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## Intramolecular Acryloxypalladation. Stereospecific Synthesis of Ring Fused Unsaturated $\alpha$ -Methylene $\gamma$ -Butyrolactones.

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Abstract: The intramolecular carboxypalladation reaction [Pd(OAc) $_2$  5 mol %, NaOAc 2 eq, O $_2$ , THF, rt] of 2-(2-Cycloalken-1-yle) propenoic acids yields ring fused  $\alpha$ -methylene  $\gamma$ -butyrolactones with good yields (75-80%). © 1997, Published by Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

Palladium catalyzed acryloxypalladation of double bonds allows a one step synthesis of  $\alpha$ -methylene  $\gamma$ -butyrolactones <sup>1</sup>, without involving the use of carbon monoxide. <sup>2</sup> However the formation of the lactone depends on the double bond structure: with cycloalkenes 1a, b, c the  $\pi$  allyl formation competes efficiently with the 1,2 addition of the acrylic carboxylate, so that allylic acrylates 2a, b, c are the unique reaction products. This behaviour parallels the one observed for acetoxypalladation, <sup>3</sup> but is a drawback for the synthesis of fused ring lactones.

i: in AcryOH Catalyst A; Pd(OAc)2, Benzoquinone, MnO 2.

Catalyst B; Pd(OAc) 2, NaOAc, O2.

ii: NBS, AIBN, CCl4, reflux, 1 h.

iii: a) Dibal-H, ethylpropynozte, HMPA, THF, 1h 0°c and 16h at 25°C. b) NaOH, H2O, EtOH,reflux,1h.

iv: in THF Catalyst A; Pd(OAc)2, Benzoquinone, MnO 2.

Catalyst B; Pd(OAc)2, NaOAc, O2.

a, n=1; b, n=2; c, n=3.

However ring fused  $\alpha$ -methylene  $\gamma$ -butyrolactones such as 7a, b, c should be obtained from 4a,b,c whatever mechanism is involved: intramolecular -1,2 carboxypalladation of the double bound of 5a, b, c or intramolecular attack on carbon-2 of  $\pi$  allyl complex 6a, b, c.

We have therefore prepared α substituted acrylic acids 4a,b,c in three steps from the corresponding cycloalkenes 1a,b,c. Allylic bromination of the latter yields bromides 3a, b, c which are further reacted with ethylpropynoate in presence of Dibal-H in HMPA.<sup>4, 5</sup> The carboethoxyvinyl intermediate thus obtained are then transformed into the corresponding acids 4a,b,c.<sup>6</sup>

Preliminary experiments have shown that catalyst A  $[Pd(OAc)_2]$ , benzoquinone,  $MnO_2]$  used by Bäckvall<sup>7</sup> for acetoxypalladation was efficient in yielding exclusively the lactones 7a,b,c, with good yields (75-80%). However the work up of the reaction mixture is much more convenient with catalyst **B**  $[Pd(OAc)_2]$ , NaOAc,  $O_2$ , THF] which has been previously used by Larock to achieve efficient intramolecular lactonization reactions (with the less practical DMSO solvent).<sup>8</sup> It is interesting to note that we did not observe isomerization products such as 8a, b, c or derivatives thereof, which should have been observed if a  $\pi$  allyl complex would have formed.

Control experiments with either catalyst **A** or **B**, have shown that intermolecular acryloxypalladation of 1a,b,c with acrylic acid exclusively yields allylic acrylates 2a,b,c. It is therefore clear that intramolecular acryloxypalladation of derivatives such as 4a,b,c provides an efficient entry into fused ring  $\alpha$ -methylene  $\gamma$  -butyrolactones. These products are known to present a wide range of biological activities and present an interesting challenge in metal catalyzed synthesis.

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