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Synthesis of Regiospecifically Fluorinated Conjugated Dienamides

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Abstract

Modular synthesis of regiospecifically fluorinated 2,4-diene Weinreb amides, with defined stereochemistry at both double bonds, was achieved via two sequential Julia-Kocienski olefinations. In the first step, a *Z*- α -fluorovinyl Weinreb amide unit with a benzothiazolylsulfanyl substituent at the allylic position was assembled. This was achieved via condensation of two primary building blocks, namely 2-(benzo[*d*]thiazol-2-ylsulfonyl)-2-fluoro-*N*-methoxy-*N*-methylacetamide (a Julia-Kocienski olefination reagent) and 2-(benzo[*d*]thiazol-2-ylthio)acetaldehyde (a bifunctional building block). This condensation was highly *Z*-selective and proceeded in a good 76% yield. Oxidation of benzothiazolylsulfanyl moiety furnished a *second-generation* Julia-Kocienski olefination reagent, which was used for the introduction of the second olefinic linkage via DBU-mediated condensations with aldehydes, to give (*2Z,4E/Z*)-dienamides in 50%–74% yield. Although olefinations were 4*Z*-selective, (*2Z,4E/Z*)-2-fluoro-2,4-dienamides could be readily isomerized to the corresponding 5-substituted (*2Z,4E*)-2-fluoro-*N*-methoxy-*N*-methylpenta-2,4-dienamides in the presence of catalytic iodine.

Keywords

fluoro dienamides; Julia-Kocienski olefination; Weinreb amide; fluoro dienes

1. Introduction

The conjugated diene and polyene amide structural units are found in many naturally occurring compounds that possess biological activity [1]. These compounds have a variety of uses, ranging from medicinal purposes, to insecticides, as well as culinary flavoring agents [1]. Some examples of dienamides are shown in Figure 1. Trichostatin A is an antifungal antibiotic [2], and as an inhibitor of mammalian histone deacetylase [3], is a

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Supplementary Materials

Supplementary Materials can be accessed at: <http://www.mdpi.com/1420-3049/19/4/4418/s1>.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

potential anticancer agent [4]. Pellitorine has insecticidal [5] and cytotoxic [6] activities. Piperlonguminine has broad-ranging therapeutic activities [7] such as antibacterial, antifungal, antitumor [8], anticoagulant [9], antimelanogenesis [10], and anti-inflammatory [11], to name a few. Piperovatine exhibits local anesthetic [12] and anti-inflammatory activities [11]. Due to their interesting biological activities, several analogs, such as a fluorinated Trichostatin A analog [13], have been synthesized as well.

Fluorine is an attractive substituent in pharmaceuticals, in agrochemicals, and in materials chemistry [14–16] due to its effect on physical, chemical, and biological properties of compounds [17–19]. Julia-Kocienski olefinations [20–23] have been explored for the synthesis of various functionalized fluoroolefins [24–26] by us [27–35] and by others [36–46]. In the course of our recent work, we became interested in the use of bifunctional Julia-Kocienski reagents, or their precursors, for novel modular assembly of vinyl [33,47] and fluorovinyl [33] compounds. Herein, we report the synthesis of regiospecifically fluorinated dienamides, via sequential olefination of a bifunctional Julia-Kocienski building block. As the amide functionality, we chose the Weinreb amide, both to test the feasibility of the methodology and due to its versatility via its unique reactivity properties [48–51].

2. Results and Discussion

Key to our approach was the assembly of a α -fluorovinyl Weinreb amide moiety with functionality at the beta position that could be used in a sequential condensation. We have previously reported the synthesis and studied the reactivity of a Julia-Kocienski reagent for the preparation of α -fluorovinyl Weinreb amides (**1**, Scheme 1) [31]. Condensation of 2-(benzo[*d*]thiazol-2-ylsulfonyl)-2-fluoro-*N*-methoxy-*N*-methylacetamide (**1**) with a 2-(heteroarylthio)ethanal (**2**, heteroaryl = benzothiazolyl, Scheme 1) and subsequent oxidation would furnish a second-generation Julia-Kocienski reagent for dienamide synthesis. A retrosynthetic approach to conjugated dieneamides is outlined in Scheme 1.

The requisite Julia-Kocienski reagent, 2-(benzo[*d*]thiazol-2-ylsulfonyl)-2-fluoro-*N*-methoxy-*N*-methylacetamide (**1**), was synthesized as reported [31]. Synthesis of the other key reactive partner, 2-(benzo[*d*]thiazol-2-ylthio)acetaldehyde (**2**), was initially attempted via the dioxolane derivative of **2**. Although the dioxolane derivative of **2** could be readily prepared from 2-(bromomethyl)-1,3-dioxolane and the sodium salt of 2-mercapto-1,3-benzothiazole, attempts at deprotection of 2-[(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)methylthio]benzo[*d*]thiazole under various conditions proved unsuccessful. Therefore, synthesis via the dimethyl acetal was considered (Scheme above Table 1).

Various conditions were tested to unmask the aldehyde functionality (Table 1). Upon reaction of dimethyl acetal **3** with I₂ (entry 1), CBr₄ (entry 2), or PTSA (entry 3), no hydrolysis was observed. Reaction of **3** with 4 M HCl at 40 °C resulted in complete consumption of **3**, but aldehyde **2** was isolated in a low 20% yield after column chromatography (entry 4). Subsequently, we found that compound **2** is unstable under chromatography conditions, on silica gel and alumina [52]. The yield of crude **2** after hydrolysis with 4 M HCl, but without chromatography, was 56%. Hydrolysis with 12 M HCl at 50 °C was complete within 30 min, yielding crude **2** in 81% yield (entry 6).

However, due to the solubility of **2** in water, we obtained inconsistent results in repeat experiments. After extensive experimentation we found that crude **2** could be isolated in consistent yields when aqueous workup was avoided. Briefly, acetal **3** was reacted with 12 M HCl in acetone–H₂O (10:1) at 50 °C for 40 min (entry 7), solid NaHCO₃ was added portion-wise at 5 °C to neutralize the acid, and excess water was removed by addition of anhydrous Na₂SO₄. The solution was then passed through a bed of anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and the solvent was evaporated to afford **2** in >80% yield. When acetone alone was used as solvent, complete hydrolysis of **3** occurred, but the crude product showed the presence of an unidentified byproduct that could possibly result from the condensation of acetone and **2**. The use of water as a co-solvent therefore seems to be crucial in order to minimize the formation of the byproduct.

