

A Convergent Strategy Toward Linear *Cis*-Skipped Polyenes

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Abstract: An easy preparation of symmetric *Cis*-skipped polyenic hydrocarbons **1** to **5** combining the controlled classical Wittig reaction or the oxidative dimerization of phosphoranes is described.

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Cis-skipped double bonds are the main feature of polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA's). To study the ^{13}C NMR of ethylenic carbon atoms of PUFA's and related compounds¹ we elaborated a complete data base of *cis*-skipped functionalized polyenic compounds. This synthetic work generated several efficient procedures that are of general interest in this field.

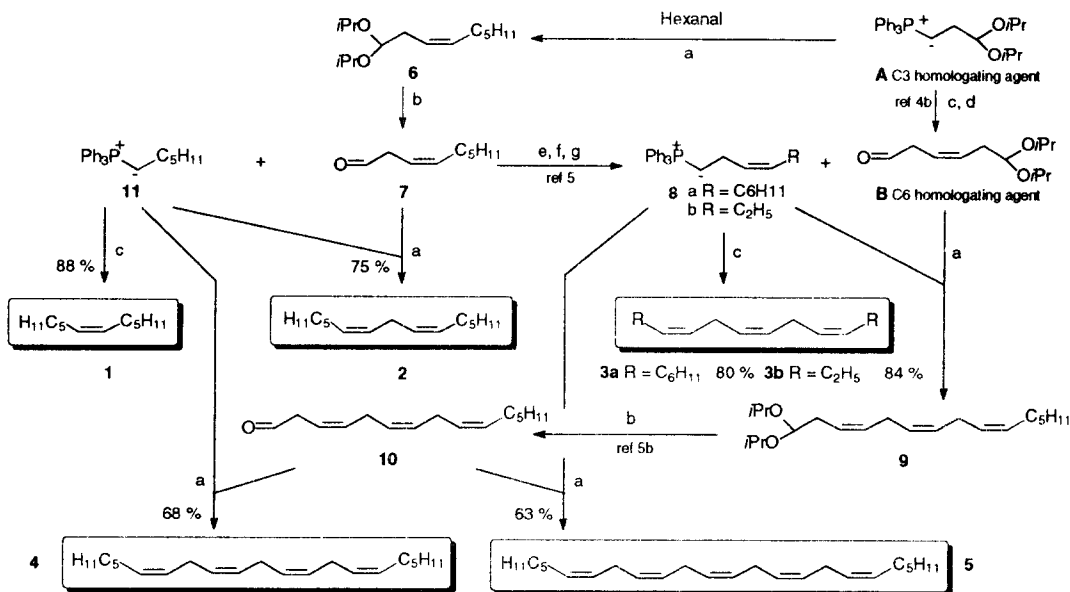
A recent paper from Noiret and Coll² devoted to the preparation of symmetric *Z* olefins by ylids autoxidation, prompts us to report herein our own results on the topic. The selective syntheses of unsaturated hydrocarbons **1** to **5**³ show the usefulness of the oxidative dimerization of phosphonium salts when combined with the stereoselective Wittig reaction that forms the base of our strategy to build up *cis* double bonds. We used the C3 and C6 homologating agents **A** and **B**,⁴ which respectively were condensed onto hexanal and ylids **8**. The resulting ethylenic acetals **6** and **9** were converted to aldehyde **7**, precursor of phosphorane **8a**, and to aldehyde **10**.⁵ Final Wittig reaction of the aldehydes with phosphorane **11** led to polyenes **2** and **4**, while condensation of **10** with **8a** allowed to synthesize the pentaene **5** in good yields (Scheme 1).

Cis-6-dodecene **1** and trienes **3** were prepared by oxidative dimerization of phosphorane **11** and mono-unsaturated phosphoranes **8a** and **8b**. This dimerization allowed the general strategy to converge toward the full set of polyenes. During previous work on the synthesis of PUFA's using the Wittig reaction,⁶ we observed that autoxidation of ylids occurred under the reaction conditions, leading to symmetric olefins as by-products. This side reaction is due to the presence of minute amount of O_2 contained either in the solvent, the phosphonium salt or the base.⁷ Condensation of the ylid and O_2 gives a dioxaphosphetane which undergoes a *syn* ring cleavage that leads to an aldehyde and triphenylphosphine oxide. The aldehyde further reacts with a second ylid molecule, through a classical Wittig reaction, to furnish the symmetric *Z*-alkene.

Under controlled reaction conditions the oxidative dimerization of phosphoranes can be synthetically useful and we took advantage of this feature to prepare the key C6 homologating agent **B** from **A**.^{4b} Then high dilution (0.05 M) and low temperature (-80°C) while bubbling oxygen into solutions of **11** or **8** stereoselectively led to *cis* olefins **1** and **3**, obtained in good yields.⁸ No trace of *trans* or conjugated compounds could be found by ^{13}C and ^1H NMR analysis even of the crude reaction mixture.⁹

Both Wittig reaction and ylid autoxidation can lead to quite pure *Z*-olefins with NaNMDS as the base,¹⁰ providing that they are run at low temperature (-80°C) and high dilution (0.05 M). The stereochemical

outcome of the Wittig reaction has been bound to these factors,¹¹ and we found that the autoxidation process is totally stereoselective under the same conditions, with bubbling O₂ rather than by contact with air.



Scheme 1: a) NaN(SiMe₃)₂, THF, -80°C; b) TsOH, THF, Δ; c) NaN(SiMe₃)₂, THF, -80°C, O₂; d) HCOOH, Acetone, Δ; e) LiAlH₄, THF, -30°C; f) Ph₃PBr₂, CH₃CN, rt; g) Ph₃P, CH₃CN, reflux.

The convergent strategy combining Wittig reaction and autoxidation of phosphoranes enabled us to prepare a complete set of unsaturated hydrocarbons, some of them new,¹² featuring one to five Z double bonds. It can be easily expanded to functionalized compounds to afford a general method in this field.

References and notes

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- Typical procedure: A 0.6 M solution of NaN(Me₃Si)₂ in toluene (2.56 mL) is added to a suspension of 3-hexenyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (658 mg) in THF (14 mL) at -30°C, then stirred 30 min at 0°C then 30 min at rt. After cooling at -80°C, oxygen was bubbled into the ylide solution for few minutes, then warming up to rt and classical work-up led to the unsaturated hydrocarbon 3b (107 mg, 84%). ¹H NMR (200 MHz, δ ppm) (5.55-5.25 (6H, m), 2.83-2.78 (4H, br t, J = 5 Hz), 2.15-2.00 (4H, br quint, J = 7.5 Hz), 0.97 (6H, t, J = 7 Hz). ¹³C NMR (52.32 MHz, δ ppm) 132.04 (2C), 128.35 (2C), 127.18 (2C), 25.58 (2C), 20.61 (2C), 14.34 (2C).
- All compounds gave satisfactory analytical and spectral data.
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