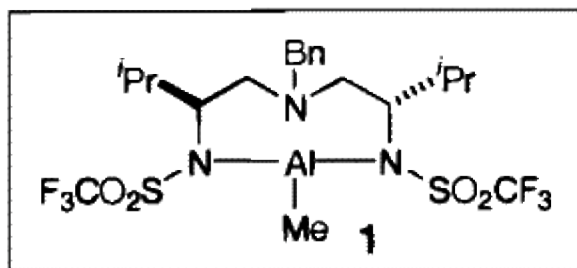
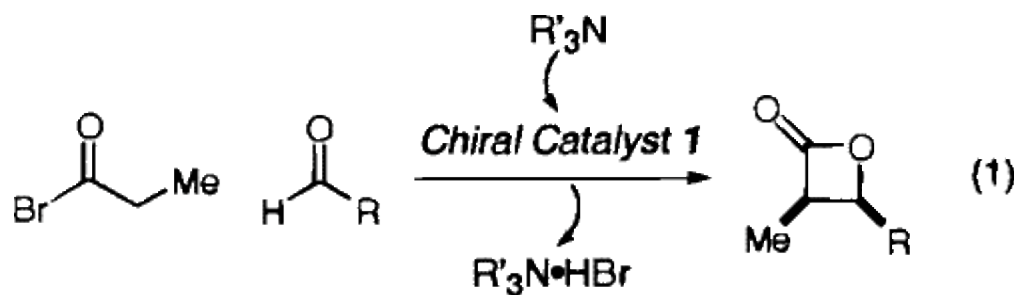


# Catalytic Asymmetric Acyl Halide-Aldehyde Cyclocondensation Reactions of Substituted Ketenes

Scott G. Nelson, Cheng Zhu, and Xiaoqiang Shen  
*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2004**, 126, 14-15.

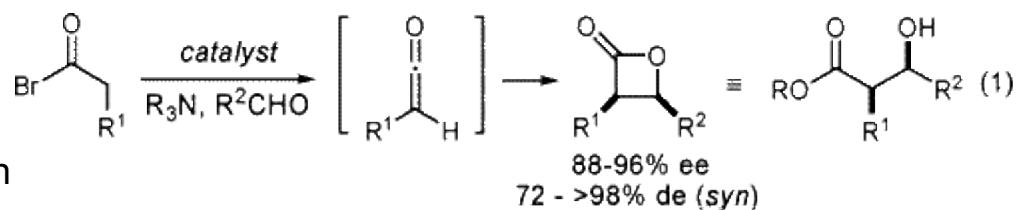


Michael C. Myers, Literature Presentation, January 27, 2004

# The Cyclocondensation Reaction

- Kinetically Complex Processes: 4 Competing Reaction Pathways**

1. Cyclocondensation
2. Ketene Dimerization
3. Ketene Trimerization
4. Aldehyde Homoaldol Addition

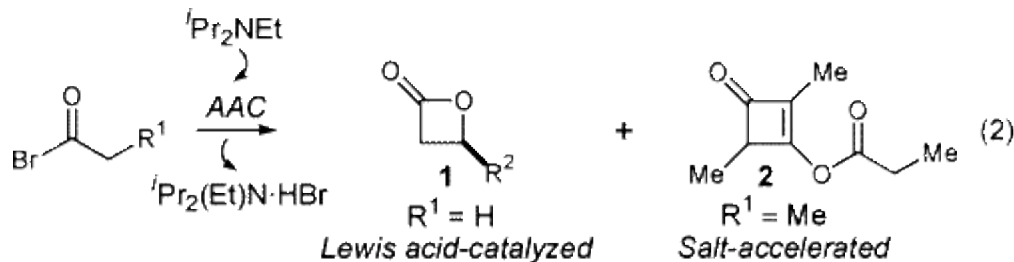
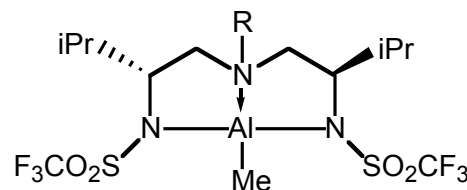


- Woodward-Hofmann Rules Govern **Syn** Selectivity: [2+2] Cyclocondensation Reaction
- Aluminum(III) Lewis Acid Catalysts: Catalyze Cyclocondensation / Limit Other Pathways

## 1<sup>st</sup> Generation



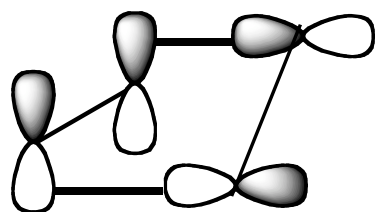
## 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation (Chiral)



- Substituting  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  for Benzotrifluoride (BTF): Ammonium Bromide Salts Insoluble in BTF

