A NEW METHOD FOR REGIOSELECTIVE SYNTHESIS OF 2-SUBSTITUTED 1-(METHOXYCARBONYL)-1,2-DIHYDROPYRIDINES¹

Tatsuya Shono,* Yoshihiro Matsumura, Osamu Onomura, and Yasufu Yamada Department of Synthetic Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering, Kyoto University, Yoshida, Sakyo, Kyoto 606, Japan

Summary: 2-Substituted 1,2-dihydropyridines including an optically active one were regioselectively prepared from 2-substituted piperidines through three intermediates, that is, (a) 1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyridines, (b) 5-bromo-6-methoxypiperidines, and (c) 1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-6-methoxypyridines.

Since 1-acyl-1,2-dihydropyridines have been known to be useful synthetic intermediates as exemplified by their Diels-Alder type reaction to form nitrogen-heterocycles,² a variety of methods have been reported for synthesis of these dienes.³ Although the reported syntheses known to be useful ones have been carried out by reduction of pyridinium salts⁴ or by addition of organometallic reagents to pyridinium salts,⁵ these methods form both 1,2- and 1,4-dihydropyridines. Thus, convenient methods for the selective synthesis of 1,2-dihydropyridines, especially those possessing substituents at certain positions of pyridine nucleus are quite few so far.⁶ We report herein a new facile method for the regioselective synthesis of 2-substituted 1-(methoxycarbonyl)-1,2-dihydropyridines 5 from piperidines 1.

Scheme 1 shows our method which comprises (a) preparation of tetrahydropyridines $\underline{2}$ from $\underline{1}$, (b) bromomethoxylation of $\underline{2}$, (c) dehydrobromination of $\underline{3}$ to tetrahydromethoxypyridines $\underline{4}$, and (d) elimination of methanol from 4 affording 5.



Scheme 1

The selective preparation of <u>2a-d</u> was achieved according to our previously reported method.⁷ The addition of Br₂ (1.1 eq.) to a solution of <u>2a-d</u> in methanol containing NaOMe (1.1 eq.) at rt gave <u>3a-d</u>, which was then dehydrobrominated by treatment with bases⁸ (DBU in DMF at 90°C or electrochemically generated 2-pyrrolidone anion⁹ in DMF at rt) to afford <u>4a-d</u>. The desired <u>5a-d</u> were obtained by heating (90-100°C) <u>4</u> in the presence of NH₄Br (0.01 eq.) under reduced pressure (70-100 mmHg) for 1-2 h.⁷ The yields of <u>2-5</u> are summarized in Table 1. The compounds <u>4</u> as well as <u>5</u> were found to give the Diels-Alder type adducts upon reaction with dienophiles under acidic conditions. For example, the reaction of <u>4c</u> with dimethyl fumarate in toluene containing a catalytic amount of *p*-TsOH at 100°C gave [4+2] cycloadduct

	R	2	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	5
<u>a</u> <u>b</u> <u>c</u> <u>d</u>	H Me Et CH ₂ COMe	83 64 74 60	80 80 84 56	$72^{a} (77)^{b}$ 50^{a} 74^{a} 78^{a}	65 65 89 85

Table 1. Isolated Yields (%) of Compounds 2-5

in 52% yield.

Furthermore, our method was applied to the synthesis of <u>5e</u> which was the first example of optically active 1,2-dihydropyridine. The key intermediate <u>2e</u> for the preparation of <u>5e</u> was preparable ($\sim 100\%$ ee) by our reported method starting from L-lysine derivative <u>6</u> (eq. 1).¹⁰ The optical purity of <u>5e</u> ($[\alpha]_{D}^{25}$ -516.7° (c 1.2, MeOH)) obtain-

 a,b Used base: ^a DBU (2 eq.). ^b Electrochemically generated 2-pyrrolidone anion (2 eq.).

ed according to the procedures shown above (step b, 72%; step c, 80%; step d, 80%) was found to be at least 77% ee after it was converted to <u>1e</u> (R = CO₂Me) by hydrogenation (<u>1e</u>; $[\alpha]_D^{25} - 47.0^\circ$ (c 1.5, MeOH), an authentic sample; $[\alpha]_D^{25} - 60.9^\circ$ (c 1.5, MeOH).



References and Notes

- 1. Electroorganic Chemistry. 108.
- 2. Dihydropyridines have been used in several syntheses of alkaloids:
 - a) S. Raucher, B. L. Bray, and R. F. Lawrence, J. Am. Chem. Soc., <u>109</u>, 442 (1987).
 - b) M. Natsume, I. Utsunomiya, K. Yamaguchi, and S. Sakai, *Tetrahedron*, <u>41</u>, 2115 (1985).
 - c) Y. Nakazono, R. Yamaguchi, and M. Kawanishi, Chem. Lett., 1984, 1129.
 - d) F.-A. Kunng, J.-M. Gu, S. Chao, Y. Chen, and F. S. Marlano, J. Org. Chem., <u>48</u>, 4263 (1983).
- 3. a) Review on dihydropyridines: D. M. Stout and A. I. Meyers, *Chem. Rev.*, <u>82</u>, 223 (1982).
 b) F. W. Fowler and M. J. Wyle, *J. Org. Chem.*, 49, 4025 (1984).
- 4. a) M. Natsume and I. Utsunomiya, Chem. Pharm. Bull., <u>32</u>, 2477 (1984).
 - b) F. W, Fowler, J. Org. Chem., <u>37</u>, 1321 (1972).
- 5. a) R. Yamaguchi, M. Moriyasu, and M. Kawanishi, Tetrahedron Lett., 27, 211 (1986).
- b) D. L. Comins and J. D. Brown, *ibid.*, <u>25</u>, 3297 (1984).
- 6. a) D. L. Comins and N. B. Mantlo, J. Org. Chem., <u>51</u>, 5456 (1986).
- b) D. L. Comins, A. H. Abdullah, and N. B. Mantlo, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, <u>25</u>, 4867 (1984).
- T. Shono, Y. Matsumura, K. Tsubata, Y. Sugihara, S. Yamane, T. Kanazawa, and T. Aoki, J. Am. Chem. Soc., <u>104</u>, 6697 (1982).
- Dehydrobromination from bromopiperidine derivative under basic conditions:
 R. R. Renshaw and R. C. Conn, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 60, 745 (1938).
- 9. T. Shono, S. Kashimura, and H. Nogusa, J. Org. Chem., 49, 603 (1984).
- 10. T. Shono, Y. Matsumura, and K. Inoue, J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun., <u>1983</u>, 1169.

(Received in Japan 30 April 1987; accepted 30 May 1987)