

activity and stereocontrol in the intramolecular Diels-Alder reaction are currently underway and will be the subject of forthcoming reports from these laboratories.

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Registry No. 2, 81095-98-9; 3, 32775-95-4; 4, 15484-46-5; 5, 32775-94-3; 6, 30982-08-2; 7, 81095-99-0; 8, 81096-00-6; 9, 81096-01-7; 10a, 81096-02-8; 10b, 81096-03-9; 12, 81096-04-0; 13, 81096-05-1; 14, 81096-06-2; 15, 81096-07-3; 16, 81096-08-4; 17, 81096-09-5; 18, 81096-10-8; 19, 81096-11-9; 20, 81096-12-0; 21, 81120-64-1; 22, 81096-13-1; 23, 81096-14-2; 24, 81096-15-3; 25, 81096-16-4; ii, 81096-17-5; ethyl (*E*)-4-bromocrotonate, 19041-17-9; sorbic acid, 110-44-1; methyl 2-(bromomethyl)acrylate, 4224-69-5; 3,5-hexadien-1-ol, 5747-07-9; bromoacetaldehyde diethyl acetal, 2032-35-1; (2,4-pentadienyl)triphenyl tin, 81096-18-6; 4-bromo-4-pentenal, 36884-29-4.

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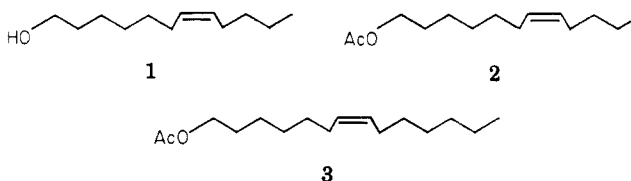
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Pheromone Synthesis via Organoboranes: A Stereospecific Synthesis of (*Z*)-7-Alken-1-ols

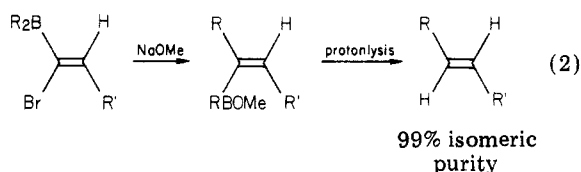
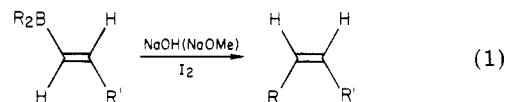
Summary: Treatment of *trans*-1-alkenylborepanes, obtained via monohydroboration of 1-alkynes with borepane, with iodine in the presence of a base results in the migration of one end of the cycloalkyl chain from boron to the adjacent carbon, producing intermediates containing the eight-membered borocane moiety, which undergoes a rapid deiodoboration to afford the (*Z*)-7-alkenyl-1-boronate esters. These boronate esters on oxidation produce (*Z*)-7-alken-1-ols, providing a general, one-pot, and stereospecific synthesis of (*Z*)-7-alken-1-ols.

Sir: The synthesis¹ of unsaturated alcohols has attracted considerable attention of organic chemists in recent years because such alcohols^{2,3} and their acetates^{2,4} are known to be insect sex attractants. For example, (*Z*)-7-dodecen-1-ol (1) is the pheromone of the male moths of lepidoptera, *Raphia frater* Grt (Noctuidae),³ and (*Z*)-7-dodecen-1-yl acetate (2) is the sex attractant of soybean loopers, *Pseudoplusia includens* (Walker),⁵ and also of cabbage looper, *Trichoplusia ni* (Hübner).⁶ (*Z*)-7-Tetradecen-1-yl acetate (3) is the pheromone of the *Amathes c-nigrum* found both in Japan⁷ and in Germany.⁸ We now report a general,

