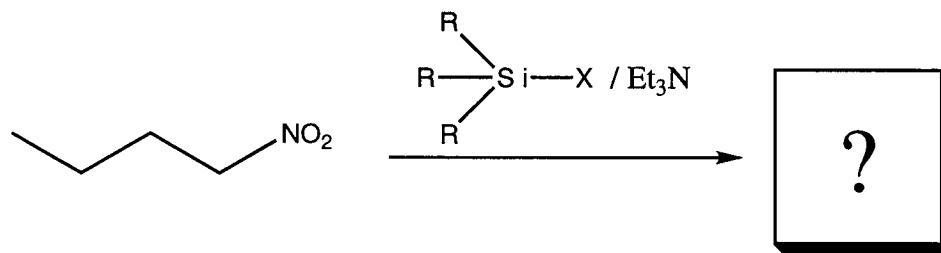


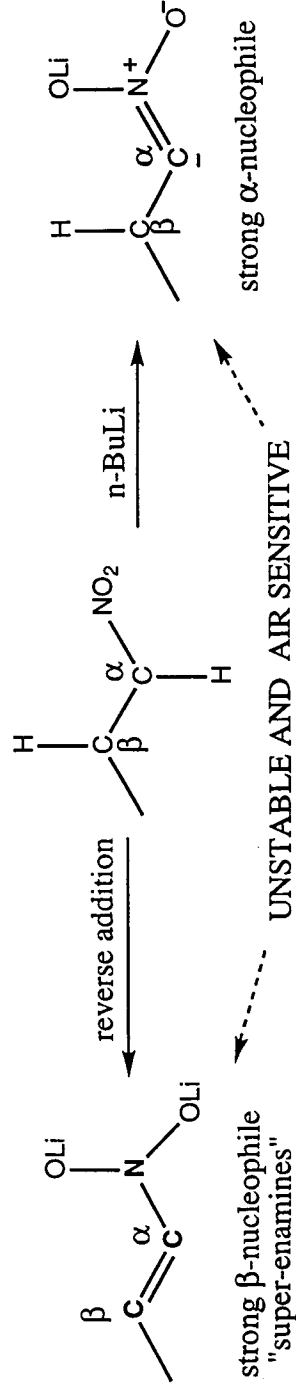
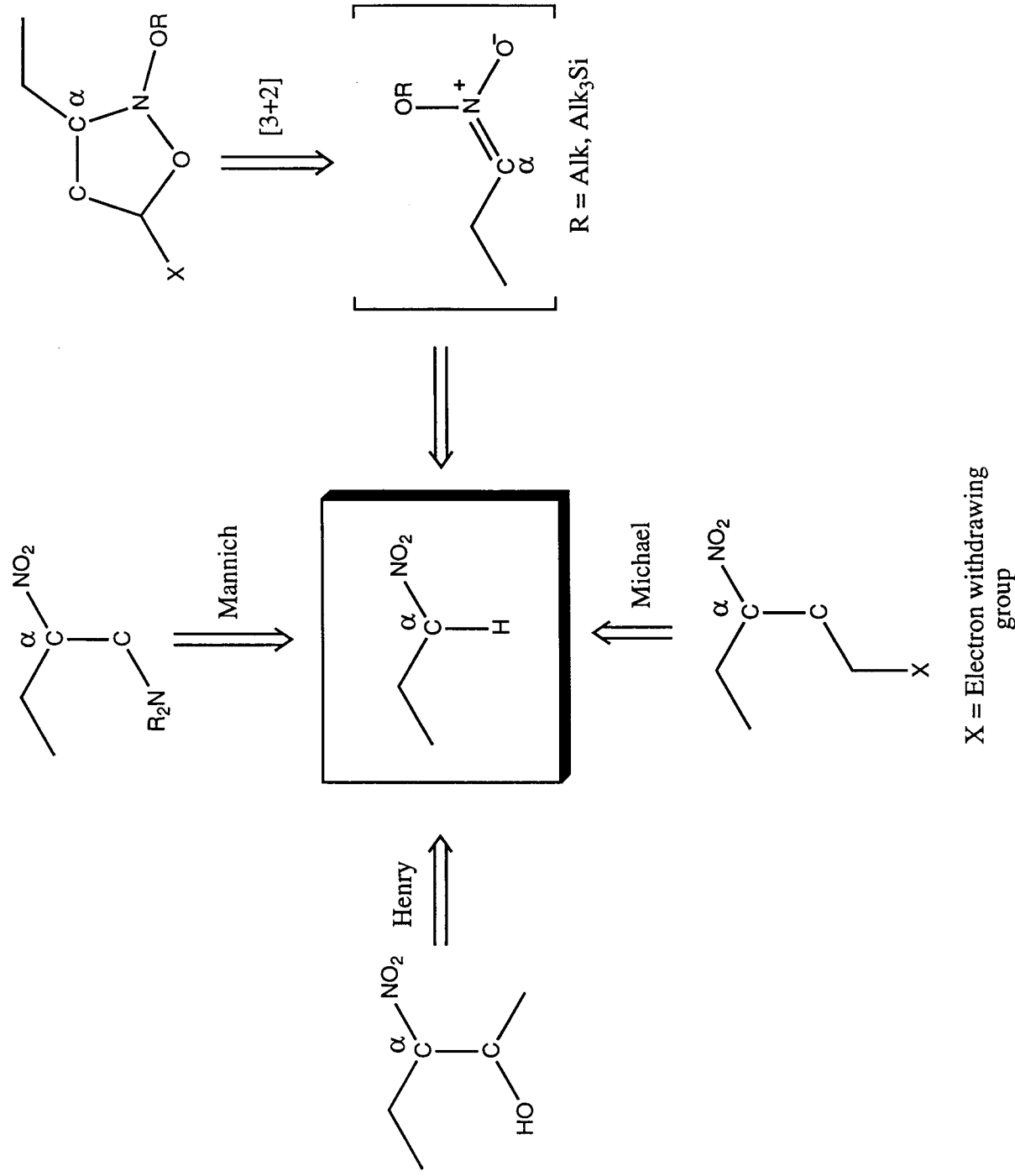
**THE SILYLATION OF NITRO COMPOUNDS:  
ONLY A SET OF REACTIONS OR SYNTHETIC METHODOLOGY TO COME?**



