

# **Double And Triple Organocatalytic Cascades Towards Complex Organic Scaffolds**

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October 10, 2007

# Outline

## □ Introduction

- ✓ Brief History of Organocatalysis
- ✓ Different Kinds of Organocatalysts
- ✓ Industrial Application of Organocatalysis
- ✓ Advantages of Organocatalysis

## □ Different Scaffolds

- ✓ Mechanism
- ✓ Stereochemical Rationale
- ✓ Substrate Scope
- ✓ Application

# Asymmetric Catalysis

Biocatalysis

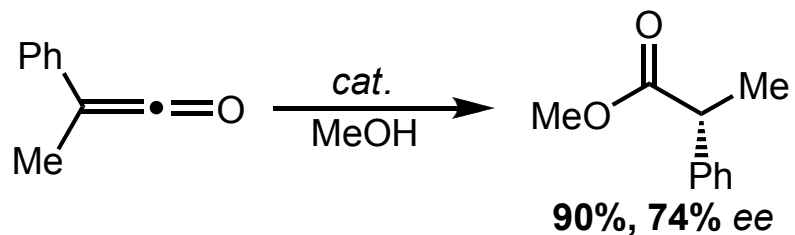
Metal Catalysis

Organocatalysis

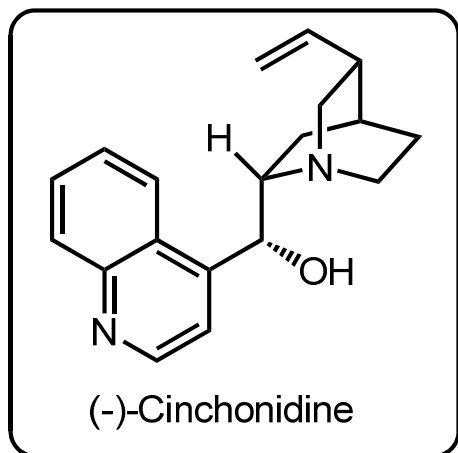
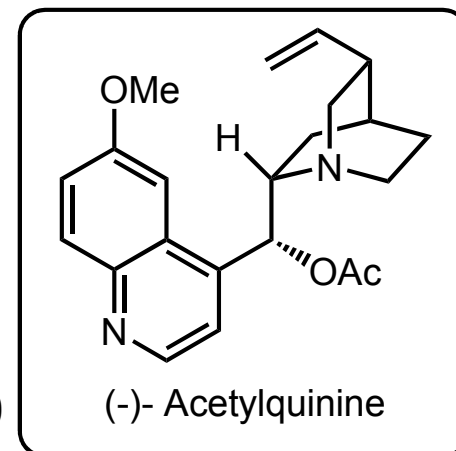
# History of Organocatalysis

Ostwald introduced  
"Organic catalysts"

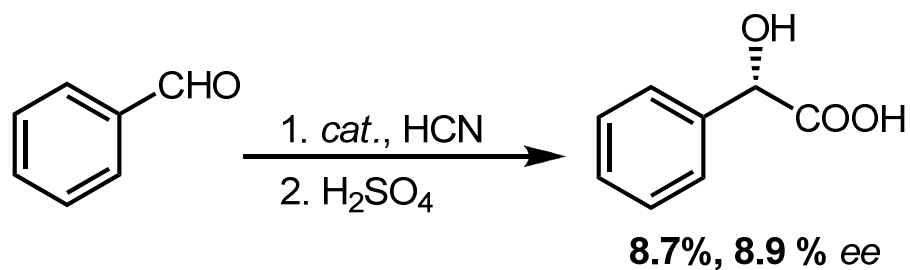
1900



1960



1912

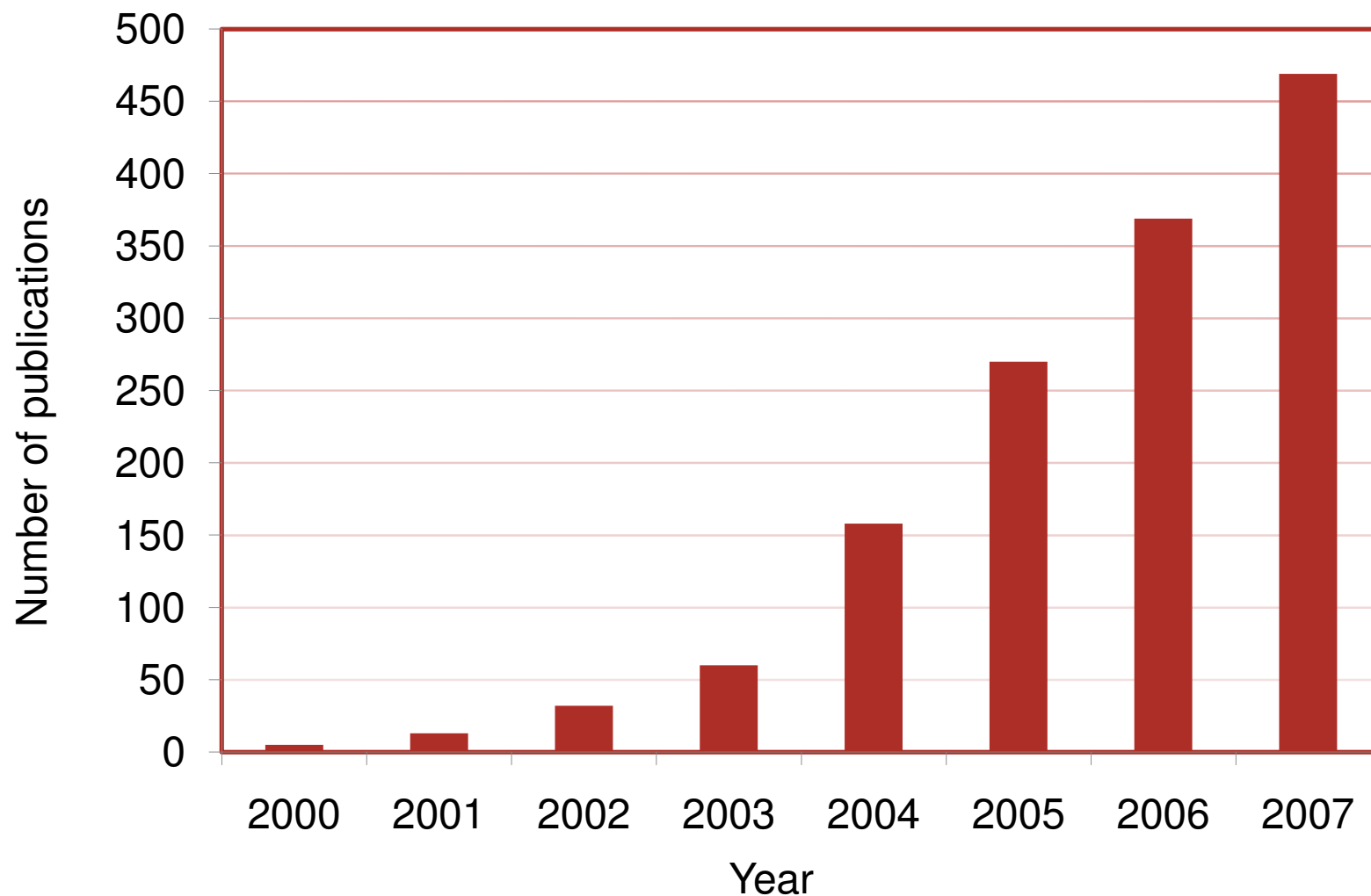


Ostwald, W. *Z. Phys. Chem.* **1900**, 32, 509

Pracejus, H. *Justus Liebigs Ann. Chem.* **1960**, 634, 9

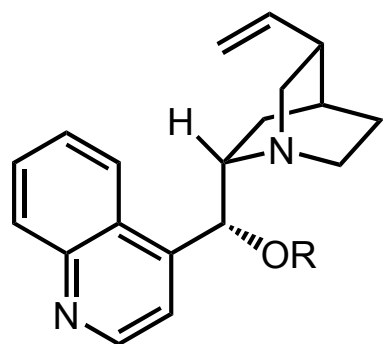
Bredig, G.; Fiske, P. S. *Biochem. Z.* **1912**, 46, 7

# Number of Publications in Organocatalysis

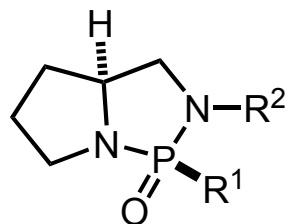


Key words: Organocatalyst, Organocatalysis, Organocatalytic

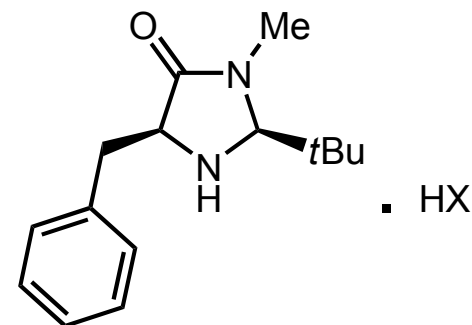
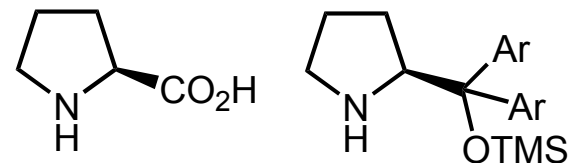
# Different Kinds of Organocatalysts



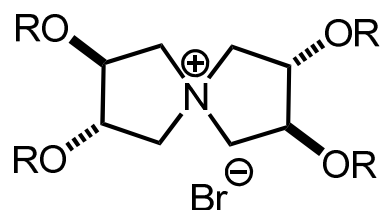
Cinchona Alkaloids



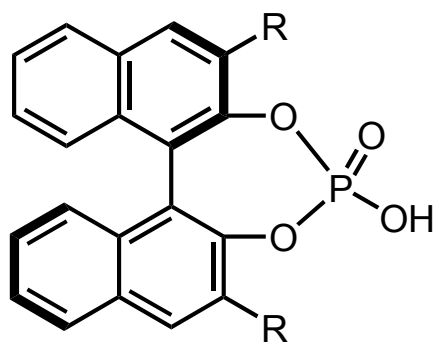
Phosphoramides



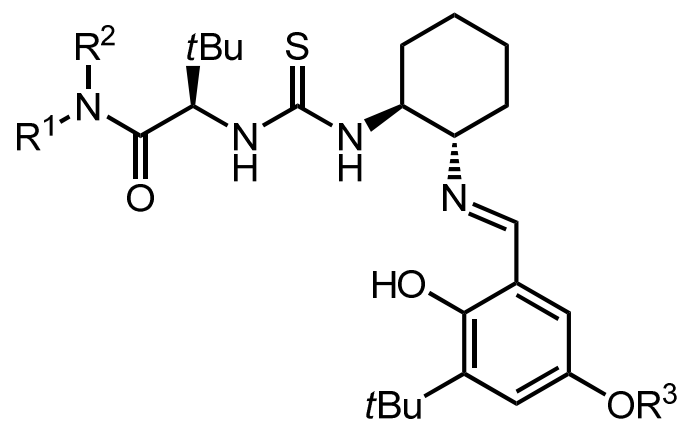
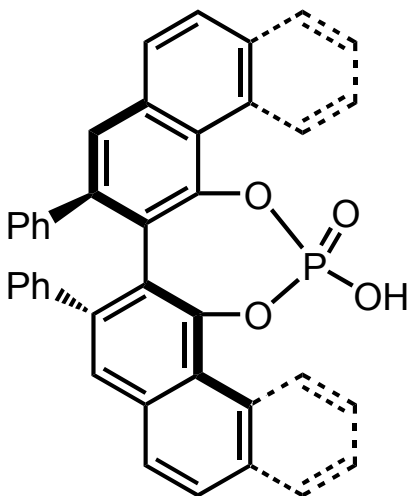
Amines



Phase transfer catalysts

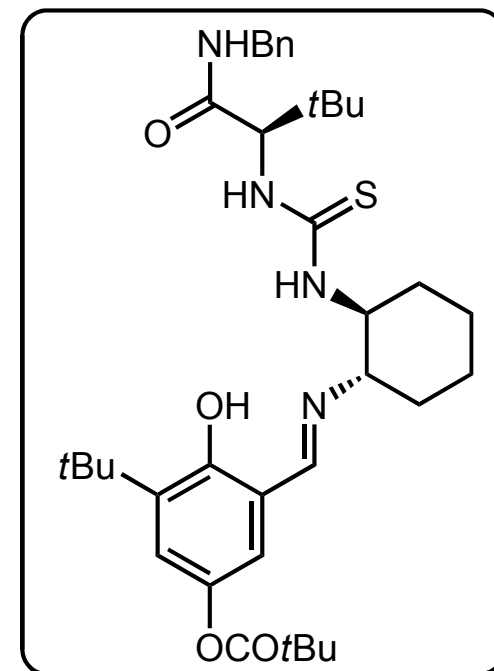
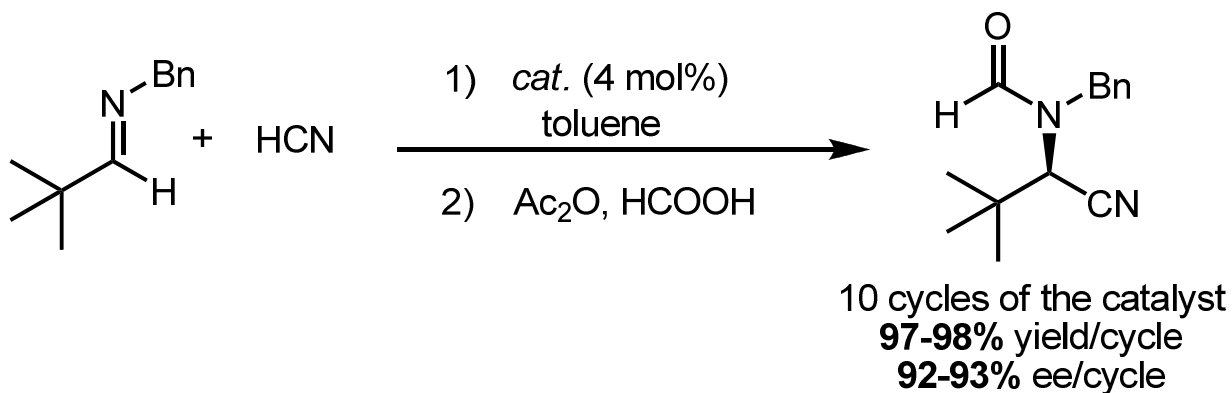
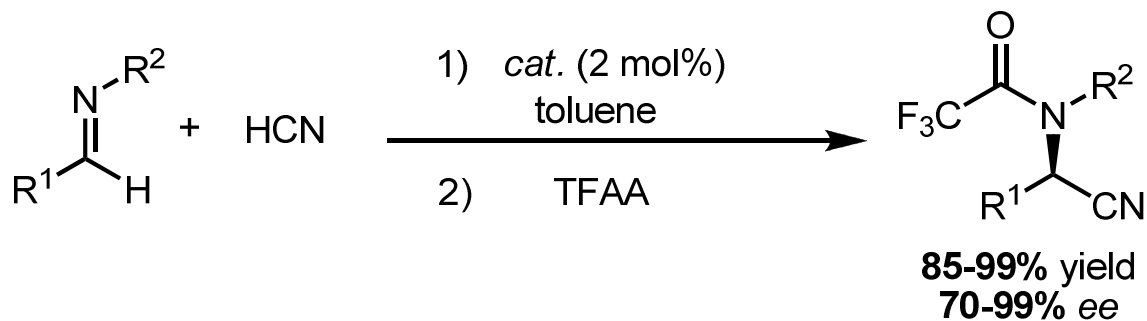


Chiral Bronsted Acids

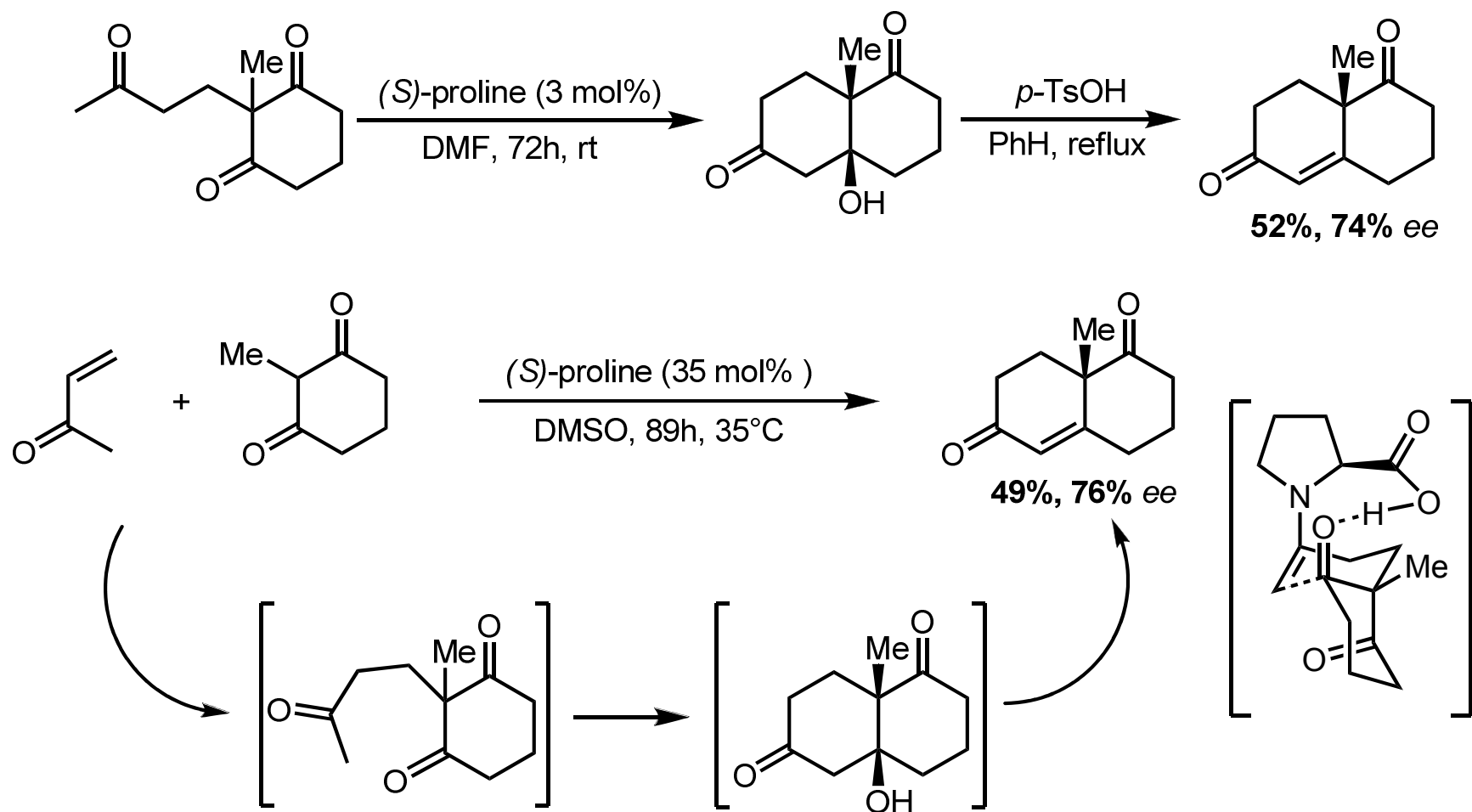


Thioureas

# Industrial Application of Organocatalysis



# Asymmetric Organocatalytic Domino Reactions: Beginning of A New Era



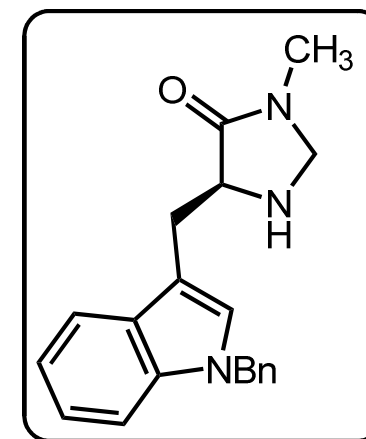
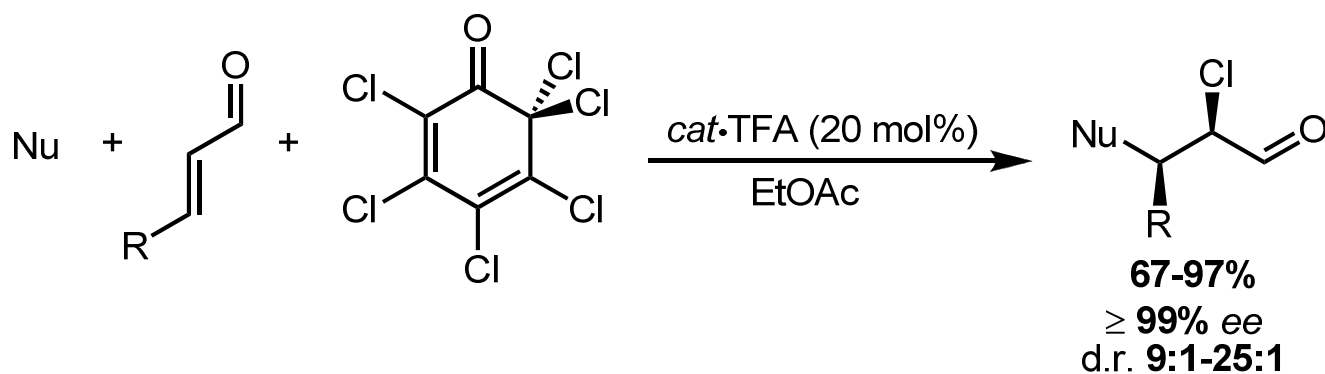
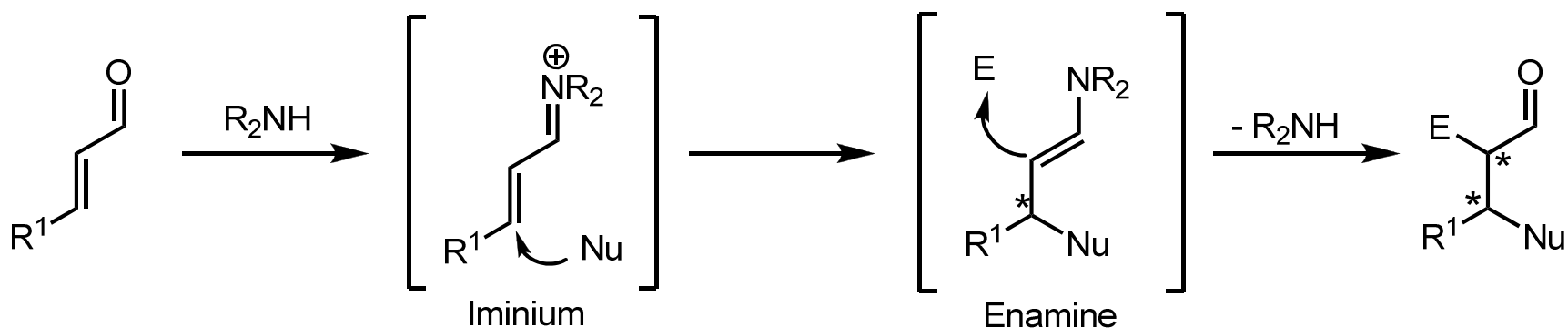
Weichert, R.; Sauer, G.; Eder, U. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **1971**, *10*, 496

Weichert, R.; Sauer, G.; Eder, U. German Patent DE 2014757

Barbas, C. F.; Bui, T. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2000**, *41*, 6951



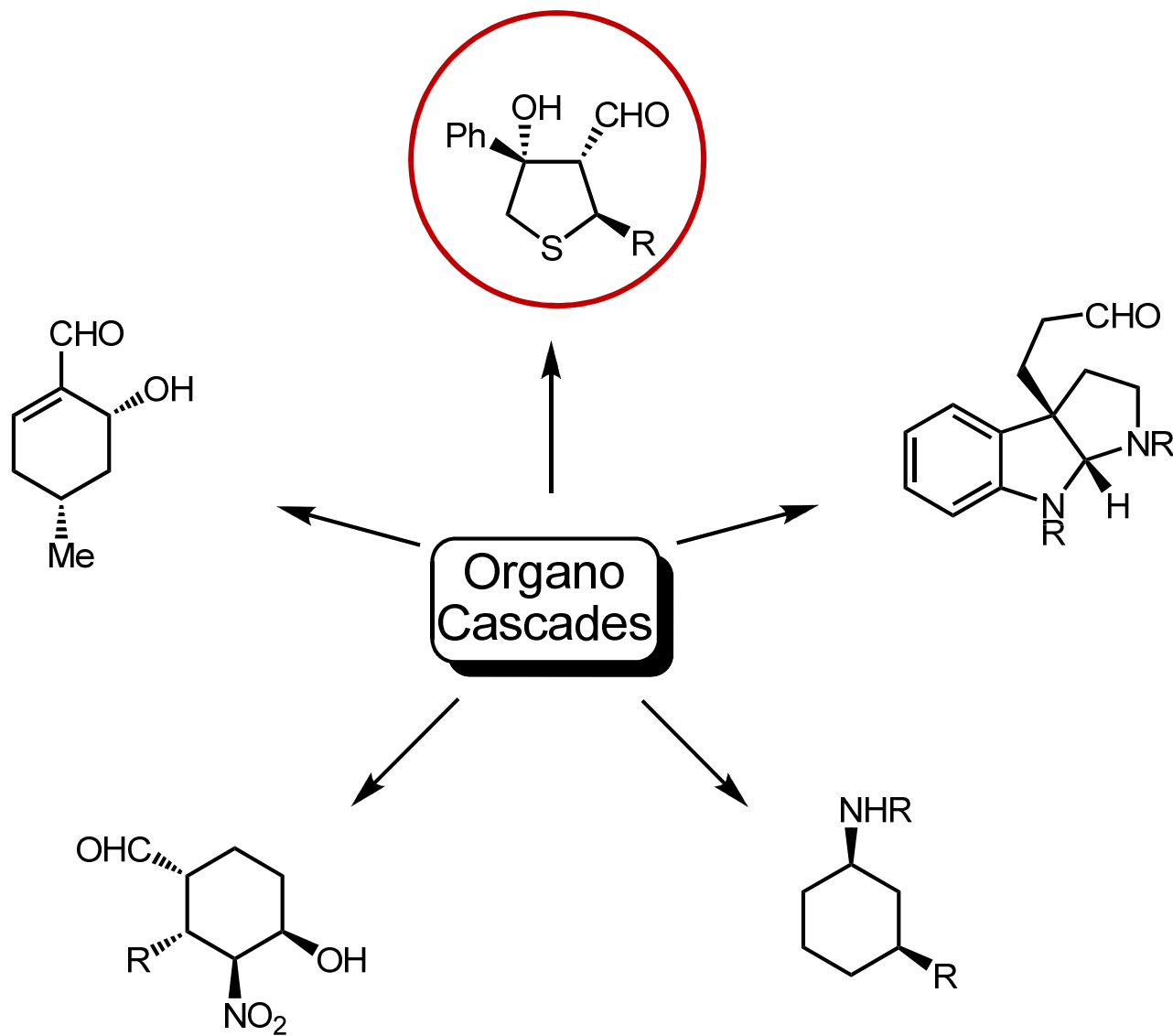
# Enantioselective Organo-Cascade Catalysis



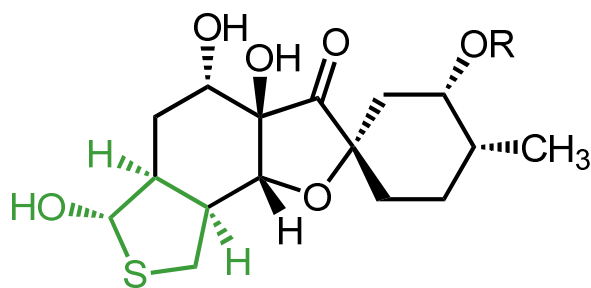
# Advantages of Organocatalytic Domino Reactions

- Small chiral organic molecules act as catalytic species.
- Metal-free, relatively nontoxic, air stable and readily available.
- Capability of promoting several types of reactions through different activation modes.
- Avoids
  - time-consuming and costly protection/ deprotection processes.
  - purification of intermediates.
- Excellent stereoselectivities.
- High catalyst loading e.g. 10-20 mol%.

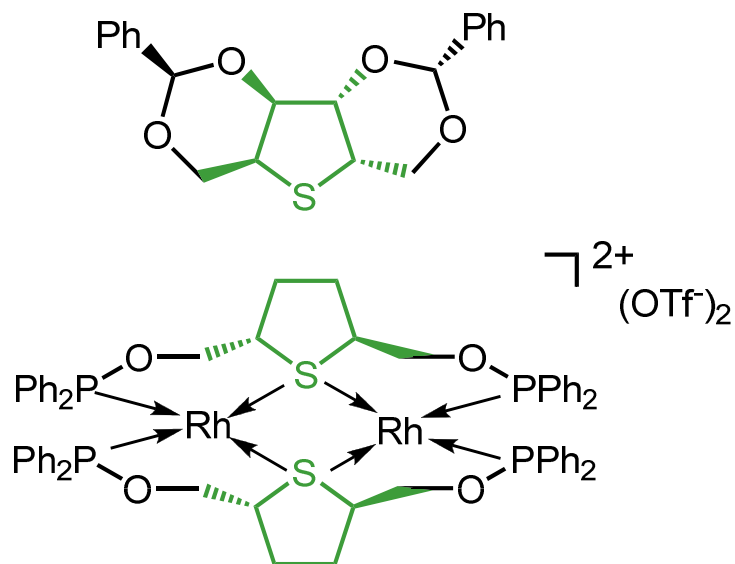
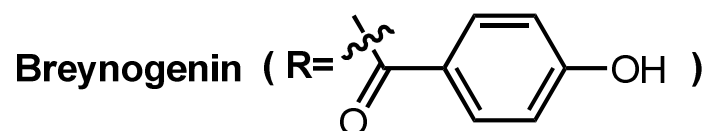
# Different Scaffolds



# Tetrahydrothiophenes



Breynolide (R=H)



Copper amine oxidases Inhibitors

Plant growth regulators

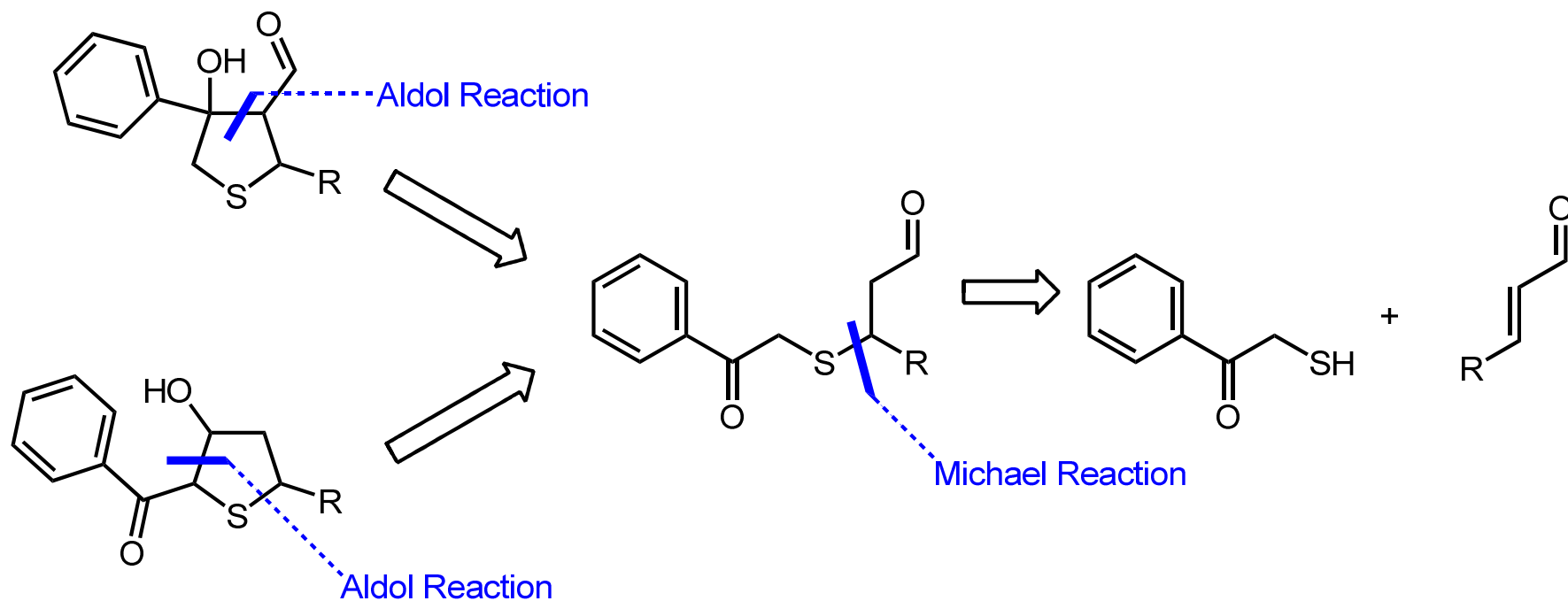
Antioxidant activities

Williams, D. R.; Jass, P. A.; Tse, H. L. A.; Gaston, R. D. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1990**, *112*, 4552

Hauptman, E.; Shapiro, R.; Marshall, W. *Organometallics* **1998**, *17*, 4976

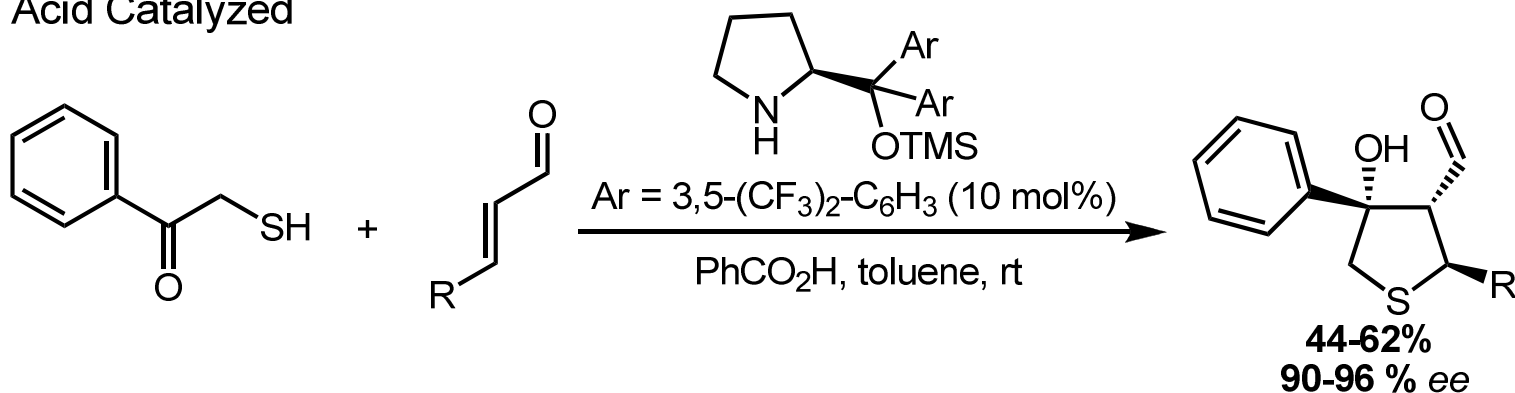
Winn, C. L.; Bellenie, B. R.; Goodman, J. M. *Tetrahedron. Lett.* **2002**, *43*, 5427

