# Preparation of some heterocyclic enones and ynones by isomerisation of the propargylic alcohols 

Ramazan Erenler*a, b, Masaharu Unoc, Thirumani Venkateshwar Goud ${ }^{a}$ and Jean-François Biellmanna ${ }^{\text {a }}$<br>a/nstitute of Chemistry, Academia Sinica, Nankang 115, Taipei, Taiwan<br>${ }^{b}$ Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Art and Science, Gaziosmanpasa University 60240 Tokat, Turkey<br>${ }^{〔}$ Gakushuin University, Mejiro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 171-8588, Japan


#### Abstract

The propargylic alcohols were synthesised by treatment of aldehydes with substituted acetylenes. The conversion of propargylic alcohols to propynones and propenones takes place with pyridine hydrochloride in methanol at room temperature. In presence of pyridinium triflate and p-toluenesulfonate the propynone was the only product isolated in the isomerisation of alcohol. The silylated propenone undergoes with cyclopentadiene a Diels-Alder cycloaddition to give ketone whose skeleton is related to that of quinine.


Keywords: isomerisation, propargylic alcohol, enone; ynone, heterocyclic

The pyridine ring plays a key role in several biological processes. ${ }^{1,2}$ The quinoline ring system is an important target in synthetic chemistry. It is found in a large number of natural products, many of which have important biological activities. ${ }^{3-7}$ In addition, they are used as dyestuffs and photographic sensitisers. ${ }^{8}$

In a preliminary communication we reported the facile isomerisation of heterocyclic propargylic alcohols to propenones and propynones in the presence of pyridine hydrochloride. ${ }^{9}$ We had shown that this isomerisation occurs when the propargylic hydrogen is activated at $\mathrm{C}-2$ and $\mathrm{C}-4$ in case of pyridine and that the ethylenic protons originated from protons of the solvent. An enolic allene was postulated as an intermediate and its protonation gives a $(Z)$ enone subsequently isomerised to the $(E)$ form. Related isomerisations have been reported on different systems under various conditions. ${ }^{10-20}$ We now report more examples of this isomerisation and the results obtained with two other pyridinium salts as catalysts and the Diels-Alder reaction of one of these enones whose chemistry has not been explored.

## Results and discussions

We prepared in good yields the proparglic alcohols 3 from aldehydes 1 and substituted acetylenes 2. These alcohols 3 except $\mathbf{3 a}, \mathbf{3 m}$ and $\mathbf{3 n}$ are not too stable and their isomerisation was carried out without delay. Table 1 shows the results of the preparation of the propargylic alcohols 3 and their isomerisation with pyridine hydrochloride catalyst to ynones 4 and enones 5 . The structure of enone $\mathbf{5 d}$ was elucidated by X-ray diffraction (Fig. 1).

We tried with the quinoline alcohol other pyridinium salts: trifluoromethanesulfonate, $p$-toluensulfonate, and compared the results with those obtained with pyridinium hydrochloride. (Table 2). The ynone 6 was the only product isolated in the presence of pyridinium triflate and pyridinium toluenesulfonate. Enone 7 was found only in the presence of pyridinium hydrochloride. The presence of air seemed to increase the yield of the ynone, but the ynone was also obtained under argon (Table 2). In addition to the ynone and enone, coloured and polar material was obtained.

Concerning the mechanism of the conversion of the propargylic alcohols, the protonation of the nitrogen is an essential step. So the first step is the protonation at the nitrogen to give the pyridinium or quinolinium cation. Now the hydrogen at the alpha position is activated and is abstracted by a base to give the anhydro base 8 . This base 8


Fig. 1 ORTEP structure of 5d.

Table 1 Preparation of propargylic alcohols (3) and their conversion to ynones (4) and enones (5) with pyridinium hydrochloride

| Compound | R ${ }^{1}$ | $\mathrm{R}^{2}$ | $3^{\text {a }}$ | 4 (ynone) | 5 (enone) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Yield/\% | Yield/\% | Yield/\% |
| a | Phenyl | $\mathrm{Me}_{3} \mathrm{Si}$ | 100 | - | - |
| b | 4-Pyridyl | $\mathrm{Me}_{3} \mathrm{Si}$ | 83 | 26 | 52 |
| c | 4-Pyridyl | Me | 82 | 15 | 49 |
| d | 4-Pyridyl | Phenyl | 90 | 10 | 55 |
| e | 4-Pyridyl | $t$-Butyl | 96 | 12 | 75 |
| f | 4-Quinolyl | $\mathrm{Me}_{3} \mathrm{Si}$ | 79 | see Table 2 |  |
| g | 4-Quinolyl | Me | 83 | 30 | 36 |
| h | 4-Quinolyl | $t$-Butyl | 80 | 26 | $37(E)-18(Z)$ |
| i | 4-Quinolyl | Phenyl | 74 | 24 | 21 |
| k | 2-Pyridyl | $\mathrm{Me}_{3} \mathrm{Si}$ | 88 | - | 42 |
| m | 3-Pyridyl ${ }^{121,22}$ | $\mathrm{Me}_{3} \mathrm{Si}$ | 97 | Stable |  |
| n | 3-Pyridyl ${ }^{21,22}$ | H |  | Stable |  |

${ }^{\text {E Except for }} \mathbf{3 n}$ prepared from 3m by removal of the trimethylsilyl group by TBAF.

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Scheme 1 Reagents and conditions: (a) n-BuLi, THF, $-78^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (b) $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{NCI}, \mathrm{MeOH}$.

Table 2 Conversion of $3 f$ using various pyridinium salts

may be protonated at several positions: 1,2 and 3. At position 1 to give back the pyridinium salt, resulting in the exchange of this hydrogen. With the protonation at position 2, the terminal carbon of the triple bond, the pyridinium allenol 9 is obtained. The deprotonation of the nitrogen and the ketonisation of the allenol gives at first the ( $Z$ ) isomer of ketone later isomerised to the $(E)$ isomer. The kinetic product of the protonation of the allenol 9 to ( $Z$ ) isomer of ketone is documented in the cases where allenols are intermediates. ${ }^{23-27}$ The protonation at $\mathrm{C}-3$ (position 3) gives iminium salt 10 which could be involved in the oxidation of the alcohol to the ynones. We have not tried to isolate the reduced products resulting from this dismutation. If we follow the reaction by NMR using $\mathrm{MeO}^{2} \mathrm{H}$, the exchange of the alpha hydrogen of propargylic alcohol is observed
and later the appearance of the $(Z)$ enone is observed and its transformation to the $(E)$ enone and both hydrogens at the ethylenic positions are exchanged with a deuteron as shown by ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR and mass spectrometry. A related intramolecular dismutation reaction has been observed in the reaction of vinylmagnesium bromide with isonicotinaldehyde. ${ }^{28}$

The isomerisation of $\gamma$-hydroxy- $\alpha, \beta$-alkynoates 11 to $\gamma$-oxo- $\alpha, \beta$-alkenoates with the organic base (DABCO) or sodium bicarbonate in DMSO-water has been studied. ${ }^{29}$ The base removes the propargylic proton giving rise to a cumulene 12 which is protonated by the conjugated acid to an allenol 13 which in turn is protonated by an external proton. The protonation occurs to give first the $(Z)$ isomer 14 later isomerised to the $(E)$ isomer $\mathbf{1 5}$. The propargylic proton is transferred to the vinylic position with little exchange and the other proton originates from solvent. In the propargylic alcohol, the ester group provides the acidity so that the proton can be removed. In the propargylic alcohols in Table 1, the protonation at the nitrogen lowers the pKa of the proton so that it can be removed by a base.

