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PREPARATION OF β -AMINO ESTERS AND β -LACTAMS FROM NITRILES *VIA* ALDIMINE-BORANE COMPLEXES

P. Veeraraghavan Ramachandran,* Debanjan Biswas, and Guang-Ming Chen

Department of Chemistry, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana 47907, USA. *E-mail: chandran@purdue.edu

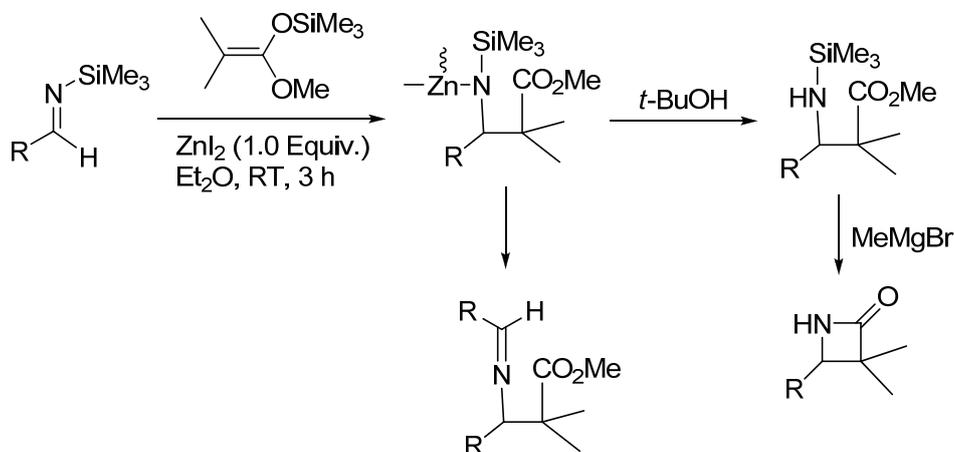
Abstract – A one-pot synthesis of β -amino esters has been achieved in 59-75% yield from aromatic and aliphatic nitriles *via* the condensation of the corresponding non-enolizable and enolizable aldimine-triethylborane complexes, respectively with methyl trimethylsilyl ketene acetals. Grignard-mediated lactamization of the intermediate β -amino esters provides the corresponding β -lactams in the same pot in 58-74% overall yield.

The first synthesis of a β -lactam (azetidin-2-one) was reported a century ago by Staudinger *via* the [2+2]-cycloaddition of diphenylketene with benzylidene aniline.¹ The interest in β -lactam molecules arose when the antibiotic properties of the first semi-synthetic penicillin, Penicillin G, were identified nearly seven decades ago.² Since then other families of β -lactam antibiotics have been extensively developed and immensely used throughout the world to fight infectious pathogens.³ β -Lactams also serve as important building blocks for the preparation of various natural and synthetic antibiotics.⁴ In addition, they also serve as versatile intermediates for the synthesis of a variety of protein and non-protein amino acids, peptides, peptidomimetics, taxoid antitumor agents, heterocycles, and other types of compounds.⁵ Accordingly, the preparation of α -substituted β -lactams and β -amino acids is a topic of interest to organic and medicinal chemists.⁶

Diastereoselective alkylation to introduce substitution at the α -carbon has been an efficient method for the preparation of 3,3-dialkyl substituted β -amino acid derivatives.⁷ One of the general methods for the preparation of α -alkyl substituted β -lactams is the Staudinger cycloaddition reaction between Schiff bases⁸ and ketenes obtained from enantiomerically pure β -silyloxy- or β -(silyl)butyric acid chlorides.⁹

However, there have been very few reports on the successful preparation of α -substituted β -lactams starting from enolizable species.¹⁰ Birkofer and co-workers described the reaction between diphenylketene and *N*-trimethylsilylbenzaldimine, albeit in low yield, to produce the corresponding 2,2-diphenyl β -lactam.¹¹ Condensation of *N*-trimethylsilylaldimines with the lithium ester enolates has also been reported to afford the corresponding β -lactams with syn-selectivity.¹² The stereochemical outcome of these reactions has been reported to be dependent on the choice of imines and appropriate reaction conditions.

