

Enantioslective Aminocatalytic α-Chlorination of Aldehydes

2021.5.22.
Kyohei Takaoka

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3. Enantioselective Chlorination using HFIP (main paper)

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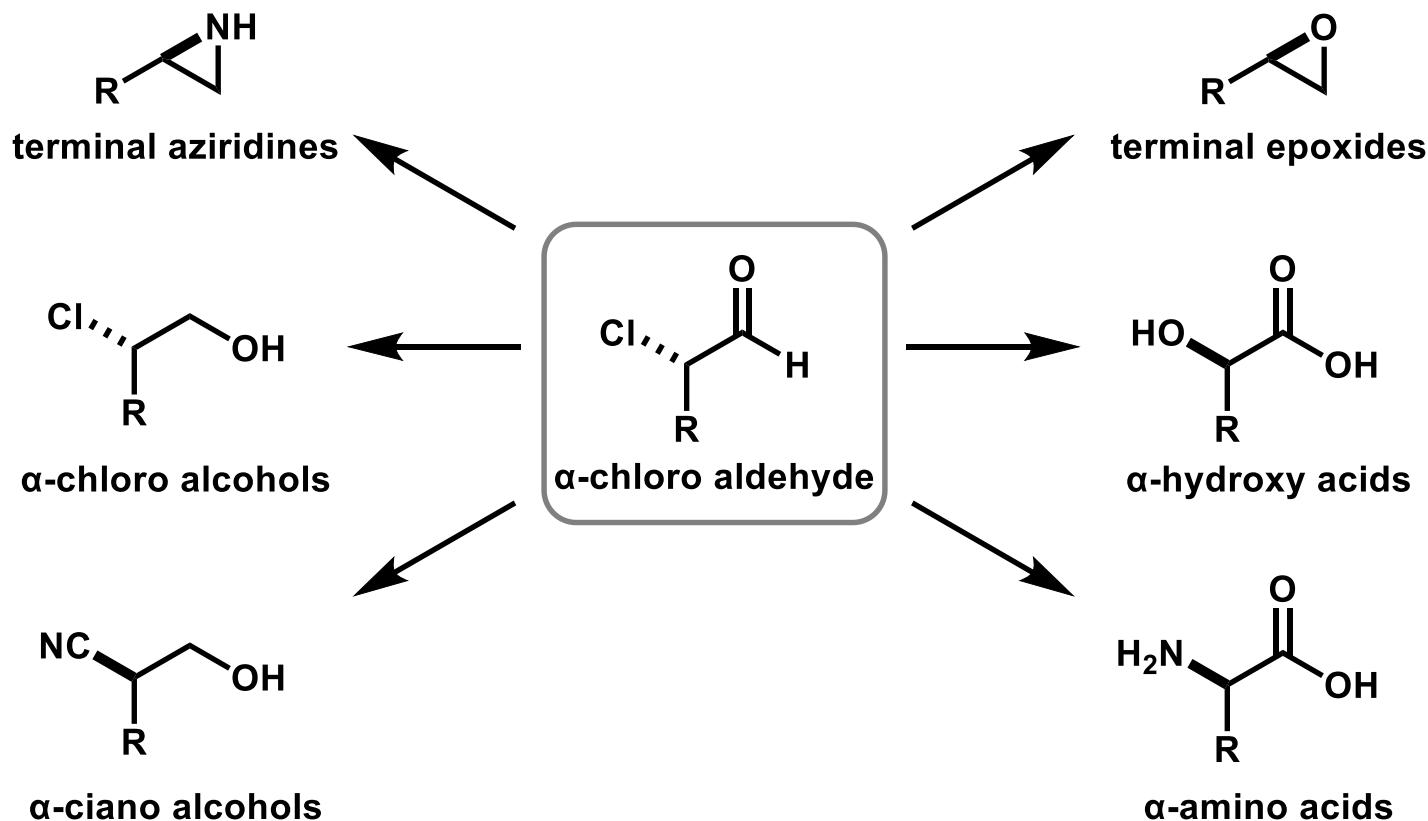
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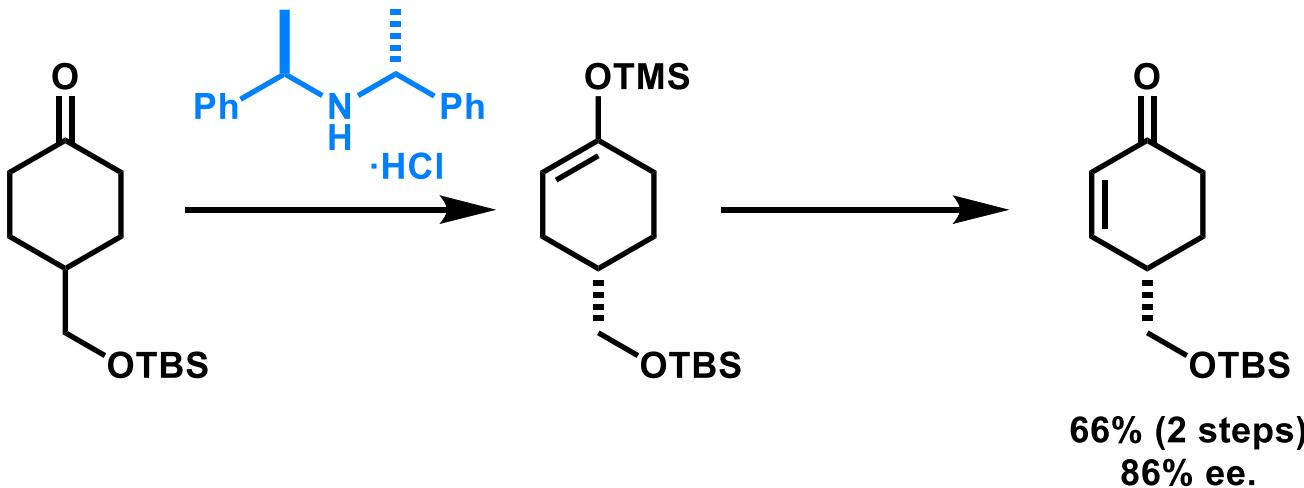
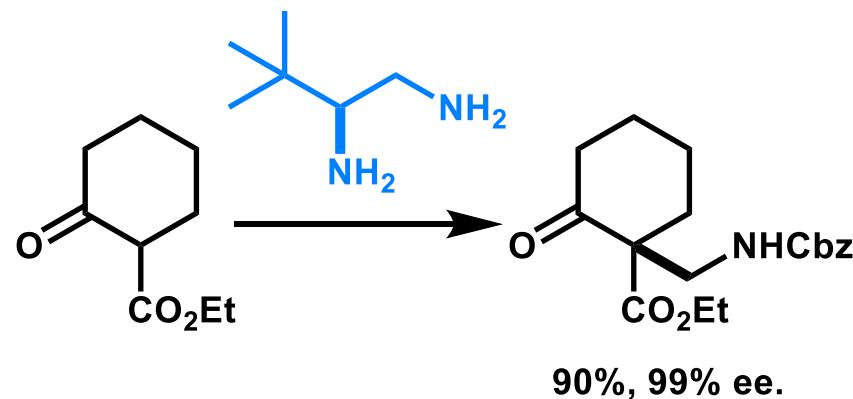
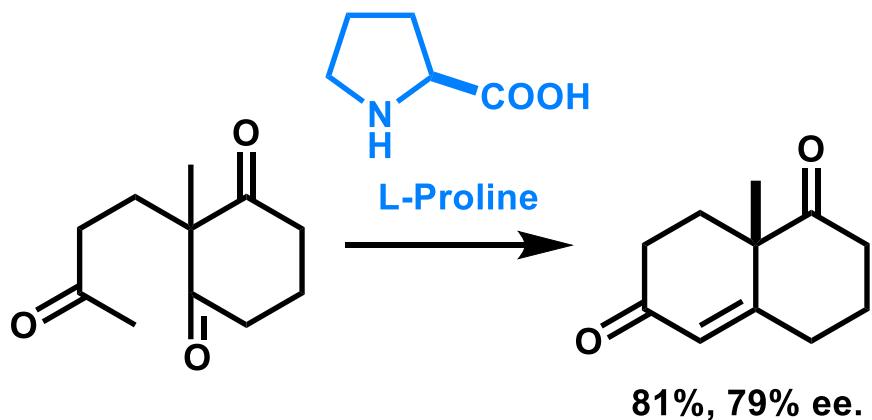
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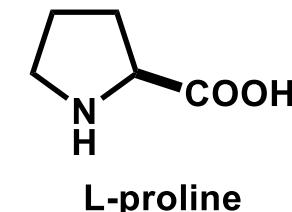
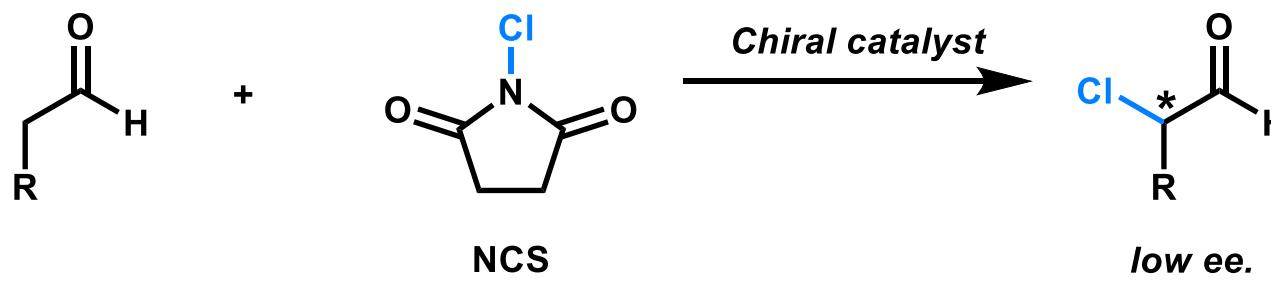
α -Chloro Aldehyde



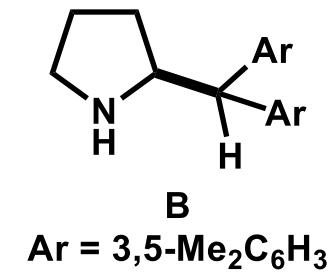
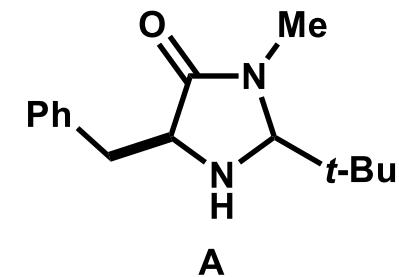
Chiral Amine as Organocatalyst



Difficulty of Asymmetric α -Chlorination



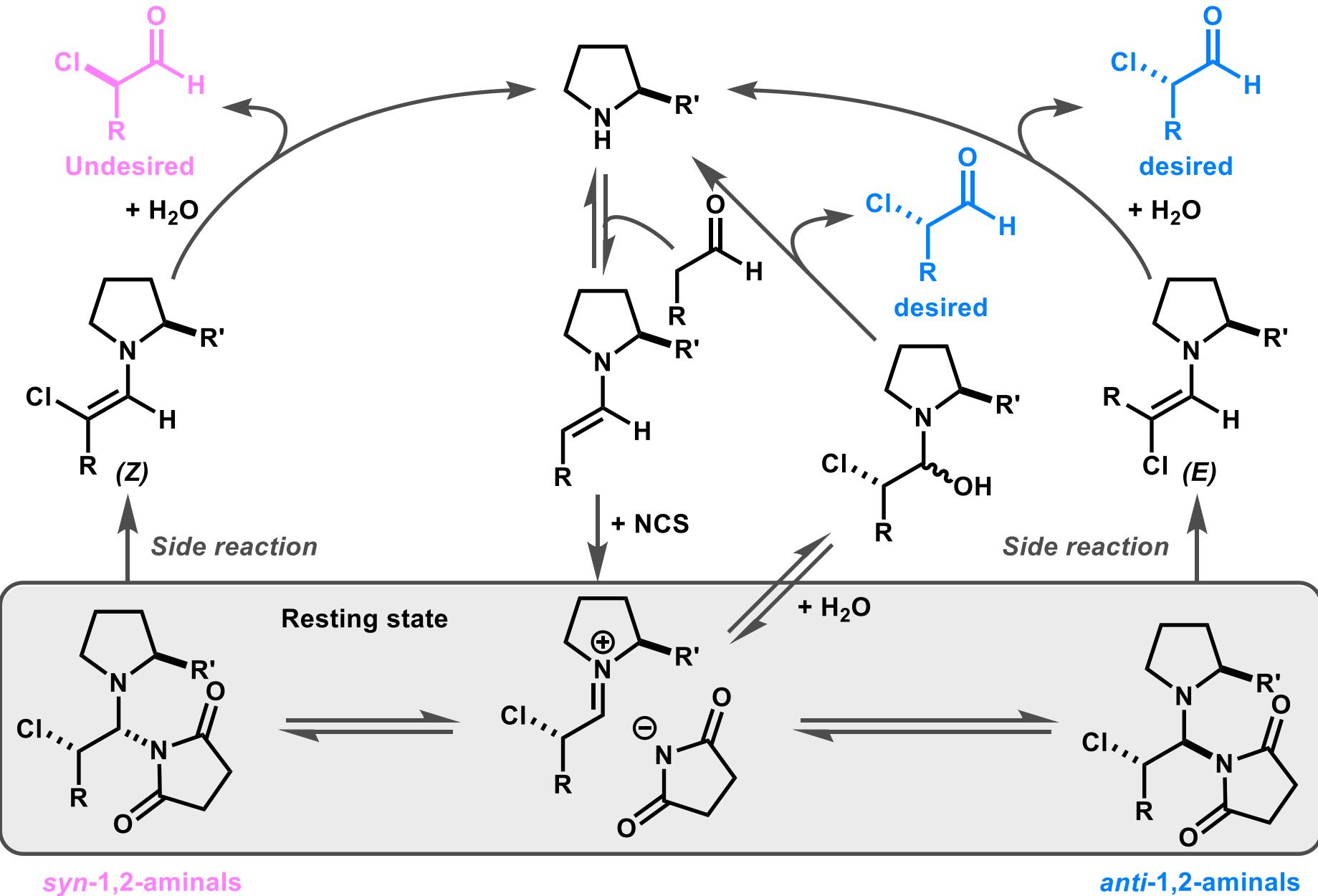
Aldehyde	Chiral catalyst	Yield (%)	ee. (%)
R = <i>n</i> -hex	L-proline	99	2
R = <i>n</i> -hex	A	60	10
R = <i>i</i> -Pr	L-proline	> 95	25
R = <i>i</i> -Pr	B	92	64



1) Brochu, M. P.; Brown, S. P.; MacMillan, D. W. C. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2004**, 126, 4108-4109.

2) Halland, N.; Braunton, A.; Bachmann, S.; Marigo, M.; Jørgensen, K. A. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2004**, 126, 4790-4791.