With both desired building blocks in hand, *i.e.*, the Julia-Kocienski reagent **1** and aldehyde **2**, we tested reaction conditions for the olefination reaction (Table 2). All condensation reactions were performed at –78 °C in the presence of LHMDS, and gave (*Z*)-4-(benzo[*d*]thiazol-2-ylthio)-2-fluoro-*N*-methoxy-*N*-methylbut-2-enamide (**4**) as the only stereoisomer. Comparably, exclusive *Z*-selectivity has also been observed in NaH-mediated condensations of **1** with aldehydes [31]. In the reactions herein, the molar ratio of sulfone **1**, aldehyde **2**, and LHMDS was critical for obtaining a good yield of **4** (Table 2). When aldehyde **2** was used as a limiting reactant (entry 1), or in an equimolar amount (entry 2), enamide **4** was obtained in low yield. On the other hand, with excess aldehyde **2** and LHMDS, a substantial yield improvement was observed. Thus, product **4** was isolated in 76% yield when 2 molar equiv of **2** and 3 molar equiv of LHMDS were used (entry 4). Since the desired product was obtained with exclusive *Z*-selectivity and in a good yield, we did not attempt to use other bases, such as KHMDS or NaHMDS.

In order to obtain the *second generation* Julia-Kocienski reagent **5**, sulfide **4** was oxidized using H₅IO₆ and catalytic CrO₃. Sulfone **5**, obtained in 63% yield, was then used for the screening of reaction conditions for the olefination with 2-naphthaldehyde (Table 3).

Both selectivity and product yield depended upon the reaction conditions. No product formation occurred when LHMDS was used as base (entries 1 and 2), or with DBU as base in THF at room temperature (entry 3). Similarly, Cs₂CO₃ in either THF or CH₂Cl₂ at 0 °C did not show product formation (entries 5 and 7). Product **6a** was obtained in a low 35% yield and with a moderate *4E* selectivity in an overnight reaction with DBU in THF, at –78 to 0 °C (*E/Z* 57/43, entry 4). When the condensation reaction was allowed to run overnight at 0 °C (entry 6), product **6a** was isolated in a better 55% yield, but with a reversed selectivity as compared to entry 4 (*E/Z* 43/57). Yield and selectivity increased when the condensation reaction was performed overnight using DBU as base in CH₂Cl₂, at 0 °C (66%, entry 8).

Using these conditions, the generality of condensation reactions of Julia-Kocienski reagent **5** with other aldehydes was tested. Table 4 shows yields, the *4E/4Z* ratios, and ¹⁹F-NMR data of the products.

Moderate to high 4*Z* selectivity was obtained with electron-rich aryl and heteroaryl aldehydes, with yields ranging from 50%–66% (entries 1, 2 and 4). The electron-deficient *p*-nitrobenzaldehyde gave product **6c** in a good 74% yield, but with poor 4*Z* selectivity (entry 3). Reaction of **5** with 3-phenylpropanal gave product **6e** in a moderate 51% yield and with high 4*Z* selectivity (entry 5). In the ¹⁹F-NMR spectra of all products, the doublet from the (4*E*)-isomer appears more upfield as compared to the doublet from the (4*Z*)-isomer (Table 4, entries 1–5).

Next, we considered isomerization of the (2*Z*,4*Z*)-isomer to the (2*Z*,4*E*)-isomer. Several techniques were evaluated to effect this isomerization. Overnight exposure of the 4*E*/4*Z* isomer mixture to light (20 watt bulb) did not cause any isomerization. Treatment of the isomer mixtures with silica powder in CHCl₃ at room temperature or at 0 °C showed the desired isomerization, but the isomerization did not proceed to completion. A convenient method for the isomerization using catalytic I₂ in CHCl₃ at room temperature has been reported [53]. Using this method, complete isomerization of (2*Z*,4*E*/*Z*)-**6a–d** to (2*Z*,4*E*)-**6a–d** was achieved (Table 5).

3. Experimental

3.1. General Information

THF was distilled over LiAlH₄ and then over sodium. CH₂Cl₂, EtOAc, and hexanes were distilled over CaCl₂. For reactions performed under a nitrogen atmosphere, glassware was dried with a heat gun under vacuum. LHMDS (1.0 M in THF) was obtained from commercial sources. Julia Kocienski reagent 2-(benzo[*d*]thiazol-2-ylsulfonyl)-2-fluoro-*N*-methoxy-*N*-methylacetamide (**1**) was prepared from the known 2-(benzo[*d*]thiazol-2-ylsulfonyl)-*N*-methoxy-*N*-methylacetamide [54], via metalation/fluorination using our previously reported procedure [31]. All other reagents were obtained from commercial sources and used without further purification. Thin layer chromatography was performed on Analtech silica gel plates (250 μm). Column chromatographic purifications were performed on 200–300 mesh silica gel. ¹H-NMR spectra were recorded at 500 MHz in CDCl₃ and are referenced to residual solvent. ¹³C-NMR spectra were recorded at 125 MHz and are referenced to the carbon resonance of the deuterated solvent. ¹⁹F-NMR spectra were recorded at 282 MHz with CFCI₃ as an internal standard. Chemical shifts (δ) are reported in parts per million and coupling constants (*J*) are in hertz (Hz).

3.2. Synthesis of “Second-Generation” Julia-Kocienski Reagent **5**

2-(2,2-Dimethoxyethylthio)benzo[*d*]thiazole **3**—To a solution of the sodium salt of 2-mercapto-1,3-benzothiazole (1.67 g, 8.83 mmol, 1.49 molar equiv.) in DMF (20 mL) was added 2-bromo-1,1-dimethoxyethane (1.00 g, 5.91 mmol), and the mixture was allowed to stir at 40 °C for 4 h. Upon completion of the reaction, as observed by TLC, the reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc and washed with water. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 30 mL). The combined organic layer was washed with saturated NaHCO₃ (30 mL), brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and evaporated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography using 20% EtOAc in hexanes to obtain compound **3** (0.769 g, 51%) as a colorless viscous liquid. R_f (SiO₂, 20% EtOAc in hexanes): 0.48. ¹H-

NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.85 (d, 1H, Ar-H, J = 7.8 Hz), 7.75 (d, 1H, Ar-H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.41 (t, 1H, Ar-H, J = 7.8 Hz), 7.29 (t, 1H, Ar-H, J = 7.8 Hz), 4.72 (t, 1H, J = 5.3 Hz), 3.58 (d, 2H, J = 5.3 Hz), 3.44 (s, 6H, OCH₃). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃): δ 166.4, 153.2, 135.5, 126.1, 124.4, 121.6, 121.1, 103.0, 54.3, 35.5. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₁H₁₄NO₂S₂ [M+H]⁺ 256.0460, found 256.0462.

