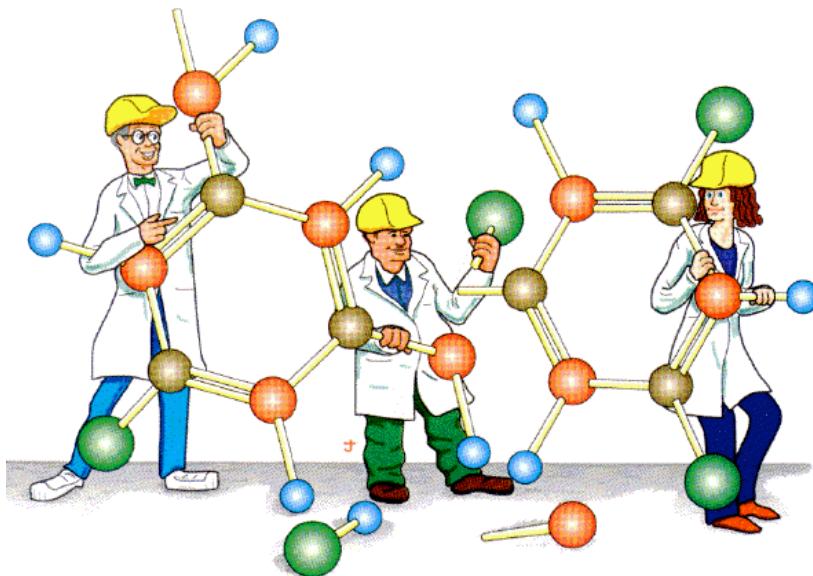


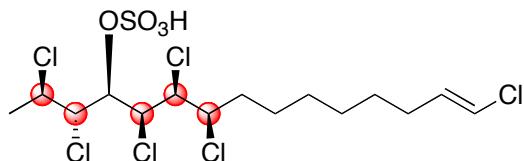
Frontiers in Chemistry Seminar

A Formidable Challenge: Asymmetric Halogenation in Organic Synthesis



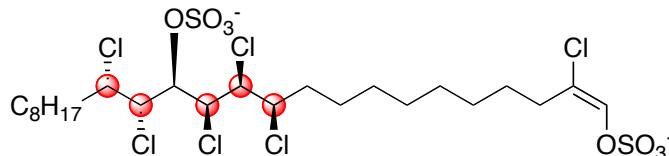
Filip R. Petronijević
The Wipf Group
December 10th, 2011

Highlights in Asymmetric Halogenation



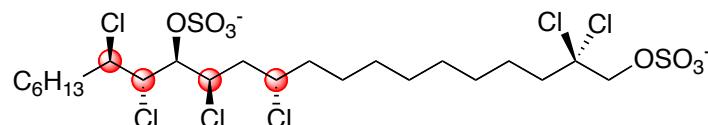
Chlorosulpholipid cytotoxin

Nilewski, C.; Geisser, R.W.; Carreira, E.M.
Nature **2009**, *457*, 573.



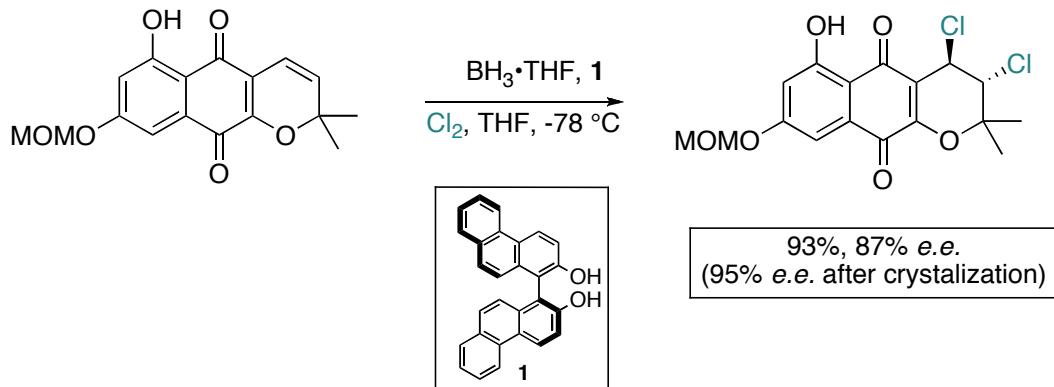
Malhamensilipin A

Shibuya, G.M.; Kanady, J.S.; Vanderwal, C.D.
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2008**, *130*, 12514.



