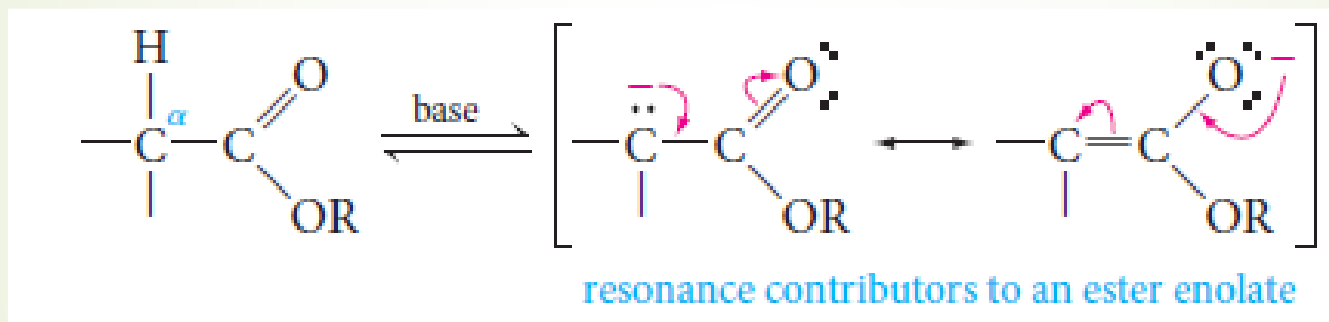


## The Claisen Condensation

- the  $\alpha$ -hydrogens of an ester are weakly acidic and can be removed by a strong base. The product is an ester enolate.

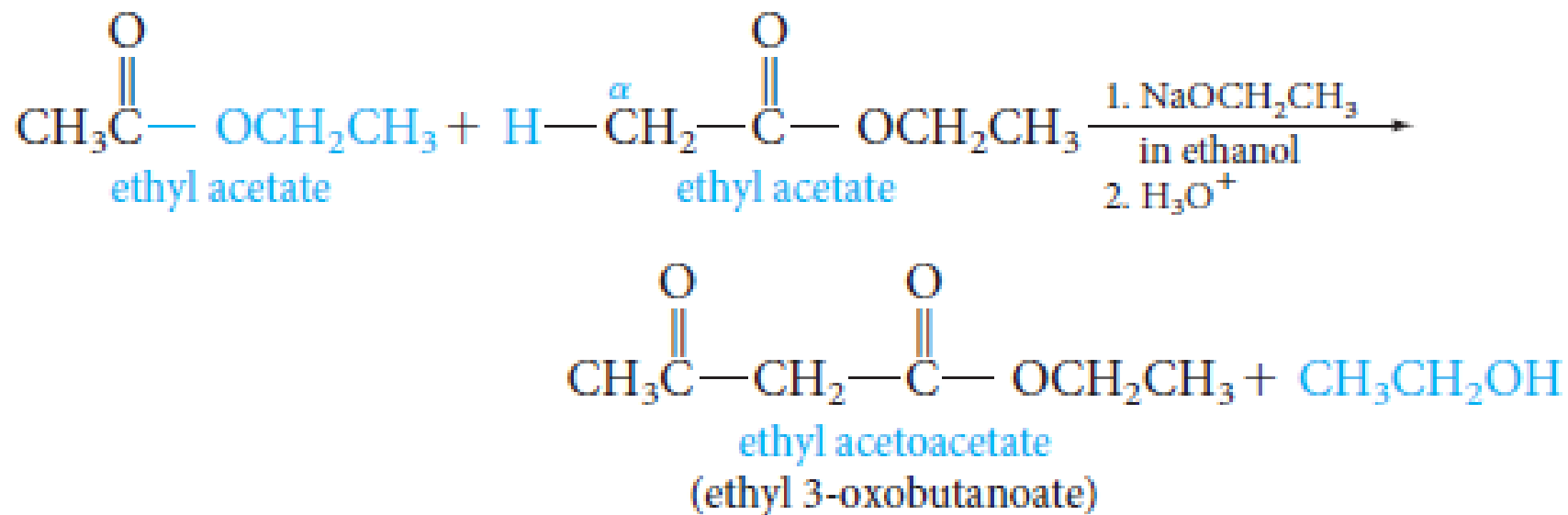


1

Common bases used for this purpose are sodium alkoxides ( $\text{RO}^- \text{Na}^+$ ). The ester enolate, once formed, can act as a carbon nucleophile and add to the carbonyl group of another ester molecule. This reaction is called the Claisen condensation. It is a way of making  $\beta$ -keto esters.