2-(Benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylthio)acetaldehyde 2—To a stirred solution of 2-(2,2-dimethoxyethylthio)benzo[d]thiazole (**3**, 1.60 g, 6.26 mmol) in acetone (48 mL), was slowly added a mixture of HCl (12 M, 10.6 mL) and water (5.2 mL) at rt. The mixture was stirred for 40 min at 50 °C. Upon completion of the reaction, as observed by TLC, the mixture was cooled to 5 °C and the reaction was quenched by portion-wise addition of solid NaHCO₃ up to the neutralization point, and then passed through a bed of anhydrous Na₂SO₄. The anhydrous Na₂SO₄ bed was washed with a minimum amount of acetone, the combined eluent was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. Crude product **2** (1.10 g, 84%) was used in the next step without purification. R_f (SiO₂, 20% EtOAc in hexanes): 0.29. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): δ 9.73 (br, 1H), 7.85 (d, 1H, Ar-H, J = 7.9 Hz), 7.76 (d, 1H, Ar-H, J = 8.2 Hz), 7.42 (t, 1H, Ar-H, J = 7.6 Hz), 7.32 (t, 1H, Ar-H, J = 7.6 Hz), 4.09 (d, 2H, J = 1.8 Hz).

(Z)-4-(Benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylthio)-2-fluoro-N-methoxy-N-methylbut-2-enamide 4

—To a stirred solution of 2-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylsulfonyl)-2-fluoro-*N*-methoxy-*N*-methylacetamide (**1**, 0.700 g, 2.20 mmol) and 2-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylthio)acetaldehyde (**2**, 0.930 g, 4.44 mmol, 2.0 molar equiv.) in dry THF (48.0 mL) at –78 °C (dry ice/*i*PrOH), was added LHMDS (4.39 mL, 1 M, 4.39 mmol, 2.0 molar equiv.) dropwise under a nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was allowed to stir at –78 °C (dry ice/*i*PrOH) for 2 h and checked for the disappearance of **1** by ¹⁹F-NMR (a small sample was removed by syringe and checked by NMR). Since ¹⁹F-NMR showed the presence of **1**, more LHMDS (2.19 mL, 1 M, 2.19 mmol, 1 molar equiv.) was added and the mixture was allowed to stir at –78 °C for an additional 1 h at which time complete consumption of sulfone **1** was observed by ¹⁹F-NMR. The reaction was quenched by the addition of saturated aq. NH₄Cl, the solvent was partially removed under reduced pressure, and the mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3×). The combined organic layer was washed with 5% aq. NaOH, followed by water and brine, and then dried over Na₂SO₄. The organic layer was concentrated under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by column chromatography using 10%, 15%, and 20% EtOAc in hexanes, to afford compound **4** as a yellow wax (0.523 g, 76%). R_f (SiO₂, 30% EtOAc in hexanes): 0.54. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.87 (d, 1H, Ar-H, J = 8.3 Hz), 7.75 (d, 1H, Ar-H, J = 7.8 Hz), 7.43–7.40 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 7.32–7.28 (m, 1H, Ar-H), 6.22 (dt, 1H, J = 32.7; 8.0 Hz), 4.15 (dd, 2H, J = 8.0; 1.5 Hz), 3.69 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.22 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃): δ 165.2, 161.8 (d, J_{CF} = 27.9 Hz), 153.3, 152.4 (d, J_{CF} = 271.9 Hz), 135.7, 126.3, 124.6, 121.9, 121.2, 113.0 (d, J_{CF} = 10.5 Hz), 62.1, 33.9, 26.9 (d, J_{CF} = 5.5 Hz). ¹⁹F-NMR (CDCl₃): δ –119.9 (d, J_{HF} = 30.5 Hz). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₄FN₂O₂S₂ [M+H]⁺ 313.0475, found 313.0480.

(Z)-4-(Benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylsulfonyl)-2-fluoro-N-methoxy-N-methylbut-2-enamide 5—H₅IO₆ (0.477 g, 2.09 mmol, 3.0 molar equiv) was dissolved in CH₃CN (80.0

mL) by vigorous stirring at rt for 20 min. CrO₃ (25.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for an additional 5 min to give an orange-colored solution. A solution of (Z)-4-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylthio)-2-fluoro-N-methoxy-N-methylbut-2-enamide (**4**), 0.218 g, 0.698 mmol) in CH₃CN (10.0 mL) was added dropwise to this mixture, resulting in an exothermic reaction and the formation of a yellowish precipitate. After complete addition, the mixture was stirred for 3 h, at which time TLC showed complete consumption of amide **4**. The mixture was filtered through a Celite pad, the pad was washed with CH₃CN, and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. Water was added to the residue and the mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 30 mL). The combined organic layer was washed with saturated aq. NaHCO₃ (5 × 30 mL) and brine (30 mL), and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. The organic layer was concentrated under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by column chromatography using 15%, 20%, and 25% EtOAc in hexanes to afford compound **5** as a white solid (0.152 g, 63%). R_f (SiO₂, 40% EtOAc in hexanes): 0.43. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.24 (d, 1H, Ar-H, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 8.02 (d, 1H, Ar-H, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 7.67–7.59 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 5.96 (dt, 1H, *J* = 31.2; 8.3 Hz), 4.43 (dd, 2H, *J* = 8.3; 1.5 Hz), 3.53 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.17 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃): δ 164.8, 160.8 (d, *J*_{CF} = 28.4 Hz), 155.6 (d, *J*_{CF} = 279.7 Hz), 152.8, 137.2, 128.4, 127.9, 125.8, 122.6, 102.7 (d, *J*_{CF} = 10.1 Hz), 62.1, 51.1 (d, *J*_{CF} = 4.6 Hz), 33.6. ¹⁹F-NMR (CDCl₃): δ -113.6 (d, ³*J*_{HF} = 30.5 Hz). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₄FN₂O₄S₂ [M+H]⁺ 345.0374, found 345.0376.

