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Regio- and Stereoselective Lithiation of Terminal Oxazolinylaziridines: The Aziridine *N*-Substituent and the Oxazolinyl Group Effect†

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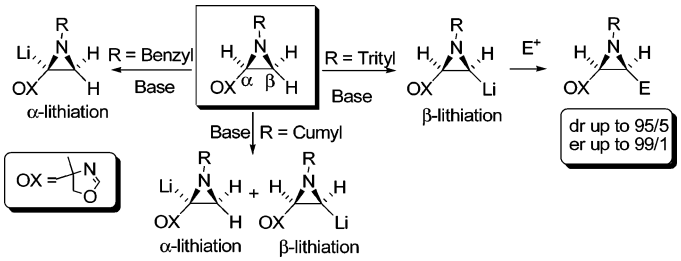
ABSTRACT



The regioselective lithiation of terminal oxazolinylaziridines has been investigated. The steric hindrance of the nitrogen substituent in 1-trityl-2-oxazolinylaziridine 3a, combined with the coordinating ability of the oxazolinyl group, causes *β*-lithiation, whereas a completely regioselective α-lithiation is observed with the much less sterically demanding 1-benzyl-2-oxazolinylaziridine 3c and a competition between α- and *β*-lithiation occurs with 1-cumyl-2-oxazolinylaziridine 3b in which the *N*-substituent has a steric hindrance in between the trityl and the benzyl groups. The application of the lithiation-trapping sequence for the preparation of enantioenriched 2,3-*cis*-disubstituted oxazolinylaziridines and aziridino-*γ*-lactones is also reported.

Lithiation-induced functionalization of simple and easily available aziridines has become a very useful synthetic strategy for the preparation of more functionalized aziridines and products that can be derived from them.[1]

Regioselectivity of the lithiation reaction of aziridines is dramatically dependent upon the aziridine ring substitution: e.g., 1-alkyl-2-phenyl aziridines are smoothly *ortho*-lithiated, *trans*-1-alkyl-2,3-diphenylaziridines are cleanly α-lithiated, and the corresponding cis isomers are not lithiated at all (Figure 1).[2] Moreover, it occurs that with an electron-withdrawing group (EWG) on one of the aziridine ring atoms, lithiation takes place normally α to that group,[3] whereas with alkyl-substituted terminal aziridines (bearing

† Dedicated to the memory of Professor Yoshihiko Ito of the University of Kyoto for his outstanding contribution in the fields of synthetic and organometallic chemistry.

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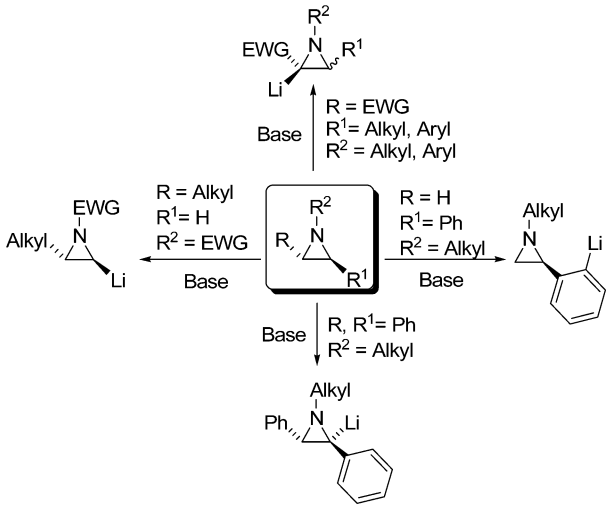
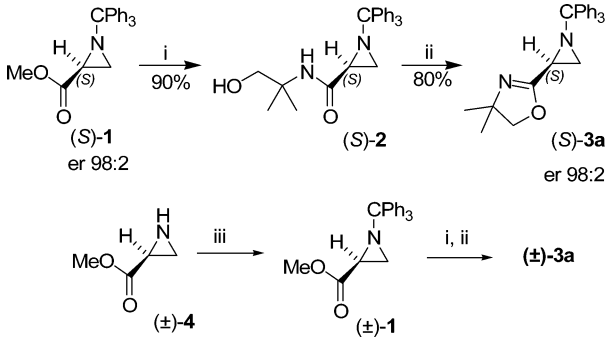


