## [4 + 2]Cycloaddition of *N*-Buta-1,3-dienylsuccinimide to *gem*-Substituted Vinyl Phosphonates

Nathalie Defacqz,<sup>a</sup> Roland Touillaux<sup>b</sup> and Jacqueline Marchand-Brynaert<sup>\*a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Laboratoire de Chimie Organique de Synthèse, Université catholique de Louvain, Département de Chimie, Bâtiment Lavoisier, Place Louis Pasteur, 1, B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium <sup>b</sup>Laboratoire de Chimie Physique et Cristallographie, Université catholique de Louvain,

Département de Chimie, Bâtiment Lavoisier, Place Louis Pasteur, 1, B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

J. Chem. Research (S), 1998, 512–513 J. Chem. Research (M), 1998, 2273–2286

Vinyl phosphonates  $\alpha$ -substituted with carboxylate, nitrile, sulfone and phosphonate groups reacted with *N*-buta-1,3-dienylsuccinimide to give [4 + 2] *ortho*-cycloadducts as mixtures of *endo/exo* stereoisomers.

The use of vinyl phosphonates as dienophiles<sup>16</sup> in [4 + 2]cycloaddition reactions is scarcely documented in the literature.<sup>17–20</sup> Vinyl phosphonates are poorly reactive partners; however, they could be activated by the substitution in  $\beta$ -position with a strong electron-withdrawing group.<sup>21,22</sup> In this case, the [4 + 2]cycloadducts formed by reaction with 1-substituted electron-rich dienes display the phosphonate substituent on the cyclohexene ring in the *meta*-position with regard to the electron-releasing group.<sup>21,22</sup>

We have examined the reactivity of vinyl phosphonates activated by the geminal substitution ( $\alpha$ -position) with various electron-withdrawing groups towards *N*-buta-1,3-dienylsuccimine  $3^{16,30,31}$  which is considered to be a stable representative of the 1-aminobuta-1,3-diene family.



The 1,1-disubstituted vinyl phosphonates 4-9 have been prepared according to standard procedures.<sup>33–38</sup>

Trimethyl 2-phosphonoacrylate **4** and triethyl 2-phosphonacrylate **5** reacted with *N*-buta-1,3-dienylsuccinimide **3** to furnish the *ortho*-cycloadducts **10** and **11** in >90% yield, after 2 and 4 days respectively, in acetonitrile at 65 °C (Scheme 3, Table 1: entries 1 and 2).  $\alpha$ -(Diethylphosphono)-

Table 1	Cycloaddition	results
---------	---------------	---------



10-14; X = PO(OR)\_2; Y = CO\_2R, CN, SO\_2R, PO(OR)\_2, Ph15-18; X = CO\_2R; CN, SO\_2R, PO(OR)\_2, Ph; Y = H

**Scheme 3** Reactions of *N*-buta-1,3-dienylsuccinimide with vinylphosphonates and references

acrylonitrile **6** and  $\alpha$ -(diethylphosphono)vinyl methyl sulfone 7 appeared to be less reactive; the *ortho*-cycloadducts **12** and **13** were recovered in 80 and 42% yields, respectively, after 8 and 20 days (Table 1, entries 3 and 4). Tetraethyl ethenylidene bis(phosphonate) **8** gave <10% yield of cycloadduct **14** after 25 days, while diethyl 1-phosphonostyrene **9** was totally inert (entries 5 and 6).

We obtained equimolar mixtures of *endo* (*cis*, N axial/P equatorial) and *exo* (*trans*, N axial/P axial) stereoisomers (12, 13), or a modest preference for the *endo* stereoisomers (10, 11) which were characterized in their <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra by the  $J_{P-C(3)}$  and  $J_{P-C(6)}$  coupling constant values of 5.4 and 10.8 Hz, respectively.<sup>16</sup> In the presence of ZnI<sub>2</sub> (2 equivalents), an *exo* (*trans*, N axial/P axial) stereoselectivity was observed; for instance, the reaction of 3 with 4 furnished a 18:82 mixture of 10a and b.