3.3. Condensation Reactions of Julia-Kocienski Reagent **5**

General experimental procedure—To a stirred solution of aldehyde (0.20 mmol) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (10.0 mL) was added DBU (121.7 mg, 0.80 mmol, 4.0 molar equiv.) and the mixture was cooled to 0 °C. A solution of (Z)-4-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylsulfonyl)-2-fluoro-N-methoxy-N-methylbut-2-enamide (**5**, 103.3 mg, 0.300 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) in dry CH₂Cl₂ (10.0 mL) was then added slowly, dropwise (over about 2 h). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir overnight at 0 °C. After completion of the reaction, the solvent was evaporated under a stream of nitrogen gas, and the ¹H and ¹⁹F-NMR spectra of the crude product mixture were recorded for determination of the *E/Z* ratio. The combined *E/Z* product mixture was purified by column chromatography. For eluting solvents see the specific compound headings. The mixture of (4*E*)- and (4*Z*)-isomers was analyzed and characterized based on the ¹H-NMR; the assignment and integration of specific olefinic proton(s) allowed for other signals to be assigned based on the integration, along with a comparison to the pure (2*Z*,4*E*)-isomer (obtained after isomerization, *vide infra*). Assignment of the ¹⁹F-NMR signals to the (4*E*)- and (4*Z*)-isomers was based on the integration.

(2*Z*,4*E/Z*)-2-Fluoro-N-methoxy-N-methyl-5-(naphthalen-2-yl)penta-2,4-

dienamide 6a—Isomer ratio of (4*E*)-**6a**:(4*Z*)-**6a** = 35:65. Column chromatography using 8%, 10%, and 15% EtOAc in hexanes gave a mixture of (2*Z*,4*E/Z*)-**6a** as a white solid (38.0 mg, 66%). R_f (SiO₂, 30% EtOAc in hexanes): 0.49 for (4*E*)-**6a** and 0.58 for (4*Z*)-**6a**. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.85–7.80 (m, Ar-H, 4H, (4*E*)-isomer and 4H, (4*Z*)-isomer), 7.68 (dd, 1H, Ar-H, *J* = 8.3; 1.5 Hz, (4*E*)-isomer), 7.50–7.45 (m, Ar-H, 2H, (4*E*)-isomer and 3H, (4*Z*)-isomer), 7.21 (dd, 1H, *J* = 15.6; 11.2 Hz, (4*E*)-isomer), 7.06 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 32.7; 12.0; 1.0 Hz, (4*Z*)-isomer), 6.97 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.6 Hz, (4*E*)-isomer), 6.91 (d, 1H, *J* = 11.2 Hz, (4*Z*)-isomer), 6.72 (dd, 1H, *J* = 32.5; 11.5 Hz, (4*E*)-isomer), 6.66 (t, 1H, *J* = 11.7 Hz, (4*Z*)-

isomer), 3.80 (s, 3H, OCH₃, (4*E*)-isomer), 3.76 (s, 3H, OCH₃, (4*Z*)-isomer), 3.29 (s, 3H, CH₃, (4*E*)-isomer), 3.25 (s, 3H, CH₃, (4*Z*)-isomer). ¹⁹F-NMR (CDCl₃): δ-121.2 (d, ³J_{HF} = 30.5 Hz, (4*Z*)-isomer), -123.4 (d, ³J_{HF} = 30.5 Hz, (4*E*)-isomer). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₇H₁₇FNO₂ [M+H]⁺ 286.1238, found 286.1242.

(2*Z*,4*E*/*Z*)-2-Fluoro-*N*-methoxy-*N*-methyl-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)penta-2,4-dienamide 6b—Isomer ratio of (4*E*)-**6b**:(4*Z*)-**6b** = 23:77. Column chromatography using 8%, 15%, and 20% EtOAc in hexanes gave a mixture of (2*Z*,4*E*/*Z*)-**6b** as a pale yellow solid (26.5 mg, 50%). R_f (SiO₂, 30% EtOAc in hexanes): 0.35. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): δ7.42 (d, 2H, Ar-H, *J* = 8.8 Hz, (4*E*)-isomer), 7.29 (d, 2H, Ar-H, *J* = 8.8 Hz, (4*Z*)-isomer), 6.99 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 32.7; 11.7; 0.9 Hz, (4*Z*)-isomer), 6.95 (dd, 1H, *J* = 15.6; 11.2 Hz, (4*E*)-isomer), 6.91–6.87 (m, Ar-H, 2H, (4*Z*)-isomer and 2H, (4*E*)-isomer), 6.75 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.6 Hz, (4*E*)-isomer), 6.69 (br d, 1H, *J* = 11.7 Hz, (4*Z*)-isomer), 6.65 (dd, 1H, *J* = 32.7; 11.4 Hz, (4*E*)-isomer), 6.47 (t, 1H, *J* = 11.7 Hz, (4*Z*)-isomer), 3.83 (s, 3H, OCH₃, (4*E*)-isomer), 3.82 (s, 3H, OCH₃, (4*Z*)-isomer), 3.77 (s, 3H, OCH₃, (4*E*)-isomer), 3.76 (s, 3H, OCH₃, (4*Z*)-isomer), 3.27 (s, 3H, CH₃, (4*E*)-isomer), 3.25 (s, 3H, CH₃, (4*Z*)-isomer). ¹⁹F-NMR (CDCl₃): δ-122.6 (d, ³J_{HF} = 33.6, (4*Z*)-isomer), -125.2 (d, ³J_{HF} = 33.6, (4*E*)-isomer). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₄H₁₇FNO₃ [M+H]⁺ 266.1187, found 266.1191.

