

## Notes

Alkylation of ( $\eta^6$ -Arene)Mn(CO)<sub>3</sub> Cations with Organozinc Reagents

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Received April 24, 2001

**Summary:** Additions of allylic and benzylic zinc reagents to ( $\eta^6$ -arene)Mn(CO)<sub>3</sub> cations proceed in an anti fashion to give the C-6 allylic- and benzylic-substituted ( $\eta^5$ -cyclohexadienyl)Mn(CO)<sub>3</sub> neutral complexes, respectively. The reaction of less reactive primary organozinc reagents bearing an ester or a cyano group with the cations affords the  $\alpha$ -alkylation products. Treatment of the organozinc reagent containing an acetoxy group with ( $\eta^6$ -benzene)Mn(CO)<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup> complex in THF results in alkylation of the cation at the C-2 position of THF.

## Introduction

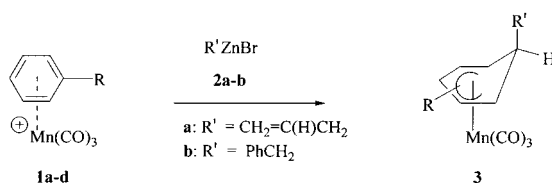
Nucleophilic additions to arenes coordinated to a transition metal have attracted considerable interest in organic synthesis.<sup>1</sup> Transition metals, such as chromium, manganese, iron, or ruthenium, have been used to activate arenes toward nucleophilic substitution and addition reactions. A wide range of nucleophiles add to ( $\eta^6$ -arene)Mn(CO)<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup> complexes: lithium<sup>2</sup> and Grignard reagents,<sup>3</sup> as well as ketone enolates, malonates, and lithium aluminum hydride.<sup>3</sup> Reports on the addition of organozinc reagents to ( $\eta^6$ -arene)Mn(CO)<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup> complexes are not available. In this contribution, we report the efficient addition of allylic and benzylic zinc reagents to ( $\eta^6$ -arene)Mn(CO)<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup> complexes in tetrahydrofuran (THF), which proceeds in an anti fashion to afford the C-6-substituted cyclohexadienyl complexes. When the less reactive primary organozinc reagents bearing an ester or a cyano group are used, the additions occur at the  $\alpha$ -carbon of the functionalized zinc reagents. The reaction of the zinc reagent containing an acetoxy functional group with ( $\eta^6$ -benzene)Mn(CO)<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup> in THF results in alkylation of the cation at the C-2 position of THF to afford the C-6 exo THF-substituted ( $\eta^5$ -cyclohexadienyl)Mn(CO)<sub>3</sub> neutral complex.

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## Scheme 1



**1a–d**  
 a: R = H  
 b: R = CH<sub>3</sub>  
 c: R = Cl  
 d: R = OMe

**3**  
 a: R = H, R' = CH<sub>2</sub>=C(H)CH<sub>2</sub>, 93%  
 b: R = CH<sub>3</sub>, R' = CH<sub>2</sub>=C(H)CH<sub>2</sub>, *m*, 88%  
 c: R = Cl, R' = CH<sub>2</sub>=C(H)CH<sub>2</sub>, *o/m* = 1/2, 99%  
 d: R = OCH<sub>3</sub>, R' = CH<sub>2</sub>=C(H)CH<sub>2</sub>, *m*, 54%  
 e: R = H, R' = PhCH<sub>2</sub>, 96%  
 f: R = CH<sub>3</sub>, R' = PhCH<sub>2</sub>, *m*, 92%  
 g: R = Cl, R' = PhCH<sub>2</sub>, *o/m* = 1/2, 96%  
 h: R = OCH<sub>3</sub>, R' = PhCH<sub>2</sub>, *o/m* = 1/7, 67%

