DIASTEREOSELECTIVE SYNTHESIS OF (E)-ALKENES AND (E)-1, $\omega$ -DIENES STARTING FROM DIASTEREOISOMERIC MIXTURES OF 1-BROMO-1-ALKENES: NEW SYNTHESES OF MONOUNSATURATED OR BRIDGED RING-KETAL NATURALLY OCCURRING SUBSTANCES.

## Renzo Rossi and Adriano Carpita

Dipartimento di Chimica e Chimica Industriale-Università di Pisa- via Risorgimento 35 - 56100 PISA -ITALY

<u>Summary</u>: The  $PdCl_2(dppf)$ -catalyzed cross-coupling reaction between diastereoisomeric mixtures of 1-bromo-1-alkenes which contain n equiv. of (E)-stereoisomers and n equiv. of Grignard reagents allows to obtain (E)-alkenes or (E)-1, $\omega$ -dienes having 95.5-99% stereoisomeric purity in satisfactory yields. Such compounds are useful precursors to several naturally occurring substances.

The cross-coupling of alkenyl halides with primary alkyl Grignard reagents which possess  $\beta$ -hydrogen atoms can be efficiently performed using dichloro [1,1'-bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene] palladium,  $[PdCl_2(dppf)]$ , as catalyst. 1,2

Recently we employed this catalyzed cross-coupling reaction to prepare, stereospecifically and in satisfact 0ry yields, starting from (Z)-1-bromo- and (E)-1-iodo-1-alkenes, (Z)- and (E)-alkenes, respectively, some of which are precursors to naturally occurring substances.

Thus, (Z)-and (E)-1,5-undecadiene, ( $\underline{3}$ ) and ( $\underline{6}$ ), were obtained in 67% and 87% yields, respectively. These dienes were then easily transformed into (Z)-5-undecen-2-one ( $\underline{4}$ ) and its (E)-stereoisomer, ( $\underline{7}$ ), respectively (Scheme). Compound  $\underline{4}$  is the principal volatile component of the pedal gland exudate of the bontebok, Damaliscus dorcas dorcas. 5, 6

During our studies on this palladium-catalyzed coupling reaction we also observed that the reactivity of (E)-1-bromo-1-alkenes was higher than that of the corresponding (Z)-stereo-isomers. Thus, it appeared interesting to attempt a stereoselective synthesis of (E)-alkenes or (E)-1,\omega-dienes by coupling easily available diastereoisomeric mixtures of 1-bromo-1-alkenes with molarly deficient Grignard reagents.

SCHEME

H C = C H CH2 CH2 MgBr PdCl2(dppf)

(91% Z) 1 2 (67%)

THF, r.t., 15h
(67%)

$$(67\%)$$

THF, r.t., 15h
(67%)

 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 

THF, r.t., 15h
(67%)

 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 

pheromone of the bontebok, Damaliscus dorcas dorcas

 $(67\%)$ 
 $(67\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 

pheromone of the bontebok, Damaliscus dorcas dorcas

 $(67\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 
 $(54\%)$ 

As expected, it was found that when a diastereoisomeric mixture of a 1-bromo-1-alkene which contained n equiv.of the (E)-stereoisomer was reacted at 30° with n equiv. of a Grignard reagent in ether or THF solution, in the presence of 2 mol% of PdCl<sub>2</sub>(dppf), the reaction mixture contained the desired (E)-alkene having 95.5-98.5% stereoisomeric purity. The isolated yield of the reaction was also satisfactory (61~79.5%).

The high diastereoselectivity of the reaction was also confirmed by the (E)/(Z) ratio of the unreacted 1-bromo-1-alkene which was present in the final reaction mixture. The results obtained for some diastereoselective coupling reactions affording (E)-alkenes or (E)-1, $\omega$ -dienes are summarized in Table.

TABLE

Palladium catalyzed reaction between Grignard reagents and diastereoisomeric mixtures of 1-bromo-1-alkenes.

Reagents				Product :(E)- <u>10</u>		
(E)/	(z)- <u>8</u>	9	8/9	stereoisomeric	yield	com-
R	E/Z	R <sub>1</sub>	molar ratio	purity %	%	
Et	66/34	CH3-(CH2)2-	1.49	98.3	61	<u>10a</u>
Et		CH2=CH-(CH2)4-	1.61	98.0	79.5	10b
Me	27/73	CHIO XX	3.54	95.5	65	10c
n-Bu	60.6/39.4	CH2=CH-(CH2)4-	1.66	98.5	67	10d
Et	61.5/38.5	сн-сн-(сн,),-	1.58	99.0	57	<u>10e</u>

It must be noted that this method offers a convenient access to some natural products of predictable stereochemistry. Thus, isosafrol ( $\underline{10c}$ ), a naturally occurring phenyl-propanoid, was directly prepared in 95.5% stereoisomeric purity starting from a diastereoisomeric mixture of 1-bromo-1-propene which contained only 27% of the (E)-stereoisomer<sup>10</sup>(Table). On the other hand, treatment of (E)-1,7-dodecadiene ( $\underline{10d}$ ) with an equimolar amount of a THF solution of 9-BBN, followed by oxidation with  $H_2O_2$  in NaOH and acetylation of the so obtained alcohol, afforded a 75% yield of (E)-7-dodecen-1-yl acetate ( $\underline{11}$ ), which is a pheromone component of Argyroploce leucotreta.  $^{11}$ 

Obviously, this procedure could be employed to prepare several other monounsaturated insect pheromone components, starting from the corresponding (E)-1, $\omega$ -dienes.