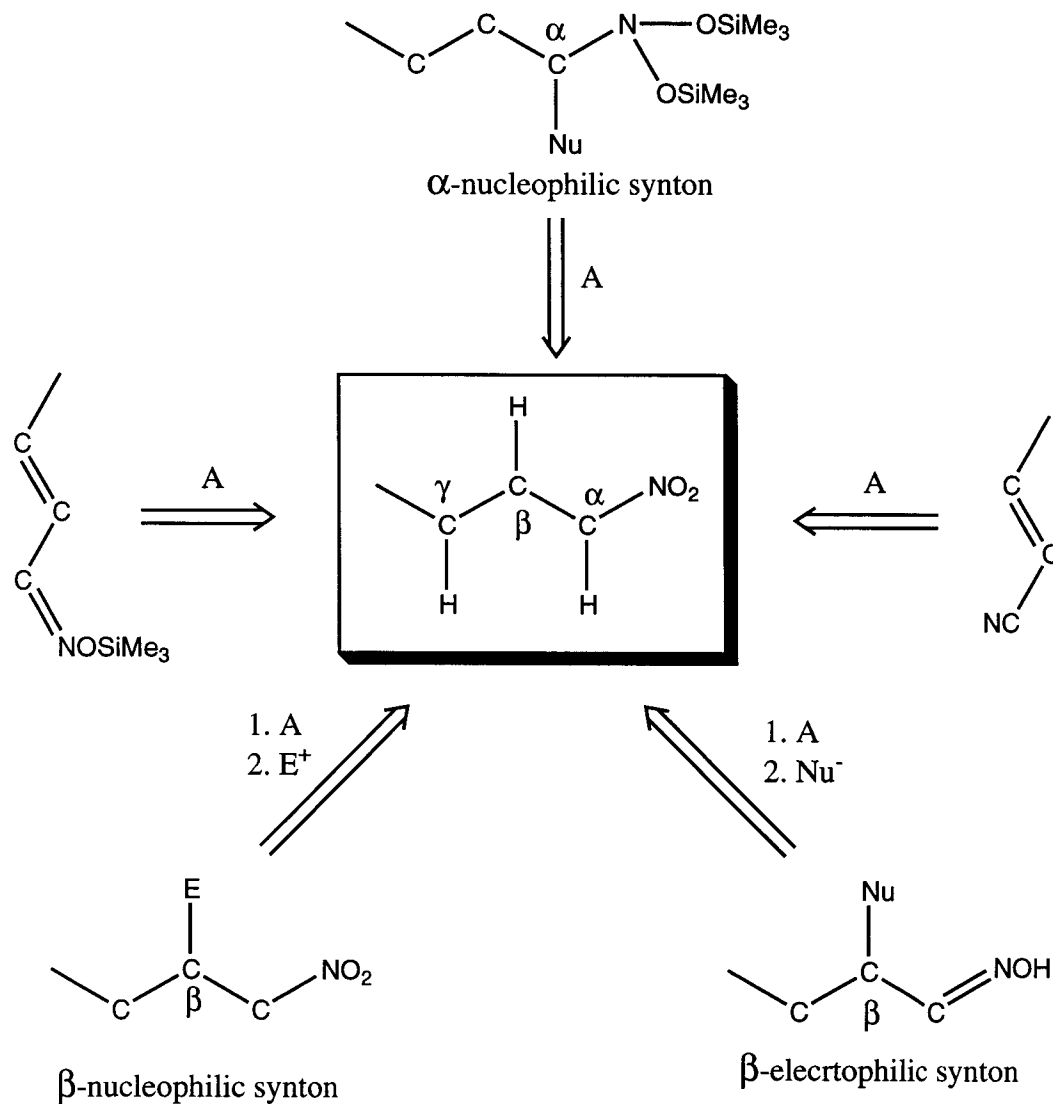
Alexander A. Tishkov  
A brief report about the ongoing research  
conducting in Scientific Educational Center  
(Moscow, N. D. Zelinsky Institute of Organic  
Chemistry, Russian Academy of Sciences)

## THE CLASSIC METHODOLOGY OF UTILIZATION OF NITRO ALIPHATICS IN ORGANIC

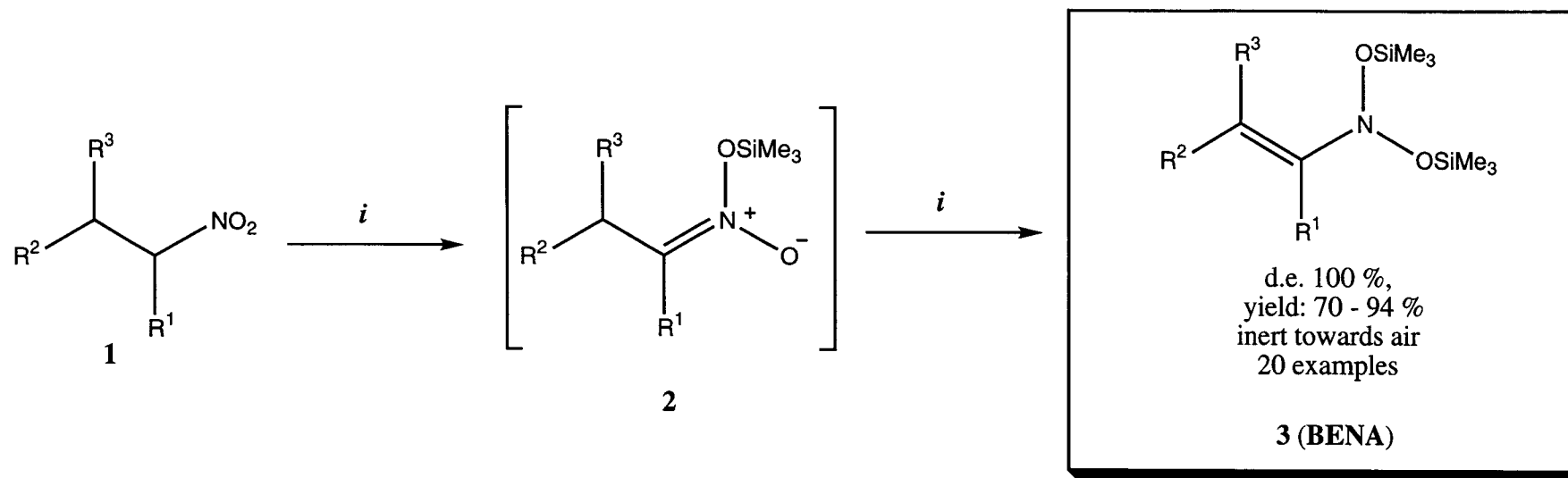
## SYNTHESIS:

NITRO COMPOUNDS AS  $\alpha$ -NUCLEOPHILES

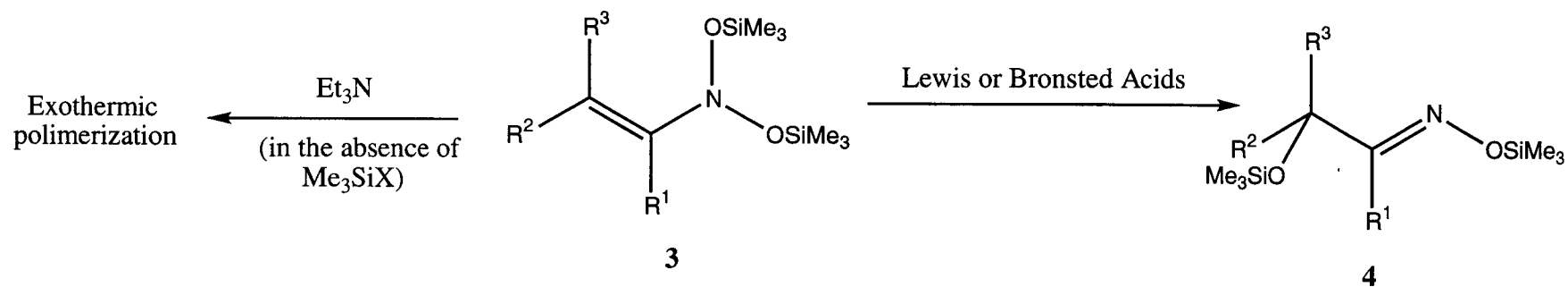
THE NOVEL STRATEGY OF UTILIZATION OF NITRO ALIPHATICS IN ORGANIC  
SYNTHESIS VIA THEIR SILYLATION:  
NITRO COMPOUNDS AS  $\alpha$ - AND  $\beta$ -ELECTROPHILES, AS WELL AS  $\beta$ -NUCLEOPHILES



