

A Novel C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>11</sub><sup>+</sup> Cation

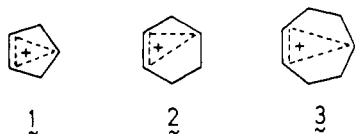
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Winstein's concept of homoaromaticity<sup>1</sup> proved to be most useful in the field of carbocations.<sup>2</sup>  $\pi$ -Delocalization is expected to decrease as the number of saturated, interrupting centers increases.<sup>2</sup> However, the limits of "bridge extension" are not obvious. The bishomocyclopropenyl cations **1** and **2** intervene in solvolyses of cyclopent-3-enyl and cyclohex-3-enyl tosylates, respectively.<sup>3,4</sup> Cation **1** has also been generated by protonation of 3-cyclo-



pentenylidene,<sup>5</sup> and **2** was found to arise from bicyclo[2.2.0]-hex-*exo*-2-yl tosylate.<sup>6</sup> The homologous ion **3** has not been accessible from cyclohept-4-enyl precursors.<sup>7</sup> We report here on a  $\sigma$  route to **3**.

Acetolyses of the epimeric bicyclo[3.2.0]hept-2-yl brosylates (**4**-OBs, **6**-OBs) afforded bicyclo[3.2.0]hept-*exo*-2-yl acetate (**4**-OAc) and 7-norbornyl acetate (**5**-OAc).<sup>8,9</sup> The higher **4**/**5** ratio observed with **6**-OBs may be attributed to ion pairing and/or  $k_s$  processes. The nitrous acid deamination of the *exo*-amine **4**-NH<sub>2</sub><sup>10</sup> gave a product distribution closely resembling that obtained from **4**-OBs (Table I). In contrast, the *endo*-amine **6**-NH<sub>2</sub><sup>10</sup> produced a substantial fraction of *endo*-alcohol **6**-OH and small amounts of cyclohept-4-enol (**7**-OH). Fragmentation was greatly enhanced with 5-methylbicyclo[3.2.0]hept-*endo*-2-ylamine (**8**),<sup>10</sup> which gave 1-methylcyclohept-4-enol (**9**) as the major product (66%). Only traces of **9** ( $\leq 0.2\%$ ) were formed from the *exo*-amine **10** (Scheme I).

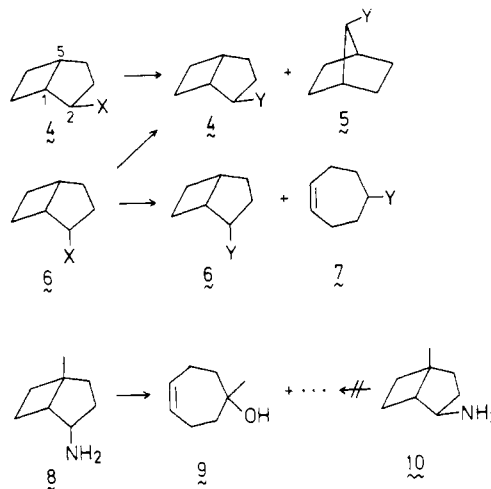
Obviously, bicyclo[3.2.0]heptane-*exo*-2-diazonium and -*endo*-2-diazonium ions decompose, at least in part, by different reaction paths. Participation of the C-1-C-5 bond in **6**-N<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>, with consequent intervention of **3**, is a suggestive route to **6**-OH and **7**-OH. In accordance with these ideas, diazotization of [2-<sup>2</sup>H]**6**-NH<sub>2</sub> produced **6**-OH with an even distribution of the deuterium among C-1 and C-2 (Scheme II). In contrast, **4**-OH was formed without scrambling of the label (<sup>2</sup>H NMR,  $\pm 2\%$ ). Not surprisingly, the deuterium was located at C-1 of **5**-OH and at C-4,5 of **7**-OH. Complementary evidence came from the diazotization of optically

Table I. Product Distributions (%)

