

Selective Oxidation of Alcohols at the Benzylic Position by Benzeneseleninic Anhydride

Naotoshi TOKI and Tsuyoshi SATOH*

Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Tokyo University of Science; Kagurazaka, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162–8601, Japan. Received April 5, 2004; accepted May 25, 2004

Benzeneseleninic anhydride in the presence of *tert*-butyl hydroperoxide in chlorobenzene at about 70 °C is an effective oxidizing agent for the selective oxidation of alcohols at the benzylic position.

Key words oxidation; selective oxidation; benzeneseleninic anhydride; benzyl alcohol

Oxidation of alcohols to aldehydes and ketones is obviously one of the most fundamental transformations in synthetic organic chemistry and innumerable methods have been developed.^{1,2)} One interesting objective in the oxidation of alcohols is the selective oxidation in polyhydroxylated molecules. Many methods for selective oxidation of primary and secondary hydroxy groups have been reported.^{3–11)} Selective oxidation of benzyl and allyl alcohols is also known.^{12–14)}

Benzeneseleninic anhydride (BSA) is easily prepared from diphenyl diselenide by oxidation with ozone or *tert*-butyl hydroperoxide (TBHP)¹⁵⁾ and is now commercially available.¹⁶⁾ Barton initially used BSA as an oxidizing agent for oxidation of phenols,¹⁷⁾ oxidation of ketones to enones,¹⁸⁾ regeneration of ketones from hydrazones, oximes, semicarbazones,¹⁹⁾ and thioacetals.²⁰⁾ BSA was also reported to be an oxidant for alcohols to carbonyl compounds.²¹⁾

We previously reported an angular hydroxylation of polycyclic ketones using BSA.^{22,23)} In continuation of our interest in BSA as an oxidizing agent, we recently found that BSA is an effective oxidant for selective oxidation of alcohols at the benzylic position.

To investigate the effect of BSA as a selective oxidizing agent, we first treated a mixture of secondary alcohol **1** (1 eq) and primary alcohol **2** (1 eq) with 1 eq of BSA in chlorobenzene at 50 °C for 3 h (see Table 1; entry 1). Only ketone **3** was obtained in 34% yield with recovery of the alcohols and no aldehyde **4** was obtained. This result implied that selective oxidation of primary and secondary alcohols could be possible.

Encouraged by this result, we further studied this oxidation and found that TBHP is effective for the selective oxidation of alcohols with BSA. As shown in entry 2, the presence of 5 eq of TBHP gave a much higher yield of the ketone **3**. When this reaction was carried out at 70 °C the yield of the ketone **3** was increased up to 90% within 1.5 h (entry 3). Even under these conditions only a trace of aldehyde **4** was obtained. Later, 3 eq of TBHP was found to be enough in this selective oxidation (entry 4).

Next, we studied chemoselective oxidation of primary and secondary alcohols using diol **5** as an example (see Table 2). Under the best conditions mentioned above (Table 1; entry 4), the diol **5** was oxidized to ketoalcohol **6** in 82% yield without ketoaldehyde **7** (Table 2; entry 1). When the amount of TBHP was reduced to 1 eq, a considerable amount of the ketoaldehyde **7** was obtained (entry 2). In the case of the absence of TBHP (entry 3), the result was quite similar to the result in entry 2. When this reaction was carried out with

3 eq of 2-methyl-2-propanol instead of TBHP (entry 4) a similar result was obtained. From these results, about 3 eq of TBHP was found to be essential for the selective oxidation, though the real reason is obscure at present. To rule out the possibility that the selective oxidation takes place only by TBHP, the reaction was carried out in the presence of 3 eq of TBHP without BSA (entry 6). No oxidation at all was observed under these conditions.

