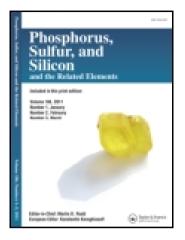
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Stereoselective Epoxidation of bis-Sulfinyl Alkenes and Application to the Asymmetric Synthesis of a-Substituted Carboxylic Acids

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Stereoselective Epoxidation of bis-Sulfinyl Alkenes and Application to the Asymmetric Synthesis of α -Substituted Carboxylic Acids

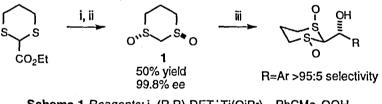
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Ketene thioacetals 3 can be easily prepared in optically pure form and react diastereoselectively with metal peroxides. The resulting bis-sulfinyl oxiranes can be converted in a single step to α -substituted acids.

INTRODUCTION

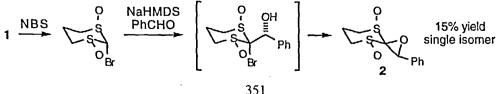
1,3-dithiane-1,3-dioxide 1 can be prepared in optically pure form via Modena oxidation of 1,3-dithiane-2-ethylcarboxylate.¹ It has been found to be effective as a diastereoselective carbonyl anion equivalent in reactions with aldehydes (scheme 1).²



Scheme 1 Reagents: i, (R,R)-DET, Ti(OiPr)4, PhCMe2OOH, CH₂Cl₂; ii, NaOH, H₂O; iii, NaHMDS, RCHO, THF, py

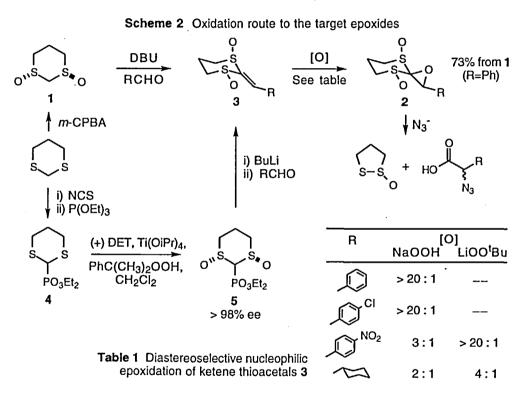
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We initially envisaged expanding on this chemistry by using 2-halo-1,3-dithiane-1,3dioxide as a carbonyl anion equivalent in Darzens type reactions, providing access to spirocyclic epoxides 2. Diastereoselective addition to aldehydes was achieved^{3,4} but the ring closure step proved problematic, giving low overall yields of epoxides.



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Excellent diastereoselectivities in epoxidations of electron deficient alkenes have been achieved by Jackson, using metal peroxides as nucleophilic oxidants.⁵ We decided to apply his conditions to the oxidation of the ketene thioacetals 3, prepared by aldol condensation of 1 with aldehydes. This was found to be a successful, highly diastereoselective alternative route to 2 (table 1). A more general route to the ketene thioacetals 3 was developed using Wadsworth-Emmons type reactions of phosphonate 5 with aldehydes. Subjection of dithiane phosphonate 4 to the Modena asymmetric oxidation conditions afforded the dioxide 5 in high enantiomeric excess (scheme 2).



The masked carboxylic acid functionality α - to the newly formed stereocentre was revealed by nucleophilic opening of the epoxide.

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