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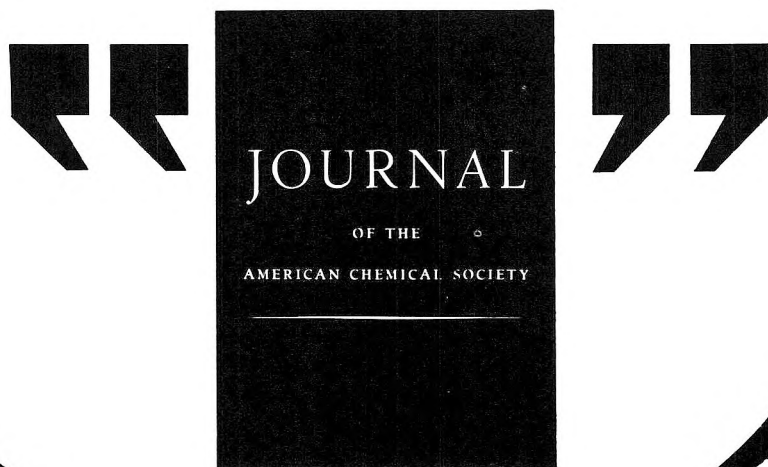
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- Melvin H. Rosen* and Georgina Bonet 3805 Cycloaddition Reactions of Diarylthiirene 1,1-Dioxides with Enamines
- Jeffrey R. Neff, 3814 Dimethylsulfonium 3-Carbomethoxyallylide. Preparation and
Robert R. Gruetzmacher, and Reaction with Electrophilic Olefins to Form Substituted
J. Eric Nordlander* Vinylcyclopropanes
- Gordon L. Lange* and Tse-Wai Hall 3819 Synthesis and Reactions of 5-Cyclononyne
- William H. Staas* and 3822 Synthesis and Reactions of 4-Substituted 2-Azaadamantanes
Langley A. Spurlock
- S. C. Pakrashi* and A. K. Chakravarty 3828 Studies on 4-Quinazolinones. VII. Some Novel Transformations
- T. J. Curphey,* L. D. Trivedi, 3831 Electrochemical Reductive Acylation of Benzophenone
and T. Layloff
- Robert Levine,* Daniel A. Dimmig, 3834 Selective Acylation of 2,4-Lutidine at Its 2- and 4-Methyl Group
and William M. Kadunce
- Ulf Ragnarsson,* Sune M. Karlsson, 3837 Studies on the Coupling Step on Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis.
and Bengt E. B. Sandberg Further Competition Experiments and Attempts to Assess Formation
of Ion Pairs
- D. S. Kemp,* Shaw-Lwan Hsia Choong, 3841 Rate Constants for Peptide *p*-Nitrophenyl Ester Coupling Reactions
and Jean Pekaar in Dimethylformamide. A Model for Steric Interactions in the
Peptide Bond Forming Transition State
- Momčilo Miljković,* 3847 Carbon-13 Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectra of Branched-Chain
Miodrag Gligorijević, Toshio Satoh, Sugars. Configurational Assignment of the Branching Carbon Atom
Djordje Glišin, and Ross G. Pitcher of Methyl Branched-Chain Sugars
- Richard H. McGirk,* Clifford R. Cyr, 3851 Application of the Nitrosoamide Reaction to Hydrazones
William D. Ellis, and Emil H. White
- Donald H. Aue* and Darryl Thomas 3855 Peracid Oxidation of Imino Ethers
- Michael C. Eagen and 3863 Mobile Keto Allyl Systems. XVII. Reaction of Amines with
Norman H. Cromwell* β -Carbomethoxy Allyl Bromides
- Yaacov Amiel 3867 The Thermal and the Copper-Catalyzed Addition of Sulfonyl
Bromides to Phenylacetylene
- Patrick M. Henry 3871 Oxidation of Olefins by Palladium(II). VII. Composition of
Palladium(II) Chloride with Other Noble Metal Salts in the
Copper(II) Chloride Promoted Oxidation in Acetic Acid
- Charles D. Beard and Kurt Baum* 3875 Reactions of Silver Perchlorate and of Silver Triflate with Alkyl
Iodides. Solvent Inhibition of Isomerization
- C.-L. Chen* and W. J. Connors 3877 New Carbonyl Compounds from the Alkaline Ferricyanide
Dehydrogenation of *p*-Cresol
- Eberhard W. Neuse* and Brian R. Green 3881 Dianilino Derivatives of Squaric Acid
- Richard T. Luibrand* and 3887 The Attempted Generation of Triplet Benzyne
Reinhard W. Hoffmann
- Frank I. Carroll,* Gordon N. Mitchell, 3890 Configuration and Conformation of *cis*- and
Joseph T. Blackwell, Asha Sobti, and *trans*-3,5-Dimethylvalerolactones
Ronald Meck
- Lawrence R. Green* and Jack Hine 3896 The pH Independent Equilibrium Constants and Rate Constants
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- M. H. Ghandechari, D. Davalian, 3906 Base-Catalyzed Decomposition of 1,2,3-Selenadiazoles and
M. Yalpani,* and M. H. Partovi ■ Acid-Catalyzed Formation of Diselenafulvenes
- Charles Allan Brown 3913 Potassium Hydride, a Highly Active New Hydride Reagent. Reactivity, Applications, and Techniques in Organic and Organometallic Reactions
- B. Colina, M. G. Rotaecche, 3918 Kinetics and Mechanism for Hydrolysis of Substituted
E. Guerrero, A. Malpica, M. Calzadilla,* α, α' -Dichlorotoluenes
and J. Baumrucker*
- H. M. R. Hoffmann* and J. G. Vinter 3921 α, α' -Dibromocycloalkanones. Preparation and Conformation
- Iwao Yamamoto,* Shoichi Yanagi, 3924 Synthesis of Phthalimidines from Aromatic Dicarboxyl Compounds
Akio Mamba, and Haruo Gotoh ■
- Leon J. Heuser,* Carl F. Anderson, 3929 Acylation of Amino Acid Schiff Bases
Harold E. Applegate,
Ekkehard H. Böhme, Joseph E. Dolfini,
and Mohindar S. Puar
- Anthony J. Sisti* and 3932 The Stieglitz Rearrangement with Lead Tetraacetate and
Stanley R. Milstein Triarylmethylamines
- NOTES
- Udo A. Spitzer and Ross Stewart* 3936 Trifluoroacetic Acid as a Medium for Aromatic Nitration Using Sodium Nitrate
- Donald D. Roberts* and 3937 Study of the Trifluoroethanolysis of Cyclobutylcarbinyl and Related
Chun-Hsiang Wu *p*-Bromobenzenesulfonates
- Robert J. Murray and 3939 Mobile Keto Allyl Systems. XVI. The Thermal Decomposition of
Norman H. Cromwell* 2-(α -*N*-Methyl-*tert*-butylaminobenzyl)-1-indenone. A Deamination-Rearrangement
- Kurupati Ranganayakulu and 3941 Hexenopyranose Derivatives Obtained by Allylic Bromination of
Robert K. Brown* 6,8-Dioxabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-2-ene and 6,8-Dioxabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-ene, and Subsequent Basic Solvolysis of the Product
- Calvin L. Stevens,* 3943 Stereochemistry of the Reduction of α -Amino Ketones
Kenneth J. TerBeck, and
P. Madhavan Pillai
- John P. Idoux,* V. S. Cantwell, 3946 The π -Electron Steric Effect
J. Hinton, S. O. Nelson, P. Hollier, and
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- Giorgio Cerichelli, Barbara Floris, 3948 Electrophilic Substitution on Metallocenes. Reactivity of the Ferrocene
Gabiello Illuminati,* and System in Photodeboronation and Protodesilylation
Giancarlo Ortaggi
- Melvin S. Newman* and 3950 The Synthesis of 6,13-Dimethyldibenz[*a, h*]anthracene
William Hung
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- Victor L. Heasley,* Randy Skidgel, 3953 Reactions of Olefins with Bromine. *N*-Bromosuccinimide, and
Gene E. Heasley, and *N*-Bromoacetamide in Dimethyl Sulfoxide and Methanol
Dudley Strickland
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AUTHOR INDEX

- Amiel, Y., 3867
 Anderson, C. F., 3929
 Anderson, R. W., 3901
 Applegate, H. E., 3929
 Aue, D. H., 3855
- Baum, K., 3875
 Baumrucker, J., 3918
 Beard, C. D., 3875
 Blackwell, J. T., 3890
 Böhme, E. H., 3929
 Bonet, G., 3805
 Brown, C. A., 3913
 Brown, R. K., 3941
- Calzadilla, M., 3918
 Cantwell, V. S., 3946
 Carroll, F. I., 3890
 Cerichelli, G., 3948
 Chakravarty, A. K., 3828
 Chen, C.-L., 3877
 Choong, S.-L. H., 3841
 Colina, B., 3918
 Connors, W. J., 3877
 Cromwell, N. H., 3863, 3939
 Curphey, T. J., 3831
 Cyr, C. R., 3851
- Davalian, D., 3906
 Dimmig, D. A., 3834
 Dolfini, J. E., 3929
- Eagen, M. C., 3863
- Ellis, W. D., 3851
- Floris, B., 3948
- Ghandehari, M. H., 3906
 Gligorijević, M., 3847
 Glišin, D., 3847
 Gotoh, H., 3924
 Green, B. R., 3881
 Green, L. R., 3896
 Gruetzmacher, R. R., 3814
 Guerrero, E., 3918
- Hall, T.-W., 3819
 Heasley, G. E., 3953
 Heasley, V. L., 3953
 Henry, P. M., 3871
 Heuser, L. J., 3929
 Hine, J., 3896
 Hinshaw, J. C., 3951
 Hinton, J., 3946
 Hoekstra, M. S., 3904
 Hoffmann, H. M. R., 3921
 Hoffmann, R. W., 3887
 Hollier, P., 3946
 Hung, W., 3950
- Idoux, J. P., 3946
 Illuminati, G., 3948
- Kadunce, W. M., 3834
 Karlsson, S. M., 3837
 Kemp, D. S., 3841
- Lange, G. L., 3819
 Layloff, T., 3831
 Levine, R., 3834
 Luibrand, R. T., 3887
- Malpica, A., 3918
 Mamba, A., 3924
 McGirk, R. H., 3851
 Meck, R., 3890
 Miljković, M., 3847
 Milstein, S. R., 3932
 Mitchell, G. N., 3890
 Murray, R. J., 3939
- Neff, J. R., 3814
 Nelson, S. O., 3946
 Neuse, E. W., 3881
 Newman, M. S., 3950
 Nordlander, J. E., 3814
- Ortaggi, G., 3948
- Pakrashi, S. C., 3828
 Partovi, M. H., 3906
 Pekaar, J., 3841
 Pillai, P. M., 3943
 Pirkle, W. H., 3901, 3904
 Pitcher, R. G., 3847
 Puar, M. S., 3929
- Ragnarsson, U., 3837
 Ranganayakulu, K., 3941
 Roberts, D. D., 3937
- Rosen, M., H., 3805
 Rotaeche, M. G., 3918
- Sandberg, B. E. B., 3837
 Satoh, T., 3847
 Sisti, A. J., 3932
 Skidgel, R., 3953
 Sobti, A., 3890
 Spitzer, U. A., 3936
 Spurlock, L. A., 3822
 Staas, W. H., 3822
 Stevens, C. L., 3943
 Stewart, R., 3936
 Strickland, D., 3953
- TerBeek, K. J., 3943
 Thomas, D., 3855
 Trivedi, L. D., 3831
- Vinter, J. G., 3921
- White, E. H., 3851
 Wu, C.-H., 3937
- Yalpani, M., 3906
 Yamamoto, I., 3924
 Yanagi, S., 3924
- Zarrillo, R., 3946



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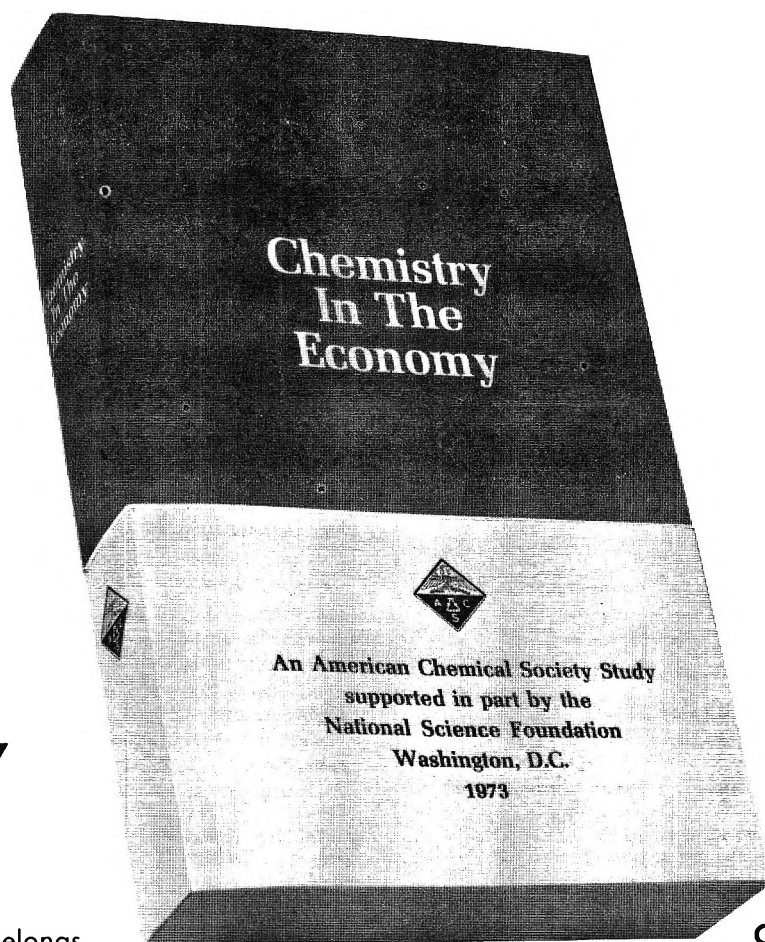
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Cycloaddition Reactions of Diarylthiirene 1,1-Dioxides with Enamines¹

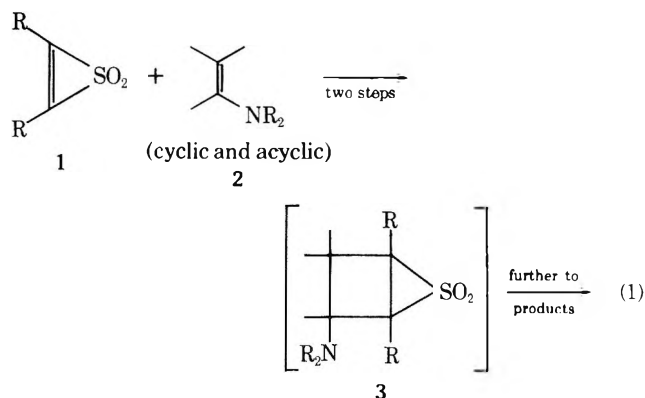
Melvin H. Rosen* and Georgina Bonet

Research Department, Pharmaceutical Division, CIBA-GEIGY Corporation, Summit, New Jersey 07901

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Reaction of 2,3-diphenylthiirene 1,1-dioxide (5) with enamines provided novel acyclic and cyclic systems. Products of carbon-carbon and carbon-sulfur bond cleavage in the intermediate episulfone 3 are described (eq 1). In some instances, medium- and large-sized sulfur-containing heterocycles are obtained in good yield. Other cases provided thiophene 1,1-dioxides which undergo a unique disproportionation reaction. Some of the medium-sized rings were heat labile and underwent transannular reactions on purification. Nuclear magnetic resonance decoupling experiments and employment of nmr complexing agents for the structural determination of these materials are described. Mechanistic interpretations are provided for all the results. The reaction is thought to be a thermal [2 + 2] cycloaddition with formation of 3 in a stepwise fashion. Subsequent scission of the cyclobutane portion of 3 could occur by a [$\delta 2_s + \delta 2_a$] or stepwise process using the nonbonded pair of electrons of nitrogen. Products of loss of sulfur dioxide are more prevalent when 5 was substituted with a chloro group (42). Diarylthiirene 1,1-dioxides appear to have less conjugative stabilization than 4 and lack any aromatic character.

Knowledge of the synthesis and chemistry of thiirene 1,1-dioxides 1²⁻⁵ and the cycloaddition of α,β -unsaturated sulfones with electron-rich olefins 2^{6,7} indicated that employment of 1 in place of these sulfones might afford facile incorporation of its components, thus providing a unique method for the synthesis of novel acyclic and cyclic systems. The transformation would test the extent of nonbenzenoid aromatic character or the conjugative stabilization offered by the SO₂ group of 1 and would indicate the relative energetics involved with the cleavage of σ bonds within the expected intermediate 3 (eq 1).⁸



Diphenylcyclopropenone (4) and 1 have been compared with respect to their reaction with base and it was found that 1 reacted approximately 5000 times faster than 4; marked conjugative stabilization of 4 and slight conjugative stabilization of 1 were cited as the apparent explanation.⁹ More recently, the reaction of enamines with 4 has received different interpretations¹⁰ from the previously published results;¹¹ the present investigation compares those findings with these utilizing 1.

Another goal was to demonstrate the synthetic potential for the reaction of 1 and 2 which could prove to be just as dramatic as realized in the treatment of the latter with di-

methylacetylene dicarboxylate.¹²⁻¹⁴ It would provide with cyclic 2 a facile entry into medium-sized ring sulfur containing heterocycles and thus would join the other methods described for the synthesis of analogous heterocyclic systems.^{10f,15}



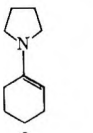





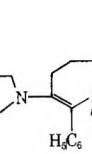
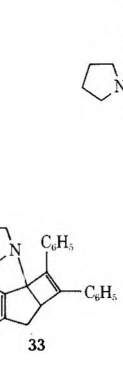
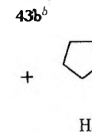
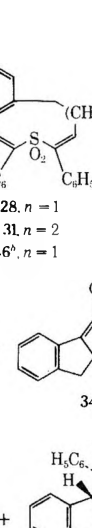
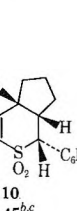







Results

An exothermic reaction between 2,3-diphenylthiirene 1,1-dioxide (5) and 1-(1-propenyl)pyrrolidine (6a) afforded vinylogous sulfonamide 7a (Table I, eq a). The same transformation when controlled by intermittent cooling at 20° gave no physical evidence for an intermediate and the same product was obtained. Enamine 6b and 6c and 5 required external heating for transformation to 7b and 7c, respectively (Table I, eq a). The acyclic products were characterized unambiguously on the basis of spectral data and on comparisons with similar materials from the literature.¹⁶ When enamine 6b was modified from pyrrolidino to its piperidino, morpholino, and dimethylamino analogs, the usual decrease in enamine reactivity was observed¹⁷ and no vinylogous sulfonamides were observed. Prolonged refluxing of reactants in benzene yielded diphenylacetylene, the sulfur dioxide extrusion product of 5.

The reaction of 5 and 1-(1-cyclohexen-1-yl)pyrrolidine (8) was spontaneous on mixing in benzene and afforded a substance with a found empirical formula for a 1:1 adduct, C₂₄H₂₇NO₂S. Thin-layer chromatography indicated the presence of two components (ca. 80:20). The material was characterized before recrystallization since all suitable solvents of purification yielded a pure sample of the minor component. This new substance had the same empirical formula but possessed different physical and spectral properties. The major product has been assigned as nine-membered ring 9 and its isomer obtained on recrystallization as vinylogous sulfonamide 10 (Table I, eq b).

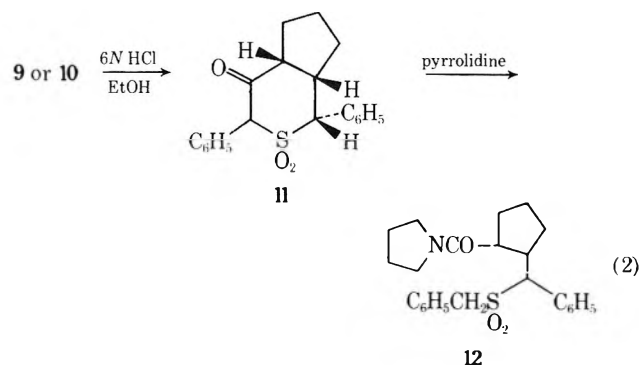
The structural assignment for 9 followed from its characteristic infrared absorption at 1520 cm⁻¹ and its ultraviolet

Table I
Reactions of 2,3-Diphenyl (5) and 2,3-Bis(4-chlorophenyl) thiurene 1,1-Dioxide (42)

Enamine	Products
$R_1R_2C=CHN$  6a , $R_1 = CH_3$, $R_2 = H$ b , $R_1 = R_2 = CH_3$ c , $R_1 = C_6H_5$, $R_2 = H$	$R_1R_2C=C(SO_2)-C(=CH-N$  7a-c 43b^b
 8	 9 44^{a,b} + 10 45^{b,c}
 13 , $n = 1$ 14 , $n = 2$	 15 , $n = 1$ 17 , $n = 1$ 19 , $n = 1$ 16 , $n = 2$ 18 , $n = 2$ 20 , $n = 2$
 21 , $n = 1$ 24 , $n = 2$ 25 , $n = 3$	 22 , $n = 1$ 23 26 , $n = 2$ 27 , $n = 3$
 29 , $n = 1$ 30 , $n = 2$	 28 , $n = 1$ 31 , $n = 2$ 46 , $n = 1$
 32	 33 34 37
 35	 36 37 47^b
 38	 39
 40	 41^a
 6a	 49 42 50

^a One of three possible structural assignments. ^b 4-ClC₆H₄ in place of C₆H₅. ^c 4-ClC₆H₄ is in the equatorial position since the coupling constant for the two adjacent protons is 13-Hz diaxial interaction.

absorption at 326 $m\mu$. Employment of deuterated $\text{Eu}(\text{fod})_3$ in its nmr spectrum furnished indirect evidence for the presence of a vinyl proton (Experimental Section). The configuration of the double bonds is unknown although the *cis-cis* appears to be in a relative sense the isomer with the least amount of transannular nonbonded interactions on inspection of Dreiding models. Evidence for the structural assignment for **10** was derived from its infrared and ultraviolet absorptions of 1550 cm^{-1} and 294 $m\mu$, respectively.¹⁶ Decoupling of the nmr spectrum demonstrated that the α -sulfonyl and methine protons were coupled to each other. Both **9** and **10** hydrolyze to sulfone **11** which affords a ring cleavage product (**12**) on treatment with pyrrolidine (eq 2).¹⁸



The course of reaction changed dramatically when the ring size of the enamine was increased. Treatment of **5** with 1-(1-cyclohepten-1-yl)- and 1-(1-cycloocten-1-yl)pyrrolidine, **13** and **14**, respectively, afforded dihydrothiophene 1,1-dioxides **15** and **16** as major products. In addition, 10-membered ring **17** and 11-membered ring **18** were observed and vinylogous sulfonamides **19** and **20** were isolated on purification (Table I, eq c).

The infrared spectra of **17** and **18** with their characteristic absorptions at 1520–1530 cm^{-1} and those for **19** and **20** at 1555–1560 cm^{-1} compared well with those obtained with **9** and **10**. The major products **15** and **16** were established on the basis of their spectral properties and through an awareness of what happens in the analogous diphenylcyclopropenone case (see Discussion).

Employment of 1-(1-cyclodecen-1-yl)pyrrolidine (**21**) with **5** afforded a 50:50 mixture of 13-membered ring **22** (stable to purification) and bicyclic dihydrothiophene 1,1-dioxide **23** (Table I, eq d). This reaction seems to be the point at which the formation of the large ring begins to become the major product again, for utilization of enamine **24** and **25** afforded in good yield the 14-membered and 15-membered rings, **26** and **27**, respectively (Table I, eq d).

Only one product, nine-membered ring **28**, was obtained on treatment of **5** with 1-(3,4-dihydro-1-naphthyl)pyrrolidine (**29**) (Table I, eq e). The structure of **28** followed from its infrared and ultraviolet spectra which compared with those of the above large rings (1524 cm^{-1} and 314 $m\mu$, respectively). Nuclear magnetic resonance decoupling experiments and employment of deuterated $\text{Eu}(\text{fod})_3$ provided the best evidence for the presence of the vinyl proton (Experimental Section). Assignment of all *cis* double bonds was based on the assumption that a *trans* double bond would yield a very strained system. The homologous enamine **30** afforded a ten-membered ring (**31**) (Table I, eq e). No dihydrothiophene 1,1-dioxide corresponding to **15** was isolated.

Reducing the ring size of **29**, that is, employment of 1-inden-3-ylpyrrolidine (**32**), gave a unique result. Instead of the expected eight-membered ring, olefin **33** and thiophene 1,1-dioxide **34** were isolated (Table I, eq f). The structures

of these materials were established on the basis of their spectral properties (Experimental Section) and on mechanistic interpretation considered later (see Discussion).

A novel product was obtained when 1-(3,4-dihydro-2-naphthyl)pyrrolidine (**35**) was treated with **5**; dienamine **36** was isolated as the major and vinylogous sulfonamide **37** as the minor product (Table I, eq g). Decoupling of the nmr spectrum of **37** established the position of all of its protons (Experimental Section). The infrared and ultraviolet spectra for **36** when compared with similar materials in the literature¹⁹ provided particularly striking evidence for its structural assignment (Experimental Section).

The course of reaction again changed when 1-(bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-en-2-yl)pyrrolidine (**38**) was employed; the sole isolated product was aminosulfone **39** (Table I, eq h). Evidence for the structure of **39** was established on the basis of its analytical spectra and mechanistic considerations to be discussed later. Although *exo* and *endo* ring fusion are both possible, **39** was assigned as the indicated *exo* fused ring according to literature precedence.²⁰ Direct proof for such an assignment would follow from the singlet nature of the *endo* hydrogen in the nmr spectrum since it would not be expected to couple with the bridgehead hydrogen. However, the region of the spectrum where this hydrogen would appear is masked by the rest of the hydrogens of the molecule.

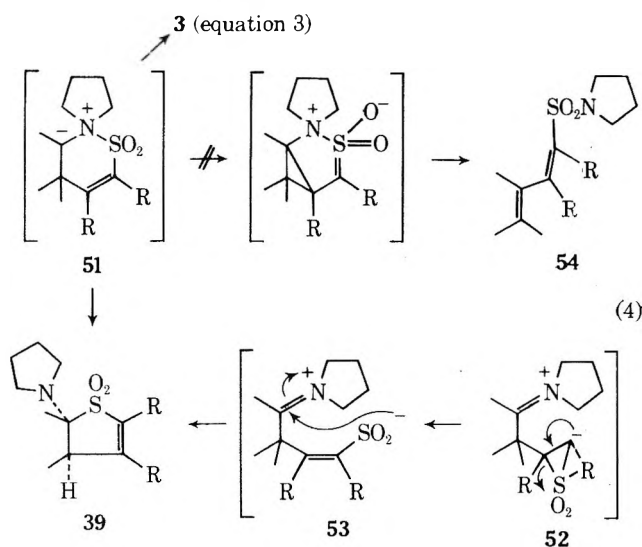
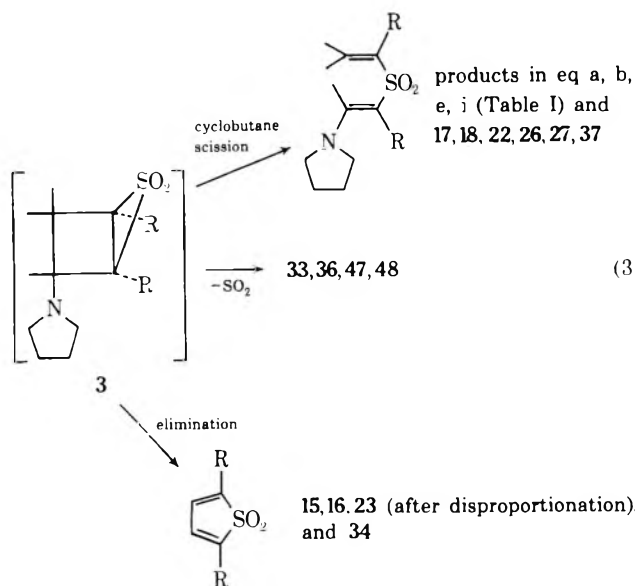
The synthetic value of this transformation is further emphasized by the employment of heterocyclic enamine **40** whereupon nine-membered ring **41** was obtained (Table I, eq i).

The effect of aromatic substitution in the thiirene 1,1-dioxide was investigated to see if the course of reaction would change. Synthesis of 2,3-bis(4-chlorophenyl)thiirene 1,1-dioxide (**42**) was achieved in the usual manner² and reactions with several of the above enamines gave the analogous chloro-substituted products (Table I). One unique difference was the sole formation of **47** in twice the yield on comparison with the preparation of **36** (Table I, eq g). Another was the isolation of **48** and **49** on utilization of enamine **6a**; no product corresponding to **7a** was observed (Table I, eq i). Evidence for **48** lies in its analytical spectra and its degradation to a fully aromatic system, terphenyl **50**, on treatment with methyl iodide. Enamine **49** is an artifact since independently **42** yields the same material with pyrrolidine (Table I, eq j).

Discussion

The reaction of an enamine with a thiirene 1,1-dioxide can be considered as a thermal [2 + 2] cycloaddition which, according to orbital symmetry theory, is not a concerted process.²¹ The transformation is represented in sequence 1 and intermediate **3** accounts directly or indirectly for all of the observed products, except for **39** (eq 3).

The transformation can be interpreted in another way. Participation of the nonbonded lone pair of electrons of the enamine nitrogen allows for a concerted [4*n* + 2] cycloaddition.²¹ The first step in the mechanism is postulated as attack by the enamine on nitrogen²² at the sulfonyl group of **1**²³ with subsequent addition to the β carbon of the vinylammonium ion; zwitterion **51** would result. This intermediate is similar to the one invoked for the corresponding reaction with diphenylcyclopropenone.¹⁰ Bond reorganization could then afford all the described products (including **39**) (eq 4). However, such an interpretation seems unnecessary even though it accounts for **39** since this material could arise from an initial Michael addition of **38** and **5** (Table I, eq h) with subsequent bond reorganizations as shown with zwitterionic intermediates **52** and **53** (eq 4). In

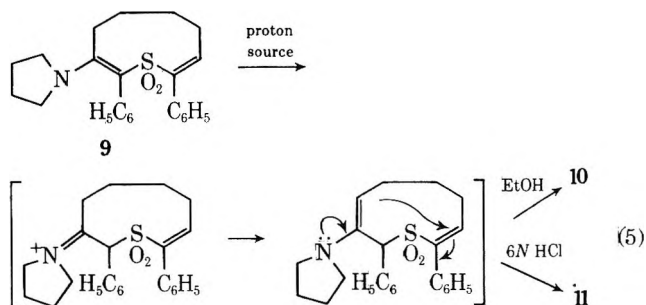


addition, no products were observed related to **54**,²⁴ one of the major structural types found in the analogous diphenylcyclopropenone case.¹⁰

Upon inspection of the results, loss of pyrrolidine and cyclobutane ring scission are processes where the C-C bond of the thirane 1,1-dioxide part of **3** is cleaved. This bond has been shown through theoretical and experimental studies to be the weakest one.⁸ Only **33** and **48** (as shown below) can be explained by a concerted extrusion of sulfur dioxide.^{21,25} The driving force for relief of strain in the cyclobutane portion could account for the rarity of this pathway.

The concerted scission of a cyclobutane is a $[\delta_2s + \delta_2a]$ process which would yield the cis-cis structure,²¹ but in the case of **3**, participation of the nonbonded pair of electrons of nitrogen after initial cleavage of the episulfone portion could account for the result.⁸ In addition, it is unwise to assign the geometry of a molecule on the basis of Woodward-Hoffmann predictions since the steric interactions in the kinetic product might cause inversions to the more stable thermodynamic one. With these restrictions in mind, inspection of Dreiding models for materials like **9** predicts the cis-cis conformer to be favored and the best one to account for the facile transannular reaction encountered on purification (Table I, eq b) or acidic hydrolysis (eq 2). The possible mechanism for this is shown in eq 5.

Loss of pyrrolidine from **3** results in the formation of a thiophene 1,1-dioxide which in the transformation with **32**



(Table I, eq f) was isolated (**34**). In the other instances (Table I, eq c and d) a disproportionation reaction would account for the products. Such an oxidation-reduction reaction is well documented in the enamine literature²⁶ and has been observed in analogous cyclopropenone investigations.¹¹

Apparently the transannular nonbonded interactions for an eight-membered ring are severe ones, since employment of enamine **32** (Table I, eq f) afforded products of other pathways. Cyclobutene **33** showed no tendency to undergo a concerted conrotatory ring opening to a cycloheptatriene.²¹ Such an event would yield an undesired trans double bond. The material was not heated at a sufficient temperature (*i.e.*, 400°) to undergo the disrotatory process observed for an analogous material in the literature.²⁷

It is unlikely that **36** and **47** are derived from initial loss of sulfur dioxide based on the above discussion, for such an occurrence followed by a concerted opening of the derived cyclobutene would afford a trans double bond in a cyclooctatriene. The temperature of the transformation seems too low to allow the corresponding disrotatory mode of ring opening (eq 6). If the lone pair of electrons on nitrogen aids the opening, then such a process should also apply for the former case (enamine **32**). The driving force for this transformation (Table I, eq g) is apparently the formation of a benzylic carbanion (intermediate **55**) which could undergo bond neutralization as shown (eq 6). The same stabilization is not present in the corresponding intermediate **56** from employment of enamine **29** (or **32**). In addition, **28**, and **37** are stable to extended reflux in benzene.

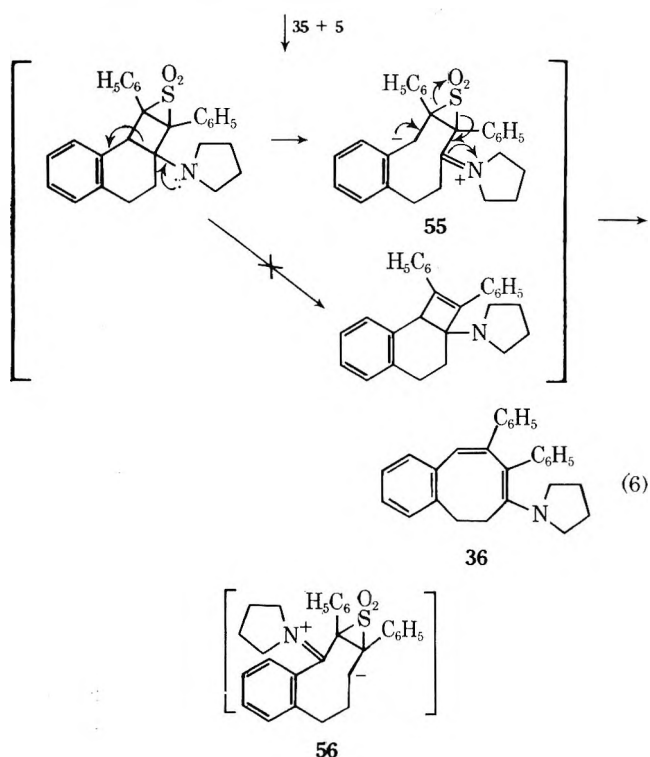


Table II
Experimental Conditions for the Reactions of 2,3-Diphenylthiirene 1,1-Dioxide (5)

Product(s)	5 (g, mol)	Enamine (g, mol)	Benzene, ml	Temp, °C	Time, min
7a	3.0, 0.012	6a ^e (2.0, 0.018)	30	80 ^b	15
7b	5.0, 0.02	6b ^e (3.5, 0.028)	15	80 ^b	120
7c	3.0, 0.012	6c ^f (3.0, 0.017)	15	65 ^a	120
9, 10 ^d	17.0, 0.07	8 ^g (12.0, 0.08)	300	40 ^b	15
15, 17, 19 ^d	2.3, 0.01	13 ^h (1.8, 0.01)	30	40 ^b	10
16, 18, 20 ^d	6.0, 0.025	14 ^g (4.5, 0.025)	60	60 ^b	10
22, 23	3.5, 0.015	21 (3.3, 0.016)	30	30 ^b -65 ^a	120
26	3.5, 0.015	24 (3.5, 0.016)	30	30 ^b -65 ^a	120
27	3.0, 0.012	25 ^h (3.2, 0.014)	30	30 ^b -60 ^a	120
28	6.0, 0.025	29 ⁱ (5.5, 0.028)	45	80 ^a	90
31	3.0, 0.012	30 ^j (3.0, 0.014)	30	60 ^a	120
33, 34	5.0, 0.02	32 ^k (4.0, 0.022)	30	60 ^b	5
36, 37	4.0, 0.017	35 ²² (3.5, 0.017)	30	70 ^a	180
39	6.0, 0.025	38 ^l (4.8, 0.003)	50	65 ^b -70 ^a	120
41	6.0, 0.025	40 ^m (4.2, 0.025)	30	15 ^c	120

^a Reaction mixture was externally heated. ^b Reaction mixture was exothermic to this temperature. ^c Reaction mixture was externally cooled. ^d Material obtained from purification of one of the other products from the reaction. In each case, see specific experiment. ^e G. Opitz, H. Hellmann, and H. W. Schubert, *Justus Liebigs Ann. Chem.*, **623**, 112 (1959). ^f J. N. Wells and F. S. Abbott, *J. Med. Chem.*, **9**, 489 (1966). ^g M. E. Kuehn, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **81**, 5400 (1959). ^h K. C. Brannock, R. D. Burpitt, V. W. Goodlett, and J. G. Thweatt, *J. Org. Chem.*, **28**, 1464 (1963). ⁱ G. Bianchi and E. Frati, *Gazz. Chim. Ital.*, **96**, 559 (1966). ^j L. H. Hellberg, R. J. Milligan, and R. N. Wilke, *J. Chem. Soc. C*, 35 (1970). ^k E. D. Bergmann and E. Hoffmann, *J. Org. Chem.*, **26**, 3555 (1961). ^l J. F. Stephen and E. Marcus, *J. Org. Chem.*, **34**, 2535 (1969). ^m S. Donishefsky and R. Cavanaugh, *J. Org. Chem.*, **33**, 2959 (1968).

The electronic influences operative in 2,3-bis(4-chlorophenyl)thiirene 1,1-dioxide (42) allow the loss of sulfur dioxide to compete to a greater extent.²⁸ Not only is the yield of 47 much greater, the products obtained with 6a (Table I, eq j) lack the sulfonyl group. Formation of 48 is best envisioned as a loss of sulfur dioxide from intermediate 3 and ring opening of the intermediate cyclobutene. The intermediate butadiene 57 could add in a typical enamine fashion to the protonated form of 6a with subsequent loss of a proton and pyrrolidine from that intermediate to afford 48 (eq 7).²⁹ The materials 48 and 49 are not formed

heterocycles has been demonstrated. In the other ring cases, the course of reaction is dependent on competing steric and electronic factors.

Experimental Section

General Comments. Melting points were determined on a Thomas Hoover capillary apparatus and are uncorrected. Infrared spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer 21 or 521 grating spectrophotometer and performed in Nujol (abbreviation: en, enamine); ultraviolet spectra were recorded on a Cary 14 and performed in methanol. The nuclear magnetic resonance spectra were determined in deuterated chloroform unless otherwise stated and performed on a Varian A-60, XL-100, or HA-100 instrument. Absorptions are quoted in δ values against tetramethylsilane as internal standard (abbreviations: s, singlet; d, doublet; dd, doublet of doublets; t, triplet; q, quartet; m, multiplet; cp, complex pattern; p, proton, Ar, aryl; pyr, pyrrolidino group). Mass spectra were obtained on an AEI MS-902 spectrometer (70 eV). Elemental analyses were done on a Perkin-Elmer 240.

Starting Materials. Most of the starting materials were prepared according to the literature (see Table II for references). The following are unknown (except for 42) and synthesized as indicated.

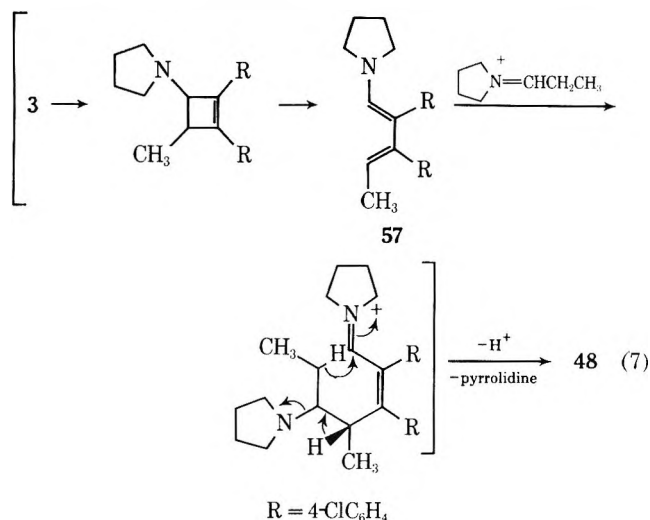
1-(1-Cyclodecen-1-yl)pyrrolidine (21) was obtained in 49.0% yield (3.3 g) by refluxing a solution of 5.0 g (0.03 mol) of cyclodecanone, 6.0 g (0.08 mol) of pyrrolidine, 0.2 g of *p*-toluenesulfonic acid, and 75 ml of toluene for 24 hr using a Dean-Stark trap for water separation. Concentration of the solution *in vacuo* and distillation afforded 21: bp 90° (0.25 mm); nmr δ (60 MHz) 4.05 (t, 1, *J* = 10 Hz, vinyl p).

1-(1-Cycloundecen-1-yl)pyrrolidine (24) was obtained in 53.0% yield (3.5 g) by refluxing a solution of 5.0 g (0.03 mol) of cycloundecanone, 6.0 g (0.08 mol) of pyrrolidine, 0.3 g of *p*-toluenesulfonic acid, and 75 ml of toluene for 48 hr as above: bp 99-100° (0.25 mm); nmr δ (60 MHz) 3.95 (t, 1, *J* = 10 Hz, vinyl p).

α,α' -Sulfonylbis(α -bromo-4-chloro)toluene was prepared by method B in ref 5: mp 195-200° (47.8% yield).

Anal. Calcd for C₁₄H₁₀Br₂Cl₂O₂S: C, 35.47; H, 2.13. Found: C, 35.03; H, 2.57.

2,3-Bis(4-chlorophenyl)thiirene 1,1-Dioxide (42). A stirred solution of 312 g (0.66 mol) of the above material in 1800 ml of toluene was treated at the initial reflux temperature but with the heat source removed with 480 ml of triethylamine in 5 min. The mixture was cooled immediately in an ice bath. The solid was filtered and stirred with 2000 ml of water, filtered, and the operation repeated with 2000 ml of aqueous hydrochloric acid solution (3 *N*). The solid was suspended in ethanol, filtered, and air dried to afford 42 in 16.6% yield (51.8 g): mp 174-177° (same mp as the derived acetylene);³¹ ir 1590 (double bond), 1260, 1155, and 1090



by reaction of enamine 6a or pyrrolidine with bis(4-chlorophenyl)acetylene for such transformations were shown to afford starting materials.

From comparisons of Tables II and III (Experimental Section) with the data furnished in ref 10 and 11,³⁰ it becomes apparent that the reaction of enamines with diarylthiirene 1,1-dioxides (1) is qualitatively a much faster one than with diphenylcyclopropenone. Perhaps this is further evidence for the slight conjugative stabilization and lack of aromatic character of 1.^{4,8c}

The synthetic utility of this transformation for 9-, 10- (in the case of 31), 14-, and 15-membered sulfur-containing

Table III
Experimental Conditions for the Reactions of 2,3-Bis(4-chlorophenyl)thiirene 1,1-Dioxide (42)

Product(s)	40; g, mol	Enamine (g, mol)	Benzene, ml	Temp. °C	Time, min
43 ^b	3.0, 0.01	6b (2.5, 0.02)	30	70 ^a	120
44, 45 ^c	15.3, 0.05	8 (8.0, 0.05)	150	35 ^b -50 ^a	120
46	5.0, 0.016	29 (3.5, 0.017)	30	65 ^a	180
47	6.75, 0.022	35 (4.0, 0.02)	30	70 ^a	180
48, 49	3.0, 0.01	6a (2.2, 0.02)	30	30 ^b -65 ^a	120

^a Reaction mixture was externally heated. ^b Reaction mixture was exothermic to this temperature. ^c This material was obtained from purification of 42 (see experimental procedure).

cm⁻¹ (all SO₂); uv max 226 (20,200), 234 sh (16,600), 271 sh (13,100), 288 (16,800), 306 (21,400), 318 (20,700), and 334 mμ (14,900); nmr δ (DMSO-*d*₆) (60 MHz) 7.50-8.00 (cp due to decomposition to the acetylene, Ar); mass spectra M⁺ 311 (20 eV).

Anal. Calcd for C₁₄H₈Cl₂O₂S: C, 54.04; H, 2.59. Found: C, 53.80; H, 2.59.

The above toluene filtrate was concentrated to dryness *in vacuo* and the residue was stirred with water and filtered. The remaining solid was refluxed in 400 ml of benzene for 10 min and filtered hot. Cooling the benzene solution afforded 11.7 g of bis(4-chlorophenyl)acetylene, mp 174-177°.

General Procedure for the Reaction of Thiirene 1,1-Dioxides 5 and 42 with Enamines. Tables II and III describe the amounts of reactants, the experimental conditions, and the products of the reaction of 5 and 42 with the designated enamines. Unless otherwise stated, the following procedure is typical of that employed for these materials. A stirred mixture of 5 or 42 and two-thirds the quoted amount of anhydrous benzene was treated dropwise under nitrogen with a solution of the enamine in the remaining specified benzene. In some cases the reaction was exothermic (footnote *b* in Tables II and III) and was maintained at the indicated temperature for the specified time by regulating the addition of the benzene-enamine solution. In the instances where the reaction was not exothermic (footnote *a* in Tables II and III), the addition of the benzene-enamine solution was very rapid and the reaction mixture was externally heated at the reported temperature and time specified. In all cases, the reaction was allowed to cool to ambient temperature and left overnight. Some of the products crystallized directly from the reaction mixture while others were obtained upon concentration of the mixture *in vacuo* and filtration with ethanol-ether.

1-[2-Phenyl-2-[(1-phenyl-1-propenyl)sulfonyl]ethenyl]pyrrolidine (7a) was isolated in 20.6% yield (0.9 g); mp 161-163°. Analytical sample prepared from ethanol showed: mp 165-166.5°; ir 1610 (en), 1282 and 1120 (both SO₂), strong bands at 768, 735, and 650 cm⁻¹; uv max 286 mμ (17,000); nmr δ (60 MHz) 1.40-1.80 [cp with superimposed d (approximately 1.53, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 7, CH₂, pyr and CH₃CH=], 2.63-3.05 (cp, 4, CH₂NCH₂), 6.64 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1, CH₃CH=), 7.07 (br s, 1, >NCH=), and 7.24 and 7.30 (s, 10, Ar); mass M⁺ 353.

Anal. Calcd for C₂₁H₂₃NO₂S: C, 71.35; H, 6.56; N, 3.96. Found: C, 71.09; H, 6.57; N, 3.92.

1-[2-[(2-Methyl-1-phenyl-1-propenyl)sulfonyl]-2-phenylethenyl]pyrrolidine (7b) was isolated in 31.3% yield (2.3 g), mp 120-122°. Analytical sample obtained from ethanol showed: mp 121-122°; ir 1602 (en), 1287 and 1118 (both SO₂), strong bands at 700, 665, and 650 cm⁻¹; uv max 286 mμ (18,700); nmr δ (60 MHz) 1.40-1.92 (cp with two superimposed s at 1.48 and 1.85, 10, CH₂, pyr and (CH₃)₂C=), 2.68-3.10 (cp, 4, CH₂NCH₂), and 6.84-7.50 (cp with superimposed s at 7.29, 11, vinyl and Ar); mass M⁺ 367.

Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₂₅NO₂S: C, 71.78; H, 6.85; N, 3.81. Found: C, 72.15; H, 6.73; N, 3.80.

1-[2-[(1,2-Diphenylethenyl)sulfonyl]-2-phenylethenyl]pyrrolidine (7c) was obtained in 73.8% yield (3.8 g), mp 142-145°. Analytical sample from ethanol showed: mp 150-151°; ir 1605 (en), 1280 and 1115 (both SO₂), medium to strong bands at 990, 945, 755, 697, 688, 630, and 662 cm⁻¹; uv max 256 (18,800) and 308 mμ (18,500); nmr δ (60 MHz) 1.45-1.78 and 2.65-3.00 (cp, 4 each, pyr p), and 6.68-7.45 (m with two superimposed singlets at 7.00 and 7.32, 17, vinyl and Ar); mass M⁺ 415.

Anal. Calcd for C₂₆H₂₅NO₂S: C, 75.15; H, 6.06; N, 3.37. Found: C, 74.90; H, 5.96; N, 3.42.

Formation of 9 and 10. Reaction of 1-(1-Cyclohexenyl)pyrrolidine (8) with 5. 2,9-Diphenyl-3-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-4,5,6,7-tetrahydrothionin 1,1-dioxide (9) was obtained by direct crystallization analytically pure after washing with ether in 86.5% yield (23.9 g), mp 135-137° dec (the melting point of 9 is lower and over

a wider range if the temperature of the experiment is not carefully controlled at 70°; thin-layer analysis in these instances indicates the presence of 10): ir 1520 (en), 1277 and 1124 (both SO₂), medium to strong bands at 1022, 932, 758, 704, 690, and 656 cm⁻¹; uv max 234 (16,900), 260 (11,400), and 326 mμ (8760); nmr δ (100 MHz) 1.40-1.90 (m, 12, CH₂ of nine-membered and pyr rings), 2.70-3.20 (m, 4, CH₂NCH₂), and 6.90-7.60 (cp, 11, vinyl and Ar). The spectrum of this material as noted is very broad owing to the many signals concentrated over a small chemical-shift range. It was virtually impossible to identify any long range or the vicinal coupling of the vinyl proton. However, utilization of deuterated Eu(fod)₃ afforded complexation and a shift to lower field of the aromatic and the vinyl protons (dd), but temperature effects did not allow for accurate integration. This experiment is complimentary to the detailed description of the complexation in the spectrum for 28. Mass spectrum was M⁺ 393.

Anal. Calcd for C₂₄H₂₇NO₂S: C, 73.24; H, 6.92; N, 3.55. Found: C, 73.47; H, 6.81; N, 3.68.

1,4a,5,6,7,7a-Hexahydro-1,3-diphenyl-4-(1-pyrrolidinyl)cyclopenta[c]thiopyran 2,2-dioxide (10) was afforded by recrystallization of 9 (1.0 g) from ethanol in 45.0% yield (0.45 g): mp 243-244° dec; ir 1550 (en), 1270 and 1115 (both SO₂), medium to strong bands at 890 and 696 cm⁻¹; uv max 219 (20,000), 262 (11,000), and 294 mμ (8430); nmr δ (100 MHz) 1.50-1.80 (cp, 10, CH₂ of fused five-membered and pyr rings), 2.80-3.30 (cp, 6, angular methines and CH₂NCH₂), 4.5 (d, 1, α-sulfonyl p, *J* = 6.00 Hz (equatorial-axial), 7.15-7.45 and 7.50-7.70 (two cp, 8 and 2, Ar); a decoupling experiment located the group coupled to the α-sulfonyl proton at 3.0 ppm; mass M⁺ 393.

Anal. Calcd for C₂₄H₂₇NO₂S: C, 73.24; H, 6.92; N, 3.55. Found: C, 73.00; H, 6.97; N, 3.57.

Acidic Hydrolysis of 9 and 10 to 1,4a,5,6,7,7a-Hexahydro-1,3-diphenylcyclopenta[c]thiopyran-4(3H)-one 2,2-Dioxide (11). A stirred slurry of 2.7 g (0.0069 mol) of 9 and 25 ml of 95% ethanol was treated over 5 min with 6 ml of 6 *N* aqueous hydrochloric acid solution. A solution was obtained in 10 min and the stirred reaction mixture was heated at reflux for 2.5 hr and left at ambient temperature overnight. Filtration of the precipitate and washing of the solid with ether gave 11 in 98% yield (2.3 g), mp 235-237°. Analytical sample from ethyl acetate showed: mp 249-250°; ir 1727 (C=O), 1320, 1310, 1295, 1142, 1122, and 1082 cm⁻¹ (all SO₂); uv max 219 (23,500) and 258 mμ (850); nmr δ (DMSO-*d*₆) (60 MHz) 1.17-2.8 (two multiplets, 6, methylene p), 3.30 (m, 2, methine p), 5.32 [d, *J* = 5.0 Hz (equatorial-axial), 1, SO₂CHC₆H₅], 5.98 (s, 1, SO₂C(-C₆H₅)HCO), and 7.40 (br s, 10, Ar); mass M⁺ 340.

Anal. Calcd for C₂₀H₂₀O₃S: C, 70.55; H, 5.92. Found: C, 70.60; H, 5.90.

A stirred solution of 0.5 g (0.0013 mol) of 10, 5 ml of 95% ethanol, and 5 ml of saturated ethanolic hydrochloric acid solution was refluxed for 1.5 hr and left at ambient temperature overnight. Concentration of the reaction mixture and recrystallization of the resultant solid from ethanol gave 11 in 46.5% yield (0.2 g), mp 235-237°. The material possessed identical physical properties when compared with the above data.

Reaction of 11 and Pyrrolidine to 2-[α-(Benzylsulfonyl)benzyl]cyclopentanecarboxylic Piperidide (12). A mixture of 1.5 g (0.004 mol) of 11, 2.0 g (0.03 mol) of pyrrolidine, and 150 ml of dry benzene was contained in a 300-ml round-bottomed flask topped by a 12-in. column containing glass helices and equipped with a Dean-Stark trap. The mixture was refluxed for 2 hr whereupon a solution was obtained and reflux was maintained overnight. Concentration *in vacuo* gave an 83.3% yield of 12 (1.5 g), mp 178-180°. An analytical sample was obtained from acetone: mp 183-184°; ir 1625 (amide), 1310, 1290, and 1125 (all SO₂), medium bands at 700 and 690 cm⁻¹; nmr δ (60 MHz) 1.25-2.10 (m, 10, CH₂ of the rings), 2.20-3.30 (two m, 6, CH₂NCH₂ and methines of

five-membered ring), 3.75–4.15 (cp with superimposed s at 3.84, 3, $CHSO_2CH_2$), and 7.27 and 7.37 (two s, 10, Ar); mass M^+ 411.

Anal. Calcd for $C_{24}H_{29}NO_2S$: C, 70.05; H, 7.10; N, 3.40. Found: C, 70.34; H, 7.07; N, 3.16.

Formation of 15, 17, and 19. Reaction of 1-(1-Cycloheptenyl)pyrrolidine (13) with 5, 5,6,7,8-Tetrahydro-2,10-diphenyl-3-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-4H-thiicin 1,1-dioxide (17) was isolated by direct crystallization and obtained analytically pure after washing with ether in 5.0% yield (0.2 g): mp 121–123° dec; ir 1521 (en), 1267, 1240, 1134, 1106 (all SO_2), and medium peaks at 740 and 680 cm^{-1} ; mass M^+ 407. (Attempts to obtain nmr and uv data in deuterated chloroform and methanol, respectively, afforded spectra characteristic of 19. However, one experiment performed in a uv tube with acetonitrile as solvent gave a spectrum with a uv max of 327 $m\mu$.) Only this experiment afforded pure 17. In all other attempts, 17 was isolated along with 15 and attempted purification *via* chromatography on alumina or fractional crystallization gave 19.

Anal. Calcd for $C_{25}H_{29}NO_2S$: C, 73.67; H, 7.17; N, 3.44. Found: C, 73.30; H, 7.05; N, 3.63.

Recrystallization of 17 from ethanol afforded **4a,5,6,7,8,8a-hexahydro-1,3-diphenyl-4-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-1H-2-benzothiopyran 2,2-dioxide (19)** in 45.0% yield, mp 259–260° dec; ir 1560 (en), 1268 and 1108 (both SO_2), medium to strong bands at 920, 730, and 698 cm^{-1} ; uv max 219 (22,100), 262 (11,600), and 295 $m\mu$ (7360); mass M^+ 407. (Poor solubility in organic solvents prevented the determination of the 60-MHz nmr spectrum.)

Anal. Calcd for $C_{25}H_{29}NO_2S$: C, 73.67; H, 7.17; N, 3.44. Found: C, 73.39; H, 7.17; N, 3.47.

Diluting the filtrate from the isolation of 17 with ether and cooling overnight at 0° gave **3a,4,5,6,7,8-hexahydro-1,3-diphenyl-3H-cyclohepta[c]thiophene 2,2-dioxide (15)** in 74.0% yield (2.5 g). An analytical sample was obtained (ethanol): mp 125–127°; ir 1284 and 1120 (both SO_2), and strong bands at 752 and 690 cm^{-1} ; uv max 240 $m\mu$ (9100) and end absorption; nmr δ (60 MHz) 1.00–2.80 (two m, 10, methylene p), 3.40 (m, 1, methine p), 4.60 (d, 1, α -sulfonyl p, $J = 7.0$ Hz, equatorial-axial coupling), and 7.38 and 7.45 (two s, 10, Ar); mass M^+ 338.

Anal. Calcd for $C_{21}H_{22}O_2S$: C, 74.52; H, 6.55; S, 9.48. Found: C, 74.36; H, 6.36; S, 9.35.

Formation of 16, 18, and 20. Reaction of 1-(1-Cyclooctenyl)pyrrolidine 14 with 5, 1,4,5,6,7,8,9,9a-Octahydro-1,3-diphenylcycloocta[c]thiophene 2,2-dioxide (16) was isolated in 82.8% yield (7.3 g). mp 144–146°. Analytical sample obtained from ethanol showed: mp 158–160° slight dec; ir 1295 and 1129 (both SO_2), and strong band at 695 cm^{-1} ; uv max 240 $m\mu$ sh (8920) and end absorption; nmr δ (60 MHz) 1.17–2.75 (two m, 12, methylene p), 3.22 (m, 1, methine p), 4.62 [d, 1, α -sulfonyl p, $J = 7.0$ Hz (equatorial-axial)], and 7.46 (s, 10, Ar); mass M^+ 352.

Anal. Calcd for $C_{22}H_{24}O_2S$: C, 74.96; H, 6.86; S, 9.10. Found: C, 74.77; H, 6.73; S, 9.04.

Examination of the infrared spectrum of crude 16 (mp 144–146°) showed absorption at 1530 cm^{-1} for **2,11-diphenyl-3-(1-pyrrolidinyl)thiacycloundeca-2,10-diene 1,1-dioxide (18)**. Chromatography of residues from combined filtrates on 100 g of Woelm neutral alumina (activity 1) gave on elution with 1000 ml of petroleum ether (30–60°), 1000 ml of 50:50 petroleum ether-ethyl ether, and 500 ml of ethyl ether, 0.4 g of 16, mp 132–135°. Further elution with 500 ml of ethyl ether gave 0.05 g of **1,4a,5,6,7,8,9,9a-octahydro-1,3-diphenyl-4-(1-pyrrolidinyl)cyclohepta[c]thiopyran 2,2-dioxide (20)**: mp 200–201°; ir 1555 (en), 1270 and 1115 (both SO_2), medium to strong bands at 868, 766, 700, and 670 cm^{-1} ; uv max 215 sh (17,500), 256 (9110), and 295 $m\mu$ (7790); mass M^+ 421.

Anal. Calcd for $C_{26}H_{31}NO_2S$: mass spectrum molecular weight ion 421.208. Found: 421.208.

Formation of 22 and Evidence for 23. Reaction of 1-(1-Cyclododeceny)pyrrolidine (21) with 5. The generalized procedure yielded 2.1 g of a brown solid, mp 86–100°; the thin layer indicated two major compounds; ir 1520 (en), 1280, and 1112 cm^{-1} (SO_2 , most intense bands of spectrum); uv max 306 $m\mu$ (7170); uv min 272 $m\mu$ (4710); nmr δ same as spectrum reported below with a superimposed doublet at 4.65 ($J = 7.0$ Hz, 1, α -sulfonyl p) (*ca.* 25% of expected intensity). Recrystallization from the common organic solvents gave oils. Chromatography on Woelm neutral alumina (activity 1) afforded 0.7 g (9.3% yield) of a colorless material (elution with 75:25 hexane-ether, 1000 ml, and with 5:50 hexane-ether, 1000 ml), mp 145–147°. Analytical sample of **2,13-diphenyl-3-(1-pyrrolidinyl)thiacyclotrideca-2,12-diene 1,1-dioxide (22)** from acetonitrile had: mp 153–154°; ir 1535 (en), 1286 and 1117

(both SO_2), strong to medium bands at 938, 717, 698, 670, and 645 cm^{-1} ; uv max 224 sh (14,900), 268 sh (6380), and 308 $m\mu$ (12,800); nmr δ (60 MHz) 1.30–2.30 (two m, 20, CH_2 of 13-membered and pyr rings), 2.60–3.10 (m, 4, CH_2NCH_2), and 6.50–7.40 (cp, 11, vinyl and Ar); mass M^+ 449.

Anal. Calcd for $C_{28}H_{35}NO_2S$: C, 74.80; H, 7.85; N, 3.12. Found: C, 74.71; H, 7.95; N, 3.05.

Even though 23 was not isolated, the evidence described in the first part of this experiment is conclusive for its presence.

2,14-Diphenyl-3-(1-pyrrolidinyl)thiacyclotetradeca-2,13-diene 1,1-dioxide (26) was isolated in 59.6% yield (4.0 g), mp 144–145°. Analytical sample from acetonitrile had: mp 145–147°; ir 1522 (en), 1279 and 1120 (both SO_2), strong band at 697 cm^{-1} ; uv max 224 sh (15,900) and 303 $m\mu$ (13,300); nmr δ (60 MHz) 1.25–2.20 (two m, 22, CH_2 of 14-membered and pyr rings), 2.60–3.10 (m, 4, CH_2NCH_2), and 6.60–7.30 (cp, 11, vinyl and Ar); mass M^+ 463.

Anal. Calcd for $C_{29}H_{37}NO_2S$: C, 75.13; H, 8.05; N, 3.02. Found: C, 75.38; H, 7.95; N, 3.31.

2,15-Diphenyl-3-(1-pyrrolidinyl)thiacyclopentadeca-2,14-diene 1,1-dioxide (27) was obtained in 61.5% yield (3.5 g), mp 151–152°. Analytical sample prepared from acetonitrile had: mp 155–156°; ir 1525 (en), 1275 and 1117 (both SO_2), and strong band at 692 cm^{-1} ; uv max 220 sh (16,600) and 301 $m\mu$ (10,900); nmr δ (60 MHz) 1.20–2.20 (two m, 24, CH_2 of 15-membered and pyr rings), 2.60–3.00 (m, 4, CH_2NCH_2), and 6.80–7.50 (cp, 11, vinyl and Ar); mass M^+ 477.

Anal. Calcd for $C_{30}H_{39}NO_2S$: C, 75.43; H, 8.23; N, 2.93. Found: C, 75.80; H, 8.07; N, 2.56.

Combined residues from filtrates chromatographed on 50 g of Woelm neutral alumina (activity 1). Elution with 800 ml of 50:50 petroleum ether-ethyl ether and 1000 ml of ethyl ether afforded 0.8 g of 27, mp 148–150° (total yield, 4.3 g; 75.5%). Elution of the column was continued with 500 ml of chloroform; no further materials were isolated.

6,7-Dihydro-2,4-diphenyl-1-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-3-benzothione 3,3-dioxide (28) was afforded by direct crystallization in 65.8% yield (7.2 g), mp 218–219° dec. Analytical sample of light yellow crystals from ethanol had mp 228–229° dec; ir 1510 (en), 1270 and 1110 (both SO_2), strong bands at 747 and 690 cm^{-1} ; uv max 239 (23,700) and 314 $m\mu$ (6030); nmr δ (100 MHz) 1.30–1.75 (m, 4, CH_2 , pyr), 2.00–3.00 (cp, 8, CH_2 of nine-membered ring and CH_2NCH_2), and 6.50–7.70 (cp, 15, vinyl and Ar); mass M^+ 441.

Anal. Calcd for $C_{28}H_{27}NO_2S$: C, 76.16; H, 6.16; N, 3.17. Found: C, 76.42; H, 6.33; N, 3.21.

Direct evidence for the presence of the vinyl proton in this nmr (100 MHz) was obtained using deuterated $Eu(fod)_3$. The aliphatic region was little affected; aromatic region: 6.7–7.10, 7.20–7.45, and 7.55–7.75 (three complex patterns, 6, 4, and 1, respectively, Ar), 8.05 (dd, 1, $J = 11.0$ and 4.0 Hz, vinyl p), and 8.30 (dd, 1, $J = 2.0$ Hz, Ar). Irradiation at 2.33 ppm causes collapse of the 8.05-ppm signal to a singlet with residual long-range coupling.

7,8-Dihydro-2,4-diphenyl-1-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-6H-3-benzothiicin 3,3-dioxide (31) was obtained in 52.5% yield (3.0 g) by direct crystallization, mp 227–229°. Analytical sample of light yellow crystals from ethanol had: mp 254–256°; ir 1518 (en), 1290 and 1121 (both SO_2), medium to strong bands at 1075, 810, 766, 758, 748, 700, 690, and 640 cm^{-1} ; uv max 249 (16,500), 277 sh (7090), 287 sh (5030), 295 (5140), and 334 $m\mu$ (8290); nmr δ (100 MHz) 1.40–1.80 (m, 4, CH_2 , pyr), 2.10–2.85 (cp, 10, remaining CH_2), 6.18 [poorly resolved t (merged dd), 1, $J = 8.0$ Hz, vinyl p], 7.10 and 7.40 (m and s, respectively, 14, Ar). Irradiation of the sample in the nmr determination at 2.25 ppm caused collapse of the 6.18-ppm signal to a singlet; mass M^+ 455.

Anal. Calcd for $C_{29}H_{29}NO_2S$: C, 76.46; H, 6.40; N, 3.08. Found: C, 76.85; H, 6.30; N, 2.83.

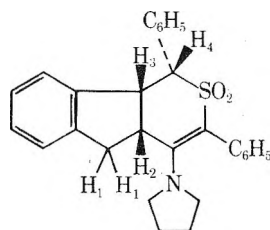
Formation of 33 and 34. Reaction of 1-Inden-3-ylpyrrolidine (32) with 5. 1-(7,7a-Dihydro-1,2-diphenylcyclobut[a]inden-2a-yl)pyrrolidine (33) was obtained in 55.0% yield (4.0 g), mp 168–170° dec, by triturating with ethanol (ether complexes the work-up). Analytical sample from ethanol had: mp 178–179° dec; ir 1255 (medium), 1135 (medium doublet), 760 (strong), 730 (strong), 683 cm^{-1} (strong); uv max 224 (23,000), 271 sh (10,000), 277 sh (11,600), and 294 $m\mu$ (12,700); nmr δ (60 MHz) 1.60–1.90 and 2.40–2.85 (cp, 4 each, pyr), 2.90–3.10 (complex ABX pattern with the wings of the AB q not visible, 2, $J = 4.6$ and 7.0 Hz, CH_2CH), 3.94 (dd, 1, $J = 4.5$ and 7.0 Hz, CH_2CH), and 7.00–7.80 (cp, 14, Ar); mass M^+ 363.

Anal. Calcd for $C_{27}H_{25}N$: C, 89.31; H, 6.93; N, 3.85. Found: C, 89.38; H, 6.78; N, 3.95.

Combined filtrates on concentration and trituration with ethanol gave **1,3-diphenyl-8H-indeno[1,2-c]thiophene 2,2-dioxide** (34): 0.7 g, (9.5% yield), mp 189–191° dec. Analytical sample from ethanol had mp 243–244° dec; ir 1275 and 1130 (both SO₂) and medium bands at 750, 725, 695, and 680 cm⁻¹; uv max 222 (20,100), 250 (20,600), 270 (20,500), 304 (8450), and 394 mμ (8290); nmr δ (60 MHz) 4.20 (s, 2, benzyl p) and 7.25–7.90 (cp, 14, Ar); mass M⁺ 356.

Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₁₆O₂S: C, 77.51; H, 4.53; S, 8.98. Found: C, 77.15; H, 4.49; S, 9.04.

Formation of 36 and 37. Reaction of 1-(3,4-Dihydro-2-naphthylpyrrolidine (35) with 5,1,4a,5,9b-Tetrahydro-1,3-diphenyl-4-(1-pyrrolidinyl)indene[1,2-c]thiopyran 2,2-dioxide (37) was obtained by trituration with ether in 6.9% yield (0.5 g), mp 204–205° dec. Analytical sample by washing with acetone (or from tetrahydrofuran) had: mp 228–229° dec; ir 1548 (en), 1282 and 1118 (both SO₂), medium to strong bands at 770, 748, 722, 718, 703, and 660 cm⁻¹; uv max 266 (14,000), 273 (13,300), and 295 mμ (10,200); nmr δ (100 MHz) 1.60–1.90 (m, 4, CH₂, pyr), 2.90–3.20 (m, 4, CH₂NCH₂), 3.29 (d, 2, J_{1,2} = 10.0 Hz, 2 H₁), 3.80 (q, 1, J_{1,2} = 10.0, J_{2,3} = 8.0 Hz, H₂), 4.42 (t, 1, J_{2,3} = J_{3,4} = 8.0 Hz, H₃), 4.65 (d, 1, J_{3,4} = 8.0 Hz, H₄), 6.57 (d, 1, J = 7.0 Hz, Ar), and 6.80–7.50 (cp, 13, Ar). Irradiation of the sample in the nmr determination at the designated position caused the following changes (position of irradiation [changes]): 3.25 (H₁) [H₂ becomes a d, J_{2,3}



= 8.0 Hz]; 3.80 (H₂) [H₁ becomes a s; H₃ and H₄ become an AB q, J = 10.0 and 13.0 Hz]; 4.40 (H₃) [H₂ becomes a t, J = 10.0 Hz, H₄ not determined]; mass M⁺ 441.

Anal. Calcd for C₂₈H₂₇NO₂S: C, 76.15; H, 6.16; N, 3.17. Found: C, 76.46; H, 6.09; N, 3.12.

1-(5,6-Dihydro-8,9-diphenyl-7-benzocyclooctenyl)pyrrolidine (36) was afforded by the concentration of the filtrates and trituration with ethanol-ether in 25.8% yield (1.6 g), mp 118–120°. Analytical sample of golden yellow crystals from ether-hexane had: mp 127–129°; ir 1588 and 1558 (en), 756 and 690 cm⁻¹ doublet (strong olefin bands); uv max 271 (41,900), 292 (19,700), 304 (18,800), 316 sh (15,400), and 340 mμ sh (7240); nmr δ (100 MHz) 1.20–1.80 (m, 4, CH₂, pyr), remaining aliphatic p at 1.95–2.55 (nine-line cp, 2), 2.55–3.00 (cp, 4), and 3.10–3.40 (cp, 2), and 6.65–7.70 (cp, 15, vinyl and Ar); mass M⁺ 377.

Anal. Calcd for C₂₈H₂₇N: C, 89.08; H, 7.21; N, 3.71. Found: C, 89.40; H, 7.30; N, 3.87.

cis-exo-3a,4,5,6,7,7a-Hexahydro-2,3-diphenyl-7a-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-4,7-methanobenzo[b]thiophene 1,1-dioxide (39) was obtained in 58.0% yield (5.5 g), mp 129–131°. Analytical sample prepared from ethyl acetate-hexane had: mp 132–134°; ir 1635, 1600 and 1575 (double bonds), 1270 and 1120 (both SO₂), and strong bands at 800, 770, 755, 722, and 700 cm⁻¹; uv max 224 (21,600) and 256 mμ sh (10,810); nmr δ (60 MHz) 1.00–2.30 (m, 11, methylene and one bridgehead p), 2.80–3.60 (m, 6, CH₂NCH₂, bridgehead p nearest the SO₂ group, according to Dreiding models, and CHC(C₆H₅)=CC₆H₅), and 7.00–7.60 (merging singlets centered at 7.28, 10, Ar); mass M⁺ 405.

Anal. Calcd for C₂₅H₂₇NO₂S: C, 74.05; H, 6.71; N, 3.45. Found: C, 74.05; H, 6.96; N, 3.59.

4,5,6,7-Tetrahydro-5-methyl-2,9-diphenyl-8-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-1,5-thiazonine 1,1-dioxide (41) was obtained by direct crystallization in 37.2% yield (3.8 g), mp 142–144°. Analytical sample by washing with cold ether (0°) and ethanol (material decomposed on attempted recrystallization from benzene, methylene chloride, ethanol, and ethyl acetate) had: mp 146–148°; ir 1512 (en), 1270 (doublet) and 1113 (both SO₂), and strong band at 700 cm⁻¹; uv max 232 (14,600), 260 (10,700), and 332 mμ (6280); nmr δ (60 MHz) 1.7 (m, 4, CH₂, pyr), 2.25–3.90 (cp with superimposed s t 2.5, 13, CH₂NCH₂ and remaining CH₂ and CH₃), and 7.00–7.80 p with two s at 7.18 and 7.46, 11, vinyl and Ar); mass M⁺ 408.

Anal. Calcd for C₂₄H₂₃N₂O₂S: C, 70.55; H, 6.91; N, 6.86. Found: 70.86; H, 6.76; N, 6.71.

Methiodide from methanol had mp 201–203°.

Anal. Calcd for C₂₅H₃₁INO₂S: C, 54.50; H, 5.68; N, 4.97. Found: C, 54.45; H, 5.68; N, 5.10.

1-[2-[(1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-methyl-1-propenyl)sulfonyl]-2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethenyl]pyrrolidine (43b) was isolated in 63.6% yield (2.8 g), mp 144–146° [bis(4-chlorophenyl)acetylene is the major impurity, ~10%]. Analytical sample obtained by chromatography on Woelm neutral alumina (eluting with ether) and subsequent recrystallization from ethanol had mp 171–172°; ir 1615 (en), 1280, 1120, and 1090 (all SO₂), weak to medium bands at 1015, 989, 956, 920, 860, 812, 714, and 668 cm⁻¹; uv max 225 (26,500), 268 sh (16,300), and 288 mμ (16,900); nmr δ (60 MHz) 1.50–2.00 [cp with two superimposed s at 1.55 and 1.95, 10, CH₂, pyr and (CH₃)₂C=], 2.80–3.20 (m, 4, CH₂NCH₂), and 6.90–7.50 [AB q (one-half at 7.00, J = 10.0 Hz) with superimposed s at 7.38 (9, vinyl and Ar, J = 12.0 and 14.0 Hz)]; mass M⁺ 435.

Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₂₃Cl₂NO₂S: C, 60.55; H, 5.31; N, 3.21. Found: C, 60.75; H, 5.13; N, 3.21.

Formation of 44 and 45. Reaction of 1-(1-Cyclohexenyl)pyrrolidine (8) with 42, 4,5,6,7-Tetrahydro-2,9-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-3-(1-pyrrolidinyl)thionin 1,1-dioxide (44) was obtained in 88.0% yield (19.5 g), mp 125–130°. Analytical sample afforded by washing with ether had: mp 137–139°; ir 1510 (en), 1272, 1110, 1095, and 1085 (all SO₂), and medium to weak bands at 1010, 920, 818, 735, 720, 710, and 650 cm⁻¹; uv max 236 (21,300), 264 sh (12,400), 306 (6660), and 329 mμ (8040); nmr δ (100 MHz) 1.40–2.00 (m, 12, CH₂ of nine-membered and pyr rings), 2.80–3.20 (m, 4, CH₂NCH₂), and 6.90–7.60 (cp, 9, vinyl and Ar); mass M⁺ 461.

Anal. Calcd for C₂₄H₂₅Cl₂NO₂S: C, 61.79; H, 5.40; N, 3.00. Found: C, 61.87; H, 5.80; N, 2.86.

1,4a,5,6,7,7a-Hexahydro-1,3-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-4-(1-pyrrolidinyl)cyclopenta[c]thiopyran 2,2-dioxide (45) was prepared by recrystallization of 44 (1.0 g) from ethanol in 55.0% yield (0.55 g): mp 259–260° dec; ir 1575 (en), 1275, 1120, 1102, and 1090 (all SO₂), medium to weak bands at 1012, 958, 877, 845, 748, 720, and 650 cm⁻¹; uv max 230 (32,900), 265 (11,900), and 303 mμ (7770); nmr δ (100 MHz) 1.55–1.90 (cp, 10, CH₂ of fused five-membered and pyr rings), 2.85–3.10 (cp, 6, angular methines and CH₂NCH₂), 4.12 (d, 1, α-sulfonyl p, J = 13.0 Hz, axial-axial coupling), 7.25 and 7.38 (two s, 8, Ar); a decoupling experiment located the group coupled to the α-sulfonyl proton at 3.0 ppm; mass M⁺ 461.

Anal. Calcd for C₂₄H₂₅Cl₂NO₂S: C, 61.79; H, 5.40; N, 3.00. Found: C, 61.93; H, 5.55; N, 2.97.

6,7-Dihydro-2,4-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-3-benzothionin 3,3-dioxide (46) was obtained by direct crystallization in 90.3% yield (7.4 g), mp 210–212° dec. Analytical sample of light yellow crystals afforded from ethanol had: mp 222–224° dec; ir 1528 (en), 1279, 1118, 1097, 1089 (all SO₂), medium bands at 1012, 860, 835, 820, 752, and 715 cm⁻¹; uv max 244 (28,700), 300–312 plateau (6120), and 320 sh mμ (5900); nmr δ DMSO-d₆ (100 MHz) 1.25–1.70 (m, 4, CH₂, pyr), 1.80–2.90 (m, 8, CH₂ of nine-membered ring and CH₂NCH₂), and 6.20–7.50 [cp with a superimposed AB q (6.34 and 6.87, J = 10.0 Hz), 13, vinyl and Ar]; mass M⁺ 509.

Anal. Calcd for C₂₈H₂₅Cl₂NO₂S: C, 65.88; H, 4.94; N, 2.74. Found: C, 65.94; H, 4.94; N, 2.48.

1-[5,6-Dihydro-8,9-bis(4-chlorophenyl)benzocycloocten-7-yl]pyrrolidine (47) was obtained by direct crystallization and through trituration of the filtrate residue with ethanol-ether in 56.2% yield (2.0 and 3.0 g, respectively), mp 208–210° dec and 201–203° dec, respectively. Analytical sample of brilliant orange crystals from ether had mp 209–210° dec; ir 1580 and 1545 (dienamine), medium bands at 1080, 1008, and 757 cm⁻¹; uv max 213 (44,700), 274 (63,500), 308 sh (12,800), and 320 mμ sh (7160); nmr δ (100 MHz) 1.20–1.80 (m, 4, CH₂, pyr), remaining aliphatic p at 1.95–2.60 (nine-line cp, 2), 2.60–3.00 (cp, 4), and 3.10–3.40 (cp, 2), and 6.70–7.70 (cp, 13, vinyl and Ar); mass M⁺ 445.

Anal. Calcd for C₂₈H₂₅Cl₂N: C, 75.35; H, 5.65; N, 3.14. Found: C, 75.72; H, 5.88; N, 3.18.

Formation of 48 and 49. Reaction of 1-(1-Propenyl)pyrrolidine (6a) with 2,3-Bis(4-chlorophenyl)thiurene 1,1-Dioxide (42), 1,2-Bis(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethylene (49) was afforded in 25.0% yield (0.8 g), mp 118–119°. Recrystallization from ethanol gave an analytical sample: mp 122–123°; ir 1600 and 1580 (en), 1550 (aromatic double bond), and strong bands at 1395, 1345, 1085, 830, and 820 cm⁻¹; uv max 224 sh (16,100), 272 sh (10,900), 287 (16,900), 295 (16,600), 305 (18,900), and 324 mμ sh (12,900); nmr δ (60 MHz) 1.70–2.05 and 2.83–3.25 (two m, 4 and 4, (CH₂)₂ and CH₂NCH₂, respectively, of the pyrrolidino group),

5.25 (s, 1, vinyl p), 6.52 and 6.90 (AB q, 4, $J = 10.0$ Hz, Ar), and 7.25 (cp, 4, Ar); mass M^+ 317.

Anal. Calcd for $C_{18}H_{17}Cl_2N$: C, 67.93; H, 5.39; N, 4.40. Found: C, 68.26; H, 5.25; N, 4.15.

Column chromatography of the combined residues on Woelm neutral alumina (100 g), elution with 750 ml of hexane, and usual work-up with one recrystallization from ethanol gave analytically pure a 25.0% yield (1.0 g) of 1-[2,3-bis(4-chlorophenyl)-4,6-dimethylcyclohexa-2,4-dienyl]pyrrolidine (48): mp 87–89°; ir 1580 (stilbene double bond, weak) and strong bands at 1082, 1007, and 812 cm^{-1} ; ^{28}uv max 221 $m\mu$ sh (19,800); ^{32}nmr δ (60 MHz) 0.98 (d, 3, CH_3CH , $J = 7.5$ Hz), 1.65–1.90 (cp, 7, $HC=C-CH_3$ and $(CH_2)_2$, pyr), 2.5–3.1 (m, 5, CH_2NCH_2 and CH_3CH), 3.98 (d, 1, CHN , $J = 6.0$ Hz), 5.78 (d further split in each portion into a t, 1, $CH=CCH_3$, $J = 5.0$ and 1.0 Hz), 6.70–7.35 (cp with superimposed s at 7.10, 8, Ar); a decoupling experiment showed that the proton at 3.98 and 5.78 were not coupled to each other; mass M^+ 3.97.

Anal. Calcd for $C_{24}H_{25}Cl_2N$: C, 72.36; H, 6.33; N, 3.52. Found: C, 72.11; H, 6.31; N, 3.56.

4,4'-Dichloro-3',5'-dimethyl-1,1':2,1''-terphenyl (50). A stirred solution of 0.5 g (0.001 mol) of 48, 0.5 g (0.003 mol) of methyl iodide, and 10 ml of methanol was heated at reflux for 3.0 hr and remained at ambient temperature overnight. Concentration *in vacuo* gave a slightly yellow solid which on washing with ethanol and filtering gave 50 in 77.0% yield (0.30 g), mp 109–110°. Analytical sample from ethanol had: mp 109–110°; ir 1600 and 1590 (both weak), 1081 (strong), 1010 (medium), 1000 (medium), and 823 cm^{-1} (strong); uv max 224 sh (26,400) and 236 $m\mu$ sh (25,200); nmr δ (60 MHz) 2.10 and 2.38 (two s, 6, CH_3) and 6.80–7.35 (cp, 10 Ar); mass M^+ 326.

Anal. Calcd for $C_{20}H_{16}Cl_2$: C, 73.40; H, 4.93. Found: C, 73.26; H, 4.86.

1,2-Bis(4-chlorophenyl)-1-(1-pyrrolidinyl)ethylene (49) was obtained in 85.0% yield (0.85 g) by treating a stirred mixture of 42 (1.0 g, 0.003 mol) and 10 ml of benzene with a solution of 0.5 g (0.007 mol) of pyrrolidine and 5 ml of benzene in one portion at 25° (reaction was evidenced by a rise in temperature to 35° and the formation of a yellow solution); solution heated at 65° for 2 hr, concentrated *in vacuo*, and triturated with cold absolute ethanol (0°) to afford a material (mp 119–120°) identical in all respects with the one isolated above.

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Registry No.—5, 5162-99-2; 6a, 13937-88-7; 6b, 2403-57-8; 6c, 6908-73-2; 7a, 52919-52-5; 7b, 52919-53-6; 7c, 52919-54-7; 8, 1125-99-1; 9, 52919-55-8; 10, 52919-56-9; 11, 52919-57-0; 12, 52919-58-1; 13, 14092-11-6; 14, 942-81-4; 15, 52919-59-2; 16, 52919-60-5; 17, 52919-61-6; 18, 52964-36-0; 19, 52919-62-7; 20, 52919-63-8; 21, 52919-64-9; 22, 52919-65-0; 23, 52919-66-1; 24, 52919-67-2; 25, 25769-05-5; 26, 52919-68-3; 27, 52919-69-4; 28, 52919-70-7; 29, 7007-34-3; 30, 25579-44-6; 31, 52919-71-8; 32, 31554-37-7; 33, 52919-72-9; 34, 52919-73-0; 35, 21403-95-2; 36, 52919-74-1; 37, 52919-75-2; 38, 20238-06-6; 39, 52949-88-9; 40, 16675-55-1; 41, 52919-76-3; 41 methiodide, 52919-77-4; 42, 30739-21-0; 43b, 52919-78-5; 44, 52919-79-6; 45, 52919-80-9; 46, 52919-81-0; 47, 52919-82-1; 48, 52929-83-2; 49, 52919-84-3; 50, 52919-85-4; cyclo-decanone, 1502-06-3; pyrrolidine, 123-75-1; cycloundecanone, 878-

13-7; α, α' -sulfonylbis(α -bromo-4-chloro)toluene, 52964-37-1; bis(4-chlorophenyl)acetylene, 1820-42-4.

References and Notes

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Dimethylsulfonium 3-Carbomethoxyallylide. Preparation and Reaction with Electrophilic Olefins to Form Substituted Vinylcyclopropanes

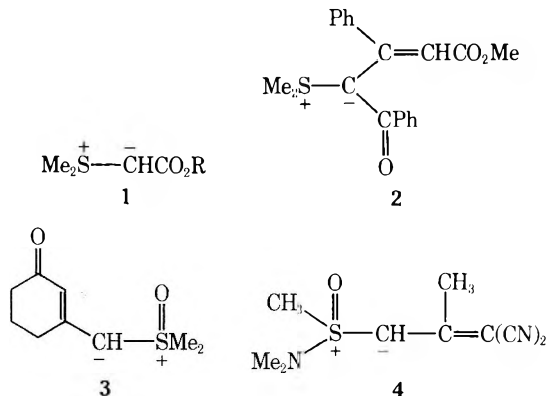
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The title compound, **7**, from treatment of the corresponding sulfonium bromide, **6**, with sodium hydride and catalytic *tert*-butyl alcohol in tetrahydrofuran at 20°, has limited stability but has been treated with several Michael acceptors to produce novel vinylcyclopropanes in fair yields. One such product, **8**, has been thermally converted to a new disubstituted cyclopentene, **18**.

In recent years sulfur ylides have found a wide variety of applications in organic synthesis.^{1,2} We wish to report the preparation of a new reagent in this category, dimethylsulfonium 3-carbomethoxyallylide^{3a} (**7**), its reactions with electrophilic olefins to produce novel di- and trisubstituted vinylcyclopropanes, and the thermal rearrangement of one of these products to a representative new difunctional cyclopentene. Ylide **7** is a vinyllog of the dimethylsulfonium carboalkoxymethylides (**1**).⁴ Unsubstituted and alkyl- and aryl-substituted sulfonium allylides have also been previously investigated.⁵ In addition, more highly stabilized derivatives of **7** have been reported, *e.g.*, **2**,⁶ as well as oxo-sulfonium and aminooxosulfonium analogs, *e.g.*, **3**^{2c,7} and **4**.⁸



Results

3-Carbomethoxyallyldimethylsulfonium bromide (**6**) was prepared in 95% yield by treatment of methyl 4-bromocrotonate⁹ (**5**) with excess dimethyl sulfide in acetone at room temperature. The nmr spectrum of **6** showed its configuration to be >95% *trans*. Conversion of the sulfonium salt to ylide **7** was achieved by reaction with sodium hydride in tetrahydrofuran (THF) in the presence of 0.05 equiv of *tert*-butyl alcohol under high-turbulence stirring at 20–22°. The ylide **7** has limited stability, decomposing to an intractable brown residue if allowed to stand at room temperature for 1 hr. It may be effectively utilized, however, by adding substrate immediately after generation of the ylide solution (cessation of hydrogen evolution).

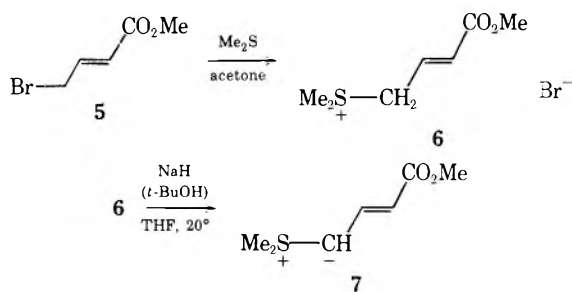
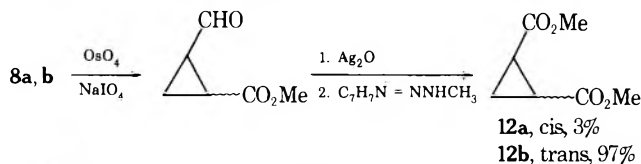


Table I
Vinylcyclopropanes from Ylide **7**

Substrate	Products	Yield, %
Methyl acrylate	8a (3%), 8b (97%)	50
Dimethyl fumarate	9	57
Dimethyl maleate	9	60
Benzalacetophenone	 10a (45%) 10b (55%)	50
Acrylonitrile	 11	20

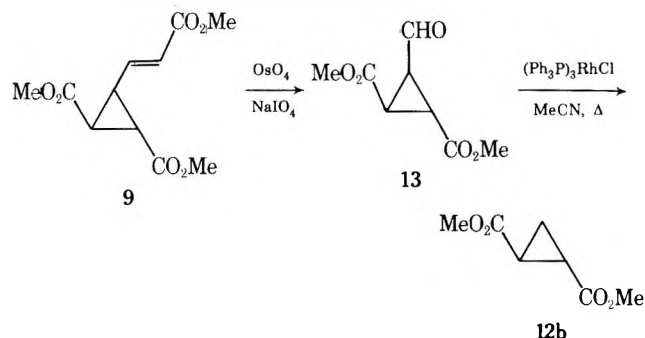
Reaction of **7** with 1.0 equiv of several Michael acceptors produced the cyclopropane products presented in Table I. All are previously unreported compounds. The reactions were conducted at room temperature overnight, followed by conventional work-up.

In this manner, methyl acrylate gave in 50% distilled yield a liquid product, bp 91–94° (2 mm), identified as 3% *cis*- and 97% *trans*-1-(*trans*-2-carbomethoxy)vinyl-2-carbomethoxycyclopropane, **8a** and **8b**, respectively. The constitution and double-bond configuration of **8** were determined by ir, nmr, and mass spectra and elemental analysis. Gas chromatography (gc) of the known degradation products dimethyl *cis*- and *trans*-1,2-cyclopropanedicarboxylate,¹⁰ **12a** and **12b**, respectively, obtained by double-bond cleavage, oxidation, and esterification, established the ring-configurational composition.

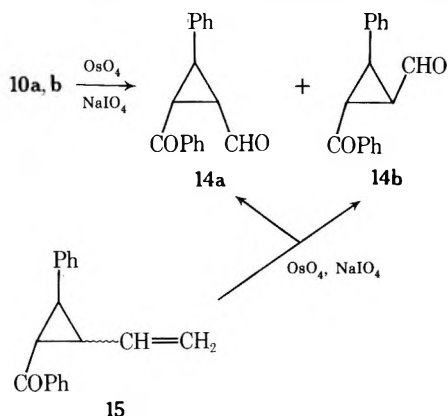


Reaction of **7** likewise with dimethyl fumarate generated a liquid product, bp 127–129° (0.12 mm), shown to be 1-(*trans*-2-carbomethoxy)vinyl-*trans*-2,3-dicarbomethoxycyclopropane (**9**). The assigned structure was supported by spectral data and elemental analysis, the nmr spectrum indicating only *trans* vicinal proton coupling across the double bond. The ring configuration in **9** was established by side-chain cleavage to produce a single aldehyde, **13**, whose nmr spectrum exhibited two methyl ester signals and which was decarbonylated¹¹ with tris(triphenylphosphine)chlororhodium to give only *trans*-1,2-dicarbomethoxycyclopropane, **12b**.

Similar reaction of ylide 7 with dimethyl maleate afforded in 60% yield after distillation the same product, 9, as that from dimethyl fumarate, on the basis of ir and nmr spectra. Degradation of the product from maleic ester in the same fashion as that from fumarate, above, again yielded only *trans*-cyclopropane diester 12b.



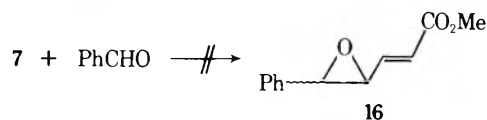
Reaction between 7 and benzalacetophenone gave rise to a crude yellow oil which partially solidified on standing. Its monomeric content was indicated by degradation to be 45% methyl *trans*-3-(*cis*-2-benzoyl-*trans*-3-phenylcyclopropyl)-acrylate (10a) and 55% of the *trans,trans,cis* isomer, 10b. Treatment of the crude product with osmium tetroxide-sodium metaperiodate produced a mixture of two aldehydes whose combined nmr spectrum was in accord with those of the separate isomeric aldehydes 14a and 14b obtained by Trost and coworkers^{5e} from a similar degradation of isomeric 1-benzoyl-2-phenyl-3-vinylcyclopropanes (15). The 10a/10b product ratio was taken to be that of the integrated aldehydic proton absorptions. A small amount (10% yield) of the major product, 10b, was isolated as colorless needles, mp 109.0–110.0°, which had spectral properties and elemental analysis in agreement with the assigned structure. The yield of 10a,b is estimated to be ca. 50%.



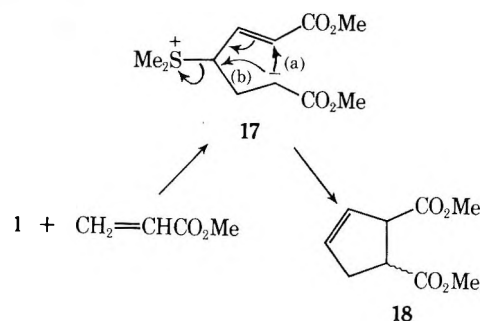
Less definitive results were obtained for reaction between 7 and acrylonitrile. Distillation of the product gave material of bp 109–116° (1.5 mm), in 32% yield for the anticipated vinylcyclopropanes. Isolation of the major gas-chromatographic fraction from a nonpolar column led to nmr evidence for 1-cyano-2-(*trans*-2-carbomethoxyvinyl)cyclopropane (11) (probably both isomers), as the principal product structure (ca. 20% yield). Addition of chemical shift reagent Eu(fod)₃¹² to the product mixture, however, allowed the resolution of six carbomethoxy proton signals. The minor products were not identified. It may be noted that anomalous results have been obtained in reactions of other sulfur ylides with α,β -unsaturated nitriles.^{4d,13}

In view of the reactions of other sulfur ylides with carbonyl compounds to form epoxides,^{1,2} reaction of 7 with benzaldehyde was undertaken. Nmr examination of the crude product, however, showed the presence of unreacted

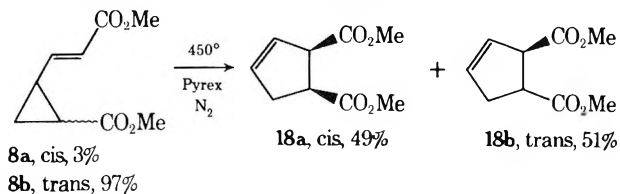
benzaldehyde and ylide decomposition products only; no evidence for the oxirane, 16²ⁱ, was found.



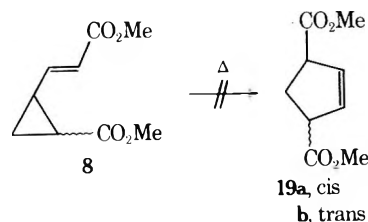
Our interest in ylide 7 was based on its potential for five-membered as well as three-membered carbocyclic ring synthesis with electrophilic olefins. Cyclopentene derivatives could be envisioned either from SN2' ring closure subsequent to Michael addition, e.g., 7 → 17 (path a) → 18, or by the thermal rearrangement¹⁴ of vinylcyclopropane products, e.g., 8 → 18.



In fact, no cyclopentenoid products were detected from any of the reactions listed in Table I. Flow pyrolysis of product 8 over Pyrex beads at 450°, however, did provide a useful route to the cyclopentene system 18. Distillation of



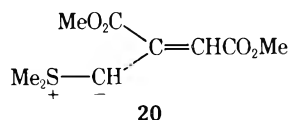
the pyrolysate provided material of bp 101–105° (2 mm) shown to contain *cis*- and *trans*-3,4-dicarboxycyclopentene, 18a and 18b, respectively, in a 49:51 ratio and 64% yield, plus 16% of unconverted 8. Nmr integration showed the rearrangement product to possess two vinylic protons, ruling out double-bond position isomers of 18. The constitution and configurational composition of 18 were established by hydrogenation to the corresponding *cis*- and *trans*-cyclopentane-1,2-dicarboxylic esters, whose gc retention times and spectra matched those of authentic samples. Alternative rearrangement 8 → 19 by cleavage of the bond between the side chain and methylene carbons was shown 'not to have occurred; *cis*- and *trans*-3,5-dicarboxycyclopentenones 19 were prepared independently and shown by gc to be absent from the distilled pyrolysis product.



Discussion

Carbomethoxyallylide 7 exhibits reactivity similar to that of the parent ester- and ketone-stabilized sulfonium ylides, Me₂S⁺C-HCO₂R, 1, and Me₂S⁺C-HCOPh. Characteristically, these ylides add to electrophilic olefins to produce cyclopropanes^{4c,d,h,6,15} but fail to generate oxiranes

from simple aldehydes and ketones.^{4b,m,6,15-18} Oxosulfonium analog **3**, for comparison, is likewise useful for the formation of cyclopropanes from Michael acceptors,^{2c} while the highly delocalized sulfonium ylide **2** is without apparent reagent properties.⁶ An additional structural relative of **7**, dimethylsulfonium 2,3-dicarbomethoxyallylide (**20**), is a

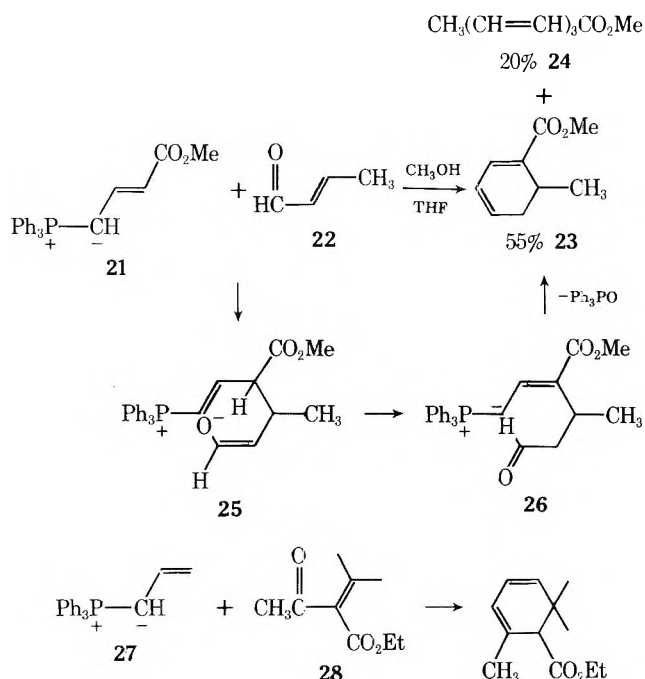


hypothetical intermediate in base-induced coupling of the corresponding sulfonium ion but has not been generated as an independent reagent.³

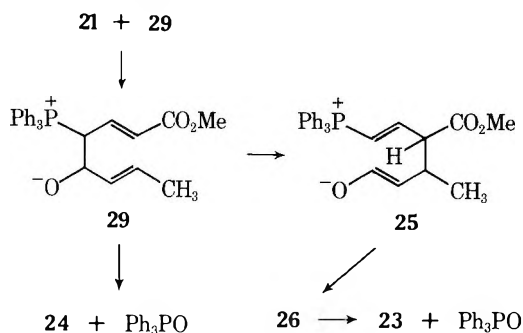
The reactions of **7** reported here are somewhat compromised by concurrent decomposition of the ylide. They are nevertheless of preparative importance, as the products are otherwise unknown polyfunctional compounds capable of diverse further transformations. It is likely that alternative base-solvent conditions can be found^{1f,g,2a} to effect improved yields in reactions of **7**.

Betaines have been strongly implicated as intermediates in sulfur ylide reactions with electrophilic double bonds,^{1,2f,4l,13} e.g., **17** (path b) in the present instance. That both maleic and fumaric ester lead from ylide **7** to the same product, **9**, indicates that conformational equilibration in the corresponding intermediates is faster than ring closure, a situation reported for other reactions of stabilized ylides.^{2g,4c,19,20} The system was not tested for maleate \rightarrow fumarate conversion by reversible Michael addition.^{2f,19}

A noteworthy contrast exists between the present reactions of sulfonium ylide **7** and those reported recently by Bohlmann and Zdero²¹ for the triphenylphosphonium analog, **21**. With α,β -olefinic carbonyl compounds ylide **21** produces 1-carbomethoxy-1,3-cyclohexadienes as principal products, e.g., **23**, along with minor amounts of normal Wittig products, e.g., **24**. Büchi and Wüest²² had earlier observed the abnormal reaction for the parent triphenylphosphonium allylide, **27**, and α -carbomethoxyenone **28**. Both groups postulated the cyclization pathway to proceed by Michael addition on the part of the carbon γ to phosphorus, followed by activated hydrogen transfer to enolate oxygen and intramolecular Wittig reaction of the resultant aldehyde or ketone, as illustrated for **21**.



We would suggest an alternative mechanism, whereby both products emanate from initial carbonyl addition by the allylide α carbon. The first intermediate in this case, **29**, could partition itself between normal elimination of triphenylphosphine oxide, to produce **24**, and [3,3] sigmatropic rearrangement to **25**, which would lead to cyclized product **23** as previously proposed. This mechanism accords



with the characteristic 1,2 addition of representative Wittig reagents with conjugated enones and enals;²³ only in cases of pronounced steric hindrance around carbonyl is 1,4 addition observed.²³ Initial formation of **29**, moreover, would represent greater nucleophilicity of the phosphonium allylide at its α rather than γ carbon, a property established for sulfonium allylides here by product structures.²⁴ For rearrangement **29** \rightarrow **25**, in competition with normal Wittig elimination, driving force would be provided by stabilization through conjugation of both the anionic and cationic^{22,25} centers.²⁶⁻²⁸

The thermal rearrangement of vinylcyclopropane **8** to cyclopentene **18** proceeds, as generally observed, with cleavage of only the more substituted eligible ring bond^{14g,i,n} and without the stereospecificity associated by orbital symmetry conservation²⁹ with a concerted sigmatropic reaction.^{14d-f,i,j,n} For the symmetry-allowed pathway suprafacial with respect to the allyl moiety and with inversion of configuration at the migrating carbon, **8b** should produce wholly **18b**.²⁹ Doering and Sachdev have recently interpreted detailed related results in terms of a continuous diradical transition state.¹⁴ⁿ

Cyclopentene diester **18**, although produced nonstereospecifically, has a constitution suggestive of useful applications to prostaglandin synthesis.^{30,31}

Experimental Section

General. Melting points (uncorrected) were obtained in capillary tubes with a Thomas-Hoover apparatus. Nuclear magnetic resonance (nmr) spectra were recorded on either a Varian A-60A or HA-100 spectrometer, using solutions in CDCl_3 or CCl_4 with internal tetramethylsilane. Infrared (ir) spectra were recorded on a Beckman IR-8 instrument either as thin films or as ca. 2% solutions in CCl_4 . Mass spectra were obtained using a Varian M-66 spectrometer. Elemental analyses were performed by Galbraith Laboratories, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn.

Analytical gas chromatography was performed with a Wilkens Aerograph Hy-Fi Model 600-C instrument with flame-ionization detector. The following columns were employed throughout most of this work, using nitrogen as the carrier gas at 20 psi: (A) 5-ft \times $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. 10% butanediol adipate on 70-80 mesh Anakrom ABS (Analabs, Inc.); (B) 10-ft \times $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. 10% butanediol adipate on 70-80 mesh Anakrom ABS; (C) 5-ft \times $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. 2% SE-30 on 60-80 mesh Chromosorb G (acid washed, DMCS treated).

Methyl 4-bromocrotonate was prepared as described by Vogel⁹ from methyl crotonate and *N*-bromosuccinimide.

3-Carbomethoxyallyldimethylsulfonium Bromide (6). In a 250-ml round-bottomed flask was placed a mixture of 20.0 g (0.112 mol) of methyl 4-bromocrotonate, 14.0 g (0.224 mol) of dimethyl sulfide, and 50 ml of dry acetone. The flask was stoppered and magnetically stirred at room temperature for 48 hr. A quantitative yield of the white hygroscopic crystalline product was collected by vacuum filtration under nitrogen in a glove bag, mp 94.5-95.5°: ir

(CHCl₃) 1741, 1661, 1251, 1041 cm⁻¹; nmr (60 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.68 (m, HC=CH), 5.01 (d, CH₂), 3.82 (s, CO₂CH₃), 3.40 (s, S⁺(CH₃)₂). In CDCl₃ solution, the salt was observed by nmr to revert predominantly over several hours to methyl *trans*-4-bromocrotonate and dimethyl sulfide. Crystalline **6** was further found to decompose over several days under dry nitrogen to a white solid, not identified, insoluble in chloroform.

Dimethylsulfonium 3-Carbomethoxyallylide (7). A 1000-ml three-necked creased (Morton) flask was equipped with a thermometer, a high-speed mechanical stirrer (G. K. Heller Co., Las Vegas, Nev., Model GT 21), and a gas-outlet tube leading to a tetrahydrofuran (THF) bubbler. In the flask was placed 350 ml of dry (4A molecular sieves) THF, 0.33 g (4.5 mmol) of *tert*-butyl alcohol, and 2.17 g (0.091 mol) of sodium hydride (3.56 g of a 61% mineral oil dispersion, washed twice with either anhydrous ether or hexane). 3-Carbomethoxyallyldimethylsulfonium bromide, **6**, (21.0 g, 0.087 mol), was weighed under nitrogen and transferred in one step to the stirred reaction mixture. The reaction temperature was maintained at 20–22° by means of a water bath, and the reaction mixture was stirred rapidly until hydrogen evolution had virtually ceased (ca. 2 hr). At this point the ylide solution was amber-yellow, but it turned brown if allowed to stand for 1 hr. Attempts to isolate the ylide by filtration of the solid and rotary evaporation of the solvents afforded only an undefinable brown residue.

Dimethyl *cis*- and *trans*-1,2-Cyclopropanedicarboxylate. The diesters were prepared by the method of McCoy.¹⁰ They were readily separated as the corresponding diacids, the *cis* isomer being purified *via* the internal anhydride.

Dimethyl *cis*- and *trans*-1,2-Cyclopentanedicarboxylate. These diesters were prepared by the method of Latont and Bonnet³² and separated in the same manner as the cyclopropane diesters.

Dimethyl *cis*- and *trans*-Δ⁴-1,3-Cyclopentenedicarboxylate. The *cis* diester was obtained from the ozonolysis at -78° of norbornadiene followed by silver oxide oxidation and esterification, following the procedure of Grob and Pfaendler.³³ The *trans* diester was obtained in an equilibrium mixture with the *cis* by treatment of the latter with boiling methanolic sodium methoxide.

Reaction of Ylide 7 with Methyl Acrylate. Immediately after generation of the ylide solution (from 0.087 mol of sulfonium salt) using the technique described above, 7.49 g (0.087 mol) of methyl acrylate in 25 ml of THF was added in one portion. Moderate stirring was continued at room temperature for 16 hr. The reaction mixture was then poured into 1000 ml of water and transferred to a 3-l. separatory funnel. The aqueous layer was extracted with two 200-ml portions of ether, and the combined ether extract was washed once with 100 ml of water and then dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. Removal of the solvents on the rotary evaporator gave an amber liquid which after distillation through a heated 60-cm single-tantalum-helix column afforded 8.0 g (50%) of a clear colorless liquid, bp 91–94° (2 mm); ir (thin film) 3025, 2965, 1715, 1650, 1445, 1265, 1205, 1180, 1155 cm⁻¹; nmr (60 MHz, CCl₄) δ 6.42 (m, HC=CH), 5.85 (d, HC=CH, *J* = 15 Hz), 3.63 (s, CO₂CH₃), 2.47–0.93 (m, ring H); mass spectrum *m/e* 184 (molecular ion). *Anal.* Calcd for C₉H₁₂O₄: C, 58.70; H, 6.58. Found: C, 58.82; H, 6.64.

In a 100-ml round-bottomed flask was placed 1.0 g (5.44 mmol) of the product, **8**, and 24 ml of 3:1 dioxane–water. Approximately 20 mg of crystalline osmium tetroxide was added to this magnetically stirred solution,³⁴ and after several minutes the reaction mixture turned black. At this time 2.56 g (11.95 mmol) of sodium metaperiodate was added to the reaction mixture in small portions over 0.5 hr. After the addition the reaction was stirred at 25° for 3.5 hr and then suction filtered, and the salts were washed well with ether. The combined filtrate and washings were concentrated by rotary evaporation, and the residue was taken up in ether–water and transferred to a separatory funnel. The layers were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with two additional 50-ml portions of ether. The combined ether extract was washed with 50 ml of brine, filtered through neutral alumina, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. Rotary evaporation of the solvent afforded 0.56 g of a residual crude yellow-brown oil, which had nmr properties (60 MHz, CCl₄) consistent with the expected aldehyde: δ 9.25 (d, *J* = 4 Hz, CHO), 3.65 (s, CO₂CH₃), 2.13 (m, ring H), 1.33 (m, ring H).

To a cold, magnetically stirred suspension of silver oxide (prepared by adding 1.06 g (6.26 mequiv) of silver nitrate to 0.25 g (6.26 mequiv) of sodium hydroxide in 20 ml of water) was added over a 5-min period the crude aldehyde (3.13 mmol, based on the assumption of 0.40 g of aldehyde). After stirring at 0° for 10 min,

0.63 *M* sodium hydroxide was slowly added until the solution was slightly alkaline (5.2 ml, 3.27 mequiv). The black silver metal was filtered (room pressure) and washed well with water. The resulting clear solution was then cooled and acidified to ca. pH 3 with 10% hydrochloric acid. The cloudy acidic layer was extracted with four 50-ml portions of ether, and the combined ether extract was washed once with water and dried over magnesium sulfate. Rotary evaporation of the ether gave 0.45 g of a yellow oil, which had nmr properties in accord with the expected acid (60 MHz, CCl₄): δ 9.01 (s, CO₂H), 6.36 (s, CO₂CH₃), 2.12 (m, ring H), 1.32 (m, ring H).

In a 100-ml three-necked round-bottomed flask fitted with condenser, magnetic stirrer, and addition funnel was placed 0.45 g (3.12 mmol) of crude acid in 10 ml of anhydrous ether. To this stirred solution was added *via* the addition funnel 0.51 g (3.43 mmol) of 1-methyl-3-*p*-tolyltriazene (Willow Brook Laboratories, Inc., with accompanying data sheet) in 10 ml of ether. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 min and then boiled at reflux for 4 hr. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel with the aid of additional ether and washed successively with two 25-ml portions of 10% hydrochloric acid, two 25-ml portions of 10% aqueous sodium bicarbonate, and once with 25 ml of water. After drying (magnesium sulfate), rotary evaporation gave 0.3 g of a slightly yellow liquid. Gas chromatography using column A at 150° revealed the presence of two components, identified as 97% *trans*- and 3% *cis*-dimethyl 1,2-cyclopropanedicarboxylate by comparison of retention times with those of the independently synthesized compounds (above). The nmr spectrum essentially matched that of the authentic *trans* diester (60 MHz, CCl₄): δ 3.65 (s, CO₂CH₃), 2.07 (m, ring H), 1.25 (m, ring H).

Reaction of Ylide 7 with Dimethyl Fumarate. To a freshly prepared ylide solution (from 0.087 mol of sulfonium salt, **6**) was added 12.6 g (0.087 mol) of dimethyl fumarate (Eastman) in 100 ml of THF, and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 16 hr. After work-up (see above) there was obtained 19.2 g of brown viscous liquid. This material was distilled through a heated 60-cm single-tantalum-helix column to give 12.0 g (57%) of a very viscous, clear, colorless liquid (which turned cloudy upon standing), bp 127–129° (0.12 mm). Gas chromatography showed this material to be homogeneous: ir (thin film) 3080, 2970, 1720, 1655, 1445, 1330, 1260, 1180, 1140 cm⁻¹; nmr (60 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.92 (m, HC=CH), 6.10 (d, HC=CH, *J* = 16 Hz), 3.75 (s, CO₂CH₃), 2.57 (m, ring H); mass spectrum *m/e* 242 (molecular ion). *Anal.* Calcd for C₁₁H₁₄O₆: C, 54.50; H, 5.84. Found: C, 54.73; H, 6.00.

Oxidation of 1.0 g (4.14 mmol) of the product (**9**) was conducted with catalytic osmium tetroxide and 1.95 g (9.1 mmol) of sodium metaperiodate, as described above, to yield after work-up 0.82 g of a yellow oil which had the nmr properties expected for aldehyde **13** (100 MHz, CCl₄): δ 9.28 (d, CHO, *J* = 5.5 Hz), 3.73 (s, CO₂CH₃), 3.72 (s, CO₂CH₃), 2.92 (t, ring H, *J* = 5.5 Hz), 2.50 (m, ring H). Only one aldehydic and two -CO₂CH₃ absorptions were observed in the nmr spectrum even with added Eu(fod)₃.¹² Gas chromatography showed only one component.

In a 25-ml round-bottomed flask with reflux condenser and magnetic stirrer was placed 50 mg (0.269 mmol) of the aldehyde, **13**, and 5 ml of acetonitrile.¹¹ This solution was then brought to a boil under reflux, and 0.25 g (0.269 mmol) of tris(triphenylphosphine)rhodium (I) chloride (Ventron) was added in small portions over a 1-day period. After boiling at reflux for 4 days, reaction was shown by gc to be complete. The acetonitrile was removed on the rotary evaporator and the residue taken up in EtOH and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated, taken up in ether, and filtered again. Concentration of the ethereal solution by rotary evaporation gave a yellow liquid. Gas chromatographic analysis of this liquid showed that the only product was dimethyl *trans*-1,2-cyclopropanedicarboxylate, **12b**, by comparison of retention time and nmr spectrum with those of authentic compound (see above).

Reaction of Ylide 7 with Dimethyl Maleate. This reaction was carried out as before using 10.0 g (0.0415 mol) of sulfonium salt **6** and 6.0 g (0.0415 mol) of dimethyl maleate in 30 ml of THF. After work-up 8.0 g of a yellow, viscous liquid was obtained. Short-path distillation afforded 6.0 g (60%) of a colorless, viscous liquid (which became slightly turbid upon standing), bp 140–145° (0.6 mm), homogeneous by gc. The ir and nmr spectra of this compound were identical with those of the product from the reaction with dimethyl fumarate.

Oxidative degradation and decarbonylation were carried out as with the fumarate-derived product, again producing aldehyde **13** and only the *trans* diester **12b**, by nmr and gc criteria.

Reaction of Ylide 7 with Benzalacetophenone (Chalcone).

To a freshly prepared ylide solution (from 0.087 mol of sulfonium salt **6**) was added 18.1 g (0.087 mol) of chalcone (Aldrich) in 25 ml of THF, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 16 hr. After work-up, 25 g of a viscous yellow oil was obtained which partially solidified upon standing. Collection and recrystallization of the solid material from ether-pentane yielded 2.5 g (8.7 mmol, 10%) of white solid, mp 109–110°: ir (CCl₄) 3090, 3060, 2970, 1730, 1680, 1655, 1260, 1150, 1035, 705 cm⁻¹; nmr (60 MHz, CCl₄) δ 7.97 (m, aromatic H), 7.43 (m, aromatic H), 7.20 (broad s, aromatic H), 6.35 (m, HC=CH), 5.88 (d, HC=CH, *J* = 15 Hz), 3.57 (s, CO₂CH₃), 3.25 (m, ring H), 2.68 (m, ring H). *Anal.* Calcd for C₂₀H₁₃O₃: C, 78.40; H, 5.93. Found C, 78.06; H, 5.94.

Attempted refinement of the remaining oily product by crystallization and by chromatography was unsuccessful (evidently the consequence of closely similar amounts of isomers **10a** and **10b**).

Identification of the pure crystalline product as **10b** was carried out by oxidative degradation with osmium tetroxide and sodium periodate, as described above, to produce aldehyde **14b**, whose nmr spectral properties were fully in accord with those listed for this compound by Trost, *et al.*^{5e}

The composition of the original oily product mixture (before separation of the crystalline component) was determined by side-chain cleavage of 1.34 g of this material in the same manner to yield after work-up 0.47 g of brown oil, whose nmr spectrum was a composite of those reported^{5e} for **14a** and **14b**. The vinylcyclopropane product ratio was taken to be that of the derived aldehydes by nmr integration in the -CHO region, 45% **14a** (δ(CHO) 9.57, *J* = 6.0 Hz) and 55% **14b** (δ(CHO) 9.15, *J* = 5.0 Hz).

Reaction of Ylide 7 with Acrylonitrile. To a freshly prepared ylide solution (from 0.087 mol of sulfonium salt) was added 4.87 g (0.087 mol) of acrylonitrile in 25 ml of THF, and the reaction was stirred for 16 hr. After work-up there remained 10.3 g of a viscous amber liquid, which upon distillation through a 60-cm single-talum-helix column afforded 4.15 g (32%) of a clear colorless liquid, which turned cloudy upon standing, bp 109–116° (1.5 mm). The product was purified by slow filtration through coarse-grade filter paper to remove a small amount of another liquid phase. The major component of this product was obtained enriched but not pure by preparative gas chromatography (5-ft × 3/8-in. SE-30 on Chromosorb W): ir (thin film) 3043, 2975, 2873, 2253, 1717, 1658, 1445, 1272, 1214, 1159 cm⁻¹; nmr (60 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.22 (m, HC=CH), 3.70 (broad s, CO₂CH₃), 2.20 (m, ring H), 1.37 (m, ring H). The impure nature of the product precluded elemental analysis.

Reaction of Ylide 7 with Benzaldehyde. To a freshly prepared solution of ylide (from 0.087 mol of sulfonium salt) was added 9.22 g (0.087 mol) of benzaldehyde in 20 ml of THF, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 16 hr. After work-up there was obtained a yellow liquid, indicated by nmr to contain essentially only unreacted benzaldehyde and ylide decomposition products.

Pyrolysis of 1-(trans-2-Carbomethoxy)vinyl-2-carbomethoxycyclopropane (8a,b). Vinylcyclopropane **8** (4.0 g, 0.017 mol) was added dropwise from an addition funnel onto a 35-cm Pyrex-bead-packed column maintained at 450° and under a slow stream of nitrogen. The product was collected in a 100-ml three-necked flask fitted with a Dry Ice condenser and containing 25 ml of ether cooled to -78°. After the pyrolysis, the ether was evaporated, and the crude residue was distilled through a short-path column, yielding 3.2 g (80%) of a clear colorless liquid, bp 101–105° (2 mm). Gc of the reaction mixture using column C at 120° showed one major peak (relative area 80) and two overlapping minor peaks (combined area 20). The principal minor constituent had the same retention time as that of the starting material, **8b**. On column B at 175° the major product was resolved into two peaks, shown to be cyclopentenes **18a,b**, as follows.

The predominant signals in the integrated nmr spectrum (60 MHz, CCl₄) of the distilled product were appropriate to a dicarbomethoxycyclopentene with two vinylic protons: δ 5.65 (m, HC=CH), 3.65 (s, CO₂CH₃), 3.57 (m, ring H), 3.25 (m, ring H), 2.63 (m, ring H). Hydrogenation of 0.6 g of product, at 60 psi over 5% palladium-on-charcoal in ether, produced a liquid whose two major components had gc retention times identical with those of *cis*- and *trans*-1,2-dicarbomethoxycyclopentane (see above) in the ratio of 49:51, respectively. The assignments were reinforced by essentially matching nmr spectra of the hydrogenation product (taking account of impurities) and a 1:1 mixture of the authentic epimeric cyclopentane diesters.

The absence (<0.5%) of the constitutionally isomeric diesters **19a,b** was established cleanly by gc comparison with the authentic compounds (see above) using column B at 175°.

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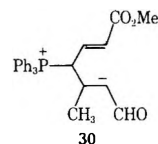
Registry No.—**6**, 52919-94-5; **7**, 52919-95-6; **8a**, 52919-96-7; **8b**, 52949-89-0; **9**, 52919-97-8; **10a**, 52919-98-9; **10b**, 52949-90-3; *cis*-**11**, 52919-99-0; *trans*-**11**, 52949-91-4; **12a**, 826-34-6; **12b**, 826-35-7; **13**, 52920-00-0; **14a**, 27557-63-7; **14b**, 27557-62-6; **18a**, 52949-92-5; **18b**, 52949-93-6; methyl acrylate, 96-33-3; dimethyl fumarate, 624-49-7; dimethyl maleate, 624-48-6; chalcone, 94-41-7; acrylonitrile, 107-13-1; methyl *trans*-4-bromocrotonate, 6000-00-6; dimethyl sulfide, 75-18-3; *cis*-1-carbomethoxy-2-formylcyclopropane, 52920-01-1; *trans*-1-carbomethoxy-2-formylcyclopropane, 35501-84-9; *cis*-1,2-cyclopropanedicarboxylic acid monomethyl ester, 31420-47-0; *trans*-1,2-cyclopropanedicarboxylic acid monomethyl ester, 52920-02-2; benzaldehyde, 100-52-7.

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carbon α to the onium center. Thus, **17** (path b) yields vinylcyclopropane **8**, but this closure would be disfavored for phosphorus analog **30**,



- from **21** + **27**, because of its inferior leaving group,^{1a} resulting in reversion to reactants and slower but productive formation of **25**. We would favor the alternative mechanism proposed in the text on the basis of the typical preference of Wittig reagents for 1,2 addition to enones and enals.
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Synthesis and Reactions of 5-Cyclononyne

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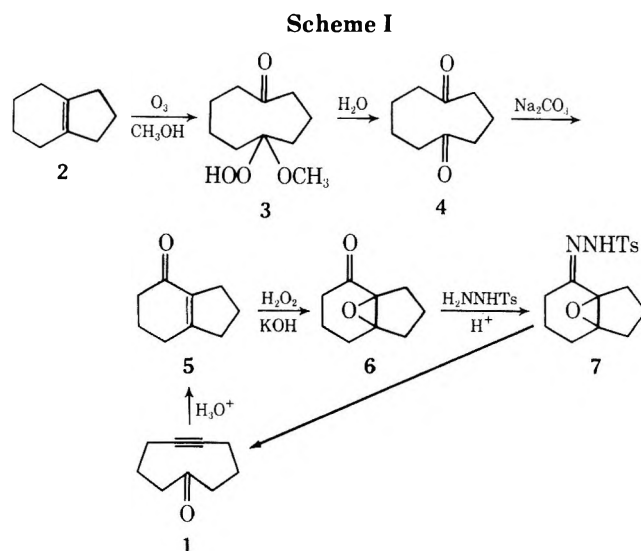
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The previously unknown 5-cyclononyne (**1**) has been synthesized in an overall yield of 20% from 4,5,6,7-tetrahydroindan (**2**). As part of the synthesis, a very effective method of preparing bicyclo[4.3.0]-1(6)-nonen-2-one (**5**) has been developed. Fragmentation of the tosylhydrazone of the α,β -epoxy ketone **6** gave directly the strained cycloalkyne **1**. A number of reactions of **1** have been investigated, including partial hydrogenation to yield *cis*-5-cyclononenone (**10**), which in turn could be converted by photoisomerization to *trans*-5-cyclononenone (**11**). A Diels-Alder reaction of **1** with 2,5-dimethyl-3,4-diphenylcyclopentadienone (**12**) resulted in the formation of the novel adduct **13**. Acid-catalyzed transannular cyclization of **1** gave the bicyclic ketone **5** as the only product. All attempts to show that the optically active *l*-menthylhydrazone of **1** was a mixture of two diastereomers, because of the restricted rotation in the nine-membered ring, were unsuccessful.

A recent review¹ on the synthesis of cycloalkynes of medium sized rings indicated that no cyclononyne had yet been reported although 5-cyclodecynone had been prepared² and a Diels-Alder adduct of the very reactive 2-cyclooctynone had been isolated.³ This report outlines the synthesis of the strained 5-cyclononyne (**1**) and describes a number of its reactions.

Synthesis of 5-Cyclononyne (1). The synthetic approach employed the well-known fragmentation reaction of the tosylhydrazone of an α,β -epoxy ketone.² The required ketone (**6**) was prepared from 4,5,6,7-tetrahydroindan (**2**) as outlined in Scheme I. Ozonolysis of **2** in methanol would be expected to yield hydroperoxide **3** which upon treatment with water would hydrolyze to **4**, analogous to the ozonolysis of 9,10-octalin in methanol as reported by Criegee.⁵⁻⁷ After this ozonolysis procedure no attempt was made to purify diketone **4** as previous reports⁸ indicated it very readily underwent intramolecular aldol condensation. Thus, treatment of our hydrolyzed ozonolysis product with aqueous sodium carbonate solution gave the unsaturated ketone **5** in 50% yield from **2**. This preparation of **5** is superior both in availability of starting material and overall percentage yield to those procedures previously reported.⁹

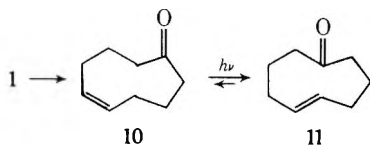
Epoxy ketone **6** was readily prepared from **5** by treatment with alkaline hydrogen peroxide.¹⁰ Reaction of **6** with



tosylhydrazine in acetic acid-methylene chloride at -20° followed by warming to room temperature gave 5-cyclononyne (**1**) in 56% yield. All the spectral properties are consistent with this structure (see Experimental Section). In the infrared spectrum of **1** no absorption for $-C\equiv C-$

stretching is found in the 2200-cm⁻¹ region because of the symmetry of the molecule¹¹ but the reactions to be discussed leave no doubt that a triple bond is present. The sequence described accomplishes in an overall yield of 20% from 2 the synthesis of the previously unknown 5-cyclononyne (1). Unlike 2-cyclooctynone,³ this strained system is stable at room temperature. Possibly 4-cyclooctynone could be prepared using the same approach and it would be of interest to ascertain if this compound were as unstable as the 2 isomer.

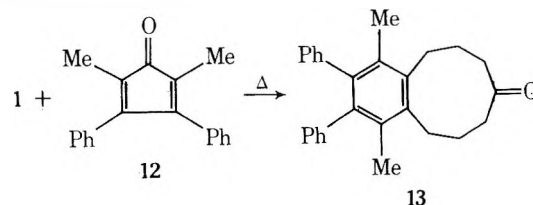
Reactions of 5-Cyclononyne (1). Hydrogenation of 1 in the presence of 5% Pd on charcoal resulted in the uptake of 2 mol of hydrogen and the formation of cyclononanone as the only product, thus confirming the carbon skeleton of 1. When Brown's nickel boride (P2) catalyst¹² was used the rate of hydrogen uptake decreased sharply after the addition of 1 mol and *cis*-5-cyclononenone (10) was obtained in high yield. Uv irradiation of 10 with a 300-nm source resulted in the establishment of a photoequilibrium mixture consisting of 80% *trans*-5-cyclononenone (11) and 20% 10. The ir spectra were particularly useful in distinguishing between the two compounds as the *cis* isomer had two medium intensity absorptions at 710 and 735 cm⁻¹ while the *trans* isomer had strong absorptions at 975 and 990 cm⁻¹. Similar *cis*-*trans* isomerizations have been noted upon irradiation of *cis*-4-cyclooctenone¹³ and *cis*-5-cyclodecenone.¹⁴ Carlson reported¹⁵ the formation of both 10 and 11 upon irradiation of 2-cyclopropylcyclohexanone. Compounds 10 and 11 can be separated by column chromatography using silica gel impregnated with silver nitrate¹⁵ or by gas chromatography (gc) and thus the partial hydrogenation-photoisomerization approach provides a facile route to both of these medium ring enones from 1.



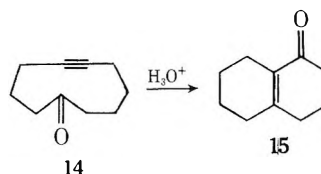
A particularly striking feature of the mass spectra of 10 and 11 is the high intensity of the $M - H_2O$ peak (>90% of the base peak while in cyclononanone this peak is <10% of the base peak). A number of mechanisms could be proposed to account for the enhanced $M - H_2O$ peak but it must be related to the fact that the hydrogens γ to the keto group are allylic and thus abstraction of these by the carbonyl oxygen would be a lower energy process than in the case of cyclononanone. A Dreiding model of the *cis* enone (10) shows that the carbonyl oxygen can come closer than 1.8 Å to these γ hydrogens and so hydrogen abstraction processes such as the McLafferty rearrangement should be possible.¹⁶ In the *trans* isomer (11) this oxygen- γ -hydrogen distance is greater than 1.8 Å but the similarity of the mass spectra of the two isomers (see Experimental Section) suggests that there may be significant isomerization of 11 to 10 upon introduction into the spectrometer. Deuterium labeling experiments would obviously be necessary to gain further insight into the mechanism of these transformations.

Diels-Alder adducts are obtained upon reaction of either alkene¹⁷ or alkyne¹⁸ dienophiles with 2,5-dimethyl-3,4-diphenylcyclopentadienone (12).¹⁹ In the alkyne reactions the adduct normally loses a molecule of carbon monoxide to give a substituted *o*-terphenyl system. Reaction of 1 with 12 in refluxing toluene gave adduct 13 in 42% yield. The novel aromatic ketone exhibited only one methyl resonance (τ 8.0) in its nmr spectrum, consistent with the symmetrical nature of the molecule. Formation of 13 is further

evidence for the presence of an alkyne linkage in 1. Dreiding models suggested there might be a possibility of an electronic interaction between the fully substituted benzene ring of the *o*-terphenyl system and the carbonyl group (or an appropriate derivative). The 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone (2,4-DNP) of 13 was prepared and its visible spectrum compared with that of the 2,4-DNP of cyclononanone.²⁰ No difference in the 300-500-nm region of the two spectra was noted and thus there was no indication of an intramolecular charge-transfer interaction between the hexasubstituted benzene ring (donor) and the dinitrosubstituted ring (acceptor).

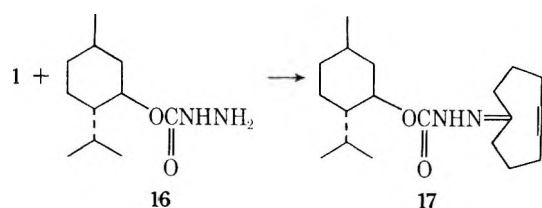


Two different investigations^{21,22} showed that 5-cyclodecynone (14) underwent acid-catalyzed transannular cyclization to give bicyclo[4.4.0]-1(6)-decen-2-one (15) as the



only product. In the present case, treatment of 1 with dilute acid (2 *N* H₂SO₄) in aqueous ethanol gave cleanly the bicyclic ketone 5. Presumably the mechanism for this cyclization *via* the vinyl cation is the same as that previously outlined for the conversion 14 → 15.²¹ Thus the same type of transannular reaction that was observed with the C₁₀ 5-cycloalkynone occurs just as effectively with the C₉ homolog.

A Dreiding model of 5-cyclononyne (1) can be assembled but it is quite rigid with the carbonyl oxygen pointing in toward the center of the ring and either above or below the plane created by the triple bond and its adjacent carbon atoms. By preparing an appropriate optically active carbonyl derivative we postulated that it might be possible to separate the two diastereomers formed as a consequence of this rigidity or restricted rotation.²³ Toward this end, 1 was reacted with *l*-menthylhydrazide (16), an optically active reagent for carbonyl compounds developed by Woodward,²⁴ to give the *l*-menthylhydrazone (17),²⁵ [α]_D -42.2°. All attempts to separate the two proposed isomers either by tlc or fractional crystallization were unsuccessful. Apparently rotation in the ring is not restricted to the extent that it prevents interconversion between the two isomers. The nmr spectrum of 17 was determined at -50° to slow or stop this interconversion and the sharp methyl doublets of the methyl ring were examined. Again there was no indication of the existence of two compounds either because the interconversion is still too rapid or the chemical shifts of the methyl groups in the two compounds are not sufficiently different.²⁶



In conclusion, we have outlined in this report an effective synthesis of 5-cyclononyne (1) from readily available starting materials and have described a number of reactions which support the proposed structure of 1 and also provide easy access to a number of novel medium ring structures.

Experimental Section

Melting points were determined on a Gallenkamp apparatus and are uncorrected. Infrared spectra were recorded on a Beckman Model IR-5A infrared spectrophotometer, ultraviolet spectra on a Unicam SP 800 spectrophotometer, and mass spectra on a Varian Mat CH7 spectrometer operating at 70 eV. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra were recorded on a Varian A-60A spectrometer using the internal standard tetramethylsilane (TMS, τ 10.0) and the following designations are used: s = singlet, d = doublet, and m = multiplet. Gas chromatographic (gc) analyses and collections were carried out on an Aerograph Autoprep Model A-700 using either of the following: column A, 20% Carbowax 20M on Chromosorb W, 60–80 mesh, 6 ft \times 0.25 in.; column B, 20% OV-210 silicone fluid on Chromosorb W high performance, 80–100 mesh, 5 ft \times 0.25 in. Peak areas were determined by triangulation and were not corrected for differences in thermal response. Thin-layer chromatography, tlc, and preparative-layer chromatography, plc, employed silica gel GF 254 in thicknesses of 0.25 and 0.75 mm, respectively. The solvent system used throughout was 1% ethyl acetate-chloroform. Optical rotations were determined at 25° on a Bendix-NPL Automatic Polarimeter, Type 143, using a 1-cm cell and absolute ethanol as solvent. Photochemical irradiations were performed in a Rayonet Model RPR 208 preparative reactor equipped with 300-nm lamps. Elemental analyses were performed by H. S. McKinnon, Chemistry Department, University of Guelph or A. B. Gygli, Microanalysis Laboratory, Toronto.

Preparation of Bicyclo[4.3.0]-1(6)-nonen-2-one (5). A suspension of 8.0 g (66 mmol) of 4,5,6,7-tetrahydroindan (2)⁴ in 60 ml of absolute methanol was stirred rapidly at -70° while a stream of ozone from a Welsbach generator (200 W) was bubbled through the reaction for 30 min. The suspension had cleared and the characteristic blue color of excess ozone was evident. A solution of 5 g of potassium iodide in 20 ml of water was added to destroy the peroxide formed in the hydrolysis and the reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature at which time the iodine color was discharged with a solution of sodium thiosulfate. To this crude ozonolysis mixture was added 6 g of sodium carbonate and sufficient water to give a total of 60 ml of water added overall. The reaction solution was heated to reflux for 1.5 hr, cooled, and extracted with chloroform. The organic phase was washed with water and brine and dried (MgSO₄). Removal of the solvent and distillation gave 4.48 g (50%) of 5 as a colorless liquid which was >95% pure by gc analysis (column B, 170°): bp 49–52° (0.3 mm); ir (neat) 1665, 1640 cm⁻¹; ν_{max} (EtOH) 250 nm (ϵ 10,600);^{8,9} 2,4-DNP derivative, mp 247–247.5 (lit.⁸ mp 250°).

The *l*-menthydrazone of 5²⁷ was prepared using the general procedure previously described²⁴ with a reflux period of 7 hr to give pale yellow needles from aqueous ethanol: mp 158–158.5°, ν_{max} (EtOH) 268 (ϵ 26,000); $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ -48.6° (c 1.23).

Preparation of 10-Oxatricyclo[4.3.1.0]-2-decanone (6). To a stirred solution of 9.8 g (72 mmol) of 5 in 22 ml of 30% hydrogen peroxide and 70 ml of methanol at 15° was added dropwise over a period of 15 min a solution of 2.1 g of potassium hydroxide in 9 ml of water. After stirring at 20–25° for 3 hr the reaction mixture was poured into 150 ml of brine and this aqueous phase was extracted with ether. The organic phase was washed with brine and dried (MgSO₄). Removal of the solvent and distillation gave 7.75 g (71%) of 6 which exhibited only one peak on gc analysis (column A, 182°): bp 61–65° (0.6 mm); ir (neat) 2920, 1700, 1370, 1090, 915, 880, 790 cm⁻¹; nmr (CCl₄) τ 7.4–8.7 (m). *Anal.* Calcd for C₉H₁₂O₂: C, 71.03; H, 7.95. Found: C, 71.20; H, 8.22.

Preparation of 5-Cyclononyne (1). To a solution of 6.88 g (45.2 mmol) of 6 in 75 ml of glacial acetic acid and 75 ml of methylene chloride at -20° was added 8.48 g (45.5 mmol) of *p*-toluenesulfonylhydrazine. The solution was stirred for 0.5 hr at this temperature during which time a white precipitate formed. The reaction was stirred at 0° for 2 hr then at room temperature for 3 hr to give a clear yellow solution. Solid sodium carbonate was added to neutralize the acetic acid and water was added to dissolve any solid present. To two phases were separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with methylene chloride. The combined organic phases were washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate solu-

tion and brine and dried (MgSO₄). Removal of the solvent and distillation yielded 3.44 g (56%)²⁸ of 1 which gc analysis (column A, 182°) showed to be >95% pure: bp 46–48° (0.2 mm); ir (neat) 2930, 1695, 1430, 1340, 1190, 1095 cm⁻¹; nmr (CCl₄) τ 7.5–8.1 (m); mass spectrum *m/e* (rel intensity) 136 (18, M⁺), 135 (19), 108 (47), 79 (100).

Anal. Calcd for C₉H₁₂O: C, 79.37; H, 8.88. Found: C, 79.32; H, 8.89.

The *l*-menthydrazone of 1²⁷ was prepared using the general procedure previously described²⁴ with a reflux period of 40 hr to yield colorless needles from aqueous methanol: mp 167–167.5°; ν_{max} (EtOH) 232 (ϵ 10,100); nmr (CDCl₃) τ 9.18 (3 H, d), 9.12 (6H, d, *J* = 5.5 Hz), 7.4–9.3 (21 H, m), 5.3 (1 H, m), 2.5 (1 H, broad s); $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{25}$ -42.2° (c 1.19). All attempts to isolate another derivative from the mother liquors or to separate this product into two compounds by fractional crystallization with aqueous methanol or aqueous ethanol or by tlc failed.

Hydrogenation of 1. (a) With Pd/C. A suspension of 0.50 g (3.7 mmol) of 1 and 50 mg of 5% Pd on charcoal in 25 ml of ethyl acetate under 1 atm of hydrogen at 25° was stirred vigorously until 185 ml (7.5 mmol) had been consumed and the uptake had ceased. The catalyst was filtered and the solvent was removed leaving 0.48 g of a product which was identical in every respect (gc retention time, ir and mass spectrum) with an authentic sample of cyclononyne.²⁹

(b) With Nickel Boride (P2) Catalyst.¹² To a stirred solution of 249 mg (1.0 mmol) of nickel acetate tetrahydrate in 8 ml of 95% ethanol under hydrogen was added a solution of 38 mg (1.0 mmol) of sodium borohydride in 7 ml of 95% ethanol to give a finely divided black catalyst. To this stirred catalyst suspension under 1 atm of hydrogen at 25° was added 0.50 g (3.7 mmol) of 1 in 3 ml of ethanol and the gas uptake was followed. After 1 hr 93 ml (3.8 mmol) of hydrogen had been consumed and the uptake had essentially ceased. The catalyst was filtered and the solvent was removed to give 0.46 g of a colorless liquid. Gc analysis (column A, 170°) indicated 91% of 10 (retention time 3.9 min) and 9% of 1 (retention time 7.5 min). An analytical sample of 10 was isolated by preparative gc: ir (neat) 3010, 2930, 1700, 735, 710 cm⁻¹; nmr (CCl₄) τ 7.5–8.4 (12 H, m), 4.4–4.8 (2 H, m); mass spectrum *m/e* (rel intensity) 138 (14, M⁺), 120 (90), 82 (63), 67 (100), 55 (96), 54 (98); ν_{max} (EtOH) 219 (ϵ 640), 278 (26). *Anal.* Calcd for C₉H₁₄O: C, 78.21; H, 10.21. Found: C, 78.19; H, 10.30.

Formation of 11 by Photoisomerization. A solution of 100 mg (0.74 mmol) of 10 in 10 ml of spectroquality benzene was placed in a Pyrex tube and degassed with dry, oxygen-free nitrogen. The tube was sealed with a serum cap and placed in a water-cooled immersion well and the sample was irradiated with 300-nm lamps. Aliquots were withdrawn every few hours and the extent of photoisomerization was monitored by gc (column A, 148°). After 30 hr irradiation the reaction mixture consisted of 80% of 11 (retention time 7.3 min) and 20% of 10 (retention time 7.8 min) and continued irradiation did not change this ratio. An analytical sample of 11 was isolated by preparative gc: ir (neat) 3010, 2930, 1695, 1125, 990, 975 cm⁻¹; nmr (CCl₄) τ 7.5–8.3 (12 H, m), 4.6–4.9 (2 H, m); mass spectrum *m/e* (rel intensity) 138 (14, M⁺), 120 (94), 82 (68), 67 (100), 55 (76), 54 (82); ν_{max} (EtOH) 219 (ϵ 560), 278 (28). *Anal.* Calcd for C₉H₁₄O: C, 78.21; H, 10.21. Found: C, 78.11; H, 10.17.

Preparation of Adduct 13. A solution of 200 mg (1.47 mmol) of 1 and 382 mg (1.47 mmol) of the dimer of 2,5-dimethyl-3,4-diphenylcyclopentadienone (12)¹⁹ in 2.5 ml of toluene was heated to reflux for 16 hr during which time the reddish-orange solution changed to a cloudy yellow mixture.³⁰ The solvent was removed and the residue was triturated with hot hexane leaving a powdery white solid which was discarded. The hexane solution was reduced to a volume of ca. 10 ml and upon cooling gave 225 mg (42%) of crystalline product. Recrystallization from hexane gave colorless needles of adduct 13: mp 204–205°; ir (CCl₄) 3040, 3020, 2940, 1705, 1600, 1490, 1440, 700 cm⁻¹; nmr (CCl₄) τ 8.0 (6 H, s), 7.5–8.0 (8 H, m), 7.0–7.3 (4 H, m), 2.8–3.3 (10 H, m); ν_{max} (EtOH) 218 (sh, ϵ 24,300), 228 (ϵ 25,900); mass spectrum *m/e* (rel intensity) 368 (100, M⁺), 335 (63), 297 (37), 283 (30), 269 (32); 2,4-DNP derivative, mp 241–242°.²⁷ *Anal.* Calcd for C₂₇H₂₈O: C, 88.00; H, 7.66. Found: C, 88.07; H, 7.65.

Acid-Catalyzed Cyclization of 1. A solution of 84 mg (0.62 mmol) of 1 in 1 ml of 4 N H₂SO₄ and 1 ml of 95% ethanol was left at room temperature for 12 hr. The solution was then poured into 5 ml of water and extracted with ether. The organic extract was washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution and brine and dried (MgSO₄). Removal of the solvent left 80 mg of a yellow

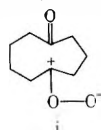
oil which was shown by gc analysis (column B, 176°) to be a mixture of 97% of **5** and 3% of **1**. The identity of the major peak was confirmed by isolation and comparison of its spectral properties with an authentic sample of **5**.

Acknowledgments. The authors acknowledge the financial assistance of the National Research Council of Canada and the capable technical assistance of Mr. Richard Shum. We thank Dr. M. J. Nye for several helpful discussions and for providing a sample of 2,5-dimethyl-3,4-diphenylcyclopentadienone.

Registry No.—**1**, 52920-58-8; **2**, 695-90-9; **5**, 22118-01-0; **5** *l*-menthylhydrazone, 52920-61-3; **5** 2,4-DNPH, 52920-62-4; **6**, 39746-31-1; **10**, 52920-63-5; **11**, 52920-64-6; **12**, 26307-17-5; **13**, 52920-59-9; **13** 2,4-DNPH, 52920-65-7; **17**, 52920-60-2.

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- (25) The *l*-menthylhydrazone of ketone **5** was also prepared for comparison to establish that during the preparation of the derivative of **1** acid-catalyzed cyclization did not occur to ultimately give the derivative of **5** instead.
- (26) A referee has suggested that the ready bending of the sp²-sp³ linkage would make **1** considerably less strained than Dreiding models indicate. *e.g.*, E. Kloster-Jensen and J. Wirz, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.* **12**, 671 (1973).
- (27) The C, H, and N analysis for this derivative was within the usually acceptable limits of ±0.3%.
- (28) If the crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography, in addition to the isolation of **1** (eluted with 50% ether-petroleum ether), a 20% yield of the tosylhydrazone of **1**,²⁷ mp 144-145°, was also obtained (eluted with 2% ethyl acetate-ether). Apparently **1** was being formed before the reaction of tosylhydrazine with **6** was complete, but even when the reaction was maintained at 0° overnight before warming to room temperature the yield of **1** was not improved.
- (29) Obtained from Aldrich Chemical Co.
- (30) The reaction was followed by tlc with adducts **13** and **12** having R_f 0.55 and 0.65, respectively. The crude product could also be purified by plc.

Synthesis and Reactions of 4-Substituted 2-Azaadamantanes

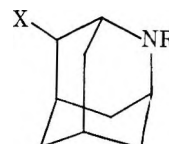
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Received March 7, 1974

The synthesis of a series of 4-substituted 2-azaadamantyl compounds is reported. The ring system of these compounds was obtained *via* a closure reaction brought about by spontaneous intramolecular opening of an epoxide, at the former double-bond site of *N*-substituted bicyclo[3.3.1]non-6-en-3-ylamine (**6**), by the amide nitrogen. This unexpectedly facile closure, resulting from the unusual proximity of the amide nitrogen to the back side of the epoxide-bearing ring carbon, is one of several herein described examples of enhanced reactivity at the former double-bond site of this endo-substituted bicyclo[3.3.1]nonane ring system. Acetolysis of the *p*-toluenesulfonate ester of *N*-benzoyl-2-azaadamantan-*anti*-4-ol (**8**) was effected in buffered solution. The only product was anti acetate **14**. Rate measurements demonstrated a slight rate retardation when compared to 2-adamantyl *p*-toluenesulfonate, the analogous carbocyclic system. Attempts to obtain the epimeric syn alcohol **18** by reduction, equilibration, and displacement are described.

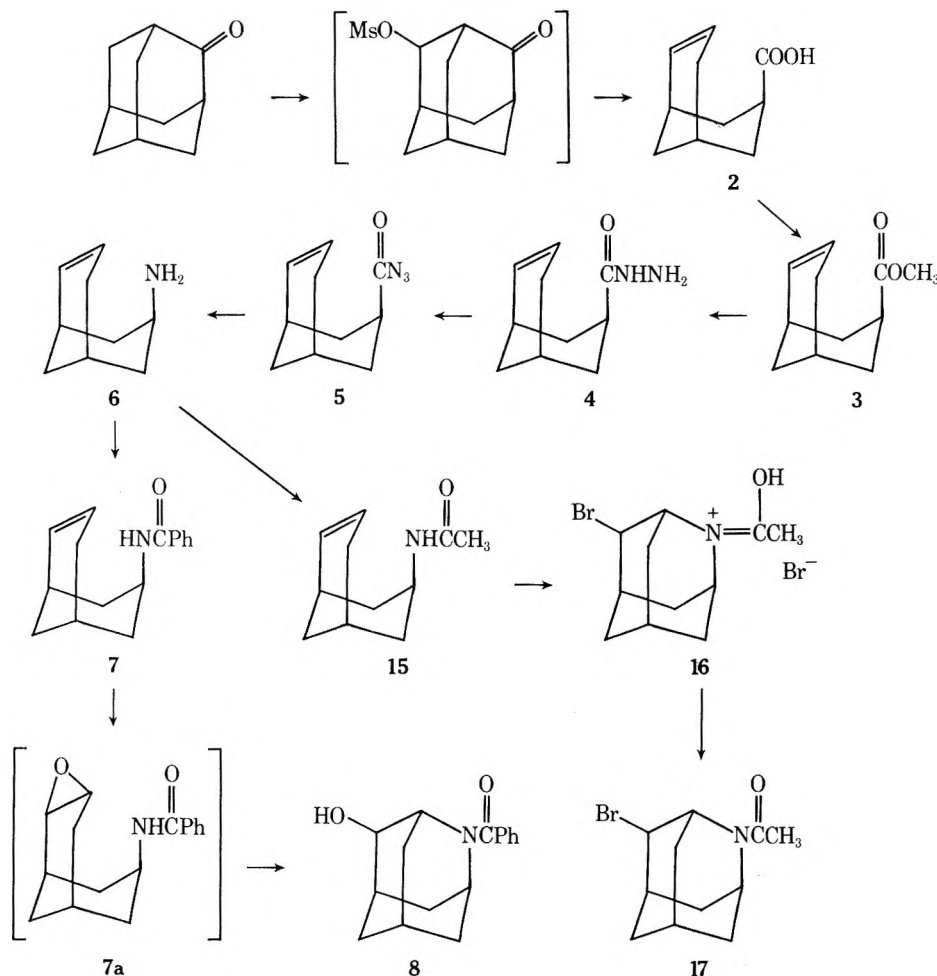
As part of a continuing effort in our laboratories to synthesize hetero analogs of rigid carbocyclic systems³⁻⁵ and in conjunction with our interest in adamantane chemistry,⁶⁻⁷ we initiated a program of research directed toward the synthesis of adamantyl analogs in which the molecular framework has been altered through replacement of a bridge carbon by a nitrogen. It was our intent, then, to synthesize compounds illustrated by structures **1**. The β-amino and β-amido sulfonate esters could then be subjected to solvolytic conditions to assess the effects of the β nitrogen upon ionization.



1. R = PhCO, PhCH₂, H, CH₃; X = OH, OTs

We wish to report here the synthesis of this new class of compounds and our preliminary results on the solvolysis of one of them, *N*-benzoyl-2-azaadamantan-*anti*-4-ol.

Scheme I



Results

N-Benzoyl-2-azaadamantan-*anti*-4-ol (8) was prepared from 2-adamantanone *via* the synthetic route shown in Scheme I. Epoxide 7a was not obtained upon treatment of olefin 7 with 85% *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid⁸ but rather afforded a product which on the basis of its infrared and nmr spectra was assigned ring-closed structure 8.⁹

Further characterization (Scheme II) of the benzoyl azaadamantanol was accomplished by converting it to its corresponding ketone 9 by the chromium trioxide-pyridine method, and by Jones oxidation. Reduction of the ketone with sodium borohydride returned the starting *anti* alcohol. Other derivatives, 10-12, were prepared by conventional synthetic procedures.

It was learned that the 4-substituted 2-azaadamantyl system was also obtainable by reaction of acetamide 15 with bromine in carbon tetrachloride. The reaction procedure yielded a product which was soluble in water and in ethanol, but insoluble in ether and other organic solvents. From its infrared spectrum, it was concluded that the hydrobromide salt of *N*-acetyl-2-azaadamantyl-*anti*-4-bromide (16) had been formed. It was not possible to prepare an analytically pure sample, but an elemental analysis did indicate that two bromines were present in the molecule. Neutralization of the salt gave the free bromoacetamide 17, whose structure was confirmed by infrared, nmr, and elemental analyses.

In contrast to the behavior of the acetamide, addition of bromine to the unprotected amine 6 resulted in precipitation of a bromide salt before reaction could occur at the double bond.

Scheme II

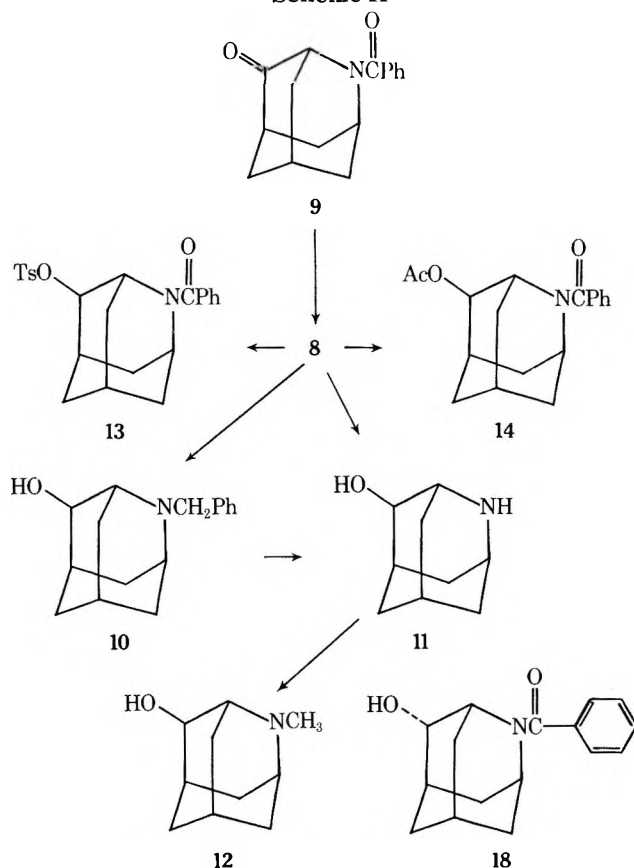


Table I
Acetolyses of *N*-Benzoyl-2-azaadamantan-4-yl
***p*-Toluenesulfonate (13) and 2-Adamantyl**
***p*-Toluenesulfonate**

Buffer	<i>T</i> , deg	10 ³ <i>k</i> , sec ⁻¹	<i>H</i> [‡] , kcal	<i>S</i> [‡] , eu
<i>N</i> -Benzoyl-2-azaadamantan-4-yl <i>p</i> -Toluenesulfonate (13)				
NaOAc (0.01 <i>M</i>)	120.0	18.0		
NaOAc (0.01 <i>M</i>)	100.0	2.42	29	-2
2-Adamantyl <i>p</i> -Toluenesulfonate (11)				
KOAc (0.1 <i>M</i>)	100.0	10.0		
KOAc (0.1 <i>M</i>)	75.15	0.55		
KOAc (0.1 <i>M</i>)	25.0	3.25 × 10 ⁻⁴	30	+3
		(calcd)		

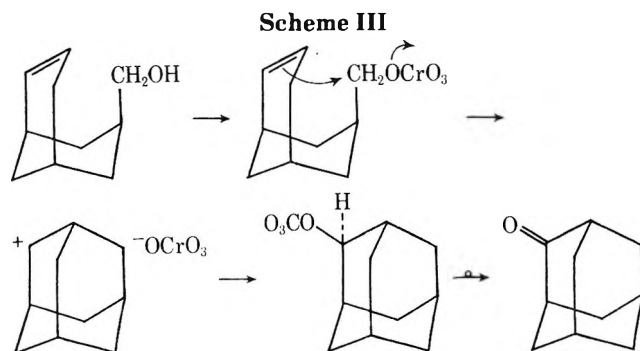
Our synthesis of 4-hydroxy-2-azaadamantane proved to be an uncomplicated procedure due to the ring closure caused by spontaneous intramolecular opening of the epoxide by an amide nitrogen. The anti configuration was assigned assuming conventional back-side attack of the epoxide corresponding ketone with sodium borohydride in methanol and sodium borohydride in pyridine returned the anti alcohol. Attempts to equilibrate the alcohols with aluminum *tert*-butoxide, aluminum isopropoxide, and sodium methoxide failed. In another attempt to obtain syn alcohol 18, a displacement of the *p*-toluenesulfonate group of 13 with sodium acetate was attempted. Hydrolysis of the reaction product gave a material which by infrared, thin layer chromatography, and gc analyses was shown to be the anti alcohol, exclusively.

Acetolysis studies of *p*-toluenesulfonate 13 alone were therefore undertaken. Product studies at 100 and 120° in sodium acetate buffered media for a minimum of 8 half-lives revealed anti acetate 14 to be the sole product. The reaction demonstrated linear first-order kinetics at each temperature when kinetic measurements were made. Rates of reaction, which were obtained from the slopes of concentration *vs.* time plots, and are the averages of at least two runs, are given in Table I. Data from similar acetolyses of 2-adamantyl *p*-toluenesulfonate are included for comparison.¹⁰

Discussion

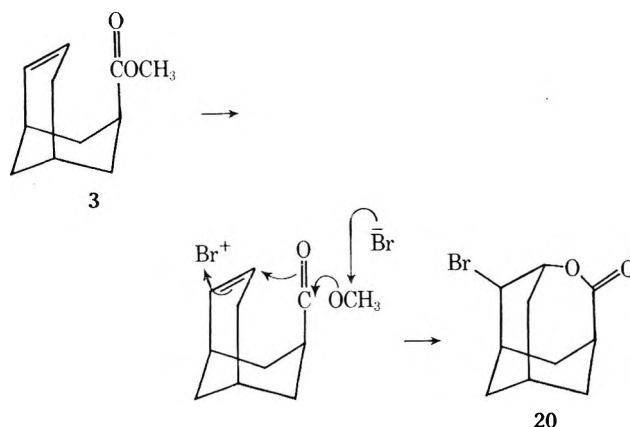
Our synthesis of 4-hydroxy-2-azaadamantane proved to be an uncomplicated procedure due to the ring closure caused by spontaneous intramolecular opening of the epoxide by an amide nitrogen. The anti configuration was assigned assuming conventional back-side attack of the epoxide. The ease of this closure to the adamantane skeleton, even though initiated by a relatively nonnucleophilic functional group, can be attributed primarily to proximity effects. Indeed, Dreiding models reveal that an atom attached to C₃ of the bicyclo[3.3.1]nonenylmethyl ring system is situated nearly within a C-C bond length of C₇. This certainly explains the similar facile π -route closures to 2-adamantyl derivatives observed by Udding, *et al.*,¹¹ in treatment of *endo*-bicyclo[3.3.1]non-6-en-3-ylcarbinol with dilute sulfuric acid, and by Schleyer, *et al.*,¹² in the solvolysis of *endo*-bicyclo[3.3.1]non-6-en-3-ylmethyl *p*-toluenesulfonate in aqueous acetone. A related unusual π -route closure was realized in our laboratories¹³ from an attempt to oxidize *endo*-bicyclo[3.3.1]non-6-en-3-ylcarbinol to the corresponding carboxaldehyde. The only product obtained was 2-adamantanone, which presumably arose from the route shown in Scheme III.

Clearly, the amide-initiated ring closure which we observed was caused by a charge distribution which is nearly



the reverse of these cases. For *endo*-3-*N*-benzamido-bicyclo[3.3.1]non-6-ene (7), it is likely that any perturbation of the double bond by electrophilic reagents resulting in formation of partial positive charges at C₆ and C₇ can be satisfied at C₇ by orbital overlap with the amido group. Epoxidation of the double bond, or addition of bromine, thus results in the spontaneous ring closures observed.

For similar reasons, addition of bromine to *endo*-bicyclo[3.3.1]non-6-ene-3-carboxylic acid (2) results in formation of bromo lactone 20. While this does not appear to be



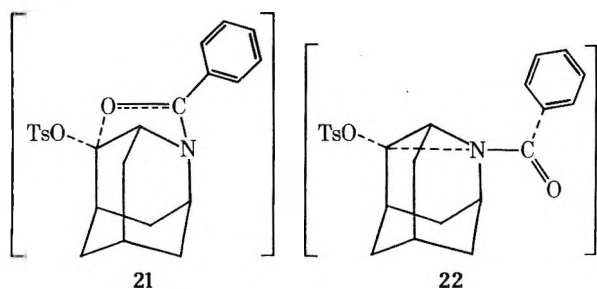
an unusual reaction, isolation of the same lactone from the addition of bromine to methyl ester 3 indicates that the carbonyl oxygen may be capable of effecting the ring closure in these cases.

Our failure, to date, to obtain the syn epimer of 8 precludes a definitive discussion of the solvolytic behavior of the 2-azaadamantan-4-yl cation. Yet, several points should be made. The production of only anti alcohol 8 from sodium borohydride reduction of ketone 9 seems to indicate a comparatively large steric hindrance at the anti face of the carbonyl. Still, it is possible that this stereospecificity and the failure of aluminum *tert*-butoxide and aluminum isopropoxide to effect what would seem, on this basis, to be a favorable equilibration to syn alcohol are due to complexation of the metallic reagents with the amide group, thus only allowing hydride delivery from the syn face, or to extreme steric factors, since the transition state for the reduction phase of equilibration requires that the hydride donor approach the most hindered face of the carbonyl if it is to produce syn alcohol. The failure of attempted SN2 displacement of the anti *p*-toluenesulfonate with acetate ion must be attributed either to strong steric hindrance to departure of the leaving group, repulsion of the nucleophile by the amide group, or to participation by the amide group in ionization of the ester.

The latter possibility seems the likely explanation for the stereochemical retention during acetolysis despite the fact that the rate at 100° was only one-fourth that of 2-adamantyl *p*-toluenesulfonate at the same temperature. A cal-

ulation¹⁴ of the C₃-C₄-C₅ bond angle (111.4°) in the carbonium ion from 13, based on the position of the principal carbonyl infrared stretching frequency of ketone 9 at 1729.6 cm⁻¹, indicated only a slight difference from the corresponding angle (112.5°) of 2-adamantanone. The small increase in ring strain brought about by the amide nitrogen should thus alter the reactivity of the *p*-toluenesulfonate group of 13 only slightly in the adverse direction.¹⁵

It seems likely that participation by the amide in stabilizing the carbonium ion may govern the stereochemistry of the product. The precise manner of charge delocalization is not clear as two modes of amide participation appear possible. If the amide is oriented as shown in 21, 1,3 participation *via* an oxazolium type intermediate may occur. Otherwise, the amido nitrogen may participate in the manner represented by 22. Molecular models do not indicate that



either arrangement is preferred, and either type of assistance would seem to involve introduction of strain in the rigid ring system.

Two rate-influencing effects may be concomitantly operative in solvolytic reactions of 13: assistance to ionization by the amide, and retardation due to inductive and added ring strain effects of the amide. Unfortunately, our inability to obtain and solvolyze the epimeric syn alcohol complicates our assessment of the effects of the β -amido group. From data reported for the acetolyses of 2-cyclohexyl tosylates, one can estimate a 14-fold rate-retarding inductive effect for the β -benzamido group.²⁴ Since this leads to a predicted rate considerably smaller than the fourfold retarded rate which we observed, assistance to ionization may in fact be implicated.

Support for this assumption should become possible when other β -amido *p*-toluenesulfonates of this series and others, which have been recently prepared in our laboratories, are studied.

Experimental Section¹⁶

endo-Bicyclo[3.3.1]non-6-ene-3-carboxylic acid (2) was prepared by a modification of the method of Sasaki, *et al.*¹⁷ To a stirred solution of 48.0 g (0.32 mol) of 2-adamantanone in 300 g of 99% methanesulfonic acid was added portionwise over 2 hr 21.6 g (0.336 mol) of sodium azide. The temperature was maintained at 20–25° during the addition. Nitrogen evolution ceased 2 hr after the addition was completed. After stirring an additional hour at room temperature, the reaction solution was diluted with 100 ml of water. An excess of 50% potassium hydroxide solution was carefully¹⁸ added portionwise without external cooling. The exothermic reaction yielded a solution which was extracted once with ether. The aqueous layer was acidified with concentrated hydrochloric acid. The precipitated organic acid was collected by filtration, washed with five 50-ml portions of distilled water, and then dried in a vacuum desiccator over phosphorus pentoxide to give 39.4 g (74%) of 2, mp 196–198° (lit. mp 195–198°).

Methyl endo-Bicyclo[3.3.1]non-6-ene-3-carboxylate (3). To a solution of 16.6 g (0.1 mol) of acid 2 in 200 ml of ether was added portionwise a cold ethereal solution of diazomethane, prepared from 36.3 g of Diazald.¹⁹ Addition of diazomethane was stopped when nitrogen evolution ceased and the yellow color of diazomethane persisted in the reaction solution. The solution was then washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution, dried, and concentrated. The methyl ester was obtained as a colorless oil in

quantitative yield and was not further purified. Infrared spectrum (film) 3025, 2930, 1730, 1460, 1440, 1360, 1220, 1200, 1100, 1020, and 780 cm⁻¹; nmr (CDCl₃) (TMS) δ 1.30–2.70 (11 H, m), 3.56 (3 H, s), 5.55 (2 H, m); mass spectrum (70 eV) *m/e* (rel intensity) 180 (10), 149 (11), 148 (60), 121 (10), 120 (10), 93, (11), 92 (10), 91 (17), 87 (11), 80 (12), 79 (100), 78 (70), 67 (12), 44 (42), 31 (23), 39 (12).

endo-Bicyclo[3.3.1]non-6-ene-3-carboxyhydrazide (4). A solution of 18 g (0.1 mol) of methyl ester 3 in 40 ml of ethanol was heated to reflux with 15 g (0.3 mol) of 99% hydrazine hydrate. After 96 hr, 60 ml of water was added to the reaction solution. A distillation head was attached to the reaction flask and the solution was distilled at atmospheric pressure until the distillation temperature reached 100°. The residue was cooled and stored at 5° overnight. On standing, the oil which had separated from the aqueous solution crystallized. The colorless solid was collected on a filter, washed with water, and dried in a vacuum desiccator over phosphorous pentoxide to afford 15.1 g (84%) of 4. An analytical sample was prepared by recrystallization from methylene chloride-hexane, mp 113.5–115.5°. Infrared spectrum (mull): 3300, 3200, 3000, 2850, 1630, 1500, 1465, and 725 cm⁻¹; nmr (CDCl₃) (TMS) δ 1.50–2.68 (11 H, m), 3.82 (2 H, m), 7.36 (1 H, br, s).

Anal. Calcd for C₁₀H₁₆N₂O: C, 66.63; H, 8.95; N, 15.55. Found: C, 66.76; H, 8.95; N, 15.66.

endo-Bicyclo[3.3.1]non-6-en-3-ylamine (6). An aqueous solution of the hydrochloride salt of hydrazide 4 was prepared by warming 14.4 g (0.08 mol) of the hydrazide in 150 ml of water to which 7 ml (0.08 mol) of concentrated hydrochloric acid had been added. Insoluble material was removed by filtration and the aqueous solution was chilled to 0° in an ice-salt bath and 60 ml of carbon tetrachloride was added. A solution of 5.52 g (0.08 mol) of sodium nitrite in 20 ml of water was then added dropwise to the chilled hydrazide hydrochloride solution while rigorously swirling the resultant mixture. When the addition was complete, the mixture was poured into a chilled separatory funnel and the yellow-green organic layer, containing acyl azide 5, was drawn off into a round-bottom flask containing 100 ml of water and 7 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid. The mixture was stirred magnetically and allowed to warm until nitrogen evolution commenced. The mixture was then heated to reflux. After 56 hr, the mixture was cooled and the organic layer was separated and dried and concentrated to recover 3 g of a mixture of starting material and acid 2. The aqueous layer was made strongly basic with solid potassium hydroxide, saturated with sodium chloride, and extracted with methylene chloride. The organic layer was washed once with water, dried, and concentrated to give 7.1 g of crude 6 as a pale brown solid. The crude product was sublimed at 70° (0.2 mm Hg) to give 5.7 g (55%) of air-sensitive pure amine as a colorless wax. Infrared spectrum (mull): 3350, 3150, 2925, 1580, 1435, 1270, 1070, 920, 900, and 860 cm⁻¹.

The amine was converted to its hydrochloride salt by dissolving 0.8 g (5.8 mmol) of 6 in 30 ml of solution of methylene chloride-ether (1:2) and bubbling dry hydrogen chloride gas through the resultant solution until no further precipitation of salt was observed. The precipitate was collected on a filter, washed with ether, and recrystallized from 2-propanol-ether, mp > 300°.

Anal. Calcd for C₉H₁₅N · HCl: C, 62.23; H, 9.29; N, 8.07. Found: C, 61.98; H, 8.99; N, 7.89.

endo-Bicyclo[3.3.1]non-6-en-3-ylbenzamide (7). To a solution of 7.2 g (0.053 mol) of amine 6 in 35 ml of benzene containing 4.2 g (0.053 mol) of pyridine was added dropwise 7.45 g (0.053 mol) of benzoyl chloride. The temperature was maintained at 20–25° during the addition. The solution became yellow and a precipitate formed. When the addition was complete, the reaction mixture was stored overnight at 5°, then washed with six 25-ml portions of water, dried, and concentrated to 12.5 g of a slightly yellow oil. Trituration with *n*-hexane gave 11.5 g (85%) of 7 as a white crystalline solid. An analytical sample was obtained by recrystallization from ether-pentane, mp 83–85°. Infrared spectrum (mull): 3350, 3055, 2850, 2025, 1630, 1600, 1580, 1530, 1485, 1350, 1300, 715, and 700 cm⁻¹; nmr (NCDCl₃) (TMS) δ 1.34–2.70 (10 H, m), 4.50 (1 H, m), 5.70–6.40 (2 H, m), 7.20–7.80 (6 H, m).

Anal. Calcd for C₁₆H₁₉NO: C, 79.62; H, 7.94 N, 5.80. Found: C, 79.81; H, 8.11 N, 5.76.

***N*-Benzoyl-2-azaadamantan-anti-4-ol (8)**. To 4.04 g (0.02 mol) of 85% *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid dissolved in 40 ml of methylene chloride was added dropwise a solution of 4.8 g (0.02 mol) of 7 dissolved in 40 ml of methylene chloride. The temperature was maintained below 25° during the addition. Afterward, the solution was allowed to stir at room temperature for 18 hr. The excess oxidizing agent was destroyed by washing with 10% sodium bisulfite

solution and the resulting solution was washed successively with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution and water until neutral. The solution was dried and concentrated to give 5.1 g of a colorless oil which crystallized upon treatment with a single drop of ethanol. The resultant oily solid was slurried with hexane and filtered to give 4.2 g (82.5%) of 8 as a white crystalline solid. An analytical sample was prepared by recrystallization from benzene-hexane, mp 143–145°. Infrared spectrum (CHCl₃): 3320, 2930, 2850, 1590, 1570, 1445, 1375, 1080, 1025, 970, 920, 790, 735, and 700 cm⁻¹; nmr (CDCl₃) (TMS) δ 1.18–2.54 (10 H, m), 3.45 (1 H, s), 3.80 (2 H, m), 4.75 (1 H, m), 7.34 (5 H, s).

Anal. Calcd for C₁₆H₁₉NO₂: C, 74.63; H, 7.44; N, 5.44. Found: C, 74.85; H, 7.29; N, 5.46.

N-Benzyl-2-azaadamantan-anti-4-ol (10). Reduction of amide 8 was effected using the method of Brown and Heim.²⁰ A 2.57 g (0.01 mol) sample of 8 in 25 ml of tetrahydrofuran was reacted with 20 ml of an approximately 1 M solution of diborane in tetrahydrofuran. After heating at reflux for 3 hr, the reaction was cooled in an ice bath and 10 ml of 6 N hydrochloric acid was added. When hydrogen evolution had ceased, the tetrahydrofuran was distilled off and the precipitated boric acid was removed by filtration. The resultant aqueous solution was saturated with sodium hydroxide and extracted with ether. The ether extract was washed with water, dried, and concentrated to give 2.3 g (90%) of 10 as a white crystalline solid. An analytical sample was prepared by recrystallization from cyclohexane-pentane, mp 94.5–96°. Infrared spectrum (mull): 3340, 2930, 2850, 1500, 1455, 1360, 1150, 1080, 1035, 1001, 740, and 700 cm⁻¹; nmr (CDCl₃) (TMS) δ 1.18–2.33 (11 H, m), 2.67 (2 H, m), 3.81 (2 H, s), 4.00 (1 H, m), 7.24 (5 H, br, s).

Anal. Calcd for C₁₆H₂₁NO: C, 78.97; H, 8.70; N, 5.76. Found: C, 78.69; H, 8.58; N, 5.61.

2-Azaadamantan-anti-4-ol (11) was prepared by hydrogenolysis of an ethanolic solution of 0.73 g (0.003 mol) of benzylamine 10 employing 100 mg of 5% palladium on carbon as catalyst. When the theoretical amount of hydrogen had been absorbed, the reaction mixture was filtered and concentrated to obtain 0.42 g (78%) of 11 as a white solid. The hydrogen oxalate salt was prepared by dissolving the free amine in ethanol, adding an equivalent of oxalic acid dissolved in ethanol and effecting precipitation of the resultant salt with ether. Recrystallization from 2-propanol-ether gave analytically pure material, mp 172–175° dec. Infrared spectrum (mull): 3500–3100, 2900, 2850, 1640, 1580, 1460, 1060, and 1025 cm⁻¹.

Anal. Calcd for C₉H₁₅NO · C₂H₂O₄: C, 54.76; H, 6.27; N, 5.81. Found: C, 54.49; H, 6.55; N, 5.94.

N-Methyl-2-azaadamantan-anti-4-ol (12). To a solution of 1.1 g of 11 (7.2 mmol) in 10.8 g (36 mmol) of 90% formic acid was added 0.8 g (8 mmol) of 30% formaldehyde. The resultant solution was heated to reflux. After 12 hr, the solution was cooled, 10 ml of water was added, and the excess formic acid was destroyed using solid sodium carbonate. The mixture was then extracted with ether and the ether solution was washed with water, dried, and concentrated to give 1.1 g (90%) of 12 as a white solid, mp 164–165°. Infrared spectrum (mull): 3120, 2920, 2850, 1470, 1380, 1305, 1120, 1025, 1010, and 785 cm⁻¹; nmr (CDCl₃) (TMS) δ 1.20–2.38 (10 H, m), 2.57 (3 H, s), 2.62 (2 H, m), 3.08 (1 H, s), 4.10 (1 H, m).

Anal. Calcd for C₁₀H₁₇NO: C, 71.81; H, 10.25; N, 8.38. Found: C, 71.65; H, 10.53; N, 8.29.

N-Benzoyl-4-oxo-2-azaadamantanone (9). Alcohol 8 was oxidized to the corresponding ketone 9 by a Sarett (A)²¹ and a Jones (B)²² oxidation procedure.

Method A. To a solution of 1.9 g (0.024 mol) of dry pyridine in 30 ml of methylene chloride was added 1.2 g (0.012 mol) of chromium trioxide. The purple solution was stirred for 15 min. A solution of 0.514 g (0.002 mol) of 8 in 10 ml of methylene chloride was added in one portion to the stirring chromium trioxide-dipyridine solution. A black, tarry precipitate separated immediately. The mixture was stirred for 30 min, then the supernatant liquid was decanted and the residue rinsed with ether. The organic solutions were combined, washed with 5% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution, 5% hydrochloric acid, and finally with water. The solution was dried and concentrated to give 0.465 g (90%) of 9 as a pale yellow oil.

Method B. The Jones reagent was prepared by dissolving 6.7 g of chromium trioxide in 12.5 ml of water and adding 5.8 ml of concentrated sulfuric acid. Precipitated salts were dissolved by adding a minimal amount of water. To a solution of 0.514 g (0.002 mol) of 8 in 10 ml of acetone the oxidizing solution was added dropwise until its characteristic orange color persisted in the reaction flask.

The temperature during the addition was maintained below 35°. The solution was decanted from the precipitated green chromium salts, and the residue was then washed with acetone. The combined organic solutions were treated with a few additional drops of oxidizing agent. Excess oxidizing agent was destroyed with isopropanol and then the acidic solution was neutralized with solid bicarbonate, filtered, and concentrated to remove acetone. The aqueous solution was saturated with sodium chloride and extracted with ether. The extracts were dried and concentrated to afford 0.492 g (95%) of 9 as a colorless oil.

The products of methods A and B were identical. Infrared spectrum (film): 3050, 2925, 2860, 1730, 1620, 1575, 1450, 1410, 1345, 1310, 1245, 1095, 1075, 1055, 1030, 975, 790, 720, and 700 cm⁻¹; nmr (CDCl₃) (TMS) δ 1.77–2.50 (10 H, m), 2.75 (1 H, m), 4.50 (1 H, v br s), 7.40 (5 H, s).

N-Benzoyl-2-azaadamant-anti-4-yl p-Toluenesulfonate (13). To a solution of 2.57 g (0.01 mol) of alcohol 8 in 20 ml of dry pyridine was added 1.91 g (0.01 mol) of freshly purified *p*-toluenesulfonyl chloride.²³ The reaction temperature was maintained at 5° for 14 days. The solution, which had deposited crystals of pyridine hydrochloride, was poured into ice-water and extracted with methylene chloride. The methylene chloride extracts were successively washed with 10% hydrochloric acid, saturated sodium bicarbonate solution, and water. The extracts were dried and concentrated to give 3.2 g (80%) of 13 as a colorless oil which crystallized on standing at 0°. Recrystallization from ether-pentane gave an analytical sample, mp 100.5–102.5°. Infrared spectrum (mull): 3010, 2940, 2880, 1640, 1595, 1460, 1420, 1375, 1360, 1290, 1185, 1170, 980, 960, 860, 810, 720, and 700 cm⁻¹; nmr (CDCl₃) (TMS) δ 1.40–2.40 (10 H, m), 2.47 (3 H, s), 3.90 (1 H, m), 4.68 (2 H, m), 710–800 (9 H, m).

Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₂₅NO₄S: C, 67.29; H, 5.89; N, 3.41; S, 7.81. Found: C, 67.01; H, 6.12; N, 3.59; S, 7.55.

N-Benzoyl-2-azaadamant-4-yl Acetate (14). To a solution of 0.79 g (1 mmol) of pyridine in 10 ml of acetic anhydride was added 0.257 g (1 mmol) of alcohol 8. The temperature was maintained at 10° during the addition. The reaction solution was stored at 5° overnight, treated with 25 ml of saturated sodium acetate solution, washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution and water, dried, and concentrated. Acetate 14 was obtained as a colorless oil in 85% yield. Infrared spectrum (film): 3050, 2940, 2860, 1735, 1640, 1440, 1420, 1370, 1300, 1240, 1200, 1090, 1040, 1035, 1000, 975, 780, 740, and 700 cm⁻¹; nmr (CDCl₃) (TMS) δ 1.40–2.40 (10 H, m), 2.00 (3 H, s), 3.90 (1 H, br m), 4.40 (1 H, m), 4.98 (1 H, br m), 7.46 (5 H, br s).

N-Acetyl-endo-bicyclo[3.3.1]non-6-en-3-ylamine (15). To a solution of 2.37 g (0.03 mol) of dry pyridine in 25 ml of acetic anhydride was added 4.1 g (0.03 mol) of freshly sublimed amine (6). The temperature was maintained at 5° for 12 hr. The solution was then treated as in the preparation of acetate 14 to obtain 4.6 g (85%) of 15 as a white crystalline solid, mp 94–96°. An analytical sample was recrystallized from ether-pentane. Infrared spectrum (mull): 3340, 3015, 2910, 2850, 1640, 1510, 1460, 1380, 1290, 760, 730, and 690 cm⁻¹; nmr (CDCl₃) (TMS) δ 1.40–2.55 (13 H, m), 4.26 (1 H, m), 5.75–6.33 (2 H, m), and 6.40–7.05 (1 H, br m).

Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₁₇NO: C, 73.70; H, 9.56; N, 7.82. Found: C, 73.65; H, 9.37; N, 7.61.

N-Acetyl-2-azaadamant-4-yl Bromide (17). To a solution of 1 g (5.57 mmol) of 15 in 15 ml of carbon tetrachloride was added dropwise a 5% solution of bromine in carbon tetrachloride until the color of bromine persisted in the reaction mixture. Decolorization was slow and a gummy orange precipitate formed. When the addition was complete, the solvent was evaporated under a stream of nitrogen. The residue was triturated with ether to give an off-white solid. This hydrobromide salt 16 was recrystallized from ethanol-ether, mp 173–177° dec. Infrared spectrum (mull): 2925, 2850, 2425, 1650 (weak, broad), 1460, 1410, 1080, and 755 cm⁻¹.

The salt was dissolved in water, neutralized with sodium bicarbonate solution, extracted with ether, dried, and concentrated to give 1.0 g (70%) of 17 as a white solid. Sublimation at 70° (0.5 mm) afforded an analytical sample, mp 83–85°. Infrared spectrum (mull): 2930, 2850, 1650, 1470, 1450, 1440, 1420, 1360, 1310, 1220, 1105, 1095, 970, and 750 cm⁻¹; nmr (CDCl₃) (TMS) δ 1.46–2.75 (10 H, m), 2.10 (3 H, s), 4.05 (1 H, m), 4.45 (1 H, m), 4.93 (1 H, m).

Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₁₆BrNO: C, 51.17; H, 6.25; Br, 30.96. Found: C, 51.17; H, 6.26; Br, 31.23.

2-Bromo-4-oxa-5-oxohomadamantane (20). Method A. To 1 g (6 mmol) of carboxylic acid 2 in 20 ml of carbon tetrachloride was added dropwise a 5% solution of bromine in carbon tetrachloride until the characteristic orange-yellow color of bromine persisted.

During the addition, decolorization was rapid and a precipitate formed. The precipitate was collected by filtration to obtain 1.1 g (80%) of 20 as a white solid, mp 132–134°.

Method B. To 0.5 g (2.8 mmol) of ester 3 in 10 ml of carbon tetrachloride was added a solution of 5% bromine in carbon tetrachloride as above. Work-up as above gave 0.45 g (70%) of 20 as a white crystalline solid. An analytical sample was obtained by recrystallization from cyclohexane, mp 132–134°. Infrared spectrum (mull): 2025, 2855, 1725, 1460, 1395, 1385, 1165, 1100, 1030, 995, 980, 920, and 725 cm^{-1} ; nmr (CDCl_3) (TMS) δ 1.38–2.92 (10 H, m), 3.12 (1 H, m), 4.33–4.70 (2 H, m).

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{13}\text{BrO}_2$: C, 49.00; H, 5.34; Br, 32.60. Found: C, 49.27; H, 5.29; Br, 32.83.

Reductions of *N*-Benzoyl-4-oxo-2-azaadamantane (9). (A) Sodium Borohydride in Methanol. A solution of 0.255 g (1 mmol) of ketone 9 in 10 ml of methanol was stirred at room temperature while 0.036 g (1.1 mmol) of sodium borohydride in a mixture of 1 ml of water and 5 ml of methanol was added. The solution was stirred for 4 hr. Hydrolysis was effected by the addition of water and 15% potassium hydroxide solution. The solution was diluted with 50 ml of water and extracted with three 15-ml portions of methylene chloride. The combined organic extractions were washed with water, dried, and concentrated to obtain 0.24 g (98%) of a viscous oil which solidified on standing. Infrared and gc analyses revealed the product to be 100% anti alcohol 8.

(B) Sodium Borohydride in Pyridine. To a solution of 0.255 g (1 mmol) of ketone 9 in 10 ml of dry pyridine, stirring at room temperature, was added 0.108 g (3.4 mmol) of sodium borohydride in 10 ml of pyridine. After 24 hr, the reaction was worked up in the usual manner to obtain 0.216 g (85%) of 100% anti alcohol 8.

Attempted Equilibrations of *N*-Benzoyl-2-azaadamantane-anti-4-ol (8). Method A. A mixture of 0.256 g (1.0 mmol) of anti alcohol 8, 0.246 g (1.0 mmol) of aluminum *tert*-butoxide, and 0.002 g (0.01 mmol) of fluorenone in 10 ml of benzene was sealed in a tube and heated at 125° for 240 hr. After cooling, the contents of the tube were diluted with 40 ml of methylene chloride and washed with 10% hydrochloric acid until neutral and then with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution. The organic solution was dried and concentrated to give 0.248 g (98%) of alcohol plus a trace of fluorenone. The mixture was dissolved in the minimum amount of ether and percolated through a silica gel column packed in hexane. Fluorenone eluted rapidly with hexane. The alcohol was eluted with chloroform. Analysis (infrared spectra and gc) revealed that 100% starting anti alcohol was recovered.

Method B. To a solution of 0.256 g (1.0 mmol) anti alcohol 8 in 20 ml of dry 2-propanol²⁴ was added 0.400 g of freshly distilled aluminum isopropoxide. A 0.1-ml portion of acetone was added and the solution was heated at reflux for 96 hr. The reaction solution was poured into 100 ml of water containing 3 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid, and the mixture was extracted with ether. The ether solution was washed with water and with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution, dried, and concentrated. Only starting alcohol was recovered.

Method C. To a solution of 0.512 g (2 mmol) of anti alcohol 8 in 25 ml of methanol was added 0.460 g (20 mg-atoms) of sodium in small pieces. A small amount of *N*-benzoyl-4-oxo-2-azaadamantane (9) was added and the mixture was heated at reflux for 96 hr under an argon atmosphere. After cooling, the solution was poured into 200 ml of water and extracted with five 50-ml portions of methylene chloride. The combined extracts were washed once with water, dried, and concentrated to give 0.210 g (40%) of an alcohol which upon analysis was shown to be 100% starting material.

Trimethylsilylation of Alcohols 8 and 10. To approximately 10 mg of alcohol in a 1-dram vial equipped with a micro stirring bar was added 1 ml of a silylating mixture composed of one part trimethylsilyl chloride, one part hexamethyldisilazane, and ten parts pyridine. The vial was capped and the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The crude product was poured into 20 ml of water and extracted with three 15-ml portions of ether. The combined extracts were washed once with 10% hydrochloric acid, twice with water, and once with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution. Drying over magnesium sulfate and evaporation of the solvent afforded samples for gc analysis.

Acetolysis Product Studies. Eight Pyrex tubes, each containing 0.0125 g (3.02×10^{-5} mol) of 13 in 5 ml of 0.01 *M* sodium acetate buffered acetic acid containing 1% acetic anhydride, were flushed with nitrogen and sealed. The tubes were heated at constant temperature (100 and 120°) for a minimum of 8 half-lives. Duplicate runs were made for each temperature. After cooling, the contents of the tubes were combined and poured into 160 ml of

water and extracted with five 20-ml portions of ether. The combined extracts were washed with water and 5% sodium bicarbonate solution and concentrated. The resulting acetate was compared by infrared spectroscopy and thin layer chromatography to an authentic sample of acetate 14 and was found to be identical. The acetate was then hydrolyzed to its corresponding alcohol by stirring overnight in ethanolic potassium hydroxide. The solution was neutralized with 6 *N* hydrochloric acid, and the ethanol was evaporated. Treatment of the residue with methylene chloride gave a solution which was dried and concentrated to afford a compound which possessed an infrared spectrum and a thin layer chromatogram identical with alcohol 8. Approximately 5 mg of this alcohol was converted to the corresponding trimethylsilyl ether by the procedure previously described. The remaining alcohol was reduced to the corresponding benzylamino alcohol by the bitorane reduction procedure previously described. This amino alcohol was also converted to its trimethylsilyl ether in the usual manner. The silyl ethers were analyzed by gc, using a 50 ft AP-L support coated open tubular (SCOT) capillary column. The following retention times were observed: trimethylsilyl ether of 8, 235°, pressure 20 psi, retention time 7.2 min; trimethylsilyl ether of 10, 210°, pressure 10 psi, retention time 7.0 min. In each case there was only one product peak.

Kinetic Studies. J. T. Baker reagent grade glacial acetic acid, to which was added 1% acetic anhydride, was employed in the acetolysis rate determinations. Standard 0.01 *N* perchloric acid in glacial acetic acid was prepared and standardized against potassium hydrogen phthalate. A 0.01 *N* solution of sodium acetate in glacial acetic acid was prepared and standardized against the perchloric acid solution. All titrimetric determinations were made with a 5-ml microburet precise to 0.01 ml using a 0.2% solution of crystal violet in glacial acetic acid as indicator. The end point of each titration was taken as the point at which no violet color was detectable. Constant temperature was maintained with a Neslab TEX 9-H isothermal bath filled with Dow-Corning 200 silicone fluid. Temperatures were determined with a calibrated National Bureau of Standards thermometer.

The general procedure for each kinetic run was as follows. The *p*-toluenesulfonate was weighed into a 50-ml volumetric flask and diluted to volume with standard sodium acetate in glacial acetic acid. Aliquots of this solution were sealed in ampules (Kimble Neutraglas, No. 12012-L) and immersed in the isothermal bath. At appropriate intervals, tubes were withdrawn, cooled in ice-water, and opened, and the contents were titrated with standard perchloric acid. The reaction was followed through approximately 3 half-lives, with zero time taken as the time the tubes were immersed in the bath.

The first-order rate constants were determined by the use of PLSTSQR, a specially written computer program (APL language) which plots at a terminal the graph of $\ln [\text{ROTS}]$ vs. time, then calculates the best rate fit to the valid points by the method of least squares.

Acknowledgment. We extend our thanks to Dr. James G. Henkel for his many helpful discussions and advice concerning the operation of PLSTSQR.

Registry No.—1, 700-58-3; 2, 21932-98-9; 3, 38773-17-0; 4, 53092-70-9; 4 HCl, 53092-71-0; 6, 53092-72-1; 6 HCl, 53092-73-2; 7, 40923-03-3; 8, 40810-53-5; 9, 53092-74-3; 10, 40810-54-6; 11, 53092-75-4; 11 oxalate salt, 53154-31-7; 12, 53092-76-5; 13, 53092-77-6; 14, 53092-78-7; 15, 53092-79-8; 16, 53092-80-1; 17, 53092-81-2; 20, 53152-40-2.

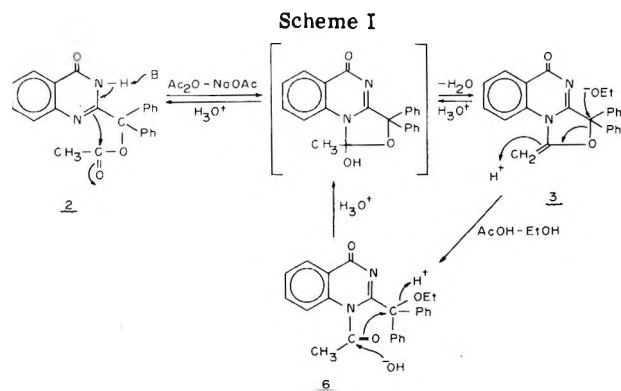
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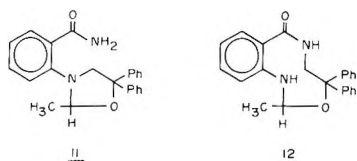
The observed transformation seems to require two phenyl substituents on the same carbon atom to favor cyclization at N-1. Thus, 2-(α -hydroxybenzyl)- and 2-(1'-hydroxyisopropyl)-4-quinazolinones (7 and 8) under the specified condition yielded the respective *O*-acetates (9 and 10), which regenerated the original alcohols on hydrolysis with dilute ammonia.

The reverse process was also observed upon treatment of 3 or 6 with dilute acid in THF to afford the *O*-acetate (2). On the other hand, hydrolysis of 3 with 5% ethanolic HCl under reflux yielded 1 and a compound, mp 200–202°, for which the nmr and the mass spectral data were in good agreement with 2-(1'-ethoxydiphenylmethyl)-4-quinazolinone (5). The apparent intermediacy of the *O*-acetate (2) was confirmed by conversion to both 1 and 5 on similar treatment.

The mechanism envisaged for the formations of 3 and 6 from 2 and the reverse process is given in Scheme I.

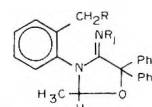


Both 3 and 6 on treatment with NaBH₄ in refluxing ethanol afforded compound B, mp 150–151°. It analyzed for C₂₃H₂₂N₂O₂ indicating the addition of six hydrogen atoms to 3 during reduction. The presence of a –CH(CH₃)–O–CPh₂– moiety in the compound was revealed by the mass spectrum (high resolution) which showed intense peaks at 210 (C₁₅H₁₄O), 209 (C₁₅H₁₃O), 166 (C₁₃H₁₀), and 165 (C₁₃H₉) besides primary loss of CH₃CHO and Ph₂CO. Either structure 11 or 12 was thus considered¹⁰ likely for



compound B, since disubstituted 4-quinazolinones are known^{5,9} to undergo reductive ring cleavage at the 1,2- or 2,3-bond on similar treatment with metal hydrides.

Structure 11 was incompatible with the nmr spectrum which was in accord with structures 12 or 13, since a broad two-proton singlet centered at δ 4.34 converted to a pair of AB doublets at δ 4.3, and δ 4.38 ($J = 13$ Hz) on deuteration showed the presence of a –CH₂– coupled with a NH or OH proton. That the compound should be represented by the



- 13, R = OH, R₁ = H
 14, R = R₁ = H
 15, R = OAc, R₁ = Ac
 16, R = H, R₁ = Ac

unexpected structure 13 [2-methyl-3-(*o*-hydroxymethylphenyl)-4-imino-5,5-diphenyloxazolidine] became appar-

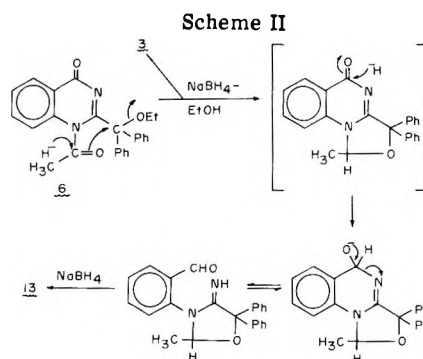
ent from the following evidences: (i) compound B formed an *O,N*-diacetate (15), the mass spectrum of which showed a low-intensity peak at $M - 73$ for a CH₂OAc function; and (ii) on catalytic hydrogenation with 10% Pd/C in the presence of perchloric acid B underwent hydrogenolysis to 14, C₂₃H₂₂N₂O ($M^+ 342$), forming a *N*-monoacetate (16). The nmr spectrum of 14 exhibited a three-portion singlet for a deshielded C–CH₃ group at δ 1.89 at the expense of the signals for –CH₂OH. Appearance of a peak at 1345 cm⁻¹ in the ir spectrum of 14 also supported the assignment.

The ir absorption at 1650 cm⁻¹ of both 13 and 14 could now be assigned to the C=NH group, the reluctance of which toward further reduction or hydrolysis is probably due to the steric hindrance caused by the vicinal *gem*-diphenyl groups.

Though the reduction of the amide carbonyl, normally resistant to borohydride, to primary alcohol with concomitant hydrogenolytic cleavage of the 3,4-bond of the 4-quinazolinone system is novel, it is not without analogy in the literature. Witkop and his coworkers^{11–14} reported the conversion of cyclic imides, *viz.*, succinimide, glutarimides including phthalimidoglutarimides, and 5,6-dihydro-2,4-dioxypyrimidines principally to amido alcohols by the same reagent.

We believe, however, that the observed unusual transformation requires the oxazoloquinazolinone rather than the 4-quinazolinone system itself since 3-phenylquinazol-2,4-dione has been reported¹⁴ to be inert to borohydride reduction and we also did not encounter any such product during our metal hydride reduction studies⁵ on variously substituted 4-quinazolinones. Moreover, the same product 13 from both compounds 3 and 6 suggests that the reaction most probably proceeds through a common intermediate.

Thus, the mechanism of the observed transformation is envisaged in Scheme II, the amide reduction being analo-



gous to the one suggested by Witkop, *et al.*¹¹ Though the intermediate carbinolimine or its ring-chain tautomeric iminoaldehyde was not obtained by us perhaps due to the vigorous conditions used, Kondo and Witkop¹⁴ actually isolated, at least in some cases, the carbinolamide expected in their systems.

Experimental Section¹⁵

2-(1'-Acetoxydiphenylmethyl)-4-quinazolinone (2) from 1. 2-(1'-Hydroxydiphenylmethyl)-4-quinazolinone⁴ (1, 0.1 g) was heated on a steam bath with acetic anhydride (1 ml) and pyridine (0.5 ml) for 4 hr. Usual work-up led to quantitative recovery of the starting material.

However, compound 1 (0.1 g) when refluxed with acetic anhydride (1 ml) alone for 2 hr afforded a deep-green gum which on repeated crystallizations from benzene and then from ethanol furnished the *O*-acetate (2, 65 mg): mp 219–221° dec; ir 1757, 1661, 1642, 1600, and 1210 cm⁻¹.

Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₁₈N₂O₃: C, 74.50; H, 4.90; N, 7.56. Found: C, 74.60; H, 5.03; N, 7.66.

1,1-Diphenyl-3-methylene-9-oxo-9H-oxazo[3,4-a]quinazoline (3) from 1. A mixture of compound 1 (4 g), acetic anhydride (20 ml), and anhydrous sodium acetate (2 g) was refluxed for 6 hr. A dark-brown solid was obtained on decomposition of excess reagent with water. It was filtered, dissolved in chloroform (100 ml), washed successively with 5% Na_2CO_3 solution and water, dried, and evaporated. The crude product on crystallization from benzene yielded the major part of *O*-acetate (2, 0.75 g), recrystallized from alcohol in transparent plates, mp 219–221° dec.

The mother liquor from the above crystallization was then subjected to column chromatography. Benzene-petroleum ether (1:1, 1.2 l.) eluted 3 (2.5 g, 60%) crystallizing out of alcohol in fine needles: mp 164–165°; ν 1694 sh, 1686, 1623, 1594 cm^{-1} ; nmr δ 4.67 and 5.6 (a pair of doublets, 1 H each, $=\text{CH}_2$, $J_{AB} = 3$ Hz), 7.3–8.6 (m, 14, ArH); m/e (rel intensity) 310 (100), 233 (4), 165 (6), 105 (9), 77 (10).

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$: C, 78.38; H, 4.58; N, 7.95. Found: C, 78.70; H, 4.80; N, 8.16.

Further elution with benzene (1 l.) afforded a viscous oil which on crystallization from alcohol furnished an additional amount of the *O*-acetate (2, 0.25 g), the total yield being 22%.

Repetition of the same experiment using the *O*-acetate 2 (2 g), acetic anhydride (10 ml), and anhydrous sodium acetate (2 g) as the reactants yielded the same oxazoloquinazolinone 3 (1 g), and part of the starting material (0.5 g) was recovered unchanged.

Formaldehyde from 3 by Ozonolysis. Ozonized oxygen was bubbled through a solution of 3 (0.15 g) in chloroform (10 ml) at -5 to 0° for 2.5 hr. The reaction mixture was then poured into a slurry of zinc dust and water and rapidly steam distilled. The aqueous part of the distillate was treated with a solution of dimedone (0.2 g) in alcohol (10 ml), concentrated, and extracted with chloroform, and the solvent was evaporated. The major unreacted dimedone was recovered by crystallization of the residue from benzene and the mother liquor on chromatography yielded methylenebisdimedone (18 mg), mp 188–189°, identical (mmp) with an authentic specimen prepared from formaldehyde and dimedone.

The residue remaining after steam distillation yielded unconverted 3 (75 mg) on extraction with chloroform and chromatography.

Hydrolysis of 3. A. Formation of 2-(1'-Ethoxydiphenylmethyl)-4-quinazolinone (5) and 1. Compound 3 (0.1 g) was refluxed with 5% ethanolic HCl (6 ml) for 4 hr. After cooling, the solid product was filtered, washed with water, dried, and chromatographed. Elution with 25% chloroform in benzene (250 ml) yielded 60 mg of 5, crystallizing from benzene-petroleum ether in prisms: mp 200–202°; ν 3144, 3039, 1672 and 1607 cm^{-1} ; nmr δ 1.32 (t, 3, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$, $J = 7$ Hz), 3.28 (q, 2, $-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$, $J = 7$ Hz), 7.3–8.0 (m, 13, ArH), 8.45 (dt, 1, C_5H), 10.33 (br, 1, $-\text{CONH}$); m/e (rel intensity) 356 (M^+ , 3), 328 (8), 327 (30), 314 (3), 313 (22), 312 (100), 311 (15), 310 (10), 211 (8), 183 (10), 165 (13), 152 (3), 105 (72), 78 (60), 77 (59).

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$: C, 77.51; H, 5.66; N, 7.87. Found: C, 77.90; H, 5.74; N, 7.63.

Further elution with chloroform (150 ml) afforded 1 (30 mg).

B. Formation of 1-Acetyl-2-(1'-ethoxydiphenylmethyl)-4-quinazolinone (6). Compound 3 (50 mg) was refluxed with 1% ethanolic acetic acid (5 ml) for 4 hr. It was concentrated and cooled when 6 (51 mg) was separated as colorless plates: mp 158–159°; ν 1705, 1695, 1630, and 1605 cm^{-1} ; nmr δ 1.18 (t, 3, $-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$, $J = 7$ Hz), 2.11 (s, 3, $-\text{COCH}_3$), 3.38 (a centrosymmetric multiplet, 2, $-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$), 7.2–8.0 (m, 13, ArH), 8.37 (dd, 1, C_5H , $J = 7.5, 1.5$ Hz).

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$: C, 75.36; H, 5.57; N, 7.04. Found: C, 75.40; H, 5.61; N, 6.98.

C. Formation of *N*-Acetylanthranilic Acid. Compound 3 (0.2 g) was refluxed with 5% ethanolic KOH (12 ml) for 1 hr. After cooling and dilution with water, it was extracted with chloroform. The oily product (0.11 g) was chromatographed to yield benzophenone (45 mg) and 1 (65 mg).

The aqueous part was acidified with HCl and extracted with chloroform, and the solvent was evaporated. The residue (68 mg) on crystallization from benzene-methanol furnished *N*-acetylanthranilic acid as fine colorless flakes (35 mg), mp 183–184°, identified by direct comparison with a synthetic specimen.

***N*-Acetylanthranilic Acid from 6.** Compound 6 (0.1 g) was hydrolyzed with 5% ethanolic KOH (6 ml) for 0.5 hr yielding benzophenone (32 mg), 1 (10 mg), and *N*-acetylanthranilic acid (35 mg).

Attempted Hydrogenation of 3. A solution of compound 3 (0.2 g) in ethanol (50 ml) was stirred in an atmosphere of hydrogen in

the presence of 10% Pd/C (75 mg) for 3 hr. It was filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated and allowed to crystallize to obtain the unconverted starting material (0.19 g).

Transformation of 3 and 6 to *O*-Acetate 2. When solutions of 3 or 6 in ethyl acetate with a few drops of HClO_4 or in THF with concentrated HCl were stirred separately at room temperature for 1 hr, the *O*-acetate 2 was obtained in quantitative yield in each case.

However, compound 3 was recovered unchanged when stirred with 1% ethanolic acetic acid at room temperature for 2 hr.

Conversion of 2 to 1 and 5. Compound 2 (0.1 g) was refluxed with 5% ethanolic HCl for 4 hr. The crude product obtained after usual work-up on chromatographic resolution furnished 1 (55 mg) and 5 (30 mg).

Treatment of 2-(α -Hydroxybenzyl)- and 2-(1'-Hydroxyisopropyl)-4-quinazolinones (7 and 8) with Acetic Anhydride and Sodium Acetate. Compound 7 (0.1 g) was refluxed with acetic anhydride (2 ml) in the presence of anhydrous sodium acetate (0.05 g) for 2 hr. After usual work-up, the crude product was crystallized from benzene-petroleum ether to get the *O*-acetate (9, 94 mg): mp 164–165°; ν 1750, 1220 cm^{-1} .

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$: C, 69.38; H, 4.80; N, 9.52. Found: C, 69.58; H, 5.06; N, 9.31.

Compound 8 under identical conditions afforded, in quantitative yield, the *O*-acetate 10: mp 183–184° (benzene-petroleum ether); ν 1745, 1250 cm^{-1} .

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$: C, 63.39; H, 5.74; N, 11.37. Found: C, 63.53; H, 5.67; N, 11.24.

2-Methyl-3-(*o*-hydroxymethylphenyl)-4-imino-5,5-diphenyloxazolidine (13) from 6 and 3. A solution of 1-acetyl-2-(1'-ethoxydiphenylmethyl)-4-quinazolinone (6, 1.3 g) in dry ethanol (20 ml) was refluxed for 5 hr with NaBH_4 (1.3 g) with constant stirring. The refluxing was continued for 4 hr more after further addition of borohydride (1.3 g). Most of the alcohol was distilled off under reduced pressure. The crude product (1.05 g) obtained after usual work-up was crystallized from methanol to get the unconverted starting material (0.3 g), mp 158–159°. The mother liquor on purification through chromatography and crystallization afforded 13 (0.60 g, 50%): mp 150–151°; ν (CHCl₃) 3525, 3300, 1650, 1582, 995 cm^{-1} ; nmr (100 MHz) δ 1.52 (d, 3, $\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$, $J = 6$ Hz), 2.33 (br, 1, $-\text{OH}$), 4.3 and 4.38 (pair of AB doublets, 1 H each, $-\text{CH}_2-$, $J_{AB} = 13$ Hz), 5.67 (q, 1, $\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$, $J = 6$ Hz), 6.8–8.3 (m, 15, ArH and $=\text{NH}$); m/e (rel intensity) 358 (M^+ , 100), 343 (5), 340 (1), 325 (4), 314 (4), 297 (11), 295 (5), 283 (4), 210 (48), 209 (52), 193 (5), 182 (2), 176 (12), 167 (23), 166 (84), 165 (55), 158 (9), 152 (2), 147 (3), 134 (7), 133 (7), 132 (7), 131 (6), 122 (7), 105 (27), 77 (11).

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$: mol wt, 358.167480. Found by high resolution mass spectrometry: mol wt, 358.167969.

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$: C, 77.07; H, 6.19; N, 7.83. Found: C, 77.40; H, 6.35; N, 7.98.

Compound 3 (0.1 g) was also refluxed with NaBH_4 (0.2 g) in dry ethanol (10 ml) for 6 hr. The crude oily product (85 mg) on chromatographic resolution gave 13 (50 mg), mp 150–151°, and the unconverted starting material (30 mg), mp 164–165°.

Acetylation of 13 to *O,N*-diacetate (15). Acetic anhydride (0.5 ml) was added to a solution of 13 (0.1 g) in pyridine (0.2 ml) and kept overnight at room temperature. Usual work-up gave an oil which on chromatography afforded the diacetate 15 (95 mg) as a glass: ν 1735, 1680, 1650 cm^{-1} ; m/e (rel intensity) 442 (M^+ , 28), 400 (12), 385 (2), 369 (2), 357 (10), 340 (2), 325 (3), 313 (7), 297 (13), 295 (9), 280 (3), 260 (3), 210 (92), 209 (96), 182 (3), 175 (11), 166 (100), 165 (99), 158 (12), 132 (35), 105 (33), 77 (21).

Catalytic Hydrogenation of 13 to 14. Oxazolidine 13 (0.3 g) in ethylacetate (12 ml) containing five drops of perchloric acid was hydrogenated in the presence of 10% Pd/C (75 mg) for 1.5 hr. After filtration, the filtrate was washed successively with dilute ammonia and water, and the solvent was evaporated. The crude product (0.28 g) was crystallized from petroleum ether to get 14 (0.24 g, 84%) as colorless plates: mp 122–123°; ν (CHCl₃) 3420, 1650, 1582, 1345 cm^{-1} ; nmr δ 1.61 (d, 3, $\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$, $J = 5.5$ Hz), 1.89 (s, 3, $-\text{CH}_3$), 5.7 (q, 1, $\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$, $J = 5.5$ Hz), 5.87 (br, 1, $=\text{NH}$), 6.7–8.3 (m, 14, ArH); m/e (rel intensity) 342 (M^+ , 33), 327 (14), 299 (8), 298 (7), 297 (7), 283 (6), 210 (59), 209 (70), 193 (9), 182 (7), 175 (5), 166 (100), 165 (96), 160 (10), 152 (7), 132 (14), 118 (66), 105 (65), 91 (35), 77 (62).

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}$: C, 80.67; H, 6.48. Found: C, 80.80; H, 6.81.

Acetylation of 14 to *N*-Monoacetate (16). Compound 14 (50 mg) was heated on a steam-bath with acetic anhydride (1 ml) and

pyridine (0.5 ml) for 2 hr. After work-up, the crude product was crystallized from benzene-petroleum ether to give the acetate 16 (35 mg) in needles: mp 148–149°; ir 1680, 1650 sh cm^{-1} ; nmr (100 MHz) δ 1.68 (d, 3, CH-CH₃, $J = 5.5$ Hz), 1.74 (s, 3, -CH₃), 2.34 (s, 3, N-CO-CH₃), 5.4 (q, 1, CH-CH₃, $J = 5.5$ Hz), 6.5–7.5 (m, 14, ArH); m/e (rel intensity) 384 (M^+ , 51), 342 (2), 327 (2), 297 (9), 280 (3), 210 (92), 209 (94), 202 (3), 194 (8), 182 (2), 175 (3), 166 (100), 165 (95), 159 (30), 152 (3), 132 (4), 118 (8), 116 (31), 105 (34), 91 (25), 77 (24).

Anal. Calcd for C₂₅H₂₄N₂O₂: mol wt, 384.18376. Found by high resolution mass spectrometry: mol wt, 384.18229.

Attempted Hydrolysis of 13 and 14. Compounds 13 and 14 were recovered unchanged after refluxing with 5% ethanolic HCl or KOH for 2 hr.

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Registry No.—1, 18963-82-1; 2, 18963-83-2; 3, 52827-39-1; 5, 52827-40-4; 6, 52827-41-5; 7, 13182-44-0; 8, 52827-42-6; 9, 13182-

40-6; 10, 52827-43-7; 13, 52827-44-8; 14, 52827-45-9; 15, 52827-46-0; 16, 52827-47-1; *N*-acetylanthranilic acid, 89-52-1.

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Electrochemical Reductive Acylation of Benzophenone¹

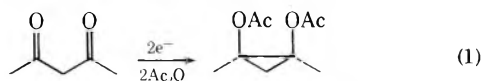
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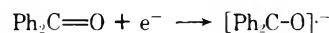
Polarographic and cyclic voltammetric studies of benzophenone in acetonitrile were carried out in the presence and absence of acetic anhydride, using tetraethylammonium bromide or perchlorate as supporting electrolytes. From the variation of pertinent parameters in these studies and from the known electrochemical behavior of benzophenone, a mechanism is proposed for the reduction of benzophenone in the presence of acetic anhydride. The results of controlled potential electrolysis substantiate the proposed mechanism.

