

***Gold(I) Catalyzed  $\beta$ -Selective  
Glycosylation via 1,2-Sulfur Migration***

**2025.06.21. Literature Seminar**

**D3 Wataru Shigematsu**

# Contents

**1. Introduction**

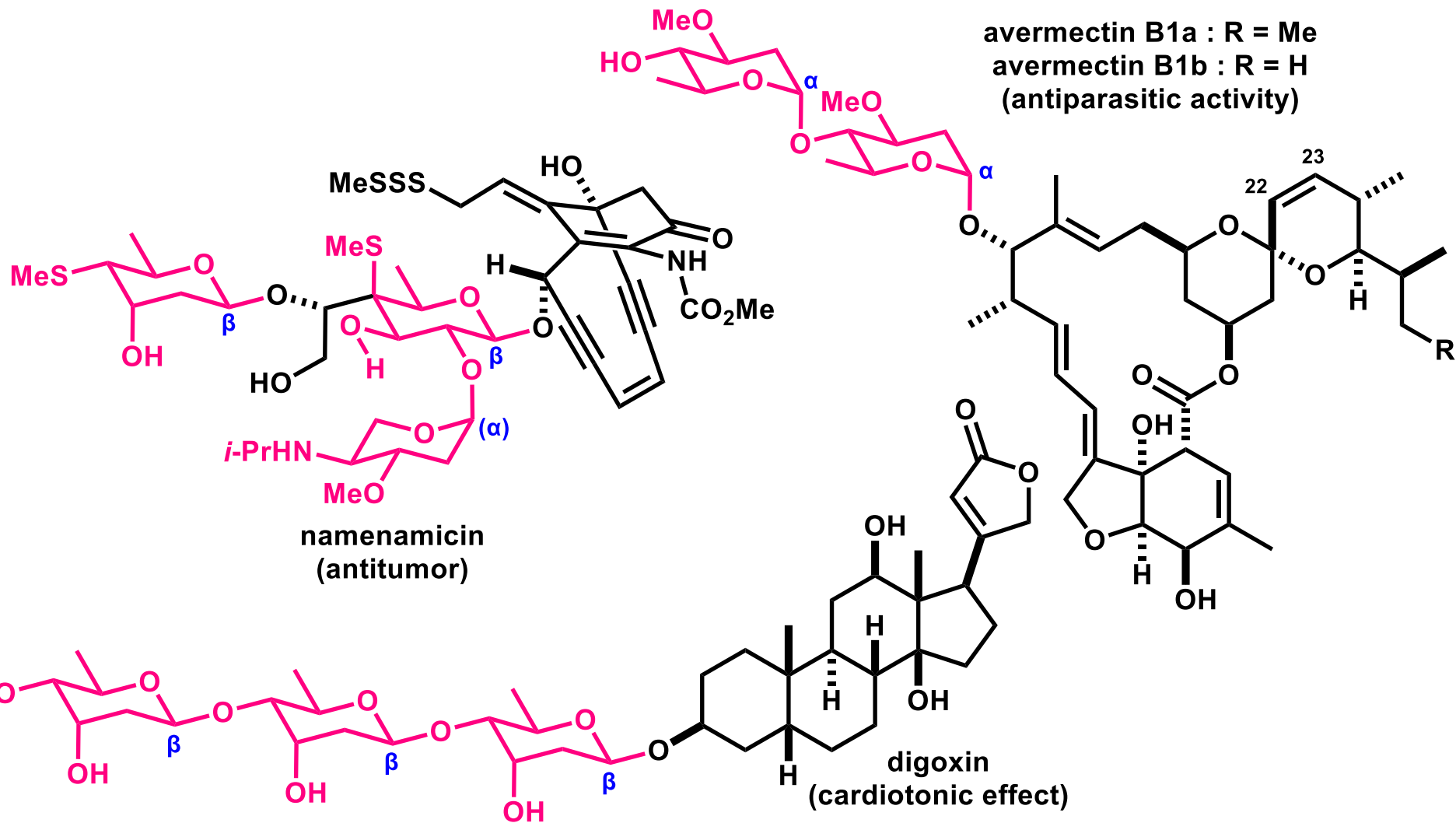
**2. Gold(I)-Catalyzed 2-Deoxy- $\beta$ -glycosylation**

# Contents

**1. Introduction**

**2. Gold(I)-Catalyzed 2-Deoxy- $\beta$ -glycosylation**

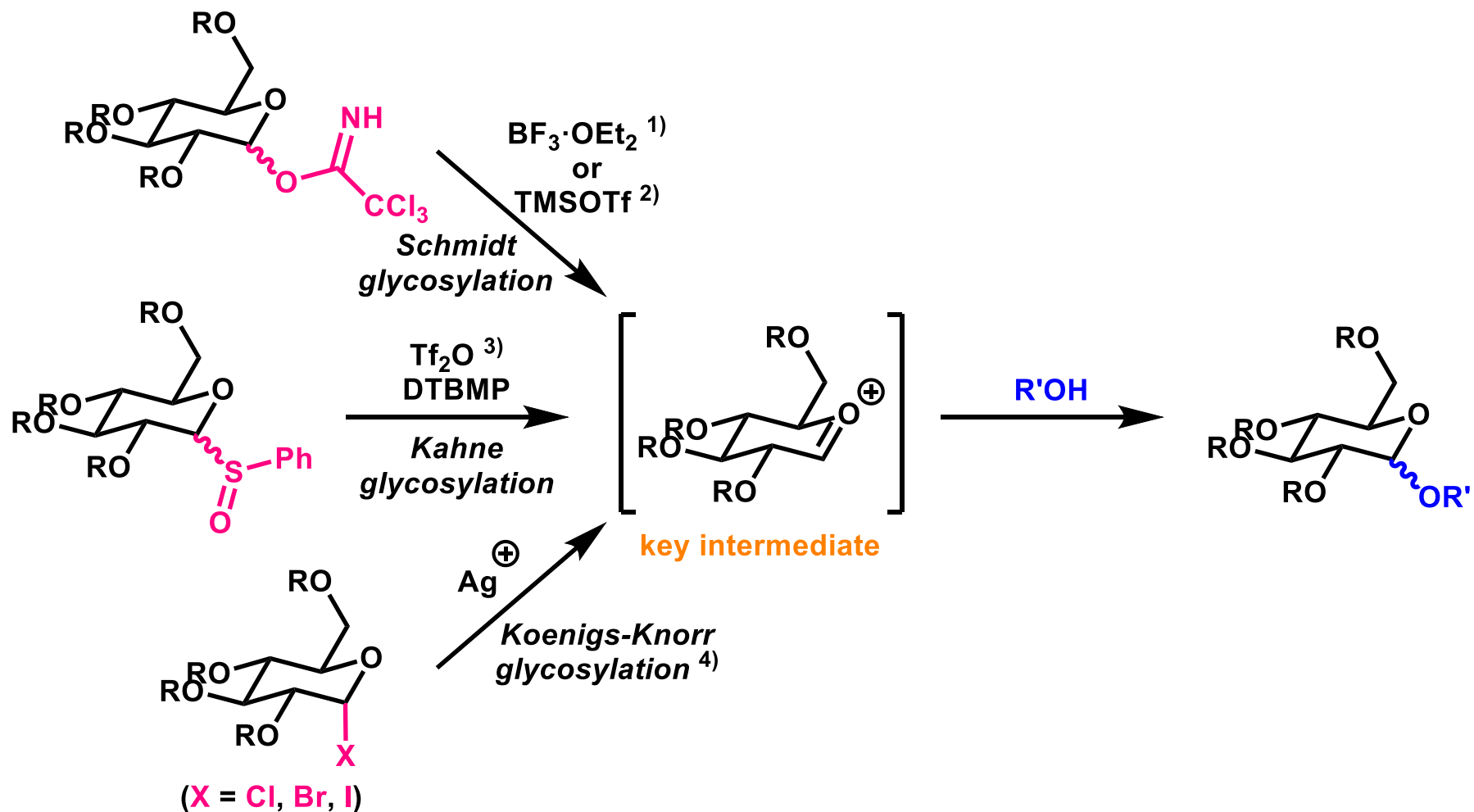
# Glycosides in Natural Products



Total synthesis of avermectins : 1) Hanessian, S. et al. *Pure Appl. Chem.* **1987**, 59, 299. 2) Ley, S. V. et al. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans.* **1991**, 1, 667. 3) White, J. D. et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1995**, 117, 1908. 4) Hiramata, M. et al. *J. Antibiot.* **2016**, 69, 31. 5) Danishefsky, S. J. et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1989**, 111, 2967.

Total synthesis of nomenclaminicin : 1) Nicolaou, K. C. et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, 140, 8091.

# Classical Glycosylation



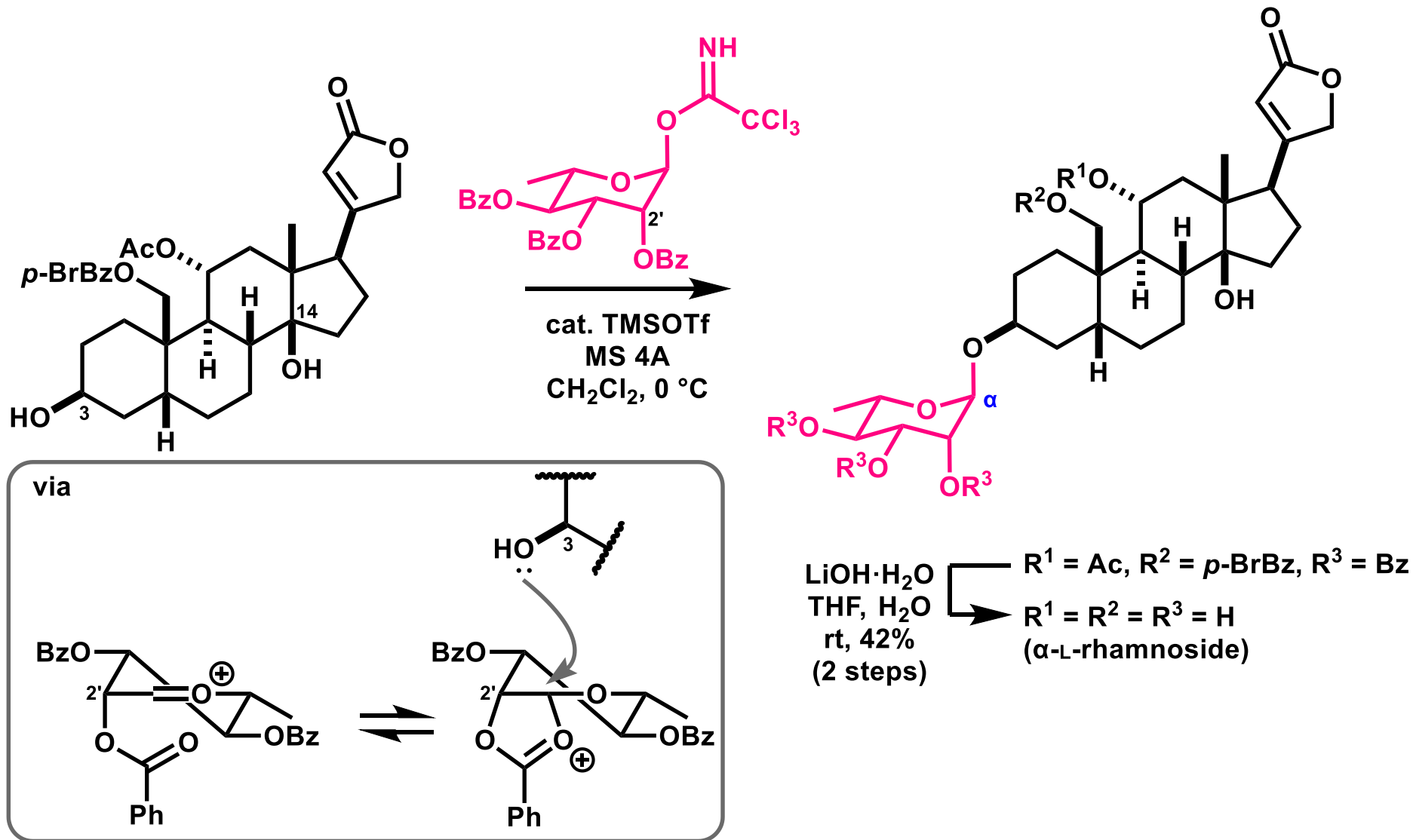
1) Schmidt, R. R., Michel, J. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* **1980**, *19*, 731.

2) Urabe, D.; Nakagawa, Y.; Mukai, K.; Fukushima, K.; Aoki, N.; Itoh, H.; Nagatomo, M.; Inoue, M. *J. Org. Chem.* **2018**, *83*, 13888.

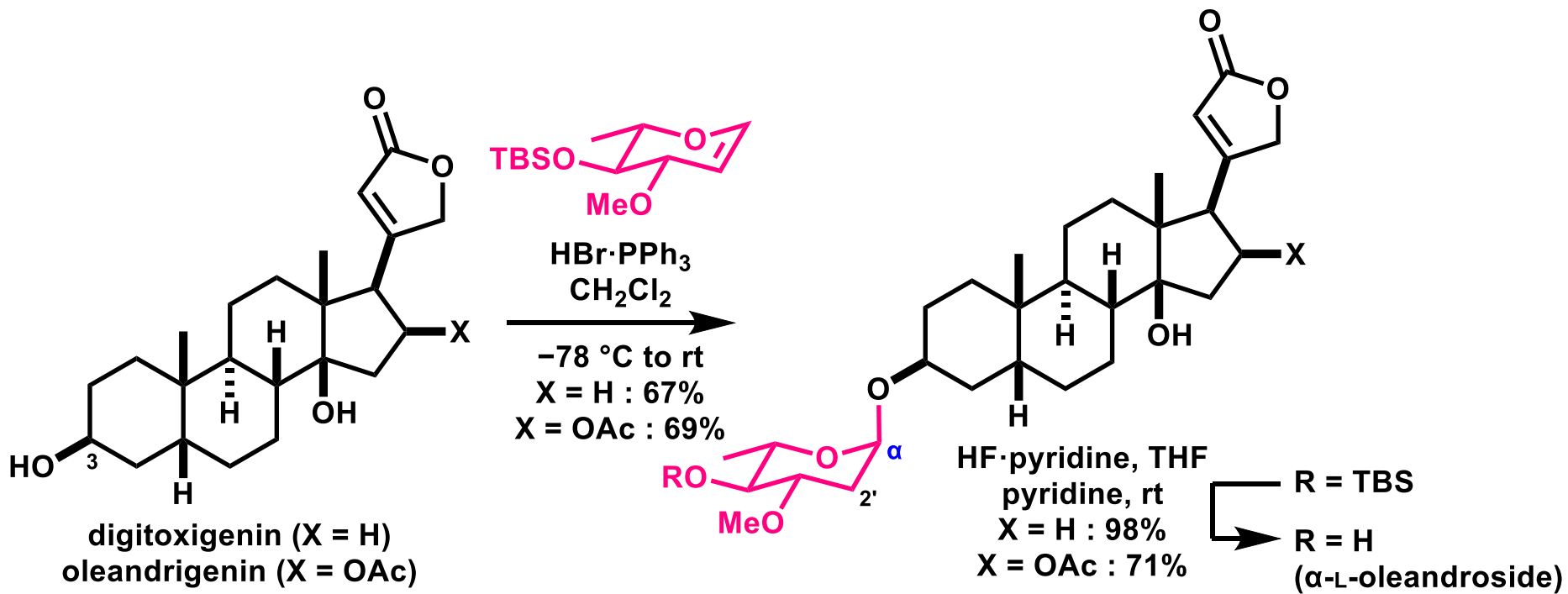
3) Kahne, D.; Walker, S.; Cheng, Y.; Van Engen, D. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1989**, *111*, 6881.

