DTBB-Catalyzed lithiation of 2,6-bis(chloromethyl)pyridine

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Dedicated to Professors José Elguero and Pedro Molina on the occasion of their 70th and 60th birthdays, respectively

(received 06 Sept 04; accepted 23 Nov 04; published on the web 30 Nov 04)

Abstract
The DTBB-catalyzed lithiation of 2,6-bis(chloromethyl)pyridine in the presence of various different carbonyl compounds [i-BuCHO, t-BuCHO, Me2CO, Et2CO, n-Pr2CO (CH2)4CO, (CH2)5CO, and norbornan-2-one] in THF at −90°C gives, after hydrolysis with water at temperatures ranging between −90°C and room temperature, the corresponding dihydroxypyridines. Despite the moderate yields obtained, the reaction can be of synthetic interest owing to the easy isolation and purification of the products, whose preparation is difficult by other methodologies.

Keywords: 2,6-Bis(lithiomethyl)pyridine, TBB-catalyzed lithiation, ridentate ligands, electrophilic substitution

Introduction

2,6-Disubstituted pyridines of type containing two coordinating heteroatoms — one in each arm — are interesting structures for the preparation of organometallic complexes used in catalytic processes. Thus, examples of compounds containing osmium, zirconium, tungsten, molybdenum, titanium, zinc, cobalt, silicon and ruthenium have been reported. In the case of the oxygenated derivatives (Y = O), the corresponding substituted parent compounds have been prepared by successive double deprotonation of 2,6-dimethylpyridine (2,6-lutidine) using n-butyllithium and then further reaction with a carbonyl compound. This method has the problem that after the introduction of the first electrophilic fragment (to give intermediate III), the second α-deprotonation (to give intermediate IV) competes with the α’-one (to give intermediate V), so variable amounts of the corresponding by-product VI are produced after hydrolysis, together with the desired product VII. In order to avoid separation
problems, we thought that an alternative route for generating the di-anionic intermediate VIII would be a halogen–lithium exchange, starting from the corresponding 2,6-bis(halomethyl)pyridine (Chart 1). Namely, starting from commercially available 2,6-bis(chloromethyl)pyridine (I), it would be possible to perform the corresponding lithiation and reaction with a carbonyl compound. However, one problem associated with the benzylic chlorine–lithium exchange is the Wurtz-type coupling of the organolithium intermediate, which is generally the main process. One way to avoid the problem could be to perform the lithiation at low temperature and in the presence of the electrophile (Barbier-type conditions). Some years ago, we found that the use of a catalytic amount of an arene makes possible the lithiation of a variety of substrates under very mild reaction conditions. In this paper we describe the application of this methodology to the lithiation of 2,6-bis(chloromethyl)pyridine in the presence of various carbonyl compounds in order to prepare compounds of type I with Y = O.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{N} & \quad \text{YH} \quad \text{HY} \\
\text{I} & \quad [Y = \text{O, NR, S, ...}] \\
\text{N} & \quad \text{Y} \quad \text{M} \\
\text{II} & \\
\text{N} & \quad \text{LiO} \quad \alpha' \\
\text{III} & \\
\text{N} & \quad \text{LiO} \quad \alpha \\
\text{IV} & \\
\text{N} & \quad \text{Li} \quad \text{O} \\
\text{V} & \\
\text{N} & \quad \text{OH} \quad \text{O} \\
\text{VI} & \\
\text{N} & \quad \text{OH} \quad \text{OH} \\
\text{VII} & \\
\text{N} & \quad \\
\text{VIII} & \\
\end{align*}
\]

\textbf{Chart 1. Structures I to VIII.}

\textbf{Results and Discussion}

The reaction of commercially available 2,6-bis(chloromethyl)pyridine (I) with an excess of lithium powder (1:7 molar ratio; theoretical ratio 1:4) and a catalytic amount of 4,4'-di-tert-butylbiphenyl (DTBB; 1:0.05 molar ratio; 1.25 mol %) in the presence of a carbonyl compound (1:3 molar ratio) in THF at –90°C led, after hydrolysis with water at temperatures between –90°C and room temperature, to the expected diols 2 in moderate yields (Scheme 1 and Table 1). In all cases, the reaction is very clean, compound 2 being contaminated only with the corresponding product of monolithiation 2' from which chromatographic separation was very simple.
**Scheme 1.** Reagents and conditions: (i) Li powder, DTBB (1.25 mol %), $R^1R^2CO = i$-BuCHO, $t$-BuCHO, Me$_2$CO, Et$_2$CO, n-Pr$_2$CO (CH$_2$)$_4$CO, (CH$_2$)$_5$CO or norbonan-2-one, THF –90°C, 2h; (ii) H$_2$O, –90°C to rt.