Further, we investigated this chemoselective oxidation

Table 1. Chemoselective Oxidation of Primary and Secondary Alcohols with BSA

$\begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{CHPh} \quad + \quad \text{Ph}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH} \end{array} \xrightarrow[\text{chlorobenzene}]{\text{BSA (1 eq), TBHP}} \begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{CPh} \quad + \quad \text{Ph}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CHO} \end{array}$ 1 2 3 4					
Entry	TBHP (eq)	Temperature (°C)	Time (h)	3 Yield %	4 Yield %
1	0	50	3	34	0
2	5	50	3	66	Trace
3	5	70	1.5	90	Trace
4	3	70	1.5	89	Trace

Table 2. Chemoselective Oxidation of 1-Phenyldodecane-1,12-diol with BSA

$\begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\ \\ \text{PhCH}(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_2\text{OH} \end{array} \xrightarrow[\text{chlorobenzene, 70 °C, 1.5 h}]{\text{BSA, TBHP}} \begin{array}{c} \text{O} \qquad \qquad \text{O} \\ \qquad \qquad \quad \\ \text{PhC}(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CH}_2\text{OH} \quad + \quad \text{PhC}(\text{CH}_2)_{10}\text{CHO} \end{array}$ 5 6 7				
Entry	BSA (eq)	TBHP (eq)	6 Yield %	7 Yield %
1	1	3	82	0
2	1	1	67	21
3	1	0	69	18
4	1	— ^{a)}	70	17
5	0.5	3	82	3.5
6	0	3	0 ^{b)}	0

^{a)} *tert*-BuOH (3 eq) was added to the reaction mixture instead of TBHP. ^{b)} No reaction was observed.

* To whom correspondence should be addressed. e-mail: tsatoh@ch.kagu.tus.ac.jp

Table 3. Chemoselective Oxidation of Several Diols with BSA

$ \begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \\ \\ \text{RCH}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CH}_2\text{OH} \xrightarrow[\text{chlorobenzene, 70 }^\circ\text{C, 1.5 h}]{\text{BSA (1 eq), TBHP (3 eq)}} \\ \begin{array}{ccc} \text{O} & & \text{O} \\ & & \\ \text{RC}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CH}_2\text{OH} & + & \text{RC}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CHO} + \left[\text{RCH}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CHO} \right] \\ \text{9} & & \text{10} \quad \text{11} \end{array} \end{array} $				
Entry	8	9	10	
	R	n	Yield %	Yield %
1	8a 	3	9a 79	0
2	8b 	10	9b 72	10b 15
3	8c 	10	9c 67	10c 16
4	8d 	10	9d 46	10d 34
5	8e 	10	9e 51	10e 32
6	8f 	10	9f 16	— ^{a)}

a) A complex mixture was obtained from this reaction.

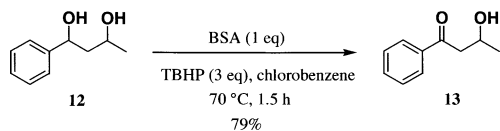


Chart 1. Intramolecular Chemoselective Oxidation of 1-Phenyl-1,3-butanediol with BSA in the Presence of TBHP

with various kinds of diols and the results are shown in Table 3. As shown in entry 1 to entry 3, benzylic secondary alcohols **8a–c** were selectively oxidized to ketones though the selectivity was somewhat lower when R are 4-chlorophenyl or 4-methylphenyl (entries 2, 3). The results shown in entries 4 and 5 indicated that secondary alcohols at the non-benzylic position showed low selectivity. In the case of allylic alcohol **8f**, BSA was not useful for the oxidation (entry 6). In all the reactions aldehyde **11** was not obtained.

Next, diol **12**, which has two secondary alcohols, one of which is at the benzylic position, was synthesized and the oxidation with BSA in the presence of 3 eq of TBHP at 70 °C was carried out. After 1.5 h, the reaction was quenched and we obtained the ketoalcohol **13** in 79% yield. From this reaction 16% of the starting diol **12** was recovered; however, no diketone was observed.

Finally, we investigated the selectivity for primary and secondary benzyl alcohols (Chart 2). 4-(1-Hydroxyethyl)benzyl alcohol **14** was oxidized under the same conditions described above and the reaction was stopped after 15 min. As shown in Chart 2, the aldehyde **15** was obtained in 55% yield with keto-alcohol **16** (14%). This result indicated that the speed of the oxidation of primary benzyl alcohol with BSA-TBHP is much faster than that for the secondary benzyl alcohol.

