

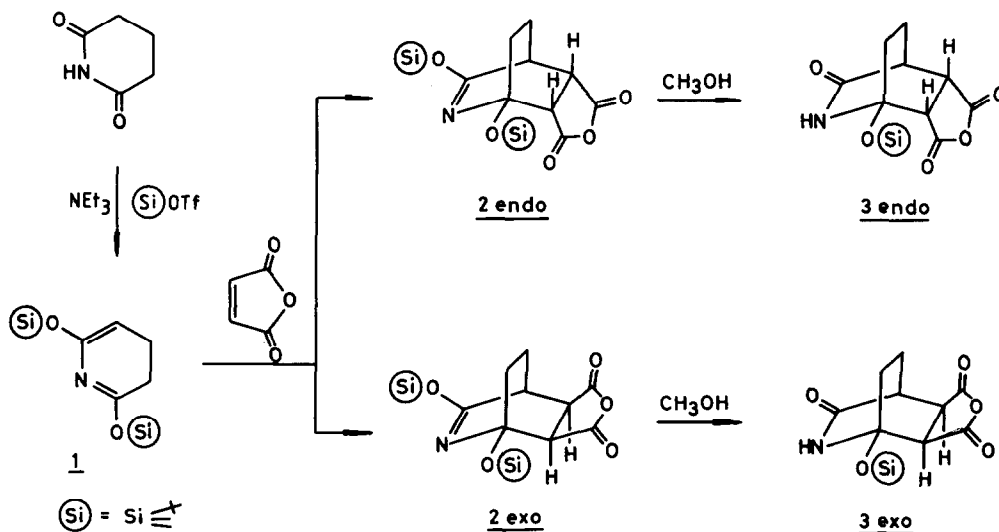
DIELS-ALDER REACTIONS OF 2-AZADIENES. DIASTEREOSELECTIVE SYNTHESIS OF
2-AZABICYCLO[2.2.2]OCTAN-2-ONES AND OF 2,3,4-SUBSTITUTED CYCLOHEXANONES.

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Summary : Glutarimide is readily disilylated to yield the cyclic 2-azadiene 1 which reacts with open-chain dienophiles with surprisingly high *exo*-selectivity. The resulting 2-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octan-3-ones are stereoselectively transformed into substituted cyclohexanones.

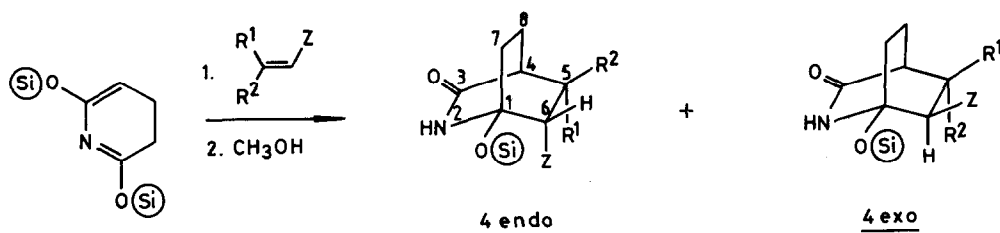
The Diels-Alder reaction of activated 1- and 2-azadienes is a powerful method for the synthesis of nitrogen-containing six-membered rings with a defined substitution pattern^{1,2}.

We have recently prepared the new cyclic 2-azadiene 1 by silylation of glutarimide (Scheme 1). Compound 1 is a colourless liquid which is purified by distillation. It can be kept in the refrigerator for several months without substantial change. Compound 1 readily reacted with maleic anhydride at 0°-20°C to yield a mixture of *endo* and *exo* adducts 2 *endo* and 2 *exo*. Upon treatment with methanol at room temperature, the most labile silyl group was cleaved and compounds 3 *endo* and 3 *exo* were obtained in 70% yield (*endo*:*exo* 4:1)³.



Scheme 1

Surprisingly, the reaction of 1 with open-chain dienophiles took place with a high exo-diastereoselectivity (Scheme 2, Table 1). Methanolysis of the crude adducts yielded compounds 4 exo and 4 endo which were readily separated by flash chromatography. Configurations were established on the basis of the values⁴ of coupling constants $^3J_{H_5-H_6}$ and $^4J_{H_6-H_7}$. This was further confirmed by an X-ray crystal structure analysis in the case of 4d (exo)⁵.



