TRANSITION METAL DIENYLS IN ORGANIC SYNTHESIS: THE PREPARATION OF 1,2-DIMETALLATED 1,3-DIENES VIA "DOUBLE TRANSMETALLATION"

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Summary: A procedure is reported which provides for the preparation of functionalized dienes via transmetallation or protonation of zirconocene enyne complexes. A second transmetallation is possible to generate 1,2-disubstituted-1,3-dienes.

We have shown previously^{1, 2} that substituted enyne molecules can be converted to functionalized dienes having metal or metalloid substituents at the 1-position. The procedure involves a regioselective and chemoselective hydrozirconation³ step followed by a completely stereoselective transmetallation sequence to generate boron⁴, phosphorus⁴, selenium² and tin¹ dienes substituents both for activating the dienes toward Diels-Alder reactions and for subsequent elaboration, we were also interested⁶ in the preparation of the corresponding dienes with heteroatom substituents at the 2-position (Scheme 1).



To effect the goal of converting the readily available enyne type starting materials to 2substituted dienes, we developed an efficient strategy that utilizes the dienyl zirconium complexes **1-Zr** as the starting materials. Utilization of the Buchwald procedure⁷ followed by either "double transmetallation" or protonation, produces the 2-substituted dienes that we sought with additional flexibility to introduce functionality at the 1-position.

The dienyl zirconium reagents 1-Zr-a, b react with MeLi at -78°C to generate⁷ the corresponding methyl-dienyl zirconocene derivatives (η^5 -C₅H₅)₂Zr(CH₃)CH=CH-CR=C(R')R" 2a and 2b;⁸ as these materials are somewhat thermally labile, they were characterized in solution only and typically carried directly to the next step. Addition of PMe₃ (8 - 10 equiv) results in a slow elimination of methane and the formation of the zirconocene alkyne complexes⁹ 3a and 3b in good yields following the reported procedure.⁷



Since these formally Zr(II) alkyne derivatives can also be thought⁷ of as Zr(IV) metallocyclopropene complexes, there existed the possibility that transmetallation might be accessible. In fact, this has proven to be quite facile, but the stereochemistry of this "transmetallation" was completely unanticipated.

Addition of trimethylstannyl chloride to either **3a** or **3b** results in the formation of a single isomeric product¹⁰ having, in each case, the tin at the 1-position and the zirconium at the 2-position; the relative sterochemistry of the Sn and Zr moieties was ambiguous by NOE difference spectroscopy, but determined to be *trans* by a single-crystal X-ray structure (single-crystals of *E*-**1-Sn-2-Zr-b** were obtained from toluene/hexanes at -30°C). Thus the sterochemistry of this first "transmetallation" step proceeds with *inversion*. The parent 2-substituted zirconium dienyls can be accessed by reaction of **3a-b** with gaseous HCl (1 equiv) at -78°C, or more conveniently with pyridinium hydrochloride in toluene.





PMe₂

R"

Cp₂Zr

R'

3a,b

R٠

Preliminary findings hint at the potential of this strategy. With the zirconium in the two position, a subsequent "transmetallation" can be effected in analogy to previous studies.^{1,2,4,11} Addition of Me₂PCl to E-1-Sn-2-Zr-a,b cleanly produces the stannyl phosphines E-1-Sn-2-P-a,b. In addition, the first "transmetallation" also proceeds with Ph₂BBr or Me₂PCl to generate the corresponding E-1-B-2-Zr-a and E-1-P-2-Zr-b dienes.



These results collectively illustrate the flexibility of this "double transmetallation" procedure for the preparation of 1,2-dimetallated-1,3-dienes with a wide variety of substituents. The mechanism involved in the reaction of **3a-b** with both HX and L_nMX systems, and the detailed reactivity of these new, highly functionalized dienes are currently under investigation.