In conclusion, we have found that BSA in the presence of 3 eq of TBHP in chlorobenzene at 70 °C is effective oxidizing agent for selective oxidation of benzyl alcohols to ketones and aldehydes.

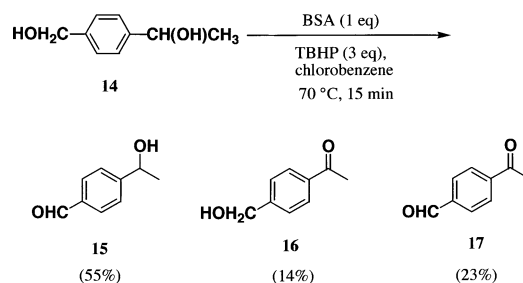


Chart 2. Oxidation of 4-(1-Hydroxyethyl)benzyl Alcohol with BSA in the Presence of TBHP

Experimental

All melting points are uncorrected. ¹H-NMR spectra were measured in a CDCl₃ solution with JEOL JNM-LA 400 and 500 spectrometer. Electron-impact mass spectra (MS) were obtained at 70 eV by direct insertion. Silica gel 60 (MERCK) containing 0.5% fluorescence reagent 254 and a quartz column were used for column chromatography and the products having UV absorption were detected by UV irradiation. In experiments requiring a dry reagent and solvent, chlorobenzene, DMSO, CH₂Cl₂ were distilled from CaH₂ and THF was distilled from diphenylketyl. TBHP (MERCK, 80% solution in di-*tert*-butylperoxide) was used without any purification.

Chemoselective Oxidation of Secondary Alcohol 1 and Primary Alcohol 2 with BSA To a solution of BSA (180 mg; 0.5 mmol) in 15 ml of chlorobenzene at 70 °C was added a solution of 1-phenyl-1-heptanol **1** (96 mg; 0.5 mmol) and 4-phenylbutanol **2** (75 mg; 0.5 mmol) in 0.5 ml of chlorobenzene. To the mixture was added TBHP (0.19 ml; 1.5 mmol) and the reaction mixture was stirred at 70 °C for 90 min. The reaction was quenched by sat. Na₂S₂O₃ and the whole was extracted with benzene. The organic layer was washed with water and brine, and then dried over MgSO₄. The product was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give 1-phenyl-1-heptanone (heptanophenone) **3** (85 mg; 89%) and recovery of alcohol **2** (48 mg; 64%).

1-Phenyldodecane-1,12-diol (5) To a solution of PPTS (503 mg; 2.0 mmol) in 100 ml of dry CH₂Cl₂ at 0 °C were added 1,12-dodecanediol (4.04 g; 20 mmol) and dihydropyran (1.85 g; 22 mmol) and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. The mixture was diluted with Et₂O and the solution was washed with brine. The product was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give mono-protected alcohol (2.97 g; 52%) as a colorless oil. IR (neat) 3400 (OH), 2927, 2855, 1466, 1353, 1201, 1137, 1122, 1078, 1034 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR δ 1.20–1.75 (26H, m), 3.34–3.42 (1H, m), 3.47–3.53 (1H, m), 3.61–3.66 (2H, m), 3.69–3.77 (1H, m), 3.84–3.91 (1H, m), 4.58 (1H, t, J=3.5 Hz).

To a solution of oxalyl chloride (0.4 ml; 4.56 mmol) in 45 ml of CH₂Cl₂ was added DMSO (0.66 ml; 9.29 mmol) at –78 °C. After 10 min, a solution of the mono-protected alcohol (1.3 g; 4.65 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ was added, and the mixture was stirred for 15 min at –60 °C. Triethylamine (23.2 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 15 min at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by sat. NH₄Cl and the whole was extracted with CHCl₃. The product was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give aldehyde (1.15 g; 89%) as a colorless oil. IR (neat) 2928, 2855, 2716, 1727 (CHO), 1466, 1353, 1201, 1137, 1122, 1078, 1034, 988 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR δ 1.27–1.86 (24H, m), 2.40–2.44 (2H, dt, J=7.5, 1.9 Hz), 3.36–3.40 (1H, m), 3.48–3.52 (1H, m), 3.71–3.75 (1H, m), 3.85–3.89 (1H, m), 4.57 (1H, t, J=4.6 Hz), 9.76 (1H, t, J=1.9 Hz).

