

Literature Review

Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

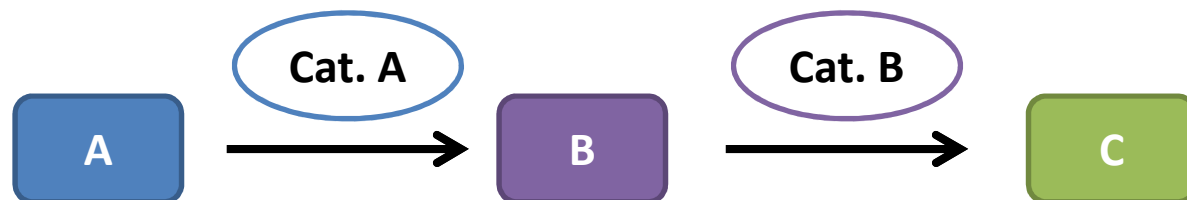
Becky Greenaway
16th December 2011

Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

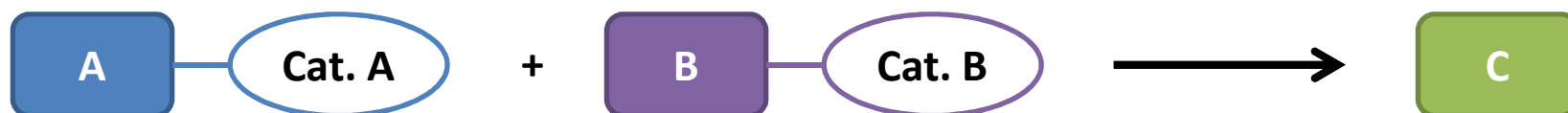
1. Introduction
2. Aminocatalysis with metal catalysis
 - i. Enamine Addition to Transition Metal-Activated Electrophiles
 - ii. Enamines and Rhodium-Catalysed Hydroformylation
 - iii. Enamines and SOMO Catalysis
 - iv. Transition Metal-Activated Nucleophiles with Iminium Catalysis
3. Natural Product Applications
4. Summary

Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

Co-operative Catalysis



Dual Catalysis



Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

Combined Catalysis

Two different catalysts functioning co-operatively

Advantages

- Enables unprecedented transformations not currently possible by the use of each catalytic system alone
- One pot approach – reducing waste and time

Disadvantages

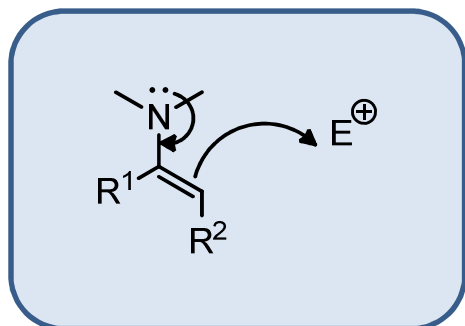
- Catalyst compatibility – catalyst poisoning
- Functional group tolerance
- Aminocatalysts are confined to aldehyde and ketone functionality

Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

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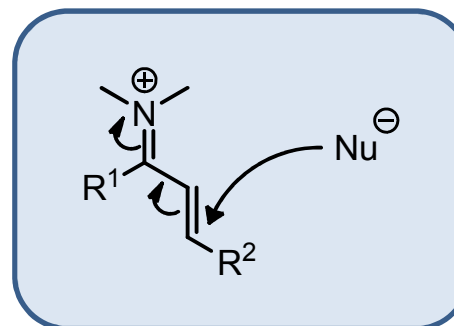
Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

Enamine Catalysis



- HOMO-raising addition of enamine nucleophile to transition metal activated electrophile

Iminium Catalysis



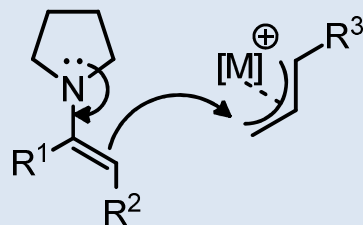
- LUMO-lowering activation of α,β -unsaturated aldehydes and ketones as improved electrophile
- Only one example of direct iminium catalysis and transition metal catalysis has been reported

Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

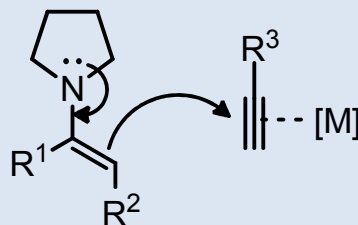
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Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

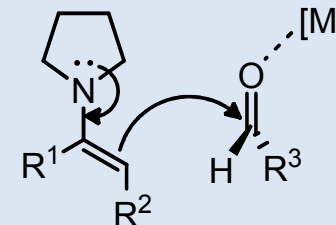
Enamine Addition to Transition Metal-Activated Electrophiles



Enamine
Nucleophilic
Addition to π -Allyl
Electrophiles



Enamine Addition
to π -Acid-Activated
Alkynes

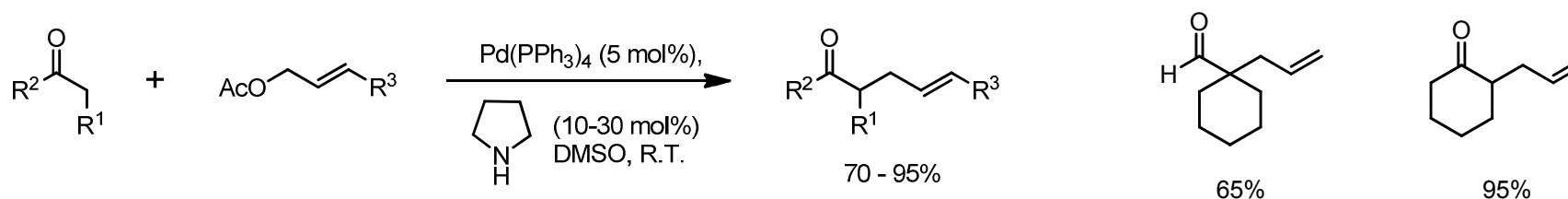
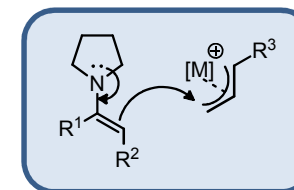


Enamine Addition
to Metal Lewis
Acid activated
carbonyls

Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

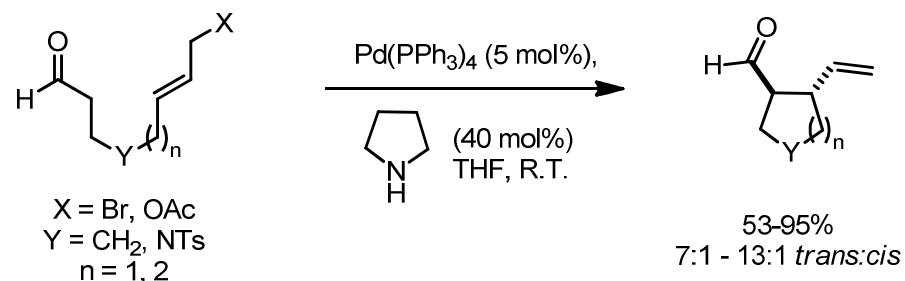
Enamine Nucleophilic Addition to π -Allyl Electrophiles

- In 2006 Córdoba's group reported the **first catalytic system** combining **enamine nucleophiles** derived from both aldehydes and ketones with **Tsuji-Trost palladium π -allyl electrophiles**



- Of particular note is the suitability of this route for both **primary and secondary aldehydes**, as well as **cyclic ketones**

- Utilising similar conditions an **intramolecular route to 5- and 6-membered cyclic species** was reported by Saicic's group

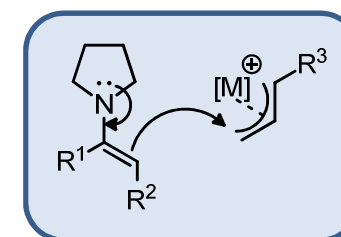
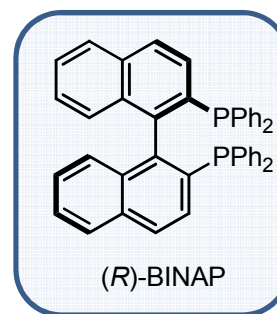
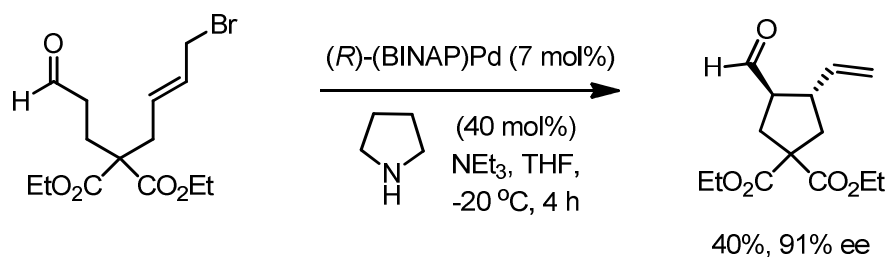


- Enolates pregenerated with LDA and KHMDS were also tested but did not give the desired products in good yields.
- Other ring sizes were attempted (3, 4 and 7) but all failed under similar conditions.

Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

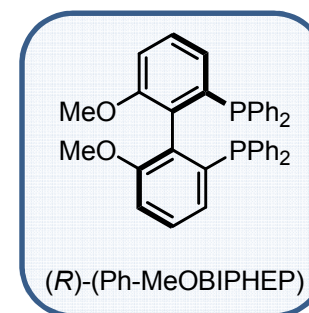
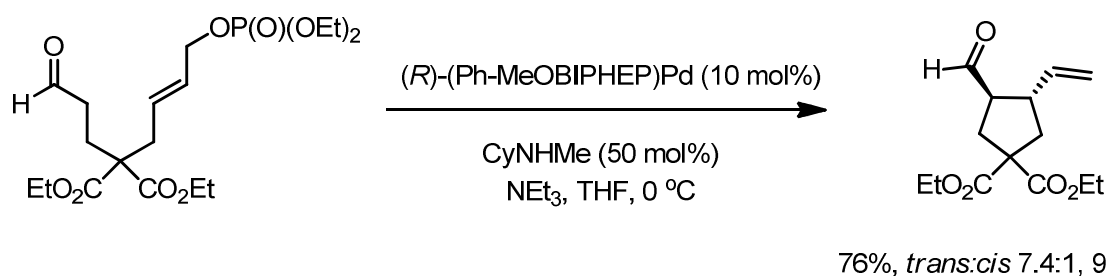
Enamine Nucleophilic Addition to π -Allyl Electrophiles

- Investigations into whether the cyclisation could be performed as a **catalytic asymmetric reaction** were conducted and whilst good *ee*'s were obtained, poor yields were common



MacMillan's catalyst, (S) -proline and (S) -2-diphenylprolinol all failed

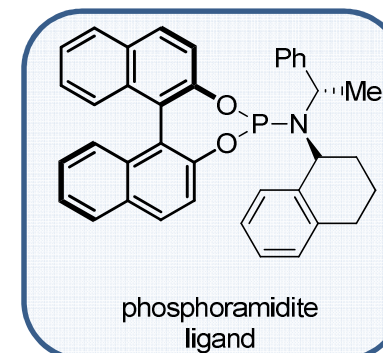
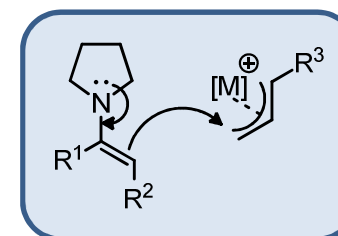
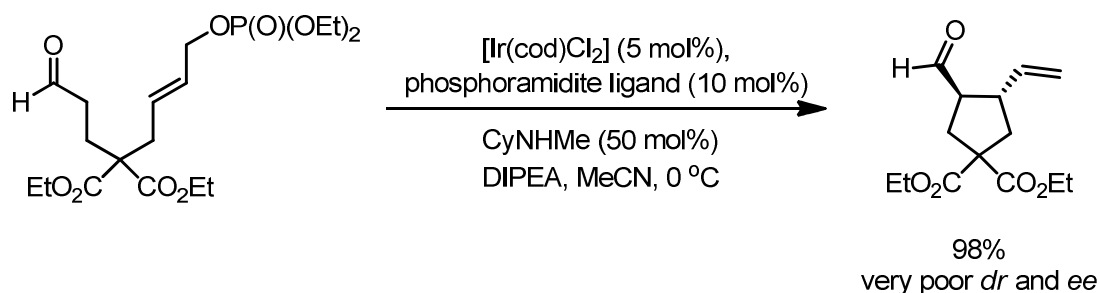
- In 2009 the same group reported an **alternative catalyst system** that greatly improved the yield and enantioselectivity