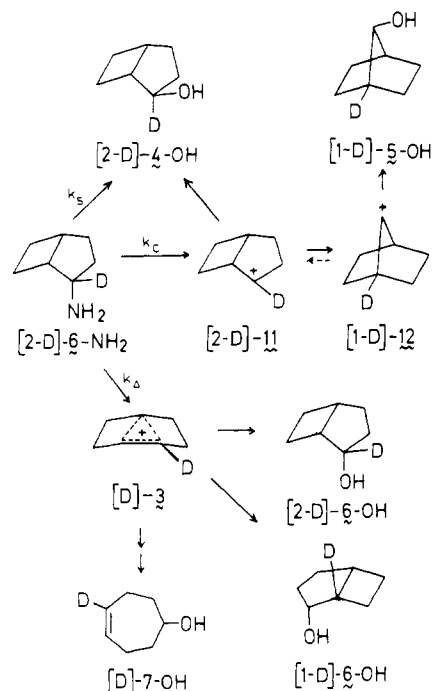
reaction	4-OR	5-OR	6-OR	7-OR
4-OBs, HOAc <sup>8,9</sup>	5	94		
6-OBs, HOAc <sup>9</sup>	26	73		
4-NH <sub>2</sub> , HNO <sub>2</sub> , H <sub>2</sub> O <sup>a</sup>	8.1	91.0	0.8	0.1
6-NH <sub>2</sub> , HNO <sub>2</sub> , H <sub>2</sub> O <sup>a</sup>	15.0	47.6	30.6	6.8

<sup>a</sup> NaNO<sub>2</sub>, aqueous perchloric acid, pH 3.5.

Scheme I



Scheme II



active **6**-NH<sub>2</sub>.<sup>12</sup> We obtained racemic **6**-OH whereas **4**-OH was enantiomerically pure.<sup>13</sup>

Our results strongly support **3** as the immediate precursor to **6**-OH. Rapid equilibration of open ions, **11**  $\rightleftharpoons$  **11'**, is incompatible

(12) Fermenting yeast reduction of bicyclo[3.2.0]heptan-2-one afforded (1*R*,5*R*)-**6**-OH (e.e. 80%) whereas diisopinocampheylborane and bicyclo[3.2.0]hept-2-ene gave (1*S*,5*S*)-**4**-OH (ee 82%; configuration assigned by CD of the ketone). The alcohols were processed as above<sup>10</sup> to **6**-NH<sub>2</sub> whose enantiomeric excess (82%) was confirmed by GC of the *N*-(trifluoroacetyl)-(*S*)-prolylamide.

(13) Base-line separation of the enantiomers of **6**-OH was achieved by GC on glass capillaries coated with optically active polypropylene glycol.<sup>14</sup> The enantiomers of **4**-OH gave overlapping peaks. Therefore, **4**-OH was isolated by preparative GC and converted into **6**-OH (PCC oxidation followed by LiAlH<sub>4</sub> reduction) for analysis.

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 (10) *exo*-Amine **4**-NH<sub>2</sub> was prepared from **6**-OTs by azide displacement (NaN<sub>3</sub>, Me<sub>2</sub>SO, 80 °C, 24 h, 86%) followed by LiAlH<sub>4</sub> reduction of **4**-N<sub>3</sub> (64%). *endo*-Amine **6**-NH<sub>2</sub> was obtained by hydrogenation (PtO<sub>2</sub>, HOAc) of bicyclo[3.2.0]heptan-2-one oxime (76%). Analogous procedures were applied to 5-methylbicyclo[3.2.0]heptan-2-one,<sup>11</sup> yielding **8** and **10**, respectively.  
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with the absence of deuterium scrambling (racemization) in **4-OH**. These data also exclude significant "leakage" from **3** to **11**. The structure(s) of the intermediate(s) en route to **4** and **5** will be discussed in a forthcoming full paper.<sup>15</sup> The **4-OH/6-OH** ratios of **4-NH<sub>2</sub>** and **6-NH<sub>2</sub>** (Table I) indicate that solvolytic displacement ( $k_s$ ) contributes to the formation of **4-OH** from **6-N<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>**.

The generation of **3** from **6-N<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>**, but not from **6-OBs**, deserves comment. The small activation energy of nitrogen extrusion from diazonium ions brings the rates of several competing processes ( $k_s$ ,  $k_c$ ,  $k_\Delta$ ) closer together.<sup>16</sup> As a rule,  $k_\Delta$  processes provide low-energy reaction paths and are therefore more prominent in solvolysis than in deamination. The present case is thought to be exceptional because bridging is associated with increased strain energy. Thus  $k_\Delta$  is accentuated by the better leaving group. Our observations with **6-NH<sub>2</sub>** parallel previous reports on *endo*-2-norbornylamine<sup>14</sup> and add a new species to the  $C_7H_{11}^+$  manifold.<sup>17</sup>

(15) The symmetrical 7-norbornyl cation (**12**), drawn here for the sake of simplicity, is not an adequate representation; see: Sunko, D. E.; Vancik, H.; Deljac, V.; Milun, M. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1983**, *105*, 5364 and references cited therein.

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(17) A referee has pointed out that our data do not distinguish the bi-homocyclopropenyl cation **3** from a pair of rapidly equilibrating homoallylic ions,  $A \rightleftharpoons A'$ . The open 4-cycloheptenyl cation (**B**), although not a precursor



to the bicyclo[3.2.0]heptan-2-ols,<sup>7</sup> may intervene on the reaction path from **3** to **7**.

