

INTRAMOLECULAR CYCLOADDITIONS WITH ISOBENZOFURANS -VI<sup>1</sup>

## A NOVEL ENTRY INTO THE FIELD OF ANNELATED 1,2-BENZISOXAZOLES

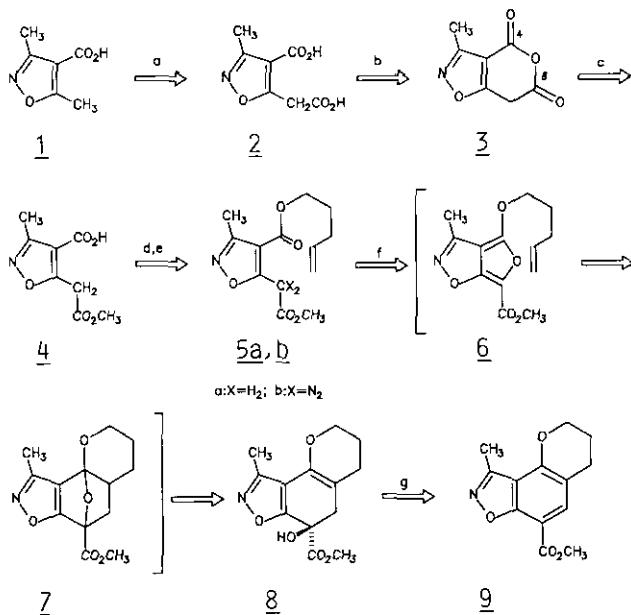
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**Abstract** - Rh<sub>2</sub>OAc<sub>2</sub> catalyzed nitrogen extrusion from 5b yields 8; this novel route to an annelated isoxazole obviously proceeds through a furo[3,4-d]isoxazole of type 6 as an intermediate.

Intramolecular cycloadditions<sup>2</sup> of isobenzofurans offer an attractive route to polycyclic systems. The extension of this strategy to heteroannelated derivatives has also been proven to be possible<sup>1,4</sup>. In this paper the preparation of a 1,2-benzisoxazole 9 is described using a furo[3,4-d]isoxazole (6) as a reactive intermediate. Using the methodology developed by Natale and coworkers<sup>6a</sup>, deprotonation of acid 1 with *n*-BuLi and reaction of the resulting salt<sup>7,8</sup> with carbon dioxide yields 2 (73%, mp 199°C; ir(KBr): 3400-2600 cm<sup>-1</sup>, 1750, 1710; <sup>1</sup>H-nmr(CDCl<sub>3</sub>/DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>=1/1): δ=2.42 (s, 3H), 4.08 (s, 2 H), 9.55 (s, 2H) which is cyclized with AcCl to give 3 (91%, mp 167°C;

a:*n*-BuLi, -78°C, CO<sub>2</sub>; b:AcCl, reflux; c:MeOH, reflux;d:4-penten-1-ol, DCC, DMAP, RT; e:TsN<sub>3</sub>, MeCN, Et<sub>3</sub>N, RT;f:Rh<sub>2</sub>OAc<sub>4</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl-CH<sub>2</sub>Cl, reflux; g:p-TsOH, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl-CH<sub>2</sub>Cl

ir(KBr): 1795  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , 1765;  $^1\text{H-nmr}$ (CDCl<sub>3</sub>/DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>=1/1):  $\delta=2.42$  ( $\text{s}$ , 3H), 4.07 ( $\text{s}$ , 2 H)). Treatment of this anhydride with methanol yields 4<sup>9</sup> (92%, mp 107°C; ir(KBr): 3800-2300  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , 1745, 1690, 1680;  $^1\text{H-nmr}$ (CDCl<sub>3</sub>/DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>=1/1):  $\delta=2.50$  ( $\text{s}$ , 3H), 3.77 ( $\text{s}$ , 3 H), 4.17 ( $\text{s}$ , 2 H), 11.53 ( $\text{s}$ , 1 H)) which is esterified to 5a (68%, oil; ir(film): 1755  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , 1725) using the Steglich procedure<sup>11</sup>. A diazo transfer reaction yields 5b (84%, oil; ir(film): 2130  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , 1760, 1720; uv(MeCN):  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{(\log \epsilon)}=246$  nm (4.089), 280 (4.017), 370 (3.718)). The generation of 6<sup>13</sup> and subsequent ring opening to 8 (mp 121°C; ir(KBr): 3300  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , 1750) was accomplished with Rh<sub>2</sub>OAc<sub>4</sub>; 8 can be transformed to 9 (67% [from 5b], mp 213°C; ir(KBr): 1710  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; uv(CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>):  $\lambda_{\text{max}}^{(\log \epsilon)}=262$  nm (4.206), 269 (4.177), 307 (4.195), 313 (4.189), 318 (4.146);  $^1\text{H-nmr}$ (CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta=1.97-2.20$  ( $\text{m}$ , 2 H), 2.60 ( $\text{s}$ , 3 H), 2.83 ( $\text{t}$ ,  $J=6$  Hz, 2 H), 3.96 ( $\text{s}$ , 3 H), 4.36 ( $\text{t}$ ,  $J=6$  Hz, 2 H), 7.87 ( $\text{s}$ , 1 H)). Overall this route seems to be suitable for the preparation of polycyclic systems bearing heterocyclic rings.

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