There are many examples in the literature of electroorganic synthesis, defined as the transformation of one organic molecule into another by the action of an electric current.² In a number of cases involving cathodic processes, a radical anion produced by initial electron transfer undergoes followup chemical reactions in which one or more protons are abstracted from the reaction medium. We have for some time been interested in generating reactive species electrochemically and in studying their reactions with reagents other than proton donors. Our initial foray into this area³ involved the reduction of 1,3-diketones in aprotic solvents in the presence of acetic anhydride, which led ultimately to the formation of 1,2-cyclopropanediol diacetates (eq 1), the products of intramolecular pinacol reduction. It

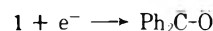


was of some interest to examine the behavior of monoketones under similar conditions, and this paper reports the results of our investigation of benzophenone.

Electrochemical reduction of aromatic carbonyl compounds in aqueous and aprotic media has been extensively studied.^{4–16} In particular there have been studies of the electrochemical reduction of benzophenone in dimethylfor-

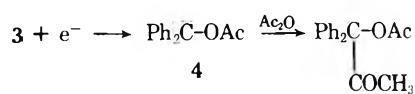
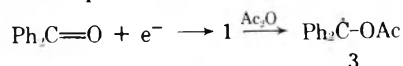


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mamide^{12–14,16} and in pyridine.¹⁵ These studies have shown that in aprotic solvents benzophenone undergoes an initial one electron reduction to form an anion radical intermediate 1. Further reduction results in the formation of dianion 2. Utilizing the techniques of polarography, cyclic voltammetry (CV), and large-scale controlled potential electrolysis, we have now studied the electrochemical behavior of benzophenone in acetonitrile containing acetic anhydride with tetraethylammonium bromide (TB) or perchlorate (TP) as the supporting electrolyte. As a result of these studies, we propose the following reaction scheme for the reduction of benzophenone under these conditions.



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Table I
Polarographic Behavior of Benzophenone in the Presence of Acetic Anhydride in 0.1 M TP-Acetonitrile

Benzophenone concn, mM	Acetic anhydride concn, mM	Wave I			Wave II			$i_I + i_{II}$
		$-E_{1/2}$, V	i_d , μA	Slope, mV	$-E_{1/2}$, V	i_d , μA	Slope, mV	
2.0	0	1.83	7.78	61	2.09	6.48	120	14.26
2.0	2.0	1.81	12.3	65	2.09	1.48		13.8
2.0	4.0	1.79	13.8	72				13.8
2.0	10.0	1.77	15.3	80				15.3

Table II
Cyclic Voltammetry of Benzophenone in 0.1 M TB-Acetonitrile Containing Acetic Anhydride

Benzophenone concn, mM	Acetic anhydride concn, mM	Wave I					Wave II	
		$-E_{p_c}$, V	$-E_{p_a}$, V	ΔE_p , mV	i_{p_c} , μA	i_{p_a} , μA	$-E_{p_c}$, V	i_{p_c} , μA
2.0	0	1.86	1.79	70	13.62	10.65	2.26	6.24
2.0	1.0	1.85	1.79	60	13.66	8.55	2.25	3.43
2.0	2.0	1.84	1.79	50	14.58	5.09	2.19	1.62
2.0	4.0	1.76			21.75			
2.0	10.0	1.75			23.17			

Results and Discussion

Polarography.¹⁷ In acetonitrile with 0.1 M TP as supporting electrolyte, benzophenone shows two one-electron reduction waves, I and II, at $E_{1/2} = -1.83$ and -2.09 V. Acetic anhydride undergoes no reduction in this potential range. In the presence of acetic anhydride wave I grows in height (Table I) and wave II decreases until at a 2:1 ratio of anhydride to ketone the current due to wave II is immeasurably small. Further increase in the anhydride concentration then leads to relatively smaller increases in the height of wave I. Concurrently with its effect on the limiting currents, addition of acetic anhydride produces an anodic shift in the $E_{1/2}$ of wave I. These observations are consistent with the proposed mechanism. Wave I corresponds to the reduction of benzophenone to the radical anion 1. In the absence of acetic anhydride 1 is then further reduced at a more cathodic potential to dianion 2, giving rise to wave II. Addition of acetic anhydride diverts a fraction of the radical anion to 3, decreasing the height of the second wave. The radical 3 is more reducible than benzophenone and immediately picks up a second electron to form acylated anion 4. Addition of the second electron in the presence of acetic anhydride causes the first wave to increase in height and to shift to more cathodic potentials. At a sufficiently large anhydride concentration the net process occurring at the first wave will correspond to an overall transfer of two electrons, causing the limiting current to double. As indicated in Table I, the current does very nearly double for a 5:1 ratio of anhydride to ketone. The mechanism further requires that the total current for waves I and II remain constant, as is indeed observed (Table I, last column). The slopes observed for the two waves (Table I) suggest that wave I is nearly reversible in the absence of acetic anhydride (the theoretical slope for a reversible one electron process at 25° is 56 mV), but that wave II is irreversible. Further evidence bearing on the reversibility of the electron transfer steps was obtained by cyclic voltammetry.

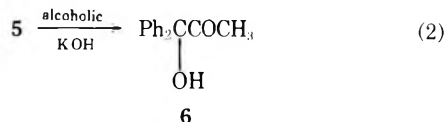
Cyclic Voltammetry at the Hanging Mercury Drop Electrode.¹⁸ Cyclic voltammetry data on benzophenone are given in Table II. In the absence of acetic anhydride, benzophenone shows two cathodic waves and one anodic wave. The two cathodic waves occur at potentials close to those observed polarographically and can be ascribed to successive reduction to 1 and 2. By scanning the potential to a point midway between waves I and II, the single anodic wave at -1.76 V was established as arising from reoxidation of radical anion 1. The resulting couple is not perfectly

reversible, as both ΔE_p and i_{p_c}/i_{p_a} deviate from the theoretical values of 56 mV (for a one electron transfer) and unity, respectively. At the scan rate employed, the second wave, corresponding to formation of dianion 2, is chemically and electrochemically irreversible. It is probable that 2 rapidly abstracts one or more protons, either from the solvent or from adventitious proton donors, to give nonreoxidizable products. Information on the reversibility of the two electron transfer steps obtained from cyclic voltammetry data agree well with the deductions made from polarographic studies.

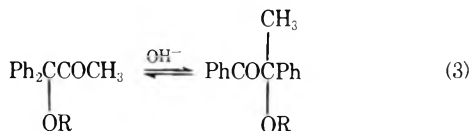
When acetic anhydride is added to a solution in which benzophenone is undergoing reduction, trapping of radical anion 1 leads to an increase in the cathodic half of wave I as species 3 is generated and further reduced. Removal of 1 from solution means that less dianion 2 can be formed and explains the decrease with increasing anhydride concentration of i_{p_c} for wave II. The absence of any anodic waves at high anhydride concentration suggests that 4 undergoes a further rapid acylation to produce electroinactive ketoacetate 5. Evidence for the ultimate formation of 5 is given below. It might be noted that much of the electrochemical behavior of benzophenone in acetonitrile in the presence of acetic anhydride parallels its behavior in pyridine and dimethylformamide containing proton donors.^{12,15}

Large-Scale Controlled Potential Electrolysis. Further evidence supporting the proposed mechanism was provided by the large-scale electrolysis of benzophenone in the presence of acetic anhydride in acetonitrile at a potential slightly more cathodic than the first cathodic wave. At this potential the anion radical of benzophenone should be the primary product of the electrode reaction. The crude electrolysate, after removal of solvent and supporting electrolyte, was a dark brown viscous liquid. Gas chromatographic (gc) analysis revealed the presence of a single volatile product. While small amounts of this product could be separated by preparative gc, it was found more convenient to chromatograph the crude product on silica gel in order to obtain larger amounts. In this way, the electrolysis product was obtained as a colorless viscous liquid. A variety of evidence indicated that this was the postulated ketoacetate 5. Infrared spectroscopy revealed the presence of two carbonyl groups absorbing at 1750 and 1725 cm^{-1} , positions typical of acetate esters and aliphatic ketones, respectively. Nmr also showed two slightly different C-methyl groups at 1.95 and 2.02 ppm, positions typical of methyl attached to carbonyl carbon. The aromatic hydrogens of 5 appeared as a complex multiplet centered near 7.2 ppm. As required by

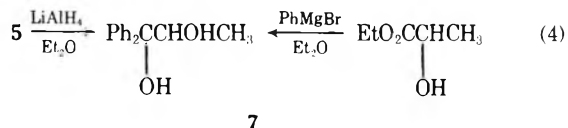
structure 5, the integrated intensities of aryl and methyl hydrogens were very near the expected ratio of 5:3. Finally, elemental analysis of a carefully purified sample agreed well with structure 5. The compound corresponding to 5, 1,1-diphenyl-1-acetoxy-2-propanone, has been reported as a solid, mp 52.5–53.0,¹⁹ and as a viscous oil.²⁰ The properties of our material are identical with those of the Italian workers.²⁰ In particular, the ir and nmr spectra of our 5 agree exactly with theirs. Prolonged efforts to cause our sample to crystallize were unavailing. The source of conflict between the two groups of workers is not known, but it may be related to the propensity of this system to undergo rearrangement.²¹ Indeed, when we attempted to confirm the identity of 5 by alkaline hydrolysis to 1,1-diphenyl-1-hydroxy-2-propanone (6) (eq 2), the crude product showed its



most prominent band in the ir at 1670 cm^{-1} , a position typical of aryl ketones. This suggests that either 5 or 6 or both underwent rearrangement in the course of the hydrolysis (eq 3). In fact, the transposition of groups represented by



eq 3 has been reported previously by Elphimoff-Felkin.^{21b} In order to secure structure 5, the electrolysis product was reduced by lithium aluminum hydride to 1,1-diphenyl-1,2-propanediol (7), identical with material prepared²² by an unambiguous route (eq 4). The yield of 5 from the bulk



electrolysis was 66% of chromatographically pure material. The rest of the crude electrolysis product was a highly colored material which was not volatile at 230° (gc) and could not be eluted from a silica gel column with the usual solvent systems. No further attempts were made to characterize this material. It is noteworthy, however, that electrolysis of acetic anhydride alone under the same conditions yielded a substantial amount of a similar nonvolatile, highly colored material. Because of the formation of this product, reliable coulometric information could not be obtained.

Ketoacetate 5 can be regarded as a type of crossed acyloin or pinacol product. Such substances are often difficult to prepare by conventional synthetic techniques, and our electrochemical preparation could, in principle, be generalized to prepare other members of this class of compounds. Unfortunately, however, exploratory work with acetophenone and benzaldehyde has suggested that the electrochemical synthesis is probably limited to preparation of crossed acyloins derived from diaryl ketones only.

Experimental Section

Infrared spectra were measured on 10% solutions in carbon tetrachloride using a Beckmann IR-5A spectrometer. Nmr spectra were measured on carbon tetrachloride or deuteriochloroform solutions with a Varian A-60 spectrometer. Column chromatography was on Fisher silica gel (923) containing 15% added distilled water. Ar. Aerograph A-90 P3 gas chromatograph equipped with an SF-96 column operated at 230° was used for gc analysis. Thin-layer chromatography was on microscope slides coated with silica gel G,

using hexane–benzene mixtures for elution and iodine for spot visualization. A conventional saturated calomel electrode (sce) was employed as the reference electrode for all the electrochemical measurements.

Reagents and Chemicals. All chemicals were Fisher Certified reagents and except for acetonitrile were used without further purification. Acetonitrile was purified by the method of Forcier and Olver.²³ Tetraethylammonium bromide (TB) and tetraethylammonium perchlorate (TP) were used as supporting electrolytes. The bromide was commercially purchased. TP was prepared and purified as follows. TB (1 mol) and sodium perchlorate (1 mol) were separately dissolved in 1.5 l. of hot water. The solutions were mixed and allowed to cool. The TP which separated was repeatedly recrystallized from hot water until the filtrate gave no precipitate of silver bromide when tested with portions of silver nitrate solution. The resulting TP was dried over phosphorus pentoxide in a desiccator.

Polarography. A Sargent Polarograph Model XXI with Sargent IR Compensator Model A was used in a three-electrode system in a conventional H-type cell. The working electrode was a dropping mercury electrode and a platinum wire served as an auxiliary electrode. The benzophenone concentration was 2.0 mM and the acetic anhydride concentration was varied from 0 to 10.0 mM. Dry acetonitrile was used as the solvent with TP (0.1M) as supporting electrolyte. The solutions were deaerated with dry prepurified nitrogen for 20–30 min to remove oxygen, and an atmosphere of nitrogen was maintained over the solution throughout a particular experiment. The limiting or diffusion current i_d , the half-wave potential $E_{1/2}$, and the slope of the polarographic wave were all determined by standard procedures.⁸

Cyclic Triangular Wave Voltammetry (CV). The voltametric studies were carried out using standard techniques.¹⁸ The triangular wave generator and the potentiostat were essentially the same as the instruments described by Chambers, *et al.*²⁴ The data were recorded on an X-Y recorder. A hanging mercury drop electrode (HDE) of approximately constant area was used as the stationary working electrode. The HDE was made by the method described by Enke and coworkers.²⁵ The constancy of the electrode area through a series of runs was checked by electrolyzing the initial solution at intervals in the series. As the CV studies were carried out to investigate qualitatively the follow-up reactions of the anion radical intermediate with acetic anhydride, the exact area of the electrode was not critical. A three-electrode system was employed with a sce and a platinum wire as the reference and the auxiliary electrodes, respectively. A conventional H-type cell with a total capacity of about 25 ml was used, the cathodic and anodic compartments being separated by a glass frit of medium porosity.

The CV measurements were made under aprotic conditions using dry acetonitrile as the solvent and 0.1M TB as the supporting electrolyte. The concentration of benzophenone was held at 2.0 mM and the anhydride concentration was varied from 0 to 10.0 mM. All solutions were thoroughly deaerated with dry prepurified nitrogen for 20–30 min to remove oxygen, and an atmosphere of nitrogen was maintained in the system. A scan rate of 230 mV/sec was used. That the working electrode was not contaminated by the products of electrolysis during the experiments with a particular series of solutions was shown by reproducing the voltammograms of the first solution of the series after the series had been completed.

Large-Scale Controlled Potential Electrolysis. Controlled potential electrolyses were carried out in a conventional three-electrode electrolysis cell constructed from a truncated 500-ml Pyrex erlenmeyer flask. A 200-ml Pyrex beaker was used as the anode compartment. The cathode and anode compartments as well as the cathode compartment and the sce were connected by bridges having fine porosity sintered glass frits. The bridges were filled with dry acetonitrile saturated with TB. A mercury pool was the working electrode (cathode), an sce the reference electrode, and a copper rod the auxiliary electrode (anode). The catholyte charge was 400 ml of 0.2 M TB in dry acetonitrile in which were dissolved 9.11 g of benzophenone and 38 ml of acetic anhydride. The entire system was purged with dry prepurified nitrogen for about 30 min before the start of the electrolysis, and the system was kept under a nitrogen atmosphere throughout the electrolysis. A high current, manually operated potentiostat was used to control the potential of the working electrode at a value slightly more cathodic than the E_{pc} of the first benzophenone wave. The potential between working electrode and the sce was measured with a VTVM. The current was determined by measuring the potential drop across a precision resistor, either with a recorder or a potentiometer. Accurate coulo-

metric measurements were not possible because the current efficiency was less than 100%. The electrolysis was continued until the current dropped almost to zero. The disappearance of ketone was also followed by CV. On completion of the electrolysis, the catholyte was diluted with a very large excess of distilled water (800–1000 ml) and extracted several times with a total of 500 ml of ether. The combined ether extract was washed with several portions of distilled water, saturated sodium bicarbonate solution, again with portions of distilled water, and finally with two portions of saturated sodium chloride solution. The extract was dried overnight over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. After filtration, the ether was removed by evaporation under reduced pressure until the crude product reached a constant weight. At this point the crude product weighed 10.5 g.

An aliquot of the crude product (1.05 g) was column chromatographed on 60 g of silica gel using hexane–benzene mixtures for elution. The material (0.89 g, 66%) eluting with 3:1 hexane–benzene showed a single spot on thin-layer chromatography and was the pure ketoacetate 5: viscous oil; nmr (CCl₄, internal TMS) δ 1.95 (s, 3), 2.02 (s, 3), 7.2 ppm (m, 10); ir (10% in CCl₄) 3030 (m), 1750 (s), 1725 (s), 1490 (m), 1450 (m), 1430 (sh), 1370 (m), 1350 (sh), 1235 (s), 1180 (sh), 1160 (m), 1080 (w), 1020 (m), 950 (m), 920 (w), 890 (m), 695 cm⁻¹ (s). An analytical sample was prepared by rechromatography over silica gel. *Anal.* Calcd for C₁₇H₁₆O₃: C, 76.10; H, 6.01. Found: C, 75.85; H, 6.22.

LiAlH₄ Reduction of Ketoacetate 5. To a suspension of LiAlH₄ (1.5 mmol) in anhydrous ether (5 ml), a solution of the ketoacetate 5 (300 mg, 1.1 mmol) in anhydrous ether (5 ml) was added dropwise with continuous stirring. After stirring for 1 hr at room temperature, excess LiAlH₄ was destroyed by dropwise addition of ethyl acetate, followed by 100 ml of 10% ammonium chloride solution. The mixture was then extracted with ether, the ether extract washed with portions of distilled water and saturated sodium chloride solution, and the extract dried overnight over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. Removal of the ether by vacuum evaporation left an oily liquid (220 mg) which solidified on standing. The crude solid had a mp of 90–92°. It was purified by recrystallization from hexane: mp 95–96°; nmr (CDCl₃, internal TMS) δ 1.05 (d, 3, CH₃CH), 2.00 (d, 1, CHOH), 3.12 (s, 1, COH), 4.75 (m, CH–O), 7.3 ppm (m, 10, ArH); ir (10% in CCl₄) 3550 (m), 3000 (b), 1595 (w), 1490 (m), 1450 (m), 1387 (m), 1350 (m), 1320 (w), 1260 (m), 1170 (m), 1130 (w), 1100 (m), 962 (m), 920 (w), 892 (m), 877 (m), 700 (s), 654 (m), 635 cm⁻¹ (m).

Synthesis of 1,1-Diphenyl-1,2-propanediol.²² In a three-necked 500-ml flask fitted with a separatory funnel, reflux condenser, and mechanical stirrer was prepared in the conventional manner a Grignard reagent from 27 g of magnesium turnings and 181 g of bromobenzene in 450 ml of ether. The reagent was cooled in an ice bath while freshly distilled ethyl lactate (29 ml) was added slowly. The excess Grignard reagent was decomposed by the

addition of 150 ml of ammonium chloride solution (50 g in 150 ml). The ether layer was separated and washed with portions of distilled water and saturated sodium chloride solution. After drying over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, the ether was removed by vacuum evaporation. The crude white solid (mp 88–90°) was recrystallized several times from hexane to a constant melting point of 95–96°. The infrared and nmr spectra of this product were identical with that of the diol obtained by LiAlH₄ reduction of ketoacetate 5. A mixture melting point of the two products was not depressed.

Registry No.—5, 13294-67-2; 7, 52183-00-3; benzaphenone, 119-61-9.

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Selective Acylation of 2,4-Lutidine at Its 2- and 4-Methyl Groups

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2,4-Lutidine (1) has been acylated preferentially at its 2- or 4-methyl group depending on the condensing agent. It is suggested that if the metallic portion of the condensing agent can coordinate with the nitrogen atom of 1, then the 2-methyl group of 1 is acylated; otherwise, the 4-methyl group is acylated. The acylation of 1 at its 2-methyl group has also been effected in high yields with three perfluorinated esters using phenyllithium as the condensing agent.

2,4-Lutidine (1) reacts selectively¹ with alkyl halides, aldehydes, and ketones at its 2- or 4-methyl group depending on the condensing agent.

We now report the selective lateral acylation of the 2- and 4-methyl groups of 1. Earlier it was shown that 2-picoline² and 4-picoline³ can be laterally metalated, the former by organolithium reagents and the latter by sodium amide in liquid ammonia.

Only one acylation of 1 could be found in the literature; its benzoylation using phenyllithium as the condensing agent^{4,5} gave exclusively 4-methyl-2-phenacylpyridine in good yield. These results agree with a later study by Teague, *et al.*,⁶ who showed that the reaction of 1 with benzaldehyde using phenyllithium gave exclusively 1-phenyl-2-(4-methyl-2-pyridyl)ethanol.

In the present study, 1 was acylated with ethyl benzoate

tion with perfluoroalkyl esters since they are rapidly ammonolyzed.^{10,11}

To avoid the use of liquid ammonia in preparing 2-methyl-4-picoyl perfluoroalkyl ketones attempts were made to prepare the 2-methyl-4-picoyl anion in the absence of liquid ammonia. The ammonia in a mixture of sodium amide and liquid ammonia was replaced by THF and 1 was then added. After a 6.5-hr reflux period ethyl trifluoroacetate was added to a solution to give a small amount (<1 g) of the 2-acylated product, 4-methyl-2-trifluoroacetyl methylpyridine. Extending the anion formation time to 44 hr resulted in the formation of this product in only an 11% yield.

These results indicate that anion formation involving 1 occurs at the 2-methyl group with sodium amide in THF, whereas metalation by sodium amide in liquid ammonia occurs at the 4-methyl group. Sodium amide in the somewhat polar solvent THF probably metalates the 2-methyl group of 1 for a reason comparable, *vide supra*, to the metalation of this methyl group by phenyllithium in ether and *n*-butyllithium in hexane.

It was desirable to attempt the acylation of 1 in a solvent which can solvate cations. By preferentially complexing with the potentially available sodium ion of sodium amide such a solvent would inhibit complexing between the sodium cation with the pyridyl nitrogen atom and would allow the amide ion to remove a proton from the more reactive 4-methyl group.^{12,13}

Because dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) has been reported¹⁴ to strongly solvate cations, it was the logical choice. To test the feasibility of this reaction, the acylation of 1 with ethyl benzoate was attempted using the DMSO anion, the strongest base which can exist in a DMSO solution,¹⁵ as the condensing agent. The desired 4-acylated compound, 2-methyl-4-phenacylpyridine, was obtained in low yield (19%). Unfortunately, the reaction could not be extended to include the acylation of the 4-methyl group of 1 by perfluorinated esters since several attempts gave only polymeric materials.

Infrared and nmr spectroscopy were used to confirm the structure of 4-methyl-2-phenacylpyridine. Our results agree with those of Branch, *et al.*,¹⁶ who have shown that this and related ketones do not exist in the keto form but rather in a conjugated chelated form. By contrast, the infrared spectrum of the solid ketone, 2-methyl-4-phenacylpyridine, showed a strong C=O absorption band at 5.95 μ microns and no evidence of conjugate chelation.

Experimental Section

(1) **General Procedure for Acylation Reactions. Acylation of 2,4-Lutidine Using Lithium Bases.** All monoacylations of 2,4-lutidine were carried out using the procedure of Levine, *et al.*,² for the acylation of 2-picoline with esters using phenyllithium as the condensing agent.

(2) **Acylation of 2,4-Lutidine and Its Derivatives. Acylation of 2,4-Lutidine with Esters Using Various Condensing Agents.** (a) **Using a 2:2:1 Molar Ratio of 2,4-Lutidine:*n*-Butyllithium:Ethyl Benzoate.** To *n*-butyllithium (0.4 mol as a 1.61 *M* solution in *n*-hexane) in 400 ml of anhydrous ether was added 2,4-lutidine (0.4 mol, 42.8 g) over a 20-min period. The solution was stirred for 30 min at room temperature. Ethyl benzoate (0.2 mol, 30.0 g), dissolved in an equal volume of anhydrous ether, was added (25 min). The solution was stirred for 45 min at room temperature and processed in the customary manner. Distillation of the crude product mixture gave (a) 23.7 g of light yellow liquid, bp 75–128° (50 mm), and (b) 31.3 g of 4-methyl-2-phenacylpyridine, bp 154–160° (1.3 mm). Fraction a was analyzed by gas chromatography and was shown to consist of two compounds: (1) 2,4-lutidine (79%) and (2) 2-*n*-butyl-4,6-dimethylpyridine (21%). The ir spectra of the ketone in both liquid and solid forms are in good agreement with the assigned structure, 4-methyl-2-phenacylpyridine.¹⁶

Although the nmr spectrum of the ketone taken prior to recrystallization agrees essentially with the proposed structure, 4-methyl-2-phenacylpyridine, three minor extraneous peaks are present at 6.02, 7.62, and 9.05 ppm. The peak at 9.05 ppm indicates the possible presence of an *n*-alkyl group possibly attributable to the *n*-butyl group in 2-*n*-butyl-4,6-dimethylpyridine. The two peaks at 6.02 and 7.62 ppm suggest the presence of the methylene group and the 2-methyl group, respectively, of 2-methyl-4-phenacylpyridine. It was calculated that the maximum concentrations of 2-*n*-butyl-4,6-dimethylpyridine and 2-methyl-4-phenacylpyridine present in the ketone, fraction b, are 6.4 and 3.6%, respectively. These results show that the minimum ratio of acylation at the 2 position to acylation at the 4 position of 2,4-lutidine is 25:1. Thus, there were obtained 18.7 g (44% recovery) of 2,4-lutidine, 7.0 g (10.7%) of 2-*n*-butyl-4,6-dimethylpyridine, 1.1 g (2.6%) of 2-methyl-4-phenacylpyridine, and 28.2 g (67%) of 4-methyl-2-phenacylpyridine.

(b) **Using a 2:2:1 Molar Ratio of 2,4-Lutidine:Phenyllithium:Ethyl Benzoate.** The interaction of phenyllithium (0.4 mol, prepared from 0.8 g-atom (5.55 g) of lithium metal and 0.4 mol (62.8 g) of bromobenzene), 2,4-lutidine (0.4 mol, 42.8 g), and ethyl benzoate (0.2 mol, 30.0 g) gave (a) 21.3 g (50% recovery) of 2,4-lutidine, bp 76–80° (50 mm), (b) 3.4 g of yellow liquid, bp 118–148° (1.0 mm), and (c) 32.7 g of crude 4-methyl-2-phenacylpyridine, bp 125–145° (0.2 mm). There were obtained 21.3 g (50% recovery) of 2,4-lutidine, 3.4 g of a mixture of 2,4-dimethyl-6-phenylpyridine and 4-methyl-2-phenacylpyridine, and 32.7 g of a mixture containing 2.3 g (3.1%) of 2,4-dimethyl-6-phenylpyridine and 30.4 g (72%) of 4-methyl-2-phenacylpyridine.

(c) **Using a 2:2:1 Molar Ratio of 2,4-Lutidine:Sodium Amide:Ethyl Benzoate.** To 0.4 mol of sodium amide in 500 ml of anhydrous liquid ammonia was added a solution of 2,4-lutidine (0.4 mol, 42.8 g) in 50 ml of anhydrous ether over a 20-min period. A solution of ethyl benzoate (0.2 mol, 30.0 g) in 30 ml of ether was added and the mixture was stirred for 1 hr. Ammonium chloride, 25 g, was added slowly and the ammonia was removed and replaced by ether. The reaction mixture was processed by the normal procedure. Distillation gave 21.0 g (49%) of recovered 2,4-lutidine, bp 75–77° (55 mm), 36.0 g (85%) of 2-methyl-4-phenacylpyridine, bp 136–144° (0.25 mm), and 1.7 g of a tarry distillation residue. The yellow viscous, liquid ketone solidified shortly after collection, mp 80.8–81.8° from aqueous ethanol; monopicate, mp 144.0–145.5°. The ir of the solid ketone as a Nujol mull shows a strong carbonyl band at 5.9 μ .

(d) **Using a 2:2:1 Molar Ratio of 2,4-Lutidine:Phenylsodium:Ethyl Benzoate.** Phenylsodium was prepared from sodium (15.9 g, 0.69 g-atom) and bromobenzene (47.1 g, 0.3 mol) in 200 ml of anhydrous toluene as described earlier.¹⁷ To the dark brown mixture was added a solution of ethyl benzoate (0.15 mol, 22.5 g) in 25 ml of dry benzene; stirring was continued for 30 min at 10–15°. The reaction was processed by the usual procedure. Distillation gave 17.0 g (55% recovery) of 2,4-lutidine, bp 75–77° (50 mm), 22.9 g (72%) of a mixture of 4-methyl-2-phenacylpyridine and 2-methyl-4-phenacylpyridine, bp 150–157° (1.0 mm), and 2.5 g of a tarry distillation residue. The ir of the ketone mixture agrees with that of 4-methyl-2-phenacylpyridine although a small amount of 2-methyl-4-phenacylpyridine was present by comparison with the spectrum of the latter compound. The methyl protons of the 2- and 4-methyl groups on a pyridine ring have τ values of 7.64 and 7.93 ppm in the nmr spectrum. Quantitative nmr analysis showed that the ketone mixture contains 4-methyl-2-phenacylpyridine (83%) and 2-methyl-4-phenacylpyridine (17%). This corresponds to yields of 60 and 12%, respectively.

(e) **Using a 2:2:1 Molar Ratio of 2,4-Lutidine:Sodium Amide:Ethyl Propionate.** To 0.4 mol of sodium amide in 500 ml of anhydrous liquid ammonia was added a solution of 2,4-lutidine (0.4 mol, 42.8 g) in 50 ml of anhydrous ether. The mixture was stirred for 2 hr, followed by the addition of ethyl propionate (0.2 mol, 20.4 g) in 20 ml of ether. It was stirred for 1.25 hr and neutralized with 25 g of solid ammonium chloride, and the ammonia was replaced by ether. The reaction mixture was processed by the usual procedure. Distillation gave (a) 20.0 g (47% recovery) of 2,4-lutidine, bp 75–77° (50 mm), (b) 14.7 g (45%) of 2-methyl-4-(propionylmethyl)pyridine, bp 143–146° (14.2 mm), and (c) 11.5 g (21%) of 2-ethyl-1,3-bis(2-methyl-4-pyridyl)propanol-2, bp 175–180° (0.3 mm).

Distillate fraction a was identified as 2,4-lutidine (ir). The ir spectrum of distillate fraction b is in agreement with the assigned structure, 2-methyl-4-(propionylmethyl)pyridine (carbonyl absorption band at 5.80 μ and the absorption band at 12.35 μ , charac-

teristic of a 2,4-disubstituted pyridine derivative). The nmr spectrum of fraction b is in good agreement with the proposed structure. The absence of a significant proton resonance peak with a τ value in the range of 7.80–7.95 ppm, arising from the 4-methyl group on the pyridine ring, is evidence for essentially complete acylation at the 4 position. Fraction b was analyzed.

Anal. Calcd for $C_{10}H_{13}NO$: N, 8.58. Found: N, 8.85.

A sample of the ketone was converted to a yellow monopicate, mp 122.8–124.2°.

Anal. Calcd for $C_{16}H_{16}N_4O_8$: N, 14.28. Found: N, 14.21.

The ir spectrum of the carbinol, fraction c, shows a very strong absorption band at 3.0 μ , characteristic of an O–H group. The nmr spectrum of this product is in good agreement with the assigned structure. The absence of a proton resonance peak at 7.80–7.95 ppm, attributable to the 4-methyl group on the pyridine ring, offers further support for essentially exclusive attack of the sodium amide at the 4-methyl group of 2,4-lutidine. The carbinol was analyzed.

Anal. Calcd for $C_{17}H_{22}N_2O$: C, 75.52; H, 8.20; N, 10.36. Found: C, 75.68; H, 8.07; N, 10.18.

(3) Acylation of 2,4-Lutidine with Perfluorinated Esters.

(a) **Standard Addition Technique.** This is the same as the general procedure used above for the other acylation reactions.

(b) **Reverse Addition Technique.** The acylation of the anion of 1 with an ester employing the reverse addition technique differs from the standard addition procedure in that the 2 equiv of the tar base anion is prepared from phenyllithium and 1 in a reaction vessel which is positioned above and connected to a second reaction vessel. In the bottom flask (three necked), which is equipped with a reflux condenser and a mechanical stirrer, is placed 1 equiv of the appropriate ester and 100 ml of anhydrous ether for every 0.1 mol of ester. The flask containing the ester is cooled to -5° with a salt and ice bath and the solution of the tar base anion is added dropwise. After addition of the anion the reaction mixture is allowed to warm to room temperature, stirred for 1 hr, and processed as with reactions employing the standard addition technique.

(4) **The Acylation of 2,4-Lutidine at the 2-Methyl Group with Ethyl Trifluoroacetate Using the Reverse Addition Technique.** Using phenyllithium (0.2 mol), 1 (21.4 g, 0.2 mol), and ethyl trifluoroacetate (14.2 g, 0.1 mol) there was obtained 8.48 g (39.6%) of 2,4-lutidine (bp 75° (42 mm)) by distillation. Upon extraction of the distillation residue with Skelly B there was obtained 18.5 g (91.2%) of 4-methyl-2-picoyl trifluoromethyl ketone (mp 130.4–131.8°) and 4.16 g of an intractable residue.

Registry No.—1, 108-47-4; 2, 3197-57-7; 2 picrate, 3197-62-4; 3, 51975-33-8; 3 picrate, 52920-03-3; 4 ($n = 1$), 52920-04-4; 4 ($n = 1$) copper salt, 52920-05-5; 4 ($n = 2$), 52920-06-6; 4 ($n = 2$) copper salt, 52920-07-7; 4 ($n = 3$), 52920-08-8; 4 ($n = 3$) copper salt, 52920-09-9; *n*-butyllithium, 109-72-8; phenyllithium, 591-51-5; sodium amide, 7782-92-5; phenylsodium, 1623-99-0; ethyl benzoate, 93-89-0; 2,4-dimethyl-6-phenylpyridine, 27068-65-1; ethyl propionate, 105-37-3; 2-methyl-4-(propionylmethyl)pyridine, 52920-10-2; 2-methyl-4-(propionylmethyl)pyridine picrate, 52920-11-3; 2-ethyl-1,3-bis(2-methyl-4-pyridyl)propanol-2, 52920-12-4; ethyl trifluoroacetate, 383-63-1; ethyl pentafluoropropionate, 426-65-3; ethyl heptafluorobutyrate, 356-27-4; 2-*n*-butyl-4,6-dimethylpyridine, 52919-93-4.

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Studies on the Coupling Step in Solid Phase Peptide Synthesis. Further Competition Experiments and Attempts to Assess Formation of Ion Pairs¹

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Competition experiments have been performed to study the possible influence of a number of α -amino protecting groups with urethane structure on the reactivity of amino acids in the coupling step under solid phase peptide synthesis conditions. No differences in reactivity could be detected, however, by this procedure, which we recently used for a similar study on the influence of amino acid side chains. A few additional experiments have been made with peptides instead of amino acids to gain insight into the prospects of fragment coupling. The data to be presented in the first half of this paper have been obtained by amino acid analysis of hydrolyzed peptide mixtures. Insolubilized hydrogen-bonded ion pairs are postulated to be formed on addition of an amino acid derivative in dichloromethane prior to the coupling in solid phase peptide synthesis. In the second half of this paper attempts have been made to determine the extent to which ion pairs are formed under different conditions. The influence of temperature, the concentration of soluble carboxyl component, and the nature of the solvent have been studied.

Peptide synthesis on a solid support, generally called solid phase peptide synthesis (SPPS), was introduced and pioneered by Merrifield^{2,3} and is today a well-established technique which has been used for the preparation of many peptides. In this procedure synthesis takes place in a step-wise fashion starting from the carboxyl end, with the growing peptide attached by an ester bond to a polystyrene

resin. Since the α -amino function must be protected, one cycle involves exposing the amino group and coupling to it the next amino acid. After a certain number of such cycles the peptide is stripped off the resin. Generally all protecting groups still remaining on the peptide are removed at the same time, leaving a crude free peptide which now has to be purified.

Table I
Competition Experiments with Different N^α-Protecting Groups

Expt no. ^a	N ^α -protected amino acid used (incorporation, %)				Total incorporation (%)
	Z(OMe)-Gly (41.7)	Z(OMe)-Phe (30.8)	Boc-Leu (23.9)	Boc-Val (4.0)	
1	Z(OMe)-Gly (41.7)	Z(OMe)-Phe (30.8)	Boc-Leu (23.9)	Boc-Val (4.0)	100.4
2	Bpoc-Gly (41.2)	Boc-Phe (29.0)	Bpoc-Leu (22.3)	Boc-Val (4.0)	96.5
3	Bhoc-Gly (40.6)	Bhoc-Phe (31.6)	Boc-Leu (22.2)	Boc-Val (4.1)	98.5
4	Ppoc-Gly (40.6)	Ppoc-Phe (31.8)	Boc-Leu (21.9)	Boc-Val (3.7)	98.0
5	Trt-Gly (19.3)	Boc-Phe (40.6)	Boc-Leu (27.2)	Boc-Val (7.9)	95.0
A ^b	Boc-Gly (39.7)	Boc-Phe (29.6)	Boc-Leu (24.8)	Boc-Val (4.8)	98.6
6	Z(OMe)-Gly (32.9)	Boc-Ala (27.2)	Z(OMe)-Phe (23.9)	Boc-Leu (17.9)	101.9
7	Bhoc-Gly (30.1)	Boc-Ala (26.8)	Bhoc-Phe (23.6)	Boc-Leu (14.8)	95.3
B ^b	Boc-Gly (32.3)	Boc-Ala (28.8)	Boc-Phe (24.0)	Boc-Leu (20.1)	105.2

^a Expt 1-5 and A were performed with Ala-resin and 6, 7, and B with Val-resin. ^b See ref 4.

Competition experiments⁴ were recently performed to obtain information on the reactivity of individual amino acids in the coupling step. Claims in the literature^{5,6} of difficulties in the coupling of specific Boc-amino acids prompted us to try to arrange different Boc derivatives according to their reactivity in the coupling step under SPPS conditions. We considered competition experiments with a Boc-amino acid and a reference compound, but the number of amino acid analyses necessary in this approach caused us to select the present, less strict procedure with four competing components, although the significance in the figures obtained is partly lost. As expected, considerable differences in reactivity were found to exist. Those experiments have now been extended. Protecting groups themselves, *e.g.* on the α -amino function or even in side chains, could possibly influence the reactivity in different ways. Bulky groups could give rise to steric hindrance in the coupling step or to reduced penetration of the amino acid derivative into the interior of the resin. For this reason we have now conducted a series of experiments where the influence, if any, of different α -amino protecting groups has been investigated.

Peptides rather than amino acids have in a few cases been used for extension of the peptide chain in SPPS. For further references, see ref 7. Consequently, we have also been interested in seeing how a peptide would perform under competition conditions. This, on the other hand, has made necessary some further experiments which could be used for purposes of comparison.

In SPPS dichloromethane is generally used as the reaction medium, with dimethylformamide (DMF) as an alternative if the amino acid derivative dissolves poorly. Both swell the resin satisfactorily. The difference in properties between the two solvents mentioned is considerable indeed, and one consequence of this will be emphasized in this paper.

The interaction between acetic acid and different amines in carbon tetrachloride and chloroform was studied by Barrow and Yerger⁸ and reviewed recently by Davis.⁹ Using infrared spectroscopy, different adducts, depending on the type of amine, solvent, and stoichiometry, were inferred, all of which were characterized by association *via* hydrogen bonds as ion pairs. Extrapolating these results to dichloromethane, strong interactions can be expected between the free amino terminus of the amino acid last coupled and the carboxyl group of the N-protected derivative after addition of the latter compound in the Merrifield procedure. To our knowledge this has not been considered so far, although solvents such as chloroform and dichloromethane have been used in peptide synthesis for many years. It may also explain the adsorption effect recently described by Esko and Karlsson¹⁰ and later studied or used by Elliott, *et al.*,¹¹ and Losse and coworkers.¹² The latter part of this

Table II
Competition Experiments on Fragment Coupling^a

Expt. no.	Amino acid incorporation (%)			Total incorporation (%)
	Gly	Leu	Phe	
8	79.1	18.8	21.1	99.1 ^b
C	56.7		45.0	101.7
9A	74.7	21.6	21.7	96.5
9B ^c	77.4	22.3	22.2	99.7
D	58.3		41.0	99.3

^a Z(OMe)-Leu-Phe²¹ was used in these experiments together with Ala-resin (expt 8) and Val-resin (expt 9). ^b This value was obtained using the average found for Leu and Phe. ^c After hydrolysis for 72 hr. When not otherwise stated hydrolysis was for 24 hr.

paper therefore deals with model experiments on noncovalent bonding of the carboxyl component to the amino group of an amino acid resin of Merrifield type. These experiments together with the competition experiments constitute our efforts so far toward attaining a better understanding of the coupling step in SPPS.

Results and Discussion

Competition Experiments were carried out as described in the Experimental Section. Blocking groups tested and compared included the *tert*-butyloxycarbonyl¹³ (Boc), *p*-methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl¹⁴ [Z(OMe)], 2-(*p*-biphenyl)isopropoxyloxycarbonyl¹⁵ (Bpoc), benzhydryloxycarbonyl¹⁶ (Bhoc), 2-phenylisopropoxyloxycarbonyl¹⁷ (Ppoc), and trityl¹⁸ groups. Trityl amino acids are considered sterically hindered¹⁹ (see Table I).

The experiments were performed with a polystyrene-co-1% divinylbenzene resin to which Boc-alanine or Boc-valine had been esterified according to Merrifield's original procedure. Prior to the coupling experiments, Boc was removed using 50% trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) in dichloromethane. A mixture of 1 equiv each calculated on the amount of amino acid resin of four different N^α-protected amino acids and the corresponding amount of dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCCI) were added and allowed to react with the resin for 2 hr. The resin was washed free from reactants and by-products, treated with 50% TFA as above, washed again, and dried. A resin sample was treated with HF,²⁰ the peptide mixture was extracted from the resin, and the solution was evaporated to dryness. A portion was hydrolyzed and then quantitatively analyzed for amino acids on an amino acid analyzer. The quantity found of the amino acid originally attached to the resin was arbitrarily set to 100 and the amount found of the competing amino acids was normalized accordingly. Total incorporation was obtained as the sum of the latter values. Assuming a relative experimental error of less than 3%, complete coupling reaction

Table III
Other Competition Experiments Performed

Expt no.	Protected amino acids used (incorporation, %)				Total incorporation (%)
10	Boc-Gly (33.8)	Boc-(NO ₂)-Arg (27.4)	Boc-(Z)-Lys (18.6)	(Boc) ₂ -His (18.1)	97.9
11A	Boc-Gly ^a (94.9)	Boc-Ile ^a (2.6)			97.5
11B	Boc-Gly ^{a,b} (99.7)	Boc-Ile ^{a,b} (4.4)			104.1
E	Boc-Gly (68.6)	Boc-Ile ^c (29.7)			98.3

^a Ten equivalents of each Boc derivative was used. ^b After hydrolysis for 72 hr. When not otherwise stated hydrolysis was for 24 hr. ^c See experiment 10A in ref 4; 3 equiv of Boc-Ile was used.

would give total incorporation values in the range 94–106. The results for different N^α-protecting groups are given in Table I.

As seen in Table I, a remarkably good agreement was obtained between expt 1–4 and A, performed with alanine attached to the resin. In our opinion this can only be due to complete noninterference by the protecting groups in the coupling step, which is then understood also to include penetration of the derivatives into the resin. Whether the protecting group has none, one, or two benzene rings in it does not seem to matter, as long as it is of urethane structure. Similarly the results of expt 6, 7, and B agree. In expt 5 the picture was different. As expected Trt-Gly coupled more poorly than other glycine derivatives studied, and in fact Boc-Phe and Boc-Leu showed higher reactivities. Since a protecting group of urethane structure does not seem to influence the coupling, it should be possible to use amino acid derivatives with different amino-protecting groups more liberally in the same synthesis. This may sometimes aid in the preparation of the protected amino acids.

Our interest in utilizing fragment condensation on a solid support was the reason for the experiments whose results are presented in Table II. In expt 8 1 equiv each of Boc-Gly and Z(OMe)-Leu-Phe²¹ was allowed to react with Ala-resin for 2 hr in the presence of 2 equiv of DCCI. Experiment 9 was identical with expt 8, except that Val-resin was used. C and D were controls, performed with Boc-Phe instead of the dipeptide. Evidently, peptides show reduced reactivity in comparison with the C-terminal amino acid protected as Boc derivative. Preparative experiments have later demonstrated, however, that the remaining reactivity is high enough to secure a high yield of product as exemplified by synthesis of bradykinin using di- and tripeptide fragments.⁷

Experiment 10 in Table III presents data on the behavior of the three basic amino acids, Arg, Lys, and His, which all seem to couple well. Ala-resin was used in this experiment. Our attempts to also include Trp in the present work invariably resulted in very low "total incorporation," indicating loss of Trp due to decomposition.

Experiment 11, performed with 10 equiv of each amino acid derivative, serves to demonstrate in full magnitude the difference in reactivity between Boc-Gly and Boc-Ile. Since the Val-resin was used, an extended hydrolysis was necessary. Considering possible errors, we think it is safe to conclude that Boc-Gly is at least 20 times more reactive than Boc-Ile under the conditions used, which approximate those of SPPS. The reason for this difference in reactivity is, of course, the steric influence of the side chain of isoleucine.

Experiments on Carboxyl-Amino Group Interaction. As pointed out above, hydrogen-bonded ion pairs are known to be formed when acetic acid and an amine are mixed in carbon tetrachloride or chloroform. The rest of this paper will be devoted to model experiments to deter-

mine the extent of ion-pair formation under conditions related to SPPS.

Temperature, concentration, and the nature of the solvent are among the factors known to influence the stability of hydrogen bonds in solution. According to Pimentel and McClellan,²² drastic effects are observed, as revealed by IR and Raman spectra, upon changes in temperature of 10–20° or upon variation of the concentration of the hydrogen bonding substances in an inert solvent. This study will illustrate the effect of changes in these three parameters on the system Boc-amino acid/polymer, where the polymer is of Merrifield type, a polystyrene matrix with a second amino acid with a free amino group attached *via* its carboxyl by an ester bond.

All following experiments were performed according to the same general scheme, the details of which are found in the Experimental Section. Boc-Phe was carefully equilibrated with Ala-resin under conditions specified with reference to solvent, temperature, and concentration of Boc-Phe. The solution was then filtered off and the resin washed twice with the same volume of fresh solvent. Dichloromethane was added, followed by DCCI, and reaction was allowed to proceed for 1 hr. The resin was carried through a normal washing procedure. Nonreacted amino groups were finally determined using the 2-hydroxy-1-naphthaldehyde procedure²³ developed in our department.

Experiments 14 and 20 above give the results for the two solvents normally used in SPPS. A high coupling yield was expected for dichloromethane.¹⁰ These orientative experiments further demonstrate that carbon tetrachloride and benzene are even more efficient than dichloromethane in this context. At the other end of the table we find dioxane with about the same dielectric constant. Dioxane, however, has basic properties⁹ and is not inert to proton donors.²² Carbon tetrachloride and benzene have negligible acidity and basicity as well as low dielectric constants, *i.e.*, are more truly inert. It should be emphasized that all experiments in Table IV were performed under considerably more dilute conditions than normally used in preparative work.

The standard method for attachment of the first amino acid to the resin gives rise to some quaternary ammonium sites. To exclude their influence five extra experiments were performed with an Ala-resin without such sites, the results of which are given in parentheses (experiments 16 and 18–21). We interpret our results to mean that dimethylformamide and dioxane completely exclude association between the components.

The trend in the experiments of Table V was as expected.¹⁰ By conducting experiments at a low enough temperature, dichloromethane can be brought to give results similar to those for carbon tetrachloride and benzene at room temperature.

Under concentration conditions more typical of those used in SPPS dichloromethane behaved approximately as carbon tetrachloride and benzene did at the low concentra-

tion used in Table IV. Extrapolating the results of Table IV, V, and VI, very strong association of Boc-Phe to Ala-resin can be envisaged at both high concentration and reduced temperature in dichloromethane.

Table IV
Influence of the Solvent on Carboxyl-Amino Group Interaction^a

Expt. no.	Solvent	Dielectric constant (ϵ) ^b	Coupling yield ^c (%)
12	Carbon tetrachloride ^d	2.23	>99.5
13	Benzene ^d	2.27	>99.5
14	Dichloromethane ^d	9.08 ^e	54-59
15	Chloroform ^f	4.81 ^e	55
16	Tetrahydrofuran ^f	7.39	33 (39) ^g
17	Ethyl ether ^d	4.34 ^e	28
18	HMPA ^h	30 ^{e,i}	25 (13) ^g
19	Ethyl acetate ^d	6.02	18 (16) ^g
20	Dimethylformamide ^g	36.7	14 (0) ^g
21	Dioxane ^f	2.21	11 (0) ^g

^a Performed at room temperature 23-25°. The resin used originally had 0.287 mmol of Ala/g. All experiments refer to a dilution of 57.1 ml/g of resin. ^b Values when not otherwise stated were taken from ref 9 and refer to 25°. ^c Determined according to ref 23. ^d "Pro analysi" quality. ^e Refers to 20°. ^f Filtered through a column of active aluminum oxide. ^g See discussion below. ^h Hexamethylphosphoramide. Kept over a molecular sieve, Linde 4A, for several weeks prior to use. ⁱ According to ref 24.

Table V
Influence of Temperature on Carboxyl-Amino Group Interaction^a

Expt no.	Temp (°C)	Coupling yield (%)
22	37	30
23	23-25	54-59
24	4	95
25	-12	>99.5

^a All experiments refer to dichloromethane. All conditions except temperature were the same as in Table IV.

Table VI
Influence of Concentration on Carboxyl-Amino Group Interaction^a

Expt no.	Dilution (ml of solvent/g of resin)	Coupling yield (%)
26	57.1	54-59
27	28.6	73
28	14.3	93
29	7.1	>99.5

^a All experiments refer to dichloromethane. All conditions were the same as in Table IV except dilution.

We do not want to make any definite statements about the stoichiometry. In the work of Barrow and Yerger mentioned above evidence was found not only for 1:1 adducts between acetic acid and amine but also for 2:1 adducts. Since excess of carboxyl component, normally Boc-amino acid, is always used in the SPPS procedure, it is possible that an amino group can bind more than one molecule of Boc derivative. Preliminary experiments simply involving repeated washing of the resin to recover material indicate that 6-7 additions of fresh dichloromethane²⁵ may be needed to remove the excess of Boc-amino acid used. After 10 washings about 0.6 equiv of Boc-amino acid had still not been recovered. No evidence for discrete adduct species

was detected in this admittedly simple experiment. According to Elliott, *et al.*,¹¹ only the excess is removed by washing with fresh solvent.

Tables IV-VI provide fundamental data on the extent of association under different conditions between the components in the SPPS procedure. Some of the figures bear on the adsorption coupling method,¹⁰ which has more recently proved useful in the preparation of two bradykinin analogs.^{11,12a} The scope of this modified procedure, however, still remains to be determined.

Experimental Section

Acid hydrolyses of peptides were performed with 6 N HCl (110°, 24 hr, when not otherwise stated) in sealed evacuated tubes, and the amino acids were determined with a Biocal BC-200 or Durrum D-500. Absorbance measurements were performed on a Coleman Hitachi 124 or Beckman Acta CIII to a precision of 0.001. Solvents were of standard quality when not otherwise stated. Amino acids used were of L configuration (except Gly). Resin refers to cross-linked polystyrene (1% divinylbenzene, Bio-Beads S-X-1).

Boc-Ala-resin. This was prepared like Boc-(NO₂)Arg-resin²⁶ from a chloromethylated resin with 0.75 mmol of Cl/g and after deblocking with 50% TFA/dichloromethane for 30 min gave on analysis¹⁰ 0.287 mmol of Ala/g.

Boc-Val-resin. The same chloromethylated resin and the same procedure resulted in a product with 0.261 mmol of Val/g.

Boc-Ala-resin without Quaternary Sites. Chloromethylated resin with 1.75 mmol of Cl/g was converted to hydroxymethyl resin²⁷ and esterified with Boc-Ala accordingly,²⁷ giving a resin with 0.638 mmol of Ala/g.

Competition Experiments. A weighed sample of Boc-Ala- or Boc-Val-resin (about 300 mg) was reacted by rocking for 30 min with 3 ml of 50% TFA/dichloromethane in a 10-ml cylindrical glass vessel with a fritted disk filter, stopper, and stopcock. After washing with dichloromethane (3 × 2 min), neutralization with 10% triethylamine in the same solvent (10 min), and washing again with dichloromethane similarly, 1 equiv each (calculated on the amount of Ala or Val, bound to the resin) of generally four different protected amino acids was together added in 3 ml of dichloromethane; 10 min later, a corresponding amount (generally 4 equiv) of DCCI in a minimum of dichloromethane was added and coupling allowed to proceed for 2 hr. After washing with dichloromethane (3 × 2 min), the deprotection procedure was repeated, mainly to get rid of residual amino acids not covalently bound to the resin. An aliquot of dry resin was reacted with HF²⁰ (0°, 1 hr) and the peptide mixture was extracted from the resin with 8 × 5 ml of 10% HOAc. After evaporation of the solvents, the residue was hydrolyzed and analyzed for amino acids. 62-77% of the C-terminal amino acid could be accounted for. In expt 8 and 9 performed similarly, Z(OMe)-Leu-Phe²¹ was allowed to compete with Boc-Gly.

Experiments on Carboxyl-Amino Group Interaction. A typical experiment was done as follows. A weighed amount of Boc-Ala-resin (~70 mg) was deprotected, washed, neutralized, and washed again as just described and allowed to equilibrate for 4 hr with 4 equiv of Boc-Phe in about 4 ml of solvent. The solution was filtered off, and the resin was washed twice for 2 min with the same volume of fresh solvent. Dichloromethane was added, followed by 2 equiv of DCCI in a minimal volume of the same solvent. After reaction for 1 hr, the resin was taken through a washing procedure including dichloromethane (2 × 2 min), absolute ethanol (2 × 2 min), and again dichloromethane (2 min). This was followed by determination of unreacted amino groups.¹⁰

Registry No.—Z(OMe)-Gly, 4596-54-7; Z(OMe)-Phe, 23234-86-8; Boc-Leu, 13139-15-6; Boc-Val, 13734-41-3; Bpoc-Gly, 23650-19-3; Boc-Phe, 13734-34-4; Bpoc-Leu, 18634-99-6; Bhoc-Gly, 3312-84-3; Bhoc-Phe, 3312-91-2; Ppoc-Gly, 52950-77-3; Ppoc-Phe, 57499-65-1; Trt-Gly, 52950-78-4; Boc-Gly, 4530-20-5; Boc-Ala, 15761-38-3; Z(OMe)-Leu-Phe, 14565-51-6; Boc-(NO₂)-Arg, 2188-18-3; Boc-(Z)-Lys, 2389-45-9; (Boc)₂-His, 20866-46-0; Boc-Ile, 13139-16-7.

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Rate Constants for Peptide *p*-Nitrophenyl Ester Coupling Reactions in Dimethylformamide. A Model for Steric Interactions in the Peptide Bond Forming Transition State¹

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Rate constants are reported for 41 aminolysis reactions of N-protected amino acid *p*-nitrophenyl esters with amino acid ethyl or *tert*-butyl esters in DMF at 30°. With the exception of reactions involving proline esters as nucleophiles, all reactions yield rate constants which can be satisfactorily approximated as a product of two partial rate factors. A model which accounts for this observation is proposed and discussed, and generalizations to the behavior of other phenyl esters are considered.

The work described in this paper was initiated because rate constants for a number of aminolysis reactions of peptide esters of 3-acyloxy-2-hydroxy-*N*-ethylbenzamides were observed to fit the very simple rate law of eq 1, for

$$k_{A-B} = (k_{A-Gly})(k_{Gly-B}) \left(\frac{1}{k_{GlyGly}} \right) \quad (1)$$

which k_{A-B} is the second-order rate constant for the coupling of an active ester derived from a protected amino acid Z-A-OH with an amino acid ester, H-B-OEt.² This observation implies that activation energy changes for these reactions, which for the cases studied were largely sterically determined, must arise from independent effects of the substituents at the two amino acid sites, and suggests, moreover, that 400 rate constants for the possible dipeptide forming aminolyses can be estimated from only 39 measured rate constants. The *p*-nitrophenyl esters are the most widely used and easily studied of the peptide active esters, and for these reasons, we chose these esters for an investigation of the validity of eq 1. Although an aqueous medium as a solvent choice would permit comparison with the very extensive data available for aminolysis of simple *p*-nitrophenyl esters,³ we chose DMF as a solvent which is more likely to be employed by the practicing peptide chemist. Previous studies had indicated that aminolyses in this solvent show first-order rate behavior with respect to amine.¹ It may be noted that recent studies of the aminolysis of phenyl esters in nonaqueous solvents have argued strongly that collapse of a reversibly formed tetrahedral in-

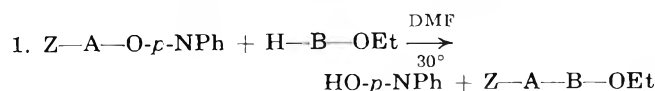
termediate is rate determining⁴ and have established the potent catalytic capacity of hydrogen bond acceptors.⁵

Several earlier studies have considered the effects of peptide substituents on rates of peptide forming aminolysis reactions. Using 2,4,5-trichlorophenyl esters, Pless and Boissonnas established the half-times for reactions of 17 activated amino acids with benzylamine in dioxane, as well as half-times for the reaction of the trichlorophenyl ester of ZPheOH with 13 amino acid esters.⁶ In an investigation directly pertinent to the present study, Khurgin and Dmitrieva measured hydrolysis and aminolysis rate constants for the *p*-nitrophenyl esters of 11 carbobenzoxy amino acids and noted a correlation in the nonhindered cases with σ^* values.^{7,8}

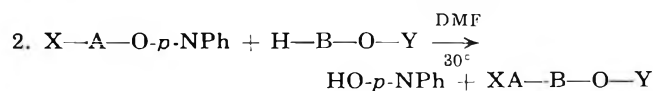
Results

To obtain data to test the validity of eq 1, 30 rate constants were measured for the reactions of the *p*-nitrophenyl esters of carbobenzoxy derivatives of Gly, Ala, Leu, Pro, Val, and Phe with the ethyl esters of the first five of these amino acids. Although this series does not provide examples of large inductive effects or special side-chain reactivity, it does span nearly all of the range of steric effects to be encountered in peptide synthesis, and it is expected that steric effects should provide the most interesting test cases for eq 1. Reactions were carried out in dimethylformamide at 30° under pseudo-first-order conditions at *ca.* 10⁻⁴ M active ester concentration, with at least a fourfold range of amine concentrations, between 0.002 and 0.1 M. Linear de-

Table I
Rate Constants for *p*-Nitrophenyl Ester
Coupling Reactions in DMF



A ^a	B ^a	$k_2, M^{-1} \text{min}^{-1b}$	$k_2(\text{calcd})^c$
Gly (1738-86-9) ^d	Gly (459-73-4)	26.3 (0.3)	
Ala (1168-87-2)	Gly	16.7 (1.2)	
Val (10512-93-3)	Gly	1.28 (0.01)	
Leu (1738-87-0)	Gly	1.11 (0.07)	
Pro (3304-59-4)	Gly	11.2 (0.2)	
Phe (2578-84-9)	Gly	11.2 (0.01)	
Asn (3256-57-3)	Gly	9.05 (0.1)	
Gly	Ala (3082-75-5)	14.1 (0.3)	
Ala	Ala	7.2 (0.3)	
Val	Ala	6.06 (0.2)	
Leu	Ala	4.4 (0.2)	3.7
Pro	Ala	0.26 (0.03)	0.28
Phe	Ala	2.16 (0.04)	2.5
Gly	Val	1.31 (0.02)	2.0
		2.5 (0.1)	3.1
		2.06 (0.02)	
Ala	Val (17431-03-7)	1.21 (0.04)	1.3
Val	Val	0.062 (0.002)	0.099
Leu	Val	0.56 (0.02)	0.88
Pro	Val	0.43 (0.05)	0.71
Phe	Val	0.62 (0.02)	1.10
Gly	Leu (2743-60-4)	2.84 (0.01)	
Ala	Leu	1.9 (0.1)	1.8
Val	Leu	0.119 (0.005)	0.14
Leu	Leu	1.05 (0.01)	1.2
Pro	Leu	0.670 (0.006)	0.97
Phe	Leu	1.3 (0.2)	1.5
Gly	Pro (5817-26-5)	6.87 (0.05)	
Ala	Pro	1.63 (0.02)	4.4
Val	Pro	0.155 (0.003)	0.33
Leu	Pro	0.51 (0.07)	3.0
Pro	Pro	0.135 (0.005)	2.4
Phe	Pro	1.39 (0.01)	
Gly	Phe (3081-24-1)	1.00 (0.02)	
Phe	Phe	0.46 (0.04)	0.54



X-A ^a	HB-O-Y ^a	$k_2, M^{-1} \text{min}^{-1}$	$k_2(\text{calcd})$
BOCGly (3655-05-8)	GlyOEt	23.1 (0.2)	
BOCGly	AlaOEt	5.8 (0.3)	5.1
BOCLeu (3350-19-4)	GlyOEt	9.7 (0.1)	
BOCLeu	AlaOEt	1.9 (0.2)	2.1
ZGly	AlaO- <i>t</i> -Bu (15911-69-0)	8.43 (0.2)	
ZGly	LeuO- <i>t</i> -Bu (21691-53-2)	4.86 (0.05)	
ZAla	AlaO- <i>t</i> -Bu	6.7 (0.1)	5.4
ZAla	LeuO- <i>t</i> -Bu	3.5 (0.2)	3.1

^a All amino acids have the L configuration. ^b The term in parentheses is the least-squares error in slope. ^c $k_2(\text{calcd})$ is obtained by applying eq 1 to the experimental rate constants observed for glycine couplings ^d Registry no. are in parentheses below compounds.

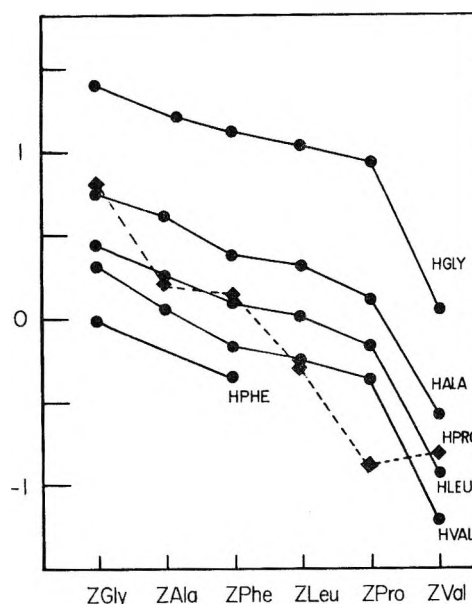


Figure 1. Log k_2 , logs of second-order rate constants for coupling reactions of carbobenzyoxyamino acid *p*-nitrophenyl esters with amino acid ethyl esters; data from Table I.

pendence of pseudo-first-order rate constant on amino concentration was noted in all cases, implying that the rates of these reactions are simply dependent on the products of amine and active ester concentrations. Data are presented in Table I.

Also included in the Table are comparisons of relative reactivities of Gly, Leu, and Ala derivatives bearing other blocking groups. In accord with the findings of Pless and Boissonas,⁶ the *tert*-butoxycarbonyl and benzyloxycarbonyl amino acid esters are found to be nearly identical in reactivity. A surprising finding is the significantly greater reactivity of the *tert*-butyl over the ethyl esters of Ala and Leu. A competition experiment was carried out in which equivalent amounts of HLeuOEt and HLeuO-*t*-Bu were allowed to react with the *p*-nitrophenyl ester of ZGlyOH in DMF. Cleavage of the neutral product mixture with trifluoroacetic acid gave ZGlyLeuOH in significant excess of the ZGlyLeuOEt formed, demonstrating that the effect is in fact real, and not an artifact of the kinetic procedure. Cases in which a more hindered derivative is more reactive are usually argued to arise from a relief of steric strain at the transition state, or from attractive London forces in a presumably polarizable transition state. It is difficult to argue for the former explanation in the case at hand.

Accompanying each entry of the table is an error estimate and a rate constant calculated from eq 1. It may be seen that with the exception of reactions of HProOEt, the success of the approximation is very good, and it may be noted that a still better fit would be possible by adjusting the partial rate factors for each amino acid. We have not chosen to do so, since the deviations from the present approximation should provide a measure of direct or indirect substituent-substituent interactions for the coupling transition state.

A more obvious means of noting the magnitude of the proline anomaly is seen by the graph of Figure 1 which plots log k_2 for families of amino acids. The log of a rate constant which obeys eq 1 should be a simple sum of logs of partial rate factors, and families of such rate constants should show a simple additive increase or decrease as one amino acid is changed. As may be noted from the figure, exactly this behavior is observed for all amines but

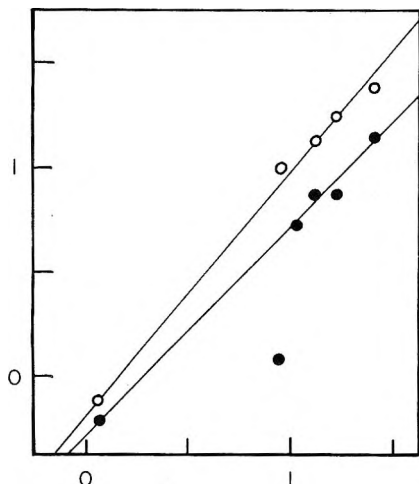


Figure 2. Open circles: logs of coupling rate constants for reaction of amino acid 2,4,5-trichlorophenyl esters with benzylamine in dioxane plotted against $\log k_2$ for the corresponding reaction of a *p*-nitrophenyl ester with ethyl glycinate in DMF (ref 6). Closed circles: corresponding plot of $\log k_2$ for reaction of the *p*-nitrophenyl ester with glycylglycine in water (ref 8).

HProOEt. A statistical analysis is best applied to $\log k_2$ values; the mean deviation of the 15 values which can be approximated by eq 1 is +0.052, the values ranging from -0.09 to +0.13. For the five HProOEt data, the mean deviation is +0.41, with a range of +0.09 to +0.94.⁹ Clearly proline esters, unlike the other nucleophiles, show coupling rate constants which are very sensitive to interaction effects with substituents on the electrophilic partner.

Figure 1 also demonstrates an interesting, highly regular feature of these data. Whereas the substitution of a Val for a Gly causes a large rate change at both the C and N sites [av $\log(k_{\text{Gly}}/k_{\text{Val}}) = 1.40$ (0.08) at C, 1.23 (0.09) at N], the substitution of Ala, or Leu for Gly causes a much larger rate change at the N than at the C site [e.g., av $\log(k_{\text{Gly}}/k_{\text{Ala}}) = 0.18$ (0.04) at C, 0.70 (0.09) at N].

Although the data of earlier workers are not extensive enough to permit test of eq 1, it is nonetheless interesting to compare where possible the effects of steric factors on rate constants as observed here for aminolysis of *p*-nitrophenyl esters in DMF with data observed for other solvents and esters. Figure 2 shows a log-log plot of the second-order rate constants observed by Pless and Boissonnas⁶ for the reactions of 2,4,5-trichlorophenyl esters with benzylamine in dioxane as functions of the rate constants reported in Table I with ethyl glycinate as nucleophile. Also included is a similar plot of the data of Khurgin and Dmitrieva⁸ for reactions of *p*-nitrophenyl esters with glycylglycine in water. Though the comparison data are not abundant, there appears to be a good linear correlation with nearly unit slope for rate constants resulting from structural changes of the active ester. It would therefore appear that similar steric effects attend phenolic ester couplings involving differing solvent or ester substitutions. Strikingly, the trichlorophenyl ester data imply that the opposite conclusion must be drawn for structural changes with the amine, for Figure 3 indicates that no significant correlation exists between the rate variations with amine substitution for reactions with 2,4,5-trichlorophenyl esters in dioxane and *p*-nitrophenyl esters in DMF.

Discussion

A theory or model which is proposed to rationalize the above observations must contend with several formidable uncertainties. Aminolysis of an ester involves three major

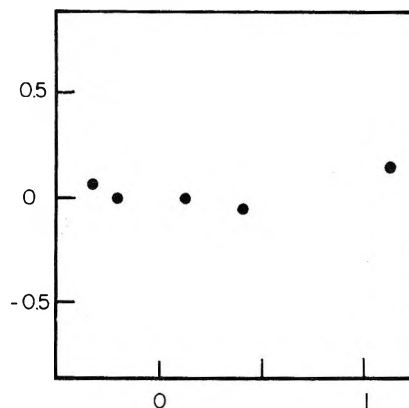
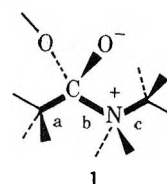


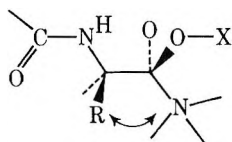
Figure 3. $\log k_2$ for the reaction of ZPhe trichlorophenyl ester in dioxane with amino acid methyl esters as functions of $\log k_2$ for the reaction of ZPhe *p*-nitrophenyl ester in DMF with the corresponding amino acid ethyl esters (ref 6).

bond changes at the reaction site—a C-N amide bond is formed, C-O ester and N-H amine bonds are broken. Although the precise timing of these events remains obscure despite much careful investigation,¹⁰ it is likely that the rate-determining transition state bears substantially tetrahedral substitution at both the acyl carbon and amide nitrogen atoms, and the solvent is coordinated with both the NH_2^+ and O-C-O-X regions. In principle, three rotamers are possible at each of three single bonds, resulting in 27 potential conformations for the rate-determining transition state.¹¹ A new center of asymmetry at the acyl carbon is unique to the transition state. (Although there is doubtless a preferred chirality at this center, none of the subsequent analysis of *p*-nitrophenyl ester results appears to offer insight into this preference, and in the ensuing discussion we

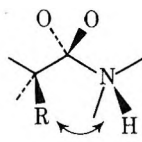


ignore it.) Clearly in a situation of this complexity, with relatively few incisive experimental findings, rigorous theories are uncalled for and at best one can hope to propose a plausible model which has heuristic value for new experiments. The model which is developed in the following discussion has proved very useful to us in rationalizing and predicting steric effects for a variety of intramolecular aminolysis reactions encountered during exploratory research with new types of peptide coupling reactions,¹² and for this reason, is developed here in detail.

Two general, preliminary points may be noted. First, it appears that the variations in rate constants observed in this study do reflect steric effects peculiar to the transition state, since what information is available implies that product stability shows a very different substituent pattern.¹³ Second, there is more than adequate precedent in the quantitative behavior of other crowded systems to explain the range of effects observed in this study. To develop this point, one can note that two kinds of changes occur which affect the environment of a substituent R, attached at the carbon α to the acyl site as the *p*-nitrophenyl ester is converted into the transition state for aminolysis; first, a staggered 1,2 interaction is created between the R and acyl amino groups and the O or N atoms of the acyl carbon; second, a 1,3 interaction is created between the R or acylamino groups and the N-H functionality of the nucleophile.

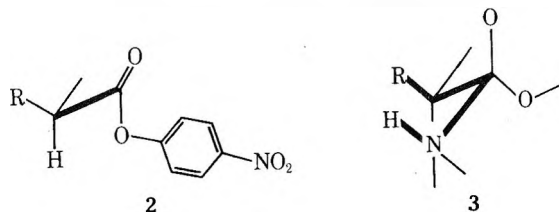


1,2 interaction



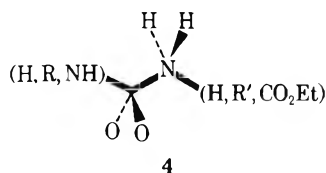
1,3 interaction.

Despite the uncertainties in bond distances and structural features, one can find in the axial-equatorial energy differences for monosubstituted chair cyclohexanes a rough analogy for the new 1,3 interaction resulting from the conversion of 2 into 3. For our aminolyses the change in free energy



of activation, $\Delta(\Delta G^*)$, for the substitution of $R = \text{CH}_3$ for $R = \text{H}$ is 0.25 kcal/mol, while that for the substitution of *i*-Pr for H is 1.9 kcal/mol. These may be compared with *A* values for Me and *i*-Pr of roughly 1.3 and 2.1 kcal/mol.^{14,15} For substitution at the site α to the amino nucleophile, a change from $R = \text{H}$ to $R = \text{Me}$ leads to $\Delta(\Delta G^*)$ of 0.97 kcal/mol, which may be compared with an a-e interaction energy difference for *cis*-3-hydroxymethylcyclohexane of 2.1 kcal/mol.¹⁵ Thus it is likely that even considering only 1,3 interactions, no special factors need be invoked to explain the magnitude of the rate differences seen in this study.

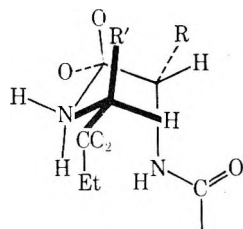
The peculiarities of the rate data which a model might seek to explain include (1) the success of eq 1 in predicting rate constants for most coupling reactions; (2) the failure of eq 1 for prediction of rate constants for reactions involving HProOEt; and (3) the differing magnitudes of substituent effects at C and N termini. In developing the model, we



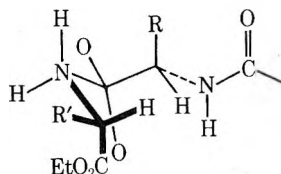
4

employ fact 3 to select among the conformational choices and show that the resulting conformations of lower energy lead to a prediction of facts 1 and 2.

Many of the 27 conformations of 1 can be readily seen to be impossibly crowded; inspection of the subclasses of anti and gauche rotamers about the developing C-N bond (bond b of 1) allows the most simple analysis of this fact. Thus, the anti rotamer, 4, allows minimal interaction be-



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6

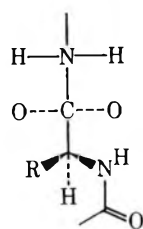
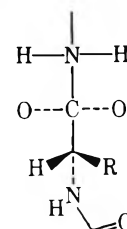
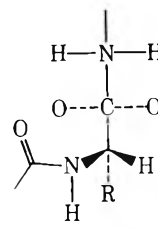
tween the bulky ends, and all nine conformers which maintain this anti relationship are therefore expected to be sufficiently close in energy to require more information before a stability ranking can be proposed for them. In contrast, the gauche C-N rotamers have very severe end group interactions unless the two proximate terminal groups are both hydrogens, as indicated in 5 and 6. Although as will be

seen, either 5 or 6 appears to be more crowded than the average of the nine anti C-N cases, the energy difference is probably small enough that 5 and 6 must be considered as possible contributors to product formation. There are thus 11 serious candidates for the conformations of the product forming transition state.

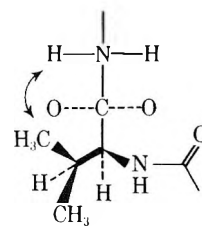
As the above structures indicate, in none of the 11 is a direct R-R' interaction possible, and therefore the conclusion that 4, 5, and 6 are sterically favored also establishes the molecular basis for the validity of equation 1 for the nonproline nucleophiles.

Explanation of the proline anomaly now rests on the results of an analysis of conformational preferences about the a and c bonds of the anti N-C conformation, 4, and a consideration of 5 and 6.

The C-C bond a of 1 has three possible rotamers, 7, 8, and 9, which must differ in energy to the degree that the indicated pairs of interactions are different.¹⁶

1,3 NH-amido
1,3 NH-R
71,3 NH-R
1,2 O-amido
81,3 NH-amido
1,2 O-R
9

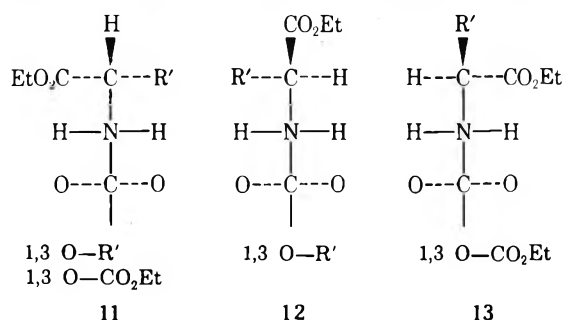
The three rotamers thus have two kinds of interactions involving alkyl or amido groups: 1,2 interactions with oxygen functions at the acyl carbon, and 1,3 interactions with hydrogens at the amino nitrogen. An *a priori* evaluation of the magnitude of these interactions is not possible, since the C-N bond b is likely of abnormal length, and the steric environment at the N-H and C-O sites may be altered by the presence of DMF molecules (the large solvent rate acceleration for this reaction should be recalled). However, the following argument can be based on the relative magnitude of the substituent effects. Of the two types of interactions, the 1,2-oxy interactions are expected to be large for both Me and *i*-Pr, while the 1,3-NH interaction must be large for *i*-Pr, but could be relatively small for Me if the N-C amide bond is long in the transition state. The observed change in free energy of activation with substitution at the acyl site is only 0.24 kcal/mol for $\text{H} \rightarrow \text{Me}$, but becomes 1.8 kcal/mol for $\text{H} \rightarrow \text{i-Pr}$. This pattern, therefore, supports the assertion that in the low energy rotamer, a large 1,2-oxy interaction is avoided, and the dominant energy change results from 1,3 interactions between the HN functions and amido or R groups. The rotamer 7 therefore appears to be the more stable if $R \neq \text{H}$, and 7 and 9 must be the preferred rotamers for Gly ($R = \text{H}$). Avoidance of an overriding 1,2-oxy interaction presumably favors one rotamer of the three at the α - β alkyl bond of valine and thus forces this case ($R = \text{i-Pr}$) into conformation 10, which has a significant 1,3 interaction.



10

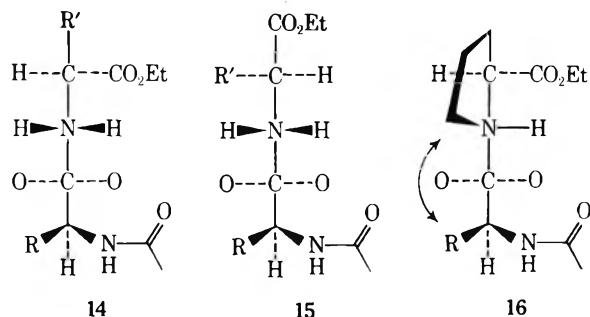
The model predicts that substituents at the amino site must encounter an opposite interaction pattern. The 1,2 interaction now occurs between an alkyl group and N-H hydrogens and is expected to be small, while the 1,3 interactions between acyl C-O and alkyl or ester functions must be large.

Unique among the amino acids, glycine can assume conformation 12, R = H, which has no significant 1,3 interactions. All other amino acids are expected to assume conformations 12 and 13, R ≠ H, which have only one 1,3 interac-



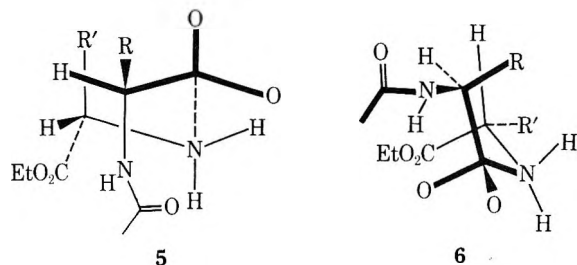
tion of importance. The unusual, large rate constants for HGlyOEt are thus understandable. [For substitution at the amino site, $\Delta(\Delta G^*) = 0.9$ kcal/mol for H → Me, and 1.5 kcal/mol for H → *i*-Pr.]

In 14 and 15 are summarized the overall structural features proposed by the model for the lowest energy conformers of the aminolysis transition state. From these the pro-



line anomaly is readily rationalizable, for with HProOEt as a nucleophile, 14 necessarily becomes 16, which now bears a new alkyl-alkyl interaction between R and the proline side chain resulting in direct steric interactions between the peptide substituents, and as a result, eq 1 cannot be obeyed. An equivalent deduction follows if the Pro side chain is considered as a part of 15.

By a similar sort of analysis, one can show that for the two gauche conformations, 5 and 6, the environment about



R in 5 has the 1,2 and 1,3 interactions of 9, with an additional 1,3 interaction between bond and a C-H; similarly 6 is expected to be more crowded than 8. A similar, more hindered situation obtains at R', and it seems reasonable, as noted earlier, that neither conformation represents a major path for the reaction. Both 5 and 6 predict obedience to eq 1, but neither can be used to explain the proline deviations. Moreover, of the 9 rotamers theoretically possible at the a and c bonds of the trans N-C conformation, only two allow

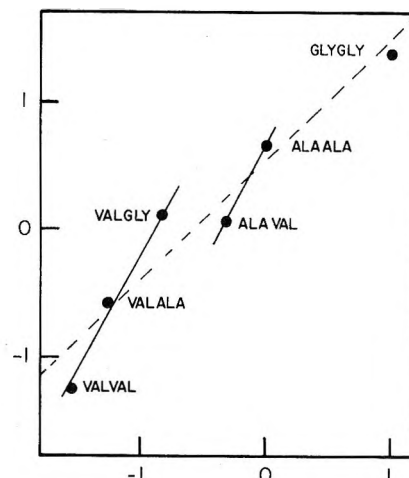


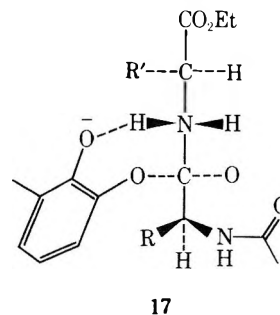
Figure 4. Log k_2 for the aminolysis reactions of esters of 2,3-dihydroxy-*N*-ethylbenzamide in DMSO as functions of log k_2 for the corresponding reaction of the *p*-nitrophenyl ester (ref 2).

the 1,3 R-C-C-N-X interaction which explains the proline result.

It is interesting to attempt to generalize the model to other phenyl ester aminolyses. The marked insensitivity of the 2,4,5-trichlorophenyl ester rates to the steric environment of the amino component was noted above and would appear to require a very different steric situation at the amino but not the acyl side of the transition state. Possibilities include a longer C...O- ϕ bond, and attractive dispersion interactions between the ortho chlorine atom and the R or carboethoxyl groups. Other halogen interactions must be invoked in simple acyclic systems to explain conformational preferences.¹⁸ More information is needed before the intriguing features of this system can be placed in their proper perspective.

A second case of interest is provided by the aminolysis reactions of the 3-acyloxy-2-hydroxy-*N*-ethylbenzamides, which display a very similar steric pattern at both acyl and amino sites to that seen in this study for *p*-nitrophenyl esters,² and which appear on the basis of limited data to yield rate constants which obey eq 1.

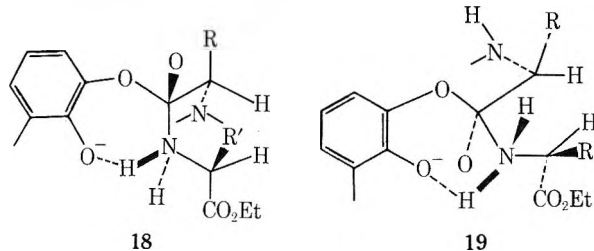
Moreover, as indicated by Figure 4, the pattern of effects is similar to that found in the present study, although a somewhat greater sensitivity to acyl substitution, R, and a lesser sensitivity to R' may be noted. Further evidence strongly supports a mechanism in which internal proton transfer or hydrogen bonding to the catechol monoanion occurs in the rate-determining transition state.² The above anti N-C model can be adapted to accommodate this special feature, and 17 or its acyl epimer is the result.



Molecular models imply that the introduction of the catechol ester functionality significantly increases the crowding of one quadrant of 17, although even approximate molecular analogies which would allow energy estimates for this environment are problematic. Since the catechol environment of 17 is remote from R or R', increased crowding

by the catechol need not increase the steric effects of rendering R and R' bulky, and greater hindrance of 17 over 14 or 15 is therefore not inconsistent with the similar spans of rate constants for the catechol and *p*-nitrophenyl esters. However, the experimental finding that HProO⁻ reacts more than a hundred times more slowly than expected with 3-carbobenzoyglycyloxy-2-hydroxy-*N*-ethylbenzamide appears to be inexplicable in terms of the model 17 or its acyl epimer. The magnitude of this rate discrepancy is such that it is likely that no hydrogen bonding occurs between the catechol oxy anion and the single proline NH at the transition state. The acyl epimer of 17, which allows hydrogen bonding, is therefore excluded, and the more hindered, nonhydrogen bonded 17 would have to be the energetically preferred conformer. This result is unreasonable since the asymmetry at the acyl carbon which positions the catechol must be induced by the asymmetry of the proline function, which is the only center of chirality in the starting materials; there appears to be no factor which can be invoked to override the energetically favorable hydrogen bond.

Consideration of structures 5 and 6 permits a consistent rationalization, for these structures allow the catechol oxy anion an uncrowded environment; thus 5 becomes 18; and 6, 19. Structure 18 cannot accommodate a proline methylene substitution, while 19 can only do so at the expense of a severe 1,3-dialkyl interaction which is augmented by a buttressing effect of the 1,3-O—CO₂Et interaction on the opposite side of the molecule.



Summary

Models have been discussed which while admittedly speculative, appear to account for the gross features and at least approximately, for the details of steric effects on rates of aminolyses of peptide phenyl esters by peptide amines. The major experimental finding of obedience to eq 1 requires an anti conformation about the forming C—N bond or one of two gauche conformations in which the conformations about the remaining bonds are fixed as in 5 or 6. These rotamers can be independently assigned as the less hindered among the 27 possibilities. For the *p*-nitrophenyl ester case, the proline deviations and the differing pattern of steric effects for acyl and amine substituents are consistent with only two among the anti C—N rotamers as providing the major reaction pathway.

More data are needed with other phenyl esters before general conclusions can be drawn, but we stress that the present model, however crude and speculative, provides a first step toward a predictive scheme for substituent effects on peptide bond forming reactions. In subsequent discussions we will describe application of this model to rationalizing the strikingly different substituent rate effects which arise when the peptide bond forming aminolysis reaction is made intramolecular.

Experimental Section

Unless otherwise specified, reagents and solvents were reagent grade; amino acids were Calbiochem A grade. Carbobenzoylamino acids¹⁹ were prepared by literature procedures and were recrystallized to constant melting point, or converted into their dicyclohex-

ylamine salts and purified to constant melting point. The *p*-nitrophenyl esters¹⁹ of *N*-protected amino acids were prepared using dicyclohexylcarbodiimide and *p*-nitrophenol, following the procedure of Bodanszky and duVigneaud;²⁰ ethyl acetate was used as solvent except for ZAsnOH, for which DMF was substituted. Amino acid ethyl ester hydrochlorides were prepared by the Boissonnas modification²¹ of Fischer esterification and were recrystallized to literature melting point. DMF for kinetic runs was obtained by distilling a 3:1 mixture of reagent grade DMF and toluene at 30 mm through a 55-cm spinning band column. The middle DMF fraction was collected, sealed, and stored in a desiccator over P₂O₅—KOH. Optical rotations were measured in a 1-dm microcell, using a Perkin-Elmer Model 141 polarimeter.

Product Determination. For most reactions studied, products were isolated in at least 80% yield and characterized from reactions in DMF at 0.05 *M* reagent concentrations. The *Z*-protected ethyl esters of the following dipeptides were characterized by comparison of melting point and in most cases $[\alpha]_D$ with literature values: GlyGly, AlaGly, ValGly, LeuGly, GlyAla, AlaAla, ValAla, LeuAla, PheAla, AsnAla, ValVal, ValLeu, and LeuLeu. The following dipeptides were characterized as hydrazides, obtained by hydrazinolysis of the ethyl esters: ProGly, GlyVal, LeuVal, ProVal, GlyLeu, AlaLeu, ProLeu. The dipeptides with C-terminal proline residues were isolated in high yield as oils. The following new substances were prepared by the above coupling procedure and characterized.

Ethyl *tert*-Butoxycarbonyl-L-leucylglycinate. Needles from ether-petroleum ether: mp 83–84°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -25.8$ (1.6, EtOH). *Anal.* Calcd for C₁₅H₂₈N₂O₅: C, 56.94; H, 8.92; N, 8.85. Found: C, 56.98; H, 8.98; N, 8.90.

Benzoyloxycarbonyl-L-prolyl-L-alanine Hydrazide. Crystals from ethanol-ether: mp 142–143°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -12.7$ (0.5, EtOH). *Anal.* Calcd for C₂₆H₂₂N₄O₄: C, 57.47; H, 6.63; N, 16.76. Found: C, 57.69; H, 6.66; N, 16.20.

Ethyl Benzoyloxycarbonyl-L-asparaginyl-L-alaninate. Needles from ethanol-ether: mp 183–184°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -38.2$ (0.2, DMF). *Anal.* Calcd for C₁₇H₂₃N₃O₆: C, 55.88; H, 6.35; N, 11.50. Found: C, 55.79; H, 6.44; N, 11.47.

Ethyl *tert*-Butoxycarbonyl-L-leucyl-L-alaninate. Needles from ether-petroleum ether: mp 111–112°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -40.2$ (1.0, EtOH). *Anal.* Calcd for C₁₆H₃₀N₂O₅: C, 58.16; H, 9.15; N, 8.48. Found: C, 58.13; H, 9.02; N, 8.44.

Ethyl Benzoyloxycarbonyl-L-alanyl-L-valinate. Needles from ethyl acetate-petroleum ether: mp 82–83°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -29.9$ (1.1, EtOH). *Anal.* Calcd for C₁₈H₂₆N₂O₅: C, 61.70; H, 7.48; N, 8.00. Found: C, 61.89; H, 7.50; N, 8.00.

Kinetic Procedure. Within 2 days of a kinetic run, samples of amino acid ethyl or *tert*-butyl esters were liberated from their salts with 33% NaOH solution, extracted, dried over K₂CO₃, and distilled *in vacuo*, then stored at 0° until immediately before use. Ethyl glycinate was distilled before use. For rate measurements, stock solutions of amino acid ethyl or *tert*-butyl esters (0.1–0.3 *M*) and *N*-blocked amino acid *p*-nitrophenyl ester (*ca.* 10⁻³ *M*) were prepared in dry DMF. Volumes of amine stock solution were pipetted into four 25-ml volumetric flasks which were filled to 23 ml with DMF and brought to 30°. To initiate a run, 1.0 ml of *p*-nitrophenyl ester solution was added to the flask, which was filled with DMF to the mark, and the resulting solution was mixed and transferred to a 1-cm silica cuvette. Absorbance measurements were made at 325 nm in a Zeiss PMQ II spectrophotometer, equipped with a thermostated cell block maintained at 30 ± 0.1° and connected to a Hewlett-Packard 3440-3A digital voltmeter and H03571B-562A digital printer. Reactions were conducted at 0.003 to 0.1 *M* amine concentrations; in almost all cases four concentrations in the range 0.01 to 0.05 *M* were chosen. Reactions were followed to 2 to 2.5 half-lives, and infinity points were taken at 10 half-lives. Pseudo-first-order rate constants were obtained for each run at fixed amine concentration by a linear least-squares analysis of $\ln(A_\infty - A_t)$ vs. *t*. Second-order rate constants were obtained by a linear least-squares analysis of pseudo-first-order rate constants for reactions at different amine concentrations; in nearly all cases, four concentrations were used, but in two or three instances, five or three were employed. A value of 10% of the smallest pseudo-first-order rate constant was observed for the average zero intercept term, which presumably is attributable in part to aminolysis by traces of dimethylamine in the solvent.

Acknowledgment. Financial support from National Institutes of Health Grant GM 13453 is gratefully acknowledged.

Registry No.—Ethyl *tert*-butoxycarbonyl-L-leucylglycinate, 51220-76-9; benzyloxycarbonyl-L-prolyl-L-alanine hydrazide, 52895-37-1; ethyl benzyloxycarbonyl-L-asparaginyl-L-alaninate, 52928-60-6; ethyl *tert*-butoxycarbonyl-L-leucyl-L-alaninate, 52895-38-2; ethyl benzyloxycarbonyl-L-alanyl-L-valinate, 52895-36-0.

References and Notes

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- (2) D. Kemp, S-W. Wang, J. Rebek, Jr., R. Mollan, C. Banquer, and G. Subramanyam, *Tetrahedron*, in press.
- (3) For a review, see S. L. Johnson in "Advances in Physical Organic Chemistry," Vol. 5, V. Gold, Ed., Academic Press, New York, N.Y., 1967, p 237.
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- (6) J. Pless and R. A. Boissonnas, *Helv. Chim. Acta*, **46**, 1609 (1963).
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- (8) Yu. I. Khurgin and M. G. Dmitrieva, *Tetrahedron*, **21**, 2305 (1965).
- (9) Student's tests, when applied to the proline and nonproline cases, establish that the two populations are distinct with a certainty considerably beyond the 99% confidence level.
- (10) See discussion and references in ref 3, 4, and 5; also A. R. Fersht and W. P. Jencks, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **92**, 5442 (1970), and W. P. Jencks, *ibid.*, **94**, 4733 (1972).

- (11) For a rigorous approach to a problem of this kind, see E. Ruch and I. Ugi in "Topics in Stereochemistry," Vol. 4, E. Eliel and N. Allinger, Ed., Wiley-Interscience, New York, N.Y., 1969, p 105.
- (12) D. S. Kemp and F. Vellaccio, unpublished observations.
- (13) For example, valyl and isoleucyl peptides are known to hydrolyze more slowly than average, and heats of hydrolysis, though varying significantly, do not appear to reflect simple steric trends. Pertinent references include R. L. Hill in *Advan. Protein Chem.*, **20**, 37 (1965); M. Rawitscher, I. Wadsö, and J. M. Sturtevant, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **83**, 3180 (1961); and J. P. Greenstein and M. Winitz, "The Chemistry of the Amino Acids," Vol. 1, Wiley, New York, N.Y., 1961, pp 558 ff.
- (14) J. A. Hirsch in "Topics in Stereochemistry," N. Allinger and E. Eliel, Ed., Interscience, New York, N.Y., Vol. 1.
- (15) E. Eliel, N. Allinger, S. Angyal, and G. Morrison, "Conformational Analysis," Interscience, New York, N.Y., 1965, pp 44-66.
- (16) Each of the conformers 7, 8, and 9, has six pertinent interactions; however, three of these occur identically, and in each case an additional interaction involves the α -H and is expected to be small. The remaining two are listed below the structures.
- (17) Models suggest that this 1,3 alkyl-alkyl interaction should be most severe when both alkyl functions are relatively rigid, as is the case when both are derived from proline side chains; it may be noted that the deviation from eq 1 in the Pro-Pro case is very large.
- (18) See ref 15, pp 13-19.
- (19) For a recent, complete listing, see G. R. Pettit, "Synthetic Peptides," Van Nostrand-Reinhold, New York, N.Y., 1970.
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Carbon-13 Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectra of Branched-Chain Sugars. Configurational Assignment of the Branching Carbon Atom of Methyl Branched-Chain Sugars¹

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Carbon-13 nmr spectra of α and β anomers of branched-chain sugars, having the branched-chain group (methyl) at the 2 and 4 carbons and epimeric at the branching carbon atom, are reported and discussed.

The identification of a relatively large number of branched-chain sugars as the glycoside component of antibiotics,² the discovery that cell walls of some aquatic plants contain a high percentage of the branched-chain sugar apiose,³ the isolation of branched-chain sugar nucleotides from the microorganism *Azobacter vinelandi*,⁴ and the observed cytostatic and virostatic activity of nucleosides with branched-chain sugars⁵⁻⁷ are all responsible for the rapid development of the synthetic chemistry of branched-chain sugars in recent years.

However, the determination of the configuration of a branching carbon atom in branched-chain sugars was notoriously difficult, since a simple and reliable method was not available.⁸

In late 1972 carbon-13 nmr spectroscopy was applied, for the first time, to the configurational assignment of quaternary carbon atoms in branched-chain sugars having the 1,3-dithian-2-yl and 2-methyl-1,3-dithian-2-yl residues at the branched chains.²⁰⁻²³

Using the observation on methylcyclohexanes^{24,25} that the carbon-13 chemical shift of an axial methyl group is ~6 ppm upfield relative to that of an equatorial methyl group, we have unequivocally determined the configuration of the branching-carbon atom in a number of branched-chain sugars having the branched chain (methyl group) at the 4-

carbon atom.²⁶ Since the influence of the configuration of the branching-carbon atom and the anomeric configuration upon the carbon-13 resonances of other carbon atoms of a branched-chain sugar was not thus far studied and since the methyl group is the most frequent branched chain in naturally occurring branched-chain sugars, a detailed analysis of carbon-13 nmr spectra of α and β forms of branched-chain sugars epimeric at the branching carbon atom seemed appropriate. The following branched-chain sugars were studied by carbon-13 nmr spectroscopy: methyl 4-C-methyl-3-O-methyl-6-O-triphenylmethyl- α -D-galactopyranoside (1), methyl 4-C-methyl-3-O-methyl-2-O-methylsulfonyl-6-O-triphenylmethyl- α -D-galactopyranoside (2), methyl 4-C-methyl-2,3-di-O-methyl-6-O-triphenylmethyl- α -D-galactopyranoside (3), methyl 4-C-methyl-3-O-methyl-6-O-triphenylmethyl- α -D-glucopyranoside (4), methyl 4-C-methyl-3-O-methyl-2-O-methylsulfonyl-6-O-triphenylmethyl- α -D-glucopyranoside (5), methyl 4-C-methyl-2,3-di-O-methyl-6-O-triphenylmethyl- α -D-glucopyranoside (6), methyl 4-C-methyl-2,3-di-O-methyl-6-O-triphenylmethyl- β -D-galactopyranoside (7), methyl 4-C-methyl-2,3-di-O-methyl-6-O-triphenylmethyl- β -D-glucopyranoside (8), methyl 4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-C-methyl-3-O-methyl- α -D-glucopyranoside (9), methyl 4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-C-methyl-3-O-meth-

Table I

Line	Branched-chain sugar, chemical shifts ^a											Assignment
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1	99.5	98.1 DQ ^b	97.7 DQ	98.9	97.6	97.4 DQ	104.9 DQ	105.2 DQ	102.6	104.2	103.8 DQ	C-1
2	70.7	79.1 DQ	80.0 DQ	71.1	78.9	80.9 DQ	82.9 DQ	83.1 DQ	41.3	37.6	38.1 DQ	C-2
3	84.3	81.0 DQ	83.0 DQ	86.0	82.4	85.1 DQ	86.8 DQ	88.4 DQ	80.1	76.6	79.5 DQ	C-3
4	73.8	74.9 ST ^b	74.2 ST	74.7	75.9	74.4 ST	73.6 ST	75.7 ST	84.4	79.1	78.9 DQ	C-4
5	73.2	72.5 DQ	72.9 DQ	71.5	70.7	71.2 DQ	77.7 DQ	75.6 DQ	63.0	63.8	67.6 DQ	C-5
6	63.1	63.1 ST	63.4 ST	63.1	63.0	63.1 ST	63.4 ST	63.2 ST	69.4	69.1	68.9 ST	C-6
7	55.1	55.4 DQ	55.3 DQ	55.2	55.4	55.1 DQ	56.7 DQ	57.1 DQ	55.0	54.7	56.9 DQ	C-1 CH ₃ O C-2 CH ₃ O
8			58.9 DQ		38.2	58.9 DQ	60.7 DQ	60.6 DQ				C-2 CH ₃ SO ₃
9		37.7 DQ							12.4	11.0	5.7 DQ	C-2 CH ₃
10	62.2	62.2 DQ	62.1 DQ	61.9	61.7	61.9 DQ	62.2 DQ	61.9 DQ	60.8	57.7	57.6 DQ	C-3 CH ₃ O
11	21.9	21.7 DQ	21.8 DQ	15.4	15.3	15.6 DQ	21.3 DQ	16.0 DQ				C-4 CH ₃
12	87.2	87.5 ST	87.4 ST	87.8	88.1	87.7 ST	87.5 ST	87.9 ST	101.4	101.8	101.7 DQ	C-O Ph
13	144.0	143.7 ST	144.2 ST	143.6	143.4	143.7 ST	144.2 ST	143.6 ST	137.8	137.8	137.7 ST	C-substituted Ph
14	127.8	127.9 DQ	128.0 DQ	128.0	128.1	128.0 DQ	128.1 DQ	128.2 DQ	128.2	128.1	128.1 DQ	C-ortho Ph
15	128.7	128.7 DQ	128.9 DQ	128.6	128.6	128.7 DQ	129.0 DQ	128.8 DQ	128.8	128.8	128.8 DQ	C-meta Ph
16	127.0	127.2 DQ	127.2 DQ	127.3	127.4	127.2 DQ	127.4 DQ	127.4 DQ	126.1	126.3	126.2 DQ	C-para Ph

^a δ_c using internal tetramethylsilane as reference. ^b ST = singlet or triplet, DQ = doublet or quartet.²⁸

yl- α -D-mannopyranoside (10), and methyl 4,6-*O*-benzylidene-2-deoxy-2-*C*-methyl-3-*O*-methyl- β -D-mannopyranoside (11).

The synthesis of branched-chain sugars 1–8 is already described,²⁶ whereas the preparation of branched-chain sugars 9–11 will be reported elsewhere.²⁷

Table I summarizes the chemical shifts, assignments, and line multiplicities (in some examples) from the proton noise decoupled and off resonance spectra.

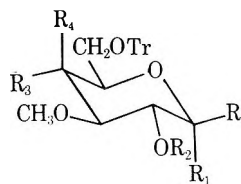
Lines 14–17 are assigned to aromatic carbon atoms of triphenylmethyl (branched-chain sugars 1–8) and benzylidene (branched-chain sugars 9–11) groups. The carbon-13 resonances of the C-substituted carbon of the benzene ring in branched-chain sugars 1–8 are low-field singlets at 143.6–144.2 ppm, whereas the carbon-13 resonances of the C-substituted carbon in branched-chain sugars 9–11 are the low-field singlets at \sim 137.8 ppm (line 14). The carbon-13 resonances of the *para* carbon of the benzene ring (line 17) are high-field doublets at 127.0–127.4 (for branched-chain sugars 1–8) and at 126.1–126.3 (for branched-chain sugars 9–11). Lines 15 and 16 are assigned to carbons in the ortho and meta position; these assignments can be, however, reversed.

The chemical shifts of the quaternary carbon atom of the triphenylmethyl group in branched-chain sugars 1–8, and of the methine carbon of the benzylidene group in branched-chain sugars 9–11, were determined on the basis of their position, consistency, and multiplicity (line 13). The carbon-13 resonances of the methine carbon in branched-chain sugars 9–11 (101.4–101.6 ppm) are in a very good agreement with the reported values in similar systems (100.9–101.6 ppm).²² The carbon-13 resonances of the quaternary carbon of the triphenylmethyl group in branched-chain sugars 1–8 seem to be slightly influenced by the configuration of the 4-carbon atom. Thus, when the C-4 methyl group is equatorial (branched-chain sugars 1–3 and 7) the carbon-13 resonances are 87.2–87.5 ppm, whereas in the corresponding C-4 epimers where the methyl group is axially oriented (branched-chain sugars 4–6 and 8) the chemical shifts are 87.7–88.1 ppm.

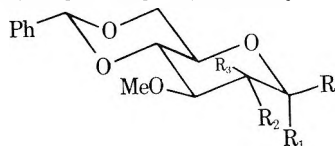
Line 7 is assigned to the C-1 methoxy group based on a previous finding²⁹ that the carbon-13 resonances of the C-1 methoxy group of α and β anomers are 55.12 and 56.70, respectively. The observed deshielding of the C-1 methoxy group in β anomers 7, 8, and 11 with respect to the corresponding α anomers 3, 6, and 10 (1.4–2.2 ppm) is in a good agreement with the reported value (1.5 ppm).²⁹

The chemical shifts of the C-6 methylene carbons were determined on the basis of their position, multiplicity, and consistency (line 6). The carbon-13 resonances of the C-6 carbon of branched-chain sugars 1–8 (63.0–63.4 ppm) are in a good agreement with reported values (63.0–63.5 ppm),³⁰ whereas the chemical shifts of the C-6 carbon of branched-chain sugars 9–11 (68.9–69.4 ppm) are in a good agreement with values reported for 4,6-*O*-benzylidene derivatives of C-3 branched-chain sugars (68.8–69.0 ppm).²² The chemical shifts of the C-6 carbon of branched-chain sugars 1–11 are independent of the anomeric configuration and seem to be not affected by the configuration of the branching-carbon atom and by the nature of substituents at other carbon atoms of the pyranoside ring.

Lines 8 and 11 are assigned to the C-2 and C-3 methoxy groups, respectively. The anomeric configuration should have larger effect upon the chemical shift of the C-2 methoxy group than upon the carbon-13 resonance of the C-3 methoxy group. The deshielding of the C-2 methoxy group in β anomers of branched-chain sugars 3, 6, 7, and 8 is 1.8 ppm relative to the α anomers whereas it is insignificant for



1. R = R₂ = H; R₁ = CH₃O; R₃ = CH₃; R₄ = OH
2. R = H; R₁ = CH₃O; R₂ = CH₃SO₂; R₃ = CH₃; R₄ = OH
3. R = H; R₁ = CH₃O; R₂ = R₃ = CH₃; R₄ = OH
4. R = R₂ = H; R₁ = CH₃O; R₃ = OH; R₄ = CH₃
5. R = H; R₁ = CH₃O; R₂ = CH₃SO₂; R₃ = OH; R₄ = CH₃
6. R = H; R₁ = CH₃O; R₂ = R₄ = CH₃; R₃ = OH
7. R = CH₃O; R₁ = H; R₂ = R₃ = CH₃; R₄ = OH
8. R = CH₃O; R₁ = H; R₂ = R₃ = CH₃; R₄ = OH



9. R = R₃ = H; R₁ = CH₃O; R₂ = CH₃
10. R = R₂ = H; R₁ = CH₃O; R₃ = CH₃
11. R = CH₃O; R₁ = R₂ = H; R₃ = CH₃

the C-3 methoxy group. The C-4 methyl group orientation has, however, a small but definite influence upon the carbon-13 resonances of the C-3 methoxy group; *i.e.*, whenever the C-4 methyl group is axially oriented the C-3 methoxy group is shielded by 0.2-0.3 ppm.

The carbon-13 resonances at 37.7 and 38.2 ppm in branched-chain sugars 2 and 5 are assigned to the methyl carbon of the C-2 methylsulfonyl group on the basis of their position and multiplicity (line 9).

Line 1 is assigned to the C-1 carbon since it is to the lowest field, excluding the aromatic carbons. The C-1 carbon of the β form of branched-chain sugars with the branching group at the C-4 carbon (branched-chain sugars 1-8) is deshielded by 7.2 and 7.8 ppm with respect to the corresponding α anomer (7 vs. 3 and 8 vs. 6). The methylation or mesylation of the C-2 hydroxyl group causes an upfield shift of the carbon-13 resonance of the C-1 carbon atom. This shielding is larger when the C-2 hydroxyl group is methylated (1.3-1.8 ppm for 3 and 6) rather than mesylated (1.3-1.4 ppm for 2 and 4). The carbon-13 resonance of the anomeric carbon of branched-chain sugar 9, where the C-2 methyl group is equatorially oriented, is shifted downfield by \sim 2 ppm with respect to methyl α -D-glucopyranoside,³⁰⁻³² whereas the C-1 carbon in branched-chain sugars 10 and 11, where the C-2 methyl group is axially oriented, is deshielded by \sim 3 ppm with respect to methyl α - and β -D-mannopyranosides.³² It has been reported^{30,32} that the anomeric carbon of methyl α -D-mannopyranoside is deshielded by 1.0-1.4 ppm with respect to the anomeric carbon of methyl α -D-glucopyranoside. The similar amount of deshielding (1.6 ppm) is observed in branched-chain sugars 9 and 10, which are 2-deoxy-2-methyl analogs of methyl α -D-gluco- and mannopyranosides. Furthermore, it has been reported³² that the carbon-13 resonance of the anomeric carbon of methyl β -D-mannopyranoside is shifted upfield by 0.3 ppm with respect to the α anomer. The similar upfield shift (0.4 ppm) of the carbon-13 resonance of the C-1 carbon is observed in the β anomer (11) of branched-chain sugars 10 and 11, which are 2-deoxy-2-methyl analogs of methyl α - and β -D-mannopyranosides.

The chemical shift of the C-2 carbon was determined on the basis of its position and multiplicity (line 2). For branched-chain sugars 1-8 there is a moderate downfield shift (\sim 9 ppm) with methylation of the C-2 hydroxyl group

which is in good agreement with the previous observation^{31,33} that the methylation of a hydroxyl group causes an 8-11 ppm downfield shift in the position of the resonance of the directly attached carbon. The upfield position of the carbon-13 resonances of the C-2 carbon of branched-chain sugars 9-11 are due to the absence of a directly attached electronegative substituent, *i.e.*, hydroxyl group. From studies on methylated cyclohexanes²⁴ it is known³⁴ that an equatorially oriented methyl group deshields the carbon to which it is attached by 5.6 ppm whereas the carbon atom bearing an axially oriented methyl group is deshielded by 1.1 ppm. Subtracting the first value from the observed carbon-13 resonance of the C-2 carbon of branched-chain sugar 9 (41.3 ppm) and the second value from the observed carbon-13 resonances of the C-2 carbon of branched-chain sugars 10 and 11 (37.6 and 38.1 ppm), it can be calculated that the chemical shift of the C-2 carbon of methyl 4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy- α -D-glucopyranoside would be 36.1-37.0 ppm. This calculated chemical shift is in a good agreement with reported values (35.8-36.4) for carbon-13 resonances of the C-2 carbon of 4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy branched-chain sugars with a branching at the C-3 carbon atom.²²

Lines 10 and 12 are assigned to C-2 and C-4 methyl carbons. In branched-chain sugars 1-6 (α anomers) the chemical shift difference between the equatorially and axially oriented C-4 methyl group is 6.4 ppm, whereas in branched-chain sugars 7 and 8 (β anomers) the chemical shift difference is 5.3 ppm. In both α and β anomers, the carbon-13 resonance of the axial C-4 methyl group is shifted upfield which is in an agreement with the observation made on methylcyclohexanes.^{24,25} The carbon-13 resonances of the C-2 methyl carbon of C-2 branched-chain sugars 9-11 are shifted upfield by \sim 4 ppm (branched-chain sugar 10) and by \sim 10 ppm (branched-chain sugars 9 and 11), with respect to the corresponding C-4 branched-chain sugars (1-3 and 4-6 and 8). This upfield shift can be accounted for by the absence of an electronegative substituent, *i.e.*, hydroxyl group, at the C-2 carbon (*e.g.*, carbon-13 resonances of the methyl group in *cis*- and *trans*-4-tert-butyl-1-methylcyclohexan-1-ol^{23,26} are deshielded by 6-8 ppm, with respect to the chemical shift of the methyl group in the corresponding methylcyclohexanes²⁴ depending upon the orientation of the methyl group). The proposed configurational assignments of the C-2 carbon of branched-chain sugars 9-11, made on the basis of previous findings²³⁻²⁶ that an equatorially oriented methyl group is deshielded with respect to an axially oriented methyl group, is strongly supported by the chemical shift difference of the C-2 carbon of 9 vs. 10 and 11 (*vide supra*) and by the pmr spectra of branched-chain sugars 9-11. The C-2 hydrogen of 9 appears in the pmr spectrum as a broad multiplet, centered at *ca.* δ 1.8, whereas broad multiplets corresponding to the C-2 hydrogen of branched-chain sugars 10 and 11 are centered at δ 2.4 ppm. The upfield shift (0.6 ppm) of the C-2 hydrogen in 9 with respect to chemical shifts of C-2 hydrogens in 10 and 11 indicates the axial orientation of the C-2 hydrogen and, hence, the equatorial orientation of the C-2 methyl group in 9. The chemical shift difference between the axially and equatorially oriented methyl group in C-2 epimers 9 and 10 is only 1.4 ppm, instead of being 6 ppm as it was observed for methylcyclohexanes^{24,25} and for branched-chain sugars 1-8.²⁶ The downfield shift (*ca.* 5 ppm) of the carbon-13 resonance of the axially oriented C-2 methyl group in 10 could be accounted for in the following way. Comparing 9 and 11, in each instance the C-2 methyl is gauche with respect to the C-1 methoxy group. However, in 11, the C-2 methyl group

is axially oriented and, therefore, it should exhibit the greater shielding by about 6 ppm (as in 1-8) which is actually observed. By contrast, although the C-2 methyl group of 10 is axially oriented, it should not be as strongly shielded as in 11 because the adjacent C-1 methoxy group is anti to this C-2 methyl group. It is interesting to note the very high field position of the carbon-13 resonance of the axially oriented C-2 methyl group in 11 (5.7 ppm).

Line 5 is assigned to the C-5 carbon. The chemical shift positions of the C-5 carbon of branched-chain sugars 1-8 are approximately the same as the C-5 carbon resonance in methyl α - and β -D-glucopyranosides³⁰⁻³² and in β anomers the C-5 carbon is deshielded by a similar amount (4.8 ppm for 3 and 7, and 4.4 ppm for 6 and 8). It should be noted that an axial C-4 methyl group shields the C-5 carbon unlike the remainder of the ring carbons (1.7 ppm for 3 and 6, and 2.1 ppm for 7 and 8). It has been reported²³ that the carbon-13 resonance of the C-5 carbon of methyl 4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy-3-C-(1',3'-dithian-2'-yl)- α -D-ribohexopyranoside is 59.25 ppm. Using this value, we can calculate, by adding 5 ppm, which is approximately the shielding of the C-5 carbon atom in this branched-chain sugar due to the presence of the axially oriented C-3 hydroxyl group (γ effect), that the carbon-13 resonance of the C-5 carbon atom of methyl 4,6-O-benzylidene-2-deoxy- α -D-glucopyranoside analog should be \sim 64.2 ppm, which is in a good agreement with the observed values for chemical shift of the C-5 carbon of branched-chain sugars 9 and 10, (63.0 and 63.8 ppm). The downfield shift of the carbon-13 resonance of the C-5 carbon of branched-chain sugar 11, with respect to the C-5 carbon of 10, can be accounted for by the fact that in the β -anomer the C-5 carbon should be deshielded, in this case by 3.8 ppm.

Taking into account the previous finding³² that the chemical shifts of the C-3 carbon of methyl α - and β -D-gluco- and -mannopyranosides are 74.8, 76.8, 70.1, and 73.3 ppm and that the methylation of a hydroxyl group causes a downfield shift of 8-11 ppm,^{31,33} the chemical shifts given in line 3 must then be assigned to the carbon-13 resonances of the C-3 carbon of branched-chain sugars 1-11. Furthermore, in β anomers the C-3 carbon is deshielded with respect to the corresponding α anomers by 3.8 ppm (7 vs. 3), 3.3 ppm (8 vs. 6), and 2.9 ppm (11 vs. 10).

Line 4 is assigned to the C-4 carbon. It is the remaining unassigned peak (singlet carbon for branched-chain sugars 1-8), and the chemical shift position is not significantly different for α and β anomers. The carbon-13 resonances of the C-4 carbon of branched-chain sugars 9-11 are in a good agreement with the reported values for a similar glycopyranoside derivative.^{22,23}

Experimental Section

The carbon-13 nmr spectra of branched-chain sugars 3, 6, 7, and 8 were recorded in a CDCl₃ solution on a Bruker HFX-90 nmr spectrometer at 22.63 MHz, using a Nicolet FT-1083 computer, by the Fourier transform method. An 8K data table was used for data accumulation yielding 4K transformed spectra on the 5000-Hz sweep width. The spectrometer operates on a fluorine lock and a small amount of C₆F₆ was added to the sample solution for a lock. TMS was used as the internal reference.

The proton noise decoupled carbon-13 nmr spectra of branched-chain sugars 4-6 were recorded in a CDCl₃ solution with a Jeol TNM PS-100 FT spectrometer. The spectra were obtained using 5000-Hz sweep width 8K data points.

The carbon-13 nmr spectra of branched-chain sugars 1, 2, and 9-11 were recorded in a CDCl₃ solution on a Varian CFT-20 carbon-13 nmr spectrometer. The spectrometer operates on a deuterium lock. The spectra were obtained using 4000-Hz sweep width 8K data points.

Acknowledgment. We are greatly indebted to Professor L. M. Jackman for recording carbon-13 nmr spectra of branched-chain sugars 4-6 and to Dr. G. A. Gray (Varian Associates, Springfield, N.J.) for recording carbon-13 nmr spectra of branched-chain sugars 1, 2, and 9-11.

Registry No.—1, 51016-12-7; 2, 51016-16-1; 3, 51016-14-9; 4, 51016-13-8; 5, 51016-17-2; 6, 51016-15-0; 7, 51016-22-9; 8, 51016-23-0; 9, 53011-00-0; 10, 53011-01-1; 11, 53011-02-2.

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Application of the Nitrosoamide Reaction to Hydrazones

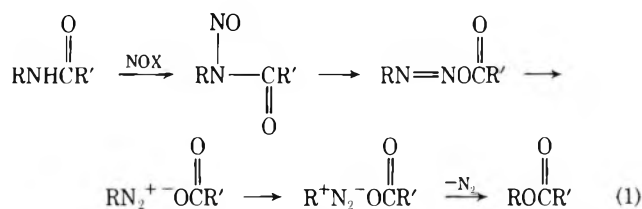
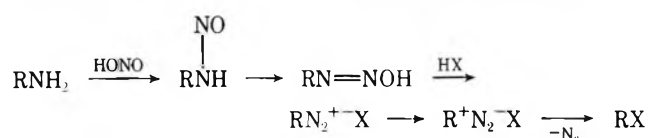
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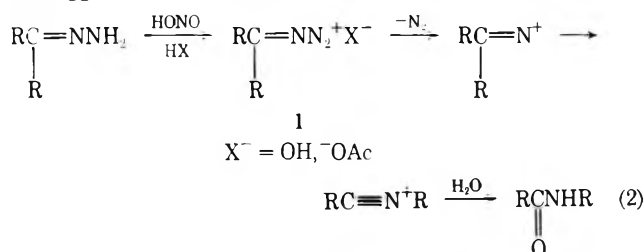
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Nitrosation of the *N*-acetylhydrazones of benzophenone, acetophenone, cyclohexanone, and heptaldehyde affords the corresponding 1-acetoxy-1-azido compounds, ketones (or aldehydes), and acetyl azide as the principal products. The unstable *N*-nitrosoamide is undoubtedly formed in the first step of the reaction; a rearrangement to a diazo ester and migration of the carboxylate group complete the process. Minor products of the reaction appear to stem from nitrosation at the imine nitrogen.

The nitrous acid and the nitrosoamide methods for the deamination of aliphatic amines proceed *via* similar intermediates (eq 1).¹ Reports that the reaction of nitrous acid



with hydrazones gave a Beckmann type rearrangement (eq 2)² suggested to us that the nitrosoamide method of deami-



nation could be applied to the reaction with advantage, in view of the greater choice of counterion and solvent available with this method. We now report that nitrosation of *N*-acetylhydrazones does not lead to a Beckmann type rearrangement *via* loss of nitrogen from an intermediate iminodiazonium ion such as 1 (X = ⁻OAc); instead, ion recombination occurs to give 1-acetoxy-1-azidoalkanes.

Results and Discussion

N-Acetylhydrazones 2 were prepared by reaction of an aldehyde or ketone with acetylhydrazine. These hydrazones were nitrosated with nitrosyl chloride or dinitrogen tetroxide at -5° in the presence of solid sodium acetate (Chart I). The principal products were identified as the 1-acetoxy-1-azidoalkanes 6³ and the corresponding ketone or aldehyde; in some instances, acetyl azide was also detected. The yields of these products are given in Table I.

The presence of the acetoxy azides was easily established from their characteristic ir spectra: a strong azide absorption at ~2120 cm⁻¹ and a strong carbonyl absorption at 1750–1780 cm⁻¹. That the ketone or aldehyde and acetyl azide were also present was established by comparison of the ir and nmr spectra with those of the authentic compounds.

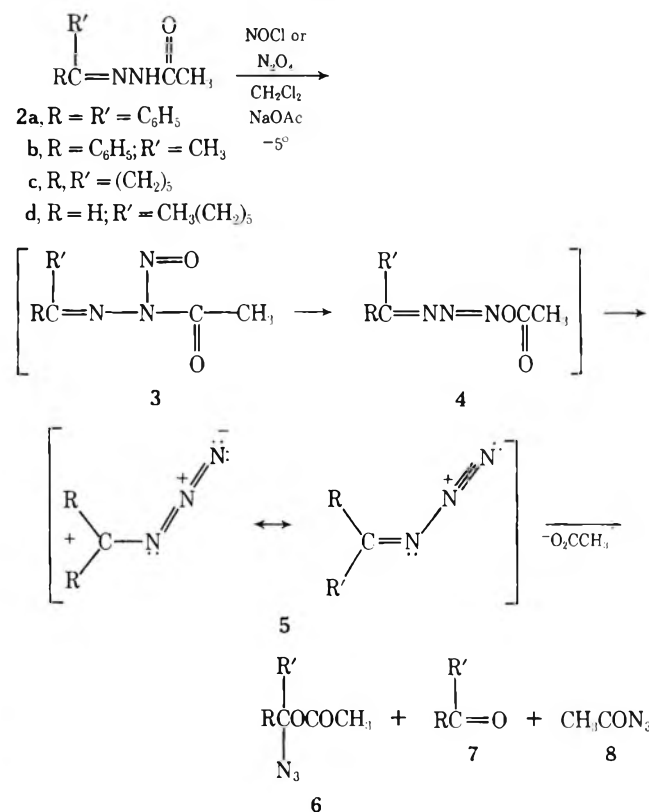
The structure of the acetoxy azides follows from the method of preparation, the physical data (Experimental

Table I
Products from Nitrosation of Hydrazones 2^a

Hydrazone	Products, %		
	Acetoxy azide 6	Aldehyde or ketone 7	Acetyl azide 8
2a	70–86	5–13	
2b	33–63 ^b	2–6	
2c	45	35	9–11
2d	20	23	14

^a Yields were determined by nmr using ethylene bromide as an internal standard. ^b Based on the final product α -azidostyrene.

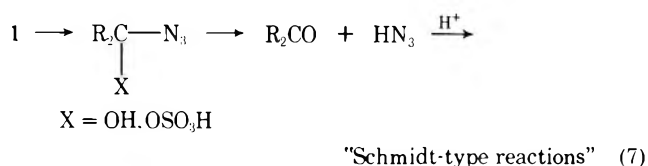
Chart I



Section), and the reactions. Attempts to prepare 6a from benzophenone, acetyl chloride, and sodium azide (or from acetyl azide) were unsuccessful, leading only to the decomposition of the acetyl azide.

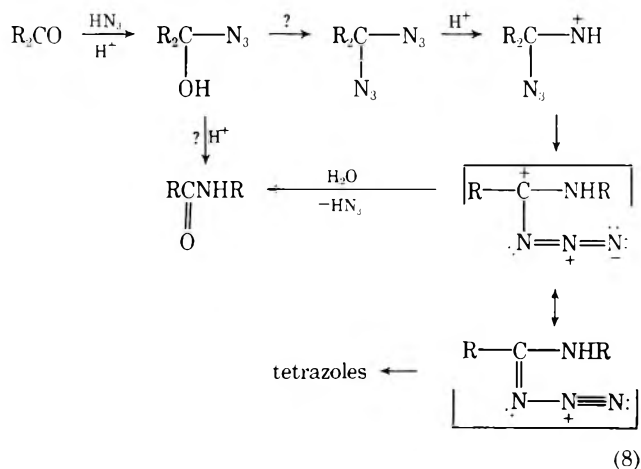
The acetoxy azides 6 were further characterized by their reactions. Chromatography of azide 6a on silica gel led to decomposition; diazidodiphenylmethane⁴ (39%), benzophenone (56%), and benzanilide (9%) were formed (eq 3). Treatment of 6a with gaseous hydrogen chloride led to formation of benzophenone (65%) and benzanilide (15%). Prolonged treatment of 6a with aqueous sodium carbonate caused a slow conversion to benzophenone.

lifetime to species 1 to allow nitrogen elimination to occur (eq 2). However, it is also possible that the reaction really proceeds *via* eq 7. In any case, the first two steps of eq 7 al-



most certainly occur in dilute acid solutions in view of the high yields of carbonyl compounds formed under those conditions.^{8b}

The conversion of 6a to 9 under acidic conditions suggests the possibility, furthermore, that diazidoalkanes may be involved as intermediates in the Schmidt reaction.



Experimental Section

All melting points are uncorrected. Infrared spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer Model 457A spectrometer and ultraviolet spectra on a Cary Model 14 spectrophotometer. The nmr spectra were recorded with Varian Model A-60 and HA-100 instruments.

Acetylhydrazones (2a-d). Following the procedure of Grammaticakis,¹² equimolar amounts of the ketone or aldehyde and acetylhydrazine¹³ were mixed. The reaction mixture became warm and homogeneous followed by formation of a solid mass. After 18–24 hr, the solid product was recrystallized to afford white crystals (40–80%). For benzophenone, the ketone and acetylhydrazine (2 molar excess) were dissolved separately in absolute methanol and then mixed. A drop of sulfuric acid was added and the reaction solution was refluxed for 6 hr. Water and ether were then added, and the ether layer was separated, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated to give a white solid. A small amount of unreacted benzophenone was removed by recrystallization from methanol.

Benzophenone-*N*-acetylhydrazone (2a): mp 105–106° (lit.¹⁴ 107°); ir (CCl₄) 3335 (w, NH), 1710 (s), 1680 (m), 1450 (m), 1370 cm⁻¹ (m); nmr (CDCl₃) δ 2.42 (s, 3 H), 7.1–7.7 (m, 10 H), 8.4 (s, NH).

Acetophenone-*N*-acetylhydrazone (2b) (recrystallized from methanol): mp 128–131° (lit.¹⁵ 131–132°); ir (CCl₄) 3200 (w), 3100 (w), 1670 (s), 1395 (m), 1345 cm⁻¹ (m); nmr (CCl₄) δ 2.33 (s, 6 H), 7.2–7.4 (m, 3 H), 7.6–7.9 (m, 2 H), 10.7 (s, NH).

Cyclohexanone-*N*-acetylhydrazone (2c) (recrystallized from methanol-ether): mp 123–124°; ir (CCl₄) 3195 (w), 3095 (w), 1670 (s), 1395 cm⁻¹ (m); nmr (CCl₄) δ 1.5–1.9 (br m, 6 H), 2.18 (s, 3 H), 2.1–2.65 (m, 4 H), 10.3 (s, NH).

Heptaldehyde-*N*-acetylhydrazone (2d) (recrystallized from ether): mp 40–45°; ir (CCl₄) 3190 (w), 3090 (w), 1670 (s), 1400 (m), 1340 cm⁻¹ (m); nmr (CCl₄) δ 0.90 (t, 3 H), 1.1–1.8 (m, 8 H), 2.15 (s, 3 H), 2.0–2.4 (m, 2 H), 7.25 (t, 1 H), 10.8 (s, NH).

Nitrosation of Benzophenone-*N*-acetylhydrazone. (A) With Dinitrogen Tetroxide. In a 50-ml flask was placed 0.61 g (2.56 mmol) of hydrazone 2a, 3 g (37 mmol) of anhydrous sodium acetate, and 10 ml of dichloromethane. The reaction vessel was equipped with a drying tube and cooled in a Dry Ice-acetone bath. Dinitrogen tetroxide (0.5 ml, 0.7 g, 8.1 mmol) was added as a liquid in one portion, and the Dry Ice-acetone bath was replaced with an

ice bath. After 2.5 hr of stirring, the mixture was filtered and evacuated under vacuum (25°, 20 μ) to remove acetic acid. The product was an oily residue, largely the acetoxy azide 6a: ir (CH₂Cl₂) 2120 (s), 1760 (s), 1495 (m), 1450 (m), 1370 (m), 1220 (s), 1190 (m), 1185 (m), 1000 cm⁻¹ (m); nmr (CDCl₃) δ 2.2 (s, 3 H), 7.0–7.9 (m, 10 H); mass spectrum *m/e* (rel intensity) 239 (4, P - 28), 197 (54), 194 (19), 182 (100), 105 (100). The yield was 70% as determined by nmr using ethylene ditromide as an internal standard. The presence of benzophenone was indicated by a weak carbonyl band at 1660 cm⁻¹ in the ir spectrum; the absolute yield was estimated to be about 10% from the nmr integration.

Anal. Calcd for C₁₅H₁₃N₃O₂: C, 67.42; H, 4.87; N, 15.73. Found: C, 68.04; H, 5.08; N, 15.08.

This analysis is correct if 3–4% benzophenone is present. Ir and nmr spectra indicate this is probably so. Attempts to further purify the sample led to decomposition of 6a.

Refluxing the crude product in carbon tetrachloride for 24 hr or hexane for 72 hr caused no apparent change in 6a. Treatment of 6a dissolved in carbon tetrachloride with aqueous sodium carbonate (saturated) caused a 15% increase in benzophenone within 4 hr at room temperature.

The oily azido compound 6a (3.5 g) was chromatographed on silica gel (50 g) and fractions of 125 ml were taken. Five fractions of 100% petroleum ether, then two each of 2.5, 5.0, 7.5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, and 90% ether in petroleum ether, and finally five fractions of 100% ether were collected. Fractions 2 and 3 contained 1.27 g (5.1 mmol, 39%) of a white, crystalline solid that was recrystallized from pentane and identified as diazodiphenylmethane: mp 40.5–41.0° (lit.^{4a} 42°); ir (CCl₄) 3320 (w), 3060 (w), 2440 (w), 2120 (s), 2005 (s), 1220 cm⁻¹ (s); mass spectrum *m/e* (rel intensity) 194 (51), 119 (39), 103 (100), 93 (39), 91 (26), 77 (21), 76 (34); uv (hexane) 259 nm (ε 620).

Anal. Calcd for C₁₃H₁₀N₂: C, 62.40; H, 4.00; N, 33.60. Found: C, 62.22; H, 4.03; N, 34.14.

Pyrolysis of the diazide and recrystallization of the product from chloroform yielded a crystalline solid which was identified as 1,5-diphenyltetrazole: mp 143–145° (lit.^{4b} 146°).

Fractions 7–10 gave 1.34 g (7.4 mmol, 56%) of a viscous liquid that was identified as benzophenone by ir comparison. Fractions 14–17 contained a solid that was identified as benzanilide (0.24 g, 1.2 mmol, 9%) by comparison of the ir spectrum with authentic material. Recrystallization from carbon tetrachloride yielded white crystals melting at 161–162° (lit.¹⁶ 163°).

Similar yields of benzophenone (65%) and benzanilide (15%) were obtained when the azide 6a was treated with gaseous hydrogen chloride in ether at 25° for 3 days.

(B) With Nitrosyl Chloride. In a flask fitted with a drying tube and serum cap was placed 0.28 g (1.18 mmol) of hydrazone 2a, 1.6 g (20 mmol) of anhydrous sodium acetate, and 6 ml of dichloromethane. The reaction vessel was cooled in an ice-acetone bath (~-5°) and 26 ml (78 mg, 1.2 mmol) of gaseous nitrosyl chloride was injected from a syringe into the rapidly stirred mixture. After 30 min at 0°, an ir spectrum of the reaction mixture showed the presence of unreacted 2a plus new bands at 2120 (s), 1760 (s), 1715 (s), 1295 (s), and 1220 cm⁻¹ (s). An additional 48 ml of nitrosyl chloride was added in three portions until the hydrazone could not be detected by ir. The reaction mixture was filtered; the filtrate was concentrated on a rotary evaporator and evacuated further (30 μ) to remove most of the acetic acid. An ir spectrum of the oily residue was identical with 6a as prepared using dinitrogen tetroxide. The yield of 6a was calculated to be 78% by nmr. Benzophenone (5%) was also present. Similar results were obtained in other runs when the nitrosyl chloride was added in one batch.

(C) In the Presence of Sodium Propionate. To a mixture of 0.193 g (0.81 mmol) of 2a and 1.5 g (14 mmol) of sodium propionate in 6 ml of dichloromethane was added 50 ml (2.3 mmol) of gaseous nitrosyl chloride. After 25 min, the reaction mixture was filtered. The filtrate was washed sequentially with water and a saturated solution of sodium carbonate; it was then dried over sodium sulfate and concentrated on a rotary evaporator. The residue was dissolved in carbon tetrachloride and a weighed amount of ethylene bromide was added as an internal standard. The nmr spectrum showed that 6a (82%) was present and also 1-azido-1-propionyloxydiphenylmethane (14%): nmr (CCl₄) δ 1.1 (t, 3 H), 2.3 (q, 2 H), 7.2–7.5 (m, 10 H). Benzophenone (3%) was also present.

For a control, a mixture of 188 mg (0.70 mmol) of 6a, 1.5 g (14 mmol) of sodium propionate, 85 mg (1.14 mmol) of propionic acid, and 25 ml of nitrosyl chloride was stirred for 25 min at 0°, filtered, and worked up exactly as described above. The nmr spectrum of the product showed 6a was recovered unchanged. No signals in the

nmr spectrum were detected that could be attributed to a propionate group (<1%).

(D) With Pyridine. To a mixture of 0.55 g (2.3 mmol) of **2a**, 0.2 ml (2.5 mmol) of pyridine, and 10 ml of dichloromethane was added 55 ml (2.3 mmol) of gaseous nitrosyl chloride. An ir spectrum showed that **6a** had formed, but some unreacted **2a** still remained. Addition of more nitrosyl chloride (25 ml) caused decomposition of **6a** to benzophenone and diazidodiphenylmethane as determined by the ir spectrum.

Nitrosation of Acetophenone-*N*-acetylhydrazone. (A) A mixture of 300 mg (1.8 mmol) of hydrazone **2b** and 1.9 g (23 mmol) of sodium acetate in 8 ml of dichloromethane was allowed to react with 30 ml (1.3 mmol) of gaseous nitrosyl chloride in the same manner as previously described for **2a**. After 30 min an ir spectrum of the reaction mixture showed the presence of unreacted **2b** in addition to new bands at 2120 (s), 1760 (s), 1715 (s), and 1220 cm^{-1} (m). An additional 30 ml of nitrosyl chloride was added and after stirring the reaction mixture for 30 min more, it was filtered. The nmr spectrum of the filtrate showed methyl singlets at δ 1.90 and 2.1 that are assigned to the acetoxy azide **6b**, at δ 2.04 (acetic acid), δ 2.24 and 2.34 (unreacted **3b**), and δ 2.54 (acetophenone). After standing for 24 hr at room temperature in dichloromethane, the singlets at δ 1.90 and 2.1 decreased in size by 67% with a corresponding increase in the acetic acid peak. After 2 days, ir and nmr spectra showed that compound **6b** had completely disappeared. The filtrate was washed with a saturated solution of sodium carbonate, dried, and concentrated on a rotary evaporator. The nmr and ir spectra of the residue indicated that α -azidostyrene (0.60 mmol, 33%), acetophenone (0.04 mmol, 2%), and unreacted **2b** (0.2 mmol, 11%) were present. The α -azidostyrene was identified by the following data which agreed with the nmr and ir values reported in the literature:¹⁷ nmr (CCl_4) δ 4.91 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1 H), 5.37 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1 H), 7.2–7.8 (m, 5 H); ir (CCl_4) 2220 (w), 2140 (s), 2105 (s), 1615 (m), 1300 (s), and 840 cm^{-1} (m).

In a duplicate run, 0.76 g (4.3 mmol) of **2b**, 5.0 g of sodium acetate, 19 ml of dichloromethane, and 200 ml of nitrosyl chloride were treated in the same manner. After 2 days at room temperature, the reaction mixture was worked up as before. The volatiles were collected and analyzed by ir for acetyl azide; none was detected (<1%). The residue was dissolved in CCl_4 and ethylene bromide was added as an internal standard. The nmr spectrum showed that α -azidostyrene (2.7 mmol, 63%), acetophenone (0.2 mmol, 5%), unreacted hydrazone **2b** (0.8 mmol, 19%), and some **6b** (0.26 mmol, 6%) were present.

(B) With Sodium Carbonate. Nitrosation was carried out in 50 ml of dichloromethane with 1.76 g (10.0 mmol) of **2b**, 5.3 g (50 mmol) of sodium carbonate, and 480 ml (20 mmol) of nitrosyl chloride as described above. The nitrosyl chloride was added over 20 min, and after an additional 20 min, the reaction mixture was filtered and evaporated at 0.01 Torr. The nmr spectrum of the resulting oil showed acetophenone (δ 2.5), acetic acid (δ 2.0), and unidentified peaks (δ 1.9–2.3) in a relative ratio of 16:1:3. The total product was distilled under reduced pressure (20 mm) to give 0.86 g (7.2 mmol, 72%) of acetophenone.

Nitrosation of Cyclohexanone-*N*-acetylhydrazone. A mixture of 0.58 g (3.75 mmol) of hydrazone **2c** and 4.0 g of anhydrous sodium acetate in 16 ml of dichloromethane was allowed to react with 30 ml (1.38 mmol) of gaseous nitrosyl chloride in the usual manner. The ir spectrum of the mixture showed an azide absorption at 2125 cm^{-1} (m), a strong carbonyl band at 1715 cm^{-1} (unreacted **2c**), and weak bands at 1745, 1220, and 1200 cm^{-1} . An additional 120 ml of nitrosyl chloride was added in two portions to bring the total to 150 ml (5.9 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred another 20 min, then filtered and washed with a saturated solution of sodium carbonate. An ir spectrum of the resulting solution showed the following strong absorptions: 2125, 1745, 1715, 1375, 1220, and 1200 cm^{-1} . The solvent was removed under vacuum (20 mm) and the volatiles were trapped. The ir spectrum of the volatiles showed the presence of acetyl azide: 2135 (s), 1715 (s), 1370 (m), 1200 (s), 1150 (w), 990 cm^{-1} (m). This spectrum was identical with a spectrum of acetyl azide prepared from acetyl chloride and sodium azide in dichloromethane.¹⁸ The nmr spectrum of the volatiles showed a singlet for acetyl azide at δ 2.0, and the yield was calculated to be 9% by using ethylene bromide as an internal standard. The yield was 11% on a duplicate run.

After removal of the volatiles, the ir spectrum (CH_2Cl_2) of the residue showed bands at 2125 (s), 1750 (s), 1710 (s), 1370 (m), and 1220 cm^{-1} (m). These bands are consistent with the presence of **6c** and cyclohexanone. The yields were estimated by nmr to be 45 and 35%, respectively.

Nitrosation of the Sodium Salt of Hydrazone **2c with Nitrosyl Chloride.** A three-necked 100-ml flask was fitted with a nitrogen inlet, condenser with a drying tube, stirring bar, and serum cap. Dry toluene (25 ml) and 0.51 g (3.3 mmol) of compound **2c** were added, and the mixture was heated in an oil bath. At 50–60°, the mixture became homogeneous, and 91 mg (3.95 mmol) of sodium was added. Hydrogen evolution was moderate. The reaction mixture was heated at 100–110° for 4 hr during which time the sodium slowly disappeared and a copious white precipitate formed. The reaction mixture was cooled, and the toluene was removed under vacuum (0.1 mm). To the white residue was added 20 ml of dichloromethane and 2.0 g (22 mmol) of sodium acetate. The mixture was cooled in an ice-acetone bath and 30 ml of gaseous nitrosyl chloride was injected *via* a syringe. This action was repeated over a 1-hr period until a total of 150 ml (6.9 mmol) of nitrosyl chloride had been added. The reaction mixture was filtered. An ir spectrum of the filtrate revealed the presence of the acetoxyazido compound **6c** and some cyclohexanone, but no acetyl azide (<5%). The ir spectrum of the filtrate showed no change after 24 hr or after shaking with an aqueous solution saturated with sodium carbonate. The solvent was removed on a rotary evaporator to give 0.41 g of a liquid. A portion (180 mg) was chromatographed over Florisil eluting with a 5% dichloromethane-hexane solution. The first three fractions contained a single component (60 mg) identified as the acetoxyazido compound **6c** on the following basis: ir (CCl_4) 2940 (s), 2860 (m), 2110 (s), 1750 (s), 1365 (m), 1265 (s), 1220 cm^{-1} (s); nmr (CCl_4 , 100 MHz) δ 1.41–1.76 (m, 6 H), 1.86–2.06 (m, 2 H), 2.01 (s, 3 H), 2.12–2.41 (m, 2 H); mass spectrum *m/e* (rel intensity) 155 (26), 127 (27), 113 (40), 112 (27), 98 (22), 85 (92), 60 (100). The yield in the crude product mixture was estimated to be 62% by nmr using an internal standard (ethylene bromide). A small amount of cyclohexanone was also present (~10–20%) as indicated by a weak carbonyl absorption at 1715 cm^{-1} .

Nitrosation of Heptaldehyde-*N*-acetylhydrazone. A mixture of 0.61 g (3.6 mmol) of hydrazone **2d** and 4.0 g (44 mmol) of sodium acetate in 15 ml of dichloromethane was nitrosated with 200 ml (9.2 mmol) of nitrosyl chloride in the usual manner. An ir spectrum taken after adding 50 ml of nitrosyl chloride showed new absorptions at 2135, 1200 (acetyl azide), and 1715 cm^{-1} . After adding the remainder of the nitrosyl chloride, the reaction mixture was filtered. An ir spectrum of the filtrate showed large amounts of acetic acid in addition to acetyl azide. The filtrate was then washed with a saturated solution of sodium carbonate. An ir spectrum (CH_2Cl_2) showed that a second azide product (**6d**) was present together with heptaldehyde and acetyl azide. The solvent was removed under vacuum and the volatiles were collected. The ir spectrum of the volatiles showed that acetyl azide was present; the yield by nmr was 14%. The residue showed the presence of the acetoxy azide **6d** [ir (CH_2Cl_2) 2120 (s), 1760 (s), 1210 cm^{-1} (s); nmr (CCl_4) δ 2.05 (s, 3 H), 5.78 (t, 1 H)] and heptaldehyde [ir (CH_2Cl_2) 2720 (w), 1730 cm^{-1} (s); nmr (CCl_4) δ 9.65 (t, 1 H)]. The yields were 23% for aldehyde and 20% for **6d** as determined by nmr on the crude product using ethylene bromide as an internal standard.

The acetoxy azide **6d** remained unchanged at room temperature over a period of a week or when it was heated in refluxing carbon tetrachloride for several hours. The mixture of products was chromatographed over silica gel eluting with carbon tetrachloride. Decomposition of **6d** was not observed, but there was little separation of **6d** and heptaldehyde.

Attempted Preparation of 1-Azidocyclohexene. To a solution of 28 mg of acetoxy azide **6c** in CCl_4 was added 65 mg of 1,8-bis(dimethylamino)naphthalene. The nmr spectrum was recorded several times over a 24-hr period. There was no change in **6c**.

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Registry No.—**2a**, 52919-86-5; **2b**, 28153-25-5; **2c**, 28766-50-9; **2c** Na salt, 52919-88-7; **2d**, 52919-87-6; **6a**, 52919-89-8; **6b**, 52919-90-1; **6c**, 52919-91-2; **6d**, 52919-92-3; **7a**, 119-61-9; **7b**, 98-86-2; **7c**, 108-94-1; **7d**, 111-71-7; acetylhydrazine, 1068-57-1; dinitrogen tetroxide, 10544-72-6; nitrosyl chloride, 2696-92-6; diazidodiphenylmethane, 17421-82-8; 1-azido-1-propionyldiphenylmethane, 52964-38-2.

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Peracid Oxidation of Imino Ethers¹

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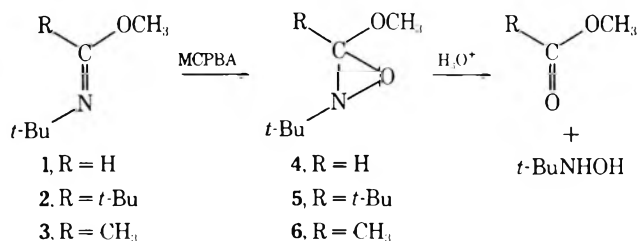
Peracid oxidation of imino ethers results in the formation of 3-alkoxyoxaziranes. The oxidation of the 2-alkoxyazetines **15**, **18**, and **22** leads to unstable 1-aza-5-oxabicyclo[2.1.0]pentanes and Baeyer-Villiger products, 2-alkoxy-2-oxazolines. The product distribution depends upon the substitution at the migrating center. These 2-alkoxy-2-oxazoline products represent the first examples of Baeyer-Villiger type oxidation of imines. The oxaziranes **9** and **10** derived from the cyclic imino ethers **7** and **8** can be isolated, but readily rearrange to imino esters **11** and **12** thermally. The hydrolysis of alkoxyoxaziranes yields esters and hydroxylamines, but hydrolysis of the bicyclic oxaziranes **9** and **10** leads to cyclic hydroxamic acids as well. Further oxidation of alkoxyoxaziranes gives esters and nitroso compounds. The nitroso compounds dimerize if tertiary or tautomerize to oximes if secondary. Oxidation of 2-alkoxyoxazoline **19** (an imino carbonate) results in the formation of a nitroso carbonate **29**, by a double oxidation sequence. Oxidation of imino ethers with 2 equiv of peracid provides a convenient synthetic method for cleavage of the C=N bond.

The oxazirane ring system was first synthesized in 1956 by peracid oxidation of imines.³⁻⁸ Since then, many oxaziranes have been prepared by this method as well as new ones.⁹⁻³⁰ The ring strain and electronegative elements of the oxazirane ring make it unique in its physical and chemical properties. Oxaziranes, for example, have an unusually high barrier to nitrogen inversion (ref 4, 16, 17, 26, 27, 31, 32). Thermally, oxaziranes rearrange to nitrones (ref 3, 4, 6, 8, 11, 15, 26-28) (as low as -8°),¹² amides (generally above 150°) (ref 4, 9, 10b, 26-28, 30), or a carbonyl compound plus an imine (ref 4, 12, 13, 26, 27). Photochemically, oxaziranes open to give nitroxides,^{28,33a} nitrenes,²⁸ or amides.^{28,33b,c} Hydrolytically, oxaziranes can decompose to carbonyl compounds, hydroxylamines, and ammonia or imines, the products dependent upon the pH and the substituents of the oxazirane (ref 3, 4, 6, 9, 10b, 26, 27, 30, 34a,b, 35a,b). Some interesting cycloaddition reactions with heterocumulenes have recently been investigated by Agawa and coworkers.^{36,37}

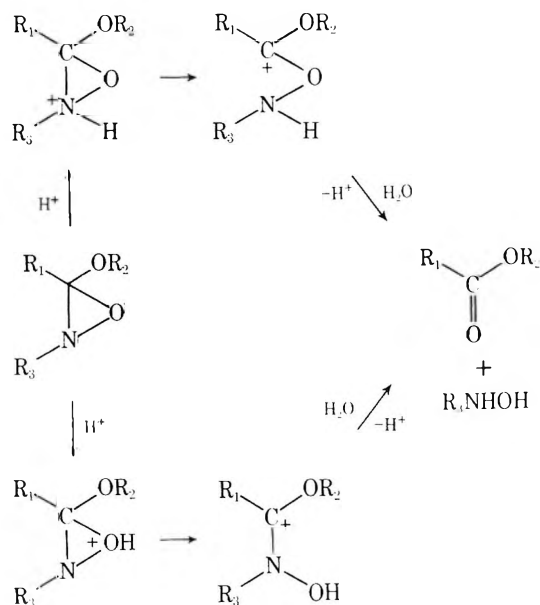
While many imines have been oxidized to oxaziranes, no imino ethers have been oxidized before.^{1,22} Imino ethers are readily available by alkylation of amides and lactams³⁸⁻⁴¹ and other methods.⁴² Of particular interest are the alkoxyazetines derived from alkylation^{43,44a,b} of β -lactams available from addition of chlorosulfonyl isocyanate to olefins.^{45,46} This constitutes nearly the only entry into the azetidine ring system.⁴⁷ We describe here the oxidation of some cyclic and acyclic imino ethers and some properties of the derived alkoxyoxaziranes.

Results and Discussion

Oxidation of Acyclic Imino Ethers. Oxidation of imino ethers **1** and **2** using *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid (MCPBA) gives the oxaziranes **4** and **5** in good yields. Oxazirane **4** is stable to aqueous base, but treatment with aqueous acid results in the formation of methyl formate (95% by nmr) and *N*-*tert*-butylhydroxylamine (87% by nmr). This reaction sequence can be used to synthesize hydroxylamines from the corresponding amides in two steps.^{4,27} The acid hydroly-

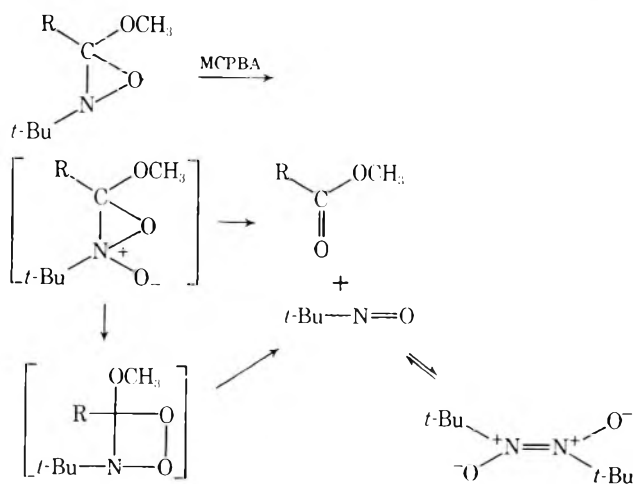


ysis of 3-alkoxyoxaziranes yields products analogous to those obtained from 3-phenyloxaziranes.^{3,4,10b,34a,b,35a} Two routes are possible, considering alkoxyoxaziranes as cyclic amide acetals.⁴⁸ Protonation on oxygen with C-O bond cleavage has been suggested for this process with most oxaziranes,^{4,34a,b,35a} although protonation on nitrogen with C-N bond cleavage is the preferred mode for cleavage of acyclic amide acetals in acid.⁴⁸ The C-O cleavage is favored only in neutral hydrolysis of amide acetals.⁴⁸ Apparently no N-O cleavage occurs. If it had occurred, a simultaneous

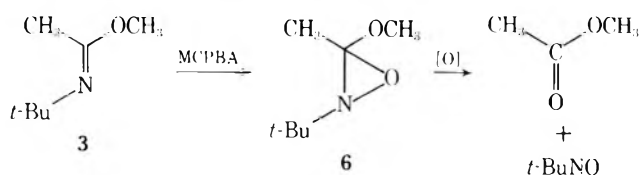


migration from carbon to nitrogen of the 3 substituent would be expected, giving an amine and two carbonyl compounds as observed with some oxaziranes.^{4,34a,35a,b} The methoxy substituent probably directs ring cleavage to the ring C-O bond rather than the N-O bond, while ring strain directs cleavage to the ring C-O bond rather than the external C-O bond.

The oxazirane 4 can be oxidized further with MCPBA to give methyl formate (76% by nmr), 2-methyl-2-nitrosopropane (17.5% by nmr) as a blue liquid, and the solid *trans*-nitroso dimer (58.5% by nmr). The nitroso compounds were independently synthesized by oxidation of *tert*-butylamine using MCPBA.⁴⁹ Nitroso compounds have previously been found to result from the peracid oxidation of oxaziranes^{4,5,9,14,26,27} and aziridines.^{50a} Such reactions were postulated to involve an *N*-oxide which undergoes elimination of the nitrosoalkane,^{50b} apparently nonstereospecifically in the case of the aziridine *N*-oxides.^{50a} The reaction

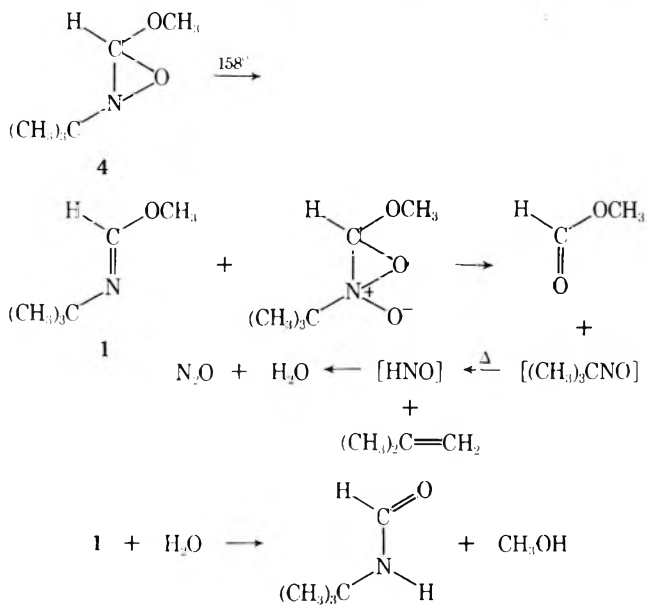


may also go by ring expansion to the unknown dioxazetidine ring system, which would probably cleave readily to the nitrosoalkanes.⁵¹ Curiously, oxidation of the imino ether 3 gives only 5% of the oxazirane 6 along with recovered starting material when a 1:1 ratio of MCPBA and



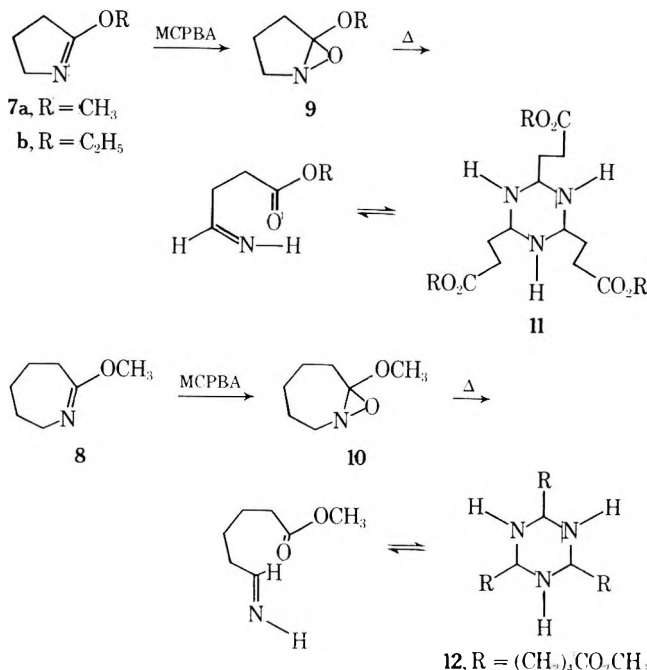
imino ether is used. The oxazirane 6 is especially sensitive to overoxidation and the major products formed are methyl acetate and 2-methyl-2-nitrosopropane.

Oxazirane 4 was subjected to vacuum pyrolysis at 158°. The observed products were isobutene (10%), methyl formate (11%), *N*-*tert*-butylformamide (7%), imino ether 1 (6%), and methanol (18%). Approximately 4% recovered oxazirane 4 and a nonvolatile residue comprise the remainder of the material. Apparently the primary reaction occurring in this pyrolysis is disproportionation of 4 to 1 and the cyclic *N*-oxide, followed by secondary decomposition and hydrolysis of 1. Analogous products have been characterized in the thermolysis of 2-*tert*-butyl-3-phenyloxazirane,^{4,32}



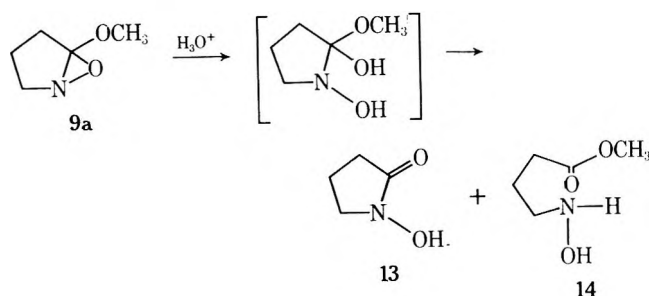
which gives parent imine, benzaldehyde, 2-methyl-2-nitrosopropane, isobutene, and nitrous oxide along with nitrone. Oxaziranes without 3-phenyl substituents normally give amides^{4,9,26-28} and oxaziranes with abstractable protons on the 2 substituent normally give a carbonyl compound plus an imine.^{4,13,32}

Oxidation of Cyclic Imino Ethers. Oxidation of imino ethers 7 and 8 gives oxaziranes 9 and 10. In contrast to 4, oxaziranes 9 and 10 are unstable thermally. The best conditions for formation of 9 and 10 are oxidation in dichloro-



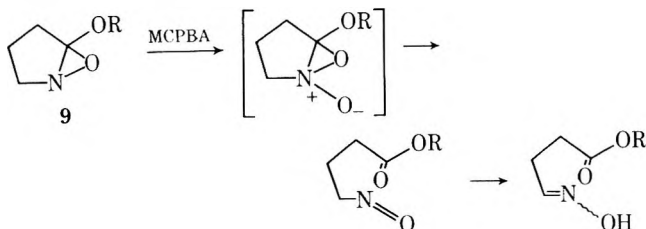
methane¹⁸ at low temperature (-40°) with added solid potassium carbonate. Under these conditions and after careful work-up, yields of **9** are ca. 60%. These oxaziranes can decompose violently when concentrated at room temperature. The decomposition of these oxaziranes in dilute solution requires an induction period. Decomposition of oxazirane **9b** results in the formation of ethyl 4-iminobutanoate, isolated as its trimer **11b**. The trimer **11b** was further characterized by conversion to the 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone and semicarbazone of ethyl 4-oxobutanoate. The formation of imine esters appears to proceed by a radical chain mechanism analogous to other oxaziranes.^{4,26,27} This decomposition for **7** and **8** takes place much more readily and at lower temperatures than for other oxaziranes. The mechanism requires an abstractable hydrogen atom on the carbon next to nitrogen.

Hydrolysis of the above bicyclic oxaziranes was studied using oxazirane **9a**. Treatment of **9a** with aqueous acid results in the formation of methyl 3-hydroxyaminobutanoate (**14**) (17%), *N*-hydroxypyrrolidone (**13**) (27%), and methanol. The hydroxamic acid **13** yields a characteristic dark violet solution upon treatment with ferric chloride solution.⁵² Hydrolysis of the oxazirane **10** has been found to yield an analogous hydroxamic acid in 3% yield.²² Isolated yields of hydroxamic acids are low possibly because of their water solubility. With the isolation of hydroxamic acids from the bicyclic oxaziranes, it is of interest to know if any hydroxamic acids are formed at all from the acyclic oxaziranes upon hydrolysis. Following the same procedure for hydrolysis of oxazirane **9a**, oxazirane **4** gives an essentially quantitative yield of *tert*-butylhydroxylamine with no evidence of hydroxamic acid formation. Testing the reaction mixture with ferric chloride solution was negative for the presence of hydroxamic acids. Hydroxamic acid **13** could be formed from the intermediate shown below along with hydroxylamine **14**, or be the product of cyclization of hydroxylamine



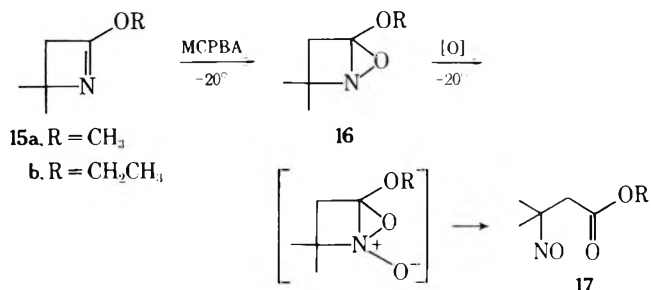
14. Cyclic hydroxamic acids have been obtained by reduction of nitro esters, presumably by cyclization of the hydroxylamino esters.^{53,54}

Oxidation of **9** with MCPBA gives methyl alkyl isonitrosobutanoates. Such oxime esters are also isolated as over-oxidation products in the preparation of oxaziranes **9** and **10**. These oximes must be derived from tautomerization of the initially formed nitroso compounds. Oxidation of **8** also gives some methyl 5-cyanopentanoate,²² perhaps by dehydration of the oxime.

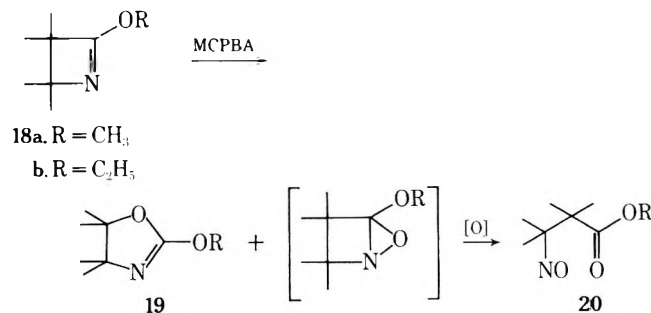


Because of the radical induced rearrangement of oxaziranes **9** and **10** to imines, azetines lacking abstractable hy-

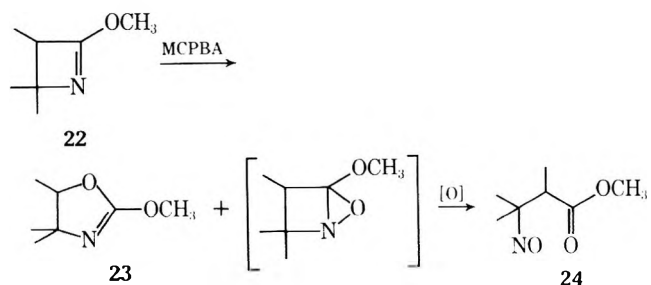
drogens next to nitrogen were chosen as a source for synthesis of the unknown 1-aza-5-oxabicyclo[2.1.0]pentane ring system. Reaction of 2-methoxy-4,4-dimethylazetine **15a** with 1 equiv of MCPBA results in a 50% conversion of **15a** into methyl 3-methyl-3-nitrosobutanoate **17a**, a bright blue liquid. The novel 2,2-dimethyl-4-methoxy-1-aza-5-oxabicyclo[2.1.0]pentane (**16**) was detected as an intermediate in the reaction by observation of characteristic nmr signals at low temperature. An AB pattern for the ring methylene group, the nonequivalent methyl groups, and the upfield methoxy group strongly support the oxazirane structure **16** for this intermediate. It could not be isolated,



however, because of its rapid oxidation on to the nitroso ester, **17a**. In contrast, the reaction of 2-methoxy-3,3,4,4-tetramethylazetine (**18a**) with 1 equiv of MCPBA yields 2-methoxy-4,4,5,5-tetramethyloxazoline (**19a**) with only a trace of methyl 2,2,3-trimethyl-3-nitrosobutanoate (**20**). Following the reaction by low-temperature nmr showed the buildup of **19a** at the expense of azetine **18a**, with no detectable intermediate. Oxidation of 2-methoxy-3,4,4-tri-



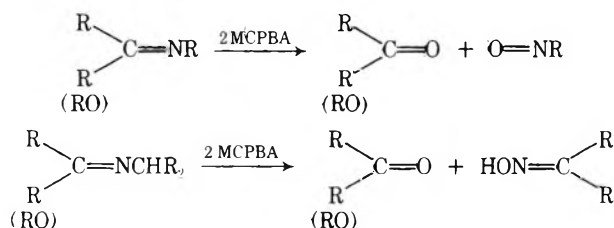
methylazetine (**22**) with an excess of MCPBA results in a mixture of 2-methoxy-4,4,5-trimethyloxazoline (**23**) and methyl 2,3-dimethyl-3-nitrosobutanoate (**24**). A 53% yield of products containing 73% of **23** and 27% of **24** is obtained.



Again, no intermediate oxazirane could be detected by low-temperature nmr. The distribution of oxidation products changes in regular fashion with increasing substitution at C-3. Ring expansion (giving oxazolines) becomes less competitive compared to oxidation to bicyclic oxaziranes (giving nitroso esters) with decreasing substitution at C-3 of the alkoxyazetines. Not only is the bicyclic oxazirane **16** the first reported 1-aza-5-oxabicyclo[2.1.0]pentane ring system, but the oxazolines **19** and **23** represent the first isolated products attributable to a Baeyer-Villiger oxidation of

acetaldoxime (32). The oxazirane 31 decomposes in solution to the trimer of 2-acetoxyacetalimine (33) in a reaction analogous to the other bicyclic oxaziranes with abstractable hydrogens.

For all of the imino ethers studied, the further oxidation of oxaziranes to give cleavage products is possible. For the imino ethers and the oxazolines 19a,b the oxidation rates of the oxaziranes and the starting imines are comparable. Whether the oxidation rate of the oxazirane is slow enough to permit its isolation varies rather unpredictably. Imino ethers 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 15a, and 30 give isolable (or detectable) oxaziranes but 22 and 19a give oxidative cleavage products. Such oxidative cleavages appear to be general for imines,^{4,5,9,14} imino ethers, and oxazolines. They provide a specific, mild, and nonhydrolytic method for the cleavage of C=N bonds which could be useful synthetically.



Experimental Section

All boiling points and melting points are uncorrected. Vpc analyses were performed with a Varian Aerograph (A-700) gas chromatograph equipped with a thermal conductivity detector. Ir spectra were obtained in solution with a matched reference cell on a Perkin-Elmer 337 grating infrared spectrophotometer. Uv spectra were recorded on a Cary 15 spectrophotometer. Nmr spectra were obtained on a 60-MHz Varian Associates T-60 or a Jeolco C-60H spectrometer. Where indicated, 100-MHz spectra were obtained on a Varian HA-100 spectrometer. Mass spectra were obtained on a MS-902 spectrometer or on a Finnigan 1015 quadrupole spectrometer where indicated.

Materials. The *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid (MCPBA), 1-aza-2-methoxycycloheptene (8), 2-methyloxazoline (30), chlorosulfonyl isocyanate (CSI), and methyl fluorosulfonate were purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co. The amide precursors were either available commercially or made from the corresponding acid chloride and amine for the acyclic amides or chlorosulfonyl isocyanate addition to olefins followed by reduction to the corresponding β -lactams.^{45,46}

General Procedure for Preparation of Imino Ethers. To a solution of 1 equiv of trialkyloxonium tetrafluoroborate⁴⁰ in dichloromethane was added a solution of amide in dichloromethane at room temperature. After a minimum of 1 hr, this solution was dripped into ice-cold aqueous sodium hydroxide solution, separated, and dried over sodium hydroxide pellets. The solvent was removed by distillation followed by distillation of the imino ether.

O-Methyl-*N*-tert-butylformimidate (1): 70% yield; bp 90–100°; ir (CH₂Cl₂) 2960, 1670, 1370, 1190, 1170, 690 cm⁻¹; nmr (CCl₄) δ 1.15 (s, 9 H), 3.50 (s, 3 H), 7.33 (s, 1 H); mass spectrum (70 eV) *m/e* 115.0997 (calcd for C₆H₁₃NO, 115.0997), *m/e* (rel intensity) 115 (M⁺, 84), 101 (5), 100 (10), 86 (4), 4 (3), 72 (10), 68 (15), 60 (12), 57 (30), 56 (11), 43 (4), 42 (15), 41 (40), 39 (10), 30 (4), 29 (18), 28 (12), 27 (8), 18 (9), 15 (9).

O-Methyl-*N*-tert-butylacetimidate (3): 80% yield; bp 60° (100 mm); ir (CH₂Cl₂) 2960, 1690, 1370, 1200, 1065 cm⁻¹; nmr (CH₂Cl₂) δ 1.17 (s, 9 H), 1.88 (s, 3 H), 3.44 (s, 3 H); mass spectrum (70 eV) *m/e* 129.1154 (calcd for C₇H₁₅NO 129.1154), *m/e* (rel intensity) 129 (M⁺, 15), 115 (6), 114 (100), 82 (6), 74 (17), 73 (11), 72 (9), 58 (5), 57 (32), 56 (11), 55 (5), 43 (31), 42 (53), 41 (32), 39 (11), 29 (19), 28 (9), 27 (9), 15 (13).

1-Aza-2-methoxycyclopentene (7a): 69% yield; bp 118–120° (lit. bp 118–120°).⁵⁸

1-Aza-2-ethoxycyclopentene (7b): 81% yield; bp 137–142° (lit. bp 135–140°).⁵⁹

2-Methoxy-4,4-dimethylazetidine (15a): 78% yield; bp 50° (75 mm) (lit. bp 112–114°).⁴³

2-Ethoxy-4,4-dimethylazetidine (15b): 81% yield; bp 137–142° [lit. bp 82° (100 mm)].⁴³

2-Methoxy-3,3,4,4-tetramethylazetidine (18a): 58% yield; bp

54° (28 mm); ir (CH₂Cl₂) 2960, 1630 cm⁻¹; nmr (CCl₄) δ 1.07 (s, 6 H), 1.12 (s, 6 H), 3.66 (s, 3 H); mass spectrum (70 eV) *m/e* 141.1158 (calcd for C₈H₁₅NO, 141.1154), *m/e* (rel intensity) 141 (M⁺, 49), 140 (14), 127 (34), 99 (15), 85 (18), 84 (44), 83 (13), 73 (13), 70 (45), 69 (70), 68 (18), 58 (20), 57 (18), 56 (33), 55 (26), 43 (30), 42 (70), 41 (100), 39 (36), 29 (18), 28 (30), 27 (25), 18 (31), 15 (27).

2-Ethoxy-3,3,4,4-tetramethylazetidine (18b): 80% yield; bp 68° (80 mm) [lit. bp 82° (50 mm)].⁴³

2-Methoxy-3,4,4-trimethylazetidine (22): 50% yield; bp 50° (50 mm); ir (CCl₄) 2960, 1630 cm⁻¹; (CCl₄) δ 1.05 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3 H), 1.13 (s, 3 H), 1.22 (s, 3 H), 1.65 (q, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1 H), 3.72 (s, 3 H); mass spectrum (70 eV) *m/e* 127.0992 (calcd for C₇H₁₃NO, 127.0997), *m/e* (rel intensity) 127 (M⁺, 20), 126 (6), 112 (32), 98 (20), 84 (38), 82 (6), 71 (26), 70 (16), 58 (38), 57 (8), 56 (100), 55 (44), 54 (18), 43 (12), 42 (34), 41 (54), 39 (28), 29 (20), 28 (40), 27 (34), 18 (6), 15 (28).

O-Methyl-*N*-tert-butylpivalimidate (2). No alkylation took place using oxonium salts and *N*-tert-butylpivalamide. The amide and methyl fluorosulfonate were heated to 90° neat. Upon cooling, crystals developed. The solid was identified as the fluorosulfonic acid salt of imino ether 2: mp 131–133°; ir (CH₂Cl₂) 2950, 1610 cm⁻¹; nmr (CH₂Cl₂) δ 1.45 (s, 9 H), 1.50 (s, 9 H), 4.50 (s, 3 H). The salt was dissolved in dichloromethane and mixed with concentrated aqueous sodium hydroxide at room temperature for 1 hr. The organic layer was separated and dried over sodium hydroxide pellets, and solvent removed. Distillation gave imino ether 2: bp 75° (45 mm); ir (CH₂Cl₂) 2960, 1660 cm⁻¹; nmr (CCl₄) δ 1.17 (s, 9 H), 1.20 (s, 9 H), 3.67 (s, 3 H); mass spectrum (70 eV) *m/e* 171.1625 (calcd for C₁₀H₂₁NO, 171.1623), *m/e* (rel intensity) 171 (M⁺, 1), 157.1466 (M⁺ - CH₂, 2), 156 (4), 102.0919 (M⁺ - C₅H₉, 0.7), 100 (2), 95 (4), 84 (2), 82 (3), 73 (9), 68 (32), 67 (11), 57 (26), 56 (29), 55 (12), 42 (74), 41 (100), 39 (28), 32 (20), 31 (21), 29 (22), 28 (36), 27 (17), 18 (11), 15 (15); stereochemistry not established.

General Procedure for Oxidation of Imino Ethers. 2-tert-Butyl-3-methoxyoxazirane (4). To a mixture of 2.654 g (0.013 mol)⁶⁰ of MCPBA, 500 mg of anhydrous potassium carbonate, and 10 ml of dichloromethane at -40° was added 1.326 g (0.012 mol) of 1 in 3 ml of dichloromethane. After 30 min the solution was filtered at -70°. The residue was rinsed with 2 ml of dichloromethane at -70°. The cold filtrates were poured into cold aqueous sodium bicarbonate containing a small amount of sodium sulfite. The organic layer was separated, washed with saturated sodium chloride solution, and dried over anhydrous potassium carbonate. The solvent was removed by careful distillation through a 10-cm Vigreux column. Vacuum distillation gave 979 mg (65%) of 4: bp 52° (45 mm); ir (neat) 2970, 1480, 1410, 1370, 1280, 1150, 790 cm⁻¹; nmr (CCl₄) δ 1.08 (s, 9 H), 3.15 (s, 3 H), 5.17 (s, 1 H); mass spectrum (70 eV) *m/e* 131.0946 (131.0946 calcd for C₆H₁₃NO₂), *m/e* (rel intensity) 131 (M⁺, 0.4), 130 (0.6), 129 (0.8), 116 (2.6), 115 (1.6), 114 (1.8), 101 (8), 100 (14), 76 (16), 75 (11), 56 (90), 55 (90), 43 (10), 42 (27), 41 (100), 40 (9), 39 (30).

Hydrolysis of 4. (a) To a solution of 162 mg (1.24 mmol) of 4 in 0.5 ml dichloromethane were added 266 mg (1.55 mmol) of *p*-toluenesulfonic acid, 23 mg (1.28 mmol) of water, and 9.0 mg of benzene. Integration of the nmr spectrum of the homogeneous solution indicated the presence of 95% methyl formate using benzene as an internal standard. Enough aqueous sodium hydroxide solution was added so that the system was basic. Nmr integration on the organic layer showed 87% of *tert*-butylhydroxylamine to be present. (b) A mixture of 498 mg of 4 and 5 ml of 10% aqueous sulfuric acid was stirred at 0°. Within a few minutes a homogeneous solution was obtained. The acidic solution was evaporated to remove methyl formate identical with an authentic sample: ir (CH₂Cl₂) 1730 cm⁻¹; nmr (CCl₄) δ 3.74 (s, 3 H), 8.04 (s, 1 H). The solution was made basic with sodium hydroxide, extracted two times with 3 ml of dichloromethane, and dried over anhydrous potassium carbonate. The solvent was evaporated *in vacuo* leaving behind 76 mg (23%) of *tert*-butyl hydroxylamine: mp 58–59.5° [lit. mp 64–65°];⁴ nmr (CCl₄) δ 1.07 (s).

Oxidation of 4. To a solution of 48.8 mg (0.372 mmol) of 4 in 0.5 ml of dichloromethane was added a solution of 83.5 mg (0.412 mmol)⁶⁰ of MCPBA in 1.0 ml of dichloromethane at 0°. Integration of the nmr spectrum after 12 hr at 25° gave 76% of methyl formate, 17.5% of 2-methyl-2-nitrosopropane, and 58.5% of the nitroso dimer using benzene as an internal standard.

Oxidation of *tert*-Butylamine. To 92 mg (1.26 mmol) of frozen (-78°) *tert*-butylamine was added 511 mg (2.52 mmol)⁶⁰ of MCPBA. The mixture was slowly allowed to come to room temperature. Vacuum distillation gave a blue liquid, bp <25° (1 mm),

that slowly turned into a white solid. The blue liquid was 2-methyl-2-nitrosopropane:⁴⁹ ir (CH₂Cl₂) 1540 cm⁻¹; nmr (CH₂Cl₂) δ 1.20 (s). The white solid was the trans dimer of 2-methyl-2-nitrosopropane: mp 75° (sublimation) [lit. mp 83^{6,61} and 76° (sublimation)⁶²]; nmr (CH₂Cl₂) δ 1.57 (s).

Thermolysis of 4. A 100-ml evacuated (10⁻³ mm) bulb containing 68 mg of 4 was heated at 158° for 2 hr. Integration of the nmr spectrum using chloroform as an internal standard gave 6% imino ether, 10% isobutylene, 11% methyl formate, 18% methanol, 7% *N*-*tert*-butylformamide, and 4% recovered oxazirane 4. The remaining material was unidentified residue.

2,3-Di-*tert*-butyl-3-methoxyoxazirane (5). Following the procedure for 4, treatment of 130 mg (0.76 mmol) of 2 with 55 mg (0.70 mmol) of MCPBA gave 68 mg (36%) of 5: bp <50° (2 mm); ir (CH₂Cl₂) 2950, 1120 cm⁻¹; nmr (CH₂Cl₂) δ 0.97 (s, 9 H), 1.13 (s, 9 H), 3.47 (s, 3 H); mass spectrum (70 eV) *m/e* 157.1459 (calcd for C₉H₁₉NO, 157.1466, M⁺ - CH₂O), *m/e* (rel intensity) 187 (0.008), 172 (0.016), 171 (0.034), 170 (0.034), 157 (1.9), 116 (6.4), 73 (9), 57 (100), 56 (64), 42 (18), 41 (64), 39 (23).

Oxidation of 3. A mixture of 372 mg (1.83 mmol)⁶⁰ of MCPBA in 5 ml of dichloromethane containing 1.5 g of anhydrous potassium carbonate was cooled to -50°. To this solution was added 212 mg (1.64 mmol) of 3 in 1 ml of dichloromethane. After 30 min the solution was filtered at -50°. Filtration of the solution was difficult, taking over 1 hr, leaving little *m*-chlorobenzoic acid behind. The blue colored solution was distilled at <25° (2 mm) removing some methyl acetate and 2-methyl-2-nitrosopropane along with dichloromethane. Distillation at <25° (0.1 mm) showed the presence of 5% of 2-*tert*-butyl-3-methyl-3-methoxyoxazirane (6), 17% of methyl acetate, 8% of 2-methyl-2-nitrosopropane, and 5% of imino ether 3. The nmr spectrum of 6 in CH₂Cl₂ showed peaks at δ 1.13 (s, 9 H), 1.75 (s, 3 H), and 3.10 (s, 3 H).

5-Methoxy-1-aza-6-oxabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane (9a). Following the procedure for 4, treatment of 708 mg (3.48 mmol)⁶⁰ of MCPBA with 310 mg (3.13 mmol) of 7a gave 75% of 9a in dichloromethane (from integration of nmr spectrum using benzene as an internal standard): bp <25° (0.1 mm); ir (CH₂Cl₂) 2940 cm⁻¹; nmr (CH₂Cl₂) δ 1.40-2.40 (m, 6 H), 2.70-3.20 (m, 2 H), 3.12 (s, 3 H); mass spectrum (Finnigan) (70 eV), *m/e* (rel intensity) 115 (M⁺, 0.4), 100 (1.2), 94 (0.9), 88 (1.8), 85 (1.5), 84 (0.9), 59 (1.5), 57 (2.9), 56 (3.3), 55 (2.2), 54 (0.9), 44 (27), 40 (100). The mass spectral sample contained some of the trimer, 11.

The oxazirane 9a decomposed to the imine trimer 11a of methyl 4-iminobutanoate upon standing: ir (CH₂Cl₂) 3300, 2940, 1750 cm⁻¹; nmr (CH₂Cl₂) δ 0.80 (br s, 1 H), 1.60 (m, 2 H), 2.30 (m, 2 H), 3.30 (m, 1 H), 3.48 (s, 3 H); mass spectrum (70 eV) *m/e* (rel intensity) 329 (M⁺ - 16, 0.06), 312 (0.1), 298 (0.08), 269 (0.08), 255 (0.4), 241 (1.2), 228 (0.8), 214 (16), 182 (8), 154 (17), 150 (9), 122 (40), 116 (17), 100 (59), 94 (42), 84 (100), 59 (32), 57 (43), 56 (78), 55 (40), 54 (39), 41 (77). The imine trimer 11a, an oil, decomposed upon attempted purification *via* distillation or column chromatography.⁶³

5-Ethoxy-1-aza-6-oxabicyclo[3.1.0]hexane (9b). Following the procedure for 4, treatment of 487 mg (2.40 mmol)⁶⁰ of MCPBA with 263 mg (2.33 mmol) of 7b gave 47.5% (by nmr) of 9b in dichloromethane: bp <25° (0.1 mm); ir (CH₂Cl₂) 2970 cm⁻¹; nmr (CCl₄) δ 1.12 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3 H), 1.30-2.30 (m, 4 H), 2.80-3.30 (m, 2 H), 3.52 (q, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2 H); mass spectrum (Finnigan) (10 eV) *m/e* (rel intensity) 129 (M⁺, 0.9), 115 (0.6), 114 (1.1), 113 (1.1), 112 (1.4), 102 (6.4), 101 (100), 100 (13), 86 (27), 85 (68), 84 (52), 74 (29), 73 (70), 58 (22), 57 (41), 56 (67), 46 (55), 45 (27), 44 (27), 42 (22).

The oxazirane 9b decomposed in acid-free dichloromethane solution to the trimer of ethyl 4-iminobutanoate (11b) in quantitative yield by nmr: mp 70-72°; ir (CH₂Cl₂) 3400, 2970, 1740, 1180 cm⁻¹; nmr (CH₂Cl₂) δ 0.80 (br s, 1 H, N-H), 1.22 (t, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 3 H), 1.80 (m, 2 H), 2.30 (m, 2 H), 3.55 (m, 1 H), 4.10 (q, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 2 H) (*ca.* 7.8, br s, N-H unknown, trace);⁶³ mass spectrum (70 eV) *m/e* (rel intensity) 387 (M⁺, 0.003), 362 (0.01), 343.2175 (M⁺ - C₂H₅O, 0.003), 326.1851 (M⁺ - C₂H₇NO, 0.13), 325 (0.3), 297 (0.1), 283.1657 (M⁺ - C₄H₁₀NO₂, 0.9), 270.1617 (M⁺ - C₅H₉NC₂, 0.9), 269 (1.3), 256 (0.8), 242 (4), 212 (1.4), 196 (6), 168 (12), 150 (3), 130 (4), 129 (4), 122 (17), 102 (20), 100 (79), 94 (28), 85 (42), 84 (100), 74 (36), 73 (20), 57 (22), 56 (86), 55 (28), 54 (20), 45 (28), 41 (42). The imine trimer 11b was further characterized by conversion to the 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone, mp 113-115° (lit. mp 110-111°),^{64a,b} and the semicarbazone, mp 133-135° (lit. mp 135°),^{64a,b,65} of ethyl 4-oxobutanoate. The imine trimer 11b was also converted to its oxime, ethyl 4-isonitrosobutanoate, upon treatment with hydroxylamine (identical ir and nmr with the compound isolated before).

Ethyl 4-Isonitrosobutanoate from Oxidation of 7b. Aqueous

sodium bicarbonate solution and dichloromethane were added to the residue from oxidation of 7b after filtration. The dichloromethane extract was dried over potassium carbonate and evaporated *in vacuo* leaving an oil. Vacuum distillation gave 10 mg of oxime: bp 60-80° (0.3 mm) [lit. bp 139° (14 mm)⁶⁵ and 149-152° (11 mm)⁶⁶]; ir (CH₂Cl₂) 3590, 3300, 2970, 1740, 1175 cm⁻¹; nmr (HA-100) (CCl₄) δ 1.27 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3 H), 2.49 (m, 4 H), 4.09 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2 H), 6.67 (m, 0.39 H, syn), 7.37 (m, 0.61 H, anti), 8.95 (br s, 1 H); mass spectrum (70 eV) *m/e* (rel intensity) 128 (M⁺ - 17.5), 115 (2), 100 (20), 99 (7), 82 (23), 72 (11), 55 (14), 54 (16), 44 (13), 29 (30), 28 (32), 27 (21), 18 (100), 17 (29). The oxime was further characterized by conversion to 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone of ethyl 4-oxobutanoate, mp 108-109° (lit. mp 110-111°).^{64a,b} Oxidation of 9b using MCPBA also produced some ethyl 4-isonitrosobutanoate.

Ethyl 4-Oxobutanoate from the Oxidation Products of 7b. Some traces of aldehyde have been observed from neutral hydrolysis of oxazirane 9b, or acid hydrolysis of the oxime and imine trimer 11b. The data for the aldehyde are bp 60° (1-2 mm) [lit. bp 84-85° (12 mm)⁶⁵]; ir (CH₂Cl₂) 2940, 2900, 2830, 2730, 1730 cm⁻¹; nmr (CH₂Cl₂) δ 1.16 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3 H), 2.64 (four-peak m, 4 H), 4.12 (q, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2 H), 9.70 (t, *J* < 1 Hz, 1 H); mass spectrum (70 eV) *m/e* (rel intensity) 115 (M⁺, 1.2), 114 (2), 101 (10), 73 (3), 59 (3), 57 (2), 56 (2.5), 55 (6), 45 (4), 44 (2.5), 43 (2.5), 29 (7), 28 (18), 27 (4), 18 (100), 17 (24).

Hydrolysis of Oxazirane 9b. A mixture of 120 mg (1.05 mmol) of oxazirane 9b, 1 ml of dichloromethane, and 1 drop (19 mg, 1.05 mmol) of water was saturated with hydrogen chloride gas. A water soluble oil remained after removal of volatiles *in vacuo*. The oil was dissolved in deuterium oxide and made basic (pH 8) with sodium hydroxide. The nmr spectrum of the aqueous solution showed the presence of both methyl 4-hydroxyaminobutanoate (14) and *N*-hydroxypyrrolidone (13). The aqueous material was extracted with dichloromethane. The dichloromethane solution was separated and evaporated *in vacuo*. Water was added (for hydrogen exchange) and reevaporated *in vacuo* leaving 24 mg (17%) of ester hydroxylamine 14: ir (CH₂Cl₂) 3670, 3570, 3440, 3270, 2940, 1735, 1185 cm⁻¹; nmr (CH₂Cl₂) δ 1.92 (m, *J* ≈ 6.8 Hz, 2 H), 2.34 (m, 2 H), 2.90 (*J* = 6.6 Hz, 2 H), 3.64 (s, 3 H), 6.37 (br s, 2 H); mass spectrum (70 eV) *m/e* 130.0873 (calcd for C₆H₁₂NO₂, 130.0868), *m/e* (rel intensity) 130 (M⁺ - OH, 1.8), 115.0759 (M⁺ - NHOH, 1.8), 100 (4.4), 99 (1.8), 55 (3.3), 54 (3), 45 (3.3), 44 (3.7), 43 (3.7), 42 (3), 41 (3.3), 31 (2.6), 29 (10), 28 (11), 27 (6), 18 (100), 17 (26). The ester hydroxylamine 14 decomposed within hours either neat or in solution. The basic aqueous (D₂O) layer above was evaporated *in vacuo* and water was added (for hydrogen exchange), and the mixture reevaporated *in vacuo*, leaving a solid behind. Recrystallization of the solid from carbon tetrachloride-dichloromethane solution gave 28 mg (27%) of hydroxamic acid 13: mp 80-81° (lit. mp 68-69°);⁶⁷ ir (CH₂Cl₂) 3650, 3100, 2900, 1690 cm⁻¹; nmr (CH₂Cl₂) δ 1.67-2.67 (m, 4 H), 3.57 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2 H), 8.75 (s, 1 H); mass spectrum (70 eV) *m/e* 101.0470 (calcd for C₄H₇NO₂, 101.0476), *m/e* (rel intensity) 101 (M⁺, 42), 85 (15), 73 (9), 56 (23), 55 (15), 46 (66), 45 (21), 42 (23), 41 (17), 30 (15), 29 (11), 28 (70), 27 (19), 18 (100), 17 (21).

Oxidation of 8. A mixture of 280 mg (1.38 mmol)⁶⁰ of MCPBA, 100 mg of potassium carbonate, and 2 ml of dichloromethane was cooled to -40°. To this mixture was added 143 mg (1.0 mmol) of 8 in 1 ml of dichloromethane. After 30 min the solution was filtered at -78°. The nmr spectrum of this solution indicated approximately 50% formation of 7-methoxy-1-aza-8-oxabicyclo[5.1.0]octane 10 and 50% of a mixture of esters. Distillation afforded 15 mg (1%) of 10: bp <50° (0.03 mm) [lit. bp 110-120° (0.27 mm)²²]; ir (CCl₄) 2940, 1480, 1450, 1395, 1320, 1245, 1110 cm⁻¹; nmr (CCl₄) δ 1.15-2.50 (m, 10 H), 3.10 (s, 3 H); mass spectrum (25 eV) *m/e* (rel intensity) 143 (M⁺, 0.09), 142 (0.14), 127 (0.9), 126 (1.1), 113 (5), 112 (2), 96 (5), 85 (10), 84 (29), 83 (5), 70 (5), 69 (20), 68 (8), 67 (9), 60 (3), 59 (8), 57 (12), 56 (100), 55 (83), 54 (12), 45 (4), 44 (6), 43 (26), 42 (57), 41 (86). Cyclohexane was an impurity in the mass spectrum. Aqueous sodium bicarbonate-sodium sulfite solution and dichloromethane were added to the residue from distillation of 10. The dichloromethane extract was dried over potassium carbonate and evaporated *in vacuo* leaving an oil. Distillation afforded 124 mg (78% based on oxime), bp <120° (0.1 mm), of a mixture of methyl 5-cyanopentanoate (35) (~35% by nmr) and methyl 6-isonitrosobutanoate (36) (~65% by nmr). Redistillation resulted in an early fraction composed of 35 and a late fraction composed of 36. The data for 35 are bp 60° (0.3 mm) [lit. bp 87-89° (2 mm)⁶⁸]; ir (CCl₄) 2950, 2250, 1750 cm⁻¹; nmr (CCl₄) δ 1.50-2.00 (m, 4 H), 2.00-2.50 (m, 4 H), 3.68 (s, 3 H); mass spectrum (70 eV) *m/e* (rel

intensity) 141 (M^+ , 0.4), 139 (1), 110 (24), 83 (5), 82 (60), 81 (8), 74 (90), 69 (8), 68 (24), 59 (87), 55 (100), 54 (33), 53 (12), 43 (40), 42 (29), 41 (78), 39 (33). The data for **36** are bp 120° (0.1 mm); ir (CCl_4) 3580, 3250, 2930, 2850, 1745 cm^{-1} ; nmr (CCl_4) δ 1.40–2.00 (m, 4 H), 2.00–2.50 (m, 4 H), 3.65 (s, 3 H), 6.67 (t, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 0.42 H, anti), 7.36 (t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 0.57 H, syn), 8.70 (br s, 1 H); mass spectrum (70 eV) m/e (rel intensity) 143 ($M^+ - 16, 0.2$), 110 (22), 82 (25), 74 (41), 68 (9), 59 (28), 55 (31), 54 (9), 43 (38), 42 (22), 41 (25), 39 (13), 29 (16), 28 (22), 27 (16), 18 (100), 17 (22), 15 (19).

The oxazirane **10** decomposed in acid-free dichloromethane solution to methyl 6-iminohexanoate **12**,²² apparently a mixture of monomer and trimer from nmr data. The spectral data for **12** are ir (CCl_4) 3300, 2930, 2850, 1745, 1650 cm^{-1} ; nmr (CCl_4) δ 1.33–2.00 (m, 6 H), 2.00–2.60 (m, 2 H), 3.06–3.42 (m, 1 H), 3.64 (s, 3 H), 1.20 and 5.40 (two br s, 1 H, N–H, trimer and monomer⁶³).

Oxidation of 30. To a solution of 647 mg (3.18 mmol)⁶⁰ of MCPBA in 15 ml of dichloromethane was added 239 mg (2.81 mmol) of **30** in 5 ml of dichloromethane; the mixture was left at room temperature for several hours. Removal of solvent *in vacuo* and distillation at <25° (1 mm) gave approximately 100 mg of a mixture of **30** (60% by nmr) and 5-methyl-1-aza-4,6-dioxabicyclo-[3.1.0]hexane **31** (40% by nmr) [nmr (CH_2Cl_2) δ 1.77 (s, 3 H), 2.83–4.00 (m, 4 H)]. The oxazirane **31** decomposed in the above solution to the imine trimer of 2-acetoxyacetaldimine **33**. The volatile imino ether **30** was removed *in vacuo* leaving the imine trimer **33** behind: ir (CH_2Cl_2) 3410, 3300, 2940, 2870, 1740, 1500, 1370, 1230, 1045 cm^{-1} ; nmr (CCl_4) δ 1.40 (br s, 1 H), 2.04 (s, 3 H), 3.50–3.84 (m, 1 H), 3.95 (br s, 2 H); mass spectrum (70 eV) m/e 230.1141 (calcd for $C_9H_{16}N_3O_4$, 230.1141), m/e (rel intensity) 230 ($M^+ - CH_2OC(=O)CH_3$, 1), 215 (3), 186 (1), 173 (1), 144 (5), 129 (15), 119 (2), 117 (2), 114 (2), 113 (1), 112 (1), 102 (9), 84 (8), 83 (16), 72 (20), 71 (6), 70 (8), 60 (18), 59 (7), 57 (8), 45 (11), 44 (8), 43 (100), 42 (17), 41 (6).

Aqueous sodium bicarbonate (containing some sodium sulfite) and dichloromethane were added to the residue from the distillation of oxazirane **30**. The organic layer was separated, dried over potassium carbonate, and evaporated *in vacuo*. The oil residue was distilled, giving 36 mg of 2-acetoxyacetaldoxime **32**: bp ~85° (5 mm); ir (CCl_4) 3575, 3320, 2940, 1750, 1445, 1380, 1230, 1050, 950 cm^{-1} ; nmr (CCl_4) δ 2.05 (s, 3 H), 4.57 (d, $J = 5.8$ Hz, 2 H), 7.37 (t, $J = 5.8$ Hz, 1 H) for the syn isomer (57%); δ 2.07 (s, 3 H), 4.80 (d, $J = 3.8$ Hz, 2 H), 6.68 (t, $J = 3.8$ Hz, 1 H) for the anti isomer (43%); α : 8.0 (br s, 1 H, OH); mass spectrum (70 eV) m/e 100.0397 (calcd for $C_4H_6NO_2$, 100.0398), m/e (rel intensity) 100 ($M^+ - OH, 0.3$), 99.0320 ($M^+ - H_2O, 0.5$), 75 (3), 61 (2), 60 (3), 58 (3), 57 (42), 45 (1.7), 44 (5), 43 (100), 42 (6), 41 (4), 40 (8), 39 (1), 31 (2.5), 30 (2.5), 29 (5), 28 (22), 27 (8), 26 (1.5), 18 (35), 17 (7), 15 (23).

Oxidation of 15a. Some carbon tetrachloride was frozen above a solution of 50 mg (0.44 mmol) of **15a** in 0.3 ml of dichloromethane in an nmr tube. A solution containing 90 mg (0.44 mmol)⁶⁰ of MCPBA in 0.5 ml of dichloromethane was placed above the frozen carbon tetrachloride (nmr tube in -78° bath). The nmr tube was placed in a low-temperature nmr probe at -56° and scanned after the sample was removed from the probe to warm to ca. -20° briefly. In successive warmings the concentration of 2,2-dimethyl-4-methoxy-1-aza-5-oxabicyclo[2.1.0]pentane (**16**) reached a maximum of 30% of the total mixture as analyzed by nmr (HA-100) [δ 1.11 (s, 3 H), 1.29 (s, 3 H), 2.16 and 2.34 (AB, $J = 11$ Hz, 2 H), 3.19 (s, 3 H)]. The concentration of **16** decreased and the concentration of methyl 3-methyl-3-nitrosobutanoate **17a** increased as the sample was warmed further. At the completion of the reaction 50% (by nmr) of the imino ether **15a** had been converted to the nitroso ester **17a**: bp <25° (0.1 mm); ir (CH_2Cl_2) 2950, 1740, 1560 cm^{-1} ; nmr (CH_2Cl_2) δ 1.25 (s, 6 H), 2.94 (s, 2 H), 3.58 (s, 3 H); mass spectrum (Finnigan) (12 eV) m/e (rel intensity) 129 ($M^+ - 16, 2.3$) 115 ($M^+ - 30, 23$), 114 (17), 98 (9), 83 (39), 73 (100), 59 (27), 56 (19), 55 (27), 43 (14), 42 (23), 30 (6), 29 (9), 18 (12), 15 (5). The ion at $M^+ - 16$ may be due to the parent molecular ion of oxazoline.

Ethyl 3-Methyl-3-nitrosobutanoate (17b). Following the procedure for **4**, treatment of 217 mg (1.72 mmol) of **15b** with 708 mg (3.46 mmol)⁶⁰ of MCPBA gave 55 mg (20%) of nitroso ester **17b**: bp <25° (0.1 mm); ir (CCl_4) 2950, 1740, 1560 cm^{-1} ; nmr (CCl_4) δ 1.22 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3 H), 1.27 (s, 6 H), 2.75 (s, 2 H), 4.07 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2 H); mass spectrum (70 eV) m/e (rel intensity) 143 ($M^+ - 16, 0.7$), 129 ($M^+ - 30, 2$), 128 (3), 114 (2), 110 (2), 3 (9), 59 (8), 57 (7), 56 (12), 43 (12), 42 (8), 41 (9), 39 (7), 31 (11), 28 (8), 27 (13), 18 (100), 17 (23), 15 (6). The nitroso ester **17b** decomposed in carbon tetrachloride at room temperature to 24% (by nmr) of ethyl 3-methyl-3-nitrosobutanoate **25**, 3 (by nmr) of ethyl 3-methyl-3-butenate **26**,⁶⁹ and 44% (by nmr) of ethyl 3-methyl-2-butenate **27**.

The data for **25** are bp 60–70° (1 mm); ir (neat) 2980, 1745, 1550, 1380, 1360, 1210 cm^{-1} ; nmr (CCl_4) δ 1.27 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 3 H), 1.68 (s, 6 H), 2.90 (s, 2 H), 4.15 (q, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2 H); mass spectrum (70 eV) m/e 130.0504 (calcd for $C_5H_8NO_3$, 130.0504), m/e (rel intensity) 130 ($M^+ - OC_2H_5$, 8), 129.0917 ($M^+ - NO_2$, 20), 128.0832 ($M^+ - HNO_2$, 14), 87 (29), 83.0490 ($M^+ - HNO_2$ and OC_2H_5 , 38), 82 (9), 59 (46), 57 (14), 56 (35), 55 (46), 44 (15), 43 (40), 42 (14), 41 (30), 39 (24), 30 (52), 29 (100), 28 (38), 27 (35), 18 (46), 17 (10), 15 (10). The data for **26** are: bp <25° (1 mm); ir (CCl_4) 1740, 1630 cm^{-1} ; nmr (CCl_4) δ 1.20 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3 H), 1.75 (s, 3 H), 2.90 (s, 3 H), 4.00 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2 H), 4.85 (m, 2 H). The data for **27** are: bp <25° (1 mm); ir (CCl_4) 2950, 1720, 1660, 1450, 1230, 1150 cm^{-1} ; nmr (CCl_4) δ 1.20 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3 H), 1.83 (d, $J = 1.3$ Hz, 3 H), 2.08 (d, $J = 1.3$ Hz, 3 H), 4.00 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2 H), 5.50 (heptet, $J = 1.3$ Hz, 1 H). The α,β -unsaturated ester **27** was independently synthesized from acid hydrolysis of 1-ethoxy-3-methyl-3-hydroxybutyne⁷⁰ with 10% sulfuric acid at 25° and shown to have identical nmr and ir spectra.

Attempted Equilibration of Unsaturated Esters 26 and 27. A carbon tetrachloride-dichloromethane solution containing 55% α,β -unsaturated ester **27** and 45% β,γ -unsaturated ester **26** was treated with aqueous hydrochloric acid and sodium nitrite. No change in ester ratio or decomposition occurred during a 2-week test period.

2-Methoxy-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-2-oxazoline (19a). Following the procedure for **4**, treatment of 200 mg (1.42 mmol) of **18a** with 292 mg (1.44 mmol)⁶⁰ of MCPBA gave 100 mg (45%) of oxazoline **19a**: bp 40–60° (0.1 mm); ir (CH_2Cl_2) 2960, 1660, 1350, 1160, 1120 cm^{-1} ; nmr (CCl_4) δ 1.08 (s, 6 H), 1.27 (s, 6 H), 3.75 (s, 3 H); mass spectrum (70 eV) m/e 157.1105 (calcd for $C_9H_{15}NO_2$, 157.1103), m/e (rel intensity) 157 (M^+ , 2.2), 142 (4.4), 126 (1.2), 110 (4), 99 (12), 98 (12), 85 (8), 84 (100), 73 (3), 69 (6), 56 (16), 43 (9), 42 (14), 41 (22), 39 (10), 28 (9), 27 (10), 26 (7), 18 (5), 15 (24). A trace amount of methyl 2,2,3-trimethyl-3-nitrosobutanoate **20a** was also formed and came over in the distillation of **19a**. The spectral data for **20a** are ir (CH_2Cl_2) 1740 and 1560 cm^{-1} ; nmr (CCl_4) δ 0.83 (s, 6 H), 1.55 (s, 6 H), 3.60 (s, 3 H).

Hydrolysis of 19a. Treatment of 111 mg (0.71 mmol) of **19a** in 0.5 ml of dichloromethane with 0.5 ml of 10% sulfuric acid, followed by separation, drying, and evaporation of the organic layer resulted in 15 mg (15%) of 4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-2-oxazolidinone **21**: mp 111–112°; ir (CH_2Cl_2) 3230, 2970, 1760 cm^{-1} ; nmr (CCl_4) δ 1.22 (s, 6 H), 1.33 (s, 6 H), (N–H not visible); mass spectrum (70 eV) m/e 143.0948 (calcd for $C_7H_{13}NO$, 143.0946), m/e (rel intensity) 143 (M^+ , 1.5), 128 (2.5), 115 (10), 100 (2.5), 84 (13), 59 (29), 57 (14), 43 (9), 42 (28), 41 (10), 39 (5), 29 (4), 28 (6), 27 (4), 18 (100), 17 (25).

2-Ethoxy-4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-2-oxazoline 19b. Following the procedure for **4** at -20°, treatment of 168 mg (1.08 mmol) of **18b** with 222 mg (1.09 mmol)⁶⁰ of MCPBA gave 103 mg (56%) of oxazoline **19b**: bp 36–38° (0.4 mm); ir (CH_2Cl_2) 2960, 1660, 1380, 1340, 1165, 1130, 1020, 830 cm^{-1} ; nmr (CH_2Cl_2) δ 1.18 (s, 6 H), 1.30 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3 H), 1.33 (s, 6 H), 4.32 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2 H); mass spectrum (70 eV) m/e 171.1264 (calcd for $C_9H_{17}NO_2$, 171.1259) (10 eV), m/e (rel intensity) 171 (M^+ , 11), 156 (8), 141 (2), 128 (4), 113 (22), 98 (48), 84 (100), 59 (3), 58 (7), 49 (3), 43 (2). Hydrolysis of oxazoline **19b** also produced oxazolidinone **21**.

Oxidation of 19b. A mixture of 427 mg (2.10 mmol)⁶⁰ of MCPBA, 100 mg of potassium carbonate, and 3 ml of dichloromethane was cooled to -30°. To this mixture was added 300 mg (1.75 mmol) of oxazoline **19b** in 3 ml of dichloromethane. After 30 min the solution was allowed to come to room temperature, filtered, and added to an aqueous sodium bicarbonate-sodium sulfite solution. The organic layer was separated and dried over anhydrous potassium carbonate. The nmr spectrum of this solution indicated 40% of ethyl 2-(2,3-dimethyl-3-nitrosobutyl)carbonate **29** and 60% starting oxazoline **19b**. Removal of solvent and oxazoline **19b** *in vacuo* followed by bulb-to-bulb distillation, bath 50–100° (0.03 mm), gave 23 mg (16%) of carbonate **29**: ir (CCl_4) 2970, 1740, 1560, 1375, 1280 cm^{-1} ; nmr (CCl_4) δ 0.83 (s, 6 H), 1.27 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3 H), 2.00 (s, 6 H), 4.07 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2 H); mass spectrum (70 eV) m/e 173.1181 (calcd for $C_9H_{17}O_3$, 173.1178), m/e (rel intensity) 173 ($M^+ - NO$, 2.3), 158 (4), 129 (4), 114 (5), 101 (30), 86 (7), 85 (16), 84 (64), 83 (68), 82 (45), 69 (59), 67 (36), 59 (54), 58 (30), 57 (14), 56 (9), 55 (55), 46 (18), 45 (36), 44 (55), 43 (100), 42 (21), 41 (100), 39 (30), 31 (71), 30 (38), 29 (97), 28 (50), 27 (43), 18 (30), 15 (34).

Oxidation of 22. Following the procedure for **4**, treatment of 288 mg (2.26 mmol) of **22** with 510 mg (2.52 mmol)⁶⁰ of MCPBA gave 175 mg (53%) of a mixture of 2-methoxy-4,4,5-trimethyl-oxazoline (**23**) (73% by nmr) and methyl 2,3-dimethyl-3-nitrosobu-

tanoate (**24**) (27% by nmr). The products were separated by vpc on a 0.25 in. \times 6 ft column of 5% SE-30 on 60–80 Chromosorb W. The data for **23** are $T_R(140^\circ) = 7.75$ min; bp 70° (20 mm); ir (CH_2Cl_2) 2950, 1670, 1470 cm^{-1} ; nmr (CH_2Cl_2) δ 1.08 (s, 3 H), 1.21 (s, 3 H), 1.27 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3 H), 3.78 (s, 3 H), 4.32 (q, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 1 H); mass spectrum (70 eV) m/e 143.0942 (calcd for $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_2$, 143.0946), m/e (rel intensity) 143 (M^+ , 9), 129 (5), 128 (60), 100 (6), 85 (8), 84 (100), 73 (10), 71 (8), 70 (5), 69 (7), 59 (10), 58 (22), 56 (25), 55 (11), 49 (7), 43 (19), 42 (21), 41 (26), 39 (12), 30 (8), 29 (13), 28 (25), 27 (16). The data for **24** are: $T_R(140^\circ) = 8.50$ min; bp $<25^\circ$ (0.1 mm); ir (CH_2Cl_2) 2950, 1735, 1560, 1205 cm^{-1} ; nmr (CH_2Cl_2) δ 1.00 (s, 3 H), 1.10 (s, 3 H), 1.18 (d, $J \approx 7$ Hz, 3 H), 3.64 (s, 3 H), methine hydrogen not detected; mass spectrum (70 eV) m/e 129.0909 (calcd for $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{13}\text{O}_2$, 129.0915), m/e (rel intensity) 129 ($\text{M}^+ - \text{NO}$, 21), 128 (14), 113 (14), 100 (6), 97 (11), 88 (21), 83 (7), 74 (7), 73 (100), 71 (7), 70 (36), 69 (50), 68 (7), 67 (7), 59 (50), 58 (7), 57 (13), 56 (21), 55 (43), 53 (14), 45 (9), 44 (21), 43 (36), 42 (28), 41 (79), 40 (11), 39 (28).

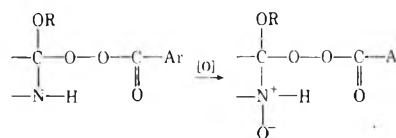
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Registry No.—1, 49680-36-6; 2, 49680-48-0; 2 fluorosulfonic acid salt, 52855-94-4; 3, 52855-95-5; 4, 49680-37-7; 5, 49680-50-4; 6, 52906-79-3; **7a**, 5264-35-7; **7b**, 931-46-4; 8, 2525-16-8; **9a**, 52855-96-6; **9b**, 49680-39-9; 10, 35009-23-5; **11a**, 52855-97-7; **11b**, 49680-40-2; **12** monomer, 52855-98-8; **12** trimer, 38167-93-0; **13**, 52928-63-9; **14**, 52855-99-9; **15a**, 23974-38-1; **15b**, 23974-43-8; **16**, 49680-45-7; **17a**, 49680-44-6; **17b**, 52856-00-5; **18a**, 49680-46-8; **18b**, 23974-48-3; **19a**, 49680-47-9; **19b**, 52856-01-6; **20a**, 52856-02-7; **21**, 52856-03-8; **22**, 52856-04-9; **23**, 52856-05-0; **24**, 52856-06-1; **25**, 52856-07-2; **26**, 1617-19-2; **27**, 638-10-8; **29** (R = Et), 52856-08-3; **30**, 1120-64-5; **31**, 52856-09-4; *anti*-**32**, 52856-11-8; *syn*-**32**, 52856-12-9; **33**, 52856-10-7; **35**, 3009-88-9; *anti*-**36**, 42586-30-1; *syn*-**36**, 42586-29-8; MCPBA, 937-14-4; CSI, 1189-71-5; methyl fluorosulfonate, 421-20-5; *N*-*tert*-butylpivalamide, 686-96-4; methyl formate, 107-31-3; *tert*-butylhydroxylamine, 16649-50-6; *tert*-butylamine, 75-64-9; 2-methyl-2-nitrosopropane, 917-95-3; trans dimer of 2-methyl-2-nitrosopropane, 52856-13-0; ethyl 4-isonitrosobutanoate, 52856-14-1; ethyl 4-oxobutanoate, 10138-10-0; 1-ethoxy-3-methyl-3-hydroxybutyne, 20411-76-1.

References and Notes

- See D. Thomas and D. H. Aue, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1807 (1973), for a preliminary communication on this work.
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Mobile Keto Allyl Systems. XVII.¹ Reaction of Amines with β -Carbomethoxy Allyl Bromides

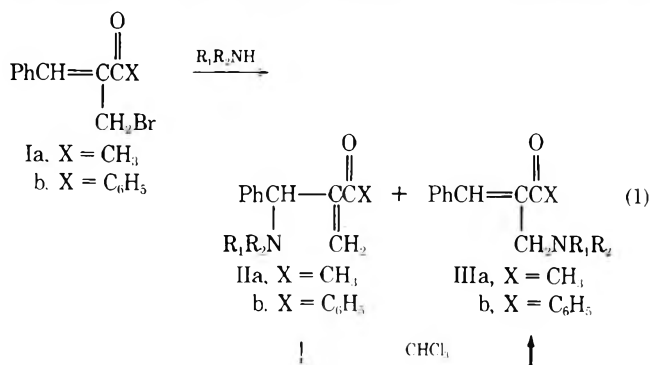
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The reaction of a variety of amines with methyl α -(bromomethyl)cinnamate (**1a**) and methyl α -(bromomethyl)-4-chlorocinnamate (**1b**) in hydrocarbon solvent is described. With the exception of *tert*-butylamine, all amines reacted with **1a** or **1b** to produce substitution-rearrangement (**2**) and normal substitution (**3**) products in high yield. The product distribution was strongly dependent on the amine structure. Only **2** was formed upon reaction of *tert*-butylamine with **1a** or **1b**. All examples of **2** isomerized slowly to **3** in chloroform solvent. These reactions are discussed in terms of a variant of an S_N2' mechanism.

