

# Chiral DMAP Catalysts in Asymmetric Synthesis

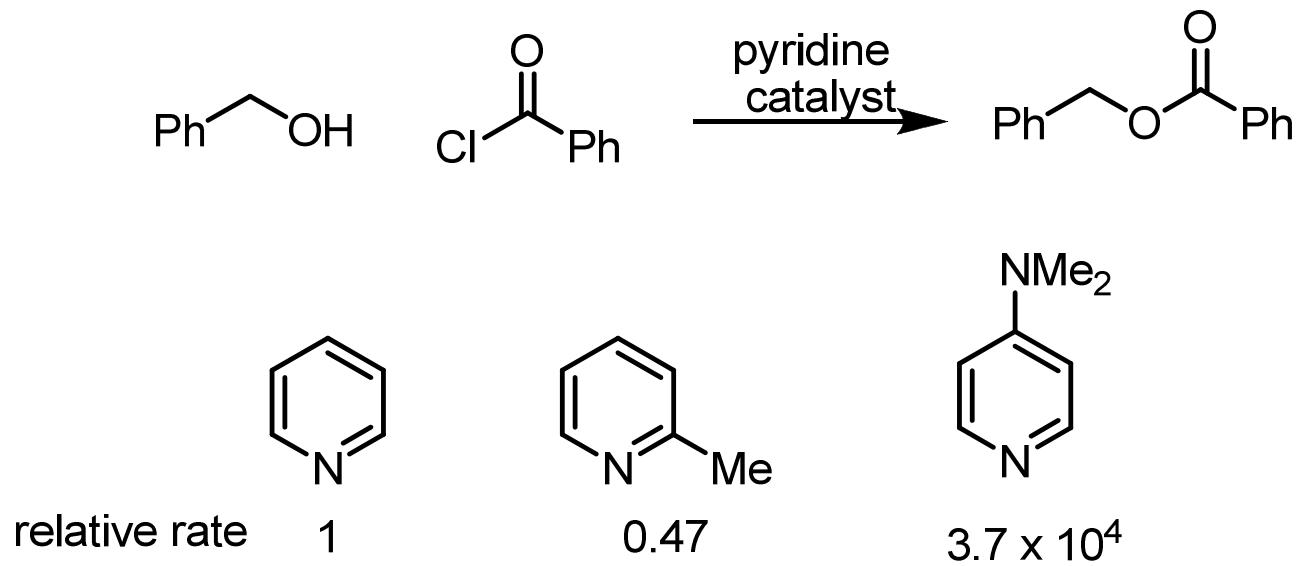
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Wurz, R.P. *Chem. Rev.* **2007**, *107*, 5570

# Outline

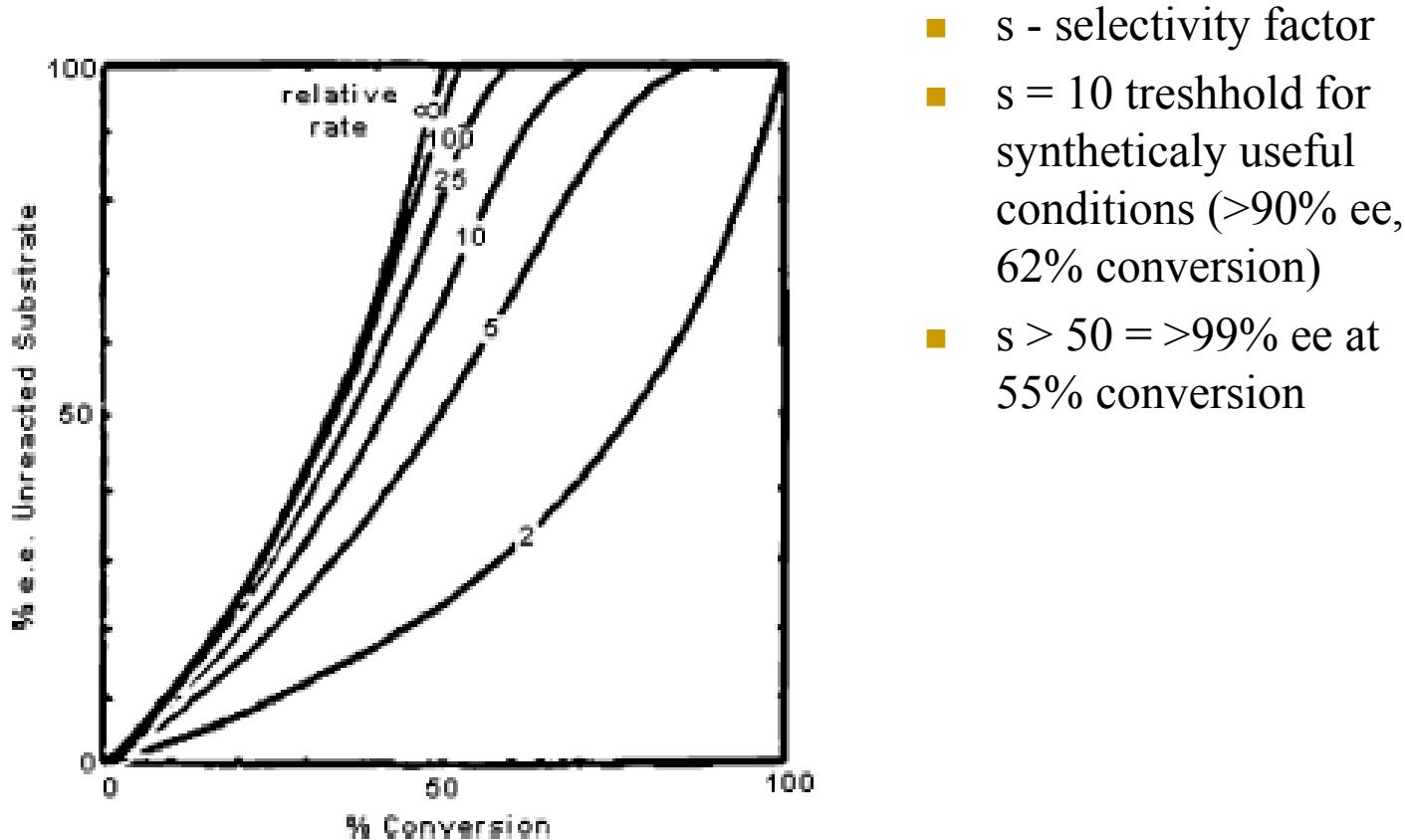
- **Introduction**
- **Kinetic resolutions**
  - Resolutions of alcohols
  - Resolution of amines
- **Cycloadditions**
  - Synthesis of  $\beta$ -lactams
  - Synthesis of  $\beta$ -lactones
  - [3+2] Annulations
- **Asymmetric Protonations of Ketenes**
- **C-Acylation**
  - O-to-C rearrangements of Acyl groups
- **Halogenations**
- **Michael Addition**
- **Conclusion**

# Discovery of DMAP



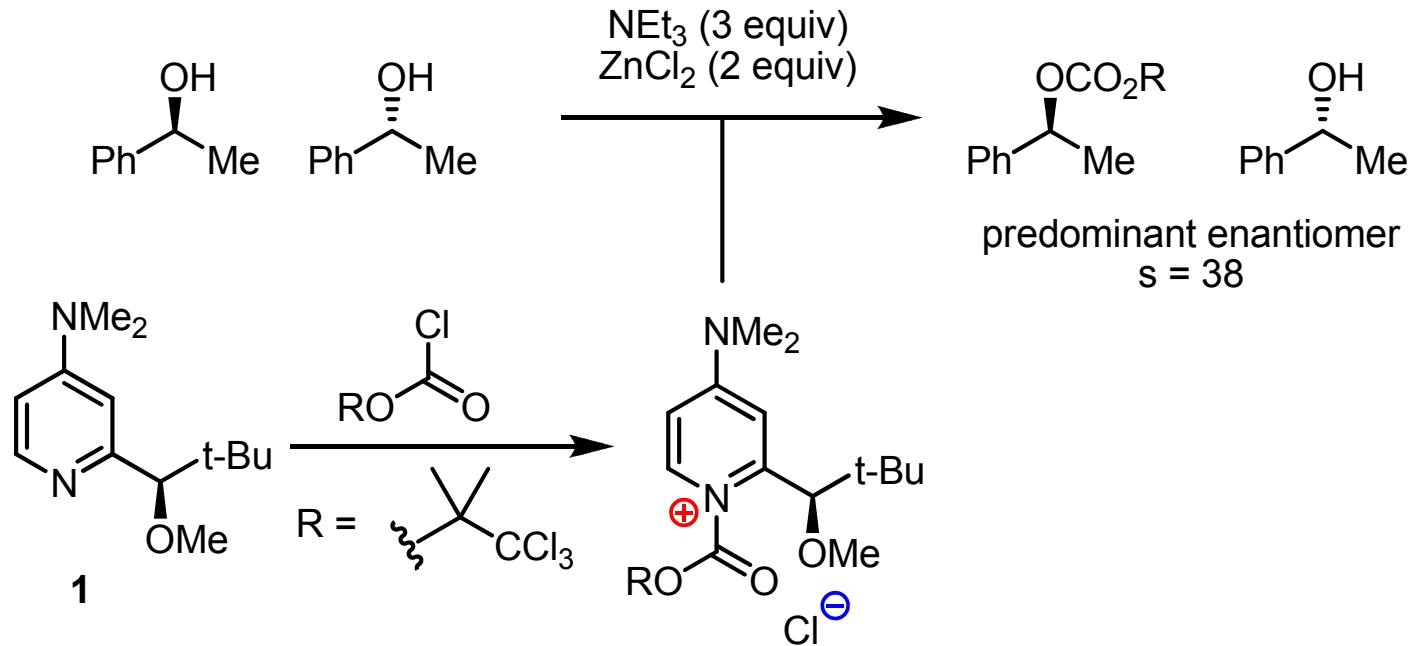
Litvinenko, L. M.; Kirichenko, A. I. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk. SSSR* **1967**, 176, 97.