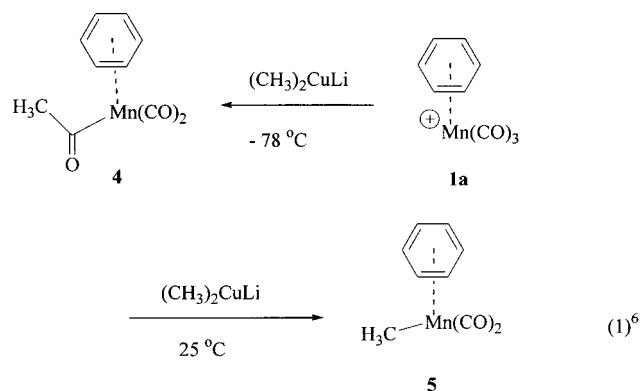
## Results and Discussion

Cations **1a–d** were prepared by heating Mn(CO)<sub>5</sub>Br and the corresponding arenes in the presence of AlCl<sub>3</sub> according to a literature procedure.<sup>4</sup> Addition of a THF solution of allylic zinc reagent **2a** or benzylic zinc reagent **2b** (2.0 mol equiv) to a stirred suspension of cations **1a–d** in THF at –10 °C under nitrogen gave good yields (54–99%) of ( $\eta^5$ -cyclohexadienyl)Mn(CO)<sub>3</sub> complexes **3a–h** (Scheme 1). The trans relationship between the nucleophile and the metal moiety of complexes **3** was assigned on the basis of chemical shifts at C-6 in their <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra. For example, the peak at  $\delta$  2.57 (1H, m) assigned as an endo proton at the C-6 carbon for complex **3a** is consistent with those of the known<sup>3</sup> exo C-6-substituted ( $\eta^5$ -cyclohexadienyl)Mn(CO)<sub>3</sub> complexes. As can be seen in Scheme 1, zinc reagent addition to cation **1** is subject to substituent directive effects. For example, addition of allylic or benzylic zinc reagents to [(toluene)Mn(CO)<sub>3</sub>]<sup>+</sup> (**1b**) favored the position meta to CH<sub>3</sub> (to give **3b** and **3f**, respectively), similar to that reported for Grignard<sup>3</sup> and lithium reagents.<sup>5</sup> The zinc reagents added both ortho and meta to the chloro substituent in [(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Cl)Mn(CO)<sub>3</sub>]<sup>+</sup> (**1c**) to afford **3c** and **3g**, respectively. The addition of allylic zinc reagent (**2a**) to [(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OMe)Mn(CO)<sub>3</sub>]<sup>+</sup> (**1d**) occurred exclusively meta to the OMe to

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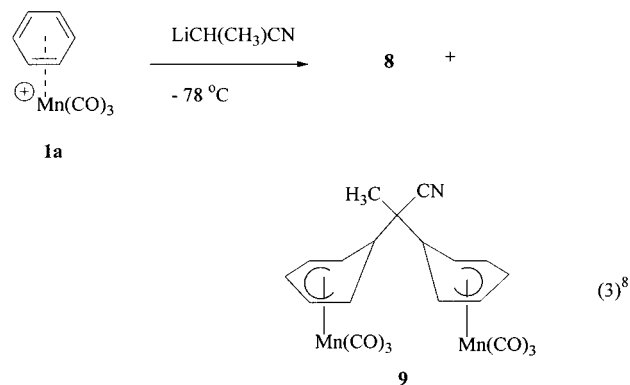
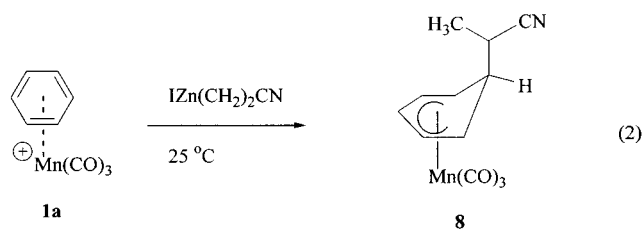
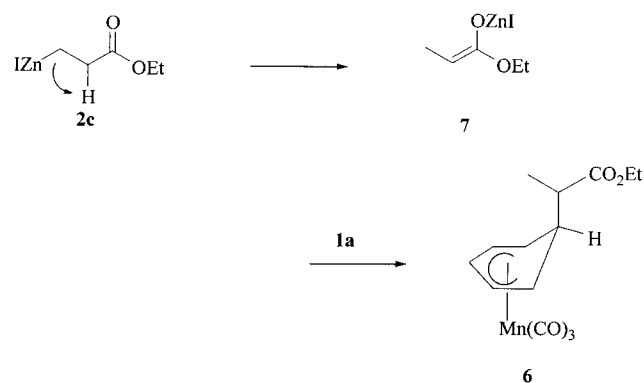
provide complex **3d**, while the addition of benzylic zinc reagent (**2b**) to cation **1d** favored the position meta to OMe (*o/m* = 1:7). The addition of lithium dimethylcuprate to cation **1a** is known to occur exclusively at the carbonyl ligand to afford the acyl complex **4** at  $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  and the alkyl complex **5** at  $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  (eq 1).<sup>6</sup> However, reaction of zinc–copper reagents<sup>7</sup> does not lead to the formation of the acyl or alkyl complexes. For example, in our preliminary results, addition of the zinc–copper reagent (PhCH<sub>2</sub>Cu(CN)ZnI) to cation **1a** occurs at the arene ligand to generate complex **3e** as the only isolated product in good yields (70–80%) at both  $-78$  and  $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ .



Interestingly, with the less reactive ester-functionalized zinc reagent IZn(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Et (**2c**), the alkylation occurred at the  $\alpha$ -carbon at  $25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  in THF to give the stabilized cyclohexadienyl complex **6** as the major product in 64% yield. The deprotonation of the  $\alpha$ -proton may occur to give zinc-enolate **7** (Scheme 2), since it was found that the addition of **7** to cation **1a** produced complex **6** as the sole product. Similarly, treatment of the cyano-functionalized organozinc reagent IZn(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CN (**2d**) with cation **1a** also provided the  $\alpha$ -alkylated product **8** in 45% yield (eq 2). Rose and co-workers reported that addition of the cyano-stabilized lithium reagent 2-lithiopropionitrile to cation **1a** at  $-78\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  in THF produces complex **8** and the dinuclear complex **9** in a ratio of 7:1 in good yield (eq 3).<sup>8</sup> The formation of complex **9** was due to deprotonation of the acidic proton,  $\alpha$  to the cyano group of complex **8**, under basic reaction conditions. Unlike the lithium reagent, the mild zinc reagent **2d** does not abstract the  $\alpha$ -proton of complex **8** under the reaction conditions, and dinuclear species **9** is not formed.

Reaction of the acetoxy-functionalized zinc reagent IZn(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>OAc (**2e**) with **1a** in THF resulted in alkyla-

Scheme 2



tion of cation **1a** at the C-2 position of THF to afford complex **10** as the only product in 68% yield. Deprotonation occurred at the C-2 position of THF (Scheme 3) to produce the zinc reagent **11**, and anti addition of **11** to cation **1a** furnished **10**. The proof of the structure of **10** was accomplished by X-ray diffraction analysis (Figure 1, Table 1).

Attempted alkylation of cation **1a** using the functionalized zinc–copper reagents derived from zinc reagents **2c–e** failed to give any substituted cyclohexadienyl complex under the same reaction conditions.

The reaction outlined herein demonstrates that the addition of reactive allylic and benzylic zinc reagents to ( $\eta^6$ -arene)Mn(CO)<sub>3</sub> cations proceeds in an anti fashion to give the C-6 allylic- and benzylic-substituted ( $\eta^5$ -cyclohexadienyl)Mn(CO)<sub>3</sub> neutral complexes, respectively. While reaction of the cations with less reactive ester- or cyano-functionalized organozinc reagents affords the  $\alpha$ -alkylation products, that with an acetoxy-functionalized organozinc reagent in THF produces a THF-substituted ( $\eta^5$ -cyclohexadienyl)Mn(CO)<sub>3</sub> neutral complex.

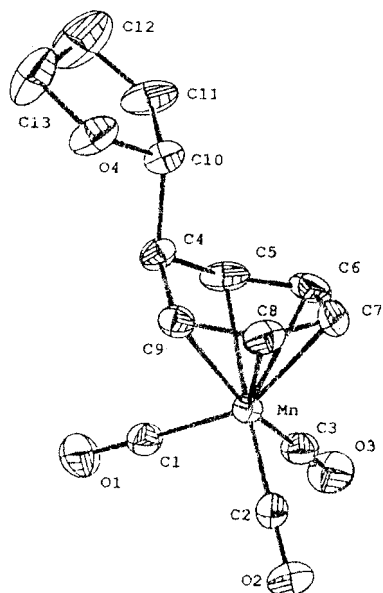
## Experimental Section

**General Considerations.** All reactions were run under a nitrogen atmosphere in oven-dried glassware unless otherwise indicated. Anhydrous solvents or reaction mixtures were transferred via an oven-dried syringe or cannula. Tetrahydrofuran (THF) was distilled under nitrogen from a deep blue sodium benzophenone ketyl solution. Cations **1a–d** were prepared by heating Mn(CO)<sub>5</sub>Br and the corresponding arenes in the presence of AlCl<sub>3</sub> according to literature procedures.<sup>4</sup> Organozinc reagents were prepared according to literature procedures.<sup>7</sup> Flash column chromatography, following the method of Still, was carried out with E. Merck silica gel

