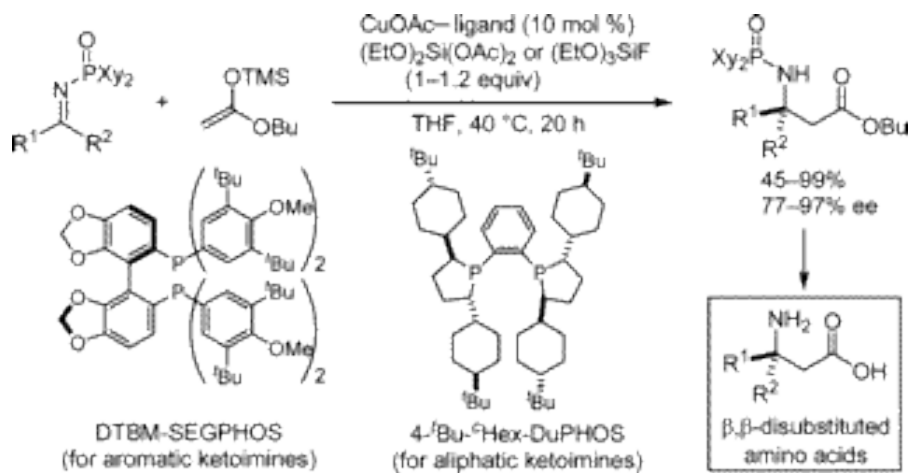


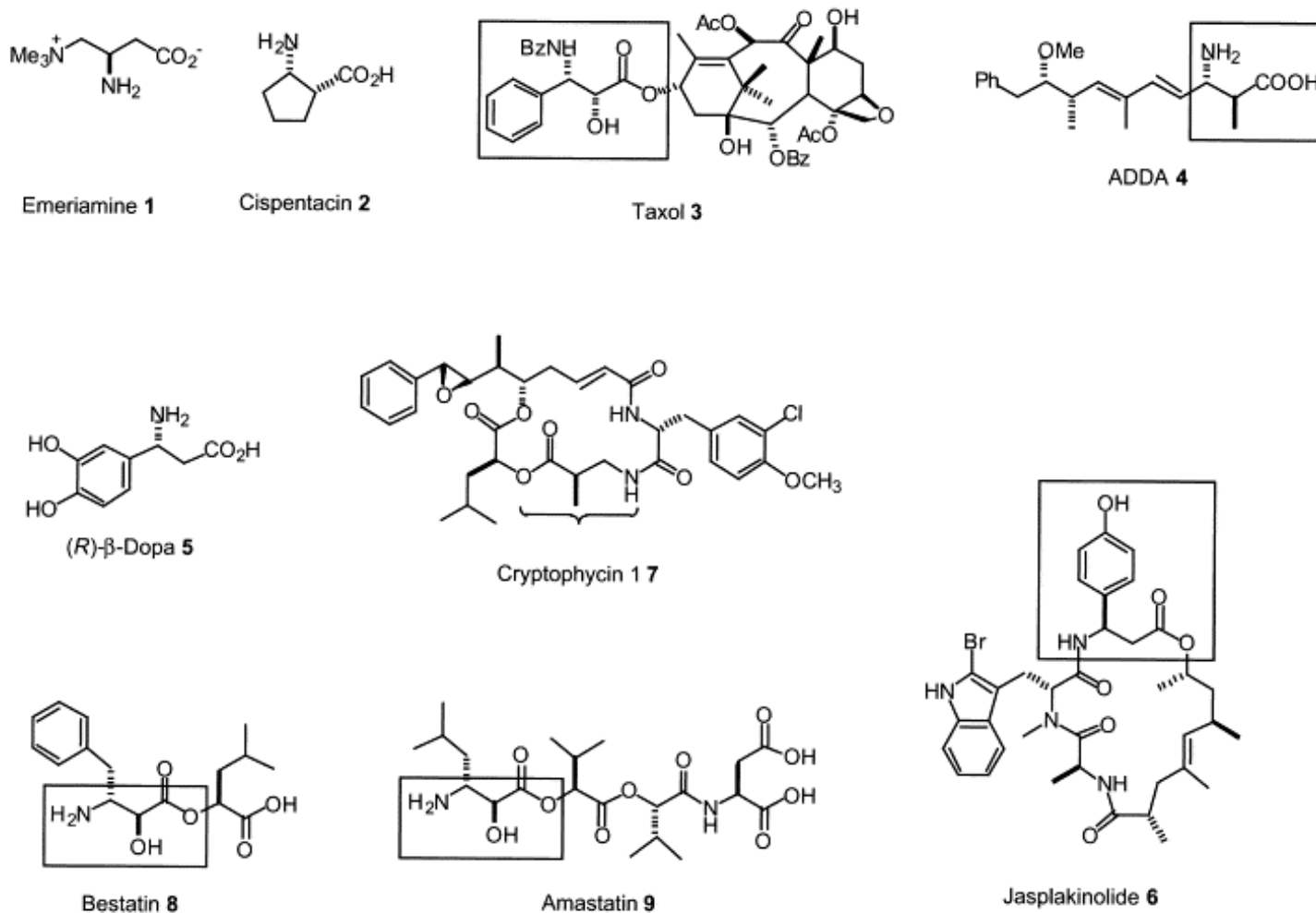
Catalytic Enantioselective Mannich-type Reactions of Ketoimines

Suto, Y.; Kanai, M.; Shibasaki, M. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* ASAP.