Danicalipin A

Yoshimitsu, T.; Nakatani, R.; Kobayashi, A.; Tanaka, T.
Org. Lett. **2011**, *13*, 908.

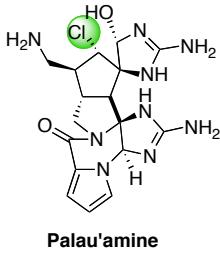
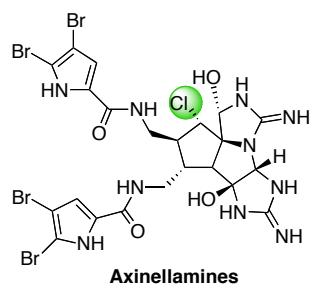
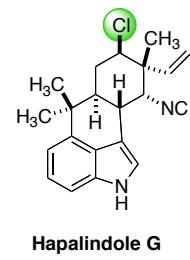
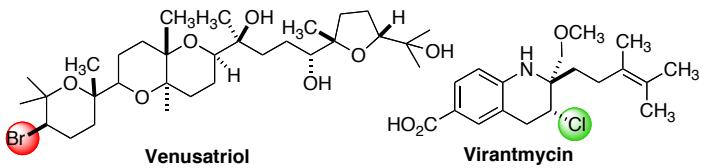
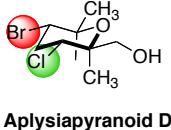
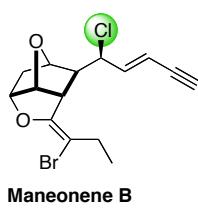
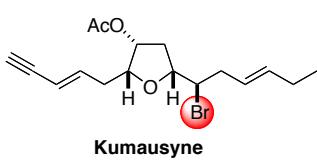
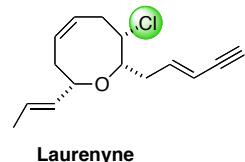
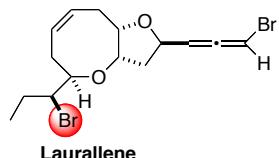
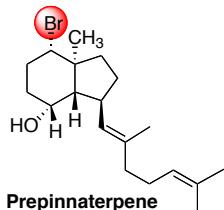
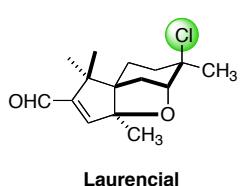
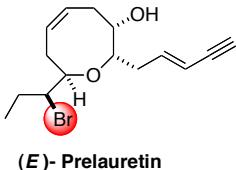
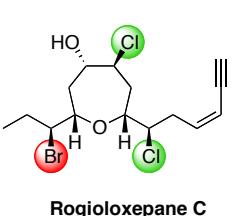
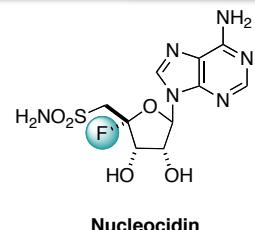


Snyder, S.A.; Tang, Z.-Y.; Gupta, R.
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2009**, *131*, 5744.



Nicolaou, K.C.; Simmons, N.L.; Ying, Y.; Heretsch, P.M.; Chen, J.S.
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2011**, *133*, 8134.

The Need for Halogenated Compounds



“Many organisms use organohalogens in chemical defense, in food gathering, or as regulatory hormones.

...

The chlorine atoms in the clinical antibiotic vancomycin are crucial in enforcing the requisite conformation for receptor binding.

...

Not counting terrestrial organisms, the 500.000 species of marine animals, plants, and bacteria guarantees that thousands of new organohalogen compounds are awaiting discovery. Of the 4.000 species of bryozoans, fewer than 20 have been examined for their chemical content.

...

Chlorine – once called the “devil’s element” – and the other halogens play an important role in natural processes, both biogenic and abiogenic ...