A: SILYLATION (Me<sub>3</sub>SiX / Base, X = Cl, Br, OSO<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>)

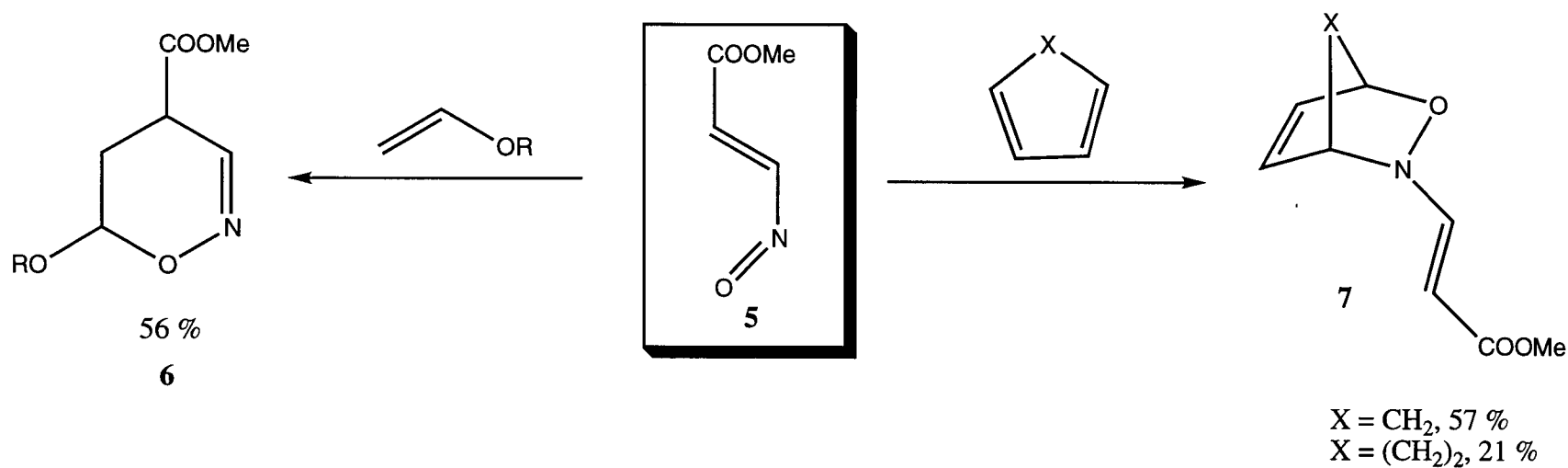
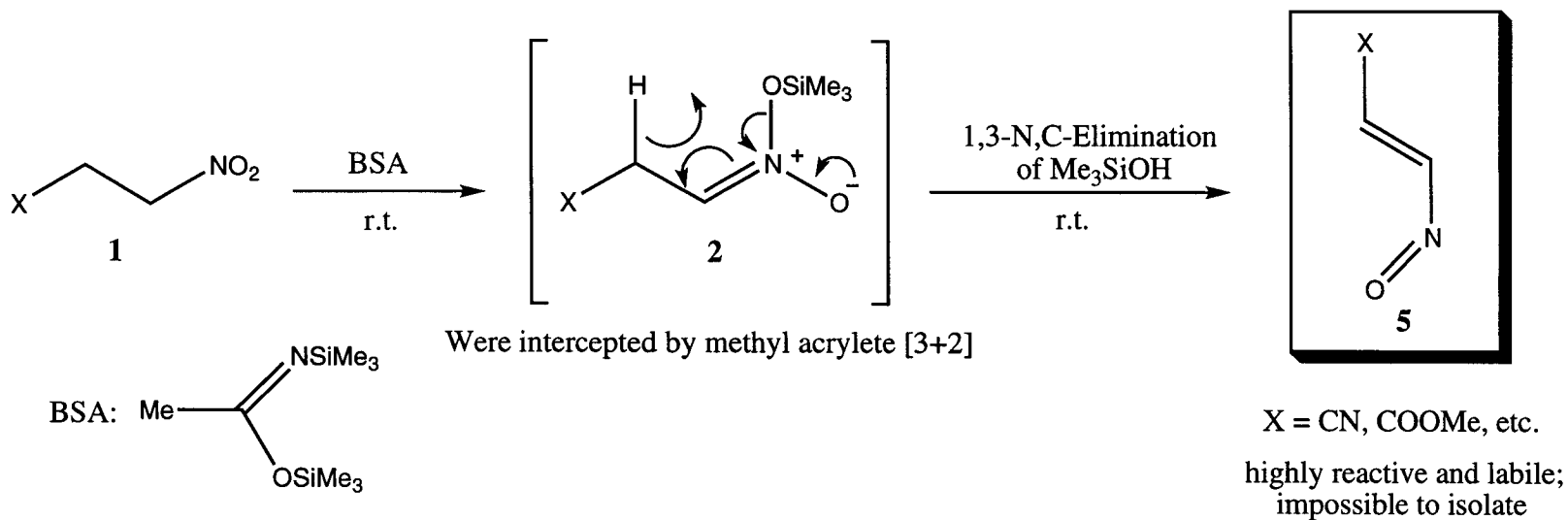


