

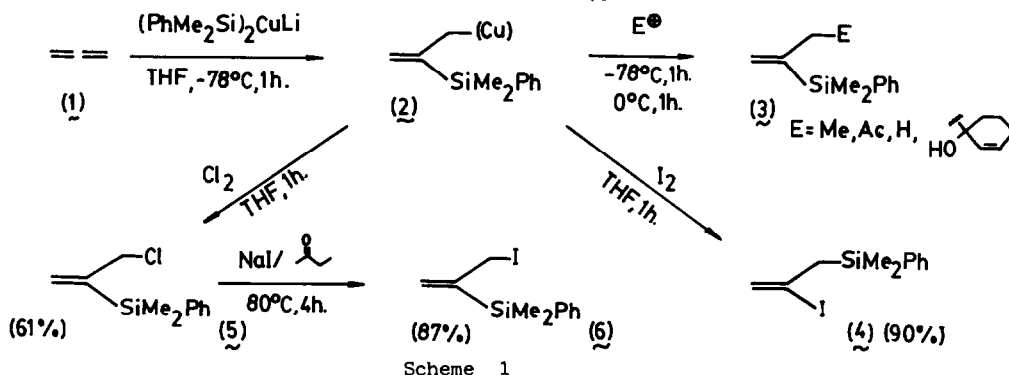
SILYL-CUPRATION OF ALLENE. A NEW ROUTE TO SILYLATED SYNTHONS

P. Cuadrado, A.M. González and F.J. Pulido\*  
 Departamento de Química Orgánica. Universidad de  
 Valladolid. 47011-Valladolid. Spain.

Ian Fleming  
 University Chemical Laboratory  
 Lensfield Road, Cambridge CB2 1EW, U.K.

Abstract. Silyl-cupration of allene followed by treatment with iodine anomalously gives the vinyl iodide 4, a versatile synthetic intermediate.

Recently, we reported the synthesis of allylsilanes and vinylsilanes by silyl-cupration of allenes with lithium bis(phenyldimethylsilyl)cuprate.<sup>1</sup> Whether allyl- or vinylsilanes were formed depended upon the degree of substitution of the allene. With allene itself (1), lithium bis(phenyldimethylsilyl)cuprate, prepared from phenyldimethylsilyl-lithium and copper(I) cyanide,<sup>2</sup> gave a silylated allyl-copper intermediate 2, which reacted with electrophiles (methyl iodide, acetyl chloride and cyclohexenone) to give the vinyl silanes 3<sup>1</sup> (Scheme 1).

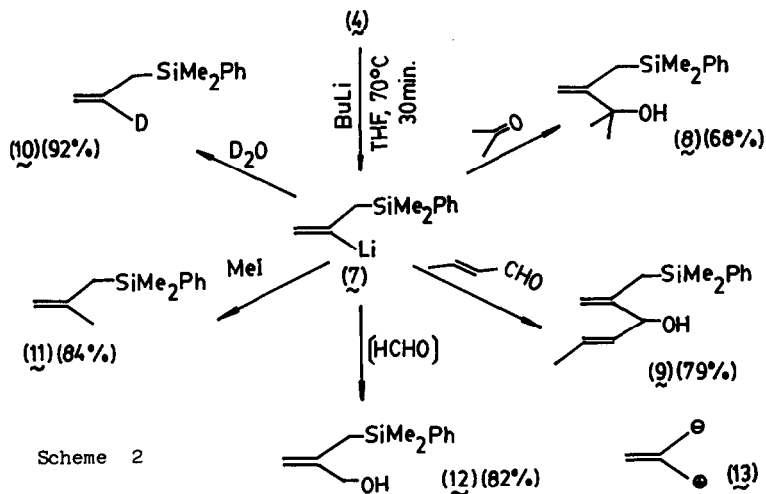


Surprisingly, we now find that the reaction of the same intermediate with iodine (THF, -70°C, 1h), does not give the vinylsilane but gives instead the allylsilane 4<sup>3</sup>, whereas chlorine behaves like the other electrophiles and gives the vinylsilane 5<sup>3</sup>. On the other hand, 5 reacts with sodium iodide to give the expected allyl iodide 6<sup>3</sup>.

Whatever the reason for this remarkable change in regiochemistry, the vinyl iodide 4 is a versatile synthetic intermediate; it can be lithiated by metal-iodine exchange (n-BuLi, -70°C, 30 min), and the resulting silylated C<sub>3</sub>-nucleophile 7 reacts cleanly with acetone and crotonaldehyde (-30°C, 2 h) to give the silylated alcohols 8<sup>3</sup> and 9<sup>3</sup>, after quenching (NH<sub>4</sub>Cl aq) (Scheme 2). The anion 7 can also be deuterated (D<sub>2</sub>O) or alkylated to give 10<sup>3</sup> and 11<sup>3</sup> respectively (Scheme 2).

Compounds analogous to 8 are useful intermediates in the synthesis of 9,10-didehydronor-zizaene derivatives,<sup>4</sup> and the trimethylsilyl analogue of 12 has been used as a C<sub>4</sub> synthon 13 in much synthetic work by Trost and his co-workers.<sup>5</sup> The present route is an easy entry into these powerful synthetic methods.