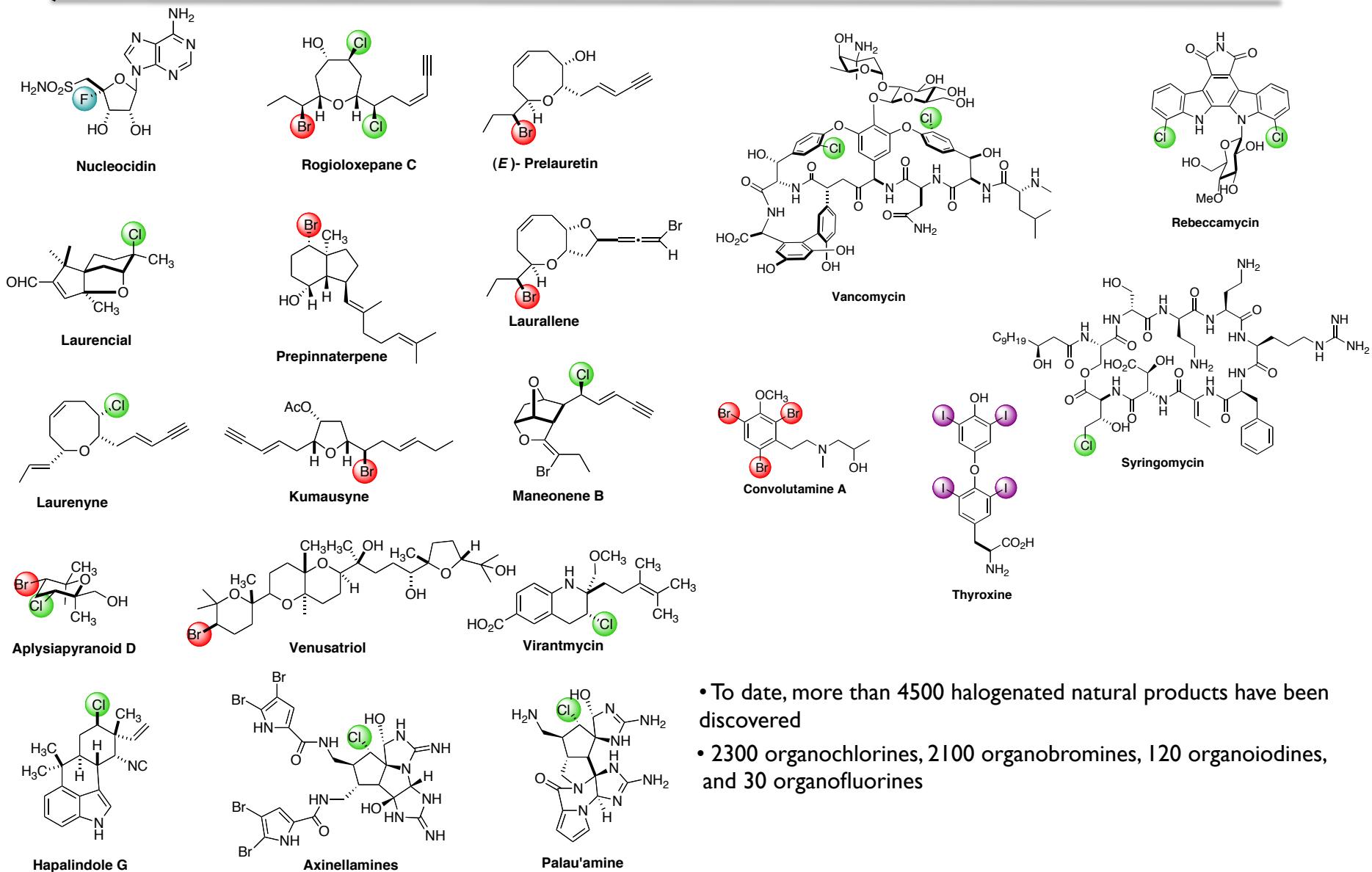
...

As organohalogen natural products research unfolds, new antibiotics, anticancer and antifungal agents, pesticides, herbicides, and other important medicinal drugs will be discovered”

Gribble, G. W. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **1998**, *31*, 141-152.

