

Synthetic Communications: An International Journal for Rapid Communication of Synthetic Organic Chemistry

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/lsyc20>

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Published online: 23 Sep 2006.

To cite this article: Jing-Yao Zhou, Zhao-Gen Chen & Shi-Hui Wu (1994) Diastereoselective Reaction of Aldehydes with 3-Bromocyclohexene and Tin, Synthetic Communications: An International Journal for Rapid Communication of Synthetic Organic Chemistry, 24:18, 2661-2664, DOI: [10.1080/00397919408010579](https://doi.org/10.1080/00397919408010579)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00397919408010579>

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DIASTEREOSELECTIVE REACTION OF ALDEHYDES WITH 3-BROMOCYCLOHEXENE AND TIN

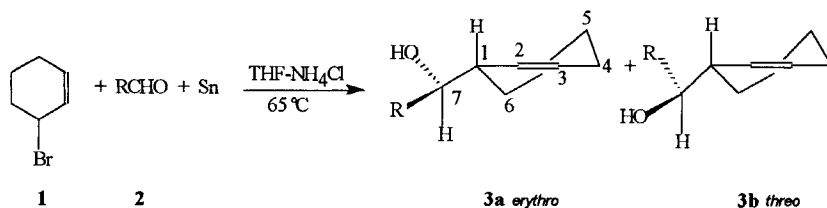
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Abstract: *The reaction of 3-bromocyclohexene and powdered tin with aromatic aldehydes and an alkynal provides excellent erythro-selective products, while the corresponding reactions with aliphatic aldehydes proceed with moderate erythro-selectivity.*

Allylation of aldehydes with allylic tin compounds can afford homoallylic alcohols with impressive regio- and diastereo- selectivity.¹ Recently, the stereochemistry of cycloalkenylation of aldehydes using organotin reagents in $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}$ -mediated² or in BuSnCl_3 -mediated⁴ processes or under high pressure (9 Kbar)³ has been studied. In some cases the reaction of 2-cyclohexenyltin reagents with benzaldehyde can provide good *erythro*-selectivity, but highly toxic organotin reagents were used. In this paper, we wish to report a rather simple and

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Scheme 1

direct but highly *erythro*-selective 2-cyclohexenylation of aromatic aldehydes and an alkynal using powdered tin and 3-bromocyclohexene (Scheme 1).

The results are summarized in Table 1. The stereochemistry of **3** was determined by observation of ¹H NMR data and comparison with the same or similar compounds.^{2,5} It was found that when 3-bromocyclohexene and powdered tin reacted with aromatic aldehydes or the alkynal, excellent *erythro*-selectivity was obtained. However, the reactions with aliphatic aldehydes go with only moderate *erythro*-selectivity. Such diastereoselectivity can be rationalized by the transition states proposed by Yamamura.⁴

Experimental

A general experimental procedure is as follows: A suspension of 3-bromocyclohexene⁶ (1.21 g, 7.5 mmol), powdered tin⁷ (0.90 g, 7.5 mmol), benzaldehyde (0.53 g, 5.0 mmol), and THF-NH₄Cl(aq) (5:1, 10 mL) was stirred for 24 h at 65°C (monitored by TLC). After removal of the solvent, saturated brine (5.0 mL) was added; the mixture was extracted with ether (3 x 20 mL), the

Table 1. The reaction of 3-bromocyclohexene and powdered tin with aldehydes

Entry	RCHO R=	Yield of product (%) ^a	ratio of 3a:3b ^b
1	C ₆ H ₅	80.0	>99:1 ^c
2	4-ClC ₆ H ₄	85.0	>99:1 ^c
3	3-C ₆ H ₅ OC ₆ H ₄	90.5	>99:1 ^c
4	CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₄ C≡C	60.0	>99:1 ^c
5	n-C ₃ H ₇	71.0	62:38
6	n-C ₄ H ₉	79.0	64:36
7	n-C ₅ H ₁₁	75.0	65:35
8 ^d	(CH ₃) ₂ C=CH(CH ₂) ₂ CH(CH ₃)CH ₂	62.5	60:40

a: isolated yield based on corresponding aldehyde; b: ratio was determined by ¹H NMR spectra; c: threo-isomer was not detected by ¹H NMR spectra. d: citral

combined extracts were dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, then the ether was evaporated and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel, using petroleum ether and ethyl acetate (10:1) as the eluent.

Acknowledgments: We gratefully acknowledge the National Natural Science Foundation of China, the Foundation of National Education Committee and the Foundation of National Key Laboratory of Bioorganic and Natural Product Chemistry, Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academia Sinica for financial support.

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8. The ^1H NMR spectrum was taken on a Bruker MSL-300 (300 MHz, Fourier Transform Mode Spectrometer). Typical analysis data for product 1-(1'-hydroxybenzyl-*m*-phenoxy)cyclohex-2-ene are: δH (CDCl_3): 1.43-1.55 (2H, m, $2 \times \text{H}^6$), 1.63-1.76(2H, m, $2 \times \text{H}^5$), 1.94-1.97(2H, m, $2 \times \text{H}^4$), 2.02(1H, br, OH), 2.45(1H, m, H^1), 4.55(1H, d, H^7 , $J_{\text{H}^7 - \text{H}^1} = 6.3 \text{ Hz}$), 5.40(1H, m, H^2), 5.81(1H, m, H^3), 6.88-7.34(9H, m, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{-O-C}_6\text{H}_5$) ppm. IR ν_{max} : 3450(s, OH), 1650(m, C=C) cm^{-1} . MS $m/z(\%)$: 281(M^+ , 3.76), 263(M-OH, 100.0), 199(M- C_6H_9 , 72.9), 171(M- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_9\text{CO}$, 78), 81(C_6H_9 , 34.7). $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{20}\text{O}_2$ Calc.: C, 81.39; H, 7.19. Found: C, 80.95; H, 7.36.

(Received in the UK 07 March 1994)