DIELS-ALDER REACTIONS OF FURANS.

SYNTHESIS OF 7-OXABICYCLO[2.2.1]HEPTANE DERIVATIVES

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New Diels-Alder reactions of furan and methylfurans with some dienophiles were performed. The adduct from furan and nitroethylene could be used for synthesizing other 7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane derivatives.

Recent publications (1,2) concerning Diels-Alder reactions of furan prompted us to report some of our results in this field. Several investigators (3-5) examined the reaction of furan with methyl acrylate, which required long reaction times (1-2 months) in order to obtain reasonable yields of the adducts <u>la</u> and <u>2a</u>. We reasoned that these long reaction times might be avoided by using a more reactive dienophile like acryloyl chloride. Reaction of this dienophile with furan for a few days at r.t. produced in high yield a mixture of <u>endo-adduct <u>1b</u> and <u>exo-adduct <u>2b</u>; their ratio depending on the reaction time.</u></u>

Reaction of <u>lb</u> and <u>2b</u> with methanol afforded the methyl esters <u>la</u> and <u>2a</u>, while reaction with water gave the carboxylic acids <u>lc</u> and <u>2c</u>, formerly obtained by saponification of <u>la</u> and <u>2a</u>. The carboxylic acids <u>lc</u> and <u>2c</u> can also be obtained by Diels-Alder reaction of furan with acrylic acid. This reaction proceeded considerably

faster than the corresponding reaction of methyl acrylate [41% (65%) conversion vs. 8%(15%) after 2(4) weeks]. It is interesting to notice that the heterogeneous reaction of furan and acrylic acid in water is much faster than the homogeneous reaction in DMSO [44%(63%) vs. 0-5% (7%) after 2(4) weeks]; a phenomena we already observed in the reaction of furan with maleic acid (6,7).

Reaction of acryloyl chloride with 2-methylfuran gave no Diels-Alder adduct, but produced the substitutive addition product $\underline{3a}$.

It has been reported (8) that nitroethylene did not react with furan, whereas 2-methylfuran underwent a substitutive addition reaction affording 3b. We performed the reaction of furan with nitroethylene in a NMR tube and observed ready formation of endo-adduct 1d (55%; isolated by column chromatography), which was complete within 24 hr. Only a minor amount of exo-adduct 2d was formed, while in reactions on extended scale a small amount of 3c could be isolated. Reaction of nitroethylene with 2-methylfuran indeed gave 3b (70%), whereas reaction with 2,5-dimethylfuran afforded - according to NMR - a 2.5:1 mixture of 1e and 2e.

Endo-adduct 1d can be used as starting material for other 7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane systems. Catalytic hydrogenation over 10% Pd/C gave the saturated nitro compound 4a, which on prolonged hydrogenation

afforded amine 4b. Nef reaction (9) of 4a gave in 80% yield 7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-one ($\underline{4c}$; IR: 1760 cm⁻¹, C=0). Dimethyl acetal 4d was obtained if a methanolic solution of the sodium nitronate of $\underline{4a}$ was poured into MeOH/H₂SO₄ at -30 $^{\circ}$ C (10). A similar Nef reaction of 1d gave methyl furylacetate 5. The presence of a hydrogen atom adjacent to the nitro group allows the introduction of substituents at this position. Michael reaction of 4a with methyl acrylate in the

presence of Triton-B (11) yielded crystalline $\underline{4e}$ (mp: 59.5 - 60.5°C),

which upon subsequent hydrogenation afforded spiro compound 6 (mp:

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165 - 166° C; IR 1700 cm⁻¹, C=O) in 70% yield from 4a.

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