SYNTHESIS OF N-HETEROCYCLES USING 1.3-DIOXIN-4-ONES

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As an extension of our works on diketene and diketene – acetone adduct $(\underline{1}; \mathbb{R}^1 = H, \mathbb{R}^2 = Me)$ in the synthesis of heterocycles, we studied the reaction of a variety of 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxin-4-ones (1).

Thermal reaction of dioxinones 1 with ammonia and amines produced B-keto acid amides (2). Dioxinones 1 reacted with amido NH to give the similar product (2: $\mathbb{R}^3 = \text{CO}\cdot\mathbb{R}$). Compounds 2 are potential intermediates to various nitrogen heterocycles. For example, 5-alkyl-3-hydroxyisoxazoles (3) were readily prepared from 2 ($\mathbb{R}^3 = \text{CCH}_3\text{Pn}$).

Dioxinones <u>1</u> reacted with 1,2-dipoler compounds such as imines, isocyanates and carbodiimides to give the corresponding 1,3-oxazin-4-ones $(\underline{4} - \underline{6})$. These ring-transformations involve cycloaddition of acylketene ($\underline{7}$) to the 1,2-dipoles. Accordingly, the musked acylketenes (<u>1</u>) can be used as equivalents of mixed di-ketenes (8).











6 ($X = NR^3$)



