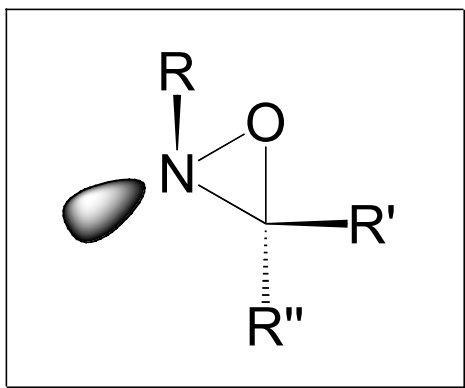


# Oxaziridines: New Perspectives and Insights

Konstantinos Rampalagos  
Michigan State University  
11/26/2003

# Oxaziridines



First discovered by Emmons in 1957

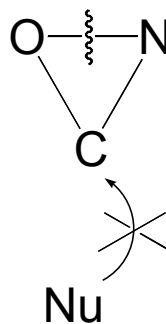
(Emmons, W. D. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1957**, 79, 5739)

Strained three-membered ring  
Weak N-O bond



Unusual Reactivity

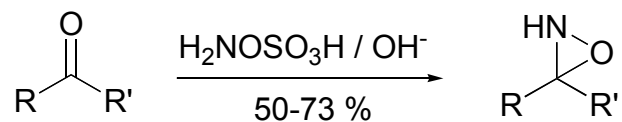
# Summary of Oxaziridines' Reactivity



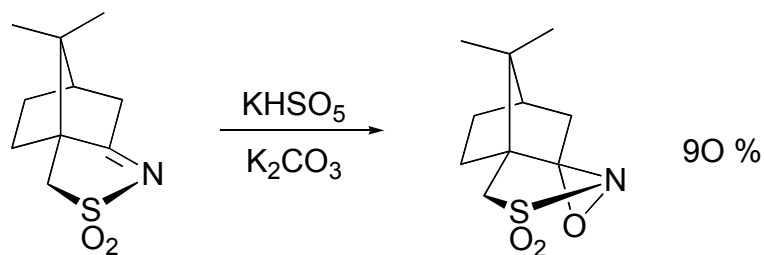
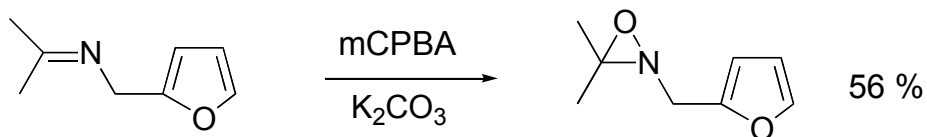
# Outline

- Introduction
- Heteroatom Transfer Reactions
  - N vs O Transfer: Mechanistic Considerations
  - O Transfer Reactions
  - N Transfer Reactions
- Photochemical Rearrangement Reactions
- Conclusion

# Oxaziridines: Common Methods of Preparation



(method preferred for N-H oxaziridines)



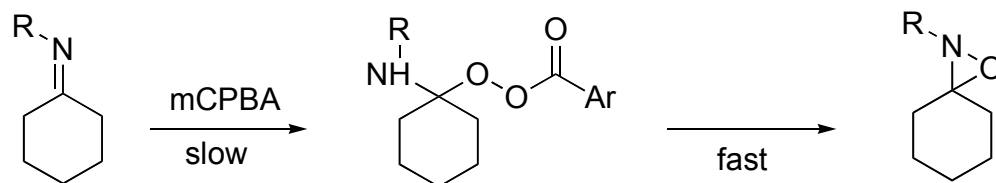
Andreae, S.; Schmitz, E. *Synthesis* **1991**, 327-341

Widmer, J.; Schierlein, W. K. *Helv. Chim. Acta* **1974**, 57, 657-664

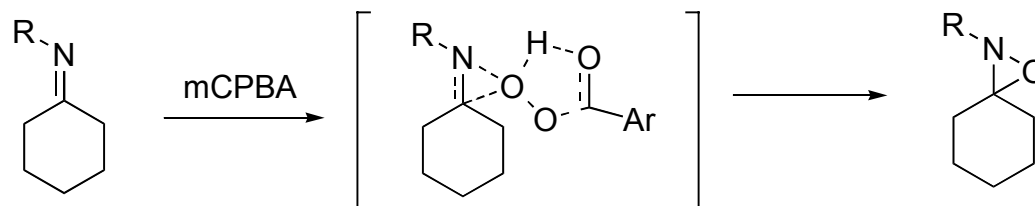
Davis, F. A.; Towson, J. C.; Weismiller, M. C.; Lal, S.; Carroll, P. J. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1988**, 110, 8477-8482

# Mechanism of Imine Oxidation by Peroxy Acids

Two-stage mechanism (Baeyer-Villiger type)



Concerted mechanism

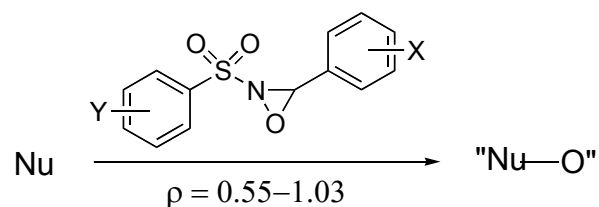


The two-stage mechanism is generally accepted for the reaction

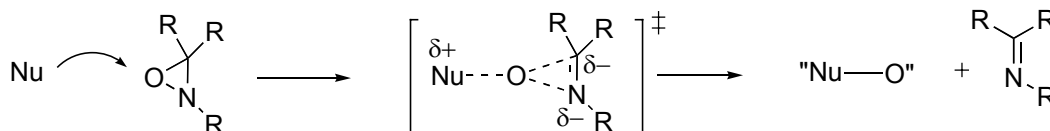
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# O-Transfer: Mechanistic Considerations

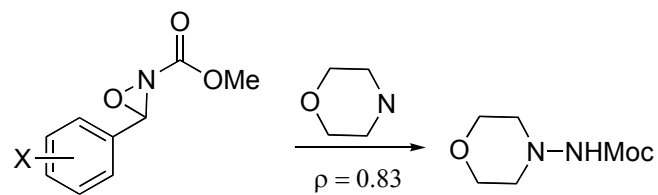


## Mechanism for Oxygen Transfer to various Nucleophiles:



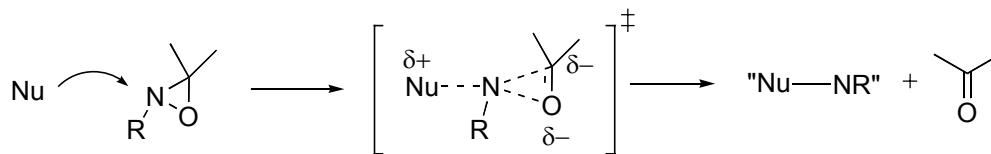


# N-Transfer: Mechanistic Considerations



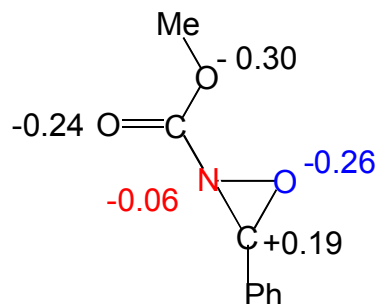
First stable N - transfer oxaziridine

## Mechanism for Nitrogen Transfer to various Nucleophiles:

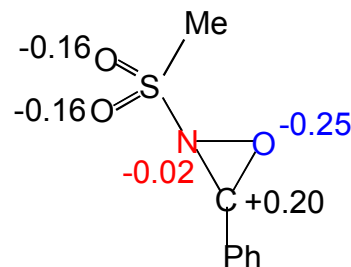


# Rationalizing N vs O transfer: A Balance Between Electronics and Sterics

**Electronics: Nitrogen is more electron deficient than Oxygen**



(N-transfer reagent)

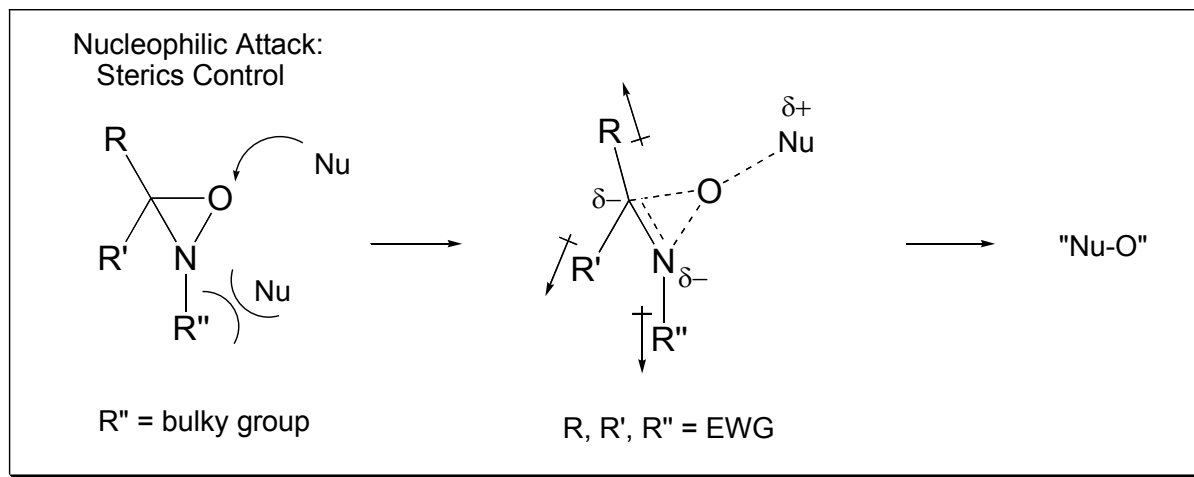
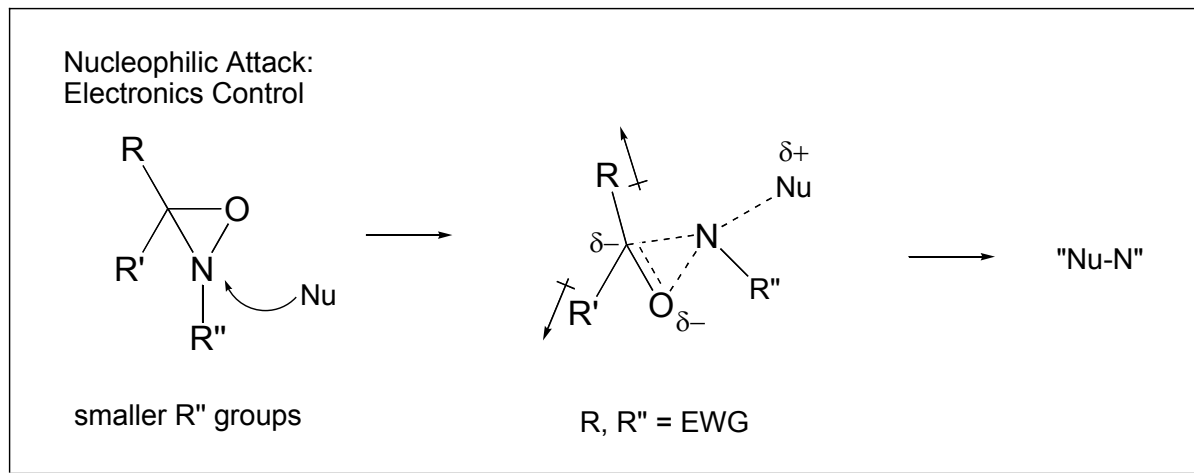


(O-transfer reagent)

**Sterics: Nucleophilic attack to Nitrogen can be hindered**

N-substituent	<sup>t</sup> Bu	SO <sub>2</sub> Me	Ph <sub>2</sub> PO	CF <sub>3</sub>	Me	CO <sub>2</sub> Me	Cl	H
A value	4.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.2	0.6	0
RSMe	O	O	O	O	N	O/N		
RNH <sub>2</sub> , RR'NH		O			N	N	N	N

