SYNLETT Spotlight 40

This feature focuses on a reagent chosen by a postgraduate, highlighting the uses and preparation of the reagent in current research

Lithium Perchlorate/Diethyl Ether (LPDE)

Compiled by Chidambaram Gunanathan

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be rewarding.



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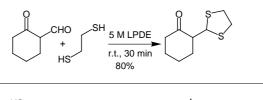
Introduction

Lithium perchlorate in diethyl ether has become a widely used medium in organic synthesis in recent years for effecting various organic transformations.¹ The special property inherent to LPDE medium is that it offers a convenient procedure to carry out reactions under essentially neutral reaction and workup conditions. It promotes organic reactions such as aldol condensation, cycloaddition, and sigmatropic rearrangements. Among the many organic reactions mediated by LPDE, one-pot three component aminoalkylation of aldehydes,² Mannich reaction,³ Biginelli reaction⁴ are worth to notice. The three component condensation reaction of aldehydes and amines with various nucleophiles also takes place in this medium and leads to the facile synthesis of α -aminonitriles,⁵ α -aminophos-

Abstracts

(A) Aldehydes and ketones were protected¹⁰ as acyclic and cyclic dithioacetals by LPDE at ambient temperature in high yield. The difference in their reactivity was successfully employed in the chemoselective dithioacetalization of aldehydes and acetals in the presence of ketones and their acetals.

(B) Grieco et al. reported¹¹ the [4+2] cycloaddition reactions facilitated by LPDE. Diels–Alder adducts that are inaccessible via conventional means can be achieved by this remarkable medium.



desiccator and used as required.

phonates,⁶ α -cyanohydroxylamines,⁷ *N*-trimethysilyloxy- α -aminophosphonates,⁸ and α -hydrazinophosphonates.⁹ It

is expected that more applications will be found with this

remarkable reagent and investigations in this medium will

Preparation of LPDE: Commercially available lithium

perchlorate¹⁰ was dried under vacuum (10⁻¹ Torr) at

160 °C for 48 h. Lithium perchlorate is stable up to or

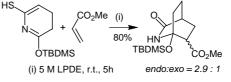
above its mp of 247 °C. Anhydrous LiClO₄ and diethyl

ether were cooled separately in an ice bath under a nitro-

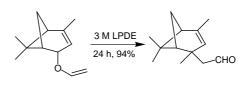
gen atmosphere, and then the ice cold ether was added

very slowly to LiClO₄ via syringe. The dissolution was

highly exothermic. The clear solution can be stored in a



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5 M LPDE

(indol-3-yl)

(indol-3-yl)

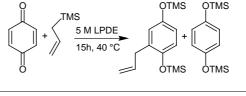
(D) An expeditious synthesis of bis(indolyl)methanes has been achieved recently.¹³ LPDE catalyzed the electrophilic substitution reaction of indoles with aldehydes and ketones to give the corresponding bis(indolyl)methanes.

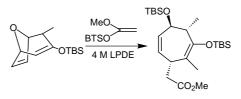
(E) In this medium epoxides can effectively be converted to carbonyl compounds with high chemo- and regioselectivity. $^{\rm 14}$

5 M LPDE 4h, 70%

(F) The allylation of quinone is an important reaction for the preparation of biologically active isoprenoid quinones. Ipaktschi et al. reported the allylation of quinones with allyltrimethylsilane.¹⁵

(G) Recently the ring opening at the bridgehead of oxabicyclo[3.2.1]octenes employing silyl ketene acetals has been achieved in LPDE. This methodology gives rise to the highly functionalized cycloheptadienes. The operational simplicity of the bridgehead ring opening reactions leads to the construction of C(19)–C(27) fragment of Rifamycin S.¹⁶





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