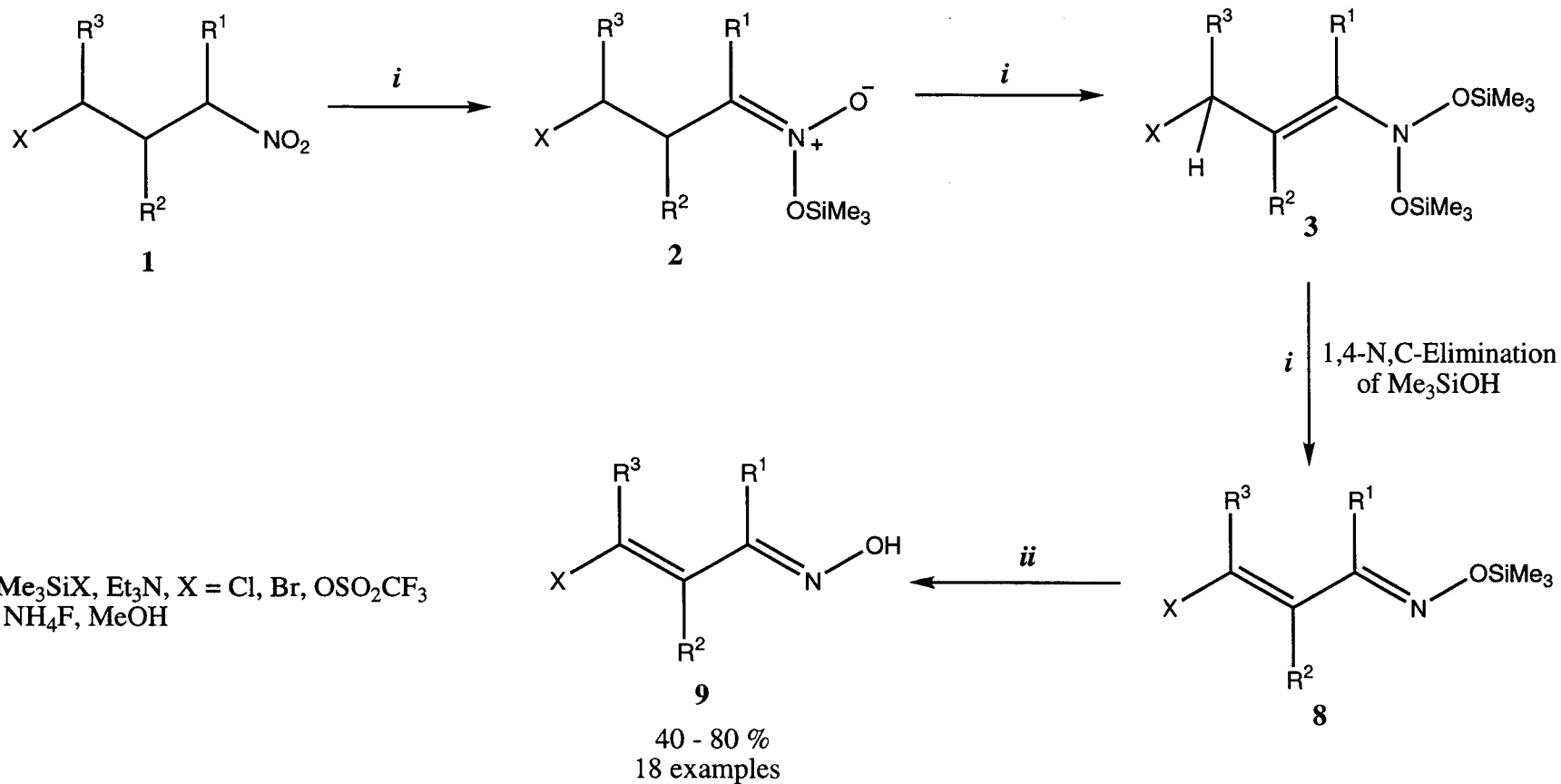
*i*: 1.  $\text{R}^4\text{Me}_2\text{SiX} / \text{Et}_3\text{N}$ ;  $\text{R}^4 = \text{Me}, \text{t-Bu}$ ;  $\text{X} = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{OSO}_2\text{CF}_3$ ,  
 2. aq.  $\text{NaHSO}_4$  (to remove  $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$ )



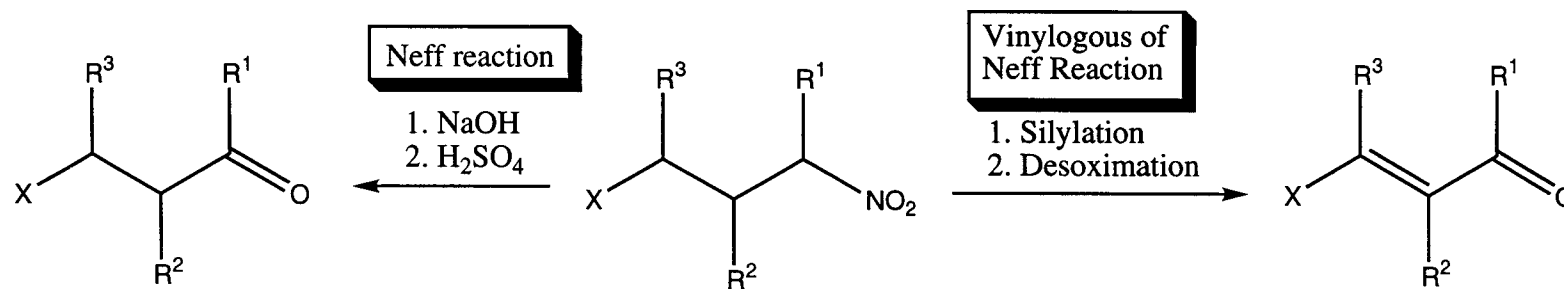
ELIMINATION OF Me<sub>3</sub>SiOH UPON SILYLATION OF NITRO ALIPHATICS  
 THE NOVEL METHOD OF GENERATION OF β-FUNCTIONALIZED NITROSO ALKENES

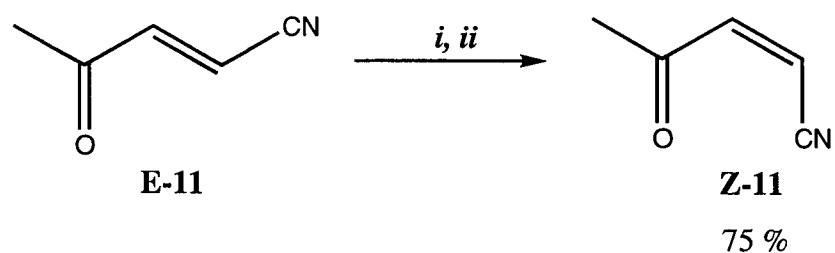
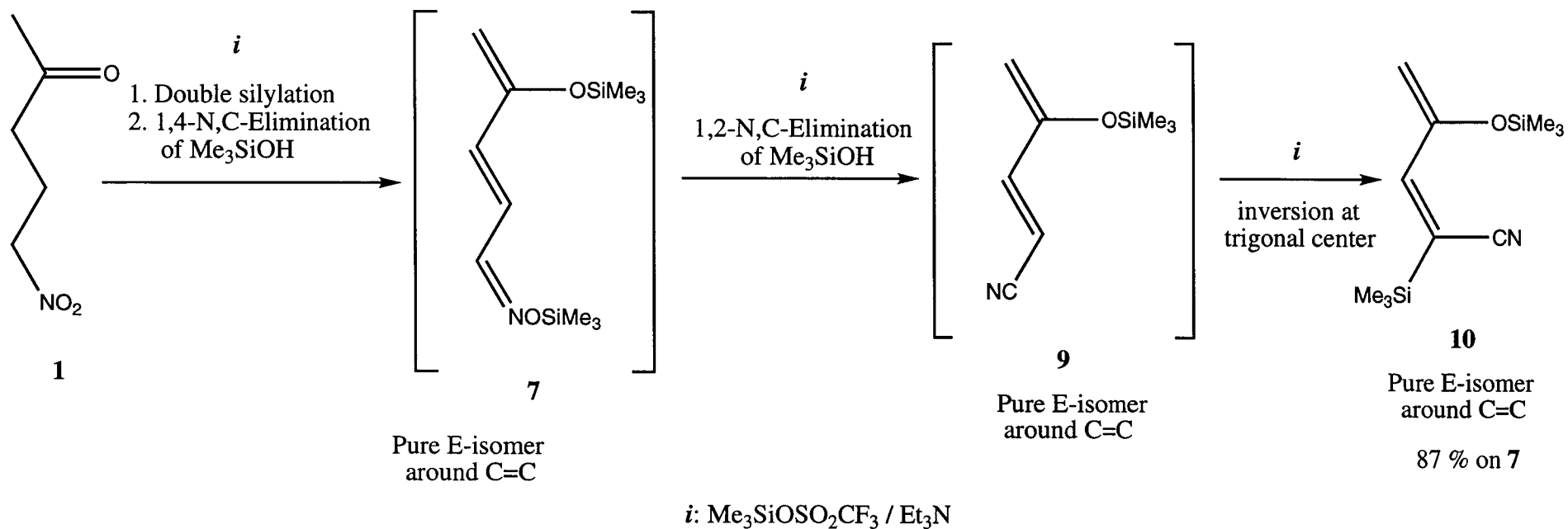
5





