

gen chloride.¹¹ The yield of **1** based on α,α -dichlorotoluene consumption also increases as hydrogen chloride increases. This result suggests that a higher mixing ratio of hydrogen chloride content suppress the decomposition of α,α -dichlorotoluene better. In the case of mole ratio of reactants higher than 1:6, however, about same amounts of products (**1-5**) were obtained.

In summary, we have shown that the direct synthesis of α,α -bis(silyl)toluenes successfully by reacting elemental silicon with a mixture of α,α -dichlorotoluene and hydrogen chloride in the presence of copper catalyst.

Acknowledgment. This research was supported financially by the Ministry of Science and Technology of Korea (Project 2N11700).

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6. Characterization data for 1,1,3,3-tetrachloro-2-phenyl-1,3-disilapropane (**1**): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.80 (t, $J=1.9$ Hz, 1H, CH), 5.71 (d, $J=1.9$ Hz, 2H, Si-H), 7.21-7.42 (m, 5H, ArH); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 35.39 (CH), 127.22, 129.40, 129.63, 131.07 (Ar). HRMS (m/e): calcd for C₇H₆Cl₄Si₂ (M⁺), 287.8919; found, 287.8914.
7. Characterization data for 1,1,1,3,3,3-pentachloro-2-phenyl-1,3-disilapropane (**2**): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.98 (d, $J=1.9$ Hz, 1H, CH), 5.74 (d, $J=1.9$ Hz, 1H, Si-H), 7.20-7.43 (m, 5H, ArH); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 38.98 (CH), 127.50, 129.53, 129.77, 130.58 (Ar). HRMS (m/e): calcd for C₇H₇Cl₅Si₂ (M⁺), 321.8529; found, 321.8539.
8. Characterization data for 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexachloro-2-phenyl-1,3-disilapropane (**3**): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 3.17 (s, 1H, CH), 7.26-7.42 (m, 5H, ArH); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃) δ 42.25 (CH), 127.76, 129.36, 130.15, 130.32 (Ar). HRMS (m/e): calcd for C₇H₆Cl₆Si₂ (M⁺), 355.8139; found, 355.8177.
9. Benzylchlorosilane (**4**): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.76 (d, $J=2.0$ Hz, 2H, CH₂), 5.54 (t, $J=2.0$ Hz, 1H, Si-H), 7.18-7.37 (m, 5H, ArH).
10. Benzyltrichlorosilane (**5**): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 2.92 (s, 2H, CH₂), 7.29-7.36 (m, 5H, ArH).
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Diels-Alder Reactions of α -Phenylthio- o -Quinodimethanes

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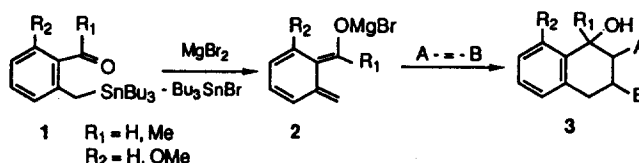
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Received May 4, 1995

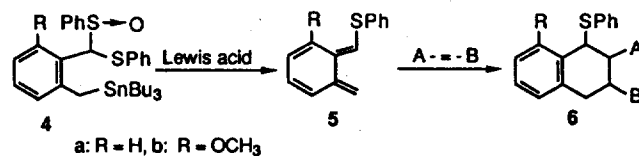
The generation and synthetic utility of o -quinodimethanes as the diene partner in Diels-Alder cycloaddition reactions is well documented.¹ In the previous report,² we found that the reactions of stannyl aldehydes and ketones **1** with anhydrous MgBr₂ at 0 °C in CH₂Cl₂ led to α -oxy- o -quinodimethanes **2**, which could be trapped as Diels-Alder adducts in good yields (Scheme 1).

As an extension of this study, we now wish to report a new and mild method for the generation of α -phenylthio- o -quinodimethanes **5** by the Lewis-acid promoted internal carbon-tin bond cleavage reaction of dithioacetal S-oxides **4** (Scheme 2). The method utilizes the potential of the C-Sn σ bond as a latent carbanionic nucleophile³ and the sensitivity of sulfoxides as a leaving group in the presence of Lewis acids.⁴ It is noteworthy that despite the well-known activating and regiodirecting effects of the sulfur substituents on diene in Diels-Alder reaction,⁵ no report has yet been described concerning the generation and cycloadditions of o -quinodimethanes bearing the sulfur substituents at the α position.