The easy preparation of heterocyclic enone induced us to try the Diels-Alder reaction with cyclopentadiene to prepare a cyclic system related to quinine. The Diels-Alder adduct 16 with cyclopentadiene was obtained at $120^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (neat) in a yield of $25 \%$.

In boron trifluoride etherate at $-78^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ in toluene, no adduct was isolated. So, we turned to lithium chloride as a catalyst and obtained in THF at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ the adduct 16 in a yield of $50 \% .^{30}$ The endo cycloaddition product is obtained as expected. ${ }^{31,32}$ This has been ascertained by the structure determination by X-ray diffraction (Fig. 2).



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These enones and ynones not previously prepared should open a new strategy for the synthesis of some complex heterocyclic systems such as alkaloids. They also could be the precursors of synthetically and pharmaceutically valuable compounds.

## Experimental

## General procedures

Commercial reagents were purchased from standard chemical suppliers and purified if needed. Solvents were purified and dried by passing through activated aluminum oxide under argon pressure. Flash column chromatography was carried out on Silica Gel 60 ( $230-$ 400 mesh, E. Merck). TLC was performed on pre-coated glass plates of Silica Gel 60 F 254 ( 0.25 mm , E. Merck); detection was done by spraying with a solution of $\mathrm{Ce}\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{2}\left(\mathrm{NO}_{3}\right)_{6},\left(\mathrm{NH}_{4}\right)_{6} \mathrm{Mo}_{7} \mathrm{O}_{24}$, and $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{4}$ in water or ninhydrin and acetic acid solution in $n$-butanol and subsequent heating on a hot plate. Melting points were determined with a Büchi B-540 apparatus and are uncorrected. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ and ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR spectra were recorded with Bruker AV 400 and 500 MHz instruments. Chemical shifts are in ppm from TMS as internal standard, generated from the $\mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$. IR spectra were taken with a Perkin-Elmer Paragon 1000 FT-IR spectrometer. Elemental analysis was done with a PerkinElmer 2400 CHN instrument. Mass spectra were obtained with a FAB JMS-700 double focusing mass spectrometer (JEOL, Tokyo, Japan).

1-Phenyl-3-trimethylsilanyl-prop-2-yn-1-ol (3a): Prepared according to the literature and its physical data were in agreement with those published. ${ }^{21}$

4-(1-Hydroxy-3-trimethylsilanyl-2-propynyl) pyridine (3b): To a solution of (trimethylsilyl) acetylene ( 1.7 mL ) in THF ( 20 mL ) at $-78^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ was added a solution of $\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{BuLi}(7 \mathrm{~mL}, 1.6 \mathrm{M}$ in hexane). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to $-10^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, then a solution of 4 -pyridinecarboxaldehyde ( 1.0 g ) in THF ( 3 mL ) was added. After 1 h stirring, saturated $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{Cl}$ solution in water was added and the organic layer was washed with brine ( $2 \times 30 \mathrm{~mL}$ ), extracted with $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ and dried over $\mathrm{MgSO}_{4}$ and concentrated in vacuo. Product $\mathbf{3 b}$ is a colourless solid $\left(1.6 \mathrm{~g}, 83 \%\right.$ ), m.p. $94-95^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. (lit. m.p. $83-$ $85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ )..$^{24}{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( $400 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ): $\delta 0.17(\mathrm{~s}, 9 \mathrm{H}), 4.60(\mathrm{brs}, 1 \mathrm{H})$, $5.48(\mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.49(\mathrm{~d}, J=6.0 \mathrm{~Hz} 2 \mathrm{H}), 8.53(\mathrm{~d}, J=6.0 \mathrm{~Hz} 2 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( $100 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ): $\delta-0.18,63.2,92.0,104.2,121.5,149.4$, 150.3. MS (EI): m/z $205[\mathrm{M}]^{+}$.

4-(l-Hydroxy-2-butynyl) pyridine ( $\mathbf{3 c}$ ): To a solution of propyne $(1.12 \mathrm{~g})$ in THF ( 10 mL ), was added a solution of $\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{BuLi}(7.0 \mathrm{~mL}$, 1.6 M in hexane) as for $\mathbf{3 b}$. A solution of 4-pyridinecarboxaldehyde $(1.0 \mathrm{~g})$ in THF ( 5 mL ) was added. The product 3 c was isolated as for $\mathbf{3 b}$, and as a liquid ( $1.12 \mathrm{~g}, 82 \%$ ). UV $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): \lambda_{\text {max }}(\varepsilon) 255\left(3540 \mathrm{M}^{-1}\right.$ $\left.\mathrm{cm}^{-1}\right)$. $\mathbb{R}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): 1230,1414,1564,1602,1716,2232,2874,2959$, $3018,3026,3061 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1} \mathbf{1}^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( $400 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ): $\delta 1.76(\mathrm{~s}, 3 \mathrm{H})$, $5.37(\mathrm{~d}, J=1.6 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 6.30($ brs, 1 H$), 7.41(\mathrm{~d} J=5.9 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H})$,


Fig. 2 ORTEP structure of 16.
$8.36(\mathrm{~d}, J=5.9 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( $100 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ): $\delta 34.8,62.5$, 78.8, 82.8, 121.6, 149.0, 151.1. MS (FAB ${ }^{+}$): $m / z 148\left(M+H^{+}\right)$. Anal. Calcd for $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{9} \mathrm{NO}: \mathrm{C}, 73.45 ; \mathrm{H}, 6.16 ; \mathrm{N}, 9.52$. Found: C, 73.40 ; H , 6.12 ; N, $9.47 \%$.

4-(I-Hydroxy-3-phenyl-2-propynyl)pyridine (3d): Phenylacetylene $(1.04 \mathrm{~g})$ in THF $(10 \mathrm{~mL})$ was treated as for $\mathbf{3 b}$ with n -BuLi $(7.0 \mathrm{~mL})$ and 4-pyridinecarboxaldehyde ( 1.0 g ) in THF ( 5 mL ) was added. The product $(1.75 \mathrm{~g}, 90 \%)$ was a liquid. UV $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): \lambda_{\text {max }}(\varepsilon) 242(5100)$, 309 (1300). IR $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): 1042,1243,1376,1461,1733,2869,2926$, $2960,3583 .{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( $500 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ): $\delta 3.95$ (brs, 1 H ), 5.68 (s, $1 \mathrm{H}), 7.27(\mathrm{~m}, 3 \mathrm{H}), 7.40(\mathrm{~m}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 7.53(\mathrm{~d}, J=6.0 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 8.55(\mathrm{~d}$, $J=6.0 \mathrm{~Hz} 2 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{CNMR}\left(125 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right): \delta 63.2,86.7,87.9,121.4$, 121.6, 128.2, 128.6, 131.7, 146.2, 149.4. MS (FAB ${ }^{+}$): $m / z 201[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$. Anal. Calcd for $\mathrm{C}_{14} \mathrm{H}_{11} \mathrm{NO}$ (209.2): C, $80.36 ; \mathrm{H}, 5.30 ; \mathrm{N}, 6.69$. Found: C, 80.20; H, 5.34; N, 6.74\%.