To a solution of PhMgBr (1.58 mmol) in THF (10 ml) was added the aldehyde (298 mg; 1.05 mmol) at 0 °C. After the mixture was stirred for 1 h at room temperature, the reaction was quenched with sat. NH₄Cl and the whole was extracted with AcOEt. The product was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give alcohol (341 mg; 91%) as a colorless oil. IR (neat) 3437 (OH), 2927, 2854, 1455, 1136, 1121, 1077, 1024, 701 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR δ 1.25–1.86 (26H, m), 3.35–3.40 (1H, m), 3.47–3.51 (1H, m), 3.70–3.74 (1H, m), 3.84–3.89 (1H, m), 4.57 (1H, t, J=3.7 Hz), 4.64–4.68 (1H, m), 7.23–7.35 (5H, m).

To a solution of the alcohol (341 mg; 0.95 mmol) in EtOH (9 ml) was added PPTS (23.8 mg; 0.09 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 2 h at 60 °C. After removal of the solvent, the product was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give diol **5** (212 mg; 81%) as colorless crystals; mp 43.5–44.5 °C (AcOEt–hexane). IR (KBr) 3307 (OH), 2919, 2849, 1468, 1054, 763, 700 cm⁻¹. ¹H-NMR δ 1.25–1.88 (20H, m), 3.63 (2H, t, J=6.3 Hz), 4.66 (1H, t, J=6.3 Hz), 7.25–7.36 (5H, m). MS *m/z* (%) 278 (M⁺,

0.6), 120 (15), 107 (100), 105 (14), 79 (9), 77 (8). Calcd for $C_{18}H_{30}O_2$: M, 278.2247. Found: m/z 278.2245. *Anal.* Calcd $C_{18}H_{30}O_2$: C, 77.65; H, 10.86. Found: C, 77.81; H, 10.86.

12-Hydroxy-1-phenyl-1-dodecanone (6) To a solution of BSA (90 mg; 0.25 mmol) in 3 ml of chlorobenzene at 70 °C was added a solution of **5** (69.5 mg; 0.25 mmol) in 1.0 ml of chlorobenzene and TBHP (0.094 ml; 0.75 mmol), and the reaction mixture was stirred at 70 °C for 90 min. The reaction was quenched by sat. $Na_2S_2O_3$, and the whole was extracted with benzene. The organic layer was washed with water and brine, and the product was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give ketone **6** (56 mg; 82%) as a colorless oil. IR (neat) 3356 (OH), 2916, 2849, 1685 (CO), 1464, 1447, 1377, 1207, 1063, 730, 688, 542 cm^{-1} ; 1H -NMR δ 1.26—1.76 (18H, m), 2.96 (2H, t, $J=7.7$ Hz), 3.64 (2H, t, $J=6.7$ Hz), 7.44—7.97 (5H, m). MS m/z (%) 276 (M^+ , 14), 120 (100), 105 (66), 77 (16). Calcd for $C_{18}H_{28}O_2$: M, 276.2089. Found: m/z 276.2088. 12-Oxo-12-phenyldodecanal **7** was obtained as by-product in entry 2—5, Table 2. Colorless oil. IR (neat) 2916, 2850, 2725, 1717 (CHO), 1680 (CO), 1450, 1366, 1211, 737, 688 cm^{-1} ; 1H -NMR δ 1.29—1.76 (16H, m), 2.40—2.43 (2H, m), 2.95—2.98 (2H, m), 7.44—7.97 (5H, m), 9.76 (1H, t, $J=1.9$ Hz). MS m/z (%) 274 (M^+ , 4), 133 (14), 120 (100), 105 (84), 77 (26). Calcd for $C_{18}H_{26}O_2$: M, 274.1937. Found: m/z 274.1932.