Proposed Mechanism of Racemization



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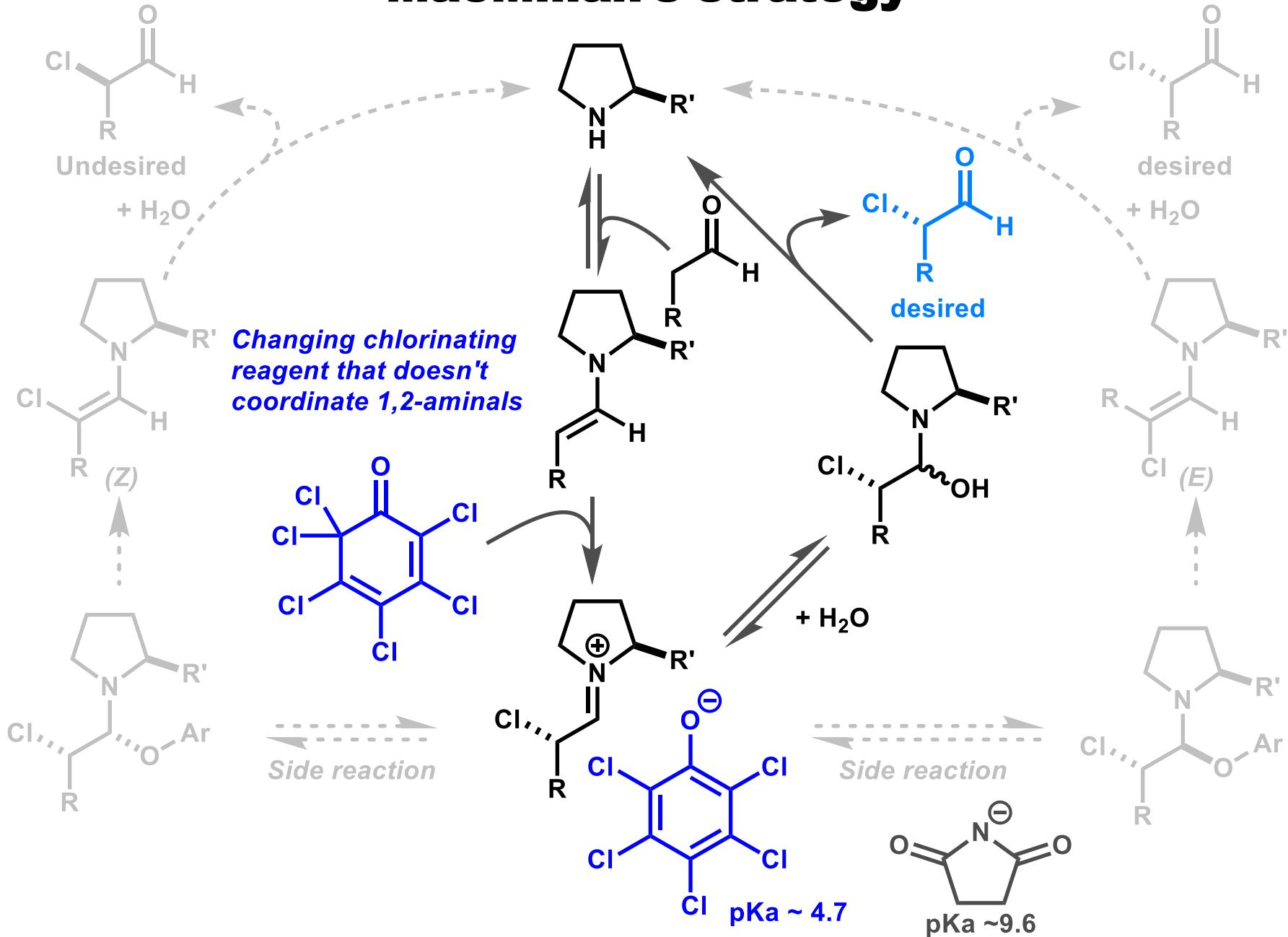
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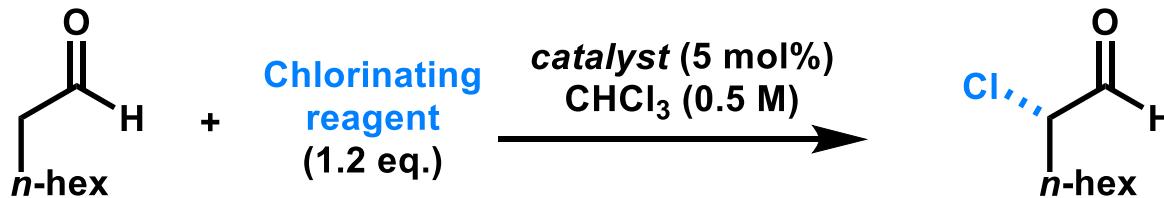
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MacMillan's strategy

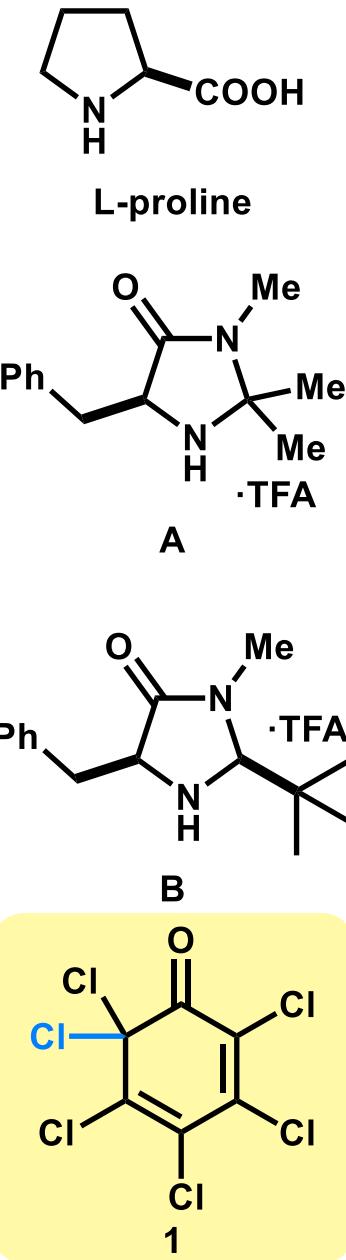


Optimization (1)

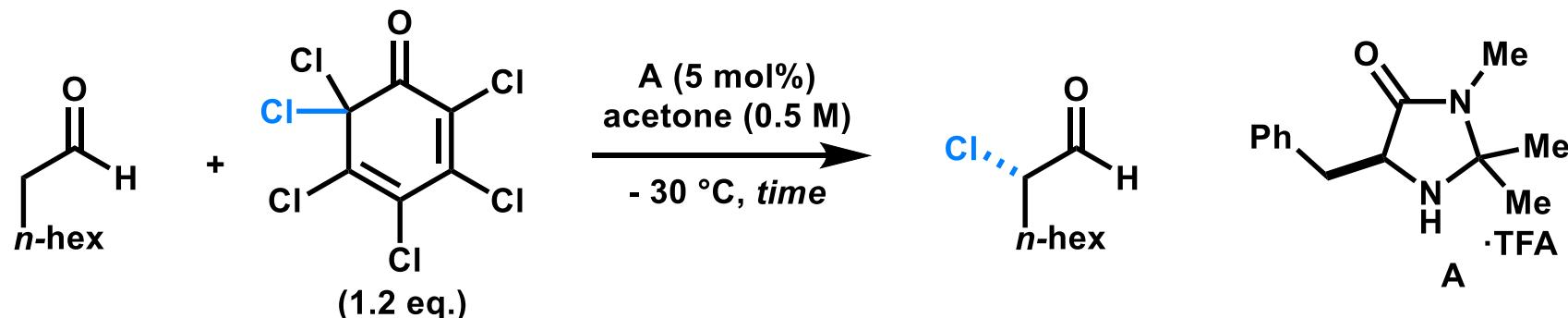


Entry	Catalyst	Reagent	Temp. (°C)	Conversion (%) ^a	ee (%) ^b
1	L-proline	NCS	4	99	2 ^c
2	A	NCS	4	20	19
3	B	NCS	4	60	10
4	L-proline	1	4	44	2 ^c
5	A	1	-30	91	92
6	B	1	-30	78	42

^a Conversion determined by GLC analysis of product relative to an internal standard (benzyl methyl ether). ^b Enantiometric excess determined by chiral GLC analysis (Bodman Γ -TA). ^c Different enantiomer would be generated.



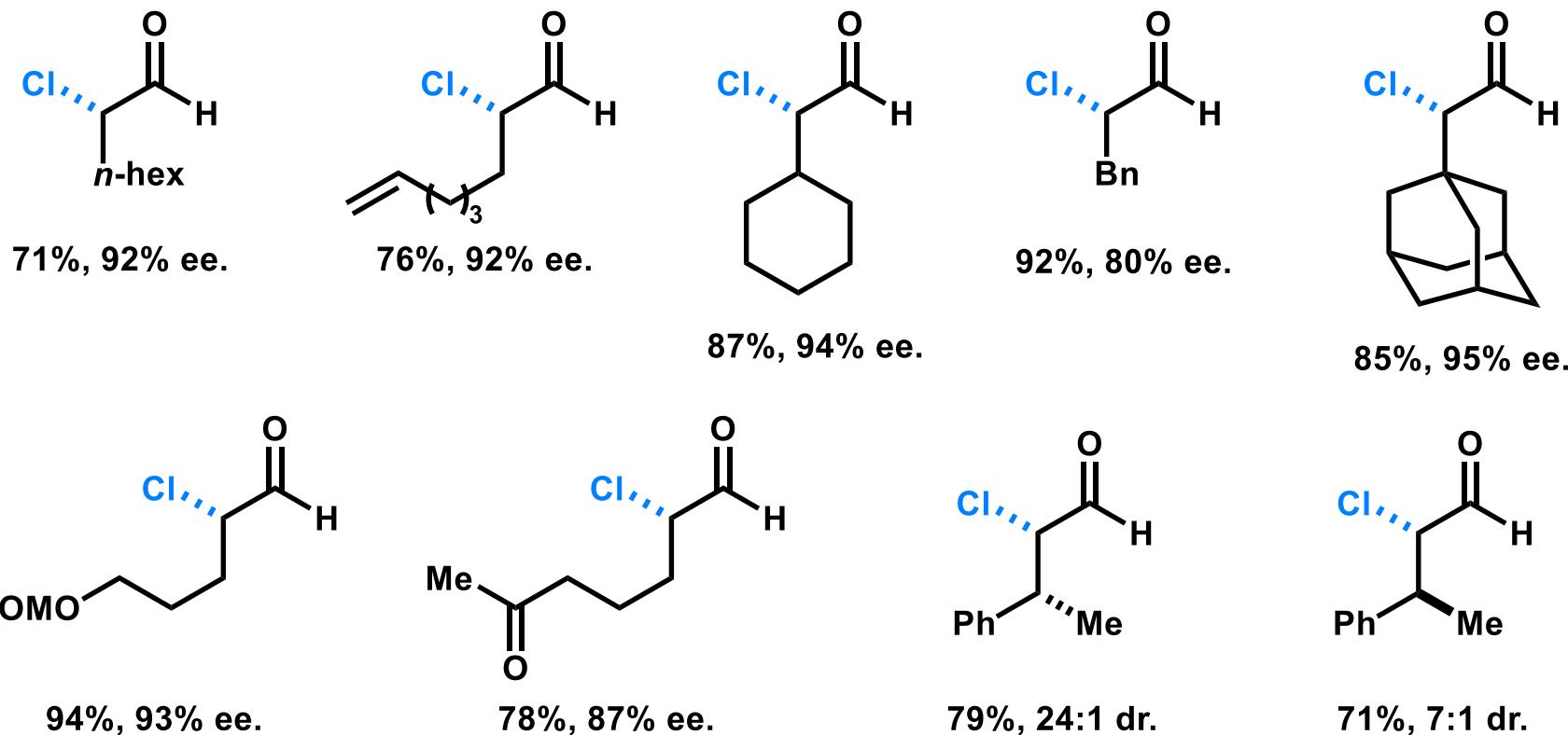
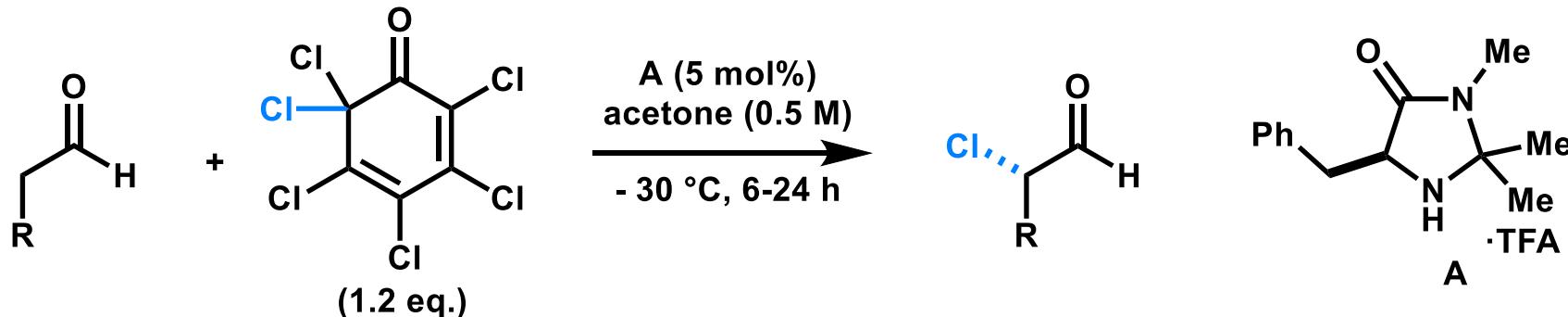
Optimization (2)



Entry	Solvent	Time (h)	Conversion (%) ^a	ee (%) ^b
1	EtOAc	12	93	87
2	THF	18	56	89
3	toluene	18	83	89
4	CH ₃ CN	8	65	92
5	CHCl ₃	8	91	92
6	acetone	7	93	92

^a Conversion determined by GLC analysis of product relative to an internal standard (benzyl methyl ether). ^b Enantiometric excess determined by chiral GLC analysis (Bodman Γ -TA).

