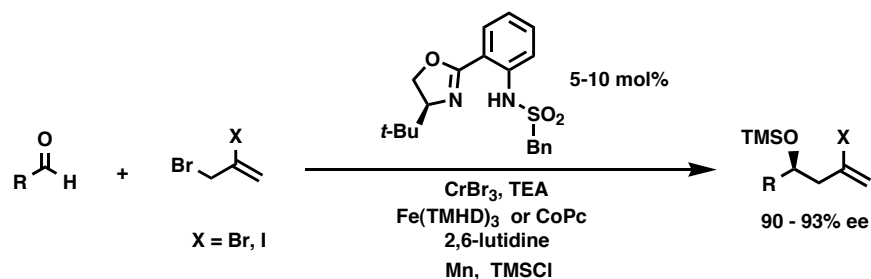
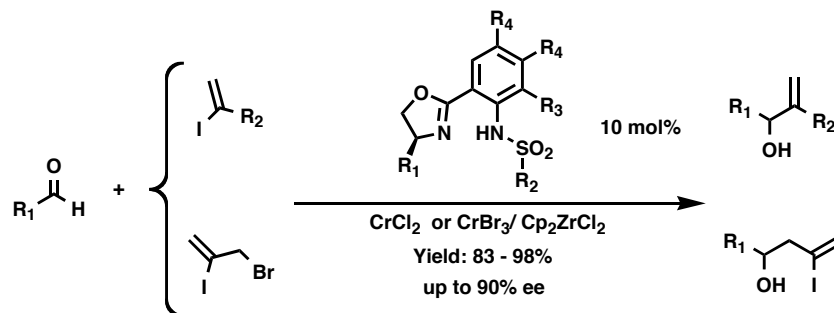


## Fe/Cr- and Co/Cr- Mediated Catalytic Asymmetric 2-Haloallylations of Aldehydes



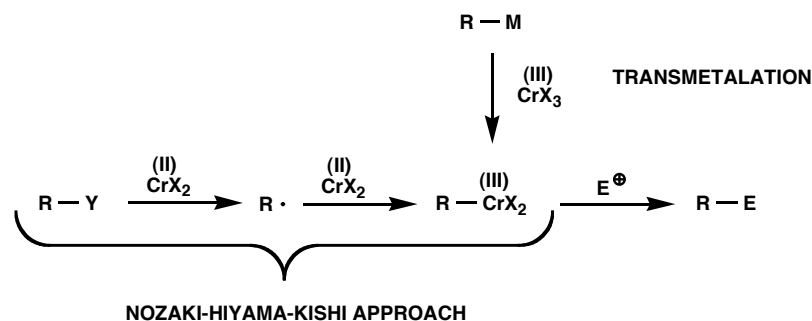
Kurosu, M.; Lin, M.-H.; Kishi\*, Y.  
*Harvard University*  
*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2004**, *126*, 12248-12249.

## New Catalytic Cycle for Couplings of Aldehydes with Organochromium Reagents



Namba, K.; Kishi\*, Y.  
*Harvard University*  
*Org. Lett.* **2004**, *6*, 5031-5033.

## Organochromium (III) Reagents in C-C Bond Formation



### Unique Features of the Nozaki-Hiyama-Kishi (NHK) Reactions:

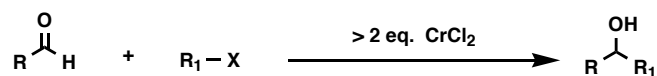
- High Chemoselectivity favoring additions to aldehydes
- Excellent Compatibility with an array of other electrophilic groups
- Low Basicity (chiral centers  $\alpha$  to the reacting aldehyde are not racemized, free hydroxy groups are in some cases compatible with the reaction conditions)
- The High Stability of the emerging O-Cr(III) bond constitutes a formidable driving force (synthetic tool for the formation of highly strained ring systems)

For a Review on C-C Bond Formations Involving Organochromium (III) Reagents see:  
Füerstner, A. *Chem. Rev.* **1999**, *99*, 991.

# NHK Reactions: Background (I)

## Stoichiometric NHK Reactions

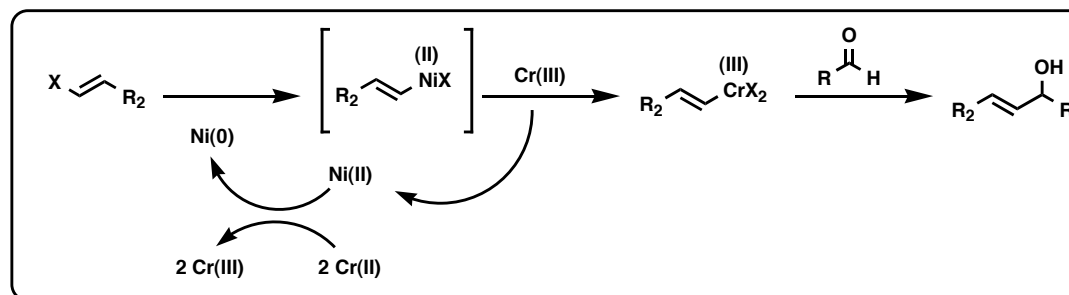
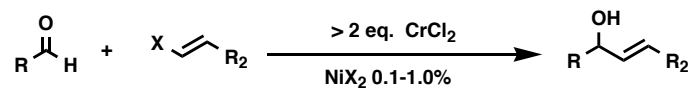
- Nozaki-Hiyama (1977-1983):



R<sub>1</sub> = allyl-, propargyl-, alkenyl-, alkynyl-, aryl-

- Kishi and Nozaki-Takai (1986):

