

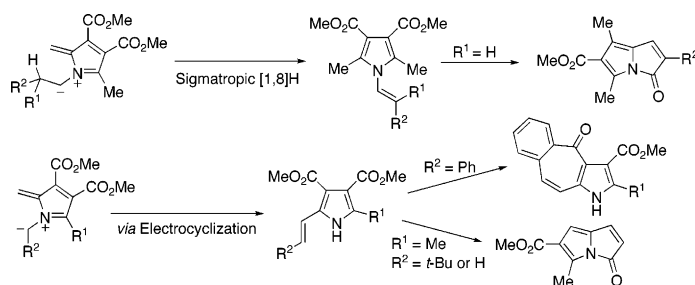
***N*-Vinyl- and *C*-Vinylpyrroles from Azafulvenium Methides. Flash Vacuum Pyrolysis Route to 5-Oxo-5*H*-pyrrolizines and 1-Azabenzof[*f*]azulenes**

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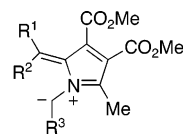


1-Azafulvenium methides, generated from pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole-2,2-dioxides' thermal extrusion of sulfur dioxide, led to the synthesis of functionalized pyrroles. The intramolecular trapping of these transient 8π 1,7-dipoles in pericyclic reactions, namely sigmatropic [1,8]H shifts and 1,7-electrocyclization, allowed the synthesis of *N*-vinylpyrroles and *C*-vinylpyrroles which, under flash vacuum pyrolysis conditions, are converted into 5-oxo-5*H*-pyrrolizines or 4-oxo-1,4-dihydro-1-azabenzof[*f*]azulenes, respectively. These heterocycles can also be obtained directly from FVP of pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole 2,2-dioxides. The synthesis and X-ray structure of a new 6-oxocyclopenta[*b*]pyrrole derivative is also reported.

Introduction

The generation of 1-azafulvenium methides (**1a–d**) by the thermal extrusion of sulfur dioxide from pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole-2,2-dioxides under flash vacuum pyrolysis (FVP) conditions has been reported.¹ These extended dipolar systems **1a–c** undergo sigmatropic [1,8]H shifts giving vinylpyrroles, and the acyl derivatives **1d** electrocyclize to give pyrrolo[1,2-*c*][1,3]oxazines.

In relation with our ongoing research,² we became interested in exploring the generation of azafulvenium methides in order to get further knowledge on the reactivity of these transient 8π 1,7-dipoles. In a preliminary communication, we have shown that 1-azafulvenium methides (**1**), generated by the thermal extrusion of sulfur dioxide from pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole-2,2-dioxides (**2a**, **2b**, and **2j**), are valuable intermediates for the



- 1a** R¹ = R² = H; R³ = CH₃
- 1b** R¹ = H; R² = CH₃; R³ = H
- 1c** R¹ = R² = CH₃; R³ = H
- 1d** R¹ = H; R² = COR; R³ = H

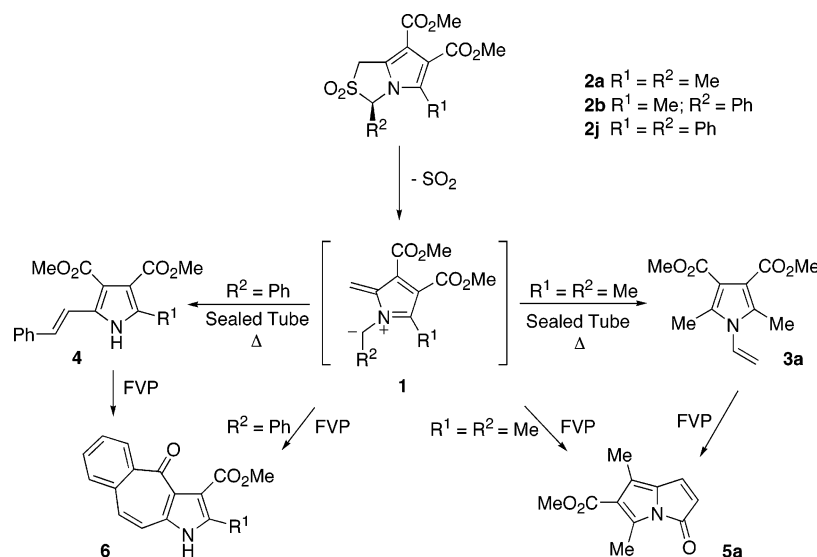
synthesis of heterocyclic compounds (Scheme 1).³ Sealed tube reaction conditions allow the synthesis of *N*- (**3a**)

(2) (a) Pinho e Melo, T. M. V. D.; Barbosa, D. M.; Ramos, P. J. R. S.; Rocha Gonsalves, A. M. d'A.; Gilchrist, T. L.; Beja, A. M.; Paixão, J. A.; Silva, M. R.; Alte da Veiga, L. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1* **1999**, 1219–1223. (b) Pinho e Melo, T. M. V. D.; Soares, M. I. L.; Barbosa, D. M.; Rocha Gonsalves, A. M. d'A.; Paixão, J. A.; Beja, A. M.; Silva, M. R.; Alte da Veiga, L. *Tetrahedron* **2000**, *56*, 3419–3424. (c) Pinho e Melo, T. M. V. D.; Soares, M. I. L.; Rocha Gonsalves, A. M. d'A.; Paixão, J. A.; Beja, A. M.; Silva, M. R.; Alte da Veiga, L.; Costa Pessoa, J. *J. Org. Chem.* **2002**, *67*, 4045–4054. (d) Pinho e Melo, T. M. V. D.; Gomes, C. S. B.; Rocha Gonsalves, A. M. d'A.; Paixão, J. A.; Beja, A. M.; Ramos Silva, M.; Alte da Veiga, L. *Tetrahedron* **2002**, *58*, 5093–5102.

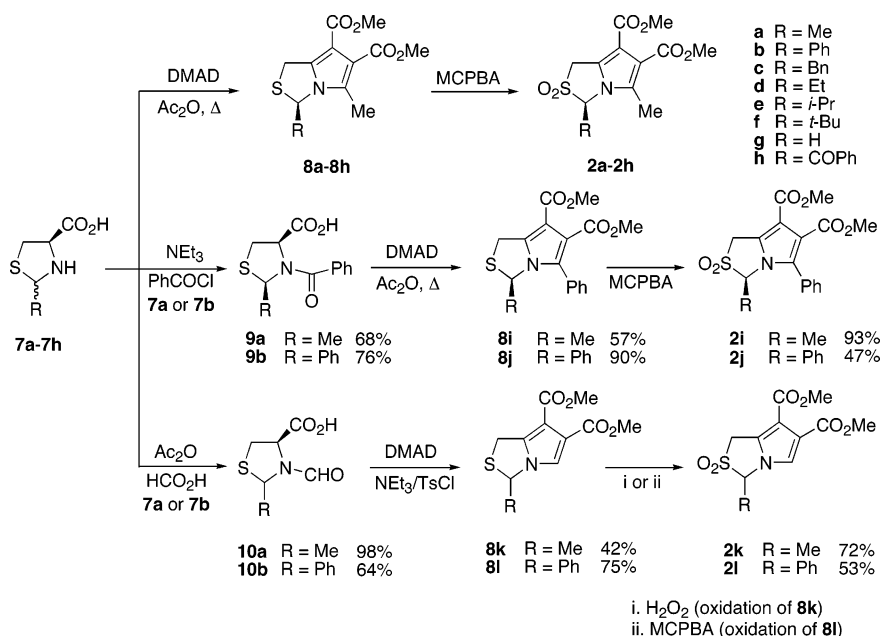
(3) Pinho e Melo, T. M. V. D.; Soares, M. I. L.; Rocha Gonsalves, A. M. d'A.; McNab, H. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2004**, *45*, 3889–3893.

