.25 mm $\times$ 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:5:1, developed five times; and then 0.25 mm $\times$ 1 plate, dichloromethane:ethyl acetate = 3:1, developed three times) to give the titled compound (1.77 mg, 5% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3400, 2976, 2932, 1746, 1122 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.77(s, 3H), 1.36(d, $J=6.4\text{Hz}$, 3H), 1.47(s, 9H), 2.37-2.47(m, 1H), 2.55-2.66(m, 1H), 2.76-2.89(m, 1H), 3.81(d, $J=16.3\text{Hz}$, 1H), 3.94(d, $J=16.3\text{Hz}$, 1H), 4.07(q, $J=6.4\text{Hz}$, 1H), 4.19-4.31(m, 1H), 4.41-4.50(m, 1H), 5.01(s, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.60(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, $J=11.4\text{Hz}$, 1H), 6.37(d, $J=11.2\text{Hz}$, 1H). MS m/z : 312($\text{M}^+ - \text{HOCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$), 57(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 263.

(Example 9)

(1) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(R)-(tert-butoxycarbonylmethoxy)pregna-5,7,16-triene

1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(R)-

hydroxypregna-5,7,16-triene (158 mg, 0.283 mmol) was treated with sodium hydride (60% in oil, 77 mg, 1.925 mmol), tetrahydrofuran (6 ml), 15-crown-5 (67 mg, 0.304 mmol) and t-butyl bromoacetate (0.25 ml, 1.679 mmol) in the same manner as shown in Example 8(1) (at an external temperature of 85°C for 11 hours and 40 minutes) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by column chromatography (hexane:ethyl acetate = 10:1) and preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 3 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 20:1, developed twice) to give the titled compound (142.6 mg, 75%) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 2932, 2856, 1748, 1100, 834 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.05(s, 3H), 0.07(s, 6H), 0.11(s, 3H), 0.85(s, 3H), 0.88(s, 18H), 0.94(s, 3H), 1.37(d, J=6.6Hz, 3H), 1.47(s, 9H), 2.78-2.91(m, 1H), 3.70(brs, 1H), 3.86(d, J=16.4Hz, 1H), 3.96(d, J=16.4Hz, 1H), 3.98-4.13(m, 1H), 4.15(q, J=6.6Hz, 1H), 5.35-5.46(m, 1H), 5.61(d, J=5.4Hz, 1H), 5.66(brs, 1H). UV λ_{max} nm: 271, 282, 294.

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(R)-(tert-butoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(R)-(tert-butoxycarbonylmethoxy)pregna-5,7,16-triene (108.3 mg, 0.161 mmol) was treated in ethanol (200 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 4(3) (irradiated with light for 6.5 minutes, heated at reflux for 1.5 hours), followed by purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate = 20:1, developed

twice) to give a mixture (25.6 mg) containing the titled compound.

(3) Preparation of 20(R)-(tert-butoxycarbonylmethoxy)-1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

5 The mixture from Example 9(2) (25.6 mg) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (2.5 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.35 ml, 0.35 mmol) in the same manner as shown in Example 4(2) (at an external temperature of 47.5°C for 4 hours) and then worked
10 up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 1 plate, dichloromethane:ethanol = 15:1, developed four times; 0.25 mm $\times$ 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:5:1, developed three times; and then 0.25 mm $\times$ 1 plate,
15 dichloromethane:ethyl acetate = 3:1, developed three times) to give the titled compound (3.169 mg, 4% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3400, 2932, 1744, 1162, 1124, 1056, 732 cm^{-1} .

^1H NMR δ : 0.76(s, 3H), 1.37(d, J=6.4Hz, 3H), 1.47(s, 9H),
20 2.41-2.54(m, 1H), 2.54-2.69(m, 1H), 2.76-2.91(m, 1H), 3.85(d, J=16.3Hz, 1H), 3.95(d, J=16.3Hz, 1H), 4.12(q, J=6.6Hz, 1H), 4.17-4.31(m, 1H), 4.39-4.52(m, 1H), 5.01(s, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.64(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.3Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.3Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 312(M^+ -HOCH₂C(O)OC(CH₃)₃),
25 57(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 263.

(Example 10)

(1) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy)-17-(tert-butoxycarbonylmethoxymethyl)androsta-5,7,16-triene

A solution of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-17-(hydroxymethyl)androsta-5,7,16-triene (1.0 g, 1.84 mmol), sodium hydride (60% in oil, 220 mg, 5.50 mmol), 15-crown-5 (400 mg, 1.82 mmol) and t-butyl bromoacetate (0.55 ml, 3.69 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (20 ml) was stirred at an external temperature of 88°C for 1 hour and 15 minutes. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and filtered through CELITE. Water was added dropwise to the filtrate under ice cooling, followed by washing with saturated aqueous sodium chloride. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After evaporation under reduced pressure to remove the solvent, the resulting residue was purified by column chromatography (hexane:ethyl acetate = 20:1) to give the titled compound (946.6 mg, 78%) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 2952, 2928, 2892, 2856, 1748, 1460, 1370, 1252, 1098, 968, 834, 774 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.05(s, 3H), 0.06(s, 6H), 0.11(s, 3H), 0.84(s, 3H), 0.88(s, 18H), 0.94(s, 3H), 1.48(s, 9H), 2.79-2.92(m, 1H), 3.70(brs, 1H), 3.95(s, 2H), 4.13(s, 2H), 3.97-4.20(m, 1H), 5.35-5.43(m, 1H), 5.60(d, J=5.4Hz, 1H), 5.69(s, 1H). MS m/z: 526(M⁺-HOCH₂CO₂C(CH₃)₃), 57(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 271, 281, 294.

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-17-(tert-butoxycarbonylmethoxymethyl)-9,10-secoandrosta-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-17-(tert-butoxycarbonylmethoxymethyl)androsta-5,7,16-triene (168 mg, 0.255 mmol) was treated in ethanol (200 ml) in the same

manner as shown in Example 4(3) (irradiated with light for 10 minutes, heated at reflux for 1.5 hours), followed by purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 3 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 15:1, developed
5 twice) to give a mixture (35.8 mg) containing the titled compound.

(3) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-17-(tert-butoxycarbonylmethoxymethyl)-9,10-secoandrosta-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

10 The mixture from Example 10(1) (35.8 mg) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (1 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.35 ml, 0.35 mmol) in the same manner as shown in Example 4(2) (at an external temperature of 45°C for 2 hours) and then worked
15 up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 1 plate, dichloromethane:ethanol = 15:1, developed once; 0.25 mm x 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:5:1, developed three times; 0.25 mm x 1 plate, dichloromethane:ethanol =
20 20:1, developed twice and dichloromethane:ethanol = 15:1, developed twice; and then 0.25 mm x 1 plate, dichloromethane:ethyl acetate = 3:1, developed twice) to give the titled compound (0.649 mg, 0.6% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

25 IR(neat): 3352, 2928, 1744, 1452, 1368, 1226, 1162, 1130, 1056 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.74(s, 3H), 1.48(s, 9H), 2.53-2.67(m, 1H), 2.75-2.89(m, 1H), 3.95(s, 2H), 4.12(brs, 2H), 4.17-4.30(m, 1H), 4.39-4.50(m, 1H), 5.01(s, 1H), 5.33(s,

1H), 5.65(s, 1H), 6.09(d, J=11.5Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.5Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 430(M⁺), 57(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 263.

(Example 11)

(1) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-
5 20(S)-hydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-hydroxypregna-5,7,16-triene (1.0 g, 1.79 mmol) was treated in ethanol (270 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 4(3) (irradiated with light for 1 hour, heated at reflux
10 for 2 hours), followed by separation using column chromatography (hexane:dichloromethane:ethyl acetate = 9:1:0.5) to give a fraction containing the desired product as a colorless foam (250 mg).

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(tert-
15 butoxycarbonylethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-
tetraene

The fraction containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-hydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 11(1) (40 mg) was
20 treated with sodium hydride (60% in oil, 4.5 mg, 0.11 mmol), tetrahydrofuran (0.7 ml) and t-butyl acrylate (55 mg, 0.43 mmol) under the same conditions as shown in Example 4(1), followed by work up and separation using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 3 plates,
25 hexane:dichloromethane:ethanol = 9:1:0.5) to give a colorless oily fraction (42 mg) containing the desired product. The fraction (42 mg) was further treated in tetrahydrofuran (2.4 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution

of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.6 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 4(2) (for 1.5 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 20:1, developed twice; 0.5 mm x 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:5:1, developed four times; and then 0.5 mm x 1 plate, dichloromethane:ethyl acetate = 1:3, developed four times) to give the titled compound (3.276 mg, 1.22% for 3 steps) as a colorless oil.

10 IR(neat): 3383, 2976, 2931, 2869, 2850, 1732, 1448, 1367, 1255, 1159, 1105, 1054 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.78(s, 3H), 1.28(d, J=6.6Hz, 3H), 1.45(s, 9H), 2.46(t, J=6.6Hz, 2H), 2.56-2.65(m, 1H), 2.76-2.87(m, 1H), 3.45-3.57(m, 1H), 3.60-3.72(m, 1H), 3.92(q, J=6.6Hz, 1H), 4.18-4.31(m, 1H), 4.39-15 4.50(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(brs, 1H), 5.57(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 458(M^+), 57(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 263.

(Example 12) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(R)-(N,N-dimethylaminocarbonylethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-
20 triene

1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(R)-hydroxypregna-5,7-diene (100 mg, 0.18 mmol) was treated in ethanol (200 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 4(3) (irradiated with light for 5 minutes and 45 seconds, 25 heated at reflux for 2 hours), followed by separation using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 3 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 5:1) to give a yellow oily fraction containing the desired product (18 mg). The fraction was

then treated with N,N-dimethylacrylamide (9.8 mg, 0.099 mmol) and sodium hydride (60% in oil, 2 mg, 0.047 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (0.32 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 4(1) (at 0°C for 2 hours and then at room temperature for 24 hours), followed by work up and separation using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm × 2 plates, ethyl acetate) to give a colorless oily fraction containing the desired product (11 mg). This fraction (11 mg) was further treated in tetrahydrofuran (2 ml) and methanol (2 ml) with AMBERLYST 15 (1.3 g) in the same manner as shown in Example 6(3) (at room temperature for 5 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.25 mm × 1 plate, dichloromethane:ethanol = 10:1, developed three times and then 0.25 mm × 1 plate, toluene:ethyl acetate = 1:9, developed five times) to give the titled compound (1.261 mg, 1.62%) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3429, 2925, 2871, 1628, 1103, 1057 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ: 0.55(s, 3H), 1.09(t, J=5.9Hz, 3H), 2.78-2.89(m, 1H), 2.93(s, 3H), 3.02(s, 3H), 3.25-3.37(m, 1H), 3.54-3.66(m, 1H), 3.79-3.90(m, 1H), 4.16-4.29(m, 1H), 4.38-4.48(m, 1H), 5.00(brs, 1H), 5.32(brs, 1H), 5.99(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.38(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 431(M⁺), 118(100%). UV λ_{max}nm: 264.

(Example 13) Preparation of 1α,3β-dihydroxy-20(S)-(N-tert-butyl-N-methylaminocarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The fraction containing 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-hydroxy-9,10-secopregna-

5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 11(1) (100 mg) was treated with sodium hydride (60% in oil, 86 mg, 2.14 mmol), tetrahydrofuran (4.8 ml), 15-crown-5 (80 mg, 0.36 mmol) and N-*t*-butyl-N-methylbromoacetamide (446 mg, 2.14 mmol) in the same manner as shown in Example 8(1), followed by work up and separation using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm × 4 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 10:1, developed four times) to give a colorless oil fraction containing the desired product (63 mg). The fraction (63 mg) was further treated in tetrahydrofuran (6.0 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-*n*-butylammonium fluoride (1.38 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 4(2) (for 2 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm × 2 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 20:1, developed four times and then 0.5 mm × 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:5:1, developed five times) to give the titled compound (10.683 mg, 2.35% for 3 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3390, 2974, 2931, 2850, 1651, 1633, 1446, 1392, 1365, 1211, 1140, 1053 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ: 0.76(s, 3H), 1.35(d, J=6.6Hz, 3H), 1.40(s, 9H), 2.54-2.67(m, 1H), 2.87(s, 3H), 3.89(d, J=13.9Hz, 1H), 3.99-4.14(m, 2H), 4.18-4.31(m, 1H), 4.40-4.52(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.33(brs, 1H), 5.60(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 312(M⁺-HOCH₂CON(Me)*t*-Bu), 57(100%). UV λ_{max}nm: 264.

(Example 14) Preparation of 1α,3β-dihydroxy-20(S)-(N-*tert*-butylaminocarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The fraction containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-hydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 11(1) (100 mg) was treated with sodium hydride (60% in oil, 43 mg, 1.07 mmol),
5 tetrahydrofuran (1.9 ml), N,N-dimethylformamide (80 mg, 1.9 mmol) and N-t-butylbromoacetamide (208 mg, 1.07 mmol) in the same manner as shown in Example 8(1), followed by work up and separation using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 4 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate =
10 10:1, developed three times) to give a yellow oily fraction containing the desired product (35 mg). The fraction (35 mg) was further treated in tetrahydrofuran (3.3 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.78 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example
15 4(2) (for 2 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 20:1, developed three times and then 0.5 mm $\times$ 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:5:1, developed five times) to give the
20 titled compound (5.267 mg, 1.20% for 3 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3400, 3323, 2968, 2931, 2850, 1666, 1531, 1456, 1365, 1227, 1109, 1055 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.79(s, 3H), 1.36(d, J=6.6Hz, 3H), 1.37(s, 9H), 2.19-2.47(m, 3H), 2.55-
25 2.65(m, 1H), 2.77-2.88(m, 1H), 3.69(d, J=15.2Hz, 1H), 3.81(d, J=15.2Hz, 1H), 3.98(q, J=6.3Hz, 1H), 4.17-4.33(m, 1H), 4.40-4.53(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(brs, 1H), 5.60(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H),

6.44(brs, 1H). MS m/z: 312(M^+ -HOCH₂CONHt-Bu), 57(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 263.

(Example 15) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-
(isopropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-
5 tetraene

The fraction containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-hydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 11(1) (100 mg) was treated with sodium hydride (60% in oil, 43 mg, 1.07 mmol),
10 tetrahydrofuran (4.8 ml), 15-crown-5 (80 mg, 0.36 mmol) and isopropyl bromoacetate (388 mg, 2.14 mmol) in the same manner as shown in Example 8(1), followed by work up and separation using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 4 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 10:1) to give a
15 colorless oily fraction containing the desired product (20 mg). The fraction (20 mg) was further treated in tetrahydrofuran (2.0 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.46 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 4(2) (for 2 hours), followed by
20 work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 20:1, developed twice; 0.5 mm $\times$ 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:5:1, developed four times; and then 0.5 mm $\times$ 1 plate, dichloromethane:ethyl acetate = 1:3,
25 developed four times) to give the titled compound (1.386 mg, 0.32% for 3 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3386, 2978, 2931, 2850, 1747, 1444, 1373, 1286, 1207, 1126, 1105, 1052 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.78(s, 3H),

1.25(d, J=6.3Hz, 6H), 1.37(d, J=6.6Hz, 3H), 2.55-2.66(m, 1H), 2.77-2.87(m, 1H), 3.89(d, J=16.5Hz, 1H), 4.02(d, J=16.2Hz, 1H), 4.07(q, J=6.3Hz, 1H), 4.19-4.30(m, 1H), 4.40-4.50(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.03-5.15(m, 1H), 5.34(brs, 1H), 5.61(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 430(M⁺), 133(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 264.

(Example 16)

(1) Preparation of 17-acetylthiomethyl-1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-9,10-secoandrosta-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

10 1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-17-(hydroxymethyl)androsta-5,7,16-triene (750 mg, 1.38 mmol) was treated in ethanol (600 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 4(3) (irradiated with light for 30 minutes, heated at reflux for 2 hours), followed by purification using column chromatography (hexane:ethyl acetate = 10:1) to give a fraction containing the titled compound (550 mg). The fraction was then treated with methanesulfonyl chloride (0.23 ml, 2.97 mmol) and triethylamine (0.56 ml, 4.02 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (5 ml) and with potassium thioacetate 20 (0.457 g, 4.00 mmol) in dimethyl sulfoxide (5 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 1(3) (mesylated for 15 minutes, thioacetylated for 30 minutes), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (1.0 mm $\times$ 7 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 25 10:1, developed once) to give a fraction containing the titled compound (430 mg). The fraction was further treated in tetrahydrofuran (40 ml) and methanol (40 ml) with AMBERLYST 15 (18 g) in the same manner as shown in Example

6(3), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (1.0 mm x 7 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 5:5:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (30 mg) as a colorless oil.

5 ¹H NMR δ: 0.72(s, 3H), 2.33(s, 3H), 3.50-3.68(m, 2H), 4.10(brs, 1H), 4.43(brs, 1H), 5.00(s, 1H), 5.33(s, 1H), 5.57(s, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.34(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H).

(2) Preparation of 17-(tert-butoxycarbonylmethylthiomethyl)-1α,3β-dihydroxy-9,10-

10 secoandrosta-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

To a solution of 17-acetylthiomethyl-1α,3β-dihydroxy-9,10-secoandrosta-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene (10 mg, 0.0267 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (0.5 ml), t-butyl bromoacetate (10 mg, 0.0513 mmol) was added under a nitrogen atmosphere and
15 stirred at room temperature for 5 minutes. A 1M methanol solution of potassium hydroxide (0.5 ml) was added and further stirred at room temperature for 14 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride, and then
20 dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After evaporation under reduced pressure to remove the solvent, the residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.25 mm x 1 plate, ethyl acetate:toluene = 1:1, developed twice) to give the titled compound (0.479 mg, 4%) as a colorless
25 oil.

IR(neat): 2924, 2848, 1722, 1564, 1367, 1294, 1259, 1124, 1053 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ: 0.76(s, 3H), 1.48(s, 9H), 3.08(s, 2H), 3.28-3.31(m, 2H), 4.22(brs, 1H), 4.46(brs, 1H), 5.01(s,

1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.59(s, 1H), 6.10(d, J=10.9Hz, 1H),
6.37(d, J=10.9Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 389(M⁺-(CH₃)₃C), 57(100%).

UV λ_{max}nm: 264.

(Example 17)

5 (1) Preparation of 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-
20(S)-(tert-butoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-
5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

To a solution of 1α,3β-bis(tert-
butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-hydroxy-9,10-secopregna-
10 5,7,10(19),16-tetraene (848 mg, 1.52 mmol) in
tetrahydrofuran (25 ml), sodium hydride (60% in oil, 374 mg,
9.34 mmol) was added and stirred at room temperature for 15
minutes under a nitrogen stream. A solution of 15-crown-5
(335 mg, 1.52 mmol) and tert-butyl bromoacetate (1.82 g,
15 9.34 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (8 ml) was further added
dropwise, followed by heating at reflux for 4 hours and
30 minutes. The reaction mixture was poured into water,
extracted with ethyl acetate, washed sequentially with
saturated aqueous ammonium chloride, saturated aqueous
20 sodium bicarbonate and saturated aqueous sodium chloride,
and then dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After
evaporation under reduced pressure to remove the solvent,
the resulting residue was purified by column chromatography
(n-hexane:ethyl acetate = 20:1) to give a mixture (1.47 g)
25 containing the titled compound as a colorless oil.

(2) Preparation of [1α,3β-bis(tert-
butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-
tetraen-20(S)-yl]oxyacetic acid

The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyl-
dimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(tert-butoxycarbonylmethoxy)-
9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 17(1)
(1.47 g) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (30.0 ml). A 1M
5 methanol solution of sodium methoxide (11 ml) was added to
this solution and stirred at room temperature for 30
minutes. A 1M aqueous sodium hydroxide (11 ml) was further
added and stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. The
reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane, poured
10 into saturated aqueous sodium dihydrogenphosphate,
extracted with dichloromethane, and then dried over
anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After evaporation under
reduced pressure to remove the solvent, the resulting
residue was purified by column chromatography
15 (dichloromethane:ethanol = 20:1) to give the titled
compound (651 mg, 69% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3300-2500, 2952, 2929, 2886, 2856, 1727,
1471, 1461, 1369, 1253, 1083, 1078 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.04-
0.09(m, 12H), 0.78(s, 3H), 0.88(s, 18H), 1.40(d, J=6.4Hz,
20 3H), 2.78-2.88(m, 1H), 3.93(d, J=16.3Hz, 1H), 4.01-4.25(m,
3H), 4.34-4.43(m, 1H), 4.87(d, J=2.1Hz, 1H), 5.20(d,
J=1.7Hz, 1H), 5.64(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.4Hz, 1H), 6.23(d,
J=11.2Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 616(M⁺-1), 73(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 264.

(3) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyl-
dimethylsilyloxy)-
25 20(S)-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-
secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

To a solution of [1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-
butyl-
dimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-

tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (326 mg, 0.53 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (5.3 ml), 3-methyl-3-pentanol (87 mg, 0.85 mmol), N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (175 mg, 0.85 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (65 mg, 0.53 mmol) were added
5 and stirred at room temperature for 17 hours under a nitrogen stream. The reaction mixture was poured into water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After evaporation under reduced pressure to remove the solvent,
10 the resulting residue was purified by column chromatography (hexane:ethyl acetate = 20:1) to give a mixture (319 mg) containing the titled compound as a colorless oil.

(4) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-
15 5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-
5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 17(3) (319 mg) was
20 dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml). A 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (4.55 ml) was added to this solution and stirred at 50°C for 2 hours under a nitrogen stream. The reaction mixture was poured into water, extracted with ethyl acetate, and then washed
25 sequentially with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride, saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate and saturated aqueous sodium chloride. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After evaporation under

reduced pressure to remove the solvent, the resulting residue was purified by column chromatography (dichloromethane:ethanol = 20:1) and then preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 3 plates, 5 dichloromethane:ethanol = 20:1, developed three times) to give the titled compound (125.3 mg, 50% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3400, 2973, 2931, 2883, 2850, 1745, 1727, 1459, 1373, 1218, 1122, 1052 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ: 0.77(s, 3H), 0.85(t, J=7.6Hz, 6H), 1.36(d, J=6.6Hz, 3H), 2.56-2.66(m, 10 1H), 2.77-2.87(m, 1H), 3.84(d, J=16.5Hz, 1H), 3.96(d, J=16.3Hz, 1H), 4.08(q, J=6.4Hz, 1H), 4.19-4.29(m, 1H), 4.40-4.49(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(brs, 1H), 5.59(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, J=11.4Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.1Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 15 472(M⁺), 85(100%). UV λ_{max}nm: 263.