## The Claisen Condensation

Treatment of ethyl acetate with sodium ethoxide in ethanol produces the  $\beta$ -keto ester, ethyl acetoacetate:

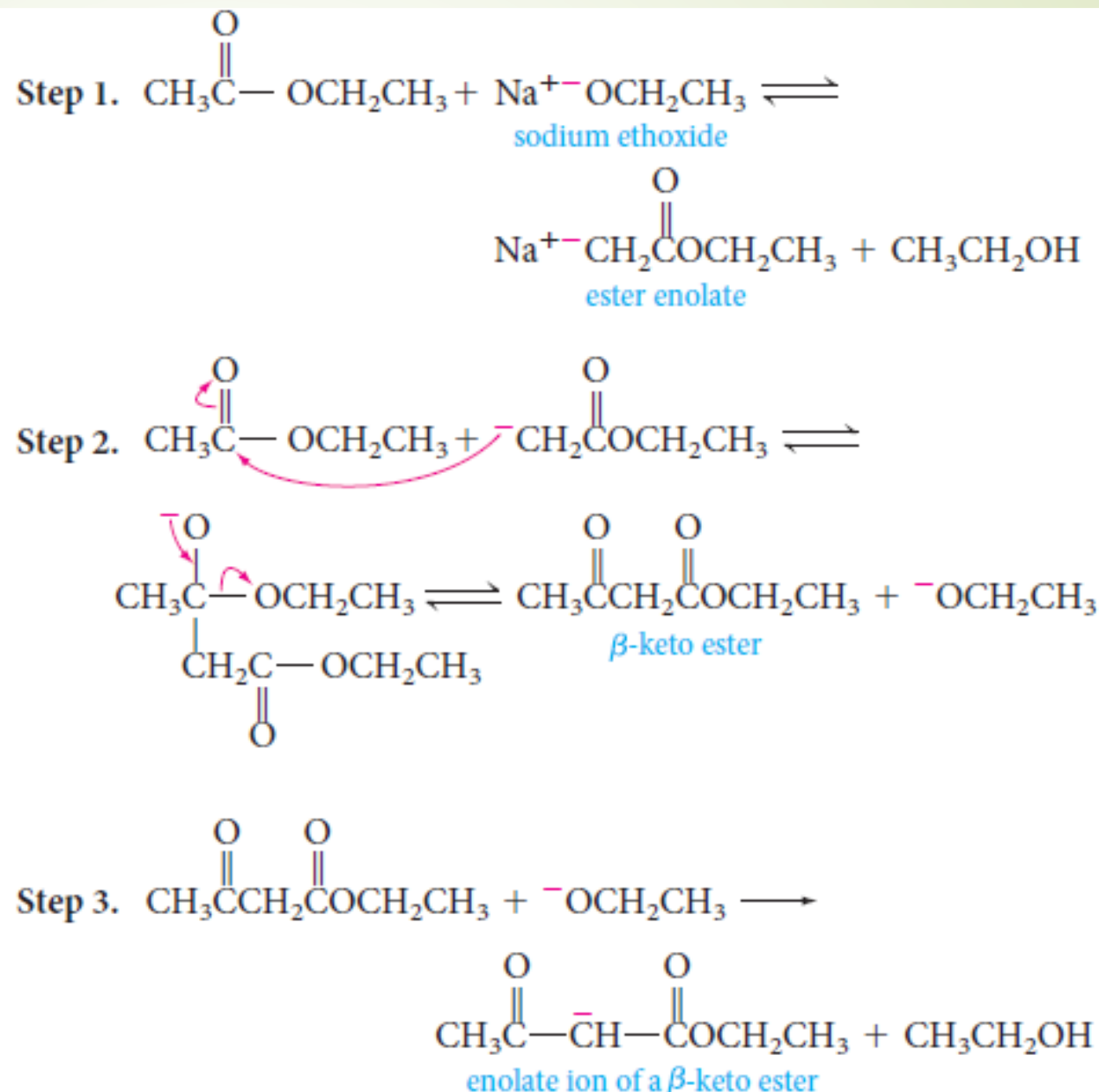


# The Claisen Condensation

The Claisen condensation takes place in three steps (Mechanism)