Figure 1. Regioselective lithiation of aziridines: the ring substituents effect.

an EWG on the nitrogen), lithiation takes place at the β-position trans to the alkyl group (Figure 1).[4]

The oxazolinyl group has proven to be an extraordinary good stabilizing group either for oxiranyl or aziridinyl anions.[3a,5] In its presence, lithiation occurs always α to it if there is an α hydrogen; it occurs β only when there is no α hydrogen. We report here the first example of a stereoselective lithiation taking place β to the electron-withdrawing aziridine ring substituent as in the case of 1-trityl-2-oxazolinylaziridine **3a** (Scheme 1).

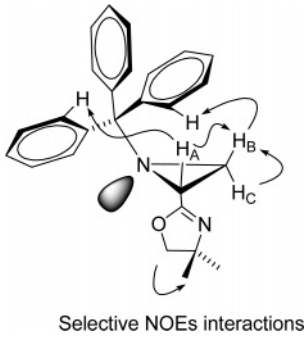
Scheme 1[a]



[a] Key: i: (a) 2-methyl-2-amino-1-propanol (2.5 equiv); (b) *n*-BuLi (2.2 equiv), toluene, $LaCl_3$, 100 °C. ii: DAST (1 equiv), CH_2Cl_2, −78 °C. iii: Ph_3CBr, NaH, THF, 25 °C.

Optically active 1-trityl-2-oxazolinylaziridine (*S*)-**3a** [enantiomeric ratio (er): 98/2] was prepared from the commercially available (*S*)-1-trityl-2-methoxycarbonyl aziridine **1** (er: 98/2) (Scheme 1) upon treatment with 2-methyl-2-amino-1-propanol and *n*-BuLi in toluene[6] and subsequent reaction of the resulting amide (*S*)-**2** with diethylamino sulfurtrifluoride (DAST),[7] whereas the corresponding racemic aziridine (±)-**3a** was prepared starting from racemic aziridine (±)-**1**, which in turn was obtained from the commercially available methylaziridine-2-carboxylate (±)-**4** upon alkylation with tritylbromide (Scheme 1).[8]

Aziridine (*S*)-**3a** was spectroscopically characterized: dynamic NMR proved that, under the used reaction conditions (THF, −70 °C), (*S*)-**3a** is present as one main invertomer, the one that sets the oxazolinyl and trityl groups trans to each other (Figure 2), as ascertained by NOESY experiments.[9]



Selective NOEs interactions

Figure 2. Selective NOEs interactions.

With the aziridine (*S*)-**3a** in hand, we subjected it to deprotonation, making use of strong bases. It was found that the best conditions of deprotonation are: *s*-BuLi (2 equiv), TMEDA (2 equiv), THF, 2h, −70 °C. Under these conditions, the aziridine (*S*)-**3a** gave a deep-red solution likely containing the lithiated species (*S*,*S*)-**3a**-Li, which decolorized upon quenching with excess D_2O; usual workup furnished almost quantitatively 3-deuterio aziridine **5a** (Table 1), as ascertained by ESI-MS and NMR analysis.

It is remarkable that lithiation occurs at the β position cis with respect to the oxazolinyl group although in the presence of the more acidic α hydrogen. This result can be explained with the strong stabilizing effect of the oxazolinyl group[10] which chelates the β-lithiated species (*S*,*S*)-**3a**-Li and the presence of the sterically demanding *N*-trityl group which protects the other two aziridine-ring hydrogens from lithiation by creating a sort of "umbrella" on them. This hypothesis is

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(9) Dynamic ^{1}H NMR experiments performed in THF-d_8 on aziridine **3a** revealed only one set of signals for the aziridine protons in the range 293−195 K.