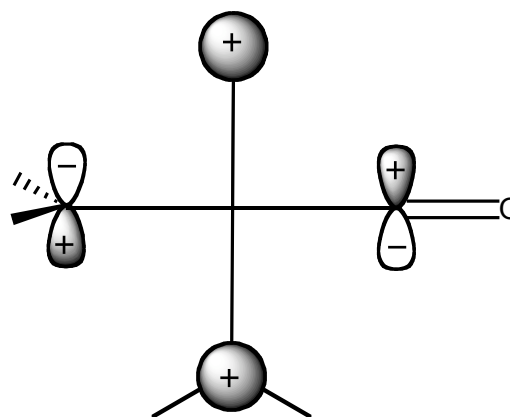
# Woodward-Hofmann Implications

- “The orbital requirements for concerted thermal ketene-aldehyde cycloaddition would ensure that substituted ketenes would afford the contrasteric *cis*-substituted 4-oxetanones, thereby providing the equivalent of a **syn**-selective propionate aldol.”
- Few Systems Meet the Geometrical Limits: Most  $[2\pi + 2\pi]$  Additions Involve Ketenes

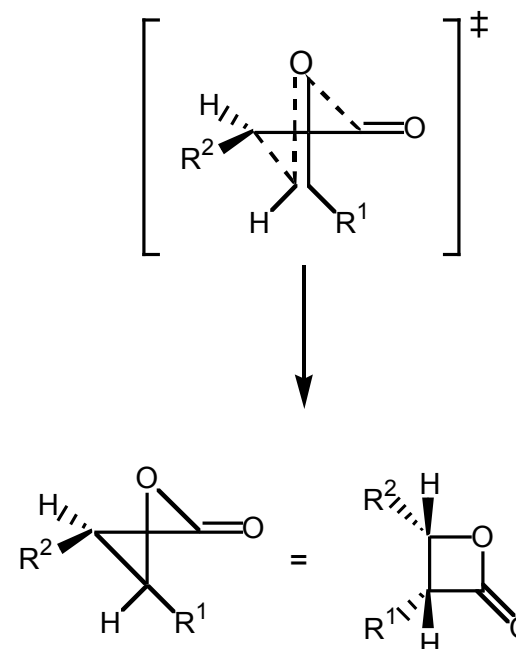


Supra/Antara  
Mobius System  
4 Electrons  
Aromatic  
Allowed

or

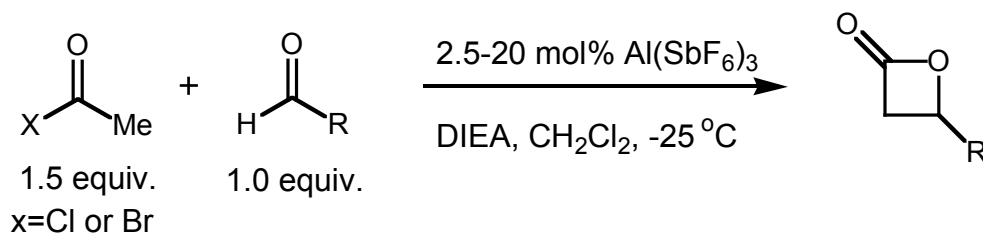


HOMO-Aldehyde  
LUMO-Ketene



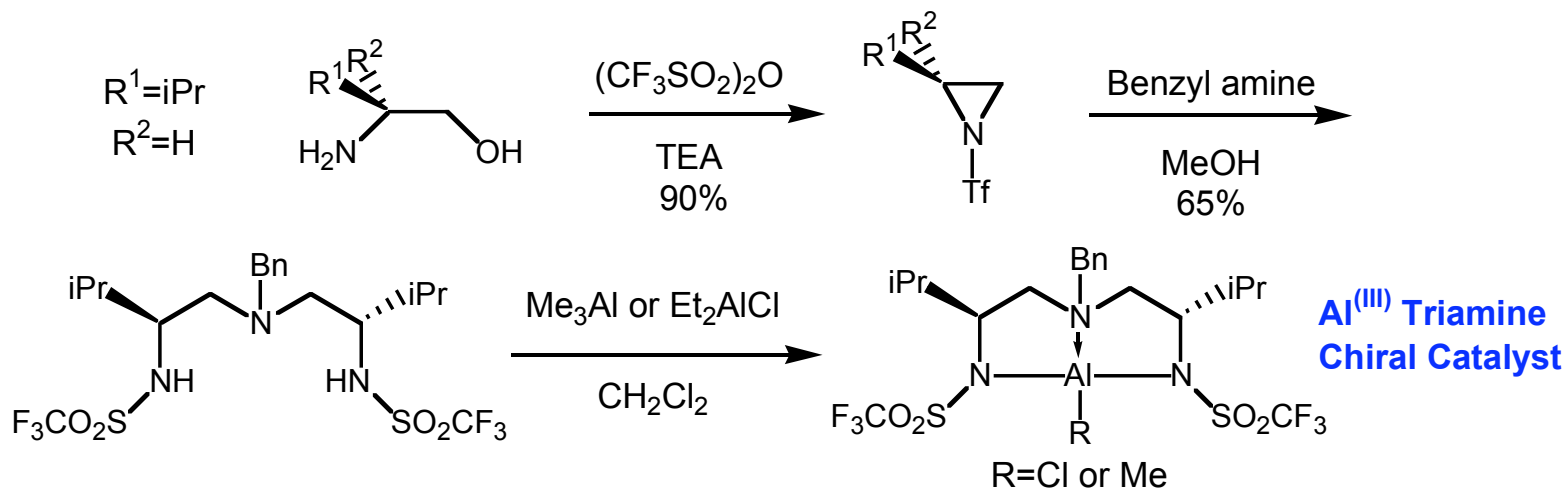
# Generation I and II Al(III) Catalysts

- Empirically Found that  $\text{Al}(\text{SbF}_6)_3$  Catalyzed the AAC Reactions



$\text{Al}(\text{SbF}_6)_3$  Represents the  $\text{AlCl}_3:\text{AgSbF}_6$  Stoichiometry (1:3)  