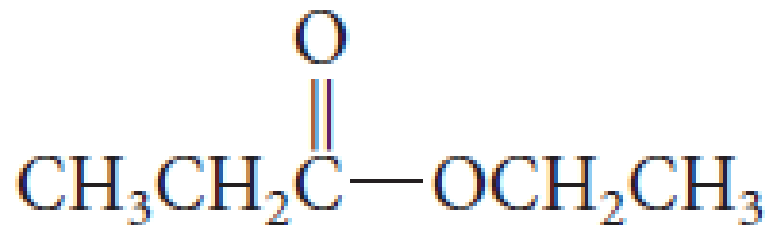
3

To complete the Claisen condensation, the solution is acidified, to regenerate the  $\beta$ -keto ester from its enolate anion

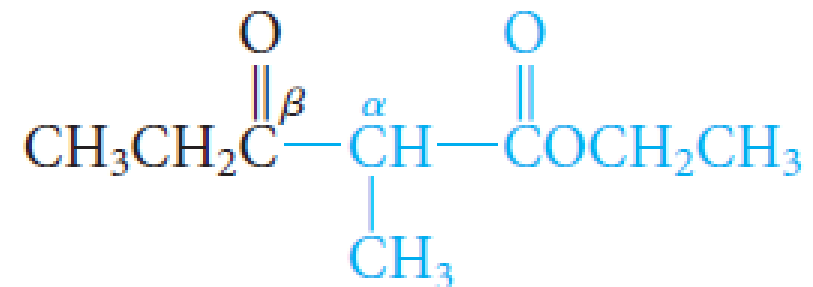


# The Claisen Condensation

**Example:** Identify the product of the Claisen condensation of ethyl propanoate

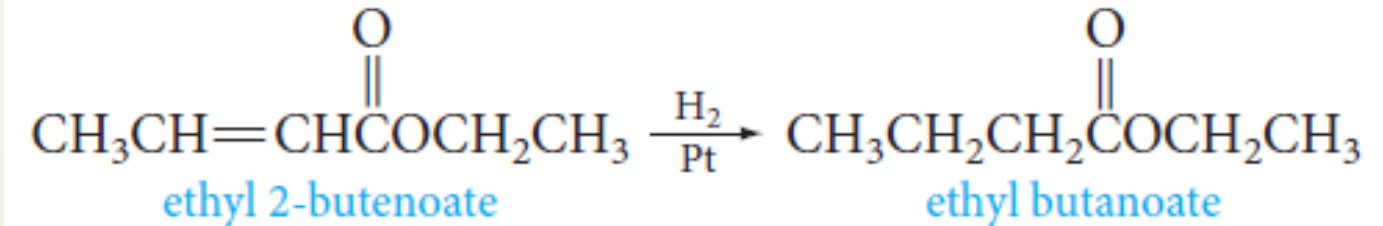
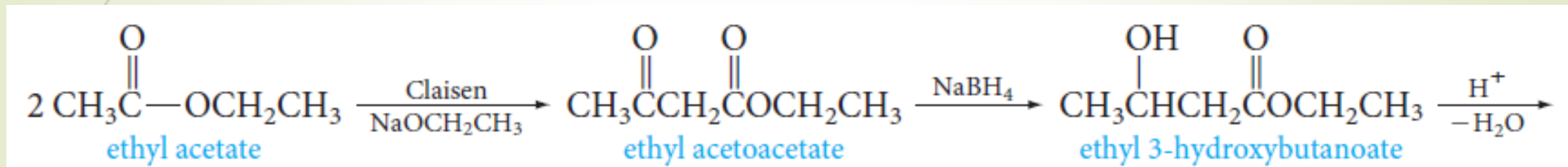