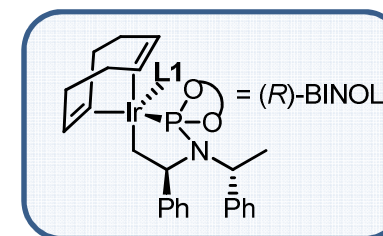
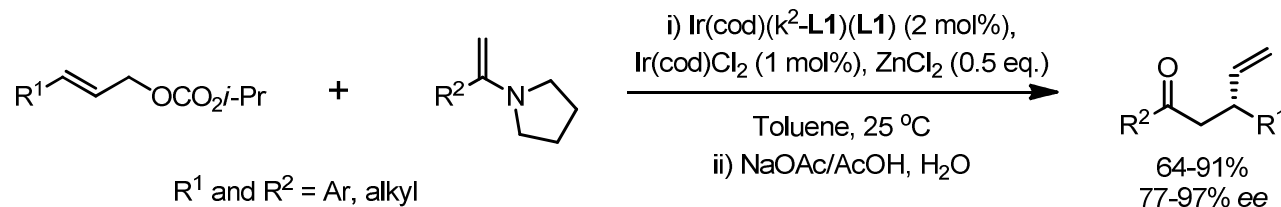
Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

Enamine Nucleophilic Addition to π -Allyl Electrophiles

- Alongside the Pd-catalyst system the **allylation** was also tested with an **iridium complex** previously reported by Hartwig



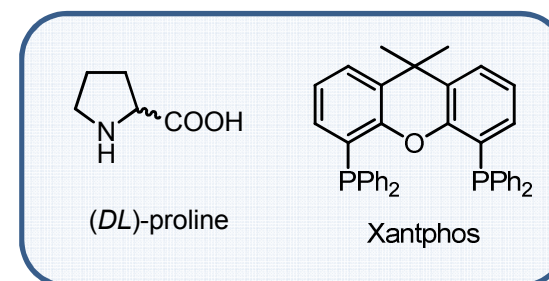
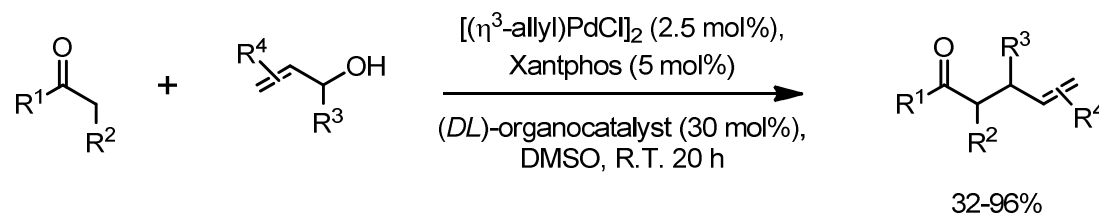
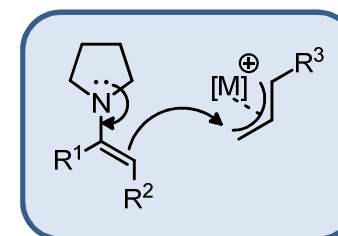
- Initially these conditions were used for the **intermolecular allylation of enamines derived from ketones**



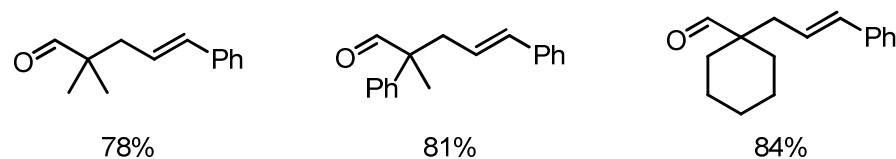
Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

Enamine Nucleophilic Addition to π -Allyl Electrophiles

- In 2009 Breit's group reported an **intermolecular enamine addition to a palladium π -allyl complex** using an **allyl alcohol** directly instead of of an allyl bromide, allyl acetate or allyl phosphate



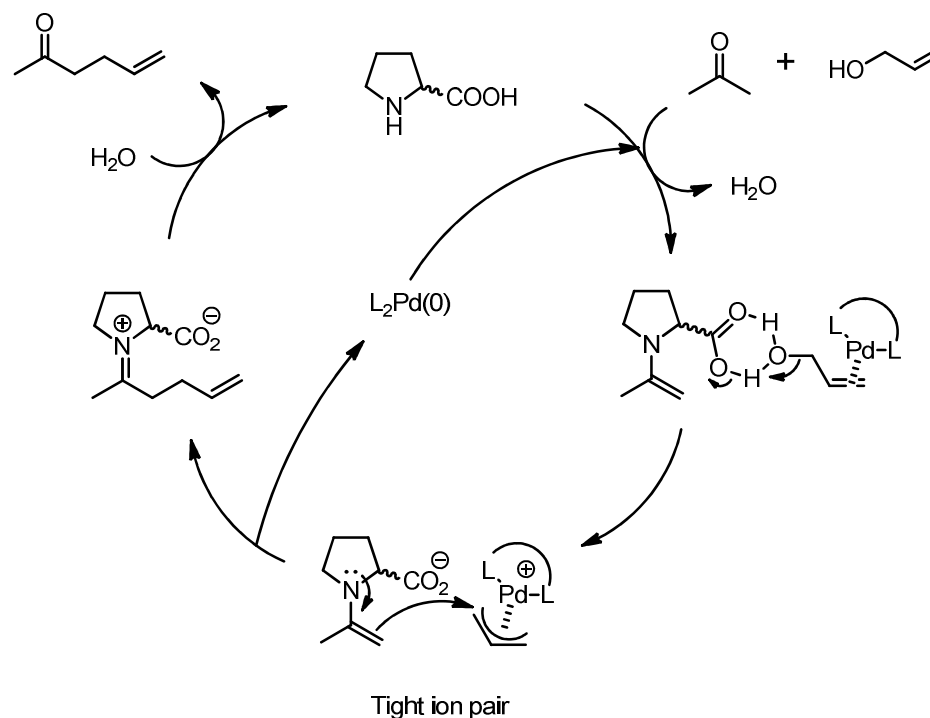
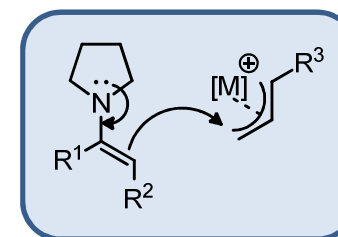
- Unfortunately the yield drops to around 44% when an acyclic ketone was used even though aldehydes turned out to be excellent substrates (73-84%) and also allowed access to quaternary carbon centers



Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

Enamine Nucleophilic Addition to π -Allyl Electrophiles

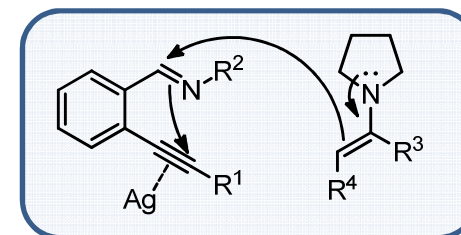
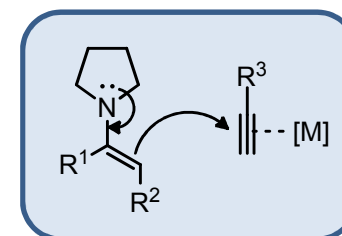
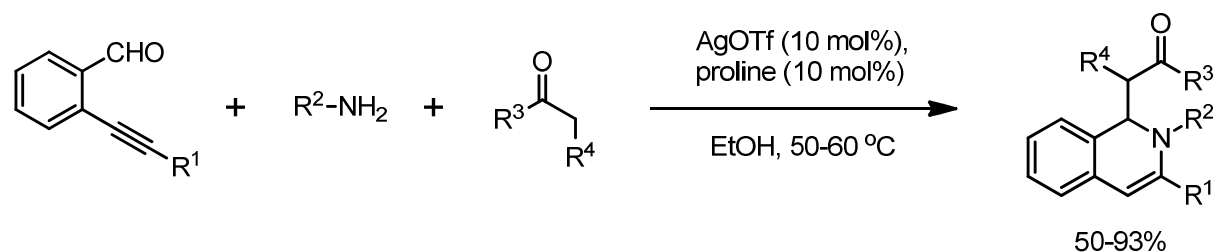
- By a series of control experiments it was determined that the **carboxylic acid functionality was required** in order for the reaction to occur



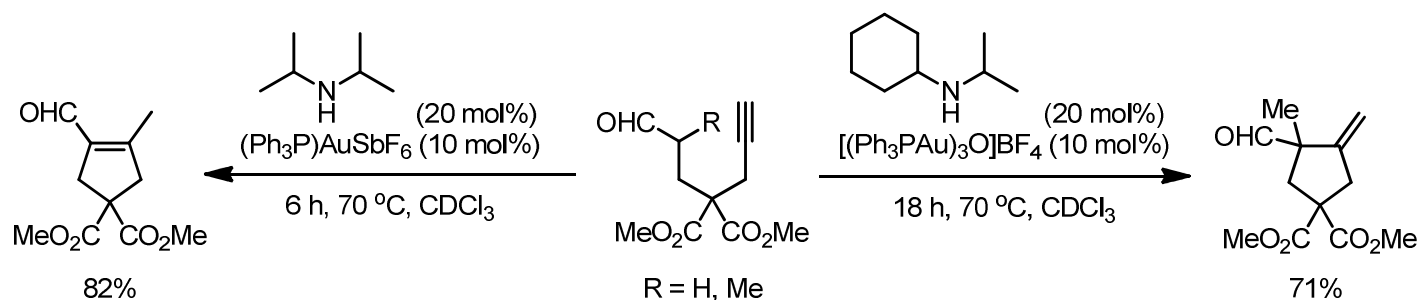
Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

Enamine Addition to π -Acid-Activated Alkynes

○ In 2007 Wu and co-workers reported the **first example** of a **cascade** reaction involving a combination of **enamine catalysts** and **π -acid catalysts** through the use of proline and AgOTf



○ More recently **cationic gold complexes** have been studied as effective catalysts for electrophilic activation and in 2008 Kirsch and co-workers demonstrated successful **5-*exo-dig* cyclisations on both aldehydes and ketones**

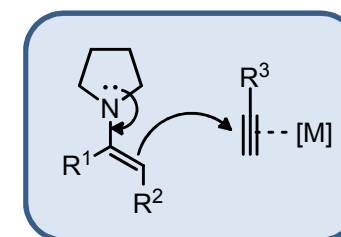
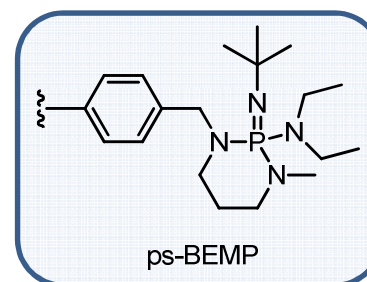
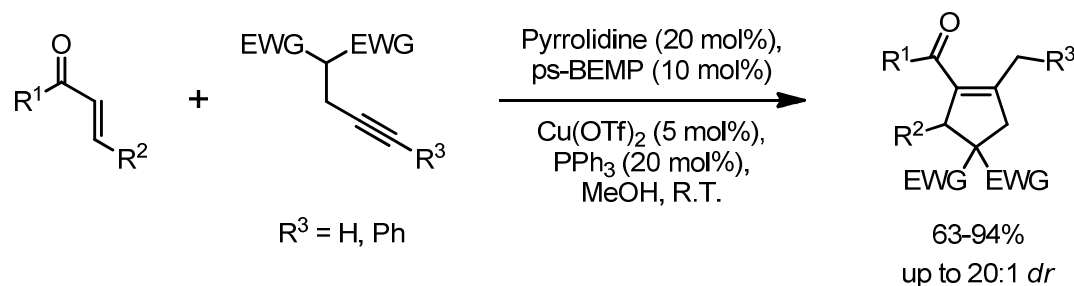