We have reported that the reaction of morpholine or piperidine with α -(bromomethyl)benzalacetone (**Ia**) in hydrocarbon solvent produced substitution-rearrangement (**IIa**) and normal substitution products (**IIIa**) in high yield (eq 1).² The same amines previously had been found to



react with α -(bromomethyl)chalcone (**Ib**) to produce substitution-rearrangement products (**IIb**), exclusively.³ Compounds **II** required solvents of higher polarity than hexane or pentane to isomerize to the thermodynamically more stable isomers **III**.

It was rationalized that the initially formed substitution-rearrangement product **IIa** could compete successfully with **Ia** for unreacted amine (morpholine or piperidine) to form **IIIa**. However, **IIb** did not compete with **Ib** in pentane for unreacted amine and no normal substitution product **IIIb** was obtained. The substituent on the β -carbo group of the allyl system in **Ia** and **Ib** appears to exert a product controlling factor upon reaction with amines.

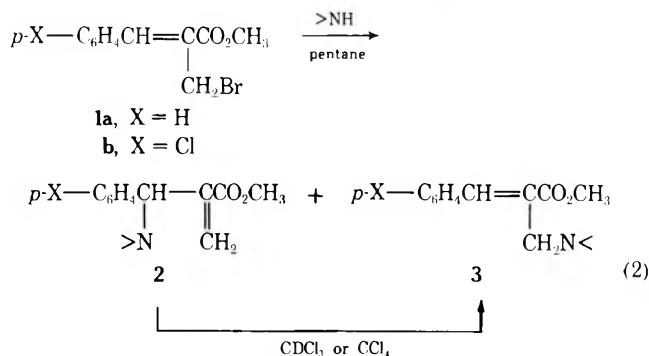
We wished to study the reaction of amines with a β -carbomethoxy allyl bromide in hydrocarbon solvent in order to compare methoxy with methyl and phenyl groups as a product controlling factor on the β -carbo group of the allyl system and to study the effect of amine structure on product distribution.

Results

trans-Methyl α -(bromomethyl)cinnamate (**1a**) was synthesized in satisfactory yield by conventional procedures. The product was an oil and had to be distilled twice under vacuum through a Vigreux column to obtain satisfactory purity for this study. *trans*-Methyl α -(bromomethyl)-4-chlorocinnamate (**1b**) was also obtained in good yield and purified by crystallization. Both **1a** and **1b** were sufficiently soluble in pentane to undergo reactions with amines. The solubility of compounds **1** in hydrocarbon solvent is an important consideration when examining reactions with *tert*-butylamine. For example, the *para* nitro derivative of **1** (X = NO₂) was synthesized and found to be insoluble in pentane. Upon reaction with *tert*-butylamine in acetoni-

trile, substitution-rearrangement (**2**) and normal substitution (**3**) products were obtained.⁴ However, in hydrocarbon solvent, the reaction of *tert*-butylamine with **1a**, **1b**, **Ia**, and **Ib** produces the substitution-rearrangement product **2**, exclusively.

The reaction of 2 mol equiv of amine with **1a** or **1b** was carried out in dilute pentane solution at room temperature; the mixture was filtered to remove amine hydrobromide, followed by evaporation of solvent to a small volume and immediate analysis by pmr. In the case of *tert*-butylamine reactions, only one product was formed, while all other amines produced two substitution products. The pentane was evaporated and the resulting oil dissolved in a few milliliters of chloroform-*d* or carbon tetrachloride and allowed to stand at room temperature for several days. Analysis by pmr showed complete isomerization of **2** to **3**.



All examples of **2** and **3** are heat-labile oils which decompose on Florisil or silica gel chromatography columns. The *tert*-butylamino derivatives of **2** and **3** and the 2,5-dimethylpyrrolidine derivative of **3** form stable hydrohalide salts. All the other amino hydrohalide derivatives of **2** and **3** are extremely hygroscopic and had to be elementally analyzed as picrates.

The substitution products are readily distinguished from each other by pmr spectroscopy (Table II). Compounds **2** exhibit three singlets (slightly broadened due to geminal and allylic coupling) assigned to the benzyl and vinylic protons. In **3**, the methoxyl and vinylmethylene singlets are characteristic.

In the case of the morpholine reaction we were able to isolate the picrate of **2c** by repeated crystallization of the picrates derived from the entire reaction mixture. By adding the morpholine slowly over 30 min to **1a**, rather than at once, a 4:1 ratio of **2c** to **3c**, respectively, was obtained as determined by pmr. Fractional crystallization afforded the picrate of **2c** which showed a mixture melting point depression with the picrate of **3c**. A mixture of the two picrates showed two spots when developed on silica gel tlc sheets.

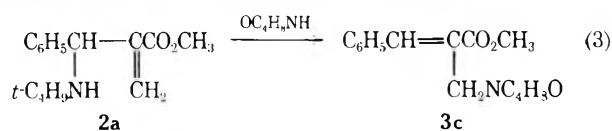
The initially formed substitution-rearrangement prod-

Table I
Amine Reactions with 1a^a

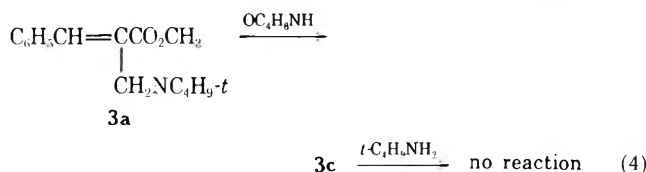
Amount of substrate, g	Amine	Amount of amine, g	Solvent vol, ml	Reaction time, hr	% Amine HBr	Product(s)
2.57	<i>tert</i> -Butylamine	1.50	125	43.5	90.3	2a
1.28	Piperidine	0.85	110	1.5	96.4	2b:3b (79:21)
1.28	Morpholine	0.87	150	54	92.8	2c:3c (55:45)
1.28	<i>N</i> -Methylcyclohexylamine	1.13	150	47	89.7	2d:3d (67:33)
1.28	2-Methylpiperidine	0.99	200	22	93.3	2e:3e (25:75)
1.28	2,6-Dimethylpiperidine	1.13	115	25	14.4	Not characterized
2.56	2,5-Dimethylpyrrolidine	1.98	200	26	83.4	2f:3f (97:3)
1.28	<i>N</i> -Methylisopropylamine	0.73	150	42	0	
1.28	Diisopropylamine	1.01	150	50	0	
Amine Reactions with 1b ^a						
2.90	<i>tert</i> -Butylamine	1.50	125	41	92.3	2g
2.90	Piperidine	1.70	200	73	100.0	2g:3g (48:52)

^a In all the reactions reported here, the substrate:amine mole ratio was exactly 1:2, respectively, in pentane solvent. See Experimental Section for general procedure.

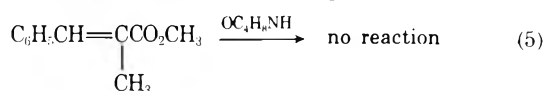
uct **2a** slowly reacted with a slight excess of morpholine in pentane solvent to produce **3c**, quantitatively.



The same product was also obtained by treating a 7 mol excess of morpholine with **3a** over 13 days in pentane solvent. No evidence for the prior formation of **2c** or a 1,3-diamine was found. In contrast, **3c** did not react with an 8 mol excess of *tert*-butylamine in pentane for 7 days.

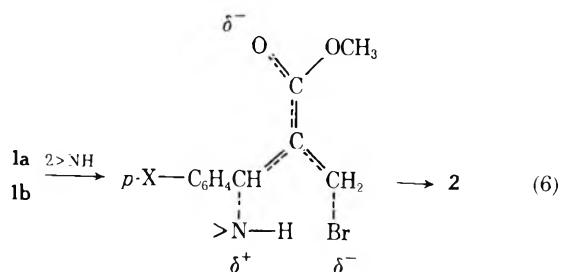


Methyl α -(methyl)cinnamate was dissolved in a 20 mol excess of morpholine without solvent at room temperature for 8 days. After removal of the morpholine, the residue was shown to be unchanged ester by its pmr spectrum.



Discussion

The formation of rearrangement-substitution products from the reaction of amines with β -carbo allyl halides has been considered to be a variant of an SN2' mechanism in which carbon-nitrogen bond formation proceeds ahead of carbon-halogen bond breakage.⁵ The oxygen atom of the β -carbo group accepts much of the developing negative charge which is ultimately carried by the leaving halide ion. This hypothesis is invoked to explain the formation of compounds **2** from the reaction of amines with **1a** or **1b**.



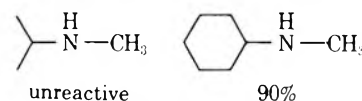
Prior ionization of allyl halides **1a** and **1b** in hydrocarbon solvent followed by nucleophilic attack on a rearranged

carbocation to form **2** should not be very important. The low dielectric constant of pentane and the presence of the electron-withdrawing β -carbo substituent on the allyl system in **1a** and **1b** would depress the formation of a carbocation.⁶

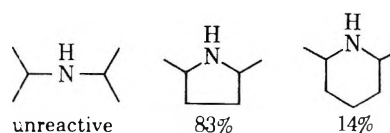
A 1,4-Michael addition of amine to **1a** or **1b** followed by elimination of hydrogen bromide to form **2** is ruled out because morpholine does not react with methyl α -(methyl)cinnamate (eq 5).

Kinetic studies on six amine reactions with **1a** showed a rate retardation with increasing bulk at the α -carbon atom of the amine.^{5a} Only the abnormal substitution product was obtained (eq 1).

Examination of Table I reveals a wide range of product distribution yields for the reaction of amines with **1a** as a consequence of subtle stereochemical alterations in amine structure. For example, *N*-methylisopropylamine was totally unreactive toward **1a**; however, "pinning" the methyls of the isopropyl group back slightly and forming a cyclohexyl ring results in *N*-methylcyclohexylamine which easily reacts with **1a** under the same conditions.



Diisopropylamine is also unreactive toward **1a**. When its methyl groups are "joined" to construct 2,5-dimethylpyrrolidine, we observe a reaction to 83% completion. If the pyrrolidine ring is increased by one methylene group, the yield is drastically reduced.



The reactivity of amines toward **1a** varied from (a) no reaction, (b) production of rearrangement-substitution product, exclusively, to (c) production of both rearrangement-substitution and normal substitution products. No amine was found which would produce only the normal substitution product in pentane solvent.

Stork and White demonstrated a *cis* geometry for the attack of piperidine to the leaving group in an SN2' reaction for *trans*-6-alkyl-2-cyclohexen-1-yl 2,6-dichlorobenzoates.⁷ The *cis* orientation is crowded but can be facilitated by hydrogen bonding of the amine to the carbonyl oxygen atom or the bromide atom (eq 6).⁸ The differences in amine reactivity upon reaction with **1a** are best explained in terms of the steric demands of the amine structure rather than by

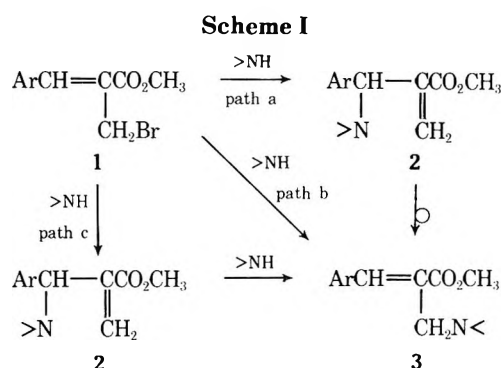
Table II
60-MHz Proton Magnetic Resonance Data^a

Compd	Aromatic ^c	C ₆ H ₅ CH	OCH ₃	C=CH ₂	CH ₂ N	Amino group
2a ^b	6.9–7.3	4.68	3.50	6.05, 6.15		1.05 <i>t</i> -C ₄ H ₉
3a ^b	7.2–7.7		3.77		3.44	1.15 <i>t</i> -C ₄ H ₉
2b ^c		4.35		6.03, 6.28		
3b ^b	6.95–7.7		3.68		3.22	2.1–2.5 CH ₂ NCH ₂ , 1.2–1.7 (CH ₂) ₃
2c ^b		4.25		6.05, 6.30		
3c ^b	7.1–7.7		3.75		3.27	3.4–3.7 CH ₂ OCH ₂ , 2.3–2.5 CH ₂ NCH ₂
2d ^b		4.75		6.00, 6.28		
3d ^b	7.2–7.8		3.73		3.40	0.9–2.7 N-CH ₃ and cyclohexyl ring
2e ^d		5.00, 5.15 ^f		5.98, 6.18 ^e 6.40, 6.55 ^e		
3e ^d	7.4–8.1		3.97		3.30, 3.70 ^g	1.0–3.0 piperidine ring and CH ₃
2f ^d		5.08		5.92, 6.37		
3f ^d	7.1–7.8		3.75		3.58	2.3–3.0 CHNCH, 0.8–2.2 pyrrolidine ring, and two CH ₃
2g ^b	6.9–7.1	4.68	3.50	5.85, 6.04		1.1 NH, 1.03 <i>t</i> -C ₄ H ₉
3g ^d	7.2–7.75		3.80		3.50	2.6 NH, 1.03 <i>t</i> -C ₄ H ₉
2h ^d		4.30		6.05, 6.35		
3h ^d	7.2–7.8		3.78		3.24	2.2–2.6 CH ₂ NCH ₂ , 1.3–1.7 (CH ₂) ₃

^a Chemical shifts in δ units from internal TMS. All resonances integrated correctly for the proposed structures. ^b Carbon tetrachloride. ^c Pentane. ^d Chloroform-*d*. ^e Benzal proton (C₆H₅CH=C) resonance masked by aromatic absorption. ^f A pair of singlets due to presence of diastereomers. ^g Diastereotopic protons with $J = 12$ Hz. See R. E. Lyle, J. J. Thomas, and D. A. Walsh in "Conformational Analysis," G. Chiurdoglu, Ed., Academic Press, New York, N.Y., 1971, pp 157–164.

the basicity of the amine. For example, diisopropylamine is reported to be more basic than morpholine; yet, as stated, it is unreactive toward 1a while morpholine reacts smoothly.⁹

The formation of normal substitution products 3 can be explained by at least three major pathways (Scheme I).



First, from path a, it is known that all examples of the rearrangement-substitution products 2 slowly isomerize in chloroform or carbon tetrachloride solvent at high concentration (30–50% by volume) to the thermodynamically more stable isomers 3 (eq 3). Qualitatively, the more polar solvent provided a faster rate of rearrangement. This solvent effect has also been observed for the self-rearrangement of 1b and considered to be an intramolecular isomerization.^{3b} However, the requisite high concentrations in the more polar solvents necessary to effect this isomerization preclude the importance of this pathway for the formation of 3 under the conditions of eq 2.

A second major pathway (path b) to consider involves a direct SN2 substitution mechanism. Indeed, primary allyl halides react with amines to yield mainly normal substitution products.¹⁰ Nevertheless, our data suggest initial attack of amine on the γ -carbon atom of the allyl system in 1. With *tert*-butylamine, only 2a was formed. However, when the reaction was carried out with excess amine (>2 mol),

then a small amount of 3a was found. It was also determined that the yield of 3 could be reduced appreciably while increasing the yield of 2 if the amine were slowly dripped into the pentane solution of 1a rather than an immediate mixing of reactants. These data suggest that the most plausible explanation for the formation of 3 is by path c in Scheme I.

The β -carbo allyl bromide 1 reacts with amine to form 2 initially, which then can react with another molecule of amine to undergo a second rearrangement-substitution process to produce 3. The possibility of this reaction is demonstrated in eq 3.¹¹ Compounds 1 and 2 can compete with each other for unreacted amine except when the amine is *tert*-butylamine.

The phenyl ring in 1a appears to exert a product controlling effect from eq 4. Morpholine reacted quantitatively with 3a to produce 3c; however, under the same reaction conditions *tert*-butylamine would not react with 3c. This further supports the conclusion that attack of an amine on 1 or 2 involves a rearrangement-substitution process which we consider to be a variant of an SN2' mechanism.

It is interesting to note that in Bordwell's criticisms of the purported concertedness of the SN2' mechanism, reactions involving bond making proceeding well ahead of bond breaking are "difficult to exclude."¹² Without kinetic data on the reactions of amines with 1 we cannot comment on the concertedness of these reactions.

Experimental Section

Melting points were determined with a Mel-Temp Laboratory Device and are uncorrected. Infrared spectra were collected on Perkin-Elmer Model 237 and 621 spectrophotometers. Nuclear magnetic resonance data were recorded on Varian Models A-60 and A-60D. Elemental analyses were performed by Micro-Tech Laboratories, Skokie, Ill.

Methyl α -(Bromomethyl)cinnamate (1a). A 145-g (0.895 mol) sample of α -(methyl)cinnamic acid,¹³ mp 78.5–79° (lit. 81°), in 500 ml of methanol containing *ca.* 0.5 ml of concentrated sulfuric acid was refluxed 5 days. The methanol was evaporated and the residue taken up in ether, washed with water and 10% potassium hydroxide, and again with water. The ethereal layer was dried with mag-

Table III
Elemental Analysis and Infrared Data

Compd	Calculated				Found				$\nu_{C=O}^b$	Mp, °C
	C	H	N	X ^a	C	H	N	X ^a		
2a ^c	63.48	7.81	4.94	12.49	63.58	7.80	4.96	12.61	1710	183.5–184.5
3a ^c	63.48	7.81	4.94	12.49	63.48	7.89	4.99	12.61	1710	14–175.5
3b ^d	54.10	4.95	11.47		54.32	5.07	11.41		1711	134.5–135.5
2c ^d	51.43	4.52	11.42		51.32	4.58	11.34			180–181
3c ^d	51.43	4.52	11.42		51.62	4.71	11.22		1714	172–174
3d ^d	55.81	5.46	10.85		56.01	5.38	10.98		1714	131.5–133
3e ^d	54.98	5.22	11.15		54.85	5.16	11.18		1712	124–126.5
3f ^e	57.61	6.83	3.96	22.57	57.28	6.88	3.79	22.71	1715	170–172
2g ^e	56.60	6.65	4.40	22.28	56.70	6.73	4.21	22.01	1713	178–179
3g ^e	56.60	6.65	4.40	22.28	56.39	6.69	4.24	22.09	1701	198.5–199.5
3h ^d	50.53	4.43	10.72	6.78	50.49	4.46	10.76	6.52	1712	193–194

^a Where X is bromide or chloride. ^b Free amine calibrated against polystyrene in CCl₄. ^c Hydrochloride. ^d Picrate. ^e Hydrobromide. ^f In CHCl₃.

nesium sulfate and the solvent evaporated to leave 96.1 g (61%) of methyl α -(methyl)cinnamate which solidified upon standing: mp 36–37° (lit.¹⁴ 39°); pmr (CCl₄) δ 7.67 (m, 1, C₆H₅CH), 7.2–7.5 (m, 5, aromatic), 4.76 (s, 3, OCH₃), and 2.09 (d, J = 2 Hz, 3, vinyl CH₃); $\nu_{C=O}$ (CCl₄) 1713 cm⁻¹.

An 80-g (0.45 mol) sample of the methyl ester in 200 ml of carbon tetrachloride containing 80 g (0.45 mol) of *N*-bromosuccinimide and ca. 0.01 g of benzoyl peroxide was refluxed for 6 hr, cooled to room temperature, and filtered, and the solvent removed *in vacuo* with heating. The residue was distilled through a 6-in. glass Vigreux column and a light yellow oil collected at 100–140° (1–2.5 mm), 92 g (80%). A second distillation provided analytically pure product which was used for reaction with amines: pmr (CCl₄) δ 7.78 (m, 1, C₆H₅CH), 7.25–7.7 (m, 5, aromatic), 4.35 (s, 2, CH₂Br), and 3.83 (s, 3, OCH₃); $\nu_{C=O}$ (CCl₄) 1712 cm⁻¹.

Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₁₁BrO₂: C, 51.99; H, 4.36; Br, 31.45. Found: C, 52.03; H, 4.36; Br, 31.51.

Methyl α -(Bromomethyl)-4-chlorocinnamate (1b). α -(Methyl)-4-chlorocinnamic acid was prepared by a previously published procedure in 52% yield, mp 162–165° (lit.¹⁵ 167°). A 37-g (0.186 mol) sample of the acid in 60 g (1.86 mol) of methanol containing 3.0 ml of concentrated sulfuric acid was refluxed 25 hr, cooled to room temperature, and taken up in ether. The ethereal solution was washed with water, saturated sodium bicarbonate, and again with water. The aqueous washings were then extracted with ether, the combined ethereal solutions dried with magnesium sulfate, and the solvent evaporated *in vacuo* with warming to leave 31.7 g (80.5%) of the methyl ester as an oil: pmr (CCl₄) δ 7.4 (m, 1, ClC₆H₄CH), 7.15–7.25 (m, 4, aromatic), 3.67 (s, 3, OCH₃), and 2.0 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 3, CH₃); $\nu_{C=O}$ (CCl₄) 1718 cm⁻¹.

Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₁₁ClO₂: C, 62.72; H, 5.26; Cl, 16.84. Found: C, 62.61; H, 5.30; Cl, 17.10.

A 31.7-g (0.149 mol) sample of the methyl ester in 175 ml of carbon tetrachloride containing 26.5 g (0.149 mol) of *N*-bromosuccinimide and a catalytic amount of benzoyl peroxide was refluxed 21 hr and filtered, and the solvent evaporated *in vacuo* with warming to leave a light yellow oil. The oil was taken up in ether-hexane (1:5, v/v) and cooled to induce crystallization of 26.4 g (61.2%) of white crystals: mp 35–35.5°; pmr (CCl₄) δ 7.6 (s, 1, ClC₆H₄CH), 7.4 (s, 4, aromatic), 4.26 (s, 2, CH₂Br), and 3.80 (s, 3, OCH₃); $\nu_{C=O}$ (CCl₄) 1724 cm⁻¹.

Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₁₀BrClO₂: C, 45.63; H, 3.48; Br and Cl, 39.84. Found: C, 45.63; H, 3.47; Br and Cl, 39.97.

General Procedure for the Reaction of Amines with 1a and 1b. A small amount of 1a or 1b dissolved in pentane was treated at once with 2 mol equiv of amine in a small volume of the same solvent. The mixture was filtered to remove amine hydrobromide, followed by evaporation of solvent *in vacuo* at room temperature to a small volume for analysis by pmr. The solvent was then evaporated completely and the reaction product(s) taken up in carbon tetrachloride or chloroform-*d* and allowed to stand several days for complete isomerization to the normal substitution product which was fully characterized. See Tables I–III for results and data.

Reaction of Methyl α -(α -*tert*-Butylaminobenzyl)acrylate (2a) with Morpholine. A 0.95-g (3.85 mmol) sample of 2a was dissolved in 10 ml of pentane containing 0.43 g (5.0 mmol) of morpholine. The contents were kept at room temperature for 5 days and analyzed by pmr to show a quantitative conversion to 3c.

Reaction of Methyl α -(*tert*-Butylaminomethyl)cinnamate (3a) with Morpholine. To a pmr tube containing chloroform-*d*

was added a small amount of 3a and morpholine in a 1:7 mole ratio, respectively. The contents were kept at room temperature 13 days and analyzed by pmr to show complete conversion of 3a to 3c.

Attempted Reaction of Methyl α -(Morpholinomethyl)cinnamate (3c) with *tert*-Butylamine. A 0.58-g (2.37 mmol) sample of 3c dissolved in chloroform-*d* containing 1.20 g (16.5 mmol) of *tert*-butylamine stood at room temperature 153 hr with no reaction observed by pmr.

Attempted Reaction of Methyl α -(Methyl)cinnamate with Morpholine. A 1.65-g (0.01 mol) sample of ester was dissolved in 17.5 ml (0.2 mol) of morpholine and was kept at room temperature for 8 days. The morpholine was evaporated *in vacuo* and the residue analyzed by pmr to show only the starting material.

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Registry No.—1a, 53059-43-1; 1b, 53059-44-2; 2a, 53059-45-3; 2a HCl, 53059-46-4; 2b, 53059-47-5; 2c, 53059-48-6; 2c picrate, 53059-49-7; 2d, 53059-50-0; 2e isomer a, 53059-51-1; 2e isomer b, 53059-52-2; 2f, 53059-53-3; 2g, 53059-54-4; 2g HCl, 53059-55-5; 2h, 53059-56-6; 3a, 53059-57-7; 3a HCl, 53059-58-8; 3b, 53059-59-9; 3b picrate, 53059-60-2; 3c, 53059-61-3; 3c picrate, 53059-62-4; 3d, 53059-63-5; 3d picrate, 53059-64-6; 3e, 53059-65-7; 3e picrate, 53059-66-8; 3f, 53059-67-9; 3f HBr, 53059-68-0; 3g, 53059-69-1; 3g HCl, 53059-70-4; 3h, 53059-71-5; 3h picrate, 53059-72-6; *tert*-butylamine, 75-64-9; piperidine, 110-89-4; morpholine, 110-91-8; *N*-methylcyclohexylamine, 100-60-7; 2-methylpiperidine, 109-05-7; 2,6-dimethylpiperidine, 504-03-0; 2,5-dimethylpyrrolidine, 3378-71-0; *N*-methylisopropylamine, 4747-21-1; diisopropylamine, 108-18-9; α -(methyl)cinnamic acid, 1199-77-5; methyl α -(methyl)cinnamate, 25692-59-5; *N*-bromosuccinimide, 128-08-5; α -(methyl)-4-chlorocinnamic acid, 1202-60-4; methyl α -(methyl)-4-chlorocinnamate, 53059-73-7.

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The Thermal and The Copper-Catalyzed Addition of Sulfonyl Bromides to Phenylacetylene¹

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The copper-catalyzed addition of methane-, benzene-, and *p*-toluenesulfonyl bromide to phenylacetylene yields mixtures of *trans* (1) and *cis* addition products (2). In contrast, the thermal reaction leads exclusively to 1. In the catalyzed reaction, excess of bromide ions promotes the formation of 1. Both 1 and 2 undergo facile elimination of HBr to give the α -acetylenic sulfone (3). Two distinct mechanisms for the addition reaction are suggested, namely, a *trans* addition process operating *via* a free-radical chain, and, concurrently, a *cis* addition process, *via* a concerted reaction mechanism, directed by the copper catalyst.

We previously described the stereoselective, copper-catalyzed 1:1 addition of aliphatic and aromatic sulfonyl chlorides to acetylenes by a free-radical, redox-transfer chain mechanism, yielding mixtures of *trans*- and *cis*- β -chlorovinyl sulfones.² In the copper-catalyzed addition of sulfonyl chlorides to phenylacetylene, the course of addition could be controlled by polar factors to give preferentially either *trans* or *cis* addition products;³ no adduct was formed in the absence of copper chloride, in spite of prolonged heating.² We now discovered that, in contrast to sulfonyl chlorides, the corresponding bromides undergo addition across the triple bond in the dark, and in the absence of any catalyst, thus demonstrating homolysis of the S-Br bond under mild thermal conditions.

A comparison between the thermal and the copper-catalyzed addition of sulfonyl bromides to phenylacetylene has enabled us to elucidate the specific role of the catalyst in directing the stereochemistry of the addition; such a comparative study could not be performed with sulfonyl chlorides.

This paper presents examples of thermal as well as copper-catalyzed 1:1 additions of methane-, benzene-, and *p*-toluenesulfonyl bromide to phenylacetylene, yielding in the catalyzed process mixtures of *trans* (1) and *cis* addition products (2); and in the thermal process exclusively *trans* addition product (1). Sulfonyl bromides have been used in

Only a few β -bromovinyl sulfones have been reported in the literature; their syntheses consist of several steps, in which, for instance, in the final step a bromovinyl sulfide is oxidized to the corresponding sulfone⁷ or hydrogen bromide is added to an α -ethynyl sulfone.⁸

A one-step synthesis of β -bromostyryl sulfones by the direct addition of sulfonyl bromides to acetylenes has been reported briefly in two instances.^{9,10}

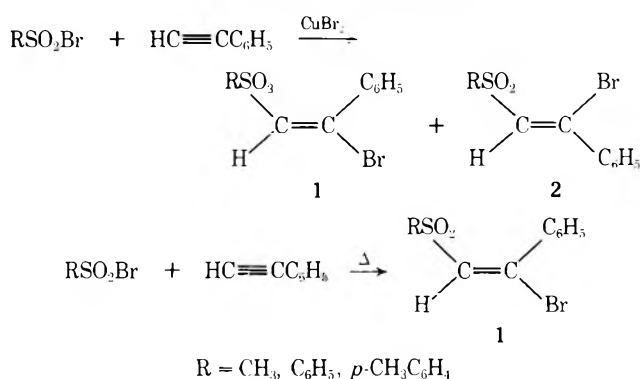
Zakharkin and Zhigareva described recently a thermal addition of benzenesulfonyl bromide to phenylacetylene, leading to a *cis* addition product.⁹ We prove that under such conditions the *trans* addition product (1) is being formed exclusively (see below).

Results and Discussion

The Copper-Catalyzed Addition. The copper-catalyzed addition of methane-, benzene-, and *p*-toluenesulfonyl bromide to phenylacetylene was performed as described for the addition of sulfonyl chlorides to acetylenes.² Like the chlorides, sulfonyl bromides gave mixtures of *cis* and *trans* addition products, reacting somewhat faster than the corresponding chlorides. The reaction may be conducted with equimolar amounts of the reactants¹¹ in an inert solvent such as acetonitrile, at reflux temperatures or preferably in a sealed tube, where rates of reaction could be conveniently followed by dilatometry. The reaction in a sealed tube proved to be cleaner and faster, particularly when degassing removed atmospheric oxygen which resulted in decreased induction periods. Cupric bromide was used in a catalytic amount; lithium bromide, as a source of excess bromide ions, promoted preferential formation of *trans* addition products, as chloride ions did in the addition of sulfonyl chlorides to phenylacetylene³ (see Table I, No. 1, 4, and 7). In the absence of additional bromide ions, the reaction was slower, and a higher proportion of *cis* addition products was formed (see Table I, No. 2, 5, and 8).

The Thermal Addition. Alkyl- and arylsulfonyl bromides were found to add smoothly to phenylacetylene, in the absence of any catalyst or light, affording high yields of a single 1:1 addition product which turned out to be identical with the *trans* addition product (1) obtained in the copper-catalyzed reaction. No trace of the corresponding *cis* addition isomer (2) could be detected after careful column as well as thin-layer chromatographic, separations (see Table I, No. 3, 6, and 9).¹²

Configurational Assignments Based on Spectral Data. Structural proof and configurational assignments were based on similar criteria as applied to the characterization of the *trans*- and *cis*- β -chlorostyryl sulfones.^{2,3} As mentioned previously,² only the *cis* addition products (2) can accommodate a coplanar conformation. This is impossible for the *trans* addition products (1), due to steric hin-



dered synthesis to a much lesser extent than sulfonyl chlorides, even though they are more reactive; they can be made by simple one-step procedures.⁴ It is worthwhile mentioning here that sulfonyl iodides are much more reactive, as shown for instance by Truce and Wolf, who described the light-catalyzed *trans* addition of sulfonyl iodides to acetylenes, leading to β -iodovinyl sulfones.⁵ Thus far, alkanesulfonyl iodides have not been isolated owing to their instability, and had therefore to be prepared *in situ*.^{5,6} Sulfonyl bromides have the advantage over sulfonyl iodides of being stable compounds, and at the same time being more reactive than the corresponding sulfonyl chlorides.

Table I
Reactions of Sulfonyl Bromides (10 mmol) with Phenylacetylene (11 mmol) in Acetonitrile (2G) at 100°

No.	RSO ₂ Br R=	CuBr ₂ , mmol	LiBr, mmol	Time, hr	Conversion, %	—Adduct Distribution, %—	
						1	2
1	CH ₃	0.2	0.3	6	90	88	12
2	CH ₃	0.2		6	86	55	45
3	CH ₃			9	90	100	
4	C ₆ H ₅	0.2	0.3	4	90	85	15
5	C ₆ H ₅	0.2		6	92	44	56
6	C ₆ H ₅			6	88	100	
7	<i>p</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄	0.2	0.3	6	93	83	17
8	<i>p</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄	0.2		6	88	52	48
9	<i>p</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄			9	85	100	

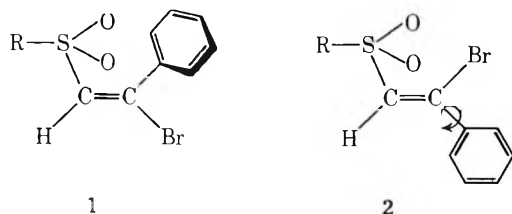
Table II
Ultraviolet Spectra

R	1				2			
	Phenyl bands		Styryl bands		Phenyl bands		Styryl bands	
	λ _{max}	ε	λ _{max}	ε	λ _{max}	ε	λ _{max}	ε
CH ₃	212	8,000	254	8,000	213	8,000	264	16,000
C ₆ H ₅	211	20,000	258	10,000	213	18,000	276	20,000
<i>p</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄	209	20,000	238	14,000	219	18,000	273	20,000

Table III
Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Data^a

R	Vinyl protons (s)	1		Phenyl protons (m)	Vinyl protons (s)	2	
		Methyl protons (s)				Methyl protons (s)	Phenyl protons (m)
CH ₃	7.09	2.71 (3 H)		7.37–7.65 (5 H)	7.22	3.21 (3 H)	7.37–7.70 (5 H)
C ₆ H ₅	7.17			7.25–7.65 (10 H)	7.33		7.36–7.70 (8 H)
<i>p</i> -CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄	7.15	2.37 (3 H)		7.51 (d, 2 H, J = 8.5) ^c	7.30	2.45 (3 H)	8.09 (d, 2 H, J = 7.5) ^b
				7.19 (d, 2 H, J = 8.5) ^c			7.97 (d, 2 H, J = 8.5) ^c
				7.40 (m, 5 H)			7.34 (d, 2 H, J = 8.5) ^c
							7.46–7.60 (5 H)

^a Measured in CDCl₃ on a Varian A-60 with TMS as internal standard; chemical shifts reported in δ (ppm) and apparent spin couplings (*J*) in Hz units; s = singlet, d = doublet, m = multiplet. ^b Phenyl protons ortho to the carbon atom attached to the electronegative sulfone group. ^c Pair of doublets of a typical AA'BB' pattern for a para-disubstituted phenyl ring.

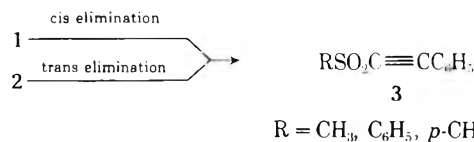


drance. The styryl band for the cis addition products (2) absorbs at longer wavelengths, and with much stronger intensity than for the trans isomers (1) (see Table II). The infrared spectra were very much like those of the chloro analogs. In the C=C stretching frequencies region, a strong adsorption peak at 6.19 μ was found to be characteristic for the trans addition products (1), and a strong absorption peak at 6.36 μ was typical for the planar and more conjugated cis addition isomers (2); it was also possible to characterize the structural isomers on the basis of sharp and strong—CH= out-of-plane bending vibrations at 11.3 μ of the trans addition products (1) and at 11.05 μ of the cis addition products (2).

The nmr spectra of the addition compounds were quite similar to those of the chloro analogs.^{2,3} The vinylic protons of the bromo adducts were generally more deshielded than those of the corresponding chloro adducts; also, these protons, as well as the methyl proton in 2 (R = CH₃, R = *p*-CH₃C₆H₄) were more deshielded in the coplanar configurations (see Table III).^{2,3}

Elimination of HBr. Elimination experiments with both stereoisomeric adducts, involving an excess of triethylamine at room temperature, revealed that not only the cis addition products (2) are capable of undergoing a facile β-

trans elimination to give an α-acetylenic sulfone (3) but, surprisingly, also the trans addition products (1), in which H and Br are in a cis relationship,¹³ the only difference being, that cis elimination is slower than the trans process.

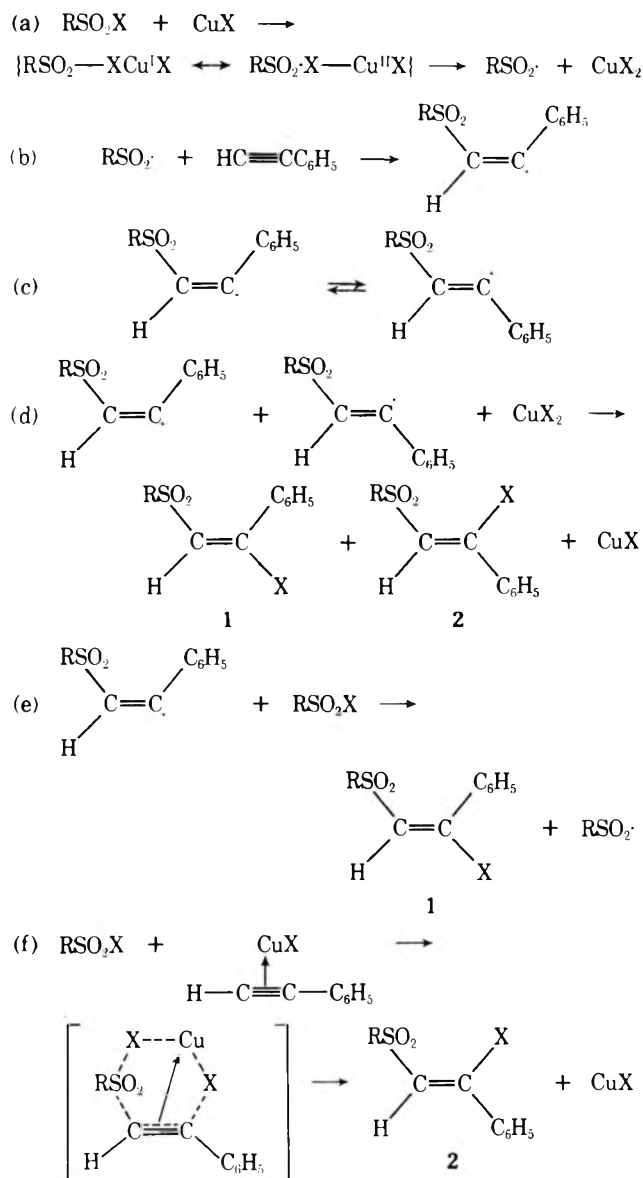


It was possible to follow the elimination of HBr from the two isomeric 2-methanesulfonyl-1-bromostyrenes (1 and 2, R = CH₃) by nmr, by the increase of CH₃SO₂C≡C— singlet at δ 3.31 at the expense of the singlets of the methyl protons of 1 (R = CH₃) at δ 2.71 and of 2 (R = CH₃) at δ 3.21. A benzene solution of 2 (R = CH₃) which was stirred¹⁴ for 20 hr with a large excess of Et₃N at room temperature gave a mixture of 80% of 3 (R = CH₃) and 20% of the unchanged bromo adduct. Under these conditions 1 (R = CH₃) eliminated only 35% HBr.

Dehydrobrominations of 2-benzenesulfonyl-1-bromostyrenes (1 and 2, R = C₆H₅) were somewhat faster, as compared to rates of elimination of HBr from the 2-methanesulfonyl adducts, due to the stronger inductive effect of the 2-benzenesulfonyl group.

As mentioned earlier, Zakharkin and Zhigareva claimed that the thermal addition of benzenesulfonyl bromide to phenylacetylene gave a cis addition product;⁹ their structural evidence was based on the fact that the adduct underwent facile elimination of HBr, and hence their conclusion that H and Br had to be in a trans relationship. They apparently did not consider the possibility that a cis elimina-

Scheme I



tion could take place as well. Although the β -trans elimination is the most common elimination process, cis eliminations are also encountered, particularly when the β -hydrogen atom is activated by an electron attracting such as alkyl- or arylsulfonyl group, which favors a two-step E1cb carbanion mechanism.¹⁵

The reason for the greater ease of cis elimination of HBr from 2, compared the HCl from its analog, is evidently due to the enhanced leaving ability of the bromide ion from such system.¹⁶ Generally, rates of hydrogen bromide elimination are greater than of hydrogen chloride.^{15d,17} The eliminations of hydrogen bromide from the easily accessible adducts of sulfonyl bromide and acetylenes offers a convenient synthesis for α -acetylenic sulfones.

Mechanism for the Addition Reaction. The mechanistic possibilities are summarized in Scheme I. The striking difference between the copper-catalyzed reaction in which mixtures of cis and trans isomers are obtained, and the thermal process which leads exclusively to trans addition products, demonstrates the specific role of the copper catalyst enabling a cis addition process to take place. The possibility of a free-radical reaction including an equilibration step, in which a cis intermediate radical is partially inverted into its trans isomer (step c), leading after halogen

transfer (step d), to a mixture of both stereoisomers, was raised previously.³

The fact that only the kinetically formed³ trans addition products are obtained under thermolytic conditions argues strongly against the possibility of an equilibration process (step c) in these reactions. Evidently, the resonance-stabilized cis vinyl radical does not isomerize, and reacts with another sulfonyl halide molecule to give, *via* an halogen chain transfer (step e), the trans addition product. In the presence of cupric halides, which are known as highly reactive halogen donors,¹⁸ the much faster ligand transfer step d supercedes step e;¹⁹ consequently, inversion of the initially formed vinyl radical becomes very improbable, suggesting that the energy barrier for such process (step c) may be fairly high.²⁰ We suggest, therefore, that the two stereoisomers do not have a common intermediate, and, in general, the formation of the trans addition product, either in the thermal or the copper-catalyzed reaction, is a result of a normal radical chain be it that, in the product forming step, halogen is transferred from the sulfonyl halide or from the copper(II) halide. On the other hand, the cis addition product, which is formed concurrently in the copper-catalyzed reaction, arises presumably from a concerted reaction as depicted in (f). In the stereoselective copper-catalyzed addition of sulfonyl halides to phenylacetylene, the course of the addition could be controlled by polar factors to give preferentially either trans or cis addition products; excess of halide ions, or highly polar solvents, promoted formation of trans addition products, while absence of a supplementary halide salt, or applying a low polarity solvent,²¹ resulted a higher ratio of cis addition products.

Excess halide ions give halocuprates with copper(II) ions, which are more soluble in acetonitrile and make for a homogeneous reaction. In the absence of such additives, or in solvents of low polarity, the copper salt is only partly dissolved and we propose that the reaction takes place also on the surface of the undissolved copper catalyst leading to cis addition products; added halide ions may intervene and hinder that process.

In the copper-catalyzed addition of sulfonyl bromides to phenylacetylene, carried out in the absence of excess bromide ions (see Table I, No. 2, 5, and 8), the preference for cis addition products was not as high as in the case of the chloro analogs,³ apparently due to the competitive thermolytic trans addition.

Experimental Section²²

Materials. Phenylacetylene obtained from Fluka (puriss) was distilled before use; methanesulfonyl bromide was prepared from methanesulfonyl chloride;²³ benzenesulfonyl bromide and *p*-toluenesulfonyl bromide were prepared from the corresponding arylsulfonic acid sodium salts,²⁴ or from the corresponding arylsulfonylhydrazides;^{4d} anhydrous cupric bromide (Baker Chemical Co., reagent grade) and lithium bromide (B.D.H., reagent grade) were dried at 110° to constant weight; acetonitrile from Fluka (puriss) was dried over P₂O₅; Kieselgel 70–325 mesh was obtained from Merck.

(*E,Z*)-2-Benzenesulfonyl-1-bromostyrenes (1 and 2, R = C₆H₅). A mixture of 2.21 g (10 mmol) of benzenesulfonyl bromide, 1.12 g (11 mmol) of phenylacetylene, 45 mg (2 mmol) of anhydrous cupric bromide, and 52 mg (6 mmol) of anhydrous lithium bromide in 2 g of acetonitrile was introduced into a Carius tube, cooled in liquid air, degassed (three times) at 0.1 mm, sealed, and heated for 4 hr at 100°. After contraction was stopped the tube was cooled in liquid air and then opened. The semisolid reaction mixture was dissolved in methylene chloride, transferred to a separatory funnel, and washed with water and an aqueous solution of disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate until free from copper, and the organic layer was dried (Na₂SO₄). The solvent was evaporated and the crude reaction mixture (3.2 g) was dissolved in a minimum amount of methylene chloride (3–5 ml) and chromatographed over 70 g of Kieselgel. Elution with ether-*n*-hexane (1:6) gave 2.45 g

(76%) of **1** ($R = C_6H_5$): mp 82° (methanol); ir 6.19, 6.28, 6.72, 6.92, 7.17, 7.58, 7.78, 8.80, 9.24, 9.75, 10.0, 10.85, 11.4, and 12.4 μ .

Anal. Calcd for $C_{14}H_{11}BrO_2S$: C, 52.02; H, 3.43; Br, 24.72; S, 9.92. Found: C, 52.18; H, 3.55; Br, 24.50; S, 9.87.

Further elution with ether-*n*-hexane (1:4) of the same chromatogram afforded 0.45 g (14%) of **2** ($R = C_6H_5$): mp 88° (methanol); ir 6.28, 6.37, 6.72, 6.92, 7.17, 7.58, 7.78, 8.08, 8.50, 8.72, 9.22, 10.0, 10.05, 10.35, 10.85, 11.1, 11.3, and 12.3 μ .

Anal. Calcd for $C_{14}H_{11}BrO_2S$: C, 52.02; H, 3.43; Br, 24.72; S, 9.92. Found: C, 52.18; H, 3.55; Br, 24.50; S, 9.87.

(*E,Z*)-2-Methanesulfonyl-1-bromostyrenes (**1** and **2**, $R = CH_3$). The addition reaction and the work-up procedure were carried out as described for benzenesulfonyl bromide using 1.59 g (10 mmol) of methanesulfonyl bromide. Elution with ether-*n*-hexane (1:4) gave 2.07 g (79%) of **1** ($R = CH_3$): mp 60.5° (ethanol); ir 6.19, 6.29, 6.72, 6.92, 7.16, 7.58, 7.75, 8.82, 9.4, 10.5, 11.3, 11.5, and 12.4 μ .

Anal. Calcd for $C_9H_9BrO_2S$: C, 41.39; H, 3.47; Br, 30.60; S, 12.28. Found: C, 41.35; H, 3.54; Br, 30.80; S, 12.13.

Further elution with ether-*n*-hexane (1:3) of the same chromatogram afforded 0.28 g (11%) of **2** ($R = CH_3$): mp 76° (ethanol); ir 6.29, 6.36, 6.72, 6.92, 7.16, 7.58, 8.82, 9.4, 10.5, 11.15, and 12.3 μ .

Anal. Calcd for $C_9H_9BrO_2S$: C, 41.39; H, 3.47; Br, 30.60; S, 12.28. Found: C 41.20; H, 3.50; Br, 30.89; S, 12.09.

(*E,Z*)-2-*p*-Toluenesulfonyl-1-bromostyrenes (**1** and **2**, $R = p-CH_3C_6H_4$). The addition reaction and the work-up procedure were carried out as described for benzenesulfonyl bromide using 2.35 g (10 mmol) of *p*-toluenesulfonyl bromide. Elution with ether-*n*-hexane (1:6) gave 2.6 g (77%) of **1** ($R = p-CH_3C_6H_4$): mp 103–104° (methanol); ir 6.19, 6.28, 6.72, 6.92, 7.17, 7.55, 7.65, 7.75, 8.70, 9.25, 9.65, 9.85, 10.0, 10.85, 11.2, 11.3, and 12.4 μ .

Anal. Calcd for $C_{15}H_{13}BrO_2S$: C, 53.42; H, 3.89; Br, 23.70; S, 9.51. Found: C, 53.20; H, 3.79; Br, 23.94; S, 9.56.

Further elution with ether-*n*-hexane (1:3) of the same chromatogram afforded 0.54 g (16%) of **2** ($R = p-CH_3C_6H_4$): mp 108–109° (methanol); ir 6.26, 6.30, 6.37, 6.72, 6.92, 7.16, 7.55, 7.65, 7.71, 8.68, 9.20, 9.62, 9.8, 10.0, 10.85, 11.15, 11.3, and 12.4 μ .

Anal. Calcd for $C_{15}H_{13}BrO_2S$: C, 53.42; H, 3.89; Br, 23.70; S, 9.51. Found: C, 53.60; H, 3.84; Br, 23.99; S, 9.62.

Eliminations of HBr from 1 and 2 ($R = CH_3, C_6H_5, p-CH_3C_6H_4$). Eliminations were carried out by stirring¹⁴ a solution of the adduct (2 mmol) in benzene (2 ml) and triethylamine (2 ml) at room temperature; dehydrobromination was noted by precipitation of the amine hydrobromide and reaction was followed by nmr [disappearance of vinylic proton, or shift of the methyl singlet (**1** and **2** \rightarrow **3**, $R = CH_3, p-CH_3C_6H_4$)]. The acetylenic sulfones were obtained after removal of the hydrobromide by filtration, evaporation of the volatiles, and crystallization from methanol. Yields were almost quantitative. Reaction times (hr) required for complete elimination of HBr from **1** and **2** under these conditions were

	CH_3	C_6H_5	$p-CH_3C_6H_4$
1	72	16	36
2	30	12	24

1-Phenyl-2-methanesulfonylethyne (**3**, $R = CH_3$). This compound was prepared either from **1** ($R = CH_3$) or **2** ($R = CH_3$) by the above described procedure: mp 68–69° (lit.^{5,25} 63–64°, 68.5–69.5°); ir 4.59 ($-C\equiv C-$), 7.65, and 8.60 μ ($-SO_2-$); nmr δ 3.31 (s, 3 H, CH_3), 7.35–7.65 (m, 5 H, aromatic).

Anal. Calcd for $C_9H_9O_2S$: C, 59.98; H, 4.47; S, 17.79. Found: C, 59.92; H, 4.53; S, 17.85.

1-Phenyl-2-benzenesulfonylethyne (**3**, $R = C_6H_5$). This compound was prepared either from **1** ($R = C_6H_5$) or **2** ($R = C_6H_5$) by the above described procedure: mp 74.5° (lit.²⁶ 73–74°) was identical with that of an authentic sample.²

1-Phenyl-2-*p*-toluenesulfonylethyne (**3**, $R = p-CH_3C_6H_4$). This compound was prepared either from **1** ($R = p-CH_3C_6H_4$) or **2** ($R = p-CH_3C_6H_4$) by the above described procedure: mp 82–83° (lit.^{5,27} 83–84°, 80–81°); ir 4.59 ($-C\equiv C-$), 7.65, and 8.60 μ ($-SO_2-$);

nmr δ 2.43 (s, 3 H, CH_3), 7.20–7.70 (m, 7 H, aromatic), 7.98 (d, 2 H, aromatic, $J = 8.5$ Hz).

Anal. Calcd for $C_{15}H_{12}O_2S$: C, 44.09; H, 8.81; S, 23.54. Found: C, 44.16; H, 8.78; S, 23.60.

Registry No.—**1** ($R = C_6H_5$), 52920-43-1; **1** ($R = CH_3$), 52920-44-2; **1** ($R = p-CH_3C_6H_4$), 52920-45-3; **2** ($R = C_6H_5$), 52920-46-4; **2** ($R = CH_3$), 52920-47-5; **2** ($R = p-CH_3C_6H_4$), 52920-48-6; **3** ($R = CH_3$), 24378-05-0; **3** ($R = C_6H_5$), 5324-64-1; **3** ($R = p-CH_3C_6H_4$), 28995-88-2; phenylacetylene, 536-74-3; benzenesulfonyl bromide, 2297-65-6; methanesulfonyl bromide, 41138-92-5; *p*-toluenesulfonyl bromide, 1950-69-2.

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- Truce and Wolf have mentioned, only as part of a footnote (ref 5, footnote 16) that from the cupric bromide catalyzed addition of benzenesulfonyl bromide to phenylacetylene, two bromo(benzenesulfonyl)-styrenes can be isolated, no details were given.¹¹
- Usually a slight excess of phenylacetylene is used because of a minute amount of the acetylene undergoes bromination. Same results were obtained when a large excess of sulfonylbromide was used; prolonged heating did not lead to the addition of a second molecule of sulfonyl bromide to the ethylenic bond of the 1:1 adduct.
- In acetonitrile, reactions were generally cleaner but a bit slower than without any solvent.
- The chloro analogs of **1** do not undergo eliminations, and are recovered unchanged even after prolonged heating with a tertiary amine.²
- Without stirring the dehydrobromination is much slower.
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- All melting points and boiling points are uncorrected. Ir spectra were determined in $CHCl_3$ on a Perkin-Elmer Infracord Model 237B spectrophotometer; uv spectra were obtained in aqueous C_2H_5OH on a Cary Model 14M spectrophotometer.
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Table I
Test of Various Noble Metals for Oxidation of Cyclohexene with Cupric Chloride at 75°^a

Products	Concentration, 10 ³ M ^b					
	PdCl ₂	PtCl ₂	RhCl ₃	RuCl ₃	IrCl ₃	OsCl ₃
Unsaturated Esters						
2-Cyclohexen-1-yl acetate	6.0	6.3	4.7	0.73	0.61	4.0
3-Cyclohexen-1-yl acetate	0.5	ND	1.6	ND	ND	1.4
1,2 Isomers						
<i>trans</i> -Chloroacetate	1.3	4.8	0.12	ND	0.18	ND
<i>cis</i> -Chloroacetate	0.9	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
<i>cis</i> -Diacetate	0.9	11.8	0.25	ND	0.25	ND
Other Isomers						
<i>trans</i> -1,3- and -1,4-chloroacetate	0.8	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
<i>cis</i> -1,4-Chloroacetate	0.06	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
<i>cis</i> -1,3- and -1,4-diacetate	0.16	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
<i>trans</i> -1,3-Diacetate	ND	ND	0.1	ND	ND	ND

^a All contain 0.5 mol of cyclohexene, 1.0 mol of cupric chloride, 0.01 mol of metal salt, and 1.0 mol of lithium acetate per liter of acetic acid and were run for 2 hr. Soluble [Cu(II)] = 0.75 M in this system. ^b 1-Cyclohexen-1-yl acetate and *trans*-1,2- or -1,4-diacetate were not detected in any of the runs; *trans*-1,3- and -1,4-chloroacetates as well as *cis*-1,3- and -1,4-diacetate were not separated by gas-liquid chromatography (glc). ND means not detected. Level of detection is 0.1 × 10⁻³ M.

Table II
Product Distributions for the Oxidation of Cyclohexene with Three Noble Metal Salts at 75°

Products	Concentration, 10 ³ M ^c					
	Low chloride (23 hr) ^a			High chloride (49 hr) ^b		
	PdCl ₂	PtCl ₂	RhCl ₃	PdCl ₂	PtCl ₂	RhCl ₃
Unsaturated Esters						
2-Cyclohexen-1-yl acetate	86	21	12	5.2	5.4	3.7
3-Cyclohexen-1-yl acetate	71	ND	17	18	0.8	24
1,2 Isomers						
<i>trans</i> -Chloroacetate	4.4	43	0.5	7.5	35	1.3
<i>cis</i> -Chloroacetate	3.2	ND	ND	11	5.9	0.5
<i>cis</i> -Diacetate	5.3	32	2.2	7.7	63	4.0
Other Isomers						
<i>trans</i> -1,3- and -1,4-chloroacetate	11	ND	ND	9.8	ND	0.7
<i>cis</i> -1,4-Chloroacetate	0.6	ND	ND	0.8	ND	1.9
<i>cis</i> -1,3- and -1,4-diacetate	7.8	ND	0.4	1.5	14	1.7
<i>trans</i> -1,3-Diacetate	1.2	ND	1.1	0.9	3.1	ND

^a Reaction mixture identical with that in Table I. ^b Same as low chloride except it also contains 2.0 mol of lithium chloride per liter of acetic acid. This reaction mixture is homogeneous. ^c Same comment as *b* of Table I.

3-cyclohexen-1-yl acetate becomes the main unsaturated product.

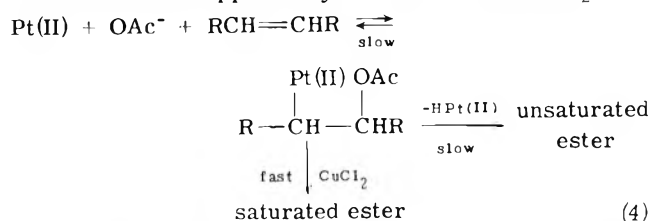
Next the oxidation of the butenes by PdCl₂ and PtCl₂ was studied. Product distributions for PdCl₂ under one set of reaction conditions have been reported.⁷ Product distributions for oxidation of *cis*- and *trans*-2-butene under several reaction conditions are given in Table III. The data are presented in terms of ratios of positional and geometric isomers as well as ratios of chloro- to diacetate. These data indicate PdCl₂ gives considerable positional isomerization. The ratios of other products do not appear to follow any simple pattern.

The product distributions obtained by oxidation of the butenes by PtCl₂ plus CuCl₂ for one set of reaction conditions is given in Table IV. No positional isomerization has occurred but *cis*- and *trans*-2-butene gives mixtures of all possible 2,3 products. Particularly interesting is the fact that the *threo*-chloroacetate is the main product with both olefin isomers.

Discussion

Probably the most unexpected result of this work is the high reactivity of PtCl₂ in the CuCl₂-promoted reaction since, in general, Pt(II) is less labile than Pd(II). This higher reactivity can probably best be rationalized in terms of a higher steady state concentration of the acetoxymetalation adduct from Pt(II) as compared with the corresponding in-

termediate from Pd(II). Thus deacetoxymetalation as well as decomposition by Pt(II) hydride elimination would be much slower for Pt(II) than for Pd(II) and the intermediate thus has more opportunity for reaction with CuCl₂.



The lower yields of unsaturated esters and positional isomers with Pt(II) as compared with the other noble metal salts are understandable in terms of the stability of Pt(II) alkyls to decomposition by Pt(II) hydride elimination. As shown in eq 5, both of these products require Pt(II) hydride elimination (X = Cl or OAc).

trans-Pt(C₂H₅)Cl(PEt₃)₃ decomposes to *trans*-PtHCl(PEt₃)₂ and ethylene only at 180°¹⁵ while Pd(II) alkyls with β hydrogen decompose rapidly at room temperature.¹⁶ The position isomerization of the saturated esters requires readdition of Pt(II) hydride which also does not occur very readily.¹⁵

The product distributions with the various noble metal salts also provide evidence against one of the possible mechanisms suggested in the introductory paragraph. If

Table III
Effect of Reaction Conditions on Product Distributions for Oxidation of
cis- and *trans*-2-Butene by PdCl₂ Plus CuCl₂

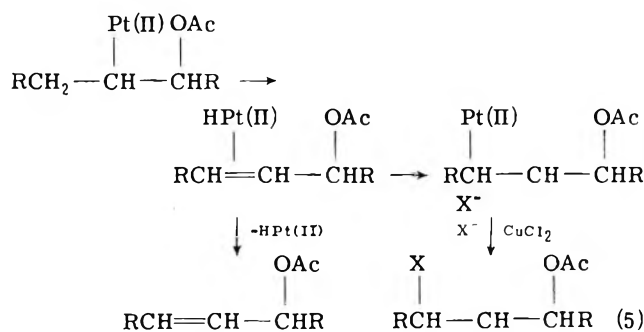
Reaction ^a mixture	Temp, °C	[1,3 isomer]/ [2,3 isomer]		[Diacetate]/[chloroacetate]				Chloroacetate [erythro]/[threo]		Diacetate [meso]/[dl]	
		Cis	Trans	2,3 isomer		1,3 isomer		Cis	Trans	Cis	Trans
				Cis	Trans	Cis	Trans				
Very low Cl	25	1.6	0.95	4.3	0.81	19	1.4	2.2	4.7	11	0.09
Low Cl	25	0.8	0.22	0.59	0.65	0.63	0.60	0.2	3.5	>10	0.15
High Cl	25	0.11	0.05	0.34	0.44	<i>b</i>	1.4	12	0.71	>10	0.15
Very low Cl	100	3.2	2.1	0.21	0.94	0.11	2.7	0.8	2.4	0.65	0.40
Low Cl	100	2.2	0.65	0.51	0.39	0.20	0.22	0.43	2.2	3.6	0.52
High Cl	100	0.17	1.0	0.61	0.33	0.32	0.93	0.75	0.86	8.3	0.22

^a Low Cl and high Cl corresponds to reaction mixtures of Table II. Very low Cl is same as low Cl except sodium acetate is used in place of lithium acetate. At 25°, atmospheric olefin was used, while at 100°, the pressure was the maximum at this temperature. At 25°, the reaction time was 8 hr, while at 100°, it was 1 hr. ^b No 1,3 isomer was detected.

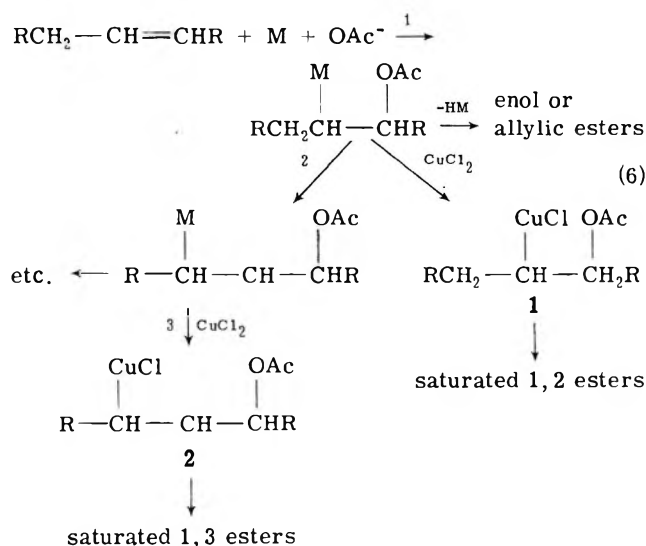
Table IV
Product Distributions from the Oxidation of the
Butenes by PtCl₂ Plus CuCl₂ at 100°^a

Products	Concentration, 10 ³ M ^b		
	<i>cis</i> -2- Butene	<i>trans</i> -2- Butene	1-Butene
2,3 Isomers			
<i>erythro</i> -Chloroacetate	0.5	1.6	ND
<i>threo</i> -Chloroacetate	15.0	7.8	ND
<i>meso</i> -Diacetate	1.2	1.1	ND
<i>dl</i> -Diacetate	1.1	0.82	ND
1,2 Isomers			
1-Chloro-2-acetoxybutane	ND	ND	20.3
2-Chloro-1-acetoxybutane	ND	ND	4.5
1,2 Diacetate	ND	ND	1.7

^a Reaction mixture identical with low chloride in Table III. Run for 1 hr at maximum olefin pressure. ^b ND means not detected (<0.1 × 10⁻³ M).



the mechanism involves transfer of alkyl to CuCl₂ the general scheme would be given by eq 6 (R = H, CH₃, -CH₂; M = Pd(II), Pt(II), Rh(III) etc.).



Now the ratio of 1 and 2 and thus the degree of positional isomerization will depend on M. However, for each positional isomer, the stereochemistry of the products will be independent of M since they will depend on the mode of decomposition of the copper(II) alkyls, 1 and 2. The results with cyclohexene shown in Tables I and II definitely indicate that the product distributions for the 1,2 positional isomers under one set of reaction conditions do depend on the noble metal salt used. As an example, Pd(II) consistently gives more *cis*-1,2-chloroacetate. In addition the ratio of *trans*-chloroacetate to *cis*-diacetate varies from greater than one for PdCl₂ to ca. 0.75 for IrCl₃ to ca. 0.5 for RhCl₃ to ca. 0.4 for PtCl₂. Similar trends are found in Table II.

The results for *cis*- and *trans*-butene also show that product distributions depend on identity of the noble metal salt. The low chloride run in Table III compares with the reaction conditions of Table IV. The following comparisons can be made.

(1) **Diacetate:Chloroacetate Ratio.** For Pd(II) (2,3 isomers) it is 0.51 for the *cis*-2-butene and 0.39 for the *trans* isomer. The corresponding ratios for Pt(II) are 0.15 and 0.2.

(2) **Erythro:Threo Ratio.** For Pd(II) the *cis* ratio is 0.43 and the *trans* is 2.2. The corresponding ratios for Pt(II) are 0.033 and 0.20.

(3) **Meso Diacetate:dl Diacetate Ratio.** For Pd(II) the *cis* ratio is 3.6 while the *trans* is 0.52. The corresponding ratios for Pt(II) are 0.11 and 1.35.

All these ratios are considerably different for Pd(II) and Pt(II).

One question that was not considered in the above discussion concerns the stereochemistry of the intermediate 2. Depending on the stereochemistries of steps 1 and 2 this intermediate could be *cis* or *trans* with cyclohexene and *threo* or *erythro* with *cis*- or *trans*-2-butene. The two different geometric isomers might well give different modes of decomposition of 2. The tacit assumption is that all the noble metal salts would be expected to have similar chemistry and thus the same stereochemistry for steps 1 and 2. For PdCl₂, step 1 has been demonstrated to have *trans* stereochemistry.¹¹

Of course there is the possibility that, for instance, PdCl₂ and PtCl₂ may have different stereochemistries for either of the two steps. However, if that were the case, the 2 isomer from *cis*-2-butene and PdCl₂ would be identical with the 2 isomer from *trans*-2-butene and PtCl₂. However, the *cis* or *trans* isomer ratios for one metal salt do not match with the respective *trans* or *cis* isomer ratios for the other metal salt. Thus, even if the stereochemistries of steps 1 and 2 were different for PdCl₂ and PtCl₂, the arguments against the mechanism represented by this scheme would still be valid.

The product distribution for the oxidation of cyclohexene by PdCl₂ plus CuCl₂ is similar to those previously reported and consistent with a scheme involving trans acetoxypalladation followed by trans elimination of Pd(II) by acetate and cis or trans elimination of Pd(II) by chloride. The other positional isomers are formed by movement of Pd(II) around the ring in the intermediate acetoxypalladation adduct by Pd(II) hydride eliminations and readditions. In the 1,3 and 1,4 isomers the diacetates are always cis and the chloroacetates predominantly trans.

The scheme for the other noble metal salts is probably very similar. However, they give much smaller amounts of *cis*-1,2-chloroacetate than does PdCl₂, indicating cis elimination of noble metal by chloride is much less favored than for Pd(II).

The noble metal salts also differ considerably in their ability to move about the cyclohexane ring. Thus as can be seen from Table I, RhCl₃ and OsCl₃ gave more 3-cyclohexen-1-yl acetate than PdCl₂, while the other three gave none of this isomer. In this light, the much higher ratios of the 3 isomer at longer reaction times (Table II) suggests that the noble metal is catalyzing the isomerization of the 2 isomer to the 3 isomer.

The product distributions in Table III defy any simple explanation but follow some trends. Thus the amount of positional isomerization (1,3/1,2 isomer) increases with temperature and generally decreases with increasing soluble chloride concentration. As might be expected, the diacetate:chloroacetate ratio decreases with increasing soluble chloride at 25°, but, at 100°, the trends are more complicated. The ratio increases with increasing soluble chloride, for *trans*-2-butene, but increases for the *cis* isomer.

The *meso:dl* ratios at 25° are consistent with the scheme found for cyclohexene; trans acetoxypalladation followed by trans elimination of Pd(II). At 100°, the trends become more complicated, with the ratios differing considerably at differing soluble chloride concentrations.

Since the cyclohexene work indicated that Pd(II) can be displaced in both *cis* and *trans* fashion by chloride, the erythro:threo ratios for the 2,3-chloroacetates might be expected to be quite complicated. As can be seen from Table III, they follow no simple trends. The erythro for the *cis*-2-butene corresponds to trans addition—trans elimination (*cis*-1,2-chloroacetate in the cyclohexene system), while the threo isomer corresponds to the same series of steps for *trans*-2-butene. The fact that the trends in this case are so complicated and so different for the *cis*- and *trans*-2-butene indicates that subtle factors, such as conformational energies in the intermediate acetoxypalladation adduct, may be important. However, the present results do not permit a detailed discussion of the possible factors.

Finally one interesting aspect of the product distributions obtained from the 2-butenes is the fact that both the *cis* and *trans* isomers gave predominantly the *threo*-chloro-

acetate. This result could have synthetic utility, since a mixture of both isomers would give the same chloroacetate. The reason why the threo isomer is preferred for both olefins is not obvious and speculation as to possible reasons does not seem warranted.

Experimental Section

Materials. Aldrich cyclohexene was distilled and stored under N₂. The butenes were Phillips Petroleum Co. pure grade. PdCl₂ was purchased from Engelhardt Industries. The other noble salts were purchased from Alfa. All other chemicals were reagent grade. The preparation of dry acetic acid has been described.¹⁷

Experimental Procedure. The reaction procedure as well as workup of the reaction mixture has been described for both cyclohexene¹¹ and the butenes.⁷ Product analyses were carried out by vapor phase chromatography with a 15-ft 10% UCON 75h column on Gas-Chrom Z. For the cyclohexene oxidation products, the column was programmed from 130 to 200° at 2.4°/min, while for the butenes it was programmed from 110 to 170° at 2.4°/min. The preparation of the standards the cyclohexene oxidation has been described,¹¹ as has the preparation of most of the standards for the butene oxidation.⁷ The *meso*- and *dl*-2,3-diacetates were prepared by the acetylation of the corresponding glycols which were kindly supplied by Dr. E. J. Vandenberg of Hercules. The *threo*- and *erythro*-2,3-chloro alcohols were prepared by the reaction of *cis*- and *trans*-2,3-epoxybutane with HCl, respectively.¹⁸ They were acetylated to give the chloroacetates.

Acknowledgments. The author gratefully acknowledges the technical assistance of Mr. F. Kriss.

Registry No.—CuCl₂, 7447-39-4; PdCl₂, 7647-10-1; PtCl₂, 10025-65-7; RhCl₃, 10049-07-7; RuCl₃, 10049-08-8; IrCl₃, 10025-83-9; OsCl₃, 13444-93-4; cyclohexene, 110-83-8; *cis*-2-butene, 590-18-1; *trans*-2-butene, 624-64-6; 1-butene, 106-98-9.

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Reactions of Silver Perchlorate and of Silver Triflate with Alkyl Iodides. Solvent Inhibition of Isomerization¹

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Primary alkyl iodides reacted with silver perchlorate and with silver triflate in pentane, carbon tetrachloride, or 1,1,2-trichlorotrifluoroethane to give mixtures of the primary and secondary perchlorates and triflates, respectively, with secondary isomers predominating. In benzene, only the unrearranged products were obtained. An excess of alkyl iodide and, to a lesser extent, methylene chloride also inhibited isomerization. Isopropyl iodide and allyl iodide, as well as primary iodides, were converted to the corresponding perchlorates and triflates in high yield. Inhibition of rearrangement is rationalized on the basis of lessened reactivity of complexed silver ions.

Substitution reactions of alkyl halides with silver salts are widely used synthetic methods. With poorly nucleophilic anions, however, the utility has been limited because of isomerization. The reaction of silver perchlorate with primary alkyl iodides in pentane gave mainly secondary perchlorates,² and the reaction of silver trifluoromethanesulfonate with propyl iodide under the same conditions also was reported to give mainly isopropyl triflate.³ No evidence of rearrangement was reported in reactions of alkyl halides with silver salts of more nucleophilic anions, such as nitrite,⁴ nitrate,⁵ and toluenesulfonate.⁶ The present paper deals with the effects of solvents on the reactions of silver perchlorate and silver triflate with alkyl iodides and describes selective synthetic procedures for simple primary perchlorates and triflates.

The initial studies were carried out using propyl iodide, since only one secondary substitution product is possible, and the isomeric perchlorates² and triflates^{3,7} are readily distinguished by nmr. Propyl iodide reacted with a suspension of anhydrous silver perchlorate in pentane, carbon tetrachloride, or 1,1,2-trichlorotrifluoroethane to give a quantitative yield of perchlorates, consisting of 60% isopropyl perchlorate and 40% propyl perchlorate. The product ratio in this heterogeneous reaction was affected by variables such as the particle size of the silver perchlorate and the rate of stirring. Variations of up to 10% in yields of the components were observed, but the total yield remained essentially quantitative.

When this reaction was carried out in benzene, in which silver perchlorate is soluble, a 91% yield of propyl perchlorate was obtained. No isopropyl perchlorate was detected by nmr or by glpc of the displacement products with lithium bromide, and no benzene alkylation products were detected. When such a large excess of silver perchlorate was used that the salt was mainly out of solution, the same results were obtained, showing that the results were not due simply to homogeneous and heterogeneous reactions. The use of mixtures of carbon tetrachloride and benzene gave intermediate results. Thus, a solvent consisting of 33% benzene and 67% carbon tetrachloride gave an equal mixture of propyl perchlorate and isopropyl perchlorate. A solvent

consisting of 67% benzene and 33% carbon tetrachloride gave a product containing 15% isopropyl perchlorate and 85% propyl perchlorate. Methylene chloride as a reaction solvent also gave results intermediate between those for benzene and carbon tetrachloride and the product consisted of 62% propyl perchlorate and 38% isopropyl perchlorate. The use of an excess of propyl iodide, with carbon tetrachloride as the reaction solvent, was also found to reduce the amount of rearrangement. Twice the theoretical amount of propyl iodide gave 41% rearranged product, and four times the theoretical amount of propyl iodide gave only 23% rearrangement.

Reactions of silver triflate with propyl iodide gave results similar to those of silver perchlorate. In carbon tetrachloride, pentane, or 1,1,2-trichlorotrifluoroethane, the product consisted of 34% propyl triflate and 66% isopropyl triflate. Methylene chloride gave 59% propyl triflate and 41% isopropyl triflate. Benzene gave completely unrearranged propyl triflate. Also, as in the perchlorate reactions, diluted benzene gave intermediate results. Thus, 33% benzene in 1,1,2-trichlorotrifluoroethane gave 57% rearrangement, 50% benzene gave 49% rearrangement, and 67% benzene gave 23% rearrangement. An excess of propyl iodide as solvent gave only unrearranged propyl triflate.

For preparative purposes, carbon tetrachloride and similar solvents are preferred for substrates that do not isomerize readily. The reactions are more rapid than those in benzene solution, and the products are observed conveniently by nmr. Benzene is the solvent of choice for substrates prone to rearrangement. Preparations of organic perchlorates and triflates from silver perchlorate and silver triflate are shown in Tables I and II, respectively. Spectral properties of the perchlorates were identical with those of the compounds obtained from the corresponding alcohols and dichlorine heptoxide.² Triflates were compared likewise with authentic samples.⁷ Pentyl triflate, hexyl triflate, and decyl triflate were isolated, and the latter two, which are new compounds, were analyzed. Propyl triflate was also prepared independently from propanol and triflic anhydride.

Hexyl iodide and silver perchlorate in carbon tetrachlo-

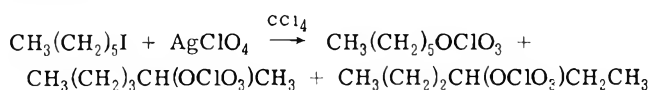
Table I
Reactions of Alkyl Iodides with Silver Perchlorate

Starting material	Registry no.	Product	Solvent	Yield, %
CH ₃ I	74-88-4	CH ₃ OClO ₃	CCl ₄	81
CH ₃ CH ₂ I	75-03-6	CH ₃ CH ₂ OClO ₃	CCl ₄	99
(CH ₃) ₂ CHI	75-30-9	(CH ₃) ₂ CHOCIO ₃	CCl ₄	98
CH ₂ =CHCH ₂ I	556-56-9	CH ₂ =CHCH ₂ OClO ₃	CCl ₄	96
CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ I	107-08-4	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ OClO ₃	C ₆ H ₆	91
CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₃ CH ₂ I	628-17-1	CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₃ CH ₂ OClO ₃	C ₆ H ₆	86
CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₄ CH ₂ I	638-45-9	CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₄ CH ₂ OClO ₃	C ₆ H ₆	87

Table II
Reactions of Alkyl Iodides with Silver Triflate

Starting material	Product	Solvent	Yield, %
CH ₃ I	CH ₃ OSO ₂ CF ₃	CCl ₄	85
CH ₃ CH ₂ I	CH ₃ CH ₂ OSO ₂ CF ₃	CCl ₄	98
(CH ₃) ₂ CHI	(CH ₃) ₂ CHOSO ₂ CF ₃	CCl ₄	97
CH ₂ =CHCH ₂ I	CH ₂ =CH ₂ CHOSO ₂ CF ₃	CCl ₄	95
CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ I	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ OSO ₂ CF ₃	C ₆ H ₆	92
CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₃ CH ₂ I	CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₃ CH ₂ OSO ₂ CF ₃	C ₆ H ₆	82
CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₄ CH ₂ I	CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₄ CH ₂ OSO ₂ CF ₃	C ₆ H ₆	91
CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₈ CH ₂ I	CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₈ CH ₂ OSO ₂ CF ₃	C ₆ H ₆	93

ride gave mainly secondary perchlorates, and both 2-hexyl perchlorate and 3-hexyl perchlorate were identified as the corresponding bromides following reaction with lithium bromide.



Both alkyl perchlorates and alkyl triflates have been utilized as alkylating agents without separating them from the nonpolar solvents in which they were prepared.^{2,7} Triflates are preferable for general synthetic use because of their somewhat greater reactivity and because they can be handled safely as neat materials. The reactions of commercially available silver perchlorate and silver triflate with alkyl iodides in appropriate solvents provide convenient and selective preparative routes to these potent alkylating agents. The methods would be expected to be applicable to other weakly nucleophilic anions. The silver salt reactions complement the reactions of alcohols with dichlorine heptoxide² and with triflic anhydride⁷ as practical routes to perchlorates and triflates. Thus, the anhydride methods are superior for substrates with electron-withdrawing substituents since the halides are unreactive, whereas the silver reactions can be applied to reactive halogens where the corresponding alcohols are unstable.

Silver salt displacement reactions have been rationalized on the basis of ion-pair mechanisms with both silver ion and the displacing nucleophile participating in the transition state^{8,9} or on the basis of a concerted push-pull mechanism.¹⁰ The degree of participation by silver is envisioned as a function of the nucleophilic power of the anion, with poor nucleophiles requiring a greater degree of carbon-halogen bond breaking in the transition state. Perchlorate and triflate which are the least nucleophilic anions that have been used in silver salt displacements should require a relatively high degree of carbonium ion character in the transition state. These systems should therefore be more prone to isomerization than in the case of more nucleophilic anions.

The lack of isomerization in benzene can be rationalized on the basis of complexation of silver ions by the solvent. It is noteworthy that the reaction is significantly slower in benzene than in solvents such as carbon tetrachloride. It has been recognized that silver salt reaction rates are an inverse function of the complexing ability of the solvent.⁹ The less active complexed silver ions would exert less "pull" on the leaving halogen, and the resulting transition state is more S_N2 like. Since complexation is an equilibrium phenomenon, intermediate results in mixed solvents are to be expected. Where an excess of salt over the solubility is used, surface sites are subject to the same equilibrium deactivation. A factor contributing to the benzene effect may be increased reactivity of the anion in solution.

Kornblum and Hardies¹⁰ observed retention of configuration in the reaction of silver nitrite or silver nitrate with

α -phenethyl chloride in benzene but inversion in saturated hydrocarbons. The results were explained on the basis of a carbonium ion-benzene π complex which undergoes displacement by the anion. Inversion predominated for 2-octyl halides with these reactions as well as with the reaction of silver perchlorate in benzene.⁹ The π complex mechanism thus appears applicable only to the more stable carbonium ions.

Experimental Section

Caution: Neat alkyl perchlorates are sensitive explosives and should be handled only with adequate protective devices. Dilute solutions are useable as reagents with previously noted precautions.²

General. Nmr spectra were recorded with a Varian T-60 spectrometer, and ir spectra were recorded with a Perkin-Elmer 700 spectrometer. Anhydrous grade silver perchlorate was dried azeotropically before use.¹¹ Silver triflate, prepared from triflic acid and silver oxide,¹² was dried by azeotroping with benzene until the salt was soluble; solvent was removed and the residue was dried for 5 hr at 80° (0.05 mm).

Reaction of Silver Perchlorate with Propyl Iodide. Propyl iodide (0.170 g, 1 mmol) was added with stirring to 0.207 g (1 mmol) of anhydrous silver perchlorate and 3 ml of carbon tetrachloride at 0°. After 1 hr, nmr analysis² of the solution, using chlorobenzene as a quantitative standard, showed a quantitative yield of a mixture of propyl perchlorate (40%) and isopropyl perchlorate (60%). Variations of up to 10% were observed in yields of the components but the total remained quantitative. Identical results were obtained using pentane or 1,1,2-trichlorotrifluoroethane as the solvent. Methylene chloride gave a 92% yield of a mixture of propyl perchlorate (62%) and isopropyl perchlorate (38%). In an experiment identical with that above using carbon tetrachloride, but with twice the theoretical amount of propyl iodide, the product consisted of 41% isopropyl perchlorate and 59% propyl perchlorate. Four times the theoretical amount of propyl iodide gave 23% isopropyl perchlorate and 77% propyl perchlorate.

The use of benzene as the reaction solvent required 18 hr of stirring at room temperature for completion. The benzene solution was filtered, washed with water, and dried over magnesium sulfate. Nmr analysis showed a 91% yield of propyl perchlorate and no trace of isopropyl perchlorate. The benzene solution was added to an equal volume of 10% lithium bromide in acetone and the mixture was washed with water and dried. Nmr and glpc showed propyl bromide but no isopropyl bromide. No rearrangement was observed when ten times the theoretical amount of silver perchlorate (2.07 g) was used, mainly out of solution.¹³

The reaction of equivalent amounts of propyl iodide and silver perchlorate for 18 hr, as above, in a solvent consisting of 33% benzene and 67% carbon tetrachloride gave a 90% yield of perchlorates consisting of 50% propyl perchlorate and 50% isopropyl perchlorate. A solvent consisting of 67% benzene and 33% carbon tetrachloride gave a 91% yield consisting of 15% isopropyl perchlorate and 85% propyl perchlorate.

Propyl perchlorate and isopropyl perchlorate were unchanged in control experiments in the presence of silver perchlorate and silver iodide.

Preparation of Alkyl Perchlorate Solutions. Equivalent amounts of silver perchlorate were reacted as above with methyl iodide, ethyl iodide, isopropyl iodide, allyl iodide, pentyl iodide, and hexyl iodide to give the corresponding perchlorates² with no detectable isomeric products. The respective solvents and yields are shown in Table I.

Reaction of Hexyl Iodide with Silver Perchlorate in Carbon Tetrachloride. The above procedure was used. Nmr analysis showed that the product consisted of 42% 1-hexyl perchlorate and 58% secondary perchlorates. In this mixture, 2-hexyl perchlorate and 3-hexyl perchlorate could not be resolved by nmr. The solution was added to an equal volume of 10% lithium bromide in acetone and the mixture was washed with water. A mixture of 2-bromohexane and 3-bromohexane was isolated by preparative glpc. Nmr analysis, by comparison with authentic samples, showed a 4:1 ratio of 2-bromohexane to 3-bromohexane. In control experiments, 1-hexyl perchlorate gave a quantitative yield of 1-bromohexane, and the secondary perchlorates each gave a 50% yield of the corresponding bromide.

Reaction of Silver Triflate with Propyl Iodide. Propyl iodide (0.170 g, 1 mmol) was added with stirring to 0.259 g (1 mmol) of

silver triflate in 3 ml of carbon tetrachloride at ambient temperature. Yields were determined after 2 hr by both proton and fluorine nmr using benzotrifluoride as a quantitative standard. A 97% yield of triflates was obtained consisting of 34% propyl triflate and 66% isopropyl triflate. The yields of the components varied $\pm 10\%$ but the total was always nearly quantitative. The same results were obtained using 1,1,2-trichlorotrifluoroethane or pentane as solvent. Methylene chloride gave a 95% yield consisting of 59% propyl triflate and 41% isopropyl triflate. Using benzene as solvent (18 hr) gave a 92% yield of propyl triflate with no isopropyl triflate. A solvent consisting of 33% benzene and 67% 1,1,2-trichlorotrifluoroethane gave a 98% yield containing 43% propyl triflate and 57% isopropyl triflate; 50% benzene and 50% 1,1,2-trichlorotrifluoroethane gave a 98% yield with 51% propyl triflate and 49% isopropyl triflate; 67% benzene and 33% 1,1,2-trichlorotrifluoroethane gave a 94% yield with 77% propyl triflate and 23% isopropyl triflate.

Propyl Triflate. A solution of 0.30 g (5 mmol) of propanol and 0.395 g (2 mmol) of pyridine in 5 ml of carbon tetrachloride was added dropwise with stirring to a solution of 1.41 g (5 mmol) of triflic anhydride in 10 ml of carbon tetrachloride at 0°. In 15 min the solution was filtered, washed with water, and dried over magnesium sulfate. Nmr analysis using chlorobenzene as a quantitative reference, showed an 86% yield of propyl triflate: proton nmr (CCl₄) δ 4.45 (t, 2 H, $J = 6$ Hz, CH₂O-), 1.83 (m, 2 H, CH₂CH₂O-), and 1.08 ppm (t, 3 H, $J = 6$ Hz, CH₃); fluorine nmr (CCl₄) ϕ 75.80 ppm (s); ir (CCl₄) 2990 (m), 1460 (w), 1420 (vs), 1250 (s), 1220 (vs), 1155 (vs), and 950 cm⁻¹ (vs).

Preparation of Alkyl Triflate Solutions. By the procedure used above for propyl iodide, equivalent amounts of silver triflate were reacted with methyl iodide, ethyl iodide, isopropyl iodide, allyl iodide, pentyl iodide, hexyl iodide, and decyl iodide to give the corresponding triflates. The respective solvents and yields are shown in Table II.

Pentyl Triflate. Pentyl iodide (0.91 g, 4.6 mmol) was added dropwise with stirring to a partial suspension of 2.40 g (9.2 mmol) of silver triflate in 25 ml of benzene. The mixture was stirred 18 hr, filtered, washed with water, dried over magnesium sulfate, and distilled to give 0.785 g (82%) of pentyl triflate, bp 55–57 (1.5 mm), with spectra identical with those reported.⁷

Hexyl Triflate. Hexyl iodide (2.12 g, 10 mmol) was reacted with 2.57 g (10 mmol) of silver triflate in 50 ml of benzene as above to give 2.13 g (91%) of hexyl triflate, bp 26–28° (0.1 mm): proton nmr (CCl₄) δ 4.43 (t, 2 H, $J = 6$ Hz, CH₂O), 1.80 (m, 2 H, CH₂CH₂O),

1.26 (m, 6 H, CH₂), and 0.90 ppm (m, 3 H, CH₃); fluorine nmr (CCl₄) ϕ 75.8 ppm (s); ir (CCl₄) 1420, 1225, 1155, and 940 cm⁻¹ (SO₃CF₃).

Anal. Calcd for C₇H₁₃F₃SO₃: C, 35.90; H, 5.59. Found: C, 35.81; H, 5.72.

Decyl Triflate. Decyl iodide (4.02 g, 15 mmol) was reacted by the above procedure with 5.14 g (20 mmol) of silver triflate in 100 ml of benzene. The washed and dried benzene solution was filtered through silicic acid and stripped of solvent to give 4.05 g (93%) of decyl triflate, a colorless oil: proton nmr (CDCl₃) δ 4.42 (t, 2 H, $J = 6$ Hz, CH₂O-), 1.82 (m, 2 H, CH₂CH₂O-), 1.27 (m, 14 H, CH₂), and 0.83 ppm (m, 3 H, CH₃); fluorine nmr ϕ 75.4 (s); ir (CCl₄) 1420, 1220, 1160, and 950 cm⁻¹ (SO₃CF₃).

Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₂₁F₃SO₃: C, 45.50; H, 7.29; S, 11.05. Found: C, 45.44; H, 7.09; S, 11.40.

Registry No.—Silver perchlorate, 7783-93-9; silver triflate, 2923-28-6; propyl triflate, 29702-90-7; propanol, 71-23-8; triflic anhydride, 358-23-6; pentyl triflate, 41029-43-0; hexyl triflate, 53059-88-4; decyl triflate, 53059-89-5; CH₃(CH₂)₈CH₂I, 2050-77-3.

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New Carbonyl Compounds from the Alkaline Ferricyanide Dehydrogenation of *p*-Cresol

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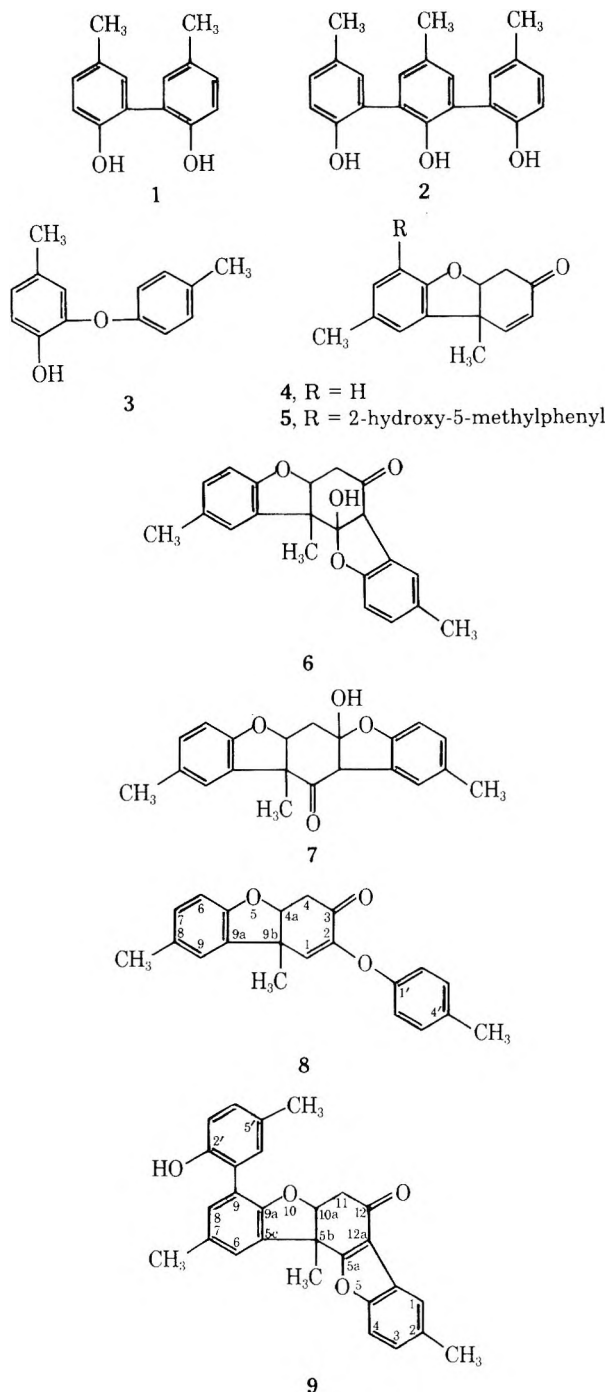
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Pummerer's ketone type trimeric ketone **8** and tetrameric ketone **9** have been obtained from the dehydrogenation of *p*-cresol with alkaline ferricyanide in addition to **1**, **2**, **3**, and **4**. The tetrameric ketone **9** is apparently formed through dehydrogenation and subsequent intramolecular radical substitution of **10** which was produced by Pummerer's ketone type oxidative coupling of the diphenyl **1**. Trimeric hemiketals **6** and **7** obtained previously from the ferric chloride dehydrogenation of *p*-cresol and/or their derivatives were not found in the alkaline ferricyanide or peroxide-peroxidase dehydrogenation of *p*-cresol. It had been concluded that in the ferric chloride dehydrogenation hemiketals **6** and **7** were formed through acid-catalyzed hydration of **12**, which was produced by dehydrogenation and subsequent intramolecular radical substitution of **10**, rather than by subsequent acid-catalyzed reactions of **11**. Dehydration of **6** by general acid catalysis results in rearrangement of the molecule involving an intramolecular ether interchange by O-5 participation of the benzofuran oxygen, followed by dienol-benzene rearrangement to give **13**.

We previously reported that the dehydrogenation of *p*-cresol by the one electron transfer agent ferric chloride in acidic solution yielded three new ketonic products **5**–**7** and a dimeric ether **3** in addition to **1**, **2**, and Pummerer's ketone **4**.² In that communication we reported that **5** was iso-

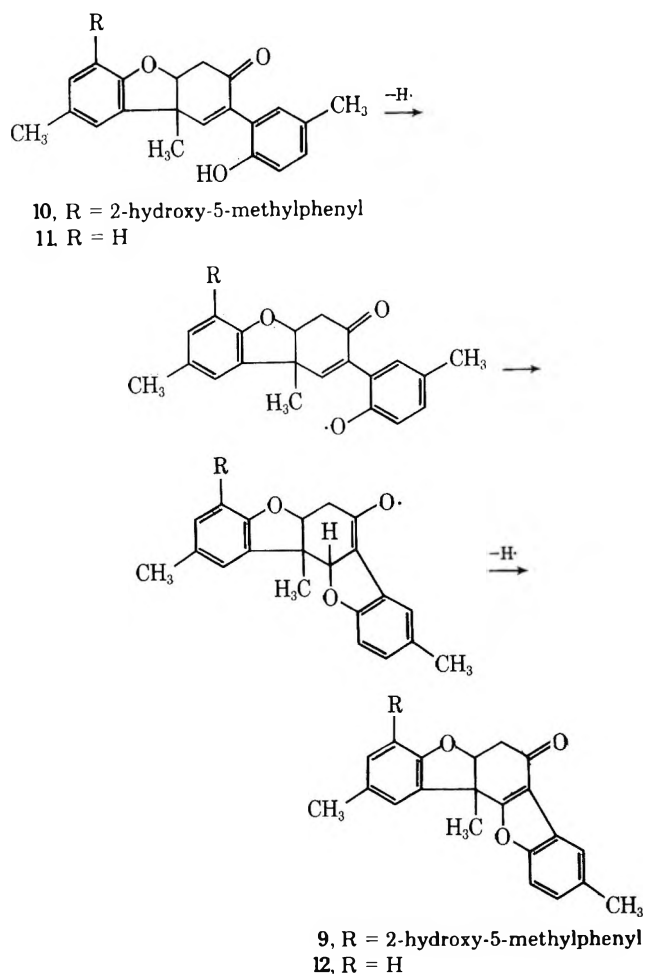
lated from the peroxide-peroxidase dehydrogenation of *p*-cresol but not hemiketals **6** and **7**. Compounds **1**, **2**, and **4** were isolated earlier from the ferric chloride,^{3–5} alkaline ferricyanide⁶ and peroxide-peroxidase⁷ dehydrogenation of *p*-cresol.



We have now reinvestigated the alkaline ferricyanide dehydrogenation of *p*-cresol which was previously reported by Haynes, *et al.*⁶ In that communication it was reported that 1, 2, and 4 were isolated and that 32% nonketonic polymers of unknown structure were formed. In our present work, *p*-cresol in 0.4 *N* sodium carbonate solution was dehydrogenated with 1.5 equiv of potassium ferricyanide. During the reaction *ca.* 1.3 equiv of potassium ferricyanide was consumed. Two new ketonic products, 2-(4'-methylphenoxy)-4a,9b-dihydro-8,9b-dimethyl-3(4*H*)-dibenzofuranone (8) and 9-(2'-hydroxy-5'-methylphenyl)-5b,10a-dihydro-2,5b,7-trimethyl-12(11*H*)-benzo[1,2-*b*:3,4-*b'*]bis-benzofuranone (9) were isolated in addition to 1, 2, 3, and 4.

The ir spectrum of the trimeric ketone 8, C₂₁H₂₀O₃ (M⁺, *m/e* 320), indicated the presence of an α,β -enone (1690 and 1635 cm⁻¹), cyclic trisubstituted double bond (863 and 851 cm⁻¹), isolated and two adjacent aromatic hydrogens (880 and 805 cm⁻¹). The nmr spectrum showed that two gemi-

Chart I



nal protons H-4, H-4a with H-1 constituted the characteristic ABMX system of Pummerer's ketone derivatives² with $J_{AB} = 17.8$, $J_{AM} = 2.7$, $J_{BM} = 3.9$, and $J_{MX} = 1.8$ Hz. The absence of H-2 signal indicated that 8 was a derivative of 4 with a substitutional group corresponding either to 4-methylphenoxy or 2-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl group on C-2. The ir and uv spectra showed the absence of phenolic hydroxyl group in 8. The mass spectrum exhibited ion peaks corresponding to M⁺, M - 15, and M - 107 ions. Therefore, structure 8 for the trimeric ketone was apparent.

The tetrameric ketone 9, C₂₈H₂₄O₄ (M⁺, *m/e* 424), had two hydrogen atoms less than the expected tetrameric compound of *p*-cresol. The phenolic nature of the compound was indicated by the bathochromic shift observed in the uv spectrum when base was added. The ir spectrum showed the presence of a hydroxyl group (3320 cm⁻¹), a conjugated carbonyl (1652 cm⁻¹), isolated and two adjacent aromatic hydrogens (857 and 807 cm⁻¹). The nmr spectrum was consistent with the structure proposed for this compound. Two geminal protons H-11 and H-10a constituted an ABX system with $J_{AB} = 17.8$, $J_{AX} = 2.9$, and $J_{BX} = 4.3$ Hz. The absence of the α,β -enone olefinic H-5a and H-12a signals indicated that the benzofuran moiety was fused to 5 at C-5a and C-12a. The mass spectrum exhibited ion peaks corresponding to M⁺ and M - 15 which is characteristic of Pummerer's ketone derivatives.²

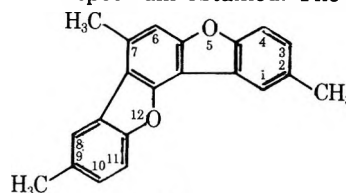
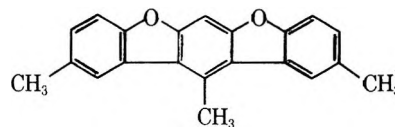
The trimeric ketone 8 is formed through the Pummerer's ketone type ortho-para dehydrogenative coupling of *p*-cresol and 3. Tetrameric ketone 9 is formed through intramolecular dehydrogenation-radical substitution-dehydrogen-

ation⁸ of intermediate **10** which was formed through ortho-para dehydrogenative coupling of biphenyl **1**.

We previously postulated² that in the acidic ferric chloride dehydrogenation of *p*-cresol hemiketals **6** and **7** could be formed through addition of water to the α,β -enone portion of **11**, followed by oxidation of the resulting 1,3 ketol to the 1,3 dione and subsequent tautomerization and acid-catalyzed cyclization. However, this mechanism is not tenable in view of our present investigation. These hemiketals resulted from intermediate **12** which was formed by the intramolecular dehydrogenation-radical substitution-dehydrogenation of **11** in a manner analogous to the formation of **9** from **10**. Acid-catalyzed addition of water on the α,β -enone of **12** afforded the hemiketal **6** which underwent acid-catalyzed hydrolysis, tautomerization, and cyclization to give the isomeric hemiketal **7**.⁹ This accounts for the absence of these hemiketals and/or their derivatives in the alkaline ferricyanide and peroxide-peroxidase dehydrogenation products of *p*-cresol (Chart I).

Dehydration of **6** with *p*-toluenesulfonic acid in toluene unexpectedly resulted in elimination of 2 mol of water to give the product **13**, C₂₁H₁₆O₂ (M⁺, *m/e* 300). The ir spectrum of the product indicated the presence of 1,2,4-trisubstituted benzenes and an isolated aromatic hydrogen but the absence of hydroxyl and carbonyl groups. The uv spectrum showed very intense adsorption bands at λ_{\max} 267 and 294 nm corresponding to the 250- and 280-nm bands of dibenzofuran.¹⁰ The intensities of these bands are approximately twice those of the corresponding bands of dibenzofuran. The near constancy of $\epsilon/(n - 1)$ for both bands observed in Table I is analogous to that of *m*-polyphenyls.¹¹ This indicates that the product has a *m*-terphenyl skeleton consisting of two dibenzofuran units with a common benzene ring. The nmr spectrum showed the presence of three

aromatic methyl groups with one of them being deshielded, and seven aromatic hydrogens which constituted two separated ABX systems with $J_{AB} = 8.0$ and $J_{BX} = 2.2$ Hz and a singlet. The mass spectrum exhibited ion peaks corresponding to M⁺ and M - 1 ions but not the characteristic M - 15 ion. There are two possible structures for the product. Structure **14** belongs to symmetry species point group C_{2v} with the C₂ axis bisecting the molecule into two equivalent parts and should give a nmr spectrum with a single ABX system in the aromatic region. This is not in agreement with the nmr spectrum obtained. The structure **13**,

**13****14**

2,7,9-trimethylbenzo[1,2-*b*:3,4-*b'*]bisbenzofuran is consistent with the spectral data discussed above (Chart II).

It is apparent that the dehydration of **6** by general acid catalysis results in rearrangement of the molecule involving an intramolecular ether interchange followed by dienol-benzene rearrangement to give **13**. Protonation and subsequent dehydration of **6** produces the carbonium ion **15** which would give **12** by deprotonation. However, the mesomeric effect of the benzofuran oxygen to the carbonium ion

Chart II

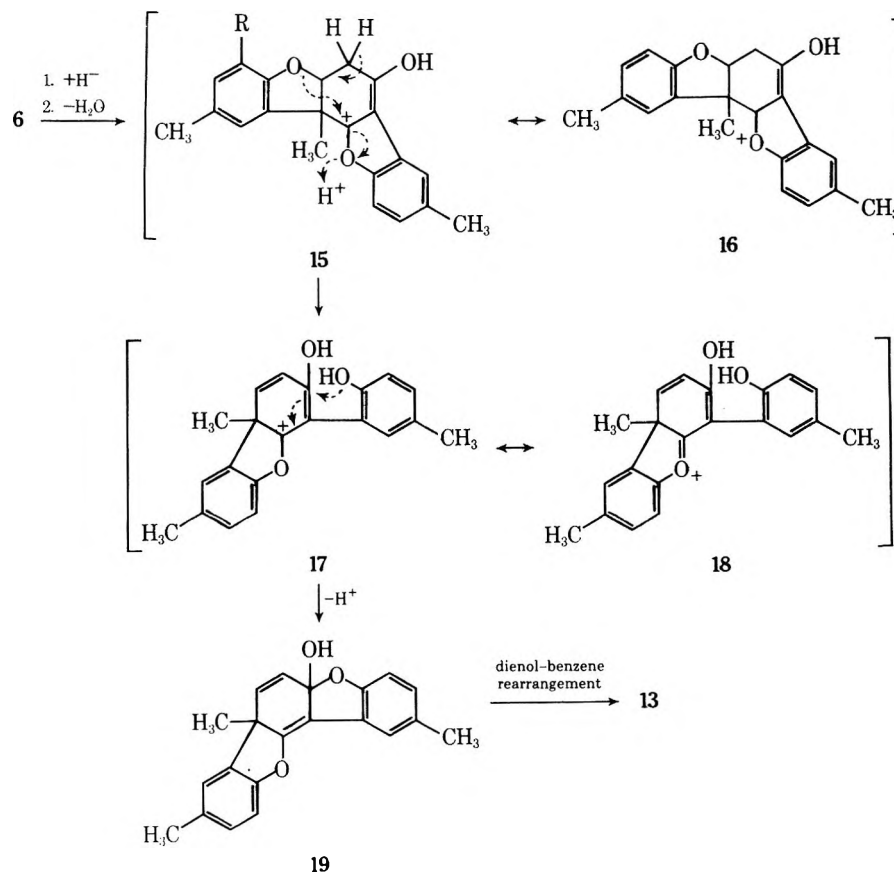


Table I

Compd	n^a	λ , nm	ϵ	$\epsilon/(n-1)$	λ , nm	ϵ	$\epsilon/(n-1)$
Dibenzofuran ^b	2	249	17,400	17,400	280	14,200	14,200
4-Methyl-dibenzofuran ^b	2	252	15,700	15,700	282	12,400	12,400
13	3	267	49,840	24,920	294	28,640	14,320

^a n is the number of benzene rings. ^b Reference 10.

center in form 16 results in stabilization of the carbonium ion. Consequently, the equilibrium is in favor of the carbonium ion rather than the deprotonation under the reaction condition. This also prevents 15 from undergoing an alternative Wagner-Meerwein rearrangement which would lead to formation of 14 through subsequent acid-catalyzed readdition of α,β -enone, cyclization to hemiketal, and further dehydration. The carbonium ion 15 undergoes intramolecular ether interchange to give the carbonium ion 17 by O-5 participation of the second benzofuran oxygen.¹² Acid-catalyzed cyclization of 17 affords the hemiketal dienol 19 which undergoes dienol-benzene rearrangement to give 13.

Experimental Section

Nmr spectra were obtained with a Varian HA 100 spectrometer, mass spectrum with an AEI MS-1201, ir with a Beckman 12 spectrophotometer, and uv with a Cary 15 uv spectrophotometer. Melting points were uncorrected.

Dehydrogenation of *p*-Cresol with Alkaline Ferricyanide. A solution of potassium ferricyanide (49.4 g) in 500 ml of water was added dropwise during an hour to a stirred solution of *p*-cresol (10.8 g) in 1 l. of 0.4 *N* sodium carbonate at room temperature. After 4 hr the reaction mixture was extracted with ether. Titration of the solution indicated that 1.32 equiv of ferricyanide had been consumed. The ether solutions was shaken with 1 *N* sodium hydroxide solution and was divided into alkali-soluble and -insoluble parts. A total of 6.2 g of alkaline-insoluble material was obtained.

The alkaline-insoluble material (5.8 g) was chromatographed on a silica gel column with chloroform-cyclohexane (4:1) as solvent to isolate 3, 5, 8, and 9.

2-Hydroxy-4',5'-dimethyl Diphenyl Ether 3. This compound was isolated from the first fraction of the column chromatography and purified by preparative tlc on silica gel as an oil (56 mg). The identification of the compound was carried out by comparison of ir and nmr with authentic sample.²

Pummerer's Ketone 4. This compound was obtained from the second fraction and was recrystallized from methanol; colorless plates (2.1 g), mp 124–125° (lit.² 124–125°).

2-(4'-methylphenoxy)-4a,9b-dihydro-8,9b-dimethyl-3(4H)-dibenzofuranone (8). This compound was isolated and purified from the third fraction of the column chromatography in the same manner as 3. The compound was recrystallized from methanol as colorless plates (36 mg): mp 102–103°; uv λ_{\max} (methanol) 283 (sh), 296 nm; ir (KBr) 3020 (ArH), 2963, 2920, 2902, 2860 (CH₃ and CH₂), 1690, 1634 (α,β -enone), 1612, 1506, 1490 (phenyl), 1247, 1220 (ArOCH₃), 880, 863, 851, 824, 811, and 805 cm⁻¹; nmr (CDCl₃) τ 8.44 (s, 3, Anu-CH₃), 7.72 (s, 6, Ar-CH₃), 7.06 (m, 1, J = 17.8, 3.9 Hz, OCH_MCH_AH_BCO), 6.83 (m, 1, J = 17.8, 2.7 Hz, OCH_MCH_AH_BCO), 5.38 (m, 1, ArOCH_MCH_AH_B), 4.26 (d, 1, J = 1.8 Hz, -CH_X=C-CO), 3.40–2.90 (m, 7, ArH); ms m/e (rel int) 321 (26), 320 (M⁺, 100), 306 (22), 305 (92), 290.7 (m*, 278 (5), 277 (17), 251.6 (m*), 213 (11), 198 (6), 186 (5), 185 (19), 160 (7), 159 (23), 146 (6), 145 (16), 129 (7), 128 (8), 115 (14), 91 (27), 77 (12), 65 (17).

9-(2'-Hydroxy-5'-methylphenyl)-5b,10a-dihydro-2,5b,7-trimethyl-12(11H)-benzo[1,2-*b*:3,4-*b'*]bisbenzofuranone (9). This compound was isolated and purified from the fourth fraction of the column chromatography in the same manner as 3. The compound was recrystallized from methanol as colorless plate (18 mg):

mp 219–220°; uv λ_{\max} (methanol) 297 nm; λ_{\max} (0.05 *N* CH₃ONa in methanol) 294 and 335 nm; ir (KBr) 3320 (OH), 3016 (ArH), 2974, 2958, 2910, 2893, 2860 (CH₃ and CH₂), 1652 (conjugated CO), 1614, 1583, 1510, 1488 (phenyl), 866 (sh), 857, 845, 821, 807 cm⁻¹; nmr (CDCl₃) τ 8.19 (s, 3, Anu-CH₃), 7.66 (s, 3, Ar-CH₃), 7.65 (s, 3, Ar-CH₃), 7.55 (s, 3, Ar-CH₃), 7.00 (m, 1, J = 17.8 and 4.3 Hz, OCH_XCH_AH_BCO), 6.81 (m, 1, J = 17.8 and 2.9 Hz, OCH_XCH_AH_BCO), 5.22 (m, 1, J = 2.9 and 4.3 Hz, OCH_XCH_AH_BCO), 4.94 (s, 1, eliminated by D₂O exchange, OH), 3.35 (d, 1, J = 8.0, Ar-H), 3.04 (m, 1, J = 8.0 and 2.2 Hz, Ar-H), 3.03 (d, 1, J = 17.8 and 4.3 Hz, Ar-H), 2.73 (m, 1, J = 2.2 and 0.6 Hz, Ar-H), 2.13 (m, 1, J = 2.2 and 0.6 Hz, Ar-H); ms m/e (rel int) 425 (31), 424 (M⁺, 100), 410 (20), 409 (56), 394.5 (m*), 382 (8), 381 (17).

2,7,9-Trimethylbenzo[1,2-*b*:3,4-*b'*]bisbenzofuran (13). A mixture of 5a-hydroxy-5a,5b,10a,12a-tetrahydro-2,5b,7-trimethyl-12(11H)-benzo[1,2-*b*:3,4-*b'*]bisbenzofuranone (6) (80 mg), *p*-toluenesulfonic acid (40 mg), and toluene (40 ml) was heated at reflux temperature with continuous slow removal of the solvent for 6 hr. After cooling, pyridine was added to the reaction mixture to neutralize the acid. The mixture in chloroform (100 ml) was washed with water, 0.5 *N* HCl, and again with water, dried, and evaporated *in vacuo*. The residue was recrystallized from chloroform-methanol to give colorless needles (36 mg), mp 164–166°; uv λ_{\max} in chloroform 258, 267, 294, 309 (sh), and 323 nm (ϵ 32,000, 49840, 28640, 3910, and 7000); ir (KBr) 3052, 3020 (Ar-H), 2972, 2943, 2917, 2858 (CH₃), 1868, 1860, 1801, 1794, 1735, 1730 (sh), (1,2,4-trisubstituted benzene) 1653 (m, condensed aromatic ring), 1612, 1589, 1480, 1469, 1458, 1440 (phenyl and benzofuran), 869, 858 (isolated Ar-H), 820, 795 (two adjacent Ar-H) cm⁻¹; nmr (CDCl₃) τ 7.64 (s, 6, Ar-CH₃), 7.13 (s, 3, Ar-CH₃), 2.76 (m, 2, J = 8.0 and 2.2 Hz, Ar-H), 2.68 (s, 1, Ar-H), 2.54 (d, 1, J = 8.0 Hz, Ar-H), 2.43 (d, 1, J = 8.0 Hz, Ar-H), 2.21 (d, 1, J = 2.2 Hz, Ar-H), 1.97 (d, 1, J = 2.2 Hz, Ar-H); ms m/e (rel int) 301 (23), 300 (M⁺, 100), 299 (31), 288 (m*).

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Registry No.—1, 15519-73-0; 3, 10568-14-6; 6, 53042-29-8; 8, 53042-30-1; 9, 53042-31-2; 13, 53042-32-3; *p*-cresol, 106-44-5; potassium ferricyanide, 13746-66-2; dibenzofuran, 132-64-9; 4-methyldibenzofuran, 7320-53-8.

References and Notes

- (a) Part of this work was carried out at Ruhr-University Bochum, 463 Bochum-Querenburg, West Germany, (b) North Carolina State University, (c) Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. (d) Maintained at Madison, Wis., in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin.
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Dianilino Derivatives of Squaric Acid

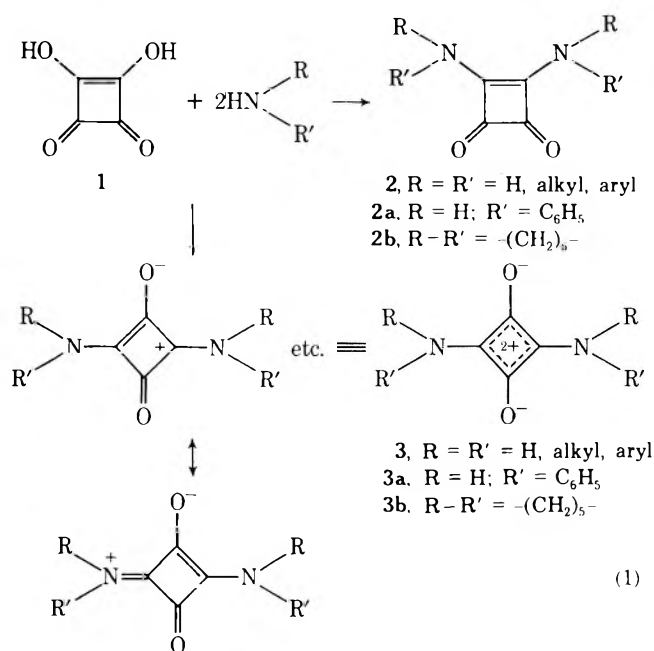
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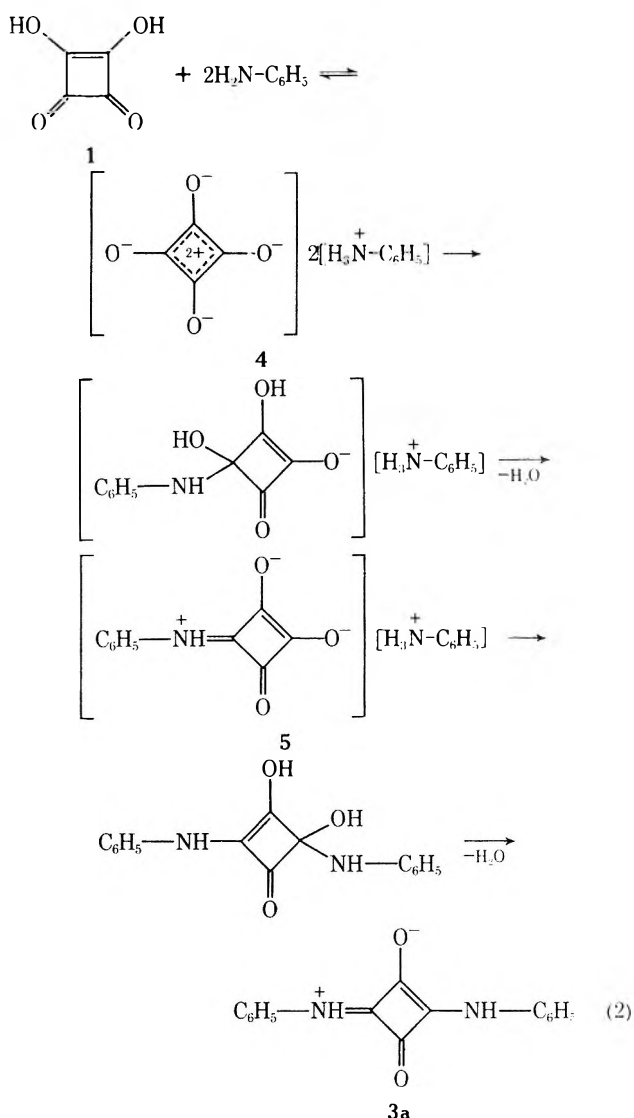
Received June 17, 1974

The reaction of squaric acid (1,2-dihydroxycyclobutene-3,4-dione) with aniline in *N,N*-dimethylformamide and other solvents produces not exclusively the 1,3-dianilino derivative (1,3-dianilinocyclobutenediylum 2,4-diolate, **3a**), as was maintained in the earlier literature, but additionally furnishes the 1,2-dianilino isomer (1,2-dianilinocyclobutene-3,4-dione, **2a**). The **3a**:**2a** isomer ratio is found to depend on the acidity of the medium; the ratio decreases as the solvent acidity is enhanced. The proposed mechanism accounting for the concurrent formation of both isomers involves the intermediacy of anilinium anilinosquarate (**5**) in dissociation equilibrium with anilinosquaric acid (**7**) and its conjugate base, anilinosquarate anion, with both acid and anion implicated as substrates in the further nucleophilic attack steps leading to the two dianilino isomers. The reaction of squaric acid with piperidine is also briefly investigated.

Considerable attention has been focussed for some time on the substitution behavior of squaric acid **1** (1,2-dihydroxycyclobutene-3,4-dione) and some of its derivatives.¹ Reactions involving "amidation" through substitution of one or both hydroxy groups of **1** with primary and secondary amines have occupied special interest. There is consensus in the earlier literature^{1b,2,3} that diamidation reactions, far from producing the "regular" 1,2-diamino derivatives **2**, proceed exclusively with formation of the 1,3-diamino compounds **3** frequently depicted by cyclobutenediylum 2,4-diolate structures^{1b,2b-d,3} as shown⁴ (eq 1).



The most comprehensive study of this topic, employing the reactant pair squaric acid/aniline, was conducted by Gauger and Manecke.³ These authors, condensing the two compounds in a molar ratio of 1:2 in boiling *N,N*-dimethylformamide (DMF) over a 1.5-hr period (substrate concentration 1 mol l⁻¹), obtained **3a** (74%) as the sole product. This formation of **3a** (and other 1,3-diamino compounds derived from different amines) was reported to be catalyzed by protonic acids.^{2a,3} The reaction, as formulated in eq 2, was postulated³ to involve the intermediacy of dianilinium squarate (**4**) and the anilinium salt **5** of anilinosquaric acid (1-anilino-2-hydroxycyclobutene-3,4-dione, **7**). The two workers prepared the salt **4** independently from **1** and aniline (1:2 molar ratio; first step in eq 2) and demonstrated the conversion of **4** to **5** under mild conditions; they further reported the transformation of **5** to **3a** in boiling



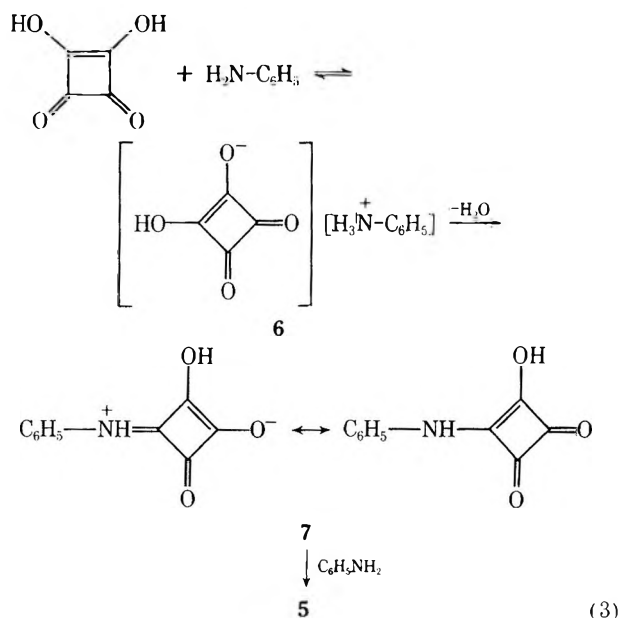
DMF in support of the scheme (eq 2) proposed. In the same work,³ the structure of **5** was ascertained by the independent preparation of this salt from anilinosquaric acid (**7**) and aniline; **7** in turn was synthesized from equimolar quantities of **1** and aniline *via* the acidic salt **6** (eq 3).

Preliminary work in our laboratory showed more recently^{6b} that the reaction of **1** and aniline is less straightforward than indicated by the proposed path of eq 2. It was found^{6b} that under various experimental conditions, including those selected by Gauger and Manecke³ and by Sprenger,^{2e} the formation of **3a**, while predominant, is ac-

Table I
Anilino and Piperidino Derivatives of Squaric Acid^a

Expt no.	Substrate	Nucleophile	Molar ratio substr/nucl	Substrate concn, mol l. ⁻¹	Time, min.	Temp, °C	Product yields, % ^b			Isomer ratio ^b 3a:2a
							2a	3a	5	
1	Squaric acid (1)	Aniline	1:2	1.0	90	145 ± 1	17 ^c	56 ^c	17 ^d	3
2	Squaric acid (1)	Aniline	1:2	1.0	5	145 ± 1	12 ^e	40 ^e	42	3
3	Squaric acid (1)	Aniline	1:2	1.0	10	145 ± 1	16	49	<i>f</i>	3
4	Squaric acid (1)	Aniline	1:2	1.0	90	100 ± 3	13	54	<i>f</i>	4
5	Squaric acid (1)	Aniline	1:2	1.0	90	70 ± 3	5	35	45	7
6	Squaric acid (1) ^g	Aniline ^g	1:2	0.8	60	60 ± 2		15	83	<i>f</i>
7	Squaric acid (1)	Aniline	1:2	0.2	240	62 ± 1		19	67 ^h	<i>f</i>
8	Anilinosquaric acid (7)	Aniline	1:1	1.0	90	145 ± 1	17 ⁱ	53 ⁱ	<i>f</i>	3
9	Anilinosquaric acid (7)	Aniline	1:1	0.5	5	145 ± 1	13 ⁱ	39 ⁱ	<i>f</i>	3
10	Anilinosquaric acid (7)	<i>p</i> -Nitroaniline	1:1	0.5	5	145 ± 1	2 ^j	9 ^k	70 ^l	4.5 ^o
11	Squaric acid (1)	Piperidine	1:2	1.0	90	144 ± 1	0.1 ^m	3.2 ⁿ		32 ^o
12	Squaric acid (1)	Piperidine ^p	1:32 ^p	0.34	600	99 ± 1	0.0 ^m	94 ^{n,q}		∞ ^o

^a Reactions conducted in DMF (methanol in experiment 7; piperidine in experiment 12). ^b Rounded off to integral values except in experiments 11 and 12. Estimated maximum absolute error in yield determination: ±2% in 35–90% range; ±1.5% in 10–20% range; ±0.5% in 2–5% range; ±0.1% for **2b** in experiment 11. ^c Yields obtained under identical experimental conditions in ref 6b were 18 and 55%, respectively (74% **3a** only in ref 3). ^d In addition, 7% **12b**. Unchanged product yields at substrate concentration of 0.5 mol l.⁻¹. ^e Similar product yields at substrate concentration of 0.5 mol l.⁻¹. ^f Not determined. ^g Similar product yields with 4 in place of **1** and aniline. ^h In addition, 3% **4**. ⁱ Unchanged product yields with 1 mol of H₂O added to reconstitute conditions of experiment 1. Same results with **5** in place of **7** and aniline. ^j 1-Anilino-2-*p*-nitroanilinocyclobutene-3,4-dione (**13a**). ^k 1-Anilino-3-*p*-nitroanilinocyclobutenediylum 2,4-diolate (**13b**). ^l Recovered **7**. In addition, 73% *p*-nitroaniline recovered. ^m 1,2-Dipiperidinocyclobutene-3,4-dione (**2b**). ⁿ 1,3-Dipiperidinocyclobutenediylum 2,4-diolate (**3b**). ^o Isomer ratio **13b**:**13a** in experiment 10; **3b**:**2b** in experiments 11 and 12. ^p Two moles of nucleophile added as piperidinium chloride (remainder as free base) to conform to literature prescription (ref 2e). ^q Yield obtained under identical experimental conditions in ref 2e was 61%.

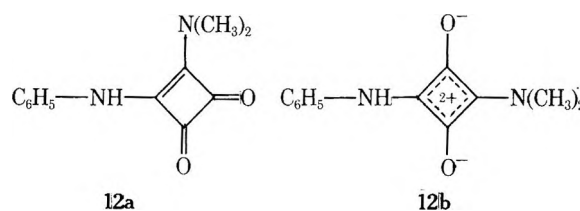


accompanied invariably by that of **2a** (eq 1), yields of the latter ranging from about 3 to 18%. As the substituent orientation in squaric acid diamidation proved of considerable interest to us in connection with polymerization studies,⁷ we have continued and extended our earlier investigation of this problem, again using the reactant pair squaric acid/aniline, in an effort to cast some light on the mechanism underlying the two competing substitution reactions.

Results and Discussion

In a series of experiments, squaric acid and aniline (molar ratio 1:2) were allowed to react in solution at temperatures ranging from 60 to 146°. DMF was chosen as the solvent throughout to permit direct comparison with the pertinent earlier work^{2a,c,d,3} conducted in this medium. In the first experiment, performed over a 1.5-hr period at the reflux temperature of the solvent (146°), we duplicated the conditions selected by Gauger and Manecke³ and employed them later in our own work.^{6b} The results, summarized in

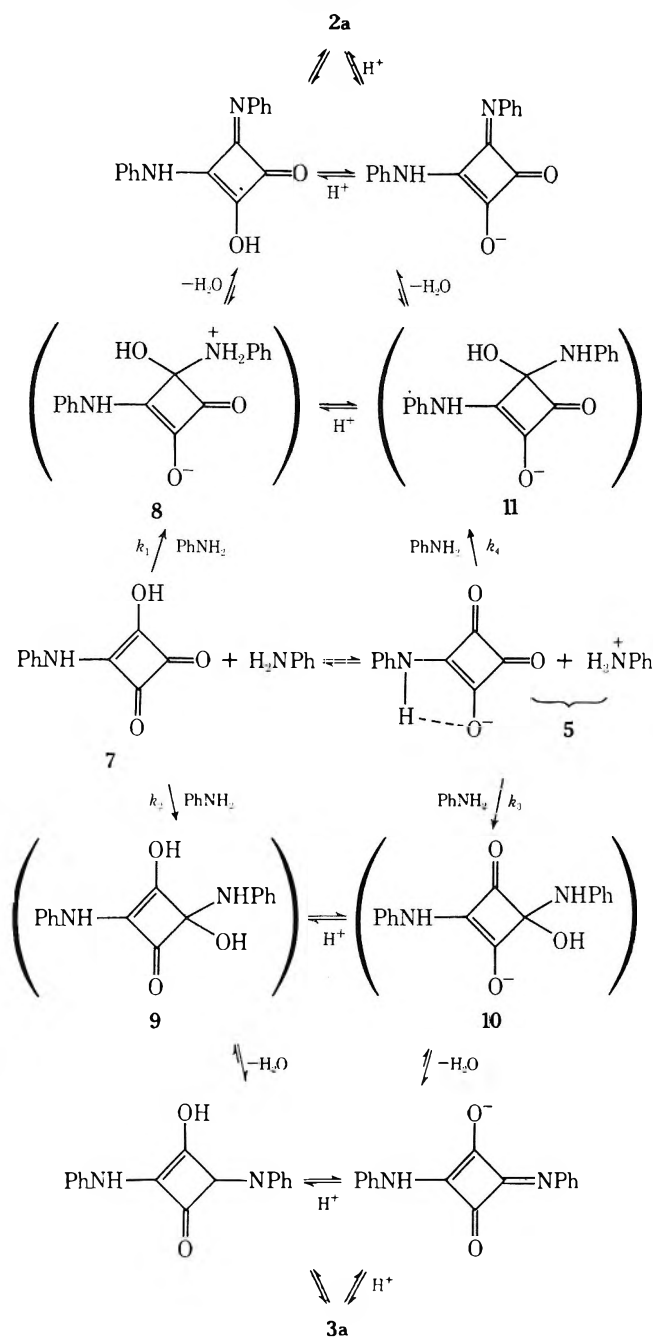
Table I (experiment 1), confirm our previous findings, yields of **2a** and **3a** being about 17 and 56%. In addition, we isolated the intermediary salt **5** (17%) and the by-product **12b** (7%), the latter resulting from solvent acylation at the



boiling temperature as in previous investigations.^{6,8} With reflux time restricted to 5 min, other factors being equal (experiment 2), yields of the two dianilino compounds were 12 and 40% respectively; within the rather large experimental error limits (Table 1) inherent in the method of separation, this indicates a **3a**:**2a** isomer ratio identical with that in experiment 1. The same isomer ratio resulted from experiment 3, in which a 10-min reflux period was employed. The major product in experiment 2 was salt **5** (42%), which also represented the main product in some reactions conducted at lower temperatures, e.g., experiments 6 (83%) and 7 (67%; in methanol). No significant changes in yield and product distribution resulted in these two experiments from the use of **4** in place of **1** and aniline in the proper stoichiometry.

The smooth early stage formation of the monocondensation product **5** from **4**, as well as directly from **1** and aniline, and its consumption in advanced stages of the condensation support the reaction scheme proposed by Gauger and Manecke³ (eq 2) with respect to the formation of **3a**. Yet the results suggest the intermediacy of **5** not only in the sequence leading to **3a** but in the path leading to **2a** as well. Indeed, reactions performed with **5** or an equimolar mixture of **7** and aniline gave yield data for both **2a** and **3a** well coincident, within experimental error limits, with those in the corresponding runs starting with the 1:2 squaric acid/aniline reactant pair (compare experiments 8 and 9 with 1 and 2). On these grounds we accept the function of **5** (equil-

Scheme I

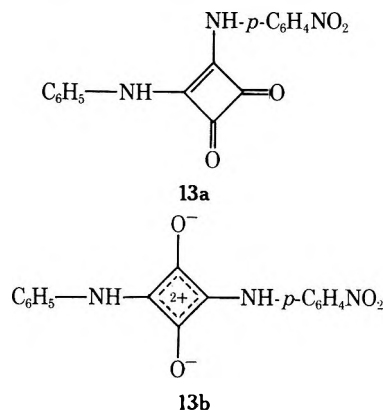


ibrating with 7 and aniline) as a common precursor of both 2a and 3a.

Accounting for the generation (from 5 or 7) of the two dianilino compounds in the isomer ratios determined would be a straightforward matter if the reactions were thermodynamically controlled, as the product yield ratios should then simply correspond to the equilibrium isomer mixtures under the particular conditions of temperature and concentration. Yet the identical isomer ratio in experiments 1, 2, and 3 despite the wide range of heating periods suggests thermodynamic control to be highly unlikely. Equilibration experiments (see Experimental Section) in fact clearly show that, under the conditions of our condensation reactions in DMF medium, equilibrium control did not obtain, as no isomer interconversion was observed.¹⁰

Accepting kinetically controlled formation of the two isomers, we propose the following reaction scheme (Scheme I). The acid 7, in the presence of aniline, exists in a rapidly establishing ionization equilibrium with 5.¹¹ Attack by the

aniline nucleophile (equilibrating with its conjugate acid) can now occur at C-2 and C-3 of both 7 and its anion in the product-determining step.¹² Each substrate species may, hence, produce both 2a and 3a along competitive reaction pathways. Considering first the acid 7, which retains the vinylogous system of squaric acid and so allows for appreciable accumulation of positive charge on C-2, we predict fast attack at position 2 of the ring, giving rise to the formation of 2a via the hypothetical adduct 8. A second route, in which 9 is implicated as an intermediate, will produce 3a through attack at C-3 of the polarized carbonyl group. Since any positive charge developing on C-3 is largely delocalized onto C-1 in this enone system, we expect step 7 → 9 to be slower than 7 → 8 despite steric preference of the former step for adduct formation; hence $k_1 > k_2$. The net result of the two concurrent reaction sequences then will be the predominant formation of the 1,2-dianilino compound and a minor yield of the 1,3-isomer. This inference presupposes the first, adduct-forming steps (approach of the nucleophile) to be rate determining, as can reasonably be expected for a vinylogous substitution reaction¹⁴ and becomes in fact apparent from the appreciable retardation observed when a weak nucleophile, such as *p*-nitroaniline, is used in place of aniline in this step. Experiment 10, for example, in which 7 was treated with an equimolar quantity of the *p*-nitro compound for 5 min in boiling DMF, afforded only 11% combined yield of the two diamide isomers, 13a and 13b, whereas the corresponding ring employ-



ing aniline (experiment 9) gave rise to 54% of combined 2a and 3a. The two reaction paths originating from 7 in fact are quite analogous to those leading to 2a and 3a in the recently described amidation of squaric esters,^{6a} in which rate-controlling adduct formation by attack of aniline nucleophile on 1-anilino-2-alkoxycyclobutene-3,4-dione (counterpart of 7 in this scheme) was similarly established.

Superimposed on this pattern of pathways 7 → 2a and 7 → 3a now are the two reaction sequences arising from the anilinosquarate anion. While attack at C-2 (more retarded here because of reduced net positive charge on both C-2 and the equivalent C-4) will furnish 2a as before, the faster reaction (rate-controlling adduct formation again being assumed) will involve attack at the more positive¹⁵ (and sterically favored) C-3, giving rise to 3a via 10; i.e., $k_3 > k_4$. Hence, the net result of the two reactions originating from anilinosquarate anion will be a predominant yield of the 1,3-isomer and a minor one of the 1,2-disubstituted compound.

Which one of the isomers now, with all four concurrent routes taken into consideration, exhibits net preponderance over the other, and to what extent, should largely depend on the relative equilibrium populations of 7 and its conjugate base and, hence, should be a function of the acidity of the medium. The outstandingly high acid strength

Table II
Anilino Derivatives of Squaric Acid in Media of Different Acidity

Expt no.	Molar ratio squaric acid/aniline	Solvent ^a	Squaric acid concn, mol l. ⁻¹	Time, min.	Temp, °C	Product yields, % ^b		Isomer ratio ^c 3a:2a
						2a	3a	
13	1:2	DMF/pyridine (5:2)	0.7	90	126 ± 1	6	70	12
1 ^d	1:2	DMF	1.0	90	145 ± 1	17	56	3
14	1.1:2	DMF	1.0	90	145 ± 1	21	52	2
15	1:2	DMF/10 M HCl (31:1)	1.0	90	140 ± 1	27	48	1.8
16	1:2	DMF/10 M HCl (19:1)	0.7	90	134 ± 1	40	25	0.6
17	1:2	AcOH/TFA ^e (9:1)	1.0/0.5 ^f	120	113 ± 1	29	6	0.2

^a All ratios by volume. ^b Rounded off to integral values. ^c Rounded off to integral values except in experiments 15–17. ^d Reentered from Table I. ^e Glacial acetic acid/trifluoroacetic acid. ^f Initial concentration 1.0 mol l.⁻¹, reduced to 0.5 mol l.⁻¹ after 30 min for improved stirrability.

($pK_a = 0.37$) of 1-phenylsquaric acid (1-phenyl-2-hydroxycyclobutene-3,4-dione) is on record,¹⁶ as is³ the high acidity of the 1-anilino analog 7. At the squaric acid/aniline molar ratio of 1:2 employed in the experiments presented (numbers 1–7), it is, therefore, safe to expect the dissociation equilibrium to be appreciably on the side of the anilinosquarate anion in the highly polar ($\epsilon = 38$) and strongly cation-solvating medium.¹⁷ As a result, 3a should be the principal product of amidation in these experiments, as was, in fact, observed. One should, furthermore, expect k_4 to decrease comparatively faster than k_3 as the reaction temperature is lowered, a higher activation energy being associated with the step leading to 11 than with the one affording 10. Again, this is borne out by the experimental results, an increase in the 3a:2a isomer ratio being apparent as one goes from experiments 1 to 4 to 5 conducted at 146, 100, and 70°, respectively. Another trend corroborating the reaction pattern of Scheme I can be found in the variation of the isomer ratio with the acidity of the medium. In a series of experiments (Table II) conducted in DMF, the acidity was varied relative to experiment 1, taken as the standard here, through the addition of pyridine (experiment 13), on the one hand, and of increasing quantities of acidic compounds (1 in experiment 14; hydrochloric acid in experiments 15 and 16), on the other. A drastic decrease of the 3a:2a isomer ratio with increasing solvent acidity is qualitatively apparent from the tabulated data and is further reflected in the yield data of experiment 17 performed in the altogether different and even more acidic solvent, acetic/trifluoroacetic acid. In acidic media, clearly, the ionization of 7 is suppressed powerfully enough to render the two reaction sequences originating from 7 more important or even predominant. As a result, the reaction described by the sequence anilinosquaric acid \rightarrow 8 \rightarrow 2a now progressively overrides the one of sequence anilinosquarate anion \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 3a with increasing acidity, and 2a ultimately arises as the major product of condensation.

It is of interest to compare the reactivity of aniline with that of the more basic (but less nucleophilic) piperidine in condensation reactions with 1. The squaric acid/piperidine reactant pair (1:2; conditions of experiment 1) gave little more than 3% of dipiperidino products 2b and 3b (experiment 11). These results confirm previous reports by Gauger and Manecke,^{2a,d} who found piperidine similarly unreactive, the high basicity of this aliphatic amine rendering the intermediary dipiperidinium squarate too stable for smooth further condensation. The high 3b:2b product ratio in this experiment is, of course, what one expects for a mechanism in which the primary adduct-forming steps are rate controlling as assumed for the aniline case in Scheme I, because only then can the amine's low nucleophilicity and concomitantly enhanced selectivity bear effectively on

the utilization of the path of lowest activation energy (1,3-disubstitution) in the medium employed. Another reaction, duplicating Sprenger's work,^{2e} was conducted in excess piperidine as the solvent (experiment 12). In agreement with Sprenger's results, we found the 1,3-disubstituted compound (3b) to be the sole product (94%) under these conditions. This finding, again, supports the proposed reaction pattern of Scheme I, the ionization equilibrium of the intermediary piperidinosquaric acid (counterpart of 7) being so far to the right in the strongly basic environment as to prevent observable participation of the free acid as a substrate. At the same time, the high product yield in this experiment reflects the availability of unprotonated nucleophile, contrasting these conditions favorably with those in experiment 11.

The results here presented with aniline and piperidine as nucleophiles can be summarized as follows: (i) there is no evidence of proton assistance in the 1,3-diamidation of squaric acid; (ii) the 1,3-diamino compounds are not by necessity the exclusive products of amidation, the corresponding 1,2-diamino isomers generally being formed as well; (iii) the substitution orientation in squaric acid amidation depends decisively on both the amine's nucleophilicity and the acidity of the medium, although the effect of the latter is doubtlessly more complex than indicated in the simplified scheme proposed.

Experimental Section¹⁸

Squaric acid (1) was used as received (Chem. Werke Hüls AG). Aniline, *p*-nitroaniline, and piperidine were dried with Linde Molecular Sieves Type 4A and distilled under reduced pressure prior to use. *N,N*-Dimethylformamide (DMF), predried with Molecular Sieves, was distilled from CaH₂ under reduced pressure. Methanol was dried with Na and distilled. All glassware was dried, and reactions were conducted with moisture protection. Unless stated otherwise, solvent evaporation was conducted in a rotating evaporator at 20 ± 3° (0.05 Torr), and products were dried for 10–16 hr at 20 ± 3° (0.1 Torr) over P₂O₅. Thin-layer chromatography (tlc) was performed on precoated plates, Merck Silica Gel F-254, in ethyl acetate (4:1 ethyl acetate/ethanol for 2a).

Monoanilinium Squarate (6). The literature procedure³ (evaporation of an equimolar solution of 1 and aniline in ethanol/water) proved unsatisfactory in our hands, as salt formation (65.7%) was accompanied by amidation (14%). Although higher yields of the salt resulted from use of DMF solvent under otherwise similar conditions, the most satisfactory results were obtained by the following modification. The solution of 0.57 g (5 mmol) of 1 in 3 ml of DMF was cooled in a Dry Ice-acetone bath. A solution of 0.93 g (10 mmol) of aniline in 2 ml of DMF, precooled in the same fashion, was added, followed by the addition of cold ether (20 ml). The mixture was allowed to stand for 10 min in the cold bath. The crystallized solids were then removed by rapid filtration, washed with cold ether (5 ml), and dried under the conventional conditions. The crude salt, 1.0 g (96.6%), showing the correct ir spectrum for 6, was recrystallized by dissolving it in DMF at room temperature,

adding ether to beginning turbidity, and allowing the salt to crystallize at -8° . The crystals were filtered off, washed with ether, and dried as before.

Anal. Calcd for $C_{10}H_9NO_4$: C, 57.97; H, 4.38; N, 6.76. Found: C, 58.93; H, 4.45; N, 6.00. 7.44.

Ir (KBr): 3020 m (ν_{OH} , bonded); 2850, 2600 s (ν_{N+H}); 1800 m, 1650 s (ν_{CO}^{19}); 1440–1600 s (δ_{N+H} ; $\nu_{C=C}$; "anilino" bands); 745 s (ν_{11} , phenyl; at 747 cm^{-1} in anilinium chloride); 715 m (δ_{CO} , hydroxycyclobutene-3,4-dione system²⁰); 690 cm^{-1} m (ν_4 , phenyl; at 685 cm^{-1} in anilinium chloride).

Pure **6**, when allowed to stand for 10 days in the open at room temperature, underwent partial condensation to **7**, which could be extracted with ether.

Dianilinium Squarate (4). Attempts to prepare this salt from **1** and aniline in methanolic solution by a literature procedure³ failed, since the reaction invariably proceeded to the stage of **5**. At -70° , **4** was formed under more favorable conditions; yields were low (10–15%), however, as crystallization from the methanolic solution, induced by the addition of excess ether, remained incomplete. In the following procedure, which proved satisfactory, 0.93 g (10 mmol) of aniline was added to the solution of 0.57 g (5 mmol) of **1** in 100 ml of water, and the solution was immediately evaporated to dryness at 20° (0.1 Torr). The crystalline residue of crude monohydrate of **4** (no **5** or **3a** were present as shown by absence of ir absorption near 1800 cm^{-1}) was dried as before; yield 1.56 g (98%). For purification, 0.20 g of the monohydrate was dissolved in 10 ml of water, and the filtered solution was concentrated to 1 ml by isothermal distillation into P_2O_5 at 22° (0.1 Torr). The crystallized salt was washed with water (0°) and dried; yield 0.15 g.

Anal. Calcd for $C_{16}H_{16}N_2O_4 \cdot H_2O$: C, 60.37; H, 5.70; N, 8.80. Found: C, 60.43; H, 5.69; N, 8.42.

Ir (KBr): 3360 m (H_2O); 2910, 2600 s (ν_{N+H}); 1440–1600 s (δ_{N+H} ; ν_{CO} and $\nu_{C=C}$; "anilino" bands), 745 s (ν_{11} , phenyl), 687 cm^{-1} m (ν_4 , phenyl).

The monohydrate was also obtained by use of an equimolar mixture of **6** and aniline as reactants under otherwise identical conditions; crude yield, 98.5%.

For dehydration to **4**, the monohydrate was dried for 1.5 hr at 60° (0.05 Torr) over P_2O_5 .

Anal. Calcd for $C_{16}H_{16}N_2O_4$: C, 63.99; H, 5.37; N, 9.33. Found: C, 63.64; H, 5.41; N, 8.90.

Ir (KBr): 2920, 2850 (d) m, 2600, 2510 (d) m (ν_{N+H}); 1420–1600 s (δ_{N+H} , ν_{CO} and $\nu_{C=C}$; "anilino" bands); 739 s (ν_{11} , phenyl); 689 cm^{-1} m (ν_4 , phenyl).

Anilinium Anilinosquarate (5). Preparation of **5** by the described procedure³ (heating the methanolic solution of **4** for 2 hr at reflux) proved impracticable, large quantities of **2a** and **3a** being formed under these conditions. Acceptable yields were obtained at room temperature as follows. To the solution of 1.14 g (10 mmol) of **1** in 50 ml of methanol was added 1.86 g (20 mmol) of aniline, and the solvent was removed over a 10-min period at 20° (0.5 Torr). The crystalline residue was taken up in warm (50°) water (500 ml). The solution was allowed to stand briefly at room temperature and was then filtered for removal of some diamidation products. Stepwise solvent evaporation at 25° to a final volume of 15 ml, each step followed by cooling to 5° , produced several ir-identical fractions of **5** in a combined yield of 2.51 g (89%) of dried product.

Anal. Calcd for $C_{16}H_{14}N_2O_3$: C, 68.07; H, 5.00; N, 9.92. Found: C, 68.87; H, 4.90; N, 9.59.

Ir (KBr): 3180 m (ν_{NH}); 2880, 2580 m (ν_{N+H}); 1780 m, 1645 m-s (ν_{CO}); 1410–1600 s (δ_{NH} ; δ_{N+H} ; $\nu_{C=C}$; "anilino" bands); 758, 743 m (ν_{11} , phenyl of anilino and anilinium, respectively); 690 cm^{-1} m (ν_4 ; both phenyl groups).

The final mother liquor furnished 0.012 g (0.4%) of **4**.

Anilinosquaric Acid (7). The compound was prepared by heating salt **6** for 20 min at $200 \pm 5^{\circ}$ as described.³ The crude product was taken up in water (40 ml for 0.1 g of solid), and the filtered solution was concentrated to one-third its volume at 80° under reduced pressure. A major portion of the acid crystallized at 20° . Additional fractions crystallized upon further concentration and cooling of the mother liquor. The combined and dried, ir-identical fractions were obtained in 65% yield (lit.³ 96.5%); dec range $265\text{--}275^{\circ}$.

Anal. Calcd for $C_{10}H_7NO_3$: C, 63.49; H, 3.73; N, 7.40. Found: C, 63.76; H, 3.50; N, 7.59.

Ir (KBr): 3210 m (ν_{NH}); 2680 m (ν_{OH} , bonded); 1820 m, 1685 s (ν_{CO}); 1400–1625 s (δ_{NH} ; $\nu_{C=C}$; "anilino" bands); 760 s (ν_{11} , phenyl); 707 cm^{-1} m (ν_4 , phenyl).

Condensation to **7** was similarly accomplished by heating **6** in

DMF solution (1 *M*) for 2 hr at $60 \pm 2^{\circ}$. The product crystallizing after the addition of excess ether at -70° was recrystallized from water as before; yield 52.4%. From the water-insoluble portions, a mixture of **2a** and **3a** was obtained in 12.4% yield.

1,2-Dianilino-cyclobutene-3,4-dione (2a), and 1,3-Dianilino-cyclobutenediylum 2,4-Diolate (3a). (a) **From Squaric Acid (1) and Aniline, in DMF (Experiments 1–6)**. The following procedure, describing experiment 1, Table I, is representative of the amidation reactions of **1** with aniline conducted in DMF.

To the solution of 0.57 g (5 mmol) of **1** in 5 ml of DMF was added 0.93 g (10 mmol) of aniline, and the mixture was heated for 90 min under reflux. During this period, the dianilino compounds partially crystallized from solution. Separation of the products was completed by the addition of 20 ml of water to the hot reaction mixture. The yellowish solid, removed by filtration from the cooled mixture, was thoroughly washed with warm (50°) water to remove admixed **5** (washings combined with main filtrate) and was then extracted with four 15-ml portions of hot (60°) methanol. The combined methanol extracts, on gradual concentration, furnished 0.020 g of **2a** (included in total yield of **2a**, below), followed by 0.066 g (6.1%) of the more soluble **12b**, mp $273.5\text{--}274^{\circ}$ (from methanol; mp undepressed on admixture of authentic compound). No **12a** was shown by ir to be present in these methanol extracts. The residue remaining after methanol extraction (0.98 g), consisting of **2a** and **3a**, was separated into the components by exhaustive extraction with four 10-ml portions of warm (40°) DMF, which removed the 1,2-isomer, leaving pure (ir³) **3a** in the residue. On allowing the combined DMF extracts to stand overnight at 8° , a few mg of **3a** crystallized from the solution; these were combined with the main residue, to give a total of 0.74 g (56.1%) of dried **3a**; mp $>360^{\circ}$. The addition of 150 ml of water to the DMF filtrate produced a precipitate of the 1,2-isomer, which, after 12 hr standing at 8° , was filtered off and dried as before, giving 0.225 g (17.0%) of pure (ir³ tlc) **2a**, 280° dec (lit.^{1a} 270° dec). The original mother liquor, combined with the water washings, was evaporated to dryness, and the residue was recrystallized from water at temperatures not exceeding 30° , to give 0.013 g of less soluble **12b** (total yield 7.3%; product contaminated with traces of **12a** identified by tlc) and 0.24 g (17.0%) of the more readily soluble salt **5**.

In an attempt to detect the presence of salt **4** in the reaction product, a parallel experiment was performed as described above, except that the final residue resulting from evaporation of the mother liquor and water extracts was treated with 0.5 *M* aqueous NaOH to a pH of 8–9. Some insoluble **12b** was filtered off, and the aniline liberated was removed from the filtrate by evaporating the mixture to dryness (ultimately at 90° (0.05 Torr)), adding 5 ml of water and repeating the evaporation step. The crystalline residue, taken up in 20 ml of water, was acidified with 1 *M* aqueous hydrochloric acid, precipitating **7** as a white, fine-crystalline solid (0.155 g). Fractional crystallization from water produced only **7**, and no **1** was found in the precipitate, proving the absence of **4** in the water solubles.

Experiments 2–6 were conducted in an analogous fashion under the conditions listed in Table I. In experiments 2 and 3 (and, similarly, experiments 9 and 10; see below) heating was accomplished by means of the direct flame of a Bunsen burner so as to minimize heat-up time (75 sec) and maintain proper control of the reflux period, and the mixture was quenched by immersing the flask into an ice bath. Work-up in experiment 6 required some modification because of the salt-like nature of the principal product (**5**). The cooled reaction mixture was rapidly evaporated to dryness at 20° (0.05 Torr), and the residue was treated with several portions of warm (50°) water (100 ml per mmol of substrate) to dissolve all **5**. The insoluble crystalline residue, a mixture of **2a** and **3a**, was removed by filtration (not further separated in this experiment), and the filtrate on concentration at room temperature (0.1 Torr) and cooling to 8° furnished a major fraction of pure **5** and a minor one of slightly less pure **5**, bringing the total yield of this salt to 83.1%. No **4** was identified in the final fractions. In these and all subsequent experiments, fraction composition, as well as product identity and purity, was determined by ir and, whenever feasible, by tlc.

(b) **From Squaric Acid (1) and Aniline, in Methanol (Experiment 7)**. To the solution of 0.57 g (5 mmol) of **1** in 15 ml of methanol was added 0.93 g (10 mmol) of aniline, and the solution, from which product soon began to crystallize, was allowed to reflux for 4 hr. The solvent was distilled off at 20° (0.5 Torr), and the residue was extracted exhaustively with warm water. The water-insoluble crystalline material, 0.25 g (18.9%), constituting a mixture of **2a** and **3a**, was not separated further into the components. Work-up of the aqueous extracts as in experiment 6 furnished 0.94 g

(66.7%) of **5** and, from the final liquid concentrate, 0.05 g (3.4%) of **4**. Each salt was purified by a single recrystallization from water.

(c) **From Anilinosquaric Acid (7) and Aniline in DMF (Experiments 8 and 9)**. In experiment 8, 0.47 g (2.5 mmol) of **7** was dissolved in 2.5 ml of DMF. After the addition of 0.23 g (2.5 mmol) of aniline, the mixture was heated for 90 min at reflux temperature and was then worked up as described for experiment 1 under (a) above. There was obtained 0.35 g (53.0%) of **3a** and 0.115 g (17.4%) of **2a**. The remainder of products, essentially **5** containing some **12b** and traces of **12a**, was not further separated.

In experiment 9, starting materials and quantities were employed as in the preceding experiment; however, the mixture was heated for only 5 min under reflux. Work-up as in experiment 1 gave 39.2% of **3a** and 13.3% of **2a** in addition to undetermined quantities of **5**.

(d) **From Squaric Acid (1) and Aniline in Solvents of Varying Acidity (Experiments 13–17)**. The experiments are summarized in Table II, with experiment 1 reentered for comparison. Experiments 13 and 14–16 were performed as described for experiment 1 in (a) above, except that solvent mixtures were used as specified. In experiment 14 a 10% molar excess of **1** served as the acidic component. Experiment 17 was conducted by allowing the solution of the reactants in the specified concentrations to reflux for 2 hr. Solvent removal under the conventional conditions was followed by digestion of the residue with warm (50°) water. The water-insoluble material was separated into the isomer components as described for experiment 1, to furnish 29.4% of **2a** and 6.4% of **3a**. No attempts were made in these experiments to separate the salts (mainly **5**) from the water extracts.

1-Anilino-2-*p*-nitroanilino-cyclobutene-3,4-dione (13a) and 1-Anilino-3-*p*-nitroanilino-cyclobutenediylum 2,4-Diolate (13b). **From Anilinosquaric Acid (7) and *p*-Nitroaniline in DMF (Experiment 10)**. *p*-Nitroaniline (0.34 g; 2.5 mmol) was added to the solution of 0.47 g (2.5 mmol) of **7** in 5 ml of DMF. The mixture was allowed to reflux for 5 min and was immediately quenched by immersing the flask in an ice bath. The fine-crystalline residue was filtered off and washed with acetone. There was thus obtained 0.071 g (9.2%) of **13b**, infusible up to 320°; mol wt 309 (by mass spectrum). The addition of water (20 ml) to the main filtrate produced a yellow precipitate, which was digested with ethanol, leaving a residue (0.010 g) of crude **13a**. The ethanol washings were evaporated to dryness, and the residue was fractionally crystallized from the same solvent, giving 0.008 g of less soluble **13a** (total yield 0.018 g, 2.3%; mp 185° dec; mol wt 309 by mass spectrum) and 0.072 g of *p*-nitroaniline. The DMF-water mother liquor, on prolonged standing at 0°, furnished a mixture of *p*-nitroaniline and **7**, from which the former was extracted with benzene. A total of 0.25 g (73%) of *p*-nitroaniline was thus recovered, as was 0.33 g (70%) of **7**.

1,2-Dipiperidinocyclobutene-3,4-dione (2b) and 1,3-Dipiperidinocyclobutenediylum 2,4-Diolate (3b). (a) **From Squaric Acid (1) and Piperidine, in DMF (Experiment 11)**. Piperidine (0.85 g; 10 mmol) was added to the solution of 0.57 g (5 mmol) of **1** in 5 ml of DMF. The solution was allowed to reflux for 90 min. Following solvent removal at 40° (0.05 Torr), the somewhat tarry residue was chromatographed on silica gel in ethyl acetate, to give a small first fraction, from which 0.001 g (0.1%) of **2b**, mp 156–157° (from dioxane) (lit.²² 158–160°), was isolated, and a larger second fraction, which produced 0.04 g (3.2%) of **3b**, mp 281–282° (from dioxane; lit. 281–283°;^{1b,2e} 298°^{2a,d}). No attempt was made to separate and identify the expected dipiperidinium squarate and other salts.

(b) **From Squaric Acid (1) and Excess Piperidine (Experiment 12)**. In this experiment, carried out as described,^{2e} 1.22 g of piperidinium chloride (10 mmol) was dissolved in 15 ml of piperidine. Following the addition of 0.57 g (5 mmol) of **1**, the mixture was heated for 10 hr at the reflux temperature. After cooling, insoluble crystalline material was filtered off and washed with 15 ml of cold water to remove admixed piperidinium chloride (1.1 g). The water-insoluble crystals of **3b** (1.16 g) were found by ir and tlc to be free from **2b**. Evaporation to dryness of the original mother liquor and thorough washing with water of the residue produced another small portion of **3b**, bringing the total yield to 1.16 g (93.6%); no **2b** was detected by tlc in the concentrated washing liquids.

Equilibration Attempts. (a) **In DMF**. Compound **2a**, 0.100 g, was dissolved in 10 ml of hot DMF, and the solution was heated for 1.5 hr at the reflux temperature. The crystalline solid separated upon the addition of 40 ml of water was fractionally crystallized from DMF-water. All fractions, totaling 0.095 g (95% recovery), were found by ir and tlc to constitute pure starting compound, and

no **3a** was detected in the least soluble fractions. The same results were obtained on extending the heating period to 8 hr.

In a similar fashion, heating the solution of 0.100 g of **3a** in 80 ml of DMF for 1.5 hr at the reflux temperature and cooling to room temperature allowed 0.097 g (97%) of ir-pure starting compound to crystallize. The filtrate was evaporated to dryness at 50°. Ir and tlc showed no **2a** to be present in the residue, nor did this isomer appear upon extending the reflux period to 8 hr. The addition of water (1 mol per mol of dianilino compound) to the solvent in two parallel experiments produced the same results.

(b) **In DMF-HCl**. Compound **2a**, 0.660 g, was heated for 8 hr in a mixture of 2.5 ml of DMF and four drops of 10 *M* aqueous hydrochloric acid at the reflux temperature. Following the addition of 10 ml of DMF, the solution was allowed to cool to 110–120°. Water was then added dropwise to remaining turbidity, and product was allowed to crystallize at room temperature. The white crystalline material separated was recrystallized from DMF-water. All fractions were shown by ir and tlc to constitute pure starting compound, and no **3a** was detected in the less soluble fractions. The addition of water (40 ml) to the original mother liquor furnished another portion of pure **2a**. The filtrate, on evaporation to dryness, furnished **2a** (total recovery, 0.652 g) containing traces (tlc) of **12a** and **12b**.

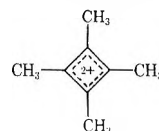
Similarly, 0.660 g of **3a** was heated for 8 hr in the same solvent mixture as above at the reflux temperature. Unreacted pure starting material (0.654 g) was separated by filtration from the hot mixture. Following the addition of water (10 ml) to the filtrate, traces (<0.001 g) of **3a** crystallized slowly from the solution. The filtered liquid, on solvent removal, gave 0.001 g of yellow solid consisting of **12b**. No **2a** was detected in these final fractions.

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Registry No.—**1**, 2892-51-5; **2a**, 33512-89-9; **2b**, 29950-14-9; **3a**, 18019-52-8; **3b**, 20006-84-2; **4**, 28480-63-9; **5**, 28480-65-1; **6**, 52951-25-4; **7**, 52951-26-5; **12b**, 42131-75-9; **13a**, 52951-27-6; **13b**, 52951-29-8.

References and Notes

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- (8) Traces of **12a** were also detected (tlc) but not isolated. The formation of amides **12**, as pointed out before,^{6a} does not proceed by transamidation involving **2a** or **3a** and free dimethylamine. The most likely mechanism involves an exchange reaction⁹ between DMF and **7**.
- (9) See, for example, J. March, "Advanced Organic Chemistry: Reactions, Mechanisms and Structure," McGraw-Hill, New York, N. Y., 1968, p 338.
- (10) Under different conditions (8 hr in boiling butanol in the presence of catalytic amounts of 98% H₂SO₄), Gauger and Manecke^{2d} observed limited (ca. 10%) conversion of **2a** to **3a**. This finding was interpreted, however, in terms of proton-catalyzed hydrolysis of **2a** by traces of water present in the system, followed by reamidation to **3a** by the mechanism postulated³ for the direct formation of the 1,3-isomer from squaric acid, and therefore permits no conclusion regarding the relative thermodynamic stabilities and equilibration behavior of the two compounds.
- (11) Although drawn in eq 2 as a tight ion pair, the salt **5** is probably fully solvent separated in the medium employed. The structural representation of **5** in Scheme I reflects this situation.
- (12) Anilinosquarate anion, although carrying a formal negative charge of unity, is susceptible to nucleophilic attack at the carbon atoms of the four-membered ring, as this negative charge is most certainly localized on the oxygen atoms. In phenylsquarate anion, West and Powell's simple HMO calculations¹³ suggest an overall charge density of +1.036 on the ring carbon atoms, with -2.097 units distributed over the three oxygen atoms.
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- (15) For the analogous phenylsquarate anion, a simple HMO calculation¹³ suggests a net charge of +0.320 on C-3 as against +0.264 on each of the equivalent atoms C-2 and C-4.
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- (18) Melting points, uncorrected, taken in sealed capillaries. Ir spectra obtained on KBr pellets or DMSO solutions with a Perkin-Elmer Infracord spectrometer.
- (19) Double-bond fixation in the 1-hydroxysquarate monoanion of **6**, brought about by strong H bonding to the late oxygen atom at C-2, permits assignment of the two bands to the asymmetric and symmetric CO stretching vibrations, respectively.
- (20) In C_{2v} symmetry of **1**, this vibration is an A₁ species (ν_9 in the notation of Baglin and Rose²¹). The absorption gains intensity in the (H bonded) hydroxysquarate anion of **6** owing to reduced symmetry.
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The Attempted Generation of Triplet Benzynes

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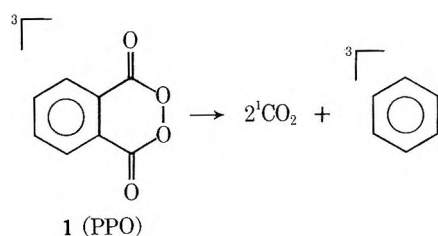
In an attempt to generate benzyne in its excited triplet state, the benzophenone-sensitized decomposition of phthaloyl peroxide (PPO) was examined. A linear Stern-Volmer diagram was obtained. Reaction with *trans*-cyclooctene gave a ratio of cycloadducts indicative of singlet benzyne.

It is generally agreed that the ground state of benzyne is a singlet.² Recent calculations³ predict that the energy separation between the ground singlet and excited triplet states of benzyne may be as low as 0.72 eV.^{3f} In an attempt to generate triplet benzyne we have investigated the photochemical decomposition of phthaloyl peroxide (**1**, PPO) from its triplet state.

Of the reported photochemical benzyne precursors^{2a,4} PPO seemed best suited because of the absence of heavy atoms⁵ and its solubility in organic solvents. Furthermore, Walling and Gibian have reported that photosensitized decomposition is a general process for acyl peroxides.⁸ While this work was in progress, Jones and DeCamp reported that benzyne adducts with olefins can be obtained in good yield from the direct photolysis of PPO through Pyrex.⁹ They concluded that the same singlet state species obtained from the thermally generated benzyne was present in the direct photolysis of PPO; they did not observe triplet state benzyne.⁹

Results and Discussion

In order to generate triplet benzyne in a photochemical reaction, the benzyne precursor should be converted into its excited triplet state. In the subsequent cleavage, triplet PPO should form benzyne in the triplet state because of the high triplet energy of carbon dioxide ($E_T > 120$ kcal/mol).¹⁰ We have observed that PPO can be converted into



its excited triplet state by sensitization with benzophenone. Quenching experiments with acrylonitrile¹¹ were run in acetonitrile using a merry-go-round apparatus. Analyzing for peroxide by iodometric titration¹² we found that PPO is decomposed photolytically (>330 nm) six times faster in the presence of benzophenone than in its absence. In the presence of benzophenone greater than 99% of the light is absorbed by benzophenone, suppressing any direct photolysis. A Stern-Volmer plot of the inverse of the relative quantum yield ($1/\phi_{rel}$, loss of peroxide) vs. quencher concentration gave a straight line indicating that the decomposition of PPO proceeds *via* the excited triplet state (Figure 1).

In order to observe whether or not benzyne is actually generated, a trapping agent which has a higher triplet energy than the sensitizer is required. Furthermore, in order to be able to differentiate between singlet and triplet benzyne, it is desirable that two possible modes of reaction of

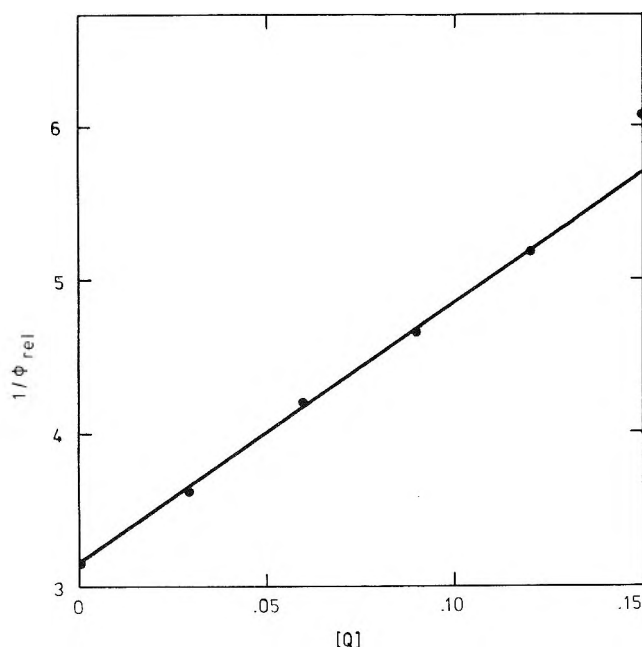
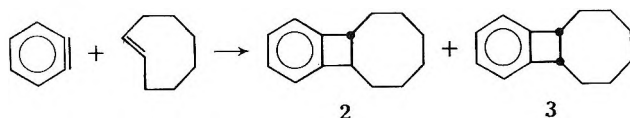


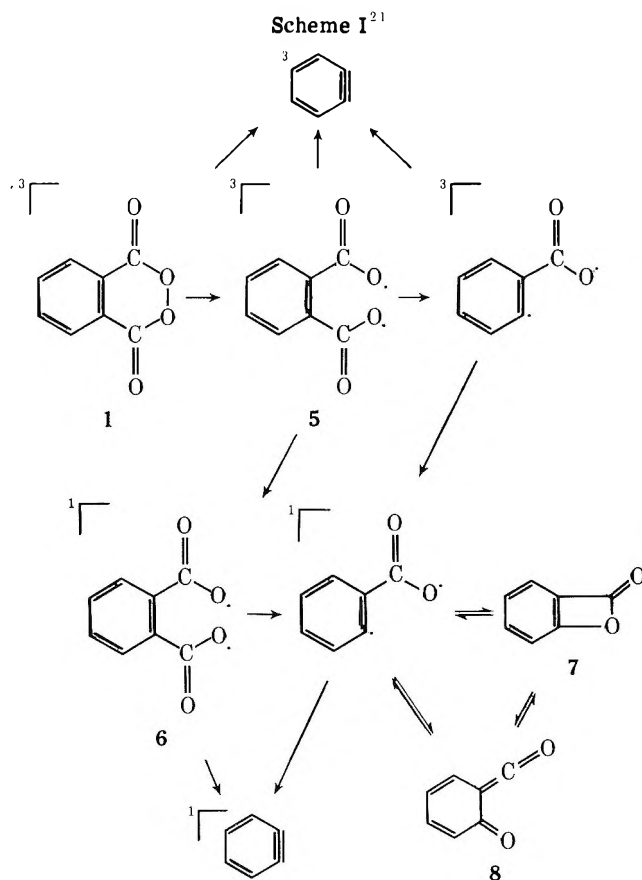
Figure 1. Stern-Volmer plot of $1/\phi_{rel}$ vs. the concentration of acrylonitrile $[Q]$.

benzynes with the trapping agent exist. Whereas identical product ratios obtained from benzyne generated in different ways would suggest a common intermediate, different product ratios would suggest that the benzyne intermediates are different. Gassman and Benecke¹³ have observed that when benzyne generated from benzenediazonium-2-carboxylate reacts with *trans*-cyclooctene, *trans*-2 and *cis*-3 [2 + 2] cycloaddition products are formed (45 and 13% yield, respectively) in a nonconcerted reaction.



Using *trans*-cyclooctene as a trapping agent we would expect that the 1,4 diradical intermediate¹³ formed in the cycloaddition with triplet benzyne would have a longer lifetime than in the reaction with singlet benzyne. In the triplet reaction a spin inversion is necessary before rebonding can occur to form the cycloadduct. Hence there is more time for rotation to the more stable *cis* conformation to occur before rebonding takes place. It is therefore reasonable to expect an increase in the ratio of *cis* to *trans* cycloadducts relative to the ratio observed by Gassman, if a triplet state intermediate is involved (Skell's postulate).¹⁴

When *trans*-cyclooctene was used to trap the benzyne from the benzophenone-sensitized decomposition of PPO, the results were complicated by the observation that PPO and *trans*-cyclooctene react thermally at room temperature,¹⁵ forming phthalic anhydride as the main product and cyclooctene oxide, neither of which forms 2 or 3. In order to suppress this thermal reaction a solution of PPO and *trans*-cyclooctene in acetone¹⁷ prepared at room temperature was subjected to benzophenone-sensitized photolysis at -60° . Gas chromatographic analysis of the reaction mixture still showed mainly the products of the thermal reaction, but also revealed the low yield formation of the two cycloadducts 2 and 3 in the ratio 82:18, respectively.¹⁸ These cycloadducts were formed in the same ratio observed in the reaction of thermally (65°) generated (from benzenediazonium-2-carboxylate) singlet benzyne and *trans*-cyclooctene (81:19 for 2 and 3 respectively). More significantly singlet benzyne generated at -60° under the same



conditions by direct irradiation (>330 nm) of benzothiadiazole 1,1-dioxide¹⁹ led again to 2 and 3 in a 82:18 ratio. This result suggests that a reaction of singlet benzyne was observed in the photosensitized decomposition of PPO.²⁰

The possible stages in the decomposition of triplet PPO including spin inversion and demotion to the ground singlet states are shown in Scheme I. The present results suggest that the rate of triplet-singlet interconversion in one of the intermediates is faster than the loss of two carbon dioxide molecules which results in benzyne. It seems most reasonable that this spin inversion takes place in intermediate 5. The spin density in this diradical should be mostly localized on the electronegative oxygen atoms which are separated from one another by four carbon atoms. Hence, in this species one might expect the energy difference between the singlet and triplet manifolds to be small, and that the spin inversion would therefore be rapid. We expect that this situation would arise with any sensitized reaction in which benzyne is generated in a stepwise process. Future attempts at the synthesis of triplet benzyne are therefore likely to be successful only if a one-step decomposition of the triplet precursor can be realized.

Experimental Section

Reagents. Phthaloyl peroxide (PPO) was prepared according to Jones⁹ or Russel²⁴ and contained 94% active oxygen by iodometric titration.²⁵ Benzothiadiazole 1,1-dioxide was purified *via* its dihydro compound.¹⁹ Benzophenone was recrystallized from ethanol. Acetonitrile and acrylonitrile were freshly distilled.

***trans*-Cyclooctene.** *trans*-Cyclooctane-1,2-diol²⁶ (101 g, 0.70 mol) and ethyl orthoformate (104 g, 0.70 mol) were heated at 140 – 160° for 8 hr, while ethanol distilled off. Fractionation of the mixture yielded after a forerun 68.8 g (34%) 2-ethoxy-*trans*-cyclooctano[1,2-*d*]dioxolane.

This as well as the polymeric pot residue can be cleaved to *trans*-cyclooctene (*cf.* ref 27); 20.3 g of the above dioxolane was heated at 220 – 240° . A stream of nitrogen swept the products into a cooled receiver. The condensate (13.7 g) was fractionated. The fraction of bp 78° (72 Torr) was taken up in petroleum ether (40–

60°), washed twice with water, and with brine, dried (Na₂SO₄), and distilled giving cyclooctene (95.5% trans, 4.5% cis by vpc).

Photolysis. PPO (60.0 mg) and benzophenone (60.0 mg) were dissolved in 10 ml of acetonitrile in a 10 mm o.d. Duran tube. After degassing by four freeze-thaw cycles the tube was sealed and irradiated in a merry-go-round apparatus by a high-pressure mercury arc (Hanau-Q-700) via 1.5 cm of a filter solution²⁸ containing 650 g of NaBr·2H₂O and 3.00 g of Pb(NO₃)₂ per liter (cut-off 330 nm). The filter system was chosen such that after 20-min irradiation 46% of PPO had been destroyed in the presence of benzophenone and <8% in the absence of benzophenone. Samples were analyzed iodometrically.²⁵ One sample was irradiated for 5 hr and the tube was frozen, opened, and connected to a system which swept the carbon dioxide formed into Ba(OH)₂ solution with nitrogen. Titration with 0.1 N HCl showed 73% of 2 equiv of CO₂ to be formed. The residual solution gave a negative test for peroxide.

Quenching Study. Photolyses were carried out as above (20-min irradiation). The samples contained 0.02–0.10 ml of acrylonitrile. Relative quantum yields were determined iodometrically.²⁵ With higher acrylonitrile content (up to 0.5 ml) total quenching was approached.

Benzene Trapping. PPO (60.0 mg) and benzophenone (60.0 mg) were dissolved in 10 ml of acetone in a 10-mm o.d. Solidex tube. *trans*-Cyclooctene (0.255 ml) was added and the mixture was immediately degassed by three freeze-thaw cycles. The cold tube was positioned in a Liebig condenser, through the jacket of which methanol at –50 to –60° was circulated, and irradiated for 5 hr as above. After stripping the solvent, the reaction mixture was analyzed by vpc (1/8 in. × 6 ft column with 10% Apiezon on 60/80 Chromosorb R, 180°, 35 ml of N₂/min; or 1/4 in. × 12 ft column with 15% polyphenyl ether OS 124 on 60/100 kieselgur, 180°, 80 ml of N₂/min). The main component was phthalic anhydride. Two minor peaks (ratio 82:18) had the same retention time as 2 and 3 prepared by the method of Gassman.¹³ In our hands the latter method gave 2 and 3 in a 81:19 ratio. For final identification the sample was chromatographed on a 4 m × 3 mm glass column with 2.5% SE 52 on 80/100, Chromosorb G-AW DMCS, 160°, 25 ml of He/min. The column effluents were transferred via on all-glass two-stage Biemann separator to an Atlas CH4B mass spectrometer. 2 and 3 from the PPO reaction showed the same retention times and mass spectra as the authentic samples.

Photolysis of Benzothiadiazole 1,1-Dioxide. Benzothiadiazole 1,1-dioxide (9.36 mmol) in 10.0 ml of acetone (–10°) was added to *trans*-cyclooctene (0.255 ml) at –78°. After degassing, the mixture was photolyzed as above. Although decolorized after 20 min, the irradiation was continued for 4 hr. Vpc analysis (1/8 in. × 12 ft column with 4% SE 52 on Chromosorb G, 135°, 50 ml of N₂/min) showed the presence of 2 and 3 in a 82:18 ratio.

Photoisomerization of *trans*-Cyclooctene. Benzophenone (60.0 mg) and *trans*-cyclooctene (0.255 ml) were photolyzed exactly as above. Vpc analysis (300 ft × 0.01 in. capillary column with Carbowax 20M, 70°, 40 psi He) showed that 7.3% *cis*-cyclooctene had been formed.

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exchange of information and ideas with Professor M. Jones Jr. at Princeton University.

Registry No.—1, 4733-52-2; benzyne, 462-80-6; *trans*-cyclooctene, 931-89-5; *trans*-cyclooctane-1,2-diol, 42565-22-0; benzophenone, 119-61-9; benzothiadiazole 1,1-dioxide, 37150-27-9; ethyl orthoformate, 122-51-0.

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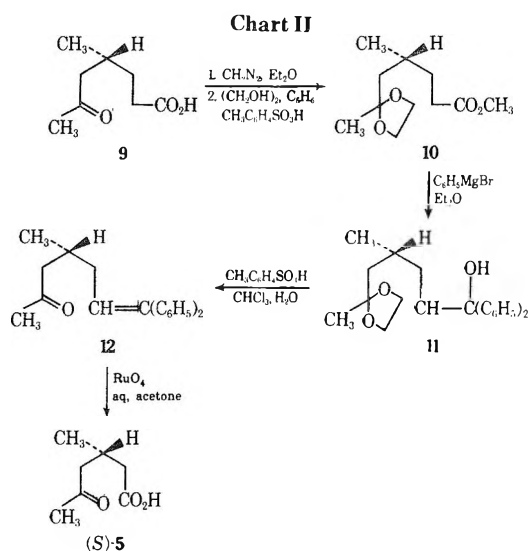
- (1) Address correspondence to this author at Department of Chemistry, California State University, Hayward, Calif. 94542.
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- (18) The adducts were identified by their mass spectra and by comparison of their vpc retention times with those of authentic samples on three different vpc columns.
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Table I
Proton Chemical Shifts of *cis*- and *trans*-3,5-Dimethylvalerolactones^a

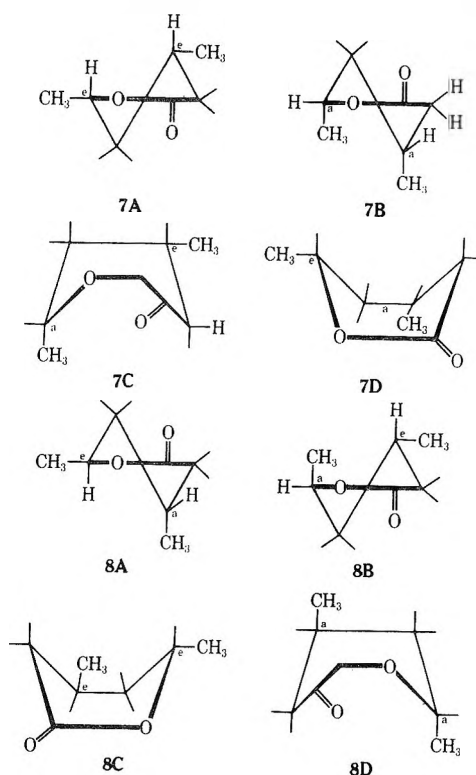
Compd	Solvent	C-3 CH ₃ ^b	<i>J</i> _{H,CH₃} ^c	$\Delta_{C_6D_6}^{CDCl_3}$ ^d	C-5 CH ₃ ^b	<i>J</i> _{H,CH₃} ^e	$\Delta_{C_6D_6}^{CDCl_3}$	C-5 H ^b	bw ^f	$\Delta_{C_6D_6}^{CDCl_3}$
7	CCl ₄	1.01 (d)	5.7		1.33 (d)	6.0		4.29 (m)	42	
	CDCl ₃	1.01 (d)	5.5		1.36 (d)	6.2		4.40 (m)	40	
	C ₆ D ₆	0.63 (d)	5.9	+0.38	1.09 (d)	6.2	+0.27	3.86 (m)	36	+0.54
8	CCl ₄	1.09 (d)	6.1		1.33 (d)	6.1		4.46 (m)	37	
	CDCl ₃	1.09 (d)	6.1		1.36 (d)	6.2		4.56 (m)	35	
	C ₆ D ₆	0.66 (d)	6.2	+0.43	1.07 (d)	6.2	+0.29	4.05 (m)	39	+0.51

^a Spectra obtained on a Varian HA-100 spectrometer. Chemical shifts given in δ values relative to SiMe₄. ^b d = doublet, m = multiplet. ^c Coupling constant with C-3 H. ^d $\Delta_{C_6D_6}^{CDCl_3}$ = difference between chemical shift in CDCl₃ and C₆D₆. ^e Coupling constant with C-5 H. ^f Band width of H-5.

nesium bromide to **10** gave (4*R*)-1,1-diphenyl-4-methyl-6-ethylenedioxyheptanol (**11**). Treatment of **11** with a refluxing solution of *p*-toluenesulfonic acid in chloroform effected both elimination of water and deketalization to give (4*R*)-7,7-diphenyl-4-methyl-2-oxoheptene (**12**). Compound **12** was subjected to ruthenium tetroxide oxidation to give (3*S*)-3-methyl-5-oxohexanoic acid (**5**).



on the spectra obtained in CCl₄, the significant aspects are the shifts in the two spectra of the C-3 CH₃ (δ 1.01–1.09) and C-5 H (δ 4.29–4.46) and the appearance of the C-5 CH₃ group at δ 1.33 in both spectra. These results can be explained if the nmr spectrum having the highest field resonance for the C-3 CH₃ is assigned to the *cis* isomer which for reasons already stated exists preferentially in conformation **7A**. Since the *cis* and *trans* isomers have the same



Stereochemistry. *cis*- and *trans*-3,5-dimethylvalerolactones **7** and **8**, respectively, can each exist in two possible half-chair and two possible boat conformations (A, B, C, and D). Ir studies have demonstrated that δ -lactones that have half-chair conformations show carbonyl stretching frequency in the range 1730–1750 cm⁻¹ and δ -lactones that possess boat conformations show absorption in the range 1758–1765 cm⁻¹.^{2c} Since both lactones **7** and **8** show infrared carbonyl absorption (CCl₄) at 1736 cm⁻¹, it can be assumed that both **7** and **8** possess half-chair conformations. Inspection of Drieding models shows that the *cis* isomer has the C-3 CH₃ and C-5 CH₃ groups in a *cis* 1,3 relationship and would be expected to exist preferentially in conformation **7A** which avoids diaxial opposition of these groups.¹¹ In addition, since the low- and high-temperature nmr analyses of both **7** and **8** show no new signals and show no line broadening of the signals present in the 180 to –80° temperature range, conformational homogeneity is indicated for both lactones. Thus, the problem is to determine which of the two lactones has the *cis* structure and to choose between the two possible half-chair conformations for the *trans* isomer. A detailed analysis of the ¹H nmr, ¹³C nmr, and CD properties of **7** and **8** was used to accomplish these assignments.

Proton Nmr. The proton nmr data for lactones **7** and **8** in three solvents are listed in Table I. Concentrating first

resonance for the C-5 CH₃ group (δ 1.33), the *trans* isomer seems best represented by conformation **8A** which has this group in an equatorial position. Johnson, *et al.*,¹² have found that equatorial methyl groups on cyclohexanone appear at higher field and have *J*_{vic} coupling constants smaller than axial methyl groups; thus the shift of δ 1.01–1.09 ppm and the increased *J*_{vic} for the C-3 CH₃ group in going from **7** and **8** (equatorial to axial CH₃ group) are the results expected. In addition, the 0.17-ppm (δ 4.29–4.46 ppm) downfield shift of the C-5 H in going from **7** to **8** can be explained by the *cis* 1,3-diaxial interaction of the C-3 CH₃ and C-5 H of **8** which is absent in **7**. Deshielding in the order of 0.18 ppm has been observed in cyclohexanols in going from 1,3-H–H to 1,3-CH₃–H interactions.¹³

The correctness of the conformations **7A** and **8A** assigned to the *cis* and *trans* lactones, respectively, is further supported by measurements of the solvent effect (Table I). The solvent shifts $\Delta_{C_6D_6}^{CDCl_3}$ measured for the C-5 CH₃ and the C-5 H in lactones **7** and **8** show no significant differences. These results indicate that both lactones **7** and **8**

Table II
Nmr Spectral Data of *cis*- and *trans*-3,5-Dimethylvalerolactones
7 and 8 in the Presence of Eu(dpm)₃^a

Compd	Medium	C-3 CH ₃ ^b	<i>J</i> _{H,CH₃} ^c	C-5 CH ₃ ^b	<i>J</i> _{H,CH₃} ^e	C-5 H ^b	bw ^f	C-2 H _{ax}	<i>J</i> _{2ax,2eq}	<i>J</i> _{2ax,3ax}	<i>J</i> _{2ax,3eq}	C-2 H _{eq} ^g	<i>J</i> _{2eq,3ax}	<i>J</i> _{2eq,4eq}	<i>J</i> _{2eq,3eq}
7	CCl ₄ + 0.23 mol equiv of Eu- (dpm) ₃	1.27 (d)	6.5	1.74 (d)	6.1	5.07	37	3.28 (q)	17.3	10.3		3.98 (o)	5.8	1.9	
	CDCl ₃ + 0.24 mol equiv of Eu(dpm) ₃	1.17 (d)	6.3	1.60	6.3	4.83 (m)	40	2.78 (q)	17.3	10.4		3.46 (o)	5.5	1.8	
8	CCl ₄ + 0.24 mol equiv of Eu- (dpm) ₃	1.50 (d)	6.5	1.95 (d)	6.3	5.49	38	3.88 (q)	16.1		9.0	4.39 (q)			5.6
	CDCl ₃ + 0.38 mol equiv. of Eu(dpm) ₃	1.27 (d)	6.3	1.61 (d)	6.1	4.96 (m)	37	2.87 (q)	16.5		9.0	3.33 (q)			5.5

^{a-f} See Table I for explanation of footnotes. ^g o = octet.

form collision complexes with approximately the same geometry. Moreover, the $\Delta_{C_6D_6}^{CDCl_3}$ values of +0.27 and +0.29 for the C-5 CH₃ of 7 and 8, respectively, are close to the +0.22 to +0.28 values found for similarly situated equatorial C-5 CH₃ groups in several δ -lactones and are quite different from the +0.36 to +0.39 values found for similar axial CH₃ groups.^{5a} The $\Delta_{C_6D_6}^{CDCl_3}$ values for the C-3 CH₃ in 7 and 8 are +0.38 and +0.43 ppm, respectively. According to the suggested assignments the C-3 CH₃ group is equatorial in 7 and axial in 8. The axial CH₃ group of 8 shows a larger upfield shift as expected. However, the difference is smaller than might be anticipated. These results suggest that the *trans* isomer 8 may actually exist as a slightly flattened half-chair form of 8A.

The application of shift reagents enabled us to obtain additional support for the correctness of the assignments 7A and 8A for *cis*- and *trans*-3,5-dimethylvalerolactones. The addition of Eu(dpm)₃ to a CCl₄ solution of 7 and 8 shifted the C-2 methylene group into a spectral region where the geminal spin-spin splitting of the C-2 H's and its splitting with the C-3 H becomes amenable to first-order analysis.¹⁴ Both compounds 7 and 8 exhibit a rather large geminal coupling constant $J_{2ax,2eq} = 17.3$ and 16.1 Hz, respectively.¹⁵ Since the C-2 H protons are attached to an sp³ carbon, the large J_{gem} values must be due to an enhanced $\sigma^- - \pi$ interaction with the adjacent lactone carbonyl. Such large values for J_{gem} can be accounted for according to Barfield and Grant,¹⁶ if the carbonyl group bisects the methylene group. This stereochemistry in combination with a planar lactone grouping necessitates that the *cis* and *trans* lactones exist in the half-chair conformation 7A and 8A. In the case of 7 the vicinal coupling $J_{2ax,3ax} = 10.3$, $J_{2eq,3ax} = 5.8$, and the long-range coupling of 1.9 Hz observed between C-2 H_{eq} and C-4 H_{eq} in 7A are also in accord with this assignment. The large long-range coupling between C-2 H_{eq} and C-4 H_{eq} is particularly revealing since the geometry in the half-chair conformation 7A has these protons in the planar W configuration necessary for maximum effect.¹⁷ The geometry of a boat or half-boat conformation for the *cis* isomer is not favorable for the observation of such a large long-range $J_{2eq,4eq}$ coupling. In the case of the *trans* isomer the slightly lower J_{gem} value (16.1 Hz), the slightly larger J_{vic} (9.0 and 5.6 Hz) than expected, and the absence of C-2 H_{eq} and C-4 H_{eq} long-range coupling support the earlier suggestion based on solvent shift studies that the *trans* lactone 8A has a slightly flattened half-chair conformation.¹⁸

Lambert has shown that the geometry about CH₂-CH₂ fragments and certain substituted ethylene fragments in many cyclic six-membered rings can be defined by a ratio

of the two coupling constants J_{trans} and J_{cis} .¹⁹ The ratio J_{trans}/J_{cis} which is called an *R* value will remain constant in similar systems even though J_{trans} and J_{cis} are variable and thus are dependent only on the geometry about the fragment. Since the *R*-value method has been used to determine the geometry of the X-CH₂CHR-Y segment of several other six-membered rings, we have applied it to the lactones 7 and 8. The *R* values calculated from the data in Table II for the CH₂CHCH₃ fragment C-2-C-3 for lactones 7 and 8 are 1.78 and 0.62, respectively. These results show that the C-2-C-3 fragment geometry is different in the two lactones. Thus, if the *cis* lactone 7 has the conformation 7A as the steric requirements and ir data indicate, the *trans* lactone 8 must have the conformation 8A or 8D to be consistent with the calculated *R* values. The latter is inconsistent with the ir data and also seems unlikely for steric reasons. The unusually small *R* value for the C-2-C-3 fragment of 8 would be compatible with the proposal that 8A actually exists in a slightly flattened half-chair conformation.

Carbon-13 Nmr. Carbon-13 (¹³C nmr) chemical shifts are remarkably sensitive to molecular geometry, and consequently ¹³C nmr studies can be useful for stereochemical and conformational elucidation.²⁰ From fundamental studies on cyclohexanes²¹ and the related investigation of cyclohexanones²² it was found that, other things being equal, an axial methyl carbon on the ring is more shielded than an equatorial methyl carbon by about 4 ppm. The carbons that are γ to the methyl group (3 and 5 in methylcyclohexane) are also shifted upfield. This effect has been referred to as the γ effect. In addition, equatorial methyl groups impart deshielding α and β effects of about 6 and 9 ppm, respectively, while axial methyl functions exert similar α and β effects of about 1 and 5 ppm, respectively.²³

The ¹³C nmr chemical shifts relative to tetramethylsilane for *cis*- and *trans*-3,5-dimethylvalerolactones 7 and 8, respectively, are listed in Table III. The ¹³C nmr chemical-shift assignments are based on single frequency off-resonance decoupling (SFORD) experiments and empirical correlations^{20,23} including direct comparison to the ¹³C nmr chemical-shift assignments of *cis*- and *trans*-3,5-dimethylcyclohexanones which are also listed in Table II.²² The ¹³C nmr chemical-shift values are in accord with the conformations 7A and 8A. The C-5 CH₃ is equatorial in both 7A and 8A, and, thus, the ¹³C nmr chemical shifts of the C-5 CH₃ in both lactones are almost identical. The difference of +2.94 ppm between the equatorial and axial C-3 CH₃ carbon of 7A and 8A respectively, results from a steric effect of the C-3 CH₃ of 8A with C-5 (γ carbon) and its axial hydrogen. The substantial upfield shift (+3.38 ppm) at C-5 (γ

Table III
Carbon-13 Chemical Shifts of *cis*- and *trans*-3,5-Dimethylvalerolactones in C₆D₆^a

Compound	Solvent	Chemical shifts, ppm ^b						
		C-1	C-2	C-3	C-4	C-5	C-3 CH ₃	C-5 CH ₃
<i>cis</i> -3,5-Dimethylvalerolactone (7)	C ₆ D ₆	169.75 (s)	37.92 (t)	21.80 (d)	38.65 (t)	75.89 (d)	26.75 (q)	21.40 (q)
<i>trans</i> -3,5-Dimethylvalerolactone (8)	C ₆ D ₆	170.62 (s)	36.60 (t)	21.31 (d)	37.43 (t)	72.51 (d)	23.81 (q)	21.16 (q)
<i>cis</i> -3,5-Dimethylcyclohexanone ^{c,d}		208.2	49.4	33.4	43.0	33.4	22.6	
<i>trans</i> -3,5-Dimethylcyclohexanone ^{c,d}		208.6	48.8	29.8	39.9	29.8	21.1	

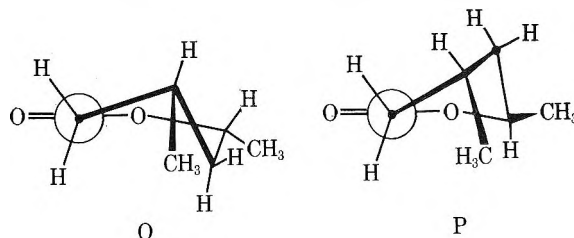
^a Chemical shifts are in parts per million relative to internal tetramethylsilane. ^b Signal multiplicity obtained from single frequency off-resonance experiments is given in parentheses beside the chemical-shift value; s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet. ^c Taken from ref 22. ^d Original data converted $\delta(\text{TMS}) = \delta(\text{CS}_2) + 192.8$.

to the C-3 CH₃) of the δ -lactone **8A** with an axial C-3 CH₃ as compared with **7** with an equatorial C-3 CH₃ can be ascribed to the same steric effect (γ effect). In the case of *cis*- and *trans*-3,5-dimethylcyclohexanone shifts of 1.5 and 3.6 ppm were observed for the C-3 CH₃ (C-5 CH₃) and C-5 (C-3) carbon in going from the *cis* to the *trans* isomer.²² The difference in chemical shift between the carbonyl carbons in **7A** and **8A** as well as those in the *cis*- and *trans*-3,5-dimethylcyclohexanones is small. The relative insensitivity of the ¹³C resonance of this carbon to substituent effects has been attributed to the lack of directly bonded protons which make the normal mechanism of long-range substituted effects inoperative.²² The ¹³C nmr resonances of C-2 and C-4 of **7A** appear at lower field relative to the same resonances in **8A**. These results are expected since the equatorial C-3 CH₃ of **7A** would impose a greater deshielding (β effect) than the axial C-3 CH₃ of **8**. Similar results are observed with the 3,5-dimethylcyclohexanones.²² The ¹³C nmr chemical shifts of C₃ in both **7A** and **8A** are approximately the same. Everything else being equal, the C-3 of **7A** which has an equatorial CH₃ substituent should be deshielded relative to **8A** which has an axial substituent (α effect). Apparently the deshielding α effect of the equatorial CH₃ group of **7A** is balanced by a larger γ effect from the ethereal oxygen of **7A**. If **8A** actually exists in a flattened half-chair conformation as previously suggested and if the dihedral angle between bonds C-1-O and C-2-C-3 is larger than the same angle in **7A**, **7A** would be expected to show a larger γ effect.²⁴

CD Spectra. Several empirical rules have been proposed to explain the relation between the sign of the $n-\pi^*$ Cotton effect (CE) of optically active lactones and their absolute configuration. Klyne and coworkers²⁵ formulated a sector rule, and Sneath and coworkers²⁶ used a system with curved nodal surfaces; however, neither of these methods is applicable to lactones that contain a second chiral sphere.²⁷ Wolf,²⁸ Beecham,²⁹ and Legrand and Bucourt³⁰ have related the sign of the Cotton effects of δ -lactones to the chiral character of the lactone ring. Legrand and Bucourt rules on ring chirality allow the sign of a CE to be predicted for conformations other than half-chair and boat forms.²⁷ According to the rules of these authors the sign of the $n-\pi^*$ band of nonplanar lactones is opposite to the sign of the torsion angle between bonds C-1-O and C-2-C-3 when a Newman projection is viewed along bond C-2-C-1.³¹ The CD spectra of both **7aA** and **8aA** show negative CE for the lactone $n-\pi^*$ transition. Lactone **7aA** shows a negative minimum at 225 nm ($[\theta] = -1760$) and lactone **8aA** shows a negative minimum at lower wavelength (214 nm) but with larger molecular ellipticity ($[\theta] = -5169$).

The Newman projections O and P of **7aA** and **8aA**, respectively, show lactone **7** in the half-chair conformation O

and lactone **8A** in a conformation P where the torsion angle is approximately +20°. The conformation P, which is inter-



mediate between a half-chair and boat conformation, predicts a -CE for lactone **8aA**. In addition, this conformation, which has a larger torsion angle than O could account for the larger CE minimum of lactone **8**. The -CE of lactone **8** could also be accounted for by the half-chair conformation (**8B**) or the half-boat conformation (**8C**). However, the chair form **8B** does not account for the 12-nm difference³² in the CD minimum of **7A** and **8A**, the boat form **8C** does not account for its ir carbonyl absorption at 1736 cm⁻¹, and neither **8B** nor **8C** is consistent with the ¹H and ¹³C nmr data.

Conclusions

The synthesis of all four optical isomers of 3,5-dimethylvalerolactone has been achieved. This was accomplished by first resolving (\pm)-5- into (*S*)-(+)- and (*R*)-(-)-3-methyl-5-oxohexanoic acid (**5**), followed by reduction of the 5-keto group of **5**, lactonization of the 5-hydroxy-3-methylhexanoic acids formed, and separation of the resulting *cis* and *trans* lactones in each case. Since the optical isomers of the methyl ester of (*R*)-5 have been related to (*R*)-(+)-3-methylhexanoic acid,³³⁻³⁵ their configuration, as well as those at the 3 position of the 3,5-dimethylvalerolactones, is established. (*S*)-(+)-5 was also prepared from (*4R*)-4-methyl-6-oxoheptanoic acid (**9**) whose absolute configuration has been determined.^{36,37} The absolute stereochemical assignment at the 5 position of these lactones, and, thus, the complete stereochemical assignment of the four 3,5-dimethylvalerolactone enantiomers was established by a detailed analysis of their ¹H nmr, ¹³C nmr, and CD spectra. In addition, the *cis* and *trans* lactones **7** and **8**, respectively, were shown to possess the half-chair conformations **7A** and **8A**, respectively. In the case of **8** the data indicate **8** to have actually a slightly flattened form of the half-chair **8A**.

Experimental Section

General. Melting points were determined on a Kofler hot stage microscope using a calibrated thermometer. Ir spectra were measured with a Perkin-Elmer Model 467 grating infrared spectrophotometer. Uv absorption spectra were obtained on a Cary Model 14 spectrometer. The purity of the compounds was checked by glc analyses using a Hewlett Packard Model 700 gas chromatograph

equipped with a thermal conductivity detector. Stainless steel columns (6 ft \times $\frac{1}{8}$ in.) packed with 10% SE-30 (column A) or 10% DEGS (column B) on 40–60 mesh Chromosorb W (AWS) were used. Microanalyses were carried out by Micro-Tech Laboratories, Skokie, Ill.

Nmr Spectra. Proton nmr spectra were recorded on a Varian Model HA-100 spectrometer using tetramethylsilane (TMS) as an internal standard. The high- and low-temperature studies were conducted at North Carolina State University at Raleigh, N.C., on a Varian HA-100 spectrometer.³⁸ Nitrobenzene was used as solvent for the high-temperature studies (up to 180°) and trichlorofluoromethane was used as solvent for the low-temperature studies (–85° to ambient temperature).

The ¹³C nmr spectra were determined at 24.92 MHz on a modified JEOL JNM-PS-100 FT-NMR interfaced with a Nicolet 1085 Fourier transform computer system. Spectra were obtained in benzene-*d*₆ (C₆D₆) in a 10-mm tube. The spectra were recorded at ambient temperature by using the deuterium resonance of C₆D₆ as the internal lock signal. All proton lines were decoupled by a broad band (~2500 Hz) irradiation from an incoherent 99.076-MHz source. Interferograms were stored in 8K of computer memory (4K output data points in the transformed phase corrected real spectrum), and chemical shifts were measured on 5000-Hz sweep width spectra. Typical pulse widths were 10.0 μ sec, and the delay time between pulses was fixed at 1.0 sec. Normally 1012 (twice as many for single frequency off-resonance experiments) data accumulations were obtained on a 100 mg/2 ml of solvent sample. The chemical shifts reported are believed accurate to within ± 0.05 ppm.

CD Spectra and Optical Rotations. CD measurements were made at ambient temperatures (~25°) with a Durrum-Jasco Model-20 ORD-CD spectropolarimeter calibrated with *d*-10-camphorsulfonic acid (0.313° ellipticity for a 1 mg/ml solution in water using a 1.0-cm cell at 290.5 nm). All observed rotations at the sodium D line were determined with a Perkin-Elmer Model 141 polarimeter (1-dm cell).

Diethyl 1-Methyl-3-oxobutylmalonate Ethylene Ketal (4). A mixture of 57.9 g (0.237 mol) of diethyl 1-methyl-3-oxobutylmalonate (3),³⁹ 208 g of ethylene glycol, 2.3 g of *p*-toluenesulfonic acid, and 3500 ml of benzene was refluxed under a Dean-Stark tube for 43 hr. The cooled reaction mixture was washed with 5% potassium hydroxide solution, water, and brine solution and dried (Na₂SO₄). Distillation of the liquid remaining after removal of benzene gave 60.3 g (88%) of 4: bp 115–117° (0.04 mm); *n*_D²² 1.4450; ir (CH₂Cl₂) 1735 cm⁻¹ (C=O); the nmr (CDCl₃) showed two overlapping triplets and a doublet at δ 0.53–0.68 [CH₃CH₂ and CH(CH₃)], a singlet at 0.72 (CH₃CO₂), a doublet at 3.46 [CH(CO₂Et)₂], a singlet at 3.92 (OCH₂CH₂O), and a quartet at 4.18 ppm (CH₃CH₂).

Anal. Calcd for C₁₄H₂₄O₆: C, 58.32; H, 8.39. Found: C, 58.57; H, 8.38.

3-Methyl-5-oxohexanoic Acid (5). To a refluxing solution of 100 g of potassium hydroxide in 100 ml of water was added dropwise 111.4 g (0.386 mol) of ketal diester (4). After the addition, the reaction mixture was refluxed an additional 4 hr. Water (100 ml) was added to the reaction and 100 ml of distillate collected (ethanol–water azeotrope). The reaction mixture was cooled in an ice bath and acidified to pH 1 with concentrated hydrochloric acid. The acid solution was refluxed overnight, cooled, and extracted with chloroform. The dried (Na₂SO₄) extracts were concentrated on a rotary evaporator. The resulting liquid was distilled under reduced pressure to give 36.6 g (73%) of 5: bp 114° (0.5 mm); *n*_D²⁵ 1.4442; ir (CH₂Cl₂) 1710 (C=O); the nmr (CDCl₃) showed a doublet at δ 1.04 (>CHCH₃), a singlet at 2.16 (CH₃CO), and a singlet at 10.0 ppm (acid OH).

Anal. Calcd for C₇H₁₂O₃: C, 58.31; H, 8.39. Found: C, 58.40; H, 8.23.

Resolution of 3-Methyl-5-oxohexanoic Acid (5). To a solution of 100 g (0.83 mol) of *l*-(-)- α -methylbenzylamine in 4700 ml of ethyl ether was added 118.5 g (0.82 mol) of 5 in 200 ml of ethyl ether. The solid which separated after standing at 10° for 3 days was isolated by filtration, and the filtrate was retained for further examination. The salt obtained was recrystallized five more times from ethyl ether to give 21.1 g of *l*-(-)- α -methylbenzylamine (-)-3-methyl-5-oxohexanoate as a hygroscopic salt.⁴⁰

Anal. Calcd for C₁₅H₂₃NO₃: C, 67.89; H, 8.74; N, 5.28. Found: C, 68.03; H, 8.70; N, 5.35.

To a solution of the salt in 200 ml of water was added 10 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid, and the solution was extracted with chloroform. The chloroform extracts were dried (Na₂SO₄)

and concentrated on a rotatory evaporator. The resulting liquid was distilled to give 7.6 g of (-)-5: bp 110° (0.05 mm); [α]_D^{29.5} -2.3°; [α]₃₆₅^{29.5} -33.2° (c 0.519, C₂H₅OH). The ir and nmr spectral properties were identical with those of (\pm)-5.

The filtrates retained from the preparation of (-)-5 were concentrated *in vacuo* and the free acid regenerated. The liquid obtained was distilled to give 75.4 g (0.52 mol) of partially resolved 5. A solution of the acid in 200 ml of ethyl ether was added to 63.3 g (0.52 mol) of *d*-(+)- α -methylbenzylamine in 2000 ml of ethyl ether. The solid which separated on standing at 10° for 3 days was recrystallized three more times from ethyl ether to give 18.5 g of *d*-(+)- α -methylbenzylamine (+)-3-methyl-5-oxohexanoate as a hygroscopic salt.⁴⁰

Anal. Calcd for C₁₅H₂₃NO₃: C, 67.89; H, 8.74; N, 5.28. Found: C, 68.11; H, 8.92; N, 5.45.

Using the same procedure described for the preparation of (-)-5, the salt above gave 8.2 g of (+)-5: bp 110° (0.05 mm); [α]_D²⁶ +2.8°; [α]₃₆₅²⁶ +35° (c 0.50, C₂H₅OH).

In a separate experiment conducted in the same manner as above, (+)-5 having [α]_D²³ +2.64°, [α]₃₆₅²³ +33.6° (c 0.568, C₂H₅OH), was obtained.

Determination of the Optical Purity of (+)- and (-)-5. The salt (0.200 g) obtained from (\pm)- or (+)-5 with *l*-(+)-2-methylbenzylamine was dissolved in 10 ml of tetrahydrofuran containing 0.202 g of 1-ethoxycarbonyl-2-ethoxy-1,2-dihydroquinoline (EEDQ), and the mixture was heated at 50° for 16 hr. The reaction mixture was concentrated on a rotary evaporator, and the remaining residue was dissolved in benzene. The benzene extracts were washed with 5% hydrochloric acid solution and water, and dried (Na₂SO₄). The benzene solution was concentrated to a small volume and chromatographed on alumina using benzene–chloroform (3:1) as the eluent. The product fractions were combined to give 0.150–0.175 g of the amides from (\pm)- and (+)-5. The 100-MHz nmr spectrum (CDCl₃) of 0.026 g of the mixture of diastereomers obtained from (\pm)-5 in the presence of 0.120 g of Eu(fod)₃ exhibited two doublets at δ 4.82 and 5.08 and two singlets at 5.85 and 6.02 ppm for the NCHCH₃ and CH₃CO resonances, respectively. The 100-MHz nmr spectrum (CDCl₃) of the amide (6b) from (+)-5 ([α]₃₆₅ +35°) showed one doublet at 5.08 and one singlet at 6.02 ppm for the NCHCH₃ and CH₃CO resonances indicating that this compound is optically pure. The calculated optical purities of (-)-5 ([α]₃₆₅ -33.2°) and (+)-5 ([α]₃₆₅ +33.6°) are 95 and 96%, respectively. These values were substantiated by nmr analyses of their respective α -methylbenzylamine amides as described for the analysis of the racemic amide of (+)-5.

***cis*- and *trans*-3,5-Dimethylvalerolactones (7 and 8).** (A) **Sodium Borohydride Method.** To a cooled (ice bath) solution of 5.5 g (0.038 mol) of (-), (+), or (\pm)-5 in 50 ml of 95% ethanol was added 1.45 g of sodium hydroxide in 8 ml of water. To this solution was added portionwise 2.93 g of sodium borohydride, and the reaction mixture was stirred an additional 2–4 hr after the addition. The reaction mixture was acidified with hydrochloric acid and 19 g of tartaric acid was added. The resulting clear solution was extracted with ether. The extracts were washed with water, dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated on a rotary evaporator to give a mixture of *cis*- and *trans*-3,5-dimethylvalerolactones, which was distilled under reduced pressure to give 4.2–4.3 g (86–88%) of a mixture of 7 and 8; bp 65–67° (0.08 mm).

(B) **Catalytic Reduction.** A solution of 2.17 g (0.015 mol) of (-)-5 in 40 ml of absolute ethanol containing 1 g of platinum oxide was shaken on a Parr hydrogenator under 50 lb of hydrogen pressure for 3 days. The catalyst was separated by filtration and the filtrate concentrated on a rotary evaporator. The remaining liquid was distilled under reduced pressure to give 1.66 g (76%) of a mixture of *cis*- and *trans*-3,5-dimethylvalerolactones; bp 50–55° (0.05 mm). Reduction of 10 g (0.069 mol) of (\pm)-5 under similar conditions gave 6.5 g (72%) of racemic *cis*- and *trans*-3,5-dimethylvalerolactones; bp 75–77° (2 mm).

Separation of *cis*- and *trans*-3,5-Dimethylvalerolactones.

Method A. A solution of 5.7 g (0.045 mol) of a mixture of *cis*- and *trans*-3,5-dimethylvalerolactones obtained from (-), (+), or (\pm)-5 in 25 ml of benzene containing 25 ml of freshly distilled pyridine was refluxed under a Dean-Stark tube for 24 hr. The benzene and excess pyridine were removed on a rotary evaporator. An ir spectra of the remaining liquid showed the absence of lactone carbonyl. The mixture of hydroxyamides was chromatographed on 1800 g of Woelm neutral alumina (II) eluting first with benzene and then with the following solvents: benzene and chloroform mixture, chloroforms, and finally 3% methanol in chloroform. One amide (I) was eluted with benzene and chloroform eluents and

Table IV
Optical Rotations of *cis*- and
***trans*-3,5-Dimethylvalerolactone Samples^a**

Compd (no.)	Optical rotations (deg), [α] _D ; [α] ₃₆₅ , c (CH ₃ OH)
(3 <i>RS</i> ,5 <i>SR</i>)- <i>cis</i> (7)	0
(3 <i>RS</i> ,5 <i>RS</i>)- <i>trans</i> (8)	0
(3 <i>S</i> ,5 <i>R</i>)- <i>cis</i> (7a) ^b	+6.15; +14.99, 0.521
(3 <i>S</i> ,5 <i>S</i>)- <i>trans</i> (8a) ^b	-62.7; -224, 0.498
(3 <i>R</i> ,5 <i>S</i>)- <i>cis</i> (7b)	-6.18; -15.0, 0.534
(3 <i>R</i> ,5 <i>R</i>)- <i>trans</i> (8b)	+63.2; +222, 0.498

^a The optically active lactones reported in this table were prepared from (+)- and (-)-5 having [α]₃₆₅ +33.6 and -33.2°, respectively. ^b The values for (3*S*,5*R*)-*cis* (7a) and (3*S*,5*S*)-*trans* (8a) previously reported (ref 6d) were -7.33 and -68.17°, respectively. The rotation of the (3*S*,5*R*)-*cis* (7a) previously reported (ref 6b) actually possessed a positive rotation.

the other amide (II) with 3% methanol in chloroform eluent. The progress of the chromatography and the purity of the amides were determined by tlc analysis on alumina plates using chloroform as the eluent. The plates were developed in an iodine chamber. The tubes containing pure amide I and amide II were combined and concentrated to give 2.11–2.24 and 2.39–2.68 g of amides I and II, respectively. The ir spectra (CH₂Cl₂) of both amides showed broad absorption at 3400 (OH) and 1675 cm⁻¹ (amide carbonyl), and only slight differences were apparent in the fingerprint region of the spectra; the nmr (CDCl₃) of amides I and II were also very similar. Amide I showed doublets at δ 1.00 and 1.17 ppm for the 3- and 5-methyl groups whereas amide II showed doublets at δ 1.00 and 1.15 ppm for the same groups. The mass spectra of amides I and II were essentially identical: (70 eV) *m/e* (rel intensity) 199 (8, molecular ion), 181 (43), 166 (93), 140 (14), 124 (21), 113 (100), 98 (71), and 85 (36).

Amide I was refluxed in 10% sodium hydroxide solution for 4 hr. The cooled reaction mixture was acidified with concentrated hydrochloric acid and extracted with ether. Concentration of the dried (Na₂SO₄) ether extracts followed by evaporative distillation of the liquid obtained gave 82–85% of *cis*-3,5-dimethylvalerolactone (7): *n*_D²⁵ 1.4445; ir (CCl₄) 1735 cm⁻¹ (C=O).

Anal. Calcd for C₇H₁₂O₂: C, 65.59; H, 9.44. Found: C, 65.59; H, 9.19.