### Photoactivated Stereospecific Cleavage of Double-Helical DNA by Cobalt(III) Complexes

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There has been considerable interest in DNA endonucleolytic cleavage reactions that are activated by metal ions,<sup>1,2</sup> both for the preparation of "footprinting" reagents<sup>3</sup> and as models for the reactivity of some antitumor antibiotics, notably bleomycin<sup>4</sup> and streptonigrin.<sup>5</sup> The features common to these complexes are that the molecule has a high affinity for double-stranded DNA and that the molecule binds a redox-active metal ion cofactor. The delivery of high concentrations of metal ion to the helix, in locally

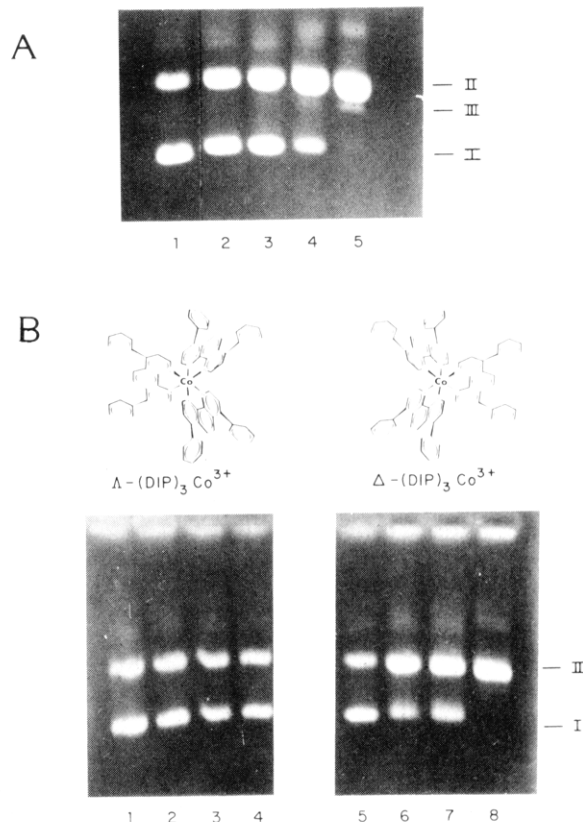
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**Figure 1.** (A) Cleavage of plasmid ColE1 DNA in the presence of  $(\text{phen})_3\text{Co}^{3+}$  and light. The 1% agarose gel shows the distribution of DNA forms (100  $\mu\text{M}$  nucleotide) initially without cobalt (lane 1) and after irradiation at 254 nm (4-W mercury lamp) in the presence of 10  $\mu\text{M}$   $\text{Co}(\text{phen})_3^{3+}$  for 0, 20, 40, and 60 min (lanes 2-5, left to right). The samples were incubated in 50 mM Tris acetate buffer, pH 7.0, and 18 mM NaCl and then electrophoresed for 1 h at 60 V and stained with ethidium. (B) The cleavage is also stereoselective. Plasmid ColE1 DNA (100  $\mu\text{M}$ ) was incubated with  $\Lambda$ - (left) or  $\Delta$ - $\text{Co}(\text{DIP})_3^{3+}$  (right) (5  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and irradiated for 0, 0.5, 1.0, or 1.5 h (lanes 1-4 and 5-8 for the  $\Lambda$  and  $\Delta$  isomers, respectively). Incubation of this DNA with  $\Lambda$ - $\text{Co}(\text{DIP})_3^{3+}$  in light has no effect, while incubation with  $\Delta$ - $\text{Co}(\text{DIP})_3^{3+}$  in light causes complete conversion of form I to form II.

generating oxygen or hydroxide radicals, yields an efficient DNA cleavage reaction. We have demonstrated<sup>6</sup> that tris(phenanthroline) complexes of zinc(II) and ruthenium(II) display enantiomeric selectivity in binding to DNA. This chiral discrimination is enhanced markedly in the case of tris(diphenylphenanthroline)ruthenium(II) isomers, which serve as spectroscopic probes in solution to distinguish right- and left-handed DNA helices.<sup>7</sup> It occurred to us that a *stereospecific* DNA nicking agent might be prepared by using tris(diphenylphenanthroline) complexes with the suitable choice of a redox-active metal; metallointercalation reagents<sup>8</sup> offer that flexibility. Our work has been prompted also by the finding<sup>9</sup> that cobalt(III) bleomycins cleave DNA in the presence of light.<sup>10</sup> We report here that tris(phenanthroline)cobalt(III)<sup>11</sup> at low concentrations cleaves

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