ALKALOID CATALYZED ASYMMETRIC SYNTHESIS III¹ THE ADDITION OF MERCAPTANS TO 2-CYCLOHEXENE-1-ONE; DETERMINATION OF ENANTIOMERIC EXCESS USING ¹³C NMR.

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The addition of mercaptans to α,β -unsaturated systems is an important reaction in biosynthetic processes² as well as in synthesis.³ We wish to report the formation in excellent yields of a series of β -ketosulfides in enantiomeric excess up to 50% by the addition of mercaptans to 2-cyclohexene-1-one in the presence of catalytic quantities of quinine.⁴



A typical experiment follows: Thiophenol (I, R = phenyl; 1.10 g, 10.0 mmol) and 2-cyclohexene-1-one(II; 1.20 g, 12.5 mmol) were dissolved in 25 ml dry toluene containing 25 mg (0.08 mmol) sublimed (-)-quinine and the reaction mixture was allowed to stand for 5 hours at room temperature. The product could be isolated readily by removal of the catalyst by extraction with dilute hydrochloric acid followed by evaporation of the solvent. Thus 1.90 g (94%) of 3-phenylthiocyclohexanone (III, R = phenyl) was obtained as a colorless oil; enantiomeric excess 41%, $|\alpha|_{578}^{21} = +29.7^{\circ}$, $|\alpha|_{365}^{21} = +267^{\circ}$ (c = 2.00, benzene). The table lists the results of the addition reaction with several mercaptans under the same conditions.

Mercaptan	Adduct ⁵	bp(mmHg) (°C)	mp (°C)	rotation (benzene)			
				[∝] ²¹ 578	$\operatorname{conc}\left(\frac{g}{100 \mathrm{ml}}\right)$	chem. yield (%)	enant. excess(%)
(О)− ѕн	©-s-0°	110 (0.08)		+ 29.7°	2.00	94	41
н₃с-∕⊘– ѕн	н₃с-⁄⊙- s-√́	147~9 (0.07)		+32.2°	2.01	86	45
+-⊘-ѕн	+@-s-(^°		47-51	+ 22.8°	2.00	89	45
с≀–⊘–ѕн	cı-⊘-s-()		60-61	+17.0°	2.00	95	22
(◯)−сн₂sн	©сн ₂ sС ⁰	100-15 (0.01-0.005)		_ 10.3°	3.60	82	6

Direct determination of the enantiomeric excess of the ketosulfides failed. The corresponding diastereomeric ketals (V) were then prepared using an excess of R-(-)-butane-2.3-diol.^b When chromatographic separation of these diastereomeric ketals proved difficult and laborious (for 3-phenylthjocyclohexanone (III, R = phenyl) an estimate of 40% enantiomeric excess was made using HPLC), we turned to 13 C nmr spectroscopy. The diastereomeric ketals (V) gave distinct 13 C nmr spectra capable of reliable integration.⁷

A reasonable mechanism to rationalize the relatively high asymmetric induction (optimalization experiments in progress have achieved induction of 70% in selected cases), as well as an absolute configurational assignment must await further studies.

References and notes:

- For earlier papers see a) H. Wynberg and R. Helder, Tetrahedron Lett., 4057 (1975); b) R. Helder, J.C. Hummelen, R.W.P.M. Laane, J.S. Wiering and H. Wynberg, Tetrahedron Lett., 1831 (1976).
 See for example I.H. Hall, K.H. Lee, E.C. Mar, C.O. Starnes and T.G. Waddell, J. Med. Chem., 20,
- 333 (1977).
- 3. See for example the first step in an elegant grandisol synthesis: B.M. Trost and D.E. Keeley, J. Org. Chem., 40, 2013 (1975). 4. While this work was in progress other examples of asymmetric induction in thiol addition reactions
- became known: a) K. Ueyanagi and S. Inoue, Macromolek. Chem., <u>178</u>, 235 (1977); b) V.N. Gogte, Poona, India, personal communication (1976); c) K. Yamaguchi and Y. Minoura, Chem. Ind. (London), 478 (1975).
- 5. (+)-3-Phenylthiocyclohexanone (III, R = phenyl) has been reported earlier (P. Chamberlain and G.H. Whitham, J. Chem. Soc. Perkin II, 130 (1972)). All other adducts were new compounds that gave analytical and spectroscopic data in agreement with the structure assigned.
- 6. For the use of diastereomeric ketals of R-(-)-butane-2,3-diol see a) J. Casanova and E.J. Corey, Chem. Ind. (London), 1664 (1961); b) J.J. Plattner and H. Rapoport, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 93, 1758 (1971).
- 7. For a full account of the technique see H. Hiemstra and H. Wynberg, Tetrahedron Lett., submitted for publication.