# N vs O Transfer: A suggested Model

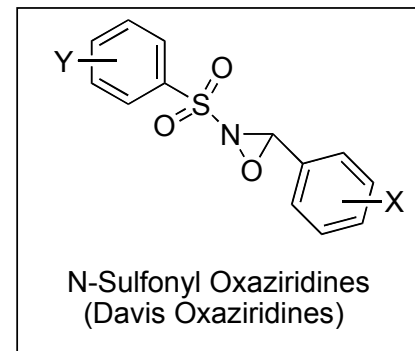
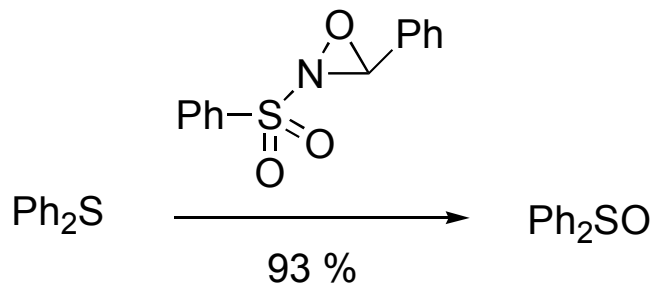


# Outline

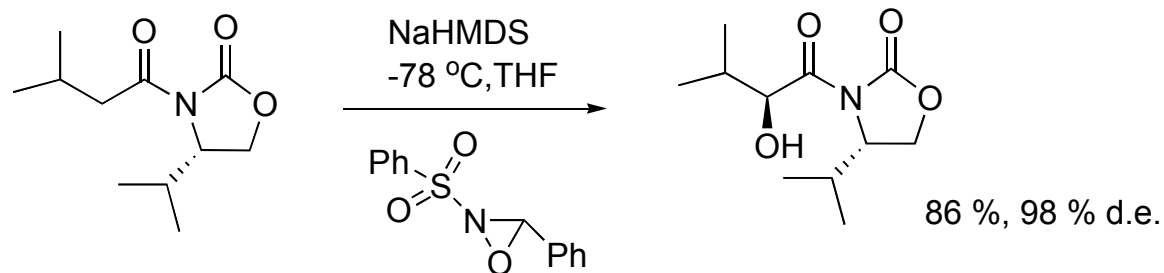
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# N-Sulfonyl (Davis) Oxaziridine

## -Oxidation of Sulfides



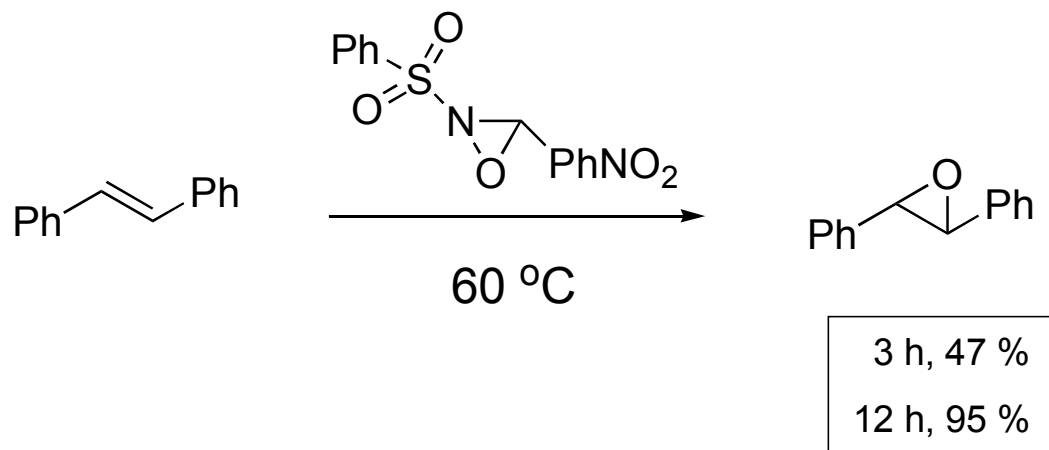
## -Hydroxylation of Enolates



Davis, F. A.; Lal, S. G.; Durst, H. D. *J. Org. Chem.* **1988**, 53, 5004.

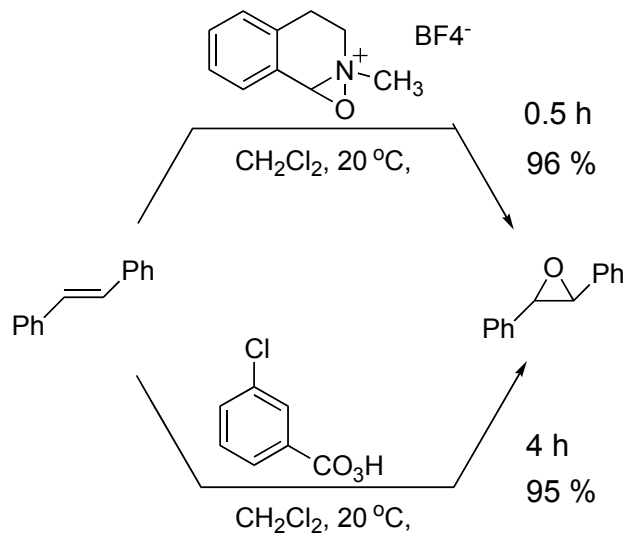
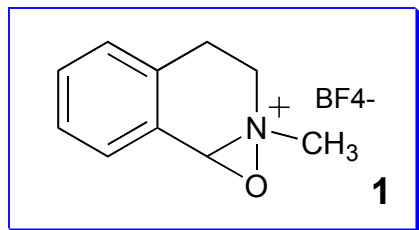
Evans, D. A.; Morrissay, M. M.; Dorow, R. L. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1985**, 107, 4346-4348

# Davis Reagent: Epoxidation of Alkenes

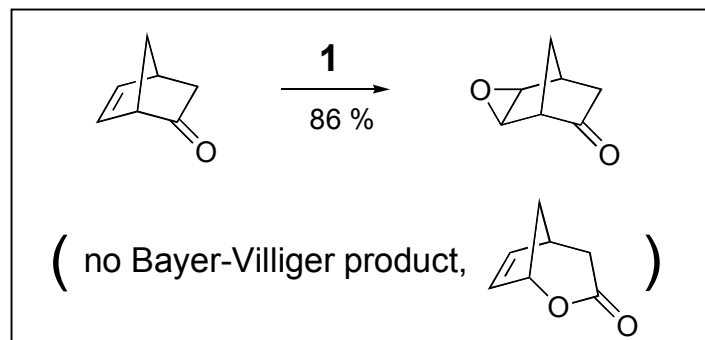


Less Efficient than mCPBA

# Epoxidations with Oxaziridinium Salts



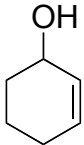
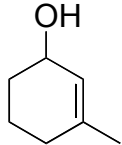
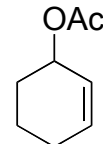
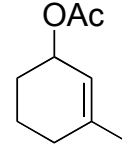
Alkene	mCPBA	<b>1</b>
	3h, 92 %	1h, 89 %
	10 h, 88 %	2h, 91 %
	1h, 81 %	10 min, 84 %

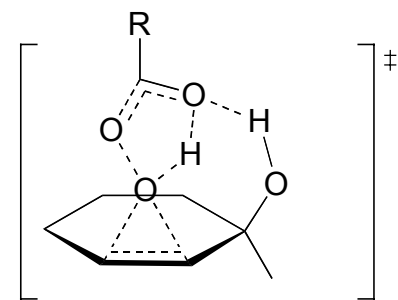


Hanquet, G.; Lusinchi, X.; Milliet, P. *Tetrahedron* **1993**, 22, 423-438

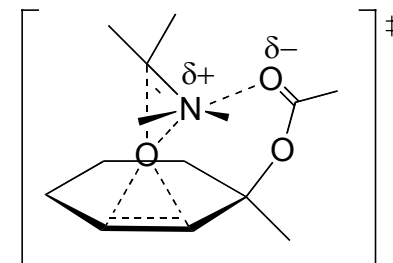
Lusinchi, X.; Hanquet, G. *Tetrahedron* **1997**, 53, 13727-13738

# Epoxidation with Oxaziridinium Salts: Directing Effects

substrate	yield	cis/trans selectivity	
		oxaziridinium salt	mCPBA
	85	60 / 40	92 / 8
	95	60 / 40	95 / 5
	92	95 / 5	50 / 50
	95	95 / 5	40 / 60