Zhiyong Wang
Wipf Group
Current Literature Presentation
January 6th, 2007

β -Amino Acid-Containing Natural Products



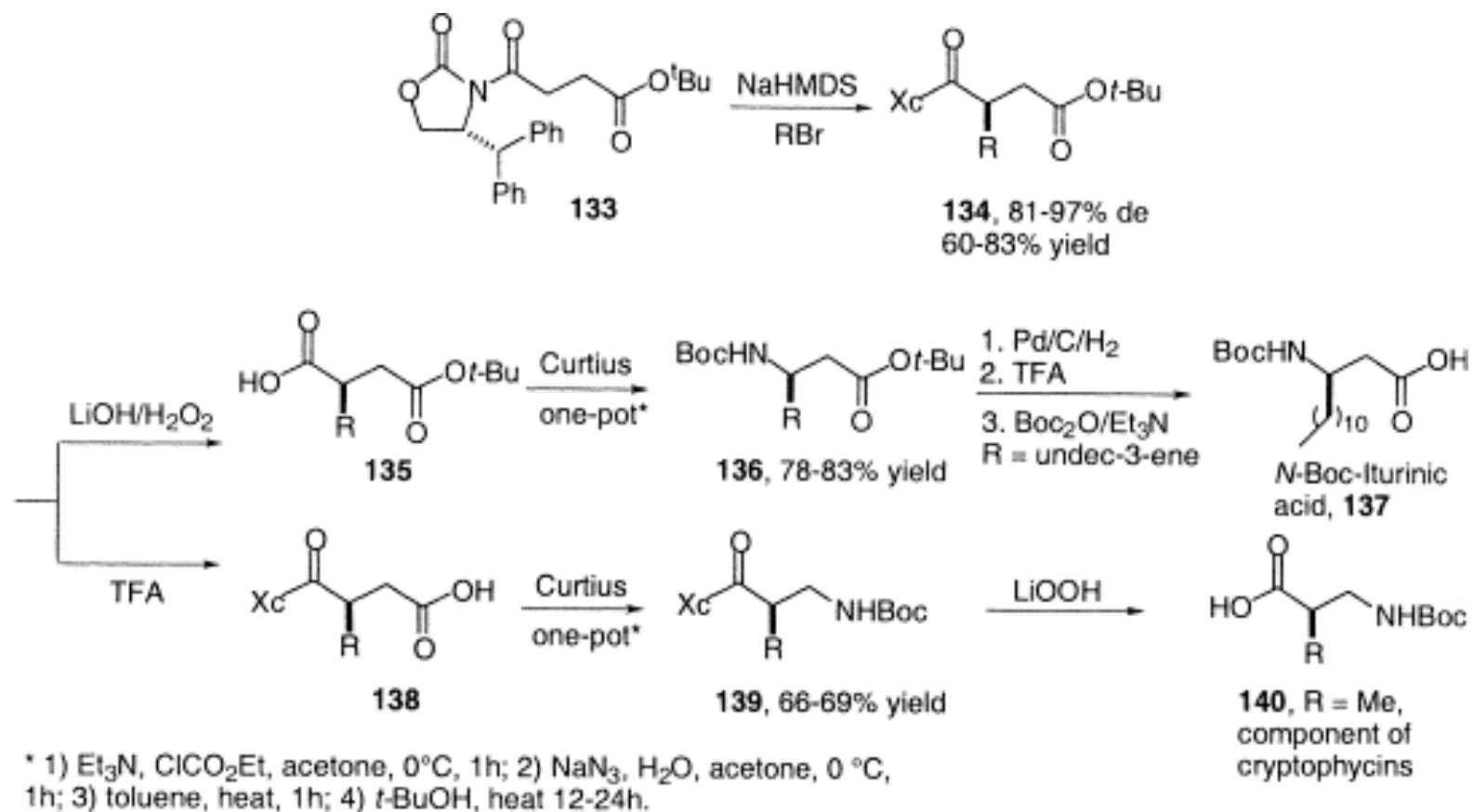
Liu, M., Sibi, M. P. *Tetrahedron* **2002**, *58*, 7991-8035.

Traditional Stereoselective Approaches to Synthesize β -Amino Acids

- Homologation of α -amino acids
- Enzymatic resolution of β -amino acids
- Curtius rearrangement
- Conjugate addition of a nitrogen nucleophile to α,β -unsaturated esters or imides
- Hydrogenation
- Amino hydroxylation and β -lactam synthesis
- Addition of enolates (or equivalents) to imines-indirect Mannich reaction

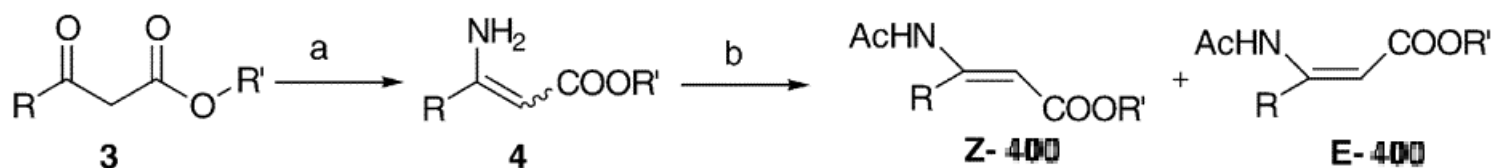
Liu, M., Sibi, M. P. *Tetrahedron* **2002**, 58, 7991-8035.