Used to Generate the Catalyst

Nelson, S. G.; Wan, Z.; Peelen, T. J.; Spencer, K. L. *Tet. Lett.* **1999**, *40*, 6535-6539.



Cernerud, M.; Skrinning, A.; Bergere, I.; Moberg, C. *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* **1997**, *8*, 3437-3441.  
Nelson, S. G.; Peelen, T. J.; Wan, Z. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1999**, *121*, 9742-9743.

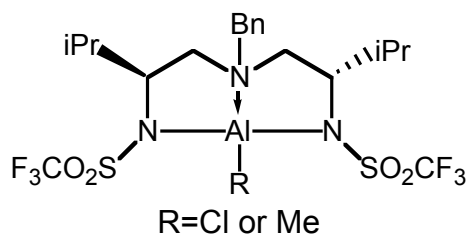
# Aluminum(III) Catalyst Role

- 4-Coordinate Complex Adopting a Trigonal Monopyramidal (tmp) Geometry
- Balance Between Lewis Acidity of the Metal and Lewis Basicity of the Amine

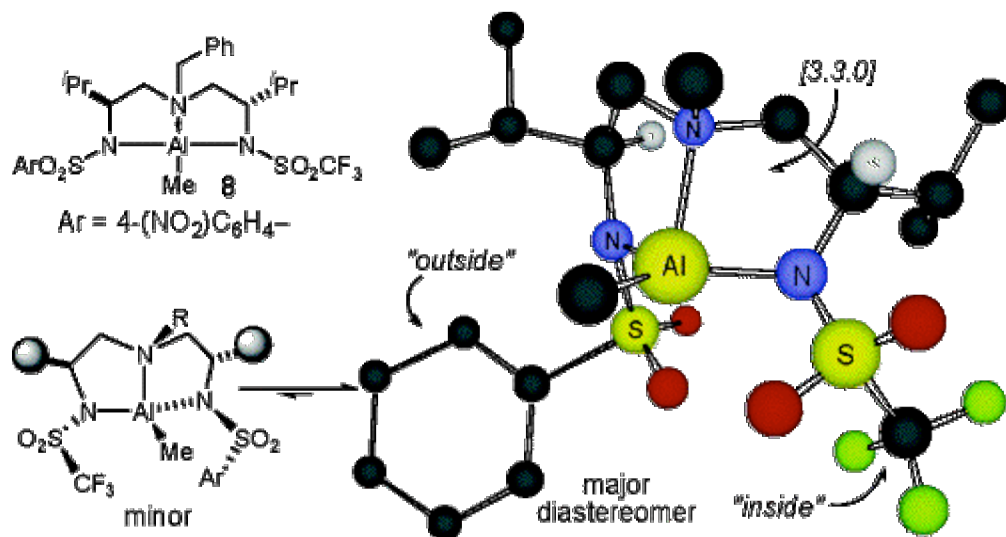
Distorted 4-Coordinate Geometry



Access Pentacoordinate Species  
**(KEY To Reactivity)**



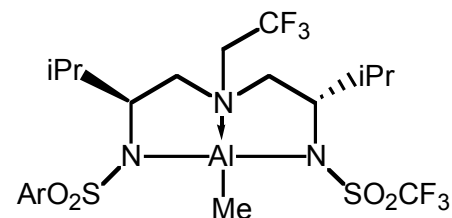
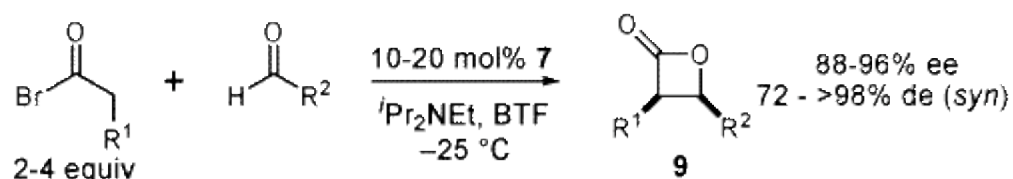
**C<sub>2</sub>-Symmetric  
Al<sup>(III)</sup> Triamine  
Chiral Catalyst**