Amide II was converted to *trans*-3,5-dimethylvalerolactone (8) in exactly the same manner as described for the conversion of amide I to 7: *n*_D²⁵ 1.4476; ir (CCl₄) 1736 cm⁻¹ (C=O).

Anal. Calcd for C₇H₁₂O₂: C, 65.59; H, 9.44. Found: C, 65.54; H, 9.54.

Glc of all the isomers of 7 and 8 showed only one peak on both columns A and B. The ¹H nmr and ¹³C nmr properties of 7 and 8 are listed in Tables I and III, respectively. The optical properties of 7 and 8 are listed in Table IV.

Method B. The lactones 7 and 8 could also be separated by preparative gas-liquid chromatography on a Model 700 Autoprep GC using a 15 ft × 3/8 in. copper column packed with 20% DEGS on 60–80 Chromosorb W AW-DMCS (165°, flow rate 150 ml/min of helium). For isolation 30- μ l samples were processed on this column. The *cis* isomer (7) had a retention time of 48 min, and the *trans* isomer (8) had a retention time of 59 min 30 sec. The collection efficiency was 75–80%. The *n*_D²⁵, ir, and ¹H nmr of the lactones 7 and 8 separated by this procedure were identical with those separated by method A.

(*R*)-(+)-Methyl 4-Methyl-6-oxoheptanoate Ethylene Ketal (10). To a solution of 19.6 g of (+)-4-methyl-6-oxoheptanoic acid³⁶ in 100 ml of ether was added an ethereal diazomethane solution until all reaction ceased. The solution was dried (Na₂SO₄), filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. Reduced pressure distillation of the crude product yielded 18.6 g (88%) of methyl 4-methyl-6-oxoheptanoate: bp 92° (3 mm); ir (CH₂Cl₂) 1712 (ketone C=O) and 1735 cm⁻¹ (ester C=O).

A mixture of 18.1 g (0.105 mol) of methyl 4-methyl-6-oxoheptanoate, 65 g of ethylene glycol, and 0.7 g of *p*-toluenesulfonic acid was refluxed 4 hr under a Dean-Stark tube. The cooled solution was washed with 5% KOH (2 × 250 ml), water (1 × 250 ml), and saturated brine (1 × 250 ml), dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was fractionated at reduced pressure to yield 17.02 g (75%) of the title compound: bp 71° (0.06 mm); *n*_D²⁵ 1.4414; *d*₄²⁵ 1.033; [α]_D²⁵ +2.68° (neat).

Anal. Calcd for C₁₁H₂₀O₄: C, 61.08; H, 9.32. Found: C, 60.90; H, 9.20.

(*R*)-(+)-7,7-Diphenyl-7-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-oxoheptanoic Ethylene Ketal (11). To a solution of 15.8 g (0.073 mol) of 10 in 75 ml of dry ethyl ether was added 58.5 ml (an excess) of a 3 *M* phenylmagnesium bromide solution in ethyl ether, and the mixture was refluxed for 5 hr. The cooled reaction mixture was poured onto ice, and glacial acetic acid was added until the solids dissolved. The ether phase was separated and combined with the ether extract (7 × 100 ml) of the aqueous phase, washed with 0.4% NaHCO₃ (5 × 100 ml) and saturated brine (1 × 100 ml), dried (Na₂SO₄), and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude solid obtained was purified by a combination of chromatography on Woelm aluminum oxide (III) (benzene eluent) and recrystallization from a cyclohexane and hexane mixture. A total of 17.64 g (71%) of 11 was obtained, mp 75–80°. The analytical sample prepared by recrystallization from a cyclohexane and hexane mixture had mp 80–81°; [α]_D²⁵ +5.19° (c 1.54, C₂H₅OH); ir (CH₂Cl₂) 3595 and 3380 (OH) and 1595 cm⁻¹ (aromatic); nmr (CDCl₃) showed a doublet at δ 0.93 (>CHCH₃, *J* = 5.7 Hz), a singlet at 1.23 (CH₃CO₂), a singlet at 3.80 (OCH₂CH₂O), and a multiplet at 7.10–7.61 ppm (aromatic); mass spectrum (70 eV) *m/e* 340 for molecular ion.

Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₂₈O₃: C, 77.61; H, 8.29. Found: C, 77.90; H, 8.30.

(*R*)-(+)-7,7-Diphenyl-4-methyl-6-hepten-2-one (12). A solution of 14.88 g (0.0437 mol) of 11 in 450 ml of chloroform containing 3 ml of water and 0.45 g of *p*-toluenesulfonic acid was refluxed for 1 hr. The cooled reaction mixture was washed with water, 0.4% sodium bicarbonate solution, and water. The organic layer was dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated on a rotary evaporator. The liquid obtained was distilled under reduced pressure to give 10.76 g (89%) of 12: bp 178° (0.02 mm); *n*_D²⁵ 1.5705; [α]_D²⁵ +15.54° (c 2.02, C₂H₅OH); ir (CH₂Cl₂) 1705 cm⁻¹ (C=O); nmr (CDCl₃) showed a singlet at δ 2.01 (CH₃CO), a triplet at 6.11 (CHCH₂), and a multiplet centered at 7.23 ppm (aromatic protons).

Anal. Calcd for C₂₀H₂₂O: C, 86.28; H, 7.97. Found: C, 86.24; H, 7.98.

(*S*)-(+)-Methyl-5-oxoheptanoic Acid (5) Prepared from 12. A solution of ruthenium tetroxide was prepared by adding 4.0 g of sodium metaperiodate in 40 ml of water to a suspension of 1.0 g of ruthenium dioxide in 300 ml of acetone (distilled from potassium permanganate) and 120 ml of water. To this solution was added dropwise a solution of 8.5 g (0.003 mol) of 12 in 400 ml of acetone over a 2-hr period. The solution turned dark as 12 was added, and the ruthenium tetroxide was regenerated by adding a solution of 60 g of sodium metaperiodate in 600 ml of acetone-water (1:1) as needed. After the addition, more of the solution was added as the mixture darkened in color. Two hours after the addition was completed, 400 ml of isopropyl alcohol was added. The reaction mixture was filtered through a Celite pad and the precipitate washed well with acetone. The filtrate was concentrated on a rotary evaporator until an oil began to separate. This mixture was extracted with chloroform (5 × 200 ml). The extracts were combined and extracted with 400 ml of 5% sodium hydroxide solution in three portions. These extracts were cooled in an ice bath, acidified with concentrated hydrochloric acid, and extracted with chloroform. The chloroform fraction was dried (Na₂SO₄) and concentrated on a rotary evaporator to give a yellow liquid. Distillation under reduced pressure gave 2.74 g (62%) of (+)-5: bp 105° (0.08 mm); *n*_D²⁵ 1.4451; [α]_D²⁵ +1.96° (c 0.46, C₂H₅OH); [α]_D²³ +4.52 (neat). The ir and nmr spectra of this sample of (+)-5 were identical with the sample prepared by resolution of (±)-5.

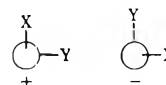
Anal. Calcd for C₇H₁₂O₃: C, 58.31; H, 8.39. Found: C, 58.13; H, 8.23.

Registry No.—3, 52920-95-3; 4, 52920-96-4; (±)-5, 52920-97-5; (-)-5, 52949-94-7; (-)-5 (-)- α -methylbenzylamine salt, 52949-95-8; (+)-5, 52949-96-9; (+)-5 (+)- α -methylbenzylamine salt, 52949-97-0; 6a, 52920-98-6; 6b, 52920-99-7; 7, 52949-98-1; 7a, 32747-16-3; 7b, 52949-99-2; 8, 52950-00-2; 8a, 32747-17-4; 8b, 52950-01-3; 9, 52921-00-3; 9 methyl ester, 52921-01-4; 10, 52921-02-5; 11, 52921-03-6; 12, 52921-04-7; amide I, 52921-05-8; amide II, 52921-06-9; (-)- α -methylbenzylamine, 2627-86-3; (+)- α -methylbenzylamine, 3886-69-9; pyrrolidine, 123-75-1.

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- (41) The acid (+)-**5** was also prepared by ozonolysis of **12** using a formic acid 30% hydrogen peroxide work-up. However, the yield of acid (+)-**5** obtained by this method was low (14%), and the sample was not as pure as the sample obtained by ruthenium tetroxide oxidation.

The pH Independent Equilibrium Constants and Rate Constants for Formation of the Bisulfite Addition Compound of Isobutyraldehyde in Water¹

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The magnitudes of the apparent equilibrium constants for the formation of adduct in aqueous solutions of isobutyraldehyde and sodium bisulfite were determined spectrophotometrically and titrimetrically from pH 2.3 to 12.8 at 25°. The equilibrium constant for the addition of sulfite ion to isobutyraldehyde is $3.70 M^{-1}$ (at zero ionic strength) and the pK_a of the sodium bisulfite addition compound of isobutyraldehyde is 11.32 (at zero ionic strength). Rate constants were determined spectrophotometrically using potassium triiodide as a scavenger. General acids and general bases appear to have no effect on the rate of dissociation over the pH range of 4.4-7.8 and the rate-determining step is clearly a unimolecular decomposition of the doubly charged anion. The pH independent rate constants k_d and k_f , for decomposition and formation of this dianion, respectively, are 3800 sec^{-1} and $14,000 M^{-1} \text{ sec}^{-1}$, respectively.

Among the types of reactions used to characterize certain reactive ketones and aldehydes is the formation of sodium bisulfite addition compounds, which may at a later time be decomposed to yield the aldehyde or ketone. The fact that the carbonyl compound is recoverable is responsible for the

role this reaction has as a means of separating aldehydes and reactive ketones from mixtures that contain other organic substrates. It is surprising that so little information is available with regard to the equilibria, kinetics, and mechanism of adduct formation and decomposition.

It is known that bisulfite addition compounds have at least largely the α -hydroxy sulfonate rather than the α -hydroxy sulfite structure.²⁻⁵ Shriner and Land showed that the true structure in the case of acetaldehyde is of the former type by using an unambiguous method of synthesis.⁶ Physical methods were used by Stelling and later by Caughlan and Tarter to determine the structure of the adduct in solution.^{7,8} From the Raman spectra of saturated solutions (at 60°) it was concluded that there were no polymeric forms of the adduct, and that the sodium bisulfite adducts of formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, propionaldehyde, and acetone are all derivatives of α -hydroxy sulfonates. We know of no evidence that these adducts exist in solution in more than one form. However, the possibility that a small fraction of the adduct is present in the form of the α -hydroxy sulfite was not always considered in previous studies. We therefore investigated this possibility.

We are aware of only two other reports on the equilibration of an aldehyde or ketone and sulfite ion in alkaline solution,^{9,10} and of no other studies where a significant portion of the curve relating the apparent equilibrium constant and pH has been determined for aliphatic aldehydes. For these reasons and in order to learn more about the possible relationships between rate constants and equilibrium constants for one-step Lewis acid-base reactions, we have studied the addition of sodium bisulfite to isobutyraldehyde over the pH range 2.3–12.8.

Experimental Section

Isobutyraldehyde (bp 63.5–64.0°) was freshly distilled before preparing solutions. Borax, boric acid, cacodylic acid (Fisher Scientific), sodium dihydrogen phosphate, sodium bicarbonate, and sodium barbitol were commercially available and used without further purification. Acetic acid was purified by several recrystallizations at 16.6°. Trifluoroethanol was shown to be pure by glpc analysis. The concentration of formic acid (Mallinckrodt 88% analytical reagent) was determined titrimetrically.

Stopped-flow experiments were conducted on a Durrum-Gibson stopped-flow spectrometer equipped with a D-150 modular control unit. The photomultiplier signal was recorded as millivolt output on a Nicolet 1090 digital oscilloscope. Nmr spectral results were obtained on a Varian Model A-60A spectrometer using TMS as the reference. Ultraviolet and visible spectra were recorded on a Cary Model 1605 spectrometer. The pH measurements were made on a Radiometer Type 26 pH meter with a Type K401 reference electrode and Type G202C glass electrode. Sodium ion corrections to the pH were made where necessary.

Stopped-flow experiments were begun by placing a solution of isobutyraldehyde and sodium sulfite (approximately 0.001 *M* in each) in one of two storage reservoirs and a solution of potassium triiodide (approximately 0.003 *M*) in the other. Equal volumes of the two solutions, which were buffered and thermostated at 25°, were mixed by actuating the stopped-flow apparatus. The two solutions contained enough potassium iodide to give an ionic strength of 0.1 for the final mixture. The pH of the reaction mixture was determined after it exited from the apparatus. Slower reactions were followed using the Cary 1605. A solution of isobutyraldehyde and sodium sulfite was first prepared and to this solution was added an equal volume of potassium triiodide solution. A fraction of the solution was then placed in the thermostated cuvette, and the other portion was used for determining the pH.

Aqueous solutions of sulfite are easily oxidized, the extent of oxidation depending greatly on the method of preparation and handling. It was necessary to titrate the standard solution of sulfite ion before a series of experiments could be conducted even though we had taken elaborate precautions to prevent oxidation of sulfite. Blank experiments were conducted to show that there was no appreciable oxidation of sulfite solutions to which isobutyraldehyde had been added over the same period of time that was required to experimentally determine the apparent equilibrium constant in a solution to which isobutyraldehyde had been added. To obtain a standard solution of sulfite ion, solid sodium bisulfite was weighed, dissolved in double distilled degassed (boiled) water, and placed in a large reservoir under nitrogen. The reservoir was attached to a buret that could be filled or emptied without introducing oxygen

from the atmosphere. This entire assembly was kept under a positive pressure of nitrogen. A measured volume of standard potassium iodate solution was used to generate a predetermined quantity of iodine in a 125-ml erlenmeyer flask to which had been added 0.5 *N* hydrochloric acid and potassium iodide. The volume of sulfite solution that was necessary to reach a starch-iodine end point and the number of milliequivalents of iodine originally present permitted the determination of the sulfite solution's normality. The difference between this and the value based on the weight of sodium bisulfite used was attributed to oxidation to sulfate.

The apparent equilibrium constant was determined titrimetrically as follows. A weighed amount of isobutyraldehyde was dissolved in doubly distilled water and diluted to 100 ml; 75 ml of this solution was placed in a 250-ml volumetric flask, which was then filled to the mark with standard sulfite solution, sealed with paraffin, and allowed to equilibrate thermally in a 25° water bath in a 25° laboratory. A known volume of this isobutyraldehyde-sulfite solution was added to the buffer solution in one of the seven or eight 25-ml volumetric flasks that were also in the 25° bath. This first solution was allowed to equilibrate and samples were removed for analysis and determining the pH before a second solution was prepared. An aliquot of the equilibrated mixture of sulfite and isobutyraldehyde was quenched by adding it with rapid stirring to a chilled solution of 0.5 *N* hydrochloric acid and iodine. The amount of excess iodine was determined by back-titrating to a starch-iodine end point with sodium thiosulfate.

The apparent equilibrium constants were also determined spectrometrically at 25°. A solution of isobutyraldehyde and sulfite ion was placed in one reservoir and a solution of the appropriate buffer or sodium hydroxide in the second reservoir of the stopped-flow apparatus, which was then actuated to mix equal volumes of the two solutions. A blank run was made following the same procedure except that distilled water was used in place of isobutyraldehyde solution. The concentration of free isobutyraldehyde at equilibrium was determined by subtracting the absorbance of the blank solution from the absorbance of the first solution and then dividing by the cuvette path length and the extinction coefficient. The apparent equilibrium constants were determined before aldol condensation reactions could interfere. The pH was determined in the same manner as in the kinetic experiments.

Sodium 1-Hydroxy-2-methylpropanesulfonate. In order to study the rate of dissociation of the complex and to study the approach to equilibrium from the other side, we prepared the sodium bisulfite addition compound of isobutyraldehyde in 95% ethanol. The product was recrystallized several times from ethanol, and dried in various ways. Samples were analyzed for free sodium bisulfite by adding them to 0.5 *M* hydrochloric acid and titrating iodometrically. They were analyzed for $\text{Me}_2\text{CHCH}(\text{OH})\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$ by iodometric titration in a Borax buffer at pH 7, where the bisulfite addition compound decomposes rapidly, and correcting for the free bisulfite that had been found. These analyses showed that the material contained 86–91% bisulfite addition compound. Material dried in a current of air for 15–90 min contained only 0.1–0.2% free sodium bisulfite. Material that had been subjected to heat and high vacuum contained considerably more free sodium bisulfite, presumably as a result of loss of isobutyraldehyde from the addition compound. The pmr spectrum in 100.0% D_2O to which $\text{CD}_3\text{CO}_2\text{D}$ had been added, τ 5.31 (s, 2.73, *HOD*), 5.81 (d, 0.95, *J* = 5 Hz, CHSO_3), 8.97 (d, 3.06, *J* = 6.5 Hz, CH_3), 9.01 (d, 3.06, *J* = 6.5 Hz, CH_3), and 7.90 ppm (m, 1.05, Me_2CH), of a sample dried at 0.05 mm at room temperature for 24 hr showed no ethanol peaks nor evidence for any substances other than the bisulfite addition compound and water, of which there is seen to be about 0.86 mol of water/mol of addition compound in this sample. Sousa and Margerum described good evidence that the crystalline sodium bisulfite addition compound of benzaldehyde is a hemihydrate.¹¹ Elemental analysis of a sample dried at 0.05 mm at room temperature for 24 hr gave fairly good agreement with a hemihydrate structure. Therefore samples of this material were assumed to contain only the amounts of sodium bisulfite addition compound and free sodium bisulfite determined by analysis and water.

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{20}\text{Na}_2\text{O}_9\text{S}_2$: C, 25.95; H, 5.44; S, 17.32. Found: C, 26.02; H, 5.50; S, 17.97.

Results

The apparent equilibrium constant is defined by eq 1, in which adduct refers to all states of protonation of the bisul-

$$K_{\text{app}} = [\text{adduct}] / ([i\text{-PrCHO}][\text{free sulfite}]) \quad (1)$$

Table I
Summary of pH Independent Equilibrium Constants and Rate Constants
for Aldehyde-Bisulfite Equilibrations in Water

Structure	K_{S2}, M^{-1}	$10^{-6}K_{SH}, M^{-1}$	pK_a^a	k_d, sec^{-1}	$10^{-5}k_t, M^{-1}sec^{-1}$	Ref
Isobutyraldehyde ^b	3.70	0.48	11.3	3800	0.14	This work
Formaldehyde ^b	220,000	$\sim 10^6$	11.7	43	~ 95	9
Benzaldehyde ^c	65	0.10	9.6	180	0.12	10

^a At zero ionic strength. ^b Temperature 25°. ^c Temperature 21°.

Table II
Per Cent Titrable Sulfite in the Presence of Excess Isobutyraldehyde at 25° in Water

Total aldehyde	$[NaHSO_3]_{total}$	$10^2[Sulfite]_{titrated}$	% titrable sulfite	pH	Buffer
0.08756	0.01222	0.0	0.00	5.669	Phosphate
0.07505	0.01222	2.2	0.18	5.662	Phosphate
0.05003	0.01222	2.2	0.18	5.666	Phosphate
0.03752	0.01222	3.1	0.25	5.663	Phosphate
0.02502	0.01222	6.2	0.52	5.670	Phosphate
0.01318	0.01217	147	12.10	6.097	Acetate
0.3592	0.01753	5.2	0.30	3.452	None
0.3353	0.01753	3.1	0.18	3.417	None
0.2395	0.01753	3.1	0.18	3.575	None
0.1916	0.01753	4.1	0.24	3.650	None
0.1197	0.10753	2.7	0.15	3.687	None
0.07184	0.01753	5.2	0.30	3.778	None
0.03592	0.01753	69.7	3.98	3.468	None
0.01895	0.01749	202	11.52	3.967	Acetate

much more crowded carbonyl compound than isobutyraldehyde.

The spectrophotometric method for determining K_{app} is most reliable for fairly small values of K_{app} but the values obtained above pH 11 are so small as to reduce the reliability somewhat. The proportion of isobutyraldehyde that forms a product can be regulated to some extent by adjusting the concentration of sulfite. If the concentration of sulfite ion greatly exceeds the concentration of isobutyraldehyde, a greater percentage of the aldehyde can be forced to react. Since we wanted to keep the ionic strength below 0.14 when possible, the amount of sulfite ion that could be used to force more of the aldehyde to react was limited. The fact that the apparent equilibrium constant becomes quite large as the solution is made more acidic also placed a limitation on the accuracy with which we could determine the concentration of isobutyraldehyde spectrophotometrically. It is for this reason that we chose to study the equilibrium below pH 9.5 by quenching an equilibrated mixture and then titrating to determine how much of the sulfite had not formed an adduct.

The titrimetric method for obtaining the equilibrium constant appears to be far more sensitive than the spectrometric method of analysis, particularly where a very large fraction of the isobutyraldehyde has reacted to form adduct. Unlike the spectrophotometric method of analysis, where the concentrations at equilibrium are directly obtained, the titrimetric method of analysis gives the concentration of sulfite ion in the much more acidic quenched solution. There are two criteria that must be met to assure that the calculated equilibrium constants are the correct constants. The first is that there be no change in the concentration of complexed sulfite ion as the reaction is quenched, and the second is that the rate of dissociation of the complex be negligible at the pH at which the solution is titrated. To learn whether the rate of dissociation is negligible at the pH at which the solutions were titrated, an equilibrated solution of isobutyraldehyde and sulfite ion was quenched in the manner described and the amount of excess iodine determined by back-titrating with sodium thiosulfate. However, in this experiment the amount of so-

dium thiosulfate necessary to remove the last trace of purple starch-iodine indicator was not added immediately. Instead, the solution was allowed to stand several minutes during which time the very faint purple color of the indicator persisted. The last drop of sodium thiosulfate was added after 30 min and the last trace of purple color was destroyed. If there had been a reaction during the 30-min experiment before adding thiosulfate, the color of the indicator would have faded. We estimate the rate constant for dissociation of the adduct to be less than $5.7 \times 10^{-7} sec^{-1}$ under the conditions of the titration. The resulting error in the titration is negligible.

To learn whether the concentration of adduct shifts as equilibrated mixture of sulfite and isobutyraldehyde is quenched, let us compare the values of K_{app} determined titrimetrically with those determined spectrophotometrically. There is a portion of the curve in Figure 1 where points for the two types of K_{app} overlap (and agree satisfactorily). The pH range over which the two methods were compared could not be extended to more acidic solution because the spectrophotometric method became unreliable. Above pH 10 the equilibrium constant determined titrimetrically became larger than the value determined spectrophotometrically by amounts that increased with increasing pH. Apparently it was no longer possible to quench the reaction. The fact that the titrimetric equilibrium constants were too large suggests that significant amounts of free sulfite ion added to aldehyde during the addition of equilibrated solution to the hydrochloric acid and triiodide ion. The increase in acidity that occurs upon quenching is accompanied by an increase in K_{app} , which favors formation of more adduct. The dilution of the equilibrated mixture favors dissociation of adduct. The experimental results suggest that the presence of enough base in the equilibration solution will so slow the change in pH that the pH and the equilibration rate will remain high for a long enough time to permit an appreciable shift in equilibrium during quenching. We were unable to circumvent this difficulty even by using quenching solutions as acidic as 5 N hydrochloric acid. Since the rate of equilibrations is much slower in acidic solution, and since the spectrophotometric meth-

od and the titrimetric method are in good agreement where the initial solution's pH is less than or equal to 9.6, there is reason to believe that the K_{app} values determined titrimetrically at a pH less than 9.6 are reliable.

According to the mechanism in Scheme I, k_{obsd} should vary with the acidity as shown in eq 8. However, since the

$$k_{obsd} = k_d / (1 + [H^+] \gamma_{\pm}^4 / K_a) \quad (8)$$

pK_a is 11.32 and the kinetics were not followed at any pH above 7.6, k_{obsd} may be expressed simply as $k_d K_a / ([H^+] \gamma_{\pm}^4)$. Although some of the deviations from the straight line shown are larger than the variations in $\log \gamma_{\pm}^4$ the plot is linear within the experimental uncertainty. This supports the adequacy of Scheme I. Nevertheless, the possibility of general catalysis by the constituents of the acetate and cacodylate buffers was examined by a least-squares treatment of the k_{obsd} values. All the catalysis constants for general catalysis were within the estimated standard deviations of zero. The least-squares¹⁴ best values of k_d and k_f are listed in Table I. Also listed are values calculated from literature data on formaldehyde⁹ and benzaldehyde.¹⁰ Some of the additional literature data on bisulfite addition to carbonyl compounds are difficult to compare with those in Table I. Sousa and Margerum¹¹ described evidence that Gubareva¹⁷ was not justified in assuming that dissociation of bisulfite addition compounds during iodometric titration of unacidified solutions may be neglected. Sousa and Margerum's experimental method should give their reaction solutions a pH around 5. A K value at 21° interpolated from their data at 13 and 23° is about 60% as large as the value reported by Stewart and Donnally at pH 5 (in a pH region where K changes only slowly with changing pH).¹⁰ Uncertainty in the pH makes it impossible to obtain values of k_d and k_f from Sousa and Margerum's rate

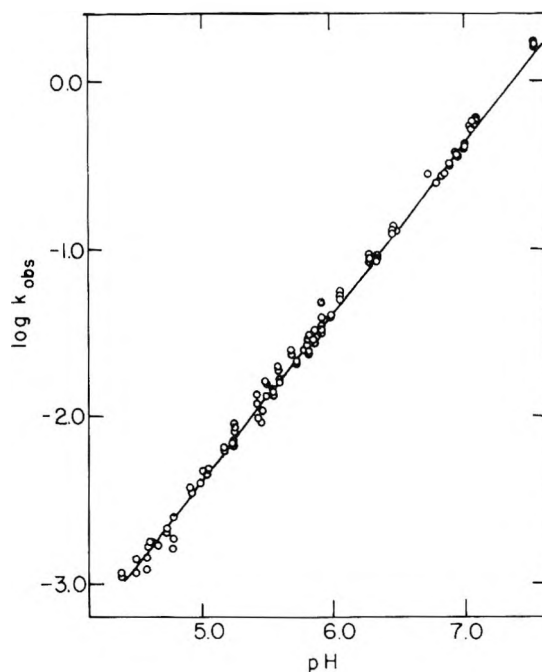


Figure 2. $\log k_{obsd}$ vs. pH for sodium isobutyraldehyde bisulfite in water at 25° and 0.1 ionic strength.

data, however. Blackadder and Hinshelwood studied the rates of dissociation of the bisulfite addition compounds of acetone, propionaldehyde, acetaldehyde, formaldehyde, chloral, and a number of benzaldehyde derivatives.¹⁸ They determined rate constants at two pH's but gave no equilibrium data. Geneste, Lamaty, and Roque^{19,20} studied the rates of dissociation of the bisulfite addition compounds of several aliphatic aldehydes and ketones and several benzal-

Table III. Sodium Isobutyraldehyde Bisulfite Equilibria in Water at 25°										Table III. Continued									
pH	Total [aldehyde]		Total [sulfite]		pH	Total [aldehyde]		Total [sulfite]		LOG K_{app}	Buffer	pH	Total [aldehyde]		Total [sulfite]		LOG K_{app}	Buffer	
	M	M	M	M		M	M	M	M				M	M					
5.12	0.007507	0.007507	0.007507	0.007507	5.127	0.007507	0.007507	0.007507	0.007507	4.203	Cacodylic Acid	9.505	0.01412	0.01094	0.005530	0.157	2.175	Borax	
5.2	0.007711	0.007711	0.007711	0.007711	5.130	0.007711	0.007711	0.007711	0.007711	4.203	Boric Acid	9.550	0.01412	0.01149	0.006470	0.157	2.155	..	
5.3	0.007915	0.007915	0.007915	0.007915	5.132	0.007915	0.007915	0.007915	0.007915	4.203	Cacodylic Acid	9.595	0.01412	0.01379	0.007410	0.157	2.110	..	
5.4	0.008119	0.008119	0.008119	0.008119	5.134	0.008119	0.008119	0.008119	0.008119	4.203	Boric Acid	9.640	0.01412	0.01608	0.008350	0.157	2.117	..	
5.5	0.008323	0.008323	0.008323	0.008323	5.136	0.008323	0.008323	0.008323	0.008323	4.203	Cacodylic Acid	9.685	0.01412	0.02008	0.010577	0.155	2.048	..	
5.6	0.008527	0.008527	0.008527	0.008527	5.138	0.008527	0.008527	0.008527	0.008527	4.203	Boric Acid	9.730	0.01412	0.02598	0.014284	0.155	1.970	..	
5.7	0.008731	0.008731	0.008731	0.008731	5.140	0.008731	0.008731	0.008731	0.008731	4.203	Cacodylic Acid	9.775	0.01412	0.03398	0.019649	0.152	1.775	Trifluoroethanol	
5.8	0.008935	0.008935	0.008935	0.008935	5.142	0.008935	0.008935	0.008935	0.008935	4.203	Boric Acid	9.820	0.01412	0.04398	0.026596	0.149	1.620	Sodium Bicarbonate	
5.9	0.009139	0.009139	0.009139	0.009139	5.144	0.009139	0.009139	0.009139	0.009139	4.203	Cacodylic Acid	9.865	0.01412	0.05598	0.035651	0.145	1.517	..	
6.0	0.009343	0.009343	0.009343	0.009343	5.146	0.009343	0.009343	0.009343	0.009343	4.203	Boric Acid	9.910	0.01412	0.06998	0.046706	0.142	1.420	..	
6.1	0.009547	0.009547	0.009547	0.009547	5.148	0.009547	0.009547	0.009547	0.009547	4.203	Cacodylic Acid	9.955	0.01412	0.08598	0.059761	0.138	1.340	..	
6.2	0.009751	0.009751	0.009751	0.009751	5.150	0.009751	0.009751	0.009751	0.009751	4.203	Boric Acid	10.000	0.01412	0.010355	0.012626	0.125	1.502	..	
6.3	0.009955	0.009955	0.009955	0.009955	5.152	0.009955	0.009955	0.009955	0.009955	4.203	Borax	10.045	0.01412	0.01555	0.018289	0.125	1.444	..	
6.4	0.010159	0.010159	0.010159	0.010159	5.154	0.010159	0.010159	0.010159	0.010159	4.203	Cacodylic Acid	10.090	0.01412	0.02175	0.026344	0.125	1.386	..	
6.5	0.010363	0.010363	0.010363	0.010363	5.156	0.010363	0.010363	0.010363	0.010363	4.203	Boric Acid	10.135	0.01412	0.02895	0.035400	0.125	1.328	..	
6.6	0.010567	0.010567	0.010567	0.010567	5.158	0.010567	0.010567	0.010567	0.010567	4.203	Borax	10.180	0.01412	0.03715	0.045455	0.125	1.270	..	
6.7	0.010771	0.010771	0.010771	0.010771	5.160	0.010771	0.010771	0.010771	0.010771	4.203	Cacodylic Acid	10.225	0.01412	0.04635	0.055510	0.125	1.212	..	
6.8	0.010975	0.010975	0.010975	0.010975	5.162	0.010975	0.010975	0.010975	0.010975	4.203	Boric Acid	10.270	0.01412	0.05635	0.066565	0.125	1.154	..	
6.9	0.011179	0.011179	0.011179	0.011179	5.164	0.011179	0.011179	0.011179	0.011179	4.203	Borax	10.315	0.01412	0.06735	0.077620	0.125	1.096	..	
7.0	0.011383	0.011383	0.011383	0.011383	5.166	0.011383	0.011383	0.011383	0.011383	4.203	Cacodylic Acid	10.360	0.01412	0.07935	0.088675	0.125	1.038	..	
7.1	0.011587	0.011587	0.011587	0.011587	5.168	0.011587	0.011587	0.011587	0.011587	4.203	Boric Acid	10.405	0.01412	0.09235	0.100730	0.125	0.980	..	
7.2	0.011791	0.011791	0.011791	0.011791	5.170	0.011791	0.011791	0.011791	0.011791	4.203	Borax	10.450	0.01412	0.10635	0.113785	0.125	0.922	..	
7.3	0.011995	0.011995	0.011995	0.011995	5.172	0.011995	0.011995	0.011995	0.011995	4.203	Cacodylic Acid	10.495	0.01412	0.12135	0.127840	0.125	0.864	..	
7.4	0.012199	0.012199	0.012199	0.012199	5.174	0.012199	0.012199	0.012199	0.012199	4.203	Boric Acid	10.540	0.01412	0.13735	0.142895	0.125	0.806	..	
7.5	0.012403	0.012403	0.012403	0.012403	5.176	0.012403	0.012403	0.012403	0.012403	4.203	Borax	10.585	0.01412	0.15435	0.158950	0.125	0.748	..	
7.6	0.012607	0.012607	0.012607	0.012607	5.178	0.012607	0.012607	0.012607	0.012607	4.203	Cacodylic Acid	10.630	0.01412	0.17235	0.175005	0.125	0.690	..	
7.7	0.012811	0.012811	0.012811	0.012811	5.180	0.012811	0.012811	0.012811	0.012811	4.203	Boric Acid	10.675	0.01412	0.19135	0.191060	0.125	0.632	..	
7.8	0.013015	0.013015	0.013015	0.013015	5.182	0.013015	0.013015	0.013015	0.013015	4.203	Borax	10.720	0.01412	0.21135	0.207115	0.125	0.574	..	
7.9	0.013219	0.013219	0.013219	0.013219	5.184	0.013219	0.013219	0.013219	0.013219	4.203	Cacodylic Acid	10.765	0.01412	0.23235	0.227870	0.125	0.516	..	
8.0	0.013423	0.013423	0.013423	0.013423	5.186	0.013423	0.013423	0.013423	0.013423	4.203	Boric Acid	10.810	0.01412	0.25435	0.243925	0.125	0.458	..	
8.1	0.013627	0.013627	0.013627	0.013627	5.188	0.013627	0.013627	0.013627	0.013627	4.203	Borax	10.855	0.01412	0.27735	0.260980	0.125	0.400	..	
8.2	0.013831	0.013831	0.013831	0.013831	5.190	0.013831	0.013831	0.013831	0.013831	4.203	Cacodylic Acid	10.900	0.01412	0.30135	0.268035	0.125	0.342	..	
8.3	0.014035	0.014035	0.014035	0.014035	5.192	0.014035	0.014035	0.014035	0.014035	4.203	Boric Acid	10.945	0.01412	0.32635	0.275090	0.125	0.284	..	
8.4	0.014239	0.014239	0.014239	0.014239	5.194	0.014239	0.014239	0.014239	0.014239	4.203	Borax	10.990	0.01412	0.35235	0.282145	0.125	0.226	..	
8.5	0.014443	0.014443	0.014443	0.014443	5.196	0.014443	0.014443	0.014443	0.014443	4.203	Cacodylic Acid	11.035	0.01412	0.37935	0.289200	0.125	0.168	..	
8.6	0.014647	0.014647	0.014647	0.014647	5.198	0.014647	0.014647	0.014647	0.014647	4.203	Boric Acid	11.080	0.01412	0.40735	0.296255	0.125	0.110	..	
8.7	0.014851	0.014851	0.014851	0.014851	5.200	0.014851	0.014851	0.014851	0.014851	4.203	Borax	11.125	0.01412	0.43635	0.303310	0.125	0.052	..	
8.8	0.015055	0.015055	0.015055	0.015055	5.202	0.015055	0.015055	0.015055	0.015055	4.203	Cacodylic Acid	11.170	0.01412	0.46635	0.310365	0.125	0.000	..	
8.9	0.015259	0.015259	0.015259	0.015259	5.204	0.015259	0.015259	0.015259	0.015259	4.203	Boric Acid	11.215	0.01412	0.49735	0.317420	0.125	0.000	..	
9.0	0.015463	0.015463	0.015463	0.015463	5.206	0.015463	0.015463	0.015463	0.015463	4.203	Borax	11.260	0.01412	0.52935	0.324475	0.125	0.000	..	
9.1	0.015667	0.015667	0.015667	0.015667	5.208	0.015667	0.015667	0.015667	0.015667	4.203	Cacodylic Acid	11.305	0.01412	0.56235	0.331530	0.125	0.000	..	
9.2	0.015871	0.015871	0.015871	0.015871	5.210	0.015871	0.015871	0.015871	0.015871	4.203	Boric Acid	11.350	0.01412	0.59635	0.338585	0.125	0.000	..	
9.3	0.016075	0.016075	0.016075	0.016075	5.212	0.016075	0.016075	0.016075	0.016075	4.203	Borax	11.395	0.01412	0.63135	0.345640	0.125	0.000	..	
9.4	0.016279	0.016279	0.016279	0.016279	5.214	0.016279	0.016279	0.016279	0.016279	4.203	Cacodylic Acid	11.440	0.01412	0.66735	0.352695	0.125	0.000	..	
9.5	0.016483	0.016483	0.016483	0.016483	5.216	0.016483	0.016483	0.016483	0.016483	4.203	Boric Acid	11.485	0.01412	0.70435	0.359750	0.125	0.000	..	
9.6	0.016687	0.0166																	

dehyde derivatives at pH 4. In none of these studies were enough data obtained to permit the calculation of k_d or k_f values.

Sørensen and Andersen report a pK_a of 11.7 for the bisulfite adduct of formaldehyde at 25°. We have calculated their data, allowing for the acidity of formaldehyde hydrate,²¹ which had been neglected, and get a pK_a of 11.8 \pm 0.5, $K_{S_2^-}$ of $(2.8 \pm 2) \times 10^5 M^{-1}$, and K_{SH^-} of $10^{10} M^{-1}$. The uncertainty in the pK_a and in both constants, $K_{S_2^-}$ and K_{SH^-} , is attributable to the uncertainty in the intercept (which is related to the pK_a and very near to zero) in the plot correlating $1/K_{obsd}$ with $1/[OH^-]$. However, the magnitude of K_{SH^-} agrees well with the value of $1.6 \times 10^{10} M^{-1}$ that can be obtained by combining the results of Skrabal and Skrabal²² with the equilibrium constant for hydration of formaldehyde. Stewart and Donnally report a pK_a of 9.16 for the bisulfite adduct of benzaldehyde at 21° and ionic strength 0.10. This corresponds to a value of about 9.6 at zero ionic strength. Thus the thermodynamic pK_a values of compounds of the type $RCH(OH)SO_3^-$ are about 11.8, 11.3, and 9.6 when R is hydrogen, isopropyl, and phenyl, respectively. Acids of the type $RCH_2NH_3^+$ in which R is separated from the acidic proton by the same number of atoms, have pK_a values of 10.7, 10.4, and 9.3, at 26°, when R is hydrogen, isopropyl, and phenyl, respectively.²³ Thus the effect of changing R from hydrogen to isopropyl in one series is the same, within the experimental uncertainty, as in the other. Phenyl, however, is an anomalously effective acid strengthening substituent in the α -hydroxy sulfonate series, not only by comparison to the ammonium ions but also by comparison to simple alcohols. Benzyl alcohol is about eight times as strong an acid as isobutyl alcohol and is only slightly stronger than methanol in isopropyl alcohol solution.²⁴ It may be relevant that if the titrimetric K_{app} values obtained above pH 10 by Stewart and Donnally were too large because of imperfect quenching, as ours were, too small a pK_a value for the bisulfite addition compound would result. We feel that their quenching method, in which acid but no cooling was employed, is probably not as effective as ours. However, if k_d is as much smaller for the benzaldehyde adduct as they report, perhaps a less effective quenching method would still be effective enough.

Acknowledgment. We thank the National Science Foundation for a grant that aided in the purchase of the nmr equipment used.

Registry No.—Sodium 1-hydroxy-2-methylpropanesulfonate, 13023-74-0; sodium bisulfite, 7631-90-5; isobutyraldehyde, 78-84-2.

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An Automated Preparative Liquid Chromatography System

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The design, construction, and operation of an automated preparative liquid chromatography system capable of separating multigram quantities of materials is presented. The system repetitively injects the sample, monitors the effluent, detects and separately collects, as programmed, entire chromatographic bands, then distills and reuses the eluting solvent.

The general utility of liquid chromatography systems is now widely appreciated, several commercial units being available. Because these commercial systems are basically analytical units which operate at high pressures and employ small columns packed with expensive adsorbents, they are not particularly well suited for the routine separation of multigram quantities of materials. Recognizing a need among organic chemists for instrumentation capable of

such separations, we herein describe an automated low-pressure preparative liquid chromatography system which repetitively injects the sample, monitors the effluent, detects and separately collects, as programmed, entire chromatographic bands, then distills and reuses the solvent. Apart from its ability to separate multigram quantities through unattended repetitive operation, the system obviates the use of large quantities of solvent, substantially

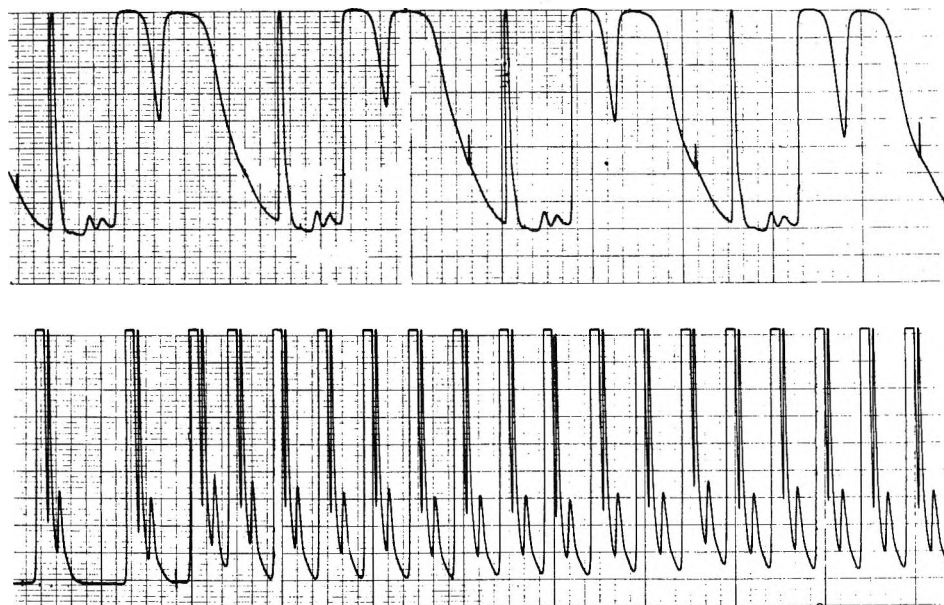


Figure 1. Two representative series of automated repetitive chromatography runs. Absorption at 280 nm is plotted against time. Repetition rate for the upper chromatogram was once per 5 hr. For the lower chromatogram, the final repetition rate was once per hour. Owing to saturation of the ultraviolet monitor, the extent of separation is greater than the recorder trace suggests.

reduces the number of fractions with which one must deal, and minimizes the problem of waste solvent disposal. This extensively tested system has been found to be flexible in application, reliable, and simple to use; consequently, it should prove valuable for the isolation of natural products, the separation of reaction mixtures, and the routine purification of organic compounds.

Although we do not claim that this system provides resolution equal to that of commercial analytical units, it does, in our hands, afford separations equal or superior to those attained by tlc but on a considerably larger scale. One demonstration of the utility of this system is that it has, in our laboratories, made possible the preparative-scale resolution of a variety of chiral alcohols¹ which had resisted resolution through the more usual (and tedious) methods of fractional crystallization of diastereomeric derivatives.

While this system routinely affects the chromatographic separation of 6–10 g of diastereomers/24 hr, in some cases, samples of up to 50 g have been chromatographed in a single pass. Two examples of the repetitive separations provided by the system are shown in Figure 1.

Limitations of the present system when operating in the automatic mode are (a) solvent gradients cannot be employed (although mixed solvents can be used),² (b) the compounds being collected must be stable³ and of low volatility at 100°, and (c) nonvolatile reagents (salts, buffers) cannot be employed in the solvent system. These limitations are a consequence of the reclamation of solvent, and can be avoided if solvent reclamation is foregone.

Figure 2 is a block diagram depicting component lay-out. After initial application of the sample to the column, the sample pump stops and the main pump commences operation. The main pump feeds from a reservoir which is continually refilled with reclaimed solvent. From the pump, the eluting solvent flows through a pressure gauge, a one-way check valve (a part of the sample injection system), the column, a flow cell of short path length, through whichever of the four solenoid selector valves has been selected, and into the corresponding still. The function of the still(s) is to recover solvent from the eluent and to return the solvent to the reservoir. Nonvolatile materials eluted from the column remain in the boiling kettles of the stills. The absorbance of the column eluent is continuously determined, displayed

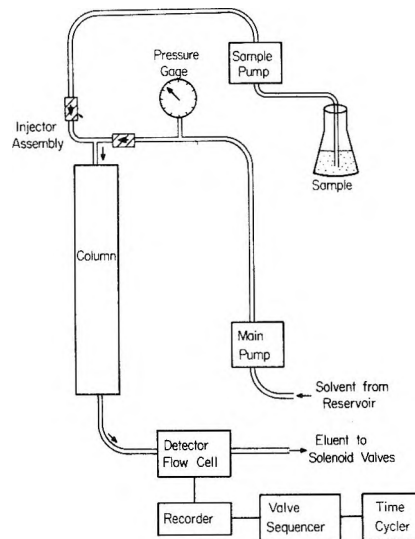
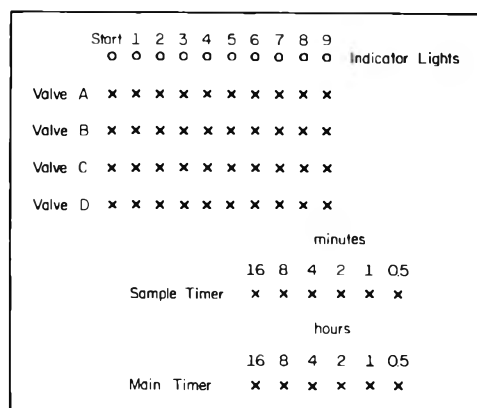


Figure 2. Block diagram of the automated preparative liquid chromatography system.

on the recorder, and monitored at regular short intervals by the valve sequencer unit. This unit, through appropriate circuitry, notes and counts bands of absorbing⁴ material as they are eluted, and activates appropriate solenoid selector valves to divert any given band of material into the boiling kettle of the still specified by the settings of the programming switches. The entire band is collected in one kettle since that valve arrangement is maintained until the next band begins to emerge, and is only then changed if the switches are so programmed. With four stills, three chromatographic bands can be separately collected, additional bands being collected in the fourth kettle for discard or rechromatography. Although it is clearly possible to increase the number of stills, situations necessitating the separate collection of more than three fractions have seldom been encountered. When all chromatographic bands have been eluted, the cycle timer stops the main pump and starts the sample pump which introduces a fresh sample onto the column through a one-way valve. Simultaneously, the valve sequencer and the solenoid valve arrangements return to the start position. The main pump resumes action upon



Valve Sequencer and Time Cycler Detail

Figure 3. Control panel for the valve sequencer and time cycler units. Each x represents an on-off toggle switch.

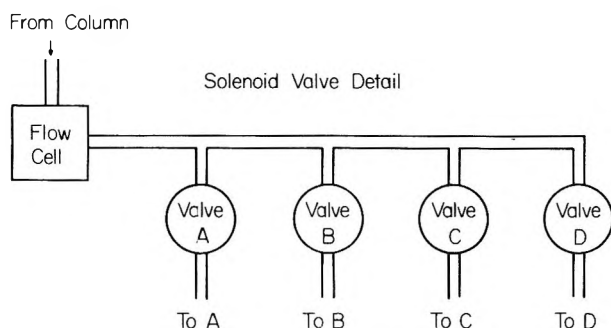
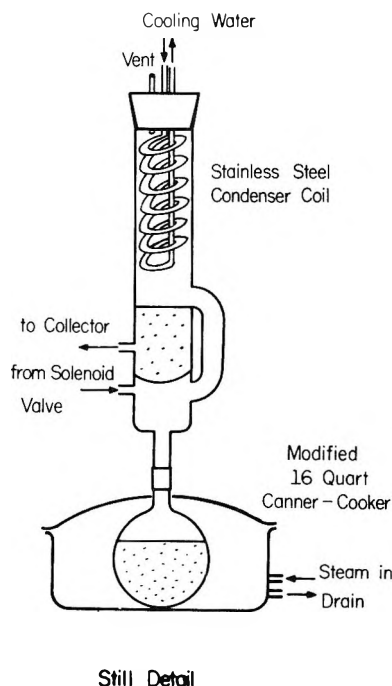


Figure 4. Solenoid valve arrangement for the automated preparative liquid chromatography system. Each valve conducts eluent into the corresponding still.



Still Detail

Figure 5. Details of the solvent still and steam heating baths. Four such stills (A-D) are employed.

shutdown of the sample pump. The lengths of the two pump cycles are programmable by switch settings on the timer unit. Figure 3 illustrates the control panels of the valve sequencer and the time cycler units, whereas Figures 4 and 5 illustrate the solenoid valve layout and the solvent still-heating bath arrangement, respectively.

This system employs large commercial or home-built glass chromatography columns holding from 1 to 7 kg of 0.05–0.2 mm silica gel or alumina. These comparatively inexpensive adsorbents are easily packed and allow pressures of less than 30 psig at flow rates of 2.5 l./hr. The low pressures simplify design, operation, and component requirements. Larger columns (12.5 cm diameter, 125 cm length, ca. 20 kg of adsorbent) have been fabricated and successfully employed. While larger samples can be accommodated and resolution has been satisfactory, per diem capacity has not been increased by the use of very large columns owing to the pumping rate limitation (2.5 l./hr) of the present main pump. Assuming satisfactory resolution, the principle factor influencing per diem capacity of the system is simply the rate at which solvent can be cycled through the system. Clearly, use of larger columns and greater pumping rates would increase the per diem capacity of the system, although drastic increases in pumping rates will necessitate redesign of the solvent stills.

To assist those who wish to construct similar systems,⁵ additional description, circuit diagrams, and dimensioned drawings for chromatography columns have been made available separately as supplementary material.

Acknowledgment. This work was supported in part by U. S. Public Health Service Grant GM 14518.

Supplementary Material Available. To assist those who wish to construct similar systems,⁵ additional description, circuit diagrams, and dimensioned drawings for chromatography columns will appear following these pages in the microfilm edition of this volume of the journal. Photocopies of the supplementary material from this paper only or microfiche (105 × 148 mm, 24× reduction, negatives) containing all of the supplementary material for the papers in this issue may be obtained from the Journals Department, American Chemical Society, 1155 16th St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036. Remit check or money order for \$4.00 for photocopy or \$2.00 for microfiche, referring to code number JOC-74-3901.

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- (1) For a detailed account of this broad-spectrum resolution method, see W. H. Pirkle and M. S. Hoekstra, *J. Org. Chem.*, **39**, 3904 (1974).
- (2) Since solvent reclamation is essentially a flash distillation, it is not necessary to use constant boiling mixtures of solvents to avoid changing the solvent composition through fractional distillation from the stills. However, solvent composition might well fluctuate enough to adversely affect detector systems sensing changes in index of refraction.
- (3) It should be possible to use a continuous low temperature vacuum evaporation technique to remove solvent from thermally sensitive materials.
- (4) While it is not essential that an absorbance detector be employed in the system, the presence of upright and inverted peaks, as might sometimes be afforded by index of refraction or Christenson effect detectors, would constitute a minor problem since the latter would not be counted by the valve sequencer unit. In this event, it would be necessary to include circuitry to automatically reverse the roles of the valve sequencers' positive and negative slope detectors by sensing whether the signal level from the elution detector is greater than or less than that of the base line level.
- (5) Almost predictably, the control panel for the sequencer and cycler units arrived from the shop in which it was fabricated bearing the title "Pirkleator No. 1," a name which seems to have taken hold among the users of this system.

An Example of Automated Liquid Chromatography. Synthesis of a Broad-Spectrum Resolving Agent and Resolution of 1-(1-Naphthyl)-2,2,2-trifluoroethanol

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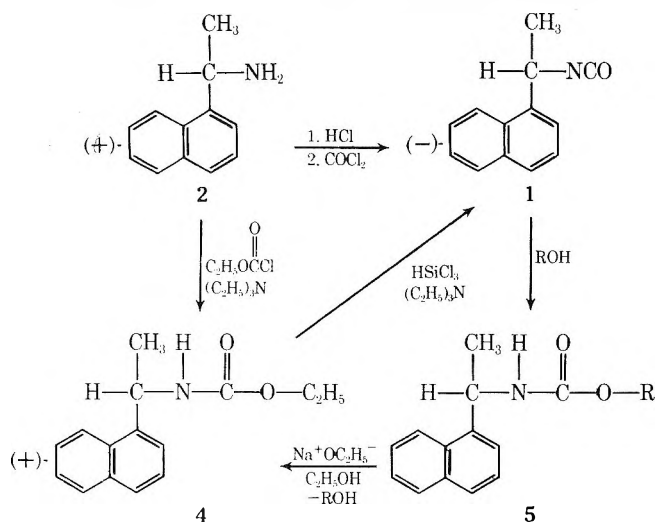
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Resolved 1-(1-naphthyl)ethyl isocyanate (1), a useful reagent for the chromatographic resolution, *via* diastereomeric derivatives of a variety of alcohols, α -hydroxy esters, and thiols, can be prepared by the action of phosgene on the hydrochloride of amine 2, or by treatment of ethyl carbamate 4 of amine 2 with trichlorosilane; however, no 1 is obtained when 4 is treated with trimethylchlorosilane. The diastereomeric carbamates derived from racemic 1-(1-naphthyl)-2,2,2-trifluoroethanol (3) and chiral 1-(1-naphthyl)ethyl isocyanate (1) are readily separable *via* automated preparative liquid chromatography. Ethanolsis of the separated diastereomers affords both enantiomers of the resolved alcohol and a recoverable form of the resolving agent.

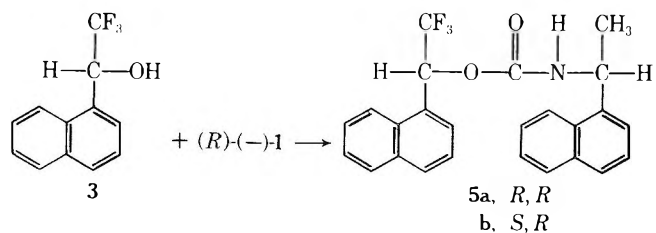
While optical resolutions have frequently been effected *via* chromatographic separation of diastereomeric derivatives, this has seldom been the preferred approach for preparative scale work. Moreover, no chiral derivatizing reagent has previously been recommended for the chromatographic resolution of a broad spectrum of derivatizable enantiomers.² Since we have found it possible, on a preparative scale, to separate chromatographically the diastereomeric derivatives (4) formed when enantiomeric 1-(1-naphthyl)ethyl isocyanate (1) is allowed to react with any of a number of racemic alcohols, α -hydroxy esters, and thiols,³ and since subsequent hydrolysis of the separated diastereomers can then afford the resolved alcohols or thiols, we report here our evaluation of three synthetic routes to this useful resolving agent, beginning with commercial (*R*)-(+)-1-(1-naphthyl)ethylamine (2). Furthermore, we illustrate the use of this reagent in the resolution of 1-(1-naphthyl)-2,2,2-trifluoroethanol (3). Resolved fluoro alcohol 3, considerably more effective as a chiral nmr solvent than the previously used phenyl analog,⁴ has until now been obtained with difficulty since conventional methods for its resolution have been tedious and generally unsatisfactory.⁵ In addition to being widely applicable, the resolution method illustrated here is convenient, is efficient in terms of material and labor, affords both enantiomers, and regenerates the resolving agent. In combination with a newly developed automated preparative liquid chromatography system,⁶ the present method makes feasible the resolution of multigram quantities of numerous alcohols, amines,⁷ and thiols. We further point out that most of the diastereomeric carbamates thus far encountered are crystalline after (and sometimes before) separation. In these cases there exists the possibility of separating the diastereomers by fractional crystallization.⁸

Three possible synthetic routes to isocyanate 1 from amine 2 were considered. The analogous preparation of (*R*)-(-)-1-phenylethyl isocyanate by the action of phosgene on the corresponding amine hydrochloride has been reported.⁹ In the case of amine 2, this method affords isocyanate 1 almost quantitatively, the only hindrance being the toxicity of phosgene. The recently reported method of isocyanate synthesis involving treatment of carbamates with trimethylchlorosilane¹⁰ failed to give detectable (nmr) amounts of isocyanate 1 when applied to the ethyl carbamate 4, prepared by reaction of amine 2 with ethyl chloroformate. However, under similar conditions, trichlorosilane readily converts ethyl carbamate 4 into isocyanate 1, thereby offering a second route to 1 which avoids phosgene. This second synthesis is of a particular value since, after separation, the diastereomeric carbamates 5 can be cleaved by the action of ethanolic sodium ethoxide into the resolved alco-

hol and ethyl carbamate 4. Hence this synthetic scheme offers a convenient means of recovering the resolving agent.



An example of the use of isocyanate 1 as a resolving agent is provided by the resolution of fluoro alcohol 3. Isocyanate (*R*)-(-)-1 reacts cleanly with an equimolar quantity of racemic alcohol 3 at 80° to afford a syrupy mixture of the diastereomeric carbamates (5a and 5b) which is readily separable by chromatography on alumina with benzene, provided the ratio of alumina to carbamate is 2500:1 or greater. Chromatography of 1-g portions of this mixture with benzene on a 2.5 in. \times 48 in. column of acidic alumina cleanly separates the diastereomers (α 1.37) as determined by absorbance monitoring at 280 nm. Using the system described,⁶ 6–10 g of the diastereomeric mixture may be separated per 24-hr period.¹¹ Figure 1 illustrates the repetitive chromatographic separation of diastereomeric carbamates 5a and 5b.



The *R,R* diastereomer is eluted first and both diastereomers are, once separated, readily recrystallized from hexane. Treatment of either diastereomer with ethanolic sodium ethoxide cleanly liberates chiral fluoro alcohol 3 and affords ethyl *N*-(1-[1-naphthyl]ethyl)carbamate (4) which is easily separable from 3 and is reconvertible to isocyanate 1.

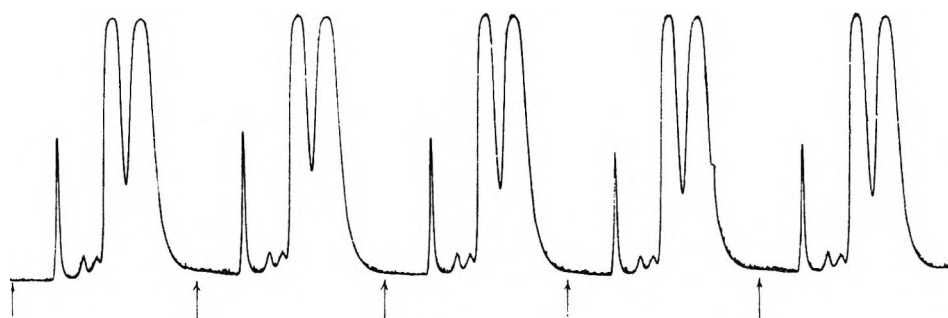


Figure 1. The automated repetitive chromatographic separation of diastereomeric carbamates **5a** and **5b** on acidic alumina with benzene. The separability factor, α , is 1.37. The *R,R* diastereomer **5a** is the first of the two major bands; minor absorptions are caused by impurities. Sample injections of 1 g (arrows) occur every 3 hr. Because of saturation of the 280-nm detector, the extent of peak overlap appears to be greater than is actually the case.

Experimental Section

Melting points were taken on a Büchi apparatus and are uncorrected. Optical rotations were determined at 589 nm in a Zeiss visual polarimeter, using a 1.0-dm tube. Infrared spectra were measured with a Perkin-Elmer 521 or a Perkin-Elmer 237B spectrophotometer. Nmr spectra were obtained with a Varian A-60-D spectrometer. Mass spectra were determined by J. C. Cooke and his associates, using a Varian MAT CH-5 spectrometer. Microanalyses were performed by J. Nemeth and his colleagues.

(*R*)-(+)-1-(1-Naphthyl)ethylamine (2). Resolved material having a rotation $[\alpha]^{25}_D +80.47 \pm 0.05^\circ$ (neat, $l = 1$) was obtained from Norse Chemical Co., and was used without further purification.

(*R*)-(-)-1-(1-Naphthyl)ethyl isocyanate (1). **A. Phosgene Method.** In a 1000-ml three-necked flask fitted with a reflux condenser, mechanical stirrer, and gas inlet tube, amine (*R*)-(+)-2 (17.13 g, 0.10 mol) was dissolved in dry toluene (200 ml). The solution was stirred, and dry hydrogen chloride was added through the inlet tube, which was placed with the opening above the liquid level, to prevent plugging. After most of the white, solid 1-(1-naphthyl)ethylamine hydrochloride had formed, the inlet tube was lowered into the mixture and more hydrogen chloride was added to assure that the solution was saturated. Additional dry toluene (100 ml) was added, and phosgene was slowly and continuously bubbled into the mixture, which, after a few minutes, was heated to reflux for 4 hr. At this point all solid had disappeared, leaving a straw-colored solution. The toluene was distilled at reduced pressure, the residual liquid was transferred to a 100-ml flask and distilled to afford colorless isocyanate (*R*)-(-)-1 (19.02 g, 96.3%): bp 106–108° (0.16 mm); $[\alpha]^{24.1}_D -50.5 \pm 0.2^\circ$ (c 27.9, benzene); ir (neat) 2260 (N=C=O), 795, and 775 cm^{-1} ; nmr (CDCl_3) δ 1.60 (d, 3, $J = 6.7$ Hz, CH_3), 5.38 (quartet, 1, $J = 6.7$ Hz, CH), and 7.21–8.04 ppm (m, 7, C_{10}H_7); mass spectrum (70 eV) m/e (rel intensity) 197 (71, M^+), 182 (100), 155 (40), 154 (13), 128 (21), 127 (35).

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}$: C, 79.17; H, 5.62; N, 7.10. Found: C, 79.03; H, 5.66; N, 6.95.

B. Trichlorosilane Method. To a stirred solution of ethyl carbamate (*R*)-(+)-4 (24.33 g, 0.10 mol) and triethylamine (11.13 g, 0.11 mol) in dry benzene (200 ml), a solution of trichlorosilane (14.90 g, 0.11 mol) in dry benzene (50 ml) was added dropwise, over a 15-min period. After 30 min, the solution was heated to reflux for 30 min, allowed to cool to room temperature, and filtered under nitrogen to remove triethylamine hydrochloride. Removal of the solvent at reduced pressure left a cloudy yellow liquid, which was distilled under vacuum to give isocyanate (*R*)-(-)-1 (16.4–16.7 g, 83.1–84.6%), identical by nmr and ir with that prepared by the phosgene method, $[\alpha]^{23.4}_D -50.8 \pm 0.5^\circ$ (c 32.9, benzene).

The preparation of isocyanate 1 from amine 2 using the trichlorosilane sequence may be carried out without isolation of the intermediate ethyl carbamate 4; the overall yield is not substantially altered. Thus into a stirred solution of amine (*R*)-(+)-2 (17.12 g, 0.10 mol) and triethylamine (11.13 g, 0.11 mol) was rapidly poured a solution of ethyl chloroformate (12.28 g of 97%, 0.11 mol) in dry benzene (50 ml). The mixture was stirred for 30 min, heated to reflux for 30 min, and allowed to cool. Filtration under nitrogen to remove triethylamine hydrochloride gave a clear yellow solution to which additional triethylamine (11.13 g, 0.11 mol) was added. The solution was stirred, and a solution of trichlorosilane (14.90 g, 0.11 mol) in dry benzene (50 ml) was added dropwise over a 15-min period. After a 30-min period, the solution was heated to reflux for 30 min, then allowed to cool to room temperature, and filtered under

nitrogen to remove triethylamine hydrochloride. Removal of the solvent at reduced pressure left a brown liquid sometimes containing a solid which was removed by filtration after dissolving the isocyanate in dry pentane. After pentane removal, vacuum distillation gave isocyanate (*R*)-(-)-1 (14.07 g, 71.4%).

(*R*)-(+)-Ethyl *N*-([1-Naphthyl]ethyl)carbamate (4). Into a stirred solution of amine (*R*)-(+)-2 (17.12 g, 0.10 mol) and triethylamine (11.13 g, 0.11 mol) in dry benzene (150 ml) was rapidly poured a solution of ethyl chloroformate (12.28 g of 97%, 0.11 mol) in dry benzene (50 ml). After stirring for 30 min, the mixture was heated to reflux for 30 min, then allowed to cool. The mixture was then filtered to remove triethylamine hydrochloride, and concentrated at reduced pressure to afford crude crystalline 4 (24.4 g). Recrystallization from benzene–petroleum ether affords ethyl carbamate (*R*)-(+)-4 (20.63 g, 84.8%): mp 99.9–100.3°; $[\alpha]^{23}_D +22.7 \pm 0.1^\circ$ (c 19.9, chloroform); ir (KBr) 3325 (NH), 1683 (C=O), 1546, 1258, 1059, 788, and 769 cm^{-1} ; nmr (CDCl_3) δ 1.18 (t, 3, CH_2CH_3), 1.61 (d, 3, CHCH_3), 4.10 (quartet, 2, CH_2CH_3), 5.06 (d, broad, 1, NH) 5.63 (d of quartet, 1, NH-CH- CH_3) and 7.20–8.20 ppm (m, 7, C_{10}H_7).

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_2$: C, 74.05; H, 7.04; N, 5.76. Found: C, 74.33; H, 7.11; N, 6.05.

***dl*-1-(1-Naphthyl)-2,2,2-trifluoroethanol (3).** A solution of lithium trifluoroacetate, prepared by addition of lithium hydride (8.0 g, 1.0 mol) to trifluoroacetic acid (101 g, 0.89 mol) in dry tetrahydrofuran (200 ml), was added over a 10-min period to the Grignard reagent prepared from 1-bromonaphthalene (207 g, 1.0 mol) and magnesium turnings (25 g, 1.0 mol) in dry ether (950 ml). After a 1-hr reflux period, 6 *M* hydrochloric acid was added with cooling until the mixture was acidic, and the organic layer was collected after addition of pentane (500 ml). The crude 1-naphthyl trifluoromethyl ketone (243 g), isolated by solvent evaporation, was not purified, but was mixed with methanol (200 ml) and reduced by portionwise addition of sodium borohydride (12 g, 0.32 mol). This solution was diluted with water (1000 ml), acidified with hydrochloric acid, and twice extracted with 200-ml portions of methylene chloride. The solvent was removed at reduced pressure and the residual oil was dissolved in a solution of potassium hydroxide in aqueous methanol (prepared from 260 g of potassium hydroxide, 160 ml of water, and 1440 ml of methanol). The resulting solution (in which the desired fluoro alcohol 3 is present in anionic form) was extracted several times with 200-ml portions of pentane in order to remove naphthalene and binaphthyl. The bulk of the methanol was removed at reduced pressure, water (1000 ml) was added, and the resulting solution was acidified with 12 *M* hydrochloric acid. Extraction with three 200-ml portions of methylene chloride, drying of the extracts, and removal of the solvent at reduced pressure, followed by distillation of the resulting oil, gave *dl*-3, which solidified in the receiving flask (116 g, 0.51 mol, 58%): bp 83–85° (0.025 mm); mp 47.4–48.5° (recrystallized from hexane); ir (neat liquid) 3410 (OH), 1270, 1165, 1120, 795, and 780 cm^{-1} ; nmr (CDCl_3) δ 3.24 (s, 1, OH), 5.62 (quartet, 1, CH), and 7.16–7.96 ppm (m, 7, C_{10}H_7); mass spectrum (70 eV) m/e (rel intensity) 226 (40, M^+), 157 (80, $[\text{M} - \text{CF}_3]^+$), 129 (100), 128 (54), 127 (38).

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9\text{F}_3\text{O}$: C, 63.72; H, 4.01. Found: C, 63.77; H, 3.98.

1-(1-Naphthyl)-2,2,2-trifluoroethyl *N*-([1-Naphthyl]ethyl)carbamate (5a, 5b). Racemic fluoro alcohol 3 (6.20 g, 0.27 mol) and isocyanate (*R*)-(-)-1 (5.34 g, 0.27 mol) were mixed and heated to 80° while protected by a drying tube, for 65 hr,¹² by which time the isocyanate band at 2260 cm^{-1} had disappeared. The mixture

was then automatically chromatographed with benzene on a 2.5 × 48 in. column of Brinkmann acidic alumina. The effluent was monitored at 280 nm.

The first major fraction to be eluted was (*R,R*)-(+)-**5a** (4.34 g, 0.010 mol, 75.0%). Recrystallization from hexane gave white needles: mp 139.7–140.6°; ir (KBr) 3325 (NH), 1728, 1696, 1532, 1514, 1270, 1242, 1183, 1174, 1064, 801, and 779 cm⁻¹; nmr (CDCl₃) δ 1.54 (d, 3 CHCH₃), 5.48 (s, 1, NH), 5.54 (quartet, 1, CHCH₃), 7.03 (quartet, 1, CHCF₃), and 7.16–8.28 ppm (m, 14, both C₁₀H₇); [α]_D^{26.7} +56.1 ± 1.1° (c 3.65, chloroform).

Anal. Calcd for C₂₅H₂₀F₃NO₂: C, 70.91; H, 4.76; N, 3.31. Found: C, 70.78; H, 4.77; N, 3.47.

The second major fraction to be eluted was (*S,R*)-(-)-**5b** (5.62, 0.013 mol, 97.0%), which can be recrystallized from hexane: mp 123.1–124.0°; ir 3450 (NH) 1724, 1505, 1264, 1232, 1180, 1167, 1127, 1061, 790, and 769 cm⁻¹; nmr (CDCl₃) δ 1.46 (d, 3, CHCH₃), 5.55 (s, 1, NH) 5.58 (quartet, 1, CHCH₃), 7.02 (quartet, 1, CHCF₃), and 7.20–8.28 ppm (m, 14, both C₁₀H₇); [α]_D^{24.5} -12.2 ± 0.3° (c 15.5, chloroform).

Anal. Calcd for C₂₅H₂₀F₃NO₂: C, 70.91; H, 4.76; N, 3.31. Found: C, 71.05; H, 4.78; N, 3.41.

Conversion of (*R,R*)-(+)-1-(1-Naphthyl)-2,2,2-trifluoroethyl *N*-(1-[1-Naphthyl]ethyl)carbamate (5a**) to (*R*)-(-)-1-(1-Naphthyl)-2,2,2-trifluoroethanol (**3**).** Carbamate (*R,R*)-(+)-**5a** (4.23 g, 0.01 mol) was added to a solution of ethanolic sodium ethoxide (2.5 g sodium in 30 ml of ethanol) and refluxed for 30 min, at which time tlc (silica gel–methylene chloride) showed no remaining **5a**. The ethanol was removed at reduced pressure and excess base was neutralized with dilute hydrochloric acid. The aqueous mixture was extracted with three 50-ml portions of methylene chloride and the combined extracts were dried, concentrated, and chromatographed automatically with methylene chloride on a 2.5 × 48 in. column of Brinkmann silica gel.

The first major band to be eluted was fluoro alcohol¹³ (*R*)-(-)-**3** (2.17 g, 0.0096 mol, 95.7%) identical by nmr, ir, and tlc to racemic **3**. Molecular distillation gave a waxy solid: mp 51.6–53.2°; [α]_D^{25.3} -25.7 ± 0.7° (c 5.1, ethanol).

The second fraction contained, upon removal of the solvent, (*R*)-(+)-ethyl *N*-(1-[1-naphthyl]ethyl)carbamate (2.02 g, 0.0083 mol, 83.1%), identified by nmr.

A similar hydrolysis of carbamate (*S,R*)-(-)-**5b** gave, after chromatography, fluoro alcohol (*S*)-(+)-**3**: mp 51.6–53.6°; [α]_D^{25.7} +25.8 ± 0.5° (c 5.1, ethanol).

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Registry No.—(*R*)-**1**, 42340-98-7; (*R*)-**2**, 3886-70-2; *dl*-**3**, 17556-44-4; (*R*)-**3**, 22038-90-0; (*S*)-**3**, 33758-06-4; (*R*)-**4**, 53043-11-1; (*R,R*)-**5a**, 53043-12-2; (*S,R*)-**5b**, 53043-13-3; trifluoroacetic acid, 76-05-1; 1-bromonaphthalene, 90-11-9.

References and Notes

- (1) (a) Alfred P. Sloan Foundation Research Fellow, 1970–1974. (b) Phillips Petroleum Predoctoral Fellow, 1972–1974.
- (2) In view of the widespread separability of the diastereomeric derivatives of **1**, it is clear that this reagent, in conjunction with a high-pressure analytical liquid chromatography system, offers a useful tool for the determination of optical purity of those enantiomeric compounds which form derivatives with **1**.
- (3) While a more comprehensive report of this resolution method will appear later, a partial list of compounds whose diastereomeric derivatives with **1** have been separated chromatographically on a preparative scale is as follows: 1-phenyl-2,2,2-trifluoroethanol; 1-phenyl-2,2,2-trichloroethanol; 1-phenyl-2,2,2-tribromoethanol; 1-(1-naphthyl)-2,2,2-trifluoroethanol; 1-(2-naphthyl)-2,2,2-trifluoroethanol; 1-(3-pyrenyl)-2,2,2-trifluoroethanol; 1-(9-anthryl)-2,2,2-trifluoroethanol; 1-(10-methyl-9-anthryl)-2,2,2-trifluoroethanol; 1-phenyl-2,2,3,3,4,4,4-heptafluoro-1-butanol; 1-phenylethanol; 1-(4-nitrophenyl)ethanol; 1-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethanol; 1-(1-naphthyl)ethanol; 1-(2-naphthyl)ethanol; 1-phenylethanol; ethyl 2-mercaptopropanoate; methyl 2-hydroxy-3,3-dimethylbutanoate; methyl mandelate; 1-cyclohexyl-2,2,2-trifluoroethanol; 3-hydroxy-3-phenyl-4,4,4-trifluoro-1-butyne.
- (4) W. H. Pirkle, R. L. Muntz, and I. C. Paul, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **93**, 2817 (1971), and references therein.
- (5) R. L. Muntz, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Illinois, Urbana, 1972.
- (6) W. H. Pirkle and R. W. Anderson, *J. Org. Chem.*, **39**, 3901 (1974).
- (7) The use of racemic isocyanates and chiral alcohols or, alternatively, racemic amines and chiral chloroformates, will afford diastereomeric carbamates which may be separated and hydrolyzed.
- (8) The phenyl analog of this isocyanate, commercially available for several years, has previously been used [H. W. Gschwend, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **94**, 8430 (1972)] to afford diastereomers separable by crystallization. We are unaware of prior examples of chromatographic separation of diastereomeric carbamates derived from 1-phenylethyl isocyanate. In point of fact, we have found that the diastereomeric carbamates of this isocyanate do not, in general, separate as well chromatographically as those derived from **1**.
- (9) T. L. Cairns, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **63**, 871 (1941).
- (10) G. Greber and H. R. Kricheldorf, *Angew. Chem.*, **80**, 1028 (1968).
- (11) In the event unreacted alcohol or other strongly retained materials are present in the crude product, a rough large-scale prechromatography may be desirable.
- (12) Use of 1% of either *N,N*-dimethylethanolamine or di-*n*-butyltin dilaurate as a catalyst reduces reaction times to as little as ca. 10 hr.
- (13) The absolute configuration of fluoro alcohol **3** has been established previously by the chiral nmr solvent method, using a partially resolved sample. See W. H. Pirkle and S. D. Beare, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **89**, 5485 (1967). Subsequent work in these laboratories further supports the assignment.

Base-Catalyzed Decomposition of 1,2,3-Selenadiazoles and Acid-Catalyzed Formation of Diselenafulvenes

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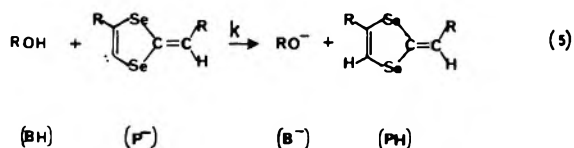
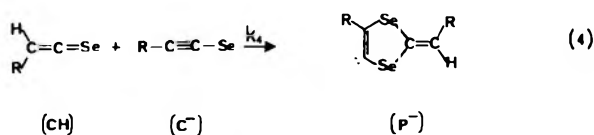
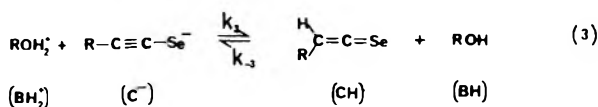
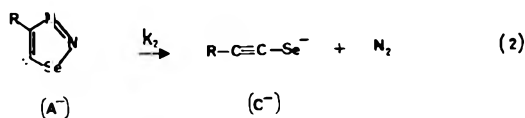
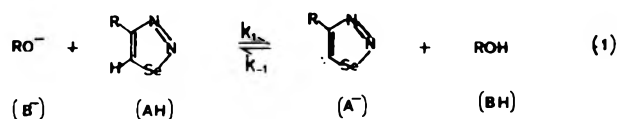
The kinetics and mechanism of the base-catalyzed decomposition of 4-aryl-1,2,3-selenadiazole with aryloxyethylselenolate ion as the intermediate and the subsequent hydrogen ion catalyzed formation of substituted 1,3-diselenafulvenes from this intermediate in basic alcoholic media have been investigated. Details of the mechanism, rate constants, and dependence upon the acidity function *H*₋ are reported and discussed. An interesting coupling of the various steps in the above processes under certain conditions has been found and analyzed in some detail.

The mechanism of the formation of the 1,3-diselenafulvenes has previously been reported.² The steps of this reaction can be summarized as in Scheme I.

While Scheme I, deduced from our experimental observations, adequately describes the results, several points remained to be clarified. These were (a) the importance of

the equilibrium in step 1 as opposed to an irreversible and concerted hydrogen abstraction–decomposition to the ethynylselenolate ion, and (b) the extent of the equilibrium in step 3 and thus a measure of the stability of the heretofore unknown selenaketene. By undertaking a kinetic study of the reaction we hoped to gain a better understanding of the

Scheme I



above as well as to find the kinetic interrelationships of this interesting and complex five-step reaction sequence in which the first step is base and some of the subsequent steps are acid catalyzed.

Furthermore, in line with the existing interest in testing the significance and validity of acidity scales in the acid- or base-catalyzed reactions of heterocyclic compounds kinetically,³ we hoped to find a correlation of our results with the H_- scale. In this paper we wish to report our progress in the study of the above reaction.

Experimental Section

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra were obtained on a Model T-60 Varian spectrometer. Mass spectra were obtained on a Model CH5 Varian spectrometer. Ultraviolet spectra were obtained on a Pye-Unicam SP-800 using the automatic repeat scanning facility. Melting points were determined on a Kofler hot stage. Elementary analysis was performed by Mikroanalytisches Laboratorium Dornis u. Kolbe, West Germany.

All the alcohols used were dried by refluxing over an appropriate metal alkoxide before use. The alkoxide solutions used for kinetic measurements were prepared by adding potassium metal to the respective alcohol under nitrogen.

Kinetic experiments involving volumetric gas measurements were performed using a Warburg type respirometer, Gilson Model GR14, with 14 reaction vessels. The experiments were performed as follows. From a stock solution of the selenadiazole in the appropriate solvent (typical concentration of about 60 mg/10 ml), 0.5 ml was pipeted into the side arm of a Warburg flask, and 1.5 ml of the base solution was pipeted into the main reaction compartment. The flasks were mounted on the respirometer and the apparatus was allowed to reach equilibrium for about 45 min. To start each reaction, the corresponding flask was removed from the temperature bath, its contents were rapidly mixed, and it was replaced before a lapse of about 30 sec. Readings were taken on the verniered volumeter until no appreciable gas evolution took place.

Spectrophotometric kinetic measurements were carried out by adding sufficient potassium phenylethynylselenolate to about 3 ml

of the respective solvent to give a maximum absorption peak on the recorder when using a 1-mm cell. Measurements were taken at 308 and 340 nm.

The preparation of the selenadiazoles and their conversion into the 1,3-diselenafulvenes were carried out as previously described.^{2,4}

ω -*d*₃-Acetophenone. Phenylacetylene, 3.0 g (0.03 mol), was added to a solution of 3 ml of deuterium oxide containing about 0.1 g of metallic sodium and stirred magnetically for 1 hr at room temperature. Concentrated deuteriosulfuric acid (98%), 5 ml, and 0.5 g of mercuric sulfate were mixed and the stirring was continued for 0.5 hr (until the liquid layer became homogeneous). The solution was filtered through a sintered glass funnel and washed with 2 ml of water, and the filtrate was extracted several times with ether. The combined ether layer was evaporated to give 3.2 g of an oil. The nmr spectrum of this oil showed only aromatic protons.

4-Phenyl-5-*d*₃-1,2,3-selenadiazole. The ω -*d*₃-acetophenone obtained in the previous preparation was converted without further purification to its semicarbazone derivative in the usual manner. The dried semicarbazone, 4.1 g (23.2 mmol), was dissolved in 10 ml of glacial acetic acid and 2.6 g (23.4 mmol) of finely powdered selenium dioxide was added and the solution heated with occasional shaking on a water bath for 1 hr. The solution was filtered hot to remove the deposited selenium and water was added to the main filtrate until turbid. The reddish-brown solid that separated upon cooling was dissolved in 40 ml of ethanol, decolorized with activated charcoal, and crystallized by the addition of water. A pure material was obtained after several recrystallizations, 3.4 g (53% yield based on the phenylacetylene used), mp 76°. Mass spectrum showed 95% deuterium content in the 102/103 fragment (Ph—C≡C—H⁺).

Potassium Phenylethynylselenolate. Clean metallic potassium, 1.5 g, was added to a solution of 6 ml of absolute ethanol in 50 ml of dry dioxane. After the evolution of hydrogen gas ceased, the solution was filtered in a dry N₂ atmosphere. Freshly recrystallized selenadiazole, 0.1–0.2 g, was added to 5-ml aliquots of the above solution in centrifuge tubes. After N₂ gas evolution ceased, the precipitate was centrifuged and the supernatant decanted, and the solid was washed several times with dry ether, dried, and kept under desiccation. Typical analysis for several preparations were as follows.

Anal. Calcd for C₈H₅KSe: C, 43.83; H, 2.28; K, 17.90; Se, 36.05. Found: (a) C, 44.60; H, 4.73; K, 13.05; Se, 26.75; (b) C, 42.10; H, 4.80; K, 10.38; Se, 21.33; (c) C, 38.40; H, 3.39; K, 7.30; Se, 29.76.

The molar absorption of the potassium phenylethynylselenolate was obtained in the following way. Selenolate salt (2.0 mg) was dissolved in 10 ml of concentrated ethanolic base solution and absorption at 308 nm, its λ_{max} , was obtained. Subsequently another 2.0 mg of the salt was dissolved in 10 ml of ethanol and allowed to stand and react to form the 1,3-diselenafulvene derivative. From the ultraviolet spectrum of the resulting solution, the concentration of the pure potassium phenylethynylselenolate salt in the salt mixture was determined by measuring the optical absorption of the salt mixture at 340 nm. From several such determinations the average molar absorption of the pure potassium selenolate was determined to be 2.05×10^5 .

Kinetics of Deuterium Exchange at C-5 of 4-Phenyl-5-*d*₃-1,2,3-selenadiazole. 4-Phenyl-5-*d*₃-1,2,3-selenadiazole, 36 mg, was added to 3 ml of a $4 \times 10^{-3} M$ solution of metallic potassium in ethanol at 22°. Aliquots, 0.2 ml, were removed at appropriate time intervals and the reaction was quenched by adding the aliquots to test tubes containing two drops of glacial acetic acid. The solvents were evaporated and the mass spectrum of the residue was obtained. The ratios of the fragment peaks at 102 and 103 were measured.

Kinetics of Deuterium Exchange at C-5 Position of 4-Phenyl-5H-1,2,3-selenadiazole in 1-Deuterioethanol. The same procedure as above was employed using 5H-selenadiazole and 1-deuterioethanol of 75% deuterium enrichment.

Measurement of the Acidity Function. H_- values of the various reaction media used were measured according to the method described by Schaal and Gadet.⁵

Results and Discussion

Kinetics of the reaction pathway shown in Scheme I were first studied in two separate stages as described below.

Part I. The decomposition of 4-phenyl-1,2,3-selenadiazole (AH) and production of the phenylethynylselenolate ion (C⁻), steps 1 and 2, were studied under conditions of

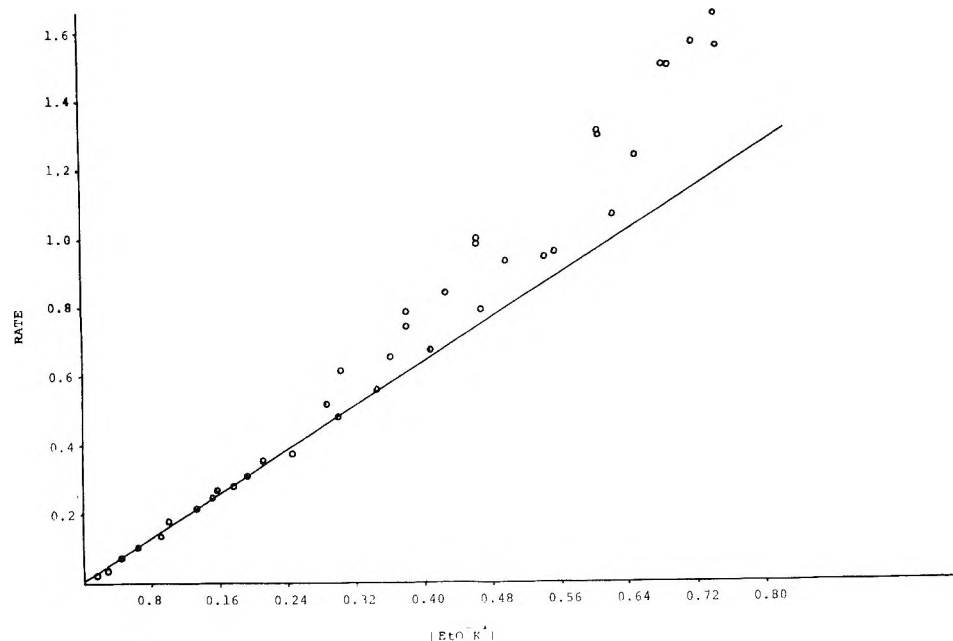


Figure 1. Observed rate vs. $[B^-]_0$ in ethanol at 32° .

constant basicity. This condition was realized in basic ethanolic solutions, where either the basicity of the medium was so low that the production of PH from C^- [steps 3, 4, and 5] occurred almost instantaneously thereby regenerating the consumed base and maintaining a constant base concentration, or the basicity was so high that the consumption of B^- in step 1 did not appreciably reduce the base concentration of the medium throughout the reaction. Pseudo-first-order rate constants were obtained from the following rate law^{6a}

$$\log \frac{V_\infty - V_t}{V_\infty} = \frac{r}{2.303} t \quad (6)$$

where $r = [B^-]_0 k_1 k_2 / k_{-1}'$, $k_{-1}' = k_{-1} [BH]$, $[B^-]_0$ = initial base concentration, and V_t and V_∞ are volumes of the N_2 gas evolved at time t and at the completion of the reaction, respectively. Equation 6 is obtained by assuming a fast equilibrium for step 1 and steady state condition for $[A^-]$. All experiments showed a smaller rate within the first 30 sec of the reaction. Analysis has shown that this time is substantially independent of the base concentration and is probably due to the time needed for the homogenization of the solution and equilibration of the measuring apparatus. This "time lag" therefore seems to be caused by physical conditions and not by a kinetic "build-up" period which would necessarily show a base dependence.

A plot of r vs. $[B^-]$ for base concentrations up to about 0.23 M gave a straight line, the slope of which determines $k_1 k_2 / k_{-1}'$ to be $1.6 \pm 0.1 M^{-1} \text{ min}^{-1}$. At higher base concentrations (Figure 1), r deviates upward, indicating an increase in lyate ion activity of the base.^{7a} This enhancement of the lyate ion activity at high base concentration is expected, and it is attributed to a decrease in the solvent's ability to solvate. Bowden and others,^{7b} however, have pointed to the fact that this increase in lyate ion activity is already appreciable at 0.1 M ethoxide concentrations, making it necessary to apply eq 7 below for the calculation of the basic strength of the solution in this region.

$$H_- = \text{const} + \log [OR^-] \quad (7)$$

We therefore constructed an H_- scale for the region of base concentration used in this work. Figure 2 shows a plot of $\log [EtO^-K^+]$ vs. H_- for our range of base concentrations. It can be seen that with the accuracy of the data points, a straight line of unit slope can be drawn up to a

base concentration of about 0.3 M . Above this concentration, eq 7 does not seem to hold. It should be noted that our H_- values are consistently slightly higher than those reported in Bowden's review. However, such a shift has no influence on our conclusions concerning the linear relations involving H_- .

Assuming, as usual, a similarity between the indicator acid (substituted nitroanilines) and AH in strongly basic solutions, a linear relationship between $\log r$ and H_- is expected. Figure 3 shows such a plot. Although at low basicity a reasonably straight line with a near unit slope can be drawn, the linearity breaks down at higher H_- values. Interestingly, the breakdown occurs roughly at the same point as in the plot of $\log [B^-]$ vs. H_- (Figure 2). However, when, as discussed by More O'Farrall,⁸ our data are treated according to its linear free energy relationship with logarithm of the apparent rate, a straight line with a slope of about 0.53 is obtained as shown in Figure 4. Our results thus confirm the usefulness of the extension of the Bunnett and Olsen⁹ approach for concentrated basic alcoholic solutions.

To further investigate the relative rates of steps 1 and 2, 4-phenyl-5-*d*-1,2,3-selenadiazole (AD) was used as a substrate. No change in the overall rate was observed, indicating a rapid and complete isotopic exchange before any gas evolution could take place. The isotopic exchange rates of AD and AH in $[1-^1H]$ ethanol and $[1-^2H]$ ethanol, respectively, were followed mass spectroscopically by measuring the relative peak heights of the 102 and 103, $[PhC \equiv CH]^+$ and $[PhC \equiv CD]^+$, fragment ions.¹⁰ These experiments were carried out at a base concentration of about 0.004 M . As stated above, the amount of gas evolution [step 2] was negligible during the period of exchange. It was observed that isotopic exchange at 32° for both AD and AH was completed in less than 1 min. The fact that the reverse rate of step 1 is much larger than the forward rate (which follows from a rapid exchange) implies that the rate of the exchange reaction is given by $k_1 [B^-]_0$. Thus k_{1H} and k_{1D} were determined. Although experimental difficulties severely limited the accuracy of the measurements, the rough results obtained are $k_{1H} = 4 \times 10^2 M^{-1} \text{ min}^{-1}$, and $k_{1D} = 2 \times 10^2 M^{-1} \text{ min}^{-1}$.

The reactions of steps 1 and 2 were further investigated by comparing the rates of the decomposition of selenadia-

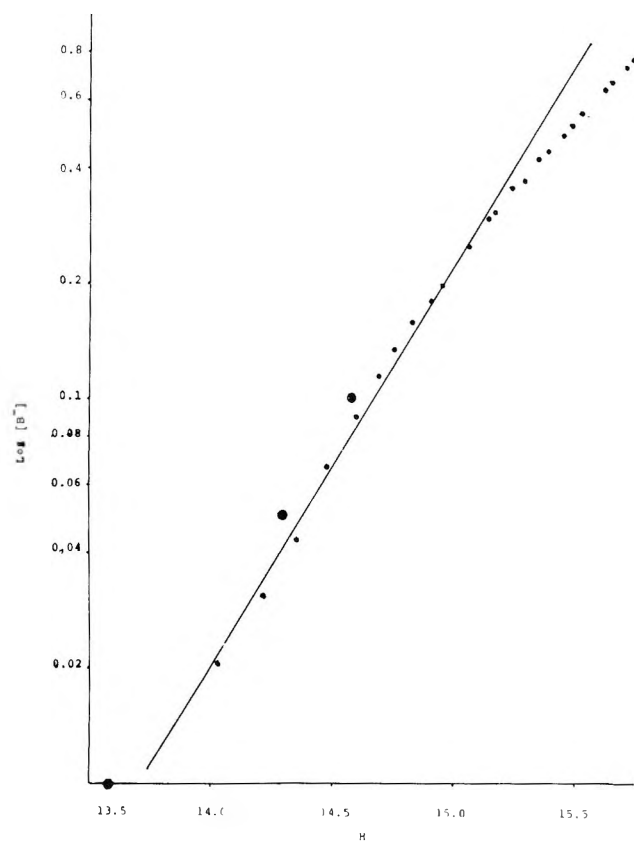


Figure 2. Logarithm of $[\text{EtO}^-]$ vs. H_- ; \circ , our values, \bullet , from Bowden's review.⁷

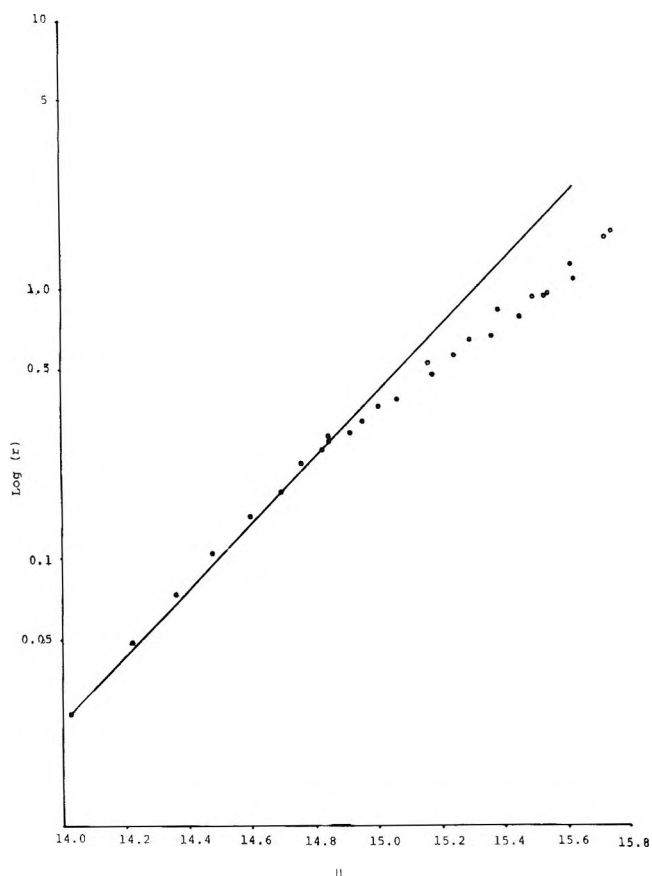


Figure 3. Logarithm of observed rate vs. H_- in ethanol.

zoles having substituents on the phenyl ring. The results, shown in Figure 5, indicate a positive ρ value of 2.4. Since isotopic exchange measurements show that step 2 is slower than the reverse direction of step 1, the relatively large positive

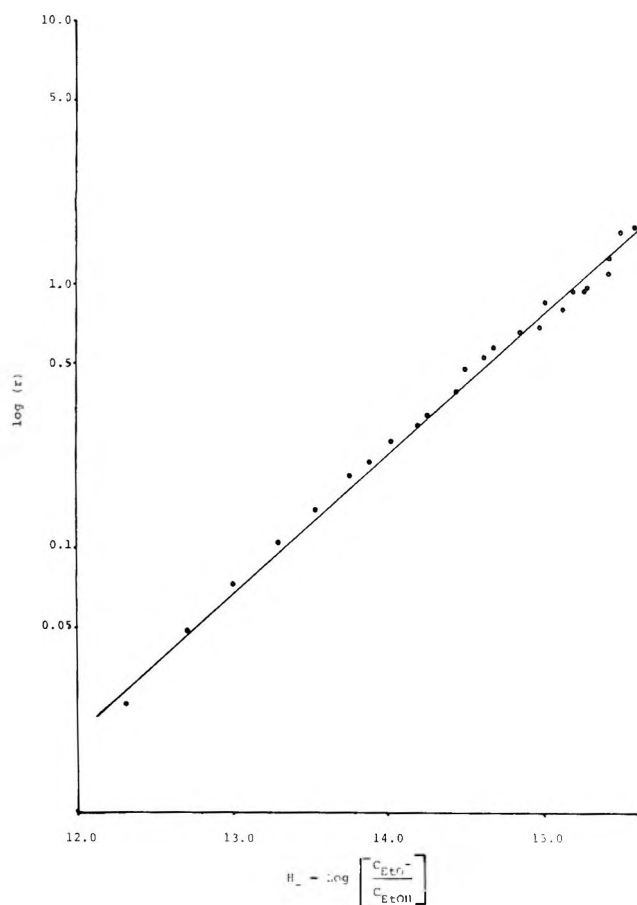


Figure 4. Logarithm of observed rate vs. $H_- - \log [\text{EtO}^-]/[\text{EtOH}]$.

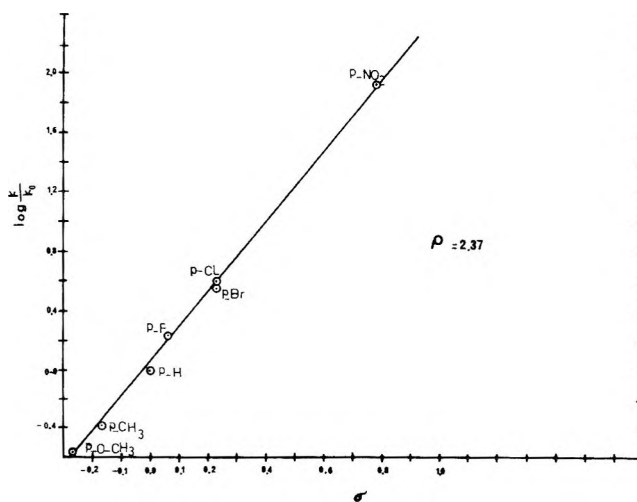
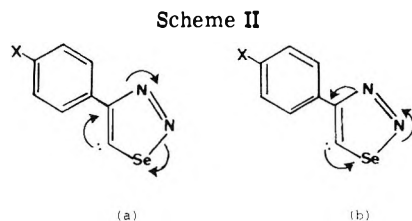


Figure 5. Hammett σ - ρ relation for the overall decomposition rate of AH at 32°.

value observed could be interpreted in either of the following ways: (a) the substituents do not affect the rate of step 2, rather they shift the equilibrium to the right, thereby increasing the steady state concentration of A^- and enhancing the overall rate; (b) they act on the slower unimolecular decomposition step.

Of the two mechanisms which can be envisaged for the decomposition of A^- (Scheme II), one would not expect that in the transition state of (a) the substituents would exert any electronic effects. Hence a ρ value of zero would be expected.¹¹ However, since electron delocalization away from the heterocyclic ring in (b) is assumed, a relatively large ρ value should be observed. Furthermore, since in this

case electron-withdrawing groups such as a *p*-nitro group would be in direct resonance with the reaction site, a σ^-



value would be a better substituent constant if transition state b were operative. As can be seen from Figure 5, the ordinary σ value of 0.78 gives a much better fit than a σ^- value of 1.27. It is therefore concluded that the mode of the unimolecular decomposition is probably according to (a) as previously assumed,² and that the substituents shift the equilibrium as discussed above.

Part II. Steps 3 through 5 of the reaction were studied by measuring the rate of appearance of the product PH starting with the intermediate C^- (see Scheme I). In all experiments only 50 to 75% of the expected product was obtained. Since no side reaction was identified under the conditions of the experiments, it was concluded that the starting material, $Ph-C\equiv C-Se^-$, was impure. The absence of a possible side reaction was checked kinetically by measuring the rate of appearance of PH *vs.* the rate of disappearance of C^- (see Figure 6). This figure also indicates the

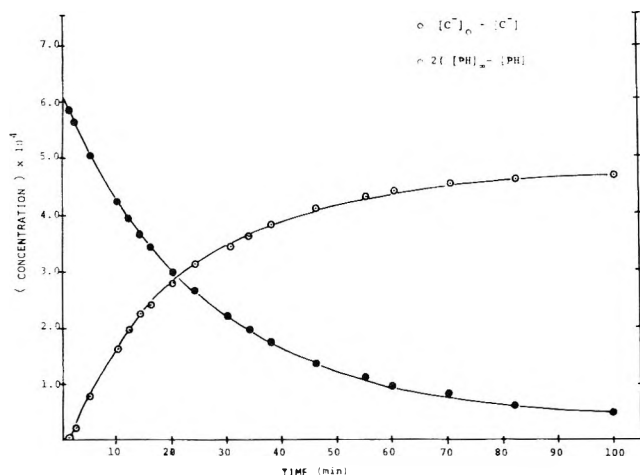


Figure 6. Disappearance of C^- and appearance of PH in 0.01 M EtO $^-$ K $^+$ at 32°.

steady state condition of CH, and therefore implies that the selenaketene has a transient existence. The concentration of C^- was obtained by following the changes in maximum absorptions of C^- (at 308 nm) and PH (at 340 nm) as the reaction proceeded^{6c} and solving two simultaneous equations for the respective concentrations.

Two different rate laws result depending on whether step 3 is general acid catalyzed (*i.e.*, $C^- + BH \rightleftharpoons CH + B^-$) or specific hydrogen ion catalyzed (*i.e.*, $C^- + BH_2^+ \rightleftharpoons CH + BH$). Denoting the rate constants for the forward and the reverse directions of step 3 by k_3 and k_{-3} , respectively, the differential rate laws obtained for the two cases are respectively

$$-\frac{d[C^-]}{dt} = 2 \frac{d[PH]}{dt} = \frac{2k_3[BH][C^-]^2}{(k_{-3}/k_4)[B^-] + [C^-]} \quad (8)$$

$$-\frac{d[C^-]}{dt} = 2 \frac{d[PH]}{dt} = \frac{2k_3[H^+][C^-]^2}{(k_{-3}/k_4)[BH] + [C^-]} \quad (9)$$

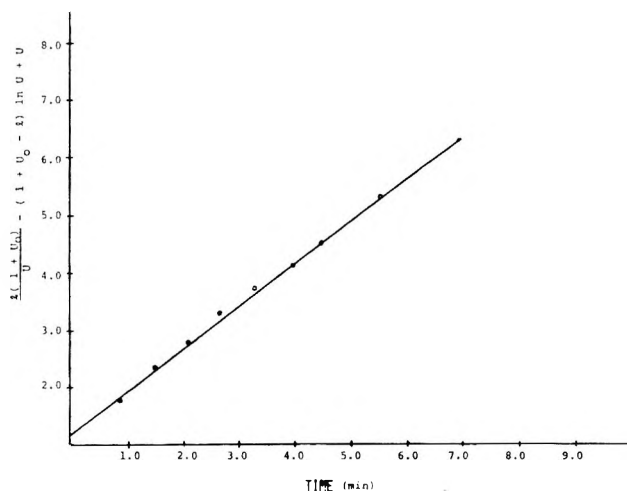


Figure 7. A plot of eq 11 with $[C^-]_0 = 1.3 \times 10^{-3} M$ and $[B^-]_0 = 1 \times 10^{-3} M$ *vs.* time in ethanol at 32°.

where steady state condition for CH and a rapid protonation of P^- are assumed. Preliminary analysis of the data showed that in general the two terms in the denominator of eq 8 and 9 are comparable in value and must both be retained. Hence the corresponding *initial* reaction rates

$$\frac{2k_3[BH][C^-]_0^2}{(k_{-3}/k_4)[B^-]_0 + [C^-]_0}$$

and

$$\frac{2k_3[H^+]_0[C^-]_0^2}{(k_{-3}/k_4)[BH] + [C^-]_0}$$

afford a ready distinction between eq 8 and 9 by means of their different dependencies on the initial base concentration $[B^-]_0$. Examination of the initial reaction rates obtained from the data showed an inverse proportionality to $[B^-]_0$ equivalent to a direct proportionality to $[H^+]_0$. Thus eq 9 and therefore specific hydrogen ion catalysis is clearly indicated.

To integrate eq 9, we use eq 7 to write

$$-\log [H^+] = \text{const} + \log [B^-] \quad (7')$$

Furthermore, from the stoichiometry of the reaction, the base concentration during the reaction is given by

$$[B^-] = [B^-]_0 + 2[PH]$$

The last two equations can be combined to give

$$\frac{[H^+]}{[H^+]_0} = \frac{[B^-]_0}{[B^-]} = \frac{[B^-]_0}{[B^-]_0 + 2[PH]} \quad (10)$$

which is inserted in eq 9, and the latter integrated to give

$$l(1 + U_0) \frac{1}{U} - (1 + U_0 - l) \ln U + U = 2qt + \text{const} \quad (11)$$

where

$$l = k_3[BH]/k_4[B^-]_0$$

$$U = [C^-]/[B^-]_0$$

$$U_0 = [C^-]_0/[B^-]_0$$

$$q = k_3[H^+]_0$$

Figure 7 shows a typical plot corresponding to eq 11. The value of $k_3[BH]/k_4$ used was $3 \times 10^{-4} M$, which gave the best fit for the data. The maximum concentration of C^- taken was about $1 \times 10^{-3} M$. Therefore at base concentrations higher than about 0.01 M, the factors U_0 and l become negligible compared to unity, and eq 11 reduces to

Table I
Rate Constants of Step 3 in Ethanol at 32°

$[B^-]_0, M$	$2q, \text{min}^{-1}$	$2q[B^-]_0 \times 10^4, M \text{min}^{-1}$
1.1×10^{-3}	0.750	8.25
1.71×10^{-3}	0.366	6.3
3.26×10^{-3}	0.243	7.9
3.46×10^{-3}	0.233	8.2
3.83×10^{-3}	0.175	6.7
7.72×10^{-3}	0.083	6.4
8.90×10^{-3}	0.075	6.9
1.07×10^{-2}	0.064	6.8
1.22×10^{-2}	0.050	6.1
1.55×10^{-2}	0.044	6.8
1.94×10^{-2}	0.040	7.7

$$(l/U) - \ln U = 2qt + \text{const} \quad (12)$$

The rate constants obtained using eq 11 and 12 are shown in Table I. The value of the product $2q[B^-]_0 = 2k_3[H^+]_0[B^-]_0$ nearly remains a constant in Table I, as it should for a given medium according to eq 7. It is somewhat surprising that this reaction displays a specific hydrogen ion catalysis in basic alcoholic media, where the concentration of H^+ is quite small.

Finally, the rates of phenyl-substituted $\text{Ph}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{Se}^-$ were compared and a ρ value of nearly zero was obtained. This is consistent with the interpretation that the small negative ρ value expected for step 3 is compensated by an equal and opposite ρ value for the dimerization of step 4.

When gas evolution was studied with 2-propanol as solvent, a different behavior in addition to the simple one encountered with ethanol was observed. The latter, *i.e.*, pseudo-first-order behavior described by eq 6, was observed when the initial base concentration was much greater than $[AH]_0$, so that its depletion during the reaction was negligible. However, contrary to the case of ethanol, at initial base concentrations comparable with or lower than $[AH]_0$, part II of the reaction did not occur rapidly enough to maintain a constant basicity. Thus the rate of gas evolution became dependent on the progress of part II of the reaction and *vice versa*. Therefore, contrary to the case of ethanol where parts I and II of the reaction were studied separately, 2-propanol afforded a simultaneous study of the two parts of the reaction *via* the rate of gas evolution. This difference of behavior between the two media is due to the higher inherent basicity of 2-propanol which causes a relative speed-up and slow-down of parts I and II, respectively. Although the above coupling is also possible in ethanol, the necessary conditions could not be realized with the volumetric capabilities used in the experiments.

A typical logarithmic plot of $(V_\infty - V_t)/V_\infty$ vs. t in 2-propanol displaying variable basicity is shown in Figure 8. This plot indicates that the basicity, which controls the rate of gas evolution, decreases from its initial value to a minimum (where it assumes a steady state) and then starts increasing to its initial value as the reaction proceeds to completion. Clearly parts I and II of the reaction are coupled *via* base concentration, and must be treated simultaneously. This is accomplished by combining the differential rate laws of the two parts [*cf.* eq 6 and 9], taking due account of the coupling.

$$-\frac{d[AH]}{dt} = \frac{d[N_2]}{dt} = k_2[A^-] = \frac{k_1k_2}{k_{-1}'} [B^-][AH] \quad (13)$$

$$2 \frac{d[PH]}{dt} = \frac{2k_3[H^+][C^-]^2}{(k_{-3}/k_4)[BH] + [C^-]} \quad (9')$$

As before, $[H^+]$ is obtained by means of eq 7' and the stoichiometric conditions

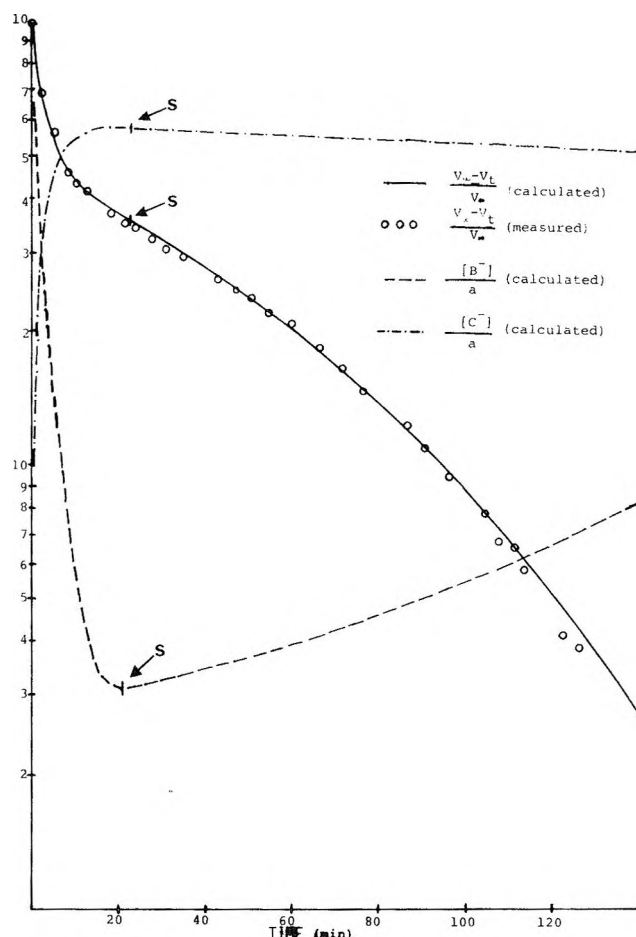


Figure 8. Overall reaction progress in dilute basic 2-propanolic solution at 32°.

$$\frac{[H^+]}{[H^+]_0} = \frac{[B^-]_0}{[B^-]} = \frac{[B^-]_0}{[B^-]_0 + 2[PH] - [N_2]} \quad (14)$$

Denoting $[AH]_0$ and $[B^-]_0$ by a and b , and the amount of N_2 gas evolved and the concentration of C^- at time t by x and y , respectively, we obtain from eq 14

$$[H^+] = [H^+]_0 \frac{b}{b - y} \quad (15)$$

Equations 13 and 9' then take the form of eq 16 and 17, respectively.

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = (k_1k_2/k_{-1}') (a - x)(b - y) \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{d(x - y)}{dt} = \frac{2qby^2}{(b - y)(k_{-3}/k_4 [BH] + y)} \quad (17)$$

The differential eq 16 and 17 were integrated numerically on a CDC 6400 computer using Taylor's method.¹² The results of the computations for a typical experiment are shown in Figure 8, where the measured and calculated values for $(V_\infty - V_t)/V_\infty$ are compared, and the calculated values of $[B^-]/a$ and $[C^-]/a$ are also drawn in for reference.

In obtaining the calculated results displayed in Figure 8, the values $a = [AH]_0 = 7 \times 10^{-3} M$ (measured value) and $k_3[BH]/k_4 = 3 \times 10^{-4} M$ (obtained from the data of part II in ethanol) were used. The remaining parameters, *i.e.*, $b = [B^-]_0$, k_1k_2/k_{-1}' , and q , were treated as free and were determined by a mean-square fit. The reason for treating b as a free parameter is the inaccuracy in its measurement at the concentrations used (*i.e.*, about $5 \times 10^{-3} M$). The reason for treating q as free is the unavoidable presence in small and variable concentrations of water in the alcohol used, which, because of the extreme sensitivity of the H^- value of 2-propanol to the addition of small amounts of

Table II
Parameters Obtained by Fitting Volumetric Data with
2-propanol as Solvent

Expt no.	$[B^-]_0 \times 10^3$, M	$k_1 k_2 / k_{-1}'$ M^{-1}	$2q[B^-]_0 \times$ 10^6 , M min^{-1}	$(2k_1 k_2 / k_{-1}') \cdot$ $q[B^-]_0 \times 10^4$, min^{-2}
1	5.5	79	1.8	1.4
2	6.1	69	2.0	1.4
3	4.9	67	1.6	1.0
4	4.4	61	2.1	1.3
5	4.7	41	3.2	1.3

water,⁷ has a decisive effect on the value of this parameter. Table II shows the parameters obtained by fitting five representative experiments with apparently variable water content (experiment no. 2 is the one displayed in Figure 8). All fits were about equally good as judged from the mean-square deviation. Table II has been arranged in the order of decreasing values of $k_1 k_2 / k_{-1}'$ and thus increasing water content. The value of $q = k_3 [H^+]_0$ is thus expected to increase with increasing aqueous component. With the exception of experiment 3, this expectation is verified. Finally the product $q k_1 k_2 / k_{-1}'$ should approximately remain constant, as the two factors are oppositely influenced by the increase of the aqueous component. Again, with the exception of experiment 3, this product is seen to be roughly constant. The above observations also serve to show that the fitting procedure is a fairly reliable one and yields meaningful results with very little input data.

We now proceed to give a qualitative interpretation of the results displayed in Figure 8. The initial decrease of basicity is accounted for by observing that, under these conditions, C^- accumulates to an appreciable concentration, thereby preventing the complete regeneration of the base consumed in step 1. Thus concurrent with the accumulation of C^- as the reaction proceeds, $[B^-]$ decreases, and consequently part I of the reaction is hindered while part II is enhanced. The changes just mentioned continue until the two parts of the reaction equilibrate, at which time $[B^-]$ and $[C^-]$ reach their minimum and maximum values, respectively. This stage corresponds to the points S of Figure 8, where the rate of gas evolution is clearly at its minimum. The "steady state" just described will subsequently be disturbed as the depletion of B^- causes a corresponding decrease in the rate of the production of C^- , thereby forcing the latter to decrease and $[B^-]$ to increase. Thus the last stage of the reaction is characterized by increasing ba-

sicity and rate of gas evolution. Finally at the completion of the reaction, $[AH]$ and $[C^-]$ go to zero while $[B^-]$ returns to its initial value. Note that Figure 8 does not continue to completion, since the rate of gas evolution becomes unmeasurably small long before the accumulated C^- converts into the final product. As is evident from Figure 8, the complete conversion of C^- will take several hours.

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Supplementary Material Available. Plots of gas evolution vs. time, observed rate vs. $[B^-]_0$ and changes in absorbance maxima of C^- and PH will appear following these pages in the microfilm edition of this volume of the journal. Photocopies of the supplementary material from this paper only or microfiche (105 × 148 mm, 24× reduction, negatives) containing all of the supplementary material for the papers in this issue may be obtained from the Journals Department, American Chemical Society, 1155 16th St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036. Remit check or money order for \$3.00 for photocopy or \$2.00 for microfiche, referring to code number JOC-74-3906.

Registry No.— ω -*d*₃-Acetophenone, 17537-31-4; phenylacetylene, 536-74-3; deuterium oxide, 7789-20-0; 4-phenyl-5-*d*-1,2,3-selenadiazole, 53060-19-8; potassium phenylethynylselenolate, 36928-61-7; 4-phenyl-5*H*-1,2,3-selenadiazole, 25660-64-4; 1-deuterioethanol, 1624-36-8.

References and Notes

- (1) (a) Department of Chemistry; (b) Department of Physics.
- (2) i. Lalezari, A. Shafiee, and M. Yalpani, *J. Org. Chem.*, **38**, 338 (1973).
- (3) J. A. Elvidge, J. R. Jones, C. O'Brien, E. A. Evans, and C. Sheppard, *Advan. Heterocycl. Chem.*, in press.
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- (6) Figures a, b, and c will appear following this article in the microfilm edition of this journal. See paragraph at end of paper regarding supplementary material.
- (7) (a) At higher base concentrations than about 0.7 M, the reaction is too rapid to be measured in ethanol. Actually, the excessive heat of solution of the base at about 1 M concentration disturbs the thermal equilibrium of the medium and thus prohibits measurements in the otherwise suitable medium methanol. (b) K. Bowden, *Chem. Rev.*, **66**, 119 (1966).
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- (9) J. F. Bunnett and F. D. Olsen, *Can. J. Chem.*, **44**, 1899, 1917 (1966).
- (10) The *m/e* 102 rather than the molecular ion was chosen for the measurement, since (a) it was the base peak in the spectrum and (b) it contained no selenium. The latter, because of its multiple natural abundance peaks, would have complicated ratio measurements.
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Potassium Hydride, a Highly Active New Hydride Reagent. Reactivity, Applications, and Techniques in Organic and Organometallic Reactions¹⁻³

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Potassium hydride is extremely reactive both as a base and as a hydriding agent. In both of these reactions it is far more reactive than either sodium hydride or lithium hydride. Potassium hydride surpasses finely divided potassium metal as a base yet possesses none of the latter's electron-transfer properties (reduction, coupling, etc.). KH reacts rapidly at 20–25° with excess triethylmethanol to yield the alkoxide quantitatively in <1 min, in contrast to K (80% complete in 20 min with very slow further reaction), NaH (5% in 20 min), and LiH (0% in 20 min). KH also rapidly metalates unhindered amines (e.g., pyrrolidine) and dimethyl sulfoxide. In tetrahydrofuran suspension, metalation similarly proceeds rapidly with highly hindered weak acids such as bis(trimethylsilyl)amine ($pK_A = 28-29$), *N*-isopropylaniline ($pK_A = 26$), triethylmethanol ($pK_A = 22$), and 2,6-di-*tert*-butylphenol ($pK_A = 17-18$). Under comparable conditions, only the latter reacted significantly with NaH; none react with LiH. Ketones are metalated to potassium enolates in high to quantitative yield; no reduction of carbonyl groups by hydride is observed. KH reacts rapidly with weak and hindered Lewis acids under conditions where NaH is very sluggish and LiH is essentially inert. Hindered trialkylboranes are readily converted to the corresponding borohydrides ($K^+ - HBR_3$) at room temperature; the very weakly acidic triisopropyl borate reacts similarly. Reactions with KH appear to be entirely heterogeneous, occurring at the crystal surface. Potassium hydride is thermally stable and readily handled as a dispersion in mineral oil. In the absence of the protective oil, it must be protected from air and moisture. Detailed handling procedures are discussed.

Saline hydrides are potentially attractive as strong bases, metalating agents, and hydride sources:^{4a} they are insoluble in nonreactive organic solvents⁵ and readily separated from products; the acid-base reaction is essentially irreversible; the sole by-product of metalation is an inert insoluble gas (H_2) and there is none at all from hydride transfer; the equivalent weights are lower than those of the analogous amides, alkoxides, etc.; the hydrides are prepared directly from the elements⁶ and are indefinitely stable; and the three lower members of the series are commercially available. The chief drawback arises from the insolubility: reactions apparently proceed at the crystal surface with the usual problems of such reactions (surface area effects, poisoning, etc.).

Of the saline hydrides, only NaH has found extensive use in synthesis.⁷⁻¹⁰ In general, NaH has been successful only in reactions involving relatively acidic compounds (e.g., ethyl acetoacetate, unhindered alcohols); metalation of rather less acidic compounds (e.g., cyclohexanone, indene) requires prolonged heating.

Examination of the physical and thermochemical properties of the group I hydrides suggests that reactivity should increase proceeding down the group to CsH. The crystal lattice energies^{4b,11} decrease considerably from LiH to CsH, and the "apparent" hydride ion radius^{4c} in the crystal increases from LiH to KH and then is nearly constant (Figure 1). As reactions of the hydrides apparently proceed at the crystal surface, the lower lattice energy would be expected to be reflected in a greater facility of reaction, which involves removal of M^+ and H^- from the crystal. The larger hydride radius could reflect lower covalency or less compression of H^- ; either would be expected to increase reactivity. KH appeared to present the optimum balance of potential reactivity and practical considerations (availability, cost, etc.). In fact, KH has proven remarkably reactive, markedly more so than NaH.

Results and Discussion

Reactivity. Reactivity of the hydrides and of potassium metal was initially compared in reactions with an excess of pyrrolidine, dimethyl sulfoxide, and triethylmethanol. Pyrrolidine is completely metalated in 2–3 hr at room temperature by KH, while no reaction is observed with either a

potassium dispersion or NaH. At elevated temperatures ($\geq 75^\circ$), both K and NaH react slowly liberating hydrogen; however, at 75° the amide evidently undergoes secondary decompositions as fast as formed for the solutions never develop sufficient base strength to deprotonate triphenylmethane indicator detectably. KH reacts rapidly (8 min) with dimethyl sulfoxide at 25°, whereas NaH requires a temperature of 70–75° for reaction.^{12,13} Triethylmethanol reacts completely with KH in less than 1 min at 25°, while NaH reacts only slightly in 0.5 hr. With K, the reaction is moderately rapid initially but becomes very sluggish after 60–75% reaction. In all three cases, LiH failed to react under comparable conditions at 25° (Figure 2).

Solvents. The solvents which appear most suitable for reactions of KH are ethers, especially tetrahydrofuran (THF) and the glyme solvents. Aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons are inert to KH—no metalation of alkylbenzenes such as toluene occurs even at 100°—but many reactions are more sluggish in these solvents, possibly due to coating of the KH surface by the insoluble products. Ketones, esters, and nitriles with α hydrogens react rapidly with condensation. Primary and secondary amides, anilines, and alcohols are rapidly metalated. Dimethylformamide appears to be reduced, yielding dimethylamine upon hydrolysis; this is so far the only observed reduction of a carbonyl group at 25° by KH. Dimethyl sulfoxide is rapidly metalated. Hexamethylphosphoric triamide and tetramethylurea appear stable at room temperature, but some loss of KH activity occurs in suspensions maintained at elevated temperatures ($\geq 75^\circ$). Prolonged stirring of KH with nonreacting solvents (e.g., THF), followed by decantation, reveals no detectable dissolved hydride.

Many of the potassium salts produced by metalation with KH are moderately to highly soluble in THF, as are the complex borohydrides from hydriding of alkyl and alkoxyboranes; in cases of low solubility, addition of 1–2 equiv of triglyme may markedly improve solubility, presumably by increased solvation of K^+ . Potassium alkoxides and potassium trialkylborohydrides are generally soluble in hydrocarbons.

Tetrahydrofuran appears to be the medium of preference for metalation and hydriding reactions and has been generally employed in the reactions discussed below.

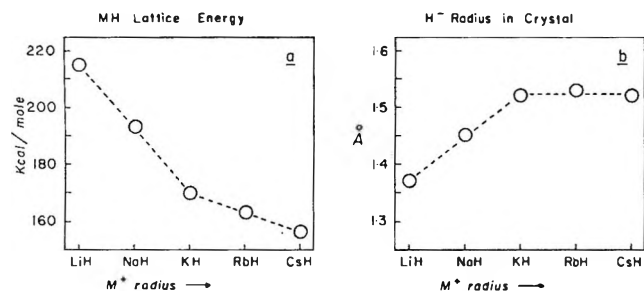


Figure 1. Group I saline hydrides: (a) crystal lattice energy (cf. ref 4b and 11); (b) effective hydride ion radii in crystal from lattice constants and Goldschmidt radii of metal ions (cf. ref 4c).

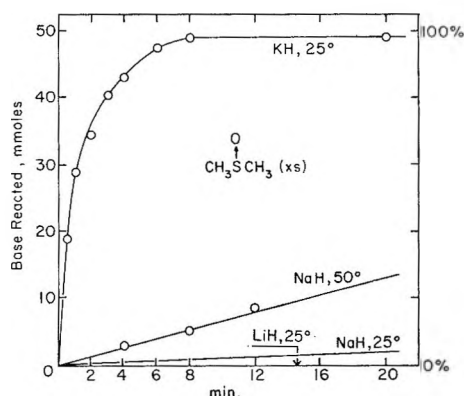
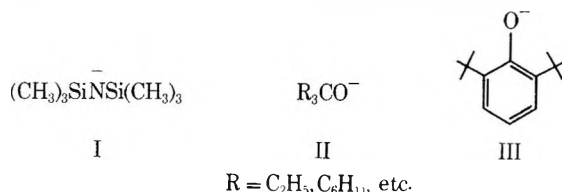


Figure 2. Reaction of group I saline hydrides with excess dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) as solvent to yield methylsulfinylmethide ("dimsyl") ion. Comparable figures of reactivity of the hydrides and potassium metal with amines and alcohols have been published (cf. ref 3b).

Metalation of O-H and N-H. A wide variety of weakly acidic O-H and N-H-containing compounds react rapidly with KH in THF suspension to yield the corresponding potassium salts quantitatively. Among these are carboxylic acids, phenols, alcohols, primary and secondary amides, and anilines. Aliphatic amines are generally unreactive in THF, but ethylenediamine in excess (2:1 EDA-KH) is metalated in 1–2 hr to yield a suspension of the alkamide; the alkamide suspension is relatively unstable, losing base activity (by titration using triphenylmethane as an indicator¹⁴) through attack on solvent.

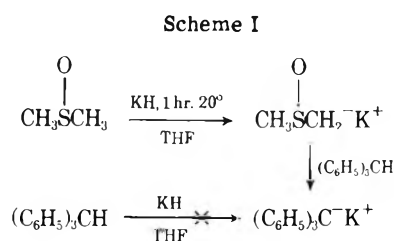
Of particular interest is the facile preparation of such synthetically useful hindered bases as bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (I),¹⁵ *N*-isopropylanilide, trialkylmethoxide (II),¹⁶ and 2,6-di-*tert*-butylphenoxide (III).¹⁷ In these cases reac-



tion with potassium metal is sluggish or nonexistent, and—as expected—NaH and LiH are generally unreactive. The procedure is simple and direct: addition of the conjugate acid to a suspension of KH in THF; controlled addition is necessary in most cases to prevent excessively vigorous hydrogen evolution. Metalations are generally carried out with a slight excess of hydride which may be removed by filtration or decantation (the phenoxide is slightly soluble in the absence of polyether cosolvents); use of an excess of the acid or stoichiometric quantities is also satisfactory, although for obvious reasons longer reactions times result. Glyme solvents are equally satisfactory; benzene or cyclohexane function well only in the case of alkoxides. Reaction

times with 1.25 equiv of KH vary from 1 min (2,6-di-*tert*-butylphenol) to 30 min (bis(trimethylsilyl)amine). Metalations of these sterically hindered compounds have been tabulated in ref 3e.

Metalation of C-H. Potassium hydride in THF rapidly metalates a variety of weak carbon acids such as cyclopentadiene ($\text{p}K_{\text{A}}^{18} = 15$), fluorene ($\text{p}K_{\text{A}}^{18} = 23\text{--}25$), and dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) ($\text{p}K_{\text{A}}^{18} = 31\text{--}35$); in contrast, NaH reacts readily only with the most acidic compounds (e.g., cyclopentadiene). Triphenylmethane is not directly metalated by KH in THF at an appreciable rate but may be metalated through *in situ* formation of "dimsyl" potassium ($\text{CH}_3\text{SOCH}_2\text{K}^+$); the use of catalytic quantities of DMSO appears feasible but has not been generally explored (Scheme I).



Ketones ($\text{p}K_{\text{A}}^{19} \approx 21$)—as well as the more acidic β -dicarbonyl compounds—react very readily with KH in THF to yield the potassium enolates, in most cases quantitatively. Hindered ketones such as 2,4-dimethyl-3-pentanone, 2,6-dimethylcyclohexanone, and isobutyrophenone are completely metalated in 10–15 min at room temperature.

Reaction of ketones with LiH and NaH has been observed to be very sluggish. Relative reactivity of the hydrides has been compared for metalation of pinacolone in THF at 20°, pinacolone presenting a readily available structure relatively open to reaction with base yet hindered toward aldol condensation and reduction. The contrast between the various metal hydrides is striking; complete 20% and 5% reaction, respectively, in 2 hr.^{20a}

To confirm that these results were not artifacts of particle size differences, a particularly finely divided dispersion of NaH was obtained.²¹ Examination with a calibrated field microscope showed a range of particle sizes, with the most prevalent being a needle of $\sim 3\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ diameter; KH appears as cubes with the most common size being 6–8 μm in diameter. Sedimentation in pentane (NaH has only a slightly lower density than KH) was much slower with this NaH sample than with KH, indicating a considerably higher proportion of fines. Despite the apparently greater degree of dispersion of this NaH sample, it was *still* markedly less reactive than KH toward pinacolone, 60% reaction in 2 hr (vs. 100% in 5 min for KH). We believe this confirms that greater reactivity is inherent in KH.

Many ketones—especially unhindered cyclic or methyl ketones—suffer substantial aldol condensation in competition with metalation by lighter saline hydrides.^{20b} However, with KH condensable ketones such as 2-heptanone, cyclohexanone, acetone, and even cyclopentanone are metalated in 80–100% yield. The lack of competing aldol condensation may reflect the speed of KH metalation, removing ketone from the aldol equilibrium (Scheme II) faster than irreversible enone formation occurs. Moreover, the aldol equilibrium appears to be favored by tightly associating cations^{22a} and Na^+ appears more associated than K^+ . Thus K in Scheme II is smaller for potassium than for sodium, while k' is obviously much larger, producing the observed efficiency of KH for metalating ketones. In fact, if the aldol product 4-hydroxy-4-methyl-2-pentanone is

Table II
KH Hydride Transfer to Boron Lewis Acids (BX₃)^a

X	Registry no.	Solvent ^b	Temp, °C	Time, min	B-H yield, %
Et	97-94-9	THF	5-10	15 ^c	100
Et		PhCH ₃	20	30 ^c	97
<i>n</i> -Bu	122-56-5	THF	20	60	101
<i>i</i> -Bu	1116-39-8	THF	20	60	96
<i>i</i> -Bu		PhCH ₃	20	750	81
<i>sec</i> -Bu	1113-78-6	THF	20	60	100
<i>i</i> -PrO	5419-55-6	THF	20	60	100

^a 25 mmol of BX₃ with 35-50 mmol of KH dispersed in the indicated solvent. ^b Concentration of BX₃ = 0.95-1.0 M; 0.65-0.70 M for (*i*-PrO)₃B. ^c BEt₃ added dropwise over 5 min with cooling.

a very effective poison and attempts to effect metalations in its presence (*e.g.*, to achieve trapping of kinetically generated anions) have uniformly proven unsuccessful. Similar results have been reported with NaH;^{28a} in this case it was suggested that traces of alkoxide acted as a "carrier" in metalations, these being removed by the silylating agent. We feel this is unlikely as the poisoning effect remains even if the silylating mixture is replaced by fresh solvent. Possibly the poisoning represents a reduction of the Si-Cl bond, with the surface of the KH crystal being converted to KCl or a potassium silyl.^{28b,c}

Handling of KH. Because of the much higher reactivity of KH compared to that of the widely used NaH, the rather cavalier treatment often accorded the latter is both unsuitable and hazardous. With reasonable precautions KH may be handled with both safety and ease; our experience is fully described in the Experimental Section.

Experimental Section

Storage and Transfer of KH. Potassium hydride has been obtained currently²⁹ as a dispersion in mineral oil containing 20-35% KH by weight.³⁰ Although pure KH is a white powder, most samples obtained were gray, presumably due to traces of unreacted potassium.³¹ Potassium hydride reacts slowly with oxygen. We have stored it (a) in glass bottles or (b) in polyethylene bottles kept in inert atmosphere or sealed with varnish to prevent diffusion of oxygen.

Upon standing, KH segregates from the oil and with prolonged storage the material becomes compacted, requiring rather vigorous attack to achieve initial dispersion.³²

Transfers of KH in oil may be made quickly in air without difficulty but for prolonged handling (*e.g.*, initial dispersing of the compacted mass) a glove bag (N₂ or Ar) is desirable. Routine transfers are performed directly from the storage container. Two holes just sufficient to accept 18-19 gauge hypodermic needles are punched in the polyethylene container near the screw cap. Through one hole a vigorous stream of dry nitrogen is introduced with a short needle, providing a backflush during transfer. The dispersion is transferred using a medicine dropper having a 2-3-mm orifice.³³ The container is then capped and purged with nitrogen, and the cap and holes are sealed with tape, paraffin, etc.

Utensils and glassware coated with KH-oil may be cleaned by rinsing with a 10% solution of an alcohol in hydrocarbon (*e.g.*, kerosene).

Caution! Under no conditions should KH-oil be directly placed in water or ignition may occur. Disposal of organic solvents containing even traces of KH in sinks will produce a fire.

Standardization of KH. A weighed sample of the KH dispersion (1-2 g) is placed in a flask equipped with a TFE-covered magnetic stirring bar, condenser, and injection port capped with a rubber sleeve stopper. The apparatus is purged with nitrogen and connected through traps to a gas-measuring device. The flask is immersed in a water bath and, with stirring, 20 ml of 2-butanol is added, dropwise at first until hydrogen evolution moderates. The KH present is determined by a standard gas law calculation of the hydrogen liberated (1.0 H₂ = 1.0 KH).

The resulting solution in the flask may be diluted with water

and titrated to a phenolphthalein end point. Substantial excesses (>5%) of total base over hydride base (from gas evolution) indicate significant hydrolysis of the original KH sample.

Separation of KH from the Oil Matrix. The KH is placed in the apparatus described above, with a mercury bubbler replacing the gas-measuring device. Dry pentane, ether, or similar solvent³⁴ is added: 5-10 ml/g of dispersion. The mixture is stirred briefly and allowed to settle with occasional tapping, and the solvent-oil solution is removed with the syringe. Three such washings remove all but traces (<1%) of the oil. To facilitate removal of the solvent, an 18-20 gauge flat-tipped needle 8-10 in. long is used.³⁵ The solvent washed may contain traces of highly reactive KH fines and *must* be treated with a lower alcohol before disposal. Fine KH particles almost inevitably cause ignition if spent washes are disposed of in sinks, etc.

Residual solvent is removed under vacuum or with a stream of N₂ or Ar.

Potassium Pyrrolidide. In the apparatus described above was placed 25 mmol, 1.0 g dry basis, of KH; the oil was removed with pentane. To the dry KH was added 25 ml of pyrrolidine (distilled and dried over 4A molecular sieve). Reaction at 25° proceeded smoothly at a moderate rate, with hydrogen evolution ceasing at 95% of the theoretical amount (based on KH) in 2 hr. Yield of amide was 93% (based on KH, 98% based on H₂ evolved) by titration with 2,6-di-*tert*-butylphenol in benzene using triphenylmethane as an indicator (blood red → colorless). The alkamide was apparently largely insoluble in the pyrrolidine, the reaction mixture being a grayish slurry; addition of up to 75 ml of pyrrolidine did not appear to allow dissolution of the majority of the solid.

Addition of 20 mmol of bromobenzene to a suspension of potassium pyrrolidide "1 M" at 25-30°, followed by quenching with water, yielded after distillation 90% (based on bromobenzene) of *N*-phenylpyrrolidine.

Potassium Methylsulfinylmethide ("Dimsyl"). In the apparatus described above (125 ml flask) was placed 25 mmol, 1.0 g dry basis, of KH freed of oil with pentane as described above. The flask was cooled in a 10° water bath and 25 ml of dimethyl sulfoxide (dried over 4A molecular sieve) was added with stirring. Vigorous hydrogen evolution began immediately and was quantitative in minutes. The resulting solution was nearly clear and straw colored; the yield was 96% by titration with 2,6-di-*tert*-butylphenol in benzene.

Potassium Bis(trimethylsilyl)amide. Excess Metalating Agent. In the apparatus described above (125-ml flask) was placed 31.2 mmol, 1.25 g dry basis, of KH. After removal of oil, 20 ml of THF (dried over 4A molecular sieve) was added, followed by 25 mmol, 5.2 ml, of distilled bis(trimethylsilyl)amine with cooling (20°) and vigorous stirring. Hydrogen evolution was quantitative in 15 min.³⁶ After standing unstirred for 30 min, the slightly turbid base solution could be decanted from excess KH; several hours was required for complete settling of suspended matter.

Excess Substrate. The previous procedure was carried out using 25 mmol of KH and 35 mmol of bis(trimethylsilyl)amine. The resulting slightly turbid solution could be clarified by settling or anaerobic filtration through a thin pad of diatom filter aid; however, the turbidity has not affected any preparative uses of the amide solution.

In a similar manner, alkoxides and phenoxides were formed; 2,6-di-*tert*-butylphenol, a solid, was added slowly (vigorous hydrogen evolution) as a concentrated THF solution.

Potassium Enolate of 2,4-Dimethyl-3-pentanone. The ketone, 25 mmol/ml, was added to a suspension of 30 mmol, 1.2 g, of KH in 95 ml of THF at 20° with vigorous stirring. Hydrogen evolution was quantitative in 12-15 min; enolate yield was quantitative (by glpc after quenching with dilute HCl and addition of standard). A centrifuged sample of the enolate solution was free of ketone carbonyl by ir (1718 cm⁻¹) and showed an absorption for the enolate ion at 1604 cm⁻¹.

Potassium Enolate of 2-Methylcyclohexanone. Sterically-Kinetically Controlled Enolate Formation. Potassium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide was generated as described above (excess substrate procedure) from 27.5 mmol of KH and 30 mmol of distilled bis(trimethylsilyl)amine. The resulting solution, used directly without filtration, was cooled to -78° and 10 ml of a 2.5 M solution of 2-methylcyclohexanone in THF was added dropwise over 30 min with vigorous stirring. The yield of enolate was 95% (by glpc after quenching with dilute HCl and addition of standard); reaction of a sample of enolate solution with excess triethylamine-trimethylchlorosilane to trap the enolate^{28a} revealed the enolate to be predominantly (95%) the *less* substituted isomer. Direct reac-

tion of 2-methylcyclohexanone with KH at 20° yielded a 2:1 mixture containing chiefly the *more* substituted enolate isomer, the equilibrium mixture at 20–25°. ³⁷

Potassium Tri-*sec*-butylborohydride. In the apparatus described above (125-ml flask) was placed 35 mmol, 1.40 g dry basis, of KH, and the oil was removed with pentane. The KH was suspended in 20 ml of THF and 25 mmol, 6.0 ml, of pure tri-*sec*-butylboron was added in one portion with stirring. After 1 hr at 20° in a water bath, reaction was quantitative (by hydrolysis of a centrifuged sample). The product has a 1:1:1 ratio of K⁺ (as total base) to H⁻ (as hydrogen after hydrolysis) to boron (as 2-butanol after oxidation with NaOH–H₂O₂³⁸). The solution separated from excess KH exhibited a broad ir absorption at 2025 cm⁻¹ (B–H str) absent in solutions of tri-*sec*-butylboron.

Similar results were obtained by adding a THF solution of 25 mmol of tri-*sec*-butylboron—prepared *in situ* by hydroboration³⁸ of excess 2-butene—to dry KH. The yield was 93%.

Either of the above solutions rapidly reduced cyclic ketones at 0° to –78° to yield alcohols of the *less* stable stereochemistry. Thus 2-methylcyclohexanone and 4-methylcyclohexanone yielded at 0° the corresponding alcohols quantitatively with >99% and 88% *cis* stereochemistry, respectively.

Potassium Triethylborohydride. To KH, 30 mmol, suspended in THF or toluene (*vide supra*) was added *dropwise*, with ice cooling, 25 mmol, 3.5 ml, of triethylboron (Ethyl Corp.; *caution!* spontaneously flammable in air) over 2–3 min with vigorous stirring. The mixture was allowed to warm to 20° over 30 min; the yield is quantitative. The ir spectrum of the THF solution separated from excess KH showed a broad absorption at 1975 cm⁻¹ ³⁹ with shoulders at 2010 and 2070 cm⁻¹ (B–H str), absent in triethylboron.

The THF solution of potassium triethylborohydride rapidly reduced alkyl halides in the manner reported^{23c} for the lithium analog.

Potassium Triisopropoxyborohydride. In the apparatus described above was placed 50 mmol, 2.0 g dry basis, of KH, and the oil was then removed with pentane. The KH was suspended in 30 ml of THF and 25 mmol, 5.8 ml, of freshly distilled triisopropyl borate⁴⁰ was added. After stirring for 30 min at 20–25°, the yield of the borohydride was quantitative; a centrifuged solution contained a 1:1:1 ratio of K⁺ (as total strong base) to B (by titration²⁷ in the presence of mannitol) to H⁻ (as hydrogen liberated by hydrolysis with aqueous HCl).

The solution of potassium triisopropoxyborohydride reduced 2-methylcyclohexanone stereoselectively to the *cis* alcohol (95.5%) at –23°; even at 0° reduction of esters and alkyl halides was observed to be very slow or nonexistent.

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Registry No.—KH, 7693-26-7.

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- (31) Reactivity and assay (±3%) appear unrelated to the degree of color; even dark grayish brown samples have been highly reactive, although the reaction product may be colored.
- (32) A long-bladed screwdriver has proven the most efficient, if inelegant, tool for this purpose. Once dispersed, agitation once or twice a month prevents hard compaction. A polyethylene- or TFE-covered magnet left in the container has proven excellent for achieving smooth dispersions.
- (33) Syringes prove unsatisfactory due to "jamming" of the plunger in the KH powder.
- (34) (a) Solvents obviously should be dry and free of protic materials. Moder-

- ate amounts of unsaturated hydrocarbons appears to have no effect. (b) It is desirable that solvents have a low viscosity and density to facilitate settling of the KH particles. KH has a crystal density of 1.43 g cm^{-3} .
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Kinetics and Mechanism for Hydrolysis of Substituted α,α -Dichlorotoluenes

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The rate of hydrolysis of α,α -dichlorotoluene and the corresponding *p*-chloro- and *p*-methyl derivatives in aqueous solution is independent of pH over the range 2–11. The reactivity of these substrates is very sensitive to the nature of polar substituents: the relative rates of hydrolysis of the *p*-chloro, unsubstituted, and *p*-methyl compounds is 0.6:1:78. Hydrolysis of these substrates exhibits values of entropy of activation in the range -8 to -13 eu. Salt effects on the rate of hydrolysis of α,α -dichlorotoluenes are small but hydrolysis is markedly retarded by addition of dioxane. Rate constants measured in 50% aqueous dioxane are 600–1000 times as small as those measured for the same substrates in water. Hydrolysis of these substrates is also subject to inhibition by both cationic and anionic surfactants: diminutions in rate between 10- and 100-fold are observed in the presence of 0.05 *M* surfactants. These data corroborate a mechanism of hydrolysis involving rate-determining unimolecular carbon-chlorine bond cleavage.

Mechanism and catalysis for hydrolysis of acetals and ketals^{1–3} and related species^{4,5} have been vigorously studied. As a consequence, a substantial body of experimental information is available on which to base conclusions concerning mechanism and to found predictions concerning the behavior of novel compounds in the same class. In contrast, rather little study of the hydrolysis of α,α -dichlorotoluenes has been undertaken, although there is substantial reason to believe that these reactions occur with rate-determining unimolecular cleavage of a carbon-chlorine bond.^{6–8} However, little information is available concerning structure-reactivity relations, solvent effects, salt effects, and effects of ionic surfactants for these reactions. We report here results of an investigation of the kinetics of hydrolysis of substituted α,α -dichlorotoluenes in aqueous solution and other media designed to provide such information.

Experimental Section

Materials. α,α -Dichlorotoluene, *p*-methyl- α,α -dichlorotoluene, and *p*, α , α -trichlorotoluene were synthesized from the appropriate benzaldehydes and phosphorus pentachloride as previously described.⁹ Ir and pmr spectra revealed no detectable impurities in these preparations. 1,4-Dioxane was obtained from the Eastman-Kodak Co. and was purified by distillation and passage through a column of neutral aluminum oxide (M. Woelm). Sodium dodecyl sulfate was obtained from the British Drug Houses Ltd., and was purified as previously described.¹⁰ Dodecyltrimethylammonium bromide and hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide were purified samples donated by the Department of Chemistry, Indiana University. All other reagents were of the best grade commercially available. Distilled water was employed throughout.

Kinetic Measurements. Hydrolysis of substituted α,α -dichlorotoluenes was followed spectrophotometrically by monitoring the appearance of the appropriate benzaldehyde as a function of time. Substrate concentrations near 10^{-4} *M* were employed. All measurements were made with a Zeiss PMQ II spectrophotometer equipped with a cell holder through which water from a thermostated bath was continuously circulated. First-order rate constants were calculated from semilogarithmic plots of the difference between infinite time optical density and optical density at specific times against time. Excellent first-order behavior was observed for all reactions studied. Except for those reaction mixtures contain-

ing ionic surfactants, for which additional electrolytes were not added, ionic strength was maintained constant at 0.5 through addition of calculated quantities of KCl. Values of pH were measured employing a Radiometer PHM 26 pH meter.

Activation parameters were calculated from rate constants measured at 20, 30, 40, and 50°. In accord with previous observations,⁷ the energy of activation was found to be dependent on temperature and each value was calculated from the following expression⁷

$$E_{\text{act}}^{\text{obsd}} = [RT_a T_b / (T_b - T_a)] \ln (k_b / k_a) \quad (1)$$

in which k_a and k_b refer to rate constants measured at T_a and T_b , respectively. These values of the energy of activation were subsequently refined using the best value of E_0 and c , obtained by the method of least squares, in which c is the temperature dependence of the activation energy, dE/dT , and E_0 is defined by

$$E_{\text{act}}^{\text{obsd}} = E_0 + c(T_a + T_b)/2 \quad (2)$$

Values of entropy of activation were then calculated from

$$\ln k_a = \ln (k/h) + \ln (T_a + T_b)/2 + \frac{1}{1 + \Delta S^*/R - E_{\text{act}}/RT_a} \quad (3)$$

in which k and h are the Boltzman and Planck constants, respectively.

Equilibrium constants for the association of the α,α -dichlorotoluenes with micelles formed from ionic surfactants were estimated from the dependence of rate of hydrolysis on surfactant concentration employing the following expression¹¹

$$1/(k_a - k_{\text{obsd}}) = 1/(k_a - k_m) + \frac{1}{1/(k_a - k_m)[N/K(C_d - \text{cmc})]} \quad (4)$$

in which k_a is the rate constant observed in aqueous solution, k_{obsd} is the rate constant observed at each surfactant concentration, k_m is the rate constant observed at saturating concentrations of surfactant, N is the aggregation number of the micelle, C_d is the concentration of surfactant, cmc is the critical micelle concentration, and K is the equilibrium constant of interest. A value of N equal to 70 was employed in the calculations.

Results

First-order rate constants for hydrolysis of α,α -dichlorotoluene and the *p*-methyl and *p*-chloro derivatives in aqueous solution at 30° and ionic strength 0.5 were mea-

Table I
First-Order Rate Constants for Hydrolysis of α,α -Dichlorotoluenes at 30° as a Function of the Volume Per Cent Dioxane in Water-Dioxane Mixtures^a

Volume per cent dioxane	Substituent		
	<i>p</i> -Methyl	Hydrogen	<i>p</i> -Chloro
None	13.0	0.17	0.11
5		0.10	
10	5.0	0.045	0.035
15		0.025	
20	2.0	0.015	0.010
30	0.7	0.005	0.003
40	0.08		0.0008
50	0.012	0.00026	0.0016

^a All rate constants have units of min^{-1} .

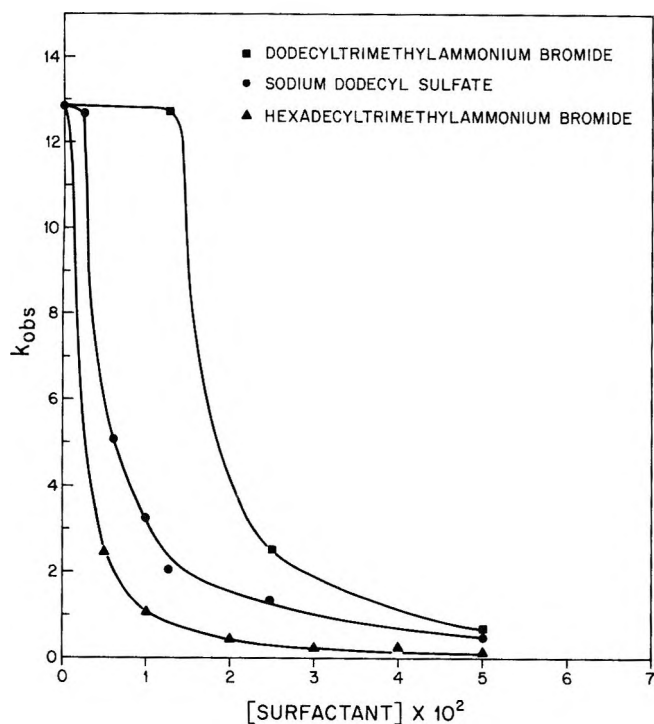


Figure 1. First-order rate constants for hydrolysis of *p*-methyl- α,α -dichlorotoluene plotted as a function of the concentration of sodium dodecyl sulfate, dodecyltrimethylammonium bromide, and hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide. All reactions were carried out at 30°; ionic strength was not maintained constant.

sured as a function of pH over the pH range 2–10. In each case, the rate of hydrolysis was observed to be pH independent over the range studied, in accord with previous observations.^{6,8} The rate of hydrolysis increases markedly with increasing electron donation from the polar substituent; first-order rate constants measured under these conditions are 0.165, 0.11, and 12.9 min^{-1} for the unsubstituted, *p*-chloro-, and *p*-methyl compounds, respectively. Note that the introduction of the mildly electron releasing *p*-methyl substituent increases the rate of hydrolysis at 30° about 78-fold. On the other hand, the *p*-chloro substituent has only a small rate-decreasing effect. Hammett plots constructed employing either σ or σ^+ substituent constants are curved.

First-order rate constants for hydrolysis of the α,α -dichlorotoluenes in aqueous dioxane solutions are collected as a function of the volume per cent of dioxane in Table I. In each case, the rate decreases rapidly with increasing dioxane concentration. In 50% aqueous dioxane, rate decreases for the hydrolysis of the *p*-chloro, unsubstituted,

Table II
The Effect of Ionic Surfactants on the Rate of Hydrolysis of Substituted α,α -Dichlorotoluenes^a

Surfactant	Concn, <i>M</i>	Substituent		
		<i>p</i> -Chloro	Hydrogen	<i>p</i> -Methyl
Sodium dodecyl sulfate	0.0	0.11	0.17	12.9
	0.005	0.099	0.12	12.7
	0.01	0.043	0.068	3.3
	0.02	0.012	0.037	1.4 ^c
	0.04	0.006	0.028 ^b	
	0.05	0.0045	0.016	0.5
Dodecyltrimethylammonium bromide	0.0	0.11	0.17	12.9
	0.006	0.10		
	0.012	0.09	0.14 ^d	
	0.025	0.008	0.025 ^b	2.6
	0.04	0.0049	0.019	
	0.05	0.0034	0.014	0.7
Hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide	0.0	0.11	0.17	12.9
	0.005	0.089	0.047	2.5
	0.01	0.0036	0.024	1.1
	0.02	0.0036	0.014	0.5
	0.03	0.0021	0.011	0.3
	0.04	0.0011	0.007	0.3
0.05	0.0010	0.006	0.2	

^a Rate constants have units of min^{-1} and were measured at 30°. ^b 0.03 *M*. ^c 0.025 *M*. ^d 0.01 *M*.

and *p*-methyl compounds are 680-, 640-, and 1080-fold, respectively, in comparison to rates in water. The data are well-correlated by the equation of Winstein and Grunwald:¹² $\log k/k_0 = mY$. In each case, values of *m* near 1.3 were obtained.

Hydrolysis of α,α -dichlorotoluenes is markedly inhibited by ionic surfactants, both cationic and anionic. In Figure 1, first-order rate constants for the hydrolysis of *p*-methyl- α,α -dichlorotoluene are plotted as a function of the concentration of sodium dodecyl sulfate, dodecyltrimethylammonium bromide, and hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide. Comparable data were obtained with the other substrates. Note that each surfactant is an inhibitor for the hydrolysis reaction. The rates become essentially constant at high surfactant concentrations, reflecting complete incorporation of the substrate into the micellar pseudophase. At saturating concentrations of surfactant, rate decreases in the range of 10–100-fold are observed, depending on the nature of the surfactant and substrate. Quantitative data for all substrates studied are collected in Table II.

From the dependence of rate constant on surfactant concentration, approximate equilibrium constants for association of the α,α -dichlorotoluenes with sodium dodecyl sulfate and hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide micelles were calculated as described above: *p*-chloro, 42,000 M^{-1} ; unsubstituted, 31,000 and 56,000 M^{-1} ; *p*-methyl, 60,000 and 116,000 M^{-1} , respectively. Thus, the equilibrium constants for association of the α,α -dichlorotoluenes are uniformly larger with the more hydrophobic cationic micelles than with the anionic ones.

Values of the entropy of activation for hydrolysis of *p*-chloro, unsubstituted, and *p*-methyl- α,α -dichlorotoluenes at 30° were measured as described above. Results obtained are, *p*-chloro, -7.7 eu; unsubstituted, -11.3 eu; *p*-methyl, -12.9 eu. Results are considered to be accurate to within ± 1.5 eu. These values are consistent with those previously measured for the unsubstituted compound in aqueous ethanol solutions.⁷ Clearly, the trend of the values of entropy of activation is contrary to the trend in reactivity. Thus, the greater reactivity of the *p*-methyl compared to the *p*-

Table III
Rate Constants for the Hydrolysis of Substituted α,α -Dichlorotoluenes in Aqueous Solution and in the Presence of 0.05 M Hexadecyltrimethylammonium Bromide as a Function of the Concentration of Added Salts^a

Substrate	Additions					
	None	0.8 M		0.05 M		0.05 M
		KCl	KNO ₃	HTAB ^b	HTAB + KCl	HTAB + KNO ₃
<i>p</i> -Methyl	12.9	9.0 ^c	18.0	0.22	0.10	0.22
Hydrogen	0.17	0.19	0.23	0.006	0.008	0.008
<i>p</i> -Chloro	0.11	0.05	0.075	0.001	0.0003	0.0017 ^d

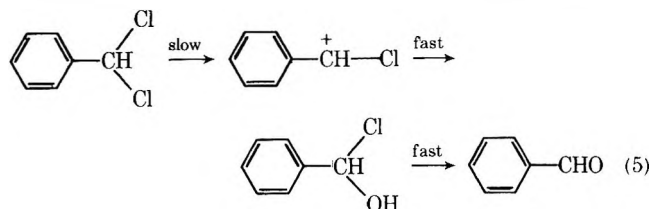
^a All rate constants have units of min⁻¹ and were measured at 30°. ^b Hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide. ^c 1.0 M KCl. ^d 0.08 M KNO₃.

chloro substrate is a consequence of a lower energy of activation, not a more positive ΔS^* .

Effects of the concentration of salts on the rate of hydrolysis of the α,α -dichlorotoluenes were measured in aqueous solution and in the presence of 0.05 M hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide. Results are collected in Table III. In all cases, the effects are small. Changes that are observed show no clear trends in terms of nature of the polar substituent or nature of the salt.

Discussion

The most compelling evidence for rate-determining carbon-chlorine bond cleavage for the hydrolysis of α,α -dichlorotoluenes (eq 5) is provided by the work of Tanabe



and Ido who demonstrated that (i) hydrolysis of α,α -dichlorotoluene in water is pH independent over the range 0–14; (ii) that chloride is a more effective inhibitor than azide or sulfate for the reaction; and (iii) that hydrolysis proceeds more rapidly than exchange of chloride ion into the substrate.⁶ This conclusion is supported by the observation that electron-donating polar substituents increase the rate of hydrolysis in aqueous ethanol mixtures⁸ although it did not prove possible to correlate the rate constants with a linear free energy relationship.

Results reported in this manuscript corroborate this conclusion. For the three substrates studied, rate constants independent of pH have been observed over the range investigated, confirming the absence of detectable acid or base catalysis. The effect of polar substituents on rate provides strong evidence for a carbonium ion mechanism. Specifically, the striking rate-promoting effect of the *p*-methyl substituent, in both water and 50% dioxane, argues for an electron-deficient center in the transition state. The evidence is less compelling in the case of the *p*-chloro compound, which is only slightly less reactive than the unsubstituted derivative. The effect of methyl group substitution on reactivity is more pronounced than in the case of acid-catalyzed hydrolysis of benzaldehyde acetals^{13–17} for which rate-determining carbonium ion formation has been established.^{1–3}

The powerful inhibition of hydrolysis of α,α -dichlorotoluenes by dioxane (Table I) provides additional evidence in favor of rate-determining carbonium ion formation for

these reactions. Since the transition state is more polar than the ground state, it follows that less polar solvents will inhibit the reaction. The large value of *m* derived from use of the equation of Winstein and Grunwald suggests that the transition state has considerable polar character. That is, rupture of the carbon-chlorine bond may be nearly complete in the transition state.

The marked inhibition of hydrolysis of α,α -dichlorotoluenes by ionic surfactants, independent of charge (Figure 1, Table II), is also consistent with a carbonium ion mechanism. It is known that the micellar surface is substantially less polar than is the bulk phase^{18,19} and hence, according to the argument presented above, incorporation of the substrates onto this surface should retard the reaction. That the effect observed is predominantly a result of the lowered polarity at the micellar surface rather than electrostatic interactions is established both by the fact that inhibition is independent of the nature of the micellar surface charge and is little affected by the addition of salts (Table III) which results in an increase in the extent of micellar charge neutralization. The inhibition of hydrolysis of α,α -dichlorotoluenes by sodium dodecyl sulfate is in marked contrast to catalysis of hydrolysis of acetals and ortho esters elicited by the same surfactant.^{14,16,19,20} The distinctive behavior is undoubtedly the consequence of the cationic nature of the transition state for hydrolysis of acetals and ortho esters, on the one hand, and the zwitterionic nature of the transition state for hydrolysis of the α,α -dichlorotoluenes, on the other.¹⁷

There is some reason to believe that the carbonium ion derived from the α,α -dichlorotoluenes is not highly selective in its reactions with nucleophiles. The small salt effects observed in this work suggest that it is difficult to trap this carbonium ion with chloride ion or nitrate ion. Moreover, Tanabe and Ido found little effect on the rate of hydrolysis of α,α -dichlorotoluene following addition of azide, sulfate, piperidine, or thiophenol.⁶ These results suggest that the carbonium ion reacts with the first nucleophile that it encounters, usually water. In contrast, it is quite possible to trap the more stable carbonium ion formed in the hydrolysis of ortho esters.²¹

Acknowledgment. The support of CONICIT, Grant DFS1028, is gratefully recognized.

Registry No.— α,α -Dichlorotoluene, 98-87-3; *p*-methyl- α,α -dichlorotoluene, 23063-36-7; *p*, α,α -trichlorotoluene, 13940-94-8; sodium dodecyl sulfate, 151-21-3; dodecyltrimethylammonium bromide, 1119-94-4; hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide, 57-09-0.

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α,α' -Dibromocycloalkanones. Preparation and Conformation

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The stereoisomeric α,α' -dibromocycloalkanones from cyclohexanone to cyclododecanone have been prepared as far as this has been possible. Where known ($n = 6, 10, 11, 12, 13$) the *cis* (meso) isomers have higher melting points and higher ir carbonyl stretch frequencies and are more polar as well as less soluble than the *trans* (*dl*) analogs which are considered to be conformationally more mobile. Since the *meso:dl* ratio of the C_{11} and especially C_{12} dibromocycloalkanone at equilibrium approaches that of the most simple acyclic analog, *viz.*, 2,4-dibromo-3-pentanone, open-chain behavior and relatively free rotation in the larger rings are suggested.

As a class of compounds α,α' -dibromocycloalkanones have been investigated by a wide range of physical¹ and theoretical techniques^{1a} and have also served as intermediates in synthesis.² A new synthetic application which has considerable potential for growth is their use as precursors of metal oxyallyl, especially zinc oxyallyl species as described in another paper.³ From the very beginning of our work it seemed desirable to gain conformational insight into these compounds which would help us to understand differences in reactivity as well as steric and mechanistic features of the zinc-induced dehalogenation. Accordingly, we have prepared and isolated, as far as this has been possible, all stereoisomeric α,α' -dibromocycloalkanones from C_6 to C_{12} and have investigated their physical and spectroscopic properties.

Discussion

The compounds, together with their melting points and epimeric ratios at equilibrium are listed in Table I, which also indicates the earlier contributions of other workers, notably Corey,⁴ Borsdorf, *et al.*,⁵ and Garbisch.^{2b}

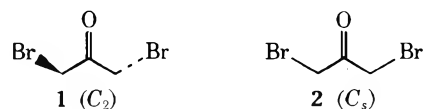
One can see immediately that the diastereoisomeric ratio for the C_{11} and especially the C_{12} isomers approaches that of the most simple acyclic disubstituted dibromo ketone, *viz.*, 2,4-dibromo-3-pentanone. It has been shown quite independently that these compounds resemble each other in forming a W cation on dehalogenation.³ Apparently, in choosing their optimum conformation the C_{11} and C_{12} stereoisomers are relatively free to rotate and, in fact, approach the behavior of the acyclic model. For this reason we prefer the terms *meso* and *dl* to *cis* and *trans* when dealing with the C_{11} , C_{12} , and also C_{13} dibromocycloalkanones.⁶

The changeover from large to medium ring behavior occurs in the 10-membered system where the *trans* epimer is now somewhat more stable than the *cis* analog. Of the six possible C_7 – C_9 dibromocycloalkanones only the *trans* isomers have so far been isolated, also after attempted epimerization.¹⁶ Clearly, in this case the *cis* epimers must be markedly less stable (>2 kcal/mol), a fact to be discussed below.

Melting Points. The melting of solids may be treated thermodynamically, $\Delta G = \Delta H - T\Delta S$. At equilibrium, $\Delta G = 0$ and $T_m = \Delta H_m / \Delta S_m$. If the heat of fusion ΔH_m does not change much, as is often the case for related compounds, a high entropy of fusion ΔS_m entails a low melting point *vice versa*. Now ΔS_m is largely determined by the gain of conformational mobility in the liquid state, the conformation in the crystal lattice being unique.⁷ On this model it is understandable that *cis*-2,6-dibromocyclohexanone melts higher than the *trans* form, because in the former isomer, population of the *a,a* conformer in the liquid state is not very favorable, while the latter may undergo degenerate interconversion (*a,e* \rightleftharpoons *e,a*) and hence gain confor-

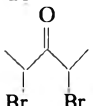
mational mobility on melting (see Figure 1). For the same reason the *dl* isomers of C_{11} and C_{12} (which melt below the corresponding *meso* isomers) are considered to be conformationally more mobile and to have less well-defined energy wells than the *meso* analogs. Again, this conclusion accords with other evidence, such as the reduced polarity and broader ir carbonyl peaks (CCl_4 solvent, Table II) of the *dl* isomers. Of all the α,α' -dibromocycloalkanones which we have investigated, *trans*-2,10-dibromocyclodecanone is perhaps most interesting, because it is the only compound ($n = 6$ – 13), which is not a solid at room temperature. In fact, even on further cooling we never succeeded to crystallize the compound which remained a yellow liquid after redistillation at reduced pressure. On these grounds and also on the basis of chemical evidence³ *trans*-2,10-dibromocyclodecanone appears to be conformationally less rigid, in contrast to cyclodecanone itself and its simpler derivatives, which have been shown to have a relatively well-defined, diamondoid conformation, similar to cyclohexane and adamantane.⁸ Assuming that the trigonal carbon appears as a type III atom so as to remove intraannular repulsion,⁸ one can see that the bromine atoms of the *trans* isomer are forced to adopt rather unfavorable positions, reminiscent of a *syn*-*diaxial* relationship in cyclohexanone (Figure 2); the resulting repulsion of unshared electron pairs on bromine might also account for the yellow color of the compound. Whatever further conformational details may come to light we believe that the structure of *trans*-2,10-dibromocyclodecanone is not a good model for that of the parent ring ketone.

The postulated greater conformational mobility of the *trans* (*dl*) isomers ($n = 6, 10$ – 12) is also manifest in physical properties other than melting points. Thus, they showed a generally reduced polarity and tended to be more soluble, not only in the mother liquors during preparation but also in benzene and less polar hydrocarbons. Furthermore, the *cis* (*meso*) C_{10} , C_{11} , and C_{12} dibromocycloalkanones could be grown without effort to long, colorless needles, whereas the *dl* C_{11} and C_{12} forms tended to form microcrystals. Note also that the *trans* isomers have the lower ir carbonyl stretch frequency (Table II). Presumably, on a time-averaged basis they have C_2 symmetry 1, while the *cis* isomers have C_s symmetry. As a consequence, dipole-dipole repulsion of the electronegative oxygen with the flanking bromines in the *cis* isomers 2 and partial cancellation of the C–Br dipoles in the *trans* isomers 1 conspire to



increase the polarity of the *cis*-dihalo ketones. It should be mentioned that from a synthetic viewpoint the conformationally more mobile *trans* isomers—at least in the case of

Table I
 α,α' -Dibromocycloalkanones from Cyclohexanone to Cyclododecanone

No. of carbons	Diastereoisomer	Mp, °C	Lit. mp, °C	Cis:trans ratio at equil	Lit. ref or elemental anal. (%)	Registry no.
6 ^a	Cis	112	112	0.18	4	16080-75-4
6	Trans	35	36		4	16080-74-3
7	Trans	70	70	0	5	18315-97-4
8	Trans	82	82	0	5	16110-80-8
9 ^b	Trans	51		0	Calcd for C ₉ H ₁₁ OBr ₂ : C, 36.27; H, 4.73. Found: C, 36.22; H, 4.74	52928-61-7
10	Cis	55			Calcd for C ₁₀ H ₁₆ OBr ₂ : C, 38.48; H, 5.17. Found: C, 38.39; H, 5.02	52906-73-7
10	Trans	Bp 60-64° (0.001 mm)		~0.5	Calcd for C ₁₀ H ₁₆ OBr ₂ : 38.48; H, 5.17. Found: C, 38.28; H, 5.11	52949-45-8
11	Meso	80	80	1.6	2b	19914-86-4
11	<i>dl</i>	54	56		2b	19914-87-5
12	Meso	126	126	3.8	2b	19914-84-2
12	<i>dl</i>	48	48		2b	19914-85-3
13	Meso	110				52906-74-8
				~5.0 ^c		51513-32-7 51513-33-8

^a 2,5-Dibromocyclopentanone, mp 67°, has also been obtained; see Experimental Section. ^b 2,2-Dibromocyclononanone, mp 69°, is formed as a major by-product. ^c Determined by NaBH₄ reduction into the diastereoisomeric dibromohydrins according to ref 2b.

Table II
 Carbonyl Stretch Frequencies (cm⁻¹) of α,α' -Dibromocycloalkanones^a

No. of carbons	Parent cycloalkanone Mull or smear	<i>cis</i> -Dibromocycloalkanone		<i>trans</i> -Dibromocycloalkanone	
		Mull or smear	CCl ₄	Mull or smear	CCl ₄
6	1715	1745	1755 v (1713)	1739 v	1739 v
7	1704	1721	1731 v		
8	1702 b22	1718	1727 v		
9	1702	1721	1719 b10		
10	1705	1721 b16	1731 v	1704 v	1708
11	1707	1730	1727 v	1712	1710 b8
12	1712	1727	1728 v	1713 v	1709 b8
13	1713		1716 v		

^a The spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer grating spectrometer, Model 257. The carbonyl regions were expanded so that 1 cm corresponded to 20 cm⁻¹. Abbreviations: v, sharp; b22, broad, approximate spread in cm⁻¹.

trans-2,10-dibromocyclododecanone³—seem to be more suitable for generating zinc oxyallyl, the formation of which is considered to require quasixial departure of bromine to optimize orbital overlap.

Why are the *cis* isomers ($n = 7-9$) as yet inaccessible by epimerization? Cycloheptane⁹ and presumably cycloheptanone as well prefer the C_2 conformation (Figure 3) allowing the bromines of the observed *trans* isomer to occupy quasiequatorial positions at the periphery.¹⁰ Similarly, the tendency to maintain time-averaged C_2 symmetry such that conformational imperfections may travel easily around the ring^{7c} could account for our failure to obtain *cis*-2,8-dibromocyclooctanone and the *cis* C₉ derivative. Significantly, where *cis* and *trans* isomers do exist ($n = 6, 10-12$) the difference in melting points is apparently smaller in the odd-membered ($n = 11$) ring (Figure 1).

Attempts to analyze the pmr spectra of the C₇-C₁₂ dibromocycloalkanones were not very successful, even after decoupling experiments, simulation of spectra by computer, and cooling of the solution down to the lowest possible temperatures (ca. -110°).¹¹ However, it is worthy of mention that the meso isomers of those α,α' -dibromocycloalkanones which displayed open-chain behavior (C₁₁, C₁₂, and also C₁₃) showed the CHBr quartet at lower field than the corresponding *dl* analogs (Table III). Consistently, meso-2,4-dibromo-3-pentanone had its methine quartet centered on δ (TMS, CCl₄) 7.01 ppm, while the quartet of the *dl* diastereoisomer appeared at higher field (δ 6.48). This

Table III
 Pmr Data for α,α' -Dibromocycloalkanones^a

Compd	Chem shift of CHBr proton, δ (TMS, CDCl ₃), ppm	Obsd sepn of signals, Hz
C ₇ <i>trans</i>	4.72	4.9, 5.3, 4.9
C ₈ <i>trans</i>	4.68	5.9, 1.6, 1.6, 1.5, 6.0
C ₉ <i>trans</i>	4.60	7.45, 7.5
C ₁₀ <i>cis</i>	4.90	4.75, 0.7, 4.25, 5.0
C ₁₀ <i>trans</i>	4.95	6.5, 6.4
C ₁₁ meso	4.81	3.75, 6.0, 3.75
C ₁₁ <i>dl</i>	4.70	4.8, 4.4, 4.8
C ₁₂ meso	5.02	3.75, 5.0, 3.75
C ₁₂ <i>dl</i>	4.62	4.6, 6.0, 4.6

^a Spectra were recorded on a Varian HA 100 nmr spectrometer using 0.1 M CDCl₃ solutions containing 5% TMS as internal standard.

finding is in accord with averaged C_2 symmetry 2 for the more polar meso isomer and might serve as a criterion for the distinction of *dl* and meso diastereoisomers of comparable mobile systems.

Experimental Section

Preparation of α,α' -Dibromocycloalkanones. The preparation and properties of some α,α' -dibromocycloalkanones have already been reported (see Table I). A general procedure is as follows. Cycloalkanone (1 mol) was stirred rapidly in anhydrous ether (300 ml) at 0-5°, 1 drop of bromine being introduced. Only after

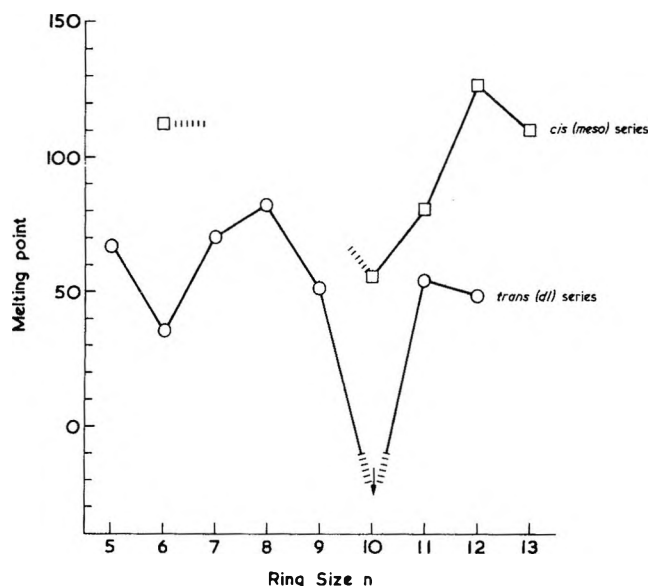


Figure 1. Melting points of stereoisomeric α,α' -dibromocycloalkanes as a function of ring size.

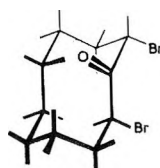


Figure 2. Dunitz conformation of *trans*-2,10-dibromocyclodecanone.

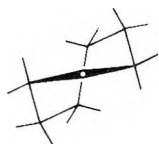


Figure 3. C_2 conformation of cycloheptanone.

the color of bromine had disappeared was the bulk of the bromine (1 mol) added so that the temperature did not exceed 10° . The reaction solution was allowed to warm to $25\text{--}30^\circ$ and more bromine (1 mol) was added slowly. After being stirred for 1 hr further, the mixture was washed with 2% aqueous $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$, 10% Na_2CO_3 , and finally water. The solution was dried and the solvent was removed until crystallization occurred.

Special Procedures. 2,5-Dibromocyclopentanone (N. H. Burt). The bromination was carried out at 3° in glacial acetic acid, the HBr formed being blown out by a stream of nitrogen. The mixture was poured onto ice, neutralized with NaHCO_3 to pH 5, and extracted with CCl_4 . The organic layer was washed with dilute NaHCO_3 , dried (MgSO_4), filtered, and cooled for several hours to $ca. -25^\circ$, giving a pale yellow oil which on fractional crystallization from *n*-pentane- CCl_4 (50:50 v/v) followed by repeated recrystallization from pentane yielded **2,5-dibromocyclopentanone**: white needles stable in air; mp 67° ; ν (CCl_4 , cm^{-1}) 1767 v; pmr δ (TMS, CCl_4) 2.5 (m, 4 H), 4.27 ppm (complex m, 2 H). Computer simulation of the spectrum, which, however, cannot stand on its own as a piece of evidence, suggests that the compound is the *trans* isomer.¹²

***cis*- and *trans*-2,6-Dibromocyclohexanone.**⁴ The reaction mixture was kept as dilute as possible to minimize formation of a wine red solution. After cooling to -78° the *cis* isomer was filtered off and recrystallized several times from a mixture of ligroin-diethyl ether: mp 112° (30%). The mother liquors were pooled, concentrated to $ca. 50$ ml, and stored at 0° over several days to yield another batch of product. Continued treatment in this way gave *cis*-2,6-dibromocyclohexanone in $ca. 45\%$ total yield. The equilibration of the *cis* and *trans* isomer was conveniently carried out at 25° for 4–6 hr using solvent ether saturated with anhydrous HBr and also anhydrous HCl.¹³

***trans*-2,7-Dibromocycloheptanone.**⁵ Recrystallization from

petroleum ether (bp $80\text{--}120^\circ$) followed by treatment with activated charcoal in ether gave *trans*-2,7-dibromocycloheptanone: mp 70° ; colorless solid (48% after purification).

***trans*-2,8-Dibromocyclooctanone.**⁵ The compound was obtained as described for the lower homolog and had mp 82° after recrystallization.

***trans*-2,9-Dibromocyclononanone and 2,2-Dibromocyclononanone.** Careful bromination at 0° gave two hand-separable crystalline forms from *n*-pentane in about 40% yield after purification: *trans*-2,9-dibromocyclononanone, rhomboids, mp 51° , and needles of a second isomer which on the basis of its pmr and mass spectra was 2,2-dibromocyclononanone,¹⁴ mp 69° . Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{14}\text{OBr}_2$: C, 36.27; H, 4.73. Found: C, 35.75; H, 4.60.

***cis*- and *trans*-2,10-Dibromocyclodecanone.** Fractional crystallization from *n*-pentane yielded solid *cis*-2,10-dibromocyclodecanone, mp 55° . The filtrate was cooled to -78° for several hours to yield an oil, which was distilled and gave *trans*-2,10-dibromocyclodecanone as a stable yellow oil, bp $60\text{--}64^\circ$ (0.001 mm). On cooling to -78° the oil set to a solid glass. The combined yield of the two stereoisomers, which were isolated in a ratio of 35:65, amounted to $ca. 65\%$.

***meso*- and *dl*-2,11-Dibromocycloundecanone.**^{2b} The bromination yielded two forms which were easily separated by fractional crystallization from ether-*n*-pentane to give *meso*-2,11-dibromocycloundecanone, mp 80° , and *dl*-2,11-dibromocycloundecanone, mp 54° , in 85% overall yield.

***meso*-2,12-Dibromocyclododecanone.**^{2b} During bromination it was often found that the predominant *meso* isomer, mp 126° , separated as a solid. If so, it was filtered off before bromination was resumed. The *dl* isomer was obtained by epimerization with anhydrous acid.

Preparation of Parent Cycloalkanes. Cyclononanone, cyclodecanone, and cycloundecanone were synthesized in a number of ways,¹⁵ the sequence of Garbisch^{2b} being found to be most satisfactory.

Acknowledgments. We thank Mr. N. H. Burt and Dr. C. Chassin for experimental contributions and the donors of the Petroleum Research Fund, administered by the American Chemical Society, for support of this work.

Registry No.—Dibromocyclopentanone, 53778-21-5; 2,2-dibromocyclononanone, 52951-33-4.

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Synthesis of Phthalimidines from Aromatic Dicarboxyl Compounds

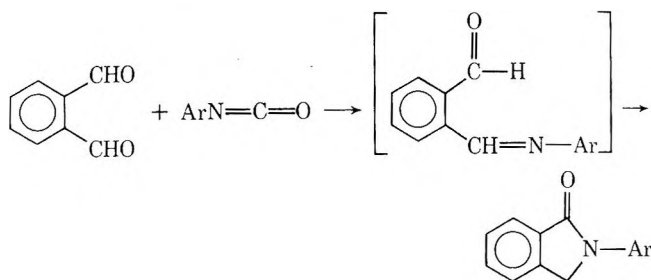
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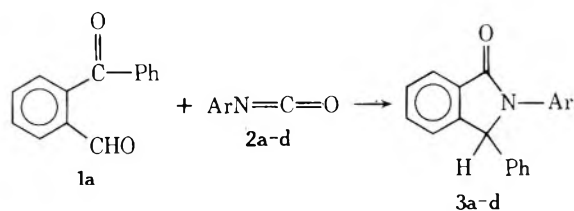
Received July 11, 1974

The reaction between *o*-benzoylbenzaldehyde (1a) and aromatic isocyanates (2a-d) afforded 2,3-disubstituted phthalimidines 3a-d in good yield, which would be formed *via* *o*-benzoylbenzylideneaniline intermediate followed by migration of phenyl group. The same product 3a was obtained by the reaction using 1a and aniline. On the other hand, no reaction was observed between *o*-carboxybenzaldehyde (23) and 2a, but the reaction of 23 with aniline gave *o*-carboxybenzylideneaniline (24) and 3-anilino-2-phenylphthalimidine (21a) in 83 and 7% yield, respectively.

Previously we reported a synthetic method for *N*-arylphthalimidines by the reaction of an aromatic isocyanate and phthalaldehyde.¹ In the present paper, we report the reactions of isocyanates with aromatic dicarboxyl compounds and a new synthetic method for 2,3-disubstituted phthalimidines.



***o*-Benzoylbenzaldehyde.** Treatment of *o*-benzoylbenzaldehyde (1a) with an equimolar amount of phenylisocyanate (2a) at 200° for 15 hr afforded 2,3-diphenylphthalimidine (3a) in 67% yield.



2a and 3a, Ar = C₆H₅

2b and 3b, Ar = *m*-CH₃C₆H₄

2c and 3c, Ar = α -naphthyl

2d and 3d, Ar = β -naphthyl

As expected, treatment of 1a with aniline (4a) gave 3a in 65% yield. These observations suggest that the reaction be-

Chart I

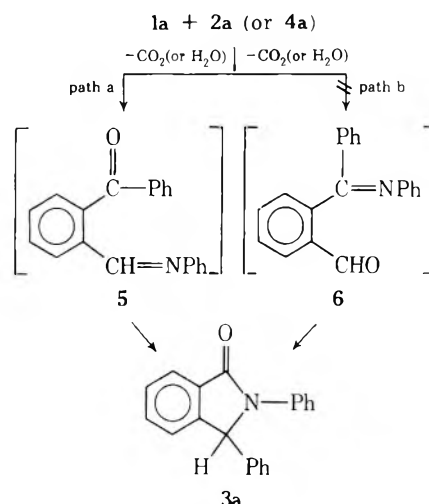


Table I
The Reaction of Aromatic Isocyanate with *o*-Benzoylbenzaldehyde^a

Products	Reaction time, hr ^b	Yield, % ^c	Mp, °C	Ir(C=O), ^d cm ⁻¹	λ_{max} , nm	Nmr, δ		
						CH	CH ₃	Aromatic
3a	15	67	192-194	1680	275	6.05		7.0-8.1
3b	16	54	175-176	1680	275	6.02	2.25	6.7-8.0
3c	19	84	190-191	1705	275, 283, 293	5.98		6.8-8.2
3d	19	81	200-201	1680	260, 268, 283, 300	5.99		6.7-8.2
3e	9	52	190-190.5	1680		6.03	2.24	7.0-8.1

^a Satisfactory analytical data ($\pm 0.3\%$ for C, H, N) were reported for all compounds. ^b The reaction was monitored by ir. ^c Based on isocyanate. ^d Nujol mull.

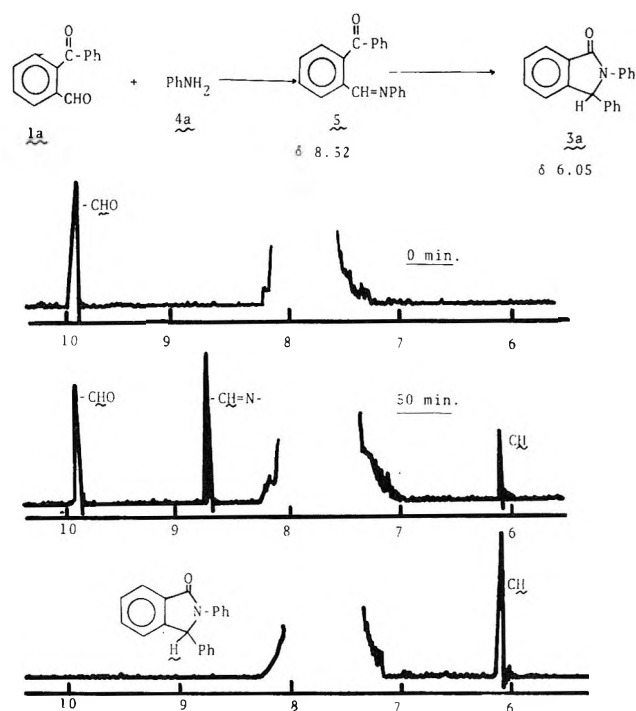


Figure 1. Nmr spectra of the reaction of 1a with aniline at room temperature in CDCl_3 .

tween 1a and 4a proceeds *via* a similar intermediate as that of isocyanates, as shown in Chart I.

The formally different pathways, A and B, can be envisaged for the reaction of isocyanate (or aniline) with *o*-benzoylbenzaldehyde (1a) studied in this work: *i.e.*, the reaction of isocyanate (or aniline) with (A) aldehyde function of 1a, followed by the cyclization accompanied with migration of phenyl group, (B) ketone function of 1a, followed by the cyclization accompanied with migration of hydrogen. Since ketones are generally much less reactive than aldehydes in the formation of imines,² path A should be followed. To verify that the reactions of 1a with isocyanate (and/or aniline) go through path A, the reactions were monitored by nmr. The nmr spectra showed the proton resonances at δ 8.47 (reaction with isocyanate) and δ 8.52 (reaction with aniline), both being assigned to the $\text{CH}=\text{N}$ proton (Figures 1 and 2), but did not show any aldehyde proton signal for the intermediate 6. Based on these observations, the formation of phthalimidines 3a–d from aldehyde 1a and isocyanates 2a–d (and/or aniline) may be accounted for by a pathway in which the initial loss of CO_2 (H_2O), resulting in the formation of *o*-benzoylbenzylidene aniline (5) (not *o*-formylbenzophenone anil (6)), is followed by the cyclization with concerted migration of phenyl group (path A, not path B).

To clarify the migration mechanism of phenyl group, we studied the reaction between *o*-(*p*-toluoyl)benzaldehyde (1b) and 2a. When a mixture of 1b and 2a was heated at 200° for 9 hr, 2-phenyl-3-(*p*-tolyl)phthalimidine (3e) was obtained in 52% yield (neither *m*-tolyl- 3f nor *o*-tolylphthalimidine 3g were obtained). The structure of 3e was confirmed by ir, nmr, and carbon-13 FT nmr (Table II³ and Figure 3) spectra. The carbon-13 nmr spectrum of 3e showed two singlets at δ 126.802 and 128.804, which were

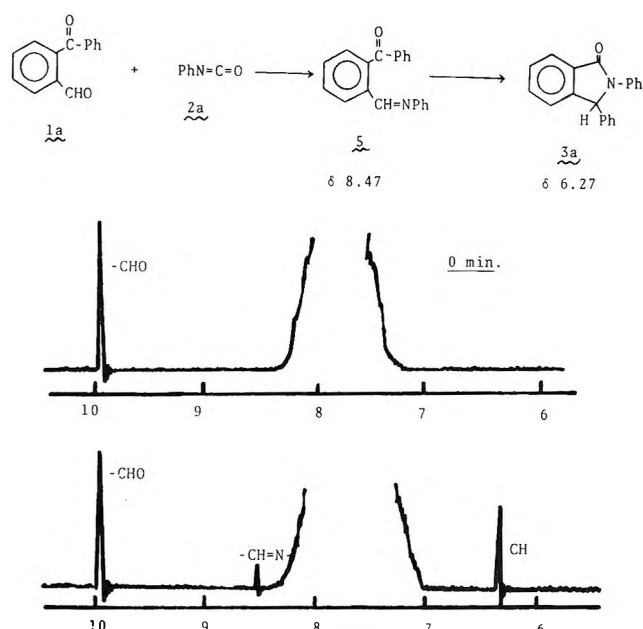
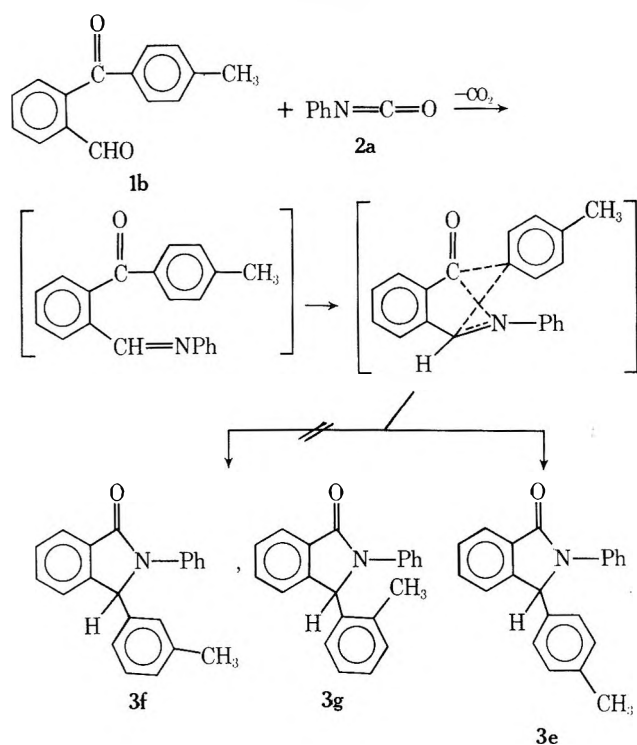


Figure 2. Nmr spectra of the reaction of 1a with 2a at 160° in $\text{PhN}=\text{C}=\text{O}$ without solvent.

Chart II



assigned to C-16,20 and C-17,19 by comparison with the carbon-13 nmr spectra of 2-phenylphthalimidine and 2,3-diphenylphthalimidine, as shown in Figure 3. These observations suggest each pair of carbons, C-16 and -20, C-17 and -19, being equivalent, respectively. Therefore the site of the methyl group was determined as being in the para position. Based on this result, we supposed that the reaction may occur *via* bridged intermediate or a concerted process as shown in Chart II, but no other evidence of concerted mechanism has been obtained.

Phthalaldihydric Acid. The reaction of phthalaldehydic acid (8) with 2a afforded 3-hydroxy-2-phenylphthalimidine (9, 30%), 3-*N,N'*-(diphenylureido)-2-phenylphthalimidine (10a, 12%), phthalic anhydride (11, trace), *N*-phenylphthalimide (12, 15%), *N,N'*-diphenylurea (13,

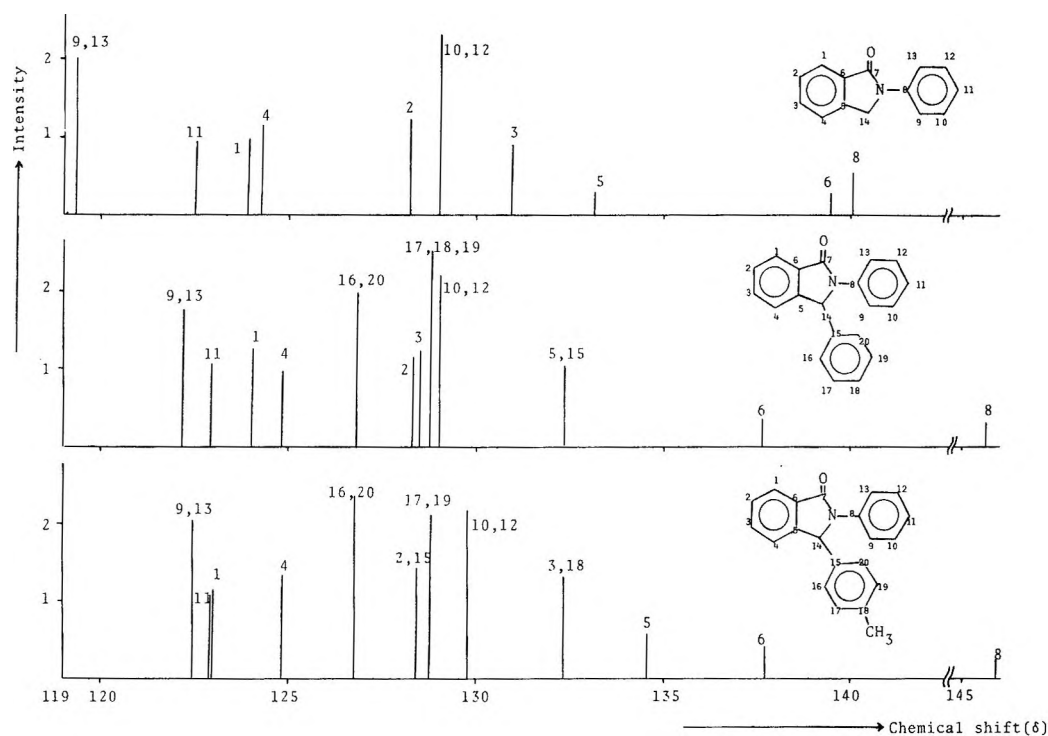
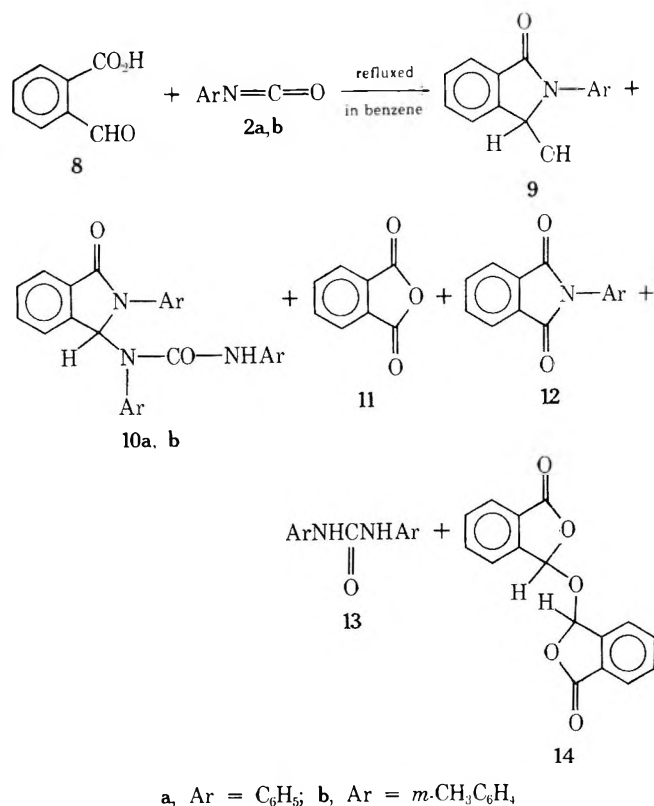


Figure 3. The carbon-13 FT nmr spectra of phthalimidines.

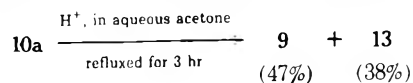
Chart III



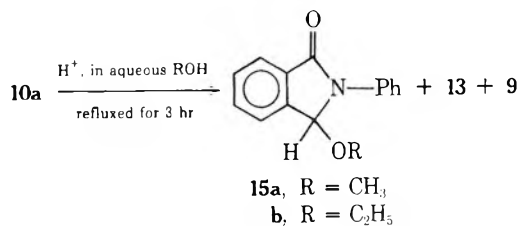
trace), and 3,3'-oxydiphthalide (14, trace), as shown in Chart III.

The structure of 10a was established by the following spectral data and chemical reactions. Product 10a displayed a NH absorption band at 3300 cm⁻¹ and two carbonyl absorptions at 1700 and 1670 cm⁻¹. Its nmr spectrum contained two singlets and a multiplet at δ 6.37, 8.8, and 6.4–7.8 ppm in the ratio of 1:1:19 which were assigned to CH, NH, and aromatic protons, respectively. Furthermore, the mass spectrum of 10a showed a molecular ion peak at *m/e* 419 and fragments at *m/e* 300, 299, and 208.

Upon the treatment of 10a with aqueous acetone in the presence of hydrochloric acid, phthalimidine 9 and diphenylurea 13 were obtained in 47 and 38% yield, respectively.



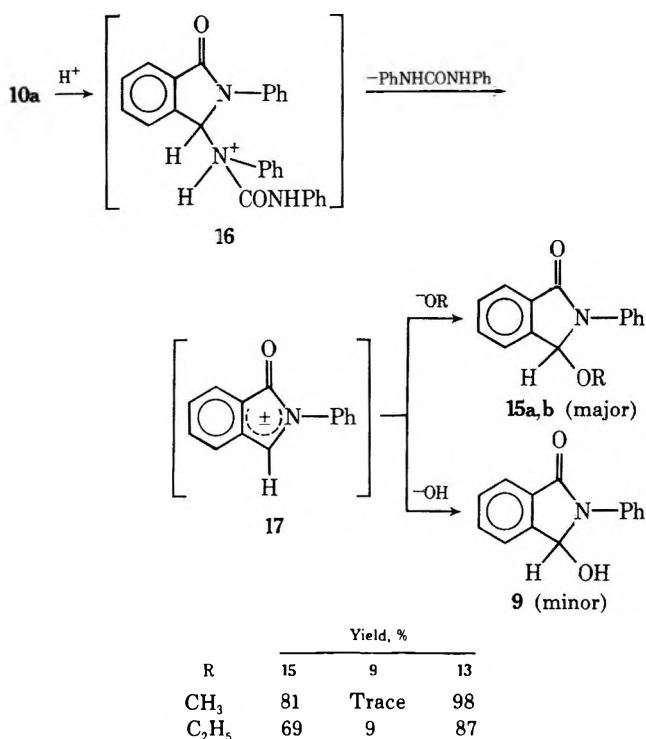
When 10a was refluxed in aqueous methanol in the presence of HCl, 3-methoxy-2-phenylphthalimidine (15a) and 13 were major products (81 and 98% yield, respectively).



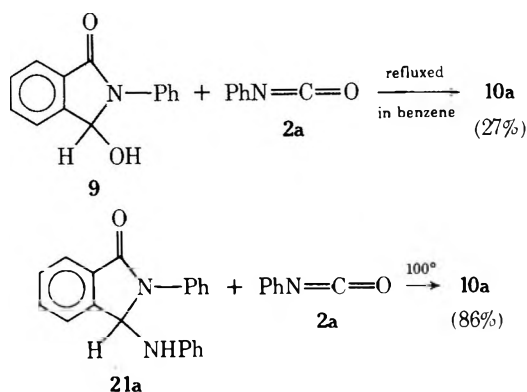
The formation of 9, 13, and 15a,b would be initiated by the protonation at the ureido nitrogen (giving the intermediate 16), as shown in Chart IV, followed by the elimination of diphenylurea. The intermediate 17 derived from 16 might behave as a soft acid⁴ due to the delocalization of positive charge. It would then be attacked by ⁻OR, a rather soft base compared with ⁻OH, to afford 15a,b, predominantly.

Phthalaldehydic acid is often represented as 8 with an aldehyde and an acid group. But the tautomeric 3-hydroxyphthalide (18) has also been suggested. The tautomeric material has been reported to exist in both the open and ring-closed forms depending upon solvent and temperature.⁵ Therefore, two possible routes (paths A and B) leading to 10a,b may be proposed as shown in Chart V. The formation of amide 20 from its precursor 19 is readily explained by the addition reaction of acid into isocyanate (8 → 19 → 20, path A). 3-Hydroxyphthalimidine 9 derived by the cyclization of 20 could give intermediate 21, which would undergo further reaction with isocyanate to produce 10a,b. Since with path B it is difficult to explain the formation of 9 and 12, path A may be more preferable. Path A is also supported by the reaction of 2a with 9. Refluxing of 2a with 9 in

Chart IV



benzene gave **10a** in 27% yield. Furthermore, when **2a** was heated with 3-anilino-2-phenylphthalimidine (**21**) prepared independently,⁶ at 100° for 3 hr, **10a** was isolated in 86% yield.



Ethylphthalaldehydate. Phenylisocyanate was found not to react with ethylphthalaldehydate (**23**). No change in ir spectra was observed, even when the two were mixed and allowed to stand at 250° for 45 hr.

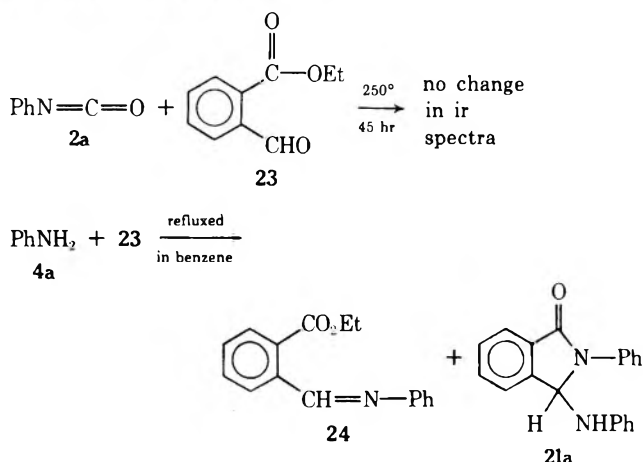
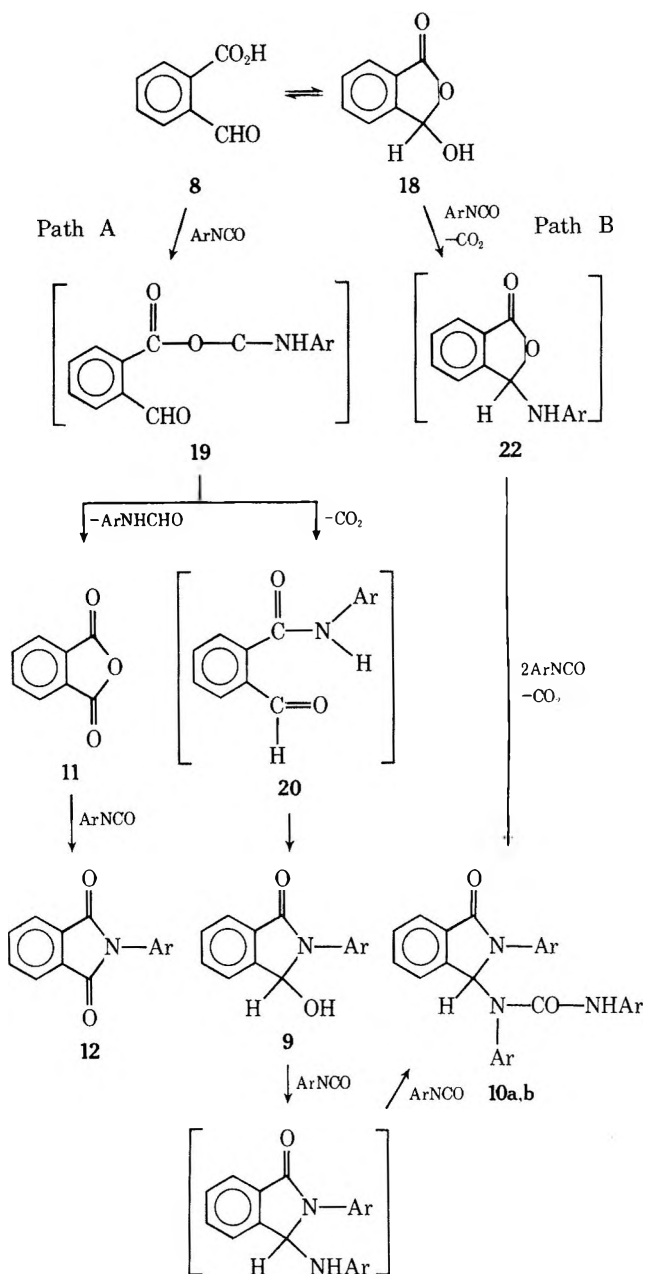


Chart V



Although phenylisocyanate did not react with **23**, a fast reaction was observed with equimolar amounts of aniline (**4a**) and **23**, isolating the imine **24** and phthalimidine **21a** in 83 and 7% yields, respectively.

Pojer and his coworkers⁶ obtained **21a** in their reaction of "excess" aniline with **23** but did not isolate **24**. They gave no discussion regarding the formation mechanism of **21a**.

On the other hand, Henderson and Dahlgren reported that aniline was not reactive toward **23** in dioxane at 21°. Therefore we studied the reaction between **4a** and **23** in more detail. When the imine **24** was heated with aniline at 100° for 10 hr, **21a** was obtained in 64% yield. From this fact we could conclude that the formation of **21a** in the reaction between **23** and **4a** would involve the initial formation of **24**, followed by the nucleophilic attack of **4a** toward the CH=N bond.

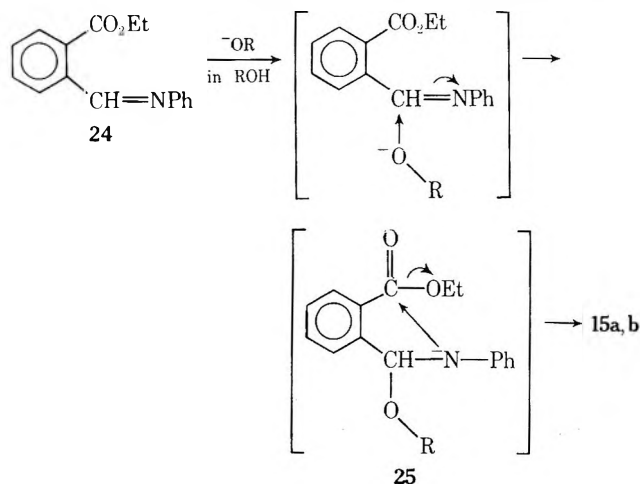
A cyclization analogous to that involved in the formation of **21a** from **4a** and **24** was also observed when the imine **24** was heated with methanol or ethanol in the presence of sodium alkoxide to form **15a,b**. The reaction between **1a** and

Table III
Cyclization of the Compounds of the Type

Reactant	Product	δ , ^a
		190.7 ^a
		194.8 ^b
		164.9 ^c

^{a-c} The chemical shifts of carbonyl groups were approximated by those of (a) PhC*HO, (b) Ph₂C*=O, (c) PhC*O₂Et.

2a would imply the analogous isolation of 15b from the thermolysis of 24. Our attempt was, however, unsuccessful.



In summary, the cyclization of *o*-carbonylbenzylideneaniline seems to be initiated by the nucleophilic attack of nitrogen to carbonyl carbon; the electrophilicity of carbonyl carbon would make an important contribution. The electron density of carbonyl carbon affected by its environment is correlated with the chemical shift of C-13 nmr. As shown in Table III, the chemical shift of carbethoxy carbon is displayed at δ 164.9 ppm,^{8a} but both aldehyde^{8b} and ketone carbon^{8c} are at lower fields than δ 190 ppm. These facts should support the above discussion. When the imine 24 was heated with the alkoxide ion, the nucleophilicity of imino nitrogen would increase by formation of intermediate 25, resulting in a cyclization product.

Experimental Section⁹

Reaction of *o*-Benzoylbenzaldehyde (1a) with Aromatic Isocyanates 2a-d. General Procedure. A mixture of 1a (4.0 g,

0.019 mol) and phenylisocyanate (2a) (2.5 g, 0.019 mol) was heated at 200° for 15 hr. The resulting dark brown cake was dissolved in benzene (10 ml), and chromatographed on neutral alumina (benzene was used as eluent) to afford 2,3-diphenylphthalimidine (3a) in 67% (3.6 g) yield, mp 192–194°; mass spectrum (70 eV) *m/e* 285 (M⁺), 208 (M⁺ - Ph), 180 (208 - CO). The spectral and analytical data are summarized in Table I.

Reaction of *o*-(*p*-Toluoyl)benzaldehyde (1b) with 2a. A mixture of 1b (2.2 g, 0.01 mol) and 2a (1.2 g, 0.01 mol) was treated in a similar manner as the above. After similar work-up, the yield of 3e was 1.5 g (52%), mp 190–190.5°.

Reaction of 1a with Aniline (4a). To a solution of 1a (4.2 g, 0.01 mol) in benzene was added 4a (1.9 g, 0.02 mol), and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 5 hr using a Dean-Stark trap. The solvent was evaporated *in vacuo* and the residue was chromatographed on alumina to give 3.7 g (65%) of 3a.

Reaction of Phthalaldehydic Acid (8) with 2a. A mixture of 8 (4.5 g, 0.03 mol) and 2a (3.07 g, 0.03 mol) in benzene (20 ml) was refluxed for 8 hr. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the resulting brown cake was chromatographed on neutral alumina using benzene-ethanol (99:1), and ethanol as eluents. The first fraction was concentrated and the residue was recrystallized from benzene-hexane to give a trace amount (0.01 g) of phthalic anhydride, mp 129–130 (lit.¹⁰ 131.2°). Similar treatment of the second fraction afforded 1.0 g (15%) of *N*-phenylphthalimide (12), mp 208° (lit.¹¹ 208°). Similar treatment of the third fraction afforded 2.0 g (30%) of 3-hydroxy-2-phenylphthalimidine (9), mp 171.5–172.5° (lit.¹² 171–172°). The fourth fraction gave a trace amount of 3,3'-oxidiphthalide (14), mp 233–235° (lit.¹³ 234–236°). The fifth fraction afforded 1.55 g (12%) of 3-(*N,N'*-diphenylureido)-2-phenylphthalimidine (10a), mp 203–203.5°; ir (Nujol) 3300 (NH), 1700 (C=O), 1670 (C=O) cm⁻¹; nmr (acetone-*d*₆) δ 6.37 (s, 1, CH), 6.48–7.8 (m, 9, aromatic protons), 8.8 (s, 1, NH); mass spectrum (70 eV) *m/e* 419 (M⁺), 300, 299, 208.

Anal. Calcd for C₂₇H₂₁O₂N₃: C, 77.31; H, 5.05; N, 10.02. Found: C, 77.33; H, 5.08; N, 9.77.

The sixth fraction gave a trace amount (0.008 g) of *N,N'*-diphenylurea (13), mp 234–235° (lit.¹⁴ 235°).

Reaction of 8 with *m*-Tolylisocyanate (2b). The reaction was carried out at the boiling temperature of benzene for 8 hr as described above using 8 (5.6 g, 0.037 mol) and 2b (2.5 g, 0.042 mol). After similar work-up, the residue obtained was chromatographed on alumina using benzene-ethanol (98:2) to give 3-(*N,N'*-di-*m*-tolylureido)-2-*m*-tolylphthalimidine (10b) (4.5 g, 23%), which was the only product isolated, mp 166–168°; ir (Nujol) 3320 (NH), 1740 (C=O), 1640 (C=O) cm⁻¹; nmr (acetone-*d*₆) δ 2.1 (s, 3, CH₃), 6.0 (s, 1, CH), 6.2–7.9 (m, 16, aromatic protons), 8.05 (s, 1, NH).

Anal. Calcd for C₃₀H₂₇O₂N₃: C, 78.06; H, 5.83; N, 9.47. Found: C, 77.87; H, 5.90; N, 9.11.

Acid-Catalyzed Hydrolysis of 10a. A solution of 10a (1.0 g, 0.0024 mol) in acetone (50 ml) was refluxed with concentrated hydrochloric acid (1.5 ml) for 3 hr. After removal of solvent, the residue was extracted with chloroform, washed with water, and dried over sodium sulfate. The chloroform layer was chromatographed on alumina to afford 0.25 g (47%) of 9, 0.2 g (38%) of 13, and 0.5 g (50% recovered) of 10a.

Acid-Catalyzed Methanolysis of 10a. A solution of 1.0 g (0.0024 mol) of 10a in 30 ml of aqueous methanol was refluxed with concentrated hydrochloric acid (1.0 ml) for 3 hr. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was chromatographed on alumina to afford a trace of 9, 0.5 g (87%) of 3-methoxy-2-phenylphthalimidine (15a), and 0.5 g (96%) of 13.

15a had mp 79–80°; ir (Nujol) 1710 (C=O) cm⁻¹; nmr (CCl₄) δ 2.77 (s, 3, CH₃), 6.26 (s, 1, CH), 6.95–7.90 (m, 9, aromatic protons).

Anal. Calcd for C₁₅H₁₃O₂N: C, 75.30; H, 5.48; N, 5.85. Found: C, 75.25; H, 5.30; N, 6.05.

