

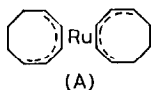
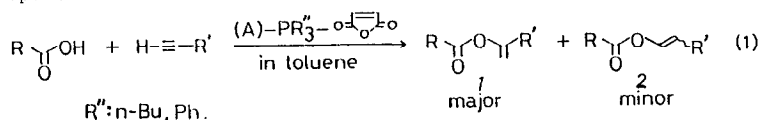
**RUTHENIUM COMPLEX CATALYZED SELECTIVE ADDITION OF
 CARBOXYLIC ACIDS TO ACETYLENES GIVING ENOL ESTERS**

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Summary : Carboxylic acids react with acetylenes in the presence of a catalytic amount of bis(η^5 -cyclooctadienyl)ruthenium- PR_3 -maleic anhydride in toluene to give enol esters in good to excellent yields with high regioselectivity.

Enol esters have proven to be valuable intermediates.¹⁾ Addition of carboxylic acids to alkynes is a useful method for preparing enol carboxylates.^{2,3)} Recently, we have reported a novel selective addition of α,β -unsaturated carboxylic acids and benzoic acid to terminal acetylenes catalyzed by bis(η^5 -cyclooctadienyl)ruthenium (A)/P(n-Bu)₃.³⁾ However, saturated acids such as acetic acid and propanoic acid did not react with acetylenes at all by the catalytic system.

We succeeded in the addition of saturated carboxylic acids to acetylenes by modifying the catalytic system by adding a catalytic amount of maleic anhydride (eq. 1), the results of which we now report.



In a typical procedure, a mixture of n-octadecanoic acid (stearic acid) (2.85 g, 10 mmol), 3,3-dimethyl-1-butyne (0.82 g, 10 mmol), the complex (A) (0.032 g, 0.1 mmol), tri-n-butylphosphine (0.040 g, 0.2 mmol), maleic anhydride (0.020 g, 0.2 mmol), and toluene (5.0 ml) was heated in a heavy-walled sealed tube at 80 °C for 4 h. Careful vacuum distillation of the reaction mixture afforded 3.24 g (yield 88 %) of 3,3-dimethyl-1-buten-2-yl octadecanoate (run 8). All products were characterized spectroscopically and satisfactory analytical data were obtained.

In the presence of a catalytic amount of the complex (A) / PR_3 / maleic anhydride, the addition of saturated carboxylic acids to acetylenes gave the corresponding enol esters in 76-99 % yields with high regioselectivity for the major product (eq. 1); Table, (runs 1-8). Alkyl substituents on the α -carbon of the carboxylic acids had no effect on the yields and the selectivities (runs 2-8). To elucidate the effect of the functional groups, such as carbonyl, hydroxy, and N-acetyl groups on the reactivity of the carboxylic acid, the runs 10-