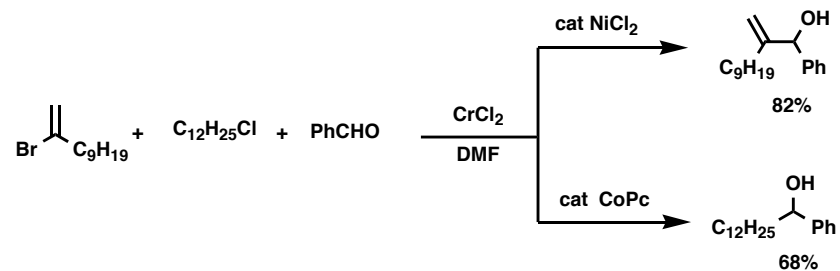
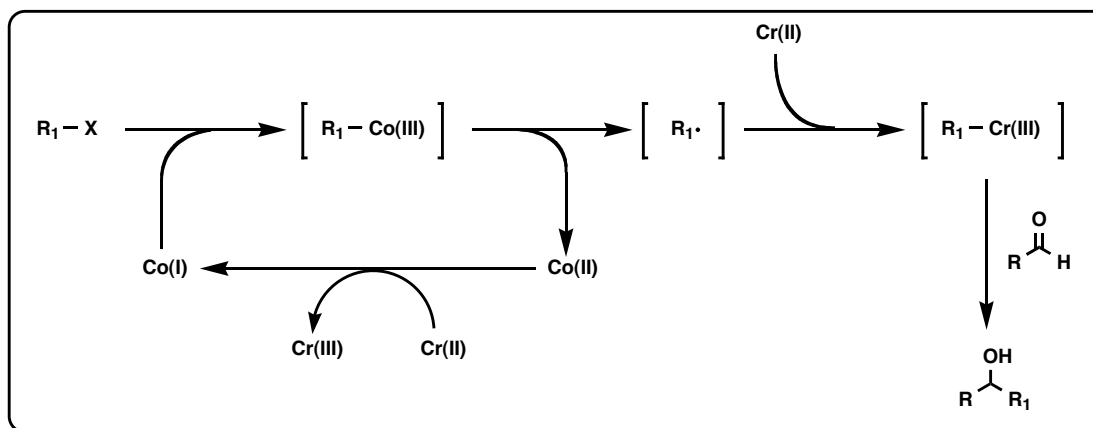
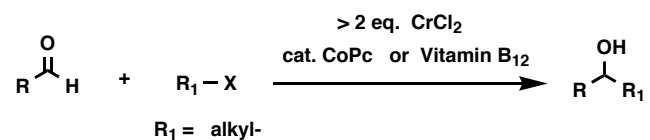
Traces of Nickel salts exert a catalytic effect on the formation of the C-Cr(III) bond:



## NHK Reactions: Background (II)

### Addition of Alkylchromium (III) Reagents to Aldehydes

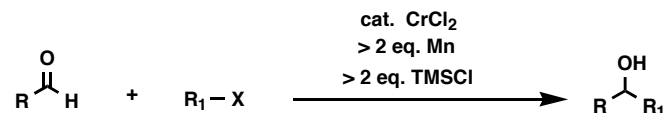
- Takai - Utimoto (1989):



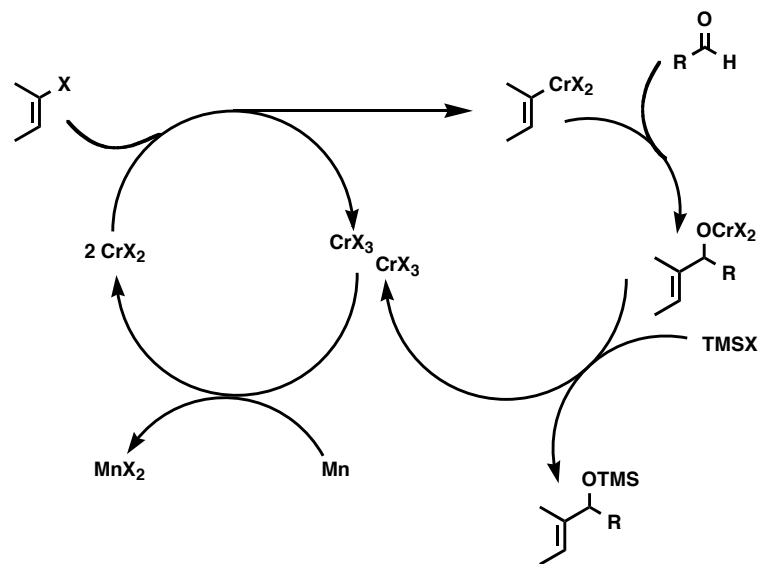
# NHK Reactions: Background (III)

## Catalytic NHK Reactions

- Fürstner-Shi (1996):



R = allyl-, propargyl-, alkenyl-, alkynyl-, aryl-



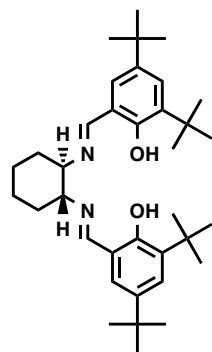
**A Problem:**

With low catalyst-loading, coupling reactions smoothly progress only to a certain degree but not to completion due to the formation of TMS-enol ethers of aldehydes

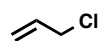
# NHK Reactions: Background (IV)

## Catalytic Asymmetric NHK Reaction

- Cozzi - Umani Ronchi (1999):

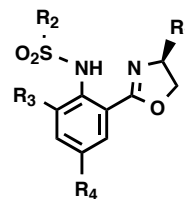


Nucleophiles Used:



Y = (40 - 67) %, ee = (65 - 89)%

- Kishi (2002):

