Supporting Information to Accompany ''A Versatile Preparation of α,β -Unsaturated Lactones From Homoallylic Alcohols''

(G. E. Keck*, X.-Y. Li, and C. E. Knutson)

Submitted Electronically For Publication in Organic Letters May 3, 1999

Includes Experimental Details, Spectral and Characterization Data, Copies of NMR Spectra

email: keck@chemistry.chem.utah.edu

General Experimental

All reactions were carried out under an atmosphere of nitrogen. Glassware for all reactions was oven dried at 125 °C and cooled in a desiccator prior to use. Liquid reagents and solvents were introduced by oven-dried syringes or cannulas through septa sealed flasks under a nitrogen atmosphere. Solvents were purified according to the guidelines in Purification of Common Laboratory Chemicals (Perrin, Armarego, and Perrin, Pergamon: Oxford, 1966). Diethyl ether and THF were distilled from sodium metal. Diisopropylamine and dichloromethane were distilled from CaH₂. Yields were calculated for material judged homogenous by thin layer chromatography and NMR. Thin layer chromatography was performed on Merck Kieselgel 60 F₂₅₄ plates eluting with the solvents indicated, visualized by a 254 nm UV lamp, and stained with an ethanolic solution of 12-molybdophosphoric acid. Flash column chromatography was performed with Davisil 62 silica gel, slurry packed with EtOAc in glass columns, and flushed with hexanes prior to use. Radial preparative-layer chromatography (RPLC) was performed on a chromatotron (Harrison Associates, Palo Alto, CA) using glass plates coated with silica gel (P. F. 254 60) of 2- or 4-mm thickness. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra were acquired on Unity 300 or Unity 500 spectrometer at 300 MHz or 500 MHz for ¹H, and 75 MHz or 125.7 MHz for ¹³C. Chemical shifts for proton nuclear magnetic resonance (¹H NMR) spectra are reported in parts per million in reference to the singlet line of CHCl₃ at 7.24 ppm. Chemical shifts for carbon nuclear magnetic resonance (¹³C NMR) spectra are reported in parts per million in reference to the center line of the triplet of CDCl₃ at 77.0 ppm. The abbreviations s, d, t, q, br s, br t, and ABq stand for the resonance multiplicities singlet, doublet, triplet, quartet, broad singlet, broad triplet, and AB quartet, respectively. IR spectra were obtained from a Mattson FT-IR GL-3020 spectrometer. Optical rotations were obtained on a Perkin Elmer 241 mc polarimeter (Na D line) using a micro cell with a 1 dm path length. Concentrations are reported in g/100 mL. Analytical C & H analysis were performed by Atlantic Microlab, Inc., Norcross, Georgia.

Representative procedure for the preparation of the starting β -acetoxy aldehydes.

OAc OTBS 1 (1S)-1-[2-(1,1,2,2-tetramethyl-1-silapropoxy)ethyl]but-3-enyl acetate. To a stirring solution of **1** (5.50 g, 20.18 mmol) in a 110 mL of 5:1 mixture of CH_2Cl_2 and MeOH cooled to -78 °C was bubbled in ozone until the solution turned blue; the solution was then purged with nitrogen until the blue color disappeared. Dimethyl sulfide (6 mL, excess) was added and after stirring 10 min, pH 7 buffer (200 mL) was added in portions with stirring while the reaction was allowed to self warm to rt over a period of 8 h. The mixture was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted three times with 80 mL portions of CH_2Cl_2 . The combined organic phase was concentrated, redissolved in

pentane (150 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered through a plug of MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo to give a pale yellow oil (5.67 g). This crude aldehyde having R_f 0.33 (25 % EtOAc/ hexanes) was immediately used for the next reaction without further purification.