[†] Departamento de Química, Universidade de Coimbra.
[‡] Departamento de Física, Universidade de Coimbra.
 (1) (a) Sutcliffe, O. B.; Storr, R. C.; Gilchrist, T. L.; Rafferty, P.; Crew, A. P. A. *Chem. Commun.* **2000**, 675–676. (b) Sutcliffe, O. B.; Storr, R. C.; Gilchrist, T. L.; Rafferty, P. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1* **2001**, 1795–1806.

SCHEME 1



SCHEME 2



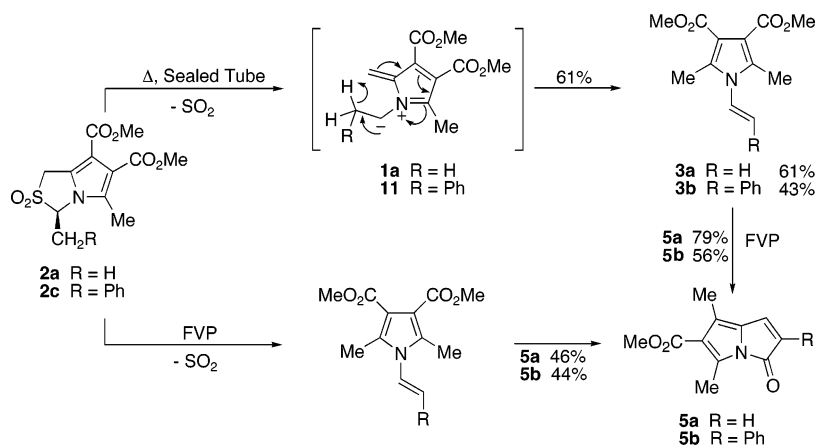
and *C*-vinylpyrroles (**4**) whereas FVP conditions lead to heterocycles where another ring system is annulated to pyrrole, namely 1,3-dimethyl-5-oxo-5*H*-pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate (**5a**) and 2-methyl-4-oxo-1,4-dihydro-1-azabenzofulvenyl-3-carboxylate (**6**). It was demonstrated that *N*-(**3a**) and *C*-vinylpyrroles (**4**) were intermediates in the formation of 1,3-dimethyl-5-oxo-5*H*-pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate (**5a**) and 2-methyl-4-oxo-1,4-dihydro-1-azabenzofulvenyl-3-carboxylate (**6**), respectively, starting from the pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole 2,2-dioxides. Thus, the corresponding pyrrolo-annulated heterocycles were obtained by carrying out the FVP of *N*-vinylpyrrole **3a** and the FVP of styryl-1*H*-pyrroles **4**.

In this paper, we describe full details of an extensive study on the generation and reactivity of azafulvenium methides as well as the study of the thermolysis of *N*-vinyl- and *C*-vinylpyrroles.

Results and Discussion

The 5-methyl-1*H*-pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole-2,2-dioxides **2a–h** were prepared from *L*-cysteine as outlined in Scheme 2. Heating a solution of the thiazolidine (**7a–7h**) in acetic anhydride in the presence of dimethyl acetylenedicarboxylate, the corresponding 5-methylpyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazoles (**8a–c** and **8e–h**) were obtained in good yield (48–94%). The 3-ethyl-5-methyl-1*H*-pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole **8d** could only be obtained in low yield (9%). An attempt was made to improve the synthesis of compound **8d**. The acylation of thiazolidine **7d** was carried out with acetic anhydride to give the *N*-acyl derivative in 52% yield. When this *N*-acetyl-2-ethylthiazolidine was heated in acetic anhydride in the presence of dimethyl acetylenedicarboxylate, pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole **8d** was again obtained in low yield (15%). Oxidation of the heterocycles **8a–h** with *m*-CPBA gave sulfones **2a–h** with yields ranging from 33% to 94%. In the oxidation of **8f**, the

SCHEME 3



corresponding sulfoxide was also obtained in 8% yield. The synthesis of the pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole 2,2-dioxides bearing a phenyl at C-5 (**2i–j**) required, as the first step, the *N*-acylation of the starting thiazolidine with benzoyl chloride following a general procedure previously reported.^{2d} The cyclodehydration of the *N*-benzoylthiazolidines led to the generation of 5-phenyl-5*H*,7*H*-thiazolo[3,4-*c*]oxazol-4-ium-1-olates which participate in the 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition with dimethyl acetylenedicarboxylate to give pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazoles **8i** and **8j**, respectively. Sulfones **2i** and **2j** are obtained by oxidation with *m*-CPBA. Scheme 2 shows also the route used to prepare the pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole 2,2-dioxide derivatives unsubstituted at C-5. Formylation of thiazolidines **7a** and **7b** was carried out by reaction with formic acid and acetic anhydride following a known procedure.⁴ Treatment of the *N*-formylthiazolidines (**10a** and **10b**) with triethylamine and tosyl chloride in the presence of dimethyl acetylenedicarboxylate afforded the pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazoles **8k** and **8l**.⁵ The oxidation of **8k** with *m*-CPBA leads to the sulfone **2k** in low yield (17%) together with the formation of the corresponding sulfoxide in 11% yield. However, when hydrogen peroxide was used as the oxidant, sulfone **2k** was obtained in 72% yield. The reaction of **8l** with *m*-CPBA gave sulfone **2l** as the major product (53%) with the formation of the sulfoxide in 13% yield.

As a first objective we decided to look more carefully into the generation of azafulvenium methide **1a** (Scheme 3). It has been reported that on FVP (700 °C/1.3 × 10⁻³ mbar) sulfone **2a** leads to vinylpyrrole **3a** via an allowed, suprafacial [1,8]H shift in the 8π 1,7-dipolar system **1a**.¹ We found that the same vinylpyrrole (**3a**) could be obtained in 61% yield carrying out the reaction in a sealed tube allowing us to conclude that sulfone **2a** extrudes sulfur dioxide without the need of FVP conditions.

The flash vacuum pyrolysis of sulfone **2a** was also studied. Interestingly, our FVP conditions (700 °C/8 × 10⁻² mbar) led to a different outcome than the previously reported result.¹ One product was obtained in 46% yield

and identified as being methyl 1,3-dimethyl-5-oxo-5*H*-pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate **5a**.³ When the FVP of **2a** was carried out at 700 °C/4 × 10⁻² mbar, a mixture of **5a** (44%) and **3a** (27%) was obtained. This suggested that the lower pressure reduces the period of time that the substance to be pyrolyzed remains in the hot zone not allowing the complete conversion of **2a** into compound **5a**. The result of the sulfone **2a** FVP (700 °C/1.3 × 10⁻³ mbar) described by Storr et al.¹ is also in agreement with this observation. Thus, vinylpyrrole **3a** must in fact be an intermediate in the formation of methyl 1,3-dimethyl-5-oxo-5*H*-pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate **5a** from sulfone **2a**. To corroborate this mechanistic interpretation, we performed the FVP of dimethyl 2,5-dimethyl-1-vinyl-1*H*-pyrrole-3,4-dicarboxylate **3a**. In fact, the flash vacuum pyrolysis carried out at 700 °C/4 × 10⁻² mbar led to the efficient synthesis of compound **5a** (79%). The FVP of compound **3a** was also performed using milder reaction conditions (400 °C and 550 °C/4 × 10⁻² mbar) in an attempt to intercept intermediates of the synthesis of **5a**. However, only sublimation of *N*-vinylpyrrole **3a** was observed.

We set out to evaluate the scope of the approach to *N*-vinylpyrroles and 5-oxo-5*H*-pyrrolizines from pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole 2,2-dioxides.