(Example 18)

(1) Preparation of 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1,1-dimethylbutoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

20 [(1α,3β-Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl)oxy]acetic acid (26 mg, 0.042 mmol) was treated with 2-methyl-2-pentanol (0.1 ml, 1.208 mmol), N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (14 mg, 0.067 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (5 mg, 0.042 25 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (1.0 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(3) (at room temperature for 18 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 1 plate, hexane:ethyl

acetate = 6:1, developed once) to give a mixture (20 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1,1-dimethylbutoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-

5 5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butylldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1,1-dimethylbutoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-
5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 18(1) (20 mg) was
10 treated with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (1.0 ml) in tetrahydrofuran (1.0 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 45°C for 1 hour), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer
15 chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:10:1, developed twice) to give the titled compound (2.724 mg, 14% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 2929, 2852, 1747, 1635, 1455, 1369, 1218,
20 1122, 1052 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.77(s, 3H), 0.91(t, J=7.0Hz, 3H), 1.36(d, J=6.2Hz, 3H), 2.56-2.66(m, 1H), 2.77-2.89(m, 1H), 3.82(d, J=16.5Hz, 1H), 3.93(d, J=16.5Hz, 1H), 4.08(q, J=6.2Hz, 1H), 4.19-4.30(m, 1H), 4.40-4.93(m, 1H), 5.01(s, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.60(s, 1H), 6.11(d, J=11.3Hz, 1H),
25 6.37(d, J=11.3Hz, 1H). MS(ESI) m/z: 495(M⁺+Na). UV λ_{max} nm: 263.

(Example 19)

(1) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butylldimethylsilyloxy)-

20(S)-(1,1-dimethylhexyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-
secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[{1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid
5 (50.7 mg, 0.0822 mmol) was treated with 2-methyl-2-heptanol
(0.1 ml, 0.936 mmol), N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (27 mg,
0.131 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (0.01 g, 0.0822
mmol) in dichloromethane (1.0 ml) in the same manner as
shown in Example 17(3) (at room temperature for 18 hours),
10 followed by work up and purification using preparative thin
layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, hexane:ethyl
acetate = 6:1, developed twice) to give a mixture (30 mg)
containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1,1-
15 dimethylhexyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-
5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-
butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1,1-
dimethylhexyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-
20 5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 19(1) (30 mg) was
treated with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-
butylammonium fluoride (1.0 ml) in tetrahydrofuran (1.0 ml)
in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an
external temperature of 50°C for 1 hour), followed by work
25 up and purification using preparative thin layer
chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, hexane:ethyl
acetate:ethanol = 5:5:1, developed twice) to give the
titled compound (7.414 mg, 18% for 2 steps) as a colorless

oil.

IR(neat): 2929, 2852, 1745, 1727, 1625, 1562, 1450, 1369, 1122, 1052 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.77(s, 3H), 0.88(t, J=7.0Hz, 3H), 1.36(d, J=6.5Hz, 3H), 2.56-2.65(m, 1H), 2.77-2.87(m, 1H), 3.82(d, J=16.5Hz, 1H), 3.92(d, J=16.5Hz, 1H), 4.07(q, J=6.5Hz, 1H), 4.21-4.29(m, 1H), 4.40-4.49(m, 1H), 5.01(s, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.59(s, 1H), 6.11(d, J=11.3Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.3Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 482($\text{M}^+ - \text{H}_2\text{O}$), 57(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 264.

10 (Example 20)

(1) Preparation of 1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl acrylate

To a solution of acryloyl chloride (5.0 g, 55.2 mmol) and 3-methyl-3-pentanol (7.6 ml, 60.8 mmol) in dichloromethane, triethylamine (23 ml, 166 mmol) was added at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere. After stirring at room temperature for 14 hours, the reaction mixture was diluted with dichloromethane and washed with water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After evaporation under reduced pressure to remove the solvent, the resulting residue was purified by column chromatography (hexane:ethyl acetate = 10:1) to give the titled compound (5.45 g, 63%) as a colorless oil.

^1H NMR δ : 0.82(t, J=7.6Hz, 6H), 1.37(s, 3H), 1.66-1.96(m, 4H), 5.66(dd, J=10.3, 1.7Hz, 1H), 6.00(dd, J=17.3, 10.3Hz, 1H), 6.24(dd, J=17.3, 1.7Hz, 1H).

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-{2-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropoxycarbonyl)ethoxy}-9,10-

secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

To a solution of $1\alpha,3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-hydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene (50 mg, 0.0894 mmol) and 1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl acrylate (0.1 g, 0.640 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (1.0 ml), sodium hydride (60% in oil, 3.4 mg, 0.085 mmol) was added at 0°C under a nitrogen atmosphere. After stirring at 5°C for 18 hours, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride and water. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. After evaporation under reduced pressure to remove the solvent, the resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 10:1, developed once) to give a mixture (77.3 mg) containing the titled compound.

(3) Preparation of $1\alpha,3\beta$ -dihydroxy-20(S)-{2-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropoxycarbonyl)ethoxy}-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing $1\alpha,3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-{2-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropoxycarbonyl)ethoxy}-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 20(2) (77.3 mg) was treated with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (1.0 ml) in tetrahydrofuran (1.0 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 50°C for 1 hour), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer

chromatography (0.5 mm x 4 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 5:5:1, developed twice) to give the titled compound (15.8 mg, 36% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

5 IR(neat): 2973, 2931, 2881, 2850, 1727, 1461, 1444, 1367, 1263, 1195, 1056 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.77(s, 3H), 0.85(t, J=7.6Hz, 6H), 1.28(d, J=6.5Hz, 3H), 1.37(s, 3H), 2.48(t, J=6.8Hz, 2H), 2.55-2.66(m, 1H), 2.76-2.88(m, 1H), 3.44-3.56(m, 1H), 3.57-3.71(m, 1H), 3.92(q, J=6.5Hz, 1H), 4.19-10 4.28(m, 1H), 4.40-4.49(m, 1H), 5.01(s, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.57(s, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.3Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.3Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 486(M⁺), 312(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 264.

(Example 21)

(1) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1-isopropyl-2-methylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[{1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (30 mg, 0.049 mmol), 2, 4-dimethyl-3-pentanol (17 mg, 0.15 20 mmol), 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (19 mg, 0.099 mmol), 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (18 mg, 0.15 mmol) and dichloromethane (1 ml) were mixed and stirred overnight at room temperature, followed by separation using preparative 25 thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 5:1, developed once) to give a mixture (22 mg) containing the desired product as a colorless foam.

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-isopropyl-2-

methylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-
5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyl-
dimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1-isopropyl-2-
5 methylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-
5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 21(1) (22 mg, 0.031
mmol) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (0.62 ml) with a 1M
tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride
(0.31 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at
10 an external temperature of 50°C for 2 hours), followed by
work up and purification using preparative thin layer
chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, hexane:ethyl
acetate:ethanol = 10:10:1, developed twice) to give the
titled compound (9.336 mg, 39% for 2 steps) as a colorless
15 glass.

IR(neat): 3370, 2966, 2933, 2877, 2850, 1751, 1464,
1203, 1122, 1053 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.78(s, 3H), 0.83-0.91(m,
12H), 1.38(d, J=6.4Hz, 3H), 2.56-2.65(m, 1H), 2.77-2.87(m,
1H), 3.98(d, J=16.7Hz, 1H), 4.08(d, J=16.7Hz, 1H), 4.04-
20 4.16(m, 1H), 4.18-4.36(br, 1H), 4.40-4.50(br, 1H), 4.67(t,
J=6.3Hz, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.61(brs, 1H),
6.11(d, J=11.4Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.4Hz, 1H). MS m/z:
312(M⁺-HOCH₂CO₂CH(1-Pr)₂), 57(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 264.
(Example 22)

25 (1) Preparation of [1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-
butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-
tetraen-20(S)-yl]oxy]-N-(2,2,3,3,3-
pentafluoropropyl)acetamide

[{1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (34.1 mg, 0.055 mmol), 2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropylamine (41 mg, 0.28 mmol), 1-ethyl-3-(3-
5 dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (21 mg, 0.11 mmol), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole monohydrate (8 mg, 0.052 mmol) and dichloromethane (0.55 ml) were mixed and stirred overnight at room temperature, followed by separation using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 1 plate,
10 hexane:ethyl acetate = 5:1, developed once) to give (29 mg) a mixture containing the desired product as a colorless foam.

(2) Preparation of {(1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy}-N-(2,2,3,3,3-
15 pentafluoropropyl)acetamide

The mixture containing [{1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]-N-(2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropyl)acetamide from Example 22(1) (29 mg,
20 0.039 mmol) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (0.78 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.39 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 50°C for 1.5 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin
25 layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:10:1, developed once and then 0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, dichloromethane:acetonitrile = 1:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (9.603 mg, 33% for 2

steps) as a colorless foam.

IR(neat): 3419, 3357, 2927, 2852, 1684, 1533, 1437, 1346, 1198, 1155, 1115, 1053, 1028 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.79(s, 3H), 1.36(d, $J=6.6\text{Hz}$, 3H), 2.55-2.65(m, 1H), 2.77-2.87(m, 1H), 3.86(d, $J=15.5\text{Hz}$, 1H), 4.02(d, $J=15.5\text{Hz}$, 1H), 3.91-4.09(m, 3H), 4.19-4.30(m, 1H), 4.41-4.49(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.61(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, $J=11.2\text{Hz}$, 1H), 6.36(d, $J=11.2\text{Hz}$, 1H), 6.85-6.97(m, 1H). MS m/z : 519(M^+), 91(100%). UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}\text{nm}$: 264.

10 (Example 23)

(1) Preparation of 1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl bromoacetate

To a solution of 3-methyl-3-pentanol (10.6 g, 103 mmol) in dichloromethane (49 ml), N,N -dimethylaniline (15.0 g, 124 mmol) and bromoacetyl bromide (25.0 g, 124 mmol) were added and stirred at room temperature for 2 hours under a nitrogen stream. The reaction mixture was poured into water, extracted with tert-butyl methyl ether, washed sequentially with saturated aqueous potassium bisulfate and saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate, and then dried over sodium sulfate. After evaporation under reduced pressure to remove the solvent, the resulting residue was purified by vacuum distillation (5 mmHg, 71°C to 72°C) to give the titled compound (20.4 g, 89%) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 2975, 2942, 2883, 1731, 1461, 1382, 1290, 1180, 1133, 1108 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.88(t, $J=7.5\text{Hz}$, 6H), 1.41(s, 3H), 1.70-1.99(m, 4H), 3.76(s, 2H).

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)pregna-5,7-

diene

To a solution of $1\alpha,3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-hydroxypregna-5,7-diene (5.00 g, 8.91 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (90 ml), sodium hydride (60% in oil, 2.14 g, 53.5 mmol), 15-crown-5 (1.77 ml, 8.91 mmol) and 1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl bromoacetate (11.9 g, 53.5 mmol) were added, followed by heating at reflux for 16 hours under an argon atmosphere. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was poured into saturated aqueous ammonium chloride and extracted with ethyl acetate (twice). The combined organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After evaporation under reduced pressure to remove the solvent, the resulting residue was purified by column chromatography (hexane:t-butyl methyl ether = 30:1 and then hexane:toluene = 2:1) to give a mixture (5.59 g) containing the titled compound.

(3) Preparation of $1\alpha,3\beta$ -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)pregna-5,7-diene

The mixture containing $1\alpha,3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)pregna-5,7-diene from Example 23(2) (5.59 g), a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (79.5 ml, 79.5 ml) and acetic acid (2 ml) were mixed and stirred at an external temperature of 65°C for 17 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed sequentially with aqueous potassium bisulfate, saturated

aqueous sodium bicarbonate and saturated aqueous sodium chloride, and then dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After evaporation under reduced pressure to remove the solvent, the resulting residue was purified by column chromatography (hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 5:5:0.3) to give the titled compound (2.43 g, 57% for 2 steps) as a pale yellow foam.

IR(neat): 3369, 2968, 2939, 2875, 1751, 1722, 1460, 1375, 1294, 1209, 1132, 1055, 1032 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.62(s, 3H), 0.85(t, $J=7.5\text{Hz}$, 6H), 0.94(s, 3H), 1.20(d, $J=6.1\text{Hz}$, 3H), 1.40(s, 3H), 2.27-2.41(m, 1H), 2.48-2.59(m, 1H), 2.66-2.79(m, 1H), 3.39(m, 1H), 3.76(brs, 1H), 3.93(d, $J=16.0\text{Hz}$, 1H), 4.01(d, $J=16.0\text{Hz}$, 1H), 4.07(m, 1H), 5.36-5.45(m, 1H), 5.69-5.76(m, 1H). MS m/z : 474(M^+), 315(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 271, 282, 294.

(4) Preparation of $1\alpha,3\beta$ -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene

$1\alpha,3\beta$ -Dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)pregna-5,7-diene (2.42 g, 5.10 mmol) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (650 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 4(3), except that light irradiation was continued for 2 hours and 15 minutes, followed by purification using column chromatography (hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 7:3:0.3 and then dichloromethane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 6:1:0.1) to give the titled compound (773 mg, 32%) as a colorless foam.

IR(neat): 3377, 2968, 2939, 2879, 1749, 1716, 1458,

1375, 1296, 1213, 1128, 1057 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.53(s, 3H), 0.85(t, $J=7.5\text{Hz}$, 6H), 1.19(d, $J=6.0\text{Hz}$, 3H), 1.39(s, 3H), 2.25-2.37(m, 1H), 2.55-2.65(m, 1H), 2.77-2.88(m, 1H), 3.36(m, 1H), 3.92(d, $J=16.0\text{Hz}$, 1H), 4.00(d, $J=16.0\text{Hz}$, 1H),
5 4.17-4.29(br, 1H), 4.39-4.48(br, 1H), 4.99(m, 1H), 5.32(m, 1H), 6.03(d, $J=11.3\text{Hz}$, 1H), 6.37(d, $J=11.3\text{Hz}$, 1H). MS m/z : 474(M^+), 134(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 264.

(Example 24) Synthesis of (1 α ,3 β)-1,3-bis((tert-butyl(dimethyl)silyl)oxy)pregna-5,7,16-trien-20-one

10 (1) Synthesis of (1 α ,3 β)-1,3-bis((tert-butyl(dimethyl)silyl)oxy)androsta-5,7,16-trien-17-yl trifluoromethanesulfonate

(1 α ,3 β)-1,3-Bis((tert-butyl(dimethyl)silyl)oxy)androsta-5,7-dien-17-one (21.0 g)
15 was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (140 ml), to which 2-(N,N-bis(trifluoromethylsulfonyl)amino)pyridine (19.1 g) was then added at room temperature. After the reaction mixture was cooled to -78°C , a 1.0 M tetrahydrofuran solution of sodium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (48.3 ml) was further added
20 dropwise. After continued stirring at -78°C for 30 minutes, saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate was added to the reaction mixture, which was then extracted with hexane/ethyl acetate = 5/1. The extracted solution was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and evaporated under
25 reduced pressure to remove the solvent. The resulting residue was washed with acetonitrile (100 ml) to give the titled compound (23.3 g, yield 89%).

^1H -NMR(270MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 5.64-5.58(m, 2H), 5.43-5.37(m,

1H), 4.12-3.98(m, 1H), 3.74-3.68(m, 1H), 2.96-2.84(m, 1H), 2.48-2.26(m, 5H), 2.00-1.42(m, 1H), 0.97(s, 3H), 0.95(s, 3H), 0.89(s, 18H), 0.12(s, 3H), 0.107(s, 6H), 0.06(s, 3H).

(2) Synthesis of (1 α ,3 β)-1,3-bis((tert-

5 butyl(dimethyl)silyl)oxy)pregna-5,7,16-trien-20-one

(1 α ,3 β)-1,3-Bis((tert-butyl(dimethyl)silyl)oxy)androsta-5,7,16-trien-17-yl trifluoromethanesulfonate (40.3 g) was dissolved in dimethylacetamide (203 ml), followed by addition of
10 tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (703 mg). The resulting mixture was placed under reduced pressure and then placed in a carbon monoxide atmosphere. This procedure was further repeated twice. A 0.98 M hexane solution of dimethylaluminum chloride (74.4 ml) was added
15 to the mixture at room temperature and then stirred at room temperature for 20 minutes. After heating to 58°C and stirring for 2 hours, water was added to the reaction mixture, which was then extracted with hexane/ethyl acetate = 1/1. The extracted solution was dried over anhydrous
20 magnesium sulfate and concentrated under reduced pressure to give the titled compound (34.0 g, yield 100%).

¹H-NMR(300MHz, benzene-d₆) δ : 6.01(dd, J=2.5, 2.7Hz, 1H), 5.72(d, J=5.8Hz, 1H), 5.43-5.36(m, 1H), 4.38-4.23(m, 1H), 3.58-3.51(m, 1H), 3.09-2.97(m, 1H), 2.63-2.53(m, 2H),
25 2.41-2.29(m, 1H), 2.08-1.96(m, 3H), 1.94(s, 3H), 1.83-1.67(m, 2H), 1.05(s, 9H), 1.04(s, 3H), 0.95(s, 9H), 0.86(s, 3H), 0.19(s, 3H), 0.17(s, 3H), 0.11(s, 3H), 0.02(s, 3H).

(Example 25) Synthesis of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-ethyl-1-

methylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-
5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

(1) Synthesis of (1 α ,3 β ,20S)-1,3-bis((tert-
butyl(dimethyl)silyl)oxy)pregna-5,7,16-trien-20-ol

5 The (1 α ,3 β)-1,3-bis((tert-
butyl(dimethyl)silyl)oxy)pregna-5,7,16-trien-20-one
synthesized in Example 24 (45.0 g) was dissolved in toluene
(240 ml) and then cooled to -20°C, followed by stirring for
30 minutes. Borane-dimethylsulfide complex (22.9 ml) was
10 added to the resulting solution at -20°C and stirred for 5
minutes. A 0.98 M hexane solution of dimethylaluminum
chloride (74.4 ml) was added to the solution at room
temperature and then stirred at room temperature for 20
minutes. A 1M toluene solution of (R)-2-methyl-CBS-
15 oxazaborolidine (22.9 ml) was further added to the solution
at -20°C and stirred for 1 hour. Methanol was added to the
reaction mixture, which was then extracted with ethyl
acetate. The extracted solution was dried over anhydrous
sodium sulfate and evaporated under reduced pressure to
20 remove the solvent. The resulting residue was purified by
silica gel column chromatography (liquid phase:
hexane/ethyl acetate = 9/1) to give the titled compound
(23.3 g, yield 89%).

¹H-NMR(300MHz, benzene-d₆) δ : 5.71(d, J=4.9Hz, 1H),
25 5.49(brs, 2H), 4.40-4.15(m, 2H), 3.59(brs, 1H), 3.13-3.03(m,
1H), 2.61(s, 1H), 2.59(s, 1H), 2.46-2.37(m, 1H), 2.20-
1.92(m, 4H), 1.85-1.47(m, 4H), 1.24(d, J=6.6Hz, 3H), 1.06(s,
9H), 0.99(s, 3H), 0.95(s, 9H), 0.91(s, 3H), 0.20(s, 3H),

0.18(s, 3H), 0.06(s, 3H), 0.05(s, 3H).

(2) Synthesis of 1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl (((1 α ,3 β ,20S)-1,3-bis(tert-butyl(dimethyl)silyl)oxy)pregna-5,7,16-trien-20-yl)oxy)acetate

5 (1 α ,3 β ,20S)-1,3-Bis((tert-butyl(dimethyl)silyl)oxy)pregna-5,7,16-trien-20-ol (210 mg) and 60% sodium hydride (90 mg) were dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (3.7 ml). To the resulting solution, 15-crown-5-ether (83 μ l) and then 1-ethyl-1-
10 methylpropylbromoacetate (502 mg) were added at room temperature, followed by heating to 60°C. After stirring at 60°C for 12 hours, methanol was added to the solution, which was then extracted with tert-butyl methyl ether. The extracted solution was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate
15 and evaporated under reduced pressure to remove the solvent. The resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (liquid phase: hexane/diethyl ether = 10/1) and then silica gel column chromatography (liquid phase: hexane/methylene chloride = 1/2) to give the titled
20 compound (244 mg, yield 93%).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300MHz, benzene- d_6) δ : 5.70(d, J=6.9Hz, 1H), 5.56(brs, 1H), 5.49-5.41(m, 1H), 4.38-4.25(m, 1H), 4.21(q, J=6.3Hz, 1H), 3.99(d, J=16.2Hz, 1H), 3.92(d, J=16.2Hz, 1H), 3.63-3.55(m, 1H), 3.10-3.00(m, 1H), 2.64-2.53(m, 1H), 2.47-
25 2.36(m, 1H), 2.23-1.44(m, 12H), 1.41(d, J=6.3Hz, 3H), 1.31(s, 3H), 1.04(s, 9H), 0.98(s, 3H), 0.94(s, 9H), 0.89(s, 3H), 0.76(t, J=7.4Hz, 6H), 0.18(s, 3H), 0.16(s, 3H), 0.13(s, 3H), 0.06(s, 3H).

(3) Synthesis of 1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl (((1 α ,3 β ,20S)-1,3-dihydroxypregna-5,7,16-trien-20-yl)oxy)acetate

1-Ethyl-1-methylpropyl (((1 α ,3 β ,20S)-1,3-bis(tert-butyl(dimethyl)silyl)oxy)pregna-5,7,16-trien-20-yl)oxy)acetate (203 mg) was dissolved in a 1.0 M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetrabutylammonium fluoride (3.0 ml), followed by addition of acetic acid (75 μ g). The resulting solution was heated to 60°C, stirred for 12 hours and then extracted with ethyl acetate. The extracted solution was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and evaporated under reduced pressure to remove the solvent. The resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (liquid phase: hexane/ethyl acetate = 2/3) to give the titled compound (132 mg, yield 97%).