4) Koenigs, W.; Knorr, E. *Ber.* **1901**, *34*, 957.

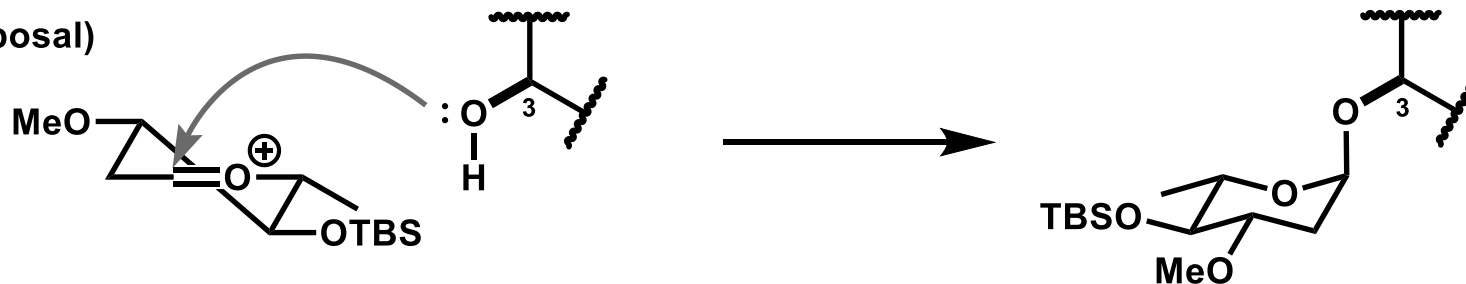
# $\alpha$ -Selective Glycosylation in Total Synthesis



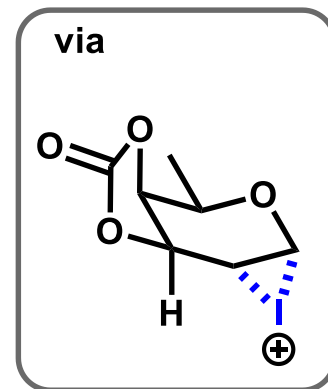
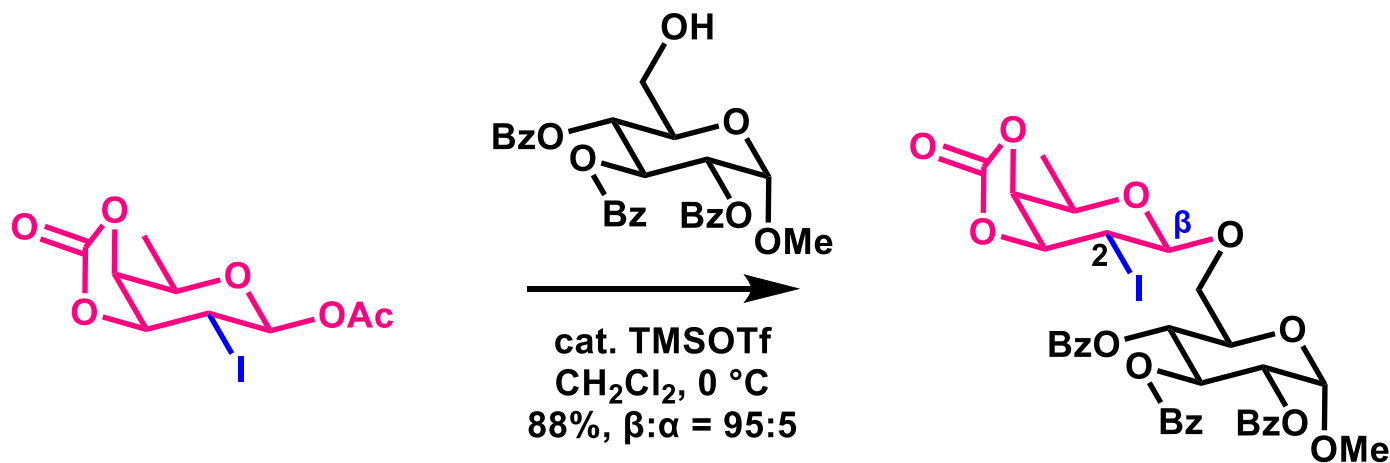
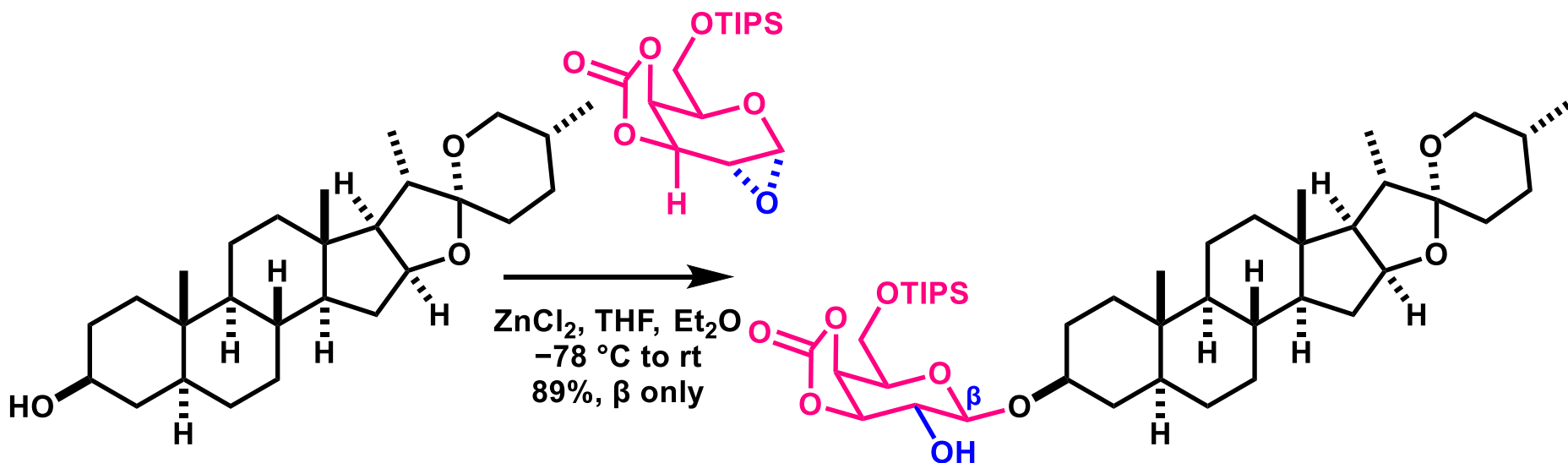
# $\alpha$ -Selective Glycosylation in Total Synthesis



via (my proposal)



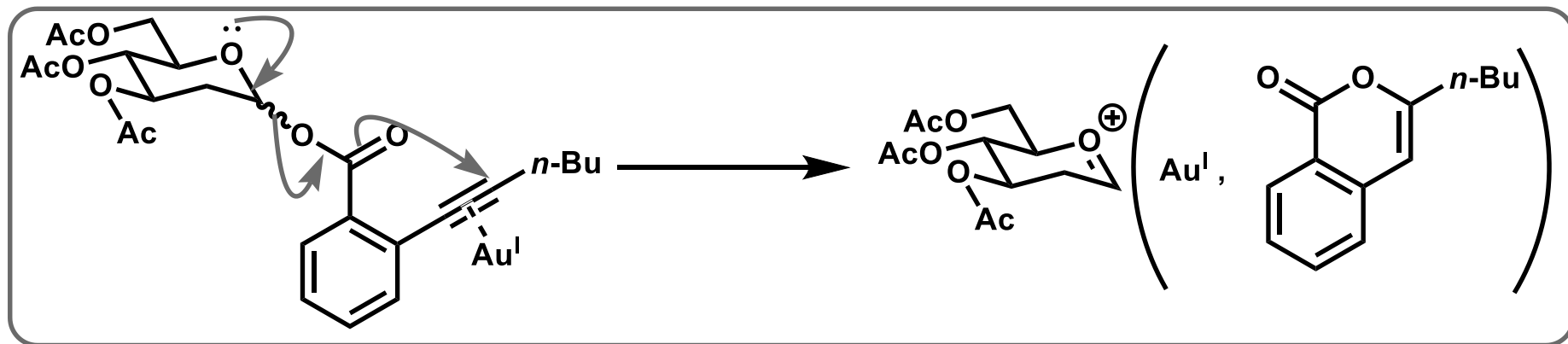
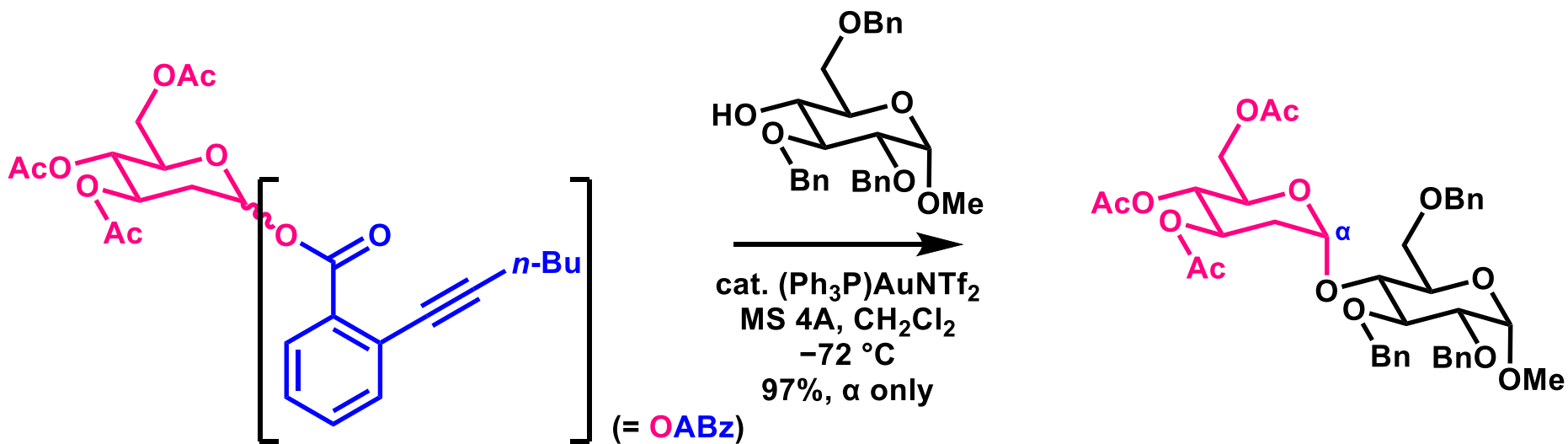
# $\beta$ -Selective Glycosylation



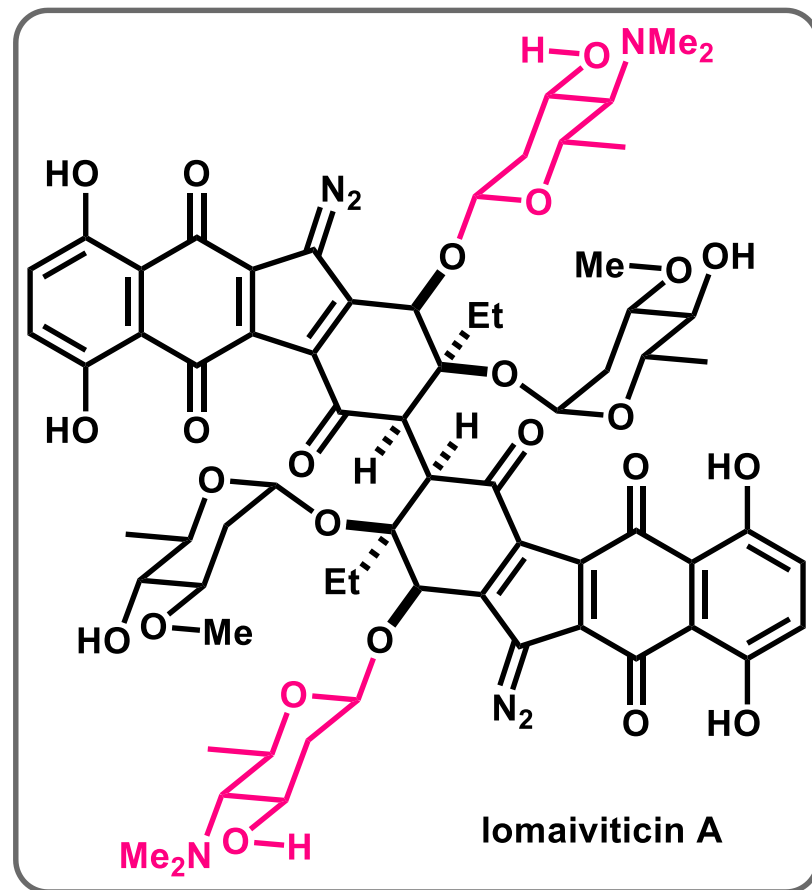
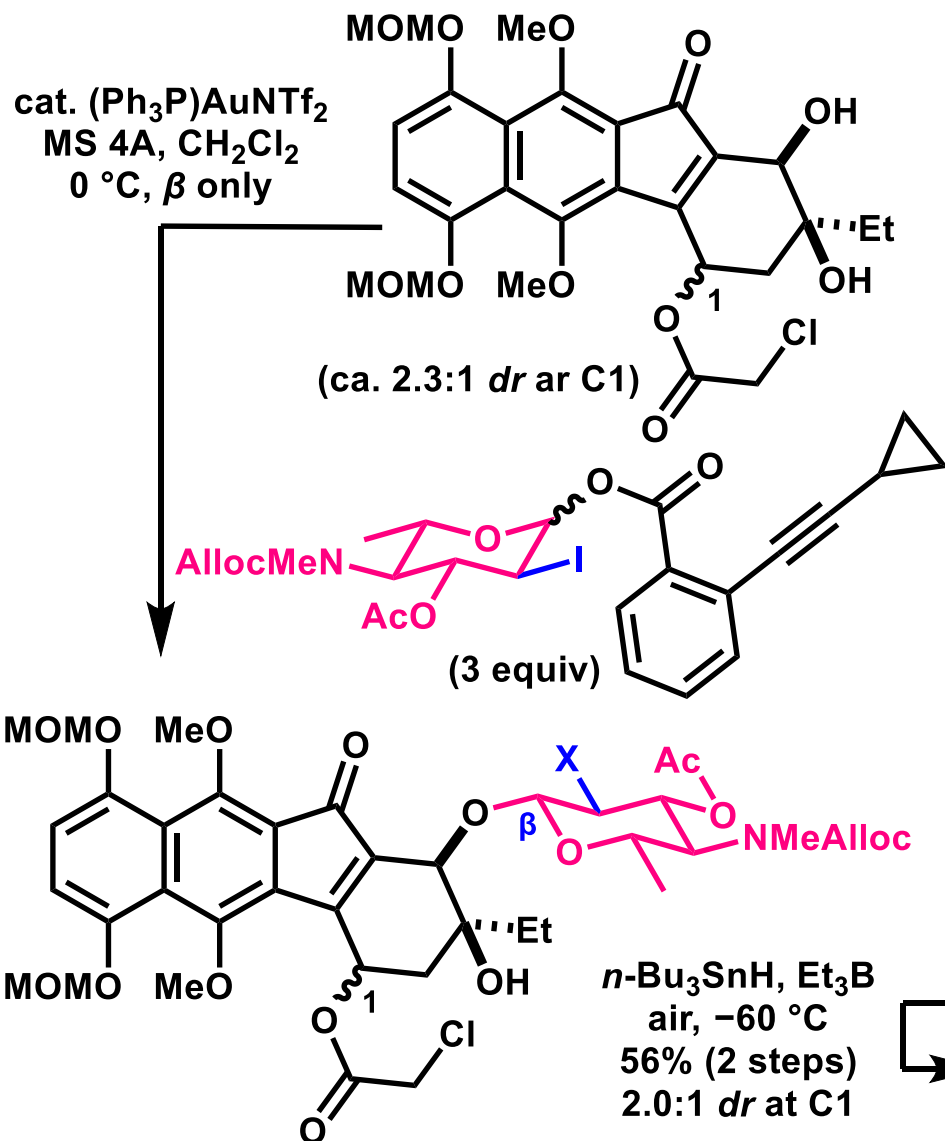
- 1) Randolph, J. T.; Danishefsky, S. J. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1995**, *117*, 5693.
- 2) a) Roush, W. R.; Bennett, C. E. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1999**, *121*, 3541.  
b) Durham, T. B.; Roush, W. R. *Org. Lett.* **2003**, *5*, 1871.