Curtius Rearrangement

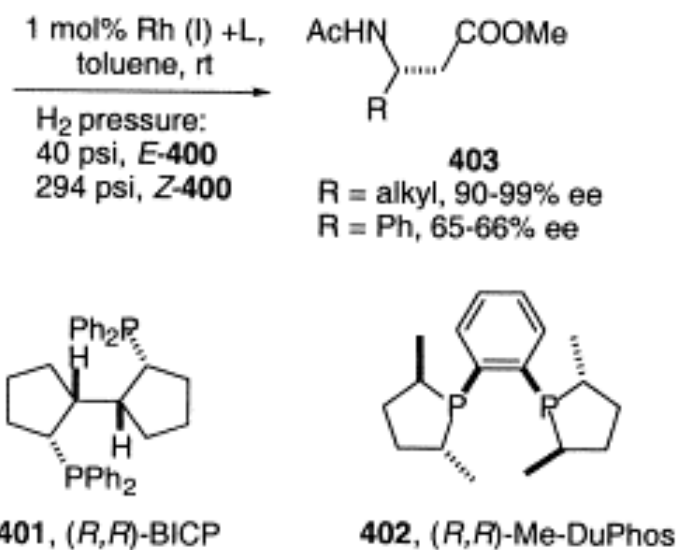


Sibi, M. P., Deshpande, P, K. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1* **2000**, 1461-1466.

Catalytic Hydrogenation

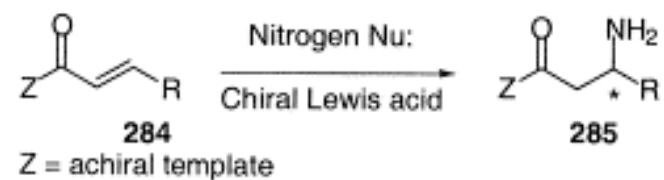
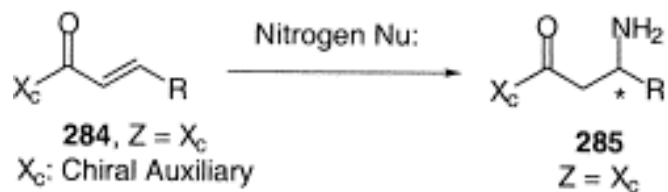
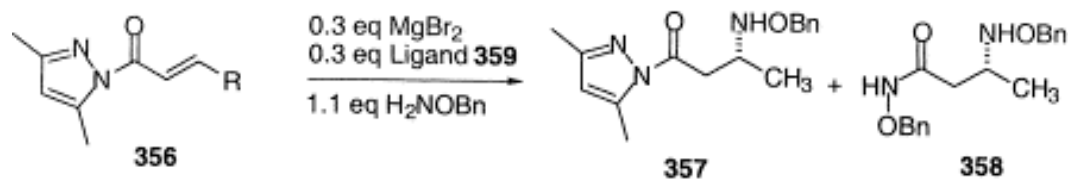
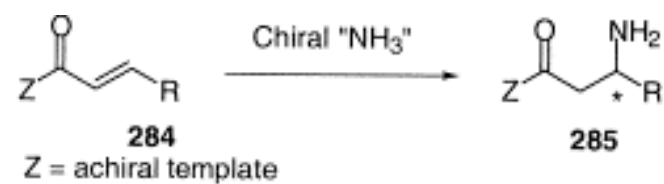


*(a) NH_4OAc , MeOH, rt; (b) Ac_2O , py, THF, reflux.

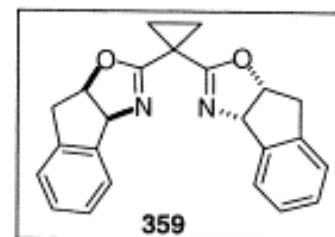


Zhu, G.; Chen, Z.; Zhang, X. *J. Org. Chem.* **1999**, *64*, 6907-6910.

Conjugate Addition



R	yield (%)	ee (%)
Me	80	92 (<i>R</i>)
CH ₂ Ph	80	95 (<i>R</i>)
<i>i</i> -Pr	76	87 (<i>R</i>)
Me ^a	67	59 (<i>S</i>)
Ph ^b	24	83