¹H-NMR(300MHz, acetone-d₆) δ : 5.66-5.59(m, 2H), 5.45-5.39(m, 1H), 4.14(q, J=6.6Hz, 1H), 4.09-3.95(m, 1H), 3.95(d, J=16.2Hz, 1H), 3.86(d, J=16.2Hz, 1H), 3.80-3.70(m, 1.5H), 3.64-3.50(m, 0.5H), 2.49-2.39(m, 1H), 2.38-2.17(m, 4H), 2.12-2.06(m, 1H), 1.96-1.62(m, 8H), 1.54-1.42(m, 1H), 1.37(s, 3H), 1.30(d, J=6.6Hz, 3H), 0.95(s, 3H), 0.90(s, 3H), 0.85(t, J=7.4Hz, 6H).

(4) Synthesis of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

1-Ethyl-1-methylpropyl (((1 α ,3 β ,20S)-1,3-dihydroxypregna-5,7,16-trien-20-yl)oxy)acetate (132 mg) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (500 ml). This solution was cooled to 18°C under an argon stream and irradiated with UV

light for 30 minutes using a 5 kW UV irradiator with a xenon-mercury lamp (280 to 320 nm, USHIO INC.)(Japanese Patent Application No. 10-188880, WO00/01477). This solution was further heated at reflux for 2 hours and
5 evaporated under reduced pressure to remove the solvent. The resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (liquid phase: methylene chloride/ethyl acetate = 6/4) to give the titled compound (34.2 mg, yield 26%). The compound thus prepared had the same individual
10 spectra as the compound prepared in Example 17(4).

(Example 26)

(1) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1,1-diethylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

15 [1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl]oxy]acetic acid (31 mg, 0.05 mmol) was treated with 3-ethyl-3-pentanol (9 mg, 0.08 mmol), N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (17 mg, 0.08 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (6 mg, 0.05 mmol) in
20 dichloromethane (0.5 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(3) (at room temperature for 17 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 3 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 10:1, developed twice) to give a mixture (27.0 mg)
25 containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1,1-diethylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing $1\alpha,3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1,1-diethylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 26(1) (27 mg) was
5 treated in tetrahydrofuran (1.7 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.57 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 50°C for 2 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by
10 preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 20:1, developed twice; 0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:5:1, developed three times; and then 0.25 mm $\times$ 2 plates, dichloromethane:ethyl acetate = 3:1, developed twice) to
15 give the titled compound (2.966 mg, 12.2% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3386, 2969, 2931, 2881, 2852, 1745, 1727, 1457, 1288, 1214, 1122, 1052 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.78(s, 3H), 0.81(t, J=7.3Hz, 9H), 1.36(d, J=6.3Hz, 3H), 1.84(q, J=7.3Hz, 6H), 2.18-2.47(m, 3H), 2.54-2.67(m, 1H), 2.76-2.88(m, 1H),
20 3.85(d, J=16.5Hz, 1H), 3.97(d, J=16.5Hz, 1H), 4.04-4.13(m, 1H), 4.19-4.30(m, 1H), 4.39-4.49(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(brs, 1H), 5.59(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, J=11.5Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 312(M^+ -HOCH₂COOCEt₃), 57(100%). UV
25 λ_{max} nm: 263.

(Example 27)

(1) Preparation of $1\alpha,3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(cycloheptyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-

5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[{1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (20 mg, 0.0324 mmol) was treated with cycloheptanol (6 μ l, 0.0518 mmol), N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (10 mg, 0.0518 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (4 mg, 0.0324 mmol) in dichloromethane (1.0 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(3) (at room temperature for 2 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate = 5:1, developed once) to give a mixture (26.7 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(cycloheptyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(cycloheptyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 27(1) (26.7 mg) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (0.7 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.3 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 50°C for 1 hour) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 5:5:1, developed twice) to give the titled compound (4.134 mg, 25% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3326, 2927, 2852, 2358, 2321, 1749, 1627, 1558, 1448, 1218, 1122, 1053 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ: 0.77(s, 3H), 1.36(d, J=6.5Hz, 3H), 2.55-2.65(m, 1H), 2.76-2.87(m, 1H), 3.85-4.17(m, 3H), 4.18-4.29(m, 1H), 4.41-4.49(m, 1H), 4.94-5.07(m, 2H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.61(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, J=11.1Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.1Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 466(M⁺-H₂O), 55(100%). UV λ_{max}nm: 263.

(Example 28)

(1) Preparation of 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1-ethylbutoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[{1α,3β-Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (20 mg, 0.0324 mmol) was treated with 4-heptanol (7 μl, 0.0518 mmol), N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (10 mg, 0.0518 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (4 mg, 0.0324 mmol) in dichloromethane (1.0 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(3) (at room temperature for 2 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm × 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate = 5:1, developed once) to give a mixture (21.7 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 1α,3β-dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-ethylbutoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1-ethylbutoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-

tetraene from Example 28(1) (21.7 mg) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (0.7 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.3 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external
5 temperature of 50°C for 1 hour) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 5:5:1, developed twice) and then another
10 run of preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:10:1, developed twice) to give the titled compound (4.266 mg, 27% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3390, 3325, 2956, 2931, 2852, 1749, 1627, 1448, 1203, 1122, 1053 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ: 0.77(s, 3H), 0.90(t, J=7.0Hz, 6H), 1.37(d, J=6.2Hz, 3H), 2.53-2.65(m, 1H), 2.76-2.88(m, 1H), 3.87-4.17(m, 3H), 4.19-4.29(m, 1H), 4.39-4.49(m, 1H), 4.92-5.05(m, 2H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.61(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, J=11.1Hz, 1H), 6.38(d, J=11.1Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 450(M⁺-2H₂O), 57(100%). UV λ_{max}nm: 263.

20 (Example 29)

(1) Preparation of 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1-methyl-1-propylbutoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[{1α,3β-Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (20 mg, 0.03 mmol) was treated with 4-methyl-4-heptanol (6.3 mg, 0.048 mmol), N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (9.9 mg, 0.048 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (3.7 mg, 0.03

mmol) in dichloromethane (0.3 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(3) (at room temperature for 15 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate = 10:1, developed twice) to give a mixture (14.0 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-methyl-1-propylbutoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1-methyl-1-propylbutoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 29(1) (14 mg) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (0.5 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.2 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 50°C for 2 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.25 mm x 2 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 20:1, developed three times) to give the titled compound (6.351 mg, 42.3% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3417, 2960, 2931, 2873, 1747, 1467, 1373, 1213, 1122, 1052 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.77(s, 3H), 0.90(t, J=7.3Hz, 6H), 1.36(d, J=6.6Hz, 3H), 1.40(s, 3H), 2.17-2.47(m, 3H), 2.56-2.66(m, 1H), 2.76-2.88(m, 1H), 3.81(d, J=16.5Hz, 1H), 3.94(d, J=16.5Hz, 1H), 4.02-4.13(m, 1H), 4.19-4.29(m, 1H), 4.40-4.51(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(brs, 1H), 5.59(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, J=11.4Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.1Hz,

1H). MS m/z: 312(M^+ -HOCH₂COOC(CH₃)(C₃H₇)₂), 71(100%). UV

$\lambda_{\max}$ nm: 264.

(Example 30)

(1) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-
5 20(S)-(1-methylcyclohexyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-
secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[{1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-
secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid
(20 mg, 0.0324 mmol) was treated with 1-methylcyclohexanol
10 (7 μ l, 0.0518 mmol), N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (10 mg,
0.0518 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (4 mg, 0.0324
mmol) in dichloromethane (1.0 ml) in the same manner as
shown in Example 17(3) (at room temperature for 14 hours),
followed by work up and purification using preparative thin
15 layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 1 plate, hexane:ethyl
acetate = 7:1, developed once) to give a mixture (14.0 mg)
containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-
methylcyclohexyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-
20 5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-
butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1-
methylcyclohexyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-
5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 30(1) (14.0 mg) was
25 treated in tetrahydrofuran (0.7 ml) with a 1M
tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride
(0.3 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at
an external temperature of 50°C for 1 hour) and then worked

up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 5:5:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (4.220 mg, 27% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

5 IR(neat): 3446, 2931, 2852, 1747, 1446, 1211, 1124, 1053, 962 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.78(s, 3H), 1.37(d, J=6.8Hz, 3H), 1.49(s, 3H), 2.56-2.66(m, 1H), 2.77-2.89(m, 1H), 3.85(d, J=16.5Hz, 1H), 3.98(d, J=16.5Hz, 1H), 4.09(q, J=6.8Hz, 1H), 4.19-4.29(m, 1H), 4.41-4.49(m, 1H), 5.02(s, 1H), 5.34(s,
10 1H), 5.60(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, J=11.6Hz, 1H), 6.38(d, J=11.6Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 466($\text{M}^+ - \text{H}_2\text{O}$), 55(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 263.

(Example 31)

(1) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(cyclododecyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-
15 5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[{1 α , 3 β -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (20 mg, 0.0324 mmol) was treated with cyclododecanol (9 μl , 0.0518 mmol), N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (10 mg, 0.0518
20 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (4 mg, 0.0324 mmol) in dichloromethane (1.0 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(3) (at room temperature for 14 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate =
25 7:1, developed once) to give a mixture (21.6 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(cyclododecyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-

5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing $1\alpha,3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(cyclododecyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-

5 5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 31(1) (21.6 mg) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (0.7 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.3 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 50°C for 1 hour) and then worked
10 up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 5:5:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (4.971 mg, 28% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3446, 2931, 2850, 1748, 1471, 1446, 1205,
15 1124, 1053 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.77(s, 3H), 2.56-2.66(m, 1H), 2.77-2.87(m, 1H), 3.90(d, J=16.5Hz, 1H), 4.02(d, J=16.5Hz, 1H), 4.09(q, J=6.5Hz, 1H), 4.19-4.29(m, 1H), 4.41-4.49(m, 1H), 5.01(s, 1H), 5.04-5.15(m, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.60(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.3Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.3Hz, 1H). MS m/z:
20 518($\text{M}^+-2\text{H}_2\text{O}$), 55(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 263.

(Example 32)

(1) Preparation of $1\alpha,3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1-methylcyclopentylloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

25 [{ $1\alpha,3\beta$ -Bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (30 mg, 0.048 mmol) was treated with 1-methylcyclopentanol (4.8 mg, 0.048 mmol), N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (9.9 mg,

0.048 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (3.7 mg, 0.03 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.3 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(3) (at room temperature for 15 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin
5 layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 10:1, developed twice) to give a mixture (20.0 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-methylcyclopentyloxy)carbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-
10 5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1-methylcyclopentyloxy)carbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-
5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 32(1) (20 mg) was
15 treated in tetrahydrofuran (0.5 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.29 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 50°C for 1.5 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by
20 preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 20:1, developed three times) to give the titled compound (7.666 mg, 54.3% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3392, 2965, 2933, 2873, 2850, 1747, 1444,
25 1375, 1222, 1180, 1122, 1052 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.77(s, 3H), 1.36(d, J=6.4Hz, 3H), 2.19-2.51(m, 3H), 2.56-2.68(m, 1H), 2.77-2.89(m, 1H), 3.83(d, J=16.3Hz, 1H), 3.95(d, J=16.3Hz, 1H), 4.02-4.14(m, 1H), 4.21-4.31(m, 1H), 4.41-4.51(m, 1H),

5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(brs, 1H), 5.60(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, J=11.4Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.1Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 470(M⁺), 312(M⁺-HOCH₂COOC₆H₁₁), 83(100%). UV λ_{max}nm: 263.

(Example 33)

5 (1) Preparation of 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(cyclooctyloxy)carbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[{1α,3β-Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid
10 (21.3 mg, 0.035 mmol) was treated with cyclooctanol (14.0 mg, 0.109 mmol), N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (24.0 mg, 0.116 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (10.0 mg, 0.082 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.3 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(3) (at room temperature for 15 hours),
15 followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm × 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 15:1, developed twice) to give a mixture (16.6 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 1α,3β-dihydroxy-20(S)-(cyclooctyloxy)carbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(cyclooctyloxy)carbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-
25 5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 33(1) (16.5 mg) was treated with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.25 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 45°C

for 30 minutes). The reaction mixture was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 15:1, developed twice and then 0.25 mm x 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:5:1, developed four times) to give the titled compound (3.5 mg, 20% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3392, 2928, 2856, 1744, 1468, 1204, 1124, 1052 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.77(s, 3H), 1.36(d, $J=6.7\text{Hz}$, 3H), 2.56-2.66(m, 1H), 2.78-2.89(m, 1H), 3.89(d, $J=16.3\text{Hz}$, 1H), 4.00(d, $J=16.3\text{Hz}$, 1H), 4.07(q, $J=6.7\text{Hz}$, 1H), 4.19-4.31(m, 1H), 4.41-4.50(m, 1H), 4.96-5.10(m, 1H), 5.02(brs, 1H), 5.34(brs, 1H), 5.60(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, $J=11.7\text{Hz}$, 1H), 6.37(d, $J=11.7\text{Hz}$, 1H). MS m/z : 480($\text{M}^+ - \text{H}_2\text{O}$), 69(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 263. (Example 34)

15 (1) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1-butylpentylloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[{1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxyl]acetic acid (22.0 mg, 0.036 mmol) was treated with nonan-5-ol (14.0 mg, 0.097 mmol), N,N' -dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (24.0 mg, 0.116 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (10.0 mg, 0.082 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.3 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(3) (at room temperature for 15 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 15:1, developed twice) to give a mixture (17.4 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-butylpentylloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butylldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1-butylpentylloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 34(1) (16.4 mg) was treated with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.25 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 45°C for 30 minutes). The reaction mixture was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 15:1, developed twice; 0.25 mm $\times$ 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:5:1, developed four times; 0.25 mm $\times$ 1 plate, toluene:ethyl acetate = 1:1, developed twice; and then 0.25 mm $\times$ 1 plate, dichloromethane:ethyl acetate = 3:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (1.7 mg, 10% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3384, 2932, 2860, 1746, 1444, 1370, 1204, 1124, 1054 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.77(s, 3H), 0.87(t, J=6.9Hz, 3H), 0.88(t, J=6.9Hz, 3H), 1.37(d, J=6.6Hz, 3H), 2.56-2.66(m, 1H), 2.78-2.89(m, 1H), 3.93(d, J=16.5Hz, 1H), 4.04(d, J=16.5Hz, 1H), 4.08(q, J=6.6Hz, 1H), 4.20-4.30(m, 1H), 4.40-4.50(m, 1H), 4.96(quint., J=6.3Hz, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(brs, 1H), 5.60(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.5Hz, 1H), 6.38(d, J=11.5Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 312(M⁺-CH₃CO₂CH(CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃)₂), 57(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 263.

(Example 35)

(1) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1,1-dimethylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

5 [{1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (13.0 mg, 0.021 mmol) was treated with tert-amyl alcohol (7.0 mg, 0.079 mmol), N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (7.0 mg, 0.034 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (3.0 mg, 0.025
10 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.2 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(3) (at room temperature for 1 hour), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate = 15:1, developed twice) to give a mixture (9.2 mg)
15 containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1,1-dimethylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

 The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-
20 butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1,1-dimethylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 35(1) (10.0 mg) was treated with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.15 ml) in the same manner as
25 shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 45°C for 40 minutes). The reaction mixture was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 1 plate, dichloromethane:ethanol = 15:1, developed once,

dichloromethane:ethanol = 10:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (3.6 mg, 34% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3392, 2972, 2932, 2848, 1744, 1444, 1370,
5 1220, 1122, 1054 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.77(s, 3H), 0.87(t, $J=7.4\text{Hz}$, 3H), 1.36(d, $J=6.5\text{Hz}$, 3H), 1.43(s, 6H), 2.55-2.66(m, 1H), 2.76-2.87(m, 1H), 3.82(d, $J=16.3\text{Hz}$, 1H), 3.94(d, $J=16.3\text{Hz}$, 1H), 4.07(q, $J=6.5\text{Hz}$, 1H), 4.19-4.29(m, 1H), 4.39-4.49(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(brs, 1H),
10 5.60(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, $J=11.8\text{Hz}$, 1H), 6.37(d, $J=11.8\text{Hz}$, 1H).
MS m/z : 312($\text{M}^+ - \text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 71(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 263.
(Example 36)

(1) Preparation of $1\alpha, 3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(adamantan-2-yloxy)carbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-
15 5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[{ $1\alpha, 3\beta$ -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (30 mg, 0.048 mmol) was treated with 2-adamantanol (12 mg, 0.0768 mmol), N,N' -dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (16 mg, 0.0768
20 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (6 mg, 0.048 mmol) in dichloromethane (1.0 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(3) (at room temperature for 14 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate =
25 6:1, developed once) to give a mixture (15.0 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of $1\alpha, 3\beta$ -dihydroxy-20(S)-(adamantan-2-yloxy)carbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-

tetraene

The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(adamantan-2-yl)oxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 36(1) (15.0 mg) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (1.0 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (1.0 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 45°C for 1 hour), followed by work up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:10:1, developed twice) to give the titled compound (1.024 mg, 4% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3325, 2927, 2850, 1626, 1576, 1448, 1122, 1045 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.78(s, 3H), 2.56-2.67(m, 1H), 2.77-2.87(m, 1H), 3.92-4.17(m, 3H), 4.20-4.30(m, 1H), 4.40-4.50(m, 1H), 4.98-5.04(m, 2H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.62(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, J=11.6Hz, 1H), 6.38(d, J=11.6Hz, 1H). MS m/z:

504($\text{M}^+ - \text{H}_2\text{O}$), 135(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 263.

(Example 37)

(1) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1,1-dimethylpentyl)oxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[{1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (26 mg, 0.042 mmol) was treated with 2-methyl-2-hexanol (0.1 ml, 0.699 mmol), N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (14 mg,

0.067 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (5 mg, 0.042 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (1.0 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(3) (at room temperature for 14 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin
5 layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate = 6:1, developed once) to give a mixture (15.0 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1,1-dimethylpentyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-
10 5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1,1-dimethylpentyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-
5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 37(1) (15.0 mg) was
15 treated in tetrahydrofuran (1.0 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (1.0 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 45°C for 1 hour) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin
20 layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:10:1, developed twice) to give the titled compound (1.784 mg, 9% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3323, 2927, 2852, 1749, 1626, 1558, 1448,
25 1254, 1209, 1122, 1053 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.78(s, 3H), 0.90(t, J=7.0Hz, 3H), 1.36(d, J=6.8Hz, 3H), 2.55-2.66(m, 1H), 2.77-2.88(m, 1H), 3.82(d, J=16.2Hz, 1H), 3.94(d, J=16.2Hz, 1H), 3.99-4.12(m, 1H), 4.20-4.29(m, 1H), 4.41-4.50(m, 1H),

5.01(s, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.60(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, J=11.3Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.3Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 468(M⁺-H₂O), 57(100%).

UV λ_{max} nm: 262.

(Example 38)

5 (1) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1,1,2-trimethylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[{1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid
10 (20.5 mg, 0.033 mmol) was treated with 2,3-dimethylbutan-2-ol (7.5 mg, 0.073 mmol), N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (18.0 mg, 0.087 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (6.8 mg, 0.056 mmol) in dichloromethane (1.0 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(3) (at room temperature for 16
15 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 3 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 15:1, developed once) to give a mixture (6.6 mg) containing the titled compound.

20 (2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1,1,2-trimethylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1,1,2-trimethylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-
25 5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 38(1) (6.0 mg) was treated with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.1 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 45°C for

20 minutes). The reaction mixture was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 1 plate, dichloromethane:ethanol = 15:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (1.6 mg, 10% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3384, 2972, 2932, 2852, 1744, 1444, 1372, 1218, 1124, 1054 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.77(s, 3H), 0.89(d, J=7.2Hz, 6H), 1.36(d, J=6.7Hz, 3H), 1.41(s, 3H), 1.42(s, 3H), 2.54-2.66(m, 1H), 2.76-2.87(m, 1H), 3.82(d, J=16.5Hz, 1H), 3.94(d, J=16.5Hz, 1H), 4.07(q, J=6.7Hz, 1H), 4.18-4.29(m, 1H), 4.41-4.49(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(brs, 1H), 5.59(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, J=11.0Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.0Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 387(M^+ -CH(CH₃)₂CH(CH₃)₂), 85(100%), 85(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 263.

(Example 39)

(1) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1-ethylcyclohexyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[{1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (27 mg, 0.044 mmol) was treated with 1-ethylcyclohexanol (17 mg, 0.133 mmol), N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (18 mg, 0.087 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (16 mg, 0.131 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.4 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(3) (at room temperature for 15 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 5:1, developed once) to give a mixture (25 mg)

containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-ethylcyclohexyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

5 The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1-ethylcyclohexyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 39(1) (25 mg) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (0.66 ml) with a 1M
10 tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.33 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 60°C for 1.5 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by
15 preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, dichloromethane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:10:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (7.157 mg, 33% for 2 steps) as a colorless glass.

IR(neat): 3380, 2931, 2852, 1745, 1448, 1211, 1122, 1053 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.78(s, 3H), 0.82(t, J=7.6Hz, 3H),
20 1.37(d, J=6.4Hz, 3H), 2.57-2.62(m, 1H), 2.78-2.84(m, 1H), 3.86(d, J=16.3Hz, 1H), 3.99(d, J=16.3Hz, 1H), 4.09-4.20(m, 1H), 4.20-4.30(m, 1H), 4.40-4.49(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.60(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, J=11.4Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.4Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 312(M⁺-HOCH₂CO₂C₆H₁₅), 69(100%). UV
25 λ_{max} nm: 264.

(Example 40)

(1) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1-methylcyclooctyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-

secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[[1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl]oxy]acetic acid (19 mg, 0.031 mmol) was treated with 1-methylcyclooctanol (13 mg, 0.091 mmol), N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (13 mg, 0.063 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (11 mg, 0.090 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.3 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(3) (at room temperature for 15 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 5:1, developed once) to give a mixture (15 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-methylcyclooctyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1-methylcyclooctyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 40(1) (15 mg) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (0.46 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.23 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 60°C for 1.5 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, dichloromethane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:10:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (5.527 mg, 35% for 2 steps) as a colorless foam.

IR(neat): 3390, 2927, 2852, 1743, 1448, 1373, 1205, 1115, 1053 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.77(s, 3H), 1.36(d, $J=6.4\text{Hz}$, 3H), 2.57-2.63(m, 1H), 2.79-2.84(m, 1H), 3.81(d, $J=16.3\text{Hz}$, 1H), 3.94(d, $J=16.3\text{Hz}$, 1H), 4.04-4.16(m, 1H), 4.20-4.30(m, 1H), 5 4.40-4.49(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.60(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, $J=11.2\text{Hz}$, 1H), 6.37(d, $J=11.2\text{Hz}$, 1H). MS m/z : 312($\text{M}^+ - \text{HOCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{C}_9\text{H}_{17}$), 69(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 263.