Diols 8a—f Diols in Table 3 were synthesized in a similar manner to that described above. 1-Phenyl-1,5-pentanediol **8a**: Colorless oil; IR (neat) 3340 (OH), 2938, 2864, 1454, 1055, 1028, 761, 701 cm^{-1} ; 1H -NMR δ 1.22—1.86 (6H, m), 3.62 (2H, t, $J=6.4$ Hz), 4.67 (1H, t, $J=6.4$ Hz), 7.25—7.34 (5H, m). MS m/z (%) 180 (M^+ , 10), 108 (8), 107 (100), 79 (36), 77 (17). Calcd for $C_{11}H_{16}O_2$: M, 180.1143. Found: m/z 180.1149. 1-(4-Chlorophenyl)dodecane-1,12-diol **8b**: Colorless crystals; mp 64.5—65.5 °C (AcOEt—hexane). IR (KBr) 3271 (OH), 2918, 2849, 1492, 1463, 1052, 827 cm^{-1} ; 1H -NMR δ 1.25—1.87 (20H, m), 3.63 (2H, m), 4.65 (1H, m), 7.26—7.32 (4H, m). MS m/z (%) 312 (M^+ , trace), 277 (12), 141 (100), 77 (13). Calcd for $C_{18}H_{29}ClO_2$: M, 312.1859. Found: m/z 312.1855. *Anal.* Calcd: C, 69.10; H, 9.34; Cl, 11.33. Found: C, 69.29; H, 9.38; Cl, 11.25. 1-(4-Methylphenyl)dodecane-1,12-diol **8c**: Colorless crystals; mp 54.5—55.5 °C (AcOEt—hexane). IR (KBr) 3388 (OH), 2918, 2849, 1463, 1051 cm^{-1} ; 1H -NMR δ 1.25—1.80 (20H, m), 2.34 (3H, s), 3.63 (2H, m), 4.64 (1H, m), 7.16—7.24 (4H, m). MS m/z (%) 292 (M^+ , 6), 121 (6), 121 (100), 93 (12), 77 (8). Calcd for $C_{19}H_{32}O_2$: M, 292.2392. Found: m/z 292.2340. *Anal.* Calcd: C, 78.03; H, 11.03. Found: C, 78.30; H, 11.10. 13-Phenyltridecane-1,12-diol **8d**: Colorless crystals; mp 58—59 °C (AcOEt—hexane). IR (KBr) 3373 (OH), 2920, 2850, 1084, 740, 697 cm^{-1} ; 1H -NMR δ 1.24—1.62 (20H, m), 2.62—2.86 (2H, m), 3.62—3.65 (2H, m), 3.81 (1H, m), 7.21—7.52 (5H, m). MS m/z (%) 290 ($[M-2H]^+$, 3), 201 (19), 109 (9), 92 (100), 91 (32), 55 (12). *Anal.* Calcd for $C_{19}H_{32}O_2$: C, 78.03; H, 11.03. Found: C, 77.95; H, 11.10. 1-Cyclohexyldodecane-1,12-diol **8e**: Colorless oil; IR (neat) 3335 (OH), 2921, 2852, 1470, 1065 cm^{-1} ; 1H -NMR δ 0.87—1.88 (30H, m), 3.33—3.37 (1H, m), 3.62—3.66 (2H, m). FAB-MS m/z 285 ($[M+H]^+$), 267, 201, 183, 137, 109, 97. Pentadec-13-ene-1,12-diol **8f**: Colorless crystals; mp 72.5—73 °C (AcOEt—hexane). IR (KBr) 3366 (OH), 2917, 2850, 1462, 1055, 730 cm^{-1} ; 1H -NMR δ 1.27—1.72 (25H, m), 3.64 (2H, t, $J=6.7$ Hz), 4.46 (1H, dt, $J=7.2, 6.7$ Hz), 5.37—5.50 (1H, m), 5.54—5.69 (1H, m). MS m/z (%) 242 (M^+ , 4), 224 (6), 86 (11), 81 (9), 77 (100), 55 (14). Calcd for $C_{15}H_{30}O_2$: M, 242.2236. Found: m/z 242.2244.