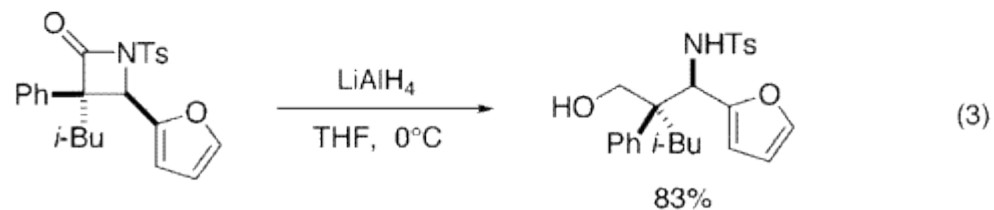
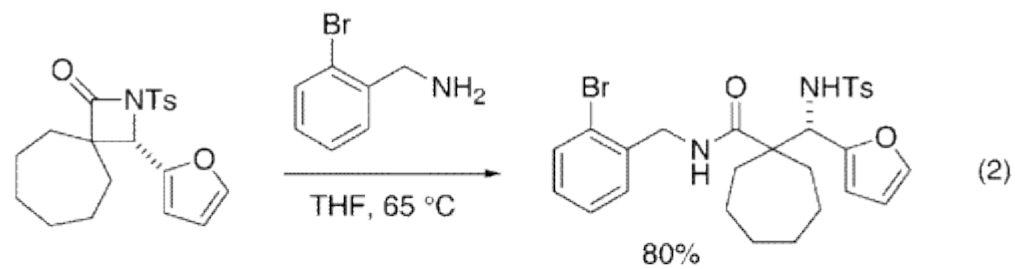
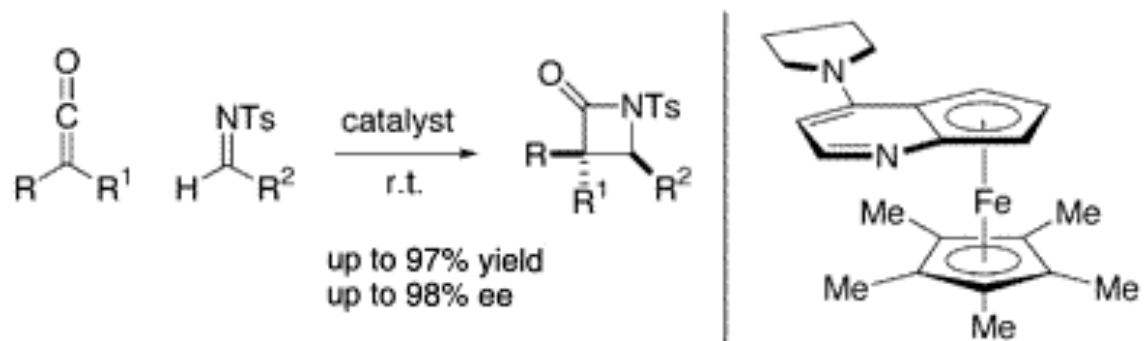


^a1 eq Y(OTf)₃ used.

^b60% of the starting material was recovered

Sibi, M. P. et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1998**, *120*, 6615.

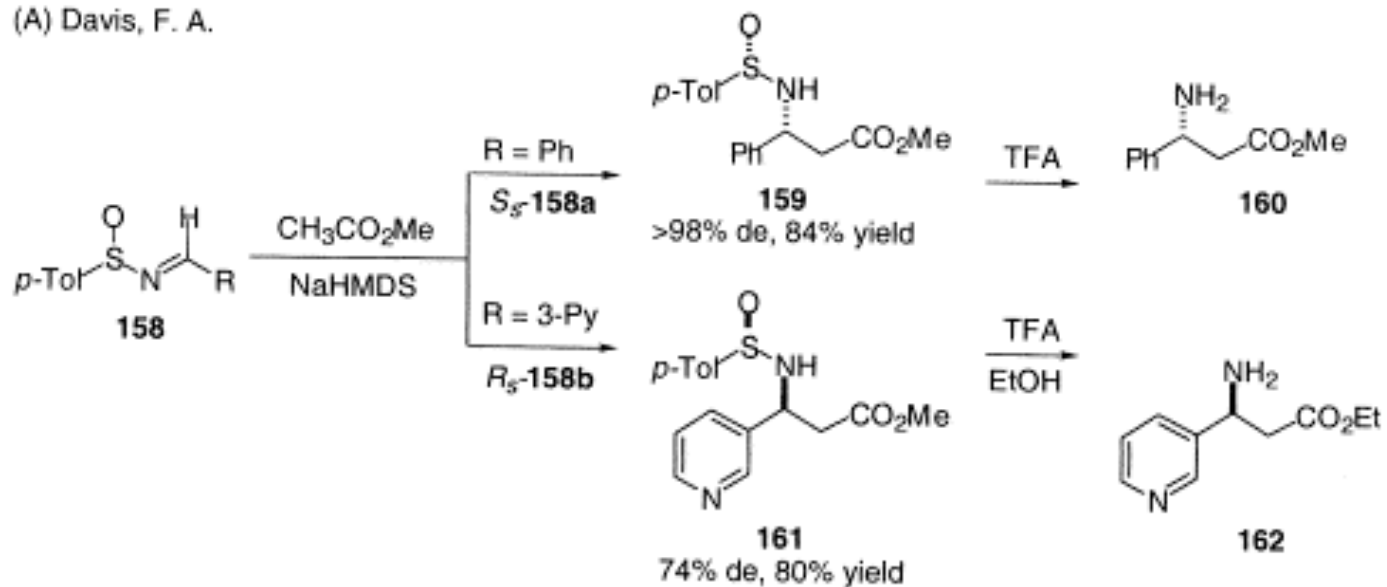
From β -Lactam



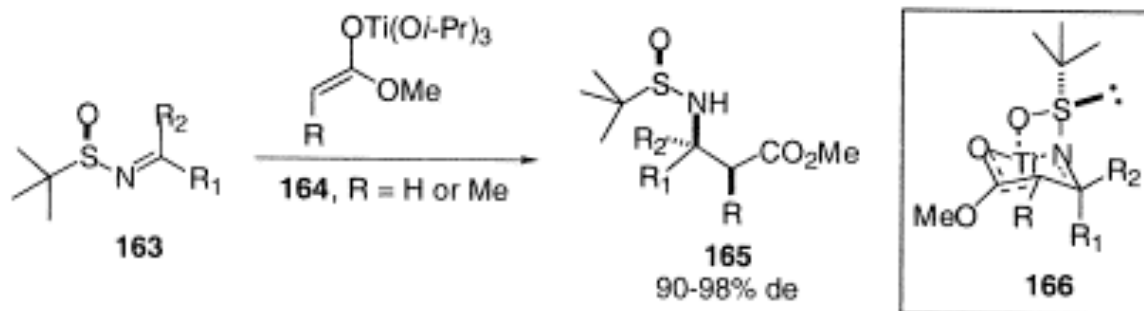
Hodous, B. L.; Fu, G. C. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2002**, *124*, 1578-1579.