When $R = H$
double bond
migration occurs

Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

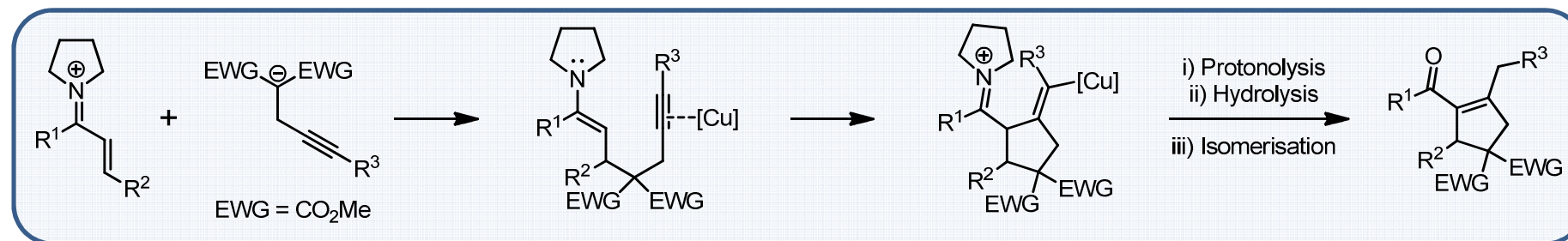
Enamine Addition to π -Acid-Activated Alkynes

- This strategy was further extended by Dixon's group who reported a **cascade** involving the *in-situ* generation of enamine-alkyne intermediates *via* an iminium species



Added to quench any residual protic acids present in the metal ion salts

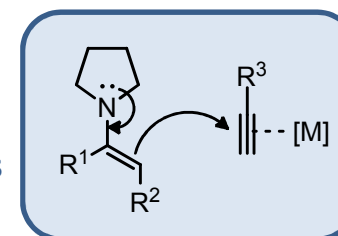
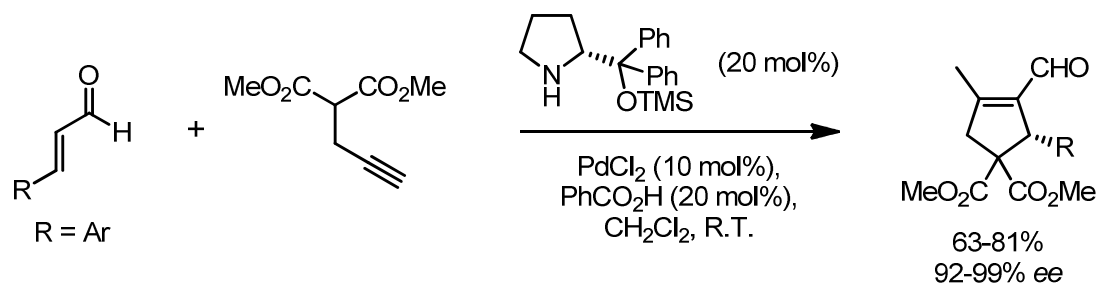
- This route proved to be successful on **both cyclic and acyclic α,β -unsaturated ketones** initiated through a Michael addition to the iminium activated enone



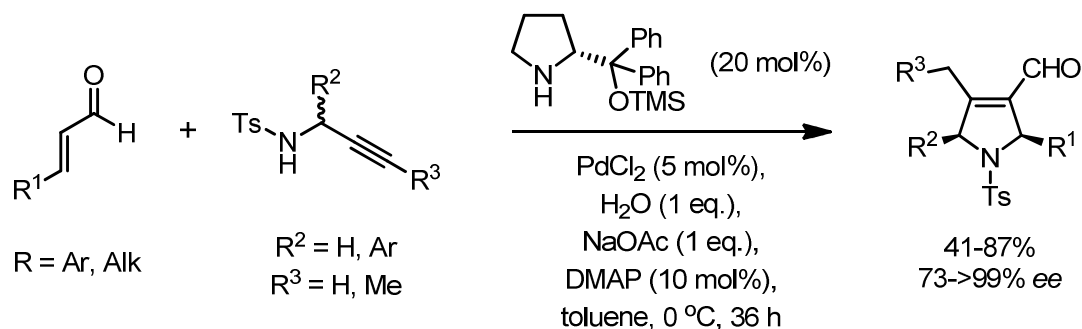
Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

Enamine Addition to π -Acid-Activated Alkynes

o In 2009 Wang and co-workers reported a similar **enantioselective Michael-cyclisation cascade** but *via* the use of a **palladium-activated alkyne** producing highly **enantioenriched cyclopentenones** in good yield



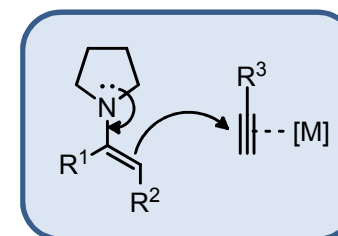
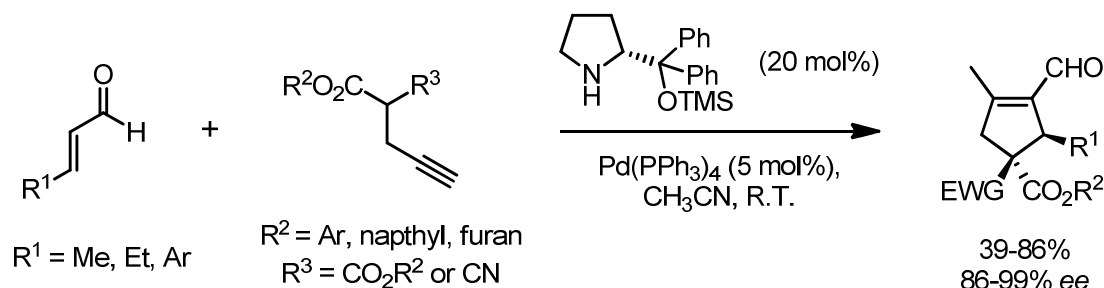
o In 2010 another Wang group used similar methodology to allow access to **chiral 2,5-dihydropyrroles**. However when the less reactive aliphatic enals were used both the yield and the *ee* suffered



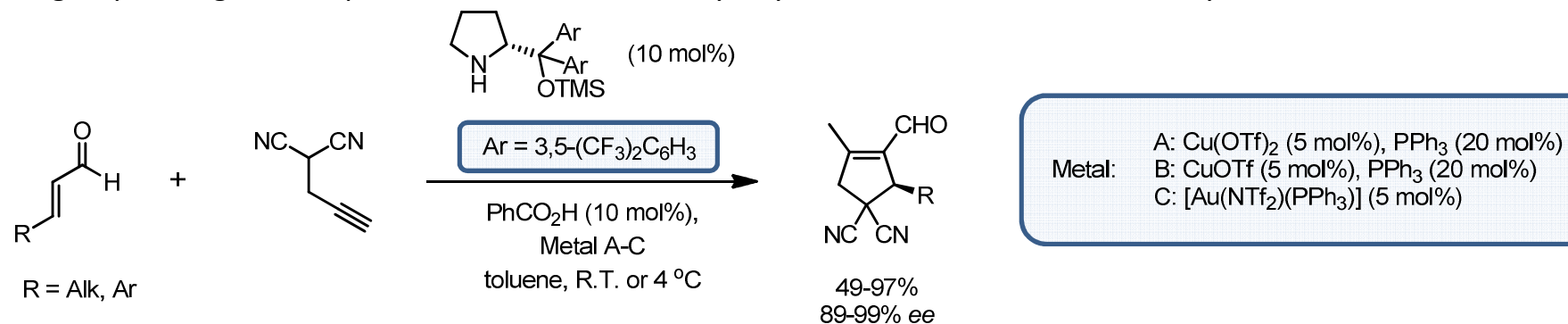
Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

Enamine Addition to π -Acid-Activated Alkynes

- Around the same time there were other similar reports of the same type of reaction by other independent groups



- The group of Jørgensen reported three different catalyst systems that all worked efficiently

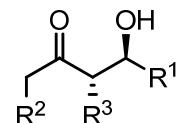
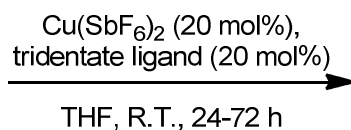
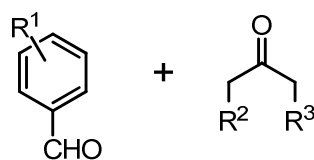
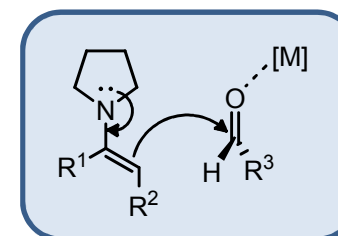


Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

Enamine-Metal Lewis Acid Bifunctional Catalysis

○ In 2009 Wang and co-workers reported the **first combination** of an **enamine** and a **metal lewis acid** for an **asymmetric direct aldol reaction**

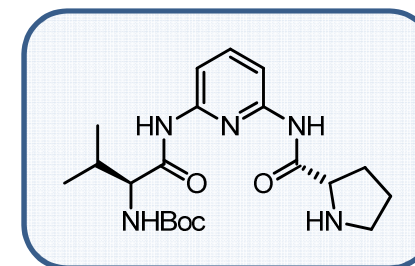
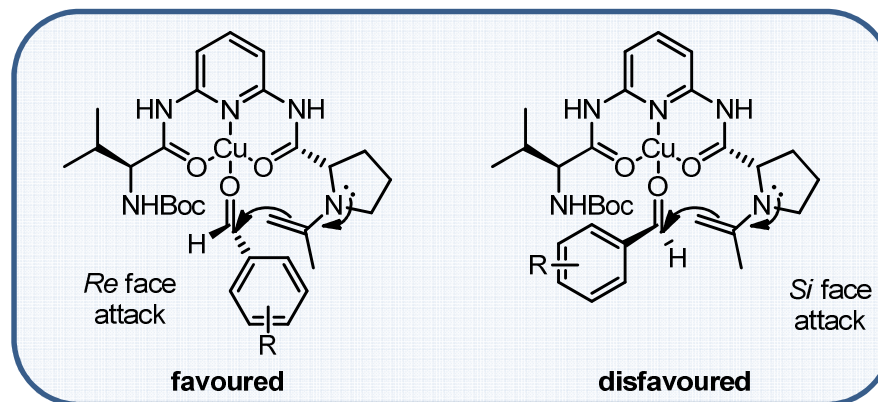
○ They developed a tridentate-ligand-tethered secondary amine as a **bifunctional catalyst** to maximise the compatibility of of a lewis basic secondary amine and a lewis acidic transition metal



71-96%
4:1 ->30:1 *anti:syn*
71 ->99% ee

R¹ = NO₂, CN,
CO₂Me, Cl,
naphthyl, Me

○ Enamine attack from the *Re* face of the aldehyde gives the (*R*)-aldol product

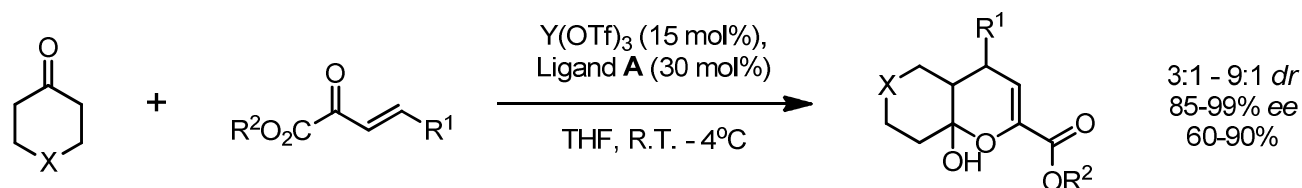


○ Mechanism needs further investigation but Cu^{II} is speculated to act as a lewis acid and the pyrrolidine ring as a lewis base

