Synthesis and Diels–Alder reactions of α , β -unsaturated γ -sultone

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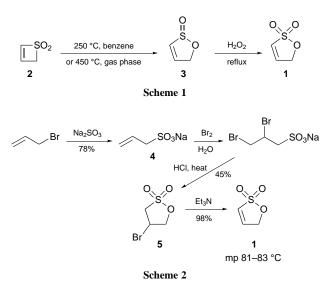
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An efficient synthesis of prop-1-ene 1,3-sultone 1 and its Diels-Alder reactions are reported; ring-opening reactions of the cycloadducts with nucleophiles and transformations to the sultams were also investigated.

Sultones are cyclic esters of the corresponding hydroxysulfonic acid, the sulfur analogues of lactones. The preparation and chemistry of saturated sultones of 4- to 6-membered ring sizes are relatively well studied.¹ However, there is less investigation of the chemistry of the unsaturated sultones, in particular, the α , β -unsaturated γ -sultone prop-1-ene 1,3-sultone **1**. We have long been interested in the uses of sulfur-containing functional groups for the activation of acetylenic or vinyl moieties resulting in useful synthons for organic synthesis.² We here report a synthesis of **1**, its Diels–Alder reactions and some further transformations of the cycloadducts.

There are only limited accounts in literature for the synthesis of **1**. Thermolysis of thiete 1,1-dioxide **2** yielded sultine **3** which could be oxidized to **1** (Scheme 1).³ It had also been reported that distillation of 3-hydroxyprop-1-ene-1-sulfonic acid, which was synthesized from prop-2-ynyl alcohol *via* free radical sulfitation, also afforded **1**.⁴ These reported procedures were not efficient and practical enough for the laboratory synthesis of the compound. Our synthesis of **1** is shown in Scheme 2. Sodium prop-2-enesulfonate **4** could be prepared from allyl bromide and sodium sulfite in good yield.⁵ Bromination of **4** in water gave the dibromide which was not isolated. Vacuum distillative cyclization of the dibromide under acidic conditions afforded β -bromo sultone **5** in 45% isolated yield from **4**. Treatment with amine base in benzene solution at room temperature afforded **1**⁺ as a white crystalline solid in good yield.

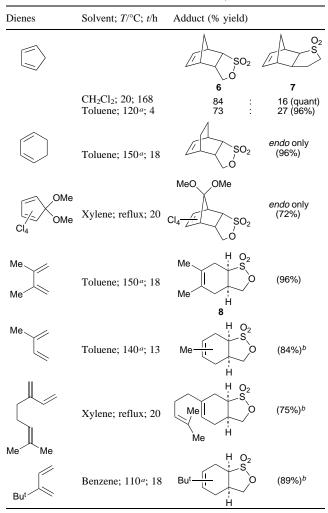
The dienophilicity of unsaturated sultone 1 in the Diels– Alder reaction was investigated. Sulfonate has been used as an activating group for olefinic dienophiles, for example, vinyl sulfonates were found to be reactive dienophiles in both intermolecular⁶ and intramolecular⁷ Diels–Alder reactions. The results of Diels–Alder reactions of 1 towards a series of simple dienes are summarized in Table 1.‡ For a reactive diene such as



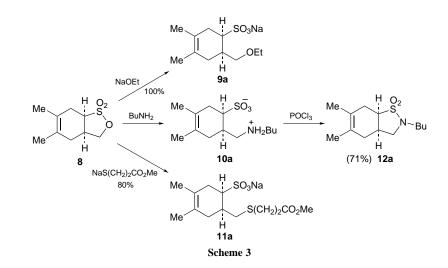
cyclopentadiene, despite the slow reaction rate, reaction with 1 could take place at room temperature with moderate *endo:exo* selectivity. At a higher temperature, the reaction could be completed in 4 h. The *endo*-6 and *exo*-7 isomers could be easily separated by column chromatography. For less reactive dienes, elevated temperature or sealed tube conditions were used. In the cases of cyclohexa-1,3-diene and 2,3,4,5-tetrachloro-1,1-dimethoxycyclopentadiene, the *endo*-isomers were the only isolated products. For unsymmetrical dienes, 1:1 inseparable mixture of regioisomers resulted.

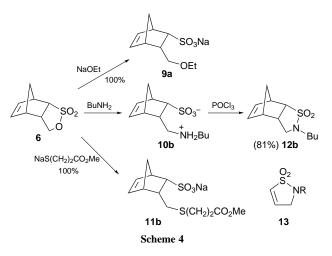
The sultone cycloadduct could be further manipulated by ring-opening with various nucleophiles such as alcohols, amines and thiols at the γ -position. Selected examples are depicted in Schemes 3 and 4. The alkoxide reacted smoothly with cycloadducts **6** and **8** at room temperature to afford the ring opening products **9a,b** in quantitative yields. Similarly, amine and thio compounds also reacted with the cycloadducts in

Table 1 Diels–Alder reactions of α,β -unsaturated γ -sultone



^a Sealed tube. ^b Mixture of regioisomers.





methanol solution to afford the ring-opening products **10** and **11**, respectively. Compounds **10a** and **10b** were further cyclized to sultams **12a** and **12b** in good yield upon treatment with $POCl_3$ in THF. In this regard, unsaturated sultame **1** could be viewed as the synthetic equivalent of unsaturated sultame **13**⁸ as dienophile in the Diels–Alder reaction.

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Footnotes

[†] Prop-1-ene 1,3-sultone 1: mp 81–83 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 270 MHz) δ 5.12 (dd, 2 H, J = 2.43, 1.89 Hz), 6.83 (dt, 1 H, J = 6.62, 2.43 Hz), 7.08 (dt, 1 H, J = 6.62, 1.89 Hz); ¹³C NMR δ 72.5, 123.9, 137.3; IR (KBr) v/cm⁻¹ 3214, 3115, 3095, 1610, 1323, 1179; MS *m*/*z* (relative intensity), 120 (M⁺, 65), 91 (38), 66 (100), 56 (17); Analysis for C₃H₄O₃S. Found: C, 30.08%, H, 3.39%. Calculated C, 30.00%, H, 3.36%.

[‡] All new compounds are characterized by spectroscopic methods [IR, ¹H (270 MHz) and ¹³C NMR, HRMS and/or elemental analysis].

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