**Table 1.** Preparation of compounds 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Electrophile</th>
<th>Product$^a$ No.</th>
<th>$R^1$</th>
<th>$R^2$</th>
<th>Yield (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>$i$-BuCHO</td>
<td>2a</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>$i$-Bu</td>
<td>26$^b$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>$t$-BuCHO</td>
<td>2b</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>$t$-Bu</td>
<td>53$^b$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Me$_2$CO</td>
<td>2c</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Et$_2$CO</td>
<td>2d</td>
<td>Et</td>
<td>Et</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>n-Pr$_2$CO</td>
<td>2e</td>
<td>$n$Pr</td>
<td>$n$Pr</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>(CH$_2$)$_4$CO</td>
<td>2f</td>
<td>(CH$_2$)$_4$</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>(CH$_2$)$_5$CO</td>
<td>2g</td>
<td>(CH$_2$)$_5$</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Norbonan-2-one</td>
<td>2h</td>
<td>-$^c$</td>
<td>-$^c$</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^a$ All products 2 were >95% pure (GLC and/or 300 MHz $^1$H-NMR). $^b$ A ca. 1:1 mixture of diastereomers was obtained (300 MHz $^{13}$C NMR). $^c$ For the structure of compound 2h see Chart 2.

The process shown in Scheme 1 had to be performed in the presence of the electrophile because, when the same reaction was carried out step-by-step (lithiation followed by addition of the electrophile: Grignard conditions), even at very low temperature, only compound 3 was isolated (95% isolated yield). When fluorenone was used as electrophile, the only compound isolated (apart from the corresponding ‘reduced’ compound of type 2') was the ‘dimer’ 4, in poor yield (ca. 15%) (Chart 2).

Concerning a possible mechanism to explain the formation of the products 2–4, we think that the initially monolithiated intermediate IX reacts with the electrophile present in the reaction medium to give the alkoxide X, which then suffers a second lithiation to give the new organolithium intermediate XI that condenses with a second molecule of the same carbonyl compound to afford the dialkoxide XII, the precursor of the final diols 2. In the absence of the electrophile, the very reactive intermediate IX self-condenses to give the corresponding dimer 3. Finally, with a bulky ketone such as fluorenone, intermediate X prefers to react with the species IX (which reacts more slowly with the electrophile) giving the intermediate XIII, which by successive lithiation and condensation with a second molecule of the electrophile gives the corresponding dialkoxide precursor of the compound 4 (Chart 3).
Finally, we studied the ability of compounds of type 2 to give cyclic compounds. Thus, reaction of the diol 2 with dichlorodiphenylsilane in the presence of triethylamine and using dichloromethane and the solvent, gave compound 5 in 67% isolated yield (81% conversion).
Conclusions

From the results described in this Paper we can conclude that the DTBB-catalyzed lithiation of 2,6-bis(chloromethyl)pyridine (1) in the presence of carbonyl compounds is an adequate procedure for preparing diols 2. The isolated yields in pure form are moderate, but the reaction is very clean and the corresponding purification by column chromatography is very easy.

Experimental Section

General Procedures. All reactions were carried out under an atmosphere of argon in oven-dried glassware. All reagents were commercially available (Acros, Aldrich) and were used without further purification. Commercially available anhydrous THF (99.9%, water content ≤ 0.006%, Acros) was used as solvent in all the lithiation reactions. Lithium powder was prepared as we have reported previously.17 Melting points were obtained with a Reichert Thermovar apparatus. Thin layer chromatography was carried out on TLC aluminum sheets with aluminum oxide 60 F254 neutral (Merck). IR spectra were measured (film) with a Nicolet Impact 400 D-FT Spectrometer. NMR spectra were recorded with a Bruker AC-300 or a Bruker ADVANCE DRX-500 using CDCl3 as the solvent. LRMS and HRMS were measured with Shimadzu GC/HS QP-5000 and Finnigan MAT95 S spectrometers, respectively.

