

A Novel One-pot Synthesis of Fluoroenynes

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A novel one-pot synthesis of fluoroenynes *via* eliminative nucleophilic addition of β -ketophosphonium salts to acetylide anions is described.

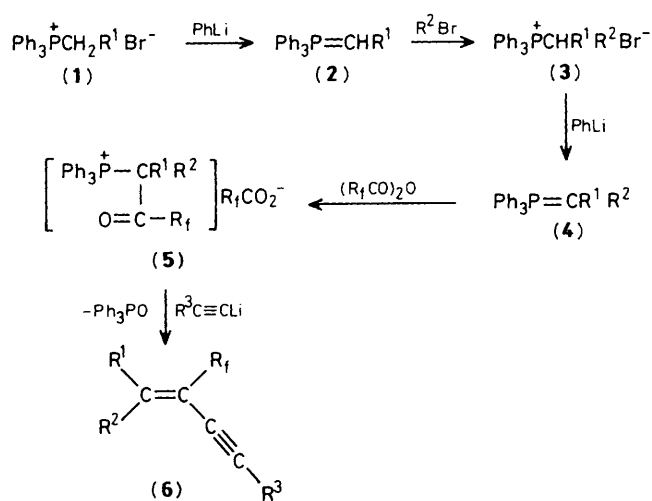
Enynes are important intermediates in synthetic organic chemistry, being essential components in the synthesis of some biologically active compounds¹ and capable of undergoing many useful organic transformations.² Therefore reactions leading to the formation of enynes, especially fluoroenynes,

have attracted much attention. So far as we know, no reports have appeared in the literature reporting a one-pot synthesis of fluoroenynes. A one-pot synthesis of enynes has been reported previously,³ but the starting materials, α -chlorocarbonyl compounds, of that synthesis are not readily available.

Table 1. Synthesis of fluoroenynes (**6**).

| Compound | R ¹ | R ² | R _f | R ³ | Method ^a | B.p., °C/mmHg | Yield, ^b % | E:Z ^c |
|----------|----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| (6a) | Me | PhCH ₂ | CF ₃ | Bu ⁿ | A | 100/1 | 80 | 83:17 |
| (6b) | Me | Pr ⁿ | CF ₃ | Bu ⁿ | A | 92/10 | 72 | 60:40 |
| (6c) | Me | CH ₂ =CHCH ₂ | CF ₃ | Bu ⁿ | A | 90/10 | 47 | 60:40 |
| (6d) | Me | Ph | C ₂ F ₅ | Ph | B | 63–64 ^d | 44 | 98:2 |
| (6e) | Me | Me | CF ₃ | Ph | B | 75/1 | 73 | |
| (6f) | Me | Me | C ₂ F ₅ | Ph | B | 82/1 | 50 | |
| (6g) | Me | Me | n-C ₃ F ₇ | Ph | B | 90/1 | 43 | |
| (6h) | Me | Me | CF ₃ | Bu ⁿ | B | 80/10 | 50 | |
| (6i) | Me | Me | C ₂ F ₅ | Bu ⁿ | B | 85/10 | 70 | |
| (6j) | | -[CH ₂] ₄ - | CF ₃ | Bu ⁿ | B | 95/10 | 61 | |
| (6k) | | -[CH ₂] ₄ - | C ₂ F ₅ | Ph | B | 95/1 | 72 | |

^a Method A: (**1**) used as starting material; method B: (**3**) used as starting material. ^b Isolated yields. All products exhibited n.m.r., i.r., mass spectroscopic analysis consistent with the assigned structures. ^c The ratios of *E*- and *Z*-isomer are estimated on the basis of n.m.r. data. ^d M.p.



We have recently described a novel synthesis of tetrasubstituted fluoroalkenes *via* eliminative nucleophilic addition of β -ketophosphonium salts.⁴ As an extension of this study, we now report a novel one-pot synthesis of fluoroenynes *via* eliminative nucleophilic addition of β -ketophosphonium salts to an acetylide anion. The reaction sequence is shown in Scheme 1.

In a typical procedure a solution of ethylenetriphenylphosphorane (**2a**) generated from ethyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (**1a**) (4 mmol) and phenyl-lithium (4 mmol) in diethyl ether (30 ml) is stirred at 20 °C under nitrogen while a diethyl ether solution of a benzyl bromide (4 mmol) is slowly

added. After stirring at 20 °C for 0.5 h, a second portion of phenyl-lithium (4 mmol) is added. The mixture is stirred for a further 1 h, cooled to -78 °C, and trifluoroacetic anhydride (*ca.* 3.9 mmol) is slowly added until the characteristic ylidic colour disappears. After this addition and stirring at -78 °C for 1 h, an excess of lithium *n*-butylacetylide (*ca.* 9 mmol) is added. The mixture is allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for a further 2 h. The filtrate is collected, diluted with diethyl ether (50 ml), washed with water until neutral, and dried. Evaporation of the solvent gives a residue which is purified by column chromatography on silica gel on elution with light petroleum (b.p. 60–90 °C) to afford product (**6a**). The results are shown in Table 1.

This one-pot synthesis of fluoroenynes is convenient and offers a wide scope, since R¹ and R² may be an alkyl, allylic, phenyl, benzylic, or alicyclic group. Thus, this reaction provides a new method for the facile synthesis of the title compounds which should be useful for further elaboration in the synthesis of biologically active compounds.

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