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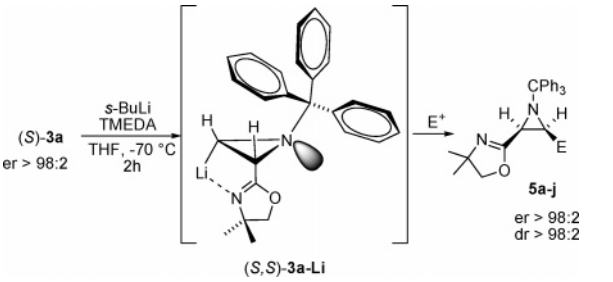
Table 1. Lithiation-Trapping Sequence of Aziridine (*S*)-**3a** with Electrophiles



electrophiles	aziridine **5**	yield (%)[a]	er
D_2O	**5a**	90	–[b]
Me_3SiCl	**5b**	70	–[b]
MeI	**5c**	75	>99:1[c]
BnBr	**5d**	55	>99:1[c]
Bu_3SnCl	**5e**	75	>99:1[c]
Allyl Me_2SiCl	**5f**	70	>99:1[c]
EtI	**5g**	60	–[b]
AllylBr	**5h**	66	–[b]
PhCON(Me)OMe	**5i**	70	–[b]
PhSSPh	**5j**	50	>99:1[c]

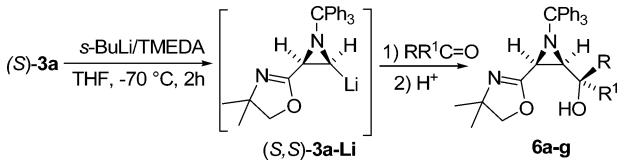
[a] Isolated yields. [b] Enantiomeric ratio not determined. [c] Enantiomeric ratio established by HPLC analysis on Chiracel OD−H or by ^{1}H NMR (see Supporting Information).

supported by the evidence that *cis*-2-(oxazolin-2-yl)-3-trimethylsilyl-1-tritylaziridine **5b**, prepared by capturing (*S*,*S*)-**3a**-Li with Me_3SiCl, could be neither β- nor α-lithiated under varied conditions (*s*-BuLi, *t*-BuLi, MeLi). Therefore, the lithiation-deuteration sequence carried out on (*S*)-**3a** proceeds regio and stereospecifically affording the aziridine **5a**. The role of the oxazolinyl group for the above-described regio- and stereoselectivity seems to be crucial as its precursor, the 1-trityl-2-methoxycarbonyl aziridine **1**, undergoes addition to the ester functionality upon treatment with *s*-BuLi or LDA.

The synthetic utility of lithiated aziridine (*S*,*S*)-**3a**-Li was then checked by its trapping with several electrophiles. Reactions with halides (MeI, Bu_3SnCl, Me_3SiCl, AllylMe_2-SiCl, AllylBr, EtI, BnBr) and other electrophiles led to the formation of highly enantiomerically enriched *cis*-2,3-disubstituted aziridines **5b**−**j** in good yields (Table 1): in all cases a $S_E$ret mechanism is likely to occur.[11] It might be useful to point out that while lithiation/trapping of a terminal aziridine such as (*S*)-**3a** leads to *cis*-configured oxazolinyl-aziridines, the reported lithiation/trapping of terminal *N*-*tert*-butylsulfonyl-2-alkylaziridines leads to *trans*-configured aziridines.[4]

The reaction of (*S*,*S*)-**3a**-Li, with carbonyl compounds (aldehydes and ketones) was successively studied. In all cases, the reactions with aldehydes proceeded with very high diastereoselectivity at the newly created stereocentre, as determined by an ^{1}H NMR analysis, to give hydroxyalkyl-aziridines **6b**−**f**, whereas very poor or no diastereoselectivity was observed with acetophenone to give **6g** (Table 2).[12]

Table 2. Lithiation-Trapping Sequence of Aziridine (*S*)-**3a** with Carbonyl Compounds