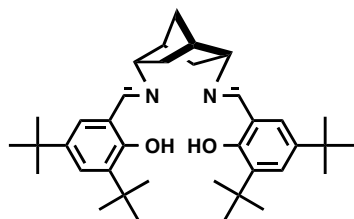


Nucleophiles Used:

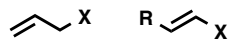


Y = (70 - 90)%, de = (75 - 90)%

- Paterson - Berkessel (2003):

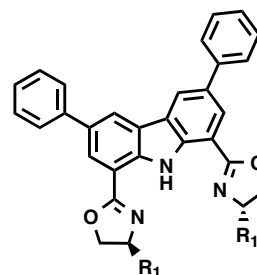


Nucleophiles Used:



Y = (54 - 78) %, ee = (54 - 90)%

- Nakada (2003):



Nucleophiles Used:



Y = (77 - 98)%, ee = (89 - 96)%

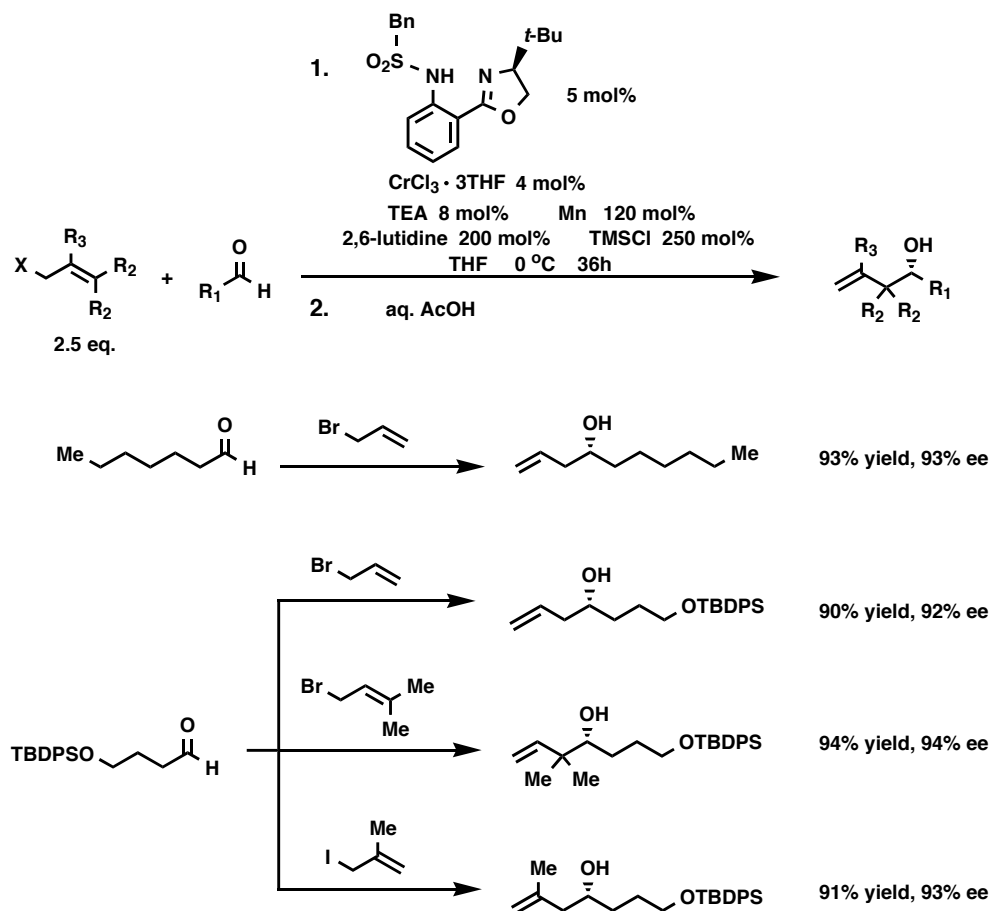


Y = (20 - 93)%, ee = (51 - 98)%