- For general reviews, see: a) Gribble, G.W. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **1998**, *31*, 141-152. b) Gribble, G.W. *Progress in the Chemistry of Organic Natural Products* **1996**, *68*, 1-498.
- For review on fluorinated natural products, see: Harper, D.B.; O'Hagan, D.O. *Nat. Prod. Rep.* **1994**, *11*, 123-133.

Halogenated Compounds in Nature

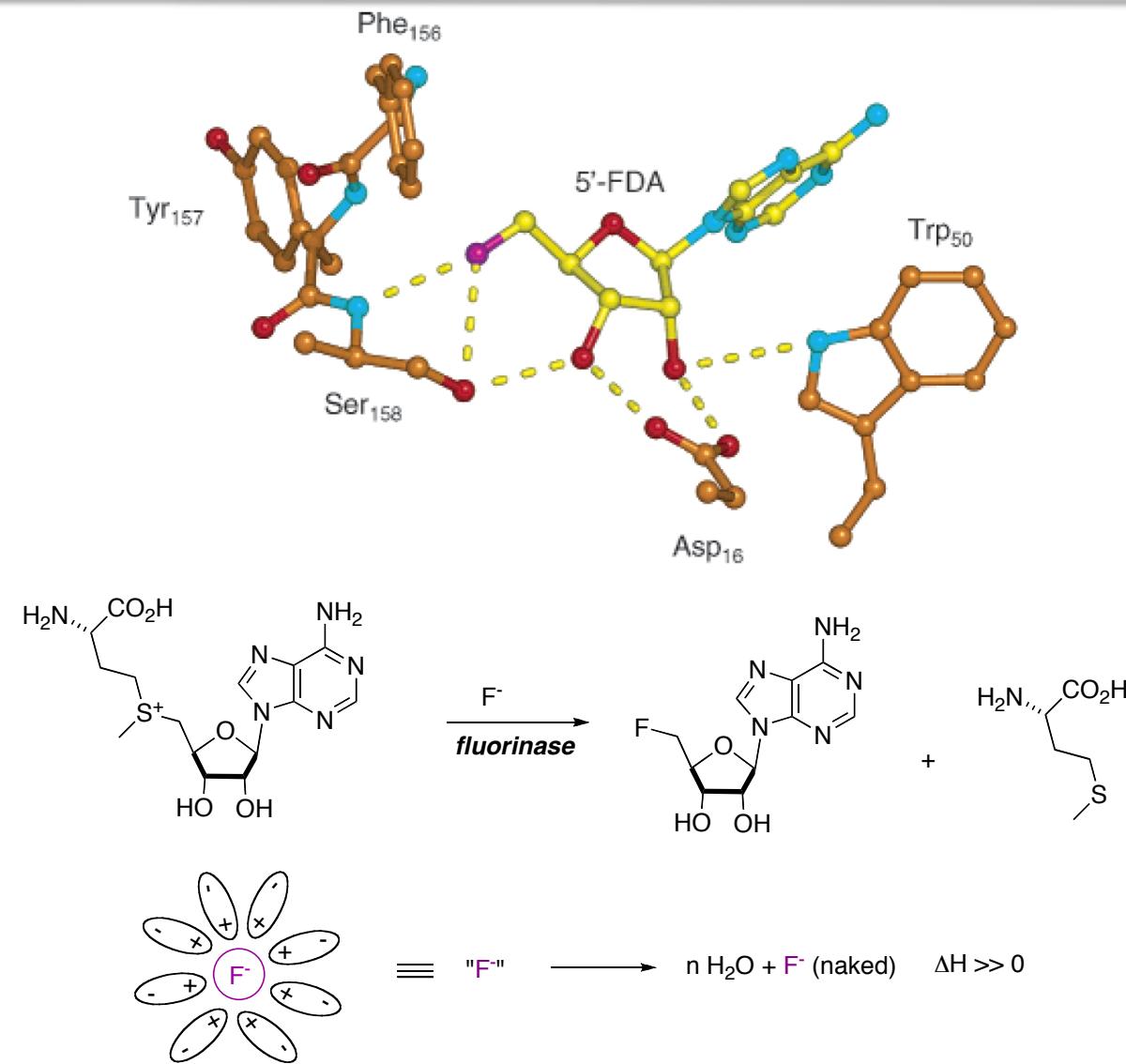


- To date, more than 4500 halogenated natural products have been discovered
- 2300 organochlorines, 2100 organobromines, 120 organoiodines, and 30 organofluorines

Vaillancourt, F. H.; Yeh, E.; Vosburg, D. A.; Garneau-Tsodikova, S.; Walsh, C. T. *Chem. Rev.* **2006**, *106*, 3364-3378.