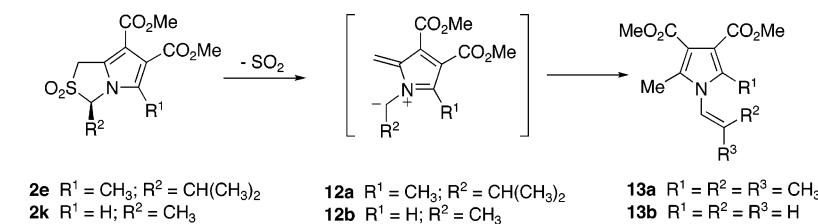
The reactivity of 3-benzyl-1*H*-pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole 2,2-dioxide **2c** was studied (Scheme 3). The thermolysis of **2c** carried out in a sealed tube led to *N*-vinylpyrrole **3b** in 43% yield. On the other hand, compound **2c** was converted into 5-oxo-5*H*-pyrrolizine **5b** on FVP (44%). The same product was obtained from the FVP of **3b** confirming that the *N*-vinylpyrrole **3b** is an intermediate of the synthesis of 5-oxo-5*H*-pyrrolizine **5b** from pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole **2c**.

Starting from a pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole **2e** bearing an isopropyl group at C-3, pyrrole **13a** was obtained in moderate yield. The two substituents at the terminus of the double bond of **13a** preclude its conversion into a pyrrolizine.³ Nevertheless, we hoped that this study would give new information concerning the reactivity of this type of pyrroles. Under FVP reaction conditions, two products were obtained, the *N*-vinylpyrrole **13a** and 6-oxocyclopenta[*b*]pyrrole **14**. The 6-oxocyclopenta[*b*]pyrrole **14** structure was determined by X-ray crystallography (see the Supporting Information). We could also conclude that the presence of a substituent (Me or Ph)

(4) Experimental procedure described for the formylation of 2-(pyridin-3-yl)-1,3-thiazolidine in: Fabre, J.-L.; Farge, D.; James, C.; Lavé, D. US Patent 4,529,728.

(5) Experimental procedure described for the synthesis of 7-cyano-3-(3-pyridyl)-1*H*,3*H*-pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole in: Rajoharison, H. G., US Patent 5,124,459.

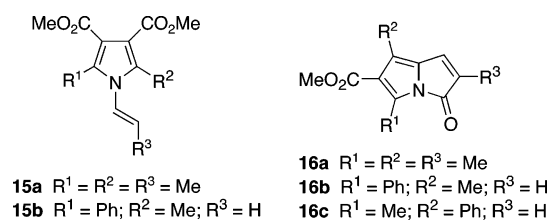
SCHEME 4



Starting Material	Reaction Conditions	Products
2e	Δ, sealed tube	13a (36%)
2e	FVP	13a (13%) 14 (7%)
2k	Δ, sealed tube	13b (8%)
2k	FVP	13b (11%)

14

TABLE 1.



starting material	reaction conditions	products	
2d	sealed tube	16a (7%)	15a (41%)
2d	FVP	16a (39%)	
15a	FVP	16a (72%)	
2i	sealed tube		15b (45%)
2i	FVP	16b (8%) 16c (13%)	15b (3%)
15b	FVP	16b (8%) 16c (10%)	15b (3%)

at C-5 of the starting pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole is important in order to have an efficient process. In fact, the thermolysis of the unsubstituted derivative **2k** led to *N*-vinylpyrrole **13b** in poor yield (Scheme 4).

The synthesis of *N*-vinylpyrrole **15a** and 5-oxo-5*H*-pyrrolizine **16a** could also be achieved starting from pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole **2d**. When the reaction was carried out in a sealed tube (260 °C, 1.5 h), a mixture of **15a** (41%) and **16a** (7%) was obtained. The FVP (700 °C, 6 × 10⁻² mbar) of **2d** allowed the synthesis of pyrrolizine **16a** in 39% yield. The same compound was obtained in 72% yield from **15a** through FVP (Table 1).

In the case of pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole-2,2-dioxides **2i**, the sealed tube thermolysis leads to the expected *N*-vinylpyrrole **15b**. However, from the FVP of **2i** two isomeric 5-oxo-5*H*-pyrrolizines (**16b** and **16c**) were obtained together with the formation of some *N*-vinylpyrrole **15b**. The same compounds were obtained from the flash vacuum pyrolysis of *N*-vinylpyrrole **15b** (Table 1). Based on a comparison of the ¹H NMR spectra of 5-oxo-5*H*-pyrrolizines **5a**, **5b**, **16a**, and **35** with those of derivatives **16b** and **16c**, we could determine the structures of these last compounds. Protons of methyl groups at the C-1 position of 5-oxo-5*H*-pyrrolizines are characterized by having resonances at lower chemical shift than the ones observed for methyl groups at C-3.

The mechanism of conversion of pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole 2,2-dioxides into *N*-vinylpyrroles was proposed by Storr et al., who first reported the synthesis of *N*-vinylpyrrole **3a** from the 1-azafulvenium methide **1a**.¹ It is an allowed,

suprafacial [1,8]H shift in the 8π 1,7-dipolar system (Scheme 3).

The formation of 5-oxo-5*H*-pyrrolizines from *N*-vinylpyrroles can be rationalized as outlined in Scheme 5.³ It is known that 2-substituted 3-(pyrrol-2-yl)propionate methyl esters undergo concerted elimination of methanol on FVP to give pyrrol-2-ylideneketene intermediates which give pyrrolizines by electrocyclic cyclization.⁶ Thus, pyrrol-2-ylpropionates **17** must be intermediates in the synthesis of the 5-oxo-5*H*-pyrrolizines, formed from the *N*-vinylpyrroles through a sequence of sigmatropic shifts. The pyrrol-2-ylpropionates undergo concerted elimination of methanol giving pyrrol-2-ylideneketenes which are converted into pyrrolizines by electrocyclic cyclization. The formation of 5-oxo-5*H*-pyrrolizines **16b** and **16c** followed the general mechanism outlined in Scheme 5. However, the synthesis of **16b** involves a methyl migration as the second mechanistic step whereas in the case of 5-oxo-5*H*-pyrrolizine **16c** it is a phenyl migration.

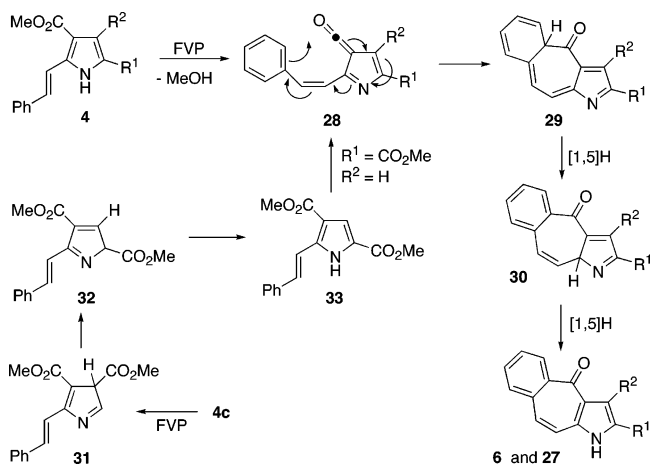
N-Vinylpyrrole **13a** cannot be converted into a pyrrolizine of the type described in Scheme 5. Instead, this compound is converted into 6-oxo-cyclopenta[*b*]pyrrole **14** via an alternative mechanistic pathway outlined in Scheme 6.

The thermolysis of 3-phenyl-1*H*-pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole-2,2-dioxides **2b** and **2j** was also studied (Scheme 7). We found that the cheletropic extrusion of SO₂ from these sulfones could be carried out in a sealed tube leading to styryl-1*H*-pyrroles (**4a** and **4b**). The best results were obtained by heating at 220 °C for 1.5 h a solution of **2j** in sulfolane giving **4b** in 80% yield. A similar result was obtained starting from 5-methyl-3-phenyl-1*H*-pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole-2,2-dioxide **2b**, and the corresponding styryl-1*H*-pyrrole **4a** could be obtained in 54% yield. Storr et al.^{1b} have described attempts of thermal extrusion of SO₂ from **2b** although no products of this reaction were reported.