**Best Performing Chiral Catalyst**

# AAC Reaction Scope

entry	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	%ee <b>9</b> <sup>a</sup>	syn:anti <sup>b,c</sup>	% yield <b>9</b> <sup>d</sup>
a	Me	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Ph	90	95:5	71
b	Me	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>8</sub> CHCH <sub>2</sub>	88	94:6	77
c	Me	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OBn	91	86:14	75
d	Me	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	96	>98:2	80
e	Me	C≡CSiMe <sub>3</sub>	95	98:2	76 <sup>e</sup>
f	Et	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Ph	91	95:5	81
g	Et	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OBn	91	88:12	83
h	Et	CH <sub>2</sub> OBn	93	89:11	78
i	Et	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	94	>98:2	83
j	<sup>n</sup> Pr	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OBn	91	91:9	88
k	<sup>n</sup> Pr	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	96	>98:2	85
l	<sup>i</sup> Pr	C≡CSiMe <sub>3</sub>	94	>98:2	71 <sup>e</sup>
m	<sup>i</sup> Pr	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	96	>98:2	84

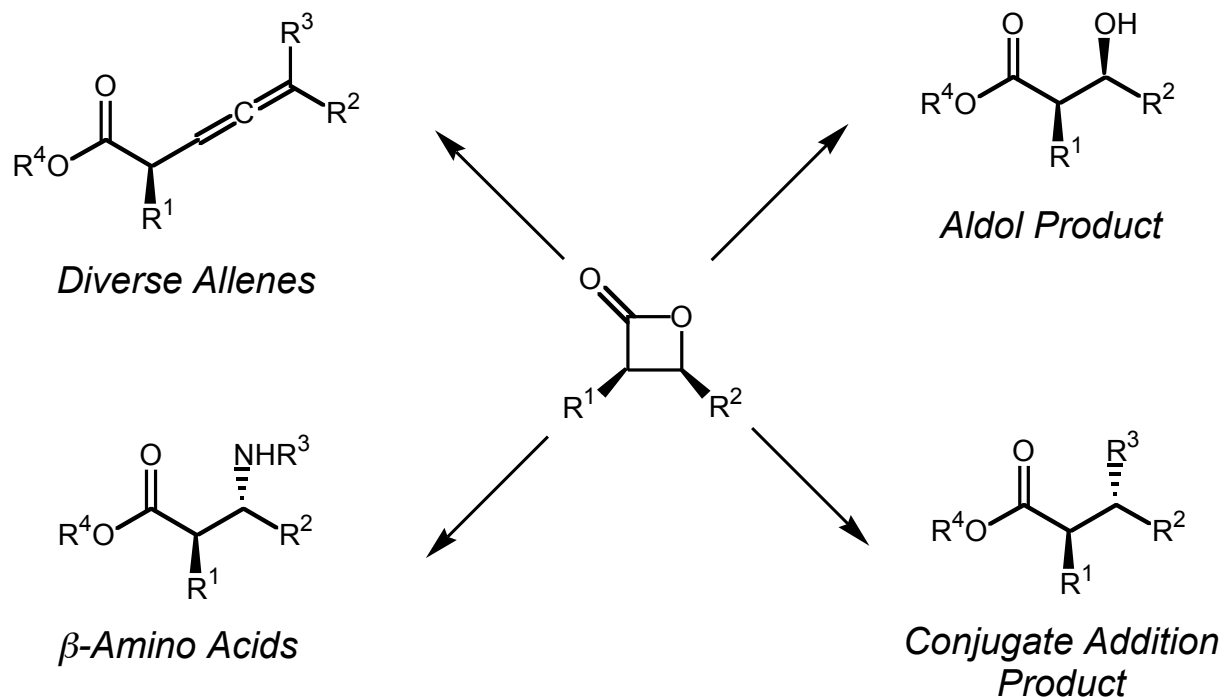


**Second Generation  
Al<sup>(III)</sup> Triamine  
Unsymmetrical  
Chiral Catalyst**

<sup>a</sup> Enantiomeric ratios determined by chiral GLC or HPLC. <sup>b</sup> Diastereomeric ratios determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR of crude product mixtures except for entries b and e (GLC). <sup>c</sup> Relative and absolute stereochemical assignments based on prior literature precedent; see ref 2d. <sup>d</sup> Yields for diastereomerically pure materials except entries g and j (diastereomers were inseparable). <sup>e</sup> Yield for the amide derived from amine-mediated ring opening of the crude  $\beta$ -lactone.

