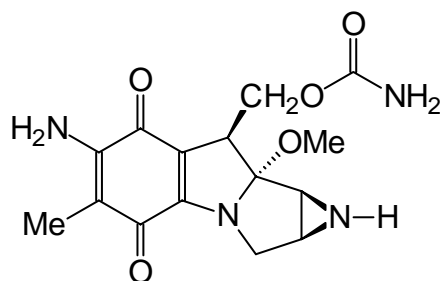


## Chapter 5 Three and Four-Membered Ring Systems

### 5.1 Aziridines

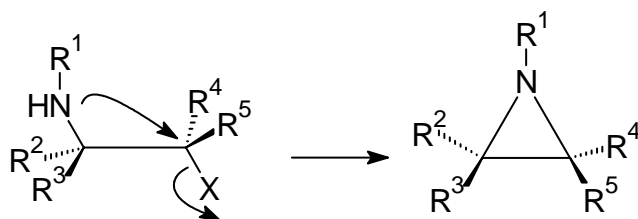
Aziridines are good alkylating agents because of their tendency to undergo ring-opening reaction with nucleophiles.

例如 mitomycin C 具有 antibiotic and antitumor activity 是因含有 aziridine ring。



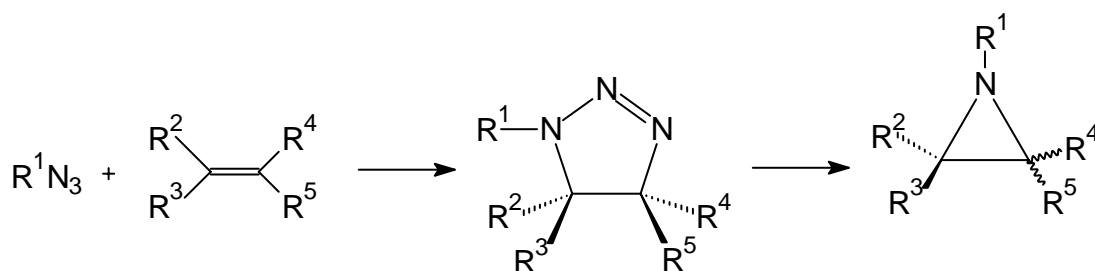
mitomycin C

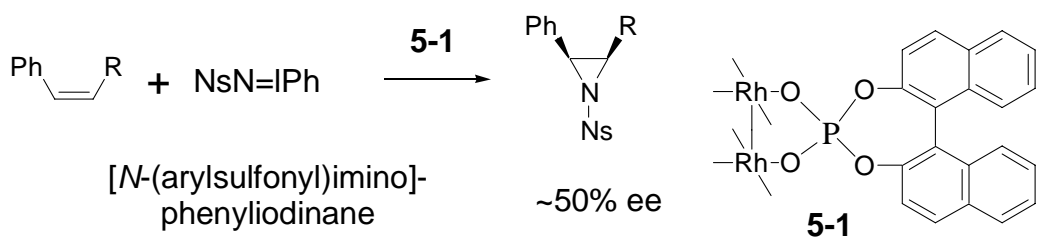
#### 5.1.1 Ring Synthesis



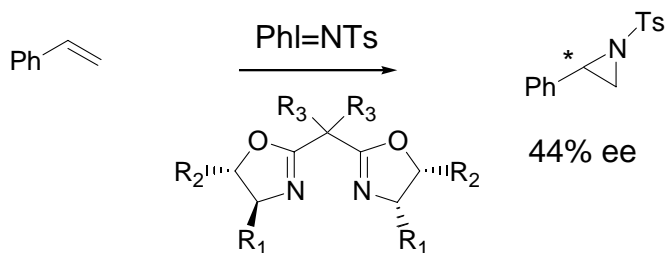
X	Method	Notes
OSO <sub>3</sub> H	aminoalcohol + H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> or ClSO <sub>3</sub> H	Wenker synthesis
OSO <sub>2</sub> R	aminoalcohol + RSO <sub>2</sub> Cl	
OPPh <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup> Br <sup>-</sup>	aminoalcohol + Ph <sub>3</sub> PBr <sub>2</sub>	
Cl	chloroamine + NaH in DMSO	Gabriel synthesis
I	olefin, INCO, ROH	
I	olefin, IN <sub>3</sub> , then LiAlH <sub>4</sub> or PPh <sub>3</sub>	

Aziridines from azides and olefins

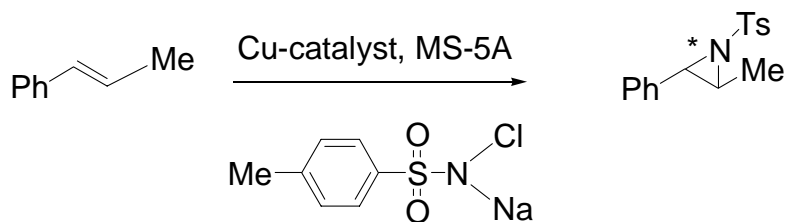
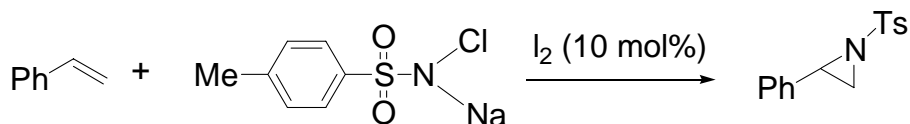




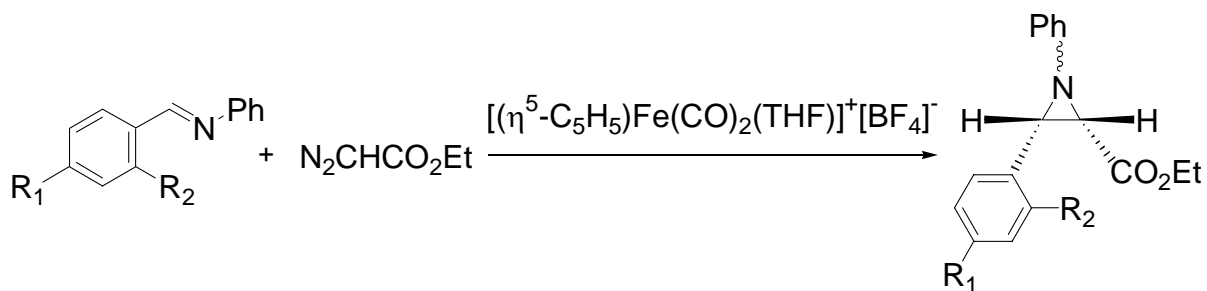
*J. Phys. Org. Chem.* **1998**, 597; *Can. J. Chem.* **1998**, 738.



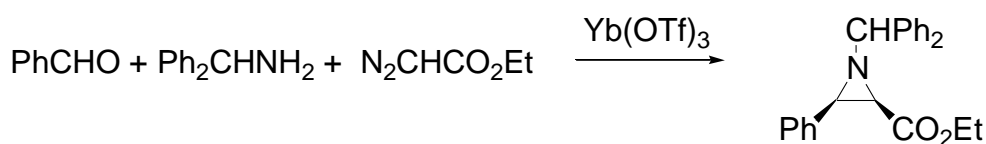
*Chem. Commun.* **1998**, 1601.



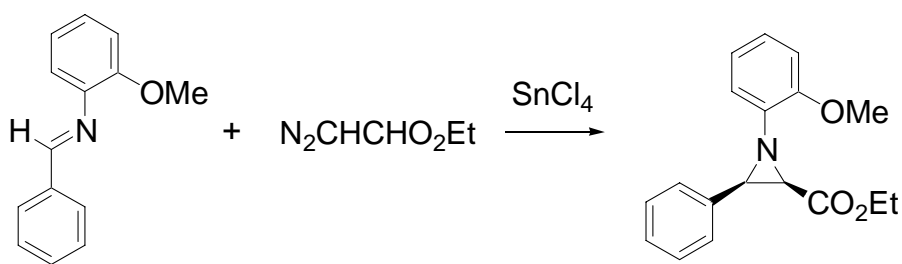
*Tetrahedron*, **1998**, 13485; *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1998**, 309.



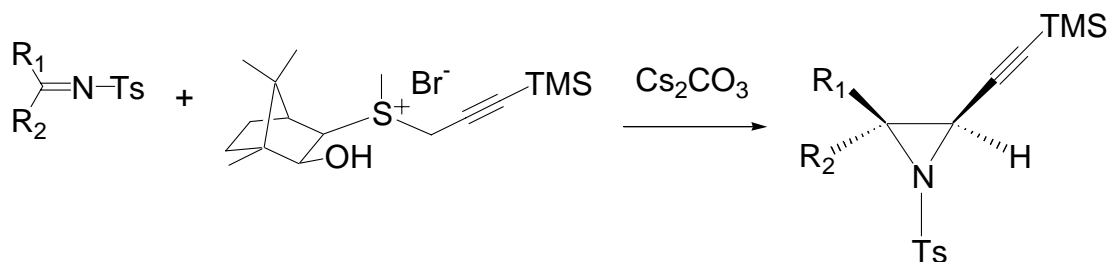
*J. Org. Chem.* **1998**, 6839.



*Chem. Lett.* **1998**, 685.



*J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2*, **1998**, 1347.

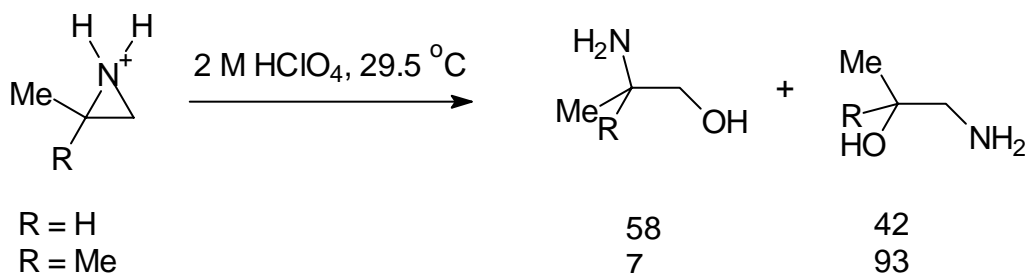


*J. Org. Chem.* **1998**, 4338.

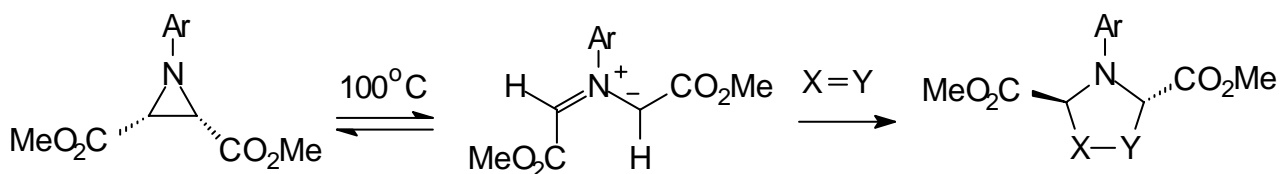
### 5.1.2 Functionalization at nitrogen

<i>N</i> -Substituent	Reagent
CH <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> Me	ClCH <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> Me, Et <sub>3</sub> N
CH(OH)CCl <sub>3</sub>	Cl <sub>3</sub> CCHO
(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> Me	Me(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> Cl, PhCH <sub>2</sub> N <sup>+</sup> Et <sub>3</sub> Cl <sup>-</sup>
CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CN	CH <sub>2</sub> =CHCN
CH=CHCOPh	ClCH=CHCOPh
COMe	CH <sub>2</sub> =C=O
SO <sub>2</sub> Me	MeSO <sub>2</sub> Cl
Cl	NaOCl

### 5.1.3 Ring-opening reactions



*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1974**, 2855.

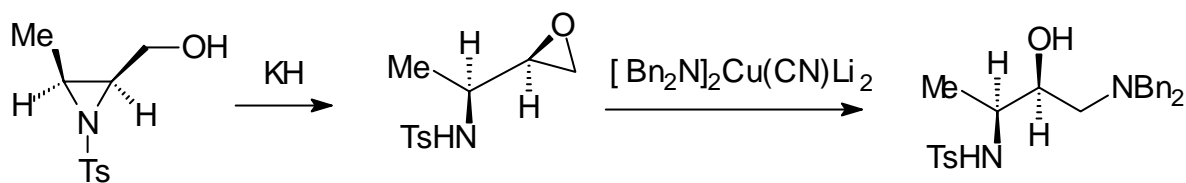
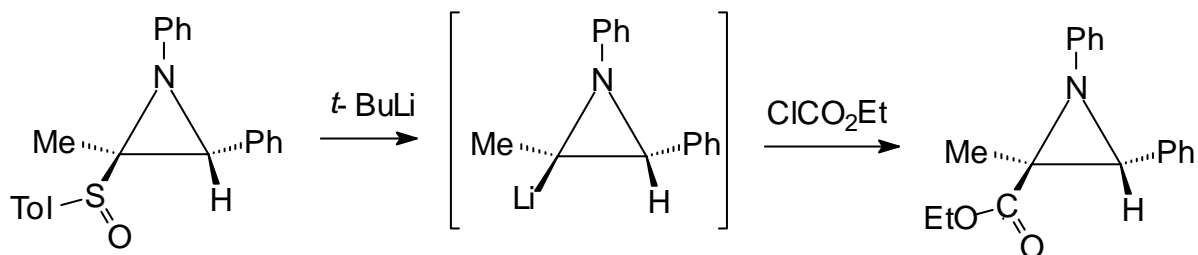


The ring-opening of aziridines to azomethine ylides and subsequent cycloaddition.

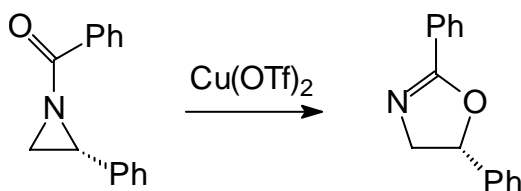
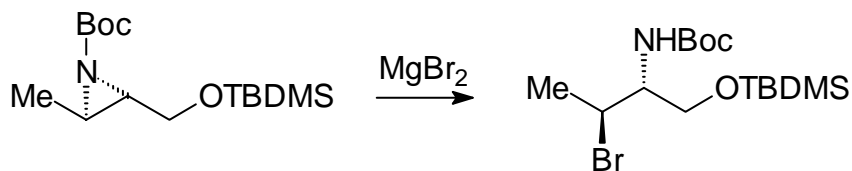
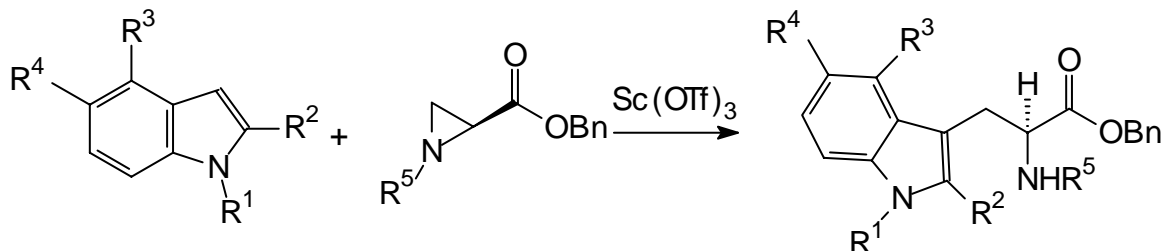
Ar = C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OMe-4, PhCHO;

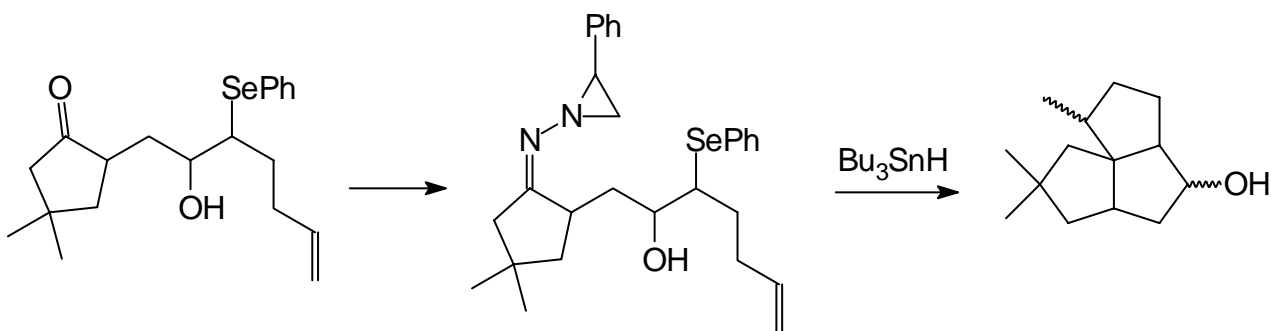
X=Y = MeO<sub>2</sub>CCH=CHCO<sub>2</sub>Me, EtO<sub>2</sub>CN=NCO<sub>2</sub>Et, PhCH=NMe, norbornene.

*Tetrahedron Lett.* **1971**, 473.



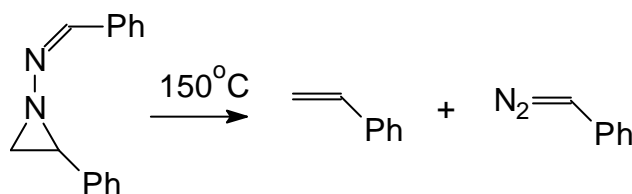
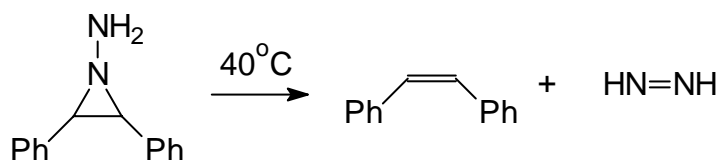
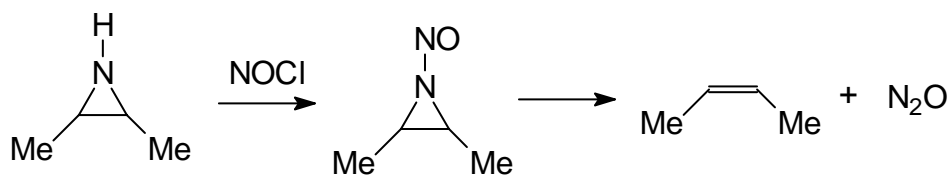
*Chem. Soc. Rev.* **1998**, 145.



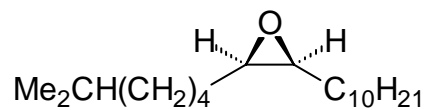
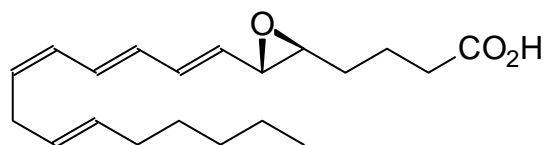


*Synlett*, 1998, 981.

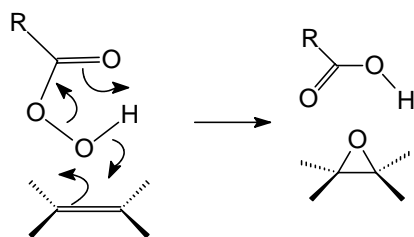
### 5.1.4 Fragmentation reactions



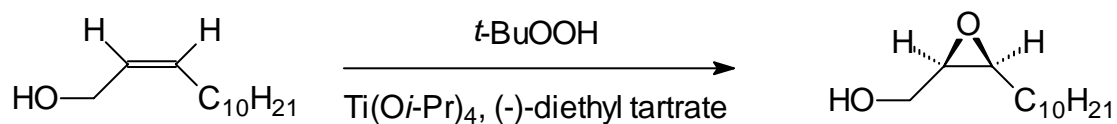
## 5.2 Oxiranes (Epoxides)



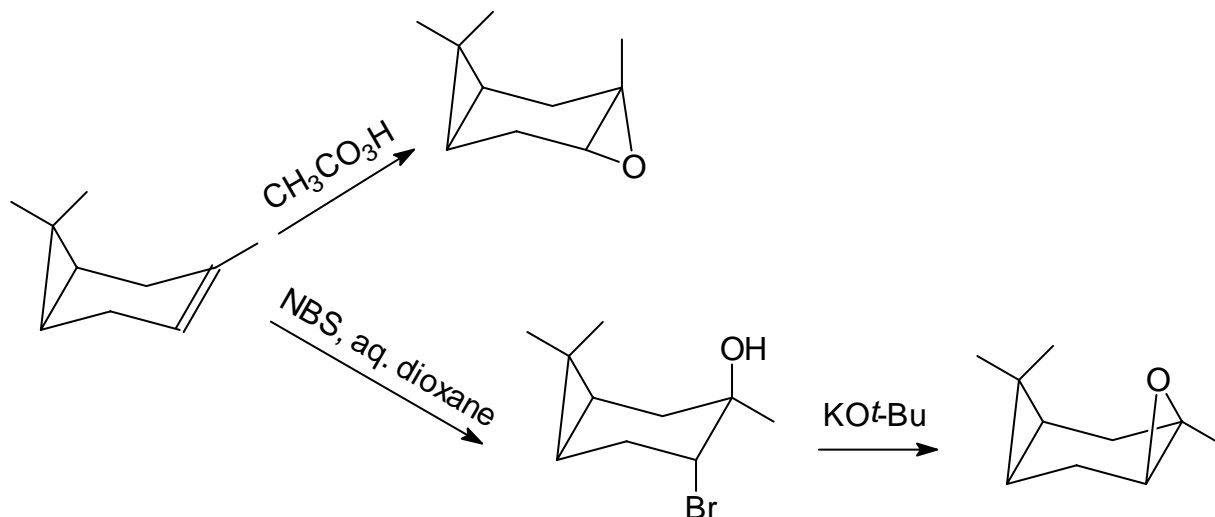
### 5.2.1 Ring Synthesis



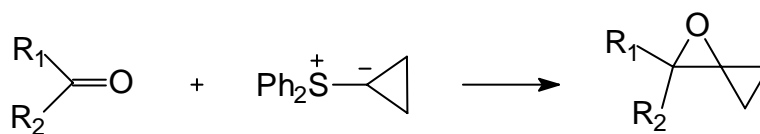
Mechanism of epoxidation by peroxy acids.



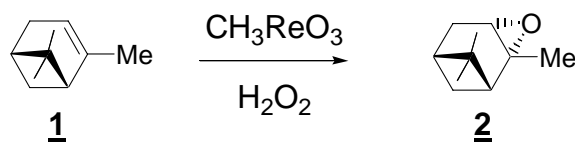
Asymmetric epoxidation of an allylic alcohols.  
*Pure & Appl. Chem.* **1983**, 1823. *Organic Reactions*, **1996**, 48, 1.



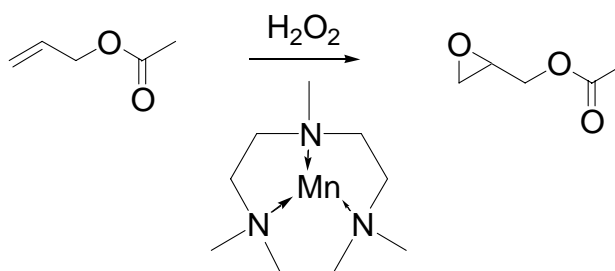
Selectivity of epoxide formation.  
*J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 2*, **1993**, 641.



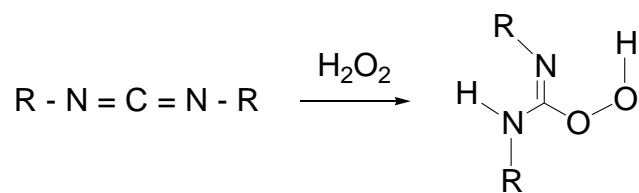
Darzens reaction.  
*Comprehensive Organic Synthesis*, Vol. 2, **1991**, p. 409.



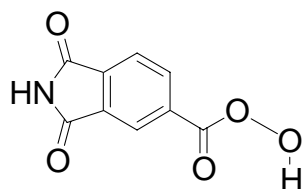
*Tetrahedron Lett.* **1998**, 8521.



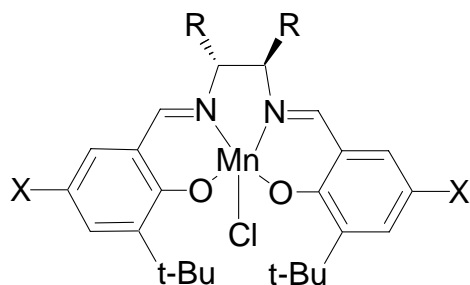
*Tetrahedron Lett.* **1998**, 3221.



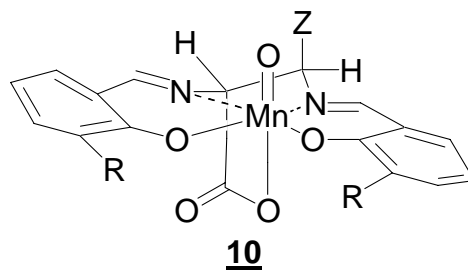
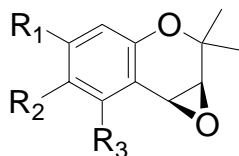
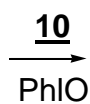
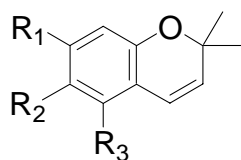
*J. Org. Chem.* **1998**, 2564.



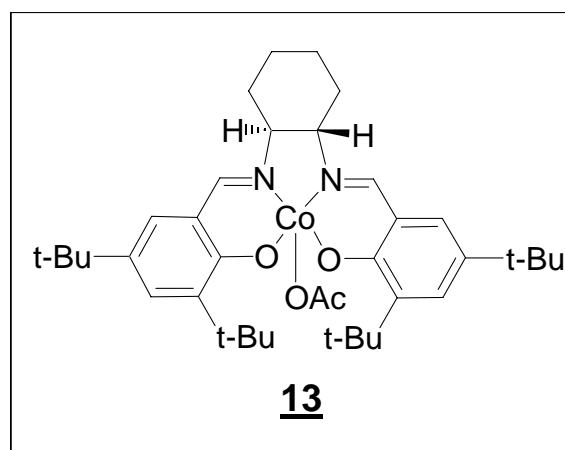
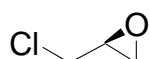
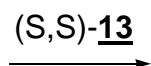
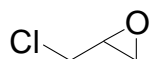
*Chem. Commun.* **1998**, 429.



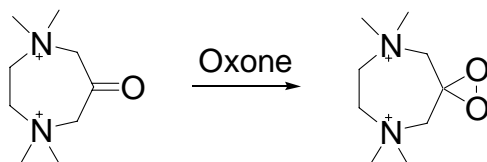
*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1998**, 948.



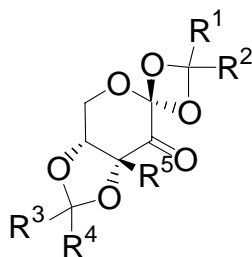
*Tetrahedron Lett.* **1998**, 4325.



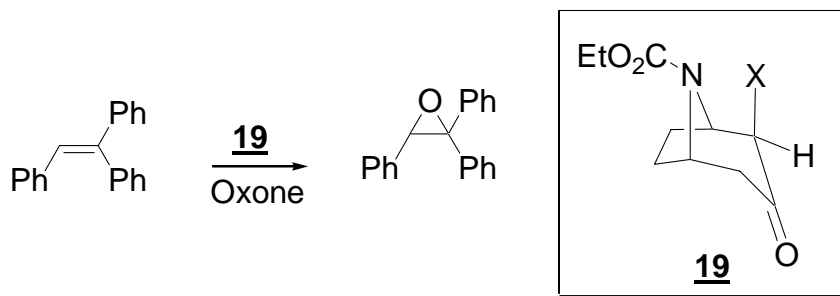
*J. Org. Chem.* **1998**, 6776.



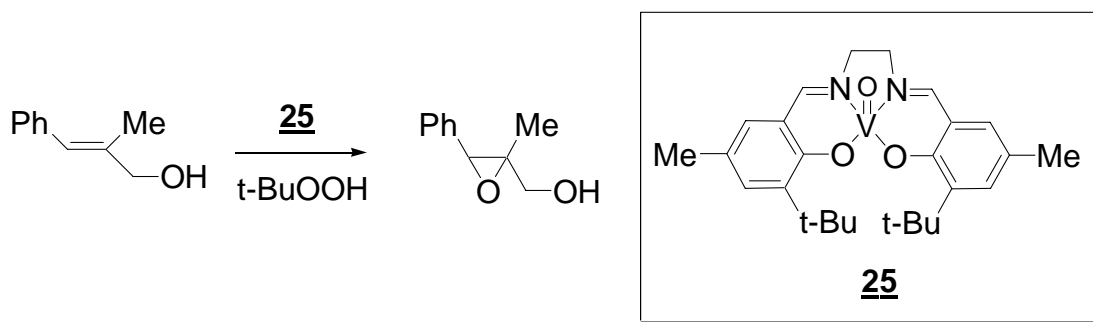
*J. Org. Chem.* **1998**, 2810.



*J. Org. Chem.* **1998**, 8475.



*Chem. Commun.* **1998**, 621.

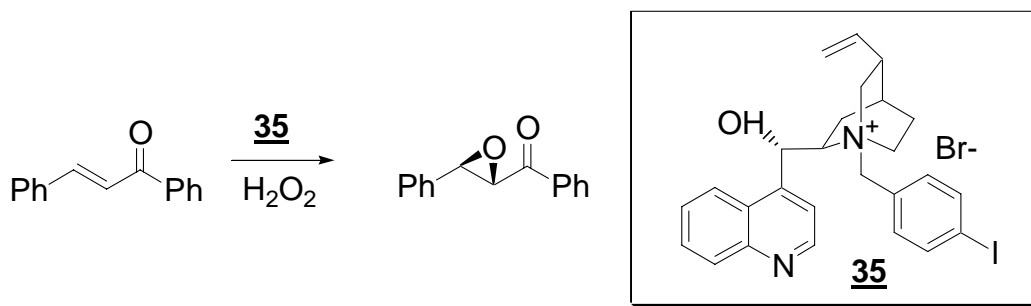


*Tetrahedron Lett.* **1998**, 5923.

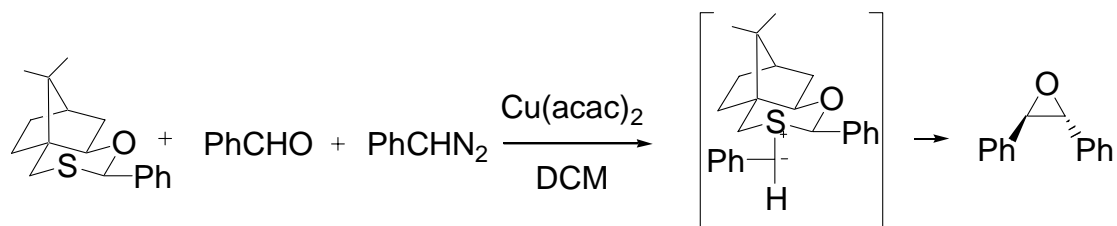


*Tetrahedron Lett.* **1998**, 4517.

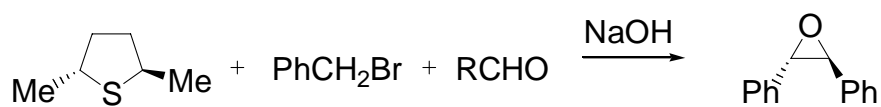




*Chem. Commun.* **1998**, 1159.

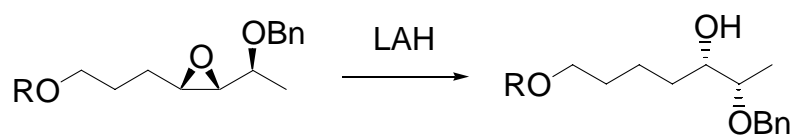
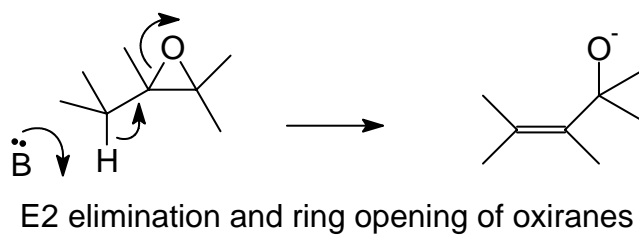


*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1998**, 8328.

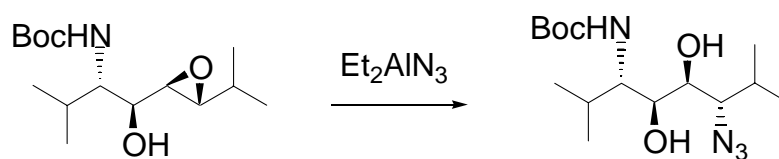


*J. Org. chem.* **1998**, 4532.

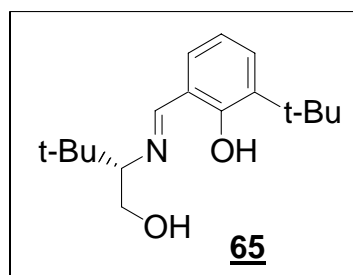
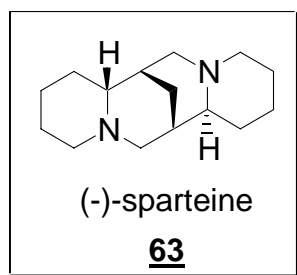
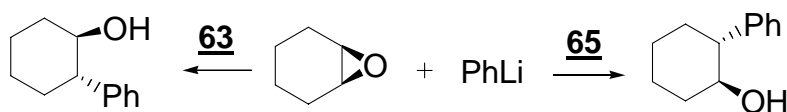
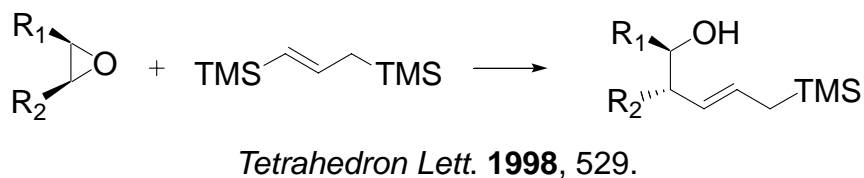
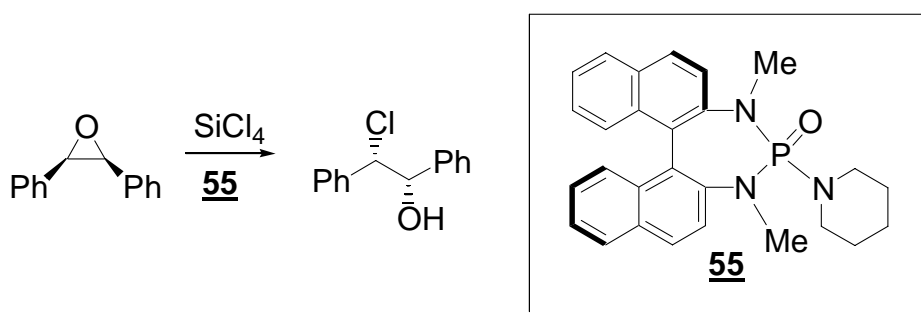
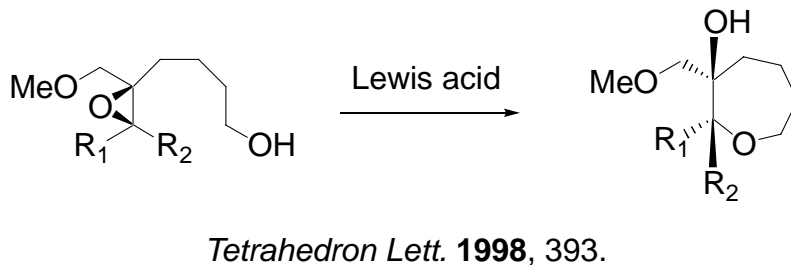
## 5.2.2 Reactions



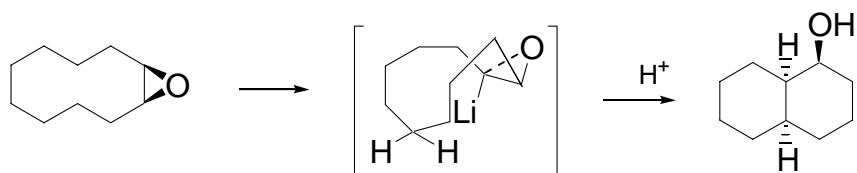
*J. Heterocyclic Chem.* **1998**, 865.



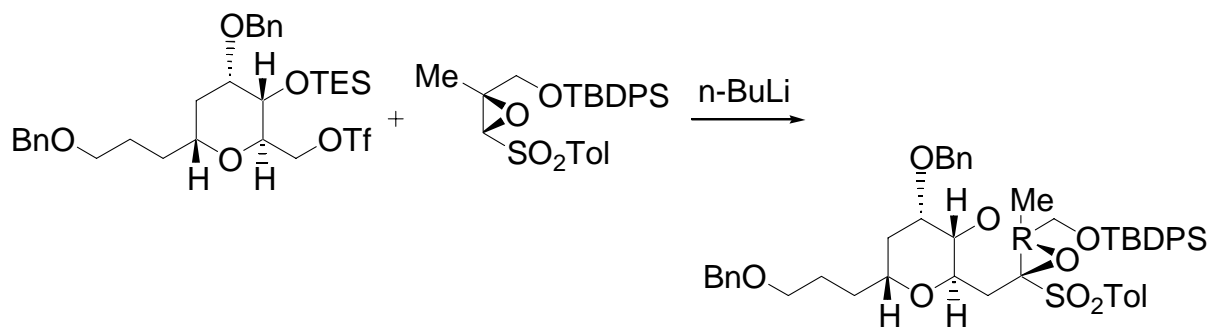
*Tetrahedron Lett.* **1998**, 7971.



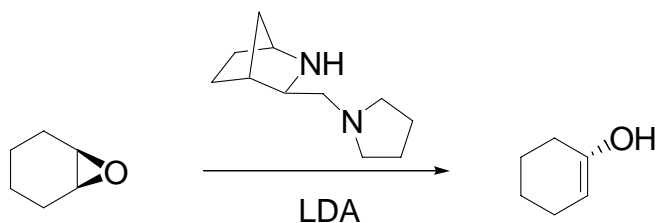
*Synlett*, **1998**, 1165. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1998**, 9023.



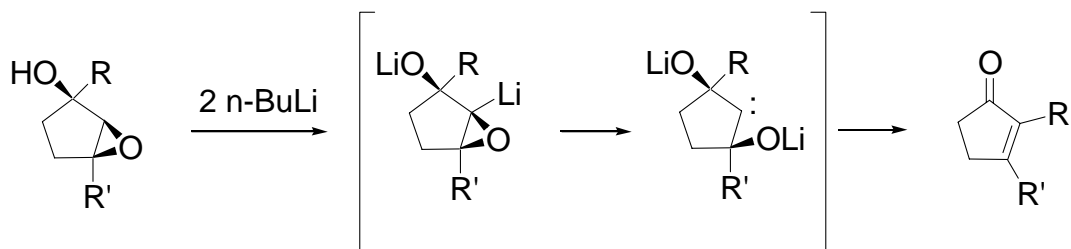
*J. Chem. Soc. Perkin 1*, **1998**, 2151.



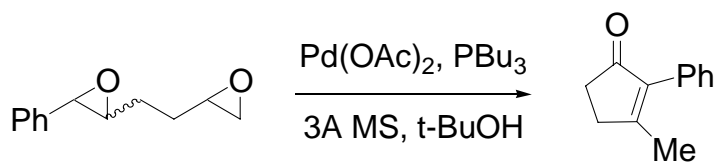
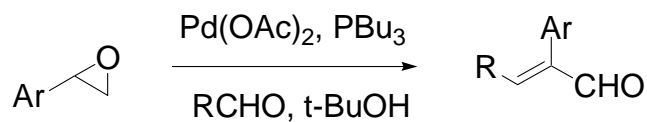
*J. Org. Chem.* **1998**, 6200.



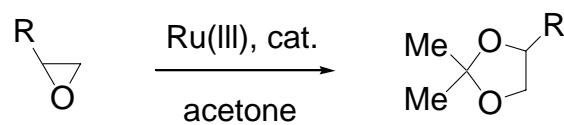
*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1998**, 10760.



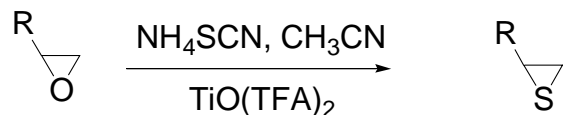
*J. Org. Chem.* **1998**, 3808. *Synlett*, **1998**, 337.



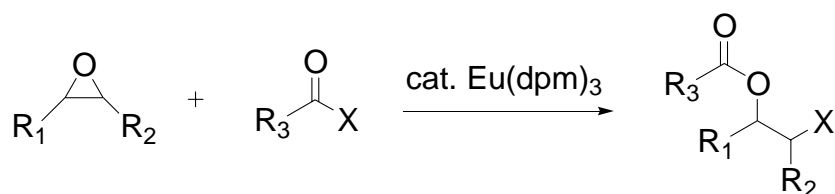
*Tetrahedron*, **1998**, 1361. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1998**, 3107.



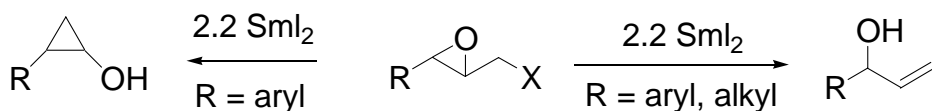
*Syn. Commun.* **1998**, 3189.



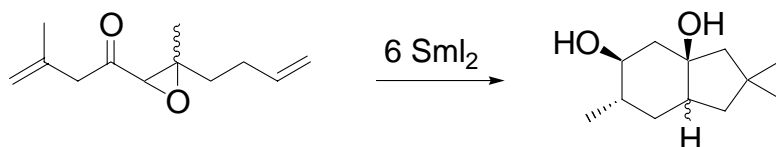
*Syn. Commun.* **1998**, 3913.



*Tetrahedron Lett.* **1998**, 4559.

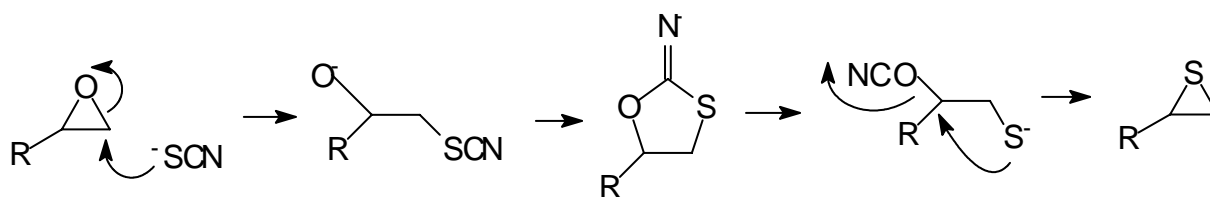
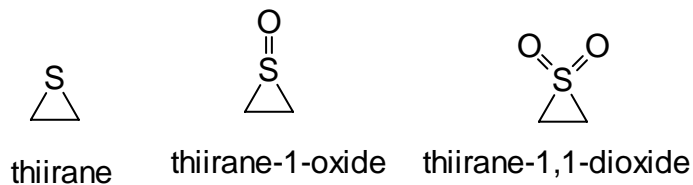


*Synlett*, **1998**, 1073.

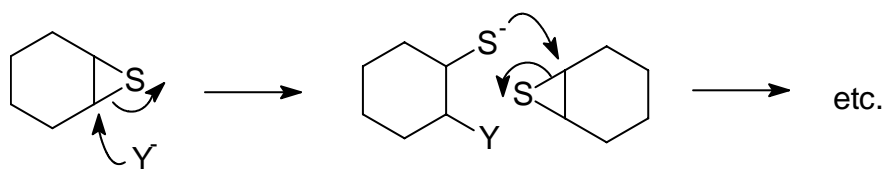


*Tetrahedron*, **1998**, 5819.

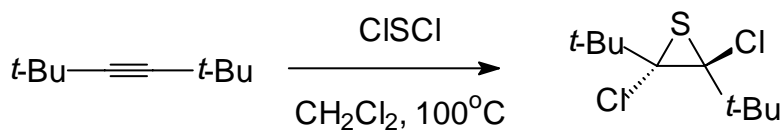
### 5.3 Thiiranes



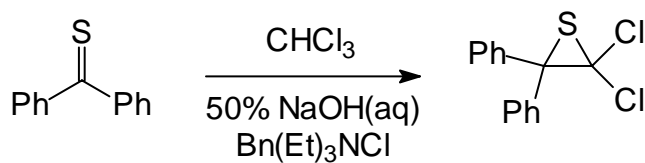
Synthesis of thiiranes from oxiranes



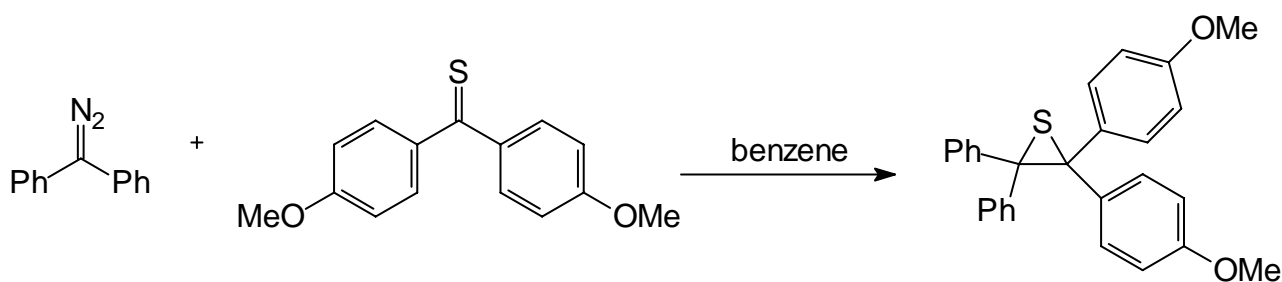
Polymerization initiated by nucleophilic attack.



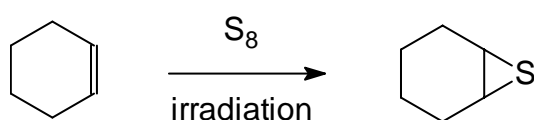
*Tetrahedron Lett.* **2001**, 4017.



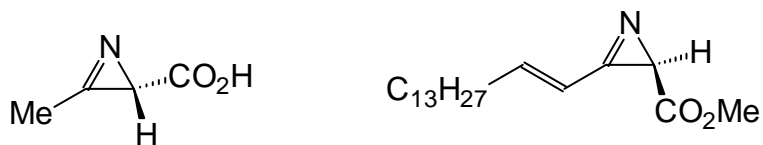
*Helv. Chim. Acta.* **1999**, 946.

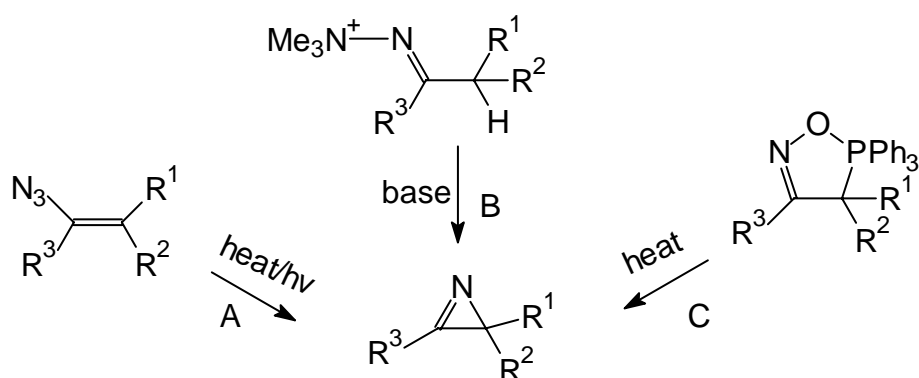


*Helv. Chim. Acta.* **1920**, 838.



#### 5.4 2H-Azirines





A:  $R^1 = R^2 = H, R^3 = Ph, 110^\circ C, 63\%$ .  $R^1 = R^2 = Me, R^3 = Net_2, 20^\circ C, 94\%$ ,  $R^1 = H, R^2, R^3 = (CH_2)_6, h\nu, pentane, 93\%$ .

B:  $R^1 = H, R^2 = Me, R^3 = Ph, NaH, Me_2SO, 20^\circ C, 63\%$ .

C:  $R^1 = R^2 = H, R^3 = Bu^t, 120^\circ C, 57\%$ .

*Tetrahedron Lett.* **1995**, 4665. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1995**, 3651.

### Examples of addition reactions to C=N bond of azirines

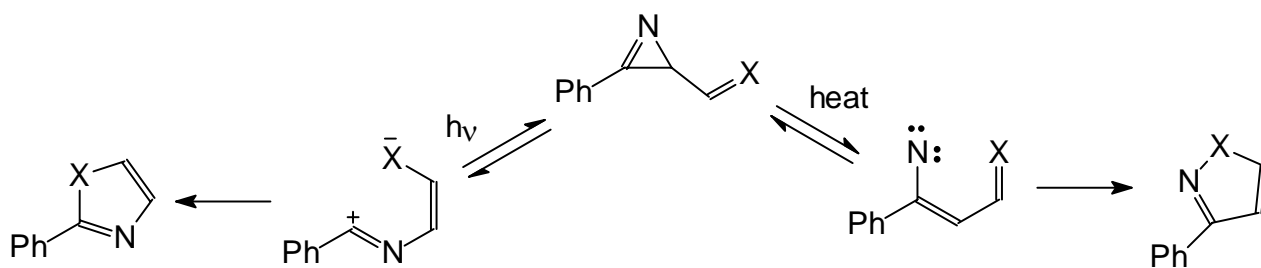
Azirine	Reagent	Product	Ref.
	EtMgBr		a
			b
	$Me_2S^+CH_2^-$		c
	PhNCS		d

a. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1969**, 4001.

b. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1967**, 4456.

c. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1972**, 2758.

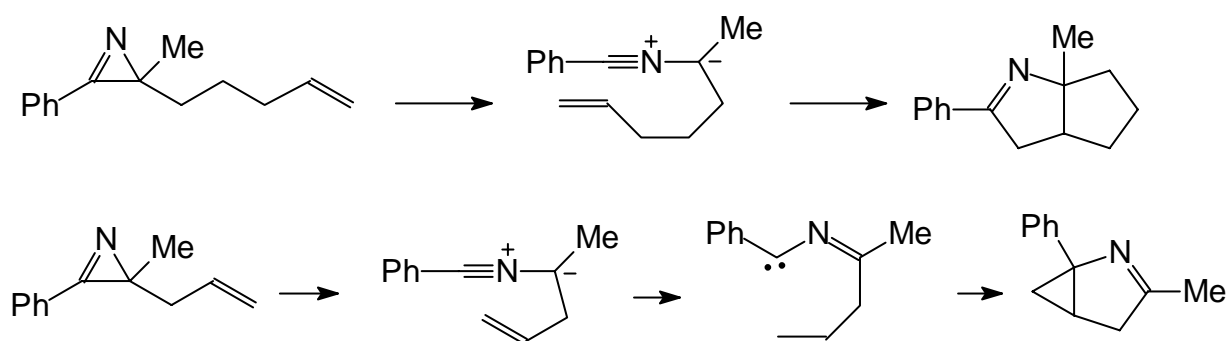
d. *Helv. Chim. Acta.* **1979**, 160.



X = O, 70%  
X = NPh, 90%

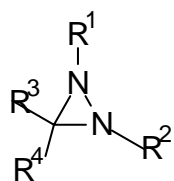
X = O, 200°C, 80%.  
X = NPh, 140°C, 87%.

Thermal and photochemical isomerization of 3-phenylazirines bearing conjugative substituents.

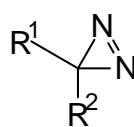


Internal addition of nitrile ylides derived from azirines.

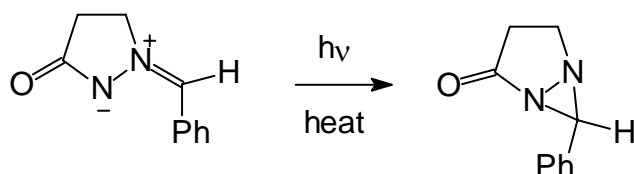
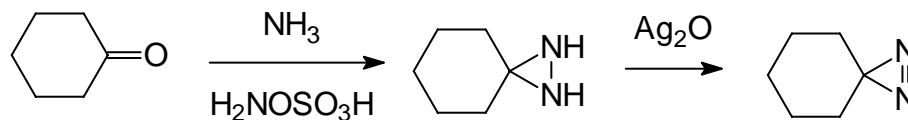
## 5.5 Diaziridines and 3H-diazirines

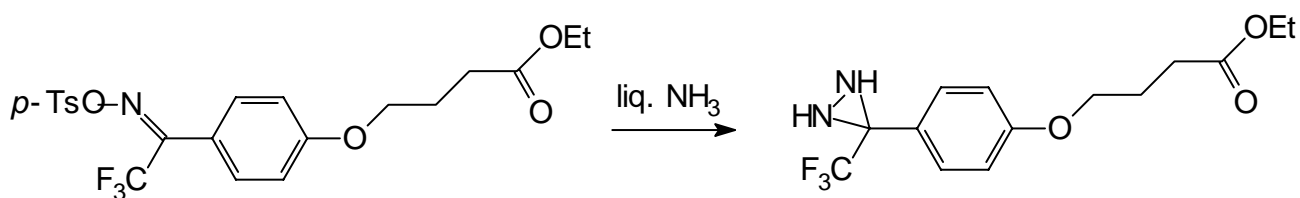


diaziridine



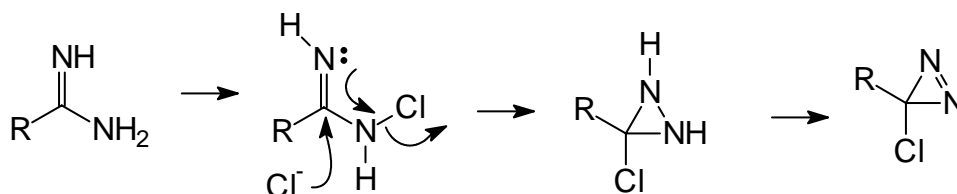
3H-diazirine



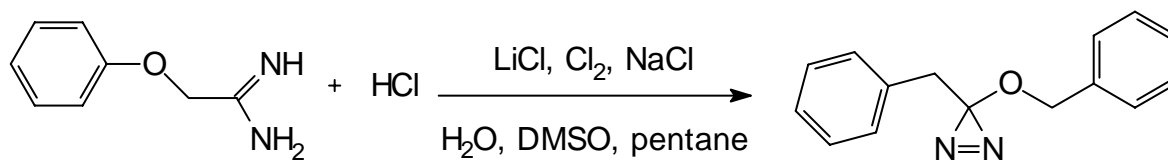


*Tetrahedron Lett.* **2000**, 6737.

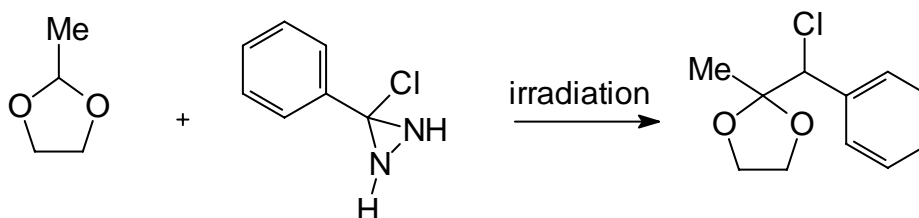
Synthesis of diaziridines



Synthesis of 3-chlorodiaziridines from amidines

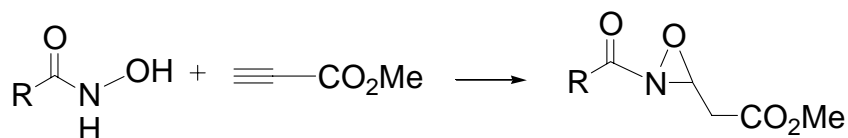
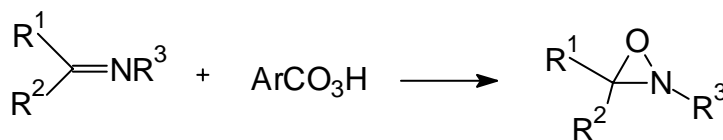


*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1992**, 959.



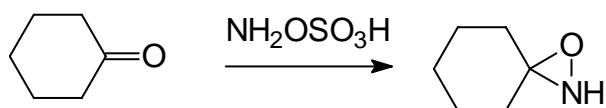
*Tetrahedron Lett.* **1998**, 9381.

## 5.6 Oxaziridines

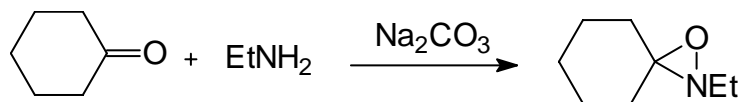


*Tetrahedron Lett.* **1998**, 6227.

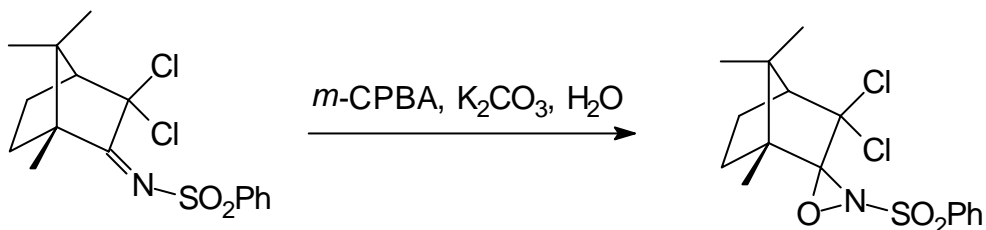




*Bull. Acad. Sci. USSR Div. Chem. Sci.* **1989**, 793.

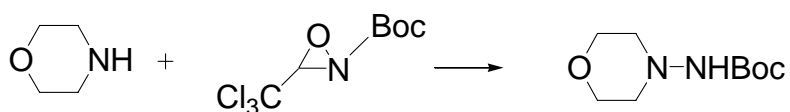


*Chem.. Ber.* **1958**, 1057.

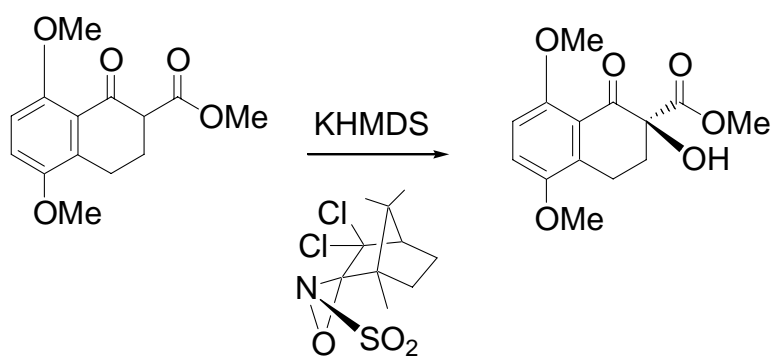


*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1989**, 5964.

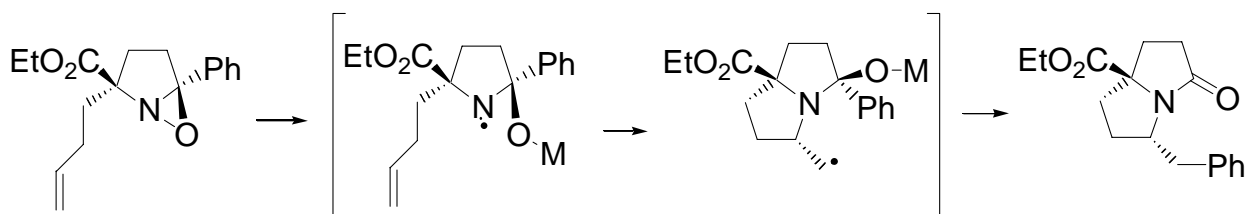
As reagent for asymmetric oxygen transfer, *Pure Appl. Chem.* **1993**, 633.



*Tetrahedron Lett.* **1998**, 8845.

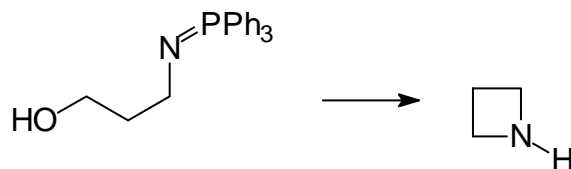
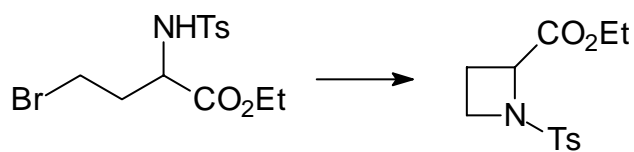


*Tetrahedron*, **1998**, 10481.

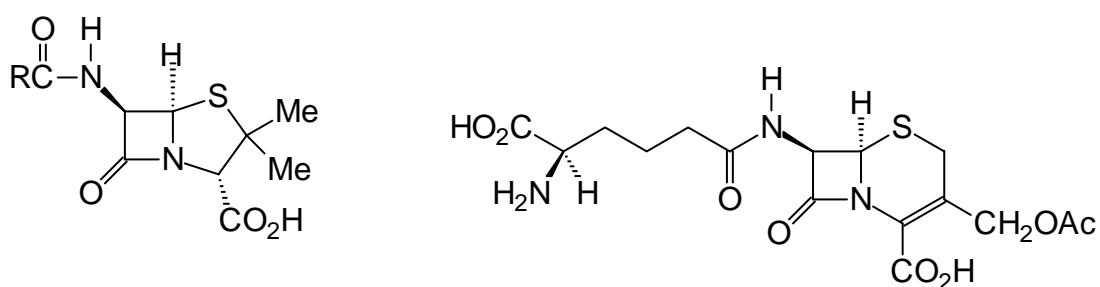


*Tetrahedron Lett.* **1988**, 5855.

## 5.7 Azetidines and azetidiones

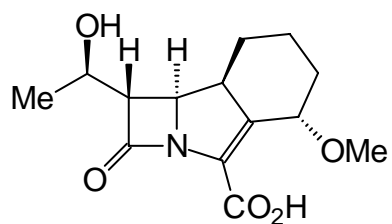
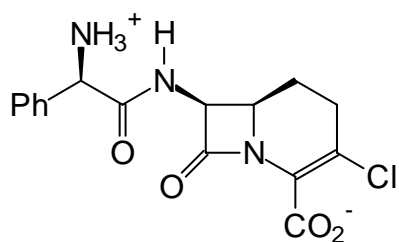
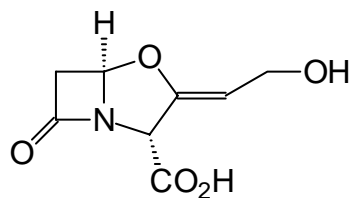
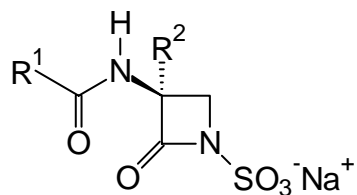
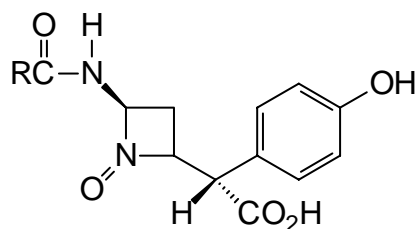
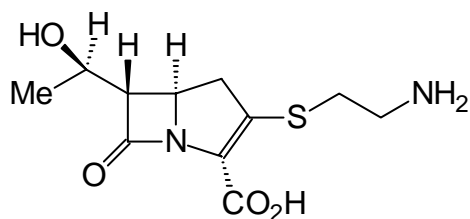


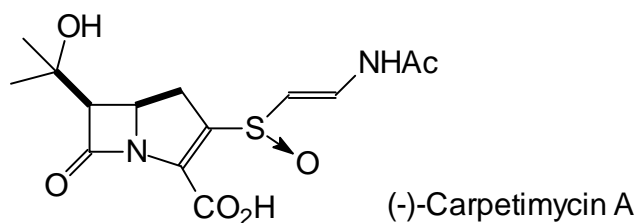
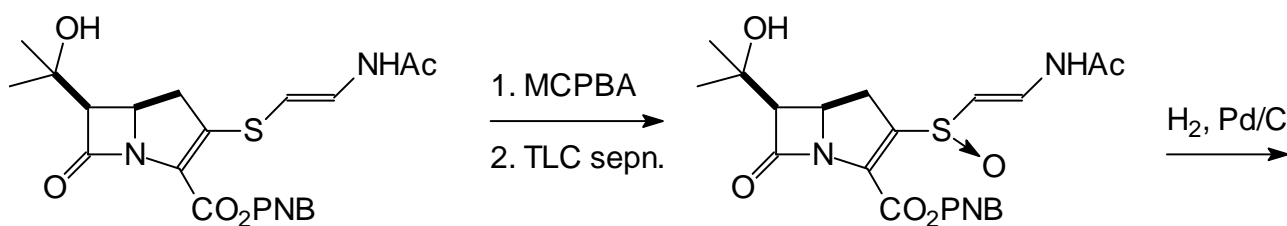
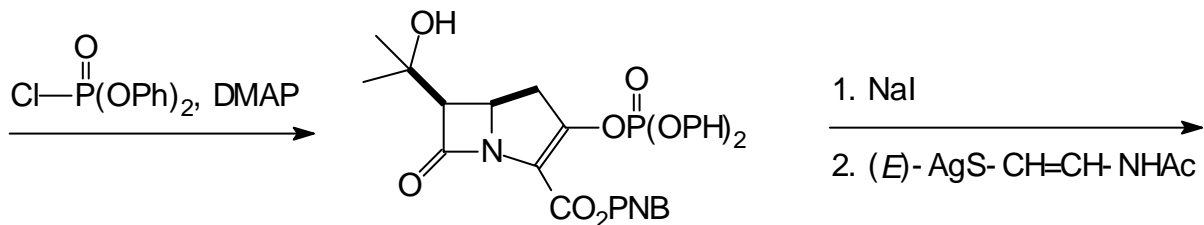
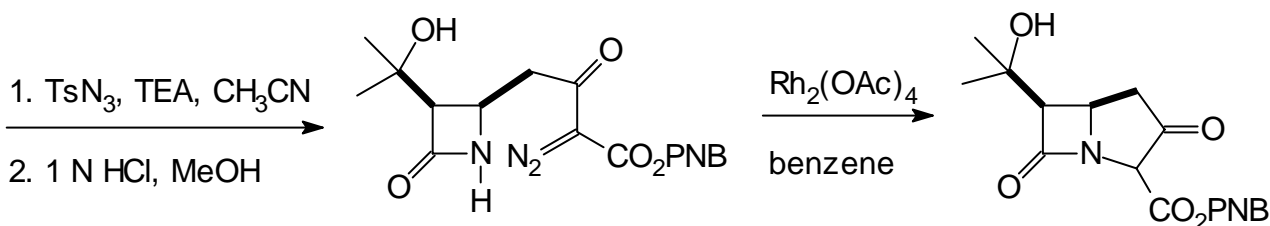
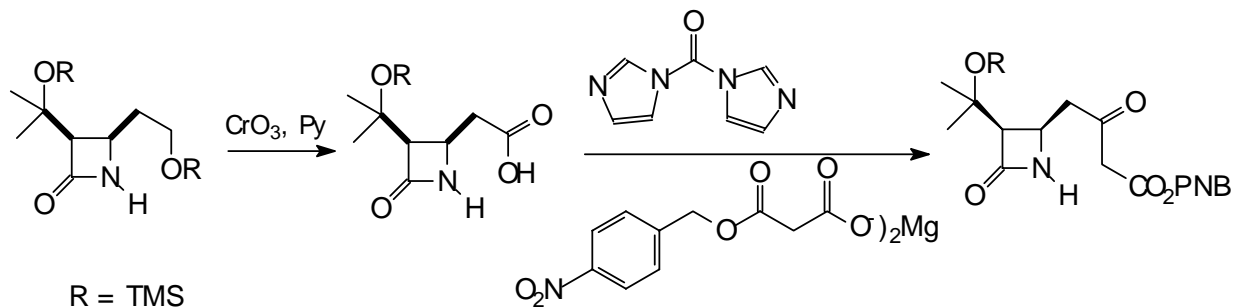
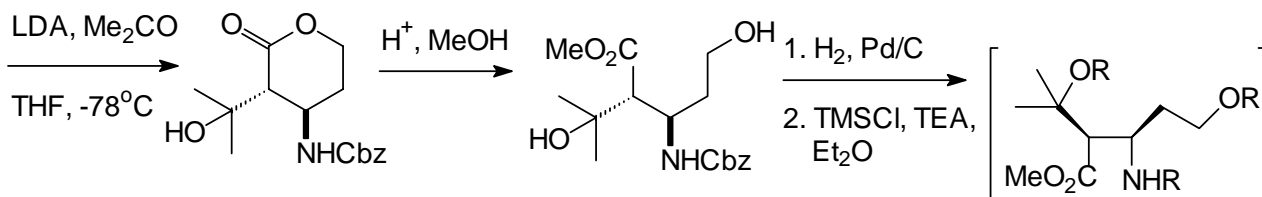
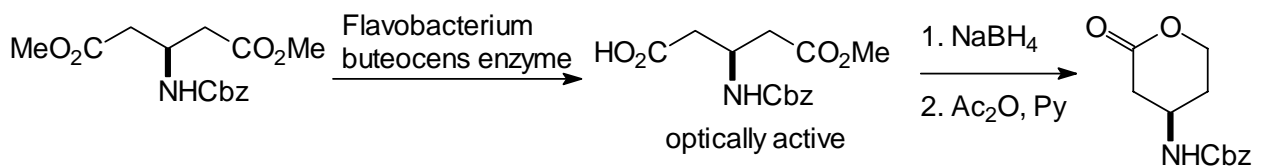
*J. Org. Chem.* **1981**, 3562.



R = CH<sub>2</sub>Ph

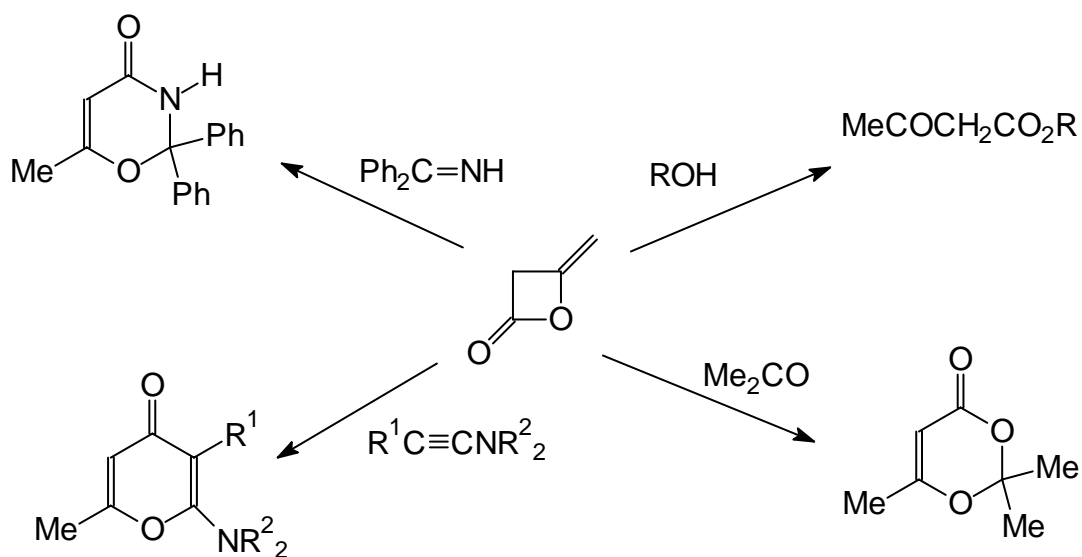
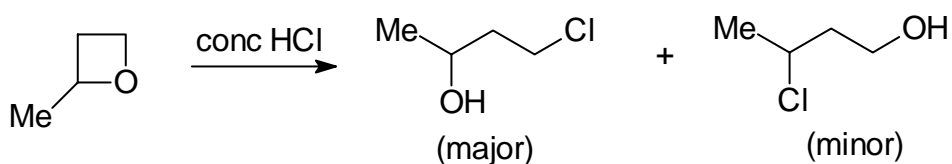
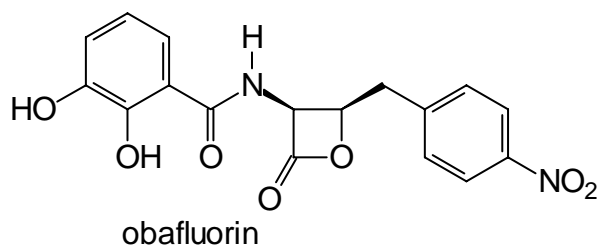
R = Ph-CH(NH<sub>2</sub>)



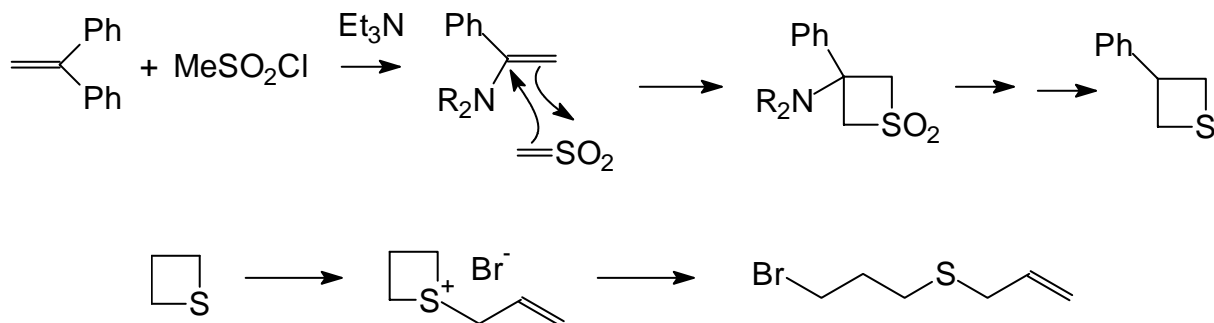
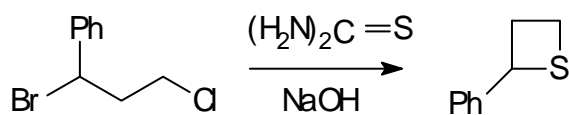


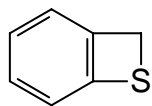
## 5.8 Other four-membered heterocycles

### 5.8.1 Oxetanes

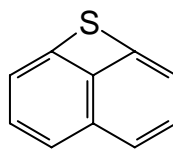


### 5.8.2 Thietanes

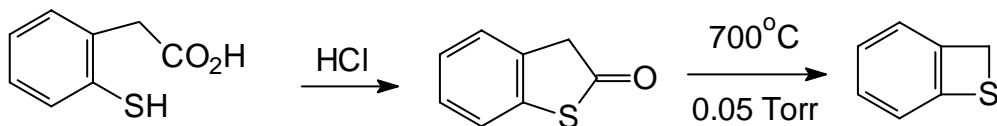




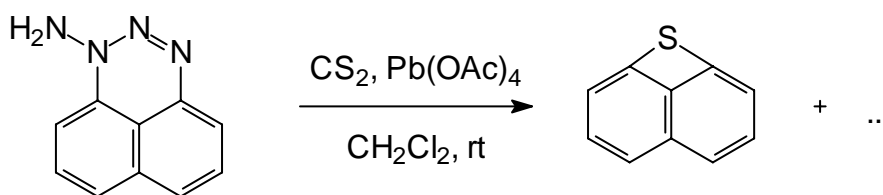
benzothietane



naphtho[1,8-*bc*]thiete



*J. Chem. Soc.* **1952**, 2127. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1980**, 343.



*J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 1*, **1981**, 413.

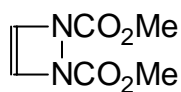
### 5.8.3 Some unsaturated four-membered rings



oxete



thiete



dimethyl 1,2-dihydrodiazete-  
1,2-dicarboxylate



2,3-dihydroazete