Nature's Inventory of Halogenation Catalysts

Fluorinating Enzymes: Nonoxidative Construction of the C-F Bond

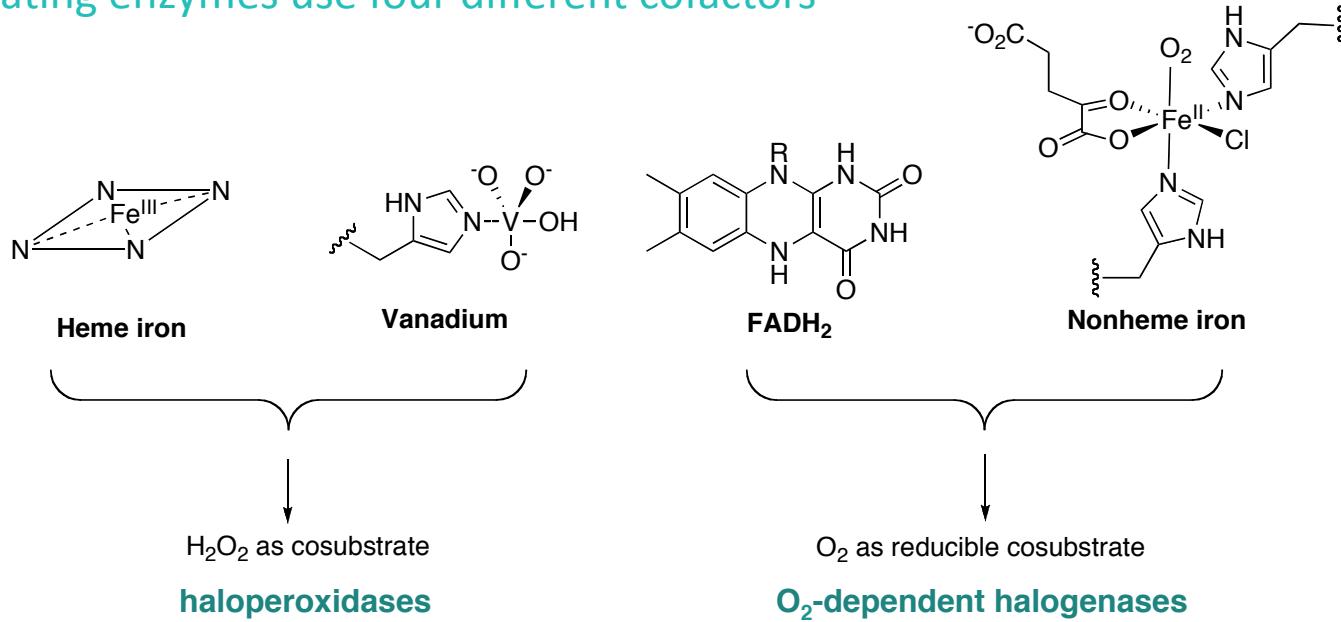


1. Dong, C.; Huang, F.; Deng, H.; Schaffrath, C.; Spencer, J. B.; O'Hagan, D.; Naismith, J. H. *Nature* **2004**, 427, 561-565. 2. Vaillancourt, F. H.; Yeh, E.; Vosburg, D. A.; Garneau-Tsodikova, S.; Walsh, C. T. *Chem. Rev.* **2006**, 106, 3364-3378.