**Solution** The product is



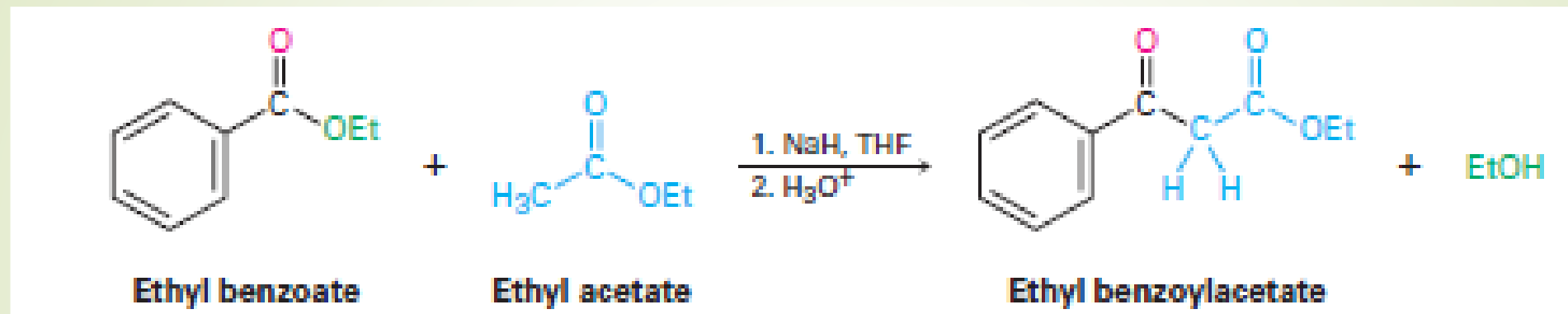
# The Claisen Condensation

The Claisen condensation, like the aldol condensation, is useful for making new carbon-carbon bonds. The resulting  $\beta$ -keto esters can be converted to a variety of useful products. For example, ethyl acetate can be converted to ethyl butanoate by the following sequence