Preparation of compounds 2 and 4

To a cooled green suspension of lithium (49 mg, 7 mmol) and DTBB (13 mg, 0.05 mmol) in THF (3 mL) at -90°C was slowly added (ca. 15 min) a solution of the corresponding electrophile (3 mmol) and 2,6-bis(chloromethyl)pyridine (178 mg, 1 mmol) in THF (2 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred for 2 h at the same temperature and was then hydrolyzed with water (5 mL) allowing the temperature to rise to 20°C. The resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3×10 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO4 and evaporated (15 Torr). The resulting residue was then purified by flash chromatography (neutral silica gel, hexane/ethyl acetate). The yield is given in Table 1 (for compounds 2) and in the text (for compound 4).

2,6-Bis(2-hydroxy-4-methylpentyl)pyridine (2a). Diastereomeric mixture (1:1 approx., 13C-NMR). Yellow oil; Rf 0.29 (hexane/EtOAc 7:3); ν (film) 3383, 2962, 2874, 1602, 1574 cm⁻¹; δH 0.92, 0.93 (24H, 2d, J = 6.5, 6.4 Hz, 8×CH3), 1.22–1.31, 1.46–1.57 (4H, 4H, 2m, 4×CH2CHMe2), 1.77–1.90 (4H, m, 4×CHMe2), 2.76–2.94 (8H, m, 4×CH2Py), 4.08–4.16 (4H, m, 4×CHOH), 7.03 [4H, d, J = 7.7, 2×(Py- 3,5-H)], 7.56 (2H, t, J = 7.7, 2×Py- 4-H); δC 22.1, 22.2, 23.3, 23.4, 24.5 [CH(CH3)2], 44.5, 44.6, 46.3, 46.4 (CH2), 69.2 (COH), 121.5 (Py- 3-C), 137.2 (Py- 4-C), 159.1 (Py- 2-C); m/z 279 (M+, 1%), 236 (24), 275 (21), 223 (10), 222 (58), 218 (26), 204 (33), 194 (13), 193 (100), 175 (12), 160 (14), 132 (10), 107 (33), 106 (16); HRMS Calcd. for C17H27NO (M+-H2O) 261.2093. Found 261.2081.
2,6-Bis(2-hydroxy-3,3-dimethyl-butyl)pyridine (2b).

Diastereomeric mixture (approx. 1:1, 13C-NMR). Yellow oil; Rf 0.34 (hexane/EtOAc 7:3); ν (film) 3404, 2951, 2852, 1602, 1574 cm⁻¹; δH 0.99 (36H, s, 12×CH₃), 2.66–2.76, 2.91–2.96 (4H, 4H, 2m, 4×CH₂), 3.59–3.68 (4H, m, 4×CHOH), 7.05 [4H, d, J = 7.6, 2×(Py- 3,5-H)], 7.56 (2H, t, J = 7.6, 2×Py- 4-H); δC 25.7, 25.8 (CH₃), 34.7, 34.8 (CMe₃), 38.9 (CH₂), 78.8 (COH), 121.4, 121.5 (Py- 3-C), 137.3, 137.5 (Py- 4-C), 160.0 (Py- 2-C); m/z 279 (M⁺, 1%), 264 (15), 246 (24), 223 (16), 222 (100), 205 (14), 204 (93), 193 (26), 180 (28), 162 (16), 160 (45), 148 (20), 136 (13), 135 (26), 119 (12), 107 (38), 106 (33), 57 (33); HRMS Calcd. for C₁₇H₂₇NO (M⁺-H₂O) 261.2093. Found 261.2091.

2,6-Bis(2-methyl-2-hydroxypropyl)pyridine (2c). Colorless crystals; Rf 0.38 (hexane/EtOAc 7:3); mp 78°C (hexane/EtOAc); ν (film) 3384, 2971, 2927, 1594, 1576 cm⁻¹; δH 1.23 (12H, s, 4×CH₃), 2.91 (4H, s, 2×CH₂), 7.06 (2H, d, J = 7.8, Py- 3,5-H), 7.58 (1H, t, J = 7.8, Py- 4-H); δC 29.4 (CH₃), 49.7 (CH₂), 70.7 (COH), 122.3 (Py- 3-C), 137.0 (Py- 4-C), 158.4 (Py- 2-C); m/z 223 (M⁺, 1%), 190 (39), 165 (58), 148 (13), 147 (100), 146 (29), 132 (20), 107 (25), 106 (17), 59 (21); HRMS Calcd. for C₁₃H₁₉NO (M⁺-H₂O) 205.1467. Found 205.1460.