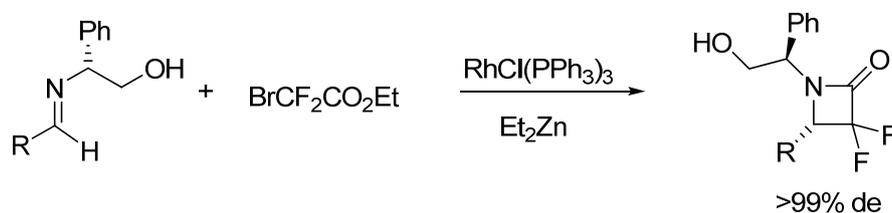
Colvin and coworkers reported the condensation of *N*-trimethylsilylaldimines with methyl trimethylsilyl dimethylketene acetal in presence of a molar equivalent of ZnI_2 and *t*-BuOH to obtain β -amino ester intermediates.¹³ Lactamization of these intermediates mediated by methyl Grignard reagent provided 3,3-dimethyl β -lactams in moderate to good yield (Scheme 1). Unfortunately, only non-enolizable aldimines can be applied for such synthesis, due to the inaccessibility of enolizable *N*-trimethylsilylaldimine species. Yamamoto and coworkers have described the application of tris(pentafluorophenyl)boron as an efficient catalyst for the reaction between silyl ketene acetals and *N*-benzyl and *N*-silyl aldimines. The product β -amino esters were converted to the corresponding lactams.¹⁴



Scheme 1. Condensation of *N*-silylimines with methyl trimethylsilyl ketene acetal

Suginome and coworkers reported a three-component Mannich-type reaction of silyl ketene acetals with aldehydes in the presence of aminoboranes or other amine sources for the preparation of β -amino esters.¹⁵ The reaction proceeds *via* the iminium salts derived from the aminoboranes, which undergo further reaction with the ketene acetals. A selective three-component reaction of aldimines and ethylbromoacetate *via* a modified rhodium-catalyzed Reformatsky-type reaction to form β -amino esters and lactams has been described by Honda and coworkers.¹⁶ They applied this reaction for the

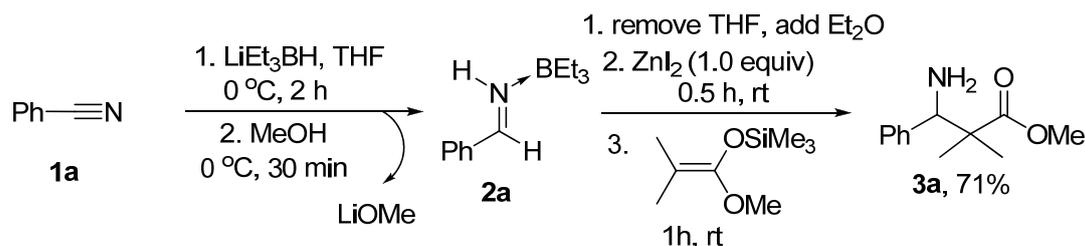
diastereoselective synthesis of chiral β -lactams.¹⁷ Ando and coworkers applied the Honda-Reformatsky reaction for accessing chiral difluoro- β -lactams by the treatment of ethyl bromodifluoroacetate with chiral 2-hydroxy-1-phenethyl group substituted imines (Scheme 2).¹⁸



Scheme 2. Chiral Reformatsky-Honda reaction

Recently, we had reported the preparation of a series of stable enolizable and non-enolizable aldimine-trialkylborane complexes from the corresponding nitriles and utilized them for the preparation of asymmetric homoallylic amines, γ -substituted GABA analogs and γ -lactams.^{19,20} We envisaged a general methodology for the preparation of β -amino esters and β -lactams from these aldimine-borane complexes. The results of our study are presented herein.

A room temperature reaction of benzaldimine-triethylborane complex (**2a**), prepared by the partial reduction of benzonitrile (**1a**) with LiEt_3BH (Super-HydrideTM) in THF, followed by the addition of stoichiometric amount of methanol, with a molar equivalent of ZnI_2 and methyl trimethylsilyl dimethylketene acetal resulted in an extremely slow reaction, requiring ~ 5 d for 40% completion, as determined by ^{11}B NMR spectroscopy. Aqueous ammonium chloride workup, followed by chromatographic purification afforded the desired β -amino ester, methyl 3-amino-2,2-dimethyl-3-phenylpropanoate (**3a**), in a dismally low (15%) yield. The slow rate was presumed to be due to the presence LiOMe , generated during the preparation of the aldimine-borane complex, which renders the ZnI_2 inactive. Filtration of LiOMe and carrying out the reaction in THF did not improve the rate. Replacing the solvent THF with diethyl ether enhanced the rate of the reaction considerably. Accordingly, preparation of **2a** in THF was followed by the filtration of LiOMe , removal of THF and addition of Et_2O . A molar equivalent of ZnI_2 was added, followed by an equivalent of methyl trimethylsilyl dimethylketene acetal dissolved in Et_2O . The condensation was complete within an hour. Aqueous workup with saturated NH_4Cl solution provided, after chromatography, 71% yield of **3a** (Scheme 3).



