

June 15<sup>th</sup> Group Meeting Literature Presentation



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## Selective Reductions of Cyclic 1,3-Diesters Using $\text{SmI}_2$ and $\text{H}_2\text{O}$

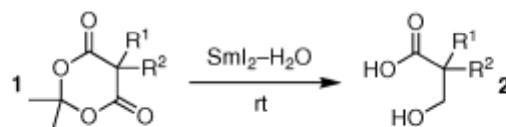
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The SmI<sub>2</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O reductive system convert cyclic 1,3-diesters into β-hydroxyl monoester without over reducing...

**Table 1.** Reduction of Cyclic 1,3-Diesters with SmI<sub>2</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O

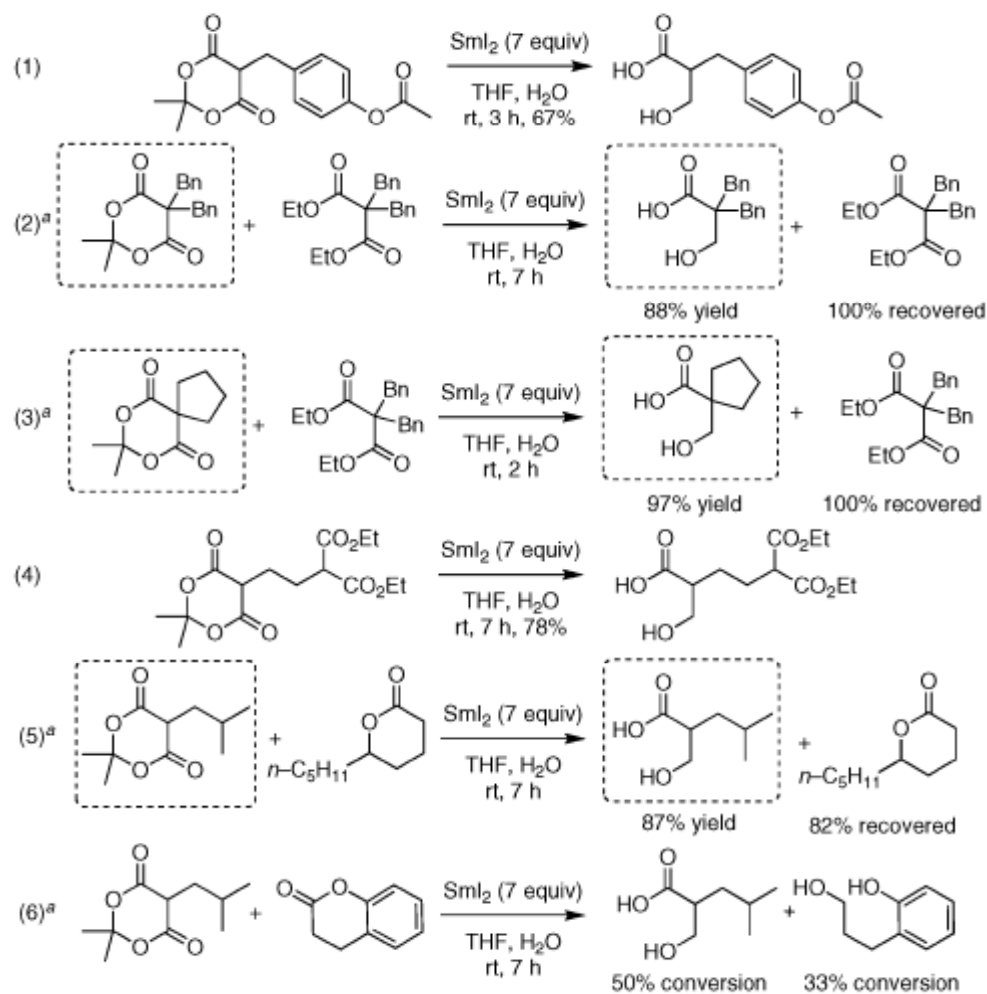


	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>		R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	yield of 2
<b>1a</b>	Bn	Bn	<b>2a</b>	Bn	Bn	88% <sup>a</sup>
<b>1b</b>		-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> -	<b>2b</b>		-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> -	81% <sup>a</sup>
<b>1c</b>	H	Bn	<b>2c</b>	H	Bn	68% <sup>a</sup>
<b>1d</b>	H	4-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> OMe	<b>2d</b>	H	4-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> OMe	78% <sup>a</sup>