# Fe/Cr- and Co/Cr- Mediated Catalytic Asymmetric 2-Haloallylations of Aldehydes

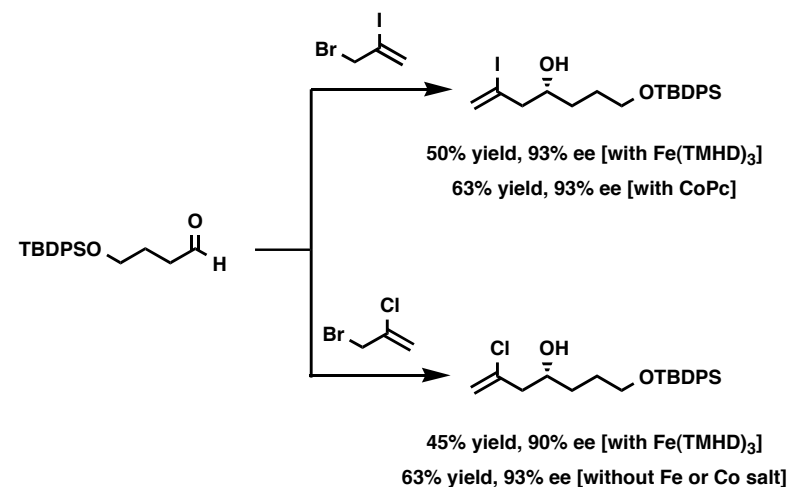
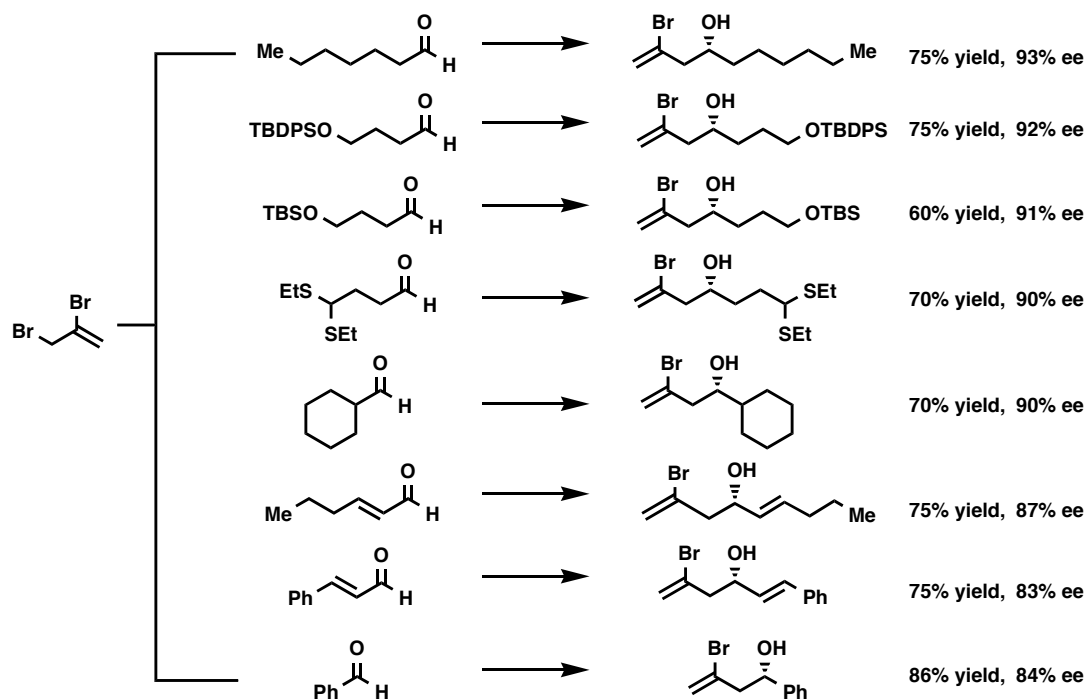
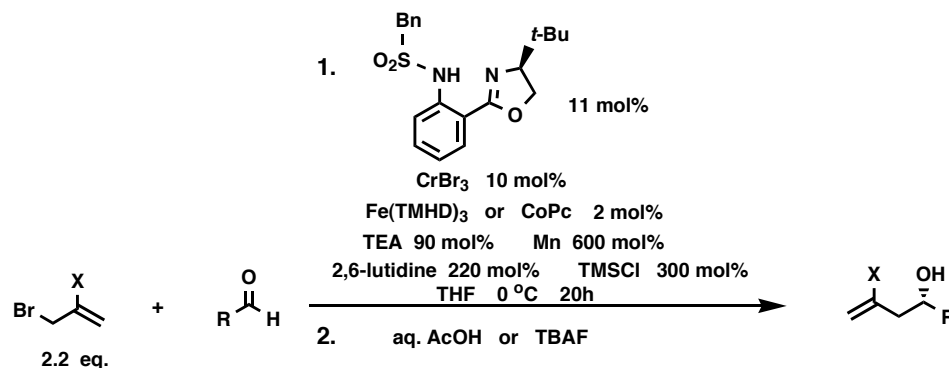
(I)

## Catalytic Asymmetric Allylations of Aldehydes



# Fe/Cr- and Co/Cr- Mediated Catalytic Asymmetric 2-Haloallylations of Aldehydes (II)

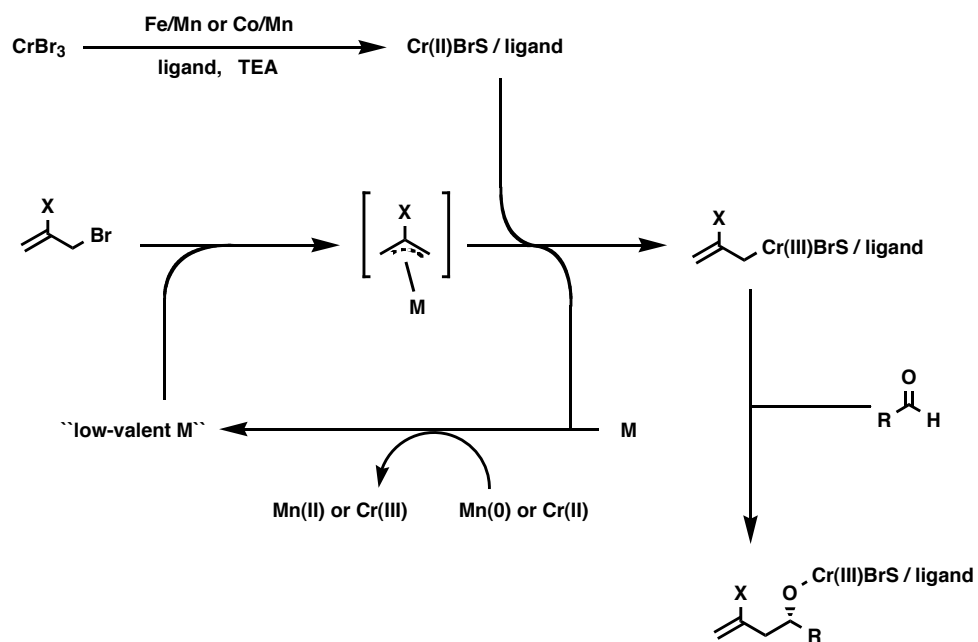
## Catalytic Asymmetric 2-Haloallylations of Aldehydes