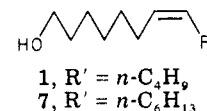
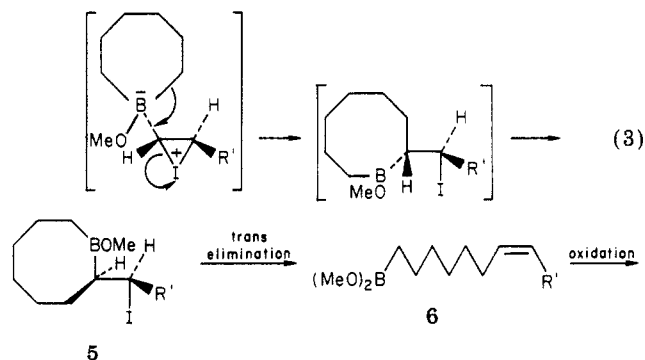
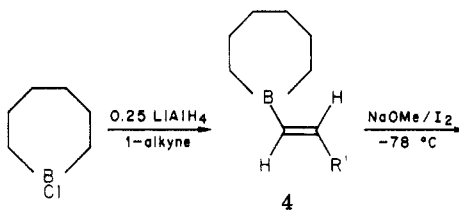
one-pot, and stereospecific synthesis of (*Z*)-7-alken-1-ols, thus providing a simple and very convenient route to the synthesis of pheromones 1, 2, and 3 via organoboranes.



Organoboranes play an important role in bringing latitude to organic synthesis.⁹ Highly stereospecific synthesis of *cis*¹⁰ (eq 1) and *trans*¹¹ (eq 2) alkenes via organoboranes is well documented.



It appeared to us that the iodination of the *trans*-1-alkenylborepanes 4, obtained via the monohydroboration of 1-alkynes with borepane, in the presence of a base should provide (*Z*)-7-alken-1-ols (eq 3). Accordingly, we examined this reaction sequence as a potential route for the synthesis of (*Z*)-7-alken-1-ols.



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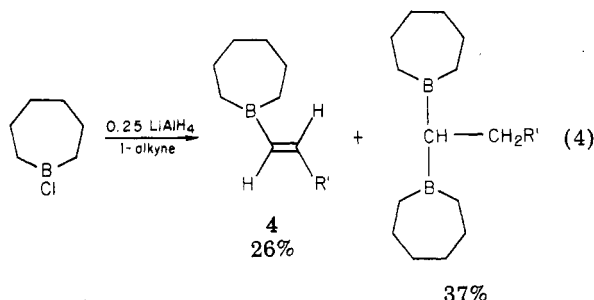
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Table I. Synthesis of (*Z*)-7-Alken-1-ols and Their Acetates from 1-Alkyne and Borepane^a

1-alkyne	product ^{b,c}	% yield	bp, °C (mm)	<i>n</i> ²⁰ _D
1-hexyne	1	78 ^d	115-117 (0.9) [lit. ¹⁵ 74-76 (0.01)]	1.4549
	2	92 ^e	80-81/0.01 [lit. ^{1a} 85-90 (0.08)]	1.4432 [lit. ^{1a} <i>n</i> ²⁵ _D 1.4420]
1-octyne	7	80 ^d	110-112 (0.02) [lit. ¹⁵ 94-96 (0.01)]	1.4566
	3	93 ^e	105-107 (0.01) [lit. ¹⁵ 102-104 (0.01)]	1.4465 [lit. ¹⁶ <i>n</i> ²⁴ _D 1.4463]

^a All reactions were carried out in 30-mmol scale. ^b Chemical purities of all products are >97% by GC analysis on 6-ft SE 30 column. ^c Isomeric purities are ≈99% by ¹³C NMR analysis. ^d Yields of pure products isolated by distillation based on borepane. ^e Isolated yields from corresponding alcohols.

Unfortunately, we encountered one difficulty. The monohydroboration of 1-alkynes with borepane, obtained via the hydridation¹² of *B*-chloroborepane,¹³ is accompanied by a competing dihydroboration (eq 4).