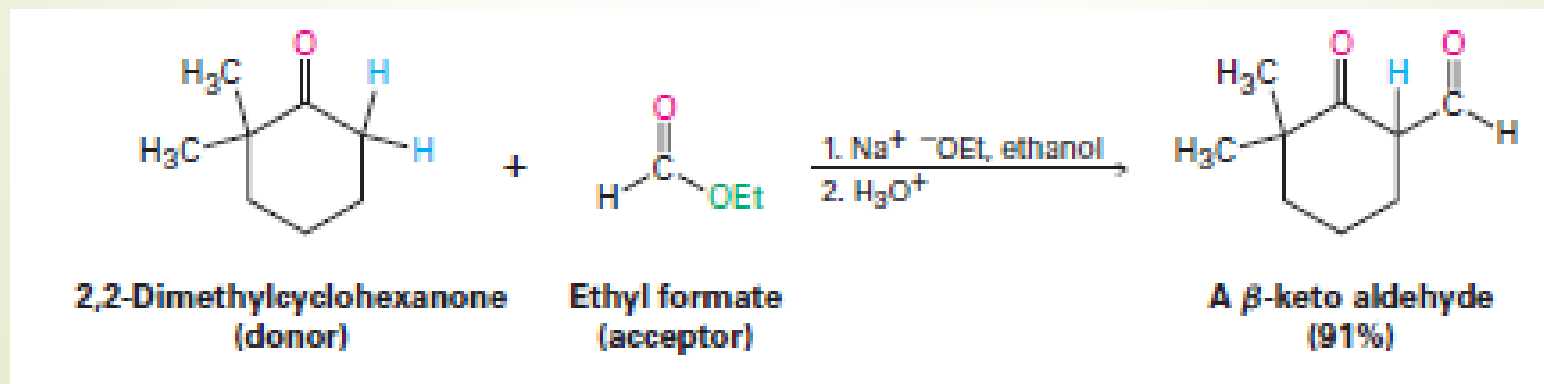
# Mixed Claisen Condensations

The mixed Claisen condensation of two different esters



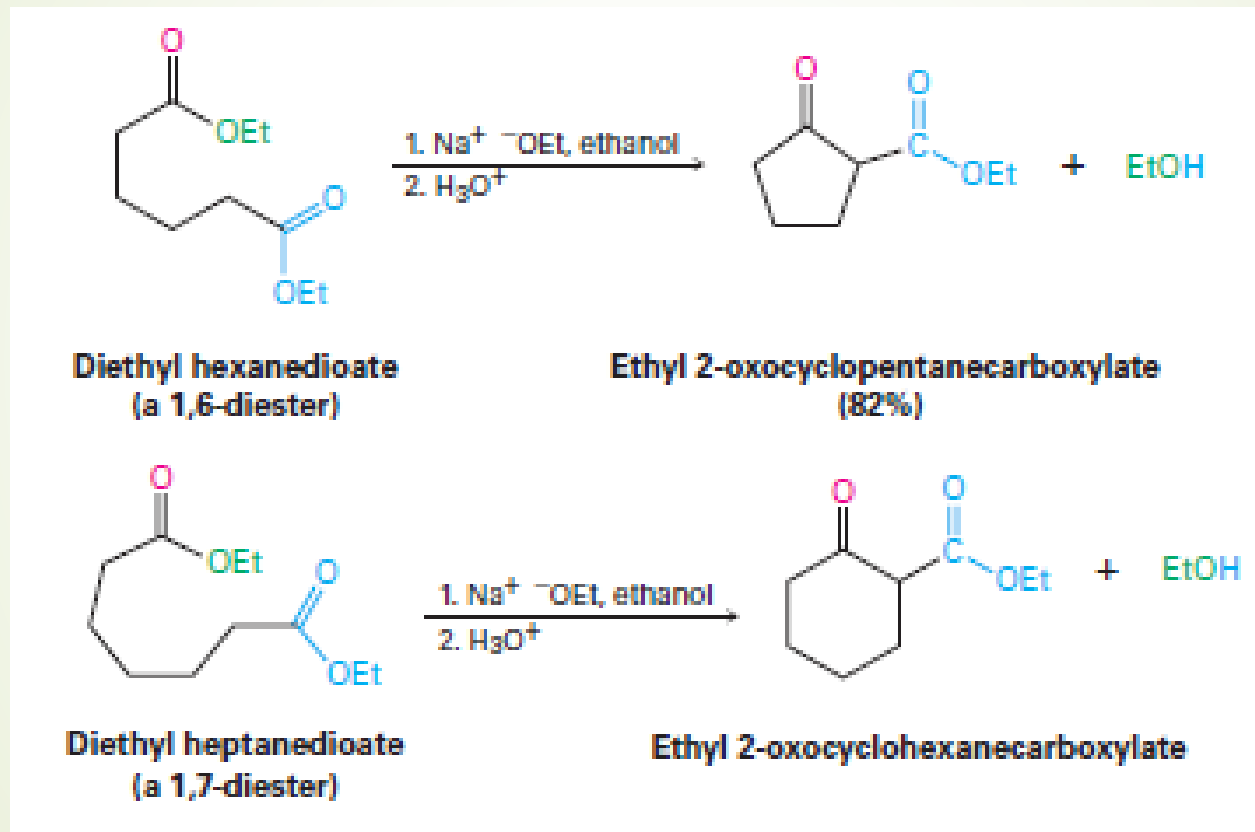
Mixed Claisen-like reactions can also be carried out between an ester and a ketone, resulting in the synthesis of a *β*-diketone.

6



# Intramolecular Claisen Condensations: The Dieckmann Cyclization

Intramolecular Claisen condensations can be carried out with diesters



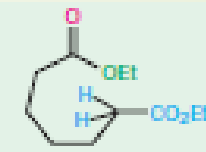
Dieckmann cyclization, the reaction works best on 1,6-diesters and 1,7-diesters. Intramolecular Claisen cyclization of a 1,6-diester gives a five-membered cyclic *b*-keto ester, and cyclization of a 1,7-diester gives a six-membered cyclic *b*-keto ester.

## Mechanism of the Dieckmann cyclization of a 1,7-diester to yield a cyclic $\beta$ -keto ester product.

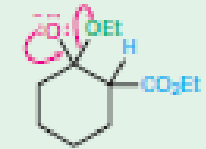
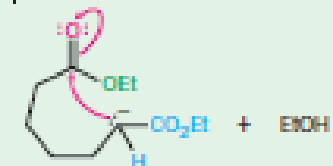
8

## Carbanion I

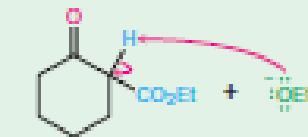
1 Base abstracts an acidic  $\alpha$  proton from the carbon atom next to one of the ester groups, yielding an enolate ion.



2 Intramolecular nucleophilic addition of the ester enolate ion to the carbonyl group of the second ester at the other end of the chain then gives a cyclic tetrahedral intermediate.



3 Loss of alkoxide ion from the tetrahedral intermediate forms a cyclic  $\beta$ -keto ester.



4 Deprotonation of the acidic  $\beta$ -keto ester gives an enolate ion ...



5 ... which is protonated by addition of aqueous acid at the end of the reaction to generate the neutral  $\beta$ -keto ester product.