Representative procedure for the lactone forming reactions:



(6S)-6-[2-(1,1,2,2-tetramethyl-1-silapropoxy)ethyl]-5,6-dihydro-2H-

<u>pyran-2-one.</u> To a stirring solution of diisopropylamine (2.9 mL, 22.1 mmol) in THF (200 mL) at -78 °C was added n-butyl lithium in hexane (2.1 M, 9.0 mL, 18.5 mmol) and the mixture was stirred for 30 min at 0 °C, then re-cooled to -78 °C. Methyl acetate (1.65 mL, 20.8 mmol) was added dropwise *via* syringe and the mixture was stirred for 30 min. The crude aldehyde (maximum 20.18 mmol) in THF (20 mL) was cooled to -78 °C and added *via* a canula into the enolate solution (and the aldehyde flask was rinsed two times with 5 mL of THF). The mixture was stirred for 40 min at -78 °C, then kept in a -20 °C refrigerator for 10 h. The mixture was quenched with a saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (20 mL) and poured into a saturated aqueous solution of NaHCO₃ (600 mL), extracted three times with 200 mL of CH₂Cl₂ washed with 300 mL of brine, dried over

 Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. Flash chromatography of the residual oil on a 7x15 cm silica gel column eluting with a 1:5 mixture of ethyl acetate-hexanes gave 4.50 g of **1a** (87% yield) as a colorless oil: $R_f 0.20$ (25% EtOAc/ hexanes); $[\alpha]_{D}^{22} = -40.5$ (c 2.55, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.90 (ddd, J = 9.9, 4.2, 4.2 Hz. 1H), 6.04 (ddd, J = 9.9, 1.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 4.63 (dddd, J = 7.95, 7.89, 7.88, 4.5 Hz, 2H), 3.88-3.72 (m, 2H), 2.42-2.37 (m, 2H), 2.01 (dddd, J = 14.4, 8.4, 4.9, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 1.86 (dddd, J = 14.4, 8.7, 5.3, 5.1 Hz, ^{13}C 0.06 (s, 6H); NMR 0.89 9H), (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 1H), (s, δ 164.4, 145.4, 121.4, 75.1, 58.5, 37.8, 29.6, 25.9, 18.3, -5.4; IR (neat) 1726, 1472 cm⁻¹; Anal Calcd. for C₁₃H₂₄O₃Si: C, 60.89; H, 9.43. Found: C, 61.07; H, 9.36.

Analytical data for lactone products:



2a (6S)-6-[(phenylmethoxy)methyl]-5,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-one. Olefin 2 (85 mg, 0.36 mmol) provided 55 mg (69 % yield) of **2a** as a colorless oil. The analytical data for this product was in excellent agreement with that reported by Saburi¹. R_f 0.29 (25% EtOAc/ hexanes); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.41-7.29 (m, 5H), 6.92 (ddd, J =9.8, 5.9, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.05 (ddd, J = 9.8, 2.4, 1.0 Hz, 1H) ¹³C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.7, 144.9, 137.6, 128.5, 127.8, 127.7, 121.2, 76.6, 73.6, 70.7, 26.2.

3a <u>6-{(1R)-1-[(phenylmethoxy)methoxy]ethyl}(6S,5R)-5-methyl-5,6-</u> <u>dihydro-2H-pyran-2-one</u>. Olefin **3** (145 mg, 0.531 mmol) provided 86 mg (61 % yield) of **3a** as a colorless oil: R_f 0.16, mp (45% EtOAc/ hexanes); $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +225.5$ (*c* 2.80, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.45-7.20 (m, 5H), 6.98 (dd, J = 9.5, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 6.02 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 1 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 4.93 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 4.75 (ABq, Δ AB = 16.5 Hz, 1H), 4.32 (dd, J = 8.8, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 4.04 (dq, J = 8.8, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 2.46 (ddq, J = 7.1, 6.4, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 1.26 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H) 1.07 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.9, 156.9, 137.7, 128.3, 128.0, 127.6, 120.0, 94.3, 83.2, 72.1, 69.5, 29.9, 16.4, 11.1; IR (neat) 1875, 1497 cm⁻¹; Anal. Calcd for $C_{16}H_{20}O_4$: C, 69.54; H, 7.30. Found: C, 69.42; H, 7.29.



4a <u>6-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-(phenylmethoxy)ethyl](5S,6S)-5-(1,1,2,2-</u> tetramethyl-1-silapropoxy)-5,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-one. Aldehyde **4** (497 mg, 1.26 mmol) yielded 354 mg (75% yield) of **4a** as a colorless solid: mp 84-86 °C; $[\alpha]_D^{22} = -$ 70.5 (*c* 1.12, CHCl₃); R_f 0.29 (25% EtOAc/ hexanes), ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.30-7.20 (m, 5 H), 6.84 (dd, *J* = 10.0, 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 6.05 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.47 (ABq, Δ AB = 14.2 Hz, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 2 H), 4.17-4.13 (m, 2 H), 3.72 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 5.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.56 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 3.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.33-2.25 (m, 1 H), 1.03 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3 H), 0.81 (s, 9H), 0.06 (s, 3 H), 0.01 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.9, 144.4, 138.9, 128.5, 127.73, 127.68, 123.2, 81.9, 73.4, 71.1, 61.2, 34.1, 25.8, 18.2, 13.6, -3.17, -4.48; IR (CDCl₃) 1726, 1471 cm⁻¹; Anal. Calcd for C₂₁H₃₂OSi: C, 66.98; H, 8.56. Found: C, 66.82; H, 8.49.