# Tetrahydrothiophenes

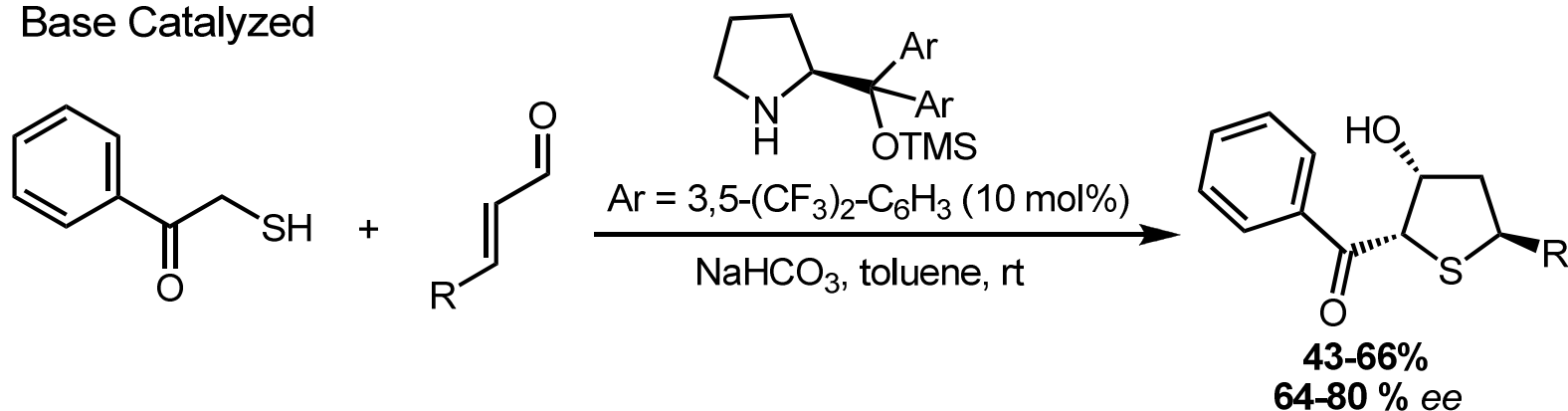


# Tetrahydrothiophenes

Acid Catalyzed



Base Catalyzed



Catalytic Mode : Iminium-Enamine

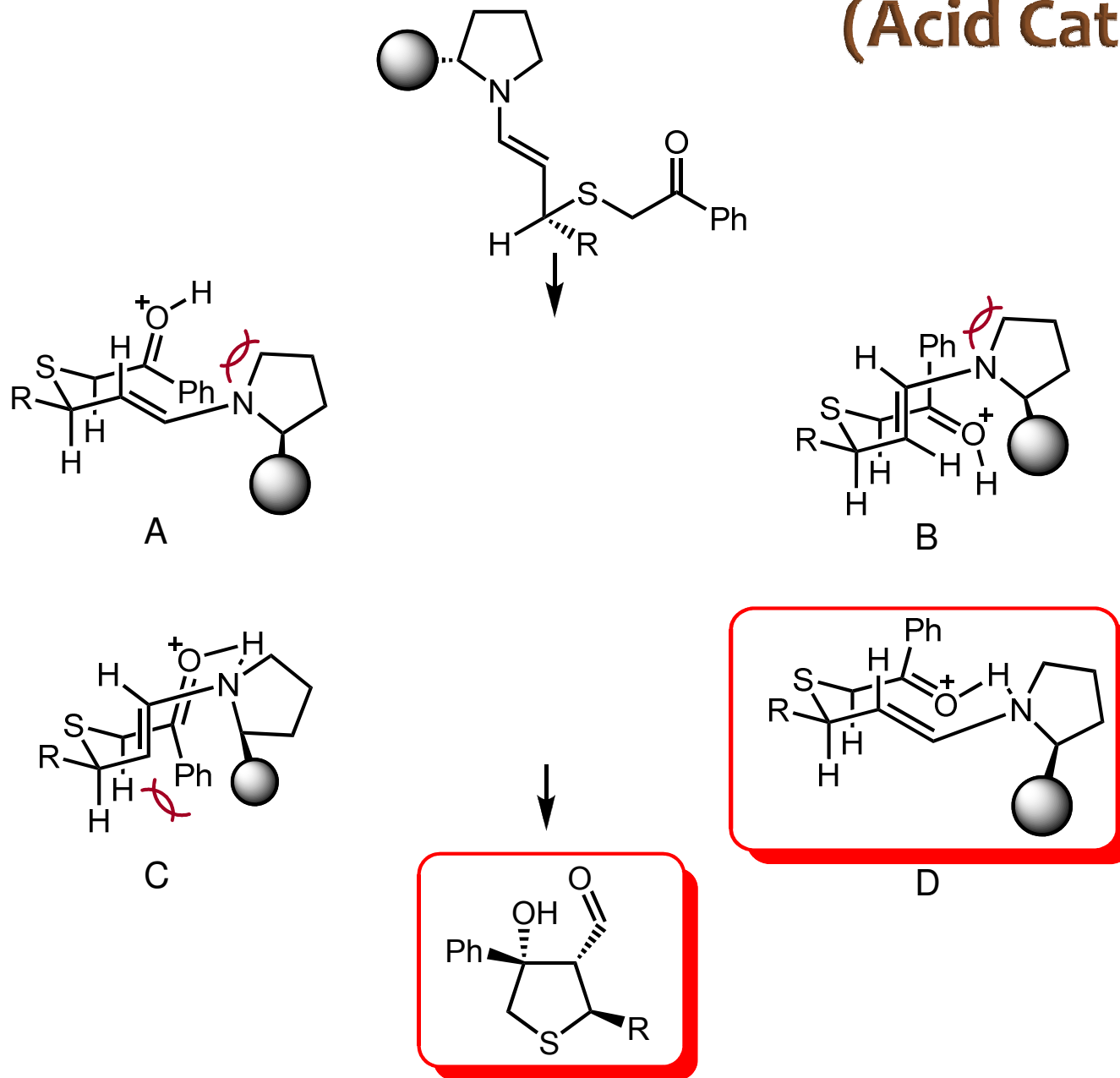
Efficiency : 3 new stereocenters

Reactions : Michael / Aldol

2 new bonds

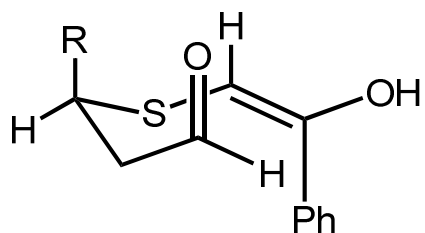
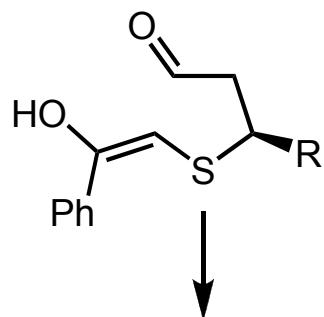


# Possible Rationale for Stereochemical Outcome (Acid Catalyzed)

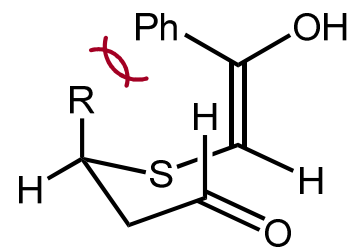




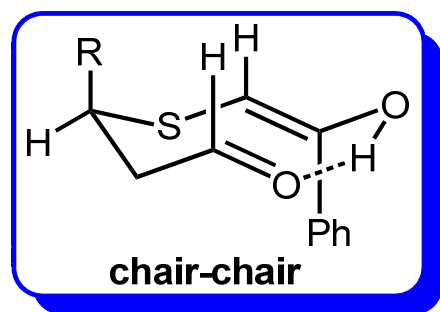
# Possible Rationale for Stereochemical Outcome (Base Catalyzed)



A

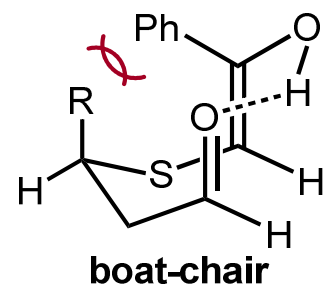


B



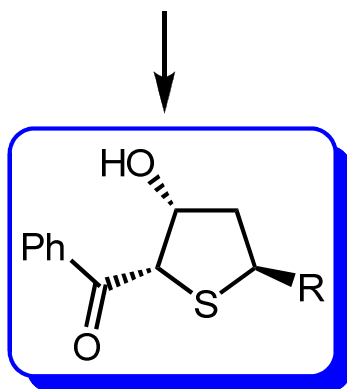
chair-chair

C

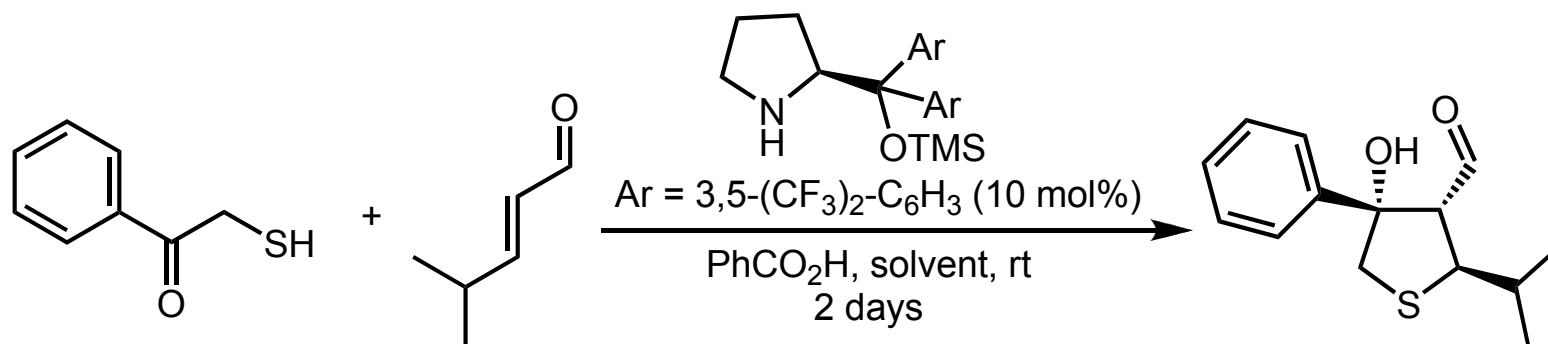


boat-chair

D

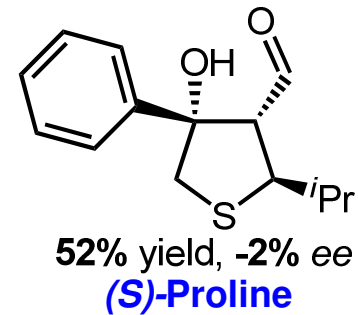
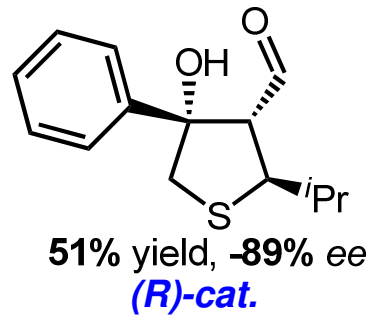
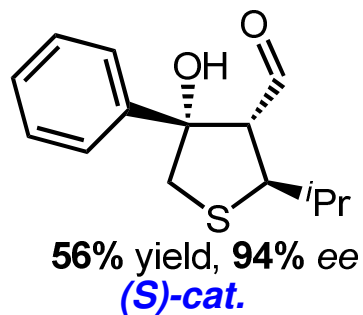
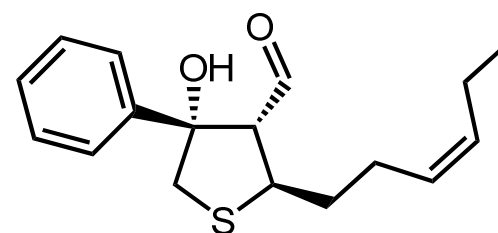
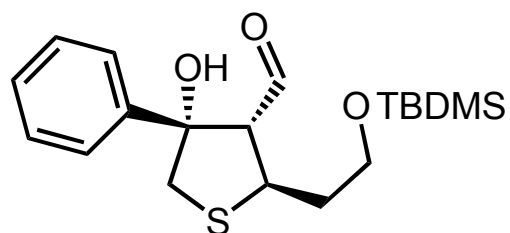
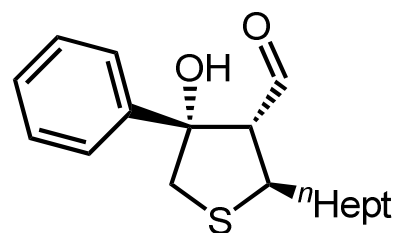
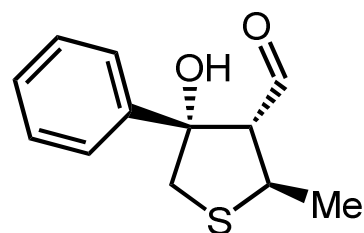
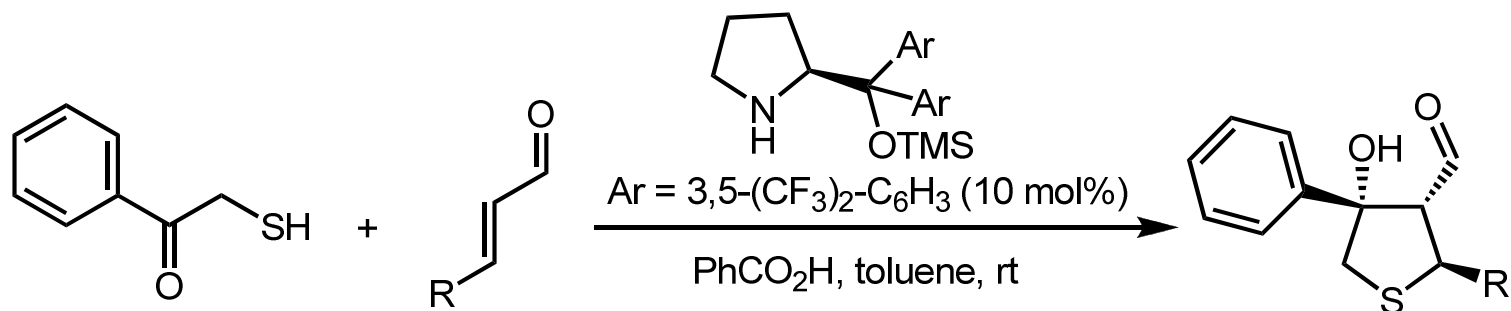


# Solvent Screening

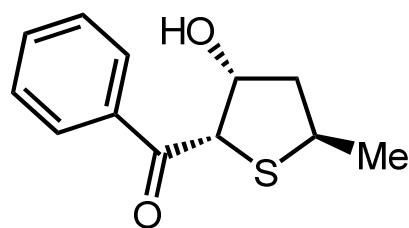
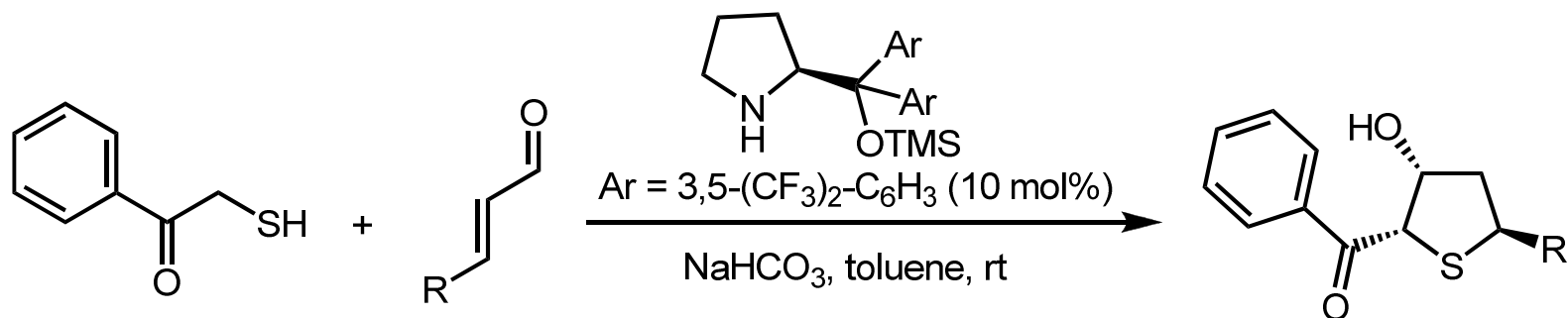


Entry	Solvent	Yield(%)	ee(%)
1	toluene	56	94
2	<i>o</i> -xylene	54	93
3	benzene	57	95
4	DCM	9	76
5	THF	30	10
6	DCE	17	80
7	Et <sub>2</sub> O	24	60
8	DME	20	37

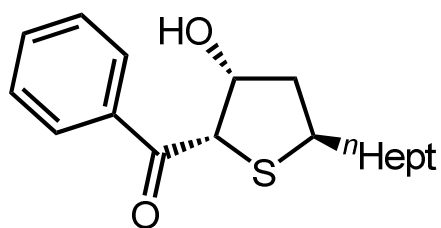
# Substrate Scope (Acid Catalyzed)



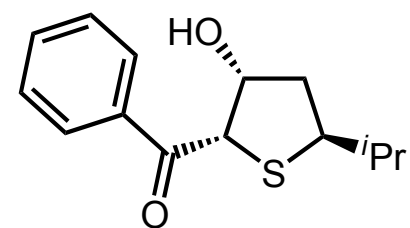
# Substrate Scope (Base Catalyzed)



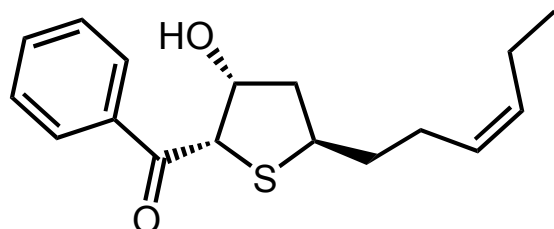
59% yield, 74% ee



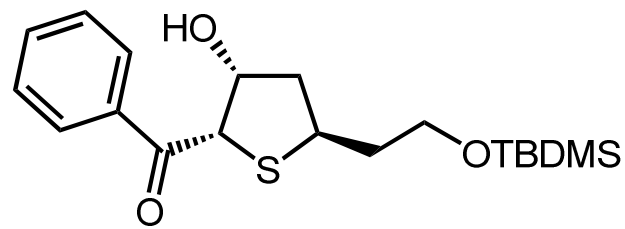
66% yield, 64% ee



61% yield, 80% ee

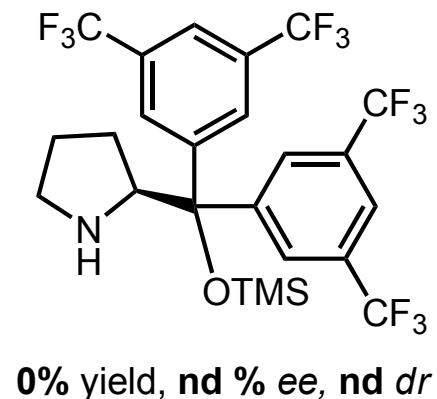
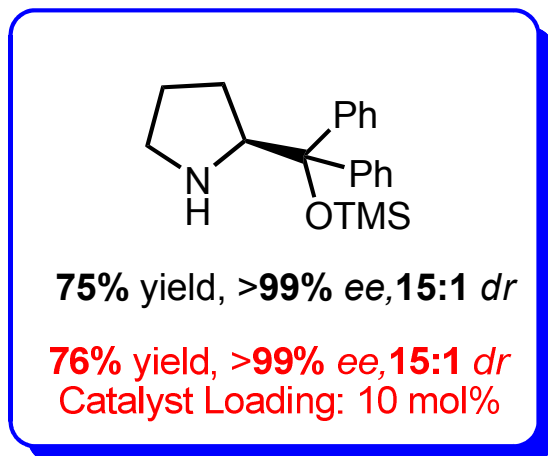
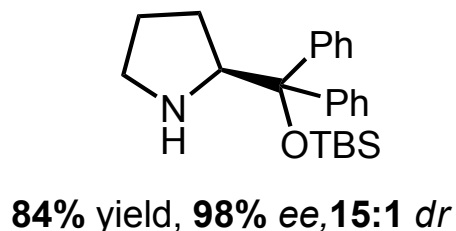
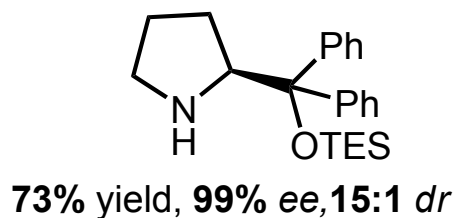
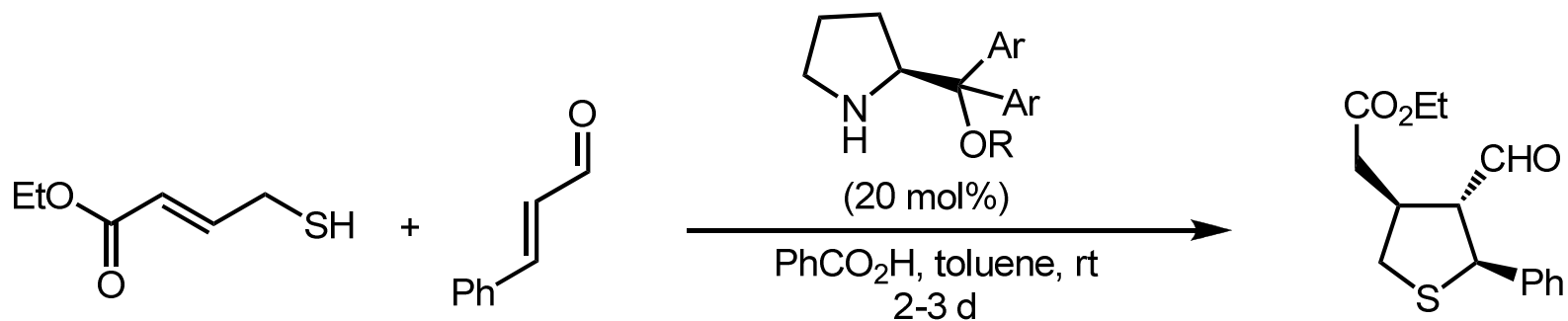


57% yield, 76% ee



61% yield, 70% ee

# Tetrahydrothiophenes



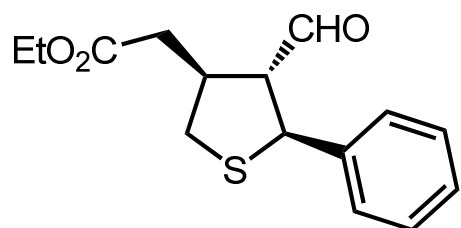
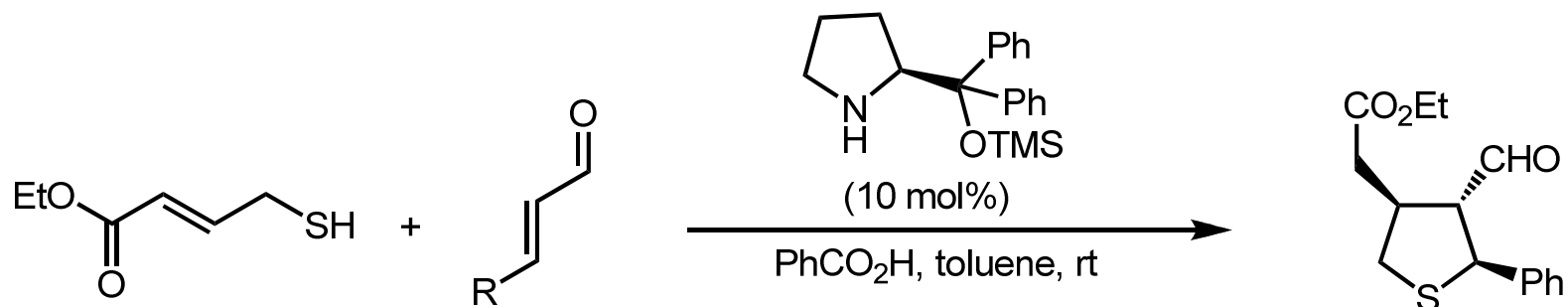
Catalytic Mode : Iminium-Enamine

Reactions : Michael / Michael

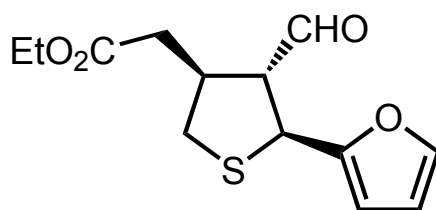
Efficiency : 3 new stereocenters

2 new bonds

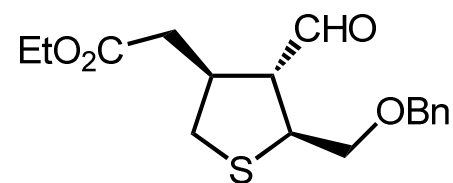
# Substrate Scope



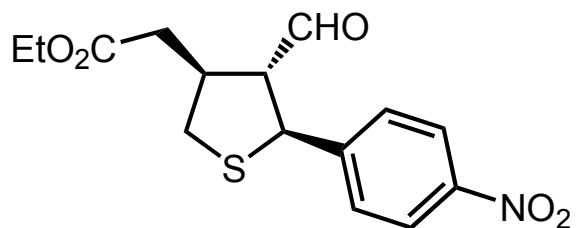
76% yield, >99% ee, 15:1 dr



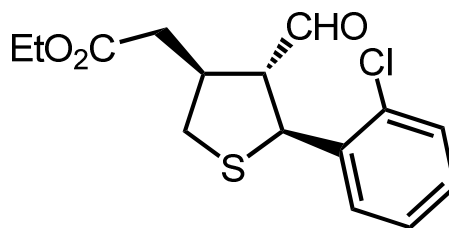
88% yield, 98% ee, 6:1 dr



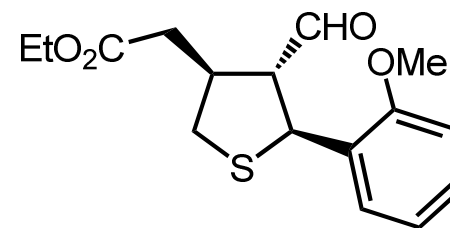
62% yield, 94% ee, 7:1 dr



84% yield, 99% ee, 7:1 dr

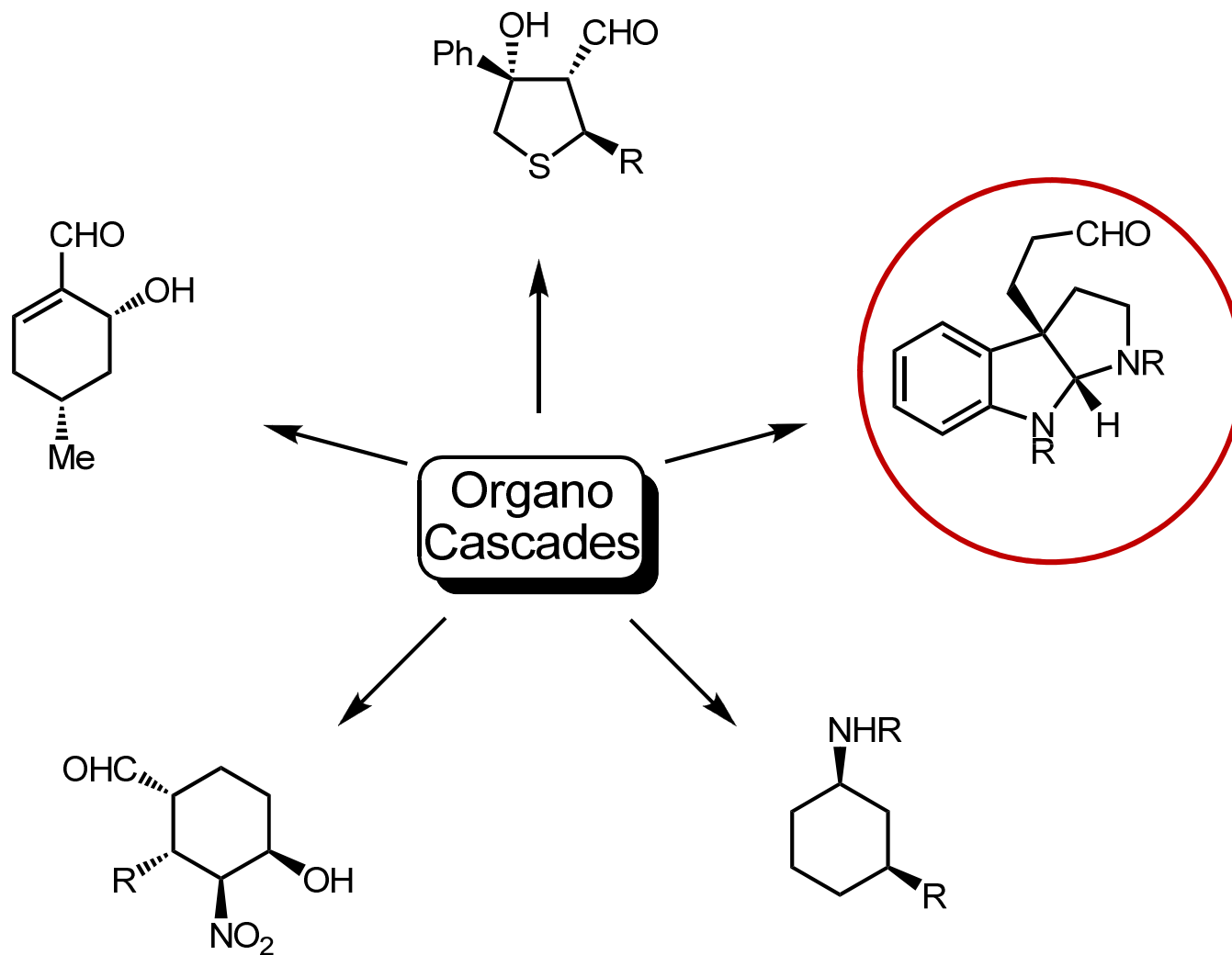


85% yield, 99% ee, 10:1 dr

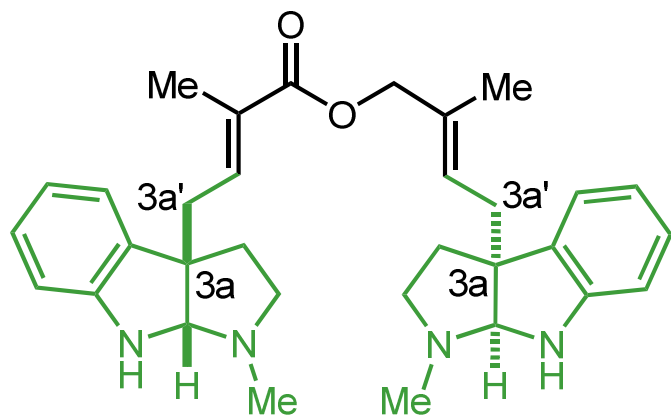


96% yield, 98% ee, 18:1 dr

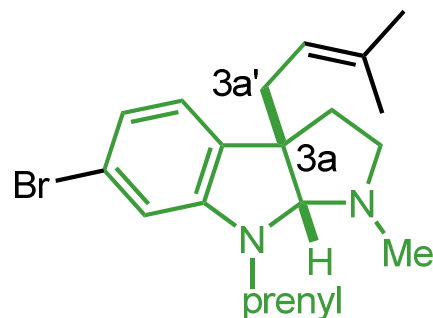
# Different Scaffolds



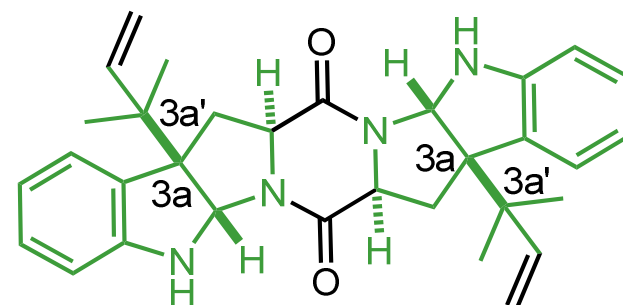
# Pyrroloindoline



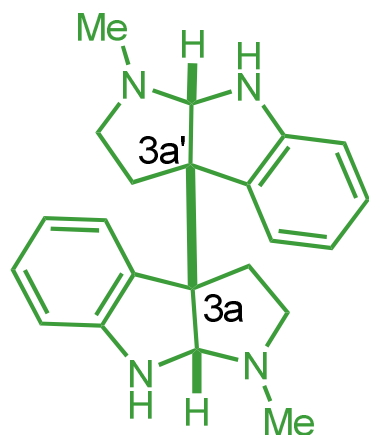
**Pseudophrynamine A**



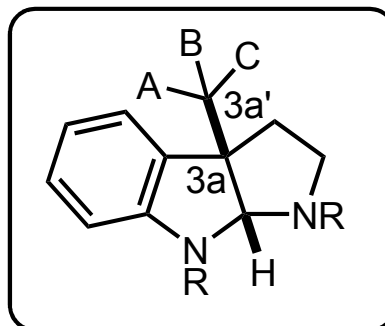
**(-)-Flustramine B**



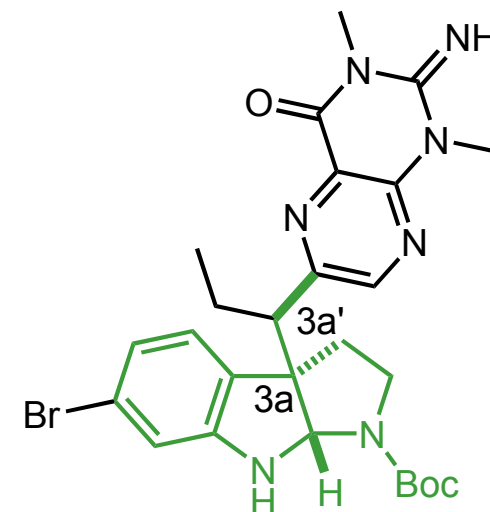
**Amauromine**



**(-) Chimonanthine**



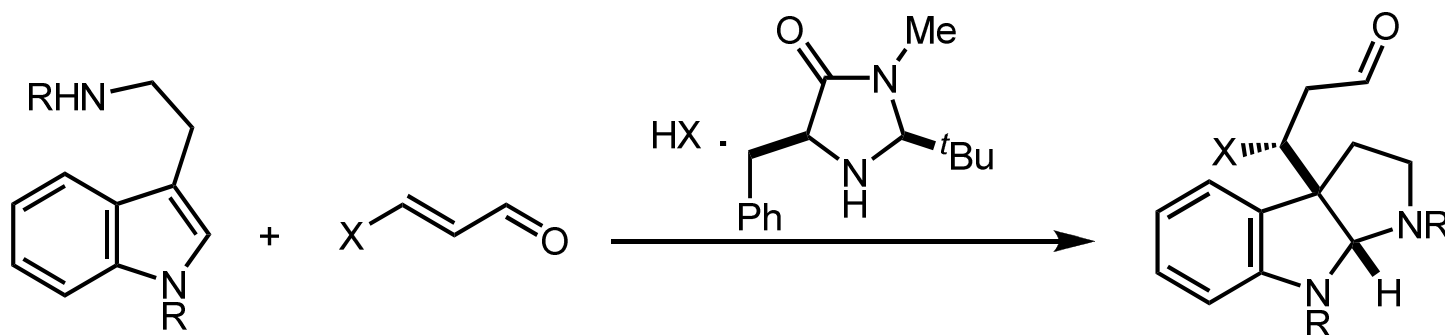
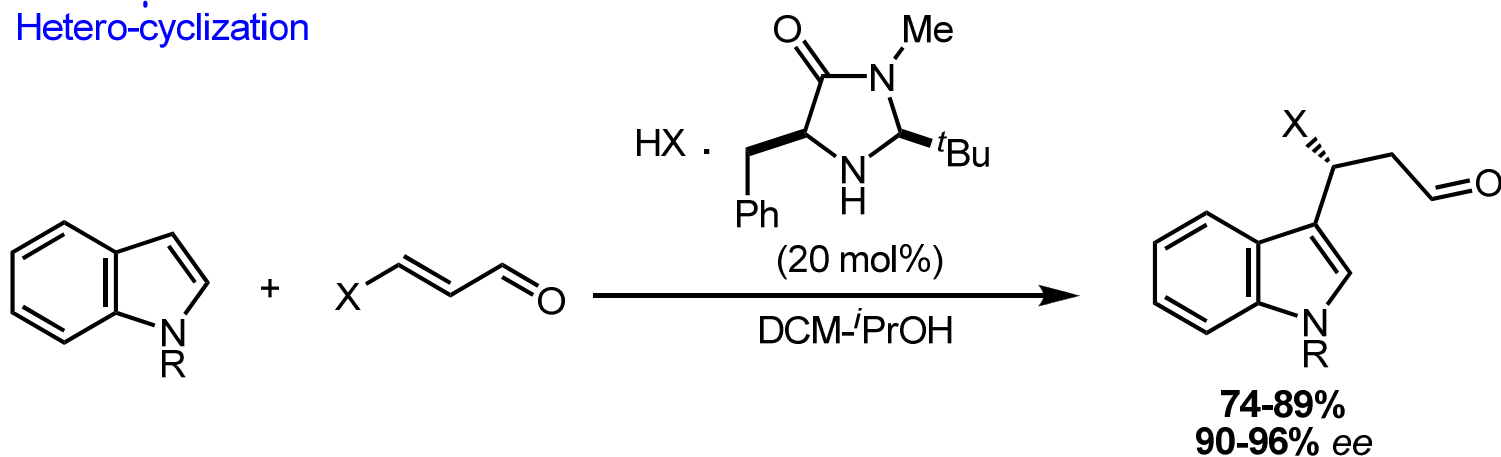
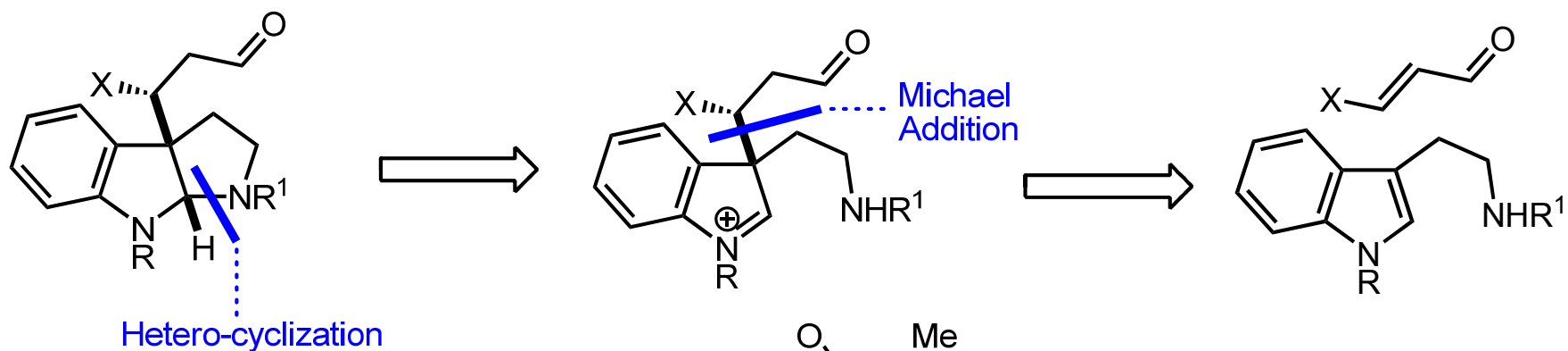
- Quaternary Center C3a
- Diastereocontrol C3a-C3a'
- Enantioselective Catalysis