Nature's Inventory of Halogenation Catalysts

Oxidative Logic in Chlorinating, Brominating and Iodinating Enzymes

Halogenating enzymes use four different cofactors

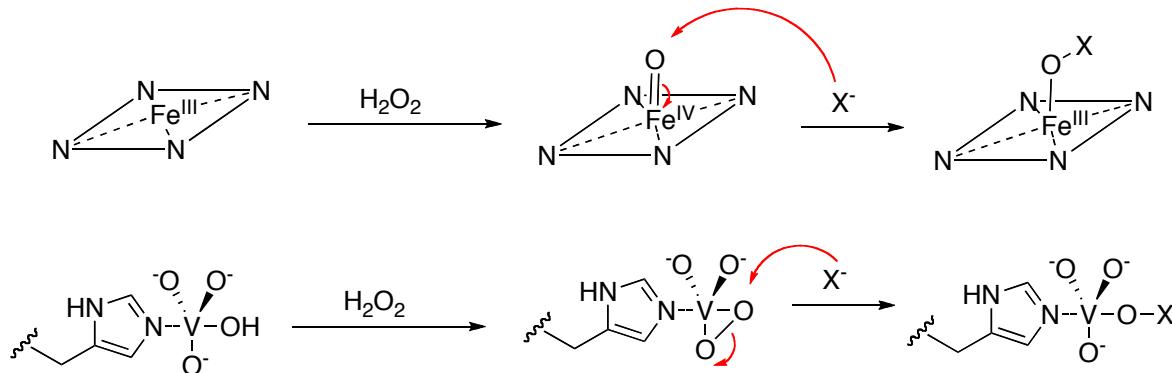
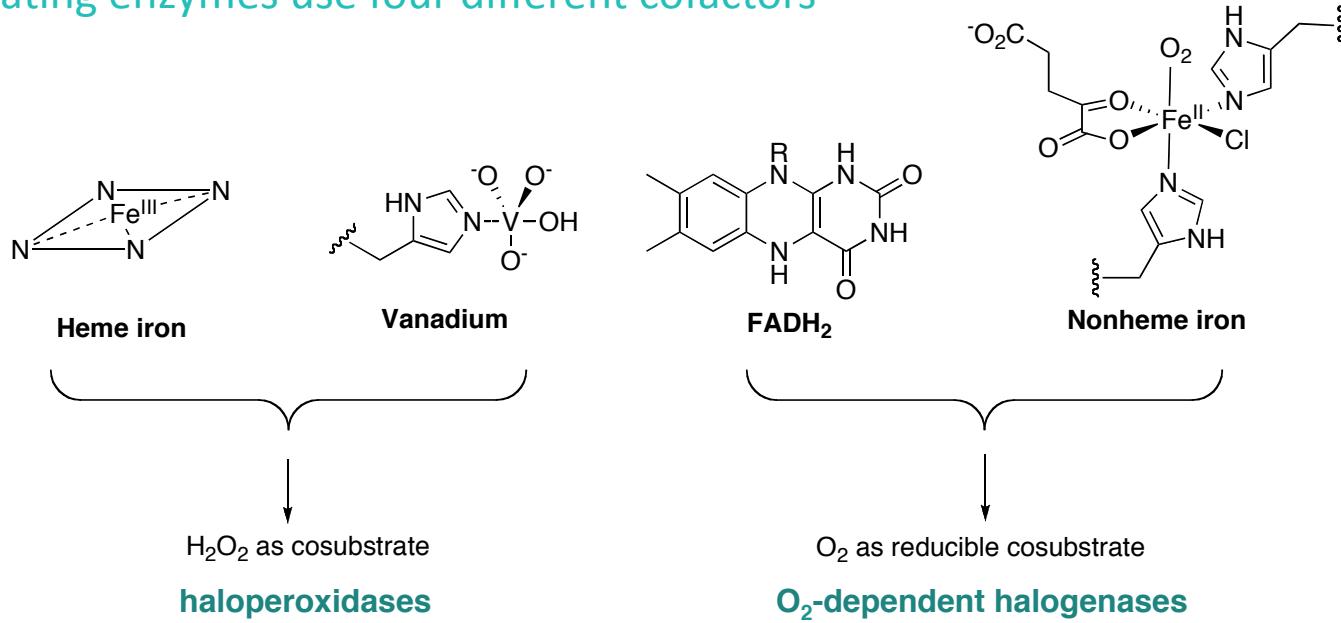


Vaillancourt, F. H.; Yeh, E.; Vosburg, D. A.; Garneau-Tsodikova, S.; Walsh, C. T. *Chem. Rev.* **2006**, 106, 3364-3378.

