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CYCLOADDITIONS WITH METALLO-PHOSPHAALKENES

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Abstract Cycloadditions of metallo-phosphaalkenes such as $(C_5Me_5)(CO)_2$ Fe-P=CR¹R² (R¹ = R² = SiMe₃, NMe₂; R¹ = Ph, R² = SiMe₃) are performed with isocyanides, electron-poor alkenes, alkynes and heteroalkenes.

Metallo-phosphaalkenes $\underline{\underline{A}}^1$ are polyfunctional molecules, which allow a number of interesting chemical transformations.

$$\begin{array}{c}
O^{C} & Fe \\
O^{C} & P = C \\
O & \underline{A}
\end{array}$$

When metallo-phosphaalkenes \underline{A} are exposed to equimolar amounts of isocyanides [2+1] cycloadditions with the formation of 1-metallo-2-iminophosphiranes are observed (eq. 1)².

$$[Fe]-P=C \xrightarrow{SiMe_3} \xrightarrow{+ CNR} \xrightarrow{R} \xrightarrow{N} C \xrightarrow{SiMe_3} (1)$$

$$\stackrel{\triangle}{=} \qquad [Fe] \xrightarrow{P} C \xrightarrow{SiMe_3}$$

$$R = Ph, o-Tol, 2.6-Xyl; [Fe] = Cp*(CO)2Fe$$

The reaction of $(C_5Me_5)(CO)_2$ Fe-P = $C(NMe_2)_2$ with electron-poor alkenes such as methyl acrylate, dimethyl furnarate, and furnarodinitrile affords metal-functionalized 1,2-dihydrophosphetes $\underline{2}$. Obviously the [2+2] cycloaddition of the components is followed by the rapid extrusion of dimethylamine³.

$$E = CN, CO_2Me; R = H, CN, CO_2Me; [Fe] = Cp*(CO)_2Fe$$

The C=O bond in anhydrous hexafluoroacetone gives rise to a dipolar [3+2]-cycloaddition. Here the metalloheterocycle $\underline{3}$ is isolated (eq. 3).

A quite different behavior is encountered when the amino-functionalized metallophosphaalkene is treated with azo compounds. This reaction results in the condensation of a ring methyl substituent with the bis(dimethylamino)methylene group to give compound 4 (eq. 4).

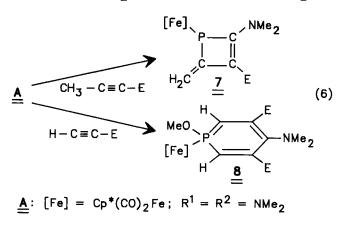
$$CH_{3}$$

$$O^{C} \stackrel{\text{NMe}_{2}}{\downarrow}$$

$$O^{C} \stackrel{\text{$$

The same metallo-phosphaalkene and dimethyl acetylenedicarboxylate undergo reaction to give the metallated 1-phosphabutadiene $\underline{5}$ and the metalloheterocycle $\underline{6}$ in a 2:1 ratio⁴.

A series of [3+2] and [2+2] cycloadditions including a [2+2] cycloreversion are invoked to explain the course of this transformation. In contrast to this methyl 2-butynoate and methyl propiolate give rise to the conversion of the metallo-phosphaalkene into the 1-metallo-2-methylene-1,2-dihydrophosphete $\underline{7}$ and the P-metallo- λ^5 -phosphinine $\underline{8}$, respectively (eq. 6).



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