

Aspects of Control and Selectivity in Anion Mediated Cascade Reaction Sequences: Applications in Homochiral Synthesis.

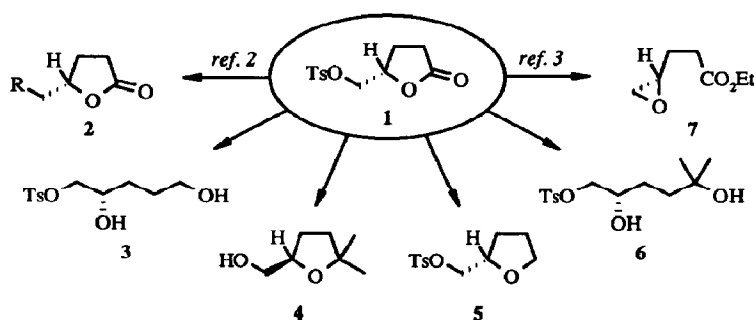
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Abstract : The transformation of the homochiral lactone **1** into the diols **3** & **6**, the tetrahydrofurans **4** & **5** and a number of analogues thereof is described.

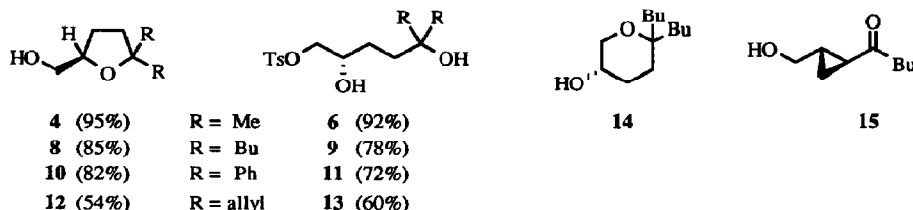
The ready availability of the chiral lactone **1** from L-glutamic acid¹ has rendered this molecule considerable status as a building block in enantioselective syntheses. To date, attention has primarily been focused on the elaboration of this molecule by nucleophilic displacement of the tosylate group.² Reports concerned with the manipulation of the carbonyl moiety have been scant by comparison, undoubtedly reflecting the myriad transformations that could ensue in such circumstances.³

Our interest in the development of new 'tandem' and 'cascade' reaction sequences⁴ prompted us to examine the reactions of **1** with polar organometallic reagents. The aim was two fold: to highlight circumstances under which this material might be transformed into synthetically useful homochiral products and to delineate further those factors that influence successive bond manipulations in anionically driven cascade reaction sequences.⁵ In this *letter* we detail some of our preliminary studies that have revealed new entries towards the products **3** to **6** and analogues thereof.



We first examined the reaction of **1** and methyl lithium. To our delight we found that by adding two equivalents of methyl lithium to a cooled (-90°C) solution of the lactone **1**, maintaining the reaction at that temperature for a further hour then allowing the whole to attain ambient temperature over a period of 5h, the tetrahydrofuran **4**⁶ could be attained in near quantitative yield. Furthermore, by conducting the reaction in an identical manner but quenching with aqueous ammonium chloride prior to warm up, the diol **6** was furnished in 92% yield.⁷

The reactions of lactone **1** with *n*-BuLi, PhLi and allylmagnesium chloride were also examined. In each case these exhibited a similar reaction profile, providing compounds **8** to **13** in good yield using the above protocols. The influence of temperature upon the outcome of these reaction sequences was dramatic. For example, when **1** was exposed to butyllithium at -50°C a complex mixture, that included the tetrahydrofuran **8** (38%), tetrahydropyran **14** (23%) and cyclopropane **15** (15%), resulted.



We have also found that the diol **3** can be prepared from **1** in a yield of 95% by treatment of a THF solution of this material with DIBALH at -78°C . The tetrahydrofuran **5**⁸ (83%) too may be accessed from **1** by exposing a methanol solution to excess lithium metal at ambient temperature.

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- All temperatures were measured internally and yields refer to the quantity of isolated material. All compounds exhibited satisfactory spectral characteristics.
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