(2*Z*,4*E*/*Z*)-2-Fluoro-*N*-methoxy-*N*-methyl-5-(4-nitrophenyl)penta-2,4-dienamide 6c—Isomer ratio of (4*E*)-**6c**:(4*Z*)-**6c** = 4:6. Column chromatography using 10% and 15% EtOAc in hexanes gave a mixture of (2*Z*,4*E*/*Z*)-**6c** as a yellow solid (41.3 mg, 74%). R_f (SiO₂, 30% EtOAc in hexanes): 0.47 for (4*E*)-**6c** and 0.72 for (4*Z*)-**6c**. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): δ8.23 (d, 2H, Ar-H, *J* = 8.8 Hz, (4*Z*)-isomer), 8.21 (d, 2H, Ar-H, *J* = 8.7 Hz, (4*E*)-isomer), 7.60 (d, 2H, Ar-H, *J* = 8.8 Hz, (4*E*)-isomer), 7.48 (d, 2H, Ar-H, *J* = 8.3 Hz, (4*Z*)-isomer), 7.23 (dd, 1H, *J* = 15.9; 11.5 Hz, (4*E*)-isomer), 6.86–6.61 (m, 3H, (4*Z*)-isomer and 2H, (4*E*)-isomer), 3.79 (s, 3H, OCH₃, (4*E*)-isomer), 3.77 (s, 3H, OCH₃, (4*Z*)-isomer), 3.28 (s, 3H, CH₃, (4*E*)-isomer), 3.25 (s, 3H, CH₃, (4*Z*)-isomer). ¹⁹F-NMR (CDCl₃): δ-118.4 (d, ³J_{HF} = 30.5 Hz, (4*Z*)-isomer), -119.6 (d, ³J_{HF} = 30.5 Hz, (4*E*)-isomer). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₄FN₂O₄ [M+H]⁺ 281.0932, found 281.0935.

(2*Z*,4*E*/*Z*)-2-Fluoro-*N*-methoxy-*N*-methyl-5-(thiophen-2-yl)penta-2,4-dienamide 6d—Isomer ratio of (4*E*)-**6d**:(4*Z*)-**6d** = 1:9. Column chromatography using 8% and 10% EtOAc in hexanes gave a mixture of (2*Z*,4*E*/*Z*)-**6d** as a yellow solid (30.2 mg, 63%). R_f (SiO₂, 30% EtOAc in hexanes): 0.34 for (4*E*)-**6d** and 0.37 for (4*Z*)-**6d**. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): δ7.36 (d, 1H, Ar-H, *J* = 4.9 Hz, (4*Z*)-isomer), 7.27 (ddd, 1H, *J* = 31.7; 12.2; 1.0 Hz, (4*Z*)-isomer), 7.27–7.25 (overlapping with CHCl₃, 1H, Ar-H, (4*E*)-isomer), 7.12 (d, 1H, Ar-H, *J* = 3.4 Hz, (4*Z*)-isomer), 7.09 (d, 1H, Ar-H, *J* = 3.4 Hz, (4*E*)-isomer), 7.04 (dd, 1H, Ar-H, *J* = 5.1; 3.7 Hz, (4*Z*)-isomer), 7.00 (dd, 1H, Ar-H, *J* = 5.1; 3.7 Hz, (4*E*)-isomer), 6.92 (d, 1H, *J* = 15.6 Hz, (4*E*)-isomer), 6.86 (dd, 1H, *J* = 15.6; 10.7 Hz, (4*E*)-isomer), 6.76 (br d, 1H, *J* = 11.2 Hz, (4*Z*)-isomer), 6.61 (dd, 1H, *J* = 32.2; 10.7 Hz, (4*E*)-isomer), 6.42 (t, 1H, *J* = 12.0 Hz, (4*Z*)-isomer), 3.78 (s, 3H, OCH₃, (4*Z*)-isomer), 3.77 (s, 3H, OCH₃, (4*E*)-isomer), 3.28 (s, 3H, CH₃, (4*Z*)-isomer), 3.26 (s, 3H, CH₃, (4*E*)-isomer). ¹⁹F-NMR (CDCl₃): δ-120.7 (d, ³J_{HF} = 33.6 Hz, (4*Z*)-isomer), -123.7 (d, ³J_{HF} = 30.5 Hz, (4*E*)-isomer). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₁H₁₃FNO₂S [M+H]⁺ 242.0646, found 242.0647.

(2Z,4E/Z)-2-Fluoro-N-methoxy-N-methyl-7-phenylhepta-2,4-dienamide 6e—

Isomer ratio of (4E)-6e:(4Z)-6e = 15:85. Column chromatography using 6%, 8%, and 12% EtOAc in hexanes gave a mixture of (2Z,4E/Z)-6e as a colorless oil (26.6 mg, 51%). R_f (SiO₂, 30% EtOAc in hexanes): 0.30. We were unable to resolve the ¹H-NMR signals for both isomers, so the signals reported are for the major (2Z,4Z)-isomer. For the minor isomer, only diagnostic vinylic C4-H could be unequivocally assigned (separately listed, *vide infra*). ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃) of (2Z,4Z)-isomer: δ 7.30–7.27 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.20–7.18 (m, 3H, Ar-H), 6.68 (ddd, 1H, $J = 32.7; 11.7; 1.0$ Hz), 6.34 (t, 1H, $J = 11.2$ Hz), 5.80 (dt, 1H, $J = 10.7; 7.8$ Hz), 3.74 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.24 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.73 (t, 2H, $J = 7.8$ Hz), 2.55 (q, 2H, $J = 7.8$ Hz). Minor (2Z,4E)-isomer (CDCl₃): δ 6.04 ppm (1H, C4-H, $J = 14.7; 7.3$ Hz). ¹⁹F-NMR (CDCl₃): δ –124.2 (d, $^3J_{\text{HF}} = 33.6$ Hz, (4Z)-isomer), –125.7 (d, $^3J_{\text{HF}} = 30.5$ Hz, (4E)-isomer). HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₅H₁₉FNO₂ [M+H]⁺ 264.1394, found 264.1407.

3.4. Isomerization of the (2Z,4E/Z)-Isomer Mixture of 6a–d to the (2Z,4E)-Isomer

General experimental procedure—To a stirred solution of the (2Z,4E/Z)-isomer mixture **6** in dry CHCl₃ was added I₂ (7–10 mol %) and the mixture was stirred at rt. The reaction was monitored by ¹⁹F-NMR and when only one isomer was observed, the reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (30 mL). The mixture was washed with water, saturated aq. Na₂S₂O₃ (2 × 10 mL), and dried over Na₂SO₄. The organic layer was concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the desired (2Z,4E)-isomer. HMQC data were obtained for (2Z,4E)-**6c** and (2Z,4E)-**6d**, and where unequivocally assigned, through-bond C–F couplings are reported as $^1J_{\text{CF}}$, $^2J_{\text{CF}}$, *etc.* Due to the close structural similarity, these couplings are also reported for (2Z,4E)-**6a** and (2Z,4E)-**6b**, where possible.