# Au(I)-Catalyzed Glycosylation



# Au(I)-Catalyzed $\beta$ -Glycosylation



# Contents

**1. Introduction**

**2. Gold(I)-Catalyzed 2-Deoxy- $\beta$ -glycosylation**

# Prof. Liu Xue-wei



**-1996 B.S. and M.S. @China Agricultural University**

**-2000 Ph.D. @University of Southern California  
(Prof. Charles E. McKenna)**

**-2002 research scientist  
@Proctor & Gamble Pharmaceuticals**

**-2003 senior research scientist  
@Chugai Pharma USA**

**2003-2005  
postdoc @California Institute of Technology  
(Prof. Linda C. Hsieh-Wilson)**

**2005- assistant professor @Nanyang Technology University**

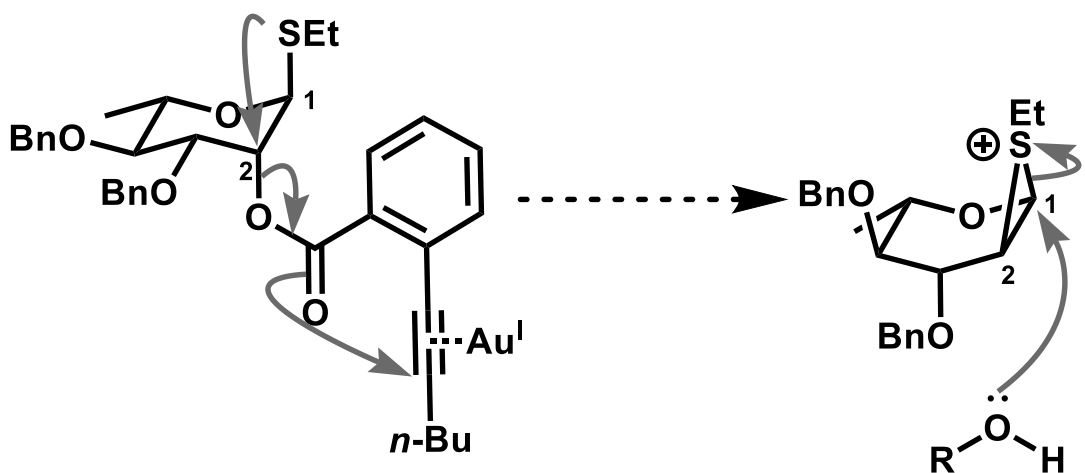
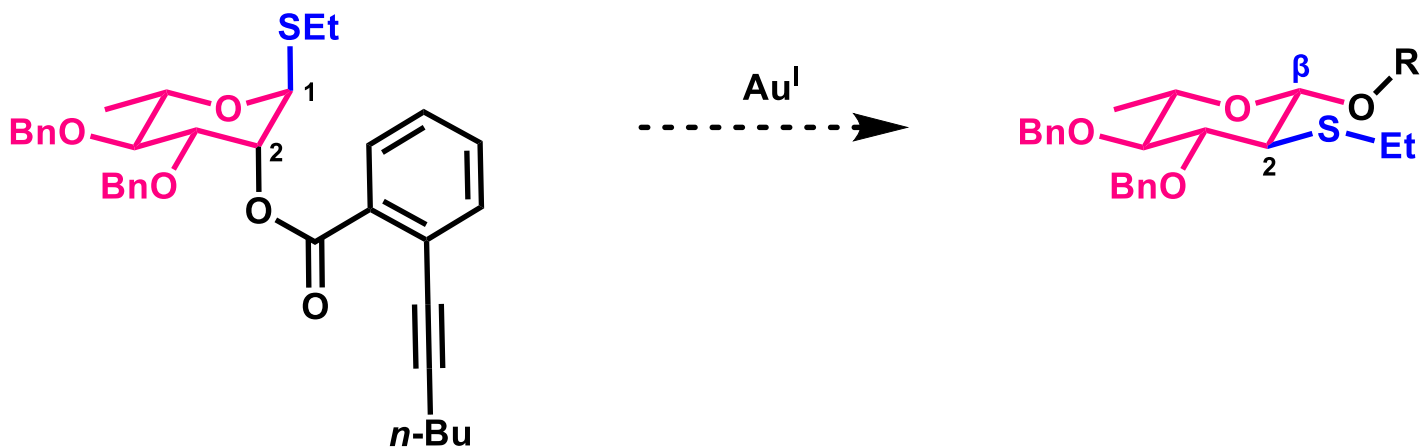
**2012- associate professor @Nanyang Technology University**

**2018- professor @Nanyang Technology University**

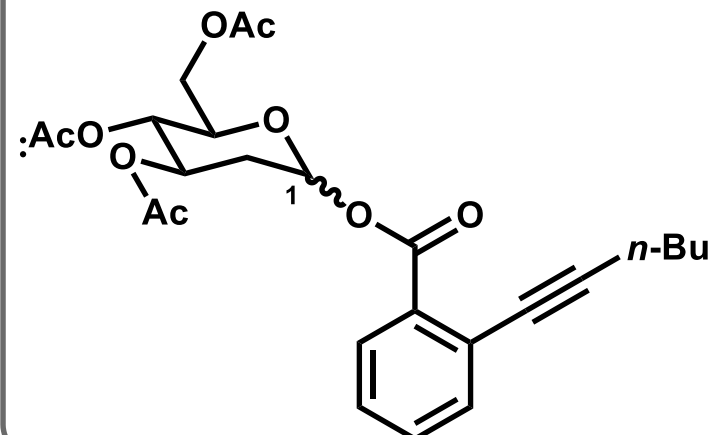
## Research Topics

- Carbohydrate Chemistry**
- Chemical Glycobiology**
- Natural Products, Food Chemistry, and Medicinal Chemistry**

# Hypothesis



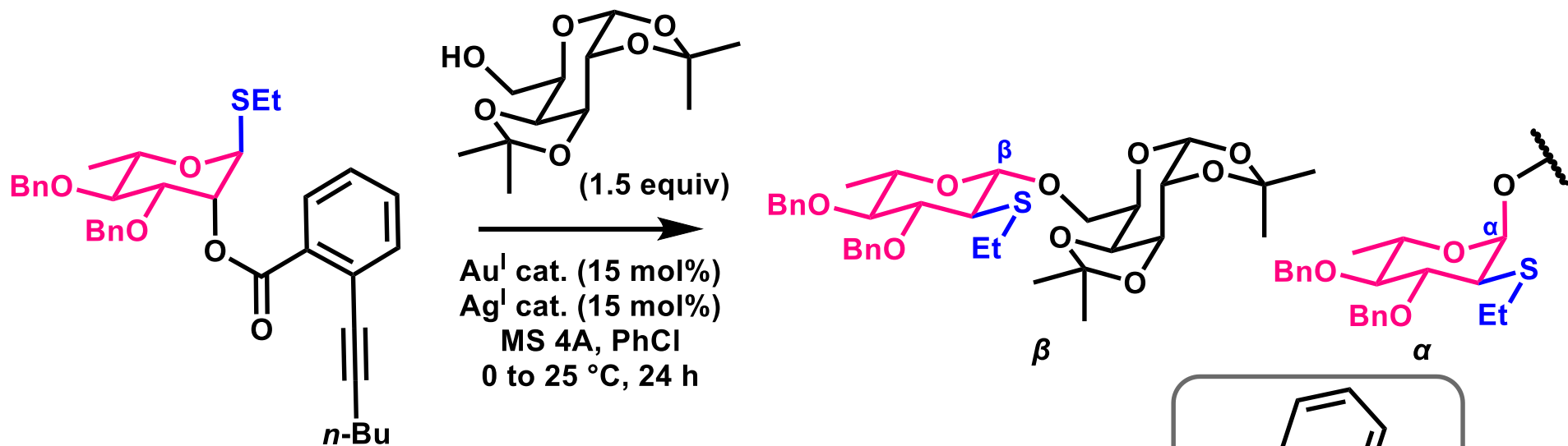
cf. Yu's previous fragment <sup>2)</sup>



1) Wang, X.; Ding, H.; Guo, A.; Song, X.; Wang, P.; Song, N.; Yu, B.; Xu, P.; Liu, X.-W.; Li, M. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2025**, *147*, 4469.

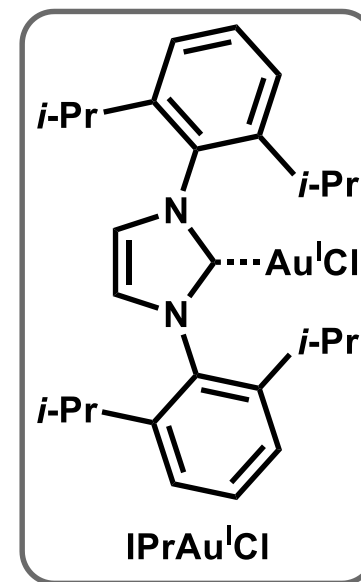
2) Li, Y.; Yang, X.; Liu, Y.; Zhu, C.; Yang, Y.; Yu, B. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2010**, *16*, 1871.

# Glycosylation Using *o*-Alkynylbenzoate (ABz)

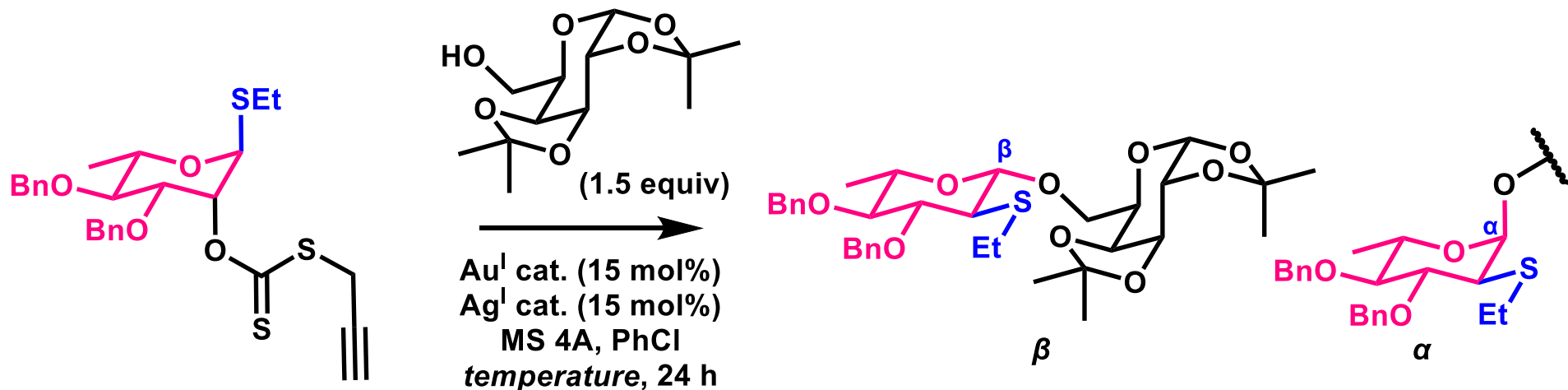


entry	$\text{Au}^{\text{I}}$ cat.	$\text{Ag}^{\text{I}}$ cat.	yields	$\beta : \alpha$
1	$(\text{Ph}_3\text{P})\text{Au}^{\text{I}}\text{Cl}$	$\text{Ag}^{\text{I}}\text{OTf}$	trace	n.d.
2	$[(\text{PhO})_3\text{P}]\text{Au}^{\text{I}}\text{Cl}$	$\text{Ag}^{\text{I}}\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_4$	82%	7.7 : 1
3 <sup>a)</sup>	$[(\text{PhO})_3\text{P}]\text{Au}^{\text{I}}\text{Cl}$	$\text{Ag}^{\text{I}}\text{NTf}_2$	90%	8.2 : 1
4	$\text{IPrAu}^{\text{I}}\text{Cl}$	$\text{Ag}^{\text{I}}\text{NTf}_2$	51%	9.1 : 1

a) 2 h.