Epoxidation with peracid

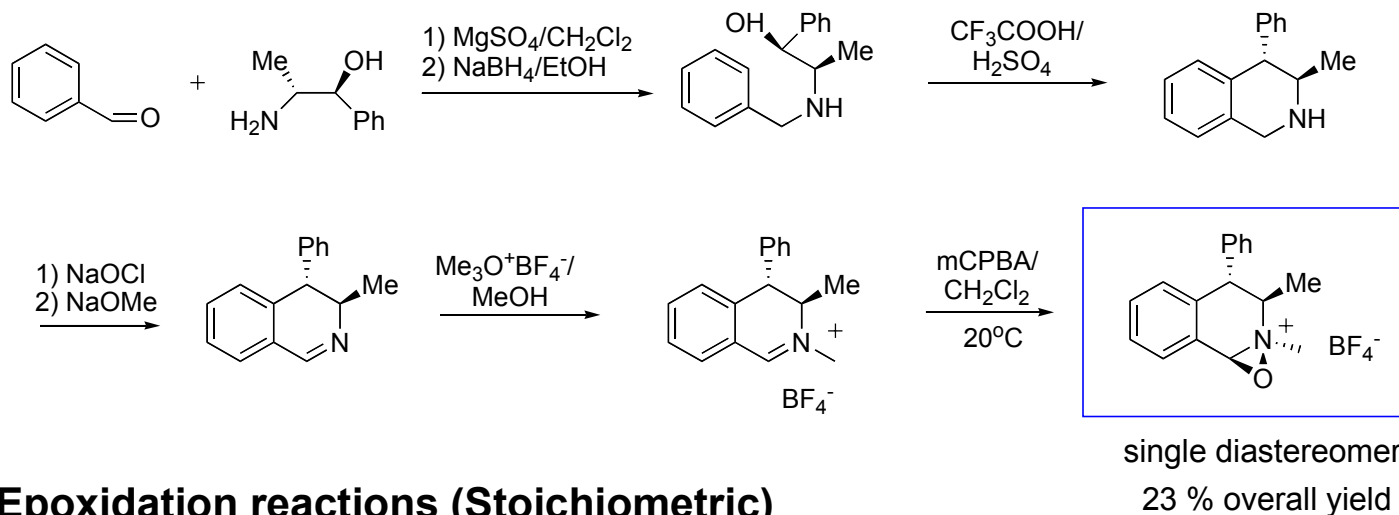


Epoxidation with oxaziridinium salt

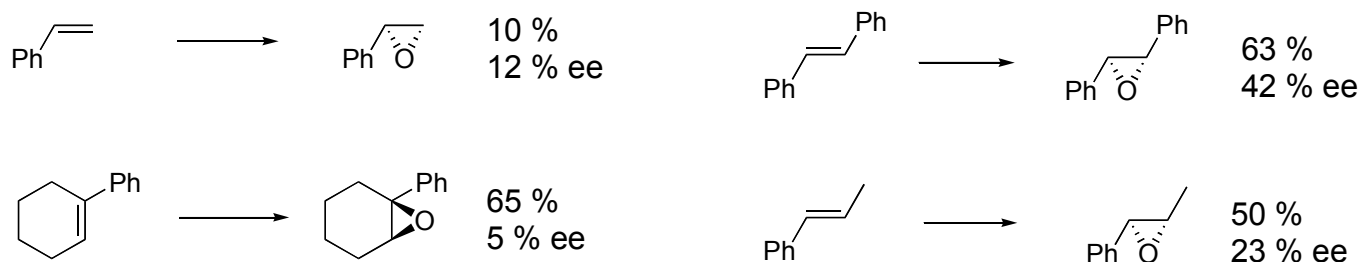


# The first Chiral Oxaziridinium Salt

## Preparation



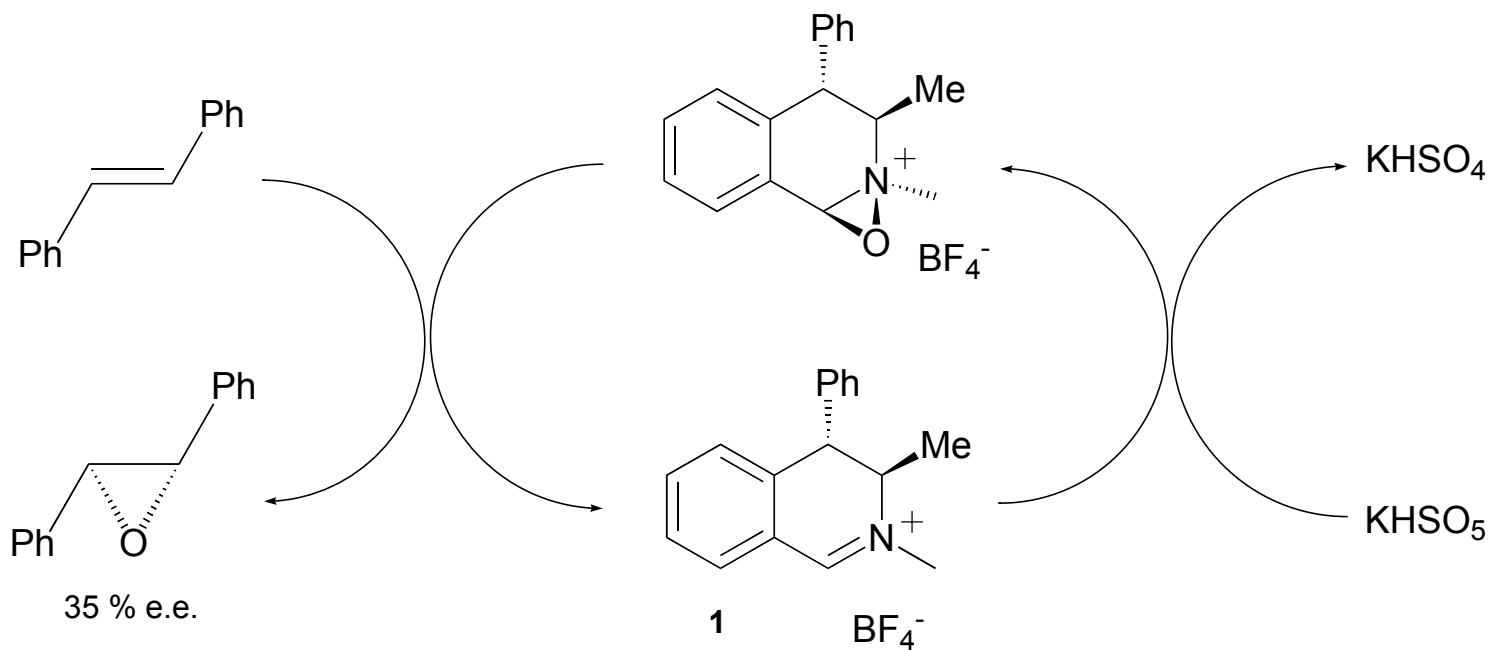
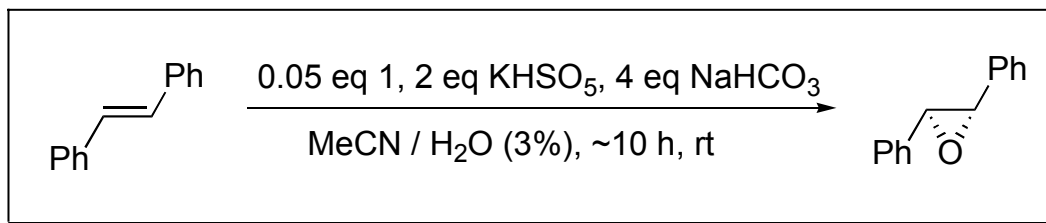
## Epoxidation reactions (Stoichiometric)



Bohe, L.; Hanquet, G.; Lusinchi, M.; Lusinchi, X. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1993**, *34*, 7271-7274

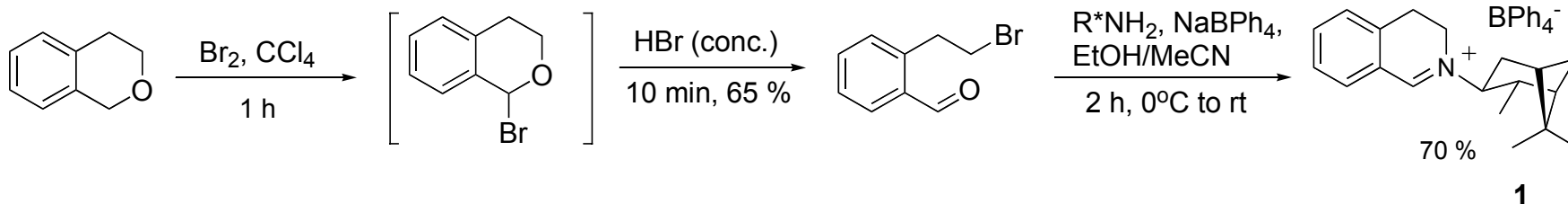
Bohe, L.; Lusinchi, M.; Lusinchi, X. *Tetrahedron* **1999**, *55*, 141-154