(2Z,4E)-2-Fluoro-N-methoxy-N-methyl-5-(naphthalene-2-yl)penta-2,4-

dienamide (2Z,4E)-6a—Isomerization was performed with (2Z,4E/Z)-**6a** (16.0 mg, 0.056 mmol) in CHCl₃ (8.0 mL) using I₂ (1.2 mg, 4.7×10^{-3} mmol, 8.4 mol %), in a reaction time of 3 h, to yield isomer (2Z,4E)-**6a** as a white solid (12.0 mg, 75%). R_f (SiO₂, 30% EtOAc in hexanes): 0.49. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.83–7.80 (m, 4H, Ar-H), 7.69 (dd, 1H, Ar-H, $J = 8.3; 1.5$ Hz), 7.50–7.46 (m, 2H, Ar-H), 7.21 (dd, 1H, $J = 15.8; 11.3$ Hz), 6.97 (d, 1H, $J = 15.8$ Hz), 6.72 (dd, 1H, $J = 32.4; 11.3$ Hz), 3.80 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.29 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃): δ 162.8 (d, $^2J_{\text{CF}} = 26.5$ Hz), 150.2 (d, $^1J_{\text{CF}} = 275.6$ Hz), 137.9 (d, $^4J_{\text{CF}} = 4.5$ Hz), 134.1 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz), 133.7, 128.7, 128.4, 128.0 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz), 127.9, 126.8, 126.7, 123.6, 119.6 (d, $^3J_{\text{CF}} = 3.7$ Hz), 118.2 (d, $^2J_{\text{CF}} = 9.2$ Hz), 62.1 (d, $^5J_{\text{CF}} = 2.8$ Hz), 34.3. ¹⁹F-NMR (CDCl₃): δ –123.4 (d, $^3J_{\text{HF}} = 30.5$ Hz).

(2Z,4E)-2-Fluoro-N-methoxy-N-methyl-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)penta-2,4-

dienamide (2Z,4E)-6b—Isomerization was performed with (2Z,4E/Z)-**6b** (14.0 mg, 0.053 mmol) in CHCl₃ (8.0 mL) using I₂ (1.3 mg, 5.1×10^{-3} mmol, 10 mol %), in a reaction time of 3 h, to yield isomer (2Z,4E)-**6b** as a pale yellow solid (12.0 mg, 86%). R_f (SiO₂, 30% EtOAc in hexanes): 0.35. ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.42 (d, 2H, Ar-H, $J = 7.3$ Hz), 6.95 (dd, 1H, $J = 15.6; 11.2$ Hz), 6.88 (d, 2H, Ar-H, $J = 6.8$ Hz), 6.75 (d, 1H, $J = 15.6$ Hz), 6.65 (dd, 1H, $J = 32.2; 11.2$ Hz), 3.83 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.77 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 3.26 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C-NMR (CDCl₃): δ 162.9 (d, $^2J_{\text{CF}} = 26.8$ Hz), 160.4, 149.5 (d, $^1J_{\text{CF}} = 272.8$ Hz), 137.5 (d, $^4J_{\text{CF}} = 4.3$

Hz), 129.5, 128.7, 118.7 (d, $^2J_{CF} = 9.1$ Hz), 117.2, 114.5, 62.1, 55.6, 34.3. $^{19}\text{F-NMR}$ (CDCl_3): δ -125.2 (d, $^3J_{HF} = 33.6$ Hz).

(2Z,4E)-2-Fluoro-N-methoxy-N-methyl-5-(4-nitrophenyl)penta-2,4-dienamide

(2Z,4E)-6c—Isomerization was performed with (2Z,4E/Z)-6c (4.5 mg, 0.017 mmol) in CHCl_3 (1.6 mL) using I_2 (0.3 mg, 1.2×10^{-3} mmol, 7 mol %), in a reaction time of 1.5 h, to yield isomer (2Z,4E)-6c as a yellow solid (4.0 mg, 89%). R_f (SiO_2 , 30% EtOAc in hexanes): 0.47. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3): δ 8.21 (d, Ar-H, 2H, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.60 (d, Ar-H, 2H, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.23 (dd, 1H, $J = 15.6$; 11.2 Hz), 6.83 (d, 1H, $J = 15.6$ Hz), 6.65 (dd, 1H, $J = 31.7$; 11.2 Hz), 3.79 (s, 3H, OCH_3), 3.28 (s, 3H, CH_3). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3): δ 162.3 (d, C=O, $^2J_{CF} = 26.6$ Hz), 151.8 (d, C-F, $^1J_{CF} = 280.1$ Hz), 147.6, 142.9, 134.7 (d, $^4J_{CF} = 4.6$ Hz), 127.6, 124.4, 123.6 (d, $^3J_{CF} = 3.7$ Hz), 116.8 (d, $^2J_{CF} = 9.2$ Hz), 62.2 (d, $^5J_{CF} = 2.3$ Hz), 34.2. $^{19}\text{F-NMR}$ (CDCl_3): δ -119.6 (d, $^3J_{HF} = 30.5$ Hz).