# Building Blocks Derived from $\beta$ -Lactones

- $\beta$ -Lactones are Direct Progenitors of Numerous Useful Building Blocks

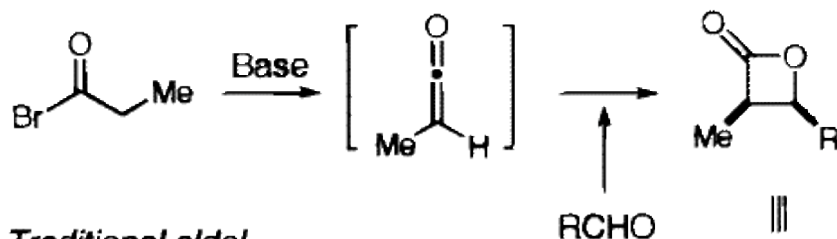


See References Within Presentation

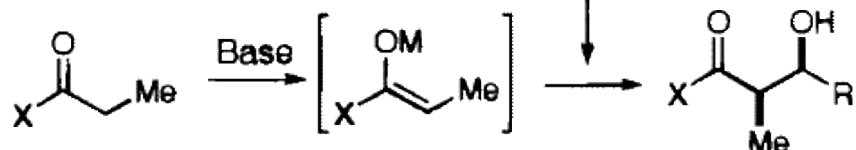
# Aldol Bond Construction Strategies

- Typical Aldol Additions Successfully Relay Enolate Geometry to the Relative Stereochemistry at the Two Stereogenic Centers
- Obtain **Syn** Aldol Adducts

## ❖ AAC aldol variant



## ❖ Traditional aldol

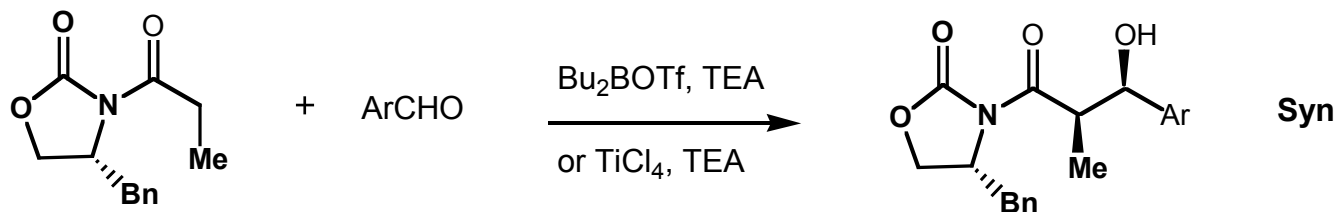


## Stereochemistry

Relative  
Woodward-Hofmann  
Absolute  
Chiral Lewis Acid

Relative  
Enolate Geometry  
Absolute  
Chiral Oxazolidinone

## Example



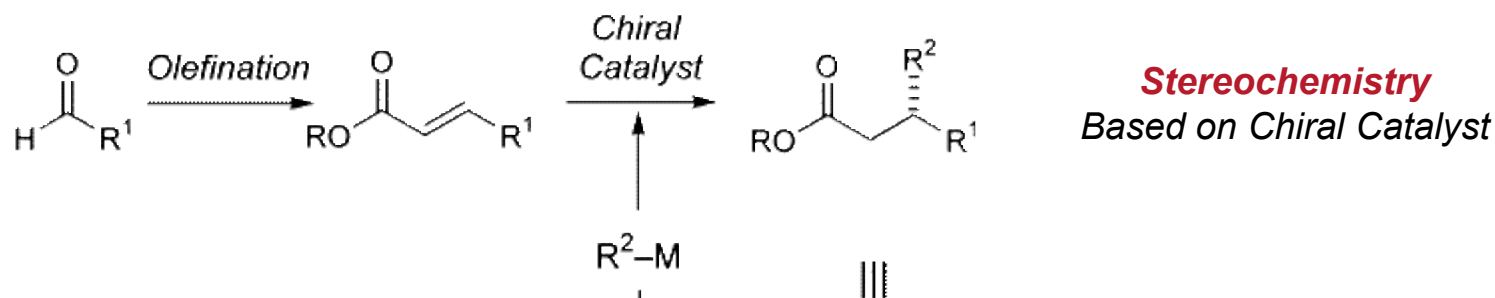
Nelson, S. G.; Wan, Z. *Org. Lett.* **2000**, *2*, 1883-1886.

Evans, D. A.; Rieger, D. L.; Bilodeau, M. T.; and Urpi, F. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1991**, *113*, 1047-1049.