4-(1-Hydroxy-4,4-dimethyl-2-pentynyl)pyridine (3e): 3, 3-Dimethyl-1-butyne ( 0.46 g ) in THF ( 10 mL ) was treated as for 3b with n-BuLi ( $3.5 \mathrm{~mL}, 1.6 \mathrm{M}$ in hexane) and 4-pyridinecarboxaldehyde ( 0.50 g ) in THF ( 3.0 mL ) was added. The product $3 \mathrm{e}(0.85 \mathrm{~g}, 96 \%)$ was a solid, m.p. $85-88^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. UV $\left(\mathrm{CHCl}_{3}\right): \lambda_{\text {max }}(\varepsilon) 257(2000)$. $\mathrm{R}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): 1068$, 1404, 1599, 2232, 2333, 2363, 2970, 3060, 3596, $3685 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$. ${ }^{2}$ H NMR $\left(500 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right): \delta 1.20(\mathrm{~s}, 9 \mathrm{H}), 3.50(\mathrm{brs}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 5.42(\mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.44$ (d, $J=4.7 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 8.50(\mathrm{~d}, J=4.7 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( $125 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ): $\delta 27.4,30.7,62.8,77.6,95.9,121.4,149.3,151.0$. MS (FAB ${ }^{+}$): m/z 190 $[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$. Anal. Calcd for $\mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{H}_{15} \mathrm{NO}$ (189.3): C, 76.16; H, 7.99; N, 7.40. Found: C, $76.11 ;$ H, $8.03 ; \mathrm{N}, 7.47 \%$.

4-(1-Hydroxy-3-trimethylsilanyl-2-propynyl)quinoline (3f):Trimethylsilylacetylene ( 0.39 g ) in THF ( 10 mL ) was treated as for $\mathbf{3 b}$ with n BuLi ( $2.5 \mathrm{~mL}, 1.6 \mathrm{M}$, in hexane) and 4 -quinolinecarboxaldehyde $(0.5 \mathrm{~g})$ in THF ( 2 mL ) was added. The product 3 f was a solid $(0.64 \mathrm{~g}, 78 \%)$. m.p. $95-96^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$; $\mathrm{UV}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): \lambda_{\text {max }}(\varepsilon) 234(13900), 281$ $\left(4800 \mathrm{M}^{-1} \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}\right) \cdot \mathrm{IR}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): 1510,1573,1607,1636,1654,1686,1717$, $1734,1750,1774,1801,1830,1884,1963,2174,2305,2339,2360 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$. ${ }^{1}{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( $400 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ) : $\delta 0.15(\mathrm{~s}, 9 \mathrm{H}), 4.80$ (brs, 1 H ), $6.10(\mathrm{~s}$, $1 \mathrm{H}), 7.55(\mathrm{dd}, J=7.6 \mathrm{~Hz}, J=15.6 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.65(\mathrm{dd}, J=7.6 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $J=15.6 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.69(\mathrm{~d}, J=4.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.10(\mathrm{~d}, J=8.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H})$, $8.25(\mathrm{~d}, J=8.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.72(\mathrm{~d}, J=4.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( 100 MHz , $\mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ): $\delta-0.4,61.3,92.4,104.1,118.2,124.1,125.6,126.7,129.3$, 129.4, 146.1, 147.7, 149.8. MS ( $\mathrm{FAB}^{+}$): $m / e(\%): 256[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}(100)$, 180(5), 154 (6), 130 (10). Anal. Calcd for $\mathrm{C}_{15} \mathrm{H}_{17} \mathrm{NOSi}$ C, 70.54 ; H, 6.71; N 5.48. Found: C, 70.50; H, 6.69; N, 5.52\%.

4-(1-Hydroxy-2-butynyl)quinoline (3g): Propyne ( 0.38 g ) in THF $(10 \mathrm{~mL})$ was treated as for $\mathbf{3 b}$ with $\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{BuLi}(2.5 \mathrm{~mL}, 1.6 \mathrm{M}$ in hexane), and 4-quinolinecarboxaldehyde $(0.50 \mathrm{~g})$ in THF $(2 \mathrm{~mL})$. The product 3 g was a solid $(0.52 \mathrm{~g}, 83 \%)$; m.p. $130^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. UV (MeOH): $\lambda_{\max }(\varepsilon)$ 210 (13400), 222 (13000), 283 (4400). IR ( $\left.\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): 556,648,698$, $1035,1049,1109,1379,1414,1432,1453,1475,2808,2878,2900$, $2978,2992,3056,3092,3184,3432,3567 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1} .{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( 400 MHz , DMSO-d6): $\delta 1.75(\mathrm{~s}, 3 \mathrm{H}), 5.95($ brs, 1 H$), 6.35(\mathrm{~d}, J=4.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H})$, $7.60(\mathrm{t}, J=5.7 \mathrm{~Hz}, J=12.2 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.63(\mathrm{~d}, J=3.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.72(\mathrm{t}$, $J=5.7 \mathrm{~Hz}, J=12.2 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.01(\mathrm{~d}, J=6.6 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.24(\mathrm{~d}, J=6.6 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $1 \mathrm{H}), 8.84(\mathrm{~d}, J=3.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( 100 MHz, DMSO-d6): § 3.6, 60.3, 80.1, 82.9, 118.4, 124.9, 125.4, 126.9, 129.7 (2C), 147.6, 148.1, 150.8. MS (EI): m/e (\%): $197[\mathrm{M}]^{+}(100), 182$ (77), 130 (50), 129 (20). Anal. Calcd for $\mathrm{C}_{13} \mathrm{H}_{11} \mathrm{NO}$ (197.2): C, $79.16 ; \mathrm{H}, 5.62 ; \mathrm{N}$ 7.10. Found: C, 79.27; H, 5.80; N 6.99\%.

4-(1-Hydroxy-4,4-dimethyl-2-pentynyl)quinoline (3h):3,3-Dimethyl-1-butyne $(0.31 \mathrm{~g})$ in THF ( 8 mL ) was treated as for $\mathbf{3 b}$ with $\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{BuLi}$ ( $2.4 \mathrm{~mL}, 1.6 \mathrm{M}$ in hexane), and 4-quinolinecarboxaldehyde ( 0.5 g ) in THF ( 3 mL ) was added. The product was liquid ( $0.61 \mathrm{~g}, 80 \%$ ). UV $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): \lambda_{\max }(\varepsilon) 283(4900)$. IR $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): 3428 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR $\left(500 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right): \delta 1.18(\mathrm{~s}, 9 \mathrm{H}), 4.20$ (brs, 1 H$), 6.08(\mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.55$ (dd, $J=1.1 \mathrm{~Hz}, J=8.2 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.67(\mathrm{~m}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 8.10(\mathrm{~d}, J=8.4 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $1 \mathrm{H}), 8.26(\mathrm{~d}, J=8.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.79(\mathrm{~d}, J=4.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR $\left(125 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right): \delta 27.5,30.7,61.3,77.5,96.7,118.0,124.1,125.7$, 126.6, 129.2, 129.6, 146.5, 148.0, 150.0. MS (FAB ${ }^{+}$): $m / z 240[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$. Anal. Calcd for $\mathrm{C}_{16} \mathrm{H}_{17} \mathrm{NO}: \mathrm{C}, 80.30 ; \mathrm{H}, 7.16 ; \mathrm{N}, 5.85$. Found: C, 80.19; H, 7.22; N, 5.91\%.