Substrate Scope



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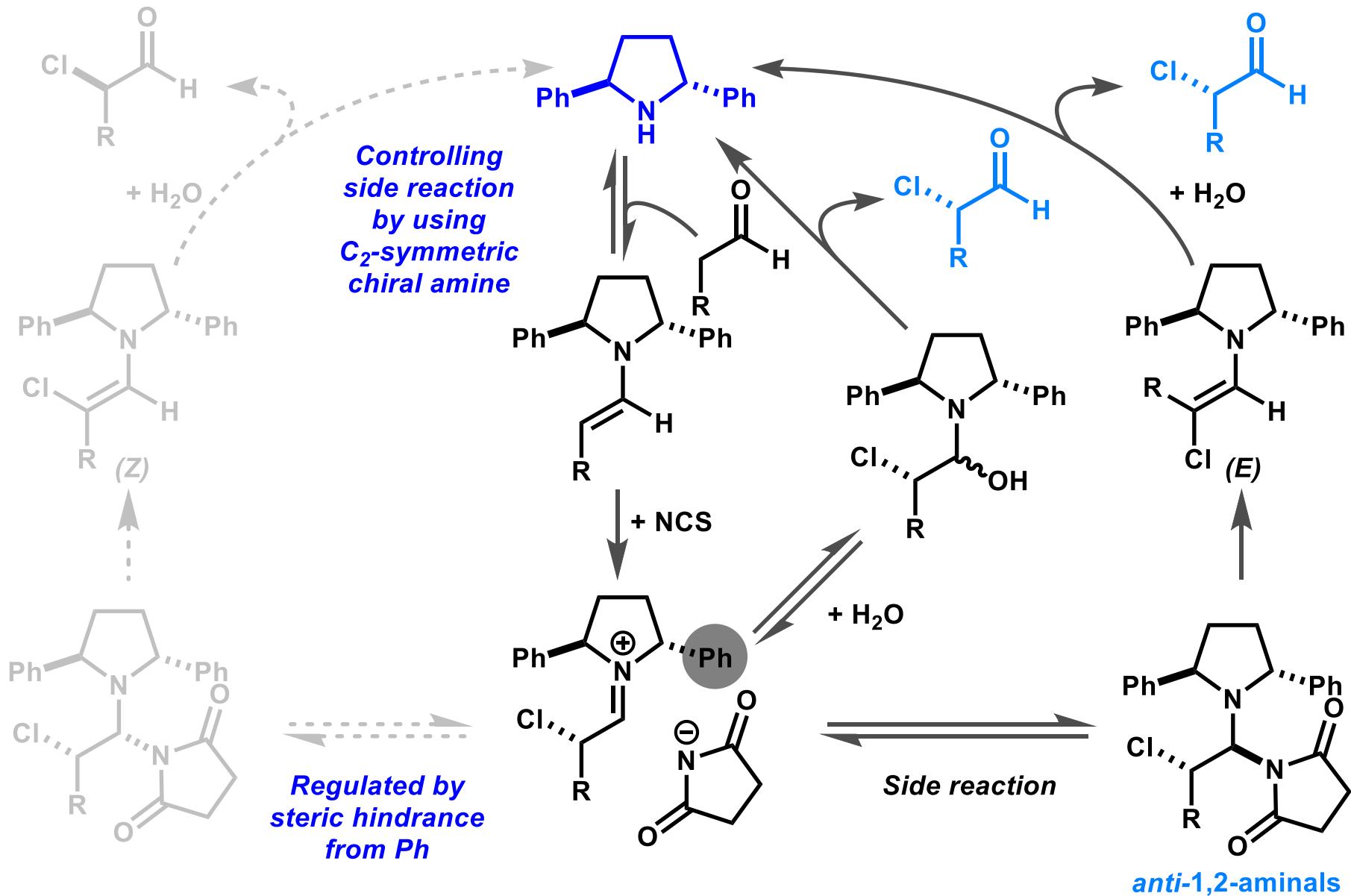
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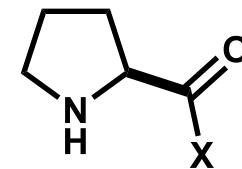
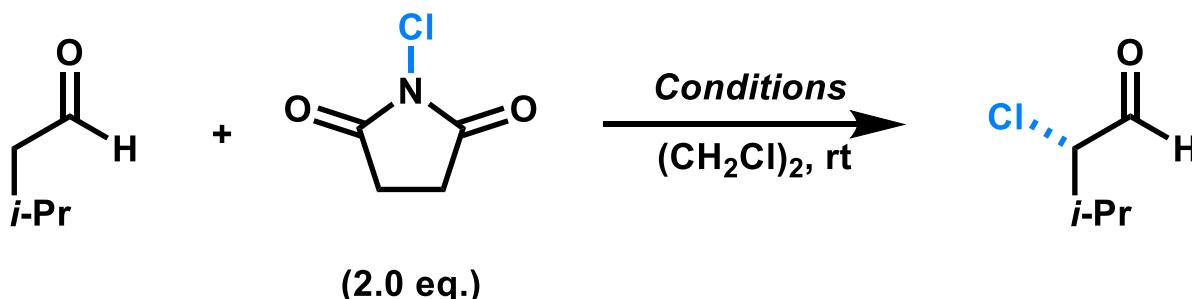
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Jøgensen's Strategy



Optimization

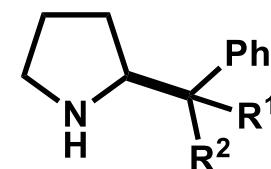


1a: $X = \text{OH}$

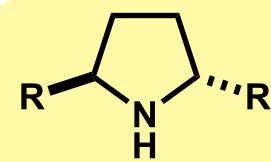
1b: $X = \text{NH}_2$

Entry	Catalyst (mol%)	Time (h)	Conversion (%) ^a	ee. (%) ^b
1 ^c	1a (20)	1.0	> 95	25 ^d
2	1b (20)	3.0	> 95	78 ^d
3	2a (20)	1.0	15	85
4	2b (20)	0.5	92	64
5	3a (20)	0.5	> 95	94
6	3a (10)	1.0	> 95	94
7	3a (5)	1.0	78	94
8	3b (20)	1.0	< 10	78

^a Measured by ^1H NMR of the crude reaction mixture and confirmed by GC, due to the high volatility of the products. ^b ee determined by GSP-GC. ^c CH_2Cl_2 was used instead of $(\text{CH}_2\text{Cl})_2$. ^d Different enantiomer would be generated.



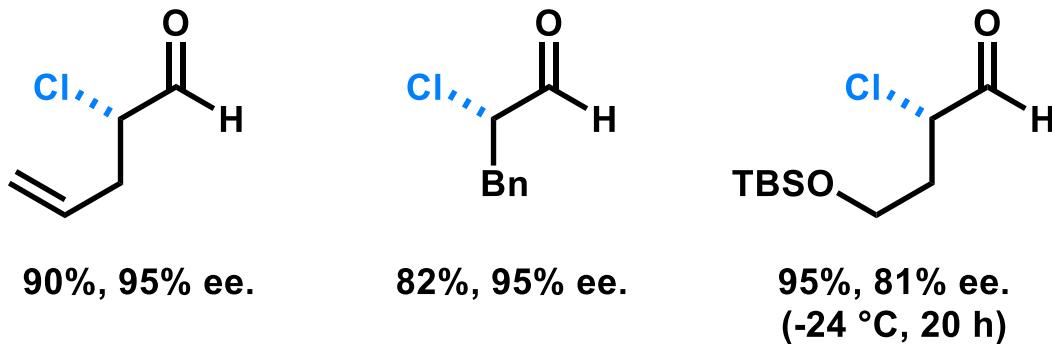
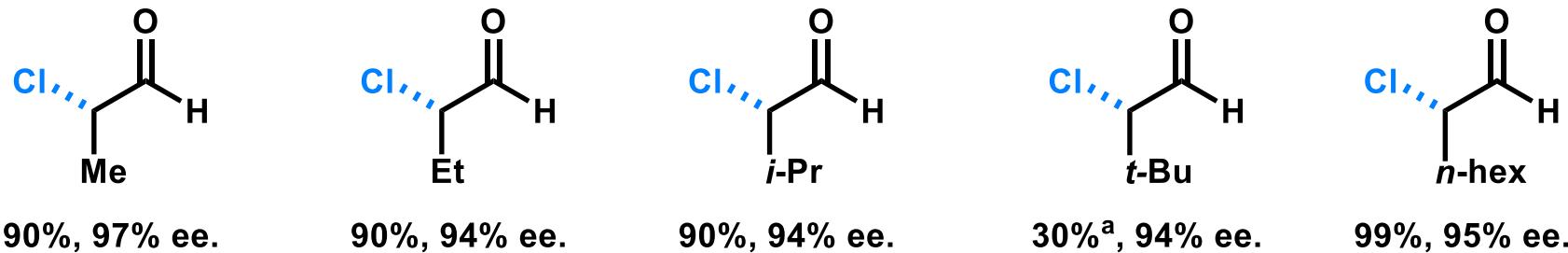
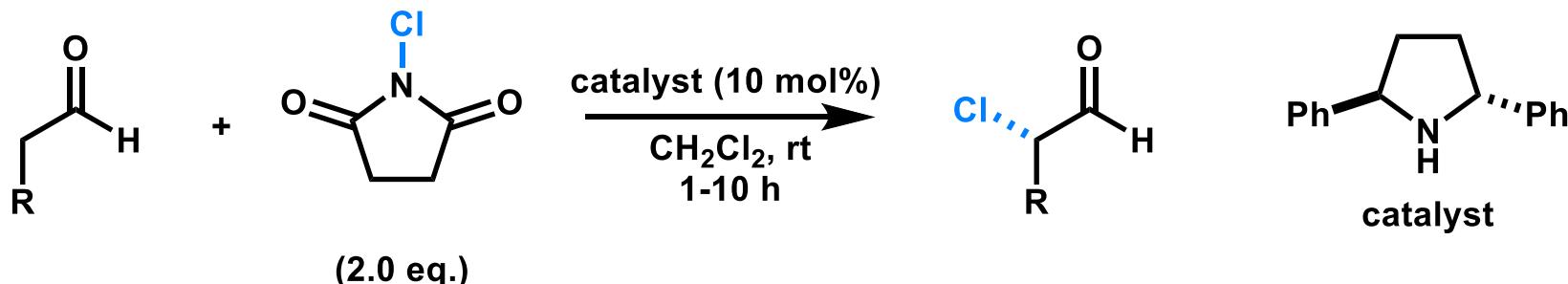
2a: $R^1 = \text{Ph}$, $R^2 = \text{OH}$
2b: $R^1 = 3,5\text{-Me}_2\text{Ph}$, $R^2 = \text{H}$



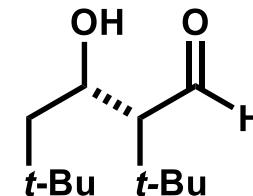
3a: $R = \text{Ph}$

3b: $R = \text{Bn}$

Substrate Scope



^a Homo-aldol product was obtained



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Dr. Jordi Burès



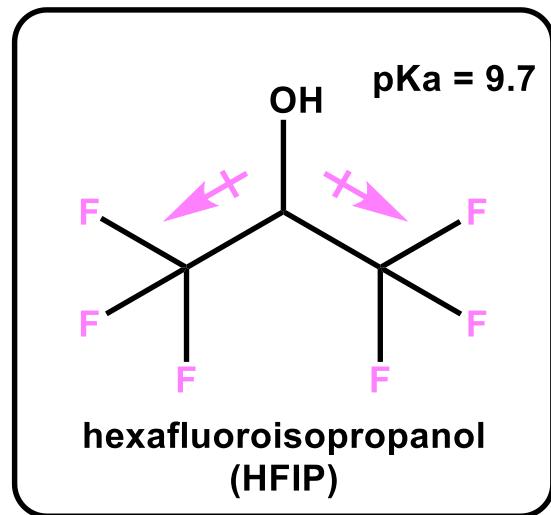
Dr. Jordi Burès

- 2003 B.S. @ Barcelona University
(Prof. Jaume Vilarrasa)**
- 2010 Ph.D @ Barcelona University
(Prof. Jaume Vilarrasa)**
- 2010- Postdoctoral fellow @ The Scripps Research Institute
(Prof. Donna Blackmond)**
- 2013- IC Junior Research Fellow @ Imperial College London**
- 2016- Lecturer @ The University of Manchester**
- 2020- Senior Lecturer @ The University of Manchester**

Research interest: Development of catalytic reaction

<https://jordibures.wixsite.com/buresgroup>

HFIP Stabilize Cation



pKa = 9.7

Low nucleophilicity

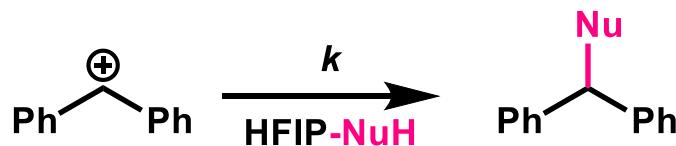


Nucleophilicity parameter:

$$N_{\text{OTs}}(i\text{-PrOH}) = 0.2$$

$$N_{\text{OTs}}(\text{HFIP}) = -4.23$$

Cation stabilization



HFIP-H₂O (98:2)

$$k (\text{s}^{-1}) = 2.0 \times 10^4$$

HFIP-H₂O (95:5)

$$k (\text{s}^{-1}) = 1.7 \times 10^5$$

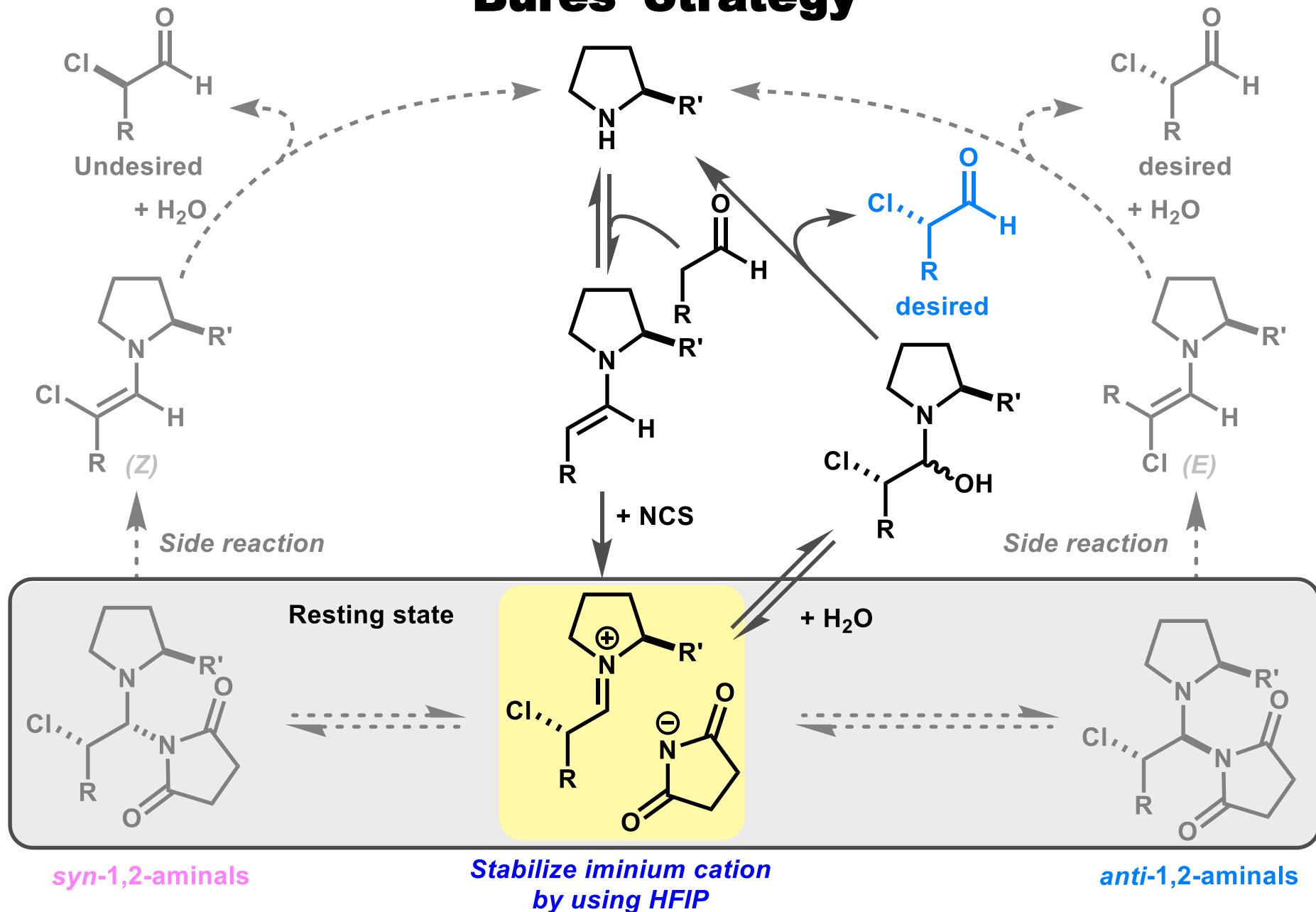
HFIP-H₂O (90:10)