# Dependence of Enantiomeric Excess on Relative Rate of Reaction



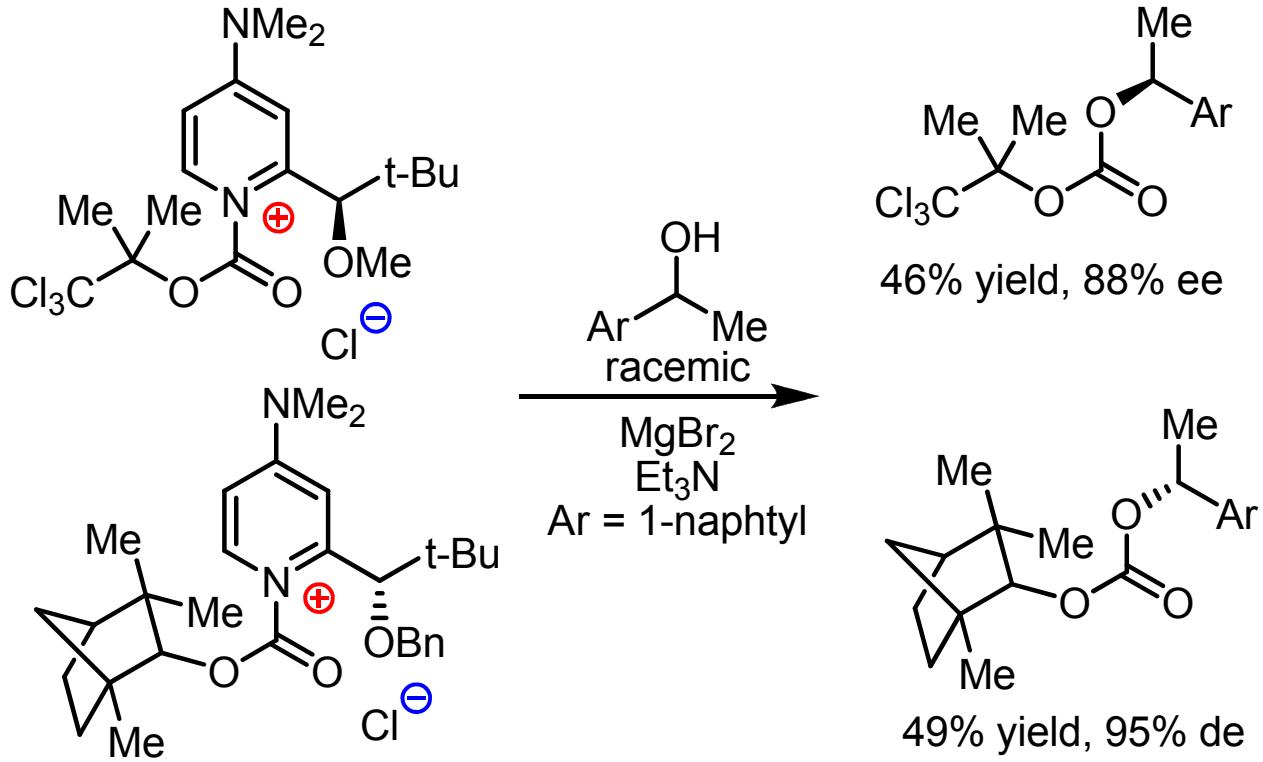
Martin, V. S.; Woodard, S. S.; Katsuki, T.; Yamada, Y.; Ikeda, M.; Sharpless, K. B.  
*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1981**, *103*, 6237.

# First Effective Chiral DMAP-based resolution of alcohols by Vedejs and Chen



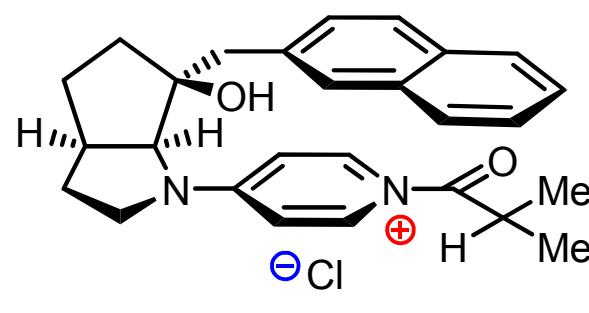
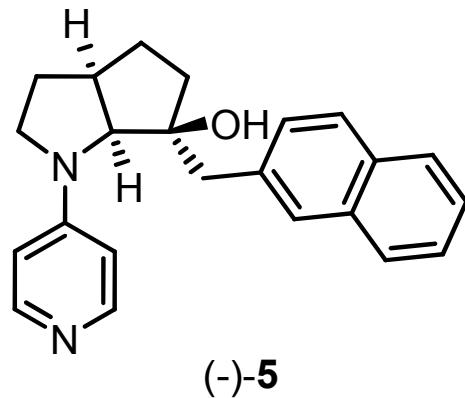
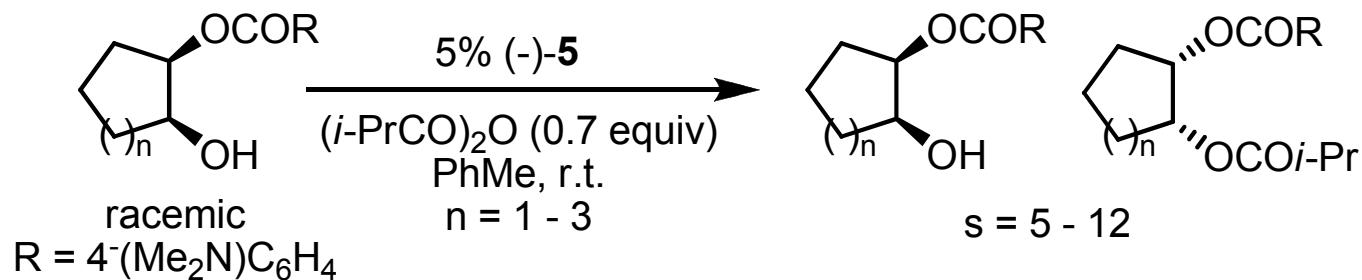
Vedejs, E.; Chen, X. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1996**, *118*, 1809.

# Parallel Kinetic Resolution of Benzylic Alcohols by Vedejs and Chen



Vedejs, E.; Chen, X. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1997**, *119*, 2584.

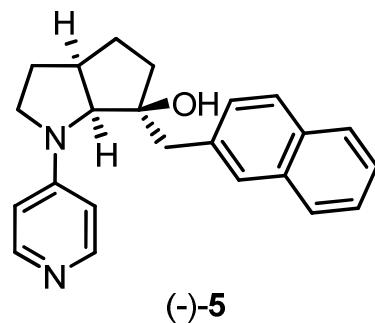
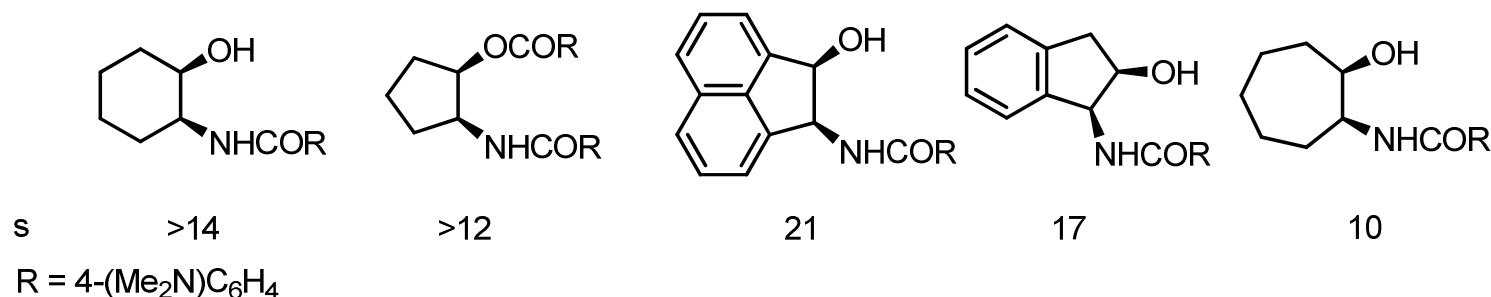
# Fuji's Chiral PPY Derivative: Resolution of Secondary Alcohols



- PPY = 4-pyrrolidinopyridine

Kawabata, T.; Nagato, M.; Takasu, K.; Fuji, K. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1997**, *119*, 3169.

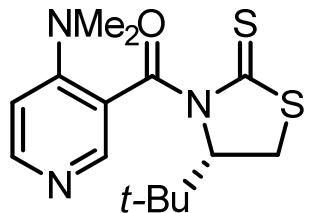
# Fuji's Chiral PPY Derivative: Resolution of *rac*-1,2-aminoalcohols



Kawabata, T.; Yamamoto, K.; Momose, Y.; Yoshida, H.; Nagaoka, Y.; Fuji, K. *Chem. Commun.* **2001**, 2700.