# Catalytic Asymmetric Epoxidation using a Chiral Iminium Salt

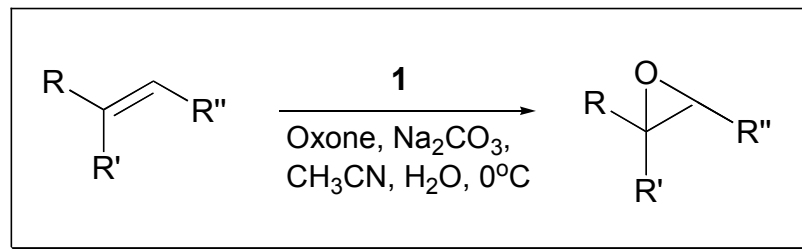


# Iminium Salts with “Exocyclic Chirality”

## Preparation:

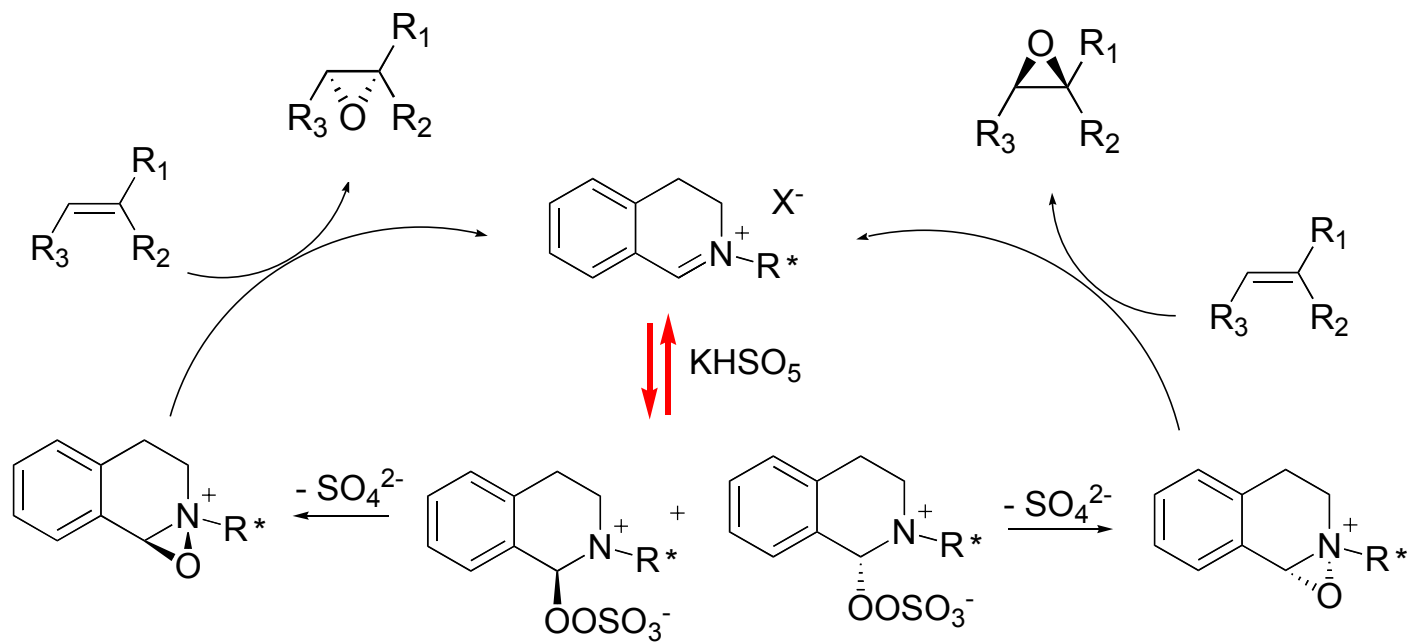


## Epoxidation Reactions:

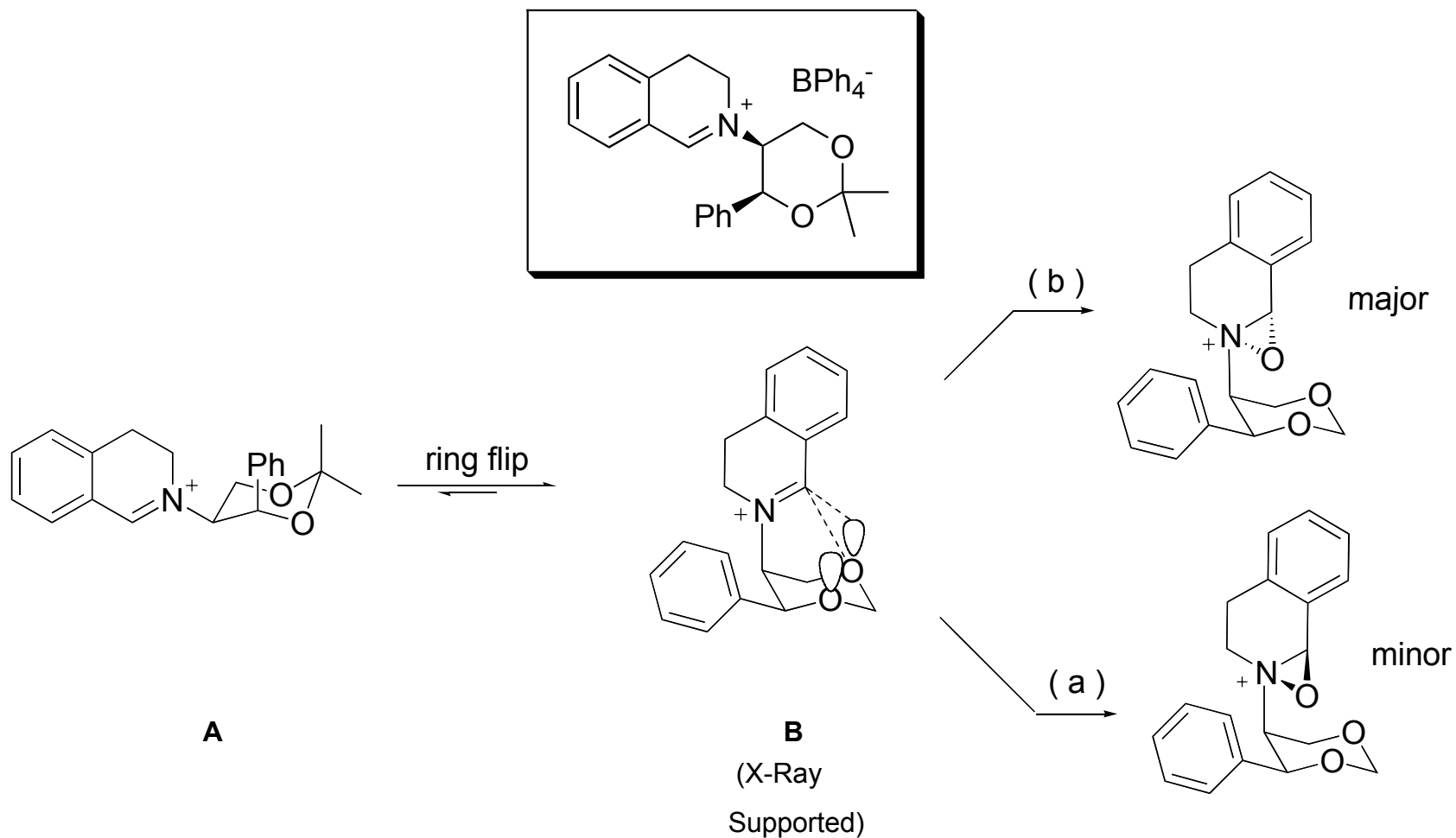


Alkene	cat. load. (mol %)	yield (%)	ee (%)	major enantiomer
<chem>C1=CC=CC=C1C2=CCCCC2</chem>	0.5	68	27	(R,R)
<chem>C1=CC=CC=C1C2=CCCCC2</chem>	5	68	40	(R,R)
<chem>C1=CC=CC=C1C2=CC=CC=C2</chem>	5	73	63	(S,S)
<chem>C1=CC=CC=C1/C=C/C1=CC=CC=C1</chem>	5	75	68	(R,R)
<chem>C1=CC=CC=C1/C=C/C1=CC=CC=C1</chem>	10	78	73	(R,R)
<chem>C1=CC=CC=C1C(=C)C=C1</chem>	5	72	15	(R,R)

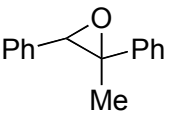
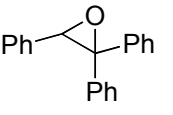
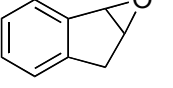
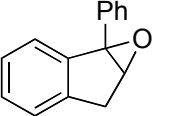
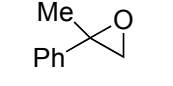
# Stereocontrol of Oxaziridination is a possible problem

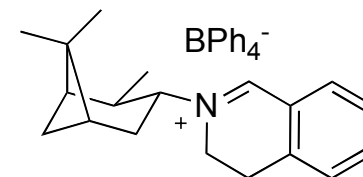


# Can Functionalized Iminium Salts Solve the Problem of Stereocontrol ?

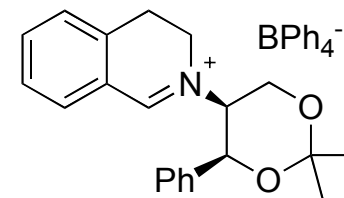


# Catalytic Asymmetric Epoxidation Using a Functionalized Iminium Salt

Epoxide	Catalyst 1	Catalyst 2
	72%, <b>15% ee</b> (R,R)	52%, <b>52% ee</b> (1S,2S)
	43%, <b>5% ee</b> (S)	54%, <b>59% ee</b> (S)
	34%, <b>3% ee</b> (1S,2R)	52%, <b>17% ee</b> (1S,2R)
	73%, <b>20% ee</b> (1S,2R)	64%, <b>49% ee</b> (1S,2R)
	68%, <b>8% ee</b> (R)	64%, <b>20% ee</b> (R)



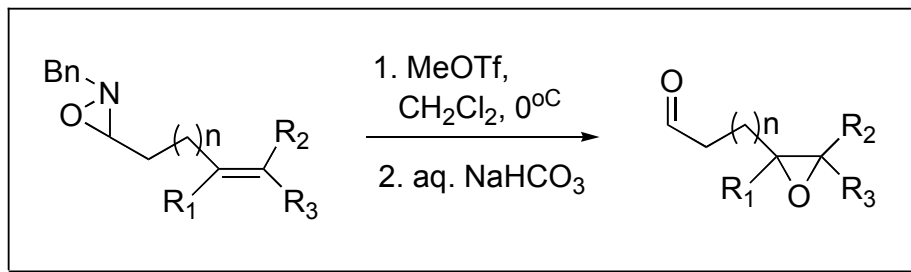
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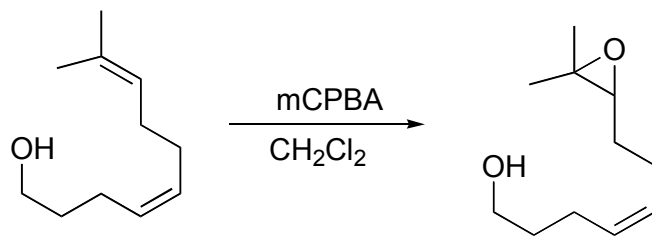
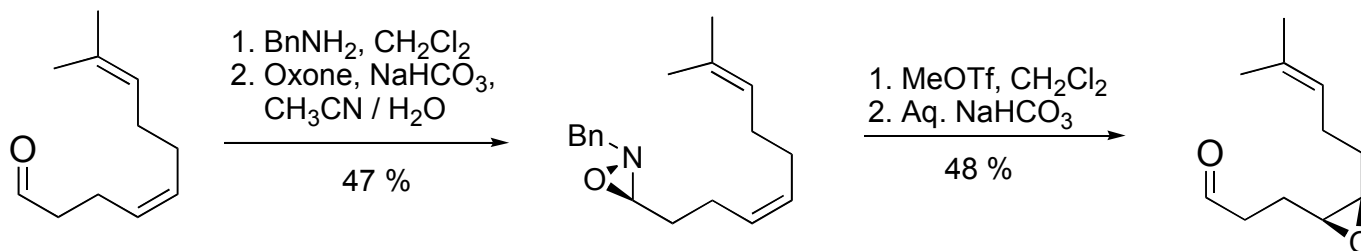
2

(Conditions: Oxone (2eq), Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (4eq), H<sub>2</sub>O/MeCN (1:1), 0°C, 5 mol% catalyst)

# Intramolecular Epoxidation of Unsaturated Oxaziridines

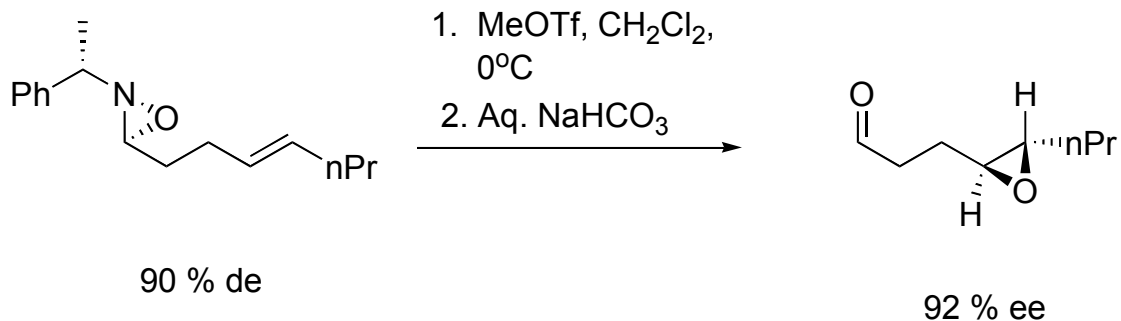
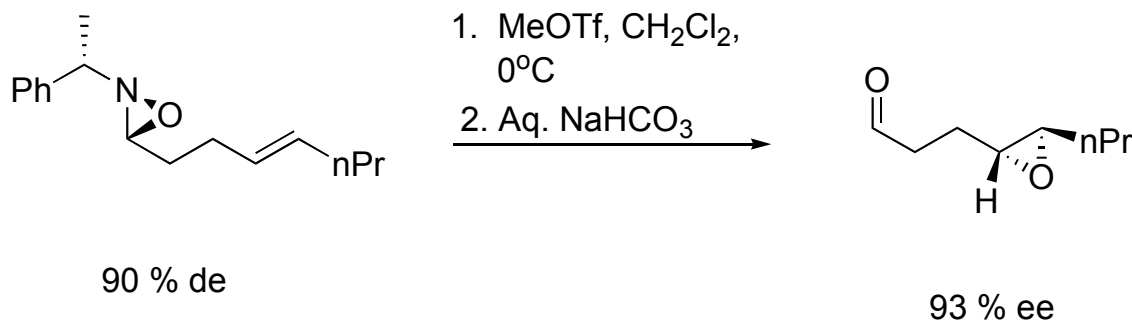


R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>	n	Yield
H	Me	Me	1	39%
H	Me	Me	2	41%
nBu	H	H	1	39%



Regioselectivity can be complementary  
to that of mCPBA

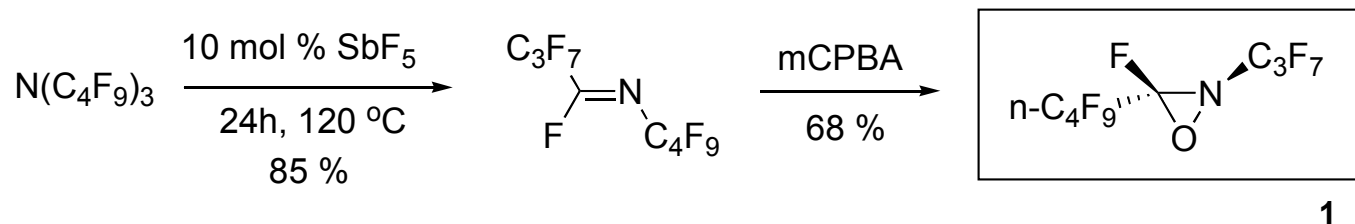
# Stereoselective Intramolecular Epoxidation in Unsaturated Oxaziridines



