A CONVENIENT SYNTHESIS OF a^1 -pyrrolines and a^1 -piperideines

Larry E. Overman* and Robert M. Burk Department of Chemistry, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717

Summary: Imines 5 are formed in excellent yield from the reaction of nitriles $\frac{2}{2}$ with diisobutylaluminum hydride.

Cyclic imines such as 5 are useful intermediates for preparing azacyclics that contain pyrrolidine or piperidine rings.¹ In connection with another study,² we required a convenient synthesis of 3,3-disubstituted- 1^{1} -pyrrolines (5, n=1). In this Letter we report that a^1 -pyrrolines of this type, as well as the related λ^1 -piperideines, can be readily prepared from nitrile precursors³ by the two step sequence outlined in the Scheme.

> $R^{2} \xrightarrow{R^{1}}_{N} H \xrightarrow{LDA} \xrightarrow{Br}_{(CH_{2})_{n}}^{CI} \xrightarrow{R^{1}}_{R^{2}} \xrightarrow{R^{1}}_{(CH_{2})_{n}}^{(CH_{2})_{n}} \xrightarrow{HAIBu_{2}^{1}}_{-70^{\circ}C \rightarrow rt} \xrightarrow{HAIBu_{2}^{1}}_{H_{2}0}$ 2.X = CI 3.X=I

Alkylation of the lithium salt of 1 with 1-bromo-3-chloropropane (6) or 1-bromo-2-chloroethane (7), under standard conditions, 4 provided nitriles 2. When R¹ was Ph, yields for this step were 85-95%, while alkylation of cyclohexanecarbonitrile or cyclopentanecarbonitrile with 6 or 7 proceeded in yields of 65-70% or 30-40%, respectively. Treatment of 2 with 1 equiv or i-Bu₂AlH (THF,

 $-78^{\circ}+23^{\circ}$ C) followed by workup⁵ with NaF (4 equiv) and H₂O (3 equiv) gave cyclic imines 5 in excellent yields. For the preparation of 1^{-1} -piperideines, conversion of 2 to iodide 3 (NaI, 2-butanone, 80°C) prior to the reductioncyclization step afforded 5 (n=2) in better overall yields. The imines⁶ we have prepared by this procedure are shown below.

5737

 $\left|\begin{array}{c} R^{2} \\ R^{2}$





75% (via iodide)

84% (via iodide)

<u>Typical Procedure</u>: Neat $i-Bu_2AlH$ (0.52 mL, 2.9 mmol) was added to a stirring solution of <u>2</u> [500 mg, 2.91 mmol; $R^1, R^2 = (CH_2)_5$, n=1] and toluene (10 mL) at $-70^{\circ}C$. This solution was maintained at $-70^{\circ}C$ for 1 h, allowed to warm to room temperature, and after an additional 1 h was cooled to $0^{\circ}C$ and NaF (490 mg, 11.7 mmol) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred rapidly for 0.5 h and then H_2O (0.16 mL, 8.8 mmol) was added. This mixture was stirred rapidly for 0.5 h and then H_2O (0.16 mL, 8.8 mmol) was added. This mixture was stirred rapidly for 45 min at $0^{\circ}C$ and 1 h at room temperature. The insoluble fluoroaluminate salts were removed by filtration, and the concentrated filtrate was purified by chromatography on silica gel (2:1 hexane-ethyl acetate) to give 320 mg (81%) of 2-azaspiro[4.5]dec-1-ene (<u>11</u>): ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) & 7.33 (br s, CH=N), 3.86 (dt, J=2.3, 7.2 Hz, CH₂N), 1.7-1.2 (m,10 <u>H</u>); IR (CHCl₃) 1640 cm⁻¹ (C=N); MS (isobutane CI) m/z 138 (100%).

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References and Notes

- For examples, see Stevens, R.V. In "The Total Synthesis of Natural Products"; John Wiley: New York, 1977; Vol. 3, pp 439-543.
- 2. Overman, L.E.; Burk, R.M. following Letter in this issue.
- 3. The related preparation of cyclic imines with alkyl substituents at C-2 from the reaction of nitriles with organolithium reagents has been described: Larcheveque, M.; Debal, A.; Cuvigny, T. <u>Bull. Soc. Chim. Fr.</u> 1974, 1710.
- 4. Arseniyadis, S.; Kyler, K.S.; Watt, D.S. Org. React. 1984, 31, 1.
- 5. Yamamoto, H.; Maruoka, K. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1981, 103, 4186.
- 6. Imine products were characterized by their ¹H and ¹³C NMR, IR, and mass spectra. Imines <u>11</u>, <u>13</u>, and <u>14</u> have been described previously: Smolanoff, J.R. U.S. Patent 4 374 991 A, <u>1983</u>; <u>Chem. Abstr. 1983</u>, <u>98</u>, 198045 and U.S. Patent 4 400 512 A, <u>1983</u>; <u>Chem. Abstr. 1984</u>, <u>100</u>, 6316.

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