



Aryl iodides from aryllithiums using an iodolactone as an iodine electrophile

David C. Harrowven,^{a,*} Michael I. T. Nunn^a and David R. Fenwick^b

^aDepartment of Chemistry, The University, Southampton S017 1BJ, UK

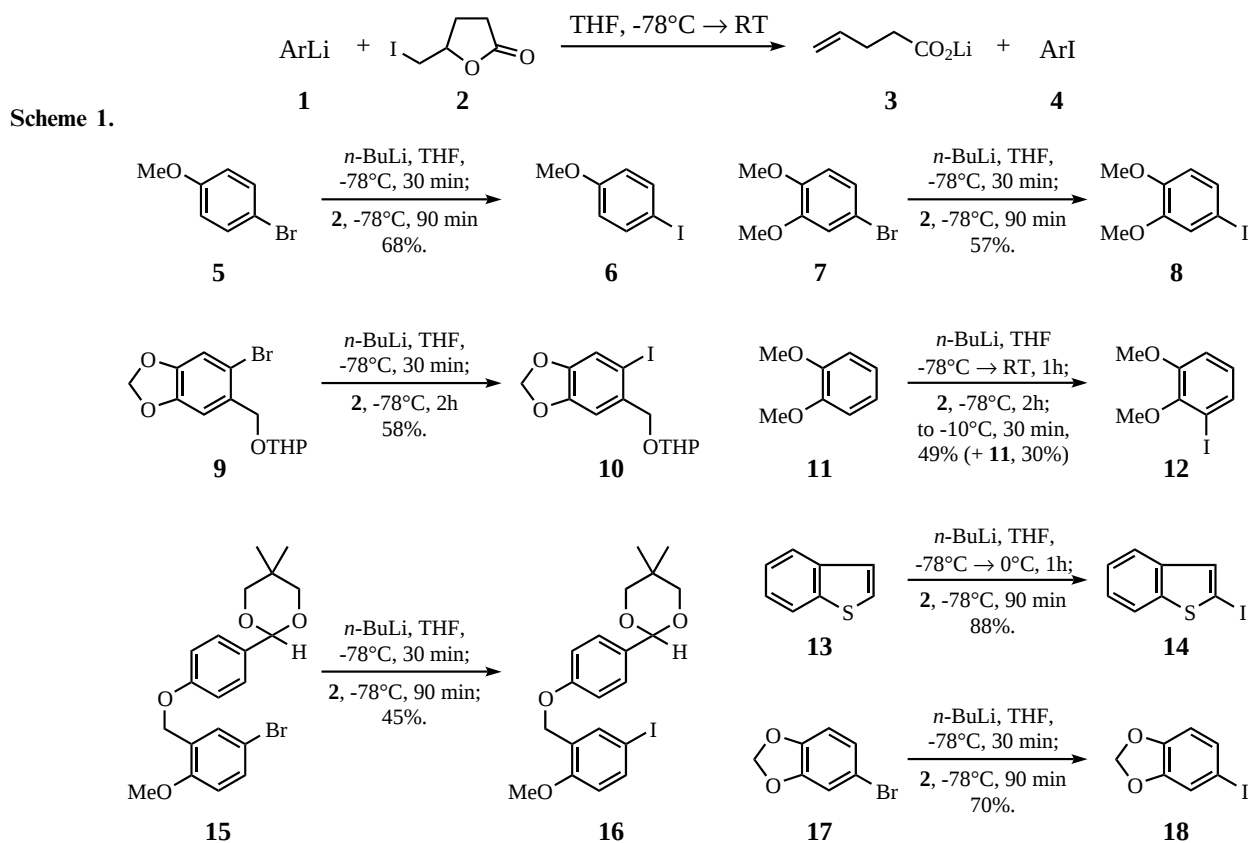
^bDiscovery Chemistry, Pfizer Global Research and Development, Sandwich, Kent CT13 9NJ, UK

Received 30 March 2001; revised 7 August 2001; accepted 24 August 2001

Abstract—The paper describes the use of iodolactone **2** as an iodine electrophile for transforming aryllithiums into aryl iodides. © 2001 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

The synthesis of aryl iodides from aryllithiums is usually accomplished using 1,2-diiodoethane or iodine as the halogen electrophile.^{1,2} The fact that each method

has found widespread application bares testament to their utility and effectiveness. In this letter we report our finding that iodolactone **2**³ also serves as an iodine



Scheme 2.

Keywords: aryl halides; halogen–metal exchange; halogenation; lithium and compounds.