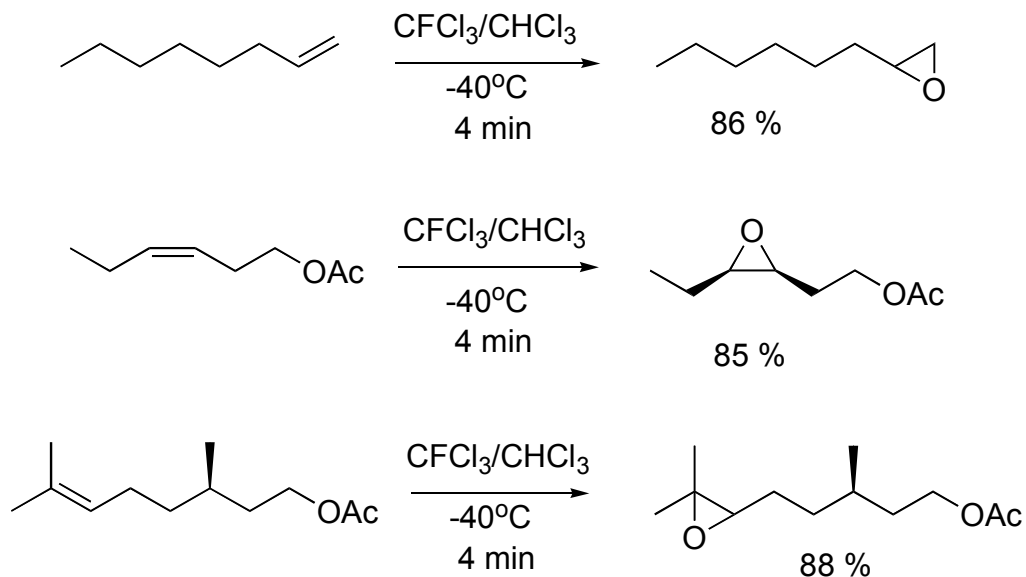


# Epoxidations with Perfluorinated Oxaziridines

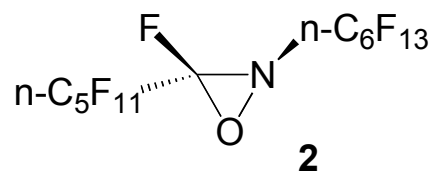
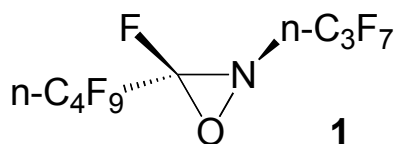
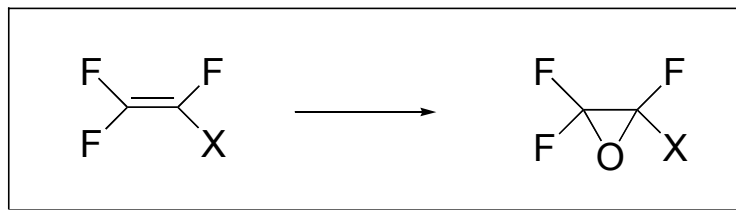
## Preparation:



## Epoxidation reactions:

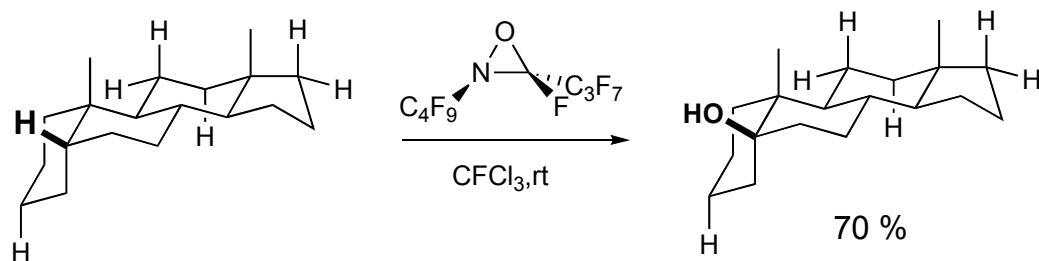


# Epoxidations of Electron Poor Olefins

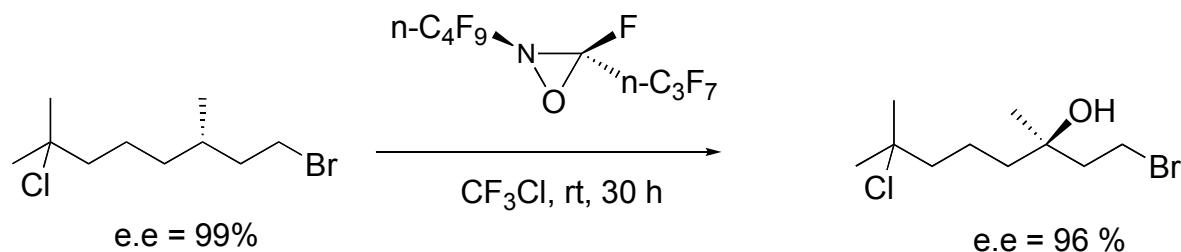


X	Oxaziridine	Conditons	Yield
$(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{Si}$	2	neat / rt / 20 min	82 %
Cl	1	neat / 100°C / 16 h	60 %

# Oxyfunctionalization of Unactivated C-H Bonds by Perfluorinated Oxaziridines



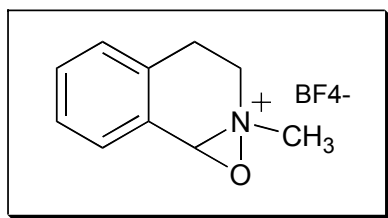
- Enantiospecific
- 3° C-H > 2° C-H > 1° C-H
- Equatorial C-H > Axial C-H
- Oxenoid Atom Insertion (?)



Resnati, G.; Arnone, A.; Cavicchioli, M.; *J. Org. Chem.* **1994**, *59*, 5511-5513

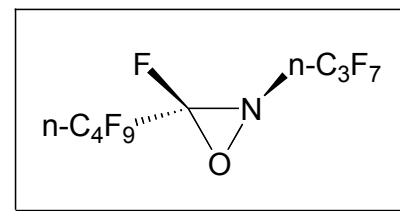
Arnone, A.; Foletto, S.; Mentrangolo, P.; Pregnotato, M. Resnati, G. *J. Org. Chem.* **1999**, *1*, 281-284

# Summary for O-Transfer Reactions



*Oxaziridinium Salts:*

- **Very reactive** for epoxidation of alkenes.
- **Syn selectivity** for epoxidation of allylic acetates.
- Capable for **catalytic asymmetric epoxidation**.



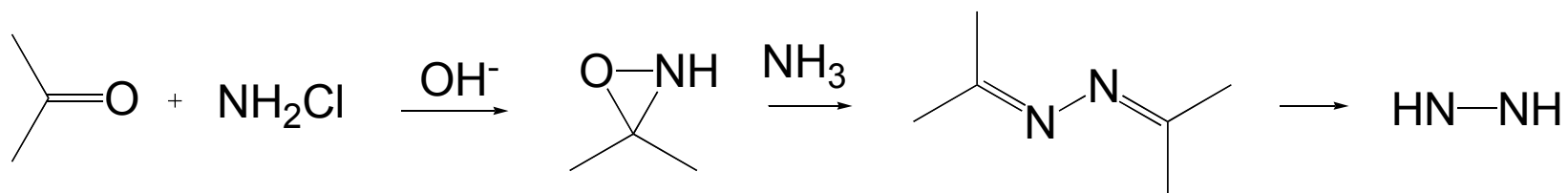
*Perfluorinated Oxaziridines :*

- **Very reactive** O-donors.
- Epoxidation of **e<sup>-</sup> poor alkenes** efficient.
- Capable for **C-H activation**.

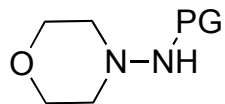
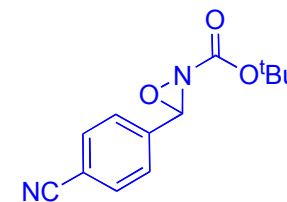
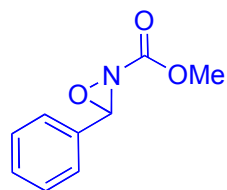
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  - O Transfer Reactions
  - N Transfer Reactions
- Photocemical Rearrangement Reactions
- Conclusion

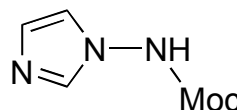
# Amination of Ammonia: A large Scale Industrial Process



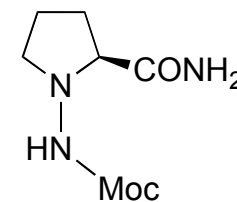
# The First Stable N-Transfer Oxaziridines: N-N Bond Formation



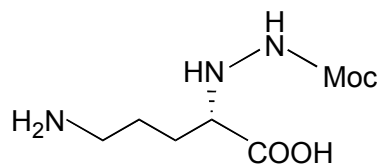
PG = Moc, 91 %  
PG = Boc, 92%



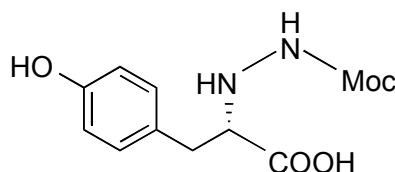
76%



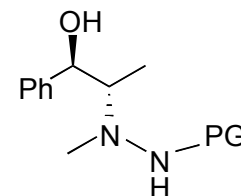
58 %



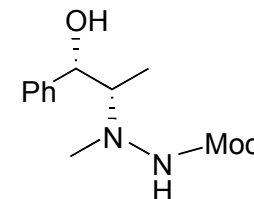
85 %



67 %



PG = Moc, 77%  
PG = Boc, 70%

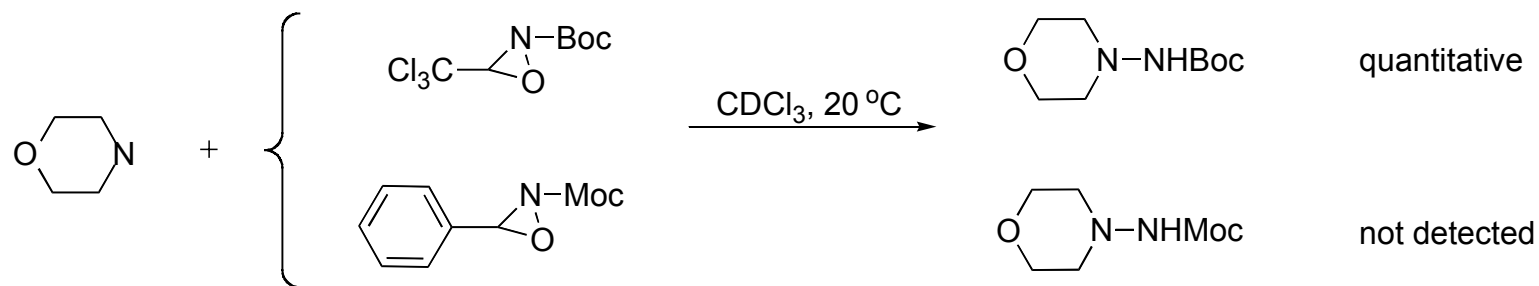
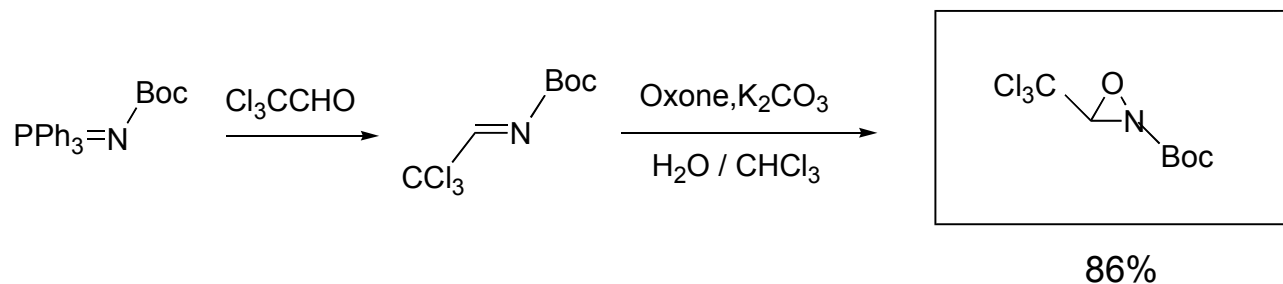


76 %

Vidal, J.; Guy, L.; Sterin, S.; Collet, A. *J. Org. Chem.* **1993**, *58*, 4791-4793