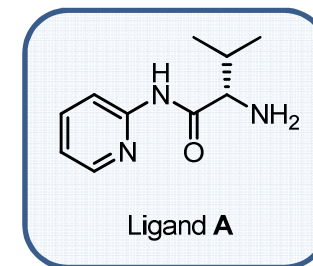
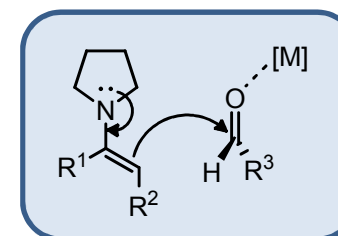
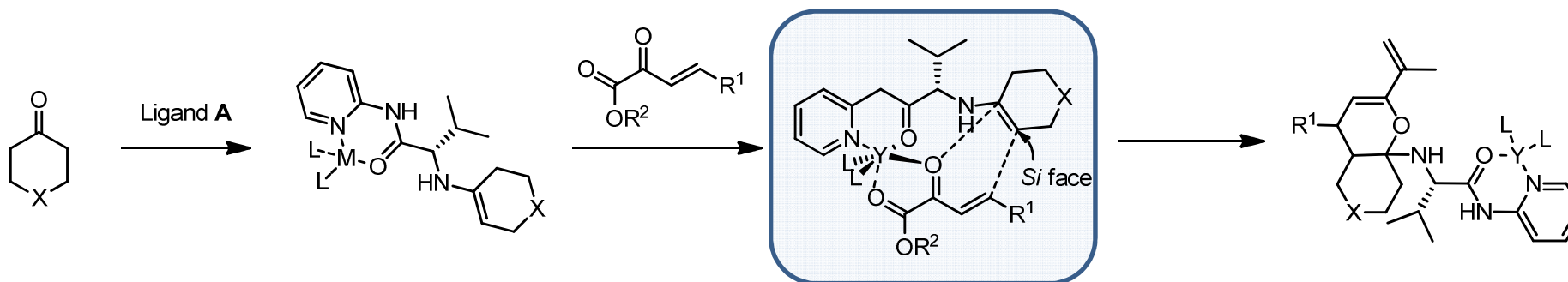
Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

Enamine-Metal Lewis Acid Bifunctional Catalysis

- In 2011 the same group reported an **inverse-electron-demand Hetero-Diels-Alder reaction** of six-membered cyclic ketones *via* the use of a **bifunctional catalyst**



- The bifunctional nature of the catalysts was revealed by the fact that neither the metal or the ligand alone could catalyse the reaction – *Si* facial attack occurs due to the bulky *i*Pr group shielding the *Re* face of the enamine



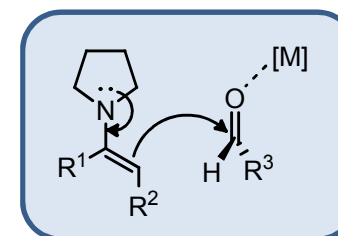
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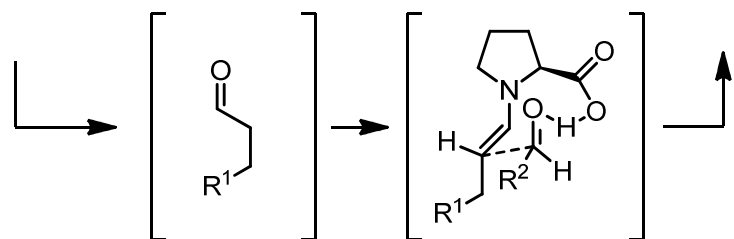
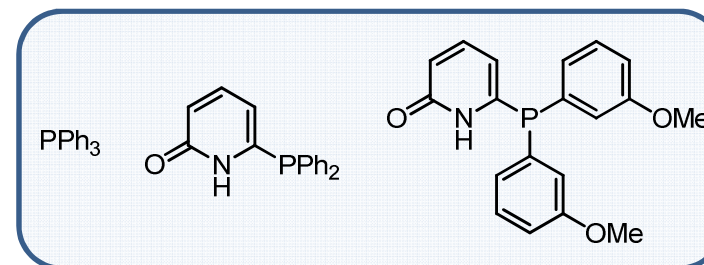
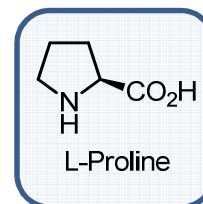
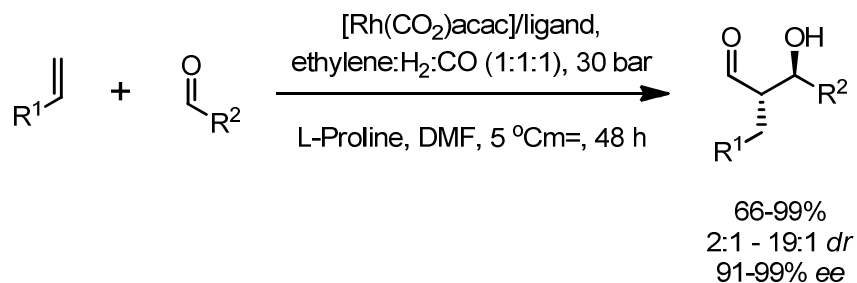
Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

Enamines and Rhodium-Catalysed Hydroformylation

o In 2007 **two domino hydroformylation-enantioselective aldol reactions** were independently reported by Breit's group and Eilbracht's group where hydroformylation occurred *in situ* to produce the aldehydes for the following cross-aldol reaction



o Breit's work used **aldehydes as the aldol reaction acceptors**

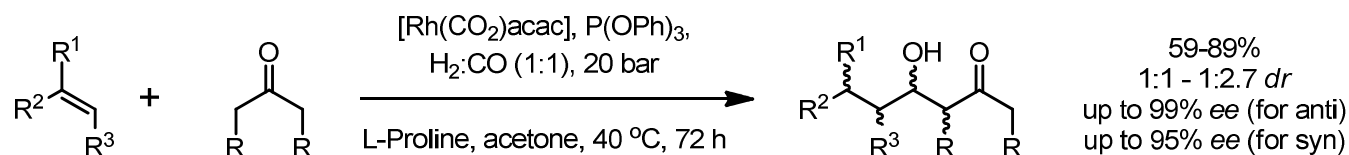


o The influence of the catalyst and the effects of different pressures, combinations of CO and H₂ gases and different rhodium ligands were investigated

Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

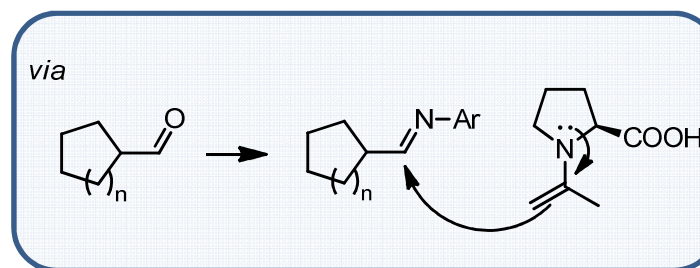
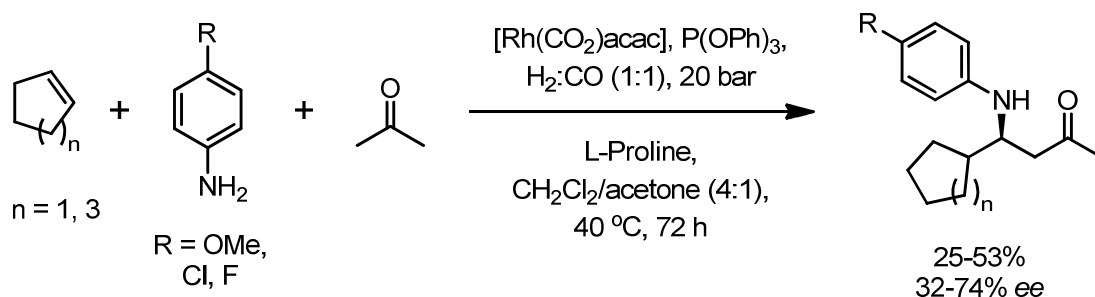
Enamines and Rhodium-Catalysed Hydroformylation

- In Eilbracht's work **ketones, which were considered more challenging, were used as the aldol acceptors**



R = Me, cyclic

- The same group further extended this strategy reporting **sequential hydroformylation and enantioselective multi-component Mannich reactions** albeit with only moderate yields and enantioselectivities – of particular note is when R = OMe the *ee* suffers, but when R = Cl or F the yield appears to suffer

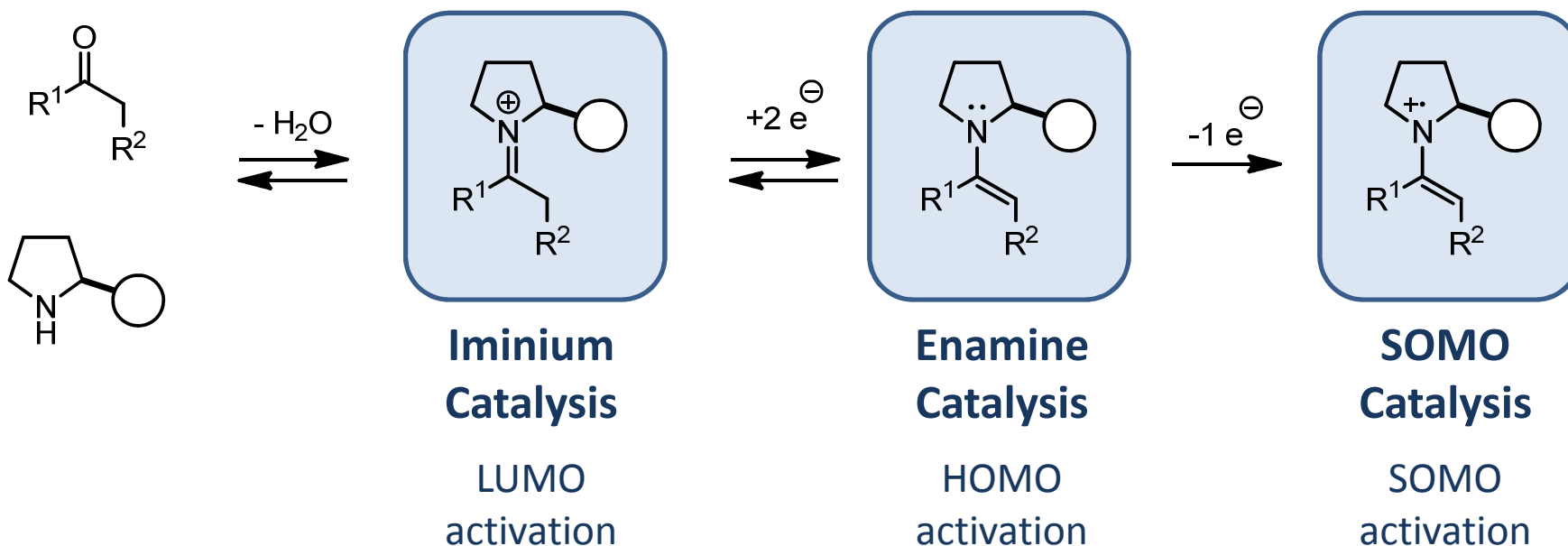


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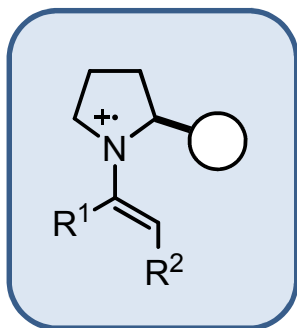
Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