Asymmetric Addition of Enolates to Imines

(A) Davis, F. A.



(B) Ellman, J. A.



Davis, F. A.; Szewczyk, J. M.; Reddy, R. E. *J. Org. Chem.* **1996**, *61*, 2222–2225.

Tang, T. P.; Ellman, J. A. *J. Org. Chem.* **1999**, *64*, 12–13.

Catalytic Asymmetric Mannich Reaction-Aldimine



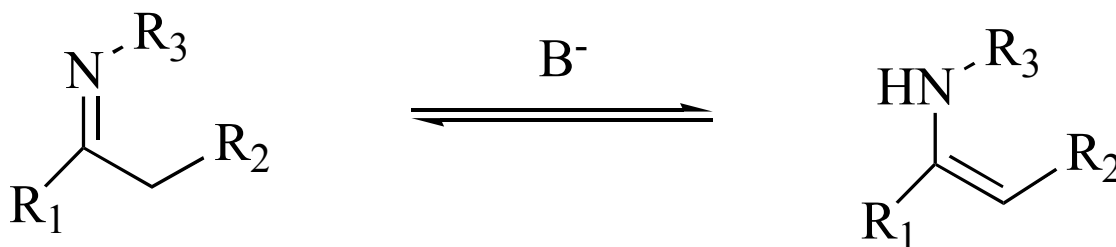
entry	R ¹	R ²	R ³	additive (mol %)	yield (%)	syn/anti	ee (%)
1 ^a	H	H	4-Me-C ₆ H ₄		91		95
2 ^a	H	H	4-MeO-C ₆ H ₄		93		91 (98) ^b
3 ^{a,c}	H	H	4-Cl-C ₆ H ₄		94		95
4 ^d	Me	H	Ph		6	91/9	94 ^e
5 ^d	Me	H	Ph	TfOH (1)	5	91/9	90 ^e
6 ^d	Me	H	Ph	SDS (5)	9	91/9	78 ^e
7 ^d	Me	H	Ph	Triton X-405(5)	10	91/9	93 ^e
8 ^d	Me	H	Ph	CTAB (5)	94	94/6	97 ^e
9 ^d	Me	H	Ph	CTAB (2)	93	94/6	96 ^e
10 ^{d,f}	Me	H	Ph	CTAB (2)	84	93/7	97 ^e
11	Et	H	Ph	CTAB (2)	76	96/4	96 ^e
12 ^{g,h}	Me	H	Et	CTAB (2)	57	(98.5/1.5) ^b 86/14	(>99.5 ^e) ^b 97 ⁱ
13 ^{h,j}	H	Me	Et	CTAB (2)	94	(98.5/1.5) ^b 12/88	(>99.5 ^e) ^b 94 ⁱ
14 ^k	Me	H	S ^t Bu	CTAB (2)	39	8/92	94 ⁱ
15 ^l	H	Me	S ^t Bu	CTAB (2)	51	93/7	67 ⁱ
16 ^{l,m}	H	Me	S ^t Bu	CPB (2)	69	92/8	62 ⁱ

^a 1c was used instead of 1b. ^b After one recrystallization. ^c Time = 36 h. ^d E/Z = <1/>99. ^e Ee of syn adduct. ^f Performed with 5 mol % 1b. ^g E/Z = 2/98. ^h Time = 72 h. ⁱ Ee of major diastereomer. ^j E/Z = 76/24. ^k E/Z = 98/2. ^l E/Z = 3/97. ^m Time = 48 h.

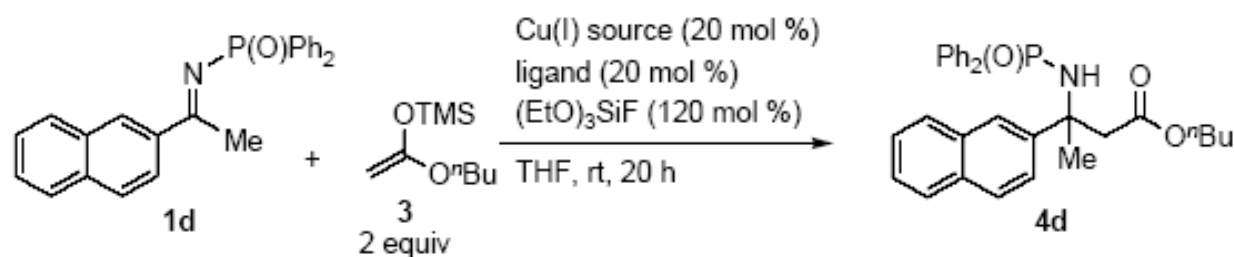
Hamda, T.; Kobayashi, M. S. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2004**, *126*, 7768-7769.

