

INTRAMOLECULAR HYDROSILATION OF ACETYLENES: REGIOSELECTIVE FUNCTIONALIZATION OF HOMOPROPARGYL ALCOHOLS¹

Kohei Tamao,^{*a} Kimio Maeda,^b Tetsu Tanaka,^a and Yoshihiko Ito^{*a}

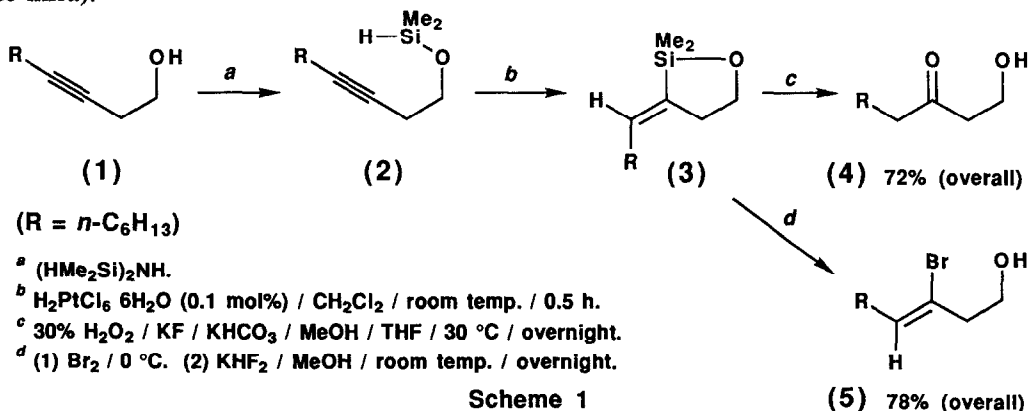
^a Department of Synthetic Chemistry, Kyoto University, Kyoto 606, Japan

^b Department of Industrial Chemistry, The Kochi National College of Technology,
 Monobe, Nankoku 783, Japan

Summary: Platinum-catalyzed intramolecular hydrosilation of hydrodimethylsilyl ethers of homopropargyl alcohols proceeds regioselectively in a 5-*exo-dig* mode. The resulting vinylsilanes can be transformed into 3-alkanon-1-ol and 3-bromo-3-alken-1-ol derivatives by H₂O₂ oxidation and bromine cleavage, respectively.

Although hydrosilation of acetylenes has frequently been used for the preparation of vinylsilanes as versatile synthetic intermediates,² it suffers from the rather low regioselectivity, in particular in the case of unsymmetrical internal acetylenes.³ One fascinating result has been reported by Stork and his co-workers, who observed a functional group directed, regioselective hydrosilation of the pivalate ester of 2-butyne-1-ol; the silicon moiety attaches to the proximal carbon atom.⁴

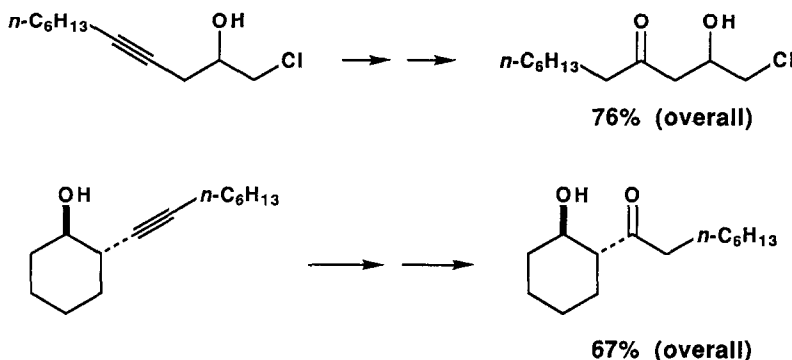
We report herein intramolecular hydrosilation⁵ of homopropargyl alcohols as a new tool for regioselective functionalization of unsymmetrical internal acetylenes. Representative transformations are shown in Scheme 1. Homopropargyl alcohol **1** was thus converted into the hydrodimethylsilyl ether **2** by treatment with (HMe₂Si)₂NH. Platinum-catalyzed intramolecular hydrosilation proceeded smoothly at room temperature exothermically. Bulb-to-bulb distillation gave cyclic vinylsilane **3** as a sole volatile product in ca. 70% yield.⁶ It should be noted that no other regio- and stereo-isomers were detected. The result is consistent with the favorable 5-*exo-dig* ring closure⁷ (or 6-*exo-dig* mode in the Pt-containing intermediates⁵) and with the *cis* hydrosilation to acetylenes.³ The stereochemistry of the vinylsilane moiety was also confirmed by bromine-cleavage (*vide infra*).