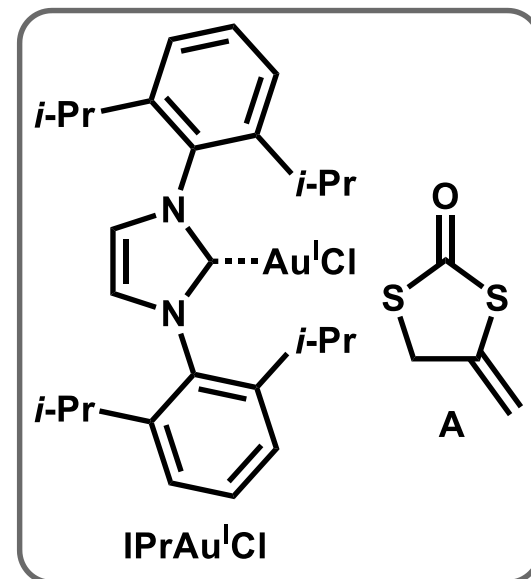


# Glycosylation Using *S*-Propargyl Xanthate (SPX)

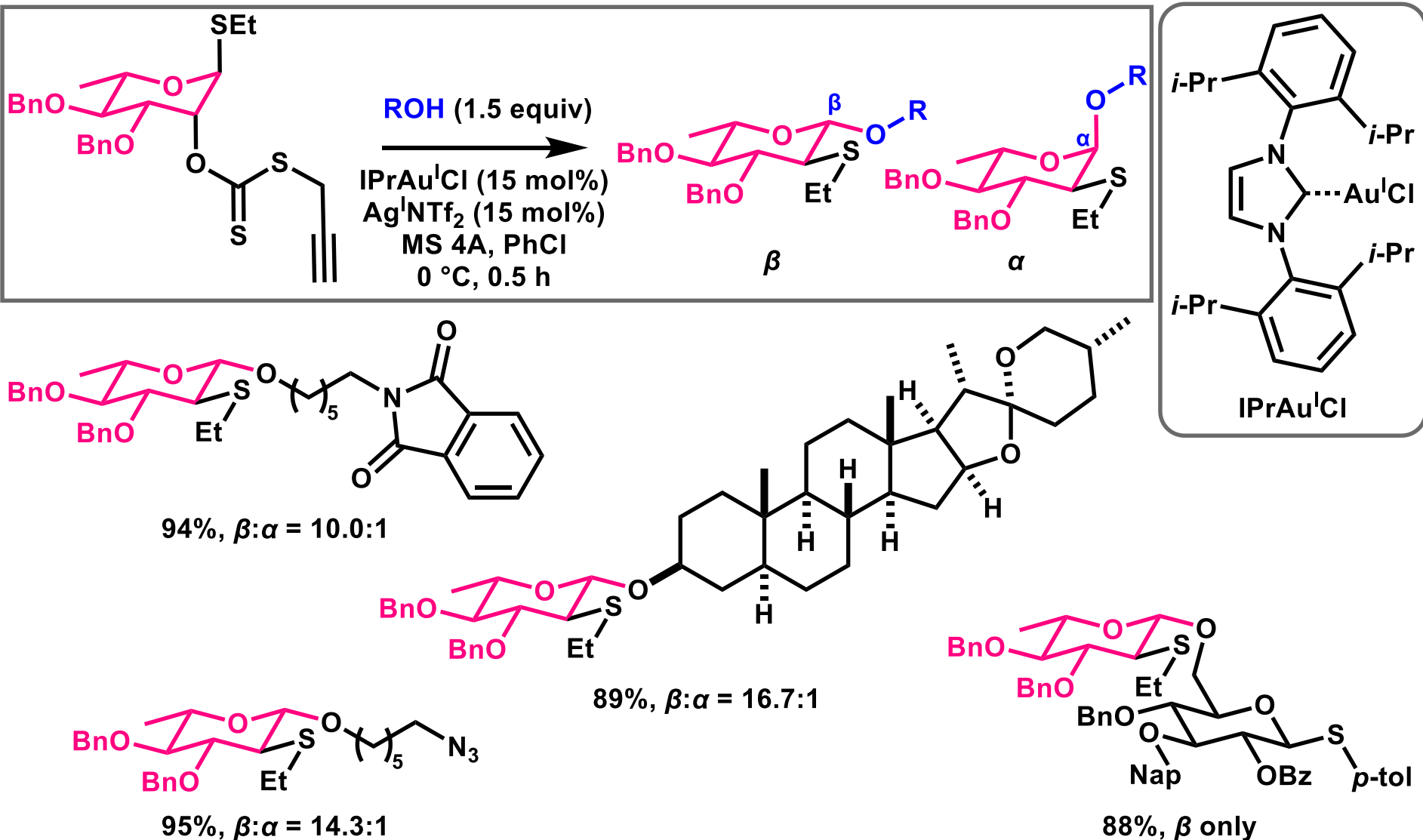


entry	$\text{Au}^{\text{I}}$ cat.	$\text{Ag}^{\text{I}}$ cat.	temperature	yields	$\beta : \alpha$
1 <sup>a</sup> )	$[(\text{PhO})_3\text{P}]\text{Au}^{\text{I}}\text{Cl}$	$\text{Ag}^{\text{I}}\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_4$	0 to 25 °C	59%	6.7 : 1
2	$\text{IPrAu}^{\text{I}}\text{Cl}$	$\text{Ag}^{\text{I}}\text{NTf}_2$	25 °C	96%	6.3 : 1
3	$\text{IPrAu}^{\text{I}}\text{Cl}$	$\text{Ag}^{\text{I}}\text{NTf}_2$	16 °C	94%	10.0 : 1
4 <sup>a</sup> )	$\text{IPrAu}^{\text{I}}\text{Cl}$	$\text{Ag}^{\text{I}}\text{NTf}_2$	0 °C	98%	14.3 : 1
5 <sup>b</sup> )	$\text{IPrAu}^{\text{I}}\text{Cl}$	$\text{Ag}^{\text{I}}\text{NTf}_2$	-40 °C	80%	16.7 : 1
6 <sup>c</sup> )	none	$\text{Ag}^{\text{I}}\text{NTf}_2$	0 to 25 °C	12%	6.0 : 1

a) A : 92%. b) 24 h. c) 18 h.

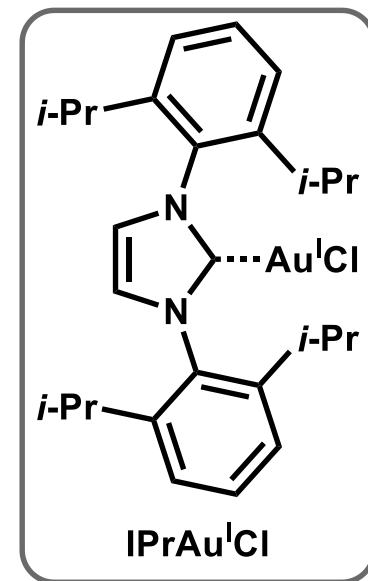
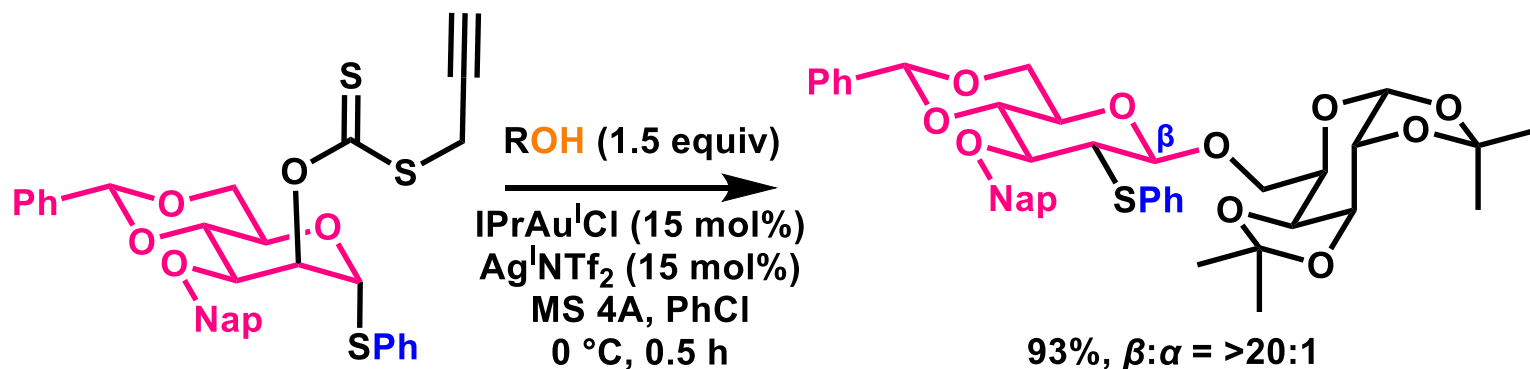
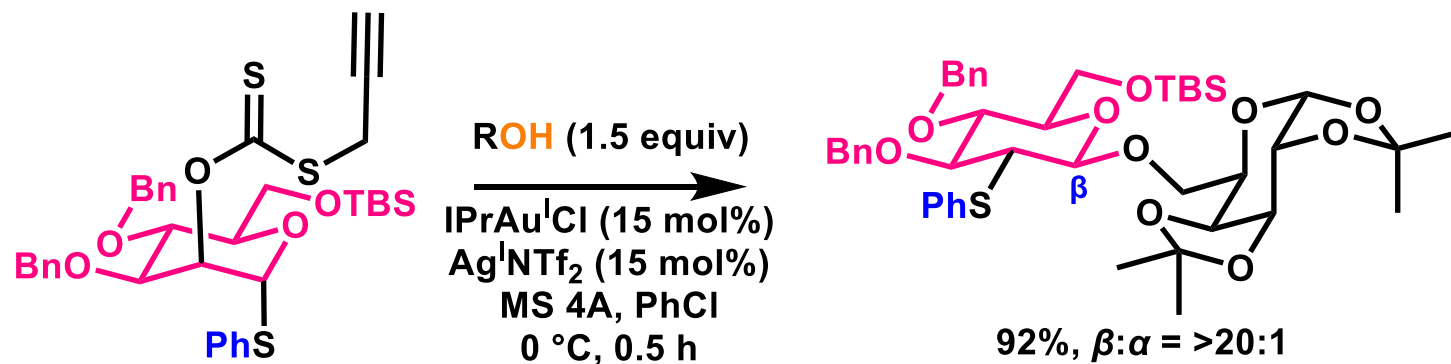
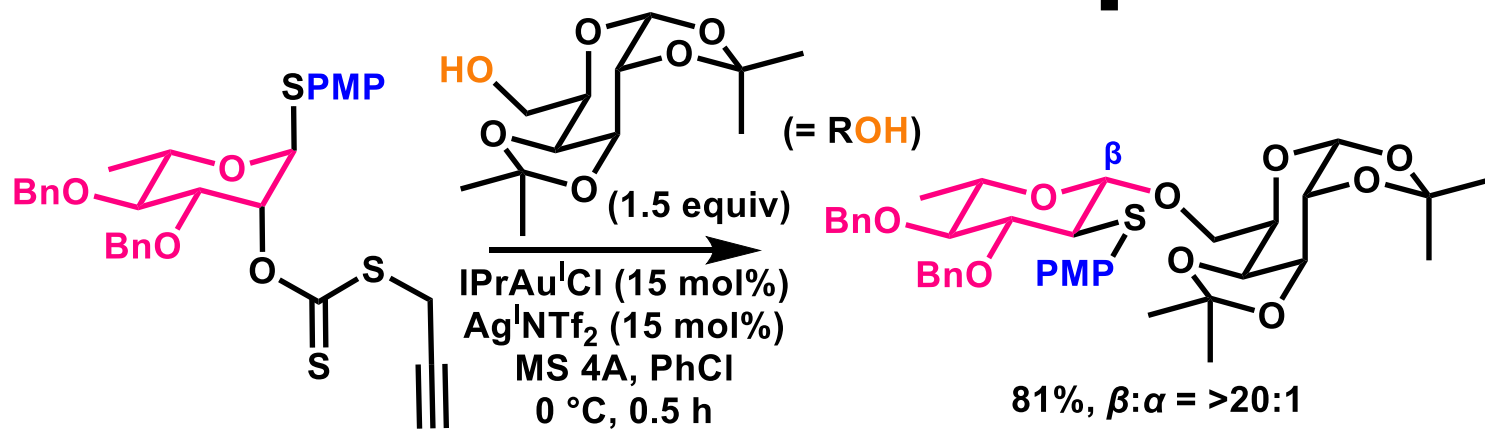


# Acceptor Scope

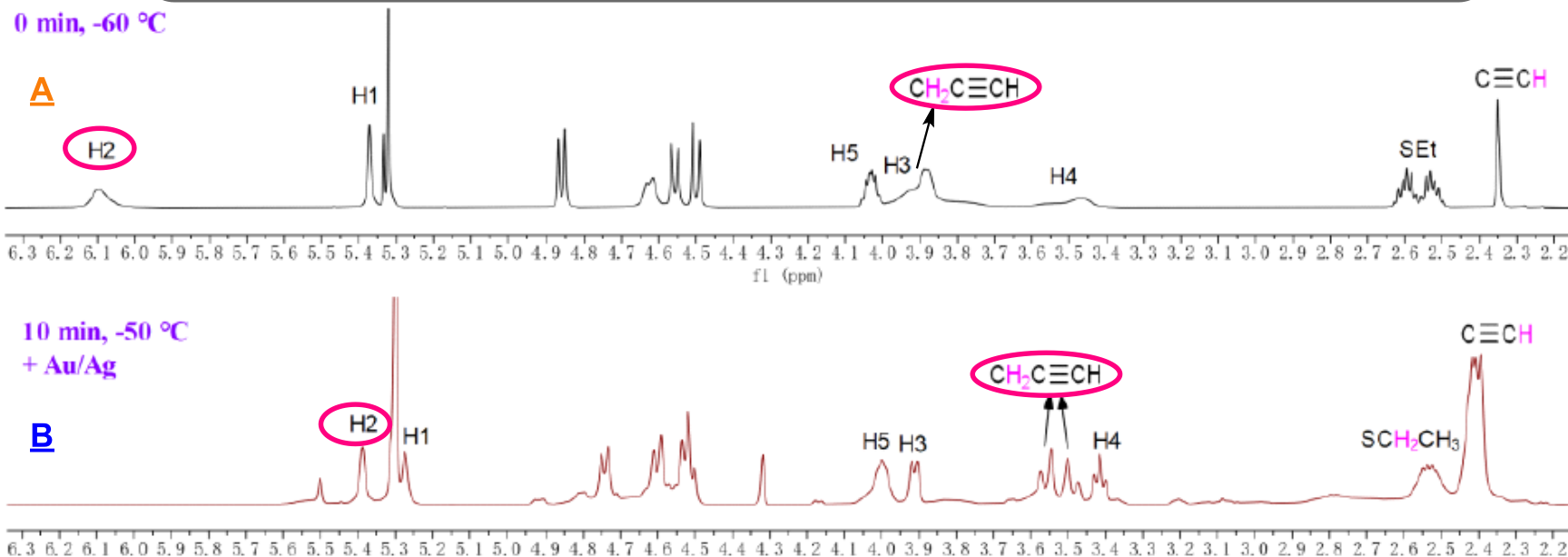
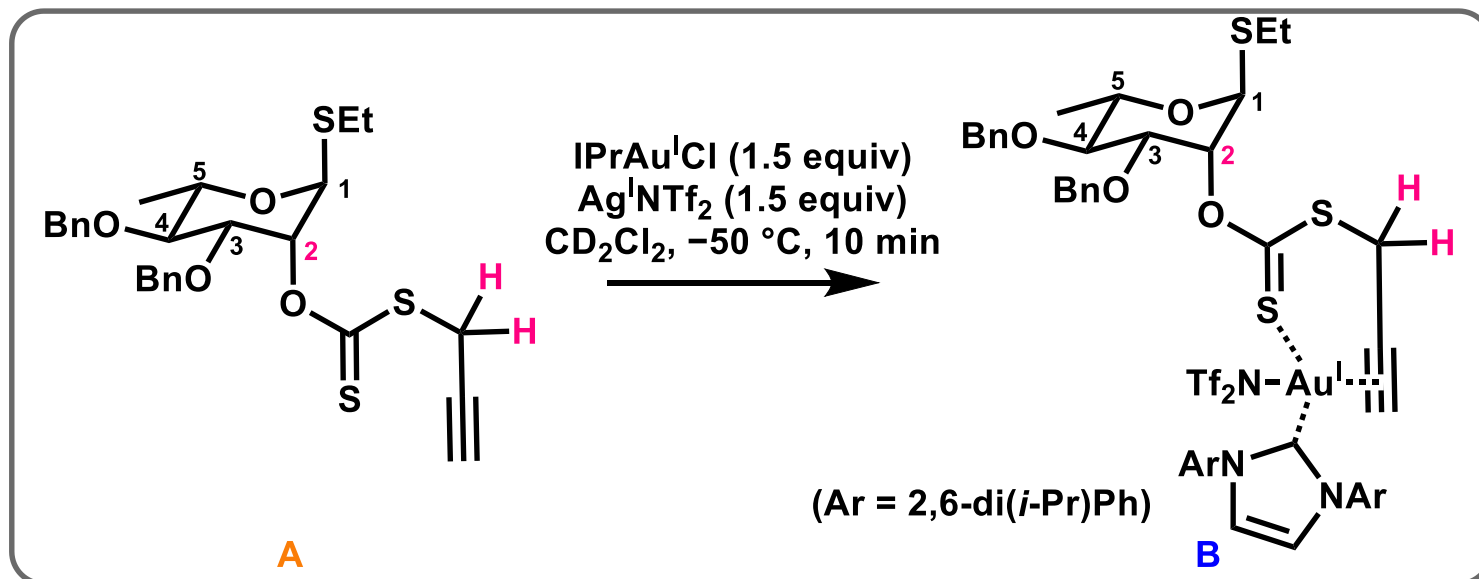




