

A FACILE ONE-STEP SYNTHESIS OF β,γ -UNSATURATED CARBOXYLIC ACID ESTERS VIA
1,2-CARBONYL TRANSPOSITIONS OF α,β -UNSATURATED KETONES

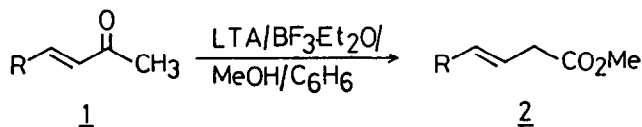
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Abstract: Reaction of α,β -unsaturated ketone, 1, with lead(IV)acetate and borontrifluoride etherate in the presence of methanol yielded the β,γ -unsaturated esters, 2, in a single step procedure, at room temperature.

The synthesis of α,β -unsaturated carboxylic acids are well documented and their methods of preparation are manifold and varied¹. On the other hand, the corresponding β,γ -unsaturated compounds are less readily accessible². The available methods involve: (1) addition of ethyl crotonate to a solution of lithium N-isopropylcyclohexylamide in tetrahydrofuran containing hexamethylphosphoramide³; (2) alkylation of ethylcrotonate by adding the ester to lithium diisopropylamide-hexamethylphosphoramide complex at low temperature⁴; (3) acylation of alcohols with crotonyl chloride using diisopropylethylamine as a base⁵.

Recently we have described the use of lead(IV)acetate-borontrifluoride etherate combination in the conversion of acetophenones to methyl arylacetates⁶ and in the ring contraction of the tetralones to the methyl indane-1-carboxylates⁷. We now wish to report a simple one-step synthesis of β,γ -unsaturated carboxylic acid esters via a 1,2-carbonyl transposition of α,β -unsaturated ketones using lead(IV)acetate borontrifluoride etherate-methanol combination. Thus when a mixture of benzalacetone (1a, 0.02 mole), methanol (0.06 mole) and borontrifluoride etherate (saturated, 15 ml) was added in one lot to a stirred suspension of lead(IV) acetate (0.023 mole) in



Scheme 1

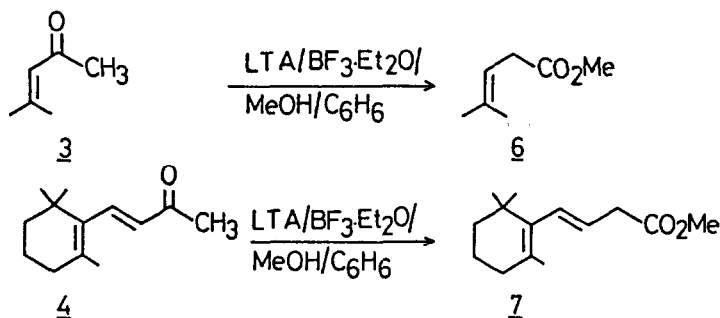
dry benzene (50 ml) at room temperature, work-up after 12 hr gave methyl 4-phenyl-but-3-ene carboxylate⁸ (2a, 2.4g., 68%). These results are summarised in Table 1.

The generality of the method was further established when the aliphatic α,β -unsaturated ketones, viz. mesityl oxide (3), β -ionone (4) were similarly transformed under the same reaction conditions to the corresponding β,γ -unsaturated carboxylic acid esters, 6, and 7 (Scheme 2).

Table 1. One pot conversion of benzylidene acetones into methyl 4-phenyl-but-3-ene carboxylates (2).

Entry	Benzylideneacetone (1) R	Time (hr)	Yield of 2 (%)*
1.	C ₆ H ₅	12	a 68**
2.	4-CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄	10	b 70**
3.	4-OCH ₃ C ₆ H ₄	14	c 55**
4.	2-OCH ₃ C ₆ H ₄	12	d 57
5.	3-OCH ₃ C ₆ H ₄	12	e 60
6.	4-Cl C ₆ H ₄	12	f 62
7.	2-Cl C ₆ H ₄	13	g 50
8.	4-NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄	13	h 60
9.	2-Furyl	18	i 50

* Isolated by column chromatography on silica gel using hexane as eluent.
 ** The esters were hydrolysed to the corresponding acids, mps. of the acids compare well with the literature.



Scheme 2

Acknowledgement: One of us (F.M.) thanks NEHU for a Jr. Research fellowship.

References and notes:

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- 2a: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): 8.3.12 (d, J=5.7Hz, 2H, CH₂); 3.62 (s, 3H, OCH₃); 6.55-6.25 (m, 2H, =CH); 7.32-10 (m, 5H, ArH); IR (neat): 1740 cm⁻¹.
 6: ¹H NMR δ 1.62 (s, 3H, CH₃); 1.73 (s, 3H, CH₃); 2.91 (d, J=6Hz, 2H, CH₂); 3.58 (s, 3H, OCH₃); 5.24 (brt J=6Hz, 1H olefenic). IR (neat): 1738 cm⁻¹.
 7: ¹H NMR δ 0.80 (s, 3H, CH₃); 0.90 (s, 3H, CH₃); 1.1-1.51 [m, 4H, (CH₂)₂]; 1.58 (s, 3H, CH₃); 1.83-2.20 (m, 2H, CH₂); 2.99 (d, J=6Hz, 2H, CH₂); 3.66 (s, 3H, OCH₃); 5.40 (brdd, 2H, olefenic) IR (neat): 1738 cm⁻¹.
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