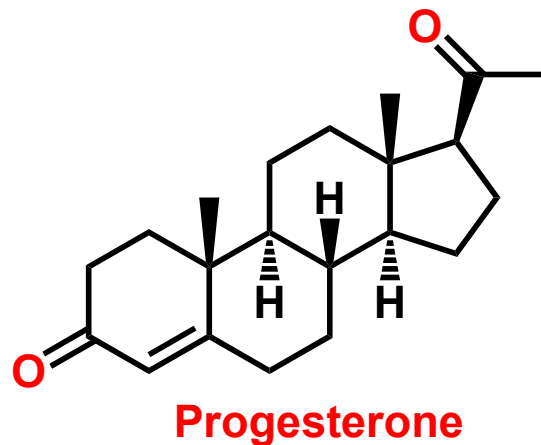




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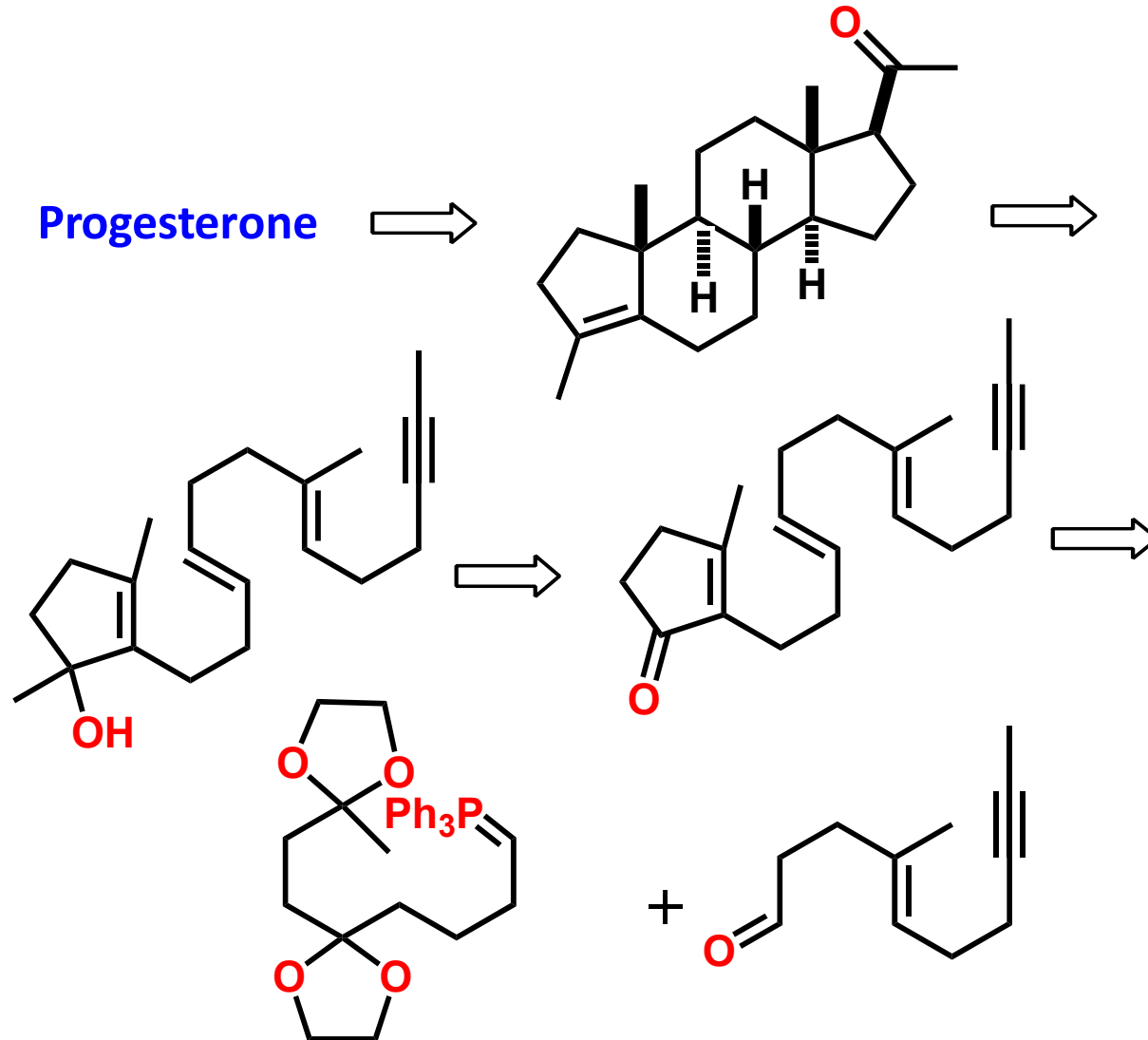
CH-845 Course on Organic Synthesis