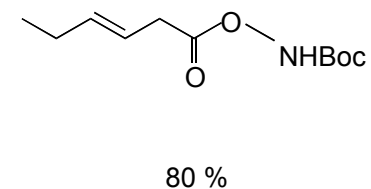
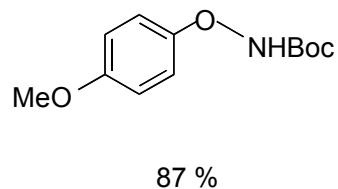
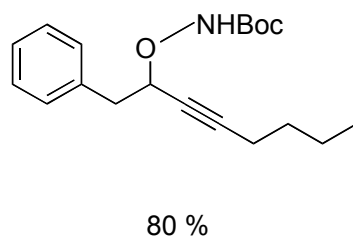
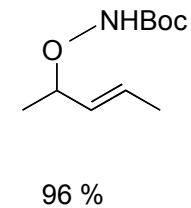
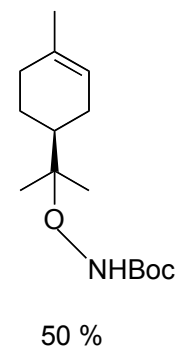
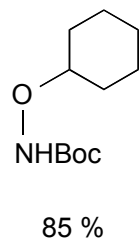
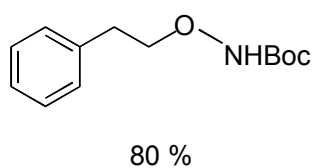
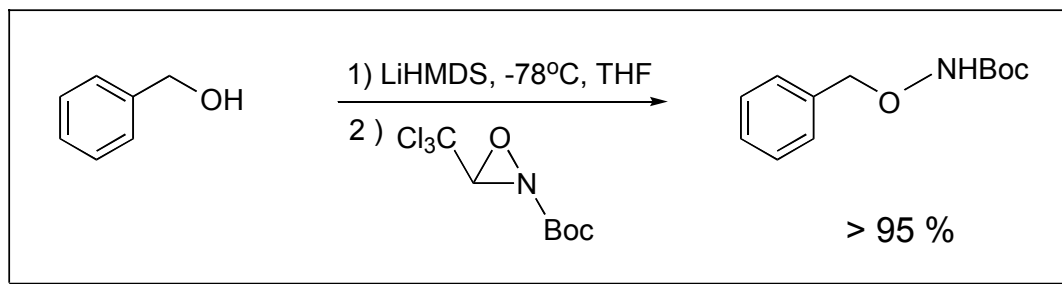
Vidal J.; Damestoy S.; Guy L.; Hanachi J.; Aubry A.; Collet A. *Chem. Eur J.* **1997**, *3*, 1691-1709

# A More Powerful Reagent For Electrophilic Amination

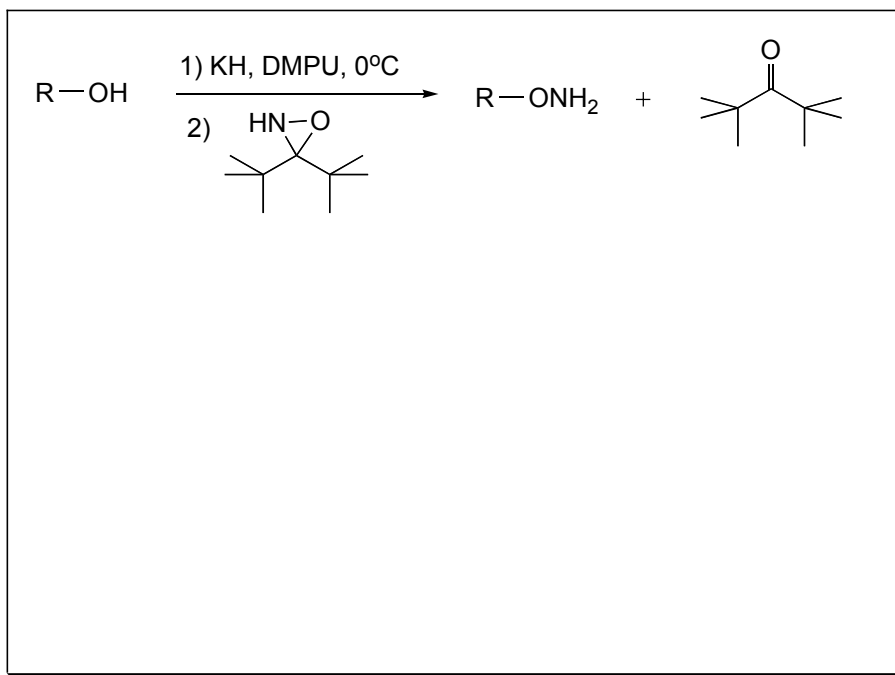
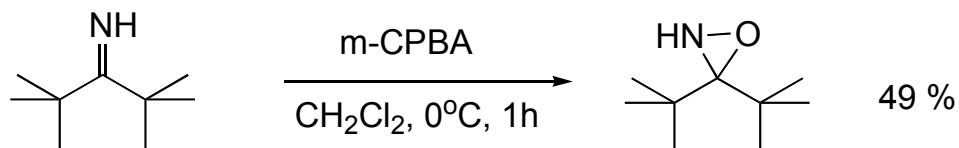




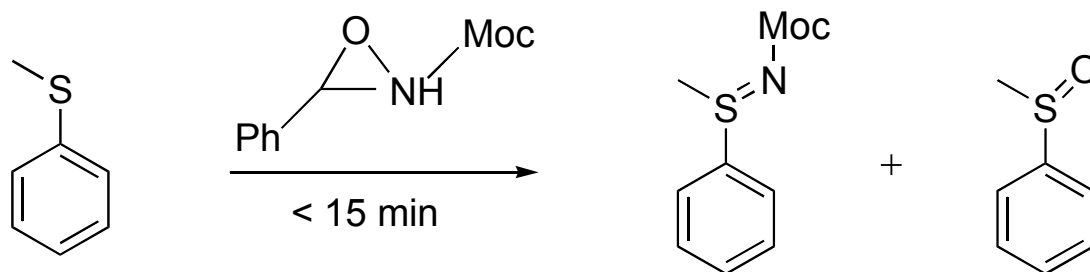
# O-Amination of Alcohols: Synthesis of Hydroxylamines



# O-Amination of Alcohols: One-pot Preparation of Oximes

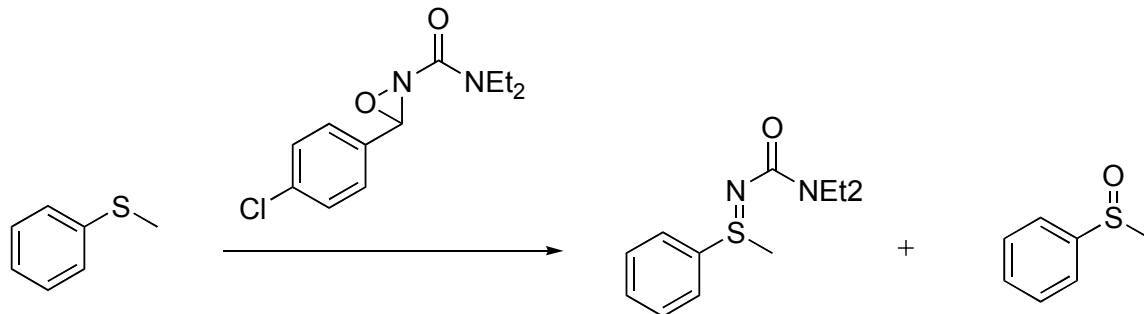


# S-Amination : O-Transfer is a Problem

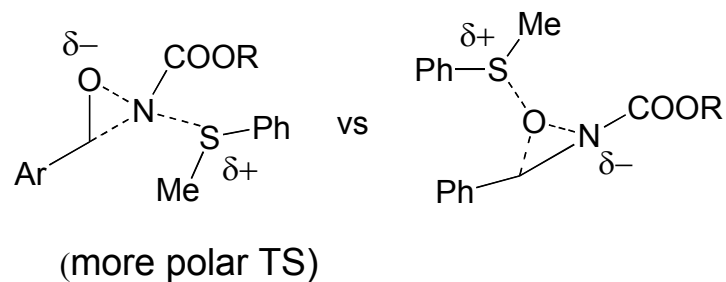


Solvent	T (°C)	Amination/ Oxidation
CDCl <sub>3</sub>	19	34 / 66
CDCl <sub>3</sub>	0	45 / 55
CDCl <sub>3</sub>	-34	52 / 48
CH <sub>3</sub> CN	19	48 / 52
CH <sub>3</sub> CN	0	58 / 42
CH <sub>3</sub> CN	-35	67 / 33

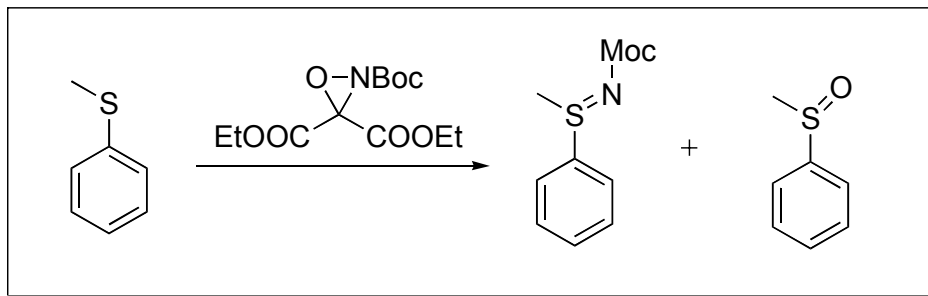
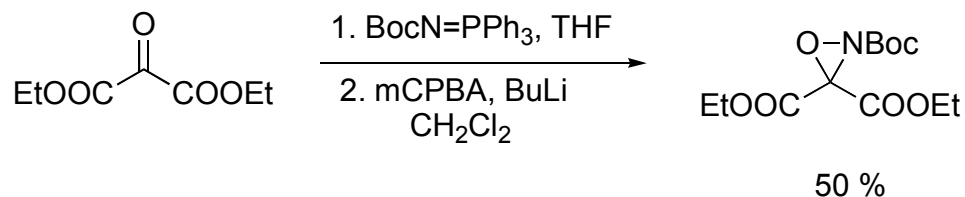
# Improved Control of N vs O Transfer to S-Nucleophiles



Solvent	Temp. °C	N/O
Toluene	19	<1/10
Toluene	-40	1/3
THF	19	1/4
THF	-40	2/3
MeOH	19	3/1
MeOH	-30	7/1
CF <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH	19	10/1
CF <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH	-40	>10/1

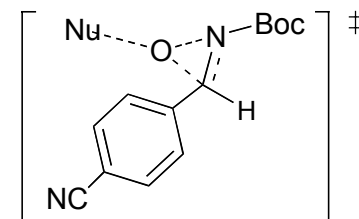
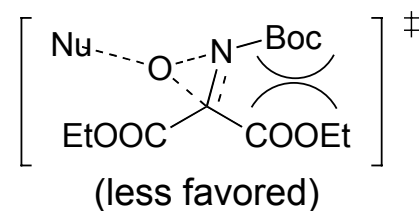


# High Degree of N-Transfer with a Novel Oxaziridine

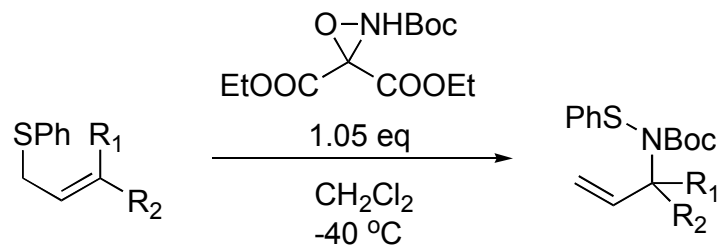


Solvent	T (°C)	N/O
CDCl <sub>3</sub>	10	90/10
CDCl <sub>3</sub>	0	95/5
CDCl <sub>3</sub>	-40	>98/2

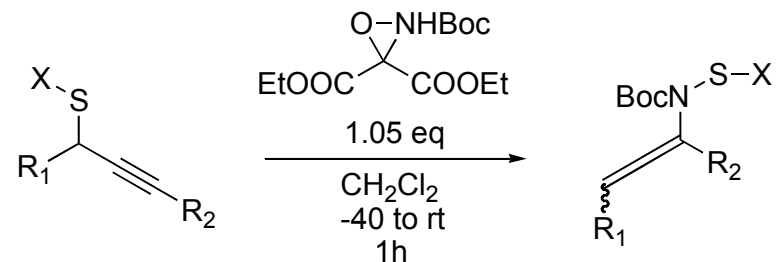
Transition States for Byproduct's Formation:



