## NEW FUNCTIONAL WITTIG REAGENT FOR THE FORMYLOLEFINATION OF ALDEHYDES AND KETONES

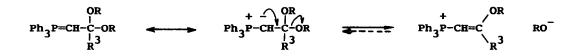
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**Abstract** : Wittig's reagent for n + 2 homologation of aldehydes and ketones into  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -unsaturated aldehydes via the corresponding hydrazones is described.

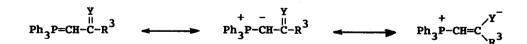
Wittig reaction with functionalized ylids is a powerful tool for the n + 2 homologation of aldehydes and ketones. It affords first intermediates with a protected carbonyl function which are easily hydrolyzed into the corresponding  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -unsaturated carbonyl derivatives<sup>1-12</sup>.

$$\frac{R^{1}}{R^{2}}C=0 + Ph_{3}P=CH-C-R^{3} \longrightarrow \frac{R^{1}}{R^{2}}C=CH-C-R^{3} \xrightarrow{H_{2}O} R^{1} \xrightarrow{O} R^{1} \xrightarrow{O} R^{2} C=CH-C-R^{3}$$
  
$$Y = O^{2-5}, \quad (OR)_{2}^{6}, \quad \stackrel{O}{\bigcirc} 7^{-10}, \quad \stackrel{S}{\searrow} 1^{1}, \quad NR^{12}$$

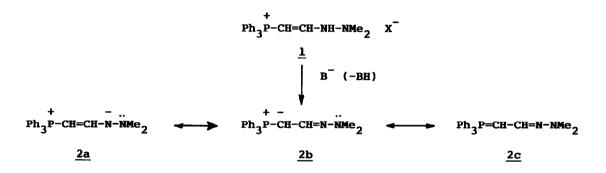
With aldehydes the yields are generally good but with ketones they are low and even very often no reaction is detected<sup>1-12</sup>. With the ketal or thicketal ylids  $|Y = (OR)_2$ ,  $(SR)_2|$  the limitations arise probably from a reversible  $\beta$ -elimination reaction which decreases the concentration of the reactive ylid.



But in the case of keto or imino-ylids, the lack of reactivity results likely from the too efficient stabilization of the ylid by delocalisation of the anionic charge on the Y group.



We describe now the synthesis and reactivity of a new  $\beta$ -functionalized phosphonium salt <u>1</u> of the imino type (Y = NR) in which the <u>2a</u> form of the ylid, unreactive in the Wittig process, is destabilized by the  $\alpha$ -effect<sup>13</sup> in favor of the reactive form 2b.



Salt <u>1</u> was synthesized through a previously described method which involves the reaction of an active hydrogen compound on 1,2-vinylene bisphosphonium salt <u>3</u> in the presence of a base<sup>14-16</sup>. Salt <u>3</u> is prepared by adding acetyl bromide to triphenylphosphine in dry chloroform at reflux<sup>14</sup>. Thus under nitrogen we add an excess of 1,1-dimethylhydrazine to salt <u>3</u> in anhydrous chloroform at 60°C during 20 hrs. Beside the expected phosphonium salt <u>1</u>, secondary products are formed by decomposition of the phosphonium salt  $3^{15,16}$ .

$$\begin{array}{c} + & + \\ Ph_{3}P-CH=CH-PPh_{3} & 2 & Br^{-} + \\ \underline{3} & \\ \underline{3} & \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 20h, & 60^{\circ}C & (CHCl_{3}) \\ \underline{-Ph_{3}P} & \\ \underline{-Ph_{3}P} & \\ \underline{1} & (80^{\circ})^{17} \end{array} \right)^{+} \\ \begin{array}{c} + \\ Ph_{3}P-CH=CH-NH-NMe_{2} & Br^{-} \\ \underline{-Ph_{3}P} & \\ \underline{1} & (80^{\circ})^{17} \end{array} \right)^{+} \\ \end{array}$$

We tested this mixture in the Wittig reaction without further purification<sup>18</sup>. The general procedure is as follows : under nitrogen, the ylid is formed at 35°C by reacting in dry THF an excess (5.13 g) of the crude salt <u>1</u> with 1.35 g (12 mmol) of KOtBu. After 1 hr, the aldehyde or the ketone (10 mmol) is introduced in the mixture and the reaction is run further for 20 hrs at 35°C for the aldehydes and 20 hrs at reflux for the ketones.

Table.	Synthesis of compounds 4			
		R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	Yields (80%)
	<u>4a</u>	н	Ph	82
	<u>4b</u>	H	Ph-CH=CH-	80
	<u>4c</u>	H	<sup>nC</sup> 7 <sup>H</sup> 15 <sup>-</sup>	80
	<u>4d</u>	Me	Ph	27
	<u>4e</u>	Ph	Ph	8
	<u>4f</u>			74

The  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -unsaturated hydrazones <u>4</u> are purified by column chromatography on silica gel (Table)<sup>19</sup>.

They may be readily converted into the  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated carbonyl compounds by one of the numerous method described in the literature<sup>20</sup>. They can also be used in synthesis, for example as activated dienes in Diels-Alder reactions<sup>21</sup>.

## References and notes

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- 17 The yield in salt  $\underline{1}$  is determined by  ${}^{31}P-NMR$ .
- 18 Purification by crystallization is quite tedious and results in strong lowering of the yield.
- 19 Elemental analysis and spectra (IR, <sup>1</sup>H RMN, Mass) are in agreement with the structure assigned.
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