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# Alkyl 2-(2-benzothiazolylsulfinyl)acetates as useful synthetic reagents for alkyl 4-hydroxyalk-2-enoates by sulfinyl-Knoevenagel reaction

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#### A R T I C L E I N F O

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#### ABSTRACT

Isopropyl, ethyl, and methyl 2-(2-benzothiazolylsulfinyl)acetates have been found to be useful synthetic reagents for sulfinyl-Knoevenagel reaction with various aldehydes to give directly the corresponding 4-hydroxyalk-2-enoates [R'CH(OH)CH=CHCO<sub>2</sub>R], which are ubiquitous structures in biologically active natural products and useful building blocks for organic synthesis of chiral compounds. From the optically pure (*R*)-2-(2-benzothiazolylsulfinyl)acetates (>99% ee) prepared by the enzymatic kinetic resolution of  $(\pm)$ -2-(2-benzothiazolylsulfinyl)acetates, optically active 4-hydroxyalk-2-enoates (up to 91% ee) have been obtained in good yields.

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#### 1. Introduction

Alkyl 4-hydroxyalk-2-enoates [R'CH(OH)CH=CHCO<sub>2</sub>R] are quite useful functional groups in organic synthesis, because there are many bioactive natural compounds such as macrolides bearing these functional groups in a side chain<sup>1</sup> or in a macrolide ring.<sup>2</sup> Although the structure–activity relationship of those compounds has not yet been clear, it seems to be plausible that these functional groups play an important role to show bioactivity by reacting with –SH moiety of a binding site in receptors of enzymes.

In the beginning of 1980s, we<sup>3a</sup> and Tanikaga's group<sup>4b</sup> independently discovered that Knoevenagel-type reactions<sup>5</sup> of sulfinyl-activated methylene compounds such as 2-(phenylsulfinyl) acetonitrile [PhS(O)CH<sub>2</sub>CN]<sup>3</sup> and methyl 2-(*p*-chlorophenylsulfinyl) acetate [*p*-ClC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>S(O)CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>Me]<sup>4</sup> with aldehyde (R'CH<sub>2</sub>CHO) in the presence of a base directly gave a sulfur free highly functionalized product, 4-hydroxyalk-2-enenitrile [R'CH(OH)CH=CHCN] and methyl 4-hydroxyalk-2-enoate [R'CH(OH)CH=CHCO<sub>2</sub>Me], respectively, in good yield. We may call this reaction 'sulfinyl-Knoevenagel reaction', because 4-hydroxyalk-2-enenitriles and alkyl 4hydroxyalk-2-enoates were directly obtained conveniently by Knoevenagel reaction of aldehyde with sulfinyl-activated methylene compounds where oxidation of  $\alpha$ -carbon of the starting aldehyde occurred due to the characteristic sigmatropic reaction (Mislow–Evans rearrangement)<sup>6</sup> of the sulfinyl group (Scheme 1).

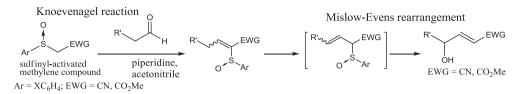
Since then, these reactions have been applied not only for the synthesis of various 3-hydroxyalk-1-enyl ketones, sulfones, sulfoxides, and diethyl phosphonates [R'CH(OH)CH=CH-EWG; EWG=COR,<sup>7</sup> SO<sub>2</sub>Ar,<sup>8</sup> SOAr,<sup>9</sup> PO(OEt)<sub>2</sub><sup>10</sup>], but also for that of the optically active compounds starting from the corresponding optically active sulfoxides.<sup>11</sup> For example, we carried out several asymmetric sulfinyl-Knoevenagel reactions of optically active sulfinyl-activated methylene compounds with aldehydes in the presence of piperidine in acetonitrile and discovered that (R)-2-(pchlorophenylsulfinyl)acetonitrile gave the corresponding optically active 4-hydroxyalk-2-enenitrile in 77% yield with higher optical yield (75% ee) than that obtained using (R)-2-(p-tolylsulfinyl)acetonitrile in 64% yield with 54% ee.<sup>11a</sup> Burgess and his co-workers reported that sulfinyl-Knoevenagel reaction of (R)-methyl 2-(arylsulfinyl)acetates (aryl=phenyl, *p*-chlorophenyl, and *p*-nitrophenyl) with pentanal gave the desired (R)-methyl 4-hydroxyhept-2enoate in moderate yields with 61% ee, 72% ee, and 79% ee, respectively.<sup>11c,e</sup> Thus, we thought that an electron-withdrawing substituent on sulfinyl group might give the desired products in good yields with higher optical yields. Actually, (S)-ethyl 2-(pchlorophenylsulfinyl)acetate was successfully applied to the synthesis of biologically active natural compounds (+)-brefeldin A.<sup>21</sup>





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Scheme 1. Sulfinyl-Knoevenagel reaction of sulfinyl-activated methylene compounds with aldehyde.

Although organosulfur chemistry is quite useful in organic synthesis, we have to be cautious of handling the starting sulfur compounds because of their unpleasant smell and expensive price for practical use. Thus, we thought that 2-mercaptobenzothiazole (2-BTSH), which is odorless and much cheaper than other arenethiols, seems to be useful for the above described sulfinyl-Knoevenagel reaction.

Fortunately, we found that alkyl 2-(2-benzothiazolyl(2-BT)sulfinyl)acetates prepared by using 2-BTSH reacted with various aldehydes more smoothly to give the desired alkyl 4-hydroxyalk-2enoates in better product and optical yields (up to 91% ee) than those prepared by so far reported reactions using methyl 2-(*p*nitrophenylsulfinyl)acetate (79% ee).<sup>11b,e</sup> Here, we report our detailed results of the improved sulfinyl-Knoevenagel reaction using 2-BTsulfinyl compounds.

