



Title	Stereoselective synthesis of (Z)- $\beta$ -fluoro- $\alpha$ , $\beta$ -unsaturated esters from (Z)-2-fluoro-1-alkenylidonium salts
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Stereoselective synthesis of (*Z*)- $\beta$ -fluoro- $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated esters from (*Z*)-2-fluoro-1-alkenyliodonium salts

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## Abstract

(*Z*)- $\beta$ -Fluoro- $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated esters were stereoselectively synthesized from (*Z*)-2-fluoro-1-alkenyliodonium salts by the Pd-catalyzed methoxycarbonylation reaction. The reaction proceeded at room temperature and various functional groups on the substrate can tolerate the reaction conditions.

*Keywords:* (*Z*)-2-fluoro-1-alkenyliodonium salts, (*Z*)- $\beta$ -fluoro- $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated esters, Methoxycarbonylation reaction, Pd catalyst

## 1. Introduction

$\alpha$ -Fluoro- $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated esters have been used as building blocks or key intermediates for the synthesis of the fluorinated analogs of natural compounds having a fluorine atom on their double bonds because they can be stereoselectively prepared by the Horner-Wadsworth-Emmons reaction using ethyl 2-fluorodiethylphosphonoacetate [1-8]. On the other hand, only few methods had been reported for the stereoselective synthesis of  $\beta$ -fluoro- $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated esters [9]. Recently, we reported the stereoselective synthesis of (*E*)-isomer of  $\beta$ -fluoro- $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated esters by methoxycarbonylation of (*E*)-2-fluoro-1-alkenyliodonium salts obtained from 1-alkynes and iodotoluene difluoride [10,11].<sup>3</sup> However, the stereoselective synthesis of the (*Z*)-isomer of  $\beta$ -fluoro- $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated esters still remained undeveloped. Quite recently, we found that (*Z*)-2-fluoro-1-alkenyliodonium salts (**1**) can be stereoselectively prepared from 1-alkynyl(phenyl)iodonium salts [12]. We now report here the stereoselective synthesis of the (*Z*)-isomer of  $\beta$ -fluoro- $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated esters (**2**) from

the (*Z*)-2-fluoro-1-alkenyliodonium salts (**1**) (Eq. (1)).

(eq 1)

## 2. Results and discussion

The methoxycarbonylation reaction of (*Z*)-2-fluoro-1-dodecenyliodonium tetrafluoroborate (**1a**) was carried out using PdCl<sub>2</sub> as a catalyst and Et<sub>3</sub>N as base which were used in the reaction of (*E*)-isomers [11]. The reaction was completed in 2 h at room temperature and the desired methyl (*Z*)-2-fluoro-2-tridecenoate (**2a**) could be obtained in 70% yield based on **1a** with high stereoselectivity (*Z*>98%). The yield of **2a** could be slightly improved (73%) by the use of NaHCO<sub>3</sub> instead of Et<sub>3</sub>N, but application of other Pd catalyst could not improve the results. The stereochemistry of the double bond in **2a** was determined from NMR. A coupling constant value between F and H at C 2 is 31.1 Hz in **2a** which is larger than that of (*E*)-isomer (*J* = 19.1 Hz) [9] and support that F and H are in *trans*-relationship on double bond [9]. Under the reaction conditions, functional groups such as an ester, ketone, chloride remained unchanged and various (*Z*)-β-fluoro-α,β-unsaturated esters could be synthesized in good yields as shown in Table 1.

(Table 1)

## 3. Conclusion

We succeeded to synthesize (*Z*)-β-fluoro-α,β-unsaturated esters (**2**) stereoselectively by the Pd catalyzed methoxycarbonylation reaction of the (*Z*)-2-fluoro-1-alkenyliodonium salts (**1**). As we previously succeeded in the stereoselective synthesis of (*E*)-β-fluoro-α,β-unsaturated esters, now both (*E*)- and (*Z*)-isomers of β-fluoro-α,β-unsaturated esters can be stereoselectively prepared.

## 4. Experimental

### 4.1. General methods

The IR spectra were recorded using a JASCO FT/IR-410. The  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (400 MHz),  $^{19}\text{F}$ -NMR (376 MHz) and  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (100 MHz) spectra were recorded in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  on a JEOL JNM-A400II FT NMR and the chemical shifts,  $\delta$ , are referred to TMS ( $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$ ) and  $\text{CFC}_3$  ( $^{19}\text{F}$ ). The EI or FAB low- and high-resolution mass spectra was measured on a JEOL JMS-700TZ, JMS-FAB mate or JMS-HX110. The elemental microanalysis was done using a Yanagimoto CHN Corder MT-5. Hydrofluoric acid of 46% in water was purchased from Wako Chemical Co., Inc., and diluted to 20% with distilled water. The 1-alkynyl(phenyl)iodonium tetrafluoroborates **1** were prepared from the corresponding alkynes [13].