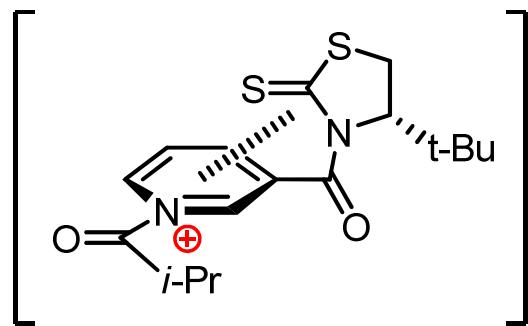
# Yamada's Design of a Chiral DMAP: Resolution of Sec-Alcohols

Conditions: 0.5%



0.8 equiv  $(i\text{-PrCO})_2\text{O}$   
0.9 equiv  $\text{NEt}_3$   
r.t or  $-30^\circ\text{C}$

via

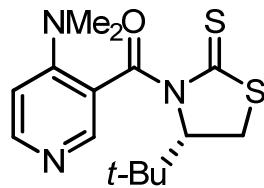


for the sake of clarity,  
the  $\text{NMe}_2$  group has been omitted

substrate	s
$\text{PhCH(OH)Me}$	8
$\text{PhCH(OH)}t\text{-Bu}$	10
$\text{PhCH(OH)CH=CHMe}$	10
$\text{PhC#CH(OH)Me}$	7

# Yamada's Chiral DMAP Catalyst in Desymmetrization of *Meso*-diols

Conditions: 0.5%

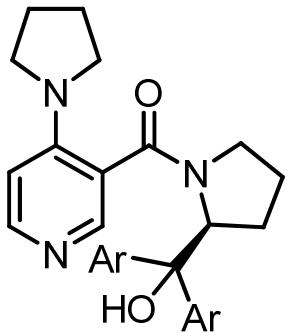


1.1 equiv (*i*-PrCO)<sub>2</sub>O  
1.1 equiv NEt<sub>3</sub>  
r.t

substrate	%ee (monoester)	% yield
	72	31
	88	87
	96	69

# Connon's chiral PPY derivative: Kinetic Resolution of Baylis-Hillman Adducts

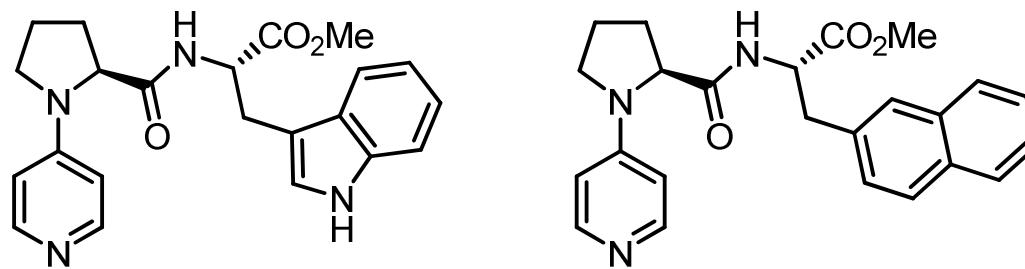
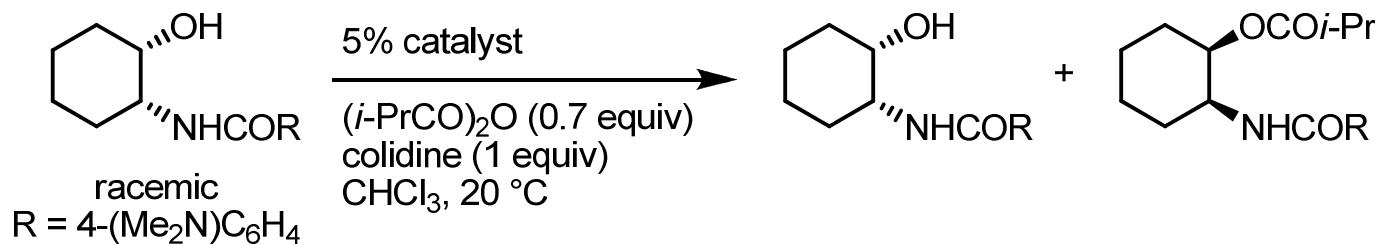
Conditions: 1%



Ar = 3,5-(CF<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>  
1.5 equiv (*i*-PrCO)<sub>2</sub>O  
0.8 equiv NEt<sub>3</sub>  
CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, -78 °C

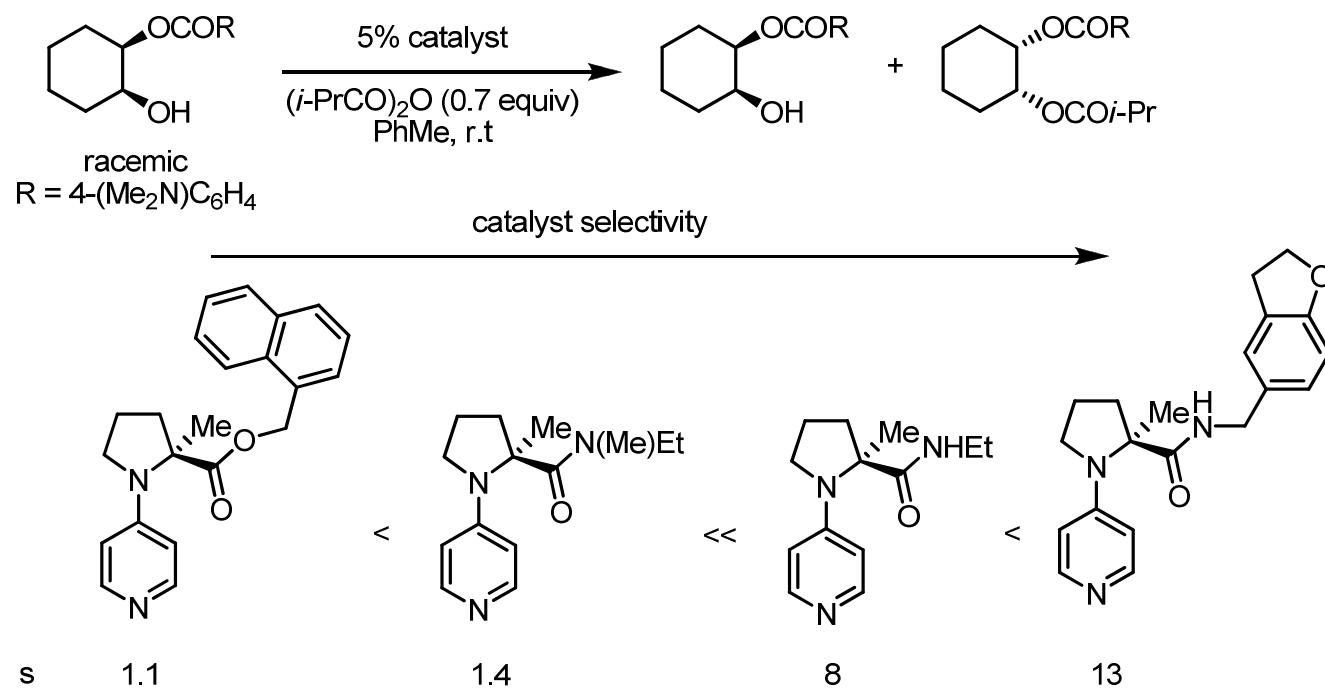
substrate	s
	3.8
	13.1
	3.6

# Fuji/Kawabata Proline-derived DMAP catalysts



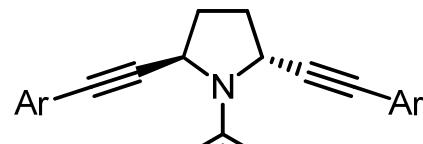
- (a) Kawabata, T.; Stragies, R.; Fukaya, T.; Fuji, K. *Chirality* **2003**, *15*, 71.
- (b) Kawabata, T.; Stragies, R.; Fukaya, T.; Nagaoka, Y.; Schedel, H.; Fuji, K. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2003**, *44*, 1545.

# Resolution of Monoprotected 1,2-cyclohexanediol with Campbell Catalyst

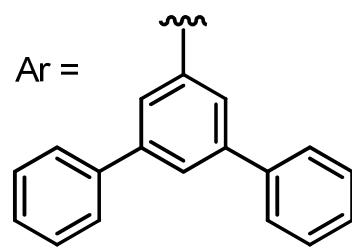


Priem, G.; Pelotier, B.; Macdonald, S. J. F.; Anson, M. S.; Campbell, I. B. *J. Org. Chem.* 2003, 68, 3844.

# First C<sub>2</sub>-symmetric PPY Catalyst in Resolution of Sec-alcohols



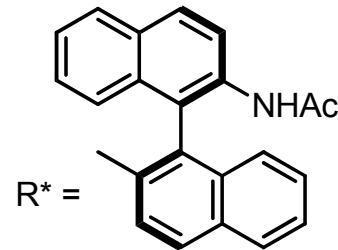
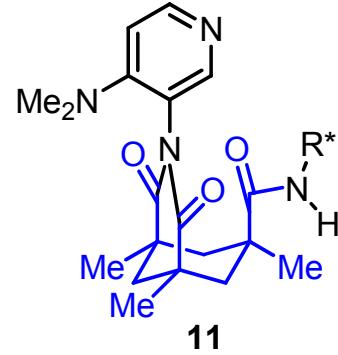
(R,R)-8



Conditions: 10% catalyst **8**  
0.7 equiv  $(RCO)_2O$   
0.7 equiv  $NEt_3$   
PhMe, r.t.

