

Highly regioselective lithiation of pyridines bearing an oxetane unit by *n*-butyllithium†Guy Rouquet,^{*a} David C. Blakemore^b and Steven V. Ley^aCite this: *Chem. Commun.*, 2014, 50, 8908Received 16th May 2014,
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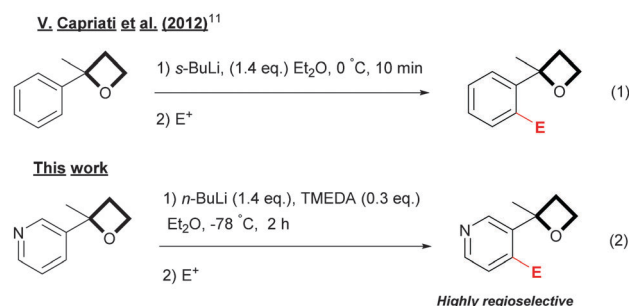
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The first regioselective *ortho*-lithiation at the 4-position of simple pyridine derivatives containing a 3-oxetane unit has been achieved using *n*-butyllithium as base. Electrophilic quenching of the resulting lithio species provides a rapid access to a broad range of new functionalized pyridine oxetane building blocks.

The oxetane ring is an intriguing and key structural motif present in a number of biologically active natural products^{1e} such as taxol,² antibiotic oxetin³ or antiviral agent oxetanocin.⁴ Neglected for a long time, primarily due to concerns about chemical and metabolic instability, oxetanes are currently subject to an increasing interest in medicinal chemistry as they have been found to be a useful unit for improving the physicochemical and biochemical properties of drug candidates.¹ In a wider context, the use of oxetanes can also be extended to agrochemical,^{1e,5} polymer^{6a-c} and material sciences.^{6d,e} As immediate higher analogues of epoxides, oxetanes are also powerful synthetic intermediates, offering interesting new synthetic disconnections *via* ring opening and rearrangement reactions.^{1e,7} Traditional approaches to the synthesis of oxetanes include the Williamson ether synthesis,⁸ the Paternò-Büchi [2+2] cycloaddition⁹ and the one-pot addition of sulfoxonium ylides to aldehydes or ketones.¹⁰ Although these methods allow access to a large range of oxetanes, the preparation of elaborated oxetanes bearing a higher degree of functionality is often laborious and can represent a significant synthetic challenge. Therefore, despite their promising potential, the study and exploitation of oxetane containing molecules remains underdeveloped.

Recently, Capriati has shown that 2-aryloxetanes could be functionalized regioselectively *via* an *ortho*-lithiation reaction using *s*-BuLi as a base, opening a new dimension for the preparation of oxetanes (eqn (1), Scheme 1).¹¹ This new directed *ortho*-metallation

Scheme 1 *ortho*-Lithiation directed by an oxetane ring.

reaction (DoM)¹² was rationalized through the ability of the oxetane ring to act as a directed metallation group (DMG).¹²

Heterocyclic derivatives are of considerable importance as scaffolds in drug discovery. The pyridine ring is particularly attractive¹³ as it is much less lipophilic than a phenyl ring and relatively electron-poor (electron-rich heterocycles are prone to oxidation). Accordingly, extending this reaction to pyridine oxetanes is appealing. Nevertheless, the *ortho*-lithiation of pyridines¹⁴ is known to be quite difficult and complex in comparison with its benzene counterpart, due to the presence of the nitrogen atom which can dramatically affect the reactivity toward organolithium reagents.

Herein, we report that 3-oxetane pyridines can be efficiently *ortho*-functionalized in a regioselective manner at the 4-position under straightforward conditions by using *n*-BuLi as a base in combination with a sub-stoichiometric amount of TMEDA (eqn (2), Scheme 1).