**Urochordamine**

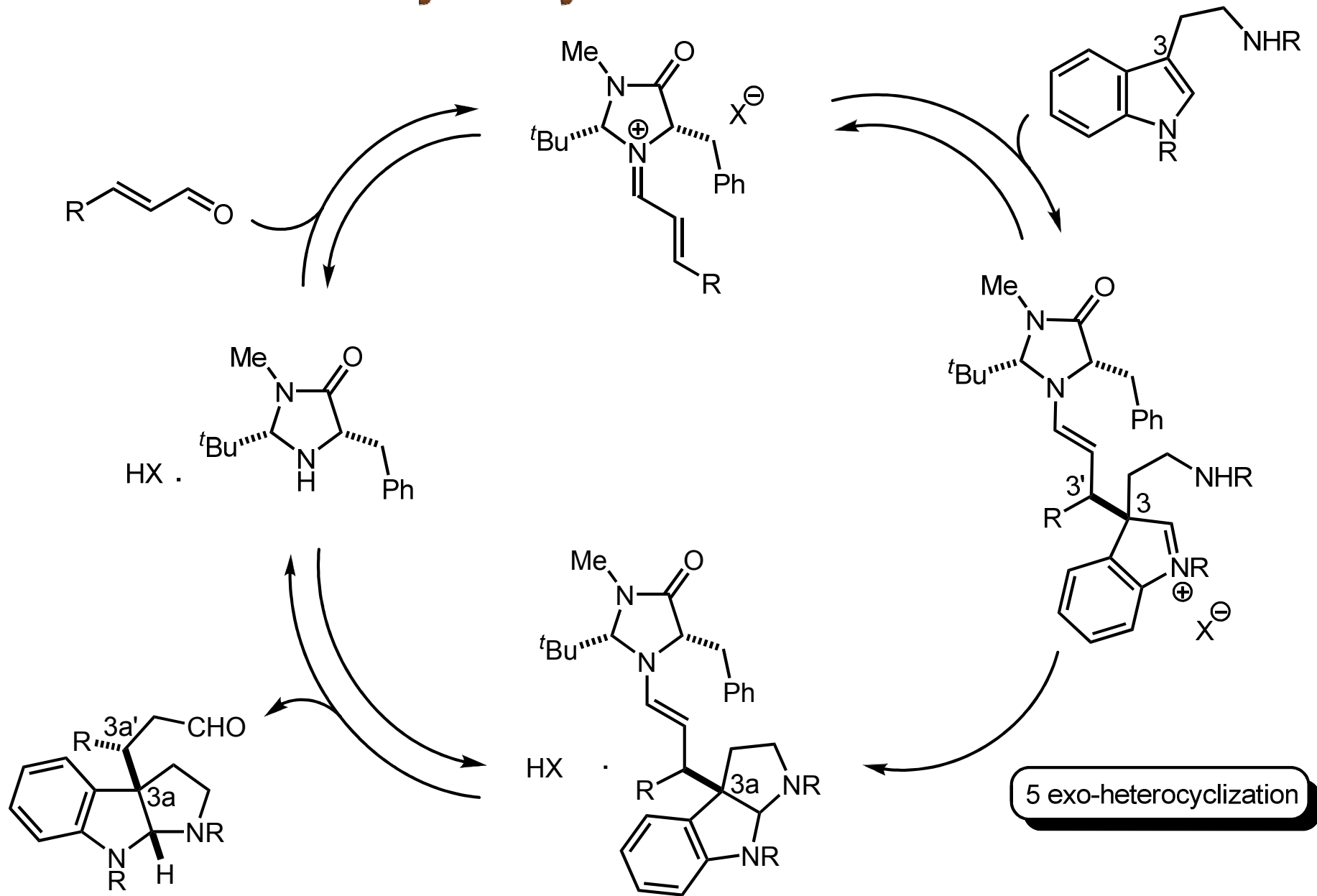


# Organocatalytic Pyrroloindoline Construction

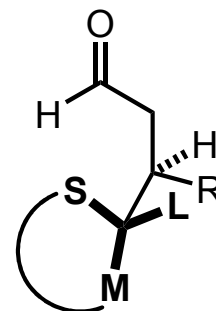
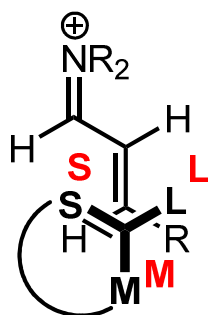
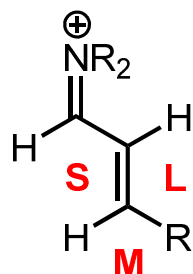
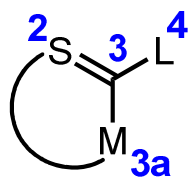
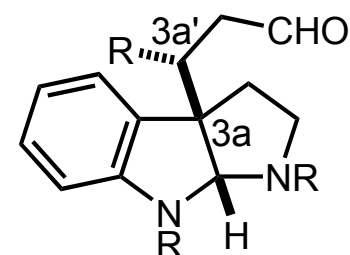
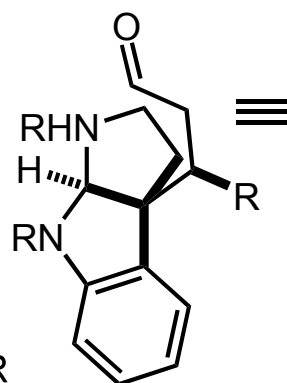
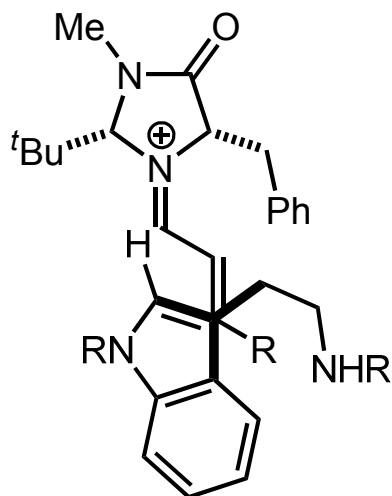
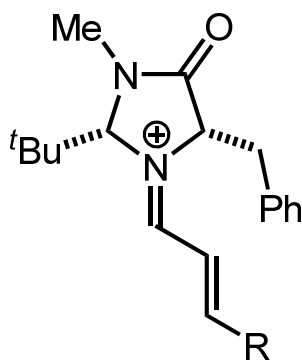
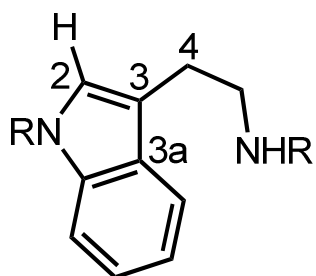


MacMillan, D. W. C.; Austin, J. F. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2002**, *124*, 1172  
MacMillan, D. W. C.; Austin, J. F.; Kim, S.; Sinz, C. J.; Xiao, W. *PNAS* **2004**, *101*, 5482

# Catalytic Cycle: Plan of Action

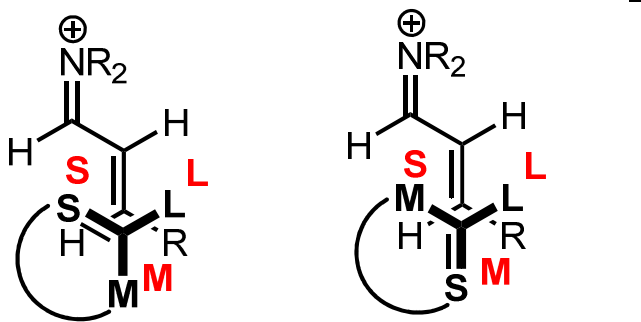
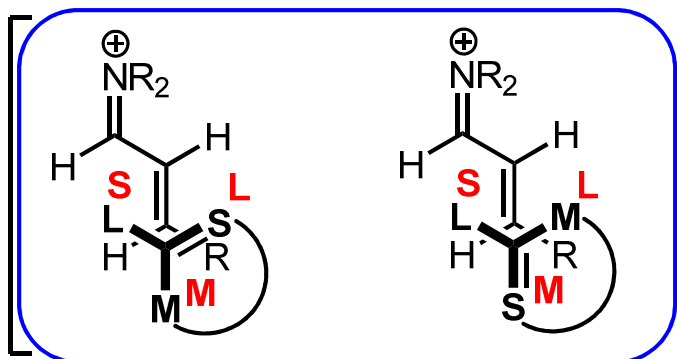


# Stereochemical Rationale

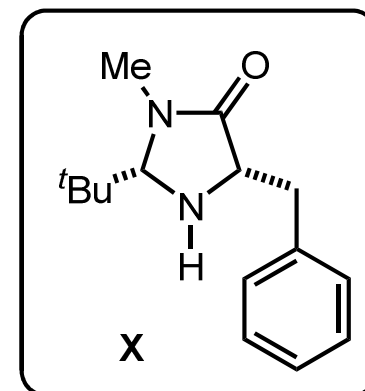
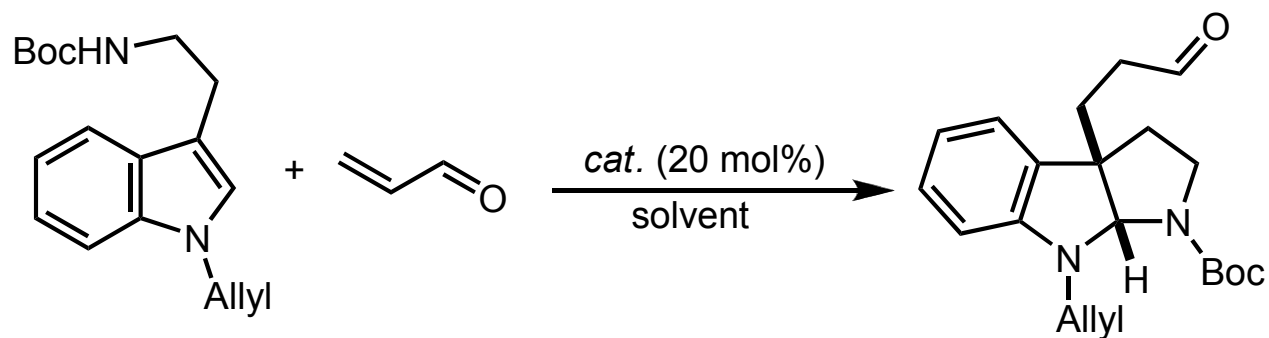


Substituent Size

Quadrant Size

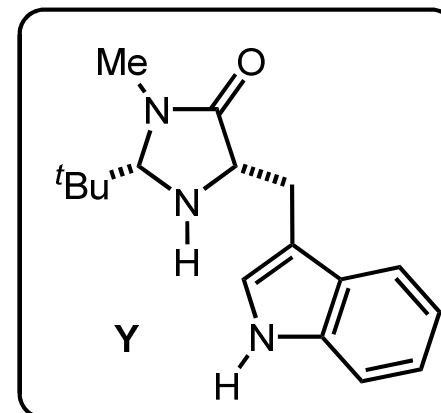


# Catalyst and Solvent Screening



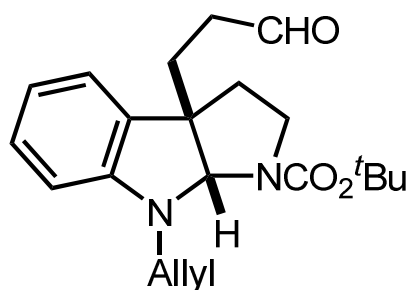
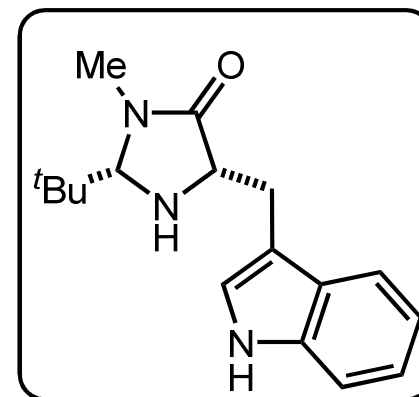
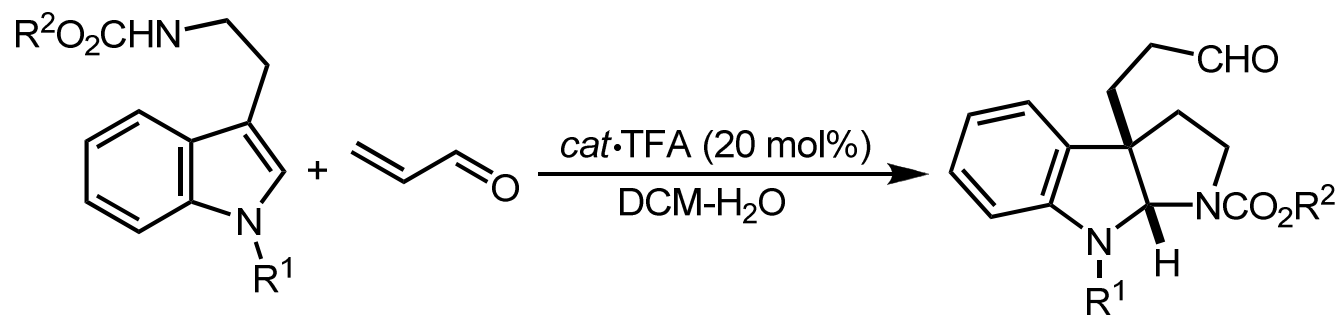
Cocatalyst (HA)

**a** = TFA  
**b** = *p*-TSA

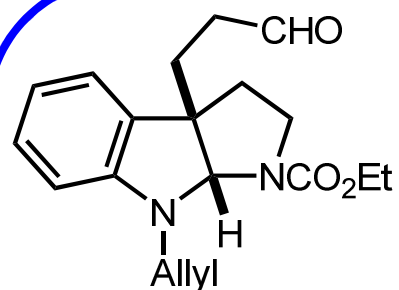


Entry	Solvent	Dielectric	Catalyst	Yield(%)	ee(%)
1	MeOH	32.6	Xb	64	69
2	Acetone	20.2	Xb	58	60
3	DME	7.2	Xb	18	21
4	CHCl <sub>3</sub>	4.8	Xb	66	-45
5	Toluene	2.4	Xb	60	-59
6	DCM	9.1	Xa	79	70
<b>7</b>	<b>DCM</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>Ya</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>89</b>

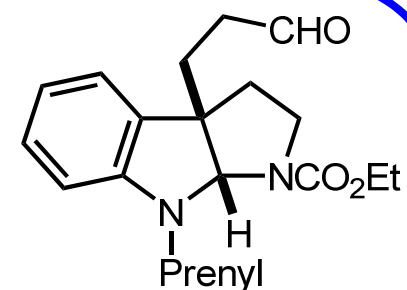
# Protecting Group Screening with Acrolein



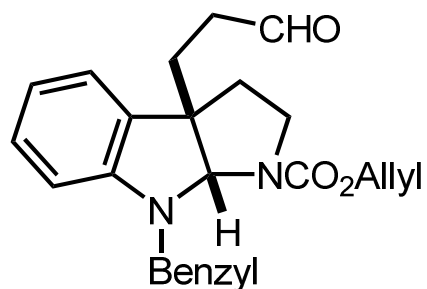
**85% yield, 89% ee, 25 h**



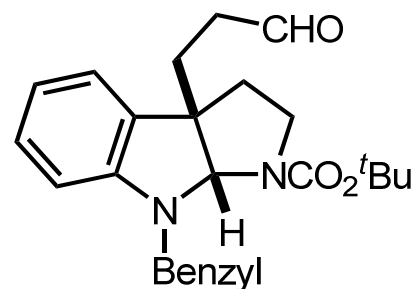
**89% yield, 89% ee, 26 h**



**89% yield, 89% ee, 24 h**

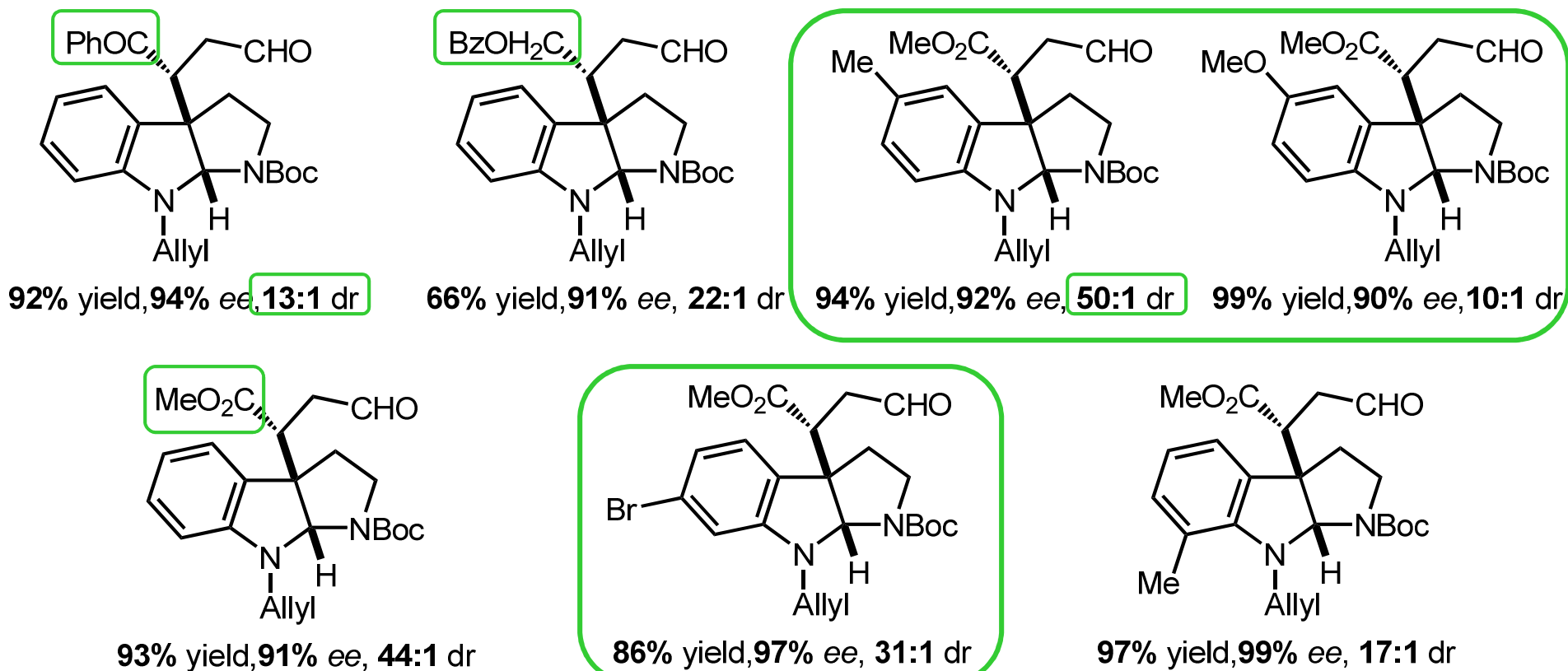
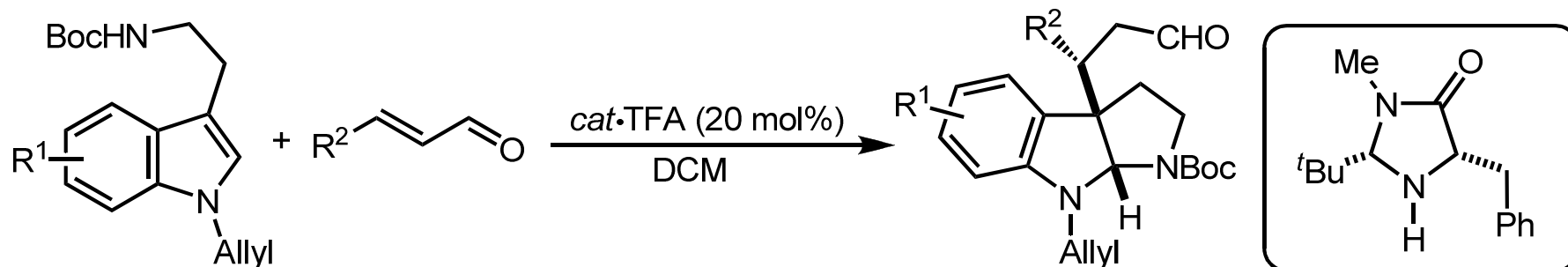


**83% yield, 89% ee, 48 h**

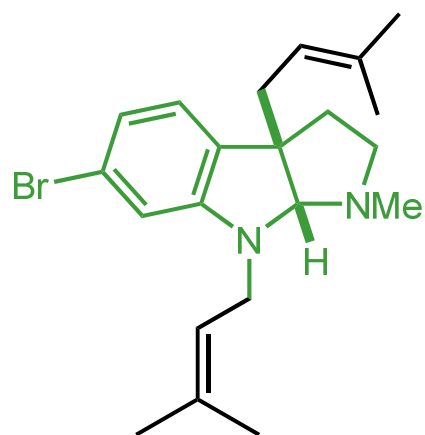
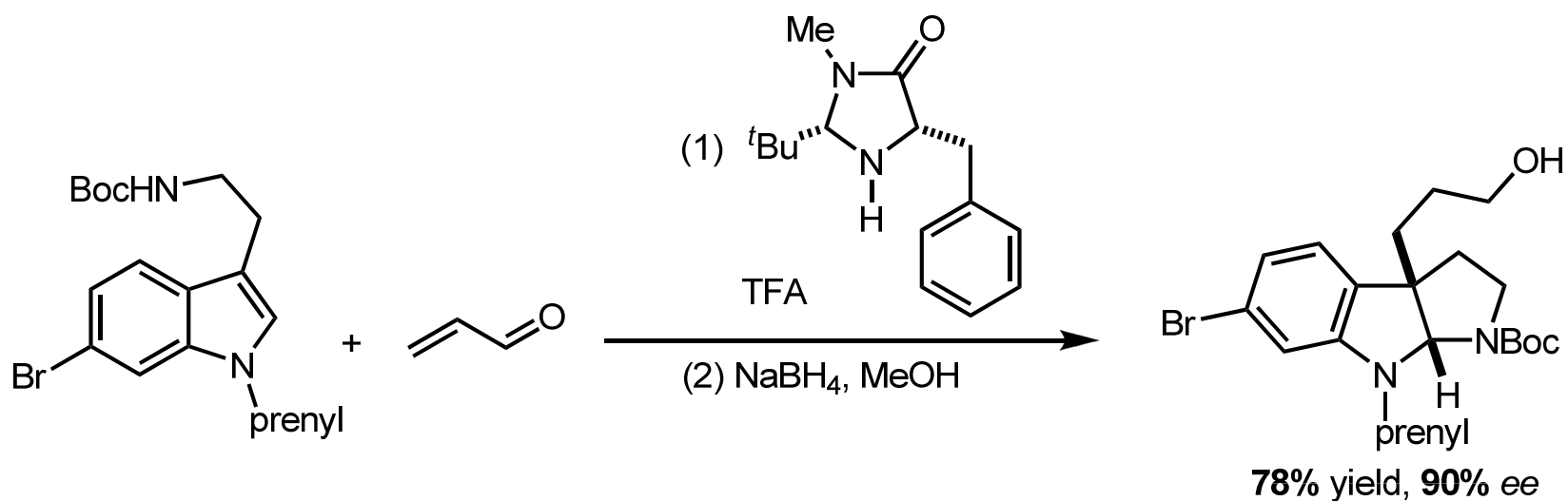


**82% yield, 90% ee, 30 h**

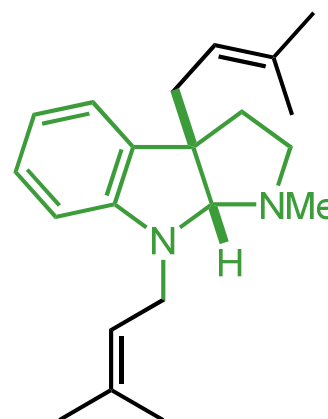
# Substrate Scope with $\beta$ -substituted Acrolein



# Application to Total Synthesis

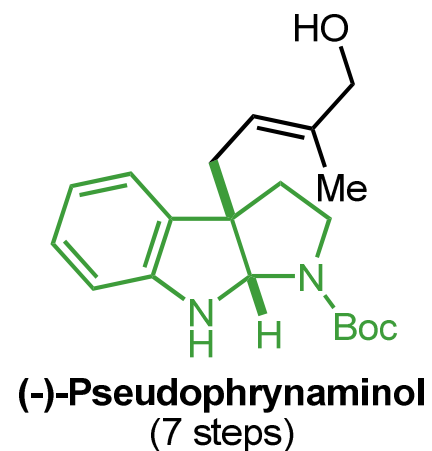
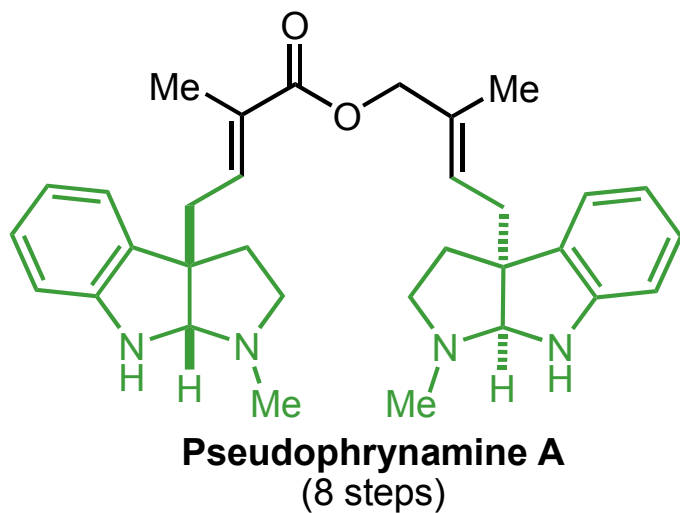
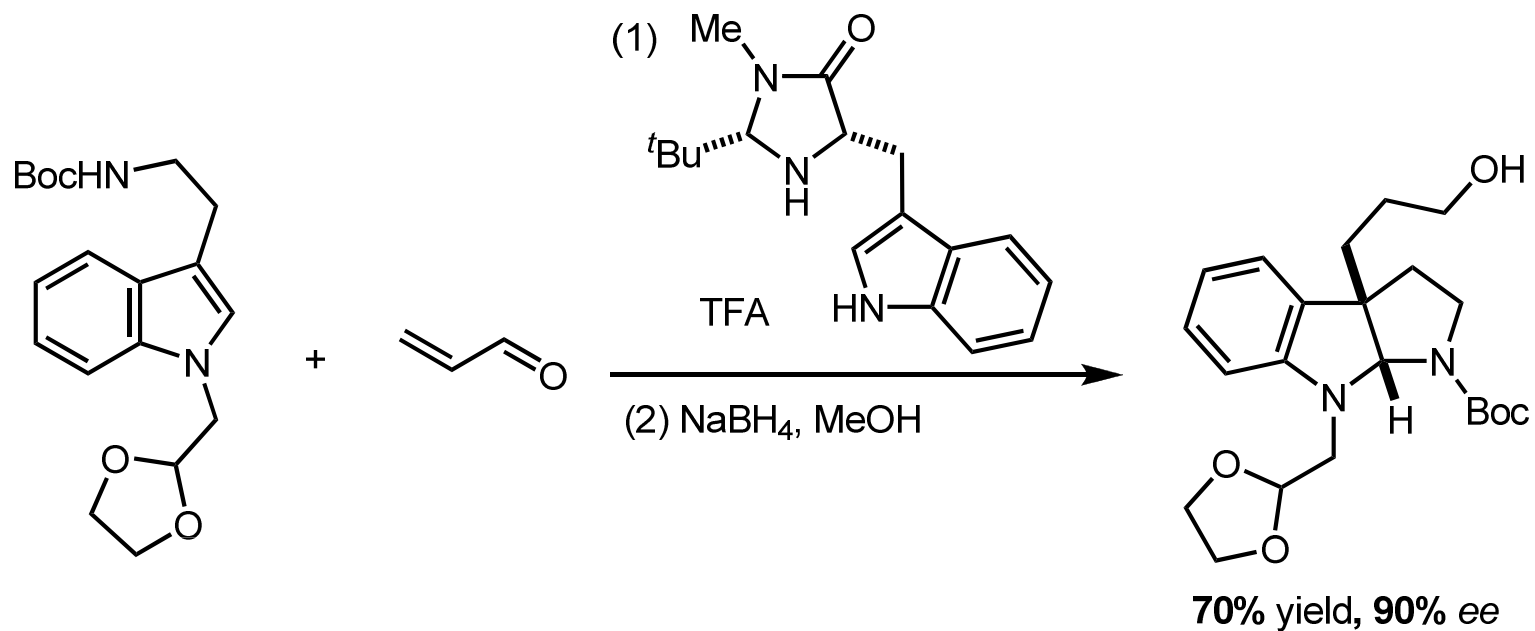


**(-)-Flustramine B**  
(5 steps)



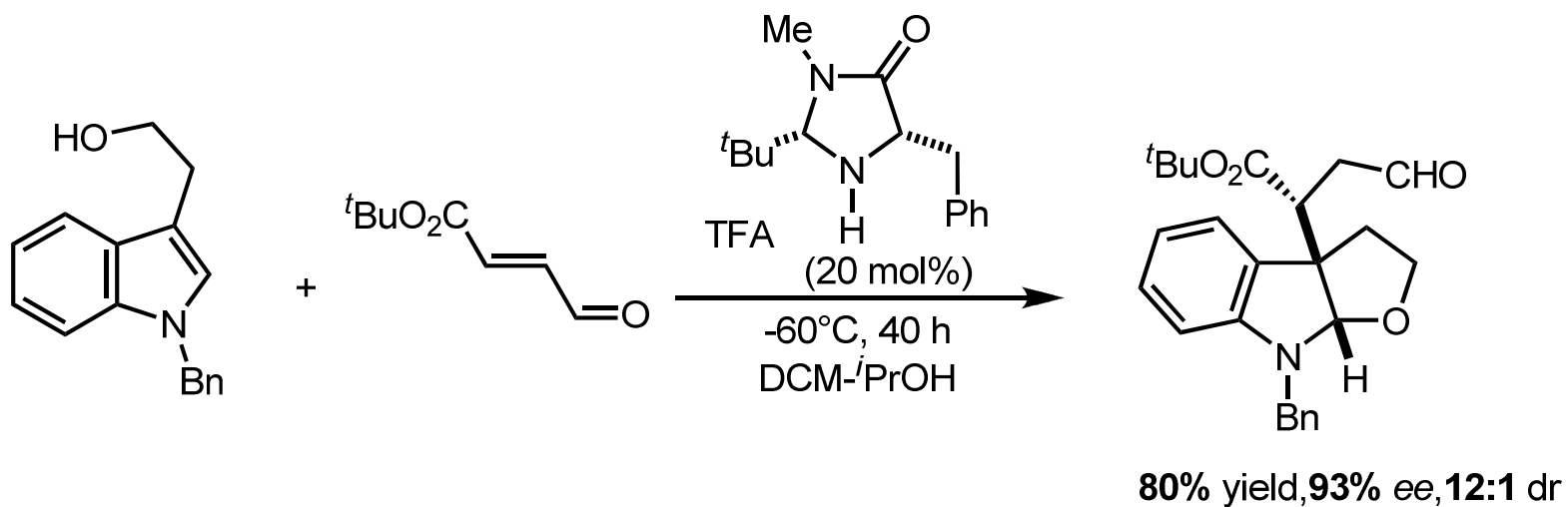
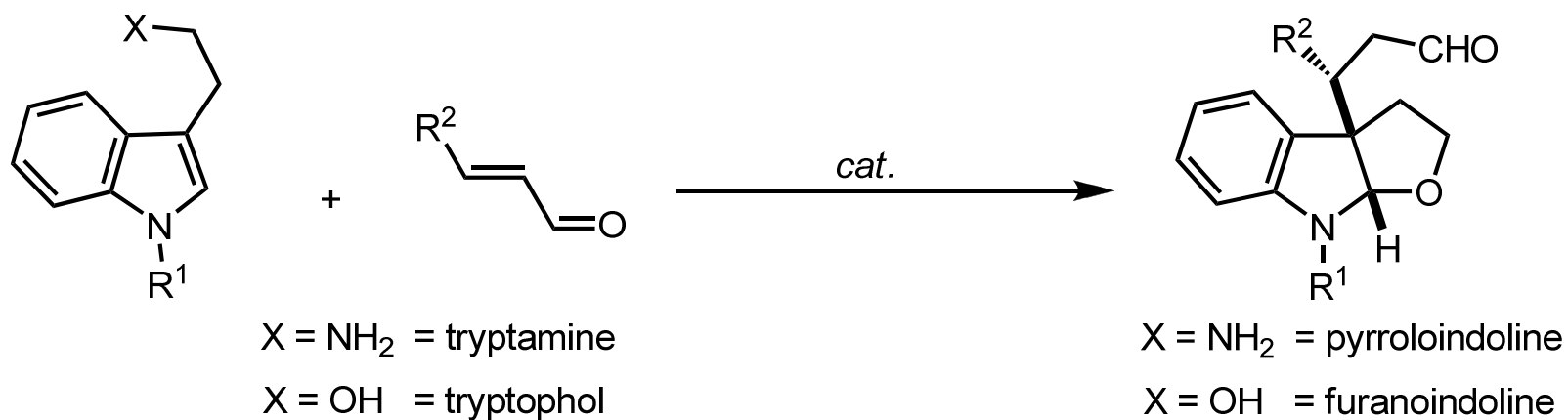
**(-)-Debromoflustramine B**  
(4 steps)

# Application to Total Synthesis

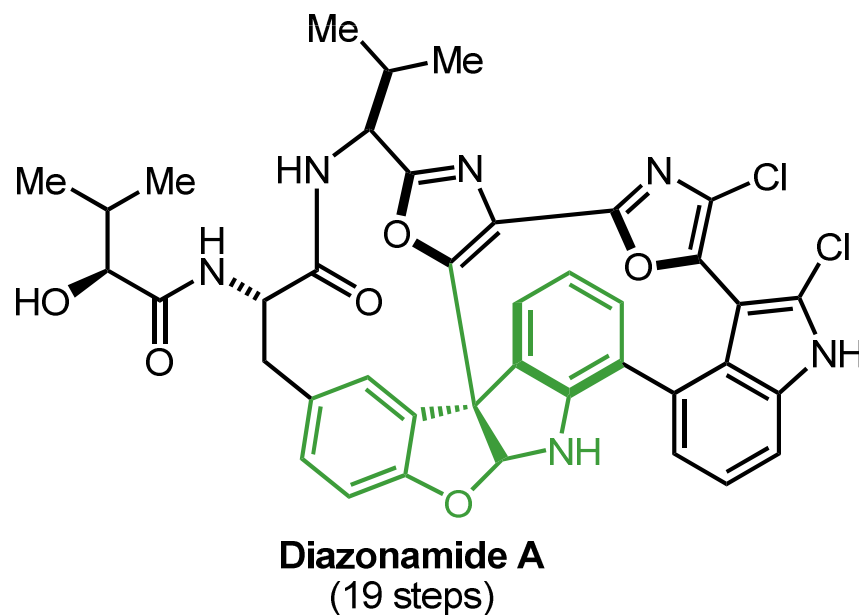
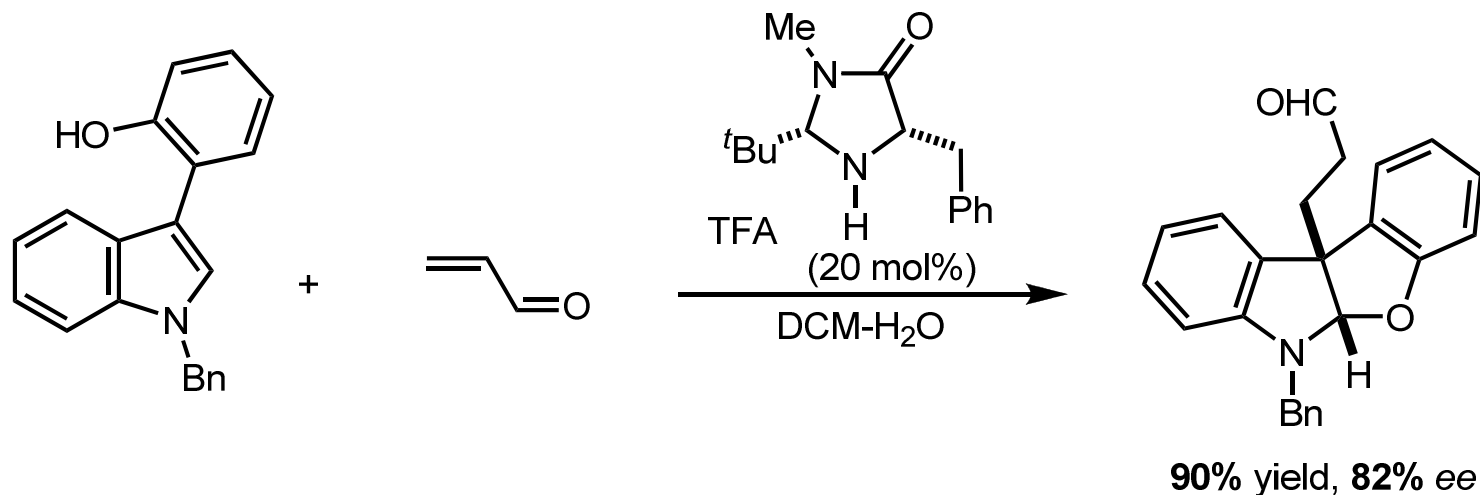