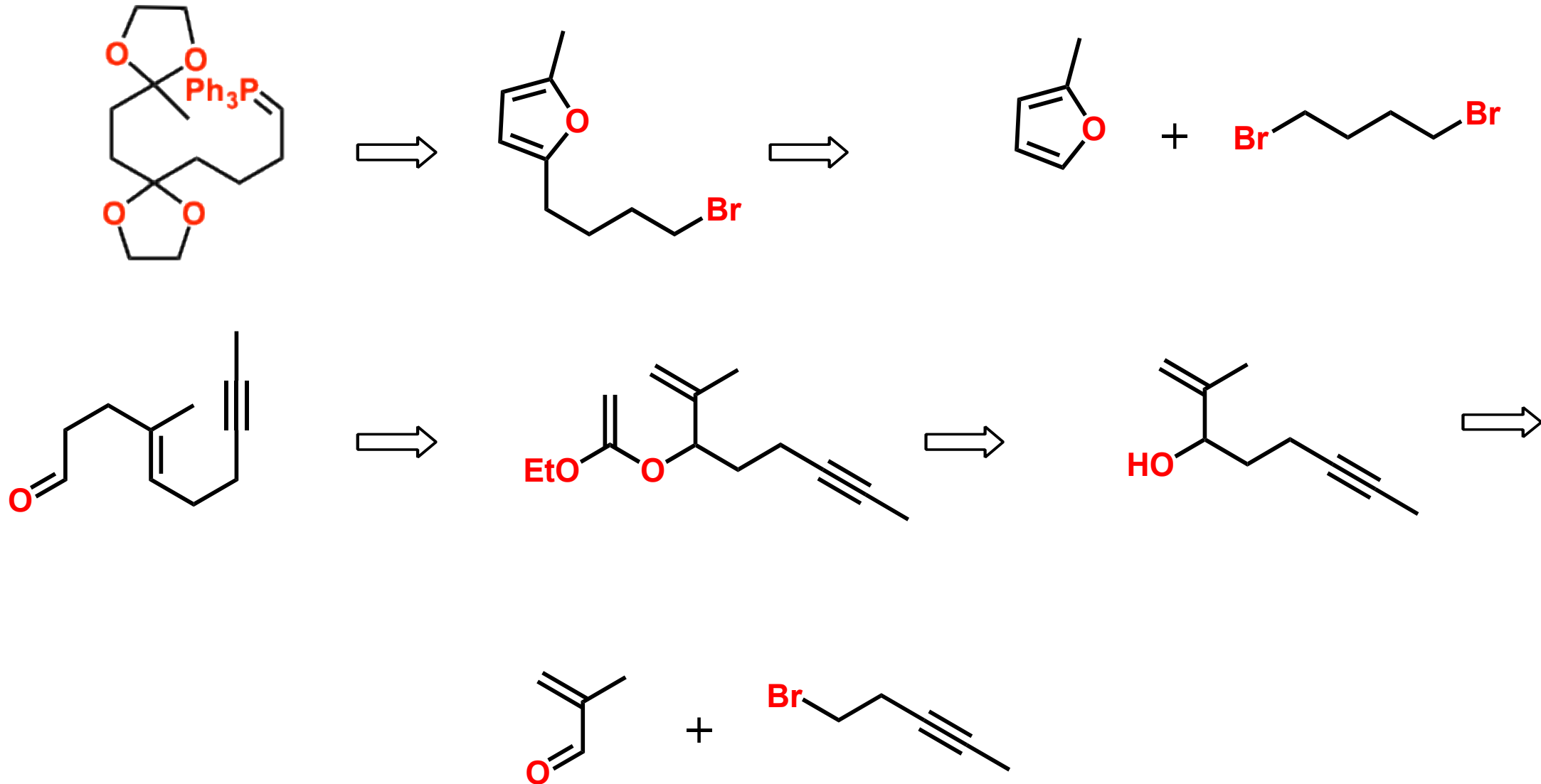


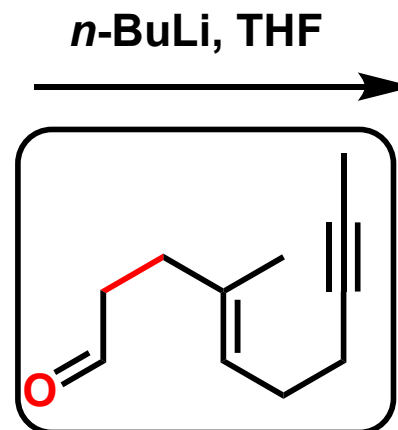
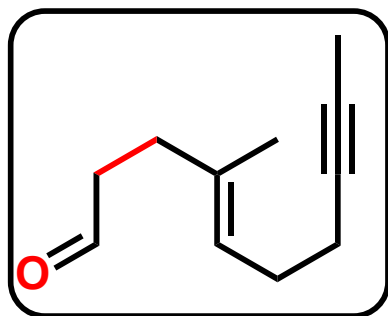
- There are several synthetic approaches known for this steroid
- An interesting approach was developed by **W. S. Johnson** at Stanford University based on **Stork-Eschenmoser's hypothesis of biomimetic polyolefinic cyclizations**

Johnson's Retrosynthesis

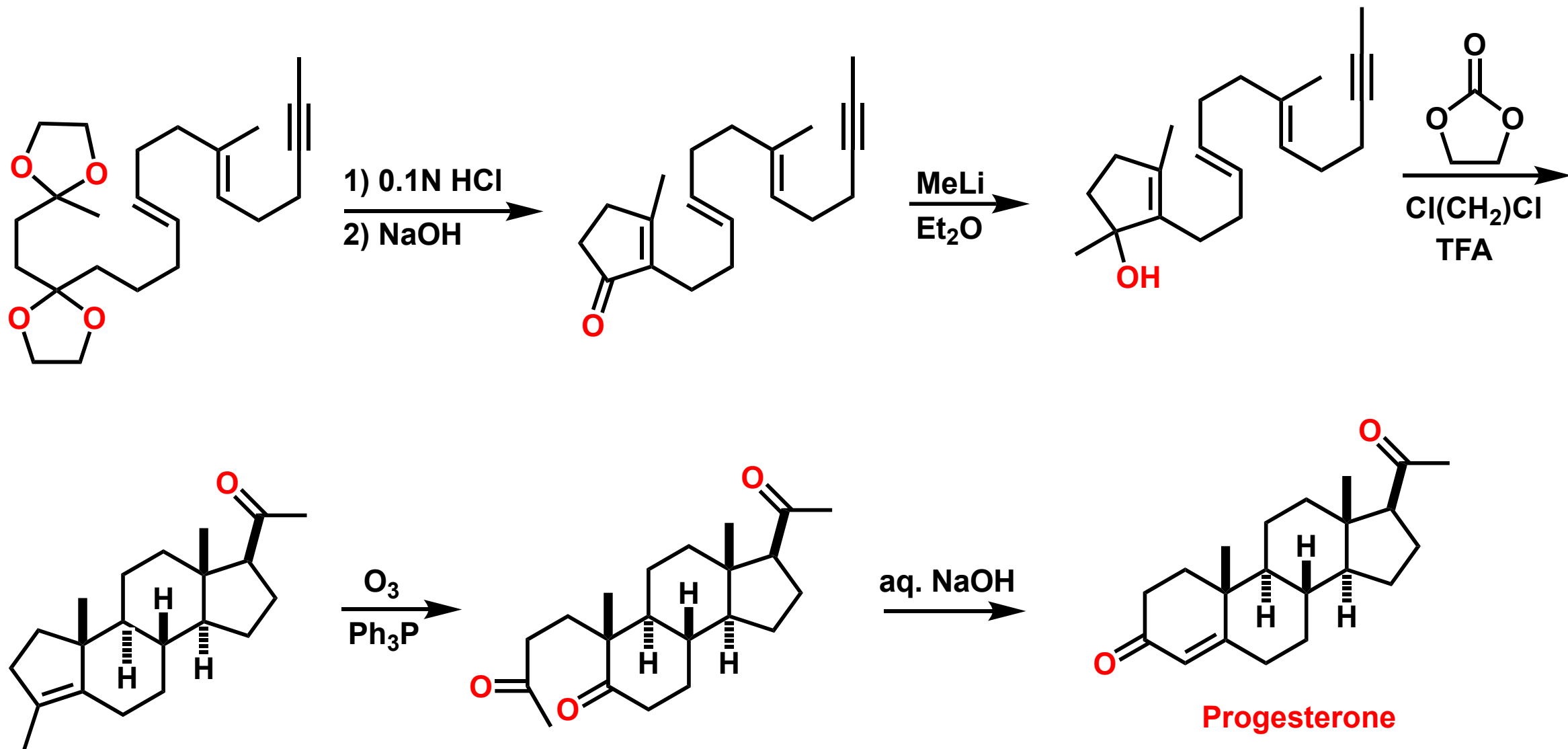
Progesterone







(Trans : Cis / 97:3)



Johnson, W.S. *et al.* *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1971, 93, 4332.