substrate	R	s
2-naphthyl	Me	2.4
	Me	2.1
	i-Pr	14

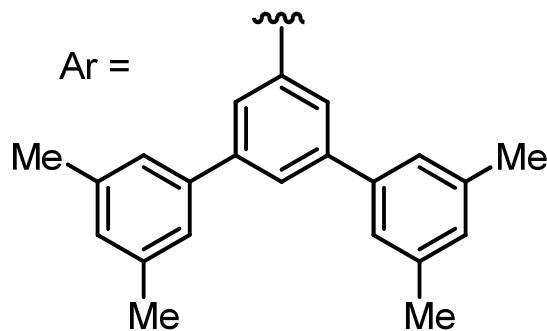
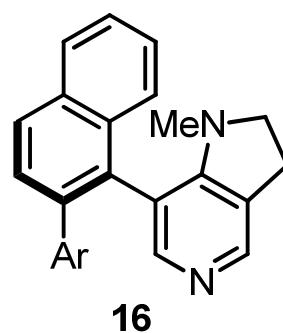
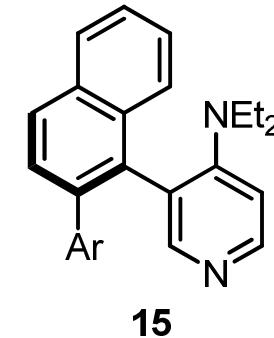
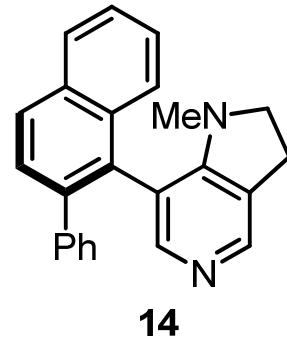
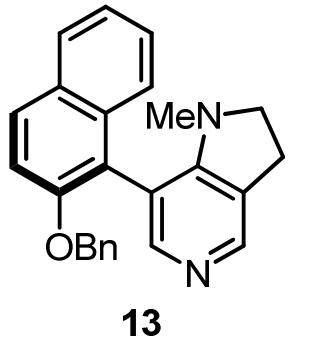
# Kinetic Resolution of *Sec*-alcohols with Jeong's Catalyst



Conditions: 1% catalyst 11  
1 equiv Ac<sub>2</sub>O  
*t*-amylOH, 0 °C

substrate	s
	4.4
	8.3
	13
	21

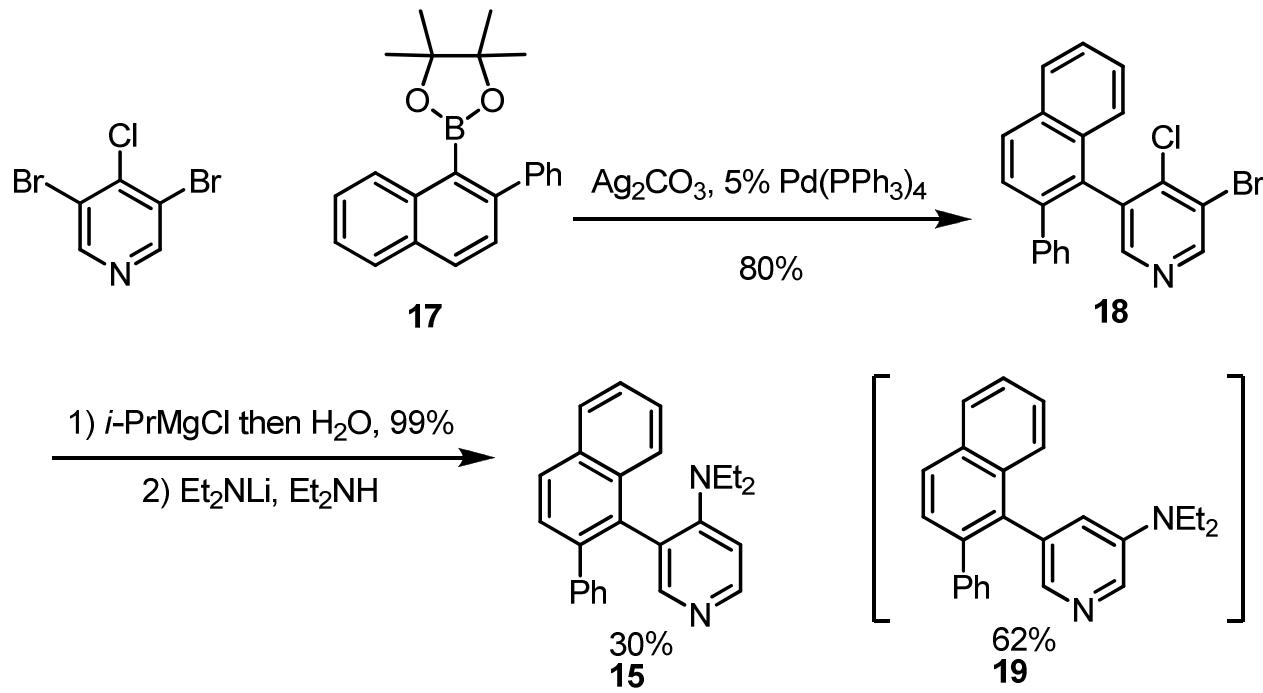
# Catalysts with Chiral Axis



## ■ Spivey's biaryl analogues of DMAP

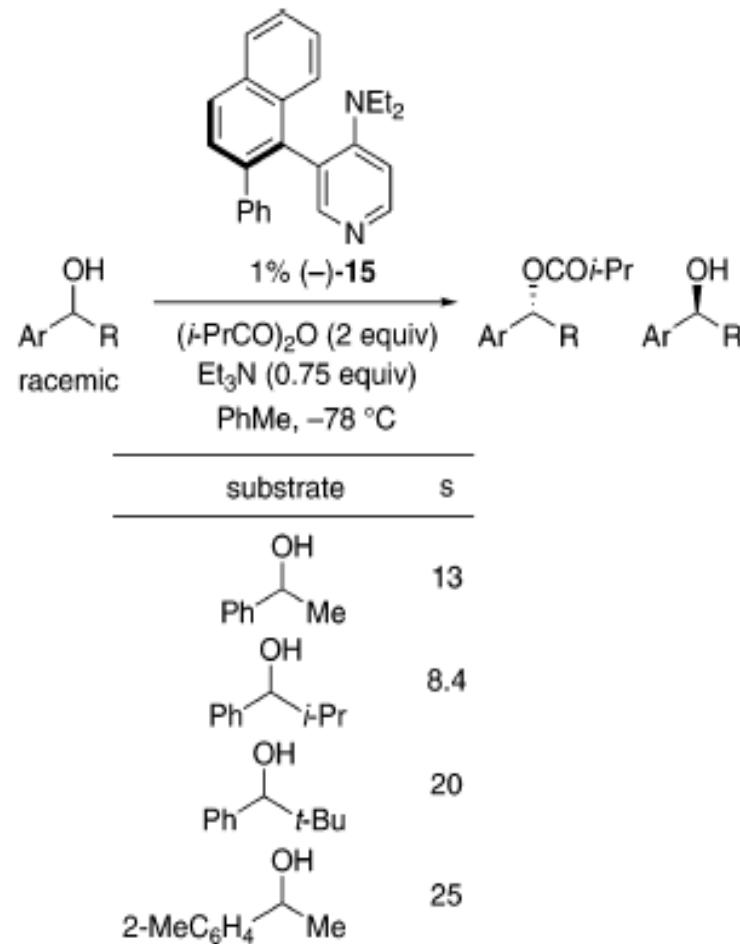
- (a) Spivey, A. C.; Fekner, T.; Spey, S. E.; Adams, H. *J. Org. Chem.* **1999**, *64*, 9430.  
(b) Spivey, A. C.; Fekner, T.; Spey, S. E. *J. Org. Chem.* **2000**, *65*, 3154.

# Three-step Route to the Atropisomeric-DMAP Derivatives



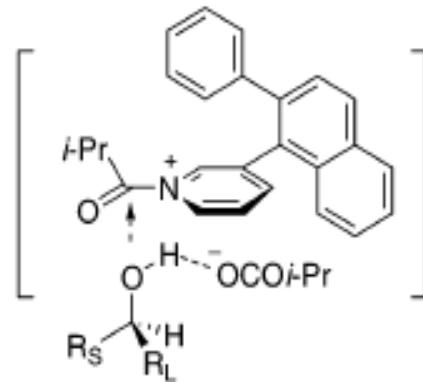
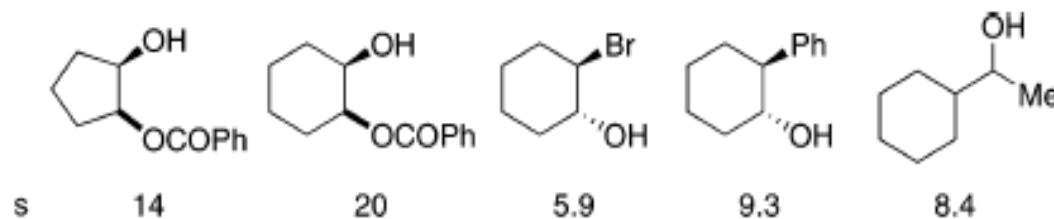
Spivey, A. C.; Zhu, F.; Mitchell, M. B.; Jarvest, R. L. *J. Org. Chem.* **2003**, *68*, 7379.

# Resolution of Benzylic Alcohols



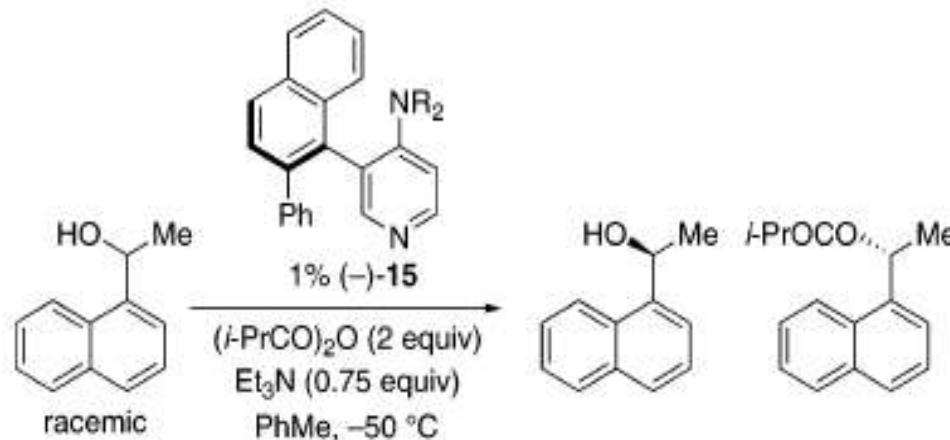
Spivey, A. C.; Fekner, T.; Spey, S. E. *J. Org. Chem.* **2000**, *65*, 3154.