# Furanoindoline

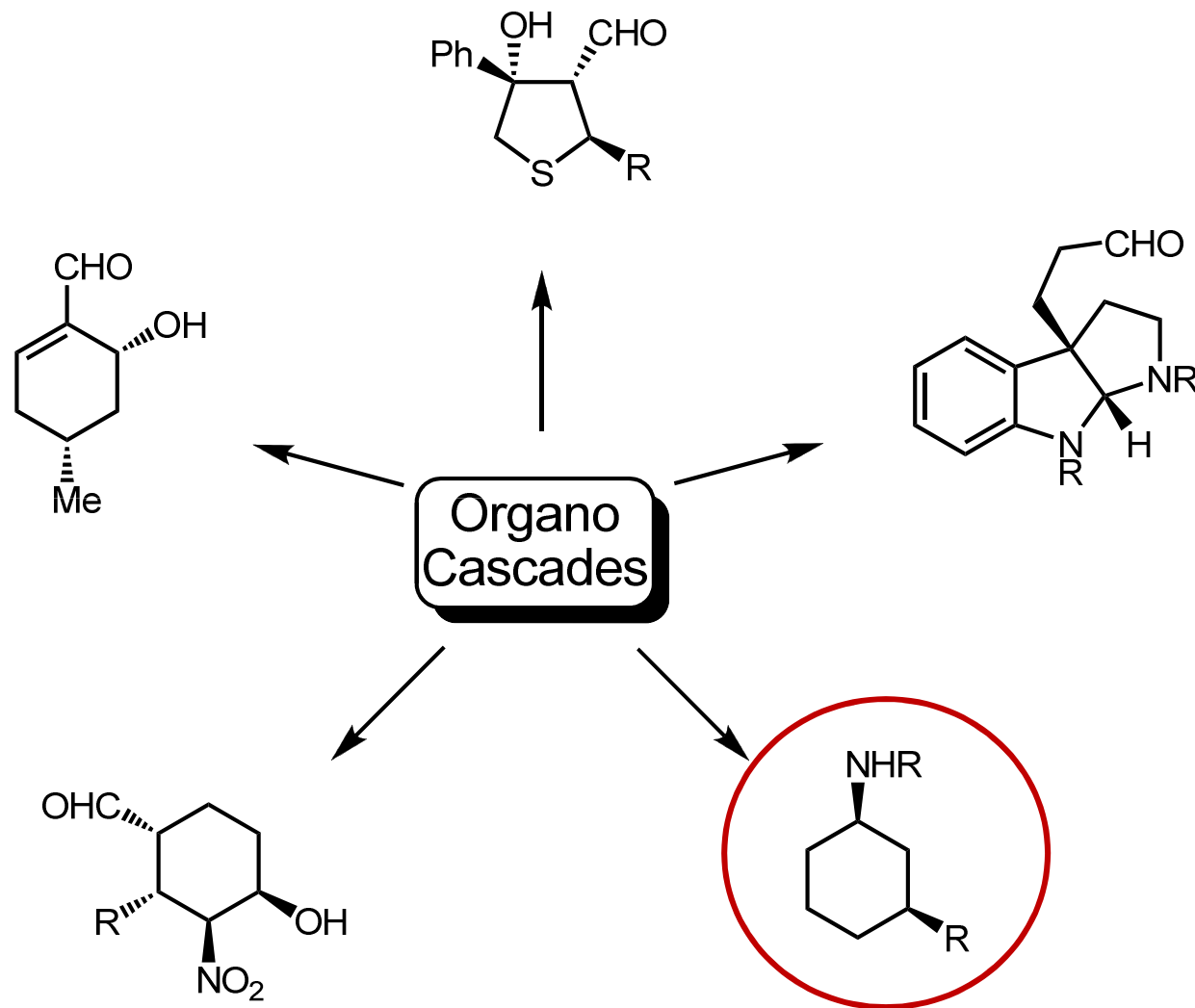


# Application to Total Synthesis



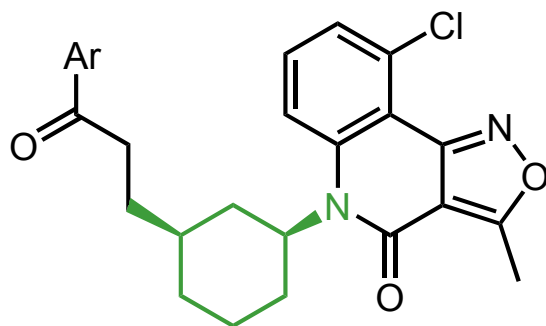
MacMillan, Unpublished results

# Different Scaffolds



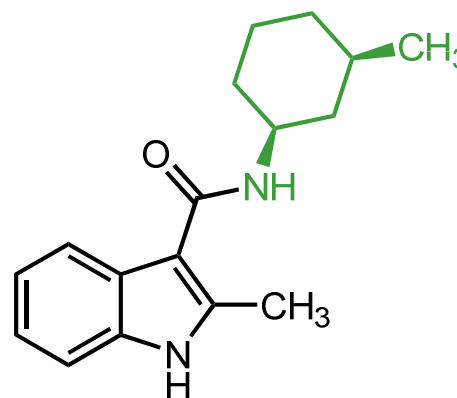
# 3-substituted Cyclohexyl Amines

More than 300 patented structures containing a 3-methyl cyclohexylamine moiety



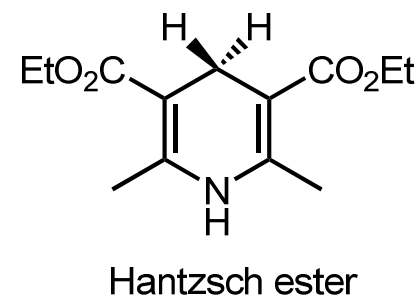
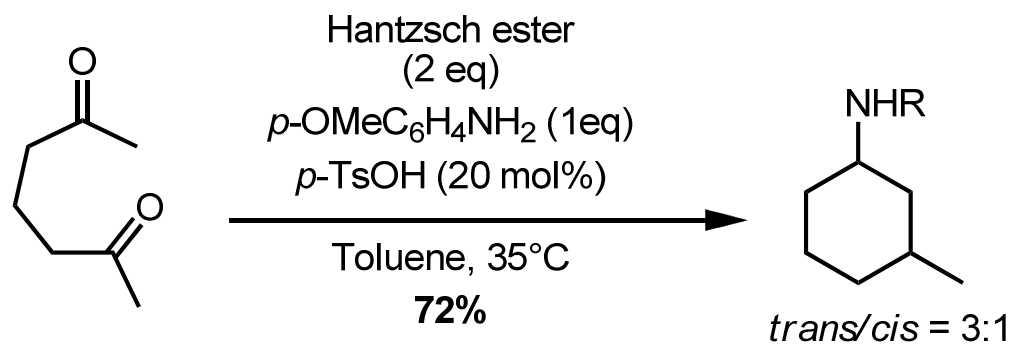
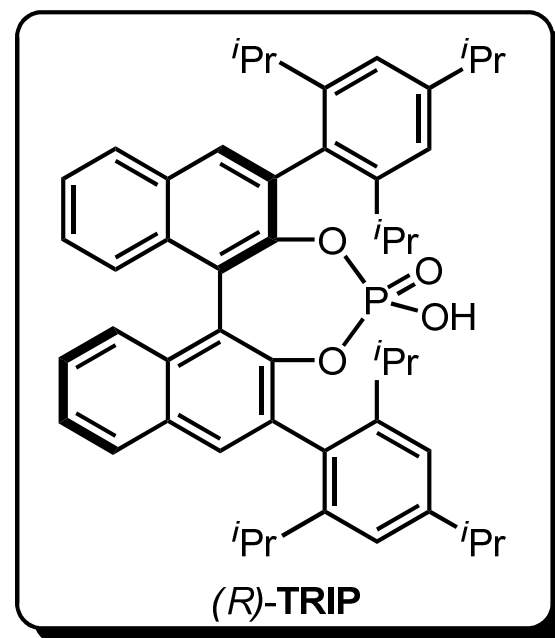
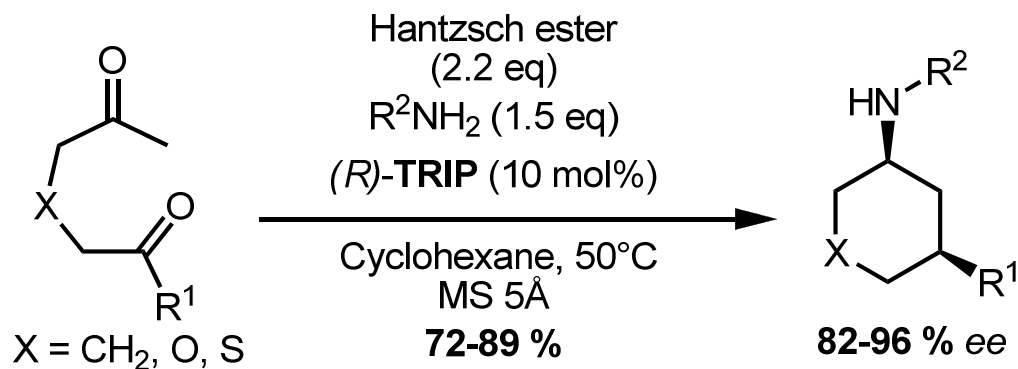
Ar = 3,4,5-(OMe)<sub>3</sub>Ph, Ph

A promising scaffold for selective MRP1 modulation

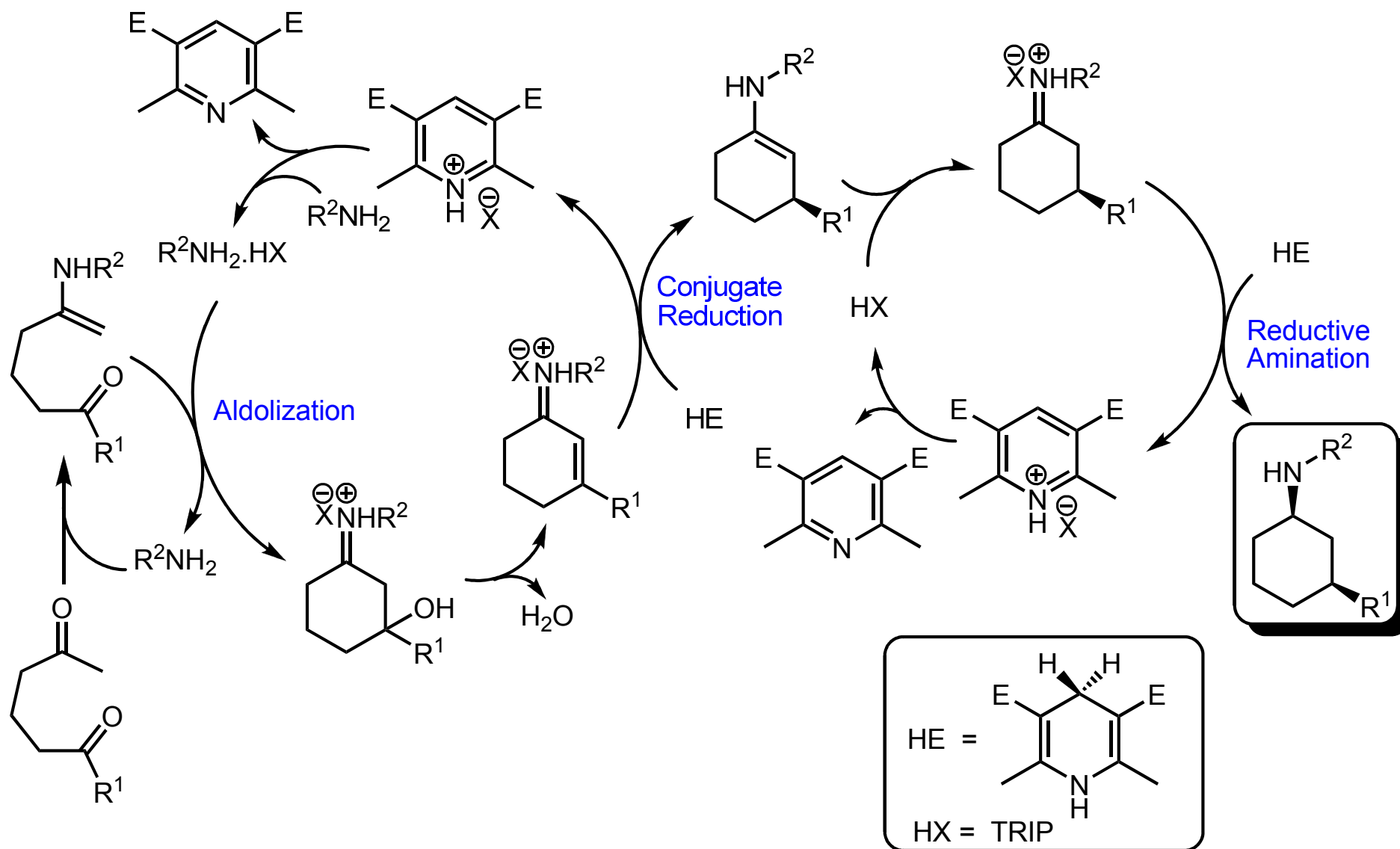


Anti-inflammatory, analgesic and ulcerogenic activities

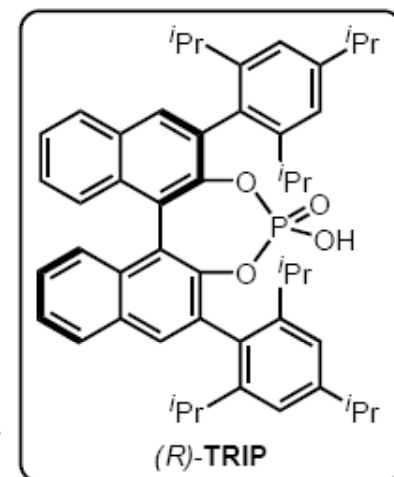
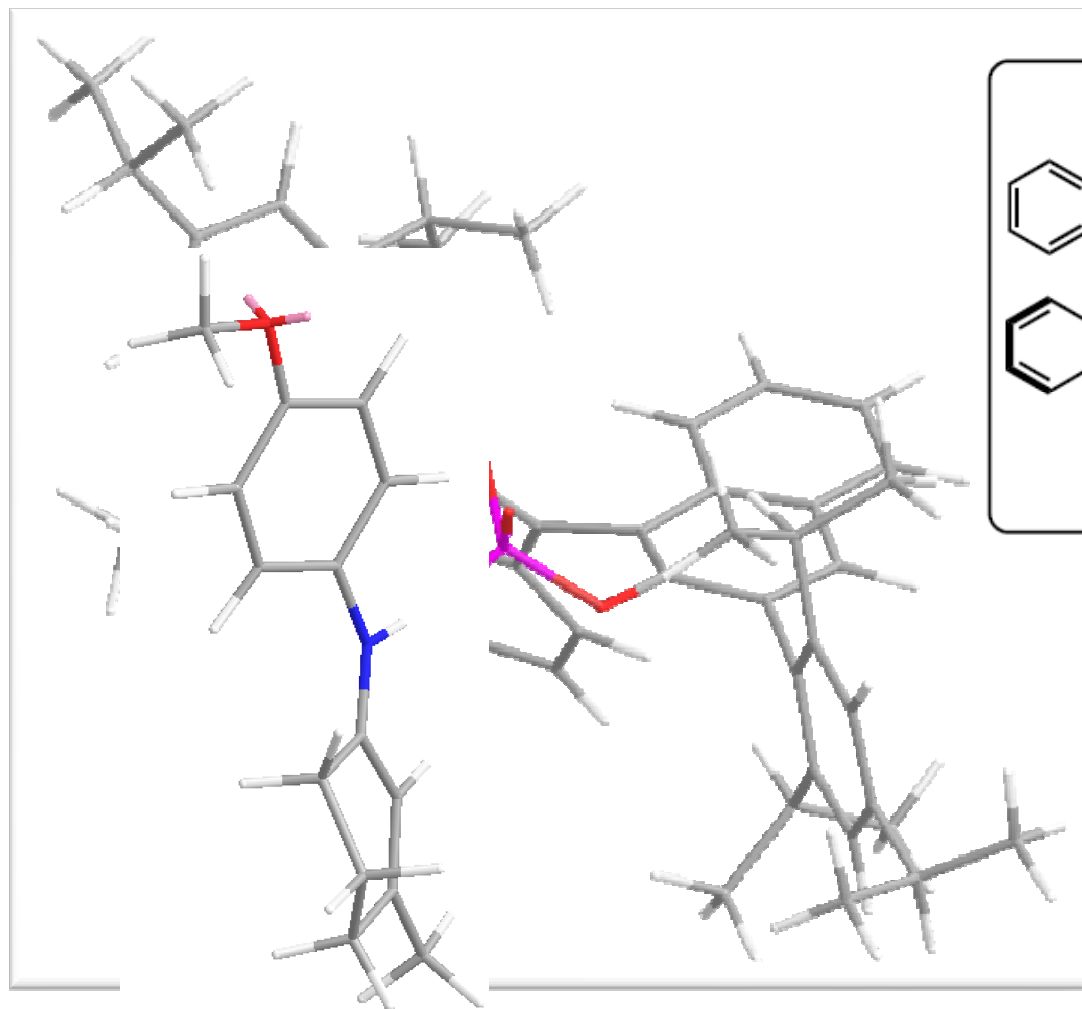
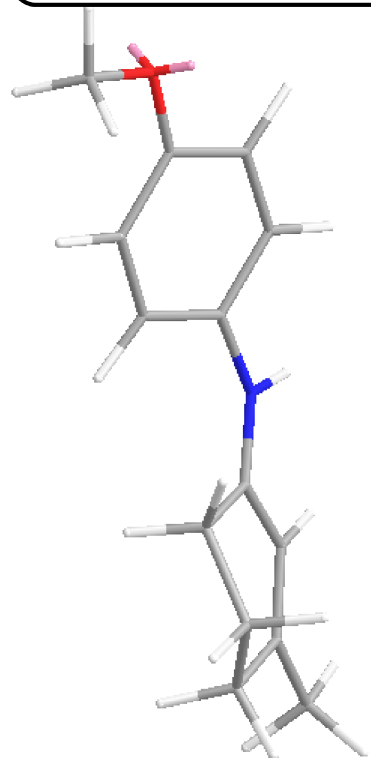
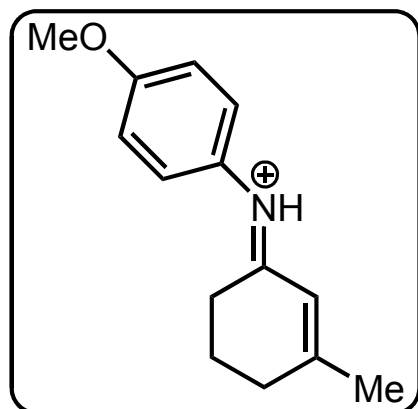
# 3-substituted Cyclohexyl Amines



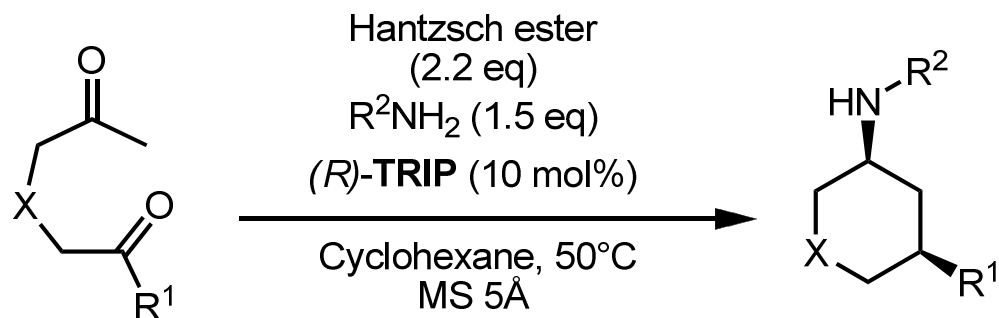
# Mechanism: Catalytic Cycle



# Possible Rationale for Stereochemical Outcome



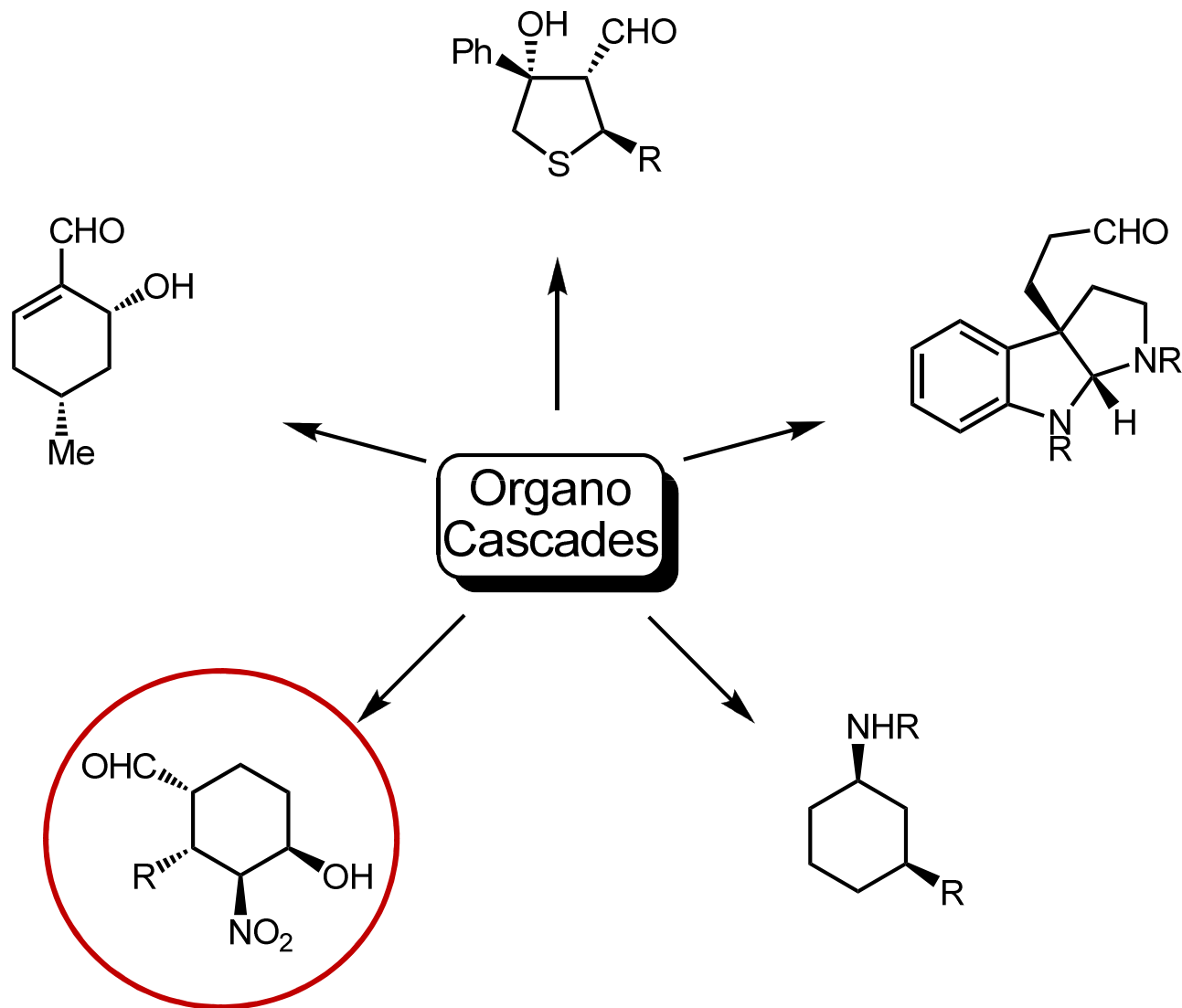
# Substrate Scope



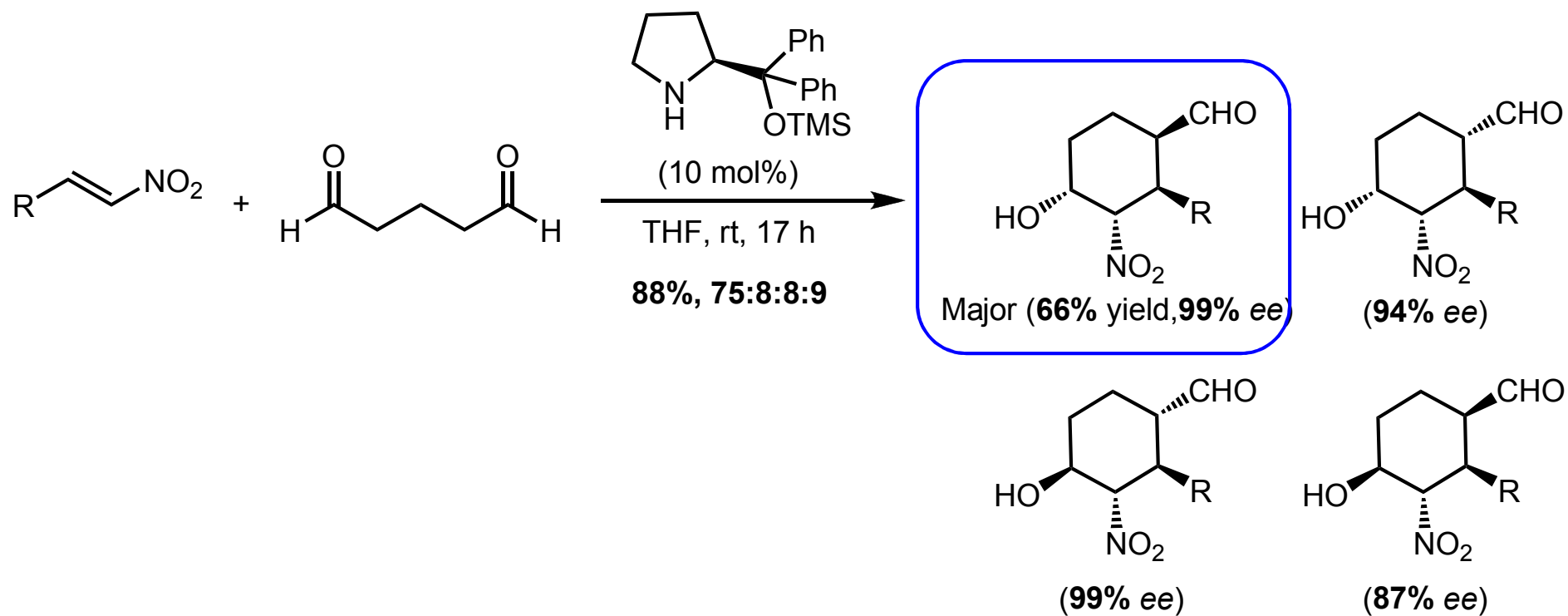
Entry	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	X	Yield (%)	<i>dr</i>	<i>er</i>
1		PEP	CH <sub>2</sub>	75	10:1	95:5
2		PEP	CH <sub>2</sub>	79	12:1	98:2
3		PEP	CH <sub>2</sub>	72	24:1	98:2
4		PMP	CH <sub>2</sub>	89	19:1	98:2
5	Me	PEP	CH <sub>2</sub>	88	6:1	92:8
6	Me	PEP	O	72	99:1	96:4
7	Me	PEP	S	35	2:1	95:5



# Different Scaffolds



# Cyclohexane Carbaldehydes



Reactions : Michael/ Henry

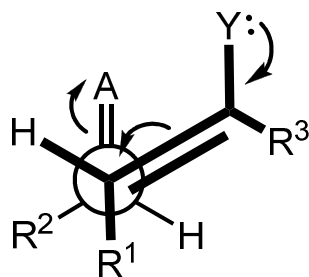
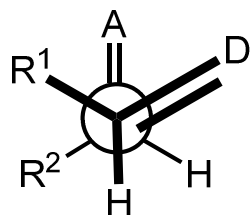
Efficiency : 4 new stereocenters  
2 new bonds



# Diastereoselectivity in Michael addition: Seebach Model : A Topological Rule

The preferred approach of two prochiral centers:

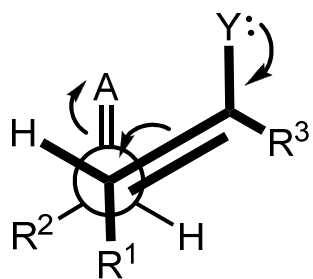
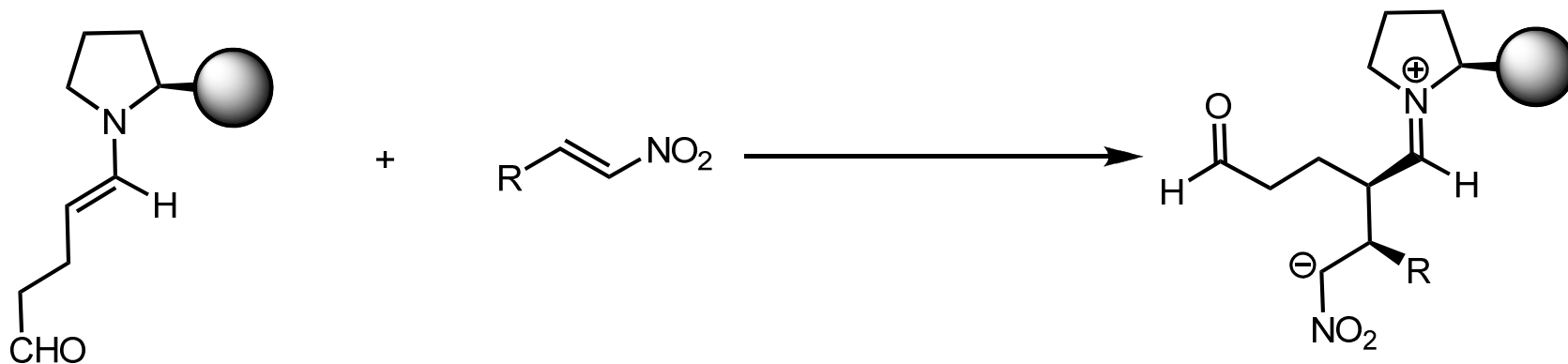
1. with *staggering* of all bonds around the newly formed bond;
2. in a *gauche* arrangement of the *donor* (C=D)-bond between the (C-A)- and the (C-H)-bonds of the *acceptor*;
3. with the *H-atom*, the smaller substituent on the donor atom component, in an *anti* position with respect to the (C=A)-bond
4. if the components exists in (*E/Z*) (*anti/syn*)-isomeric forms, the *actual donor* and *acceptor* atoms are situated *close* to each other. (Coulomb attraction i.e. minimalization of the charge separation holding A and D or Y together)



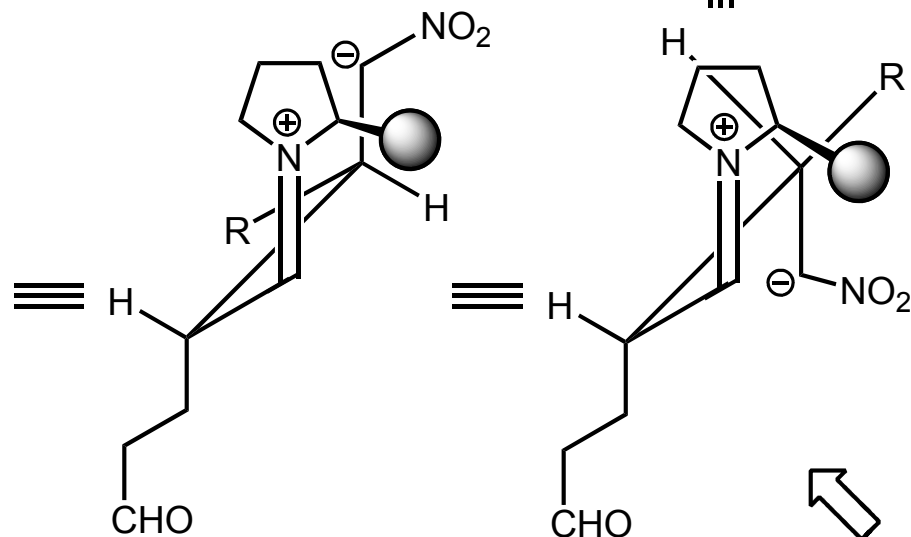
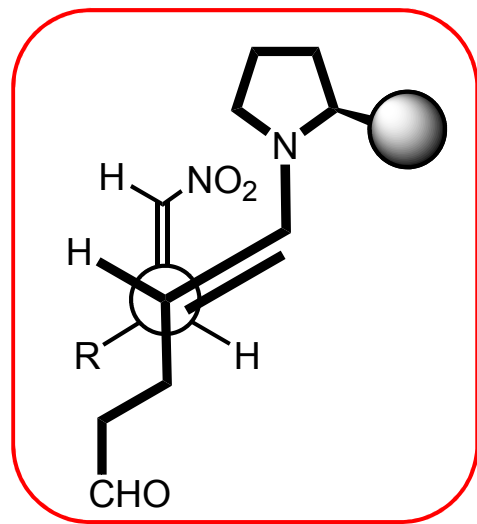
A = Acceptor  
D = Donor

\* Steric Repulsion between D/Y and R<sup>2</sup> push R<sup>2</sup> in anti position

# Diastereoselectivity in Michael Addition

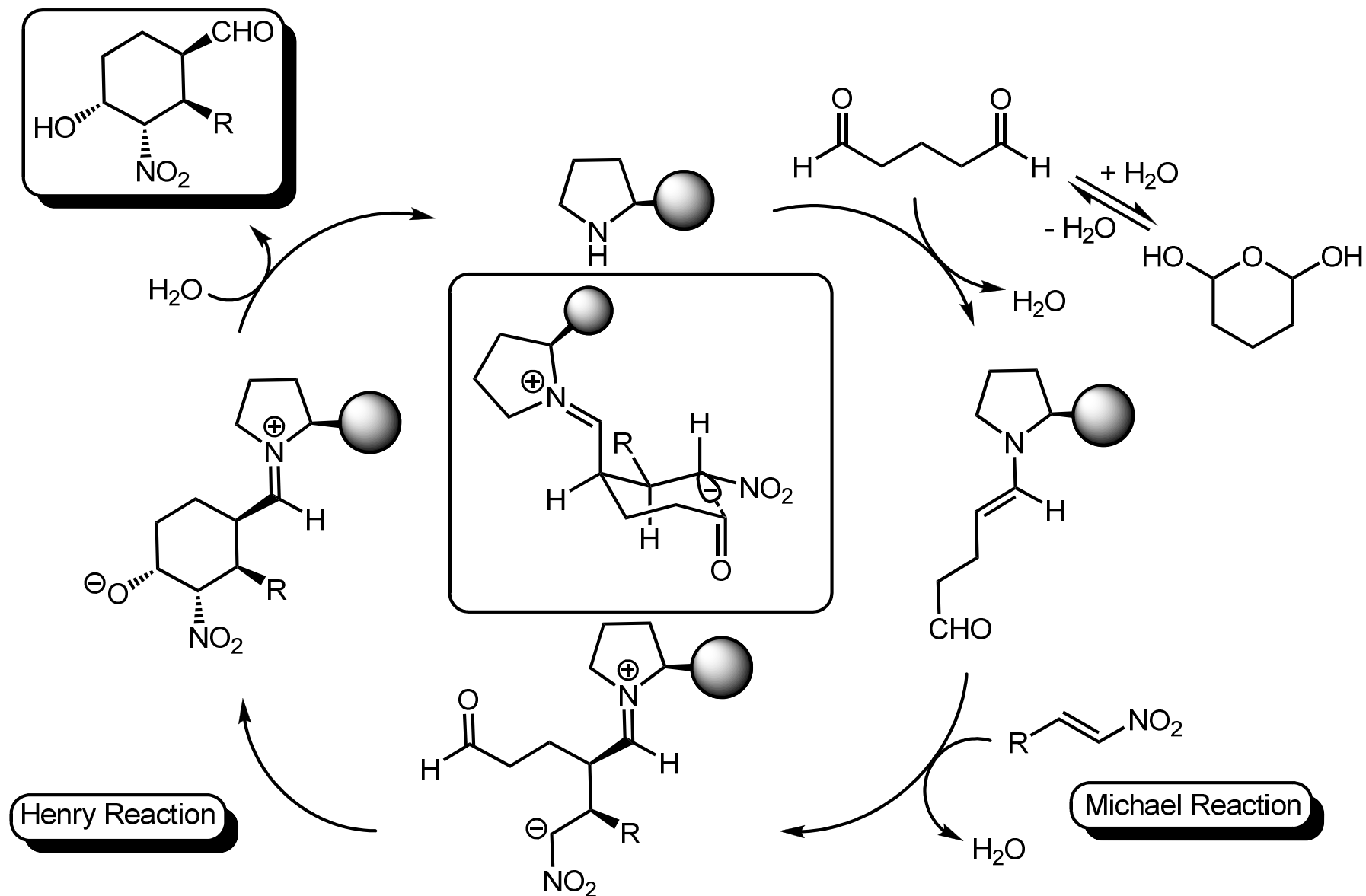


A = Acceptor  
Y = Donor

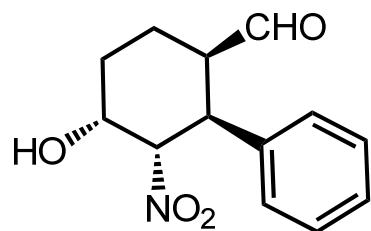
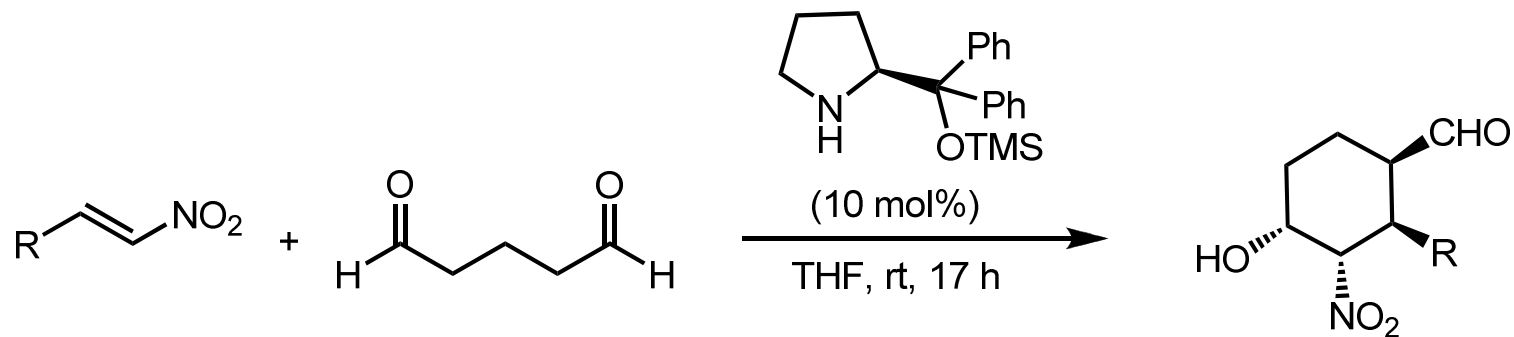


