

A MILD AUTOXIDATION OF 3,4-DIPHENYL-2-FURYL CARBAMATES  
TO 3,4-DIPHENYL-5-HYDROXY-3-PYRROLIN-2-ONES

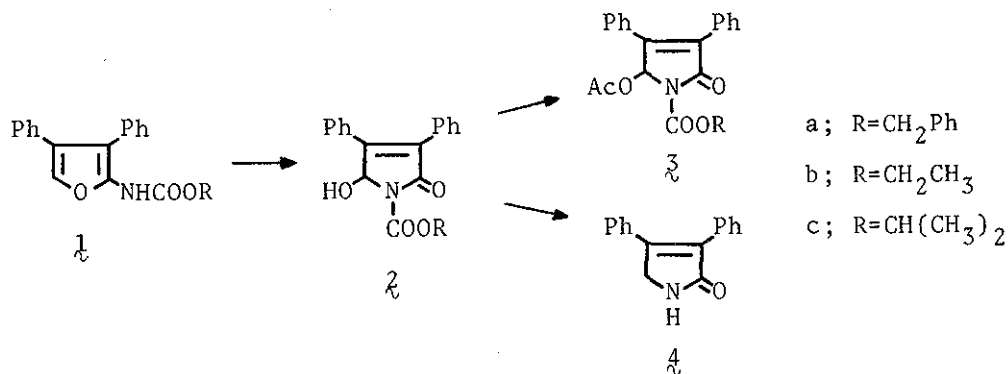
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3,4-Diphenyl-2-furyl carbamates ( $1a-c$ ) react with oxygen in benzene at room temperature to give 3,4-diphenyl-5-hydroxy-3-pyrrolin-2-ones ( $2a-c$ ) as the sole product.

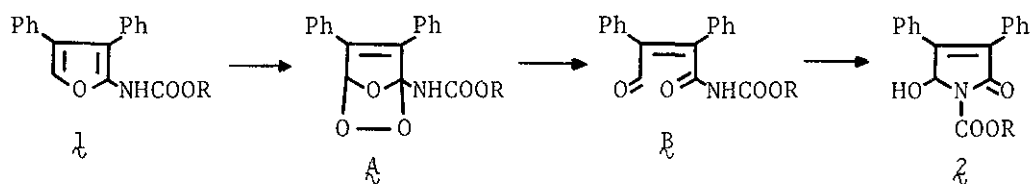
We recently reported that the thermal cyclization of 3,4-diphenyl-2-furyl isocyanate gave 1-phenylfuro[2,3-c]isoquinolin-5(4H)-one in good yield<sup>1)</sup>. In connection with this work, 3,4-diphenyl-2-furyl carbamates ( $1a-c$ ) were synthesized<sup>2)</sup>. This communication deals with the novel ring transformation of 2-aminofuran  $1$  to pyrrolinones  $2$  by a mild autoxidation<sup>3)</sup>.

3,4-Diphenyl-2-furyl carbamates ( $1a-c$ ) were prepared in good yields by refluxing of 3,4-diphenyl-2-furoyl azide<sup>1)</sup> with corresponding alcohols in benzene. A solution of  $1a$  (2 mmoles) in benzene (20 ml) was stirred with oxygen in diffuse daylight. After about 2 hr, colorless crystals began to precipitate. The product which was filtered after 24 hr stirring afforded N-carbo-benzyloxy-3,4-diphenyl-5-hydroxy-3-pyrrolin-2-one ( $2a$ , R=CH<sub>2</sub>Ph), mp 170-171°, in 64% yield. The structure of  $2a$  was confirmed on the basis of spectral data; NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.24 (15H, m, Ph x 3),



6.31 (1H, d, J=5 Hz, collapsing with D<sub>2</sub>O to singlet), 5.31 (2H, s, CH<sub>2</sub>), 4.15 (1H, d, OH, J=5 Hz, vanishing with D<sub>2</sub>O); IR (KBr) cm<sup>-1</sup> 3440 (OH), 1732 and 1688 (CO). The following chemical properties also supported the structure 2. Treatment of 2a with Ac<sub>2</sub>O in pyridine at room temperature gave N-carbobenzyloxy-5-acetoxy-3,4-diphenyl-3-pyrrolin-2-one (3a, R=CH<sub>2</sub>Ph), mp 168-169°; NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.72 (1H, s, C<sub>5</sub>-H), 7.29 (15H, m, Ph x 3), 5.43 and 5.18 (2H, d x 2, CH<sub>2</sub>, J=12 Hz), 1.80 (3H, s, CH<sub>3</sub>); IR (KBr) cm<sup>-1</sup> 1755, 1739 and 1722 (CO). Also, hydrogenolysis of 2a with hydrogen over Pd/C in ethanol gave 3,4-diphenyl-3-pyrrolin-2-one (4), mp 192-193°; NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.40 (11H, m, Ph x 2 and NH), 4.43 (2H, s, C<sub>5</sub>-H); IR (KBr) cm<sup>-1</sup> 3170 and 1670 (NHCO). Similar autoxidation of 1b and 1c in benzene gave the corresponding pyrrolinones 2b (62%) and 2c (43%), and these compounds were acetylated to give 3b and 3c, respectively.

The formation of pyrrole by autoxidation of 2-aminofuran has been described in literatures. We propose the following mechanism for the reaction (see Scheme). Addition of molecular oxygen to 1 gives dioxetanes A. The cleavage of A with loss of oxygen atom forms γ-ketoamides B<sup>4)</sup> which is spontaneously cyclized to 2. In



autoxidation of **1** described above, diphenylacetylene, diphenylmaleic anhydrides and 9,10-phenanthrenedicarboxylic anhydrides were also confirmed as by-products<sup>5)</sup>.

#### References and Notes

- 1) K. Ito, K. Yakushijin, S. Yoshina, A. Tanaka and K. Yamamoto, J. Heterocyclic Chem., 1978, **15**, 301.
- 2) Winters, et al. described that the thermal cyclization of  $\beta$ -phenyl- $\alpha$ -carbamoyl heterocyclic compounds produced fused isoquinolinones; G. Winters and N. Di Mola, Tetrahedron Lett., 1975, 3877.
- 3) Autoxidation of organic substrates with oxygen at room temperature in the absence of catalysts or bases has been known on a relatively small group, including certain hydrocarbons<sup>a)</sup>, enamines<sup>b)</sup>, hydrazones<sup>c)</sup>, enols<sup>d)</sup> and phenols<sup>e)</sup>; a) W. Parker, R. L. Tranter, C. I. F. Watt, L. W. K. Chang and P. v. R. Schleyer, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 1974, **96**, 4301. b) J. Rigaudy, J. Barcelo and C. Igier, Bull. Soc. chim. France, 1974, 1151. c) E. G. E. Hawkins, J. Chem. Soc. (C), 1971, 1474. d) P. R. Enslin, Tetrahedron, 1971, **27**, 1909; R. Stevens and D. Wright, J. Chem. Soc., 1963, 1763. e) J. Carnduff and D. G. Leppard, J. Chem. Soc. Perkin I, 1976, 2570; B. Miller, Chem. Comm., 1971, 574.

4) Boyd, et al. described the formation of pyrrolinones from  $\gamma$ -ketoamides; G. V. Boyd and K. Heatherington, J. Chem. Soc. Perkin I, 1973, 2523.

5) We will report elsewhere.

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