# Kinetic Resolution of Diverse Alcohols by Spivey's Catalyst



for the sake of clarity,  
the  $\text{NEt}_2$  group has been omitted

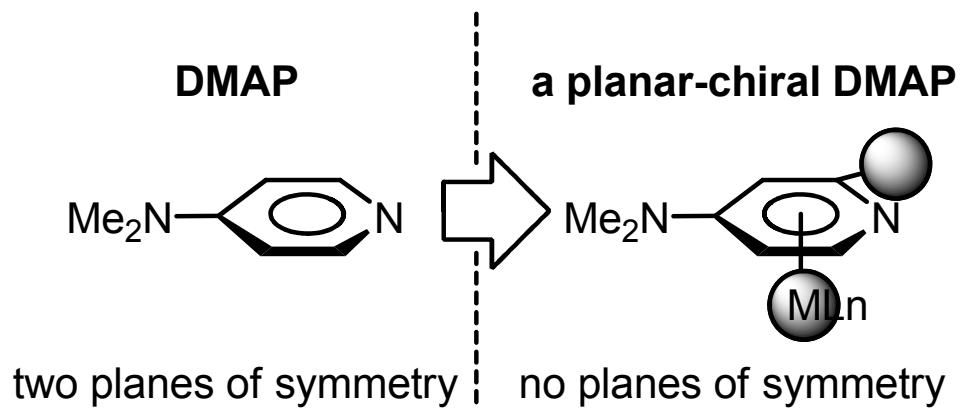
# Kinetic Resolution of *rac*-1-1-(Naphthyl)ethanol



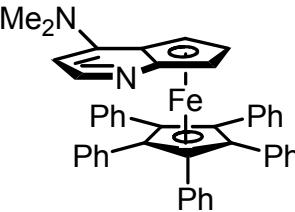
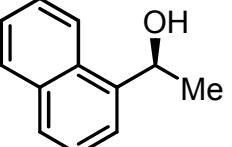
NR <sub>2</sub>	s
pyrrolidino	3.5
NMe <sub>2</sub>	10
NEt <sub>2</sub>	24
N <i>n</i> -Pr <sub>2</sub>	25
N <i>i</i> -Pr <sub>2</sub>	15
N <i>n</i> -Bu <sub>2</sub>	31
N <i>n</i> -pent <sub>2</sub>	30
N <i>n</i> -hex <sub>2</sub>	9

Spivey, A. C.; Leese, D. P.; Davey, S. G.; Jarvest, R. L. *Tetrahedron* 2004, 60, 4513.

# Planar-Chiral Catalysts by Fu

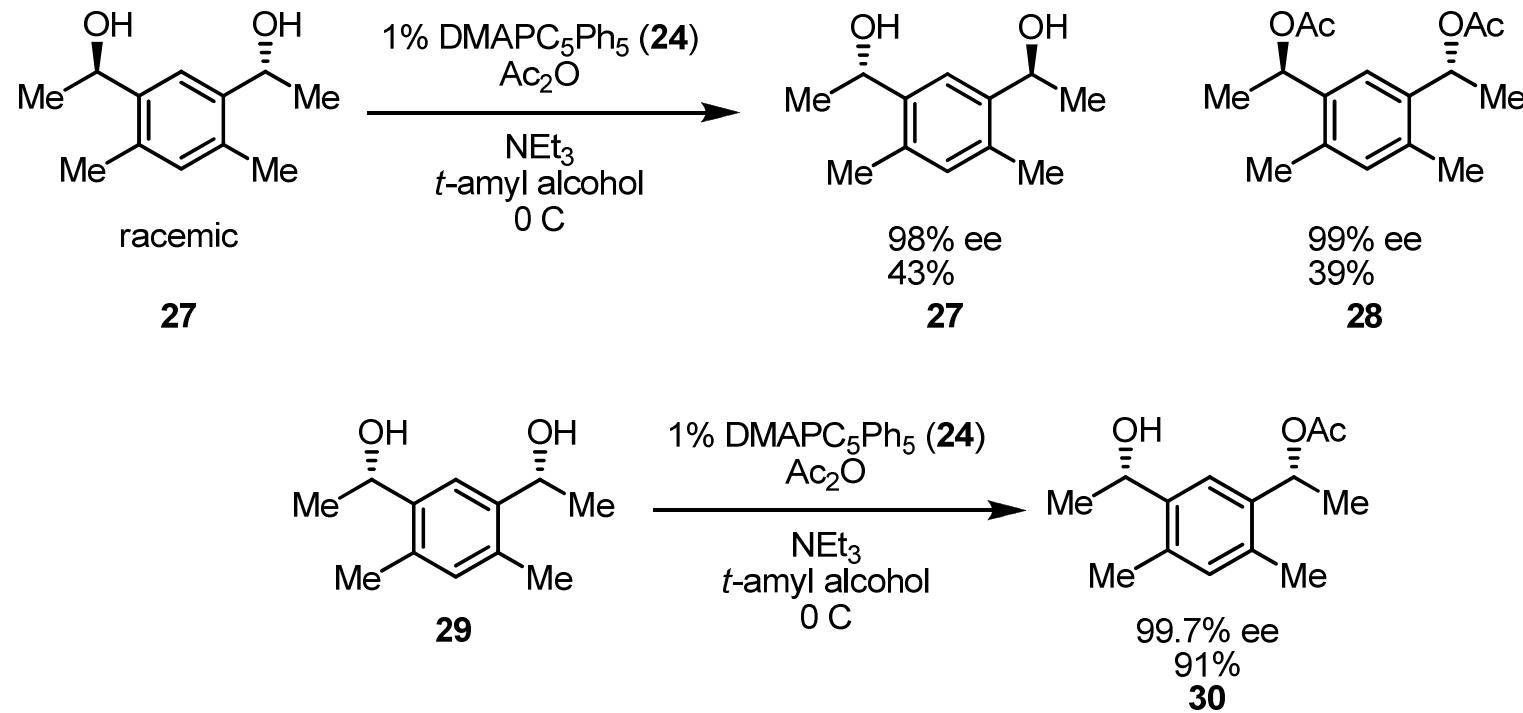


# Resolution of Arylalkylcarbinols by (-)DMAPC<sub>5</sub>Ph<sub>5</sub>

Unreacted alcohol, Major enantiomer	s (selectivity factor)		
	Et <sub>2</sub> O 2% catalyst r.t.	t-amyl alcohol 1% catalyst 0 °C	
 <b>24</b> (-)DMAPC <sub>5</sub> Ph <sub>5</sub>	Ph Me OH	14	43
	Ph t-Bu OH	52	95
	Ph Cl OH	12	32
		22	65

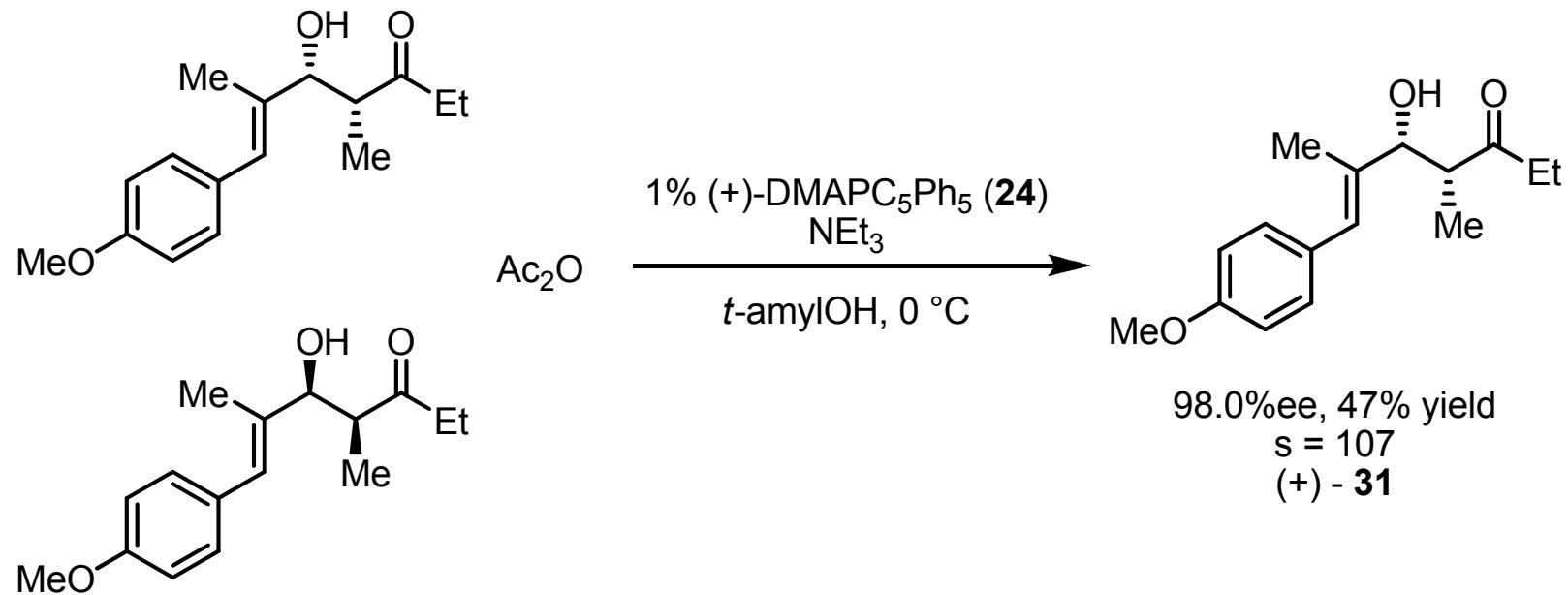
Ruble, J. C.; Latham, H. A.; Fu, G. C. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1997**, *119*, 1492.