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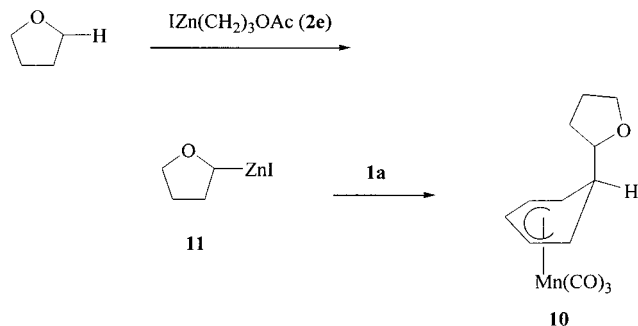
(7) (a) Knochel, P.; Yeh, M. C. P.; Berk, S.; Talbert, J. J. *Org. Chem.* **1988**, *53*, 2392. (b) Yeh, M. C. P.; Sheu, B. A.; Fu, H. W.; Tau, S. I.; Chuang, L. W. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1993**, *115*, 5941.

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**Figure 1.** ORTEP drawing of complex **10** (at the 30% probability level). Hydrogens are omitted for clarity. Selected bond distances (Å): Mn–C5 = 2.197(4), Mn–C6 = 2.120(4), Mn–C7 = 2.115(4), C5–C6 = 1.396(7), C6–C7 = 1.408(8), C4–C10 = 1.537(5). Selected bond angles (deg): Mn–C5–C4 = 94.85(22), Mn–C6–C5 = 74.18(23), Mn–C7–C6 = 70.77(24), C5–C4–C10 = 112.2(3), C4–C5–C6 = 119.0(4), C10–O4–C13 = 108.5(3).

**Scheme 3**



(Kieselgel 60, 230–400 mesh) using the indicated solvents.<sup>9</sup> All melting points were determined in open capillaries with a Thomas-Hoover apparatus and are uncorrected. <sup>1</sup>H nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were obtained with JEOL-EX 400 (400 MHz) and Varian G-200 (200 MHz) spectrometers. The chemical shifts are reported in parts per million with either tetramethylsilane (0.00 ppm) or CHCl<sub>3</sub> (7.26 ppm) as internal standard. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded with JEOL-EX 400 (100.4 MHz) and Varian G-200 (50 MHz) spectrometers with CDCl<sub>3</sub> (77.0 ppm) as the internal standard. Infrared (IR) spectra were recorded with a JASCO IR-700 spectrometer. Mass spectra were acquired on a JEOL JMS-D 100 spectrometer at an ionization potential of 70 eV and are reported as mass/charge (*m/e*) with percent relative abundance. Satisfactory elemental analyses could not be obtained for all complexes, and relevant NMRs are given in the Supporting Information. High-resolution mass spectra were obtained with an AEI MS-9 double-focusing mass spectrometer and a JEOL JMS-HX 110 spectrometer at the Department of Chemistry, Central Instrument Center, Tai-chung, Taiwan.

**General Procedure for Addition of Organozinc Reagents to ( $\eta^6$ -Arene)Mn(CO)<sub>3</sub> Cations.** In a typical proce-