$$k (\text{s}^{-1}) = 1.0 \times 10^6$$

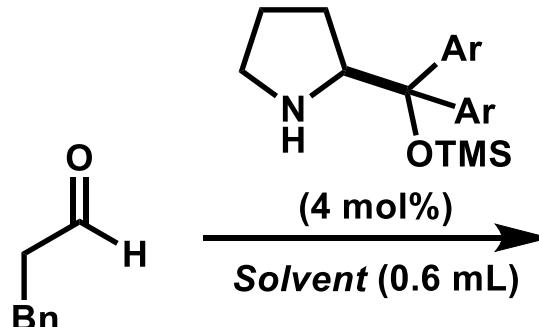
HFIP-H₂O (70:30)

$$k (\text{s}^{-1}) = 7.5 \times 10^6$$

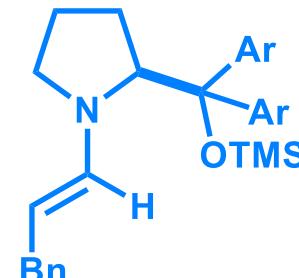
Burès' Strategy



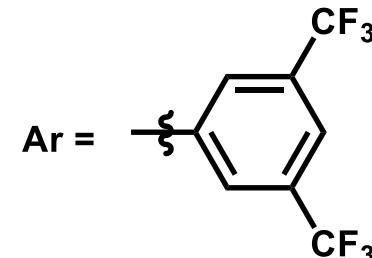
HFIP vs. Other Solvent



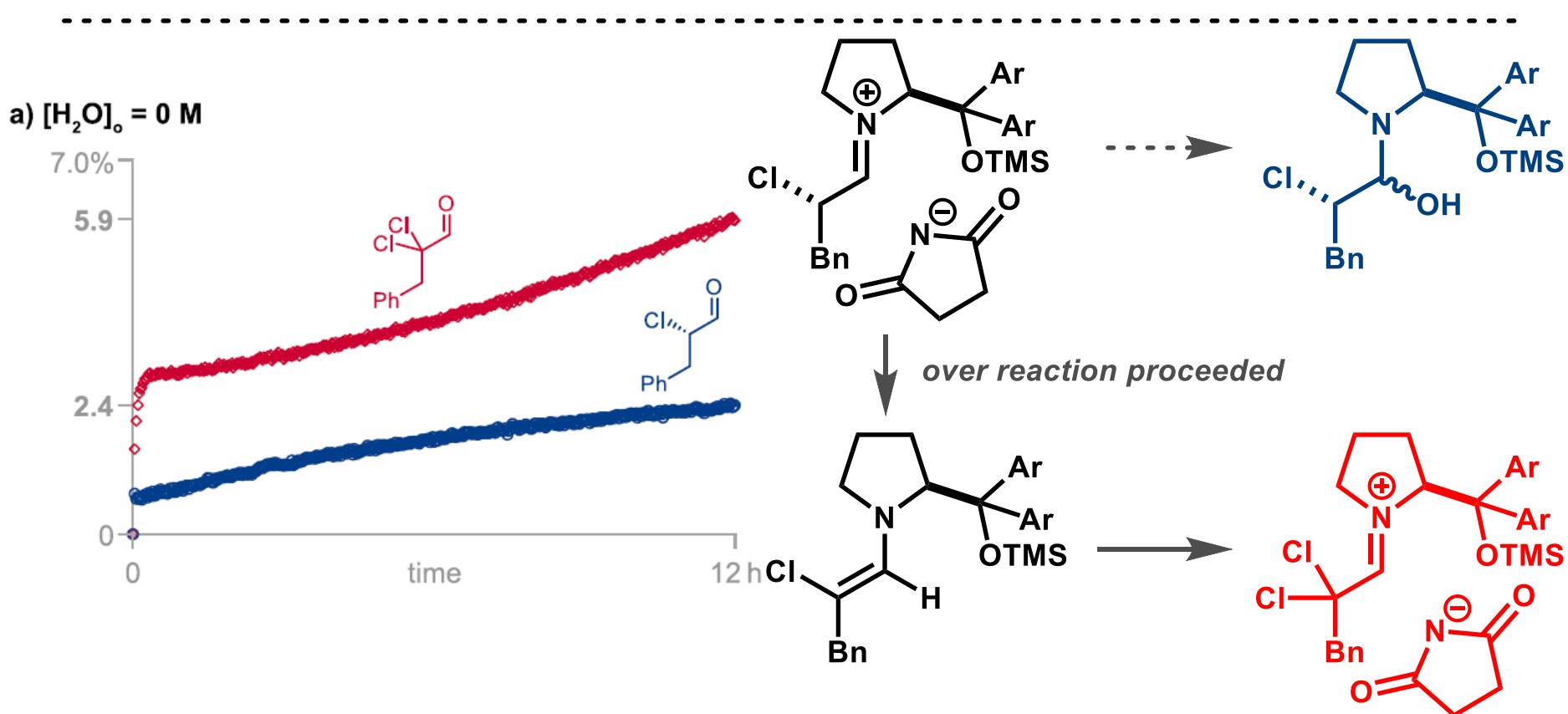
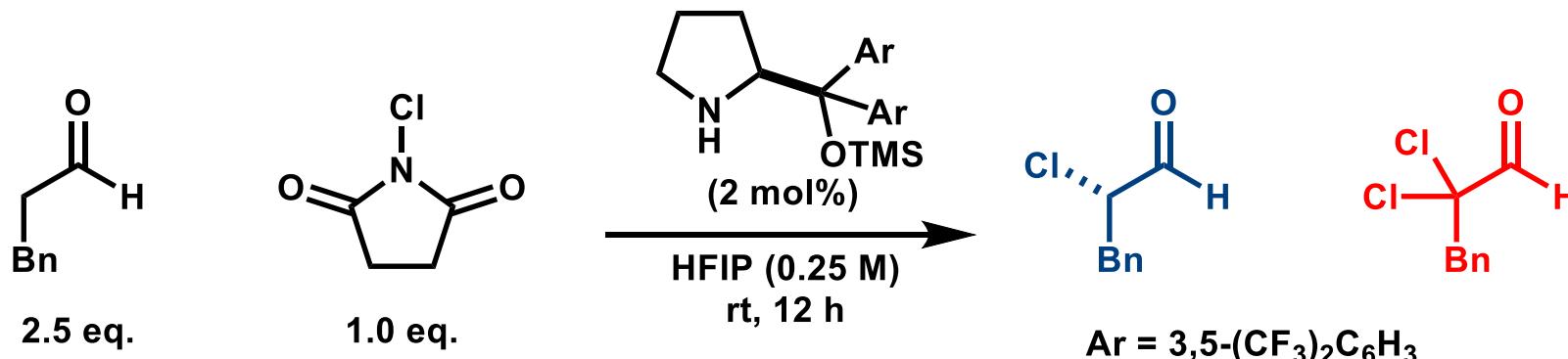
0.37 mmol



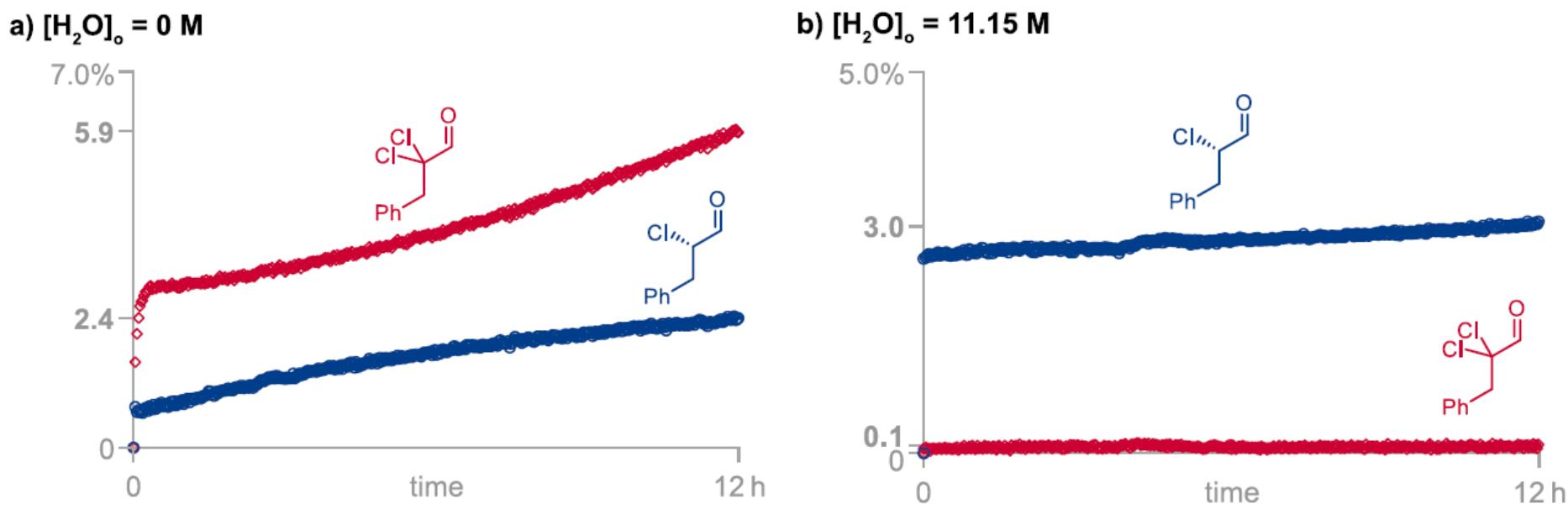
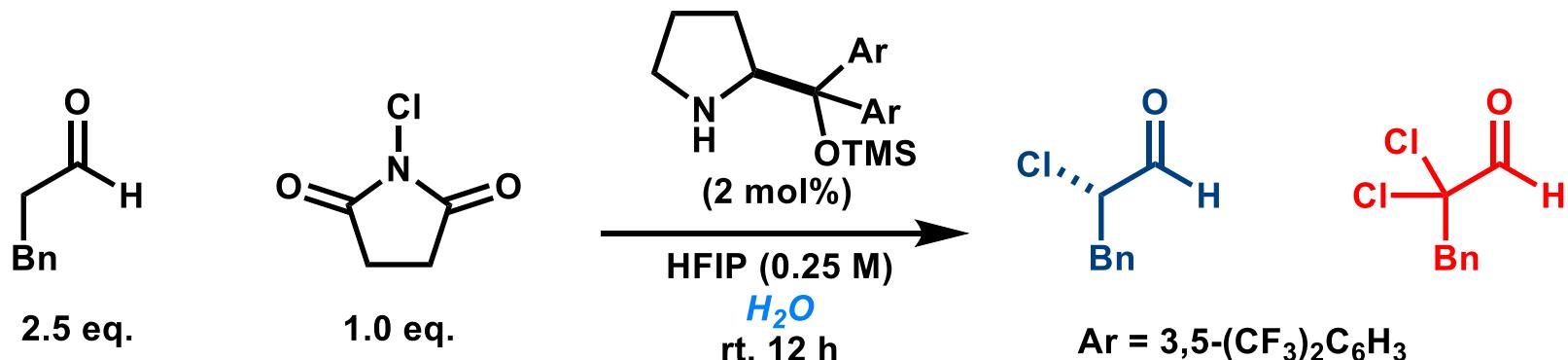
Entry	Solvent	Catalytic species (%)		
		Enamine	Iminium ion	Free catalyst
1	CD ₂ Cl ₂	61	-	39
2	CDCl ₃	61	-	39
3	MeCN-d ₃	92	-	8
4	toluene-d ₈	71	-	29
5	methanol-d ₄	57	-	43
6	DMSO-d ₆	80	-	20
7	THF-d ₈	93	-	7
8	t-BuOMe	90	-	10
9	i-PrOH	66	-	34
10	HFIP	-	97	3



