

1,4-Hydroiodination of Dienyl Alcohols with TMSI To Form Homoallylic Alcohols Containing a Multisubstituted Z-Alkene and Application to Prins Cyclization

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Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: A regioselective 1,4-hydroiodination of dienyl alcohols has been developed using trimethylsilyl iodide as Lewis acid and iodide source. A range of homoallylic alcohols containing a multisubstituted Z-alkene was synthesized with good to excellent configurational control. The approach was applied in seguential hydroiodination/Pring gualization to affect the seguential hydroiodination of the seguential



applied in sequential hydroiodination/Prins cyclization to afford multisubstituted tetrahydropyrans diastereoselectively.

H omoallylic alcohols¹ are valuable synthons that have found widespread use in organic synthesis. One of the most efficient methods to synthesize these species relies on allylation of aldehydes and ketones with various allylic organometallic reagents (Scheme 1).² While these approaches are powerful, they

Scheme 1. 1,4-Hydroiodination of Dienyl Alcohols with TMSI (1 to 2) and Sequential Hydroiodination/Prins Cyclization (1 to 3)



are poorly suited for constructing homoallylic alcohols containing a geometrically defined multisubstituted alkene. This may be due to the limited availability of the requisite allylic organometallic reagents or to difficulty controlling regio- and stereoselectivity during the allylation.

We envisioned that 1,4-disubstitution of 1,3-dienes by a double-bond shift may be a practical way to achieve this goal. Previous investigations of disubstitution of 1,3-dienes have focused on transition metal-catalyzed element–element addition,³ in which 2 equiv of the same element (Si, B, NR₂, OR, etc.) are incorporated into dienes. In contrast, disubstitutions of unsymmetric 1,3-dienes with two distinct functional groups⁴ have been studied in a limited scope due to the difficulties of regio- and stereocontrol. For example, using highly reactive electrophiles to initiate 1,4-disubstitution frequently results in

poor or moderate regio- and stereoselectivity.⁵ Here, we describe our discovery that trimethylsilyl iodide⁶ can serve as both Lewis acid and iodide source to promote a regioselective 1,4hydroiodination⁷ of dienyl alcohols **1**, giving homoallylic alcohols **2** containing a multisubstituted Z-alkene⁸ with good to excellent configurational control (Scheme 1). We have applied this approach in sequential hydroiodination/Prins cyclization⁹ to afford multisubstituted tetrahydropyrans **3** diastereoselectively.

The model scaffold dienyl alcohol 1a was prepared using a Snpromoted Barbier reaction¹⁰ of 2-bromoallyl bromide with n-PrCHO, which was followed by Kumada cross-coupling¹¹ with vinylmagnesium bromide (72% yield over two steps). Hydroiodination of 1a was initially examined using 1.5 equiv of TMSI in CH_2Cl_2 at -78 °C. The in situ formed 4a underwent rapid desilvlation during workup to give **4b** with a Z/E ratio of 85:15. No other regioisomers due to 1,2-, 3,4-, or 4,1-hydroiodination were observed. The labile allyl iodide motif gave 4b low stability. Therefore, a mild allylic substitution of crude 4b with 3,5-NO₂C₆H₃CO₂H was developed to give 2a as a stable solid in 78% overall yield (Table 1, entry 1). A wide range of additives was screened to improve Z-selectivity (entries 2-9). Most gave Z/Eratios that were similar to, or lower than, the one obtained in the absence of additive. However, catalyzing the reaction with 0.2 equiv of CuI gave 2a with the highest ratio of 91:9 (entry 10). While decreasing CuI loading to 0.05 equiv lowered the Z/E ratio (entry 11), using 1.0 equiv of CuI did not improve the Zselectivity (entry 12). TMSI proved to be the optimal iodide source, as using aq HI instead of TMSI decreased the Z/E ratio to 80:20 with only 15% conversion (entry 13), and using I_2 or KI completely inhibited the reaction (entries 14 and 15). The low conversion in entry 13 also implies that the 1,4-hydroiodination should not be promoted simply by HI species. The halogen source also influenced configurational control and hydrohalogenation efficiency: TMSBr-promoted hydrobromination