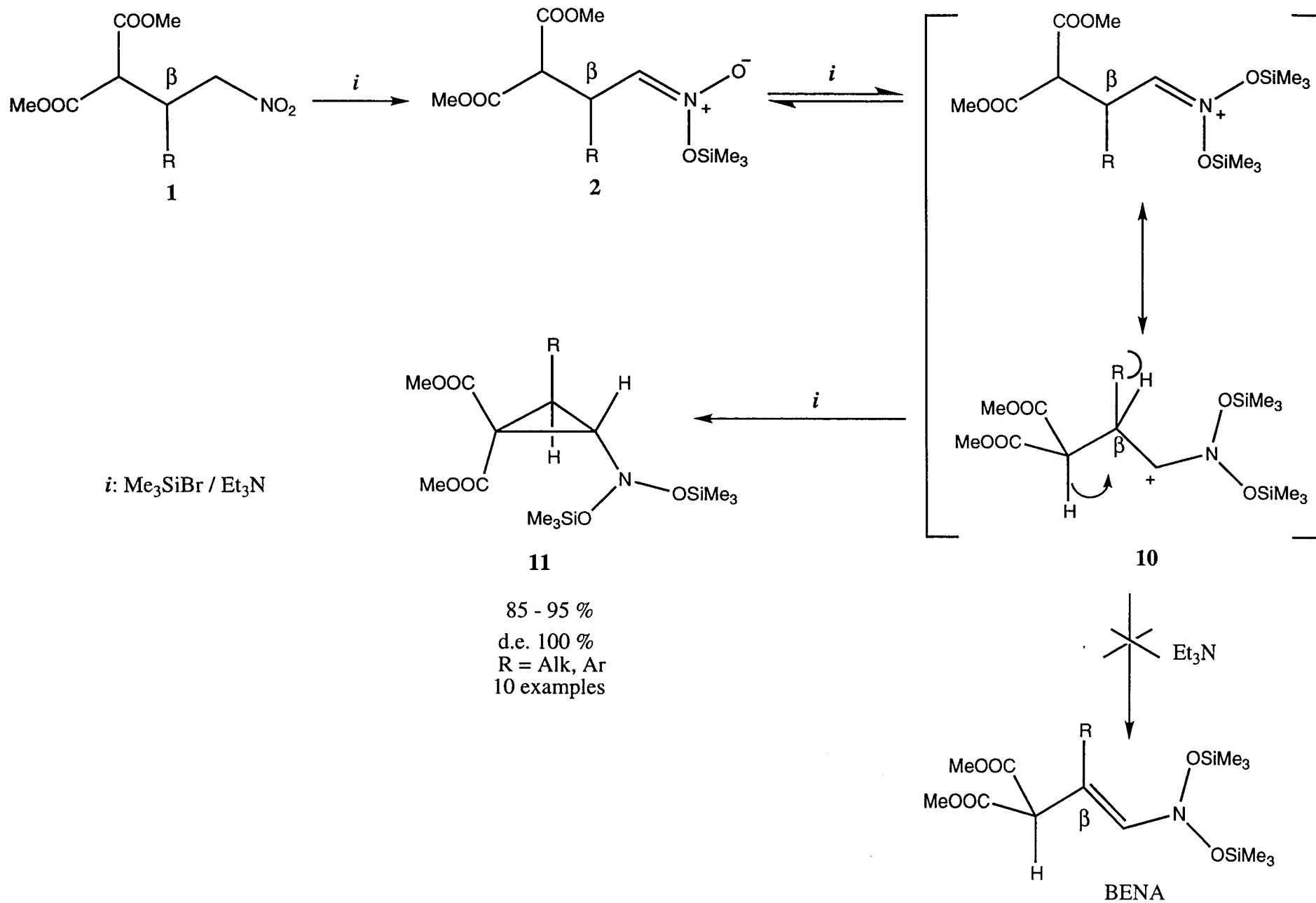
X = CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, COOMe, C(O)Me, C(O)Ph  
 R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup> = H, Ar, COOMe, Alk



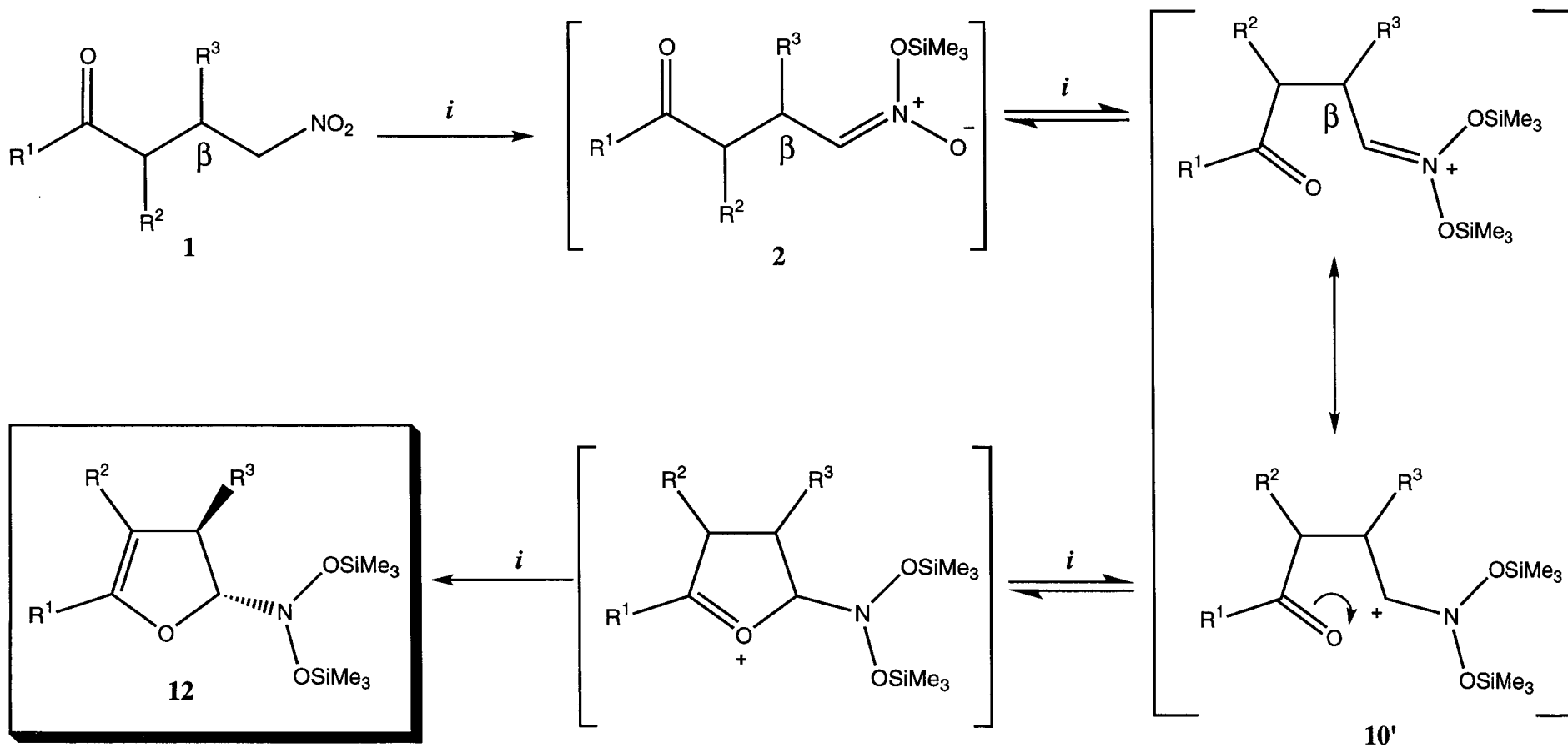


*i*: Me<sub>3</sub>SiOSO<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub> / Et<sub>3</sub>N, r.t.  
*ii*: NH<sub>4</sub>F, MeOH, 1 hour, r.t.,  
then evaporation followed by extraction  
of crude product with pentane to give  
analytically pure crystalline product after  
cooling of the resulting solution.