4-(1-Hydroxy-3-phenyl-2-propynyl)quinoline (3i): Phenylacetylene $(0.39 \mathrm{~g})$ in THF $(8 \mathrm{~mL})$ was treated as for $\mathbf{3 b}$ with $\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{BuLi}(2.39 \mathrm{~mL}$, 1.6 M in hexane) and 4-quinolinecarboxaldehyde ( 0.50 g ) in THF ( 3 mL ) was added. The product $3 \mathrm{j}(0.610 \mathrm{~g}, 74 \%$ ) was a liquid. UV $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): \lambda_{\max }(\varepsilon) 225$ (24000). IR (acetone): $3618 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR $(500 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{MeOD}): \delta 4.85$ (brs, 1 H$), 6.33(\mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.30(\mathrm{~m}, 3 \mathrm{H}), 7.39$ $(\mathrm{m}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 7.67(\mathrm{ddd}, J=0.9 \mathrm{~Hz}, J=8.1 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.78(\mathrm{ddd}, J=0.9 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $J=8.1 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.86(\mathrm{~d}, J=4.5 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.07(\mathrm{~d}, J=8.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.43$ $(\mathrm{d}, J=8.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.88(\mathrm{~d}, J=4.5 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( 125 MHz , MeOD): $\delta 60.7,86.3,87.8,117.9,122.2,124.2,125.6,126.6,128.1$, 128.3, 128.4, 129.4, 131.1, 147.6, 149.8. MS (FAB $\left.{ }^{+}\right): m / z 260[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$. Anal. Calcd for $\mathrm{C}_{18} \mathrm{H}_{13} \mathrm{NO}$ : C, $83.37 ; \mathrm{H}, 5.05$; N, 5.40.Found: C, $83.41 ; \mathrm{H}, 5.11 ; \mathrm{N}, 5.31 \%$.

2-(1-Hydroxy-3-trimethylsilanyl-2-propynyl) pyridine (3k): The same experiment was carried out as above except that 2 pyridinecarboxaldehyde was added. The product $\mathbf{3 k}$ was isolated as oil in a yield of $88 \%(1.69 \mathrm{~g})$. UV $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right)$ : $\lambda_{\text {max }}(\varepsilon) 260(6060)$. IR $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): 894,1262,1421,1590,2302,2405,2678,2981,3062 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( $400 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ): $\delta 0.13$ (s, 9H), 4.40 (brs, 1 H ), $5.48(\mathrm{~s}$, $1 \mathrm{H}), 7.22(\mathrm{~m}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.51(\mathrm{~m}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.70(\mathrm{~m}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.49(\mathrm{~m}, 1 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( $100 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ): $\delta-0.15,64.0,90.5,104.5,120.9,123.3$, 137.2, 148.1, 153.7. MS (FAB ${ }^{+}$): $m / z 206[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$. Anal. Caled for $\mathrm{C}_{11} \mathrm{H}_{15} \mathrm{NOSi}(205.3)$ : C, $64.34 ; \mathbf{H}, 7.36 ; \mathrm{N}, 6.82$. Found: C, $64.29 ; \mathrm{H}$, $7.39 ; \mathrm{N}, 6.89 \%$.

General procedure for the reaction of propargylic alcohol (3) with pyridinium hydrochloride
To a solution of propargylic alcohol $3(1 \mathrm{mmol})$ in $\mathrm{MeOH}(4 \mathrm{~mL})$ was added pyridinium hydrochloride ( 0.04 mmol ) at r.t. After stirring for 6 h , water ( 5 mL ) was added, extraction with $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}(2 \times 10 \mathrm{~mL})$ was performed. The organic layer was dried over $\mathrm{MgSO}_{4}$ and concentrated under vacuum to yield the products $\mathbf{4 b}-\mathbf{i}$ and $\mathbf{5 b}$ - $\mathbf{i}$ which were separated by column chromatography.

Reaction of 4-(1-hydroxy-3-trimethylsilanyl-2-propynyl) pyridine (3b) with pyridinium hydrochloride
4-(1-Hydroxy-3-trimethylsilanyl-2-propynyl) pyridine $\mathbf{3 b}(0.20 \mathrm{~g})$ in $\mathrm{MeOH}(4.0 \mathrm{~mL})$, pyridinium hydrochloride ( 5.6 mg ). yielded the two products separated by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/ $\mathrm{EtOAc}, 4 / 1$ ).

I-Pyridin-4-yl-3-trimethylsilanyl-prop-2yn-I-one (4b): Yellow liquid ( $0.52 \mathrm{~g}, 26 \%$ ). UV $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): \lambda_{\max }(\varepsilon) 237(6610) . \mathrm{R}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right)$ : $1408,1558,1650,1737,1943,2154,2856,2909,2927,2963,3052$, $3055 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1} .{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right): \delta 0.30(\mathrm{~s}, 9 \mathrm{H}), 7.87(\mathrm{dd}$, $J=6.0 \mathrm{~Hz}, J=3.0 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 8.81(\mathrm{dd}, J=6.0 \mathrm{~Hz}, J=3.0 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( $100 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ): $\delta-0.7,100.1,103.2,122.1,142.1,150.9$, 176.7. MS ( $\mathrm{FAB}^{+}$): $204[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$. Anal. Calcd for $\mathrm{C}_{11} \mathrm{H}_{13} \mathrm{NOSi}(203.3)$ : C, 64.98; H, 6.44; N, 6.89. Found: C, 64.95; H, 6.41; N, 6.85\%.
(E)-1-Pyridin-4-yl-3-trimethylsilanyl-prop-2-en-1-one (5b): $(0.105 \mathrm{~g}, 52 \%)$. UV $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): \lambda_{\max }$ ( $\left.\varepsilon\right) 195$ (2900), 231 (4500), $277(2300)$.IR $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): 1409,1557,1652,2294,2316,2351,2854$, $2863,2923,2954,3055 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1} .{ }^{1} \mathrm{HNMR}\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right): \delta 0.11(\mathrm{~s}, 9 \mathrm{H})$,
$7.05(\mathrm{~d}, J=18.8 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.25(\mathrm{~d}, J=18.8 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.60(\mathrm{dd}, J=6.0 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $J=2.0 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 8.70(\mathrm{dd}, J=6.0 \mathrm{~Hz}, J=2.0 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( $100 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ): $\delta-1.8,121.8,137.4,143.9,150.7,152.7,189.9$. MS (EI): $205[\mathrm{M}]^{+}$. Anal. Calcd for $\mathrm{C}_{11} \mathrm{H}_{15} \mathrm{NOSi}$ (205.3): C, 64.34; $7.36 ; \mathrm{N}, 6.82$. Found: C, $64.30 ; \mathrm{H}, 7.34 ; \mathrm{N}, 6.85 \%$.