#### 4.2. Preparation of (Z)-2-fluoro-1-dodecenyl(phenyl)iodonium tetrafluoroborate (**1a**).

In a Teflon<sup>TM</sup> PFA vessel were placed 1-dodecynyl(phenyl)iodonium tetrafluoroborate (228 mg, 0.5 mmol) [13], a 20% hydrofluoric acid (500 mg, 5 mmol), and  $\text{CHCl}_3$  (2 ml) and the mixture was vigorously stirred for 6 h at 60 °C. The reaction mixture was poured into a 5% aqueous solution of  $\text{NaBF}_4$  (20 ml) and extracted with  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (10 ml) four times. The combined organic phase was dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$  and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by recrystallization from  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ -hexane and dried in vacuo to give **1a** in 84% yield (200 mg, 0.42 mmol): mp 27-28 °C. IR (KBr):  $\nu$  3061, 3048, 2956  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .  $^1\text{H}$  NMR  $\delta$  0.88 (t, 3H,  $J=7.3$  Hz), 1.19-1.31 (m, 14H), 1.52-1.60 (m, 2H), 2.57 (dt, 2H,  $^3J_{\text{H-F}}=17.3$ ,  $J=7.6$  Hz), 6.52 (d, 1H,  $^3J_{\text{H-F(olefin)}}=33.2$  Hz), 7.45-8.02 (m, 5H).  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR  $\delta$  -63.90 (d,  $^3J_{\text{H-F(olefin)}}=33.2$  Hz).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR  $\delta$  14.11, 22.67, 25.48, 28.69, 29.03, 29.26, 29.35, 29.47, 31.86, 32.26 (d,  $^2J_{\text{C-F}}=23.2$  Hz), 74.20 (d,  $^2J_{\text{C-F}}=21.5$  Hz), 111.40, 132.28 (2C), 132.64, 135.27 (2C), 174.19 (d,  $^1J_{\text{C-F}}=280.0$  Hz). Anal. calcd. for  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{27}\text{BF}_5\text{I}$ ; C, 45.41; H, 5.72. Found: C, 45.48; H, 5.85.

##### 4.3.1. Synthesis of methyl (Z)-3-fluoro-2-tridecenoate (**2a**).

In a flask fitted with a balloon (3 L) were placed  $\text{PdCl}_2$  (1.8 mg, 0.01 mmol),  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  (42 mg, 0.5 mmol) and MeOH (4 ml). After the complete replacement of the atmosphere in the flask with CO, the balloon was filled with CO. Then a solution of **1a** (238 mg, 0.5 mmol) in MeOH (1 ml) was added. After stirring for 2 h at room

temperature, the reaction mixture was poured into 15% aq.  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  (15 ml), and extracted with diethyl ether (10 ml) three times. The combined organic phase was dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ , and concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by column chromatography (silica gel/hexane-diethyl ether) gave **2a** in 73% yield (89 mg,  $Z/E > 98/2$ ). IR: (neat)  $\nu$  2926, 1735, 1685, 1217  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .  $^1\text{H}$  NMR  $\delta$  0.88 (t, 3H,  $J = 7.1$  Hz), 1.21-1.37 (m, 14H), 1.52-1.59 (m, 2H), 2.26 (dt, 2H,  $^3J_{\text{H-F}} = 17.3$ ,  $J = 7.6$  Hz), 3.72 (s, 3H), 5.18 (d, 1H,  $^3J_{\text{H-F(olefin)}} = 33.1$  Hz);  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR  $\delta$  -79.53 (dt, 1F,  $^3J_{\text{H-F}} = 17.3$ ,  $^3J_{\text{H-F(olefin)}} = 33.1$  Hz).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR  $\delta$  14.11, 22.68, 25.54, 28.80, 29.21, 29.29, 29.42, 29.53, 31.88, 32.98 (d,  $^2J_{\text{C-F}} = 24.1$  Hz), 51.33, 98.38 (d,  $^2J_{\text{C-F}} = 6.0$  Hz), 164.30, 172.40 (d,  $^1J_{\text{C-F}} = 281.1$  Hz). HRMS (EI) calc. for  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{22}\text{FO}$  ( $M^+$ -OMe): 213.1655. found: 213.1648.