Mannich Reaction with Ketoimines - Challenges

- Low reactivity of ketoimines
- Ketoimine-enamine isomerization
- Differentiation of the two substituents on the prochiral carbon



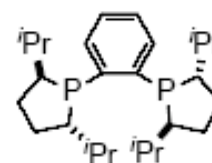
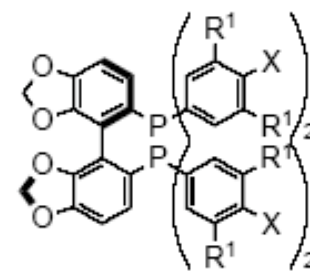
Current Paper: Catalytic Asymmetric Mannich Reaction with Ketoimines



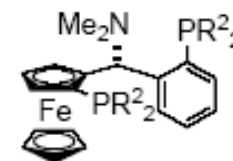
entry	Cu(I)	ligand	yield (%) ^a	ee (%) ^b
1	CuOAc	(<i>R</i>)-SEGPHOS	36	46
2	CuOAc	(<i>R</i>)-DTBM-SEGPHOS	54	94
3	CuOAc	(<i>S,S</i>)- <i>i</i> Pr-Duphos	97	66
4	CuOAc	Taniaphos-Ph	11	N.D.
5	CuOAc	Taniaphos-Cy	11	N.D.
6	$\text{CuF}\cdot 3\text{PPh}_3\cdot 2\text{EtOH}$	(<i>R</i>)-DTBM-SEGPHOS	60	56
7	CuF^c	(<i>R</i>)-DTBM-SEGPHOS	30	6

^a Determined from ^1H NMR. ^b Determined by chiral HPLC

^c Prepared by reducing $\text{CuF}_2\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ with 2 equiv of chiral phosphine to Cu in situ.