This difficulty was surmounted by using a large excess of 1-alkyne (12-fold excess), thus providing a clean monohydroboration product 4. However, the excess alkyne can be recovered quantitatively by distillation from the hydroboration product.

Iodination of the *trans*-1-alkenylborepane (4) in the presence of sodium methoxide at -78 °C results in the migration of one end of the cycloalkyl chain from boron to the adjacent carbon, producing the intermediate 5 containing the eight-membered borocane moiety, which undergoes a rapid deiodoboration to afford (*Z*)-7-alkenyl-1-boronate ester 6. This intermediate was oxidized in the usual way to provide (*Z*)-7-alken-1-ol (eq 3). Consequently, this reaction sequence was employed for the synthesis of representative insect pheromones belonging to the class of (*Z*)-7-alken-1-ols. Thus, (*Z*)-7-dodecen-1-ol (1) and (*Z*)-7-tetradecen-1-ol (7) were prepared in high yields (Table I) and were converted into the corresponding acetates 2 and 3, respectively (Table I). The compounds 1, 2, and 3 are natural sex attractants.

It is well-known that in the iodine-induced migration of dialkylvinylboranes, the migrating group from boron becomes attached to the double bond *cis* to the alkyl group of the original alkyne, as shown in eq 1.¹⁰ Similarly, 7-alken-1-ols, obtained via the iodination of *trans*-1-alkenylborepanes, as in eq 3, should have the same *cis* stereochemistry. The ¹³C NMR chemical shifts of vinylic carbons of *cis* and *trans* isomers of disubstituted alkenes are distinctly different.¹⁴ However, in the ¹³C NMR

spectra of our compounds, no *trans* isomer was detected.

The following procedure for the synthesis of (*Z*)-7-dodecen-1-ol is representative. To 3.9 g (30 mmol) of *B*-chloroborepane¹³ were added 20 mL of THF and 45 mL (390 mmol) of 1-hexyne at -78 °C, followed by a slow addition of LiAlH₄ in THF (7.5 mmol) with stirring. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to 0 °C and stirring was continued for 2 h at 0 °C. Then THF and excess 1-hexyne were distilled off under reduced pressure. The resulting vinylborane was dissolved in THF (40 mL) and the solution was cooled to -78 °C. To this solution at -78 °C was added a solution of NaOMe in MeOH (120 mmol), followed by the addition of 7.62 g (30 mmol) of iodine in THF. After 3 h, any excess iodine was decolorized by adding an aqueous solution of Na₂S₂O₃ and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature. The reaction mixture was oxidized in the usual way⁹ to provide, after distillation, (*Z*)-7-dodecen-1-ol (1; 4.3 g, 78%), bp 115-117 °C (0.9 mm), *n*²⁰_D 1.4549 [lit.¹⁵ bp 74-76 °C (0.01)]. GC analysis showed >97% chemical purity. ¹H NMR was consistent with the structure. (*Z*)-7-Dodecen-1-yl acetate (2) was prepared in 92% yield by reaction with acetyl chloride and pyridine in anhydrous benzene, bp 80-81 °C (0.01 mm), *n*²⁰_D 1.4432 [lit.^{1a} bp 85-90 °C (0.08 mm), *n*²⁵_D 1.4420].

This reaction sequence represents a very convenient, general, one-pot, and stereospecific synthesis of (*Z*)-7-alken-1-ols, thus providing a simple and convenient route to the synthesis of pheromones 1, 2, and 3. We are presently exploring the possibilities of extending the same strategy using other boracyclanes for the synthesis of insect pheromones containing both *Z* and *E* configurations.

Registry No. (*Z*)-1, 20056-92-2; (*Z*)-2, 14959-86-5; (*Z*)-3, 16974-10-0; (*E*)-4 (R = Bu), 81158-21-6; (*Z*)-7, 40642-43-1; *B*-chloroborepane, 60579-52-4; 1-hexyne, 693-02-7; 1-octyne, 629-05-0.

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