Acid-Catalyzed Ethanolysis of 10a. A solution of 10a (2.0 g, 0.0048 mol) in 50 ml of 99% ethanol containing concentrated hydrochloric acid (1.0 ml) was refluxed for 3 hr. After similar work-up, the yield of 9 was 0.1 g (9%), that of 13 was 0.9 g (87%), and that of 3-ethoxy-2-phenylphthalimidine (15b) was 0.8 g (69%).

15b had mp 76–77°; ir (Nujol) 1710 cm⁻¹; nmr (CCl₄) δ 0.93 (t, 3, CH₃), 2.93 (m, 2, CH₂), 6.22 (s, 1, CH), 6.75–7.93 (m, 9, aromatic protons); mass spectrum (70 eV) *m/e* 253 (M⁺), 224, 208, 180.

Anal. Calcd for C₁₆H₁₅O₂N: C, 75.87; H, 5.97; N, 5.53. Found: C, 75.78; H, 5.82; N, 5.66.

Reaction of 9 with 2a. A mixture of 9 (1.0 g, 0.0045 mol) and 2a (1.1 g, 0.0093 mol) in benzene (20 ml) was refluxed for 6 hr. After removal of solvent, the residue was chromatographed on alumina to afford 0.5 g (27%) of 10a.

Table I
Nmr Data (ppm)^a

Compd	Solvent	ArCH=N	PhCHCO	OCH ₃	NHCH or NHCH ₂ or NHCH ₃	CH ₂
10	CDCl ₃	8.22	4.96	3.82	2.82 d (<i>J</i> _{NHCH₃} = 5.0)	
	C ₆ D ₆	7.72	4.88	3.28	2.46 d (<i>J</i> _{NHCH₃} = 5.0)	
	CCl ₄	8.11	4.83	3.78	2.80 d (<i>J</i> _{NHCH₃} = 5.0)	
14	CDCl ₃	8.20	4.93	3.66	4.90 m	3.00
15	DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆					
	NH ₃ ⁺ = 8.83 b NH = 9.12 d (<i>J</i> _{NHCH} = 8.0)		5.02 b	3.65	4.51 m	2.89

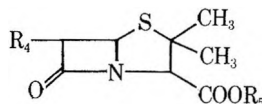
^a b = broad; d = doublet; m = multiplet.

Table II
Nmr Spectrum of Intermediates^a

Compd	ArCH=N					-CH ₂ -	-CH ₃
		O=C-N	N	-CH-C=O	CH ₃ O-		
16	8.28	5.54 d (<i>J</i> = 4.0)				1.55	1.40
		5.63 q (<i>J</i> = 9.0, 4.0)	5.02	4.30		1.60	0.98
17	8.22	5.53 d (<i>J</i> = 4.0)				1.55	1.40
		5.63 q (<i>J</i> = 9.0, 4.0)	4.94	4.30	3.84	1.63	1.00

^a Determined in CDCl₃.

gated, utilizing compounds **6a** and **6b** as substrates for the acylation studies.



6a, R₄ = -CH=N-; R₅ = *tert*-octylamine salt

b, R₄ = -CH=N-; R₅ = CH₃

c, R₄ = CH₃O--CH=N-; R₅ = *tert*-octylamine salt

7a, R₄ = -OCH₂CONH-; R₅ = H

b, R₄ = -OCH₂CONH-; R₅ = CH₃

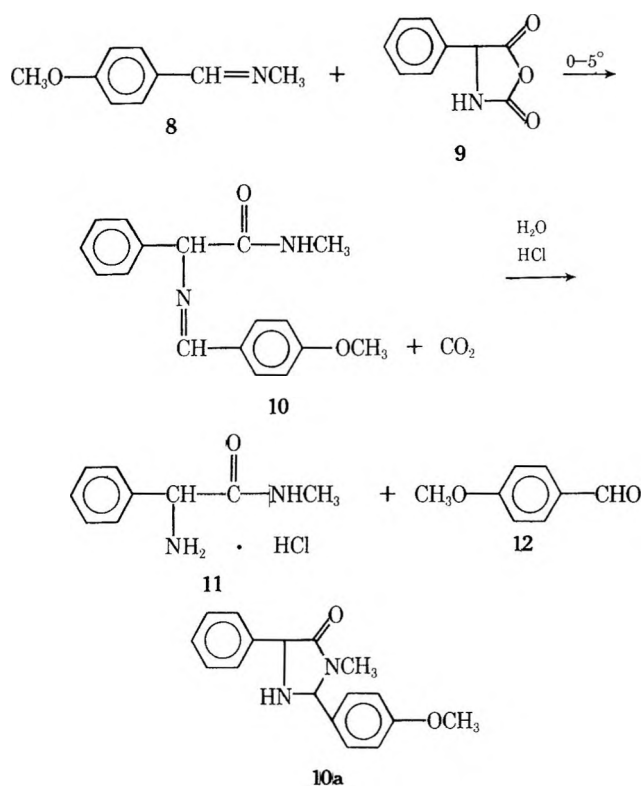
c, R₄ = -CH(NH₂)-CONH-; R₅ = H

Upon fractional addition of phenoxyacetyl chloride to a cold solution of **6a** in CDCl₃, nmr and ir data showed the disappearance of the -CH=N double bond without the formation of an aldehyde. Free 6-APA was not formed in the reaction under anhydrous conditions, but was readily precipitated upon the addition of water to the reaction mixture. After the addition of approximately 1 equiv of acid chloride, the addition of a sodium 2-ethylhexanoate solution in anhydrous methyl isobutyl ketone did not produce the sodium salt of penicillin V. However, after hydrolysis of the intermediate with water, sodium penicillin V crystallized readily.

That the acid chloride did not form a mixed anhydride with the Schiff base carboxyl group that could act as the acylating agent for the 6-APA generated by the addition of water was demonstrated in the following manner: the methyl ester (**6b**) was treated with 1 equiv of phenoxyacetyl chloride in dry CHCl₃ at 0° for 35 min; after hydrolysis with dilute acid, an almost quantitative yield of peni-

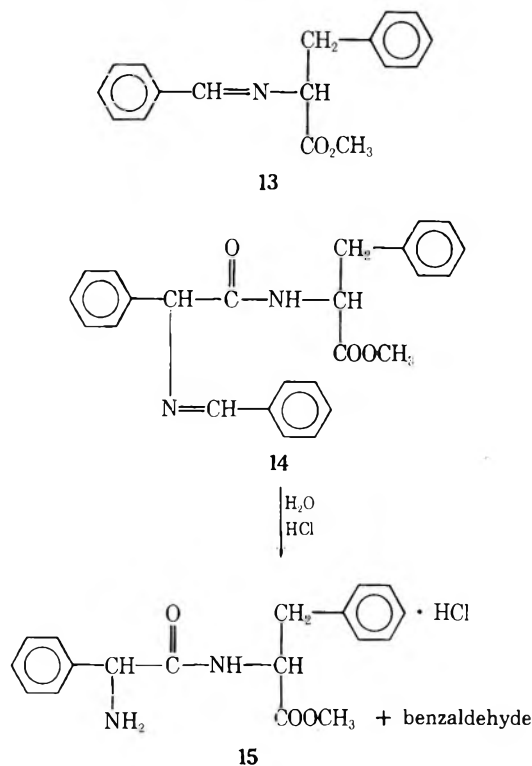
cillin V methyl ester (**7b**) was obtained. When the reaction was conducted in dry CDCl₃ and monitored by nmr, the imine proton absorption at δ 8.55 disappeared, apparently shifted upfield into the complex aromatic region, and no aldehyde proton absorption appeared at a lower field. Other acid chlorides (*α*-chlorophenacetyl, *α*-azidophenacetyl) reacted similarly.

However, ampicillin (**7c**) could not be isolated from the reaction of D-phenylglycyl chloride hydrochloride with the Schiff bases. Therefore, to prepare penicillins of this type by use of this principle, other reactions were considered. *N*-Carboxy-D-phenylglycine anhydride (NCA) has been used to prepare **7c** from 6-APA.³ This reagent reacted with *p*-*N*-anisylidenemethylamine (**8**) in the following manner.

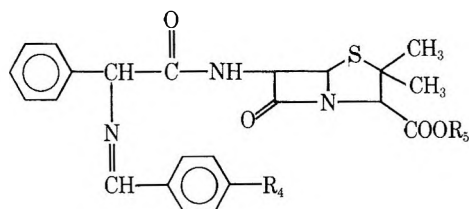


The reaction was usually conducted at about 0–10° in CDCl₃ and followed spectrophotometrically in an nmr tube. The nmr data (Table I) (various solvents) indicated the formation of product 10, and there was no evidence for the existence of the theoretical intermediate 10a. Products 10 and 11 (via hydrolysis of 10) were isolated and their structures were confirmed by elemental analysis.

NCA (9) reacted with the benzylidene Schiff base of L-phenylalanine methyl ester (13) to give the Schiff base of the dipeptide (14) in good yield. Hydrolysis of 14 afforded the amino acid derivative (15).



The benzylidene (6a) and anisylidene (6c) Schiff base salts of 6-APA were found to react similarly with NCA, giving an intermediate Schiff base that could be hydrolyzed to ampicillin (7c). The structures of the intermediates (16 and 17) were assigned on the basis of nmr data for the reactants and the intermediates (Table II).



16, R₄ = F; R₅ = *tert*-octylamine salt

17, R₄ = OCH₃; R₅ = *tert*-octylamine salt

Thus, these procedures offer a general method for preparing semisynthetic penicillins from an intermediate Schiff base of 6-APA.⁴ The reaction of NCA with the Schiff bases of amino acids may be useful in decreasing the polymeric reactions that often occur with this type of acylating reagent.⁵

Experimental Section

Melting points were taken on a Fisher-Johns apparatus and are uncorrected. Nmr spectra were obtained by means of a Varian Associates A-60 spectrometer, using tetramethylsilane as the internal standard, and the data were reported as δ units. Mass spectra were determined on a MS-9C2 spectrometer.

Penicillin V (7a). A stirred slurry of 6a (2.0 g, 4.6 mmol) in CDCl₃ (26 ml) was treated dropwise at 0–3° with a solution of phenoxyacetyl chloride (0.35 ml) in CDCl₃ (2 ml) over a period of 5 min. After an additional 7 min of reaction at 1–3°, the solution was sampled for ir and nmr assays (see text). A second portion of phenoxyacetyl chloride (0.35 ml in 2 ml of CDCl₃) was added and sampled again after 5 min. The ir curve of this material, when compared with the first spectrum, showed the disappearance of the —CH=N bond at 1640 cm⁻¹; there was no aldehyde present (ir and nmr). When a portion of the reaction solution (5 ml) was treated with 1.0 *N* sodium ethylhexanoate solution in methyl isobutyl ketone (1 ml), no precipitation occurred during a 4-hr period. When the cold reaction solution (10 ml) was agitated with D₂O (5 ml), an nmr spectrum of the organic phase showed an aldehyde peak. THE CDCl₃ layer was then mixed with 1.0 *N* sodium ethylhexanoate solution (2 ml) and, after 1.5 hr, sodium penicillin V (500 mg) was collected by filtration. Acidification afforded 7a, identical with an authentic sample (ir and nmr).

Penicillin V, Methyl Ester (7b). A solution of 6b⁶ (510 mg, 1.5 mmol) in dry CHCl₃ (10 ml) was cooled to 0° and treated with phenoxyacetyl chloride (257 mg, 1.5 mmol) with stirring. A sample taken for ir indicated the disappearance of the imine band at 1640 cm⁻¹. After 35 min, the reaction mixture was poured into 0.1 *N* HCl (50 ml) and extracted with EtOAc (75 ml). The organic layer was washed twice with H₂O (50 ml) and with saturated NaCl solution (50 ml), dried (MgSO₄), and evaporated to dryness *in vacuo* to give 7b (528 mg oil, 92% yield, ir identical with that of an authentic sample).

Reaction of *N*-Anisylidene Methylamine (8) with NCA (9). A stirred solution of 8⁷ (3.4 g, 23 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (100 ml) was cooled to 1–3° and treated, portionwise, with 9 (4 g, 23 mmol) over a 1-hr period. After 5.5 hr at that temperature, the mixture was treated with benzene (100 ml) and the CH₂Cl₂ was removed *in vacuo*. The benzene solution was lyophilized to give a semicrystalline solid (10, 6.9 g) that was washed with hexane and crystallized from ether to afford the analytical sample: mp 93°; mass spectrum M⁺ 282 (calcd 282.3).

Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₁₈N₂O₂: C, 72.31; H, 6.44; N, 9.92. Found: C, 72.55; H, 6.54; N, 10.02.

The Schiff base appeared stable to water but, with dilute HCl in acetone, could be hydrolyzed to 11, mp 239–240°.

Anal. Calcd for C₉H₁₃ClN₂O: C, 53.86; H, 6.54; N, 13.96; Cl, 17.66. Found: C, 53.90; H, 6.49; N, 13.77; Cl, 17.96.

***N*-Benzylidene Phenylalanine, Methyl Ester (13).** A stirred solution of L-phenylalanine methyl ester-HCl (8.6 g, 40 mmol) in H₂O (100 ml) was treated with a 40% NaOH solution to adjust the pH to 7.5. The solution was then treated with benzaldehyde (5.2 ml, 51 mmol) and the pH was maintained with NaOH at 6.5–7.0 for 3 hr. The oil that separated initially during the reaction crystallized and was collected by filtration to give 13 (8.8 g). Recrystallization of 13 from hexane gave the analytical sample, mp 52–53°.

Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₁₇NO₂: C, 76.31; H, 6.42; N, 5.24. Found: C, 76.54; H, 6.40; N, 5.22.

Schiff bases of amino acids have been difficult to isolate because of the equilibrium formed during their preparation.⁸ Direct isolation from H₂O, rather than from organic solvents, is made possible by the insolubility of 13.

Phenylglycylphenylalanine, Methyl Ester Hydrochloride (15). A stirred solution of 13 (5 g, 18.7 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (125 ml) was treated at 0–3° with 9 (3.6 g, 20.3 mmol) over a 20-min period. The mixture was stirred at 1–3° overnight, filtered, and then treated with H₂O (30 ml). The CH₂Cl₂ was removed *in vacuo* and the resulting gummy precipitate crystallized on standing. The solid was collected by filtration and washed with hexane to give 14 (mp 80–82°).

Anal. Calcd for C₂₅H₂₄N₂O₃: C, 74.97; H, 6.05; N, 7.00. Found: C, 74.03; H, 5.97; N, 7.29.

Hydrolysis of 14 (1.0 g) was carried out at pH 1.0 in a mixture of CH₂Cl₂ (10 ml) and H₂O (2 ml). The crude salt (15, 0.5 g) was collected by filtration and crystallized from *i*-PrOH to give the analytical sample, mp 218°.

Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₂₁ClN₂O₃: C, 61.97; H, 6.08; N, 8.03; Cl, 10.16. Found: C, 61.75; H, 6.11; N, 7.87; Cl, 10.11.

Ampicillin (7c). A stirred slurry of 6c (5 g, 10.8 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (50 ml) was cooled to 1–3° and treated with CF₃CO₂H (0.4 ml, 5.3 mmol), followed by the portionwise addition of 9 (2.1 g, 11.8 mmol) over a 20-min period. After 2 hr at this temperature, the mixture was treated with H₂O (50 ml) and agitated at pH 5.0–5.2 for 3 min. The Schiff base (16) could be isolated (3.3 g) from the

aqueous phase by neutralizing the solution with *tert*-octylamine to pH 7.5 and adding benzaldehyde (0.7 ml).

Anal. Calcd for C₃₁H₄₂N₄O₄S: S, 5.65; N, 9.9. Found: S, 5.36; N, 9.7.

The Schiff base **16** (3.2 g) was washed with toluene (5 ml) and dissolved in a mixture of H₂O (7 ml) and methyl isobutyl ketone (7 ml), then the pH was adjusted to 1.5 with HCl. The pH was adjusted once more to 4.9 with NaOH, and the precipitate was collected by filtration and air dried to afford **7c** (950 mg, as its trihydrate). The ir and nmr spectra were identical with those of an authentic sample.

Acknowledgment. The authors thank Mrs. B. Toeplitz for the ir spectra, Dr. P. Funke for the mass spectra, and Mr. J. Alicino and his staff for microanalyses.

Registry No.—**6a**, 53059-76-0; **6b**, 37628-54-9; **6c**, 53059-78-2; **7a**, 87-08-1; **7b**, 20109-75-5; **7c**, 69-53-4; **8**, 13114-23-3; **9**, 3412-73-

5; **10**, 53059-79-3; **11**, 53059-80-6; **13**, 40216-77-1; **14**, 53128-97-5; **15**, 53059-81-7; **16**, 53129-37-6; **17**, 53176-74-2; phenoxyacetyl chloride, 701-99-5; *L*-phenylalanine methyl ester hydrochloride, 7524-50-7; benzaldehyde, 100-52-7.

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The Stieglitz Rearrangement with Lead Tetraacetate and Triarylmethylamines

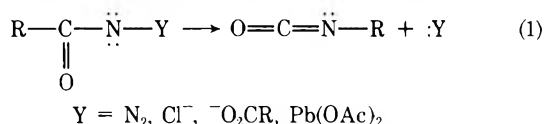
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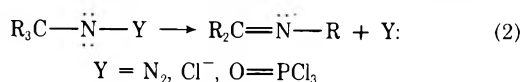
Received June 26, 1974

The results of the lead tetraacetate induced Stieglitz rearrangement with various mono-*para*-substituted triarylmethylamines are presented. Migratory aptitudes have been determined. In addition the results of trapping experiments are also given. A concerted mechanism is postulated consistent with all the data.

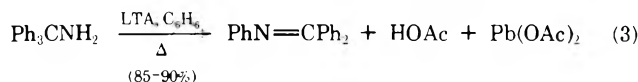
A common feature of the Curtius–Hofmann–Lossen and the lead tetraacetate-induced rearrangement of carboxylic acid amides is the migration of a group to a potentially electron-deficient nitrogen to yield an isocyanate (eq 1).¹



The four rearrangements differ in their departing groups. The similarity to the Stieglitz rearrangement and its variations² with *N*-substituted amines is striking (eq 2). A re-



cent preliminary paper³ extended the likeness when a lead tetraacetate induced Stieglitz rearrangement was reported on triphenylmethylamine (eq 2, Y = Pb(OAc)₂) (eq 3).



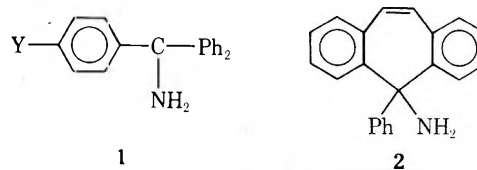
On the basis of trapping experiments, electronic properties of the migrating group and kinetic isotope effects a concerted mechanism is strongly indicated⁴ for the former rearrangements (eq 1). With respect to the Stieglitz rearrangements the situation is less clear. Migratory aptitudes spanning a range of 9 for the *p*-anisyl group to 0.4 for the *p*-nitrophenyl group argued in favor of a concerted pathway for the phosphorus pentachloride induced rearrangement of mono-*para*-substituted trityl-*N*-hydroxylamines.⁵ Solely as a result of the statistical distribution of products obtained from phenyl and *p*-halophenyl migration in the base-induced Stieglitz rearrangement with *p*-halotri-

N-haloamines, and the lack of rearrangement of *N*-methyl-*N*-chlorotriethylamine, Stieglitz proposed a nitrene intermediate. Abramovitch⁶ offers evidence that the thermolysis of tertiary alkyl azides gives rise to a singlet nitrene and their photochemical decomposition does not involve nitrenes.⁷ Both conclusions are in opposition to those of Saunders.⁸

This paper attempts to elucidate the intermediate in the lead tetraacetate induced Stieglitz rearrangement from the results of migratory aptitude studies and trapping experiments.

Results

The mono-*para*-substituted triphenylmethylamines **1a–c** were prepared from the corresponding alcohols by converting them to the azides followed by lithium aluminum hydride (LiAlH₄) reduction. The amines **1d** and **1e** were synthesized by ammonolysis of the corresponding halides. The amine **2** was prepared from the alcohol by conversion to the azide followed by reduction with LiAlH₄.



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a, Y = H; b, Y = Cl; c, Y = CH₃;
d, Y = OCH₃; e, Y = NO₂

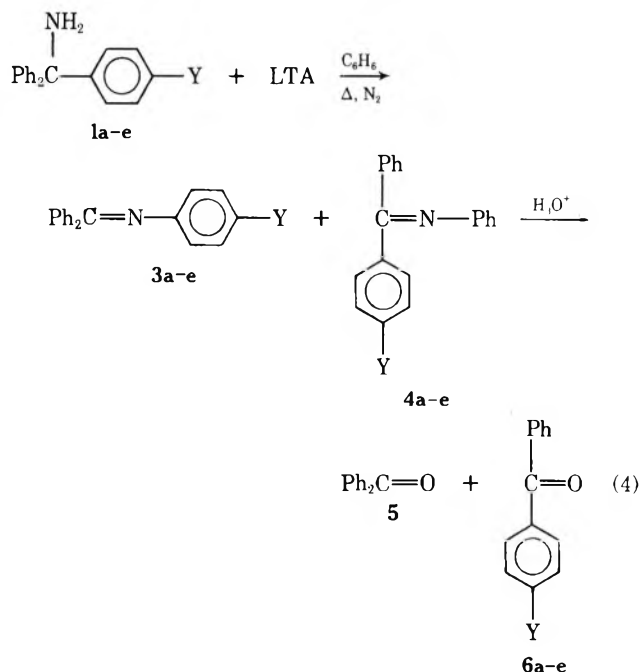
Treatment of the amines **1a–e** with acetic acid free lead tetraacetate (LTA) in refluxing benzene under nitrogen led to a rapid consumption of LTA (15–20 min as monitored by starch-iodide test paper). The product mixture in each case was obtained in close to quantitative yield (90–95%).

Table I
Reaction of LTA with Triarylmethylamines (Eq 4)

Amine 1	Overall % yield ^a	Relative % yield ^b			MA
		3	4	MA	
a H	90	a	100		1.0 ^c
b <i>p</i> -Cl	95 ^e	h	38.6	41.4	1.86
c <i>p</i> -CH ₃	92	c	84.4	15.6	10.9
d <i>p</i> -OCH ₃	93	d	98.7	1.3	152 ^d
e <i>p</i> -NO ₂	92	e	16.3	83.7	0.39

^a Average crude yields of product isolated after removal of solvent *via* rotary evaporator followed by vacuum pump; duplicate determinations. ^b Triplicate determination by glpc using biphenyl as internal standard. ^c Migratory aptitude (MA) = 2(% benzophenone)/% *p*-Y-benzophenone; phenyl taken as relative standard with migratory aptitude set equal to one by definition. ^d The migratory aptitude calculated should be viewed as the minimum value for the *p*-anisyl group (see ref 32). ^e Approximately a 10% yield of what is believed to be the acetamide of amine 1b was also isolated.

Infrared and nmr spectroscopy indicated that they were essentially mixtures of isomeric imines (eq 4). Separation of

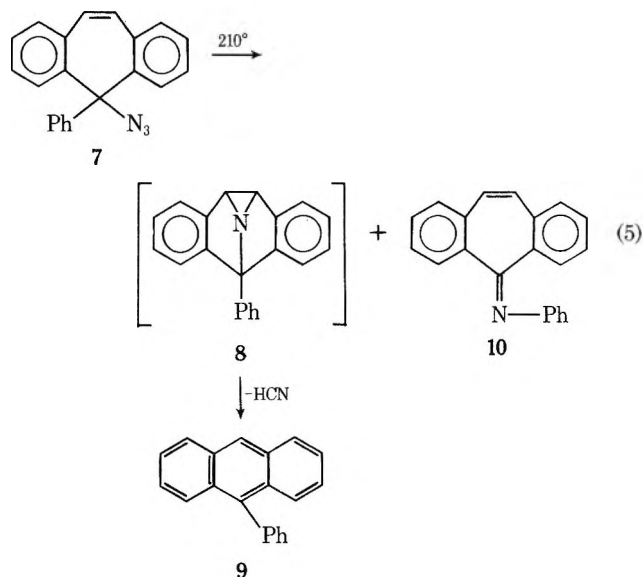


the isomeric imines by column chromatography has been reported to be fruitless.⁸ Quantitative analysis was therefore performed indirectly by glpc procedures on the corresponding benzophenones (5 and 6a-e) derived from the acid hydrolyses of the isomeric imine mixtures.⁹

Based upon the product distributions observed and the statistical preference factor of 2 for the phenyl migration *vs.* the para-substituted phenyl, migratory aptitudes were calculated. The results are presented in Table I.

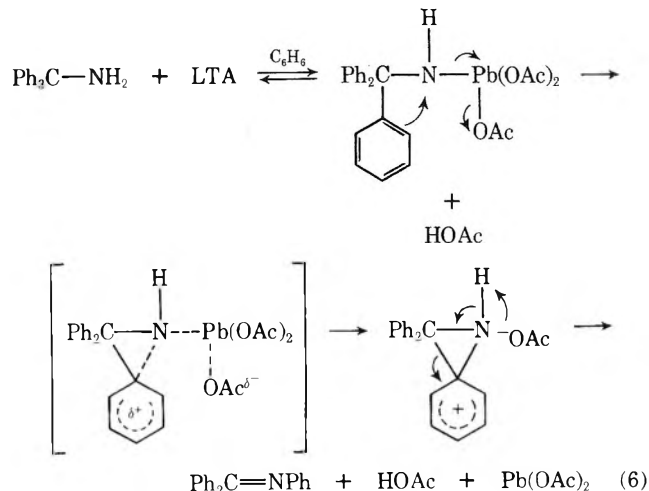
The LTA-induced rearrangement of triphenylmethylamine was also conducted in cyclohexene-benzene³ and in pure cyclohexene in an attempt to trap a possible nitrene intermediate. However, no decrease in yield of benzophenone anil (3a) was noted nor was any spectral evidence¹⁰ obtained which would indicate the presence of an aziridine. The only other expected material present was identified as 3-acetoxycyclohexene from its boiling point and ir spectrum.

Looker¹¹ has recently succeeded in trapping a possible nitrene (eq 5) with a suitably disposed double bond in 7. Accordingly, 7 was treated with LTA in benzene and the only product isolated was 10 (85%).



Discussion

Bartlett¹² has observed that one of the best criteria for the operation of a cationic mechanism in 1,2-rearrangements should be the experimental finding of relative migratory aptitudes similar to those characteristic of the Wagner-Meerwein, pinacol, and related rearrangements and different from those prevailing in reactions of a known free radical type. Such a distinction should be readily made as it is generally well known that the migratory aptitudes observed in free radical migrations have been considerably less selective electronically¹³ than those observed in the corresponding cationic migrations. More recently, the use of aromatic migratory aptitudes in order to determine the nature of the migrating terminus has been extended to include 1,2 shifts from carbon to oxygen^{12,14,15} and nitrogen^{5,8,16} as well as from carbon to carbon. The values of the migratory aptitudes accumulated (spanning *p*-anisyl, 152, to *p*-nitrophenyl, 0.39) (Table I) argue against either a free radical mechanism or a nitrene⁸ mechanism. Rather the pathway involving a concerted migration of the aryl group with the departure of the lead acetate or its triacetoxyplumbate anion precursor seems most consistent with the data (eq 6). The results, however, do not preclude a nitren-



ium ion rationale from consideration; however, arguments¹⁷ have been presented that a nitrenium ion should be of considerably higher energy than its carbonium ion analog owing to the higher electronegativity of nitrogen. Thus, a greater driving force should exist for a rearrange-

ment to be synchronous in systems which could also potentially proceed *via* a nitrenium ion.

Since migratory aptitudes indirectly reflect rates of phenyl *vs.* para-substituted phenyl migration, a modified Hammett equation can be employed to analyze such data (eq 7). Such a quantitative treatment has been employed

$$\log \text{MA} = \rho\sigma^+ \\ \text{MA} \propto 2k_{p-y}/k_H \quad (7)$$

by McEwen¹⁷ and more recently by Starnes.¹⁸ A plot of our data employing the modified Hammett equation gave a good straight line whose slope, ρ , was -1.70 ($r = -0.903$, $s = 0.54$, $n = 5$). The result is consistent with a transition state in which a partial positive charge is generated in the migrating aryl group (eq 6). Analogous linear plots were obtained using the data of Saunders^{8,16} (triarylmethyl azides, pyrolytic and photolytic decompositions) and Newman⁵ (triarylmethylhydroxylamines with phosphorus pentachloride) yielding ρ values of -0.63 , -0.036 , and -0.89 , respectively. One tentative conclusion which may be drawn is that in the several variations of the Stieglitz rearrangement it cannot be strictly said that there is one mechanism operative. More accurately, there are several mechanisms involving a spectrum of transition states differing in the degree of aryl participation invoked by the departure of the particular leaving group. The formation of a discrete nitrene intermediate could be said to constitute a limiting case.

The chief difficulty inherent in a successful intermolecular trap of an alkyl nitrene has been attributed to their extremely brief lifetime¹⁹ and relatively high reactivity.²⁰ Therefore the negative intermolecular trapping results cannot be viewed as further evidence against a nitrene (and indirectly favoring the concerted mechanism) but must be viewed as inconclusive. However, greater success^{11,21} has been reported in trapping alkyl nitrenes on an intramolecular basis. Thus, the reported¹¹ successful intramolecular trapping of the alkyl nitrene derived from 7 (eq 5) becomes significant with respect to the present study in that the negative²² trapping result from the reaction of LTA with 2 lends indirect support for the concerted mechanism.

Experimental Section^{23,24}

Triphenylmethylamine (1a). Method A. Into a dry three-necked round-bottom flask equipped with a reflux condenser, addition funnel, drying tubes, and magnetic stirrer were placed 2.0 g (0.052 mol) of LiAlH_4 and 100 ml of anhydrous ether. A solution of 10 g (0.035 mol) of triphenylmethyl azide⁸ in 50 ml of ether was slowly added dropwise. The mixture was refluxed for 2 hr and decomposed.²⁵ The mixture was filtered and washed with ether, and the combined ether extracts were dried (MgSO_4). The solvent was distilled off and the residual solid was recrystallized from absolute ethanol, yielding 7.7 g (85%) of a white solid: mp 97–100° (lit.²⁶ mp 99–100°); ir 3300, 3370 cm^{-1} (NH_2); nmr τ 2.75 (s, 15 H, phenyl), 7.75 (s, 2 H, NH_2).

Method B. The procedure of Vosburgh²⁷ was followed employing a 250 ml benzene solution of trityl chloride (5.6 g, 0.02 mol) and soda-lime-dried NH_3 gas. The solid was recrystallized from absolute ethanol to yield 2.3 g (44%) of a white solid, mp 97–100°, identical in all properties with the material prepared by method A.

p-Chlorophenyldiphenylmethylamine (1b) was prepared according to method A using 9.5 g (0.030 mol) of azide,⁸ 4.0 g (0.104 mol) of LiAlH_4 , and 175 ml of ether. There was obtained 8.2 g (0.028 mol) (94%) of amine 1b as a colorless viscous gum:²⁷ ir (neat) 3370, 3305 cm^{-1} (NH_2); nmr τ 2.6–3.2 (m, 14 H, aromatic), 7.75 (broad s, 2 H, NH_2).

The acetamide of amine 1b was prepared and recrystallized from benzene-cyclohexane: mp 205–208°; ir (KBr) 3260, 1660 cm^{-1} .

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{18}\text{NOCl}$: C, 75.11; H, 5.40; N, 4.17. Found: C, 74.95; H, 5.67; N, 4.30.

Diphenyl-p-tolylmethylamine (1c) was prepared according to

method A employing 9 g (0.030 mol) of azide,⁸ 2.0 g of LiAlH_4 , and 175 ml of ether. Recrystallization (EtOH) yielded 6.9 g (0.025 mol) (83%) of 1c as a white solid: mp 74.5–76°; ir (KBr) 3310, 3380 cm^{-1} ($-\text{NH}_2$); nmr (CDCl_3) τ 2.7 (s, 10 H, phenyl), 2.86 (s, 4 H, *p*-tolyl), 7.67 (s, 3 H, CH_3), and 7.88 (s, 2 H, NH_2).

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}$: C, 87.89; H, 7.01; N, 5.12. Found: C, 87.73; H, 7.01; N, 5.22.

p-Anisylidiphenylmethylamine (1d) was prepared according to method B using 6.08 g (0.020 mol) of chloride²⁸ in 250 ml of benzene. The crude amine was chromatographed on neutral alumina (80–200 mesh). Elution with benzene and 50% ether-benzene afforded 5.3 g (0.018 mol) (91%) of 1d as a colorless, viscous gum: ir (neat) 3300, 3370 cm^{-1} ($-\text{NH}_2$); nmr τ 2.55–3.45 (m, 14 H, aromatic), 6.4 (s, 3 H, OCH_3), 7.95 (broad s, 2 H, NH_2).

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}$: C, 83.01; H, 6.62; N, 4.84. Found: C, 82.99; H, 6.42; N, 4.84.

The acetamide of amine 1d was prepared and recrystallized from 50% aqueous ethanol and then cyclohexane: mp 178–180°; ir (KBr) 3270, 1660 cm^{-1} .

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_2$: C, 79.73; H, 6.39; N, 4.23. Found: C, 79.56; H, 6.56; N, 4.32.

Diphenyl-p-nitrophenylmethylamine (1e) was prepared according to method B using 10 g (0.027 mol) of bromide^{8,18} in 250 ml of benzene. The initially obtained gum was dissolved in hot CCl_4 and allowed to stand overnight at -10° . The resulting solid was recrystallized (EtOH) to yield 4.25 g (0.014 mol, 51%) of a white solid: mp 118–120°; ir (KBr) 3315, 3375 cm^{-1} (NH_2); nmr τ 1.85–2.6 (4 H, A_2B_2 , $J = 8.3$ Hz, *p*-nitrophenyl), 2.78 (s, 14 H, phenyl), 7.85 (broad s, 2 H, $-\text{NH}_2$).

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$: C, 74.97; H, 5.30; N, 9.20. Found: C, 75.01; H, 5.21; N, 9.31.

5-Amino-5-phenyl-5H-dibenzo[*a,d*]cycloheptene (2) was prepared according to method A using 7 g (0.023 mol) of the azide¹¹ and 2.2 g (0.058 mol) of LiAlH_4 in 200 ml of ether. Several recrystallizations from ethene-ligroin (bp 60–90°) afforded 4.8 g (0.017 mol) (73%) of 2: mp 170–171.5°; ir (KBr) 3305, 3370 cm^{-1} ($-\text{NH}_2$); nmr τ 1.8–2.0 (m, 2 H, aromatic), 2.3–2.9 (m, 9 H, aromatic), 3.2–3.7 (m, 4 H, 2 vinyl, 2 aromatic), 7.9 (s, 2 H, NH_2).

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}$: C, 88.99; H, 6.06; N, 4.94. Found: C, 89.02; H, 6.02; N, 4.89.

Reaction of LTA with Triphenylmethylamine (1a). Into a dry, three-necked, round-bottom flask equipped with a dropping funnel, reflux condenser, and magnetic stirrer was placed 4.9 g (0.01 mol) of LTA (under nitrogen). The flask was covered with aluminum foil and then evacuated on a vacuum pump (1 torr) for 2 hr after which 100 ml benzene was added. A solution of 2.6 g (0.01 mol) of 1a in 100 ml of benzene was added dropwise, after which the reaction mixture was refluxed for 1 hr. The solution was cooled to room temperature, filtered, and washed successively with 10 ml of ethylene glycol, 10 ml of water, 25 ml of 10% Na_2CO_3 solution, and 10 ml of water. After drying (MgSO_4) the solvent was removed (rotary evaporator) and the residue recrystallized (EtOH) to yield 2.2 g (0.0085 mol) (85%) of 3a: mp 111–113° (lit.²⁹ mp 113–114°); ir and nmr spectra of this material were superimposable on those derived from authentic²⁹ 3a.

In a subsequent run the LTA was refluxed in benzene solution with 2 g of anhydrous CaCO_3 for 1 hr before admitting the solution of 1a. The product isolated, 2.35 g (0.009 mol) (90%), 3a was identical with that previously obtained.

In a third experiment, the reactants were refluxed for 1 hr in cyclohexene. There was isolated 2.66 g of crude material: ir 1740, 1240 (OCOCH_3), and 1620 cm^{-1} ($\text{C}=\text{N}$). A comparison of the relative intensities of these absorption bands with those derived from authentic mixtures of 3a and 3-acetoxycyclohexene³⁰ of known composition allowed the ester's relative composition to be estimated at 15%. Recrystallizations (EtOH) yielded 2.25 g (0.0087 mol, 87%) of 3a. From the filtrate there was obtained 3-acetoxycyclohexene, bp 71–72° (17 torr) [lit.³⁰ bp 68–71° (12 torr)].

Control Acid Hydrolysis of 3a. Into a 50-ml flask was placed 1.02 g (3.9 mmol) of 3a, followed by 10 ml of glacial acetic acid, 30 drops of water, and 30 drops of concentrated hydrochloric acid. The mixture was kept at room temperature for 49 hr. Distilled water (10 ml) and 0.6 g (3.9 mmol) of biphenyl were added before extraction with ether. The ether solution was dried (Na_2SO_4), concentrated, and subjected to glpc analysis.^{24a} Two peaks were observed corresponding to biphenyl and benzophenone (5), respectively. The area of each peak was determined.²⁴ The methods²⁴ gave relative yields of 5 of 98.6 and 93.8%. The peak for 5 was also collected: ir 1667 cm^{-1} .

Reaction of LTA with 1c. The reaction was carried out as de-

scribed for **1a** employing 4.9 g (0.01 mol) of LTA and 2.73 g (0.01 mol) of **1c**. There was obtained 2.48 g (0.0092 mol, 92%) of a yellow-orange oil: ir (neat) 1620 cm^{-1} (C=N-); nmr τ 2.25-3.7 (m, 14 H, phenyl), 7.9 (s, 3 H, CH_3). The oil was subjected to the acid hydrolysis as described for **3a**, and the ether extract was analyzed by glpc^{24a} (242°). The observed peaks corresponded to biphenyl, benzophenone (**5**), and *p*-methylbenzophenone (**6c**). The identity of each peak was confirmed by selective peak enhancement upon coinjection with the authentic material. The peaks were suitable for area measurement.²⁴ The value for the migratory aptitude for the *p*-tolyl group is given in Table I.

Reaction of LTA with 1d. The reaction was conducted as described for **1a** and **1c** with 4.9 g (0.01 mol) of LTA and 2.89 g (0.01 mol) of **1d**. Following the work-up, 2.63 g (0.0093 mol, 93%) of a yellow-orange oil was obtained: ir (neat) 1610 cm^{-1} (C=N-); nmr τ 2.6-3.5 (m, 14 H, aromatic), 6.3 (s, 3 H, OCH_3).

A portion of the oil was dissolved in hot ethanol and allowed to stand overnight at -10°. A yellow solid, **3d**, was isolated, mp 68-70° (lit.³¹ mp 71°). Structure **3d** was also confirmed on the basis of the acid hydrolysis (below).

The remainder of the oil was hydrolyzed, the ether extract from which was analyzed by glpc.^{24a} In addition to the biphenyl and benzophenone peaks, a very small peak corresponding to that of *p*-methoxybenzophenone (**6d**) was noted. The identity of this peak was confirmed by selective peak enhancement upon coinjection with authentic **6d**. The relative corrected areas²⁴ of these peaks were used in order to calculate the value for the migratory aptitude for the *p*-anisyl group³² (Table I).

The aqueous acidic fraction of the hydrolysate was neutralized and extracted with ether. The ether was dried (Na_2SO_4), and evaporation of the ether left an oil which crystallized when cooled. Recrystallization (water) yielded only *p*-anisidine, mp 50-54° (lit.³³ mp 57°). The ir was superimposable upon that of an authentic sample.

Reaction of LTA with 1e. The same procedure was followed using 1.38 g (4.6 mmol) of **1e** and 2.44 g (5 mmol) of LTA. Following the work-up 1.3 g (4.2 mmol, 92%) of a yellow-orange oil was isolated. The major component of the oil **4e** was isolated by crystallization (EtOH): mp 125-127°; ir 1625 (C=N-), 1520, 1352 cm^{-1} (NO_2).

Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$: C, 75.49; H, 4.67; N, 9.27. Found: C, 75.26; H, 4.62; N, 9.31.

A 200-mg sample of **4e** was hydrolyzed by refluxing for 2 hr in 50 ml of 10% hydrochloric acid. The solution was extracted with benzene, the extracts were dried (MgSO_4), and the solvent was largely removed (rotary evaporator). Analysis by glpc procedures^{24b} revealed a single peak corresponding to that of *p*-nitrobenzophenone (**6e**).

In a subsequent experiment the initial oil was subjected to acid hydrolysis (the extracting solvent was benzene). The concentrated benzene solution was analyzed by glpc procedures.^{24b} Three peaks corresponding to biphenyl, benzophenone, and *p*-nitrobenzophenone (**6e**) were observed. The corrected relative areas²⁴ were used in order to calculate a value for the migratory aptitude of the *p*-nitrophenyl group (Table I).

Reaction of LTA with 1b was carried out with 2.93 g (0.01 mol) of **1b** and 4.9 g (0.01 mol) of LTA. After work-up there was obtained 2.74 g (0.0095 mol, 95%) of a yellow-orange oil: ir (film) 3450 (-NH), 1665 (C=O), 1618 cm^{-1} (C=N-); nmr τ 2.3-3.6 (m, 14 H, aromatic). Assuming the extraneous component to be the acetamide of **1b**, the relative abundance of the acetamide was estimated at 10% by comparison of the relative intensities of the carbonyl and imino ir absorption peaks of the oil with those of prepared mixtures with known compositions. Acid hydrolysis of the oil and glpc analysis were then performed.^{24b} Peaks corresponding to biphenyl, benzophenone, and *p*-chlorobenzophenone (**6b**) were observed. The corrected relative areas measured²⁴ were used in order to obtain a value of the migratory aptitude for the *p*-chlorophenyl group (Table I).

Reaction of LTA with 2 was studied employing 2.83 g (0.01 mol) of **2** and 4.9 g (0.01 mol) of LTA as before except that the effluent gases from the reaction vessel passed through a gas-washing bottle containing 75 ml of distilled water to which four drops of 50% sodium hydroxide had been added. After the usual work-up, 75% of the benzene was removed and tlc plates were spotted with microspots of the reaction mixture, authentic **10**, and **9**. These plates were developed with 50% v/v benzene-ligroin (bp 60-90°) and then examined first under uv lamp (Burton Model 1910) and then after treatment in an iodine chamber. No fluorescent spot corresponding to **9** was observed, only one corresponding to **10**. An

aliquot of the reaction mixture was also analyzed by glpc procedures^{24c} with coinjected biphenyl. Peaks attributed to biphenyl and **10** were only observed. The remainder of the benzene was removed yielding an oil which when triturated with ligroin (bp 63-75°) crystallized. Two recrystallizations (methylcyclohexane) gave 2.4 g (0.0085 mol, 85%) of **10**: mp 122-124° (lit.¹¹ mp 122-123°); ir 1620 cm^{-1} (C=N-); nmr τ 1.8-2.0 (m, 2 H, aromatic), 2.3-2.9 (m, 9 H, aromatic), and 3.2-3.7 (m, 4 H, aromatic and vinyl). Acid hydrolysis of **10** (500 mg) for 1 hr (reflux) with 50 ml of 10% hydrochloric acid yielded after work-up and recrystallization (MeOH), 350 mg (95%) of 5*H*-dibenzo[*a,d*]cyclohepten-5-one, mp 86-88° (lit.³⁴ mp 89°); ir 1645 cm^{-1} .

The aqueous trap gave a negative test for cyanide ion.³⁵

In another run the reaction mixture was chromatographed directly on 60 g of Florisil (Baker 60-80 mesh) employing the technique of Loev.²³ Elution with 50% (v/v) *n*-hexane-benzene (800 ml) and benzene (1000 ml) gave 2.12 g (0.0075 mol, 75%) of **10**, mp 122-124°.

Registry No.—**1a**, 5824-40-8; **1b**, 53060-10-9; **1b** acetamide, 53060-11-0; **1c**, 53060-12-1; **1d**, 53060-13-2; **1d** acetamide, 53060-14-3; **1e**, 53060-15-4; **2**, 53060-16-5; **3a**, 574-45-8; **3b**, 17273-16-4; **3c**, 24215-01-8; **3d**, 42834-19-5; **4b**, 53060-17-6; **4e**, 53060-18-7; **5**, 119-61-9; **10**, 27971-66-0; LTA, 546-67-8; triphenylmethyl azide, 14309-25-2; *p*-chlorophenyldiphenylmethyl azide, 13189-73-6; diphenyl-*p*-tolymethyl azide, 13189-72-5; 5-phenyl-5*H*-dibenzo[*a,d*]cyclohepten-5-yl azide, 27915-27-1.

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- The quantitative reliability of the acid hydrolysis was determined in a control experiment in which an authentic sample of benzophenone anil (**3a**) was hydrolyzed and subsequently analyzed by glpc procedures with biphenyl as an internal standard. Average consistent yields of benzophenone in excess of 95% were noted.
- Since the reaction of LTA with ketonic Schiff bases (**3** and **4**) has received little attention, product stability was demonstrated when no change was observed when **3** and **4** were refluxed 0.5 hr in benzene containing a 50% excess of LTA.
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- Since the pyrolysis of **7** was performed at 210°, the possibility arose that the initially formed azasemibullvalene **8** might have decomposed at that elevated temperature (producing **9**) and yet been stable in the refluxing benzene used in our experiments. Accordingly, several aliquots of a concentrated benzene solution of the reaction products were injected directly onto a gas chromatograph whose injection port, column, and detector temperatures were all thermostated above 210°. No peak corresponding to 9-phenylanthracene (**9**) was detected.
- Melting points were determined on a Thomas-Hoover Unimelt apparatus. Infrared spectra were run as 20% solutions in CCl_4 unless otherwise specified. Nmr spectra were determined as 10% solutions in CCl_4 unless otherwise specified. Ultraviolet spectra were recorded on a Cary 14 spectrophotometer. Column chromatography was carried out using the dry column method of B. Loev and M. M. Goodman, *Chem. Ind. (London)*, 2026 (1967). Analytical thin-layer chromatography was carried

- out employing Eastman Kodak precoated silica gel chromatogram sheets. The benzene used in the LTA reactions was Baker spectrograde, dried over sodium and redistilled prior to use. All aryl halides used were freshly distilled prior to use. Lead tetraacetate, 10% moist with acetic acid, was obtained from Arapahoe. All other reagents were of the highest purity commercially available. All LTA reactions were run under nitrogen.
- (24) Gas chromatographic analyses were performed on an F&M Scientific Model 720 dual column temperature programmed gas chromatograph. Quantitative analysis of the reaction products in a given mixture was performed by internal standardization method with relative percentages being assessed *via* cutting and weighing or triangulation methods. These methods generally gave answers within 5% of one another. The columns employed were as follows. (a) Column A: 4 ft X 0.25 in. Apiezon L on Chromosorb P (60–80 mesh); 40 psi of He (60 ml/min); 230–245°; temperature programmed to 280° in order to elute *p*-methoxybenzophenone with minimum tailing. (b) Column B: 2 ft X 0.25 in. 19% Silicone gum rubber (UC-bw98) on Chromosorb P (60–90 mesh); 40 psi

- of He (60 ml/min); 200°. (c) Column C: 4 ft X 0.25 in. 20% Silicone gum rubber (SE-30) on Chromosorb W; 40 psi of He (60 ml/min); 210°.
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Notes

Trifluoroacetic Acid as a Medium for Aromatic Nitration Using Sodium Nitrate

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The nitration of aromatic systems is one of the most thoroughly studied of all organic reactions, and the central role of the nitronium ion, NO₂⁺, in these processes has been well established.² Trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) has occasionally been used as a medium for electrophilic aromatic substitutions³ and, in particular, Brown and Wirkkala used neat TFA and anhydrous nitric acid to nitrate benzene and toluene.⁴ Some of our work on the use of TFA as a medium for the permanganate oxidation of hydrocarbons⁵ involved cryoscopic measurements in TFA and these results indicated that nitronium and nitrosonium ions could be conveniently generated in TFA using sodium nitrate and sodium nitrite, respectively. We report herein the results obtained for nitration of benzene, toluene, and phenol, using these reagents.

The data presented in Table I show that nitration is almost quantitative after 4 hr of reaction with sodium nitrate. The mixture of isomers resulting from the nitration of toluene is similar to that reported by Brown and Wirkkala (ortho, meta, para = 61.6%, 2.6%, 35.8%).⁴

Trace amounts of phenolic substances were detected in the reaction products.⁶ Such products may result either from oxygen attack by the ambident nitronium ion, followed by solvolysis and rapid nitration to produce nitrophenols, or by an addition-elimination mechanism⁷ to give phenyl trifluoroacetate which then undergoes solvolysis and nitration.⁸

Attempts to use this medium for nitrosations were unsuccessful, as the data in Table I illustrate, even though cryoscopic and spectroscopic measurements indicated that up to 50% of the nitrite salt was converted to nitrosonium ion. Complex formation between nitrosonium ion and the arene was observed, as had been previously reported.⁹ The small amount of nitration that occurs under these condi-

Table I

Reactants	Products	% yield ^a	% Conversion ^b
Benzene and NaNO ₃	Nitrobenzene	99.9	100
Toluene and NaNO ₃	Phenolic products ^c	~0.05	95
	<i>p</i> -Nitrotoluene ^d	30.0	
	<i>o</i> -Nitrotoluene	63.7	
	<i>m</i> -Nitrotoluene	1.2	
Phenol and NaNO ₃	Tar ^c		
Benzene and NaNO ₂	Nitrobenzene	3	3
Toluene and NaNO ₂	Nitrotoluene mixture	~2	~2

^a Based on quantities of starting materials used. ^b Based on quantities of starting materials consumed. ^c Indicated by the reversible changes in spectra of the product mixture produced by acidification and basification: λ_{max} 415, 366 nm in base and 320 nm (sh) in acid; a 1:1 mixture of *o*- and *p*-nitrophenols has λ_{max} at 415 nm in base and 330 nm in acid. ^d The mixture of nitrotoluenes was analyzed by vpc on a 10% silicon GS-SF-96 firebrick 60/80, 0.25-in. X 10-ft column at 162° and with 40 cm³/min of helium; it was then matched against known samples. Retention times were as follows: *o*-nitrotoluene, 8.5 min; *p*-nitrotoluene, 11.1 min., *m*-nitrotoluene, 10.5 min; toluene, 1.5 min. ^e Rapid, exothermic reaction occurred; could be hazardous.

tions is presumably the result of disproportionation¹⁰ or oxidation¹¹ of nitrogen(III).

Experimental Section

In a typical experiment 0.01 mol of sodium nitrate or sodium nitrite was added to 25 ml of neat TFA and then 0.01 mol of the arene was added while the mixture was stirred magnetically. The reaction was allowed to continue for 4 hr at room temperature, after which it was quenched by the addition of 20 ml water and by the addition of enough sodium hydroxide (either as 6 M solution or as pellets) to achieve a pH ≥ 10. The resulting solution was saturated with sodium chloride and successively extracted with three 50-ml portions of ether. The ether extracts were combined and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and then reduced to 50 ml by flash evaporation. The concentrates were weighed and analyzed by vpc.

If TFA recovery is important, the sodium chloride saturation step can be omitted; then, after the ether extraction, the aqueous

solution is slowly acidified by the addition of concentrated sulfuric acid until 5 parts per volume of aqueous solution have been added. This mixture is distilled to remove TFA, which will distil along with some water. The fraction between 71 and 105° is collected, treated again with sulfuric acid, and redistilled. Anhydrous TFA results; bp 71.2°.

All compounds used were of reagent grade. The arenes were purified by distillation or recrystallization; the TFA was distilled prior to use.

Registry No.—TFA, 76-05-1; NaNO₃, 7631-99-4; NaNO₂, 7632-00-0; toluene, 108-88-3; phenol, 108-95-2; benzene, 71-43-2.

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Study of the Trifluoroethanolysis of Cyclobutylcarbinyl and Related *p*-Bromobenzenesulfonates

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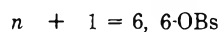
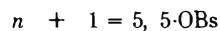
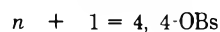
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Our previous investigation² of the solvolytic behavior of cyclobutylcarbinyl brosylate (4-OBs) and related compounds revealed the kinetic and product distribution data were accommodated by Scheme I where solvent capture of a carbon-bridged species accounts for at least 99% of the acetolysis product. Justification for the intermediacy of a carbon-bridged species was based upon (1) the presence of

99% ring-expanded product, (2) the absence of a significant 1-ring substituent effect upon solvolytic reactivity, (3) the absence of cyclopentene product, and (4) the establishment of a good correlation between log k_t for 4-OBs and log k_t for neophyl tosylate.

Prompted by these findings, we extended our investigation to include a product distribution study in 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol (TFE) of the following cycloalkylcarbinyl brosylates. This paper reports the analysis of the product distri-



bution data according to Scheme I in an effort to gain insight into the role of the solvent in the product partitioning process.

The product data are summarized in Table I. The vapor-phase chromatographic separations and characterizations of products were carried out on a Carbowax 20M-silver nitrate column. Urea was used as a buffer and product studies were conducted at the same temperature as the kinetic investigations.² Previously reported³ stability studies have established that the reported products are indeed the initially formed products and not those of subsequent reactions.

On the basis² that solvolysis occurs by one or more of the discrete pathways outlined in Scheme I, the data in Table II are readily obtained. It is interesting to note that the solvent change from acetic acid to TFE is characterized by a decrease in the per cent k_s reaction product for all three substrates, most dramatically for 6-OBs, which confirms the unique ability of TFE to accentuate neighboring group participation under nonacidic conditions.^{3d,4-6} This result is readily accommodated by the interesting solvent properties of TFE,⁷⁻¹⁰ particularly its enhanced ionizing ability relative to acetic acid without any significant change in solvent nucleophilicity,^{10,11} for a substantial body of information¹²⁻¹⁴ has accumulated in support of increasing anchimeric assistance (relative to solvent assistance) with increasing ionizing strength of the solvent in solvolysis reactions.

Focusing our attention on the product data summarized in Table I, we observe that the change from acetic acid to TFE results in a considerable increase in the amount of ring-expanded olefin obtained from the solvolysis of 4-OBs and 5-OBs. Thus the trifluoroethanolysis of 4-OBs yields

Scheme I

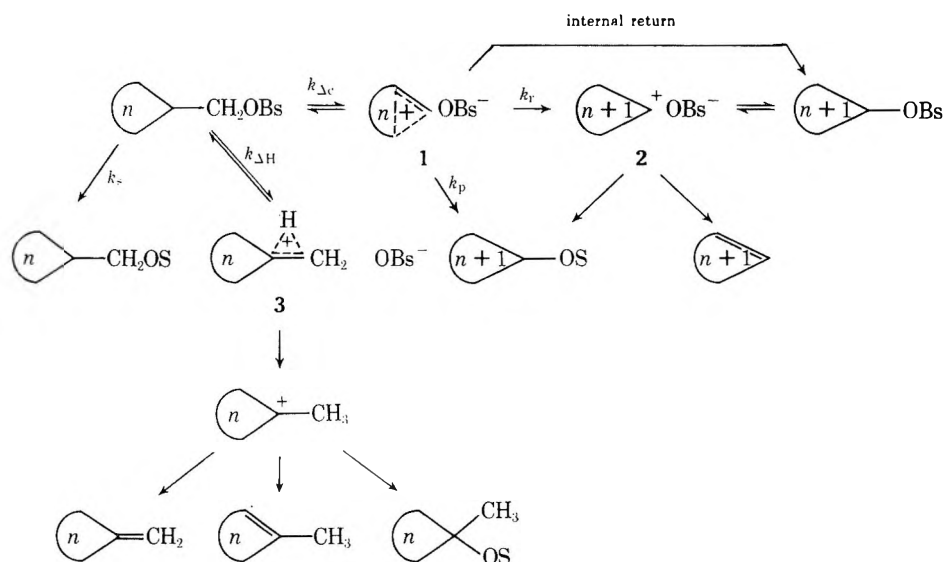


Table I
Per Cent Product Data for Investigated Substrates^{a, b}

Substrate	Solvent	A	B	C	D	E
4-OBs	AcOH ^c CF ₃ CH ₂ OH	1		99		50
c-C ₅ H ₉ OBs	AcOH ^c CF ₃ CH ₂ OH ^d			80		20
5-OBs	AcOH ^c CF ₃ CH ₂ OH	4	3	91	1	1
c-C ₆ H ₁₁ OTs	AcOH ^e CF ₃ CH ₂ OH			15		85
6-OBs	AcOH ^c CF ₃ CH ₂ OH	47	13 ^f	20	40 ^f	80
		8	56		12 ^g	

^a Acetolysis at 75°; 2,2,2-trifluoroethanolysis at 55°. ^b In acetolysis, OS = OAc, and in trifluoroethanolysis, OS = OCH₂CF₃. ^c Taken from ref 2. ^d Taken from ref 3f; 97% trifluoroethanol-3% water. ^e Taken from data of J. D. Roberts and V. C. Chambers, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **73**, 5034 (1951). ^f Under reaction conditions, there is some conversion of 1-methylcyclohexyl acetate to 1-methylcyclohexene. ^g Also 24% methylenecyclohexane.

Table II
Partitioning of Solvolysis Reactions According to Scheme I

Substrate	Solvent	%		
		<i>k_s</i>	<i>k_{ΔH}</i>	<i>k_{Δc}</i>
4-OBs	AcOH ^a	1	0	99
	CF ₃ CH ₂ OH ^b	0	0	100
5-OBs	AcOH ^a	4	5	91
	CF ₃ CH ₂ OH ^b	0	66	34
6-OBs	AcOH ^a	47	53	0
	CF ₃ CH ₂ OH ^b	8	92	0

^a Data taken from ref 2 at 75°. ^b Data taken from ref 2 at 55°.

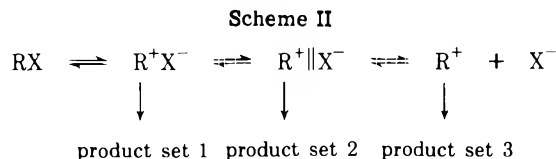
50% cyclopentene while no detectable olefin was found in the acetolysis run. Similarly, the trifluoroethanolysis of 5-OBs yields 66% cyclohexene while only 2% olefin (1% *via* *k_{ΔH}* pathway) was found in the acetolysis run.

In view of Bartlett's suggestion^{3b} that the folded geometry of bridged intermediate 1 is unfavorable for olefin production and our corroborating observation² of the absence of olefin among the ring-expanded acetolysis products of 4-OBs and 5-OBs, the detection of appreciable quantities of cycloalkenes in the trifluoroethanolysis products of 4-OBs and 5-OBs is mechanistically significant. We propose that in contrast to the nearly exclusive *k_{Δc}*¹ pathway (*k_{Δc}* followed by *k_p*) postulated for acetolysis,² the *k_{Δc}*² pathway (*k_{Δc}* followed by *k_r*) competes with the *k_{Δc}*¹ pathway in the trifluoroethanolysis reactions. That is, part of the product results from solvent interaction with the carbon-bridged species 1 and part results from solvent interaction with the classical cation 2.¹⁵

It can be estimated, on the basis that all cyclopentene product is from 2 and the *E/S* ratio observed for the trifluoroethanolysis of cyclopentyl brosylate^{3e} accurately represents the product partitioning from 2, that 34% of 4-OBs suffers trifluoroethanolysis by *k_{Δc}*¹ and 66% by *k_{Δc}*² pathways. Likewise it can be estimated that 17% of 5-OBs suffers trifluoroethanolysis by *k_{Δc}*¹ and 83% by *k_{Δc}*² pathways.

This solvent-induced change in reaction pathway is understandable in terms of the following considerations. First, Winstein, *et al.*,¹⁷ have supplied considerable evidence for the involvement of at least three different types of carbonium ion intermediates (the intimate (or tight) ion pair, the solvent-separated ion pair, and the dissociated ion) in solvolysis reactions and they have also supplied evi-

dence that the solvent may enter the picture as a nucleophile (or base) at any of the several stages of reaction intermediates as depicted in Scheme II. Second, there is some



evidence for the involvement of a later stage carbonium ion intermediate in the trifluoroethanolysis product step than that involved in the acetolysis product step. For instance, Shiner¹⁸ has argued from α -secondary deuterium isotope effects on reactivity of benzyl halides in solvolysis reactions that the products are mostly derived from the solvent-separated ion pair in TFE instead of the intimate ion pair as in acetic acid. And third, in accord with generally accepted theory, the high ionizing strength¹⁹ and low nucleophilicity¹⁰ of TFE should lead to greater structural reorganization of the carbonium ion than in acetic acid before the product step. In summary, then, we propose solvolysis of 4-OBs or 5-OBs in TFE generates a looser ion pair than in acetic acid and that with such a looser ion pair *k_r* is competitive with *k_p*.

Experimental Section

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra were obtained on a Hitachi Perkin-Elmer R-24 instrument with tetramethylsilane as internal standard. A Beckman GC-4 chromatographic instrument equipped with a thermal conductivity detector, a Disc automatic integrator-printer, and a 24 ft \times 0.25 in. column of 20% Carbowax 20M 2% AgNO₃ on Chromosorb W, AW-DMCS (45-60 mesh), was used for analytical gc work.

Cyclobutylcarbinyll (4-OBs), cyclopentylcarbinyll (5-OBs), and cyclohexylcarbinyll (6-OBs) brosylate were the same materials as previously described.²

Cyclopentyl brosylate was prepared, by published procedure,² in 35% yield: mp (after two recrystallizations from 12:1 petroleum ether (bp 30-60°)-ethyl acetate) 45-46° (lit.²⁰ mp 45.8-46.6°).

Cyclohexyl *p*-toluenesulfonate was prepared, by published procedure,²¹ in 75% yield: mp (after two recrystallizations from petroleum ether (bp 30-60°), 44.3-44.9° (lit.²² mp 44.4-44.8°).

Preparation of Reference Olefins. Cyclopentene, cyclohexene, cycloheptene, 1-methylcyclohexene, and methylenecyclohexane were purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co. and used as received. 1-Methylcyclopentene was the same material as previously described.²

Solvent. 2,2,2-Trifluoroethanol (Aldrich Chemical Co.) was redistilled prior to use and analytical purity checked by gc and nmr.

Product Studies. A. Cyclobutylcarbinyl Brosylate (4-OBs). Cyclobutylcarbinyl brosylate (5 mmol) was dissolved in sufficient solvent (containing 7.5 mmol of urea) to give 25 ml of solution. Five-milliliter aliquots were transferred to 10 ml ampoules, sealed under N_2 and immersed in a constant temperature bath at 55° . After 10 half-lives, the ampoule contents were poured into 50 ml of water and the resultant mixture was extracted once with a 5-ml portion of methylene chloride. The extract was washed four times with 10-ml portions of cold water and dried over magnesium sulfate. The crude extract on analysis by gas chromatography (50° , 50 ml/min He flow rate) gave rise to two peaks, A (2.2 min retention time) and B (6.3 min retention time), with 1:1 relative peak areas, in addition to the air and solvent peaks. Peak A was identified as cyclopentene by comparison of retention time with that of an authentic sample. Peak B was identified as cyclopentyl 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl ether by nmr analysis: δ 3.70 (q, 2 H, OCH_2CF_3)^{3d,10,16} and 1.5–2.0 (broad 8 H, ring protons).

B. Cyclopentylcarbinyl Brosylate (5-OBs). Cyclopentylcarbinyl brosylate was solvolyzed as in section A. After 10 half-lives, the ampoule contents were poured into 50 ml of water and the resultant mixture was extracted three times with 25-ml portions of methylene chloride. The combined extracts were washed three times with 30-ml portions of cold water and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate, and most of the solvent was removed by distillation with a Nester-Faust NFA-200 autoannular still. The residue on analysis by gas chromatography (60° , 40 ml/min He flow rate) gave rise to two peaks, A (2.5 min retention time) and B (7.8 min retention time), with 2.9:1.0 relative peak areas, in addition to the air and solvent peaks. Peak A was identified as cyclohexene by comparison of retention time with that of an authentic sample. Peak B was identified by nmr analysis as cyclohexyl 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl ether: δ 3.73 (q, 2 H, OCH_2CF_3)^{3d,10,16} and 3.2–3.5 (broad, 1 H, $C_2CHOCH_2CF_3$)^{3d}.

C. Cyclohexylcarbinyl Brosylate (6-OBs). Cyclohexylcarbinyl brosylate was solvolyzed and worked up as in section B. The residue on analysis by gas chromatography (60° , 40 ml/min He flow rate) gave rise to four peaks, A (3.0 min retention time), B (3.3 min retention time), C (9.3 min retention time), and D (12.4 min retention time), with 2.8:1.4:6.6:1.0 relative peak areas, in addition to the air and solvent peaks. Peaks A and B were identified as methylenecyclohexane and 1-methylcyclohexene respectively by comparison of retention times with those of authentic samples. Peak C was isolated by preparative gas chromatography and identified by nmr analysis as 1-methylcyclohexyl 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl ether: δ 3.70 (q, 2 H, OCH_2CF_3)^{3d,10,16} and 1.1 (s, 3 H, CCH_3). Peak D was identified as cyclohexylmethyl 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl ether on the basis of retention time and nmr analysis of peak C fraction.

D. Cyclohexyl Tosylate. Cyclohexyl tosylate was solvolyzed as in section B. The solvolysis solution was then injected into the gas chromatograph, giving two peaks, A and B, with 4.0:1.0 relative peak areas, in addition to a very large solvent peak. By comparison with the chromatograms obtained in section B, A and B were identified as cyclohexene and cyclohexyl 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl ether, respectively.

Registry No.—4-OBs, 51108-24-8; 5-OBs, 38806-24-5; 6-OBs, 51108-25-9; $c-C_6H_{11}OTs$, 953-91-3.

References and Notes

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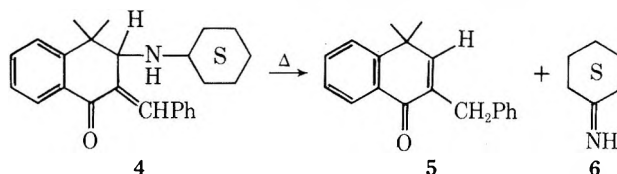
Mobile Keto Allyl Systems. XVI.¹ The Thermal Decomposition of 2-(α -N-Methyl-*tert*-butylaminobenzyl)-1-indenone A Deamination-Rearrangement

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The first reported thermal decomposition of a β -keto allyl amine resulting in a deamination-rearrangement was that by Maury and Cromwell² in which 2-(α -diisopropylaminobenzyl)-1-indenone (**2a**) was found to form 2-benzal-1-indanone (**3**) upon heating and what was tentatively identified by vpc as diisopropylamine. Since that initial report Glarós and Cromwell^{3,4} have studied extensively the thermal decomposition of the related β -keto allyl amine **4** and have shown that the decomposition proceeds *via* a retroene mechanism producing α,β -unsaturated ketone **5** and presumably imine **6**. In view of these previous results a rein-



vestigation of the thermal rearrangement of compounds related to **2a** was undertaken. The results of this study for 2-(α -N-methyl-*tert*-butylaminobenzyl)-1-indenone (**2b**) are the subject of the present paper.

When **2b**, prepared by the reaction of *N*-methyl-*tert*-butylamine with 3-bromo-2-benzal-1-indanone⁵ (**1**), was heated in a sealed tube at 130° for 3 hr 2-benzal-1-indanone (**3**) was isolated in 85% yield. In addition evidence was obtained for the existence of *N*-methylene-*tert*-butylamine (**7**) as a coproduct. Treatment of the decomposition

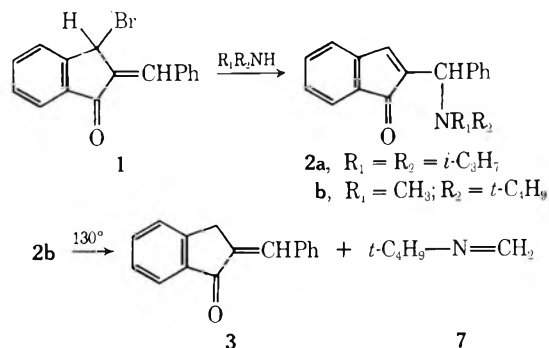


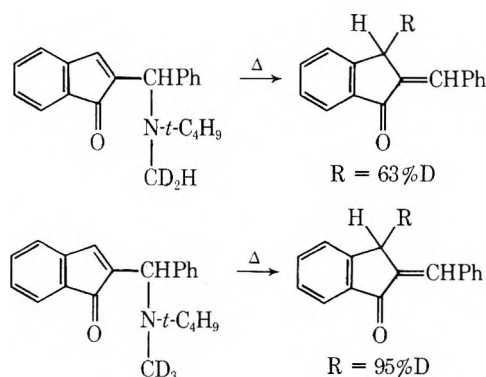
Table I
Kinetic Data for **2b** and **4** in Isooctane

Temp, °C	k^a , sec ⁻¹	
	2b	4
105	3.1×10^{-5} (± 0.1) ^b	
111	5.3×10^{-6} (± 0.4)	
120	1.2×10^{-4} (± 0.1)	2.3×10^{-5} (± 0.1)
130	2.7×10^{-4} (± 0.2)	
135		1.5×10^{-4} (± 0.1)
150		1.9×10^{-4} (± 0.4)
	$E_a = 25.8$ kcal	$E_a = 25.4$ kcal
	$\Delta S^\ddagger = -13$ eu	$\Delta S^\ddagger = -17$ eu
	at 135°	at 135°

^a Average of three runs at each temperature unless otherwise noted. ^b Average of two runs.

mixture with aqueous hydrogen chloride, followed by evaporation of the aqueous extract, afforded *tert*-butylamine hydrochloride in 30% yield, obviously resulting from the acid hydrolysis of imine **7**. Additional evidence to support the formation of **7** was provided by following the course of the decomposition in a sealed nmr tube. Two new absorptions appeared at δ 1.17 (d, $J = 2$ Hz) and 3.90 (d, $J = 1.2$ Hz), which increased in intensity with time at the expense of the absorptions of **2b** at δ 1.10 and 5.40. The new low-field absorption was assigned to the resonance for the benzal proton in **3** while the high-field adsorption was assigned to the resonance of the *tert*-butyl group in **7** based upon comparison with a pure sample. The methylene protons of **7**, although not readily discernible, were found by integration to lie under the aromatic multiplet.

The formation of α,β -unsaturated ketone **2** and imine **7** appears to be the result of a retroene reaction being operative. Additional proof of this hypothesis was found in a deuterium labeling experiment. Not only does a retroene reaction demand the formation of imine **7**, but also it requires that the hydrogen α to the nitrogen in the amino moiety be transferred to the benzylic position. Indeed when 2-(α -*N*-methyl-*d*₂-*tert*-butylaminobenzyl)-1-indenone and 2-(α -*N*-methyl-*d*₃-*tert*-butylaminobenzyl)-1-indenone were allowed to decompose in the usual manner a 63 and 95% deuterium transfer, respectively, to the 3 position was established.



Although an extensive kinetic investigation was not carried out, a comparison of the first-order kinetic results obtained with those of Glaros and Cromwell⁴ for **4** shows a marked similarity (Table I). The difference in the entropies of activation we feel may be the result of a more crowded transition state for **4**. It is therefore believed that both **2b** and **4** decompose by a similar retroene reaction mechanism, one which may best be explained as "a concerted reaction passing through a dipolar transition state."⁴

Experimental⁶ Section

Preparation of *N*-Methyl-*tert*-butylamine and Related Compounds. A. *N*-Methyl-*tert*-butylamine. The procedure of

Heath and Mattocks⁷ was employed with modification. To 22.0 g (0.579 mol) of lithium aluminum hydride suspended in 300 ml of dry ether was added 23.0 g (0.227 mol) of *N*-*tert*-butylformamide (Frinton Laboratories) over a 0.5-hr period. The mixture was refluxed for 2.5 hr and then allowed to stir overnight at room temperature. It was next cooled in an ice bath and the excess lithium aluminum hydride decomposed by the careful dropwise addition of water. The resulting aluminum salts were filtered and washed well with ether. The filtrate was dried over magnesium sulfate and distilled through a 10-cm Vigreux column. The fraction boiling at 50–70° was collected and redistilled to yield 5.0 g (24.8%) of *N*-methyl-*tert*-butylamine as a colorless liquid, bp 64–66° (lit.⁸ bp 58–60°): nmr (CDCl₃) δ 2.33 (s, 3 H, -CH₃), 1.43 (bs, 1 H, NH), 1.10 (s, 9 H, *tert*-butyl). The forerun, bp 33–50°, was treated with dry HCl gas and gave 9.9 g (35.8%) of *N*-methyl-*tert*-butylamine hydrochloride as colorless plates, mp 254–256° (lit.⁷ mp 252–254°).

B. *N*-Methyl-*d*₂-*tert*-butylamine. The same procedure as in (A) above was used and lithium aluminum deuteride was employed in lieu of lithium aluminum hydride. From 2.0 g (0.047 mol) of lithium aluminum deuteride and 4.0 g (0.039 mol) of *N*-*tert*-butylformamide, there was obtained 0.52 g (15.3%) of product, bp 65–66°: nmr (CDCl₃) δ 2.31 (m, 1 H CHD₂), 1.46 (bs, 1 H, NH), 1.10 (s, 9 H, *tert*-butyl); mass spectrum 97.4% *d*₂.

C. *N*-Methyl-*N*-nitroso-*tert*-butylamine. The procedure of Heath and Mattocks⁷ was employed without variation. From 18.0 g (0.261 mol) of sodium nitrite and 12.0 g (0.098 mol) of *N*-methyl-*tert*-butylamine hydrochloride there was obtained 10.1 g (88.0%) of the *N*-nitroso amine as a lemon-yellow oil, bp 31–33° (0.2 mm) (lit.⁷ bp 66° (5 mm)); nmr (CDCl₃) δ 3.00 (s, 3 H, CH₃), 1.53 (s, 9 H, *tert*-butyl).

D. *N*-Methyl-*d*₃-*N*-nitroso-*tert*-butylamine. To 2.0 g (0.017 mol) of *N*-methyl-*N*-nitroso-*tert*-butylamine was added 45 ml of 1.3 *M* sodium deuterioxide in deuterium oxide and 20 ml of methanol-*d*₁ (for solubility). The resulting mixture was heated under reflux for 18 hr. The reaction mixture was cooled and extracted with ether (4 \times 50 ml). The ether extracts were dried and evaporated to yield 1.9 g of a yellow oil: nmr (CDCl₃) δ 3.00 (m, <1 H, CD₃), 1.53 (s, 9 H, *tert*-butyl); mass spectrum 82.8% *d*₃.

Recycling of the above product with fresh sodium deuterioxide solution and proceeding as above gave 1.7 g (85.0%) of a yellow oil: mass spectrum 94.8% *d*₃.

E. *N*-Methyl-*d*₃-*tert*-butylamine Hydrochloride. Into a solution of the above trideuterated nitroso amine (1.7 g, 0.014 mol) in 35 ml of dry ether was passed dry HCl gas until a permanent dark yellow color resulted. The reaction mixture was then stirred at room temperature for 1 hr. It was then filtered and the precipitate washed well with dry ether and air dried. Recrystallization from ethanol gave 1.0 g (55.6% of the amine hydrochloride salt), mp 254–256°: nmr (CDCl₃) δ 1.42 (s); mass spectrum 94.8% *d*₃.

F. *N*-Methylene-*tert*-butylamine (**7**). The procedure of Hurwitz⁹ was utilized without variation. From 13.0 g (1.40 mol) of *tert*-butylamine and 125 ml (1.60 mol) of 37% formaldehyde solution there was obtained 79.8 g (66.9%) of the Schiff base as a colorless liquid, bp 64–66° (lit.⁹ bp 63–65°): nmr (CDCl₃) δ 7.37 (d, $J = 2$ Hz, 2 H, N=CH₂), 1.17 (d, $J = 2$ Hz, 9 H, *tert*-butyl).

Preparation of 2-(α -Aminobenzyl)-1-indenones. The preparation of several aminoindenones has already been described in the literature.¹⁰ The same general procedure was employed to prepare the following indenones.

A. 2-(α -*N*-Methyl-*tert*-butylaminobenzyl)-1-indenone (**2b**). From 0.50 g (0.0017 mol) of 3-bromo-2-benzal-1-indanone and 0.29 g (0.0033 mol) of *N*-methyl-*tert*-butylamine was obtained 0.40 g (77.2%) of **2b** as orange crystals, mp 66–67°; ir (CCl₄) 1715 cm⁻¹ (C=O); uv (hexane) λ_{max} (ϵ) 240 (30,000), 307 (1800), 317 (1600), 333 (1040), 390 (800), 407 (1000), 430 nm (1,200); nmr (CDCl₃) δ 7.63–6.85 (m, 10 H, 9 aromatic protons + 1 vinyl proton), 5.42 (d, $J = 0.8$ Hz, benzylic), 2.26 (s, 3 H, -CH₃), 1.10 (s, 9 H, *tert*-butyl).

Anal. Calcd for C₂₁H₂₃NO: C, 82.59; H, 7.59; N, 4.59. Found: C, 82.61; H, 7.54; N, 4.46.

B. 2-(α -*N*-Methyl-*d*₂-*tert*-butylaminobenzyl)-1-indenone was obtained in 80% yield as orange crystals, mp 65–67°: nmr (CDCl₃) δ 7.57–6.97 (m, 10 H, 9 aromatic protons + 1 vinyl proton), 5.40 (bs, 1 H, benzylic), 2.25 (m, 1 H, -CD₂H), 1.10 (s, 9 H, *tert*-butyl); mass spectrum 97% *d*₂.

C. 2-(α -*N*-Methyl-*d*₃-*tert*-butylaminobenzyl)-1-indenone was obtained in 50% yield as orange crystals, mp 65–67°: nmr (CDCl₃) δ 7.57–6.97 (m, 10 H, 9 aromatic protons + 1 vinyl proton), 5.40 (bs, 1 H, benzylic), 1.10 (s, 9 H, *tert*-butyl); mass spectrum 94.2% *d*₃.

The thermal decomposition and kinetic method employed were as previously described,^{3,4} except the concentration of **2b** was determined spectrophotometrically at λ 321, 323, 325, and 327 nm.

Trapping Experiment. The decomposition procedure was repeated as before except that when the decomposition solution was evaporated, the distillate was condensed by means of a Dry Ice-acetone trap and then refluxed with aqueous hydrochloric acid for 2 hr. Evaporation gave a 30% yield of *tert*-butylamine hydrochloride, mp 270–285° (lit.¹¹ mp 270–280°).

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Registry No.—**1**, 5387-50-8; **2b**, 53059-34-0; **3**, 5706-12-7; **7**, 13987-61-6; *N*-methyl-*tert*-butylamine, 14610-37-8; *N*-*tert*-butylformamide, 2425-74-3; *N*-methyl-*d*₂-*tert*-butylamine, 53059-35-1; *N*-methyl-*N*-nitroso-*tert*-butylamine, 2504-18-9; *N*-methyl-*d*₃-*N*-nitroso-*tert*-butylamine, 53059-36-2; *N*-methyl-*d*₃-*tert*-butylamine hydrochloride, 53059-37-3; 2-(α -*N*-methyl-*d*₂-*tert*-butylaminobenzyl)-1-indenone, 53059-38-4; 2-(α -*N*-methyl-*d*₃-*tert*-butylaminobenzyl)-1-indenone, 53059-39-5.

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Hexenopyranose Derivatives Obtained by Allylic Bromination of 6,8-Dioxabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-2-ene and 6,8-Dioxabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-ene and Subsequent Basic Solvolysis of the Product

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The preparation from acrolein of the two isomeric bicyclic olefins 6,8-dioxabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-ene (**1**, Scheme I)^{3,4} and 6,8-dioxabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-2-ene (**2**)⁴ has permitted the formation of the corresponding epoxides **3** and **4** from which a number of 2- and 4-monodeoxy-^{3,4} and dideoxy-DL-hexenopyranoses^{5,6} have been prepared. Rearrangement of the epoxide **3** to the allylic alcohol **7** with *n*-butyllithium has led to the preparation of DL-glucose,^{7,8} DL-allose, and DL-galactose.⁹ More recently,¹⁰ the epoxides **3** and **4** have been converted by standard procedures to the epoxides **5** and **6** respectively. Reaction of *n*-butyllithium with epoxide **4** and of lithium diethylamide with the epoxides **5** and **6** gave the allylic alcohols **9**, **8**, and **10** respectively,¹⁰ compounds which then by well-established procedures could provide the remaining isomeric DL-aldoheptoses.

The reactions employed in converting **3** to **7** and **8**, and **4** to **9** and **10**, have permitted the introduction of a functional group (OH) not only at each of the olefinic carbon atoms in **1** and **2** but also at the saturated carbon atoms C-2 and C-4 in **1** and **2**, respectively. We have now examined the allylic bromination of olefins **1** and **2** and, as well, the reaction of the resulting allyl bromide with base to determine the value of such a scheme in producing one or more of the compounds **7**–**10**. This paper describes the results of our findings.

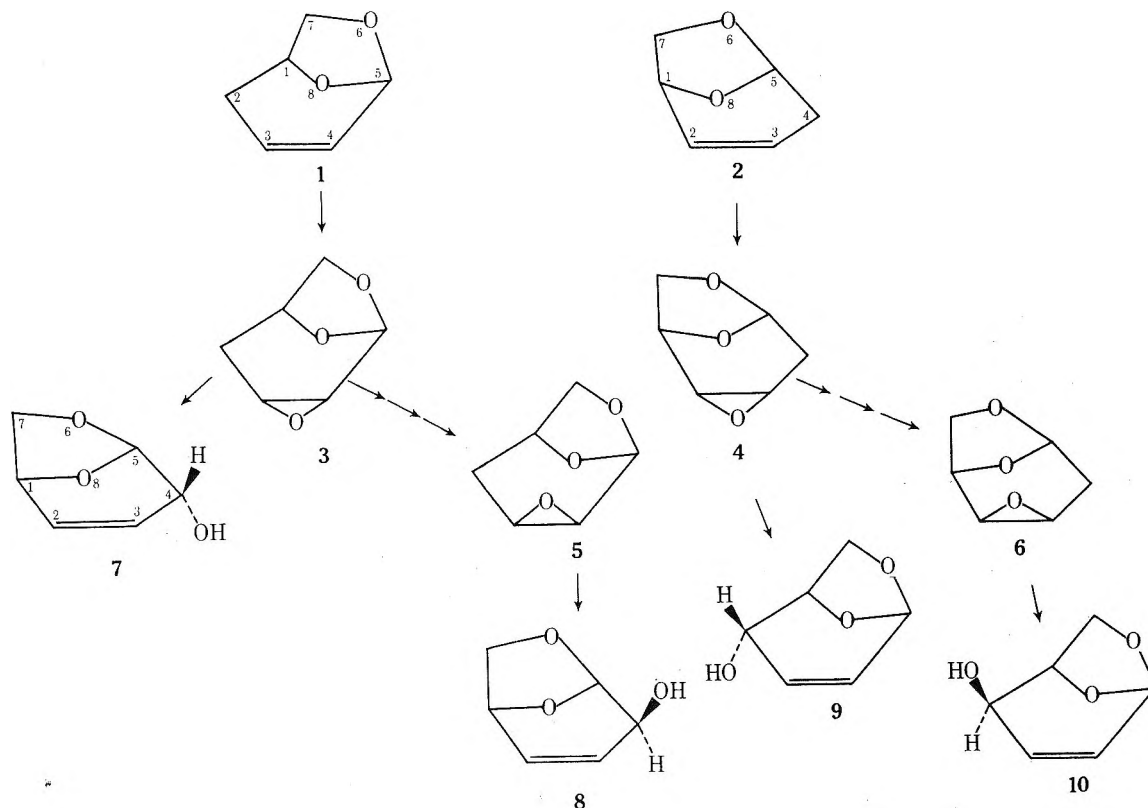
Results and Discussion

The benzoyl peroxide catalyzed reaction of *N*-bromosuccinimide (NBS) with either **1** or **2** in carbon tetrachloride gave, by final distillation, an excellent yield of 4-*exo*-bromo-6,8-dioxabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-2-ene¹¹ (**12**, Scheme II) of better than 98% purity according to the elemental analysis and both 100- and 220-MHz pmr spectra. Thin-layer chromatography showed only one spot. Accordingly only traces of impurity or of another isomer could be present. Analysis of the 100-MHz pmr spectrum, by double irradiation, identified the signals due to each proton and proved conclusively that the double bond was located between C-2 and C-3 of **12**. Furthermore, the narrow signal at δ 5.56 of $W/2 \approx 3.5$ Hz ($J_{5,4} \approx 0.5$ Hz, $J_{5,3} \approx 1.8$ Hz) due to the anomeric proton at C-5 provided good evidence that the proton at C-4 was endo. Thus, the Dreiding model of structure **12** showed a dihedral angle of about 85° between protons on C-4 and C-5. A small coupling is expected when the dihedral angle is in the neighborhood of 90° especially if the carbon atoms involved are also attached to highly electronegative elements. Unfortunately there was no access to the epimer of **12**, in which the proton is exo and in which the dihedral angle between the protons at C-4 and C-5 is about 35°; hence we were unable to corroborate our view concerning the exo disposition of the bromine atom at C-4, by comparison of the $J_{5,4}$ coupling in these two cases. However, we have recently prepared¹⁰ the epimers **7** and **8** (Scheme I) by unequivocal routes. The anomeric proton of **7** at C-5 formed a dihedral angle of $\sim 85^\circ$ with the proton at C-4 and gave a narrow signal $W/2 \approx 4$ Hz ($J_{5,4} \approx 1.0$ Hz, $J_{5,3} \approx 2.0$ Hz) while the anomeric proton of **8** formed a dihedral angle of about 35° with the proton on C-4 and provided a signal which was clearly a triplet with $W/2 \approx 6.5$ Hz, $J_{5,4} \approx 3.0$ Hz, and $J_{5,3} \approx 2.0$ Hz. This comparison lends support to our view that the bromine atom in our product is exo as shown in **12**.

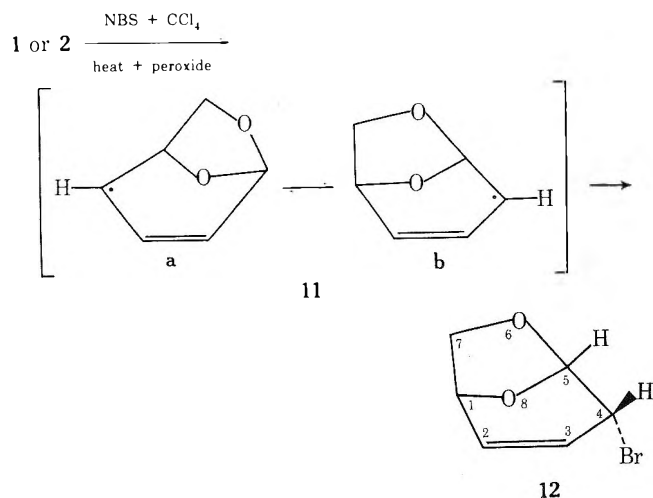
The benzoyl peroxide catalyzed bromination was clean and was completed well within 3 hr. The same product was obtained by heating the reactants in the absence of the peroxide, but these latter conditions required extensive heating for as long as 48 hr, involving a clearly apparent induction period, and resulted in concurrent polymerization and lower yields of the bromide **12**. The results obtained indicate that the reaction involves a free-radical mechanism, a view which is supported by the observation that the introduction of traces of hydroquinone markedly retards the reaction and leads to extensive decomposition during the longer heating period. The formation of apparently only one of the four possible isomers indicates a highly selective process in which **11b** (Scheme II) is the important radical species and that the endo approach of the brominating agent to C-4 is strongly inhibited by the rigidly attached 1,3-dioxolane ring.

Reaction of **12** with sodium methoxide in methanol was slow, requiring as long as 80 hr of continuous heating under reflux for completion. Shorter times gave unchanged bromide. Gas-liquid chromatography (glc) of the crude reac-

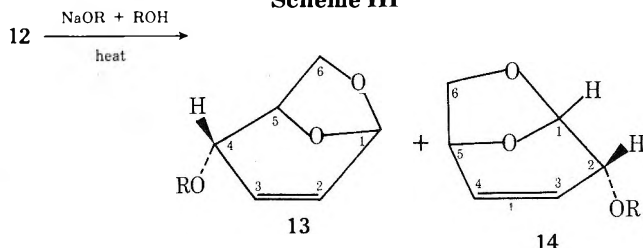
Scheme I



Scheme II



Scheme III



tion mixture showed that only two compounds 13 and 14 ($R = \text{CH}_3$, Scheme III) were present in the proportion 2:1, respectively. This was corroborated by the 100-MHz pmr spectrum of the crude mixture. These compounds could be separated in good yield by fractional distillation. The 100-MHz pmr spectrum of each of these two materials agreed completely with the structures shown by 13 and 14 ($R = \text{CH}_3$). Final confirmation that 13 ($R = \text{CH}_3$) was indeed 1,6-anhydro-2,3-dideoxy-4-*O*-methyl- β -DL-erythro-hex-2-enopyranose and 14 ($R = \text{CH}_3$) was 1,6-anhydro-3,4-dideoxy-2-*O*-methyl- β -DL-erythro-hex-3-enopyranose was obtained by comparison of their physical properties and ir and pmr spectra with those of the methyl derivatives of 13 ($R = \text{H}$)¹⁰ and 14 ($R = \text{H}$)^{7,8} each of which was obtained by unequivocal routes. No evidence could be obtained either by glc or pmr of the presence of the epimers of 13 ($R = \text{CH}_3$) and/or 14 ($R = \text{CH}_3$); hence the reaction is apparently clean and highly stereoselective.

Prolonged treatment of 12 with potassium hydroxide in water at 90° gave a 1:1 mixture of 13 and 14 ($R = \text{H}$) which we were unable to separate satisfactorily by either fractional distillation or column chromatography, although such separation no doubt could be achieved by tedious work. Identification of the products 13 and 14 ($R = \text{H}$) was made by comparison of the 100-MHz pmr spectrum of the reaction mixture with the pmr spectrum of a 1:1 mixture of authentic samples of 13 ($R = \text{H}$)¹⁰ and 14 ($R = \text{H}$)^{7,8}

Since both 13 and 14 ($R = \text{CH}_3$) have been found in separate experiments to be stable to the reaction conditions, their formation must occur by competitive attack by the base on 12 at C-2 and C-4. This could arise by initial slow ionization of 12 to yield an allyl carbonium ion which is then attacked by base at C-2 and C-4 from the least hindered (exo) side. The possibility exists also that some of 13 is formed by an $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2'$ reaction.¹²⁻¹⁶

Experimental Section

Melting points and boiling points are uncorrected. Elemental analyses were made by Mrs. D. Mahlow of this department. The pmr spectra (tetramethylsilane as internal standard) and decoupling experiments were made with a Varian Associates HR-100 spectrometer by Mr. G. Bigam of this department. Observed couplings are reported. The 220-MHz spectra were made by the Ontario Research Foundation, Sheridan Park, Ontario, Canada.

Glc analyses were made with a Wilkins Autoprep Model A 700, using a column $\frac{1}{8}$ in. \times 10 ft packed with a 1:1 mixture of butanediol succinate and silicone rubber SE-30 (F & M Scientific Corp.,

Avondale, Pa.), total 29%, on Carbowax 4000 (W. H. Curtin & Co., Houston, Tex.). Helium was the carrier gas at a flow rate of 60–90 cm³/min.

The ir spectra were obtained with a Perkin-Elmer 421 grating spectrometer by Mr. R. Swindlehurst of this department.

Solvents were removed by a rotary evaporator under water pump vacuum.

Reaction of NBS with 6,8-Dioxabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-ene, 1, or 6,8-dioxabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-2-ene, 2. To a solution of 8.96 g (0.08 mol) of **2** in 400 ml of dry carbon tetrachloride was added 16.0 g (0.09 mol) of NBS along with a trace of peroxybenzoic acid catalyst. The mixture was heated under reflux for 3 hr, at which time the reaction was complete. The mixture was filtered from the supernatant succinimide and the solvent was removed from the filtrate. The residue, dissolved in 400 ml of ether, was washed thoroughly with a 10% aqueous solution of potassium carbonate and then with water. The collected water washings were extracted with ether (two 100-ml portions) and the combined ether solutions from the filtrate and extracts were dried (MgSO₄). Removal of the solvent and then the ether left a brown oil which was distilled in a micro fractional distillation apparatus to give 13.0 g (85%) of 4-*exo*-bromo-6,8-dioxabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-2-ene, **12**: bp 39–42° (0.05 mm), *n*_D²⁵ 1.5455.

Anal. Calcd for C₈H₁₀O₂Br: C, 37.72; H, 3.69; Br, 41.83. Found: C, 37.42; H, 3.97; Br, 42.02.

100-MHz pmr (CCl₄): δ 6.06 (d of d for H-2, *J*_{1,2} ≈ 4.5 Hz, *J*_{2,3} ≈ 9.5 Hz), 5.81 (d of q for H-3, *J*_{3,5} ≈ 1.8 Hz, *J*_{3,4} ≈ 3.5 Hz, *J*_{3,2} ≈ 9.5 Hz, *J*_{3,1} < 0.5 Hz), 5.56 (narrow q for H-5, *W*/2 ≈ 3.5 Hz, *J*_{5,3} ≈ 1.8 Hz, *J*_{5,4} ≈ 0.5 Hz), 4.68 (m for H-1, *J*_{1,3} < 0.5 Hz, *J*_{1,2} ≈ 4.5 Hz), 4.63 (d of d for H-4, *J*_{4,5} ≈ 0.5 Hz, *J*_{4,3} ≈ 3.5 Hz, *J*_{4,2} ≈ 1.0 Hz), 3.69 (two overlapping d for H-7 *exo* and H-7 *endo*, *J*_{1,7 *endo*} ≈ 1.5 Hz, *J*_{1,7 *exo*} ≈ 3.0 Hz, *J*_{7 *exo*, 7 *endo*} < 1.0 Hz).

The reaction of *N,N*-dibromodimethylhydantoin with **2** gave an excellent yield of **12** as the only isolable product. Similar results were obtained by starting with compound **1**.

Reaction of 4-*exo*-Bromo-6,8-dioxabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-ene, 12, with Sodium Methoxide in Methanol. A solution of 5.73 g (0.03 mol) of **12** and 3.24 g (0.06 mol) of sodium methoxide in dry methanol was stirred while being heated under reflux for 80 hr. The mixture was then cooled and freed from methanol, and the residue was treated with 20 ml of water. The aqueous mixture was extracted repeatedly with ether and the combined ether extracts were dried (MgSO₄). Removal of the drying agent and ether gave an oily residue. Glc analysis of this crude material showed the presence of only two substances. Fractional distillation with a spinning-band column gave pure **13** (R = CH₃), bp 72–74° (2 mm), and pure **14** (R = CH₃), bp 67–69° (2 mm), in the proportion 2:1, respectively, and in a total yield of 70%. Products **13** and **14** were identical in all respects with the authentic compounds (see below).

Reaction of 4-*exo*-Bromo-6,8-dioxabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-2-ene, 12, with Aqueous Potassium Hydroxide. A mixture of the bromide **12** (7.64 g, 0.04 mol), 2.24 g (0.04 mol) of potassium hydroxide, and 100 ml of water was stirred at 90° for 48 hr and then heated under reflux for an additional 2 hr. The cooled solution was extracted continuously for 24 hr with methylene chloride. The organic layer was dried (MgSO₄) and then freed from solid and solvent, leaving an oily residue which distilled as a colorless oil, bp 49–53° (0.05 mm). Both glc and the pmr spectrum showed this oil to be a 1:1 mixture of only two substances. Attempts at separation by fractional distillation were unsuccessful. Glc separation resulted in decomposition of products. Only partial separation was obtained by the use of silica gel column chromatography.

The 100-MHz pmr spectrum of the mixture was identical with that of a 1:1 mixture of authentic **7**^{7,8} and **9**.¹⁰

1,6-Anhydro-3,4-dideoxy-2-*O*-methyl-β-DL-erythro-hex-3-enopyranose, 14 (R = CH₃). Compound **14** (R = CH₃) was prepared by methylation of **7**^{7,8} using the reported methylation procedure¹⁷ with the following modification.

After the period of reflux, the solution was cooled and shaken with one-third of its volume of water. The aqueous layer was separated and extracted with ether (five 50-ml portions) to remove the somewhat water-soluble product. The ether extracts, combined with the organic layer from the cooled reaction mixture above, were dried (MgSO₄) and then freed from solid and solvent. The residue was distilled to give **14** (R = CH₃): yield 80%; bp 67–69° (2 mm); *n*_D²⁵ 1.4737.

Anal. Calcd for C₇H₁₀O₃: C, 59.14; H, 7.09. Found: C, 59.43; H, 7.15.

100-MHz pmr (CCl₄): δ 6.14 (d of q for H-4, *J*_{4,3} ≈ 10 Hz, *J*_{4,5}

≈ 4.5 Hz, *J*_{4,1} < 1.0 Hz), 5.67 (d of q for H-3, *J*_{3,4} ≈ 10 Hz, *J*_{3,2} ≈ 3.5 Hz, *J*_{3,5} ≈ 1.8 Hz), 5.38 (m for H-1, *W*/2 ≈ 4.0 Hz, *J*_{1,2} < 1.0 Hz, *J*_{1,3} ≈ 2.0 Hz), 4.56 (m for H-5, *J*_{5,3} ≈ 1.8 Hz, *J*_{5,4} ≈ 4.5 Hz, *J*_{5,6 *endo*} ≈ 1.5 Hz, *J*_{5,6 *exo*} ≈ 2.5 Hz), 3.52 (d for H-6 *exo* and H-6 *endo*, *J*_{6 *exo*, 6 *endo*} < 0.5 Hz), 3.33 (s for CH₃), 3.21 (complex d for H-2, *J*_{2,3} ≈ 3.5 Hz, *J*_{1,2} < 1.0 Hz).

1,6-Anhydro-2,3-dideoxy-4-*O*-methyl-β-DL-erythro-hex-2-enopyranose, 13 (R = CH₃). Compound **9**¹⁰ was methylated by the same procedure used to prepare **14** above: yield 80%; bp 42° (0.1 mm); *n*_D²⁵ 1.4759.

Anal. Calcd for C₇H₁₀O₃: C, 59.14; H, 7.09. Found: C, 58.98; H, 7.26.

100-MHz pmr (CCl₄): δ 6.04 (d of q for H-2, *J*_{1,2} ≈ 3.5 Hz, *J*_{2,3} ≈ 10 Hz, *J*_{2,4} ≈ 1.0 Hz), 5.67 (d of q for H-3, *J*_{3,2} ≈ 10.0 Hz, *J*_{3,4} ≈ 4.0 Hz), at 5.34 (d for H-1, *J*_{1,2} ≈ 3.5 Hz, *J*_{1,3} < 0.5 Hz), 4.58 (complex d for H-5, *J*_{5,6 *exo*} ≈ 7.0 Hz), 3.77 (d of d for H-6 *exo*, *J*_{5,6 *exo*} ≈ 7.0 Hz, *J*_{6 *exo*, 6 *endo*} ≈ 8.0 Hz), 3.35 (s for CH₃), 3.42–3.17 (complex m for H-4 and H-6 *endo*).

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Registry No.—**1**, 53152-84-4; **2**, 53152-85-5; **7**, 34685-53-5; **9**, 52630-80-5; **12**, 53111-75-4; **13** (R = Me), 53111-76-5; **14** (R = Me), 32445-57-1.

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Stereochemistry of the Reduction of α-Amino Ketones

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Although the stereochemistry of the reduction of α-hydroxy ketones has been extensively investigated,² the reduction of α-amino ketones has received very little attention. In a few instances where the reduction of α-dimethylamino ketones was reported,^{3,4} only the trans amino alcohol was isolated and the stereochemistry of the reduction was not completely established. The reductions of monoalkylamino ketones with sodium borohydride have also been reported to give only trans amino alcohols except in one case involving a bicyclic ring system where a mixture of cis and trans amino alcohols was obtained.⁵ The addition of Grignard reagents to acyclic amino ketones^{2a,6} is known to yield products predicted by Cram's rule of "steric control

Table I
Summary of Experimental Data on the Amino Ketone Reductions

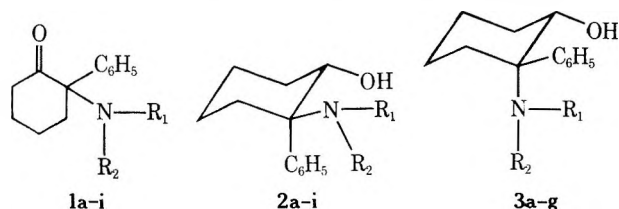
Amino ketone	Reducing agent	Solvent	Amino alcohols		Gc conditions ^a
			Trans (%)	Cis (%)	
1a	NaBH ₄	EtOH	2a (100)	3a (0)	A
1b	NaBH ₄	EtOH	2b (100)	3b (0)	A
	Li(Me ₃ CO) ₃ AlH	THF	2b (100)	3b (0)	A
1c	LiAlH ₄	Et ₂ O	2b (100)	3b (0)	A
	NaBH ₄	EtOH	2c (75)	3c (25)	B
	Li(Me ₃ CO) ₃ AlH	THF	2c (70)	3c (30)	B
	LiAlH ₄	Et ₂ O	2c (80)	3c (20)	B
1d	B ₂ H ₆	THF	2c (95)	3c (5)	B
	NaBH ₄	EtOH	2d (100)	3d (0)	A, C
	Li(Me ₃ CO) ₃ AlH	THF	2d (100)	3d (0)	A, C
1e	NaBH ₄	EtOH	2e (60)	3e (40)	B
	Li(Me ₃ CO) ₃ AlH	THF	2e (30)	3e (70)	B
1f	NaBH ₄	EtOH	2f (100)	3f (0)	A
	Li(Me ₃ CO) ₃ AlH	THF	2f (100)	3f (0)	A
1g	NaBH ₄	EtOH	2g (65)	3g (35)	A ^b
	Li(Me ₃ CO) ₃ AlH	THF	2g (15)	3g (85)	A ^b
	NaBH ₄	EtOH	2h (100)		A ^c
1h	NaBH ₄	EtOH	2i (100)		C ^d
1i	NaBH ₄	EtOH	2i (100)		C ^d
	Li(Me ₃ CO) ₃ AlH	THF	2i (100)		C ^d

^a The gc columns and the oven temperatures at which they were operated are the following: A, 10% phenyldiethanolamine succinate at 200°; B, 6% diglycerol at 125°; C, 15% SE 31 at 180°. ^b The structures of *trans*- and *cis*-2-(*N*-methyl-*N*-isopropyl)-2-phenylcyclohexanols are assigned tentatively on the basis of their gc retention times. ^c A small peak corresponding to *trans*-2-amino-2-phenylcyclohexanol was also obtained probably due to pyrolysis of **2h** at the injection port. ^d The reduction product was hydrogenated in the presence of 10% Pd/C and the resulting ethylamino alcohol¹² was analyzed.

of asymmetric induction.^{12a,7,8} We now report the reduction of several 2-amino-2-phenylcyclohexanones using a variety of hydride reagents. This study was undertaken to determine the stereochemistry of amino ketone reductions and to investigate the possibility of altering the stereochemical outcome by changing the substituents on the nitrogen atom or by employing different metal hydride reagents.

Results

The synthesis of amino ketones **1a-f**, **1h**, and **1i** has been reported previously.^{4,9} 2-(*N*-Methyl-*N*-isopropyl)-2-phenylcyclohexanone (**1g**) was obtained by methylation of **1f** under Clark-Eschweiler conditions.⁴ The syntheses of



- a, R₁ = R₂ = H
 b, R₁ = H, R₂ = CH₃
 c, R₁ = R₂ = CH₃
 d, R₁ = H, R₂ = C₂H₅
 e, R₁ = CH₃, R₂ = C₂H₅
 f, R₁ = H, R₂ = *i*-C₃H₇
 g, R₁ = CH₃, R₂ = *i*-C₃H₇
 h, R₁ = H, R₂ = *tert*-C₄H₉
 i, R₁, R₂ = -CH₂CH₂-

trans amino alcohols **2a-c**, **i** and the *cis* amino alcohols **3a**, **b** have also been recorded and their structures established.^{4,9} The *cis* dimethylamino alcohol, **3c**, was prepared by the treatment of **3b** with ethyl chloroformate followed by reduction of the intermediate carbamate with diborane. Treatment of **2a** with acetic anhydride in pyridine and reduction of the resulting diacetate with diborane in tetrahydrofuran provided **2d** which was identical with a sample prepared by the reduction of **1d** with sodium borohydride.⁴ Similarly, the *cis* ethylamino alcohol **3d** was obtained by acetylation of **3a** followed by reduction with diborane. The

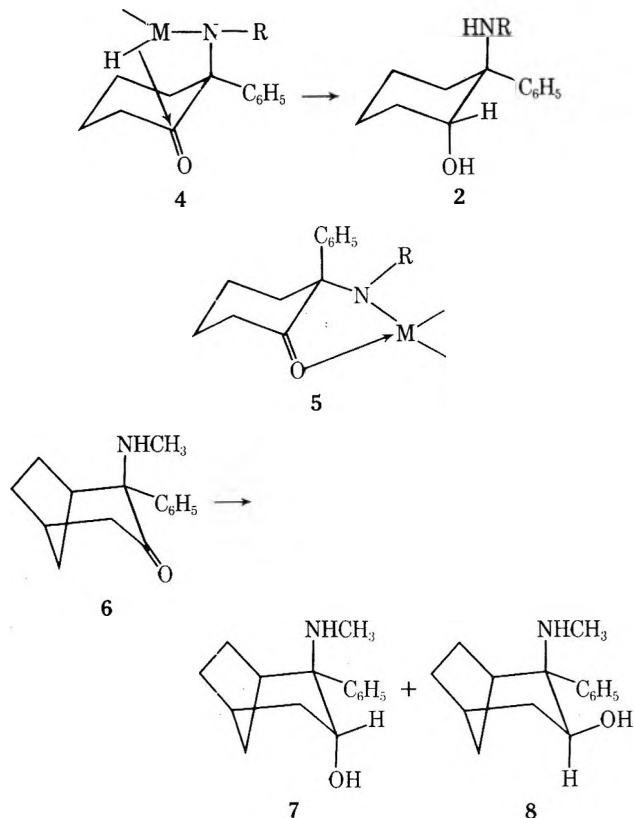
tertiary amino alcohols **2e** and **3e** were prepared by treatment of the corresponding ethylamino alcohols **2d** and **3d** with ethyl chloroformate and subsequent reduction of the carbamates with lithium aluminum hydride. Condensation of **2a** with acetone in the presence of *p*-toluenesulfonic acid and reduction of the imine gave the *trans* isopropylamino alcohol **2f** with the same characteristics as reported earlier.⁴ The *cis* isomer **3f** was synthesized from **3a** by first treating it with 2,2-diethoxypropane in the presence of a small amount of *p*-toluenesulfonic acid followed by reduction of the intermediate oxazolidine with diborane. The *tert*-butylamino alcohol **2h** which was obtained by the reduction of amino ketone **1h** with sodium borohydride in ethanol⁴ was shown to have *trans* configuration by its treatment with constant-boiling hydrobromic acid when the only basic material formed was *trans*-2-amino-2-phenylcyclohexanol (**2a**). Reduction of aziridino ketone **1i** with sodium borohydride provided *trans*-2-(1-aziridiny)-2-phenylcyclohexanol (**2i**) the stereochemistry of which was established by its hydrogenation in the presence of 10% palladium on carbon to give the *trans* ethylamino alcohol **2d**.⁹

The amino ketones were reduced with various reagents as listed in Table I. The crude reduction products were analyzed by gas chromatography and the components were identified and their ratios determined by comparison with standard mixtures of *trans* and *cis* amino alcohols previously synthesized. The results are summarized in Table I.

Discussion

It is clear from Table I that the primary and secondary amino ketones are reduced exclusively to the *trans* amino alcohols irrespective of the reducing agents used. This indicates that a stable complex (**4**) between the amine and the reducing agent is formed¹⁰ and the reduction of the carbonyl group takes place by an internal hydride transfer.¹¹ It appears that the cyclic intermediate (**5**) as suggested in the reductions of α -hydroxy ketones by Cram and coworkers^{2,7,8} is not a significant factor in these reductions. In the case of the bicyclic amino ketone **6**, the internal hydride transfer is hindered by the two-carbon bridgehead resulting in the reduction of the carbonyl group from both sides

giving a mixture of *trans* and *cis* amino alcohols, 7 and 8, respectively.



The nonstereoselectivity in the reduction of tertiary amino ketones may be explained as follows. The complex formed between the tertiary amine and the reducing agent is not as stable as that between a secondary amine and the reducing agent because a covalent bond is not possible in the former case. Consequently, the reduction of the keto group takes place both by hydride transfer and from hydride ions in solution. As the size of the substituents on the N atom and/or the reducing agent is increased, the stability of the amine-reducing agent complex is further weakened. In addition, a bulky amino group or a large reducing agent will hinder the approach of the hydride from the direction of the amine function, thus producing more of the *cis* amino alcohol.¹² This view is supported by the results of the reduction of amino ketones 1c, 1e, and 1g with sodium borohydride and lithium *tri-tert*-butoxyaluminum hydride. The difference of the *trans*:*cis* ratio in the reduction of 1c with sodium borohydride in methanol and diborane in tetrahydrofuran is due to the greater stability of the amine-borate complex in a nonhydroxylic solvent. The absence of the formation of a *cis* amino alcohol in the reduction of the aziridinyl ketone 1i indicates that the complex between the aziridinyl group and the reducing agent is strong enough to effect the reduction almost exclusively by internal hydride transfer. The small, compact size of the aziridinyl group is probably responsible for the increased stability of this amine-reducing agent complex.¹³

Experimental Section

Melting points were taken on a Thomas-Hoover melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. Thin-layer chromatography was performed using silica gel H from Brinkman Instruments coated on 5 × 15 cm glass plates. The developing solvent was CHCl₃-MeOH (9:1) unless otherwise mentioned. Compounds were detected by development with iodine vapor. Gas chromatographic analyses were performed on a F&M model 810 instrument fitted with a thermal conductivity detector. The columns used are given in Table I. The solid support was non-acid-washed chromosorb W.

The nmr spectra were obtained using a Varian A-60 spectrometer with TMS as an internal standard. Infrared spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer Model 237B grating spectrophotometer. Elemental analyses were performed by Midwest Microlab, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.

2-(*N*-Methyl-*N*-isopropylamino)-2-phenylcyclohexanone (1g). A mixture of 86 mg (0.38 mmol) of amino ketone 1f, 0.5 ml of 37% aqueous formaldehyde, and 4 ml of formic acid was heated on a steam bath for 24 hr. A tlc analysis indicated that the reaction was complete. The cooled mixture was diluted with 20 ml of H₂O, 0.5 ml of 6 N HCl was added, and then the mixture was extracted with ether to remove any neutral materials. The aqueous solution was made basic with NaOH, extracted with ether, dried (K₂CO₃), and evaporated to dryness to give 1g as an oil. It was treated with picric acid in ether and the picrate salt was recrystallized from ethanol-ether to give 107 mg (64%), mp 190–192°.

Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₂₆N₄O₈: C, 55.69; H, 5.52; N, 11.80. Found: C, 55.40; H, 5.66; N, 11.68.

***trans*-2-(*N,N*-Dimethylamino)-2-phenylcyclohexanol (2c) Hydrochloride.** Amino alcohol 2c was prepared from *trans*-2-(*N*-methylamino)-2-phenylcyclohexanol (2b) by Clark-Eschweiler methylation as described previously.⁴ It was converted to its hydrochloride and recrystallized from ethanol-ether; mp 220–221°.

Anal. Calcd for : C, 65.73; H, 8.67; Cl, 13.86; N, 5.47. Found: C, 65.98; H, 8.97; Cl, 13.86; N, 5.45.

***trans*-2-(*N*-Ethylamino)-2-phenylcyclohexanol (2d).** A solution of 100 mg (0.53 mmol) of 2a in 5 ml of pyridine was acetylated with 0.5 ml of acetic anhydride overnight. The volatile materials were removed under reduced pressure; the residue was dissolved in ether; the ether solution was washed with water, dried (Na₂SO₄), and evaporated to dryness. The crude *O,N*-diacetate was dissolved in 10 ml of anhydrous THF, the solution was cooled to 0°, 8 ml of a 1 M solution of B₂H₆ in THF was added, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 2 hr under a nitrogen atmosphere. A cold, saturated solution of NH₄Cl was carefully added to the cooled solution followed by 6N HCl to break up any borate complex. The solvents were removed *in vacuo*; the residue was dissolved in 15 ml of water and extracted with CHCl₃ to remove neutral materials. The aqueous solution was made basic with NaOH, extracted with CHCl₃, dried (K₂CO₃), and evaporated to dryness. The residue was dissolved in ether and converted to the hydrochloride salt to give 75 mg (55% for two steps) of 2d as its hydrochloride, mp 205–207°, after recrystallization from ethanol-ether. A mixture melting point with the NaBH₄ reduction product⁴ of 1d was undepressed.

***trans*-2-(*N*-Ethyl-*N*-methyl)-2-phenylcyclohexanol (2e).** A mixture of 130 mg (0.6 mmol) of amino alcohol 2d in 10 ml of CHCl₃, 1.0 ml of ethyl chloroformate, and 150 mg of NaHCO₃ was stirred at room temperature for 3 hr. A tlc analysis showed that the reaction was complete. The inorganic materials were removed by filtration and the filtrate was evaporated to dryness. The residue was dissolved in 15 ml of dry THF, 150 mg of LiAlH₄ was added, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 3 hr. The product after the usual work-up was characterized as the hydrochloride salt (105 mg, 65%), mp 219–220° dec.

Anal. Calcd for C₁₅H₂₄ClNO: C, 66.77; H, 8.86; Cl, 13.14; N, 5.19. Found: C, 66.16; H, 9.09; Cl, 13.53; N, 5.19.

***trans*-2-(*N*-*tert*-Butylamino)-2-phenylcyclohexanol (2h).** A mixture of 140 mg (0.5 mmol) of 2-(*N*-*tert*-butylamino)-2-phenylcyclohexanone (1h) hydrochloride⁴ in 10 ml of ethanol and 100 mg of NaBH₄ was stirred at room temperature for 3 days. The product was isolated by the usual work-up and converted to the HCl salt to give 96 mg (69%) of 2h as its hydrochloride salt, mp 202–203° dec. A mixture melting point with a sample prepared previously⁴ was undepressed.

Anal. Calcd for C₁₆H₂₅ClNO: C, 67.90; H, 9.25; Cl, 12.49; N, 4.93. Found: C, 67.10; H, 9.15; Cl, 12.76; N, 4.93.

A solution of 96 mg (0.34 mmol) of 2h (HCl) in 10 ml of constant-boiling hydrobromic acid was heated at 110° for 10 hr. The cooled mixture was diluted with water and extracted with ether to remove neutral by-products, mostly 2-phenylcyclohexanone.¹⁴ The aqueous solution was made basic with NaOH, extracted with ether, dried (K₂CO₃), and evaporated to dryness. The residue on analysis by gc showed only one component corresponding to *trans*-2-amino-2-phenylcyclohexanol (2a). It was converted to the HCl salt to give 24 mg (32%) of 2a (HCl), mp 199–200°. A mixture melting point with an authentic sample⁴ was not depressed.

***cis*-2-(*N,N*-Dimethylamino)-2-phenylcyclohexanol (3c).** A mixture of 205 mg (1 mmol) of 3b as the free base in 20 ml of CHCl₃, 2.5 ml of ethyl chloroformate, and 300 mg of NaHCO₃ was stirred at room temperature for 3 hr. The inorganic materials were

filtered off and the filtrate was evaporated to dryness. The residue was dissolved in 25 ml of THF, 7 ml of a 1 M solution of B_2H_6 in THF was added, and the mixture was heated under reflux for 2 hr under a nitrogen atmosphere. Isolation of the product as described for the preparation of **2d** and conversion to the HCl salt gave 230 mg (90%) of **3c** (HCl), mp 204–206° dec.

Anal. Calcd for $C_{14}H_{22}ClNO$: C, 65.73; H, 8.67; Cl, 13.86; N, 5.47. Found: C, 65.96; H, 8.98; Cl, 13.57; N, 5.51.

cis-2-(*N*-Ethylamino)-2-phenylcyclohexanol (**3d**). Acetylation of 193 mg (1 mmol) of **3a** with acetic anhydride in pyridine followed by reduction of the resulting *O,N*-diacetate with B_2H_6 in THF as described for the synthesis of **2d** gave 130 mg (59%) of **3d** as the free base, mp 99–100°, after recrystallization from hexane.

Anal. Calcd for $C_{14}H_{21}NO$: C, 76.67; H, 9.65; N, 6.37. Found: C, 76.90; H, 9.74; N, 6.53.

cis-2-(*N*-Ethyl-*N*-methylamino)-2-phenylcyclohexanol (**3e**). This compound was prepared from 60 mg (0.27 mmol) of **3d** using the same procedure for the conversion of **2d** to **2e**. The product was converted to the HCl salt (44 mg, 60%), mp 205–206°.

Anal. Calcd for $C_{15}H_{24}ClNO$: C, 66.77; H, 8.86; Cl, 13.14; N, 5.19. Found: C, 66.67; H, 8.75; Cl, 13.13; N, 5.10.

Amino Ketone Reductions. In reductions with sodium borohydride, the free base was dissolved in ethanol, the solution was cooled to 0°, $NaBH_4$ was added in small portions, and the mixture was stirred overnight. After establishing the completion of the reaction by tlc, the mixture was diluted with water and acidified with 6 N HCl. The solvents were removed *in vacuo*; the residue was redissolved in water and extracted with ether. The aqueous layer was made basic with NaOH, extracted with ether, dried (K_2CO_3), and evaporated to dryness. When lithium tri-*tert*-butoxyaluminum hydride¹⁵ was used as the reducing agent, the reductions were carried out in dry THF and the reagent was added in one lot. Otherwise the conditions were the same as for $NaBH_4$ reductions. In the case of $LiAlH_4$ reductions, ether was used as the solvent and the excess hydride was decomposed with wet ether. Amino ketone **1c** was also reduced with diborane. The procedure used is described under the synthesis of *trans*-2-(*N*-ethylamino)-2-phenylcyclohexanol (**2d**).

The reduction products without any further purification were analyzed by gc. The ratio of *trans* and *cis* amino alcohols was estimated from integration of the peaks corresponding to each component. Analysis of standard mixtures showed that this type of estimation was accurate within $\pm 5\%$.

Registry No.—**1a**, 7015-50-1; **1b**, 7063-30-1; **1c**, 7015-60-3; **1d**, 6740-82-5; **1e**, 7062-18-2; **1f**, 7015-55-6; **1g**, 52906-46-4; **1g** picrate, 52906-47-5; **1h**, 52906-48-6; **1h** HCl, 7015-19-2; **1i**, 35099-65-1; **2a**, 52906-49-7; **2a** HCl, 7015-63-6; **2b**, 10275-95-3; **2c** HCl, 52906-50-0; **2d**, 52906-51-1; **2d** HCl, 7141-86-8; **2e** HCl, 52951-31-2; **2f**, 7015-72-7; **2g**, 52906-52-2; **2h** HCl, 7015-67-0; **2i**, 35099-66-2; **3a**, 52906-53-3; **3b**, 7015-29-4; **3c** HCl, 52949-44-7; **3d**, 52906-54-4; **3e** HCl, 52906-55-5; **3g**, 52906-56-6.

References and Notes

- (1) Taken in part from the Ph.D. dissertation of K. J. TerBeek, Wayne State University, 1974.
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- (9) C. L. Stevens, J. M. Cahoon, T. R. Potts, and P. M. Pillai, *J. Org. Chem.*, **37**, 3130 (1972).
- (10) Stable borane-amine complexes have been isolated and used in the reduction of ketones in protic solvents. See, for example, (a) H. C. Kelly, M. G. Guisto, and F. R. Marchelli, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **86**, 3882 (1964); (b) S. S. White, Jr., and H. C. Kelly, *ibid.*, **90**, 2009 (1968); **92**, 4303 (1970).
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- (12) M. Akhtar and S. Marsh [*J. Chem. Soc. C*, 937 (1966)] have argued similarly to explain their results in the reduction of cholestan-5- α -ol-3-one.
- (13) D. E. McLaughlin, M. Tamres, S. Searles, Jr., and F. Block [*J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem.*, **18**, 118 (1961)] isolated an *N*-methylaziridinetrimethyl-

boron complex and showed that it was more stable than the complexes of trimethylboron with other cyclic tertiary amines.

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(15) Purchased from Alfa Inorganics, Beverly, Mass.

The π -Electron Steric Effect

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The study of substituent proximity effects and their influence on molecular properties have provided considerable information concerning the various contributory factors of these substituents and many of these studies have produced quantitative relationships which account for the influence of these factors.^{1,2} On the other hand, Byron and his coworkers have reported³ a nonquantitative, acid-weakening proximity effect of 2'-substituents in 2'-substituted biphenyl-4-carboxylic acids relative to a "normal" effect of 3' and 4' substituents in the corresponding 3'- and 4'-substituted biphenyl-4-carboxylic acids⁴ and Dell'Erba and his coworkers have reported⁵ similar observations for the rates of the piperidine-induced debromination of 2'-substituted 3-nitro-4-bromobiphenyls relative to the rates of debromination for the 3'- and 4'-substituted derivatives.⁶ However, both groups of workers conclude that similar effects are not general for the 2'-substituted biphenyl system but rather depend upon the nature of the reaction center at the 4 position. This conclusion seems unlikely since the electron density about any reaction center at the 4 position should be altered by 2' substituents if significant interactions, possibly of a π -electron steric origin, occur between the 2' substituent and the π electrons of the ring carrying the reaction center. As an amino group would less readily accept an increase in electron density compared to the carboxylic acid, bromo, or other electronegative center, a study utilizing the amino group as the reaction center would be particularly suitable for investigating the π -electron steric effect of 2' substituents in the biphenyl system. This paper reports such a study based on comparative pK_a values for a series of 2'- and 4'-substituted 4-aminobiphenyls and 4'-substituted 3-aminobiphenyls. In these series, "normal" alterations in pK_a should be produced by the 4' substituents and also by the 2' substituents if indeed a π -electron steric effect is insignificant.

The pK_a data for the three series of substituted amino-biphenyls are reported in Tables I and II. Inspection of these data indicates that the order and magnitude of the pK_a 's for the two 4'-substituted series are identical within experimental error and can be rationalized in terms of expected, typical substituent effects. Correlation analyses^{7,8} of the pK_a 's *via* the Hammett equation gives $\rho = -0.67$, correlation coefficient $r = 0.930$, and standard deviation $s = 0.12$ for the 4'-substituted 4-aminobiphenyls and $\rho = -0.69$, $r = 0.939$, $s = 0.12$ for the 4'-substituted 3-aminobiphenyls. However, the pK_a data for the 2'-substituted 4-aminobiphenyls do not give a quantitative fit to the Hammett equation nor are the order and magnitude of these pK_a 's "normal." That is, the 2'-acetamido group is base weakening relative to base strengthening by the 4'-acetamido groups, the 2'-hydroxy group is more strongly base strengthening than a 4'-hydroxy or methoxy group, and the 2'-nitro group is considerably less base weakening than in the 4' position. These differences are attributed to a π -electron steric alteration in the "normal" effect of a substituent when the substituent is in the 2' position.

Table I
pK_a's for 2'- and 4'-Substituted 4-Aminobiphenyls
in 10% Ethanol-Water at 20°

Substituent ^f	pK _a	Substituent ^g	pK _a
H	4.27 ^a	2'-NO ₂	4.00 ^c
2'-NHCOCH ₃	4.19	4'-NO ₂	3.59 ^d
4'-NHCOCH ₃	4.30	4'-F	4.27
2'-OH	4.39	4'-COCH ₃	3.89 ^e
4'-OH	4.29 ^b		

^a 4.27 in water: H. C. Brown, D. H. McDaniel, and O. Hafiger, "Determination of Organic Structures by Physical Methods," E. A. Braude and F. C. Nachod, Ed., Academic Press, New York, N.Y., 1955, pp 567-662. 4.05 in 50% ethanol, ref 4. 3.94 in 70% ethanol, ref 26. ^b 4.44 in 50% ethanol: E. Czerwinska-Fejgin and W. Polaczkowa, *Rocz. Chem.*, **41**, 1759 (1967). ^c 3.63 in 50% ethanol, ref 3. ^d 3.48 in 50% ethanol, ref 4. ^e 3.97 in 50% ethanol, reference in footnote b. ^f Registry numbers are, respectively, 53059-26-0; 3366-61-8; 21849-92-3; 1204-79-1; 1140-28-9. ^g Registry numbers are, respectively, 1211-40-1; 324-93-6; 1141-39-5.

Table II
pK_a's for 4'-Substituted 3-Aminobiphenyls in
10% Ethanol-Water at 20°

Substituent ^c	pK _a	Substituent ^d	pK _a
H	4.22 ^a	OCH ₃	4.31 ^b
NHCOCH ₃	4.37	NO ₂	3.64 ^b
Br	4.17		

^a 4.18 in water: H. C. Brown, D. H. McDaniel, and O. Hafiger, "Determination of Organic Structures by Physical Methods," E. A. Braude and F. C. Nachod, Ed., Academic Press, New York, N.Y., 1955, pp 567-662. 3.82 in 50% ethanol; J. J. Elliott and S. F. Mason, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 2352 (1959). 3.89 in 70% ethanol, ref 26. ^b Determined in 12.5% ethanol-water. ^c Registry numbers are, respectively, 2243-47-2; 53059-27-1; 40641-71-2. ^d Registry numbers, are, respectively, 53059-28-2; 53059-29-3.

The "normal" effect of an acetamido group is resonance electron donating and inductive (and/or field) electron withdrawing with the resonance effect usually being predominant. However, the 2'-acetamido 4-aminobiphenyl derivative is a weaker base than the parent compound unlike the 4'-acetamido derivative which is a slightly stronger base. In the 2' position the acetamido group is sterically prohibited from exerting its resonance effect but is able to assume a minimal-repulsive, nonresonance conformation with respect to the π electrons of the adjacent ring. As a consequence, the predominant effect of the 2'-acetamido group on the adjacent ring is one of base weakening electron withdrawal. In the case of the hydroxy derivatives, a 4'-hydroxy group has little effect on the base strength of the parent compound while the 2'-hydroxy group increases the base strength by some 0.10-0.12 pK units. The "normal" effect of the hydroxy group is the same as that of the acetamido. The greater base strength of the 2'-hydroxy derivative is apparently due to the interaction of the unshared electron pairs on the oxygen of the 2'-hydroxy group with the π electrons of the ring carrying the amino group. This interaction causes a displacement of the π electrons toward the amino group and has the effect of increasing the electron density about the amino group and thus its basicity in the 2'-hydroxy derivative relative to the 4' derivative. The basicities of the nitro derivatives, as expected, are all less than that of the parent compounds. The effect of a 4'-nitro group is "normal," *i.e.*, it is able to exert both its base-weakening resonance and inductive/field electron-withdrawing effects. However, the 2'-nitro group is sterically prohibited from exerting its resonance electron-withdrawing effect and it would be expected, as was observed, that the 2'-nitro derivative should be more basic than a 4'-

nitro derivative. However, the difference in pK_a between the 2'- and 4'-nitro derivatives (0.36-0.41 pK units) is considerably greater than expected when one considers the rather small transmission coefficient of 0.23-0.24 for the 1,1' bond in 4'-substituted 3- and 4-aminobiphenyls. That is, polar substituent effects are transmitted only *ca.* 23-24% as effectively from the 4' position of biphenyl to the amino group *via* the 1,1' bond as they are from the 3 or 4 position to the amino group in substituted anilines.¹⁰ The unexpected magnitude of this difference in pK_a's for the nitro derivatives arises because the 2'-nitro group cannot assume a repulsion-free, nonresonance conformation with respect to the π electrons on the adjacent ring. As a result, the 2'-nitro group's electron-withdrawing inductive/field effect is offset by a displacement of the π electrons of this ring toward the amino group. This π -electron steric interaction has the effect of decreasing the 2'-nitro group's base-weakening ability and increasing the difference in base strength between the 2'-nitro and 4'-nitro derivatives. A similar effect is apparently responsible for the facile polarographic reduction of the 2'-nitro group relative to a 4' nitro in a series of 4-substituted 2'- and 4'-nitrobiphenyls.¹²

The results of this study support the existence of a π -electron steric effect and suggest that such an effect is probably general for appropriately substituted 2'-biphenyl and related systems.

Experimental Section

The 2'- and 4'-substituted 4-aminobiphenyls and two of the 4'-substituted 3-aminobiphenyls were prepared as previously reported in the literature and were recrystallized several times from appropriate solvents to a constant melting point in agreement with the values reported previously.¹³ The remaining 4'-substituted 3-aminobiphenyls were prepared as described below.

4'-Nitro-3-aminobiphenyl. 3-Aminobiphenyl (2 g, 0.0118 mol) (obtained from reduction of 3-nitrobiphenyl^{14,15}) was dissolved with stirring in 30 ml of concentrated H₂SO₄ while the temperature was maintained below 30°. The solution was cooled to -5° and 1.2 g (0.0119 mol) of KNO₃ was added in increments to the stirred solution so that the temperature did not rise above 0°. After addition of the KNO₃, the reaction mixture was stirred for 2 hr while maintaining the temperature below 0° and was then poured onto 400 g of ice. When the ice had melted, the solution was filtered and the collected solid was recrystallized twice from ethanol to give 1.64 g (65%) of 4'-nitro-3-aminobiphenyl (orange needles) with mp 135-136° (lit.¹⁶ mp 137°).

4'-Acetamido-3-aminobiphenyl. 3-Nitrobiphenyl (obtained from the coupling of the diazonium acetate of *m*-nitroaniline and benzene¹⁴) was subjected to Friedel-Crafts acetylation¹⁷ to obtain 4'-acetyl-3-nitrobiphenyl.¹⁸ This material was converted to the oxime^{17,19} and subjected to a PCl₅-induced Beckmann rearrangement¹⁷ to give 4'-amino-3-nitrobiphenyl²⁰ which was then acetylated with a glacial acetic acid-acetic anhydride mixture to give 4'-acetamido-3-nitrobiphenyl.²¹ The acetamido compound (2 g, 0.008 mol) was dissolved in 100 ml of 95% ethanol and placed on a Parr hydrogenator for 12 hr at 60 psi H₂ in the presence of a catalytic amount of PtO₂. Normal work-up followed by several recrystallizations from ethanol-water yielded 0.33 g (19%) of 4'-acetamido-3-aminobiphenyl with mp 135-136°. *Anal.* Calcd for C₁₄H₁₄N₂O: C, 74.31; H, 6.24; N, 12.38. Found: C, 74.10; H, 6.05; N, 12.25.

4'-Methoxy-3-aminobiphenyl. 4'-hydroxy-3-nitrobiphenyl (yellow crystals, mp 224-226°; *Anal.* Calcd for C₁₂H₉NO₃: C, 66.97; H, 4.22; N, 6.51. Found: C, 67.04; H, 3.98; N, 6.49) was prepared from 4'-amino-3-nitrobiphenyl by a procedure reported previously by Bell and Kenyon²² for the 4,4' derivative and 4'-methoxy-3-nitrobiphenyl (yellow needles, mp 174-175°; *Anal.* Calcd for C₁₃H₁₁NO₃: C, 68.11; H, 4.84; N, 6.11. Found: C, 68.04; H, 4.84; N, 6.01) was prepared from the 4'-hydroxy compound by a procedure reported previously by Copp and Walls.²³ The 4'-methoxy-3-nitrobiphenyl compound (0.32 g, 0.0014 mol) was dissolved in 100 ml of hot 95% ethanol and placed on a Parr hydrogenator for 48 hr at 60 psi H₂ in the presence of a catalytic amount of PtO₂. The solution was then filtered and the alcohol was evaporated under vacuum. The oily residue was dissolved in 6 N HCl and the solution was stirred 1 hr at room temperature and then was reduced to -5°.

NH₄OH (6 *N*) was added at this temperature and the resulting yellow solid was collected. This material turns brown on standing in air or in solution. If placed in a desiccator under vacuum, the original yellow solid slowly turns brown over a period of several days. The yellow material, after 1 day in the desiccator, melted sharply at 75°. An analysis of this compound, assumed to be the 4'-methoxy-3-aminobiphenyl, could not be obtained. However, the uv-visible, nmr, and p*K*_a were consistent with those of the other 4'-substituted 3-aminobiphenyls.

Measurement of p*K*_a's. The p*K*_a's of the substituted 4-aminobiphenyls and those of three of the substituted 3-aminobiphenyls were determined spectrophotometrically²⁴ using a Beckman DK-2 recording spectrophotometer. Stock solutions (3 × 10⁻³ *M*) of these compounds (except 3-aminobiphenyl which was 1 × 10⁻³ *M*) were prepared by dissolving a weighed sample of each amine in 50 ml of absolute ethanol and diluting to 100 ml with deionized water. Spectra solutions (6 × 10⁻⁴ *M*; 3.5 × 10⁻⁴ for 3-aminobiphenyl) were then prepared by diluting one part of the stock solution with four parts of deionized water, buffer solution, or concentrated hydrochloric acid to form the basic, intermediate, and acid solutions, respectively. In all cases, the alcohol content of the spectra solutions was 10%.

The p*K*_a's were calculated from eq 1²⁴ where A_B represents the absorbance of the basic solution, A_A is the absorbance of the concentrated HCl solution, and A is the absorbance of an intermediate buffered acidic solution. The buffered solutions were prepared

$$pK_a = pH - \log \frac{A - A_A}{A_B - A} \quad (1)$$

using Clark and Lubs hydrochloric acid buffers²⁵ and their pH's were measured on a Leeds and Northrup research pH meter. The medium shift was minimal in all cases and the absorbance of all solutions was measured at the wavelength at which A_B was measured.

The p*K*_a's of the 4'-methoxy- and 4'-nitro-3-aminobiphenyls, due to solubility (nitro compound) or experimental difficulties (methoxy compound), were determined potentiometrically by measuring the pH of a solution containing exactly equivalent amounts of the amine and its salt.²⁶ Amine (40–50 mg) was weighed accurately into a weighing boat and then transferred to a 100-ml beaker with 10 ml of absolute ethanol. Water (70 ml) was added and the solution was stirred to ensure complete solubility of the amine. The calculated amount of 0.0977 *N* HCl needed to half-neutralize the amine present was added to the solution with a micropipet and the pH of the resulting solution was then read.

The p*K*_a's reported in Tables I and II are the average obtained from at least four determinations (except the 4'-methoxy- and 4'-nitro-3-aminobiphenyls which represent the average of two determinations). The maximum deviation from the mean of replicate p*K*_a values did not exceed 1.4% except in the case of 4'-fluoro-4-aminobiphenyl (3.3%).

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Registry No.—3-Nitrobiphenyl, 2113-58-8; 4'-hydroxy-3-nitrobiphenyl, 53059-30-6; 4'-methoxy-3-nitrobiphenyl, 53059-31-7.

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Electrophilic Substitution on Metallocenes. Reactivity of the Ferrocene System in Protodeboronation and Protodesilylation

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The determination of the electrophilic reactivity of ferrocene relative to benzene has been carried out only in a few instances, such as mercuration and H-D exchange.^{1,2} A major difficulty is the tendency of ferrocene to oxidation, which may interfere with the rate measurements even in those reactions where the electrophile is not a direct oxidizing agent. Thus, previous rate measurements concerning the protodesilylation reaction³ seemed to be misled by oxidation (*vide infra*). We now wish to report rate data for the protodeboronation of ferrocenylboric acid (compound I) and the protodesilylation of trimethylsilylferrocene (compound II) as obtained under conditions whereby the incursion of side reactions could be neglected. Such data yield two independent assessments of the very high electrophilic reactivity of the ferrocene system relative to benzene.

Product analysis showed that ferrocenylboric acid was cleaved quantitatively in 5 min by 10% sulfuric acid in a 1:2 v/v water-ethanol mixture at 50°. Accordingly, on quenching with a saturated Na₂CO₃ aqueous solution, ferrocene was isolated by standard methods in 96% yield.

The reaction rate was determined under N₂ atmosphere at several acid concentrations by measuring the absorbance decrease in the electronic spectrum accompanying the replacement of the boric functional group by hydrogen at 440 nm. Oxidation, which eventually set in, was accompanied by an absorbance increase. Infinity time determinations were obtained by Mangelsdorf's method.⁴ The reaction followed strictly first-order kinetics and the results were duplicated with a satisfactory degree of reproducibility under all tested conditions.

Trimethylsilylferrocene behaved similarly both from the point of view of reactivity in acidic mixed aqueous solvents and from the spectral features. These observations were clearly at variance with those reported by Marr and Webster,³ who presumably followed the slower, subsequent oxidation reaction (absorbance increase) and did not correlate their product analysis (4-hr run under reflux) with the actual rate process. In fact, we found that trimethylsilylferrocene underwent complete electrophilic replacement by pro-

Table I
Dependence of First-Order Rate Constants for the Reaction of Ferrocenylboric Acid and Trimethylsilylferrocene on Acid Concentration

Protodeboronation ^a		Protodesilylation ^b	
% H ₂ SO ₄	10 ⁴ × <i>k</i> , sec ⁻¹	HCl, <i>M</i>	10 ³ × <i>k</i> , sec ⁻¹
10	6.56	0.050	2.99
15	13.6	0.080	3.93
16	24.7	0.120	6.12
18	42.9	0.157	7.81
20	60.8	0.253	12.6
21	145	0.405	24.7
25	955	0.600	30.8

^a λ 440 nm; *t* = 44.7°; 1:2 v/v H₂O-EtOH. ^b λ 328 nm; *t* = 55.2°; 1:4 v/v H₂O-CH₃OH.

Experimental Section

Trimethylsilylferrocene and ferrocenylboric acid were prepared by the methods reported in the literature.^{12,13} Their structure and purity were checked by elemental analysis and electronic, infrared, and nmr spectra.

The product analysis for the protodesilylation reaction was performed as follows. Trimethylsilylferrocene (0.5 g, 2 mmol) was dissolved in 150 ml of a 1 *M* HCl solution in 1:4 v/v water-methanol mixture and warmed at 50° for 4 min. Then the solution was poured in a cold, Na₂CO₃-saturated aqueous solution, which was repeatedly extracted with petroleum ether. The ether layer was concentrated by evaporation and chromatographed on alumina with petroleum ether as eluent. Ferrocene was obtained in 96% yield and identified by elemental analysis, melting point (173–174°, lit.¹⁴ 174°), and nmr spectrum.

As to the protodeboronation reaction, ferrocenylboric acid (0.24

Table II
Rate Constants for the Protodesilylation and Protodeboronation of Some Ferrocene and Benzene Derivatives

Compound	Temp, °C	<i>k</i> , sec ⁻¹	<i>k</i> / <i>k</i> ₀ ^a	Ref
PhB(OH) ₂	40.0	5.0 × 10 ⁻¹⁰ ^b	1	5
(<i>p</i> -MeOC ₆ H ₄)B(OH) ₂	40.0	1.35 × 10 ⁻⁵ ^c	2.7 × 10 ⁴	7
Fe(C ₃ H ₅) ₂ C ₃ H ₄ B(OH) ₂ (I)	40.0	3.5 × 10 ⁻³ ^d	7 × 10 ⁶	This work
PhSiMe ₃	51.2	3.7 × 10 ⁻⁸ ^e	1	6
(<i>p</i> -MeOC ₆ H ₄)SiMe ₃	50.1	3.5 × 10 ⁻⁵ ^f	9.5 × 10 ²	3
Fe(C ₃ H ₅) ₂ C ₃ H ₄ SiMe ₃ (II)	55.2	6.12 × 10 ⁻³ ^f	1.7 × 10 ⁵	This work

^a Rate relative to the reference compound, PhB(OH)₂ or PhSiMe₃. ^b Value extrapolated at aqueous 20.1% H₂SO₄. ^c In aqueous 20.1% H₂SO₄. ^d In 20% H₂SO₄-(1:2 v/v) H₂O-EtOH mixture. ^e In 0.126 *M* HClO₄-(2:5 v/v)H₂O-MeOH mixture. ^f In 0.12 *M* HCl-(1:4 v/v) H₂O-MeOH mixture.

ton in only 4 min in 1 *M* hydrochloric acid in 1:4 v/v water-methanol solvent, at 50°. While this reaction occurred an absorbance decrease was observed also in this case. The kinetics were studied by essentially the same method as were used in the case of boric acid.

As expected,^{5,6} both reactions were found to be acid catalyzed. Typical data are shown in Table I.

In protodesilylation, where mild acid conditions were used, the rate constant was found to depend linearly on the HCl concentration. Similarly, using the *H*₀ function for aqueous H₂SO₄, log *k* for protodeboronation was found to correlate linearly with *H*₀, with a slope close to unity.

The rate constants in a given concentration range are reported in Table II together with literature data for benzene derivatives under comparable experimental conditions. The two reactions provide a consistent picture for the reactivity level of the ferrocene substrate. The latter is more reactive than the benzene analog by factors of 1.7 × 10⁵ (protodesilylation) and 7.0 × 10⁶ (protodeboronation). Unlike Marr and Webster's results for the protodesilylation reaction, the ferrocene substrate is even much more reactive than the *p*-methoxybenzene analog, the factors being in such case 9.5 × 10² (protodesilylation) and 2.7 × 10⁴ (protodeboronation). Protodeboronation appears to be quite significantly more selective than protodesilylation.

Electrophilic ring substitutions at the ferrocene system have been suggested to occur either by a direct attack of the reagent on the ring⁸ or through a preliminary iron-electrophile interaction.^{9,10} The finding that protodesilylation occurs at mild acid concentrations is in contrast with the latter hypothesis for this reaction. Recent determinations of iron protonation equilibria of ferrocene derivatives¹¹ allow us to calculate the concentration of the iron-protonated species as exceedingly small, *i.e.*, in the order of 10⁻¹⁰ *M*, which makes any metal participation to speed up the reaction rate quite unlikely. The nonparticipation of the iron atom may be general for ring substitutions involving hydrogen as the electrophilic reagent; H-D exchange studies¹¹ are indeed in agreement with this view.

g, 1.05 mmol) was made to react in 500 ml of 10% sulfuric acid solution in 1:2 v/v water-ethanol at 50°. The reaction time was 5 min, and ferrocene was isolated in 96% yield.

The rate measurements were made by recording the absorbance decrease of the reacting solutions at λ 328 and 440 nm for the protodesilylation and protodeboronation reactions, respectively. A Beckman Model DB-GT self-recording spectrophotometer was used with a tenfold expansion scale and zero suppression to allow sufficiently accurate measurements despite the small overall spectral change.

In order to avoid the interference of oxidation, the solutions of the reactants were saturated with nitrogen before mixing, and a nitrogen atmosphere was maintained in the cell compartment. For the protodesilylation reaction, the absence of the oxidation to ferricenium was indicated by the absence of any absorbance at 620 nm. In the protodeboronation reaction, a slight absorbance appeared at 620 nm only in later stages of the reaction (say beyond 75%). The wavelength (440 nm) was chosen in such a way as to keep the molar absorptivity of the ferricenium ion to a minimum. Furthermore, the absorbance data were treated by Mangelsdorf's method which neglects the infinity time absorbances.⁴

Registry No.—I, 12152-94-2; II, 12215-68-8.

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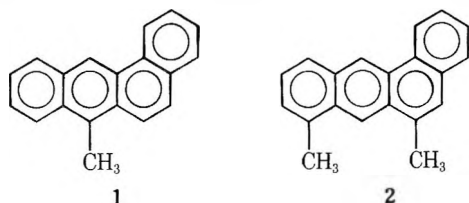
Synthesis of 6,13-Dimethyldibenz[*a,h*]anthracene¹

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According to a hypothesis about the carcinogenic activity of benz[*a*]anthracene derivatives, the 7 position represents the main site for metabolic deactivation of members of this series.³ The metabolic deactivation (with respect to carcinogenic activity) may be blocked by two methods: (1) substitution of a methyl group at position 7³ and (2) substitution of methyl groups at positions 6 and 8.⁴ The compounds produced by these changes, 7-methylbenz[*a*]anthracene (1), and 6,8-dimethylbenz[*a*]anthracene (2), are highly car-



cinogenic, presumably because the deactivation site is blocked whereas the site (position 5) at which metabolism leading to cancer occurs³ is available for attack.

The compound dibenz[*a,h*]anthracene (3) is carcinogenic⁵ and bears a structural resemblance to benz[*a*]anthracene. We were interested to see if the carcinogenic activity of 3 could be enhanced by substitution of methyl groups at positions 6 and 13 as in the case of 2. In this paper we describe the synthesis of 6,13-dimethyldibenz[*a,h*]anthracene (4) by the route shown in Scheme I.

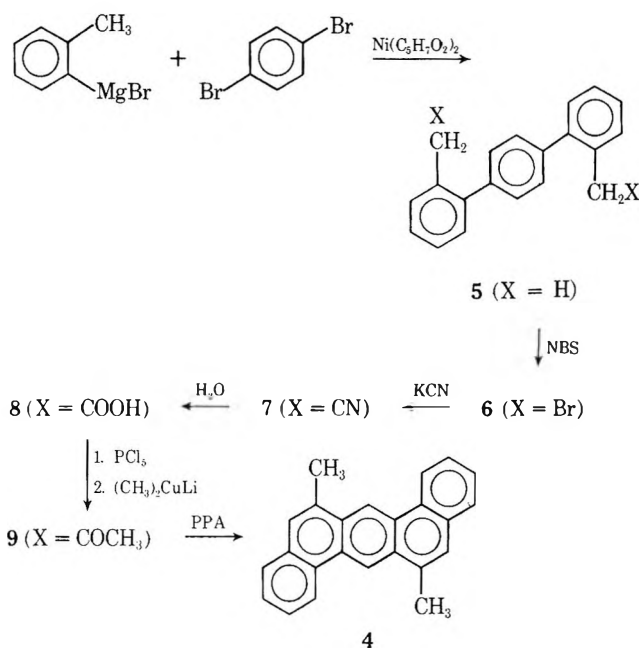
That the structure of 4 is that of a dimethyldibenz[*a,h*]anthracene, rather than the alternate possibility, a dimethylpicene, is indicated by the uv absorption spectrum (see Experimental Section).

Experimental Section

Generalizations. All melting and boiling points are uncorrected. Melting points were taken on a Thomas-Hoover apparatus. All compounds marked with an asterisk had ir and nmr spectra, elemental analyses (by the Galbraith Laboratories, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn., within $\pm 0.3\%$ of the theoretical values), and mass spectra (taken by Mr. C. R. Weisenberger on an MS-902 mass spectrometer) consistent with the assigned structures.

2,2''-Dimethyl-*p*-terphenyl (5). The Grignard reagent prepared in 1.2 l. of ether from 2.4 g of sublimed magnesium, 160 g of

Scheme I



o-bromotoluene, and 2 ml of ethylene dibromide⁶ was cooled to 0–5° by an ice bath and 1.0 g of nickel acetylacetonate⁷ was added with stirring. A solution of 82.6 g of 1,4-dibromobenzene in 650 ml of dry ether was added during 3 hr under nitrogen. Two further additions of nickel acetylacetonate (0.5 g each) were made midway and at the conclusion of the addition of the dibromide.⁸ After being held at reflux for 42 hr, the reaction mixture was worked up in a conventional way. The entire reaction product was distilled at 1 mm to remove unchanged *p*-dibromobenzene, bp 110–120°. The residue was crystallized from ethanol to yield 56.0 g (62%) of 5, mp 137–140°, suitable for further use. A pure sample,⁹ mp 142–143°, was obtained by recrystallization from ethanol–benzene.

2,2''-Bis(bromomethyl)-*p*-terphenyl* (6). A mixture of 6.95 g (0.025 mol) of 5, 9.75 g (0.05 mol) of *N*-bromosuccinimide, and 0.3 g of benzoyl peroxide in 400 ml of carbon tetrachloride was refluxed for 30 min. After cooling, the solid was removed by filtration and the solvent evaporated from the filtrate under reduced pressure. The residue (10.2 g) was suitable for use in the next step. A sample, mp 179.5–181.0°, was obtained by recrystallization from benzene. The crude dibromide should be used soon after it is made as on standing decomposition sets in.

2,2''-Bis(cyanomethyl)-*p*-terphenyl* (7). A mixture of 10.2 g of crude 6, 10 g of potassium cyanide, 20 ml of water, 250 ml of 2-methoxyethanol, and 150 ml of ethanol was refluxed for 20 hr. After cooling, 350 ml of water was added. After washing with water and drying the crude precipitate, 6.55 g (85% calculated on 5), mp 228–231°, was suitable for further work. A pure sample of 7, mp 235–237°, was obtained by recrystallization from chloroform.

2,2''-Bis(carboxymethyl)-*p*-terphenyl* (8). A solution of 24 g of crude 7 and 25 g of potassium hydroxide in 350 ml of ethylene glycol and 500 ml of water was refluxed for 20 hr. The crude acidic material obtained by acidification of the filtered (through Celite) reaction mixture weighed 23.5 g (85%) and melted at 264–268°. The analytical sample, mp 275–277°, was obtained after recrystallizations from acetic acid.

2,2''-Bis(acetonyl)-*p*-terphenyl* (9). To a stirred suspension

Table I
Ultraviolet Absorption Spectra

Compd	Uv spectra, λ_{\max} , nm (log ϵ)						
10 ^{a,b}	277 (4.63)	297 (5.20)	305 sh (4.40)	320 (4.30)	333 (4.23)	349 (4.18)	
11 ^{a,b}	285 (4.58)	296 (4.88)	308 (4.95)	324 (4.02)	336 (4.06)	353 (4.12)	370 (4.12)
4 ^c	257 (4.71)	282 (4.64)	293 (4.98)	306 (5.20)	325 (4.25)	339 (4.16)	354 (3.98)
12 ^{b,c}	257 (4.71)	275 (4.85)	286 (5.03)	303 (4.76)	313 (4.30)	328 (4.36)	357 (2.97)
							376 (2.97)

^a EtOH as solvent. ^b Reference 15. ^c Chloroform as solvent.

of 3.46 g of crude **8** in 500 ml of dry CH_2Cl_2 was added 4.17 g of phosphorus pentachloride at room temperature. A clear solution resulted in about 10 min. After 1 hr, the volatile material was removed under reduced pressure and a slurry of the crude acid chloride in 500 ml of dry ether was added to a threefold excess of $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CuLi}$ reagent¹⁰ at -78° .¹¹ After 30 min, aqueous ammonium chloride was added and the neutral fraction of the reaction products was crystallized from aqueous ethanol to yield 2.54 g (74%) of **9**, mp 147–149°. The analytical sample, mp 149–151°, was obtained by recrystallization from absolute ethanol.

6,13-Dimethyldibenz[*a,h*]anthracene* (**4**). A well-stirred mixture of 1.0 g of **9** and 30 g of 115% polyphosphoric acid¹² was held at 160° for 30 min and then poured on ice. The hydrocarbon was extracted with chloroform and crystallized from chloroform-ethanol to yield 0.82 g (92%) of **4**: mp 273–274°, nmr (CHCl_3 , TMS) δ 2.81 (s, 6, Ar CH_3).¹³ An attempt to oxidize **4** with sodium dichromate in acetic acid¹⁴ yielded a mixture of products. The red 2,4,7-trinitrofluorenone derivative¹ of **4** melted at 282–284° after one recrystallization from benzene. The uv spectrum of **4** in CHCl_3 is recorded in Table I along with spectra¹⁵ of dibenz[*a,h*]anthracene (**10**), 7,14-dimethyldibenz[*a,h*]anthracene (**11**), and picene (**12**).

Registry No.—**4**, 39179-15-2; **4** 2,4,7-trinitrofluorenone derivative, 39179-14-1; **5**, 53092-64-1; **6**, 53092-65-2; **7**, 53092-66-3; **8**, 53092-67-4; **9**, 53092-68-5; **10**, 53-70-3; **11**, 35335-07-0; **12**, 213-46-7; *p*-dibromobenzene, 106-37-6; *N*-bromosuccinimide, 128-08-5.

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Attempted Synthesis of *cis*-Cyclobutene-3,4-dicarboxaldehyde

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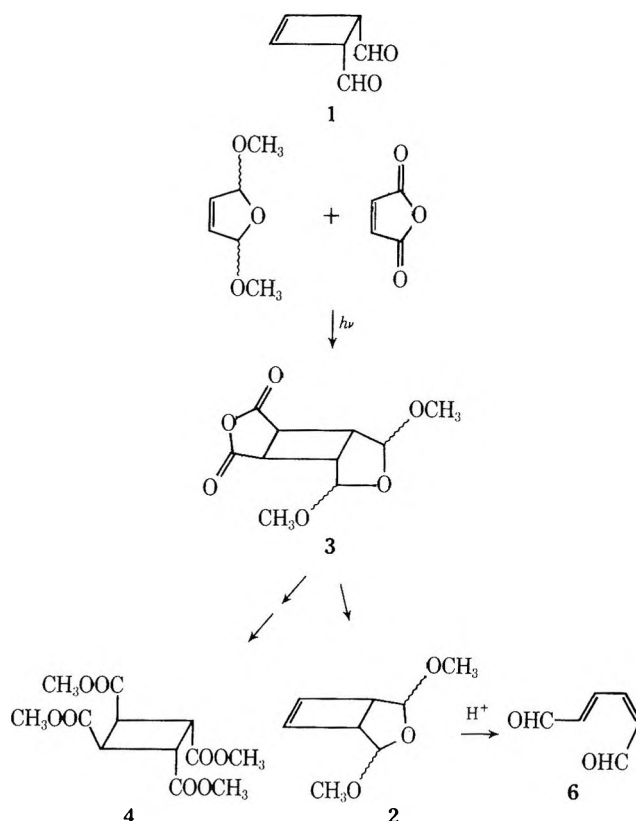
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In connection with work aimed toward the synthesis of some polycyclic systems containing a fused cyclobutene ring, the preparation of the unknown *cis*-cyclobutene-3,4-dicarboxaldehyde (**1**) for use as a synthetic intermediate appeared attractive.

Consideration of potential routes for preparing substituted succindialdehydes led to the selection of the cyclic acetal **2** as a possible convenient precursor to **1**.¹ Accordingly, the preparation of **2** was carried out as outlined in Scheme I.

Benzophenone-sensitized photocycloaddition³ of maleic anhydride to 2,5-dimethoxy-2,5-dihydrofuran (commer-

Scheme I



cially available isomeric mixture) gave adduct **3** in 40% yield. The structure of **3** followed from its correct elemental analysis, mass spectrum, and the nmr spectrum, which clearly showed the correct number and kinds of hydrogens (see Experimental Section). Furthermore, dilute hydrochloric acid hydrolysis of **3** followed by potassium permanganate oxidation gave a tetracarboxylic acid characterized as its tetramethyl ester **4**, which was identical with an authentic sample⁴ of *cis,trans,cis*-1,2,3,4-tetracarbomethoxycyclobutane. These combined results clearly establish the gross structure of **3**.⁵

Dissolution of **3** in water containing triethylamine followed by electrolytic decarboxylation⁶ in pyridine gave the desired cyclobutene **2** in 10% yield after evaporative distillation. Elemental analysis and mass spectral data were completely consistent with the assigned structure, and the nmr spectrum showed two olefinic protons as a triplet ($J = 0.6$ Hz), a characteristic feature of bicyclo[3.2.0]hept-6-enes.⁷

Unfortunately, **2** did not prove a ready precursor to **1**. Mild hydrolysis of **2** with aqueous mineral acid led to the formation of *cis,trans*-muconic dialdehyde (**6**)⁸ in high yield. Hydrolysis of **2** was then examined using a broad spectrum of acidic reagents.

In all cases, only starting acetal **2** and/or dialdehyde **6** or total decomposition was observed. Some results are summarized in Table I.

In order to examine the possibility that **6** could be arising *via* acid-catalyzed cleavage of the central bond in **2**, monocyclic acetal **5** was prepared (Scheme II) and its hydrolysis examined.

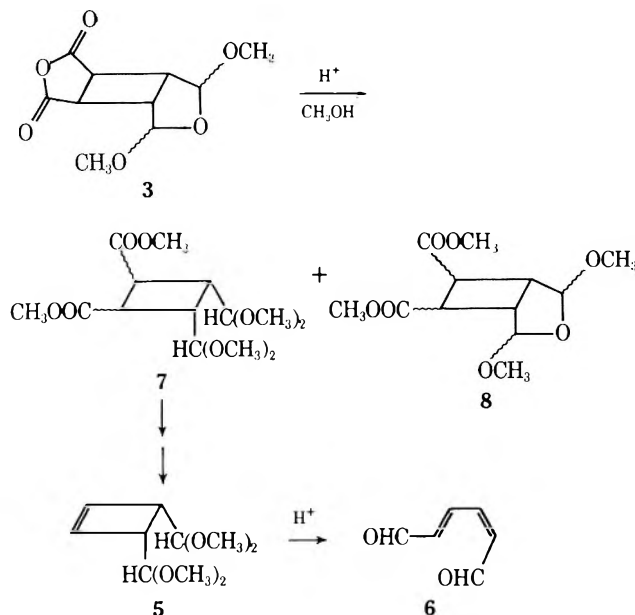
Boiling a solution of **3** in methanol containing a trace of sulfuric acid gave a mixture of **7** and **8** (90:10), from which an oil more enriched in **7** could be obtained. Basic hydrolysis of **7** (aqueous sodium hydroxide) followed, without isolation, by electrolytic decarboxylation⁶ gave **5** as a colorless liquid. Analytical and spectral data were clearly in accord

Table I
Results of Treatment of Acetal 2 with Acidic Reagents

Expt	Acid reagent	Solvent	Temp, °C	Time	Product(s) (ratio) ^a
1	MgSO ₄ ^b	Wet CH ₂ Cl ₂	25	24 hr	2
2	1% acetic acid	H ₂ O	60-70	2 min	2
3	1% acetic acid	H ₂ O	90	5 min	2 + 6 ^c (40:60)
4	Amberlite IR-120 (H ⁺) ion-exchange resin	H ₂ O	60-70	2 min	2 + 6 (70:30)
5	0.1 N HCl	H ₂ O	70-80	3 min	6 ^c
6	0.1 N HClO ₄	H ₂ O	60-70	90 sec	6
7	0.1 N HClO ₄	H ₂ O	25	18.5 hr	2 + 6(40:60)
8	BBR ₃	CH ₂ Cl ₂	-78	10 min	Decomposition
9	BBR ₃	CH ₂ Cl ₂	-60	5 min	Decomposition

^a By nmr analysis. ^b J. J. Brown, R. H. Lenhard, and S. Bernstein, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **86**, 2183 (1964). ^c Some isomerization of *cis,trans*-muconic dialdehyde (6) to the *trans,trans*-isomer was observed.⁸

Scheme II



with the desired structure⁹ (see Experimental Section). Unfortunately, mild acid hydrolysis of 5 gave again *cis,trans*-muconic dialdehyde (6) and not the desired dialdehyde 1.

The factor(s) responsible for the remarkably facile and stereospecific ring opening observed on hydrolysis of acetals 2 and 5 is of interest. One explanation involves the intermediate formation of the desired *cis*-cyclobutenedicarboxaldehyde (1) followed by a rapid acid-catalyzed conrotatory¹⁰ ring opening leading to the observed *cis,trans*-diene 6. This is supported by the reported mild (acid-catalyzed?) thermal stereospecific ring opening of the structurally related tetramethyl *cis*-diacetoxycyclobutene.¹¹

Of course, the ring opening of 2 and 5 need not proceed through the intermediacy of 1. Indeed, as alternative explanation suggests that the observed stereospecific ring opening could be an example of a solvolytic electrocyclic reaction.¹² The developing positive charge on carbon formed during protonation of the acetal oxygen(s) in 2 and 5 stabilizes, and in turn is stabilized by, the developing π orbitals involved in the electrocyclic ring opening.¹³ This phenomenon has recently been suggested as occurring in certain solvolytic Cope rearrangements.¹⁴

Experimental Section¹⁴

Photocycloaddition of Maleic Anhydride and 2,5-Dimethoxy-2,5-dihydrofuran. Preparation of 3. A solution of 26 g of distilled 2,5-dimethoxy-2,5-dihydrofuran (Eastman), 10 g of maleic anhydride, and 5 g of benzophenone in 270 ml of acetonitrile was

irradiated (Hanovia 450-W lamp, Pyrex filter) under nitrogen for 48 hr. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was treated with 250 ml of ethyl ether. The mixture was rapidly stirred for several hours, after which time the solid was collected and washed with ether giving 10 g (44%) of powdery crude product. A sample recrystallized two times from butyl acetate had mp 231-233°; ir (KBr) 5.40 and 5.58 μ (anhydride); mass spectrum *m/e* 227 (M - H),¹⁵ 197 (M - OCH₃); nmr (DMSO-*d*₆, 90 MHz) δ 5.26 (s, 2 H), 3.25 (s overlapping m, 8 H), 3.04 (m, 2 H); upon standing in solution new absorptions appear, δ 5.04 (s) and 2.93 (m), at the expense of the original absorptions, indicating an isomerization phenomenon.

Anal. Calcd for C₁₀H₁₂O₆: C, 52.6; H, 5.30. Found: C, 52.8; H, 5.6.

2,4-Dimethoxy-3-oxabicyclo[3.2.0]hept-6-ene (2). A sample of 5.0 g of crude 3 was dissolved with warming in a mixture of 7 ml of triethylamine and 50 ml of water. This solution was added to 350 ml of pyridine in a water-jacketed electrolysis cell. The mixture was stirred and electrolyzed (platinum gauze electrodes) with an initial current of 0.8 A for 4-5 hr, after which time no additional current drop was noted. About 250 ml of pyridine was removed from the dark reaction solution by distillation at about 30 mm (pot temperature 50-55°). The concentrate was diluted with 400 ml of 5% aqueous nitric acid (mixture not acidic) and the solution was continuously extracted with ether overnight. The ether extracts were washed with 5% nitric acid until the washings were acidic, and then were washed with aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution. The dried organic layer was concentrated by distillation. The residue was evaporatively distilled (30 mm, pot temperature to 100°) to give 350 mg (10%) of 2 as a colorless to pale yellow liquid; mass spectrum *m/e* 155 (M - H)¹⁵ 125 (M - OCH₃); nmr (CDCl₃, 90 MHz) δ 6.10 (t, 2 H, *J* = 0.6 Hz), 4.92 (s, 2 H), 3.45 (s overlapping multiplet, 8 H).

Anal. Calcd for C₈H₁₂O₃: C, 61.5; H, 7.75. Found: C, 61.8; H, 7.9.

Acid Hydrolysis of 2. A mixture of 50 mg of 2 in 1 ml of 0.1 N HClO₄ was heated on a steam bath with shaking for 90 sec; the bright yellow solution was quickly cooled in ice and neutralized with sodium bicarbonate. The solution was extracted with 0.5 ml of CDCl₃. Nmr of the extracts showed no starting material and only absorptions attributable to *cis,trans*-muconic dialdehyde.¹⁶ The CDCl₃ extract was dried and concentrated to an orange solid, mp 45-55°, which showed an ir spectrum identical with the published spectrum of *cis,trans*-muconic dialdehyde.⁸ Recrystallized from ligroin, the material had mp 53-55° (lit.⁸ mp 59°).

***cis*-Cyclobutene-3,4-dicarboxaldehyde bis(dimethyl acetal) (5).** A slurry of 2.28 g of 3 in 75 ml of methanol containing 1 drop of concentrated sulfuric acid was refluxed for 2 hr. The acid was neutralized with a small amount of solid sodium methoxide and the methanol removed under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in ether, filtered to remove a small amount of insoluble material, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Upon standing, the oily residue partially recrystallized. A small amount of ether was added and the solid material was collected and washed with ether to give 8, mp 140-144°; mass spectrum *m/e* 273 (M - H),¹⁵ 243 (M - OCH₃); nmr (CDCl₃, 60 MHz) δ 4.98 (s, 2 H), 3.68 (s, 6 H), 3.41 (s, 6 H), 3.16 (m, 4 H). The ether filtrate was concentrated to an oil, which was evaporatively distilled (0.02 mm, pot temperature 150°) giving 7 as a viscous, colorless oil contaminated with a small amount of 8. Mass spectrum *m/e* 305 (M - CH₃), 289 (M - OCH₃),¹⁵ nmr (CDCl₃, 60 MHz) δ 4.55 (m, 2 H) 3.66 (s, 6 H), singlets at 3.34 and 3.30 obscuring multiplets (16 H).

analyzed on a 6 ft \times 0.125 in. steel column packed with 2.5% SE-30 on 80–100 mesh DMCS Chromosorb with an oven temperature of 89° and a flow rate of 56 ml/min. The retention times (min) of the products were determined as follows: 1-methoxy-1-phenyl-2-bromoethane (8.5), 1-phenyl-2-bromoethanol (13.0), and 1,2-dibromo-1-phenylethane (15.7).

The cyclohexene reaction products were analyzed on a 6 ft \times 0.125 in. steel column packed with 2.5% DNP at 75° and a flow rate of 60 ml/min. The retention times (min) of the products were determined as follows: *trans*-1-bromo-2-methoxycyclohexane (6.3), *trans*-2-bromocyclohexanol (8.6), and *trans*-1,2-dibromocyclohexane (13.9).

Percentages of products and material balances were determined by using *p*-dichlorobenzene as an internal standard.

Product Identification. Styrene dibromide was prepared by addition of bromine to styrene. The other products were synthesized as follows. **1-Methoxy-1-phenyl-2-bromoethane** (bp 57° (0.40 mm), lit.⁸ 117–118° (15 mm), structure also confirmed by ir) and ***trans*-1-bromo-2-methoxycyclohexane** were prepared according to the procedure of Iovchev.⁹ **1-Phenyl-2-bromoethanol** was synthesized (three different ways) by the procedures of Dalton, *et al.*¹ (bp 90° (0.3–0.5 mm)), Guss and Rosenthal¹⁰ (82° (0.4 mm)), and by reduction of phenacylbromide with NaBH₄ (bp 84, 85° (0.4 mm)). Only the latter procedure afforded a product which was free of carbonyl absorption in its ir spectrum. ***trans*-2-Bromocyclohexanol** was synthesized as reported by Dalton, *et al.*¹ ***trans*-1-Dibromocyclohexane** was prepared by the bromination of cyclohexene in pentane (bp 47° (0.8 mm), *n*²⁵_D 1.5497; lit.¹¹ bp 145–146 (100 mm), *n*²⁵_D 1.5495).

A Summary of the Studies on the Intermediate Sulfonium Ion. The DMSO that was used in our study always contained a trace of water (as determined by vpc). We established, however, that this trace of water did not hydrolyze sulfonium ion (1) even after standing for hours. Addition of sufficient water to the mixture caused rapid conversion to the corresponding bromohydrin.

Early in this study we experienced considerable difficulty on direct vpc analysis of a DMSO–1 mixture since 1 decomposed in the injection port to produce the corresponding bromohydrin. We found that decomposition in the injection port could be avoided if the DMSO solution of 1 was mixed with THF before injection. Apparently THF caused instant volatilization in the injection port and did not permit the sulfonium salt to fall on the hot injection port and decompose.

We observed that methanol (in DMSO) does not react with 1 at 10°, however, when this mixture was heated at 50°, 1 was rapidly converted to the bromohydrin.

We confirmed that the sulfonium ion (with Br[−] as the anion) is an intermediate in the bromination (Br₂) of cyclohexene in DMSO in the following manner. Vpc analysis of the reaction product re-

sulting from the addition of Br₂ to cyclohexene in DMSO showed that no bromohydrin was present. Analysis after addition of water to this mixture indicated that bromohydrin was now present.

Stability of the Products to the Reaction Condition. We confirmed that all of the products of the bromination reactions (the bromohydrins, methoxy bromides, and dibromides) did not react further with the solvents or with each other.

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Registry No.—NBS, 128-08-5; NBA, 79-15-2; Br₂, 7726-95-6; dimethyl sulfoxide, 67-68-5; methanol, 67-56-1; styrene, 100-42-5; cyclohexene, 110-83-8.

References and Notes

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- (3) Torrsell² has shown that this reaction does take place at higher (~50°) solvent temperature. We have shown that it does not occur, or is very slow, at lower temperature (~10°).
- (4) These values were obtained by averaging entries 1, 2, 3 and 7, 8, 9 and comparing the averages to the corresponding result with Br₂.
- (5) Dalton, *et al.* (ref 1), question the nature of the brominating agent when NBS is used in DMSO; they conclude that Br₂ may be involved. Our results indicate that Br₂ is not the principal source of positive bromine under these conditions.
We do assume that some Br₂ is involved, however, since dibromides are formed. The Br₂ probably results from the reaction of HBr and NBS; bromination of the solvent (DMSO) by NBS may produce the HBr. We have established that the dibromides do not result from direct reaction between HBr and the intermediate sulfonium ion. Also, sodium bromide did not react with 1 in DMSO to give dibromide. We have no explanation for the fact that more dibromides are formed with cyclohexene than styrene.
- (6) It occurred to us that conceivably the difference in relative reactivity ratio between Br₂ and NBS could result from decomposition of NBS to Br₂ at the higher reaction temperature (the temperature rises from ca. 10 to 40° during the NBS reactions), and addition of Br₂ to olefins at this higher temperature might give a higher Br₂/OH/Br₂OCH₃ ratio. This does not seem to be the case, however, since brominations at 5–10° (entry 12) and 45–50° (entry 13) gave very similar results.
- (7) We assume that bromonium ion 2 has unsymmetrical bridging between the bromine and the benzylic carbon. (See R. C. Fahey and H. J. Schneider, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **90**, 4429 (1968).)
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Author Index TO VOLUME 39, 1974

Note: In this Author Index, titles of papers are listed after the name of each author of the paper. Multiple authorship is not indicated. Complete authorship may be ascertained by consulting the original paper.

- Abatjoglou, A. G.** Reaction of hexamethylphosphoric triamide with alkylolithiums. In situ formation of *N*-methylmethylenimine. 3042
- Abe, O.** Synthesis of mixed disulfides with cyanogen bromide and its consequences for elucidation of protein structure. 253
- Abegaz, B.** Photochemistry of dispiro-1,3-cyclobutanediones in methylene chloride and methanol solutions. 2251
- Aberhart, D. J.** Synthesis of 5 α -cholesta-7,24-dien-3 β -ol and cholesta-5,7,24-trien-3 β -ol. 2018
- Abgott, R. A.** Stevens rearrangement of carbamoylaminimides. 2036
- Abidi, S-Y.** *N*-Cyanammonium salts as intermediates in the von Braun cyanogen bromide reaction. 1507
- Abramovitch, A.** Steroidal adducts. VI. Steroids as probes of the relative reactivities of enophiles and dienophiles. Reactions of dicyanoacetylene with ergosterol derivatives. 2197
- Abramovitch, R. A.** Reaction of methane-sulfonyl nitrene with benzene. Attempts to generate sulfonyl nitrenes from sources other than the azides. 340
- Abramovitch, R. A.** Reaction of aromatic substrates with sulfonyl nitrenes. 1101
- Abramovitch, R. A.** Direct acylation of pyridine 1-oxides. 1795
- Abramovitch, R. A.** Direct acylation of 3-substituted pyridine 1-oxides. Directive effect of the substituent. 1802
- Abramovitch, R. A.** Decomposition of sulfonyl azides and tert-butyl azidoformate by transition metal carbonyls. 2513
- Abramovitch, R. A.** Aromatic substitution. XXVI. Kinetics of nucleophilic substitution of some bromopyridines and -picolines with methoxide, thiomethoxide phenoxide, and thiophenoxide ions. 2690
- Abramovitch, R. A.** Aromatic substitution. XXVII. Kinetics of nucleophilic substitution of some fluoropyridines and -picolines with methoxide, thiomethoxide, and thiophenoxide ions. 3692
- Ackerman, B. K.** Hypervalent sulfur chemistry. Evidence for tetracoordinate sulfur(IV) and tricoordinate sulfur(II) intermediates in the reaction of *p*-tolyl sulfoxide with *p*-tolylithium. 964
- Adamek, J. P.** Simple deaminations. V. Preparation and some properties of *N*-alkyl-*N,N*-disulfonimides. 3525
- Adams, B. L.** Hofmann elimination and Stevens rearrangement with *N,N,N*-trimethyl-3-homoadamantylammonium hydroxide. Evidence for 3-homoadamantene. 3090
- Adler, G.** Nitrogen magnetic resonance spectroscopy. Correlation of methyl aniline chemical shifts with INDO molecular orbital parameters. 3547
- Agar, J.** Convenient synthesis of the tricarbonyliron complex of cyclobutadienecarboxylic acid. 3451
- Agarwal, S. C.** Synthesis and photorearrangement of 4,5-epoxy-4,5-dihydropyrone. 1032
- Agawa, T.** Reaction of oxaziridine with heterocumulene. A ketene, isocyanates, and a carbodiimide. 948
- Agawa, T.** Reaction of oxaziridine with sulfur-containing heterocumulenes. 957
- Agawa, T.** Reactions of sulfur diimides with phenyl- and phenylchloroketenes. 1210
- Agawa, T.** Reaction of diaziridines with diphenylketene and isocyanates. 3198
- Agawa, T.** Synthesis of α -ylidene- γ -butyrolactones using an α -phosphono- γ -butyrolactone carbanion. 3236
- Agawa, T.** Reactions of *N*-sulfonylamides with sulfoxides bearing electronegative substituents. 3412
- Agawa, T.** Reaction of carbodiimide with aldehyde. 3516
- Agosta, W. C.** 4-Methylnorcamphor and its carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum. 573
- Agosta, W. C.** Indications of stereospecific loss of water from bicyclic ketones during chemical ionization mass spectrometry. 1752
- Agosta, W. C.** Enol ethers and monoketals of biacetyl. 2928
- Agosta, W. C.** Preparation of some bicyclic ethers. 1607
- Aizawa, T.** New method for preparation of alkyl and aryl isothiocyanates using amines, butyllithium, and carbon disulfide. 1970
- Akhtar, M. H.** Stereochemistry and mechanism of the thermal [1,3] alkyl shift of stable 1,4-dialkyl-1,4-dihydropyrazines. 1998
- Albonico, S. M.** Stereospecific synthesis of 1-substituted pyrrolizidines. 731
- Albrecht, F.** Concentration effects in the photochemical syn-anti isomerization of an oxime ether. 2361
- Albrecht, H. P.** C-Glycosyl nucleosides. IV. Synthesis of several 4-(β -D-ribofuranosyl)pyrazoles. 2176
- Albright, J. D.** Sulfoxonium salts as reagents for the oxidation of primary and secondary alcohols to carbonyl compounds. 1977
- Alexander, A.** Oxidation of tyrosine and of amino-terminal tyrosine peptides with the copper(2+) ion/hydrogen peroxide system. 1429
- Alford, J. A.** Pentacyclodecane chemistry. XI. Low-temperature proton magnetic resonance and other studies on the nature of the secondary and tertiary pentacyclo[5.3.0.0^{2,5}.0^{3,9}.0^{4,8}]dec-6-yl (1,3-bisomocubyl) cations. 2856
- Al Holly, M. M.** Bicyclic enamines. VIII. Mechanistic studies of rearrangements in a quinuclidine system. 1355
- Allen, R. W.** Improved synthesis of pentacyclo[5.4.0.0^{2,6}.0^{3,10}.0^{5,9}]undecane. 1596
- Allinger, N. L.** Conformational analysis. XCIX. 1-Decalone ring system. 704
- Allinger, N. L.** Kinetic and mechanistic studies of the Dakin-West reaction. 1730
- Allinger, N. L.** Conformational analysis. CV. Syn-diaxial methyl carboethoxy interaction. 2615
- Allred, E. L.** Formation of carbon-carbon double bonds by the reaction of vicinal dihalides with sodium in ammonia. 1426
- Alper, H.** Molybdenum hexacarbonyl catalyzed acylation of ferrocene. 2303
- Alston, P. V.** Preparation of 3,4-dimethylenepyrrolidine and 1-alkyl-3,4-dimethylenepyrrolidines by the thermal elimination of sulfur dioxide. 1115
- Alston, P. V.** CNINDO [complete neglect of differential overlap/2 and intermediate neglect of differential overlap] investigation of diene reactivity in the Diels-Alder reaction between 1-(*p*-substituted phenyl)-1,3-butadienes with maleic anhydride. 1584
- Alston, P. V.** Reexamination of the origin of regioselectivity in the dimerization of acrolein. Frontier orbital approach. 3402
- Alunni, S.** Effects of base association upon geometrical orientation in elimination from 1-phenyl-2-propyl chloride in potassium tert-butoxide-tert-butyl alcohol. 3299
- Amiel, Y.** The thermal and the copper-catalyzed addition of sulfonyl bromides to phenylacetylene. 3867
- Amis, E. S.** Kinetics by oxidation of aldo sugars by cerium(IV) in aqueous sulfuric acid. 1788
- Amit, B.** Photosensitive protecting groups of amino sugars and their use in glycoside synthesis. 2-Nitrobenzylloxycarbonylamino and 6-nitroveratryloxycarbonylamino derivatives. 192
- Amoros, L. G.** Synthesis of fagaronine. Anticancer benzophenanthridine alkaloid. 3239
- Andersen, K. K.** Hypervalent sulfur chemistry. Evidence for tetracoordinate sulfur(IV) and tricoordinate sulfur(II) intermediates in the reaction of *p*-tolyl sulfoxide with *p*-tolylithium. 964
- Anderson, A. G. Jr.** Polarographic reduction potentials of some nonbenzenoid aromatic hydrocarbons. 572
- Anderson, C. F.** Acylation of amino acid Schiff bases. 3929
- Anderson, D. J.** Cycloadditions. XVI. Cycloaddition of 1-azirines to 1,3-diphenylisobenzofuran and rearrangement of the adducts. 2031
- Anderson, D. J.** Cycloadditions. XVII. Cycloaddition of 1-azirines with cyclopentadienones. Formation of 2H- and 3H-azepines, and mechanistic interpretation. 3070
- Anderson, D. J.** Cycloadditions. XVIII. Reactions of 3H-azepines derived from cyclopentadienones and 1-azirines. 3076
- Anderson, G. L.** Synthesis of some tricyclic nucleosides related to the Y base of tRNA. 937
- Anderson, G. M.** The reduction of 2-substituted 2-halonorbornanes by tri-*n*-butyltin hydride (correction). 3618
- Anderson, G. M.** Reduction of 2-substituted 2-halonorbornanes by tri-*n*-butyltin hydride. 473
- Anderson, L.** Effect of solvent, temperature, and nature of the sulfonate group on the azide displacement reaction of sugar sulfonates. 3014
- Anderson, R. W.** Automated preparative liquid chromatography system. 3901
- Anderson, S. E.** Reactions of phosphorus compounds. 35. Reaction of 4-salicylxybutyltriphenylphosphonium bromide with alcoholic alkoxide. 3038
- Anderson, W. K.** Steric and electronic factors which effect the thermal cyclization of metasubstituted aryl propargyl ethers. Synthesis of 5- and 7-substituted 3-chromenes. 881
- Ando, T.** 6-Methyl-2-naphthalenesulfonate (menasylate). New and useful leaving group for trifluoroacetyloxylation. 2465
- Angiolini, L.** Stereochemistry of amino carbonyl compounds. IX. Lithium aluminum hydride and lithium trialkoxyaluminum hydride reduction of α -asymmetric β -aminopropiophenones. 2056
- Angres, I.** The reaction of lithium naphthalene with quaternary ammonium salts (correction). 3618
- Angres, I.** Reaction of lithium naphthalene with quaternary ammonium salts. 1013
- Anju, Y.** Mechanistic study on elimination reactions over solid acid and base catalysts. 3785
- Annunziata, R.** Evidence for the formation of diimide in the thermal fragmentation of 1-amino-2,2-diphenylaziridine. 3195
- Anselme, J. P.** Azido transfer reaction to aliphatic carbons. 1591
- Aota, K.** Antileukemic pseudoguaianolides from *Hymenoxys grandiflora*. Application of lanthanide-induced shifts to structure determination. 2013
- Applegate, H. E.** Synthesis of 7 α -methoxycephalosporins. 2794
- Applegate, H. E.** Acylation of amino acid Schiff bases. 3929
- Arcoria, A.** Reaction kinetics of 3-thiophenesulfonyl chloride with anilines in methanol. 1689

- Arcoria, A.** Reaction kinetics of 2- and 3-furoyl chlorides with anilines in benzene. 3025
- Arcoria, A.** Reaction kinetics of furansulfonyl chlorides with anilines in methanol and reactivities of Benzene-, thiophene- and furansulfonyl chlorides. 3595
- Arnold, W. H.** Total stereoselective synthesis of α -atlantone. 1656
- Aroca, S. K.** Crystal and molecular structure of cephalotaxine p-bromobenzoate. 1269
- Arrington, J. P.** Photochemistry of 4-cyclooctenone. 248
- Arunachalam, T.** Synthesis of antheridiol and some observations on the chemistry of butenolides. 669
- Arzoumanian, H.** Oxidation of olefins by mercuric salts. Alkaline decomposition of oxymercurials. 3445
- Ashby, E. C.** Transition metal catalyzed conjugated methylation of α,β -unsaturated ketones by trimethyl aluminum and lithium tetramethylaluminate. 3297
- Ashby, E. C.** Stereoselective organometallic alkylation reactions. III. Ate complex addition to cyclic and bicyclic ketones. 3258
- Atkins, R. L.** Structure and chemistry of the aldehyde ammonias. II. Phenylacetaldimines, styrylamines, and 2,4,6-tribenzyl-1,3,5-hexahydrotriazines. 1349
- Aue, D. H.** Reactions of a highly strained propellane. Tetracyclo[4.2.1.1^{2,5}.0^{1,6}]decane. 2315
- Aue, D. H.** Peracid oxidation of imino ethers. 3855
- Augustine, R. L.** Catalytic hydrogenolysis of lumitestosterone acetate. 1627
- Aune, J. P.** Oxidation of olefins by mercuric salts. Alkaline decomposition of oxymercurials. 3445
- Aya, T.** Unusual Simmons-Smith reaction affording noncyclopropyl compounds. New route to 2-methylenecycloalkanol from silyl alkenyl ethers. 858
- Babiak, K. A.** Mass spectrometry. Comparison of the electron impact and chemical ionization fragmentations of 8,9-dehydro-2-adamantanol and 2-exo-protoadamantanol. 3250
- Babler, J. H.** Total stereoselective synthesis of α -atlantone. 1656
- Baccolini, G.** Reaction of tosylhydrazones with phenyltrimethylammonium perbromide. Synthesis of tosylazoalkenes. 826
- Baccolini, G.** Synthesis of some derivatives of 1,2-diaza-3,5-phospholene 3-oxides. New heterocyclic system. 2650
- Bach, N. J.** Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy of naturally occurring substances. XXI. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectral analysis of the ergot alkaloids. 1272
- Bachand, C.** N-monochlorination and N-monobromination of carbamates and carboxamides by sodium hypochlorite and hypobromite. 3136
- Baclocchi, E.** Effects of base association upon geometrical orientation in elimination from 1-phenyl-2-propyl chloride in potassium tert-butoxide-tert-butyl alcohol. 3299
- Bahl, A. K.** Reaction of tert-butyl hydroperoxide and α -cumyl hydroperoxide with acetic acid. 3602
- Bailey, T. D.** Reaction of methanesulfonyl nitrene with benzene. Attempts to generate sulfonyl nitrenes from sources other than the azides. 340
- Bailey, W. F.** Convenient synthesis of $\Delta^{1,4}$ -bicyclo[2.2.0]hexene. 3803
- Baizer, M. M.** Electrocarboxylation. I. Mono- and dicarboxylation of activated olefins. 2819
- Baizer, M. M.** Electrocarboxylation. II. Electrocarboxylative dimerization and cyclization. 2823
- Baker, A. D.** Reactions of N-aryl nitrogen oxides. 2. Reaction of N-aryl nitrones with oxalyl chloride. 1975
- Baker, A. D.** Reactions of N-aryl nitrogen oxides. 1. Selective ortho chlorination in the reactions of aryl nitrones and amine oxides with thionyl chloride or phosgene. 2718
- Bakuzis, M. L. F.** Acid-catalyzed ketone rearrangements. Synthesis of decalins and spiro[4.5]decanes. 2427
- Bakuzis, P.** Acid-catalyzed ketone rearrangements. Synthesis of decalins and spiro[4.5]decanes. 2427
- Baldwin, S. W.** Stereoselective synthesis of 3-exo-substituted 2-endo-acyl-5-norbornene derivatives. 2382
- Baldwin, S. W.** Selectivity in the free-radical reduction of lactones with trichlorosilane. 2470
- Bales, S. E.** Ring strain effects. IV. Electron spin resonance study of the radical anions of a series of strained naphthalene hydrocarbons. 2276
- Balfour, W. J.** Preparation and characterization of propiyl chloride. 725
- Ballas, F. L.** Keto-enol tautomerism in the thiophene analogs of anthrone. III. Synthesis and properties of 4,8-dihydrobenzo[1,2-c:4,5-c']dithiophen-4-one. 2239
- Balls, D. M.** Carbonium ion rearrangements in the deltatcycane ring system. IV. Solvolytic reactions of exo-7-isodeltacyclopentyl bromide. 546
- Balsamo, A.** Critical dependence of the stability of an overcrowded benzylic carbocation on the aromatic ring substituent. Substituent and solvent effects on the ring opening of 1-aryl-substituted epoxides. 1-(p-Methoxyphenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptane. 874
- Balsamo, A.** Anomalous steric course of ring opening reactions of indene oxide. Reexamination. 2596
- Bambagiotti, A. M.** Oxymercuration-demercuration of limonene. 680
- Ban, Y.** Synthesis of N-(2-triphenylsilyl)ethylamines and their reactivities (correction). 3618
- Banerjee, S.** Bromide ion induced debromination of the 5,5-dibromo derivatives of 4,6-dihydroxy pyrimidine and 6-methyluracil. 3120
- Banner, B. L.** Synthesis of novel spiro heterocycles. 2-Amino-7-oxa-3-thia-1-azaspiro[5.5]undec-1-enes. 1824
- Bard, A. J.** Electrogenerated chemiluminescence. XIX. Preparation and chemiluminescence of 5,12-dibromo-5,12-dihydro-5,6,11,12-tetraphenylanthracene. 2936
- Barnes, R. K.** Glyoxal derivatives. VI. Formation of glycolates and the acid-catalyzed decomposition of glyoxal acetals. 1772
- Barry, J. E.** Products and mechanisms in the anodic oxidation of N,N-dimethylbenzylamine in methanol. 2695
- Bartoletti, I.** Palladium-catalyzed carbonylation of aryl, benzyl, and vinylic halides. 3318
- Batchelor, J. G.** Carbon-13 Fourier transform nuclear magnetic resonance. VIII. Role of steric and electric field effects in fatty acid spectra. 1698
- Bates, R. B.** Crystal and molecular structure of cephalotaxine p-bromobenzoate. 1269
- Bato, R.** Kinetics of the condensation of N-methyl-4-picolinium iodide with p-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde in aqueous ethanol. 3132
- Batten, G. L. Jr.** Ring opening of indene oxide with benzoic acid. 3058
- Baum, J.** Mesoionic compounds. XXX. Cycloaddition reactions of the anhydro-2-aryl-5-hydroxy-3-methylthiazolium hydroxide system. 3619
- Baum, J.** Mesoionic compounds. XXXII. Cycloaddition reactions of the anhydro-4-hydroxythiazolium hydroxide system with olefinic dipolarophiles. 3631
- Baum, K.** Reactions of silver perchlorate and of silver triflate with alkyl iodides. Solvent inhibition of isomerization. 3875
- Baumann, C. R.** Arene-metal complexes. VII. Stereoselective catalytic deuteration of syn-(dibenzobicyclo[2.2.2]octatriene)tricarbonylchromium. 1924
- Baumgarten, R. J.** Simple deaminations. V. Preparation and some properties of N-alkyl-N,N-disulfonimides. 3525
- Baumruker, J.** Kinetics and mechanism for hydrolysis of substituted α,α -dichlorotoluenes. 3918
- Beak, P.** Reductions of benzyl and cyclohexyl chloroformates with tri-n-butyltin hydride. 1320
- Beak, P.** Syntheses and reactions of 3,4-dialkyl-1,3,4-thiadiazolidine-2,5-diones. 2951
- Beard, C. D.** Reactions of silver perchlorate and of silver triflate with alkyl iodides. Solvent inhibition of isomerization. 3875
- Beck, B. R.** Formation of carbon-carbon double bonds by the reaction of vicinal dihalides with sodium in ammonia. 1426
- Beck, J. R.** Synthesis of ortho-substituted benzonitriles by nitro displacement. 1839
- Beck, J. R.** Synthesis of 2-cyano, 2-acyl, and 2-carboxamido derivatives of 3-amino benzob[thiophene involving nitro displacement. 3440
- Bednowitz, A. L.** Phenylcinnamalonones. II. Data concerning the preparative reaction. 3537
- Beebe, T. R.** Reaction of N-iodosuccinimide with secondary alcohols. 722
- Begland, R. W.** Hydrogen cyanide chemistry. VII. Diiminosuccinonitrile condensation with diaminomaleonitrile. 1235
- Begland, R. W.** Hydrogen cyanide chemistry. VIII. New chemistry of diaminomaleonitrile. Heterocyclic synthesis. 2341
- Behforouz, M.** Photochemical route to the thienocyclobutene system. 206
- Behrman, E. J.** Oxidation of nucleic acid bases by potassium peroxodisulfate in alkaline aqueous solution. 1983
- Behrman, E. J.** Peroxodisulfate oxidation of guanosine and deoxyguanosine in alkaline aqueous solution. 2699
- Beilan, H. S.** Iminosulfuranes. XI. Preparation, properties, mass spectral fragmentation and thermolysis of N-ethoxycarbonyliminodialkylsulfuranes. 2148
- Belisle, J. W.** Acidities and partition coefficients of fluoromethanesulfonamides. 1094
- Bell, L. T.** Acylation of selected pyrroles and tertiary amides. 315
- Belloli, R. C.** Effect of dichloromethane on the reaction of carbethoxynitrene with trans-1,2-dimethylcyclohexane. 2128
- Bellucci, G.** Evidence for different addition mechanisms in the bromochlorination of 3-tert-butylcyclohexene with bromine chloride and with monoprydinebromine(I) chloride. 2562
- Belsky, I.** Synthesis and properties of heterofulvenes. Derivatives of 2,6-dimethyl- γ -pyrone and γ -thiapyrone and N-butyl-2,6-dimethyl- γ -pyridone. 989
- Bender, M. L.** Synthesis of endo- and exo-5-[4(5)-imidazolyl]bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-endo-2-yl trans-cinnamates. 3772
- Ben-Ishai, D.** α -Halosulfonamides. Synthesis and base-induced reactions. 1817
- Bennett, J. T.** Arenediazonium ions. II. Synthesis of several phenanthridines and a quinazoline from ortho-substituted arenediazonium salts and organic nitriles. 1841
- Berchtold, G. A.** Aromatization of 4-carboxybenzene oxide. 2088
- Berger, K. R.** Reaction of vinylferrocenes with tetracyanoethylene. 477
- Berger, P. A.** [(E)-2-(N-Hydroxyanilino)vinyl]triphenylphosphonium bromide. Formation from nitrosobenzene and triphenylvinylphosphonium bromide. 3498
- Berlin, K. D.** Proton magnetic resonance and phosphorus-31 nuclear magnetic resonance studies of substituted phosphan-3-one 1-oxides. 2904
- Berlin, K. D.** Single crystal analysis of 1-benzyl-2-phenyl-4,5-dimethylphosphan-3-one 1-oxide. Evidence for the enol form 1-benzyl-2-phenyl-3-hydroxy-4,5-dimethylphosphol-2-ene 1-oxide. 3305
- Berliner, E.** Iodination of substituted sodium phenylpropiolates. 3731
- Bernasconi, C. F.** Intermediates in nucleophilic aromatic substitution. XII. Kinetic and equilibrium study of the spiro Meisenheimer complex of 1(β -hydroxyethoxy)-2,4-dinitrobenzene. 1054
- Berndt, D. C.** Medium effects in the acid-catalyzed hydrolysis of phenylacetoxydroxamic acid in aqueous sulfonate. 840
- Berndt, D. C.** Proximity effects. Correlation of ortho-substituted benzohydroxyamic acid reactivities. 841
- Bernstein, Z. W.** Nucleophilic reactivity of peptides toward 2-acyloxy-N-ethylbenzamides. Utility of free peptides as nucleophiles in amide bond forming reactions. 2831
- Berti, G.** Anomalous steric course of ring opening reactions of indene oxide. Reexamination. 2596
- Bertini, V.** Nucleophilic cleavage of the 1,2,5-thia- and selenadiazole rings. 2294
- Bertsch, R. J.** Formation of nitrate esters in thallium(III) nitrate oxidation of alkenes. 2755

- Bhattacharya, A. K.** General synthesis of 1,3-dithiol-2-ones. 95
- Biehl, E. R.** Reaction of vinylferrocenes with tetracyanoethylene. 477
- Biehl, E. R.** Mechanism of reductive dehalogenation of haloanisoles under aryne-forming conditions. 1900
- Bien, S.** Reactions with α -diazo ketones. III. Stereochemical course of cyclization of some olefin-substituted α -diazo ketones. 2258
- Billups, W. E.** Synthesis and thermolysis of 1-allylidene-2-vinylcyclopropane and 1-(1-butyl-1,3-dienyl)-2-methylenecyclopropane. 274
- Bindra, J. S.** General methods of synthesis of indole alkaloids. XIII. Oxindole alkaloid models. 1662
- Binkley, R. W.** Photochemical reactions of methyl phenoxycetates. 83
- Binkley, W. W.** Ammonia-isobutane chemical ionization mass spectra of oligosaccharide peracetates. 451
- Birum, G. H.** Urylenediphosphonates. General method for the synthesis of α -ureidophosphonates and related structures. 209
- Bisauta, L. P.** Kinetics of the condensation of N-methyl-4-picolinium iodide with p-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde in aqueous ethanol. 3132
- Blackwell, J. T.** Configuration and conformation of cis- and trans-3,5-dimethylvalerolactones. 3890
- Blanchard, L.** Synthesis of 1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9a-octahydro-2-methyl-4a-phenylisoquinolin-6-ols. Novel fragments of the morphine molecule. 1118
- Blanco, M.** Intermediates common to the reactions of hydrochlorination of styrene and ionization of 1-phenylethyl chloride. 1313
- Blank, J. E.** Preparation of some thioulinic acids. 2454
- Blankenship, R. M.** Deuterium incorporation via zinc-copper couple reductions of halides. 2300
- Blaszczak, L. C.** Reduction of enedicyclic compounds with titanous ion. 258
- Blaszczak, L. C.** New method for the synthesis of enones. Total synthesis of (\pm)-mayurone and (\pm)-thujopsadiene. 2217
- Blaylock, B. T.** Isolation and structural elucidation of allamandin, and antileukemic iridoid lactone from allamanda cathartica. 2477
- Blazevich, J. N.** Cyclopropyl radical intermediates in the exo-tricyclo[3.2.1.0^{2,4}]octane system. 3606
- Bledsoe, G.** Products and rates of reaction of trifluoroacetic anhydride with aldehydes. Nuclear magnetic resonance study. 3268
- Block, E.** α -Disulfide carbonium ions. 734
- Block, J. H.** Mass spectrometry in structural and stereochemical problems. CCXXXVIII. Effect of heteroatoms upon the mass spectrometric fragmentation of cyclohexanones. 279
- Blomquist, A. T.** Synthesis of oxytocin and related diastereomers deuterated in the half-cystine positions. Comparison of solid-phase and solution methods. 2207
- Blondell, R. D.** Stevens rearrangement of carbamoylaminimides. 2036
- Bloomer, J. L.** Total synthesis of a γ -carboxymethyltetronic acid. (S)-Carlosic acid. 113
- Bloomer, J. L.** New polyketide synthon. 3615
- Blount, J. F.** Synthesis of novel spiro heterocycles. 2-Amino-7-oxa-3-thia-1-azaspiro[5.5]undec-1-enes. 1824
- Blount, J. F.** Rearrangement of the tricyclic orthothio esters derived from mercaptoacetic acid and alkanedithiols. Crystal structure of a rearrangement product. 2374
- Blum, D. M.** Addition of hydrogen bromide to 1-trimethylsilyl-1-alkynes. Convenient synthesis of 2-bromo-1-alkenes. 3307
- Boaz, H. E.** Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy of naturally occurring substances. XXI. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectral analysis of the ergot alkaloids. 1272
- Bodanszky, M.** o-Nitrophenyl esters of benzoyloxycarbonylamino acids and their application in the synthesis of peptide chains by the in situ technique. 444
- Boeckman, R. K. Jr.** Addition of hydrogen bromide to 1-trimethylsilyl-1-alkynes. Convenient synthesis of 2-bromo-1-alkenes. 3307
- Boehme, E. H.** Acylation of amino acid Schiff bases. 3929
- Bognar, R.** Structure and stereochemistry of ristosamine. 2971
- Bolduc, P. R.** Singlet oxygen oxidation of phosphites to phosphates. 3178
- Bonet, G.** Cycloaddition reactions of diarylthiirene 1,1-dioxides with enamines. 3805
- Boop, D. C.** Synthetic approach to aporphine alkaloids. New tetracyclic benzodiazepine derivative from the benzyne cyclization of a bromophenolic 1-benzyltetrahydroisoquinoline. 1368
- Bopp, R. J.** Bridged polycyclic compounds. LXXX. Rearrangements in the dibenzobicyclooctadiene systems. Higher energy carbocations. 1336
- Borchardt, J. K.** Apparent syn elimination from erythro-1,2-diphenylpropyltrimethylammonium salts. 99
- Borders, D. B.** Structure and valence isomerization of LL-Z1220. Antibiotic containing a benzene dioxide moiety. 435
- Bordwell, F. G.** Stereochemistry of the reduction of diastereomeric α -bromo- α -methylbenzyl α -methylbenzyl sulfones. 2298
- Bordwell, F. G.** Synthesis of dihalomethyl and α -haloalkyl sulfones by the halogenative decarboxylation of α -aryl- and α -alkylsulfonylalkanecarboxylic acids. 2516
- Bordwell, F. G.** Facilitation of deuterium exchange in a sulfone by a γ -halogen atom in a Ramberg-Baeklund reaction. 2519
- Bordwell, F. G.** Solvent and substituent effects in the Ramberg-Baeklund reaction. 2521
- Bordwell, F. G.** Stereochemistry and mechanism of the Ramberg-Baeklund reaction. Reaction of diastereomeric α -halo sulfones with base. 2526
- Bordwell, F. G.** Driving forces for 1,3-elimination reactions. Dehydrohalogenation of 1-halo-2-thia-2,3-dihydrophenalene 2,2-dioxides in a Ramberg-Baeklund reaction. 2531
- Bose, A. K.** Lactams. XXXIII. Exocyclic thio analog of the penicillin system. 115
- Bose, A. K.** β -Lactams. XXXIV. α -Carboxy- β -lactams and derivatives. 312
- Bose, A. K.** Synthesis of furano steroids and analogs via Claisen rearrangement. 2656
- Bose, A. K.** β -Lactams. XXXVI. Monocyclic cis- β -lactams via penams and cephams. 2877
- Bottini, A. T.** Structure-activity relations of ethylenimines. IX. Reactivities of 2,3-dialkylaziridinium salts with thiosulfate. 355
- Boulton, A. J.** Furazans and furazan oxides. V. Tropono[4,5-c], thieno[2,3-c], and biphenyleno[2,3-c]furazan oxides. 2956
- Bowen, D. V.** Indications of stereospecific loss of water from bicyclic ketones during chemical ionization mass spectrometry. 1752
- Bowen, R. M.** 7-Hydroxymyoporone, a new toxic furanosesquiterpene from mold-damaged sweet potatoes. 3241
- Bowers, C. W.** Chemistry of naked anions. III. Reactions of the 18-crown-6 complex of potassium cyanide with organic substrates in aprotic organic solvents. 3416
- Bowlus, S. B.** Aluminum hydride reduction of α -ketols. II. Additional evidence for conformational flexibility in the transition state. 3309
- Boyce, C. B.** Sodium borohydride reduction of sterically hindered pyridinium salts. 3708
- Bradshaw, J. S.** Photochemical alkylation of s-triazolo[4,3-b]pyridazine and imidazo[1,2-b]pyridazine. 793
- Bradsher, C. K.** Evidence for steric enhancement of rate in cycloaddition. 1172
- Bradsher, C. K.** Nitration of the acridizinium ion and its 6,11-dihydro derivative. 1157
- Brady, W. T.** Halogenated ketenes. XXV. Cycloadditions with alkenes. 236
- Brady, W. T.** Cycloadditions of pentamethyleneketene. Spiro[5.3]nonanes. 763
- Brady, W. T.** Rearrangements of α,β -unsaturated α' -halocyclobutanones. 1949
- Brady, W. T.** Halogenated ketenes. XXVII. Mechanism of the dehydrohalogenation of α -halo acid halides. 3790
- Bratholdt, J. S.** Crystal structure of cis-2,4-diphenylthietane trans-1-monoxide. 246
- Bratholdt, J. S.** The crystal structure of cis-2,4-diphenylthietane trans-1-monoxide (correction). 3618
- Braun, L. L.** Nitration of the acridizinium ion and its 6,11-dihydro derivative. 1157
- Breitholle, E. G.** Stereoselective formation of a pseudo oxazolone. 1311
- Breslau, K. J.** Enthalpy of the Diels-Alder reaction of cyclopentadiene and maleic anhydride. 721
- Bridges, A. F.** Optically active amines. XVII. Partial kinetic resolution of α -phenylbutyric acid using chiral primary amines and their salts. 2309
- Bristol, D. W.** Liquid crystals. V. Molecular structural effects on the mesomorphism of phenylene esters. 3138
- Broadus, C. D.** Sulfonation of 1-butenes with sulfur trioxides. 2459
- Brockington, J. W.** Hammett relationship study for the thermal decomposition of sterically hindered hydrogen phthalate esters in solution. 2463
- Brockson, T. J.** Ester enolates. New preparation of malonates, phosphonates, and α -selenyl and sulfinyl esters. 2114
- Brodsky, L.** Utilization of the 1,4-conjugated Wittig reaction for the synthesis of substituted 1,3-cyclohexadienes. 1318
- Brodsky, L.** Enol ethers and monoketals of biacetyl. 2928
- Broom, A. D.** Synthesis of some tricyclic nucleosides related to the Y base of tRNA. 937
- Broom, A. D.** Unique example of virtual proton-proton coupling in purine nucleosides. 2660
- Brosz, C. S.** New polyketide synthon. 3615
- Brouillard, R.** Kinetics of proton transfer reactions in aqueous solution. Alkyl structural effect on CH acids systems. 1137
- Brown, C. A.** Saline hydrides and superbases in organic reactions. III. Facile reaction of potassium hydride with ketones. Rapid, quantitative formation of potassium enolates from ketones via kallation. 1324
- Brown, C. A.** Saline hydrides and superbases in organic reactions. VII. Potassium hydride, highly active new hydride reagent. Reactivity, applications, and techniques in organic and organometallic reactions. 3913
- Brown, G. B.** Purine N-oxides. LVI. Photoisomerization of 1-hydroxy- to 3-hydroxyanthine. Photochemistry of related 1-hydroxypurines. 1391
- Brown, G. B.** Purine N-oxides. LVIII. N-Hydroxypurine analogs. N-Hydroxypyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidines. 2963
- Brown, G. G. Jr.** Reactions of pentahapto-cyclohexadienyliron tricarbonyl cations with enamines. 51
- Brown, H. C.** Convenient stereospecific synthesis of terminal acetylenes via the treatment of lithium ethynyltrialkylborates with iodine. 731
- Brown, H. C.** Synthetic approach to new organoborane structures via the α -bromination of borapolycyclohexanes. 861
- Brown, H. C.** Selective reductions. XX. Stereochemistry of the reduction of cyclic, bicyclic, and polycyclic ketones by dialkylboranes. Simple, convenient procedure for the reduction of ketones to the corresponding alcohols with exceptionally high steric control. 1631
- Brown, H. C.** Novel α elimination in the mild thermal treatment of α -chloroboronic esters. New route to olefins. 2817
- Brown, R. G.** Phenylcinnamalones. II. Data concerning the preparative reaction. 3537
- Brown, R. K.** Hexenopyranose derivatives obtained by allylic bromination of 6,8-dioxabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-2-ene and 6,8-dioxabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-ene, and subsequent basic solvolysis of the product. 3941
- Brown, R. T.** Imino-1,2,4-dithiazoles. II. Dipolar additions. 2228