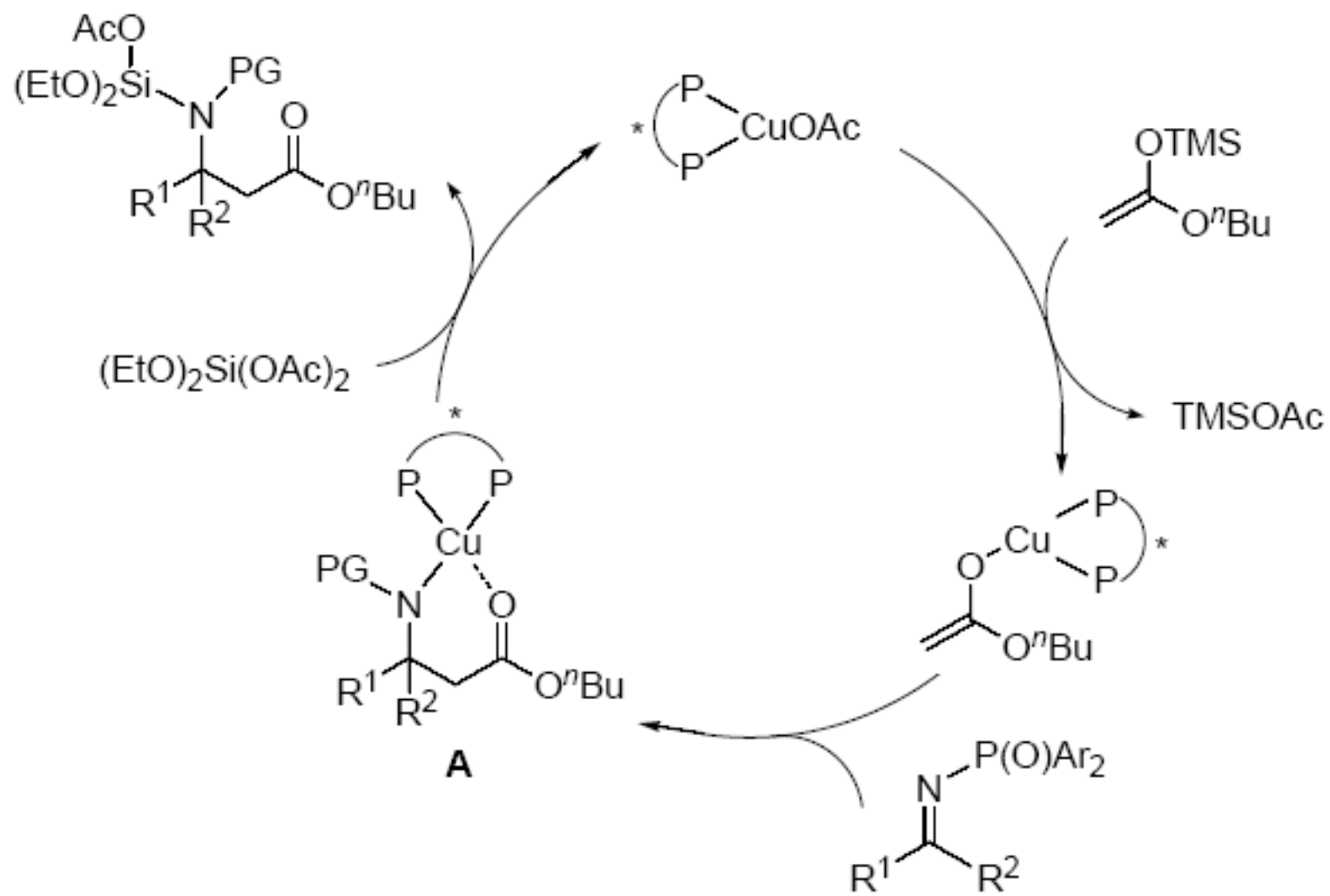
(*S,S*)-*i*Pr-Duphos



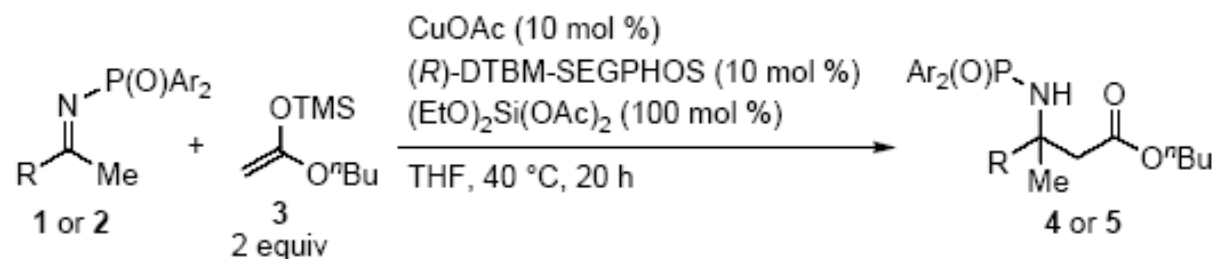
Taniaphos-Ph; $\text{R}^2 = \text{Ph}$
Taniaphos-Cy; $\text{R}^2 = \text{Cy}$

Suto, Y.; Kanai, M.; Shibasaki, M. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* ASAP.

Proposed Reaction Mechanism



Effects of *N*-Phosphinoyl Moiety

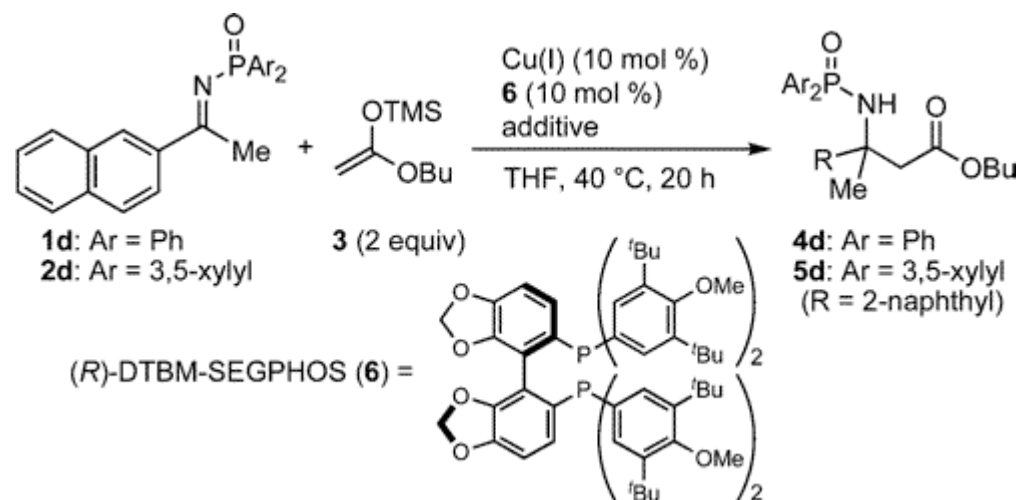


entry	R	substrate Ar		yield ^a (%)	ee ^b (%)
1		Ph	1a	69	94
2		3,5-Xy	2a	81	95
3		Ph	1b	73	93
4		3,5-Xy	2b	82	97
5 ^c		Ph	1c	59	94
6 ^c		3,5-Xy	2c	87	97
7		Ph	1d	82	92
8		3,5-Xy	2d	74	96
9		Ph	1f	69	93
10		3,5-Xy	2f	92	97

^a Isolated yield. ^b Determined by chiral HPLC.

^c 4 equiv of 3 was used.