The formation of styryl-1*H*-pyrroles **4a** and **4b** can be explained considering the generation of azafulvenium methides (**1e** or **1f**) followed by an 1,7-electrocyclic reaction giving **26a** and **26b**, respectively, which rearrange to the final products. Attempts were made to trap **1f** by promoting the sealed tube thermolysis in the

(6) (a) McNab, H. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1* **1987**, 657–659. (b) McNab, H.; Parson, S.; Stevenson, E. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1* **1999**, 2047–2048. (c) McNab, H. *Aldrichim. Acta* **2004**, 37, 19–26. (d) Trofimov, B. A.; Sobenina, L. N.; Demenev, A. P.; Mikhaleva, A. I. *Chem. Rev.* **2004**, 104, 2481–2506.

SCHEME 8



system. This was confirmed by promoting the FVP of styryl-1H-pyrrole **4a**, which also gave compound **6a** (31%). 3-Phenyl-1H-pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole 2,2-dioxide **2j** and styryl-1H-pyrrole **4b** showed similar chemical behavior when compared with **2b** and **4a**, respectively, and the corresponding 4-oxo-1,4-dihydro-1-aza-benzo[*f*]azulene-3-carboxylate **6b** could be obtained on FVP although in low yield.

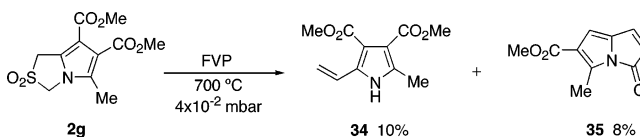
The reactivity of 3-phenyl-1H-pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole 2,2-dioxide unsubstituted at C-5 (**2i**) toward thermolysis was also studied (Scheme 7). Sealed tube reaction conditions allowed the conversion of **2i** into *C*-vinylpyrrole **4c** in 24% yield. Interestingly, starting from sulfone **2i** or from *C*-vinylpyrrole **4c** the FVP results in the synthesis of two isomeric 4-oxo-1,4-dihydro-1-azabenzofluorenes **6c** and **27**.

The most likely mechanism for the formation of **6** is shown in Scheme 8. It has been reported that methyl pyrrole-2-carboxylate undergoes elimination of methanol to produce pyrrol-2-ylketene under FVP conditions.⁷ In a similar manner, styryl-1H-pyrrole **4** generates pyrrol-3-ylketene **28** on eliminating methanol. Electrocyclization of **28** followed by two sigmatropic H-shifts gives compounds **6**.

Since 4-oxo-1,4-dihydro-1-azabenzofluorene **27** can be obtained from *C*-vinylpyrrole **4c**, the rationalization of its formation can also be done considering the initial isomerization of **4c** into **31** as outlined in Scheme 8. We assume that the existence of unsubstituted position in **4c** favors the rearrangement in comparison with 2-substituted pyrrole derivatives **4a** and **4b**. Pyrrole **33** generates the corresponding pyrrol-3-ylketene on eliminating methanol, and this intermediate can lead to the final product **27**.

Padwa et al. reported unsuccessful attempts to extrude sulfur dioxide from pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole 2,2-dioxide **2g** by solution-phase thermolysis (300 °C).⁸ Storr et al., considering that this unsuccessful result was due to the high thermal stability of this sulfone, characterized by the low bond order of the 3,4-bond of the sulfone moiety,

SCHEME 9



attempted the flash vacuum pyrolysis (700 °C/ 1.3×10^{-3} mbar).¹ Although sulfur dioxide was eliminated from sulfone **2g** no identifiable products were detected.

We decided to evaluate if our FVP reaction conditions (700 °C/ 4×10^{-2} mbar) applied to the thermolysis of **2g** would lead to a different outcome. In fact, under these conditions, two products are obtained from pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole 2,2-dioxide **2g**, the *C*-vinylpyrrole **34** and 5-oxo-5H-pyrrolizine **35**, although in low yield. No product could be isolated from the sealed tube thermolysis of **2g** (Scheme 9).

Evidence for the formation of 1-azafulvenium methide **36**, the intermediate involved in the synthesis of *C*-vinylpyrrole **34**, was observed for the first time (Scheme 10). This 8π 1,7-dipolar system (**36**) does not have a proton in the appropriate position to allow the suprafacial [1,8]H shift of the type described in Scheme 3 for the synthesis of *N*-vinylpyrroles. Therefore, the process occurs via an alternative route; an 1,7-electrocyclic reaction gives **37** which undergoes a rearrangement to pyrrole **34**. This is in fact, a mechanism pathway similar to the one described for the phenyl derivatives **1e**, **1f**, and **1l**.

The mechanistic interpretation for the synthesis of 5-oxo-5H-pyrrolizine **35** from **34** is outlined in Scheme 10. We could conclude that *C*-vinylpyrroles can also be converted into the corresponding 5-oxo-5H-pyrrolizines.

We looked also into the thermolysis of 1H-pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole 2,2-dioxide **2f** (Scheme 11). The FVP (700 °C, 4×10^{-2} mbar) of this sulfone led to an unexpected result: 5-oxo-5H-pyrrolizine **35** was isolated in 24% yield, the same compound previously obtained from the FVP of **2g**. When the FVP was carried out at 700 °C/ 6×10^{-2} mbar two products were isolated, 5-oxo-5H-pyrrolizine **35** and dimethyl 2-(3,3-dimethylbut-1-enyl)-5-methyl-1H-pyrrole-3,4-dicarboxylate **42**. This result indicates this pyrrole is an intermediate in the synthesis of 5-oxo-5H-pyrrolizine **35**. No product could be isolated from the sealed tube thermolysis of **2f**.

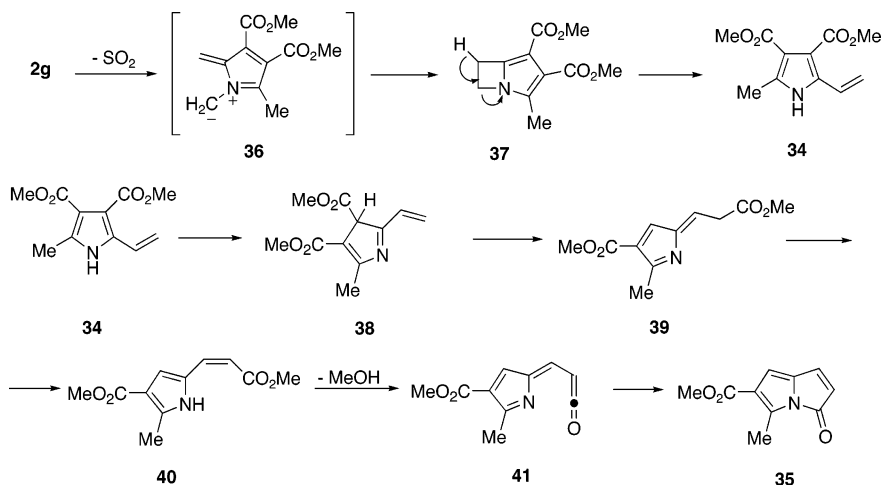
We could conclude that 1H-pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole 2,2-dioxide **2f** shows a similar chemical behavior to the one described for sulfone **2g** giving a *C*-vinylpyrrole. The synthesis of **35** from **42** can be explained considering an initial rearrangement followed by isobutene elimination to give 3-(pyrrol-2-yl)propionate **40**, which is converted into the final product (Scheme 12).

Storr et al. reported that azafulvenium methides **1d** electrocyclize to give pyrrolooxazines.¹ Attempts were made to generate azafulvenium methide **44** in order to explore the same type of chemistry. However, from the FVP at 700 °C/ 4×10^{-2} mbar of dimethyl 3-benzoyl-5-methyl-1H,3H-pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole-6,7-dicarboxylate 2,2-

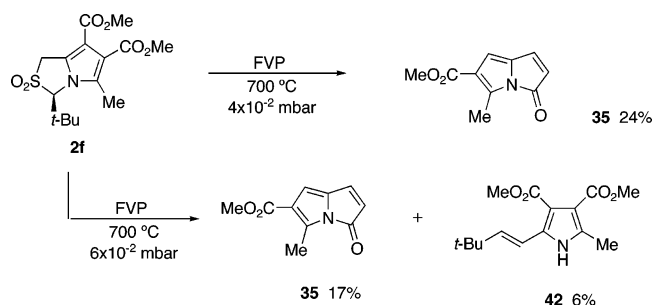
(7) Gross, G.; Wentrup, C. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1* **1982**, 360–361.