Enamines and SOMO Catalysis



Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

Enamines and SOMO Catalysis



SOMO Catalysis

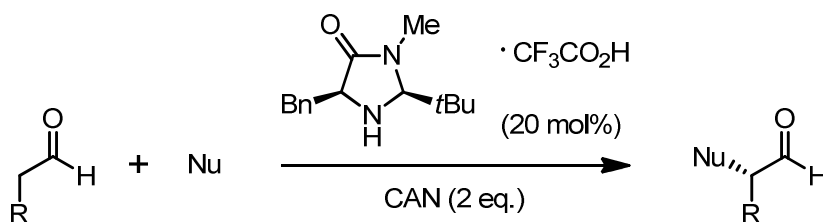
SOMO
activation

- Based on the idea that one-electron oxidation of an electron-rich enamine selectively generates a reactive radical cation with 3 π -electrons
- This SOMO of this intermediate allows it to react readily with a variety of weakly nucleophilic carbon-based SOMOphiles at the α -carbon of the enamine

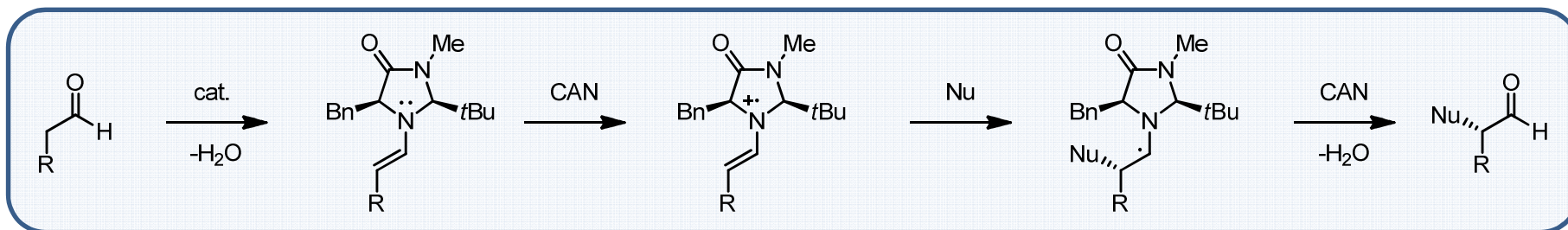
Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

Enamines and SOMO Catalysis

- In 2007 MacMillan's group pioneered enamine **SOMO (single-electron occupied molecular orbital) catalysis**
- Initially single-electron oxidation of a chiral enamine intermediate was achieved on treatment with **metal oxidants**, e.g. CAN (ceric ammonium nitrate), to form a radical cationic electrophile
- Addition of suitable nucleophiles gave the **α -functionalised carbonyl-containing products enantioselectively**


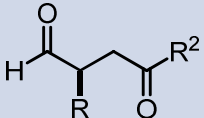
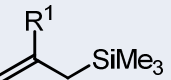
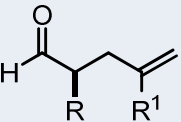
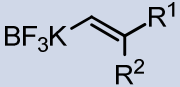
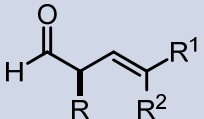
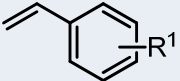
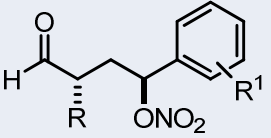


Unfortunately, this methodology was **not successful with ketones**



Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

Enamines and SOMO Catalysis

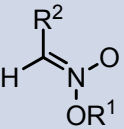
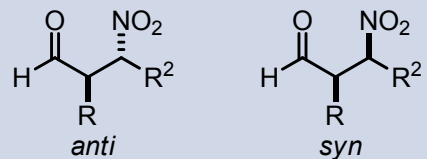
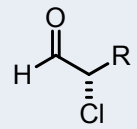
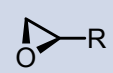
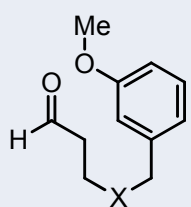
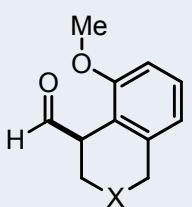
Nucleophile		Product	
	R ¹ = TMS, TBS, TBDPS R ² = Alk, Ar, Het		55-85% 86-96% ee
	R ¹ = Alk, Ar, CO ₂ Et		70-88% 87-95% ee
	R ¹ = Alk, Ar R ² = H, Me		61-93% 89-95% ee
	R ¹ = H, F, Cl, Br, NO ₂ , CF ₃ , Me		83-95% 89-97% ee

Trapping with nitrate anion from reduction of the Ce(IV) oxidant

Beeson, T. D.; Mastracchio, A.; Hong, J.-B.; Ashton, K.; MacMillan, D. W. C. *Science*, **2007**, 316, 582; Jang, H. Y.; Hong, J.-B.; MacMillan, D. W. C. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2007**, 129, 704; Kim, H.; MacMillan, D. W. C. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2008**, 130, 398; Graham, T. H.; Jones, C. M.; Jui, N. T.; MacMillan, D. W. C. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2008**, 130, 16494;

Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

Enamines and SOMO Catalysis

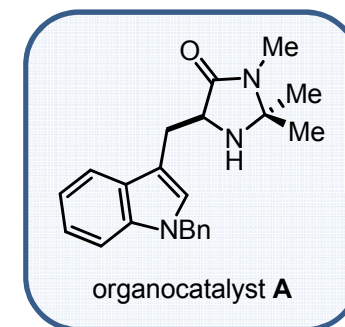
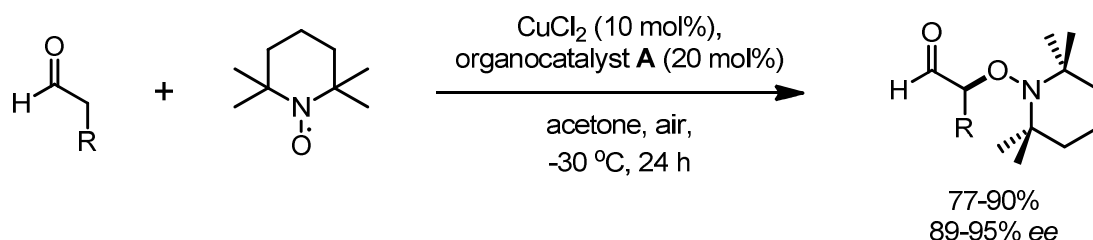
Nucleophile	Product
 $R^1 = \text{TMS, TES, TBDPS, TIPS}$ $R^2 = \text{H, Alk}$	 53-95% 84-97% ee
NaCl or LiCl + Cu(TFA)_2	 75-95% 91-96% ee
$\text{Cu(TFA)}_2, \text{H}_2\text{O},$ $\text{LiCl}, \text{NaBH}_4, \text{KOH}$	 73-92% 93-95% ee
 $X = \text{C, NTs}$	 61-96% 58-98% ee

TIPS favoured *anti*,
TBS favoured *syn*

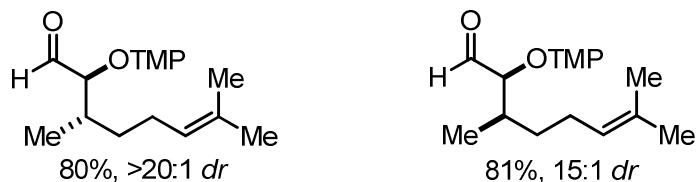
Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

Enamines and SOMO Catalysis

- In 2011 the **α -oxidation** of **aldehydes** with **TEMPO** was published by MacMillan and co-workers



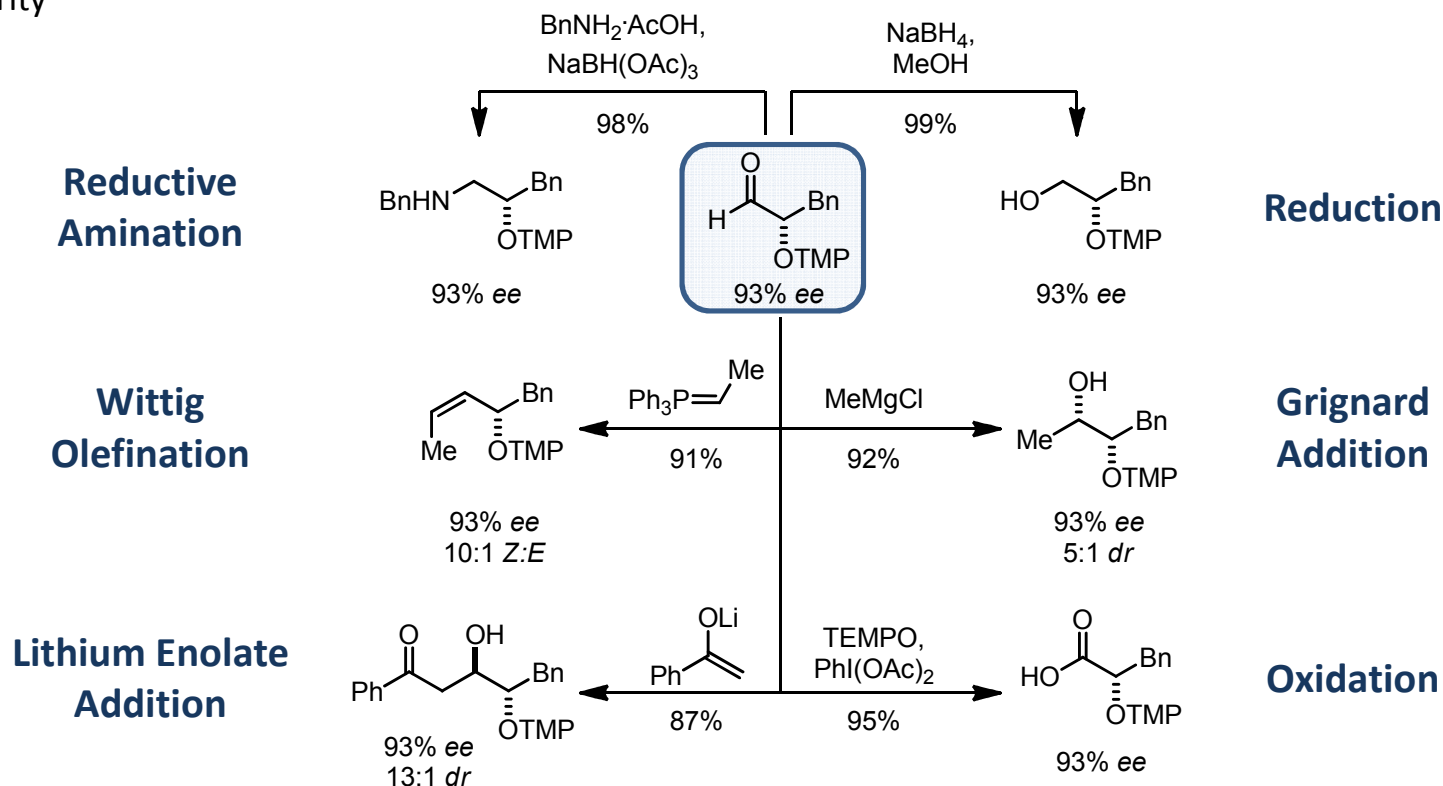
- In terms of the aldehyde scope, ethers, esters, carbamates, phenyl sulfides (without undergoing oxidation at sulfur), aliphatic groups and aromatic groups are tolerated
- Subjection of (*S*)- and (*R*)-citronellal to oxidation yielded the desired *syn* and *anti* products respectively



Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

Enamines and SOMO Catalysis

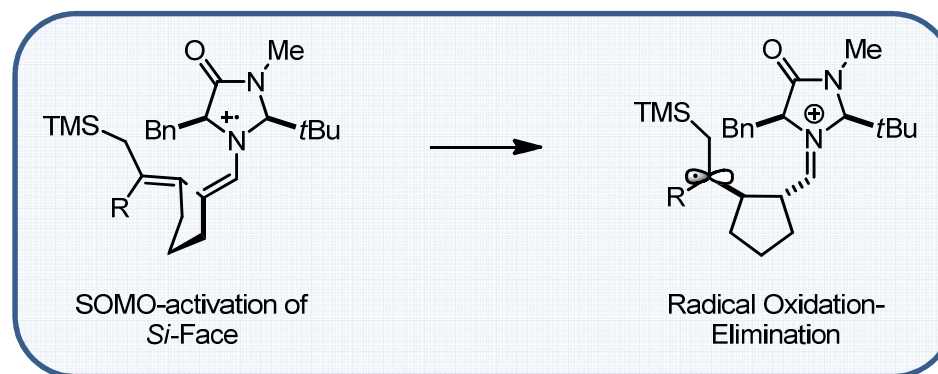
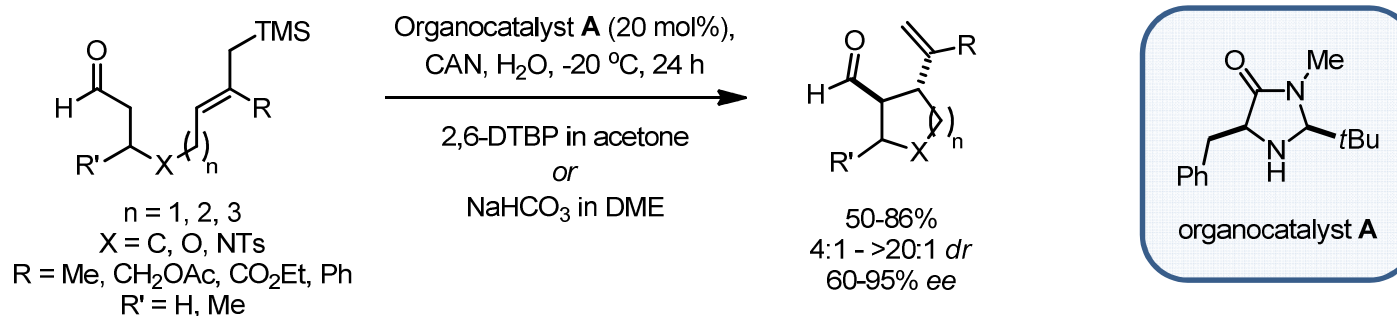
o The synthetic utility of these α -oxyamination products was then demonstrated with no detectable loss in enantiopurity



Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

Enamines and SOMO Catalysis

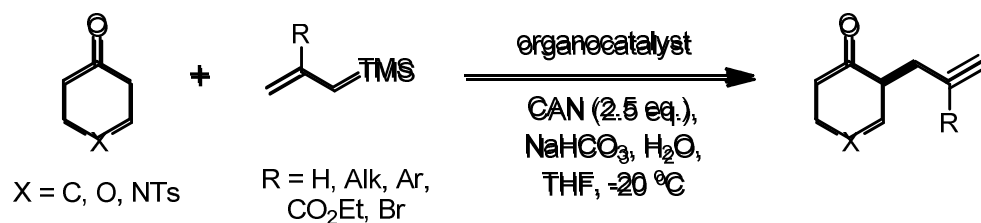
o In 2011 a novel cyclisation reaction was developed based upon the **enantioselective intramolecular α -allylation of aldehydes** to construct **five-, six- and seven-membered carbocycles** along with **tetrahydropyrans** and **piperidine** motifs



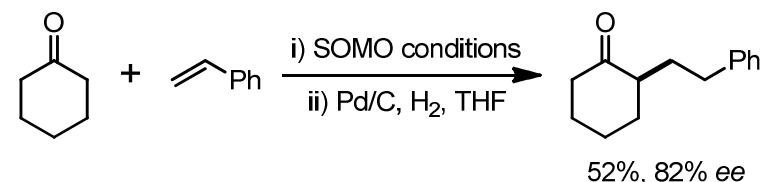
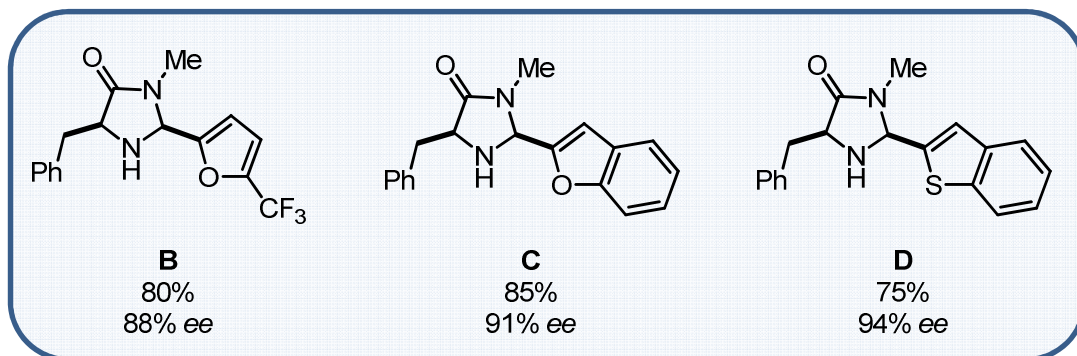
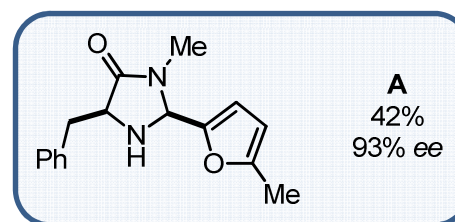
Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

Enamines and SOMO Catalysis

- More recently the MacMillan group have developed a larger family of **oxidatively stable imidazolidinone catalysts** which allow for the methodology to be expanded for the direct **α -allylation**, **α -enolation** and **α -homobenylation** of **carbocyclic ketones** (previous catalysts failed to work on ketones)



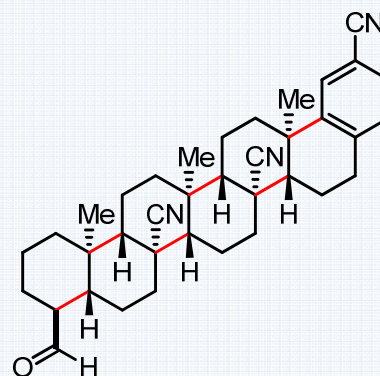
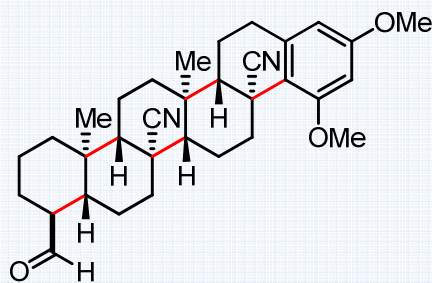
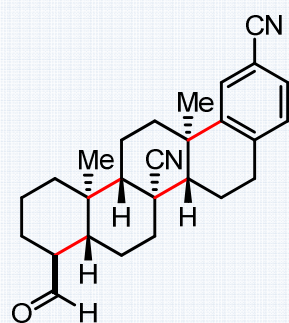
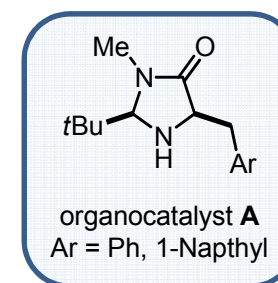
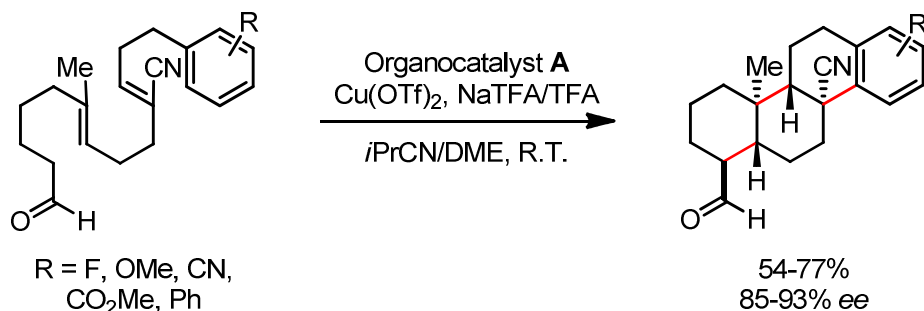
Catalyst B, C or D
66–86%
83–99% ee



Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

Enamines and SOMO Catalysis

- This SOMO/enamine dual catalysis methodology has been utilised in the **first catalytic enantioselective cyclisation strategy** for the synthesis of **steroidal and terpenoidal frameworks**



- Up to 6 new C-C bonds

- Up to 11 contiguous stereocenters

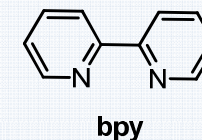
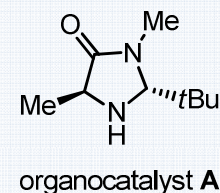
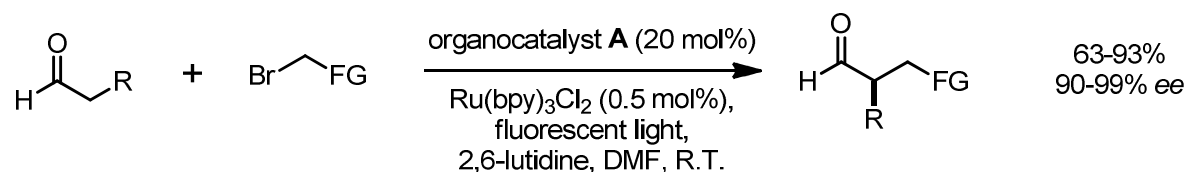
- Up to 5 all-carbon quaternary stereocenters

- ~ 92% per bond formation

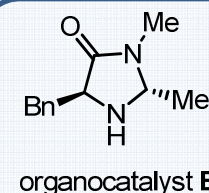
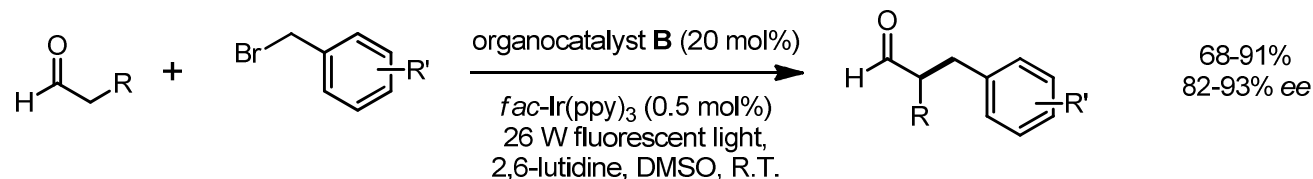
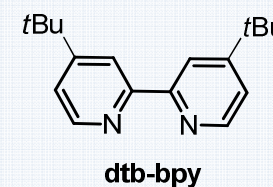
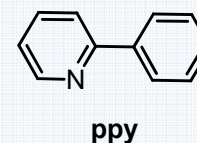
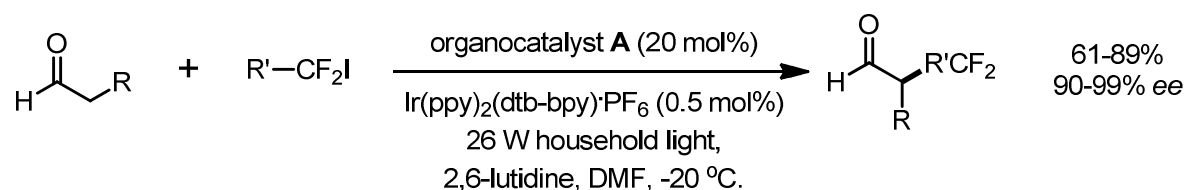
Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

Enamines and SOMO Photoredox Catalysis

- In 2008 the MacMillan group then combined this methodology with a **photoredox process** as an alternative way of generating the **cationic radicals** required