^{6a} <u>6-[(1S)-1-(1,1,2,2-tetramethyl-1-silapropoxy)propyl](5S,6S)-5-methyl-5,6-</u> <u>dihydro-2H-pyran-2-one</u>. Aldehyde **6** (343 mg, 1.13 mmol) yielded 234 mg (73% yield) of **6a** as a colorless oil: $[\alpha]_D^{22} = -11.3$ (*c* 1.39, CHCl₃); R_f 0.27 (25% EtOAc/ hexanes); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.66 (dd, J = 9.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H), 5.94 (dd, J = 9.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H), 4.07 (dd, J = 9.5, 2.5 Hz, 1 H), 3.76 (td, J = 6.8, 2.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.84-2.76 (m, 1 H), 1.88-1.79 (m, 1 H), 1.57-1.48 (m, 1 H), 1.18 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 3 H), 0.93 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3 H), 0.89 (s, 9 H), 0.09 (s, 3 H), 0.08 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.2, 152.5, 119.8, 84.4, 73.9, 29.7, 26.0, 25.8, 18.3, 17.0, 10.5, -4.01, -4.21; IR (neat) 1735, 1463 cm⁻¹; Anal. Calcd for C₁₅H₂₈O₃Si: C, 63.33; H, 9.92. Found: C, 63.44; H, 9.94. Ba <u>5-cyclohexyl-5-hydrofuran-2-one</u>. Olefin **8** (133 mg, 0.731 mmol) provided 75 mg of **8a** (62 % yield) as a colorless solid: mp 68-72 °C d. (lit mp 71 °C ²); The analytical data for this product was in excellent agreement with that reported by Knochel.² R_f 0.34 (35% EtOAc/ hexanes); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.49 (dd, J =5.9, 1.5, Hz, 1H), 6.14 (dd, J = 5.9, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.87 (ddd, J = 5.4, 1.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 1.83-1.70 (m, 6H), 1.34-1.06 (m,5H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 173.2, 155.0, 121.8, 87.5, 41.2, 28.5, 28.1, 26.0, 25.7, 25.6. (Although the mp of this known compound was somewhat different from that reported, it did return a satisfactory C, H combustion analysis).



8b <u>5-cyclohexyl-3-methyl-5-hydrofuran-2-one</u>. Olefin **8** (172 mg, 0.945 mmol) yielded 79 mg (77 % yield) of lactone **8b** as a colorless oil. The analytical data for this product was in excellent agreement with that reported by Marshall.³ R_f 0.41 (35% EtOAc/ hexanes); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.06 (dq, J = 1.6, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.68 (ddq, J = 5.6, 1.6, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 1.92 (t, J = 1.6 Hz, 3H), 1.82-1.73 (m, 6H), 1.72-1.59 (m, 6H); ¹³C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 174.4, 147.5, 130.2, 85.2, 41.4, 28.4, 28.2, 26.0, 25.7, 25.6, 10.6.



9a <u>4-{(4S,5S)-2,2-dimethyl-5-[(1,1,2,2-tetramethyl-1-silapropoxy)</u> methyl] (1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)}-4-hydroxy-3,4,5-trihydrofuran-2-one. Ketone **9** (317 mg, 0.869 mmol) yielded 184 mg (64% yield) of **9a** as a colorless oil: R_f 0.15 (25% EtOAc/ hexanes); $[\alpha]_D^{22} = -24.6$ (*c* 2.02, CHCl₃); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.68 (br s, 1 H), 4.59 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.34 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.29 (d, *J* = 10.0 Hz, 1 H), 4.27 (ddd, *J* = 10.0, 6.3, 4.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.76 (dd, *J* = 11.3, 4.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.63 (dd, *J* = 11.3, 10.0 Hz, 1 H), 2.84 (d, J = 17.5 Hz, 1 H), 2.59 (d, J = 17.5 Hz, 1 H), 1.45 (s, 3H), 1.37 (s, 3 H), 0.92 (s, 9H), 0.16 (s, 3 H), 0.15 (s, 3 H); ¹³C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 175.1, 109.2, 79.5, 77.0, 76.8, 75.8, 62.0, 40.9, 27.6, 25.9, 25.1, 18.4, -5.31, -5.33; IR (neat) 1787 cm⁻¹; Anal. Calcd for C₁₆H₃₀O₆Si: C, 55.46; H, 8.73. Found: C, 55.30; H, 8.74.