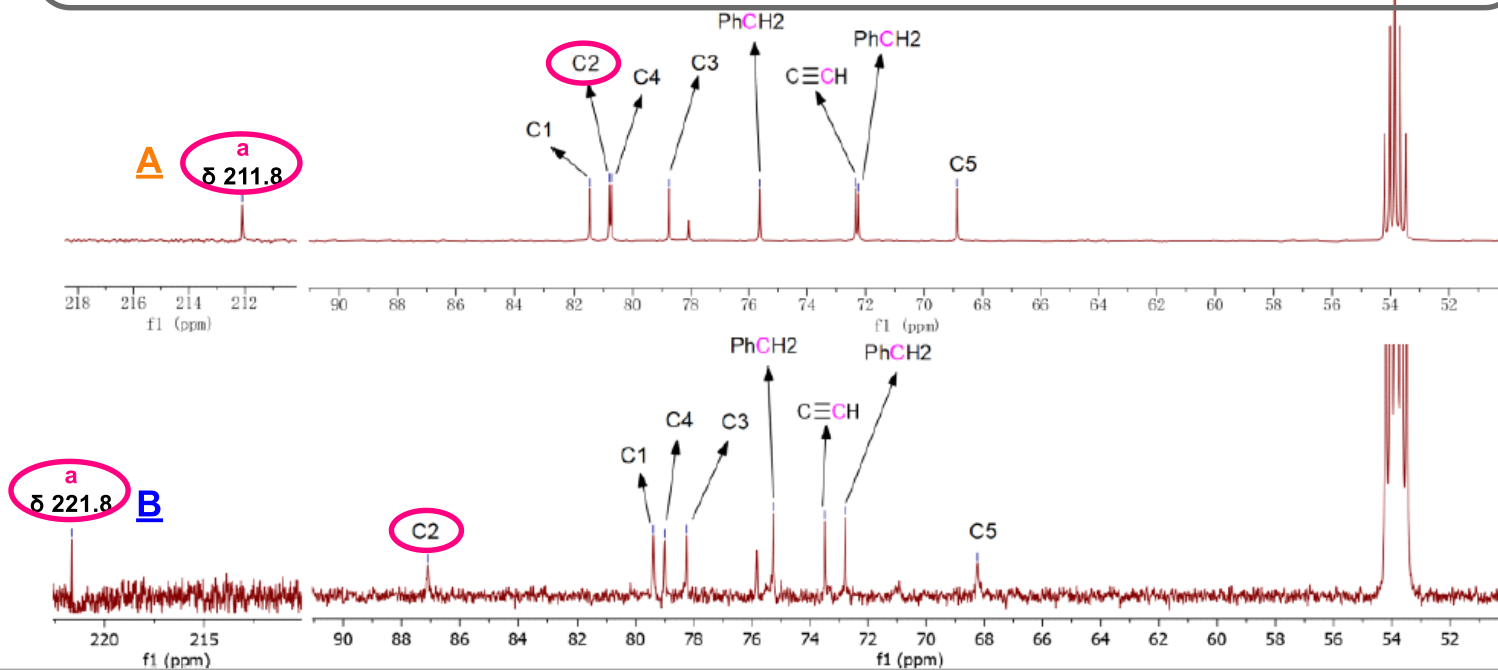
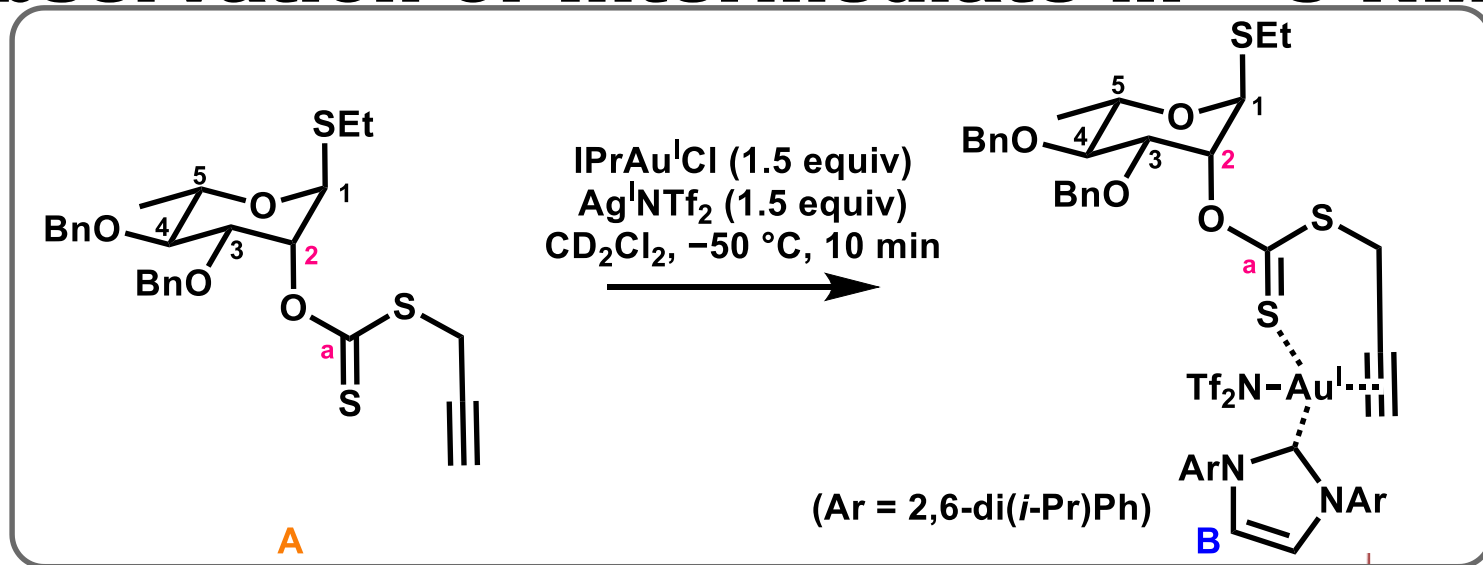
# Donor Scope



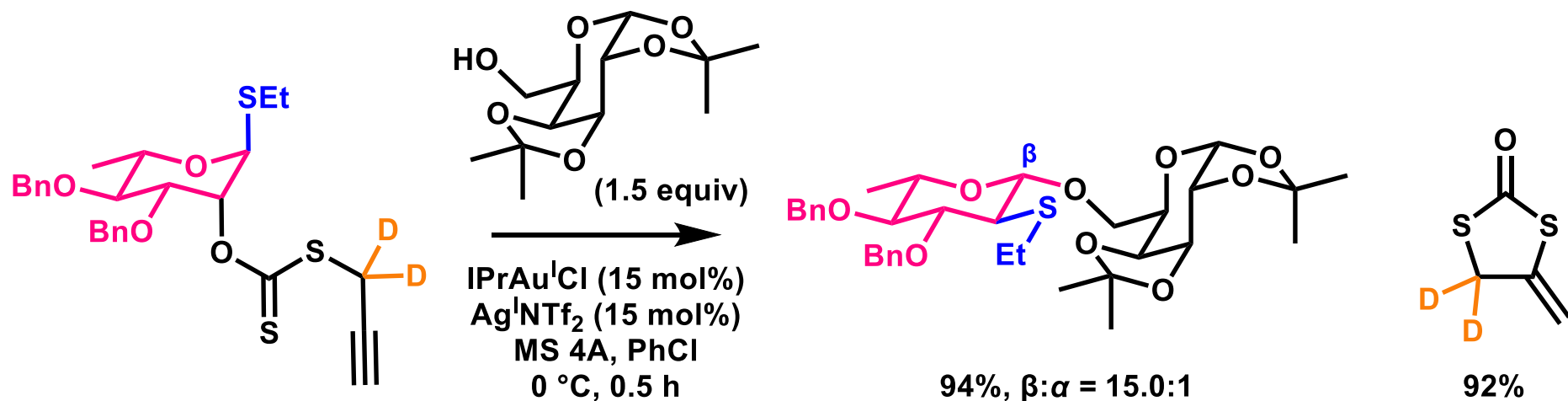
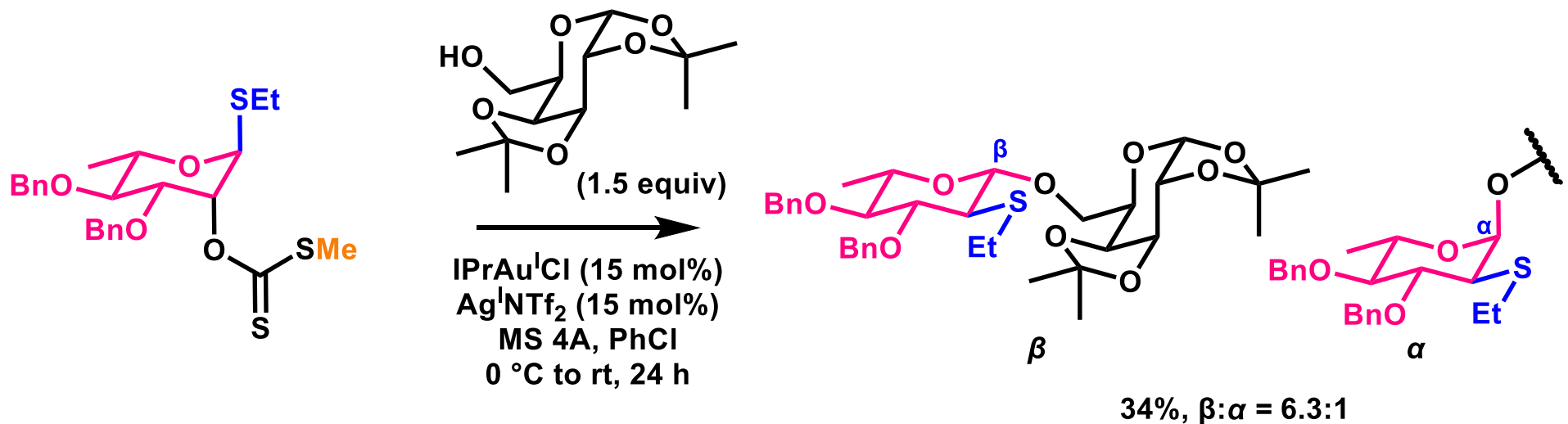
# Observation of Intermediate in $^1\text{H}$ NMR



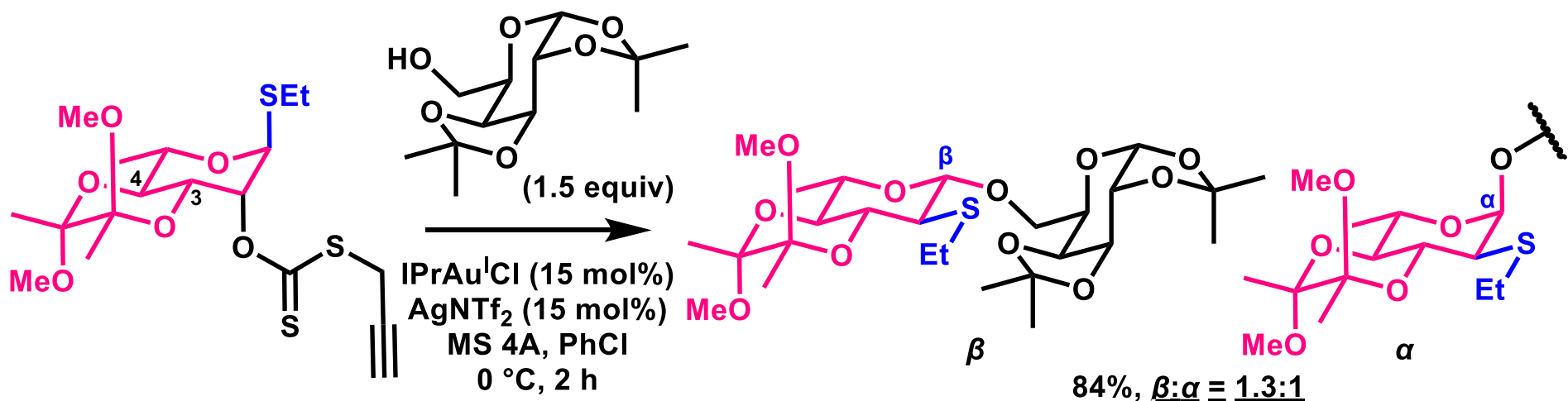
# Observation of Intermediate in $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR



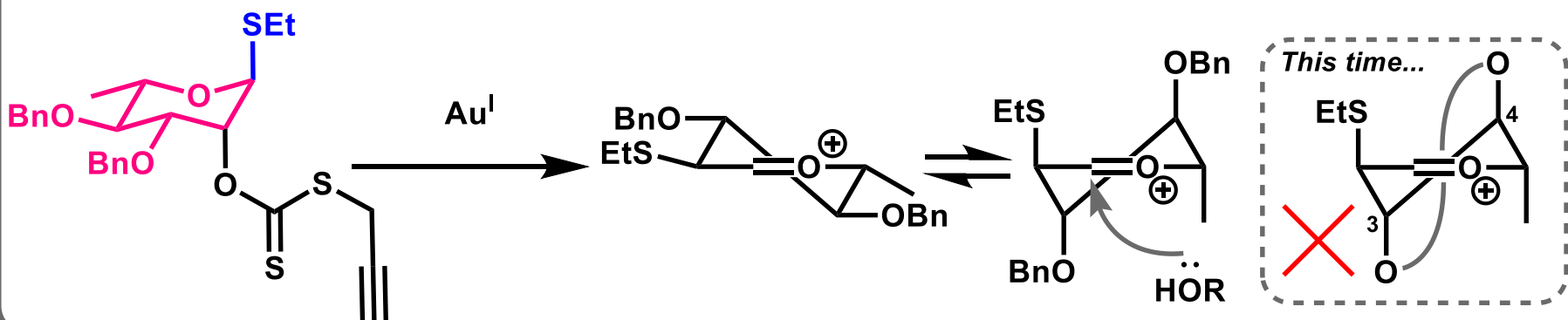
# Control Experiments



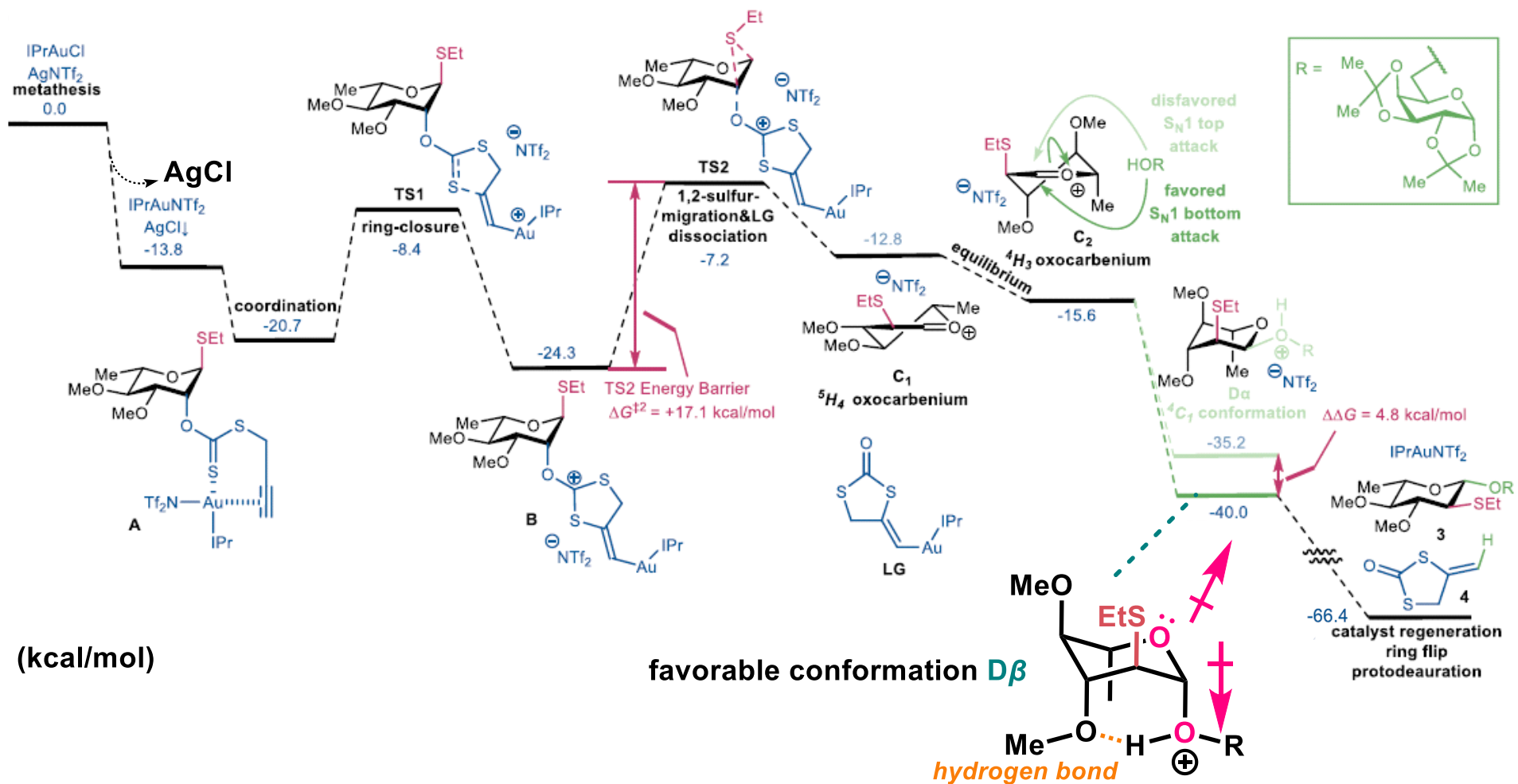
# Glycosylation for 3,4-Tethered Donor



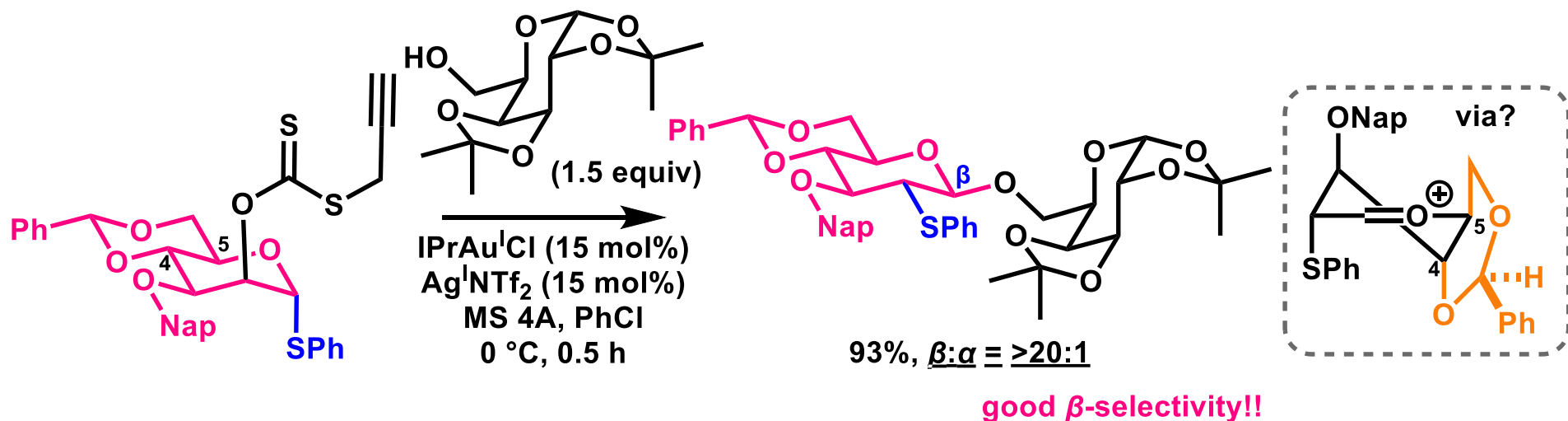
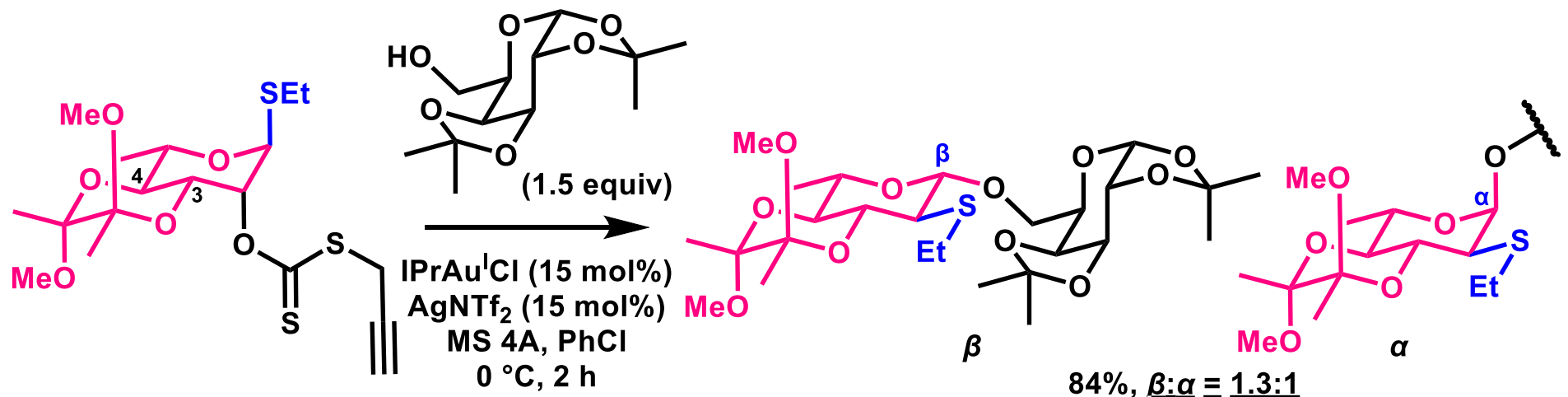
## Proposed mechanisms by authors



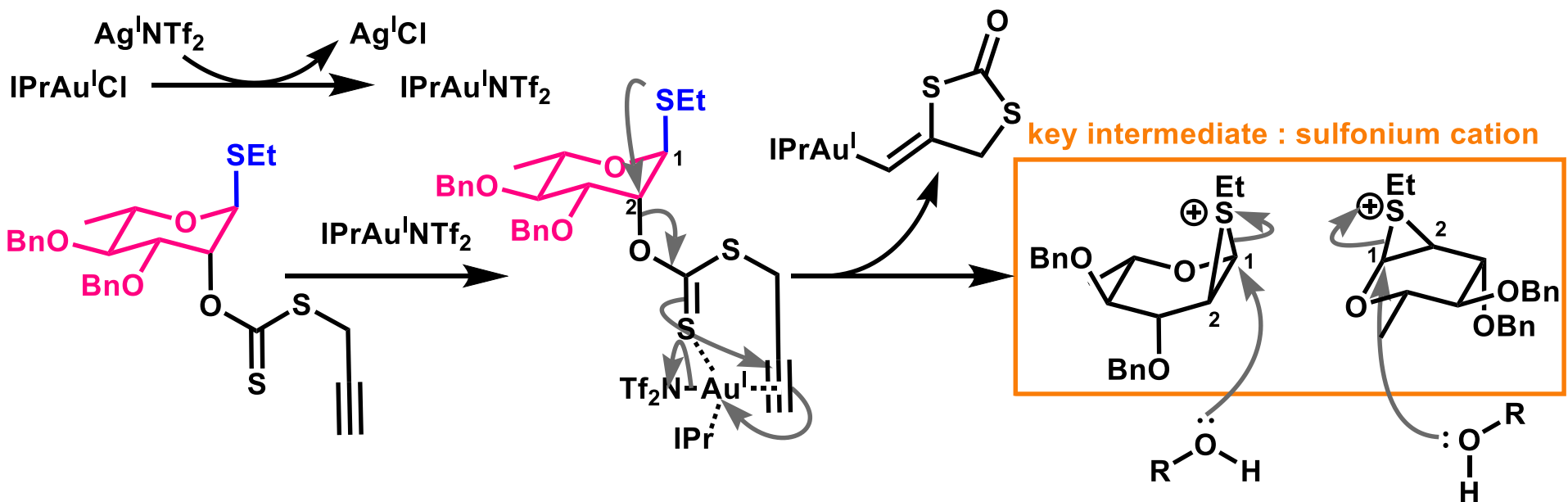
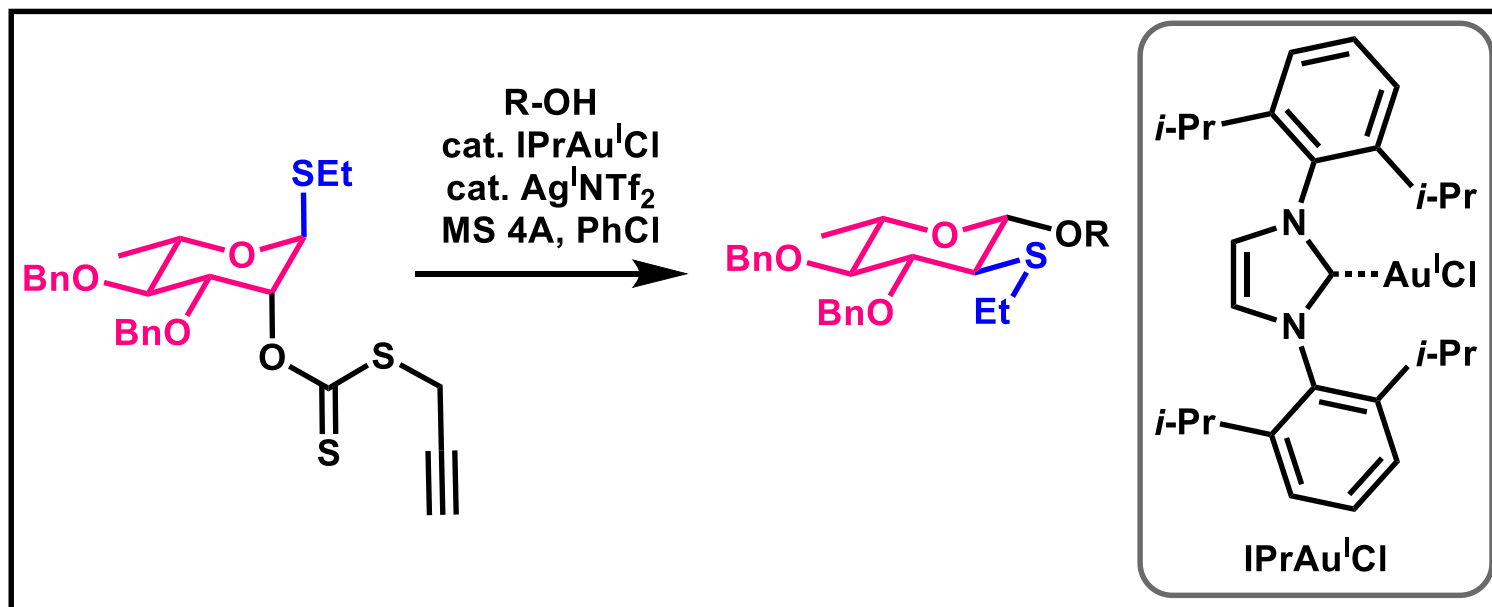
# DFT Calculations



# Inconsistency in Author's Mechanism

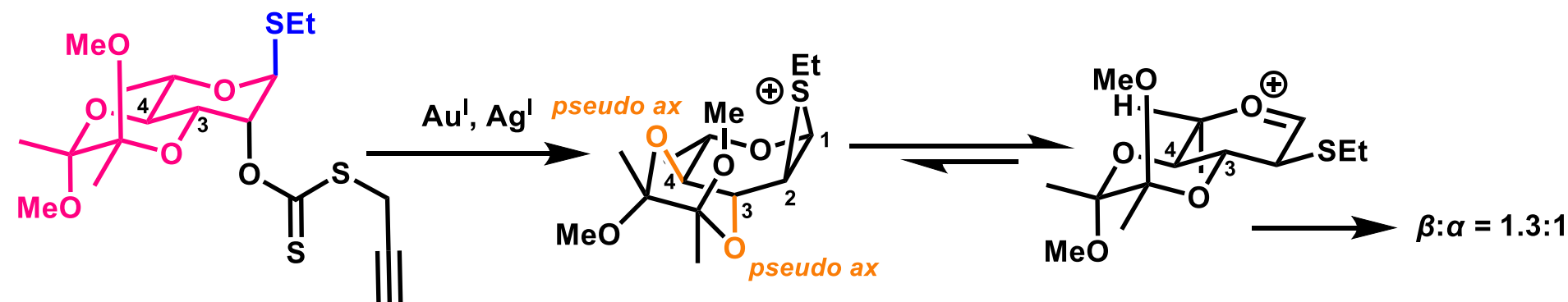
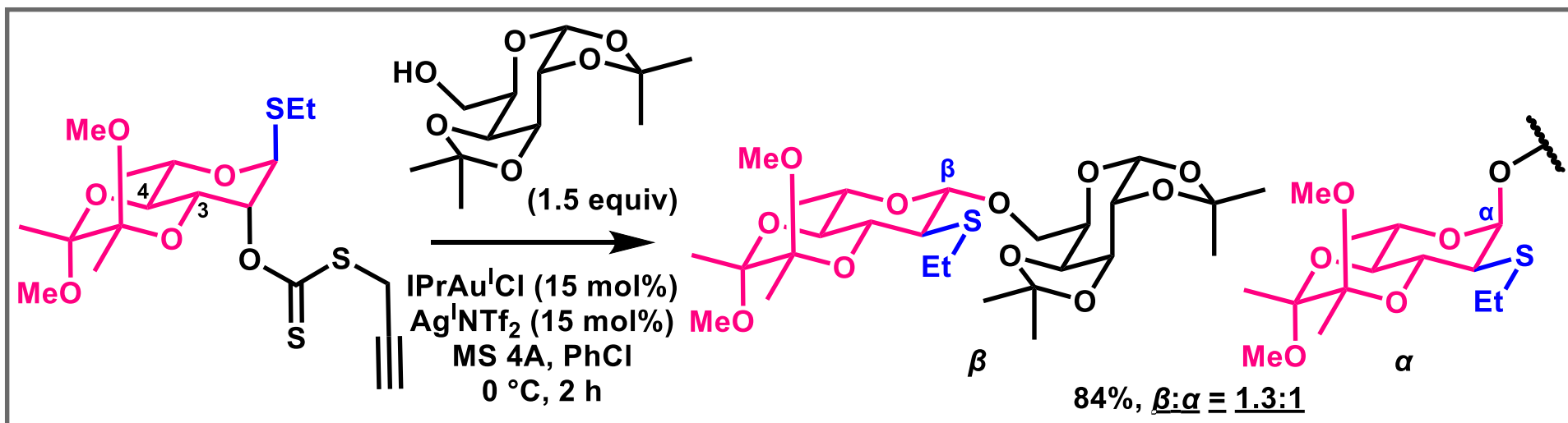


