A SYNTHESIS OF (±)-7-METHOXYCARBONYL-2-(3-METHOXYPHENYLMETHYLIDENE)-8-METHYL-3,8-DIAZABICYCLO[3.2.1]OCTAN-4-ONE (1b) USING DIPOLAR CYCLOADDITION TO A 3-OXIDOPYRAZINIUM

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Summary: The 3-methoxybenzyl-substituted 3,8-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]octane 1b, was prepared in 8 steps from 3-methoxybenzaldehyde, utilising, as the key step, the dipolar cycloaddition of methyl acrylate to a 5-benzyl-substituted 3-oxidopyrazinium, 5.

A report¹ by Weinreb describing the synthesis of the 3-methoxyphenylmethylidenesubstituted 3,8-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]octane 1a, in homochiral form but in 23 steps, beginning with 3-methoxybenzaldehyde, as a late intermediate for the construction of antitumour

metabolite quinocarcin^{2,3}, **2**, prompts us to reveal how our approach⁴, the essence of which is a dipolar cycloaddition to a 3-oxidopyrazinium (see box below), can be utilised for the synthesis of (±)-1b, in 8 steps from 3-methoxybenzaldehyde. Garner has also demonstrated⁵ the utility of dipolar cycloadditions for the construction of the 3,8-diazabicyclo[3.2.1]octane system.

The synthesis of the requisite 3-methoxybenzylpyrazinone, 3, began with the low temperature displacement of one halogen from 2,6-dichloropyrazine by the anion of dithiane, 4. After subsequent displacement of a second chloride with benzyloxy, Raney nickel desulphurisation and BF₃/EtSH debenzylation⁶ afforded 3. Subsequent steps followed the earlier model work⁴, quaternisation using iodomethane, deprotonation by passage down an anion exchange resin and dipolar cycloaddition of methyl acrylate to the resultant oxidopyrazinium, 5, giving as a single geometrical isomer, bicycle 1b⁷. In the simpler series⁴ we showed that catalytic hydrogenation of enamides such as 1b proceeds from the exo face of the bicycle, in the sense required for a synthesis of quinocarcin, and the recent Letter¹ reported the comparable reduction of 1a.

Reagents: a, HS(CH₂)₃SH/HCl/CHCl₃/35°C⁸, 92%; b, n-BuLi/TMEDA/2-methyl-THF/RT -> -100°C then 2,6-dichloropyrazine/2-methyl-THF -> RT, 14%; c, PhCH2OH/NaH/THF/reflux, 78%; d, Raney Ni/EtOH/reflux, 40%; e, EtSH/BF3.Et2O/RT, 59%; f, MeI/EtOH/reflux, 40%; g, Amberlite IRA-400 (OH-)/MeOH/RT, 93%; h, CH2:CHCO2Me/THF/reflux, 50%.

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- 6
- Pale yellow gum, v_{max} , 1738, 1690 cm⁻¹; δ_{H} (CDCl₃) 7.57 (1H, bs), 6.81 (3H, m), 6.73 (1H, m), 5.66 (1H, s), 4.07 (1H, s), 3.81 (3H, s), 3.78 (3H, s), 3.63 (1H, d, J 6.5 Hz), 3.13 (1H, dd, J 10, 6.5 Hz), 2.69 (1H, dt, J 13, 6.5 Hz), 2.53 (3H, s), 2.38 (1H, dd, J 13, 10 Hz); m/z 316 (M⁺, 8%), 230 (100). C₁₇H₂₀N₂O₄ requires 316.1423. Found 316.1427.
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