Entry	Dienophile							
	X	Y	No equiv.	Compound no.	Conditions <sup>a</sup>	Yield(%) <sup>b</sup>	Cycloadduct no.	a∶b <sup>c</sup>
1	PO(OMe) <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub> Me	0.8	4	2	95	10	65:35
2	PO(OEt) <sub>2</sub>	$CO_2Et$	0.8	5	4	93	11	55:45
3	$PO(OEt)_2$	CN	0.8	6	8	80	12	46:54
4	$PO(OEt)_2$	SO <sub>2</sub> Me	1	7	20	42	13	52:48
5	PO(OEt) <sub>2</sub>	$PO(OEt)_2$	1.2	8	25	<i>ca</i> . 10	14	Not isolated
6	PO(OEt) <sub>2</sub>	Ph	1	9	>10	No reaction		
7	CO <sub>2</sub> Me	Н	10		7	82	15	84:16
8	CO <sub>2</sub> Et	Н	2.5		8	79	16	73:27
9	CN	Н	6		20	76	17	78:22
10	SO <sub>2</sub> Me	Н	3.5		25	13	18	58:42
11	PO(OEt) <sub>2</sub>	Н	5		>10	No reaction		
12	Ph	Н	10		>10	No reaction		

<sup>a</sup>Reaction time in days, CH<sub>3</sub>CN, 65 °C. <sup>b</sup>Yield after purification by column chromatography. <sup>c</sup>Ratio determined from the <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of the crude mixtures.

<sup>\*</sup>To receive any correspondence (*e-mail:* marchand@chor.ucl.ac.be).

As control experiments, we have performed cycloaddition reactions of N-buta-1,3-dienylsuccinimide 3 with the monosubstituted olefins structurally related to the gemsubstituted vinyl phosphonates 4-9. Methyl acrylate, ethyl acrylate and acrylonitrile (dienophiles used in excess) gave good yields of ortho-cycloadducts 15-17, with a good endoselectivity, but only after 7 to 20 days (Scheme 3, Table 1, entries 7-9). Methyl vinyl sulfone furnished a 13% yield of adduct 18 after 25 days (entry 10), while vinyl phosphonate and styrene were totally unreactive towards 3 (entries 11 and 12).

Thus, the monosubstituted dienophiles appeared to be systematically less reactive than the corresponding gemdisubstituted vinyl phosphonates. This could result from favourable interactions<sup>16</sup> in the pre-reactive complex (van der Waals complex) between the imide substituent of the diene 3 and the phosphonate group of the dienophiles 4-8 that govern the cycloaddition reactions, despite the steric factors resulting from the geminal substitution.

We acknowledge the FNRS (Belgium), the FDS (UCL) and the Institut de Recherches Servier (Suresnes, France) for financial support.

Techniques used: <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR, MS, IR

References: 44

Scheme 1: Reactivity of the 1-aminobuta-1,3-dienes

Scheme 2: Preparation of the dienophiles

Table: 1

Received, 26th March 1998; Accepted, 27th May 1998 Paper E/8/02359J

## **References cited in this synopsis**

- 16 N. Defacqz, R. Touillaux, B. Tinant, J.-P. Delercq, D. Peeters and J. Marchand-Brynaert, J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 2, 1997. 1965.
- 17 W. M. Daniewski and C. E. Griffin, J. Org. Chem., 1966, 31, 3236.
- 18 P. Tavs, *Chem. Ber.*, 1967, **100**, 1571.
  19 S. D. Darling and N. Subramanian, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1975, 3279.
- 20 M. Maffei and G. Buono, New J. Chem., 1988, 12, 923.
- 21 C. K. McClure and K. B. Hansen, Tetrahedron Lett., 1996, 37, 2149.
- 22 C. K. McClure, K. J. Hertzog and M. D. Bruck, Tetrahedron Lett., 1996, 37, 2153.
- 30 A. Terada and K. Murata, Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn., 1967, 40, 1644.
- 31 C. A. Zezza and M. B. Smith, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1988, **53**, 1161. 33 M. F. Semmelhack, J. C. Tomesch, M. Czarny and S. Boettger, J. Org. Chem., 1978, 43, 1259.
- 34 W. Flitsch and W. Lubisch, Chem. Ber., 1984, 117, 1424.
- 35 C. R. Degenhardt and D. C. Burdsall, J. Org. Chem., 1986, 51, 3488.
- 36 E. D'Incan and J. Seyden-Penne, Synthesis, 1975, 516.
- 37 T. Minami, H. Suganuma and T. Agawa, Chem. Lett., 1978, 285.
- 38 T. Hirao, T. Masunaga, Y. Ohshiro and T. Agawa, Tetrahedron Lett., 1980, 21, 3595.