View

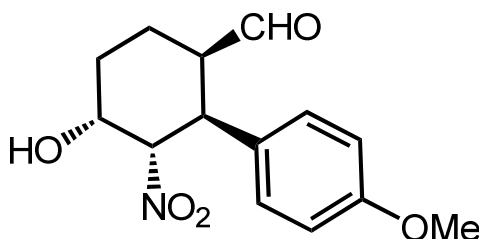
# Mechanism: Catalytic Cycle



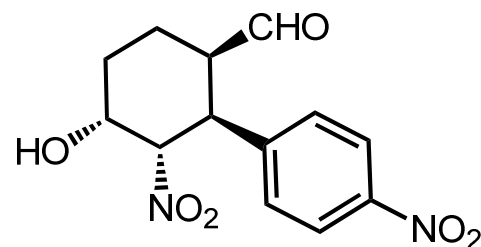
# Substrate Scope



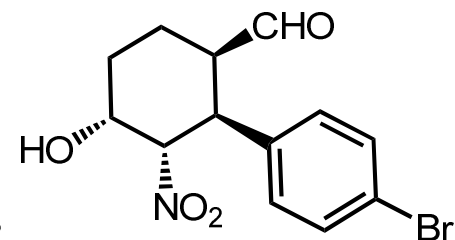
66% yield, 99% ee, 17 h



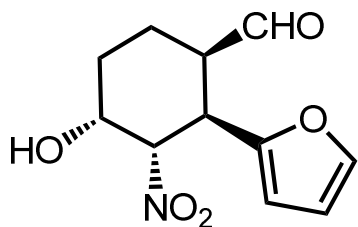
60% yield, 98% ee, 20 h



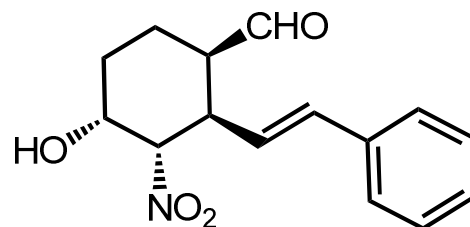
71% yield, 97% ee, 3.5 h



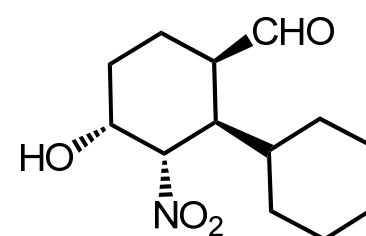
64% yield, 99% ee, 4 h



68% yield, 99% ee, 20 h

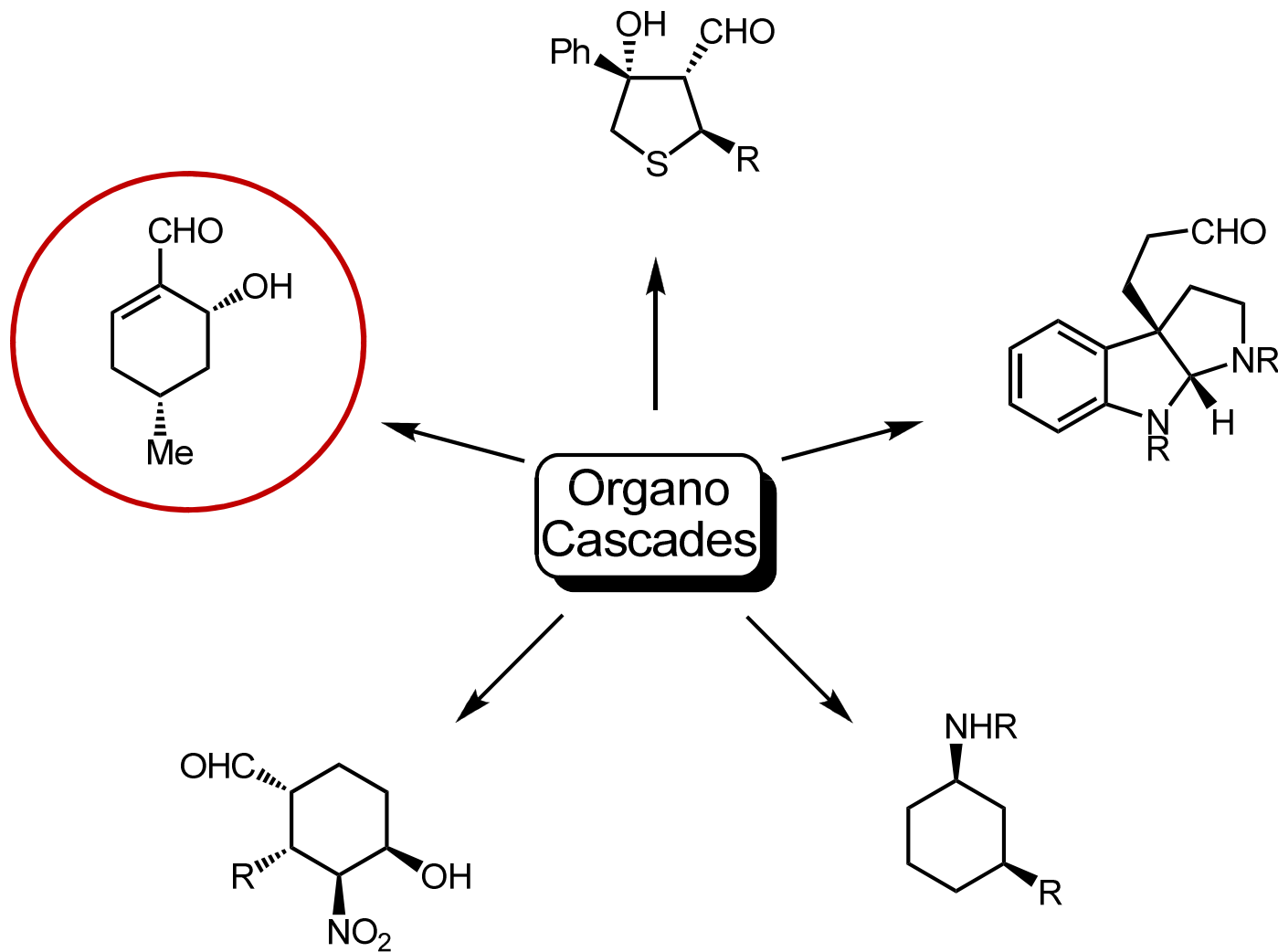


55% yield, 98% ee, 10 h



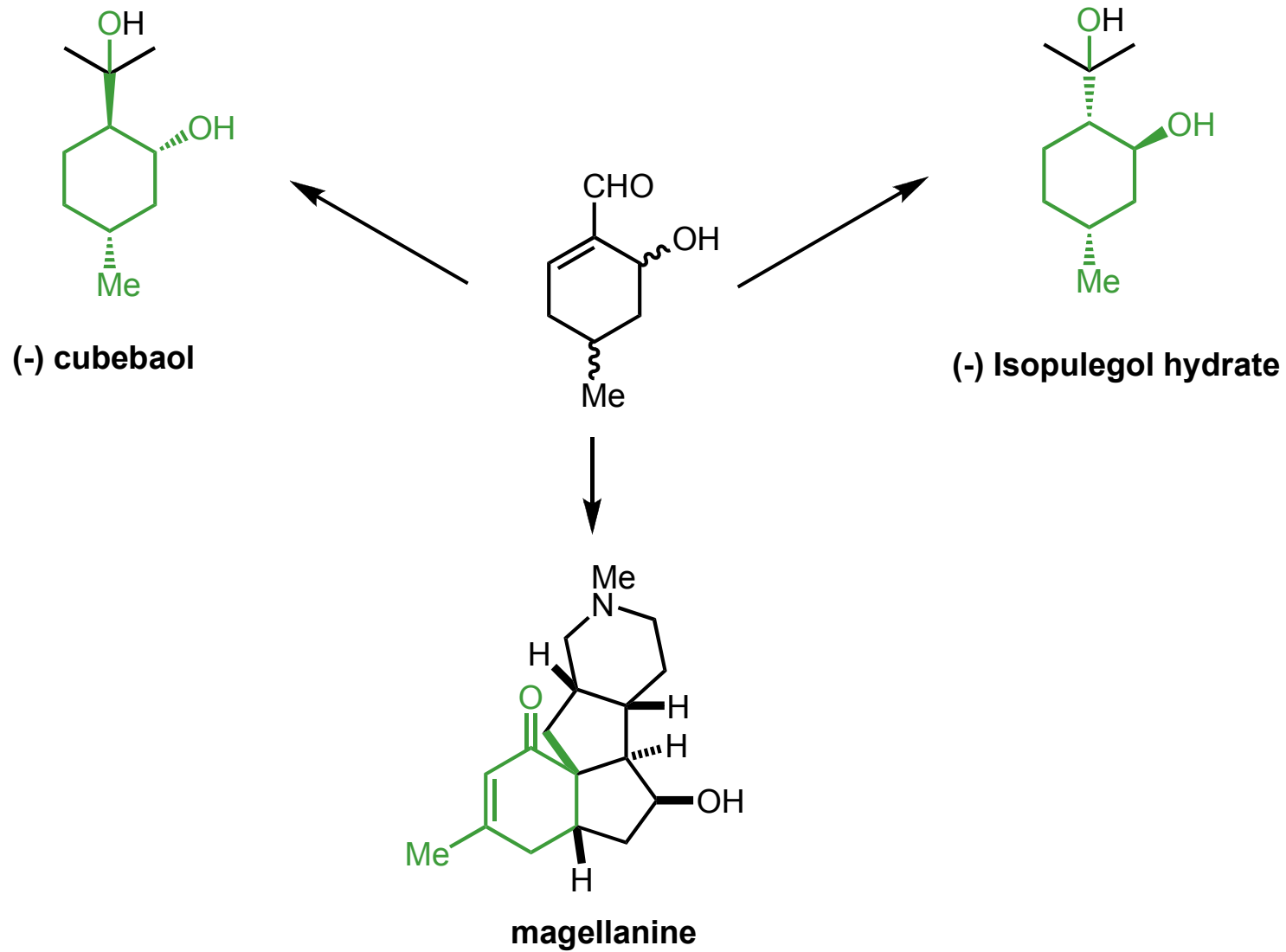
45% yield, 99% ee, 24 h

# Different Scaffolds

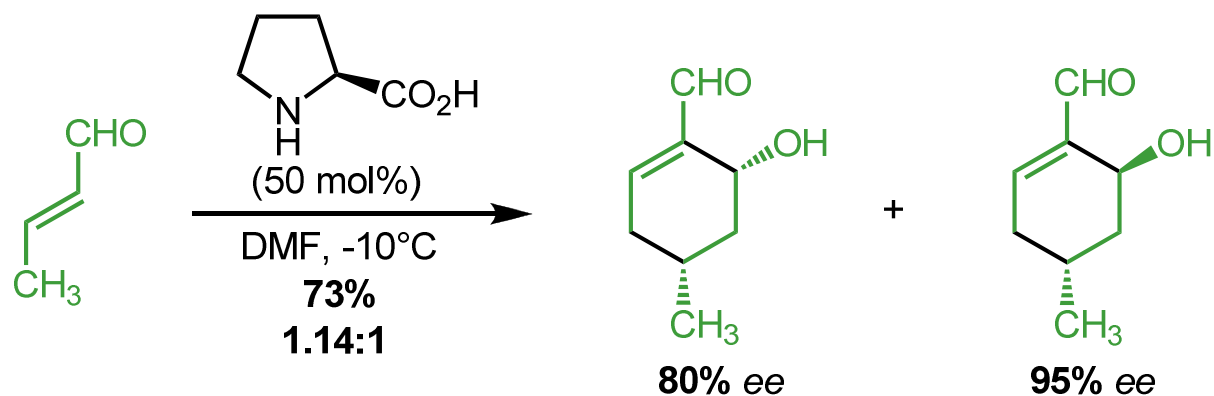




# Cyclohexene Carbaldehydes



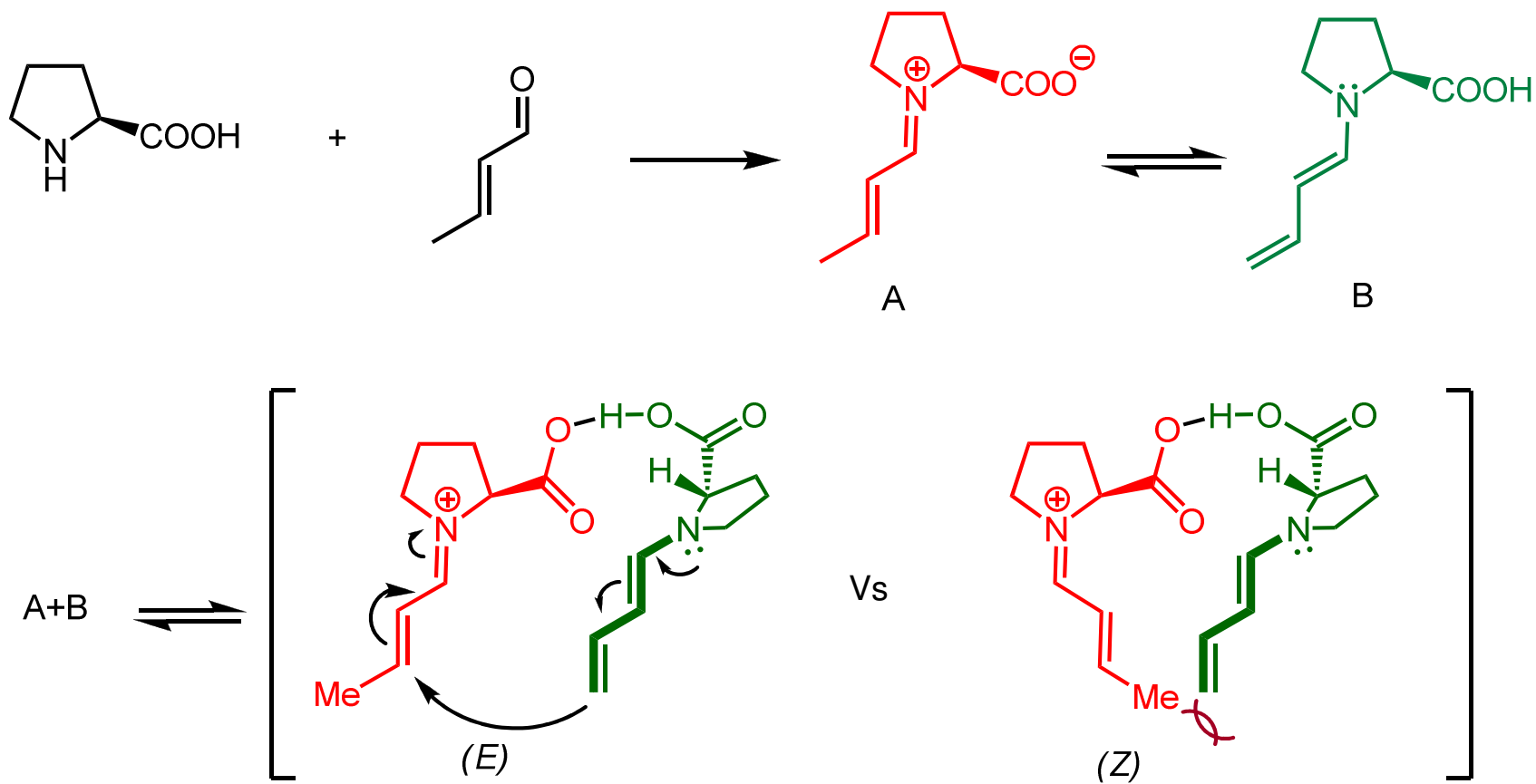
# [3+3] Cycloaddition of $\alpha,\beta$ -Unsaturated Aldehydes



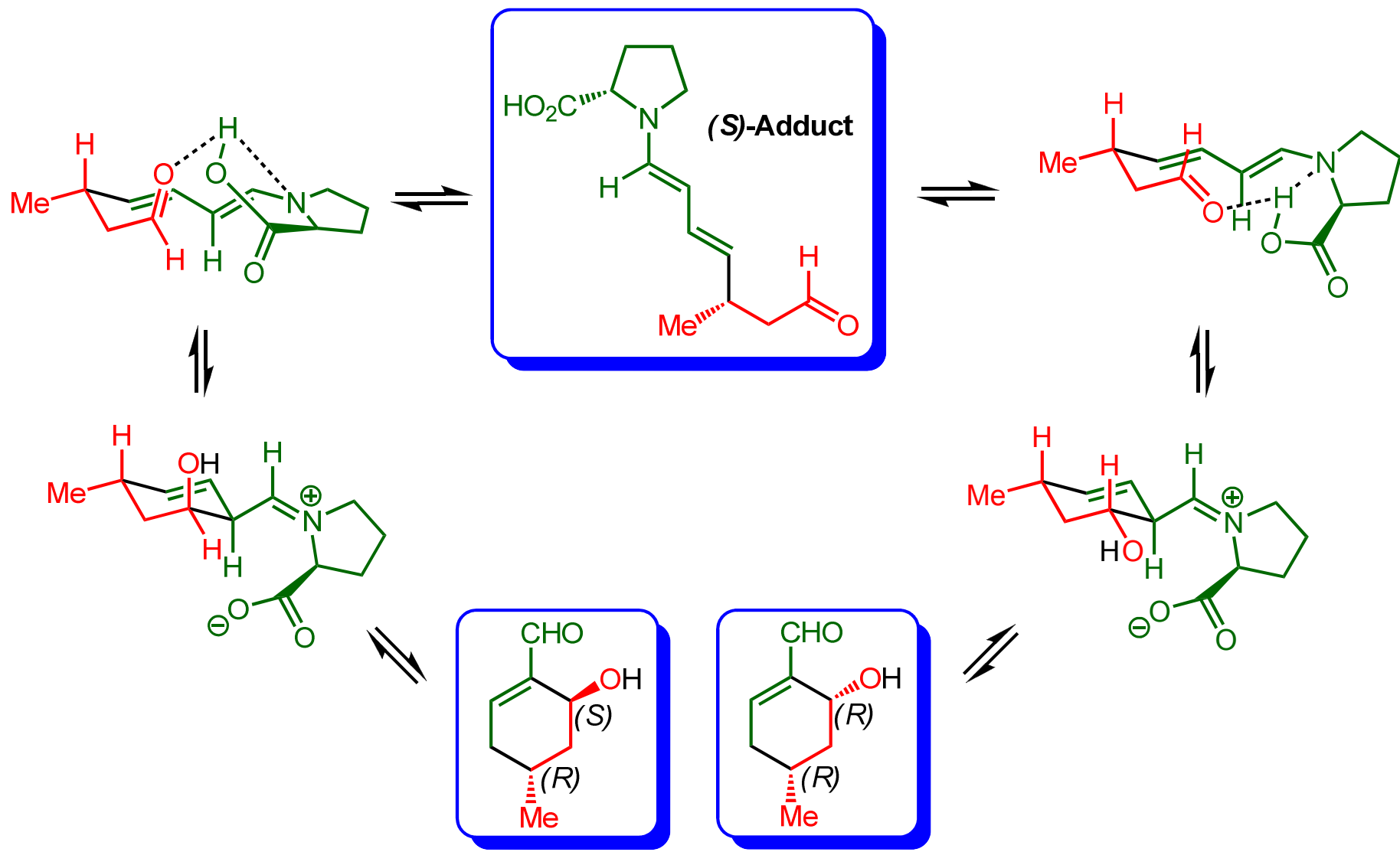
Catalytic Mode : Iminium-Enamine  
Reactions : Michael / Aldol

Efficiency : 2 new stereocenters  
2 new bonds

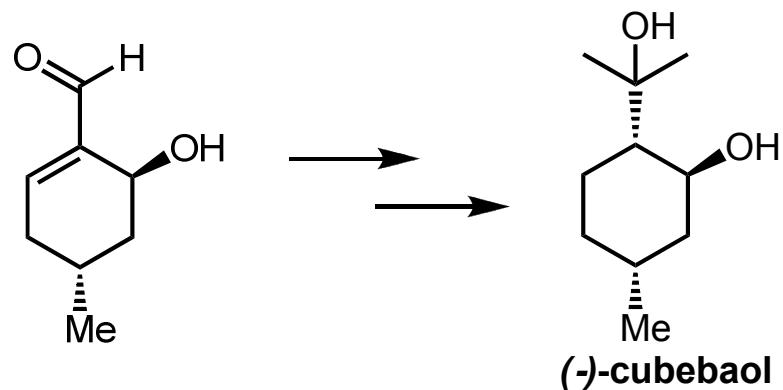
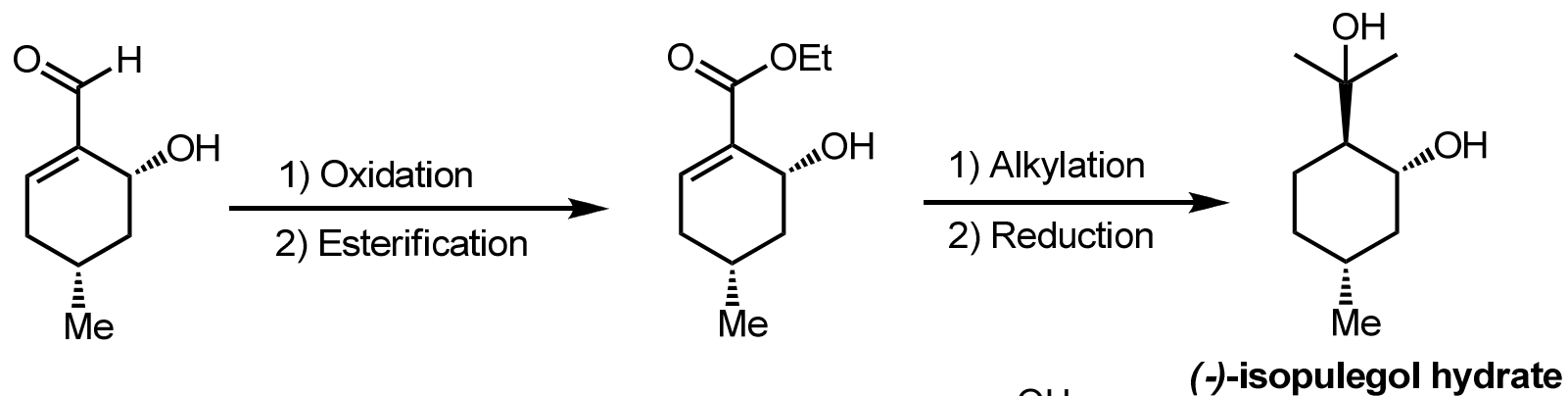
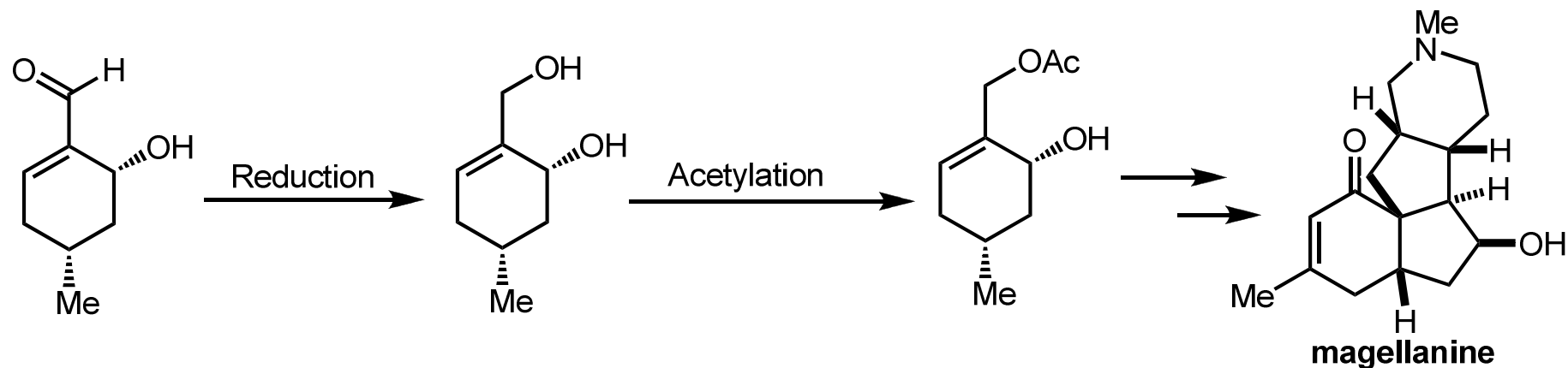
# Mechanism



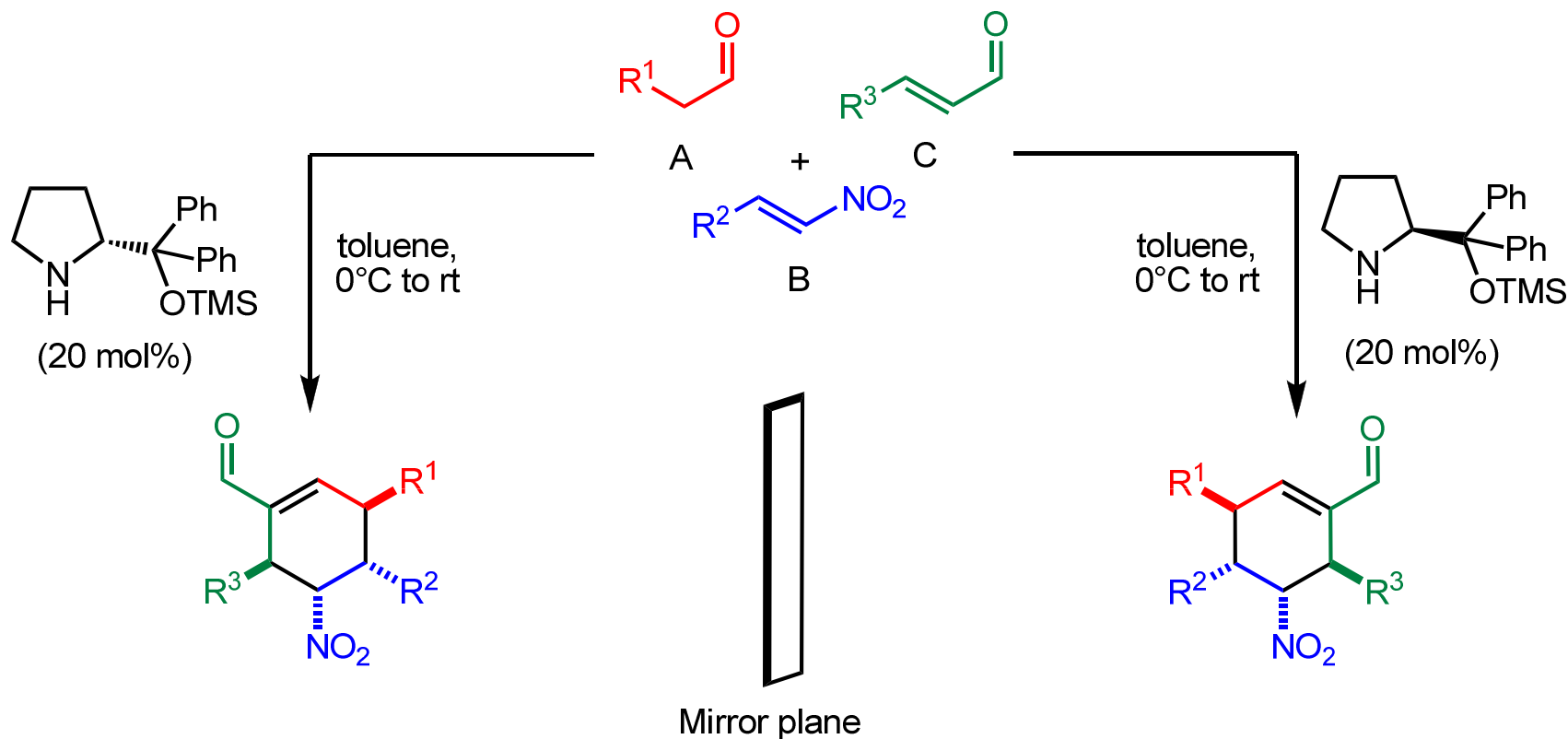
# Mechanism



# Application to Total Synthesis



# A Triple Cascade Organocatalytic Reaction

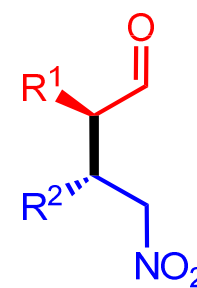
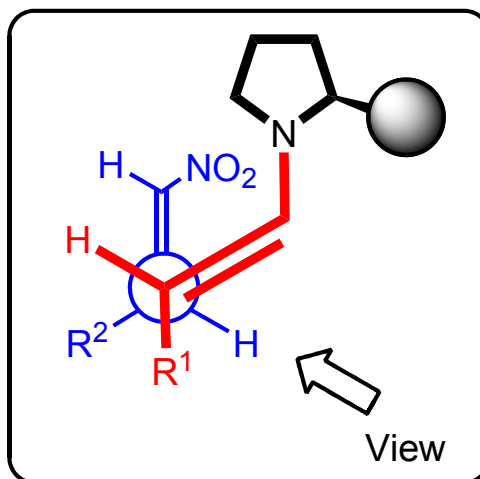
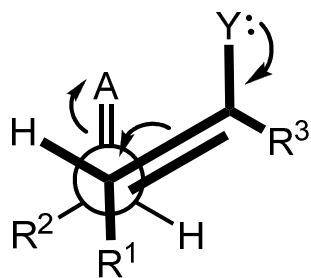
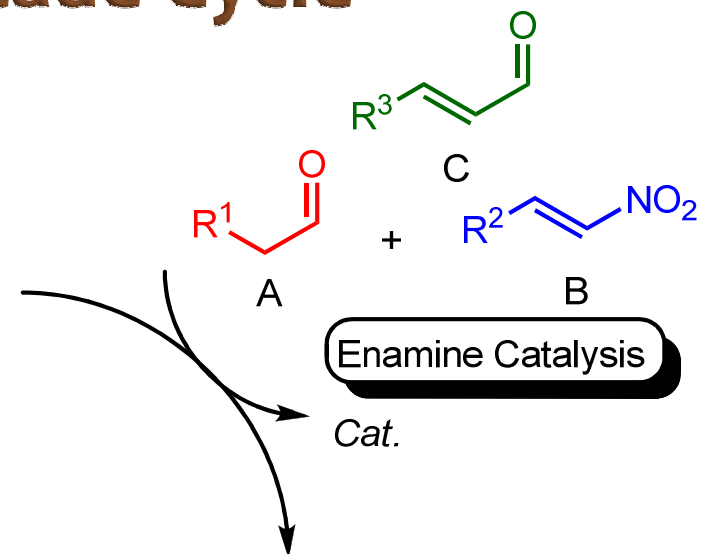
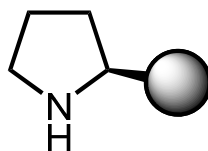
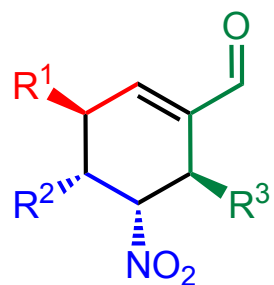


Catalytic Mode : Enamine-Iminium-Enamine

Reactions : Michael/ Michael/ Aldol

Efficiency : 4 new stereocenters , 3 new bonds

# Proposed Catalytic Cascade Cycle

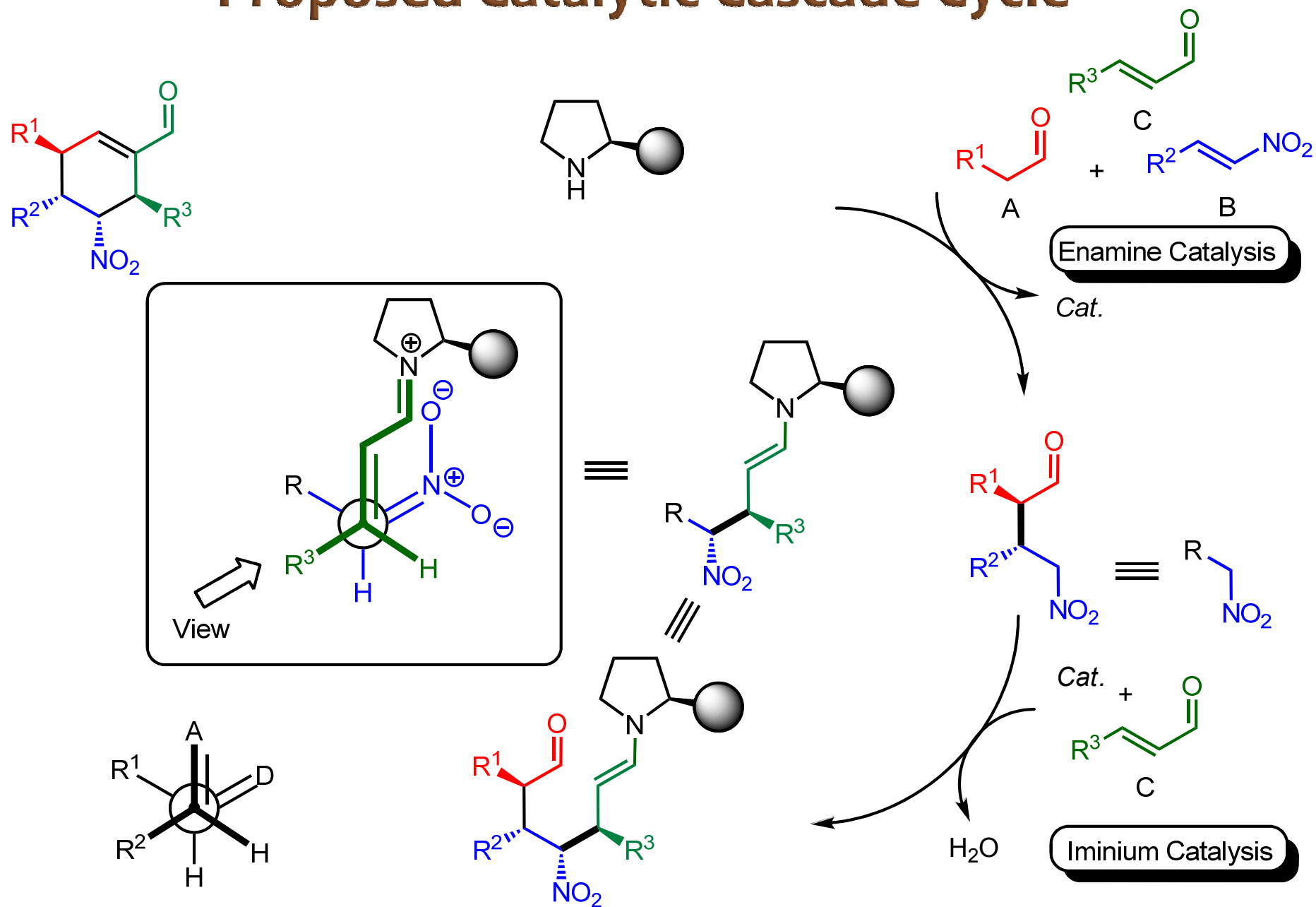


A = Acceptor  
Y = Donor

Seebach, D.; Golinski, J. *Helv. Chim. Acta*, **1981**, 64,1413

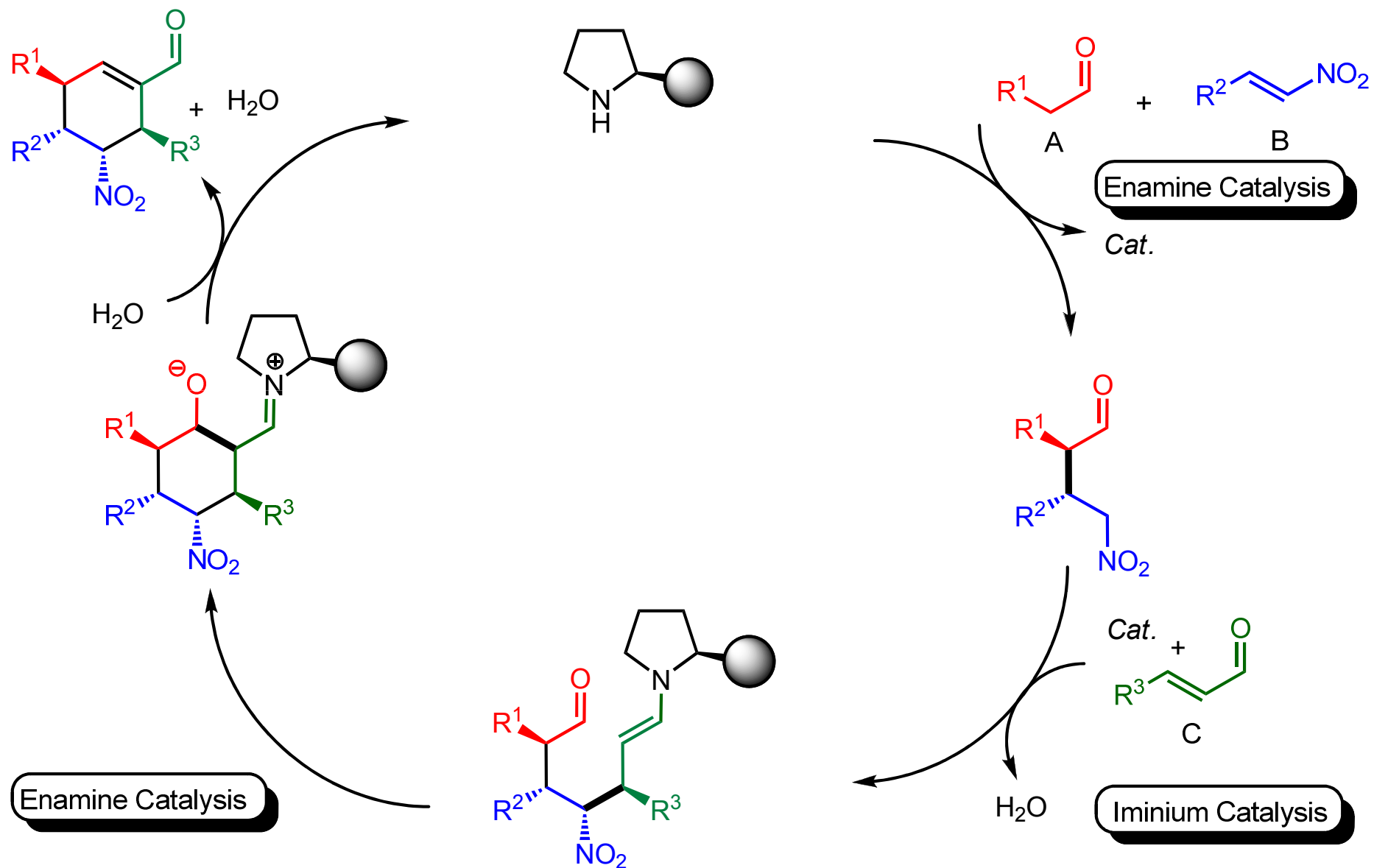
Enders, D.; Huttli, M. R. M.; Raabe, G.; Grondal, C. *Nature* **2006**, 441, 861

