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> VINYL-COPPER DERIVATIVES XII : STEREOSPECIFIC SYNTHESIS OF ALLYLIC AMINES BY AMINOMETHYLATION OF ORGANOCOPPER REAGENTS

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The carbocupration or hydroal Umination of alkynes followed by aminomethylation yields allylic amines. The stereochemical integrity of the alkenyl moiety is completely retained in both cases.

The reaction of various organometallic derivatives (Li, Mg, Zn) with Mannich reagents  $X-CH_2-NR_2$  (X=OR, SR, halogen) is known to afford the aminomethylation product<sup>1</sup>. We wish to report in this communication that organocuprate reagents behave similarly :

 $Hept_2CuLi + 2 Ph-S-CH_2-NEt_2 \xrightarrow{THF} 2 Hept-CH_2-NEt_2 \qquad 92 \%$   $\frac{2}{2}$ 

In this reaction, <u>both</u> alkyl groups of the cuprate reagent react as well. We have applied this reaction to alkenyl-copper<sup>2</sup> and cuprates<sup>3</sup> reagents, obtained stereospecifically by the carbometallation of alkynes. This reaction should lead to stereospecifically substituted tertiary allylic amines :

$$R_{2}Culi + 2 HC = CH \longrightarrow R^{2}Culi \xrightarrow{X-CH_{2}-NR'_{2}} R^{2}CH_{2}-NR'_{2}$$

$$R Cu, MgX_{2} + R'-C = CH \xrightarrow{R}^{2} R^{2} \xrightarrow{R}^{2} Cu, MgX_{2} \xrightarrow{X-CH_{2}-NR''_{2}} R^{2} \xrightarrow{R}^{2} CH_{2}-NR''_{2}$$

Indeed, with cuprates 3, this one-pot procedure gave the expected product either with the  $\alpha$ -aminoether  $1^{1a}$  or with the  $\alpha$ -aminothioether  $2^{1c}$ .

$\frac{\text{Table 1}}{2} \xrightarrow{\text{CuLi}} + n  \text{Ph-S-CH}_2 \text{-NEt}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{THF}} \xrightarrow{\text{CH}_2 \text{-NEt}_2}$									
Entry	Cuprate	n equiv.	Product <sup>5</sup>	Yield <sup>a</sup>	Eb °C/mm Hg				
1	Hept 2CuLi c	2	Hept CH <sub>2</sub> -NEt <sub>2</sub>	78% <sup>b</sup>	125 <sup>0</sup> /15				
2	11	1,5	ŧŧ	95%					
3	Et 2CuLi d	2	Et CH(OEt) <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -NEt <sub>2</sub>	79%	73°/0.01				
4	EtO Bu	1,65	EtO Bu CH <sub>2</sub> -NEt <sub>2</sub>	74%	7Q°/0.05				
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a/ Isolated yield based on the  $\alpha$ -aminothioether added ; b/ In Et<sub>2</sub>O solvent the yield is 70% ; c/ Prepared in situ according ref.3a,b ; d/ Prepared in situ according ref.3c, modified by the addition of 2 eq. of HC=C-CH(OEt)<sub>2</sub> to 1 eq. of Et<sub>2</sub>CuLi, under the same experimental conditions ; e/ Prepared in situ according ref.2b, modified as above.



The best yields are obtained with  $\alpha$ -aminothioether 2 and <u>both</u> alkenyl groups of the cuprate react as well. On the other hand, vinyl-copper <u>4</u> reacts very sluggishly<sup>4</sup> with <u>1</u> but more easily with <u>2</u>. Since <u>2</u> is easily prepared and in quantitative yield<sup>1C</sup>, we have used this Mannich reagent for the synthesis of various allylic amines.

As seen form the tables, functionnalized alkenyl-copper and cuprates derivatives can be used (see entry 3, 4 and 9). This reaction gives an easy and straithforward access to various functionnalized allylic amines ; moreover the stereoisomeric purity of the C=C double bond is at least 99.9%<sup>6</sup> as determined by capillary gas chromatography (OV 101 column, 50 m). In order to compare our <u>cis</u> allylic amines with their <u>trans</u> counterparts, we have synthetized the latter via an analogous new reaction : we have found that alkenyl alane 5 and alanates<sup>7</sup> also react with  $\alpha$ -aminoethers :

$\frac{\text{Table II}}{\text{Cu,MgX}_2} + n \text{Ph-S-CH}_2 \text{-NEt}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{THF}} \text{CH}_2 \text{-NEt}_2$								
Entry	Vinyl-copper	n equiv.	Product <sup>5</sup>	Yield <sup>a</sup>	Éb °C/mm Hg			
5	Bu c Et Cu	1	Bu E₩CH <sub>0</sub> -NEt <sub>0</sub>	53% <sup>D</sup>	104°/15			
6	⊮ C	0,75	н Н	71%				
7	Et c Bu Cu	0,70	Bu CH <sub>2</sub> -NEt <sub>2</sub>	87%	<b>104°/</b> 15			
8	Ph d Bu Cu	0,80	Ph Bu CH <sub>2</sub> -NEt <sub>2</sub>	65%	102°/0.01			
9	Bu Cu	1	Bu + CH <sub>2</sub> -OMe CH <sub>2</sub> -NEt <sub>2</sub>	70%	70°/0.01			

a/ Isolated yield based on the  $\alpha$ -aminothioether ; b/ In Et<sub>2</sub>O solvent the yield is 42%; c/ Prepared in situ according ref.2a; d/ Prepared in situ according ref.2d, modified by the use of 2 eq. Me<sub>2</sub>S under the same experimental conditions.

$$n^{C}6^{H}13^{-C=CH}$$
  $\xrightarrow{DIBAL}$   $hexane$   $\xrightarrow{5}$  Al  $iBu_{2}$   $\xrightarrow{iBu-0GH_{2}N}$   $n^{C}6^{H}13$   $\xrightarrow{68\%}^{68\%}$   $\xrightarrow{68\%}^{68\%}$ 

The reaction of the organometallic (Al or Cu) occurs with retention of configuration. Amine <u>6t</u> and its <u>c.is</u> analog <u>6c</u> display on C<sup>13</sup> NMR the following signals :  $\delta$  ppm (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) <u>6t</u> : 134.2 and 126.8 (C=C), 61.8 (CH<sub>2</sub>-N) " <u>6c</u> : 132.8 and 126.5 (C=C), 56.0 (CH<sub>2</sub>-N) which are in complete agreement with the known values <sup>9</sup>. We are presently extending this method to various other Mannich reagents and we are applying it to the synthesis of some natural products.

## Typical procedure :

A solution of alkenyl-copper (50 mmol) or cuprate reagent (25 mmol) is cooled to  $-40^{\circ}$ C at which temperature 50 ml of THF are added (if the carbometallation had been performed in Et<sub>2</sub>0). The appropriate amount of <u>2</u> is added and the mixture is allowed to warm to room temperature, stirred 3-4h, then hydrolysed, at -10°C, with 60 ml NH<sub>4</sub>Cl sat. sol. and 20 ml NH<sub>4</sub>OH conc. sol. After filtration and extraction with ether, the organic phases are dried on  $K_2CO_3$ . Evaporation of the solvents afforded the crude product which is distilled through a 10 cm Vigreux column.

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- 4 The reaction has to be run at  $-10^{\circ}$ C due to the thermal instability of <u>4</u>. On the contrary the X-aminothioether <u>2</u> has a stabilizing effect on <u>4</u>, thus allowing a higher reaction temperature.
- 5 All new products gave satisfactory spectroscopic and analytical data.
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