**Table 1.** Crystallographic Data for **10**

empirical formula	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>13</sub> MnO <sub>4</sub>
fw	288.18
cryst syst	monoclinic
space group	<i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub> / <i>c</i>
<i>a</i> , Å	9.930(2)
<i>b</i> , Å	9.846(3)
<i>c</i> , Å	13.158(3)
$\alpha$ , deg	90.0(2)
$\beta$ , deg	91.95(2)
$\gamma$ , deg	90.0(2)
<i>V</i> , Å <sup>3</sup>	1285.7(6)
<i>Z</i>	4
<i>D</i> (calcd), g cm <sup>-3</sup>	1.489
$\mu$ , cm <sup>-1</sup>	1.03
diffractometer	Nonius (CAD4)
radiation $\lambda$ , Å	0.70930
temp, °C	20
2 $\theta$ range, deg	16.42–25.70
no. of ind reflns ( <i>I</i> > 2 $\sigma$ ( <i>I</i> ))	2007
GOF on <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup>	1.7850
<i>R</i> <sub><i>F</i></sub> , <sup>a</sup> <i>R</i> <sub><i>w</i></sub> , <sup>a</sup>	0.044, 0.032

$$^a R_F = \sum(F_o - F_c)/\sum(F_o) \text{ and } R_w = [\sum(w(F_o - F_c)^2)/\sum(wF_o^2)]^{1/2}.$$

cedure, to a solution of cation **1a** (0.36 g, 1.0 mmol) in 10 mL of THF at –10 °C was added rapidly, neat, via syringe, allylic zinc bromide (**2a**) (2.0 mmol). The reaction was stirred at 0 °C for 3 h (25 °C for functionalized zinc reagents **2c–e**). The reaction mixture was quenched with 5.0 mL of saturated ammonium chloride solution via syringe needle and stirred at 25 °C for 15 min, after which time the reaction mixture was diluted with hexane (30 mL). The resultant solution was washed with water (50 mL  $\times$  3) and brine (50 mL  $\times$  3), dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate (5.0 g), and concentrated to give the crude mixture.

**(6-*exo*-(Propen-3-yl)cyclohexadienyl)tricarbonylmanganese complex (3a):** yield 93% (0.24 g); IR (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) 3076, 2970, 2926, 2484, 2014, 1940, 1638, 1421, 1277, 994 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.78 (t, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1 H), 5.49 (m, 1 H), 4.96 (d, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.92 (d, *J* = 16.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.81 (dd, *J* = 6.3, 5.4 Hz, 2 H), 3.20 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 6.3 Hz, 2 H), 2.57 (m, 1 H), 1.46 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100.4 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  222.94, 133.35, 116.76, 96.09, 79.67, 57.16, 46.86, 34.70; MS (20 eV) *m/e* 258 (M<sup>+</sup>, 1), 216 (100), 189 (75), 174 (100); HRMS (EI) *m/e* calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>11</sub>MnO<sub>3</sub> 258.0089, found 258.0099.

**(6-*exo*-(Propen-3-yl)-2-methylcyclohexadienyl)tricarbonylmanganese complex (3b):** 88% (0.24 g); IR (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) 3074, 2924, 2010, 1940, 1639, 1437, 1425, 1381, 1186, 997 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.66 (d, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1 H), 5.49 (m, 1 H), 4.95 (d, *J* = 10.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.81 (d, *J* = 17.1 Hz, 1 H), 4.78 (t, *J* = 5.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.16 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.13 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 2.59 (m, 1 H), 1.85 (s, 3 H), 1.49 (m, 2 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100.4 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  223.05, 133.42, 111.20, 94.63, 80.48, 58.38, 57.34, 46.97, 36.00, 22.50; MS (20 eV) *m/e* 272 (M<sup>+</sup>, 1), 229 (100), 187 (70); HRMS (EI) *m/e* calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>13</sub>MnO<sub>3</sub> 272.0245, found 272.0239.

**(6-*exo*-(Propen-3-yl)-2-chlorocyclohexadienyl)tricarbonylmanganese complex (3c):** 66% (0.19 g); IR (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) 3046, 2928, 2022, 1944, 1639, 1431, 1429, 1054 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  6.04 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 5.46 (m, 1 H), 4.99 (d, *J* = 9.8 Hz, 1 H), 4.90 (d, *J* = 17.1 Hz, 1 H), 4.78 (dd, *J* = 5.9, 6.3 Hz, 1 H), 3.51 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.14 (dd, *J* = 6.3, 6.8 Hz, 1 H), 2.73 (m, 1 H), 1.49 (m, 2 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100.4 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  223.71, 132.60, 117.51, 92.91, 79.73, 58.26, 58.15, 53.41, 46.53, 38.21; MS (20 eV) *m/e* 292 (M<sup>+</sup>, 1), 253 (33), 251 (100), 225 (5), 223 (15), 209 (28), 207 (80), 197 (13), 195 (31), 169 (13), 167 (39); HRMS (EI) *m/e* calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>ClMnO<sub>3</sub> 291.9699, found 291.9690.

