

TRANSMETALLATION REACTIONS OF ORGANOMERCURY(II) COMPOUNDS VII. ⁽¹⁾

SYNTHESIS AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF β -HYDROXY- AND β -AMINOLITHIUM DERIVATIVES

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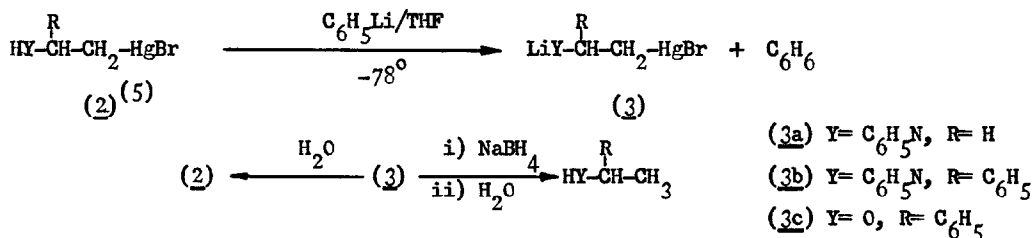
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Attempts to synthesize β -substituted organometallic compounds (1) derived from metals of Groups IA and IIA have been unsuccessful until now unless the metal was linked to a sp^2 hybridized carbon ⁽²⁾, since they undergo a β -elimination process. However, compounds type (1) have been proposed as intermediates in the reduction of organomercurials by mercury/metal exchange ⁽³⁾ in the presence of a proton source.



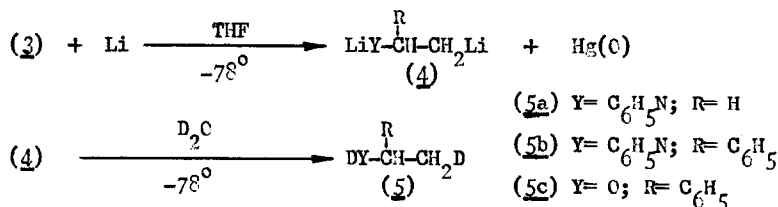
Y = O, RN; M = Li, Na, K, MgX

We wish to report now the chemical stabilization and characterization at low temperature of β -hydroxy- and β -aminolithium derivatives generated from the corresponding organomercurials. When β -hydroxy- and β -aminomercury(II) compounds (2) were allowed to react with phenyllithium in molar ratio 1:1 in THF solution at -78° , led to the corresponding mercurated lithium alkoxide or amide (3) and benzene ⁽⁴⁾ in equimolecular amount. At higher temperature, side reactions were observed to take place at the Hg-Br bond. Structure of (3) was substantiated in each instance by hydrolysis and sodium borohydride reduction as shown below.



Mercury/lithium exchange in (3) led to β -substituted organolithium derivatives (4) which are substantially stabilized relative to (1) since the electronegative group Y in (1) has been substituted for Y⁻, with a partial negative charge, in (4). Compounds type (4) were transformed into their deuterated derivatives (5) by treatment with D₂O in THF solution at -78° in order to be characterized. Solutions of the organolithium compounds (4) could be stored at -78° for several

hours without noticeable decomposition. When the temperature of these solutions was raised to



-60° prior to deuteration, metallation of the THF took place and no deuterium incorporation in (5) could be detected.

Reaction conditions and ¹H NMR spectroscopic data of the products are summarized in Table I.

Our detailed work on the synthetic utility of these new reagents will be published in a forthcoming paper

Table I

Product	(3):Li ratio	transmetallation time	Hg(0) yield (%) ^a	(5) yield (%) ^b	δ _{C-H} and multiplicity ^c
(5a) ⁽⁶⁾	1:5	8 h	80	90	3.0 (t)
(5b) ⁽⁷⁾	1:6	8 h	78	87	4.3 (t)
(5c) ⁽⁸⁾	1:6	8 h	75	75	4.6 (t)

a)Relative to starting organomercurial (2). b)Relative to Hg(0) precipitated. c)Proton chemical shifts are relative to internal Me₄Si. Spectra were recorded in CCl₄ solution in a Varian EMR-390 NMR spectrometer.

References and Notes

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