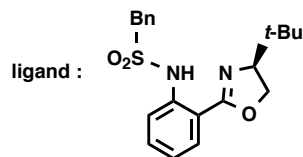
# Fe/Cr- and Co/Cr- Mediated Catalytic Asymmetric 2-Haloallylations of Aldehydes (III)

## Proposed Mechanism



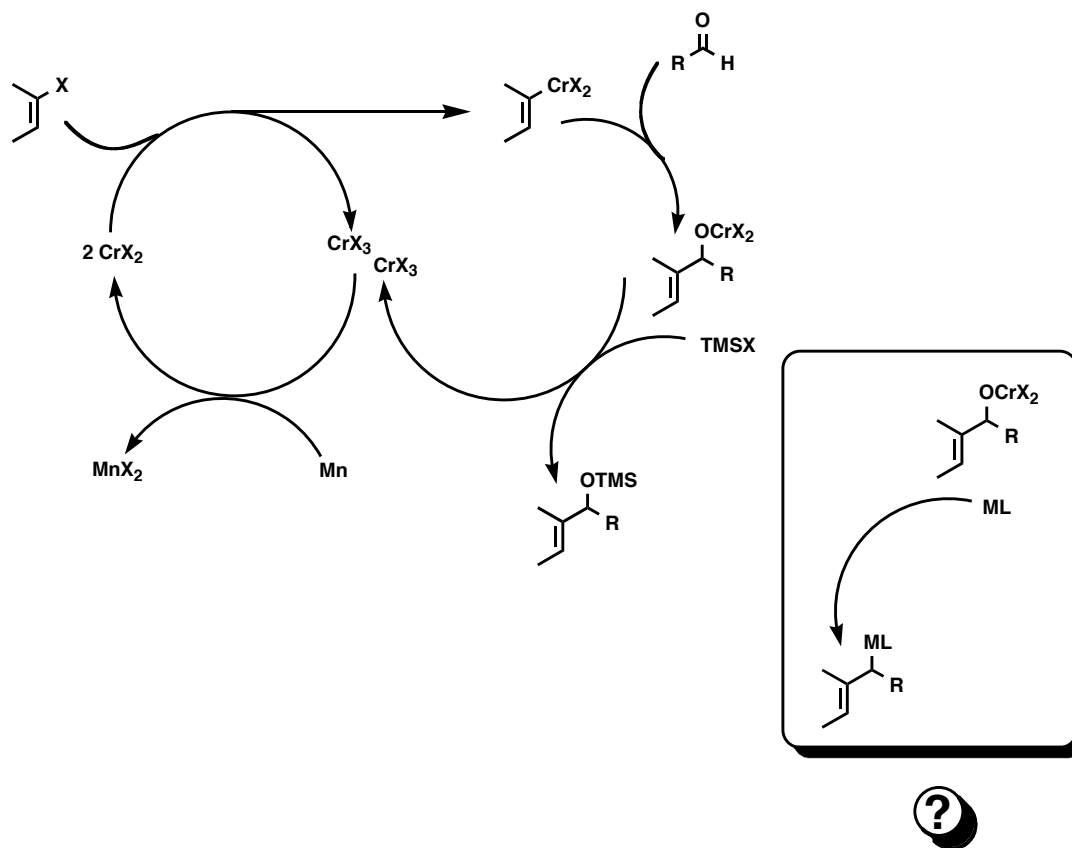
M : Fe or Co

S : THF or 2,6-lutidine



# New Catalytic Cycle for Couplings of Aldehydes with Organochromium Reagents (I)

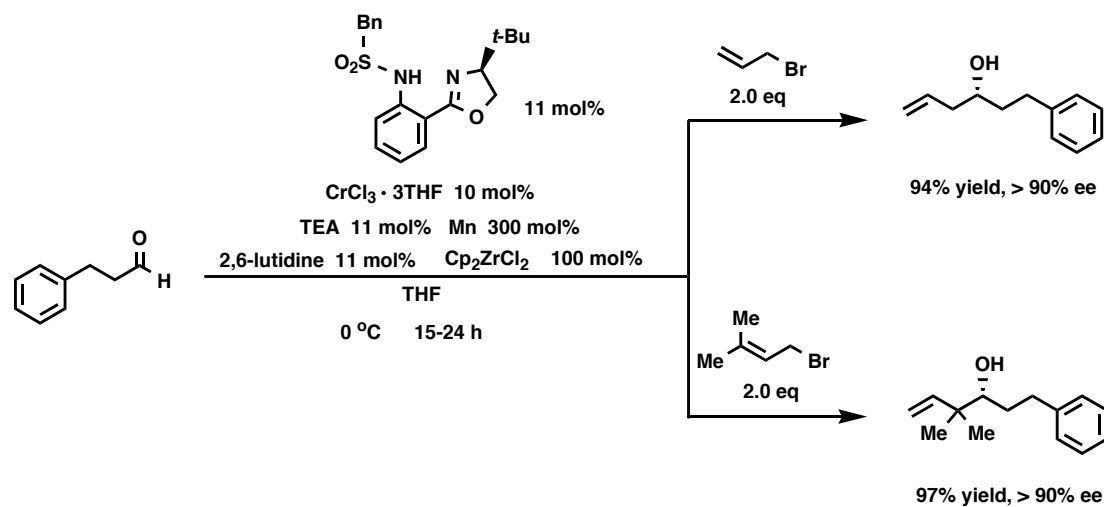
Is It Possible to Improve the Fürstner Catalytic Cycle?



Yes,  $\text{Cp}_2\text{ZrCl}_2$  Can Replace  $\text{TMSCl}$  !