Reaction of 4-(1-hydroxy-2-butynyl) pyridine (3c) with pyridinium hydrochloride
4-(1-Hydroxy-2-butynyl) pyridine $3 \mathrm{c}(0.18 \mathrm{~g})$ in $\mathrm{MeOH}(8 \mathrm{~mL})$, pyridinium hydrochloride ( 7 mg ) yielded the two products separated by column chromatography (silica gel, $\mathrm{CHCl}_{3} /$ Hexane, $2 / 1$ ).

I-Pyridin-4-yl-but-2-yn-1-one (4c): Yellow liquid ( $27 \mathrm{mg}, 15 \%$ ), UV $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): \lambda_{\max }(\varepsilon) 247\left(9050 \mathrm{M}^{-1} \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}\right)$. IR $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): 1206$, $1223,1271,1467,1710,2398,2872,2886,2928,2958,3016$, $3024 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1} .{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right): \delta 2.17(\mathrm{~s}, 3 \mathrm{H}), 7.68(\mathrm{~d}$, $J=5.8 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 8.81(\mathrm{~d}, J=5.8 \mathrm{~Hz}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C} \mathrm{NMR}\left(100 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right):$ $\delta 29.7,78.6,94.7,122.1,142.4,150.8,177.0 . \mathrm{MS}(\mathrm{EI}): m / z 145[\mathrm{M}]^{+}$. HRMS Calcd for $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{9} \mathrm{NO}: 145.1580$. Found: 145.1577.
(E)-1-Pyridin-4-yl-but-2-en-1-one (5c): Yellow liquid ( 88 mg , $49 \%$ ), UV $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): \lambda_{\max }$ (ع) $249\left(9300 \mathrm{M}^{-1} \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}\right)$. IR $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right)$ : $1228,1296,1336,1441,1555,1595,1625,1676,3018,3024 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H} \operatorname{NMR}\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right): \delta 2.04(\mathrm{dd}, J=1.6 \mathrm{~Hz}, J=6.9 \mathrm{~Hz}, 3 \mathrm{H})$, $6.81(\mathrm{dq}, J=1.6 \mathrm{~Hz}, J=3.2 \mathrm{~Hz}, J=15.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.07-7.16(\mathrm{~m}$, $1 \mathrm{H}), 7.69(\mathrm{~d}, J=5.8 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 8.80(\mathrm{~d}, J=5.8 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR $\left(100 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right): \delta 18.8,121.7,127.2,144.3,147.7,150.7,190.1$. MS (EI): $m / z 147$ [M] ${ }^{+}$. HRMS Calcd for $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{9} \mathrm{NO}: 147.1739$. Found: 147.1735.

Reaction of 4-(1-hydroxy-3-phenyl-2-propynyl) pyridine (3d) with pyridinium hydrochloride
3-Phenyl-1-(pyridine-4-yl) prop-2-yn-1-ol (3d) ( 0.20 g ) in MeOH $(5 \mathrm{~mL})$, pyridinium hydrochloride ( 5.5 mg ) yielded two products separated by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc, 1/1).

I-Pyridin-4-yl-3-phenyl-prop-2-yn-1-one (4d): $(20 \mathrm{mg}, 10 \%)$, UV $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): \lambda_{\text {max }}(\varepsilon) 233(9300), 301(7200) . \operatorname{IR}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): 1264,1421$, $1551,1604,1650,1961 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1} .{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right): \delta 7.41$ $(\mathrm{m}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 7.48(\mathrm{~m}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.66(\mathrm{~m}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 7.96(\mathrm{~d}, J=5.8 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 8.83$ $(\mathrm{d}, J=5.8 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR $\left(100 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right): \delta 86.2,95.2,119.3$, $122.1,128.8,131.4,133.3,142.5,150.6,176.7$. MS (FAB ${ }^{+}$): $m / z 208$ $[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$. Anal. Calcd for $\mathrm{C}_{14} \mathrm{H}_{9} \mathrm{NO}$ (207.2): $\mathrm{C}, 81.14 ; \mathrm{H}, 4.38 ; \mathrm{N}$, 6.76. Found: C, $81.02 ; \mathrm{H}, 4.42 ; \mathrm{N}, 6.69 \%$.
(E)-1-Pyridin-4-yl-3-phenyl-prop-2-en-1-one ( 5 d ) ( $0.11 \mathrm{~g}, 55 \%$ ). m.p. $75-76^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. UV $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): \lambda_{\max }(\varepsilon) 235(14800), 308(14600)$. IR $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): 1149,1261,1416,1541,2291,2397,2516,2675,2980$, $3046,3682,3755 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1} .{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( $500 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ): $\delta 7.39(\mathrm{~d}$, $J=15.7 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.43(\mathrm{~m}, 3 \mathrm{H}), 7.63(\mathrm{~m}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 7.76(\mathrm{~d}, J=5.4 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $2 \mathrm{H}), 7.81(\mathrm{~d}, J=15.7 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.82(\mathrm{~d}, J=5.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR $\left(125 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right): \delta 121.2,121.5,128.6,129.1,131.2,134.3,144.4$, 146.8, 150.7, 189.8. MS $\left(\mathrm{FAB}^{+}\right): m / z 210[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$. Anal. Calcd for $\mathrm{C}_{14} \mathrm{H}_{11} \mathrm{NO}$ (209.2): C, 80.36; H, 5.30; N, 6.69. Found: C, 80.40; H, 5.29 ; N, $6.72 \%$.

Reaction of 4-(1-hydroxy-4, 4-dimethyl-2-pentynyl) pyridine (3e) with pyridinium hydrochloride
4-(1-Hydroxy-4, 4-dimethyl-2-pentynyl) pyridine (3e) (0.57 g) in $\mathrm{MeOH}(10 \mathrm{~mL})$ pyridinium hydrochloride $(17 \mathrm{mg})$ yielded after column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc, 9/1) two products.

