Synthesis of the Functionalized Cyclohexadienes Based on the Reactions of Cyanodihydroaryl Anions with Electrophiles

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Substituted cyclohexadienes are widely used as precursors of fungicides and insecticides (H. Schepanski et al, PCT Int. Appl. WO 9929700 A2 1999), spirocompounds (G. Gavrilova et al, Bull. Rus. AS, 1997) and functionalized cyclopropane derivatives (J. Salaun, M. Bard, Curr. Med. Chem. 1995) endowed with a large spectrum of biological activity. One of the perspective approaches to the development of a convenient method of functionalized cyclohexadienes synthesis is based on employment of stable cyanodihydroaryl anions, being the products of two-electron reduction of arenecarbonitriles by alkaline metals in liquid ammonia, as anionic synthons for cyanodihydroarylation of electrophiles.

In the present work investigated has been the dependence of a structure and a ratio of the products of arenecarbonitriles reductive alkylation – cyanoalkyldihydroarenes and alkylarenes – on factors, such as the metal and protonating additives nature, co-solvent, temperature, and the order of reagents mixing. On this base the conditions allowing to prevent base initiated transformations of the reaction products and to prepare 1-cyano-1-alkyl-1,4-dihydroarenes in 80-90% yield have been found.



The interaction of sodium and lithium salts of cyanodihydroaryl anions with α,ω dibromalkanes has been studied and the factors determining the degree of dehydrocyanation of the primary products and replacement of their bromine atom are revealed. The reaction of Br(CH₂)_nBr with cyanodihydroaryl anions, generated by the action of lithium on benzonitrile, *m*- and *p*-tolunitriles, 1-naphthonitrile in NH₃/THF mixture at the presence of t-butanol, has been found to give selectively 1-cyano-1bromalkyl-1,4-dihydroarenes, being the precursors of physiologically active substances.