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- 8. 2a: ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 400 MHz, C₆D₅H at 7.15 ppm) δ 0.05 (s, 3H, CH₃), δ 3.17 (s, 3H, OCH₃), δ 5.46 (dd, J_{DC}= 12 Hz, J_{BC}= 10 Hz, 1H, H_C), δ 5.80 (s, 10H, Cp), δ 6.37 (dd, J_{AB}= 19 Hz, J_{BC}= 10 Hz, 1H, H_B), δ 6.58 (d, J_{CD}= 12 Hz, 1H, H_D), δ 6.98 (d, J_{AB}= 19 Hz, 1H, H_A). 2b: ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 400 MHz, C₆D₅H at 7.15 ppm) δ 0.08 (s, 3H, CH₃), δ 1.52 (m, 2H, H_{E/E}), δ 1.60 (m, 2H, H_{E'/E}), δ 2.06 (m, 2H, H_{D/D}), δ 2.14 (m, 2H, H_{D'/D}), δ 5.72 (bm, 1H, H_C), δ 5.80 (s, 10H, Cp), δ 6.47 (d, J_{BA}= 19 Hz, 1H, H_B), δ 6.95 (d, J_{AB}= 19 Hz, 1H, H_A).
- 9. 3a: ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 400 MHz, C₆D₅H at 7.15 ppm) δ 0.98 (d, J_{PH}= 5.9 Hz, 9H, PCH₃), δ 3.47 (s, 3H, OCH₃), δ 5.32 (d, J_{PH}= 1.6 Hz, 10H, Cp), δ 7.01 (dd, J_{BC}= 12 Hz, J_{AB}= 1.4 Hz, 1H, H_B), δ 7.30 (d, J_{BC}= 12.2 Hz, 1H, H_C), δ 7.39 (dd, J_{PH}= 4.1 Hz, J_{AB}= 1.4 Hz, 1H, H_A). ³¹P{¹H} NMR (C₆D₆, 121.5 MHz) δ 0.8 (s). Anal. calc. for C₁₈H₂₅OPZr; C, 56.96; H, 6.64. Found: C, 57.15; H, 6.60. 3b: ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 400 MHz, C₆D₅H at 7.15 ppm) δ 0.98 (d, J_{PH}= 5.8 Hz, 9H, PCH₃), δ 1.75 (m, 2H, H_{D/D}), δ 1.84 (m, 2H, H_{D/D}), δ 2.47 (m, 2H, H_{C/C}), δ 2.69 (m, 2H, H_{C/C}), δ 5.34 (d, J_{PH}= 1.7 Hz, 10H, Cp), $\delta 6.27$ (m, 1H, H_B), $\delta 7.53$ (d, J_{PH}= 4.1 Hz, 1H, H_A). ³¹P{¹H} (C₆D₆, 121.5 MHz, 85% H₃PO₄ at 0 ppm) δ 0.4 (s). Mass spectrum (EI, 70eV) calc. for C₂₁H₂₉PZr (P⁺⁾, m/e 402. Found, m/e 326 (P-PMe₃)⁺, m/e 220 (ZrCp₂)⁺, and m/e 546 (very weak) (P-PMe₃+ZrCp₂)⁺ Anal. calc. for C₂₁H₂₉PZr: C, 62.49; H, 7.24. Found: C, 62.31; H, 7.38.
- 10. 1-Sn-2-Zr-a: ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 400 MHz, C₆D₅H at 7.15 ppm) δ 0.27 (s with ¹¹⁷Sn and ¹¹⁹Sn satellites, $J(^{117}Sn-H) = 52$ Hz, $J(^{119}Sn-H) = 54.4$ Hz, 9H, SnMe₃), δ 3.33 (s, 3H, OCH₃), δ 5.76 (s, 10H, Cp), δ 6.38 (dd, J_{DC}= 12.5 Hz, J_{AC}= 1.4 Hz, 1H, H_C), δ 6.64 (d, J_{CD}= 12.5 Hz, 1H, H_D), δ 7.56 (d with single set of Sn satellites, J_{AB}= 1.4 Hz, J_{SnH}= 24.5 Hz, 1H, H_A). Anal. calc. for C18H25ClOSnZr: C, 43.00; H, 5.01. Found: C, 43.31; H, 5.07. 1-Sn-2-Zr-b: ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 400 MHz, C₆D₅H at 7.15 ppm) δ 0.23 (s with ¹¹⁷Sn and ¹¹⁹Sn satellites, $J(^{117}Sn-H) = 52$ Hz, $J(^{119}Sn-H) = 54.4$ Hz, 9H, SnMe₃), δ 1.55 (m, 2H, H_{E/E}), δ 1.63 (m, 2H, H_{E'/E}), δ 1.98 (m, 2H, H_{D/D}), δ 2.11 (m, 2H, H_{D'/D}), δ 5.28 (m, 1H, H_C), δ 5.78 (s, 10H, Cp), δ 7.22 (s with single set of Sn satellites, J_{SnH}= 43 Hz, 1H, H_A). Mass spectrum (EI, 70eV) calc. for C21H29CISnZr (P+), m/e 526. Found, m/e 526 (weak), m/e 511 (P-PMe3)+, m/e 420 (P-C₆H₁₁Cl)⁺. Anal. calc. for C₂₁H₂₉ClSnZr: C, 47.88; H, 5.55. Found: C, 48.20; H, 5.74.
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