2,6-Bis(2-ethyl-2-hydroxybutyl)pyridine (2d). Yellow oil; Rf 0.76 (hexane/EtOAc 7:3); ν (film) 3386, 2965, 2879, 1593, 1575 cm⁻¹; δH 0.89 (12H, t, J = 7.5, 4×CH₃), 1.44, 1.45 (8H, 2q, J = 7.5, J = 7.5, 4×CH₂CH₃), 2.87 (4H, s, 2×CH₂Py), 7.06 (2H, d, J = 7.7, Py- 3,5-H), 7.56 (1H, t, J = 7.7, Py- 4-H); δC 8.0 (CH₃), 30.9 (CH₂CH₃), 45.1 (CH₂Py), 74.9 (COH), 122.4 (Py- 3-C), 136.9 (Py- 4-C), 158.4 (Py- 2-C); m/z 279 (M⁺, 1%), 250 (28), 233 (17), 232 (100), 193 (52), 176 (11), 175 (59), 164 (10), 163 (14), 160 (23), 146 (20), 108 (11), 107 (52), 106 (20), 57 (19); HRMS Calcd. for C₁₇H₂₇NO (M⁺-H₂O) 261.2093. Found 261.2049.
2,6-Bis(2-propyl-2-hydroxypentyl)pyridine (2e). Yellow oil; R_f 0.76 (hexane/EtOAc 7:3); ν (film) 3394, 2957, 2869, 1601, 1580 cm⁻¹; δ_H 0.87 (12H, t, J = 2.8, 4×CH₃), 1.36 (16H, m, 4×CH₂CH₂CH₃), 2.88 (4H, s, 2×CH₂Py), 7.05 (2H, d, J = 7.7, Py- 3,5-H), 7.57 (1H, t, J = 7.7, Py- 4-H); δ_C 14.6, 14.7 (CH₃), 17.0, 17.1 (CH₂CH₃), 41.7, 41.8 (CH₂CH₂CH₃), 46.1 (CH₂Py), 74.5, 74.6 (COH), 122.4 (Py- 3-C), 137.0 (Py- 4-C), 158.5 (Py- 2-C); m/z 317 (M⁺-H₂O, 2%), 292 (33), 275 (21), 274 (100), 221 (41), 203 (27), 178 (28), 177 (10), 174 (21), 115 (11), 108 (17), 107 (84), 106 (19), 71 (18), 55 (18); HRMS Calcd. for C₂₁H₃₅NO (M⁺-H₂O) 317.2719. Found 317.2715.

2,6-Bis[(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)methyl]pyridine (2f). Yellow oil; R_f 0.38 (hexane/EtOAc 7:3); ν (film) 3377, 2957, 2869, 1602, 1574 cm⁻¹; δ_H 1.47–1.83 (16H, m, 8× ring CH₂), 3.02 (4H, s, 2×CH₂Py), 7.07 (2H, d, J = 7.6, Py- 3,5-H), 7.58 (1H, t, J = 7.6, Py- 4-H); δ_C 23.7, 39.8 (ring CH₂), 47.5 (CH₂Py), 81.7 (COH), 122.1 (Py- 3-C), 137.1 (Py- 4-C), 158.8 (Py- 2-C); m/z 275 (M⁺, 3%), 233 (22), 228 (18), 200 (16), 192 (10), 191 (76), 174 (14), 173 (100), 172 (29), 158 (10), 144 (16), 107 (58), 106 (35), 77 (11), 67 (17), 55 (13); HRMS Calcd. for C₁₇H₂₃NO (M⁺-H₂O) 257.1780. Found 257.1774.