- Broxton, T. J.** Mechanism of the basic methanolysis of benzanilides. 2767
- Bruckmann, E. M.** Site selectivity in attack by carbenes on substituted benzenes. 5-Diazomethyl-1,4-diphenyl-1,2,3-triazole. 1047
- Bruice, T. C.** Aromatization of 4-carboxybenzene oxide. 2088
- Bryan, R. F.** Isolation and structural elucidation of allamandin, and antileukemic iridoid lactone from allamanda cathartica. 2477
- Bryson, T. A.** Biological probes. I. Carbon-6-labeled nicotinamide. 1158
- Bryson, T. A.** Biological probes. II. Ring labeled nicotinamide. 3436
- Bryson, T. A.** Preparation of cis-methyl α -(tetrahydro-2-furylidene)acetate. 3167
- Buchanan, G. W.** Conformational preference of cyclohexanespiroaziridine as determined by low temperature carbon-13 magnetic resonance. 1011
- Bunce, N. J.** Conformational effects in free-radical hydrogen abstraction from medium-ring cycloalkanes. 2271
- Bunce, E.** 1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene-N-methylanylidene σ complex. 272
- Bunnett, J. F.** Mesitylation and phenylation of picolyl anions by the $S_{RN}1$ mechanism. 382
- Bunnett, J. F.** Kinetics of hydrolysis of α -tolunitrile in moderately concentrated perchloric acid solutions. 1156
- Bunnett, J. F.** Arylation of arenethiolate ions by the $S_{RN}1$ mechanism. Convenient synthesis of diaryl sulfides. 3173
- Bunnett, J. F.** Nucleophilic replacement of two halogens in dihalobenzenes without the intermediacy of monosubstitution products. 3611
- Bunnett, J. F.** Photostimulated condensation of aryl iodides with potassium dialkyl phosphites to form dialkyl arylphosphonates. 3612
- Bunton, C. A.** Acid-catalyzed hydrolysis of monoalkyl xanthates. 1130
- Bunton, C. A.** Micellar effects upon the reaction of the tri-*p*-anisylmethyl cation with aliphatic amines. 1262
- Bunton, C. A.** Micellar effects on the acid-catalyzed decomposition of monoalkyl xanthates. 3128
- Bunton, C. A.** Micellar effects upon the decomposition of 3-bromo-3-phenylpropionic acid. Effect of changes in surfactant structure. 3469
- Burdett, K. A.** Deuterium incorporation via zinc-copper couple reductions of halides. 2300
- Burgess, E. M.** Synthesis and photochemical decomposition of some substituted 1,2-, 1,2,3-, and 1,2,4-azafulvenes. 940
- Burgess, E. M.** Synthesis and cycloaddition reactions of fluorene-thione S-benzoylimide. 2885
- Burka, L. T.** Synthesis of racemic ipomeamarone and epiipomeamarone. 2212
- Burka, L. T.** 7-Hydroxymyoporone, a new toxic furanosesquiterpene from mold-damaged sweet potatoes. 3241
- Burnham, J. W.** Effects of alkyl substituents in the chromic acid oxidation of tetralins. 1416
- Bursey, M. M.** Spectral comparison of steric inhibition of resonance in some hindered *p*-arylacetophenones as neutrals and as gaseous ions. 1290
- Burton, S. B.** Mechanisms of substitution reactions at sulfonyl sulfur. IV. Catalysis of the hydrolysis of sulfonyl compounds by tertiary amines. 346
- Bushey, D. F.** 4-Methylnorcamphor and its carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum. 573
- Caccamese, S.** Structural analysis by lanthanide-induced shifts. V. Influence of steric and conjugative effects on the barriers to rotation in *N,N*-dimethylamides. 2806
- Cahoon, J. M.** Synthesis and reactions of azido halo sugars. 298
- Cain, P.** Preparation and reactions of a trisannelating agent. 2925
- Caine, D.** Convenient stereospecific synthesis of (+)- α -cyperone. 2654
- Cairncross, A.** Hydrogen cyanide chemistry. VII. Diaminosuccinonitrile condensation with diaminomaleonitrile. 1235
- Calcagno, M. A.** Aziridines. 27. Synthesis and reactions of 4-aryloxy-tetrahydro-2H-1,2,4-oxadiazines. 162
- Caluwe, P.** Facile synthesis of 2-aminonicotinaldehyde. 720
- Calzadilla, M.** Kinetics and mechanism for hydrolysis of substituted α,α -dichlorotoluenes. 3918
- Camaggi, C. M.** Radicals from 2-nitrofurans. 2425
- Campbell, C. B.** Hemiacetal mediated reactions. Directed synthesis of diols and acetals. 1474
- Campbell, J. A.** Alkali metal and electrochemical reductions of dibenzoylbenzenes. 146
- Campbell, J. A. B.** Dipole moments of some 3- and 4-substituted phthalimides and phthalic anhydrides. Influence of steric and resonance effects. 1527
- Campbell, J. R.** Quinuclidine chemistry. I. Configuration and chemistry of 2-substituted benzylidene-3-quinuclidinones. 3511
- Campos, M. M.** Kinetics and mechanism for chloromercuriolactonization of esters of γ - δ -unsaturated acids. 1915
- Camusso, C. C.** Reductive arylation of aromatic hydrocarbons. I. Naphthalene and anthracene. 3254
- Cann, M. C.** Mechanism of cycloaddition of nitroso compounds with diphenylketene. 2552
- Cantrell, T. S.** Photochemical cycloaddition of thiobenzophenone to some cyclic polyolefins. 853
- Cantrell, T. S.** Photochemical reactions of 2-acylthiophenes, -furans, and -pyrroles with alkenes. 2242
- Cantrell, T. S.** Photochemical cycloaddition of cyclohexenone and cyclopentenone to conjugated dienes. 3063
- Cantwell, V. S.** π -Electron steric effect. 3946
- Capps, T.** Sceletium alkaloids. VI. Minor alkaloids of *S. namaquense* and *S. strictum*. 2703
- Caputo, J. F.** 1,4-Benzodioxanes. I. Synthesis involving the reaction of α -halo Michael acceptors with catechol. 1808
- Caputo, J. F.** 1,4-Benzoxathians. I. Reactions of α -mercaptophenol with α -halo Michael acceptors. 1811
- Cargill, R. L.** 4-Methylnorcamphor and its carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum. 573
- Carlson, B. A.** Novel α elimination in the mild thermal treatment of α -chlorobornonic esters. New route to olefins. 2817
- Carlson, R. G.** Synthetic organic photochemistry. VI. Photochemical ring expansion of an α -hydroxy- β,γ -unsaturated ketone. 1753
- Carpenter, T. C.** N-Cyanoammonium salts as intermediates in the von Braun cyanogen bromide reaction. 1507
- Carpino, L. A.** Synthesis of alkyl-substituted thiirene dioxides. 2320
- Carpino, L. A.** Selective chemical ionization mass spectrometry as an aid in the study of thermally labile three-membered ring sulfones. 3777
- Carre, D. J.** Kinetics and mechanisms of reactions of 3-buten-2-one and related compounds in aqueous perchloric acid. 2103
- Carroll, F. I.** Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of cinchona alkaloids. 2413
- Carroll, F. I.** Synthesis and resolution of 2-hydroxyheptanoic acid. 3426
- Carroll, F. I.** Configuration and conformation of cis- and trans-3,5-dimethylvalerolactones. 3890
- Carroll, G. L.** Synthetic applications of trimethylsilyl cyanide. Efficient synthesis of β -aminomethyl alcohols. 914
- Cartledge, F. K.** Silalactones from hydroxyl derivatives of toluic acids. 2420
- Casanova, J.** Electroorganic chemistry. II. Electroreduction of vicinal dibromides. 2408
- Casanova, J.** Electroorganic chemistry. IV. $\Delta^{1,4}$ -Bicyclo[2.2.0]hexene. 3803
- Casebier, R. L.** Structure of catechinic acid. Base rearrangement product of catechin. 3244
- Caspi, E.** Trans dehydration of alcohols with methyl (carboxysulfamoyl)triethylammonium hydroxide inner salt. 2124
- Caspi, E.** Synthesis of 5 α -cholesta-7,24-dien-3 β -ol and cholesta-5,7,24-trien-3 β -ol. 2018
- Cass, W. E.** Reaction of tert-butyl hydroperoxide and α -cumyl hydroperoxide with acetic acid. 3602
- Castagnoli, N. Jr.** Synthesis of cis- and trans-1-(3,4-dimethoxybenzyl)-3,7-dimethyl-5,8-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline. Mechanism of the Bischler-Napieralski reaction. 418
- Castagnoli, N. Jr.** Synthesis of pharmacologically active nitrogen analogs of the tetrahydrocannabinols. 1546
- Castaldi Spinelli, A.** Structure of lindenianine from *Lupinus lindenianus*. 3584
- Castleman, J. K.** Gas-phase and liquid-phase oxidations of isobutylene and cyclopentene. 885
- Castleman, J. K.** Oxidations of α -methylstyrene at 110-160°. 889
- Caswell, L. R.** Dipole moments of some 3- and 4-substituted phthalimides and phthalic anhydrides. Influence of steric and resonance effects. 1527
- Casy, A. F.** Pyrolysis of a tropene analog of peltidine. A novel 7-azabicyclo[4.2.1]nonane derivative. 3044
- Catt, J. D.** Trifluoroacetic acid cleavage of *N*-tert-butylamides. New synthesis of primary sulfamides. 566
- Catto, B.** Base-promoted reactions of bicyclic mono- and diquaternary ammonium salts. 130
- Caughlan, C. N.** Crystal and molecular structure of cis-8-azabicyclo[4.3.0]non-3-ene methiodide quaternary salt, $C_{10}H_{12}NI$. 321
- Caughlan, C. N.** Isolation and structure determination of one of the toxic constituents from *Tetradymia glabrata*. 3392
- Cava, M. P.** Photochemical route to the thieno[cyclo]butene system. 206
- Cava, M. P.** 1,2-Diphenylanthra[b]cyclobutadiene. 480
- Cava, M. P.** Nonclassical condensed thiophenes. III. Studies in the benzo[1,2-c:4,5-c'] dithiophene system (correction). 3617
- Cava, M. P.** 1,2-Diphenylanthra[b]cyclobutadiene (correction). 3618
- Cava, M. P.** Total synthesis of cassamedine. 577
- Cava, M. P.** Phlebicine, a new biphenylbenzylisoquinoline alkaloid from *Cremastra tospema polyphebum*. 3588
- Cavallo, P. F.** Preparation and use of benzhydrylamine polymers in peptide synthesis. II. Synthesis of thyrotropin releasing hormone, thyrocalcitonin 26-32, and eleidoisin. 44
- Cavestri, R. C.** Azabicyclo chemistry. IV. New route to 2-azabicyclo[3.3.1]nonanes containing a functionalized carbocyclic ring. 409
- Cella, J. A.** Monoalkylation of hydroquinone. 214
- Cella, J. A.** Intramolecular aromatic and aliphatic Ullmann reactions. 2084
- Cerefece, S. A.** Formation and reactions of dihydrophthalic acids. 971
- Cerichelli, G.** Electrophilic substitution on metalloenes. Reactivity of the ferrocene system in protodeboronation and photo-desilylation. 3948
- Chakravarty, A. K.** 4-Quinazolinones. VII. Novel transformations. 3828
- Chan, A. W. K.** Photolysis of 2-keto-2,3-dihydrobenzofurans, O-hydroxy-styrenes, and 1-(O-hydroxyphenyl)-1,5-hexadienes (correction). 3617
- Chan, K. H.** Atomic oxygen. III. Reaction of 1,4-butadiene with oxygen (3P) atoms. 2439
- Chan, M. C.** Nuclear magnetic resonance studies of the geometrical isomers of a,a' -disubstituted succinosuccinic esters. 976
- Chan, R. P. K.** McFadyen-Stevens reaction. 2285
- Chan, S.** Micellar effects upon the reaction of the tri-*p*-anisylmethyl cation with aliphatic amines. 1262
- Chan, T. H.** Macrocyclic diphosphines. Synthesis and stereoisomerism. 1748
- Chan, T. H.** Synthesis of alkenes from carbonyl compounds and carbanion alpha to silicon. III. Full report and synthesis of the sex pheromone of gypsy moth. 3264
- Chang, C.-J.** Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy of naturally occurring substances. XXI. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectral analysis of the ergot alkaloids. 1272
- Chang, C.-J.** General methods of synthesis of indole alkaloids. XIII. Oxindole alkaloid models. 1662
- Chang, D. Y.** Nuclear magnetic resonance studies of the geometrical isomers of a,a' -disubstituted succinosuccinic esters. 976

- Chang, E.** Synthesis of alkenes from carbonyl compounds and carbanion alpha to silicon. III. Full report and synthesis of the sex pheromone of gypsy moth. 3264
- Chang, H.-M.** Novel products from oxidation of hindered phenols with one electron transfer oxidants. 718
- Chao, L.-C.** Stereoselective organometallic alkylation reactions. III. Ate complex addition to cyclic and bicyclic ketones. 3258
- Chapuis, J.** Stereochemical course of bromocyclizations of γ,δ -unsaturated alcohols. II. Approaches to various oxazabicyclooctane and -nonane systems. 1042
- Chapuis, J.** Stereochemical course of bromocyclizations of γ,δ -unsaturated alcohols. II. Approaches to various oxazabicyclooctane and -nonane systems (correction). 3618
- Charton, M.** Calculation of resonance effect reaction parameters. I. Arylene, vinylene, and ethynylene skeletal groups. 2797
- Chawla, H. P. S.** β -Lactams. XXXVI. Monocyclic cis β -lactams via penams and cepham. 2877
- Chawla, R. K.** New synthesis of maltol. 3281
- Chelhot, N. C.** Syntheses of some derivatives of pyrrolo- and thieno[2,3-c]quinoline and quinoline. 3278
- Chen, C.-L.** New carbonyl compounds from the alkaline ferricyanide dehydrogenation of *p*-cresol. 3877
- Chen, E.** Thermal valence rearrangement of 4-acylisoxazoles to 4-acyloxazoles. 1976
- Chen, K. K. N.** Pteridines. III. Unexpected facile ring closure of 2-amino-6-phenethylpteridin-4(3H)-one in the presence of fluorosulfonic acid. 1248
- Chen, M.-C.** Photoisomerization of phenyl alkyl ethers. II. Mechanism for the formation of meta alkylphenols. 1387
- Cheney, J.** Base-promoted reactions of bicyclic mono- and diquaternary ammonium salts. 130
- Cheng, J.-D.** Photobenzidine rearrangements. V. Mechanistic aspects. Rearrangement of mixtures of different *N,N*-dimethylhydrazone aromatics, and the nature of the excited state. 2835
- Cheng, J.-D.** Photobenzidine rearrangements. IV. Products from photolysis of 1,4-diethyl-1,4-diphenyl-2-tetrazene. Spin trapping of *N*-ethylanilino and *N*-methylanilino radicals. 336
- Chévli, D. M.** Solvents of low nucleophilicity. XV. Effects of substituents at C-17 upon the rates of solvolysis of 3-tosyloxy steroids. 3684
- Chib, J. S.** β -Lactams. XXXVI. Monocyclic cis β -lactams via penams and cepham. 2877
- Chickos, J. S.** Aryltrichlorocyclopropenes and arylhydroxycyclopropenes. 1647
- Childress, B. C.** Rearrangement of the *o*-tolyl radical to the benzyl radical. CIDNP[chemically induced dynamic nuclear polarization] study. 3056
- Chilton, W. S.** Pyrolysis of spirotrithianes. 2509
- Chiu, T. M. K.** Nucleosides. LXXXVII. Total synthesis of pentopyranine A an α -L cytosine nucleoside elaborated by *Streptomyces griseochromogenes*. 2482
- Chizhov, O. S.** Ammonia-isobutane chemical ionization mass spectra of oligosaccharide peracetates. 451
- Chladek, S.** Aminoacyl derivatives of nucleosides, nucleotides, and polynucleotides. XVIII. Synthesis of 2'(3')-O-aminoacyl derivatives of dinucleoside phosphate. 2187
- Choong, S.-L. H.** Rate constants for peptide *p*-nitrophenyl ester coupling reactions in dimethylformamide. Model for steric interactions in the peptide bond forming transition state. 3841
- Chou, S.** Oxidation and mass spectra of 4,4-dimethylloxazolidine-*N*-oxyl (doxyl) derivatives of ketones. 2356
- Chow, V. L.** Geometric isomerization and cycloreversion in 1,2-diphenylcyclobutane. Photochemical vs. thermal activation. 1447
- Chow, W. Y.** Synthesis and thermolysis of 1-allylidene-2-vinylcyclopropane and 1-(1-but-1,3-dienyl)-2-methylenecyclopropane. 274
- Christensen, B. G.** Total synthesis of β -lactam antibiotics. IV. Epimerization of 6(7)-aminopenicillins and -cephalosporins from α to β . 437
- Christensen, B. G.** Total synthesis of β -lactam antibiotics. VI: 3-Arylcephalosporins. 3384
- Christensen, K. A.** Substituent effects on carbon-13 chemical shifts in 4-substituted biphenyls and benzenes. Substituent effect transmitted through eight covalent bonds. 2686
- Christensen, L. F.** Unique example of virtual proton-proton coupling in purine nucleosides. 2660
- Christy, K. J.** Stereoselectivity of the rearrangement of allyl siloxyvinyl ethers. Highly stereoselective synthesis of a diol found in the pheromonal secretion of the queen butterfly. 3315
- Chung, H. M.** Synthesis of 4,7-dimethoxy-1,3,6-trimethylphenanthrene and 4,5-dimethoxy-1,3,6,8-tetramethylphenanthrene by photolysis of trans-5,5'-dimethoxy-2,2',4,4'-tetramethylstilbene. 1036
- Chupp, J. P.** Active heteromethylene compounds. I. Hindered halomethyl amides 3745
- Ciabattoni, J.** Peroxy acid oxidation of cyclopropenes. Evidence for a dual pathway. 388
- Ciabattoni, J.** Reaction of α -diazoketones with *m*-chloroperoxybenzoic acid. 3295
- Ciavarella, D.** Correlation of configuration of chiral secondary carbinols by use of a chiral lanthanide nuclear magnetic resonance shift reagent. 2411
- Cimino, G. M.** Behavior of the sulfoxide group on the nitration of some aryl derivatives. 1098
- Cipau, G. R.** Organic peroxides. X. Kinetics of decomposition of some acyl-*p*-nitrobenzoyl peroxides containing neophyl groups. 2096
- Claes, P. J.** Preparation of the enantiomers of threo- and erythro-2-amino-3-mercaptoputyric acid. 425
- Clardy, J.** Dissolving metal reduction of anti-tricyclo[3.2.0.0^{2,4}]heptanes and anti-tricyclo[3.3.0.0^{2,4}]octanes. Intramolecular epoxide cleavage as a route to highly strained tricyclic alcohols. 467
- Clardy, J.** Chemical constituents of tropical plants. V. Structures of suaveolic acid and suaveolol. 2306
- Clark, A. C.** Tetracarboxylhydrocobalt and the hydroformylation reaction. 2405
- Clark, J. P.** Cyclopropanols. XI. Acid-catalyzed ring opening of arylcyclopropanols. 483
- Clark, R. T.** Electrophilic additions and substitutions of tert-butyl hypochlorite catalyzed by boron trifluoride. 1962
- Clark, T. R.** Mechanism of equilibration of cis- and trans-2,3-dimethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofurans by sulfuric acid-d₂ isomerizations initiated by oxonium ions. 3551
- Clarke, J. E.** Detection and prevention of urethane acylation during solid phase peptide synthesis by anhydride methods. 660
- Clarke, R. L.** Hydro-1,3-ethanoindeno[2,1-c]pyridines. 2566
- Claudi, F.** Isomerization of 4-(1-aziridinyl)quinazolines to 2,3-dihydroimidazo[1,2-c]quinazolines. 3508
- Cleary, J. J.** Condensations of enol ethers of β -dicarbonyl compounds with dimethylsulfonium methylide and dimethylloxosulfonium methylide. 72
- Clement, B. A.** Reaction of a phosphorus ylide with aliphatic acyl cyanides. 97
- Closs, G. L.** Acid-induced reaction of aryl diazomethanes with olefins. Mechanism of reaction. 1717
- Clough, S. C.** Interconversions of aziridine carboxylates and β -lactams. 902
- Coates, J. E.** Pyrolysis of a tropene analog of pethidine. Novel 7-azabicyclo[4.2.1]nonane derivative. 3044
- Coates, R. M.** Conjugate addition alkylation of α,β -unsaturated ketones. 275
- Coates, R. M.** *O*-Benzylmonoperoxydicarboxylic acid. New oxygenating reagent. 3054
- Cochran, D. W.** General methods of synthesis of indole alkaloids. XIII. Oxindole alkaloid models. 1662
- Coffen, D. L.** Quinazolines and 1,4-benzodiazepines. LXIII. Preparation and nucleophilic reactions of 7-chloro-5-phenyl-3H-1,4-benzodiazepine. 167
- Coffen, D. L.** Friedlander synthesis and rearrangement of 10-(α -fluorophenyl)-1,4-ethanobenzo[b]-1,5-naphthyridines to benzo[b]indolo[3,2,1-d,e]-1,5-naphthyridines. 1765
- Coffen, D. L.** Rearrangement of the tricyclic ortho ester derived from mercaptoacetic acid and alkanedithiols. Crystal structure of a rearrangement product. 2374
- Cohen, E.** Novel synthesis of 4-hydroxycoumarin-3-carboxamides. 1008
- Cohen, N.** Synthesis of novel spiro heterocycles. 2-Amino-7-oxa-3-thia-1-azaspiro[5.5]undec-1-enes. 1824
- Cohen, V. I.** Novel synthesis of substituted thioacylureas. Reaction of aryl and alkyl thioamides with aryl isocyanates. 3043
- Coleman, M. L.** Synthesis and resolution of 2-hydroxyheptanoic acid. 3426
- Colina, B.** Kinetics and mechanism for hydrolysis of substituted α,α -dichloro- α -lactams. 3918
- Comer, W. T.** Formation of 5-aryl-5,6-dihydro-4H-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxides and *N*-trans-styrylamidines by base treatment of *N*-(trans-styrylsulfonyl)amidines. 3080
- Concannon, P. W.** Reaction of α -diazoketones with *m*-chloroperoxybenzoic acid. 3295
- Conklin, T. E.** Vitamin D and its analogs. VI. 3-Deoxy-A homovitamin D₃, a model synthesis. 3797
- Connor, D. T.** Synthesis of 3(2H)-benzofuranones and 1,2-dihydro-3H-indol-3-ones by acid-catalyzed cyclizations of β -keto sulfoxides. 1594
- Connors, W. J.** New carbonyl compounds from the alkaline ferricyanide dehydrogenation of *p*-cresol. 3877
- Conover, W. W.** 1-Phenyl-1-azaspiro[2.2]pentanes. Synthesis and reactions. 63
- Conover, W. W.** Allene epoxidation. Isolation of reactive intermediates from hindered allenenes. 1723
- Contreras, L. E.** D-homoandrostanes. I. Preparation and properties of D-homo-5 α -androstane-1 α ,2 α ,3 α , and 4-ones. 1550
- Cook, D.** E2C mechanism in elimination reactions. VI. Primary hydrogen isotope effects on rates of E2 reactions of alicyclics. 534
- Cook, D.** E2C mechanism in elimination reactions. VII. Secondary kinetic hydrogen isotope effects in E2 reactions of alicyclics. 3029
- Cook, F. L.** Preparation and purification of 18-crown-6[1,4,7,10,13,16-hexaoxacyclooctadecane]. 2445
- Cook, F. L.** Chemistry of naked anions. III. Reactions of the 18-crown-6 complex of potassium cyanide with organic substrates in aprotic organic solvents. 3416
- Cook, J. A. Jr.** Stable carbonium ions from β -arylalkyl derivatives in antimony pentafluoride-sulfur dioxide (SbF₅SO₂). II. Ions related to mescaline. 1199
- Cooke, B. J. A.** Solvolysis of *exo*- and *endo*-2-bicyclo[3.2.0]hepta-3,6-dienyl *p*-nitrobenzoates. Possibilities of aromatic interaction in the resulting carbocations. 3346
- Cooke, R.** Coupling reactions between resonance stabilized organolithium reagents and cycloalkyl halides. 1168
- Cooper, D. J.** Structure of sisomicin, a novel unsaturated aminocyclitol antibiotic from *Micromonospora inyoensis*. 1451
- Cooper, G. K.** Synthesis of some DE and CDE ring analogs of camptothecin. 303
- Coppola, G. M.** Reaction of carbon disulfide with 4-hydrazinoquinazoline. 2467
- Coran, S. A.** Oxymercuration-demercuration of limonene. 680
- Cordell, G. A.** Structure elucidation and chemistry of Catharanthus alkaloids. XXX. Isolation and structure elucidation of vincarodine. 431
- Cordes, E. H.** Secondary valence force catalysis. XV. Polysoap catalysis for the alkaline hydrolysis of *p*-nitrophenyl hexanoate. 2281
- Corey, E. J.** Preparation of an optically active intermediate for the synthesis of prostaglandins. 256
- Corey, E. J.** γ Condensation of an allylic phosphonium ylide. 821
- Corkins, H. G.** Chemistry of sulfoxides and related compounds. XLIX. Synthesis of optically active sulfoximines from optically active sulfoxides. 2458
- Cormier, R. A.** Indications of stereospecific loss of water from bicyclic ketones during chemical ionization mass spectrometry. 1752

- Cornelius, D. A.** Synthesis of oxytocin and related diastereomers deuterated in the half-cystine positions. Comparison of solid-phase and solution methods. 2207
- Cote, P. N.** Oxidation-reduction of 9-(*p*-methoxyphenyl)-9-fluorenylacetaldehyde on activated alumina. 2796
- Coutant, R. W.** Solventless preparation of hydroquinone clathrates 1593
- Coward, J. K.** Stereospecific synthesis of 3,7-disubstituted bicyclo[3.3.0]octanes. 2377
- Coxon, J. M.** Acetate participation in acyclic epoxide systems. Acid-catalyzed rearrangements of trans- and cis-1-acetoxy-3,4-epoxypentanes, -4,5-epoxyhexanes, and -5,6-epoxyheptanes. 1142
- Coy, J. H.** Question of amide group participation in carbamate hydrolysis. 1089
- Craig, J. C.** Simplified analogs of lysergic acid. V. Derivatives of *N,N*-diethyl-1-methyl-9H-indeno-1,2,3,9a-tetrahydro-[2,1-*b*]pyridine-3-carboxamide. 1669
- Craig, J. C.** McFadyen-Stevens reaction. 2285
- Cram, D. J.** Preparation and purification of 18-crown-6[1,4,7,10,13,16-hexaoxacyclooctadecane]. 2445
- Crandall, J. K.** 1-Phenyl-1-azaspiro[2.2]pentanes. Synthesis and reactions. 63
- Crandall, J. K.** Photochemistry of 4-cyclooctenone. 248
- Crandall, J. K.** Reactions of ketenimines with peracids, ozone, and methylene=transfer reagents. 489
- Crandall, J. K.** Allene epoxidation. Isolation of reactive intermediates from hindered allenes. 1723
- Crandall, J. K.** Reactions of ketenes with peracids and ozone. 2172
- Crane, P. T.** Reaction of trichloromethyl anion with 9-thiofluorenone S-oxide (fluorenylidene sulfine). 501
- Crawford, H. T.** Birch reduction of *N*-methylindoline. 1587
- Crawford, T. C.** General synthesis of 1-alkyl-1-cyclopentene-cis-3,5-diols. Useful intermediates in prostaglandin synthesis. 3176
- Crawley, L. C.** Reactions of ketenimines with peracids, ozone, and methylene=transfer reagents. 489
- Cream, G. E.** New (CH)₈ isomer, tetracyclo[4.2.0.0^{2,4}.0^{3,5}]oct-7-ene. 3461
- Creary, X.** Arylation of arenethiolate ions by the S_{RN}1 mechanism. Convenient synthesis of diaryl sulfides. 3173
- Creary, X.** Nucleophilic replacement of two halogens in dihalobenzenes without the intermediacy of monosubstitution products. 3611
- Creary, X.** Photostimulated condensation of aryl iodides with potassium dialkyl phosphites to form dialkyl arylphosphonates. 3612
- Crews, P.** Cartilaginal. Unusual monoterpene aldehyde from marine alga. 3303
- Cripe, K.** Coupling reactions between resonance stabilized organolithium reagents and cycloalkyl halides. 1168
- Cristol, S. J.** Bridged polycyclic compounds. LXXVII. Coupling reactions of 7-chlorobenzonorbomadienes with phenylmagnesium bromide. Evidence for carbocationic intermediates. 228
- Cristol, S. J.** Bridged polycyclic compounds. LXXVIII. Reaction of chromyl chloride with cyclopropanes. 829
- Cristol, S. J.** Bridged polycyclic compounds. LXXX. Rearrangements in the dibenzobicyclooctadiene systems. Higher energy carbocations. 1336
- Criswell, T. R.** Conversion of 9,10-antraquinones to anthracenes. 770
- Crochet, R. A.** Chemistry of *N*-haloamines. XXII. Rearrangement of *o*-hydroxyaldehydes and ketones to *o*-hydroxyamides by monochloroamine. 3094
- Cromwell, N. H.** Mobile keto allyl systems. XV. Reaction of amines with α -(bromo-methyl)benzalacetone and synthesis of an acetylazetidone. 911
- Cromwell, N. H.** Mobile keto allyl systems. XVII. Reaction of amines with β -carbomethoxy allyl bromides. 3863
- Cromwell, N. H.** Mobile keto allyl systems. XVI. Thermal decomposition of 2-(α -*N*-methyl-*tert*-butylaminobenzyl)-1-indenone. Deamination-rearrangement. 3939
- Crosby, K.** Reaction of 2H-azirines with nitrones. 2651
- Cross, F. J.** Medium-ring systems. IV. Synthesis of spiro[2.*n*]alkan-5-ones. Neighboring hydroxyl in a Hoffmann elimination. 1966
- Cross, H. S.** Intermediates in nucleophilic aromatic substitution. XII. Kinetic and equilibrium study of the spiro Meisenheimer complex of 1(β -hydroxyethoxy)-2,4-dinitrobenzene. 1054
- Crotti, P.** Critical dependence of the stability of an overcrowded benzylic carbocation on the aromatic ring substituent. Substituent and solvent effects on the ring opening of 1-aryl-substituted epoxides. 1-(*p*-Methoxyphenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptane. 874
- Crotti, P.** Anomalous steric course of ring opening reactions of indene oxide. Reexamination. 2596
- Crump, D. R.** New preparation of desmoterol. 1658
- Cummings, W. M.** Thermal decompositions of β -nitroalkyl nitrates in olefinic solvents. 714
- Cunningham, V. L.** Iodination of substituted sodium phenylpropiolates. 3731
- Curci, R.** Kinetics and mechanism of alkyl ether oxidation by peroxydisulfate ion. 3020
- Curci, R.** Reaction of α -diazoketones with *m*-chloroperoxybenzoic acid. 3295
- Curphey, T. J.** Electrochemical reductive acylation of benzophenone. 3831
- Curtis, J. R.** Ozonation of the 7-phenyl-norcaranes. Effect of solvent and temperature. 3443
- Cushman, R. J.** Carbon-13 Fourier transform nuclear magnetic resonance. VIII. Role of steric and electric field effects in fatty acid spectra. 1698
- Cushman, M.** Synthesis of pharmacologically active nitrogen analogs of the tetrahydrocannabinols. 1546
- Cyr, C. R.** Application of the nitrosoamide reaction to hydrazones. 3851
- Dabholker, D. A.** Facile addition of bromine to a Reissert compound. 1965
- Dagli, D. J.** Darzens synthesis of glycidic thiol esters. 2938
- Dalton, A. I.** Thermolysis of peresters. Relative stability of allylic and propargylic radicals. 384
- Daly, W. H.** Synthesis of alkanesulfonyl isocyanates by thermolysis of trimethylsilylated sulfonyl carbamates. 1597
- Daly, W. H.** Lewis acid catalyzed addition of isocyanates to sulfonamides. 1600
- Dalzell, H. C.** Removal and displacement of the thiazolidine ring in penicillin. IV. Formation of a biologically active cephem system. 277
- Daniels, J.** Organic synthesis using borane-methyl sulfide. II. Reduction of aromatic carboxylic acids in the presence of trimethyl borate. 3052
- Daniewski, A. R.** Total synthesis of steroids. V. Synthesis of rac-3-methoxy-14 α -hydroxy-8 α -estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-11,17-dione and its derivatives. 2193
- Danishesky, S.** Intramolecular homoconjugate addition. Simple entry to functionalized pyrrolizidines and indolizidines. 1979
- Danishesky, S.** Route to furanoid system by intermolecular homoconjugate addition. 2658
- Danishesky, S.** Nucleophilic additions to diethyl cyclopropylmethylidenemalonate 2924
- Danishesky, S.** Synthesis and biological evaluation of de-AB-camptothecin. 3430
- Danishesky, S.** Diels-Alder reactions of *o*-benzoquinones. 3610
- Danishesky, S.** Preparation and reactions of a tris annelating agent. 2925
- Dannley, R. L.** Arylsulfonylation of aromatic compounds. V. Oxygen-18 tracer study of the *p*-nitrophenylsulfonation of arenes. 2543
- DaRocho, A. I.** Phlebicine, a new biphenyl-bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloid from *Cremastrisma polyphlebium*. 3588
- Das, K. C.** New monohemiaminal derivatives of thiobinupharidine and thionupharidine. B. Role of circular dichroism and mass spectrometry in ascertaining the position of the hemiaminal function. 2892
- Da Settimo, A.** Reactions of 2,3-dibromindole derivatives with bromine and other oxidizing agents. 2,3-Dibromindole \rightarrow 3,3-dibromooxindole transformation. 1995
- Dasgupta, S. K.** New preparation of desmoterol. 1658
- Daum, S. J.** Hydro-1,3-ethanoindeno[2,1-*c*]pyridines. 2566
- Davalian, D.** Base-catalyzed decomposition of 1,2,3-selenadiazoles and acid-catalyzed formation of diselenafulvenes. 3906
- Daves, G. D. Jr.** Reaction of 3-[2-tetrahydropyranyl(furanyl)thio]indole with silver ion. 1106
- Davidson, F.** Bromination of 2-phenyl-2-methylindan-1,3-dione. 1784
- Davis, F. A.** Chemistry of the sulfur-nitrogen bond. VII. Rearrangement of sulfenimines (*S*-aryl thiooximes) to β -keto sulfides. Attempted synthesis of benzo[b]thiophenes. 807
- Davis, P. D.** Chlorination of cyclopentadiene. 736
- Davis, W.** Reaction intermediates in the alkylation of pyridine with *tert*-butyllithium. 59
- Day, A. R.** Syntheses of some 1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrazino[1,2-*a*]benzimidazoles. 1519
- Dayal, B.** β -Lactams. XXXIV. α -Carboxy- β -lactams and derivatives. 312
- Dayal, B.** β -Lactams. XXXVI. Monocyclic cis β -lactams via penams and cepams. 2877
- Dea, P.** Use of carbon-13 and proton magnetic resonance studies for the determination of glycosylation site in nucleosides of fused nitrogen heterocycles. 3226
- Deady, L. W.** Mechanism of the basic methanolysis of benzanilides. 2767
- Deasy, C. L.** Oxidation of tyrosine and of amino-terminal tyrosine peptides with the copper(2+) ion/hydrogen peroxide system. 1429
- Deavenport, D.** Products and rates of reaction of trifluoroacetic anhydride with aldehydes. Nuclear magnetic resonance study. 3268
- Debnath, S.** Organic peroxides. X. Kinetics of decomposition of some acyl-*p*-nitrobenzoyl peroxides containing neophyl groups. 2096
- DeBoer, A.** Baeyer-Villiger oxidation of $\Delta^{1,9}$ -octalone-2 and $\Delta^{1,8}$ -indanone-2. 77
- DeBoer, C. D.** Vapor-phase introduction of vinyl ketones in Michael additions. 2426
- DeBruyn, D. J.** Silane reductions in acidic media. III. Reductions of aldehydes and ketones to alcohols and alcohol derivatives. General syntheses of alcohols, symmetrical ethers, carboxylate esters and acetamides. 2740
- DeChristopher, P. J.** Simple deaminations. V. Preparation and some properties of *N*-alkyl-*N,N*-disulfonimides. 3525
- De Jongh, D. C.** Pyrolysis and mass spectrum of 1-(2-benzothiazolyl)benzotriazole 1780
- Delaney, T.** Gas-phase and liquid-phase oxidations of isobutylene and cyclopentene. 885
- Delano, G.** Kinetics and mechanism of alkyl ether oxidation by peroxydisulfate ion. 3020
- De Marciano, D.** D-homoandrostanones. I. Preparation and properties of D-homo-5 α -androstan-1-, -2-, -3-, and -4-ones. 1550
- DeMilo, A. B.** Imino-1,2,4-dithiazoles. I. Alkylation. 2225
- Demmin, T. R.** New facile method for conversion of oximes to nitriles. Preparation and acid-catalyzed transformation of aldehyde oxime ortho esters. 3424
- De Munno, A.** Nucleophilic cleavage of the 1,2,5-thia- and selenadiazole rings. 2294
- Denis, J. M.** Stable carbocations. CLXV. Carbon-13 NMR spectroscopic study of alkenyl cations. Importance of delocalized ketone-like carbenium ion resonance forms. 1206
- Denney, D. B.** Cis-trans isomerization of allylic radicals. 2607
- Deno, N. C.** Photochlorination of alcohols. 520
- Deno, N. C.** Photochlorination of alcohols (correction). 3618
- DeNoble, J. P.** Quinazolines and 1,4-benzodiazepines. LXIII. Preparation and nucleophilic reactions of 7-chloro-5-phenyl-3H-1,4-benzodiazepine. 167
- DePuy, C. H.** Cyclopropanols. XI. Acid-catalyzed ring opening of arylcyclopropanols. 483

- DePuy, C. H.** Electronic effects in elimination reactions. VIII. E2 reaction of 2-arylethyl fluorides. 878
- DePuy, C. R.** Reactions of cyclopropanols with halogenating agents and other electrophiles. 3360
- Deroque, J. L.** Vinyl Grignard reagents. Rearrangement of the cyclopropylidene-phenylmethylmagnesium bromide. 1411
- Deroque, J. L.** Competitive pathways in the reaction of 1-phenyl-1-butyne with alkali metals in various solvents. 1736
- De Rossi, R. H.** Preparation of benzoate esters of tertiary alcohols by transesterification. 855
- De Rossi, R. H.** Kinetics of reactions of 1-substituted 2,4-dinitrobenzenes with aniline and piperidine in acetone. 3486
- Deshpande, J.** Thermal rearrangement of deltacyclopentane to indan. Facile and deep-seated aromatization. 2643
- Desiderio, D. M. Jr.** Occurrence of gas phase ammonolysis during chemical ionization mass spectrometry. 1078
- DesMarteau, D. D.** Direct synthesis of fluorocarbon peroxides. I. Addition of bis(trifluoromethyl) trioxide to selected carbon-carbon multiple bonds. 1298
- Dessau, R. M.** Oxidation by metal salts. XI. Formation of dihydrofurans. 3456
- Dessau, R. M.** Oxidation by metal salts. XII. Novel one-step synthesis of 1,4-diketones. 3457
- Dessertine, A. L.** Isolation and structural elucidation of allamandin, and antileukemic iridoid lactone from allamanda cathartica. 2477
- Deutsch, J.** Isolation, characterization, and synthesis of trans-pilosine stereoisomers occurring in nature. Circular dichroism and mass spectral studies. 1864
- De Voghel, G. J.** Phosgene immonium salts. XIII. Dichloromalonyl cyanines and 3,5-bis(dimethylamino)pyrazoles. 1233
- DeVries, L.** Stable iminoazetine from diisobutene, hydrogen fluoride, and hydrogen cyanide. Its thermal dealkylation and ring expansion to an imidazole. 1707
- De Vries, L.** Evidence pointing to an uncoupled homoheteroaromatic system in an enaminimine with a nitrogen-hydrogen-nitrogen bridge. 2759
- De Vries, L.** Thermal transformations of an aminoaldehyde and of an aminocyanone. Evidence for homolysis and heterolysis and for aminocyanocarbenes (correction). 5617
- Dewhurst, B. B.** Kinetic and mechanistic studies of the Dakin-West reaction. 1730
- Dewhurst, B. B.** Conformational analysis. CV. Syn-diaxial methyl carboethoxy interaction. 2615
- Deyrup, J. A.** Interconversions of aziridine carboxylates and β -lactams. 902
- Dias, J. R.** Ejection of the 19-methyl group in tetracyclic triterpenes. 1767
- Diaz, A. F.** Intermediates common to the reactions of hydrochlorination of styrene and ionization of 1-phenylethyl chloride. 1313
- Diaz, A. F.** Mercuric chloride promoted and cobaltous chloride-promoted reactions of 1-phenylethyl chloride. 1920
- Dickerman, S. C.** Synthesis of 1-, 2-, 3-, and 4-phenylphenanthrenes by photocyclization of isomeric phenylstilbenes. 3429
- Dickinson, D. A.** Photochemical reaction of dimethylamine in polychloromethanes. Photochemical synthesis of bis(dimethylamino)methane. 331
- Diegman, G. A.** Reactions of a bridgehead sulfonium salt with nucleophiles. Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of hexahydro-1,1-dimethyl-3H-2,4,7-ethanopyridine-1H-cyclopenta[*c*]thiopyrillium bromide and its derivatives. 2153
- Dietsche, T. J.** New synthetic reactions. Chemoselectivity of allylic alkylation. 737
- DiFuria, F.** Kinetics and mechanism of alkyl ether oxidation by peroxydisulfate ion. 3020
- DiFuria, F.** Reaction of α -diazoketones with *m*-chloroperoxybenzoic acid. 3295
- Dilling, W. L.** Pentacyclodecane chemistry. XI. Low-temperature proton magnetic resonance and other studies on the nature of the secondary and tertiary pentacyclo[5.3.0.0^{2,6}.0^{3,9}.C^{4,8}]dec-6-yl (1,3-bisomocubyl) cations. 2856
- Dimmig, D. A.** Selective acylation of 2,4-lutidine at its 2- and 4-methyl group. 3834
- Dinner, A.** Simplified analogs of lysergic acid. V. Derivatives of N,N-diethyl-1-methyl-9H-indeno-1,2,3,9a-tetrahydro-[2,1-*b*]pyridine-3-carboxamide. 1669
- DiPol, J.** Structure and chemistry of the aldehyde ammonias. II. Phenylacetaldimines, styrylamines, and 2,4,6-tribenzyl-1,3,5-hexahydrotriazines. 1349
- Djerassi, C.** Mass spectrometry in structural and stereochemical problems. CCXXXVIII. Effect of heteroatoms upon the mass spectrometric fragmentation of cyclohexanones. 279
- Djerassi, C.** Mechanism of hydride reduction of 1-alkyn-3-ols. 968
- Djerassi, C.** Alkaloid studies. LXVIII. Novel piperidyl alkaloids from *Lupinus formosus*. 2974
- Do Amaral, A. T.** Kinetics and mechanism for chloromercuriolactonization of esters of γ - δ -unsaturated acids. 1915
- Do Amaral, L.** Kinetics and mechanism for chloromercuriolactonization of esters of γ - δ -unsaturated acids. 1915
- Doane, W. M.** Facile oxidation of thiols to disulfides with dithiobis(thioformates). 562
- Dodiuk, H.** Synthesis and properties of heterofulvenes. Derivatives of 2,6-dimethyl- γ -pyrone and γ -thiapyrone and N-butyl-2,6-dimethyl- γ -pyridone. 989
- Dolan, M. J.** Adamantanes and related compounds. VIII. Behavior of endo-7-aminomethylbicyclo[3.3.1]nonan-3-one under reducing conditions. 766
- Dolby, J.** Bicyclic enamines. VIII. Mechanistic studies of rearrangements in a quinclidine system. 1355
- Dolfini, J. E.** Synthesis of 7 α -methoxycephalosporins. 2794
- Dolfini, J. E.** Acylation of amino acid Schiff bases. 3929
- Dolinger, P. M.** Alkaloid studies. LXVIII. Novel piperidyl alkaloids from *Lupinus formosus*. 2974
- Doll, R. J.** Selectivity in the free-radical reduction of lactones with trichlorosilane. 2470
- Dombro, R.** Variations of the Fischer and Piloty syntheses. 2575
- Donald, D. S.** Hydrogen cyanide chemistry. VII. Diiminosuccinonitrile condensation with diaminomaleonitrile. 1235
- Donaruma, L. G.** Phenylcinnamalones. II. Data concerning the preparative reaction. 3537
- Donnelly, S. J.** Silane reductions in acidic media. III. Reductions of aldehydes and ketones to alcohols and alcohol derivatives. General syntheses of alcohols, symmetrical ethers, carboxylate esters and acetamides. 2740
- Doomes, E.** Stereochemistry of the reduction of diastereomeric α -bromo- α -methylbenzyl α -methylbenzyl sulfones. 2298
- Doomes, E.** Stereochemistry and mechanism of the Ramberg-Baeklund reaction. Reaction of diastereomeric α -halo sulfones with base. 2526
- Doomes, E.** Driving forces for 1,3-elimination reactions. Dehydrohalogenation of 1-halo-2-thia-2,3-dihydrophenalene 2,2-dioxides in a Ramberg-Baeklund reaction. 2531
- Douchkine, N.** Mechanistic studies regarding the oxidation of alcohols by silver carbonate on celite. 523
- Dougherty, R. C.** Ammonia-isobutane chemical ionization mass spectra of oligosaccharide peracetates. 451
- Douglass, I. B.** Sulfonic Esters. III. New sulfonic ester synthesis. 563
- Dowden, B. F.** Structure-activity relations of ethylenimines. IX. Reactivities of 2,3-dialkylaziridinium salts with thiosulfate. 355
- Doyle, M. P.** Silane reductions in acidic media. III. Reductions of aldehydes and ketones to alcohols and alcohol derivatives. General syntheses of alcohols, symmetrical ethers, carboxylate esters and acetamides. 2740
- Drach, J. E.** Electrophilic substitution on porphyrin. I. Nitration. 3282
- Drayer, D.** Evaluation of the mode of neighboring group participation by divalent sulfur. 2157
- Dreyer, D. L.** Citrus bitter principles. XII. Photochemistry of limonin. 263
- Driguez, H.** N-monochlorination and N-monobromination of carbamates and carboxamides by sodium hypochlorite and hypobromite. 3136
- Drinnan, C. V. A.** Remote oxygen participation in the solvolysis of endo-4-oxatricyclo[5.2.1.0^{2,6}]dec-8-yl methanesulfonate. 414
- Dubois, J. E.** Kinetics of proton transfer reactions in aqueous solution. Alkyl structural effect on CH acids systems. 1137
- Dubois, J. E.** Thermal decomposition and dehydration of tri-tert-butylcarbinol. Competing free radical and carbonium ion reactions. 1776
- Dubois, J. E.** Multipathway bromination of stilbenes. Competition between carbonium and bromonium ion intermediates. 2441
- Duchamp, D. J.** Axially disposed phenyl groups in geminally substituted cyclohexanes. 2311
- Duffy, D. L.** Hydrogen bonding. III. Tetrapropylammonium hydrogen difluoride and the thermal elimination reaction of tetrapropylammonium fluoride hydrates. 2809
- Dufresne, R. F.** Nitro enol ether 4-nitro-1-cyclohexyl-3-ethoxy-2-oxo-3-pyrone. Synthesis and use as a reagent for amino group protection. 3351
- Duggan, A. J.** Chemistry of 2-alkoxy-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrans. II. Addition of dimethyl acetylenedicarboxylate to 2-alkoxy-6-methyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrans. 3432
- Duncan, D. J.** Isolation and properties of acetyl hypobromite. 3291
- Duncan, D. M.** Catalytic reduction. III. Hydrogenation of unsaturated compounds over borohydride reduced palladium. 3050
- Duncan, W. P.** Effects of alkyl substituents in the chromic acid oxidation of tetralins. 1416
- Dunkl, F. S.** Catalysis by added salts in the reaction of benzenesulfonyl chloride with N-methylaniline in chloroform and in acetone. 134
- Dunlap, R. B.** Biological probes. I. Carbon-6-labeled nicotinamide. 1158
- Dunlap, R. B.** Biological probes. II. Ring labeled nicotinamide. 3436
- Duquette, L. G.** Cyclization of δ - and γ -alkenenitriles by triethyloxonium fluoroborate. 1434
- Duran, N.** Synthesis and characterization of N-nitroso-4-aza-1,2-dioxolanes, their thermolysis and photolysis. 1791
- Durham, L. J.** Sulfur-containing carbohydrates. Synthesis of 1,3,4,6-tetrathio-D-mannitol. 1462
- Durst, H. D.** Phase transfer catalysis. Acetoacetic ester condensation. 3271
- Dynak, J.** Intramolecular homoconjugate addition. Simple entry to functionalized pyrrolizidines and indolizidines. 1979
- Dynak, J.** Route to furanoid system by intermolecular homoconjugate addition. 2658
- Dzadzic, P. M.** Kinetics of decomposition of certain benzhydryl nitrosobenzamides. Evidence for a rearrangement step. 1517
- Eagen, M. C.** Mobile keto allyl systems. XV. Reaction of amines with α -(bromomethyl)benzalacetone and synthesis of an acetylazetidine. 911
- Eagen, M. C.** Mobile keto allyl systems. XVII. Reaction of amines with β -carbomethoxy allyl bromides. 3863
- Eargle, D. H. Jr.** Infrared studies of anion radicals. IV. Diketones. 1295
- Eberle, A. J.** Condensation of cyclic nitrones with 3,5-dicarbomethoxy-pyridinium tosylate. 2804
- Ebersole, R. C.** Trans dehydration of alcohols with methyl (carboxysulfamoyl)triethylammonium hydroxide inner salt. 2124
- Echols, R. E.** Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectral analysis using spin-lattice relaxation data and specific deuteration. Thiamine hydrochloride. 1321
- Eckert, R. C.** Novel products from oxidation of hindered phenols with one electron transfer oxidants. 718
- Edie, D. L.** Phlebicine, a new biphenylbisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloid from *Crematosperma polyphlebium*. 3588
- Edwards, J. O.** Kinetics and mechanism of alkyl ether oxidation by peroxydisulfate ion. 3020

- Edwards, S.** Molecular rearrangements in the course of Ritter reactions. 1963
- Edwards, W. B. III.** Syntheses of some 1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrazino[1,2-a]benzimidazoles. 1519
- Egan, R. S.** Cyclic phenylboronates as hydroxyl protecting groups in the synthesis of monoesters of macrolide aglycones. 1490
- Egan, R. S.** Synthesis of 9-epi-leucomycin A₃. Revised configurational assignment of C-9 in natural leucomycin A₃. 2474
- Egan, R. S.** Configuration of 9-imino derivatives of erythromycin. 2492
- Egan, R. S.** Chemical and stereochemical modifications of the erythromycin lactone rings. 2495
- Egberg, D. C.** 1,3-Bridge aromatic systems. VIII. Rearrangements of strained systems (correction). 3617
- Eggerichs, T. L.** Phosgene immonium salts. XIII. Dichloromalonyl cyanines and 3,5-bis(dimethylamino)pyrazoles. 1233
- Eghdami, K. O.** Reaction of bromotrichloromethane with α -alkyltoluenes and α,α -dialkyltoluenes. 582
- Eguchi, S.** Synthesis of adamantane derivatives. XXV. Synthesis and reactions of 1- and 2-adamantyl isocyanides. 1239
- Eguchi, S.** Reactions of isoprenoids. XIX. Phase-transfer catalyzed synthesis of dimethylvinylidenecyclopropane derivatives in aqueous medium. 1927
- Eisch, J. J.** Preparation and aluminum chloride induced rearrangement of cyclopropylpyridines. 3110
- Eisenbraun, E. J.** Effects of alkyl substituents in the chromic acid oxidation of tetralins. 1416
- Eisenhardt, K. A.** Photochlorination of alcohols (correction). 3618
- Eisenhardt, K. A.** Photochlorination of alcohols. 520
- Eisenstadt, A.** Degenerate rearrangement of the benzo[6,7]bicyclo[3.2.2]nonatrienyl anion. Relative stability of a benzylic and an allylic anion. 1604
- Eizember, R. F.** Cautionary note concerning the isolation of some metal salts of 1-tetrazoleacetic acid. 1792
- Ekwuribe, N. N.** Mitomycin antibiotics. Synthesis of 1-substituted 7-methoxymitosenes. 3580
- Elad, D.** Ultraviolet- and γ -ray-induced reactions of nucleic acid constituents. 1470
- Elander, M.** Bicyclic enamines. VIII. Mechanistic studies of rearrangements in a quinuclidine system. 1355
- Elguero, J.** Carbon-13 magnetic resonance studies of azoles. Tautomerism, shift reagent effects, and solvent effects. 357
- Elieil, E. L.** Reaction of hexamethylphosphoric triamide with alkylolithiums. In situ formation of N-methylmethylenimine. 3042
- Elliger, C. A.** Structure and stereochemistry of simmondsin. 2930
- Ellington, J. J.** Synthesis of 2-methylproline and 2-methylornithine. 104
- Ellis, P. D.** Biological probes. I. Carbon-14-labeled nicotinamide. 1158
- Ellis, P. D.** Biological probes. II. Ring labeled nicotinamide. 3436
- Ellis, P. D.** 4-Methylnorcamphor and its carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum. 573
- Ellis, W. D.** Application of the nitrosoamide reaction to hydrazones. 3851
- Ellison, R. A.** Hydrolysis and alcoholysis of orthoester esters. 1430
- Ellwanger, R. E.** Baeyer-Villiger oxidation of $\Delta^1,8$ -octalone-2 and $\Delta^1,8$ -indanone-2. 77
- El Seoud, O. A.** Kinetics and mechanism for chloromercuriolactonization of esters of γ - δ -unsaturated acids. 1915
- Elson, I. H.** Electron spin resonance studies of hydrogen transfer to alkoxy radicals from the hydroxyl group of alcohols. 2091
- Endo, M.** Chlorocarbonium ions. I. Synthesis of decachlorobicyclo[3.3.0]octa-2,6-diene and its chemistry. 1641
- Endo, T.** Nucleotides. II. Syntheses and deblocking of 1-oxido-2-pyridylmethyl protected nucleosides and nucleotides. 1250
- Engberts, J. B. F. N.** Synthesis and acid-catalyzed decomposition of α -nitrophenylsulfonamidomethane. 411
- Engberts, J. B. F. N.** Nucleophilic addition of aliphatic hydroxyl amines to p-tolylsulfonfylacetylenes. Competitive nitrogen and oxygen attack. 2641
- Engberts, J. B. F. N.** Chemistry of α -nitro sulfones. IV. Functionalization at the activated carbon. 3215
- Engberts, J. B. F. N.** Medium effects on the electron spin resonance hyperfine splitting constants of tert-butyl nitroxide in mixed aqueous solvents. 3800
- Engel, P. S.** Thermolysis of peresters. Relative stability of allylic and propargylic radicals. 384
- Engel, R.** Reactions of N-aryl nitrogen oxides. 2. Reaction of N-aryl nitrones with oxalyl chloride. 1975
- Engel, R.** Reactions of N-aryl nitrogen oxides. 1. Selective ortho chlorination in the reactions of aryl nitrones and amine oxides with thionyl chloride or phosgene. 2718
- Epiotis, N. D.** Correlation diagrams and the mechanism and stereochemistry of the photochemical Diels-Alder reaction. 3150
- Erickson, B. W.** γ Condensation of an allylic phosphonium ylide. 821
- Ernst, J. A.** Steric acceleration of perester decomposition leading to tertiary alkyl radicals. 3614
- Etheredge, S. J.** Route to furanoid system by intermolecular homoconjugate addition. 2658
- Etheredge, S. J.** Synthesis and biological evaluation of de-AB-camptothecin. 3430
- Evans, D. A.** General synthesis of 1-alkyl-1-cyclopentene-cis-3,5-diols. Useful intermediates in prostaglandin synthesis. 3176
- Evans, D. A.** Synthetic applications of trimethylsilyl cyanide. Efficient synthesis of β -aminomethyl alcohols. 914
- Evans, E. L.** Quinazolines and 1,4-benzodiazepines. LXIII. Preparation and nucleophilic reactions of 7-chloro-5-phenyl-3H-1,4-benzodiazepine. 167
- Evans, J. M.** D-homoandrostanes. I. Preparation and properties of D-homo-5 α -androstan-1-, -2-, -3-, and -4-ones. 1550
- Evans, M. M.** Nucleophilic displacements on halogen atoms. III. Reduction of α,α -dichlorobenzyl benzyl sulfoxide to α -chlorobenzyl benzyl sulfoxides. 643
- Evans, S. A.** Stereochemistry and conformational preferences of meso-alkylated thioxanthenes by proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy. 2941
- Exner, O.** Conformation of acyloxy groups in 1,1-diacetyloxidobenzenes. Dipole moment study. 2812
- Eyring, H.** Pyrazolopyrimidine nucleosides. V. Methylation of the C-nucleoside antibiotic formycin and structural elucidation of products by magnetic circular dichroism spectroscopy. 2023
- Fackler, S.** Isolation, characterization, and synthesis of trans-pilosine stereoisomers occurring in nature. Circular dichroism and mass spectral studies. 1864
- Fahey, D. R.** Aqueous sulfonate as solvent for rapid oxidation of higher α -olefins to ketones using palladium chloride. 3276
- Fahey, J. L.** Lactams. XXXIII. Exocyclic thio analog of the penicillin system. 115
- Fahey, R. C.** Reaction of acetylenes with hydrogen chloride in acetic acid. Effect of structure upon AdE2 and Ad3 reaction rates. 1124
- Fan, D. M.** Regioselective functionalization in the oxymercuration of β - γ -unsaturated urethanes. Synthesis of γ -ketourathanes. 2674
- Fantazier, R. M.** 1,1'-Azobisformamide. II. Thermal decomposition. Kinetics, products, and decomposition mechanism. 786
- Farnham, S.** Fluorescence properties of a Meisenheimer complex. 2446
- Farnsworth, N. R.** Structure elucidation and chemistry of Catharanthus alkaloids. XXX. Isolation and structure elucidation of vincarodine. 431
- Fayos, J.** Chemical constituents of tropical plants. V. Structures of suaveolic acid and suaveolol. 2306
- Feather, M. S.** Intramolecular carbon-2 \rightarrow carbon-1 hydrogen transfer reactions during the conversion of aldoses to 2-furaldehydes. 724
- Featherman, S. I.** Carbon-13 magnetic resonance spectral study of some phosphorinanes and their 1-sulfides. 2899
- Feliu-Otero, L. A.** Reactions of a bridgehead sulfonium salt with nucleophiles. Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of hexahydro-1,1-dimethyl-3H-2,4,7-ethanlylidene-1H-cyclopenta[c]thiopyrillium bromide and its derivatives. 2153
- Felix, A. M.** Cleavage of protecting groups with boron tribromide. 1427
- Felix, R. A.** Unsaturated organosilicon heterocycles. 1539
- Felsen-Reingold, D.** Reactions of N-aryl nitrogen oxides. 1. Selective ortho chlorination in the reactions of aryl nitrones and amine oxides with thionyl chloride or phosgene. 2718
- Fenton, D. M.** Noble metal catalysis. III. Preparation of dialkyl oxalates by oxidative carbonylation. 701
- Ferretti, M.** Anomalous steric course of ring opening reactions of indene oxide. Reexamination. 2596
- Fetizon, M.** Mechanistic studies regarding the oxidation of alcohols by silver carbonate on celite. 523
- Fetizon, M.** New routes for the degradation of the lanosterol side chain. 1959
- Feuerbach, D. J.** Synthetic and mechanistic aspects of the sodium hydride promoted acylation of methylated heteroaromatics. 2006
- Fiato, R. A.** Rate-strain relations in the oxidation of small-ring cyclic olefins with peracid. 416
- Fiato, R. A.** Allylic substituent effects in the peracid oxidation of cyclopropenes to enones. 2267
- Field, F. H.** Indications of stereospecific loss of water from bicyclic ketones during chemical ionization mass spectrometry. 1752
- Field, G. F.** Quinazolines and 1,4-benzodiazepines. LXIII. Preparation and nucleophilic reactions of 7-chloro-5-phenyl-3H-1,4-benzodiazepine. 167
- Field, L.** Organic disulfides and related substances. 37. Possible counterpart of the ene reaction with di- η -pentyl disulfide and maleic anhydride. 2110
- Field, L.** Organic disulfides and related substances. 36. Some oxidosulfide cleavage reactions to form disulfides and trisulfides (correction). 3617
- Fields, E. K.** Formation and reactions of dihydrophthalic acids. 971
- Filler, R.** Novel method for the oxidation of primary and secondary alcohols to carbonyl compounds. 3304
- Filler, R.** Intramolecular migration of the pentafluorophenyl group under acidic conditions. 3421
- Finch, N.** Synthesis of 1,3,4,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-2-methyl-4a-phenylisquinolin-6-ols. Novel fragments of the morphine molecule. 1118
- Fine, S. A.** Product evidence for an enamine mechanism in the acid-catalyzed cleavage of β -amino alcohols. Independence of mechanism on nature of acid. 1009
- Finkelhor, R. S.** [2,3]-Sigmatropic rearrangements of acetylenic and allenic sulfonium ylides. Synthesis of allenes and conjugated dienes. 119
- Finkelstein, M.** Catalysis by added salts in the reaction of benzenesulfonyl chloride with N-methylaniline in chloroform and in acetone. 134
- Finkelstein, M.** Products and mechanisms in the anodic oxidation of N,N-dimethylbenzylamine in methanol. 2695
- Fiorani, F.** Nucleophilic heteroaromatic substitutions. XXXVII. Aryloxy as leaving groups in nucleophilic heteroaromatic substitution with piperidine. Structural and hydrogen isotope effects. 1888
- Firestone, R. A.** Total synthesis of β -lactam antibiotics. IV. Epimerization of 6(7)-aminopenicillins and -cephalosporins from α to β . 437
- Firestone, R. A.** Total synthesis of β -lactam antibiotics. VI. 3-Arylcephalosporins. 3384
- Firouzabadi, H.** 1,2-Diphenylanthra[bc]clobutadiene. 480
- Firouzabadi, H.** 1,2-Diphenylanthra[bc]clobutadiene (correction). 3618
- Firth, B. E.** Comparison between the thermal and photochemical 1,3-cycloaddition

- reactions of ethyl 2-methyl-3-phenylglycidate with benzaldehyde. Thermal fission of a carbonyl ylide. 3145
- Fischer, F.** Chemical and stereochemical modifications of the erythromycin lactone rings. 2495
- Fisher, G. H.** Quinoxaline studies. XXI. 1,4-Bis(p-toluenesulfonyl)-2-hydroxy-2-thyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoxaline. 631
- Fisher, G. H.** Quinoxaline studies. XXII. Tosylation and chiralities of 2-substituted 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoxalines. 635
- Fisher, G. S.** Reaction of terpenes with diethyl phosphonate under free radical conditions. 682
- Fisher, R. R.** Biological probes. I. Carbon-6-labeled nicotinamide. 1158
- Fisher, R. R.** Biological probes. II. Ring labeled nicotinamide. 3436
- Fisicella, S.** Reaction kinetics of 2- and 3-furoyl chlorides with anilines in benzene. 3025
- Fissi, A.** Nucleophilic cleavage of the 1,2,5-thia- and selenadiazole rings. 2294
- Fitch, W. L.** Alkaloid studies. LXVIII. Novel piperidyl alkaloids from *Lupinus formosus*. 2974
- Flachskam, R. L. Jr.** Catalysis of α -hydrogen exchange. XVI. Preferred ring sizes of cyclic transition states in bifunctional catalysis of the deuteriation of isobutyraldehyde-2-d by polyethylenimines. 863
- Flanayak, J. R.** 3,3-Diaryltricyclo[3.2.1.2⁴]octanes. III. Solvolysis pathway for exo-3,3-diaryltricyclo[3.2.1.0^{2,4}]oct-2-yl tosylates. 716
- Fleury, J. P.** Sigmatropic rearrangement of unsaturated acetals. Mechanistic study of the thermal isomerization of 5-alkylidene-1,3-dioxanes. 640
- Flippen, J. L.** Imino-1,2,4-dithiazoles. III. Thermal decomposition of 5-(dialkylamino)-3-(substituted imino)-1,2,4-dithiazoles. 2233
- Flor, R. V.** Direction of acid-catalyzed ring opening of substituted spirocyclopropylcyclohexadienones. 219
- Floris, B.** Electrophilic substitution on metallocenes. Reactivity of the ferrocene system in protodeboronation and photo-desilylation. 3948
- Floss, H. G.** Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy of naturally occurring substances. XXI. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectral analysis of the ergot alkaloids. 1272
- Flynn, C. R.** Ethylene iminocarbonate. 3442
- Fodor, G.** N-Cyanoammonium salts as intermediates in the von Braun cyanogen bromide reaction. 1507
- Ford, M. E.** Acetoxytallation-induced lactonization of 2-endo-norbornenecarboxylic acids. 2434
- Ford, W. T.** Stepwise cycloadditions of pentadienyllithiums to 1,3-dienes. 232
- Ford, W. T.** Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of tetraalkylammonium tetraalkylborides. 363
- Ford, W. T.** Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of tetraalkylammonium tetraalkylborides (correction). 3618
- Fornasier, R.** Evidence for the formation of diimide in the thermal fragmentation of 1-amino-2,2-diphenylaziridine. 3195
- Forsyth, D. A.** Reactivity of benzo[b]thiophene in electrophilic reactions as determined from solvolysis rates. 2828
- Fort, R. C. Jr.** Deamination of 1-adamantylamine. 250
- Fortuna, D.** Heterocycles. CXV. Reactions of 3-diazo-3H-indazole with reactive methylene compounds and formation of indazolo[3,2-c]-1,2,4-triazines, a new heterocyclic system. 1833
- Fost, D. L.** Mitomycin antibiotics. Synthesis of 1-substituted 7-methoxymitosenes. 3580
- Fouad, F. M.** Lewis acid catalyzed addition of isocyanates to sulfonamides. 1600
- Fountain, K. A.** Stevens rearrangement of carbamoylaminimides. 2036
- Fouron, Y.** Nucleic acid related compounds. II. Adenosine 2,3'-ribo-epoxide. Synthesis, intramolecular degradation, and transformation into 3'-substituted xylifuranosyl nucleosides and the lyxo-epoxide. 1564
- Fowler, F. W.** Cycloaddition reactions of the 2-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hex-3-ene ring system. 2715
- Fowler, R. G.** Dipole moments of some 3- and 4-substituted phthalimides and phthalic anhydrides. Influence of steric and resonance effects. 1527
- Fox, J. J.** Nucleosides. LXXXVII. Total synthesis of pentopyranine A an α -L cytosine nucleoside elaborated by Streptomycetes griseochromogenes. 2482
- Fox, M. F.** The need for caution in absorption profile resolution by computer (addition). 3617
- Fozdar, R. L.** Concurrent oxygenation-nitration of aromatics with peroxides-nitric acid. 3336
- Franchetti, P.** Isomerization of 4-(1-aziridinyl)quinazolines to 2,3-dihydroimidazo[1,2-c]quinazolines. 3508
- Francis, R. F.** Reaction intermediates in the alkylation of pyridine with tert-butyl lithium. 59
- Franck, R. W.** Deoxygenation of 1,4-epoxy-1,4-dihydronaphthalenes, a possible cheletropic removal of oxygen. 3010
- Franck, R. W.** Mitomycin synthesis. 3739
- Franz, J. E.** Nitrile sulfides. Synthesis of 1,2,4-thiadiazoles. 962
- Fraser, J.** Tetracyclo[5.2.1.0^{2,6}.0^{4,8}]decane ring system. 870
- Fraser, P. S.** Pyrolysis of spirotrithianes. 2509
- Fraunfelder, G. M.** New synthesis of β,γ -unsaturated aldehyde derivatives. Acid-catalyzed rearrangements of 1-alkylidene-2-alkoxycyclopropanes. 251
- Fredericks, P. S.** Gas-phase and liquid-phase oxidations of isobutylene and cyclopentene. 885
- Freeman, J. P.** Molecular rearrangements of N-hydroxypyrazole derivatives. 2663
- Freeman, P. K.** Carbonium ion rearrangements in the deltatocyclane ring system. IV. Solvolytic reactions of exo-7-isodeltatocyclol brosylate. 546
- Freeman, P. K.** Cyclopropyl radical intermediates in the exo-tricyclo[3.2.1.0^{2,4}]octane system. 3606
- Freiberg, L. A.** Synthesis of 9-epi-leucomycin A₃. Revised configurational assignment of C-9 in natural leucomycin A₃. 2474
- Freiberg, L. A.** Configuration of 9-imino derivatives of erythromycin. 2492
- Fried, J. H.** Synthesis of prostaglandins by conjugate addition and alkylation of a directed enolate ion. 11-Deoxy prostaglandins. 2506
- Friedman, A. R.** 2,2-Bis(methylsulfonyl)vinylamines. New class of vinylamines. 1432
- Friedman, S.** Reactions catalyzed by di- μ -carbonylhexacarbonyldicobalt. Selective deuterium incorporation into some polycyclic hydrocarbons. 48
- Friedrich, L. E.** Rate-strain relations in the oxidation of small-ring cyclic olefins with peracid. 416
- Friedrich, L. E.** Alkyl substituent effects in the peracid oxidation of cyclopropenes to enones. 2267
- Froborg, J.** Synthesis of the bicyclo[4.3.1]decan-10-one system by cycloalkylation of specific cyclohexanone enolates with reactive 1,4-dichlorides. 848
- Frost, L. N.** Question of amide group participation in carbamate hydrolysis. 1089
- Fry, A. J.** Rates of protonation of aromatic radical anions in dimethyl sulfoxide. 2452
- Frydman, B.** Synthesis of 2-aminomethylpyrrolmethanes. 2872
- Fryer, R. I.** Quinazolines and 1,4-benzodiazepines. LXIII. Preparation and nucleophilic reactions of 7-chloro-5-phenyl-3H-1,4-benzodiazepine. 167
- Fueno, T.** Electrophilic additions to dienes. VI. Halogenation of phenylallene. 2255
- Fueno, T.** Addition of 2,4-dinitrobenzene-sulfonyl chloride to 1-phenylpropyne and related compounds. 351
- Fueno, T.** Structure and reactivity of α,β -unsaturated ethers. XV. Acid-Catalyzed hydrolysis of alkyl propenyl ethers. Relative cis/trans reactivity. 3156
- Fuhr, K. H.** Dissolving metal reduction of anti-tricyclo[3.2.0.0^{2,4}]heptanes and anti-tricyclo[3.3.0.0^{2,4}]octanes. Intramolecular epoxide cleavage as a route to highly strained tricyclic alcohols. 467
- Fujimoto, T. T.** General synthesis of 1-alkyl-1-cyclopentene-cis-3,5-diols. Useful intermediates in prostaglandin synthesis. 3176
- Fujinami, T.** New method for preparation of alkyl and aryl isothiocyanates using amines, butyllithium, and carbon disulfide. 1970
- Fujiwara, Y.** Kinetics of formation of alkyl Grignard reagents. Evidence for rate-determining electron transfer. 857
- Fukumoto, K.** Novel regioselective protuberine synthesis by thermolysis. 447
- Fukunishi, K.** Free radical alkylation of adamantanes. 3748
- Fukuzumi, K.** Transfer hydrogenation and transfer hydrogenolysis. II. Catalytic activity of some soluble complexes in hydrogen transfer from alcohols to olefins and the mechanism of the reaction catalyzed by hydridotetrakis(triphenylphosphine)rhodium(I). 1622
- Fukuzumi, K.** Transfer-hydrogenation and transfer-hydrogenolysis. IV. Catalytic dehydrogenation by a quinone. 2403
- Fullerton, T. J.** New synthetic reactions. Chemoselectivity of allylic alkylation. 737
- Furuta, M.** Reaction of phenyl salicylates with perbenzoic acid. Formation of α -alkoxyphenols and catechol. 216
- Gadek, T.** Carbanion mechanism in the alkylation of certain tosylhydrazones. 9,9-Disubstituted fluorenes from fluorenone tosylhydrazone. 3418
- Gal, J.** Synthesis of cis- and trans-1-(3,4-dimethoxybenzyl)-3,7-dimethyl-5,8-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline. Mechanism of the Bischler-Napieralski reaction. 418
- Galle, J. E.** Stereochemistry. LXVII. Stereochemical aspects of the photochemical and thermal fragmentation of cyclopropyl azides. 585
- Gallopo, A. R.** Kinetics and mechanism of alkyl ether oxidation by peroxydisulfate ion. 3020
- Gambino, A. J.** Hydro-1,3-ethanoindeno[2,1-c]pyridines. 2566
- Ganem, B.** Improved methods for the side-chain degradation of lanosterol. Synthesis of 4,4,14 α -trimethyl-5 α -pregn-8-en-20-one derivatives. 575
- Ganem, B.** Ferric chloride in acetic anhydride. Mild and versatile reagent for the cleavage of ethers. 3728
- Garcia, G. A.** Regiospecific aldol condensations of the kinetic lithium enolates of methyl ketones. 3459
- Garito, A. F.** Improved synthetic route to 11, 11, 12, 12-tetracyanonaphtho-2,6-diquinodimethane. 1165
- Garnick, R.** Tetracyclo[5.2.1.0^{2,6}.0^{4,8}]decane ring system. 870
- Garratt, P. J.** Synthesis and some reactions of 3-thiabicyclo[3.2.0]hepta-1,4-diene. Case for revival of the Mills-Nixon effect. 2222
- Garst, J. E.** Hydrolysis of 2-methoxyfuran. 2920
- Garst, M. E.** Furan synthesis by reaction of α -hydroxy ketones with β -ethoxyvinyltri-phenylphosphonium salts. 584
- Gates, M.** Dehydration of 5-hydroxytetrahydro-exo-dicyclopentadiene with acid. 222
- Gavrilovic, D.** Photochemical cycloadditions of maleic anhydride and some derivatives to acenaphthylene. New route to plectidienes. 515
- Gearhart, R. C.** Heterocyclic studies. 43. Crystal structure of 2,3,4,7-tetrahydro-3a,4-bis(methoxycarbonyl)-2,6-dimethyl-5-phenylindazol-7-one. 1007
- Gelas, J.** 7(S)-Acetoxy-2(S)-methoxy-1(S)-3,6,8-trioxabicyclo[3.2.1]octane. Characterization of the product from periodic acid oxidation methyl β -L-ara-binopyranoside in methyl sulfoxide. 1946
- Gennick, I.** Hydrogen bonding. III. Tetrapropylammonium hydrogen difluoride and the thermal elimination reaction of tetrapropylammonium fluoride hydrates. 2809
- George, T.** Facile addition of bromine to a Reissert compound. 1965
- Germeraad, P.** Rearrangements of azidoquinones. XII. Thermal conversion of 2-azido-3-vinyl-1,4-quinones to indolequinones. 774
- Germeraad, P.** Rearrangements of azidoquinones. XIII. Synthesis of 2-alkenyl-2,3-dihydroindole-4,7-diones. 781
- Ghandehari, M. H.** Base catalyzed decomposition of 1,2,3-selenadiazoles and

- acid-catalyzed formation of diselenafulvenes. 3906
- Giacobbe, T. J.** Nucleophile-dependent displacement of chloride or methylsulfonate ions from 3,5-dichloro-2,6-bis(methylsulfonyl)pyridine. 1685
- Giacomelli, G.** Alkyl metal asymmetric reduction. V. Reduction of alkyl methyl ketones by chiral organoaluminum compounds. 1757
- Giacomelli, G.** Alkyl metal asymmetric reduction. VI. Alkyl phenyl ketone reductions by dialkylzinc compounds. Dynamic and stereochemical aspects. 2736
- Giam, C. S.** Carbon vs. nitrogen acylation in reactions of organolithium-pyridine adducts with acid chlorides and esters. 3565
- Giannella, M.** Synthesis of methyloxyclopentaneacetic acids. 3048
- Gianni, M. H.** Carbon-13 magnetic resonance conformation in some 1,3-dioxacycloheptanes. 804
- Gibbs, C. G.** Reaction of trichloromethyl anion with 9-thiofluorenone S-oxide (fluorenylidene sulfone). 501
- Gibbs, J. J.** Resin acids. IX. Synthesis and stereochemistry of 6-ketoabietatrienes. 2501
- Gibson, T.** Photochemistry of (-)-verbenone epoxide. 845
- Gillespie, J. P.** Synthesis of fagaronine. Anticancer benzophenanthridine alkaloid. 3239
- Gilow, H. M.** Kinetics of bromination of some substituted pyridinium ions by hypobromous acid in aqueous perchloric acid. 3481
- Gitterman, A.** Chemistry of some tricyclic cyclopropyl halides. 708
- Glass, L. E.** Dominance of an ionic mechanism over a cyclic concerted process in a hydrocarbon solvent. 2469
- Glass, R. S.** Remarkable enhancement of dienophilicity by the trifluoromethylsulfonyl group. Phenyltrifluoromethylsulfonylethylene. 3712
- Gleicher, G. J.** Reaction of bromotrichloromethane with α -alkyltoluenes and α,α -dialkyltoluenes. 582
- Gleicher, G. J.** Diamantane. III. Preparation and solvolysis of diamantyl bromides. 2995
- Gless, R. D.** Synthesis of some DE and CDE ring analogs of camptothecin. 303
- Gligorijevic, M.** Synthesis of macrolide antibiotics. I. Stereospecific addition of methyl lithium and methylmagnesium iodide to methyl α -D-xylo-hexopyranoside-4-uloside derivatives. Determination of the configuration at the branching carbon atom by carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy. 1379
- Gligorijevic, M.** Steric and electrostatic interactions in reactions of carbohydrates. II. Stereochemistry of addition reactions to the carbonyl group of glyco-pyranosiduloses. Synthesis of methyl 4,6-O-benzylidene-3-O-methyl β -D-mannopyranoside. 2118
- Gligorijevic, M.** Steric and electrostatic interactions in reactions of carbohydrates. III. Direct displacement of the C-2 sulfonate of methyl 4,6-O-benzylidene-3-O-methyl-2-O-methylsulfonyl- β -D-glucopyranoside. 3223
- Gligorijevic, M.** Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of branched-chain sugars. Configurational assignment of the branching carbon atom of methyl branched-chain sugars. 3847
- Glisin, D.** Steric and electrostatic interactions in reactions of carbohydrates. III. Direct displacement of the C-2 sulfonate of methyl 4,6-O-benzylidene-3-O-methyl-2-O-methylsulfonyl- β -D-glucopyranoside. 3223
- Glisin, D.** Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of branched-chain sugars. Configurational assignment of the branching carbon atom of methyl branched-chain sugars. 3847
- Gloor, B. F.** Mesitylation and phenylation of picolyl anions by the S_N1 mechanism. 382
- Goe, G. L.** Singlet oxygen oxidation of phosphites to phosphates. 3178
- Goh, S. H.** Acid-induced reaction of aryl diazomethanes with olefins. Mechanism of reaction. 1717
- Gokel, G. W.** Preparation and purification of 18-crown-6[1,4,7,10,13,16-hexaoxacyclooctadecane]. 2445
- Goldberg, I.** Effect of solvent on the regioselectivity of cycloaddition of diazomethane to the thione group in adamantanethione. 860
- Goldman, N. L.** Reactions of N-aryl nitrogen oxides. 2. Reaction of N-aryl nitrones with oxalyl chloride. 1975
- Goldman, N. L.** Reactions of N-aryl nitrogen oxides. 1. Selective ortho chlorination in the reactions of aryl nitrones and amine oxides with thionyl chloride or phosgene. 2718
- Goldstein, A. W.** Chemical and stereochemical modifications of the erythromycin lactone rings. 2495
- Goldstein, S.** Reactions of N-aryl nitrogen oxides. 1. Selective ortho chlorination in the reactions of aryl nitrones and amine oxides with thionyl chloride or phosgene. 2718
- Golfier, M.** Mechanistic studies regarding the oxidation of alcohols by silver carbonate on celite. 523
- Gompper, R.** Facile method for the trans-formation of ketones into α -substituted aldehydes. 2814
- Goodbrand, H. B.** Dihydrothiophenes. II. Preparation and properties of some alkylated 2,5-dihydrothiophenes. 202
- Goodrow, M. H.** Kinetic study of the thermal decomposition of (Z)-N-tert-butyl- α -phenyl nitro. 3447
- Gopal, H.** Preparation and aluminum chloride induced rearrangement of cyclopropylpyridines. 3110
- Gordon, A. W.** Optically active amines. XVII. Partial kinetic resolution of α -phenylbutyric acid using chiral primary amines and their salts. 2309
- Gosink, T. A.** Valence isomers. Substituent effects on the equilibrium between 2H-pyrans and cis-dienones. 1942
- Gotoh, H.** Reaction of carbodiimide with aldehyde. 3516
- Gotoh, H.** Synthesis of phthalimides from aromatic dicarbonyl compounds. 3924
- Gougoutas, J. Z.** Synthesis of 7 α -methoxycephalosporins. 2794
- Gould, E. S.** Metal ion catalysis of oxygen-transfer reactions. IV. Molybdenum-catalyzed oxidation of substituted azobenzenes. 407
- Goutarel, R.** Steroidal alkaloids. CLXI. Stereospecific synthesis of (22R)- and (22S)-22-Aminosterol. 1065
- Graber, D. R.** 2,2-Bis(methylsulfonyl)vinylamines. New class of vinylamines. 1432
- Grady, R. A.** Crystal and molecular structure of cephalotaxine p-bromobenzoate. 1269
- Graham, J. C.** Conformational analysis. CV. Syn-diaxial methyl carboethoxy interaction. 2615
- Grant, B.** Mechanism of hydride reduction of 1-alkyn-3-ols. 968
- Grant, D. M.** Substituent effects on carbon-13 chemical shifts in 4-substituted biphenyls and benzenes. Substituent effect transmitted through eight covalent bonds. 2686
- Grant, J. L.** Stable carbocations. CLXVIII. Protonation and cleavage of dialkyl pyrocarbonates in fluorosulfuric acid-antimony pentafluoride (magic acid)-sulfur dioxide solution. 2390
- Green, B. R.** Polyphenylated cyclobutenes. 4-ones from squaryl dichloride. 1585
- Green, B. R.** Phenylation of perchlorocyclobutenone. 2926
- Green, B. R.** Dianilino derivatives of squaric acid. 3881
- Green, B. S.** Solution and solid-state photodimerization of some styrylthiophenes. 196
- Green, B. S.** μ -Truxinic acid. 3284
- Green, L. R.** pH Independent equilibrium constants and rate constants for formation of the bisulfite addition compound of isobutyraldehyde in water. 3896
- Green, M. M.** Stereochemical approach toward the structure of gas-phase ions. 2166
- Greenberg, A.** Estimation by bond-additivity schemes of the relative thermodynamic stabilities of three-membered-ring systems and their open dipolar forms. 123
- Greene, A. E.** Conversions of α -methyl to α -methylene- γ -lactones. Synthesis of two allergenic sesquiterpene lactones. (-)-Frullanolide and (+)-arbusculine B. 186
- Greene, F. D.** trans-Di-tert-butylcyclopropanone. Preparation, properties, resolution, and reaction with nucleophiles. 1990
- Greenwood, J. M.** Removal and displacement of the thiazolidine ring in penicillin. IV. Formation of a biologically active cephem system. 277
- Gregoriu, G. A.** Arenesulfonate leaving groups less reactive than the p-toluenesulfonate group. 3594
- Greig, C. C.** Preparation and characterization of propylol chloride. 725
- Gribble, G. W.** Reduction of aryl iodides with sodium hydride (correction). 3618
- Gribble, G. W.** Reduction of aryl iodides with sodium hydride. 1425
- Gribble, G. W.** Mass spectroscopy of indole[2,3-a]quinolizidines. I. Fragmentation patterns of C-3, C-4, C-6, C-7, and C-12b deuterated derivatives. 1845
- Grieco, P. A.** [2,3]-Sigmatropic rearrangements of acetylenic and allenic sulfonium ylides. Synthesis of allenes and conjugated dienes. 119
- Grieco, P. A.** Organoselenium chemistry. α -Phenylseleno lactones. New general route to the synthesis of fused α -methylene lactones. 120
- Grieco, P. A.** Alkylation of the dianion of β -keto sulfoxides. Versatile synthesis of phenyl (2-oxoalkyl) sulfoxides. General route to ketones, 1,4-diketones, and aldols. 732
- Grieco, P. A.** Practical synthesis of α -methylene- γ -butyrolactone. 1958
- Grieco, P. A.** General 1,5-diene synthesis. Application to the synthesis of squalene. 2135
- Grifantini, M.** Isomerization of 4-(1-aziridinyl)quinazolines to 2,3-dihydroimidazo[1,2-c]quinazolines. 3508
- Griffin, T. S.** Selenium analogs of biuret. 3161
- Griswold, J. R.** Melanin. I. Kinetics of the oxidative cyclization of dopa to dopachrome. 1980
- Grivas, J. C.** 2,6-Dinitro-N-(2-imidazolyl)-p-toluidine. 3165
- Groman, G.** Thermal rearrangement of deltatocyclene to indan. Facile and deep-seated aromatization. 2643
- Gross, L. H.** Heterogeneous catalytic asymmetric hydrogenation. 2429
- Grubbs, E. J.** Kinetic study of the thermal decomposition of (Z)-N-tert-butyl- α -phenyl nitro. 3447
- Gruetzmacher, R. R.** Dimethylsulfonium 3-carbomethoxyallylide. Preparation and reaction with electrophilic olefins to form substituted vinylcyclopropanes. 3814
- Gruzner, J. B.** Degenerate rearrangement of the benz[6,7]bicyclo[3.2.2]nonatrienyl anion. Relative stability of a benzylic and an allylic anion. 1604
- Gualtieri, F.** Synthesis of methyloxyclopentaneacetic acids. 3048
- Gudzyk, L. A.** New polyketide synthase. 3615
- Guerrero, E.** Kinetics and mechanism for hydrolysis of substituted α,α -dichlorotoluenes. 3918
- Guitard, J.** Oxidation of olefins by mercuric salts. Alkaline decomposition of oxymers. 3445
- Gullo, V. P.** Direction of acid-catalyzed ring opening of substituted spirocyclopropylcyclohexadienones. 219
- Gund, T. M.** Diamantane. I. Preparation of diamantane. Physical and spectral properties. 2979
- Gund, T. M.** Diamantane. II. Preparation of derivatives of diamantane. 2987
- Gund, T. M.** Diamantane. III. Preparation and solvolysis of diamantyl bromides. 2995
- Gupta, S. K.** Reaction of sulfur dichloride with active methylene compounds. New synthesis of 1,3-dithietanes. 194
- Gupta, S. K.** An exceptionally facile reaction of α - α -dichloro- β -keto esters with bases (correction). 3617
- Gupton, J. T.** III. Convenient stereospecific synthesis of (+)- α -cyperone. 2654
- Gut, M.** Steroidal alkaloids. CLXI. Stereospecific synthesis of (22R)- and (22S)-22-Aminosterol. 1065
- Gut, M.** New preparation of desmosterol. 1658

- Gutsche, C. D.** Photolysis of 2-keto-2,3-dihydrobenzofurans, O-hydroxy-styrenes, and 1-(O-hydroxyphenyl)-1,5-hexadienes (correction). 3617
- Gutsche, C. D.** Ring enlargements. XIII. Intramolecular diazoalkane-carbonyl reactions. 324
- Guzewska, M.** Total synthesis of steroids. V. Synthesis of rac-3-methoxy-14 α -hydroxy-8 α -estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-11,17-dione and its derivatives. 2193
- Haddadin, M. J.** Syntheses of some derivatives of pyrrolo- and thieno[2,3-c]quinoline and quinoline. 3278
- Hadley, M.** Conformational effects in free-radical hydrogen abstraction from medium-ring cycloalkanes. 2271
- Haeghele, K. D.** Occurrence of gas phase ammonolysis during chemical ionization mass spectrometry. 1078
- Hagaman, E. W.** Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy of naturally occurring substances. XXI. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectral analysis of the ergot alkaloids. 1272
- Hagio, S.** N-(α -Chlorobenzylidene)carbamoyl chloride. II. Reaction of N-(α -chlorobenzylidene)carbamoyl chloride with active methylene compounds. 1228
- Haidukewych, D.** Oxazolines. XI. Synthesis of functionalized aromatic and aliphatic acids. Useful protecting group for carboxylic acids against Grignard and hydride reagents. 2787
- Hajos, Z. G.** Synthesis and conversion of 2-methyl-2-(3-oxobutyl)-1,3-cyclopentanone to the isomeric racemic ketols of the [3.2.1]bicyclooctane and of the perhydroindane series. 1612
- Hajos, Z. G.** Asymmetric synthesis of bicyclic intermediates of natural product chemistry. 1615
- Hall, A. L.** Resin acids. XXV. Chromic acid oxidation of Δ^8 -pimaranes and isopimaranes. Long range deshielding in 8,9 epoxides. 11
- Hall, A. L.** Resin acids. XXVI. Biogenetic-type rearrangements of the homoallylic cation from methyl 15(R)-hydroxypimar-8(14)-en-18-oate. 14
- Hall, A. L.** Antileukemic pseudoguaianolides from *Hymenoxys grandiflora*. Application of lanthanide-induced shifts to structure determination. 2013
- Hall, H. K. Jr.** 3-Methylenebicyclo[2.1.0]pentane-1-carbonitrile and 3-vinylbicyclobutane-1-carbonitrile. 2862
- Hall, P. L.** Facile conversion of carboxylic acids to carbinols under mild conditions. 111
- Hall, S. S.** Chemistry of 2-alkoxy-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrans. II. Addition of dimethyl acetylenedicarboxylate to 2-alkoxy-6-methyl-3,4-dihydro-2H-pyrans. 3432
- Hall, T.-W.** Synthesis and reactions of 5-cyclononyne. 3819
- Halperin, G.** Bromination of methyl-3-oxo-5 β -cholanate at C-2. 3047
- Halpern, Y.** Stable carbocations. CLXVIII. Protonation and cleavage of dialkyl pyrocarbonates in fluorosulfuric acid-antimony pentafluoride (magic acid)-sulfur dioxide solution. 2390
- Halton, B.** Reactions of 1,4-quinone N,N'-dibenzensulfonylimines, 1,4-quinones, and 1,4-quinone N,N'-dibenzoylimines with secondary diazo compounds. Structures of alleged arcylopropenes. 492
- Hamamura, E. K.** Reactions of 2-acyloxyisobutryl halides with nucleosides. V. Reactions with cytidine and its derivatives. 2182
- Hamer, J.** Addition of chlorine to 1,3-butadiene with antimony pentachloride. 849
- Hamilton, G. A.** Preparation and thermal reactivity of α -(p-tert-butylphenoxy)ethyl hydroperoxide. 3604
- Hamilton, J. A.** Secondary valence force catalysis. XV. Polysoap catalysis for the alkaline hydrolysis of p-nitrophenyl hexanoate. 2281
- Hamilton, W. C.** Phenylcinnamalones. II. Data concerning the preparative reaction. 3537
- Hamming, M. C.** Effects of alkyl substituents in the chromic acid oxidation of tetralins. 1416
- Hamon, D. P. G.** Preparation of some bicyclo[3.3.1]nonane derivatives from adamantanone. 2803
- Hampton, K. G.** Synthesis of dioxocarboxylic acids. 2289
- Hancock, K. G.** Photochemical reaction of dimethylamine in polychloromethanes. Photochemical synthesis of bis(dimethylamino)methane. 331
- Hansen, K. C.** Carbon phosphorus bond cleavage in the reaction of tertiary phosphines with boron trihalides. 267
- Hansen, R. S.** Preferential complexation of one of the diastereomers of 1,2-diazido-1,2-di-tert-butylethane with a europium nuclear magnetic resonance shift reagent. 570
- Hanzawa, Y.** Organic fluorine compounds. XIV. Syntheses and reactions of (trifluoromethyl)indoles. 1836
- Hara, T.** Asymmetric thiazolium salt catalysis of the benzoin condensation. 1196
- Hardgrove, G. L. Jr.** Crystal structure of cis-2,4-diphenylthietane trans-1-monoxide. 246
- Hardgrove, G. L. Jr.** The crystal structure of cis-2,4-diphenylthietane trans-1-monoxide (correction). 3618
- Hardtmann, G. E.** Reaction of carbon disulfide with 4-hydrazinoquinazoline. 2467
- Hardtmann, G. E.** Convenient synthesis of 2,3-dihydroimidazo[1,2-c]quinazolines. 3599
- Hargrove, R. J.** Vinyl triflates in synthesis. I. tert-Butylacetylene. 581
- Harmon, K. M.** Hydrogen bonding. III. Tetrapropylammonium hydrogen difluoride and the thermal elimination reaction of tetrapropylammonium fluoride hydrates. 2809
- Harmon, T. E.** Effect of o-alkyl substituents in the metalation reactions of substituted anisoles. 3164
- Harnik, M.** Synthesis of aromatic steroids. 1873
- Harpp, D. N.** Organic sulfur chemistry. XVIII. Desulfurization of β -keto sulfides and thiocyanates with tris(dialkylamino)phosphines. 647
- Harrington, J. K.** Acidities and partition coefficients of fluoromethanesulfonamides. 1094
- Harris, C. M.** Condensations of enol ethers of β -dicarbonyl compounds with dimethylsulfonium methylide and dimethylloxosulfonium methylide. 72
- Harris, D. W.** Intramolecular carbon-2 \rightarrow carbon-1 hydrogen transfer reactions during the conversion of aldoses to 2-furaldehydes. 724
- Harris, H. P.** Preparation and purification of 18-crown-6[1,4,7,10,13,16-hexaoxacyclooctadecane]. 2445
- Harris, T. M.** 7-Hydroxymyoporone, a new toxic furanosesquiterpene from mold-damaged sweet potatoes. 3241
- Harris, T. M.** Condensations of enol ethers of β -dicarbonyl compounds with dimethylsulfonium methylide and dimethylloxosulfonium methylide. 72
- Harris, T. M.** Synthesis of racemic ipomeamarone and epipomeamarone. 2212
- Hart, D. J.** Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of tetraalkylammonium tetraalkylborides. 363
- Hart, D. J.** Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of tetraalkylammonium tetraalkylborides (correction). 3618
- Hart, H.** Acid-catalyzed rearrangement of two cyclohexadienone monoepoxides. 999
- Hart, H.** Acid-catalyzed rearrangement of an epoxy ketone by competitive protonation at each oxygen. 1005
- Hart, H.** Synthetically useful epoxidations with molecular oxygen. 1793
- Hartmann, W.** Photochemical α cleavage and free-radical reactions of some deoxybenzins. 691
- Hartmann, W.** Photochemical cycloadditions of maleic anhydride and some derivatives to acenaphthylene. New route to pleiadines. 515
- Hartshorn, M. P.** Acetate participation in acyclic epoxide systems. Acid-catalyzed rearrangements of trans- and cis-1-acetoxy-3,4-epoxypentanes, -4,5-epoxyhexanes, and -5,6-epoxyheptanes. 1142
- Harterter, D. R.** Hydrogen cyanide chemistry. VII. Diirminosuccinonitrile condensation with diaminomaleonitrile. 1235
- Harterter, D. R.** Hydrogen cyanide chemistry. VIII. New chemistry of diaminomaleonitrile. Heterocyclic synthesis. 2341
- Hartzler, H. D.** Improved synthesis of tetrathiafulvalene. 2456
- Hasan, F.** Three-electron oxidations. VII. Pre-steady-state phase of the chromic acid oxidation of oxalic acid. 2612
- Hashimoto, K.** Photoreaction of 2,6-diphenyl-4H-thiopyran-4-one 1,1-dioxide with arylacetylenes. 103
- Hasiuk, A.** Photochemical, thermal, and acid-catalyzed rearrangements of α,β -epoxy ketones. Synthesis of spiro β -diketones. 1028
- Hasselgren, K. H.** Bicyclic enamines. VIII. Mechanistic studies of rearrangements in a quinuclidine system. 1355
- Hassner, A.** Chemistry of carbamates. VIII. Pathways in the base-catalyzed decomposition of cyclic N-nitroso carbamates. 553
- Hassner, A.** Stereochemistry. LXVII. Stereochemical aspects of the photochemical and thermal fragmentation of cyclopropyl azides. 585
- Hassner, A.** Synthetic methods. IV. Halogenation of carbonyl compounds via silyl enol ethers. 1785
- Hassner, A.** Cycloadditions. XVI. Cycloaddition of 1-azirines to 1,3-diphenylisobenzofuran and rearrangement of the adducts. 2031
- Hassner, A.** Synthetic methods. VI. Addition of nitrosyl chloride to trimethylsilyl enol ethers. New general method for nitrosation of carbonyl compounds. 2558
- Hassner, A.** Cycloadditions. XVII. Cycloaddition of 1-azirines with cyclopentadienones. Formation of 2H- and 3H-azepines, and mechanistic interpretation. 3070
- Hassner, A.** Cycloadditions. XVIII. Reactions of 3H-azepines derived from cyclopentadienones and 1-azirines. 3076
- Haugwitz, R. D.** 1-Imino-1H,3H-thiazolo[3,4-a]benzimidazole. Reactions with electrophiles. 1359
- Hauser, C. F.** Acid chloride chemistry. I. Phosgenation of carboxylic acids, a catalysis screening study. 1134
- Hauser, F. M.** Synthesis and resolution of 2-hydroxyheptanoic acid. 3426
- Haut, S. A.** Selectivity in the free-radical reduction of lactones with trichlorosilane. 2470
- Havel, J. J.** Atomic oxygen. III. Reaction of 1,4-butadiene with oxygen (3P) atoms. 2439
- Hawkes, G. E.** Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy. Use of carbon-13 spectra to establish configurations of oximes. 1017
- Hawkes, G. E.** Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy. Carbon-13 chemical shifts of chlorinated organic compounds. 1276
- Hay, J. V.** Alkali metal and electrochemical reductions of dibenzoylbenzenes. 146
- Hay, J. V.** Dimetalated heterocycles as synthetic intermediates. V. Dianions derived from certain 2-hydroxy-4-methylpyrimidines, 2-amino-4-methylpyrimidines, and related compounds. 595
- Hayward, E. C.** Reactions of naphthalene and anthracene derivatives with trifluoromethyl hypofluorite. 2120
- Heasley, G. E.** Chlorination of cyclopentadiene. 736
- Heasley, G. E.** Diepoxidation of the isomeric 2,4-hexadienes. 1769
- Heasley, G. E.** Reactions of olefins with bromine, N-bromosuccinimide, and N-bromoacetamide in dimethyl sulfoxide and methanol. 3953
- Heasley, V. L.** Chlorination of cyclopentadiene. 736
- Heasley, V. L.** Diepoxidation of the isomeric 2,4-hexadienes. 1769
- Heasley, V. L.** Reactions of olefins with bromine, N-bromosuccinimide, and N-bromoacetamide in dimethyl sulfoxide and methanol. 3953
- Heck, R. F.** Palladium-catalyzed carbonylation of aryl, benzyl, and vinylic halides. 3318
- Heck, R. F.** Palladium-catalyzed amidation of aryl, heterocyclic, and vinylic halides. 3327
- Hedin, P. A.** Cleavage of δ -keto β,γ -unsaturated esters by 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane. 1592
- Hedin, P. A.** Cleavage of δ -keto β,α -unsaturated esters by 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (correction). 3618
- Hegarty, A. F.** Question of amide group participation in carbamate hydrolysis. 1089

- Heiba, E.-A. I.** Oxidation by metal salts. XI. Formation of dihydrofurans. 3456
- Heiba, E. A. I.** Oxidation by metal salts. XII. Novel one-step synthesis of 1,4-diketones. 3457
- Heidel, P.** Preparative routes to 4-amino-4-deoxy-D-galactose. 1457
- Heilmann, S. M.** Electrochemical reduction of carbon disulfide in dimethylformamide. 511
- Heine, H. G.** Photochemical α cleavage and free-radical reactions of some deoxybenzoins. 691
- Heine, H. G.** Photochemical cycloadditions of maleic anhydride and some derivatives to acenaphthylene. New route to pleiadines. 515
- Heine, H. W.** Aziridines. 27. Synthesis and reactions of 4-aryloxy-tetrahydro-2H-1,2,4-oxadiazines. 162
- Heine, H. W.** Diaziridines. III. Reactions of some 1-alkyl- and 1,1-dialkyl-1H-diazirino[1,2b]phthalazine-3,8-diones. 3187
- Heine, H. W.** Diaziridines. IV. Reaction of some 1,1-dialkyl-1H-diazirino[1,2-b]phthalazine-3,8-diones with nitrones. 3192
- Heinsohn, G.** Transition metal catalyzed conjugated methylation of α,β -unsaturated ketones by trimethyl aluminum and lithium tetramethylaluminate. 3297
- Heintzelman, R. W.** Reactivity of aryl nitrenes. Competition between carbazole formation and internal bond reorganization in biphenylnitrenes. 2546
- Heitke, B. T.** Syntheses of C-amino- and C-azido-1,2,4-triazoles. 1522
- Heitmann, J. A.** Molecular geometry of β -pinene as deduced from the crystal and molecular structure of cis-pinocarboxyl-p-nitrobenzoate. 86
- Heitz, L.** Diaziridines. III. Reactions of some 1-alkyl- and 1,1-dialkyl-1H-diazirino[1,2b]phthalazine-3,8-diones. 3187
- Heitz, L.** Diaziridines. IV. Reaction of some 1,1-dialkyl-1H-diazirino[1,2-b]phthalazine-3,8-diones with nitrones. 3192
- Heller, L.** Solution and solid-state photodimerization of some styrylthiophenes. 196
- Hellmuth, E.** Three-membered rings. VII. Solvent control of the cis-trans isomer ratio in the preparation of a phosphonate substituted cyclopropane. 3125
- Henderson, T. R.** Photochemistry of polycyclic 5-acylnorbornenes. 1850
- Henrie, R. I.** Diaziridines. III. Reactions of some 1-alkyl- and 1,1-dialkyl-1H-diazirino[1,2b]phthalazine-3,8-diones. 3187
- Henry, P. M.** Oxidation of olefins by palladium(II). VII. Comparison of palladium(II) chloride with other noble metal salts in the copper(II) chloride promoted oxidation in acetic acid. 3871
- Hensley, W. M.** Dissolving metal reductions of benzylic esters. 3168
- Henson, P. D.** Reductive cleavage of phosphinamides with lithium aluminum hydride. 2296
- Henzel, K. G.** Chemistry of flavandiones. Reaction with base. 261
- Hergert, H. L.** Structure of catechinic acid. Base rearrangement product of catechin. 3244
- Herling, J.** Synthesis of aromatic steroids. 1873
- Hertler, W. R.** Free-radical chain isomerization of N-vinylsulfonamides. 3219
- Herweh, J. E.** 1,1'-Azobisformamide. II. Thermal decomposition. Kinetics, products, and decomposition mechanism. 786
- Herwig, K.** Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy. Use of carbon-13 spectra to establish configurations of oximes. 1017
- Herz, W.** Resin acids. XXIV. Intramolecular functionalizations of 11-oxygenated abietanes and podocarpanes. 1
- Herz, W.** Resin acids. XXV. Chromic acid oxidation of $\Delta^{8,9}$ -pimaranes and isopimaranes. Long range deshielding in 8,9 epoxides. 11
- Herz, W.** Resin acids. XXVI. Biogenetic-type rearrangements of the homoallylic cation from methyl 15(R)-hydroxypimar-8(14)-en-18-oate. 14
- Herz, W.** Structure of the products resulting from photochemically induced hydrogen transfers in the levopimaric acid-cyclopentenone adduct. 117
- Herz, W.** Antileukemic pseudoguaianolides from *Hymenoxys grandiflora*. Application of lanthanide-induced shifts to structure determination. 2013
- Hes, J.** Di(2-tert-butylphenyl)phosphorochloridate. New selective phosphorylating agent. 3767
- Hess, A.** Thiophenyl malonate. New Synthesis. 3170
- Hester, J. B. Jr.** Heterocyclic syntheses based on the reactions of dimethyl acetylenedicarboxylate with the 2-amino-5-chlorobenzophenone oximes. 2137
- Heuring, D. L.** Addition of sulfonyl iodides of allenes (correction). 3618
- Heuring, D. L.** Addition of sulfonyl iodides to allenes. 238
- Heuring, D. L.** Preparation and photodecomposition of α -toluenesulfonyl iodide. 245
- Heuser, L. J.** Acylation of amino acid Schiff bases. 3929
- Hicks, A. A.** Optically active amines. XII. Synthesis and spectral properties of some optically active α -oximino ketones and α -amino ketone hydrochlorides. Dimerization of α -amino ketones (correction). 3617
- Highet, R. J.** Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance characteristics of 3-methylcyclohexane-1,2-diols. 3698
- Hill, E. A.** Decomposition of β,γ -unsaturated diazoketone. Evidence for the intermediacy of a bicyclopentanone. 3355
- Hine, J.** Catalysis of α -hydrogen exchange. XVI. Preferred ring sizes of cyclic transition states in bifunctional catalysis of the deuteriation of isobutyraldehyde-2-d by polyethylenimines. 863
- Hine, J.** Possible bifunctional catalysis by 2-dimethylaminoethylamine in the deuteriation of diacetone alcohol. 1937
- Hine, J.** Catalysis of α -hydrogen exchange. XVII. Octakis-O-(3-aminopropyl)sucrose as a bifunctional catalyst for the deuteriation of isobutyraldehyde-2-d. 3231
- Hine, J.** pH Independent equilibrium constants and rate constants for formation of the bisulfite addition compound of isobutyraldehyde in water. 3896
- Hinshaw, J. C.** Attempted synthesis of cis-cyclobutene-3,4-dicarboxaldehyde. 3951
- Hinton, J.** π -Electron steric effect. 3946
- Hirata, Y.** Reactions of benzaldehyde and analogs with ethyl cyanoacetate in ethanolic ammonia. 3735
- Hirner, E.** Chemical and stereochemical modifications of the erythromycin lactone rings. 2495
- Hirose, Y.** Organic fluorine compounds. XIV. Syntheses and reactions of (trifluoromethyl)indoles. 1836
- Hirowatari, N.** Partial asymmetric syntheses of amino acids using lithium aldimine precursors. 604
- Hirsch, J. A.** Medium-ring systems. IV. Synthesis of spiro[2.n]alkan-5-ones. Neighboring hydroxyl in a Hoffmann elimination. 1966
- Hirsch, J. A.** 1-Oxadecalins and 1-oxa-4-decalones. Syntheses and conformational analyses. 2040
- Hirsch, J. A.** Syntheses of 6- and 7-carbomethoxy-1-azadecalins and 6- and 7-carbomethoxy-1-aza-4-decalones. 2044
- Hite, G.** Vilsmeier-Haack cyclizations. Synthesis of 2-substituted 3-dimethylamino-5,6-methylenedioxyindenes and the corresponding indanones. 1242
- Hites, R. A.** Phytadienes from the pyrolysis of pheophytin a (addition). 3618
- Hites, R. A.** Phytadienes from the pyrolysis of pheophytin a. 2634
- Hiti, J.** Deamination of 1-adamantylamine. 250
- Ho, T.-L.** Dehalogenation via pyridinium salts. 562
- Ho, T.-L.** Regeneration of ketones from tosylhydrazones. 3453
- Hobbs, C. F.** Alkylation of alkylidenebis(dialkylamines) with alkyl dihalides. 918
- Hochstetler, A. R.** Acid-catalyzed angular methyl migration in a substituted octalin. 1400
- Hockswender, T. R. Jr.** Radical reactions. II. Lewis base catalyzed anti-Markovnikov addition of hydrogen bromide to alkenes. 3478
- Hodges, R. S.** Synthesis of O-methyl-L-serine and N-tert-butylloxycarbonyl-O-methyl-L-serine. 1870
- Hodges, R. V.** Depoxidation of the isomeric 2,4-hexadienes. 1769
- Hoekstra, M. S.** Automated liquid chromatography. Synthesis of a broad-spectrum resolving agent and resolution of 1-(1-naphthyl)-2,2,2-trifluoroethanol. 3904
- Hoffman, B. V.** Furfuryl cationic capture processes. 5-Substituted $\Delta^{3,4}$ -2,5-dihydro-2-methylenefurans and their rearrangement to furfuryl derivatives. 2939
- Hoffman, H. M. R.** α,α' -Dibromocycloalkanes. Preparation and conformation. 3921
- Hoffman, R. V.** Arylsulfonylation of aromatic compounds. V. Oxygen-18 tracer study of the p-nitrophenylsulfonylation of arenes. 2543
- Hoffmann, R. W.** Attempted generation of triplet benzene. 3887
- Hogeveen, H.** Syntheses employing hexamethyl(dewar benzene). Reactions of methyl-substituted carbonium ions with triethylamine. 2624
- Hogeveen, H.** Double bond vs. cyclopropane ring reactivity toward different acids. 2626
- Hohorst, F. A.** Direct synthesis of fluorocarbon peroxides. I. Addition of bis(trifluoromethyl) trioxide to selected carbon-carbon multiple bonds. 1298
- Holland, C. L.** Carbon phosphorus bond cleavage in the reaction of tertiary phosphines with boron trihalides. 267
- Holle, H. J.** Synthesis of alkanesulfonyl isocyanates by thermolysis of trimethylsilylated sulfonyl carbamates. 1597
- Holle, H. J.** Lewis acid catalyzed addition of isocyanates to sulfonamides. 1600
- Hollenberg, D. H.** Nucleosides. LXXXVII. Total synthesis of pentopyranine A an α -L cytosine nucleoside elaborated by *Streptomyces griseochromogenes*. 2482
- Hollier, P.** π -Electron steric effect. 3946
- Hollstein, U.** Reaction of 2-chloromethylpyridine with sodium acetylidyne. 2461
- Honda, T.** Novel regioselective protobenzene synthesis by thermolysis. 447
- Honegger, J. L.** Naturally occurring acetylenes. II. Synthesis of 5-ethynyl-2,2-bithienyl and related compounds. 3791
- Honigberg, I. L.** Synthesis of 2-methylproline and 2-methylornithine. 104
- Hoogmartens, J.** Preparation of the enantiomers of three- and erythro-2-amino-3-mercaptoputyric acid. 425
- Hoornaert, G.** Photochemical transformation of truxones to C-nor-D-homo steroid systems. 1325
- Hopps, H. B.** Organic synthesis using borane-methyl sulfide. II. Reduction of aromatic carboxylic acids in the presence of trimethyl borate. 3052
- Hornaman, E. C.** Mixture of mechanisms in the reaction of tosylhydrazones with alkyllithium reagents. 2302
- Hortmann, A. G.** General synthesis of 1,3-dithiol-2-ones. 95
- Hortmann, A. G.** New route to 2-vinylaziridines and an unusual intramolecular analog of the S_N2' reaction leading to aziridine ring formation. 3781
- Horton, D.** Conformation of acyclic derivatives of sugars. XI. Conformations of the D-aldo-pentose diethyl and diphenyl dithioacetals in solution. 1859
- Horton, D.** 7(S)-Acetoxy-2(S)-methoxy-1(S)-3,6,8-trioxabicyclo[3.2.1]octane. Characterization of the product from periodic acid oxidation methyl β -L-arabinopyranoside in methyl sulfoxide. 1946
- Hotta, H.** Reaction of oxaziridine with heterocumulene. A ketene, isocyanates, and a carbodiimide. 948
- Houghton, E.** Mesoionic compounds. XXX. Cycloaddition reactions of the anhydro-2-aryl-5-hydroxy-3-methylthiazolium hydroxide system. 3619
- Houghton, E.** Mesoionic compounds. XXXI. Preparation and cycloaddition reactions of the anhydro-4-hydroxythiazolium hydroxide system with acetylenic dipolarophiles. 3627
- Houghton, E.** Mesoionic compounds. XXXII. Cycloaddition reactions of the anhydro-4-hydroxythiazolium hydroxide system with olefinic dipolarophiles. 3631

- House, H. O.** Reactions involving electron transfer. V. Reduction on nonconjugated acetylenes. 747
- House, H. O.** Reactions involving electron transfer. IV. Reduction of enones with chromium(II) compounds. 1173
- House, H. O.** Chemistry of carbanions. XXVI. Synthesis of certain γ -alkenyl, α,β -unsaturated ketones. 3102
- Houser, J. J.** Photoisomerization of phenyl alkyl ethers. II. Mechanism for the formation of meta alkylphenols. 1387
- Hovius, K.** Nucleophilic addition of aliphatic hydroxyl amines to *p*-tolylsulfonylacetylenes. Competitive nitrogen and oxygen attack. 2641
- Howe, R. K.** Nitrile sulfides. Synthesis of 1,2,4-thiadiazoles. 962
- Howe, R. K.** [(E)-2-(N-Hydroxyanilino)vinyl] triphenylphosphonium bromide. Formation from nitrosobenzene and triphenylvinylphosphonium bromide. 3498
- Howe, R. K.** 5,5-Dihydro-2,5,5,5-tetraphenyl- Δ^3 -1,2,5-oxazaphospholine. Dependence of ylide structure on solvent. 3501
- Hoyle, C. E.** Photochemical α cleavage and free radical reactions of some deoxybenzoin. 691
- Hoyle, R. M.** Cis-trans isomerization of allylic radicals. 2607
- Hruby, V. J.** Synthesis of oxytocin and related diastereomers deuterated in the half-cystine positions. Comparison of solid phase and solution methods. 2207
- Hsu, S. D.** Mechanism of cycloaddition of diphenylketene with azo compounds. 1215
- Huang, B.-S.** Selective cleavage of β -keto esters by 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (DABCO). 2647
- Huang, C. T.** Kinetics of deuteration of 1,2,4-triazole. 2934
- Huang, H. C.** Mild cleavage of a peptide bond through the assistance of the neighboring phenylazo moiety. 2292
- Huang, I.** Acid-catalyzed rearrangement of two cyclohexanone monoepoxides. 999
- Huang, I.** Acid-catalyzed rearrangement of an epoxy ketone by competitive protonation at each oxygen. 1005
- Huang, S. K.** Micellar effects upon the reaction of the tri-*p*-anisylmethyl cation with aliphatic amines. 1262
- Hudlicky, M.** Capillary techniques in organic synthesis. 3460
- Huffman, J. W.** Resin acids. IX. Synthesis and stereochemistry of 6-ketoabieta-trienes. 2501
- Huffman, R. C.** Synthesis and resolution of 2-hydroxyheptanoic acid. 3426
- Hufnagel, E. J.** Convenient synthesis of 1,4,5,8-tetrahydro-1,4,5,8-tetrahydrofulvalene. 3608
- Hulbert, M. H.** Melanin. I. Kinetics of the oxidative cyclization of dopa to dopachrome. 1980
- Hull, V. J.** Ion radicals. XXIX. Reaction of thianthrene cation radical perchlorate with some benzene derivatives. 2534
- Hung, W.** The synthesis of 6,13-dimethyl-dibenz[*a,h*]anthracene. 3950
- Hung, W. M.** New method for deamination of naphthylamines. 1317
- Hurd, C. D.** Phenacyl kojate compared with crown ethers. 3144
- Hurley, J. C.** Isolation and structure determination of one of the toxic constituents from *Tetradymia glabrata*. 3392
- Hutchins, M. G.** Selective dehydration of secondary alcohols with methyltriphenoxophosphonium iodide in hexamethylphosphoramide (correction). 3617
- Hutchins, R. O.** Selective dehydration of secondary alcohols with methyltriphenoxophosphonium iodide in hexamethylphosphoramide (correction). 3617
- Hutchinson, C. R.** Reductive amination of α -formyl lactones. II. Synthesis of tulipalin A and B and the acylglucoside, Tuliposide A, fungitoxic agents from *Tulipa gesneriana*. Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance analysis of anomeric configuration in acylglucosides. 1854
- Hutchinson, L. L.** Cyclopropyl radical intermediates in the exo-tricyclo[3.2.1.0^{2,4}]octane system. 3606
- Hutchinson, R. E. J.** E2C mechanism in elimination reactions. VI. Primary hydrogen isotope effects on rates of E2 reactions of alicyclics. 534
- Hutchinson, R. E. J.** E2C mechanism in elimination reactions. VII. Secondary kinetic hydrogen isotope effects in E2 reactions of alicyclics. 3029
- Ichijima, S.** Reaction of oxaziridine with sulfur-containing heterocumulenes. 957
- Idoux, J. P.** π -Electron steric effect. 3946
- Ignatiadou-Ragoussis, V.** New routes for the degradation of the lanosterol side chain. 1959
- Ikan, R.** New syntheses in dihydrojasmones series. 2637
- Ikeda, K.** Nucleotides. II. Syntheses and deblocking of 1-oxido-2-pyridylmethyl protected nucleosides and nucleotides. 1250
- Ikeda, M.** Syntheses and some properties of 4-acyl-1-methylthiabenzene 1-oxides. 3519
- Illuminati, G.** Nucleophilic heteroaromatic substitutions. XXXVII. Aryloxyis as leaving groups in nucleophilic heteroaromatic substitution with piperidine. Structural and hydrogen isotope effects. 1888
- Illuminati, G.** Ring closure reactions. III. Synthesis of some medium-sized cyclic aromatic ethers from *o*-(ω -bromoalkyl)phenols. 2598
- Illuminati, G.** Electrophilic substitution on metallocenes. Reactivity of the ferrocene system in protodeboronation and photodesilylation. 3948
- Imai, H.** Transfer hydrogenation and transfer hydrogenolysis. II. Catalytic activity of some soluble complexes in hydrogen transfer from alcohols to olefins and the mechanism of the reaction catalyzed by hydridotetrakis(triphenylphosphine)rhodium(I). 1622
- Inaba, S.** Quinazolines. II. Oxidation of 2-aminoindoles and related compounds. 2581
- Inaba, S.** Quinazolines. III. Curtius and Hofmann reactions of 2'-benzoyloxanilic acids. Novel syntheses of quinazolones. 2587
- Ingle, D. M.** Chlorination of cyclopentadiene. 736
- Ingresso, G.** Evidence for different addition mechanisms in the bromochlorination of 3-tert-butylcyclohexene with bromine chloride and with monopyridinebromine(I) chloride. 2562
- Inoue, M.** Steroids and related natural products. 89. Bufadienolides. 29. Synthetic routes to bufotalin. 3007
- Ireland, R. E.** Reactions of pentahapto-cyclohexadienyliron tricarbonyl cations with enamines. 51
- Ireland, R. E.** Claisen rearrangement of N-allylketene O, N-acetals. 421
- Iriuchijima, S.** Cooxidation of α olefins and arenethiols with oxygen. Synthesis of β -hydroxy sulfoxides. 1170
- Isaac, R.** Synthesis of cyclopropylmethanol derivatives bearing electronegative substituents. 1761
- Isagawa, K.** Catalysis by certain amines in an aqueous phase. Preparation of dichlorocyclopropane derivatives. 3171
- Ishibe, N.** Photoreaction of 2,6-diphenyl-4H-thiopyran-4-one 1,1-dioxide with arylacetylenes. 103
- Ishino, R.** Synthesis of hydroxycitronellal. Hydration and subsequent hydrolysis of imines, enamines, or oxazolines prepared from citronellal and amines. 108
- Ishizumi, K.** Quinazolines. II. Oxidation of 2-aminoindoles and related compounds. 2581
- Ishizumi, K.** Quinazolines. III. Curtius and Hofmann reactions of 2'-benzoyloxanilic acids. Novel syntheses of quinazolones. 2587
- Isidor, J. L.** Synthesis of 2-methylene-4-thiazolidinones (correction). 3617
- Ishihara, M.** Preparation and reactions of 2-(2-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-5-heptenyl)-1,3-dithiane. Synthesis of linaloyl oxide (2,6,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran). 3645
- Ito, H.** Variations of the Fischer and Pilot syntheses. 2575
- Ito, S.** Preparation of new nitrogen-bridged heterocycles. Reaction of pyridinium N-imines with α -haloacrylates in the presence of alkali. 1542
- Ito, T. I.** Pyrolytic and photochemical fragmentation of 1,1-dimethyl-2-phenyl-1-silacyclobutane. 3543
- Ito, T. I.** Effect of a neighboring trimethylsilyl group on the photochemical and mass spectral fragmentation pathways of S-alkyl thioacetates. 1691
- Ito, T. I.** Synthesis and mass spectra of ω -(trimethylsilyl)alkyl methyl sulfides and sulfones. 1694
- Ito, Y.** Synthetic reactions by complex catalysts. XXXIII. Synthesis of vinylcyclopropane derivatives by copper isonitrile complexes. Copper vinylcarbenoid intermediates. 1763
- Ito, Y.** Synthetic reactions by complex catalysts. XXXII. Reaction of *o*-xylylene halides with copper isonitrile complex. *o*-Xylylene intermediates. 2769
- Ito, Y.** Synthetic reactions by complex catalysts. XXXVI. New synthesis of cyclopentanecarboxylates. Cyclization of 1,3-diodopropane with α,β -unsaturated esters by a copper-isonitrile complex. 3273
- Ivanovics, G. A.** Synthesis of 2-substituted derivatives of 5-amino-1- β -D-ribofuranosylimidazole-4-carboxamide. Ring opening reactions of 2-azapurine nucleosides. 3651
- Iwakura, Y.** Syntheses of eisenin and its amide by the N-carboxy α -amino acid anhydride method. 180
- Iyer, V.** Structure of the products resulting from photochemically induced hydrogen transfers in the levopimaric acid cyclopentenone adduct. 117
- Izawa, K.** Addition of 2,4-dinitrobenzenesulfonyl chloride to 1-phenylpropyne and related compounds. 351
- Izawa, K.** Electrophilic additions to dienes. VI. Halogenation of phenylallene. 2255
- Jackson, C. A.** Synthesis of spiro[4.6]undecane-1,6-dione. 1318
- Jacobs, P. M.** Synthesis of 3,5-dialkyl-1,2-dioxolanes. 3427
- Jacobson, A. E.** Synthesis of 2,9 β -dimethyl-6,7-benzomorphan. 1347
- Jacobson, S. J.** Mechanism of cystine racemization in strong acid. 1074
- Jacobsson, U.** 1,3-Oxathiole 3,3-dioxides and benzoyl-substituted thiirane 1,1-dioxides. 2722
- Jagt, J. C.** Diels-Alder cycloadditions of sulfonyl cyanides with cyclopentadiene. Synthesis of 2-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hepta-2,5-dienes. 564
- Jahngen, E. G. E. Jr.** General synthetic route to cycloalkylidenealkanes. Reactions of α -anions of cycloalkane carboxylic acid salts with cycloalkanes. 1650
- Jahngen, E. G. E. Jr.** Effect of solvent on the regioselectivity of cycloaddition of diazomethane to the thione group in adamantanthione. 860
- Jahngen, E. G. E. Jr.** Specific introduction of an isopropylidene group in the synthesis of the monoterpene terpinolene and the sesquiterpene (\pm)- α -curcumene. 1322
- Jain, A. C.** Synthesis of isopentenylated chrysin. 1149
- Jain, A. C.** Synthesis of alpinum isoflavone, osajin, and warangalone. 2215
- Jain, T. C.** Reactions of 2-acyloxyisobutryl halides with nucleosides. IV. Facile synthesis of 2',3'-unsaturated nucleosides using chromous acetate. 30
- Jammaer, G.** Photochemical transformation of truxones to C-nor-D-homo steroid systems. 1325
- Janiga, E.** Molecular rearrangements of N-hydroxypyrazole derivatives. 2663
- Janjatovic, J.** Sulfuric acid catalyzed rearrangements of 1- and 3-homoadamantanols. 651
- Janousek, Z.** Phosgene immonium salts. XIII. Dichloromalonyl cyanides and 3,5-bis(dimethylamino)pyrazoles. 1233
- Jaret, R. S.** Structure of sisomicin, a novel unsaturated aminocyclitol antibiotic from *Micromonospora inyoensis*. 1451
- Jarrell, H.** 1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene-N-methylanilide α complex. 272
- Jarvis, B. B.** Nucleophilic displacements on halogen atoms. III. Reduction of α,α -dichlorobenzyl benzyl sulfonate to α -chlorobenzyl benzyl sulfonates. 643
- Jason, M. E.** Convenient synthesis of $\Delta^{1,4}$ -bicyclo[2.2.0]hexene. 3803
- Jeffery, A. M.** Synthesis of cis-1,2-dihydroxy-1,2-dihydronaphthalene and cis-1,4-dihydroxy-1,4-dihydronaphthalene. 1405
- Jeffs, P. W.** Sceletium alkaloids. VI. Minor alkaloids of *S. namaquense* and *S. strictum*. 2703
- Jelus, B. L.** Chemical ionization mass spectrometry. Mechanisms in ester spectra. 2130
- Jelus, B. L.** Mass spectrometry. Comparison of the electron impact and chemical ionization fragmentations of 8,9-dehydro-2-adamantanol and 2-exo-protoadamantanol. 3250

- Jenkins, I. D.** Reactions of 2-acyloxyisobutyl halides with nucleosides. IV. Facile synthesis of 2',3'-unsaturated nucleosides using chromous acetate. 30
- Jennings, P. W.** Isolation and structure determination of one of the toxic constituents from *Tetradymia glabrata*. 3392
- Jensen, H. P.** Improved procedure for the direct oxidation of olefins to α -diketones by potassium permanganate in acetic anhydride. 2314
- Jensen, J. L.** Kinetics and mechanisms of reactions of 3-buten-2-one and related compounds in aqueous perchloric acid. 2103
- Jensen, L. J.** Effect of solvent, temperature, and nature of the sulfonate group on the azide displacement reaction of sugar sulfonates. 3014
- Jerina, D. M.** Synthesis of cis-1,2-dihydroxy-1,2-dihydronaphthalene and cis-1,4-dihydroxy-1,4-dihydronaphthalene. 1405
- Johnson, A. L.** Bromination of 2-phenyl-2-methylindan-1,3-dione. 1784
- Johnson, C. R.** Chemistry of sulfoxides and related compounds. XLIX. Synthesis of optically active sulfoximines from optically active sulfoxides. 2458
- Johnson, D. B.** Sceletium alkaloids. VI. Minor alkaloids of *S. namaquense* and *S. strictum*. 2703
- Johnson, F.** Cyclization of δ - and γ -alkenenitriles by triethyloxonium fluoroborate. 1434
- Johnson, F.** Carboxylation of γ -butyrolactones with methyl methoxymagnesium carbonate. New synthesis of DL-protolichtheric acid. 1676
- Johnson, H. W. Jr.** Mechanism of the alkylative decarboxylation of N-carbalkoxy-pyrazoles. 1909
- Johnson, N. A.** Metal ion catalysis of oxygen-transfer reactions. IV. Molybdenum-catalyzed oxidation of substituted azobenzenes. 407
- Johnson, R. P.** Chemistry of the neomycins. XIII. Synthesis of aminocyclitols and aminosugars via nitromethane condensations. 812
- Johnston, M. D. Jr.** Lanthanide-induced shifts in proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectra. X. 3-Aryl-1,3,5-tetramethylcyclohexanols. Preparation and stereochemical characterization by proton nuclear magnetic resonance. 796
- Jonas, V.** Studies of chemical exchange by nuclear magnetic resonance. IX. Rotation about the amide bond in N,N-dimethylformamide. 925
- Jonas, V.** Studies of chemical exchange by nuclear magnetic resonance. X. Inherent carbon-nitrogen rotational barriers in amides, thioamides, and amidinium ions. 929
- Jones, D. H.** Carbonium ion rearrangements in the deltacyclane ring system. IV. Solvolytic reactions of exo-7-isodeltacyclyl brosylate. 546
- Jones, F. N.** Hydrogen cyanide chemistry. VIII. New chemistry of diaminomaleonitrile. Heterocyclic synthesis. 2341
- Jones, G. H.** Geometric isomerization and cycloreversion in 1,2-diphenylcyclobutane. Photochemical vs. thermal activation. 1447
- Jones, G. H.** Novel analogs of nucleoside 3',5'-cyclic phosphates. I. 5'-Mono- and dimethyl analogs of adenosine 3',5'-cyclic phosphate. 290
- Jones, G. W.** Reactions of 1,4-quinone N,N'-dibenzensulfonylimines, 1,4-quinones, and 1,4-quinone N,N'-dibenzoylimines with secondary diazo compounds. Structures of alleged arocyclopropenes. 492
- Jones, R. A.** Nucleic acid related compounds. 9. The synthesis of 6-amino-9-(2-deoxy-D-erythro-pent-1-enofuranosyl)purine, the first 1',2'-unsaturated purine nucleoside (correction). 3618
- Jones, R. A.** Nucleic acid related compounds. 9. Synthesis of 6-amino-9-(2-deoxy-D-erythro-pent-1-enofuranosyl)purine, the first 1',2'-unsaturated purine nucleoside. 113
- Jones, R. H.** Synthesis of cyclopentano-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolines. Novel heterocyclic systems. 2852
- Josey, A. D.** Palladium-catalyzed linear dimerization of conjugated dienes. 139
- Kabakoff, D. S.** Enthalpy of the Diels-Alder reaction of cyclopentadiene and maleic anhydride. 721
- Kablaoui, M. S.** Aromatization of cyclic ketones. I. Alkylcyclohexanone. 2126
- Kablaoui, M. S.** Aromatization of cyclic ketones. II. Novel synthesis of substituted dihydroxybenzenes. 3696
- Kaczynski, J. A.** Three-membered rings. VII. Solvent control of the cis-trans isomer ratio in the preparation of a phosphonate substituted cyclopropane. 3125
- Kadentsev, V. I.** Ammonia-isobutane chemical ionization mass spectra of oligosaccharide peracetates. 451
- Kadunce, W. M.** Selective acylation of 2,4-lutidine at its 2- and 4-methyl group. 3834
- Kagan, J.** Nuclear bromination in the kojic acid series. 2308
- Kagan, J.** Comparison between the thermal and photochemical 1,3-cycloaddition reactions of ethyl 2-methyl-3-phenylglycidate with benzaldehyde. Thermal fission of a carbonyl ylide. 3145
- Kagan, J.** Peractone vs. dioxetanol intermediates in the thermal and base-catalyzed autoxidation of ethyl 2-oxo-3-phenylbutyrate. 3147
- Kaiser, E. M.** Selective metalations of methylated heterocycles. III. Thermodynamic vs. kinetic control. 2659
- Kaiser, E. T.** Nucleophilic reactions of α -bromoacetophenone oxime. Preparation of anti-acetophenone oxime. 728
- Kakehi, A.** Preparation of new nitrogen-bridged heterocycles. Reaction of pyridinium N-imines with α -haloacrylates in the presence of alkali. 1542
- Kakis, F. J.** Mechanistic studies regarding the oxidation of alcohols by silver carbonate on celite. 523
- Kakis, F. J.** New routes for the degradation of the lanosterol side chain. 1959
- Kakodkar, S. V.** Vilsmeier-Haack cyclizations. Synthesis of 2-substituted 3-dimethylamino-5-6-methylenedioxyindenes and the corresponding indanones. 1242
- Kamano, Y.** Steroids and related natural products. 88. Synthesis of periplogenin. 2319
- Kamano, Y.** Steroids and related natural products. 85. Bufadienolides. 26. Synthesis of scillarenin. 2629
- Kamano, Y.** Steroids and related natural products. 86. Bufadienolides. 27. Synthesis of telocinobufagin. 2632
- Kamano, Y.** Steroids and related natural products. 87. Bufadienolides. 28. Marinobufotoxin. 3003
- Kamano, Y.** Steroids and related natural products. 89. Bufadienolides. 29. Synthetic routes to bufotalin. 3007
- Kamata, K.** Synthesis via oxazolines. V. Simultaneous kinetic resolution of secondary iodides and synthesis of optically active 3-alkylalkanoic acids. Method for determination of absolute configuration and maximum optical rotations. 1603
- Kamego, A. A.** Micellar effects upon the decomposition of 3-bromo-3-phenylpropionic acid. Effect of changes in surfactant structure. 3469
- Kametani, T.** Novel regioselective protoberberine synthesis by thermolysis. 447
- Kamionsky, J.** Isolation, characterization, and synthesis of trans-pilosine stereoisomers occurring in nature. Circular dichroism and mass spectral studies. 1864
- Kane, J.** Bridgehead nitrogen heterocycles. VIII. Dimroth rearrangement of 3H-1,2,4-thiadiazolopyrimidines. 3783
- Kaneko, C.** Syntheses of potential antimitotics. XV. Syntheses of a sulfonate analog of adenosine 5'-phosphate and an alternative synthesis of 5',8-S-anhydroadenosine nucleosides and 5'-deoxysonogadenosine and its isomers. 1440
- Kaneko, T.** New and efficient approach to functionalized hydroazulenes via 2-methylcyclopentenone 3-dimethylsulfoxonium methylide. 3175
- Kanemasa, S.** N-(α -Chlorobenzylidene)carbonyl chloride. I. Preparation of N-(α -chlorobenzylidene)carbonyl chloride and its reaction with sodium azide. 1226
- Kanematsu, K.** Molecular design by cycloaddition reactions. VIII. Synthesis of σ -tris- and σ -tetrakis(homobenzenoid) skeletons by carbene additions to medium-membered-ring unsaturated compounds. 455
- Kanematsu, K.** Molecular design by cycloaddition reactions. XV. Transannular cross cyclization of cyclooctatetraene-maleic anhydride adduct by electrophiles. 2246
- Kanematsu, K.** Molecular design by cycloaddition reactions. XVII. Oxymercuration of polycyclic olefins. 3569
- Kanojia, R. M.** Epimerization of mestranol acetate on alumina. 2304
- Kanojia, R. M.** Epimerization of mestranol acetate on alumina (correction). 3618
- Kaplan, F.** Convenient synthesis of the tricarbonyliron complex of cyclobutadienecarboxylic acid. 3451
- Kaplan, M. L.** Convenient synthesis of 1,4,5,8-tetrahydro-1,4,5,8-tetrathiafulvalene. 3608
- Kapoor, S. K.** Terpenes and related systems. IX. Synthesis of (+)-himachalene dihydrochloride and (+)-ar-himachalene. 2618
- Kappler, F. E.** Total synthesis of a γ -carboxymethyltetronic acid. (S)-Carlosic acid. 113
- Kapur, J. C.** β -Lactams. XXXIV. α -Carboxy- β -lactams and derivatives. 312
- Karle, J. M.** Sceletium alkaloids. VI. Minor alkaloids of *S. namaquense* and *S. strictum*. 2703
- Karlsson, S. M.** Coupling step in solid phase peptide synthesis. Further competition experiments and attempts to assess formation of ion pairs. 3837
- Karup-Nielsen, I.** Hypervalent sulfur chemistry. Evidence for tetracoordinate sulfur(IV) and tricoordinate sulfur(II) intermediates in the reaction of p-tolyl sulfoxide with p-tolylolithium. 964
- Katada, T.** Synthesis of adamantane derivatives. XXV. Synthesis and reactions of 1- and 2-adamantyl isocyanides. 1239
- Katakai, R.** Syntheses of eisenein and its amide by the N-carboxy α -amino acid anhydride method. 180
- Kato, A.** Mechanistic study on elimination reactions over solid acid and base catalysts. 3785
- Kato, T.** Ketene and its derivatives. (LXIII). Reaction of diketene with azobenzenes. 3205
- Katonak, D. A.** Quinazolines and 1,4-benzodiazepines. LXIII. Preparation and nucleophilic reactions of 7-chloro-5-phenyl-3H-1,4-benzodiazepine. 167
- Katz, J. J.** Novel α elimination in the mild thermal treatment of α -chloroboronic esters. New route to olefins. 2817
- Katzenellenbogen, J. A.** Improved synthesis of 2-methyl-6-methylene-2,7-octadien-4-ol, a pheromone of *Ips paraconfusus*, and an alternative synthesis of the intermediate, 2-bromomethyl-1,3-butadiene. 1957
- Katzenellenbogen, J. A.** Aluminum hydride reduction of α -ketols. II. Additional evidence for conformational flexibility in the transition state. 3309
- Katzenellenbogen, J. A.** Stereoselectivity of the rearrangement of allyl siloxyvinyl ethers. Highly stereoselective synthesis of a diol found in the pheromonal secretion of the queen butterfly. 3315
- Katzhender, J.** Chiroptical properties of cyclic esters and ketals derived from (S)-1,2-propylene glycol and (S,S)- and (R,R)-2,3-butylene glycol. 2073
- Kauffman, W. J.** Methoxymethyl isocyanate from thermal rearrangement of 5-methoxymethylidioxazolone. 2472
- Kaufman, D.** Relative stabilities of α -phenyl and α -ferrocenyl cations. 1438
- Kawana, M.** Synthesis of 2-substituted derivatives of 5-amino-1- β -D-ribofuranosylimidazole-4-carboxamide. Ring opening reactions of 2-azapurine nucleosides. 3651
- Kawasaki, A.** Equilibrium additions of nucleophiles to carbon-nitrogen double bonds in nonaqueous solutions. Addition of alcohols to substituted benzylideneamines. 1058
- Kawasaki, A.** Kinetics of the formation of N-arylsydrones from N-nitroso-N-arylglycines. 3676
- Keay, R. E.** Preparation and thermal reactivity of α -(p-tert-butylphenoxy)ethyl hydroperoxide. 3604
- Keck, J. H. Jr.** Positional reactivities and mechanisms of deuteration of 1-methylimidazole in pD and -D₂ regions. Reinvestigation of the kinetics of 2-hydrogen exchange in imidazole. 2398

- Keen, G. W.** Effects of alkyl substituents in the chromic acid oxidation of tetralins 1416
- Kelley, J. A.** Resolution of some 3-(4,4-dihydroxyphenyl)alanine precursors with α -chymotrypsin. 2291
- Kellogg, M. S.** Improved methods for the side-chain degradation of lanosterol. Synthesis of 4,4,14 α -trimethyl-5 α -pregn-8-en-20-one derivatives. 575
- Kellogg, R. M.** Photochemically and thermally induced rearrangements and fragmentations in 2,5-dihydrothiophene derivatives. 2366
- Kemp, D. S.** Nucleophilic reactivity of peptides toward 2-acyloxy-N-ethylbenzamidates. Utility of free peptides as nucleophiles in amide bond forming reactions. 2831
- Kemp, D. S.** Rate constants for peptide p-nitrophenyl ester coupling reactions in dimethylformamide. Model for steric interactions in the peptide bond forming transition state. 3841
- Kempe, T.** 1,3-Oxathiole 3,3-dioxides and benzoyl-substituted thiirane 1,1-dioxides. 2722
- Kempner, S. M.** Molybdenum hexacarbonyl catalyzed acylation of ferrocene. 2303
- Kempton, R. P.** Mitomycin synthesis. 3739
- Kende, A. S.** Synthesis and Fourier transform carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy of new toxic polyhalo-dibenzop-dioxins. 931
- Kennedy, E. R.** Reaction of phosphorus tribromide with a conjugated ketone. Locked conformations in acyclic molecules. 1952
- Kennedy, J. P.** Carbenium ion rearrangements in the alkylation of tertiary halides with trimethylaluminum. 2433
- Kenney, R. L.** Reaction of terpenes with diethyl phosphonate under free radical conditions. 682
- Kenyon, G. L.** Synthesis of phosphine oxides from phosphorus esters and alkyl halides using either sodium bis(2-methoxyethoxy) aluminum hydride or sodium aluminum diethyl dihydride. 1531
- Kerber, R. C.** Mechanism of cycloaddition of diphenylketene with azo compounds. 1215
- Kerber, R. C.** Mechanism of cycloaddition of nitroso compounds with diphenylketene. 2552
- Kerekes, I.** Radical reactions. I. Phosphorus chloride catalyzed chlorination of alkanes, cycloalkanes, and arylalkanes. 3472
- Kerur, D. R.** Reactions of 1,4-quinone N,N'-dibenzenesulfonfylmines, 1,4-quinones, and 1,4-quinone N,N'-dibenzoylmines with secondary diazo compounds. Structures of alleged aricycloprenes. 492
- Keszthelyi, C. P.** Electrogenenerated chemiluminescence. XIX. Preparation and chemiluminescence of 5,12-dibromo-5,12-dihydro-5,6,11,12-tetraphenylaphthalene. 2936
- Ketcham, R.** Chemistry of 2-tetrahydropyranthiol. 2010
- Kevill, D. N.** Kinetics and mechanism of tetrazole formation from 1-adamantyl arenesulfonates in acetonitrile containing azide ion. 3085
- Khan, M. K. A.** Mixed alkylation (methylation and ethylation) of adenosine by diazoethane in aqueous 1,2-dimethoxyethane. 3674
- Kho, E.** Cartilaginal. Unusual monoterpenic aldehyde from marine alga. 3303
- Khuong Huu Qui** Steroidal alkaloids. CLXI. Stereospecific synthesis of (22R)- and (22S)-22-Aminocholesterol. 1065
- Kice, J. L.** Mechanisms of substitution reactions at sulfonyl sulfur. IV. Catalysis of the hydrolysis of sulfonyl compounds by tertiary amines. 346
- Kilian, R. J.** Ten-membered rings. Transannular double-bond participation in acid-promoted cyclizations. 3755
- Kim, C.-B.** Kinetics and mechanism of tetrazole formation from 1-adamantyl arenesulfonates in acetonitrile containing azide ion. 3085
- Kim, J. H.** Synthetic approach to aporphine alkaloids. New tetracyclic benzodiazepine derivative from the benzyne cyclization of a bromophenolic 1-benzyltetrahydroisoquinoline. 1368
- Kim, K.** Ion radicals. XXIX. Reaction of thianthrene cation radical perchlorate with some benzene derivatives. 2534
- Kim, K.** Ion radicals. XXX. Reactions of thianthrene cation radical perchlorate with amino compounds. 2537
- Kim, K. H.** Regioselective [4 + 2] and [2 + 2] cycloadditions of 1-azirines to heterocumulenes. Formation and rearrangement of the cycloadducts. 3763
- Kim, M.-G.** N-Cyano-N,N,N-trialkylammonium salts. Synthesis and reactions. 1494
- Kim, M.-G.** N-Alkoxy carbonyl-N,N,N-trialkylammonium fluoroborates. Formation of carbonic anhydrides in peptide synthesis. 1499
- Kim, M.-G.** N-Acyl-N,N,N-trialkylammonium fluoroborates. Synthesis and reactions. 1503
- Kimura, G.** Chemistry of the neomycins. XIII. Synthesis of aminocyclitols and aminosugars via nitromethane condensations. 812
- Kimura, Y.** Catalysis by certain amines in an aqueous phase. Preparation of dichlorocyclopropane derivatives. 3171
- King, A. P.** Secondary amines from trifluoroacetamides. 1315
- King, J. C.** Tetracyclo[5.2.1.0^{2,6}.0^{4,8}]decane ring system. 870
- Kinloch, E. F.** Reactions involving electron transfer. V. Reduction on nonconjugated acetylenes. 747
- Kinloch, E. F.** Reactions involving electron transfer. IV. Reduction of enones with chromium(II) compounds. 1173
- Kirchhoff, R. A.** Chemistry of sulfoxides and related compounds. XLIX. Synthesis of optically active sulfoximines from optically active sulfoxides. 2458
- Kirchner, D. G.** Synthesis of fluoroaromatic amines. 1758
- Kirsch, S.** Tetracyclo[5.2.1.0^{2,6}.0^{4,8}]decane ring system. 870
- Kispert, L. D.** INDO [intermediate neglect of differential overlap] theoretical studies. VI. Cyclopropenyl, aziriny, and diazirinyl cations. 373
- Kispert, L. D.** INDO [intermediate neglect of differential overlap] theoretical studies. VII. Cyclobutadienyl dications. 378
- Kito, N.** Synthesis and reactions of N,N'-dichlorodiiminosuccinonitrile. 3373
- Klanderman, B. H.** Conversion of 9,10-anthraquinones to anthracenes. 770
- Klayman, D. L.** 2-Amino-2-thiazoline. VII. Unequivocal structure assignment of the products of the reaction of 2-amino-2-thiazoline and its analogs with carboxylic isothiocyanate. 1819
- Klayman, D. L.** Selenium analogs of biuret. 3161
- Klayman, D. L.** Cleavage of sulfur-sulfur bonds with sodium hydrogen selenide. 3716
- Klein, K. P.** New facile method for conversion of oximes to nitriles. Preparation and acid-catalyzed transformation of aldehyde oxime ortho esters. 3424
- Klein, R. A.** Cyclopropanols. XI. Acid-catalyzed ring opening of arylcyclopropanols. 483
- Klein, S. A.** Simple deaminations. V. Preparation and some properties of N-alkyl-N,N-disulfonimides. 3525
- Klem, R.** Birch reduction of N-methylindoline. 1587
- Klemm, L. H.** Alumina-catalyzed reaction of hydroxyarenes and hydroaromatic ketones. VII. Reaction of 5-indanol with methanol. 698
- Kliegman, J. M.** Glyoxal derivatives. VI. Formation of glycolates and the acid-catalyzed decomposition of glyoxal acetals. 1772
- Klug, J. T.** Electrochemical oxidation of some phenethylamines. 3488
- Klutchko, S.** Base rearrangement of chromone-3-carboxylic esters to 3-acyl-4-hydroxycoumarins. 2436
- Knapp, F. F. Jr.** Novel synthesis of 4 α - and 4 β -methylcholone-5-en-3 β -ol from 6 β -bromo-4-methylcholesterol-4-en-3-one. 3247
- Knaus, E. E.** Carbon vs. nitrogen acylation in reactions of organolithium-pyridine adducts with acid chlorides and esters. 3565
- Knaus, G.** Chemistry of metalated heterocycles. Dimerization of 2-lithiomethyl-1,3-thiazoles, 1,3,4-thiadiazoles, and 1,3,4-oxadiazoles. 1189
- Knaus, G.** Chemistry of metalated heterocycles. Site of metalation of 2-methyl-4-substituted 1,3-thiazoles. Electronic, steric, and isotope effects. 1192
- Knaus, G. N.** Reaction of aromatic substrates with sulfonyl nitrenes. 1101
- Knaus, G. N.** Decomposition of sulfonyl azides and tert-butyl azidoformate by transition metal carbonyls. 2513
- Knetzer, J.** Chemistry of some tricyclic cyclopropyl halides. 708
- Knudsen, R. D.** Convenient one-step conversion of aromatic nitro compounds to phenols. 3343
- Kobayashi, Y.** Organic fluorine compounds. XIV. Syntheses and reactions of (trifluoromethyl)indoles. 1836
- Kobylecki, R. J.** Structures of some benzol-2,2,3-triazinium betaines. 2710
- Koch, R. W.** Alkali metal and electrochemical reductions of dibenzoylbenzenes. 146
- Koch, V. R.** Reductive defunctionalization of 1-substituted adamantanes in molten sodium tetrachloroaluminate. 2416
- Kochi, J. K.** Electron spin resonance studies of hydrogen transfer to alkoxy radicals from the hydroxyl group of alcohols. 2091
- Kocienski, P. J.** Peroxy acid oxidation of cyclopropenes. Evidence for a dual pathway. 388
- Kocienski, P. J.** Facile synthesis of tert-butylacetylene. 3285
- Kocor, M.** Total synthesis of steroids. V. Synthesis of rac-3-methoxy-14 α -hydroxy-8 α -estra-1,3,5(10)-triene-11,17-dione and its derivatives. 2193
- Koenig, K. E.** Unsaturated organosilicon heterocycles. 1539
- Koenig, T.** Photoelectron spectra of 1,4-dihydropyridine and N-methyl-1,4-dihydropyridine. 560
- Koenig, T.** Photoelectron spectra of mesitylene derivatives. Electronic interactions between arene ion groups. 1308
- Koenig, T.** Activation volume for single-bond homolysis from empirical internal solvent pressure. 3153
- Kofke, W. A.** Aziridines. 27. Synthesis and reactions of 4-aryloxy-tetrahydro-2H-1,2,4-oxadiazines. 162
- Koga, G.** Azido transfer reaction to aliphatic carbons. 1591
- Kohen, S.** Azido transfer reaction to aliphatic carbons. 1591
- Kohler, R.** Conformational preference of cyclohexanespiroaziridine as determined by low temperature carbon-13 magnetic resonance. 1011
- Kojoh, H.** Kinetics of the formation of N-arylsydrones from N-nitroso-N-arylglycines. 3676
- Kokke, W. C. M. C.** Two synthesis of optically pure (1R,2R)-1,2-dimethylcyclopentane. 1535
- Kokke, W. C. M. C.** Synthesis of (1R)-[1-D]- α -fenchocamphoronequinone. 1653
- Kolesar, T. F.** Intramolecular Friedel-Crafts acylation reaction of 4-cyclohexen-1-yl acetyl chloride. Competitive [$\pi_2 + \pi_2$] cycloaddition. 995
- Komatsu, M.** Reaction of oxaziridine with heterocumulene. A ketene, isocyanates, and a carbodiimide. 948
- Komatsu, M.** Reaction of oxaziridine with sulfur-containing heterocumulenes. 957
- Komatsu, M.** Reaction of diaziridines with diphenylketene and isocyanates. 3198
- Komin, J. B.** Allene epoxidation. Isolation of reactive intermediates from hindered allenes. 1723
- Komin, J. B.** Reactions of ketenes with peracids and ozone. 2172
- Kondo, A.** Molecular design by cycloaddition reactions. XV. Transannular cross cyclization of cyclooctatetraene-maleic anhydride adduct by electrophiles. 2246
- Kondo, A.** Molecular design by cycloaddition reactions. XVII. Oxymercuration of polycyclic olefins. 3569
- Kondo, M.** o-Nitrophenyl esters of benzoyloxycarbonylamino acids and their application in the synthesis of peptide chains by the in situ technique. 444
- Koo, J.-Y.** New route to 2-vinylaziridines and an unusual intramolecular analog of the S_N2' reaction leading to aziridine ring formation. 3781
- Kooistra, D. A.** Silane reductions in acidic media. III. Reductions of aldehydes and ketones to alcohols and alcohol derivatives. General syntheses of alcohols

- hols, symmetrical ethers, carboxylate esters and acetamides. 2740
- Kook, C. S.** Claisen rearrangement of some (substituted allyl)indoles. 486
- Kopecky, J.** Photochemical cycloadditions of maleic anhydride and some derivatives to acenaphthylene. New route to pleiadines. 515
- Kornfeld, E. C.** Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy of naturally occurring substances. XXI. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectral analysis of the ergot alkaloids. 1272
- Korte, W. D.** Coupling reactions between resonance stabilized organolithium reagents and cycloalkyl halides. 1168
- Kory, D. R.** Photochemical α cleavage and free-radical reactions of some deoxybenzoin. 691
- Kotick, M. P.** Rearrangement of anhydropyrimidine nucleosides in liquid hydrogen fluoride. Mechanism, scope, and synthetic studies. 3114
- Kovacevic, K.** Calculation of bond lengths and angles of hydrocarbons by the interactive MOA [maximum overlap approximation] method. 539
- Kovacic, P.** Aromatic oxygenation. XIII. Oxygenation of thiophenes with diisopropyl peroxydicarbonate—cupric chloride. 504
- Kovacic, P.** Adamantanes and related compounds. VIII. Behavior of endo-7-aminomethylbicyclo[3.3.1]nonan-3-one under reducing conditions. 766
- Kovacic, P.** Novel, directed synthesis of unsymmetrical azoxyalkanes and azoxyalkanes from N,N-dihaloamine and nitroso precursors. 2967
- Kovacic, P.** Hofmann elimination and Stevens rearrangement with N,N,N-trimethyl-3-homoadamantylammonium hydroxide. Evidence for 3-homoadamantene. 3090
- Kovacic, P.** Chemistry of N-haloamines. XXII. Rearrangement of *o*-hydroxyaldehydes and ketones to *o*-hydroxyanilides by monochloroamine. 3094
- Kovvali, S. R.** Diaziridines. III. Reactions of some 1-alkyl- and 1,1-dialkyl-1H-diazirino[1,2b]phtalazine-3,8-diones. 3187
- Kramer, D. N.** Kinetics of the condensation of N-methyl-4-picolinium iodide with p-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde in aqueous ethanol. 3132
- Kransen, G.** Synthesis and acid-catalyzed decomposition of *o*-nitrophenylsulfonylethylazomethane. 411
- Krapcho, A. P.** Effect of solvent on the regioselectivity of cycloaddition of diazomethane to the thione group in adamantanthione. 860
- Krapcho, A. P.** Specific introduction of an isopropylidene group in the synthesis of the monoterpene terpinolene and the sesquiterpene (\pm)- α -curcumene. 1322
- Krapcho, A. P.** General synthetic route to cycloalkylidene-cycloalkanes. Reactions of α -anions of cycloalkanecarboxylic acid salts with cycloalkanes. 1650
- Krapcho, A. P.** Photochemistry of dispiro-1,3-cyclobutanediones in methylene chloride and methanol solutions. 2251
- Krasniewski, J. M. Jr.** Free radical chlorination of alkanes by thionyl chloride. 1303
- Kraus, G. A.** Regiospecific aldol condensations of the kinetic lithium enolates of methyl ketones. 3459
- Krespan, C. G.** Secondary amines from trifluoroacetamides. 1315
- Krespan, C. G.** Macrocyclic rings. Oxetane function spiro to macrocyclic polyether rings. 2351
- Kress, A.** INDO [intermediate neglect of differential overlap] theoretical studies. VI. Cyclopropenyl, aziriny, and diazirylium cations. 373
- Kress, A.** INDO [intermediate neglect of differential overlap] theoretical studies. VII. Cyclobutadienyl dications. 378
- Kretschmer, R. A.** Ten-membered rings. Transannular double-bond participation in acid-promoted cyclizations. 3755
- Kreuz, K. L.** Thermal decompositions of β -nitroalkyl nitrates in olefinic solvents. 714
- Krieger, M.** 1,2-Diphenylanthra[b]cyclobutadiene. 480
- Krieger, M.** 1,2-Diphenylanthra[b]cyclobutadiene (correction). 3618
- Krodel, R. M.** Cautionary note concerning the isolation of some metal salts of 1-tetrazoleacetic acid. 1792
- Kropf, R. A.** Phenylcinnamalones. II. Data concerning the preparative reaction. 3537
- Krow, G. R.** Heterodienophiles. VI. Structure of protonated aldimines. 2449
- Krow, G. R.** Regioselective functionalization in the oxymercuration of $\beta\gamma$ -unsaturated urethanes. Synthesis of γ -ketourathanes. 2674
- Krueger, S. A.** Preparation of cis-methyl α -(tetrahydro-2-furylidene)acetate. 3167
- Kruse, C.** Aziridines. 27. Synthesis and reactions of 4-aryl-tetrahydro-2H-1,2,4-oxadiazines. 162
- Kubik, D. A.** Catalytic dehydrator. Simplified isolation procedure for acetals and ketals. 2815
- Kugelman, M.** Structure of sisomicin, a novel unsaturated aminocyclitol antibiotic from *Micromonospora inyoensis*. 1451
- Kuivila, H. G.** Carbon-13 magnetic resonance conformation in some 1,3-dioxacycloheptanes. 804
- Kulig, M. J.** Sterol metabolism. XXXII. Radiation-induced oxidations of isomeric cholesterol- β -ols. 3398
- Kumadaki, I.** Organic fluorine compounds. XIV. Syntheses and reactions of (trifluoromethyl)indoles. 1836
- Kumanotani, J.** Synthesis of hydroxycitronellal. Hydration and subsequent hydrolysis of imines, enamines, or oxazolidines prepared from citronellal and amines. 108
- Kumar, S.** Thiophenyl malonate. New Synthesis. 3170
- Kunerth, D. C.** Quantitative conversion of carboxylic acids and phenols to esters and ethers by reaction of their salts with alkyl halides. 1968
- Kunieda, T.** Synthesis and stereochemistry of telomers of vinylene carbonate as synthetic intermediates for carbohydrates. 38
- Kunz, R. A.** New synthetic reactions. Alkylation of lactam derivatives. 2475
- Kunz, R. A.** New synthetic reactions. Convenient approach to methyl 3-oxo-4-pentenoate. 2648
- Kupchan, S. M.** Isolation and structural elucidation of allamandin, and anti-leukemic iridoid lactone from *allamanda cathartica*. 2477
- Kupper, R.** Relative stabilities of α -phenyl and α -ferrocenyl cations. 1438
- Kurooka, A.** Transfer-hydrogenation and transfer-hydrogenolysis. IV. Catalytic dehydrogenation by a quinone. 2403
- Kurz, M. E.** Ceric ammonium nitrate promoted aromatic substitution with peroxydicarbonates. 3331
- Kurz, M. E.** Concurrent oxygenation-nitration of aromatics with peroxides-nitric acid. 3336
- Kussner, C. L.** Pyrimido[5,4-e]-as-triazines. VII. Synthesis of 7-aza analogs of pteric and folic acids. 2866
- Kusuda, K.** Chlorocarbenium ions. I. Synthesis of decachlorobicyclo[3.3.0]octa-2,6-diene and its chemistry. 1641
- Kusuoka, A.** Oxidation of phenylhydrazine with nitrosobenzene. 3419
- Kwant, P. W.** Syntheses employing hexamethyl(dewar benzene). Reactions of methyl-substituted carbonium ions with triethylamine. 2624
- Kwant, P. W.** Double bond vs. cyclopropane ring reactivity toward different acids. 2626
- Kwart, H.** Mechanism of the catalyzed thio-Claisen reaction. Triggering of concerted rearrangement processes. 1575
- Kwart, H.** Evaluation of the mode of neighboring group participation by divalent sulfur. 2157
- Kwon, S.** Catalysis by certain amines in an aqueous phase. Preparation of dichlorocyclopropane derivatives. 3171
- LaBahn, V. A.** Effect of dichloromethane on the reaction of carbethoxynitrene with trans-1,2-dimethylcyclohexane. 2128
- L'Abbe, G.** 1,3-Dipolar cycloadditions of nitrile oxides with α - and β -azidovinyl ketones. 1221
- L'Abbe, G.** Mechanism of the thermal decomposition of vinyl azides. 1778
- L'Abbe, G.** Thermolysis of heterocyclic azides. Rearrangement involving acyl migration from carbon to nitrogen. 3449
- L'Abbe, G.** Reaction pathways in nucleophilic displacements with 1-benzyl- Δ^2 -tetrazoline-5-thione and 1,2,3,4-thiaziazoline-5-thione. 3770
- Laemmle, J.** Stereoselective organometallic alkylation reactions. III. Ate complex addition to cyclic and bicyclic ketones. 3258
- Lakshmikantham, M. V.** Photochemical route to the thieno[c]cyclobutene system. 206
- LaLonde, R. T.** New monohexaminal derivatives of thiobinupharidine and thionupharidine B. Role of circular dichroism and mass spectrometry in ascertaining the position of the hemiaminal function. 2892
- Lam, F. L.** Purine N-oxides. LVI. Photosomerization of 1-hydroxy- to 3-hydroxy-xanthine. Photochemistry of related 1-hydroxypurines. 1391
- Lamartine, R.** Gaseous chlorine action in solid-state phenols. 1744
- Lamb, F. A.** Oxidation-reduction of 9-(p-methoxyphenyl)-9-fluorenylacetaldehyde on activated alumina. 2796
- Lamb, R. C.** Organic peroxides. X. Kinetics of decomposition of some acyl-p-nitrobenzoyl peroxides containing neophyl groups. 2096
- Lancaster, J. E.** Structure and valence isomerization of LL-Z1220. Antibiotic containing a benzene dioxide moiety. 435
- Lane, C. F.** Organic synthesis using borane-methyl sulfide. Hydroboration-oxidation of alkenes. 1437
- Lane, C. F.** Organic synthesis using borane-methyl sulfide. II. Reduction of aromatic carboxylic acids in the presence of trimethyl borate. 3052
- Lane, G. A.** Conformational analysis. XCIX. 1-Decalone ring system. 704
- Lang, S. A. Jr.** Novel synthesis of 4-hydroxycoumarin-3-carboxamides. 1008
- Lange, G. L.** Synthesis and reactions of 5-cyclononyne. 3819
- Lankin, D. C.** Arenediazonium ions. II. Synthesis of several phenanthridines and a quinoxaline from ortho-substituted arenediazonium salts and organic nitriles. 1841
- Lankin, D. C.** Thermal decomposition of 2-(cyanoethylthio)benzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate in acetonitrile solution. 2801
- Lapis, S.** Mechanism of reductive dehalogenation of haloanisoles under aryne-forming conditions. 1900
- Lardicci, L.** Alkyl metal asymmetric reduction. V. Reduction of alkyl methyl ketones by chiral organoaluminum compounds. 1757
- Lardicci, L.** Alkyl metal asymmetric reduction. VI. Alkyl phenyl ketone reductions by dialkylzinc compounds. Dynamic and stereochemical aspects. 2736
- Larkin, J. M.** Thermal decompositions of β -nitroalkyl nitrates in olefinic solvents. 714
- Larock, R. C.** Mercury in organic chemistry. III. Anti-Markovnikov esterification of terminal alkenes. 834
- Larock, R. C.** Mercury in organic chemistry. V. Direct esterification of alkyl halides. 3721
- Larsen, B. R.** N-Acyl lactam rearrangements. Fate of the carboxyl carbon and the synthesis of 2-tert-butyl-1-pyrroline. 1963
- Larsen, J. W.** Absence of catalysis of salicylate ester hydrolysis by hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide micelles. 3142
- Lauer, R. F.** Electrophilic organoselenium reagents. New route to allylic acetates and ethers. 429
- LaVoie, E. J.** Steric and electronic factors which effect the thermal cyclization of metasubstituted aryl propargyl ethers. Synthesis of 5- and 7-substituted 3-chromenes. 881
- Lavrik, P.** Acid-catalyzed rearrangement of two cyclohexadienone monoepoxides. 999
- Lavrik, P. B.** Synthetically useful epoxidations with molecular oxygen. 1793
- Lawson, D. F.** Chlorocyclophosphazene-epoxide reactions. Catalysis by lithium halides. 3357

- Layloff, T. Electrochemical reductive acylation of benzophenone. 3831
- Lazaar, N. R. Conformational analysis of some bicyclo[4.2.0]octanes by hydrogen-1 nuclear magnetic resonance. 2069
- Leach, M. Antimetabolites produced by microorganisms. IX. Chemical synthesis of N⁵-hydroxyornithine and N⁵-hydroxyarginine. 1166
- Leadbetter, G. Mitomycin antibiotics. Synthesis of 1-substituted 7-methoxymitosenes. 3580
- Leavell, K. H. Synthesis and thermolysis of 1-allylidene-2-vinylcyclopropane and 1-(1-butyl-1,3-dienyl)-2-methylenecyclopropane. 274
- Lederman, Y. Synthesis of aromatic steroids. 1873
- Ledlie, D. B. Chemistry of some tricyclic cyclopropyl halides. 708
- Lednicer, D. Axially disposed phenyl groups in geminally substituted cyclohexanes. 2311
- Lee, A. S. K. Nucleic acid related compounds. 12. Facile and high-yield stanous chloride catalyzed monomethylation of the cis-glycol system of nucleosides by diazomethane. 1891
- Lee, C. C. Solvolysis studies with 2-(p-ferrocenylphenyl)ethyl-1,1-d₂ tosylate. 406
- Lee, D. G. Oxidation of hydrocarbons. V. Oxidation of naphthalenes by ruthenium tetroxide. 2468
- Lee, D. H. Dipole moments of some 3- and 4-substituted phthalimides and phthalic anhydrides. Influence of steric and resonance effects. 1527
- Lee, D.-J. Reaction of acetylenes with hydrogen chloride in acetic acid. Effect of structure upon AdE2 and Ad3 reaction rates. 1124
- Lee, D. L. α -Methylenelactam rearrangement. 893
- Lee, K.-W. Thermally labile ketenimines from triphenylphosphinylalkylamines. 3780
- Lee, K. Y. Acid-catalyzed cyclization reactions. XI. Competitive amide versus thioamide cyclization. Cyclization of N-allylrodanine in strong acid media. 3041
- Lee, L.-F. New synthesis of 6-substituted benzo[a]pyrenes involving 5a,6-epoxy-5a,6-dihydrobenzo[a]pyrene. 1446
- Lee, M. N-Acylactam rearrangements. Fate of the carboxyl carbon and the synthesis of 2-tert-butyl-1-pyrroline. 1963
- Lee, M.-S. Chemistry of azidoquinones and related compounds. XIV. Thermal rearrangements of 2-azido- and 2,3-diazido-1,4-quinol diacetates. 1362
- Lee, S. O. Carbon-13 magnetic resonance spectral study of some phosphorinanes and their 1-sulfides. 2899
- Lee, T.-C. Purine N-oxides. LVIII. N-Hydroxypurine analogs. N-Hydroxypyrrolo[2,3-d]pyrimidines. 2963
- Lee, T. D. Reaction of 3-[2-tetrahydropyranyl(furanyl)thio]indole with silver ion. 1106
- Leichter, L. M. Thermally promoted cleavage reactions of anti-tricyclo[3.2.0.0^{2,4}]heptanes. Influence of 2,4 substitution on competitive bond scission processes. 461
- Leitz, C. Heterodienophiles. VI. Structure of protonated aldimines. 2449
- Leland, D. L. Rearrangement of anhydropyrimidine nucleosides in liquid hydrogen fluoride. Mechanism, scope, and synthetic studies. 3114
- Lenox, R. S. Improved synthesis of 2-methyl-6-methylene-2,7-octadien-4-ol, a pheromone of *Ips paraconfusus*, and an alternative synthesis of the intermediate, 2-bromomethyl-1,3-butadiene. 1957
- Lenz, G. R. Enamide photochemistry. Formation of oxyprotoberberines by the elimination of ortho substituents in 2-aryl-1-methylene-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolines. 2839
- Lenz, G. R. Enamide photochemistry. Formation of 8-oxoberberines from 2-aryl-1-methylene-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolines. 2846
- Leonard, N. J. Site of N-amination of adenine and alkyladenines. 3438
- Leonov, D. Ultraviolet- and γ -ray-induced reactions of nucleic acid constituents. 1470
- Lequesne, P. W. Steroidal adducts. VI. Steroids as probes of the relative reactivities of enophiles and dienophiles. Reactions of dicyanoacetylene with ergosterol derivatives. 2197
- Lerner, L. M. Preparation of N-substituted maleimides by direct coupling of alkyl or aralkyl halides with heavy metal salts of maleimide. 21
- Lessard, J. N-monochlorination and N-monobromination of carbamates and carboxamides by sodium hypochlorite and hypobromite. 3136
- Letourneux, Y. Steroidal alkaloids. CLXI. Stereospecific synthesis of (22R)- and (22S)-22-Aminocholesterol. 1065
- Leung, H. W. 1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene-N-methylthylanilide σ complex. 272
- Levine, R. Synthesis and dehydrogenation of α -(9-acridanyl)acetonitriles. 3556
- Levine, R. Certain condensations effected by 2,6-dimethoxyphenyllithium. 3559
- Levine, R. Selective acylation of 2,4-lutidine at its 2- and 4-methyl group. 3834
- Levine, R. L. Chemistry of flavanones. Reaction with base. 261
- Levy, A. B. Stereochemistry. LXVII. Stereochemical aspects of the photochemical and thermal fragmentation of cyclopropyl azides. 585
- Levy, E. S. Synthesis of 2-aminomethylidopyrrolmethanes. 2872
- Levy, G. C. Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectral analysis using spin-lattice relaxation data and specific deuteration. Thiamine hydrochloride. 1321
- Lew, G. Novel stereoselective synthesis of (E)- and (Z)- α,β -unsaturated carboxylic esters via hydroboration. 2321
- Lewellyn, M. E. Reactions of organometallic derivatives of 1,3-dimethoxybenzene. 1755
- Lewellyn, M. E. Formation of a cyclohexane ring by condensation of a nitrone and an aldehyde. 1407
- Lewin, A. H. Competition between reduction, hydroxylation, and cyclization in copper(I)-promoted aryldiazonium ion reactions. 2261
- Lewin, A. H. Reduction products in copper(I)-promoted diazonium ion reactions. Hydrogen abstraction from amines coordinated to copper(I), from water, and from transient radicals. 2747
- Lewis, E. S. Synthesis and thermolysis of 1-allylidene-2-vinylcyclopropane and 1-(1-butyl-1,3-dienyl)-2-methylenecyclopropane. 274
- Lewis, F. D. Photochemical α cleavage and free-radical reactions of some deoxybenzoin. 691
- Lewis, L. Reactions of cyclohexadienones. XXXII. Hydrogenolysis of carbon-carbon bonds in cyclohexadienones. 2605
- Liang, G. Stable carbocations. CXLVII. Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance study of the rapidly equilibrating bridgehead bicyclo[4.4.0]decyl, bicyclo[4.3.0]nonyl and bicyclo[3.3.0]octyl cations and related model ions. 367
- Liang, G. Stable carbocations. CLXXI. 1-Fluoro(chloro)-1-cycloalkyl cations. Further data on the effect of halogen back-donation and the stability of halo-carbenium ions. 2394
- Liang, G. Stable carbocations. CLXXII. 2-Adamantyl cations. 3750
- Liang, W. C. Chemistry of carbanions. XXVI. Synthesis of certain γ -alkenyl, α,β -unsaturated ketones. 3102
- Libman, J. Ozonation of acetylenes and related compounds in the presence of tetracyanoethylene and pinacolone. 1782
- Librando, V. Structural analysis by lanthanide-induced shifts. V. Influence of steric and conjugative effects on the barriers to rotation in N,N-dimethylamides. 2806
- Libsch, S. S. Total synthesis of cassamide. 577
- Lichtenthaler, F. W. Preparative routes to 4-amino-4-deoxy-D-galactose. 1457
- Lichter, R. L. Nitrogen magnetic resonance spectroscopy. Correlation of methyl aniline chemical shifts with INDO molecular orbital parameters. 3547
- Liebeskind, L. Phase transfer catalysis. Acetoacetic ester condensation. 3271
- Liebman, J. F. Estimation by bond-additivity schemes of the relative thermodynamic stabilities of three-membered-ring systems and their open dipolar forms. 123
- Liehr, J. G. Mechanism of electron impact induced elimination of methylenimine from dimethylamine heteroaromatic compounds. 285
- Lien, M. M. Crystal structure of cis-2,4-diphenylthietane trans-1-monoxide. 246
- Lien, M. M. The crystal structure of cis-2,4-diphenylthietane trans-1-monoxide (correction). 3618
- Lilje, K. C. tert-Butylallene. Reversibility of carbenoid formation. 3600
- Lin, A. L. Reaction of N-iodosuccinimide with secondary alcohols. 722
- Lin, C. Y. o-Nitrophenyl esters of benzoyloxycarbonylamino acids and their application in the synthesis of peptide chains by the in situ technique. 444
- Lin, D. C. K. Pyrolysis and mass spectrum of 1-(2-benzothiazolyl)benzotriazole. 1780
- Lin, G. W. Arenediazonium ions. II. Synthesis of several phenanthridines and a quinoxaline from ortho-substituted arenediazonium salts and organic nitriles. 1841
- Lindsey, J. J. Nitro enol ether 4-nitro-1-cyclohexyl-3-ethoxy-2-oxo-3-pyrroline. Synthesis and use as a reagent for amino group protection. 3351
- Liotta, C. L. Chemistry of naked anions. III. Reactions of the 18-crown-6 complex of potassium cyanide with organic substrates in aprotic organic solvents. 3416
- Liotta, C. L. Preparation and purification of 18-crown-6[1,4,7,10,13,16-hexaoxacyclooctadecane]. 2445
- Liotta, D. Reactions of N-aryl nitrenes oxides. 2. Reaction of N-aryl nitrenes with oxalyl chloride. 1975
- Liotta, D. Reactions of N-aryl nitrogen oxides. 1. Selective ortho chlorination in the reactions of aryl nitrenes and amine oxides with thionyl chloride or phosgene. 2718
- Lipkowitz, K. B. Quaternizations in the 8-azabicyclo[4.3.0]non-3-ene series. 319
- Lipkowitz, K. B. N-Acylactam rearrangements. Fate of the carboxyl carbon and the synthesis of 2-tert-butyl-1-pyrroline. 1963
- Lipkowitz, K. B. Stevens rearrangement of carbamoylaminimides. 2036
- Lipman, A. L. Jr. Homolytic aromatic cyclohexylation. II. Role of π -complex formation and competitions for cyclohexyl radical. 2386
- Litchman, W. M. Reaction of 2-chloromethylpyridine with sodium acetylide. 2461
- Liu, R. S. H. Photochemical and thermal internal cycloadditions in retro- γ -ionylidenemalononitrile. 3435
- Lloyd, W. G. Hydrolytic reactions of carbonyl sulfate. 2112
- Lo, Y. S. Synthesis of 6-hydroxypenicillanates and 7-hydroxycephalosporanates. 1444
- Logue, M. W. Condensation of tert-butyl α -lithiosobutyrate with acid chlorides. Synthesis for β -keto acids and ketones. 3455
- Lok, R. Stereospecific synthesis of 3,7-disubstituted bicyclo[3.3.0]octanes. 2377
- Lokensgard, J. P. Decomposition of β,γ -unsaturated diazoketone. Evidence for the intermediacy of a bicyclopentanone. 3355
- Loliger, J. Synthesis of 6-hydroxypenicillanates and 7-hydroxycephalosporanates. 1444
- Lomas, J. S. Thermal decomposition and dehydration of tri-tert-butylcarbinol. Competing free radical and carbonium ion reactions. 1776
- Long, R. A. Pyrazolopyrimidine nucleosides. V. Methylation of the C-nucleoside antibiotic formycin and structural elucidation of products by magnetic circular dichroism spectroscopy. 2023
- Longmaid, H. Photoelectron spectra of 1,4-dihydropyridine and N-methyl-1,4-dihydropyridine. 560
- Longo, F. R. Electrophilic substitution on porphin. I. Nitration. 3282
- Low, J. Three-membered rings. VII. Solvent control of the cis-trans isomer ratio in the preparation of a phosphonate substituted cyclopropane. 3125
- Lown, J. W. Stereochemistry and mechanism of the thermal [1,3] alkyl shift of stable 1,4-dialkyl-1,4-dihydropyrazines. 1998

- Luck, E.** Novel, directed synthesis of un=symmetrical azoxyalkanes and azoxyaralkanes from N,N-dihaloamine and nitroso precursors. 2967
- Luibrand, R. T.** Attempted generation of triplet benzene. 3887
- Lukacovic, M. F.** Synthesis of mixed disulfides with cyanogen bromide and its consequences for elucidation of protein structure. 253
- Lunazzi, L.** Radicals from 2-nitrofurans. 2425
- Lundin, R. E.** Structure and stereochemistry of simmondsin. 2930
- Lusch, M. J.** Addition of organocopper(I) reagents to α,β -acetylenic sulfoxides. 3174
- Lyle, R. E.** Sodium borohydride reduction of sterically hindered pyridinium salts. 3708
- Lynn, J. L.** Anionic nucleophilic attack upon a carboxyl anion. 1771
- Lyon, G. D.** Simple deaminations. V. Preparation and some properties of N-alkyl-N,N-disulfonimides. 3525
- McCandlish, L. E.** Structure of catechinic acid. Base rearrangement product of catechin. 3244
- Maccarone, E.** Behavior of the sulfoxide group on the nitration of some aryl derivatives. 1098
- Maccarone, E.** Reaction kinetics of 3-thiophenylsulfonol chloride with anilines in methanol. 1689
- Maccarone, E.** Leaving group effect in the reaction of 2-thiophenylsulfonol halides with anilines in methanol. 3286
- Maccarone, E.** Reaction kinetics of furan-sulfonol chlorides with anilines in methanol and reactivities of Benzene-, thiophene- and furansulfonol chlorides. 3595
- McCarty, C. G.** Syntheses of C-amino- and C-azido-1,2,4-triazoles. 1522
- McCasland, G. E.** Sulfur-containing carbohydrates. Synthesis of 1,3,4,6-tetra-thio-D-mannitol. 1462
- Macchia, B.** Critical dependence of the stability of an overcrowded benzylic carbocation on the aromatic ring substituent. Substituent and solvent effects on the ring opening of 1-aryl-substituted epoxides. 1-(p-Methoxyphenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptane. 874
- Macchia, B.** Anomalous steric course of ring opening reactions of indene oxide. Reexamination. 2596
- Macchia, F.** Critical dependence of the stability of an overcrowded benzylic carbocation on the aromatic ring substituent. Substituent and solvent effects on the ring opening of 1-aryl-substituted epoxides. 1-(p-Methoxyphenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptane. 874
- Macchia, F.** Anomalous steric course of ring opening reactions of indene oxide. Reexamination. 2596
- McCloskey, J. A.** Mechanism of electron impact induced elimination of methylenimine from dimethylamine heteroaromatic compounds. 285
- McCoy, L. L.** Three-membered rings. VII. Solvent control of the cis-trans isomer ratio in the preparation of a phosphonate substituted cyclopropane. 3125
- McCurry, P.** Diels-Alder reactions of o-benzoquinones. 3610
- McCurry, P.** Route to furanoid system by intermolecular homoconjugate addition. 2658
- McCurry, P. M. Jr.** Cyclenones. V. Mechanistic factors in the aldol cyclization of 2,5-alkanediones. 2316
- McCurry, P. M. Jr.** Cyclenones. VI. Retraaldol-aldol route to cis-jasmone and related compounds. 2317
- McDaniel, R. S.** Stereochemistry and mechanism of the thermal [1,3] alkyl shift of stable 1,4-dialkyl-1,4-dihydropyrazines. 1998
- McDonald, R. N.** Nonbenzenoid aromatic systems. X. Formation, nuclear magnetic resonance spectral identification, and reactions of both Meisenheimer type and methyleneazulenate anions. 1877
- MacDowell, D. W. H.** Keto-enol tautomerism in the thiophene analogs of anethrone. III. Synthesis and properties of 4,8-dihydrobenzo[1,2-c:4,5-c']dithiophen-4-one. 2239
- McEntee, T. E.** Bridged polycyclic compounds. LXXVIII. Reaction of chromyl chloride with cyclopropanes. 829
- McEntire, E. E.** Stereochemistry. LXVII. Stereochemical aspects of the photochemical and thermal fragmentation of cyclopropyl azides. 585
- McEwen, R. S.** Structure of the products resulting from photochemically induced hydrogen transfers in the levopimaric acid-cyclopentenedione adduct. 117
- McGillivray, G.** Preparation of azetidines and some N-arylozetidines. 1973
- McGirk, R. H.** Application of the nitrosoamide reaction to hydrazones. 3851
- McGonigal, W. E.** New synthesis of maltol. 3281
- McGraw, J. P.** Pyrazolopyrimidine nucleosides. V. Methylation of the C-nucleoside antibiotic formycin and structural elucidation of products by magnetic circular dichroism spectroscopy. 2023
- McGregor, S. D.** Nucleophile-dependent displacement of chloride or methylsulfonate ions from 3,5-dichloro-2,6-bis(methylsulfonol)pyridine. 1685
- McGrew, J. G. II.** Stereochemical approach toward the structure of gas-phase ions. 2166
- Machleder, W. H.** Allene epoxidation. Isolation of reactive intermediates from hindered allenes. 1723
- Maciejewicz, N. S.** Total synthesis of β -lactam antibiotics. IV. Epimerization of 6(7)-aminopenicillins and cephalosporins from α to β . 437
- Maciejewicz, N. S.** Total synthesis of β -lactam antibiotics. VI. 3-Arylcephalosporins. 3384
- McIntosh, J. M.** Dihydrothiophenes. II. Preparation and properties of some alkylated 2,5-dihydrothiophenes. 202
- McKee, R. L.** Synthesis of 2-methylene-4-thiazolidinones (correction). 3617
- McKee, R. L.** Nitration and bromination of isocytosine-6-acetic acid. Corrections. 176
- McKee, R. L.** Condensation of benzoyl cyanamide with aromatic amino esters, acids, and amides. 3434
- McKenzie, T. C.** Reactions of pentahapto-cyclohexadienyliron tricarbonyl cations with enamines. 51
- McKenzie, T. C.** Hydrogenation of 4-(3,5-dimethyl-4-isoxazolylmethyl)-7,7a-dihydro-1 β -hydroxy-7a β -methyl-5(6H)-indanone. 629
- McKillop, A.** Acetoxythallation-induced lactonization of 2-endo-norbornenecarboxylic acids. 2434
- McKillop, A.** Structures of some benzo-1,2,3-triazinium betaines. 2710
- MacLeod, J. K.** E2C mechanism in elimination reactions. VI. Primary hydrogen isotope effects on rates of E2 reactions of alicyclics. 534
- McManus, S. P.** Acid-catalyzed cyclization reactions. XI. Competitive amide versus thioamide cyclization. Cyclization of N-allylrhodanine in strong acid media. 3041
- McMorris, T. C.** Synthesis of antheridiol and some observations on the chemistry of butenolides. 669
- McMurry, J. E.** New method for converting nitro compounds into carbonyls. Oxonolysis of nitronates. 259
- McMurry, J. E.** Reduction of enediacarbonyl compounds with titanous ion. 258
- McMurry, J. E.** New method for the synthesis of enones. Total synthesis of (\pm)-mayurone and (\pm)-thujopsadiene. 2217
- McNeil, G. N.** Nucleophilic reactivity of peptides toward 2-acyloxy-N-ethylbenzamides. Utility of free peptides as nucleophiles in amide bond forming reactions. 2831
- Macomber, R. S.** Reaction of phosphorus tribromide with a conjugated ketone. Locked conformations in acyclic molecules. 1952
- Macomber, R. S.** tert-Butyllallene. Reversibility of carbenoid formation. 3600
- McVey, J. K.** Photochemical α cleavage and free-radical reactions of some deoxybenzoin. 691
- Madeira, S. L.** Hydrogen bonding. III. Tetrapropylammonium hydrogen difluoride and the thermal elimination reaction of tetrapropylammonium fluoride hydrates. 2809
- Madhavan, S.** Structural effects on intramolecular carbene reactions. Δ^3 -Cyclopentenylmethylcarbene. 3154
- Madoery, O. D.** Reductive arylation of aromatic hydrocarbons. I. Naphthalene and anthracene. 3254
- Madrigal, R. V.** Alkaloids of cephalotaxus harringtonia var drupacea. 11-Hydroxycephalotaxine and drupacine. 676
- Maehr, H.** Antimetabolites produced by microorganisms. IX. Chemical synthesis of N δ -hydroxyornithine and N δ -hydroxyarginine. 1166
- Magalhaes, G. C.** Acid-catalyzed ketone rearrangements. Synthesis of decalins and spiro[4,5]decanes. 2427
- Magid, L. J.** Absence of catalysis of salicylate ester hydrolysis by hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide micelles. 3142
- Magnusson, G.** Synthesis of the bicyclo[4.3.1]decan-10-one system by cycloalkylation of specific cyclohexanone enolates with reactive 1,4-dichlorides. 848
- Maguire, J. H.** Condensation of benzoyl cyanamide with aromatic amino esters, acids, and amides. 3434
- Magyar, J. C.** Photochemical α cleavage and free-radical reactions of some deoxybenzoin. 691
- Majerski, Z.** Sulfuric acid catalyzed rearrangements of 1- and 3-homoadamantanes. 651
- Majewicz, T. G.** Facile synthesis of 2-aminonicotinaldehyde. 720
- Mak, C. P.** Synthesis of macrocyclic polythiaethers. 2079
- Maksic, Z. B.** Calculation of bond lengths and angles of hydrocarbons by the interactive MOA [maximum overlap approximation] method. 539
- Mallams, A. K.** Structure of sisomicin, a novel unsaturated aminocyclitol antibiotic from Micromonospora inyoensis. 1451
- Mallick, S. K.** 1,4-Benzodioxanes. I. Synthesis involving the reaction of α -halo Michael acceptors with catechol. 1808
- Malloy, T. P.** Electrocyclic effects in solvolysis. I. Aryl participation and cyclopropyl ring opening in the solvolysis of exo-3,3-dialkyltricyclo[3.2.1.0 2,4]oct-8-yl tosylates. 1327
- Malone, G. R.** Chemistry of 1,6-dihydro-1,3-oxazines. XXII. Chemistry of 2-chloromethyl-5,6-dihydro-1,3-oxazines. Grignard coupling and metalation studies. Synthesis of α -chloroaldehydes and arylacetic acids. 618
- Malone, G. R.** 5,6-Dihydro-1,3-oxazines. XXIII. Chemistry of 2-chloromethyl-oxazines. Formation of phosphoranes and phosphonates. Use of α,β -unsaturated oxazines as a common intermediate for the synthesis of aldehydes, ketones, and acids. 623
- Malone, G. R.** Reaction of lithiated oxazines with esters and nitriles. 712
- Malpica, A.** Kinetics and mechanism for hydrolysis of substituted α,α -dichloro- β -lactams. 3918
- Mamba, A.** Synthesis of phthalimides from aromatic dicarbonyl compounds. 3924
- Manchand, P. S.** Chemical constituents of tropical plants. V. Structures of suaveolic acid and suaveolol. 2306
- Mandel, B. J.** Quinazolines and 1,4-benzodiazepines. LXIII. Preparation and nucleophilic reactions of 7-chloro-5-phenyl-3H-1,4-benzodiazepine. 167
- Mandeville, W. H.** Selectivity in organic group transfer in reactions of mixed lithium diorganocuprates. 400
- Mandolini, L.** Ring closure reactions. III. Synthesis of some medium-sized cyclic aromatic ethers from o-(ω -bromoalkyl)phenols. 2598
- Manhas, M. S.** β -Lactams. XXXIV. α -Carboxy- β -lactams and derivatives. 312
- Manhas, M. S.** β -Lactams. XXXVI. Monocyclic cis- β -lactams via penams and cephams. 2877
- Maniwa, K.** Cooxidation of α olefins and arenethiols with oxygen. Synthesis of β -hydroxy sulfoxides. 1170
- Mann, C. K.** Electrochemical oxidation of some phenethylamines. 3488
- Manner, J. A.** Stable carbonium ions from β -arylalkyl derivatives in antimony pentafluoride-sulfur dioxide (SbF $_5$ SO $_2$). II. Ions related to mescaline. 1199
- Mantzaris, J.** Nuclear magnetic resonance and stereochemical assignments of a double Diels-Alder adduct. Demonstration of steric compression. 726
- Manzara, A. P.** Aromatic oxygenation. XIII. Oxygenation of thiophenes with

- diisopropyl peroxydicarbonate—cupric chloride. 504
- Marakowski, J.** Heterodienophiles. VI. Structure of protonated aldimines. 2449
- Maravigna, P.** Structural analysis by λ -thanide-induced shifts. V. Influence of steric and conjugative effects on the barriers to rotation in *N,N*-dimethylamides. 2806
- Marchand, A. P.** Improved synthesis of pentacyclo[5.4.0.0^{2,6}.0^{3,10}.0^{5,9}]undecane. 1596
- Mariano, P. S.** Photochemistry of 4-methylverbenene. 2774
- Marino, J. P.** New and efficient approach to functionalized hydroazulenes via 2-methylcyclopentenone 3-dimethylsulfoxonium methylide. 3175
- Marioni, F.** Evidence for different addition mechanisms in the bromochlorination of 3-tert-butylcyclohexene with bromine chloride and with monopyridinebromine(I) chloride. 2562
- Mark, V.** Nonstereospecific Diels-Alder reactions. I. Reaction of hexachlorocyclopentadiene with 1,2-disubstituted ethylenes. 3179
- Mark, V.** Nonstereospecific Diels-Alder reaction. II. Reaction of hexachlorocyclopentadiene with 1,1-disubstituted and monosubstituted ethylenes. 3181
- Markgraf, J. H.** Dissolving metal reductions of benzylic esters. 3168
- Markham, R. E. Jr.** Reductive cleavage of phosphinamidates with lithium aluminum hydride. 2296
- Marquardt, F. H.** Molecular rearrangements in the course of Ritter reactions. 1963
- Marquez, L. D.** Homocandrostanes. I. Preparation and properties of D-homo-5 α -androstane-1-, 2-, 3-, and 4-ones. 1550
- Marsh, R. E.** 1,8-Interactions in naphthalene derivatives. X-ray structure determination and nuclear magnetic resonance studies of 1,8-di(bromomethyl)naphthalene. 1152
- Marshall, G. R.** Preparation and use of benzhydrylamine polymers in peptide synthesis. II. Synthesis of thyrotropin releasing hormone, thyrocalcitonin 26-32, and eleidoisin. 44
- Marshall, J. A.** Synthesis of ω -1,3-dithiacyl carboxylic acids via cleavage of cyclic α -diketone monothioketals. 1814
- Marshall, J. A.** Synthesis of racemic globulol via solvolysis-cyclization of a 2,7-cyclodecadien-1-ol derivative. 1971
- Marshall, J. L.** Stereochemical elucidation of the Birch reduction product of [2.2]paracyclophane. 1342
- Marsi, K. L.** Phenylsilane reduction of phosphine oxides with complete stereospecificity. 265
- Marsi, K. L.** Phenylsilane reduction of phosphine oxides with complete stereospecificity (correction). 3618
- Martelli, S.** Isomerization of 4-(1-aziridinyl)quinazolines to 2,3-dihydroimidazo[1,2-c]quinazolines. 3508
- Martens, C.** Reaction pathways in nucleophilic displacements with 1-benzyl- Δ^2 -tetrazoline-5-thione and 1,2,3,4-thiaziazoline-5-thione. 3770
- Martens, H.** Photochemical transformation of truxones to C-nor-D-homo steroid systems. 1325
- Martin, A. R.** 1,4-Benzodioxanes. I. Synthesis involving the reaction of α -halo Michael acceptors with catechol. 1808
- Martin, A. R.** 1,4-Benzoxathians. I. Reactions of α -mercaptophenol with α -halo Michael acceptors. 1811
- Martin, A. R.** Chemistry of 2-tetrahydropyranthiol. 2010
- Martin, J.** Carboxylation of γ -butyrolactones with methyl methoxymagnesium carbonate. New synthesis of DL-protolichsterinic acid. 1676
- Martin, J. R.** Cyclic phenylboronates as hydroxyl protecting groups in the synthesis of monoesters of macrolide aglycones. 1490
- Martin, J. R.** Chemical and stereochemical modifications of the erythromycin lactone rings. 2495
- Martin, N. H.** Sceletium alkaloids. VI. Minor alkaloids of *S. namaquense* and *S. strictum*. 2703
- Martin, S. F.** Facile method for the transformation of ketones into α -substituted aldehydes. 2814
- Martins, H.** Acid-catalyzed ketone rearrangements. Synthesis of decalins and spiro[4,5]decanes. 2427
- Marziano, N. C.** Behavior of the sulfoxide group on the nitration of some aryl derivatives. 1098
- Marzin, C.** Carbon-13 magnetic resonance studies of azoles. Tautomerism, shift reagent effects, and solvent effects. 357
- Masada, G. M.** Polarographic reduction potentials of some nonbenzenoid aromatic hydrocarbons. 572
- Masaki, Y.** General 1,5-diene synthesis. Application to the synthesis of squalene. 2135
- Masci, B.** Ring closure reactions. II. Synthesis of some medium-sized cyclic aromatic ethers from ω -(ω -bromoalkyl)phenols. 2598
- Masler, W. F.** Synthesis of methyl- and neomenthylidiphenylphosphine. Epimeric, chiral, tertiary phosphine ligands for asymmetric synthesis. 270
- Masse, G. M.** Dihydrothiophenes. II. Preparation and properties of some alkylated 2,5-dihydrothiophenes. 202
- Mastrolilli, E.** Evidence for different addition mechanisms in the bromochlorination of 3-tert-butylcyclohexene with bromine chloride and with monopyridinebromine(I) chloride. 2562
- Mataka, S.** Azido transfer reaction to aliphatic carbons. 1591
- Mateescu, G. D.** Stable carbocations. CLXXII. 2-Adamantyl cations. 3750
- Mathison, I. W.** Synthesis of cyclopentano-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolines. Novel heterocyclic systems. 2852
- Mathison, I. W.** Synthesis and stereochemistry of some 8-substituted 2-methyldecahydroisoquinolines. 3210
- Mathys, G.** 1,3-Dipolar cycloadditions of nitrile oxides with α - and β -azidovinyl ketones. 1221
- Mathys, G.** Mechanism of the thermal decomposition of vinyl azides. 1778
- Mathys, G.** Thermolysis of heterocyclic azides. Rearrangement involving acyl migration from carbon to nitrogen. 3449
- Matier, W. L.** Formation of 5-aryl-5,6-dihydro-4H-1,2,4-thiadiazine 1,1-dioxides and *N*-trans-styrylamidines by base treatment of *N*-(trans-styrylsulfonyl)amidines. 3080
- Matier, W. L.** Trifluoroacetic acid cleavage of *N*-tert-butylamides. New synthesis of primary sulfamides. 566
- Matin, S. B.** McFadyen-Stevens reaction. 2285
- Matsumoto, K.** Synthesis of amino acids and related compounds. 7. Convenient synthesis of 3-substituted pyrrole-2,4-dicarboxylic acid esters. 1980
- Matsuo, T.** Photoinduced addition of isopropyl alcohol to α,β -unsaturated lactones. 106
- Matta, M. S.** Resolution of some 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)alanine precursors with α -chymotrypsin. 2291
- Matthews, C. N.** Synthesis of α -cyanoglycine *N*-carboxyanhydride and α -cyanoglycine. 3375
- Maurer, B. V.** 1-Imino-1H,3H-thiazolo[3,4-a]benzimidazole. Reactions with electrophiles. 1359
- Maxwell, J. I.** Bridged polycyclic compounds. LXXVII. Coupling reactions of 7-chlorobenzonorbornadienes with phenylmagnesium bromide. Evidence for carbocationic intermediates. 228
- May, E. L.** Synthesis of 2,9 β -dimethyl-6,7-benzomorphan. 1347
- Mayeda, E. A.** Products and mechanisms in the anodic oxidation of *N,N*-dimethylbenzylamine in methanol. 2695
- Mayer, C. F.** Photochemistry of 4-cyclooctenone. 248
- Mayers, D. A.** Per lactone vs. dioxetanol intermediates in the thermal and base-catalyzed autoxidation of ethyl 2-oxo-3-phenylbutyrate. 3147
- Mayo, F. R.** Gas-phase and liquid-phase oxidations of isobutylene and cyclopentene. 885
- Mayo, F. R.** Oxidations of α -methylstyrene at 110–160°. 889
- Mazza, S.** Diels-Alder reactions of α -benzoquinones. 3610
- Meares, C. F.** Ring strain effects. IV. Electron spin resonance study of the radical anions of a series of strained naphthalene hydrocarbons. 2276
- Meck, R.** Configuration and conformation of cis- and trans-3,5-dimethylvalerolactones. 3890
- Medley, E. E.** Pyrolysis of amino acids. Mechanistic considerations. 1481
- Mehrotra, R. N.** Kinetics by oxidation of aldo sugars by cerium (IV) in aqueous sulfuric acid. 1788
- Mehta, D. V.** Facile addition of bromine to a Reissert compound. 1965
- Mehta, G.** Terpenes and related systems. IX. Synthesis of (+)-himachalene dihydrochloride and (+)-ar-himachalene. 2618
- Meinwald, J.** New (CH)₃ isomer, tetracyclo[4.2.0.0^{2,4}.0^{3,5}]oct-7-ene. 3461
- Melby, E. G.** Carbenium ion rearrangements in the alkylation of tertiary halides with trimethylaluminum. 2433
- Melby, L. R.** Improved synthesis of tetra-thiafulvalene. 2456
- Melchiorre, C.** Synthesis of methyloxyclopentaneacetic acids. 3048
- Melton, J.** New method for converting nitro compounds into carbonyls. Oxonolysis of nitronates. 259
- Menconi, A.** Nucleophilic cleavage of the 1,2,5-thia- and selenadiazole rings. 2294
- Mendez, M.** Structure of lindenianine from *Lupinus lindenianus*. 3584
- Mengel, R.** Nucleic acid related compounds. II. Adenosine 2',3'-ribo-epoxide. Synthesis, intramolecular degradation, and transformation into 3'-substituted xylofuranosyl nucleosides and the lyxo-epoxide. 1564
- Menger, F. M.** Anionic nucleophilic attack upon a carboxyl anion. 1771
- Menger, F. M.** Proton migration in an aprotic solvent catalyzed by very weak bases. 2131
- Menger, F. M.** Dominance of an ionic mechanism over a cyclic concerted process in a hydrocarbon solvent. 2469
- Menicagli, C.** Reactions of 2,3-dibromindole derivatives with bromine and other oxidizing agents. 2,3-Dibromoindole \rightarrow 3,3-dibromoindole transformation. 1995
- Menicagli, R.** Alkyl metal asymmetric reduction. V. Reduction of alkyl methyl ketones by chiral organoaluminum compounds. 1757
- Meresak, W. A.** Medium-ring systems. IV. Synthesis of spiro[2.n]alkan-5-ones. Neighboring hydroxyl in a Hoffmann elimination. 1966
- Merrifield, R. B.** Detection and prevention of urethane acylation during solid phase peptide synthesis by anhydride methods. 660
- Merrifield, R. B.** Synthesis of O-methyl-L-serine and N α -tert-butyloxycarbonyl-O-methyl-L-serine. 1870
- Merrill, R. E.** Tetrahydrofuran-promoted aryl-alkyl coupling involving organolithium reagents. 3452
- Mertes, M. P.** Di(2-tert-butylphenyl)phosphorochloridate. New selective phosphorylating agent. 3767
- Metzger, J.** Oxidation of olefins by mercuric salts. Alkaline decomposition of oxymercurials. 3445
- Meyers, A. I.** Chemistry of 1,6-dihydro-1,3-oxazines. XXII. Chemistry of 2-chloromethyl-5,6-dihydro-1,3-oxazines. Grignard coupling and metalation studies. Synthesis of α -chloroaldehydes and arylacetic acids. 618
- Meyers, A. I.** 5,6-Dihydro-1,3-oxazines. XXIII. Chemistry of 2-chloromethyloxazines. Formation of phosphoranes and phosphonates. Use of α,β -unsaturated oxazines as a common intermediate for the synthesis of aldehydes, ketones, and acids. 623
- Meyers, A. I.** Reaction of lithiated oxazines with esters and nitriles. 712
- Meyers, A. I.** Chemistry of metalated heterocycles. Dimerization of 2-lithioethyl-1,3-thiazoles, 1,3,4-thiadiazoles, and 1,3,4-oxadiazoles. 1189
- Meyers, A. I.** Chemistry of metalated heterocycles. Site of metalation of 2-methyl-4-substituted 1,3-thiazoles. Electronic, steric, and isotope effects. 1192
- Meyers, A. I.** Synthesis via oxazolines. V. Simultaneous kinetic resolution of secondary iodides and synthesis of optically active 3-alkylalkanoic acids. Method for determination of absolute configuration and maximum optical rotations. 1603
- Meyers, A. I.** Chemistry of dihydro-1,3-oxazines. 24. Formation of pyrroles from dihydro-1,3-oxazines. 2572

- Meyers, A. I.** Oxazolines. IX. Synthesis of homologated acetic acids and esters. 2778
- Meyers, A. I.** Oxazolines. X. Synthesis of γ -butyrolactones. 2783
- Meyers, A. I.** Oxazolines. XI. Synthesis of functionalized aromatic and aliphatic acids. Useful protecting group for carboxylic acids against Grignard and hydride reagents. 2787
- Meyers, M.** [2,3]-Sigmatropic rearrangements of acetylenic and allenic sulfonium ylides. Synthesis of allenes and conjugated dienes. 119
- Michaels, R. J.** Solvolysis of xanthenyl and fluorenyl ion pairs in 1,2-dimethoxyethane (DME). 851
- Michl, J.** Ethylene iminocarbonate. 3442
- Michl, R. J.** Competition between reduction, hydroxylation, and cyclization in copper(I)-promoted aryl diazonium ion reactions. 2261
- Michl, R. J.** Reduction products in copper(I)-promoted diazonium ion reactions. Hydrogen abstraction from amines coordinated to copper(I), from water, and from transient radicals. 2747
- Michna, J. D.** Synthesis of macrocyclic polythiaethers. 2079
- Michnowicz, J.** Chemical ionization mass spectrometry. Mechanisms in ester spectra. 2130
- Michon, P.** Nitroxides. LVIII. Structure of steroidal spin labels. 2121
- Middleton, D.** Furazans and furazan oxides. V. Tropone[4,5-c]-, thieno[2,3-c]-, and biphenyleno[2,3-c]furazan oxides. 2956
- Midland, M. M.** Convenient stereospecific synthesis of terminal acetylenes via the treatment of lithium ethynyltrialkylborates with iodine. 731
- Migliorese, K. G.** Skipped diynes. V. Secondary diethynyl carbinols. Base-catalyzed yno to enol rearrangements and ultraviolet spectra and conjugation. 739
- Migliorese, K. G.** Skipped diynes. IV. Diacetylenic ketone reactions. 843
- Mihelich, E. D.** Oxazolines. IX. Synthesis of homologated acetic acids and esters. 2778
- Mihelich, E. D.** Oxazolines. X. Synthesis of γ -butyrolactones. 2783
- Mihelich, E. D.** Oxazolines. XI. Synthesis of functionalized aromatic and aliphatic acids. Useful protecting group for carboxylic acids against Grignard and hydride reagents. 2787
- Mikolajczak, K. L.** Alkaloids of cephalotaxus harringtonia var drupacea. 11-Hydroxycephalotaxine and drupacine. 676
- Miles, D. H.** Cleavage of δ -keto β , γ -unsaturated esters by 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane. 1592
- Miles, D. H.** Selective cleavage of β -keto esters by 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (DABCO). 2647
- Miles, D. H.** Cleavage of δ -keto β , α -unsaturated esters by 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (correction). 3618
- Miles, D. W.** Pyrazolopyrimidine nucleosides. V. Methylation of the C-nucleoside antibiotic formycin and structural elucidation of products by magnetic circular dichroism spectroscopy. 2023
- Milewski, C. A.** Selective dehydration of secondary alcohols with methyltriphenoxylphosphonium iodide in hexamethylphosphoramide (correction). 3617
- Miljkovic, D.** Synthesis of macrolide antibiotics. I. Stereospecific addition of methyl lithium and methylmagnesium iodide to methyl α -D-xyllo-hexopyranoside-4-ulose derivatives. Determination of the configuration at the branching carbon atom by carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy. 1379
- Miljkovic, D.** Steric and electrostatic interactions in reactions of carbohydrates. II. Stereochemistry of addition reactions to the carbonyl group of glycopyranosiduloses. Synthesis of methyl 4,6-O-benzylidene-3-O-methyl β -D-mannopyranoside. 2118
- Miljkovic, M.** Steric and electrostatic interactions in reactions of carbohydrates. III. Direct displacement of the C-2 sulfonate of methyl 4,6-O-benzylidene-3-O-methyl-2-O-methylsulfonyl- β -D-glucan- and -mannopyranosides. 3223
- Miljkovic, M.** Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of branched-chain sugars. Configurational assignment of the branching carbon atom of methyl branched-chain sugars. 3847
- Mill, T.** Gas-phase and liquid-phase oxidations of isobutylene and cyclopentene. 885
- Mill, T.** Oxidations of α -methylstyrene at 110-160°. 889
- Miller, B.** Reactions of cyclohexadienones. XXXII. Hydrogenolysis of carbon-carbon bonds in cyclohexadienones. 2605
- Miller, F.** Thermal rearrangement of δ -cyclo to indan. Facile and deep-seated aromatization. 2643
- Miller, H. B.** Ring opening of indene oxide with benzoic acid. 3058
- Miller, L. L.** Reductive defunctionalization of 1-substituted adamantanes in molten sodium tetrachloroaluminate. 2416
- Miller, L. L.** Remote anodic acetylation of esters via carbonium ions. 369
- Miller, R. D.** Reaction of N-iodosuccinimide with secondary alcohols. 722
- Miller, S. I.** Skipped diynes. V. Secondary diethynyl carbinols. Base-catalyzed yno to enol rearrangements and ultraviolet spectra and conjugation. 739
- Miller, S. I.** Skipped diynes. IV. Diacetylenic ketone reactions. 843
- Miller, W. G.** General indene synthesis via cyclization of phenyl-substituted allylic cations. 1955
- Millren, C. M.** Ring strain effects. IV. Electron spin resonance study of the radical anions of a series of strained naphthalene hydrocarbons. 2276
- Milstein, S. R.** Stieglitz rearrangement with lead tetraacetate and triarylmethylamines. 3932
- Minami, T.** Reactions of sulfur diimides with phenyl- and phenylchloroketenes. 1210
- Minami, T.** Reactions of phosphorus compounds. 35. Reaction of 4-salicyloxybutyltriphenylphosphonium bromide with alcoholic alkoxide. 3038
- Minami, T.** Synthesis of α -ylidene- γ -butyrolactones using an α -phosphono- γ -butyrolactone carbanion. 3236
- Minami, T.** Reactions of N-sulfinylamides with sulfoxides bearing electronegative substituents. 3412
- Minami, T.** Reaction of carbodiimide with aldehyde. 3516
- Minard, R. D.** Synthesis of α -cyanoglycine N-carboxyanhydride and α -cyanoglycine. 3375
- Minato, H.** Oxidation of phenylhydrazine with nitrosobenzene. 3419
- Missakian, M. G.** Chemistry of 2-tetrahydropyranthiol. 2010
- Mistysyn, J.** Odoriferous C₁₁ hydrocarbons from Hawaiian Dictyopteris. 2201
- Mitchell, A. R.** Detection and prevention of urethane acylation during solid phase peptide synthesis by anhydride methods. 660
- Mitchell, G. N.** Nitration and bromination of isocytosine-6-acetic acid. Corrections 176
- Mitchell, G. N.** Configuration and conformation of cis- and trans-3,5-dimethylvalerolactones. 3890
- Mitchell, H. L.** Kinetics of formation of alkyl Grignard reagents. Evidence for rate-determining electron transfer. 857
- Mitra, M. N.** Vitamin D and its analogs. I. Synthesis of 1 α -hydroxycholesterol-5-ene. 2931
- Miwa, T.** Reactions of benzaldehyde and analogs with ethyl cyanoacetate in ethanolic ammonia. 3735
- Miyamoto, T.** Syntheses and some properties of 4-acyl-1-methylthiabenzene-1-oxides. 3519
- Miyaoka, T.** Nucleotides. II. Syntheses and deblocking of 1-oxido-2-pyridylmethyl protected nucleosides and nucleotides. 1250
- Miyashita, M.** Organoselenium chemistry. α -Phenylseleno lactones. New general route to the synthesis of fused α -methylene lactones. 120
- Miyoshi, M.** Synthesis of amino acids and related compounds. 7. Convenient synthesis of 3-substituted pyrrole-2,4-dicarboxylic acid esters. 1980
- Mizuno, Y.** Nucleotides. II. Syntheses and deblocking of 1-oxido-2-pyridylmethyl protected nucleosides and nucleotides. 1250
- Mizuno, Y.** Syntheses of potential antimitotics. XV. Syntheses of a sulfonate analog of adenosine 5'-phosphate and an alternative synthesis of 5',8-S-anhydroadenosine nucleosides and 5'-deoxyadenosine and its isomers. 1440
- Mo, Y. K.** Stable carbocations. CXXXIV. Protonation of mono- and dihydrobenzenes and their methyl ethers in superacids (correction). 3617
- Mo, Y. K.** Stable carbocations. CLXXI. 1-Fluoro(chloro)-1-cycloalkyl cations. Further data on the effect of halogen back-donation and the stability of halo-carbenium ions. 2394
- Mochida, I.** Mechanistic study on elimination reactions over solid acid and base catalysts. 3785
- Mody, N. V.** Cleavage of δ -keto β , γ -unsaturated esters by 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane. 1592
- Mody, N. V.** Cleavage of δ -keto β , α -unsaturated esters by 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (correction). 3618
- Moffatt, J. G.** Novel analogs of nucleoside 3',5'-cyclic phosphates. I. 5'-Mono- and dimethyl analogs of adenosine 3',5'-cyclic phosphate. 290
- Moffatt, J. G.** Preparation and synthetic utility of some organotin derivatives of nucleosides. 24
- Moffatt, J. G.** Reactions of 2-acyloxyisobutyl halides with nucleosides. IV. Facile synthesis of 2',3'-unsaturated nucleosides using chromous acetate. 30
- Moffatt, J. G.** C-Glycosyl nucleosides. IV. Synthesis of several 4-(β -D-ribofuranosyl)pyrazoles. 2176
- Moffatt, J. G.** Reactions of 2-acyloxyisobutyl halides with nucleosides. V. Reactions with cytidine and its derivatives. 2182
- Moffatt, J. G.** Halo sugar nucleosides. IV. Synthesis of some 4',5'-unsaturated pyrimidine nucleosides. 3573
- Moffett, R. B.** Central nervous system depressants. 12. Reaction of chloridiazepoxide with methyl isocyanate. 568
- Moje, S. W.** Reductions of benzyl and cyclohexyl chloroformates with tri-n-butyltin hydride. 1320
- Moje, S. W.** Syntheses and reactions of 3,4-dialkyl-1,3,4-thiadiazolidine-2,5-diones. 2951
- Mokotoff, M.** Azabicyclo chemistry. IV. New route to 2-azabicyclo[3.3.1]nonanes containing a functionalized carbocyclic ring. 409
- Moldovan, J. M.** Stereochemical approach toward the structure of gas-phase ions. 2166
- Molina, M.** D-homoandrostanes. I. Preparation and properties of D-homo-5 α -androstan-1 α , 2 α , 3 α , and 4 α -ones. 1550
- Moncur, M. V.** Degenerate rearrangement of the benzo[6,7]bicyclo[3.2.2]nonatrienyl anion. Relative stability of a benzylic and an allylic anion. 1604
- Monge, C. Jr.** Mercuric chloride promoted and cobaltous chloride-promoted reactions of 1-phenylethyl chloride. 1920
- Monkovic, I.** Stereochemical course of bromocyclizations of γ , δ -unsaturated alcohols. II. Approaches to various oxazabicyclooctane and -nonane systems. 1042
- Monkovic, I.** Stereochemical course of bromocyclizations of γ , δ -unsaturated alcohols. II. Approaches to various oxazabicyclooctane and -nonane systems (correction). 3618
- Montanari, F.** Evidence for the formation of diimide in the thermal fragmentation of 1-amino-2,2-diphenylaziridine. 3195
- Montaudo, G.** Structural analysis by lanthanide-induced shifts. V. Influence of steric and conjugative effects on the barriers to rotation in N,N-dimethylamides. 2806
- Montgomery, J. A.** Pyrimido[5,4-e]-as-triazines. VII. Synthesis of 7-aza analogs of pteric and folic acids. 2866

