Generation of Darzens Intermediates by Conjugate Addition

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Summary Conjugate addition of nucleophiles to activated halogeno-olefins gives Darzens intermediates which react with carbonyl groups to give epoxides.

The Darzens intermediate (A), a stabilized halogenocarbanion, is usually generated by deprotonation of α -halogenoesters. It has also been formed by reduction of of polyhalogenoesters. We describe the formation and use of the Darzens intermediate by conjugate addition of a

$$X \rightarrow E$$
 $A \rightarrow X$
 $A \rightarrow E$
 $A \rightarrow X$
 $A \rightarrow E$
 $A \rightarrow X$
 $A \rightarrow E$
 $A \rightarrow$

nucleophile, Nu, to an activated olefin (B) (Scheme 1). In the presence of a carbonyl compound an epoxide (C) is formed.

SCHEME 1

When the electron-withdrawing group, E, is cyano, sulphoxide, sulphone, or nitro, the epoxide (C) has a latent carbonyl group at the carbon bearing E. If the original carbonyl group and the nucleophilic element are connected as in (D),

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CO}_2\text{Et} \\ \text{EtO}_2\text{C} \\ \text{CO}_2\text{Et} \\$$

annulation results. Single and fused rings, both carbocyclic and heterocyclic, containing five or more atoms may

SCHEME 2

be formed. If strain prevents formation of the epoxide ring [e.g. with compound (IV)] a cyclopropane ring is formed.

Non-optimized yields of isolated, pure products are given in Scheme 2. All compounds were characterized by i.r., n.m.r., and high resolution mass spectrometry.†

In a typical example, a solution in benzene of diethyl acetonylmalonate (Ia) (20 mmol) and KOBut (22 mmol) was stirred under nitrogen for 20 min at room temperature. α-Chloroacrylonitrile (22 mol) was added dropwise. After 1 h, additional α -chloroacrylonitrile (4.4 mmol) and base (4.4 mmol) were added. The usual workup was followed by chromatography on silica gel to give 61% of the product

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† G.l.c. on OV 17 shows that reactions with (IIIa and b) give two isomers in the ratios of 2.2:1 and 1.8:1, respectively.

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