## A NEW EFFICIENT SYNTHESIS OF $\beta$ -AMINOKETONES VIA $\Delta^4$ -ISOXAZOLINES.

Vincent Mancuso and Claude Hootelé\*

Université Libre de Bruxelles, Faculté des Sciences, CP 160,

Laboratoire de Chimie Organique, 50, Av. F.D. Roosevelt, B-1050 Bruxelles, Belgique.

**Summary**:  $\beta$ -aminoketones are prepared in good yield by hydrogenolysis (Pd/C) of the N-O bond of  $\Delta^4$ -isoxazolines obtained by 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition of nitrones with alkynes.

In recent years, the thermal [3+2] dipolar cycloadditions have been increasingly used to prepare precursors for the synthesis of a number of compounds<sup>(1-7)</sup>. The cycloaddition of nitrones with alkenes affords isoxazolidines with predictable regio- and stereochemistry and constitutes a general methodology for the synthesis of alkaloids of various classes<sup>(1,8)</sup>.

On the other hand, the nitrone-alkyne cycloadditions are far less popular mainly because most of the resulting  $\Delta^4$ -isoxazolines are known to be thermally labile compounds(2,9,10); they are, however, attractive derivatives as they can be viewed as masked  $\beta$ -aminoketones. We have developed such a synthesis of  $\beta$ -aminoketones via the following sequence:

The condensations of nitrones <u>1</u> and <u>2</u> (Table 1) with a series of alkynes (R = phenyl, n-pentyl, chloromethyl, (E)-styryl) were performed in refluxing chloroform, benzene or 1,1,1-trichloroethane and afforded regiospecifically the expected  $^{(6,11)}$  5-substituted isoxazolines as evidenced by <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR measurements. The vinyl hydrogen at C4 appears as a doublet (J = 2 Hz) in the range 4.5-5.5 ppm, in agreement with expected values (2). As anticipated, 1-phenyl-1-buten-3-yne reacted specifically on the triple bond.

The reductive scission of the N-O bond in  $\Delta^4$ -isoxazolines is a poorly documented reaction(2). It was indeed found that the hydrogenolytic cleavage can be cleanly performed in the presence of Pd/C in ethanol; the anticipated  $\beta$ -aminoketones were obtained in good yield after column chromatography purification. In most cases, the corresponding cis-s-cis enaminone derivative(12) (10-20%) was also isolated from the reaction mixture.

This new, two-step procedure for the preparation of  $\beta$ -aminoketones offers an alternative pathway for the synthesis of members of this important class of compounds.

<sup>\*</sup> Research Associate of the National Fund for Scientific Research (Belgium).

Table 1. Synthesis of  $\beta$ -aminoketones via  $\Delta^4$ -isoxazolines from nitrones 1 and 2.

Nitrone	Isoxazoline (% yield) <sup>a</sup>	<sup>1</sup> H NMR <sup>b</sup> C4-H (δppm)	β-aminoketone (% yield) <sup>a</sup>
\( \frac{1}{\ho} \)	$ \begin{array}{c c}  & (70)^{f} \\  & \Phi \end{array} $	5.06	$ \begin{array}{c}                                     $
1	(76)°	4.82	Φ <sub>11</sub> , (52) <sup>d</sup>
+N-0 2	(81) <sup>c,e</sup>	5.28	Ф (86)
۷	(70) <sup>9</sup>	4.52	O (71) N n-pent
	NO CH <sub>2</sub> CI	5.0	N CH <sub>3</sub> (50)
	N (65)°	5.0	М (35) Нич

- a. Yields based on isolated, pure compounds with exception of the chloroderivative; the yield of the latter was determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectroscopy on the crude reaction product; yields have not been systematically optimized. All compounds isolated gave satisfactory spectroscopic data (IR, <sup>1</sup>H NMR, <sup>13</sup>C NMR and mass spectra).
- b. Recorded on a Bruker WM 250 in CDCl<sub>3</sub> with TMS as internal standard.
- c. m.p.: 66-67°C (pentane).
- d. m.p.: 74-75°C (hexane).
- e, f, g. The condensation was performed in refluxing CHCl<sub>3</sub>(e), C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>(f), CH<sub>3</sub>CCl<sub>3</sub>(g).

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