^E 10a (±)-5-methyl-6-prop-2-enyl-5,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-one. R_f 0.43 (35 % EtOAc/ hexanes); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃); δ 6.63 (dd, J = 9.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 5.95 (dd, J = 9.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 5.94-5.98 (m, 1H), 5.16-5.12 (m, 2H), 4.14 (ddd, J = 10.3, 6.4, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 2.58-2.49 (m, 2H), 2.45-2.39 (m, 1H), 1.11 (d, J = 7.32 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.1, 151.6, 132.6, 120.1, 118.6, 82.8, 36.8, 32.2, 16.0.



11a (±)-5-methyl-6-prop-2-enyl-5,6-dihydro-2H-pyran-2-one. R_f 0.43 (35 % EtOAc/ hexanes); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.97 (dd, J = 9.8, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 5.98 (d, J = 9.8 Hz, 1H), 5.81 (dddd, J = 16.6, 13.7, 7.8, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 5.21 (dd, J = 17.1, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.46 (d, J = 10.3, 1H), 4.47 (ddd, J = 7.3, 7.3, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 2.63-2.58 (m, 1H), 2.44-2.33 (m, 2H), 1.06 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125.7 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.5, 151.6, 132.5, 120.0, 118.6, 79.3, 35.8, 31.4, 11.0.

References:

- (1) Shoa, L.; Hiroyuki, K.; Saburi, M.; Uchida, Y. Tetrahedron, 1993, 49, 1997.
- (2) Knochel, P.; Rao, C. J. Tetrahedron, 1993, 49, 29.
- (3) Marshall, J. A.; Wolf, M. A.; Wallace, E. M. J.Org. Chem., 1997, 62, 367.











, t. ⁰¹

















с , я









230133	0.0	0.1	1.0	1-0	0.1	0.3	°.	9	0.1	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.1
FREQUESCY (PPH)	170.417	133.106	117.392	78.835	77.423	77.000	76.377	41.441	20.531	20.392	200.302	25.921	25.892	21.205
TMDEX	ei	n			s	æ	ŀ	80	6	10	11	12	11	14



Solvent: CDC13 Amblent temperature UMITT-500 "vxr500mer"

PULSE SEQUENCE Pulse 16.2 degrees Acg. time 1.932 sec Midth 8000.0 Hz 152 repetitions 252 repetitions CMSENYS H1, 499.8136983 MHz CMSENYS H1, 499.8136983 MHz CMSENYS H1, 499.8136983 MHz FT size 32768























di la

-

-

in provide the



HEIGHT













OBh

0...

					ZHM	ZHW				
STANDARD CARBON PARAMETERS	Solvent: CDC13 Amblent temperature Hear: 1-14-87	UNITY-500 "VXr500mm"	pulse sequence pulse 99.5 degrees	Acq. time 1.300 sec Width 28964.5 Hz	3424 repetitions OBSERVE C13, 125.6782284	DECOUPLE H1, 499.8151988	Power 32 dB continuously on	WALTZ-16 modulated nata processing	Line broadening 0.5 Hz Fr size 131072	Total time 74 minutes

*























ĉ

:







HEIGHT	0.5	4.4	2.8	5.4	6.2	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	6.7	5.8	6.6
Mdd	164.539	151.610	132.461	119.994	118.591	79.295	77.256	77.000	76.748	35.823	31.442	11.017
FREQUENCY	20680.540	19055.521	16648.696	15081.787	14905.396	9966.460	9710.117	9677.971	9646.237	4502.473	3951.871	1384.729
INDEX	**4	7	ŝ	4	ស	9	7	60	თ	10	11	12