<b>1e</b>	H	4-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> Br	<b>2e</b>	H	4-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> Br	77% <sup>a</sup>
<b>1f</b>	H	<i>i</i> -Bu	<b>2f</b>	H	<i>i</i> -Bu	94% <sup>a</sup>
<b>1g</b>	Me	Bn	<b>2g</b>	Me	Bn	98% <sup>a</sup>
<b>1h</b>	H	Ph	<b>2h</b>	H	Ph	72% <sup>a</sup>
<b>1i</b>		=CHPr- <i>i</i>	<b>2f</b>	H	<i>i</i> -Bu	87% <sup>b</sup>
<b>1j</b>		=CHC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> OMe-4	<b>2d</b>	H	4-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> OMe	69% <sup>b</sup>
<b>1k</b>		-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -	<b>2k</b>	H	Et	75% <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Conditions: SmI<sub>2</sub> (7 equiv), THF, H<sub>2</sub>O, 2–12 h. <sup>b</sup> Conditions: SmI<sub>2</sub> (9 equiv), THF, H<sub>2</sub>O, 6–12 h. <sup>c</sup> Conditions: SmI<sub>2</sub> (10 equiv), THF, H<sub>2</sub>O, 1 h.

...and selectivity against acyclic diesters.

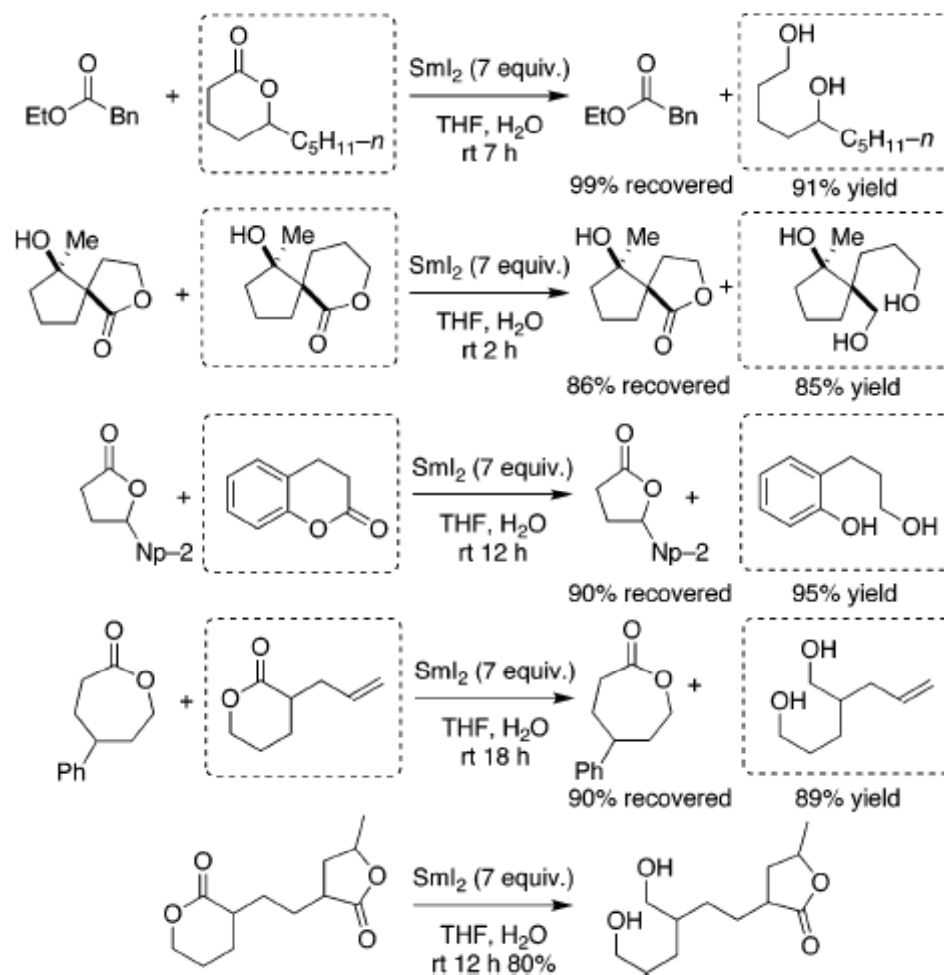
**Scheme 1.** Selective Reductions of Cyclic 1,3-Diesters with  $\text{SmI}_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}$



<sup>a</sup> 1:1 mixture of substrates.