#### 4.3.2. Methyl (Z)-4-cyclohexyl-3-fluoro-2-propenoate (**2b**).

Yield 64% ( $Z/E > 98/2$ ). IR: (neat)  $\nu$  1726, 1662, 1166  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .  $^1\text{H}$  NMR  $\delta$  3.80 (s, 3H), 5.92 (d, 1H,  $^3J_{\text{H-F(olefin)}} = 33.4$  Hz), 7.42-7.68 (m, 5H).  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR  $\delta$  -96.25 (d,  $^3J_{\text{H-F(olefin)}} = 33.4$  Hz).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR  $\delta$  51.59, 96.75 (d,  $^2J_{\text{C-F}} = 7.4$  Hz), 125.61 (d, 2C,  $^3J_{\text{C-F}} = 8.2$  Hz), 128.86 (2C), 130.51 (d,  $^2J_{\text{C-F}} = 25.6$  Hz), 131.55, 164.48, 166.41 (d,  $^1J_{\text{C-F}} = 277.6$  Hz). HRMS (EI): calc. for  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{FO}_2$ : 180.0586 found: 180.0586.

#### 4.3.3. Methyl (Z)-3-fluoro-3-phenylpropenoate (**2c**).

Yield 70% ( $Z/E > 98/2$ ). IR: (neat)  $\nu$  2926, 1732, 1683, 1218  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .  $^1\text{H}$  NMR  $\delta$  0.91-1.00 (m, 2H), 1.09-1.31 (m, 3H), 1.59-1.77 (m, 6H), 2.14 (dd, 2H,  $^3J_{\text{H-F}} = 20.9$ ,  $J = 7.1$  Hz), 3.72 (s, 3H), 5.16 (d, 1H,  $^3J_{\text{H-F(olefin)}} = 32.9$  Hz).  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR  $\delta$  -78.63 (dt,  $^3J_{\text{H-F}} = 20.9$ ,  $^3J_{\text{H-F(olefin)}} = 32.9$  Hz).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR  $\delta$  25.93 (2C), 26.09, 32.82 (2C), 34.87, 40.85 (d,  $^2J_{\text{C-F}} = 23.1$  Hz), 51.27, 99.45 (d,  $^2J_{\text{C-F}} = 5.7$  Hz), 164.18, 171.26 (d,  $^1J_{\text{C-F}} = 286.6$  Hz). HRMS (EI): calc. for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{17}\text{FO}_2$ : 200.1213 found: 200.1214.

#### 4.3.4. Methyl (Z)-12-chloro-3-fluoro-2-dodecenoate (**2d**).

Yield 67% ( $Z/E > 98/2$ ). IR: (neat)  $\nu$  2931, 1732, 1685, 1218  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .  $^1\text{H}$  NMR  $\delta$  1.30-1.44 (m, 10H), 1.52-1.60 (m, 2H), 1.73-1.80 (m, 2H), 2.27 (dt, 2H,  $^3J_{\text{H-F}} = 17.3$ ,  $J = 7.6$  Hz), 3.53 (t, 2H,  $J = 6.8$  Hz), 3.72 (s, 3H), 5.18 (d, 1H,  $^3J_{\text{H-F(olefin)}} = 33.1$  Hz).  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR  $\delta$  -79.61 (dt,  $^3J_{\text{H-F}} = 17.3$ ,  $^3J_{\text{H-F(olefin)}} = 33.1$  Hz).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR  $\delta$  25.50, 26.79, 28.70, 28.76, 29.05, 29.19, 32.57, 32.93 (d,  $^2J_{\text{C-F}} = 23.1$  Hz), 45.10, 51.30, 98.42 (d,  $^2J_{\text{C-F}} = 4.9$

Hz), 164.24, 172.29 (d,  $^1J_{C-F} = 285.8$  Hz). HRMS (FAB) calc. for  $C_{13}H_{23}ClFO_2$  ( $M^+ + H$ ): 265.1371 found: 265.1390.

#### 4.3.5. Methyl (Z)-3-fluoro-11-(2-propoxycarbonyl)-2-undecenoate (2e).

Yield 66% ( $Z / E > 98 / 2$ ). IR: (neat)  $\nu$  2933, 1731, 1684, 1218  $cm^{-1}$ .  $^1H$  NMR  $\delta$  1.19-1.27 (m, 14H), 1.49-1.59 (m, 4H), 2.19-2.27 (m, 4H), 3.69 (s, 3H), 4.92-5.02 (m, 1H), 5.15 (d, 1H,  $^3J_{H-F(olefin)} = 33.2$  Hz).  $^{19}F$  NMR  $\delta$  -79.60 (dt,  $^3J_{H-F} = 17.7$ ,  $^3J_{H-F(olefin)} = 33.2$  Hz).  $^{13}C$  NMR  $\delta$  21.82 (2C), 24.92, 25.49, 28.68, 28.97 (2C), 29.00, 32.92 (d,  $^2J_{C-F} = 23.9$  Hz), 34.63, 51.28, 67.32, 98.39 (d,  $^2J_{C-F} = 5.7$  Hz), 164.24, 172.28 (d,  $^1J_{C-F} = 286.6$  Hz), 173.32. HRMS (EI): calc. for  $C_{16}H_{27}FO_4$ : 302.1893 found: 302.1878.