# My Proposal for Reaction Mechanism

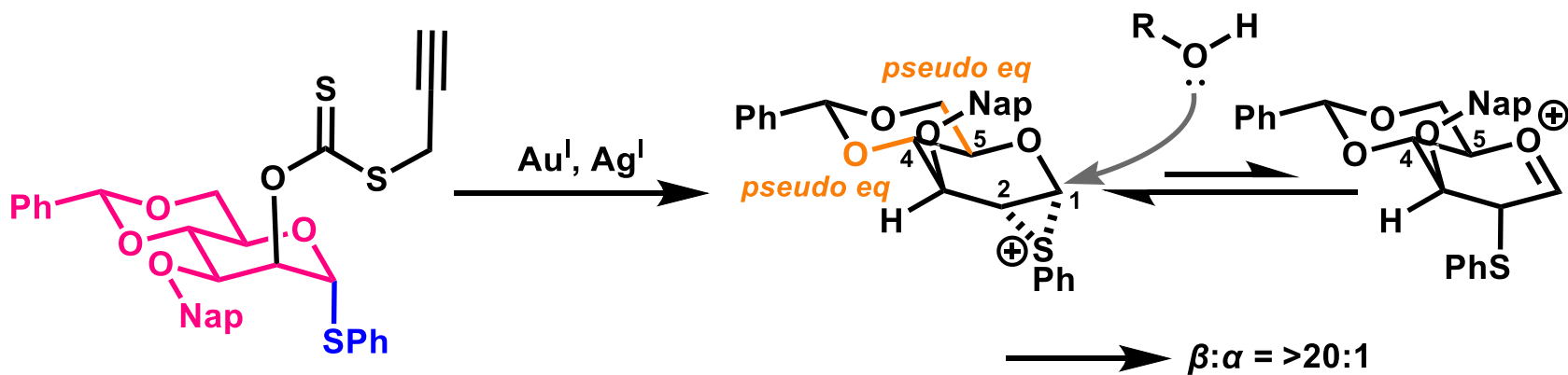
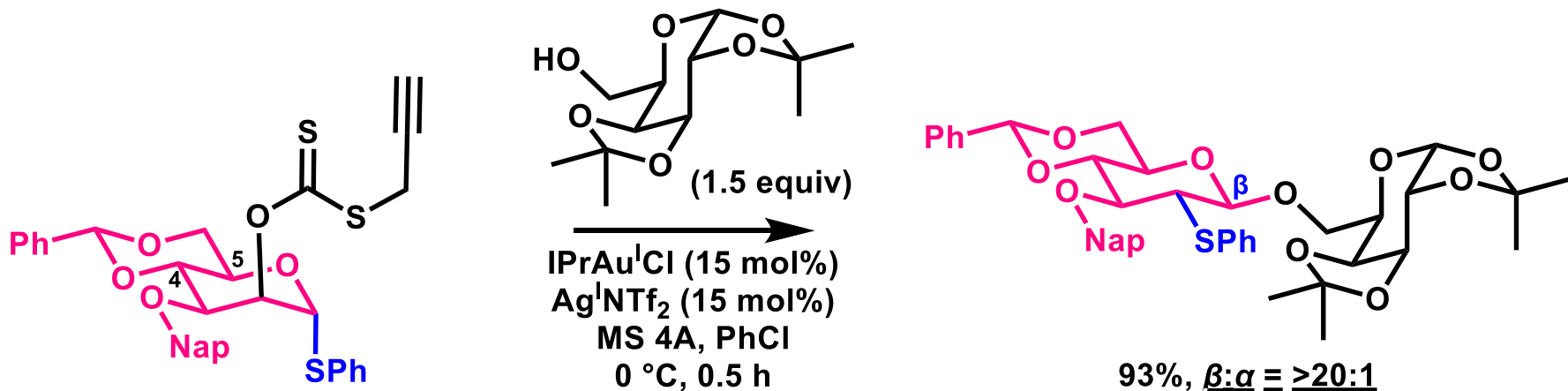




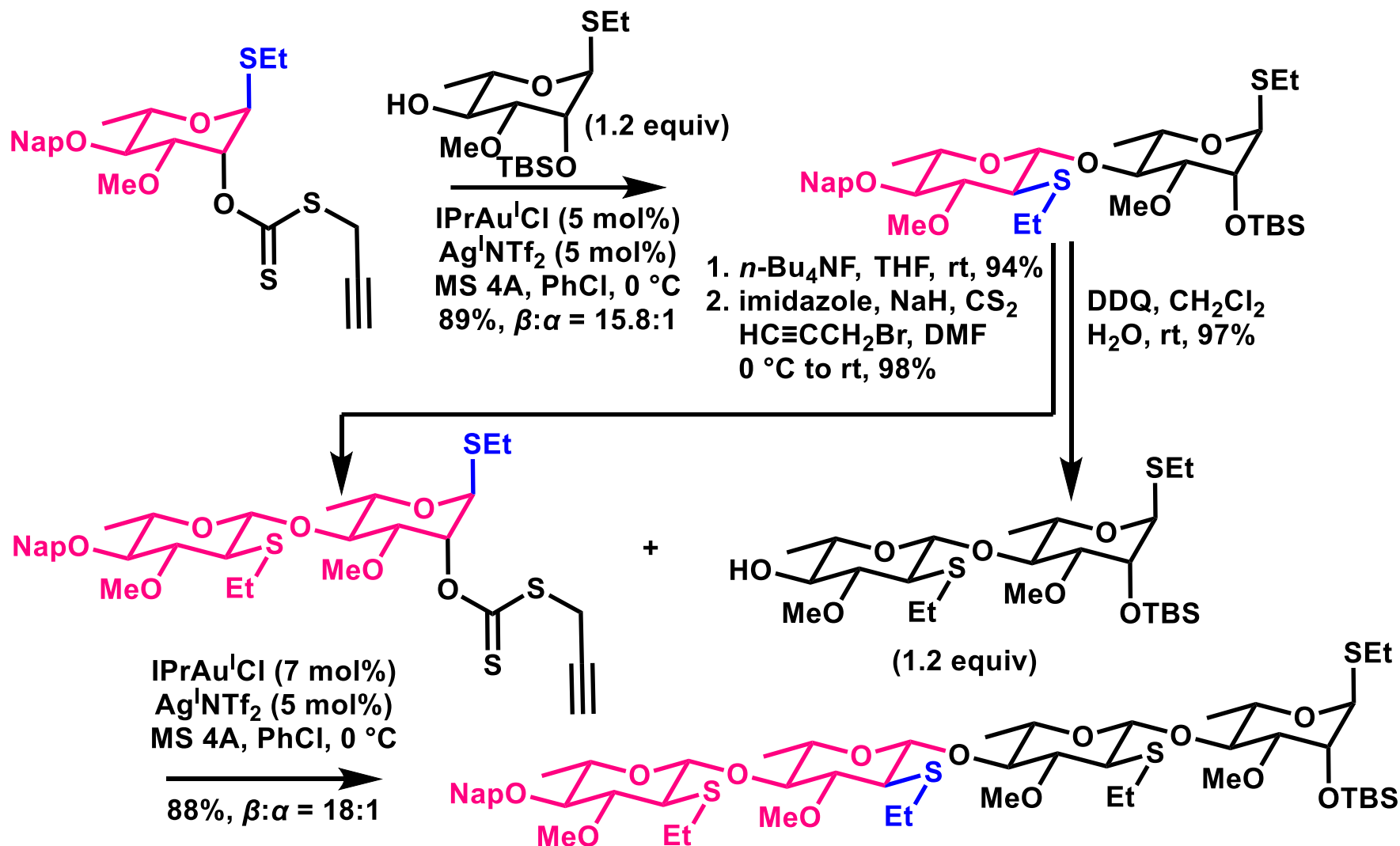
# Explanation for Low $\beta$ -selectivity for 3,4-Tethered Doner



# Explanation for Good $\beta$ -selectivity for 4,5-Tethered Donor

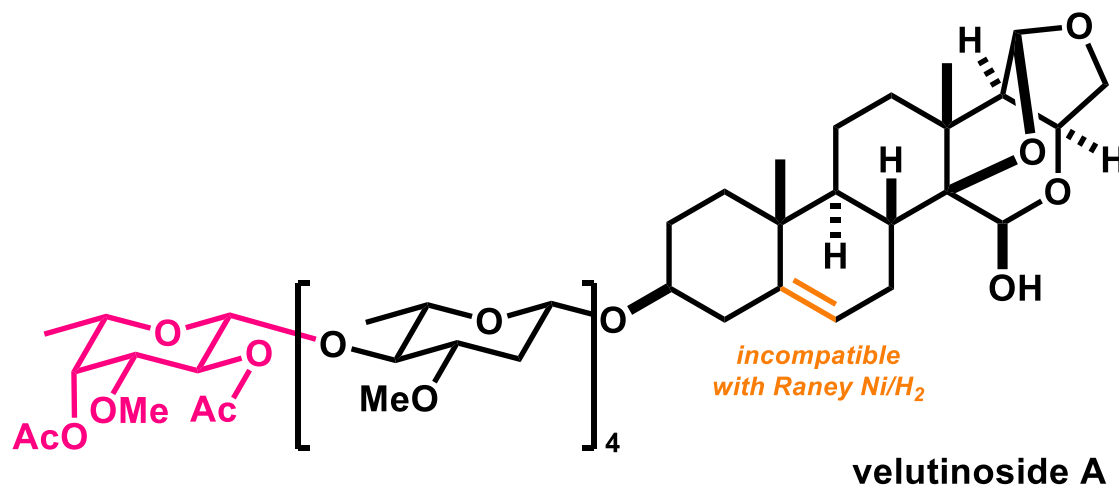
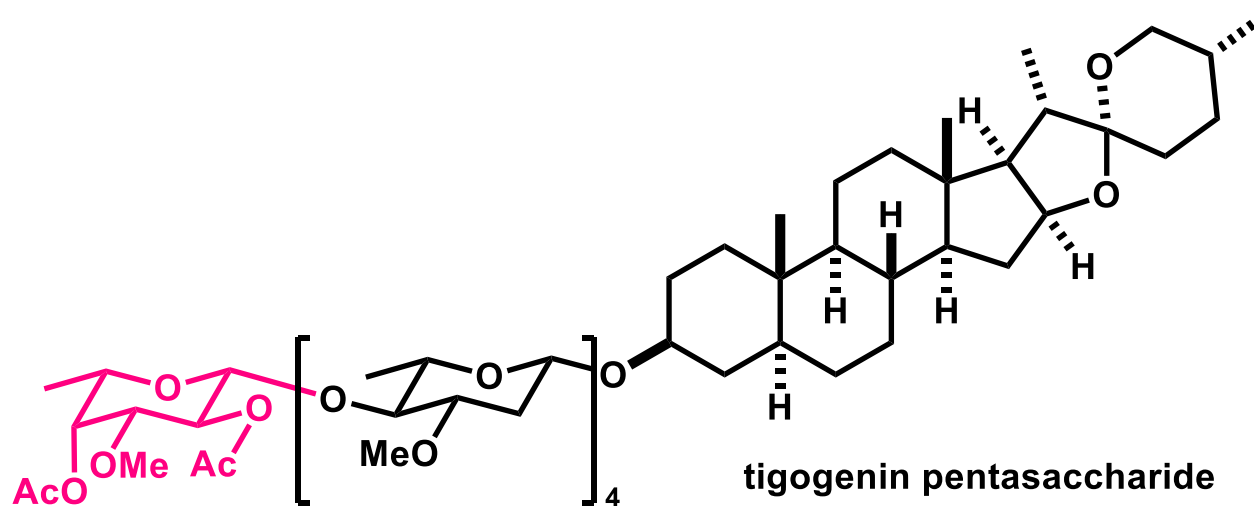


# Application for Total Synthesis : Synthesis of Tetramer

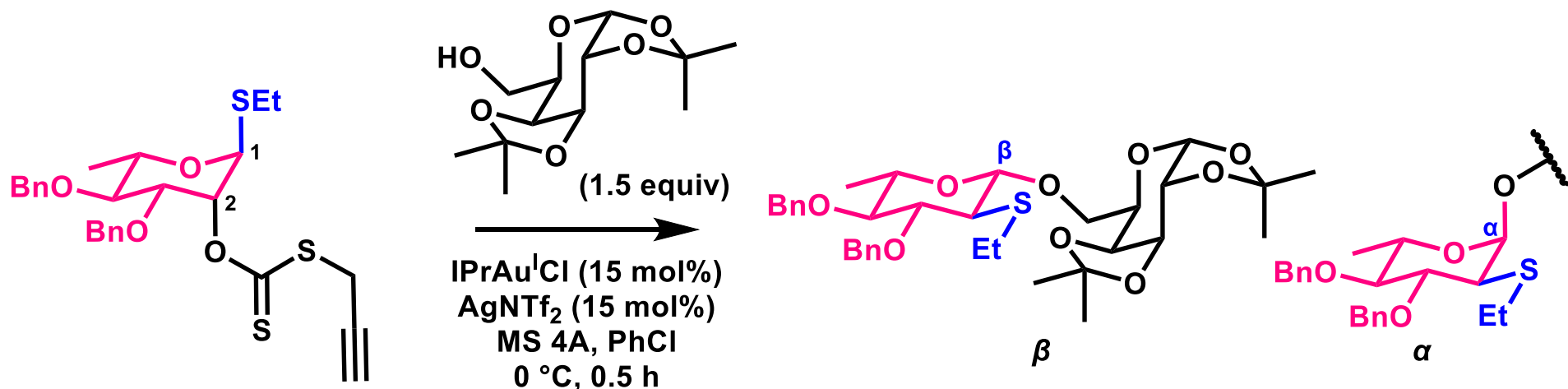




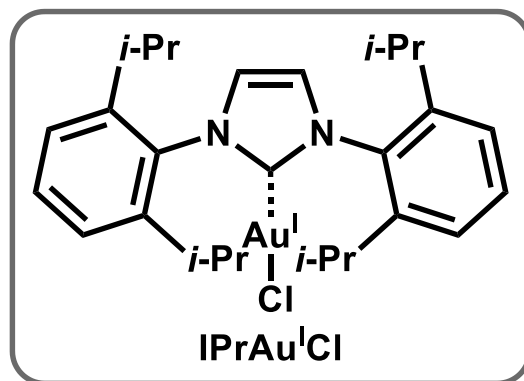
# Application for Total Synthesis : The Remaining Problem