In our preliminary investigations (Table 1), the *ortho*-chlorination of 3-(2-methyloxetan-2-yl)pyridine **1**, prepared in large scale through the one-pot addition of sulfoxonium ylides to 3-acetylpyridine,¹⁵ was chosen as a test reaction. Not surprisingly, by using *n*-BuLi under reaction conditions similar to those reported by Capriati for the lithiation of aryl derivatives (eqn (1), Scheme 1), a complex mixture, containing mainly various alkylation and ring opening products, was obtained (entry 1).¹⁶ However, an in-depth analysis of the NMR ¹H revealed the presence of a small amount of chlorinated products **2a** and **3a**, which encouraged us to persevere in developing the reaction. Gratifyingly, we found that the simple addition of 1.4 equivalent

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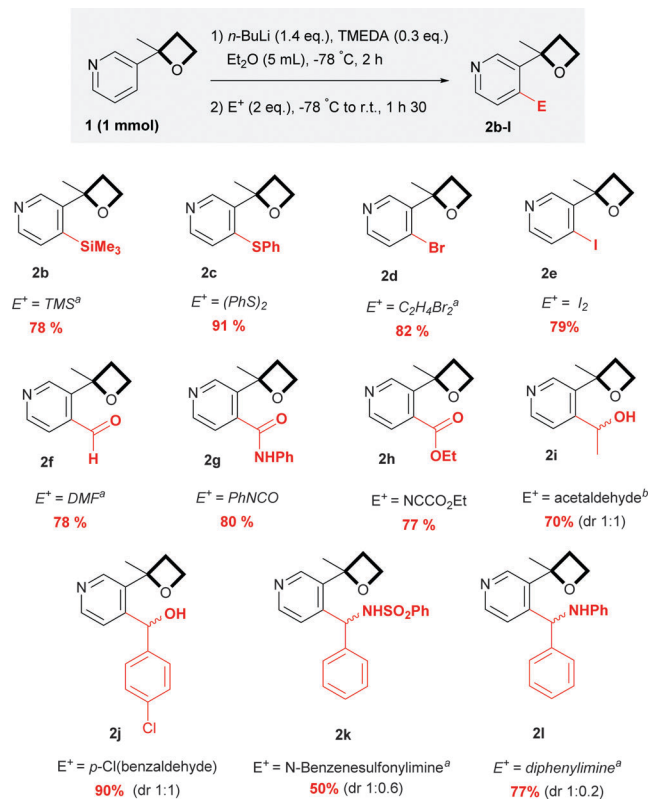
Table 1 Optimization of the reaction conditions

Entry	<i>t</i> (h)	<i>T</i> (°C)	Solvent	Additive	2a/3a/1 ^{a,b} (%)
1	1.5	0	Et ₂ O	None	Complex mixture
2	1.5	0	Et ₂ O	TMEDA ^c	46/15/0 ^d
3	1.5	−30	Et ₂ O	None	34/4/0
4	1.5	−78	Et ₂ O	None	23/0/64
5 ^d	6	−78	Et ₂ O	None	55/0/32
6	1.5	−30	Et ₂ O	TMEDA ^c	63/6/0
7	1.5	−78	Et ₂ O	TMEDA ^c	88/4/0
8	2	−78	Et ₂ O	TMEDA ^e	85/0/ ^f 0
9	2	−78	THF	TMEDA ^c	64/0/ ^f 0

^a Recovered **1**. ^b Yields isolated by column chromatography on silica gel. ^c 1.4 equivalent were used. ^d With prolonged reaction times, decomposition products appeared. ^e 0.3 equivalent were used. ^f Trace amount of **3a** was detected by GC/MS.