**(6-*exo*-(Propen-3-yl)-2-methoxycyclohexadienyl)tricarbonylmanganese complex (3d):** 54% (0.16 g); IR (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) 3058, 2928, 2002, 1920, 1603, 1493, 1465, 1217 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR

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(400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.71 (d,  $J$  = 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 5.48 (m, 1 H), 4.96 (d,  $J$  = 9.3 Hz, 1 H), 4.87 (d,  $J$  = 17.1 Hz, 1 H), 4.83 (t,  $J$  = 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 3.46 (s, 3 H), 3.12 (m, 2 H), 2.70 (m, 1 H), 1.45 (m, 2 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100.4 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  222.65, 142.58, 133.42, 116.85, 92.45, 68.02, 57.52, 54.14, 47.36, 42.46, 37.41; MS (20 eV)  $m/e$  247 (M<sup>+</sup> - CH<sub>2</sub>=CHCH<sub>2</sub>, 100), 204 (95), 164 (95); HRMS (EI)  $m/e$  calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>13</sub>MnO<sub>4</sub> 288.0194, found 288.0199.

**(6-*exo*-Benzylcyclohexadienyl)tricarboxylmanganese complex (3e):** 96% (0.30 g); IR (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) 3078, 3030, 2958, 2862, 2014, 1939, 1601, 1493, 1077 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.00–7.26 (m, 5 H), 5.83 (t,  $J$  = 5.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.86 (dd,  $J$  = 5.9, 5.4 Hz, 2 H), 3.16 (t,  $J$  = 5.9 Hz, 2 H), 2.73 (m, 1 H), 1.96 (d,  $J$  = 7.3 Hz, 2 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100.4 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  222.84, 137.13, 129.05, 128.24, 126.05, 96.07, 79.84, 56.99, 48.58, 36.77; MS (20 eV)  $m/e$  308 (M<sup>+</sup>, 1), 216 (65), 217 (100), 160 (45); HRMS (EI)  $m/e$  calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>13</sub>MnO<sub>3</sub> 308.0244, found 308.0238.

**(6-*exo*-Benzyl-2-methylcyclohexadienyl)tricarboxylmanganese complex (3f):** 92% (0.30 g); IR (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) 3074, 2936, 2020, 1937, 1606, 1459, 1424, 1276, 1153 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  6.93–7.29 (m, 5 H), 5.66 (d,  $J$  = 5.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.81 (dd,  $J$  = 5.4, 6.6 Hz, 1 H), 3.11 (m, 2 H), 2.75 (m, 1 H), 1.95 (dd,  $J$  = 12.1, 7.3 Hz, 2 H), 1.85 (s, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100.4 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  222.90, 137.25, 129.07, 128.16, 125.98, 111.19, 94.67, 80.57, 58.30, 57.19, 48.70, 38.14, 22.49; MS (20 eV)  $m/e$  322 (M<sup>+</sup>, 1), 238 (100), 231 (100), 204 (50); HRMS (EI)  $m/e$  calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>15</sub>MnO<sub>3</sub> 322.0402, found 322.0410.

**(6-*exo*-Benzyl-2-chlorocyclohexadienyl)tricarboxylmanganese (meta isomer of 3g):** 64% (0.22 g); IR (CH<sub>2</sub>-Cl<sub>2</sub>) 3034, 2928, 2022, 1938, 1604, 1427, 1251, 1055 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  6.97–7.32 (m, 5 H), 6.05 (d,  $J$  = 5.2 Hz, 1 H), 4.81 (dd,  $J$  = 6.7, 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.42 (d,  $J$  = 6.0 Hz, 1 H), 3.08 (dd,  $J$  = 6.7, 6.1 Hz, 1 H), 2.87 (m, 1 H), 2.02 (d,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz, 2 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100.4 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  221.53, 136.49, 129.06, 128.36, 126.30, 115.49, 92.94, 79.81, 58.00, 48.27, 40.26; MS (20 eV)  $m/e$  342 (M<sup>+</sup>, 1), 260 (6), 258 (17), 253 (14), 251 (47), 197 (8), 195 (20), 92 (11), 90 (36), 55 (100); HRMS (EI)  $m/e$  calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>12</sub>ClMnO<sub>3</sub> 341.9855, found 341.9833.