# Summary

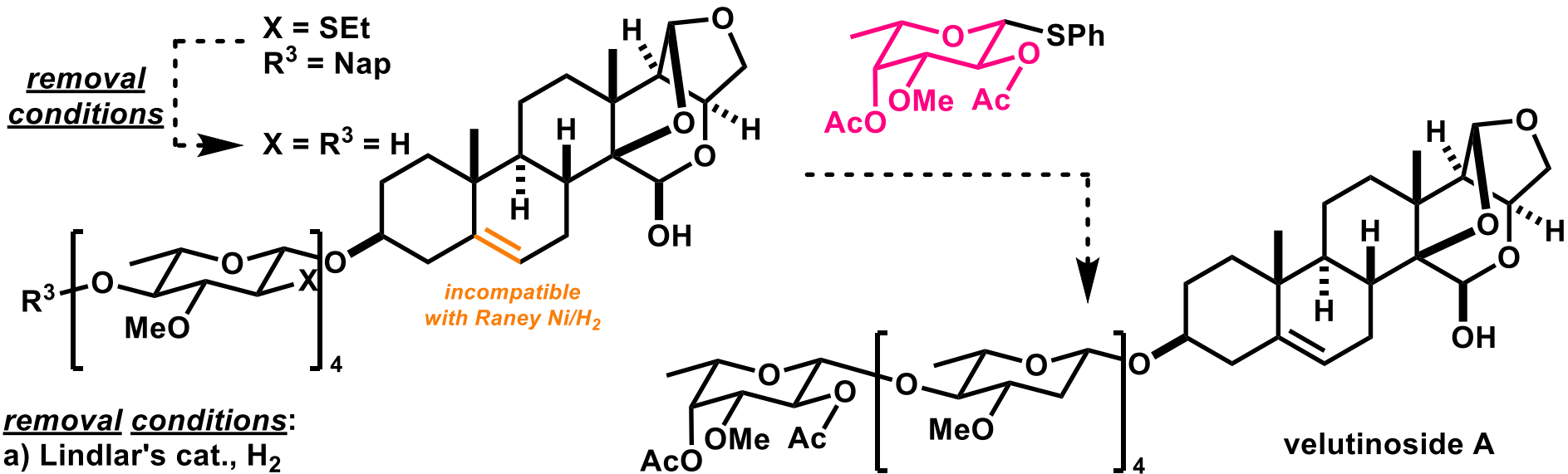


98%,  $\beta:\alpha = 14.3:1$

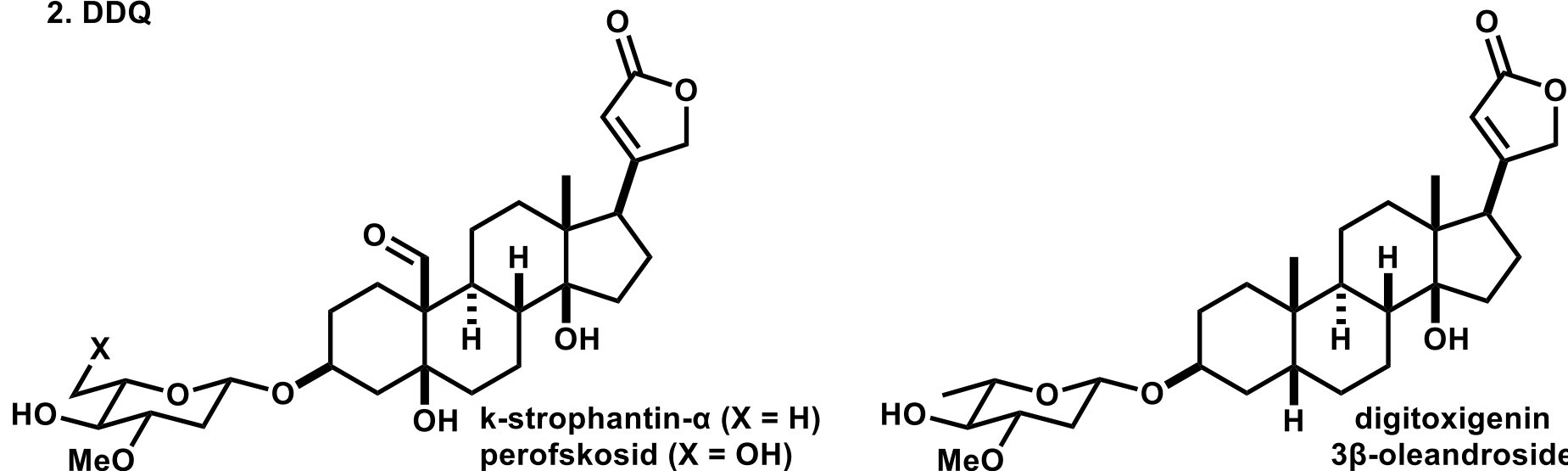


**-Leaving group at C2 position  
-High  $\beta$ -selectivity  
-Removal of EtS by Raney Ni**

# Future Prospect



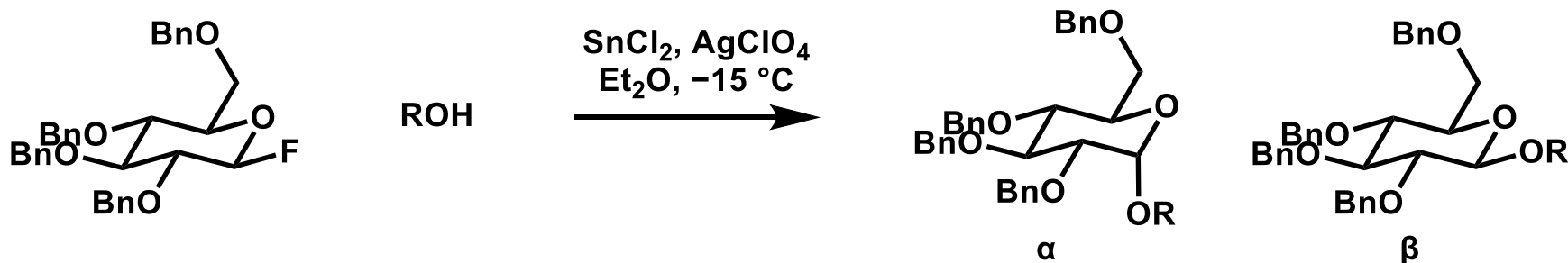
**removal conditions:**  
 a) Lindlar's cat., H<sub>2</sub>  
 b) 1. *n*-Bu<sub>3</sub>SnH, cat. AIBN  
 2. DDQ

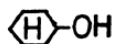
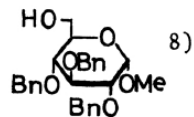
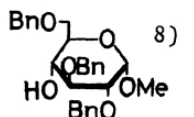


# Appendix



# Mukaiyama Glycosylation



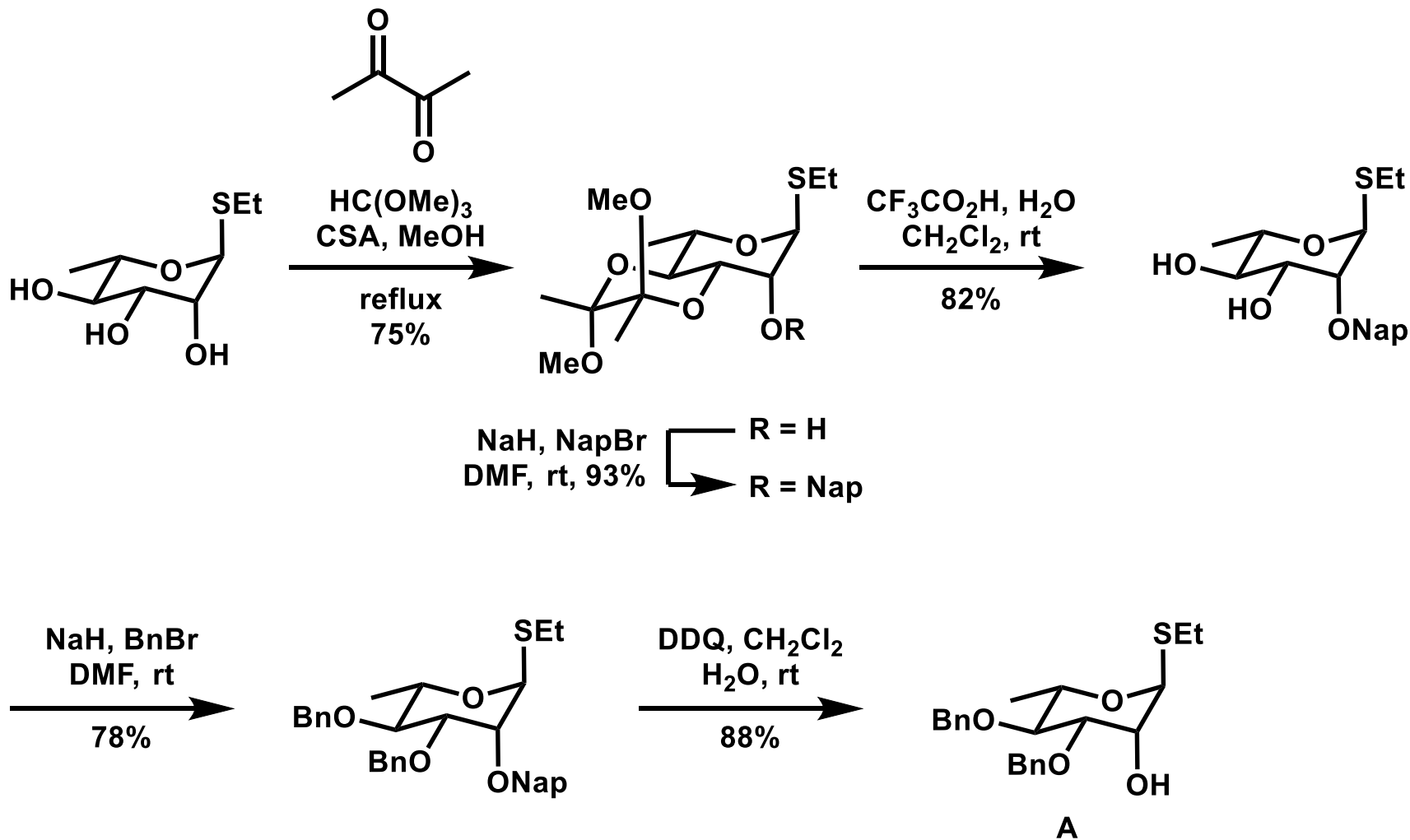
Alcohol	Yield(%)	$\alpha / \beta$ <sup>c)</sup>
MeOH <sup>a)</sup>	82 <sup>b)</sup>	86 / 14
 -OH	88	83 / 17
t-BuOH	87	81 <sup>9)</sup> / 19 <sup>10)</sup>
Cholesterol	76	89 / 11
3 $\beta$ -Cholestanol	96	92 / 8
 <sup>8)</sup>	84	<sup>11)</sup> 84 / 16
 <sup>8)</sup>	91	<sup>11)</sup> 80 / 20

a) 2eq. of methanol was used.

b) Yield based on 1

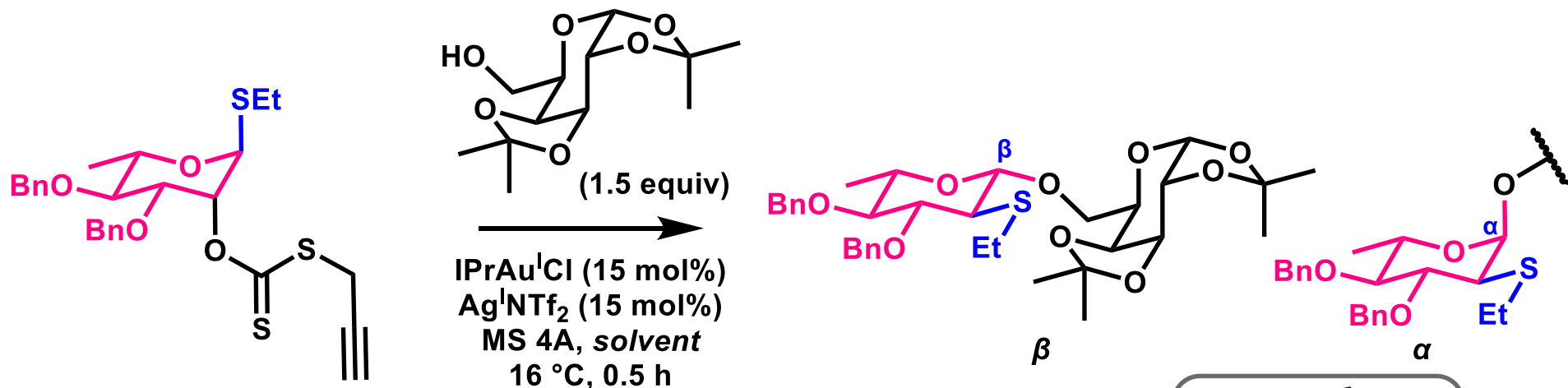
c) These compounds were purified by TLC and were identified by  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  spectra.

# Synthesis of Intermediate A (Ethyl-3,4-di-O-Bn-1-thio- $\alpha$ -L-rhamnoside)



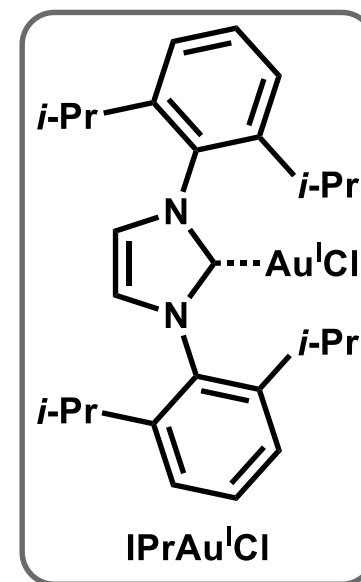
1) Schleyer, P. R.; Maerker, C.; Dransfeld, A.; Jiao, H.; Hommes, N. J. R. E. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1996**, *118*, 6317.

# Screening of the Solvent



entry	solvent	yields	$\beta : \alpha$
2	PhCl	94%	10.0 : 1
6	PhCF <sub>3</sub>	90%	10.0 : 1
7	<i>o</i> -dichlorobenzene	91%	8.3 : 1
8 <sup>a)</sup>	ClCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Cl	92%	4.3 : 1

a) 2.5 h.

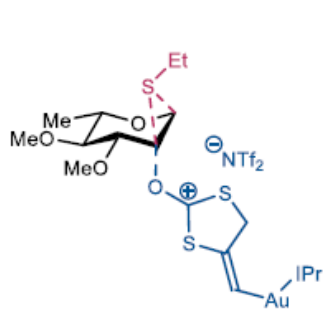


# TS Analysis

Table 2. Calculated Physical Organic Parameters of the Transition States TS2, TS2', TS2'', and TS2'''<sup>a</sup>

entry	TS <sup>b</sup>	energy barrier of the TS (kcal/mol)	electron contribution percentage from the C atom of the alkene C–Au bond (%)	electron contribution percentage from the Au atom in Au–ligand bond <sup>c</sup> (%)	$\rho_{\text{BCP}}^d$ of the Au–ligand bond <sup>c</sup> (a.u.)
1	TS2	+17.1	55.0	26.5	0.1322
2	TS2'	+20.4	51.9	23.1	0.1057
3	TS2''	+18.0	53.4	23.8	0.1101
4	TS2'''	+24.2	50.3	19.6	0.1248

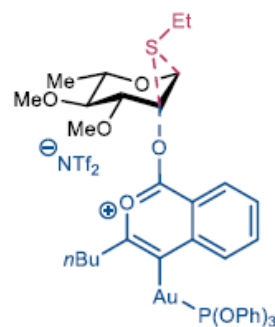
<sup>a</sup>



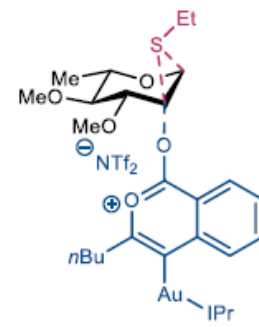
TS2



TS2'



TS2''



TS2'''

<sup>b</sup>Transition state (TS). <sup>c</sup>The Au–ligand bond denotes the Au–C bond jointing Au with the ligand IPr and the Au–P bond jointing Au with the ligand (PhO)<sub>3</sub>P. <sup>d</sup>Total electron density at the bond critical point (BCP).