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Stereochemistry of Protiodesilylation of 3-Trimethylsilyl-2-Thiabicyclo[2.2.1]Heptenes, Heptanes and Derivatives

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STEREOCHEMISTRY OF PROTIODESILYLATION OF 3-TRIMETHYLSILYL-2-THIABICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTENES, HEPTANES AND DERIVATIVES.

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<u>Abstract</u> Some 3-trimethylsilyl-2-thiabicyclo[2.2.1]heptenes and heptanes of known configuration were protiodesilylated and the stereochemistry of the reaction was studied. Evidences for a carbanionic intermediate as well as the pivotal role played by the metal counter-ion are described.

A variety of compounds containing the Si-C-S unit can be synthesised from silyl thioketones. Subsequent protiodesilylation of these compounds gives products formally derived from thioaldehydes 1 . In this context we examined the stereochemistry of cesium fluoride promoted protiodesilylation in stereochemically and conformationally defined systems 1 and 2, obtained by cycloaddition of phenyltrimethylsilyl thioketone with cyclopentadiene. The presence of a sulphur atom α to silicon that can be oxidised to sulphoxide 3 or sulphone 4 and 5, might modulate the stability of negatively charged intermediates. The protiodesilylation of both the endo 1 and exo 2 sulphides afforded stereospecifically the endo-phenyl derivative 6 beside the disulphide 7 in a 1:1 ratio (chart 1).

CHART 1

Protiodesilylation of 3-endo-silyl-2-exo-sulphoxide <u>3</u> gave the endo-phenyl derivative <u>8</u> with complete inversion at C-3 (chart 2).

$$\begin{array}{c|c} S \longrightarrow O \\ Ph \\ SiMe_3 \end{array} \xrightarrow{CsF/DMSO/H_2O} \begin{array}{c} H \\ S \longrightarrow O \\ Ph \\ Ph \end{array}$$

CHART 2

Protiodesilylation of both the endo $\underline{4}$ and the exo $\underline{5}$ S,S-dioxides produced only the endo-phenyl derivative $\underline{9}$ (chart 3). Configurations of $\underline{8}$ and $\underline{9}$ were determined by n.O.e. experiments.

CHART 3

The stereoconvergence observed in the cases so far described could simply be explained in terms of an attack of the proton donor from the sterically less hindered exo-side onto a common carbanionic intermediate. On the other hand, this model fails to explain the lack of stereospecificity we observed in the protiodesilylation of the corresponding thiabicycloheptane 10 (chart 4).

CHART 4

Therefore, the high stereospecificity observed on the desilylation of the unsaturated compounds can be better explained by taking into account an interaction between the carbon-carbon double bond and the cesium counter ion, that should occur preferentially on the endo-face, thus shielding this side of the molecule from the electrophile.

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