Scheme 3. Condensation of benzaldimine-triethylborane complex with ketene acetal in presence of molar equivalent of ZnI_2

Encouraged by this result, we undertook a detailed study to optimize the stoichiometry of ZnI_2 needed for the condensation of the ketene acetal with the aldimine-borane complex. Accordingly, the in-situ generated benzaldimine-triethylborane complex (**2a**) was treated with the ketene acetal in the presence of different molar ratios of the Lewis acid after filtering off LiOMe and replacing the solvent with ether. 20 mol% of ZnI_2 achieved the condensation in 12 h. In the presence of 50 mol% of ZnI_2 the condensation was completed in ~ 2 h and with stoichiometric quantity of the Lewis acid, the reaction was completed in less than 1 h at room temperature (Table 1). In all of the cases, the desired β -amino ester was isolated in comparable yields of 70-73%. Thus, under optimized conditions we utilized 0.5 equiv of ZnI_2 for the condensation reaction.

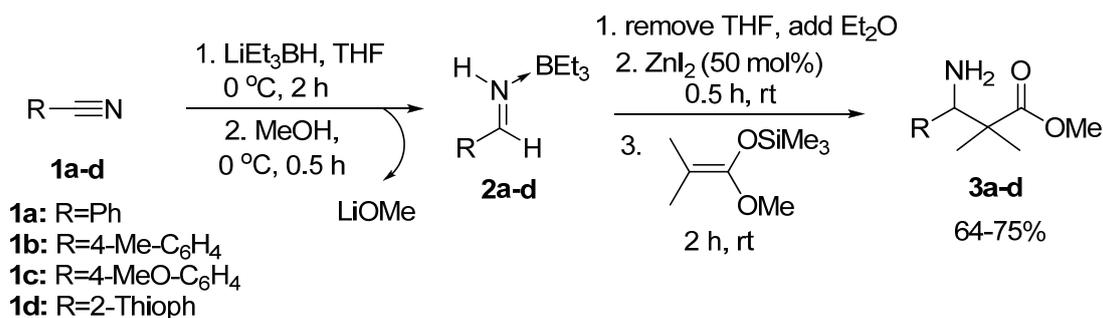
Table 1. Preparation of β -amino esters from benzaldimine-triethylborane complex: Optimization of reaction conditions

Entry	ZnI_2 (equiv)	Solvent	Rxn. Time (h)	β -Amino ester	
				Yield ^a	(%)
1	1	THF	118	15	
2	1	Et_2O	1	71	
3	0.5	Et_2O	2	73	
4	0.2	Et_2O	12	73	
5	0.1	Et_2O	72	70	
6	0	Et_2O	72	-	

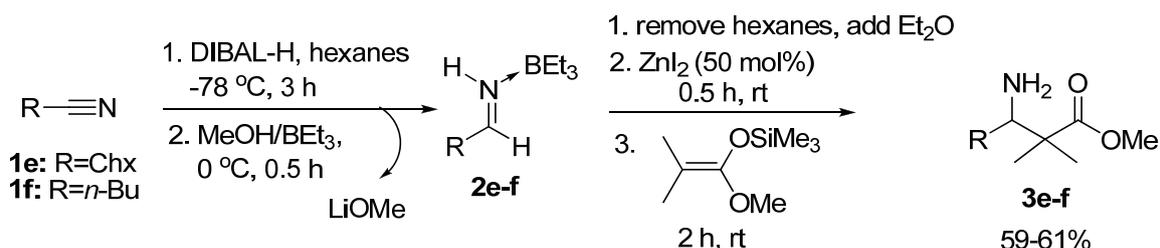
^aIsolated yield after column chromatography