#### 2. Results and discussion

### 2.1. Reactivity of alkyl 2-(2-benzothiazolyl(2-BT)sulfinyl) acetates 1, 2, and 3

Isopropyl, ethyl, and methyl 2-(2-BTsulfinyl)acetates (**1**, **2**, and **3**) were readily prepared via oxidation (by *m*-CPBA) of the corresponding sulfides<sup>12</sup> derived from the respective reactions of isopropyl, ethyl, and methyl 2-chloroacetates with 2-mercaptobenzothiazole (2-BTSH) in the presence of K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> in acetone at 20 °C(Eq. 1).

In order to investigate the reactivity of newly developed sulfinylactivated methylene compounds bearing 2-BTsulfinyl group, we treated ethyl 2-(2-BTsulfinyl)acetate (**2**) with 3-phenylpropanal (**4a**) under Knoevenagel conditions (Table 1). It was revealed that **2** gave the desired ethyl 4-hydroxy-5-phenylpent-2-enoate (**6a**) in higher yields in shorter reaction time than those of similar reactions using ethyl 2-(*p*-chlorophenylsulfinyl)acetate (**5**) in various solvents. The result clearly shows the advantage of the 2-BTsulfinyl compound in addition to cheaper price and odorless character of 2mercaptobenzothiazole (2-BTSH).

#### 2.2. Asymmetric sulfinyl-Knoevenagel reaction

2.2.1. Preparation of optically active isopropyl, ethyl, and methyl 2-(2-benzothiazolylsulfinyl)acetates (**1**, **2**, and **3**, respectively). To investigate further the effect of 2-benzothiazolyl(2-BT) group on the sulfinyl-Knoevenagel reaction including chirality transfer from chiral sulfinyl group to the hydroxy-carbon of the product, we tried to prepare optically active sulfoxides (*R* or *S*)-**1**, **2**, and **3** of high ee in good yield using available inexpensive reagents. First, we employed the enzymatic kinetic resolution of (±)-**1**, **2**, and **3**, according to Burgess and a co-worker's pioneering work, in which they obtained (*R*)-methyl 2-(arylsulfinyl)acetate [aryl=p-XC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub> (X=H, NO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>O, Cl)] in >98% ee and in good chemical yield using *Pseudomonas* sp. AK (Amano).<sup>11b</sup> The reported method was, however, ineffective for our 2-benzothiazolyl derivatives such as **2**. Although, Burgess and co-workers reported very recently the improved method for

$$\begin{array}{c} & & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ 2 \text{-mercaptobenzothiazole} \\ & & \\ & (2\text{-BTSH}) \end{array} \xrightarrow{\text{CO}_2 \text{R}} \xrightarrow{\text{CO}_2 \text{R}} \xrightarrow{\text{[O]}} \xrightarrow{\text{O}} \xrightarrow{\text{CO}_2 \text{R}} \xrightarrow{\text{O}} \xrightarrow{\text{CO}_2 \text{R}} \xrightarrow{\text{O}} \xrightarrow{\text{CO}_2 \text{R}} \xrightarrow{\text{O}} \xrightarrow{\text{CO}_2 \text{R}} \xrightarrow{\text{O}} \xrightarrow{\text{O}} \xrightarrow{\text{CO}_2 \text{R}} \xrightarrow{\text{O}} \xrightarrow{\text{O}} \xrightarrow{\text{O}} \xrightarrow{\text{CO}_2 \text{R}} \xrightarrow{\text{O}} \xrightarrow{\text{$$

#### Table 1

Reactions of 2 and 5 with 3-phenylpropanal (4a) in various solvents

O ↑	Ph	Ph CO <sub>2</sub> Et		Ph CO <sub>2</sub> Et
Ar <sup>S</sup> CO <sub>2</sub> Et	<b>4a</b> (1.5 equiv) ►	OH	+	0 <sup>s</sup> Ar
$\begin{array}{l} 2  \mathrm{Ar} = \mathrm{BT} \\ 5  \mathrm{Ar} = p - \mathrm{ClC}_6 \mathrm{H}_4 \end{array}$	piperidine (2 equiv), rt	6a		7 Ar = BT 8 Ar = $p$ -ClC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>

Entry		Ar	Solvent <sup>a</sup>	Reaction time (h)	Yield <sup>b</sup> (%)			
					6a	<b>7</b> or <b>8</b> <sup>c</sup>		
1	2	BT	MeCN	5	93	7	ND	
2	2	BT	Benzene	8	82	7	10	
3	2	BT	90% Ag EtOH	8	84	7	ND	
4	5	p-ClC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	MeCN	5	75 <sup>d</sup>	8	5	
5	5	p-ClC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	MeCN	10	91	8	ND	
6	5	p-ClC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	Benzene	20	38 <sup>e</sup>	8	23	
7	5	p-ClC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	90% Ag EtOH	20	80	8	9	

<sup>a</sup> Commercially available solvents were used without further purification and drying.

<sup>b</sup> ND means 'not detected' by TLC and <sup>1</sup>H NMR in crude products.

<sup>c</sup> Though the geometry (*E* or *Z*) was not clear, single stereoisomer was detected in both **7** and **8** (see  ${}^{1}$ H and  ${}^{13}$ C NMR).<sup>13</sup>

<sup>d</sup> Compound **5** was recovered (12%).

<sup>e</sup> Compound **5** was recovered (28%).

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