of TMEDA (entry 2) had a profound impact on the progress of the reaction,¹⁷ providing a cleaner and readily characterizable crude reaction mixture. Regioisomers **2a** and **3a** were isolated in respective yields of 46% and 15% after flash chromatography over silica gel. Reaction temperatures were also a key issue in the control of the reactivity. Lowering the reaction temperatures considerably diminished the formation of unwanted side products, which were totally suppressed when the reaction was carried out at −78 °C (entries 3 and 4). However, at −78 °C, the reaction proved to be relatively slow (entries 4 and 5) and driving the conversion of **1**, by increasing the reaction times or the number of equivalents of base used, led to increased side-products being formed. Based on our preliminary observations concerning the positive effect of TMEDA (entry 2), we found that the addition of 1.4 equivalent of TMEDA at −78 °C (entry 7) dramatically increased reaction-efficiency to finally afford a very clean reaction giving **2a** in a yield of 88%, accompanied by the regioisomer **3a** as a minor product (4%). To our delight, when a sub-stoichiometric amount of TMEDA was used (entry 8), almost no product **3a** was formed (trace amounts were detected by GC/MS),¹⁸ while maintaining a satisfactory yield of **2a**. To ensure a full and reproducible conversion of **1**, a reaction time of 2 h was advisable (based on NMR ¹H, less than 5% of the starting material remains after 1 h 30). As anticipated, lower yields were obtained when THF was used as solvent (entry 9).¹⁹ Our attempts to deprotonate **1** with LDA were unprofitable.²⁰ Poor yields were obtained and we faced a high propensity for the competitive ring opening of **1**¹⁶ at temperature below −78 °C. The non-nucleophilic TMSCH₂Li base has proven to be relatively efficient²¹ for this transformation and generated **2a** as an exclusive product in a yield of 75%. Although TMSCH₂Li can be considered as a viable alternative, *n*-BuLi was the base of choice (particularly for scale-up applications) considering the high cost and lower availability of TMSCH₂Li.

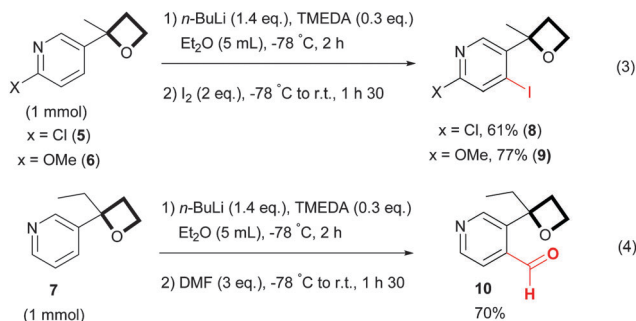
With these satisfactory reaction conditions in hand, we then examined the flexibility of the reaction with various representative electrophiles (Scheme 2). The resulting anion was quenched with

Scheme 2 *ortho*-Functionalization of **1**. ^a 3 eq. were used. ^b 5 eq. were used.

trimethylsilyl chloride and phenyl disulfide, providing **2b** and **2c** respectively in yields of 78 and 91%. In addition to the chlorinated **2a**, brominated and iodinated compounds **2d** and **2e** were smoothly obtained in yields of 82 and 79%. By quenching with DMF, phenyl isocyanate and ethyl cyano formate, various C=O functional groups were also incorporated with success and aldehydes **2f**, amide **2g** and ester **2h** were isolated in a good yield. Addition to aldehydes has also proven to be effective, offering aliphatic and aromatic alcohols **2i** and **2j** as diastereomers. The reaction was then extended to imino acceptors with a *N*-benzylsulfonyl imine and a diphenylimine, affording the corresponding amines **2k** and **2l** in a moderate yield. Interestingly, a relatively selective diastereomeric ratio was observed, suggesting potential perspectives for further applications in diastereo controlled synthesis.

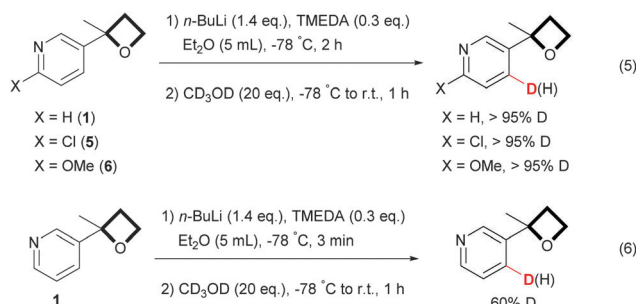
According to the conclusions of Capriati, the oxetane should be ranked as a moderately strong directing group,²² which allows the presence on the aromatic ring of functional groups known to be weak directing groups without altering the regioselectivity of the reaction.¹¹ In line with these observations, oxetane pyridines **5** and **6**, bearing respectively a chloro and a methoxy group, reacted smoothly with a complete regioselectivity at the site adjacent to the oxetane unit (Scheme 3, eqn (3)). As reported for the functionalization of 2-aryl oxetane,¹¹ variation on the α -position of the 3-pyridine oxetane is also tolerated, indeed oxetane **7** where the methyl group was substituted by an ethyl was successfully functionalized by quenching with DMF, providing aldehyde **10** in a good yield (Scheme 3, eqn (4)).



