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1,4-ADDITION REACTIONS TO METHACRYLAMIDE : A ONE POT SYNTHESIS OF 3,4-DIHYDRO 2(1H)-PYRIDINONES AND 3,5-DISUBSTITUTED GLUTARIMIDES

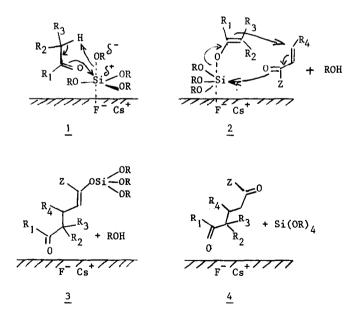
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Summary : Ketones and  $\beta$ -cyano or  $\beta$ -keto esters were found to add directly to methacrylamide in a one pot process in the presence of CsF/Si(OCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> to give 1,4-addition compounds.

In previous papers (1-3), we have described the CsF/Si(OCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> system as promoting the Michael type reactions (4-6). It reacts selectively and efficiently giving the 1,4-addition of ketones and phenylacetonitriles to  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -unsaturated ketones, esters and nitriles.

The proposed mechanism involves a nucleophilic activation by fluoride ion giving an extension of coordination at silicon (7,8).



More recently (9), CsF/Si(OCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> was successfully used for 1,4-addition reactions to  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -unsaturated tertiary amides. We now report (see Table ) the results

concerning the 1,4-addition of ketones and  $\beta$ -cyano or  $\beta$ -keto esters to methacrylamide when CsF/Si(OCH<sub>2</sub>), was used in the same conditions as before. In this case, the Michael type reaction occurs and is followed, in situ, by the cyclisation, leading to 3,4-dihydro 2(1H)-pyridinones or 3,5-disubstituted glutarimides.

or

Δ

The typical procedure is the following one : synthesis of 3-methyl 5,6-diphenyl 3,4-dihydro 2(1H)-pyridinone.

25 mmol of methacrylamide  $CH_2 = C - C < NH_2$ , 25 mmol of phenylacetophenone are added to  $CH_3$ 

15 mmol of Si(OCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub> $\Delta$ </sub> and 20 mmol of CsF under nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was stirred and heated at 80°C for 5 hours. Hydrolysis was not necessary and the mixture was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and the crude product was recrystallized from ethyl acetate (m p : 157°C).

Even, if some ketones (cyclohexanone, methyl isopropyl ketone, 2,4-pentanedione) give mixtures, in many cases this method allows the formation of the pure cyclic compound in a one pot process, without hydrolysis and in good yields while stepwise reactions are usually necessary (10).

The mechanism we propose is the one previously indicated : nucleophilic activation of Si(OCH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub> by the fluoride ion giving a basic species which promotes enolate formation. The fast silylation of this enolate gives the silyl enol ether which promotes the 1,4 adduct on the  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated primary amide. This compound reacts in situ with the alcohol present in the mixture to give the 1,5-difunctionnal compound. This primary amide undergoes a fast cyclisation in situ and the final product is isolated by recrystallisation.

Electrophile	Michael donor	Reac condi	tions	Isolated product	Yield(%)
Сн <sub>2</sub> =с-с ₹ <sup>0</sup> <sub>NH2</sub> сн <sub>3</sub>	<sup>с</sup> 6 <sup>н</sup> 5 <sup>-с-сн</sup> 3 0	<b>t(h)</b> 2	<u>T°C</u> 80	$HN$ $C_6H_5$ (a)	55
11	<sup>С6<sup>Н</sup>5<sup>-СН</sup>2<sup>-С-СН</sup>3 0</sup>	12	80	$C_6H_5 CH_3$ (a)	46
	сн <sub>3</sub> -с-сн <sub>2</sub> -сн <sub>2</sub> -сн <sub>2</sub> -сн <sub>3</sub> о	12	80	HN CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	33
		12	100	HN CH <sub>3</sub>	94
n		12	100	HIN CH <sub>3</sub>	90
11	<sup>с</sup> 6 <sup>H</sup> 5 <sup>-CH</sup> 2 <sup>-C-C</sup> 6 <sup>H</sup> 5 0	5	80	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	76
'n	с <sub>6</sub> <sup>н</sup> 5 <sup>-сн</sup> 2 <sup>-с-сн</sup> 2 <sup>-с</sup> 6 <sup>н</sup> 5 0	6	80	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	70
U	<sup>СН<sub>3</sub>-С-СН<sub>2</sub>-С-ОС<sub>2</sub>Н<sub>5</sub> 0 0</sup>	2	80	HN 0 C ≤ CH <sub>3</sub> (b)	83
n	NEC-CH2-C-OC2H5 o	12	80	$HN \qquad (c)$	84

Michael additions on methacrylamide in the presence of CsF/Si(OCH3)4

(a) see ref. 13 (b) see ref. 12 (c) see ref. 11.

Elemental analysis and spectral data (IR and NMR) are consistent with the structures of the products.

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