

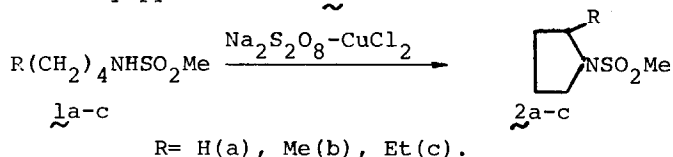
REGIOSPECIFIC OXIDATIVE CYCLIZATION OF N-METHANESULFONYL-
 ALKYLAMINES: A NEW METHOD OF PYRROLIDINE RING CONSTRUCTION

Gennady I. Nikishin*, Emmanuil I. Troyansky,
 and Margarita I. Lazareva
 N.D. Zelinsky Institute of Organic Chemistry,
 USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow, USSR

Summary. N-Methanesulfonylalkylamines cyclize regiospecifically into N-methanesulfonylpyrrolidines in one-pot oxidation reaction in $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8\text{-CuCl}_2$.

In context of our investigations of the remote oxidative functionalization of ketones¹, alkanolic acids and their derivatives² at non-activated C-atom providing the new approach to γ - and δ -diketones¹ and lactones², we have studied oxidation of N-methanesulfonylalkylamines in $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8\text{-CuCl}_2$.

We have found that N-methanesulfonylalkylamines 1 under the action of $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8\text{-CuCl}_2$ (molar ratio 1: $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$: CuCl_2 =1:1:1) cyclize regiospecifically into N-methanesulfonylpyrrolidines 2.

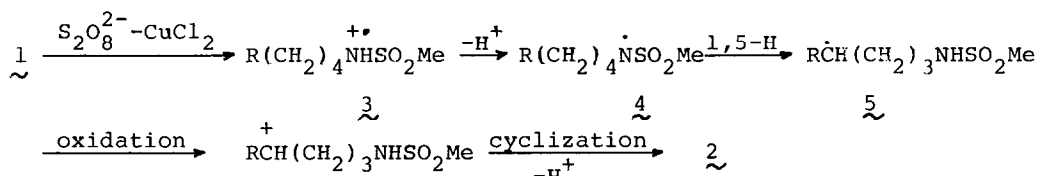


Of the substrates studied 1b undergoes oxidative cyclization most easily. Yields of sulfonylpyrrolidines from 1a,c are 1.5-fold lower (Table).

Table. Oxidation of sulfonylalkylamines 1a-c in $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8\text{-CuCl}_2$.

Substrate	Conversion, (%)	Cyclization products, yields (%) based on <u>1</u> converted (on the starting <u>1</u>) ³
<u>1a</u>	27	<u>2a</u> , 82 (22)
<u>1b</u>	39	<u>2b</u> , 94 (37)
<u>1c</u>	37	<u>2c</u> , 71 (26)

The suggested mechanism of the reaction involves generation of N-centred cation radicals 3, that are converted in sulfonamidyl radicals 4⁴. These radicals undergo 1,5-H shift to C-centred radicals 5. Sulfonylpyrrolidines 2 are formed as a result of oxidation of 5 to corresponding carbocations and subsequent cyclization.



Careful investigation of reaction products by means of ^1H NMR (250 MHz) and g.l.c. demonstrated the absence of corresponding 2-R-N-methanesulfonylpyrrolidines $\underset{\sim}{6a,b}$ that are isomers of $\underset{\sim}{2b,c}$. This indicates the competitive 1,6-H shift in $\underset{\sim}{4}$ is hardly probable.

Unlike oxidation of $\underset{\sim}{1}$ we observed no pyrrolidines in reactions of $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8 - \text{CuCl}_2$ system with alkylamines $\text{R}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{NH}_2$ themselves⁵ or N-acetylalkylamines⁶.

The reaction studied represents a quite unique example of the completely regiospecific rearrangement of heterocentred radicals.

Smooth hydrolysis of $\underset{\sim}{2}$ to corresponding 2-R-pyrrolidines on boiling with HBr-PhOH and simplicity of experimental procedure enable us to consider this reaction as a new effective method of pyrrolidine ring construction.

Typical procedure. A solution of 11.9 g (0.05 mole) of $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ in 50 ml of water was added dropwise to a stirred mixture of 8.25 g (0.05 mole) of $\underset{\sim}{1b}$ and 8.55 g (0.05 mole) of $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in 100 ml of water at 90° . The mixture was kept at the same temperature for 5 h, cooled to 20° and extracted with ether (2 x 100 ml) and CHCl_3 (100 ml), combined extracts were dried (MgSO_4). The residue (8.1 g) after solvent removal was analysed with ^1H NMR and g.l.c.; yield $\underset{\sim}{2b}$ 94% on $\underset{\sim}{1b}$ converted, conversion 39%. The solution of this residue in 100 ml of toluene was treated with 0.75 g (0.031 mole) of NaH to remove unreacted $\underset{\sim}{1b}$ as a N-Na-salt. The mixture was filtered off, evaporation of solvent afforded 2.98 g (0.018 mole) of pure $\underset{\sim}{2b}$; ms: 163 (M^+); ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , TMS, 250 MHz): 1.15 (d, 3H), 1.60-2.00 (m, 4H), 2.70 (s, 3H), 3.20 (m, 2H), 3.66 (m, 1H) p.p.m. $\underset{\sim}{1b}$ was recovered upon acidification of its Na-salt.

References and Notes.

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2. G.I. Nikishin, I.V. Svitanko, E.I. Troyansky, J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2, 1983, 595
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