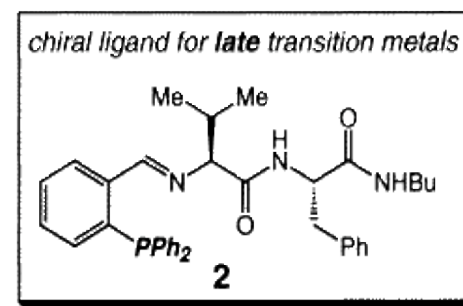
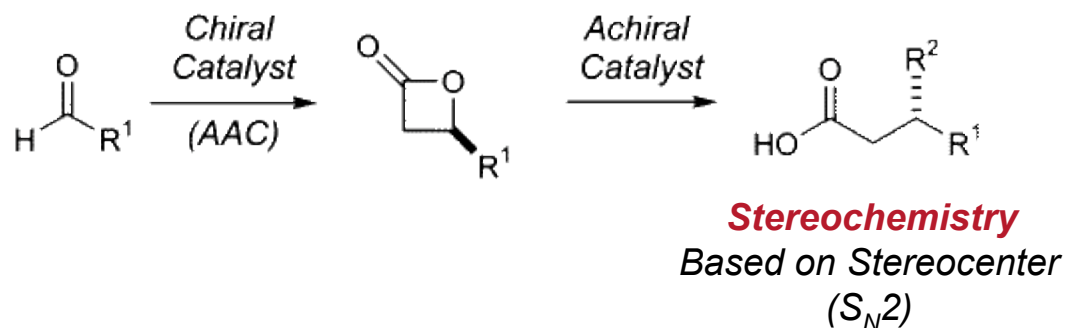
# Asymmetric “Conjugate Addition” Strategies

- Prototypical Conjugate Addition Reactions Use an Enone Electrophile
- $\beta$ -Lactones Opened with  $\text{Cu}^{(I)}$  Salts Give “Conjugate Addition” Products

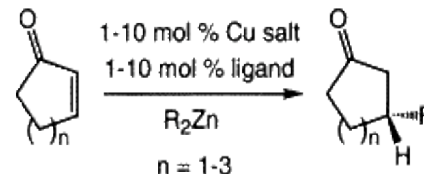
## ■ Conjugate addition strategy



## ■ AAC alternative



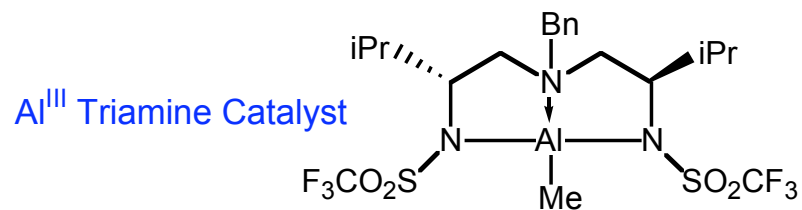
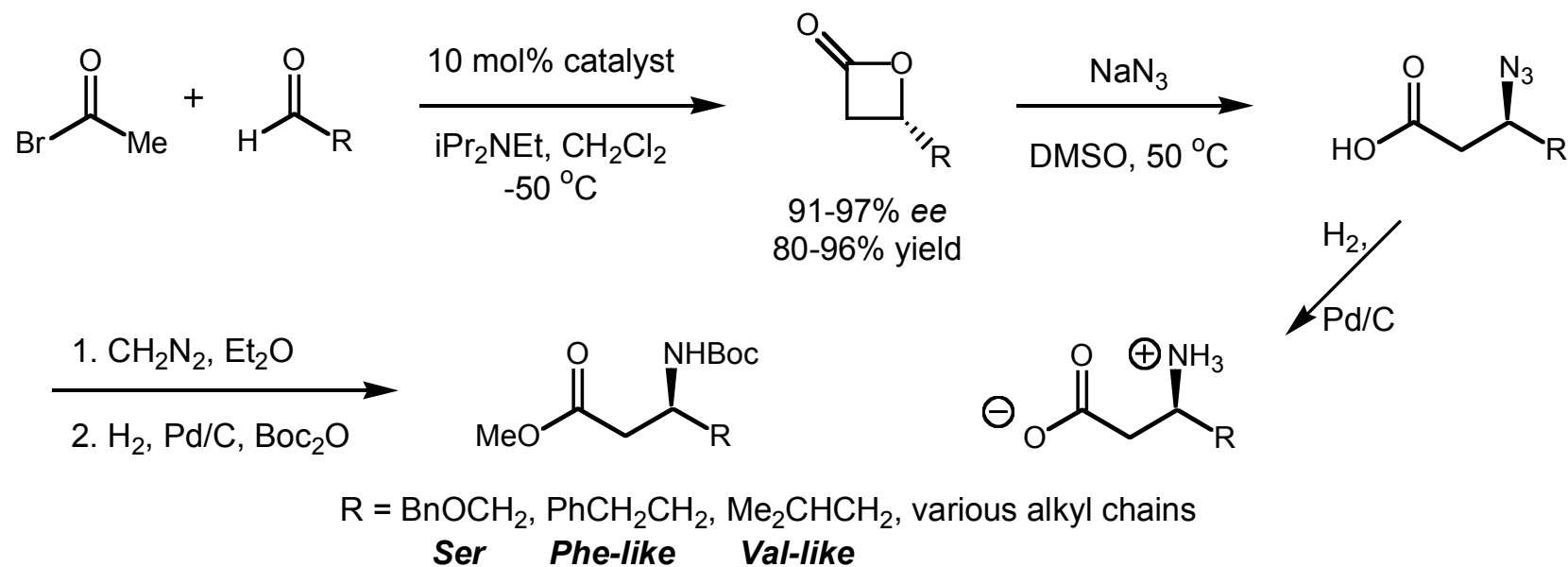
## Example



