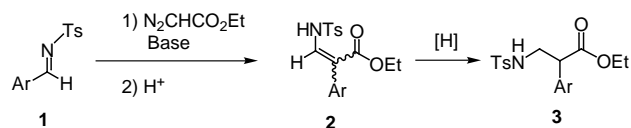


Scheme 2

In our previous investigation, the  $\alpha$ -diazo carbonyl compounds are decomposed with Rh(II) or copper catalysts to give  $\alpha$ -aryl- $\beta$ -enamino esters (Scheme 3).<sup>8</sup>

Scheme 3

The synthesis of  $\alpha$ -aryl  $\beta$ -amino acids and their derivatives are particularly challenging and there are only few methods now available.<sup>7</sup> In this communication, we report an efficient approach to the synthesis of this type of  $\beta$ -amino acid derivatives through *p*-toluenesulfonic acid (TsOH) catalyzed 1,2-aryl migration of  $\alpha$ -diazo carbonyl compounds, as shown in Scheme 1.



Scheme 1

We have recently reported that the  $\alpha$ -diazo carbonyl compounds **4a–f** can be prepared by nucleophilic addition of diazo ethylacetate (EDA) anion to the *N*-tosyl protected imine **1**.<sup>8</sup> The EDA anion was generated through deprotonation by lithium diisopropylamide (LDA) or NaH. In the later investigation, we find that this nucleophilic addition can be promoted by 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU) under catalytic condition. The reaction condition is milder and the yields are moderate to good (Scheme 2).

We now find that the  $\alpha$ -diazo carbonyl compounds, which are in general quite stable at room temperature, can be efficiently decomposed at 0 °C with catalytic TsOH (~ 1 mol%).<sup>9</sup> As in the reaction with Rh(II) or copper catalysts, the 1,2-aryl products are predominate in all cases (Table). However, in Rh(II) or Cu(I) catalyzed reaction, *trans*  $\alpha$ -aryl- $\beta$ -enamino esters are predominant, while the TsOH promoted reaction gave predominately *cis* products. The *cis* isomer is more stable than the *trans* isomer because of the intramolecular hydrogen bonding. We have observed

somerize to their *cis* isomer in re it is likely that the predomi- products under TsOH catalysis d-catalyzed isomerization dur- is point, the diazo decomposi- ut with 10% TsOH at room the ratio of the *cis* to *trans* in-

ted to be easily reduced to the ers with  $\text{NaBH}(\text{OAc})_3$ .<sup>10</sup> How- esters obtained in our investi-  $\text{NaBH}(\text{OAc})_3$  under identical d, the *cis* and *trans* mixture of -f and 6a-f can be easily con- sers by hydrogenation with 1 e catalyst (Scheme 4).<sup>11,12</sup>

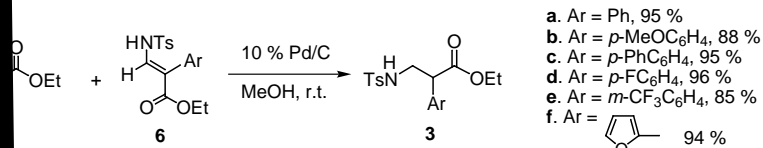
aryl migration, we can propose sm. The diazo compound was gatively polarized carbon to ach, following the extrusion ctive  $\alpha$ -carbonyl cation. The migrates through a bridged

oped an efficient route to the o esters. Efforts toward the ly pure  $\alpha$ -aryl- $\beta$ -amino esters on is currently under the way t in due course.

ted by Natural Science Foundation

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- (11) **General procedure for the hydrogenation of  $\alpha$ -aryl- $\beta$ -enamino esters:** To a solution of  $\alpha$ -aryl- $\beta$ -enamino esters (50 mg, *cis* and *trans* mixture) in absolute MeOH (25 mL) was added 10% Pd/C catalyst (10 mg). The reaction mixture was stirred for 10 h under 1 atm hydrogen atmosphere. Then catalyst was removed by filtration and solvent was evaporated to give a residue, which was purified by flash column chromatography.  
**3a:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (200 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  1.13 (t, 3 H), 2.36 (s, 3 H), 3.19–3.52 (m, 2 H), 3.79–3.86 (q, 1 H), 4.04–4.17 (m, 2 H), 5.13 (t, 1 H), 7.13 (m, 7 H), 7.72 (d, 2 H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (50 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  13.88, 21.42, 45.62, 51.72, 61.27, 126.91,



127.82, 127.84, 128.88, 129.68, 135.63, 136.86, 143.40, 172.34; MS  $m/z$  (relative intensity): 347 ( $M^+$ , 17%), 118 (100%).

**3b**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (200 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  1.18 (t, 3H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 3.16–3.50 (m, 2H), 3.77–3.81 (m, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 4.04–4.17 (m, 2H), 5.07 (t, 1H), 6.83 (d, 2H), 7.06 (d, 2H), 7.29 (d, 2H), 7.72 (d, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (50 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  13.90, 21.41, 45.67, 50.82, 55.14, 61.18, 114.25, 126.91, 127.60, 128.90, 129.65, 136.90, 143.36, 159.14, 172.56; MS  $m/z$  (relative intensity): 377 ( $M^+$ , 10%), 194 (100%).

**3c**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (200 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  1.19 (t, 3H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 3.21–3.55 (m, 2H), 3.84–3.91 (q, 1H), 4.04–4.20 (m, 2H), 5.07 (t, 1H), 7.20–7.57 (m, 1H), 7.71 (d, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (50 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  13.96, 21.45, 45.65, 51.40, 61.39, 126.95, 127.45, 127.60, 128.30, 129.71, 134.60, 136.89, 140.26, 140.82, 143.45, 172.36.  $m/z$  (relative intensity): 423 ( $M^+$ , 11%), 240 (100%).

**3d**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (200 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  1.17 (t, 3H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 5. (t, 1H) 6.92–7.30 (m, 6H) 7.70 (d) 2H;

$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (50 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  13.87, 21.41, 45.57, 50.92, 61.37, 115.55, 115.98, 126.89, 129.44, 129.60, 129.69, 136.79, 143.47, 172.19.  $m/z$