# Resolution of Racemic and *meso*-diols



Ruble, J. C.; Tweddell, J.; Fu, G. C. *J. Org. Chem.* **1998**, *63*, 2794.

# Resolution as a Key Step in the Sinha-Lerner Synthesis of Epothilone A



Sinha, S. C.; Barbas, C. F. , III; Lerner, R. A. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **1998**, *95*, 14603.

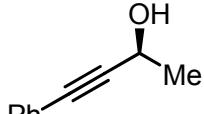
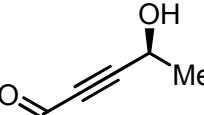
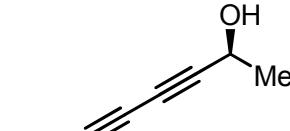
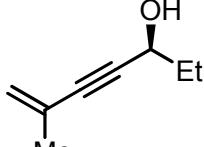
# Resolution of Allylic Alcohols by (+)-DMAPC<sub>5</sub>Ph<sub>5</sub>

unreacted alcohol	selectivity factor
	5.4
	64
	25
	80
	29

Conditions: 1-2.5% catalyst; 0.59 equiv of NEt<sub>3</sub>;  
0.59 equiv of Ac<sub>2</sub>O;  
*tert*-amylOH, 0 °C

Bellemin-Laponnaaz, S.; Tweddell, J.; Ruble, J. C.; Breitling, F. M.; Fu, G. C. *Chem. Commun.* **2000**, 1009.

# Resolution of Propargylic Alcohols by (+)-DMAPC<sub>5</sub>Ph<sub>5</sub>

unreacted alcohol	selectivity factor
	20
	12
	10
	7.9

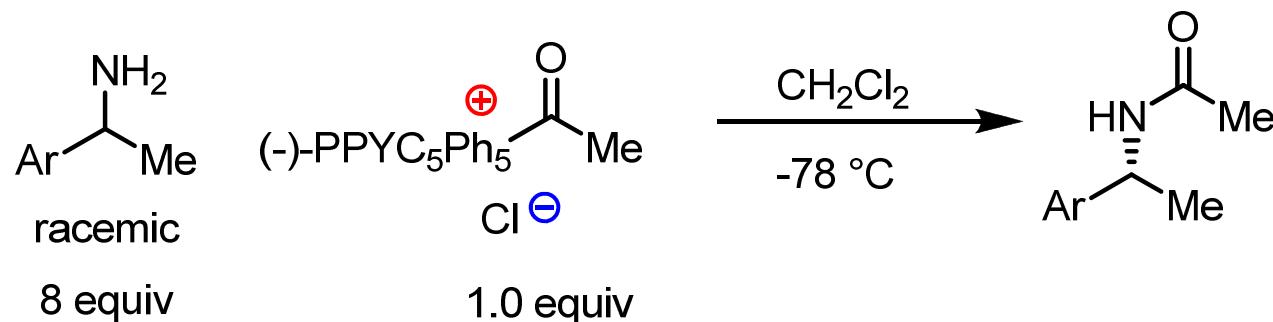
Conditions: 1% catalyst; 0.75 equiv of Ac<sub>2</sub>O;  
*tert*-amylOH, 0 °C

- (a) Tao, B.; Ruble, J. C.; Hoic, D. A.; Fu, G. C. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1999**, *121*, 5091.  
(b) Tao, B.; Ruble, J. C.; Hoic, D. A.; Fu, G. C. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1999**, *121*, 10452.

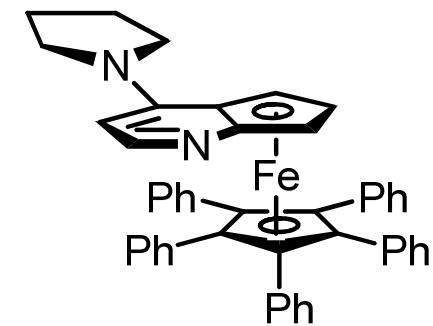
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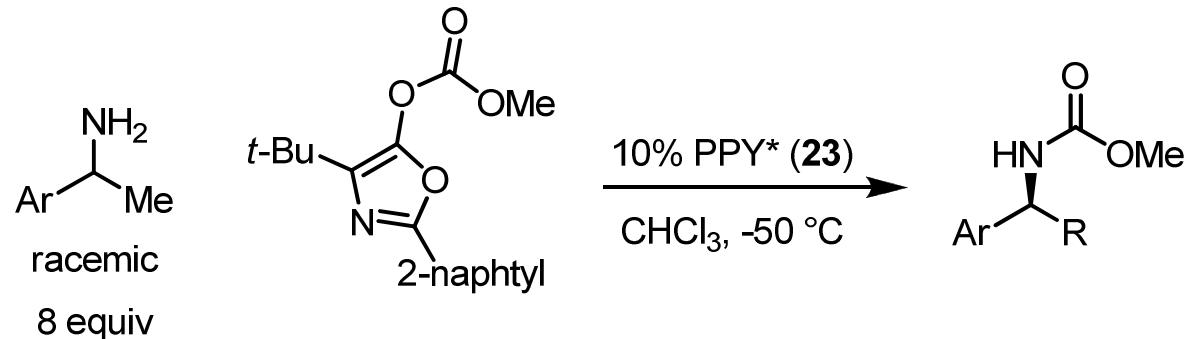
# Enantioselective Acylation of Amines by (-)-PPYC<sub>5</sub>Ph<sub>5</sub>



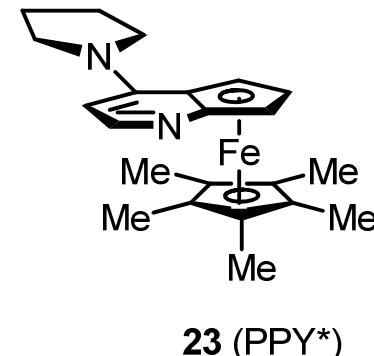
entry	Ar	% ee of amide
1	Ph	87
2	1-naphthyl	90
3	2-MeC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	91



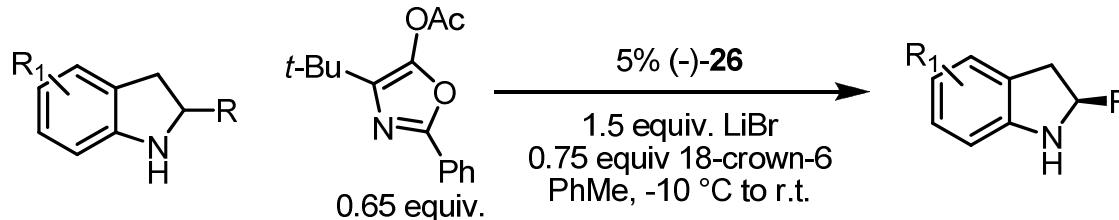
# Kinetic Resolution of Amine Catalyzed by (-)-PPY



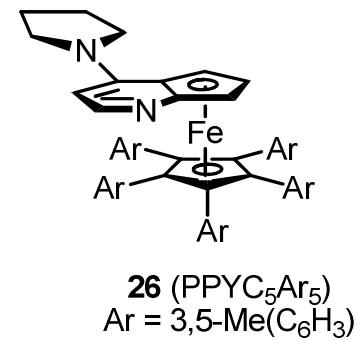
entry	Ar	R	selectivity factor
1	Ph	Me	12
2	1-naphthyl	Me	27
3	4-(MeO)C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	Me	11
4	4-(CF <sub>3</sub> )C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	Me	13
5	Ph	Et	16



# Kinetic Resolution of Indolines by (-)-26



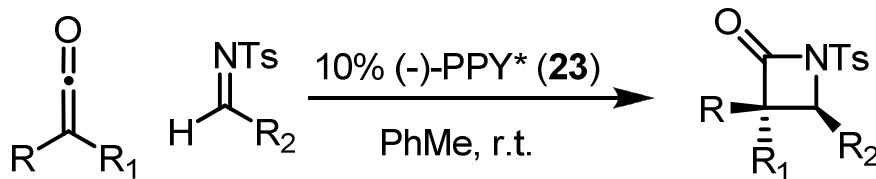
entry	indoline	R	selectivity factor
1		R = Me	25
2		n-Pr	26
3		CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Ph	18
4		CH <sub>2</sub> OTBS	14
5		n = 1	9.8
6		2	31
7			19



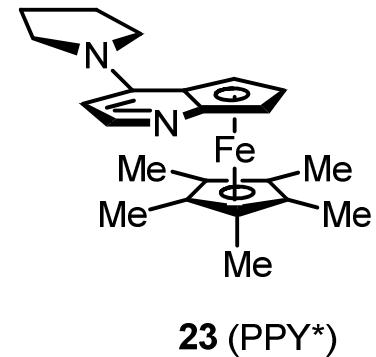
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- **C-Acylation**
  - O-to-C rearrangements of Acyl groups
  - Acylations of silyl ketene acetals
  - Acylations of silyl ketene imines
- **Halogenations**
- **Michael Addition**
- **Conclusion**

# Synthesis of *cis*- $\beta$ -Lactams from Ketene and *N*-Ts Imines

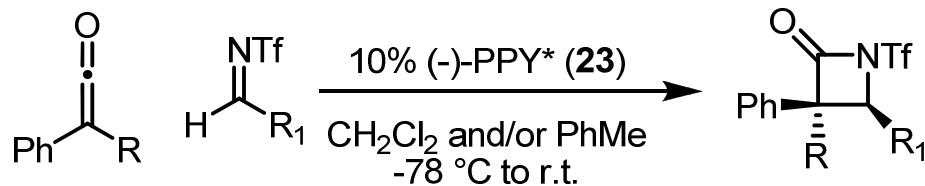


entry	R	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	%ee	%yield
1	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>6</sub> -		Ph	81	84
2	Et	Et	2-furyl	92	93
3	-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>6</sub> -		cyclopropyl	94	89
4	Ph	<i>i</i> -Bu	Ph	98 (8:1 dr)	88
5	Ph	Et	cyclopropyl	98 (10:1 dr)	98

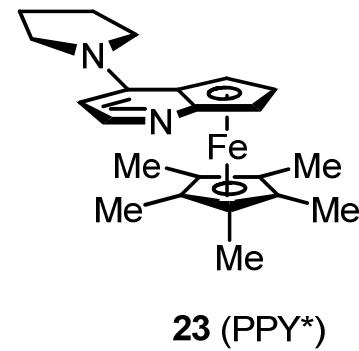


Hodous, B. L.; Fu, G. C. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2002**, *124*, 1578.