2,6-Bis[(1-hydroxycyclohexyl)methyl]pyridine (2g). Yellow oil; R_f 0.45 (hexane/EtOAc 7:3); ν (film) 3383, 2940, 2860, 1596, 1569 cm⁻¹; δ_H 1.31–1.66 (20H, m, 10× ring CH₂), 2.90 (4H, s, 2×CH₂Py), 7.04 (2H, d, J = 7.7, Py- 3,5-H), 7.56 (1H, t, J = 7.7, Py- 4-H); δ_C 22.2, 25.7, 37.8 (ring CH₂), 48.1 (CH₂Py), 71.6 (COH), 122.4 (Py- 3-C), 136.9 (Py- 4-C), 158.1 (Py- 2-C); m/z 303 (M⁺, 5%), 260 (14), 247 (12), 242 (37), 206 (15), 205 (100), 188 (14), 187 (87), 186 (16), 172 (12), 158 (15), 144 (16), 132 (10), 108 (12), 107 (85), 106 (43), 81 (24), 79 (12), 77 (11), 55 (20); HRMS Calcd. for C₁₉H₂₇NO (M⁺-H₂O) 285.2093. Found 285.2076.
2,6-Bis(2-hydroxybicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-ylmethyl)pyridine (2h). Diastereomeric mixture (approx. 1:1, $^{13}$C-NMR). Yellow oil; R$_f$ 0.59 (hexane/EtOAc 7:3); $\nu$ (film) 3410, 2957, 2864, 1596, 1574 cm$^{-1}$; $\delta$$_H$ 1.07–1.31, 1.50–1.67 (18H, 14H, 2m, 16× ring CH$_2$), 2.04, 2.19 (8H, 2br s, 8× ring CH), 2.97 (8H, s, 4× CH$_2$Py), 4.32 (4H, br s, OH), 7.05 [4H, d, $J$ = 7.8, 2×(Py- 3,5-H)], 7.56 (2H, t, $J$ = 7.8, 2×Py- 4-H); $\delta$$_C$ 21.7, 21.8, 28.3, 28.4 (ring CH$_2$), 37.1, 37.1 (ring CH), 38.3, 38.3, 45.4, 45.7 (ring CH$_2$), 46.0, 46.4 (ring CH), 48.0 (CH$_2$Py), 79.0 (COH), 122.3, 122.4 (Py-3-C), 136.9 (Py- 4-C), 158.2, 158.3 (Py- 2-C); m/z 327 (M$^+$, 12%), 309 (13), 281 (15), 268 (15), 259 (39), 244 (10), 241 (16), 226 (36), 218 (19), 217 (100), 207 (16), 200 (14), 199 (70), 198 (16), 184 (19), 172 (11), 171 (19), 170 (37), 149 (21), 134 (11), 108 (12), 107 (69), 106 (30), 93 (18), 91 (12), 79 (11), 77 (16), 67 (28), 66 (15), 55 (10); HRMS Calcd. for C$_{21}$H$_{29}$NO$_2$ 327.2198. Found 327.2194.

