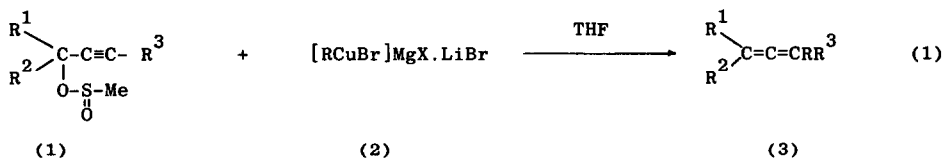


AN EASY ROUTE TO SOME α - AND β - ALLENIC ALCOHOLS VIA ORGANOCOPPER(I) INDUCED
 1,3- SUBSTITUTION IN PROPARGYLIC METHANESULFINATES .

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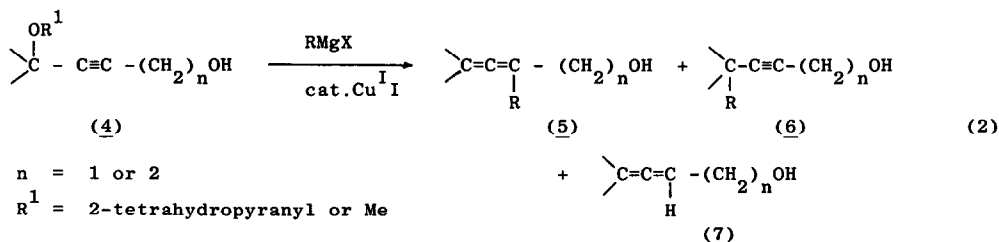
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Recently ¹ we reported on the efficient synthesis of various alkyl and aryl substituted allenic hydrocarbons 3 by interacting propargylic methanesulfinates 1 with organocopper(I) compounds of type 2 (eq. 1). Homocuprates , $R_2CuMgX \cdot LiBr$, could not be used for the conversion of 1 into 3 as these reagents also attacked the sulfur atom in 1 .



R^1, R^2 and R^3 : H , alkyl or aryl
 R : alkyl or aryl
 X : Cl or Br

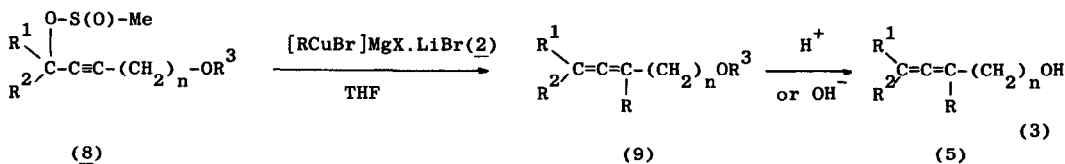
The present work concerns the application of the reaction principle of eq. 1 for the synthesis of a number of α - and β - allenic alcohols. Some years ago ² α - and β - allenic alcohols were prepared by copper(I) halide promoted 1,3-substitution in substrates of type 4 , but in most cases the produced α - and β - allenic alcohols 5 were contaminated with substantial amounts of compounds 6 and / or 7 (eq. 2) :



In this paper we shall show that pure α - and β - allenic alcohols 5 are easily accessible via a route similar to the one depicted in equation 1 (see eq. 3)³.

Thus reaction of the hydroxy protected methanesulfinates 8 (0.030 mol) with the organo-bromocuprates 2 (0.030 mol , R = alkyl or aryl)⁴ in dry tetrahydrofuran (THF , 100 ml)

for 15 min. at -50°C followed by allowing the reaction temperature to rise to $+20^{\circ}\text{C}$ and subsequent aqueous work-up (cf¹), furnished in all cases allenes 9a-f in excellent yields (>90%). Without further purification allenes 9 were deprotected to yield pure α - and β -allenic alcohols 5 by treating with *p*-toluenesulfonic acid in methanol ($\text{R}^3 = \text{EtOCH}(\text{Me})-$; 9a-d \Rightarrow 5a-d) or with sodium hydroxide in aqueous methanol ($\text{R}^3 = \text{Me}_3\text{Si}-$; 9e-f \Rightarrow 5e-f). The table summarizes the results.



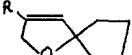
In contrast with the reaction of 8 ($\text{R}^1, \text{R}^2 = -(\text{CH}_2)_4-$, $\text{R}^3 = \text{Me}_3\text{Si}$, $n = 1$) with phenylbromocuprate (2; $\text{R} = \text{Ph}, \text{X} = \text{Br}$) a non-selective reaction was observed when the same copper(I) compound was reacted with $\text{MeS}(\text{O})\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}=\text{C}-\text{CH}_2\text{OR}^3$ (8; $\text{R}^3 = \text{EtOCH}(\text{Me})-$). In this case the desired allene $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}(\text{Ph})\text{CH}_2\text{OR}^3$ and $\text{PhCH}_2\text{C}=\text{C}-\text{CH}_2\text{OR}^3$ were obtained in a ratio 35:65. This ratio was improved up to 90 : 10 when the corresponding tosylate $p\text{-CH}_3-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{C}=\text{C}-\text{CH}_2\text{OR}^3$ was reacted with the cuprate but hitherto no conditions have been found under which the allene was free from the isomeric product. For most purposes, however, the presented method will be suitable.

Table

Starting compound <u>8</u> ⁶				Cuprate <u>2</u>		Product ^a	B. p.	n_D^{20}	Yield ^b
R^1	R^2	R^3	n	R	X	<u>5</u>	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{mmHg}$		(%)
H	H	EtOCH(Me)	1	Et	Br	<u>5a</u>	67-68/25	1.4753	60
H	H	EtOCH(Me)	1	<i>t</i> -Bu	Cl	<u>5b</u>	74-75/22	1.4721	73
Pr	H	EtOCH(Me)	2	Me	Cl	<u>5c</u>	91-93/17	1.4748	77
Pr	H	EtOCH(Me)	2	Et	Br	<u>5d</u>	106-108/18	1.4737	75
$-(\text{CH}_2)_4-$		Me_3Si	1	Me	Cl	<u>5e</u>	110-112/10	1.5111	70
$-(\text{CH}_2)_4-$		Me_3Si	1	Ph	Br	<u>5f</u>	80-81(m.p.)	-	90

a) Purity of 5 : >95% (based on ¹H NMR, IR and GLC analysis) b) Yields refer to distilled products and are calculated on the starting compound 8.

References and notes.

- P. Vermeer, H. Westmijze, H. Kleijn and L. A. van Dijck, *Recl. Trav. Chim. Pays-Bas*, **97**, 56 (1978).
- A. Claesson, L. Tammefors and L. I. Olsson, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, **1975**, 1509.
- The preparation of α -allenic alcohols from acetylenic oxiranes and organocopper(I) compounds has also been described: P. R. Ortiz de Montellano, *Chem. Comm.*, **1973**, 709; P. Vermeer, J. Meijer, C. de Graaf and H. Schreurs, *Recl. Trav. Chim. Pays-Bas*, **93**, 46 (1974).
- The cuprates 2 were prepared as indicated in ref. 1.
- When in these cases for R^3 EtOCH(Me)- was used, tarry products and presumably the spiro compound  (yield : 30 %) were obtained upon acidic deprotection.
- Compounds 8 were prepared from $\text{R}^1\text{R}^2\text{C}(\text{OH})-\text{C}=\text{C}-(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{OR}^3$ and $\text{CH}_3\text{S}(\text{O})\text{Cl}$ according to ref. 1.