(8) Padwa, A.; Fryxell, G. E.; Gasdaska, J. R.; Venkatramanan, M. K.; Wong, G. S. K. *J. Org. Chem.* **1989**, *54*, 644–652.

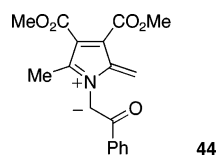
SCHEME 10



SCHEME 11



dioxide **2h** no evidence for the formation of the desired product was observed.



Conclusion

We described new chemistry of 1-azafulvenium methides, generated by the thermal extrusion of sulfur dioxide from pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole-2,2-dioxides. The intramolecular trapping of these transient 8 π 1,7-dipoles in pericyclic reaction, namely sigmatropic [1,8]H shifts and 1,7-electrocyclization, leads to the synthesis of *N*-vinylpyrroles and *C*-vinylpyrroles. Under FVP conditions the vinylpyrroles are converted into heterocycles where another ring system is annulated to pyrrole, namely 5-oxo-5*H*-pyrrolizines and 4-oxo-1,4-dihydro-1-azabenzof[*a*]azulenes. The synthesis of these heterocycles can also be achieved directly from the flash vacuum pyrolysis of pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole-2,2-dioxides. The synthesis of a new 6-oxocyclopenta[*b*]pyrrole derivative is also reported.

Experimental Section

General Procedure for the Sealed Tube Reactions. The appropriate 1*H*,3*H*-pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole-6,7-dicarboxylate 2,2-dioxide (0.36 mmol) was dissolved in sulfolane (1 mL) in a glass pyrolysis tube which was cooled in liquid nitrogen, evacuated, sealed, and heated (see the Supporting Information). After being cooled to room temperature, the tube was opened and

the reaction mixture diluted with dichloromethane and washed with water. The mixture was purified by flash chromatography [ethyl acetate–hexane (1:2) then ethyl acetate–hexane (1:1)].

Dimethyl 2,5-Dimethyl-1-vinyl-1*H*-pyrrole-3,4-dicarboxylate 3a. Compound **3a** was isolated as a white solid (61%): mp 67.5–68.2 °C⁹ (from diethyl ether–hexane); ¹H NMR 2.37 (6H, s), 3.81 (6H, s), 5.27 (1H, dd, *J* = 0.7 and 15.7 Hz), 5.44 (1H, dd, *J* = 0.7 and 8.5 Hz), 6.60 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.5 and 15.7 Hz); MS (EI) *m/z* 237 (*M*⁺, 30), 205 (87), 147 (41), 119 (100), 77 (28), 68 (40), and 42 (53).

Dimethyl 2,5-Dimethyl-1-styryl-1*H*-pyrrole-3,4-dicarboxylate 3b. Compound **3b** was isolated as a white solid (43%): mp 149.6–151.0 °C (from diethyl ether); IR (KBr) 1225, 1443, 1548, and 1694 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR 2.41 (6H, s), 3.82 (6H, s), 6.61 (1H, dd, *J* = 14.4 Hz), 6.97 (1H, dd, *J* = 14.4 Hz), 7.35–7.47 (5H, m, Ar–H); ¹³C NMR 12.1, 51.5, 112.9, 122.1, 126.6, 128.8, 128.9, 131.5, 133.8, 133.9, 165.9; HRMS (CI) *m/z* 313.1315 (C₁₈H₁₉NO₄ [*MH*⁺], 313.1314).

Dimethyl 2,5-Dimethyl-1-(2-methylpropenyl)-1*H*-pyrrole-3,4-dicarboxylate 13a. Compound **13a** was isolated as a solid (36%): mp 54.5–55.8 °C (from diethyl ether–hexane); IR (KBr) 1091, 1182, 1219, 1443, 1694, and 1715 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR 1.47 (3H, d, *J* = 1.3 Hz), 1.91 (3H, d, *J* = 1.4 Hz), 2.23 (6H, s), 3.81 (6H, s), 6.03–6.04 (1H, m); ¹³C NMR 11.4, 17.5, 21.8, 51.3, 111.7, 118.0, 134.3, 140.7, 166.1; MS (EI) *m/z* 265 (*M*⁺, 28), 234 (39), 218 (100), and 147 (18); HRMS (CI) *m/z* 265.1319 (C₁₄H₁₉NO₄ [*M*⁺], 265.1314).

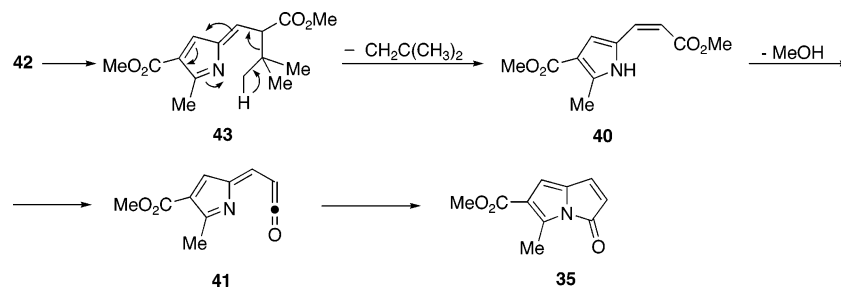
Dimethyl 2-Methyl-1-vinyl-1*H*-pyrrole-3,4-dicarboxylate 13b. Compound **13b** was isolated as an oil (8%): IR (film) 1208, 1284, 1444, and 1706 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR 2.42 (3H, s), 3.81 (3H, s), 3.84 (3H, s), 4.99 (1H, dd, *J* = 1.7 and 8.8 Hz), 5.32 (1H, dd, *J* = 1.7 and 15.5 Hz), 6.84 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.8 and 15.5 Hz), 7.43 (1H, s); ¹³C NMR 10.7, 51.5, 51.6, 104.2, 106.8, 122.1, 122.5, 129.3, 134.6, 164.1, 165.3; HRMS (CI) *m/z* 224.0925 (C₁₁H₁₄NO₄ [*MH*⁺], 224.0923).

Methyl 1,3,6-Trimethyl-5-oxo-5*H*-pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 16a and Dimethyl 2,5-Dimethyl-1-propenyl-1*H*-pyrrole-3,4-dicarboxylate 15a. The purification of the crude product by flash chromatography gave, in order of elution, methyl 1,3,6-trimethyl-5-oxo-5*H*-pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate **16a** as solid with an intense orange color (7%) and dimethyl 2,5-dimethyl-1-propenyl-1*H*-pyrrole-3,4-dicarboxylate **15a** as a mixture of the *trans/cis* (86:14) stereoisomers, obtained as an oil (41%).

Methyl 1,3,6-trimethyl-5-oxo-5*H*-pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 16a: mp 138.0–140.0 °C (from diethyl ether); IR (KBr) 1129, 1385, 1695, and 1721 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR 1.88 (3H, d, *J* = 1.6 Hz), 2.13 (3H, s), 2.63 (3H, s), 3.79 (3H, s), 6.83 (1H, d, *J* = 1.6 Hz); ¹³C NMR 10.8, 11.7, 12.1, 50.8, 121.7, 128.6, 130.1,

(9) Compound previously described in ref 1 as a yellowish oil.

SCHEME 12



130.6, 131.6, 141.6, 165.4, 167.5; MS (EI) m/z 219 (M^+ , 100), 204 (28), 188 (48), 159 (37), and 130 (11); HRMS (CI) m/z 219.0892 ($C_{12}H_{13}NO_3$ [M^+], 219.0895).

