

REACTIVITY OF β -(1-IMIDAZOLYL)ENONES WITH NUCLEOPHILE

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β -Substituted enones were widely used for the synthesis of various organic substances. For example, β -aminoenones were converted regioselectively into enones and heterocycles. However, the preparation of these β -substituted enones was occasionally very difficult. In spite of unstabilities and bad handling character, β -haloenones and ynones were used for the preparation of various β -substituted enones by the treatment with nucleophiles.

Recently N-acylimidazoles were actively investigated for the acylation of various nucleophiles such as amines, thiols and alcohols. As the vinylogues of N-acylimidazoles, β -(1-imidazolyl)enones have been prepared from α,β -dibromoketones. Also β -(1-imidazolyl)enones have been treated with various nucleophiles to afford β -substituted enones. Furthermore 3-methyl-1-(3-oxoalkenyl)imidazolium iodides, which were easily derived from β -(1-imidazolyl)enones by the methylation with methyl iodide, were found to be available for the synthesis of β -substituted enones. From these facts β -(1-imidazolyl)enones should be equivalent synthetically to β -haloenones and ynones.

This time, we studied the reaction rates of these β -(1-imidazolyl)enones and their methiodide salts with pyrrolidine by means of UV spectrometry. Comparing with the reaction rates of β -haloenones and ynones, these compounds reacted with nucleophiles having the nearly equal reaction rates. This results showed that the β -(1-imidazolyl)enones and their methiodide salts had much enough reactivities with nucleophiles for the synthesis of β -substituted enones. Furthermore, these compounds were superior to β -haloenones and ynones in the points of easier preparation and better handling character.

