

Conclusive Evidence of the Trapping of Primary Ozonides

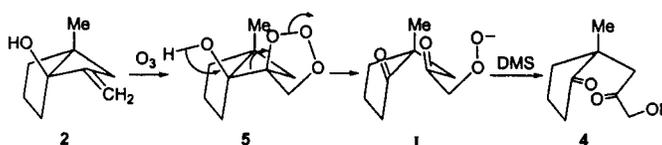
Michael E. Jung* and Pablo Davidov¹

Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of California, Los Angeles,
405 Hilgard Ave, Los Angeles, California 90095

jung@chem.ucla.edu

Received January 9, 2001

ABSTRACT



Anomalous ozonolysis of strained bicyclic allylic alcohols yields α -hydroxymethyl ketones. The proposed mechanism involves an unusual trapping of the primary ozonide that undergoes a Grob-like fragmentation instead of dissociating into the Criegee intermediates.

In the course of a total synthesis of the cardioactive steroid ouabain,² we required a good method for the preparation of the α -hydroxycyclobutanone **3**. An ideal approach would involve the ozonolysis of the α -hydroxy methylenecyclobutane **2** or a hydroxyl-protected derivative. However, the ozonolysis of **2** did not proceed as expected and gave **4** instead of **3** (Scheme 1). We describe here the results of such anomalous ozonolyses, which furnish clear evidence for the trapping of a primary ozonide.

There have been many reports of the trapping of carbonyl

oxide with carbonyl compounds, alcohols, etc.³ Primary ozonides have never been isolated and have only been observed in the gas phase,⁴ in argon matrices,⁵ or in low-temperature solutions.⁶ Although there have been reports of the oxidation of other molecules by primary ozonides,⁷ as far as we know, no unambiguous evidence for the trapping of the primary ozonide has been presented. We report here the first trapping of primary ozonides of strained allylic alcohols via a Grob-like fragmentation.⁸

Allylic alcohols⁹ and methylenecyclobutanes¹⁰ are known to undergo anomalous ozonolyses.¹¹ Several mechanisms have been proposed to explain the formation of the different

(1) 2000–2001 American Chemical Society Division of Organic Chemistry Graduate Fellow, sponsored by DuPont Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

(2) Fieser L. F.; Fieser, M. *Steroids*; Reinhold: New York, 1959; Chapter 20.

(3) (a) Schreiber, S. L.; Claus, R. E.; Reagan, J. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1982**, 23, 3867–3870. (b) Criegee, R. *Angew. Chem.* **1975**, 87, 765–772; *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.* **1975**, 14, 745–752. (c) Keul, H.; Kuczukowski, R. L. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1984**, 106, 3383.

(4) Gillies, J. Z.; Gillies, C. W.; Suenram, R. D.; Lovas, F. J. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1988**, 110, 7991–7999.

(5) Kohlmeier, C. K.; Andrews, L. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1981**, 103, 2578–2583.

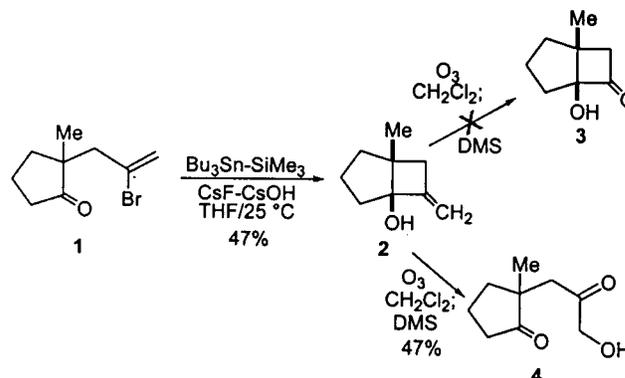
(6) (a) McGarrity, J. F.; Prodolliet, J. *J. Org. Chem.* **1984**, 49, 4465–4470. (b) Mile, B.; Morris, G. W.; Alcock, W. G. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 2* **1979**, 1644–1652.

(7) (a) Criegee, R.; Schroder, G. *Chem. Ber.* **1960**, 93, 689–700. (b) Criegee, R.; Gunther, P. *Chem. Ber.* **1963**, 96, 1564–1567.

(8) (a) Grob, C. A.; Schiess, P. W. *Angew. Chem.* **1967**, 79, 1–15; *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.* **1967**, 6, 1–15. (b) Grob, C. A. *Angew. Chem.* **1969**, 81, 543–554; *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.* **1969**, 8, 535–546.

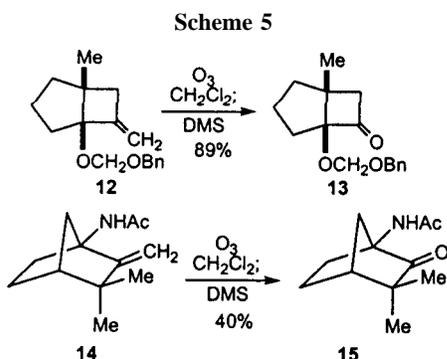
(9) (a) DeNinno, M. P. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1995**, 117, 9927–9928. (b) Everest, D. J.; Grant, P. K.; Slim, G. C.; Yeo, I. K. L. *Aust. J. Chem.* **1988**, 41, 1025–1035. (c) Cargill, R. L.; Wright, B. W. *J. Org. Chem.* **1975**, 40, 120–122.