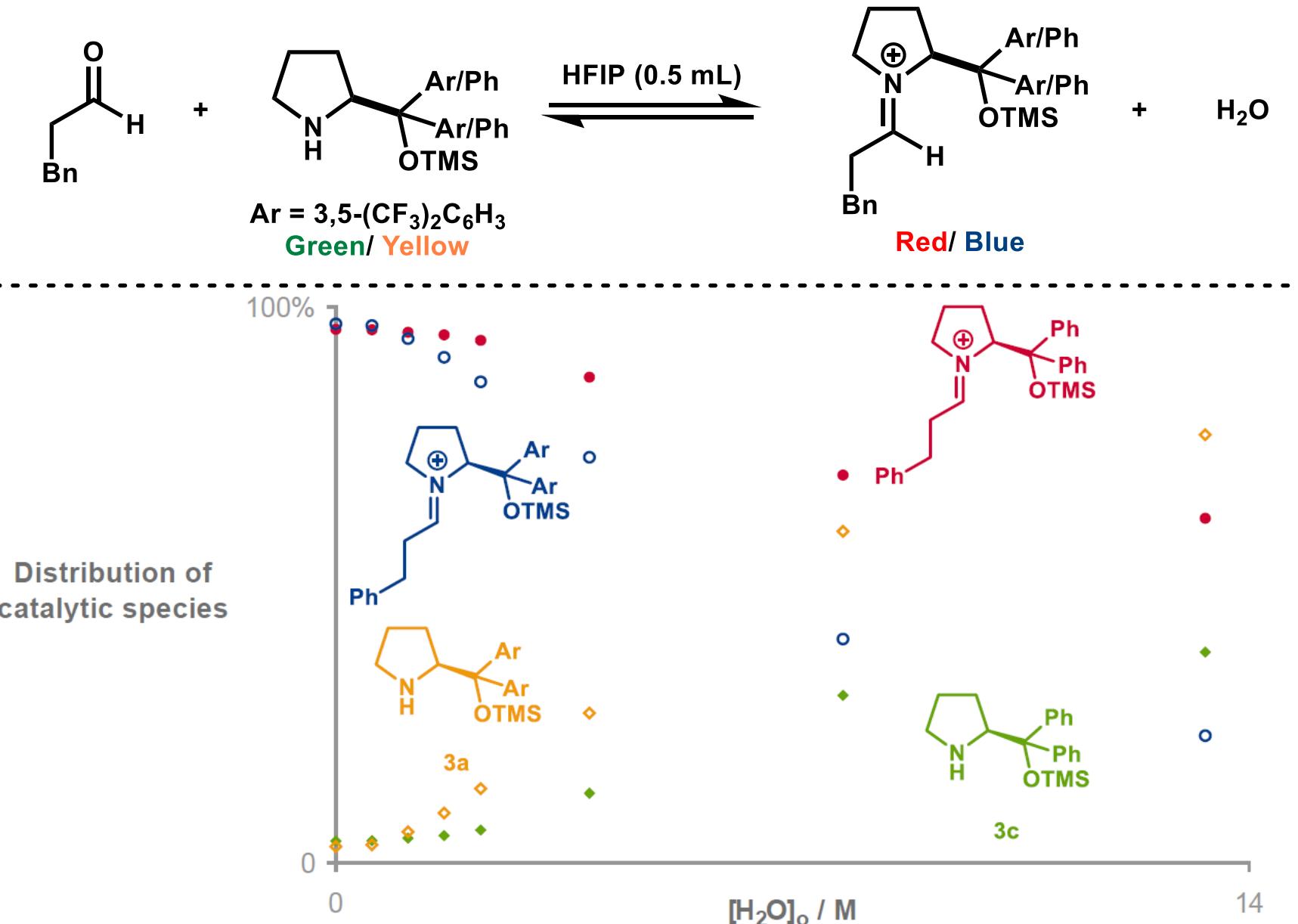
Dichlorination Occurred at the First Trial



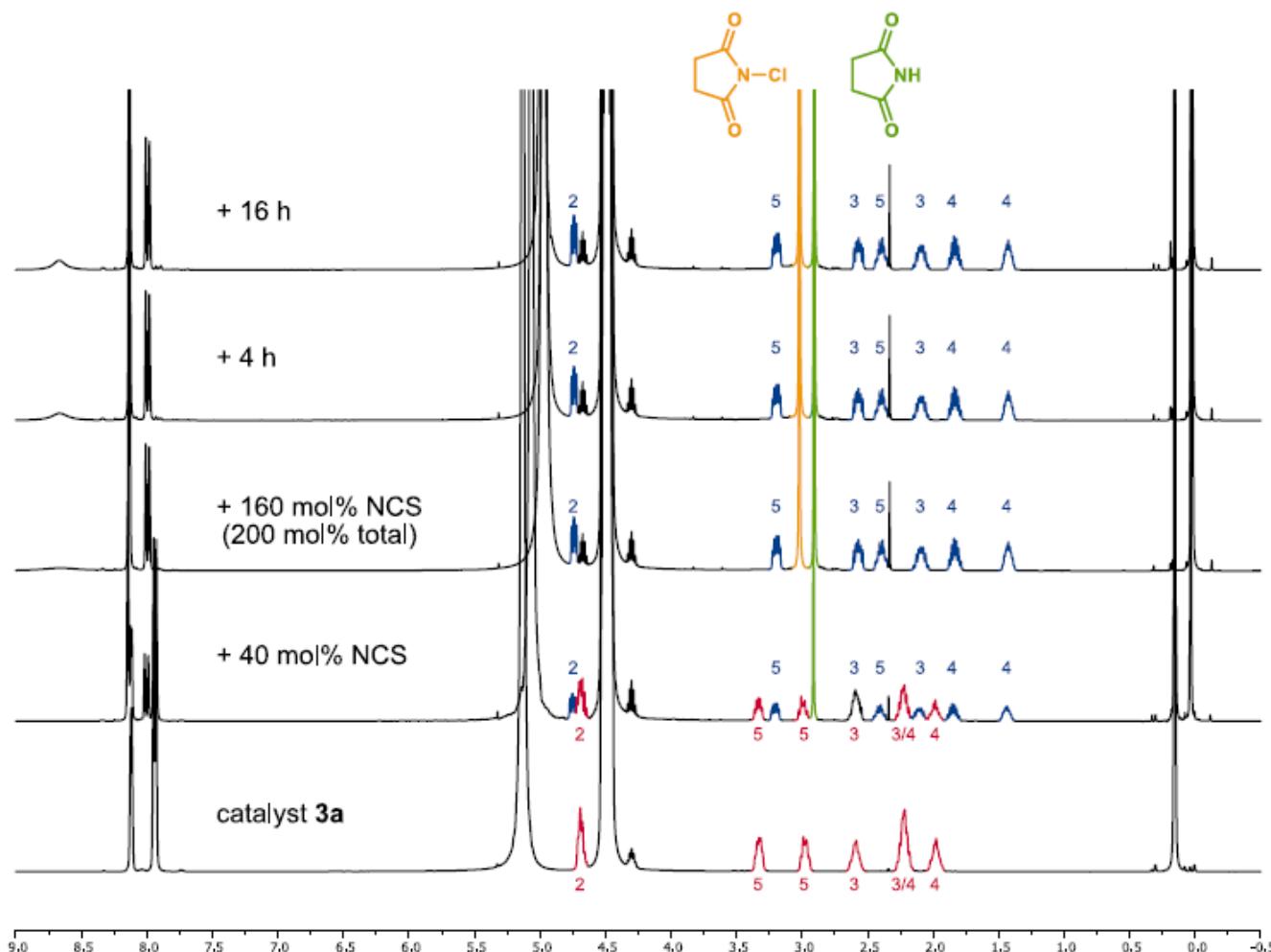
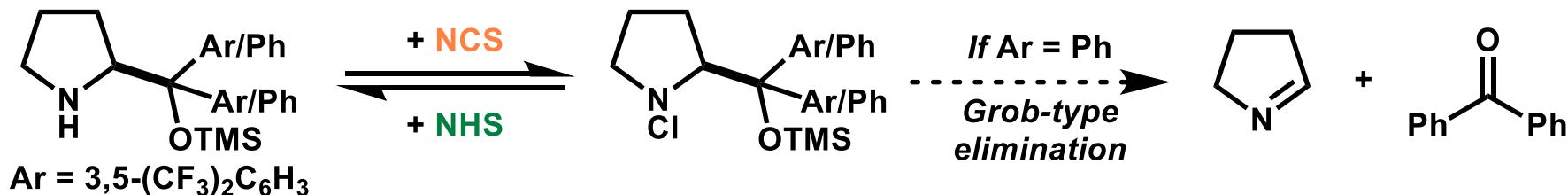
Addition of Water was Insufficient



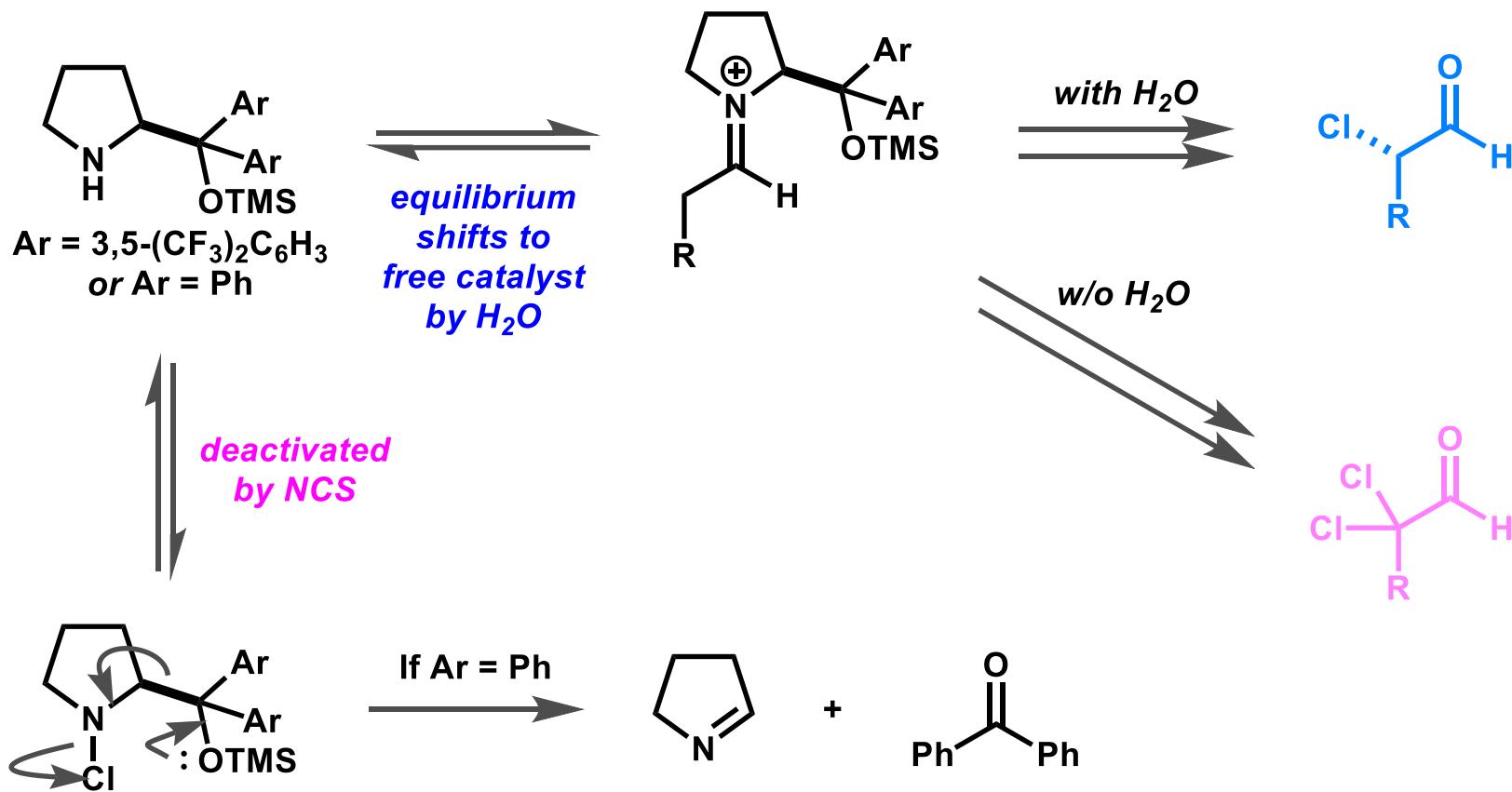
Water Shifted Equilibrium of Catalyst



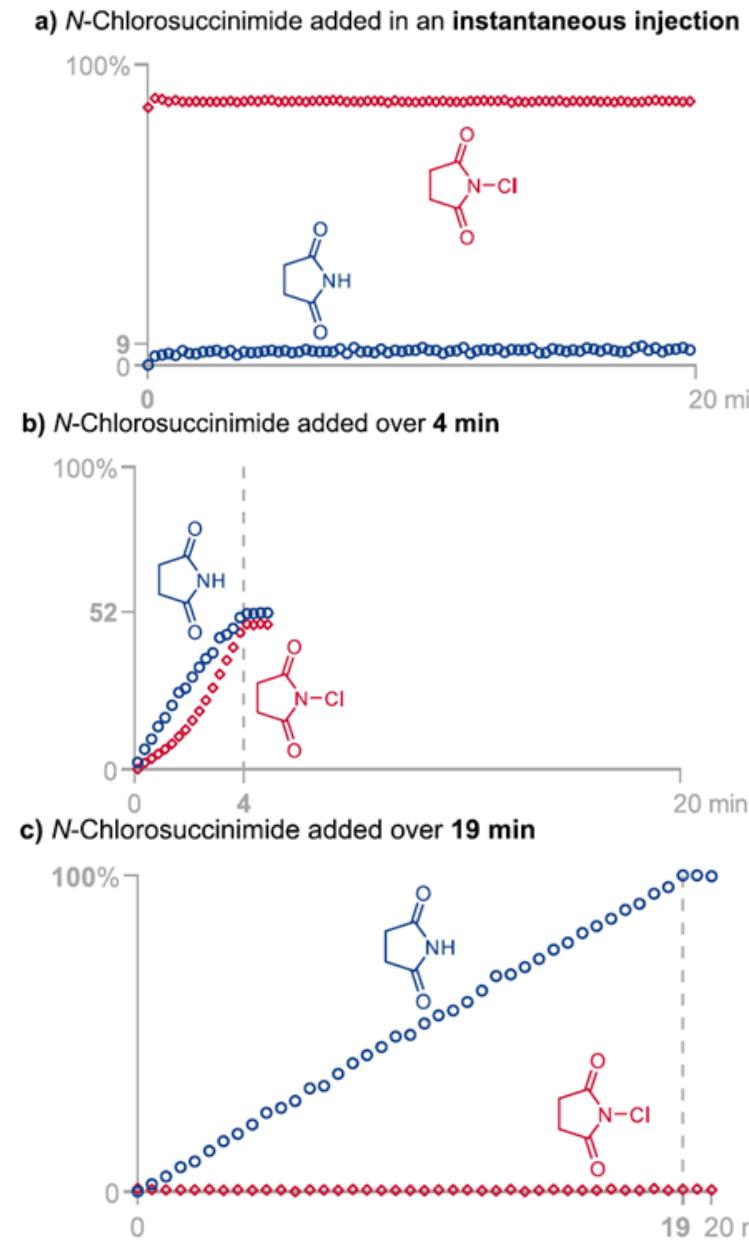
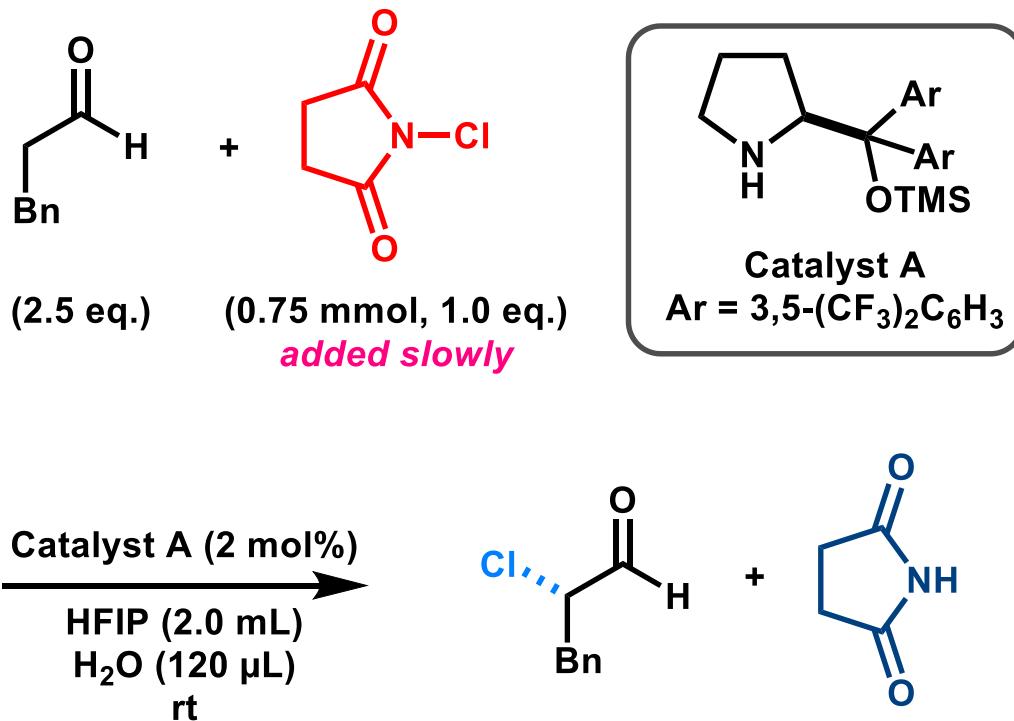
Deactivation of Catalyst