- Montgomery, W. C.** Improved synthesis of indenones. II. Alkyl-substituted indenones. 2048
- Montgomery, W. C.** 1,3-Bridged aromatic systems. XIII. Reactions of hindered Grignard reagents with oxygen. 3411
- Montgomery, W. C.** 1,3-Bridge aromatic systems. VIII. Rearrangements of strained systems (correction). 3617
- Mookerjee, P. K.** Electrocyclic effects in solvolysis. I. Aryl participation and cyclopropyl ring opening in the solvolysis of exo-3,3-diaryltricyclo[3.2.1.0^{2,4}]oct-8-yltosylates. 1327
- Moon, M. W.** Acylation of selected pyrroles and tertiary amides. 315
- Moon, S.** Intramolecular Friedel-Crafts acylation reaction of 4-cycloocten-1-yl acetyl chloride. Competitive [$\pi_2s + \pi_2a$] cycloaddition. 995
- Moore, D. R.** Cyclization of a 3,4-dihydro-1-benzoxepin-5(2H)-ylidene malononitrile. 1433
- Moore, D. W.** Structure and chemistry of the aldehyde ammonias. II. Phenylacetaldimines, styrylamines, and 2,4,6-trisubstituted-1,3,5-hexahydrotriazines. 1349
- Moore, H. W.** Rearrangements of azidoquinones. XII. Thermal conversion of 2-azido-3-vinyl-1,4-quinones to indolequinones. 774
- Moore, H. W.** Rearrangements of azidoquinones. XIII. Synthesis of 2-alkenyl-2,3-dihydroindole-4,7-diones. 781
- Moore, H. W.** Chemistry of azidoquinones and related compounds. XIV. Thermal rearrangements of 2-azido- and 2,3-diazido-1,4-quinol diacetates. 1362
- Moore, J. A.** Oxidation of 4-phenylurazole with activated isocyanates and dimethyl sulfoxide. 3799
- Moore, J. A.** Heterocyclic studies. 43. Crystal structure of 2,3,4,7-tetrahydro-3a,4-bis(methoxycarbonyl)-2,6-dimethyl-5-phenylindazole-7-one. 1007
- Moore, R. E.** Odoriferous C₁₁ hydrocarbons from Hawaiian Dictyopteris. 2201
- Moran, R. A.** Molecular geometry of β -pinene as deduced from the crystal and molecular structure of cis-pinocarvyl p-nitrobenzoate. 86
- Moreau, J. P.** Synthesis of 5 α -cholesta-7,24-dien-3 β -ol and cholesta-5,7,24-trien-3 β -ol. 2018
- Moreland, C. G.** Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of cinchona alkaloids. 2413
- Morelli, I.** Evidence for different addition mechanisms in the bromochlorination of 3-tert-butylcyclohexene with bromine chloride and with monopyridinebromine(I) chloride. 2562
- Morgan, P. H.** Synthesis and stereochemistry of some 8-substituted 2-methyldecahydroisoquinolines. 3210
- Morin, J. G.** Complex metal hydride reduction of carbon-carbon unsaturation. I. Sodium borohydride reduction of α -phenylcinnamates and related systems. 755
- Morisaki, H.** 6-Methyl-2-naphthalenesulfonate (menasylate). New and useful leaving group for trifluoroacetylation. 2465
- Morris, P. R.** Ozonolysis of the 7-phenyl-norcaranes. Effect of solvent and temperature. 3443
- Morrison, J. D.** Synthesis of methyl- and neomenthylidiphenylphosphine. Epimeric, chiral, tertiary phosphine ligands for asymmetric synthesis. 270
- Morrison, J. D.** Reduction of phenyl trifluoromethyl ketone with halomagnesium alkoxides. Almost irreversible Meerwein-Ponndorf-Verley type system. 3107
- Morrison, W. H.** III. Metalloaldimines. Masked acyl carbanion. 600
- Morrow, C. J.** α -Methylenelactam rearrangement. 893
- Morrow, C. J.** Reaction of 1,3-dimethyl-2-pyridone with N-bromosuccinimide. Reexamination. 2116
- Moschel, R. C.** Oxidation of nucleic acid bases by potassium peroxodisulfate in alkaline aqueous solution. 1983
- Moschel, R. C.** Peroxodisulfate oxidation of guanosine and deoxyguanosine in alkaline aqueous solution. 2699
- Mosher, H. S.** Correlation of configuration of chiral secondary carbinols by use of a chiral lanthanide nuclear magnetic resonance shift reagent. 2411
- Mosher, M. W.** Free radical chlorination of alkanes by thionyl chloride. 1303
- Moss, R. A.** Micellar catalysis of ester hydrolysis. Influence of chirality and head group structure in simple surfactants. 1083
- Motoki, S.** The preparation of diacyl dithiosulfites (correction). 3617
- Mourguès, P.** Mechanistic studies regarding the oxidation of alcohols by silver carbonate on celite. 523
- Muller, J. C.** Conversions of α -methyl to α -methylene- γ -lactones. Synthesis of two allergenic sesquiterpene lactones. (-)-Frullanolide and (+)-arbusculine B. 186
- Muller, R. J.** Products of hydroboration of 1-chloronorbornene. 2810
- Mulligan, P. J.** Simplified analogs of lysergic acid. V. Derivatives of N,N-dimethyl-1-methyl-9H-indeno-1,2,3,9a-tetrahydro[2,1-b]pyridine-3-carboxamide. 1669
- Mundy, B. P.** Crystal and molecular structure of cis-8-azabicyclo[4.3.0]non-3-ene methiodide quaternary salt, C₁₀H₁₄NI. 321
- Mundy, B. P.** Quaternizations of the 8-azabicyclo[4.3.0]non-3-ene series. 319
- Mundy, B. P.** N-Acyl lactam rearrangements. Fate of the carboxyl carbon and the synthesis of 2-tert-butyl-1-pyrroline. 1963
- Munk, M. E.** Structure and stereochemistry of ristosamine. 2971
- Munson, B.** Chemical ionization mass spectrometry. Mechanisms in ester spectra. 2130
- Munson, B.** Mass spectrometry. Comparison of the electron impact and chemical ionization fragmentations of 8,9-dehydro-2-adamantanol and 2-exo-protoadamantanol. 3250
- Mura, L. A.** Alkylation of α -bromosulfonyl compounds with trialkylboranes. 1449
- Murai, S.** Unusual Simmons-Smith reaction affording noncyclopropyl compounds. New route to 2-methylenecycloalkanol from silyl alkenyl ethers. 858
- Murr, B. L.** Products of hydroboration of 1-chloronorbornene. 2810
- Murr, B. L., Jr.** Kinetics of the condensation of N-methyl-4-picolinium iodide with *p*-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde in aqueous ethanol. 3132
- Murray, R. J.** Mobile keto allyl systems. XVI. Thermal decomposition of 2-(α -N-methyl-tert-butylaminobenzyl)-1-indenone. Deamination-rearrangement. 3939
- Murray, R. K. Jr.** Mass spectrometry. Comparison of the electron impact and chemical ionization fragmentations of 8,9-dehydro-2-adamantanol and 2-exo-protoadamantanol. 3250
- Murray, T. P.** Dimetalated heterocycles as synthetic intermediates. V. Dianions derived from certain 2-hydroxy-4-methylpyrimidines, 2-amino-4-methylpyrimidines, and related compounds. 595
- Muscio, O. J.** Model studies of terpene biosynthesis. Synthesis and absolute configuration of (+)-trans-2-dimethyl-3-(2'-methylpropenyl)cyclobutanol. 3288
- Musumarra, G.** Reaction kinetics of 3-thiophenesulfonyl chloride with anilines in methanol. 1689
- Musumarra, G.** Reaction kinetics of furansulfonyl chlorides with anilines in methanol and reactivities of Benzene-, thiophene- and furansulfonyl chlorides. 3595
- Musumarra, G.** Leaving group effect in the reaction of 2-thiophenesulfonyl halides with anilines in methanol. 3286
- Muth, R.** Oxidation of 4-phenylurazole with activated isocyanates and dimethyl sulfoxide. 3799
- Mutterer, F.** Sigmatropic rearrangement of unsaturated acetals. Mechanistic study of the thermal isomerization of 5-alkylidene-1,3-dioxanes. 640
- Myatt, H. L.** Organic synthesis using borane-methyl sulfide. II. Reduction of aromatic carboxylic acids in the presence of trimethyl borate. 3052
- Mykytka, J. P.** Arenediazonium ions. II. Synthesis of several phenanthridines and a quinazoline from ortho-substituted arenediazonium salts and organic nitriles. 1841
- Nagai, W.** Reactions of benzaldehyde and analogs with ethyl cyanoacetate in ethanolic ammonia. 3735
- Nagasawa, K.** Metal-catalyzed reaction of 8-quinolyl sulfate and its application to the preparation of biochemically related sulfate esters. 1681
- Nagura, K.** Kinetics of the oxidative coupling of benzyl cyanides by halogen or hypophalite. 394
- Nagura, K.** Kinetics of the oxidation of benzhydrols to benzophenones by iodine in alkaline methanol. 3680
- Naik, S. R.** Nucleic acid related compounds. 12. Facile and high-yield stannous chloride catalyzed monomethylation of the cis-glycol system of nucleosides by diazomethane. 1891
- Nair, V.** Regioselective [4 + 2] and [2 + 2] cycloadditions of 1-azirines to heterocumulenes. Formation and rearrangements of the cycloadducts. 3763
- Nair, V.** Synthesis of 1-(6-aminopurin-9-yl)-2,5-anhydro-1,2-dideoxy-D-ribose, a new reversed amino nucleoside. 3045
- Nakano, T.** Structure of lindenianine from Lupinus lindenianus. 3584
- Nakayama, K.** Synthetic reactions by complex catalysts. XXXVI. New synthesis of cyclopentancarboxylates. Cyclization of 1,3-diiodopropane with α,β -unsaturated esters by a copper-isonitrile complex. 3273
- Nannipieri, E.** Reactions of 2,3-dibromindole derivatives with bromine and other oxidizing agents. 2,3-Dibromindole \rightarrow 3,3-dibromooxindole transformation. 1995
- Narayanan, C. R.** Synthesis of some bridged triterpene ethers. 2639
- Narayanan, V. L.** 1-Imino-1H,3H-thiazolo[3,4-a]benzimidazole. Reactions with electrophiles. 1359
- Narwid, T. A.** Chemistry of dihydro-1,3-oxazines. 24. Formation of pyrroles from dihydro-1,3-oxazines. 2572
- Nasutavicus, W. A.** Cyclization of δ - and γ -alkenenitriles by triethyloxonium fluoroborate. 1434
- Natu, A. A.** Synthesis of some bridged triterpene ethers. 2639
- Navada, K. C.** 2,6-Dinitro-N-(2-imidazolyl)-*p*-toluidine. 3165
- Neff, J. R.** Dimethylsulfonium 3-carbomethoxyallylide. Preparation and reaction with electrophilic olefins to form substituted vinylcyclopropanes. 3814
- Negishi, E.** Novel stereoselective synthesis of (E)- and (Z)- α,β -unsaturated carboxylic esters via hydroboration. 2321
- Negishi, E.** Tetrahydrofuran-promoted aryl-alkyl coupling involving organolithium reagents. 3452
- Nelson, J. A.** Oxidation and mass spectra of 4,4-dimethylloxalidine-N-oxyl (doxyl) derivatives of ketones. 2356
- Nelson, R. B.** Reduction of aryl iodides with sodium hydride (correction). 3618
- Nelson, R. B.** Reduction of aryl iodides with sodium hydride. 1425
- Nelson, R. B.** Mass spectroscopy of indolo[2,3-a]quinolizidines. I. Fragmentation patterns of C-3, C-4, C-6, C-7, and C-12b deuterated derivatives. 1845
- Nelson, S. O.** π -Electron steric effect. 3946
- Nelson, W. L.** Octahydrophenanthreneaziridines. syn- and anti-9,10-Imino-1,2,3,4,4a,9,10a,10a-trans-4a,10a-octahydrophenanthrene. 66
- Nelson, W. L.** Octahydrophenanthrene derivatives. Stereoselective synthesis of the isomeric 9,10-dihydroxy-1,2,3,4,4a,9,10,10a(trans-4a,10a)-octahydrophenanthrenes. 183
- Nemec, J.** Synthesis and reactions of azido halo sugars. 298
- Neuman, R. C. Jr.** Studies of chemical exchange by nuclear magnetic resonance. IX. Rotation about the amide bond in N,N-dimethylformamide. 925
- Neuman, R. C. Jr.** Studies of chemical exchange by nuclear magnetic resonance. X. Inherent carbon-nitrogen rotational barriers in amides, thioamides, and amidinium ions. 929
- Neuse, E. W.** Polyphenylated cyclobutenones-4-ones from squaryl dichloride. 1585
- Neuse, E. W.** Phenylation of perchlorocyclobutenone. 2926
- Neuse, E. W.** Dianilino derivatives of squaric acid. 3881
- Newcomb, M.** Stepwise cycloadditions of pentadienyllithiums to 1,3-dienes. 232
- Newman, A. J. Jr.** Aromatic substitution. XXVI. Kinetics of nucleophilic substitution of some bromopyridines and picolines with methoxide thiomethoxide phenoxide, and thiophenoxide ions. 2690

- Newman, A. J. Jr.** Aromatic substitution. XXVII. Kinetics of nucleophilic substitution of some fluoropyridines and -picolines with methoxide, trimethoxide, and thiophenoxide ions. 3692
- Newman, H.** Stereospecific synthesis of D-threo-sphinganine. 100
- Newman, M. S.** Monoalkylation of hydroquinone. 214
- Newman, M. S.** New synthesis of β,γ -unsaturated aldehyde derivatives. Acid-catalyzed rearrangements of 1-alkylidene-2-alkoxycyclopropanes. 251
- Newman, M. S.** Addition of unsaturated carbenes to cyclic dienes. Intramolecular trapping of trimethylenemethane diradicals. 761
- Newman, M. S.** Synthesis of 4,7-dimethoxy-1,3,6-trimethylphenanthrene and 4,5-dimethoxy-1,3,6,8-tetramethylphenanthrene by photolysis of trans-5,5'-dimethoxy-2,2',4,4'-tetramethylstilbene. 1036
- Newman, M. S.** New synthesis of β,γ -unsaturated carbonyl compounds. 1186
- Newman, M. S.** New method for deamination of naphthylamines. 1317
- Newman, M. S.** New synthesis of 6-substituted benzo[a]pyrenes involving 5a,6-epoxy-5a,6-dihydrobenzo[a]pyrene. 1446
- Newman, M. S.** Intramolecular aromatic and aliphatic Ullmann reactions. 2084
- Newman, M. S.** The synthesis of 6,13-dimethylidibenz[a, h]anthracene. 3950
- Ng, P.** Acid-catalyzed hydrolysis of monoalkyl xanthates. 1130
- Ng, P.** Micellar effects upon the decomposition of 3-bromo-3-phenylpropionic acid. Effect of changes in surfactant structure. 3469
- Nichols, V. N.** Synthesis of cyclopropylmethanol derivatives bearing electronegative substituents. 1761
- Nicolaides, D. N.** Synthesis and some reactions of 3-thiabicyclo[3.2.0]hepta-1,4-diene. Case for revival of the Mills-Nixon effect. 2222
- Niedballa, U.** Synthesis of nucleosides. 9. General synthesis of N-glycosides. I. Synthesis of pyrimidine nucleosides. 3654
- Niedballa, U.** Synthesis of nucleosides. 10. General synthesis of N-glycosides. II. Synthesis of 6-methyluridines. 3660
- Niedballa, U.** Synthesis of nucleosides. 11. General synthesis of N-glycosides. III. Simple synthesis of pyrimidine disaccharide nucleosides. 3664
- Niedballa, U.** Synthesis of nucleosides. 12. General synthesis of N-glycosides. IV. Synthesis of nucleosides of hydroxy and mercapto nitrogen heterocycles. 3668
- Niedballa, U.** Synthesis of nucleosides. 13. General synthesis of N-glycosides. V. Synthesis of 5-azacytidines. 3672
- Nielsen, A. T.** Structure and chemistry of the aldehyde ammonias. II. Phenylacetaldimines, styrylamines, and 2,4,6-tribenzyl-1,3,5-hexahydrotriazines. 1349
- Niki, I.** Synthesis of α -ylidene- γ -butyrolactones using an α -phosphono- γ -butyrolactone carbanion. 3236
- Nilsson, J. L. G.** Bicyclic enamines. VIII. Mechanistic studies of rearrangements in a quinuclidine system. 1355
- Nishiguchi, T.** Transfer hydrogenation and transfer hydrogenolysis. II. Catalytic activity of some soluble complexes in hydrogen transfer from alcohols to olefins and the mechanism of the reaction catalyzed by hydridotetrakis(triphenylphosphine)rhodium(I). 1622
- Nishiguchi, T.** Transfer hydrogenation and transfer hydrogenolysis. IV. Catalytic dehydrogenation by a quinone. 2403
- Nishikaze, N.** Reaction of diaziridines with diphenylketene and isocyanates. 3198
- Nishimura, J.** Aromatic substitution. XXXII. Aluminum chloride catalyzed arenesylation of benzene and toluene with benzenesulfinyl and substituted benzenesulfinyl chlorides in nitromethane solution. 1203
- Nishimura, J.** Friedel-Crafts chemistry. IX. Aluminum chloride and antimony pentafluoride catalyzed desulfonylative alkylation of aromatics with isopropyl, tert-butyl, and benzylsulfonyl halides and related sulfones. 2430
- Nishitani, Y.** Molecular design by cycloaddition reactions. XVII. Oxymercuration of polycyclic olefins. 3569
- Nivard, R. J. F.** Synthesis of the A₁₄₋₂₁ sequence of ovine insulin by the solid-phase technique. 3388
- Niznik, G. E.** Metalloaldimines. Masked acyl carbanion. 600
- Niznik, G. E.** Cyclopropanes. XXXIV. Ring enlargements and rearrangements from carbanionic α additions to isocyanides. 608
- Noguchi, I.** Phlebicine, a new biphenylbisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloid from *Crematosperma polyphlebium*. 3588
- Nolen, R. L.** Oxazolines. IX. Synthesis of homologated acetic acids and esters. 2778
- Nolen, R. L.** Oxazolines. X. Synthesis of γ -butyrolactones. 2783
- Nomura, M.** Diamantane. II. Preparation of derivatives of diamantane. 2987
- Nordlander, J. E.** Dimethylsulfonium 3-carbomethoxyallylide. Preparation and reaction with electrophilic olefins to form substituted vinylcyclopropanes. 3814
- Norin, T.** 1,3-Oxathiole 3,3-dioxides and benzoyl-substituted thirane 1,1-dioxides. 2722
- Norman, A. W.** Vitamin D and its analogs. I. Synthesis of 1 α -hydroxycholesterol-5-ene. 2931
- Noyce, D. S.** Alternate positions of metalation of 1,2-dimethylimidazole with butyllithium. 2301
- Noyce, D. S.** Reactivity of benzo[b]thiophene in electrophilic reactions as determined from solvolysis rates. 2828
- Nyquist, H. L.** Substituent constants for the 4,6-dimethyl-s-triazinyl group from ionization and fluorine nuclear magnetic resonance data. 2591
- Oakes, T. R.** Photochemical reactions of methyl phenoxycetates. 83
- Oberdier, J.** Mechanistic aspects of 2,3-benzofulvene formation from sensitized irradiation of 7-azabenzonorbornadienes. 1038
- Ochrymowicz, L. A.** Synthesis of macrocyclic polythiaethers. 2079
- Ockrymiek, S. B.** Reductive cleavage of phosphinamidates with lithium aluminum hydride. 2296
- Oda, T.** Ten-membered rings. Transannular double-bond participation in acid-promoted cyclizations. 3755
- O'Dea, J.** Decomposition of β,γ -unsaturated diazoketone. Evidence for the intermediacy of a bicyclopentanone. 3355
- Odubela, A. A.** Silane reductions in acidic media. III. Reductions of aldehydes and ketones to alcohols and alcohol derivatives. General syntheses of alcohols, symmetrical ethers, carboxylate esters and acetamides. 2740
- O'Dwyer, J. B.** Synthesis of dihalomethyl and α -haloalkyl sulfones by the halogenative decarboxylation of α -aryl- and α -alkylsulfonylalkancarboxylic acids. 2516
- O'Dwyer, J. B.** Facilitation of deuterium exchange in a sulfone by a γ -halogen atom in a Ramberg-Baerklund reaction. 2519
- Ogasawara, K.** Novel regioselective protoberberine synthesis by thermolysis. 447
- Ogata, Y.** Reaction of phenyl salicylates with perbenzoic acid. Formation of o-alkoxyphenols and catechol. 216
- Ogata, Y.** Kinetics of the oxidative coupling of benzyl cyanides by halogen or hypohalite. 394
- Ogata, Y.** Equilibrium additions of nucleophiles to carbon-nitrogen double bonds in nonaqueous solutions. Addition of alcohols to substituted benzylideneamines. 1058
- Ogata, Y.** Photochemistry of 1-aryl-1,2-propanediones. Intermediacy of an enol in the photocyclization of 1-(o-tolyl)-1,2-propanedione. 1385
- Ogata, Y.** Kinetics of the formation of N-arylsydones from N-nitroso-N-arylglycines. 3676
- Ogata, Y.** Kinetics of the oxidation of benzhydrols to benzophenones by iodine in alkaline methanol. 3680
- Ogawa, S.** Chemistry of the neomycins. XIII. Synthesis of aminocyclitols and aminosugars via nitromethane condensations. 812
- Ogawa, T.** Reactions of isoprenoids. XIX. Phase-transfer catalyzed synthesis of dimethylvinylidenecyclopropane derivatives in aqueous medium. 1927
- Ogliaruso, M. A.** Alkali metal and electrochemical reductions of dibenzoylbenzenes. 146
- O'Grodnick, J. S.** Trans dehydration of alcohols with methyl (carboxysulfamoyl) triethylammonium hydroxide inner salt. 2124
- Ogura, H.** Heterocyclic compounds. XV. C-Glycosyl nucleosides. V. Novel one-step asymmetric synthesis of C-nucleoside analogs. 1374
- O'Halloran, J. K.** Acidities of nitroalkanes in ammonia. Warning concerning the use of nuclear magnetic resonance as a method of analysis. 89
- Ohashi, K.** Electrophilic additions to dienes. VI. Halogenation of phenylallene. 2255
- Ohga, K.** Photoinduced addition of isopropyl alcohol to α,β -unsaturated lactones. 106
- Ohishi, T.** Synthesis of 2,9 β -dimethyl-6,7-benzomorphan. 1347
- Ohno, A.** Synthesis and reactions of N,N'-dichlorodiminosuccinonitrile. 3373
- Ohno, M.** New, practical synthesis of L-tryptophan and its derivatives. 2635
- Ohshiro, Y.** Reaction of oxaziridine with heterocumulene. A ketene, isocyanates, and a carbodiimide. 948
- Ohshiro, Y.** Reaction of oxaziridine with sulfur-containing heterocumulenes. 957
- Ohshiro, Y.** Reaction of diaziridines with diphenylketene and isocyanates. 3198
- Ohshiro, Y.** Reaction of carbodiimide with aldehyde. 3516
- Oikawa, Y.** Syntheses of potential antimitotics. XV. Syntheses of a sulfonate analog of adenosine 5'-phosphate and an alternative synthesis of 5',8-S-anhydroadenine nucleosides and 5'-deoxysonogadenosine and its isomers. 1440
- Okamoto, T.** Electrolytic decarboxylation reactions. I. Electrosynthesis of γ -substituted butyrolactones and γ -substituted α,β -butenolides from γ -substituted paraconic acids. 2486
- Okamura, W. H.** Vitamin D and its analogs. I. Synthesis of 1 α -hydroxycholesterol-5-ene. 2931
- Okamura, W. H.** Vitamin D and its analogs. VI. 3-Deoxy-A-homovitamin D₃, a model synthesis. 3797
- Okuyama, T.** Addition of 2,4-dinitrobenzenesulfonyl chloride to 1-phenylpropyne and related compounds. 351
- Okuyama, T.** Electrophilic additions to dienes. VI. Halogenation of phenylallene. 2255
- Okuyama, T.** Structure and reactivity of α,β -unsaturated ethers. XV. Acid-catalyzed hydrolysis of alkyl propenyl ethers. Relative cis/trans reactivity. 3156
- Olah, G. A.** Stable carbocations. CXXXIV. Protonation of mono- and dihydrobenzenes and their methyl ethers in superacids (correction). 3617
- Olah, G. A.** Stable carbocations. CXLVII. Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance study of the rapidly equilibrating bridgehead bicyclo[4.4.0]decyl, bicyclo[4.3.0]nonyl and bicyclo[3.3.0]octyl cations and related model ions. 367
- Olah, G. A.** Aromatic substitution. XXXII. Aluminum chloride catalyzed arenesylation of benzene and toluene with benzenesulfinyl and substituted benzene-sulfinyl chlorides in nitromethane solution. 1203
- Olah, G. A.** Stable carbocations. CLXV. Carbon-13 NMR spectroscopic study of alkenyl cations. Importance of delocalized ketone-like carbenium ion resonance forms. 1206
- Olah, G. A.** Stable carbocations. CLXVII. Protonation and cleavage of acetylsalicylic acid and isomeric hydroxybenzoic acids in fluorosulfuric acid-antimony pentafluoride (Magic Acid) solution. 1307
- Olah, G. A.** Stable carbocations. CLXVIII. Protonation and cleavage of dialkyl pyrocarbonates in fluorosulfuric acid-antimony pentafluoride (magic acid)-sulfur dioxide solution. 2390
- Olah, G. A.** Stable carbocations. CLXXI. 1-Fluoro(chloro)-1-cycloalkyl cations. Further data on the effect of halogen back-donation and the stability of halo-carbenium ions. 2394
- Olah, G. A.** Friedel-Crafts chemistry. IX. Aluminum chloride and antimony pentafluoride catalyzed arenesylation of benzene and toluene with benzenesulfinyl and substituted benzenesulfinyl chlorides in nitromethane solution. 1203

- luoride catalyzed desulfonylative alkylation of aromatics with isopropyl, tert-butyl, and benzylsulfonyl halides and related sulfones. 2430
- Olah, G. A.** Radical reactions. I. Phosphorus chloride catalyzed chlorination of alkanes, cycloalkanes, and arylalkanes. 3472
- Olah, G. A.** Radical reactions. II. Lewis base catalyzed anti-Markovnikov addition of hydrogen bromide to alkenes. 3478
- Olah, G. A.** Stable carbocations. CLXXII. 2-Adamantyl cations. 3750
- Oliver, J. E.** Imino-1,2,4-dithiazoles. I. Alkylation. 2225
- Oliver, J. E.** Imino-1,2,4-dithiazoles. II. Dipolar additions. 2228
- Oliver, J. E.** Imino-1,2,4-dithiazoles. III. Thermal decomposition of 5-(dialkylamino)-3-(substituted imino)-1,2,4-dithiazoles. 2233
- Oliver, J. E.** Imino-1,2,4-dithiazoles. IV. Alkylation as a probe of no-bond resonance. 2235
- Oliver, J. E.** Synthesis of the isomers of 3-butyl-5-methylcyclohexanoidolizine, a trail pheromone of Pharaoh ant. 2662
- Ollmann, J. E.** Convenient synthesis of primary benzhydrolamines. 1589
- Olsen, D. O.** Total stereoselective synthesis of α -atlantone. 1658
- Olsen, F. P.** Kinetics of hydrolysis of o-to-lunitrile in moderately concentrated perchloric acid solutions. 1156
- Olson, P. E.** 1,3-Bridged aromatic systems. IX. Reactions of syn and anti derivatives of 1-substituted 12,13-benzo-16-chloro[10](2,4)pyridinophanes. 172
- Olson, P. E.** 1,3-Bridged aromatic systems. X. Stereospecific reductions with lithium aluminum deuteride. 2432
- Olson, P. E.** 1,3-Bridged aromatic systems. XI. Stereochemistry of reactions of heterocyclic N-oxides with acetic anhydride, acetyl chloride, and p-toluenesulfonyl chloride. 2916
- Olson, P. E.** 1,3-Bridged aromatic systems. XII. Hydrogen-deuterium exchange reactions in 1-substituted 12,13-benzo-16-chloro[10](2,4)pyridinophanes. 3407
- Ong, B. S.** Macrocyclic diphosphines. Synthesis and stereoisomerism. 1748
- Orchin, M.** Tetracarbonylhydrocobalt and the hydroformylation reaction. 2405
- Ors, J. A.** Synthesis and stereochemistry of tricyclo[3.2.0.0^{2,4}]nonane derivatives. 2060
- Ortaggi, G.** Electrophilic substitution on metallocenes. Reactivity of the ferrocene system in protodeboronation and photo-desilylation. 3948
- Osawa, E.** Diamantane. I. Preparation of diamantane. Physical and spectral properties. 2979
- Osteryoung, R. A.** Reductive defunctionalization of 1-substituted adamantanes in molten sodium tetrachloroaluminate. 2416
- Ott, H.** Convenient synthesis of 2,3-dihydroimidazo[1,2-c]quinazolines. 3599
- Ottenbrite, R. M.** Preparation of 3,4-dimethylpyrrolidine and 1-alkyl-3,4-dimethylpyrrolidines by the thermal elimination of sulfur dioxide. 1115
- Ottenbrite, R. M.** CNINDO [complete neglect of differential overlap/2 and intermediate neglect of differential overlap] investigation of diene reactivity in the Diels-Alder reaction between 1-(p-substituted phenyl)-1,3-butadienes with maleic anhydride. 1584
- Ottenbrite, R. M.** Hammett relationship study for the thermal decomposition of sterically hindered hydrogen phthalate esters in solution. 2463
- Otzenberger, R. D.** Crystal and molecular structure of cis-8-azabicyclo[4.3.0]non-3-ene methiodide quaternary salt, C₁₀H₁₈NI. 321
- Otzenberger, R. D.** Quaternizations in the 8-azabicyclo[4.3.0]non-3-ene series. 319
- Oude-Alink, B. A. M.** Photolysis of 2-keto-2,3-dihydrobenzofurans, O-hydroxy-styrenes, and 1-(O-hydroxyphenyl)-1,5-hexadienes (correction). 3617
- Ouellette, R. J.** Formation of nitrate esters in thallium(III) nitrate oxidation of alkenes. 2755
- Ouisson, G.** Conversions of α -methyl to α -methylene- γ -lactones. Synthesis of two allergenic sesquiterpene lactones. (-)-Frullanolide and (+)-arbusculine B. 186
- Ovadia, D.** Reactions with α -diazo ketones. III. Stereochemical course of cyclization of some olefin-substituted α -diazo ketones. 2258
- Overman, L. E.** Hemiacetal mediated reactions. Directed synthesis of diols and acetals. 1474
- Owells, R. J.** Reactions of tetrahydrocarbazolechlorindolenine. 69
- Owens, J.** Activation volume for single-bond homolysis from empirical internal solvent pressure. 3153
- Oya, M.** Syntheses of eisenein and its amide by the N-carboxy α -amino acid anhydride method. 180
- Pacifici, J. G.** trans-Di-tert-butylcyclopropanone. Preparation, properties, resolution, and reaction with nucleophiles. 1990
- Padegimas, S. J.** Urea dissociation. Measure of steric hindrance in secondary amines. 2448
- Padgett, H.** New method for converting nitro compounds into carbonyls. Oxonolysis of nitronates. 259
- Padwa, A.** Utilization of the 1,4-conjugated Wittig reaction for the synthesis of substituted 1,3-cyclohexadienes. 1318
- Padwa, A.** Photochemical transformations of small ring heterocyclic systems. LVII. Photocycloaddition in the β -naphthyl-substituted azirine system. 1396
- Padwa, A.** Thermal valence rearrangement of 4-acyloxazoles to 4-acyloxazoles. 1976
- Padwa, A.** Concentration effects in the photochemical syn-anti isomerization of an oxime ether. 2361
- Padwa, A.** Reaction of 2H-azirines with nitrones. 2651
- Paget, C. J.** Synthesis of s-triazole[3,4-b]benzothiazoles. 3506
- Pakrashi, S. C.** 4-Quinazolinones. VII. Novel transformations. 3828
- Pal, B. C.** Scission of the sulfur-sulfur bond in dipyrinyl and dipyrimidinyl disulfides by cyanide. 1466
- Paleos, C. M.** Arenesulfonate leaving groups less reactive than the p-toluenesulfonate group. 3594
- Palmer, J. L.** Mercuric chloride promoted and cobaltous chloride-promoted reactions of 1-phenylethyl chloride. 1920
- Panetta, C. A.** Mild cleavage of a peptide bond through the assistance of the neighboring phenylazo moiety. 2292
- Papadopoulos, E. P.** Preparation and reactions of N-ethoxycarbonylthiophene-2-carboxamide and N-ethoxycarbonylthiophene-2-thiocarboxamide. 2540
- Papathanasopoulos, N.** Quinazolines. XIII. Synthesis of polycyclic 2,4-diaminopyrimidines from aromatic amine hydrochlorides and sodium dicyanamide. 3293
- Paquette, L. A.** Thermally promoted cleavage reactions of anti-tricyclo[3.2.0.0^{2,4}]heptanes. Influence of 2,4 substitution on competitive bond scission processes. 461
- Paquette, L. A.** Dissolving metal reduction of anti-tricyclo[3.2.0.0^{2,4}]heptanes and anti-tricyclo[3.3.0.0^{2,4}]octanes. Intramolecular epoxide cleavage as a route to highly strained tricyclic alcohols. 467
- Paquette, L. A.** Substituent effects on the regioselectivity of carbon-hydrogen insertion arising during stereospecific intramolecular cyclization of 7-norcaranylindenes. 2677
- Parham, J. C.** Purine N-oxides. LVI. Photoisomerization of 1-hydroxy- to 3-hydroxyxanthine. Photochemistry of related 1-hydroxypurines. 1391
- Parham, W. E.** 1,3-Bridged aromatic systems. IX. Reactions of syn and anti derivatives of 1-substituted 12,13-benzo-16-chloro[10](2,4)pyridinophanes. 172
- Parham, W. E.** Improved synthesis of indenenes. II. Alkyl-substituted indenenes. 2048
- Parham, W. E.** Synthesis of benzoylbenzoic acids. 2051
- Parham, W. E.** Synthesis of isomeric methyl benzoylbenzoates and substituted o-, m-, and p-benzoylbenzoic acids. 2053
- Parham, W. E.** 1,3-Bridged aromatic systems. X. Stereospecific reductions with lithium aluminum deuteride. 2432
- Parham, W. E.** 1,3-Bridged aromatic systems. XI. Stereochemistry of reactions of heterocyclic N-oxides with acetic anhydride, acetyl chloride, and p-toluenesulfonyl chloride. 2916
- Parham, W. E.** 1,3-Bridged aromatic systems. XII. Hydrogen-deuterium exchange reactions in 1-substituted 12,13-benzo-16-chloro[10](2,4)pyridinophanes. 3407
- Parham, W. E.** 1,3-Bridged aromatic systems. XIII. Reactions of hindered Grignard reagents with oxygen. 3411
- Parham, W. E.** 1,3-Bridged aromatic systems. VIII. Rearrangements of strained systems (correction). 3617
- Parish, E. J.** Cleavage of δ -keto β , γ -unsaturated esters by 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane. 1592
- Parish, E. J.** Selective cleavage of β -keto esters by 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (DABCO). 2647
- Parish, E. J.** Cleavage of δ -keto β , α -unsaturated esters by 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (correction). 3618
- Park, M.-G.** Mechanism of the formation of methylenecyclobutene from the pyrolysis of furfuryl benzoate. 1448
- Parker, A. J.** E2C mechanism in elimination reactions. VI. Primary hydrogen isotope effects on rates of E2 reactions of alicyclics. 534
- Parker, A. J.** E2C mechanism in elimination reactions. VII. Secondary kinetic hydrogen isotope effects in E2 reactions of alicyclics. 3029
- Parker, V. D.** Electrosynthesis of medium and large sized rings by oxidative cyclization of bis(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)alkanes. 1014
- Parker, W. L.** Cyclization of δ - and γ -alkenenitriles by triethyloxonium fluoroborate. 1434
- Parrish, D. R.** Synthesis and conversion of 2-methyl-2-(3-oxobutyl)-1,3-cyclopentanone to the isomeric racemic ketols of the [3.2.1]bicyclooctane and of the perhydroindane series. 1612
- Parrish, D. R.** Asymmetric synthesis of bicyclic intermediates of natural product chemistry. 1615
- Partovi, M. H.** Base-catalyzed decomposition of 1,2,3-selenadiazoles and acid-catalyzed formation of diselenafulvenes. 3906
- Pasanen, P.** Conformational analysis. X. Chair-twist energy difference in 1,3-oxathianes. 1948
- Passerini, R. C.** Behavior of the sulfoxide group on the nitration of some aryl derivatives. 1098
- Pasutto, F. M.** Carbon vs. nitrogen acylation in reactions of organolithium-pyridine adducts with acid chlorides and esters. 3565
- Patchornik, A.** Photosensitive protecting groups of amino sugars and their use in glycoside synthesis. 2-Nitrobenzoyl carbonylamino and 6-nitroveratryloxy carbonylamino derivatives. 192
- Patel, A. D.** Halogenated ketenes. XXV. Cycloadditions with allenes. 236
- Patel, A. D.** Rearrangements of α , β -unsaturated α' -halocyclobutanones. 1949
- Paton, J. M.** N-monochlorination and N-monobromination of carbamates and carboxamides by sodium hypochlorite and hypobromite. 3136
- Patrick, T. B.** Synthesis of fluoroaromatic amines. 1758
- Patrick, T. B.** Reactions of naphthalene and anthracene derivatives with trifluoromethyl hypofluorite. 2120
- Patrick, T. B.** Naturally occurring acetylenes. II. Synthesis of 5-ethynyl-2,2'-bithienyl and related compounds. 3791
- Patsiga, R. A.** Isolation and properties of acetyl hypobromite. 3291
- Patterson, J. M.** Claisen rearrangement of some (substituted allyl)indoles. 486
- Patterson, J. W. Jr.** Synthesis of prostaglandins by conjugate addition and alkylation of a directed enolate ion. 11-Deoxy prostaglandins. 2506
- Patterson, T. B.** INDO [intermediate neglect of differential overlap] theoretical studies. VI. Cyclopropenyl, azirinyll, and diazirinyl cations. 373
- Patton, E.** Aryltrichlorocyclopropenes and arylhydroxycyclopropenes. 1647
- Paudler, W. W.** Synthesis and conformation of [2.2](2,5)furano(2,5)pyridinophane. 2570
- Paudler, W. W.** Synthesis and conformation of [2.2](2,5)furano(2,5)pyridinophane (correction). 3618

- Paukstelis, J. V.** Direct synthesis of fluoro-carbon peroxides. I. Addition of bis(tri-fluoromethyl) trioxide to selected car-bon-carbon multiple bonds. 1298
- Paukstelis, J. V.** N-Cyano-N,N,N-trialky-lammonium salts. Synthesis and reac-tions. 1494
- Paukstelis, J. V.** N-Alkoxy-carbonyl-N,N,N-trialkylammonium fluoroborates. Formation of carbonic anhydrides in peptide synthesis. 1499
- Paukstelis, J. V.** N-Acyl-N,N,N-trialky-lammonium fluoroborates. Synthesis and reactions. 1503
- Paukstelis, J. V.** Nonbenzenoid aromatic systems. X. Formation, nuclear magnet-ic resonance spectral identification, and reactions of both Meisenheimer type and methyleneazulenolate anions. 1877
- Payne, M. T.** Reaction of acetylenes with hydrogen chloride in acetic acid. Effect of structure upon AdE2 and Ad3 reaction rates. 1124
- Pazos, J. F.** trans-Di-tert-butylcyclopropa-none. Preparation, properties, resolu-tion, and reaction with nucleophiles. 1990
- Pearce, D. S.** Chemistry of azidoquinones and related compounds. XIV. Thermal rearrangements of 2-azido- and 2,3-dia-zido-1,4-quinol diacetates. 1362
- Peet, N. P.** Phosgenation of methyl anthra-nilate. 1931
- Pekar, J.** Rate constants for peptide p-nitrophenyl ester coupling reactions in dimethylformamide. Model for steric interactions in the peptide bond forming transition state. 3841
- Pendarvis, R. O.** Synthesis of dioxocarbox-ylic acids. 2289
- Penton, H. R. Jr.** Synthesis and cycloaddi-tion reactions of fluorene-thione S-ben-zoylimide. 2885
- Perfetti, R. B.** Facile conversion of carbox-ylic acids to carbinols under mild condi-tions. 111
- Periasamy, M. P.** Isocyanides. Dissociation of metallo aldimines. 611
- Perie, J. J.** Solvolysis of arylvinyl bromides and tosylates. 1902
- Perrin, R.** Gaseous chlorine action in sol-id-state phenols. 1744
- Perun, T. J.** Cyclic phenylboronates as hydroxyl protecting groups in the synthe-sis of monoesters of macrolide aglycones. 1490
- Pesaro, M.** Photoisomerization of 9-substi-tuted verbenones. 2489
- Petersen, J. D.** Base-promoted reactions of bicyclic mono- and diquaternary ammonium salts. 130
- Peterson, N. C.** Reduction products in copper(I)-promoted diazonium ion reac-tions. Hydrogen abstraction from amines coordinated to copper(I), from water, and from transient radicals. 2747
- Peterson, P. E.** Solvents of low nucleophil-icity. XV. Effects of substituents at C-17 upon the rates of solvolysis of 3-tosyloxy steroids. 3684
- Petragmani, N.** Ester enolates. New prepa-ration of malonates, phosphonoacetates, and α -selenyl and sulfinyl esters. 2114
- Petterson, R. C.** Arenediazonium ions. II. Synthesis of several phenanthridines and a quiazoline from ortho-substituted arenediazonium salts and organic nitriles 1841
- Petterson, R. C.** Thermal decomposition of 2-(cyanoethylthio)benzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate in acetonitrile solution. 2801
- Pettit, G. R.** Steroids and related natural products. 88. Synthesis of periplogenin. 2319
- Pettit, G. R.** Steroids and related natural products. 85. Bufadienolides. 26. Syn-thesis of scillarenin. 2629
- Pettit, G. R.** Steroids and related natural products. 86. Bufadienolides. 27. Syn-thesis of telocinobufagin. 2632
- Pettit, G. R.** Steroids and related natural products. 87. Bufadienolides. 28. Mari-nobufotoxin. 3003
- Pettit, G. R.** Steroids and related natural products. 89. Bufadienolides. 29. Syn-thetic routes to bufotalin. 3007
- Pettus, J. A. Jr.** Odoriferous C₁₁ hydrocar-bons from Hawaiian Dictyopteris. 2201
- Petty, H. E.** Nonbenzenoid aromatic sys-tems. X. Formation, nuclear magnetic resonance spectral identification, and reactions of both Meisenheimer type and methyleneazulenolate anions. 1877
- Peynircioglu, N. B.** Hypervalent sulfur chemistry. Evidence for tetracoordinate sulfur(IV) and tricoordinate sulfur(II) intermediates in the reaction of p-tolyl sulfoxide with p-tolyl lithium. 964
- Phillip, A.** Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of cinchona alkaloids. 2413
- Phillips, W. G.** Trimethyl phosphite dis-placement on mucochloryl chloride. 3300
- Pickering, M. V.** Reaction of 3-[2-tetrahy-dropyranyl(furanyl)thio]indole with silver ion. 1106
- Pieridou, M.** Syntheses of some derivatives of pyrrolo- and thieno[2,3-c]quinoxaline and quinoline. 3278
- Pierson, G. O.** trans-Di-tert-butylcyclopropa-none. Preparation, properties, resolu-tion, and reaction with nucleophiles. 1990
- Pietta, P. G.** Preparation and use of ben-zhydrylamine polymers in peptide syn-thesis. II. Synthesis of thyrotropin releasing hormone, thyrocalcitonin 26-32, and eledoisin. 44
- Pihlaja, K.** Conformational analysis. X. Chair-twist energy difference in 1,3-ox-athianes. 1948
- Pike, L. M.** Mixed alkylation (methylation and ethylation) of adenosine by diazoethane in aqueous 1,2-dimethoxyethane. 3674
- Pilersdorf, A.** Chiroptical properties of cyclic esters and ketals derived from (S)-1,2-propylene glycol and (S,S)- and (R,R)-2,3-butylene glycol. 2073
- Pilgram, K.** New synthesis of the benzo-thiazole ring via imidoyl chlorides and chloroformamidines. 3277
- Pillai, P. M.** Synthesis and reactions of azido halo sugars. 298
- Pillai, P. M.** Quasi-Favorskii rearrange-ment. Synthesis of 1-phenylcycloalkane-carboxylic acids. 3158
- Pillai, P. M.** Stereochemistry of the reduc-tion of α -amino ketones. 3943
- Pinder, A. R.** Hydration of 3-methyl-3-bu-ten-2-one (isopropenyl methyl ketone). 3061
- Pine, S. H.** Base-promoted reactions of bicyclic mono- and diquaternary ammo-nium salts. 130
- Pinkus, A. G.** Benzocyclopropenes via reaction of p-quinonebenzenesulfoni-mides with diphenyldiazomethane. Rein-vestigation. Quinone imide isomerism. 497
- Pirkle, W. H.** Carbon magnetic resonance spectra of 2-pyrones. 1935
- Pirkle, W. H.** Automated preparative liquid chromatography system. 3901
- Pirkle, W. H.** Automated liquid chromatog-raphy. Synthesis of a broad-spectrum resolving agent and resolution of 1-(1-naphthyl)-2,2,2-trifluoroethanol. 3904
- Pitcher, R. G.** Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of branched-chain sugars. Configurational assignment of the branching carbon atom of methyl branched-chain sugars. 3847
- Pittman, C. U. Jr.** INDO [intermediate neglect of differential overlap] theoretical studies. VI. Cyclopropenyl, aziriny, and diaziriny cations. 373
- Pittman, C. U. Jr.** INDO [intermediate neglect of differential overlap] theoretical studies. VII. Cyclobutadienyl dications. 378
- Pittman, C. U. Jr.** General indene synthe-sis via cyclization of phenyl-substituted allylic cations. 1955
- Pizzorno, M. T.** Stereospecific synthesis of 1-substituted pyrrolizidines. 731
- Placucci, G.** Radicals from 2-nitrofurane 2425
- Plattner, J. J.** Synthesis of some DE and CDE ring analogs of camptothecin. 303
- Plepys, R. A.** Pentacyclodecane chemistry. XI. Low-temperature proton magnetic resonance and other studies on the na-ture of the secondary and tertiary penta-cyclo[5.3.0.0^{2,5}.0^{3,9}.0^{8,9}]dec-6-yl (1,3-bish-omocubyl) cations. 2856
- Plesnicar, B.** Conformation of acyloxy groups in 1,1-diacetyloxyiodobenzenes. Dipole moment study. 2812
- Pless, J.** Tetrabutylammonium fluoride. New reagent for the synthesis of hydan-toins. 2644
- Podewell, C. C.** Synthesis of 6-hydroxypen-icillanates and 7-hydroxycephalospora-nates. 1444
- Pogonowski, C. S.** Alkylation of the dianion of β -keto sulfoxides. Versatile synthesis of phenyl (2-oxoalkyl) sulfoxides. Gener-al route to ketones, 1,4-diketones, and aldols. 732
- Pogonowski, C. S.** Practical synthesis of α -methylene- γ -butyrolactone. 1958
- Pohl, D. G.** Photochlorination of alcohols (correction). 3618
- Pohl, D. G.** Photochlorination of alcohols. 520
- Poindexter, G. S.** Synthesis of cyclopropyl-methanol derivatives bearing electronega-tive substituents. 1761
- Polanc, S.** Heterocycles. CXVIII. Pyrida-zines. LXVI. Novel method of annela-tion of the 1,2,4-triazole ring of the N₂-C₃ bond to azines. 2143
- Poland, A.** Synthesis and Fourier transform carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy of new toxic polyhalodiben-zo-p-dioxins. 931
- Polazzi, J. O.** Rearrangement of anhydropy-rimidine nucleosides in liquid hydrogen fluoride. Mechanism, scope, and synthe-tic studies. 3114
- Pollack, R. M.** Effect of added dimethyl sulfoxide on the alkaline hydrolysis of p-nitroacetanilide. 2108
- Pollak, A.** Fluorination with xenon difluor-ide. Fluorine addition to 1-phenylacetyl-enes. 2646
- Polovsky, S. B.** Deoxygenation of 1,4-ep-oxy-1,4-dihydronaphthalenes, a possible cheletropic removal of oxygen. 3010
- Ponzi, D. R.** Removal and displacement of the thiazolidine ring in penicillin. IV. Formation of a biologically active cephem system. 277
- Porter, N. A.** Evidence for steric enhance-ment of rate in cycloaddition. 1172
- Porter, S.** Dissolving metal reduction of anti-tricyclo[3.2.0.0^{2,4}]heptanes and anti-tricyclo[3.3.0.0^{2,4}]octanes. Intramo-lecular epoxide cleavage as a route to highly strained tricyclic alcohols. 467
- Portis, A. R. Jr.** Oxymercuration-demercu-ration and hydroboration-oxidation of endo-dicyclopentadiene (endo-tricyclo-[5.2.1.0^{2,6}]deca-3,8-diene). 1636
- Portis, L. C.** Electrochemical oxidation of some phenethylamines. 3488
- Portlock, D. E.** Synthetic and mechanistic aspects of the sodium hydride promoted acylation of methylated heteroaromatics. 2006
- Portlock, D. E.** Dimetalated heterocycles as synthetic intermediates. V. Dianions derived from certain 2-hydroxy-4-me-thylpyrimidines, 2-amino-4-methylpyri-midines, and related compounds. 595
- Posvic, H.** Degradation of tertiary amines via aminimines. 1588
- Posvic, H.** Variations of the Fischer and Piltz syntheses. 2575
- Potts, K. T.** Mesoionic compounds. XXX. Cycloaddition reactions of the anhydro-2-aryl-5-hydroxy-3-methylthiazolium hydroxide system. 3619
- Potts, K. T.** Mesoionic compounds. XXXI. Preparation and cycloaddition reactions of the anhydro-4-hydroxythiazolium hydroxide system with acetylenic dipola-rophilic. 3627
- Potts, K. T.** Mesoionic compounds. XXXII. Cycloaddition reactions of the anhydro-4-hydroxythiazolium hydroxide system with olefinic dipolarophiles. 3631
- Potts, K. T.** Bridgehead nitrogen heterocy-cles. VIII. Dimroth rearrangement of 3H-1,2,4-thiadiazolopyrimidines. 3783
- Poulter, C. D.** Model studies of terpene biosynthesis. Synthesis and absolute configuration of (+)-trans-2,2-dime-thyl-3-(2-methylpropenyl)cyclobutanol. 3288
- Powell, R. G.** Crystal and molecular struc-ture of cephalotaxine p-bromobenzoate. 1269
- Powell, R. G.** Alkaloids of cephalotaxus harringtonia var drupacea. 11-Hydroxy-cephalotaxine and drupacine. 676
- Prabhu, A. V.** Synthetic organic photo-chemistry. VI. Photochemical ring expansion of an α -hydroxy- β , γ -unsatu-rated ketone. 1753
- Prange, T.** Mechanistic studies regarding the oxidation of alcohols by silver carbo-nate on celite. 523
- Prestegard, J. H.** Carbon-13 Fourier trans-form nuclear magnetic resonance. VIII. Role of steric and electric field effects in fatty acid spectra. 1698

- Pridgen, L. N.** Determination of configuration using magnetic nonequivalence of diastereotopic benzylic protons. 3059
- Prins, W. L.** Photochemically and thermally induced rearrangements and fragmentations in 2,5-dihydrothiophene derivatives. 2366
- Prober, R. J.** Structural effects on intramolecular carbene reactions. Δ^3 -Cyclopentenylmethylcarbene. 3154
- Prystasz, M.** Reactions of 2-acyloxyisobutyl halides with nucleosides. V. Reactions with cytidine and its derivatives. 2182
- Puaar, M. S.** Synthesis of 7 α -methoxycephalosporins. 2794
- Puar, M. S.** Acylation of amino acid Schiff bases. 3929
- Puckett, R. T.** Synthesis of 1,3,4,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-2-methyl-4a-phenylisoquinolin-6-ols. Novel fragments of the morphine molecule. 1118
- Purdum, W. R.** Proton magnetic resonance and phosphorus-31 nuclear magnetic resonance studies of substituted phospholan-3-one 1-oxides. 2904
- Purdum, W. R.** Single crystal analysis of 1-benzyl-2-phenyl-4,5-dimethylphospholan-3-one 1-oxide. Evidence for the enol form 1-benzyl-2-phenyl-3-hydroxy-4,5-dimethylphospholan-2-ene 1-oxide. 3305
- Pyun, C.** Heterodienophiles. VI. Structure of protonated aldimines. 2449
- Quigley, J.** Photochemical, thermal, and acid-catalyzed rearrangements of α,β -epoxy ketones. Synthesis of spiro β -diketones. 1028
- Quin, L. D.** Properties and reactions of 1-methyl-3-phospholanone 1-oxide. 686
- Quin, L. D.** 1-Methyl-3-phospholanol system. Synthesis and stereochemistry. 1339
- Quin, L. D.** Carbon-13 magnetic resonance spectral study of some phosphorinanes and their 1-sulfides. 2899
- Quin, L. D.** Cleavage of γ acid of the phosphorus-carbon bond in cyclic phosphines containing a β -carbonyl group. 3423
- Rabourn, W. J.** Reaction of phosgene with N-methylethaniline derivatives. 2897
- Rach, J. F.** Stereoselective formation of some thietane 1,1-dioxides. 1109
- Radlick, P.** Birch reduction of N-methylindoline. 1587
- Ragnarsson, U.** Coupling step in solid phase peptide synthesis. Further competition experiments and attempts to assess formation of ion pairs. 3837
- Ramachandran, V.** Remote anodic acetylation of esters via carbonium ions. 369
- Ramamurthy, V.** Photochemical and thermal internal cycloadditions in retro- γ -ionylidene malonitrile. 3435
- Ramey, K.** Heterodienophiles. VI. Structure of protonated aldimines. 2449
- Ramsey, B. G.** Stable carbonium ions from β -aryalkyl derivatives in antimony pentafluoride-sulfur dioxide (SbF_5/SO_2). II. Ions related to mescaline. 1199
- Ranganathan, R.** Novel analogs of nucleoside 3',5'-cyclic phosphates. I. 5'-Mono- and dimethyl analogs of adenosine 3',5'-cyclic phosphate. 230
- Ranganayakulu, K.** Hexenopyranose derivatives obtained by allylic bromination of 6,8-dioxabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-2-ene and 6,8-dioxabicyclo[3.2.1]oct-3-ene, and subsequent basic solvolysis of the product. 3941
- Ransford, G. H.** Synthesis and reactions of azido halo sugars. 298
- Rao, D. V.** Selective demethylation of 2,5-dimethoxybenzaldehyde to 5-hydroxy-2-methoxybenzaldehyde. 2437
- Rao, V. N. M.** Chlorocarbonium ions. I. Synthesis of decachlorobicyclo[3.3.0]octa-2,6-diene and its chemistry. 1641
- Rao, Y. S.** Intramolecular migration of the pentafluorophenyl group under acidic conditions. 3421
- Rao, Y. S.** Novel method for the oxidation of primary and secondary alcohols to carbonyl compounds. 3304
- Rapoport, H.** Synthesis of some DE and CDE ring analogs of camptothecin. 303
- Rapoport, H.** α -Methylenelactam rearrangement. 893
- Rapoport, H.** Mechanism of cystine racemization in strong acid. 1074
- Rapoport, H.** Reaction of 1,3-dimethyl-2-pyridone with N-bromosuccinimide. Reexamination. 2116
- Rasmussen, C. R.** 3-Acyl-4-hydroxy-2H-1,2-benzothiazine 1,1-dioxides. I. Alkylation, amination, and ethoxycarbonylation. 1554
- Rasmussen, C. R.** 3-Acyl-4-hydroxy-2H-1,2-benzothiazine 1,1-dioxides. II. Reaction with aziridines. Nucleophilic displacements on (1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-11-hydroxy-1-oxopyrazino[1,2-b][1,2]-benzothiazin-2-yl)ethyl methanesulfonate 6,6-dioxide. 1560
- Rasmussen, J. K.** Synthetic methods. VI. Addition of nitrosyl chloride to trimethylsilyl enol ethers. New general method for nitrosation of carbonyl compounds. 2558
- Rassat, A.** Nitroxides. LVIII. Structure of steroidal spin labels. 2121
- Ratcliff, M. A. Jr.** Pyrolysis of amino acids. Mechanistic considerations. 1481
- Ratcliff, R. W.** Total synthesis of β -lactam antibiotics. IV. Epimerization of 6(7)-aminopenicillins and cephalosporins from α to β . 437
- Ratts, K. W.** Active heteromethylene compounds. I. Hindered halomethyl amides. 3745
- Ratts, K. W.** Trimethyl phosphite displacement on mucochloral chloride. 3300
- Raukman, B.** Scetium alkaloids. VI. Minor alkaloids of *S. namaquense* and *S. strictum*. 2703
- Rausch, M. D.** Formation and characterization of 1,2-diiodoferrocene and related derivatives. 1420
- Rausch, M. D.** Improved synthesis of benzenetricarbonylchromium. 1787
- Ravid, U.** New syntheses in dihydrojasmones series. 2637
- Reardon, E. J. Jr.** Catalytic hydrogenolysis of lumitestosterone acetate. 1627
- Reardon, W. C.** Reaction of 4-nitrobenzyl with cyanide ion in aprotic solvents. 1596
- Rearick, D. E.** General methods of synthesis of indole alkaloids. XIII. Oxindole alkaloid models. 1662
- Reddy, K. R.** 1,3-Bridged aromatic systems. IX. Reactions of syn and anti derivatives of 1-substituted 12,13-benzoz-16-chloro[10](2,4)pyridinophanes. 172
- Reddy, K. R.** 1,3-Bridged aromatic systems. X. Stereospecific reductions with lithium aluminum deuteride. 2432
- Reeder, S. K.** Isolation and structure determination of one of the toxic constituents from *Tetradymia glabrata*. 3392
- Reeves, P. C.** Reaction of vinylferrocenes with tetracyanoethylene. 477
- Reeves, P. C.** Mechanism of reductive dehalogenation of haloanisoles under aryl-forming conditions. 1900
- Regen, S. L.** Ruthenium-catalyzed hydrogen-deuterium exchange in alcohols. Method for deuterium labeling of primary alcohols. 260
- Reich, H. J.** Organoselenium chemistry. Benzeneselenenyl trifluoroacetate additions to olefins and acetylenes. 428
- Reich, H. J.** Organoselenium chemistry. Conversion of cyclic ketones and β -dicarbonyl compounds to enones. 2133
- Reich, I. L.** Organoselenium chemistry. Conversion of cyclic ketones and β -dicarbonyl compounds to enones. 2133
- Reilly, J. J.** Isolation and properties of acetyl hypobromite. 3291
- Reimann, H.** Structure of sisomicin, a novel unsaturated aminocyclitol antibiotic from *Micromonospora inyoensis*. 1451
- Reith, B. A.** Sulfonation of alkylidene- and arylidene phosphoranes. An unexpected rearrangement. 2728
- Rejto, M.** μ -Truxinic acid. 3284
- Remers, W. A.** Mitomycin antibiotics. Synthesis of 1-substituted 7-methoxymitosenes. 3580
- Renga, J. M.** Organoselenium chemistry. Conversion of cyclic ketones and β -dicarbonyl compounds to enones. 2133
- Renge, T.** Unusual Simmons-Smith reaction affording noncyclopropyl compounds. New route to 2-methylenecycloalkenols from silyl alkenyl ethers. 858
- Renner, R.** Radical reactions. I. Phosphorus chloride catalyzed chlorination of alkanes, cycloalkanes, and arylalkanes. 3472
- Repke, D. B.** C-Glycosyl nucleosides. IV. Synthesis of several 4-(β -D-ribofuranosyl)pyrazoles. 2176
- Ressler, C.** Synthesis of mixed disulfides with cyanogen bromide and its consequences for elucidation of protein structure. 253
- Reuss, R. H.** Chemistry of carbamates. VIII. Pathways in the base-catalyzed decomposition of cyclic N-nitroso carbamates. 553
- Reuss, R. H.** Synthetic methods. IV. Halogenation of carbonyl compounds via silyl enol ethers. 1785
- Reuss, R. H.** Cyano adducts of 1-substituted pyridinium salts. 2027
- Revankar, G. R.** s-Triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine nucleosides. Site of N-glycosylation studies and the synthesis of an N-bridgehead guanosine analog. 1256
- Revankar, G. R.** Use of carbon-13 and proton magnetic resonance studies for the determination of glycosylation site in nucleosides of fused nitrogen heterocycles. 3226
- Rewal, D. V. L.** Synthesis of furano steroids and analogs via Claisen rearrangement. 2656
- Reynolds, R. N.** Reactions of a highly strained propellane. Tetracyclo[4.2.1.1^{2,5}.0^{1,6}]decane. 2315
- Rhodes, Y. E.** Synthesis and relative stereochemical assignment of the four isomeric cyclopropane-bridged tricyclo[3.2.2.0^{2,4}]nonan-6-ols. 2063
- Rice, A. C.** Rearrangement of the o-tolyl radical to the benzyl radical. CIDNP (chemically induced dynamic nuclear polarization) study. 3056
- Richards, G. F.** Molecular geometry of β -pinene as deduced from the crystal and molecular structure of cis-pinocaryyl-p-nitrobenzoate. 86
- Richardson, J. D.** Aromatization of 4-carboxybenzene oxide. 2088
- Richmond, J. A.** Stevens rearrangement of carbamoylaminimides. 2036
- Richter, R.** Reaction of phosgene with N-methylethaniline derivatives. 2897
- Ridd, J. H.** Kinetics of bromination of some substituted pyridinium ions by hypobromous acid in aqueous perchloric acid. 3481
- Ridge, D.** Synthesis and Fourier transform carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy of new toxic polyhalodibenzo-p-dioxins. 931
- Ridgway, R. W.** Reduction of phenyl trifluoromethyl ketone with halomagnesium alkoxides. Almost irreversible Meerwein-Ponndorf-Verley type system. 3107
- Rieke, L. I.** Ring strain effects. IV. Electron spin resonance study of the radical anions of a series of strained naphthalene hydrocarbons. 2276
- Rieke, R. D.** Ring strain effects. IV. Electron spin resonance study of the radical anions of a series of strained naphthalene hydrocarbons. 2276
- Rigod, J. F.** Citrus bitter principles. XII. Photochemistry of limonin. 263
- Riley, R. G.** Improved synthesis of 2-methyl-6-methylene-2,7-octadien-4-ol, a pheromone of *Ips paraconfusus*, and an alternative synthesis of the intermediate, 2-bromomethyl-1,3-butadiene. 1957
- Rinehart, K. L. Jr.** Chemistry of the neomycins. XIII. Synthesis of aminocyclitols and aminosugars via nitromethane condensations. 812
- Riordan, J. M.** Synthesis of unsaturated azlactones from N-acylamino acids. 654
- Rizkalla, B. H.** Synthesis of some tricyclic nucleosides related to the Y base of tRNA. 937
- Rizzi, G. P.** Reaction of 2,3-dialkylpyrazines and methylallium. Indirect evidence for ring metalation. 3598
- Robbins, L. V.** Pyrolysis of spirotrithianes. 2509
- Robbins, M. D.** Sulfonation of 1-butenes with sulfur trioxides. 2459
- Robert, J. B.** 1,8-Interactions in naphthalene derivatives. X-ray structure determination and nuclear magnetic resonance studies of 1,8-di(bromomethyl)naphthalene. 1152
- Roberts, A. A.** Bridged polycyclic compounds. LXXVIII. Reaction of chromyl chloride with cyclopropanes. 829
- Roberts, B. W.** Convenient synthesis of the tricarbonyliron complex of cyclobutadiene-carboxylic acid. 3451
- Roberts, D. D.** Cyclobutylcarbonyl p-bromobenzenesulfonate solvolysis. 1-Aryl substituent effect. 1265

- Roberts, D. D.** Solvolytic investigation of cyclobutylcarbonyl and related *p*-bromobenzenesulfonates. 1570
- Roberts, D. D.** Trifluoroethanolysis of cyclobutylcarbonyl and related *p*-bromobenzenesulfonates. 3937
- Roberts, J. D.** Ammonia-isobutane chemical ionization mass spectra of oligosaccharide peracetates. 451
- Roberts, J. D.** Carbon-13 magnetic resonance studies of azoles. Tautomerism, shift reagent effects, and solvent effects. 357
- Roberts, J. D.** Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy. Use of carbon-13 spectra to establish configurations of oximes. 1017
- Roberts, J. D.** 1,8-Interactions in naphthalene derivatives. X-ray structure determination and nuclear magnetic resonance studies of 1,8-di(bromomethyl)naphthalene. 1152
- Roberts, J. D.** Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy. Carbon-13 chemical shifts of chlorinated organic compounds. 1276
- Robins, M. J.** Nucleic acid related compounds. 9. The synthesis of 6-amino-9-(2-deoxy-D-erythro-pent-1-enofuranosyl)purine, the first 1',2'-unsaturated purine nucleoside (correction). 3618
- Robins, M. J.** Nucleic acid related compounds. 9. Synthesis of 6-amino-9-(2-deoxy-D-erythro-pent-1-enofuranosyl)purine, the first 1', 2'-unsaturated purine nucleoside. 113
- Robins, M. J.** Nucleic acid related compounds. II. Adenosine 2',3'-ribo-epoxide. Synthesis, intramolecular degradation, and transformation into 3'-substituted xylofuranosyl nucleosides and the lyxo-epoxide. 1564
- Robins, M. J.** Nucleic acid related compounds. 12. Facile and high-yield stanous chloride catalyzed monomethylation of the cis-glycol system of nucleosides by diazomethane. 1891
- Robins, R. K.** s-Triazolol[1,5-a]pyrimidine nucleosides. Site of N-glycosylation studies and the synthesis of an N-bridgehead guanosine analog. 1256
- Robins, R. K.** Pyrazolopyrimidine nucleosides. V. Methylation of the C-nucleoside antibiotic formycin and structural elucidation of products by magnetic circular dichroism spectroscopy. 2023
- Robins, R. K.** Use of carbon-13 and proton magnetic resonance studies for the determination of glycosylation site in nucleosides of fused nitrogen heterocycles. 3226
- Robins, R. K.** Synthesis of 2-substituted derivatives of 5-amino-1-β-D-ribofuranosylimidazole-4-carboxamide. Ring opening reactions of 2-azapurine nucleosides. 3651
- Roczek, J.** Three-electron oxidations. VII. Pre-steady-state phase of the chromic acid oxidation of oxalic acid. 2612
- Rodin, O.** Oxidations of α-methylstyrene at 110-160°. 889
- Rodrigues, R.** Ester enolates. New preparation of malonates, phosphonoacetates, and α-selenyl and sulfinyl esters. 2114
- Rodulfo, T.** Secondary valence force catalysis. XV. Polysoap catalysis for the alkaline hydrolysis of *p*-nitrophenyl hexanoate. 2281
- Roets, E.** Configuration of phenoxymethyl- and 6-epi phenoxymethylpenicillin sulfonides. 441
- Rogers, D.** Degradation of tertiary amines via aminimines. 1588
- Rogers, H. R.** Electroorganic chemistry. II. Electroreduction of vicinal dibromides. 2408
- Rogers, H. R.** Electroorganic chemistry. IV. Δ^{1,4}-Bicyclo[2.2.0]hexene. 3803
- Rogers, R. B.** Direct acylation of 3-substituted pyridine-1-oxides. Direct effect of the substituent. 1802
- Rogers, R. J.** Kinetics of formation of alkyl Grignard reagents. Evidence for rate-determining electron transfer. 857
- Rogic, M. M.** New facile method for conversion of oximes to nitriles. Preparation and acid-catalyzed transformation of aldehyde oxime ortho esters. 3424
- Rohde, M. F.** Resolution of some 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)alanine precursors with α-chymotrypsin. 2291
- Rold, K. D.** Chlorination of cyclopentadiene. 736
- Roling, P. V.** Formation and characterization of 1,2-diiodoferrocene and related derivatives. 1420
- Ronlan, A.** Electrosynthesis of medium and large sized rings by oxidative cyclization of bis(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)alkanes. 1014
- Rose, C. B.** Reactions of organometallic reagents with unsaturated epoxides. II. Control of product ratios. 578
- Rosen, M. H.** Cycloaddition reactions of diarylthiirene 1,1-dioxides with enamines. 3805
- Roser, C. E.** Cleavage by acid of the phosphorus-carbon bond in cyclic phosphines containing a β-carbonyl group. 3423
- Rosini, G.** Reaction of tosylhydrazones with phenyltrimethylammonium perbromide. Synthesis of tosylzoalkenes. 826
- Rosini, G.** Reaction of *p*-toluenesulfonylhydrazones with *N*-bromosuccinimide in methanol. Regeneration of carbonyl compounds. 3504
- Rosowsky, A.** Pteridines. III. Unexpected facile ring closure of 2-amino-6-phenethylpteridin-4(3H)-one in the presence of fluorosulfonic acid. 1248
- Rosowsky, A.** Quinazolines. XIII. Synthesis of polycyclic 2,4-diaminopyrimidines from aromatic amine hydrochlorides and sodium dicyanamide. 3293
- Ross, S. D.** Catalysis by added salts in the reaction of benzenesulfonyl chloride with *N*-methylaniline in chloroform and in acetone. 134
- Ross, S. D.** Products and mechanisms in the anodic oxidation of *N,N*-dimethylbenzylamine in methanol. 2695
- Rossi, R. A.** Reductive arylation of aromatic hydrocarbons. I. Naphthalene and anthracene. 3254
- Rossi, R. A.** Preparation of benzoate esters of tertiary alcohols by transesterification. 855
- Rossi, R. A.** Kinetics of reactions of 1-substituted 2,4-dinitrobenzenes with aniline and piperidine in acetone. 3486
- Rosso, P. D.** Mechanistic aspects of 2,3-benzofulvene formation from sensitized irradiation of 7-azabenzonorbomadienes. 1038
- Rotache, M. G.** Kinetics and mechanism for hydrolysis of substituted α,α-dichloroethanes. 3918
- Rothberg, I.** Tetracyclo[5.2.1.0^{2,6}.0^{4,8}]decane ring system. 870
- Rottman, F.** Mixed alkylation (methylation and ethylation) of adenosine by diazethane in aqueous 1,2-dimethoxyethane. 3674
- Rousseau, R. J.** Synthesis of 2-substituted derivatives of 5-amino-1-β-D-ribofuranosylimidazole-4-carboxamide. Ring opening reactions of 2-azapurine nucleosides. 3651
- Rovnyak, G.** Nucleophilic additions to diethyl cyclopropylmethylidenemalonate. 2924
- Roy, D. N.** Mesoionic compounds. XXX. Cycloaddition reactions of the anhydro-2-aryl-5-hydroxy-3-methylthiazolium hydroxide system. 3619
- Ruasse, M. F.** Multipathway bromination of stilbenes. Competition between carbocation and bromonium ion intermediates. 2441
- Ruden, R. A.** Trimethylsilylketene. Acylation and olefination reactions. 3607
- Ruppert, J. F.** Reformatsky reaction in a continuous flow system. Improved procedure for preparation of β-hydroxy esters. 269
- Rusch, G. M.** New ring expansion procedure. VI. Decomposition of the magnesium salts of some 1-(α-bromobenzyl)-1-cycloalkanol and bicycloalkanol. 1182
- Russell, A. F.** Reactions of 2-acyloxyisobutyl halides with nucleosides. IV. Facile synthesis of 2',3'-unsaturated nucleosides using chromous acetate. 30
- Russell, A. F.** Reactions of 2-acyloxyisobutyl halides with nucleosides. V. Reactions with cytidine and its derivatives. 2182
- Russell, T. W.** Catalytic reduction. III. Hydrogenation of unsaturated compounds over borohydride reduced palladium. 3050
- Russo, D. A.** Preparation and aluminum chloride induced rearrangement of cyclopropylpyridines. 3110
- Ruta, M.** Structure of aqueous glutaraldehyde. 1666
- Ruth, J. A.** Synthesis of racemic globulol via solvolysis-cyclization of a 2,7-cyclodecadien-1-ol derivative. 1971
- Ruzziconi, R.** Effects of base association upon geometrical orientation in elimination from 1-phenyl-2-propyl chloride in potassium tert-butoxide-tert-butyl alcohol. 3299
- Ryan, T. J.** Mechanism of cycloaddition of diphenylketene with azo compounds. 1215
- Rys, P.** Heterogeneous catalytic asymmetric hydrogenation. 2429
- Ryu, I.** Unusual Simmons-Smith reaction affording noncyclopropyl compounds. New route to 2-methylene-cycloalkanol from silyl alkenyl ethers. 858
- Saavedra, J.** Carbon-13 magnetic resonance conformation in some 1,3-dioxacycloheptanes. 804
- Sabo, J.** Deamination of 1-adamantylamine. 250
- Sachs, W. H.** Possible bifunctional catalysis by 2-dimethylaminoethylamine in the dealdolization of diacetone alcohol. 1937
- Saegusa, T.** Synthetic reactions by complex catalysts. XXXIII. Synthesis of vinylcyclopropane derivatives by copper isonitrile complexes. Copper vinylcarbenoid intermediates. 1763
- Saegusa, T.** Synthetic reactions by complex catalysts. XXXII. Reaction of *o*-xylylene halides with copper isonitrile complex. *o*-Xylylene intermediates. 2769
- Saegusa, T.** Synthetic reactions by complex catalysts. XXXVI. New synthesis of cyclopentanecarboxylates. Cyclization of 1,3-diodopropane with α,β-unsaturated esters by a copper-isonitrile complex. 3273
- Saika, D.** Iminosulfuranes. XI. Preparation, properties, mass spectral fragmentation and thermolysis of *N*-ethoxycarbonyliminodiethylsulfuranes. 2148
- Saito, Y.** 6-Methyl-2-naphthalenesulfonate (menasylate). New and useful leaving group for trifluoroacetylation. 2465
- Sakai, F.** Chemistry of α-haloaldehydes. V. Reaction of α-haloaldehydes with α-acetylcyclopentanones in the presence of base. 3098
- Sakai, S.** New method for preparation of alkyl and aryl isothiocyanates using amines, butyllithium, and carbon disulfide. 1970
- Sakai, T.** Chemistry of α-halo aldehydes. IV. Reaction of 2-halo-2-methylpropional with acylacetates in the presence of base. 2601
- Sakakibara, T.** Cooxidation of α olefins and arenethiols with oxygen. Synthesis of β-hydroxy sulfoxides. 1170
- Sakamoto, M.** Reaction of diazirines with diphenylketene and isocyanates. 3198
- Salame, J. E.** Micellar effects on the acid-catalyzed decomposition of monoalkyl xanthates. 3128
- Salemnick, G.** Purine *N*-oxides. LVIII. *N*-Hydroxypurine analogs. *N*-Hydroxypyrrolo[2,3-*d*]pyrimidines. 2963
- Salomon, R. G.** Facile one-step synthesis of 5-silaspiro[4.4]nona-2,7-diene. 3602
- Sam, D. J.** Hydrogen cyanide chemistry. VIII. New chemistry of diaminomaleonitrile. Heterocyclic synthesis. 2341
- Sanchez, J. P.** Synthesis and photochemical decomposition of some substituted 1,2-, 1,2,3- and 1,2,4-azafulvenes. 940
- Sandberg, B. E. B.** Coupling step in solid phase peptide synthesis. Further competition experiments and attempts to assess formation of ion pairs. 3837
- Sandefur, L. O.** Conjugate-addition alkylation of α,β-unsaturated ketones. 275
- Sanders, J. A.** Nucleophilic addition of aliphatic hydroxyl amines to *p*-tolylsulfonylethylbenzenes. Competitive nitrogen and oxygen attack. 2641
- Sanderson, J. R.** Singlet oxygen scavenger method for the determination of ketone peroxide kinetics. 3183
- Sanderson, J. R.** Macrocyclic synthesis. Thermal decomposition of dicyclohexylidene diperoxide and tricyclohexylidene triperoxide. 3463
- Sandman, D. J.** Improved synthetic route to 11, 11, 12, 12-tetracyanonaphtho-2,6-diquinodimethane. 1165

- San Filippo, J. Jr.** Reduction of 2-substituted 2-halonorbornanes by tri-*n*-butyltin hydride. 473
- San Filippo, J. Jr.** The reduction of 2-substituted 2-halonorbornanes by tri-*n*-butyltin hydride (correction). 3618
- Santi, R.** Alkyl metal asymmetric reduction. VI. Alkyl phenyl ketone reductions by dialkylzinc compounds. Dynamic and stereochemical aspects. 2736
- Sarel, S.** Chiroptical properties of cyclic esters and ketals derived from (S)-1,2-propylene glycol and (S,S)- and (R,R)-2,3-butylene glycol. 2073
- Sarel, S.** Isolation, characterization, and synthesis of trans-pilosine stereoisomers occurring in nature. Circular dichroism and mass spectral studies. 1864
- Sarges, R.** Synthesis of aryl-substituted 1,3- and 1,4-diazocine derivatives. 1710
- Sarkisian, G. M.** Photochemical, thermal, and acid-catalyzed rearrangements of α,β -epoxy ketones. Synthesis of spiro β -diketones. 1028
- Sasaki, T.** Molecular design by cycloaddition reactions. VIII. Synthesis of σ -tris- and σ -tetrakis(homobenzenoid) skeletons by carbene additions to medium-membered ring unsaturated compounds. 455
- Sasaki, T.** Synthesis of adamantane derivatives. XXV. Synthesis and reactions of 1- and 2-adamantyl isocyanides. 1239
- Sasaki, T.** Reactions of isoprenoids. XIX. Phase-transfer catalyzed synthesis of dimethylvinylidenecyclopropane derivatives in aqueous medium. 1927
- Sasaki, T.** Molecular design by cycloaddition reactions. XV. Transannular cross cyclization of cyclooctatetraene-maleic anhydride adduct by electrophiles. 2246
- Sasaki, T.** Molecular design by cycloaddition reactions. XVII. Oxymercuration of polycyclic olefins. 3569
- Sato, M.** Reaction of oxaziridine with heteroocumulene. A ketene, isocyanates, and a carbodiimide. 948
- Sato, M.** Ketene and its derivatives. (LXIII). Reaction of diketene with azobenzenes. 3205
- Sato, Y.** Synthesis of *N*-(2-triphenylsilyl)ethylamines and their reactivities (correction). 3618
- Satoh, T.** Synthesis of macrolide antibiotics. I. Stereospecific addition of methylolithium and methylmagnesium iodide to methyl α -D-xylo-hexopyranosid-4-uloside derivatives. Determination of the configuration at the branching carbon atom by carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy. 1379
- Satoh, T.** Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of branched-chain sugars. Configurational assignment of the branching carbon atom of methyl branched-chain sugars. 3847
- Satsumabayashi, H.** The preparation of diacyl dithiosulfites (correction). 3617
- Saucy, G.** Synthesis of novel spiro heterocycles. 2-Amino-7- α -3-thia-1-azaspiro[5.5]undec-1-enes. 1824
- Sauers, R. R.** Photochemistry of polycyclic 5-acylnorbornenes. 1850
- Saunders, W. D.** Hydration of 3-methyl-3-buten-2-one (isopropenyl methyl ketone). 3061
- Saunders, W. H. Jr.** Apparent syn elimination from erythro-1,2-diphenylpropyltrimethylammonium salts. 99
- Savoy, J.** Carbon-13 magnetic resonance conformation in some 1,3-dioxacycloheptanes. 804
- Sawada, M.** 6-Methyl-2-naphthalenesulfonate (menasylate). New and useful leaving group for trifluoroacetylation. 2465
- Sawaki, Y.** Reaction of phenyl salicylates with perbenzoic acid. Formation of *o*-alkoxyphenols and catechol. 216
- Sayed, Y. A.** Synthesis of benzoylbenzoic acids. 2051
- Sayed, Y. A.** Synthesis of isomeric methyl benzoylbenzoates and substituted *o*-, *m*-, and *p*-benzoylbenzoic acids. 2053
- Sayigh, A. A. R.** Selective demethylation of 2,5-dimethoxybenzaldehyde to 5-hydroxy-2-methoxybenzaldehyde. 2437
- Sayigh, A. A. R.** Reaction of phosgene with *N*-methylethaniline derivatives. 2897
- Scarlati, G.** Reaction kinetics of 2- and 3-furoyl chlorides with anilines in benzene. 3025
- Scharf, D. J.** Abnormal behavior in the reaction of trialkyl phosphite esters with *N*-haloimides. 922
- Schauble, J. H.** Complex metal hydride reduction of carbon-carbon unsaturation. I. Sodium borohydride reduction of α -phenylcinnamates and related systems. 755
- Schauble, J. H.** Conformational analysis of some bicyclo[4.2.0]octanes by hydrogen-1 nuclear magnetic resonance. 2069
- Schauble, J. H.** Syntheses of cyclic bis-thioacyls. 1,3-dithiane-4,6-diones and 1,3-dithiolane-4,5-dione. 2946
- Scheer, I.** Epimerization of mestranol acetate on alumina. 2304
- Scheer, I.** Epimerization of mestranol acetate on alumina (correction). 3618
- Scherubel, G. A.** Halogenated ketenes. XXVII. Mechanism of the dehydrohalogenation of α -halo acid halides. 3790
- Schild, J. A.** Synthesis of fluoroaromatic amines. 1758
- Schilling, C. L. Jr.** Novel reaction of alkyl-3-chloropropionimide hydrochlorides. 1770
- Schilling, P. R.** Radical reactions. I. Phosphorus chloride catalyzed chlorination of alkanes, cycloalkanes, and arylalkanes. 3472
- Schleyer, P. v. R.** Diamantane. II. Preparation of derivatives of diamantane. 2987
- Schleyer, P. v. R.** Diamantane. I. Preparation of diamantane. Physical and spectral properties. 2979
- Schleyer, P. v. R.** Diamantane. III. Preparation and solvolysis of diamantyl bromides. 2995
- Schmidt, D. G.** Scission of the sulfur-sulfur bond in dipuranyl and dipyrimidinyl disulfides by cyanide. 1466
- Schmir, G. L.** Hydrolysis of 2-methoxyfuran. 2920
- Schneller, S. W.** Cyclization of a 3,4-dihydro-1-benzoxepin-5(2H)-ylidenemalonitrile. 1433
- Schoenberg, A.** Palladium-catalyzed carbonylation of aryl, benzyl, and vinylic halides. 3318
- Schoenberg, A.** Palladium-catalyzed amidation of aryl, heterocyclic, and vinylic halides. 3327
- Schroeder, J. P.** Liquid crystals. V. Molecular structural effects on the mesomorphism of phenylene esters. 3138
- Schroepfer, G. J. Jr.** Novel synthesis of 4α - and 4β -methylcholest-5-en- β -ol from 6 β -bromo-4-methylcholest-4-en-3-one. 3247
- Schueler, P. E.** Synthesis and relative stereochemical assignment of the four isomeric cyclopropane-bridged tricyclo[3.2.2.0^{2,4}]nonan-6-ols. 2063
- Schuettenberg, A.** Rates of protonation of aromatic radical anions in dimethyl sulfoxide. 2452
- Schulman, E. M.** Substituent effects on carbon-13 chemical shifts in 4-substituted biphenyls and benzenes. Substituent effect transmitted through eight covalent bonds. 2686
- Schultz, A. G.** Heteroatom-directed photoarylation. New method for introduction of angular carbon-carbon bonds. 3185
- Schultz, A. L.** Electronic effects in elimination reactions. VIII. E2 reaction of 2-arylethyl fluorides. 878
- Schultz, H. P.** Quinoxaline studies. XXI. 1,4-Bis(*p*-toluenesulfonyl)-2-hydroxymethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoxaline. 631
- Schultz, H. P.** Quinoxaline studies. XXII. Tosylation and chiralities of 2-substituted 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoxalines. 635
- Schultz, S. S.** Concurrent oxygenation-nitration of aromatics with peroxides-nitric acid. 3336
- Schumacher, D.** Structure of sisomicin, a novel unsaturated aminocyclitol antibiotic from *Micromonospora inyoensis*. 1451
- Schwartz, A. L.** Preparation of *N*-substituted maleimides by direct coupling of alkyl or aralkyl halides with heavy metal salts of maleimide. 21
- Schwartz, J. L.** Mechanism of the catalyzed thio-Claisen reaction. Triggering of concerted rearrangement processes. 1575
- Schwartz, L. H.** Direction of acid-catalyzed ring opening of substituted spirocyclopropylcyclohexadienones. 219
- Schwartzkopf, G.** 1-Oxadecalins and 1-oxa-4-decalones. Synthesis and conformational analyses. 2040
- Schwartzkopf, G.** Syntheses of 6- and 7-carbomethoxy-1-azadecalins and 6- and 7-carbomethoxy-1-aza-4-decalones. 2044
- Schweizer, E. E.** Reactions of phosphorus compounds. 35. Reaction of 4-salicyloxybutyltriphenylphosphonium bromide with alcoholic alcohols. 3038
- Schweizer, M. P.** Use of carbon-13 and proton magnetic resonance studies for the determination of glycosylation site in nucleosides of fused nitrogen heterocycles. 3226
- Sciotto, D.** Reaction kinetics of 2- and 3-furoyl chlorides with anilines in benzene. 3025
- Sclove, D. B.** trans-Di-tert-butylcyclopropane. Preparation, properties, resolution, and reaction with nucleophiles. 1990
- Scott, W. E.** Molecular geometry of β -pinene as deduced from the crystal and molecular structure of cis-pinocarvyl-*p*-nitrobenzoate. 86
- Sears, K. D.** Structure of catechinic acid. Base rearrangement product of catechin. 3244
- Seeman, J. I.** Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance characteristics of 3-methylcyclohexane-1,2-diols. 3698
- Seeman, J. I.** Absolute configuration of two trans-*p*-menthane-2,3-diols. 2444
- Seitz, D. E.** Synthesis of ω -1,3-dithianyl carboxylic acids via cleavage of cyclic α -diketone monothioketals. 1814
- Seiyama, T.** Mechanistic study on elimination reactions over solid acid and base catalysts. 3785
- Sek, B.** Heterocycles. CXVIII. Pyridazines. LXVI. Novel method of annelation of the 1,2,4-triazole ring of the *N*-C₂ bond to azines. 2143
- Sepulveda, L.** Acid-catalyzed hydrolysis of monoalkyl xanthates. 1130
- Sepulveda, L.** Micellar effects on the acid-catalyzed decomposition of monoalkyl xanthates. 3128
- Serve, M. P.** Photolysis of 1-methoxy-1,2,3-benzotriazole. 3788
- Seshadri, R.** Synthesis of antheridiol and some observations on the chemistry of butenolides. 669
- Seyferth, D.** Halomethyl metal compounds. LXVI. Preparation of C-tetrachloro-aziridines by reaction of carbonyl midoyl dichlorides with phenyl(bromodichloromethyl)mercury. Fragmentation of azo- and azoxyanimes upon reaction with phenyl(bromodichloromethyl)mercury. 158
- Seyferth, D.** Halomethyl-metal compounds. 70. Reaction of phenyl(trihalomethyl) mercury compounds with azido-carboxylate esters. New route to hydrazonodihalomethanes of type (RO₂C)₂NN = CX₂. 2329
- Seyferth, D.** Halomethyl-metal compounds. 71. Application of phenyl(trihalomethyl)mercurials in the preparation of heterocyclic compounds. 2336
- Shabtai, J. S.** Alumina-catalyzed reaction of hydroxyanenes and hydroaromatic ketenes. VII. Reaction of 5-indanol with methanol. 698
- Shaffer, G. W.** Photoisomerization of 9-substituted verbenones. 2489
- Shapiro, B. L.** Lanthanide-induced shifts in proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectra. X. 3-Aryl-1,3,5-tetramethylcyclohexanols. Preparation and stereochemical characterization by proton nuclear magnetic resonance. 796
- Shapiro, M. J.** Lanthanide-induced shifts in proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectra. X. 3-Aryl-1,3,5,5-tetramethylcyclohexanols. Preparation and stereochemical characterization by proton nuclear magnetic resonance. 796
- Shapiro, R. H.** Mixture of mechanisms in the reaction of tosylhydrazones with alkyllithium reagents. 2302
- Shapiro, R. H.** Carbanion mechanism in the alkylation of certain tosylhydrazones. 9,9-Disubstituted fluorenes from fluorenone tosylhydrazone. 3418
- Sharaf, S. M.** Base-catalyzed racemization of 2,2-diphenylcyclopropyl nitrile. 1705
- Sharma, B. N.** Synthesis of isopentenylated chrysin. 1149
- Sharma, B. N.** Synthesis of alpinin isoflavone, osajin, and warangalone. 2215
- Sharpless, K. B.** Electrophilic organoselenium reagents. New route to allylic acetates and ethers. 429

- Sharpless K. Barry** Improved procedure for the direct oxidation of olefins to α -diketones by potassium permanganate in acetic anhydride. 2314
- Shasha, B. S.** Facile oxidation of thiols to disulfides with dithiobis(thioformates). 562
- Shavel, J. Jr.** Base rearrangement of chromone-3-carboxylic esters to 3-acyl-4-hydroxycoumarins. 2436
- Shaw, D. L.** 3-Acyl-4-hydroxy-2H-1,2-benzothiazine 1,1-dioxides. II. Reaction with aziridines. Nucleophilic displacements on (1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-11-hydroxy-1-oxopyrazino[1,2-b][1,2]benzothiazine-2-yl)ethyl methanesulfonate 6,6-dioxide. 1560
- Shaw, J. E.** Quantitative conversion of carboxylic acids and phenols to esters and ethers by reaction of their salts with alkyl halides. 1968
- Shechter, H.** Reactions of 1,4-quinone N,N'-dibenzensulfonylimines, 1,4-quinones, and 1,4-quinone N,N'-dibenzoylimines with secondary diazo compounds. Structures of alleged bicycloprenes. 492
- Shechter, H.** Furfuryl cationic capture processes. 5-Substituted $\Delta^{3,4}$ -2,5-dihydro-2-methylenefurans and their rearrangement to furfuryl derivatives. 2939
- Sheehan, J. C.** Removal and displacement of the thiazolidine ring in penicillin. IV. Formation of a biologically active cephem system. 277
- Sheehan, J. C.** Asymmetric thiazolium salt catalysis of the benzoin condensation. 1196
- Sheehan, J. C.** Synthesis of 6-hydroxypenicillanates and 7-hydroxycephalosporinates. 1444
- Sheehan, J. C.** α -Halosulfonamides. Synthesis and base-induced reactions. 1817
- Sheehan, J. C.** Oxidation of cyclic amines with ruthenium tetroxide. 2264
- Sheehan, J. C.** Sulfonation of unsaturated compounds. I. Sulfonation of branched chain ketones with sulfur trioxide. One-step synthesis of tetramethylene sulfate through a retro pinacol-type rearrangement. 3415
- Shelton, J. R.** Homolytic aromatic cyclohexylation. II. Role of π -complex formation and competitions for cyclohexyl radical. 2386
- Shen, L.** Thermolysis of peresters. Relative stability of allylic and propargylic radicals. 384
- Shen, M.-S.** Vilsmeier-Haack cyclizations. Synthesis of 2-substituted 3-dimethylamino-5,6-methylenedioxyindenes and the corresponding indanones. 1242
- Shepherd, J. M.** Oxymercuration-demercuration and hydroboration-oxidation of endo-dicyclopentadiene (endo-tricyclo[5.2.1.0^{2,6}]deca-3,8-diene). 1636
- Sheppard, C. S.** Synthesis and dehydrogenation of α -(9-acridanyl)acetoneitriles. 3556
- Sheppard, W. A.** Hydrogen cyanide chemistry. VII. Diiminosuccinonitrile condensation with diaminomaleonitrile. 1235
- Sheppard, W. A.** Hydrogen cyanide chemistry. VIII. New chemistry of diaminomaleonitrile. Heterocyclic synthesis. 2341
- Sheppard, W. A.** Improved synthesis of tetrathiafulvalene. 2456
- Sherfinski, J. S.** 1,8-Interactions in naphthalene derivatives. X-ray structure determination and nuclear magnetic resonance studies of 1,8-di(bromomethyl)naphthalene. 1152
- Sherwood, B. E.** Octahydrophenanthreneaziridines. syn- and anti-9,10-imino-1,2,3,4,4a,9,10,10a-(trans-4a,10a)-octahydrophenanthrene. 66
- Sherwood, B. E.** Octahydrophenanthrene derivatives. Stereoselective synthesis of the isomeric 9,10-dihydroxy-1,2,3,4,4a,9,10,10a-(trans-4a,10a)-octahydrophenanthrenes. 183
- Shevlin, P. B.** Rearrangement of the α -tolyl radical to the benzyl radical. CIDNP [chemically induced dynamic nuclear polarization] study. 3056
- Shields, J. E.** Photochemical cycloadditions of maleic anhydride and some derivatives to acenaphthylene. New route to pleiadines. 515
- Shih, H.-M.** Halomethyl metal compounds. LXVI. Preparation of C-tetrachloroaziridines by reaction of carbonimidoyl dichlorides with phenyl(bromodichloromethyl)mercury. Fragmentation of azo- and azoxyarenes upon reaction with phenyl(bromodichloromethyl)mercury. 158
- Shih, H.-M.** Halomethyl-metal compounds. 70. Reaction of phenyl(trihalomethyl)mercury compounds with azodicarboxylate esters. New route to hydrazonodiolomethanes of type (RO₂C)₂NN = CX₂. 2329
- Shih, H.-M.** Halomethyl-metal compounds. 71. Application of phenyl(trihalomethyl)mercurials in the preparation of heterocyclic compounds. 2336
- Shillady, D. D.** Reexamination of the origin of regioselectivity in the dimerization of acrolein. Frontier orbital approach. 3402
- Shine, H. J.** Photobenzidine rearrangements. IV. Products from photolysis of 1,4-diethyl-1,4-diphenyl-2-tetrazene. Spin trapping of N-ethylanilino and N-methylanilino radicals. 336
- Shine, H. J.** Ion radicals. XXIX. Reaction of thianthrene cation radical perchlorate with some benzene derivatives. 2534
- Shine, H. J.** Ion radicals. XXX. Reactions of thianthrene cation radical perchlorate with amino compounds. 2537
- Shine, H. J.** Photobenzidine rearrangements. V. Mechanistic aspects. Rearrangement of mixtures of different N,N-dimethylhydrazo aromatics, and the nature of the excited state. 2835
- Shioiri, T.** New synthesis of thiol esters. 3302
- Shira, H.** Synthesis of N-(2-triphenylstannylethyl)amines and their reactivities (correction). 3618
- Shirley, D. A.** Effect of α -alkyl substituents in the metalation reactions of substituted anisoles. 3164
- Shoer, L. I.** Dissolving metal reductions of benzylic esters. 3168
- Shor, S.** Chiroptical properties of cyclic esters and ketals derived from (S)-1,2-propylene glycol and (S,S)- and (R,R)-2,3-butylene glycol. 2073
- Shreiner, J.** Product evidence for an enamine mechanism in the acid-catalyzed cleavage of β -amino alcohols. Independence of mechanism on nature of acid. 1009
- Shuman, R. T.** New synthesis of N⁶, N⁶G-tribenzylloxycarbonyl-L-arginine and related derivatives. 3441
- Shvo, Y.** Synthesis and properties of heterofulvenes. Derivatives of 2,6-dimethyl- γ -pyrone and γ -thiapyrone and N-butyl-2,6-dimethyl- γ -pyridone. 989
- Sigler, G. F.** α -Nitrophenyl esters of benzyloxycarbonylamino acids and their application in the synthesis of peptide chains by the in situ technique. 444
- Silverstein, R. M.** Oxidations of α -methylstyrene at 110-160°. 889
- Silverstein, R. M.** Improved synthesis of 2-methyl-6-methylene-2,7-octadien-4-ol, a pheromone of *Ips paraconfusus*, and an alternative synthesis of the intermediate, 2-bromomethyl-1,3-butadiene. 1957
- Silvon, M. P.** Effect of solvent on the regioselectivity of cycloaddition of diazomethane to the thione group in adamantanethione. 860
- Simmonds, P. G.** Pyrolysis of amino acids. Mechanistic considerations. 1481
- Sinclair, J. A.** Convenient stereospecific synthesis of terminal acetylenes via the treatment of lithium ethynyltrialkylborates with iodine. 731
- Sine, S. M.** Vitamin D and its analogs. VI. 3-Deoxy-A-homovitamin D₃, a model synthesis. 3797
- Singer, G. M.** Direct acylation of pyridine 1-oxides. 1795
- Singer, L. A.** Thermally labile ketenimines from triphenylphosphinalkylimines. 3780
- Singer, S.** Polarographic and spectrophotometric evaluation of acid dissociation constants of some substituted ethyl benzoylacetates. 836
- Singh, H. P.** Synthesis of furano steroids and analogs via Claisen rearrangement. 2656
- Singh, R. K.** Cyclenones. V. Mechanistic factors in the aldol cyclization of 2,5-alkanediones. 2316
- Singh, R. K.** Cyclenones. VI. Retroaldol-aldol route to cis-jasmone and related compounds. 2317
- Singh, U. P.** Mesoionic compounds. XXX. Cycloaddition reactions of the anhydro-2-aryl-5-hydroxy-3-methylthiazolium hydroxide system. 3619
- Singh, U. P.** Mesoionic compounds. XXXI. Preparation and cycloaddition reactions of the anhydro-4-hydroxythiazolium hydroxide system with acetylenic dipolarophiles. 3627
- Sister Alice Theine** Lead tetraacetate oxidations of stereoisomeric 2-methyl-3-phenylbutyric acids. 153
- Sisti, A. J.** New ring expansion procedure. VI. Decomposition of the magnesium salts of some 1-(α -bromobenzyl)-1-cycloalkanol and bicycloalkanol. 1182
- Sisti, A. J.** Stieglitz rearrangement with lead tetraacetate and triarylmethylamines. 3932
- Siuta, G. P.** Mitomycin synthesis. 3739
- Skare, D.** Sulfuric acid catalyzed rearrangements of 1- and 3-homoadamantanols. 651
- Skibo, E. B.** Chemistry of the sulfur-nitrogen bond. VII. Rearrangement of sulfenimines (S-aryl thiooximes) to β -keto sulfides. Attempted synthesis of benzobenzothioophenes. 807
- Skidanow, H.** Tetracyclo[5.2.1.0^{2,6}.0^{4,8}]decane ring system. 870
- Skidgel, R.** Reactions of olefins with bromine, N-bromosuccinimide, and N-bromoacetamide in dimethyl sulfoxide and methanol. 3953
- Skiles, R. D.** New synthesis of the benzothiazole ring via imidoyl chlorides and chloroformamidines. 3277
- Sleiter, G.** Nucleophilic heteroatomic substitutions. XXXVII. Aryloxy as leaving groups in nucleophilic heteroatomic substitution with piperidine. Structural and hydrogen isotope effects. 1888
- Slife, C. W.** Effect of solvent, temperature, and nature of the sulfonate group on the azide displacement reaction of sugar sulfonates. 3014
- Sloan, K. B.** 1,3-Bridged aromatic systems. IX. Reactions of syn and anti derivatives of 1-substituted 12,13-benzo-16-chloro[10](2,4)pyridinophanes. 172
- Slusarchyk, W. A.** Synthesis of 7 α -methoxycephalosporins. 2794
- Slutsky, B.** Oxidation-reduction of 9-(p-methoxyphenyl)-9-fluorenylacetalddehyde on activated alumina. 2796
- Small, V. R. Jr.** Ferric chloride in acetic anhydride. Mild and versatile reagent for the cleavage of ethers. 3728
- Smart, B. E.** Fluorinated bicyclics. IV. Ionic and free radical bromination of 5-(difluoromethylene)-6,6-difluoro-2-norbornene. 831
- Smismman, E. E.** Observable magnetic nonequivalence of diastereotopic protons as a stereochemical probe. 3705
- Smith, A. B. III.** Preparation of some bicyclic ethers. 1607
- Smith, C. R. Jr.** Alkaloids of cephalotaxus harringtonia var drupacea. 11-Hydroxycephalotaxine and drupacine. 676
- Smith, D. H.** Mass spectrometry in structural and stereochemical problems. CCXXXVIII. Effect of heteroatoms upon the mass spectrometric fragmentation of cyclohexanones. 279
- Smith, D. L.** Remarkable enhancement of dienophilicity by the trifluoromethylsulfonyl group. Phenyltrifluoromethylsulfonylethylene. 3712
- Smith, G. D.** Crystal and molecular structure of cis-8-azabicyclo[4.3.0]non-3-ene methiodide quaternary salt, C₁₀H₁₃N₁. 321
- Smith, G. D.** Isolation and structure determination of one of the toxic constituents from *Tetradymia glabrata*. 3392
- Smith, H. E.** Optically active amines. XVII. Partial kinetic resolution of α -phenylbutyric acid using chiral primary amines and their salts. 2309
- Smith, H. E.** Optically active amines. XII. Synthesis and spectral properties of some optically active α -oximino ketones and α -amino ketone hydrochlorides. Dimerization of α -amino ketones (correction). 3617
- Smith, J. G.** Convenient means of generating alkyl-substituted isobenzofurans as reactive intermediates. 3648

- Smith, J. H.** Nucleophilic reactions of α -bromoacetophenone oxime. Preparation of anti-acetophenone oxime. 728
- Smith, L. L.** Sterol metabolism. XXXII. Radiation-induced oxidations of isomeric cholesterol- 3β -ols. 3398
- Smith, L. R.** New (CH)₈ isomer, tetracyclo[4.2.0.0^{2,4}.0^{3,5}]oct-7-ene. 3461
- Smith, M. A.** Chemistry of flavonoides. Reaction with base. 261
- Smith, N. G.** Cyano adducts of 1-substituted pyridinium salts. 2027
- Smith, P. A. S.** Site selectivity in attack by carbenes on substituted benzenes. 5-Diazomethyl-1,4-diphenyl-1,2,3-triazole. 1047
- Smith, P. J.** Alkylation of α -bromosulfonyl compounds with trialkylboranes. 1449
- Smith, R. A.** Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy. Carbon-13 chemical shifts of chlorinated organic compounds. 1276
- Smith, R. F.** Stevens rearrangement of carbamoylamidimides. 2036
- Smith, R. H. Jr.** Acid-promoted nucleophilic aromatic substitution in deoxygenation of nitro and nitroso compounds. 93
- Smith, W. T. Jr.** Claisen rearrangement of some (substituted allyl)indoles. 486
- Smithwick, E. L. Jr.** New synthesis of N₆, N₇G-tribenzoyloxycarbonyl-L-arginine and related derivatives. 3441
- Snider, B. B.** Lewis acid catalysis of ene reactions. 255
- Snider, B. B.** Preparation of an optically active intermediate for the synthesis of prostaglandins. 256
- Sniegowski, P. J.** Reexamination of the effect of α - and β -methyl substitution on the esterification rates of saturated aliphatic acids. 3141
- Snyder, H. R.** Convenient one-step conversion of aromatic nitro compounds to phenols. 3343
- Sobczak, R. L.** Synthesis of ortho-substituted benzonitriles by nitro displacement. 1839
- Sobti, A.** Configuration and conformation of cis- and trans-3,5-dimethylvalerolactones. 3890
- Sojka, S. A.** Reactions of ketenes with peracids and ozone. 2172
- Sokoloski, E. A.** Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance characteristics of 3-methylcyclohexane-1,2-diols. 3698
- Solleder, G. B.** Carbon phosphorus bond cleavage in the reaction of tertiary phosphines with boron trihalides. 267
- Solomons, W. E.** Synthesis of cyclopentano-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinolines. Novel heterocyclic systems. 2852
- Solov'ov, A. A.** Ammonia-isobutane chemical ionization mass spectra of oligosaccharide peracetates. 451
- Soloway, A. H.** Synthesis of 3,5-dialkyl-1,2-dioxolanes. 3427
- Sommers, J. R.** Certain condensations effected by 2,6-dimethoxyphenyllithium. 3559
- Song, B.-H.** Stereochemical elucidation of the Birch reduction product of [2.2]paracyclophane. 1342
- Sonnet, P. E.** Practical synthesis of the sex pheromone of the pink bollworm. 3793
- Sonnet, P. E.** Synthesis of the isomers of 3-butyl-5-methylcycloheptadecalin, a trail pheromone of Pharaoh ant. 2662
- Sonoda, N.** Unusual Simmons-Smith reaction affording noncyclopropyl compounds. New route to 2-methylenecycloalkanes from silyl alkenyl ethers. 858
- Soo, L. Y.** Dipole moments of some 3- and 4-substituted phthalimides and phthalic anhydrides. Influence of steric and resonance effects. 1527
- Sorace, R.** Oxidation of 4-phenylurazole with activated isocyanates and dimethyl sulfoxide. 3799
- Soulen, R. L.** Reaction of a phosphorus ylide with aliphatic acyl cyanides. 97
- Sousa, L. R.** Structure-activity relations of ethylenimines. IX. Reactivities of 2,3-dialkylaziridinium salts with thiosulfate. 355
- Southwick, E. W. Jr.** Convenient synthesis of 1,4,5,8-tetrahydro-1,4,5,8-tetrahydrovalene. 3608
- Southwick, P. L.** Nitro enol ether 4-nitro-1-cyclohexyl-3-ethoxy-2-oxo-3-pyrrolone. Synthesis and use as a reagent for amino group protection. 3351
- Southwick, P. L.** Phenylcinnamalones. II. Data concerning the preparative reaction. 3537
- Sowinski, F.** Reaction of 6-amino- and 6-hydrazinopyrimidines with diethyl azodicarboxylate. New method for C-5 functionalization of pyrimidines. 907
- Spande, T. F.** New, practical synthesis of 1,2-hydroxytryptophan and its derivatives. 2635
- Spangler, R. J.** Synthetic approach to aporphine alkaloids. New tetracyclic benzodiazepine derivative from the benzene cyclization of a bromophenolic 1-benzyltetrahydroisoquinoline. 1368
- Spatola, A. F.** Synthesis of oxytocin and related diastereomers deuterated in the half-cystine positions. Comparison of solid-phase and solution methods. 2207
- Spencer, T. A.** Oxidation and mass spectra of 4,4-dimethylloxazolidine-N-oxyl (doxyl) derivatives of ketones. 2356
- Spencer, T. A.** Furan synthesis by reaction of α -hydroxy ketones with β -ethoxyvinyltriphenylphosphonium salts. 584
- Spinnelli, H. J.** Photochlorination of alcohols (correction). 3618
- Spinnelli, H. J.** Photochlorination of alcohols. 520
- Spitzer, U. A.** Oxidation of hydrocarbons. V. Oxidation of naphthalenes by ruthenium tetroxide. 2468
- Spitzer, U. A.** Trifluoroacetic acid as a medium for aromatic nitration using sodium nitrate. 3936
- Sprecker, M. A.** Nonclassical condensed thiophenes. III. Studies in the benzo[1,2-c:4,5-c']dithiophene system (correction). 3617
- Spurlock, L. A.** Synthesis and reactions of 4-substituted 2-azaadamantanes. 3822
- Srinivasan, A.** Antileukemic pseudoguaianolides from *Hymenoxys grandiflora*. Application of lanthanide-induced shifts to structure determination. 2013
- Srivastava, P. C.** Synthesis of 2-substituted derivatives of 5-amino-1- β -D-ribofuranosylimidazole-4-carboxamide. Ring opening reactions of 2-azapurine nucleosides. 3651
- Srivastava, P. K.** Organic disulfides and related substances. 36. Some oxidisulfide cleavage reactions to form disulfides and trisulfides (correction). 3617
- Srivastava, R. B.** Arylsulfonoxylation of aromatic compounds. V. Oxygen-18 tracer study of the p-nitrophenylsulfonoxylation of arenes. 2543
- Staa, W. H.** Synthesis and reactions of 4-substituted 2-azaadamantanes. 3822
- Stammer, C. H.** Synthesis of unsaturated azlactones from N-acylamino acids. 654
- Stammer, C. H.** Stereoselective formation of a pseudo oxazolone. 1311
- Stanaszek, R. S.** Chemical and stereochemical modifications of the erythromycin lactone rings. 2495
- Stanford, R. H. Jr.** Reactions of pentahapto-cyclohexadienyliron tricarbonyl cations with enamines. 51
- Stang, P. J.** Vinyl triflates in synthesis. I. tert-Butylacetylene. 581
- Stanovnik, B.** Photochemical alkylation of s-triazolo[4,3-b]pyridazine and imidazo[1,2-b]pyridazine. 793
- Stanovnik, B.** Heterocycles. CXV. Reactions of 3-diazo-3H-indazole with reactive methylene compounds and formation of indazolo[3,2-c]-1,2,4-triazines, a new heterocyclic system. 1833
- Stanovnik, B.** Heterocycles. CXVIII. Pyridazines. LXVI. Novel method of annelation of the 1,2,4-triazole ring of the N₂-C₃ bond to azines. 2143
- Stansfield, R. E.** Phenylcinnamalones. II. Data concerning the preparative reaction. 3537
- Stapp, P. R.** Friedel-Crafts alkylations with aromatic aldehydes. 2466
- Staskun, B.** Formation and reactions of N-alkyl-2,2-dichlorobenzoylacetylides. 3494
- Steele, E. M.** Ceric ammonium nitrate promoted aromatic substitution with peroxydicarbonates. 3331
- Steelink, C.** New monoterpenes from *Artemisia filifolia* (Torrey). Structure, synthesis, rearrangements and biosynthesis. 1068
- Steinwand, P. J.** Noble metal catalysis. III. Preparation of dialkyl oxalates by oxidative carbonylation. 701
- Stenberg, V. I.** Catalytic dehydrator. Simplified isolation procedure for acetals and ketals. 2815
- Stermitz, F. R.** Synthesis of fagarone. Anticancer benzophenanthridine alkaloid. 3239
- Sternbach, L. H.** Quinazolines and 1,4-benzodiazepines. LXIII. Preparation and nucleophilic reactions of 7-chloro-5-phenyl-3H-1,4-benzodiazepine. 167
- Sternhell, S.** Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of 1,2-disubstituted acenaphthenes. 3794
- Stevens, C. L.** Quasi-Favorskii rearrangement. Synthesis of 1-phenylcycloalkane-carboxylic acids. 3158
- Stevens, C. L.** Stereochemistry of the reduction of α -amino ketones. 3943
- Stevens, C. L.** Synthesis and reactions of azido halo sugars. 298
- Stevenson, B. K.** Carbonium ion rearrangements in the deltacyclane ring system. IV. Solvolytic reactions of exo-7-isodeltacyclol brosylate. 546
- Stewart, R.** Trifluoroacetic acid as a medium for aromatic nitration using sodium nitrate. 3936
- Stocks, R. C.** Properties and reactions of 1-methyl-3-phospholanone 1-oxide. 686
- Stocks, R. C.** 1-Methyl-3-phospholanol system. Synthesis and stereochemistry. 1339
- Stockton, J. D.** Halogenated ketenes. XXV. Cycloadditions with allenes. 236
- Stork, G.** Regiospecific aldol condensations of the kinetic lithium enolates of methyl ketones. 3459
- Story, P. R.** Singlet oxygen scavenger method for the determination of ketone peroxide kinetics. 3183
- Story, P. R.** Solvolysis of exo- and endo-2-bicyclo[3.2.0]hepta-3,6-dienyl p-nitrobenzoates. Possibilities of antiaromatic interaction in the resulting carbocations. 3346
- Story, P. R.** Macrocyclic synthesis. Thermal decomposition of dicyclohexylidene diperoxide and tricyclohexylidene triperoxide. 3463
- Stout, E. I.** Facile oxidation of thiols to disulfides with dithiobis(thioformates). 562
- Stout, G.** Medium effects on the electron spin resonance hyperfine splitting constants of tert-butyl nitroxide in mixed aqueous solvents. 3800
- Stout, G. H.** Structure of catechin acid. Base rearrangement product of catechin. 3244
- Stowe, G. T.** Alternate positions of metalation of 1,2-dimethylimidazole with butyllithium. 2301
- Stowe, R. W.** Decomposition of sulfonyl azides and tert-butyl azidoformate by transition metal carbonyls. 2513
- Stowell, J. C.** Urea dissociation. Measure of steric hindrance in secondary amines. 2448
- Strating, J.** Sulfonylation of alkylidene and arylidene phosphoranes. An unexpected rearrangement. 2728
- Strauss, M. J.** Condensation-cyclization reactions of electron-deficient aromatics with organic bases. VIII. Ortho substitution attack vs. meta ring attack in 3,5-dinitrobenzophenone. 2653
- Strickland, D.** Reactions of olefins with bromine, N-bromosuccinimide, and N-bromoacetamide in dimethyl sulfoxide and methanol. 3953
- Strupczewski, J. T.** New polyketide synthesis. 3615
- Suhr, R. G.** Synthesis of ortho-substituted benzonitriles by nitro displacement. 1839
- Sullivan, D. R.** Electrochemical effects in solvolysis. I. Aryl participation and cyclopropyl ring opening in the solvolysis of exo-3,3-diaryltricyclo[3.2.1.0^{2,4}]oct-8-yl tosylates. 1327
- Sullivan, F. R.** Novel, directed synthesis of unsymmetrical azoxyalkanes and azoxyaralkanes from N,N-dihaloamine and nitroso precursors. 2967
- Sullivan, F. R.** Chemistry of N-haloamines. XXII. Rearrangement of o-hydroxyaldehydes and ketones to o-hydroxyanilines by monochloroamine. 3094
- Sullivan, G. R.** Correlation of configuration of chiral secondary carbinols by use of a chiral lanthanide nuclear magnetic resonance shift reagent. 2411

- Sunami, M.** Photoreaction of 2,6-diphenyl-4H-thiopyran-4-one 1,1-dioxide with arylacetylenes. 103
- Sundberg, R. J.** Acid-promoted nucleophilic aromatic substitution in deoxygenation of nitro and nitroso compounds. 93
- Sundberg, R. J.** Reactivity of aryl nitrenes. Competition between carbazole formation and internal bond reorganization in biphenylnitrenes. 2546
- Sunder, S.** Phosgenation of methyl anthranilate. 1931
- Sundermann, F. B.** Vinyl Grignard reagents. Rearrangement of the cyclopropylidenebenzylmethylmagnesium bromide. 1411
- Sundermann, F. B.** Competitive pathways in the reaction of 1-phenyl-1-butene with alkali metals in various solvents. 1736
- Sung, W. L.** Alkylation of Hagemann's ester. Preparation of an intermediate for trisporic acid synthesis. 2323
- Sunshine, W. L.** Micellar catalysis of ester hydrolysis. Influence of chirality and head group structure in simple surfactants. 1083
- Sutherland, R. G.** Solvolysis studies with 2-(p-ferrocenylphenyl)ethyl-1,1-d₂ tosylate. 406
- Sutton, B. M.** Preparation of some thioulinic acids. 2454
- Suzuki, M.** Synthesis of amino acids and related compounds. 7. Conventio synthesis of 3-substituted vinylene-2,4-dicarboxylic acid esters. 1980
- Swallow, W. H.** Acetate participation in acyclic epoxide systems. Acid-catalyzed rearrangements of trans- and cis-1-acetoxy-3,4-epoxypentanes, -4,5-epoxyhexanes, and -5,6-epoxyheptanes. 1142
- Swenton, J. S.** Mechanistic aspects of 2,3-benzofulvene formation from sensitized irradiation of 7-azabenzonorbornadienes. 1038
- Swenton, J. S.** Deuterium incorporation via zinc-copper couple reductions of halides. 2300
- Swern, D.** Iminosulfuranes. XI. Preparation, properties, mass spectral fragmentation and thermolysis of N-ethoxycarbonyliminodialkylsulfuranes. 2148
- Swern, D.** Activation of dimethyl sulfoxide by electrophiles and use of the reactive intermediates in the preparation of iminosulfuranes. 3365
- Szpiigelman, R.** Synthesis of aromatic steroids. 1873
- Sztaricskai, F.** Structure and stereochemistry of ristosamine. 2971
- Tabei, K.** Ketene and its derivatives. LXIII. Reaction of diketene with azobenzenes. 3205
- Tabushi, I.** Free radical alkylation of adamantanes. 3748
- Tadanier, J.** Chemical and stereochemical modifications of the erythromycin lactone rings. 2495
- Takagi, K.** Photochemistry of 1-aryl-1,2-propanediones. Intermediacy of an enol in the photocyclization of 1-(o-tolyl)-1,2-propanedione. 1385
- Takahashi, H.** Heterocyclic compounds. XV. C-Glycosyl nucleosides. V. Novel one-step asymmetric synthesis of C-nucleoside analogs. 1374
- Takahashi, K.** Preparation and use of benzhydrylamine polymers in peptide synthesis. II. Synthesis of thyrotropin releasing hormone, thyrocalcitonin 26-32, and eledoisin. 44
- Takahashi, T.** Novel regioselective protoberberine synthesis by thermolysis. 447
- Takaya, T.** Reaction of methanesulfonyl nitrene with benzene. Attempts to generate sulfonyl nitrenes from sources other than the azides. 340
- Takeda, A.** Chemistry of α -halo aldehydes. IV. Reaction of 2-halo-2-methylpropional with acylacetates in the presence of base. 2601
- Takeda, A.** Chemistry of α -halo aldehydes. V. Reaction of α -halo aldehydes with α -acetylcylopentanones in the presence of base. 3098
- Takeda, A.** Synthesis of endo- and exo-5-[4(5)-imidazolyl]bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-endo-2-yl trans-cinnamates. 3772
- Takizawa, T.** Synthesis and stereochemistry of telomers of vinylene carbonate as synthetic intermediates for carbohydrate synthesis. 38
- Tamas, J.** Structure and stereochemistry of ristosamine. 2971
- Tamura, T.** Synthesis and stereochemistry of telomers of vinylene carbonate as synthetic intermediates for carbohydrate synthesis. 38
- Tamura, Y.** Syntheses and some properties of 4-acyl-1-methylthiabenzene 1-oxides. 3519
- Tanabe, M.** Chemistry of α -halo aldehydes. V. Reaction of α -halo aldehydes with α -acetylcylopentanones in the presence of base. 3098
- Tanaka, H.** Electrolytic decarboxylation reactions. I. Electrosynthesis of γ -substituted butyrolactones and γ -substituted α,β -butenolides from γ -substituted paraconic acids. 2486
- Tanaka, Y.** Skipped diynes. V. Secondary diethynyl carbinols. Base-catalyzed diethyl enol rearrangements and ultraviolet spectra and conjugation. 739
- Tang, D.** Cycloadditions. XVIII. Reactions of 3H-azepines derived from cyclopentadienes and 1-azirines. 3076
- Taniguchi, H.** Syntheses and some properties of 4-acyl-1-methylthiabenzene 1-oxides. 3519
- Tanny, S. R.** Cycloaddition reactions of the 2-azabicyclo[3.1.0]hex-3-ene ring system. 2715
- Tarbell, D. S.** Reactions of organometallic derivatives of 1,3-dimethoxybenzene. 1755
- Tarbell, D. S.** Formation of a cyclohexane ring by condensation of a nitro ketone and an aldehyde. 1407
- Tarbell, S.** Mechanism of equilibration of cis- and trans-2,3-dimethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofurans by sulfuric acid-d₂ isomerizations initiated by oxonium ions. 3551
- Tashiro, M.** N-(α -Chlorobenzylidene)carbamoyl chloride. II. Reaction of N-(α -chlorobenzylidene)carbamoyl chloride with active methylene compounds. 1228
- Taylor, E. C.** Reaction of 6-amino- and 6-hydrazinopyrimidines with diethyl azodicarboxylate. New method for C-5 functionalization of pyrimidines. 907
- Taylor, E. C.** Acetoxythallation-induced lactonization of 2-endo-norbornene-carboxylic acids. 2434
- Taylor, G. F.** Preparation of some bicyclo[3.3.1]nonane derivatives from adamantane. 2803
- Taylor, K. G.** Synthesis of cyclopropylmethanol derivatives bearing electronegative substituents. 1761
- Taylor, K. G.** Quasi-Favorskii rearrangement. Synthesis of 1-phenylcycloalkane-carboxylic acids. 3158
- Taylor, R.** Fluorescence properties of a Meisenheimer complex. 2446
- Taylor, R. T.** Substituent effects on the regioselectivity of carbon-hydrogen insertion arising during stereospecific intramolecular cyclization of 7-norcaradienes. 2677
- Taylor, S. K.** Reactions of organometallic reagents with unsaturated epoxides. II. Control of product ratios. 578
- Tedeschi, E.** Isolation, characterization, and synthesis of trans-pilosone stereoisomers occurring in nature. Circular dichroism and mass spectral studies. 1864
- Tee, O. S.** Bromide ion induced debromination of the 5,5-dibromo derivatives of 4,6-dihydroxy pyrimidine and 6-methyluracil. 3120
- Telinski, T.** Variations of the Fischer and Piloty syntheses. 2575
- Tempestini, L.** D-homoandrostanones. I. Preparation and properties of D-homo-5 α -androstan-1-, -2-, -3-, and -4-ones. 1550
- Temple, C. Jr.** Pyrimido[5,4-e]-as-triazines. VII. Synthesis of 7-aza analogs of pteric and folic acids. 2866
- Temple, D. L.** Oxazolines. IX. Synthesis of homologated acetic acids and esters. 2778
- Temple, D. L.** Oxazolines. XI. Synthesis of functionalized aromatic and aliphatic acids. Useful protecting group for carboxylic acids against Grignard and hydride reagents. 2787
- Terapan, J. F. Jr.** Tetracarboxylhydrocobalt and the hydroformylation reaction. 2405
- TerBeek, K. J.** Stereochemistry of the reduction of α -amino ketones. 3943
- Ternay, A. L. Jr.** Products and rates of reaction of trifluoroacetic anhydride with aldehydes. Nuclear magnetic resonance study. 3268
- Ternay, A. L.** Stereochemistry and conformational preferences of meso-alkylated thioxanthenes by proton magnetic resonance spectroscopy. 2941
- Tesser, G. I.** Synthesis of the A₁₋₂₁ sequence of ovine insulin by the solid-phase technique. 3388
- Thankachan, C.** Steric acceleration of perester decomposition leading to tertiary alkyl radicals. 3614
- Thanos, T.** Anionic nucleophilic attack upon a carboxyl anion. 1771
- Theiling, L. F.** Acid chloride chemistry. I. Phosgenation of carboxylic acids, a catalysis screening study. 1134
- Thomas, D.** Peracid oxidation of imino ethers. 3855
- Thomas, R. C.** General synthesis of 1-alkyl-1-cyclopentene-cis-3,5-diols. Useful intermediates in prostaglandin synthesis. 3176
- Thomas, W. R.** Selective metalations of methylated heterocycles. III. Thermodynamic vs. kinetic control. 2659
- Thompson, A. R.** Reaction of pyrimidines with diarylmethyl cations. 587
- Thomson, B. J.** Solvolysis studies with 2-(p-ferrocenylphenyl)ethyl-1,1-d₂ tosylate. 406
- Thoren, S.** Synthesis of the bicyclo[4.3.1]decan-10-one system by cycloalkylation of specific cyclohexanone enolates with reactive 1,4-dichlorides. 848
- Thorstenon, P. C.** Heterocyclic studies. 43. Crystal structure of 2,3,4,7-tetrahydro-3a,4-bis(methoxycarbonyl)-2,6-dimethyl-5-phenylindazole-7-one. 1007
- Tidwell, T. T.** Steric acceleration of perester decomposition leading to tertiary alkyl radicals. 3614
- Tidwell, T. T.** Steric effects of bulky leaving groups in solvolyses of crowded arylsulfonates. 3533
- Tiernan, P. L.** Steroidal nitrones. 1061
- Tietz, A. J.** Resolution of some 3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)alanine precursors with α -chymotrypsin. 2291
- Ting, P. L.** Cycloadditions of pentamethyleneketene. Spiro[5.3]nonanes. 763
- Tingoli, M.** Effects of base association upon geometrical orientation in elimination from 1-phenyl-2-propyl chloride in potassium tert-butoxide-tert-butyl alcohol. 3299
- Tisler, M.** Photochemical alkylation of s-triazolo[4,3-b]pyridazine and imidazo[1,2-b]pyridazine. 793
- Tisler, M.** Heterocycles. CXV. Reactions of 3-diazo-3H-indazole with reactive methylene compounds and formation of indazolo[3,2-c]-1,2,4-triazines, a new heterocyclic system. 1833
- Tisler, M.** Heterocycles. CXVIII. Pyridazines. LXVI. Novel method of annelation of the 1,2,4-triazole ring of the N₂-C₃ bond to azines. 2143
- Toda, F.** Syntheses of eisenin and its amide by the N-carboxy α -amino acid anhydride method. 180
- Todesco, P. E.** Synthesis of some derivatives of 1,2-diaza-3,5-phospholene 3-oxides. New heterocyclic system. 2650
- Toeplitz, B.** Synthesis of 7 α -methoxycephalosporins. 2794
- Tolentino, L.** Nuclear bromination in the kojic acid series. 2308
- Tolman, R. L.** s-Triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine nucleosides. Site of N-glycosylation studies and the synthesis of an N-bridgehead guanosine analog. 1256
- Tolman, R. L.** Use of carbon-13 and proton magnetic resonance studies for the determination of glycosylation site in nucleosides of fused nitrogen heterocycles. 3226
- Tomaselli, G. A.** Reaction kinetics of 3-thiophenesulfonyl chloride with anilines in methanol. 1689
- Tomaselli, G. A.** Leaving group effect in the reaction of 2-thiophenesulfonyl halides with anilines in methanol. 3286
- Tomaselli, G. A.** Reaction kinetics of furansulfonyl chlorides with anilines in methanol and reactivities of Benzene-, thiophene- and furansulfonyl chlorides. 3595
- Tomesch, J. C.** Stereoselective synthesis of 3-exo-substituted 2-endo-acyl-5-norbornene derivatives. 2382
- Tonnis, J. A.** Adamantanes and related compounds. VIII. Behavior of endo-7-aminomethylbicyclo[3.3.1]nonan-3-one under reducing conditions. 766
- Toppet, S.** Configuration of phenoxymethyl- and 6-epi phenoxymethylpenicillin sulfoxides. 441

- Toppet, S.** Thermolysis of heterocyclic azides. Rearrangement involving acyl migration from carbon to nitrogen. 3449
- Toppet, S.** Reaction pathways in nucleophilic displacements with 1-benzyl- Δ^2 -tetrazoline-5-thione and 1,2,3,4-thiatrazoline-5-thione. 3770
- Torii, S.** Electrolytic decarboxylation reactions. I. Electrosynthesis of γ -substituted butyrolactones and γ -substituted α,β -butenolides from γ -substituted paraconic acids. 2486
- Torii, S.** Preparation and reactions of 2-(2-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-5-heptenyl)-1,3-dithiane. Synthesis of linaloyl oxide (2,6,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran). 3645
- Tornstrom, P. K.** Arylsulfonylation of aromatic compounds. V. Oxygen-18 tracer study of the *p*-nitrophenylsulfonylation of arenes. 2543
- Torrance, S. J.** New monoterpenes from *Artemisia filifolia* (Torrey). Structure, synthesis, rearrangements and biosynthesis. 1068
- Totherow, W. D.** Reaction of bromotrichloromethane with α -alkyltoluenes and α,α -dialkyltoluenes. 582
- Touchard, D.** *N*-monochlorination and *N*-monobromination of carbamates and carboxamides by sodium hypochlorite and hypobromite. 3136
- Townsend, L. B.** Pyrazolopyrimidine nucleosides. V. Methylation of the C-nucleoside antibiotic formycin and structural elucidation of products by magnetic circular dichroism spectroscopy. 2023
- Tozawa, M.** Steroids and related natural products. 88. Synthesis of periplogenin. 2319
- Trahanovsky, W. S.** Preferential complexation of one of the diastereomers of 1,2-diazido-1,2-di-*tert*-butylethane with a europium nuclear magnetic resonance shift reagent. 570
- Trahanovsky, W. S.** Mechanism of the formation of methylenecyclobutenone from the pyrolysis of furfuryl benzoate. 1448
- Trahanovsky, W. S.** Arene-metal complexes. VII. Stereoselective catalytic deuteration of syn-(dibenzocyclo[2.2.2]octatriene)tricarbonylchromium. 1924
- Tramontini, M.** Stereochemistry of amino carbonyl compounds. IX. Lithium aluminum hydride and lithium trialkoxyaluminum hydride reduction of α -asymmetric β -aminopropiophenones. 2056
- Traynham, J. G.** Lead tetracetate oxidations of stereoisomeric 2-methyl-3-phenylbutyric acids. 153
- Trehan, I. R.** Synthesis of furano steroids and analogs via Claisen rearrangement. 2656
- Trepka, R. D.** Acidities and partition coefficients of fluoromethanesulfonamides. 1094
- Tretter, J. R.** Synthesis of aryl-substituted 1,3- and 1,4-diazocine derivatives. 1710
- Trisler, J. C.** Reaction of 4-nitrobenzyl with cyanide ion in aprotic solvents. 1596
- Trivedi, L. D.** Electrochemical reductive acylation of benzophenone. 3831
- Troendle, T. G.** Arerediazonium ions. II. Synthesis of several phenanthridines and a quinazoline from ortho-substituted arenediazonium salts and organic nitriles. 1841
- Tronchi, W.** Halomethyl metal compounds. LXVI. Preparation of C-tetrachloroaziridines by reaction of carbon dichlorides with phenyl(bromodichloromethyl)mercury. Fragmentation of azo and azoxyarenes upon reaction with phenyl(bromodichloromethyl)mercury. 158
- Trost, B. M.** New synthetic reactions. Chemospecificity of allylic alkylation. 737
- Trost, B. M.** New synthetic reactions. Alkylation of lactam derivatives. 2475
- Trost, B. M.** New synthetic reactions. Convenient approach to methyl 3-oxo-4-pentenoate. 2648
- Truce, W. E.** Stereoselective formation of some thietane 1,1-dioxides. 1109
- Truce, W. E.** Addition of sulfonyl iodides of allenes (correction). 3618
- Truce, W. E.** Addition of sulfonyl iodides to allenes. 238
- Truce, W. E.** Preparation and photodecomposition of α -toluenesulfonyl iodide. 245
- Truce, W. E.** Alkylation of α -bromosulfonyl compounds with trialkylboranes. 1449
- Truce, W. E.** Addition of organocopper(I) reagents to α,β -acetylenic sulfoxides. 3174
- Truesdale, L. K.** Synthetic applications of trimethylsilyl cyanide. Efficient synthesis of β -aminomethyl alcohols. 914
- Trybulski, E. J.** Synthetic approach to the skeleton of histriocotixin. 3378
- Tsai, M.** Synthesis of novel spiro heterocycles. 2-Amino-7-oxa-3-thia-1-azaspiro[5.5]undec-1-enes. 1824
- Tsay, Y.-G.** Nucleophilic substitution at phosphorus. Phosphorothioates. 984
- Tsuboi, S.** Chemistry of α -halo aldehydes. IV. Reaction of 2-halo-2-methylpropional with acylacetates in the presence of base. 2601
- Tsuboi, S.** Chemistry of α -haloaldehydes. V. Reaction of α -haloaldehydes with α -acetylcyclopentanones in the presence of base. 3098
- Tsuchihashi, G.** Cooxidation of α olefins and areneithiols with oxygen. Synthesis of β -hydroxy sulfoxides. 1170
- Tsuge, O.** *N*-(α -Chlorobenzylidene)carbamoyl chloride. I. Preparation of *N*-(α -chlorobenzylidene)carbamoyl chloride and its reaction with sodium azide. 1226
- Tsuge, O.** *N*-(α -Chlorobenzylidene)carbamoyl chloride. II. Reaction of *N*-(α -chlorobenzylidene)carbamoyl chloride with active methylene compounds. 1228
- Tsuji, J.** Benzocyclopropenes via reaction of *p*-quinonebenzenesulfonimides with diphenyldiazomethane. Reinvestigation. Quinone imide isomerism. 497
- Tsumori, Y.** Reactions of *N*-sulfinylamides with sulfoxides bearing electronegative substituents. 3412
- Tsunekawa, M.** Syntheses and some properties of 4-acyl-1-methylthiabenzene 1-oxides. 3519
- Tsuruya, S.** Light-induced reaction of 3,3',5,5'-tetramethyldiphenoquinone in benzene. 2438
- Tucker, B.** Selective demethylation of 2,5-dimethoxybenzaldehyde to 5-hydroxy-2-methoxybenzaldehyde. 2437
- Tucker, W. P.** Novel products from oxidation of hindered phenols with one electron transfer oxidants. 718
- Tufariello, J. J.** Synthetic approach to the skeleton of histriocotixin. 3378
- Tulis, R. W.** Oxidation of cyclic amines with ruthenium tetroxide. 2264
- Turner, J. A.** Structure of the products resulting from photochemically induced hydrogen transfers in the levopimaric acid-cyclopentenone adduct. 117
- Turner, J. D.** Nitration of the acridizinium ion and its 6,11-dihydro derivative. 1157
- Turner, W. V.** Carbon magnetic resonance spectra of 2-pyrones. 1935
- Tuttle, M.** Photoelectron spectra of mesitylene derivatives. Electronic interactions between arene ion groups. 1308
- Twine, C. E. Jr.** Spectral comparison of steric inhibition of resonance in some hindered *p*-arylacetophenones as neutrals and as gaseous ions. 1290
- Tyssee, D. A.** Electrocarboxylation. I. Mono- and dicarboxylation of activated olefins. 2819
- Tyssee, D. A.** Electrocarboxylation. II. Electrocarboxylative dimerization and cyclization. 2823
- Ulrey, S. S.** Catalysis of α -hydrogen exchange. XVII. Octakis-O-(3-aminopropyl)sucrose as a bifunctional catalyst for the dedeuteriation of isobutyraldehyde-2-d. 3231
- Ulrich, H.** Selective demethylation of 2,5-dimethoxybenzaldehyde to 5-hydroxy-2-methoxybenzaldehyde. 2437
- Ulrich, H.** Reaction of phosgene with *N*-methylenedianiline derivatives. 2897
- Uma, V.** Reaction of methanesulfonyl nitrene with benzene. Attempts to generate sulfonyl nitrenes from sources other than the azides. 340
- Uma, V.** Reaction of aromatic substrates with sulfonyl nitrenes. 1101
- Uneyama, K.** Preparation and reactions of 2-(2-hydroxy-2,6-dimethyl-5-heptenyl)-1,3-dithiane. Synthesis of linaloyl oxide (2,6,6-trimethyl-6-vinyltetrahydropyran). 3645
- Uno, K.** Syntheses of eisenin and its amide by the *N*-carboxy α -amino acid anhydride method. 180
- Unruh, G. D.** Diamantane. III. Preparation and solvolysis of diamantyl bromides. 2995
- Usieli, V.** Isolation, characterization, and synthesis of trans-pilosine stereoisomers occurring in nature. Circular dichroism and mass spectral studies. 1864
- Usieli, V.** Chiroptical properties of cyclic esters and ketals derived from (S)-1,2-propylene glycol and (S,S)- and (R,R)-2,3-butylene glycol. 2073
- Utaka, M.** Synthesis of endo- and exo-5-[4(5)-imidazolyl]bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-endo-2-yl trans-cinnamates. 3772
- Valasinas, A.** Synthesis of 2-aminomethyl-dipyrrylmethanes. 2872
- Valkovich, P. B.** Pyrolytic and photochemical fragmentation of 1,1-dimethyl-2-phenyl-1-silacyclobutane. 3543
- Vanderhaeghe, H.** Preparation of the enantiomers of threo- and erythro-2-amino-3-mercaptoputyric acid. 425
- Vanderhaeghe, H.** Configuration of phenoxymethyl- and 6- ϵ -pi phenoxymethylpenicillin sulfoxides. 441
- Van der Helm, D.** Single crystal analysis of 1-benzyl-2-phenyl-4,5-dimethylphosphan-3-one 1-oxide. Evidence for the enol form 1-benzyl-2-phenyl-3-hydroxy-4,5-dimethylphosphol-2-ene 1-oxide. 3305
- VanderVennen, R.** Photochemical, thermal, and acid-catalyzed rearrangements of α,β -epoxy ketones. Synthesis of spiro β -diketones. 1028
- Vander Zwan, M. C.** Addition of unsaturated carbenes to cyclic dienes. Intramolecular trapping of trimethylenemethane diradicals. 761
- Vander Zwan, M. C.** New synthesis of β,γ -unsaturated carbonyl compounds. 1186
- Van Duuren, B. L.** Synthesis and photorearrangement of 4,5-epoxy-4,5-dihydropyrene. 1032
- Van Lanen, R. J.** Reactions of cyclopropenols with halogenating agents and other electrophiles. 3360
- Van Leusen, A. M.** Diels-Alder cycloadditions of sulfonyl cyanides with cyclohexadiene. Synthesis of 2-azabicyclo[2.2.1]hepta-2,5-dienes. 564
- Van Leusen, A. M.** Sulfonylation of alkylidene- and arylidenephosphoranes. An unexpected rearrangement. 2728
- Van Peppen, J. F.** New facile method for conversion of oximes to nitriles. Preparation and acid-catalyzed transformation of aldehyde oxime ortho esters. 3424
- Van Saun, W. A. Jr.** Syntheses of cyclic bithioacrylals. 1,3-dithiane-4,6-diones and 1,3-dithiolane-4,5-dione. 2946
- Varkevissar, F. A.** Two syntheses of optically pure (1R,2R)-1,2-dimethylcyclopentane. 1535
- Varkevissar, F. A.** Synthesis of (1R)-[1-(D)- α -fenchocamphoronequinone. 1653
- Varkey, T. E.** Activation of dimethyl sulfide by electrophiles and use of the reactive intermediates in the preparation of iminosulfuranes. 3365
- Varma, V.** Selective reductions. XX. Stereochemistry of the reduction of cyclic, bicyclic, and polycyclic ketones by dialkylboranes. Simple, convenient procedure for the reduction of ketones to the corresponding alcohols with exceptionally high steric control. 1631
- Varveri, F. S.** Arenesulfonate leaving groups less reactive than the *p*-toluenesulfonate group. 3594
- Vaughan, J. D.** Kinetics of deuteration of 1,2,4-triazole. 2934
- Vecchio, R. L.** Ceric ammonium nitrate promoted aromatic substitution with peroxydicarbonates. 3331
- Vedejs, E.** Synthesis of olefins from thionocarbonates by an alkylation-reduction sequence. 3641
- Velazquez, R. A.** Thermal decomposition of 2-(cyanoethylthio)benzenediazonium tetrafluoroborate in acetonitrile solution. 2801
- Venier, C. G.** Reaction of trichloromethyl anion with 9-thiofluorenone S-oxide (fluorenylidene sulfine). 501
- Vereck, B.** Heterocycles. CXVIII. Pyridazines. LXVI. Novel method of annelation of the 1,2,4-triazole ring of the N_2 - C_3 bond to azines. 2143
- Verhelst, G.** Reaction pathways in nucleophilic displacements with 1-benzyl- Δ^2 -tetrazoline-5-thione and 1,2,3,4-thiatrazoline-5-thione. 3770
- Verheyden, J. P. H.** Preparation and synthetic utility of some organotin derivatives of nucleosides. 24

- Verheyden, J. P. H.** Reactions of 2-acyloxy-isobutyryl halides with nucleosides. IV. Facile synthesis of 2',3'-unsaturated nucleosides using chromous acetate. 30
- Verheyden, J. P. H.** Reactions of 2-acyloxy-isobutyryl halides with nucleosides. V. Reactions with cytidine and its derivatives. 2182
- Verheyden, J. P. H.** Halo sugar nucleosides. IV. Synthesis of some 4',5'-unsaturated pyrimidine nucleosides. 3573
- Vernay, H. F.** Structure of sisomicin, a novel unsaturated aminocyclitol antibiotic from *Micromonospora inyoensis*. 1451
- Vestal, L. L.** Organic peroxides. X. Kinetics of decomposition of some acyl-p-nitro-benzoyl peroxides containing neophyl groups. 2096
- Viehe, H. G.** Phosgene immonium salts. XIII. Dichloromalonyl cyanines and 3,5-bis(dimethylamino)pyrazoles. 1233
- Vignes, R. P.** Addition of chlorine to 1,3-butadiene with antimony pentachloride. 849
- Villarreal, J. A.** Kinetic study of the thermal decomposition of (Z)-N-tert-butyl- α -phenylnitrene. 3447
- Vincieri, F. F.** Oxymercuration-demercuration of limonene. 680
- Vines, S. M.** Organic sulfur chemistry. XVIII. Desulfurization of β -keto sulfides and thiocyanates with tris(dialkylamino)phosphines. 647
- Vinter, J. G.** α,α' -Dibromocycloalkanones. Preparation and conformation. 3921
- Viola, A.** Structural effects on intramolecular carbene reactions. Δ^2 -Cyclopentenylmethylcarbene. 3154
- Visaisouk, S.** Preparation and characterization of propiyl chloride. 725
- Vittimberga, B. M.** Oxidation-reduction of 9-(p-methoxyphenyl)-9-fluorenylacetaldhyde on activated alumina. 2796
- Vlietinck, A. J.** Configuration of phenoxymethyl- and 6-epi phenoxymethylpenicillin sulfoxides. 441
- Von Minden, D. L.** Mechanism of electron impact induced elimination of methylenimine from dimethylamine heteroaromatic compounds. 285
- Von Strandmann, M.** Synthesis of 3-(2H)-benzofuranones and 1,2-dihydro-3H-indol-3-ones by acid-catalyzed cyclizations of β -keto sulfoxides. 1594
- Von Strandmann, M.** Base rearrangement of chromone-3-carboxylic esters to 3-acyl-4-hydroxycoumarins. 2436
- Voorhees, K. J.** Formation of carbon-carbon double bonds by the reaction of vicinal dihalides with sodium in ammonia. 1426
- Vorbrueggen, H.** Synthesis of nucleosides. 9. General synthesis of N-glycosides. I. Synthesis of pyrimidine nucleosides. 3654
- Vorbrueggen, H.** Synthesis of nucleosides. 10. General synthesis of N-glycosides. II. Synthesis of 6-methyluridines. 3660
- Vorbrueggen, H.** Synthesis of nucleosides. 11. General synthesis of N-glycosides. III. Simple synthesis of pyrimidine disaccharide nucleosides. 3664
- Vorbrueggen, H.** Synthesis of nucleosides. 12. General synthesis of N-glycosides. IV. Synthesis of nucleosides of hydroxy and mercapto nitrogen heterocycles. 3668
- Vorbrueggen, H.** Synthesis of nucleosides. 13. General synthesis of N-glycosides. V. Synthesis of 5-azacytidines. 3672
- Vouros, P.** Selective chemical ionization mass spectrometry as an aid in the study of thermally labile three-membered ring sulfones. 3777
- Wade, J. J.** Synthesis and Fourier transform carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy of new toxic polyhalodibenzo-p-dioxins. 931
- Wadsworth, W. S. Jr.** Nucleophilic substitution at phosphorus. Phosphorothioates. 984
- Wagenaar, A.** Synthesis and acid-catalyzed decomposition of o-nitrophenylsulfonyldiazomethane. 411
- Wagner, D.** Preparation and synthetic utility of some organotin derivatives of nucleosides. 24
- Waiss, A. C. Jr.** Structure and stereochemistry of simmondsin. 2930
- Wakisaka, K.** Phlebicine, a new biphenyl-bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloid from *Cre mastosperma polyplebum*. 3588
- Walborsky, H. M.** Metallo aldimines. Masked acyl carbanion. 600
- Walborsky, H. M.** Partial asymmetric syntheses of amino acids using lithium aldimine precursors. 604
- Walborsky, H. M.** Cyclopropanes. XXXIV. Ring enlargements and rearrangements from carbanionic α additions to isocyanides. 608
- Walborsky, H. M.** Isocyanides. Dissociation of metallo aldimines. 611
- Walker, G. L.** Nitration of the acridinium ion and its 6,11-dihydro derivative. 1157
- Waller, R. L.** Arylsulfonylation of aromatic compounds. V. Oxygen-18 tracer study of the p-nitrophenylsulfonylation of arenes. 2543
- Walling, C.** Substituent effects on carbon-13 chemical shifts in 4-substituted biphenyls and benzenes. Substituent effect transmitted through eight covalent bonds. 2686
- Walling, C.** Electrophilic additions and substitutions of tert-butyl hypochlorite catalyzed by boron trifluoride. 1962
- Walling, L. H.** Oxidation of tyrosine and of amino-terminal tyrosine peptides with the copper(2+) ion/hydrogen peroxide system. 1429
- Wallis, T. G.** Evidence for steric enhancement of rate in cycloaddition. 1172
- Walsh, D. A.** Observable magnetic nonequivalence of diastereotopic protons as a stereochemical probe. 3705
- Walsh, R. H.** Synthesis of 1-(6-aminopurin-9-yl)-2,5-anhydro-1,2-dideoxy-D-ribose, a new reversed amino nucleoside. 3045
- Walter, G. J.** Complex metal hydride reduction of carbon-carbon unsaturation. I. Sodium borohydride reduction of α -phenylcinnamates and related systems. 755
- Walters, C. A.** Mechanisms of substitution reactions at sulfonyl sulfur. IV. Catalysis of the hydrolysis of sulfonyl compounds by tertiary amines. 346
- Walters, R. L.** Stereoselective total syntheses of (+)-longicyclone, (\pm)-longicamphor, and (\pm)-longiborneol. 2665
- Walton, P.** INDO [intermediate neglect of differential overlap] theoretical studies. VI. Cyclopropenyl, aziriny, and diazirylium cations. 373
- Wander, J. D.** Conformation of acyclic derivatives of sugars. XI. Conformations of the D-aldopentose diethyl and diphenyl dithioacetals in solution. 1859
- Wander, J. D.** 7(S)-Acetoxy-2(S)-methoxy-1(S)-3,6,8-trioxabicyclo [3.2.1] octane. Characterization of the product from periodic acid oxidation methyl β -L-arabinopyranoside in methyl sulfoxide. 1946
- Wang, G. L.** Conformational analysis. XCIX. 1-Decalone ring system. 704
- Wang, G. L.** Kinetic and mechanistic studies of the Dakin-West reaction. 1730
- Wang, S. S.** Photoisomerization of phenyl alkyl ethers. II. Mechanism for the formation of meta alkylphenols. 1387
- Wang, T.** Synthesis and properties of N-acetimido derivatives of glycine and sarcosine. 3591
- Waraszkievicz, S. M.** Aromatization of 4-carboxybenzene oxide. 2088
- Warawa, E. J.** Quinuclidine chemistry. I. Configuration and chemistry of 2-substituted benzylidene-3-quinuclidinones. 3511
- Ward, I. E.** Proximity effects. Correlation of ortho-substituted benzohydroxamic acid reactivities. 841
- Warren, C. B.** Synthesis of α -cyanoglycine N-carboxyanhydride and α -cyanoglycine. 3375
- Washburn, W. H.** Synthesis of 9-epi-leucomycin A₃. Revised configurational assignment of C-9 in natural leucomycin A₃. 2474
- Washburn, W. H.** Configuration of 9-imino derivatives of erythromycin. 2492
- Washecheck, D. M.** Single crystal analysis of 1-benzyl-2-phenyl-4,5-dimethylphospholan-3-one 1-oxide. Evidence for the enol form 1-benzyl-2-phenyl-3-hydroxy-4,5-dimethylphosphol-2-ene 1-oxide. 3305
- Watanabe, K. A.** Nucleosides. LXXXVII. Total synthesis of pentopyranine A an α -L cytosine nucleoside elaborated by *Streptomyces griseochromogenes*. 2482
- Watkins, R. J.** Photochemistry of 4-cyclooctenone. 248
- Watson, A. A.** Purine N-oxides. LVII. 9-Hydroxyhypoxanthine, xanthine, and guanine. 2911
- Watson, D.** Photochemistry of 4-methylverbenene. 2774
- Watson, J. M.** Thermal rearrangement of 1,2-epoxyethylbenzene. 116
- Watson, W. D.** Chlorination of phenols with chlorine and tert-butyl hypochlorite. Comparison. 1160
- Watt, D. S.** Oxidative decyanation of arylacetonitriles. Synthesis of ligusticmic acid. 2799
- Watts, P. C.** Carboxylation of γ -butyrolactones with methyl methoxymagnesium carbonate. New synthesis of DL-protolactonic acid. 1676
- Wawzonek, S.** Electrochemical reduction of carbon disulfide in dimethylformamide. 511
- Webb, J. G. K.** 1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene-N-methylamide σ complex. 272
- Weber, G.** Synthesis of novel spiro heterocycles. 2-Amino-7-oxa-3-thia-1-azapiper[5.5]undec-1-ene. 1824
- Weber, W. P.** Unsaturated organosilicon heterocycles. 1539
- Weber, W. P.** Effect of a neighboring trimethylsilyl group on the photochemical and mass spectral fragmentation pathways of S-alkyl thioacetates. 1691
- Weber, W. P.** Synthesis and mass spectra of ω -(trimethylsilyl)alkyl methyl sulfides and sulfones. 1694
- Weber, W. P.** Pyrolytic and photochemical fragmentation of 1,1-dimethyl-2-phenyl-1-silylcyclobutane. 3543
- Webster, D. M.** Acylation of selected pyrroles and tertiary amides. 315
- Webster, O. W.** Hydrogen cyanide chemistry. VIII. New chemistry of diaminoleonitrile. Heterocyclic synthesis. 2341
- Weeks, P. D.** Chemistry of certain γ -alkenyl, α,β -unsaturated ketones. 3102
- Weigert, F. J.** Hydrogen cyanide chemistry. VIII. New chemistry of diaminoleonitrile. Heterocyclic synthesis. 2341
- Weil, T. A.** Reactions catalyzed by di- μ -carbonylhexacarbonyldicobalt. Selective deuterium incorporation into some polycyclic hydrocarbons. 48
- Weingarten, H.** Alkylation of alkylidenebis(dialkylamines) with alkyl dihalides. 918
- Weininger, S. J.** Azido transfer reaction to aliphatic carbons. 1591
- Weinkam, R. J.** Synthesis of cis- and trans-1-(3,4-dimethoxybenzyl)-3,7-dimethyl-5,8-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisquinoline. Mechanism of the Bischler-Napieralski reaction. 418
- Weinstein-Lanse, F.** Reactions of N-aryl nitrogen oxides. 1. Selective ortho chlorination in the reactions of aryl nitrones and amine oxides with thionyl chloride or phosgene. 2718
- Weinstock, J.** Preparation of some thiovinolic acids. 2454
- Weintraub, P. M.** Steroidal nitrones. 1061
- Weiss, S. G.** Structure elucidation and chemistry of *Catharanthus* alkaloids. XXX. Isolation and structure elucidation of vincarodine. 431
- Weissberger, E.** Nuclear magnetic resonance and stereochemical assignments of a double Diels-Alder adduct. Demonstration of steric compression. 726
- Weissberger, E.** Proton magnetic resonance and stereochemical assignments of polycyclic ketones and olefins. Relative double bond shielding strengths. 3701
- Welch, S. C.** Stereoselective total syntheses of (\pm)-longicyclone, (\pm)-longicamphor, and (\pm)-longiborneol. 2665
- Wemple, J.** Darzens synthesis of glycidic thiol esters. 2938
- Wender, I.** Reactions catalyzed by di- μ -carbonylhexacarbonyldicobalt. Selective deuterium incorporation into some polycyclic hydrocarbons. 48
- Wenkert, E.** Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy of naturally occurring substances. XXI. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectral analysis of the ergot alkaloids. 1272
- Wenkert, E.** General methods of synthesis of indole alkaloids. XIII. Oxindole alkaloid models. 1662
- Wenzinger, G. R.** Synthesis and stereochemistry of tricyclo[3.2.2.0^{2,4}]nonane derivatives. 2060

- Werner, L. H.** Synthesis of 1,3,4,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-2-methyl-4a-phenylisoquinolin-6-ols. Novel fragments of the morphine molecule. 1118
- West, C. T.** Silane reductions in acidic media. III. Reductions of aldehydes and ketones to alcohols and alcohol derivatives. General syntheses of alcohols, symmetrical ethers, carbonylate esters and acetamides. 2740
- West, R.** Chlorocarbenium ions. I. Synthesis of decachlorobicyclo[3.3.0]octa-2,6-diene and its chemistry. 1641
- West, R.** Aryltrichlorocyclopropenes and arylhydroxycyclopropenes. 1647
- Westerman, P. W.** Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of 1,2-disubstituted acenaphthenes. 3794
- Westerman, P. W.** Stable carbocations. CXLVII. Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance study of the rapidly equilibrating bridgehead bicyclo[4.4.0]decyl, bicyclo[4.3.0]nonyl and bicyclo[3.3.0]octyl cations and related model ions. 367
- Westerman, P. W.** Stable carbocations. CLXV. Carbon-13 NMR spectroscopic study of alkenyl cations. Importance of delocalized ketone-like carbenium ion resonance forms. 1206
- Westerman, P. W.** Stable carbocations. CLXVII. Protonation and cleavage of acetylsalicylic acid and isomeric hydroxybenzoic acids in fluorsulfuric acid-antimony pentafluoride (Magic Acid) solution. 1307
- Westerman, P. W.** Stable carbocations. CLXVIII. Protonation and cleavage of dialkyl pyrocarbonates in fluorsulfuric acid-antimony pentafluoride (magic acid)-sulfur dioxide solution. 2390
- Wetmore, S. I. Jr.** Photochemical transformations of small ring heterocyclic systems. LVII. Photocycloaddition in the β -naphthyl-substituted azirine system. 1396
- Wetzel, R. B.** Synthesis of phosphine oxides from phosphorus esters and alkyl halides using either sodium bis(2-methoxyethoxy) aluminum hydride or sodium aluminum diethyl dihydride. 1531
- Weyler, W. Jr.** Rearrangements of azidoquinones. XIII. Synthesis of 2-alkenyl-2,3-dihydroindole-4,7-diones. 781
- Wharton, P. S.** Ten-membered rings. Transannular double-bond participation in acid-promoted cyclizations. 3755
- Wheeler, T. N.** Synthesis of spiro[4.6]undecane-1,6-dione. 1318
- Whipple, E. B.** Structure of aqueous glutaraldehyde. 1666
- White, D. H.** Resin acids. XXIV. Intramolecular functionalizations of 11-oxygenated abietanes and podocarpanes. 1
- White, D. M.** 2,5-Dicarbomethoxy-3,4-diphenylcyclopentadienone. Synthesis and reaction with acetylenes. 1951
- White, D. M.** 2,5-Dicarbomethoxy-3,4-diphenylcyclopentadienone. Synthesis and reaction with acetylenes (correction). 3618
- White, E. H.** Kinetics of decomposition of certain benzhydryl nitrosobenzamides. Evidence for a rearrangement step. 1517
- White, E. H.** Application of the nitrosoamide reaction to hydrazones. 3851
- White, J.** Preparation of azetidines and some N-arylazetidines. 1973
- White, J. D.** Reformatsky reaction in a continuous flow system. Improved procedure for preparation of β -hydroxy esters. 269
- White, J. D.** Chemical constituents of tropical plants. V. Structures of suaveolic acid and suaveolol. 2306
- White, J. D.** Alkylation of Hagemann's ester. Preparation of an intermediate for trisporic acid synthesis. 2323
- White, R. C.** Photochlorination of alcohols (correction). 3618
- White, R. C.** Photochlorination of alcohols. 520
- Whitehead, C. W.** Reaction of pyrimidines with diarylmethyl cations. 587
- Whitehead, C. W.** Reactions of diarylmethyl cations with aminopyrimidines. 591
- Whitehead, M. A.** Effect of dichloromethane on the reaction of carbethoxymyrene with trans-1,2-dimethylcyclohexane. 2128
- Whitesides, G. M.** Selectivity in organic group transfer in reactions of mixed lithium diorganocuprates. 400
- Whitesides, G. M.** Kinetics of formation of alkyl Grignard reagents. Evidence for rate-determining electron transfer. 857
- Whitesitt, C.** Reaction of pyrimidines with diarylmethyl cations. 587
- Whitesitt, C. A.** Reactions of diarylmethyl cations with aminopyrimidines. 591
- Whitfield, G.** Iminosulfuranes. XI. Preparation, properties, mass spectral fragmentation and thermolysis of N-ethoxycarbonyliminodialkylsulfuranes. 2148
- Whitfield, G. F.** Activation of dimethyl sulfoxide by electrophiles and use of the reactive intermediates in the preparation of iminosulfuranes. 3365
- Whitkop, P. G.** Steric and electronic factors which effect the thermal cyclization of metasubstituted aryl propargyl ethers. Synthesis of 5- and 7-substituted 3-chromenes. 881
- Whitlock, B. J.** Dimethyl β -ketoadipeate. 3144
- Whitlock, H. W. Jr.** Dimethyl β -ketoadipeate. 3144
- Whitman, P. J.** Reaction of phosgene with N-methylenedianiline derivatives. 2897
- Wiberg, K. B.** Convenient synthesis of $\Delta^{1,4}$ -bicyclo[2.2.0]hexene. 3803
- Wiemer, D. F.** Site of N-amination of adenine and alkyladenines. 3438
- Wikel, J. H.** Synthesis of s-triazolo[3,4-b]benzothiazoles. 3506
- Wikman, R. T.** Convenient means of generating alkyl-substituted isobenzofurans as reactive intermediates. 3648
- Wilczynski, J. J.** Mechanism of the alkaline decarboxylation of N-carbalkoxypropenones. 1909
- Wilder, P. Jr.** Remote oxygen participation in the solvolysis of endo-4-oxatricyclo[5.2.1.0^{2,6}]dec-8-yl methanesulfonate. 414
- Wilder, P. Jr.** Oxymercuration-demercuration and hydroboration-oxidation of endo-dicyclopentadiene (endo-tricyclo[5.2.1.0^{2,6}]deca-3,8-diene). 1636
- Wilder, P. Jr.** Reactions of a bridgehead sulfonium salt with nucleophiles. Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of hexahydro-1,1-dimethyl-3H-2,4,7-ethanilylidene-1H-cyclopent[*c*]thiopyrilium bromide and its derivatives. 2153
- Willard, A. K.** Claisen rearrangement of N-allylketene O, N-acetals. 421
- Williams, C. C.** Hydrolysis and alcoholysis of orthothio esters. 1430
- Williams, D. R.** Vilsmeier-Haack cyclizations. Synthesis of 2-substituted 3-dimethylamino-5,6-methylenedioxyindenes and the corresponding indanones. 1242
- Williams, J. D.** Syntheses of cyclic bithioacylals. 1,3-dithiane-4,6-diones and 1,3-dithiolane-4,5-dione. 2946
- Williams, J. R.** Synthesis of alkyl-substituted thiene dioxides. 2320
- Williams, J. R.** Photochemical, thermal, and acid-catalyzed rearrangements of α,β -epoxy ketones. Synthesis of spiro β -diketones. 1028
- Williams, J. W.** O-Benzylmonoperoxy-carbonyl acid. New oxygenating reagent. 3054
- Williams, R. F.** Proton migration in an aprotic solvent catalyzed by very weak bases. 2131
- Williams, V. Z. Jr.** Diamantane. I. Preparation of diamantane. Physical and spectral properties. 2979
- Willson, C. G.** Mechanism of cystine racemization in strong acid. 1074
- Wilson, B. J.** Synthesis of racemic ipomeamarone and epiipomeamarone. 2212
- Wilson, B. J.** 7-Hydroxymyoporone. A new toxic furanosesquiterpene from mold-damaged sweet potatoes. 3241
- Wilson, G. E. Jr.** Thiophenyl malonate. New Synthesis. 3170
- Wilson, J. E.** Reaction of 4-nitrobenzil with cyanide ion in aprotic solvents. 1596
- Wilson, M. H.** Mechanism of electron impact induced elimination of methylenimine from dimethylamine heteroaromatic compounds. 285
- Wilson, R. M.** Condensation of cyclic nitrones with 3,5-dicarbomethoxy-pyridinium tosylate. 2804
- Wilson, R. S.** Synthesis of 2,9 β -dimethyl-6,7-benzomorphan. 1347
- Wilt, J. W.** 3,3-Diaryltricyclo[3.2.1.0^{2,4}]oct-6-yl tosylates. III. Solvolysis pathway for exo-3,3-diaryltricyclo[3.2.1.0^{2,4}]oct-6-yl tosylates. 716
- Wilt, J. W.** Electrocyclic effects in solvolysis. I. Aryl participation and cyclopropyl ring opening in the solvolysis of exo-3,3-diaryltricyclo[3.2.1.0^{2,4}]oct-8-yl tosylates. 1327
- Winters, L. J.** Cyano adducts of 1-substituted pyridinium salts. 2027
- Wisener, J. T.** Reaction intermediates in the alkylation of pyridine with tert-butyl lithium. 59
- Wishnok, J. S.** Thermal rearrangement of deltacyclic to indan. Facile and deep-seated aromatization. 2643
- Wisowaty, J. C.** Biological probes. I. Carbon-6-labeled nicotinamide. 1158
- Wisowaty, J. C.** Biological probes. II. Ring labeled nicotinamide. 3436
- Witiak, D. T.** Vilsmeier-Haack cyclizations. Synthesis of 2-substituted 3-dimethylamino-5,6-methylenedioxyindenes and the corresponding indanones. 1242
- Witiak, D. T.** Convenient synthesis of primary benzhydrylamines. 1589
- Witkop, B.** New, practical synthesis of L-2-hydroxytryptophan and its derivatives. 2635
- Wittstruck, T.** Trans dehydration of alcohols with methyl (carboxysulfamoyl)trietylammonium hydroxide inner salt. 2124
- Witz, G.** Synthesis and photorearrangement of 4,5-epoxy-4,5-dihydropyrene. 1032
- Wnuk, T. A.** Adamantanes and related compounds. VIII. Behavior of endo-7-aminomethylbicyclo[3.3.1]nonan-3-one under reducing conditions. 766
- Woessner, W. D.** Hydrolysis and alcoholysis of orthothio esters. 1430
- Wolcott, J. M.** Silalactones from hydrosilyl derivatives of toluic acids. 2420
- Wolf, G. C.** Addition of sulfonyl iodides of allenes (correction). 3618
- Wolf, G. C.** Addition of sulfonyl iodides to allenes. 238
- Wolf, G. C.** Sulfonyl thiocyanates and their additions to olefins, acetylenes, and allenes. 3454
- Wolfe, B.** Substituent constants for the 4,6-dimethyl-s-triazinyl group from ionization and fluorine nuclear magnetic resonance data. 2591
- Wolfe, J. F.** Alkali metal and electrochemical reductions of dibenzoylbenzenes. 146
- Wolfe, J. F.** Dimetalated heterocycles as synthetic intermediates. V. Dianions derived from certain 2-hydroxy-4-methylpyrimidines, 2-amino-4-methylpyrimidines, and related compounds. 595
- Wolfe, J. F.** Synthetic and mechanistic aspects of the sodium hydride promoted acylation of methylated heteroaromatics. 2006
- Wolfe, N. L.** Nonbenzenoid aromatic systems. X. Formation, nuclear magnetic resonance spectral identification, and reactions of both Meisenheimer type and methyleneazulenate anions. 1877
- Wolff, S.** 4-Methylnorcamphor and its carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum. 573
- Wolff, S.** Preparation of some bicyclic ethers. 1607
- Wolffinger, M. D.** Synthesis of dihalomethyl and α -haloalkyl sulfones by the halogenative decarboxylation of α -aryl- and α -alkylsulfonylethylcarboxylic acids. 2516
- Wolffinger, M. D.** Solvent and substituent effects in the Ramberg-Baerklund reaction. 2521
- Wollenberg, R. H.** Effect of dichloromethane on the reaction of carbethoxymyrene with trans-1,2-dimethylcyclohexane. 2128
- Wolters, E. Th. M.** Synthesis of the A₁₄₋₂₁ sequence of ovine insulin by the solid-phase technique. 3388
- Wong, C.** Synthesis and conformation of [2.2](2,5)furano(2,5)pyridinophane. 2570
- Wong, C.** Synthesis and conformation of [2.2](2,5)furano(2,5)pyridinophane (correction). 3618
- Wong, C. F.** New monohemiaminal derivatives of thioinapharidine and thionaphlutine B. Role of circular dichroism and mass spectrometry in ascertaining the position of the hemiaminal function. 2892
- Wong, C. M.** Dehalogenation via pyridinium salts. 562

- Wong, C. M.** Regeneration of ketones from tosylhydrazones. 3453
- Wong, F.** Friedlander synthesis and rearrangement of 10-(*o*-fluorophenyl)-1,4-ethanobenzo[*b*]-1,5-naphthyridines to benzo[*b*]indolo[3,2,1-*d,e*]-1,5-naphthyridines. 1765
- Wong, F.** Rearrangement of the tricyclic orthothio esters derived from mercaptoacetic acid and alkanedithiols. Crystal structure of a rearrangement product. 2374
- Wong, H.** Stereochemical course of bromocyclizations of γ,δ -unsaturated alcohols. II. Approaches to various oxazabicycliclooctane and -nonane systems. 1042
- Wong, H.** Stereochemical course of bromocyclizations of γ,δ -unsaturated alcohols. II. Approaches to various oxazabicycliclooctane and -nonane systems (correction). 3618
- Wong, J. L.** Positional reactivities and mechanisms of deuteration of 1-methylimidazole in *pD* and -*Do* regions. Reinvestigation of the kinetics of 2-hydrogen exchange in imidazole. 2398
- Wong, W.** Alternate positions of metalation of 1,2-dimethylimidazole with butyllithium. 2301
- Wood, R. H.** Heterocyclic studies. 43. Crystal structure of 2,3,4,7-tetrahydro-3a,4-bis(methoxycarbonyl)-2,6-dimethyl-5-phenylindazol-7-one. 1007
- Woods, T. S.** 2-Amino-2-thiazoline. VII. Unequivocal structure assignment of the products of the reaction of 2-amino-2-thiazoline and its analogs with carbethoxy isothiocyanate. 1819
- Woods, T. S.** Cleavage of sulfur-sulfur bonds with sodium hydrogen selenide. 3716
- Woodyard, J. D.** Ozonation of the 7-phenylnorcaranes. Effect of solvent and temperature. 3443
- Woolhouse, A. D.** Reactions of 1,4-quinone *N,N'*-dibenzenesulfonylimines, 1,4-quinones, and 1,4-quinone *N,N'*-dibenzoylimines with secondary diazo compounds. Structures of alleged aricycloprenes. 492
- Wooton, D. L.** Hydrolytic reactions of carbonyl sulfide. 2112
- Wright, G. W.** Oxymercuration-demercuration and hydroboration-oxidation of endo-dicyclopentadiene (endo-tricyclo[5.2.1.0^{2,6}]deca-3,8-diene). 1636
- Wu, A.** Claisen rearrangement of some (substituted allyl)indoles. 486
- Wu, C.-H.** Solvolytic investigation of cyclobutylcarbonyl and related *p*-bromobenzenesulfonates. 1570
- Wu, C.-H.** Trifluoroethanolysis of cyclobutylcarbonyl and related *p*-bromobenzenesulfonates. 3937
- Wu, E. C.** Kinetics of deuteration of 1,2,4-triazole. 2934
- Wu, E. S. C.** Synthesis of olefins from thionocarbonates by an alkylation-reduction sequence. 3641
- Wu, W.-C.** Effect of solvent, temperature, and nature of the sulfonate group on the azide displacement reaction of sugar sulfonates. 3014
- Wudl, F.** Convenient synthesis of 1,4,5,8-tetrahydro-1,4,5,8-tetrathiafulvalene. 3608
- Wunz, T. P.** Isolation and properties of acetyl hypobromite. 3291
- Yahner, J. A.** Synthesis of ortho-substituted benzonitriles by nitro displacement. 1839
- Yahner, J. A.** Synthesis of 2-cyano, 2-acyl, and 2-carboxamido derivatives of 3-amino-2-nobenzo[*b*]thiophene involving nitro displacement. 3440
- Yalpani, M.** Base-catalyzed decomposition of 1,2,3-selenadiazoles and acid-catalyzed formation of diselenafulvenes. 3906
- Yamada, S.** New synthesis of thiol esters. 3302
- Yamada, Y.** Friedel-Crafts chemistry. IX. Aluminum chloride and antimony pentachloride catalyzed desulfonylative alkylation of aromatics with isopropyl, *tert*-butyl, and benzylsulfonyl halides and related sulfones. 2430
- Yamamoto, H.** Quinazolines. II. Oxidation of 2-aminoindoles and related compounds. 2581
- Yamamoto, H.** Quinazolines. III. Curtius and Hofmann reactions of 2-benzoyloxanilic acids. Novel syntheses of quinazolines. 2587
- Yamamoto, I.** Reaction of carbodiimide with aldehyde. 3516
- Yamamoto, I.** Synthesis of phthalimides from aromatic dicarbonyl compounds. 3924
- Yamamoto, Y.** Synthetic approach to new organoborane structures via the α -bromination of borapolycyclicanes. 861
- Yamawaki, J.** 6-Methyl-2-naphthalenesulfonate (menasylate). New and useful leaving group for trifluoroacetylation. 2465
- Yamazaki, T.** Reactions of 1,4-quinone *N,N'*-dibenzenesulfonylimines, 1,4-quinones, and 1,4-quinone *N,N'*-dibenzoylimines with secondary diazo compounds. Structures of alleged aricycloprenes. 492
- Yanagi, S.** Synthesis of phthalimides from aromatic dicarbonyl compounds. 3924
- Yancy, R. E. III.** 3-Methylenebicyclo[2.1.0]pentane-1-carbonitrile and 3-vinylbicyclobutane-1-carbonitrile. 2862
- Yang, N.-C. C.** Ozonation of acetylenes and related compounds in the presence of tetracyanoethylene and pinacolone. 1782
- Yanuka, Y.** Bromination of methyl-3-oxo-5 β -cholanoate at C-2. 3047
- Yarmchuck, L.** Epimerization of mestranol acetate on alumina. 2304
- Yarmchuck, L.** Epimerization of mestranol acetate on alumina (correction). 3618
- Yasuda, K.** Reaction of oxaziridine with sulfur-containing heterocumulenes. 957
- Yates, K.** Solvolysis of arylvinyl bromides and tosylates. 1902
- Yates, R. L.** Correlation diagrams and the mechanism and stereochemistry of the photochemical Diels-Alder reaction. 3150
- Yeager, S. A.** Hypervalent sulfur chemistry. Evidence for tetracoordinate sulfur(IV) and tricoordinate sulfur(II) intermediates in the reaction of *p*-tolyl sulfoxide with *p*-tolyllithium. 964
- Yeh, H. J. C.** Synthesis of 2,9 β -dimethyl-6,7-benzomorphan. 1347
- Yeh, H. J. C.** Synthesis of *cis*-1,2-dihydroxy-1,2-dihydronaphthalene and *cis*-1,4-dihydroxy-1,4-dihydronaphthalene. 1405
- Yehaskel, A.** Structure of sisomicin, a novel unsaturated aminocyclitol antibiotic from *Micromonospora inyoensis*. 1451
- Yokoyama, Y.** New synthesis of thioesters. 3302
- Yonezawa, K.** Synthetic reactions by complex catalysts. XXXIII. Synthesis of vinylcyclopropane derivatives by copper isonitrile complexes. Copper vinylcarbenoid intermediates. 1763
- Yonezawa, K.** Synthetic reactions by complex catalysts. XXXII. Reaction of *o*-xylylene halides with copper isonitrile complex. *o*-Xylylene intermediates. 2769
- Yonezawa, K.** Synthetic reactions by complex catalysts. XXXVI. New synthesis of cyclopentanecarboxylates. Cyclization of 1,3-diodopropane with α,β -unsaturated esters by a copper-isonitrile complex. 3273
- Yonezawa, T.** Light-induced reaction of 3,3',5,5'-tetramethyl-diphenylquinone in benzene. 2438
- Yoshida, K.** Reactions of *N*-sulfonylamides with sulfoxides bearing electronegative substituents. 3412
- Yoshida, M.** *N*-(α -Chlorobenzylidene)carbamoyl chloride. I. Preparation of *N*-(α -chlorobenzylidene)carbamoyl chloride and its reaction with sodium azide. 1226
- Yoshida, T.** Novel stereoselective synthesis of (*E*)- and (*Z*)- α,β -unsaturated carboxylic esters via hydroboration. 2321
- Yoshidome, H.** Metal-catalyzed reaction of 8-quinolyl sulfate and its application to the preparation of biochemically related sulfate esters. 1681
- Young, B. L.** Thermal rearrangement of 1,2-epoxyethylbenzene. 116
- Young, F.** Alkylation of α -bromosulfonyl compounds with trialkylboranes. 1449
- Young, K. H.** Synthesis of spiro[4.6]undecane-1,6-dione. 1318
- Young, T. E.** Melanin. I. Kinetics of the oxidative cyclization of dopa to dopachrome. 1980
- Youssef, A. A.** Base-catalyzed racemization of 2,2-diphenylcyclopropyl nitrile. 1705
- Yukawa, Y.** 6-Methyl-2-naphthalenesulfonate (menasylate). New and useful leaving group for trifluoroacetylation. 2465
- Yukimoto, Y.** Molecular design by cycloaddition reactions. VIII. Synthesis of σ -tris- and σ -tetrakis(homobenzenoid) skeletons by carbene additions to medium-membered-ring unsaturated compounds. 455
- Zabriskie, J. L. Jr.** Dehydration of 5-hydroxytetrahydro-*exo*-dicyclopentadiene with acid. 222
- Zaidi, S. M. H.** New polyketide synthase. 3615
- Zally, W. J.** Quinazolines and 1,4-benzodiazepines. LXIII. Preparation and nucleophilic reactions of 7-chloro-5-phenyl-3H-1,4-benzodiazepine. 167
- Zandstra, H. R.** Ring enlargements. XIII. Intramolecular diazoalkane-carbonyl reactions. 324
- Zanlungo, A. B.** Sulfur-containing carbohydrates. Synthesis of 1,3,4,6-tetra-O-mannitol. 1462
- Zaretskii, Z. V. I.** Synthesis of aromatic steroids. 1873
- Zarrillo, R. π -E** Electron steric effect. 3946
- Zaugg, H. E.** Solvolysis of xanthenyl and fluorenyl ion pairs in 1,2-dimethoxyethane (DME). 851
- Zehavi, U.** Photosensitive protecting groups of amino sugars and their use in glycoside synthesis. 2-Nitrobenzylloxycarbonylamino and 6-nitroveratryloxycarbonylamino derivatives. 192
- Zeider, D.** Isolation, characterization, and synthesis of trans-pilosine stereoisomers occurring in nature. Circular dichroism and mass spectral studies. 1864
- Zeilstra, J. J.** Chemistry of α -nitro sulfones. IV. Functionalization at the activated carbon. 3215
- Zell, R.** Alumina-catalyzed reaction of hydroxyarenes and hydroaromatic ketones. VII. Reaction of 5-indanol with methanol. 698
- Zemlicka, J.** Aminoacyl derivatives of nucleosides, nucleotides, and polynucleotides. XVIII. Synthesis of 2'(3')-O-aminoacyl derivatives of dinucleoside phosphate. 2187
- Zieger, H. E.** The reaction of lithium naphthalene with quaternary ammonium salts (correction). 3618
- Zieger, H. E.** Reaction of lithium naphthalene with quaternary ammonium salts. 1013
- Ziffer, H.** Carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance characteristics of 3-methylcyclohexane-1,2-diols. 3698
- Ziffer, H.** Absolute configuration of two trans-*p*-menthane-2,3-diols. 2444
- Zimmerman, I.** Synthesis of 1-, 2-, 3-, and 4-phenylphenanthrenes by photocyclization of isomeric phenylstilbenes. 3429
- Zoller, U.** α -Halosulfonamides. Synthesis and base-induced reactions. 1817
- Zoller, U.** Sulfonation of unsaturated compounds. I. Sulfonation of branched chain ketones with sulfur trioxide. One-step synthesis of tetramethylene sulfate through a retro pinacol-type rearrangement. 3415
- Zoltewicz, J. A.** Acidities of nitroalkanes in ammonia. Warning concerning the use of nuclear magnetic resonance as a method of analysis. 89
- Zon, G.** Substituent effects on the regioselectivity of carbon-hydrogen insertion arising during stereospecific intramolecular cyclization of 7-norcaradienes. 2677
- Zonnebelt, S. M.** Silane reductions in acidic media. III. Reductions of aldehydes and ketones to alcohols and alcohol derivatives. General syntheses of alcohols, symmetrical ethers, carboxylate esters and acetamides. 2740
- Zuech, F. A.** Aqueous sulfonate as solvent for rapid oxidation of higher α -olefins to ketones using palladium chloride. 3276
- Zuman, P.** Polarographic and spectrophotometric evaluation of acid dissociation constants of some substituted ethyl benzoylacetic acids. 836
- Zune, A. E.** Reaction of 2-chloromethylpyridine with sodium acetylde. 2461
- Zupan, M.** Fluorination with xenon difluoride. Fluorine addition to 1-phenylacetylenes. 2646

Keyword Index TO VOLUME 39, 1974

- Abietane functionalization 1
Abietatrienone prepn stereochem 2501
Absorption profile reso.n computer 3617
Abstraction hydrogen conformation 2271
Abstraction hydrogen stereoselectivity gas 2166
Abstraction hydrogen toluene alkyl 582
Abstraction proton dewarbenzene cation 2624
Acenaphthene disubstituted NMR 3794
Acenaphthenone condensation carbamoyl chloride 1228
Acenaphthenone diazo cycloaddn quinone 492
Acenaphthylene cycloaddn maleic anhydride 515
Acenaphthylene thiobenzophenone irradiatn 853
Acetal cyclic ketene Claisen rearrangement 421
Acetal isolation catalytic dehydrator 2815
Acetal stereochem diol 1474
Acetaldehyde diphenyl rearrangement 3421
Acetamidation anodic ester carbonium ion 369
Acetamide phenyl 3198
Acetamide phosgenimmonium reaction 1233
Acetamidodecephalosporanic thienyl 3384
Acetanilide acylaminomethyl 3745
Acetanilide benzoyl chloration cyclization 3494
Acetanilide methyl acylation 315
Acetanilide nitro hydrolysis sulfoxide 2108
Acetate azidoquinol thermolysis 1362
Acetate bromo thio Darzen 2938
Acetate chem ionization spectrum 2130
Acetate cis hydrofurylidene 3167
Acetate cyano reaction benzaldehyde 3735
Acetate homologated 2778
Acetate silver reaction bromine 3291
Acetic acid nucleophilic substitution catalyst 93
Acetimidate condensation benzyloxyamine 2911
Acetimidoyl amino acid NMR 3591
Acetoacetate asym hyd-ogenation 2429
Acetoacetate tautomerization kinetics 1137
Acetoacetic ester catalytic condensation 3271
Acetolysis azaadamantanol toluenesulfonate 3822
Acetolysis isodeltacyclyl brosylate 546
Acetolysis tricyclodecenol tosylate 870
Acetonaphthone methyloxime isomerization irradiatn 2361
Acetone cyclization dinitrobenzophenone 2653
Acetonitrile acridanyl 3556
Acetonitrile anilino reaction ethanol 2866
Acetophenone enol acetate diketone 3457
Acetophenone halo dehalogenation pyridine 562
Acetophenone phenyl steric hindrance 1290
Acetophenone trifluoro redn 3107
Acetoxycycloalkene allylic ester 429
Acetyl hypobromite 3291
Acetylation hydroperoxide kinetics 3602
Acetylcyclopentanone ring contraction chloral 3098
Acetylene addn iminodithiazole 2228
Acetylene aryl irradiatn triopyranone 103
Acetylene cycloaddn ring cleavage 1951
Acetylene cyclopentyl 731
Acetylene dinitrobenzenesulfonyl chloride addn 351
Acetylene ozonation bifluorenylidene 1782
Acetylene reaction hydrochloric acid 1124
Acetylene tert butyl 3285
Acetylenedicarboxylate addn alkoxy pyran 3432
Acetylenedicarboxylate cycloaddn 2715 3619
Acetylenedicarboxylate cycloaddn thiocarbonyl ylide 2366
Acetylenedicarboxylate reaction oxime 2137
Acetylenes synthesis reaction 3618
Acetylenic dipolarophile cycloaddn 3627
Acetylenic sulfide ylide addn diazomalonate 119
Acetylhydrazone ketone nitrosation 3851
Acetyl chloride chloromethylpyridine 2461
Acetylphenylpyridine 3565
Acetylsalicylic acid protonation 1307
Acid amide 2341
Acid catalyst Claisen condensation 1318
Acid catalyzed cyclization 1594
Acid cleavage cyclic phosphine 3423
Acid dioxoalkanoic 2289
Acid halide dehydrochlorination 3790
Acid isoxazolium redn carbinol 111
Acidity ethyl benzoylacetate deriv 836
Acidity fluoromethanesulfonamide partition 1094
Acridanylacetonitrile 3556
Acridizinium cycloaddn styrene 1172
Acridizinium nitration 1157
Acrolein MO dimerization 3402
Acrylate halo cycloaddn pyridinium imine 1542
Acrylate redn borohydride 755
Acrylic acid alkyl 2778
Acrylonitrile olefin alkyl 97
Activated olefin carboxylation electrochem 2819
Activated olefin electrochem carboxylation 2823
Activation energy rearrangement furazan oxide 2956
Activation vol homolysis peroxyacetate 3153
Acyclic ester electrochem oxidn 369
Acyl cyanide Wittig reaction 97
Acyl migration acylazidoisoxazoline 3449
Acylamination pyridine oxide 1802
Acylanilide sulfide reaction phosgene 3277
Acylation amino acid 3929
Acylation azine diazine ester 2006
Acylation benzene squaryl dichloride 1585
Acylation intramol cyclooctenylacetyl chloride 995
Acylation lithioxazine ketoazoxazine 712
Acylation lithiopyridine 3565
Acylation lutidine 3834
Acylation methoxyphenyllithium 3559
Acylation molybdenum carbonyl catalyzed 2303
Acylation pyrroledicarboxylate 315
Acylation urethane peptide Merrifield, 660
Acylisoxazole rearrangement acyloxazole 1976
Acylactam rearrangement 1963
Acylnorbornadiene addn nucleophile 2382
Acyloxazole acylisoxazole rearrangement 1976
Acyloxy iodobenzene conformation 2812
Acyloxyisobutryl halide cytidine 2182
Acythiabenzene oxide 3519
Adamantane alkylation bridgehead olefin 3748
Adamantane isocyano 1239
Adamantane reductive defunctionalization 2416
Adamantanethione cycloaddn diazomethane 860
Adamantanol mass spectra 3250
Adamantenol mass spectra 3250
Adamantyl arenesulfonate reaction azide 3085
Adamantyl isocyanide 1239
Adamantyl substituted cation NMR 3750
Adamantylamine deamination 250
Adamantylmaleimide 21
Addn acetylene dinitrobenzenesulfonyl chloride 351
Addn acylnorbornadiene nucleophile 2382
Addn alc benzyldeneaniline 1058
Addn alkyl hypochlorite cyclohexene 1962
Addn allene benzenesulfonyl iodide 238
Addn bromine Reissert compd 1965
Addn butyraldehyde sulfite 3896
Addn carbene medium ring 455
Addn catalytic benzenesulfonamide isocyanate 1600
Addn conjugate alkylation methylenecyclohexanone 275
Addn cyclohexylidene carbene cyclic diene 761
Addn dipolar iminodithiazole 2228
Addn ethynyl sulfoxide alkylcopper 3174
Addn fluoromethyl trioxide alkene 1298
Addn hydrogen bromide silylalkyne 3307
Addn intramol hemiacetal 1474
Addn ketone ate complex 3258
Addn methyl acrylate olefin 255
Addn methylallylnickel iodomethylcyclopropane 1658
Addn nitromethyl sulfone butenone 3215
Addn nitrosyl chloride 2558
Addn nucleophile cyclopropylmethylenemalonate ester 2924
Addn nucleophilic azulene 1877
Addn peroxide phenoxyethylene 3604
Addn phenylselenyl bromide cycloalkene 429
Addn photochem lactone isopropyl alc 106
Addn stereospecific diphenylcopper 1118
Addn sulfonyl bromide phenylacetylene 3867
Addn sulfur trioxide butene 2459
Addn terpene ethyl phosphite 682
Addn thio amide isocyanate 3043
Addn toluenesulfonyl thiocyanate olefin 3454
Addn tosylacetylene aliph hydroxylamine 2641
Adenine amination 3438
Adenine dimethyl mass spectrum 285
Adenosine alkylation 3674
Adenosine allo talo analogs 290
Adenosine anhydro 1440 1564
Adenosine deoxy 113
Adenosine inosine uridine unsatd 30
Adenosine long range coupling 2660
Adenosine sulfate 1681
Adenyl pyrrolidine 3045
Adenylpyrrolidine 3045
Adipate ester oxo 3144
Alanine dihydroxyphenyl resolution 2291
Alanine phenyl vinylmethyleneoxazolone 654
Alanine pyroglutamylglutamyl 180
Alc addn benzyldeneaniline 1058
Alc amino hydrolysis mechanism 1009
Alc dehydration electron impact 2166
Alc hydroboration alkene 1437
Alc oxidn silver carbonate 523
Alc oxidn sulfoxonium 1977
Alc photochlorination 520
Alc primary hydrogen deuterium exchange 260
Alc reaction iodosuccinimide 722
Alc silyl ketene addn 3607
Alc tritertbutyl thermolysis 1776
Alc unsatd bromocyclization 1042
Alc unsatd stereochem diol 1474
Alcs dehydration methyltriphenoxyphosphonium iodide 3617
Alcs photochlorination 3618
Aldehyde aldol condensation ketone 3459
Aldehyde arom 3304
Aldehyde arom condensation quinuclidinone 3511
Aldehyde arom redn silane 2740
Aldehyde condensation sulfone 3215
Aldehyde electrophile oxazacetate 2572
Aldehyde isocyanacetate diazabicycloundecene 1980
Aldehyde Mannich phosphite urea 209
Aldehyde monoterpene Plocamium 3303
Aldehyde NMR carbon 1017
Aldehyde reaction carbodiimide 3516
Aldehyde regeneration toluenesulfonylhydrazone 3504
Aldehyde tosylhydrazone oxidn tosylazoalkene 826
Aldimine protonation NMR 2449
Aldol condensation methyl ketone 3459
Aldopentose dithioacetal conformation acyclic 1859
Aldose furfuraldehyde hydrogen transfer 724

- Aldoxime phenyl ether cleavage 3343
 Aliph aldehyde redn silane 2740
 Aliph amide halogenation nitrogen 3136
 Aliph amine secondary 1315
 Aliph azoxy compd unsym 2967
 Aliph carbon azido transfer 1591
 Aliph carboxylic acid chiral 1603
 Aliph dienol sex pheromone 3793
 Aliph disulfide chlorination alc 563
 Aliph disulfide hydrogenation redn 3716
 Aliph epoxide arom cuprate 1755
 Aliph ester carbanion alkylation reagent 2114
 Aliph hydroxylamine addn tosylacetylene 2641
 Aliph imidate chloro solvolysis 1770
 Aliph isonitrile addn Grignard reagent 600
 Aliph ketene oxidn peracid 2172
 Aliph ketenimine reaction peracid 489
 Aliph ketone asym redn 1757
 Aliph ketone carbon homology 2814
 Aliph ketone potassium hydride 1324
 Aliph nitro ozonolysis ketone p 259
 Aliph organometallic addn isocyanide 611
 Aliph oxime dehydration 3424
 Aliph secondary amine 3042
 Aliph sulfide carbamate iminosulfurane 2148
 Aliph sulfide ylide addn diazomalonal 119
 Aliph sulfonamide brominated 1817
 Aliph sulfone 1449
 Aliph sulfone tetrabromo debromination 2320
 Aliph sulfoxide reaction sulfinylamide 3412
 Aliph thiol oxidn dithiobisulfonate 562
 Alk ferricyanide dehydrogenation cresol 3877
 Alkadienone prepn 3102
 Alkali metal butyne phenyl reaction 1736
 Alkali metal electrochem redn dibenzoyl=benzene 146
 Alkane chlorination kinetics 1303
 Alkane chlorination phosphorus chloride 3472
 Alkane methoxyphenyl oxidative cyclization 1014
 Alkanedione cyclization kinetically controlled 2316
 Alkanedithiol condensation mercaptoacetate 2374
 Alkanesulfinate alkyl 563
 Alkanesulfonamide bromo 1817
 Alkanesulfonyl chloride reaction methylpropylamine 1109
 Alkanesulfonyl isocyanate 1597
 Alkanesulfonyl thiocyanate addn olefin 3454
 Alkanethiol prepn 3716
 Alkanoic acid chiral 1603
 Alkanoic acid dioxo 2289
 Alkanol hydrogen deuterium exchange catalyst 260
 Alkanol photochlorination 520
 Alkanol transesterification phenyl benzoate 855
 Alkanone cycloalkylidene 1186
 Alkanone ozonolysis nitronate salt p 259
 Alkanone potassium hydride enolate 1324
 Alkanoyl cyanide Wittig halomethylenephosphorane 97
 Alkene 2817 3264
 Alkene addn benzeneselenenyl trifluoroacetate 428
 Alkene bromination nucleophilicity 3953
 Alkene cooxidn benzenethiol sulfoxide 1170
 Alkene cycloaddn propargyl chloride 1927
 Alkene esterification hydroboration mercuration 834
 Alkene hydroboration 1437
 Alkene hydrobromination Lewis base 3478
 Alkene hydrogenation 1622
 Alkene mercury salt decompn 3445
 Alkene oxidn satd ester 3871
 Alkene thallic nitrate oxidn 2755
 Alkenediamine geminal alkylation dihaloalkane 918
 Alkenedione redn titanium chloride 258
 Alkenoate ester 3318
 Alkenoate ester cycloaddn 1763
 Alkenone alkynol rearrangement 739
 Alkenone hydration kinetics 2103
 Alkenoyl cation NMR carbon 1206
 Alkenyl ether hydrolysis 3156
 Alkenylsilane lithiation 3264
 Alkoxide reaction salicyloyloxybutylphenylphosphonium 3038
 Alkoxy carbonyl hydrazide resin support 3388
 Alkoxy carbonyl radical redn mechanism 1320
 Alkoxy carbonylation halobenzene 3318
 Alkoxylation decarboxylation salicylate mechanism 216
 Alkyl alkanesulfinate 563
 Alkyl ammonium NMR carbon 363
 Alkyl carboxylate 834
 Alkyl halide esterification 1968 3721
 Alkyl halide magnesium reaction 857
 Alkyl isocyanide addn organolithium 600
 Alkyl isothiocyanate 1970
 Alkyl methyl ketone asym redn 1757
 Alkyl nitrate nitro decompn 714
 Alkyl sulfonamide kinetics dealkylation 566
 Alkyladenine amination 3438
 Alkylamide lithium reaction piperidine 2475
 Alkylated thiophene dihydro 202
 Alkylation acetyl sulfoxide 732
 Alkylation arylamine 1494
 Alkylation benzene sulfonyl compd 2430
 Alkylation benzothiazine dioxide 1554
 Alkylation bridgehead adamantane olefin 3748
 Alkylation bromomethyl sulfone trialkylborane 1449
 Alkylation condensation acetoacetic ester 3271
 Alkylation conjugate addn methylenecyclohexanone 275
 Alkylation cyclohexenonecarboxylate ester 2323
 Alkylation dialkylpyrazine 3598
 Alkylation dithiazole 2235
 Alkylation geranylacetone 737
 Alkylation haloalkanoic acid disodioacetylacetone 2289
 Alkylation hydroquinone ether 214
 Alkylation hydroxycyclopentenyl phenyl sulfoxide 3176
 Alkylation iminodithiazole 2225
 Alkylation lithiooxyhydroxyridine 2475
 Alkylation methoxyhydroxyridine 2475
 Alkylation methylloxazoline hydrolysis 1603
 Alkylation photochem triazolopyridazine 793
 Alkylation pyridine butyllithium 59
 Alkylation pyrimidine deriv 591
 Alkylation pyrimidine diarylmethyl cations 587
 Alkylation pyrroloindole 3739
 Alkylation reagent aliph ester carbanion 2114
 Alkylation reagent benzaldehyde 2466
 Alkylation selectivity mixed lithiocuprate 400
 Alkylation serine 100
 Alkylation stereochem 3258
 Alkylation trifluoroacetamide deacylation amine 1315
 Alkylation vinylidenebisdiethylamine dihaloalkane 918
 Alkylborane alkylation bromomethyl sulfone 1449
 Alkylborane reducing agent stereochem 1631
 Alkylcopper addn ethynyl sulfoxide 3174
 Alkylcyclohexene pentadienyllithium cycloaddn diene 232
 Alkylcyclopentenediol prepn 3176
 Alkylidialoacrylonitrile prepn 97
 Alkylidene arylidene phosphorane sulfonylation 2728
 Alkylidenechlorocyclobutanone rearrangement 1949
 Alkylidene cyclobutanone allene ketene 236
 Alkylidenevinylcyclopropane rearrangement kinetics 274
 Alkylimine diphenylketene chiral 3780
 Alkyl lithium coupling naphthyl bromide 3452
 Alkylmaleimide 21
 Alkylloxonium cyclization catalyst 2193
 Alkylphenol prepn 2126
 Alkylpyrazine reaction methyl lithium 3598
 Alkylthiirene dioxide 2320
 Alkyltoluene bromotrichloromethane reaction 582
 Alkyne addn benzeneselenenyl trifluoroacetate 428
 Alkyne addn sulfonyl thiocyanate 3454
 Alkyne ozonolysis biadamantylidene 1782
 Alkyne sodium redn 747
 Alkynol hydride redn mechanism 968
 Alkynol rearrangement alkenone 739
 Allamanda cathartica allamandin 2477
 Allamandin allamanda cathartica 2477
 Allamandin allamanda cathartica 2477
 Allene addn benzenesulfonyl iodide 238
 Allene cycloaddn ketene cyclobutanone 236
 Allene peracid oxidn 1723
 Allene tertiary butyl 3600
 Allenes sulfonyl iodides addn 3618
 Allenic sulfide ylide addn diazomalonal 119
 Allo talo adenosine analogs 290
 Allophanoyl chloride intermediate 3277
 Allyl siloxyvinyl ether rearrangement 3315
 Allylhydroxyamide cyclization hydroxazine 421
 Allylic bromination dioxabicyclooctene 3941
 Allylic chloride redn isomerization 2607
 Allylic phosphonium ylide condensation 821
 Allylic propargylic perester thermolysis 384
 Allylic rearrangement atlantone synthesis 1656
 Allylic substitution alkylidenechlorocyclobutanone 1949
 Allylide sulfonium cycloaddn 3814
 Allylindole Claisen rearrangement 486
 Allyllithium coupling halocyclohexane 1168
 Allylnickel addn iodomethyl cyclopropane 1658
 Allylrhodone cyclization mechanism 3041
 Allyltrialkylcyclohexadienone hydrogenation 2605
 Alpinum isoflavone 2215
 Alumina epimerization nestrand acetate 3618
 Alumina mestranol rearrangement 2304
 Aluminum chloride cyclopropylpyridine rearrangement 3110
 Aluminum hydride asym redn 3309
 Amidation bromoalkanesulfonyl chloride 1817
 Amidation furansulfonyl chloride aniline 3595
 Amidation halide palladium catalyst 3327
 Amidation substituent effect 1689
 Amidation thiophenesulfonyl halide aniline 3286
 Amide acid 2341
 Amide aliph halogenation nitrogen 3136
 Amide catalyst tautomerism 2131
 Amide hydroxyalkyl cyclization oxazine 421
 Amide lithium reaction piperidine 2475
 Amide participation hydrolysis carbamate 1089
 Amide rotation barrier 929
 Amide rotation barrier NMR 2806
 Amide toluenesulfonyl sulfonylated reaction 3412
 Amidine styrylsulfonyl base 3080
 Amination acyl pyridine oxide 1802
 Amination benzothiazine dioxide 1554
 Amination pyrazinobenzothiazinone 1560
 Amination silyl ketene 3607
 Amine aliph secondary 1315 3042
 Amine alkyl bromomethylthiophene reaction 1115
 Amine benzhydryl 1589
 Amine catalyst tautomerism 2131
 Amine cyanogen bromide reaction 1507
 Amine dichloro reaction nitrosobenzene 2967
 Amine diyne nucleophilic addn 843
 Amine hydration hydroxycitronellal 108
 Amine hydrolysis catalyst sulfonyl 346
 Amine isocyanate equi urea 2448
 Amine methanesulfonylvinyl 1432
 Amine reaction bromomethylbenzalacetone 911
 Amine resolin phenylbutyrate 2309
 Amine tertiary cycloaddn catalyst 3171
 Amine thianthrene radical reaction 2537
 Amine vinylidenebis alkylation dihaloalkane 918
 Amines active 3617
 Amines reactivities synthesis triphenylsilyl ethyl 3618
 Amino acid acetimidoyl NMR 3591
 Amino acid acyl vinylmethyleneoxazolone 654
 Amino acid acylation 3929
 Amino acid asym synthesis 604
 Amino acid coupling kinetics 3841
 Amino acid ester coupling 444
 Amino acid methyl 104
 Amino acid protecting cleavage 1427
 Amino acid pyrolysis mechanism 1481
 Amino acid rearrangement methylenelactam 893
 Amino alc hydrolysis mechanism 1009
 Amino blocking group 1250
 Amino nucleoside reversed 3045
 Amino protective group peptide 3351
 Amino sugar nitromethane condensation 812
 Aminoacylnucleotide 2187
 Amino adamantane bridgehead deamination 250
 Amino adeninium salt 3438
 Amino alononitrile aminocyanoketenimine thermal transformations 3617
 Aminobenzaldehyde picolinium condensation 3132

- Aminobenzoylquinazolinone 3434
 Aminocephalosporin epimerization 437
 Aminocholesterol stereospecific synthesis 1065
 Aminocyclohexanone redn stereochem 3943
 Aminodeoxygalactose 1457
 Aminoindan Schiff base cyclization 2852
 Aminolysis furoyl chloride 3025
 Aminolysis kinetics amino acid 3841
 Aminolysis phenylcarbamate mechanism 2469
 Aminomaleonitrile deriv 2341
 Aminomercaptobutyric acid diastereoisomer 425
 Aminomethylbicyclononanone redn stereochem 766
 Aminomethylcycloalkanol prepn 914
 Aminooxathiazaspiroundecene 1824
 Aminopenicillin epimerization 437
 Aminophenylthiadiazole 2467
 Aminopropylsucrose dedeuteration catalyst 3231
 Aminopyrimidine polycyclic 3293
 Aminopyrimidotriazine 2866
 Aminotriazole 1522
 Ammodendrine methyl Lupinus 2974
 Ammonia deprotonation nitroalkane 89
 Ammonium alkyl NMR carbon 363
 Ammonium aralkyl trimethyl elimination 1013
 Ammonium fluoroborate 1503
 Ammonium fluoroborate cyanotrialkyl 1494
 Ammonium salt elimination mechanism 99
 Ammonium salt quaternary bicyclic 130
 Ammonium salts lithium naphthalenide reaction quaternary 3618
 Ammonium tetrabutyl fluoride hydantoin 2644
 Ammonolysis mass spectrum 1078
 Analgesic benzomorphan 1347
 Anchimeric assistance phenylcyclobutylcarbonyl brosylate 1265
 Androstane hydroxydioxo dehydration 2124
 Androstane spirooxazolone 2121
 Androstane tosyloxy so. volysis 3684
 Androstanemethylene nitron 1061
 Androstenyldiene nitron 1061
 Anhydride adduct benzaldehyde 3268
 Anhydride halobenzoic Ullmann reaction 2084
 Anhydride nitrosoglycine cyclization 3676
 Anhydride phthalic dipole moment 1527
 Anhydro thionucleoside 1440
 Anhydroadenosine 1564
 Anhydroerythromycin B 2495
 Anhydropyrimidine nucleoside hydrogen fluoride 3114
 Anhydrothiazolium hydroxide cycloaddn 3627
 Anilide acyl reaction phosgene 3277
 Anilide haloacetic acyleminomethyl 3745
 Aniline amidation furansulfonyl chloride 3595
 Aniline amidation thiophenesulfonyl halide 3286
 Aniline electron d NMR 3547
 Aniline fluoro 1758
 Aniline methyl benzenesulfonyl chloride reaction 134
 Aniline methyl reactor. phosgene 2897
 Aniline reaction methy. sulfoxide 3365
 Aniline reaction thiophenesulfonyl chloride 1689
 Aniline squaric acid reaction 3881
 Aniline substitution halodinitrobenzene 3485
 Aniline trinitrobenzene sigma complex 272
 Anilino dioxazolone 2581
 Anilinoacetone nitrile reaction ethanol 2866
 Anilinoethanol spiro Meisenheimer 1054
 Anilinoquinoline 3516
 Anion benzenonatrienyl rearrangement 1604
 Anion naked reaction 3416
 Anisole isomerization irr. radn 1387
 Anisole lithiation substituent effect 3164
 Annelating agent tris pyridylhexanone 2925
 Annelation triazole 2143
 Anodic acetamidation ester carbonium ion 369
 Anodic oxidn phenethylamine voltammetry 3488
 Antheridiol synthesis 369
 Anthracene anthraquinone redn dehydration 770
 Anthracene deuteration redn catalytic 48
 Anthracene reductive phenylation 3254
 Anthracyclobutadiene diphenyl prepn reaction 480
 Anthranilate reaction phosgene 1931
 Anthranilic acid reaction benzoylcyanamide 3434
 Anthraquinone redn dehydration anthracene 770
 Anthrone tautomerism catalyst 2131
 Anthrone thiophene analog tautomerism 2239
 Antiarom bishomocyclopentadienyl cation 3346
 Antibacterial erythromycin 2495
 Antibiotic methoxymytosene 3580
 Anticonvulsant tetrahydrocannabinol analog 1546
 Antidepressant tetrahydrocannabinol analog 1546
 Antileukemia pseudoguaianolide 2013
 Antileukemic iridoid lactone 2477
 Antimony chloride chlorination butadiene 849
 Antimycin A mass spectrum 1078
 Aporphine alkaloid 1368
 Ar himachalene 2618
 Arabinopyranoside oxidn 1946
 Aralkyl isocyanide addn organolithium 611
 Aralkylmaleimide 21
 Aralkyltrimethylammonium elimination reaction 1013
 Arbusculine synthesis 186
 Arene polarog methyl sulfoxide 2452
 Arene substitution nitrophenylsulfonylation 2543
 Arenesulfonate leaving group 3594
 Arenesulfonyl chloride amidation reactivity 3595
 Arginine hydroxy 1166
 Arginine mixed anhydride condensation 3003
 Arginine tribenzoyloxycarbonyl 3441
 Arom aldehyde 3304
 Arom aldehyde condensation quinuclicinone 3511
 Arom aldehyde redn silane 2740
 Arom azoxy compd unsym 2967
 Arom bridge systems rearrangements strained 3617
 Arom carbamoyl chloride condensation 1228
 Arom cuprate aliph epoxide 1755
 Arom ether cyclic 2598
 Arom Grignard addn isocyanide 611
 Arom hetero methylated acylation 2006
 Arom hydrocarbon nonbenzenoid polarog redn 572
 Arom isocyanate reaction benzoylbenzaldehyde 3924
 Arom nucleophilic substitution deoxidn 93
 Arom ortho ester hydrolysis catalytic 1430
 Arom sulfamide nitrogen dealkylation 566
 Arom sulfenimine rearrangement sulfide 807
 Arom sulfonyl azide decompn 2513
 Arom sulfonyl iodide addn reaction 238
 Arom sulfoxide sulfonylhydroxylamine reaction 2458
 Arom thioacyl urea 3043
 Arom thiol oxidn dithiobisthiolate 562
 Aromatic steroid synthesis 1873
 Aromaticity tropone thiophene biphenylene 2956
 Aromatization alkylcyclohexanedione 3696
 Aromatization carboxybenzene oxide 2088
 Aromatization cyclohexanone phenol 2126
 Aromatization pyrolysis deltacyclene 2643
 Artemisia filifolida A 1068
 Aryl alkenyl sulfide 807
 Aryl alkyl ketone 2799
 Aryl dithiolone 95
 Aryl Grignard electronic control 578
 Aryl iodide condensation phosphite 3512
 Aryl iodides sodium hydride redn 3618
 Aryl isothiocyanate 1970
 Aryl nitrene selective chlorination 2718
 Arylacetylene thiopyranone UV irr. radn. 103
 Arylation photochem benzenethiolate ion 3173
 Arylation tetrachlorocyclopropene 1647
 Arylbromomethyl benzyl sulfone 2516
 Aryldiazomethane olefin reaction 1717
 Arylhydroxycyclopropenone prepn substituent const 1647
 Arylidenephosphorane sulfonylation 2728
 Aryltrichlorocyclopropene prepn hydrolysis 1647
 Assymmetric synthesis chiral phosphine 270
 Asym hydrogenation acetoacetate 2429
 Asym redn phenyl ketone 2736
 Asym redn transition state 3309
 Asym synthesis amino acid 604
 Asymmetric thiazolium catalysis 1196
 Ate complex addn ketone 3258
 Atlantone total synthesis stereoselective 1656
 Autocondensation bromobenzoate ester 2053
 Autocondensation lithiobenzoic acid 2051
 Azaadamantane 3822
 Azabenzonorbornadiene rearrangement irr. radn 1038
 Azabicycloalkane oxo 1042
 Azabicyclobutane methyl rearrangement 3781
 Azabicyclobutanone cation NMR 902
 Azabicycloheptanone 1979
 Azabicycloheptenone Diels Alder 564
 Azabicyclohexene cycloaddn 2715
 Azabicyclononane 409
 Azabicyclononane phenyl 3044
 Azabicyclononane carboxylate oxo 2674
 Azabicyclononene methiodide structure 321
 Azabicyclononene methyl benzyl quaternization 319
 Azabicyclooctane carboxylate oxo 2674
 Azabicyclooctene 2715
 Azacytidine 3672
 Azadecalincarboxylate 2044
 Azafulvene prepn photolysis 940
 Azaobicyclopentane 3855
 Azaoxatetracyclododecane rearrangement 2031
 Azapyrimidine nucleoside 3654
 Azaspiropentane phenyl 63
 Azaspiroundecene aminooxathia 1824
 Azatetracycloundecatriene irr. radn azabenzonorbornadiene 1038
 Azatricyclooctane 2715
 Azepine alkyl 3070
 Azepine azide mesyl thermolysis 340
 Azepine isomerization photolysis 3076
 Azetidine 1973
 Azetidine oxidn 3855
 Azetidine prepn structure detn 911
 Azetidinone chlorocarbonyl 312
 Azetidinone diphenyl 1210
 Azetidinone halo 902
 Azetidinone stereochem 2877
 Azetine imino 1707
 Azide cycloaddn pyrrolindolone 3739
 Azide cyclopropyl irr. radn pyrolysis 585
 Azide decompn acyl migration 3449
 Azide mesyl azepine thermolysis 340
 Azide phenyl methylenecyclopropane 63
 Azide reaction adamantyl arenesulfonate 3085
 Azide reaction chlorobenzylidene carbamoyl chloride 1226
 Azide sulfonate sugar 3014
 Azide vinyl decompn triazole 1778
 Azido halo sugar 298
 Azido ketone cycloaddn benzonitrile oxide 1221
 Azido transfer aliph carbanion 1591
 Azidoacetone nitrile prepn 1591
 Azidoformate thermolysis 2128
 Azidomalonate ester 1591
 Azidoquinol acetate thermolysis 1362
 Azidoquinone rearrangement 781
 Azidotriazole 1522
 Azine diazine acylation ester 2006
 Azine triazole 2143
 Aziridine benzothiazine condensation 1560
 Aziridine cycloaddn cyclopentadienone 3070
 Aziridine nitrene reaction 162
 Aziridine octahydro phenanthrene 183
 Aziridine oxidn ruthenium tetroxide 2264
 Aziridine phenyl vinyl 3781
 Aziridine rearrangement 158
 Aziridine carboxylate ring enlargement 902
 Aziridinium iodide reaction thiosulfate 355
 Aziridinylquinazoline isomerization 3508
 Azirine cycloaddn diphenylisobenzofuran 2031
 Azirine cycloaddn heterocumulene 3763
 Azirine naphthyl cycloaddn irr. radn 1396
 Azirine phenyl isoquinoline oxide 2651
 Azirinopyrrolindolone 3739
 Azirinothiadiazinone 3763
 Aziriny cation MO 373
 Azlactone vinyl methylene 654
 Azo compd cycloaddn diphenylketene 1215
 Azoalkene phenyl phosphine cycloaddn 2650
 Azoalkene tosyl oxidn tosylhydrazide 826
 Azoarene halomethyl mercury addn 158
 Azobenzene cycloaddn diketene 3205
 Azobenzene oxidn selectivity molybdenum 407
 Azobisformamide thermolysis kinetics 786
 Azodibenzoyl reaction 2336
 Azodicarboxylate aminopyrimidine reaction 907
 Azodicarboxylate reaction trihalomethylmercury 2329
 Azole tautomerism carbon NMR 357
 Azoniabicyclooctane chloride 130
 Azotoluene aryloxadiazine decompn 162

