

Preliminary communication

[3 + 3] Cycloaddition of trimethylenemethane to activated aziridines: palladium-catalysed synthesis of piperidines

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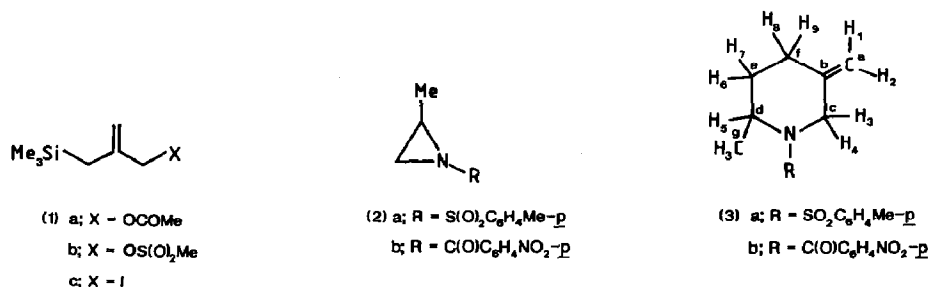
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Abstract

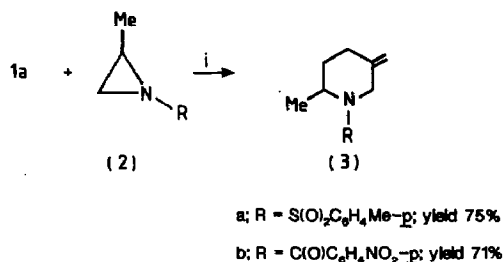
The zerovalent palladium complex $[\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4]$ catalyses the cycloaddition of trimethylenemethane to activated aziridines to give a high yield of 5-methylenepiperidines.

Interest in metal complexes of trimethylenemethane (tmm) [1], and transition metal mediated cycloaddition of tmm to C=C, C=O [2], and C=N [3], double bonds prompts us to report the first metal-catalysed cycloaddition of tmm to the aziridine ring system.

Nucleophilic ring opening of activated aziridines by carbon nucleophiles is well documented [4-9] and in view of the nucleophilic character of the catalytic species $[\text{M}(\eta^3\text{-tmm})(\text{PPh}_3)_2]$ (M = Ni or Pd) [1-3] we decided to investigate cycloaddition reactions of the tmm equivalents (1) in the presence of d^{10} metal complexes.



The reactions of the acetate (1a) with the aziridines (2) in the presence of $[\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4]$ gave the piperidines (3) * in high yield. However, no cyclo-adduct was isolated from the reactions of the mesylate (1b) and iodide (1c), and none of the tmm equivalents (1) afforded the piperidines (3) in the presence of $[\text{Ni}\{\text{P}(\text{OEt})_3\}_4]$ as catalyst. The general reaction is shown in Scheme 1.

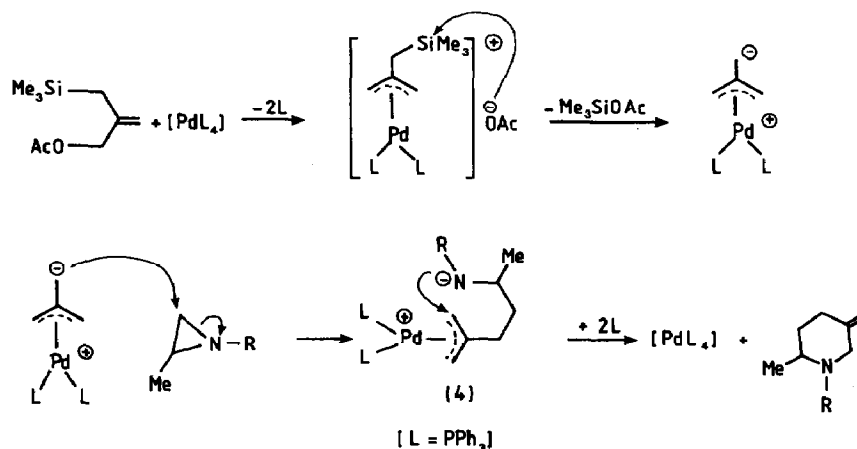


Scheme 1. Reagents i, cat., [Pd(PPPPh₃)₃] 5 mol.%, tetrahydrofuran or toluene, reflux 16 h.

The reactions involved mixing the acetate (**1a**) and the aziridine in a molar ratio of 1.5 with 5 mol% of [Pd(PPh₃)₄] in tetrahydrofuran or toluene and refluxing the solution under nitrogen. Interestingly, although addition of 1% of bis(diphenylphosphino)ethane to the [Pd(PPh₃)₄] produces a more effective catalyst [2], for the addition of tmm to alkenes this catalyst system only marginally increased the yield of **3a**.

The mechanism for the reactions of **1a** with **2** presumably proceeds via a zwitterionic intermediate **4** as illustrated in Scheme 2. The cycloaddition of tmm to the aziridines (**2**) shows excellent regioselectivity, ring opening occurring at the methylene carbon, as normally observed in nucleophilic ring opening of activated aziridines [4–9].

The [3 + 3] cycloaddition of tmm to activated aziridines provides an attractive route to the piperidine ring system, which is present in a number of pharmaceutically active compounds [10]. Attempts to catalyse the cycloaddition of tmm to



Scheme 2.

* Selected NMR and mass spectroscopic data (*J* in Hz): **3a** ¹H (300 MHz; CDCl₃; room temp.) δ 7.7 (d, 2H, *o*-H, phenyl), 7.25 (d, 2H, *m*-H, phenyl), 4.79 (bs, 1H, H¹), 4.70 (bs, 1H, H²), 4.15 (m, AB spin system, 2H, H³, H⁵), 3.68 (d, AB spin system, *J* 14.7, 1H, H⁴), 2.44 (s, 3H, *p*-Me, MeC₆H₄), 2.28–2.22 (m, 1H, H⁶), 2.04 (dt, 1H, H⁷), 1.62–1.4 (m, 2H, H⁸), 1.20–1.18 (d, 3H, Me). ¹³C (DEPT), (75.4 MHz) δ 118.0 (C^b), 110.3 (C^a), 48.3 (C^d), 46.1 (C^c), 30.5 (C^e), 27.0 (C^f), 16.28 (C^g); ¹³C NMR data of *p*-tosyl group omitted. *m/z* (*M*⁺) 265.

electrophilic cyclopropanes, such as diethyl cyclopropane-1,1-dicarboxylate, have not been successful.

References

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