I-Pyridin-4-yl-4,4-dimethyl-pent-2-yn-1-one (4e): ( 68 mg , liquid, $12 \%$ ). UV $\left(\mathrm{CHCl}_{3}\right): \lambda_{\text {max }}$ (c) 239 (13500). IR $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): 1062,1209$, $1257,1324,1365,1407,1457,1560,1652,2212,2975 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1} .^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR $\left(500 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right): \delta 1.35(\mathrm{~s}, 9 \mathrm{H}), 7.84(\mathrm{~d}, J=5.2 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 8.78(\mathrm{~d}$, $J=5.2 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}\left(125 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right): \delta 28.1,30.0,77.6,106.1$, $121.9,142.5,150.7$, 177.1. MS $\left(\mathrm{FAB}^{+}\right): m / z 188[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$. Anal. Calcd for $\mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{H}_{13} \mathrm{NO}(189.3$ ): C, $76.98 ; \mathrm{H}, 7.00 ; \mathrm{N}, 7.48$. Found: C, $76.94 ; \mathrm{H}, 7.03 ; \mathrm{N}, 7.51 \%$.
(E)-1-Pyridin-4-yl-4,-4-dimethyl-pent-2-en-1-one (5e): (0.43 g, $75 \%)$ UV $\left(\mathrm{CHCl}_{3}\right): \lambda_{\text {max }}(\varepsilon) 235(11300) . \mathrm{IR}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right) ; 1220,1300$, 1334, 1610, 1652, 1671, 2206, 2297, 2859, 2959, $3044 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1} .{ }^{1}$ H NMR $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right): \delta 1.05(\mathrm{~s}, 9 \mathrm{H}), 6.59(\mathrm{~d}, J=15.8 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.01$ $(\mathrm{d}, J=15.8 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.57(\mathrm{~d}, J=5.7 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 8.68(\mathrm{~d}, J=5.7 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $2 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR $\left(100 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right): \delta 28.5,34.3,120.4,121.5,114.5$, $150.5,161.7,190.6 . \mathrm{MS}\left(\mathrm{FAB}^{+}\right): m / z 190[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$, Anal. Calcd for $\mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{H}_{15} \mathrm{NO}$ (189.3): C, 76.16; H, 7.99; N, 7.40. Found: C, 76.13; H, 8.06 ; N, $7.35 \%$.
(E)-1-Quinolin-4-yl-3-trimethylsilanyl-prop-2-en-1-one (5f): 4-(1-Hydroxy-3-trimethylsilanyl-2-propynyl) quinoline (3f) (0.42 g) in $\mathrm{MeOH}(8 \mathrm{~mL})$ pyridinium hydrochloride $(9.5 \mathrm{mg}$, For the $p$-toluenesulfonate and the triflate pyridinium salts the same molar amount was used), yielded after column chromatography (hexane/

EtOAc 4/1) one product $5 \mathbf{5}(0.231 \mathrm{~g}, 55 \%$ ), as a yellow liquid. UV $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): \lambda_{\text {max }}(\varepsilon) 232(11200), 317\left(2450 \mathrm{M}^{-1} \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}\right)$. $\mathbb{R}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right)$ : $1463,1509,1579,1603,1658,1726,2332,2862,2932,3374,3610 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( $400 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ): $\delta 0.14(\mathrm{~s}, 9 \mathrm{H}), 6.95(\mathrm{~d}, J=15.3 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $1 \mathrm{H}), 7.09(\mathrm{~d}, J=15.3 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.39(\mathrm{~d}, J=3.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.58(\mathrm{t}$, $J=5.6 \mathrm{~Hz}, J=12.2 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.74(\mathrm{t}, J=5.6 \mathrm{~Hz}, J=12.2 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H})$, $8.01(\mathrm{~d}, J=7.0 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.15(\mathrm{~d}, J=7.0 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.98(\mathrm{~d}, J=3.4 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $1 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( $100 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ): $\delta-1.9,119.4,125.3,127.7$, 129.9 (2C), 141.7, 143.9, 148.7, 149.5, 154.0, 155.4, 194.6. MS (EI): m/e (\%): $255[\mathrm{M}]^{+}(50), 240(100), 183$ (10), 156 (15), 128 (20). Anal. Calcd for $\mathrm{C}_{15} \mathrm{H}_{17} \mathrm{NOSi}(255.4)$ : $\mathrm{C}, 70.54 ; \mathrm{H}, 6.71 ; \mathrm{N}, 5.48$. Found: C , $70.51 ; \mathrm{H}, 6.74$; N, 5.50\%.

Reaction of 4-(1-hydroxy-2-butynyl) quinoline ( $\mathbf{3 g}$ ) with pyridinum hydrochloride
4-(1-Hydroxy-2-butynyl) quinoline ( 3 g ) ( 0.22 g ) in $\mathrm{MeOH}(10 \mathrm{~mL})$, pyridinium hydrochloride ( 6.4 mg ) yielded after column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc, 4/1) two products.
l-Quinolin-4-yl-but-2-yn-l-one (4g): Colourless liquid ( 65 mg , $30 \%)$. UV (MeOH): $\lambda_{\max }(\varepsilon) 230$ ( 8700 ), 248 (8600), 329 (2500). IR $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): 725,895,1262,1418,1633,2300,2689,2989,3058$, $3419,3945 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR $\left(400 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right): \delta 2.20(\mathrm{~s}, 3 \mathrm{H}), 7.71(\mathrm{t}$, $J=7.1 \mathrm{~Hz}, J=15.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.79(\mathrm{t}, J=7.1 \mathrm{~Hz}, J=15.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H})$, $8.16(\mathrm{~d}, J=4.0 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.19(\mathrm{~d}, J=8.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.93(\mathrm{~d}, J=8.4 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $1 \mathrm{H}), 9.12(\mathrm{~d}, J=4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}) .13 \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( $100 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl} 3$ ): $\delta 29.8$, 80.4, 93.4, 124.1, 124.3, 125.7, 129.1, 130.0 (2C), 139.6, 149.3, 149.9, 179.2. MS (EI): $m / z 195[M]+$. Anal. Caled for $\mathrm{C}_{13} \mathrm{H}_{9} \mathrm{NO}$ (195.2): C, $79.98 ;$ H, 4.65 ; N, 7.17. Found: C, 79.95 ; H, 4.68; N, 7.15\%.
(E)-1-Quinolin-4-yl-but-2-en-1-one (5g): Orange liquid ( 79 mg , $36 \%)$. UV ( $\mathrm{CHCl}_{3}$ ): $\lambda_{\text {max }}(\varepsilon) 243$ ( 9700 ), 306 (2800), 317(2900). IR $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): 1264,1282,1456,1503,1539,1621,1653,1683,1716$, 1732, 1771, 1843, 2401, 2851, $2925 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1} .^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( 400 MHz , $\left.\mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right): \delta 2.0(\mathrm{dd}, J=1.1 \mathrm{~Hz}, J=6.8 \mathrm{~Hz}, 3 \mathrm{H}), 6.62(\mathrm{dd}, J=1.1 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $J=15.7 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 6.82$ (septet, 1 H$), 7.41(\mathrm{~d}, J=3.6 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.59(\mathrm{t}$, $J=7.3 \mathrm{~Hz}, J=15.3 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.77(\mathrm{t}, J=7.3 \mathrm{~Hz}, J=15.3 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H})$, $8.02(\mathrm{~d}, J=8.5 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.18(\mathrm{~d}, J=8.5 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 9.0(\mathrm{~d}, J=3.6 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $1 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( $100 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ): $\delta 30.2,119.2,124.7,125.4$ (2C), 127.8, 129.9, 130.1, 132.4, 144.8, 148.8, 149.6, 195.0. MS (EI): m/z 197 [M] ${ }^{+}$. Anal. Calcd for $\mathrm{C}_{13} \mathrm{H}_{11} \mathrm{NO}$ (197.2): C, $79.16 ; \mathrm{H}, 5.62 ; \mathrm{N}$, 7.10. Found: C, $79.18 ; \mathrm{H}, 5.59 ; \mathrm{N}, 7.7 \%$.