Having standardized the reaction conditions, we extended this protocol for the one-pot preparation of a series of β -amino esters from both enolizable and non-enolizable aldimines-borane complexes. Aromatic nitriles (**1a-d**) were converted to the corresponding aldimine-triethylborane complexes (**2a-d**) *via* reduction with Super-HydrideTM, followed by methanolysis. Since the reduction of aliphatic nitriles with Super-HydrideTM is not efficient,¹⁹ an alternate procedure involving the reduction of these nitriles (**1e-f**) with DIBAL-H, followed by methanolysis and addition of triethylborane was employed to prepare

the aldimine complexes **2e-f**.²¹ Condensation of these enolizable and non-enolizable aldimine-triethylborane complexes with trimethylsilyl ketene acetal in presence of 0.5 equiv. of ZnI₂ after replacing the solvent (THF for **2a-d** and hexanes for **2e-f**) with ether provided the β-amino ester was (**3a-e**) within 2 h at room temperature in 59-75% isolated overall yields from the nitriles (Schemes 4 and 5). The results are summarized in Table 2.



Scheme 4. Preparation of β-amino esters from non-enolizable aldimine-borane complexes



Scheme 5. Preparation of β-amino esters from enolizable aldimine-borane complexes

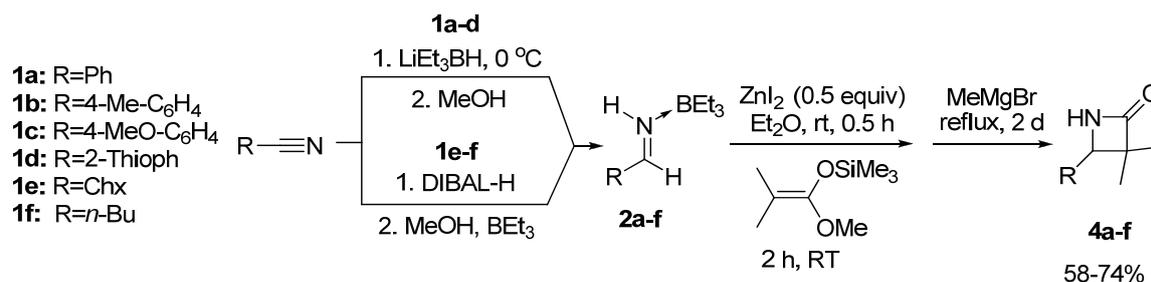
Table 2. Preparation of representative β-amino esters

Entry	Nitriles		β-Amino esters	
	No.	R-	No.	Yield ^a (%)
1	1a	Ph	3a	71
2	1b	4-Me-C ₆ H ₄	3b	64
3	1c	4-MeO-C ₆ H ₄	3c	69
4	1d	2-Thioph	3d	75
5	1e	Chx	3e	61
6	1f	<i>n</i> -Bu	3f	59

^aIsolated yield after chromatography

Having achieved the successful preparation of the β-amino esters, we extended this protocol for a one-pot preparation of the corresponding β-lactams. As described earlier, THF was replaced with Et₂O after the removal of LiOMe from the in-situ generated benzaldimine-triethylborane complex (**2a**), followed by the addition of 0.5 equivalent of ZnI₂ and the ketene acetal. The reaction mixture was now treated with

methylmagnesium bromide to achieve lactamization. Refluxing the reaction mixture for 48 h, followed by workup with saturated ammonium chloride solution afforded the desired 3,3-dimethyl-4-phenylazetididin-2-one (**4a**) in 69% yield. The reaction was then extended to the same series of representative enolizable and non-enolizable aldimine-triethylborane complexes (**2b-f**) obtained from the corresponding nitriles (**1b-f**) and the corresponding α,α -dimethyl β -lactams (**4b-f**) were obtained in 58-74% yield (Scheme 6, Table 3).



Scheme 6. Preparation of β -lactams from enolizable aldimine-borane complexes

Table 3. Preparation of representative β -lactams

Entry	Nitriles		β -Lactams	
	No.	R-	No.	Yield ^a (%)
1	1a	Ph	4a	69
2	1b	4-Me- C_6H_4	4b	74
3	1c	4-MeO- C_6H_4	4c	73
4	1d	2-Thioph	4d	64
5	1e	Chx	4e	61
6	1f	<i>n</i> -Bu	4f	58

^aIsolated yield after chromatography

In conclusion, we have developed an efficient one-pot synthesis of β -amino esters from aromatic and aliphatic nitriles *via* the condensation of non-enolizable and enolizable aldimine-triethylborane complexes with methyl trimethylsilyl dimethylketene acetal in the presence of 0.5 equiv. of ZnI_2 . The cyclization of the intermediate β -amino esters to the corresponding β -lactams were achieved in the same pot *via* a methyl Grignard mediated lactamization. We are currently investigating the diastereoselective and enantioselective approaches of this synthesis. The results on this study will be reported subsequently.