It seems likely that the change of regiochemistry may be a consequence of reversibility in the silyl-cupration, for which we already have evidence.<sup>1</sup>



## References

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- 3: (E=H):  $R_F$ (hexane)=0.4. IR(film): 1609, 1253, 1124  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .  $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3)$ :  $\delta$  7.4-7.75 (m, 5H), 5.75 (m, 1H), 5.42 (m, 1H), 1.9 (d,  $J=1.3$  Hz, 3H), 0.44 (s, 6H).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ :  $\delta$  -3.42 (Me-Si), 22.56 (Me-C=), 126.60 ( $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}$ ), 127.85, 129.02, 133.98 (Ar CH groups), 139.17 (Ar quaternary C), 146.17 (olefinic quaternary C). MS:  $m/e=176$  ( $\text{M}^+$ , 21%). 4:  $R_F$ (hexane)=0.34. Calc., C, 43.72; H, 5.00; found: C, 43.84; H, 5.08. IR(film): 1606, 1260, 1123  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .  $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3)$ :  $\delta$  7.4-7.7 (m, 5H), 5.72 (d,  $J=1.2$  Hz, 1H), 5.59 (d,  $J=1.2$  Hz, 1H), 2.55 (s, 2H), 0.5 (s, 6H).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ :  $\delta$  -2.88 (Me-Si), 31.09 ( $\text{CH}_2\text{-C}=\text{C}$ ), 104.65 (olefinic quaternary C), 127.27 ( $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}$ ), 127.87, 129.08, 133.80 (Ar CH groups), 138.98 (Ar quaternary C). 5:  $R_F$ (pentane)=0.37. Calc., C, 62.68; H, 7.17; found: C, 62.89; H, 7.27.  $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3)$ :  $\delta$  7.4-7.7 (m, 5H), 5.6 (d,  $J=1.1$  Hz, 1H), 5.5 (d,  $J=1.1$  Hz, 1H), 4.35 (s, 2H), 0.45 (s, 6H).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ :  $\delta$  -2.72 (Me-Si), 49.13 ( $\text{CH}_2\text{-Cl}$ ), 130.07 ( $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}$ ), 128.08, 129.35, 134.03 (Ar CH groups), 138.89 (Ar quaternary C), 145.45 (olefinic quaternary C). 6:  $R_F$ (pentane)=0.36. Calc., C, 43.72; H, 5.00; found: C, 43.78; H, 5.12.  $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3)$ :  $\delta$  7.4-7.8 (m, 5H), 6.32 (d,  $J=1.2$  Hz, 1H), 5.91 (d,  $J=1.2$  Hz, 1H), 3.5 (s, 2H), 0.45 (s, 6H).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ :  $\delta$  -1.98 (Me-Si), 28.89 ( $\text{CH}_2\text{-I}$ ), 133.88 ( $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C}$ ), 127.96, 129.27, 134.14 (Ar CH groups), 139.23 (Ar quaternary C), 148.13 (olefinic quaternary C). 7:  $R_F$ (hexane)=0.12. IR(film): 3480  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .  $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3)$ :  $\delta$  7.4-7.75 (m, 5H), 5.05 (d,  $J=1.0$ , 1H), 4.75 (d,  $J=1.0$  Hz, 1H), 2.05 (s, 2H), 1.4 (s, 6H), 0.47 (s, 6H). 8:  $R_F$ (hexane:ether, 7:1)=0.20. IR(film): 3450, 1640, 975  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .  $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3)$ :  $\delta$  7.4-7.7 (m, 5H), 5.55-5.9 (m, 2H), 5.15 (m, 1H), 4.8 (m, 1H), 4.4 (d,  $J=7$  Hz, 1H), 2.0 (s, 2H), 1.9 (d,  $J=6$  Hz, 3H), 1.5 (br s, 1H), 0.45 (s, 6H). 9:  $R_F$ (hexane)=0.49. IR(film): 2250, 900  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .  $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3)$ :  $\delta$  7.4-7.8 (m, 5H), 5.1 (m, 1H), 4.9 (m, 1H), 1.95 (br s, 2H), 0.4 (s, 6H). 10:  $R_F$ (hexane)=0.4.  $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3)$ :  $\delta$  7.3-7.6 (m, 5H), 5.0 (m, 1H), 4.85 (m, 1H), 2.05 (br s, 2H), 1.85 (br s, 3H), 0.4 (s, 6H). 11:  $R_F$ (hexane:ether, 7:2)=0.2. IR(film): 3360, 890  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .  $^1\text{H-NMR}(\text{CDCl}_3)$ :  $\delta$  7.3-7.6 (m, 5H), 4.91 (br s, 1H), 4.68 (br s, 1H), 3.84 (br s, 2H), 1.78 (s, 2H), 0.37 (s, 6H).  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ :  $\delta$  -2.90, 22.70, 67.13, 107.75, 127.91, 129.28, 133.65, 147.19.
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