Tetrahedron Letters, Vol. 28, No. 48, pp 5965-5968, 1987 0040-4039/87 \$3.00 + .00 Pergamon Journals Ltd.

THE 1,4 $0 \rightarrow c$ SILVL MIGRATIONS OF VARIOUS 3-[(TRIALKYLSILVL)-OXYMETHYL]-FURANS AND -THIOPHENES

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<u>Summary</u>: Numerous $3-[(trialkylsilyl)oxymethyl]-furans and -thiophenes undergoal, 4 0<math>\rightarrow$ C silyl migration when treated with n-BuLi/HMPA in THF or DME to produce 2-(trialkylsilyl)-3-(hydroxymethyl)-furans and -thiophenes in good yields

That 3-[(t-butyldimethylsilyl)oxymethyl]furan <u>1</u> can be lithiated at C-2 (n-BuLi/ether/r.t./6h) and the resulting anion quenched with electrophiles is well known¹. Treatment of the above anion with 1-bromo-3-chloropropane result ed in a poor yield of <u>2</u>; however, changing the reaction conditions (n-BuLi/THF 0° C/6h) and then adding HMPA with the electrophile resulted in the isolation o <u>1</u> (40% by ¹H NMR) and 2-(t-butyldimethylsilyl)-3-(hydroxymethyl)furan <u>3</u> (60% by ¹H NMR) (Scheme 1). That the silyl group was indeed at C-2 was confirmed b treating <u>4</u> with 2.2 equivalents of n-butyllithium² and quenching the resulting anion with 1.0 equivalent of t-butyldimethylsilyl chloride; the spectral data of <u>3</u> prepared from both <u>1</u> and <u>4</u> were identical³. As 1,4 0→C silyl migrations are rare⁴ we decided to investigate this unexpected result.

Optimized results were obtained by treating <u>1</u> with 1.1 equivalents of n-BuLi in the presence of HMPA in either THF or DME at -20° C for 1 hour to produce <u>3</u> in 87% yield. This silyl migration turned out to be a general SCHEME 1



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		$ \sqrt[]{V_{Y}} \xrightarrow{\text{OSiR}_1R_2R_3}_{\text{I. nBuLi, THF, HMPA, -20°, Ih}} $	^{OH} SiR ₁ R₂R₃
	COMPOUND		
1)	1	$V = 0$, $P = 1 = P = M_0$, $P = -P = 1$	PRODUCT (YTELD)a
1) -)	<u> </u>	I=0; KI-K2=Me; KS=t-Bu	<u> </u>
2)	<u>5</u>	Y=S; R1=R2=Me; R3=t-Bu	<u>17</u> (87)
3)	<u>6</u>	Y=0; R1=R2=R3=i-propyl	<u>18</u> (86)
4)	7	Y=S; R1=R2=R3=i-propyl	<u>19</u> (89)
5)	8	Y=0; R1=R2=Ph; R3=t-Bu	<u>20</u> (87)
6)	<u>9</u>	Y=S; R1=R2=Ph; R3=t-Bu	<u>21</u> (63)
7)	10	Y=S; R1=R2=Ph; R3=Me	<u>22</u> (75)
8)	11	Y=O; R1=R2=Me; R3=i-propyl	<u>23</u> (24) ^b
9)	12	Y=S; R1=R2=Me; R3=i-propyl	<u>24</u> (29) ^b
10)	<u>13</u>	Y=0; R1=R2=Me; R3=Ph	<u>25</u> (27) ^b
11)	14	Y=S; R1=R2=Me; R3=Ph	<u>26</u> (38) ^b
12)	<u>15</u>	Y = 0; $R 1 = R 2 = R 3 = M e$	()
13)	16	Y = S; $R1 = R2 = R3 = Me$	()
a) all yields refer to isolated, purified products			
b) also isolated were the following:			

 $(\mathbf{y}) = (\mathbf{y}) = ($

reaction and was not limited to either the t-butyldimethylsilyl group or furans. Table 1 summarizes our results to date. The reaction is high yielding for both furans and thiophenes when the substituents on the silane are bulky (entries 1-7). As the silane substituents were reduced in size the expected products were obtained with concomitant formation of desilylated starting material (27), starting material (11-14) and 2,5-disilylated compounds (28) in varying ratios (entries 8-11)⁵. Treatment of <u>15</u> and <u>16</u> with n-BuLi resulted in cleavage of the silane to form 4 and 27(Y=S) respectively (entries 12 and 13).