**(6-*exo*-Benzyl-2-methoxycyclohexadienyl)tricarboxylmanganese (meta isomer of 3h):** 59% (0.20 g); IR (CH<sub>2</sub>-Cl<sub>2</sub>) 3058, 2928, 2002, 1920, 1603, 1493, 1465, 1217 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  6.97–7.28 (m, 5 H), 5.73 (d,  $J$  = 5.9 Hz, 1 H), 4.87 (dd,  $J$  = 5.9, 6.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.40 (s, 3 H), 3.08

(dd,  $J$  = 5.9, 7.3 Hz, 1 H), 2.99 (d,  $J$  = 6.3 Hz, 1 H), 2.83 (m, 1 H), 2.06 (m, 1 H), 1.92 (m, 1 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100.4 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  222.44, 142.58, 137.14, 129.10, 128.26, 126.09, 92.55, 68.26, 57.32, 54.09, 49.09, 42.29, 39.55; MS (20 eV)  $m/e$  254 (M<sup>+</sup> - 3CO, 100), 246 (100), 190 (80), 162 (80); HRMS (EI)  $m/e$  calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>15</sub>Mn 254.0516, found 254.0508.

**(6-*exo*-(Ethyl propionate-2-yl)cyclohexadienyl)tricarboxylmanganese complex (6):** 64% (0.20 g); IR (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) 3064, 2932, 2856, 2014, 1937, 1723, 1456, 1373, 1049 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.80 (t,  $J$  = 5.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.89 (dd,  $J$  = 6.4, 5.4 Hz, 2 H), 4.12 (q,  $J$  = 7.3 Hz, 2 H), 3.22 (dd,  $J$  = 6.4, 7.3 Hz, 2 H), 2.73 (m, 1 H), 1.64 (m, 1 H), 1.27 (t,  $J$  = 7.3 Hz, 3 H), 0.90 (d,  $J$  = 7.3 Hz, 3 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100.4 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  222.52, 173.91, 96.59, 96.29, 80.24, 60.29, 55.29, 53.57, 50.32, 37.57, 14.27, 12.28; MS (20 eV)  $m/e$  318 (M<sup>+</sup>, 1), 234 (75), 217 (100); HRMS (EI)  $m/e$  calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>15</sub>MnO<sub>5</sub> 318.0299, found 318.0290.

**(6-*exo*-(Tetrahydrofuran-2-yl)cyclohexadienyl)tricarboxylmanganese complex (10):** 64% (0.20 g); mp 85–87 °C; IR (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) 3065, 2932, 2856, 2012, 1937, 1732, 1606, 1456, 1367, 1273 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.79 (t,  $J$  = 5.4 Hz, 1 H), 4.78 (t,  $J$  = 6.4 Hz, 2 H), 3.57–3.74 (m, 2 H), 3.30 (dd,  $J$  = 5.9, 7.3 Hz, 1 H), 2.97 (dd,  $J$  = 5.9, 7.3 Hz, 1 H), 2.83 (m, 1 H), 2.52 (m, 1 H), 1.73 (m, 3 H), 1.28 (m, 1 H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100.4 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  222.77, 97.03, 96.79, 85.12, 79.76, 67.73, 55.79, 52.02, 39.88, 27.17, 25.17; MS (20 eV)  $m/e$  288 (M<sup>+</sup>, 1), 217 (100), 204 (10), 199 (30), 181 (30), 161 (40); HRMS (EI)  $m/e$  calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>13</sub>MnO<sub>4</sub> 288.0194, found 288.0191. Crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were grown from CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>.

**Acknowledgment.** This work was supported by a grant from the National Science Council (NSC 89-2113-M-003-004).

**Supporting Information Available:** Tables of atomic coordinates, bond lengths, bond angles, and anisotropic thermal parameters for complex **10**, analytical data for complexes **o-3c**, **o-3g**, and **o-3h**, and additional NMR spectra for **3a**, **o-3c**, **3e**, **o-3g**, **m-3g**, **m-3h**, **6**, and **10**. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

OM010338H