Finally, it is worthy of mention that (E)-1,6-nonadiene (10e) represents a suitable precursor

either to (+)-endo-brevicomin (12) or (+)-exo-brevicomin  $(13)^{12}$ . Compound 12 enhances the aggregation of female and male beetles of the scolytid beetle *Dryocotes autographus* <sup>13</sup> and compound 13 is an active component of the pheromone of the western pine beetle, *Dendroctonus* 

brevicomis 14.

1<u>3</u>

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: This work was supported by the Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione (Rome) and by the National Research Council of Italy (CNR), Special Grant I.P.R.A.—Sub—project 1—Paper N 811.

## REFERENCES AND NOTES

- 1 T.Hayashi, M.Konishi, Y.Kobori, M.Kumada, T.Higuchi, K.Hirotsu, J.Am. Chem. Soc., 106, 158 (1984)
- PdCl\_(dppf) promotes the coupling reaction more efficiently than Pd(PPh\_3)\_.Isomerization and/or reduction of the alkyl Grignard reagent or homocoupling of the alkenyl halide are minimized. The Pd-complex with the dppf ligand is also capable to promote the selective monoheteroarylation of several heteroarene di- or trihalides: A. Carpita, R. Rossi, C. A. Veracini, Tetrahedron, 41, 1919 (1985); A. Carpita, R. Rossi, Gazz. Chim. Ital., 115, 575 (1985).
- 3 A.Carpita, R.Rossi, unpublished results.
- 4 All new compounds exhibited satisfactory spectral and physical properties.
- 5 B.V.Burger, M.le Roux, C.F. Garbers, H.S.C. Spies, R.G. Bigalke, K.G.R. Pachler, P.L. Wessels, V. Christ, K.H. Maurer, Z. Naturforsch. 31C, 21 (1976)
- 6 For previous syntheses of (Z)-5-undecen-2-one see: K.Mori,T.Ara,M.Matsui,Agric.Biol.Chem. 41,2295 (1977);H.C.Brown,U.S.Racherle,D.Basavaniah,Synthesis,303 (1984).
- Previously, we showed that when 1-alkynes are reacted with molar excesses of diastereoisomeric mixtures of 1-bromo-1-alkenes, under phase transfer conditions, in the presence
  catalytic amounts of Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>) and CuI, internal conjugated (E)-enynes having ca.97% stereoisomeric purity are produced: R.Rossi, A.Carpita, P.Piccardi, in "Pesticide Chemistry,
  Human Welfare and the Environment ", J.Miyamoto ed., Pergamon Press, pp 129-134 (1983).
- 8 The reaction of 1,2-dibromoalkanes with a suspension of 1.2 equiv of powdered KOH in vaseline oil at 90°C for 6 hr,in the presence of a catalytiv amount of Aliquat 336 (1 mole%) gives rise in ca.90% yield to mixtures constituted of equimolar amounts of 2-bromo-1-alkenes and 1-bromo-1-alkenes (Z/E ratio ca. 1) which are easily separable by fractional distillation using a Spaltrohr column.
- 9 GLC analyses were carried out using a Permaphase PEG capillary column (25m x 0.23 mm i.d.)
- This compound was previously stereospecifically prepared by reacting (E)-β-methylthio-3,4-methylenedioxystyrene with a benzene solution of CH<sub>3</sub>MgBr,in the presence of catalytic amounts of NiCl<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>: E.Wenkert,J.B.Fernandes,E.L.Michelotti,C.S.Swindell,Synthesis, 701 (1983).
- 11 J.S.Read, F.L. Warren Jr, P.H. Hewitt, Chem. Commun., 792 (1968).
- H.T.Byron,R.Grigg,B.Kongkatip,A.R.Wade,J.Chem.Soc.Perkin Trans.I,1643 (1984).For these transformations these Authors used a 80:20 mixture of (E)— and (Z)—1,6—nonadiene.This diene was synthesized starting from ethyl nona—3,8—dienoate which was prepared by a Pd-catalyzed reaction of butadiene with CO and EtOH.This diene was then converted into three— and erythro—3,4—dihydroxynon—8—ene which were cyclized by a Wacker—type catalyst. Careful purification of the cited diols was however necessary to eliminate the undesired stereoisomers deriving from the (Z)—diene.Our method allows to prepare (E)—1,6—nonadiene in a simpler way;moreover,owing to the high stereoisomeric purity of this diene,the purification of the derived diols is not necessary,or,however,is quite simple.
- 13 U.Kohnle, J.P. Vité, Naturwiss., 71,47 (1984).
- 14 R.M.Silverstein, R.G.Brownlee, T.E.Bellas, Science, 159,889 (1968).