# Tandem Amination of Sulfides / [2,3]-sigmatropic rearrangement



R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	Yield (%)
H	Me	94
Me	Me	93
H	Ph	73
H	COOMe	85

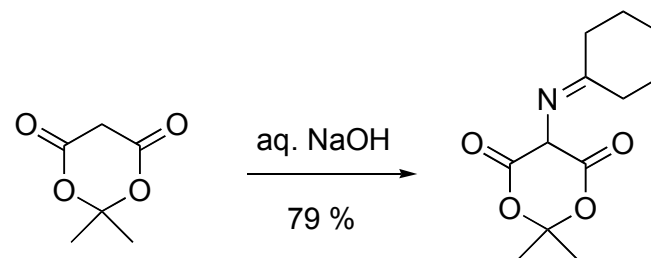
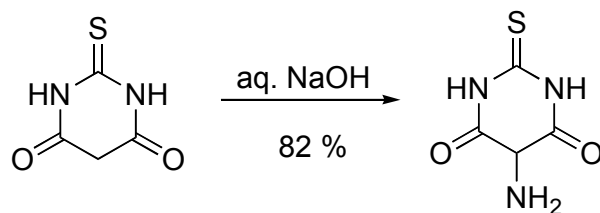
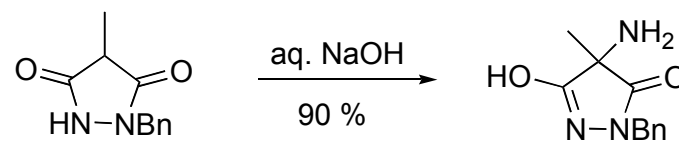
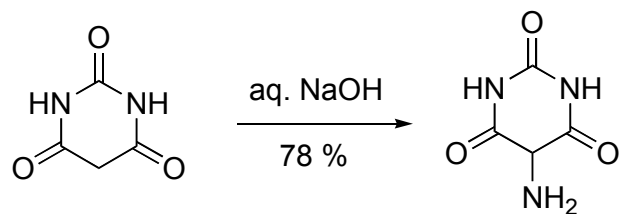
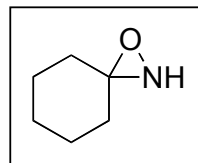


X	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	Yield (%)
Ph	H	I	85
Ph	H	COOtBu	66
Ph	H	Ph	88
N-hexyl	Me	Me	13

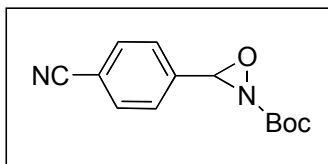
Armstrong, A.; Cooke, R. S. *Chem. Comm.* **2002**, 904-905

Armstrong, A.; Cooke, R. S.; Shanahan, S. E. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2003**, 1, 3142-3143

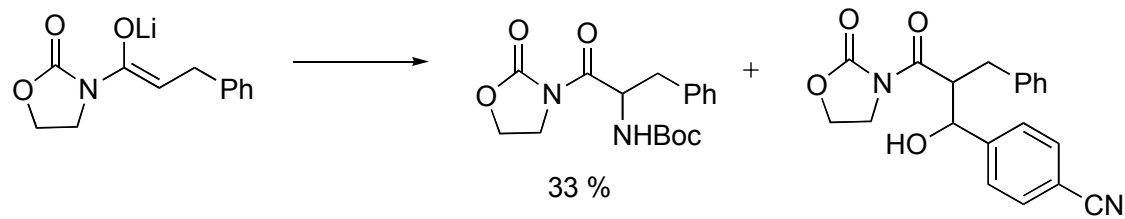
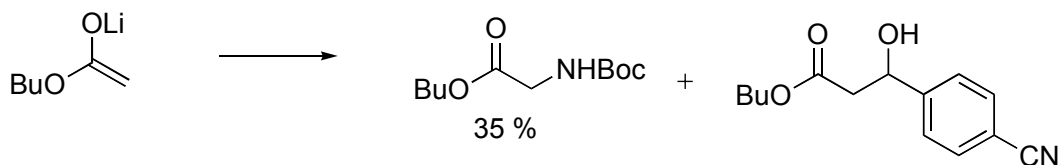
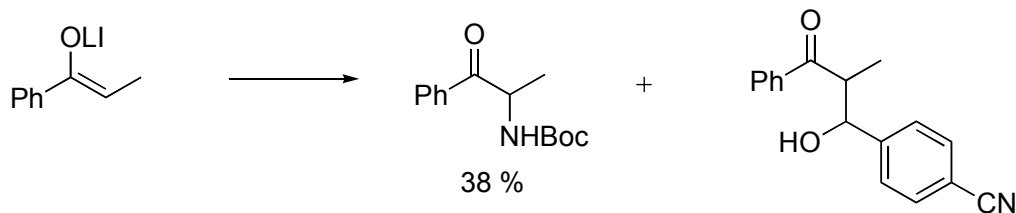
# C-Amination of Enolates with N-H Oxaziridines



# Amination of Enolates: Aldol Addition is Competing



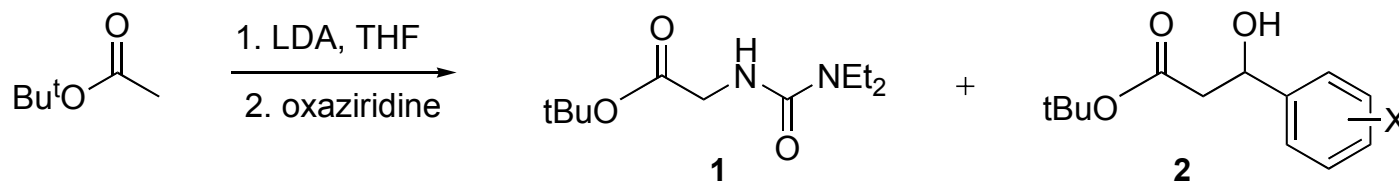
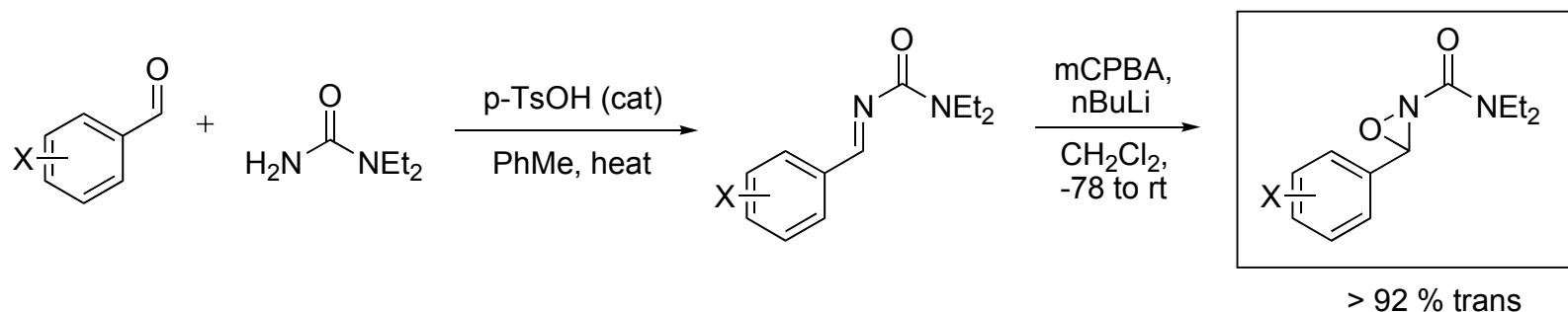
major problem: aldol addition



“significant amounts”

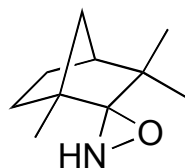
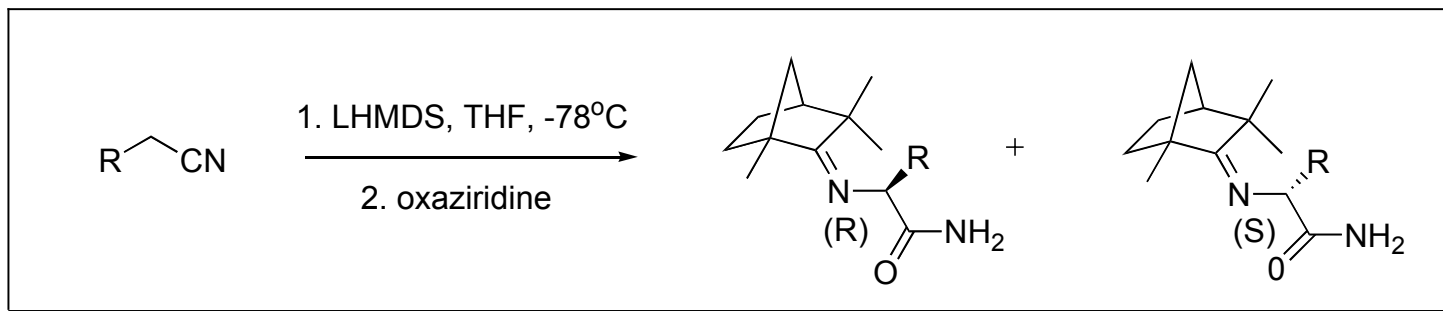


# Can *ortho*-substituted Oxaziridines Slow Down the Aldol Addition ?



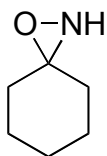
X	1	2
4-CN	39	20
2-Cl	-	-
2,6-diCl	-	-
4-Cl	31	10
2-CN	55	7

# Asymmetric Amination of Carbanions

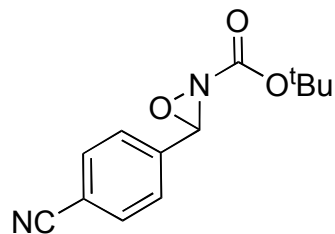


R	Time (h)	Yield (%)	de (%)
Ph	5	55	50
2-naphthyl	9	31	52
1-naphthyl	4	48	33
CN	7	57	23