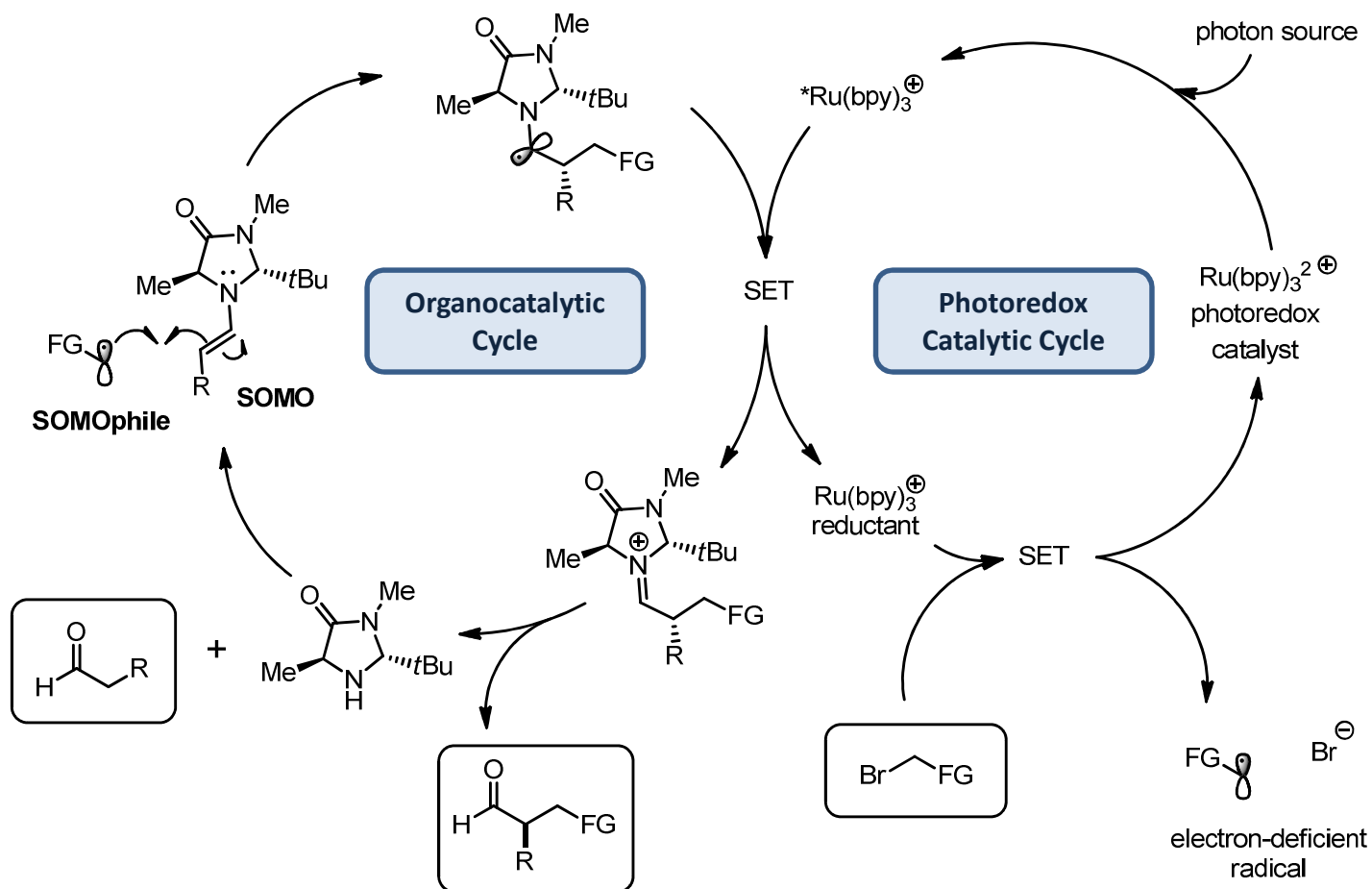


- Later the same group reported both the **α -trifluoromethylation** and **α -benzylation** of aldehydes *via* the combination of **enamine and photoredox catalysis** but with an **Iridium catalyst**



Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

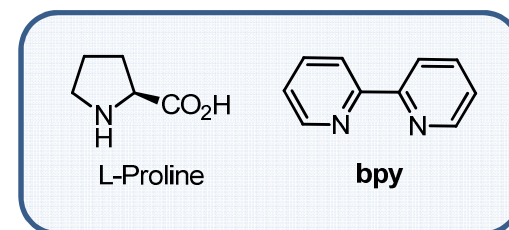
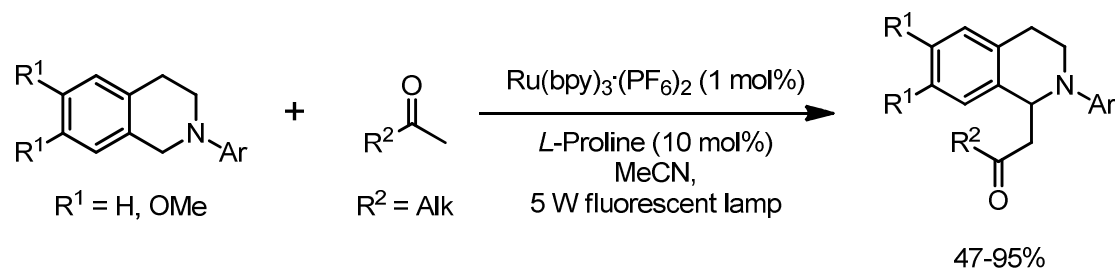
Enamines and SOMO Photoredox Catalysis



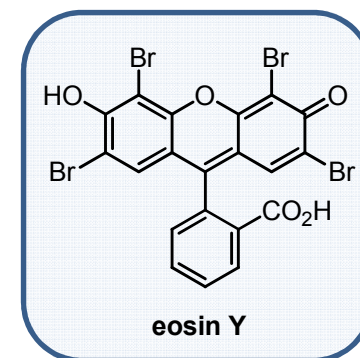
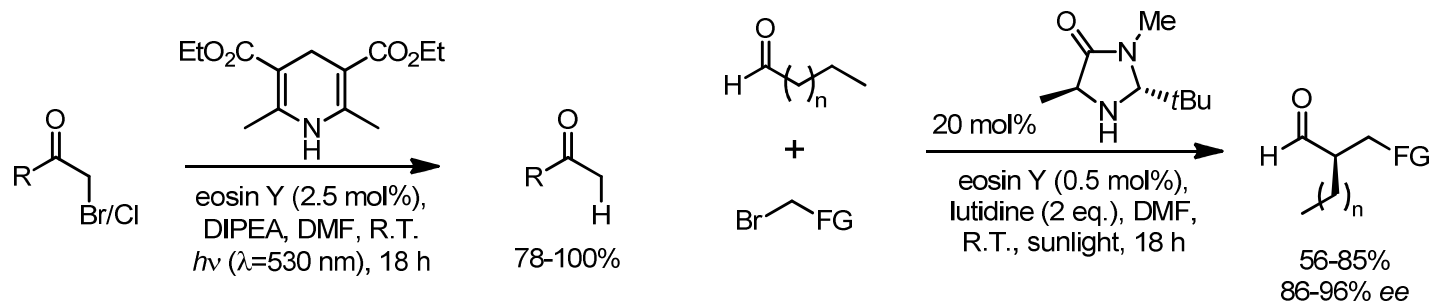
Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

Enamines and SOMO Photoredox Catalysis

- In 2010 the Fabry group also reported a **combined enamine catalysis with photoredox catalysis** for a **direct Mannich reaction**



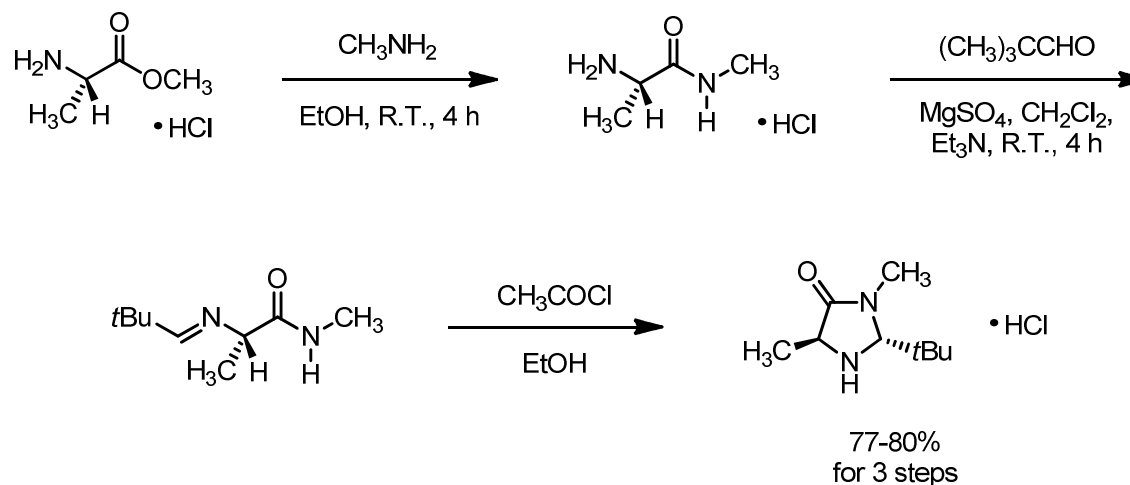
- Recently this methodology has been expanded to incorporate **metal-free organophotoredox catalysis** for both **reductive dehalogenation** and **α -alkylation/perfluoroalkylation**



Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

MacMillan's Catalyst

- The organocatalyst is easily synthesised on a large scale from readily available starting materials



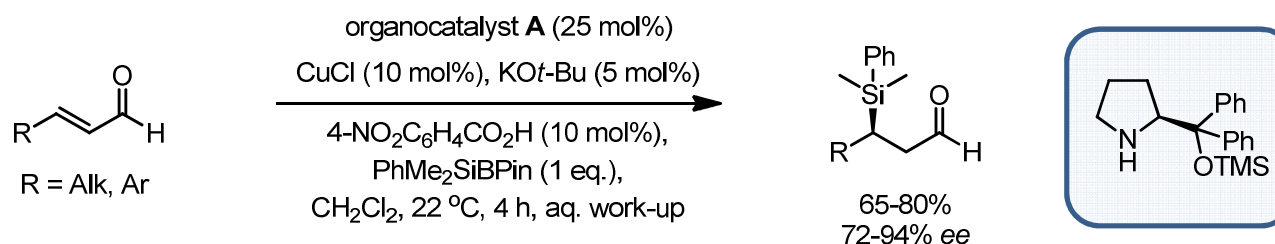
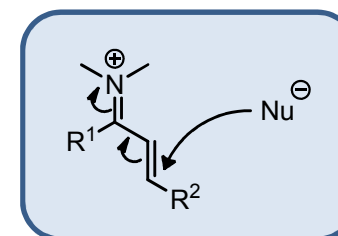
Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

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 - i. Enamine Addition to Transition Metal-Activated Electrophiles
 - ii. Enamines and Rhodium-Catalysed Hydroformylation
 - iii. Enamines and SOMO Catalysis
 - iv. Transition Metal-Activated Nucleophiles with Iminium Catalysis
3. Natural Product Applications
4. Summary

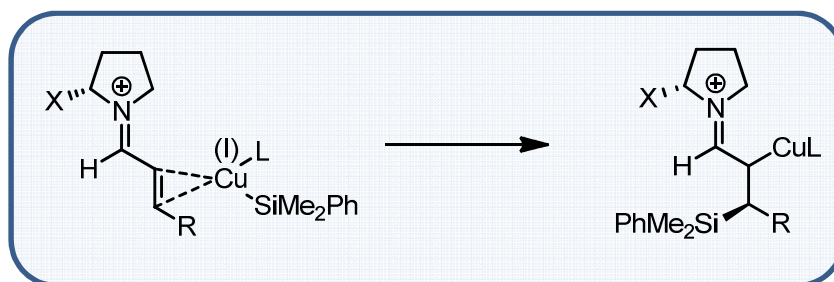
Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