Ketoalcohols 9a—f 5-Hydroxy-1-phenyl-1-pentanone **9a**: Colorless oil. IR (neat) 3419 (OH), 2929, 1668 (CO), 1621, 1288, 1038 cm^{-1} ; 1H -NMR δ 0.68—1.28 (4H, m), 2.58—2.62 (2H, m), 3.85 (2H, t, $J=6.3$ Hz), 7.46—7.95 (5H, m). FAB-MS m/z (%) 179 ($[M+H]^+$), 177, 159, 148, 104, 68. 1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-12-hydroxy-1-dodecanone **9b**: Colorless oil. IR (neat) 3344 (OH), 2915, 2849, 1681 (CO), 1590, 1472, 1463, 1400, 1208, 1099, 1066 cm^{-1} ; 1H -NMR δ 1.25—1.35 (14H, m), 1.56 (2H, quintet, $J=7.1$ Hz), 1.72 (2H, quintet, $J=7.1$ Hz), 2.93 (2H, t, $J=7.3$ Hz), 3.64 (2H, t, $J=6.4$ Hz), 7.43 (2H, d, $J=7.3$ Hz), 7.90 (2H, d, $J=7.3$ Hz). FAB-MS m/z 311 ($[M+H]^+$), 246, 185, 155, 154, 107, 95. Calcd for $C_{18}H_{28}O_2Cl$: M, 311.1781. Found: m/z 311.1772. 1-(4-Methylphenyl)-12-hydroxy-1-dodecanone **9c**: Colorless oil. IR (neat) 3430 (OH), 2915, 2849, 1682 (CO), 1608, 1463, 1379, 1184, 1069, 813 cm^{-1} ; 1H -NMR δ 1.25—1.34 (14H, m), 1.56 (2H, quintet, $J=7.3$ Hz), 1.72 (2H, quintet, $J=7.3$ Hz), 2.41 (3H, s), 2.93 (2H, t, $J=7.3$ Hz), 3.64 (2H, t, $J=6.6$ Hz), 7.25 (2H, d, $J=8.3$ Hz), 7.86 (2H, d, $J=8.3$ Hz). FAB-MS m/z 291 ($[M+H]^+$), 289, 246, 185, 154, 137, 119, 93. Calcd for $C_{19}H_{31}O_2$: M, 291.2318. Found: m/z 291.2340. 13-Hydroxy-1-phenyltridecan-2-one **9d**: Colorless oil. IR (neat) 3284 (OH), 2916, 2849, 1708 (CO), 1464, 1379, 1074, 752, 699 cm^{-1} ; 1H -NMR δ 1.23—1.62 (18H, m), 2.43 (2H, m), 3.63—3.65 (2H, m), 3.68 (2H, s), 7.19—7.34 (5H, m). FAB-MS m/z 291 ($[M+H]^+$), 289, 246, 185, 154, 137, 119, 93. 1-Cyclo-

hexyl-12-hydroxy-1-dodecanone **9e**: Colorless oil. IR (neat) 3435 (OH), 2928, 2852, 1702 (CO), 1471, 1382, 1057, 718 cm^{-1} ; 1H -NMR δ 1.19—1.36 (24H, m), 1.53—1.83 (4H, m), 2.27—2.36 (1H, m), 2.42 (2H, t, $J=7.3$ Hz), 3.63 (2H, t, $J=6.7$ Hz). FAB-MS m/z 283 ($[M+H]^+$), 265, 199, 181, 137, 83. 15-Hydroxypentadec-2-en-4-one **9f**: Colorless oil. IR (neat) 3356 (OH), 2916, 2849, 1685 (CO), 1447, 1063, 730, 688 cm^{-1} ; 1H -NMR δ 1.28—1.66 (18H, m), 1.90 (3H, dd, $J=6.7, 1.6$ Hz), 2.51 (2H, t, $J=7.5$ Hz), 3.64 (2H, t, $J=6.5$ Hz), 6.12 (1H, dq, $J=15.9, 1.6$ Hz), 6.84 (1H, dq, $J=15.9, 6.7$ Hz). FAB-MS m/z 241 ($[M+H]^+$), 209, 199, 148, 132, 104, 102, 69.