# Synthesis of *trans*- $\beta$ -Lactams from Ketene and *N*-Tf Imines

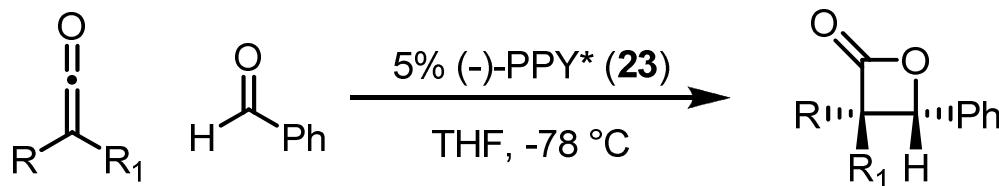


entry	R	R <sub>1</sub>	trans:cis	%ee	%yield
1	Me	Ph	98:2	81	83
2	Et	Ph	86:14	63	60
3	<i>i</i> -Bu	Ph	97:3	63	72
4	Me	4-FC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	96:4	85	84
5	Me	4-(MeO)C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	81:19	82	76
6	Me	<i>o</i> -tolyl	81:19	99	89

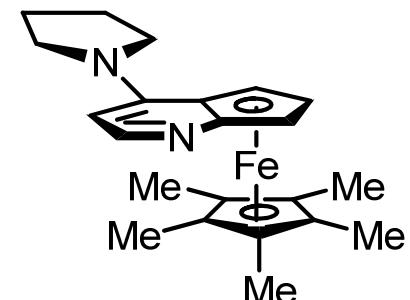


Lee, E. C.; Hodous, B. L.; Bergin, E.; Fu, G. C. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2005**, 127, 11586.

# Synthesis of $\beta$ -Lactones

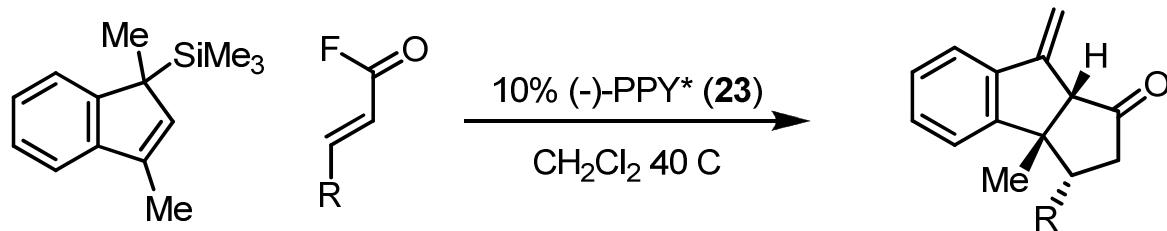


entry	R	$\text{R}_1$	%ee	%yield
1	Ph	Et	91	92
2			82	71
3	<i>i</i> -Pr	Me	91	48
4	Cyclopentyl	Me	88	53

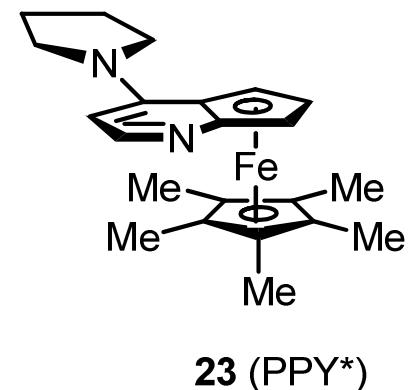


Wilson, J. E.; Fu, G. C. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2004**, *43*, 6358.

# Catalytic Asymmetric [3+2] Annulations



entry	R	dr	%ee	%yield
1	Ph	12:1	78	60
2	3-F-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	7:1	58	51
3	3,5-(MeO)C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	8:1	70	61
4	1-naphthyl	9:1	70	42
5	3-furyl	9:1	70	48

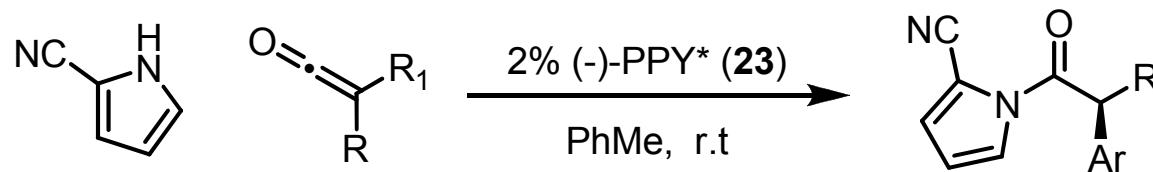


Bappert, E.; Müller, P.; Fu, G. C. *Chem. Commun.* **2006**, 2604.

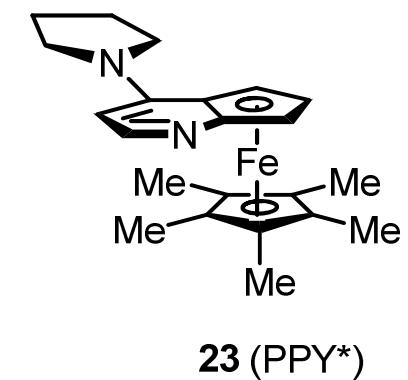
# Outline

- **Introduction**
- **Kinetic resolutions**
  - Resolutions of alcohols
  - Resolution of amines
- **Cycloadditions**
  - Synthesis of  $\beta$ -lactams
  - Synthesis of  $\beta$ -lactones
  - [3+2] Annulations
- **Asymmetric Protonations of Ketenes**
- **C-Acylation**
  - O-to-C rearrangements of Acyl groups
  - Acylations of silyl ketene acetals
  - Acylations of silyl ketene imines
- **Halogenations**
- **Michael Addition**
- **Conclusion**

# Enantioselective Addition of 2-Cyanopyrrole to Ketenes

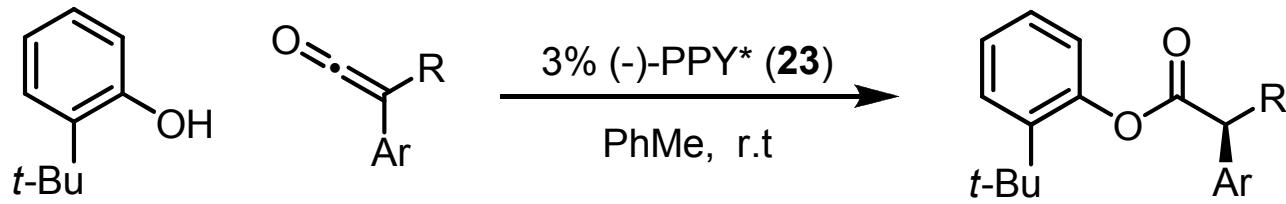


entry	Ar	R	%ee	%yield
1	Ph	Et	90	93
2	Ph	<i>i</i> -Pr	95	96
3	Ph	t-Bu	81	90
4	<i>o</i> -tolyl	Et	98	95
5	3-( <i>N</i> -methylindolyl)	Bn	86	80

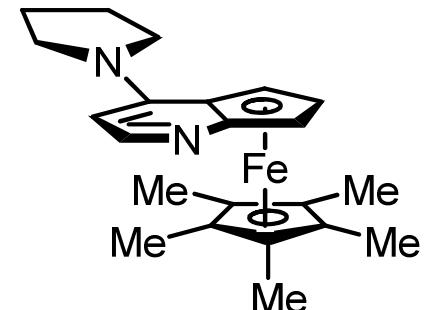


Hodous, B. L.; Fu, G. C. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2002**, *124*, 10006.