(Example 41)

(1) Preparation of $1\alpha,3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-
10 20(S)-{4-methyl-1-(3-methylbutyl)pentyloxy}carbonylmethoxy}-
9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[{ $1\alpha,3\beta$ -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (26 mg, 0.042 mmol) was treated with 2,8-dimethyl-5-nonanol (0.1 g, 0.580 mmol), N,N' -dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (14 mg, 15 0.067 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (5 mg, 0.042 mmol) in dichloromethane (1.0 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(3) (at room temperature for 14 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin 20 layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate = 6:1, developed once) to give a mixture (30.0 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of $1\alpha,3\beta$ -dihydroxy-20(S)-{4-methyl-1-(3-
methylbutyl)pentyloxy}carbonylmethoxy}-9,10-secopregna-
25 5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing $1\alpha,3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-{4-methyl-1-(3-methylbutyl)pentyloxy}carbonylmethoxy}-9,10-secopregna-

5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 41(1) (30.0 mg) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (1.0 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.8 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at 5 an external temperature of 50°C for 1 hour) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:10:1, developed twice) to give the titled compound (8.820 mg, 39% for 2 steps) as a colorless 10 oil.

IR(neat): 2953, 2931, 2870, 2852, 1749, 1732, 1653, 1558, 1468, 1367, 1201, 1122, 1053 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ: 0.78(s, 3H), 0.86(t, J=6.4Hz, 12H), 1.37(d, J=6.5Hz, 3H), 2.54-2.67(m, 1H), 2.76-2.90(m, 1H), 3.93(d, J=17.6Hz, 1H), 15 4.04(d, J=17.6Hz, 1H), 4.09(q, J=6.8Hz, 1H), 4.20-4.29(m, 1H), 4.41-4.49(m, 1H), 4.86-4.98(m, 1H), 5.01(s, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.61(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, J=10.8Hz, 1H), 6.38(d, J=10.8Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 524(M⁺-H₂O), 57(100%). UV λ_{max}nm: 264. (Example 42)

20 (1) Preparation of 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1,1,2,2-tetramethylpropyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[{1α,3β-Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid 25 (26 mg, 0.042 mmol) was treated with 1,1,2,2-tetramethylpropanol (0.1 g, 0.861 mmol), N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (14 mg, 0.067 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (5 mg, 0.042 mmol) in

dichloromethane (1.0 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(3) (at room temperature for 14 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate = 5 6:1, developed once) to give a mixture (25.0 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1,1,2,2-tetramethylpropyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

10 The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1,1,2,2-tetramethylpropyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 42(1) (25.0 mg) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (1.0 ml) with a 1M
15 tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.8 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 50°C for 1 hour) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 1 plate, hexane:ethyl
20 acetate:ethanol = 10:10:1, developed twice) to give the titled compound (1.558 mg, 8% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 2960, 2929, 2850, 1747, 1724, 1371, 1120, 1053 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.77(s, 3H), 0.96(s, 9H), 1.36(d, J=6.5Hz, 3H), 2.54-2.66(m, 1H), 2.75-2.88(m, 1H), 3.81(d, J=16.2Hz, 1H), 3.94(d, J=16.2Hz, 1H), 4.08(q, J=5.9Hz, 1H), 4.19-4.30(m, 1H), 4.40-4.49(m, 1H), 5.02(s, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.60(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, J=11.3Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.3Hz,

1H). MS m/z: 387(M⁺-C₇H₁₅), 57(100%). UV λ_{max}nm: 264.

(Example 43)

(1) Preparation of 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1-ethylcyclopentyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

5 [{1α,3β-Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (22.0 mg, 0.036 mmol) was treated with 1-ethylcyclopentanol (11.3 mg, 0.099 mmol), N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (13.1
10 mg, 0.064 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (4.7 mg, 0.039 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.5 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(3) (at room temperature for 4 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin
15 layer chromatography (0.5 mm × 3 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 15:1, developed once) to give a mixture (13.5 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 1α,3β-dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-ethylcyclopentyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

20 The mixture containing 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1-ethylcyclopentyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 43(1) (12.5 mg) was treated with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-
25 butylammonium fluoride (0.2 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 45°C for 20 minutes). The reaction mixture was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm × 2 plates,

dichloromethane:ethanol = 15:1, developed twice) to give the titled compound (4.2 mg, 26% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3400, 2932, 2876, 1742, 1446, 1370, 1218,
5 1120, 1054 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.77(s, 3H), 0.85(t, $J=7.4\text{Hz}$, 3H),
1.36(d, $J=6.6\text{Hz}$, 3H), 2.55-2.64(m, 1H), 2.76-2.89(m, 1H),
3.84(d, $J=16.3\text{Hz}$, 1H), 3.96(d, $J=16.3\text{Hz}$, 1H), 4.08(q,
 $J=6.6\text{Hz}$, 1H), 4.19-4.30(m, 1H), 4.40-4.50(m, 1H), 5.01(brs,
1H), 5.34(brs, 1H), 5.59(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, $J=11.1\text{Hz}$, 1H),
10 6.37(d, $J=11.1\text{Hz}$, 1H). MS m/z : 484(M^+), 55(100%). UV
 $\lambda_{\text{max}}\text{nm}$: 263.

(Example 44)

(1) Preparation of $1\alpha,3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-
20(S)-(1-cyclopropyl-1-methylethoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-
15 secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[{ $1\alpha,3\beta$ -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-
secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid
(58.4 mg, 0.095 mmol) was treated with 2-cyclopropyl-2-
propanol (29 mg, 0.290 mmol), N,N' -dicyclohexylcarbodiimide
20 (39 mg, 0.189 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (35 mg,
0.286 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.95 ml) in the same manner
as shown in Example 17(3) (at room temperature for 15
hours), followed by work up and purification using column
chromatography (hexane:ethyl acetate = 10:1) to give a
25 mixture(54 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of $1\alpha,3\beta$ -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-cyclopropyl-
1-methylethoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-
5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1-cyclopropyl-1-methylethoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 44(1) (49 mg) was treated in
5 tetrahydrofuran (1.4 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.7 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 60°C for 2 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer
10 chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 4 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:10:1, developed once and then 0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, toluene:ethyl acetate = 5:6, developed once) to give the titled compound (3.561 mg, 9% for 2 steps) as a colorless foam.

15 IR(neat): 3388, 2972, 2931, 2850, 1745, 1442, 1371, 1221, 1119, 1053 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.40-0.49(m, 4H), 0.77(s, 3H), 2.21-2.45(m, 3H), 2.57-2.62(m, 1H), 2.79-2.84(m, 1H), 3.81(d, J=16.3Hz, 1H), 3.93(d, J=16.3Hz, 1H), 4.03-4.22(m, 1H), 4.20-4.30(m, 1H), 4.40-4.50(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H),
20 5.34(s, 1H), 5.60(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.3Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.3Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 312(M⁺-HOCH₂CO₂C₆H₁₁), 83(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 264.

(Example 45)

(1) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy)-
25 20(S)-(1,1,2-trimethylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-
secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[{1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid

(43.1 mg, 0.070 mmol) was treated with 2,4-dimethyl-2-pentanol (0.1 g, 0.861 mmol), N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (23 mg, 0.112 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (10 mg, 0.070 mmol) in dichloromethane (1.0 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(3) (at room temperature for 14 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 6:1, developed twice) to give a mixture (28.0 mg) containing the titled compound.

10 (2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1,1,2-trimethylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1,1,2-trimethylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 45(1) (28.0 mg) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (1.0 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (1.0 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 50°C for 1 hour) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 5:5:1, developed once) and then another run of preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 1 plate, dichloromethane:methanol = 20:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (2.195 mg, 7% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 2952, 2929, 1747, 1456, 1369, 1215, 1124,

1053 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.77(s, 3H), 0.93(d, $J=6.5\text{Hz}$, 6H),
1.36(d, $J=6.8\text{Hz}$, 3H), 2.56-2.66(m, 1H), 2.77-2.87(m, 1H),
3.80(d, $J=16.2\text{Hz}$, 1H), 3.92(d, $J=16.2\text{Hz}$, 1H), 4.07(q,
 $J=6.2\text{Hz}$, 1H), 4.20-4.30(m, 1H), 4.40-4.50(m, 1H), 5.02(s,
5 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.60(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, $J=11.1\text{Hz}$, 1H),
6.38(d, $J=11.1\text{Hz}$, 1H). MS m/z : 468($\text{M}^+-\text{H}_2\text{O}$), 57(100%). UV
 $\lambda_{\text{max}}\text{nm}$: 264.

(Example 46)

(1) Preparation of $1\alpha,3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-
10 20(S)-(1-methylcycloheptyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-
secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[$\{1\alpha,3\beta$ -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-
secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid
(29.4 mg, 0.048 mmol) was treated with 1-
15 methylcycloheptanol (11.3 mg, 0.088 mmol), $\text{N,N}'$ -
dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (29.0 mg, 0.141 mmol) and 4-
(dimethylamino)pyridine (6.9 mg, 0.056 mmol) in
dichloromethane (0.6 ml) in the same manner as shown in
Example 17(3) (at room temperature for 14 hours), followed
20 by work up and purification using preparative thin layer
chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 3 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate =
15:1, developed twice) to give a mixture (10.4 mg)
containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of $1\alpha,3\beta$ -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-
25 methylcycloheptyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-
5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing $1\alpha,3\beta$ -bis(tert-
butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1-

methylocycloheptyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-
5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 46(1) (9.3 mg) was
treated with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-
butylammonium fluoride (0.15 ml) in the same manner as
5 shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 48°C
for 20 minutes). The reaction mixture was purified by
preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates,
dichloromethane:ethanol = 15:1, developed twice and then
0.25 mm x 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:5:1,
10 developed twice) to give the titled compound (3.0 mg, 14%
for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3376, 2928, 2852, 1744, 1444, 1372, 1220,
1122, 1050 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ: 0.77(s, 3H), 1.36(d, J=6.5Hz, 3H),
2.54-2.65(m, 1H), 2.75-2.87(m, 1H), 3.83(d, J=16.5Hz, 1H),
15 3.95(d, J=16.5Hz, 1H), 4.08(q, J=6.5Hz, 1H), 4.19-4.29(m,
1H), 4.40-4.49(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(brs, 1H),
5.60(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=12.1Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=12.1Hz, 1H).
MS m/z: 387(M⁺-C₈H₁₅), 67(100%). UV λ_{max}nm: 264.

(Example 47)

20 (1) Preparation of 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-
20(S)-{3,3-dimethyl-1-(2,2-
dimethylpropyl)butoxycarbonylmethoxy}-9,10-secopregna-
5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[{1α,3β-Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-
25 secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid
(30 mg, 0.049 mmol) was treated with 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-
heptan-4-ol (26 mg, 0.156 mmol), N,N'-
dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (16 mg, 0.078 mmol) and 4-

(dimethylamino)pyridine (6.0 mg, 0.049 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.5 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(3) (at room temperature for 2 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 3 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 10:1, developed once) to give a mixture (20.0 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-{3,3-dimethyl-1-(2,2-dimethylpropyl)butoxycarbonylmethoxy}-9,10-secopregna-
10 5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-{3,3-dimethyl-1-(2,2-dimethylpropyl)butoxycarbonylmethoxy}-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 47(1) (20 mg) was
15 treated in tetrahydrofuran (0.52 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.26 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 60°C for 2 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by
20 preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 20:1, developed twice) to give the titled compound (12.122 mg, 45.6% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3390, 2952, 2869, 2852, 1747, 1727, 1367,
25 1191, 1126, 1051 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.76(s, 3H), 0.91(s, 6H), 0.92(s, 6H), 1.37(d, J=6.4Hz, 3H), 2.17-2.47(m, 3H), 2.55-2.66(m, 1H), 2.76-2.88(m, 1H), 3.84(d, J=16.7Hz, 1H), 3.96(d, J=16.5Hz, 1H), 4.09(q, J=6.4Hz, 1H), 4.18-4.30(m,

1H), 4.41-4.49(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.16-5.27(m, 1H), 5.34(brs, 1H), 5.58(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.4Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 527(M⁺-Me), 57(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 264. (Example 48)

5 (1) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[{1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid
10 (63.1 mg, 0.102 mmol) was treated with 2,4,4-trimethylpentan-2-ol (21.5 mg, 0.165 mmol), N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (34.0 mg, 0.165 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (12.5 mg, 0.102 mmol) in dichloromethane (1.5 ml) in the same manner as shown in
15 Example 17(3) (at room temperature for 15 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 4 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 15:1, developed twice) to give a mixture (7.7 mg) containing the titled compound.

20 (2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-
25 5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 48(1) (7.7 mg) was treated with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.1 ml) in the same manner as shown

in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 43°C for 30 minutes). The reaction mixture was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm × 1 plate, dichloromethane:ethanol = 15:1, developed once) to give the
5 titled compound (2.0 mg, 4% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3400, 2932, 1744, 1444, 1368, 1220, 1112, 1054 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ: 0.77(s, 3H), 0.99(s, 9H), 1.36(d, J=6.6Hz, 3H), 1.52(s, 6H), 1.80(s, 2H), 2.55-2.66(m, 1H), 2.77-2.88(m, 1H), 3.79(d, J=16.3Hz, 1H), 3.91(d, J=16.3Hz,
10 1H), 4.07(q, J=6.6Hz, 1H), 4.19-4.30(m, 1H), 4.39-4.50(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(brs, 1H), 5.59(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.1Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.1Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 482(M⁺-H₂O), 57(100%). UV λ_{max}nm: 263.

(Example 49)

15 (1) Preparation of 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1-tert-butyl-2,2-dimethylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[{1α,3β-Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid
20 (18.7 mg, 0.030 mmol) was treated with a 0.1 M dichloromethane solution of 2,2,4,4-tetramethylpentan-3-ol (0.5 ml), N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (10.0 mg, 0.048 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (4.0 mg, 0.033 mmol) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(3) (at room
25 temperature for 17 hours). The reaction mixture was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm × 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 15:1, developed twice) to give a mixture (23.4 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-tert-butyl-2,2-dimethylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyl-
5 butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1-tert-butyl-2,2-dimethylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 49(1) (23.0 mg) was treated with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.3 ml) in the same manner as shown
10 in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 42°C for 30 minutes). The reaction mixture was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 1 plate, dichloromethane:ethanol = 15:1, developed twice) to give the titled compound (7.1 mg, 46% for 2 steps) as a
15 colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3384, 2932, 1750, 1478, 1444, 1370, 1226, 1124, 1054 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.78(s, 3H), 0.99(s, 9H), 1.00(s, 9H), 1.38(d, J=6.3Hz, 3H), 2.54-2.65(m, 1H), 2.75-2.88(m, 1H), 3.98(d, J=16.8Hz, 1H), 4.09(d, J=16.8Hz, 1H), 4.07-
20 4.16(m, 1H), 4.16-4.30(m, 1H), 4.39-4.50(m, 1H), 4.66(s, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(brs, 1H), 5.61(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, J=11.3Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.3Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 496(M^+ -H₂O), 57(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 264.

(Example 50)

25 (1) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyl-2,2-dimethylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-20(S)-(1,1-diethyl-2-methylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[{1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyl-2,2-dimethylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-

secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxylacetic acid (600 mg, 0.97 mmol) was treated with 3-ethyl-2-methyl-3-pentanol (380 mg, 2.92 mmol), N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (602 mg, 2.92 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (357 mg, 2.92 mmol) in dichloromethane (9.7 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(3) (at room temperature for 15 hours), followed by work up and purification using column chromatography (hexane:ethyl acetate = 20:1) to give a crude product (460 mg), 100 mg of which was further purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm × 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate = 10:1, developed once) to give a mixture (6.0 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1,1-diethyl-2-methylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1,1-diethyl-2-methylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 50(1) (6 mg) was treated with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (1.0 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 50°C for 1.5 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm × 2 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 20:1, developed twice and then 0.25 mm × 2 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 20:1, developed twice) to give the titled compound (2.189 mg, 2.07% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3390, 2969, 2931, 2883, 2850, 1745, 1727, 1461, 1371, 1288, 1209, 1122, 1052 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.77(s, 3H), 0.83-0.98(m, 12H), 1.37(d, $J=6.6\text{Hz}$, 3H), 2.55-2.66(m, 1H), 2.76-2.88(m, 1H), 3.86(d, $J=16.5\text{Hz}$, 1H), 3.99(d, $J=16.5\text{Hz}$, 1H), 4.05-4.16(m, 1H), 4.19-4.31(m, 1H), 4.40-4.50(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(brs, 1H), 5.59(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, $J=11.4\text{Hz}$, 1H), 6.37(d, $J=11.0\text{Hz}$, 1H). MS m/z : 387($\text{M}^+-\text{C}(\text{Et})_2(1-\text{Pr})$), 57(100%). UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}\text{nm}$: 264.
(Example 51)

10 (1) Preparation of $\{[1\alpha,3\beta\text{-bis(tert-butyl)dimethylsilyloxy}-9,10\text{-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}\text{oxy}\}-\text{N-(2,2-dimethylpropyl)acetamide}$

$\{[1\alpha,3\beta\text{-Bis(tert-butyl)dimethylsilyloxy}-9,10\text{-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}\text{oxy}\}\text{acetic acid}$
15 (15 mg, 0.0243 mmol) was treated with 2,2-dimethylpropylamine (11 mg, 0.126 mmol), 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (23 mg, 0.120 mmol) and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole monohydrate (3 mg, 0.024 mmol) in dichloromethane (1.5 ml) in the same manner
20 as shown in Example 22(1) (at room temperature for 13 hours), followed by work up and separation using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 2:1, developed once) to give a mixture (14 mg) containing the desired product as a
25 colorless oil.

(2) Preparation of $\{[1\alpha,3\beta\text{-dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}\text{oxy}\}-\text{N-(2,2-dimethylpropyl)acetamide}$

The mixture containing [$\{1\alpha,3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]-N-(2,2-dimethylpropyl)acetamide from Example 51(1) (13 mg) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (0.2 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.2 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 55°C for 1 hour) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 10:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (4.174 mg, 40% for 2 steps) as a colorless glass.

IR(neat): 3421, 2931, 2852, 1670, 1541, 1367, 1055 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.80(s, 3H), 0.93(s, 9H), 1.36(d, J=6.3Hz, 3H), 2.20-2.45(m, 3H), 2.55-2.64(m, 1H), 2.78-2.90(m, 1H), 3.05-3.15(m, 2H), 3.79-4.08(m, 3H), 4.20-4.30(br, 1H), 4.39-4.49(br, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.35(s, 1H), 5.61(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.70(brs, 1H). MS m/z: 312(M^+ -HOCH₂CONHCH₂C(CH₃)₃), 57(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 264.

(Example 52)

(1) Preparation of [$\{1\alpha,3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]-N-(1-ethylpropyl)acetamide

[$\{1\alpha,3\beta$ -Bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (15 mg, 0.0243 mmol) was treated with 1-ethylpropylamine (11 mg, 0.126 mmol), 1-ethyl-3-(3-

dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (23 mg, 0.120 mmol) and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole monohydrate (3 mg, 0.024 mmol) in dichloromethane (1.5 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 22(1) (at room temperature for 13 hours), followed by work up and separation using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 2:1, developed once) to give a mixture (15 mg) containing the desired product as a colorless oil.

10 (2) Preparation of {(1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl)oxy}-N-(1-ethylpropyl)acetamide

The mixture containing [{1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]-N-(1-ethylpropyl)acetamide from Example 52(1) (14 mg) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (0.2 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.2 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 55°C for 1 hour) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 10:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (5.136 mg, 50% for 2 steps) as a colorless glass.

25 IR(neat): 3401, 2964, 2931, 2875, 2850, 1662, 1533, 1458, 1107, 1057 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.80(s, 3H), 0.90(t, J=7.3Hz, 3H), 1.35(d, J=6.3Hz, 3H), 2.18-2.47(m, 3H), 2.58-2.62(m, 1H), 2.79-2.84(m, 1H), 3.80-4.08(m, 4H), 4.24(brs,

1H), 4.39-4.49(br, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.35(s, 1H),
5.60(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.37-6.38(m, 2H). MS
m/z: 312(M⁺-HOCH₂CONHCH(C₂H₅)CH₂CH₃), 58(100%). UV λ_{max}nm: 264.
(Example 53)

5 (1) Preparation of [{1α,3β-bis(tert-
butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-
tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]-N-isopropyl-N-methylacetamide

[{1α,3β-Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-
secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid
10 (14.2 mg, 0.023 mmol) was treated with isopropylmethylanine
(8.4 mg, 0.115 mmol), 1-ethyl-3-(3-
dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (22 mg,
0.115 mmol) and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole monohydrate (3.5 mg,
0.023 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.4 ml) in the same manner
15 as shown in Example 22(1) (at room temperature for 13
hours), followed by work up and separation using
preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm × 2 plates,
hexane:ethyl acetate = 2:1, developed once) to give a
mixture (7 mg) containing the desired product as a
20 colorless oil.

(2) Preparation of {(1α,3β-dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-
5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy}-N-isopropyl-N-
methylacetamide

The mixture containing [{1α,3β-bis(tert-
25 butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-
tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]-N-isopropyl-N-methylacetamide from
Example 53(1) (6 mg) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (0.18
ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-

butylammonium fluoride (0.09 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 55°C for 2 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm × 2 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 10:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (2.330 mg, 27% for 2 steps) as a colorless glass.

IR(neat): 3408, 2970, 2931, 2875, 2850, 1628, 1367, 1101, 1054 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ: 0.77(s, 3H), 1.09(d, J=6.6Hz, 3H), 1.13-1.38(m, 6H), 2.79(d, J=6.6Hz, 3H), 3.90-4.30(m, 5H), 4.39-4.49(br, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.61(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.3Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.3Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 312(M⁺-HOCH₂CON(CH₃)(i-Pr)), 58(100%). UV λ_{max}nm: 264.
(Example 54)

(1) Preparation of [{1α,3β-bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]-N-(1-propylbutyl)acetamide

[{1α,3β-Bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (20.0 mg, 0.03 mmol) was treated with 4-heptylamine (14 mg, 0.12 mmol), 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (23 mg, 0.12 mmol) and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole monohydrate (3 mg, 0.024 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.3 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 22(1) (at room temperature for 13 hours), followed by work up and separation using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm × 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 2:1, developed twice) to give a mixture (18 mg) containing the desired product as

a colorless oil.

