

A Facile Synthesis of Fluoroalkylisoxazoles

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Fluorinated isoxazoles are synthesized from aromatic nitrile oxides and methyl perfluoro-2-alkynoates.

The 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of nitrile oxides and C—C unsaturated dipolarophiles is a useful method for the synthesis of several heterocyclic compounds having biological properties¹. Because of the large frontier orbital separations, the dipolarophilic activity of alkynes is usually reduced as compared with that of alkenes². Fluorinated alkynes have been found to be good dipolarophiles as exemplified by the reaction of aromatic nitrile oxides with hexafluoro-2-butyne³. However, no 1:1-cycloadduct was isolated from that reaction. We describe here a facile route to fluoroalkylisoxazoles using functionalized fluoroalkynes as dipolarophiles.

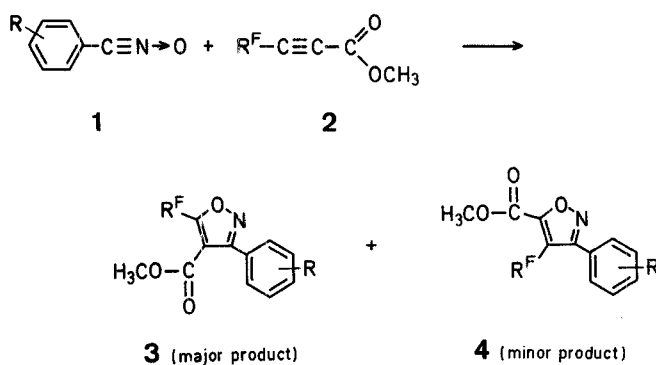


Table 1. Yields and Regioselectivity of the Reaction 1 + 2 → 3 + 4

Product	R	R ^F	Yield [%]	Ratio 3:4	¹ H-N.M.R. (CCl ₄ /TMS _{int}) δ [ppm] of OCH ₃
3a	H	CF ₃	92	90:10	3.20 (s)
4a	H	CF ₃			3.30 (s)
3b	H	C ₂ F ₅	94	90:10	3.28 (s)
4b	H	C ₂ F ₅			3.38 (s)
3c	H	<i>n</i> -C ₃ F ₇	94	90:10	3.27 (s)
4c	H	<i>n</i> -C ₃ F ₇			3.38 (s)
3d	2-Cl	CF ₃	97	90:10	3.77 (s)
4d	2-Cl	CF ₃			4.00 (s)
3e	2-Cl	C ₂ F ₅	95	86:14	3.37 (s)
4e	2-Cl	C ₂ F ₅			3.57 (s)
3f	2-Cl	<i>n</i> -C ₃ F ₇	94	88:12	3.33 (s)
4f	2-Cl	<i>n</i> -C ₃ F ₇			3.53 (s)
3g	4-Cl	CF ₃	97	88:12	3.83 (s)
4g	4-Cl	CF ₃			4.00 (s)
3h	4-Cl	C ₂ F ₅	90	86:14	3.81 (s)
4h	4-Cl	C ₂ F ₅			4.00 (s)
3i	4-Cl	<i>n</i> -C ₃ F ₇	94	88:12	3.80 (s)
4i	4-Cl	<i>n</i> -C ₃ F ₇			4.00 (s)
3j	4-CH ₃	CF ₃	92	92:8	3.23 (s)
4j	4-CH ₃	CF ₃			3.33 (s)
3k	4-CH ₃	C ₂ F ₅	91	89:11	3.87 (s)
4k	4-CH ₃	C ₂ F ₅			3.97 (s)
3l	4-CH ₃	<i>n</i> -C ₃ F ₇	89	89:11	3.87 (s)
4l	4-CH ₃	<i>n</i> -C ₃ F ₇			4.02 (s)