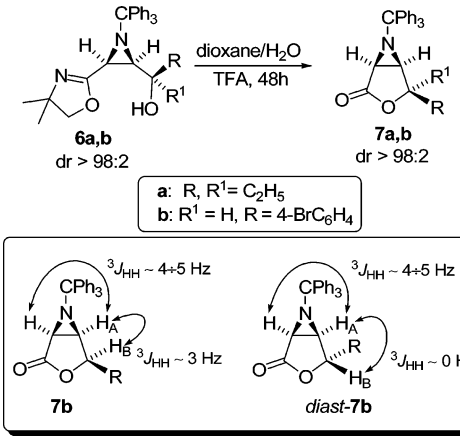


R	R^1	aziridine **6**	yield (%)[a]	dr[b]	er
Et	Et	**6a**	60	–	–[d]
4-BrC_6H_4	H	**6b**	80	90/10	> 99:1[c]
Ph	H	**6c**	80	90/10	> 99:1[c]
4-$MeOC_6H_4$	H	**6d**	70	95/5	–[d]
2-Furyl	H	**6e**	70	90/10	–[d]
t-Bu	H	**6f**	75	75/25	> 99 :1[c]
Ph	Me	**6g**	50	50/50	–[d,e]

[a] Isolated yields. [b] Diastereomeric ratio (dr) calculated on the basis of ^{1}H NMR spectrum of the crude reaction mixture. [c] Enantiomeric ratio established by HPLC analysis on a Chiracel OD−H column or by ^{1}H NMR (see Supporting Information). [d] Enantiomeric ratio not determined. [e] Stereochemistry not established for the two diastereomers.

Interestingly, treatment of racemic aziridines **6a**,**b** with trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) in dioxane/water at r.t. for 48 h resulted in the formation of 2,3-aziridino-γ-lactones **7a**,**b**, which are useful buiding blocks in the synthesis of analogues of L-glutamic acid, an important neurotransmitter of the central nervous system (Scheme 2).

Scheme 2

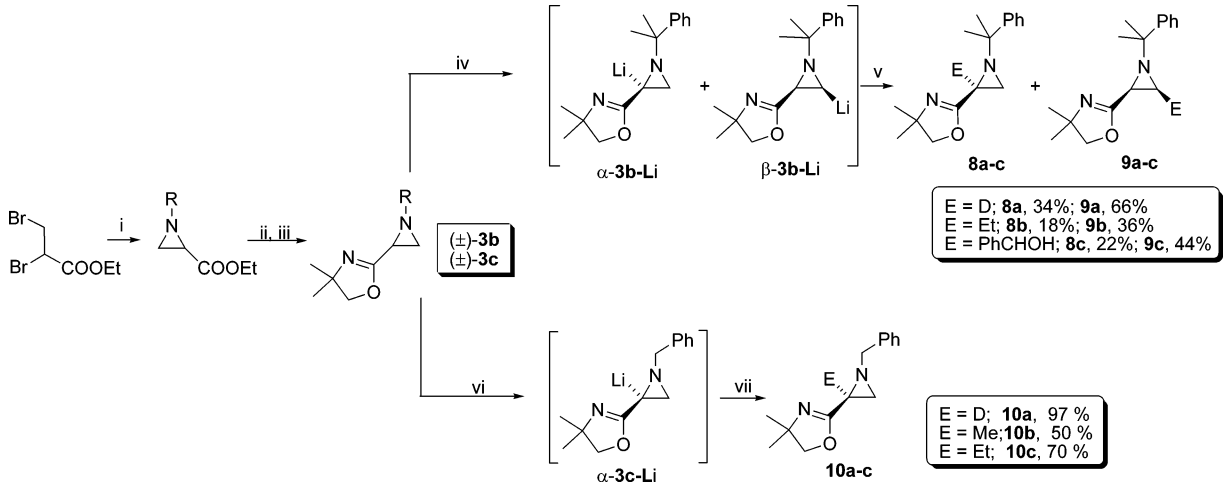


Stereochemistry of **7b** was determined by comparing the two vicinal coupling constant values found between H_A and H_B (see Scheme 2) for the two diastereomers **7b** and *diast*-

(11) The cis stereochemistry to aziridines **5** and **6** was assigned on the basis of the $^3J_{HH}$ coupling constants between the two aziridinyl protons ranging from 5.5 to 7.0 Hz, (see Supporting Information); see also: Yonezawa, T.; Morishima, I. *J. Mol. Spectrom.* **1968**, *27*, 210−217.