# Proposed Catalytic Cascade Cycle

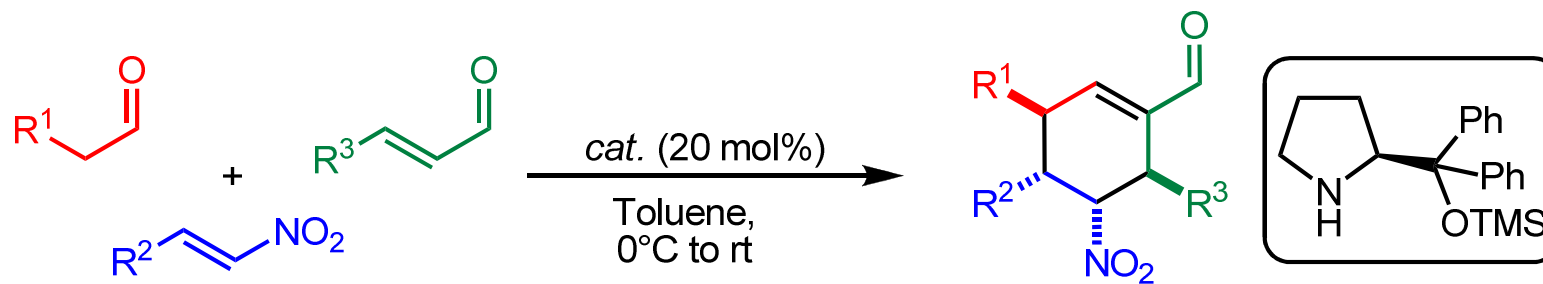




# Proposed Catalytic Cascade Cycle

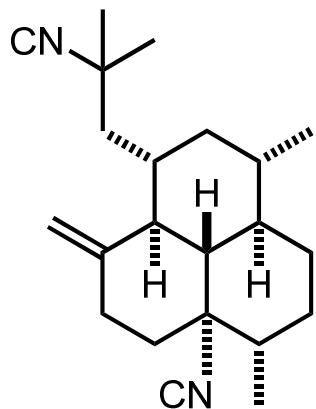


# Substrate Scope



Entry	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	R <sup>3</sup>	Yield(%)	ee(%)
1	Me	<i>o</i> -ClPh	Ph	51	>99
2	Me	<i>p</i> -MeOPh	Ph	38	>99
3	Et	Ph	Ph	58	>99
4	<i>i</i> -Pr	Ph	Ph	56	>99
5	Bn	Ph	Ph	38	>99
6	CH <sub>2</sub> OTBS	Ph	Ph	54	99
7	Me	Ph	H	50	>99
8	Me	Ph	Me	25	>99
9	Me	Ph	<i>n</i> -Bu	29	>99
10	Me	5-Methyl-furan-2-yl	Ph	37	99

# Potential Application to Total Synthesis



**(-)-8,15-diisocyano-11,20-amphilectene**

**Isolation:**

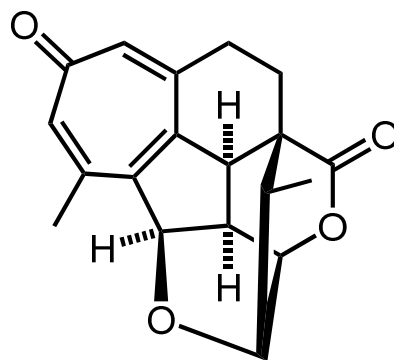
Wratten *et.al. Tet. Lett.* **1978**, 4345

**Biological Activity:**

Antimicrobial properties

**Previous Synthesis:**

Edward *et.al. JOC*, **1989**, 1483



**Hainanolide**

**Isolation:**

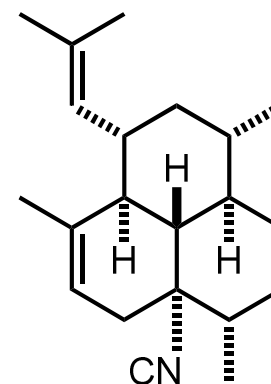
Buta *et.al. JOC*. **1978**,1002

**Biological Activity:**

Antiviral properties  
Antitumor properties

**Previous Synthesis:**

Mander *et.al. JACS* **1998**, 1914



**(-)-8-isocyano-10,14-amphilectadiene**

**Isolation:**

Wratten *et.al. Tet. Lett.* **1978**, 4345

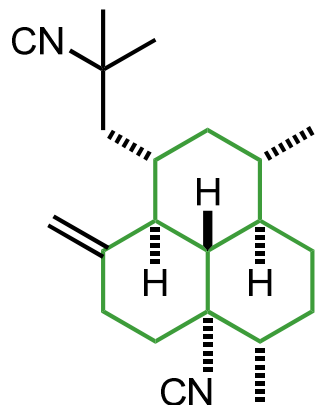
**Biological Activity:**

Antimicrobial properties

**Previous Synthesis:**

Edward *et.al. Tet. Lett.* **1993**, 5791

# Potential Application to Total Synthesis



**(-)-8,15-diisocyano-11,20-amphilectene**

**Isolation:**

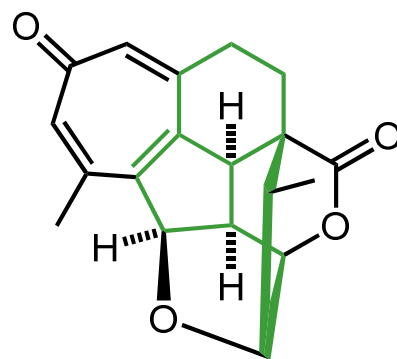
Wratten *et.al. Tet. Lett.* **1978**, 4345

**Biological Activity:**

Antimicrobial properties

**Previous Synthesis:**

Edward *et.al. JOC*, **1989**, 1483



**Hainanolide**

**Isolation:**

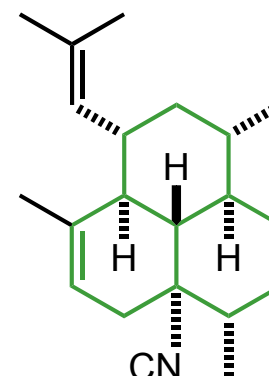
Buta *et.al. JOC*. **1978**,1002

**Biological Activity:**

Antiviral properties  
Antitumor properties

**Previous Synthesis:**

Mander *et.al. JACS* **1998**, 1914



**(-)-8-isocyano-10,14-amphilectadiene**

**Isolation:**

Wratten *et.al. Tet. Lett.* **1978**, 4345

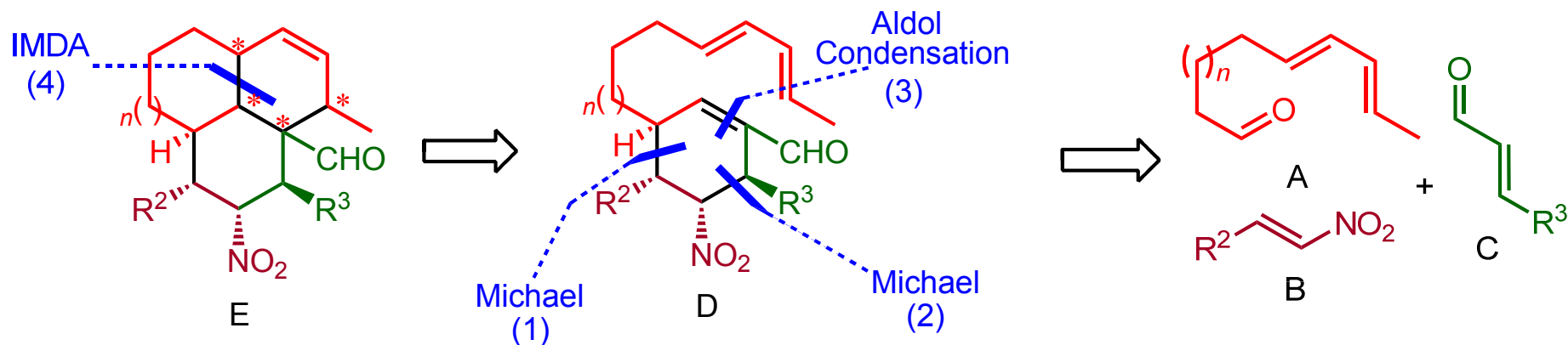
**Biological Activity:**

Antimicrobial properties

**Previous Synthesis:**

Edward *et.al. Tet. Lett.* **1993**, 5791

# One-Pot Organocatalytic Triple-Cascade/Diels–Alder approach to Tricyclic Frameworks E



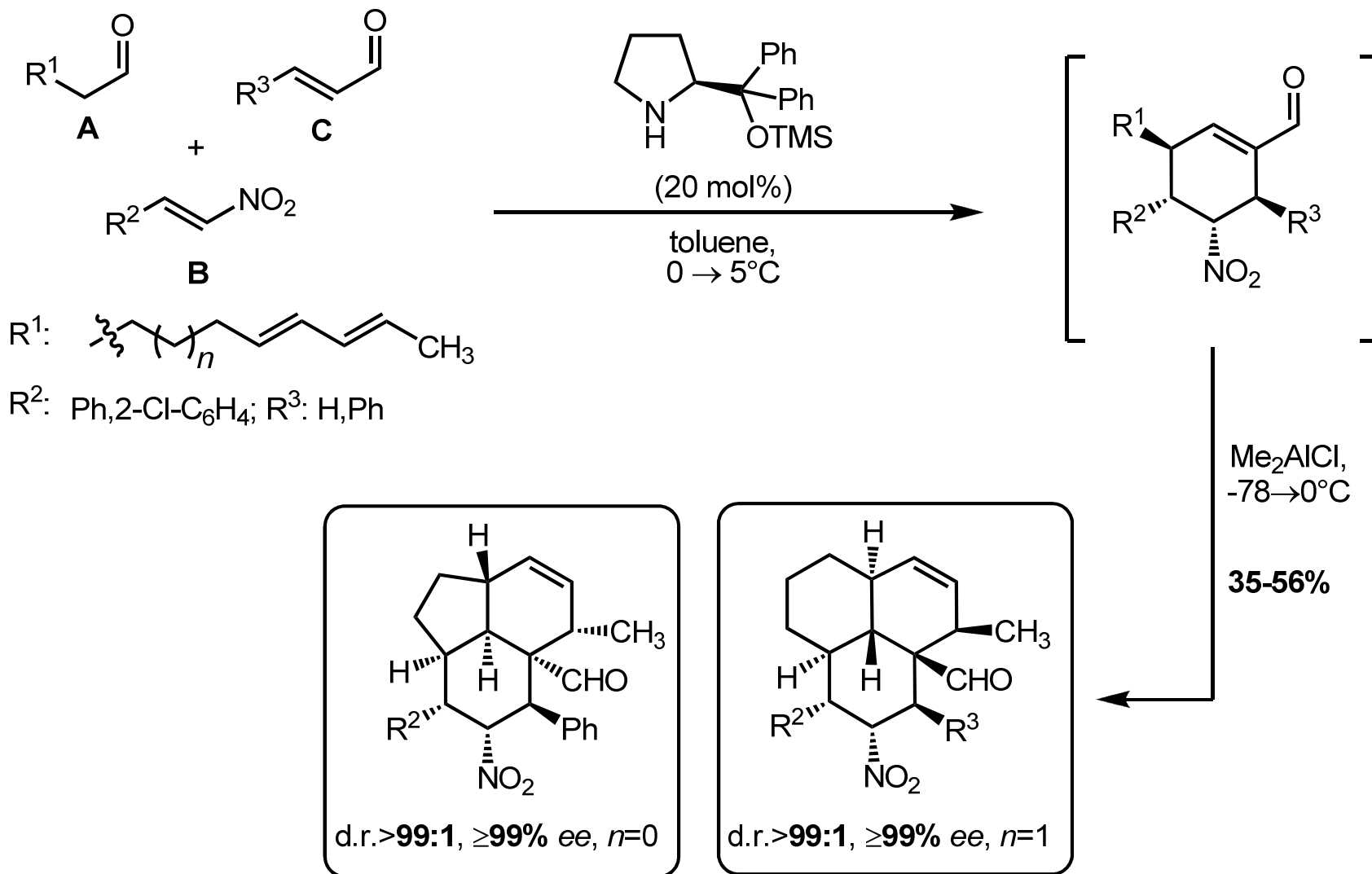
Catalytic Mode: Enamine-Iminium-Enamine

Reactions : Michael/ Michael/ Aldol/ IMDA

Efficiency : 8 new stereocenters, 5 new bonds

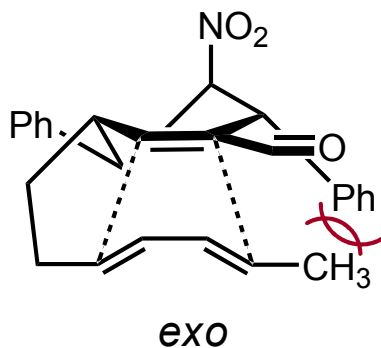
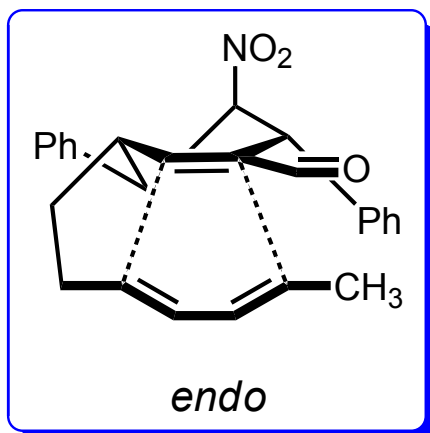
Others : High enantioselectivities (>99%)

# Michael/Michael/Aldol Condensation/IMDA

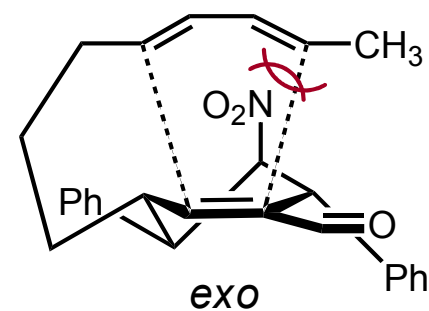
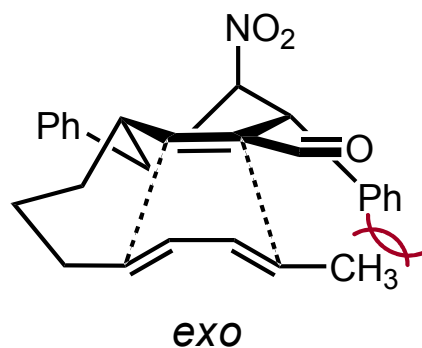
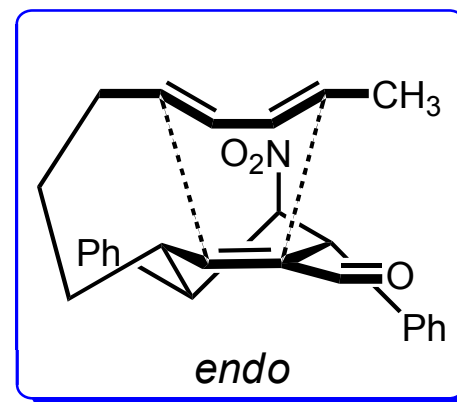
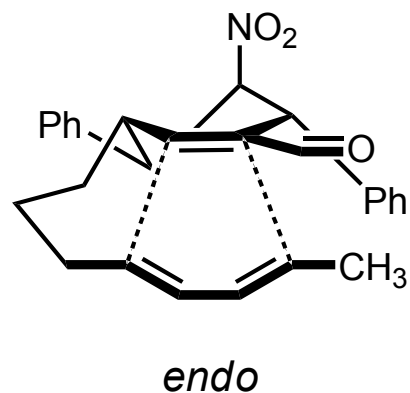


# Transition States for IMDA

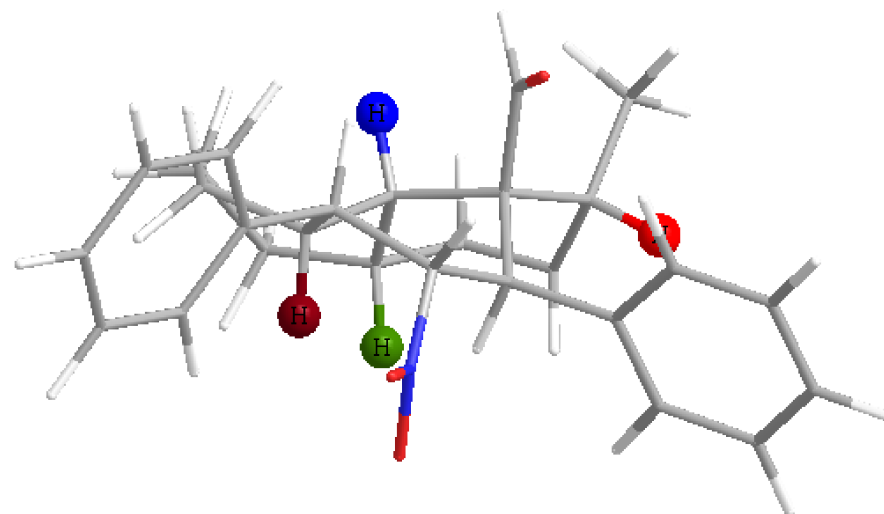
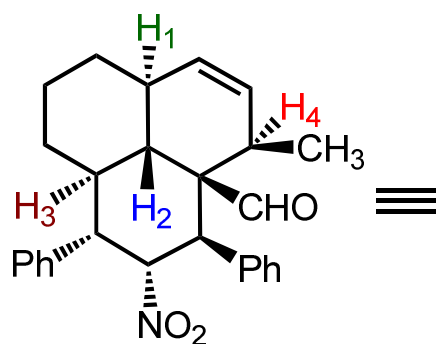
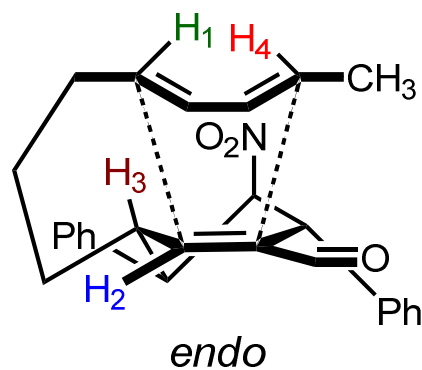
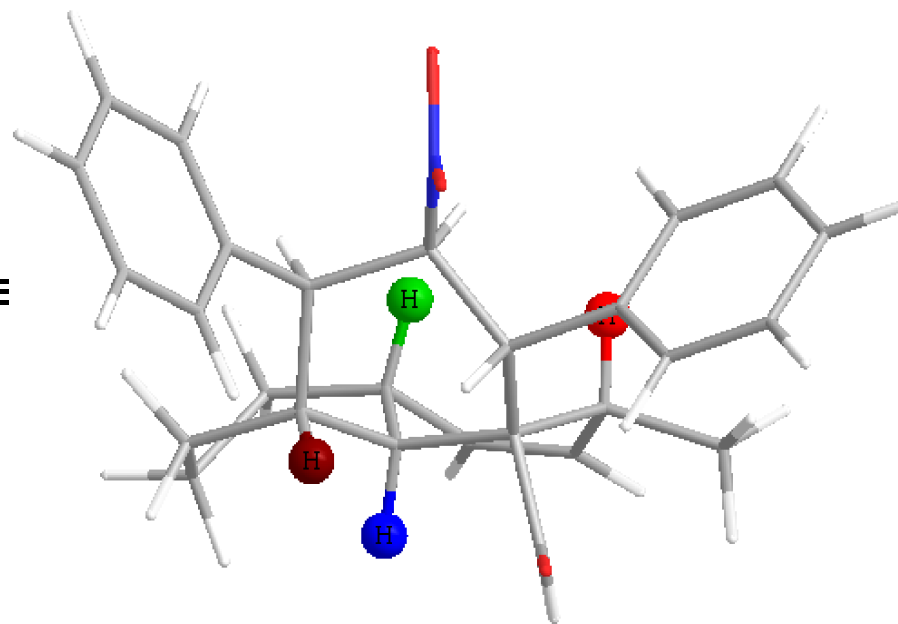
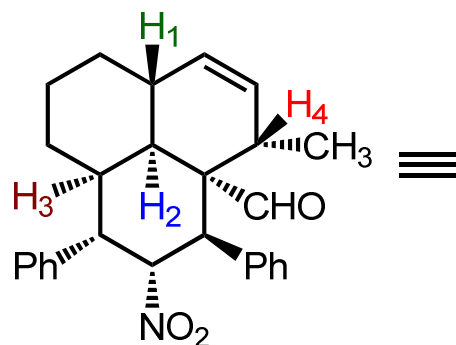
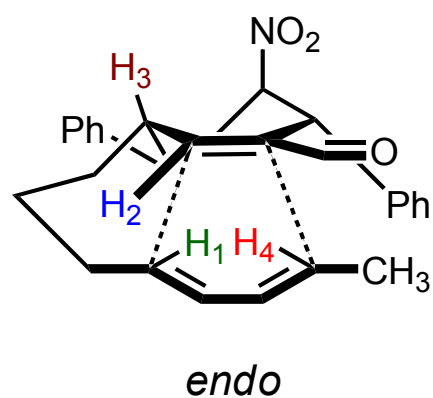
TS for  $n = 0$



TS for  $n = 1$

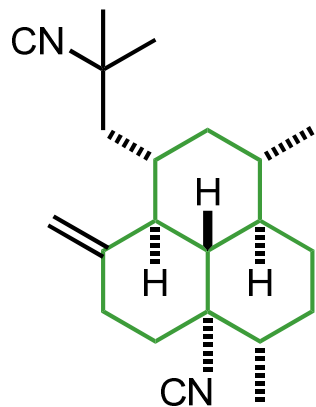


# Transition States for IMDA (NOE effect)





# Potential Application to Total Synthesis

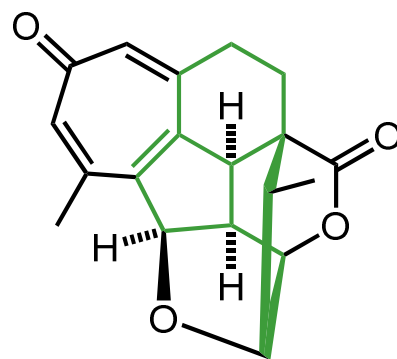


**(-)-8,15-diisocyano-11,20-amphilectene**

**Previous Synthesis:**

Edward *et.al.* *JOC*, **1989**, 1483

More than 18 steps

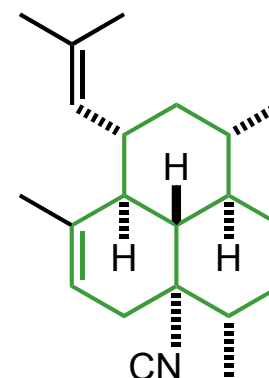


**Hainanolide**

**Previous Synthesis:**

Mander *et.al.* *JACS* **1998**,  
1914

More than 16 steps



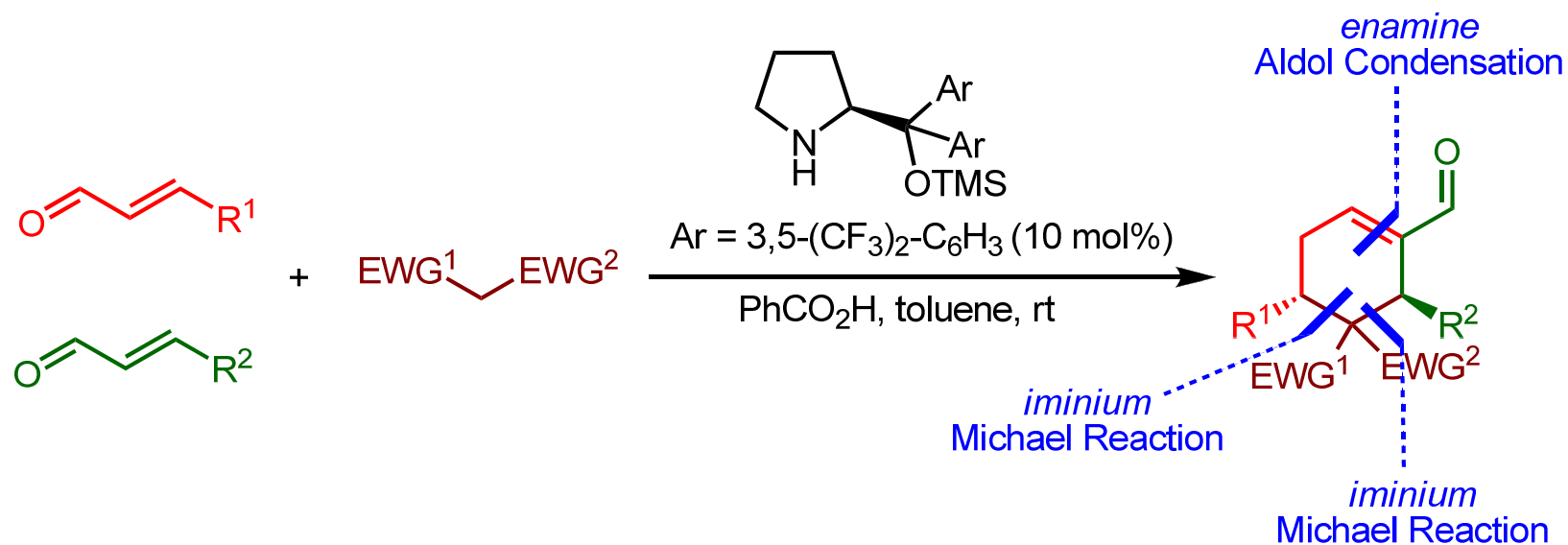
**(-)-8-isocyano-10,14-amphilectadiene**

**Previous Synthesis:**

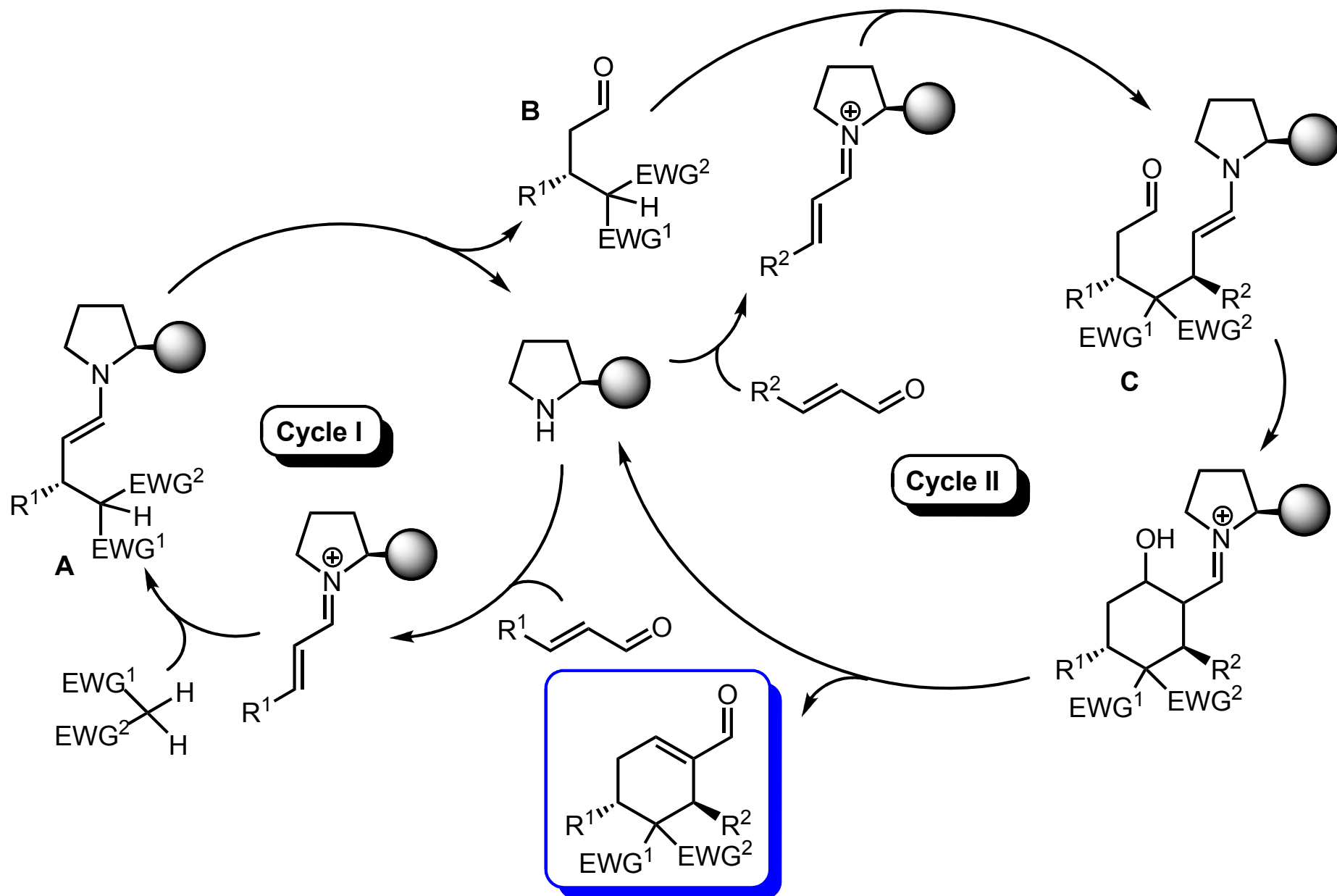
Edward *et.al.* *Tet. Lett.* **1993**,  
5791

More than 12 steps

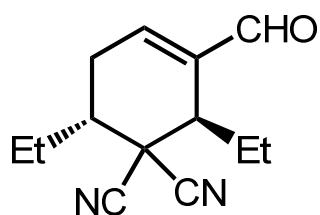
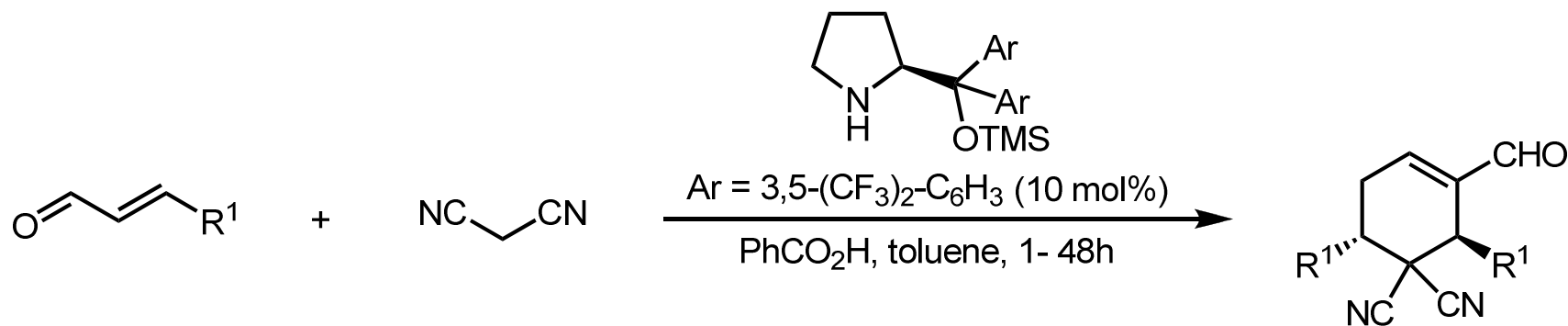
# Organocatalytic Multicomponent Domino Asymmetric Reaction



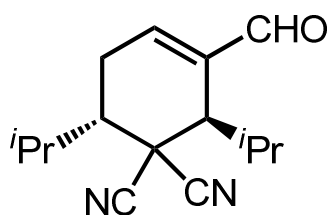
# Proposed Catalytic Cycle



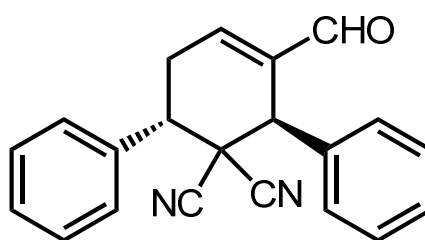
# Substrate Scope



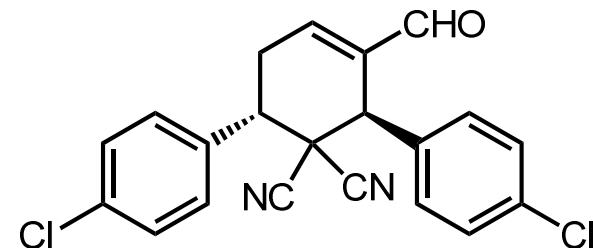
89% yield, 98% ee



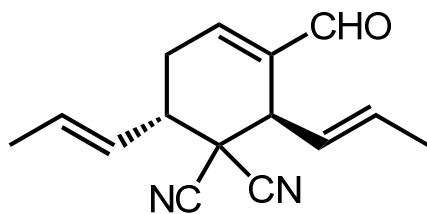
68% yield, >99% ee



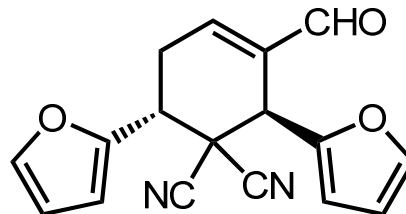
77% yield, >99% ee



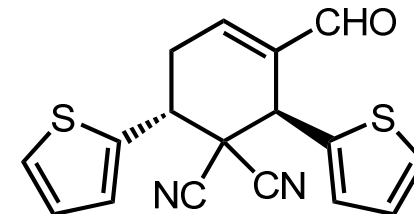
54% yield, >99% ee



80% yield, 97% ee



57% yield, 98% ee



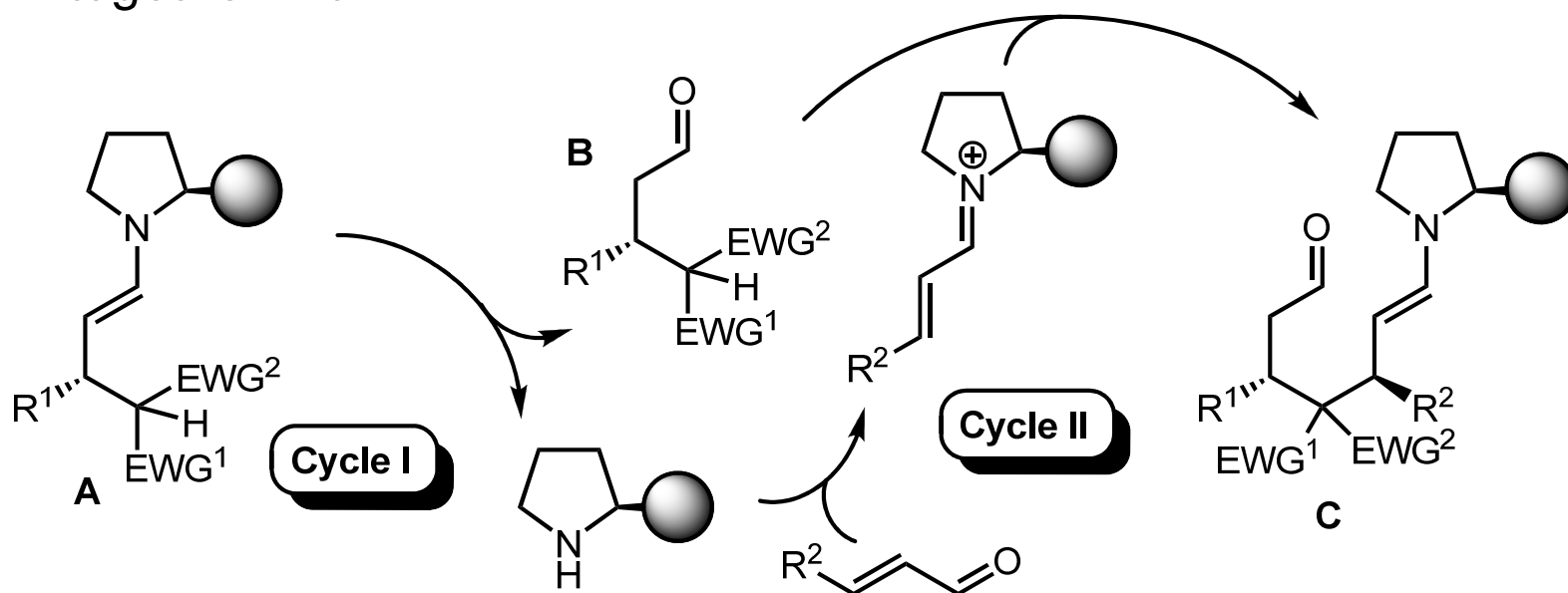
66% yield, 97% ee

# Substrate Scope

How about taking two different  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated aldehydes ?