(2Z,4E)-2-Fluoro-N-methoxy-N-methyl-5-(thiophen-2-yl)penta-2,4-dienamide

(2Z,4E)-6d—Isomerization was performed with (2Z,4E/Z)-6d (12.0 mg, 0.050 mmol) in CHCl_3 (7.5 mL) using I_2 (1.2 mg, 4.7×10^{-3} mmol, 10 mol %), in an overnight reaction, to yield isomer (2Z,4E)-6d as an off-white solid (11.0 mg, 92%). R_f (SiO_2 , 30% EtOAc in hexanes): 0.34. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (CDCl_3): δ 7.26 (d, 1H, Ar-H, $J = 5.4$ Hz), 7.09 (d, 1H, Ar-H, $J = 3.4$ Hz), 7.00 (dd, 1H, Ar-H, $J = 5.1$; 3.7 Hz), 6.92 (d, 1H, $J = 15.6$ Hz), 6.86 (dd, 1H, $J = 15.6$; 10.7 Hz), 6.61 (dd, 1H, $J = 32.2$; 10.7 Hz), 3.77 (s, 3H, OCH_3), 3.26 (s, 3H, CH_3). $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (CDCl_3): δ 162.7 (d, $^2J_{CF} = 26.5$ Hz), 150.1 (d, $^1J_{CF} = 275.5$ Hz), 142.1 (d, $J = 2.3$ Hz), 130.4 (d, $^4J_{CF} = 5.0$ Hz), 128.1 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz), 128.0, 126.5 (d, $J = 1.4$ Hz), 118.9 (d, $^3J_{CF} = 3.2$ Hz), 117.9 (d, $^2J_{CF} = 9.6$ Hz), 62.1 (d, $J = 2.7$ Hz), 34.3. $^{19}\text{F-NMR}$ (CDCl_3): δ -123.7 (d, $^3J_{HF} = 30.5$ Hz).

4. Conclusions

In conclusion, we have developed a highly modular approach to (2Z,4E)-2-fluoro-2,4-dienamides. This was achieved via two sequential Julia-Kocienski olefinations. In the first olefination, a Z- α -fluorovinyl Weinreb amide unit, with a benzothiazolylsulfanyl substituent at the allylic position, was assembled. For this, two *key building blocks*, a known fluorinated Julia-Kocienski reagent with a Weinreb amide moiety (**1**) and 2-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylthio)acetaldehyde (**2**), a precursor to the second Julia-Kocienski reagent, were reacted. Condensation proceeded with high Z-stereoselectivity and in a good 76% yield. Oxidation of the sulfide to the sulfone furnished the “second-generation” Julia-Kocienski olefination reagent, which underwent reactions with aldehydes to furnish the dienamides in 50%–74% yields. The second set of olefinations proceeded under DBU-mediated conditions and with Z-stereoselectivity. Isomeric (2Z,4E/Z)-mixtures underwent iodine-mediated isomerization to a single (2Z,4E)-dienamide isomer. Although the method was performed with a Weinreb amide moiety, it is potentially applicable to other amides as well. Moreover, due to versatile chemistry of the Weinreb amide moiety, the (2Z,4E)-2-fluoro Weinreb dienamides are potentially useful synthetic building blocks, which can undergo a variety of conversions leading to more complex molecules. In this context, the present method offers a

straightforward access to synthetically valuable entities that are not otherwise easily prepared by traditional synthetic approaches to Weinreb amides.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

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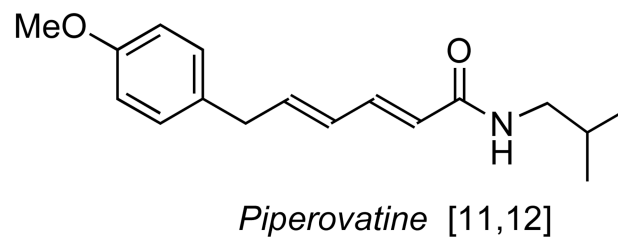
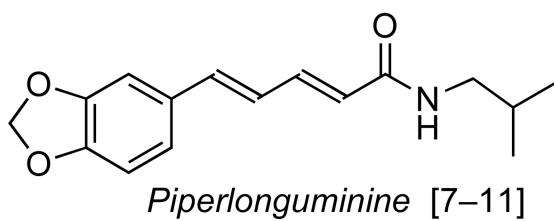
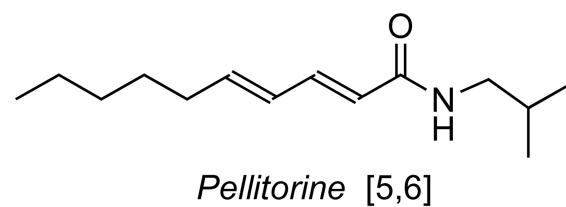
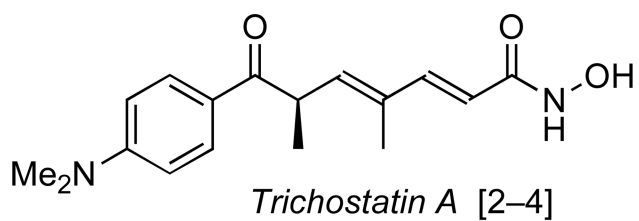
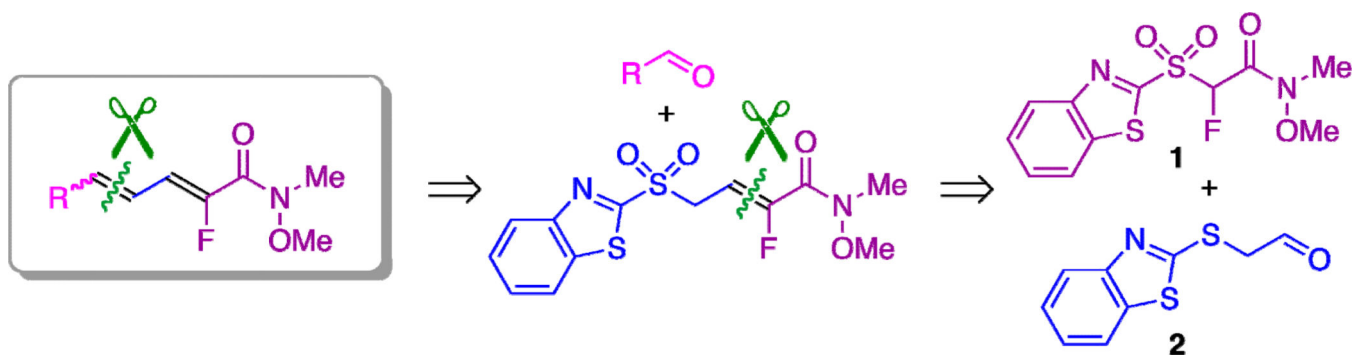
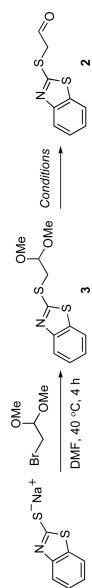


Figure 1.
Examples of naturally occurring, biologically active 2,4-dienamides.



Scheme 1.
Retrosynthetic analysis for the preparation of conjugated dieneamides.

Table 1

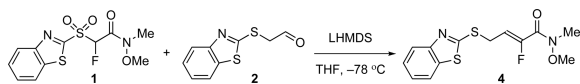
Synthesis of 2-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylthio)acetaldehyde **2**.

Entry	Reagent	Solvent	T (°C)	Time	Yield (%) ^a
1	I ₂	acetone	rt	overnight	-- ^b
2	CBT ₄	CH ₃ CN–H ₂ O 1:3	80	3 days	-- ^b
3	PTSA	THF–H ₂ O 1:1	rt	3 days	-- ^b
4	HCl (4 M)	acetone	40	24 h	20 ^c
5	HCl (4 M)	acetone	40	4 h	56
6	HCl (12 M)	acetone	50	30 min	81
7	HCl (12 M)	acetone–H ₂ O 10:1	50	40 min	84

^a Aldehyde **2** was unstable under chromatographic conditions, either on silica gel or on alumina. Therefore, the yield reported for **2** is without purification, unless stated otherwise;

^b ¹H-NMR and TLC showed only dimethyl acetal **3**, and no product formation was observed;

^c Isolated yield after column chromatography.

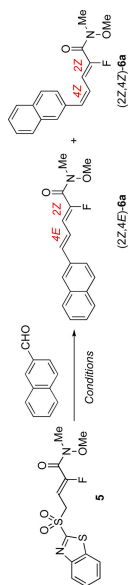
Table 2Synthesis of (Z)-4-(benzo[d]thiazol-2-ylthio)-2-fluoro-N-methoxy-N-methylbut-2-enamide (**4**).

Entry	Molar Ratio of 1:2:LHMDS	Time	Yield (%) ^a
1	1.5:1:1.5	3 h	32
2	1:1:2	2.5 h	20
3	1:3:5	4 h	60
4	1:2:3	3.5 h	76

^aYield is of isolated and purified product **4**. Reactions were monitored for completion by ¹⁹F-NMR. LHMDS was added portion-wise (please see Experimental Section).

Table 3

Conditions tested for olefination reactions using the *second generation* Julia-Kocienski reagent **5** and 2-naphthaldehyde.



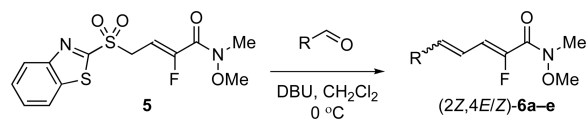
Entry	Base	Solvent	T	Time	% 4E/4Z Ratio ^a	Yield (%) ^b
1	LHMDS	THF	-78 to 0 °C	overnight	--	-- ^c
2	LHMDS	THF	0 °C to rt	12 h	--	-- ^c
3	DBU	THF	rt	2 h	--	-- ^c
4	DBU	THF	-78 to 0 °C	overnight	57/43	35
5	C ₂ CO ₃	THF	0 °C	overnight	--	-- ^c
6	DBU	THF	0 °C	overnight	43/57	55
7	C ₂ CO ₃	CH ₂ Cl ₂	0 °C	overnight	--	-- ^c
8	DBU	CH ₂ Cl ₂	0 °C	overnight	35/65	66

^aThe relative ratio of isomers in the crude reaction mixtures was determined by ¹⁹F-NMR prior to isolation. No change in the relative ratio was observed after purification;

^bYield is of isolated and purified product **6a**;

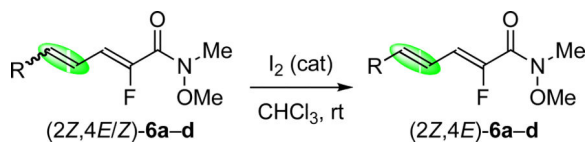
^cNo product was detected either by ¹⁹F-NMR or by TLC.

Table 4

Reactions of reagent **5** with aldehydes: yields, *E/Z* ratios, and ¹⁹F-NMR data.

Entry	RCHO	Product (6a-e); % <i>4E/4Z</i> Ratio ^a ; Yield (%) ^b	¹⁹ F-NMR Data: ^c δ (ppm); Mult, <i>J</i> (Hz)
1		6a : 35/65; 66	(<i>4E</i>)- 6a : -123.4; d, 30.5 (<i>4Z</i>)- 6a : -121.2; d, 30.5
2		6b : 23/77; 50	(<i>4E</i>)- 6b : -125.2; d, 33.6 (<i>4Z</i>)- 6b : -122.6; d, 33.6
3		6c : 40/60; 74	(<i>4E</i>)- 6c : -119.6; d, 30.5 (<i>4Z</i>)- 6c : -118.4; d, 30.5
4		6d : 10/90; 63	(<i>4E</i>)- 6d : -123.7; d, 30.5 (<i>4Z</i>)- 6d : -120.7; d, 33.6
5		6e : 15/85; 51	(<i>4E</i>)- 6e : -125.7; d, 30.5 (<i>4Z</i>)- 6e : -124.2; d, 33.6

^aThe relative ratio of isomers in the crude reaction mixtures was determined by ¹⁹F-NMR prior to isolation;^bYield is of isolated and purified product **6**;^c¹⁹F-NMR spectra were recorded at 282 MHz, in $CDCl_3$ with $CFCl_3$ as an internal reference.

Table 5Isomerization of (2*Z*,4*E/Z*)-**6a-d** to (2*Z*,4*E*)-**6a-d**.

Entry	Isomer Mixture	Time	Product ^a	Yield (%) ^b
1	(2 <i>Z</i> ,4 <i>E/Z</i>)- 6a	3 h	(2 <i>Z</i> ,4 <i>E</i>)- 6a	75
2	(2 <i>Z</i> ,4 <i>E/Z</i>)- 6b	3 h	(2 <i>Z</i> ,4 <i>E</i>)- 6b	86
3	(2 <i>Z</i> ,4 <i>E/Z</i>)- 6c	1.5 h	(2 <i>Z</i> ,4 <i>E</i>)- 6c	89
4	(2 <i>Z</i> ,4 <i>E/Z</i>)- 6d	overnight	(2 <i>Z</i> ,4 <i>E</i>)- 6d	92

^a Olefin geometry was determined by ¹H-NMR;

^b Yield is of the isolated and purified isomer.