Dimethyl 2,5-dimethyl-1-propenyl-1H-pyrrole-3,4-dicarboxylate 15a: IR (film) 1175, 1217, 1279, 1443, and 1706 cm^{-1} ; 1H NMR (*trans*-isomer) 1.89 (3H, dd, $J = 1.7$ and 6.8 Hz), 2.31 (6H, s), 3.80 (6H, s), 5.77 (1H, approx sext, $J = 6.9$ and 13.8 Hz), 6.23–6.27 (1H, m); (*cis*-isomer) 1.51 (3H, dd, $J = 1.8$ and 6.9 Hz), 2.26 (6H, s), 3.81 (6H, s), 5.97–6.06 (1H, m), 6.30–6.31 (1H, m); MS (EI) (*trans*-isomer) m/z 251 (M^+ , 27), 219 (30), 204 (100), 190 (8), 146 (11), and 133 (10); (EI) (*cis*-isomer) m/z 251 (M^+ , 28), 219 (49), 204 (100), 190 (9), 146 (13), and 133 (16); HRMS (CI) m/z 252.1230 ($C_{13}H_{18}NO_4$ [MH^+], 252.1236).

Dimethyl 2-Methyl-5-phenyl-1-vinyl-1H-pyrrole-3,4-dicarboxylate 15b. Compound **15b** was isolated as a solid (45%): mp 97.5–98.5 °C (from diethyl ether); IR (KBr) 1202, 1233, 1439, 1705, and 1722 cm^{-1} ; 1H NMR 2.54 (3H, s), 3.67 (3H, s), 3.83 (3H, s), 5.03 (1H, dd, $J = 0.9$ and 15.8 Hz), 5.18 (1H, dd, $J = 0.9$ and 8.7 Hz), 6.48 (1H, dd, $J = 8.7$ and 15.8 Hz), 7.36 (5H, bs); ^{13}C NMR 12.4, 51.5, 51.8, 112.7, 113.6, 115.7, 123.6, 128.0, 128.4, 128.8, 130.2, 130.6, 135.1, 165.2, 166.1; MS (EI) m/z 299 (M^+ , 89), 267 (100), 207 (75), 180 (44), 117 (22), and 104 (19). Anal. Calcd for $C_{17}H_{17}NO_4$: C, 68.21; H, 5.72; N, 4.68. Found: C, 68.28; H, 6.07; N, 4.37.

Dimethyl 2-Methyl-5-styryl-1H-pyrrole-3,4-dicarboxylate 4a. Compound **4a** was isolated as a solid (54%): mp 151.9–153.6 °C (from diethyl ether); IR (KBr) 1218, 1259, 1448, 1672, 1717, and 3268 cm^{-1} ; 1H NMR 2.40 (3H, s), 3.80 (3H, s), 3.85 (3H, s), 6.77 (1H, d, $J = 16.8$ Hz), 7.32 (1H, d, $J = 16.8$ Hz), 7.19–7.38 (5H, m); ^{13}C NMR 12.6, 51.5, 51.8, 113.0, 114.2, 116.3, 126.4, 127.8, 127.9, 128.6, 132.3, 135.7, 136.5, 165.7, 165.9; MS (EI) m/z 299 (M^+ , 100), 267 (53), 236 (39), 209 (25), and 180 (51). Anal. Calcd for $C_{17}H_{17}NO_4$: C, 68.22; H, 5.72; N, 4.68. Found: C, 68.60; H, 6.07; N, 4.79.

Dimethyl 2-Phenyl-5-styryl-1H-pyrrole-3,4-dicarboxylate 4b. Compound **4b** was isolated as a white solid (80%): mp 198.2–199.8 °C (from diethyl ether); IR (KBr) 1220, 1260, 1445, 1693, and 3239 cm^{-1} ; 1H NMR 3.81 (3H, s), 3.87 (3H, s), 6.87 (1H, d, $J = 16.9$ Hz), 7.28–7.55 (10H, m), 7.64 (1H, d, $J = 16.9$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR 51.6, 52.2, 113.8, 115.3, 116.6, 126.6, 127.4, 128.1, 128.5, 128.7, 128.7, 129.0, 130.4, 133.4, 134.4, 136.3, 164.7, 166.8; MS (EI) m/z 361 (M^+ , 100), 298 (47), 270 (35), 254 (19), 120 (23), and 96 (23); HRMS (CI) m/z 361.1302 ($C_{22}H_{19}NO_4$ [M^+], 361.1314).

Dimethyl 2-Styryl-1H-pyrrole-3,4-dicarboxylate 4c. Purification by flash chromatography [ethyl acetate–hexane (1:2), ethyl acetate–hexane (1:1), then ethyl acetate–hexane (2:1)] gave **4c** as a solid (24%): mp 162.0–164.1 °C (from diethyl ether); IR (KBr) 1065, 1288, 1445, 1704, 1728, and 3292 cm^{-1} ; 1H NMR 3.83 (3H, s), 3.91 (3H, s), 6.81 (1H, d, $J = 16.8$), 7.28–7.38 (4H, m), 7.44–7.49 (2H, m), 7.46 (1H, d, $J = 16.8$), 8.87 (1H, bs); ^{13}C NMR 51.6, 51.9, 113.5, 116.5, 116.6, 125.2, 126.5, 128.1, 128.7, 129.0, 135.0, 136.3, 164.5, 165.6; MS (EI) m/z 285 (M^+ , 100), 252 (28), 222 (49), 194 (35), 167 (25), and 139 (19); HRMS (CI) m/z 285.0995 ($C_{16}H_{15}NO_4$ [M^+], 285.1001).

General Procedure for the Flash Vacuum Pyrolysis. Pyrolysis of the appropriate 1*H*,3*H*-pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole 2,2-dioxide or vinyl-1*H*-pyrrole (0.8 mmol) at 700 °C/2 × 10^{−2}–8

× 10^{−2} mbar onto a surface cooled at −196 °C over a period of 1.5–5h gave a yellowish pyrolysate (or red pyrolysate where indicated) [The rate of volatilization of the starting material was controlled by the use of a Kugelrohr oven which heated the sample at 100–250 °C] (see the Supporting Information). After being cooled to room temperature, the pyrolysate was removed from the coldfinger with dichloromethane and the solvent was removed in vacuo.

Methyl 1,3-Dimethyl-5-oxo-5*H*-pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 5a⁹ from 2a. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography [ethyl acetate–hexane (1:2), then ethyl acetate–hexane (1:1)] to give **5a** as a solid with an intense orange color (46%): mp 116.0–118.0 °C (from diethyl ether–hexane); IR (KBr) 1614, 1695 and 1729 cm^{-1} ; 1H NMR 2.11 (3H, s, H-8), 2.57 (3H, s, H-11), 3.73 (3H, s, H-10), 5.58 (1H, d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, H-6), 7.12 (1H, d, $J = 6$ Hz, H-7); ^{13}C NMR (off-resonance decoupling) 10.9 (q, $J = 129.2$ Hz, C-8), 11.2 (q, $J = 130.7$ Hz, C-11), 49.9 (q, $J = 147.4$ Hz, C-10), 117.1 (s, C-2), 119.0 (d, $J = 181.9$ Hz, C-6), 123.7 (s, C-1), 131.4 (s, C-7a), 135.9 (d, $J = 174.7$ Hz, C-7), 141.3 (s, C-3), 164.3 (s, C-9), 165.6 (s, C-5); MS (EI) m/z 205 (M^+ , 100), 190 (24), 174 (69), 162 (16), 145 (45), and 117 (16); HRMS (CI) m/z 205.0746 ($C_{11}H_{11}NO_3$ [M^+], 205.0739).

Methyl 1,3-Dimethyl-5-oxo-5*H*-pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 5a from 3a. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography [ethyl acetate–hexane (1:2), then ethyl acetate–hexane (1:1)] to give **5a** in 79% yield. The product was identified by comparison with the specimen previously prepared.

