

Tetrahedron Letters 41 (2000) 3887-3890

TETRAHEDRON LETTERS

Stereo- and regioselective synthesis of (E,E)- δ -fluoro- $\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta$ -unsaturated carbonyl compounds by Heck-type reaction of fluoroalkenyliodonium salts

Masanori Yoshida, Shoji Hara,* Tsuyoshi Fukuhara and Norihiko Yoneda Division of Molecular Chemistry, Graduate School of Engineering, Hokkaido University, Sapporo 060-8628, Japan

Received 10 February 2000; revised 13 March 2000; accepted 17 March 2000

Abstract

(E,E)- δ -Fluoro- $\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta$ -unsaturated carbonyl compounds were stereo- and regioselectively obtained by a palladium-catalyzed Heck-type reaction of (E)-2-fluoro-1-iodo-1-alkenyliodonium salts with α,β -unsaturated carbonyl compounds. The stereoselective synthesis of the fluorinated analogue of a biologically active unsaturated fatty acid was also achieved using this reaction. © 2000 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

Keywords: fluorine and compounds; Heck reactions; hypervalent elements.

The introduction of a fluorine atom into the double bond of natural products has been of great interest because the fluorinated analogues of natural compounds are expected to have pharmacological properties different from those of the original products.¹ Therefore, new methods for the stereoselective synthesis of fluoroalkenes have received considerable attention.²

Recently, we reported the stereo- and regioselective synthesis of (E)-(2-fluoro-1-alkenyl)(4methylphenyl)iodonium fluorides (2) by the reaction of *p*-iodotoluene difluoride (1) with 1-alkynes³ and its application to the stereoselective synthesis of β -fluoro- α , β -unsaturated esters.⁴ We wish to report here that (E,E)- δ -fluoro- α , β , γ , δ -unsaturated carbonyl compounds (3) can be stereo- and regioselectively prepared by a palladium-catalyzed Heck-type olefination reaction of 2 with α , β -unsaturated carbonyl compounds (Scheme 1).

Moriarty et al. reported that the Heck-type olefination reaction of alkenyliodonium salts proceeds under mild conditions,⁵ and we applied their reaction conditions to (*E*)-(2-fluoro-1-alkenyl)(4methylphenyl)iodonium fluoride (**2**). A crude alkenyliodonium salt **2**, prepared by the reaction of *p*iodotoluene difluoride (**1**) with 1-alkynes as previously reported,^{3,4} was dissolved in DMF with an unsaturated carbonyl compound, NaHCO₃ and a catalytic amount of Pd(OAc)₂, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h to give (*E*,*E*)- δ -fluoro- α , β , γ , δ -unsaturated carbonyl compounds

^{*} Corresponding author. Tel: +81 11 706 6556; fax: +81 11 706 6556; e-mail: hara@org-mc.eng.hokudai.ac.jp (S. Hara)

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(3) stereoselectively [(E,E) > 95%]. As unsaturated carbonyl compounds, the acrylic ester (2a), α , β -unsaturated ketones (2b,c), and acrolein (2d) were used and the corresponding fluorinated unsaturated carbonyl compounds were obtained as shown in Table 1. The functional groups such as the chloride (1b), ketone (1c) and ester (1d) in an alkyne can be tolerated under the reaction conditions, and consequently, the polyfunctional fluoroalkadienes can be directly prepared by our method.

Typical experimental procedure: To a CH₂Cl₂ (6 ml) solution of methyl 10-undecynoate (392 mg, 2 mmol) in a reaction vessel made of TeflonTM PFA was added at 0°C an Et₃N–5HF solution (22 ml) of *p*-iodotoluene difluoride prepared from *p*-iodotoluene (654 mg, 3 mmol).^{3,4} After stirring for 8 h, the mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was washed with hexane (10 ml) and the hexane layer was removed by decantation. The viscous residue was dissolved in DMF (10 ml) and then NaHCO₃ (504 mg, 6 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (31 mg, 0.14 mmol), and phenyl vinyl ketone (660 mg, 5 mmol) were added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h and then aqueous NH₄Cl was added. The product was extracted with ether and the combined organic layers were dried over MgSO₄. Purification by column chromatography (silica gel/hexane–ether) gave methyl (*E*,*E*)-10-fluoro-14-phenyl-14-oxo-10,12-tetradecadienoate in 68% yield. IR (neat): 1736, 1675 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.96 (d, *J*=5.4 Hz, 2H), 7.58–7.46 (m, 4H), 6.99 (d, *J*=14.9 Hz, 1H), 6.02 (dd, *J*=11.9, 18.3 Hz, 1H), 3.66 (s, 3H), 2.52 (dt, *J*=7.6, 23.4 Hz, 2H), 2.30 (t, *J*=7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.58–1.61 (m, 4H), 1.31 (m, 8H); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃/CCl₃F) δ –85.34 (dt, *J*=18.3, 23.4 Hz, 1F); HRMS calcd for C₂₁H₂₇O₃F: 346.1937; found: 346.1966.

(9Z,11E)-13-Hydroxy-9,11-octadecadienoic acid (13 HODE) (4) shows interesting bioactivities⁶ and its fluorinated analogues have attracted the attention of both chemists and biochemists.⁷ We undertook the synthesis of the methyl ester of 9-fluoro 13 HODE (5) by our method. Methyl 9-decynoate (6) was reacted with 1 in the presence of Et₃N–5HF at room temperature and the resulting fluoroalkenyliodonium salt was used for the Heck-type reaction with 1-octen-3-one to give methyl (9*E*,11*E*)-9-fluoro-13-oxo-9,11-octadienoate (7) in 55% overall yield from 6. The reduction of the keto-function of 7 provided the desired 5 quantitatively (Scheme 2).

Acknowledgements

This work was financially supported by the Asahi Glass Foundation and a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (B) from the Japanese Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture.

Entry	Alkyne	Alkene	Product ^b	Yield, % ^c
1	C ₈ H ₁₇ -C≡CH 1a	COOEt 2a	F COOEt C ₈ H ₁₇	55
2	CI-(CH ₂) ₉ -C≡CH 1b	2a	F COOEt CI-(CH ₂) ₉	61
3	1b	Me O 2b	F CI-(CH ₂) ₉ O	65
4	<i>t-</i> Bu-CO-(CH ₂₎₈ -C≡CH 1c	Ph O 2c	$\begin{array}{c} F \\ F \\ F \\ F \\ O \end{array} \begin{array}{c} Ph \\ O \\ O \end{array}$	66
5	1c	2b	$ \begin{array}{c} F \\ F \\ H \\ \mathsf$	61
6	MeOOC-(CH ₂) ₈ -C≡CH 1d	2b	F Me MeOOC-(CH ₂) ₈ O	60
7	1d	2c	F MeOOC-(CH ₂) ₈ O	68
8	1d	← CHO 2d	F MeOOC-(CH ₂) ₈	55

Table 1
Synthesis of (E,E) - δ -fluoro- $\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta$ -unsaturated carbonyl compounds ^a

a) The reactions were carried out as shown in the text. b) Stereoselectivity of double bonds (E, E) > 95%. c) Isolated yield based on alkyne used



Scheme 2.

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