- Azoxy compd arom unsym 2967
 Azulene nucleophilic addn 1877
 Azulenone tetrahydro 3175
 Bactericidal penicillin deriv 277
 Bactericide methoxyphenylacetamidocephal=ospirin 2794
 Bactericide organotin deriv 24
 Bactericide sisomicin *Micromonospora stru=*ture 1451
 Baeyer Villiger oxidn octalene 77
 Baeyer Villiger salicylate ester 216
 Barrier rotation amide 929
 Barrier rotation amide NMR 2806
 Base decompn oxymercurtal 3445
 Beckmann fragmentation oximino ketone 3424
 Beckmann rearrangement oxime 2137
 Benzalacetone bromomethyl prepn reaction amine 911
 Benzaldehyde adduct trifluoroacetic anhy=dride 3268
 Benzaldehyde alkylation reagent 2466
 Benzaldehyde benzoyl reaction arom isocya=nate 3924
 Benzaldehyde cycloaddn glycidate 3145
 Benzaldehyde dimethoxy ether cleavage 2437
 Benzaldehyde hydrazine conversion 2285
 Benzaldehyde reaction cyanoacetate 3735
 Benzaldehyde redn silane 2740
 Benzaldehyde Reformatskii reaction brom=acetate 269
 Benzaldehyde Wittig reaction 3236
 Benzaldoxime dehydration 3424
 Benzaltoluidine thermolysis aryloxadiazine 162
 Benzamide 3327
 Benzamide tert butyl 948
 Benzanilide 3327
 Benzanilide methanolysis Hammett 2767
 Benzazepine alkyl 3070
 Benzazepinecarboxylate irradsn azabenzonor=bornadiene 1038
 Benzene acylation squaryl dichloride 1585
 Benzene acylthia oxide 3519
 Benzene alkylation sulfonyl compd 2430
 Benzene benzyl 2466
 Benzene bromo coupling alkyl lithium 3452
 Benzene dihalo reaction cyclohexyl 2386
 Benzene dioxide antibiotic 435
 Benzene iodo hydride redn 1425
 Benzene methanesulfonamidation 1101
 Benzene methylsulfinylacetyl cyclization 1594
 Benzene nitration trifluoroacetic acid 3936
 Benzene NMR carbon 2686
 Benzene phenylation perchlorocyclobutenone 2926
 Benzene reaction peroxide nitrate 3336
 Benzene substitution benzenesulfinyl chlo=ride 1203
 Benzenediazonium nitrile thermal decompn 1841
 Benzenediazonium pyrolysis 2801
 Benzeneselenenyl trifluoroacetate addn alkene 428
 Benzenesulfinic acid condensation sulfone 3215
 Benzenesulfonamide addn catalytic isocya=nate 1600
 Benzenesulfonamide nitrogen vinyl isomeri=ation 3219
 Benzenesulfonyl chloride methylaniline reaction 134
 Benzenesulfonyl chloride sulfonylation alka=namine 3525
 Benzenesulfonyl iodide addn allene 238
 Benzenesulfonyl thiocyanate addn olefin 3454
 Benzenethiol cooxidn alkene sulfoxide 1170
 Benzenethiol esterification malonic acid 3170
 Benzenethiolate ion arylation photochem 3173
 Benzenetricarbonylchromium 1787
 Benzhydrol oxidn iodine methoxide 3680
 Benzhydryl nitrosobenzamide decompn rearrangement 1517
 Benzhydrylamine 1589
 Benzhydrylamine peptide support 44
 Benzidine rearrangement photo 336
 Benzil nitro reaction cyanide mechanism 1596
 Benzimidate isomerization aryloxadiazine 162
 Benzimidazole tetrahydropyrazino 1519
 Benzindeno[fluorene]dione phenyl 3537
 Benzindolone[thiopyridine] 1765
 Benzodithiophene system 3617
 Benzoate alkyl ester 1968
 Benzoate ester 3318
 Benzoate ester bromo autocondensation 2053
 Benzoate imino 1931
 Benzoate phenyl transesterification alkanol 855
 Benzoate thioortho hydrolysis catalytic 1430
 Benzocyclobutene cyano 447 1362
 Benzodiazepine 1368
 Benzodiazepine chloro prepn reaction 167
 Benzodiazepinone tosyltetrahydro 631
 Benzodiazepinone imidazo 568
 Benzodioxan Michael acceptor 1808
 Benzodithiophenone dihydro tautomerism 2239
 Benzofulvene aminomethylene irradsn aza=benzonorbornadiene 1038
 Benzofuran flavandione ring contraction 261
 Benzofuran hydrooxo 3456
 Benzofuran isomerization exchange rear=rangement 3551
 Benzofuran octahydro conformation 2040
 Benzofuranone 1594
 Benzohydroxamate hydrolysis polar steric 841
 Benzoic acid benzoyl 2051
 Benzoic acid cleavage epoxyindan 3058
 Benzoic acid redn catalyst 3052
 Benzoic acid salt esterification 1968
 Benzoic anhydride halo Ullmann 2084
 Benzoin condensation catalysis 1196
 Benzomorphan analgesic 1347
 Benzonitrile 3424
 Benzonitrile effect cobalt complex 2405
 Benzonitrile nitro displacement nucleophile 1839
 Benzonitrile oxide cycloaddn azido ketone 1221
 Benzononatrienyl anion rearrangement 1604
 Benzonorbornadiene chloro Grignard carbo=nium 228
 Benzophenone 3559
 Benzophenone dinitro cyclization acetone 2653
 Benzophenone electroredn polarog voltam=metry 3831
 Benzopyran 3038
 Benzopyran acyl 2426
 Benzopyranopyridine antidepressant anti=convulsant 1546
 Benzopyrene hydroxy 1446
 Benzopyridinophane exchange reaction ster=eochem 3407
 Benzopyridinophane reaction steric effect 172
 Benzoquinazoline 3293
 Benzoquinoline benzoyl octahydro NMR none=quivalence 3705
 Benzoquinone Diels Alder reaction 3610
 Benzoquinone diimine cycloaddn diazofluor=ene 492
 Benzothiazine aziridine condensation 1560
 Benzothiazine dioxide alkylation 1554
 Benzothiazole 2801
 Benzothiazolylbenzotriazole mass spectrum pyrolysis 1780
 Benzothienylethyl chloride solvolysis 2828
 Benzothiophene electrophilic reactivity 2828
 Benzotriazinone methylation phenylation 2710
 Benzotriazinone methylation phenylation 2710
 Benzotriazinone methoxy photolysis mechanism 3788
 Benzotricyclooctadiene chromyl chloride reaction 829
 Benzoxathian Michael acceptor 1811
 Benzoxepinylidenemalononitrile cyclization 1433
 Benzoxocin 3038
 Benzoyl chloride reaction azepine 3076
 Benzoyl isocyanate isothiocyanate cycloaddn 3763
 Benzoylacetanilide chlorination cyclization 3494
 Benzoylacetate ethyl deriv acidity 836
 Benzoylation lithioisobutyrate ester 3455
 Benzoylation picoline 3559
 Benzoylbenzaldehyde reaction arom isocya=nate 3924
 Benzoylbenzoic acid 2051
 Benzoylbenzoic acid ester 2053
 Benzoylcyanamide reaction anthranilic acid 3434
 Benzoylfumaric oxime Beckmann rearrange=ment 2137
 Benzoylimide fluorenone cycloaddn 2885
 Benzoyloxanilic acid ring closure 2587
 Benzoylphenylpyridine 3565
 Benzylquinazolinone amino 3434
 Benzvalene cycloaddn dichloroketene 3461
 Benzyl alc oxidn 3304
 Benzyl arylbromomethyl sulfone 2516
 Benzyl chloroformate redn mechanism 1320
 Benzyl cyanide coupling hypohalite 394
 Benzyl ester hydrogenolysis lithium 3168
 Benzyl peroxy carbonic acid epoxidn 3054
 Benzyl rearrangement tolyl CIDNP 3056
 Benzyl sulfide desulfurization 647
 Benzyl sulfoxide chloro redn 643
 Benzylbenzene prepn 2466
 Benzylcycloalkanol ring enlargement 1182
 Benzylidimethoxydimethyltetrahydroisoquin=oline prepn 418
 Benzylideneaniline 3924
 Benzylideneaniline addn alc 1058
 Benzylidene carbonyl chloride condensation methylene 1228
 Benzylidene carbonyl chloride reaction azide 1226
 Benzylidene quinuclidinone 3511
 Benzyl lithium coupling halocyclohexane 1168
 Benzylmethylformamide prepn 2695
 Benzyl oxymine condensation acetylacetate 2911
 Benzyl oxycarbonyl veratryloxycarbonyl photosensitive glycoside 192
 Benzylpiperidine magnetic nonequivalence 3059
 Benzylquinuclidinol 3511
 Benzylsulfonil iodide prepn photolysis 245
 Benzylthiopyrimidotriazine air oxidn 2866
 Benzyltrialkylcyclohexadienone hydrogenoly=sis 2605
 Benzylzinc mechanism reductive phenylation 3254
 Benzylzinc triplet attempted prepn 3887
 Berbine oxo 2846
 Beta pinene mol geometry 86
 Betaine benzotriazinium 2710
 Biacetyl ketal 288
 Biadamantylidene ozonolysis alkene 1782
 Bicyclic ether intramol cyclopentanol 1607
 Bicyclic quaternary ammonium salt 130
 Bicyclo compd cyclization diazopropylcy=cloalkane 324
 Bicycloalkane carbonitrile 2862
 Bicycloalkane dichloro redn deuteration 2300
 Bicycloalkanol bromobenzyl enlargement 1182
 Bicycloalkyl cation equil NMR 367
 Bicyclodecane methyl 848
 Bicyclododecanediol prepn 861
 Bicycloheptadienyl nitrobenzoate solvolysis 3346
 Bicycloheptanedimethanol isopropylidene 2153
 Bicycloheptanone methyl methyl norcamphor 573
 Bicycloheptenediimine bisphenylsulfonil 497
 Bicyclohexadiene hexamethyl dewarbenzene protonation 2624
 Bicyclohexane diketone irradsn verbenone 845
 Bicyclohexanone epoxy rearrangement cata=lytic 1005
 Bicyclohexene electrochem prepn 3803
 Bicyclonanedionol prepn configuration 1615
 Bicyclononanedione hydroxy 1612
 Bicyclononanol acetyl 2803
 Bicyclononanone aminomethyl redn stereo=chem 766
 Bicyclononanoneacetate ester 324
 Bicyclononene 2817
 Bicyclononene azo methiodide structure 321
 Bicyclononeneamine cyclization 3822
 Bicyclononenedione dihydroxyphenyl 3244
 Bicyclooctadiene decachloro 1641
 Bicyclooctane conformation oxa 2069
 Bicyclooctane disubstituted stereospecific synthesis 2377
 Bicyclooctanedione hydroxy 1612
 Bicyclooctanol prepn 861
 Bicyclooctanonecarboxylate ester 324
 Bicyclooctenyl ketone mass spectrum 1752
 Bicyclopentanone decompn diazo ketone 3355
 Bicyclopentadecene transannular cyclization 3755
 Bifluorenylidene ozonation acetylene 1782
 Bimesityl photoelectron spectrum 1308
 Biol probe nicotinamide labeled 1158
 Biphenyl 3877
 Biphenyl NMR carbon 2686

- Biphenylamine pK steric effect 3946
 Biphenylene aromaticity 2956
 Biphenylnitrene photolysis carbazole 2546
 Biphenylacetic acid 618
 Birch redn methylindoline 1587
 Birch redn paracyclophane stereochem 1342
 Bisbenzylisoquinoline alkaloid 3588
 Bischler Napieralski cyclization mechanism 418
 Bishomocarbonyl cation 2856
 Bishomocyclopentadienyl cation antiarom 3346
 Bistetrahydrocarbazole 69
 Bithienyl alkynyl 3791
 Blocking group nucleotide 1250
 Blocking group peptide prepn 3837
 Bond additivity thermodyn stability ring 123
 Bond angle polycyclic alkane 539
 Bond length polycyclic alkane 539
 Borabicycloalkane bromination oxidn 861
 Boracyclopentene cation MO 373
 Borane alkyl NMR carbon 363
 Borane deriv reaction potassium hydride 3913
 Borane redn benzoic acid 3052
 Borate ammonium fluoro peptide 1499
 Boride alkyl NMR carbon 363
 Borohydride palladium hydrogenation cataly 3050
 Borohydride redn phenylcinnamate 755
 Boron halide cleavage phosphine 267
 Boronate phenyl erythronolide 1490
 Bridge arom systems rearrangements strained 3617
 Bridgehead aminoadamantane deamination 250
 Bromide cyclohexyl kinetics elimination 534
 Bromination alkene nucleophilicity 3953
 Bromination allylic dioxabicyclooctene 3941
 Bromination dibromoindole 1995
 Bromination dimethylpyridone 2116
 Bromination diphenylanthracyclobutadiene 480
 Bromination fluoromethylenenorbornene 831
 Bromination heptenone 1952
 Bromination isocytosinacetic acid 176
 Bromination kojic acid 2308
 Bromination methallylindandione 1784
 Bromination oxidn borabicycloalkane 861
 Bromination oxocholanate 3047
 Bromination pyridinium hypobromous acid 3481
 Bromination stilbene kinetics 2441
 Bromination thiabicycloheptadiene 2222
 Bromine addn Reissert compd 1965
 Bromo aliph sulfone debromination 2320
 Bromoacetic condensation thiobenzanilide 3627
 Bromoacetophenone oxime redn stereochem 728
 Bromoalkanesulfonamide prepn 1817
 Bromoalkene prepn 3307
 Bromoalkylphenol cyclization ether 2598
 Bromobenzene Grignard chloromethyloxazine 618
 Bromobenzoate ester autocondensation 2053
 Bromobenzyl arylmethyl sulfone 2516
 Bromobenzylcycloalkanol ring enlargement 1182
 Bromochlorination cyclohexane mechanism 2562
 Bromochlorobicyclohexane redn electrochem 3803
 Bromocyclization unsatd alc 1042
 Bromocycloalkane phys property conformation 3921
 Bromocyclophane Grignard reaction oxygen 3411
 Bromodichloromethyl mercury imidoyl addn 158
 Bromoheptanone conformation NMR 1952
 Bromomagnesium alkoxide redn ketone 3107
 Bromomercurate naphthalenediazonium deamination 1317
 Bromomethyl arylmethyl sulfone 2516
 Bromomethyl sulfone alkylation trialkylborane 1449
 Bromomethylbenzalacetone prepn reaction amine 911
 Bromomethylbutadiene terpene intermediate 1957
 Bromomethylcholestenone hydride redn 3247
 Bromomethylcinnamate substitution nucleophilic 3863
 Bromophenylpropionate decompn cationic micelle 3469
 Bromosuccinimide dimethylpyridone 2116
 Bromosuccinimide reaction toluenesulfonylhydrazone 3504
 Bromotrichloromethane alkyltoluene reaction 582
 Bufadienolide 3007
 Bufadienolide suberoylarginine 3003
 Bufadienolide toad venom 2632
 Bufalin oxidn 2629
 Bufatrienolide hydroxy 2629
 Bufo steroid synthesis 2632
 Bufotalin synthesis 3007
 Butadiene catalytic codimerization isoprene 139
 Butadiene chlorination antimony chloride 849
 Butadiene cyano 1362
 Butadiene cyano cyclization 3436
 Butadiene cycloaddn silicon chloride 3602
 Butadiene reaction oxygen atom 2439
 Butane dibromo electroredn 2408
 Butanedione ketal 2928
 Butanone dimethyl 3276
 Butanone hydroxy methyl 3061
 Butene dichloro 849
 Butene dimethyl catalytic oxidn 3276
 Butene epoxy addn metallophenyl 578
 Butene sulfur trioxide addn 2459
 Butenesulfonic acid 2459
 Butenolide butyrolactone electrosynthesis 2486
 Butenolide cholinaldehyde condensation 669
 Butenolide ethoxycarbonyl 2601
 Butenone addn nitromethyl sulfone 3215
 Butenone methyl hydration 3061
 Butenyl triflate elimination butyne 581
 Butenylbithienyl nematocide 3791
 Butyl ESR nitroxide 3800
 Butylhydrazinium elimination reaction mechanism 1588
 Butyllithium camphor tosylhydrazone reaction 2302
 Butyllithium metalation 2301
 Butyllithium pyridine alkylation 59
 Butylphenylphosphorochloridate phosphorylating agent 3767
 Butyltin hydride redn halonorbornane 473
 Butyltin hydride redn substituted halonorbornanes 3618
 Butyne catalytic elimination triflate 581
 Butyne phenyl alkali metal reaction 1736
 Butyraldehyde Reformatskii reaction bromoacetate 269
 Butyraldehyde sulfite addn 3896
 Butyric acid amino mercapto 425
 Butyric acid methyl phenyl oxidn 153
 Butyric acid oxocycloheptyl Claisen 1318
 Butyrolactone alkyl 2783
 Butyrolactone alpha methylation 1958
 Butyrolactone butenolide electrosynthesis 2486
 Butyrolactone carboxylation 1676
 Butyrolactone ethoxycarbonyl 2601
 Butyrolactone phosphono Wittig reaction 3236
 Camphene addn ethyl phosphite 682
 Camphor tosylhydrazone butyllithium reaction 2302
 Camptothecin analog prepn 303
 Canarigenin 2319
 Cancer epoxyrene 1032
 Cannabinol tetrahydro nitrogen analog 1546
 Cannizzaro reaction fluorenylacetaldehyde mechanism 2796
 Capillary techniques org synthesis 3460
 Carbamate cyclization 2644
 Carbamate sulfide iminosulfurane aliphatic 2148
 Carbamoyl chloride arom condensation 1228
 Carbamoyl chloride arom reaction azide 1226
 Carbamoyl chloride phenyl 1931 2897
 Carbamoylaminimide Stevens rearrangement 2036
 Carbanilate hydrolysis amide participation 1089
 Carbanion aliph azido transfer 1591
 Carbanion aliph ester alkylation reagent 2114
 Carbanion silyl carbonyl addn 3264
 Carbazole acetyl acylation 315
 Carbazole biphenylnitrene photolysis 2546
 Carbazole cyclization phenylhydrazone 2575
 Carbazolechloroindolenine sodium methoxide reaction 69
 Carbene addn medium ring 455
 Carbene cyclohexylidene addn diene 761
 Carbene cyclopentylmethyl cycloaddn insertion 3154
 Carbenium ion mechanism methylation 2433
 Carbethoxy isocyanate thiazoline condensation 1819
 Carbethoxycyclohexenone decarboxylation 1592
 Carbethoxymethylloxazine electrophilic reaction 2572
 Carbethoxypyridine reaction benzoylcyanamide 3434
 Carbinol arom 3559
 Carbinol enantiome NMR europium 2411
 Carbinol phenyl pyrazole triazole 940
 Carbinol redn isoxazolium acid 111
 Carboalkoxylation halobenzene vinyl halide 3318
 Carbocation transannular cyclization 3755
 Carbocations stable 3617
 Carbodiimide diphenyl reaction oxaziridine 948
 Carbodiimide reaction aldehyde 3516
 Carboethoxy interaction methyl cyclohexane 2615
 Carbohydrate vinylene carbonate telomerization 38
 Carbomycin B 2474
 Carbon disulfide addn iminodithiazole 2228
 Carbon disulfide cleavage 2467
 Carbon disulfide electrochem redn DMF 511
 Carbon disulfide reaction oxaziridine 957
 Carbon NMR alkenoyl cation 1206
 Carbon NMR benzenonatrienyl anion 1604
 Carbon NMR tetraalkylammonium tetraalkylboride 363
 Carbon NMR tetraalkylammonium tetraalkylborides 3618
 Carbon NMR vitamin B1 1321
 Carbon nucleoside 1374
 Carbon tetrachloride photochem methylation 331
 Carbon 13 NMR alkaloid 2413
 Carbon 13 NMR ergot alkaloid 1272
 Carbonate magnesium methyl carboxylation 3144
 Carbonitrile bicycloalkane 2862
 Carbonium chlorobenzonorbornadiene Grignard 228
 Carbonium disulfide stability 734
 Carbonium ion anodic acetamidation ester 369
 Carbonium ion steroid rearrangement 2304
 Carbonyl addn silyl carbanion 3264
 Carbonyl compd nitrosation 2558
 Carbonylation oxidative oxalate prepn 701
 Carbonylhydrocobalt decompn kinetics 2405
 Carboxyanhydride cyanoglycine 3375
 Carboxybenzene oxide aromatization 2088
 Carboxylate alkyl 834
 Carboxylate metal esterification 3721
 Carboxylation butyrolactone 1676
 Carboxylation electrochem activated olefin 2819 2823
 Carboxylation levulinic acid 3144
 Carboxylic acid aliph chiral 1603
 Carboxylic acid dithione 1814
 Carboxylic acid protecting group 2787
 Carboxylic acid redn 111
 Carboxylic acid thiol phosphorazidate 3302
 Carboxyphenylurea cyclization 1771
 Carboxypyrene irradiation 3451
 Carbyl sulfate hydrolysis 2112
 Carcinostat fagarone synthesis 3239
 Cardenolide hydroxy oxo 2319
 Carlosic acid 113
 Cartilaginal structure Plocamium 3303
 Carvomenthene addn ethyl phosphite 682
 Cassemedine Cassytha alkaloid 577
 Cassytha alkaloid cassemedine 577
 Catalysis asymmetric thiazolium 1196
 Catalyst acid Claisen condensation 1318
 Catalyst addn Lewis acid 1600
 Catalyst chlorination imidazole 1134
 Catalyst cycloaddn xylylene halide 2769
 Catalyst decompn furyldiazoacetate 2939
 Catalyst dedeuteration aminopropylsucrose 3231
 Catalyst dimerization codimerization palladium 139
 Catalyst elimination pyridine 581
 Catalyst exchange reaction alkanol 260
 Catalytic alkoxyacylation halobenzene 3318
 Catalytic decompn nitrophenylsulfonyldiazomethane kinetics 411
 Catalytic dehydrator acetal isolation 2815
 Catalytic elimination triflic acid 581
 Catalytic hydrolysis trithioorthobenzoate mechanism 1430
 Catalytic linear dimerization isoprene 139
 Catalytic methylation indanol methanol 698

- Catalytic rearrangement cyclopentenylmeth-
ylcyclopentanone 2427
- Catalytic rearrangement epoxybicyclohexa-
none mechanism 1005
- Catechin rearrangement base 3244
- Catechol bicyclononenediol 3244
- Catechol Michael acceptor reaction 1808
- Catharanthus alkaloid vincarodin structure
431
- Cation alkenoyl NMR carbon 1206
- Cation dewarbenzene proton abstraction
2624
- Cation dibenzobicyclooctadienyl intermediate
1336
- Cation phenylallylic cyclization 1955
- Cationic capture furfuryl 2939
- Cationic micelle bromophenylpropionate
decompn 3469
- CD lindenianine 3584
- CD Nuphar alkaloid 2892
- CD UV cyclic ester 2073
- Cephalosporanate diazo 1444
- Cephalosporin amino epimerization 437
- Cephalosporin methoxy phenylacetamido
2794
- Cephalotaxine crystal structure 1269
- Cephalotaxine hydroxy Cephalotaxus alkaloid
676
- Cephalotaxus alkaloid structure 676
- Cephm desulfurization 2877
- Cephem deriv bactericide 277
- Cerium oxidn sugars kinetics 1788
- Cerium substitution toluene peroxydicarbo-
nate 3331
- Chain isomerization nitrogen vinylbenzene=
sulfonamide 3219
- Charge resonance effect parameter 2797
- Chem ionization mass spectra oligosaccharide
451
- Chemiluminescence dibromonaphthacene
electroredn 2936
- Chiral alkanolic acid 1603
- Chiral alkylaluminum redn ketone 1757
- Chiral diphenylketene alkylimine 3780
- Chiral phosphine asymmetric synthesis 270
- Chirality surfactant methoxyphenylacetate
hydrolysis 1083
- Chirality tosylation tetrahydroquinoxaline
635
- Chloral ring contraction acetylcyclopenta=
none 3098
- Chloridiazepoxide reaction methyl isocyanate
568
- Chloride antimony chlorination butadiene
849
- Chlorination alkane kinetics 1303
- Chlorination alkane phosphorus chloride
3472
- Chlorination benzoylacetanilide 3494
- Chlorination catalytic lauric acid 1134
- Chlorination crotonate isomerization 2607
- Chlorination cyclopentadiene 736
- Chlorination disulfide alc alkanesulfinate
563
- Chlorination mechanism butadiene 849
- Chlorination phenol hypochlorite chlorine
1160
- Chlorination phenol solid state 1744
- Chlorination photochem alc 520
- Chlorination selective aryl nitrene 2718
- Chlorine chlorination phenol 1160
- Chloro aliph imidate solvolysis 1770
- Chloro pyridine substitution reaction 1685
- Chloroalkene homoallylic methylation 2433
- Chloroamine rearrangement salicylaldehyde
3094
- Chlorobenzylidenecarbomoyl chloride con-
densation methylene 1228
- Chlorobicycloalkane redn deuteration 2300
- Chlorobicyclooctadiene prepn 1641
- Chloroboronate thermolysis 2817
- Chlorobromobicyclohexane electrochem
dehalogenation 3803
- Chlorobutene butadiene chlorination 849
- Chlorocarbamate sulfide iminosulfurane
ylide 2148
- Chlorocarbene reaction fluorene thione oxide
501
- Chlorocarbon NMR carbon 1276
- Chlorocycloalkyl cation NMR 2394
- Chlorocyclohexyl alkyl ether 1962
- Chlorocyclopropane prepn 3171
- Chlorocyclootetraphosphazene insertion reac=
tion 3357
- Chloroethyl ester cyclootetraphosphazene
3357
- Chloroform catalytic cycloaddn olefin 3171
- Chloroformamide intermediate 3277
- Chloroformate benzyl redn mechanism
1320
- Chloroformylation methylaniline phosgene
2897
- Chloroglyoxylate imine 1975
- Chloromercuriolactonization unsatd ester
1915
- Chloromethyl anion reaction fluorene thione
501
- Chloromethyloxazine reaction 623
- Chloronorbornene hydroboration 2810
- Chloropentanol cyclopentanol photochlorina=
tion 520
- Chlorophenylbenzodiazepine prepn reaction
167
- Chlorophosphate alkylation 2114
- Chloroquinazoline reaction ethylenimine
3599
- Chlorotetracyclodecane dechlorination 1426
- Cholestadienol 2018
- Cholestadienone epoxidn 1793
- Cholestane spirooxazolide 2121
- Cholestanone isomerization 704
- Cholestanone redn stereochem 1631
- Cholestatrienol 2018
- Cholestenedione redn titanium chloride 258
- Cholestenol 2931
- Cholestenol methyl 3247
- Cholestenol radiation oxidn 3398
- Cholestenone bromo hydride redn 3247
- Cholesterol amino stereospecific synthesis
1065
- Cholinaldehyde butenolide condensation
669
- Chromate oxidn oxalate 2612
- Chromatog automated design 3901
- Chromene methyl 881
- Chromic oxidn pimarenoate ester 11
- Chromium benzenetricarbonyl 1787
- Chromium dibenzobicyclooctatriene deutra=
tion 1924
- Chromium trioxide oxidn rhamnopyranoside
3291
- Chromonecarboxylate rearrangement 2436
- Chromyl chloride dibenzotricyclooctadiene
reaction 829
- Chronoamperometry voltammetry melanin
dopa 1980
- Chrysin isopentenylated 1149
- Chymotrypsin dihydroxyphenylalanine reso=
lution 2291
- Chymotrypsin model imidazole 3772
- CIDNP tolyl rearrangement benzyl 3056
- Cinchona alkaloid NMR 2413
- Cinereone dihydro 2317
- Cinnamaldehyde phenyl 3537
- Cinnamamide cyanohydro 3735
- Cinnamanilide 3327
- Cinnamate bromomethylated substitution
amine 3863
- Cinnamate ester 3318
- Cinnamate redn borohydride 755
- Cinnamic acid phenyl pyrolysis 3537
- Cinnamic anhydride halo Ullmann 2084
- Cinnamylidene chloride cycloaddn alkenoate
1763
- Cinnamylphosphonium cycloaddn pentadien=
one 1318
- Cis hydrofurylideneacetate 3167
- Citronellal hydroxy 108
- Citrus debittering limonin photodecompn
263
- Claisen condensation intramol oxocyclohep=
tylbutyric acid 1318
- Claisen rearrangement 3315
- Claisen rearrangement allylindole 486
- Claisen rearrangement cyclic ketene acetal
421
- Claisen rearrangement thiophenol ether
1575
- Clathrate hydroquinone methane 1593
- Cleavage aldoxime phenyl ether 3343
- Cleavage alkyloxazoline 2778
- Cleavage carbon nitrogen phosgene 2897
- Cleavage dithiazole 2235
- Cleavage electroneg substituted phosphine
267
- Cleavage indene oxide mechanism 3058
- Cleavage keto unsatd esters diazabicyclo
octane 3618
- Cleavage methionine structure elucidation
253
- Cleavage peptide phenylazo assistance 2292
- Cleavage phospholanone phospholanecarb=
oxylate 3423
- Cleavage protecting amino acid 1427
- Cleavage ring cycloalkylidenealkoxycyclopro=
pane 1186
- Cleavage ring spirocyclopropylcyclohexadien=
one 219
- Cleavage selective cyclopentanonecarboxylate
2647
- Cleavage tetrahydroindanone epoxide macro=
cycle 3819
- Cleavage tricycloalkene epoxide redn 467
- Cleavage vicinal thioncarbonate olefin
3641
- Cobalt carbonyl decompn 2405
- Cobalt carbonyl deuteration catalyst 48
- Cobalt chloride ionization promoter 1920
- Codimerization catalytic butadiene isoprene
139
- Complex crown cyanide 3416
- Complex sigma trinitrobenzene methylaniline
272
- Computer absorption profile resoln 3617
- Cond cyanonaphthoquinodimethan thiaful=
valene complex 1165
- Condensation acetone diethylamine cycliza=
tion 2653
- Condensation aldol methyl ketone 3459
- Condensation allylic phosphonium ylide
821
- Condensation benzoin catalysis 1196
- Condensation catalytic acetoacetic ester
3271
- Condensation cholinaldehyde butenolide
669
- Condensation cyclic nitrene 2804
- Condensation diiminosuccinonitrile diamino=
maleonitrile 1235
- Condensation diketone enol ether 72
- Condensation mercaptoacetate alkanedithiol
2374
- Condensation methylene compd carbomoyl
chloride 1228
- Condensation photostimulated 3612
- Condensation picolinium aminobenzaldehyde
3132
- Condensation quinuclidinone arom aldehyde
3511
- Condensation sulfur dichloride keto ester
1944
- Condensation thiazoline carbethoxy isocya=
nate 1819
- Condensation thiobenzanilide bromoacetic
3627
- Condensation tosyl nitromethyl sulfone
3215
- Configuration abs cephalotaxine 1269
- Configuration abs menthandiol 2444
- Configuration benzylidenequinuclidinone
3511
- Configuration cyclobutanol dimethyl methyl=
propenyl 3288
- Configuration cyclohexanol geminal substitu=
tion 2311
- Configuration diazaphospholene oxide 2650
- Configuration erythromycin B oxime 2492
- Configuration iminoerythromycin B 2492
- Configuration leucomycin A3 2474
- Configuration phenoxymethylpenicillin NMR
441
- Configuration Pilocarpus alkaloid 1864
- Conformation acyclic aldopentose dithioace=
tal 1859
- Conformation bicyclooctane oxa 2069
- Conformation bisacyloxyiodobenzene dipole
moment 2812
- Conformation bisbromomethylnaphthalene
1152
- Conformation bromoheptanone NMR 1952
- Conformation diazo ketone 3295
- Conformation disubstituted cyclohexanol
2311
- Conformation hydrodioxepin NMR 804
- Conformation hydrogen abstraction 2271
- Conformation lindenianine 3584
- Conformation nitroxide steroid 2121
- Conformation oxadecalin 2040
- Conformation phenyl sulfone prepn 3867
- Conformation phosphorinane NMR 2899
- Conformation phys property bromocycloal=
kanone 3921
- Conformation spiroaziridinecyclohexane
NMR 1011
- Conformation thioxanthene NMR 2941
- Conformation vical dibromide electroredn
2408
- Conformational inversion oxathiane 1948
- Conjugate addn alkylation methylenecyclo=
hexanone 275
- Continuous flow Reformatskii reaction 269
- Cooxidn benzenethiol alkene sulfoxide 1170
- Copper acetylacetonate methylation catalyst
3297
- Copper peroxide tyrosine oxidn 1429
- Copper quinolyl sulfate sulfation 1681
- Copper zinc redn deuteration 2300
- Correlation diagram cycloaddn irraddn 3150
- Coumarin aryl hydroxy 2436
- Coumarincarboxamide phenyl hydroxy
1008
- Coupling amino acid ester 444
- Coupling amino acid kinetics 3841
- Coupling benzyl cyanide hypohalite 394
- Coupling cyclohexyl halide organolithium
1168
- Coupling long range nucleoside 2660

- Coupling methoxyphenyl alkane 1014
 Coupling methylthiodithioline 3608
 Coupling naphthyl bromide alkyllithium 3452
 Coupling reaction electrochem activated olefin 2823
 Coupling Ullmann halocinnamic anhydride 2084
 Cracking diphenylcyclobutane irradiation thermal 1447
 Cremastasperma alkaloid phlebicine 3588
 Cresol dehydrogenation alk ferricyanide 3877
 Crotonate isomerization chlorination 2607
 Crotonate redn borohydride 755
 Crown compd 2445
 Crown complex cyanide 3416
 Crystal cephalotaxine 1269
 Crystal structure diphenylthietane monoxide 3618
 Crystal structure disubstituted cyclohexanol 2311
 Crystal structure pinocaryol nitrobenzoate 86
 Cumulene hetero cycloaddn azirine 3763
 Cuprate arom aliph epoxide 1755
 Cuprate mixed lithium 400
 Curcumene isopropylidene 1322
 Curtius reaction benzoxyloxanilic acid 2587
 Cyanation stereochem 1507
 Cyanide alkanoyl Wittig halomethylenephosphorane 97
 Cyanide cyclopentadiene Diels Alder cycloaddn 564
 Cyanide diisobutene cycloaddn 1707
 Cyanide ion reaction nitrobenzyl mechanism 1596
 Cyanide reaction halo compd 3416
 Cyanide scission sulfur 1466
 Cyanoacetate reaction benzaldehyde 3735
 Cyanoacetylene Diels Alder 2197
 Cyanobenzamide reaction anthranilic acid 3434
 Cyanobenzocyclobutene dihydroisoquinoline cycloaddn 447
 Cyanobutadiene 1362
 Cyanodiazepine 2341
 Cyanoethylene cycloaddn 2715
 Cyanoethylene vinylferrocene cycloaddn mechanism 477
 Cyanogen bromide amine reaction 1507
 Cyanogen bromide cysteine disulfide 253
 Cyanoglycine carboxyanhydride 3375
 Cyanohydrin cycloalkane silyl ether 914
 Cyanonaphthoquinodimethan prepn semiconductor 1165
 Cyanopyrazine nitrile condensation 1235
 Cyanotrialkylammonium fluoroborate 1494
 Cyclic diene addn cyclohexylidene carbene 761
 Cyclic ester UV CD 2073
 Cyclic ether 2445
 Cyclic ether macro 2351
 Cyclic ketene cycloaddn reaction 763
 Cyclic nitrene condensation 2804
 Cyclic thio ketone 2509
 Cyclic voltammetry melanin dopa 1980
 Cyclitol amino nitromethane condensation 812
 Cyclization acetamidonitrothiofuranoside inosadamine 812
 Cyclization acetone dinitrobenzophenone 2653
 Cyclization alkanedione kinetically controlled 2316
 Cyclization allylrhodone mechanism 3041
 Cyclization benzoxepinyldenemalononitrile 1433
 Cyclization benzoylacetanilide 3494
 Cyclization bicyclononeneamine 3822
 Cyclization Bischler Napieralski mechanism 418
 Cyclization bromoalkylphenol ether 2598
 Cyclization bromophenacylsulfone 2722
 Cyclization carbamate 2644
 Cyclization carboxyphenylurea 1771
 Cyclization cyanobutadiene 3436
 Cyclization cyclodecadienol 1971
 Cyclization debromination bromo sulfone 2320
 Cyclization diazo ketone stereochem 2258
 Cyclization diazopropylcycloalkanone bicyclo compd 324
 Cyclization dimerization cycloaddn pyrolysis 3537
 Cyclization dithiomalonate isopropenyl acetate 2946
 Cyclization electrochem activated olefin 2823
 Cyclization enamino .mine delocalization 2759
 Cyclization halobenzoic anhydride Ullmann 2084
 Cyclization halophenylsemicarbazide 3506
 Cyclization hydroxyalkylamide oxazine rearrangement 421
 Cyclization hydroxydihexenoate 3167
 Cyclization hydroxypimarate ester 14
 Cyclization imine malonyl chloride 312
 Cyclization isoquinoline enamide 2846
 Cyclization methylsulfinylacetylbenzene 1594
 Cyclization nitrile oxonium fluoroborate 1434
 Cyclization nitrophenyl guanidine 3165
 Cyclization nitrosoglycine anhydride 3676
 Cyclization olefin dichlorodiaminosuccinonitrile 3373
 Cyclization oxidative methoxyphenyl alkane 1014
 Cyclization oxobutylcyclopentanedione 1612 1615
 Cyclization phenacyl dithiocarbonate 95
 Cyclization phenethylpteridinone naphthopteridinone 1248
 Cyclization phenylacetamide tetrahydroisoquinoline 418
 Cyclization phenylallyl alc 1955
 Cyclization phenylhexanediol 3427
 Cyclization phenyltropanecarboxylate 2566
 Cyclization photo tolyl propanedione 1385
 Cyclization photochem phenylstilbene 3429
 Cyclization photochem tetracycloundecadienedione 1596
 Cyclization Pictet Spengler 2852
 Cyclization propargyl phenyl ether 881
 Cyclization secoestratetraenedione 2193
 Cyclization stilbene photolysis 1036
 Cyclization toluenesulfonamidopropanol toluenesulfonate 1973
 Cyclization transannular bicyclic tetradecene 3755
 Cyclization Vilsmeier Haack indene 1242
 Cycloaddn acenaphthylene maleic anhydride 515
 Cycloaddn acetyl chloride thiazoline 2877
 Cycloaddn acetylene ring cleavage 1951
 Cycloaddn acetylenedicarboxylate 3619
 Cycloaddn acridizinium styrene 1172
 Cycloaddn acylthiophene olefin 2242
 Cycloaddn adamantanethione diazomethane 860
 Cycloaddn allene ketene cyclobutanone 236
 Cycloaddn allylide alkene 3814
 Cycloaddn allylidene chloride alkenoate 1763
 Cycloaddn aminomaleonitrile 2341
 Cycloaddn azabicyclohexene 2715
 Cycloaddn aziridine cyclopentadienone 3070
 Cycloaddn azirine diphenylisobenzofuran 2031
 Cycloaddn azirine heterocumulene 3763
 Cycloaddn azobenzene diketene 3205
 Cycloaddn benzoylnitrile oxide azido ketone 1221
 Cycloaddn benzoylimide fluorene 2885
 Cycloaddn carbene cyclopentylmethyl 3154
 Cycloaddn catalytic olefin chloroform 3171
 Cycloaddn cinnamylphosphonium pentadienone 1318
 Cycloaddn cyanobenzocyclobutene dihydroisoquinoline 447
 Cycloaddn cyanoethylene vinylferrocene mechanism 477
 Cycloaddn cyclobutanedione diylide 2222
 Cycloaddn cyclohexenone diene 3063
 Cycloaddn cyclohexenyl acetate dichlorobutene 848
 Cycloaddn Diels Alder cyanide cyclopentadiene 564
 Cycloaddn diisobutene fluoride cyanide 1707
 Cycloaddn dimerization phenylcinnamic acid 3537
 Cycloaddn diphenylketene azo compd 1215
 Cycloaddn enamine thiirene dioxide 3805
 Cycloaddn glycidate benzaldehyde 3145
 Cycloaddn intramol retro ionylidene malononitrile 3435
 Cycloaddn irradiation correlation diagram 3150
 Cycloaddn maleic anhydride dihydrofuran 3951
 Cycloaddn naphthylazirine irradiation 1396
 Cycloaddn nitrosobenzene diphenylketene 2552
 Cycloaddn olefin propargyl chloride 1927
 Cycloaddn olefin thiazolium hydroxide 3631
 Cycloaddn oxymercuration 3569
 Cycloaddn pentadienyllithium diene alkylcyclohexene 232
 Cycloaddn phosphine phenylazoalkene 2650
 Cycloaddn propiolate formylproline 731
 Cycloaddn pyrroloindolone azide 3739
 Cycloaddn reaction pentamethyleneketene 763
 Cycloaddn silicon chloride butadiene 3602
 Cycloaddn thiadiazolidinedione 2951
 Cycloaddn thiocarboxyl ylide acetylenedicarboxylate 2366
 Cycloaddn xylene olefin mechanism 2769
 Cycloalkane cycloalkylidene 1650
 Cycloalkane hydrogen abstraction 2271
 Cycloalkanecarboxamide rearrangement ketone amide 3158
 Cycloalkanedione addn vinyl ketone 2925
 Cycloalkanol aminomethyl 914
 Cycloalkanol bromobenzyl enlargement 1182
 Cycloalkanol methylene isomerization bicycloalkanol 858
 Cycloalkane cyanohydrin silyl ether 914
 Cycloalkane dibromo phys property 3921
 Cycloalkane halo dehalogenation pyridine 562
 Cycloalkane norcamphor hydrazone hydrolysis 3453
 Cycloalkene addn benzeneselenenyl trifluoroacetate 428
 Cycloalkene addn phenylselenenyl bromide 429
 Cycloalkene diphenyl epoxidn kinetics 416
 Cycloalkene tricycloalkadiene 3641
 Cycloalkenyl ether Simmons Smith 858
 Cycloalkylcarbinyl brosylate solvolysis 1570 3937
 Cycloalkylidenealkoxycyclopropane ring cleavage 1186
 Cycloalkylidene cycloalkane prepn 1650
 Cycloandrostanone hydrogenolysis 1627
 Cyclobutaacacaphthene thermal isomerization 515
 Cyclobutadiene diphenylanthra 3618
 Cyclobutadienecarboxylate iron complex 3451
 Cyclobutadienyl dication MO 378
 Cyclobutane cyano ferrocenyl 477
 Cyclobutane diphenyl isomerization cracking 1447
 Cyclobutanedione Wittig reaction diylide 2222
 Cyclobutanol dimethyl methylpropenyl configuration 3288
 Cyclobutanone alkylidene 236
 Cyclobutanone alkylidene chloro rearrangement 1949
 Cyclobutathiophene Mills Nixon effect 2222
 Cyclobutene thieno 206
 Cyclobutenecarboxylic acid chlorovinyl 3098
 Cyclobutenedicarboxaldehyde diacetal 3951
 Cyclobutenedione dianilino 3881
 Cyclobutenolone dianilino 3881
 Cyclobutenone methylene 1448
 Cyclobutenone perchloro phenylation 2926
 Cyclobutenone selenoxide elimination 2133
 Cyclobutylcarbinyl brosylate phenyl solvolysis 1265
 Cyclodecadienol cyclization 1971
 Cyclodimer indenone photodecarbonylation 1325
 Cyclodimerization pentadienyllithium 232
 Cyclohexadiene phenyl styryl 1318
 Cyclohexadienone allyltrialkyl hydrogenation 2605
 Cyclohexadienone epoxidn 1793
 Cyclohexadienone monoepoxide rearrangement 999
 Cyclohexadienylium enamine 51
 Cyclohexane alkylidene 2817
 Cyclohexane bromochlorination mechanism 2562
 Cyclohexane butyl dibromo electroredn 2408
 Cyclohexane potassium hydride enolate 1324
 Cyclohexanecarboxaldehyde enol ether halogenation 1785
 Cyclohexanecarboxaldehyde prepn 2814
 Cyclohexanedicarboxylate isomerization thermodyn 2615
 Cyclohexanediol methyl stereochem NMR 3698
 Cyclohexanediol alkyl aromatization 3696
 Cyclohexanepropionic hydroxy acid lactone 77
 Cyclohexanethione trimer pyrolysis 2509
 Cyclohexanol aryl stereochem NMR 796
 Cyclohexanol geminal substitution configuration 2311
 Cyclohexanol glyoxal reaction 1772
 Cyclohexanone alkyl redn stereochem 1631
 Cyclohexanone amino redn stereochem 3943

- Cyclohexanone aromatization phenol 2126
 Cyclohexanone aryl 3185
 Cyclohexanone carbon homology 2814
 Cyclohexanone furyl nitro 1407
 Cyclohexanone hydrazone nitrosation 3851
 Cyclohexanone methylene conjugate addn alkylation 275
 Cyclohexanone oxopropyl 3457
 Cyclohexanone propenyl ring expansion 1753
 Cyclohexanone Reformatskii reaction bromoacetate 269
 Cyclohexanone tosylhydrazone oxidn tosylazoalkene 826
 Cyclohexene addn alkyl hypochlorite 1962
 Cyclohexene addn sulfonyl thiocyanate 3454
 Cyclohexene alkyl 232
 Cyclohexene Diels Alder octatriene dienophile 139
 Cyclohexenedicarboxylate acetyl methoxy 3432
 Cyclohexenone conjugate addn alkylation 275
 Cyclohexenone conjugate methylation catalysts 3297
 Cyclohexenone cycloaddn diene 3063
 Cyclohexenone redn chromous complex 1173
 Cyclohexenonecarboxylate ester alkylation 2323
 Cyclohexenonecarboxylate ester decarboxylation 1592
 Cyclohexenyl acetate cycloaddn dichlorobutene 848
 Cyclohexoxyacetate cyclohexyl 1772
 Cyclohexyl chloroformate redn mechanism 1320
 Cyclohexyl cyclohexoxyacetate 1772
 Cyclohexyl halide coupling organolithium 1168
 Cyclohexyl reaction dihalobenzene 2386
 Cyclohexyl tosylate elimination mechanism 534
 Cyclohexylhydrazinium elimination reaction mechanism 1588
 Cyclohexylidenecarbene addn cyclic diene 761
 Cyclohexylpropenoate ester 2321
 Cyclononylone sym prepn reaction 3819
 Cyclooctanone photochemistry 248
 Cyclooctatetraene addn dichlorocarbene 455
 Cyclooctatetraene thiobenzophenone irradiation 853
 Cyclooctene reaction benzyne 3887
 Cyclooctenylacetate chloride intramol acylation 995
 Cyclopentadiene chlorination 736
 Cyclopentadiene cyanide Diels Alder cycloaddn 564
 Cyclopentadiene heat reaction 721
 Cyclopentadiene hexachloro Diels Alder 3179
 Cyclopentadiene norbornadiene adduct stereochem 726
 Cyclopentadienone cycloaddn aziridine 3070
 Cyclopentadienedicarboxylate prepn ring cleavage 1951
 Cyclopentane alkylidene 2817
 Cyclopentane dimethyl vicinal 1535
 Cyclopentane ethynyl 731
 Cyclopentanecarboxylate 3273
 Cyclopentanedione oxobutyl cyclization 1612
 Cyclopentanol intramol bicyclic ether 1607
 Cyclopentanol photochlorination chloropenitanal 520
 Cyclopentanone cyclopentenyl methyl rearrangement 2427
 Cyclopentanone norbornene irradiation 1850
 Cyclopentanone pentyl hydrojasnone 2637
 Cyclopentanone polycyclic NMR 3701
 Cyclopentanoneacetic 3048
 Cyclopentanonecarboxylate decarbalkoxylation 2647
 Cyclopentanotetrahydroisoquinoline 2852
 Cyclopentathiopyranone dioxide 3805
 Cyclopentathiopyrilium bromide ethanylylidene 2153
 Cyclopentene epoxidn kinetics 2267
 Cyclopentene hydroformylation 2405
 Cyclopentene oxidn mechanism 885
 Cyclopentenediol alkyl 3176
 Cyclopentenedione levopimarate adduct irradiation 117
 Cyclopentenedione Wittig carbethoxymethylenephosphorane 3048
 Cyclopentenone alkyl methyl 2316 2317
 Cyclopentenone cycloaddn diene 3063
 Cyclopentenone vinylcyclopropyl rearrangement 3175
 Cyclopentenyl silyl ether alkylation 2506
 Cyclopentenylmethylcyclopentanone rearrangement catalytic 2427
 Cyclopentisoxazopyridinecarboxylate 3378
 Cyclopentylboron iodine reaction 731
 Cyclopentylmethyl carbene cycloaddn insertion 3154
 Cyclophane bromo Grignard reaction 3411
 Cyclophane furan pyridine 2570
 Cyclophane photoelectron spectrum 1308
 Cyclopropane iodomethyl addn allylnickel 1658
 Cyclopropanation ethylene ketal 2658
 Cyclopropane alkoxy cyclohexylidene rearrangement 251
 Cyclopropane alkylidene vinyl rearrangement 274
 Cyclopropane cycloalkylidene ring cleavage 1186
 Cyclopropane cyclopentenonyl vinyl rearrangement 3175
 Cyclopropane dibromo geminal debromination 3600
 Cyclopropane dichloro 3171
 Cyclopropane dimethylvinylidene 1927
 Cyclopropane double bond acid 2626
 Cyclopropane oxo 2658
 Cyclopropane ring enlargement isocyanide 608
 Cyclopropane vinyl 1763 3814
 Cyclopropanedicarboxylate phthalimidoalkyl 1979
 Cyclopropanemethylene phenyl 63
 Cyclopropanenitrile diphenyl racemization 1705
 Cyclopropanol phenyl ring cleavage 483 3360
 Cyclopropanone prepn hydration kinetics 1990
 Cyclopropanone stability bond additivity 123
 Cyclopropene aryltrichloro 1647
 Cyclopropene oxidn perbenzoate kinetics 2267
 Cyclopropene oxidn peroxy acid 388
 Cyclopropenone arylhydroxy substituent constant 1647
 Cyclopropenyl cation MO 373
 Cyclopropyl azide irradiation pyrolysis 585
 Cyclopropyl dibromide tricyclic methanolysis 708
 Cyclopropylidenemethyl magnesium 1411
 Cyclopropylmethyl acetate 1761
 Cyclopropylmethylenemalonate ester nucleophile addn 2924
 Cyclopropylphosphonate stereochem solvent effect 3125
 Cyclopropylpyridine rearrangement 3110
 Cyclotetraphosphazene chloroethyl ester 3357
 Cyperone synthesis 2654
 Cysteine disulfide cyanogen bromide 253
 Cystine acidic racemization mechanism 1074
 Cystine deuterated oxytocin 2207
 Cytidine acyloxyisobutyl halide 2182
 Cytidine aza 3672
 Cytosine aza acyl sugar 3672
 Cytosine pentopyranosyl pentopyranine A 2482
 Dakin West reaction mechanism 1730
 Darzen synthesis thioglycidate 2938
 Deacylation alkylation trifluoroacetamide amine 1315
 Dealdolization diacetone alc 1937
 Dealkylation nitrogen arom sulfamide 566
 Deamination adamantylamine 250
 Deamination aminobenzylindene rearrangement 3939
 Deamination naphthylamine diazotization decompn 1317
 Debromination bromoacetophenone pyridine dithionite 562
 Debromination cyclization bromo sulfone 2320
 Debromination dibromopyrimidinedione bromide 3120
 Debromination geminal dibromocyclopropane 3600
 Decadienoate ester 821
 Decahydroisoquinoline methyl stereochem 3210
 Decalone methyl isomerization 704
 Decamptothecine 3430
 Decarbalkoxylation cyclopentanonecarboxylate 2647
 Decarbonylation photochem indenone cyclo-dimer 1325
 Decarboxylation alkoxylation salicylate mechanism 216
 Decarboxylation benzoylisobutyric acid 3455
 Decarboxylation carbalkoxy pyrazole 1909
 Decarboxylation carbethoxycyclohexenone 1592
 Decarboxylation electrolytic reaction 2486
 Decarboxylation halogenative sulfonylalkanoic acid 2516
 Decarboxylative methylenation carboxybutyrolactone 1676
 Decephalosporanic thienylacetamide 3384
 Dechlorination dichlorotetracyclodecene 1426
 Decompn aryloxadiazine azotoluene 162
 Decompn base oxymercaptal 3445
 Decompn carbonylhydrocobalt kinetics 2405
 Decompn catalytic nitrophenylsulfonyldiazomethane kinetics 411
 Decompn furyldiazoacetate 2939
 Decompn kinetic cyanoammonium salt 1507
 Decompn mechanism diazobenzophenone 2261 2747
 Decompn nitrosooxazolidone mechanism 553
 Decompn perester kinetics 3614
 Decompn sulfonyl azide metal carbonyl 2513
 Decompn thermal iminodithiazole 2233
 Decompn thermal nitroalkyl nitrate 714
 Dedeuteration catalyst aminopropylsucrose 3231
 Dedeuteration isobutyraldehyde polyethylenimine 863
 Defunctionalization adamantane 2416
 Dehalogenation bromochlorobicyclohexane 3803
 Dehalogenation electrochem chlorobromobicyclohexane 3803
 Dehalogenation haloacetophenone pyridine mechanism 562
 Dehalogenation haloanoles nonaryne 1900
 Dehydration agent ortho ester 3424
 Dehydration alcs methyltriphenoxyphosphonium iodide hexamethylphosphoramide 3617
 Dehydration dicyclopentadienol 222
 Dehydration fusidate 2124
 Dehydration redn anthraquinone anthracene 770
 Dehydration tritertbutylcarbinol 1776
 Dehydroadamantanol mass spectra 3250
 Dehydrochlorination acid halide 3790
 Dehydrochlorination pinacolone dichloride 3285
 Dehydrocyanation oxidative arylacetoneitrile 2799
 Dehydrogenation cresol alk ferricyanide 3877
 Dehydrogenation isopropanol chloranil 2403
 Dehydrohalogenation haloalkane mechanism 3785
 Dehydrohalogenation nucleoside 3573
 Delocalization enamino imine cyclization 2759
 Deltacyclene pyrolysis aromatization 2643
 Demercuration oxymercuration dicyclopentadiene 1636
 Demethylation lanostadienone 1767
 Deoxidn nitrobenzene nucleophilic substitution 93
 Deoxybenzoin cleavage irradiation 691
 Deoxycamptothecine 3430
 Deoxycytidine 3573
 Deoxygenation isoquinoline oxide 2651
 Deoxygenation photochem epoxydihydronephthalene 3010
 Deoxyhomovitamin D 3797
 Deposition vapor clathrate prepn 1593
 Deprotonation nitroalkane ammonia 89
 Desmosterol synthesis 1658
 Desulfurization penam 2877
 Desulfurization phenacyl sulfide 647
 Deuterated cystine oxytocin 2207
 Deuterated fenchocamphoronequinone 1653
 Deuteration dibenzocyclooctatriene chromium 1924
 Deuteration imidazole methyl kinetics 2398
 Deuteration redn catalytic anthracene 48
 Deuteration redn dichlorobicycloalkane 2300
 Deuteration triazole kinetics 2934
 Deuteride stereospecific redn 2432
 Deuterio isobutyraldehyde dedeuteration 3231
 Dewarbenzene hexamethyl bicyclohexadiene 2624
 Dextran sulfate 1681
 Diacetone alc dealdolization 1937
 Diacyl dithiosulfites prepn 3617
 Diamantane PMR IR 2979
 Diamantane substitution reaction 2987

- Diamantyl bromide solvolysis kinetics 2995
 Diaminomaleonitrile diiminosuccinonitrile condensation 1235
 Dianion pyrimidine 595
 Diarylmethyl cations alkylation pyrimidine 587
 Diazabicycloundecene isocynoacetate aldehyde 1980
 Diazaphospholene oxide 2650
 Diazepine chlorobenzo prepn reaction 167
 Diazepine dicyano 2341
 Diazepinone imidazobenzene 568
 Diazetidone diphenylketene cycloaddn 1215
 Diazidoethane diastereoisomer NMR europium 570
 Diazine azine acylation ester 2006
 Diaziridine reaction phenylketone isocyanate 3198
 Diaziridinone stability bond additivity 123
 Diazirinothalazinedione isomerization 3187
 Diazirinothalazinedione reaction nitrene 3192
 Diazirinylium cation MO 373
 Diazo ketone cyclization stereochem 2258
 Diazo ketone decompr bicyclopentanone 3355
 Diazo ketone oxidn peroxybenzoate 3295
 Diazobenzophenone decompr mechanism 2261 2747
 Diazocine deriv pyrrolpyrrolidine 1710
 Diazodiphenylmethane cycloaddn quinone 492
 Diazomalonate cyclopropanation 2658
 Diazomethane cycloaddn adamantanethione 860
 Diazomethane diphenyl cycloaddn quinone 492
 Diazomethyl nitrophenyl sulfone catalytic decompr 411
 Diazomethyltriazole reaction benzene tropicidene 1047
 Diazonium benzene pyrolysis 2801
 Diazonium naphthalene bromomercurate deamination 1317
 Diazopropene decompr kinetics 1778
 Diazopropylcycloalkarone cyclization bicyclic compd 324
 Diazotization naphthylamine decompr deamination 1317
 Dibenzafuranone 3877
 Dibenzobicyclooctadienol rearrangement mechanism 1336
 Dibenzobicyclooctatriene chromium deuteration 1924
 Dibenzodioxin halo prepn toxicity 931
 Dibenzothiepine amino 1589
 Dibenzothiophene 2509
 Dibenzotricyclooctadiene chromyl chloride reaction 829
 Dibenzotricyclooctadiene protonated intermediate 1336
 Dibenzoylbenzene redn electrochem alkali metal 146
 Dibromide vicinal electrochem redn 2408
 Dicarbomethoxy diphenylcyclopentadienone 3618
 Dicarbonyl enone 2133
 Dichloro keto esters bases facile reaction 3617
 Dichlorodiiminosuccinonitrile cyclization olefin 3373
 Dichlorotoluene hydrolysis kinetics 3918
 Dictyoptere Dictyopterus 2201
 Dictyopterus hydrocarbon oil 2201
 Dicyclohexylidene diperioxide decompr tetra-cyclone 3183
 Dicyclohexylidene diperioxide thermal decompr 3463
 Dicyclopentadiene oxymercuration demercuration 1636
 Dicyclopentadienol dehydration 222
 Diels Alder adduct cyclopentadiene 3803
 Diels Alder correlation diagram 3150
 Diels Alder cycloaddn cyanide cyclopentadiene 564
 Diels Alder dihydrophthalate 971
 Diels Alder ergostadiene 2197
 Diels Alder hexachlorocyclopentadiene 3181
 Diels Alder hexachlorocyclopentadiene mechanism 3179
 Diels Alder MO 1584
 Diels Alder octatriene dienophile 139
 Diels Alder reaction benzoquinone 3610
 Diels Alder reaction enthalpy 721
 Diels Alder thiadiazolidinedione 2951
 Diels Alder trifluoromethanesulfonylacetylene 3712
 Diene azidoquinone photolysis 781
 Diene cyclic addn cyclohexylidene carbene 761
 Diene cycloaddn cyclohexenone 3063
 Diene cycloaddn pentadienyllithium alkylcyclohexene 232
 Dienone pyran equil 1942
 Dienophile reactivity 2197
 Dienophilicity trifluoromethanesulfonylacetylene 3712
 Digitoxigenin hypochlorite oxidn 2319
 Dihalobenzene substitution photochem 3611
 Dihydrobenzodithiophenone tautomerism 2239
 Dihydrofuran 3456
 Dihydroindoline methyl 1587
 Dihydrojasmonone prepn 2637
 Dihydropyridine 3708
 Dihydropyridine pyrrolinyl 2804
 Dihydrothienothiophene photolysis 206
 Dihydrothiophene 3185
 Dihydroxyphenylalanine chymotrypsin resolution 2291
 Diimide formation fragmentation phenylaziridine 3195
 Diiminosuccinonitrile diaminomaleonitrile condensation 1235
 Diisobutene fluoride cyanide cycloaddn 1707
 Diisopropyl peroxydicarbonate thiophene reaction 504
 Diketene cycloaddn azobenzene 3205
 Diketone asym redn aluminum 3309
 Diketone enol ether condensation 72
 Diketone isopropenyl acetate ketone 3457
 Diketone redn ketyl IR 1295
 Diketone thioketal cleavage 1814
 Diketone vicinal dioxostearic acid 2314
 Dimedone condensation carbamoyl chloride 1228
 Dimerization acrolein MO 3402
 Dimerization cyclization cycloaddn pyrolysis 3537
 Dimerization dihydrophthalic anhydride 971
 Dimerization electrochem activated olefin 2823
 Dimerization linear catalytic isoprene 139
 Dimerization lithiated heterocycle 1189
 Dimethylbenzylamine electrochem oxidn 2695
 Dimethylimidazole metalation 2301
 Dimethylmethylpropenylcyclobutanol configuration 3288
 Dimroth rearrangement thiadiazolopyrimidine 3783
 Dinitrobenzenesulfonyl chloride acetylene addn 351
 Dinitroimidazolyltoluidine 3165
 Dinitroporphin 3282
 Diol stereochem acetal 1474
 Dioxabicyclooctene allylic bromination 3941
 Dioxane ethylidene rearrangement pyrolysis 640
 Dioxaphosphorinane sulfide substitution stereochem 984
 Dioxaspiropentane 1723
 Dioxatricyclooctenylpyranone antibiotic 435
 Dioxazolone anilino 2581
 Dioxazolone methoxymethyl rearrangement 2472
 Dioxepin perhydro NMR conformation 804
 Dioxolane alkyl phenethyl 3427
 Dioxolane nitrosation NMR 1791
 Dipeptide proline mass spectrum 1078
 Diperioxide dicyclohexylidene decompr tetra-cyclone 3183
 Diphenoquinone irradiation mechanism 2438
 Diphenylanthra cyclobutadiene 3618
 Diphenylketene cycloaddn azo compd 1215
 Diphosphine macrocyclic 1748
 Dipolar addn iminodithiazole 2228
 Dipolarophile acetylenic cycloaddn 3627
 Dipole moment bisacyloxyiodobenzene conformation 2812
 Dipole moment diazo ketone 3295
 Dipole moment phthalimide phthalic anhydride 1527
 Dipyrrolylmethane aminomethyl 2872
 Directive effect nitroporphin 3282
 Diselenafulvene formation phenylseleniadiazole 3906
 Diselenobisuret prepn 3161
 Disilacyclobutane tetramethyldiphenyl 3543
 Disiloxane carboxybenzyl 2420
 Dispirocyclobutanedione photolysis 2251
 Displacement phosphite mucochloryl chloride 3300
 Disulfide aliph chlorination alc 563
 Disulfide aliph hydroxyselenide redn 3716
 Disulfide arom aliph oxidn thiol 562
 Disulfide cysteine cyanogen bromide 253
 Disulfide hydrolysis carbonium 734
 Disulfide org alkylation 2114
 Disulfide pentyl reaction ene 2110
 Diterpene Hyptis 2306
 Diterpene phytadiene 2634
 Dithiane hydroxydimethylheptenyl 3645
 Dithianedione alkyl 2946
 Dithianedione bisethylene thioketal 2374
 Dithiazole alkylation 2235
 Dithiazole imino addn 2228
 Dithiazole imino thermal decompr 2233
 Dithiazolium halide 2225
 Dithietane prepn 1944
 Dithioacetal aldopentose acyclic conformation 1859
 Dithiocarbonate phenacyl cyclization 95
 Dithiolanedione alkyl 2946
 Dithiolethione tetrathiafulvalene 2456
 Dithiolium redn 3608
 Dithiolone aryl 95
 Dithione carboxylic acid 1814
 Dithionite sodium pyridine dehalogenation 562
 Dithiosulfites diacyl prepn 3617
 Diylide cycloaddn cyclobutanedione 2222
 Dine nucleophilic addn 843
 DMF rotation NMR 925
 Dopa melanin voltammetry chronoamperometry 1980
 Double bond cyclopropane acid 2626
 Double decompr sulfonyldiazomethane kinetics 411
 Drupacine Cephalotaxus alkaloid 676
 Eisenine amide 180
 Electrochem carboxylation activated olefin 2819 2823
 Electrochem dehalogenation chlorobromobicyclohexane 3803
 Electrochem oxidn acyclic ester 369
 Electrochem oxidn dimethylbenzylamine 2695
 Electrochem redn alkali metal dibenzoylbenzene 146
 Electrochem redn bromochlorobicyclohexane 3803
 Electrochem redn carbon disulfide DMF 511
 Electrochem redn vicinal dibromide 2408
 Electrochem ring closure methoxyphenyl alkane 1014
 Electrocyclic ring closure 2575
 Electrolytic decarboxylation reaction 2486
 Electron d methylaniline NMR 3547
 Electron steric interaction biphenylamine 3946
 Electroneg substituted phosphine cleavage 267
 Electronic control aryl Grignard 578
 Electrophile catalyst aniline reaction 3365
 Electrophile reaction thiazolobenzimidazole 1359
 Electrophile ring cleavage cyclopropanol 3360
 Electrophilic addn phenylselenyl bromide 429
 Electroredn dibromonaphthacene chemiluminescence 2936
 Electroredn polarog voltammetry benzophenone 3831
 Electrosynthesis butyrolactone butenolide 2486
 Eledoisin benzhydrylamine support 44
 Elimination cyclohexyl tosylate mechanism 534
 Elimination Hofmann hydroxycycloalkylmethylammonium 1966
 Elimination hydroxypyrrolopyrimidine 2963
 Elimination isotope effect 3029
 Elimination mechanism ammonium salt 99
 Elimination phenethyl fluoride 878
 Elimination phenyl propylchloride 3299
 Elimination reaction aralkyltrimethylammonium 1013
 Elimination reaction butenyl triflate 581
 Elimination reaction cyclohexylhydrazinium mechanism 1588
 Elimination reaction lactone selenide 120
 Elimination selenoxide enone 2133
 Elimination silyl group silylalkyne 3307
 Enamide alkylidene 2839
 Enamide isoquinoline cyclization 2846
 Enamine cycloaddn thiirene dioxide 3805
 Enamine cyclohexadienyliron 51
 Enamine hydration hydroxycitronellal 108
 Enamino imine cyclization delocalization 2759
 Energy activation rearrangement furazan oxide 2956
 Enthiol pyrolysis spirotrithiane 2509
 Enlargement ring bromobenzylcycloalkanol 1182

- Enlargement ring cyclopropane isocyanide 608
 Enol ether diketone condensation 72
 Enol ether phenylpropionaldehyde 1785
 Enol lactone irradiat verbenone 845
 Enolate potassium aliph ketone 1324
 Enolization benzoylacetate acidity 836
 Enone selenoxide elimination 2133
 Enophile reactivity 2197
 Enthalpy Diels Alder reaction 721
 Epiisopimarone 2212
 Epiisopilosine configuration 1864
 Epileucomycin A3 2474
 Epimerization aminopenicillin aminocephalosporin 437
 Epimerization erythromycin 2495
 Epimerization nestrand acetate alumina 3618
 Epithiopyridinone phenyl 3631
 Epoxide 3445
 Epoxide aliph resorcinol ether 1755
 Epoxide cyclohexadienone rearrangement 999
 Epoxide paracyclophane NMR 1342
 Epoxide tricycloalkene redn rearrangement 467
 Epoxidn cyclopentene kinetics 2267
 Epoxidn dienone 1793
 Epoxidn diphenylcycloalkene kinetics 416
 Epoxidn hexadiene dioxepoxyhexane 1769
 Epoxidn scillarenin 2632
 Epoxidn stilbene peroxycarbonic acid 3054
 Epoxy ketone thermal rearrangement 1028
 Epoxybenzazepine phenyl 2031
 Epoxybicyclohexanone rearrangement catalytic mechanism 1005
 Epoxybutene addn metallophenyl phenylbutenol 578
 Epoxydihydronaphthalene deoxygenation photochem 3010
 Epoxyethylbenzene rearrangement thermolysis 116
 Epoxyhydrophenanthrene ring cleavage stereochem 66
 Epoxy-pentane rearrangement 1142
 Epoxy-pimarane epoxyabietane NMR 11
 Epoxy-pyrene photorearrangement tribenzoxepin 1032
 Equil azabicyclobutanone cation aziridine 902
 Equil const butyraldehyde sulfite 3896
 Equil tautomeric phospholanone oxide 686
 Ergostadiene Diels Alder 2197
 Ergot alkaloid carbon 13 NMR 1272
 Erythromycin B anhydro 2495
 Erythromycin B oxime configuration 2492
 Erythronolide phenylboronate 1490
 ESR butyl nitroxide 3800
 ESR naphthalene radical anion 2276
 ESR nitrofurane radical anion 2425
 ESR phosphonium radical 3498
 ESR radical tertbutyl 2091
 ESR steroid nitroxide 2121
 Ester acetoacetic condensation catalytic 3271
 Ester acylation azine diazine 2006
 Ester aliph carbanion alkylation reagent 2114
 Ester alkenoate 3318
 Ester alkyl benzoate 1968
 Ester anodic acetylamidation carbonium ion 369
 Ester benzyl peroxycarbonic acid 3054
 Ester chloroethyl cyclotetraphosphazene 3357
 Ester cyclic UV CD 2073
 Ester imino asym redn 604
 Ester lithiooxazine acylation 712
 Ester ortho dehydration agent 3424
 Ester phenylene liq crystal 3138
 Ester reaction phenyllithium 3559
 Ester thio 3302
 Ester unsatd chloromercuriolactonization 1915
 Ester unsatd cyclization halopropane 3273
 Esterification acid methyl substitution 3141
 Esterification alkene hydroboration mercuriation 834
 Esterification alkyl halide 3721
 Esterification benzoic acid salt 1968
 Esters bases facile reaction dichloro keto 3617
 Estrapentaenone synthesis 1873
 Estratrienofuran 2656
 Estratrienone ether rearrangement 2656
 Ethane dibromo electroredn 2408
 Ethanoindenopyridine 2566
 Ethanol reaction anilinoacetone nitrile 2866
 Ethene chlorophenylthienyl photodimerization 196
 Ether alkenyl hydrolysis 3156
 Ether alkylation hydroquinone 214
 Ether bicyclic intramol cyclopentanol 1607
 Ether chlorocyclohexyl alkyl 1962
 Ether cleavage selective dimethoxybenzaldehyde 2437
 Ether cyclization bromoalkylphenol 2598
 Ether diketone enol condensation 72
 Ether iron chloride reaction 3728
 Ether oxidn kinetics 3020
 Ether phenyl aldol cleavage 3343
 Ether phenylpropionaldehyde enol halogenation 1785
 Ether poly macrocyclic 2351
 Ether polythio macrocyclic 2079
 Ether resorcinol aliph epoxide 1755
 Ether thio oxidn 2866
 Ether triterpene 2639
 Etherification phenol salt 1968
 Ethoxycarbonylation benzothiazine dioxide 1554
 Ethyl acetate electron impact 2166
 Ethyl acetate mass spectrum 2130
 Ethyl phosphite addn terpene 682
 Ethyladenosine 3674
 Ethylbutene addn methyl acrylate 255
 Ethylene iminocarbonate 3442
 Ethylene ketal cyclopropanation 2658
 Ethylene oxide insertion reaction 3357
 Ethylene sulfate tetramethyl 3415
 Ethylene tetracyano cycloaddn 2715
 Ethylene trans Diels Alder 3179
 Ethylene unsym Diels Alder 3181
 Ethylenimine reaction chloroquinazoline 3599
 Ethylsalicylamide peptide 2831
 Ethynyl sulfoxide addn alkylcopper 3174
 Ethynyl tolyl sulfonate addn reaction 2641
 Ethynylbenzene fluorination xenon fluoride 2646
 Ethynylbithienyl 3791
 Eucarione epoxidn 1793
 Europium NMR carbinol enantiome 2411
 Europium NMR diazidoethane diastereoisomer 570
 Exchange dihydrobenzofuran 3551
 Exchange reaction benzopyridinophane stereochem 3407
 Exchange reaction catalyst alkanol 260
 Expansion ring bromobenzylcycloalkanol 1182
 Explosibility nitrophenylsulfonyldiazomethane 411
 Explosion mesitylsulfonylhydroxylamine 2458
 Explosion tetrazoleacetic acid salts 1792
 Facile reaction dichloro keto esters bases 3617
 Fagara alkaloid 3239
 Fagarone synthesis 3239
 Fatty acid NMR carbon 1698
 Favorskii rearrangement phenylcycloalkane-carboxylate 3158
 Fenchocamphoronequinone deuterated 1653
 Ferricyanide alk dehydrogenation cresol 3877
 Ferrocene acyl 2303
 Ferrocene iodo 1420
 Ferrocene kinetics substitution 3948
 Ferrocenyl cation stability 1438
 Ferrocenyl cyano cyclobutane 477
 Ferrocenylphenylethyl tosylate solvolysis 406
 Filifolide A Artemisia 1068
 Filifolide B Artemisia 1068
 Fischer indole synthesis 2575
 Flavandione ring contraction benzofuran 261
 Flavone isopentenylated 1149
 Florigrandin Hymenoxys 2013
 Fluoroacetic acid dealkylation agent 566
 Fluorene diazo cycloaddn quinone 492
 Fluorene-carboxaldehyde tosylhydrazone oxidn tosylazoalkene 826
 Fluorenedione benzo indeno 3537
 Fluorene-thione benzoylimide cycloaddn 2885
 Fluorene-thione oxide reaction dichlorocarbene 501
 Fluorenone hydrazone alkylation 3418
 Fluorenylacetaldehyde Cannizzaro reaction mechanism 2796
 Fluorescence Meisenheimer complex 2446
 Fluoride diisobutene cycloaddn 1707
 Fluoride hydrogen anhydropyrimidine nucleoside 3114
 Fluorination naphthylamine 2120
 Fluorination phenylacetylene xenon fluoride 2646
 Fluorination redn phenylhydroxylamine 1758
 Fluoroacetate benzeneselenenyl addn alkyne 428
 Fluoroalkyl trifluoromethyl peroxide 1298
 Fluoroaniline prepn 1758
 Fluorobenzene dimethyltriazenyl NMR 2591
 Fluoroborate ammonium 1503
 Fluoroborate ammonium peptide synthesis 1499
 Fluoroborate oxonium cyclization nitrile 1434
 Fluorocycloalkyl cation NMR 2394
 Fluoromethanesulfonamide acidity partition 1094
 Fluoromethyl trioxide addn alkene 1298
 Fluoromethylenenorbornene bromination 831
 Fluorophenylthiopropionitrile 2801
 Formamide chloro intermediate 3277
 Formic hydroxanilide 3094
 Formycin guanosine unsatd 30
 Fourier transform C13 spectroscopy 931
 Fragmentation Beckmann oximino ketone 3424
 Free radical bromination norbornene 831
 Friedel Craft catalyst nucleoside 3668
 Friedel Crafts alkylation benzene 2466
 Friedel Crafts benzene mechanism 1585
 Friedel Crafts cyclooctenylacetyl chloride 995
 Friedlander synthesis naphthyridine 1765
 Frullanolide synthesis 186
 Fulvalene tetrathia 2456
 Fulvene aza prepn photolysis 940
 Fulvene hetero 989
 Fulvene thiobenzophenone irradiat 853
 Fumarate cycloaddn 3619
 Fumarate ester photoaddn stilbene 3284
 Fumigaclavine stereochem 1272
 Functionalization abietane podocarpane 1
 Fungicide organotin deriv 24
 Furaldehyde aldose hydrogen transfer 724
 Furan 72
 Furan acetoxy tetrahydro stereochem 1142
 Furan hydroxyketone vinylphosphonium 584
 Furan methoxy hydrolysis 2920
 Furan methylene rearrangement 2939
 Furancarboxylate 2658
 Furancarboxylate methyl 2601
 Furano pyridinophane synthesis conformation 3618
 Furanoeremophilane deriv tetradymol identity 3392
 Furanone dibenzo 3877
 Furanone phosphino chloro 3300
 Furanopyridinophane 2570
 Furanosesquiterpene 3241
 Furansulfonyl chloride amidation aniline 3595
 Furanylothioindole silver ion reaction 1106
 Furazan oxide rearrangement energy activation 2956
 Furfuryl benzoate pyrolysis 1448
 Furfuryl bromide tetrahydro stereochem 1042
 Furoyl chloride aminolysis 3025
 Furyldiazoacetate decompn 2939
 Furylideneacetate cis hydro 3167
 Fused cyclopropane chromyl chloride 829
 Fusidate dehydration 2124
 Galactose aminodeoxy 1457
 Galactose sulfate 1681
 Gamma rays UV purine 1470
 Genistein prenylation 2215
 Geometry mol beta pinene 86
 Geranylacetone alkylation 737
 Globulol 1971
 Glucopyranoside methylsulfonyl benzoate 3223
 Glucopyranosyluracil 3660
 Glutaraldehyde NMR 1666
 Glycidate cycloaddn benzaldehyde 3145
 Glycidate thio 2938
 Glycine acetimidoyl isomeric 3591
 Glycine cyano carboxyanhydride 3375
 Glycine peptide 2831
 Glycoside azido 298
 Glycosidulose redn stereochem 2118
 Glyoxal cyclohexanol reaction 1772
 Gonane C nor D homo 1325
 Grignard arom addn isocyanide 611
 Grignard aryl addn epoxybutene 578
 Grignard bromobenzene chloromethylloxazine 618
 Grignard chlorobenzonorbornadiene carbonium 228
 Grignard cleavage thiazazole 2294
 Grignard condensation norcholene 1658
 Grignard protecting group oxazoline 2787
 Grignard reaction bromocyclophane oxygen 3411
 Grignard reaction hexopyranosidulose 1379
 Grignard reagent addn aliph isonitrile 600
 Grignard vinyl 1411

- Grob fragmentation th etanedione 2946
 Guanidine nitrophenyl cyclization 3165
 Guanine hydroxy 2911
 Guanosine formycin ur.satsd 30
 Guanosine oxidn peroxodisulfate 2699
 Gypsy moth sex pheromone 3264
 Halide alkyl magnesium reaction 857
 Halide amidation palladium catalyst 3327
 Halo azido sugar 298
 Halo compd reaction cyanide 3416
 Haloacetophenone dehalogenation pyridine mechanism 562
 Haloalkane dehydrohalogenation mechanism 3785
 Haloalkanoic acid alky.ation disodioacety= lactone 2289
 Haloanisoles dehalogenation nonaryne 1900
 Halobenzoic anhydride Ullmann reaction 2084
 Halocarbenium ion stability 2394
 Halocinnamic anhydride coupling Ullmann 2084
 Halocycloalkanone dehalogenation pyridine 562
 Halocyclohexane coupling allyllithium 1168
 Halodibenzodioxin prepn toxicity 931
 Halodinitrobenzene substitution aniline piperidine 3486
 Halogenating agent ring cleavage 3360
 Halogenation aliph amide nitrogen 3136
 Halogenation phenylal.ene 2255
 Halogenation phenylpropionaldehyde enol ether 1785
 Halogenative decarboxylation sulfonylalka= noic acid 2516
 Halomethane hyrazono pyrolysis 2336
 Halomethylacetanilide nitrile reaction 3745
 Halomethylenephosphorane Wittig alkanoyl cyanide 97
 Halonorbornane redn butyltin hydride 473
 Halopropane cyclization unsatd ester 3273
 Halopyridine substitution nucleophilic 3692
 Hammett const fluoromethanesulfonamide 1094
 Hazard mesitylsulfonylhydroxylamine 2458
 Hazard nitration phenol 3936
 Hazard safety nitrophenylsulfonyldiazometh= ane 411
 Hemiacetal intramol addn 1474
 Hemiaminal CD NMR 2892
 Hepatotoxin tetradymol 3392
 Heptalene polarog redn potential 572
 Heptanal hydrazone nitrosation 3851
 Heptanoic acid hydroxy resolution 3426
 Heptenone bromination 1952
 Hetero arom methylated acylation 2006
 Heterocumulene cycloaddn azirine 3763
 Heterocycle cleavage nucleophilic 2294
 Heterocycle metalation 595
 Heterocycle methylated metalation 2659
 Heterocycle ribosylation 3668
 Heterocycle spiro 1824
 Heterocycle sulfur NMR 3805
 Heterocyclic oxide ste:eo reaction 2916
 Heterofulvene 989
 Hexadecadienol acetate pheromone prepn 3793
 Hexadiene conjugated diepoxidn 1769
 Hexanal condensation phosphonium ylide 821
 Hexanediol phenyl cyclization 3427
 Hexaoxacyclooctadecane 2445
 Hexenoate hydroxyiodo 3167
 Hexenol bromocyclization 1042
 Hexenone enamine in:ramol Michael 1407
 Hexenylcyclopentenone rearrangement 2317
 Hexopyranosidulose Grignard reaction 1379
 Himachalene 2618
 Hofmann degrdn homoadamantylammonium hydroxide 3090
 Hofmann elimination hydroxycycloalkylmet= hylammonium 1936
 Hofmann reaction benzoyloxanilic acid 2587
 Homoadamantanol rearrangement acid 651
 Homoadamantylammonium hydroxide Hof= mann degrdn 3090
 Homoallylic chloroalkene methylation 2433
 Homoandrostanone 1550
 Homoazepine addn dichlorocarbene 455
 Homocholestadiene isomerization 3797
 Homologation carbon cyclohexanone 2814
 Homolysis heterolysis aminocyanocarbenes evidence 3617
 Homolysis peroxyacetate activation vol 3153
 Homopyrazole cyclization enamino imine 2759
 Homovitamin D deoxy 3797
 Hydantoin alkyl 2644
 Hydration alkenone kinetics 2103
 Hydration imine hydroxycitronellal 108
 Hydration isopropenyl methyl ketone 3061
 Hydration kinetics cyclopropanone prepn 1990
 Hydrazide alkoxy carbonyl resin support 3388
 Hydrazine benzaldehyde conversion 2285
 Hydrazine malonyl cyanine pyrazole 1233
 Hydrazine phenyl oxidn 3419
 Hydrazinium cyclohexyldimethyl elimination reaction 1588
 Hydrazinoquinazoline cleavage 2467
 Hydrazobenzene rearrangement irraddn 2835
 Hydrazone conversion indole 2575
 Hydrazone cycloalkanone norcamphor hydro= lysis 3453
 Hydrazone phenyl ketone nitrosation 3851
 Hydrazone reaction bromosuccinimide 3504
 Hydrazone tosyl oxidn tosylazoalkene 826
 Hydrazonodihalomethane prepn 2329
 Hydrazonodihalomethane pyrolysis 2336
 Hydride aluminum asym redn 3309
 Hydride butyltin redn halonorbornane 473
 Hydride cleavage phosphinamide 2296
 Hydride organotin redn mechanism 1320
 Hydride phosphorus ester 1531
 Hydride potassium aliph ketone 1324
 Hydride potassium reaction 3913
 Hydride protecting group oxazoline 2787
 Hydride redn aminoketone stereochem 2056
 Hydride redn bromomethylcholestenone 3247
 Hydride redn mechanism alkynol 968
 Hydride sodium promoted acylation 2006
 Hydride sodium redn iodobenzene 1425
 Hydrindenone picolyethylated 2925
 Hydroazulenone prepn 3175
 Hydrobenzoin thionocarbonate cleavage 3641
 Hydroboration alkene 1437
 Hydroboration chloronorbornene 2810
 Hydroboration mercuration esterification alkene 834
 Hydroboration oxidn dicyclopentadiene 1636
 Hydroboration propiolate ester 2321
 Hydrobromination alkene Lewis base 3478
 Hydrocarbon Dictyopteris oil 2201
 Hydrocarbon nonbenzenoid arom polarog redn 572
 Hydrochloric acid reaction acetylene 1124
 Hydrochlorination styrene phenylethyl chlo= ride 1313
 Hydrocinnamamide cyano 3735
 Hydrocyclobutaenaphthene thermal isom= erization 515
 Hydrodioxepin NMR conformation 804
 Hydroformylation cyclopentene 2405
 Hydrofurylideneacetate cis 3167
 Hydrogen abstraction conformation 2271
 Hydrogen abstraction stereoselectivity gas 2166
 Hydrogen abstraction toluene alkyl 582
 Hydrogen bond homopyrazole 2759
 Hydrogen deuterium exchange ruthenium 260
 Hydrogen donor thiol redn mechanism 1173
 Hydrogen fluoride anhydropyrimidine nu= cleoside 3114
 Hydrogen fluoride phenylhydroxylamine reaction 1758
 Hydrogen transfer aldose furaldehyde 724
 Hydrogen transfer levopimarate adduct 117
 Hydrogenation alkene 1622
 Hydrogenation allyltrialkylcyclohexadienone 2605
 Hydrogenation asym acetoacetate 2429
 Hydrogenation catalyst borohydride palladi= um 3050
 Hydrogenation dimethylsioxazolylmethylhy= drohydroxyindanone 629
 Hydrogenation diphenylanthracyclobutadiene 480
 Hydrogenation quinolinecarboxylate 2044
 Hydrogenation selective unsatd compd 3050
 Hydrogenolysis allyltrialkylcyclohexadienone 2605
 Hydrogenolysis benzyl ester lithium 3168
 Hydrogenolysis limustosterone 1627
 Hydrogenolysis penam 2877
 Hydroisoquinoline benzyl dimethoxydimethyl 418
 Hydrojasnone prepn 2637
 Hydrolysis alkenyl ether 3156
 Hydrolysis amino alc mechanism 1009
 Hydrolysis benzohydroxamate polar steric 841
 Hydrolysis carbamate amide participation 1089
 Hydrolysis carbyl sulfate 2112
 Hydrolysis cycloalkanone norcamphor hydra= zone 3453
 Hydrolysis dichlorotoluene kinetics 3918
 Hydrolysis disulfide carbonium 734
 Hydrolysis hydroxyalkyloxazoline 2783
 Hydrolysis methoxyfuran 2920
 Hydrolysis methoxyphenylacetate surfactant chirality 1083
 Hydrolysis nitroacetanilide methyl sulfoxide 2108
 Hydrolysis nitrophenyl hexanoate 2281
 Hydrolysis oxazoline alkanico acid 1603
 Hydrolysis phenylacetohydroxamic acid sulfolane 840
 Hydrolysis pyrroloindole 2635
 Hydrolysis salicylate micelle 3142
 Hydrolysis sulfonyl compd amine 346
 Hydrolysis toluenitrile acidity 1156
 Hydrolysis trithioorthoacetate catalytic mechanism 1430
 Hydrolysis xanthate acid 1130
 Hydronaphthalene prepn 2769
 Hydronaphthalenediol prepn 1405
 Hydrooxazine cyclization allylhydroxyamide 421
 Hydroxobenzofuran 3456
 Hydroperoxide acetylation kinetics 3602
 Hydroperoxide phenoxyethyl thermal de= compn 3604
 Hydrophenanthrenediol stereoisomer 66
 Hydropyridine methoxy alkylation 2475
 Hydroquinone alkylation ether 214
 Hydroquinone methane clathrate 1593
 Hydroselelide redn aliph disulfide 3716
 Hydroxide anhydrothiazolium 3627
 Hydroxy arginine ornithine 1166
 Hydroxyacetate 2778
 Hydroxyalkyl phenyl sulfoxide 1170
 Hydroxyalkylamide cyclization oxazine rear= rangement 421
 Hydroxyalkyloxazoline hydrolysis 2783
 Hydroxybutyrate optical activity 2429
 Hydroxycitronellal imine hydration 108
 Hydroxycyclohexanepropionic acid lactone 77
 Hydroxycyclohexeneacetic lactone intermedi= ate prostaglandin 256
 Hydroxycyclopentenyl phenyl sulfoxide alkylation 3176
 Hydroxyestratrienedione 2193
 Hydroxyethoxytriazine 3442
 Hydroxyheptanoic acid resolution 3426
 Hydroxyhydrophenanthrene stereoisomer 66
 Hydroxyiminopyridinium redn 3708
 Hydroxyiodohexenone cyclization 3167
 Hydroxyketone vinylphosphonium reaction 584
 Hydroxyl blocking group 1250
 Hydroxylamine mesitylsulfonyl safety 2458
 Hydroxymethylindenone 72
 Hydroxymethylquinoxaline 631
 Hydroxyphospholene vs phospholanone 3305
 Hydroxypimarate ester rearrangement 14
 Hydroxypropenylcyclohexanone ring expan= sion 1753
 Hydroxypurine Shaw modified synthesis 2911
 Hydroxypyridine 3735
 Hydroxytrimethylpregnenone 575
 Hydroxytryptophan 2635
 Hydroxyxanthine photoisomerization 1391
 Hymenoflorin Hymenoxys 2013
 Hymenograndin Hymenoxys 2013
 Hymenoxys pseudoguaianolide 2013
 Hypobromite acetyl 3291
 Hypobromous acid bromination pyridinium 3481
 Hypochlorite alkyl addn cyclohexene 1962
 Hypochlorite chlorination phenol 1160
 Hypochlorite oxidn digitoxigenin 2319
 Hypochlorite sodium hydrolysis hydrazone 3453
 Hypohalite coupling benzyl cyanide 394
 Hypohalite sodium halogenation agent 3136
 Hypoiodite reaction iodosuccinimide alc 722
 Hypoxanthine hydroxy 2911
 Hyptis diterpene 2306
 Hystrine acetyl Lupinus 2974
 Imidate aliph chloro solvolysis 1770
 Imidazobenzodiazepinone 568
 Imidazole chlorination catalyst 1134
 Imidazole dicyano 2341
 Imidazole dimethyl metalation 2301
 Imidazole hydroxynorbornyl 3772
 Imidazole imino 1707
 Imidazole methyl deuteration kinetics 2398
 Imidazole toluidino 3165
 Imidazolium hydroxide cycloaddn 3619

- Imidazopyridazine photochem alkylation 793
 Imidazoquinazoline 3508 3599
 Imidazotriazine nucleoside 3651
 Imide benzoyl fluorenone cycloaddn 2885
 Imidoyl addn bromodichloromethyl mercury 158
 Imidoyl chloride intermediate 3277
 Imine aliph ketene reaction 489
 Imine benzoyl 2651
 Imine chloroglyoxylate 1975
 Imine cyclization malonyl chloride 312
 Imine enamino cyclization delocalization 2759
 Imine hydration hydroxycitronellal 108
 Imino ester asym redn 604
 Imino ether oxidn 3855
 Iminobenzoate 1931
 Iminocarbonate ethylene 3442
 Iminodithiazole alkylation 2225
 Iminodithiazole dipolar addn 2228
 Iminodithiazole thermal decompn 2233
 Iminoerythromycin B configuration 2492
 Iminosulfurane carbamate sulfide aliph 2148
 Indan aromatization product 2643
 Indan tetrahydro oxidn cleavage 3819
 Indandione methallyl bromination 1784
 Indanol methanol methylation catalytic 698
 Indanone dimethylisoxazolymethyl hydro= generation 629
 Indazole diazo coupling diketone 1833
 Indazolone methoxycarbonylmethylphenyl structure 1007
 Indazolophthalazinedione 3187
 Indazolotriazine 1833
 Indene alkyl 2048
 Indene methyl phenyl 1955
 Indene oxide cleavage mechanism 3058
 Indene oxide ring opening 2596
 Indene polymethyl 698
 Indene Vilsmeier Haack cyclization 1242
 Indenoindenone dihydro 829
 Indenone aminobenzyl deamination rear= rangement 3939
 Indenone cyclodimer photodecarbonylation 1325
 Indenone hydroxymethyl 72
 Indenoaxepincarboxamide oxo methyl 1433
 Indenopyridine ethano 2566
 Indenopyridinecarboxamide lysergic analog 1669
 Indenoquinolinone 3494
 Indole alkaloid mass spectra 1845
 Indole allyl pyrolysis 486
 Indole amino oxidn 2581
 Indole dibromo bromination oxidn 1995
 Indole hydrazone conversion 2575
 Indole pyranylthio silver reaction 1106
 Indole trifluoromethyl substitution 1836
 Indoledione alkenyl 781
 Indolenine sodium Methoxide reaction 69
 Indolequinone 774
 Indoline methyl Birch redn 1587
 Indolizidinone 1979
 Indolizine butyl methyl octahydro 2662
 Indolizineacetate 3430
 Indolone 1594
 Indoloquinolizine mass spectro 1845
 Inosadamine acetamidonitrothiofuranoside cyclization 812
 Inosine long range coupling 2660
 Insertion carbene cyclopentylmethyl 3154
 Insertion norcarone stereochemistry 2677
 Insertion reaction chlorocycloctetraphosphaz= ene 3357
 Insulin ovine 3388
 Intramol acylation cyclooctenylacetyl chlo= ride 995
 Intramol Claisen condensation oxocyclohep= tylbutyric acid 1318
 Intramol cycloaddn retro ionylidenemalonon= itrile 3435
 Intramol ether dihydroxyabietane 1
 Intramol Michael furylnitrohexenone ena= mine 1407
 Iodide aryl condensation phosphate 3612
 Iodination hydroboration mercuration esteri= fication 834
 Iodination phenylpropionate kinetics 3731
 Iodine cyclopentylboron reaction 731
 Iodine oxidn benzhydrol methoxide 3680
 Iodoalkane reaction silver salt 3875
 Iodobenzene acyloxy conformation 2812
 Iodobenzene photochem arylation agent 3173
 Iodobenzene redn sodium hydride 1425
 Iodohexenoate hydroxy cyclization 3167
 Iodomethylcyclopropane methylallylnickel addn 1658
 Iodosuccinimide reaction alc 722
 Ionic bromination norbornene 831
 Ionization promoter metal chloride 1920
 Ionone epoxidn 1793
 Ionylideneacetate 2778
 Ionylidenemalononitrile retro intramol cy= cloaddn 3435
 Ipomeamarone 2212
 IR anion radical dibenzoylbenzene 1295
 IR tetrapropylammonium fluoride hydrate 2809
 Iridoid lactone antileukemic 2477
 Iron chloride ether reaction 3728
 Iron cyclobutadienecarboxylate complex 3451
 Iron cyclohexadienyl enamine 51
 Irradn acetone naphthone methyloxime isomeri= zation 2361
 Irradn anisole isomerization 1387
 Irradn azabenzonorbornadiene rearrange= ment 1038
 Irradn carboxypyranone 3451
 Irradn cycloaddn correlation diagram 3150
 Irradn cycloaddn naphthylazirine 1396
 Irradn cyclopropyl azide 585
 Irradn deoxybenzoin cleavage 691
 Irradn dimethylphenylsilylcyclobutane 3543
 Irradn diphenoquinone mechanism 2438
 Irradn diphenylcyclobutane 1447
 Irradn hydrazobenzene rearrangement 2835
 Irradn levopimarate cyclopentenedione ad= duct 117
 Irradn norbornene cyclopentanone 1850
 Irradn oxidn phosphite 3178
 Irradn thiobenzophenone polyolefin 853
 Irradn thiophene sulfone sulfoxide 2366
 Irradn UV thiopyranone arylacetylene 103
 Irradn verbenene methyl 2774
 Irradn verbenene epoxide rearrangement 845
 Irradn verbenene trideuterio 2489
 Isatoic anhydride 1931
 Isobenzofuran Diels Alder butynedioate 3648
 Isobenzofuran diphenyl cycloaddn azirine 2031
 Isobutylene oxidn mechanism 885
 Isobutyraldehyde dedeuteration polyethyle= nimine 863
 Isobutyraldehyde deuterio dedeuteration 3231
 Isobutyrate ester lithiation benzoylation 3455
 Isobutyryl halide cytidine 2182
 Isocyanate activated cycloaddn 3619
 Isocyanate addn catalytic benzenesulfonam= ide 1600
 Isocyanate alkanesulfonyl 1597
 Isocyanate amine equi urea 2448
 Isocyanate arom reaction benzoylbenzaldeh= yde 3924
 Isocyanate benzoyl cycloaddn 3763
 Isocyanate methoxymethyl 2472
 Isocyanate methyl chloridiazepoxide reaction 568
 Isocyanate naphthylthyl resolution agent 3904
 Isocyanate org Wittig reaction 3236
 Isocyanate oxidn phenylurazole 3799
 Isocyanate phenyl 1931
 Isocyanate prepn 3516
 Isocyanate reaction diaziridine 3198
 Isocyanate reaction oxaziridine 948
 Isocyanide adamantyl 1239
 Isocyanide alkyl addn organolithium 600
 Isocyanide aralkyl addn organolithium 611
 Isocyanide ring enlargement cyclopropane 608
 Isocynoacetate aldehyde diazabicycloundec= ene 1980
 Isocytosineacetic acid bromination nitration 176
 Isodeltacycyl brosylate acetolysis 546
 Isoestrone 2193
 Isoflavone alpinum 2215
 Isomerism quinonedibenzenesulfonamide 497
 Isomerization acetone naphthone methyloxime irraddn 2361
 Isomerization allylic chloride redn 2607
 Isomerization anisole irraddn 1387
 Isomerization aryloxadiazine benzimidate 162
 Isomerization azepine 3076
 Isomerization aziridinylquinazoline 3508
 Isomerization benzylidenequinuclidinone 3511
 Isomerization bicycloalkanol Simmons Smith 858
 Isomerization chain nitrogen vinylbenzene= sulfonamide 3219
 Isomerization cyclohexanedicarboxylate thermodyn 2615
 Isomerization diazirinophthalazinedione 3187
 Isomerization dihydrobenzofuran 3551
 Isomerization diphenylcyclobutane irraddn thermal 1447
 Isomerization furfurylideneacetate 3167
 Isomerization homocholestaene 3797
 Isomerization methyldecalone cholestanone 704
 Isomerization phenoxymethylpenicillin sul= foxide deuterium 441
 Isomerization tetracyclooctene prepn 3461
 Isomerization thermal cyclobutaacene naphth= ene 515
 Isonitrile aliph addn Grignard reagent 600
 Isonitrile aralkyl addn organolithium 611
 Isonitrile ring enlargement cyclopropane 608
 Isopentenylated chrysin 1149
 Isopilosine configuration 1864
 Isopimarenoate ester chromic oxidn 11
 Isoprene catalytic linear dimerization 139
 Isopropanol dehydrogenation chloranil 2403
 Isopropenyl acetate cyclization dithiomalo= nate 2946
 Isopropenyl acetate ketone diketone 3457
 Isopropyl alc lactone addn photochem 106
 Isopropylbenzyl alc Ritter reaction 1963
 Isopropylidene group terpene 1322
 Isoquinobenzodiazepine 1368
 Isoquinoline benzylidimethoxydimethyltetra= hydro 418
 Isoquinoline cyclopentano 2852
 Isoquinoline dihydrodimethoxy cycloaddn 447
 Isoquinoline enamide cyclization 2846
 Isoquinoline methyldecahydro stereochem 3210
 Isoquinoline oxide phenylazirine 2651
 Isoquinolinecarbonitrile dibromo tolylsulfo= nyl 1965
 Isoquinolinone octahydromethylphenyl 1118
 Isoretronecanolate stereospecific prepn 731
 Isothiocyanate addn iminodithiazole 2228
 Isothiocyanate alkyl 1970
 Isothiocyanate benzoyl cycloaddn 3763
 Isotope effect elimination 3029
 Isotope effect elimination cyclohexyl bromide 534
 Isotope effect ethylidenedioxane rearrange= ment 640
 Isotope effect metalation thiazole 1192
 Isoxazole azidovinyl ketone 1221
 Isoxazolium acid redn carbinol 111
 Isoxazolyl methyl indanone hydrogenation 629
 Jasmine prepn 2317
 Jasmonic acid hydro 2637
 Ketal butanedione 2928
 Ketal ethylene cyclopropanation 2658
 Ketal thio diketone cleavage 1814
 Ketalization cyclopropanone kinetics 1990
 Ketene aliph oxidn peracid 2172
 Ketene cyclic acetal Claisen rearrangement 421
 Ketene cyclic cycloaddn reaction 763
 Ketene cycloaddn allene cyclobutanone 236
 Ketene cycloaddn nitrosobenzene 2552
 Ketene diphenyl reaction oxaziridine 948
 Ketene imine diphenyl 3780
 Ketene phenyl reaction diaziridine 3198
 Ketene silyl 3607
 Ketene sulfur diimide reaction 1210
 Ketenimine aliph reaction peracid 489
 Keto ester sulfur dichloride condensation 1944
 Ketol asym redn aluminum 3309
 Ketone 3445
 Ketone addn olefin 3456
 Ketone aliph asym redn 1757
 Ketone aliph carbon homologation 2814
 Ketone aliph potassium hydride 1324
 Ketone amino redn stereochem 2056
 Ketone aryl alkyl 2799
 Ketone azido benzonitrile oxide cycloaddn 1221
 Ketone bicyclooctenyl mass spectrum 1752
 Ketone coupling diazoindazole 1833
 Ketone cyclic thio 2509
 Ketone di thioketal cleavage 1814
 Ketone diazo cyclization stereochem 2258
 Ketone diazo decompn bicyclopentanone 3355
 Ketone diazo oxidn peroxybenzoate 3295
 Ketone dispiro photolysis 2251
 Ketone epoxy thermal rearrangement 1028
 Ketone hydroxy vinylphosphonium reaction 584
 Ketone isopropenyl methyl hydration 3061
 Ketone methyl aldol condensation 3459
 Ketone nitrene hydrolysis oxatriazinophtha= lazinedione 3192

- Ketone NMR carbon 1017
 Ketone oximino Beckmann fragmentation 3424
 Ketone ozonolysis aliph nitro p 259
 Ketone phenyl alkyl redn 2736
 Ketone phenyl hydrazone hydrolysis 3453
 Ketone phenyl hydrazone nitrosation 3851
 Ketone phenyl isopropyl 3455
 Ketone phenyl trifluoromethyl redn 3107
 Ketone phenylhaloethyl methyl 3360
 Ketone polycyclic 1850
 Ketone polycyclic NMR 3701
 Ketone reaction potassium hydride 3913
 Ketone rearrangement anilide 3158
 Ketone regeneration toluenesulfonylhydrazo= zone 3504
 Ketone tosylhydrazone oxidn tosylazoalkene 826
 Ketone unsatd alkenylated 3102
 Ketone vinyl addn cycloalkanedione 2925
 Ketooxazine acylation li-hiooxazine 712
 Ketopinic acid decarboxylation 1653
 Ketyl redn diketone IR 1295
 Kinetic decompn cyanoammonium salt 1507
 Kinetic enolate aldol condensation 3459
 Kinetically controlled cyclization alkanedione 2316
 Kinetics bromination stilbene 2441
 Kinetics catalytic decompn nitrophenylsulfo=nyldiazomethane 411
 Kinetics cerium oxidn sugars 1788
 Kinetics chlorination alkane 1303
 Kinetics coupling amino acid 3841
 Kinetics dealkylation alkyl sulfonamide 566
 Kinetics decompn nitrodecyl nitrate 714
 Kinetics decompn perester 3614
 Kinetics deuteration imidazole methyl 2398
 Kinetics elimination bromide cyclohexyl 534
 Kinetics epoxidn stilbene 3054
 Kinetics ferrocene substitution 3948
 Kinetics hydration cyclopropanone prepn 1990
 Kinetics hydrolysis dichlorotoluene 3918
 Kinetics oxidn ether 3020
 Kinetics rearrangement alkylidenevinylcyclo= propane 274
 Kinetics rearrangement oxadiazoline in=termediate 2329
 Kinetics solvolysis diamantyl bromide 2994
 Kinetics substitution benzene mechanism 1203
 Kinetics thermolysis azobisformamide 786
 Kinetics thermolysis peroxide 2096
 Kinetics thermolysis sulfonylcarbamate 1597
 Kojate phenacyl complex sodium 3144
 Kojic acid bromination 2308
 Labeled nicotinamide b.ol probe 1158
 Lactam acyl rearrangement 1963
 Lactam alpha substituted 2475
 Lactam cis 2877
 Lactam imine thioimide 312
 Lactam methylene rearrangement 893
 Lactam stability bond additivity 123
 Lactone dimethylvaleric 3890
 Lactone enol irraddn verbenone 845
 Lactone hydroxycycloalkylcycloalkanecarbo=xylic thermolysis 1650
 Lactone hydroxycyclohexanepropionic acid 77
 Lactone hydroxycyclohexeneacetic prosta=glandin intermediate 256
 Lactone intramol abietane podocarpene 1
 Lactone isopropyl alc addn photochem 106
 Lactone quinuclidinecarboxylate rearrange=ment 1355
 Lactone redn trichlorosilane 2470
 Lactone ring erythromycin modification 2495
 Lactone selenide elimination reaction 120
 Lactone stability bond additivity 123
 Lactone terpene Artemisia 1068
 Lactone tetraacetic acid 3615
 Lactonization methyloxohexanoic acid 3890
 Lactonization norbornenecarboxylic acid thallation 2434
 Lactonization oxymercuration 3569
 Lactonization unsatd ester mercury 1915
 Lanostadienone demethylation 1767
 Lanosterol degrdn 575
 Lanosterol photoelimination 1959
 Lauric acid catalytic chlorination 1134
 Lauroyl chloride 1134
 Lead tetraacetate oxidn butyric acid 153
 Leaving group arenesulfonate 3594
 Leaving group menasylate 2465
 Leucine peptide 2831
 Leucomycin A3 configuration 2474
 Levopimarate cyclopentenedione adduct irraddn 117
 Lewis acid catalyst addn 1600
 Lewis base hydrobromination alkene 3478
 Limonene addn ethyl phosphite 682
 Limonene oxymercuration demercuration 680
 Limonin photodecompn 263
 Linaloyl oxide 3645
 Lindenianine Lupinus alkaloid 3584
 Linear dimerization catalytic isoprene 139
 Liq crystal phenylene ester 3138
 Lithiation alkenylsilane 3264
 Lithiation anisole substituent effect 3164
 Lithiation selective dimethylquinoline 2659
 Lithiobenzene aliph epoxide 1755
 Lithiomethyl thiazole thiadiazole oxadiazole 1189
 Lithiomethylpyrimidine 595
 Lithiooxazine acylation ketooxazine 712
 Lithiooxyhydroxyridine methoxyhydroxyri=dine alkylation 2475
 Lithiopyridine acylation 3565
 Lithium alkylamide reaction piperidine 2475
 Lithium aluminum deuteride redn 2432
 Lithium aluminum hydride phosphinanilide 2296
 Lithium butyl alkylation pyridine 59
 Lithium butyl metalation 2301
 Lithium dissolv hydrogenolysis 3168
 Lithium methoxyphenyl acylation 3559
 Lithium methyl hexopyranosidulose 1379
 Lithium methyl reaction alkylpyrazine 3598
 Lithium methylcuprate conjugate addn alkylation 275
 Lithium mixed cuprate 400
 Lithium naphthalenide radical elimination 1013
 Lithium naphthalenide reaction quaternary ammonium salts 3618
 LL Z 1220 structure 435
 Long range coupling nucleoside 2660
 Longiborneol 2665
 Longicamphor 2665
 Longicyclene 2665
 Lumitestosterone hydrogenolysis 1627
 Lupinus alkaloid lindenianine 3584
 Lupinus piperidine alkaloid 2974
 Lutidine acylation 3834
 Lysergic analog indenopyridinecarboxamide 1669
 Lyxose vinylene carbonate telomerization 38
 Macrocyclic diphosphine 1748
 Macrocyclic polyether spiro oxetane 2351
 Macrocyclic polythio ether 2079
 Magnesium alkyl halide reaction 857
 Magnesium cyclopropylidenemethyl 1411
 Magnesium methyl carbonate carboxylation 3144
 Magnetic nonequivalence benzylpiperidine 3059
 Maleic anhydride cycloaddn acenaphthylene 515
 Maleic anhydride heat reaction 721
 Maleimide alkyl aralkyl 21
 Maleimide cycloaddn 3619
 Maleimide phenyl cycloaddn 2715
 Maleonitrile diamino deriv 2341
 Malonate dithio cyclization 2946
 Malonate thiophenyl 3170
 Malonyl chloride imine cyclization 312
 Malonyl cyanine hydrazine pyrazole 1233
 Maltol 3281
 Mannic phosphite urea aldehyde 209
 Mannitol tetrathio 1462
 Mannopyranoside methylsulfonyl benzoate 3223
 Marinobufagin synthesis 3003
 Marinobufotoxin synthesis 3003
 Mass spectra adamantanol adamantanol 3250
 Mass spectra indole alkaloid 1845
 Mass spectra silyl sulfide 1694
 Mass spectra thiurene oxide 3777
 Mass spectrum antimycin A 1078
 Mass spectrum benzothiazolylbenzotriazole 1780
 Mass spectrum bicyclooctenyl ketone 1752
 Mass spectrum chem ionization 2130
 Mass spectrum dimethylpyridinamine dime=thyladenine 285
 Mass spectrum heterocyclic ketone 279
 Mass spectrum oligosaccharide peracetate 451
 Mass spectrum oxazolidine oxyl 2356
 Mass spectrum thermolysis iminosulfurane 2148
 Mayurone 2217
 McFadyen Stevens reaction 2285
 Mechanism alkylnol hydride redn 968
 Mechanism amino alc hydrolysis 1009
 Mechanism aminolysis phenylcarbamate 2469
 Mechanism Bischler Napieralski cyclization 418
 Mechanism butyraldehyde sulfite 3896
 Mechanism chlorination butadiene 849
 Mechanism cyclization allylrhodone 3041
 Mechanism Dakin West reaction 1730
 Mechanism decarboxylation alkoxylation salicylate 216
 Mechanism decompn diazobenzophenone 2261
 Mechanism decompn nitrosooxazolidone 553
 Mechanism dehydrohalogenation haloalkane 3785
 Mechanism elimination ammonium salt 99
 Mechanism elimination cyclohexyl tosylate 534
 Mechanism methylmethyleimine formation 3042
 Mechanism oxidn cyclopentene 885
 Mechanism oxidn methylphenylbutyric acid 153
 Mechanism phenylazaspiropentane 63
 Mechanism phosphonium nitrosobenzene addn 3498
 Mechanism photochem dimethylamine 331
 Mechanism photolysis tetrazene diphenyl 336
 Mechanism pyridine dehalogenation haloace=tohenone 562
 Mechanism rearrangement cyclohexadienone epoxide 999
 Mechanism redn benzyl chloroformate 1320
 Mechanism xanthenamide redn 851
 Meisenheimer addn complex azulene 1877
 Meisenheimer complex fluorescence 2446
 Meisenheimer spiro anilinoethanol phenox=yethanol 1054
 Melanin dopa voltammetry chronoampero=metry 1980
 Menasylate leaving group 2465
 Menthandiol configuration abs 2444
 Menthyl phenyl phosphine 270
 Mercaptan pyrolysis spirothritiane 2509
 Mercaptoacetate condensation alkanedithiol 2374
 Mercaptophenol Michael acceptor reaction 1811
 Mercaptothiadiazole 2467
 Mercuration hydroboration esterification alkene 834
 Mercurial phenyltrihalomethyl reaction 2336
 Mercury bromodichloromethyl imidoyl addn 158
 Mercury carboxylate esterification 3721
 Mercury chloride ionization promoter 1920
 Mercury chloride lactonization 1915
 Mercury trihalomethyl reaction azodicarb=oxylate 2329
 Merrifield peptide side reaction 660
 Mesembrenone 2703
 Mesitylene photoelectron spectrum 1308
 Mesitylsulfonylhydroxylamine safety 2458
 Mesoionic thiazolium hydroxide cycloaddn 3619
 Mesomorphism nematic phenylene ester 3138
 Mestranol rearrangement alumina 2304
 Mesyl azide azepine thermolysis 340
 Metacyclopentane dimethyl photoelectron spectrum 1308
 Metal carbonyl transition decompn 2513
 Metalation dialkylpyrazine 3598
 Metalation dimethylimidazole 2301
 Metalation heterocycle 595
 Metalation methylthiazole 1192
 Metalation selective dimethylquinoline 2659
 Metallophenyl addn epoxybutene phenylbu=tenol 578
 Methylalindandione bromination 1784
 Methane dipyrrol aminomethyl 2872
 Methane hydrozono dihalo 2329
 Methane hydroquinone clathrate 1593
 Methanediamine tetramethyl 331
 Methanesulfonamidation benzene deriv 1101
 Methanol catalytic methylation indanol 698
 Methanol triethyl reaction potassium hydride 3913
 Methanolysis benzanilide Hammett 2767
 Methanolysis tricyclic cyclopropyl dibromide 708
 Methiodide azabicyclononene structure 321
 Methionine cleavage structure elucidation 253
 Methionine hydroxypyrrrolopyrimidine 2963
 Methoxide iodine oxidn benzhydrol 3680
 Methoxybenzaldehyde selective ether cleav=age 2437
 Methoxybenzotrile effect cobalt complex 2405

- Methoxybenzotriazole photolysis soln mechanism 3788
 Methoxybenzylidenequinclidinone 3511
 Methoxycarbonylmethylphenylindazolone structure 1007
 Methoxycycloalkene allylic ether 429
 Methoxyhydropyridine lithiooxyhydropyridine 2475
 Methoxymethyl isocyanate 2472
 Methoxyphenyl alkane ring closure electrochem 1014
 Methoxyphenylacetate hydrolysis surfactant chirality 1083
 Methoxyphenylethane phenonium antimony pentafluoride 1199
 Methoxyphenyllithium acylation 3559
 Methyl acrylate addn olefin 255
 Methyl alkyl ketone asym redn 1757
 Methyl amino acid 104
 Methyl interaction carboethoxy cyclohexane 2615
 Methyl isocyanate reaction chlordiazepoxide 568
 Methyl ketone aldol condensation 3459
 Methyl migration octalin 1400
 Methyl phenoxacetate photolysis 83
 Methyl substitution esterification acid 3141
 Methyl sulfide redn reagnt 3052
 Methyl sulfoxide hydrolysis nitroacetanilide 2108
 Methyl sulfoxide polarog arene 2452
 Methyl sulfoxide reaction aniline 3365
 Methyladenosine 3674
 Methylallylnickel addn iodomethylcyclopropane 1658
 Methylaluminum methylation agent 2433
 Methylaluminum methylation reagent 3297
 Methylamine photochem carbon tetrachloride 331
 Methylaniline benzenesulfonyl chloride reaction 134
 Methylaniline trinitrobenzene sigma complex 272
 Methylated hetero arom acylation 2006
 Methylation benzotriazinone 2710
 Methylation catalytic indanol methanol 698
 Methylation conjugate cyclohexenone catalysis 3297
 Methylation homoallylic chloroalkene 2433
 Methylation nucleoside 1891
 Methylation serine 1870
 Methylazulene nucleophilic addn 1877
 Methylbenzene substitution benzenesulfonyl chloride 1203
 Methylbicyclodecanone prepn 848
 Methylcuprate lithium conjugate addn alkylation 275
 Methyldecahydroisoquinoline stereochem 3210
 Methylenation alpha butyrolactone 1958
 Methylenation decarboxylative carboxybutyrolactone 1676
 Methylenation lactone elimination selenoxide 120
 Methylene compd condensation carbamoyl chloride 1228
 Methylene thiazolidinones synthesis 3617
 Methylene cycloalkanol isomerization bicycloalkanol 858
 Methylene cyclohexanone conjugate addn alkylation 275
 Methylene cyclohexene addn methyl acrylate 255
 Methylene cyclopentaneacetate 3355
 Methyleneimine elimination mass spectrum 285
 Methylidene sulfonium condensation 72
 Methylimidazole metalation 2301
 Methylindoline Birch redn 1587
 Methylion trianisyl micelle amine 1262
 Methyl lithium hexopyranosidulose 1379
 Methyl lithium reaction alky pyrazine 3598
 Methylmethyleneimine formation mechanism 3042
 Methylmethyleneoctadienol terpene pheromone 1957
 Methylnorcamphor prepn NMR 573
 Methylpentane addn methyl acrylate 255
 Methylphenylbutyric acid oxidn 153
 Methylphosphorotriamide methylmethyleneimine 3042
 Methylstyrene oxidn residue formation 889
 Methylsulfonyl glycopyranoside benzoate 3223
 Methylsulfonyl pyridine substitution reaction 1685
 Methylthiodithiolene coupling 3608
 Micelle catalysis methoxyphenylacetate hydrolysis 1083
 Micelle hydrolysis salicylate 3142
 Micelle trianisylmethylion amine 1262
 Micelle xanthate decompn 3128
 Michael acceptor catechol reaction 1808
 Michael acceptor mercaptophenol reaction 1811
 Michael addn cinnamylphosphonium Wittig 1318
 Michael addn intramol acetoxyethylcyclopropane carbonitrile 1607
 Michael addn vinyl ketones 2426
 Michael cyclization oxocyclohexeneacetate 409
 Michael intramol furylnitrohexenone enamine 1407
 Micromonospora sisomicin structure bactericide 1451
 Mills Nixon effect cyclobutathiophene 2222
 Mitomycin synthesis 3739
 Mitosene methoxy antibiotic 3580
 Mixed anhydride condensation arginine 3003
 MO acrolein dimerization 3402
 MO bond geometry polycycloalkane 539
 MO calcn strained propellane 2315
 MO cyclobutadienyl dication 378
 MO Diels Alder 1584
 MO dihydroparacyclophane radical anion 1342
 MO three membered ring 373
 Model oxindole alkaloid 1662
 Mol geometry beta pinene 86
 Mol structure phenylthietane oxide 246
 Mold tetrionic acid 113.
 Molybdenum azobenzene oxidn selectivity 407
 Molybdenum carbonyl catalyzed acylation 2303
 Molybdenum carbonyl picoline 1787
 Monoterpene aldehyde Plocamium 3303
 Monoterpene methylmethylenoctadienol 1957
 Monoxide diphenylthietane crystal structure 3618
 Morphine fragment isoquinolinone 1118
 Mucochloryl chloride phosphite displacement 3300
 Myoporone hydroxy sweet potato 3241
 Naked anion reaction 3416
 Naphthacene dibromo chemiluminescence 2936
 Naphthalene bisbromomethyl conformation 1152
 Naphthalene epoxydihydro deoxygenation photochem 3010
 Naphthalene iodo hydride redn 1425
 Naphthalene oxidn ruthenium tetroxide 2468
 Naphthalene prepn 2769
 Naphthalene radical anion ESR 2276
 Naphthalene reductive phenylation 3254
 Naphthalenedicarboxylate ester 3648
 Naphthalenediol dihydro 1405
 Naphthalenesulfonate leaving group 2465
 Naphthalenide deoxygenation alkylepoxydihydronaphthalene 3010
 Naphthalenide lithium radical elimination 1013
 Naphthofuran 2656
 Naphthol benzyl dicarbomethoxy 3648
 Naphthol fluorination 2120
 Naphthone difluoro 2120
 Naphthopteridinone cyclization phenethylpteridinone 1248
 Naphthoquinazoline 3293
 Naphthoquinodimethan tetracyano 1165
 Naphthoquinone diimine cycloaddn diazofluorene 492
 Naphthothiophenone 2239
 Naphthyl bromide coupling alkyl lithium 3452
 Naphthyl chloropropenyl rearrangement 2656
 Naphthyl thiobenzoyl urea 3043
 Naphthylamine diazotization decompn deamination 1317
 Naphthylamine fluorination 2120
 Naphthylethyl isocyanate resolution agent 3904
 Naphthylhydroxylamine hydrogen fluoride reaction 1758
 Naphthyltrifluoroethanol resolution 3904
 Naphthyridine Friedlander synthesis 1765
 Neighboring group participation amide 1089
 Neighboring group participation bromination 831
 Neighboring group participation diphenyltricyclooctyl 1327
 Neighboring group participation sulfur 2157
 Nematic mesomorphism phenylene ester 3138
 Nematoicide butenynylbithienyl 3791
 Neomenthyl phenyl phosphine 270
 Neotrxinate ester 3284
 Nestrand acetate alumina epimerization 3618
 Nickel acetylacetonate methylation catalyst 3297
 Nicotinaldehyde amino 720
 Nicotinamide carbon 13 3436
 Nicotinamide labeled biol probe 1158
 Nicotinanilide 3327
 Nicotinate bromo 3436
 Nitrate nitroalkyl thermal decompn 714
 Nitrate peroxide reaction benzene 3336
 Nitration acridizinium 1157
 Nitration benzene trifluoroacetic acid 3936
 Nitration isocytosineacetic acid 176
 Nitration porphin 3282
 Nitration sulfoxide phenyl acid 1098
 Nitration toluene peroxide 3336
 Nitrene sulfonyl reaction benzene 1101
 Nitrile acridanylaceto 3556
 Nitrile benzenediazonium thermal decompn 1841
 Nitrile condensation cyanopyrazine 1235
 Nitrile cyclization oxonium fluoroborate 1434
 Nitrile effect carbonylhydrocobalt reaction 2405
 Nitrile lithiooxazine acylation 712
 Nitrile reaction nitrile sulfide 962
 Nitrile sulfide reaction nitrile 962
 Nitroalkane deprotonation ammonia 89
 Nitroalkyl nitrate thermal decompn 714
 Nitrobenzene deoxidn nucleophilic substitution 93
 Nitrobenzene methylaniline sigma complex 272
 Nitrobenzene prepn 3936
 Nitrobenzene reaction aldoxime 3343
 Nitrobenzil reaction cyanide ion mechanism 1596
 Nitrobenzotrile displacement nucleophile 1839
 Nitrobenzophenone cyclization acetone 2653
 Nitrocyclohexyloxopyrrolinyl protective group 3351
 Nitrodecyl nitrate kinetics decompn 714
 Nitroethene hydrogenation ethenamine 1349
 Nitrofur radical anion ESR 2425
 Nitrogen analog tetrahydrocannabinol 1546
 Nitrogen dealkylation arom sulfamide 566
 Nitrogen halogenation aliph amide 3136
 Nitrohexenone enamine Michael condensation 1407
 Nitroimidazolyltoluidine 3165
 Nitromethyl tosyl sulfone condensation 3215
 Nitron aryl oxalyl chloride 1975
 Nitron aryl selective chlorination 2718
 Nitron aziridine reaction 162
 Nitron butyl pyrolysis mechanism 3447
 Nitron cyclic condensation 2804
 Nitron phenylazirine 2651
 Nitron pyridinium condensation 2804
 Nitron reaction diazirinophthalazinedione 3192
 Nitron steroidal 1061
 Nitrophenyl diazomethyl sulfone catalytic decompn 411
 Nitrophenyl ester extension peptide 444
 Nitrophenyl hexanoate hydrolysis 2281
 Nitrophenyl tosylate hydrolysis amine 346
 Nitrophenylsulfonoxyl substitution arene 2543
 Nitrophenylsulfonyldiazomethane catalytic decompn kinetics 411
 Nitroporphin 3282
 Nitrosation carbonyl compd 2558
 Nitrosation dioxolane NMR 1791
 Nitrosation phenyl ketone hydrazone 3851
 Nitrosobenzamide benzhydryl decompn rearrangement 1517
 Nitrosobenzene cycloaddn diphenylketene 2552
 Nitrosobenzene deoxidn nucleophilic substitution 93
 Nitrosobenzene oxidn agent 3419
 Nitrosobenzene reaction aliph dichloroamine 2967
 Nitrosobenzene vinylphosphonium addn 3498
 Nitrosoglycine cyclization anhydride 3676
 Nitrosyl chloride addn 2558
 Nitroxide butyl ESR 3800
 Nitroxide steroid conformation 2121
 NMR acetimidoyl amino acid 3591
 NMR acetylallamandin 2477
 NMR adamantyl substituted cation 3750
 NMR azabicyclobutanone cation 902
 NMR carbinol enantiome europium 2411
 NMR carbon alkenoyl cation 1206

- NMR carbon azole tautomerism 357
 NMR carbon benzene biphenyl 2686
 NMR carbon benzonatrienyl anion 1604
 NMR carbon bicycloalkyl cation 367
 NMR carbon oxime stereochem 1017
 NMR carbon phosphorinane 2899
 NMR carbon pyrone 1935
 NMR carbon tetraalkylammonium tetraalkylboride 363
 NMR carbon tetraalkylammonium tetraalkylborides 3618
 NMR carbon vitamin B1 1321
 NMR carbon 13 alkaloid 2413
 NMR carbon 13 ergot alkaloid 1272
 NMR chlorocarbon carbon 1276
 NMR conformation bromoheptanone 1952
 NMR diazidoethane diastereoisomer europium 570
 NMR dimethyltriazinyl fluorobenzene 2591
 NMR disubstituted acenaphthene 3794
 NMR DMF rotation 925
 NMR epoxyamarane epoxyabietane 11
 NMR fatty acid carbon 1698
 NMR glutaraldehyde 1566
 NMR halocycloalkyl cation 2394
 NMR hydrodioxepin conformation 804
 NMR methylcyclohexanediol stereochem 3698
 NMR methylnorcamphor prepn 573
 NMR nitrogen methylaniline MO 3547
 NMR nitrosation dioxolane 1791
 NMR nonequivalence benzylquinoline stereochem 3705
 NMR nonequivalence stereochem piperidine 3059
 NMR nucleoside triazolopyrimidine 3226
 NMR Nuphar alkaloid 2892
 NMR pentacyclocetyl cation 2856
 NMR phospholanol stereochem 1339
 NMR phospholanone oxidn 2904
 NMR polycyclic cyclopentanone 3701
 NMR purine nucleoside 2660
 NMR rotation barrier amide 2806
 NMR succinosuccinate stereochem 976
 NMR sugar branched 3847
 NMR sulfur heterocycle 3805
 NMR tetrahydroparacyclophane tetraepoxide 1342
 NMR thioxanthene conformation 2941
 NMR trioxabicyclooctane structure 1946
 No bond resonance dithiazole 2235
 Noble metal chloride oxidn 2871
 Nonbenzenoid arom hydrocarbon polarog redn 572
 Nonclassical condensed thiophenes 3617
 Norbornadiene acyl addn nucleophile 2382
 Norbornadiene cycloper-tadiene adduct stereochem 726
 Norbornane alkylidene 2817
 Norbornane halo redn tin hydride 473
 Norbornane lactone methylation 120
 Norbornanol imidazolyl 3772
 Norbornene chloro hydroboration 2810
 Norbornene cyclopentanone irradiatn 1850
 Norbornene difluoromethylene bromination 831
 Norbornene epoxidn peroxycarbonic acid 3054
 Norbornene hexachloro 3179 3181
 Norbornenecarboxylic acid lactonization thallation 2434
 Norbornenyldienebutanal 1850
 Norbornonium ion 546
 Norbornylpropenoate ester 2321
 Norcamphor cycloalkane hydrazone hydrolysis 3453
 Norcamphor methyl prepn NMR 573
 Norcarane phenyl ozonization 3443
 Norcaranespirofluorene prepn 492
 Norcarane insertion stereochemistry 2677
 Norcholal Grignard condensation 1658
 Norcholestenone bromination 2018
 Nucleic acid oxidn 1983
 Nucleic acid related compds 3618
 Nucleophile addn acylnorbornadiene 2382
 Nucleophile butanethiol enamine addn 2924
 Nucleophile ethanylylidencyclopentathiopyriliun bromide 2153
 Nucleophile ethoxycarbonylthiophenecarboxamide 2540
 Nucleophile nitro displacement benzonitrile 1839
 Nucleophile proton abstraction methylazulene 1877
 Nucleophilic addn azulene 1877
 Nucleophilic addn diyne 843
 Nucleophilic cleavage heterocycle 2294
 Nucleophilic radical substitution mechanism 3173
 Nucleophilic substitution arom deoxidn 93
 Nucleophilic substitution bromoacetophenone oxime 728
 Nucleophilic substitution bromomethylcinamate 3863
 Nucleophilic substitution halopyridine 3692
 Nucleophilicity bromination alkene 3953
 Nucleoside amino reversed 3045
 Nucleoside aminoacyl 2187
 Nucleoside anhydropyrimidine hydrogen fluoride 3114
 Nucleoside carbon 1374
 Nucleoside deoxyxypentofuranosyl 3573
 Nucleoside Friedel-Craft catalyst 3668
 Nucleoside imidazotriazine 3651
 Nucleoside long range coupling 2660
 Nucleoside methylation 1891
 Nucleoside oligosaccharide 3664
 Nucleoside organotin deriv 24
 Nucleoside phosphorylation phenylphosphorochloridate 3767
 Nucleoside purine unsatd 113
 Nucleoside pyrazolopyrimidine 2023
 Nucleoside pyrimidine azapyrimidine 3654
 Nucleoside thioanhydro 1440
 Nucleoside triazolopyrimidine 1256
 Nucleoside triazolopyrimidine NMR 3226
 Nucleoside tricyclic 937
 Nucleoside unsatd 30
 Nucleoside uracil 3660
 Nucleotide aminoacyl 2187
 Nucleotide blocking group 1250
 Nuphar alkaloid CD NMR 2892
 Octalin methyl migration 1400
 Octalone picolyethylated 2925
 Octanoquinoline stereospecific redn 2432
 Octatriene dimethyl isoprene dimer 139
 Octene addn phenylselenyl bromide 429
 Octenoate ester 821
 Oil hydrocarbon Dictyopteris 2201
 Olefin activated carboxylation electrochem 2819
 Olefin activated electrochem carboxylation 2823
 Olefin acylthiophene cycloaddn 2242
 Olefin addn ketone 3456
 Olefin addn toluenesulfonyl thiocyanate 3454
 Olefin aryldiazomethane reaction 1717
 Olefin cyclization dichlorodiiminosuccinonitrile 3373
 Olefin cycloaddn thiazolium hydroxide 3631
 Olefin cycloaddn xylene halide 2769
 Olefin electrophile oxazineacetate 2572
 Oligosaccharide nucleoside 3664
 Oligosaccharide peracetate mass spectrum 451
 Orbital interaction Diels Alder 3181
 Organic disulfides related substances 3617
 Organocopper addn aralkyl isocyanide 611
 Organolithium addn alkyl isocyanide 600
 Organolithium addn aralkyl isocyanide 611
 Organolithium reaction methylmethylenimine 3042
 Organotin hydride redn mechanism 1320
 Organotin nucleoside deriv 24
 Ornithine hydroxy 1166
 Ornithine methyl 104
 Ortho ester arom hydrolysis catalytic 1430
 Ortho ester dehydration agent 3424
 Orthobenzoate trithio hydrolysis mechanism 1430
 Osajin 2215
 Overhauser effect stereochem 3268
 Ovine insulin 3388
 Oxa bicyclooctane conformation NMR 2069
 Oxazabicycloalkane 1042
 Oxazalicyclooctane nonane systems 3618
 Oxabicycloheptane methoxyphenyl ring cleavage 874
 Oxabicyclooctane 2470
 Oxacyclooctadecane 2445
 Oxadecalin conformation 2040
 Oxadecalone conformation 2040
 Oxadiazine aryl alkyl 162
 Oxadiazole lithiomethyl 1189
 Oxadiazolidinethione 957
 Oxadiazolidinone 948 957
 Oxadiazolinecarboxylate 2336
 Oxadiazolobenzodiazepinyl urea 568
 Oxalate dialkyl 701
 Oxalate oxidn chromate 2612
 Oxalyl chloride nitrene aryl 1975
 Oxaphospholene bromo butyl oxo 1952
 Oxaspiran 3273
 Oxathiazaspiroundecene amino 1824
 Oxathiane conformational inversion 1948
 Oxathiazole triphenyl 2885
 Oxathiazolone thermolysis 962
 Oxathiole dioxide benzoyl 2722
 Oxatriazinophthalazinedione 3192
 Oxatriclodecyl methanesulfonate solvolysis 414
 Oxazaphospholine ylide solvent effect 3501
 Oxazetidione 2552
 Oxazine carbethoxymethyl reaction 2572
 Oxazine chloromethyl Grignard bromobenzene 618
 Oxazine chloromethyl reaction 623
 Oxazine cyclization hydroxyalkylamide rearrangement 421
 Oxazine keto tautomer 712
 Oxazinobenzothiazinedione dioxide 1554
 Oxazirane alkoxy 3855
 Oxaziridine reaction 948 957
 Oxazole chlorocarbethoxy 2336
 Oxazolidine hydration hydroxycitronellal 108
 Oxazolidine imino 3828
 Oxazolidine oxyl oxidn 2356
 Oxazolidine spirocholestane 2121
 Oxazolidinone 948
 Oxazolidinone methoxymethyl 2472
 Oxazolidinone nitro decompn mechanism 553
 Oxazoline aldehyde reaction ammonia 1349
 Oxazoline alkoxy 3855
 Oxazoline alkyl addn epoxide 2783
 Oxazoline alkyl chiral hydrolysis 1603
 Oxazoline alkyl cleavage 2778
 Oxazoline protecting group 2787
 Oxazolone pseudo stereoselective prepn 1311
 Oxazolone vinyl methylene 654
 Oxazoloquinazoline oxo 3828
 Oxetane polycyclic 1850
 Oxetane spiro macrocyclic polyether 2351
 Oxidative carbonylation oxalate prepn 701
 Oxidative cyclization methoxyphenyl alkane 1014
 Oxidative decyanation arylacetoneitrile 2799
 Oxide acylthiabenzenes 3519
 Oxide allene 1723
 Oxidn agent nitrosobenzene 3419
 Oxidn alc silver carbonate 523
 Oxidn alc sulfoxonium 1977
 Oxidn aliph ketene peracid 2172
 Oxidn alkene satd ester 3871
 Oxidn allene peracid 1723
 Oxidn aminoindole 2581
 Oxidn anodic phenethylamine voltammetry 3488
 Oxidn arabinopyranoside 1946
 Oxidn arom thiol dithiobisthiolate 562
 Oxidn azobenzene selectivity molybdenum 407
 Oxidn benzhydrol iodine methoxide 3680
 Oxidn bromination borabicycloalkane 861
 Oxidn catalytic dimethylbutene 3276
 Oxidn chromic pimarenoate ester 11
 Oxidn cyclic amine 2264
 Oxidn cyclopentene mechanism 885
 Oxidn cyclopropene perbenzoate kinetics 2267
 Oxidn cyclopropene peroxy acid 388
 Oxidn diazo ketone peroxybenzoate 3295
 Oxidn diphenylanthracenylcyclobutadiene 480
 Oxidn electrochem acyclic ester 369
 Oxidn electrochem dimethylbenzylamine 2695
 Oxidn ether kinetics 3020
 Oxidn guanosine peroxodisulfate 2699
 Oxidn hexahydrophenanthrene stereochem 66
 Oxidn hindered phenol 718
 Oxidn hydroboration dicyclopentadiene 1636
 Oxidn hypochlorite digitoxigenin 2319
 Oxidn imino ether 3855
 Oxidn methylphenylbutyric acid 153
 Oxidn methylstyrene residue formation 889
 Oxidn naphthalene ruthenium tetroxide 2468
 Oxidn nucleic acid 1983
 Oxidn oleic acid diketone 2314
 Oxidn oxazolidine oxyl 2356
 Oxidn oxindole dibromo 1995
 Oxidn oxobutylate mechanism 3147
 Oxidn phenylurazole isocyanate 3799
 Oxidn phosphite irradiatn 3178
 Oxidn radiation cholesterol 3398
 Oxidn rhamnopyranoside chromium trioxide 3281
 Oxidn stilbene thallic nitrate 2755
 Oxidn sugars cerium kinetics 1788
 Oxidn tetralin 1416
 Oxidn thio ether 2866
 Oxidn three electron oxalate 2612
 Oxidn tosylazoalkene tosylhydrazone 826
 Oxidn tyrosine peroxide copper 1429
 Oxime aliph dehydration 3424
 Oxime bromoacetophenone redn stereochem 728
 Oxime erythromycin B configuration 2492
 Oxime ether isomerization irradiatn 2361
 Oxime reaction acetylenedicarboxylate 2137
 Oxime stereochem NMR carbon 1017

- Oximino amino ketones hydrochlorides properties 3617
 Oximino ketone Beckmann fragmentation 3424
 Oxindole alkaloid model 1662
 Oxindoloindolizidine ester 1662
 Oxiranecarboxylate thio 2938
 Oxo aliph acid 2314
 Oxoadipate ester 3144
 Oxoalkanoic acid 2289
 Oxoalkyl phenyl sulfoxide 732
 Oxobenzofuran hydro 3456
 Oxobutyrate autoxidn mechanism 3147
 Oxocholane bromination 3047
 Oxocin benzo 3038
 Oxocycloheptylbutyric acid intramol Claisen condensation 1318
 Oxocyclopentaneacetic acid 3048
 Oxocyclopropane 2658
 Oxodisulfide cleavage reactions disulfides trisulfides 3617
 Oxonium fluoroborate cyclization nitrile 1434
 Oxoaxadiazolincarboxylate 2336
 Oxopentanoate phenylthio 2648
 Oxopentanoate 2648
 Oxopropylcyclohexanone prepn 3457
 Oxopyrimidotriazine 2866
 Oxotryptophan 2635
 Oxygen atom reaction butadiene 2439
 Oxygen epoxidn dienone 1793
 Oxygen participation solvolysis 414
 Oxygenation toluene peroxide nitrate 3336
 Oxymercuration demercuration dicyclopentadiene 1636
 Oxymercuration demercuration limonene 680
 Oxymercuration tricyclodecadienedicarboxylate 3569
 Oxymercuration unsaturated urethane 2674
 Oxymyrcurial base decompn 3445
 Oxytocin deuterated cystine 2207
 Ozonation acetylene bifluorenylidene 1782
 Ozone oxidn aliph ketene 2172
 Ozone reaction aliph ketenimine 489
 Ozonization phenylnorcarane 3443
 Ozonolysis alkyne biadamantylidene 1782
 Ozonolysis aminoindole 2581
 Ozonolysis nitronate salt alkanone p 259
 Palladium borohydride hydrogenation catalyst 3050
 Palladium catalysis oxidative carbonylation 701
 Palladium catalyst amidation halide 3327
 Palladium complex intermediate geranylacetone 737
 Palladium dimerization codimerization catalyst 139
 Paraconic acid electrolyte decarboxylation 2486
 Paracyclophane Birch redn stereochem 1342
 Participation solvolysis cycloalkylcarbinyl brosylate 3937
 Partition fluoromethanesulfonamide acidity 1094
 Penam desulfurization 2877
 Penicillanate diazo 1444
 Penicillanic amino schiff base 3929
 Penicillin amino epimerization 437
 Penicillin analog 115
 Penicillin deriv bactericidal 277
 Penicillin phenoxymethyl configuration NMR 441
 Pentacyclodecane deriv reaction 2856
 Pentacyclodecyl cation NMR 2856
 Pentacyclotetradecane rearrangement 2979
 Pentacycloundecane prepn 1596
 Pentadienone cycloaddn cinnamylphosphonium 1318
 Pentadienyllithium cycloaddn diene alkylcyclohexene 232
 Pentafluorophenyl group rearrangement 3421
 Pentamethylbenzenesulfonate tolylbutyl solvolysis 3594
 Pentanol photochlorination mechanism 520
 Pentenamide hydroxymethyl bromocyclization 1042
 Pentenanilide 3327
 Pentopyranine A Streptomyces 2482
 Pentopyranosylcystosine pentopyranine A 2482
 Pentyl disulfide ene reaction 2110
 Peptide benzhydrylamine support 44
 Peptide carboxyl redn carbinol 111
 Peptide cleavage phenylazo assistance 2292
 Peptide Merrifield side reaction 660
 Peptide nitrophenyl ester extension 444
 Peptide prepn 2831
 Peptide prepn blocking group 3837
 Peptide protective group amino 3351
 Peptide synthesis ammonium fluoroborate 1499
 Peptide tyrosine oxidn 1429
 Peracid alkoxylation salicylate mechanism 216
 Peracid oxidn aliph ketene 2172
 Peracid oxidn allene 1723
 Peracid reaction aliph ketenimine 489
 Perchlorate silver reaction iodoalkane 3875
 Perchlorocyclobutenone phenylation benzene 2926
 Perester allylic propargylic thermolysis 384
 Perester decompn kinetics 3614
 Perhydroanthracene tricyclotetradecane 3755
 Periplogenin 2319
 Perlactone intermediate oxidn oxobutyrate 3147
 Peroxide addn phenoxyethylene 3604
 Peroxide copper tyrosine oxidn 1429
 Peroxide cyclic poly pyrolysis 3463
 Peroxide nitrate reaction benzene 3336
 Peroxide thermolysis kinetics 2096
 Peroxide trifluoromethyl fluoroalkyl 1298
 Peroxydisulfate oxidn guanosine 2699
 Peroxy acid oxidn cyclopropene 388
 Peroxyacetate butyl cumyl 3602
 Peroxyacetate homolysis activation vol 3153
 Peroxybenzoate oxidn diazo ketone 3295
 Peroxycarbonic acid benzyl epoxidn 3054
 Peroxydicarbonate diisopropyl thiophene reaction 504
 Peroxydicarbonate substitution toluene cerium 3331
 Pharaoh ant butylmethyl octahydroindolizine 2662
 Phenacyl dithiocarbonate cyclization 95
 Phenacyl kojate complex sodium 3144
 Phenacyl sulfide desulfurization 647
 Phenanthrazepine alkyl 3070
 Phenanthrene aziridine octahydro 183
 Phenanthrene dihydroxy octahydro 66
 Phenanthrene methoxy methyl 1036
 Phenanthrene phenyl 3429
 Phenanthridine alkaloid synthesis 2329
 Phenanthridine alkyl benzoquinazoline dimethyl 1841
 Phenanthridone 2839
 Phenethyl fluoride elimination 878
 Phenethyl system oxidn mechanism 153
 Phenethylamine anodic oxidn voltammetry 3488
 Phenethylidioxolane prepn 3427
 Phenethylpteridinone cyclization naphthopteridinone 1248
 Phenol 3343
 Phenol aromatization cyclohexanone 2126
 Phenol bromoalkyl cyclization ether 2598
 Phenol chlorination hypochlorite chlorine 1160
 Phenol chlorination solid state 1744
 Phenol hindered oxidn 718
 Phenol nitration safety 3936
 Phenol protonation radical anion 2452
 Phenol salt etherification 1968
 Phenol thianthrene radical cation reaction 2534
 Phenolic acid catechic acid 3244
 Phenonium methoxyphenylethane antimony pentafluoride 1199
 Phenoxyacetate methyl photolysis 83
 Phenoxyacetate alkyl photochem 83
 Phenoxyethanol spiro Meisenheimer 1054
 Phenoxyethyl hydroperoxide thermal decomposition 3604
 Phenyl aliph sulfide ylide 119
 Phenyl alkyl ketone redn 2736
 Phenyl benzoate transesterification alcohol 855
 Phenyl bromostyryl sulfone 3867
 Phenyl butyne alkali metal reaction 1736
 Phenyl disulfide hydroselenide redn 3716
 Phenyl disulfone hydrolysis amine 346
 Phenyl ether aldoxime cleavage 3343
 Phenyl hydroxyalkyl sulfoxide 1170
 Phenyl isopropyl ketone 3455
 Phenyl isothiocyanate reaction oxaziridine 957
 Phenyl ketone hydrazone nitrosation 3851
 Phenyl selenide alkyl 428
 Phenyl thiolmalonate 3170
 Phenyl trifluoromethyl ketone redn 3107
 Phenylacetaldehyde prepn 3304
 Phenylacetaldehyde reaction ammonia triazine 1349
 Phenylacetamide cyclization tetrahydroisoquinoline 418
 Phenylacetate acid 618
 Phenylacetohydroxamic acid hydrolysis sulfonate 840
 Phenylacetylene fluorination xenon fluoride 2646
 Phenyllallene halogenation 2255
 Phenylallyl alc cyclization 1955
 Phenylanthracyclobutadiene prepn reaction 480
 Phenylation perchlorotriazinone 2710
 Phenylation perchlorocyclobutenone benzene 2926
 Phenylation picolyl anion 382
 Phenylation reductive benzyne mechanism 3254
 Phenylaziridine diimide formation fragmentation 3195
 Phenylazo assistance peptide cleavage 2292
 Phenylbutenol metallophenyl addn epoxybutene 578
 Phenylbutyrate resoln amine 2309
 Phenylcarbamate aminolysis mechanism 2469
 Phenylcarbamoyl chloride 2897
 Phenylcarbinol pyrazole triazole 940
 Phenylcinnamaldehyde prepn 3537
 Phenylcinnamic acid pyrolysis dimerization 3537
 Phenylcyclobutenone prepn 2926
 Phenylcyclopropanol ring cleavage 3360
 Phenyldecephalosporanic 3384
 Phenylene ester liq crystal 3138
 Phenylethyl chloride ionization promoter 1920
 Phenylethyl chloride solvolysis hydrochlorination 1313
 Phenylfluorene protonation radical anion 2452
 Phenylhaloethyl methyl ketone 3360
 Phenylhexanediol cyclization 3427
 Phenylhydrazine oxidn nitroso compd 3419
 Phenyliminosulfurane prepn 3365
 Phenylisoquinolinone 1118
 Phenylketene benzylimine chiral 3780
 Phenylketene peracid oxidn 2172
 Phenylketene Wittig reaction 3236
 Phenylketene reaction diaziridine 3198
 Phenyllithium addn epoxybutene 578
 Phenyllithium methoxy acylation 3559
 Phenylphenanthrene 3429
 Phenylpropionate iodination kinetics 3731
 Phenylpropionaldehyde enol ether halogenation 1785
 Phenylpropionic acid 618
 Phenylpropyl phthalate decompn Hammett 2463
 Phenylpyridine acetyl 3565
 Phenylseleno ketone 428
 Phenylseleno lactone elimination reaction 120
 Phenylselenyl bromide addn cycloalkene 429
 Phenylsilane redn phosphine oxide 265
 Phenylsilane redn phosphine oxides stereospecificity 3618
 Phenyltropanecarboxylate cyclization 2566
 Phenylvinyl bromide tosylate solvolysis 1902
 Pheophytin a phytadienes pyrolysis 3618
 Pheophytin pyrolysis 2634
 Pheromone hexadecadienol acetate prepn 3793
 Pheromone sex gypsy moth 3264
 Pheromone terpene methylmethyleneoctadienol 1957
 Pheromone terpenoid diol 3315
 Phlebicine Cremastasperma alkaloid 3588
 Phosgene chlorination lauric acid 1134
 Phosgene chloroformylation methylaniline 2897
 Phosgene reaction acylanilide sulfide 3277
 Phosgene reaction anthranilate 1931
 Phosgenimmonium acetamide reaction 1233
 Phosphate blocking group 1250
 Phosphinamide cleavage hydride 2296
 Phosphine electroneg substituted cleavage 267
 Phosphine oxide 3038
 Phosphine oxide org 1531
 Phosphine oxide secondary 267
 Phosphine oxide stereospecific redn 265
 Phosphine oxides stereospecificity phenylsilane redn 3618
 Phosphine phenyl menthyl neomenthyl 270
 Phosphine phenylazoalkene cycloaddn 2650
 Phosphine trisdimethylamino desulfurization 647
 Phosphinic acid ureido 209
 Phosphinofuranone chloro 3300
 Phosphite condensation aryl iodide 3612
 Phosphite displacement mucochloryl chloride 3300
 Phosphite ethyl addn terpene 682
 Phosphite Mannich urea aldehyde 209
 Phosphite oxidn irradiation 3178
 Phospholane oxide phenyl 1531
 Phospholane carboxylate cleavage 3423

- Phospholanol methyl stereochem 1339
 Phospholanone cleavage 3423
 Phospholanone oxide NMR 2904
 Phospholanone oxide tautomeric equil 686
 Phospholanone redn 1339
 Phospholanone vs hydroxyphospholene 3305
 Phospholene hydroxy 3305
 Phosphonate aryl dialkyl 3612
 Phosphonate phosphonium Wittig type 623
 Phosphonate terpene 682
 Phosphonic acid ureidc 209
 Phosphonium hydroxyanilinovinyl Wittig reaction 3501
 Phosphonium mechanism nitrosobenzene addn 3498
 Phosphonium phosphate Wittig type 623
 Phosphonium salicyloxy reaction alkoxide 3035
 Phosphonium vinyl hydroxyketone reaction 584
 Phosphonium ylide condensation hexanal 821
 Phosphonobutyrolactone Wittig reaction 3235
 Phosphorane alkylidene arylidene 2728
 Phosphoranylidenimine ketene reaction 3780
 Phosphorazidate thiol carboxylic acid 3302
 Phosphorinane NMR carbon 2899
 Phosphorinane oxide phenyl 1531
 Phosphorochloridate alkylation 2114
 Phosphorocyanidate thiol carboxylic acid 3302
 Phosphorotriamide hexamethyl methylme=thyleneimine 3042
 Phosphorus chloride chlorination alkane 3472
 Phosphorus ester hydr:de 1531
 Phosphorylating agent butylphenylphosphor=ochloridate 3767
 Photo cyclization tolyl propanedione 1385
 Photoaddn fumarate ester stilbene 3284
 Photochem addn lactone isopropyl alc 106
 Photochem alkylation triazolopyridazine 793
 Photochem arylation benzenethiolate ion 3173
 Photochem chlorination alc 520
 Photochem cyclization tetracycloundecadien=edione 1596
 Photochem cycloaddn acenaphthylene 515
 Photochem deoxygenation epoxydihydrone=phthalene 3010
 Photochem dimethylamine carbon tetrachlo=ride 331
 Photochem enamide isoquinolinyl 2846
 Photochem intramol cycloaddn ionylidenem=alononitrile 3435
 Photochem rearrangement epoxy ketone 1028
 Photochem substitution dihalobenzene 3611
 Photochem thermal isomerization vinylben=zer.esulfonamide 3219
 Photochemistry cyclooctanone 248
 Photochlorination alc 520
 Photochlorination alcs 3618
 Photocyclization benzamide 2839
 Photocyclization phenylstilbene 3429
 Photocyclization thioaryloxylene 3185
 Photodecarbonylation indenone cyclodimer 1325
 Photodecompn benzylsulfonyl iodide 245
 Photodecompn limonin 263
 Photodimerization styryl thiophene 196
 Photoelectron spectrum dihydropyridine 560
 Photoelectron spectrum mesitylene 1308
 Photoelimination lanosterol 1959
 Photosomerization hydroxyxanthine 1391
 Photo.ysis azafulvene 940
 Photo.ysis azepine 3076
 Photo.ysis benzylsulfonyl iodide 245
 Photo.ysis biphenylnitrene carbazole 2546
 Photo.ysis diene azidoquinone 781
 Photo.ysis dihydrothienothiophene 206
 Photo.ysis dispirocyclobutanedione 2251
 Photo.ysis keto dihydrobenzofurans styrenes hexadienes 3617
 Photo.ysis mesyl azide 340
 Photolysis methoxybenzotriazole soln me=chanism 3788
 Photolysis methyl phenoxyacetate 83
 Photolysis stilbene cyclization 1036
 Photolysis tetrazene diphenyl mechanism 336
 Photolysis thioacetate 1691
 Photorearrangement epoxyrene tribenzox=epin 1032
 Photosensitive glycoside benzyloxycarbonyl veratryloxycarbonyl 192
 Photostimulated condensation 3612
 Phthalan benzylidene tautomerism isobenzo=furan 3648
 Phthalate dihydro prepn reaction 971
 Phthalate phenylpropyl decompn Hammett 2463
 Phthalazinedione oxatriazine 3192
 Phthalazinone hydroxy alkenyl 3187
 Phthalic anhydride dipole moment 1527
 Phthalimide dipole moment 1527
 Phthalimidine 3924
 Phthalimido cyclopropylalkyl 1979
 Phthalimidooctadecanone stereospecific redn 100
 Phthaloyl peroxide decompn benzyne 3887
 Phys property conformation bromocycloalka=none 3921
 Phytadiene prepn 2634
 Phytadienes pyrolysis pheophytin a 3618
 Picoline benzoylation 3559
 Picoline metal carbonyl 1787
 Picoline picolyl 2461
 Picolinium aminobenzaldehyde condensation 3132
 Picolyl anion phenylation 382
 Picolyethylated octalone hydrindenone 2925
 Pictet Spengler cyclization 2852
 Pilocarpus alkaloid configuration 1864
 Pinosine configuration 1864
 Piloty pyrrole synthesis 2575
 Pimarate hydroxy rearrangement 14
 Pimarenoate ester chromic oxidn 11
 Pinacolone condensation alkenal 3102
 Pinacolone sulfonation rearrangement 3415
 Pinene addn ethyl phosphite 682
 Pinene addn methyl acrylate 255
 Pinene beta mol geometry 86
 Pinocaryyl nitrobenzoate crystal structure 86
 Piperazinedicarbonitrile 3373
 Piperideine 1963
 Piperidine alkaloid intermediate 3378
 Piperidine alkaloid Lupinus 2974
 Piperidine stereochem NMR nonequivalence 3059
 Piperidine substitution aryloxyquinoline 1888
 Piperidine substitution halodinitrobenzene 3486
 Piperidinone mass spectrum 279
 Piperidone cyanophenyl 3735
 PK biphenylamine steric effect 3946
 Pleiadene ring cleavage cyclobutaacenaphth=ene 515
 Placarium structure cartilageal 3303
 PMR ethanylylidene cyclopentathiopyrilium bromide 2153
 Podocarpene functionalization 1
 Polarog arene methyl sulfoxide 2452
 Polarog benzoylacetate acidity 836
 Polarog redn nonbenzenoid arom hydrocar=bon 572
 Polarog voltammometry electroredn benzophe=none 3831
 Polyketide synthon 3615
 Polycyclic alkane bond geometry 539
 Polycyclic aminopyrimidine 3293
 Polycyclic cyclopentanone NMR 3701
 Polycyclic oxetane ketone 1850
 Polyether macrocyclic spiro oxetane 2351
 Polyether methylstyrene oxidn 889
 Polyethylenimine dedeuteration isobutylal=dehyde 863
 Polyhalodibenzodioxin prepn toxicity 931
 Polymethylenediphosphine oxide stereochem 1748
 Polyolefin thiobenzophenone irradsn 853
 Polyperoxide methylstyrene oxidn 889
 Polythio ether macrocyclic 2079
 Porphin nitration 3282
 Potassium hydride aliph ketone 1324
 Potassium hydride reaction 3913
 Potential redn nonbenzenoid arom hydrocar=bon 572
 Pregnanemethylene nitrene 1061
 Pregnenecarboxaldehyde redn 2018
 Pregnenone hydroxy trimethyl 575
 Pregnoic acid 2778
 Prenylation genistein 2215
 Prepn halodibenzodioxin toxicity 931
 Proline dipeptide mass spectrum 1078
 Proline formyl propiolate cycloaddn 731
 Proline methyl 104
 Propanal cyclohexylidene 251
 Propanal halo acylacetate 2601
 Propane dibromo electroredn 2408
 Propane sulfone 2459
 Propanedione tolyl photo cyclization 1385
 Propargyl phenyl ether cyclization 881
 Propargylic allylic perester thermolysis 384
 Propellane tetracyclodecane prepn reaction 2315
 Propenylamine reaction alkanesulfonyl chlo=ride 1109
 Propenylhydroxycyclohexanone ring expan=sion 1753
 Propiolactone cleavage thiophenol 2648
 Propiolate ester hydroboration 2321
 Propiolate formylproline cycloaddn 731
 Propioly chloride 725
 Propionimide chlo solvolysis 1770
 Propionitrile acridanyl 3556
 Propionitrile azophenylthio pyrolysis 2801
 Propiophenone halo 3360
 Propylchloride phenyl elimination 3299
 Propynoyl chloride 725
 Prostaglandin hydroxycyclohexeneacetic lactone intermediate 256
 Prostaglandin intermediate 3176
 Prostaglandin intermediate hydroxyhepta=noic acid 3426
 Prostaglandin prepn 2506
 Protecting cleavage amino acid 1427
 Protective group butylphenyl 3767
 Protective group nitrocyclohexyloxopyrroli=nyl 3351
 Protective group pyridine ring 3708
 Protodamantenol mass spectra 3250
 Protoberberine cyanotetrahydrotetramethoxy prepn 447
 Protoberberine oxy 2846
 Protoberberine oxymethyl 2839
 Protodeboration ferrocene kinetics 3948
 Protodesilylation ferrocene kinetics 3948
 Protolichsterinic acid 1676
 Proton abstraction dewarbenzene cation 2624
 Proton abstraction methylazulene nucleo=phile 1877
 Protonated dibenzotricyclooctadiene in=termediate 1336
 Protonation acetylsalicylic acid 1307
 Protonation aldimine NMR 2449
 Protonation arene radical anion 2452
 Protonation competitive epoxybicyclohexa=none 1005
 Protonation hexamethyldewarbenzene me=chanism 2624
 Protonation monohydroxybenzenes dihy=droxybenzenes methyl ethers superacids 3617
 Protonation pyrocarbonate 2390
 Protoprimalgenin A 2639
 Pseudoguaianolide antileukemia 2013
 Pseudooxazolone stereoselective prepn 1311
 Pteridinone phenethyl cyclization 1248
 Pulvic acid thio dilactone 2454
 Purine hydroxy 2963
 Purine hydroxy Shaw modified synthesis 2911
 Purine nucleoside NMR 2660
 Purine nucleoside unsatd 113
 Purine thio cyanato 1466
 Purine UV gamma rays 1470
 Pyran alkoxy addn acetylenedicarboxylate 3432
 Pyran benzo 3038
 Pyran dienone equil 1942
 Pyran dihydro formaldehyde octatriene 139
 Pyran trimethyl vinyl 3645
 Pyranoidolizine 3430
 Pyranoidolizinedione 303
 Pyranol dihydro 72
 Pyranone dioxytricyclooctenyl antibiotic 435
 Pyranone methoxy 3615
 Pyranone tetrahydro mass spectrum 279
 Pyranone thio irradsn arylacetylene 103
 Pyranopyridine benzo antidepressant anti=convulsant 1546
 Pyranopyridinedione 303
 Pyranthiol tetrahydro 2010
 Pyranthione NMR carbon 1935
 Pyranlythioindole silver ion reaction 1106
 Pyrazine 2341
 Pyrazine alkyl reaction methyl lithium 3598
 Pyrazine cyano 1235
 Pyrazine dialkylidenehydro rearrangement 1998
 Pyrazinobenzimidazole tetrahydro 1519
 Pyrazinobenzothiazinone amniation 1560
 Pyrazole acyloxy rearrangement 2663
 Pyrazole carbalkoxy decarboxylation 1909
 Pyrazole malonylcyanine hydrazine 1233
 Pyrazole ribofuranosyl 2176
 Pyrazole triazole phenylcarbinol 940
 Pyrazolo pyrimidine nucleoside NMR 3226
 Pyrazolophthalazinedione 3187
 Pyrazolopyrimidine nucleoside 2023
 Pyrene dimethyl photoelectron spectrum 1308
 Pyrene epoxy photorearrangement 1032
 Pyridazine dione diphenyl 3205
 Pyridine aryl oxidn 2264

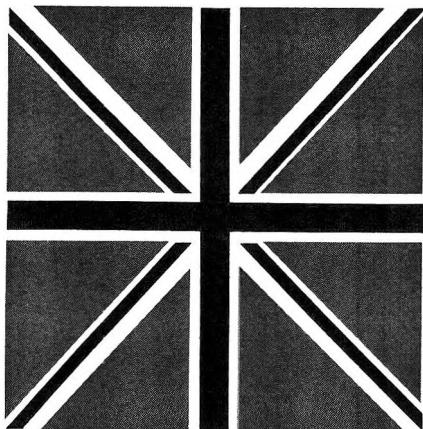
- Pyridine benzopyrano antidepressant anti= convulsant 1546
 Pyridine bromo nucleophilic substitution 2690
 Pyridine butyllithium alkylation 59
 Pyridine carbethoxy reaction benzoylcyan= amide 3434
 Pyridine chloro substitution reaction 1685
 Pyridine chloromethyl acetylde 2461
 Pyridine cyclopropyl rearrangement 3110
 Pyridine dihydro photoelectron spectrum 560
 Pyridine dimethylamino mass spectrum 285
 Pyridine ethanoindene 2566
 Pyridine furan cyclophane 2570
 Pyridine hydroxy 3735
 Pyridine lithio acylation 3565
 Pyridine methoxyhydro alkylation 2475
 Pyridine oxide acylation 1795 1802
 Pyridine sodium dithionite dehalogenation 562
 Pyridinecarbonitrile dihydro 2027
 Pyridinium bromination hypobromous acid 3481
 Pyridinium imine cycloaddn haloacrylate 1542
 Pyridinium salt intermediate dehalogenation 562
 Pyridinium tosylate condensation 2804
 Pyridinium triphenylmethyl redn 3708
 Pyridinophane furano synthesis conformation 3618
 Pyridinophane reaction steric effect 172
 Pyridone 3627
 Pyridone butyl dimethyl 989
 Pyridone dimethyl bromosuccinimide 2116
 Pyridopyrimidinone 3434
 Pyridotriazinecarboxylate methyl phenyl 1542
 Pyridylhexenone tris annelating agent 2925
 Pyrimidine 3516 3763
 Pyrimidine alkylation diarylmethyl cations 587
 Pyrimidine anhydro nucleoside rearrange= ment 3114
 Pyrimidine deriv alkylation 591
 Pyrimidine dicarbethoxyhydrazino 907
 Pyrimidine dilithiomethyl 595
 Pyrimidine nucleoside 3654
 Pyrimidine nucleoside NMR 3226
 Pyrimidine polycyclic amino 3293
 Pyrimidine thiodiazolyl amino 3783
 Pyrimidinedione dibromo debromination 3120
 Pyrimidinone pyrido 3434
 Pyrimidotriazine air oxidn 2866
 Pyrocarbonate protonation cleavage 2390
 Pyroglutamylglutaminyllalanine 180
 Pyrolysis allylindole 486
 Pyrolysis amino acid mechanism 1481
 Pyrolysis benzenediazonium 2801
 Pyrolysis carbethoxyphenyltropene 3044
 Pyrolysis deltacyclene aromatization 2643
 Pyrolysis hydrazone-dihalomethane 2336
 Pyrolysis phenylcinnamic acid dimerization 3537
 Pyrolysis pheophytin 2634
 Pyrolysis spirotrithiane 2509
 Pyrone dimethyl 989
 Pyrone NMR carbon 1935
 Pyrrole alkyl 2572
 Pyrrole dicarboxylate 1980
 Pyrrole dipyrrolymethane 2872
 Pyrrole prepn 3619
 Pyrroledicarboxylate acylation 315
 Pyrrolidine adenyl 3045
 Pyrrolidine methylene 1115
 Pyrrolidine reaction potassium hydride 3913
 Pyrrolidinedione diphenyl 1210
 Pyrroline 1963
 Pyrroline arylidenethioalkyl 115
 Pyrroline naphthyl 1396
 Pyrroline oxide pyridyl 2804
 Pyrrolizidinecarboxylate stereospecific prepn 731
 Pyrrolizidinone 1979
 Pyrrolobenzoindeledione 774
 Pyrroloindole alkylation 3739
 Pyrroloindole hydrolysis 2635
 Pyrroloindole-dione hydroxy 3580
 Pyrrolooxazine 2572
 Pyrrolopyrimidine hydroxy 2963
 Pyrrolopyrrolidine diazocine deriv 1710
 Pyrroloquinoline 3278
 Pyrroloquinoxaline 3278
 Quaternary ammonium salt bicyclic 130
 Quaternization methylazabicyclononene 319
 Quinazoline aziridinyl isomerization 3508
 Quinazoline chloro reaction ethylenimine 3599
 Quinazoline hydrazino cleavage 2467
 Quinazoline oxide Beckmann rearrangement 2137
 Quinazoline polycyclic 3293
 Quinazolinone 2587
 Quinazolinone aminobenzoyl 3434
 Quinazolinone hydroxydiphenylmethyl 3828
 Quinazolinone phenyl 2581
 Quinazolinylbenzoate 1931
 Quinol acetate azido thermolysis 1362
 Quinoline anilino iminopyrimidine 3516
 Quinoline benzyldecahydro NMR nonequiva= lence 3705
 Quinoline dimethyl metalation 2659
 Quinoline isopropyl 3494
 Quinoline octano 2432
 Quinoline pyrrolo thieno 3278
 Quinolinedicarboxylate decahydro 2044
 Quinolyl aryl ether substitution 1888
 Quinolyl sulfate copper sulfation 1681
 Quinone azido vinyl ring closure 774
 Quinone imine 1362
 Quinonedibenzenesulfonamide reaction di= phenyldiazomethane 497
 Quinoxaline pyrrolo thieno 3278
 Quinoxaline tetrahydro tosylation chirality 635
 Quinoxaline tosyltetrahydro 631
 Quinuclidinecarboxylate rearrangement lactone 1355
 Quinuclidinol benzyl 3511
 Quinuclidinone condensation arom aldehyde 3511
 Racemization cysteine acidic mechanism 1074
 Racemization diphenylcyclopropane nitrile 1705
 Racemization phenylethyl chloride 1313
 Radiation oxidn cholesterol 3398
 Radical addn trifluoromethyl trioxide 1298
 Radical alkoxy carbonyl redn mechanism 1320
 Radical anion naphthalene ESR 2276
 Radical anion nitrofurane ESR 2425
 Radical aralkyl elimination 1013
 Radical cation thianthrene reaction 2534
 Radical nucleophilic substitution mechanism 3173
 Radical spirooxazolidinecholestane 2121
 Radical tertbutyl ESR 2091
 Radical thianthrene amine reaction 2537
 Ramberg Backlund thiasilacyclooctane oxide 1539
 Ramberg Baecklund reaction 2519 2521 2531
 Ramberg Baecklund reaction stereochemistry 2526
 Reaction stereo heterocyclic oxide 2916
 Reactivity difference porphin 3282
 Rearrangement acylazidoisoxazoline 3449
 Rearrangement acylisoxazole acloxazole 1976
 Rearrangement acyllactam 1963
 Rearrangement acyloxypyrazole 2663
 Rearrangement alkoxy cyclohexylidenecyclop= ropene 251
 Rearrangement alkylidene arylidenephospho= rane 2728
 Rearrangement alkylidenechlorocyclobuta= none 1949
 Rearrangement alkylidenevinylcyclopropane kinetics 274
 Rearrangement alkylmethylcyclopentenone 2317
 Rearrangement alkynol alkenone 739
 Rearrangement allyl siloxyvinyl ether 3315
 Rearrangement allylic atlantone synthesis 1655
 Rearrangement allylic mechanism phytol 2634
 Rearrangement amino acid methylenelactam 893
 Rearrangement arom sulfenimine sulfide 807
 Rearrangement azabenzonorbornadiene irradsn 1038
 Rearrangement azaoxatetracyclododecane 2031
 Rearrangement azidoquinone 781
 Rearrangement aziridine 158
 Rearrangement benzhydryl nitrosobenzamide decompn 1517
 Rearrangement benzidine photo 336
 Rearrangement benzononatrienyl anion 1604
 Rearrangement bromocyclobutane ring con= traction 1761
 Rearrangement bromooxocholanate 3047
 Rearrangement catalytic cyclopentenylmeth= ylcyclopentanone 2427
 Rearrangement catalytic epoxybicyclohexa= none mechanism 1005
 Rearrangement chromonecarboxylate 2436
 Rearrangement Claisen allylindole 486
 Rearrangement cyclization hydroxyalkylam= ide oxazine 421
 Rearrangement cyclohexadienone monoepox= ide 999
 Rearrangement cyclopentenonylvinylcyclop= ropene 3175
 Rearrangement cyclopropylpyridine 3110
 Rearrangement deamination aminobenzylin= denone 3939
 Rearrangement decachlorobicyclooctadiene 1641
 Rearrangement dialkyldihydropyrazine 1998
 Rearrangement dibenzobicyclooctadienol mechanism 1336
 Rearrangement Dimroth thiadiazolopyrimi= dine 3783
 Rearrangement epoxyethylbenzene thermoly= sis 116
 Rearrangement epoxypentane 1142
 Rearrangement estratrienone ether 2656
 Rearrangement ethylidenedioxane pyrolysis 640
 Rearrangement homoadamantanol acid 651
 Rearrangement hydrazobenzene irradsn 2835
 Rearrangement hydroxypimarate ester 14
 Rearrangement iodoalkane silver salt 3875
 Rearrangement isoprene butadiene codimer 139
 Rearrangement mestranol alumina 2304
 Rearrangement methoxymethylidioxazolone 2472
 Rearrangement methylazabicyclobutane 3781
 Rearrangement methylenefuran 2939
 Rearrangement nucleoside pyrimidine anhy= dro 3114
 Rearrangement pentacyclopentadecane 2979
 Rearrangement pentafluorophenyl group 3421
 Rearrangement pentamethylactin acid 1400
 Rearrangement quinuclidinecarboxylate lactone 1355
 Rearrangement redn tricycloalkene epoxide 467
 Rearrangement retro pinacol sulfonation 3415
 Rearrangement salicylaldehyde monochloroa= mine 3094
 Rearrangement sigmatropic sulfonium ylide 119
 Rearrangement Stieglitz mechanism 3932
 Rearrangement substitution cinnamate 3863
 Rearrangement tetracyclodecanol tosylate 870
 Rearrangement thermal deltacyclene 2643
 Rearrangement thermal epoxy ketone 1028
 Rearrangement thiophenol ether 1575
 Rearrangement tolyl benzyl CIDNP 3056
 Rearrangement tricyclooctyl chloride stereo= chem 3606
 Rearrangement trimethylbenzofuran 3551
 Rearrangement verbenone epoxide irradsn 845
 Rearrangements strained systems bridge arom 3617
 Redn alkyne sodium 747
 Redn allylic chloride isomerization 2607
 Redn aminocyclohexanone stereochem 3943
 Redn aminoketone hydride stereochem 2056
 Redn aminomethylbicyclononane stereo= chem 766
 Redn arom aldehyde silane 2740
 Redn asym aliph ketone 1757
 Redn asym imino ester 604
 Redn asym phenyl ketone 2736
 Redn asym transition state 3309
 Redn benzoic acid catalyst 3052
 Redn benzyl chloroformate mechanism 1320
 Redn benzyl dichlorobenzyl sulfoxide 643
 Redn benzylidenequinuclidinone stereochem 3511
 Redn Birch methylindoline 1587
 Redn bromoacetophenone oxime stereochem 728
 Redn bromobenzyl sulfone stereochem 2298
 Redn carboxylic acid 111
 Redn cyclohexenone hydrogen donor 1173
 Redn dehydration anthraquinone anthracene 770
 Redn deoxybenzoin irradsn 691
 Redn deuteration catalytic anthracene 48
 Redn deuteration dichlorobicycloalkane 2300
 Redn diketone ketyl IR 1295

- Redn dithiolium 3608
 Redn electrochem bromochlorobicyclohexane 3803
 Redn electrochem carbon disulfide DMF 511
 Redn electrochem olefin carbon dioxide 2813
 Redn electrochem vicinal dibromide 2408
 Redn fluorination phenylhydroxylamine 1753
 Redn glycosidulose stereochem 2118
 Redn halonorbornane butyltin hydride 473
 Redn hydride bromomethylcholestenone 3247
 Redn hydride mechanism alkynol 968
 Redn hydroselenide disulfide aliph 3716
 Redn iodobenzene sodium hydride 1425
 Redn lactone trichlorosilane 2470
 Redn paracyclopentane stereochem 1342
 Redn phenyl trifluoromethyl ketone 3107
 Redn phenylcinnamate borohydride 755
 Redn phospholanone 1339
 Redn phospholanone oxide 686
 Redn polarog nonbenzenoid arom hydrocarbon 572
 Redn stereochem alkylcyclohexanone 1631
 Redn stereospecific deuteride 2432
 Redn stereospecific phosphine oxide 265
 Redn stereospecific phthalimidooctadecanone 100
 Redn substituted halonorbornanes butyltin hydride 3618
 Redn titanium chloride cholestenedione 258
 Redn tricycloalkene epoxide rearrangement 467
 Redn triphenylmethylpyridinium 3708
 Redn xanthenamide mechanism 851
 Reducing agent dialkylborane stereochem 1631
 Reductive phenylation anthracene 3254
 Reformatskii reaction cyclohexanone bromoacetate 269
 Regiospecific condensation methyl ketone 3459
 Regiospecificity cycloaddn azirine heterocycle 3763
 Reissert compd bromine addn 1965
 Reissert compd pyridine 2027
 Resoln phenylbutyrate amine 2309
 Resolution agent naphthylethyl isocyanate 3904
 Resolution dibutylcyclopropanone isomer hydration 1990
 Resolution dihydroxyphenylalanine chymotrypsin 2291
 Resolution hydroxyheptanoic acid 3426
 Resonance dithiazole π bond 2235
 Resonance effect reaction parameter 2797
 Resonance phenylacetophenone steric hindrance 1290
 Resorcinol alkyl 3696
 Resorcinol ether aliph epoxide 1755
 Retro ionylidenemalononitrile intramol cycloaddn 3435
 Retro pinacol rearrangement sulfonation 3415
 Retroaldol aldol cyclopentenol 2317
 Reversed amino nucleoside 3045
 Rhamnopyranoside oxidn chromium trioxide 3281
 Ribofuranosylpyrazole 2176
 Ribosylation heterocycle 3668
 Ring chlorination aryl nitrene 2718
 Ring cleavage alkoxycyclohexylidene cyclopropane 251
 Ring cleavage cycloalkylidenealkoxycyclopropane 1186
 Ring cleavage cyclopentadienonedicarboxylate prepn 1951
 Ring cleavage epoxyhydrophenanthrene stereochem 66
 Ring cleavage isomerization cyclobutane naphthene 515
 Ring cleavage methoxyphenylbicycloheptane 874
 Ring cleavage penam 2877
 Ring cleavage phenylcyclopropanol 483 3360
 Ring cleavage spirocyclopropylcyclohexadiene 219
 Ring closure azidovinylquinone 774
 Ring closure bromination norbornene 831
 Ring closure electrochem methoxyphenyl alkane 1014
 Ring closure styrylsulfonylamidines 3080
 Ring contraction acetylcyclopentanone chloral 3098
 Ring contraction bromocyclobutane rearrangement 1761
 Ring contraction cyclohexadienone monoxide 999
 Ring contraction flavandione benzofuran 261
 Ring contraction thiophene 2366
 Ring contraction triazolopyrrolindolone 3739
 Ring enlargement aziridinecarboxylate 902
 Ring enlargement bromobenzylcycloalkanol 1182
 Ring enlargement cyclopropane isocyanide 608
 Ring enlargement hydroxypimarate ester 14
 Ring enlargement rearrangement alkylidene nevinylcyclopropane 274
 Ring expansion hydroxypropenylcyclohexanone 1753
 Ring opening indene oxide 2596
 Ring 5 member stereochem 3794
 Ristomycin A ristomamine 2971
 Ristosamine ristomycin A 2971
 Ritter reaction isopropylbenzyl alc 1963
 Rotation barrier amide 929
 Rotation barrier amide NMR 2806
 Rotation DMF NMR 925
 Ruthenium hydrogen deuterium exchange 260
 Ruthenium tetroxide cyclic amine 2264
 Ruthenium tetroxide oxidn naphthalene 2468
 Saccharide oligo nucleoside 3664
 Safety hazard nitrophenylsulfonyldiazomethane 411
 Safety mesitylsulfonylhydroxylamine 2458
 Safety nitration phenol 3936
 Safety silver perchlorate 3875
 Safety tetrazoleacetic acid salts 1792
 Salicylaldehyde Michael addn 2426
 Salicylaldehyde rearrangement monochloramine 3094
 Salicylamide ethyl peptide 2831
 Salicylanilide carbamate hydrolysis participation 1089
 Salicylate decarboxylation alkoxylation mechanism 216
 Salicylate micelle hydrolysis 3142
 Salicyloxybutylphenylphosphonium reaction alkoxide 3038
 Sarcosine acetimidoyl isomeric 3591
 Sceletone Sceletium alkaloid 2703
 Sceletium alkaloid sceletone 2703
 Schiff base amino acid 3929
 Schiff base prepn 3516
 Scillarenin 2629
 Scillarenin epoxidn 2632
 Scission sulfur cyanide 1466
 Seaweed hydrocarbon 2201
 Secoaldehyde photodecompn limonin 263
 Secostrateadenedione cyclization 2193
 Selective chlorination nitrene mechanism 2718
 Selective ether cleavage dimethoxybenzaldehyde 2437
 Selectivity alkylation mixed lithiocuprate 400
 Selenadiazole cleavage Grignard 2294
 Selenadiazole phenyl decompn 3906
 Selenazolotriazinone 1819
 Selenenyl bromide alkylation 2114
 Selenide carbalkoxyethyl phenyl 2114
 Selenide lactone elimination reaction 120
 Selenide phenyl alkyl 428
 Seleno lactone elimination reaction 120
 Selenoburet prepn 3161
 Selenoxide elimination enone 2133
 Selenoxide elimination methylenation lactone 120
 Selenyl bromide arom addn olefin 429
 Semicarbazide halophenyl cyclization 3506
 Semiconductor cyanonaphthoquinodimethane prepn 1165
 Serine alkylation 100
 Serine methyl ether 1870
 Sesquiterpene total synthesis 2665
 Sex pheromone aliph diene 3793
 Sex pheromone gypsy moth 3264
 Shaw modified synthesis hydroxypurine 2911
 Sigma complex trinitrobenzene methylaniline 272
 Sigmatropic rearrangement mechanism alkylidenevinylcyclopropane 274
 Sigmatropic rearrangement sulfonium ylide 119
 Silacyclobutane phenyldimethyl pyrolysis irradiatn 3543
 Silacycloheptene 1539
 Silalactone toluic acid 2420
 Silane carboxybenzyl 2420
 Silane redn aldehyde mechanism 2740
 Silane trichloro redn lactone 2470
 Silanol carboxybenzyl 2420
 Silaspironadiene 3602
 Silicon chloride cycloaddn butadiene 3602
 Siloxyvinyl allyl ether rearrangement 3515
 Silver carbonate oxidn alc 523
 Silver carboxylate esterification 3721
 Silver ion pyranylthioindole reaction 1136
 Silver methanolysis cyclopropyl dibromide 708
 Silver salt reaction iodoalkane 3875
 Silyl carbanion carbonyl addn 3264
 Silyl enol ether halogenation 1785
 Silyl ether cycloalkanone cyanohydrin 914
 Silyl ketene 3607
 Silyl sulfide sulfone spectra 1694
 Silylalkyne addn hydrogen bromide 3307
 Simmondsia simmondsin 2930
 Simmondsin Simmondsin 2930
 Simmons Smth cycloalkenyl ether 858
 Sisomicin Micromonospora structure bactericide 1451
 Smpine Lupinus alkaloid 2974
 Sodium ammonia dechlorination 1426
 Sodium carboxylate esterification 3721
 Sodium dithionite pyridine dehalogenation 562
 Sodium halide complex kojate 3144
 Sodium hydride promoted acylation 2066
 Sodium hydride redn aryl iodides 3618
 Sodium hydride redn iodobenzene 1425
 Sodium hypochlorite hydrolysis hydrazones 3453
 Sodium redn alkyne 747
 Solid phase peptide synthesis 660
 Solvent effect decompn furyldiazoacetate 2939
 Solvent effect stereochem cyclopropylphosphonate 3125
 Solvent effect ylide structure 3501
 Solvent pressure activation vol 3153
 Solvolysis benzothienylethyl chloride 2828
 Solvolysis bicycloheptadienyl nitrobenzoate 3346
 Solvolysis chloro aliph imidate 1770
 Solvolysis cycloalkylcarbinyl brosylate 1570
 Solvolysis cycloalkylcarbinyl brosylate participation 3937
 Solvolysis diamantyl bromide kinetics 2995
 Solvolysis diaryltricyclooctyl tosylate 716
 Solvolysis di-*ortho*phenylethyl tosylate 406
 Solvolysis oxatricyclodecyl methanesulfonate 414
 Solvolysis phenylcyclobutylcarbinyl brosylate 1265
 Solvolysis phenylvinyl bromide tosylate 1902
 Solvolysis tetraacyclodecanol tosylate 870
 Solvolysis tolylbutyl pentamethylbenzenesulfonate trimethoxybenzenesulfonate 3594
 Solvolysis toxyloxyandrostane 3684
 Solvolysis trialkylbenzenesulfonate steric effect 3533
 Solvolysis tricyclooctyl anchimeric assistance 1327
 Sparteine hydroxyoxo 3584
 Spengler Pictet cyclization 2852
 Sphinganine stereospecific synthesis 100
 Spiro heterocycle 1824
 Spiro macrocyclic polyether oxetane 2351
 Spiro Meisenheimer anilinoethanol phenoxeythanol 1054
 Spiroalkaneone prepn 1028
 Spiroalkaneone prepn 1966
 Spiroaziridinecyclohexane conformation NMR 1011
 Spirocyclopentaneindoline 69
 Spirocyclopropanetriazoline 63
 Spirocyclopropylcyclohexadienone ring cleavage 219
 Spirodecenone methyl 2427
 Spirofluoreneisothiazolidine benzoyl 2885
 Spirofluorenenorcarene prepn 492
 Spirofluorenoxathiazolyl benzoyl 2885
 Spirononane prepn 763
 Spironorbornenecyclopentanone irradiatn 1850
 Spironorcarenefluorene prepn 492
 Spirooxazolidinecholestane radical 2121
 Spiropentane dioxa 1723
 Spirotrithiane pyrolysis 2509
 Spiroundecanediene prepn 1318
 Spiroundecene aminooxathiazaa 1824
 Spongadenosine anhydro 1440
 Squaric acid aniline reaction 3881
 Squaryl dichloride acylation benzene 1585
 Stability benzonatrienyl anion isomer 1604
 Stability ferrocenyl cation 1438
 Stable carbocations 3617
 Stannylene nucleoside 24
 Stereo heterocyclic oxide reaction 2916
 Stereochem abietatrienone prepn 2501
 Stereochem acetoxymethyltetrahydrofuran 1142

- Stereochem alkanesulfonyl chloride methylpropenylamine 1109
 Stereochem alkylation 3258
 Stereochem anhydride adduct benzaldehyde 3268
 Stereochem arylcyclohexanol NMR 796
 Stereochem benzylquinoline NMR nonequivalence 3705
 Stereochem Birch redn paracyclophane 1342
 Stereochem bromochlorination cyclohexene 2562
 Stereochem butylmethyloctahydroindolizine 2662
 Stereochem carbinol NMR europium 2411
 Stereochem course bromocyclizations unsaturated 3618
 Stereochem cyanation 1507
 Stereochem cyclization diazo ketone 2258
 Stereochem cycloaddn correlation diagram 3150
 Stereochem cyclopentadiene norbornadiene adduct 726
 Stereochem cyclopropyl azide decompn 585
 Stereochem cyclopropylphosphonate solvent effect 3125
 Stereochem dihydroxyoctahydrophenanthrene prepn 66
 Stereochem effect hydrolysis ether 3156
 Stereochem exchange reaction benzopyridinophane 3407
 Stereochem hydrogen abstraction gas 2166
 Stereochem indene oxide opening 2596
 Stereochem methyl phospholanol 1339
 Stereochem methylcyclohexanediol NMR 3698
 Stereochem methyldecahydroisoquinoline 3210
 Stereochem oxime NMR carbon 1017
 Stereochem oxindolindolizidine ester 1662
 Stereochem pinocarvyl nitrobenzoate 86
 Stereochem piperidine NMR nonequivalence 3059
 Stereochem polymethylenediphosphine oxide 1748
 Stereochem prepn tricyclonanol 2060
 Stereochem rearrangement dialkyldihydropyrazine 1998
 Stereochem rearrangement tricycloctyl chloride 3606
 Stereochem redn alkylcyclohexanone 1631
 Stereochem redn aminocyclohexanone 3943
 Stereochem redn aminoketone hydride 2056
 Stereochem redn aminomethylbicyclononane none 766
 Stereochem redn benzylidenequinuclidinone 3511
 Stereochem redn bromoacetophenone oxime 728
 Stereochem redn bromobenzyl sulfone 2298
 Stereochem redn glycosidulose 2118
 Stereochem substitution dioxaphosphorinane sulfide 984
 Stereochem succinosuccinate NMR 976
 Stereochem tetrahydrofurfuryl bromide 1042
 Stereochem 5 member ring 3794
 Stereochemistry Ramberg Baeklund reaction 2526
 Stereoisomer methylphenylbutyric acid oxidn 153
 Stereoselective deuteration bicyclooctatriene chromium 1924
 Stereoselective prepn dihydroxyoctahydrophenanthrene 66
 Stereoselective prepn pseudooxazalone 1311
 Stereoselective total synthesis atlantone 1656
 Stereospecific addn diphenylcopper 1118
 Stereospecific addn norbornadiene 2382
 Stereospecific redn deuteride 2432
 Stereospecific redn phosphine oxide 265
 Stereospecific synthesis aminocholesterol 1065
 Stereospecific synthesis disubstituted bicyclooctane 2377
 Stereospecific synthesis sphinganine 100
 Steric control phenyllithium epoxybutene 578
 Steric effect benzopyridinophane reaction 172
 Steric effect biphenylamine pK 3946
 Steric effect cycloaddn 1172
 Steric effect isonitrile addn product 611
 Steric effect kinetics dealkylation 566
 Steric effect phenylbutyrate resoln 2309
 Steric effect solvolysis 1902
 Steric effect solvolysis trialkylbenzenesulfonate 3533
 Steric hindrance phenylacetophenone spectrum 1290
 Steric hindrance urea disocn 2448
 Steroid furanyl 584
 Steroid intermediate 2925
 Stevens rearrangement carbamoylaminamide 2036
 Stevens rearrangement homoadamantylammonium hydroxide 3090
 Stieglitz rearrangement mechanism 3932
 Stilbene bromination kinetics 2441
 Stilbene oxide decafluoro rearrangement 3421
 Stilbene phenyl photocyclization 3429
 Stilbene photoaddn fumarate ester 3284
 Stilbene photolysis cyclization 1036
 Stilbene prepn 3641
 Stilbene thallic nitrate oxidn 2755
 Streptomyces pentopyranine A 2482
 Structure allamandin 2477
 Structure azabicyclononene methiodide 321
 Structure crystal pinocarvyl nitrobenzoate 86
 Structure detn prepn azetidine 911
 Structure mesomorphism phenylene ester 3138
 Structure methoxycarbonylmethylphenylindazole 1007
 Structure phenylthietane oxide 246
 Structure tetradymol 3392
 Styrene cycloaddn acridizinium 1172
 Styrene cycloaddn propargyl chloride 1927
 Styrene hydrochlorination phenylethyl chloride 1313
 Styrene methyl oxidn residue formation 889
 Styrene Vilmeier Haack reaction 1242
 Styryl phenyl sulfone 3867
 Styryl thiophene photodimerization 196
 Suaveolic acid structure 2306
 Suaveolol structure 2306
 Substituent const arylhydroxycyclopropenone prepn 1647
 Substituent const benzoylacetate acidity 836
 Substituent const triazinyl 2591
 Substituent effect amidation 1689 3595
 Substituent effect amination pyridine oxide 1802
 Substituent effect anhydride adduct 3268
 Substituent effect benzamide methanolysis 2767
 Substituent effect benzhydroxamate hydrolysis 841
 Substituent effect elimination fluoride 878
 Substituent effect iodination phenylpropionate 3731
 Substituent effect lactonization 1915
 Substituent effect lithiation anisole 3164
 Substituent effect NMR carbon 2686
 Substituent effect phenylcyclobutylcarbonyl brosylate 1265
 Substituent effect phenylcyclopropanol cleavage 483
 Substituent effect phthalate decompn 2463
 Substituent effect solvolysis tricycloctyl 1327
 Substituent effect substitution benzene 1203
 Substitution allylic alkylidenechlorocyclobutanone 1949
 Substitution arene nitrophenylsulfonoxylations 2543
 Substitution benzene benzenesulfonyl chloride 1203
 Substitution bromopyridine thiophenoxide 2690
 Substitution dioxaphosphorinane sulfide stereochem 984
 Substitution ethanylylidenebicyclopentathioerythrium bromide 2153
 Substitution ferrocene kinetics 3948
 Substitution halodinitrobenzene aniline piperidine 3486
 Substitution hydroxypyrroropyrimidine 2963
 Substitution nucleophilic arom deoxidn 93
 Substitution nucleophilic bromoacetophenone oxime 728
 Substitution nucleophilic bromomethylcinamate 3863
 Substitution nucleophilic halopyridine 3692
 Substitution photochem condensation 3612
 Substitution photochem dihalobenzene 3611
 Substitution photochem iodobenzene mechanism 3173
 Substitution quinolyl aryl ether 1888
 Substitution reaction cyclohexene addn 1962
 Substitution reaction diamantane 2987
 Substitution reaction pyridine chloro 1685
 Substitution tetrazolinethione thiaziazolone 3770
 Substitution toluene peroxydicarbonate cerium 3331
 Substitution trifluoromethylindole 1836
 Succinimide dialkylphosphonyl 922
 Succinonitrile dichloro diimino 3373
 Succinosuccinate stereochem NMR 976
 Sucrose aminopropyl dedeuteration catalyst 3231
 Sugar acyl azacytosine 3672
 Sugar amino nitromethane condensation 812
 Sugar azido halo 298
 Sugar branched NMR 3847
 Sugar sulfonate azide 3014
 Sugars oxidn cerium kinetics 1788
 Sulfamide arom nitrogen dealkylation 566
 Sulfation copper quinolyl sulfate 1681
 Sulfenamide fluorene 2885
 Sulfenimine arom rearrangement sulfide 807
 Sulfide acylanilide reaction phosgene 3277
 Sulfide aliph carbamate iminosulfurane 2148
 Sulfide aryl alkenyl 807
 Sulfide carbon electrochem redn 511
 Sulfide nitrile reaction nitrile 962
 Sulfide phenacyl desulfurization 647
 Sulfide phenyl allyl rearrangement 1575
 Sulfide poly macrocyclic 2351
 Sulfide silyl mass spectra 1694
 Sulfide ylde sigmatropic rearrangement 119
 Sulfinate aliph 563
 Sulfinyl amide reaction sulfoxide 3412
 Sulfinylation benzene substituent effect 1203
 Sulfite butyraldehyde addn 3896
 Sulfolane hydrolysis phenylacetohydroxamic acid 840
 Sulfolane solvent dimethylbutene oxidn 3276
 Sulfonamide arom nitrogen dealkylation 566
 Sulfonamide bromoalkane 1817
 Sulfonamide fluoromethyl acidity 1094
 Sulfonamide thermolysis photolysis 340
 Sulfonate sugar azide 3014
 Sulfonate tolyl ethynyl addn reaction 2641
 Sulfonation butene 2459
 Sulfonation pinacolone rearrangement 3415
 Sulfone aliph tetrabromo debromination 2320
 Sulfone alkylation benzene 2430
 Sulfone benzyl arylbromomethyl 2516
 Sulfone bromobenzyl redn stereochem 2298
 Sulfone bromomethyl alkylation trialkylborane 1449
 Sulfone bromophenacyl cyclization 2722
 Sulfone bromostyryl phenyl 3867
 Sulfone halo Ramberg Baeklund reaction 2521
 Sulfone nitrophenyl diazomethyl catalytic decompn 411
 Sulfone silyl mass spectra 1694
 Sulfone thiophene irradsn thermolysis 2366
 Sulfone tosyl nitromethyl condensation 3215
 Sulfonic acid butene 2459
 Sulfonimide diphenyl alkyl sym 3525
 Sulfonium methylylide condensation 72
 Sulfonium ylde 3519
 Sulfonium ylde sigmatropic rearrangement 119
 Sulfonyl azide arom decompn 2513
 Sulfonyl chloride alkylation benzene 2430
 Sulfonyl cyanide cycloaddn Diels Alder 564
 Sulfonyl iodide arom addn reaction 238
 Sulfonyl iodide benzyl 245
 Sulfonyl iodides allenes addn 3618
 Sulfonyl nitrene reaction benzene 1101
 Sulfonyl thiocyanate arom addn 3454
 Sulfonylation alkylidene arylidene phosphorane 2728
 Sulfonylation benzenesulfonyl chloride alkaline 3525
 Sulfonylcarbamate thermolysis kinetics 1597
 Sulfonyldiazomethane catalytic double decompn 411
 Sulfonylhydroxylamine arom sulfoxide reaction 2458
 Sulfoxide acetylonyl alkylation 732
 Sulfoxide aliph reaction sulfinylamide 3412
 Sulfoxide arom sulfonylhydroxylamine reaction 2458
 Sulfoxide catalyzt tautomerism 2131
 Sulfoxide dichlorobenzyl benzyl redn 643
 Sulfoxide dimethyl oxidn phenylurazole 3799
 Sulfoxide methyl reaction aniline 3365

- Sulfoxide methyl reaction potassium hydride 3913
 Sulfoxide phenyl hydroxyalkyl 1170
 Sulfoxide phenyl nitration acid 1098
 Sulfoxide thiophene irradiation thermolysis 2366
 Sulfoxide tolyl tolyllithium reaction 964
 Sulfoxide vinyl ethyl 3174
 Sulfoxide arom 2458
 Sulfoxonium oxidn alc 1977
 Sulfur dichloride keto ester condensation 1944
 Sulfur diimide ketene reaction 1210
 Sulfur extrusion thiazepinone 3763
 Sulfur neighboring group participation 2157
 Sulfur scission cyanide 1466
 Sulfur trioxide addn butene 2459
 Sultone propane 2459
 Surfactant chirality methoxyphenylacetate hydrolysis 1083
 Sweet potato myoporone hydroxy 3241
 Sydnone cyclization nitroglycine anhydride 3675
 Sym tr. fluoromethyl trioxide addn 1298
 Taft equation 582
 Talo allo adenosine analogs 290
 Tautomer ketoazine 712
 Tautomeric equil phospholanone oxide 686
 Tautomerism azole carbon NMR 357
 Tautomerism benzylidenephthalan isobenzofuran 3648
 Tautomerism catalyst weak base 2131
 Tautomerism dihydrobenzodithiophenone 2233
 Tautomerization acetoacetate kinetics 1137
 Taxaceae alkaloid configuration 1269
 Telocinobufagin 2632
 Telocinobufagin dehydration 3003
 Telomerization vinylene carbonate carbonyl rate 38
 Terpenes addn ethyl phosphite 682
 Terpenes isopropylidene group 1322
 Terpenes lactone Artemisia 1068
 Terpenes pheromone methylmethylenecyclohexadienol 1957
 Terpenes unsatd cycloaddn reaction 1927
 Terpenes ketone redn stereochem 1631
 Terpenes diol pheromone 3315
 Terphenyl 3877
 Tertbutyl radical ESR 2091
 Tertiary amine cycloaddn catalyst 3171
 Testosterone oxidn 1977
 Tetraacetic acid lactone 3615
 Tetraalkylammonium tetraalkylboride NMR carbon 363
 Tetraalkylammonium tetraalkylborides carbon NMR 3618
 Tetraalkylboride tetraalkylammonium NMR carbon 363
 Tetrachloroaluminate defunctionalization adamantane 2416
 Tetracyanoethylene cycloaddn 2715
 Tetracyclic triterpene demethylation 1767
 Tetracyclodecane propellane prepn reaction 2315
 Tetracyclodecanol prepn tosylate solvolysis 870
 Tetracyclodecene dichloro dechlorination 1426
 Tetracyclone decompn dicyclohexylidene diperoxide 3183
 Tetracyclooctene prepn isomerization 3461
 Tetracycloundecadienedione photochem cyclization 1596
 Tetradymia toxic principle 3392
 Tetradymol identity furanorempophilane deriv 3392
 Tetrahydrocannabinol nitrogen analog 1546
 Tetrahydrofurfuryl bromide stereochem 1042
 Tetrahydrojasnone prepn 2637
 Tetrahydropyrazinobenzimidazole 1519
 Tetrahydropyridine 3708
 Tetrahydroquinoxaline tosyl 631
 Tetrahydroquinoxaline tosylation chirality 635
 Tetralin oxidn 1416
 Tetrapropylammonium fluoride hydrate IR 2809
 Tetrathiafulvalene 2456
 Tetrathiafulvalene tetrahydro 3608
 Tetrathiaspiro[3.3]heptane dithiolanylidene 2374
 Tetrazene diphenyl photolysis mechanism 336
 Tetrazoleacetic acid salts safety 1792
 Tetrazolinethione substitution 3770
 Tetronic acid mold 113
 Thallation induction lactonization 2434
 Thalic nitrate oxidn stilbene 2755
 Thermal decompd thienopyrrole 1115
 Thermal decompn benzenediazonium nitrile 184
 Thermal decompn iminodithiazole 2233
 Thermal decompn nitroalkyl nitrate 714
 Thermal decompn phenoxyethyl hydroperoxide 3604
 Thermal isomerization cyclobutaneacene 515
 Thermal photochem isomerization vinylbenzenesulfonamide 3219
 Thermal rearrangement delcacyclene 2643
 Thermal rearrangement epoxy ketone 1028
 Thermal transformations aminoalolonitrile aminocyanoketenimine 3617
 Thermodyn stability bond additivity ring 123
 Thermolysis alkanesulfonylcarbamate isocyanate 1597
 Thermolysis aryloxadiazine benzaltoluidine 162
 Thermolysis azidoformate 2128
 Thermolysis azidoquinol acetate 1362
 Thermolysis azobisformamide kinetics 786
 Thermolysis chloroborate 2817
 Thermolysis cyclopropylpyridine 3110
 Thermolysis hydroxycycloalkylcycloalkane carboxylic lactone 1650
 Thermolysis mass spectrum iminosulfurane 2148
 Thermolysis mesyl azide azepine 340
 Thermolysis oxathiazolone 962
 Thermolysis peroxide kinetics 2096
 Thermolysis tritertbutylcarbinol 1776
 Thiazaspiro[3.3]heptane aminooxa 1824
 Thiabenzene oxide acyl 3519
 Thiabicycloheptadiene bromination 2222
 Thiadiazepinone prepn sulfur extrusion 3763
 Thiadiazine dioxide phenyl 3080
 Thiadiazinone azirine 3763
 Thiadiazole aminophenylmercapto 2467
 Thiadiazole aryl 962
 Thiadiazole cleavage Grignard 2294
 Thiadiazole lithiomethyl 1189
 Thiadiazole pyrimidinylamino 3783
 Thiadiazolidinedione alkyl 2951
 Thiadiazolidinethione 957
 Thiadiazoline cycloaddn adamantanethione 860
 Thiadiazolopyrimidine Dimroth rearrangement 3783
 Thiamine hydrochloride carbon NMR 1321
 Thianthrene radical amine reaction 2537
 Thianthrene radical cation reaction 2534
 Thiapyrone dimethyl 989
 Thiasilylcyclooctane oxide Ramberg Backlund 1539
 Thiaziazolinethione substitution 3770
 Thiazole lithiomethyl 1189
 Thiazole methyl metalation 1192
 Thiazolidine cyclization aminomercaptobutyric acid 425
 Thiazolidinone diphenyl 1210
 Thiazolidinones methylene synthesis 3617
 Thiazoline carbethoxy isocyanate condensation 1819
 Thiazoline cycloaddn acetyl chloride 2877
 Thiazolium catalysis asymmetric 1196
 Thiazolium hydroxide anhydro cycloaddn 3627
 Thiazolium hydroxide cycloaddn olefin 3631
 Thiazolium hydroxide mesoionic cycloaddn 3619
 Thiazolobenzimidazole electrophile reaction 1359
 Thiazolotriazinone 1819
 Thiazolydecephalosporanic 3384
 Thienopyrrole thermal decompd 1115
 Thienoquinoline 3278
 Thienoquinoxaline 3278
 Thienothiophene dihydro photolysis 236
 Thienylacetamidodecephalosporanic 3384
 Thienylethene photodimerization 196
 Thietane dioxide stereoselective prepn 1109
 Thietane phenyl oxide structure 246
 Thietanedione Grob fragmentation 2946
 Thiirane diphenyl dibenzoyl 2722
 Thiirene dioxide cycloaddn enamine 3805
 Thiirene dioxide dialkyl 2320
 Thiirene oxide mass spectra 3777
 Thio ether macrocyclic poly 2079
 Thio ether oxidn 2866
 Thio ketone cyclic 2509
 Thio ortho ester tricyclic 2374
 Thioacetate photolysis 1691
 Thioacyl urea arom 3043
 Thioanisole allyl radical addn 2157
 Thiobenzanilide condensation bromoacetic 3627
 Thiobenzophenone polyolefin irradiation 853
 Thiobenzoyl naphthyl urea 3043
 Thiobinapharidine hydroxy Nuphar 2892
 Thiocarbonyl ylide cycloaddn acetylenedicarboxylate 2366
 Thiocyanate toluenesulfonyl addn olefin 3454
 Thiofluorenone oxide reaction dichlorocarbene 501
 Thioimide cyclization malonyl chloride 312
 Thioketal diketone cleavage 1814
 Thiol aliph 3716
 Thiol arom oxidn dithiobisthiolate 562
 Thiol diene nucleophilic addn 843
 Thiol hydrogen donor redn mechanism 1173
 Thiol phosphorazidate carboxylic acid 3302
 Thiomalonaldehyde phenyl 3170
 Thiomannitol 1462
 Thionin dioxide pyrrolidinyl 3805
 Thionocarbonate vicinal cycloalkanediol cleavage 3641
 Thionuplutine hydroxy Nuphar 2892
 Thionyl chloride chlorination alkane 1303
 Thioorthobenzoate hydrolysis catalytic mechanism 1430
 Thiophene 3527
 Thiophene acyl cycloaddn olefin 2242
 Thiophene alkynylthienyl 3791
 Thiophene aromaticity 2956
 Thiophene bromomethyl alkylamine reaction 1115
 Thiophene dibenzo 2509
 Thiophene dihydro 3185
 Thiophene dihydro alkylated 202
 Thiophene diisopropyl peroxydicarbonate reaction 504
 Thiophene dioxide 3805
 Thiophene irradiation 2366
 Thiophene styryl photodimerization 196
 Thiophenecarboxamide ethoxycarbonyl nucleophile 2540
 Thiophenecarboxanilide 3327
 Thiophenes nonclassical condensed 3617
 Thiophenesulfonyl chloride reaction aniline 1689
 Thiophenesulfonyl halide amidation aniline 3286
 Thiophenol cleavage propiolactone 2648
 Thiophenol ether Claisen rearrangement 1575
 Thiophenone dihydrobenzodi tautomerism 2239
 Thiophenoxide ion arylation photochem 3173
 Thiophenoxide substitution bromopyridine 2690
 Thiophenyl malonate 3170
 Thiopyran acyl oxide 3519
 Thiopyranone arylacetylene UV irradiation 103
 Thiopyranone tetrahydro mass spectrum 279
 Thiosulfate reaction aziridinium iodide 355
 Thiourea diene nucleophilic addn 843
 Thiovalpic acid lactone 2454
 Thioxanthene amino 1589
 Thioxanthene conformation NMR 2941
 Thioxopyrimidotriazine 2866
 Thujopsadiene 2217
 Thymidine unsatd 3573
 Titanium chloride redn cholestenedione 258
 Toad venom bufadienolide 2632
 Toluene alkyl hydrogen abstraction 882
 Toluene substitution peroxydicarbonate cerium 3331
 Toluenesulfonyl bromination 1817
 Toluenesulfonamide sulfinyl reaction sulfoxide 3412
 Toluenesulfonyl iodide prepn photolysis 245
 Toluenesulfonyl isocyanate 1597
 Toluenesulfonyl thiocyanate addn olefin 3454
 Toluenesulfonylhydrazine reaction bromosuccinimide 3504
 Toluic acid silalactone 2420
 Toluidine electron d NMR 3547
 Tolunitrile hydrolysis acidity 1156
 Toluoyl peroxide thermolysis CIDNP 3056
 Toly ethynyl sulfonate addn reaction 2641
 Toly rearrangement benzyl CIDNP 3056
 Toly sulfoxide tolyllithium reaction 964
 Tolybutyl pentamethylbenzenesulfonate trimethoxybenzenesulfonate solvolysis 3594
 Tollyllithium tolyl sulfoxide reaction 964
 Tortuosamine formyl 2703
 Tosyl nitromethyl sulfone condensation 3215
 Tosylacetylene addn aliph hydroxylamine 2641
 Tosylate cyclohexyl elimination mechanism 534
 Tosylation chirality tetrahydroquinoxaline 635

- Tosylhydrazone camphor butyllithium reac=
 tion 2302
 Tosylhydrazone oxidn tosylzoalkene 826
 Tosyloxyandrostane solvolysis 3684
 Tosyltetrahydroquinoxaline 631
 Trail pheromone butylmethyloctahydroindol=
 izine 2662
 Transannular cyclization bicyclotetradecene
 3755
 Transesterification phenyl benzoate alkanol
 855
 Transfer azido aliph carbanion 1591
 Transition metal carbonyl decompn 2513
 Transition metal dehydrogenation mechanism
 2403
 Trialkylbenzenesulfonate solvolysis steric
 effect 3533
 Triarylmethylamine Stieglitz rearrangement
 3932
 Triazabicyclohexane triazine oxidn 1349
 Triazine hexahydro 948
 Triazine hydroxyethoxy 3442
 Triazine nucleoside 3654
 Triazine phenylacetaldehyde reaction ammo=
 nia 1349
 Triazine silylated disaccharide 3664
 Triazine triphenyl photolysis 940
 Triazine triphenylhexahydro reaction phos=
 gene 2897
 Triazinium betaine benzo 2710
 Triazinyl substituent const 2591
 Triazinylsulfoxonium alc oxidn 1977
 Triazole amino azido 1522
 Triazole annelation 2143
 Triazole benzamido 1226
 Triazole deuteration kinetics 2934
 Triazole diazomethyl reaction benzene 1047
 Triazole pyrazole phenylcarbinol 940
 Triazole vinyl azide decompn 1778
 Triazolidinone 3198
 Triazolone 63
 Triazolinedione phenyl 3799
 Triazoloazine 2143
 Triazolobenzothiazole 3506
 Triazolopyridazine photochem alkylation
 793
 Triazolopyrimidine nucleoside 1256
 Triazolopyrimidine nucleoside NMR 3226
 Triazolopyrrolindolone ring contraction
 3739
 Tribenzoxepin photorearrangement epoxy=
 pyrene 1032
 Tribenzoyloxycarbonylarginine 3441
 Tricyclic cyclopropyl dibromide methanolysis
 708
 Tricyclic nucleoside 937
 Tricycloalkadiene cycloalkene 3641
 Tricycloalkene epoxide redn rearrangement
 467
 Tricyclodecadiene dicyclopentadiene oxymere=
 curation 1636
 Tricyclodecadienedicarboxylate oxymercura=
 tion 3569
 Tricyclodecadienedicarboxylate reaction
 electrophile 2246
 Tricyclodecadienedicarboxylic anhydride
 reaction electrophile 2246
 Tricycloheptane thermolysis 461
 Tricyclohexylidene triperoxide thermal de=
 compn 3463
 Tricyclononanol cyclopropane bridged ster=
 eochem 2063
 Tricyclononanol prepn stereochem 2060
 Tricyclooctenylpyranone dioxo antibiotic
 435
 Tricyclooctyl chloride rearrangement stereo=
 chem 3606
 Tricyclooctyl solvolysis anchimeric assistance
 1327
 Tricyclooctyl tosylate solvolysis 716
 Tricyclotetradecane perhydroanthracene
 3755
 Tricycloundecenedicarbonitrile trimethyl
 3435
 Trideuterio verbenone irradiatn 2489
 Triflate silver reaction iodoalkane 3875
 Triflic acid catalytic elimination 581
 Trifluoroacetic anhydride adduct benzaldeh=
 yde 3268
 Trifluoroacetolysis leaving group 2465
 Trifluoromethanesulfonylacetylene dieno=
 philicity 3712
 Trimethoxybenzenesulfonate tolylbutyl
 solvolysis 3594
 Trioxabicyclooctane structure NMR 1946
 Trioxide fluoromethyl addn alkene 1298
 Triphenylmethylpyridinium redn 3708
 Triphenylstannylethyl amines reactivities
 synthesis 3618
 Tris annelating agent pyridylhexenone 2925
 Triterpene ether 2639
 Triterpene tetracyclic demethylation 1767
 Trithiane spiro pyrolysis 2509
 Trityl isocyanide addn organolithium 611
 Tropane carboxyloxy phenyl pyrolysis 3044
 Tropanecarboxylate phenyl cyclization 2566
 Tropilidene diazomethyltriazole reaction
 benzene 1047
 Tropone aromaticity 2956
 Tropone ketal addn dichlorocarbene 455
 Truxane dioxo photochem decarbonylation
 1325
 Truxinic acid 3284
 Tryptophan hydroxy 2635
 Tulipa gesneriana 1854
 Tulipalin 1854
 Tuliposide 1854
 Tungsten carbonyl picoline 1787
 Tyrosine oxidn peroxide copper 1429
 Ullmann reaction halobenzoic anhydride
 2084
 Undecatetraene Dictyopteris 2201
 Undecatriene Dictyopteris 2201
 Unsatd alc bromocyclization 1042
 Unsatd alcs stereochem course bromocycliza=
 tions 3618
 Unsatd compd hydrogenation selective
 3050
 Unsatd ester cyclization halopropane 3273
 Unsatd esters diazabicyclo octane cleavage
 keto 3618
 Unsatd purine nucleoside 3618
 Uracil silylated disaccharide 3664
 Uracil sulfide 1466
 Urazole phenyl oxidn 3799
 Urea arom thioacyl 3043
 Urea disocn steric hindrance 2448
 Urea Mannic phosphite aldehyde 209
 Urea oxadiazolobenzodiazepinyl 568
 Ureido phosphonic phosphinic acid 209
 Urethane acylation peptide Merrifield, 660
 Urethane unsaturated oxymercuration 2674
 Uric acid dimethyl 907
 Uridine methyl 3660
 Uridine thiocyanato 1466
 Urylenediphosphonate 209
 UV CD cyclic ester 2073
 UV irradiatn hydroxyxanthine 1391
 UV irradiatn thiopyranone arylacetylene 103
 UV purine gamma rays 1470
 UV transition energy amidation 3595
 Uzarigenin 2319
 Valerolactone dimethyl 3890
 Vapor deposition clathrate prepn 1593
 Veratryloxycarbonyl benzyloxycarbonyl
 photosensitive glycoside 192
 Verbenene methyl irradiatn 2774
 Verbenene epoxide irradiatn rearrangement
 845
 Verbenone trideuterio irradiatn 2489
 Vicinal cycloalkenediol thionocarbonate
 c.eavage 3641
 Vicinal dibromide electrochem redn 2408
 Vilsmeier Haack styrene reaction 1242
 Vincarodin Catharanthus alkaloid 431
 Vinyl azide decompn triazole 1778
 Vinyl ethyl sulfoxide 3174
 Vinyl Grignard 1411
 Vinyl halide amidation 3327
 Vinyl ketone addn cycloalkanedione 2925
 Vinyl ketones Michael addn 2426
 Vinylamine methanesulfonyl 1432
 Vinylbenzenesulfonamide nitrogen chain
 isomerization 3219
 Vinylcyclopropane prepn 1763 3814
 Vinylene carbonate telomerization carbohyd=
 rate 38
 Vinylferrocene cyanoethylene cycloaddn
 mechanism 477
 Vinylidenebisdialkylamine alkylation diha=
 loalkane 918
 Vinyloxazine 623
 Vinylphosphonium hydroxyketone reaction
 584
 Vinylphosphonium nitrosobenzene addn
 3498
 Vitamin B1 NMR carbon 1321
 Vitamin D analog 2931
 Voltammetry adamantane 2416
 Voltammetry chronoamperometry dopa
 melanin 1980
 Voltammetry phenethylamine anodic oxidn
 3488
 Voltammetry polarog electroredn benzophe=
 none 3831
 Vulpinic acid thio lactone 2454
 Warangalone 2215
 Wittig cinnamylphosphonium pentadienone
 1318
 Wittig cyclopentenedione carboxymethyl=
 enephosphorane 3048
 Wittig reaction acyl cyanide 97
 Wittig reaction cyclobutanedione diylide
 2222
 Wittig reaction hydroxyanilino vinylphospho=
 nium 3501
 Wittig reaction phosphonium ylide 821
 Wittig reaction phosphonobutyrolactone
 3236
 Wittig reaction phosphoranylidenebutyrolac=
 tone 1958
 Wittig silyl ketene 3607
 Wittig type phosphonium phosphonate 623
 X ray allamdin 2477
 X ray dimethylisoxazolylmethylhydrohydrox=
 yindanone 629
 X ray methoxyphenylacetamidocephalosporin
 2794
 X ray pinocarvyl nitrobenzoate 86
 Xanthate decompn micelle 3128
 Xanthate hydrolysis acid 1130
 Xanthene amino 1589
 Xantheneamide redn mechanism 851
 Xanthine hydroxy 2911
 Xanthine hydroxy photoisomerization 1391
 Xylidine electron d NMR 3547
 Xylopinine 2846
 Xylose vinylene carbonate telomerization
 38
 Xylylene halide cycloaddn olefin 2769
 Ylide allylic phosphonium condensation
 821
 Ylide carbonyl thermolysis 3145
 Ylide hydroxyanilino solvent effect 3501
 Ylide iminosulfurane chlorocarbamate sulfide
 2148
 Ylide silyl ketene addn 3607
 Ylide sulfonium 3519
 Ylide sulfonium sigmatropic rearrangement
 119
 Ylide thiocarbonyl cycloaddn acetylenedi=
 carboxylate 2366
 Yohimbine oxidn 1977
 Zinc copper redn deuteration 2300



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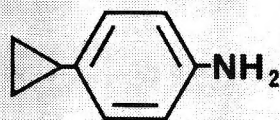
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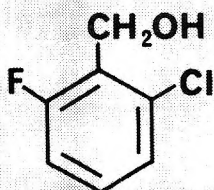
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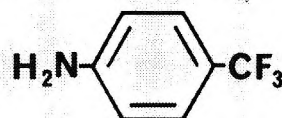
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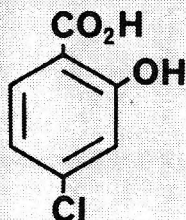
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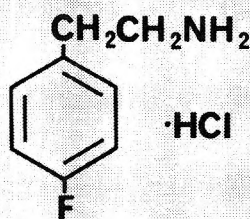
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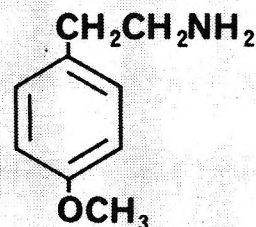
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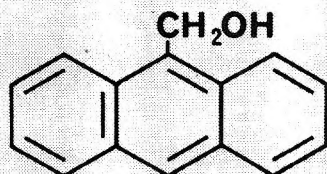
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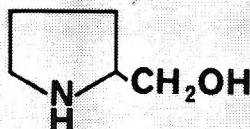
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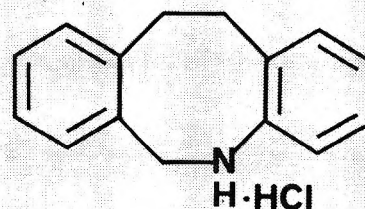
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