

Stereospecific Trisubstituted Olefin Synthesis *via* Interconversion of Allylic Sulphoxides and Sulphenates

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Summary α -Substituted methallyl *p*-tolyl sulphoxides undergo a [2,3]-sigmatropic rearrangement to allylic sulphenate esters (II) which can be intercepted by suitable nucleophiles, thus providing a new stereospecific route to trisubstituted olefins.

WE report a version of the allylic sulphoxide-sulphenate interconversion¹ which is completely stereospecific and results in the synthesis of trisubstituted olefins (III)

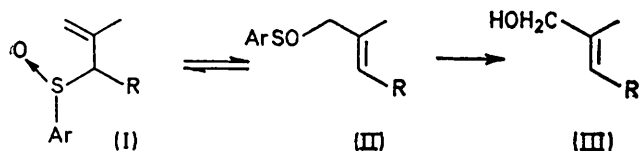


FIGURE. a; R = Bu, b; R = Et, c; R = Me, d; R = H, Ar = *p*-C₆H₄Me.

Treatment of (IIId) with BuLi (-20° , THF), followed by treatment with *p*-toluenesulphenyl chloride² gave (IIId) which was smoothly transformed into (Id), b.p. $107-109^{\circ}/ca. 0.15$ mm [ν_{max} (neat) 1050 (sulphoxide) and 898(=CH₂) cm⁻¹]. This interconversion represents a typical example

of a generalized class of [2,3]-sigmatropic rearrangements.³ Treatment of (Id) with BuLi at -50° C in dry THF followed by the addition of BuI (3 equiv.) afforded (Ia) (90%). Subsequent treatment of (Ia) with thiophenoxide⁴ in MeOH (7 h, 60° C) produced the *trans* allylic alcohol (IIIa) [δ (CCl₄) 5.30(t, =CHCH₂)⁵ 3.90(s, CH₂OH), 1.60(s, C=CCH₃)⁵ p.p.m.] in *ca.* 90% yield. (IIIa) was further identified by comparison of its n.m.r. and i.r. spectra and its retention time on g.l.c. with those of a sample prepared by an alternate route.⁶ Less than 1% of the corresponding *cis* isomer[†] could be detected by g.l.c.

The allylic sulphoxides (Ib) and (Ic) lead, also in high yield, to the olefins (IIIb) and (IIIc) respectively.[†]

The present method of synthesizing trisubstituted olefins as a result of the concerted nature of the sulphoxide-sulphenate rearrangement complements the existing methods of olefin synthesis.⁸

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[†] Satisfactory analytical and/or spectral data, have been obtained for all new compounds.

¹ P. Bickart, F. W. Carson, J. Jacobus, E. G. Miller, and K. Mislow, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1968, **90**, 4869; R. Tang and K. Mislow, *ibid.*, 1970, **92**, 2100; D. A. Evans, G. C. Andrews, and C. L. Sims, *ibid.*, 1971, **93**, 4956.

² F. Kurzer and J. R. Powell, *Org. Synth.*, 1962, Coll. Vol. IV, 934.

³ J. E. Baldwin, R. E. Hackler, and D. P. Kelly, *Chem. Comm.*, 1968, 538.

⁴ D. J. Abbott and C. J. M. Stirling, *J. Chem. Soc., (C)*, 1969, 818.

⁵ K. C. Chan, R. A. Jewell, W. H. Nutting, and H. Rapoport, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1968, **33**, 3382.

⁶ (IIIa) was prepared by SeO₂ oxidation of 2-methylhept-2-ene followed by reduction with NaBH₄ (U.T. Bhalerao and H. Rapoport, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1971, **93**, 4835).

⁷ The *cis* isomer was synthesized *via* the β -oxido ylide procedure of Corey (E. J. Corey and H. Yamamoto, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1970, **92**, 226).

⁸ For a recent review of trisubstituted olefin syntheses, see D. J. Faulkner, *Synthesis*, 1971, 175.