#### 4.3.6. Methyl (Z)-3-fluoro-13,13-dimethyl-12-oxo-2-tetradecenoate (2f).

Yield 68% ( $Z / E > 98 / 2$ ). IR: (neat)  $\nu$  2932, 1734, 1704, 1685, 1219  $cm^{-1}$ .  $^1H$  NMR  $\delta$  1.10 (s, 9H), 1.20-1.32 (m, 8H), 1.47-1.56 (m, 4H), 2.23 (dt, 2H  $^3J_{H-F} = 17.3$ ,  $J = 7.8$  Hz), 2.43 (t, 2H,  $J = 7.3$  Hz), 3.69 (s, 3H), 5.15 (d, 1H,  $^3J_{H-F(olefin)} = 33.4$  Hz).  $^{19}F$  NMR  $\delta$  -79.59 (dt,  $^3J_{H-F} = 17.3$ ,  $^3J_{H-F(olefin)} = 33.4$  Hz).  $^{13}C$  NMR  $\delta$  23.82, 25.50, 26.38 (3C), 28.70, 29.02, 29.18, 29.26, 32.92 (d,  $^2J_{C-F} = 23.9$  Hz), 36.34, 44.06, 51.28, 98.39 (d,  $^2J_{C-F} = 4.9$  Hz), 164.24, 172.33 (d,  $^1J_{C-F} = 283.3$  Hz), 216.04. HRMS (EI): calc. for  $C_{17}H_{29}FO_3$ : 300.2101 found: 300.2109.

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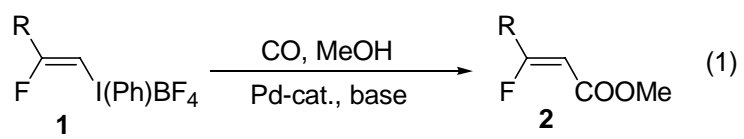
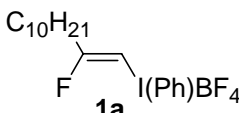
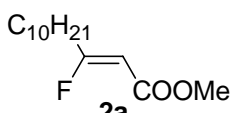
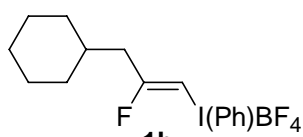
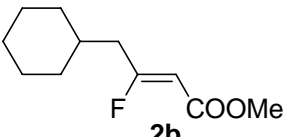
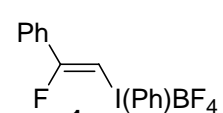
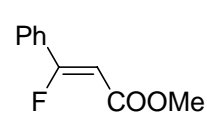
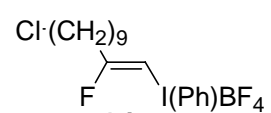
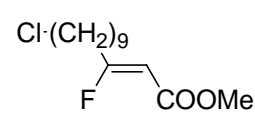
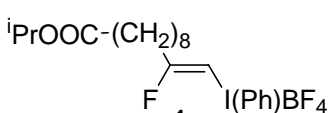
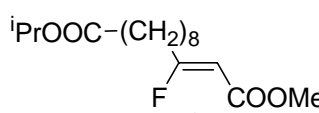
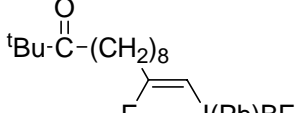
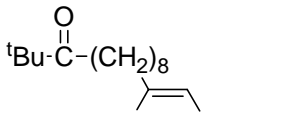


Table 1 Stereoselective synthesis of (*Z*)- $\beta$ -fluoro- $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated esters from (*Z*)-2-fluoro-1-alkenyliodonium salts<sup>a</sup>

Entry	1	React. Time, h	Product	Yield, % <sup>b</sup>
1	 <b>1a</b>	2	 <b>2a</b>	73
2	 <b>1b</b>	2	 <b>2b</b>	70
3	 <b>1c</b>	0.5	 <b>2c</b>	64
4	 <b>1d</b>	2	 <b>2d</b>	67
5	 <b>1e</b>	2	 <b>2e</b>	66
6	 <b>1f</b>	2	 <b>2f</b>	68

a) The reaction was carried out as shown in an experimental part. b) Isolated yields based on alkyne used.

Stereoselective synthesis of (Z)- $\beta$ -fluoro- $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated esters from (Z)-2-fluoro-1-alkenyliodonium salts

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(Z)- $\beta$ -Fluoro- $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated esters can be stereoselectively prepared by the methoxycarbonylation of (Z)-2-fluoro-1-alkenyliodonium salts.