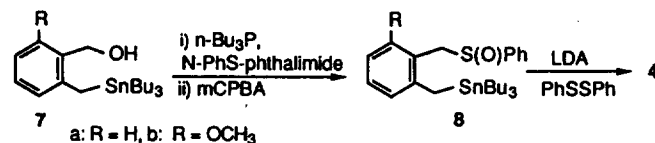
The requisite precursors **4** employed in the present study were easily prepared from the known stannyl alcohols **7**^{2,3} in three steps (Scheme 3). Reaction of **7** with n -Bu₃P and N -(phenylthio)phthalimide in benzene at room temperature⁶ afforded their corresponding sulfides, which were subjected to m CPBA oxidation (1 equiv, -78°-50 °C/CH₂Cl₂/2 h) to give sulfoxides **8** in 70-75% overall yields. Sequential treat-



Scheme 1.

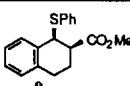
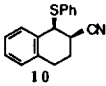
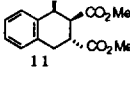
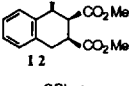
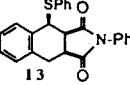
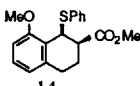
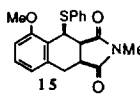
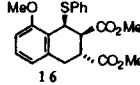


Scheme 2.



Scheme 3.

Table 1. Cycloadditions of α -Phenylthio-*o*-quinodimethanes with Dienophiles^a

Entry	Stannane	Dienophile (Molar equiv)	Endo product	Ratio ^b (endo : exo)	Yield ^c %
1	4a	$\text{CH}_2 = \text{CHCO}_2\text{Me}$ (3)		3.4 : 1	48
				3.6 : 1	36 ^d
				3.0 : 1	42 ^e
2	4a	$\text{CH}_2 = \text{CHCN}$ (3)		9.5 : 1	67
3	4a	trans $\text{MeO}_2\text{CCH}=\text{CHCO}_2\text{Me}$ (2)		1.1 : 1	58
				1.2 : 1	45 ^d
4	4a	cis $\text{MeO}_2\text{CCH}=\text{CHCO}_2\text{Me}$ (2)		2.0 : 1	45
5 ^f	4a	 (1,2)		2.3 : 1	69
				2.4 : 1	57 ^d
6	4b	$\text{CH}_2 = \text{CHCO}_2\text{Me}$ (3)		3.0 : 1	42
7	4b	 (1,2)		3.5 : 1	72
8 ^f	4b	trans $\text{MeO}_2\text{CCH}=\text{CHCO}_2\text{Me}$ (2)		7.2 : 1	61

^aUnless otherwise noted, reactions were carried out at 0 °C-rt in CH_2Cl_2 with 1.2 equiv of ZnBr_2 . ^bIsomeric ratios (endo vs exo) were determined on the crude reaction mixture by 300 MHz ^1H NMR and/or isolation of pure isomers. ^cIsolated combined yields after flash column chromatography. ^dReactions were carried out in CH_2Cl_2 at -20 °C with 2 equiv of $\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$. ^eReactions were carried out in CH_2Cl_2 at 0 °C-rt with 1.2 equiv of MgBr_2 . ^fRef. 7.

ment of sulfoxides **8** with LDA (1.2 equiv, -78 °C– -50 °C/1 h for **8a**, -78 °C/1.5 h for **8b**) and phenyl disulfide (1.1 equiv, -78 °C/1.5 h) in THF to produce **4** (**4a**; 82%, **4b**; 61%).

The *in situ* generation of α -phenylthio-*o*-quinodimethane intermediates **5** and their subsequent Diels-Alder trappings using electron-deficient olefins could be achieved by treatment of **4** with 1.2 equivalent of anhydrous zinc bromide in CH_2Cl_2 at the temperature ranging from 0 °C to room temperature. Table 1 lists up the results of a study of cycloadditions of **5** with various dienophiles. Use of MgBr_2 or trifluoroacetic acid instead of ZnBr_2 also afforded the cycloaddition adducts with similar regio- and stereoselectivities but in slightly lower yields.