Requirement: Controlling the reaction sequence

- R<sup>1</sup>- aldehyde to be unreactive enough in cycle II so that Cycle I would be completed prior to the beginning of the formation of **C**.
- R<sup>2</sup>- aldehyde could be subsequently added and enter Cycle II together with **B**.

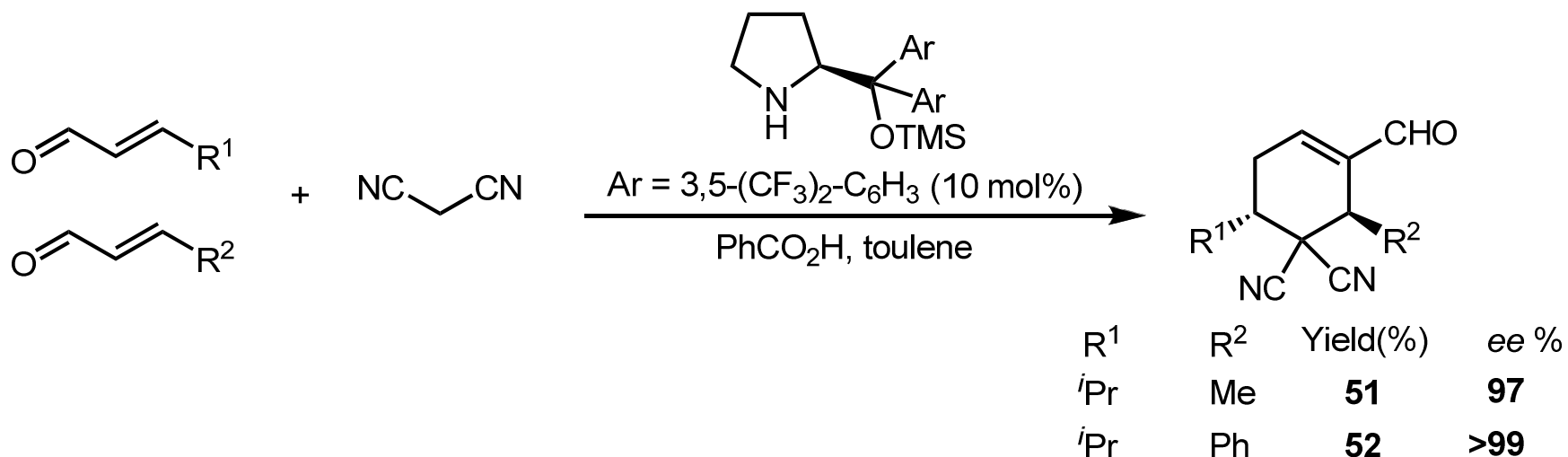


# Substrate Scope

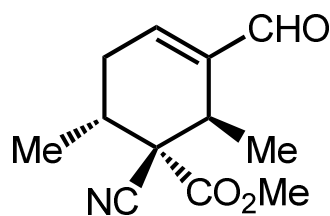
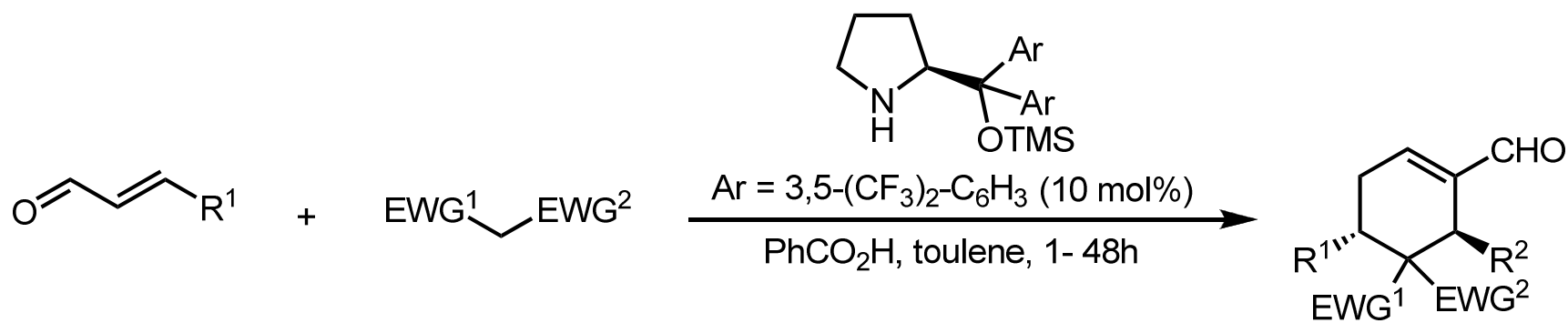
How about taking two different  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated aldehydes ?

Requirement: Controlling the reaction sequence

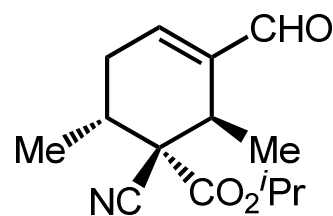
- R<sup>1</sup>- aldehyde to be unreactive enough in cycle II so that Cycle I would be completed prior to the beginning of the formation of **C**.
- R<sup>2</sup>- aldehyde could be subsequently added and enter Cycle II together with **B**.



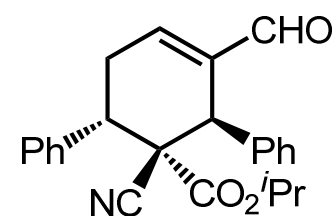
# Application: Generation of Quaternary Centres



**47% yield, 98% ee**  
**86/14 d.r.**



**40% yield, 99% ee**  
**90/10 d.r.**



**53% yield, >99% ee**  
**98/2 d.r.**

Better diastereo-control by increasing size of ester group

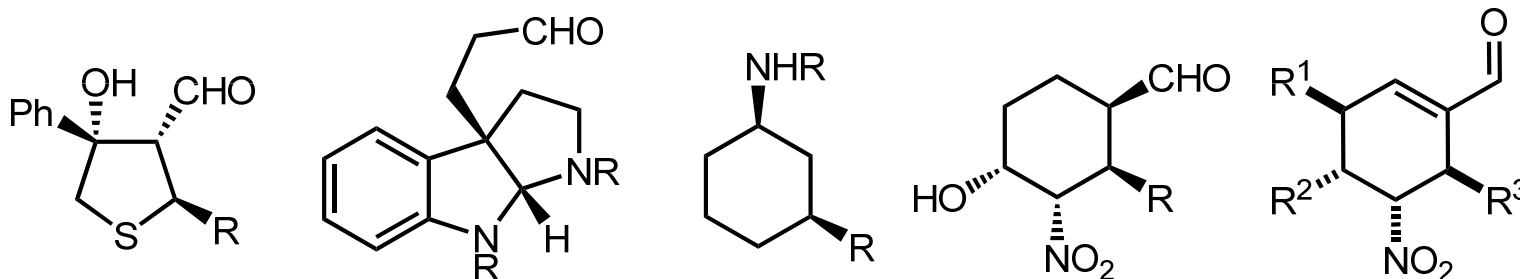
# Quadruple Organocatalytic Cascade Reaction and A Cascade of Five

*" MacMillan says that his group has now done a (as yet unpublished) quadruple organocascade in the lab, and is working on a cascade of five. But it isn't easy "*



# Conclusion

- Generation of new C-C bonds and more than 3 stereocenters in one pot .
- Shortest route to reach structural complexity from simple starting materials & catalysts.
- High diastereoselectivity and high enantioselectivity.
- High catalyst loading e.g. 10-20 mol%.



*'One of my goals for the next few years is to try to convince the community that this is a reasonable thing, and we should be doing it. Once we make three, four, hopefully five natural products, I think then everyone will say that this is an exciting way to go.'*

: MacMillan

# Acknowledgement

Dr. Wulff

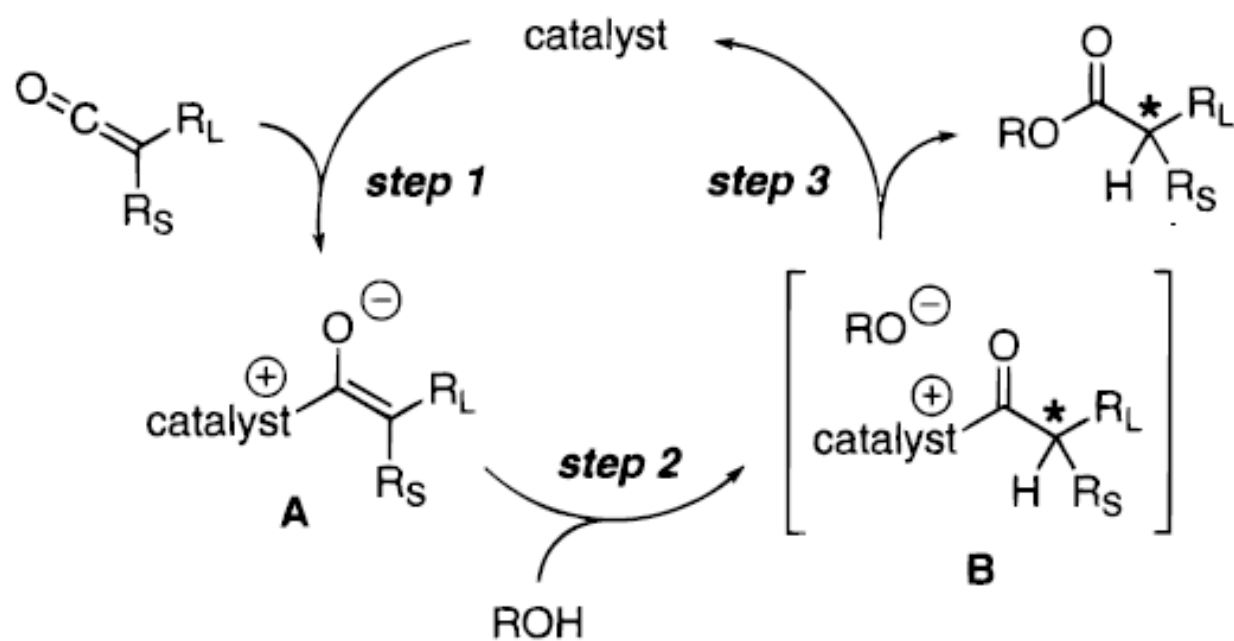
Dr. Walker

Dr. Borhan

Dr. Jackson

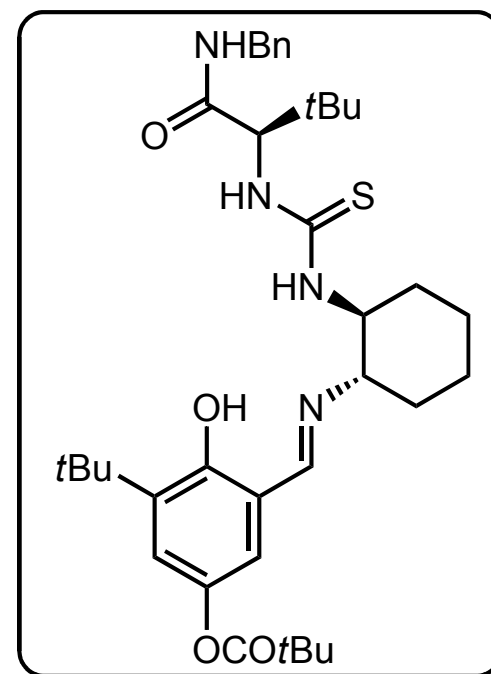
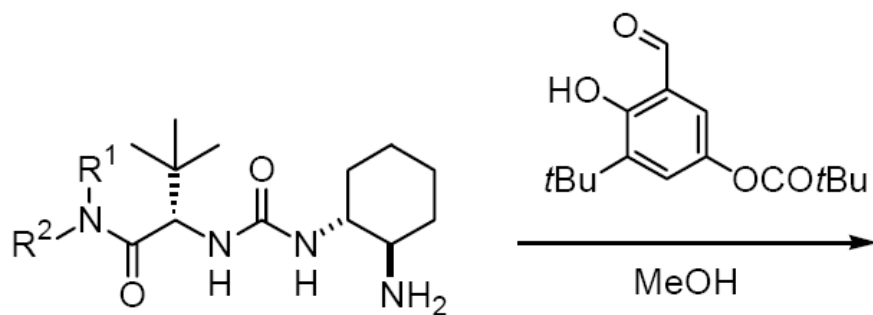
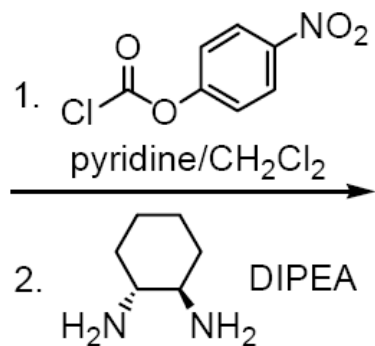
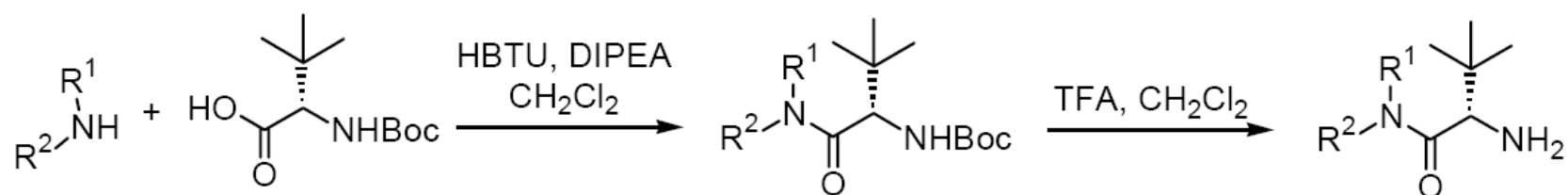
Zhenjie, Ding, Victor, Aman, Munmun, Li, Nilanjana,  
Dima, Yong, Alex, Kostas

# History: Addition to Prochiral ketenes

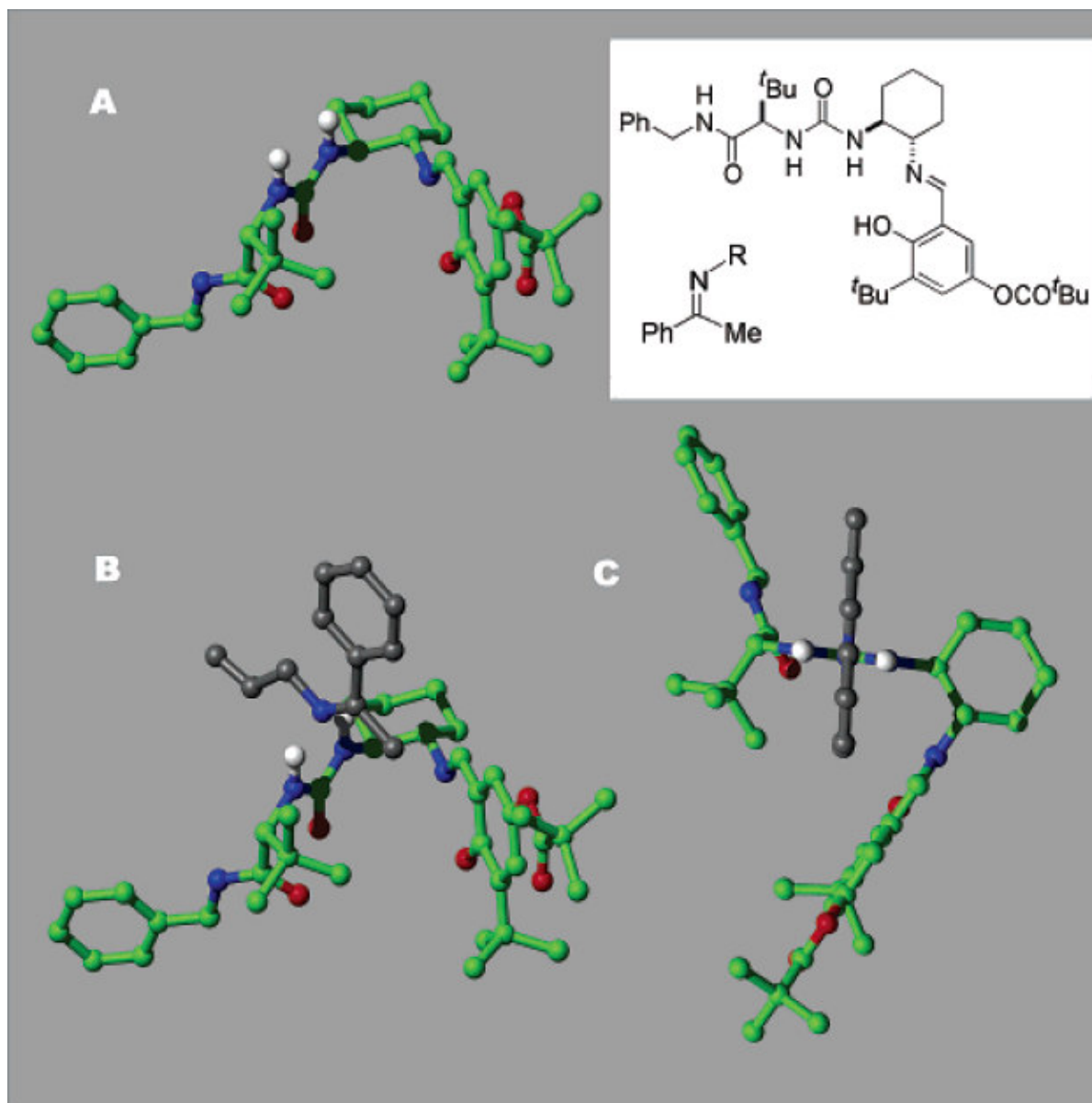


# Industrial Application of Organocatalysis

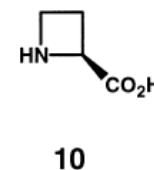
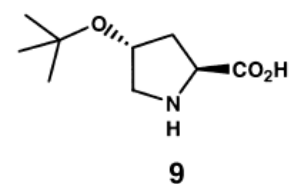
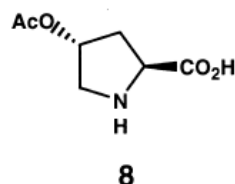
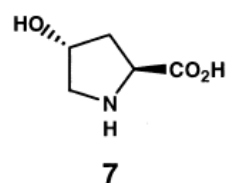
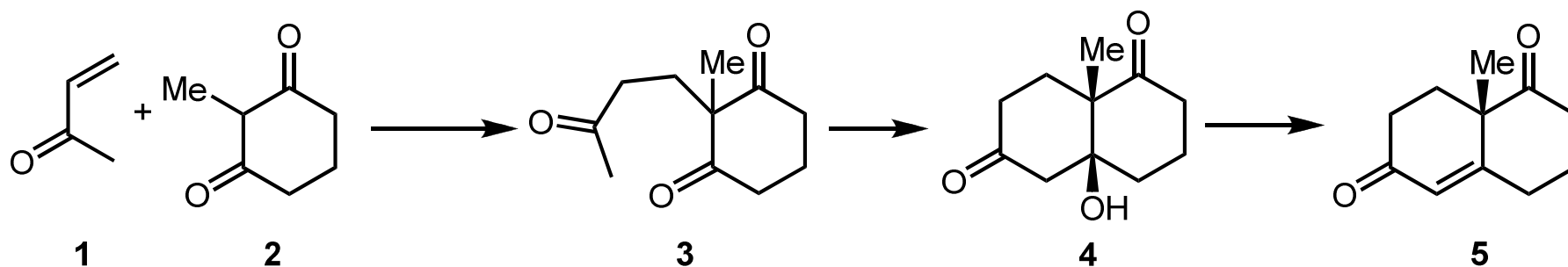
## Preparation of the Catalyst



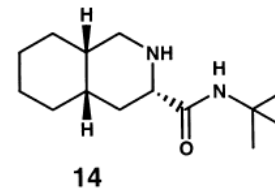
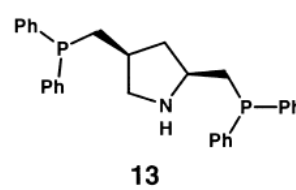
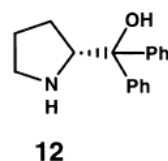
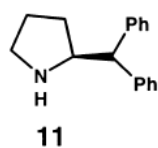
# Industrial Application (Stereoselectivity)



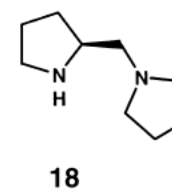
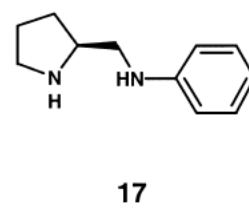
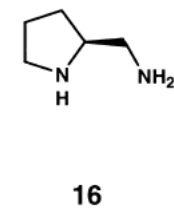
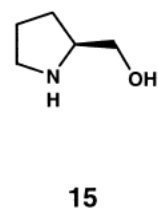
# One-pot Robinson Annulation



gives 5



gives 3  
only

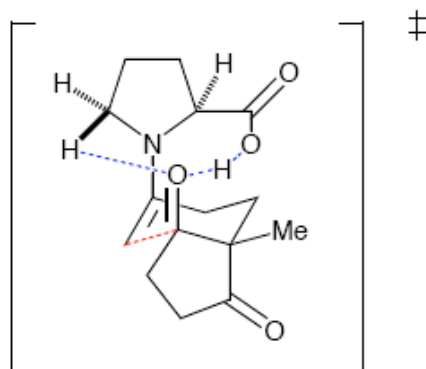


gives 4  
only

The carboxylic acid functionality appears to be key to the dehydration step

# Houk's Transition State

Houk, 2001 - 2003



- N-H...O hydrogen bond does not lower energy of transition state
- favorable O-H...O hydrogen bond
- additional NC-H...O hydrogen bond further stabilizes system
- reaction is first order in proline (supported by kinetic data) and no non-linear effect observed

Houk, K. *JACS* **2001**, *123*, 12911.  
Houk, K., List, B. *JACS* **2003**, *125*, 16.

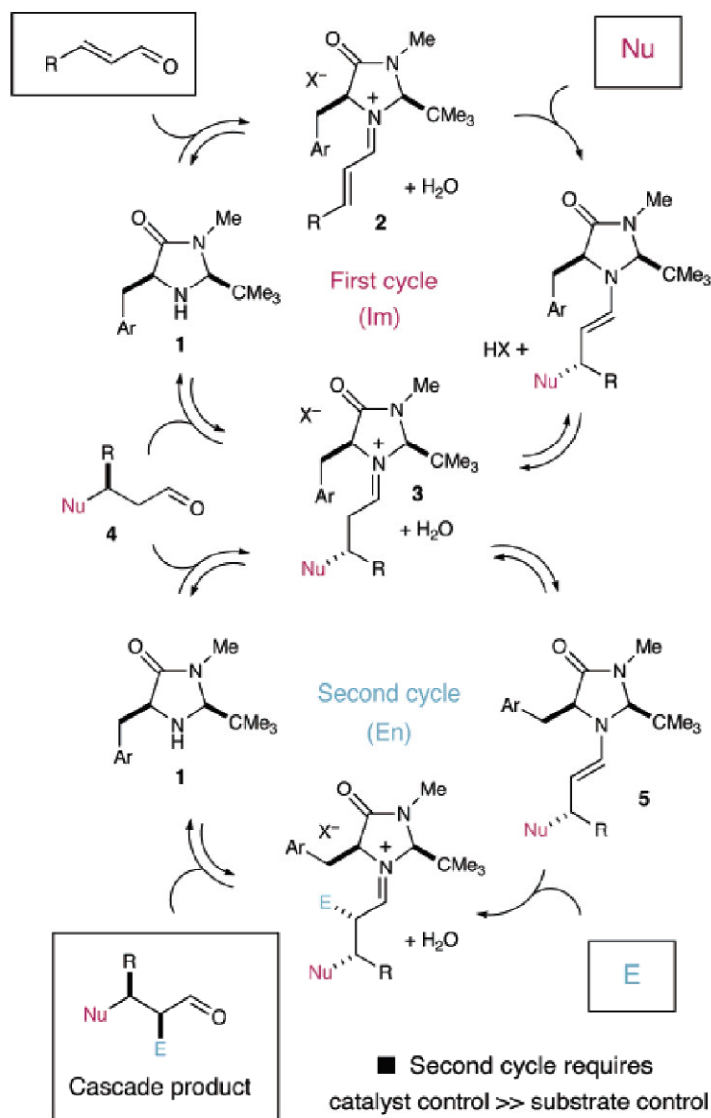
## general hydrogen bond energies

O-H ... O 3.0-8.0 kcal  
C-H ... O 0.5-3.8 kcal

for a discussion on  $R_3N^+-C-H...O=C$  bonds, see:  
Houk, K. *JACS*, **2002**, *124*, 7163.

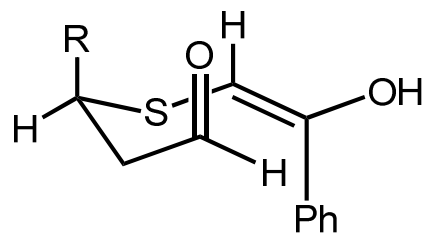
# Enantioselective Organo-Cascade Catalysis

**Scheme 1.** Cascade Catalysis: Merged Iminium–Enamine Activation

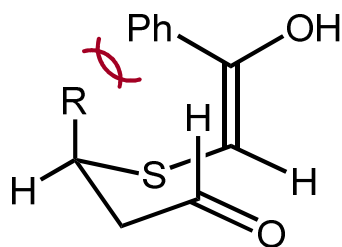




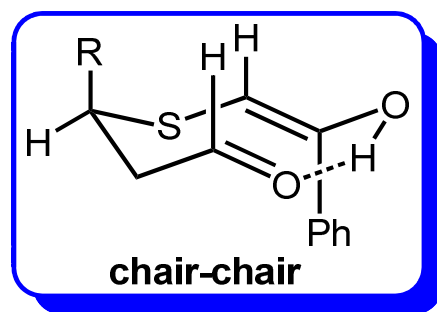
# Possible Rationale for Stereochemical Outcome (Base Catalyzed)



A

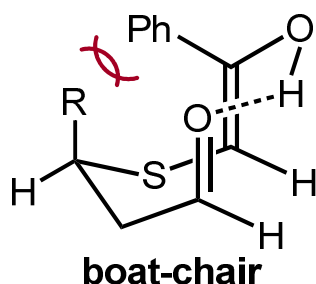


B

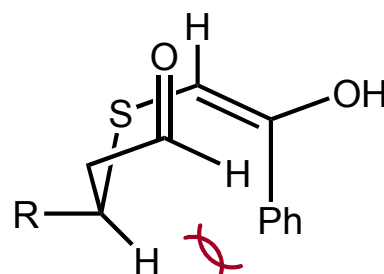


C

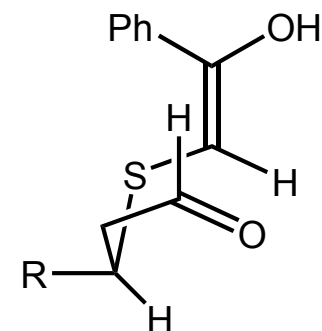
**Axial**



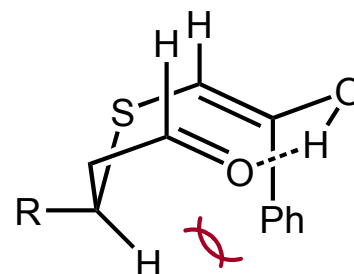
D



A

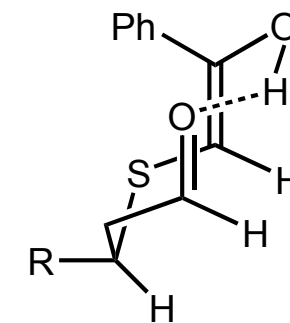


B



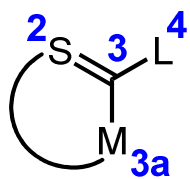
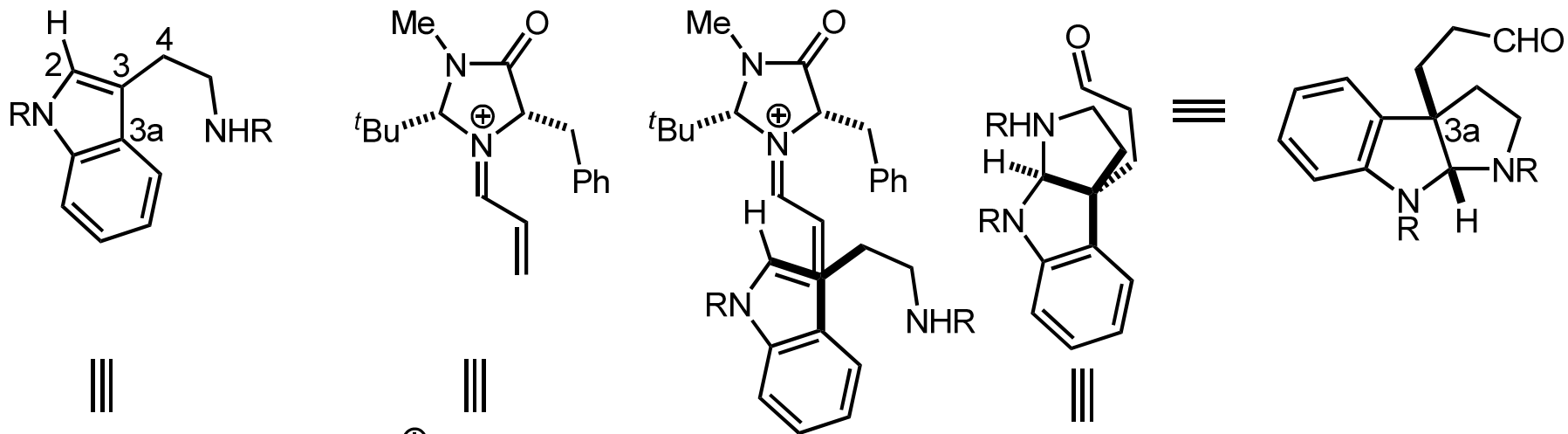
C

**Equatorial**

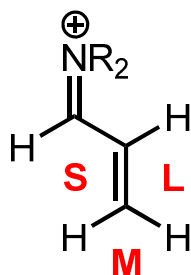


D

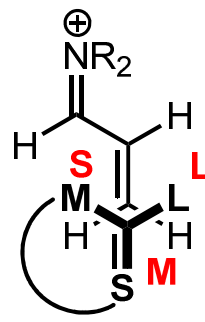
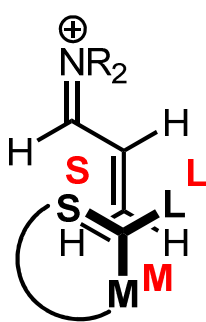
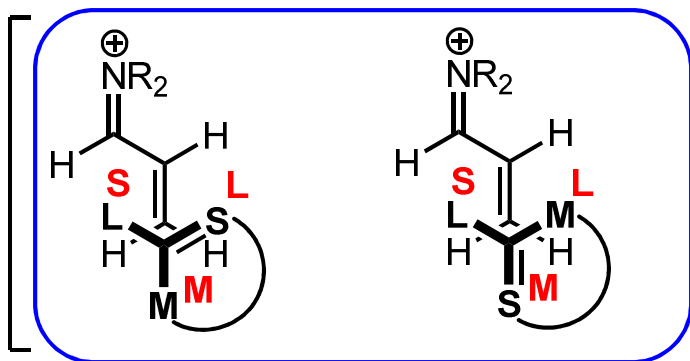
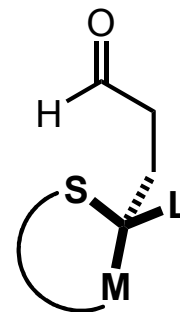
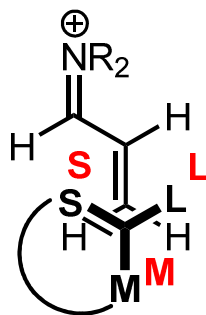
# Stereochemical Rationale (High Dielectric Solvent)



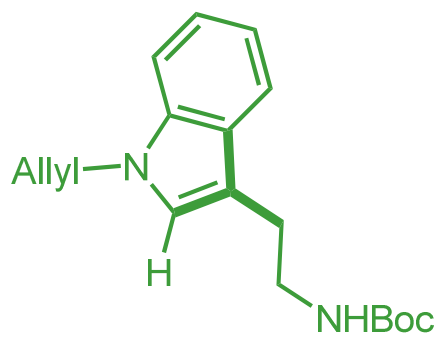
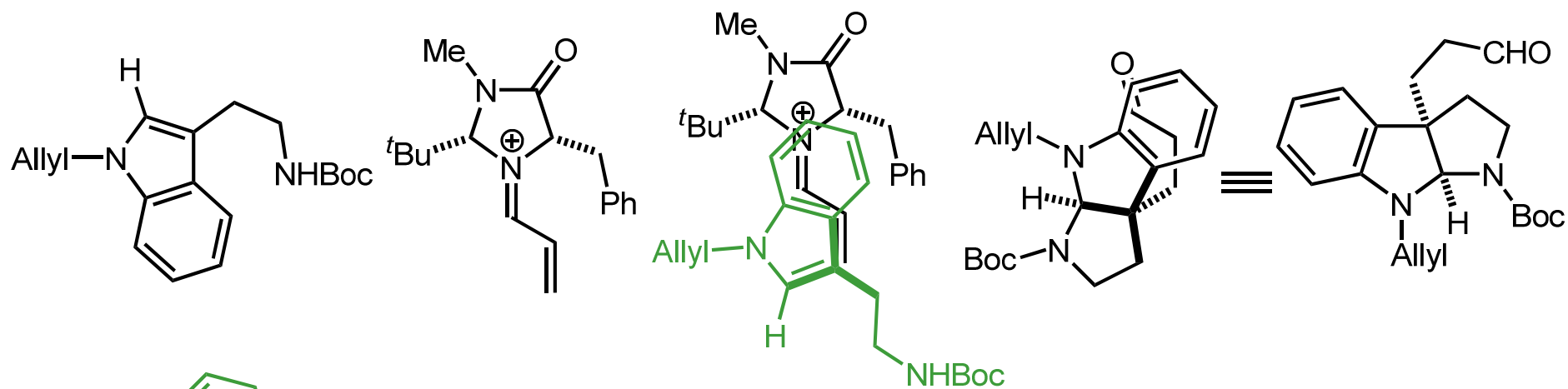
Substituent Size



