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SILVER TRIFLATE-PROMOTED COUPLING REACTIONS OF BENZYLIC AND ALLYLIC SULFIDES WITH O-SILYLATED ENOLATES OF KETONES AND ESTERS, A SYNTHESIS OF (±)-AR-TURMERONE

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Summary: Reactions of benzylic and allylic sulfides 1 having 5-mercapto-1-phenyl-1H-tetrazolyl group with O-silylated ketone and ester enolates 2 in the presence of silver triflate gave coupling products 3 in good yield. (±)-ar-turmerone was synthesized by this method.

Alkyl and allylic sulfides have been used widely as intermediates for the formations of carbon-carbon bonds.<sup>1)</sup> Recently, we have reported the single-step preparations of benzylic and allylic sulfides <u>1</u> having 5-mercapto-1-phenyl-1<u>H</u>-tetrazolyl(-ST) group from benzylic or allylic alchohols and <u>S</u>,<u>S</u>'-bis(1-phenyl-1<u>H</u>-tetrazol-5-yl) dithiocarbonate, and also reported that this process can be applied to the cross-coupling reaction by use of the Grignard reagent in the presence of CuBr.<sup>2)</sup> The utility of benzylic and allylic sulfides will be greatly enhanced if their coupling reactions with <u>0</u>-silylated ketone and ester enolates are feasible. Although, so far a few examples of coupling reactions of <u>0</u>-silylated enolates and <u>sec</u>- or <u>t</u>-alkyl halides in the presence of an equiv. of titanium chloride<sup>3)</sup> or a catalytic amount of zinc chloride<sup>4)</sup> have been reported, coupling reactions of benzylic or allylic sulfides with <u>0</u>-silylated enolates have not been reported in the literature.

Now we wish to report silver triflate-promoted coupling reactions of benzylic and allylic sulfides 1 having -ST group with O-silylated ketone and ester enolates 2. These reactions proceed under neutral conditions. The yields of coupling products 3 were high when each 2-4 equiv. mole of O-silylated compounds 2 and silver triflate were used. The following is a typical procedure for the preparation of run 2; To a mixture of  $\frac{1}{2}$  (R=p-methoxybenzyl)(149mg, 0.5mmol) and 2(R<sup>1</sup>=pheny1, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>=H)(192mg, 1mmo1) in dry CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>(5ml) was added AgOTf(257mg, 1mmo1) under argon at room temperature. After the reaction mixture was stirred for 2 hr, the reaction was quenched with 4% NaHCO3 solution. Insoluble materials were filterd off, the filtrate was extracted with CH2Cl2 and washed with brine. After the extract was dried, the solvent was evaporated, and the residure was purified by preparative TLC on silica gel to give a coupling product 3(R=p-methoxybenzyl, R<sup>1</sup>=phenyl, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>=H)(118mg, 98%). Some results are shown in Table. Reactions of p-methoxybenzylic sulfide and 2 equiv. of silyl enol ether or ketene silyl ether gave coupling compounds 3 in high yields(run 2 and 3). In the reaction of unsubstituted primary benzylic sulfide, each 4 equiv. of silyl enol ether and AgOTf were used under refluxing 1,2-dichloroethane(run l). Thus, this coupling reaction could be extended even to primary benzylic sulfides. In the reaction of sec-benzylic sulfides, run 4 and 6 gave products 3 in good yields. Although, the difference in yields between run 4 and 5 may be attributable to the steric hindrance, the yield of run 5 was increased by the use of 4 equiv. mol enolate and AgOTf(run 6). Furfuryl sulfide also reacted in a good yield (run 7). On the other hand, the reaction of allylic sulfides gave the  $S_N$ -type and  $S_N$ -type products(run 8 and 10). Although, run 9 gave a trans product alone, the reaction probably takes place via S<sub>N</sub>,-type.

266

The reaction may be explained in terms of the following mechanism.  $\alpha$ -Carbon of sulfide <u>1</u> which is activated by AgOTf reacts with  $\alpha$ -carbanion of TMS-enolate which is activated by triflate anion, and gives a coupling product <u>3</u> with elimination of sulfide (scheme 1).

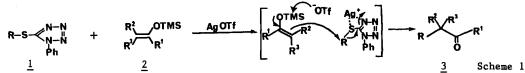
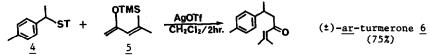


Table. Reactions of Benzylic or Allylic Sulfides 1 with O-Silylated Enclates 2

Run	Sulfide $\underline{1}^{a}$ (0.5mmol)	Enolate <u>2</u> (	mmol)	AgOTf(mmol)	Product 3	Yield(%) <sup>c)</sup>
1	ST		(2)	(2)	Ph Ph	62d)
2	ST	"	(1)	(1)	Ph	98
3	MeO ~~~ I		(1)	(1)	eO OMe	92
4	ST		(1)	(1)	Ph	80
5 6	" "		(1) (2)	(1) (2)	OMe	50 90
7	<b>□↓</b> ST		(1)	(1)		70
8	T	"	(1)	(1)	$Ph$ $Ph$ $Ph$ $(1.4:1)^b$	78 )
•	ST	"	(1)	(1)	~ Ph	87
0	"	OTMS	(2)	(2)		<sup>91</sup>
	∫ <sup>st</sup>		(1)	(1)	Ph 1:1.3 <sup>b</sup>	91
11	$\bigcirc$		(1)	(1)		91

a) ST: -S-(N-N b) Estimated by NMR examinations. c) CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/r.t./2 hr. N-N d) 1,2-dichloroethane/reflux/6 hr.

This method constitutes a one-step synthesis of sesquiterpene  $(\pm)-\underline{ar}$ -turmerone <u>6</u>. For example, the coupling reaction of sulfide <u>4</u> (0.5mmol) and <u>O</u>-silylated dienolate <u>5</u> (lmmol) which was prepared from lithium enolate of mesityl oxide (LDA/THF/-78°C) and TMS-Cl gave <u>6</u> in 75 % yield at room temperature for 2 hr in the presence of AgOTf (lmmol).



Thus, coupling reactions of benzylic or allylic sulfides with O-silylated enolates of ketones and esters were feasible in the presence of silver triflate under neutral conditions.

## References

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