Reaction of 4-(1-hydroxy-4, 4-dimethyl-2-pentynyl) quinoline (3h) with pyridinium hydrochloride
4-(1-Hydroxy-4, 4-dimethyl-2-pentynyl) quinoline ( $\mathbf{3 h}$ ) ( 0.40 g ) in $\mathrm{MeOH}(10 \mathrm{~mL})$, pyridiniym hydrochloride ( 9.6 mg ) yielded after column chromatography (silica, hexane/EtOAc, 9/1) three products.

1-Quinolin-4-yl-4, 4-dimethyl-pent-2-yn-1-one (4h): ( 0.103 g , $26 \%)$. UV ( $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ ): $\lambda_{\text {max }}(\varepsilon) 250(12100), 328(6400)$. IR $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right)$ : $1508,1652,2204,2974 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1} .{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( $500 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ): $\delta 1.37(\mathrm{~s}$, 9 H ), 7.64 (ddd, $J=1.2 \mathrm{~Hz}, J=6.8 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}$ ), 7.74 (ddd, $J=1.2 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $J=6.8 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.07(\mathrm{~d}, J=4.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.15(\mathrm{~d}, J=8.1 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H})$, $8.88(\mathrm{~d}, J=8.1 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 9.08(\mathrm{~d}, J=4.4 \mathrm{~Hz} 1 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( 125 $\left.\mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right): \delta 28.1,29.9,79.5,104.5,123.9,124.0,125.5,128.8$, 129.8 (2C), 139.8, 149.2, 149.8, 179.3. MS (FAB ${ }^{+}$): m/z $238[\mathrm{M}+$ $\mathrm{H}]^{+}$. Anal. Calcd for $\mathrm{C}_{16} \mathrm{H}_{15} \mathrm{NO}: \mathrm{C}, 80.98 ; \mathrm{H}, 6.37 ; \mathrm{N}, 5.90$. Found: C, 80.85; H, 6.45; N, $6.01 \%$.
(E)-1-Quinolin-4-yl-4, 4-dimethyl-pent-2-en-l-one (5h): ( 0.149 g , $37 \%)$. UV $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): \lambda_{\text {max }}(\varepsilon) 230$ (13400), 307 (2940), 317 (2940). IR $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): 1651,2303,2955,3060 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1} .{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( 400 MHz , $\left.\mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right): \delta 1.06(\mathrm{~s}, 9 \mathrm{H}), 6.48(\mathrm{~d}, J=16.1 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 6.77(\mathrm{~d}, J=16.1 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $1 \mathrm{H}), 7.38(\mathrm{~d}, J=4.3 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}) 7.55(\mathrm{ddd}, J=1.1 \mathrm{~Hz}, J=7.0 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H})$, $7.71(\mathrm{ddd}, J=1.1 \mathrm{~Hz}, J=7.0 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.01(\mathrm{~d}, J=8.5 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.14$ (d, $J=8.5 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.96(\mathrm{~d}, J=4.3 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( 100 MHz , $\mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ): $\delta 28.6,34.5,119.4,124.7,125.5,125.9,127.7,129.9,130.0$, 144.7, 148.9, 149.7, 163.5, 195.6. MS ( $\mathrm{FAB}^{+}$): $m / z 240[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$. Anal. Calcd for $\mathrm{C}_{16} \mathrm{H}_{17} \mathrm{NO}: \mathrm{C}, 80.30 ; \mathrm{H}, 7.16$; N, 5.85 . Found: C, 80.41; H, 7.01; N, 6.05\%.
(Z)-1-Quinolin-4-yl-4, 4-dimethyl-pent-2-en-I-one (5h): (18\% evaluated from NMR spectrum) ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( $400 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ): $\delta 1.16$ ( $\mathrm{s}, 9 \mathrm{H}$ ), $6.08(\mathrm{~d}, J=13.1 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 6.27(\mathrm{~d}, J=13.1 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.56-7.60$ $(\mathrm{m}, 2 \mathrm{H}), 7.68(\mathrm{ddd}, J=1.3 \mathrm{~Hz}, J=6.9 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.10(\mathrm{~d}, J=8.4 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $1 \mathrm{H}), 8.50(\mathrm{~d}, J=8.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.95(\mathrm{~d}, J=4.3 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H})$.

Reaction of 4-(1-hydroxy-3-phenyl-2-propynyl) quinoline (3i) with pyridinium hydrochloride
4-(1-Hydroxy-3-phenyl-2-propynyl) quinoline ( $\mathbf{3 i}$ ) $(0.70 \mathrm{~g})$ in MeOH $(10 \mathrm{~mL})$, pyridinium hydrochloride ( 16 mg ) yielded after column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc, 9/1) two products.

1-Quinolin-4-yl-3-phenyl-prop-2yn-1-one (4i): ( $0.17 \mathrm{~g}, 24 \%$ ). UV $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): \lambda_{\text {max }}$ ( $\varepsilon$ ) 230 (25200), 309 (13200). IR $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): 1605$, 2354, $3679 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1} .{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( $400 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ): $\delta 7.43-7.47(\mathrm{~m}, 2 \mathrm{H})$, $7.50(\mathrm{~m}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.69-7.74(\mathrm{~m}, 3 \mathrm{H}), 7.78-7.83(\mathrm{~m}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.21(\mathrm{~d}, J=8.5$ $\mathrm{Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.25(\mathrm{~d}, J=4.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.98(\mathrm{~d}, J=8.5 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 9.15(\mathrm{~d}$, $J=4.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}$ ). ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( $100 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ): $\delta 88.2,93.8,119.7$, $124.1,125.7,128.9,129.2,130.2,131.4,133.3,139.7,149.4,150.1$, 179.1. MS ( $\mathrm{FAB}^{+}$). $m / z 258[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$. Anal. Calcd for $\mathrm{C}_{18} \mathrm{H}_{11} \mathrm{NO}: \mathrm{C}$, 84.03 ; H, 4.31 ; N, 5.44 . Found: C, 84.11 ; H, 4.23 ; N, 5.49\%.
(E)-1-Quinolin-4-yl-3-phenyl-prop-2-en-1-one ( $\mathbf{5 i}$ ): ( $0.15 \mathrm{~g}, 21 \%$ ). $\mathrm{UV}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): \lambda_{\text {max }}(\varepsilon) 230(21300), 305(17200)$. $\mathbb{R}\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): 1599$, $2156,2191 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1} .{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( $500 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ) : $\delta 7.18(\mathrm{~d}, J=16.1 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $1 \mathrm{H}), 7.35-7.40(\mathrm{~m}, 3 \mathrm{H}), 7.47-7.53(\mathrm{~m}, 4 \mathrm{H}), 7.57(\mathrm{t}, J=7.8 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $J=15.2 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.74(\mathrm{t}, J=7.8 \mathrm{~Hz}, J=15.2 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.07(\mathrm{~d}$, $J=8.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.17$ (d, $J=8.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 9.01(\mathrm{~d}, J=4.1 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H})$. ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( $125 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ): $\delta 119.2,124.5,126.2,127.8,129.1$, $129.5,129.9,130.0,131.3,133.9,144.6,148.0,148.7,149.6,194.7$. MS (FAB ${ }^{+}$): $m / z 260[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$. Anal. Calcd for $\mathrm{C}_{18} \mathrm{H}_{13} \mathrm{NO}$ : C, 83.37; H, 5.05 ; N, 5.40 . Found: C, 83.31 ; H, 5.07 ; N, $5.49 \%$.
(E)-I-Pyridin-2-yl-3-trimethylsilanyl-prop-2-en-1-one ( $\mathbf{5 k}$ ): Obtained from 2-(1-hydroxy-3-trimethylsilanyl-2-propynyl)pyridine $\mathbf{3 k}$ with pyridinium hydrochloride as above in a yield of $42 \%$. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( $400 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ): $\delta 0.12(\mathrm{~s}, 9 \mathrm{H}), 7.37$ (ddd, $J=1.0 \mathrm{~Hz}, J=4.7 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $1 \mathrm{H}), 7.44$ (d, $J=18.9 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.83$ (ddd, $J=2.0 \mathrm{~Hz}, 7.8 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $1 \mathrm{H}), 8.01(\mathrm{~d}, J=18.9 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.10(\mathrm{~d}, J=7.8 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.70(\mathrm{~d}$, $J=4.7 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR $\left(100 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right): \delta-1.76,123.2,126.7$, 136.4, 136.9, 148.8, 150.2, 154.0, 188.4. IR $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): 1316,1600$, 1666, 2326, 2359, 2955, $3479 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$. UV $\left(\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}\right): \lambda_{\text {max }}(\varepsilon) 257$ (11850). MS (FAB ${ }^{+}$): $m / z 206[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$. Anal. Calcd for $\mathrm{C}_{11} \mathrm{H}_{15} \mathrm{NOSi}$ (205.3): C, 64.34; H, 7.36; N, 6.82. Found: C, 64.37; H, 7.31; N, 6.90\%.

