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Easy Preparation of (Z)- γ -Trimethylsilyl Allylic Alcohol from 3-(Trimethylsilyl)-1-propyne for the Stereoselective Synthesis of *syn*-1,2-Diols

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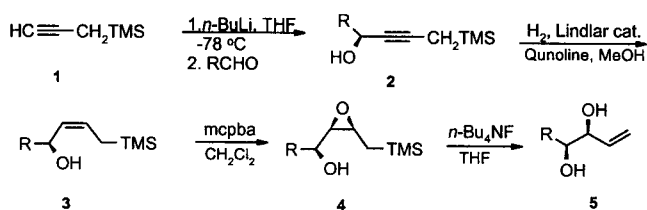
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Stereoselective synthesis of 1,2-diols and 1,3-diols¹ has been well utilized by synthetic chemists who are interested in polyoxygenated natural products. As part of our efforts to develop methods for the stereoselective synthesis of 1,2-diols, we describe herein a simple approach to *syn*-1,2-diols via (Z)- γ -trimethylsilyl allylic alcohols **3**.

In 1988, Matsumoto *et al.* reported the utilization of compound **3** for the synthesis of *syn*-diol **5**, which was prepared from (Z)- γ -allylic alcohols.² Their synthesis involved complicate sequences. In contrast, our approach in Scheme 1 is relatively concise and straightforward.

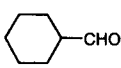
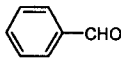
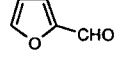
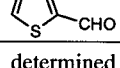
In our synthetic route, first of all, the carbanion of 3-(trimethylsilyl)-1-propyne (**1**) was reacted with aldehyde to give compound **2**. Subsequently **2** was partially hydrogenated to *cis*-allylic alcohol **3**³ utilizing Lindlar catalyst. Then, compound **3** was converted to *threo*-epoxide **4** by treating with mcpba. The treatment of crude **4** with tetrabutylammonium fluoride provided the desired *syn*-1,2-diol **5**.



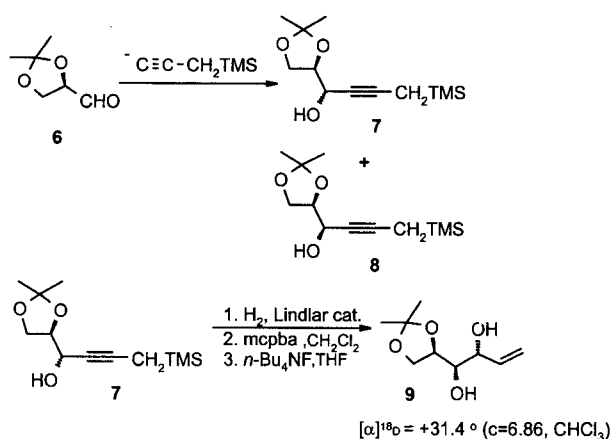
Scheme 1

We examine this reaction for several aldehydes. The results are summarized in Table 1. The yields are satisfactory and the stereoselectivities are preferentially *syn*. In a hope to change the *syn*-selectivity to *anti*-selectivity, we used VO(acac)₂ with *t*-butylhydroperoxide⁴ for the epoxidation or *t*-butyldimethylsilyl ether derivative of **3**. But the results gave predominantly *syn*-selectivity. To expand the

Table 1. The Stereoselectivity for Various Aldehydes

Entry	Aldehyde	Yield of Diol (%)	<i>syn</i> : <i>anti</i> ^a
1	C ₂ H ₅ CHO	92	97:3
2	C ₃ H ₇ CHO	90	96:4
3		81	96:4
4		92	94:6
5		98	100:0
6		92	95:5

^aThe ratios were determined with both GC separations and ¹H NMR data of the acetonide of diols.⁵



scope of this reaction for synthesis of natural products, we performed the reaction with (*R*)-glyceraldehyde **6** (Scheme 2). The reaction of **6** with carbanion of **1** furnished products **7** and **8** (5:2) in 87% yield. Compound **7** was converted to the desired diol **9** in 65% yield in three steps.

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- The stereochemistry of ring opening reaction was determined by ^1H NMR spectral data of acetonides of diols. *Syn-* and *anti*-diols were converted into corresponding *threo*- and *erythro*-isomers of acetonides, respectively.

Photochemical Formation of 1,5-Diketones from Dibenzoylmethane and *o*-Quinones[†]

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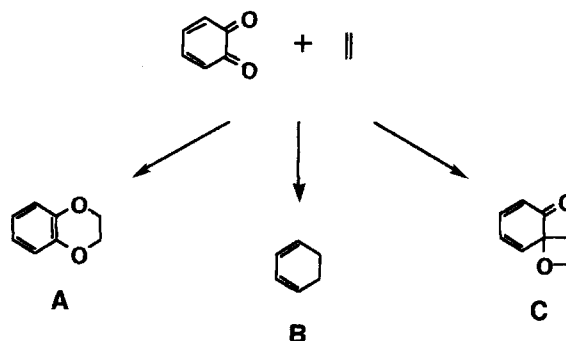
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Quinones are an important class of compounds in organic synthesis, in industry, and in nature. Due to their various spectroscopic properties, the photochemistry of quinones has been a subject of extensive investigations in many areas.^{1,2} It has been known that photoaddition of *o*-quinones to olefins gives mainly three types of products, the 1,4-dioxene (type A), 1,3-cyclohexadiene (type B) and keto-oxetane (type C), as shown in Scheme 1, along with H-abstraction products.³⁻⁹

The synthetic significance^{*} of the intermolecular enone-alkene photocycloaddition^{10,11} was extended by irradiating 1,3-diketones in the presence of quinones to produce 1,5-diketones. The enolic form of the 1,3-diketone, which is restricted in six-membered ring by an intramolecular hydrogen bond, is an intermediate. Photoaddition of an alkene to this enol gives a β -hydroxy ketone, which undergoes retro-aldolization to the 1,5-diketone.

Our interest in the diversity of the reactivity of excited *o*-quinones has promoted us to investigate the type of the photoproducts of *o*-quinones and 1,3-diketones. We report here, for the first time, that irradiation of *o*-quinones to 1,3-diketones leads to 1,4-dioxenes (type A) and/or keto-oxetanes (type C), in which the latter were found to give 1,



Scheme 1

[†]This paper is dedicated to Prof. Sang Chul Shim on the occasion of his 60th birthday.