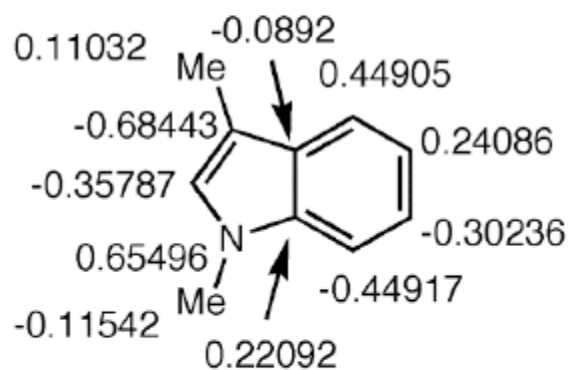
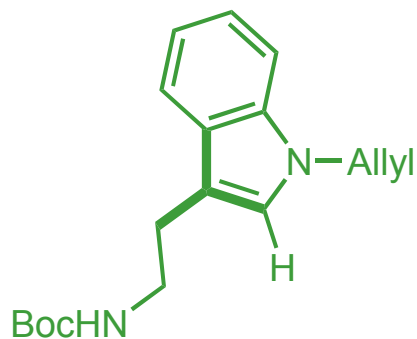
Quadrant Size



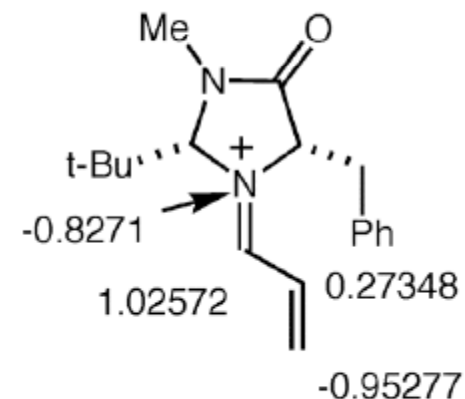
# Stereochemical Rationale (Low Dielectric Solvent)



Vs

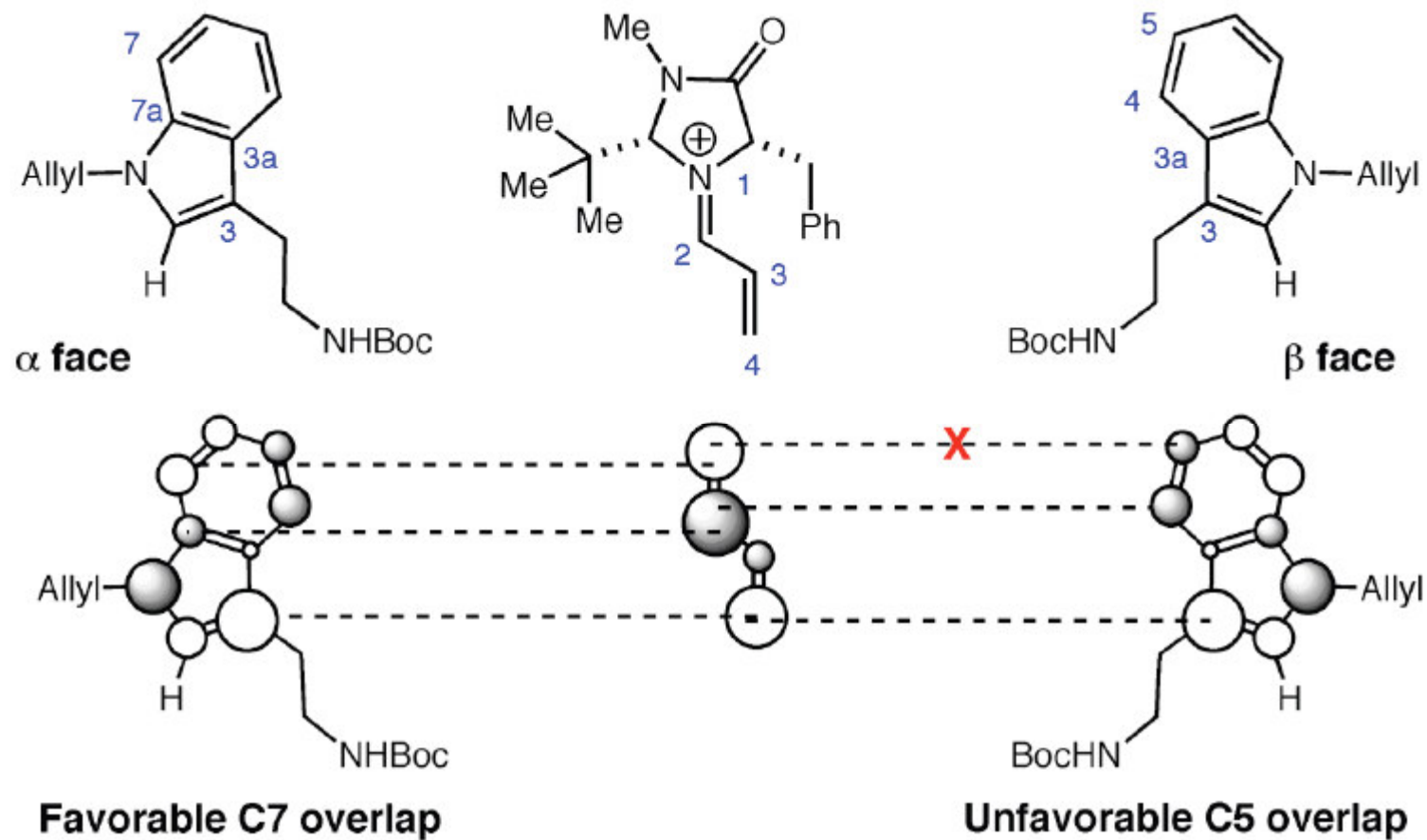


Frontier electron population for 1,3-dimethylindole HOMO

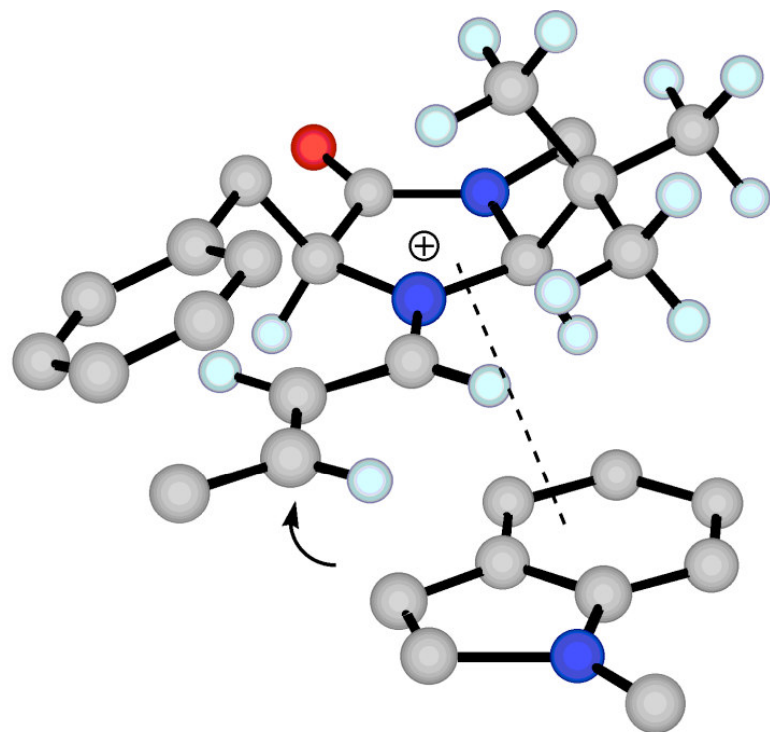


Frontier electron population for iminium LUMO

# Stereochemical Rationale (Low Dielectric Solvent)



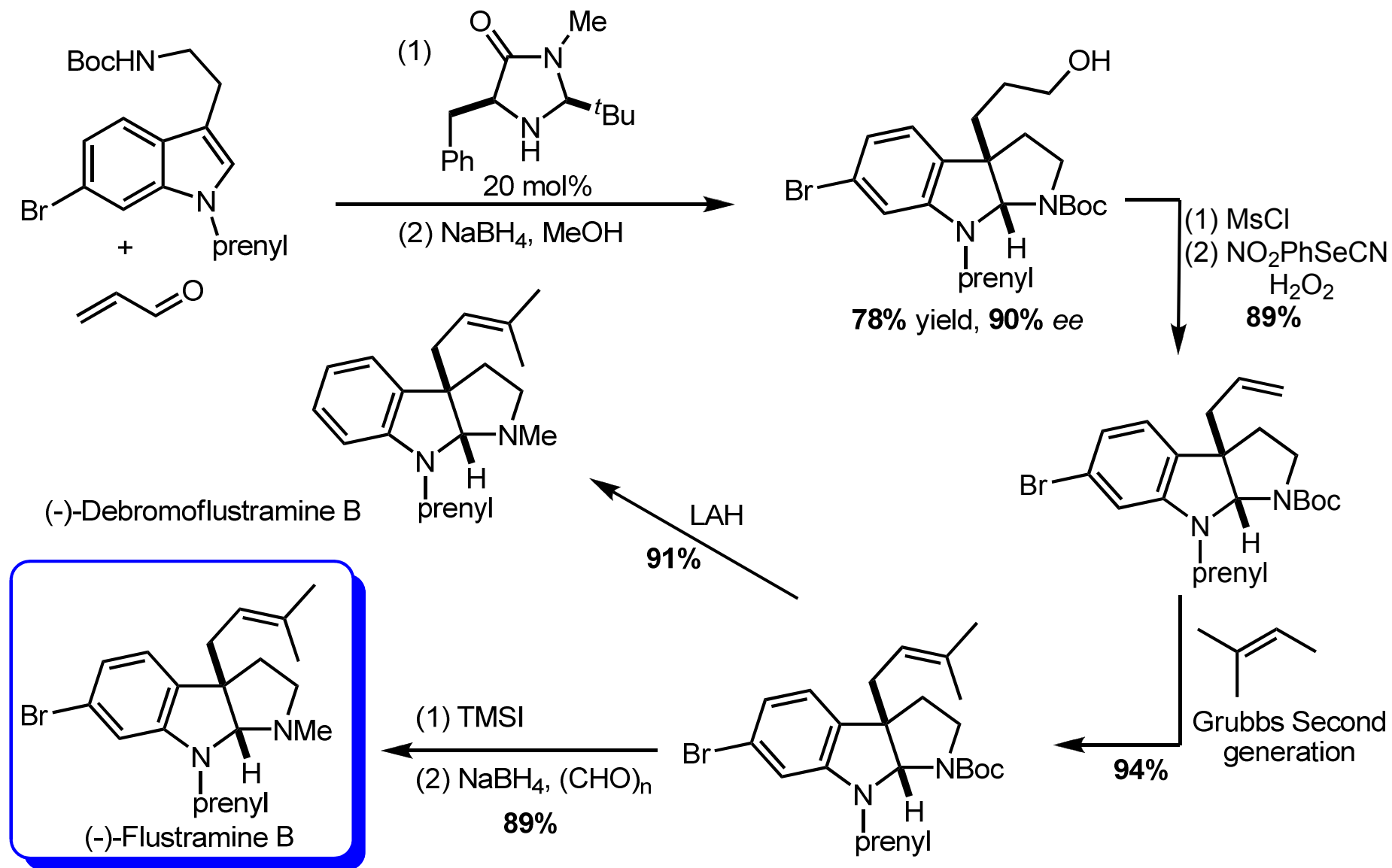
# Transition State of Imidazolidinone Catalyst



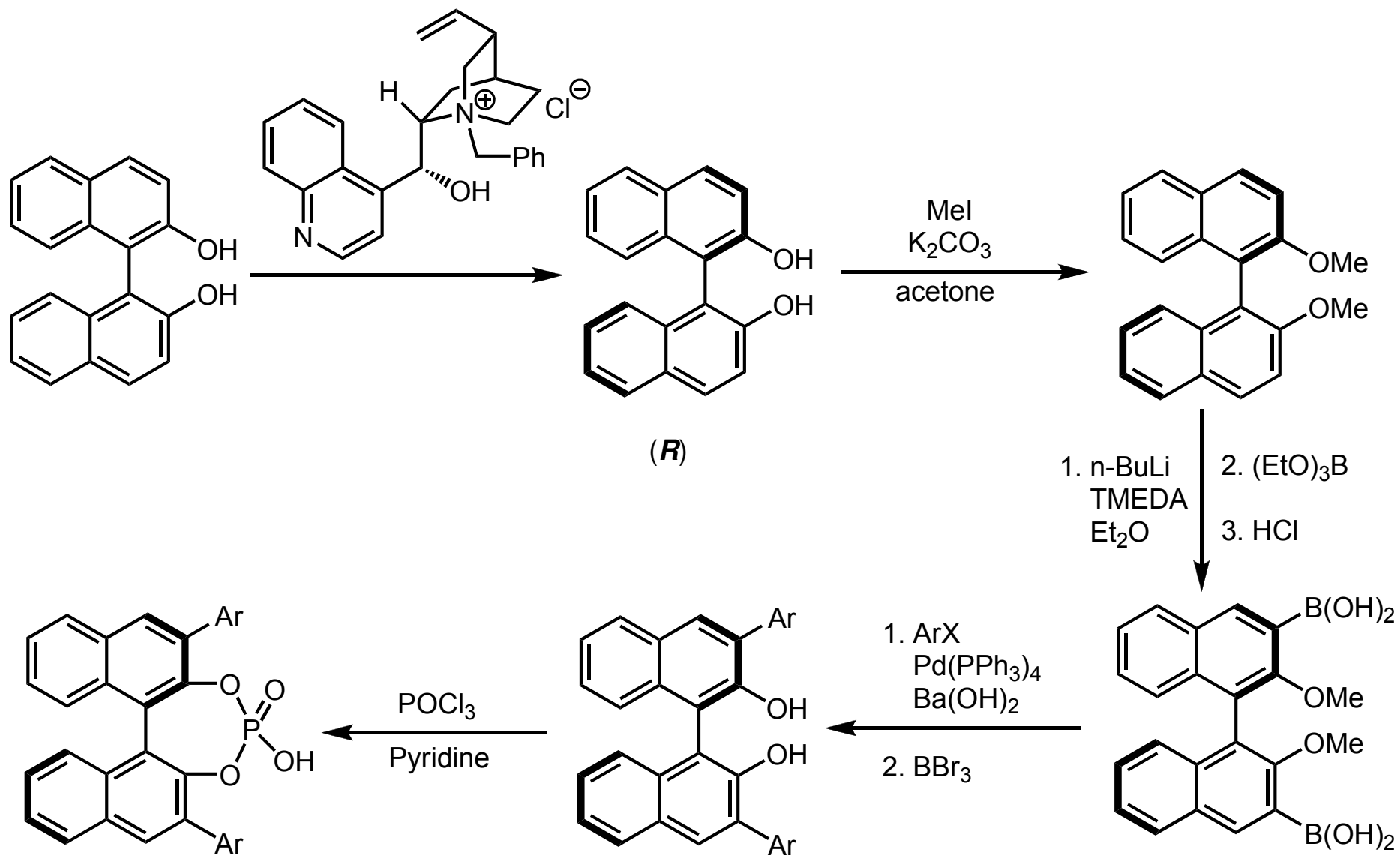
MM3-4

Increased *Si*-face coverage  
Re-face addition unhindered  
Increased substrate addition rate

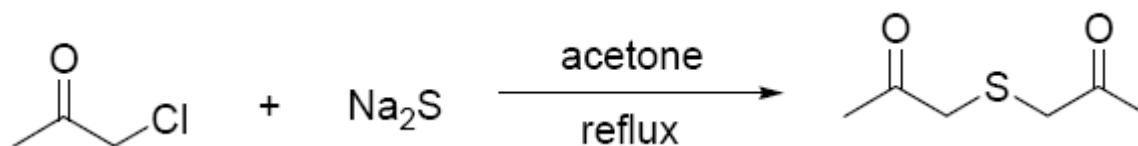
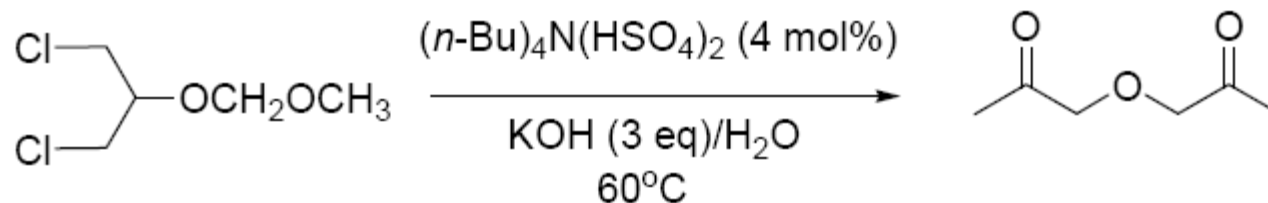
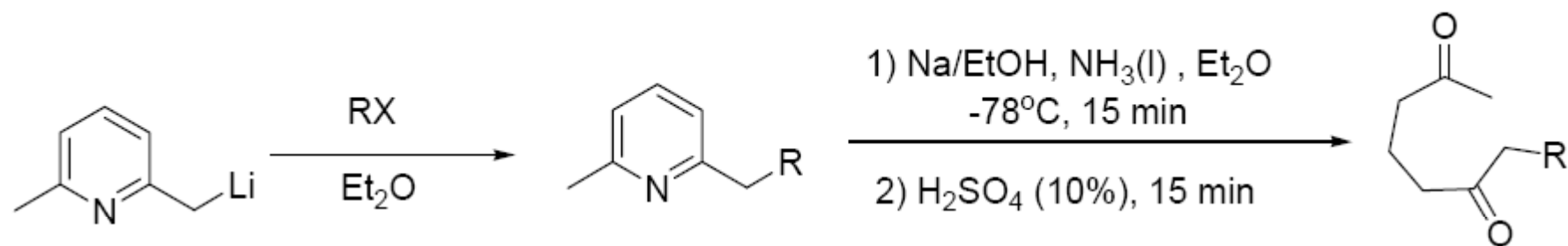
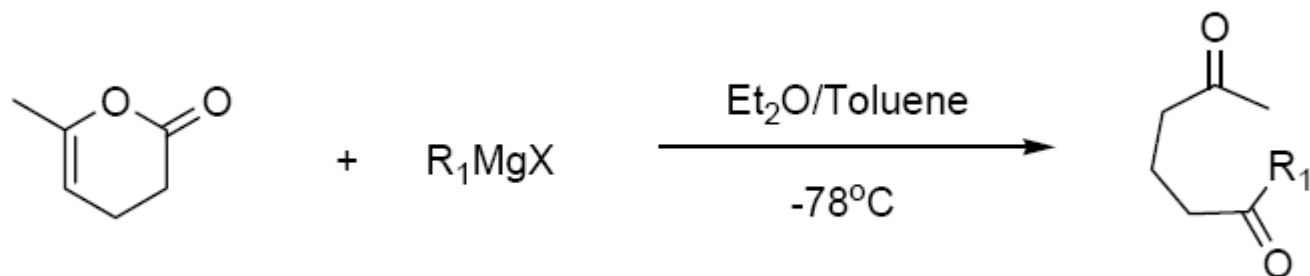
# Total Synthesis of (-) flustramine B



# Catalyst Preparation

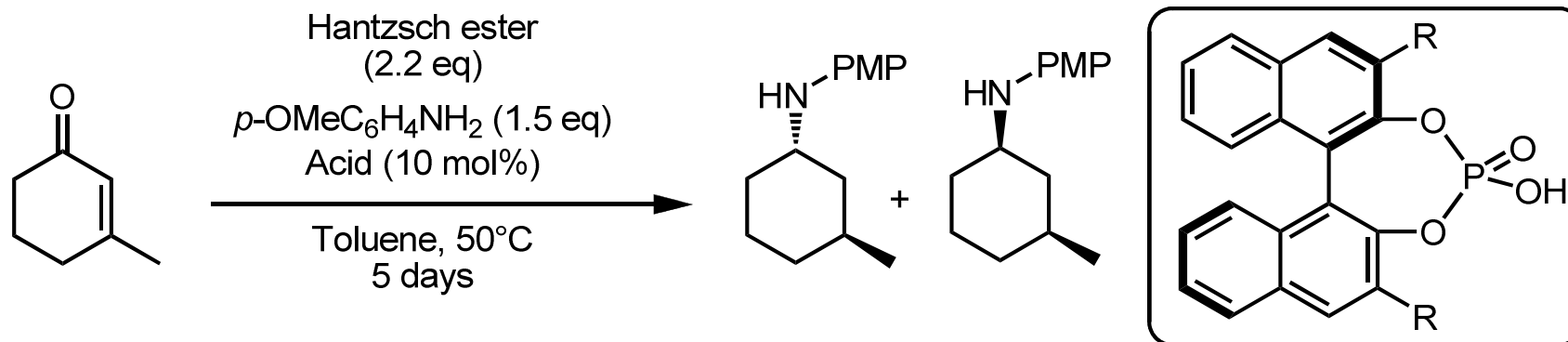


# Diketone Preparation



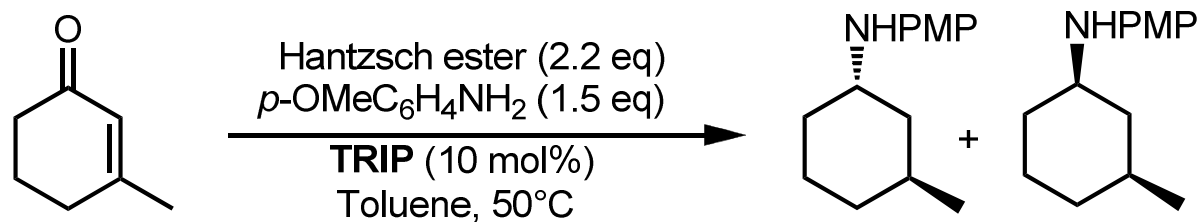


# Reaction Optimization: Catalyst Screening

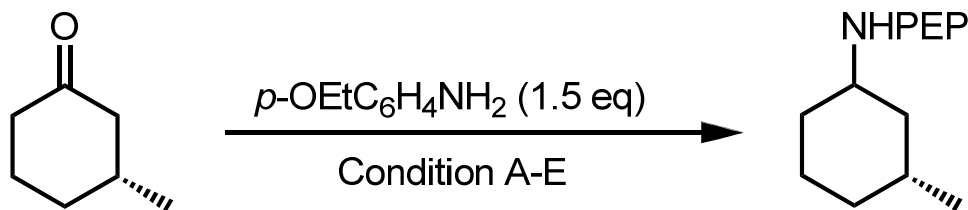


Entry	R	Conversion (%)	<i>dr</i> ( <i>trans</i> : <i>cis</i> )	<i>er</i> of <i>cis</i>
1		80	72:28	55:45
2		100	64:46	50:50
3		50	65:35	50:50
4		80	60:40	51:49
5		80	80:20	51:49
6		100	67:33	79:21

# Reaction Optimization: TRIP with Additive

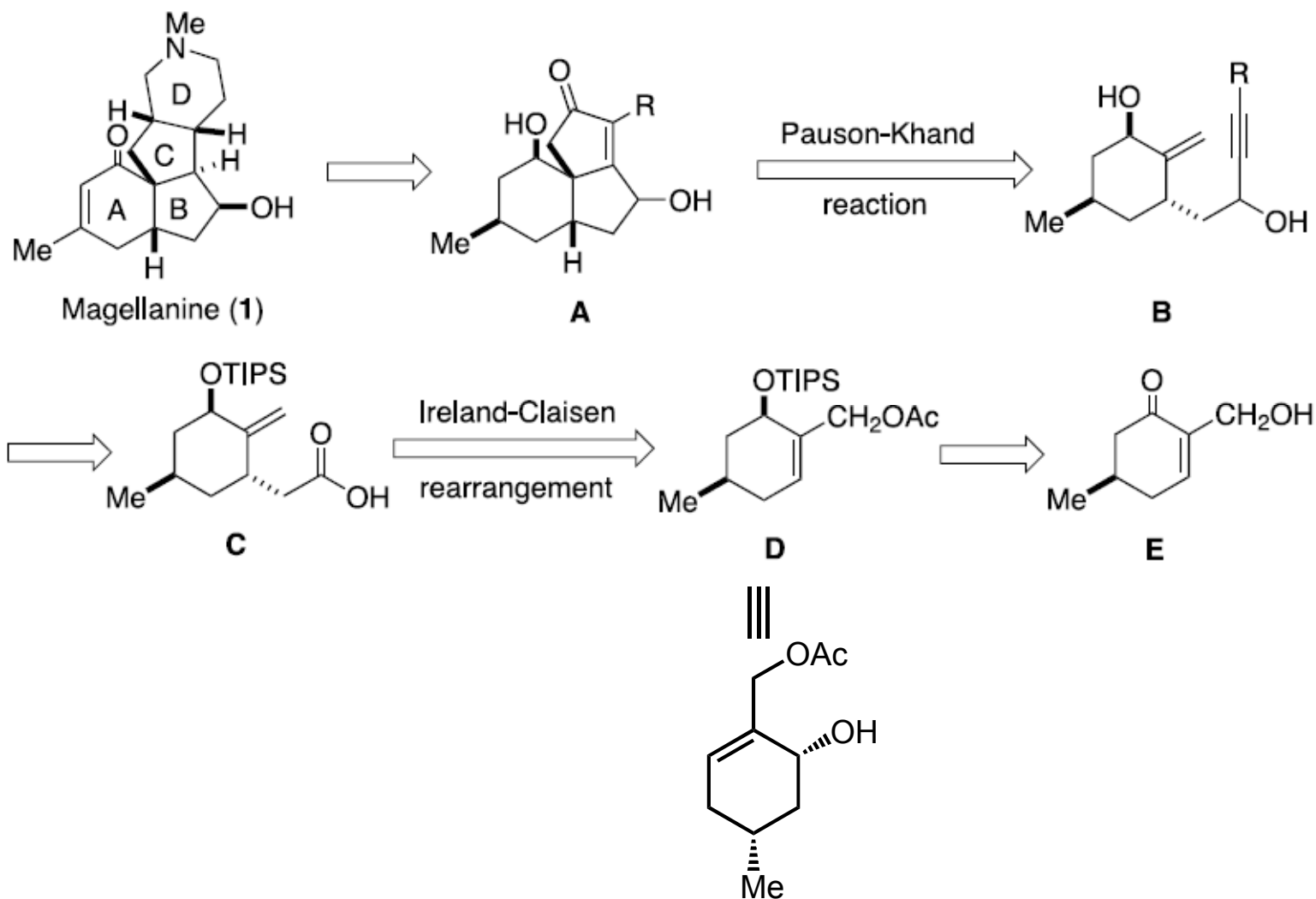


Entry	Additive	Time	Conversion (%)	<i>dr</i> ( <i>trans</i> : <i>cis</i> )	<i>er</i> of <i>cis</i>
1	-	3 days	100	67:33	79:21
2	MS 5Å	1 days	100	24:76	87:13

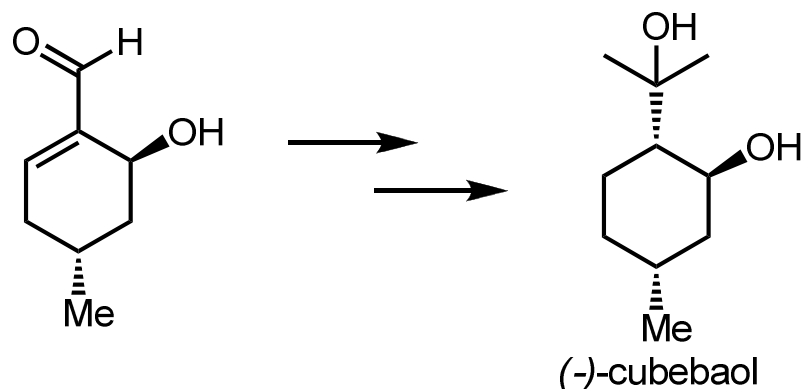
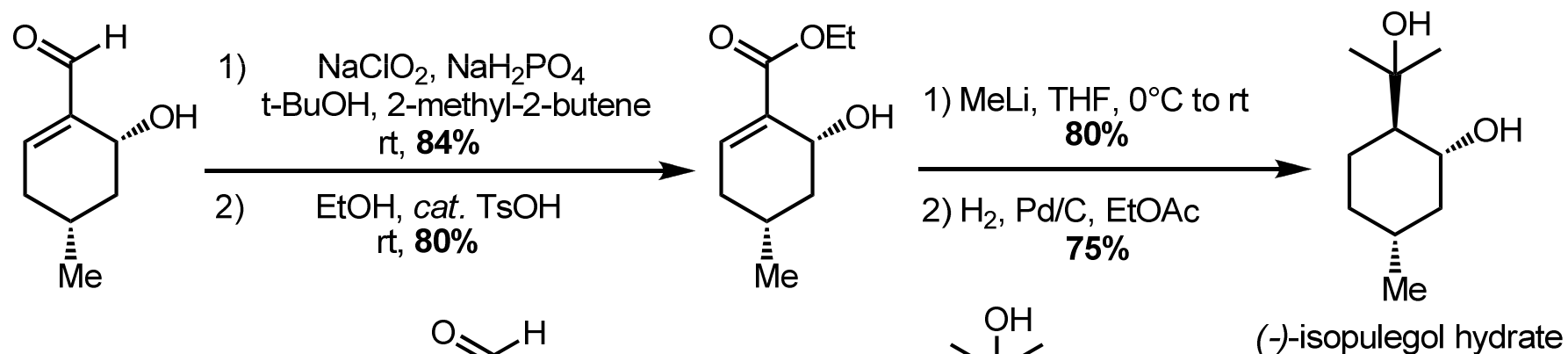
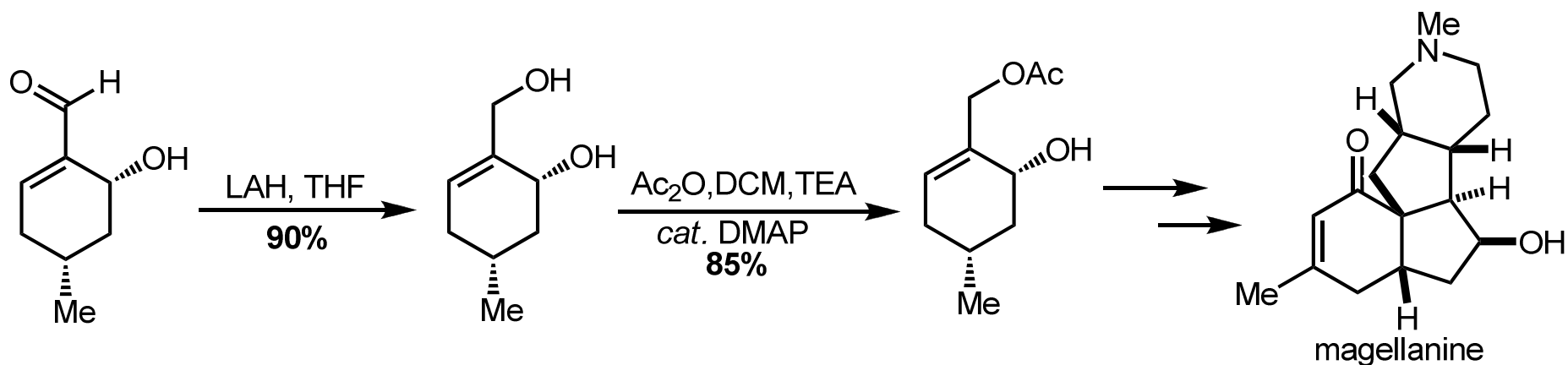


Condition	Yield (%)	<i>trans</i> : <i>cis</i>
A) TsOH (10 mol%, HE (1.2 eq), Cyclohexane/MS 5Å	89	3.6/1.0
B) ( <i>S</i> )- <b>TRIP</b> (10 mol%, HE (1.2 eq), Cyclohexane/MS 5Å	91	1.0/6.0
C) ( <i>R</i> )- <b>TRIP</b> (10 mol%, HE (1.2 eq), Cyclohexane/MS 5Å	82	1.0/1.2
D) NaBH(OAc) <sub>3</sub> , HOAc/DCM, r.t.	94	3.7/1.0
E) 1) TiCl <sub>4</sub> /DCM, r.t; NaBH <sub>3</sub> CN	91	1.2/1.0

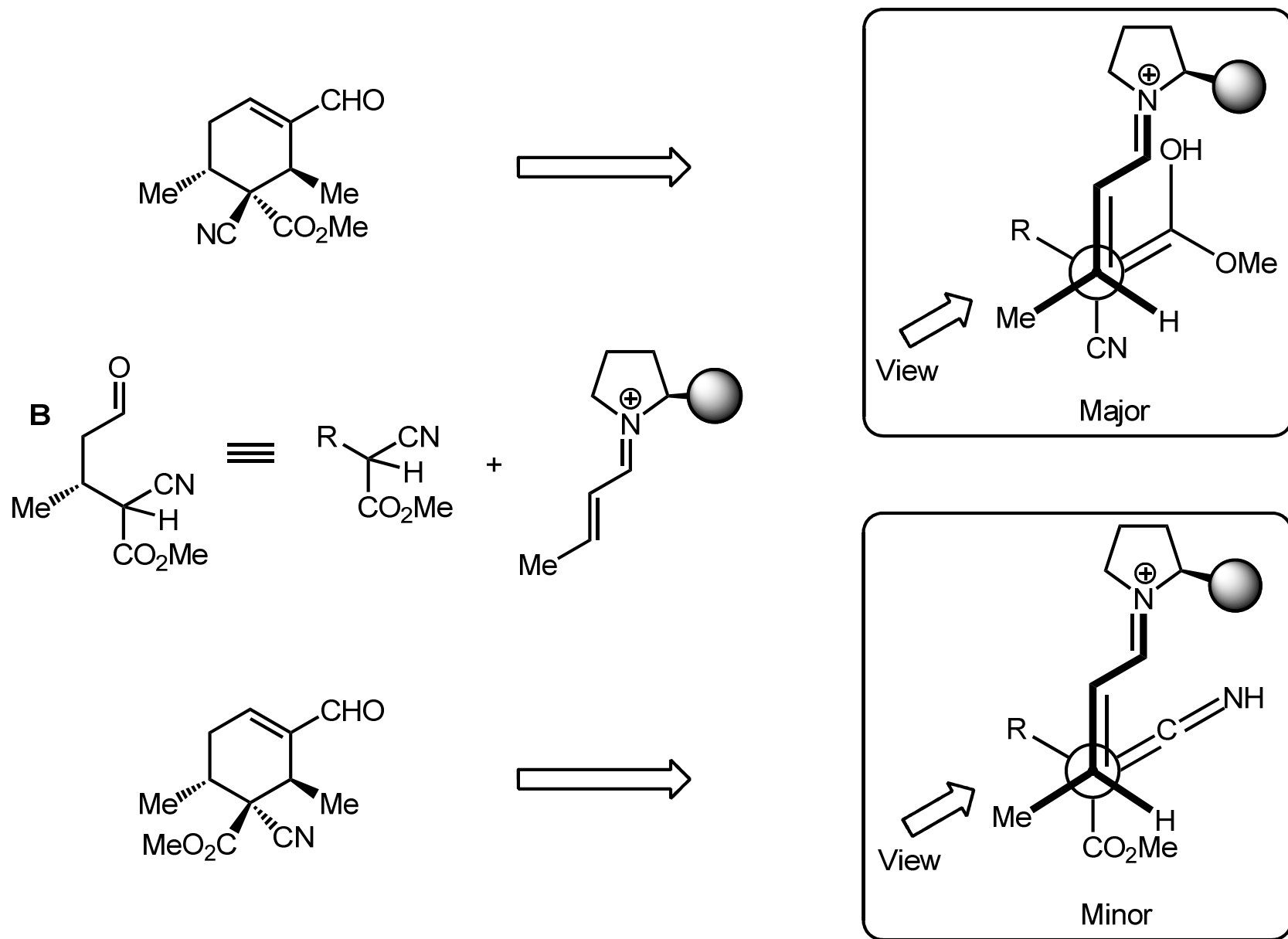
# Retrosynthesis of Magellanine



# Application to Total Synthesis

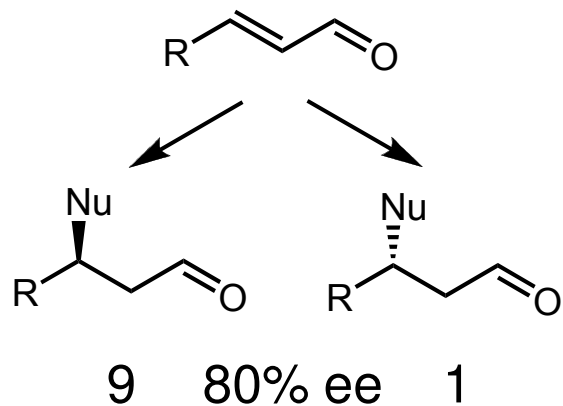


# Quaternary Centres: Diastereocontrol

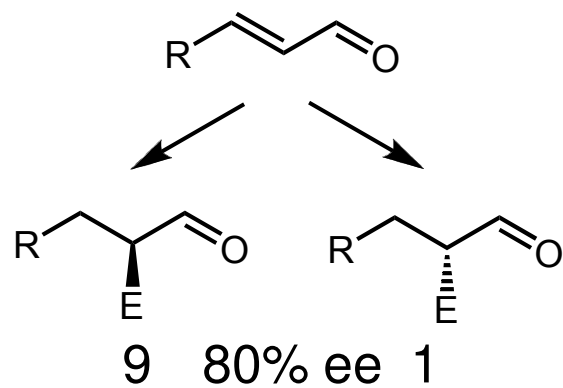


# Enantioenrichment

Individual Asymmetric Reactions



Iminium



Enamine

However, you combine them..