Received:February 15, 2015Published:March 31, 2015

	halogen sourc addi	tive		
HO n-Pr 1a	CH ₂ Cl ₂ , -78 then 3, 5-NO KHCO ₃ , D	°C, 30 min Z ₂ -C ₆ H ₃ CO ₂ H MF, rt, 3 h	2a ^b	<i>z</i>
entry	X source	additive (equiv)	$2a^{c}$ (%)	Z/E^d
1	TMSI		78	85:15
2	TMSI	$BF_3 \cdot OEt_2$ (0.2)	70	80:20
3	TMSI	TMSOTf (0.2)	75	80:20
4	TMSI	$EtAlCl_2(0.2)$	72	80:20
5	TMSI	$PtCl_{2}(0.2)$	71	85:15
6	TMSI	$InI_{3}(0.2)$	69	67:33
7	TMSI	$ZnI_{2}(0.2)$	70	80:20
8	TMSI	AgOTf (0.2)	74	87:13
9	TMSI	$SnCl_2(0.2)$	72	89:11
10	TMSI	CuI (0.2)	76	91:9
11	TMSI	CuI (0.05)	74	87:13
12	TMSI	CuI (1.0)	76	89:11
13	aq HI	CuI (0.2)	10^e	80:20
14	I_2	CuI (0.2)	N.R.	
15	KI	CuI (0.2)	N.R.	
16	TMSBr	CuI (0.2)	60	77:23
17	TMSCl	CuI (0.2)	N.R.	

^{*a*}Reaction conditions: 0.2 mmol of 1a, 0.3 mmol of halogen source in 2.0 mL of CH_2Cl_2 at -78 °C, 30 min, then 0.4 mmol of 3,5-NO₂- $C_6H_3CO_2H$ and 0.44 mmol of KHCO₃ in 8.0 mL of DMF, rt, 3.0 h. ^{*b*} The *Z*-configuration of 2a was determined on the basis of NOE experiments. ^{*c*}Isolated yields after purification by silica gel column chromatography. ^{*d*}Ratios were determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy of crude 4b. ^{*e*}65% yield based on 15% conversion.

of **1a** with moderate *Z*-selectivity (entry 16), while no hydrochlorination took place with TMSCI (entry 17).

The scope of this approach was tested using various dienyl secondary alcohols 1a-m. Generally good Z/E ratios were obtained from hydroiodination of 1a-g containing an unbranched or branched alkyl group (Table 2, entries 1-7). For terminal bromide-substituted 1f, cyclization to tetrahydrofuran occurred during allylic substitution with 3,5- $NO_2C_6H_3CO_2H$, giving 2f in 66% yield with a Z/E ratio of 94:6 (entry 6). Phenyl-substituted dienyl alcohol 1h and its analogues 1i and 1j carrying an electron-withdrawing group on the phenyl ring underwent smooth hydroiodination (entries 8-10). However, 1k with an electron-donating methoxy group on the phenyl ring appeared to be an inert substrate (entry 11). The reaction of 11 containing an allylic alcohol motif provided a complex mixture (entry 12). In contrast, the reaction of 1m containing a propargyl alcohol motif led to the desired hydroiodination product 2m in 70% yield with a Z/E ratio of 93:7 (entry 13).

Hydroiodination of dienyl tertiary alcohols 1n-q showed distinctly higher *Z*-selectivity than hydroiodination using dienyl secondary alcohols, though the yields were lower in some cases (Table 3). It is possible that dehydroxylation under acidic conditions to form a tertiary carbocation, which is more stable than the secondary carbocation, complicated the reaction and lowered the yield. Interestingly, hydroiodination of dienyl alcohol **5** with a methyl group substituted at the 3-position showed reversal of configurational selectivity, giving **6** with an *E*/*Z* ratio of 88:12 (Scheme 2). The overall yield in this reaction was 33%, much lower than in the reaction using **1**.





^{*a*}Reaction conditions: 0.4 mmol of **1**, 0.6 mmol of TMSI, 0.08 mmol of CuI in 4.0 mL of CH_2Cl_2 at -78 °C, 30 min, then 0.8 mmol of 3,5-NO₂ $-C_6H_3CO_2H$ and 0.88 mmol of KHCO₃ in 16.0 mL of DMF, rt, 3.0 h. ^{*b*}Isolated yields after purification by silica gel column chromatography. ^{*c*}Ratios were determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy of crude hydroiodination product.