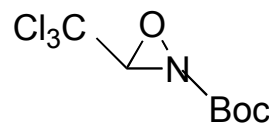
# Summary for N-Transfer



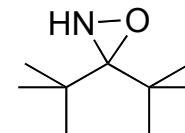
Unstable



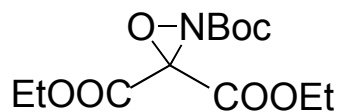
N-Amination



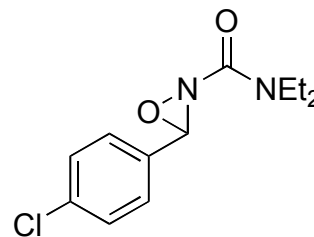
N-Amination,  
O-Amination



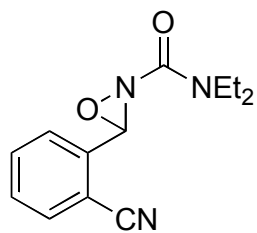
O-Amination



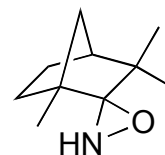
S-Amination



S-Amination



Enolate Amination

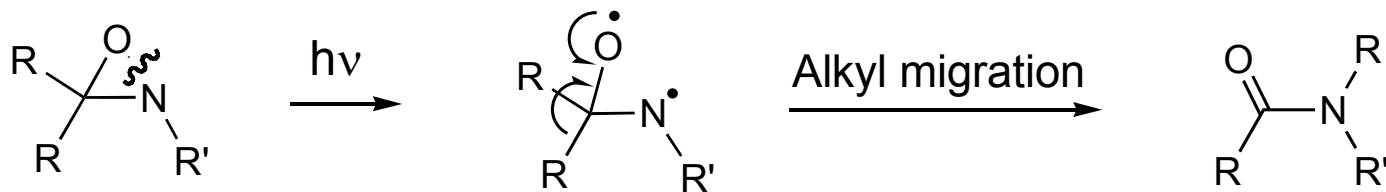


Carbanion Amination

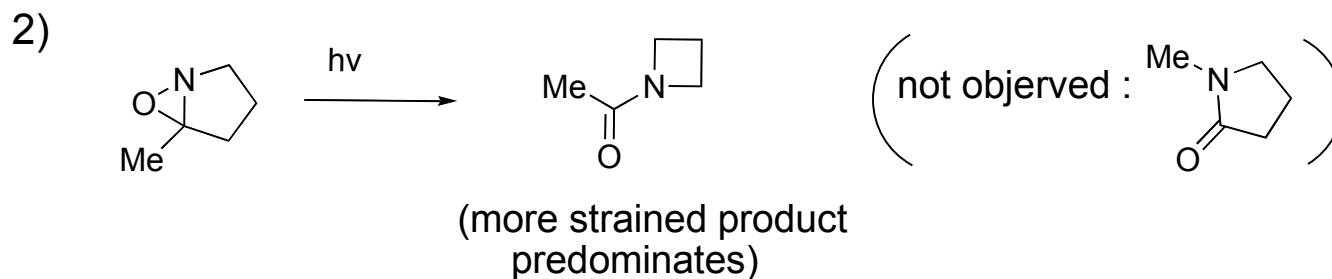
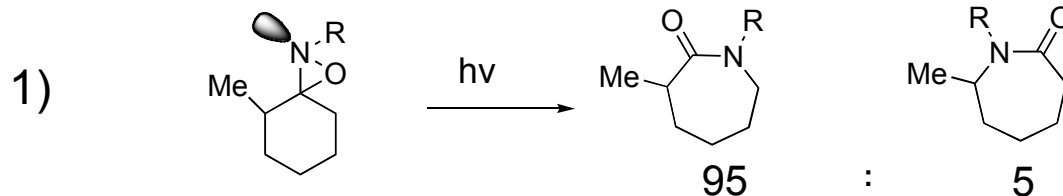
# Outline

- Introduction
- Heteroatom Transfer Reactions
  - N vs O Transfer: Mechanistic Considerations
  - O Transfer Reactions
  - N Transfer Reactions
- Photochemical Rearrangement Reactions
- Conclusion

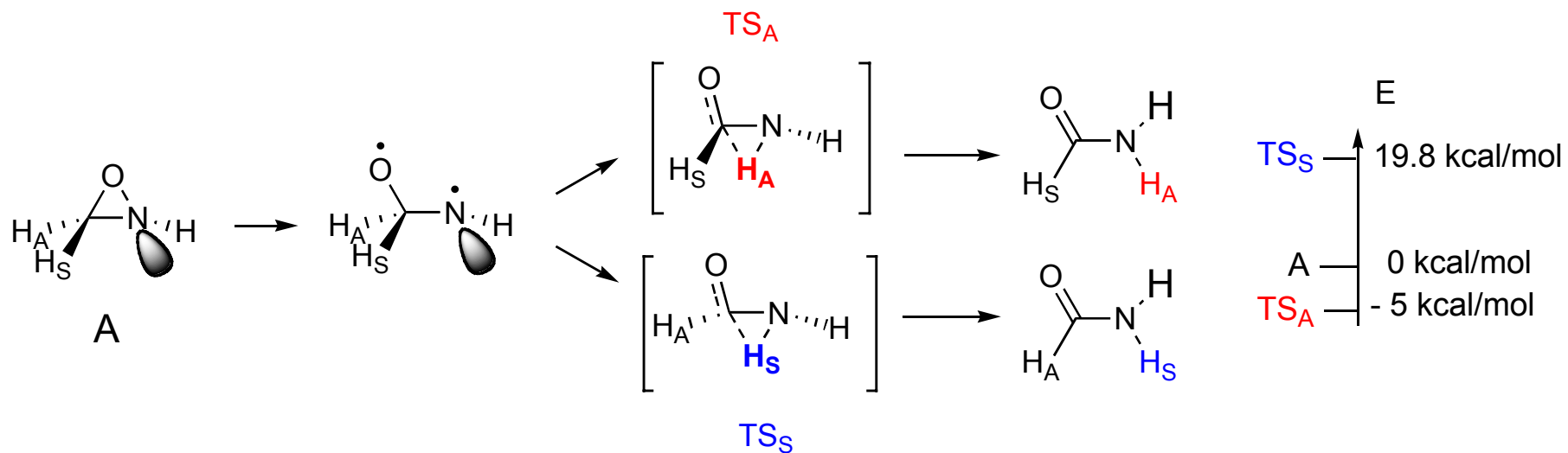
# Photochemical Rearrangements: General Pattern



# Photochemical Rearrangement of Oxaziridines: Puzzling selectivity !



# Theoretical Studies Gave the Answer

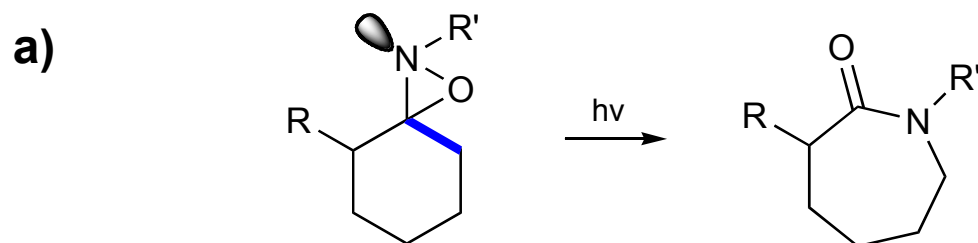


## Stepwise mechanism:

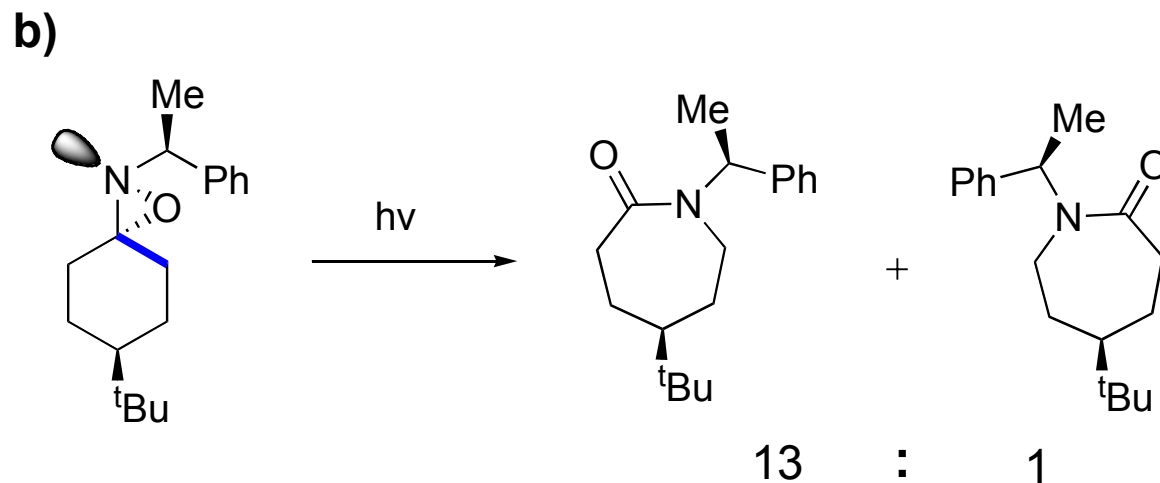
- Photochemical breaking of the N-O bond
- H (or R) migration to N

➔ The bond anti to the N-lone pair is cleaved more easily

# Basic Concepts that can be Exploited



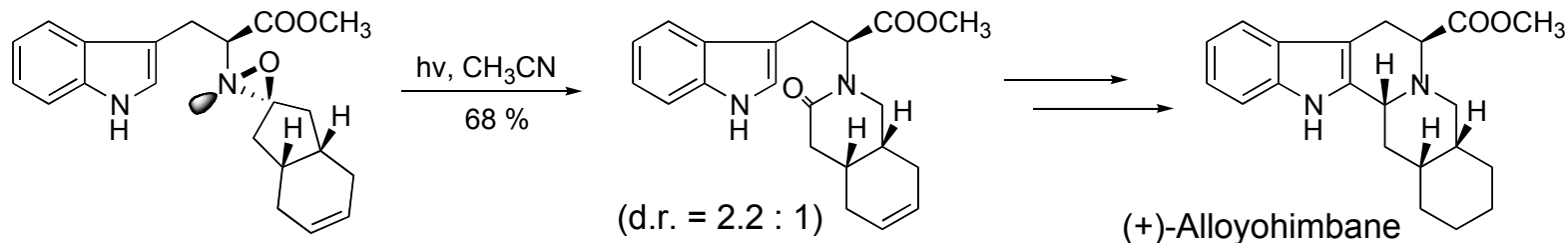
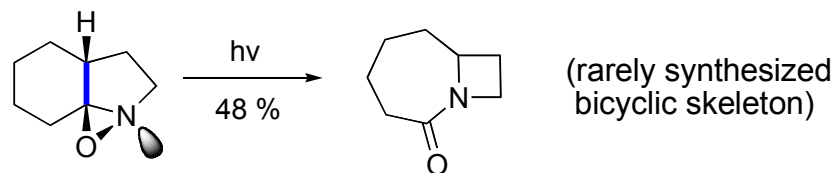
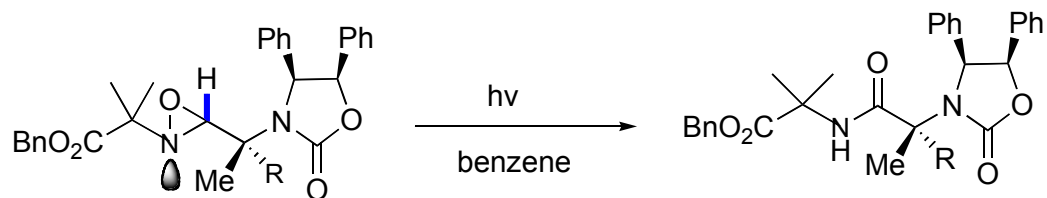
➔ Migration of less substituted group



➔ Asymmetric Ring Expansion



# Applications of Photochemical rearrangement of Oxaziridines



Wenglowky, S.; Hegedus, L. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1998**, *120*, 12468-12473

Bourguet, E.; Baneres, J. L.; Girard, J. P.; Parello, J.; Vidal, J. P.; Lusinchi, S.; Declercq, J. P. *Org. Lett.* **2001**, *3*, 3067-3070

Aube, J.; Ghosh, S.; Tanol, M. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1994**, *116*, 9009-9018

# Conclusions

Oxaziridines show a diversity in reactivity that can be very useful in Organic Synthesis:

- Oxaziridinium salts are systems that can be further developed in catalytic asymmetric epoxidations.
- Perfluorinated oxaziridines' reactivity should be explored more, especially in C-H activation reactions.
- N-transfer oxaziridines are very useful for electrophilic amination processes.
- Oxaziridines' photochemical rearrangement is a valuable method for lactam synthesis.

# Thanks-Giving To:

Proffesor W. D. Wulff

## Wulff's Group:

Manish	Lian
Vijay	Jie
Yu	Glenn
Zhenjie	Victor
Gang	Cory
Ding	Chunrui
Keith	Reddy
	Yongheng

Thalia  
Kyoungsoo  
Chrysoula  
Soong-hyun