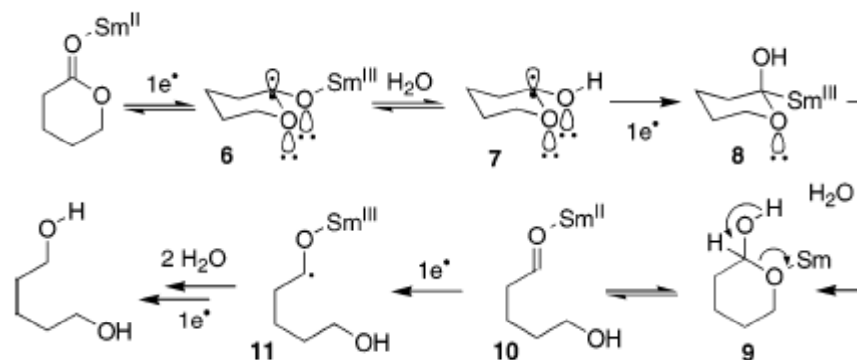
The same two groups studied the reduction of  $\gamma$ -lactones recently, and found selectivity of 6-member ring against both larger and smaller rings.

**Scheme 2.** Selective Reductions of Six-Membered Lactones



To explain the selectivity, mechanism is proposed

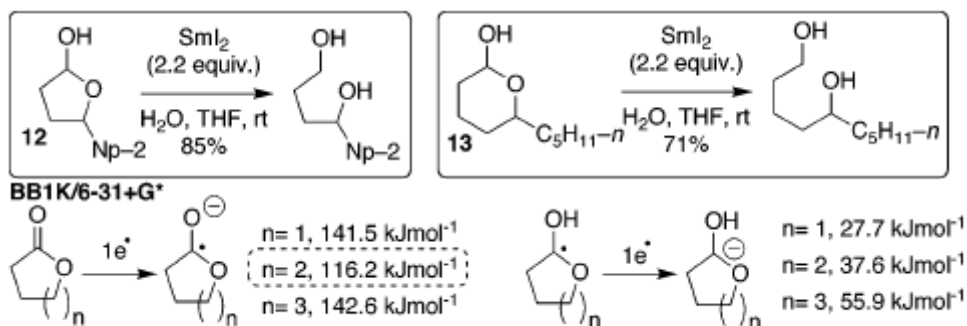
**Scheme 3.** Mechanism for the Reduction of Lactones Using  $\text{SmI}_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}$



The lactols are both rapidly reduced by  $\text{SmI}_2$ , so that the authors argued the first reduction is the rate limiting step and the origin of selectivity.

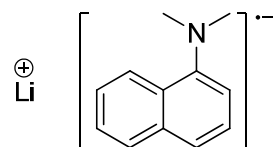
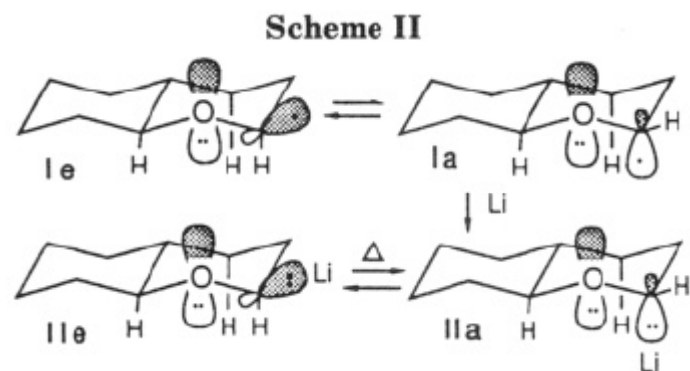
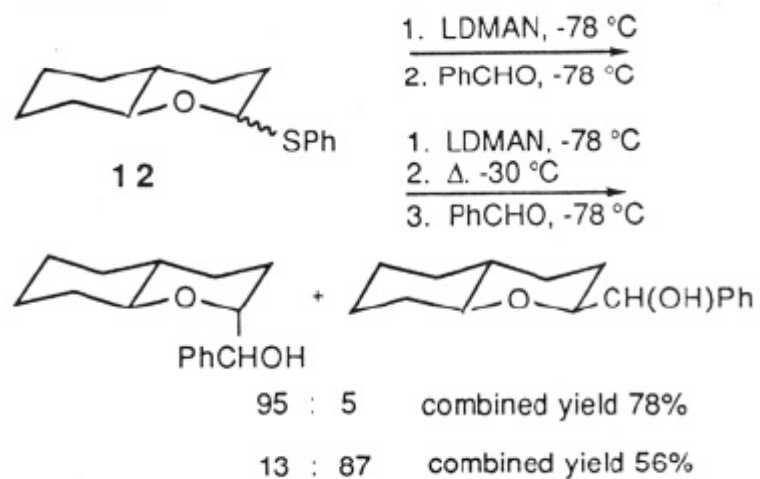
And they illustrated results of theoretical studies, showing the first electron transfer is the rate limiting step and differentiates the ring size.