Scheme 1



ether **12**, prepared in 94% yield from **2**, and the bicyclic acetamide **14**, easily prepared in two steps from (+)-camphor,^{19,20} afforded the normal products **13** and **15** in unoptimized yields of 89% and 40%, respectively. Thus, stronger electron donation than that offered by ethers and amides is required.

Finally, we have shown that one can control an additional stereocenter on the side chain by this ozonolysis process by using a trisubstituted alkene of known geometry. Thus the bromo-alkenyl ketone **16**, prepared in 80% yield by alkylation of the ketone with the *E*-allylic iodide, was converted



into the *E*-ethylidenecyclobutanol **17** using a modification of the stannyl anion procedure. Ozonolysis of this alkene occurred by addition of ozone on the more accessible exo

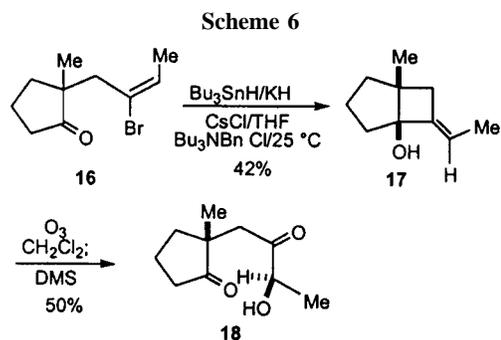
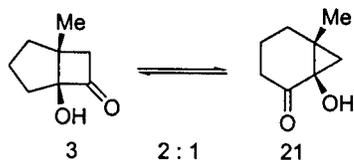
(19) Martínez, A. G.; Teso, E.; García, A.; de la Moya, S.; Rodríguez, E.; Martínez, P.; Subramanian, L. R.; Gancedo, A. G. *J. Med. Chem.* **1995**, *38*, 4474–4477.

(20) Ozonolysis of the hydrochloric salt of the corresponding free amine has been reported to proceed normally in quantitative yield. Martínez, A. G.; Teso, E.; García, A.; de la Moya, S.; Martínez, P.; Subramanian, L. R. *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* **1996**, *7*, 2177–2180.

(21) The rest of the material (50%) is the hydroxycyclobutanone **3**.

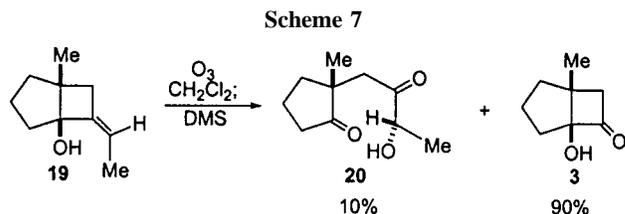
(22) Prepared by isomerization of the *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl ether of the *E*-isomer with iodine and light (to give a 4:3 *E* to *Z* ratio) followed by desilylation and separation. It is interesting that Wittig olefination of the corresponding cyclobutanone (prepared from the silyl enol ether of 2-methylcyclopentanone by addition of ethyl propiolate, conversion of the ester to the aldehyde, Baeyer–Villiger oxidation, and hydrolysis) gave only the *E*-isomer of the alkene, even at high temperatures, in contrast to the work of Still. Sreekumar, C.; Darst, K. P.; Still, W. C. *J. Org. Chem.* **1980**, *45*, 4260.

(23) It is interesting to note that the hydroxycyclobutanone **3** exists in solution as an equilibrium mixture of **3** and the hydroxyketone **21** in a 2:1 ratio. (a) Harding, K. E.; Trotter, J. W.; May, L. M. *J. Org. Chem.* **1977**, *42*, 2715–2719. (b) Paukstelis, J. V.; Kao, J.-L. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1972**, *94*, 4783–4784.



face of the alkene to give after fragmentation only the single diastereomer **18** in 50% yield.²¹

Ozonolysis of the corresponding *Z* isomer **19**²² afforded the opposite diastereomer **20** as the minor isomer in a 9:1 ratio with the hydroxycyclobutanone **3**.²³ Thus, one can control the stereochemistry of a secondary alcohol α to the ketone of the side chain by this process.



This rearrangement appears to be general for several strained bicyclic allylic alcohols, e.g., bicyclo[3.2.0]- and [2.2.1]heptanes and bicyclo[4.2.0]octanes. New conditions for producing strained methylenecyclobutanols in fair yield was also discovered. By combining (+)-camphor as a starting material with this primary ozonide fragmentation, we were able to produce an optically active α -hydroxymethyl ketone building block efficiently in only three steps. Finally, one can control the stereochemistry of a secondary alcohol α to the ketone of the side chain by this process.

Acknowledgment. P.D. thanks the NIH and UCLA for a Chemistry/Biology Interface Training Grant, USPHS National Research Service Award GM08496. This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under equipment grant no. CHE-9974928.

Supporting Information Available: Spectroscopic data for all new compounds. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

OL010005G