

A Convenient One-pot Synthesis of Polyenic Enol Ethers

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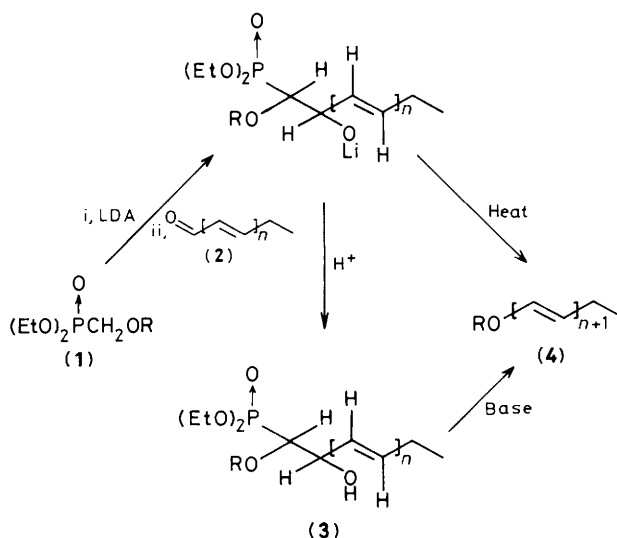
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Diethyl alkoxymethylphosphonates react with unsaturated aldehydes to give polyenic enol ethers with a good stereoselectivity.

Polyene synthesis by Wittig-type reactions has been well documented.¹ The high stereoselectivity and experimental simplicity of the phosphonate olefin synthesis² have made it a popular method for the introduction of unsaturation concurrently with chain lengthening, particularly in the field of natural products and their analogues.¹⁻³

This synthetic tool seemed particularly useful for the synthesis of the polyenic enol ethers required for our studies on the synthesis of a mutagen and its analogues. Several phosphonate reagents have been developed for the preparation of enol ethers from carbonyl compounds,⁴⁻⁶ but unfortunately their use has presented some problems.^{7,8} A diphenylphosphine oxide reagent has recently been reported to give satisfactory yields of methyl enol ethers.^{9,10}

The present paper describes a convenient and highly stereoselective method for the synthesis of the polyenic enol ethers (3) by the reaction of the polyenal (2) with a carbanion of the diethyl alkoxymethylphosphonate (1). Several methods are available for the extension of double bond conjugation in systems containing an aldehyde function.⁴ Two of these were selected as being the most appropriate for the present work.¹¹



The diethyl alkoxyethylphosphonates (**1**) (R = Me, Et, PhCH₂, MeOCH₂CH₂OCH₂) were readily prepared by the Michaelis-Arbuzov reaction of the chloromethyl ethers with triethylphosphite in 85–95% yields. Their anions [lithium di-isopropylamine (LDA) (1.5 equiv.), tetrahydrofuran-hexane, –80 to –100 °C, argon] when added to the polyenals (**2**), gave good yields of the isolated adducts (**3**) (80–90%).†

The adducts (**3**), when treated with KOBu^t or KH (2 equiv., 50 °C, 15 min), gave the polyenic enol ethers (**4**) (15–25% yield of distilled product).† In a one-pot procedure, the lithiated adduct of (**1**) was condensed with (**2**) and the reaction mixture was heated to reflux and left for ≥ 4 h at this temperature. A yield of distilled product of ca. 45–50% was obtained† [b.p. °C/mmHg, R = PhCH₂, n = 0 98/0.05, n = 1 118/0.05, n = 2 162/0.05; R = Et, n = 2 76/0.05; R = Me, n = 2 98/0.5; R = MeOCH₂CH₂OCH₂, n = 2 (40% yield of crude oil)].

This synthesis of the unsaturated polyenic enol ethers is highly stereoselective: the newly-formed double bond has predominantly the *E* configuration (n = 0 *E*:*Z* 80:20; n = 1, 2 *E*:*Z* 100:0; determined by ¹H n.m.r. spectroscopy). The structures of the vinyl ethers were evident from their ¹H n.m.r. spectra; the vinyl protons next to oxygen resonate at low field, and the *Z* (7 Hz) and *E* (13 Hz) ³J coupling constants were unambiguous.^{9,12}

It is of note that, in preliminary experiments using diphenylbenzyloxyphosphine oxide, prepared according to the method of Warren *et al.*,⁹ the ratio of the geometrical isomers of (**4**) was 50:50 for n = 0. Preliminary results, obtained with Li-Zn

exchange in a one-pot procedure, seem promising but the reaction is less stereoselective.

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† Reaction conditions were not optimized. Satisfactory i.r. spectra were obtained for all products. For (**3**, n = 0), ¹H n.m.r. (100 MHz, CDCl₃-Me₄Si, assignment by spin decoupling and [P] irradiation), δ 0.92 (2 × t, 3H, Me), 1.32 (t, 6H, OCH₂CH₃), 1.60 (m, 2H, CH₂), 3.05 (br. s, OH, exch. D₂O), 3.75 (m, 2H, CH-O and CH-P), 4.18 (m, 4H, OCH₂CH₃), 4.72 (m, 2H, CH₂Ph), 7.35 (s, 5H, Ph); corresponding spectra for (**3**, n = 1, 2) are similar. For *E*-(**4**, n = 0), ¹H n.m.r. [conditions as for (**3**)], δ 1.05 (t, 3H, Me), 2.85 (m, 2H, CH₂), 4.70 (s, 2H, CH₂Ph), 4.90 and 6.31 (both dt, 1H each, ³J 12.5 Hz, vinyl H), 7.35 (s, 5H, Ph); spectra for [**4**, n = 0 (*Z*), 1, 2] are analogous.