Nelson, S. G., Wan, Z., Stan, M. A. *J. Org. Chem.* **2000**, 67, 4680-4683  
 Degrado S. J., Mizutani H., Hoveyda A. H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2001**, 123, 755-756.

# $\beta$ -Amino Acid Synthesis

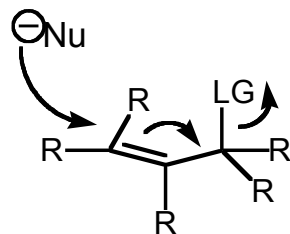
- Amine-Mediated  $S_N2$  Ring Opening of  $\beta$ -Lactones



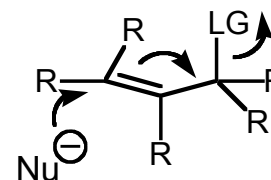
# Allenes from $\beta$ -Lactone Templates

- Structurally Diverse Allenes are Popular Intermediates for Asymmetric Synthesis
- $S_N2'$  Ring Opening using Grignard Reagents and  $Cu^{(I)}$  Catalysts

$S_N2'$  Mechanism  
Syn Predominates

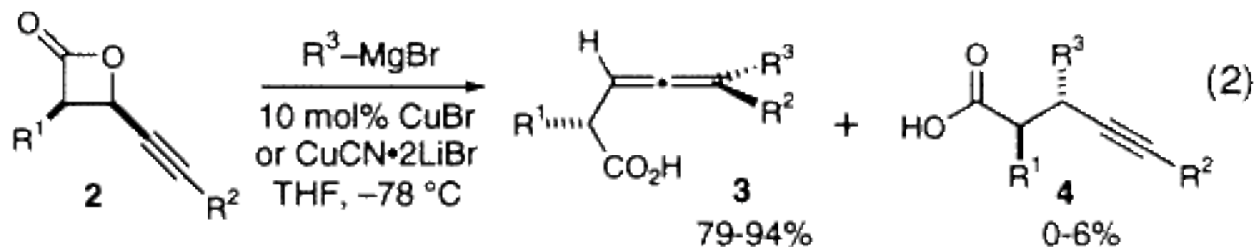


Syn



Anti

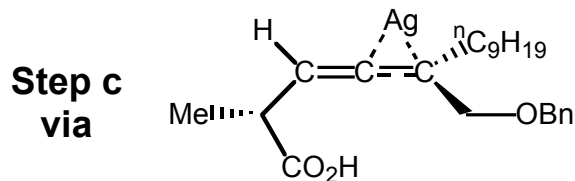
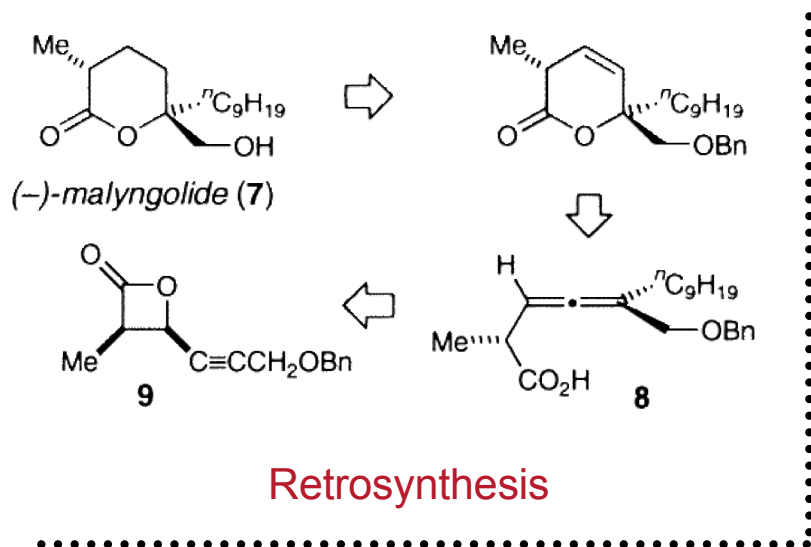
- 4-Alkynyl- $\beta$ -Lactones Found to Undergo Stereospecific **Anti-1,3-Substitution** Reactions
- Minor Amounts of  $S_N2$  Lactone Ring Opened Products When Using Unbranched Grignard Reagents



Paquette, L. A.; Stirling, C. J. M. *Tetrahedron*, **1992**, 48, 7383.- $S_N2'$  Review  
Wan, Z.; Nelson, G. S. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2000**, 122, 10470-10471.