Discovery of Diosgenin

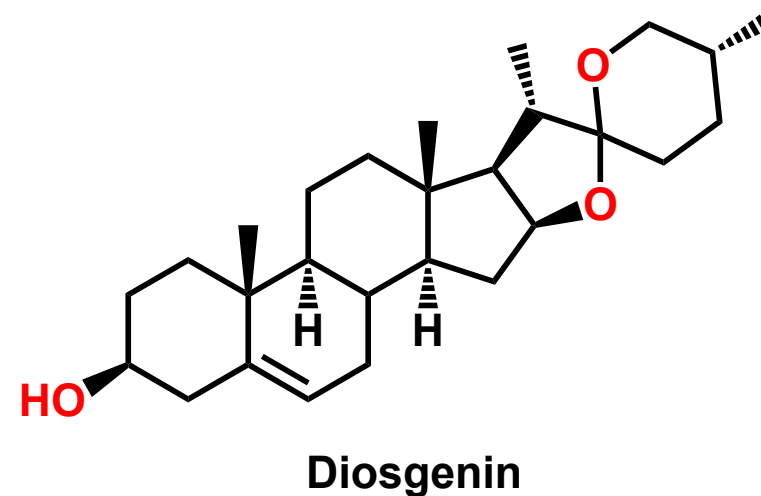
In drug discovery program, 1930's were considered as **'The decade of the Sex hormones'**

Molecular structures of male sex hormone **'testosterone'**, female sex hormone **'estrone'** and pregnancy hormone **'progesterone'** were determined and used as drugs.

Much attention was focused on **'progesterone'** because of its medicinal properties in the treatment of **menstrual disorders**.

Unfortunately, the high cost associated with **'progesterone'** restricted its use as a drug.

The cost of progesterone and other related steroids fell dramatically **in 1940's** with the creation of a Mexican company based on discovery of reactivity of diosgenin.



In 1938, **Russell Marker** from Penn State University, proposed the correct structure for **'diosgenin'**, a plant steroid isolated from **sarsaparilla**.

The side chain of **'diosgenin'** was initially considered as **inert** but **Marker** could cleave that using a **clever reaction**.

In 1944, **Russell Marker** achieved the first practical synthesis of '**progesterone**' from **diosgenin**.

As the cost of this route is **expensive**, **Marker** started looking at other sources to get '**diosgenin**'.

In his search for **better source for diosgenin**, he appointed **several botanists** and launched plant collection trips in **South Western States of America**.

This low-cost process of making '**progesterone**' became useful in making the anti-inflammatory drug '**cortisone**'

In 1941, while going through a botany textbook, he saw a picture of '**dioscorea**' that grows in **Mexico**

The **root** of this plant weighs about '**100 Kilos**'

In 1942, **he went to Mexico by bus and took 2 bags with large roots of this plant and returned. Unfortunately, it was stolen during the bus trip itself**

He **bribed** a policeman and **recovered a 50 pound root** to Penn State University

Back at Penn State, he could isolate '**diosgenin**' in satisfactory yield from this root.

As this research program was **funded by Parke-Davis**, he approached them to **commercialize this process**.

Not only they refused, **other pharma companies** also refused

He thought that the only way to **succeed is to do it himself**

He went to Mexico again, **collected 10 tons of this root**, and talked to a **local small scale extractor** and asked him to **extract the root with alcohol and give the syrup**

He gave him **one third of the syrup** and came to New York with the remaining.

He converted this syrup into **80 Kgs of 'progesterone'**

He sold **1 g of 'progesterone'** for **80 US \$**

He decided then to form **a company** to start this manufacturing and he thought the best place to do would be **Mexico**

He found two entrepreneurs **Somlo** and **Lehmann** and together they signed an agreement to form a new company called **'Syntex'**

In 1944, Marker then resigned from Penn State University and moved to **Syntex**.