(2) Preparation of {(1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl)oxy}-N-(1-propylbutyl)acetamide

5 The mixture containing [{1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]-N-(1-propylbutyl)acetamide from Example 54(1) (18 mg) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (0.5 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-
10 butylammonium fluoride (0.25 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 50°C for 1.5 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 10:1, developed
15 three times; 0.5 mm $\times$ 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:5:1, developed four times; and then 0.5 mm $\times$ 1 plate, dichloromethane:ethanol = 20:1, developed twice) to give the titled compound (7.089 mg, 48.7% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

20 IR(neat): 3401, 2956, 2931, 2871, 1666, 1533, 1440, 1106, 1054 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.80(s, 3H), 0.91(t, J=6.8Hz, 6H), 2.18-2.48(m, 3H), 2.54-2.67(m, 1H), 2.77-2.89(m, 1H), 3.80(d, J=15.2Hz, 1H), 3.92(d, J=15.2Hz, 1H), 3.95-4.07(m, 2H), 4.19-4.29(m, 1H), 4.41-4.50(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H),
25 5.35(brs, 1H), 5.59(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.30(d, J=9.4Hz, 1H), 6.36(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 485(M⁺), 294(100%). UV $\lambda_{\max}$ nm: 264.
(Example 55)

(1) Preparation of [{1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]-N-(2-ethylbutyl)acetamide

[{1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (21.9 mg, 0.035 mmol) was treated with 2-ethylbutylamine (18 mg, 0.178 mmol), 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (13 mg, 0.068 mmol) and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole monohydrate (5 mg, 0.033 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.4 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 22(1) (at room temperature for 5 hours), followed by work up and separation using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 3:1, developed once) to give a mixture (20 mg) containing the desired product as a colorless oil.

(2) Preparation of {(1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy}-N-(2-ethylbutyl)acetamide

The mixture containing [{1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]-N-(2-ethylbutyl)acetamide from Example 55(1) (15 mg) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (0.42 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.21 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 60°C for 2 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:10:1, developed

once) to give the titled compound (6.954 mg, 55% for 2 steps) as a colorless foam.

IR(neat): 3419, 2962, 2929, 2875, 1668, 1540, 1446, 1106, 1055 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.79(s, 3H), 0.90(t, $J=7.3\text{Hz}$, 6H),
5 2.20-2.47(m, 3H), 2.57-2.62(m, 1H), 2.79-2.84(m, 1H), 3.19-3.27(m, 2H), 3.77-4.02(m, 3H), 4.20-4.30(br, 1H), 4.39-4.49(br, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.59(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, $J=11.2\text{Hz}$, 1H), 6.36(d, $J=11.2\text{Hz}$, 1H), 6.58(brs, 1H). MS m/z : 471(M^+), 160(100%). UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}\text{nm}$: 263.

10 (Example 56)

(1) Preparation of $1\alpha,3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(R)-hydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

$1\alpha,3\beta$ -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(R)-hydroxypregna-5,7,16-triene (5.24 g, 9.37 mmol) was treated
15 in tetrahydrofuran (500 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 25(4) (irradiated with light for 7 hours and 45 minutes, thermally isomerized at 25°C for 10 days) and evaporated under reduced pressure to remove the solvent. The resulting residue was purified by column chromatography
20 (hexane:ethyl acetate = 10:1) to give a colorless foamy fraction containing the titled compound (1.95 g).

(2) Preparation of $1\alpha,3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(R)-(tert-butoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

25 The fraction containing $1\alpha,3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(R)-hydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 56(1) (572 mg) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (10 ml) with sodium hydride (60%

in oil, 246 mg, 6.138 mmol), 15-crown-5 (225 mg, 1.023 mmol) and tert-butyl bromoacetate (1.20 g, 6.14 mmol) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(1) (heated at reflux for 5.5 hours), followed by work up and purification using column chromatography (hexane:ethyl acetate = 15:1) to give a colorless oily fraction containing the titled compound (0.90 g).

(3) Preparation of [$1\alpha,3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(R)-yl]oxy]acetic acid

The fraction containing $1\alpha,3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(R)-(tert-butoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 56(2) (0.90 g) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (10.2 ml) with a 1M methanol solution of sodium methoxide (10.2 ml) and water (0.26 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(2) (at room temperature for 30 minutes and then at room temperature for 10 minutes), followed by work up and purification using column chromatography (dichloromethane:methanol = 15:1) to give the titled compound (482 mg, 18% for 3 steps) as a colorless foam.

^1H NMR δ : 0.07(s, 6H), 0.74(s, 3H), 0.88(s, 9H), 0.88(s, 9H), 1.39(d, J=6.6Hz, 3H), 2.40-2.51(m, 2H), 2.76-2.87(m, 1H), 3.96-4.42(m, 5H), 4.87(brs, 1H), 5.19(brs, 1H), 5.68(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.23(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.60-7.80(br, 1H).

(4) Preparation of $1\alpha,3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(R)-(1-ethylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-

5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[[1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(R)-yl]oxy]acetic acid (35.3 mg) was treated with 3-pentanol (15 mg, 0.170 mmol),
5 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (22 mg, 0.115 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (21 mg, 0.172 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.6 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 21(1) (at room temperature for 5 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin
10 layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 10:1, developed once) to give a mixture (28 mg) containing the titled compound.

(5) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(R)-(1-ethylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-
15 tetraene

The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(R)-(1-ethylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 56(4) (20 mg) was treated in
20 tetrahydrofuran (0.58 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.29 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 60°C for 2 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer
25 chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:10:1, developed once and then 0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 8:8:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (4.302 mg, 23% for 2

steps) as a colorless glass.

IR(neat): 3392, 2968, 2933, 2879, 2850, 1749, 1371, 1286, 1203, 1126, 1055 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.76(s, 3H), 0.88(t, $J=7.1\text{Hz}$, 6H), 1.37(d, $J=6.6\text{Hz}$, 3H), 2.21-2.50(m, 3H), 2.57-
5 2.62(m, 1H), 2.78-2.84(m, 1H), 3.96(d, $J=16.3\text{Hz}$, 1H), 4.05(d, $J=16.3\text{Hz}$, 1H), 4.09-4.20(m, 1H), 4.20-4.30(m, 1H), 4.40-4.49(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.65(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, $J=11.2\text{Hz}$, 1H), 6.37(d, $J=11.2\text{Hz}$, 1H). MS m/z : 458(M^+), 133(100%). UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}\text{nm}$: 264.

10 (Example 57)

(1) Preparation of [(1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl)oxy]-N-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)acetamide

[(1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-
15 secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl)oxy]acetic acid (36 mg, 0.058 mmol) was treated with 2,2,2-trifluoroethylamine (29 mg, 0.293 mmol), 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (22 mg, 0.115 mmol) and 1-hydroxybenzotriazole monohydrate (9 mg, 0.047 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.58 ml) in the same manner
20 as shown in Example 22(1) (at room temperature for 10 minutes), followed by work up and separation using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate = 2:1, developed once) to give a
25 mixture (38 mg) containing the desired product as a colorless oil.

(2) Preparation of [(1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl)oxy]-N-(2,2,2-

trifluoroethyl)acetamide

The mixture containing [{1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]-N-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)acetamide
5 from Example 57(1) (33 mg) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (0.94 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.47 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 65°C for 1.5 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue
10 was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:10:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (17.305 mg, 73% for 2 steps) as a colorless glass.

IR(neat): 3415, 2933, 2850, 1682, 1533, 1279, 1163,
15 1115, 1055 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.79(s, 3H), 1.36(d, J=6.6Hz, 3H), 2.21-2.41(m, 3H), 2.57-2.62(m, 1H), 2.79-2.83(m, 1H), 3.82-4.05(m, 5H), 4.20-4.29(m, 1H), 4.39-4.50(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.61(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.36(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.93(brs, 1H). MS m/z: 312(M⁺-
20 HOCH₂CONHCH₂CF₃), 91(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 263.

(Example 58)

(1) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(cyclobutoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

25 [{1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (50 mg, 0.081 mmol) was treated with cyclobutanol (18 mg, 0.250 mmol), 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide

hydrochloride (31 mg, 0.162 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (30 mg, 0.246 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.8 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 21(1) (at room temperature for 2 hours), followed
5 by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 5:1, developed once) to give a mixture (53 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(cyclobutoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-
10 tetraene

The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(cyclobutoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 58(1)
15 (53 mg) was treated with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.79 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 50°C for 2.5 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer
20 chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 10:1, developed twice; 0.5 mm x 1 plate, dichloromethane:ethanol = 10:1, developed twice; and then 0.5 mm x 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:10:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (1.718 mg, 5%
25 for 2 steps) as a colorless glass.

IR(neat): 3400, 2929, 2850, 1751, 1597, 1200, 1124, 1053 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.78(s, 3H), 1.36(d, J=6.4Hz, 3H), 2.21-2.43(m, 3H), 2.57-2.62(m, 1H), 2.78-2.84(m, 1H), 3.87-

4.19(m, 3H), 4.20-4.30(br, 1H), 4.40-4.49(br, 1H), 5.01-5.07(m, 2H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.61(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.4Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.4Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 312(M⁺-HOCH₂CO₂C₄H₇), 55(100%). UV λ_{max}nm: 264.

5 (Example 59)

(1) Preparation of 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1-ethylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[{1α,3β-Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (53 mg, 0.086 mmol) was treated with 3-pentanol (23 mg, 0.258 mmol), 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (33 mg, 0.172 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (32 mg, 0.258 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.9 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 21(1) (at room temperature for 2 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm × 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 5:1, developed once) to give a mixture (51 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 1α,3β-dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-ethylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(1-ethylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 59(1) (45 mg) was treated with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride

(0.7 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 50°C for 2.5 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm × 2 plates, 5 hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:10:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (12.126 mg, 35% for 2 steps) as a colorless glass.

IR(neat): 3390, 2970, 2931, 2879, 2850, 1749, 1458, 1205, 1124, 1053 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ: 0.77(s, 3H), 0.88(dt, J=7.4, 10 2.1Hz, 6H), 1.37(d, J=6.4Hz, 3H), 2.21-2.45(m, 3H), 2.57-2.62(m, 1H), 2.79-2.84(m, 1H), 3.91-4.13(m, 3H), 4.20-4.30(br, 1H), 4.40-4.50(br, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.61(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 312(M⁺-HOCH₂CO₂CH(C₂H₅)₂), 71(100%). UV λ_{max}nm: 263.

15 (Example 60)

(1) Preparation of 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(cyclopentyloxy)carbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[{1α,3β-Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid 20 (65.1 mg, 0.106 mmol) was treated with cyclopentanol (30.0 mg, 0.348 mmol), 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (40.0 mg, 0.209 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (40.0 mg, 0.327 25 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.8 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 21(1) (at room temperature for 1 hour and 30 minutes), followed by purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm × 2 plates, hexane:ethyl

acetate = 20:1, developed three times) to give a mixture (50.4 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(cyclopentyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-

5 5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(cyclopentyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 60(1) (23.7 mg) was
10 treated with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.35 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 47°C for 50 minutes). The reaction mixture was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 1 plate,
15 dichloromethane:ethanol = 20:1, developed three times and then 0.25 mm $\times$ 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:5:1, developed three times) to give the titled compound (4.1 mg, 23% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3392, 2932, 2872, 1746, 1440, 1370, 1208,
20 1122, 1052 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.77(s, 3H), 1.36(d, J=6.6Hz, 3H), 2.54-2.65(m, 1H), 2.76-2.86(m, 1H), 3.89(d, J=16.2Hz, 1H), 4.00(d, J=16.2Hz, 1H), 4.06(q, J=6.6Hz, 1H), 4.20-4.30(m, 1H), 4.40-4.50(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.19-5.29(m, 1H), 5.34(brs, 1H), 5.61(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=10.6Hz, 1H), 6.37(d,
25 J=10.6Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 438(M⁺-H₂O), 69(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 264.
(Example 61)

(1) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(cyclopropylmethoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-

5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[[1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (31.3 mg, 0.051 mmol) was treated with cyclopropylmethanol (11.0 mg, 0.153 mmol), 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (20.0 mg, 0.104 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (20.0 mg, 0.164 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.4 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 21(1) (at room temperature for 16 hours), followed by purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 20:1, developed once, hexane:ethyl acetate = 10:1, developed once) to give a mixture (25.6 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(cyclopropylmethoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(cyclopropylmethoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 61(1) (24.0 mg) was treated with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.4 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 47°C for 50 minutes). The reaction mixture was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 1 plate, dichloromethane:ethanol = 20:1, developed twice and then 0.25 mm $\times$ 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:5:1,

developed three times) to give the titled compound (2.1 mg, 10% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3388, 2928, 2852, 1750, 1446, 1370, 1204, 1122, 1054 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.25-0.33(m, 2H), 0.52-0.61(m, 2H), 0.78(s, 3H), 1.38(d, $J=6.7\text{Hz}$, 3H), 2.54-2.65(m, 1H), 2.76-2.88(m, 1H), 3.96(d, $J=16.3\text{Hz}$, 1H), 4.08(d, $J=16.3\text{Hz}$, 1H), 4.08(q, $J=6.7\text{Hz}$, 1H), 4.18-4.28(m, 1H), 4.41-4.48(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(brs, 1H), 5.62(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, $J=10.3\text{Hz}$, 1H), 6.37(d, $J=10.3\text{Hz}$, 1H). MS m/z : 442(M^+), 55(100%). UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}\text{nm}$: 264.

(Example 62)

(1) Preparation of $1\alpha,3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(cyclohexyloxy-carbonyl-methoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[$1\alpha,3\beta$ -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl]oxy]acetic acid (31 mg, 0.050 mmol) was treated with cyclohexanol (15 mg, 0.150 mmol), 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (19 mg, 0.099 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (18 mg, 0.148 mmol) in dichloromethane (2 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 21(1) (at room temperature for 3 days), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 5:1, developed once) to give a mixture (27 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of $1\alpha,3\beta$ -dihydroxy-20(S)-(cyclohexyloxy-carbonyl-methoxy)-9,10-secopregna-

5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(cyclohexyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-

5 5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 62(1) (26 mg) was treated with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.37 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 50°C for 1 hour) and then worked up. The resulting residue was
10 purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:10:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (5.218 mg, 24% for 2 steps) as a colorless foam.

IR(neat): 3390, 2933, 2856, 1747, 1448, 1203, 1120,
15 1053 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.78(s, 3H), 1.37(d, J=6.6Hz, 3H), 2.21-2.45(m, 3H), 2.57-2.62(m, 1H), 2.79-2.84(m, 1H), 3.88-4.12(m, 3H), 4.20-4.30(br, 1H), 4.40-4.50(br, 1H), 4.79-4.90(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 2H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.61(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.4Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.4Hz, 1H). MS m/z:
20 470(M⁺), 55(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 264.

(Example 63)

(1) Preparation of 1-[[[1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl]oxylacetyl]piperidine

25 [[1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl]oxylacetic acid (31 mg, 0.050 mmol) was treated with piperidine (13 mg, 0.150 mmol), 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide

hydrochloride (19 mg, 0.099 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (18 mg, 0.148 mmol) in dichloromethane (2 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 21(1) (at room temperature for 3 days), followed by
5 work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 1:1, developed once) to give a mixture (23 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 1-[(1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-
10 5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl)oxy]acetyl]piperidine

The mixture containing 1-[(1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl)oxy]acetyl]piperidine from Example 63(1) (22 mg) was treated with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of
15 tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.32 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 50°C for 2 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5
20 mm x 2 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 10:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (7.499 mg, 34% for 2 steps) as a colorless foam.

IR(neat): 3384, 2933, 2854, 1630, 1446, 1254, 1053 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.78(s, 3H), 1.35(d, J=6.4Hz, 3H), 2.20-2.44(m, 3H), 2.57-2.62(m, 1H), 2.79-2.84(m, 1H), 3.35-
25 3.61(m, 4H), 3.93-4.14(m, 3H), 4.20-4.30(br, 1H), 4.40-4.49(br, 1H), 5.01(brs, 2H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.60(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, J=11.4Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.4Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 312(M⁺-HOCH₂COC₅H₁₀N), 144(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 264.

(Example 64)

(1) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(adamantan-1-yloxy)carbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

5 [{1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxylacetic acid (40 mg, 0.065 mmol) was treated with 1-adamantanol (30 mg, 0.197 mmol), 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (25 mg, 0.130 mmol) and 4-
10 (dimethylamino)pyridine (24 mg, 0.196 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.65 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 21(1) (at room temperature for 15 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate =
15 5:1, developed once) to give a mixture (18 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(adamantan-1-yloxy)carbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

20 The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(adamantan-1-yloxy)carbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 64(1) (17 mg) in tetrahydrofuran (0.46 ml) was treated with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of
25 tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.23 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 60°C for 2 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5

mm x 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:10:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (7.471 mg, 23% for 2 steps) as a colorless glass.

IR(neat): 3380, 2916, 2852, 1745, 1456, 1209, 1122, 1053 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ: 0.77(s, 3H), 1.36(d, J=6.3Hz, 3H), 2.57-2.62(m, 1H), 2.79-2.84(m, 1H), 3.82(d, J=16.3Hz, 1H), 3.92(d, J=16.3Hz, 1H), 4.04-4.16(m, 1H), 4.20-4.30(m, 1H), 4.41-4.49(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.59(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.0Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.0Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 522(M⁺), 135(100%). UV λ_{max}nm: 264.

(Example 65)

(1) Preparation of 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(R)-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropoxycarbonyl)methoxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[{1α,3β-Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(R)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (34 mg, 0.055 mmol) was treated with 3-methyl-3-pentanol (28 mg, 0.275 mmol), 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (21 mg, 0.110 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (20 mg, 0.164 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.55 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 21(1) (at room temperature for 5 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 10:1, developed once) to give a mixture (10 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 1α,3β-dihydroxy-20(R)-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-

5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(R)-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-

5 5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 65(1) (9 mg) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (0.1 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.2 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 55°C for 2 hours) and then
10 worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:10:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (3.102 mg, 13% for 2 steps) as a colorless glass.

15 IR(neat): 3380, 2971, 2929, 2850, 1747, 1460, 1373, 1213, 1124, 1055 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.76(s, 3H), 0.85(t, J=7.4Hz, 6H), 1.25(s, 3H), 1.36(d, J=6.6Hz, 3H), 1.39(s, 3H), 2.20-2.49(m, 3H), 2.57-2.62(m, 1H), 2.79-2.84(m, 1H), 3.87(d, J=16.3Hz, 1H), 3.95(d, J=16.3Hz, 1H), 4.08-4.16(m,
20 1H), 4.20-4.30(m, 1H), 4.40-4.49(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.63(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 312(M⁺-HOCH₂CO₂C(C₂H₅)₂CH₃), 85(100%).
UV λ_{max} nm: 265.

(Example 66)

25 (1) Preparation of [1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl]oxy-N-methoxy-N-methylacetamide

[1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-

secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid
(13.5 mg, 0.0219 mmol), N-methoxy-N-methylamine
hydrochloride (11 mg, 0.109 mmol), 1-ethyl-3-(3-
dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (21 mg,
5 0.110 mmol), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole monohydrate (3 mg,
0.024 mmol), triethylamine (22 mg, 0.217 mmol) and
dichloromethane (0.4 ml) were mixed and stirred at room
temperature for 15 hours. The reaction mixture was
partitioned between aqueous citric acid and dichloromethane.
10 The resulting organic layer was washed sequentially with
saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate and saturated aqueous
sodium chloride, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate,
filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. The
resulting residue was separated by preparative thin layer
15 chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate =
2:1, developed once) to give a mixture (13 mg) containing
the desired product as a colorless oil.

(2) Preparation of {(1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-
5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy)-N-methoxy-N-
20 methylacetamide

The mixture containing [(1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-
butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-
tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]-N-methoxy-N-methylacetamide from
Example 66(1) (12 mg) was treated in tetrahydrofuran
25 (0.36 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-
butylammonium fluoride (0.18 ml) in the same manner as
shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 55°C
for 2 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was

purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm × 2 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 10:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (3.800 mg, 44% for 2 steps) as a colorless glass.

5 IR(neat): 3399, 2933, 2850, 1668, 1436, 1052 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ: 0.78(s, 3H), 1.38(d, J=6.6Hz, 3H), 2.18-2.47(m, 3H), 2.57-2.62(m, 1H), 2.79-2.84(m, 1H), 3.18(s, 3H), 3.66(s, 3H), 4.07-4.27(m, 4H), 4.39-4.49(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.63(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, 10 J=11.2Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 312(M⁺-HOCH₂CON(OCH₃)CH₃), 91(100%). UV λ_{max}nm: 264.

(Example 67)

(1) Preparation of [{1α,3β-bis(tert-butyl
dimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-
15 tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]-N-methoxyacetamide

[{1α,3β-Bis(tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (13.6 mg, 0.0220 mmol) was treated with N-methoxyamine hydrochloride (9 mg, 0.108 mmol), 1-ethyl-3-(3-
20 dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (21 mg, 0.110 mmol), 1-hydroxybenzotriazole monohydrate (3 mg, 0.024 mmol) and triethylamine (22 mg, 0.217 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.88 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 66(1) (at room temperature for 15 hours), followed
25 by work up and separation using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm × 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 2:1, developed once) to give a mixture (12 mg) containing the desired product as a colorless oil.

(2) Preparation of {(1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl)oxy}-N-methoxyacetamide

The mixture containing [{1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]-N-methoxyacetamide from Example 67(1) (11 mg) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (0.34 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.17 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 55°C for 2 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 10:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (3.189 mg, 38% for 2 steps) as a colorless glass.

IR(neat): 3384, 2929, 2850, 1674, 1441, 1117, 1053 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.78(s, 3H), 1.34(d, J=6.6Hz, 3H), 2.18-2.46(m, 3H), 2.57-2.62(m, 1H), 2.79-2.83(m, 1H), 3.81(s, 3H), 3.81-4.07(m, 3H), 4.20-4.30(m, 1H), 4.41-4.48(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.59(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.36(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 8.92(brs, 1H). MS m/z: 312(M^+ -HOCH₂CONHOMe), 91(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 264.