Reaction of 4-(1-hydroxy-3-trimethylsilanyl-2-propynyl) pyridine (3b) with pyridinium hydrochloride in $\mathrm{MeO}^{2} \mathrm{H}$
To a solution of 4-(1-hydroxy-3-trimethylsilanyl-2-propynyl) pyridine ( 3 b ) $(0.15 \mathrm{~g})$ in $\mathrm{d}-\mathrm{MeO}^{2} \mathrm{H}(4.0 \mathrm{~mL})$ was added pyridine hydrochloride ( 4.2 mg ) at rt. After stirring for 6 h , water ( 5 mL ) was added, extracted with $\mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{Cl}_{2}(2 \times 10 \mathrm{~mL})$, dried over $\mathrm{MgSO}_{4}$ and concentrated under vacuum to yield the product purified by column chromatography (silica gel, hexane/EtOAc, 4/1). (E)-1-pyridin-4-yl-3-trimethylsilanyl-prop-2-en-1-one $\mathbf{5 b}$ was obtained in a yield of $51 \%$. ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR ( $500 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}$ ): $\delta 0.17(\mathrm{~s}, 9 \mathrm{H}), 7.64(\mathrm{dd}, J=4.5 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $J=1.6 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}$ ), 8.76 (dd, $J=4.5 \mathrm{~Hz} J=1.6 \mathrm{~Hz}, 2 \mathrm{H}$ ). ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR $\left(125 \mathrm{MHz}, \mathrm{CDCl}_{3}\right.$ ): $\delta-1.9,121.7,137.2,143.7,150.6,152.4,189.9$. MS (FAB ${ }^{+}$): $208[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$. Anal. Calcd for $\mathrm{C}_{11} \mathrm{H}_{13} \mathrm{D}_{2} \mathrm{NOSi}$ (207.3): C, 63.72; H, 8.26; N, 6.76. Found: C, 63.69 ; H, 8.24; N, 6.79\%.

Endo-2-(quinolin-4-yl-carbonyl)-exo-3-trimethylsilanyl-bicyclo[2.2.1]hepte-5-ene (16): A solution of the silylated enone $\mathbf{5 f}$ ( 50 mg ) and of cyclopentadiene ( 1 mL ) in $0.1 \mathrm{M} \mathrm{LiCl} \mathrm{THF} \mathrm{( } 1 \mathrm{~mL}$ ) was left at $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ for 12 h . The reaction medium was chromatographed on a silica gel column (hexane-EtOAc, 9:1). The product 16 was isolated in a yield of $50 \%$. Crystallised in MeOH :acetone $(7: 3)$ as a white solid, m.p. $87.4^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. UV (MeOH) $\lambda_{\text {max }}: 205 \mathrm{~nm}(0.7758), 232$ ( 0.2188 ). IR (MeOH): $1679,2974 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1} .{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}^{2}$ NMR ( $\mathrm{CDCl}_{3}, 400 \mathrm{MHz}$ ): $\delta 0.06(\mathrm{~s}, 9 \mathrm{H}), 1.28-1.34(\mathrm{~m}, 3 \mathrm{H}), 2.88(\mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 3.07(\mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 3.63(\mathrm{q}$, $J=3.6 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 5.63(\mathrm{q}, J=3.2,2.8 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 6.41(\mathrm{q}, J=3.2,2.8 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $1 \mathrm{H}), 7.54(\mathrm{~d}, J=4.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.57(\mathrm{~m}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 7.59(\mathrm{t}, J=6.8 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H})$, $7.75(\mathrm{~d}, J=8.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 8.15(\mathrm{~d}, J=8.4 \mathrm{~Hz}, 1 \mathrm{H}), 9.0(\mathrm{~d}, J=4.4 \mathrm{~Hz}$, $\left.{ }^{1 H}\right) .{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR ( $\mathrm{CDCl}_{3}, 100 \mathrm{MHz}$ ): $\delta-1.85,27.88,44.5,48.2,48.9$, $54.2,118.1,125.1,127.9,128.6,129.7,130.0,139.5,141.1,145.4$, 148.4, 149.3, 204.2. MS (FABMS): m/z $322[\mathrm{M}+\mathrm{H}]^{+}$; Exact mass Calcd for $\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{24}$ ONS: 322.1627. Found: 322.1627.

## Crystal structure determination

Diffraction measurements were made on an Enraf-Nonius CAD-4 diffratometer by use of graphite-monochromatised $\mathrm{MoK} \alpha$ radiation ( $\lambda=0.7107 \AA$ ). Unit cell parameters were obtained by least squares fit to the automatically centred settings for 25 reflections. Intensity data were collected by use of $\omega-2 \theta$ scan mode. All intensity data were collected for Lorentz polarisation and absorption (empirical $\psi$ corrections). Crystallographic data (excluding structure factors) for the structures of enone (5d) and of the Diels-Alder adduct (16) have been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre as supplementary publication no CCDC 658185 for enone (5d) and CCDC 658184 for D7A adduct (16). These data can be obtained free of charge via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif or by emailing data_request@.ccdc.cam.ac.uk or by contacting The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, 12, Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK; fax: + 441223336033.

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[^0]:    * Correspondent. E-mail: rerenler@gop.edu.tr

