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A GENERAL SYNTHESIS OF ESTERS OF ACRYLOYL ACETIC ACID AND THEIR HOMOLOGS.

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Esters of 3-oxo-4-pentenoic acid such as 1 have found use in synthesis since the work of Nazarov and Zavyalov^{1a} who were the first to show their usefulness in the annelation of cyclic B-diketones.



The recently reported² extension of the annelation reaction to simple cyclic ketones (<u>via</u> their enamines, cf. A+B) considerably extended the potential usefulness of 1 and its analogs in the regiospecific construction of cyclic β -ketoesters.



We became convinced, however, that the tediousness and low overall yields of the existing synthesis¹ of 1 was a major deterrent to its general utility. We now report a general and efficient method for the synthesis of 1 and its homologs. Our earlier work on the synthesis of certain cyclopentenones³ suggested that the approach used in that case - the cracking of formal cyclopentadiene adducts - should be especially suitable for the synthesis of 1. This proved to be the case.

The adduct 2 obtained in almost quantitative yield from cyclopentadiene and methyl vinyl ketone⁴ was converted to the β -ketoester 3 by refluxing (16 hr under nitrogen) a mixture of 0.2 mol of 2, 0.6 mol of dimethyl carbonate and 0.42 mol of sodium hydride in 500 ml of glyme. Acidification and work up gave 80-85% yield of 3, bp 87-88⁰ (0.8 mm).



The freshly distilled β -ketoester 3 (0.2 mol) was added over 2.5 hr at the top of a vertical quartz tube (1 ft X 1") packed with quartz chips kept at 600° . The crude product (essentially pure) was collected under reduced pressure (1-2 mm) in a receiver cooled to -30° to -20° and was immediately distilled through a short column⁵ to give in 80% yield 1, bp 78-81° (18 mm), identical in its nmr and ir spectra with a sample prepared according to the literature.¹

The versatility of this new procedure is illustrated by the synthesis of homologs of 1 such as 4 and 5. The only difference is that in the synthesis of the initial adducts 6 (from 3-penten-2-one) and 7 (from 3-methyl-3-buten-2-one) the Diels-Alder addition (0.1 mol each of enone and cyclopentadiene in 20 ml of ether) was carried out in the presence of 100-250 mg of anhydrous aluminum chloride initially at 0⁰, then at room temperature (spontaneous reflux) overnight. The adducts 6, bp 97-100⁰ (15-20 mm) and 7, bp 90-92⁰



(12 mm) were obtained in 85% yield and were converted in 85-90% yield exactly as before to §, bp $105-107^{\circ}$ (1 mm) and 9, bp $96-100^{\circ}$ (0.6 mm). Cracking (<u>vide supra</u>) then gave in 80% yield the desired unsaturated β -ketoesters 4, bp $95-98^{\circ}$ (14 mm) and 5, bp $88-92^{\circ}$ (12 mm).⁷ The infrared spectrum of 4 (1748, 1678, 1639 and 1608 cm⁻¹) showed the substance to be highly enolic while the isomeric 5 is, as might be expected, largely ketonic (ir 1751, 1712 and 1603 cm⁻¹.)

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References

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- 4. J. G. Dinwiddie Jr. and S. P. McManus, J. Org. Chem., 30, 766 (1965).
- 5. It is essential to immerse the flask in a <u>preheated</u> oil bath (130-140⁰) to prevent polymerization.
- All new compounds reported had ir, nmr and mass spectra in agreement with the expected structures.
- 7. The unsaturated β -ketoesters 1, 4 and 5 can be stored indefinitely at -20⁰.