Methyl 1,3-Dimethyl-5-oxo-6-phenyl-5*H*-pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 5b from 2c. The crude product (red pyrolysate) was purified by flash chromatography [ethyl acetate–hexane (1:2)] to give **5b** as a solid with an intense dark red color (44%): mp 126.8–127.9 °C (washed with diethyl ether); IR (KBr) 1132, 1688, and 1730 cm^{-1} ; 1H NMR 2.22 (3H, s), 2.70 (3H, s), 3.81 (3H, s), 7.27–7.41 (3H, m, Ar-H), 7.32 (1H, s), 7.74–7.78 (2H, m); ^{13}C NMR 12.0, 12.3, 50.9, 118.3, 124.1, 126.2, 128.1, 128.6, 128.7, 130.8, 131.2, 131.3, 142.3, 165.2, 165.6; MS (EI) m/z 281 (M^+ , 100%), 266 (12), 258 (18), 221 (26), and 152 (10); HRMS (CI) m/z 282.1126 ($C_{17}H_{16}NO_3$ [MH^+], 282.1130).

Methyl 1,3-Dimethyl-5-oxo-6-phenyl-5*H*-pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 5b from 3b. The crude product (red pyrolysate) was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography [ethyl acetate–hexane (1:2)] to give **5b** in 56% yield. The product was identified by comparison with the specimen previously prepared.

Dimethyl 2,5-Dimethyl-1-(2-methylpropenyl)-1H-pyrrole-3,4-dicarboxylate 13a and Methyl 5-Isopropenyl-2-methyl-6-oxo-1,4,5,6-tetrahydrocyclopenta[*b*]pyrrole-3-carboxylate 14 from 2e. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography [ethyl acetate–hexane (1:2), then ethyl acetate–hexane (1:1)] to give **13a** (13%) and **14** (7%) both as solids. The pyrrole **13a** was identified by comparison with the specimen previously prepared.

Methyl 5-isopropenyl-2-methyl-6-oxo-1,4,5,6-tetrahydrocyclopenta[*b*]pyrrole-3-carboxylate 14: mp 156.4–158.2 °C (from diethyl ether); IR (KBr) 1086, 1119, 1277, 1460, 1661, 1717, and 3163 cm^{-1} ; 1H NMR 1.68–1.69 (3H, m), 2.66

(3H, s), 2.89 (1H, dd, $J = 2.3$ and 18.1 Hz), 3.26 (1H, dd, $J = 6.6$ and 18.1 Hz), 3.61 (1H, dd, $J = 2.3$ and 6.6 Hz), 3.83 (3H, s), 4.94–4.97 (2H, m), 10.85 (1H, s); ^{13}C NMR 14.3, 19.2, 28.6, 51.0, 59.8, 110.3, 114.0, 131.9, 142.9, 150.8, 155.7, 164.9, 191.7; MS (EI) m/z 233 (M^+ , 100), 218 (46), 190 (26), 174 (45), 146 (22), 131 (14), and 77 (8); HRMS (CI) m/z 233.1055 ($\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_3$ [M^+], 233.1052).

Methyl 1,3,6-Trimethyl-5-oxo-5H-pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 16a from 2d. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography [ethyl acetate–hexane (1:2)] to give **16a** as a solid with an intense orange color (39%). The product was identified by comparison with the specimen previously prepared.

Methyl 1,3,6-Trimethyl-5-oxo-5H-pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 16a from 15a. Compound **16a** was isolated as a solid with an intense orange color (72%). The product was identified by comparison with the specimen previously prepared.

Methyl 3-Methyl-5-oxo-1-phenyl-5H-pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 16c and Methyl 1-Methyl-5-oxo-3-phenyl-5H-pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 16b from 2i. The crude product was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography [ethyl acetate–hexane (1:3)] to give, in order of elution, **16c** (13%), **16b** (8%), both as solids with an intense orange color, and **15b** (3%).

Methyl 3-methyl-5-oxo-1-phenyl-5H-pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 16c: mp 128.7–130.5 °C (from diethyl ether); IR (KBr) 1079, 1154, 1195, 1387, 1699, and 1731 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR 2.71 (3H, s), 3.69 (3H, s), 5.78 (1H, d, $J = 5.8$ Hz), 7.15 (1H, d, $J = 5.8$ Hz), 7.34–7.38 (5H, m); ^{13}C NMR 12.2, 51.0, 121.5, 127.9, 128.0, 128.1, 129.2, 132.4, 132.5, 137.9, 142.0, 164.7, 166.5; MS (EI) m/z 267 (M^+ , 100), 236 (46), 207 (16), 179 (23), 152 (14), and 76 (7); HRMS (CI) m/z 267.0902 ($\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_3$ [M^+], 267.0895).

Methyl 1-methyl-5-oxo-3-phenyl-5H-pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 16b: mp 128.4–129.2 °C (from diethyl ether); IR (KBr) 1076, 1139, 1195, 1370, 1705, and 1742 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR 2.24 (3H, s), 3.62 (3H, s), 5.68 (1H, d, $J = 5.9$ Hz), 7.24 (1H, d, $J = 5.9$ Hz), 7.40–7.44 (3H, m), 7.52–7.55 (2H, m); ^{13}C NMR 11.7, 50.9, 118.9, 121.1, 124.3, 127.6, 128.4, 129.7, 134.0, 136.7, 141.6, 164.6, 165.6; MS (EI) m/z 267 (M^+ , 100), 236 (46), 208 (10), 180 (19), and 77 (10). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_3$: C, 71.90; H, 4.90; N, 5.24. Found: C, 71.69; H, 5.13; N, 5.26.

Methyl 3-Methyl-5-oxo-1-phenyl-5H-pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 16c and Methyl 1-Methyl-5-oxo-3-phenyl-5H-pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 16b from 15b. The crude product was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography [ethyl acetate–hexane (1:3)] to give **16c** (6%) and **16b** (10%), both as solids with an intense orange color. The products were identified by comparison with the specimens previously prepared.

Methyl 2-Methyl-4-oxo-1,4-dihydro-1-azabenzof[azulene-3-carboxylate 6a from 2b. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography [ethyl acetate–hexane (1:2)] and then ethyl acetate–hexane (1:1)] to give **6a** as a yellow solid (22%): mp 261.0–263.0 °C (from diethyl ether–hexane); IR (KBr) 1492, 1545, 1697, 3238 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR 2.77 (3H, s), 3.95 (3H, s), 7.36 (1H, d, $J = 12.0$ Hz), 7.67–7.75 (1H, m), 7.77–7.80 (1H, m), 7.84 (1H, dd, $J = 1.4$ and 7.8 Hz), 8.27 (1H, d, $J = 12.0$ Hz), 9.96 (1H, dd, $J = 1.5$ and 8.0 Hz), 10.64 (1H, bs); MS (EI) m/z 267 (M^+ , 100), 252 (11), 236 (64), 178 (12), 152 (37) and 76 (16); HRMS (CI) m/z 267.0903 ($\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_3$ [M^+], 267.0895).

Methyl 2-Methyl-4-oxo-1,4-dihydro-1-azabenzof[azulene-3-carboxylate 6a from 4a. The crude product was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography [ethyl acetate–hexane (1:2)] to give **6a** as a yellow solid (31%). The product was identified by comparison with the specimen previously prepared.

Methyl 4-Oxo-2-phenyl-1,4-dihydro-1-azabenzof[azulene-3-carboxylate 6b from 2j. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography [ethyl-acetate–hexane (1:3)] to give **6b** as a yellow oil (2%): IR (film) 1443, 1559, 1653,

1702, and 3224 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR 3.71 (3H, s), 6.93 (1H, d, $J = 2.9$ Hz), 7.32–7.84 (6H, m), 7.72 (1H, d, $J = 9.3$ Hz), 8.40 (1H, d, $J = 9.3$ Hz), 8.97–9.01 (2H, m), 9.44 (1H, bs); MS (EI) m/z 329 (M^+ , 100), 301 (52), 270 (84), 241 (52) and 120 (27); HRMS (CI) m/z 330.1139 ($\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{16}\text{NO}_3$ [MH^+], 330.1130).

