Gold-Catalyzed Synthesis of Oxetan-3-ones from Propargylic Alcohols

**Significance:** The gold-catalyzed synthesis of oxetan-3-ones is reported. A range of substituents \( R^1 \) are tolerated, including acid labile (OMOM, NHBoc) and reactive \( (N_3, Br) \) groups. Tertiary propargylic alcohols are also suitable substrates, although the electron-withdrawing ester is required to prevent the formation of undesired propargylic cations under the acidic reaction conditions. This methodology may also be used to prepare the volatile and expensive oxetan-3-one, which may be converted, without purification, into useful oxetane derivatives and 9.

**Comment:** Oxetan-3-ones serve as highly useful synthetic intermediates, as a surrogate for the \( \text{gem} \)-dimethyl group, and as mimics in drug discovery. Despite this utility, they typically require multi-step, low-yielding syntheses. The current process delivers oxetan-3-ones in one step from simple and readily available starting materials under mild conditions. The intermediate \( \alpha \)-oxo gold carbene is generated from a simple alkyne, bypassing the traditional method for carbenoid generation using hazardous \( \alpha \)-diazo ketones. Importantly, the commercially available (but expensive) parent oxetan-3-one may be prepared in high yield from inexpensive propargyl alcohol.