The present method is operationally convenient and has been successfully employed on a scale ranging from 0.2–20 mmol. The mild reaction conditions required to effect both the generation of **5** and cycloadditions represent a useful

feature of this method. As expected, cycloaddition with acrylonitrile (entry 2) took place both regio- and stereoselectively to give exclusively 1,2-*cis*, the *endo* adduct. On the other hand, analogous reactions with methyl acrylate (entries 1 and 6) proceeded with less pronounced *endo* to *exo* selectivities. In the cycloaddition between **5b** and dimethyl fumarate a high *endo* to *exo* selectivity (7.2 : 1) was observed (entry 8). The latter case is interesting since it contrasts sharply with the related reaction of **5a**, which added to dimethyl fumarate (entry 3) with virtually no *endo* selectivity. Except for entry 8, cycloaddition reactions with symmetrical dienophiles generally proceeded with a modest degree of *endo* to *exo* selectivities.

In summary, we have shown that anhydrous zinc bromide can effectively promote the conversion of **4** to α -phenylthio-*o*-quinodimethanes **5**, which can then undergo Diels-Alder reactions. Although the observed stereoselectivities is far from optimal, the present method represents the first successful examples of cycloadditions involving α -phenylthio-*o*-quinodimethanes. Further investigations on the scope and some applications of this methodology are in progress.

A representative experimental procedure is as follows (Table 1, entry 5). To a cold (0 °C) stirred solution of **4a** (251 mg, 0.40 mmol) and *N*-phenylmaleimide (83 mg, 0.48 mmol) in dry methylene chloride (2 mL) under argon was added anhydrous zinc bromide (108 mg, 0.48 mmol). After 1 h, the reaction mixture was allowed to warm up to room temperature over 1 h with stirring. The mixture was poured into ice-cold water, extracted with methylene chloride, dried, and concentrated. The residue obtained was redissolved in acetonitrile (25 mL) and then washed with hexane (10 mL, $\times 5$) to remove organotin products. The acetonitrile layer was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel. Elution with hexane/ethyl acetate (4/1) gave *endo* adduct **13** (74 mg) and its *exo* isomer (32 mg) in 69% combined yield.

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 7. **13**: mp 168.5-169.5 °C. IR (KBr); 1710 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3); δ 3.24-3.49 (m, 3H), 3.60 (dd, 1H, $J=9.6$ Hz, $J=5.4$ Hz), 4.68 (d, 1H, $J=5.4$ Hz), 6.81-7.54 (m, 14H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3); δ 28.33, 38.59, 45.73, 50.88, 126.59, 126.93, 126.99, 128.01, 128.22, 128.47, 128.73, 128.99, 129.16, 131.87, 133.26, 134.24, 134.89, 136.90, 175.59, 178.04. **16**: IR (thin film); 1738 cm^{-1} . ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3); 2.85 (dd, 1H, $J=17.1$ Hz, $J=11.9$ Hz), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.22 (dd, 1H, $J=17.1$ Hz, $J=6.3$ Hz), 3.26 (dd, 1H, $J=11.6$ Hz, $J=3.7$ Hz), 3.61 (ddd, 1H, $J=11.9$ Hz, $J=11.6$ Hz, $J=6.3$ Hz), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 5.19 (d, 1H, $J=3.7$ Hz), 6.68-7.57 (m, 8H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3); δ 31.86, 37.70, 45.16, 46.65, 51.04, 52.04, 55.52, 108.27, 120.65, 124.28, 127.08, 128.50, 132.37, 133.65, 134.65, 136.11, 156.42, 171.40, 175.88.