EXPERIMENTAL

General: Unless otherwise noted, reagents were purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co. Tetrahydrofuran (THF) was distilled from sodium and sodium benzophenone ketyl under nitrogen. Thin layer

chromatography was performed on Sorbent Technologies precoated silica gel w/UV254 glass backed (250 μm) plates. Silica gel (Sorbent Technologies 230-400 mesh) was used for flash column chromatography. ^1H NMR spectra was recorded on a Gemini (300 MHz) or Bruker (200 MHz) spectrometer. Spectra was referenced internally to the residual proton resonance in CDCl_3 (δ 7.26 ppm) as the internal standard. Commercially available CDCl_3 was stored under 4 \AA molecular sieves. Chemical shifts (δ) were reported as parts per million (ppm) in δ scale downfield from TMS. ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded on a Gemini 300 spectrometer and referenced to CDCl_3 (δ 77.0 ppm). Coupling constants (J) were reported in Hertz. Spectroscopic data is presented for analytical samples of all compounds.

General procedure for the preparation of methyl 3-amino-2,2-dimethyl-3-phenylpropanoate (3a):

Lithium triethylborohydride (1M in THF; 5.0 mL, 5.0 mmol) was added to a solution of benzonitrile (**1a**; 0.52 mL, 5.05 mmol) in THF (5 mL) at 0 $^\circ\text{C}$ and the solution was stirred for 2 h. MeOH (0.20 mL, 5.0 mmol) was then added to the reaction mixture and stirred for another 30 min. LiOMe was filtered off and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and replaced with Et_2O (4 mL). ZnI_2 (0.85 g, 2.53 mmol) was added and stirred for 30 min, followed by the slow addition of methyl trimethylsilyldimethylketene acetal (1.02 mL, 5.05 mmol) in Et_2O (2 mL). The solution was stirred for 2 h at room temperature and poured into saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (15 mL) and shaken vigorously. The product was then extracted with Et_2O (3x20 mL), the combined organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl solution and dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 . The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure, and the crude product was purified over silica gel (hexanes: EtOAc 85:15) to afford 0.74 g (3.59 mmol, 71% yield) of **3a**.¹³ ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 7.33-7.26 (m, 5H), 4.26 (s, 1H), 3.72 (m, 3H), 1.71 (br s, 2H), 1.18 (s, 3H), 1.12 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 177.8, 141.9, 128.1, 127.8, 127.4, 61.9, 51.8, 47.8, 23.6, 19.4; MS (EI): 208 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, 191 $[\text{M}+\text{H}-\text{NH}_3]^+$, 176, 106 $[\text{Ph}-\text{CH}-\text{NH}_2]^+$; (CI): 208 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, 106 $[\text{M}+\text{H}-\text{NH}_3]^+$.

Methyl 3-amino-2,2-dimethyl-3-p-tolylpropanoate (3b):²² Yield: 64%. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.22-7.15 (m, 4H), 4.23 (s, 1H), 3.74 (m, 3H), 2.37 (s, 3H), 1.89 (br s, 2H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 1.12 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 177.7, 137.2, 129.8, 128.7, 128.1, 61.7, 51.9, 47.6, 23.7, 21.1, 19.7; MS (EI): 222 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, 205 $[\text{M}+\text{H}-\text{NH}_3]^+$, 190 $[\text{M}+\text{H}-\text{HOCH}_3]$, 120; (CI): 222 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, 205.

Methyl 3-amino-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2,2-dimethylpropanoate (3c):²³ Yield: 69%. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.25-7.18 (m, 4H), 4.23 (s, 1H), 3.91 (m, 3H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 1.99 (br s, 2H), 1.19 (s, 3H), 1.10 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 177.7, 141.5, 128.1, 127.7, 126.1, 63.0, 56.7, 51.9, 47.7, 23.6,

19.6; MS (EI): 238 $[M+H]^+$, 221 $[M+H-NH_3]^+$, 136; (CI): 238 $[M+H]^+$, 221.

