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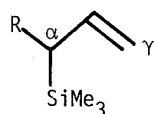
A NEW METHOD FOR REGIOSELECTIVE SYNTHESIS OF α -SUBSTITUTED ALLYLSILANES
AND ITS APPLICATION TO THE SYNTHESIS OF *E*- AND *Z*-TAGETONES

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Sequential addition of lithium salt of carbanion and tributylstannylmethyl iodide (3) to vinyl sulfone 2 afforded β -tributylstannyl sulfones 5, which gave substituted allylsilanes 1 in a regioselective manner by the smooth destannylsulfonation. Allylsilane 8 prepared by Michael type addition of isopropenyllithium to 2 was converted into tagetones (10).

KEYWORDS — allylsilane; β -trimethylsilylvinyl sulfone; destannylsulfonation; tributylstannylmethyl iodide; tagetone; Michael addition

Allylsilane is an important class of compounds for organic synthesis.¹⁾ The most valuable feature of the reactions of substituted allylsilanes with various kinds of electrophiles is their high regioselectivity for the γ -substitution reaction.^{1a)} Hence it became very important to develop the methods for the regioselective synthesis of the α -substituted allylsilanes, and some methods have been reported.²⁾ Here we report a new method for the regioselective synthesis



1

a: R=C₆H₅d: R=p-ClC₆H₄b: R=p-MeOC₆H₄e: R=C₆H₅SO₂CH₂c: R=p-MeC₆H₄

of α -substituted allylsilanes 1, which consists of a sequential addition of nucleophiles (RLi) and tributylstannylmethyl iodide (3) to *E*-1-phenylsulfonyl-2-(trimethylsilyl)ethylene (2) followed by β -elimination of the resulting β -tributylstannyl sulfone 5 as shown in Chart 1.³⁾

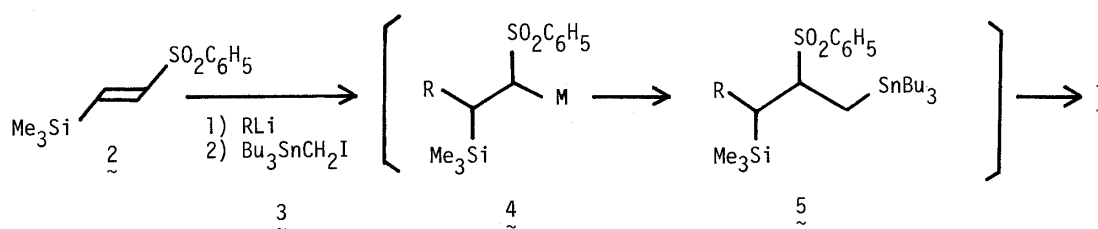


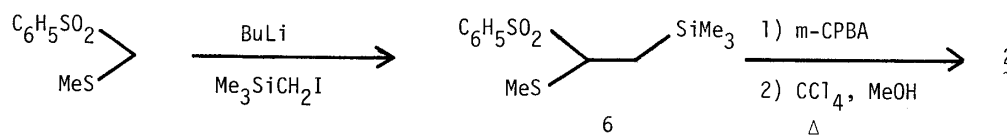
Chart 1

Vinyl sulfone 2 is accessible through the procedure developed by Calas⁴⁾ or Paquette.⁵⁾ We also found a simple method for the synthesis of 2: treatment of the lithium salt of the anion of methylthiomethyl phenyl sulfone with trimethylsilylmethyl iodide⁶⁾ in tetrahydrofuran (THF) at -78°C to room temperature afforded β -trimethylsilyl sulfide 6 in 66% yield, which was oxidized with *m*-CPBA in dichloromethane at 0°C to the corresponding sulfoxide. Its subsequent silicon-assisted thermolysis⁷⁾ in carbon tetrachloride containing a small amount of methanol yielded the desired sulfone 2 (91%).

Table. Synthesis of Allylsilane **1** from Vinyl Sulfone **2** by a Successive Addition of RLi and Iodide **3** Followed by β -Elimination^{a)}

Entry	RLi	Reaction Conditions	Product	Yield, % ^{b)}
1	C ₆ H ₅ Li ^{c)}	-78°C, 1h ^{d)}	1a	(6)
2	C ₆ H ₅ Li ^{e)}	-78°C, 2h ^{d)}	1a	(47)
3	C ₆ H ₅ Li	-78°C, 1h ^{d)}	1a	70 (82)
4	p-MeOC ₆ H ₄ Li	-20°C, 1h	1b	80
5	p-MeC ₆ H ₄ Li	-20°C, 1h	1c	82
6	p-ClC ₆ H ₄ Li	-20°C, 2h	1d	51 (69)
7	C ₆ H ₅ SO ₂ CH ₂ Li ^{f)}	-20°C, 0.3h	1e	53

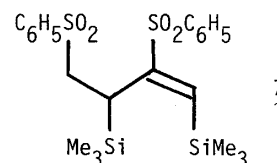
a) Reactions were performed as described in the text unless otherwise noted. b) Isolated yield (GLC yield). c) 1.1 Equiv. of phenyllithium and 1.1 equiv. of iodide **3** were used. d) Iodide **3** was added very slowly at -78°C. e) 2.1 Equiv. of phenyllithium and 1.1 equiv. of iodide **3** were used. f) After the addition of 1.2 equiv. of lithium salt of methyl phenyl sulfone (-78°C, 1.3 h), 2 equiv. of phenyllithium were added (-78°C, 1.3 h).