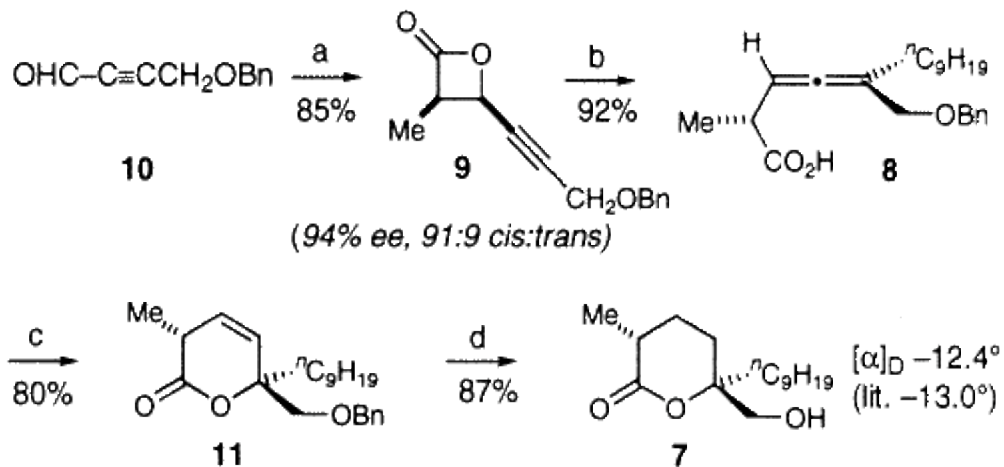
# Stereocontrolled Synthesis of Malyngolide

- (-)-Malyngolide is a Naturally Occurring Antibiotic
- Both Stereocenters Set in the Initial Asymmetric AAC Reaction



**Four Steps / 54% Overall Yield**

- (a) 10 mol% **1**, EtCOBr, *i*Pr<sub>2</sub>NEt, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, -50 °C.
- (b) *n*C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>19</sub>MgBr, 10 mol % CuBr, THF, -78 °C.
- (c) 10 mol%, AgNO<sub>3</sub>, 5 mol% *i*Pr<sub>2</sub>NEt, 80 °C, CH<sub>3</sub>CN.
- (d) H<sub>2</sub>, Pd-C.

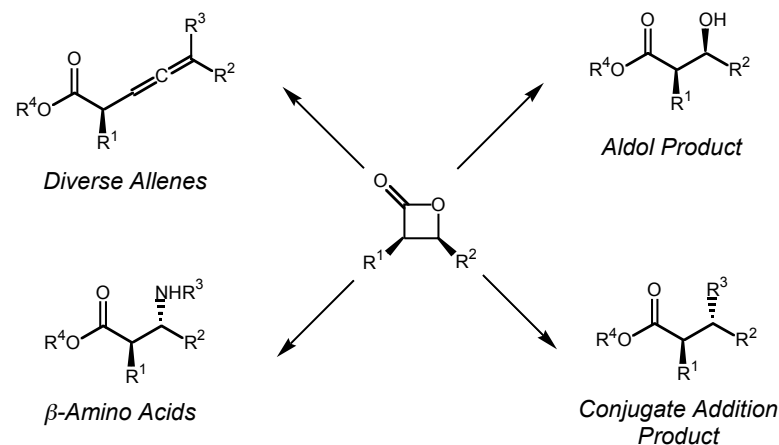


# Summary for Aldehyde Cyclocondensation (AAC) Reactions

- Relative Stereochemistry is Set by Woodward-Hoffmann Rules: [2+2] Cycloaddition
- Absolute Stereochemistry is Set by a Chiral Triamine Al<sup>(III)</sup> Catalyst
- $\beta$ -Lactones Act As Surrogates For Important Enantioenriched Building Blocks

- Can be Used to Prepare...

1. Aldol Addition Products
2. Conjugate Addition Products
3.  $\beta$ -Amino Acids
4. Diverse Allenes



- (AAC) Methodology Could be Used For Large Scale Preparation of Pharmaceutical Precursors if Approach is Competitive and Cost Effective Compared to Current Routes