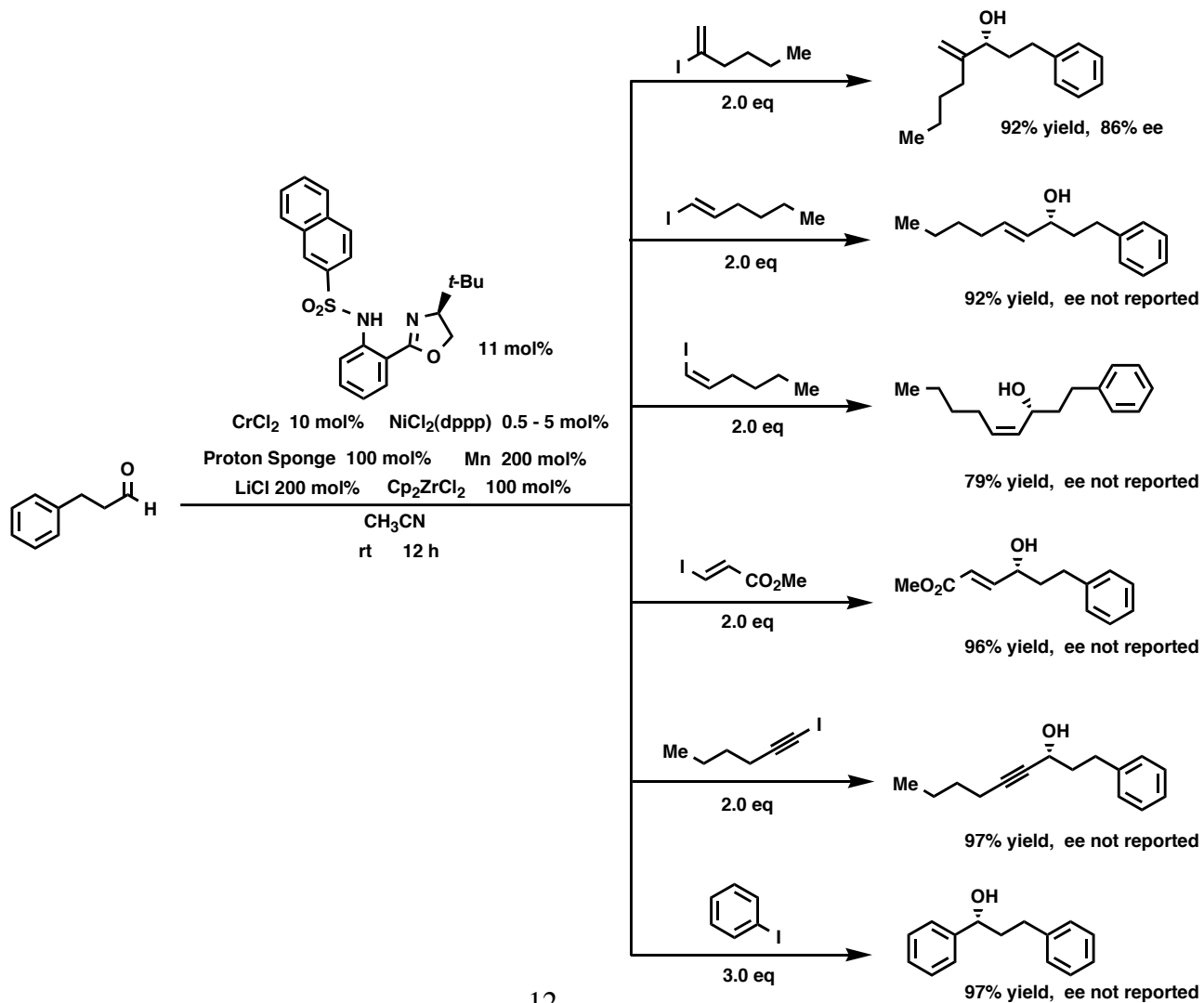
# New Catalytic Cycle for Couplings of Aldehydes with Organochromium Reagents (II)