Preparation of [2.2](2,6)pyridinophane (3). To a cooled green suspension of lithium (49 mg, 7 mmol) and DTBB (13 mg, 0.05 mmol) in THF (3 mL) at -90°C was added a solution of 2,6-bis(chloromethyl)pyridine (178 mg, 1 mmol) in THF (2 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred for 2 h at the same temperature and then hydrolyzed with water (5 mL), allowing the temperature to rise to 20°C. The resulting mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate (10mL) and extracted with 2N HCl (3×10 mL). The combined aqueous layers were naturalized with 3M NaOH and extracted with ethyl acetate (3×10 mL) The new combined organic layers were dried (MgSO$_4$) and evaporated (15 Torr). The residue was then purified by recrystallization. The yield is given in the text, and other data follow: White crystals; mp 256°C (hexane/ dichloromethane); $\nu$ (film) 2957, 2922, 1592, 1573 cm$^{-1}$; $\delta$$_H$ 3.22 (8H, s, 4×CH$_2$), 6.91 (2H, d, $J$ = 7.7, Py- 3,5-H), 7.41 (1H, t, $J$ = 7.7, Py- 4-H); $\delta$$_C$ 38.2 (CH$_2$), 120.2 (Py- 3-C), 136.4 (Py- 4-C), 160.6 (Py- 2-C); m/z 210 (M$^+$, 9%), 193 (14), 192 (100), 143 (24), 141 (75), 123 (19), 107 (43), 106 (32), 105 (28), 104 (11), 100 (16), 97 (12), 85 (13), 83 (12), 77 (13), 71 (17), 69 (13), 57 (25), 56 (13), 15 (55), 11 (45), 19 (43), 41 (12); HRMS Calcd. for C$_{14}$H$_{14}$N$_2$ (M$^+$) 210.1157. Found 210.1158.
9-(6-2-[6-(9-Hydroxy-9-fluorenylmethyl)-2-pyridyl]ethyl-2-pyridylmethyl)-9H-9-fluorenol (4). Colorless crystals; Rf 0.19 (hexane/EtOAc 7:3); mp 186°C (hexane/EtOAc); ν (film) 3240, 3065, 3038, 2940, 2910, 1574 cm⁻¹; δH 3.25 (4H, s, CH₂CH₂), 3.52 (4H, s, 2×CH₂COH), 6.77 (2H, d, J = 7.5, 2×Py- 5-H), 6.91 (4H, d, J = 7.3, 2×fluorenyl-1,8-H), 7.1 (4H, dt, J = 7.5, J = 0.8, 2×fluorenyl-2,7-H), 7.24 (2H, d, J = 7.5, Py- 3-H), 7.31 (4H, dt, J = 7.5, J = 0.8, 2×fluorenyl-3,6-H), 7.49 (2H, t, J = 7.5, 2×Py- 4-H), 7.63 (4H, d, J = 7.5, 2×fluorenyl-4,5-H); δC 36.5 (CH₂CH₂), 45.5 (CH₂COH), 82.1 (COH), 119.8, 122.3, 122.5, 123.8, 127.5, 128.6, 137.7, 139.1, 149.0, 158.9, 159.3 (ArC); m/z 391 (M⁺-181, 5%), 213 (26), 121 (100), 211 (19), 181 (33), 180 (91), 153 (13), 152 (50), 151 (20), 150 (10), 120 (29); HRMS Calcd. for C₂₇H₂₃N₂O (M⁺-181) 391.1810. Found 391.1784.

Preparation of 3,3,7,7-Tetraethyl-5,5-diphenyl-4,6-dioxa-13-aza-5-silabicyclo[7.3.1]trideca-1(12), 9(13),10-triene (5). To a solution of the corresponding diol 2d (71mg, 0.25 mmol) and dry Et₃N (53mg, 0.52 mmol) in dry dichloromethane (10 mL), dichlorodiphenylsilane (57 µL, 0.34 mmol) was added dropwise. The resulting mixture was heated at reflux for 48h. The solvent was removed under vacuum and the residue washed with water to remove Et₃NHCl, and extracted with chloroform (3×10 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄ and evaporated (15 Torr). The resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography (neutral alumina gel, hexane/ethyl acetate). The yield is given in the text and other data follow. Colorless crystals; Rf 0.80 (hexane/EtOAc 8:2); mp 95°C (hexane/EtOAc); ν (film) 3071, 2924, 2854, 1595, 1460 cm⁻¹; δH 0.86 (12H, t, J = 7.4, 4×CH₃), 1.41–1.59 (8H, m, 4×CH₂CH₃), 2.93 (4H, s, 2×CH₃Py), 6.87 (2H, d, J = 7.7, Py- 3,5-H), 7.18-7.21 (6H, m, PhH), 7.46 (1H, t, J = 7.7, Py- 4-H), 7.67–7.70 (4H, m, PhH); δC 8.3 (CH₃), 31.6 (CH₂CH₃), 42.9 (CH₂Py), 80.5 (COH), 121.3 (Py- 3-C), 126.8, 127.5, 134.5, 136.3, 143.5 (ArC), 157.7 (Py- 2-C); m/z 459 (M⁺, 1%), 430 (5), 383 (30), 382 (100); HRMS Calcd. for C₂₇H₃₂NSiO₂ (M⁺-Et) 430.2202. Found 430.2207.
Acknowledgments

This work was generously supported by the current Spanish Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia (MEC; grant no. BQU2001-0538) and the Generalitat Valenciana (project no. GRUPOS03/135). B. M. thanks the MEC for a predoctoral fellowship.

References


16. This type of compound shows interest related to the structure of pentacoordinated organosilane derivatives. See, for example, ref. 7c.
