Tetrahedron Letters, Vol.27, No.4, pp 505-506, 1986 0040-4039/86 \$3.00 + .00 Printed in Great Britain ©1986 Pergamon Press Ltd.

A NEW REACTION OF ACETYLENES, THE ADDITION OF METHANOL TO 5-HYDROXYHEX-3-YN-2-ONE. SYNTHESIS OF THE "ONION FURANONE", 2-HEXYL-5-METHYL-3[2H]-FURANONE.

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Summary. The Conversion of alkyl-substituted 4-hydroxybut-2-ynones to 2,5-dialkyl-3[2H]-furanones via 2,5-dialkyl-3-methoxyfurans is described.

The oxidation of hex-3-yne-2,5-diol (1) to 5-hydroxyhex-3-yn-2-one (2) with chromium trioxide<sup>1a</sup> or (better) manganese dioxide<sup>1b</sup> is known. Conversion of the latter (2) to 2,5-dimethyl-3[2H]-furanone (3) is commonly believed to require the presence of mercury, although the reaction of acid alone on the related acetals led to 3-furanones.<sup>2</sup> Compound (3) has also been made from diacetyl dimer by acid hydrolysis without mercury.<sup>3</sup>

We have prepared 5-hydroxyhex-3-yn-2-one  $(\underline{2})$  in 50% yield more conveniently by oxidation of the diol (<u>1</u>) with hydrogen peroxide catalysed by tungstate ion,<sup>4</sup> and found that (<u>2</u>) is converted to the furanone (<u>3</u>), either by acid alone, or by methoxide-catalyzed addition of methanol to the triple bond, followed by gentle heating of the intermediate acetals (<u>4</u>). This leads to the enol ether, 3-methoxy-2,5-dimethylfuran (<u>5</u>), previously made in poor yield from (<u>3</u>),<sup>5</sup> from which the furanone (<u>3</u>) was obtained by brief treatment with oxalic acid or an acid ion exchange resin.<sup>6</sup>

This sequence was followed to prepare 2-hexyl-5-methyl-3[2H]-furanonen ( $\underline{6}$ ), a constituent of onions, leeks,<sup>7</sup> and shallots.<sup>8</sup> Undec-3-yne-2,5-diol ( $\underline{7}$ ), made by Grignard reaction between but-3-yn-2-ol and heptanal, was oxidized (MnO<sub>2</sub> or H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>/WO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>) to a (2:3) mixture of the hydroxyketones ( $\underline{8}$ ) ( $\underline{9}$ ). This mixture was cyclized with 1% aqueous sulphuric acid, and the products ( $\underline{6}$ ) ( $\underline{10}$ ) separated by chromatography on silica gel (( $\underline{10}$ ) is eluted first). The methoxyfurans ( $\underline{11}$ ) ( $\underline{12}$ ) were also prepared by the action of catalytic sodium methoxide in methanol on the hydroxyketones ( $\underline{8}$ ) ( $\underline{9}$ ), and separated by preparative gas chromatography. Treatment of the separated methoxyfurans with aqueous oxalic acid gave the furanones ( $\underline{6}$ ) and ( $\underline{10}$ ), the former (2-hexyl-5-methyl-3[2H]-furanone ( $\underline{6}$ )) having spectral data in accord with the published values.<sup>7</sup>,8



(i) 30% aq.  $H_2O_2$ ,  $Na_2WO_4$ ,  $H_3PO_3$ ; (ii) 0.5% NaOMe/MeOH; (iii) 1%  $H_2SO_4$ ; (iv) 120°; (v) 10% aq.  $(CO_2H)_2$ . All compounds had mass spectra consistent with the structures shown.

\* <sup>1</sup>H-NMR data (CDC13): (4a) 1.13 (d, J 6.5, Me); 1.49 (s, Me); 2.09 and 2.23 (AB system, J 12, CH<sub>2</sub>); 3.28 (s, OMe); 4.33 (q, J 6.5, CH).- (4b) 1.33 (d, J 6.5), 1.48, 2.10 and 2.23 (as for (4a)); 3.25 and 3.33 (OMe at different  $\delta$ ); 4.16 (q, J 6.5).- (6) see ref. 7, 8.- (8) 2.08 (s, 1-Me); 5.36 (t, J 7,5-H).- (9) 1.44 (d, J 7, 1-Me); 4.54 (q, J 7, 5-H).- (10) 0.88 (t, J 7); 1.44 (d, J 7, Me); 4.47 (q, J 7); 5.41 (s).- (11) 1.56 (mult, 2H); 2.20 (s); 2.53 (t, J 7, 2H); 3.68 (s, Me); 5.87 (s, 1H).- (12) 1.55 (mult, 2H); 2.18 (s, 3H); 2.49(t, J 7, 2H); 3.70 (s, 3H); 5.87 (s, 1H).

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(Received in France 28 November 1985)