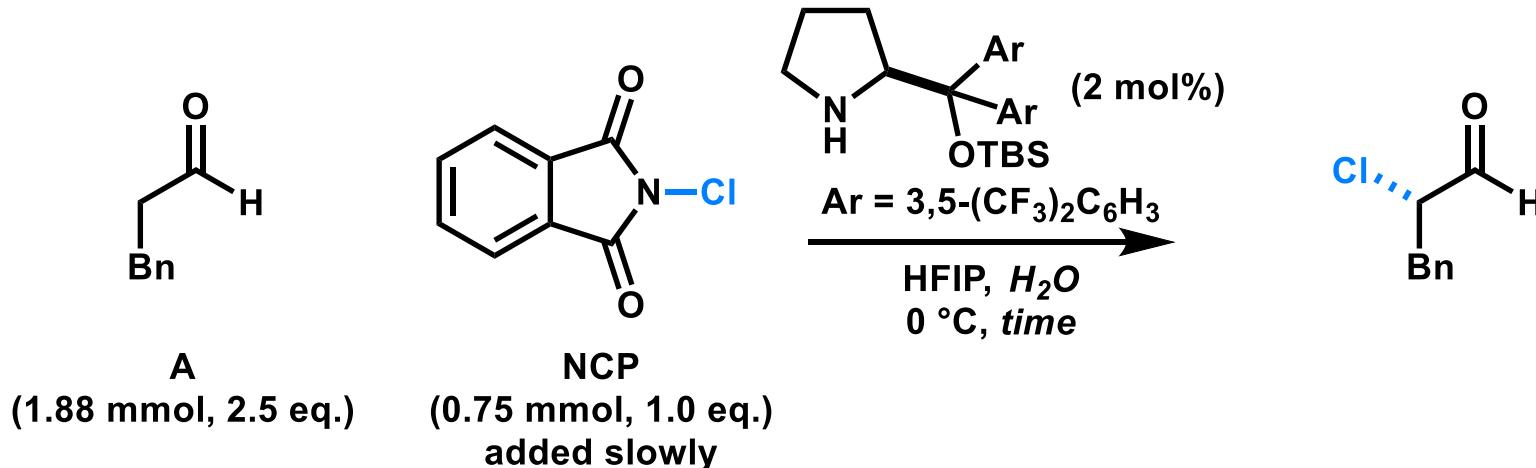
Short Summary of Deactivated Pathway



Controlling the Speed of Addition

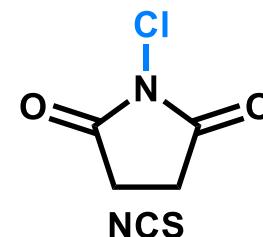


Other Conditions



Entry	Deviation from above	H ₂ O (μL)	Time of addition of NCP (min)	yield (%) ^a	ee. (%) ^b
1	none	35	60	85	98
2	NCS instead of NCP	35	50	84	94
3	1 mol% of catalyst	10	150	85	96
4	rt instead of 0 °C	30	20	91	94
5 ^c	A: NCP = 1: 1.2	40	150	68	94

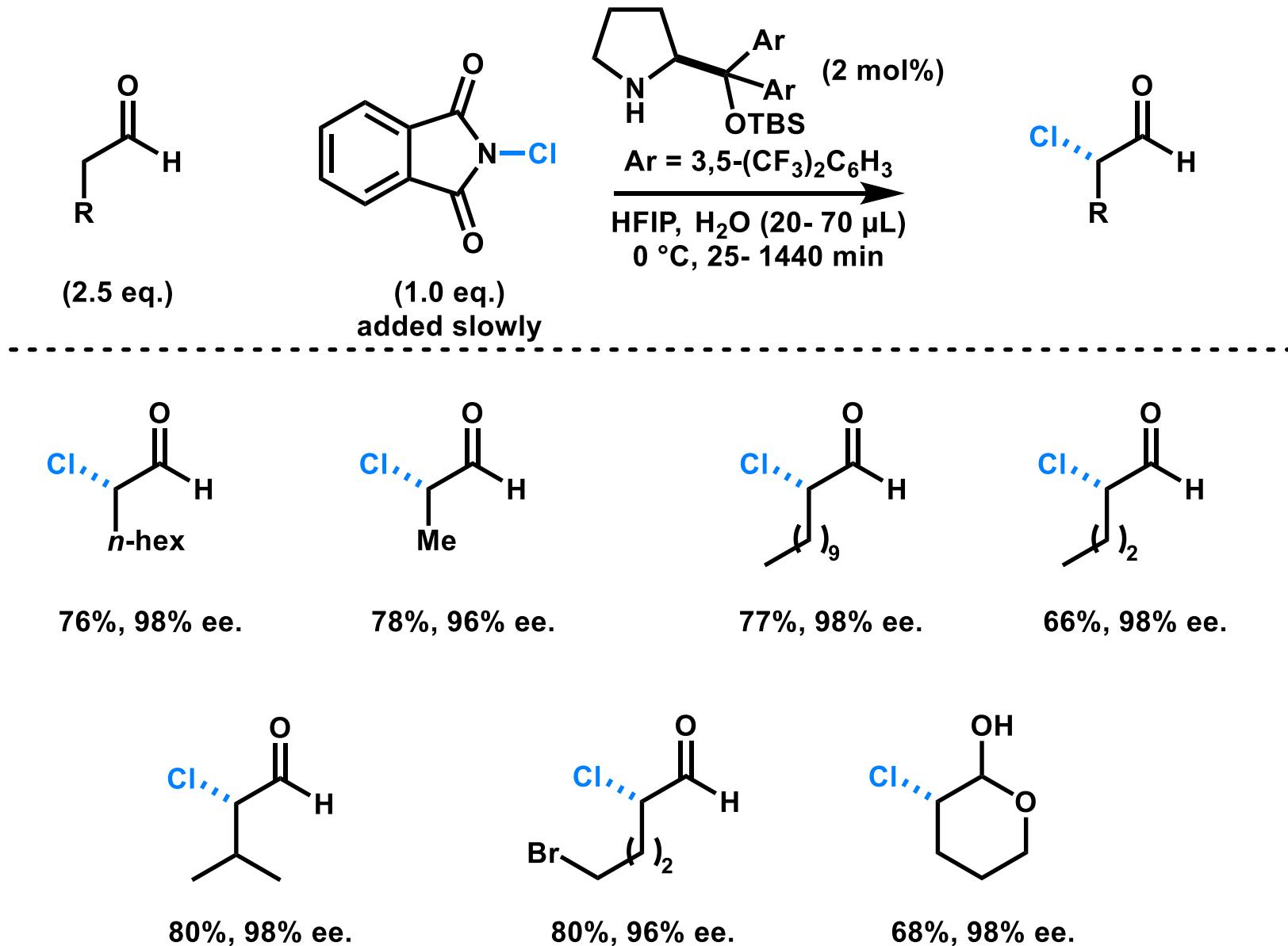
^a Measured by standard addition with the ReactIR 15²). ^b Determined after reduction of the α-chloroaldehyde to the α-chloroalcohol. ^c A (0.76 mmol) with NCP (0.90 mmol)



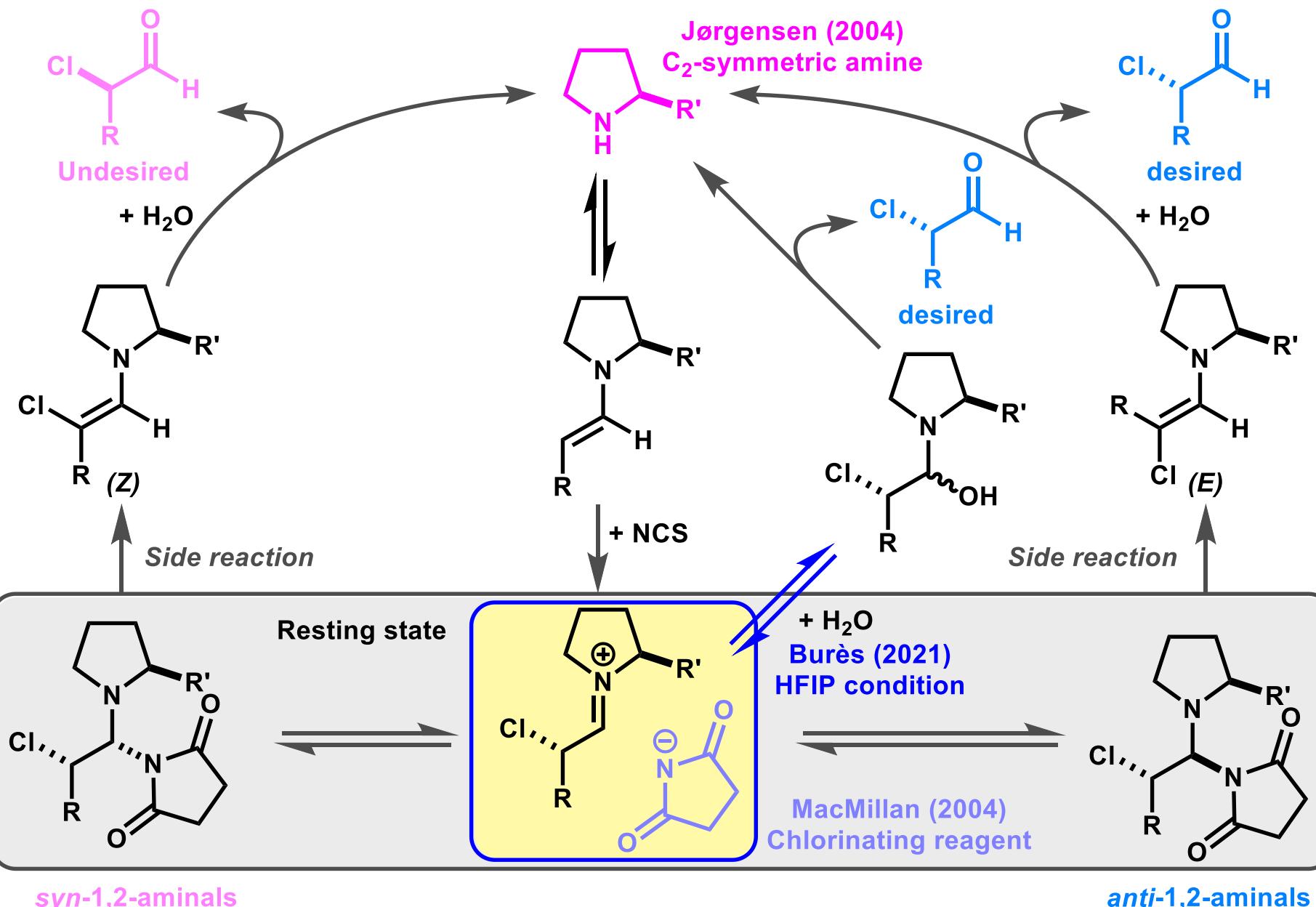
1) Hutchinson, G.; Ferrer, C. A.; Burès, J. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2021**, *143*, 6805-6809.

2) Hutchinson, G.; Welsh, C. D. M.; Burés, J. *J. Org. Chem.* **2021**, *86*, 2012-2016.