(Example 68)

(1) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(ethoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

To a solution of [{1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (43.0 mg, 0.07 mmol) in

dichloromethane (0.8 ml), ethanol (5 mg, 0.1 mmol), 2-chloro-1,3-dimethylimidazolinium chloride (17 mg, 0.1 mmol) and pyridine (17 mg, 0.21 mmol) were added at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere and then stirred
5 for 15 hours. The reaction mixture was poured into water, extracted with ethyl acetate, washed sequentially with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate, aqueous sodium chloride and water, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and then evaporated under reduced pressure to remove the
10 solvent. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 10:1, developed once) to give a mixture (28.0 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(ethoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-
15 tetraene

The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(ethoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 68(1) (28
20 mg) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (2.0 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.65 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 50°C for 2 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by
25 preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 20:1, developed twice and then 0.5 mm x 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:5:1, developed three times) to give the titled compound (3.167

mg, 10.9% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3347, 2975, 2931, 2848, 1751, 1442, 1369, 1288, 1203, 1124, 1052 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.78(s, 3H), 1.27(t, $J=7.3\text{Hz}$, 3H), 1.37(d, $J=6.3\text{Hz}$, 3H), 2.19-2.48(m, 3H), 2.55-
5 2.66(m, 1H), 2.78-2.87(m, 1H), 3.93(d, $J=16.2\text{Hz}$, 1H), 4.05(d, $J=16.2\text{Hz}$, 1H), 4.03-4.12(m, 1H), 4.15-4.30(m, 3H), 4.39-4.50(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(brs, 1H), 5.62(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, $J=11.5\text{Hz}$, 1H), 6.37(d, $J=11.2\text{Hz}$, 1H). MS m/z : 416(M^+), 133(100%). UV $\lambda_{\text{max}}\text{nm}$: 264.

10 (Example 69)

(1) Preparation of $1\alpha,3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(isopropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[{ $1\alpha,3\beta$ -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-
15 secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (641 mg, 1.039 mmol) was treated with isopropanol (0.641 ml, 9.350 mmol), 2-chloro-1,3-dimethylimidazolinium chloride (263 mg, 1.558 mmol) and pyridine (260 μl , 3.117 mmol) in dichloromethane (10 ml) in the same manner as shown in
20 Example 68(1) (at room temperature for 2 hours), followed by work up and purification using column chromatography (hexane:ethyl acetate = 10:1) to give a mixture (669 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of $1\alpha,3\beta$ -dihydroxy-20(S)-(isopropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

25

The mixture containing $1\alpha,3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(isopropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-

9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 69(1) (669 mg) was treated with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (5.0 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 50°C for 3 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by column chromatography (dichloromethane:methanol = 10:1) to give a mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(isopropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene (246 mg) and [{1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (137 mg, 33% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil. Next, the mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(isopropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 8 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 5:5:1, developed once) to give 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(isopropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene (169 mg, 37% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil. This compound had the same IR, MASS, ^1H NMR and UV spectra as the compound prepared in Example 15.

For [{1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid:

^1H NMR δ : 0.79(s, 3H), 1.39(d, J=6.8Hz, 3H), 2.53-2.65(m, 1H), 2.75-2.87(m, 1H), 3.92(d, J=16.5Hz, 1H), 4.03-4.16(m, 2H), 4.21-4.29(m, 1H), 4.41-4.50(m, 1H), 5.01(s, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.64(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, J=11.3Hz, 1H), 6.36(d, J=11.3Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 388(M $^+$), 91(100%). UV

λ_{max} nm: 264.

(Example 70)

(1) Preparation of [{1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyl
dimethylsilyloxy)9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-
5 tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]-N-(2-methylpropyl)acetamide

[{1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (60 mg, 0.097 mmol) was treated with 2-methylpropylamine (0.1 ml, 0.970 mmol), 2-chloro-1,3-dimethylimidazolinium
10 chloride (25 mg, 0.146 mmol) and pyridine (80 μ l, 0.970 mmol) in dichloromethane (1.0 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 68(1) (at room temperature for 2 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin
15 layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 5:1, developed once) to give a mixture (10.0 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of [{1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-
5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]-N-(2-
methylpropyl)acetamide

20 The mixture containing [{1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy)9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]-N-(2-methylpropyl)acetamide from Example 70(1) (10 mg) was treated with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (1.0 ml) in the
25 same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 40°C for 2 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, hexane:ethyl

acetate:ethanol = 5:5:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (0.859 mg, 2% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3421, 2956, 2850, 1668, 1541, 1437, 1369, 1107, 1055 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.79(s, 3H), 0.93(d, J=6.8Hz, 6H),
5 1.35(d, J=6.8Hz, 3H), 2.50-2.66(m, 1H), 2.74-2.88(m, 1H), 3.02-3.20(m, 2H), 3.64-4.06(m, 3H), 4.13-4.30(m, 1H), 4.34-4.49(m, 1H), 5.01(s, 1H), 5.35(s, 1H), 5.60(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=10.8Hz, 1H), 6.36(d, J=10.8Hz, 1H), 6.58-6.71(m, 1H). MS m/z: 425($\text{M}^+ - \text{H}_2\text{O}$), 57(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 263.

10 (Example 71)

(1) Preparation of [$\{1\alpha, 3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]-N-isopropylacetamide

[$\{1\alpha, 3\beta$ -Bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-
15 secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (60 mg, 0.097 mmol) was treated with isopropylamine (0.1 ml, 0.970 mmol), 2-chloro-1,3-dimethylimidazolinium chloride (25 mg, 0.146 mmol) and pyridine (80 μl , 0.970 mmol) in dichloromethane (1.0 ml) in the same manner as shown in
20 Example 68(1) (at room temperature for 2 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 5:1, developed once) to give a mixture (44.0 mg) containing the titled compound.

25 (2) Preparation of [$\{1\alpha, 3\beta$ -dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]-N-isopropylacetamide

The mixture containing [$\{1\alpha, 3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-

tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]-N-isopropylacetamide from Example 71(1) (44 mg) was treated with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (1.0 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external
5 temperature of 40°C for 2 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 5:5:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (13.17 mg, 31% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

10 IR(neat): 3406, 2972, 2931, 2850, 1662, 1531, 1446, 1367, 1109, 1055 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ: 0.79(s, 3H), 1.17(d, J=6.8Hz, 6H), 1.35(d, J=6.5Hz, 3H), 2.48-2.66(m, 1H), 2.74-2.87(m, 1H), 3.58-4.29(m, 4H), 4.38-4.50(m, 1H), 5.01(s, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.59(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.1Hz, 1H),
15 6.25-6.49(m, 2H). MS m/z: 429(M⁺), 118(100%). UV λ_{max}nm: 264.

(Example 72)

(1) Preparation of {1α,3β-bis(tert-butyl
dimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-
20 tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxyacetamide

A solution of [{1α,3β-bis(tert-butyl
dimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-
tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (15.0 mg, 0.024 mmol) in
tetrahydrofuran (0.6 ml) was cooled to 0°C under a nitrogen
25 atmosphere. After addition of triethylamine (18.3 mg, 0.18 mmol) and ethyl chloroformate (15.6 mg, 0.14 mmol), the reaction mixture was stirred for 30 minutes and further stirred for 20 minutes while bubbling an ammonia gas. The

reaction mixture was filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure to remove the solvent, followed by separation using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 1 plate, dichloromethane:methanol = 10:1, developed once) to give a mixture (14.5 mg) containing the desired product as a colorless oil.

(2) Preparation of {1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxyacetamide

The mixture containing {1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxyacetamide from Example 72(1) (14.5 mg) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (0.5 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.24 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 50°C for 2 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.25 mm x 2 plates, dichloromethane:methanol = 10:1, developed three times and then 0.5 mm x 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:5:2, developed twice) to give the titled compound (5.249 mg, 56.4% for 2 steps) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3353, 2960, 2931, 2873, 1727, 1681, 1457, 1288, 1118, 1056 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.79(s, 3H), 1.35(d, J=6.4Hz, 3H), 2.18-2.47(m, 3H), 2.55-2.66(m, 1H), 2.76-2.88(m, 1H), 3.78(d, J=15.5Hz, 1H), 3.96(d, J=15.6Hz, 1H), 3.96-4.06(m, 1H), 4.19-4.30(m, 1H), 4.40-4.49(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(brs, 1H), 5.52(brs, 1H), 5.61(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.36(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.56(brs, 1H).

MS m/z: 387(M⁺), 312(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 264.

(Example 73)

(1) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-trifluoromethyl-2,2,2-trifluoroethoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[{1 α ,3 β -Dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (9.6 mg, 0.025 mmol) was treated with 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-propanol (420 mg, 2.5 mmol), 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (19 mg, 0.10 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (12 mg, 0.10 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.25 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 21(1) (at room temperature for 4 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 1:3, developed twice) to give the titled compound (2.867 mg, 22%) as a colorless glass.

IR(neat): 3360, 2931, 2850, 1803, 1386, 1290, 1234, 1203, 1113 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.77(s, 3H), 1.38(d, J=6.6Hz, 3H), 2.20-2.41(m, 3H), 2.57-2.62(m, 1H), 2.79-2.84(m, 1H), 4.05-4.30(m, 4H), 4.39-4.49(br, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.63(brs, 1H), 5.75-5.84(m, 1H), 6.11(d, J=11.4Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.4Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 312(M⁺-HOCH₂CO₂CH(CF₃)₂), 83(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 264.

(Example 74) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(isopropylthiocarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[{1 α ,3 β -Dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-

tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (15 mg, 0.0386 mmol) was treated with 2-propanethiol (36 μ l, 0.386 mmol), 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (74 mg, 0.386 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (47 mg, 0.386 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.5 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 21(1) (at room temperature for 2 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 5:5:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (1.157 mg, 7%) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3356, 2927, 2850, 1682, 1442, 1367, 1254, 1128, 1051 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.79(s, 3H), 1.40(d, J=6.5Hz, 3H), 2.54-2.65(m, 1H), 2.72-2.88(m, 1H), 3.55-3.72(m, 1H), 3.84-4.13(m, 3H), 4.17-4.30(m, 1H), 4.37-4.50(m, 1H), 5.01(s, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.63(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.1Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.1Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 428(M^+ - H_2O), 55(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 263.

(Example 75) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(tert-butylthiocarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

[{1 α ,3 β -Dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (15 mg, 0.0386 mmol) was treated with 2-methyl-2-propanethiol (44 μ l, 0.386 mmol), 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (74 mg, 0.386 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (47 mg, 0.386 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.5 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 21(1) (at room temperature for 2 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin

layer chromatography (0.5 mm × 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 5:5:1, developed once) and then another run of preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm × 1 plate, toluene:ethyl acetate = 1:1, developed once) to give
5 the titled compound (0.236 mg, 1%) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 2927, 2852, 1676, 1456, 1363, 1126, 1051 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ: 0.78(s, 3H), 1.39(d, J=6.5Hz, 3H), 2.52-2.66(m, 1H), 2.74-2.88(m, 1H), 3.84(d, J=15.9Hz, 1H), 3.93-4.08(m, 2H), 4.19-4.29(m, 1H), 4.37-4.49(m, 1H), 5.01(s,
10 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.62(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, J=11.6Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.6Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 442(M⁺-H₂O), 57(100%). UV λ_{max}nm: 263.

(Example 76)

(1) Preparation of tert-butyl [1α,3β-bis(tert-butyl
15 dimethylsilyloxy)pregna-5,7-dien-20(S)-yl]oxyacetate

1α,3β-Bis(tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-hydroxypregna-5,7-diene (150 mg, 0.267 mmol) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (2.7 ml) with sodium hydride (60% in oil, 65 mg, 1.625 mmol), 15-crown-5 (16 mg, 0.268 mmol) and
20 tert-butyl bromoacetate (316 mg, 1.62 mmol) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(1) (heated at reflux for 17 hours), followed by work up and separation using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm × 5 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 5:1, developed once and then 0.5 mm
25 × 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 7:1, developed twice) to give the titled compound (30 mg, 17%) as a colorless foam.

¹H NMR δ: 0.05(s, 3H), 0.06(s, 6H), 0.11(s, 3H), 0.61(s, 3H), 0.89(s, 18H), 1.20(d, J=5.9Hz, 3H), 1.48(s,

9H), 2.73-2.85(m, 1H), 3.32-3.46(m, 1H), 3.64-4.13(m, 4H), 5.29-5.38(br, 1H), 5.55-5.61(br, 1H).

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(tert-butylloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene

5 tert-Butyl [{1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butylldimethylsilyloxy)pregna-5,7-dien-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetate (110 mg, 0.267 mmol) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (200 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 4(3) (irradiated with light for 6 minutes and 15 seconds, heated at reflux
10 for 2 hours) and then evaporated to remove the solvent. Tetrahydrofuran (5 ml) and hydrogen fluoride/pyridine (70%, 2.31 g) were added to the resulting residue, which was then treated in the same manner as shown in Example 8(3) (at room temperature for 30 minutes), followed by work up and
15 separation using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 3 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 10:1, developed once and then 0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:10:1, developed twice) to give the titled compound (6.252 mg, 9%) as a colorless foam.

20 IR(neat): 3380, 2929, 2875, 1749, 1369, 1223, 1128, 1055 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.54(s, 3H), 1.18(d, J=6.1Hz, 3H), 1.47(s, 9H), 2.31(dd, J=13.4, 6.4Hz, 1H), 2.57-2.63(m, 1H), 2.80-2.86(m, 1H), 3.31-3.41(m, 1H), 3.90(d, J=16.0Hz, 1H), 3.98(d, J=16.0Hz, 1H), 4.21-4.30(br, 1H), 4.40-4.49(br, 1H),
25 4.99(brs, 1H), 5.33(s, 1H), 6.03(d, J=11.4Hz, 1H), 6.36(d, J=11.4Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 446(M⁺), 57(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 264.
(Example 77)

(1) Preparation of [1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-

butyldimethylsilyloxy)pregna-5,7-dien-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid

To a solution of tert-butyl [{1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)pregna-5,7-dien-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetate
5 (9 mg, 0.013 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (0.13 ml), a 1M methanol solution of sodium methoxide (0.13 ml) was added and stirred at room temperature for 20 minutes. Water (0.26 ml) was further added and stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. The reaction mixture was diluted with
10 ethyl acetate, washed with saturated aqueous sodium dihydrogenphosphate, and then dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give the titled compound (6 mg, 73%) as a colorless solid.

^1H NMR δ : 0.05(s, 3H), 0.07(s, 6H), 0.11(s, 3H),
15 0.61(s, 3H), 0.88(s, 9H), 0.89(s, 9H), 2.26-2.42(m, 2H), 2.74-2.85(m, 1H), 3.40-3.55(m, 1H), 3.65-3.73(br, 1H), 3.91-4.21(m, 3H), 5.31-5.37(br, 1H), 5.54-5.61(m, 1H).

(2) Preparation of 1-ethylpropyl [{1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)pregna-5,7-dien-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetate

20 [{1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)pregna-5,7-dien-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetic acid (91 mg, 0.147 mmol) was treated with 3-pentanol (39 mg, 0.443 mmol), N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (61 mg, 0.296 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (54 mg, 0.443 mmol) in
25 dichloromethane (1.5 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(3) (at room temperature for 15 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 3 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate =

5:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (37 mg, 37%) as a colorless oil.

^1H NMR δ : 0.05(s, 3H), 0.06(s, 6H), 0.11(s, 3H), 0.61(s, 3H), 0.89(s, 18H), 1.21(d, J=5.9Hz, 3H), 2.29-
5 2.41(m, 2H), 2.73-2.85(m, 1H), 3.35-3.48(m, 1H), 3.66-
3.73(br, 1H), 3.94-4.16(m, 3H), 4.78-4.91(m, 1H), 5.30-
5.37(br, 1H), 5.54-5.63(m, 1H).

(3) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-ethylpropyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-
10 triene

1-Ethylpropyl [{1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)pregna-5,7-dien-20(S)-yl}oxy]acetate (35 mg, 0.051 mmol) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (200 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 4(3) (irradiated
15 with light for 4 minutes and 45 seconds, heated at reflux for 2 hours) and then evaporated to remove the solvent. Tetrahydrofuran (2 ml) and hydrogen fluoride/pyridine (70%, 0.51 g) were added to the resulting residue, which was then treated in the same manner as shown in Example 8(3) (at
20 room temperature for 1 hour), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 10:1, developed once and then 0.5 mm $\times$ 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:10:1, developed once) to give the
25 titled compound (2.506 mg, 11%) as a colorless glass.

IR(neat): 3390, 2931, 2877, 1751, 1458, 1375, 1286, 1203, 1055 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.54(s, 3H), 0.88(t, J=7.4Hz, 6H), 1.20(d, J=6.1Hz, 3H), 2.31(dd, J=13.4, 6.4Hz, 1H), 2.57-

2.63(m, 1H), 2.80-2.86(m, 1H), 3.35-3.43(m, 1H), 4.02(d, J=16.2Hz, 1H), 4.10(d, J=16.2Hz, 1H), 4.21-4.30(br, 1H), 4.40-4.49(br, 1H), 4.79-4.88(m, 1H), 4.99(brs, 1H), 5.33(s, 1H), 6.03(d, J=11.4Hz, 1H), 6.36(d, J=11.4Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 460(M⁺), 55(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 265.

(Example 78)

(1) Preparation of [(1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyl)dimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(R)-yl]oxy]-N-(tert-butyl)acetamide

10 1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyl)dimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-hydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene (41 mg, 0.073 mmol) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (0.7 ml) with sodium hydride (60% in oil, 18 mg, 0.44 mmol), 15-crown-5 (16 mg, 0.073 mmol) and 2-bromo-N-(tert-butyl)acetamide (85 mg, 0.44 mmol) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(1) (heated at reflux for 6 hours), followed by work up and separation using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 3 plates, dichloromethane alone, developed once) to give a mixture (33 mg) containing the desired product as a pale yellow oil.

(2) Preparation of [(1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(R)-yl]oxy]-N-(tert-butyl)acetamide

25 The mixture containing [(1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyl)dimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(R)-yl]oxy]-N-(tert-butyl)acetamide from Example 78(1) (31 mg) was treated with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.5 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external

temperature of 60°C for 1 hour) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 10:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (10.028 mg, 33% for 2 steps) as a colorless glass.

IR(neat): 3400, 2968, 2931, 1662, 1533, 1365, 1103, 1057 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ: 0.75(s, 3H), 1.37(s, 9H), 2.20-2.44(m, 3H), 2.57-2.62(m, 1H), 2.79-2.84(m, 1H), 3.79(s, 2H), 4.02-4.15(m, 1H), 4.21-4.45(m, 1H), 4.40-4.49(m, 1H), 5.00(brs, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.64(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, J=11.4Hz, 1H), 6.36(d, J=11.4Hz, 1H), 6.46(brs, 1H). MS m/z: 443(M⁺), 57(100%). UV λ_{max}nm: 263.

(Example 79)

(1) Preparation of 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(methoxycarbonylpropoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

1α,3β-Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-hydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene (147.4 mg, 0.264 mmol) was treated with sodium hydride (60% in oil, 112.0 mg, 2.800 mmol), 15-crown-5 (580.0 mg, 2.633 mmol) and 4-bromo-1,1,1-trimethoxybutane (346.0 mg, 1.523 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (0.5 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(1) (at an external temperature of 68°C for 17 hours and 30 minutes) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 15:1, developed once and then 0.5 mm x 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate = 20:1, developed once) to give a

mixture (43.1 mg) containing the titled compound.

(2) Preparation of 4-[[1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyl-
dimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-
tetraen-20(S)-yl]oxy]butyric acid

5 The mixture containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyl-
dimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(methoxycarbonylpropoxy)-9,10-
secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene (21.8 mg, 0.033 mmol) was
treated with 2M aqueous sodium hydroxide (0.2 ml) in
methanol (0.2 ml) and tetrahydrofuran (0.5 ml) in the same
10 manner as shown in Example 17(2) (at room temperature for
16 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was
purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.25 mm
 $\times$ 1 plate, dichloromethane:ethanol = 30:1, developed twice)
to give the titled compound (6.9 mg, 49%) as a colorless
15 oil.

IR(neat): 2936, 1712, 1462, 1362, 1252, 1214, 1166,
1080 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.06(s, 6H), 0.07(s, 3H), 0.76(s, 3H),
0.88(s, 18H), 1.30(d, J=6.3Hz, 3H), 2.16-2.28(m, 2H), 2.34-
2.55(m, 2H), 2.75-2.87(m, 1H), 3.25-3.39(m, 1H), 3.44-
20 3.56(m, 1H), 3.87-3.98(m, 1H), 4.14-4.25(m, 1H), 4.35-
4.40(m, 1H), 4.88(brs, 1H), 5.20(brs, 1H), 5.57(brs, 1H),
6.10(d, J=11.0Hz, 1H), 6.23(d, J=11.0Hz, 1H). UV λ_{max} nm: 263.

(3) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyl-
dimethylsilyloxy)-
20 20(S)-(tert-butoxycarbonylpropoxy)-9,10-secopregna-
5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

4-[[1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyl-
dimethylsilyloxy)-9,10-
secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl]oxy]butyric acid
(7.5 mg, 0.012 mmol) was treated with tert-butanol

(288.0 mg, 3.886 mmol), 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (70.0 mg, 0.365 mmol) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (71.0 mg, 0.581 mmol) in dichloromethane (0.05 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 21(1) (at room temperature for 30 minutes). The reaction mixture was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate = 15:1, developed twice, dichloromethane:ethanol = 10:1, developed twice) to give the titled compound (3.5 mg, 43%) as a colorless oil and recover the starting material (2.1 mg, 28%).

IR(neat): 2952, 2932, 2856, 1732, 1462, 1366, 1254, 1156, 1088 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.06(s, 6H), 0.07(s, 6H), 0.76(s, 3H), 0.87(s, 9H), 0.88(s, 9H), 1.28(d, J=6.6Hz, 3H), 1.44(s, 9H), 2.76-2.86(m, 1H), 3.20-3.34(m, 1H), 3.34-3.48(m, 1H), 3.86(q, J=6.6Hz, 1H), 4.15-4.26(m, 1H), 4.34-4.42(m, 1H), 4.88(brs, 1H), 5.18(brs, 1H), 5.55(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.35(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 700(M^+), 73(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 263.