Regio- and Stereoselective Oxyseleenylation of Allylic Alcohol and Its Derivatives

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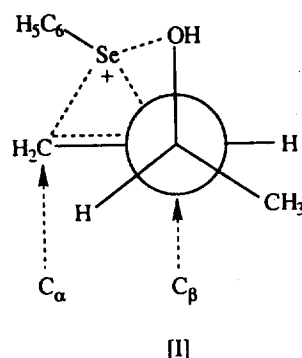
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The electrophilic addition reaction of olefins with selenium species is of considerable interest with respect to the regio- and stereochemical outcome of this reaction¹⁻⁵ and versatile synthetic transformations of the phenylseleno group in the resultant product.⁶ A couple of reports^{2,5} showed that the phenylselenenyl chloride addition to allylic alcohols was performed in a highly regio- and stereoselective manner. Especially, the regio- and stereoselectivity are remarkably controlled in terminal acyclic allylic and cyclic allylic alcohol systems. However, the addition of phenylselenenyl chloride to internal acyclic allylic alcohol system afforded a relatively poor regioselectivity. In contrast to the systematic study of chloroselenylation to allylic alcohol systems, the oxyseleenylation to olefins is limited to the addition reaction of cyclic and acyclic olefins substituted by the alkyl or phenyl group.⁷⁻¹² The solvent plays an important role in the formation of regioisomers in the oxyseleenylation of cyclic system,¹² but the regiochemical outcome in the oxyseleenylation of acyclic system is affected by the steric hindrance or temperature.^{2,9} In spite of the synthetic importance of oxyseleenylation in olefin systems, much less attention has been paid to the oxyseleenylation of allylic alcohol systems which can be a potentially useful synthetic tool for the formation of regio- and stereocontrolled 1,2- or 1,3-diol compounds.^{13,14} Although the hydroxyseleenylation of 3-acetoxycyclohexene with N-phenyl-

selenophthalimide in the presence of water and that of allylic alcohols with phenylselenenyl chloride in the presence of water were studied in recent years, the oxyseleenylation of acyclic allylic alcohol derivatives has not been reported yet, specially from the regio- and stereochemical point of view.^{15,16} In this communication, we wish to describe a regio- and stereochemical aspect in the oxyseleenylation of acyclic allylic alcohol derivatives with phenylselenenyl bromide in methanol.

The first examination of the oxyseleenylation was performed on terminal allylic alcohols. When the reaction of 3-buten-2-ol (**1a**) with phenylselenenyl bromide was performed in CH_2Cl_2 solvent containing 10 equiv. of methanol at 25 °C, the oxyseleenylation adducts **2a**, **3a** and bromoselenenylation adducts were obtained in a 40 : 3 : 57 ratio. Despite the high regioselectivity between oxyseleenylation adducts **2a** and **3a** (93 : 7) was shown, the formation of bromoselenenylation adduct was a serious drawback. However, the treatment of allylic alcohol **1a** with phenylselenenyl bromide in methanol solvent at 25 °C produced an anti-Markovnikov adduct **2a** and a Markovnikov adduct **3a** in 49% yield (**2a** : **3a** = 93 : 7).^{17,18} The bromoselenenylation product was not observed in this reaction and the isomerization of **2a** to **3a** did not occur at all under the employed reaction condition. The regioselectivity of this reaction sharply contrasts to that obtained from the chloroselenenylation of terminal allylic alcohols at 25 °C, which afforded only Markovnikov adduct.⁵ The high regioselectivity can be understood in terms of the steric hindrance between the attacking methanol and seleniranion intermediate [I] which was also suggested in the hydroxyseleenylation of allylic alcohols.¹⁶ Therefore, it is expected that the nucleophilic methanol attacks at the less hindered carbon site (C_α) rather than C_β .



The same reaction at a raised temperature (60 °C) provided the relatively poor regioselectivity (**2a** : **3a** = 81 : 19). Therefore, the similar treatment of other allylic alcohols with phenylselenenyl bromide was carried in methanol solvent at 25 °C. When 3-acetoxy-1-butene (**1b**) was reacted with phenylselenenyl bromide under the suggested reaction condition, an anti-Markovnikov adduct **2b** and a small amount of the bromoselenenylation adduct were isolated in 18% and 0.5% yield, respectively, although the improved regioselectivity was shown. The other regioisomer **3b** was not detected. The isolation of bromoselenenylation adduct indicates that the seleniranion intermediate formed during methoxyseleenylation was in equilibrium somewhat with bromoselenenylation adduct. The formation of **2b** in a relatively low yield may be due