Table 2. Fluoroalkylisoxazoles (**3a–e**) prepared

Product	m.p. [°C] or b.p. [°C]/torr	Molecular Formula ^a	M.S. m/e	I.R. ν [cm ⁻¹]	¹ H-N.M.R. (CCl ₄ /TMS _{int}) δ [ppm]	¹⁹ F-N.M.R. (CCl ₄ /CF ₃ COOH _{ext}) δ [ppm]
3a	b.p. 109–110°/1	C ₁₂ H ₈ F ₃ NO ₃ (271.2)	271; 212; 202; 143	1750 (s); 1610 (s); 1220 (s)	3.20 (s, 3H); 6.93–7.20 (m, 5H)	–14.5 (s)
3b	b.p. 94–96°/0.6	C ₁₃ H ₈ F ₅ NO ₃ (321.2)	321; 290; 202; 143	1750 (s); 1620 (s); 1170 (s)	3.28 (s, 3H); 6.95–7.20 (m, 5H)	6.3 (t, 3F, <i>J</i> = 2 Hz); 37.3 (q, 2F, <i>J</i> = 2 Hz)
3c	b.p. 102–104°/0.6	C ₁₄ H ₈ F ₇ NO ₃ (371.2)	371; 340; 202; 143	1750 (s); 1620 (s); 1210 (s)	3.27 (s, 3H); 6.92–7.23 (m, 5H)	4.7 (t, 3F, <i>J</i> = 10 Hz); 35.7 (q, 2F, <i>J</i> = 10 Hz); 49.8 (br. s, 2F)
3d	b.p. 113–115°/2	C ₁₂ H ₇ ClF ₃ NO ₃ (305.6)	305; 270; 177; 111	1750 (s); 1620 (s); 1170 (s)	3.77 (s, 3H); 7.47 (br. s, 4H)	–14.7 (s)
3e	b.p. 101–103°/1	C ₁₃ H ₇ ClF ₅ NO ₃ (355.7)	355; 270; 177; 111	1750 (s); 1620 (s); 1220 (s)	3.37 (s, 3H); 7.08 (br. s, 4H)	7.5 (t, 3F, <i>J</i> = 2 Hz); 37.3 (q, 2F, <i>J</i> = 2 Hz)
3f	b.p. 116–118°/1	C ₁₄ H ₇ ClF ₇ NO ₃ (405.7)	405; 320; 177; 111	1750 (s); 1620 (s); 1220 (s)	3.33 (s, 3H); 7.03 (br. s, 4H)	4.3 (t, 3F, <i>J</i> = 10 Hz); 35.0 (q, 2F, <i>J</i> = 10 Hz); 49.7 (br. s, 2F)
3g	m.p. 41–42°	C ₁₂ H ₇ ClF ₃ NO ₃ (305.6)	305; 236; 177; 111	1750 (s); 1610 (s); 1170 (s)	3.83 (s, 3H); 7.37–7.47 (m, 4H)	–15.7 (s)
3h	m.p. 49–50°	C ₁₃ H ₇ ClF ₅ NO ₃ (355.7)	355; 236; 177; 111	1750 (s); 1600 (s); 1220 (s)	3.81 (s, 3H); 7.40–7.73 (m, 4H)	4.7 (t, 3F, <i>J</i> = 2 Hz); 35.5 (q, 2F, <i>J</i> = 2 Hz)
3i	m.p. 68–69°	C ₁₄ H ₇ ClF ₇ NO ₃ (405.7)	405; 236; 177; 111	1750 (s); 1600 (s); 1220 (s)	3.80 (s, 3H); 7.40–7.73 (m, 4H)	2.0 (t, 3F, <i>J</i> = 10 Hz); 33.7 (q, 2F, <i>J</i> = 10 Hz); 47.8 (br. s, 2F)
3j	b.p. 106–108°/1	C ₁₃ H ₁₀ F ₃ NO ₃ (285.2)	285; 216; 157; 91	1750 (s); 1620 (s); 1170 (s)	1.75 (s, 3H); 3.23 (s, 3H); 6.53–7.07 (m, 4H)	–13.0 (s)
3k	m.p. 42–43°	C ₁₄ H ₁₀ F ₅ NO ₃ (335.2)	335; 216; 157; 91	1750 (s); 1620 (s); 1220 (s)	2.43 (s, 3H); 3.87 (s, 3H); 7.18–7.65 (m, 4H)	7.0 (t, 3F, <i>J</i> = 2 Hz); 37.7 (q, 2F, <i>J</i> = 2 Hz)
3l	m.p. 50–51°	C ₁₅ H ₁₀ F ₇ NO ₃ (385.2)	385; 216; 157; 91	1740 (s); 1620 (s); 1220 (s)	2.47 (s, 3H); 3.87 (s, 3H); 7.20–7.67 (m, 4H)	3.0 (t, 3F, <i>J</i> = 10 Hz); 34.5 (q, 2F, <i>J</i> = 10 Hz); 48.8 (br. s, 2F)

^a Satisfactory microanalyses obtained: C \pm 0.37, H \pm 0.17, F \pm 0.47, except for **3b** (F + 0.99) and **3k** (F + 0.89).

The reaction of aromatic nitrile oxides (**1**) with methyl perfluoro-2-alkynoates (**2**) gave products **3** contaminated with 8–14% of **4** (Table) which was easily removed by column chromatography on silica gel. The ratios **3**:**4** were estimated by integration of the methoxy signals in the ¹H-N.M.R. spectra. On the basis of the data of similar compounds⁴, we assume that the OCH₃ signals of compounds **3** are shifted upfield while those of compounds **4** are shifted downfield. The structures of all products were ascertained by their M.S., I.R., and N.M.R. spectra and by their microanalyses which were satisfactorily consistent with the calculated values.

5-Perfluoroalkyl-4-methoxycarbonyl-3-aryl-1,2-oxazoles (**3**) (+ Regioisomers **4**); General Procedure:

To a solution of a methyl perfluoro-2-alkynoates (**2**; 7.5 mmol)⁵ and an arylhydroxamic acid chloride (5 mmol) in absolute ether (25 ml) is slowly added triethylamine (6 mmol) at 0°C within 1 h. The mixture is stirred at 0°C for 6 h, then warmed to room temperature, and triethylamine hydrochloride is filtered off. After removal of the solvent the residue is distilled under reduced pressure to give products **3** and **4** (in all cases ~ 9:1). The major regioisomer **3** is separated by column chromatography on silica gel using petroleum ether (30–60°C) as eluent.

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