Synthesis and Reactivity of Allenylvinyl Cycloalk-2-enyl Ethers

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Cohalogenation of alkenes $\bf 6$ by $\it N$ -bromosuccinimide (NBS) in 3-methylpent-2-en-4-yn-1-ol provides $\it \beta$ -bromo-3-methylpent-2-en-4-ynyl ether $\bf 7$ precursors of 3-(penta-1,3,4-trienyloxy)cycloalkenes $\bf 9$ which react chemo-and regio-selectively with NBS in methanol to give bromovinyl acetals $\bf 10$.

In connection with our continuing studies on the reactivity and synthetic application of allenyl ethers,1 we required to prepare compounds incorporating the structure of penta-1,3,4-trienyl ethers of type 5 (Scheme 1). Although extensive work on the synthesis of the corresponding isomeric penta-1,2,4-trienyl ethers has been reported,2 the preparation of compound 5 has received only a little attention. Allenyl silyl enol ethers³ or trifluoromethylsulfonyl ethers4 can be obtained by 1,6-addition of lithium dimethylcuprate to acceptor-substituted envnes followed by treatment with the appropriate electrophile. Other procedures involve the ring cleavage of 2-furfuryl carbanions⁵ or the [2 + 2] cycloaddition of ynamines with silyl vinyl ketenes.6 However, as yet, general methods for the synthesis of these derivatives are not available. In the course of mechanistic studies, we observed that β -allenic aldehydes 4 can easily be obtained by treatment of pent-2-en-4-yn-1-ol 1 with excess of BuLi (4 equiv.), quenching with ClSiMe₃ (4 equiv.) and then acidic work up. We showed that this transformation evolved via the allenyl silyl enol ether 3, since treating 1-methoxy-3-methylpent-2-en-4-yne 2 with 0.5 equiv. of Bu^tOK in dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) provided 1-methoxy-3-methylpenta-1,3,4-triene **5**† in 92% yield. The easy base-catalysed isomerization of 2 prompted us to prepare and study the reactivity of β-bromo-pent-2-en-4-ynyl ethers 7 (Scheme 2). These compounds were obtained in 60-72% yields by halogenation of alkenes 6 by N-bromosuccinimide (NBS) in 3-methylpent-2-en-4-yn-1-ol at −30 °C.‡ Selective dehydrohalogenation of 7 in diazabicycloundecene (DBU) led to allyl pent-2-en-4-ynyl ethers 8, which under isomerization conditions (Bu^tOK, 0.5 equiv.) gave allyl vinyl ethers 9 (60-94%). Interestingly, halogenation of 9 by NBS in methanol in the presence of K₂CO₃ (1 equiv.) proceeded chemo- and regio-selectively by 1,4-addition to afford the sensitive bromovinyl acetals 10. These compounds were obtained in good yields, providing the HBr was neutralized as

Scheme 1 Reagents and conditions: i, BuLi, ClSiMe₃ (4 equiv.); ii, 5% HCl; iii, Bu¹OK (0.5 equiv., DMSO, 15 °C, 0.5 h)

soon as it was generated. Furthermore, Bu^tOK promoted dehydrohalogenation of 10 resulted in the formation of allyl 2-en-4-ynyl mixed acetals 11.\s The overall sequence isomerization-halogenation-dehydrohalogenation provides an efficient conversion of ethers 8 into the corresponding acetals 11.

An alternative route to 11b-c involves the base-catalysed isomerization of 7b-c (ButOK, 0.3 equiv.) into β -bromo

Scheme 2 Reagents and conditions: i, NBS (-30 °C, 3 h); ii, DBU, (110 °C, 3 h); iii, ButOK (0.5 equiv., benzene, 60 °C, 1 h); iv, NBS, MeOH, K₂CO₃ (1 equiv., -40 °C, 1 h); v, ButOK (1.2 equiv., 20 °C, 12 h); vi, ButOK (0.3 equiv., pentane, 25 °C, 12 h)

§ 10b (mixture of isomers): IR v/cm $^{-1}$ 3300, 3040, 2940, 2100, 1645, 1130 and 1040; NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃): 1 H δ 5.85 (d, 1H, J 6.4 Hz), 5.78 (m, 2H), 5.30, 5.21 (2d, 1H, J 6.4 Hz), 4.11 (m, 1H), 3.25, 3.24 (2s, 3H), 2.80 (s, 1H), 1.83 (s, 3H) and 1.92 $^{-1}$.18 (m, 6H); 13 C, 135.5, 135.4, 131.0, 130.8, 128.1, 127.5, 86.0, 76.0, 69.0, 51.7, 51.3, 29.9, 28.8, 24.93, 24.89, 19.1, 19.0 and 17.8.

^{† 5:} IR, v/cm⁻¹ 2940, 1945, 1635 and 1140; NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃): 1 H, δ 6.40 (d, 1H $_{J}$ 12.9 Hz), 5.36 (d, 1H, $_{J}$ 12.9 Hz), 4.75 (q, d, 2H, $_{J}$ 2.9 Hz), 3.56 (s, 3H) and 1.75 (t, 3H, $_{J}$ 2.9 Hz); 13 C δ 209.6, 146.7, 102.5, 96.6, 74.1, 55.6 and 15.4.

[‡] Satisfactory analytical and spectral data were obtained for all compounds.

allenyl vinyl ethers 12b-c. 1,4-Halogenation of 12b-c by NBS in methanol provided 13b-c, precursors of β -bromo mixed acetals 14b-c by selective dehydrohalogenation. Bis allyl mixed acetals 11b-c were isolated subsequently upon treatment with DBU.

Our results show that the combination of the halogenation of alkenes and the base-catalysed isomerization of pent-2-en-4-ynyl ethers provide a novel, general and efficient access to a new class of polyunsaturated derivatives which can be used as building blocks in organic synthesis.⁷

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