(12) In two cases (**6a** and **6b**), the configuration of the major diastereomer was unambiguously determined by further conversion into **7a**,**b** whose stereochemistry was deduced by NMR analysis (vide infra).

Scheme 3[a]



[a] Key: i: RNH_2, EtOH, Et_3N; ii: (a) 2-methyl-2-amino-1-propanol (2.5 equiv); (b) *n*-BuLi (2.2 equiv), toluene, $LaCl_3$. iii: Et_2NSF_3 (1 equiv), CH_2Cl_2, −98 °C (**3b**: R = $PhC(CH_3)_2$, 35%; **3c**: R = $PhCH_2$, 40%). iv: *s*-BuLi/TMEDA, 2h, THF −98 °C. v: Electrophile (D_2O, EtI, PhCHO). vi: *n*-BuLi, THF, 2h, −98 °C. vii: Electrophile (D_2O, MeI, EtI).

7b, as similarly reported for 2,3-aziridino-γ-lactones of the same configuration.[13]

For the sake of comparison and to get more insight about the role of the nitrogen substituent with reference to the steric demand, *N*-cumyl- and *N*-benzyl oxazolinylaziridines (±)-**3b** and (±)-**3c**[14] were prepared, as reported in Scheme 3, and investigated.

A competition between α and β lithiation (with respect to the oxazolinyl ring) occurred with the *N*-cumylaziridine (±)-**3b** as proved by the trapping of the lithiated intermediates α-**3b**-Li and β-**3b**-Li with D_2O, PhCHO, and EtI (Scheme 3). A careful examination of the ^{1}H NMR spectrum of the crude obtained in the deuteration reaction revealed that the α/β ratio (**8a**/**9a**, 94% D both) was 1:2 being the β product the most favored one. The same preference for the β product was observed in the reaction with EtI (**8b**/**9b** = 1/2) and with PhCHO (**8c**/**9c** = 1/2).[15]

Interestingly, the *n*-BuLi mediated lithiation of *N*-benzyl-oxazolinylaziridine (±)-**3c** occurred exclusively at the α position and the corresponding intermediate α-**3c**-Li could be trapped with electrophiles to furnish 2,2-disubstituted aziridines **10a**−**c**.[16]

In summary, 1-alkyl-2-oxazolinylaziridines undergo smooth α- and/or β-lithiation depending upon the steric demand of the nitrogen substituent, thus giving access to *cis*-configured 2,3-disubstituted and 2,2-disubstituted aziridines. It is quite remarkable that, for steric reasons, 1-trityl-2-oxazolinylaziridine **3a** undergoes exclusive β-lithiation despite the presence of a much more acidic hydrogen at the α-position, whereas 1-benzyl-2-oxazolinyaziridine **3c** gives only α-lithiation. The utility of the reported methodology resides in the stereoselectivity of the reaction of configurationally stable β-lithiated intermediates and also in the fact that the oxazolinyl group is amenable to synthetic eleboration as shown in the preparation of 2,3-aziridino-γ-lactones **7**. Further investigation will focus on the synthetic application of the above lithiated aziridines.

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Supporting Information Available: Experimental procedures and compound characterizations. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org

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(15) Compounds **8b** and **9b** were isolated in 18 and 36% yield, respectively. The reaction with PhCHO gave **8c** in 22% yield as 1:1 mixture of diastereomers and **9c** in 44% yield as a single diastereomer whose stereochemistry, at the newly created stereogenic centre, has not been determined yet.

(16) Compound **10a** was obtained with 97% of deuterium incorporation; compounds **10b** (50% yield) and **10c** (70% yield) show two slowly equilibrating invertomers in the ^{1}H NMR spectra.