Now, they could sell **'progesterone'** for **50 \$ per gram**

In 1945, there was a dispute in profit sharing and Marker left the company. As he himself was doing the whole work with coding the reagents, the other two couldn't repeat this process.

Marker moved out in 1946 and started a new company 'Botanica-mex'

He was with this company until retirement

Meanwhile, Syntex was looking for someone who will continue this work

They found 'George Rosengranz', who revived this work and 'Syntex' again started selling 'progesterone'

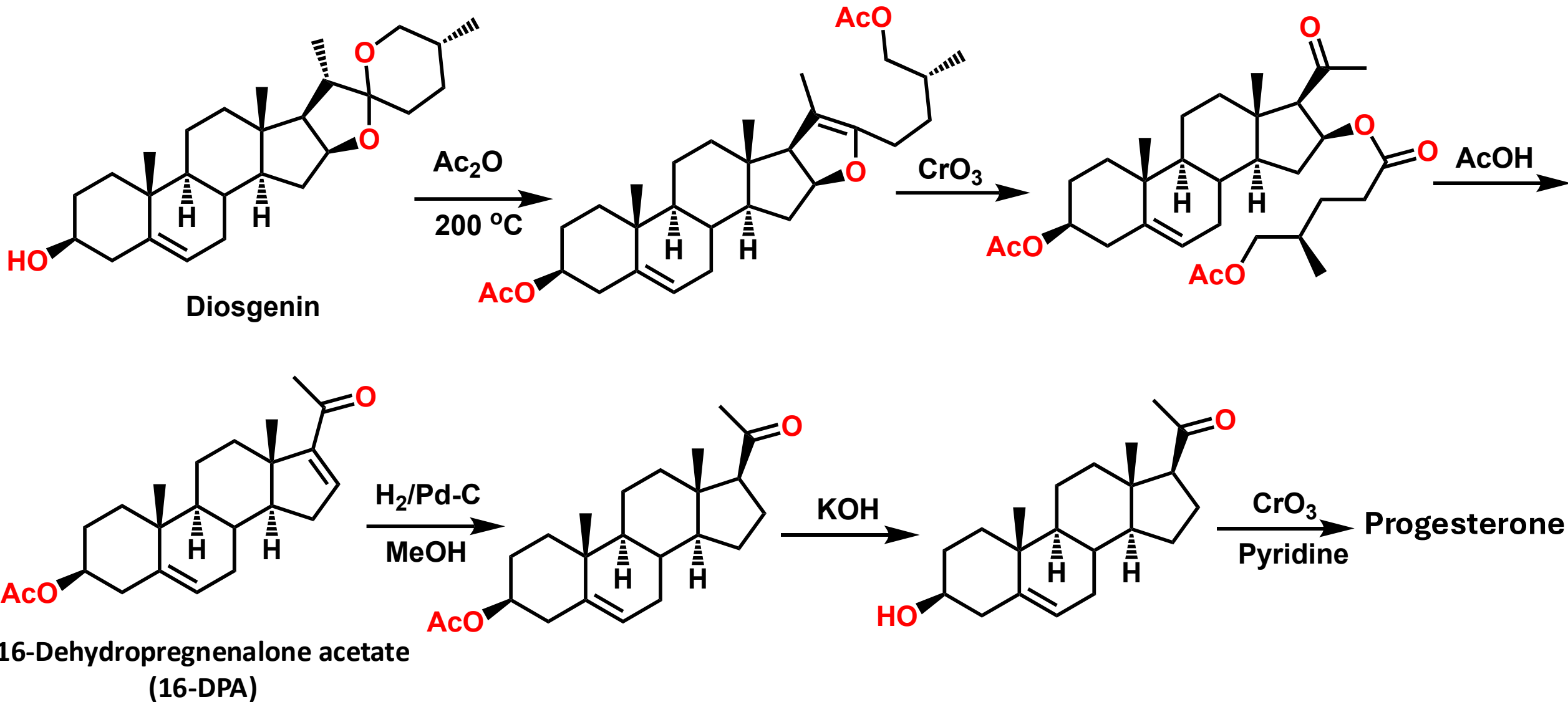
He extended this work to other steroids like testosterone etc.,

Syntex also later collaborated with Prof. Carl Djerassi

Carl Djerassi succeeded in converting 'diosgenin' to 'cortisone'

Existing Merck process took 36 steps to make 'cortisone'

Upjohn Co., invented a new microbiological process to oxidise progesterone and the product could be easily converted to 'cortisone'



16-DPA to Cortisone