Methyl 3-amino-2,2-dimethyl-3-(thiophen-2-yl)propanoate (3d): Yield: 75%. 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 7.16 (d, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.94-6.87 (m, 2H), 4.51 (s, 1H), 3.68 (m, 3H), 1.94 (br s, 2H), 1.21 (s, 3H), 1.13 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 177.4, 146.0, 126.3, 125.1, 124.1, 58.2, 51.9, 47.7, 23.0, 20.2; MS (EI): 214 $[M+H]^+$, 197 $[M+H-NH_3]^+$, 182 $[M+H-HOCH_3]^+$; (CI): 214 $[M+H]^+$, 197.

General procedure for the preparation of methyl 3-amino-3-cyclohexyl-2,2-dimethylpropanoate (3e): DIBAL-H (0.91 mL, 5.05 mmol) was added to a solution of cyclohexanecarbonitrile (**1e**; 0.60 mL, 5.05 mmol) in hexanes (3 mL) at -78 °C and the solution was stirred for 3 h. Triethylborane (1M in hexanes; 5.05 mL, 5.05 mmol) was then added, followed by the addition of MeOH (0.20 mL, 5.0 mmol) and the reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min while warming to RT. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and replaced by Et_2O (4 mL). ZnI_2 (0.85 g, 2.53 mmol) was added and stirred for 30 min, followed by the slow addition of methyl trimethylsilyldimethylketene acetal (1.02 mL, 5.05 mmol) in Et_2O (2 mL). The solution was stirred for 2 h at RT, poured into saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (15 mL), and shaken vigorously. The product was then extracted with Et_2O (3x20 mL), the combined organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl solution and dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 . The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure, and the crude product was purified over silica gel (hexanes:EtOAc 85:15) to afford 0.66 g (3.08 mmol, 61% yield) of **3e**.²² 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ (ppm) 3.69 (s, 3H), 3.19 (dd, $J = 8.5$ Hz, $J = 3.1$ Hz, 1H), 1.77-1.58 (m, 5H), 1.51-1.01 (m, 9H), .081 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ (ppm) 179.1, 62.3, 51.8, 47.8, 31.1, 27.6, 26.9, 24.1 22.6, 19.4; MS (EI): 213 $[M]^+$, 187 $[M+H-NH_3]^+$, 99; (CI): 214 $[M+H]^+$, 187.

Methyl 3-amino-2,2-dimethylheptanoate (3f): Yield: 59%. 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 3.54 (s, 3H), 2.72 (dd, $J = 10.5$ Hz, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 1.48 (br s, 2H), 1.32-1.07 (m, 5H), 1.04 (s, 3H), 1.02 (s, 3H), 0.79 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 4H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 177.9, 57.8, 51.5, 47.4, 32.1, 29.4, 22.5, 21.1, 20.8, 13.9; MS (EI): 188 $[M+H]^+$, 177 $[M+H-NH_3]^+$, 86; (CI): 188 $[M+H]^+$, 156.

General Procedure for the preparation of 3,3-dimethyl-4-phenylazetidin-2-one (4a): Lithium triethylborohydride (1M in THF; 5.0 mL, 5.0 mmol) was added to a solution of benzonitrile (**1a**; 0.52 mL, 5.05 mmol) in THF (5 ml) at 0 °C and stirred for 2 h. MeOH (0.20 mL, 5.0 mmol) was then added to the reaction mixture and stirred for another 30 min. LiOMe was filtered, the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and replaced with Et_2O (4 mL). ZnI_2 (0.85 g, 2.53 mmol) was then added and stirred for 30 min, followed by the slow addition of methyl trimethylsilyldimethylketene acetal (1.02 mL,

5.05 mmol) in Et₂O (2 mL). The solution was stirred for 2 h at RT, followed by the addition of methylmagnesium bromide (3M in Et₂O, 2.02 mL, 6.06 mmol). The reaction mixture was then refluxed for 48 h and poured into saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (15 mL) and shaken vigorously. The product was then extracted with Et₂O (3x20 mL), the combined organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl solution and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure, and the crude product was purified over silica gel (hexanes:EtOAc 80:20) to afford 0.69 g (3.48 mmol, 69% yield) of **4a**.¹³ ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 7.44-7.28 (m, 5H), 6.74 (br s, 2H), 4.55 (s, 1H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 0.81 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 175.4, 137.9, 128.6, 127.8, 126.1, 63.2, 56.9, 22.6, 18.3; MS (EI): 175 [M]⁺, 106 [Ph-CH-NH₂]⁺; (CI): 176 [M+H]⁺, 117.