(4) Preparation of $1\alpha,3\beta$ -dihydroxy-20(S)-(tert-butoxycarbonylpropoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing $1\alpha,3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-20(S)-(tert-butoxycarbonylpropoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 79(3) (5.8 mg) was treated with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.1 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of

43°C for 20 minutes). The reaction mixture was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.25 mm x 1 plate, dichloromethane:ethanol = 15:1, developed twice) to give the titled compound (1.1 mg, 10% for 2 steps) as a
5 colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3388, 2928, 2852, 1728, 1446, 1368, 1252, 1156, 1106, 1058 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ: 0.77(s, 3H), 1.28(d, J=6.6Hz, 3H), 1.44(s, 9H), 2.30(t, J=7.3Hz, 2H), 2.56-2.65(m, 1H), 2.78-2.88(m, 1H), 3.22-3.33(m, 1H), 3.35-
10 3.48(m, 1H), 4.19-4.30(m, 1H), 4.40-4.50(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(brs, 1H), 5.55(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.3Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.3Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 472(M⁺), 57(100%). UV λ_{max}nm: 263.

(Example 80)

15 (1) Preparation of 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-17-methylandrosta-5,7,17-trien 4-phenyl-1,2,4-triazolin-3,5-dione adduct

To a solution of 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-17-oxoandrosta-5,7-diene 4-phenyl-
20 1,2,4-triazolin-3,5-dione adduct (70.0 g, 99 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (300 ml), potassium tert-butoxide (14.50 g, 129 mmol) and then methyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (46.05 g, 129 mmol) were added, followed by heating at reflux for 2 hours. After cooling to room temperature, the
25 reaction mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and aqueous sodium chloride. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and evaporated under reduced pressure to remove the solvent. The resulting residue was

stirred in acetonitrile (250 ml) at room temperature for 30 minutes and filtered. The resulting solid was washed again with acetonitrile and dried to give the titled compound (61.78 g, 89%) as a colorless solid.

5 ¹H NMR δ: 0.06(s, 3H), 0.08(s, 3H), 0.09(s, 3H), 0.13(s, 3H), 0.87(s, 9H), 0.89(s, 9H), 2.35-2.72(m, 5H), 3.23-3.30(m, 1H), 3.85(brs, 1H), 4.70(s, 2H), 4.70-4.83(m, 1H), 6.23(d, J=7.9Hz, 1H), 6.39(d, J=7.9Hz, 1H), 7.23-7.46(m, 5H).

10 (2) Preparation of 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-16β-hydroxy-17-methylandrosta-5,7,17-triene

To a suspension of selenium dioxide (4.87 g, 43.9 mmol) in dichloromethane (300 ml), tert-butyl hydroperoxide (70% aq., 25 ml) was added and stirred at room temperature for 20 minutes. A solution of 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-17-methylandrosta-5,7,17-triene 4-phenyl-1,2,4-triazolin-3,5-dione adduct (61.75 g, 87.7 mmol) in dichloromethane (300 ml) was further added and stirred at 30°C for 15 hours. The reaction mixture was washed with 2M aqueous sodium hydroxide and aqueous sodium chloride, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, and then evaporated under reduced pressure to remove the solvent. The resulting residue was purified by column chromatography (hexane:dichloromethane:acetone = 5:5:1) to give 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-16-hydroxy-17-methylandrosta-5,7,17-triene 4-phenyl-1,2,4-triazolin-3,5-dione adduct (41.73 g) as a colorless solid. 1,3-Dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone (810 ml) was added to this solid and

stirred at 160°C for 50 minutes. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and aqueous sodium chloride. The organic layer was washed twice with saturated aqueous sodium
5 chloride, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and then evaporated under reduced pressure to remove the solvent. The resulting residue was purified by column chromatography (hexane:ethyl acetate = 9:1) to give the titled compound (12.30 g, 39% for 2 steps) as a slightly yellow solid and
10 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-16 α -hydroxy-17-methylandrosta-5,7,17-triene (14.35 g, 45% for 2 steps) as a slightly yellow foam.

For 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-16 β -hydroxy-17-methylandrosta-5,7,17-triene:

15 ^1H NMR δ : 0.05(s, 3H), 0.06(s, 3H), 0.07(s, 3H), 0.11(s, 3H), 0.87(s, 9H), 0.88(s, 9H), 0.92(s, 3H), 0.94(s, 3H), 2.78-2.88(m, 1H), 3.71(brs, 1H), 4.00-4.15(m, 1H), 4.60(brs, 1H), 4.94(d, J=1.7Hz, 1H), 5.09(d, J=1.3Hz, 1H), 5.36-5.39(m, 1H), 5.59(d, J=5.6Hz, 1H).

20 For 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-16 α -hydroxy-17-methylandrosta-5,7,17-triene:

^1H NMR δ : 0.06(s, 3H), 0.07(s, 6H), 0.11(s, 3H), 0.74(s, 3H), 0.88(s, 9H), 0.89(s, 9H), 0.92(s, 3H), 2.80-2.91(m, 1H), 3.68-3.75(br, 1H), 3.98-4.14(m, 1H), 4.67-
25 4.76(m, 1H), 4.93(brs, 1H), 5.11(brs, 1H), 5.33-5.39(m, 1H), 5.56-5.62(m, 1H).

(3) Preparation of {1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)}-16 β -hydroxy-17-methyl-9,10-

secoandrosta-5,7,10(19),17-tetraene

1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-16 β -hydroxy-17-methylandrosta-5,7,17-triene (2.00 g, 3.67 mmol) was treated in ethanol (650 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 4(3) (irradiated with light for 2.5 hours, heated at reflux for 2 hours), followed by work up and purification using column chromatography (hexane:dichloromethane = 2:3 and then hexane:ethyl acetate = 9:1) and preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 3 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 9:1, developed three times) to give a colorless foamy fraction containing the titled compound (0.40 g).

(4) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-17-methyl-16-oxo-9,10-secoandrosta-5,7,10(19),17-tetraene

The fraction containing 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-16 β -hydroxy-17-methyl-9,10-secoandrosta-5,7,10(19),17-tetraene from Example 80(3) (400 mg) was dissolved in dichloromethane (20 ml). Molecular sieve 4A (2 g) was added to this solution, followed by ultrasonic irradiation for 1 minute. Manganese dioxide (2.40 g) was added to the reaction mixture and stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes. After insoluble products were filtered off, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by column chromatography (hexane:ethyl acetate = 9:1) to give a fraction containing the titled compound (342 mg).

(5) 17 β -Acetylthiomethyl-1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-16-oxo-9,10-secoandrosta-5,7,10(19)-

triene

The fraction containing $1\alpha,3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-17-methyl-16-oxo-9,10-secoandrosta-5,7,10(19),17-tetraene from Example 80(4) (340 mg) was dissolved in dichloromethane (5 ml). Pyridine (0.6 ml) was added to this solution, which was then purged with argon. Thioacetic acid (480 mg, 6.3 mmol) was added to this solution and stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes. After evaporation under reduced pressure to remove the solvent, the resulting residue was purified by column chromatography (hexane:ethyl acetate = 10:1) to give a fraction containing the titled compound (286 mg).

(6) 17β -Acetylthiomethyl- $1\alpha,3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-16 β -hydroxy-9,10-secoandrosta-5,7,10(19)-triene

The fraction containing 17β -acetylthiomethyl- $1\alpha,3\beta$ -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-16-oxo-9,10-secoandrosta-5,7,10(19)-triene from Example 80(5) (285 mg) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (15 ml), to which a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tri-tert-butoxyaluminum lithium hydride (0.92 ml) was then added and stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. After addition of hexane (50 ml) and saturated aqueous ammonium chloride (0.5 ml), the reaction mixture was stirred for 30 minutes and filtered to remove insoluble products. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by column chromatography (hexane:ethyl acetate = 9:1) to give a fraction containing the titled compound (220 mg).

(7) 17 β -Acetylthiomethyl-1 α ,3 β ,16 β -trihydroxy-9,10-secoandrosta-5,7,10(19)-triene

The fraction containing 17 β -acetylthiomethyl-1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-16 β -hydroxy-9,10-secoandrosta-5,7,10(19)-triene from Example 80(6) (220 mg) was treated with AMBERLYST 15 (1.5 g) in methanol (3 ml) and tetrahydrofuran (3 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 6(3) (at room temperature for 2 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 1 plate, ethyl acetate alone, developed once) to give the titled compound (13 mg for 5 steps, 66%) as a colorless glass.

^1H NMR δ : 0.71(s, 3H), 2.36(s, 3H), 2.54-2.66(m, 1H), 2.80-2.94(m, 2H), 3.07-3.22(m, 1H), 4.05-4.47(m, 4H), 4.99(brs, 1H), 5.32(brs, 1H), 6.04(d, J=11.5Hz, 1H), 6.36(d, J=11.5Hz, 1H).

(8) Preparation of 17 β -tert-butyloxycarbonylmethylthiomethyl-1 α ,3 β ,16 β -trihydroxy-9,10-secoandrosta-5,7,10(19)-triene

17 β -Acetylthiomethyl-1 α ,3 β ,16 β -trihydroxy-9,10-secoandrosta-5,7,10(19)-triene (5 mg, 0.013 mmol) was treated with a 1M methanol solution of potassium hydroxide (0.13 ml) and tert-butyl bromoacetate (76 mg, 0.390 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (2 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 16(2) (at room temperature for 16 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 2 plates, dichloromethane:acetonitrile = 3:2, developed once) to give

the titled compound (3.056 mg, 52%) as a colorless glass.

IR(neat): 3400, 2933, 2838, 1716, 1296, 1257, 1053
cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ: 0.67(s, 3H), 1.48(s, 9H), 2.57-2.92(m, 5H),
3.16(d, J=15.5Hz, 1H), 3.24(d, J=15.5Hz, 1H), 4.20-4.30(m,
5 1H), 4.38-4.60(m, 2H), 4.99(brs, 1H), 5.31(s, 1H), 6.05(d,
J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.36(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 464(M⁺),
57(100%). UV λ_{max}nm: 263.

(Example 81)

(1) Preparation of 1α,3β-bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-
10 16-oxo-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),(17E)-tetraene

1α,3β-Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-16β-hydroxy-
9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),(17E)-tetraene (2.0 g, 3.578
mmol) was treated in dichloromethane (100 ml) with
molecular sieve 4A (10 g) and manganese dioxide (12 g,
15 138.1 mmol) in the same manner as shown in Example 80(4)
(at room temperature for 10 minutes), followed by work up
and purification using column chromatography (hexane:ethyl
acetate = 30:1) to give the titled compound (1.56 g, 78%)
as a white foam.

20 ¹H NMR(C₆D₆) δ: 0.78(s, 3H), 1.43(d, J=7.6Hz, 3H),
2.69-2.82(m, 1H), 4.18-4.29(m, 1H), 4.39-4.47(m, 1H),
5.02(brs, 1H), 5.28(brs, 1H), 6.25(d, J=11.6Hz, 1H), 6.41(d,
J=11.6Hz, 1H), 6.66(q, J=7.6Hz, 1H).

(2) Preparation of 20(S)-acetylthio-1α,3β-bis(tert-
25 butyldimethylsilyloxy)-16-oxo-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-
triene

1α,3β-Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-16-oxo-9,10-
secopregna-5,7,10(19),(17E)-tetraene (1.56 g, 2.80 mmol)

was treated in dichloromethane (50 ml) with pyridine (2.27 ml, 28.0 mmol) and thioacetic acid (2.01 ml, 28.0 mmol) in the same manner as shown in Example 80(5) (at room temperature for 1.5 hours), followed by work up and
5 purification using column chromatography (hexane:ethyl acetate = 10:1, twice) to give a mixture (1.20 g) containing the titled compound.

(3) Preparation of 20(S)-acetylthio-1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-16 β -hydroxy-9,10-secopregna-
10 5,7,10(19)-triene

The mixture containing 20(S)-acetylthio-1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-16-oxo-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene from Example 81(2) (1.20 g) was treated with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tri-tert-
15 butoxyaluminum lithium hydride (3.8 ml) in tetrahydrofuran (45 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 80(6) (at room temperature for 1 hour), followed by work up and purification using column chromatography (hexane:ethyl acetate = 10:1) to give a mixture (1.02 g) containing the
20 titled compound.

(4) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-16 β -hydroxy-20(S)-((tert-butoxycarbonylmethylthio)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene

The mixture containing 20(S)-acetylthio-1 α ,3 β -
25 bis(tert-butyltrimethylsilyloxy)-16 β -hydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene from Example 81(3) (20 mg) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (0.2 ml), to which methanol (0.2 ml) and 2M aqueous sodium hydroxide (0.16 ml) were

then added under an argon atmosphere. After stirring at room temperature for 30 minutes, tert-butyl bromoacetate (0.046 ml) was added to the reaction mixture and further stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. Ethyl acetate was added to the reaction mixture, which was then washed with water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride, dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered to remove solids. After evaporation under reduced pressure to remove the solvent, the resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate = 6:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (12 mg) as a colorless oil.

^1H NMR δ : 0.06(s, 6H), 0.07(s, 6H), 0.84(s, 3H), 0.87(s, 9H), 0.88(s, 9H), 1.47(s, 9H), 2.77-2.88(m, 1H), 3.10(d, J=14.6Hz, 1H), 3.22-3.34(m, 2H), 4.13-4.25(m, 1H), 4.34-4.50(m, 2H), 4.87(s, 1H), 5.20(s, 1H), 6.01(d, J=11.3Hz, 1H), 6.22(d, J=11.3Hz, 1H).

(5) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β ,16 β -trihydroxy-20(S)-(tert-butoxycarbonylmethylthio)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene

To a solution of 1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)-16 β -hydroxy-20(S)-(tert-butoxycarbonylmethylthio)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene (16 mg, 0.0228 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (0.5 ml), a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (0.5 ml) was added under a nitrogen atmosphere and stirred at room temperature for 2 days. The reaction mixture was poured into water, extracted with ethyl acetate, and then washed sequentially with 0.5 M hydrochloric acid, saturated

aqueous sodium bicarbonate and saturated aqueous sodium chloride. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate and filtered to remove solids. After evaporation under reduced pressure to remove the solvent,
5 the resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 5:5:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (5.821 mg, 53%) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 2925, 2863, 2358, 2332, 1699, 1647, 1296,
10 1128, 1053 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.85(s, 3H), 1.47(s, 9H), 2.77-2.87(m, 1H), 3.09(d, $J=14.0\text{Hz}$, 1H), 3.22-3.35(m, 2H), 4.18-4.29(m, 1H), 4.38-4.49(m, 2H), 5.01(s, 1H), 5.33(s, 1H), 6.01(d, $J=11.3\text{Hz}$, 1H), 6.37(d, $J=11.3\text{Hz}$, 1H). MS m/z : 478(M^+), 57(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 264.

15 (Example 82)

(1) Preparation of {1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy)}-20(S)-(tert-butyl oxycarbonylmethylthio)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

20 {1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyl dimethylsilyloxy)}-20(S)-phenoxycarbonylthio-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene (20 mg, 0.0220 mmol), tetrahydrofuran (0.34 ml) and methanol (0.34 ml) were mixed, to which 2M aqueous sodium hydroxide (0.17 ml) and then tert-butyl bromoacetate (56 mg,
25 0.288 mmol) were added under an argon atmosphere. After stirring at room temperature for 30 minutes, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with aqueous sodium chloride. The organic layer was dried over

anhydrous sodium sulfate, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure to remove the solvent. The resulting residue was separated by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates, hexane:ethyl acetate = 100:9, developed once) to give a mixture (10 mg) containing the desired product as a colorless oil.

(2) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(tert-butylloxycarbonylmethylthio)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

The mixture containing {1 α ,3 β -bis(tert-butylldimethylsilyloxy))-20(S)-(tert-butylloxycarbonylmethylthio)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene from Example 82(1) (10 mg) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (0.5 ml) with a 1M tetrahydrofuran solution of tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride (1.0 ml) in the same manner as shown in Example 17(4) (at an external temperature of 50°C for 1 hour) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates, dichloromethane:acetonitrile = 3:2, developed once; 0.5 mm x 1 plate, toluene:ethyl acetate = 9:11, developed twice; and then 0.5 mm x 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 8:8:1, developed once) to give the titled compound (1.754 mg, 13% for 2 steps) as a colorless glass.

IR(neat): 3379, 2929, 2850, 1724, 1367, 1292, 1132, 1055 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.81(s, 3H), 1.42(d, J=7.3Hz, 3H), 1.46(s, 9H), 2.22-2.43(m, 3H), 2.57-2.62(m, 1H), 2.79-2.83(m, 1H), 3.12(s, 2H), 4.20-4.30(br, 1H), 4.39-4.49(br,

1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.64(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 460(M⁺), 57(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 264.

(Example 83)

5 (1) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-phenoxycarbonylthio-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene
{1 α ,3 β -Bis(tert-butyldimethylsilyloxy)}-20(S)-phenoxycarbonylthio-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene (55 mg, 0.0791 mmol) was treated in tetrahydrofuran (5 ml)
10 and methanol (5 ml) with AMBERLYST 15 (2 g) in the same manner as shown in Example 6(3) (at room temperature for 3 hours), followed by work up and purification using preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 3 plates, dichloromethane:ethanol = 10:1, developed once) to give the
15 titled compound (17 mg, 46%) as a colorless glass.

¹H NMR δ : 0.86(s, 3H), 1.58(d, J=6.9Hz, 3H), 2.54-2.66(m, 1H), 2.77-2.88(m, 1H), 4.12(q, J=7.3Hz, 1H), 4.19-4.29(m, 1H), 4.40-4.48(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.74(brs, 1H), 6.11(d, J=10.9Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=10.9Hz, 1H),
20 7.12-7.41(m, 5H).

(2) Preparation of {(1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl)thio}-N-(tert-butyl)acetamide

1 α ,3 β -Dihydroxy-20(S)-phenoxycarbonylthio-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene (6 mg, 0.0129 mmol) was
25 treated with a 1M methanol solution of potassium hydroxide (0.5 ml) and 2-bromo-N-(tert-butyl)acetamide (10 mg, 0.0515 mmol) in the same manner as shown in Example 16(2) (at room

temperature for 15 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates, dichloromethane:acetonitrile = 3:2, developed once) to give
5 the titled compound (3.874 mg, 66%) as a colorless glass.

IR(neat): 3340, 2964, 2931, 1653, 1525, 1454, 1223, 1057 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ: 0.83(s, 3H), 1.36(s, 9H), 2.22-2.42(m, 3H), 2.57-2.62(m, 1H), 2.79-2.83(m, 1H), 3.07(s, 2H), 3.33-3.48(m, 1H), 4.20-4.30(br, 1H), 4.39-4.49(br, 1H), 5.01(brs,
10 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.63(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.36(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.72(brs, 1H). MS m/z: 459(M⁺), 57(100%). UV λ_{max}nm: 263.

(Example 84) Preparation of {(1α,3β-dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl)thio}-N-(tert-
15 butyl)-N-methyl-acetamide

1α,3β-Dihydroxy-20(S)-phenoxycarbonylthio-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene (5 mg, 0.0107 mmol) was treated with a 1M methanol solution of potassium hydroxide (0.5 ml) and 2-bromo-N-(tert-butyl)-N-methylacetamide (10
20 mg, 0.0481 mmol) in the same manner as shown in Example 16(2) (at room temperature for 15 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm x 2 plates, dichloromethane:acetonitrile = 2:1, developed twice) to
25 give the titled compound (3.102 mg, 61%) as a colorless glass.

IR(neat): 3380, 2927, 2850, 1630, 1367, 1211, 1093, 1057 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ: 0.82(s, 3H), 1.41(s, 9H), 1.46(d,

J=6.9Hz, 3H), 2.21-2.42(m, 3H), 2.57-2.62(m, 1H), 2.79-2.83(m, 1H), 2.94(s, 3H), 3.19-3.29(m, 2H), 3.58-3.66(m, 1H), 4.20-4.30(br, 1H), 4.39-4.49(br, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H), 5.66(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 473(M⁺), 57(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 263.

(Example 85) Preparation of {(1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl)thio}-N-methoxy-N-methylacetamide and {(1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl)thio}-N-methylacetamide

10 1 α ,3 β -Dihydroxy-20(S)-phenoxy carbonylthio-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene (5 mg, 0.0107 mmol) was treated with a 1M methanol solution of potassium hydroxide (0.5 ml) and 2-bromo-N-methoxy-N-methylacetamide (10 mg, 0.0549 mmol) in the same manner as shown in Example 16(2)

15 (at room temperature for 15 hours) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.5 mm $\times$ 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:10:1, developed once and then 0.5 mm $\times$ 1 plate, dichloromethane:acetonitrile = 1:1, developed

20 once) to give {(1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl)thio}-N-methoxy-N-methylacetamide (0.847 mg, 18%) as a colorless glass and {(1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl)thio}-N-methylacetamide (0.839 mg, 19%) as a

25 colorless glass.

For {(1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl)thio}-N-methoxy-N-methylacetamide:

IR(neat): 3401, 2922, 2850, 1647, 1446, 1055 cm⁻¹. ¹H

NMR δ : 0.83(s, 3H), 1.44(d, J=6.9Hz, 3H), 2.22-2.39(m, 3H),
2.57-2.62(m, 1H), 2.79-2.83(m, 1H), 3.20(s, 3H), 3.24-
3.38(m, 2H), 3.66-3.73(m, 1H), 3.73(s, 3H), 4.20-4.30(br,
1H), 4.39-4.49(br, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(s, 1H),
5 5.67(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=10.9Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=10.9Hz, 1H).
MS m/z: 429(M⁺-H₂O), 91(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 263.

For {(1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-
tetraen-20(S)-yl)thio}-N-methylacetamide:

IR(neat): 3326, 2924, 2850, 1653, 1417, 1122, 1055
10 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR δ : 0.81(s, 3H), 1.41(d, J=6.9Hz, 3H), 2.20-
2.36(m, 3H), 2.57-2.62(m, 1H), 2.79-2.86(m, 1H), 2.85(d,
J=4.9Hz, 3H), 3.16(s, 2H), 3.42-3.49(m, 1H), 4.20-4.30(br,
1H), 4.39-4.49(br, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.35(s, 1H),
5.62(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.36(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H).
15 MS m/z: 399(M⁺-H₂O), 91(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 264.