**Scheme 4.** Investigating the Origin of the Selectivity

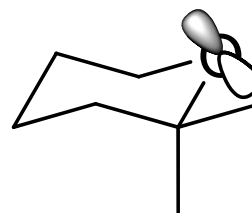
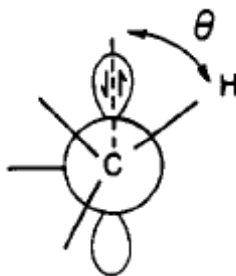


They claimed it is due to anomeric stabilization in **6** that leads to preference of axial radical.

## Preference of axial radical



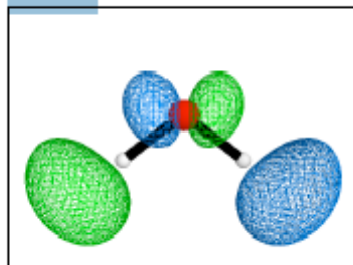
Cohen, T.; Bhupathy, M. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **1989**, *22*, 152



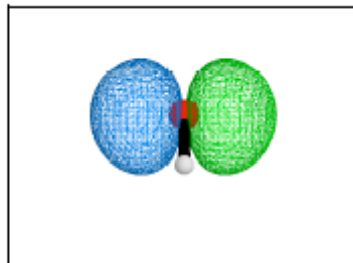
# Lone pairs of Oxygen in water

## Valence MOs of H<sub>2</sub>O

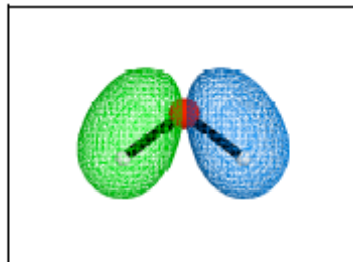
0.307



-0.498



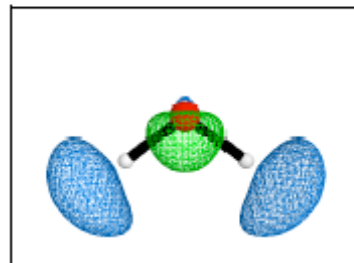
-0.714



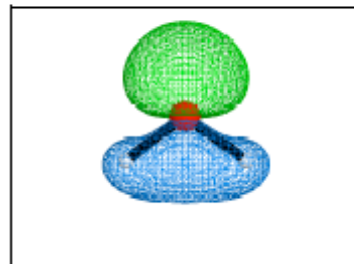
## RHF/6-31G\* level

E's in AU (Hartrees): 1 H = 627.5 kcal/mol  
 $r_{OH} = 0.947$ ;  $\angle HOH = 105.5^\circ$