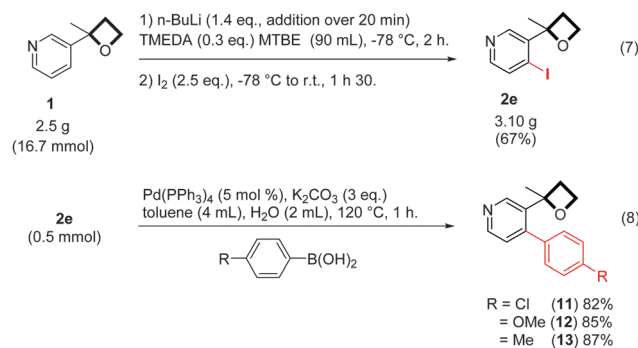
Scheme 3 *ortho*-Lithiation of various 3-oxetane pyridines.

Deuterium labelling experiments with methanol-D₄ as a deuterium quenching source (Scheme 4, eqn (5)) confirmed the high regioselectivity and excellent conversion rates of the reaction. Significant amounts of the D-labelled C-2 and C-3 regioisomers were not detectable by NMR ¹H under those reaction conditions. Quéguiner,²³ throughout his pioneering studies, assumed that in some cases, when alkyl lithium bases are used, chelation between the pyridine nitrogen and the lithium may take place, enhancing the acidity of the 2-proton of the pyridine and thus facilitating its direct abstraction *via* an inductive effect.²⁴ It has been observed that slow equilibration can then occur which results in a translocation of the C-2 anion to the position C-4. At first sight it seems unlikely that such a process occurred in the present reaction. Indeed, quenching of the reaction after 3 min reaction time with methanol-D₄ (Scheme 4, eqn (6)) showed an exclusive incorporation of deuterium at the 4-position. The formation of C-4 regioisomers, thus, likely results from an initial abstraction of the C-4 proton *via* a DoM reaction and this is in accord with Capriati's finding regarding the DMG ability of the oxetane motif for the *ortho* lithiation of 2-aryl oxetanes.¹¹ In addition, in pyridine itself, the relative acidities of the proton at the 4-, 3-, and 2-positions are 700:72:1.²⁵ The position next to the nitrogen is commonly considered least acidic because the sp² lone pair on nitrogen has an anti-bonding interaction with the C–Li bond.^{23b,26} The regioselectivity observed in the present reaction is consistent with this.

The scalability of the reaction was then examined. The *ortho*-functionalization of **1** was conducted safely on a gram-scale (Scheme 5, eqn (7)) in methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE), which has been found to be an equally suitable solvent for this reaction. We finally considered the possibility of achieving further elaborations



Scheme 4 Deuterium labelling experiments.

Scheme 5 Gram-scale *ortho*-lithiation of **1** and Suzuki cross-coupling of **2e**.

through metal-catalyzed couplings. Under typical Suzuki cross-coupling conditions, iodide **2e** reacted smoothly with various arylboronic acids (Scheme 5, eqn (8)), affording expected arylation products **11**, **12** and **13** in good yields.

In conclusion, the ability of the oxetane ring to promote the *ortho*-lithiation of 3-oxetane pyridine derivatives has been described for the first time and a variety of novel C-4 functionalized pyridine oxetanes have been synthesized through this strategy.²⁷ The present method offers good yields, a remarkably high regioselectivity and provides a rapid and cheap access to new valuable functionalized building blocks from readily available oxetane precursors.²⁸ Ongoing research is underway in our laboratory to extend the methodology to other N-heterocycles containing an oxetane motif and to develop their exploitation in the synthesis of compounds of pharmaceutical interest.

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