## THE INTRAMOLECULAR TRAPPING OF N,N-BIS(SILYLOXY)IMMONIUM CATION







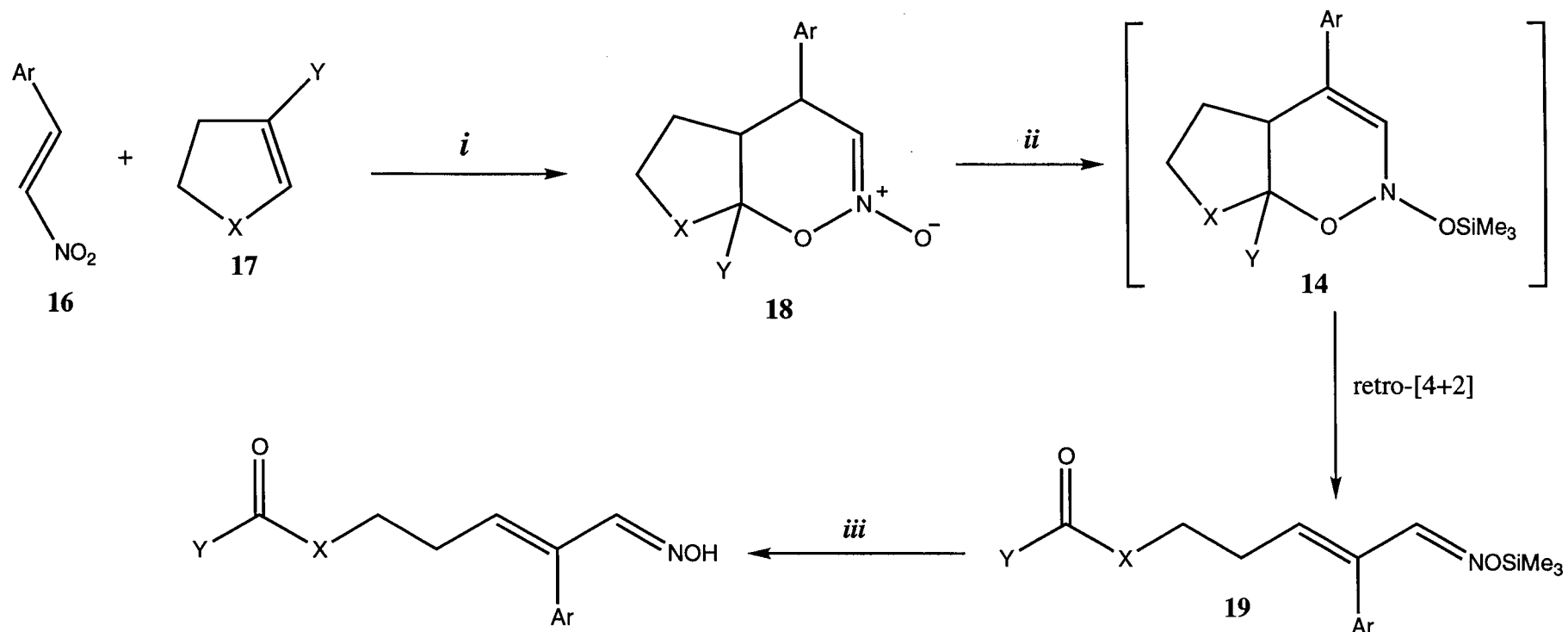
d.e. 100 %

70 - 95 %

 $R^1, R^2, R^3 = H, \text{Alk}, \text{Ar}, \text{cyclo-Pr}$ 

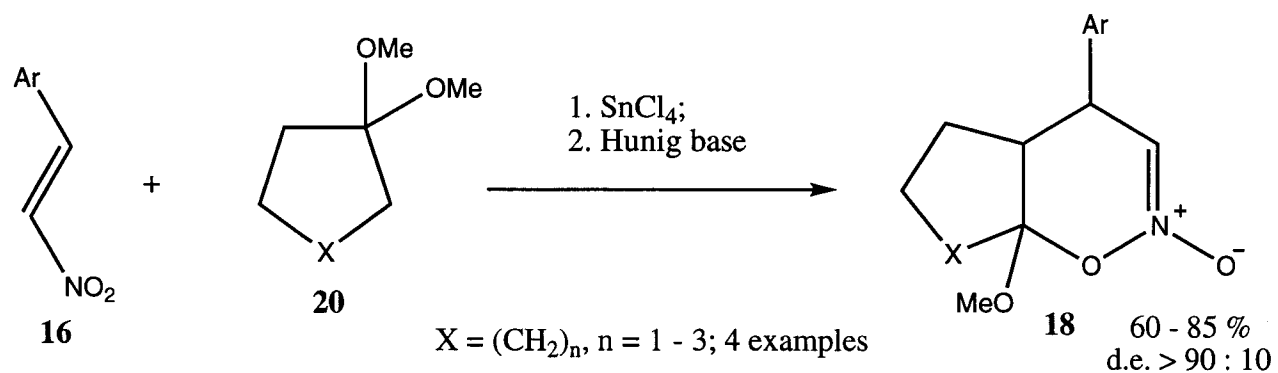
12 examples





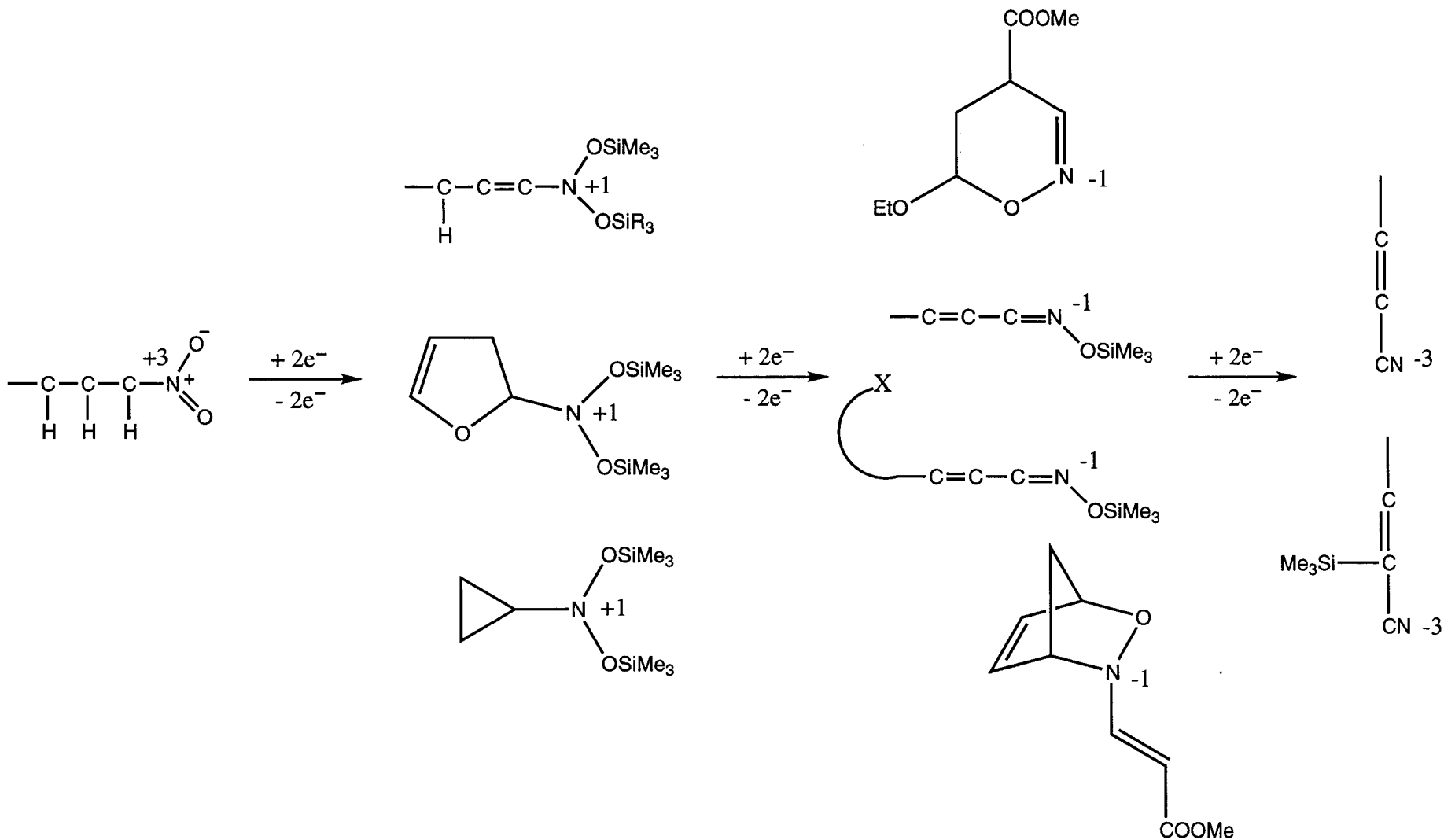
*i*:  $\text{SnCl}_4$  or  $(i\text{-PrO})_2\text{TiCl}_2$ ;  
*ii*:  $\text{Me}_3\text{SiBr}$  or  $\text{Me}_3\text{SiOTf} / \text{Et}_3\text{N}$ ;  
*iii*:  $\text{NH}_4\text{F} / \text{MeOH}$

Ar = Ph, 4-MeOC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>;  
 Y = H, OSiMe<sub>3</sub>, OMe;  
 X = (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>; n = 1 - 4;  
 50 - 86 %  