Scheme 1

The cyclic vinylalkoxysilane **3** could be transformed into the corresponding β -hydroxy ketone **4** by hydrogen peroxide oxidation.⁸ Noteworthily, no dehydration of the product was observed under the basic oxidation condition. The vinylsilane **3** was also converted into (*Z*)-3-bromo-3-decen-1-ol (**5**)⁶ by a sequence of bromination and debromosilylation with net inversion of olefin geometry.⁹ The stereochemistry of **5** was confirmed by debromination with retention of configuration by treatment with *t*-BuLi (3 equiv) followed by hydrolysis, giving (*E*)-3-decen-1-ol.

Two further examples of preparation of β -hydroxy ketones from homopropargyl alcohols are shown below.



The results demonstrate that intramolecular hydrosilation of homopropargyl alcohols has provided a new procedure for regio- and/or stereo-selective functionalization of unsymmetrical internal acetylenes.^{10,11,12} Further applications of cyclic vinylsilanes thus obtained are now under investigation.

References and Notes

- 1) Silafunctional compounds in organic synthesis. Part 41. Part 40: K. Tamao, E. Nakajo, Y. Ito, *Tetrahedron*, **44**, 3997 (1988). Part 39: K. Tamao, Y. Nakagawa, H. Arai, N. Higuchi, and Y. Ito, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **110**, 3712 (1988).
- 2) (a) E. W. Colvin, "Silicon in Organic Synthesis", Butterworths, London, 1981. (b) W. P. Weber, "Silicon Reagents for Organic Synthesis", Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1983.
- 3) E.g., C. A. Tsipis, *J. Organomet. Chem.*, **187**, 427 (1980).
- 4) G. Stork, M. E. Jung, E. Colvin, and Y. Noel, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **96**, 3684 (1974).
- 5) (a) K. Tamao, T. Tanaka, T. Nakajima, R. Sumiya, H. Arai, and Y. Ito, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, **27**, 3377 (1986). (b) K. Tamao, T. Nakajima, R. Sumiya, H. Arai, N. Higuchi, and Y. Ito, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **108**, 6090 (1986).
- 6) ¹H NMR (δ , ppm): **3** (200 MHz, CDCl₃) 0.170 (s, 6H), 0.868 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.2-1.45 (m, 8H), 2.084 (dt, *J* = 7.1 and 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.40-2.50 (m, 2H), 3.965 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 5.796 (tt, *J* = 2.6 and 6.8 Hz, 1H); **5** (100 MHz, CCl₄) 0.8-1.15 (m, 3H), 1.38 (br.s, 8H), 2.18 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.63 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.88 (s, 1H), 3.73 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 5.79 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H).
- 7) J. E. Baldwin, *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.*, 734 (1976).
- 8) K. Tamao, M. Kumada, and K. Maeda, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, **25**, 321 (1984).
- 9) K. Tamao, M. Akita, K. Maeda, and M. Kumada, *J. Org. Chem.*, **52**, 1100 (1987).
- 10) In contrast, a propargyl alcohol derivative, 2-nonyn-1-ol, gave only polymeric materials under a similar intramolecular hydrosilation condition; attempted distillation gave a trace amount of volatile product. A longer-chain analog, 4-undecyn-1-ol, underwent intramolecular hydrosilation to give a cyclic product, but in less than 50% yield, together with polymeric materials.
- 11) Utimoto reported a palladium-catalyzed, regioselective cyclization of homopropargyl alcohols where the oxygen functionality was introduced onto the distal acetylene carbon atom (*5-endo-dig* mode), complementarily to the present method: K. Utimoto, *Pure Appl. Chem.*, **55**, 1845 (1983).
- 12) We thank the Ministry of Education, Japan, for a Grant-in-Aid, No. 63550644.

(Received in Japan 13 October 1988)