

## ABSTRACT

Thesis Title : Chemical Modifications of Ecdysteroid Side Chain  
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Selective acetylation of 20-Hydroxyecdysone 2,3-acetonide (52), 20-hydroxyecdysone 20,22-acetonide (51) and 20-hydroxyecdysone 2,3:20,22-diacetonide (50) led to the partial synthesis of the following naturally occurring ecdysteroids: 20-hydroxyecdysone 2-acetate (2), 20-hydroxyecdysone 22-acetate (6), 20-hydroxyecdysone 25-acetate (3) and 20-hydroxyecdysone 2,22-diacetate (4). The following acetate derivatives of 20-hydroxyecdysone (1) were also synthesized : 20-hydroxyecdysone 2,3-diacetate (57), a mixture of 20-hydroxyecdysone 2,25-diacetate (62), and 20-hydroxyecdysone 3,25-diacetate (63), 20-hydroxyecdysone 22,25-diacetate (65), 20-hydroxyecdysone 2,3,25-triacetate (66), 20-hydroxyecdysone 2,22,25-triacetate (67) and 20-hydroxyecdysone 3,22,25-triacetate (68). 20-Hydroxyecdysone 22-chloroacetate (75), and 20-hydroxyecdysone 22-glycolate (77) were similarly prepared by treatment of

20-hydroxyecdysone 2,3-acetonide (52) with appropriate acid chloride in pyridine-benzene solution followed by acetonide deprotection. Reaction of the 2,3-acetonide 52 with long-chain fatty acyl chlorides and linoleic anhydride followed by acetonide deprotection, the following minor, naturally occurring 22-long-chain fatty acyl esters were obtained: 20-hydroxyecdysone 22-palmitate (19), 20-hydroxyecdysone 22-stearate (20), 20-hydroxyecdysone 22-oleate (21) and 20-hydroxyecdysone 22-linoleate (22).

Moulting hormone activities of these compounds and some of the acetonide derivatives were evaluated using *Musca* bioassay. According to this *in vivo* bioassay, the acetonide protecting group in the molecule, both at the 2,3- and/or 20,22-positions, inhibited moulting hormone activity of ecdysteroids. Acetyl group at the 2-position of 20-hydroxyecdysone (1) did not effect the activity, while those at the 22-, 25- or 2,3-positions lowered activity. Higher degree of acetylation resulted in further decrease in activity. The activity of the 22-long-chain fatty acyl esters 19, 20, 21 and 22 was comparable to that of the 22-acetate (6), but the activity of the 22-chloroacetate 75 and 22-glycolate 77 was almost as high as that of the parent 20-hydroxyecdysone (1). The relatively high activity of the compounds 75 and 77 was possibly due to relative ease of *in vivo* hydrolysis of the chloroacetate and glycolate ester groups than that of the acetate ester group.