Keto-aldehyde (10b—e) 12-(4-Chlorophenyl)-12-oxododecanal **10b**: Colorless oil. IR (neat) 2915, 2849, 1715 (CHO), 1681 (CO), 1590, 1463, 1099, 999 cm^{-1} ; 1H -NMR δ 1.25—1.29 (12H, m), 1.54—1.75 (4H, m), 2.40—2.44 (2H, m), 2.91—2.94 (2H, m), 7.43 (2H, d, $J=6.8$ Hz), 7.90 (2H, d, $J=6.8$ Hz), 9.77 (1H, t, $J=1.8$ Hz). FAB-MS m/z 309 ($[M+H]^+$), 221, 185, 136, 92. 12-(4-Methylphenyl)-12-oxododecanal **10c**: Colorless oil. IR (neat) 2916, 2850, 1718 (CHO), 1681 (CO), 1464, 801 cm^{-1} ; 1H -NMR δ 1.25—1.36 (12H, m), 1.59—1.75 (4H, m), 2.41 (3H, s), 2.42 (2H, dt, $J=7.3, 1.9$ Hz), 2.93 (2H, t, $J=7.3$ Hz), 7.25 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz), 7.86 (2H, d, $J=8.6$ Hz), 9.76 (1H, t, $J=1.6$ Hz). FAB-MS m/z 289 ($[M+H]^+$), 255, 197, 173, 136, 91. 12-Oxo-13-phenyltridecanal **10d**: Colorless oil. IR (neat) 2916, 2849, 1714 (CHO, CO), 1462, 1414, 1084, 699 cm^{-1} ; 1H -NMR δ 1.22—1.28 (14H, m), 1.52—1.64 (4H, m), 2.39—2.44 (4H, m), 3.68 (2H, s), 7.19—7.34 (5H, m), 9.76 (1H, t, $J=1.9$ Hz). FAB-MS m/z 289 ($[M+H]^+$), 273, 221, 147, 118, 72. 12-Cyclohexyl-12-oxododecanal **10e**: Colorless oil (neat) 2930, 2852, 2725, 1719 (CHO), 1698 (CO), 1471, 1410, 1387, 1148, 1082, 1002 cm^{-1} ; 1H -NMR δ 1.15—1.36 (18H, m), 1.52—1.57 (2H, m), 1.59—1.68 (2H, m), 1.74—1.83 (4H, m), 2.29—2.36 (1H, m), 2.40—2.44 (4H, m), 9.76 (1H, t, $J=1.5$ Hz). FAB-MS m/z 281 ($[M+H]^+$), 221, 197, 135, 83, 73.

3-Hydroxy-1-phenyl-1-butanone (13) Colorless oil. IR (neat) 3421 (OH), 2971, 1682 (CO), 1598, 1449, 1374, 1283, 1214, 754, 690, 500 cm^{-1} . 1H -NMR δ 1.31 (3H, d, $J=6.5$ Hz), 3.05 (1H, dd, $J=17.7, 8.9$ Hz), 3.18 (1H, d, $J=17.7, 2.8$ Hz), 3.35 (1H, s, OH), 4.40—4.43 (1H, m), 7.48 (2H, t, $J=7.6$ Hz), 7.59 (1H, t, $J=7.6$ Hz), 7.96 (2H, d, $J=7.6$ Hz). MS m/z (%) 164 (M^+ , 10), 146 (11), 120 (15), 105 (100), 77 (45), 51 (13). Calcd for $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$: M, 164.0830. Found: m/z 164.0837.

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