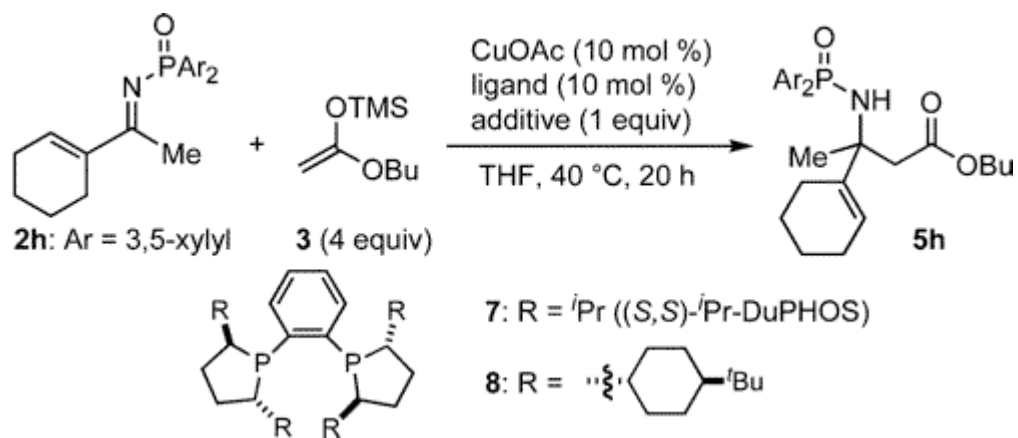
Optimization for Aromatic Ketoimines



entry	ketoimine	Cu source	additive ^a	yield ^b (%)	ee ^c (%)
1	1d	CuF ^d	(EtO) ₃ SiF + PhBF ₃ K	60	60
2	1d	CuOAc	(EtO) ₃ SiF + PhBF ₃ K	58	85
3	1d	CuOAc	(EtO) ₃ SiF	54	94
4	1d	CuOAc	(MeO) ₂ SiF ₂	85	93
5	1d	CuOAc	Me ₂ Si(OAc) ₂	68	78
6	1d	CuOAc	EtSi(OAc) ₃	60	80
7	1d	CuOAc	(EtO) ₂ Si(OAc) ₂	82	92
8	2d	CuOAc	(EtO) ₂ Si(OAc) ₂	74	96

^a In entries 1 and 2, 1 equiv of (EtO)₃SiF and 10 mol % of PhBF₃K were used. In other entries, 1 equiv of additive was used. ^b Isolated yield. ^c Determined by chiral HPLC. ^d CuF·3PPh₃·2EtOH.

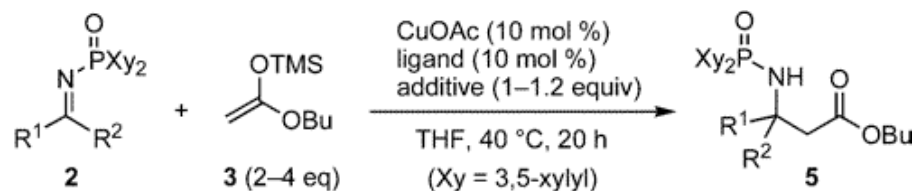
Optimization for Aliphatic Ketoimines



entry	ligand	additive	yield ^a (%)	ee ^b (%)
1	6	(EtO) ₂ Si(OAc) ₂	29	87
2	6	(EtO) ₃ SiF	58	86
3	7	(EtO) ₃ SiF	90	75
4	8	(EtO) ₃ SiF	99	81

^a Isolated yield. ^b Determined by chiral HPLC.

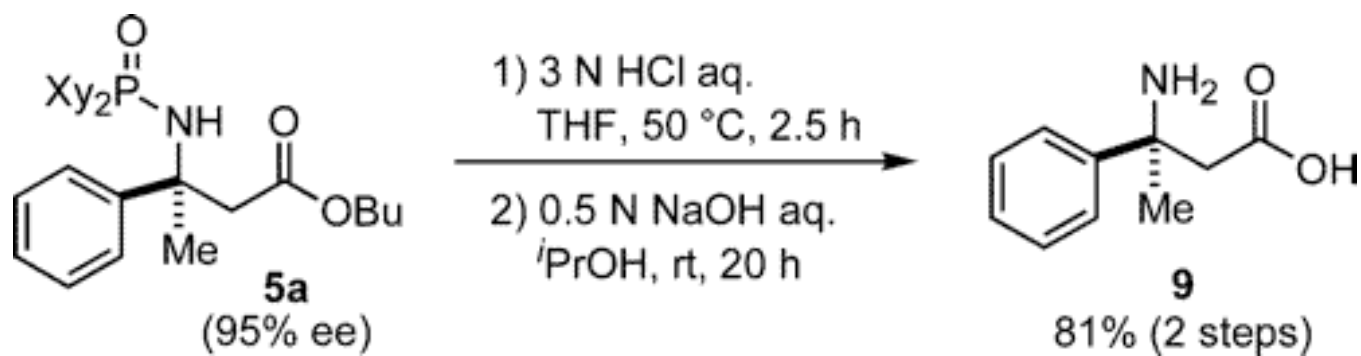
Reaction Scope



entry	substrate	conditions ^a	yield (%) ^b	ee (%) ^c	
1		X = H (2a)	A	81	95 ^g
2		X = Cl (2b)	A	82	97
3 ^d		X = OMe (2c)	A	87	97
4		2d	A	74	96
5 ^d		2e	A	74	96
6		2f	A	92	97
7 ^d		2g	A	61	91
8 ^e		2h	B	99	75
9 ^f		2h	B	99	81
10 ^e		2i	B	74	58
11 ^f		2i	B	65	77
12 ^e		2j	B	81	75
13 ^f		2j	B	45	80

^aCondition A: **3** = 2 equiv, ligand = **6**, additive = (EtO)₂Si(OAc)₂ (1 equiv). Condition B: **2** = 4 equiv, ligand = DuPHOS (**7** or **8**), additive = (EtO)₃SiF (1.2 equiv). ^bIsolated yield. ^cDetermined by chiral HPLC. ^d4 equiv of **3** were used. ^eLigand = **7**. ^fLigand = **8**. ^gAbsolute configuration was determined to be (*S*).

Conversion to β,β -Disubstituted Amino Acid



Summary

- The first catalytic enantioselective Mannich reaction of simple ketoimines is developed, providing a general way to synthesize chiral β,β -disubstituted amino acids.
- Excellent enantioselectivity is achieved with aromatic ketoimines.
- Further ligand optimization is need to improve the enantioselectivity of aliphatic ketoimines.