3,3-Dimethyl-4-*p*-tolylazetid-2-one (4b): Yield: 74%. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.21-7.13 (m, 4H), 7.02 (br s, 2H), 4.48 (s, 1H), 2.37 (s, 3H), 1.47 (s, 3H), 0.79 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR: (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 175.6, 137.4, 134.9, 129.2, 126.1, 63.1, 56.6, 22.5, 21.1, 18.2; MS (EI): 190 [M+H]⁺, 146, 120 [CH₃-Ph-CH-NH₂]⁺; (CI): 189 [M]⁺, 120.

4-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-3,3-dimethylazetid-2-one (4c).²⁴ Yield: 73%. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.15 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.05 (br s, 2H), 6.89 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 4.42 (s, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 1.42 (s, 3H), 0.75 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 175.6, 159.1, 129.9, 127.2, 113.9, 62.8, 56.5, 55.3, 55.1, 22.5, 18.1; MS (EI): 205 [M]⁺, 136, 162; (CI): 206 [M+H]⁺, 234.

3,3-Dimethyl-4-(thiophen-2-yl)azetid-2-one (4d).²⁵ Yield: 64%. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.31 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 7.09-6.98 (m, 2H), 6.71 (br s, 2H), 4.74 (s, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 1.46 (s, 3H), 0.98 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR: (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 174.9, 142.0, 127.3, 124.8, 124.6, 59.6, 57.7, 22.2, 18.1; MS (EI): 182 [M+H]⁺, 112 [Thp-CH-NH₂]⁺; (CI): 182 [M+H]⁺, 106.

General procedure for the preparation of 4-cyclohexyl-3,3-dimethylazetid-2-one (4e): DIBAL-H (0.91 mL, 5.05 mmol) was added to a solution of cyclohexanecarbonitrile (**1e**; 0.60 mL, 5.05 mmol) in hexanes (3 mL) at -78 °C and the solution was stirred for 3 h. Triethylborane (1M in hexanes; 5.05 mL, 5.05 mmol) was then added, followed by the addition of MeOH (0.20 mL, 5.0 mmol) and the reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min while warming to RT. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and replaced with Et₂O (4 mL). ZnI₂ (0.85 g, 2.53 mmol) was then added and stirred for 30 min, followed by the slow addition of methyl trimethylsilyldimethylketene acetal (1.02 mL, 5.05 mmol) in Et₂O (2 mL). The solution was stirred for 2 h at RT, followed by the addition of methylmagnesium bromide (3M in Et₂O, 2.02 mL, 6.06 mmol). The reaction mixture was refluxed for 48 h and poured into

saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (15 mL) and shaken vigorously. The product was then extracted with Et_2O (3x20 mL), the combined organic layer was washed with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl solution and dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 . The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure, and the crude product was purified over silica gel (hexanes:EtOAc 80:20) to afford 0.55 g (3.03 mmol, 60% yield) of **4e**.²⁴ ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 6.19 (br s, 2H), 3.0 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 1.79-1.60 (m, 5H), 1.47-1.15 (m, 9H), 1.09-0.94 (m, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ (ppm) 180.4, 65.7, 38.8, 30.7, 29.7, 26.2, 25.6, 23.0, 17.1; MS (EI): 182 [$M+\text{H}$]⁺, 112 [Chx-CH-NH_2]⁺; (CI): 181 [M]⁺, 112.

4-Butyl-3,3-dimethylazetid-2-one (4f).²⁶ Yield: 58%. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.01 (br s, 2H), 3.20(dd, $J = 8.4$ Hz, $J = 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.29-1.18 (m, 10H), 1.09 (s, 3H), 0.85 (t, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 175.6, 60.6, 53.0, 30.8, 29.6, 28.8, 22.5, 16.6, 13.7; MS (EI): 156 [$M+\text{H}$]⁺, 86 [$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{-CH-NH}_2$]⁺; (CI): 155 [M]⁺, 70.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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