* Corresponding author.

electrophile for the preparation of aryl iodides and hetaryl iodides from the corresponding organolithiums (Scheme 1). Notably, reactions are easily accomplished, reliable for a wide range of substrates and yields compare favourably with the aforementioned procedures.⁴

Several examples have been realised (Scheme 2) and in each case products were formed in moderate to good yield. Though this new procedure is primarily presented as interesting curiosity, the ease with which it can be effected makes it a worthwhile addition to existing protocols.⁴ We are presently examining the reaction with other readily available iodolactones in the hope of suppressing the dominant side reaction, protonation.

Acknowledgements

The authors thank Pfizer Global Research and Development and the EPSRC for their financial support through an Industrial CASE award (to MITN).

References

1. For examples using 1,2-diiodoethane, see: (a) Simpson, M. *Ann. Chem.* **1863**, 127, 372; (b) Wittig, G.; Harborth, G. *Chem. Ber.* **1944/1946**, 77/79, 313; (c) Ronald, R. C.; Lansinger, J. M.; Lillie, T. S.; Wheeler, C. J. *J. Org. Chem.* **1982**, 47, 2541; (d) Cracknell, M. E.; Kabli, R. A.; McOmie, J. F. W.; Perry, D. H. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1* **1985**, 115; (e) Kawase, T.; Asai, N.; Ogawa, T.; Oda, M. *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.* **1990**, 339; (f) Ziener, U.; Godt, A. *J. Org. Chem.* **1997**, 62, 6137; (g) Hoeger, S.; Meckenstock, A.-D.; Mueller, S. *Chem. Europ. J.* **1998**, 4, 2423; (h) Hensel, V.; Schlueter, A. D. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **1999**, 2, 451.
2. For recent examples using iodine, see: (a) Ogawa, T.; Kishimoto, T.; Kobayashi, K.; Ono, N. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1* **1998**, 529; (b) Goldfinger, M. B.; Crawford, K. B.; Swager, T. M. *J. Org. Chem.* **1998**, 63, 1676; (c) Hirt, U. H.; Spingler, B.; Wirth, T. *J. Org. Chem.* **1998**, 63, 7674; (d) Bailey, W. F.; Carson, M. W. *J. Org. Chem.* **1998**, 63, 9960; (e) Stara, I. G.; Stary, I.; Kollarovic, A.; Teply, F.; Saman, D.; Fiedler, P. *Tetrahedron* **1998**, 54, 11209; (f) Fukuyama, Y.; Yaso, H.; Nakamura, K.; Kodama, M. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1999**, 44, 105; (g) Seki, M.; Furutani, T.; Hatsuda, M.; Imashiro, R. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2000**, 41, 2149.
3. (a) van Tamelen, E. E.; Shamma, M. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1954**, 76, 2315; (b) Guenther, H. J.; Guntrum, E.; Jaeger, V. *Liebigs Ann. Chem.* **1984**, 15; (c) Wen, R.; Laronze, J.-Y.; Levy, J. *Heterocycles* **1984**, 22, 1061; (d) Detty, M. R.; Zhou, F.; Friedman, A. E. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1996**, 118, 313.
4. All compounds gave satisfactory spectral and analytical characteristics. At the request of a referee we have conducted the following comparative studies using 1,2-diiodoethane as the iodine electrophile. Thus, **5**→**6** proceeded in 69% yield; **7**→**8** proceeded in 55% yield; **15**→**16** proceeded in <35% yield; **17**→**18** proceeded in 60% yield. The lithiation and iodination of **11** to **12** with iodine has been reported to proceed in 90% yield (see: (a) Marti, T.; Peterson, B. R.; Fuerer, A.; Mordasini-Denti, T.; Zarske, J.; Jaun, B.; Diederich, F.; Gramlich, V. *Helv. Chim. Acta* **1998**, 81, 109; (b) Essamkaoui, M.; Mayrargue, J.; Vierfond, J.-M.; Reynet, A.; Moskowicz, H.; Thal, C. *Synth. Commun.* **1992**, 22, 2723). The lithiation and iodination of **13** to **14** with iodine has been reported in yields ranging from 29 to 90% (see (c) Vallgarda, J.; Appelberg, U.; Arvidsson, L.-E.; Hjorth, S.; Svensson, B. E.; Hacksell, U. *J. Med. Chem.* **1996**, 39, 1485; (d) Gaertner, R. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1952**, 74, 4950; (e) Rossi, R.; Carpita, A.; Lezzi, A. *Tetrahedron* **1984**, 40, 2773; (f) Ilagouma, A. T.; Dornand, J.; Liu, C. F.; Zenone, F.; Mani, J. C.; Kamenka, J. M. *Eur. J. Med. Chem.* **1990**, 25, 609.)