(Example 86) Preparation of 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-tert-
butoxycarbonylethylthio-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-
tetraene

1 α ,3 β -Dihydroxy-20(S)-phenoxycarbonylthio-9,10-
20 secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene (8.7 mg, 0.0186 mmol) was
treated with a 1M methanol solution of potassium hydroxide
(0.04 ml) and tert-butyl acrylate (120.0 mg, 0.936 mmol) in
the same manner as shown in Example 16(2) (at room
temperature for 30 minutes) and then worked up. The
25 resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer
chromatography (0.25 mm $\times$ 1 plate, dichloromethane:ethanol
= 15:1, developed three times and then 0.25 mm $\times$ 1 plate,
hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:5:1, developed three

times) to give the titled compound (3.6 mg, 40%) as a colorless glass.

IR(neat): 3400, 2928, 1728, 1450, 1368, 1252, 1152, 1056 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.82(s, 3H), 1.41(d, $J=6.9\text{Hz}$, 3H),
5 1.45(s, 9H), 2.75-2.88(m, 1H), 3.46(q, $J=6.9\text{Hz}$, 1H), 4.20-4.30(m, 1H), 4.40-4.50(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(brs, 1H), 5.61(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, $J=11.4\text{Hz}$, 1H), 6.37(d, $J=11.4\text{Hz}$, 1H). MS m/z : 474(M^+), 57(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 263.

(Example 87) Preparation of $1\alpha,3\beta$ -dihydroxy-20(S)-tert-butoxycarbonylpropylthio-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene

$1\alpha,3\beta$ -Dihydroxy-20(S)-phenoxycarbonylthio-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene (6.2 mg, 0.0133 mmol) was treated with a 2M aqueous sodium hydroxide (65 μl) and
15 tert-butyl 4-bromobutyrate (155.0 mg, 0.695 mmol) in the same manner as shown in Example 16(2) (at room temperature for 30 minutes) and then worked up. The resulting residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (0.25 mm $\times$ 1 plate, dichloromethane:ethanol = 20:1, developed
20 once, dichloromethane:ethanol = 10:1, developed once; 0.25 mm $\times$ 1 plate, dichloromethane:ethyl acetate = 3:1, developed once, dichloromethane:ethyl acetate = 1:1, developed once; and then 0.25 mm $\times$ 1 plate, hexane:ethyl acetate:ethanol = 10:5:1, developed twice) to give the
25 titled compound (2.9 mg, 45%) as a colorless oil.

IR(neat): 3384, 2968, 2928, 2848, 1728, 1448, 1368, 1240, 1160, 1056 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR δ : 0.82(s, 3H), 1.41(d, $J=7.0\text{Hz}$, 3H), 1.44(s, 9H), 1.84(t, $J=7.3\text{Hz}$, 2H), 2.32(t,

J=7.3Hz, 2H), 2.45(dt, J=3.3, 7.3Hz, 2H), 2.55-2.65(m, 1H), 2.75-2.86(m, 1H), 3.44(q, J=7.0Hz, 1H), 4.19-4.30(m, 1H), 4.40-4.50(m, 1H), 5.01(brs, 1H), 5.34(brs, 1H), 5.58(brs, 1H), 6.10(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H), 6.37(d, J=11.2Hz, 1H). MS m/z: 470(M⁺-H₂O), 57(100%). UV λ_{max} nm: 263.

(Test Example 1)

Eight week old male Balb/c mice were percutaneously administered with active vitamin D₃ (1 α ,25(OH)₂D₃, 125 μ g/ml in ethanol) or Compounds 1 to 5 (vitamin D derivatives prepared in the above Examples, 500 μ g/ml in ethanol) or ethanol alone (as a control). These samples were applied once to the dorsal skin (about 1.5 $\times$ 2.0 cm²) of the mice in a volume of 2 ml/kg. Each of the mice was then fitted with a necklace harness in order to avoid oral ingestion. On the next day, the administered sites were cleaned and the necklace harnesses were removed. Two days after administration, blood was taken from each mouse and assayed for ionized calcium level by the ion selective electrode method. The assay was performed in groups of 3 mice. Table 45 shows the results obtained. Ionized calcium levels in the table are expressed as mean values.

(Test Example 2)

Keratinocytes from human neonatal foreskin (Clonetics) were seeded in 96-well plates (COSTAR 3595) at a cell density of 2 $\times$ 10³/well. The wells were then supplemented with the given concentrations of active vitamin D₃ (1 α ,25(OH)₂D₃) or Compounds 1 to 5, followed by incubation in KGM-2 medium at a cell density of 2 $\times$ 10³

cells/200 µl/well for 3 days at 37°C in 5% CO₂ and 95% air. [³H]Thymidine was added to each well (7.4 kBq/well) and the plates were further incubated for 1 day. Each well was washed once with calcium- and magnesium-free phosphate buffer (Dulbecco's PBS(-), Nissui, code 05913, pH 7.3-7.65) and then treated with 0.25% trypsin to strip the cells. The [³H]thymidine uptake of the cells was determined by a liquid scintillation counter (1450 MicroBeta, Wallac). Table 45 shows the results obtained. Growth inhibition against human keratinocytes in the table was expressed as a relative value of each compound compared to active vitamin D₃: Relative inhibition = (IC₅₀ (mol/l) of active vitamin D₃)/(IC₅₀ (mol/l) of each compound).

Table 45

	Dose (µg/kg)	Test Example 1	Test Example 2
		Blood ionized calcium level (mmol/l)	Growth inhibition against human keratinocytes (relative value)
Control	-----	1.35	-----
1α,25(OH) ₂ D ₃	250	2.66	1.0
Compound 1	1000	1.65	2.0
Compound 2	1000	2.27	5.9
Compound 3	1000	1.54	0.5
Compound 4	1000	2.16	7.0
Compound 5	1000	1.35	0.3

Compound 1 is 20(S)-(tert-butoxycarbonylmethoxy)-
1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene
prepared in Example 8(3). Compound 2 is 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-
20(S)-(N-tert-butyl-N-methylaminocarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-
5 secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene prepared in Example 13.
Compound 3 is 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(tert-
butoxycarbonylethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-
tetraene prepared in Example 11(2). Compound 4 is 1 α ,3 β -
dihydroxy-20(S)-(N-tert-butylaminocarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-
10 secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene prepared in Example 14,
and Compound 5 is 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-
(isopropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-
tetraene prepared in Example 15.

(Test Example 3)

15 The same procedures as shown in Test Example 1 were
repeated to assay blood ionized calcium levels in mice,
except that Compounds 6 to 12 were used as vitamin D
derivatives. Table 46 shows the results obtained. Ionized
calcium levels in the table are expressed as mean values.

20 (Test Example 4)

Keratinocytes from adult human skin (Clonetics) were
seeded in 96-well plates (COSTAR 3595) at a cell density of
1 $\times$ 10³/well. The wells were then supplemented with the
given concentrations of active vitamin D₃ (1 α ,25(OH)₂D₃) or
25 Compounds 6 to 12, followed by incubation in KGM-2 medium
at a cell density of 1 $\times$ 10³ cells/200 μ l/well for 3 days
at 37°C in 5% CO₂ and 95% air. [³H]Thymidine was added to
each well (7.4 kBq/well) and the plates were further

incubated for 1 day. After removal of the medium, each well was treated with 0.05% trypsin/0.53 mM EDTA to strip the cells. The amount of [³H]thymidine incorporated into the cells was determined with a liquid scintillation counter (1450 MicroBeta, Wallac). Table 46 shows the results obtained. Growth inhibition against keratinocytes in the table was expressed as a relative value of each compound compared to active vitamin D₃: Relative inhibition = (IC₅₀ (mol/l) of active vitamin D₃)/(IC₅₀ (mol/l) of test compound).

Table 46

	Dose (μg/kg)	Test Example 3	Test Example 4
		Blood ionized calcium level (mmol/l)	Growth inhibition against human keratinocytes (relative value)
Control	-----	1.35	-----
1α,25(OH) ₂ D ₃	250	2.66	1.0
Compound 6	1000	1.57	12.0
Compound 7	1000	1.28	0.4
Compound 8	1000	1.39	2.5
Compound 9	1000	1.55	0.7
Compound 10	1000	1.43	1.6
Compound 11	1000	1.42	0.4
Compound 12	1000	1.58	8.3

Compound 6 is 1α,3β-dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene prepared in Example 17(4), Compound 7 is 1α,3β-dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-isopropyl-2-

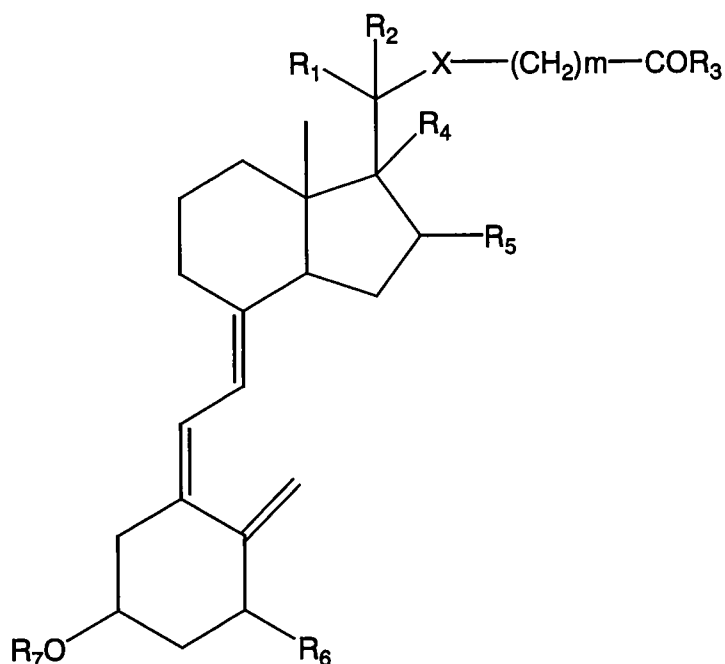
methylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-
 5,7,10(19),16-tetraene prepared in Example 21(2), Compound
 8 is 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1,1-
 dimethylbutoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-
 5 5,7,10(19),16-tetraene prepared in Example 18(2), Compound
 9 is 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-ethyl-1-
 methylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-
 triene prepared in Example 23(4), Compound 10 is 1 α ,3 β -
 dihydroxy-20(S)-(1,1-dimethylhexyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-
 10 secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene prepared in Example 19(2),
 Compound 11 is 1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-20(S)-{2-(1-ethyl-1-
 methylpropoxycarbonyl)ethoxy}-9,10-secopregna-
 5,7,10(19),16-tetraene prepared in Example 20(3), and
 Compound 12 is {(1 α ,3 β -dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-
 15 5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl)oxy}-N-(2,2,3,3,3-
 pentafluoropropyl)acetamide prepared in Example 22(2).

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

The vitamin D derivatives of the present invention
 20 not only have excellent physiological activities, but also
 have a reduced hypercalcemic effect when compared to
 conventional vitamin D derivatives. The vitamin D
 derivatives of the present invention are therefore
 effective in treating diseases which allow only limited
 25 administration of conventional vitamin D derivatives in
 order to avoid hypercalcemia and other problems.

CLAIMS

1. A vitamin D derivative of Formula (1):



Formula (1)

wherein

X represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom;

m represents a number of 1 to 3;

R₁ and R₂ each represent a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group;

R₄ and R₅ each represent a hydrogen atom or a hydroxyl group, or R₄ and R₅ together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions;

R₃ represents -YR₈ (wherein Y represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, R₈ represents a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched alkyl group which

may be substituted with a fluorine atom or a cyclic alkyl group, or a cyclic alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom) or $-NR_9R_{10}$ (wherein R_9 and R_{10} each represent a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom or a cyclic alkyl group, or a cyclic alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom, or R_9 and R_{10} may form a ring together with the nitrogen atom when R_4 and R_5 together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions);

R_6 represents a hydrogen atom or $-OR_{11}$ (wherein R_{11} represents a hydrogen atom or a protecting group);
and

R_7 represents a hydrogen atom or a protecting group.

2. The vitamin D derivative according to claim 1, wherein in formula (1), X represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, m represents a number of 1 to 3, R_1 and R_2 each represent a hydrogen atom or a C_1 - C_4 alkyl group, R_4 and R_5 each represent a hydrogen atom or a hydroxyl group, or R_4 and R_5 together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions, R_3 represents $-YR_8$ (wherein Y represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, R_8 represents a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched C_1 - C_{15} alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom or a cyclic C_3 - C_{10} alkyl group, or a cyclic C_3 - C_{15} alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom) or $-NR_9R_{10}$ (wherein R_9 and R_{10} each represent a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched

C₁-C₁₅ alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom or a cyclic C₃-C₁₀ alkyl group, or a cyclic C₃-C₁₅ alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom, or R₉ and R₁₀ form a 3- to 10-membered ring together with the nitrogen atom when R₄ and R₅ together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions), R₆ represents a hydrogen atom or a hydroxyl group, and R₇ represents a hydrogen atom.

3. The vitamin D derivative according to claim 1, wherein in formula (1), X represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, m represents a number of 1 to 2, R₁ and R₂ each represent a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, R₄ and R₅ simultaneously represent a hydrogen atom, R₄ represents a hydrogen atom while R₅ represents a hydroxyl group, or R₄ and R₅ together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions, R₃ represents -YR₈ (wherein Y represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, R₈ represents a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched C₁-C₁₀ alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom or a cyclic C₃-C₈ alkyl group, or a cyclic C₃-C₁₂ alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom) or -NR₉R₁₀ (wherein R₉ and R₁₀ each represent a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched C₁-C₁₀ alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom or a cyclic C₃-C₈ alkyl group, or a cyclic C₃-C₁₂ alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom, or R₉ and R₁₀ form a 3- to 10-membered ring together with the nitrogen atom when R₄ and R₅ together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions), R₆ represents a hydroxyl group, and R₇ represents a hydrogen atom.

4. The vitamin D derivative according to claim 1, wherein in formula (1), X represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, m represents a number of 1 to 2, R₁ and R₂ each represent a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, R₄ and R₅ each represent a hydrogen atom, or R₄ and R₅ together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions, R₃ represents -YR₈ (wherein Y represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, R₈ represents a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched C₁-C₈ alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom or a cyclic C₃-C₈ alkyl group, or a cyclic C₃-C₈ alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom) or -NR₉R₁₀ (wherein R₉ and R₁₀ each represent a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched C₁-C₈ alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom or a cyclic C₃-C₈ alkyl group, or a cyclic C₃-C₈ alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom, or R₉ and R₁₀ form a 3- to 8-membered ring together with the nitrogen atom when R₄ and R₅ together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions), R₆ represents a hydroxyl group, and R₇ represents a hydrogen atom.

5. The vitamin D derivative according to claim 1, wherein in formula (1), X represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, m represents a number of 1 to 2, R₁ and R₂ each represent a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, R₃ represents -YR₈ (wherein Y represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, R₈ represents a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched C₁-C₈ alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom or a cyclic C₃-C₆ alkyl group, or a cyclic C₃-C₈ alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom), R₄ and R₅

each represent a hydrogen atom, or R_4 and R_5 together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions, R_6 represents a hydroxyl group, and R_7 represents a hydrogen atom.

6. The vitamin D derivative according to claim 1, wherein in formula (1), X represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, m represents 1, R_1 and R_2 each represent a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, R_4 and R_5 each represent a hydrogen atom, or R_4 and R_5 together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions, R_3 represents $-NR_9R_{10}$ (wherein R_9 and R_{10} each represent a hydrogen atom, a linear or branched C_1 - C_8 alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom or a cyclic C_3 - C_6 alkyl group, or a cyclic C_3 - C_8 alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom, or R_9 and R_{10} form a 3- to 6-membered ring together with the nitrogen atom when R_4 and R_5 together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions), R_6 represents a hydroxyl group, and R_7 represents a hydrogen atom.

7. The vitamin D derivative according to claim 1, wherein in formula (1), X represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, m represents a number of 1 to 2, R_1 and R_2 each represent a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, R_3 represents $-OR_8$ (wherein R_8 represents a branched C_3 - C_8 alkyl group), R_4 and R_5 each represent a hydrogen atom, or R_4 and R_5 together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions, R_6 represents a hydroxyl group, and R_7 represents a hydrogen atom.

8. The vitamin D derivative according to claim 1, wherein in formula (1), X represents an oxygen atom or a

sulfur atom, m represents a number of 1 to 2, R_1 and R_2 each represent a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, R_3 represents $-SR_8$ (wherein R_8 represents a branched C_3 - C_8 alkyl group), R_4 and R_5 each represent a hydrogen atom, or R_4 and R_5 together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions, R_6 represents a hydroxyl group, and R_7 represents a hydrogen atom.

9. The vitamin D derivative according to claim 1, wherein in formula (1), X represents an oxygen atom or a sulfur atom, m represents 1, R_1 and R_2 each represent a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, R_3 represents $-NR_9R_{10}$ (wherein R_9 represents a hydrogen atom or a linear or branched C_1 - C_4 alkyl group, R_{10} represents a linear or branched C_1 - C_8 alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom), R_4 and R_5 each represent a hydrogen atom, or R_4 and R_5 together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions, R_6 represents a hydroxyl group, and R_7 represents a hydrogen atom.

10. The vitamin D derivative according to claim 1, wherein in formula (1), X represents an oxygen atom, m represents a number of 1 to 2, R_1 and R_2 each represent a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, R_3 represents $-OR_8$ (wherein R_8 represents a branched C_6 - C_8 alkyl group), R_4 and R_5 each represent a hydrogen atom, or R_4 and R_5 together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions, R_6 represents a hydroxyl group, and R_7 represents a hydrogen atom.

11. The vitamin D derivative according to claim 1, wherein in formula (1), X represents an oxygen atom, m

represents a number of 1 to 2, R_1 and R_2 each represent a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, provided that one of R_1 and R_2 should represent a methyl group, R_3 represents $-OR_8$ (wherein R_8 represents a branched C_6 - C_8 alkyl group), R_4 and R_5 together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions, R_6 represents a hydroxyl group, and R_7 represents a hydrogen atom.

12. The vitamin D derivative according to claim 1, wherein in formula (1), X represents an oxygen atom, m represents 1, R_1 and R_2 each represent a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, provided that one of R_1 and R_2 should represent a methyl group, R_3 represents $-NR_9R_{10}$ (wherein R_9 represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, R_{10} represents a linear or branched C_1 - C_4 alkyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom), R_4 and R_5 together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions, R_6 represents a hydroxyl group, and R_7 represents a hydrogen atom.

13. The vitamin D derivative according to claim 1, wherein in formula (1), X represents an oxygen atom, m represents 1, R_1 and R_2 each represent a hydrogen atom or a methyl group, provided that one of R_1 and R_2 should represent a methyl group, R_3 represents $-NR_9R_{10}$ (wherein R_9 represents a hydrogen atom, R_{10} represents a propyl group which may be substituted with a fluorine atom), R_4 and R_5 together form a double bond between the 16- and 17-positions, R_6 represents a hydroxyl group, and R_7 represents a hydrogen atom.

14. $1\alpha, 3\beta$ -Dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-ethyl-1-

methylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene.

15. $1\alpha,3\beta$ -Dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-isopropyl-2-methylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene.

16. $1\alpha,3\beta$ -Dihydroxy-20(S)-(1,1-dimethylbutoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene.

17. $1\alpha,3\beta$ -Dihydroxy-20(S)-(1,1-dimethylhexyloxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene.

18. $1\alpha,3\beta$ -Dihydroxy-20(S)-{2-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropoxycarbonyl)ethoxy}-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraene.

19. {(1 $\alpha,3\beta$ -Dihydroxy-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19),16-tetraen-20(S)-yl)oxy}-N-(2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropyl)acetamide.

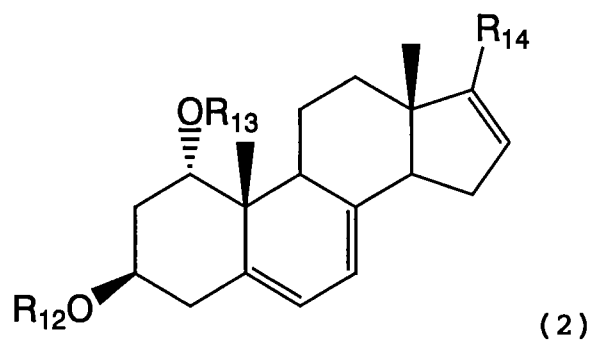
20. $1\alpha,3\beta$ -Dihydroxy-20(S)-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropoxycarbonylmethoxy)-9,10-secopregna-5,7,10(19)-triene.

21. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the vitamin D derivative according to any one of claims 1 to 20.

22. A therapeutic agent for skin diseases, which comprises the vitamin D derivative according to any one of claims 1 to 20 as an active ingredient.

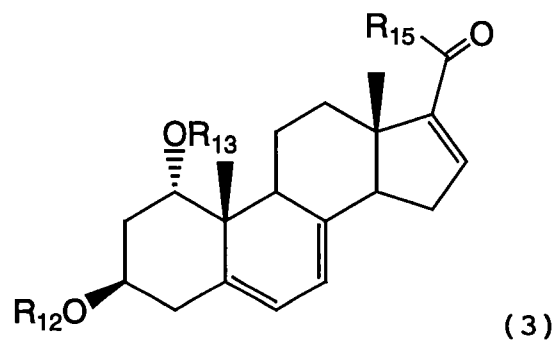
23. The therapeutic agent for skin diseases according to claim 22, wherein the skin disease is psoriasis.

24. A method of carbonylating a compound of Formula (2):



wherein

R_{12} and R_{13} each represent a protecting group,
 and R_{14} represents a leaving group,
 in a solvent in the presence of an organoaluminum reagent
 and a palladium catalyst under a carbon monoxide atmosphere
 to prepare a compound of Formula (3):

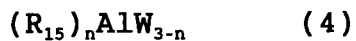


wherein

R_{12} and R_{13} are as defined above, and R_{15}
 represents an alkyl group, an aryl group, an alkenyl
 group or an alkynyl group).

25. The method according to claim 24, wherein the

organoaluminum reagent has Formula (4):



wherein

n represents an integer of 1 to 3, R_{15} represents an alkyl group, an aryl group, an alkenyl group or an alkynyl group, and W represents a halogen atom.

26. A method of treating skin diseases, which comprises the step of administering to a patient in need of such reaction a therapeutically effective amount of the vitamin D derivative according to claim 1.

27. The method according to claim 26, wherein the skin disease is psoriasis.