Transition Metal-Activated Nucleophiles with Iminium Catalysis

o The first example of the combination of a transition **metal's activation of a nucleophile** and a **chiral amine's iminium activation of an enal** was reported by Córdova's group in 2011



o Control reactions were carried out to confirm that both catalysts were needed to effect the transformation and investigations into the mechanism were conducted



o DFT calculations confirmed nucleophilic attack of the silyl moiety from a PhMe₂SiCuL species on the iminium intermediate

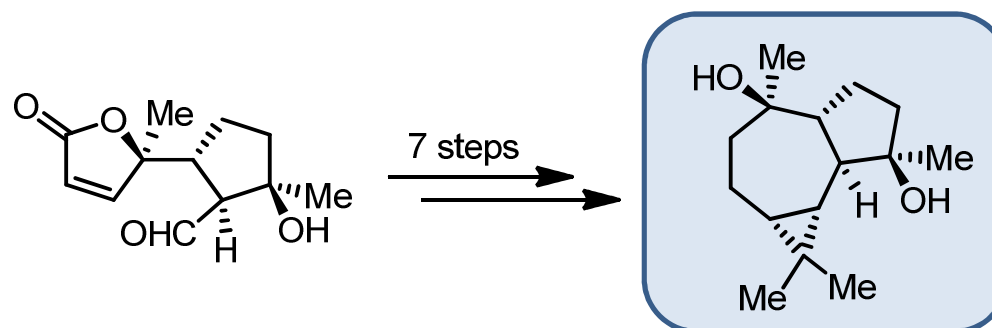
o The enantioselectivity was found to be due to the steric repulsion between the nucleophile and the bulky organocatalyst

Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

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Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

Natural Product Applications



(-)-Aromadendranediol



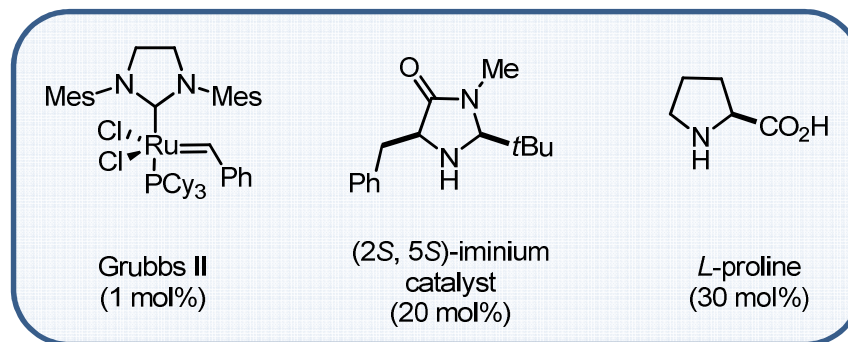
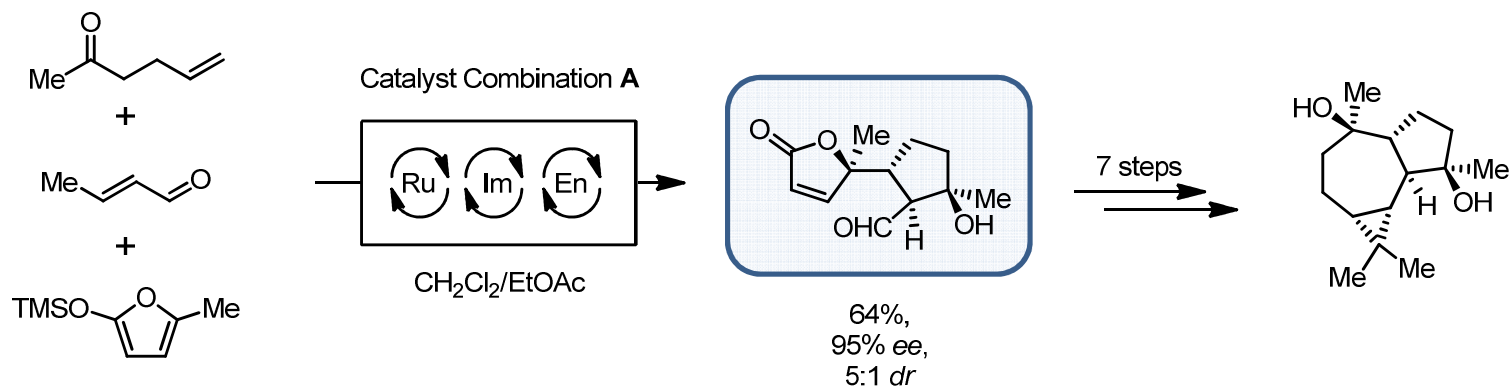
○ A sesquiterpene natural product, isolated from the marine coral *Sinularia mayi* and from the leaves of the Amazonian tree *Xylopia brasiliensis*

○ Known to be a constituent of extracts used in Chinese and Brazilian folk medicines as sedatives, analgesics or to treat lung inflammation



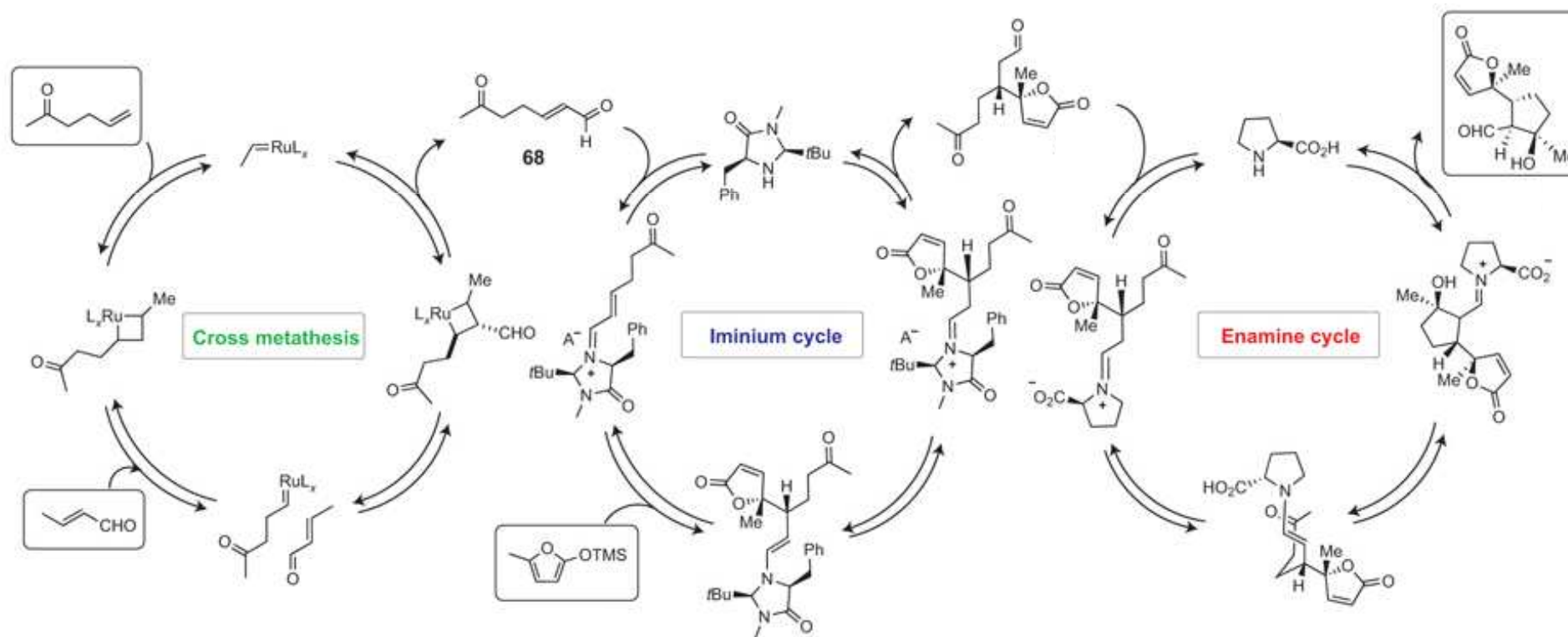
Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

(-)-Aromadendranediol



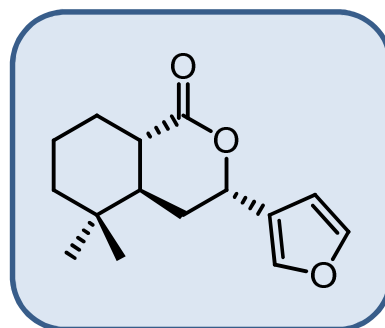
Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

(-)-Aromadendranediol



Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

Natural Product Applications



(+)-Ricciocarpin A

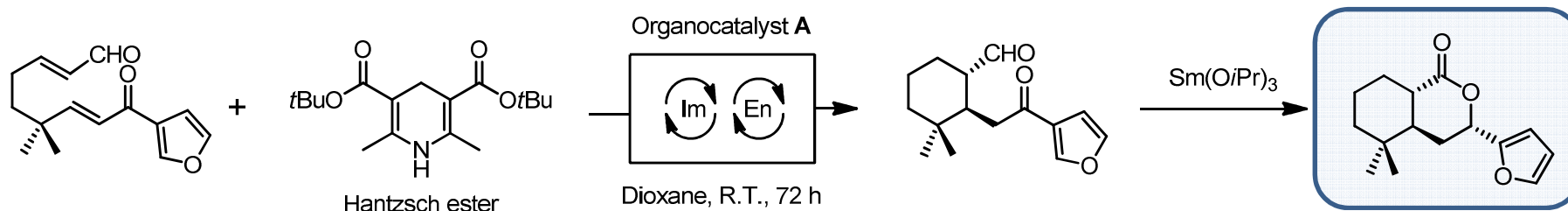


- A furanosesquiterpene lactone isolated from the liverwort *Ricciocarpos natans*
- Possesses potent molluscicidal activity against the water snail *Biomphalaria glabrata*, which contributes to the parasitic disease schistosomiasis



Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

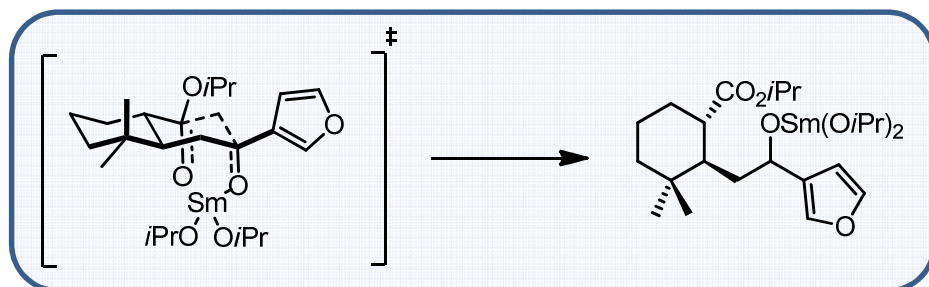
(+)-Ricciocarpin A



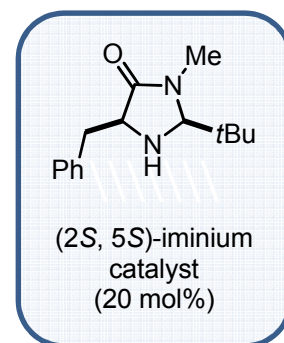
o Initially mainly the undesired *cis*-isomer was obtained but by using a one-pot method the isomerisation to the desired *trans*-isomer was strongly accelerated by the $\text{Sm}(\text{O}i\text{Pr})_3$

o The $\text{Sm}(\text{O}i\text{Pr})_3$ also allowed a highly diastereoselective Tishchenko reaction to occur to yield the desired natural product as a single *trans*-diastereomer with excellent enantioselectivity in only 3 steps

48%
>99% ee



o Methodology also used to synthesise different derivatives by altering the furan functional group



Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

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Combined Amino/Metal Catalysis

Summary

- Enables unprecedented transformations not currently possible by the use of each catalytic system alone
- One pot approach – reducing waste and time
- Allows access to highly functionalised aldehydes and ketones in good stereo- and regio- control
- Still a relatively new area of research