# Catalytic Enantioselective Synthesis of Esters from Ketenes

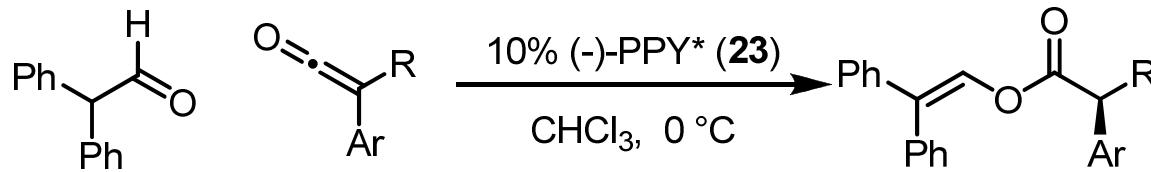


entry	Ar	R	%ee	%yield
1	Ph	Et	91	93
2	Ph	Me	79	87
3	Ph	<i>i</i> -Pr	91	66
4	<i>o</i> -tolyl	Et	92	84
5	3-thienyl	<i>i</i> -Pr	79	94

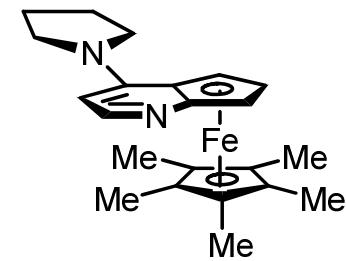


**23 (PPY\*)**

# Catalytic Asymmetric Coupling of Aldehydes with Ketenes

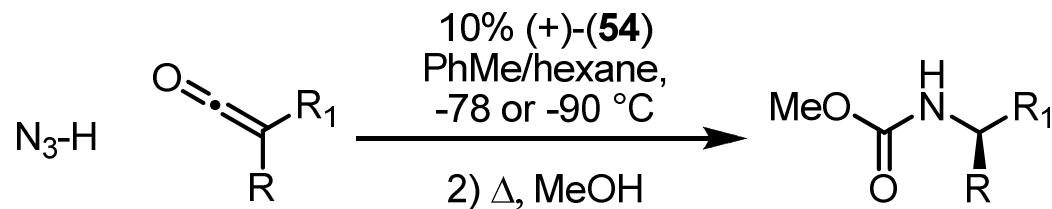


entry	Ar	R	%ee	%yield
1	Ph	Et	91	84
2	Ph	Me	78	74
3	Ph	<i>i</i> -Pr	98	95
4	Ph	Et	88	96
5	<i>o</i> -tolyl	<i>i</i> -Pr	98	99

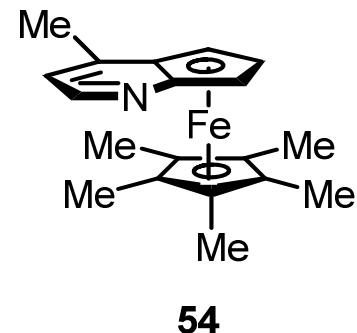


Schaefer, C.; Fu, G. C. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2005**, *44*, 4606.

# Catalytic Asymmetric Addition of $\text{HN}_3$ to Ketenes



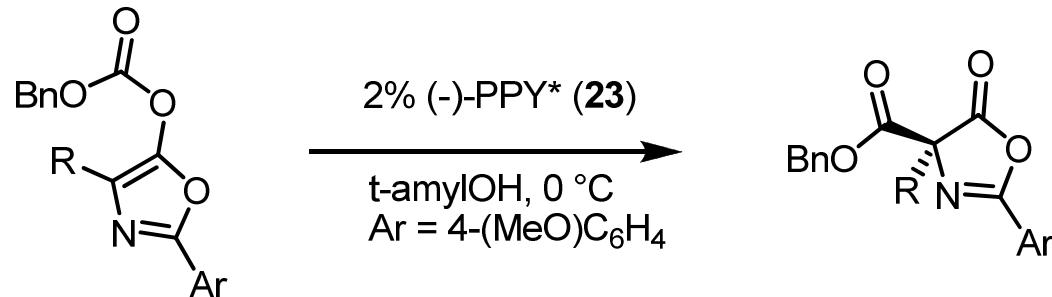
entry	R	R	%ee	%yield
1	Ph	i-Pr	96	94
2	Ph	cyclohexyl	96	93
3	Ph	t-Bu	76	94
4	o-tolyl	Et	91	93
5	Ph	Et	4	89



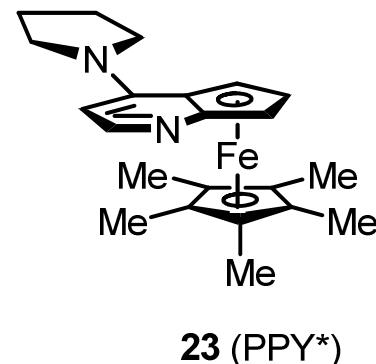
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# Rearrangement of O-Acylated Azlactones

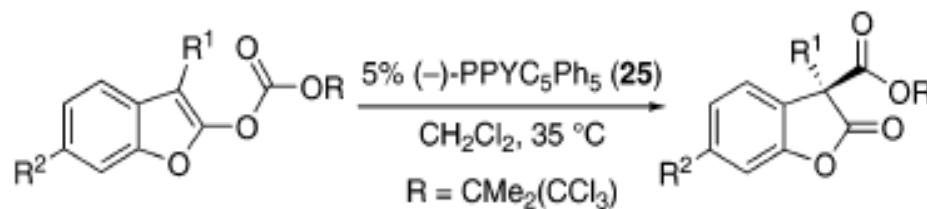


entry	R	%ee	%yield
1	Me	91	94
2	Et	90	93
3	CH <sub>2</sub> Ph	90	93
4	allyl	91	93
5	CH <sub>2</sub> CHMe <sub>2</sub>	92	95
6	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> SMe	88	94



Ruble, J. C.; Fu, G. C. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1998**, *120*, 11532.

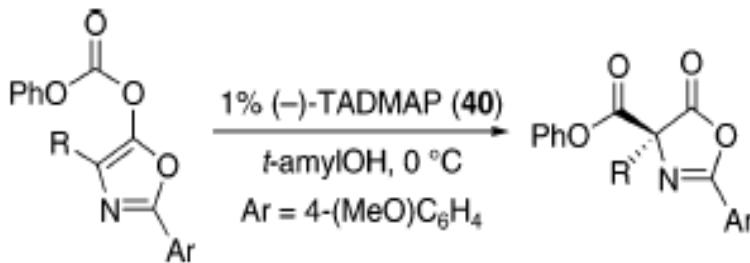
# Rearrangement of Benzofuranone Derivatives



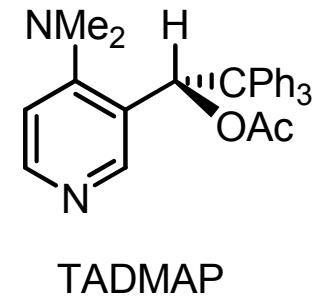
entry	R <sup>1</sup>	R <sup>2</sup>	% ee	% yield
1	Ph	H	97	81
2	Bn	H	88	95
3 <sup>a</sup>	Me	Me	90	93

<sup>a</sup> This reaction was run at -12 °C with 10% catalyst.

# Steglish Rearrangement by (-)-TADMAP



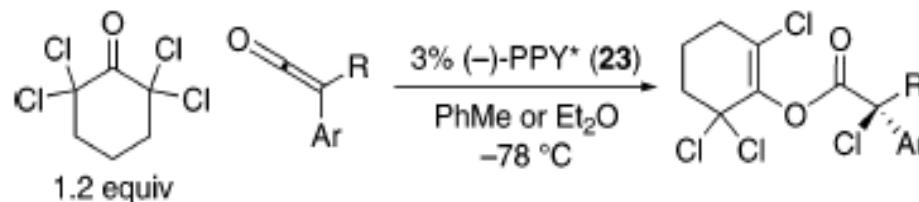
R	% ee	% yield
Me	91	95
CH <sub>2</sub> Ph	95	99
allyl	91	90
CH <sub>2</sub> CHMe <sub>2</sub>	91	90
Ph	58	95



TADMAP

- (a) Shaw, S. A.; Aleman, P.; Vedejs, E. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2003**, *125*, 13368.  
(b) Shaw, S. A.; Aleman, P.; Kampf, J. W.; Vedejs, E. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2006**, *128*, 925.

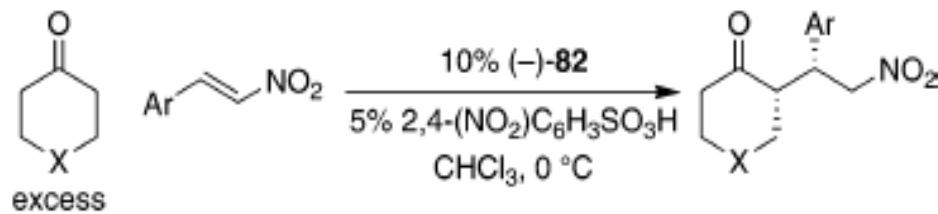
# Halogenation



entry	Ar	R	% ee	% yield
1	Ph	Me	91	74
2	Ph	Et	94	86
3	Ph	<i>i</i> -Bu	85	76
4	<i>o</i> -tolyl	Et	67	84
5 <sup>a</sup>	Ph	cyclopentyl	65	79

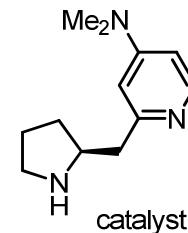
<sup>a</sup> Reaction conducted at  $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  at room temperature.

# Michael reaction



entry	catalyst	X	Ar	syn:anti	% ee <sup>a</sup>	% yield
1	<b>82a</b>	CH <sub>2</sub>	Ph	98:2	95	98
2	<b>82b</b>	CH <sub>2</sub>	Ph	98:2	99	95
3	<b>82a</b>	CH <sub>2</sub>	1-naphthyl	97:3	98	92
4	<b>82b</b>	CH <sub>2</sub>	1-naphthyl	97:3	93	100
5	<b>82a</b>	CH <sub>2</sub>	2-thienyl	94:6	88	92
6	<b>82b</b>	CH <sub>2</sub>	2-thienyl	93:7	90	98
7	<b>82a</b>	S	Ph	99:1	96	95
8	<b>82b</b>	S	Ph	98:2	92	98

<sup>a</sup> Enantiomeric excess of the syn diastereomer.



# Conclusion

- Chiral DMAP promising area of application:
  - Resolution of alcohols, amines
  - Catalyst for  $\beta$ -lactam,  $\beta$ -lactone, rearrangements, halogenations, annulations reaction
- Central, axial and planar chiral DMAP expand the area of imagination in the design of catalysts