## Cr Mediated Couplings



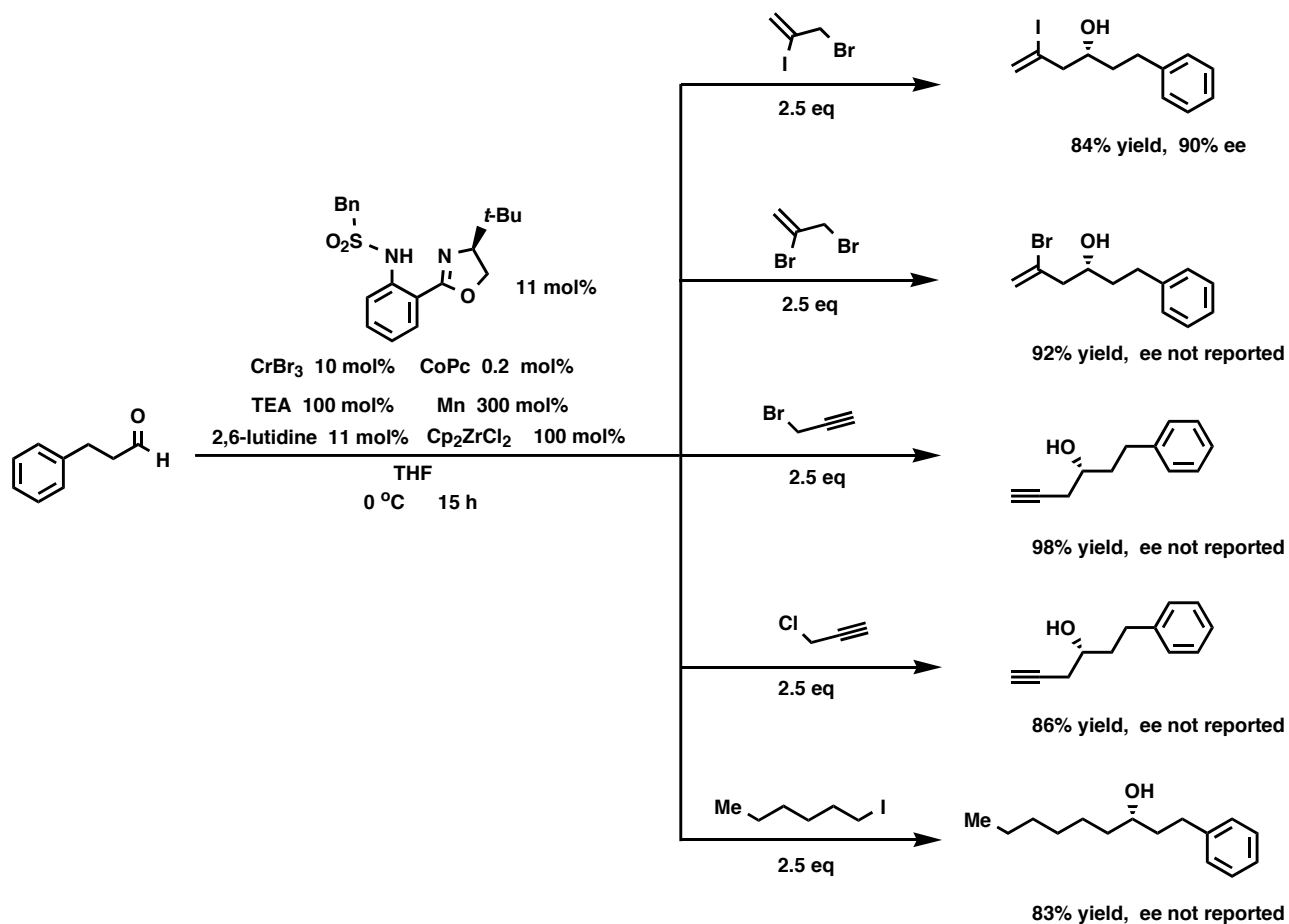
# New Catalytic Cycle for Couplings of Aldehydes with Organochromium Reagents (III)

## Ni/Cr Mediated Couplings



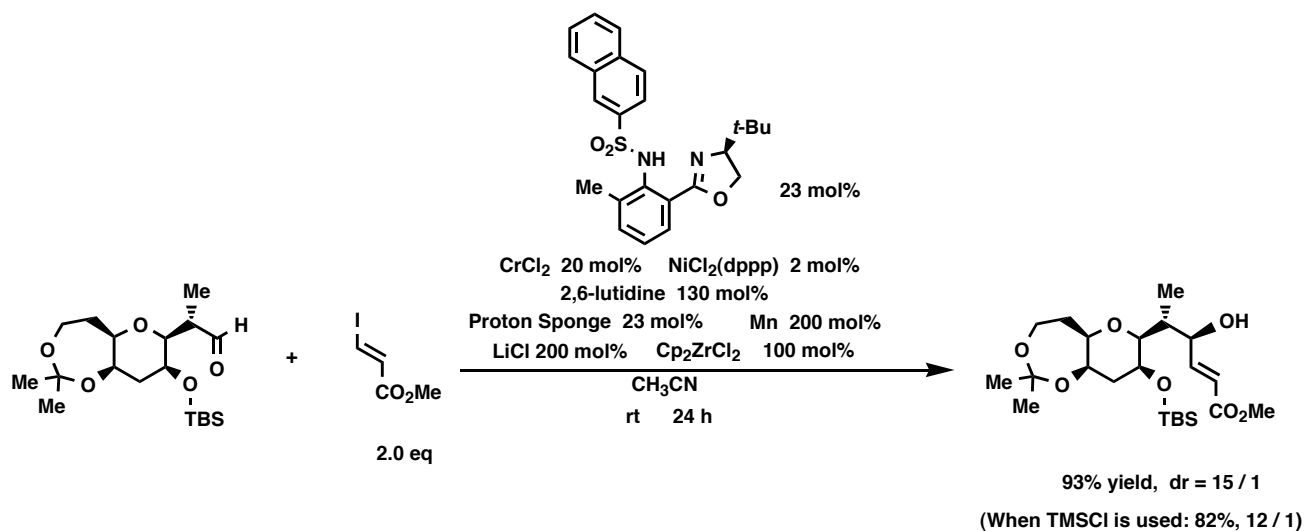
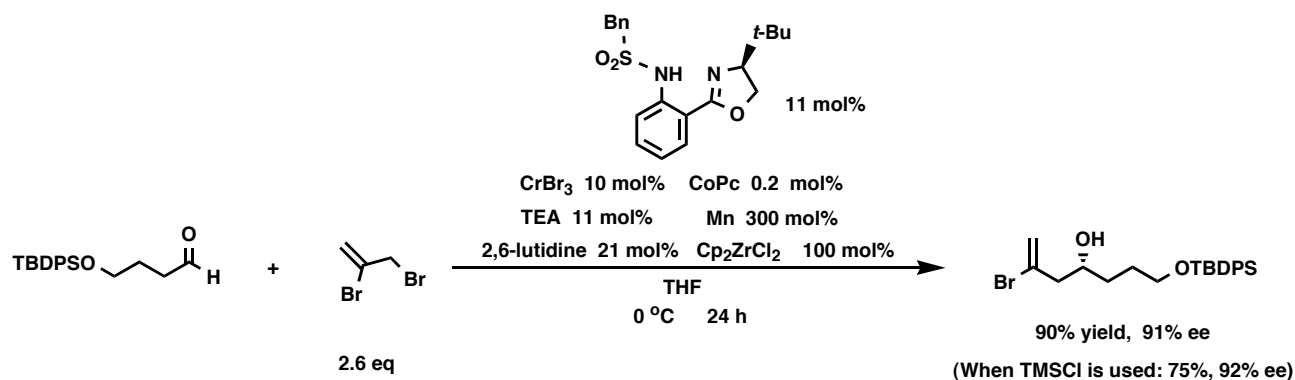
# New Catalytic Cycle for Couplings of Aldehydes with Organochromium Reagents (IV)