Methyl 4-Oxo-1,4-dihydro-1-azabenzof[azulene-2-carboxylate 27 and Methyl 4-Oxo-1,4-dihydro-1-azabenzof[azulene-3-carboxylate 6c from 2l. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography [ethyl acetate–hexane (1:3), ethyl acetate–hexane (1:2)] and then ethyl acetate–hexane (1:1)] to give, in order of elution, **27** (11%) and **6c** (10%), both as orange solids.

Methyl 4-oxo-1,4-dihydro-1-azabenzof[azulene-2-carboxylate 27: mp 141.6–143.5 °C (from diethyl ether); IR (KBr) 1083, 1236, 1442, 1672, and 1711 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR 3.96 (3H, s), 7.53–7.58 (1H, m), 7.72 (1H, dd, $J = 1.6$ and 8.7 Hz), 7.74 (1H, d, $J = 9.1$ Hz), 7.81 (1H, dd, $J = 1.5$ and 7.9 Hz), 8.04 (1H, s), 8.35 (1H, d, $J = 9.1$ Hz), 9.40 (1H, d, $J = 8.7$ Hz), 9.76 (1H, bs); ^{13}C NMR 51.5, 108.9, 117.4, 121.0, 125.0, 126.0, 128.5, 129.2, 129.7, 130.0, 134.3, 134.8, 141.4, 163.9, 176.8; HRMS (CI) m/z 254.0817 ($\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{12}\text{NO}_3$ [MH^+], 254.0810). Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_3$: C, 71.14; H, 4.38; N, 5.53. Found: C, 71.40; H, 4.84; N, 5.15.

Methyl 4-oxo-1,4-dihydro-1-azabenzof[azulene-3-carboxylate 6c: mp 229.0–231.0 °C (from diethyl ether); IR (KBr) 1155, 1441, 1575, 1714, and 3343 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR 3.92 (3H, s), 7.38 (1H, d, $J = 11.8$ Hz), 7.53–7.86 (3H, m), 8.01 (1H, d, $J = 3.3$ Hz), 8.29 (1H, d, $J = 11.8$ Hz), 8.95 (1H, dd, $J = 1.5$ and 8.1 Hz); ^{13}C NMR 51.4, 119.2, 123.8, 127.7, 127.8, 128.4, 128.8, 130.5, 131.0, 132.4, 132.5, 134.8, 137.0, 164.6, 176.9; MS (EI) m/z 253 (M^+ , 100), 222 (53), 207 (25), 139 (18) and 73 (27); HRMS (CI) m/z 253.0734 ($\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_3$ [M^+], 253.0739).

Methyl 4-Oxo-1,4-dihydro-1-azabenzof[azulene-2-carboxylate 27 and Methyl 4-Oxo-1,4-dihydro-1-azabenzof[azulene-3-carboxylate 6c from 4c. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography [ethyl acetate–hexane (1:3)] and then ethyl acetate–hexane (1:2)] to give **27** (37%) and **6c** (14%), both as orange solids. The products were identified by comparison with the specimens previously prepared.

Methyl 3-Methyl-5-oxo-5H-pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 35 and Dimethyl 2-Methyl-5-vinyl-1H-pyrrole-3,4-dicarboxylate 34 from 2g. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography [ethyl acetate–hexane (1:3), ethyl acetate–hexane (1:2), and then ethyl acetate–hexane (1:1)] to give **35** (8%) as a solid with an intense orange color and **34** (10%) as a white solid.

Methyl 3-methyl-5-oxo-5H-pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 35 was identified by comparison with the specimen previously prepared (see below).

Dimethyl 2-methyl-5-vinyl-1H-pyrrole-3,4-dicarboxylate 34: mp 115.9–117.7 °C (from diethyl ether); IR (KBr) 1100, 1210, 1295, 1450, 1694, 1709, and 3307 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR 2.41 (3H, s), 3.80 (3H, s), 3.83 (3H, s), 5.21 (1H, d, $J = 11.5$ Hz), 5.43 (1H, d, $J = 18.0$ Hz), 6.91 (1H, dd, $J = 11.4$ and 18.0 Hz), 8.92 (1H, bs); ^{13}C NMR 12.7, 51.4, 51.8, 112.6, 112.7, 114.2, 125.0, 131.6, 135.2, 165.4, 165.6; MS (EI) 223 (M^+ , 43), 191 (100), 162 (19), 133 (36), and 105 (34); HRMS (CI) m/z 223.0843 ($\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_4$ [M^+], 223.0845).

Methyl 3-Methyl-5-oxo-5H-pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate 35 from 2f. The crude product was purified by flash chromatography [ethyl acetate–hexane (1:3)] to give methyl 3-methyl-5-oxo-5H-pyrrolizine-2-carboxylate **35** as a solid with an intense orange color (24%): mp 91.8–93.9 °C (from hexane); IR (KBr) 1179, 1199, 1702, and 1734 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR 2.68 (3H, s), 3.80 (3H, s), 5.75 (1H, d, $J = 5.9$ Hz), 6.38 (1H, s), 7.17 (1H, d, $J = 5.9$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR 11.6, 51.2, 111.8, 118.4, 121.9, 134.0, 138.2, 141.1, 164.6, 166.6; MS (EI) m/z 191 (M^+ , 92), 176 (34), 160 (100), 132 (24), 104 (9), and 77 (10); HRMS (CI) m/z 191.0577 ($\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{NO}_3$ [M^+], 191.0582).

Carrying out the pyrolysis of **2f** at 700 °C/ 6×10^{-2} mbar, two products are obtained: methyl 3-methyl-5-oxo-5H-pyr-

rolizine-2-carboxylate **35** (17%) and dimethyl 2-(3,3-dimethylbut-1-enyl)-5-methyl-1*H*-pyrrole-3,4-dicarboxylate **42** (6%).

Dimethyl 2-(3,3-dimethylbut-1-enyl)-5-methyl-1*H*-pyrrole-3,4-dicarboxylate **42** was obtained as an oil: IR (film) 1097, 1216, 1448, 1707, and 3309 cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR 1.08 (9H, s), 2.41 (3H, s), 3.80 (3H, s), 3.83 (3H, s), 5.95 (1H, d, $J = 16.6$ Hz), 6.59 (1H, d, $J = 16.6$ Hz); MS (EI) m/z 279 (M^+ , 61), 248 (31), 232 (100), 222 (90), 200 (84), and 160 (30); HRMS (CI) m/z 279.1475 ($\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_4$ [M^+], 279.1471).

X-ray crystal data for methyl 5-isopropenyl-2-methyl-6-oxo-1,4,5,6-tetrahydrocyclopenta[*b*]pyrrole-3-carboxylate **14:** $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_3$, $M_r = 233.26$ amu, triclinic, space group $P\bar{1}$ with unit cell $a = 5.160(2)$ Å, $b = 10.5619(7)$ Å, $c = 11.939(2)$ Å, $\alpha = 108.097(8)^\circ$, $\beta = 99.00(3)^\circ$, $\gamma = 94.537(17)^\circ$, and $V = 605.2(3)$ Å³. It contains two molecules/unit cell. $D_{\text{calc}} = 1.280$ g cm^{-3} , $Z = 2$, $T = 293$ K, $m(\text{Cu K}\alpha) = 0.748$ mm⁻¹. $R(I > 2\sigma(I)) = 0.0445$ and $R_w = 0.1188$ for 2406 independent reflections. The hydrogen atoms were placed at calculated positions and refined as riding on their parent atoms.

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Supporting Information Available: Experimental procedures and characterization data for the synthesis of *N*-formyl-1,3-thiazolidines, 1*H*,3*H*-pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazoles, and 1*H*,3*H*-pyrrolo[1,2-*c*]thiazole-2,2-dioxides. ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra for selected compounds. Crystallographic data for methyl 5-isopropenyl-2-methyl-6-oxo-1,4,5,6-tetrahydrocyclopenta[*b*]pyrrole-3-carboxylate **14**. Reaction conditions for the sealed tube reactions and for the flash vacuum pyrolysis. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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