Substrate Scope

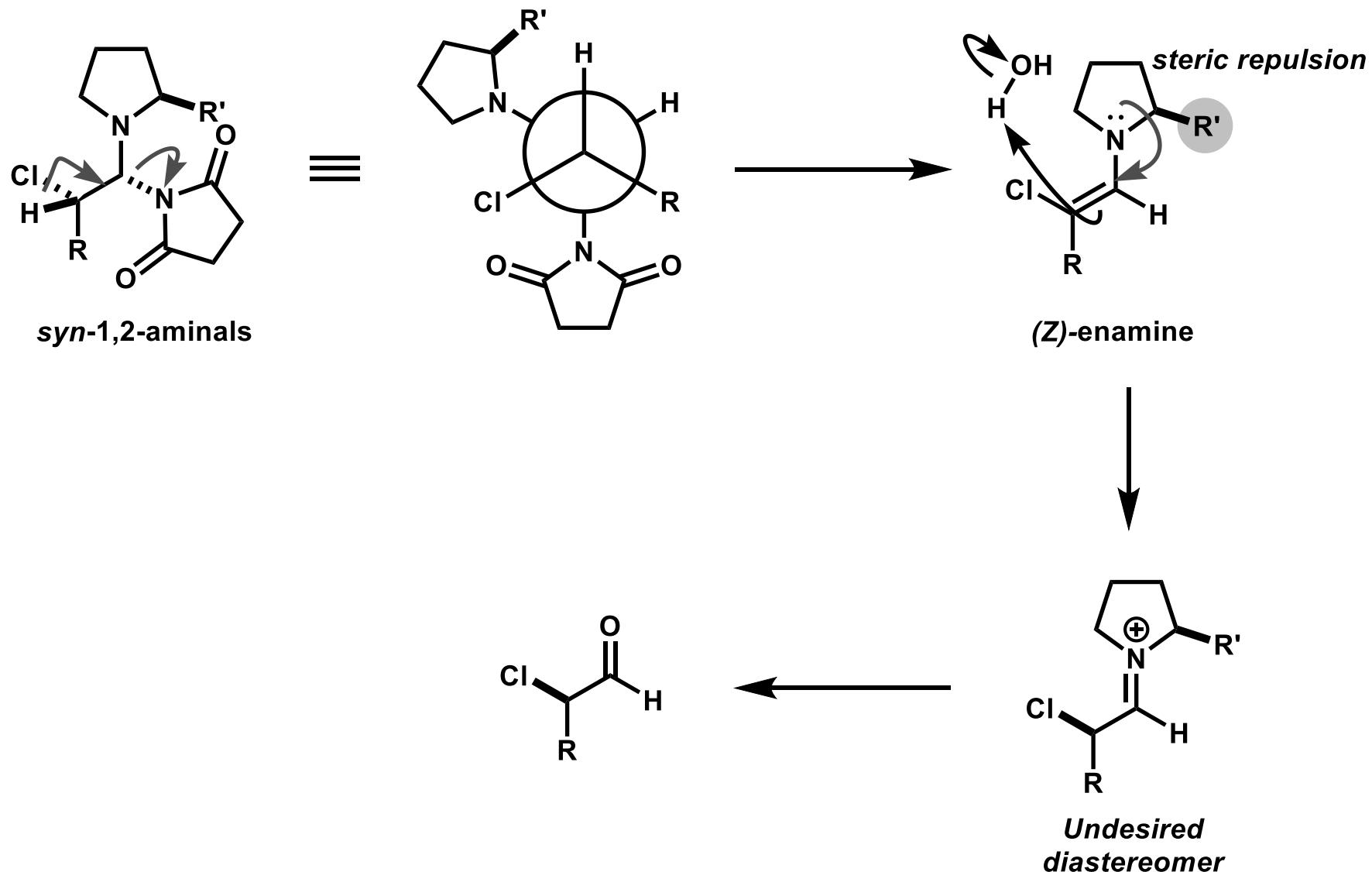


Summary

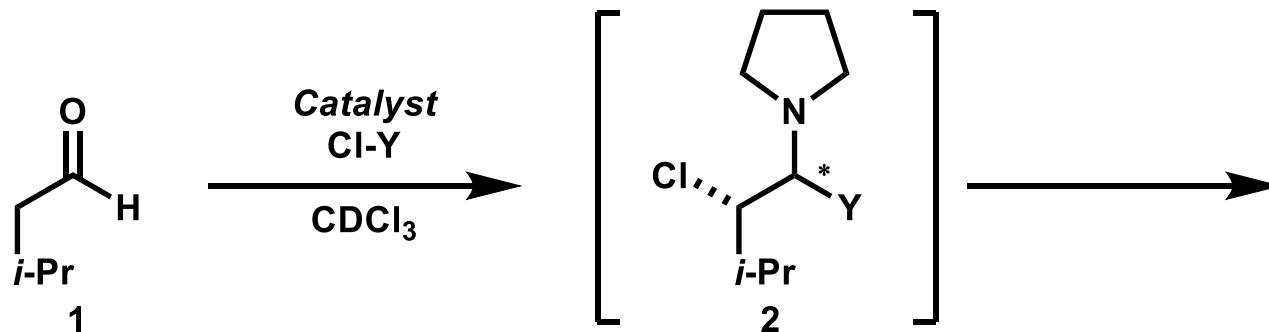


Appendix

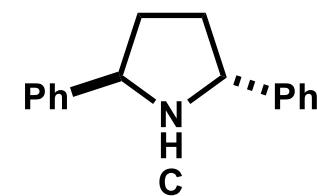
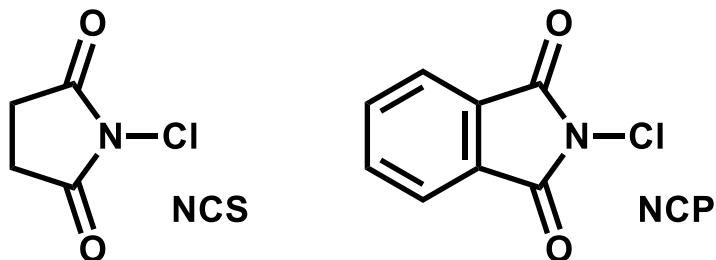
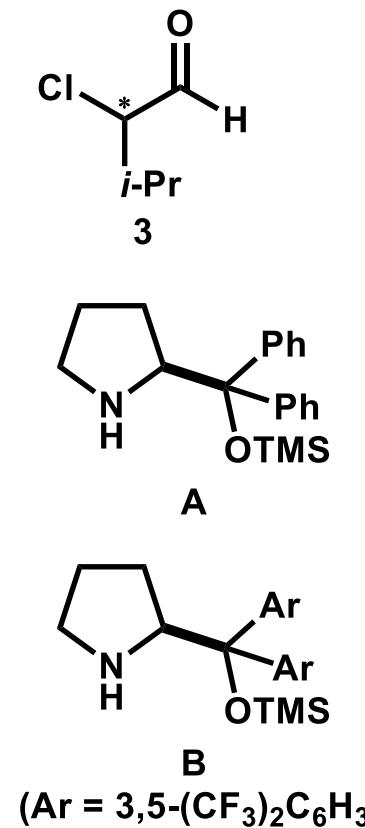
Stereoselectivity of racemization



About racemization



Entry	Catalyst	Cl-Y	dr. sym-2: anti-2	er. R-3: S-3
1	A	NCS	30: 70	29: 71
2	B	NCS	16:84	16:84
3	C	NCS	< 5: 95	3: 97
4	A	NCP	26: 74	23: 77
5	B	NCP	21: 79	21: 79
6	C	NCP	< 5: 95	3: 97



Determination of *anti*-1,2-aminals

C-N bond cannot rotate due to the steric limitation (succinimide and R' are too large to rotate)

equilibrium.

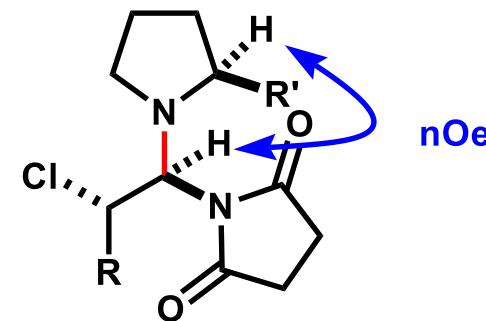
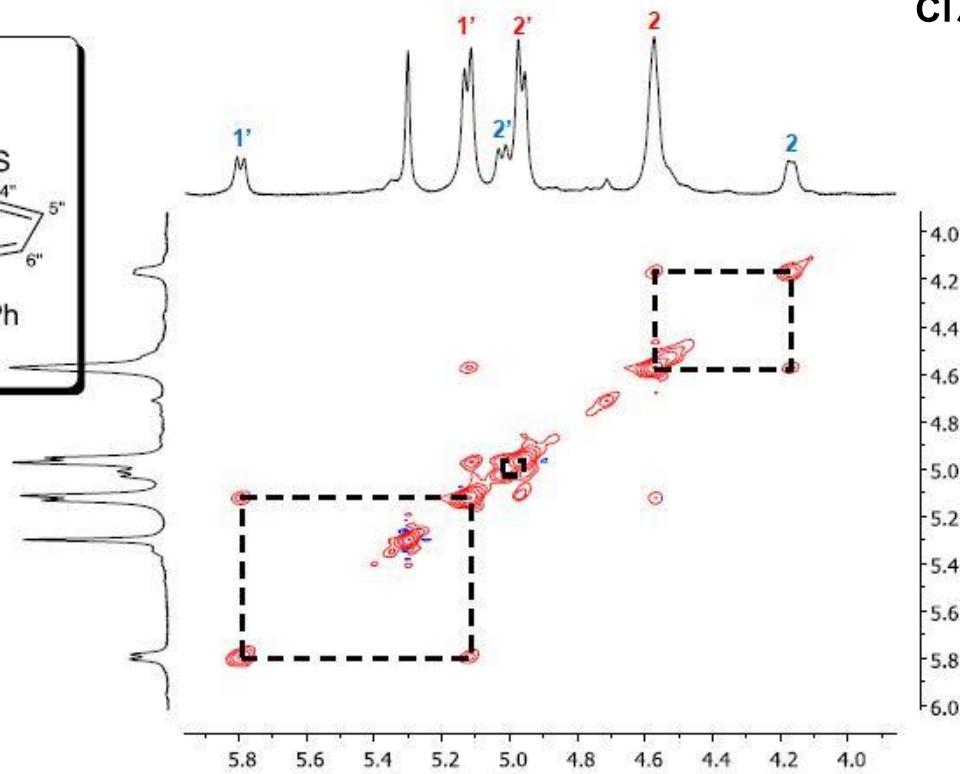
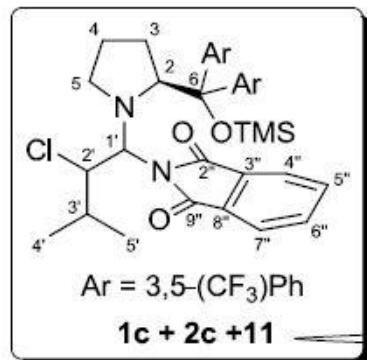
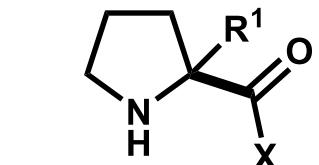
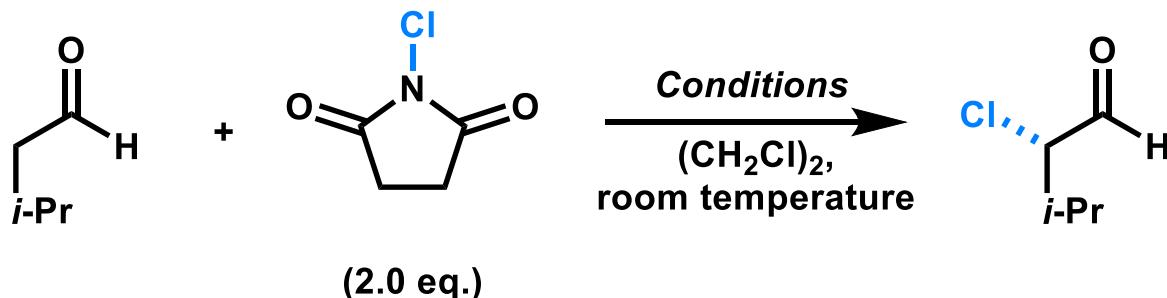


Figure 25. EXSY cross-peaks in the NOESY of intermediates from 1c + 2c + catalyst 11 at -54 °C.

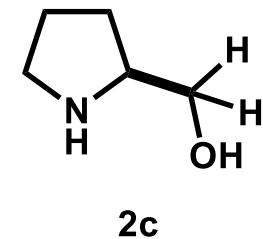
Other Catalysts in Jørgensen's experiment



1c: $\text{R}^1 = \text{Me}$, $\text{X} = \text{OH}$
 1d: $\text{R}^1 = \text{H}$, $\text{X} = \text{NH}-\text{Pr}$
 1e: $\text{R}^1 = \text{H}$, $\text{X} = \text{NH}-\text{Gly}$

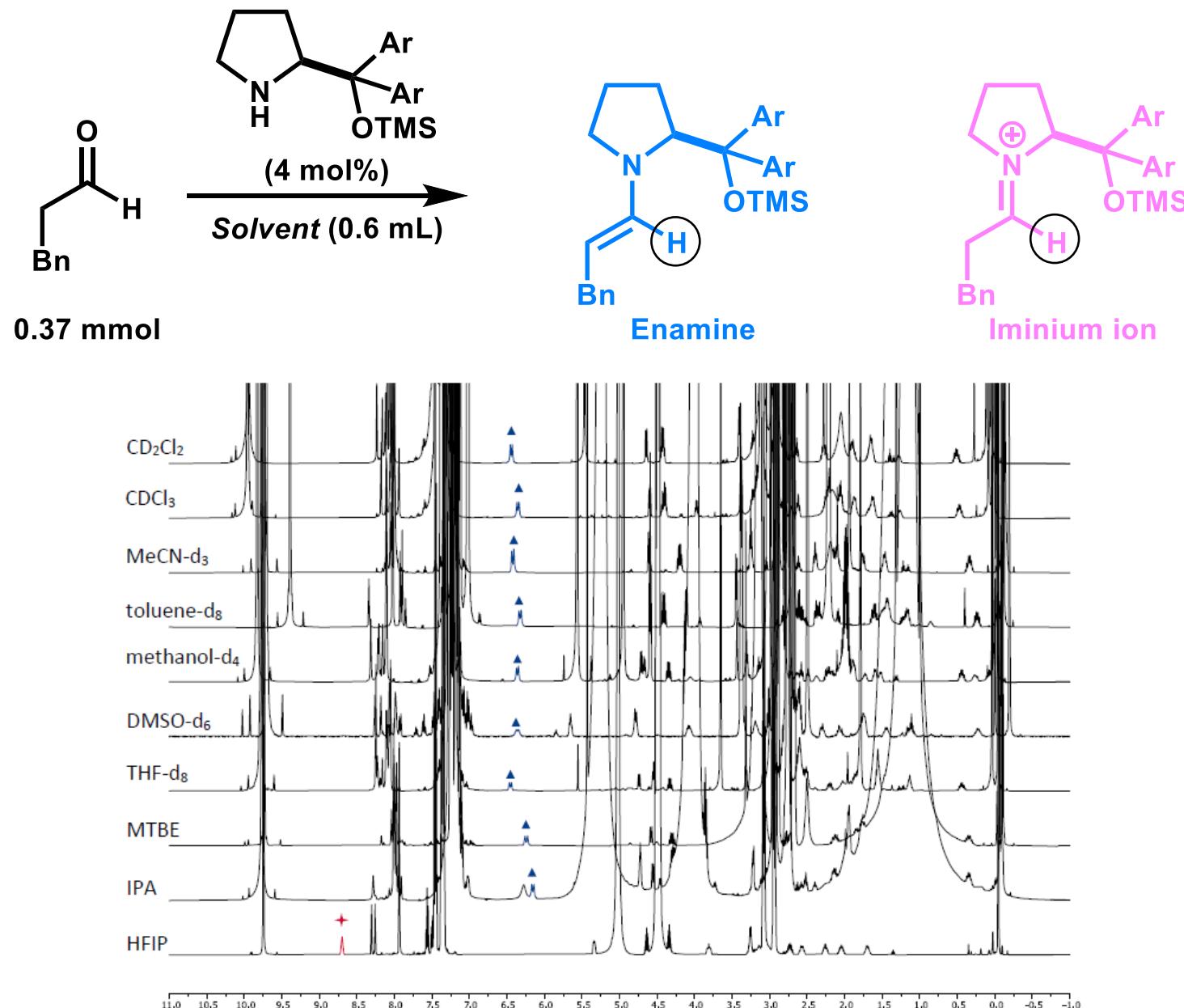
Entry	Catalyst (mol%)	Time (h)	Conversion (%) ^a	ee. (%) ^b
1	1c (20)	5.0	76	60
2	1d (20)	0.5	> 95	54
3	1e (20)	1.0	33	81
4	2b (20)	0.5	92	64
5	3a (20)	0.5	> 95	94
6	3a (10)	1.0	> 95	94
7	3a (5)	1.0	78	94
8	3b (20)	1.0	< 10	78

^a Measured by ^1H NMR of the crude reaction mixture and confirmed by GC, due to the high volatility of the products. ^b ee determined by GSP-GC.

