

Sulfoniosilylation of α,β -Unsaturated Carbonyl Compounds. Facile Nucleophilic Substitution of 3-Trialkylsilyloxyalk-2-enylenesulfonium Salts

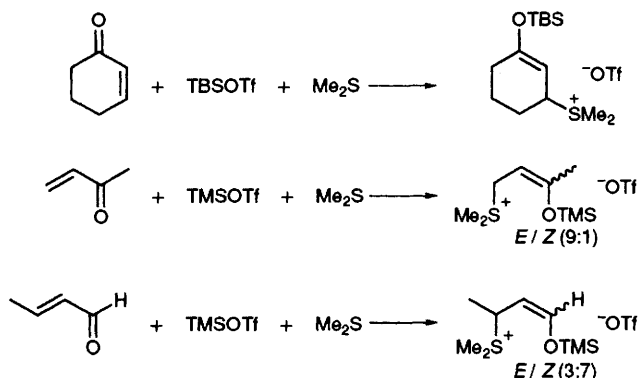
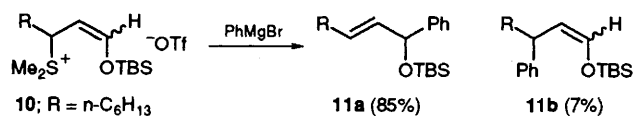
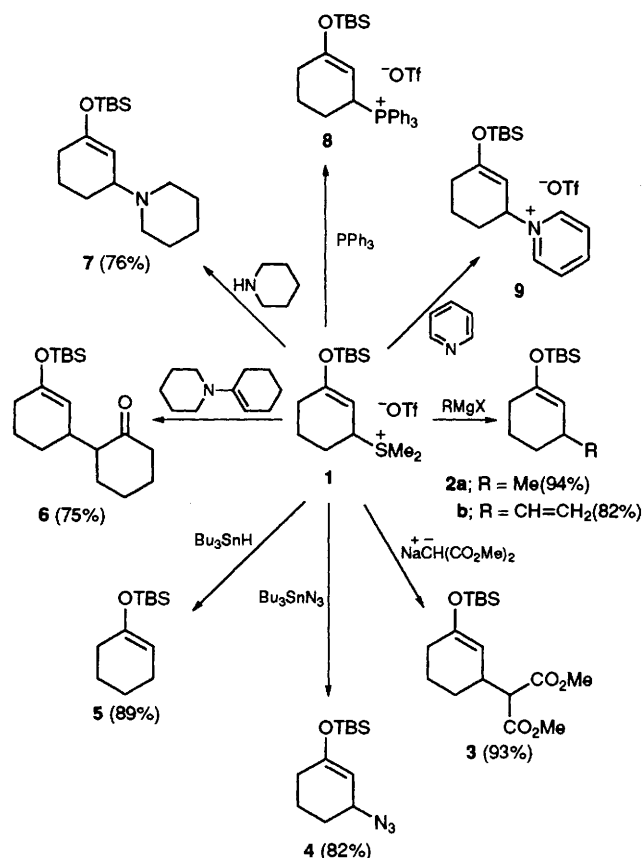
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Sulfoniosilylation of α,β -enones and α,β -enals with trialkylsilyl triflate and dimethyl sulfide at -78°C affords 3-trialkylsilyloxyalk-2-enylenesulfonium salts, which undergo facile nucleophilic substitution with various nucleophiles.

Sulfonium salts have been utilized mainly in the generation of sulfur ylides¹ and have limited use as leaving groups,² although nucleophilic addition of dialkyl sulfide to acrylic acid in the presence of HCl has been reported.³ However, this reaction was unsuccessful with α,β -enones under similar

conditions. We have investigated the possibility of sulfoniosilylation of carbonyl compounds to generate highly reactive 3-trialkylsilyloxyalk-2-enylenesulfonium salts and permit the introduction of a wide variety of nucleophiles at the β -position as well as α -functionalization.

Scheme 1 (TBS = *tert*-butyl dimethylsilyl; TMS = trimethylsilyl)

Scheme 2

Scheme 3

[$^2\text{H}_8$]THF (-50°C). The reaction proceeded cleanly *via* the 1,4-addition mode and when the reaction was conducted with methyl vinyl ketone, a 9:1 ratio of (*E*)- and (*Z*)-isomer was obtained in CDCl_3 at -40°C . Also, simple dialkyl sulfides and tetrahydrothiophene could be successfully employed but diphenyl sulfide failed to undergo sulfoniosilylation owing to its low nucleophilicity. The sulfonium salts were thermally unstable and decomposed above -20°C . Finally, similar results were obtained with α,β -enals and no 1,2-addition products were observed at -70°C unlike pyridiniosilylation⁴ and phosphoniosilylation reactions of α,β -enals.⁵

Nucleophilic substitution of 3-trialkylsilyloxyalk-2-enylene-sulfonium salts with various nucleophiles was studied using **1** as shown in Scheme 2. Typically, the reaction was carried out with 1.2 equiv. of nucleophile in THF at -70°C and was almost instantaneous, yielding conjugate addition products of cyclohex-2-en-1-one in high yields.^{6,7} Reaction of **1** with Grignard reagents in THF at -70°C for 10 min afforded **2a** and **2b** in 94 and 82% yield, respectively. This two-step conversion corresponds to the 1,4-addition of Grignard reagents to α,β -enones. Treatment of **1** with the sodium salt of dimethyl malonate under similar conditions gave **3** in 93% yield. Similarly, **1** was easily displaced by tributyltin azide, tributyltin hydride, enamine and piperidine to afford **4**, **5**, **6** and **7** in high yields. Furthermore, **1** readily reacted with triphenylphosphine and pyridine to yield **8** and **9**, which were confirmed by ^1H NMR analysis. In the case of **10**, $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2'$ reaction was predominant. Thus, treatment of **10** with phenyl magnesium bromide gave 85% of **11a** along with 7% of **11b**.

α -Alkoxyalkylation of α,β -enone was examined briefly with **12** as shown in Scheme 3.^{4,8} Treatment of **12** with 1.1 equiv. of an acetal in the presence of 0.2 equiv. of TMSOTf in THF at -50°C for 1 h, followed by the addition of 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene gave **13** in high yield.

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The sulfoniosilylation of α,β -enones was carried out with trialkylsilyl triflate (1.2 equiv.) and an excess of dimethyl sulfide (2–3 equiv.) in dichloromethane, tetrahydrofuran (THF), or diethyl ether at -78°C , see Scheme 1. The formation of the sulfonium salts was determined by low-temperature ^1H NMR spectroscopy in CDCl_3 (-40°C) or in