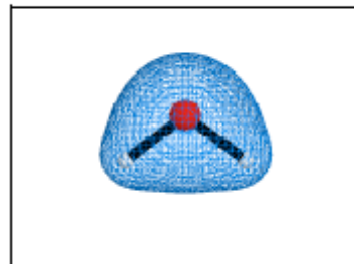
0.213



-0.571

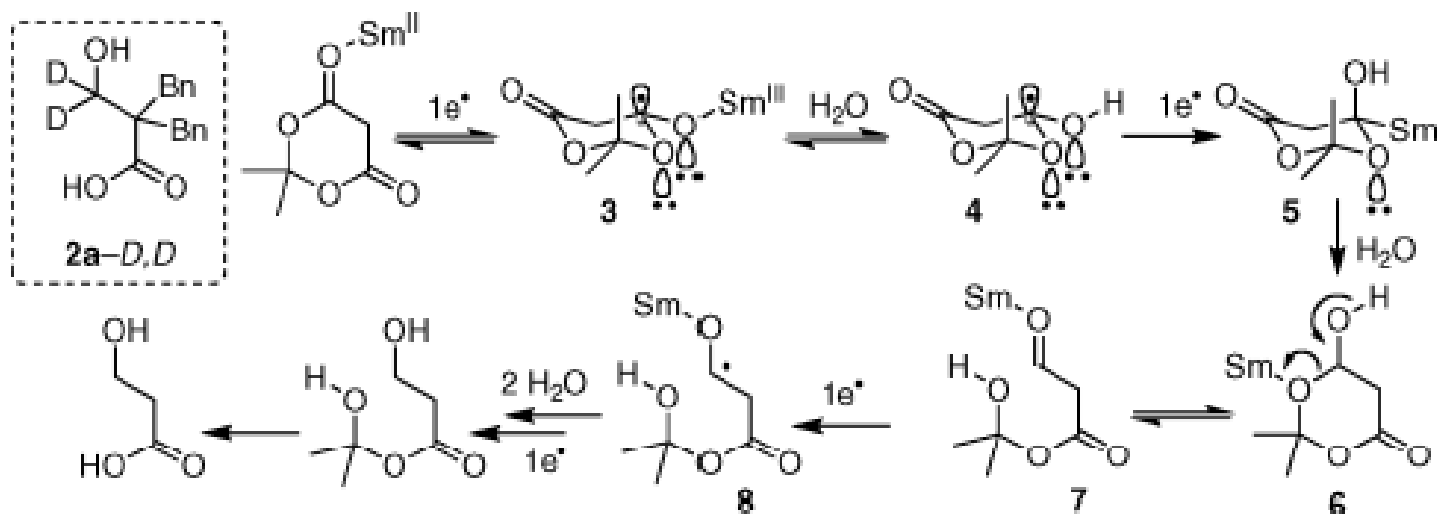


-1.346

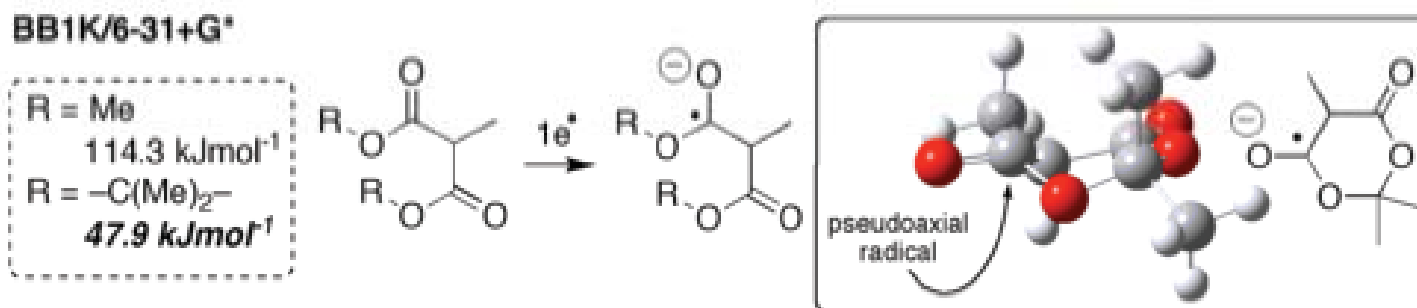


Ring opening at 6->7 accounts for no over reduction

**Scheme 2. Mechanism of the Monoreduction of Cyclic 1,3-Diesters Using  $\text{SmI}_2\text{-H}_2\text{O}$**



**Scheme 3. Investigating the Origin of the Selectivity**





**Scheme 4.** Radical Cyclization Reactions of Cyclic 1,3-Diesters