Table 3. Scope of Dienyl Tertiary Alcohols^a



^{*a*}Reaction conditions: 0.4 mmol of **1**, 0.6 mmol of TMSI, 0.08 mmol of CuI in 4.0 mL of CH_2Cl_2 at -78 °C, 30 min, then 0.8 mmol of 3,5- $NO_2-C_6H_3CO_2H$ and 0.88 mmol of KHCO₃ in 16.0 mL of DMF, rt, 3.0 h. ^{*b*}Isolated yields after purification by silica gel column chromatography. ^{*c*}Ratios were determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopy of crude hydroiodination product.

Scheme 2. 1,4-Hydroiodination of Dienyl Alcohol 5 To Form 6



A model analysis to rationalize the configurational control during 1,4-hydroiodination is outlined in Scheme 3. We propose

Scheme 3. Model Analysis To Explain Differences in Configurational Control



that hydroiodination begins with coordination of the Lewis acidic Si center to oxygen to form an associated ion pair.¹² This Lewis acid-enhanced Brønsted acidity¹³ subsequently facilitates intramolecular protonation at the 1-position of the diene.¹⁴ This may explain the distinct reactivity shown in entries 8–11 of Table 2, since the weaker inductive effect of the electron-donating aryl group in **1k** should render the proton less acidic than the equivalent proton in **1i** and **1j**, preventing the protonation required to trigger the entire process.

In the iodination step, the transition state 1-s-Z appears to be favorable because the iodo anion can internally attack the 4position in a pathway involving a least motion pathway¹⁵ (Scheme 3). Coordination of copper to the diene may also favor such an s-Z conformation. The higher Z-selectivity observed for dienyl tertiary alcohols may be attributed to the Thorpe-Ingold effect,¹⁶ which should bring the ion pair closer to the 4-position and favor internal iodide transfer. In the 1-s-E transition state, in contrast, the associated iodo anion lies far from the 4-position. As a result, iodination can proceed only via an unfavorable external 4-attack to give 2-E as the minor isomer. In the reaction of 5 containing a 3-Me group, the transition state 5-s-Z is less favorable than transition state 5-s-E because of the increased A^{1,2} strain¹⁷ between the Me and the methylene group at the 2'position. Thus, transition state 5-s-E should undergo reaction to give 6-E as the major isomer. Since this pathway is external, the iodination efficiency should be low.

To demonstrate its synthetic usefulness, we applied this approach to a sequential hydroiodination/Prins cyclization (Scheme 4). After hydroiodination of **1a** to generate TMS-protected Z-homoallylic alcohol **4a**, another 2.0 equiv of TMSI and 0.45 equiv of InI_3^{18} were added at -78 °C to promote a Prins cyclization/iodination with aldehydes.¹⁹ Multisubstituted tetra-hydropyran **3** was obtained from the Z-isomer in good yield with \geq 95:5 dr.²⁰ Product stereochemistry was determined on the basis of NOE experiments on **3i**. We assume that Prins cyclization proceeds via the Alder's chairlike transition state **TS**-7,²¹ in which the Z-alkene accounts for the *trans*-stereo-

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Scheme 4. Sequential Hydroiodination/Prins Cyclization of 1a To Construct Tetrahydropyrans 3

control at the 3-position and equatorial iodide addition accounts for the *cis*-stereocontrol at the 4-position.²²

In summary, we have shown that trimethylsilyl iodide serves as Lewis acid and iodide source to promote a regioselective 1,4hydroiodination of dienyl alcohols. We have demonstrated that the approach is useful for synthesizing homoallylic alcohols containing a multisubstituted Z-alkene with good to excellent configurational control. Detailed model analysis is presented that rationalizes the observed regio- and stereoselectivity. The approach has been applied in sequential hydroiodination/Prins cyclization to give multisubstituted tetrahydropyrans diastereoselectively. Further applications of this method are under development.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

Experimental procedures and spectra data for products. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs. acs.org.

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Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are grateful for financial support from the NSFC (21172150, 21321061, 21290180), the NCET (12SCU-NCET-12-03), and the Sichuan University 985 project.

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