A Sakurai-Prins-Ritter Sequence for the Three-Component Diastereoselective Synthesis of 4-Amino Tetrahydropyrans

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J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2006, 128, 16480-16481.

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Tetrahydropyrans as Backbones of Natural Products



(+)-Phorboxazole A (1)



Potent antimitotic agents Mean GI50 value: 1.58 X 10-⁹ M against NCI panel of 60 tumor cell lines

Potent cytotoxicity against KB and P388 tumor cell lines



Approaches to Tetrahydropyran Skeleton

- Hetero-Diels-Alder Cyclizations (C-C and C-O formation)
- Cyclizations onto Epoxides (C-O formation)
- Cyclizations onto Oxocarbenium Ions (C-C formation)
- Other Methods

Review: Clarke, P. A.; Santos, S. Eur. J. Org. Chem. 2006, 2045.

[4+2] Hetero-Diels-Alder Approach



Liu, P.; Jacobsen, E. N. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2001, 123, 10772.

Cyclizations onto Epoxides



McDonald, F. E.; Wei, X. Org. Lett. 2002, 4, 593.

Cyclizations onto Oxocarbenium Ions



Marumoto, S.; Jaber, J. J.; Vitale, J. P.; Rychnovsky, S. D. Org. Lett. 2002, 4, 3919.

[3+3] Cyclocondensation Approach



Epstein, O. L.; Rovis, T. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2006, 128, 16480.



Boons, G.-J.; Eveson, R.; Smith, S.; Stauch, T. Synlett 1996, 536.

Prins Reaction



In this paper:



Rational for 2,6-cis tetrahydropyran formation:



Ritter Reaction



In this paper:



Stereochemistry depends on R³





^{*a*} Procedure A: (i) TMSOTf (1 equiv), -45 °C; (ii) TfOH (2 equiv), -45 to -15 °C; (iii) Ac₂O, -15 to 0 °C, CH₂Cl₂/MeCN (1:1). ^{*b*} Procedure B: (i) TMSOTf (1 equiv), -45 °C; (ii) TfOH (2 equiv), -45 to 0 °C; (iii) NaHCO₃, MeCN; see Supporting Information for details. ^{*c*} Tertiary alcohol **8** was isolated in 8% yield as a 1:1 mixture of diastereomers at the 4-position.

Stereochemistry Rational

Alder's model:

1) THP cation **4** has an increased stability relative to the open-chain oxocarbonium ion due to delocalization. The calculated optimal geometry for delocalization places the H atom at **C4** in a pseudoaxial position.

2) 4-Methyl substituted THP cation **5** is much more stable than **4**.

3) Destabilization of the intermediate tertiary cation was observed if 4-methyl was replaced by 4-acetoxymethyl substituent.



Alder, R. W.; Harvey, J. N.; Oakley, M. T. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2002, 124, 4960. Epstein, O. L.; Rovis, T. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2006, 128, 16480.

Nitriles Scope

| $\begin{array}{c} c-C_{6}H_{11} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1a \\ t-Bu \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} C-C_{6}H_{11} \\ 0 \\ t-Bu \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} C-C_{6}H_{11} \\ 0 \\ t-C_{6}H_{11} \\ 0 \\ t-Bu \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} C-C_{6}H_{11} \\ 0 \\ t-C_{6}H_{11} \\ 0 \\ t-C_{6}H_{11} \\ 0 \\ t-C_{6}H_{11} \\ t-Bu \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} C-C_{6}H_{11} \\ 0 \\ t-C_{6}H_{11} \\ 0 \\ t-C_{6}H_{11} \\ t-C_{6}H_{$ | | | | |
|---|---------|---------------------|------|-----------------|
| entry | product | R | dr | yield (%) |
| 1 | 3aa | Me | 97:3 | 79 |
| 2 | 9a | Et | 96:4 | 84 |
| 3 | 9b | <i>i</i> -Pr | 94:6 | 81 |
| 4 | 9c | <i>t</i> -Bu | 95:5 | 71 |
| 5 | 9d | CH_2F | 99:1 | 83 |
| 6 | 9e | CH ₂ Cl | 97:3 | 79 |
| 7 | 9f | CH_2Br | 95:5 | 89 |
| 8 | 9g | CH ₂ OMe | 94:6 | 66 ^a |
| 9 | 9h | vinyl | 98:2 | 75 ^a |
| 10 | 9i | allyl | 95:5 | 42 |
| 11 | 9ј | Ph | 93:7 | 77 |

^{*a*} Isolated yield after aqueous workup and acetylation of unpurified reaction mixture with Ac₂O/Py/DMAP.

Epstein, O. L.; Rovis, T. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2006, 128, 16480.

Extension of Sakurai-Prins-Ritter Reactions



i) TMSOTf, CH₂Cl₂, -78 °C; ii) MeCN, TfOH, -45 to 0 °C; iii) NaHCO₃



Epstein, O. L.; Rovis, T. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2006, 128, 16480.

Conclusions

• Another THP formation method was developed using a sequential Sakurai-Prins-Ritter Reactions

- Reactions involved are all diastereoselective
- The introduction of the amide made further functionalization possible

• Up to four new stereocenters may be controlled from a single stereocenter present in the starting material