## Fe/Cr- and Co-Cr- Mediated Couplings



## New Catalytic Cycle for Couplings of Aldehydes with Organochromium Reagents (V)

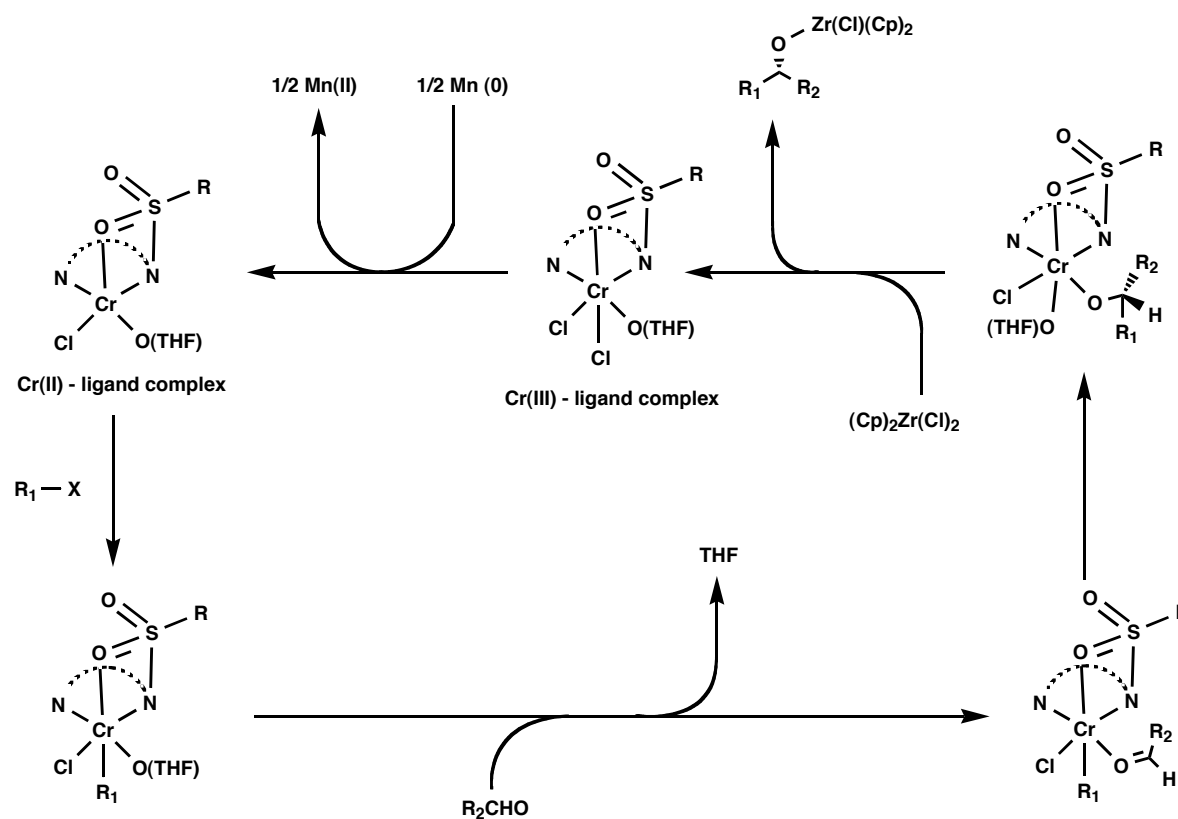
### Examples Selected from the Ongoing Halichondrin Program: Usefulness of the New Catalytic Cycle



# New Catalytic Cycle for Couplings of Aldehydes with Organochromium Reagents

(VI)

## Proposed Catalytic Cycle



## Summary

### Fe/Cr and Co/Cr Mediated Catalytic Asymmetric 2-Haloallylation of Aldehydes

- A novel class of (transition metal)-Cr mediated process has been applied in a new kind of allylation reaction (2-haloallylation) of aldehydes
- The new 2-haloallylation process has been successfully realized in a catalytic and asymmetric fashion
- The coupling reactions furnish products that are valuable synthetic intermediates in organic synthesis

### New Catalytic Cycle for Couplings of Aldehydes with Organochromium Reagents

- The use of  $\text{Cp}_2\text{ZrCl}_2$  in place of  $\text{TMSCl}$  has resulted in the discovery of a new catalytic cycle for NHK reactions
- With the new catalytic cycle higher yields of the coupling products are obtained
- No additional desilylation step is required at the end of the coupling process



## Future Work

### Fe/Cr and Co/Cr Mediated Catalytic Asymmetric 2-Haloallylation of Aldehydes

- An investigation of the Scope and Limitations of this new class of reaction is required as well as a detailed Mechanistic Investigation.  
(What is the role of 2,6-lutidine? Why the 2-chloroallylation reaction works better without Fe or Co salts? What is the exact role of Fe and Co?)

### Catalytic Asymmetric NHK reactions

Ligand Optimization is still needed