 7 examples



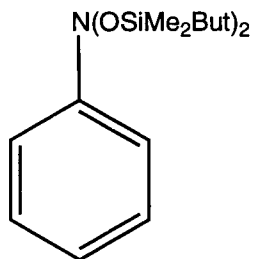
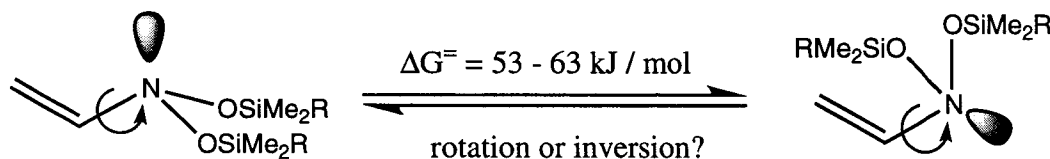
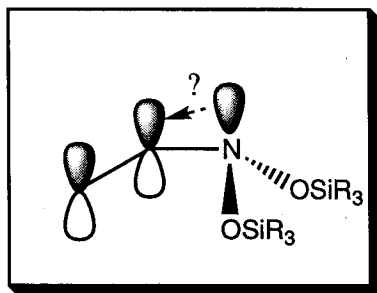
X = (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>, n = 1 - 3; 4 examples

60 - 85 %  
 d.e. > 90 : 10

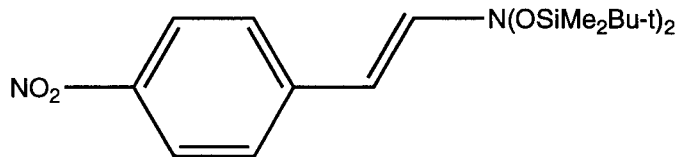


The nitrogen's oxidation state decreases  
The carbon chain oxidation level increases

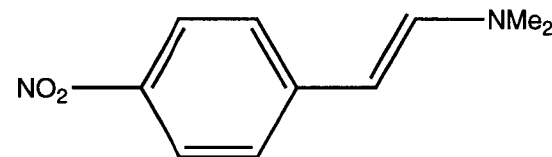




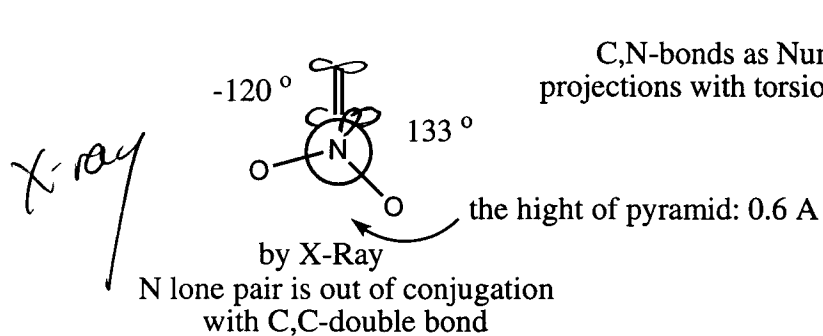
$\Delta G^\circ = 48 \text{ kJ/mol}$   
only inversion can be  
observed by NMR



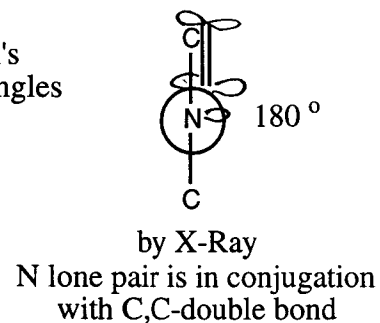
$\Delta G^\circ = 37 \text{ kJ/mol}$   
both inversion or rotation  
can be observed by NMR