A general experimental procedure follows. A solution of $\underline{1}$ (0.69 g, 3.3 mmol) and HMPA (0.62 mL, 3.6 mmol) in THF (10 mL) were cooled to -78° C under argon and treated with n-butyllithium (1.43 mL of 2.5 M in hexane, 3.6 mmol). The solution was stirred at -20° C for 1 hour and then treated with saturated

TABLE 1: 1,4 0->C SILYL MIGRATIONS

 $_{\rm gqueous}$ ammonium chloride. An ethyl acetate extraction , silica gel column $_{\rm (to}$ remove the HMPA) followed by a distillation afforded 3 (87%).

Crossover experiments showed that the silyl migration probably occurs by an <u>intramolecular nucleophilic</u> substitution at silicon (Scheme 2). Thus an equimolar mixture of <u>1</u> and <u>7</u> yielded <u>3</u> and <u>19</u> only. Analogous <u>intramolecular</u> mechanisms have been proposed recently for 1,4 $0 \rightarrow C^{4a}$, 1,4 $0 \rightarrow 0^{6a}$, 1,5 $0 \rightarrow 0^{6b}$ and 1,4 $C \rightarrow C^{6c}$ silyl migrations. SCHEME <u>2</u>





Treatment of <u>1</u> (n-BuLi/THF/-20^oC/1h) and quenching an aliquot with trimethylsilyl chloride provided a 1:2 ratio of <u>29</u> and <u>30</u> (Scheme 3)⁷; no 2,5disilylated furan product was observed (by MS and ¹H NMR) indicating that a C-2/C-5 dianion of <u>1</u> was not occurring. Subsequent addition of HMPA to the above mixture of C-2 and C-5 anions resulted in the isolation of only <u>3</u> (87%, Scheme 3). Therefore an "equilibration-disproportionation"⁸ of the C-5 anion must be occurring in the cases where substituents on the silane are large (Table 1, entries 1-7). SCHEME <u>3</u>



With the examples involving less bulky substituents on the silane, such as <u>11</u>, (Table 1, entries 8-11) we envision the formation of a mixture of anions <u>31</u> and <u>32</u>. Compound <u>32</u> then rearranges to produce, after workup, <u>23</u> (Scheme 4). Compound <u>31</u>, on the other hand, presumably attacks <u>11 inter</u>molecularly at silicon to form <u>33</u> and <u>4</u>. If this latter reaction is faster than the anion forming reaction to produce <u>31</u> and <u>32</u>, then <u>33</u> can react with some remaining n-BuLi to form the C-5 anion of <u>33</u> which can then rearrange to give, after workup, <u>28</u>. The utilization of some of the n-BuLi to form this latter C-5 anion of <u>33</u> explains the presence of starting material <u>11</u> in the product mixture.

Synthetic applications of these rearrangements are now under investigation. SCHEME $4\,$



Acknowledgements

We thank the Natural Science and Engineering Research Council of Canada and the University of Windsor Research Board for financial support.

- References and Notes
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- 2) Katsumura, S.; Hori, K.; Fujiwara, S.; Isoe, S. <u>Tetrahedron Lett.</u>, 1985, <u>26</u>, 4625; Tannis, S.P.; Head, D.B. ibid, 1984, 25, 4451.
- 3) Compound <u>3</u>: colourless oil; bp 95-100°C/20 torr; ¹H NMR(300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 0.01(s, 6H), 0.89(s, 9H), 1.5(s, 1H, 0H), 4.57(s, 2H), 6.46(d, 1H, J=1.8 Hz) 7.57(d, 1H, J=1.8 Hz); ¹³C NMR(75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -5.7, 18.1, 25.7, 57.1, 110.5, 135.9, 146.7, 155.0; MS(EI) 212(M⁻⁺).
- 4) To date only three 1,4 0→C silyl migrations have been reported: a) Rucker.
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- 5) All new compounds provided analytical and/or spectroscopic data consistent with their structures.
- 6) a) van Boeckel, C.A.A.; van Aelst, S.F.; Beetz, T. <u>Rec Trav. Chim. Pays-Bas.</u> 1983, <u>102</u>, 415; b) Torisawa, Y.; Shibasaki, M.; Ikegami, S. <u>Chem. Pharm.</u> <u>Bull.</u>, 1983, <u>31</u>, 2607; c) Daney, M.; Lapouyade, R.; Bouas-Laurent, H. <u>J.</u> <u>Org. Chem.</u>, 1983, 48, 5055.
- 7) The spectral data of $\underline{29}$ and $\underline{30}$ were identical to those reported by D. Goldsmith (see reference 1).
- 8) Ziegler, F.E.; Fowler, K.W. <u>J. Org. Chem.</u>, 1976, <u>41</u>, 1564; Leonard, N.J.; Bryant, J.D. <u>ibid</u>, 1979, <u>44</u>, 4612. (Received in USA 1 July 1987)