

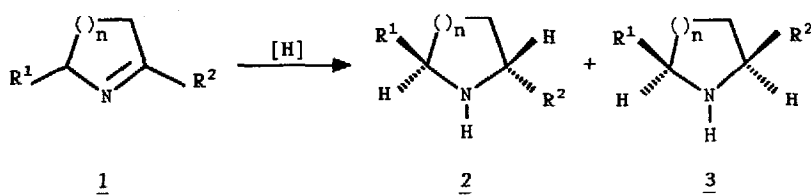
REDUCTION OF 2,5-DIALKYLPIRROLINES . A KEY STEP IN A SYNTHESIS OF NATURAL INSECTICIDES

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Abstract : The reduction of 2,5-dialkylpyrrolines can be run with a correct selectivity.

We have recently shown that the venom of the ant *Monomorium Minutum* is composed of five alkaloids : two pyrrolines 1a and 1b and three trans pyrrolidines 2a,b and 3<sup>1,2</sup>.



	n	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>
<u>a</u>	1	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>7</sub> -CH=CH <sub>2</sub>	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> -CH=CH <sub>2</sub>
<u>b</u>	1	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>8</sub> -CH <sub>3</sub>	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> -CH=CH <sub>2</sub>
<u>c</u>	1	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>8</sub> -CH <sub>3</sub>	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>5</sub> -CH <sub>3</sub>
<u>d</u>	1	-CH <sub>3</sub>	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>8</sub> -CH <sub>3</sub>
<u>e</u>	1	-CH <sub>3</sub>	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>14</sub> -CH <sub>3</sub>
<u>f</u>	1	-CH <sub>3</sub>	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>9</sub> -CH=CH <sub>2</sub>
<u>g</u>	2	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>10</sub> -CH <sub>3</sub>	-CH <sub>3</sub>
<u>h</u>	2	-CH <sub>3</sub>	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>10</sub> -CH <sub>3</sub>

2,5-Dialkylpyrrolidines can be obtained by the aminoreduction of 1,4-diketones as 1/1 cis and trans mixture<sup>3</sup>, like by the bis alkylation α-to the amino group of formamidines<sup>4</sup>. The stereospecific mercurycyclization<sup>5</sup> of unsaturated amines or other nitrogen derivatives, leads to a stereoselectivity of the reduction by borohydride, which removes the mercury atom. Reduction of pyrroles<sup>6</sup>, δ-3 pyrrolines or cyclic iminiums<sup>7</sup> is more cis selective, but excluded for unsaturated substituents.

Only one stereospecific synthesis of trans 2,5-dialkylpyrrolidines has been described, using a bis nitrene-alkene cycloaddition reaction<sup>8</sup>, which is inefficient with ω-dienes.

Recently, H. Yamamoto<sup>9</sup> reported a highly stereoselective reduction of 2,6-dialkylpiperidine 1g by DIBAL leading either to the cis piperidine 3g or to the trans piperidine 2g using [LiAlH<sub>4</sub>-Me<sub>3</sub>Al] and we checked that the same stereoselectivity is observed for the reduction of the piperidine 1g when a long chain is present instead of a methyl substituent.

Three models of natural pyrrolines were used to run the reduction with hydride reagents : 1d and 1e with a long alkyl chain and 1f with an alkenyl substituent.

Dedicated to Professor A.R. Katritzky, FRS, on the occasion of his 60<sup>th</sup> birthday.

Table 1 : Stereoselectivity in the reduction of the imine **1** with hydride reagents<sup>a</sup>

Run	Compound	Hydride reagent	Solvent	Ratio <sup>b</sup> (2:3)
1	<b>1h</b>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub> (7 eq)-Me <sub>3</sub> Al(7 eq)	THF	95:5
2,3,4	<b>1d,e,f</b>	DIBAH(4 eq)	CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	0:100
5	<b>1f</b>	DIBAH(4 eq)-Ti(OiPr <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> (7 eq)	CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	0:100
6	<b>1d</b>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub> (25 eq)	Et <sub>2</sub> O	20:80
7	<b>1e</b>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub> (7 eq)-Ti(OiPr <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> (7 eq)	THF	20:80
8	<b>1e</b>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub> (7 eq)-TiCl <sub>4</sub> (7 eq)	THF	30:70
9	<b>1f</b>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub> (7 eq)-Me <sub>3</sub> Al(7 eq)	Et <sub>2</sub> O	40:60
10	<b>1f</b>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub> (7 eq)-Me <sub>3</sub> Al(7 eq)	THF	10:90
11	<b>1e</b>	LiAlH <sub>4</sub> (7 eq)-Ni(acac) <sub>2</sub> (7 eq)	Et <sub>2</sub> O	30:70
12	<b>1f</b>	NaBH <sub>3</sub> CN(3 eq)-HCl	MeOH	50:50
13	<b>1e</b>	NaBH <sub>3</sub> CN(3 eq)	AcOH	35:65
14,15	<b>1e,f</b>	NaBH <sub>4</sub> (3 eq) or (10 eq)	EtOH or Et <sub>2</sub> O	50:50
16,17	<b>1e</b>	NaBH <sub>4</sub> (10 eq)-TiCl <sub>4</sub> (6 eq)	CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> or Et <sub>2</sub> O	40:60
18	<b>1e</b>	NaBH <sub>4</sub> (3 eq)-NiCl <sub>2</sub> (5 eq)	EtOH	40:60
19	<b>1f</b>	NaBH <sub>4</sub> (3 eq)-PdCl <sub>2</sub> (1.3 eq)	EtOH	0:100
20	<b>1e</b>	NaBH <sub>4</sub> (3 eq)	HCOOH	50:50
21	<b>1e</b>	NaBH <sub>4</sub> (3 eq)	AcOH	70:30
22	<b>1e</b>	NaBH <sub>4</sub> (3 eq)	iPrCOOH	55:45
23	<b>1e</b>	NaBH <sub>3</sub> (OAc) or NaBH(OAc) <sub>3</sub> (3 eq)	THF	35:65
24	<b>1e</b>	NaBH <sub>4</sub> (3 eq)-H <sub>3</sub> BO <sub>3</sub> (3 eq)	CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	50:50
25	<b>1e</b>	NaBH <sub>4</sub> (3 eq)-Silicagel	CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	65:35

a-Unless specified, the experiment afforded 2 and 3 in >93% yield

b-The ratio was determined by <sup>13</sup>C n.m.r.

DIBAH always leads stereospecifically to the cis isomer **3** with or without Lewis'acid (entries 2-5) like the piperidine reduction of compound **1g**. Besides, LiAlH<sub>4</sub> alone or in presence of TiCl<sub>4</sub>, Ti(O-iPr)<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub> or Me<sub>3</sub>Al exclusively leads to the cis pyrrolidine; these results are in complete opposition to those obtained during the reduction of piperidine **1g** (entries 6-11). Meanwhile, NaBH<sub>4</sub> gives an equal mixture of **2** and **3**, but with NiCl<sub>2</sub> or TiCl<sub>4</sub> the major component obtained is always the cis isomer (entries 16-18). However, the cis pyrrolidine **3** can only be isolated in the presence of PdCl<sub>2</sub>, but here, the C=C double bond is unfortunately also reduced. To stereoselectively prepare the trans isomer **2**, NaBH<sub>4</sub> reduction was carried out in acidic medium : acetic acid gives the best ratio (70:30). This reduction study will permit a stereoselective or specific access to natural pyrrolidines **2a-c** which exhibit a very broad and significant insecticidal activity<sup>1b</sup>.

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