$\Delta G^\circ = 47 \text{ kJ/mol}$   
only rotation can be  
observed by NMR

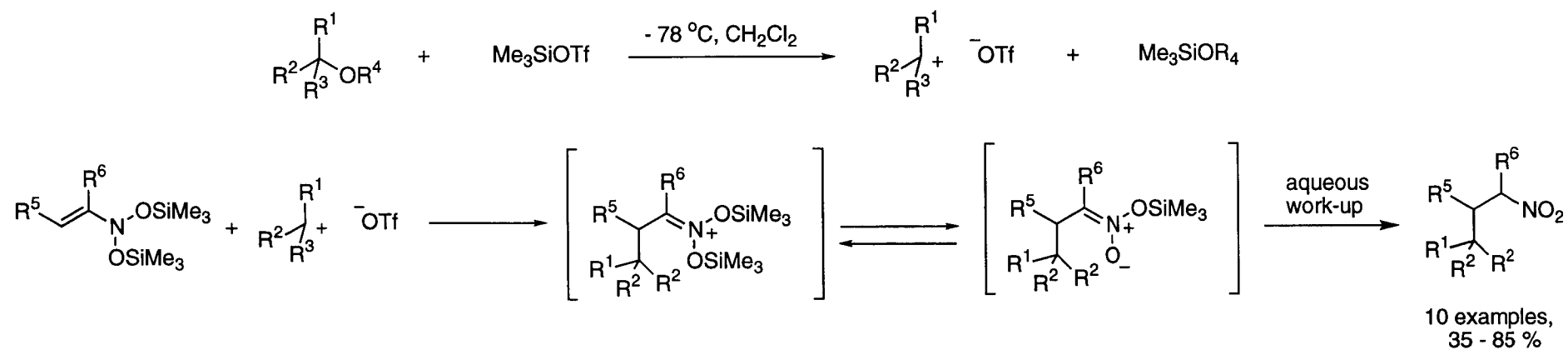


C,N-bonds as Numan's  
projections with torsion angles

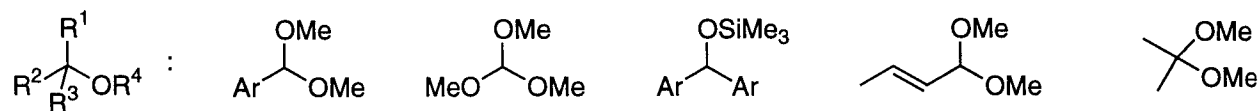


## N,N-BIS(SILYLOXY)ENAMINES AS $\beta$ -NUCLEOPHILES

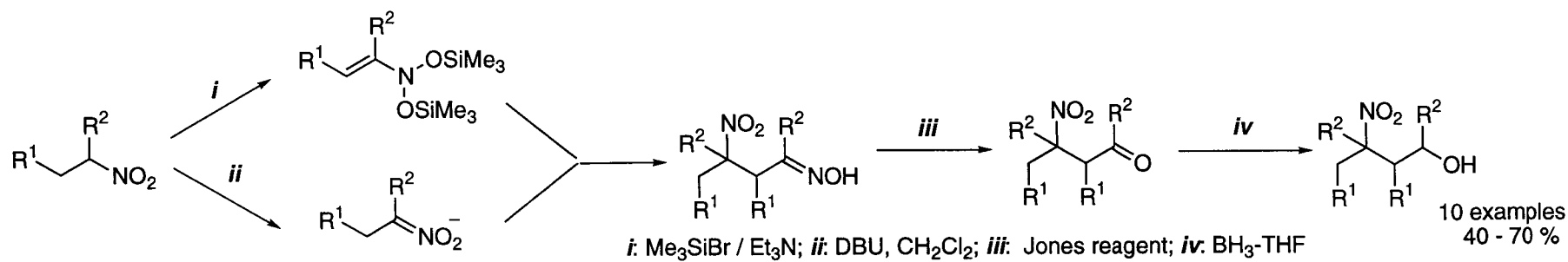
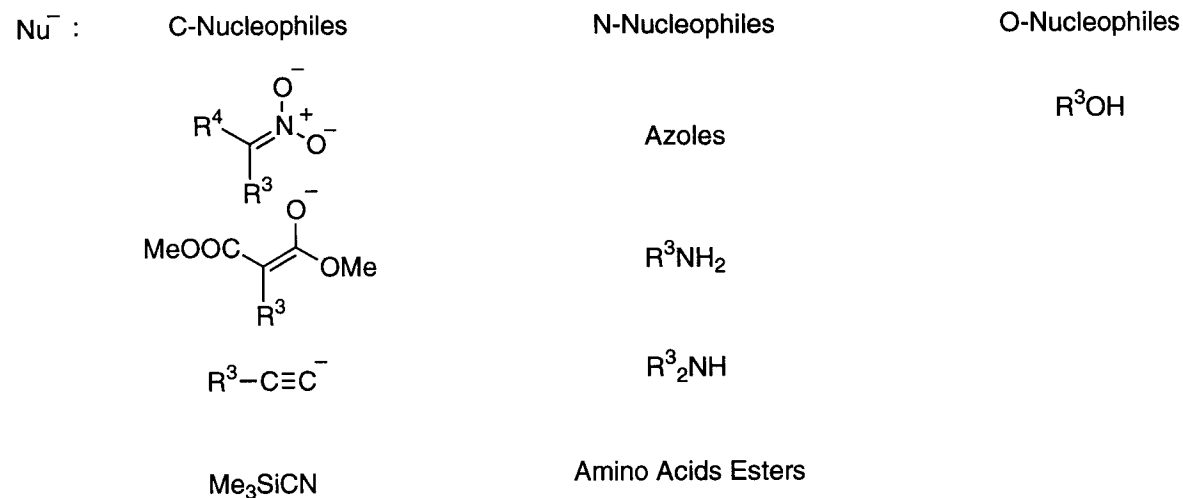
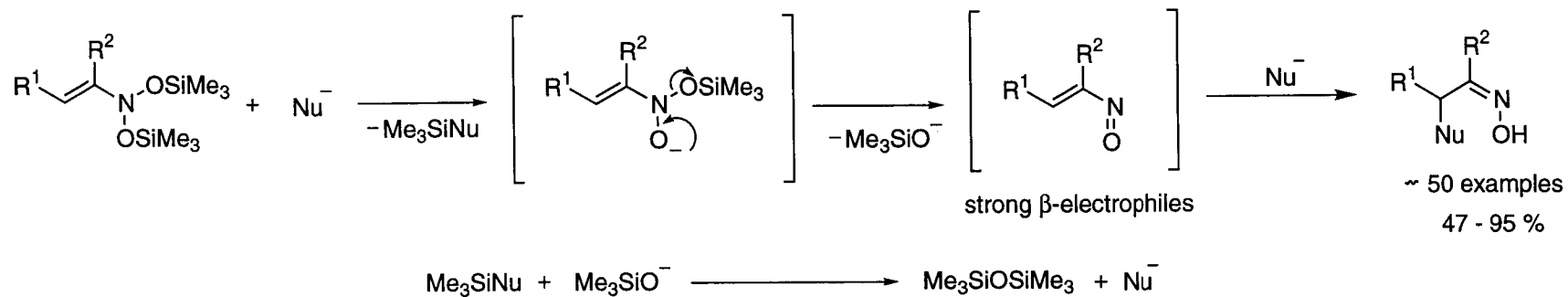
14



The nucleophilicity of N,N-bissilyoxy)enamines is closed to allylsilanes (by kinetic studies).



### N,N-BIS(SILYLOXY)ENAMINES AS $\beta$ -ELECTROPHILES



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MOSCOW CHEMICAL LYCEUM AND N.D. ZELINSKY INSTITUTE OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY**

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