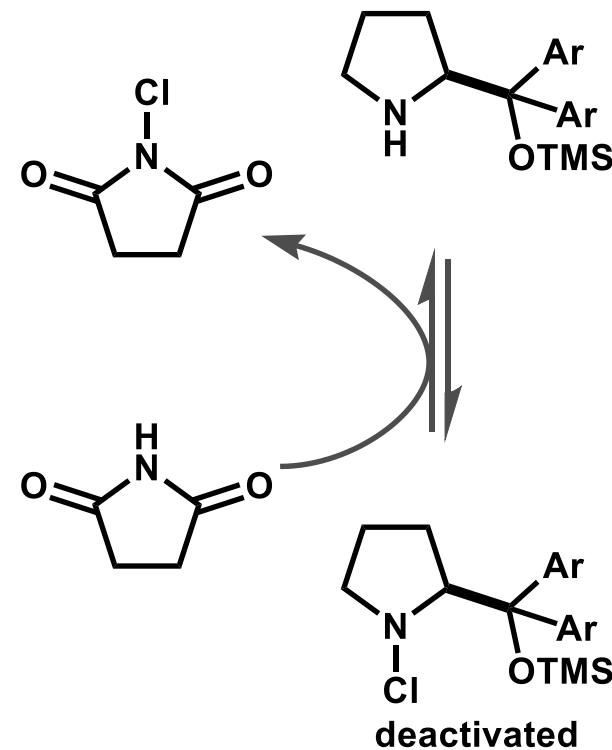
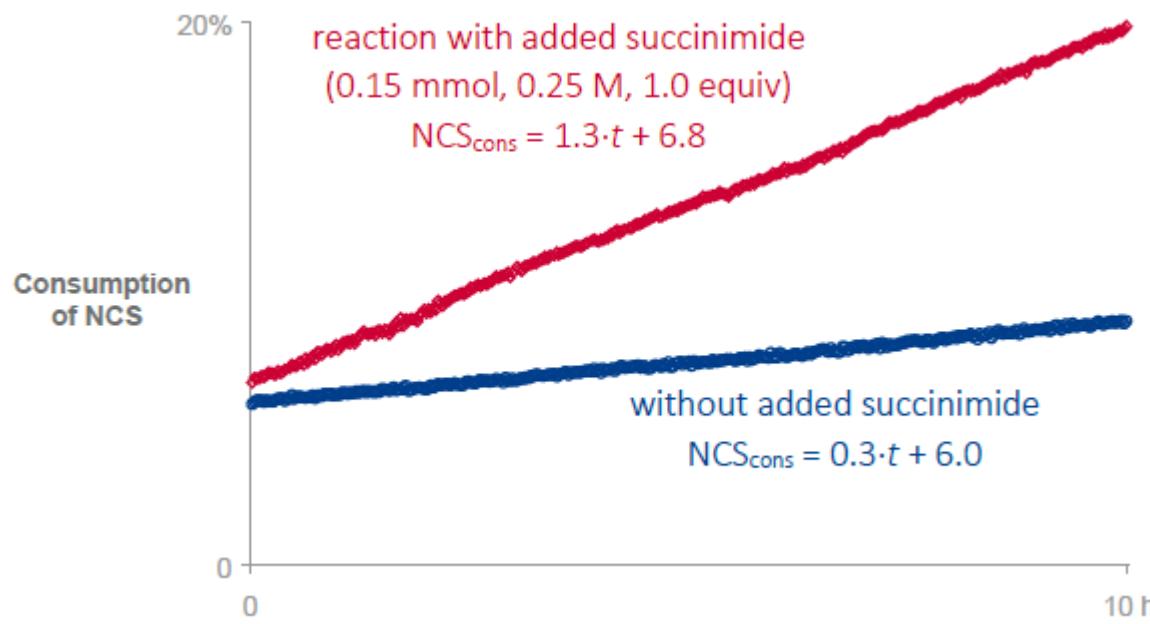
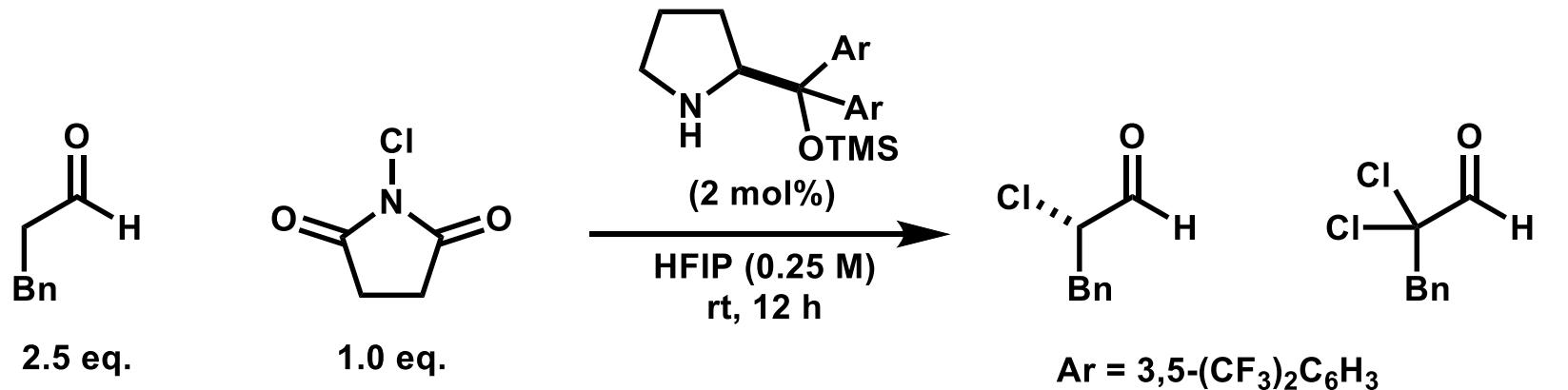


3a: $\text{R} = \text{Ph}$
 3b: $\text{R} = \text{Bn}$

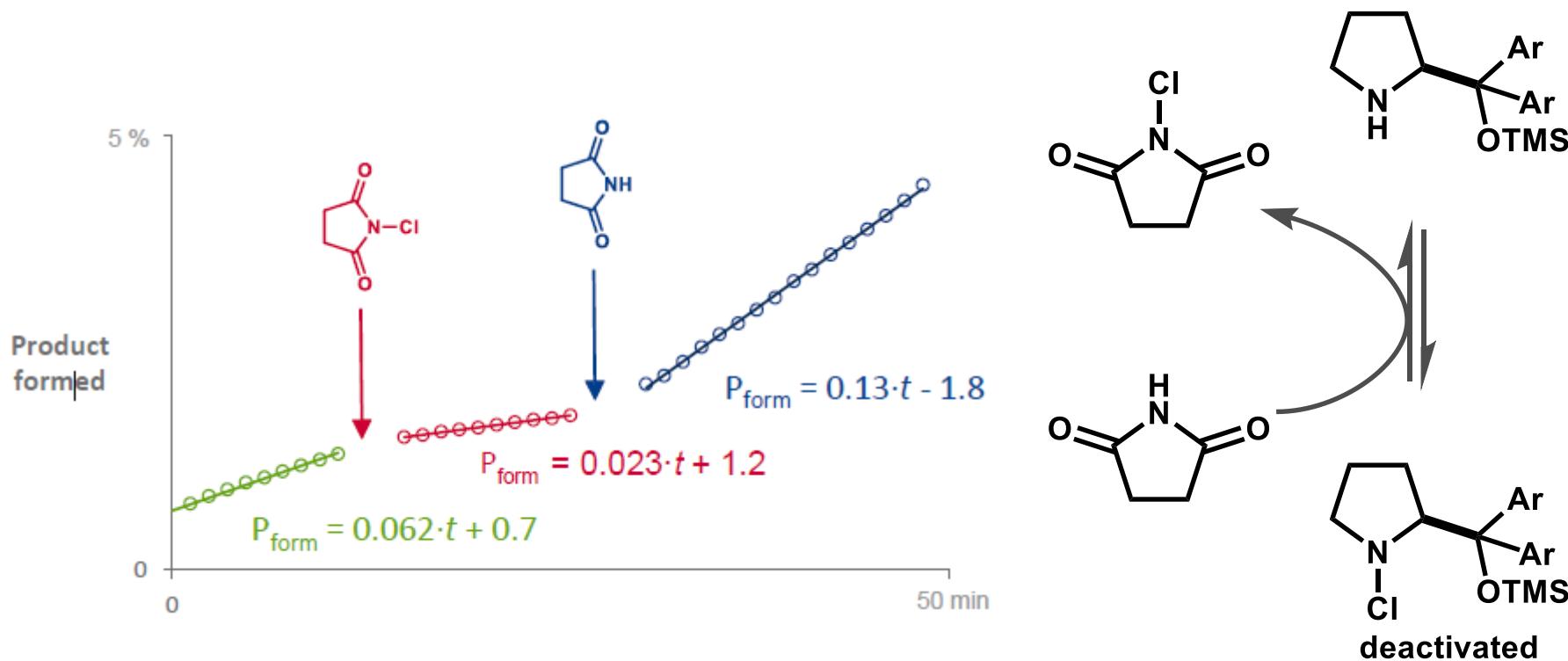
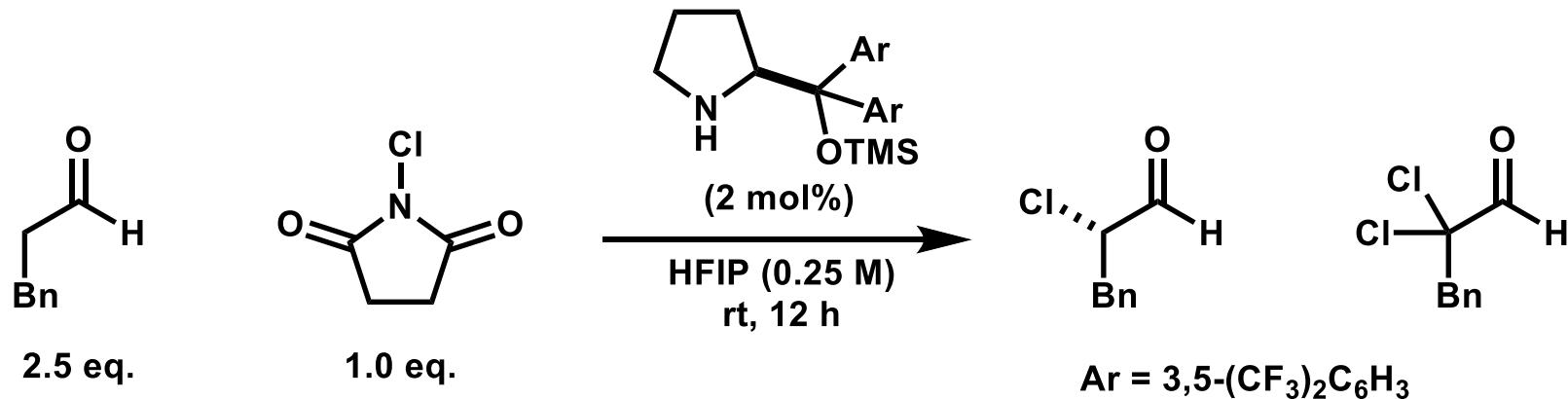
¹H NMR Data of Enamine/Iminium cation



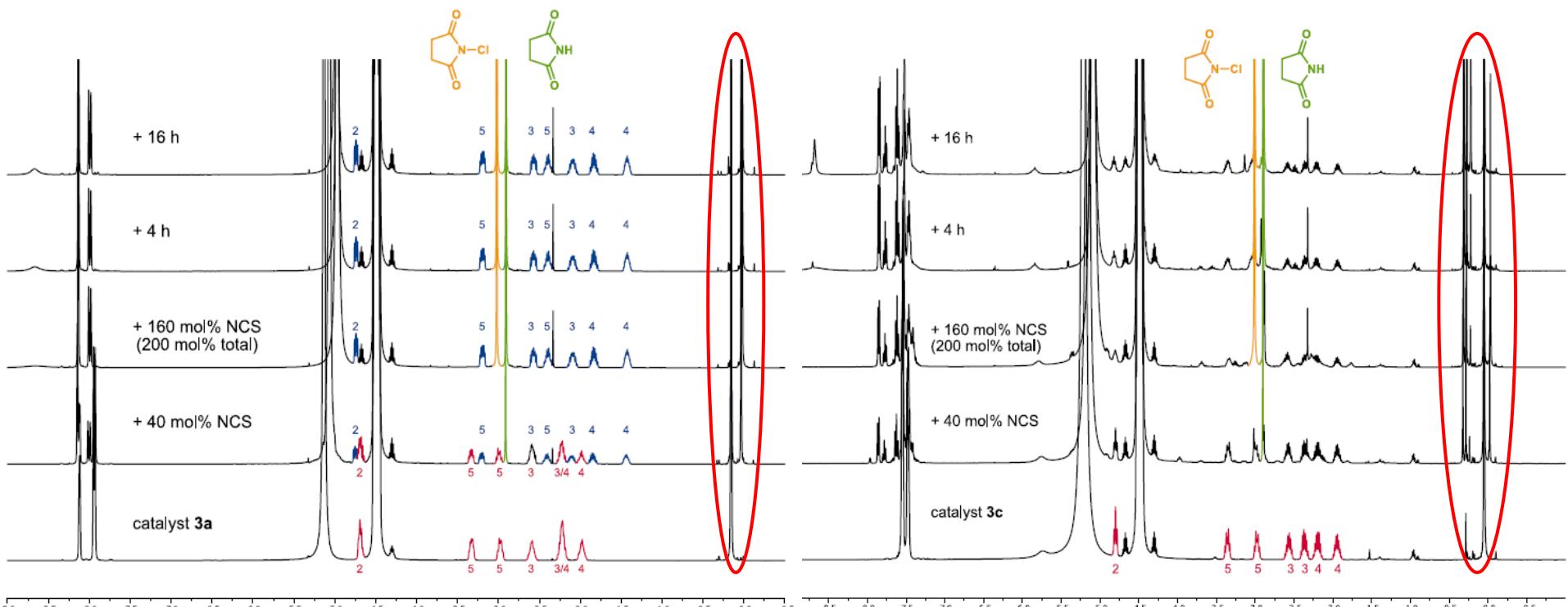
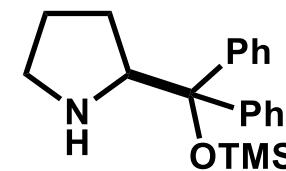
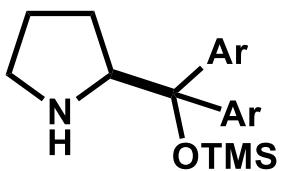
Investigation of deactivation process (1)



Investigation of deactivation process (2)



Investigation of deactivation process (3)



Optimization procedure for chlorination

