## Reversible C == N migration of the ethoxycarbonyl group in pyridinium ylides

Yu. G. Gololobov,\* O. V. Dovgan', I. Yu. Krasnova, P. V. Petrovskii, and I. A. Garbuzova

A. N. Nesmeyanov Institute of Organoelement Compounds, Russian Academy of Sciences, 28 ul. Vavilova, 117813 Moscow, Russian Federation. Fax: +7 (095) 135 5085. E-mail: yugol@ineos.ac.ru

Previously,<sup>1</sup> we described C  $\Rightarrow$  N migrations of alkoxycarbonyl groups in a series of organic carbanions and P-zwitterions. For the purpose of further studying rearrangements of this type, the reaction of phenyl isocyanate (a 20% solution in CHCl<sub>3</sub>, 20 °C, 24 h) with pyridinium ylide 1 (prepared from *N*-(diethoxycarbonylmethyl)pyridinium bromide<sup>2</sup>) was investigated (Scheme 1).

In the first stage, obviously, an intermediate 2 is formed. The C--C bond undergoes cleavage, and the ethoxycarbonyl group migrates towards the negatively charged N atom to give ylide 3. The structure of the latter was concluded from the data of elemental analysis and IR and <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectroscopy, as well as from its transformation into pyridinium salt 4 in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The IR spectrum of compound 3 contains both the bands of the carbonyl group conjugated with the carbanionic center (at 1594-1620 cm<sup>-1</sup>) and those of the NCOOEt group (1708 and 1715 cm<sup>-1</sup>). According to <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectral data, the COOEt groups in ylide 3, unlike those in the starting ylide 1, are nonequivalent (signal ratio 1 : 1).

When heated to 100 °C, dry ylide 3 decomposes to give the starting compound 1 (in 60% yield) and poly(phenylisocyanate), thus suggesting that the rearrangement is reversible. Similar migration occurs upon heating ylide 3 in  $CDCl_3$  (60 °C) or upon recrystallization from boiling acetone.

IR spectra were recorded on a Karl Zeiss M-82 instrument (KBr). <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AMX-400 spectrometer (400.26 MHz) in CDCl<sub>1</sub>.

Pyridinium (N-ethoxycarbonyl-N-phenylcarbamoyl)ethoxycarbonylmethylide (3), yield 96%, m.p. 106-109 °C (crystallization without heating from a THF—hexane—acetone mixture, 10:5:1). Found (%): C, 63.84; H, 5.69; N, 7.77.  $C_{19}H_{20}N_2O_5$ . Calculated (%): C, 64.04; H, 5.62; N, 7.87. <sup>1</sup>H NMR, 8: 1.21 (t, 3 H, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>, J = 7.2 Hz); 1.26 (t, 3 H, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>, J =7.2 Hz); 4.14 (q, 2 H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, J = 7.2 Hz): 4.22 (q, 2 H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, J = 7.2 Hz); 7.25—7.30 (m, 5 H, Ph); 7.21 (t, 2 H, H(3) Py, H(5) Py, J = 7.2 Hz); 8.15 (t, 1 H, H(4) Py, J =7.6 Hz); 8.57 (d, 2 H, H(2) Py, H(6) Py, J = 5.6 Hz).

*N*-[(*N*-Ethoxycarbonyl-*N*-phenylcarbamoyl)ethoxycarbonylmethyl]pyridinium methosulfate (4), yield 50%, m.p. 135– 137 °C (from a MeCN—hexane mixture). Found (%): C, 52.70; H, 5.25; N, 6.06.  $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_8S$ . Calculated (%): C, 53.10; H, 5.31; N, 6.19. IR, v/cm<sup>-1</sup>: 1745, 1708 (C=O). <sup>1</sup>H NMR, 8: 1.15 (t, 3 H, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>, J = 7.2 Hz); 1.29 (t, 3 H, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>, J = 7.2 Hz); 2.77 (s, 3 H. CH<sub>3</sub>S); 4.23 (q, 2 H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, J = 7.2 Hz); 4.24 (q, 2 H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, J = 7.2 Hz); 7.30–7.40 (m. 5 H, Ph); 7.78 (s, 1 H. CH); 7.95 (t, 2 H, H(3) Py, H(5) Py, J = 5.6 Hz, J = 7.8 Hz); 8.43 (t, 1 H, H(4) Py, J = 7.8 Hz); 9.13 (d, 2 H, H(2) Py, H(6) Py, J = 5.6 Hz).

This work was financially supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (Project No. 98-03-33117a).

## References

I. Yu. G. Gololobov, M. A. Galkina, O. V. Dovgan', T. I. Guseva, I. Yu. Kuz'mintseva, N. G. Senchenya, and P. V. Petrovskii, *Izv. Akad. Nauk, Ser. Khim.*, 1999, 1643 [Russ. Chem. Bull., 1999, 48, 1622 (Engl. Transl.)].

2. F. Kröhnke, Chem. Ber., 1937, 70, 543.

Received April 10, 2000; in revised form June 13, 2000



Published in Izvestiya Akademii Nauk. Seriya Khimicheskaya, No. 8, pp. 1496-1497, August, 2000.

1066-5285/00/4908-1490 \$25.00 © 2000 Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers