3-Methyl-2-Butenal

Compiled by Claiton Pires Ventura

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Introduction

3-Methyl-2-butenal, also known as 3,3-dimethylacrolein, is a very interesting reagent used in addition and cycloaddition reactions. This colorless, light-yellowish liquid has a pungent odor and is miscible in common organic solvents and water. It is commercially available, but it can also be prepared by oxidation of 3-methyl-2-butenol with H₂O₂. Kon et al. have reported this reaction with a yield of 91%.1

3-Methyl-2-butenal is an α,β-unsaturated carbonyl compound. This compound has interesting properties that result from the conjugation of the carbon–carbon double bond with the carbonyl group and the two electrophilic sites: The carbonyl carbon and the carbon atom that is in β-position to it. The polarization of electron density makes their β-carbon atoms rather electrophilic.2 Various examples of the use of 3-methyl-2-butenal are found in the literature. This reagent has been explored for the preparation of 1,4-dihydropyridines,3 diene adducts,4 pyranonaphthoquinones,5 nitropentanal pyrrole,6 cyclization precursors,7 and 2H-chromenes.9

Abstracts

(A) Moreau et al. reported on the addition of β-enaminoacrylates to α,β-unsaturated aldehydes catalyzed by a metal-free Brønsted acid, which provides 1,4-dihydropyridines. The substituted dihydropyridines were obtained in moderate to good yields under mild conditions.3

(B) Hong et al. studied a series of homologous unsaturated aldehydes which were then reacted with L-proline in acetonitrile to afford the corresponding adducts. The reaction of 3-methyl-2-butenal with L-proline afforded a diene adduct in 82% yield via formal [4+2] cycloaddition.4

(C) The reaction of some naphthoquinones, α,β-unsaturated aldehyde, and β-alanine affords pyranonaphthoquinones via one-pot 6π-electrocyclization in modest to good yields (52–77%). These substances are potential carcinogenesis inhibitors.5

(D) The Michael addition of N-p-tosyl nitroethylypyrrole with 3-methyl-2-butenal in the presence of CsF gave the nitropentanal pyrrole, an important intermediate in the synthesis of hydrodipyrrins, in 69% yield.6
(E) The condensation of 3-methyl-2-butenal with \( p \)-methoxybenzylamine followed by triethylamine-mediated acylation with 2-bromo-2-methylpropionyl bromide produced an important cyclization precursor.\(^7\)

\[
\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3 + \text{Me}_2\text{BrCCOBr, Et}_3\text{N} \\
\text{Br} \text{PMB} \\
\text{58\%}
\]

(G) Ko et al. reported on cerium ammonium nitrate (CAN) and iodine-catalyzed reactions of indole or 1-methylindole with \( \alpha,\beta \)-unsaturated ketone or aldehyde. The reaction of 3-methyl-2-butenal with indole shows different results when CAN and iodine were used as catalysts.\(^8\)

\[
\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3 + \text{CAN, DMSO-H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{N} \\
\text{I}_2, \text{Et}_2\text{O, r.t.} \\
\text{64\%} \text{ N} \text{ 29\%} \text{ N}
\]

(H) Chauder et al. reported an important condensation of phenols with 3-methyl-2-butenal in the presence of phenylboronic acid in an acetic acid/toluene solution that leads to substituted and condensed 2H-chromenes. This work constitutes a mild and advantageous complement to classical routes for these heterocycles.\(^9\)

\[
\text{OH} \rightarrow \text{PhB(OH)}_2–\text{AcOH (1:88)} \\
\text{PhMe, reflux} \\
\text{G} \\
\text{25–95\%}
\]

References