NOVEL NAZAROV-TYPE CYCLIZATION OF TETRAHYDRO-4-OXOPYRAN-3-CARBOXYLIC ESTERS BY THE USE OF Me₃SiCl-NaI REAGENT

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Treatment of 2,5,6-tri-substituted tetrahydro-4-oxopyran-3-carboxylic esters with Me $_3$ SiCl-NaI reagent in DMF at 120 °C gave cyclopentenone derivatives via the Nazarov-type cyclization subsequent to possible dehydration.

The Nazarov cyclization is well known as one of the most useful methods for the preparation of cyclopentenone derivatives, which have played an important role in natural product synthesis. However, it often sustains limited utility by the reasons of the difficulty in preparing starting divinyl ketones and their synthetic equivalents, especially those having additional functionality such as alkoxycarbonyl moiety. The appropriate reaction is usually catalyzed by mineral acids or Lewis acids. Consequently, the variation of the starting materials is further restricted. The proper functionalization of divinyl ketones and the use of mild reaction condition would, therefore, help to extend the applicability of the Nazarov cyclization to more complex system.

We found that 2,5,6-tri-substituted tetrahydro-4-oxopyran-3-carboxylic esters (1) were successfully converted into the corresponding 3,4,5-tri-substituted 2-oxo-3-cyclopentene-1-carboxylic esters (2) by the action of $Me_3SiCl-NaI$ reagent in DMF, in good to moderate yields (Table 1). The starting materials are readily available e^2 and the reaction can be carried out in neutral condition.

The typical procedure is as follows: To a mixture of ethyl perhydro-2-methyl-4-oxo-1-benzopyran-3-carboxylate (1a) $^{2c)}$ (60 mg, 0.25 mmol) and NaI (375 mg, 2.5 mmol) in DMF (1 mL), was added Me $_3$ SiCl (0.32 mL, 2.5 mmol) with stirring at 120 °C. After being stirred for 5 h, the mixture was diluted with water, washed with aqueous Na $_2$ S $_2$ O $_3$ to remove liberated iodine. The organic layer was treated in a usual manner to give 41 mg of 2-(ethoxycarbonyl)-3-methyl-4,5,6,7-tetrahydroindan-1-one (2a) $^{3)}$ in 77% yield, after purification by TLC (hexane-acetone 3:1).

Tetrahydro-4-oxopy	can ^{a)}	Reaction	time /h	Product(s) a)		Yield/% b)
CO ₂ Et	1a ^{c)}	5		CO ₂ Et	2a ^{d)}	77
CO ₂ Et	1 b	6		CO ₂ Et	2b	59
CO ₂ Et	lc	7		CO ₂ Et	2c	68
CO ₂ Et	ld	10		CO ₂ Et	2đ	64
CO ₂ Et	le	10	CO ₂ I	Et 2e	3 ^{e)}	76 ^{f)}
CO ₂ Et	1f	3	,	CO ₂ Et	2f ^{d)}	55
CO ₂ Et	1g	2		CO ₂ Et	2g ^{g)}	53

Table 1. Synthesis of 3,4,5-tri-substituted 2-oxo-3-cyclopentenel-carboxylic esters

a) The structures of these compounds were identified by IR, ¹H NMR, and ¹³C NMR (2a-g and 3) spectra. New compounds **lb-g**, **2b-e**, and **2g** showed satisfactory analytical data. b) Isolated yields by preparative TLC. c) See reference 2c. d) Identified by comparison of the spectral data. See reference 3. e) O. P. Vig and M. S. Bhatia, Riechst. Aromen. Körperpflegem., <u>25</u>, 228 (1975); Chem. Abstr., 84, 16814p (1976). f) A mixture of **2e** (32% yield) and 3 (44% yield). g) Geometry of butylidene group is not ascertained.

As summarized in Table 1, the present reaction can be applied to various tetrahydro-4-oxopyran-3-carboxylic esters. Compounds 1f and 1g afforded divinyl ketones 2f and 2g as primary products but failed to be cyclized to cyclopentenone derivatives even in a prolonged reaction.

This research was supported in part by a Grant-in-Aid for Special Project Research from Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (Grant No. 57218016).

References

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(Received May 10, 1985)