Conjugated addition of phenyllithium (1 equiv.) to **2** in THF (-78°C for 1 h) afforded the sulfone **4a** (4: R=C₆H₅, M=H) in 84% yield. The sulfone **4a** was treated with 1, 2, and 3 equiv. of butyllithium and tributylstannylmethyl iodide (**3**) to give the desired allylsilane **1a**⁸⁾ in 16, 20, and 27% yields, respectively, *via* β -elimination⁹⁾ of the β -tributylstannyl sulfone **5a** (5: R=C₆H₅). As contrasted with this stepwise reaction, however, an *in situ* sequential addition of phenyllithium (3 equiv.) and iodide **3** to **2** afforded **1a** in much better yield (see Entry 3 in Table). The table summarizes the results of *in situ* reaction. The yield of allylsilane **1a** is highly dependent on the amounts of phenyllithium used, and a good result was obtained by using 3 equiv. of phenyllithium¹⁰⁾ (see Entries 1-3).

A general procedure is as follows. RLi (3 equiv.) was added dropwise to a solution of vinyl sulfone **2** in THF at -78°C under nitrogen and the mixture was stirred for 2 h at the same temperature. A solution of iodide **3** (1.5 equiv.) in THF was added very slowly at -20°C and the mixture was stirred under the conditions described in Table. The mixture was quenched with an aqueous NH₄Cl and extracted with ether. After the usual work-up, the pure product was isolated by preparative TLC.

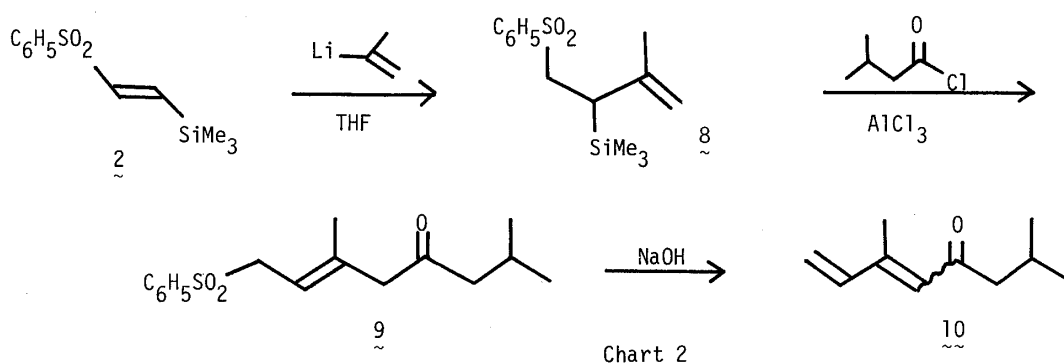
In addition to substituted aryllithiums, the lithium salt of the anion of methyl phenyl sulfone was found to act as an effective nucleophile for the Michael type reaction (Entry 7). α -Lithiation of vinyl sulfone **2**, however, becomes the major pathway when it is



treated with the less nucleophilic base, butyllithium.¹¹⁾ In this case the dimerization product 7¹²⁾ was obtained in 50% yield, which was produced by the Michael type addition of α -vinyl lithium compound of 2 to the starting sulfone 2.

Alternatively, if vinyl lithium reagents is added to $\alpha\beta$ -unsaturated sulfone 2 in a conjugate fashion, it will provide another approach for the synthesis of α -substituted allylsilanes. We will show one example for such an approach yielding allylsilane 8, which proved to be a valuable synthon for the synthesis of *E*- and *Z*-tagetones 10 as shown in Chart 2. Sulfone 2, on treatment with 2 equiv. of isopropenyllithium in THF at -78°C for 2 h and then -20°C for 1 h, afforded an addition product 8¹³⁾ in 65% yield. Regioselective γ -acylation of allylsilane 8 afforded sulfone 9¹⁴⁾ in 81% yield, when 8 was treated with isovaleroyl chloride (1.8 equiv.) and aluminum chloride in dichloromethane at -78°C for 30 min. Elimination of benzenesulfinic acid from ϵ -keto sulfone 9 using aqueous NaOH in ether gave a mixture of *E*- and *Z*-tagetones 10 in a ratio of 1 : 1.9 (92% yield).¹⁴⁾

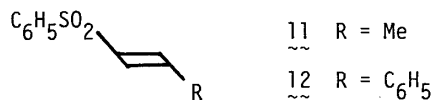
The new reactions developed by us provide a very useful method for the synthesis of some specific α -substituted allylsilane.



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- 11) α -Lithiation of vinyl sulfones 11 and 12 has been reported to occur when treated with methyllithium (in THF at -95°C) or butyllithium (in THF at -78°C): a) J. J. Eisch and J. E. Galle, J. Org. Chem., 44, 3279 (1979); b) M. Isobe, M. Kitamura, and T. Goto, Chem. Lett., 1980, 331.



- 12) The stereochemistry of 7 was tentatively assigned.
- 13) 8: IR $\nu_{\text{max}}^{\text{CHCl}_3}$ cm^{-1} : 1635, 1305, 1250, 1140, 840, $^1\text{H-NMR}$ $\delta(\text{CDCl}_3)$: 0.0 (9H, s), 1.58 (3H, s), 2.06 (1H, dd, $J=12,3$ Hz), 3.09 (1H, dd, $J=14,3$ Hz), 3.46 (1H, dd, $J=14,12$ Hz), 4.42 (1H, s), 4.61 (1H, br s), 7.3-8.0 (5H, m), $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ $\delta(\text{CDCl}_3)$: 143.2, 139.8 (each s), 133.4, 129.0, 128.3 (each d), 110.3, 56.5 (each t), 32.2 (d), 22.9, -2.9 (each q).
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