Scheme 2

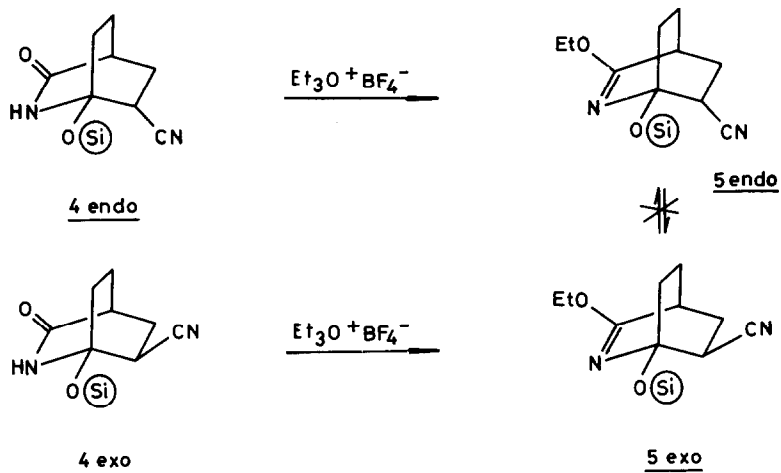
Table 1 : Reactions of 1 with Open-chain Dienophiles

	Z	R ¹	R ²	Conditions ^{a)}	Yield of <u>4</u> ^{b)} (%)	Endo:Exo ^{c)}
a	COCH ₃	H	H	60°C, 5hrs	55	14 : 86
b	CN	H	H	60°C, 48hrs	73	10 : 90
c	CO ₂ CH ₃	H	H	60°C, 72hrs	74	8 : 92
d	CO ₂ CH ₃	CO ₂ CH ₃	H	60°C, 10days	67	0 : 100
e	CO ₂ CH ₃	H	CO ₂ CH ₃	60°C, 35hrs	84	0 : 100
f	CO ₂ CH ₃	H	CH ₃	120°C, 21hrs	67	3 : 97

a) Cycloadditions in benzene; b) Mixture of endo- and exo-isomers after chromatography; c) Determined on the crude adducts.

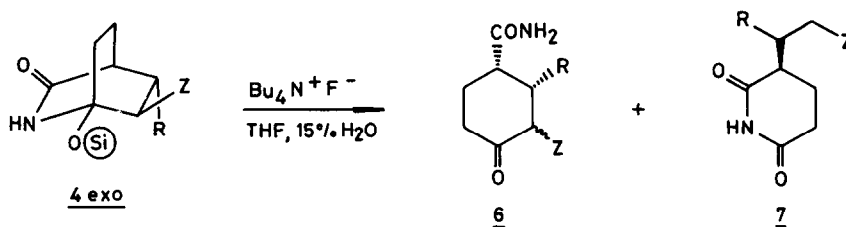
It was shown that this high exo-preference was not the result of a thermodynamic equilibrium. Both endo- and exo-isomers of 4b were converted into the corresponding iminoethers⁶ 5 endo and 5 exo (Scheme 3). It was expected that 5 endo and 5 exo would behave as the corresponding O-silyl iminoethers which could not be prepared by silylation of 4 endo and 4 exo⁷. Both 5 endo and 5 exo were found to be stable under the conditions used for the cycloaddition. Furthermore they remained unchanged even after 2 days at 120 °C. This unusual exo-selectivity thus appears to be the result of kinetic control.

We also found that compounds 4 exo could readily be transformed into substituted cyclohexanones 6. Treatment of 4 exo with tetrabutylammonium fluoride in THF containing 15% H₂O caused the cleavage of the C-N bond when Z = CO₂CH₃. Derivatives of cyclohexanone 6 were obtained in good yields (Scheme 4).



Scheme 3

When Z is a stronger electron-withdrawing group such as COCH_3 , cleavage of the C-C bond was observed and a substituted glutarimide **7a** was obtained. We also found that the amount of H_2O in THF exercises a significant effect on the ratio **6**:**7**. Yields of **6** were lower with 5% of H_2O .



	<u>Z</u>	<u>R</u>		
a.	COCH_3	H	0%	79%
c.	CO_2CH_3	H	86%	0%
e.	CO_2CH_3	CO_2CH_3	78%	0%
f.	CO_2CH_3	CH_3	79%	10%

Scheme 4

The chemistry described above demonstrates the utility of 2-azadiene 1 for the stereoselective synthesis of substituted 2-azabicyclo[2.2.2]octanes. It also provides a novel and stereoselective route towards polysubstituted cyclohexanones which should become a useful complement to existing methods. An intriguing feature of the cycloaddition reactions with 1 is their pronounced exo-stereoselectivity. We are presently studying the structural factors controlling these unusual stereoselectivities.

Acknowledgment

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References and Notes

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2. Recent papers :
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3. All new products were characterized by IR, ^1H NMR, ^{13}C NMR, elemental analysis or mass spectrometry.
4. Examples : 4d(exo), $^3J_{\text{H}_5-\text{H}_6} = 12.03$ Hz and $^4J_{\text{H}_6-\text{H}_7} = 1.95$ Hz; 4d(endo), $^3J_{\text{H}_5-\text{H}_6} = 11.18$ Hz and $^4J_{\text{H}_6-\text{H}_7} = 0$ Hz; 4e(exo), $^3J_{\text{H}_5-\text{H}_6} = 6.29$ Hz and $^4J_{\text{H}_6-\text{H}_7} = 2.37$ Hz.
5. We thank Drs J.P. Declercq, B. Tinant and Prof. M. Van Meerssche for the crystallographic studies.
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