Nature's Inventory of Halogenation Catalysts

Oxidative Logic in Chlorinating, Brominating and Iodinating Enzymes

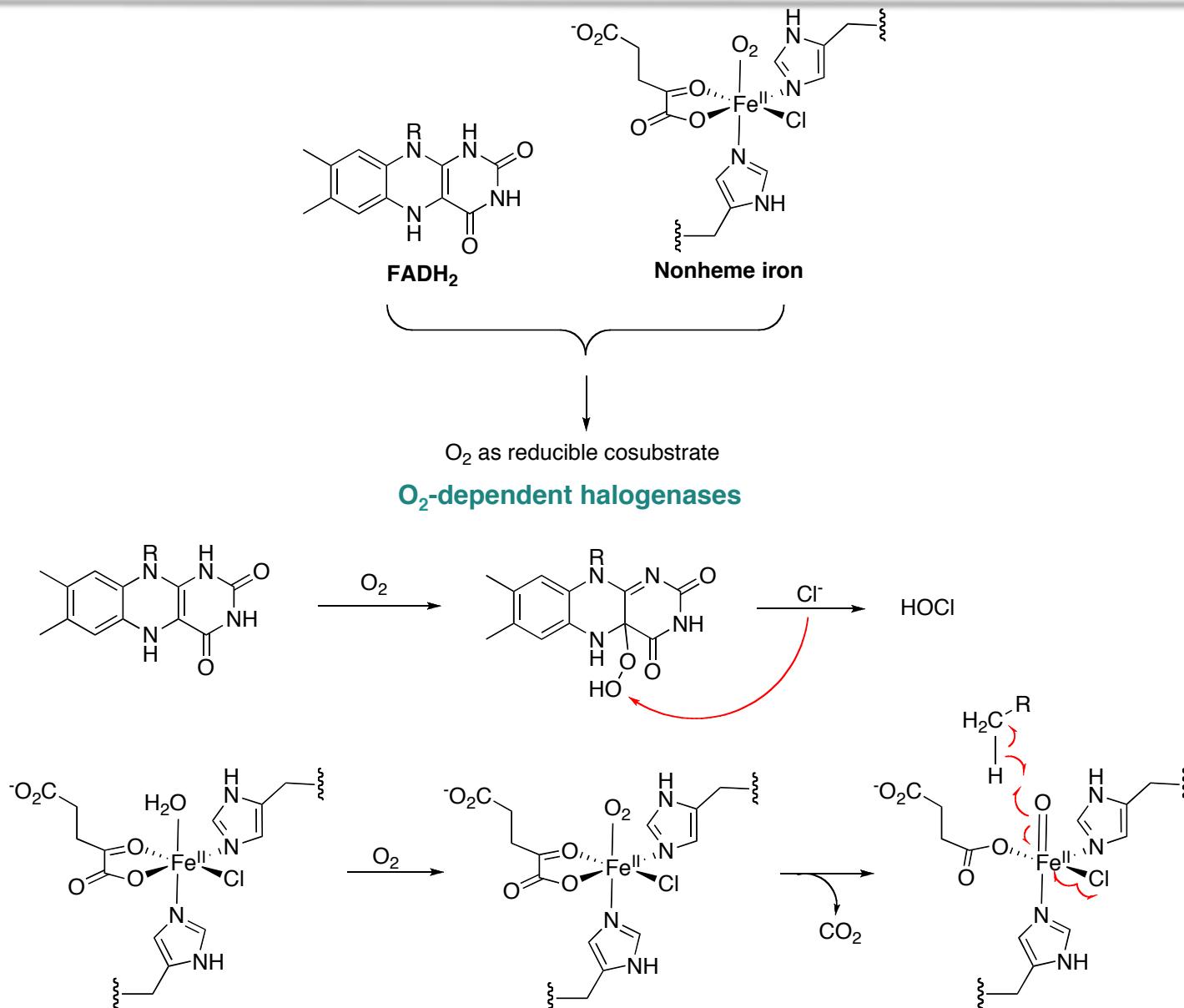
Halogenating enzymes use four different cofactors



Vaillancourt, F. H.; Yeh, E.; Vosburg, D. A.; Garneau-Tsodikova, S.; Walsh, C. T. *Chem. Rev.* **2006**, *106*, 3364-3378.

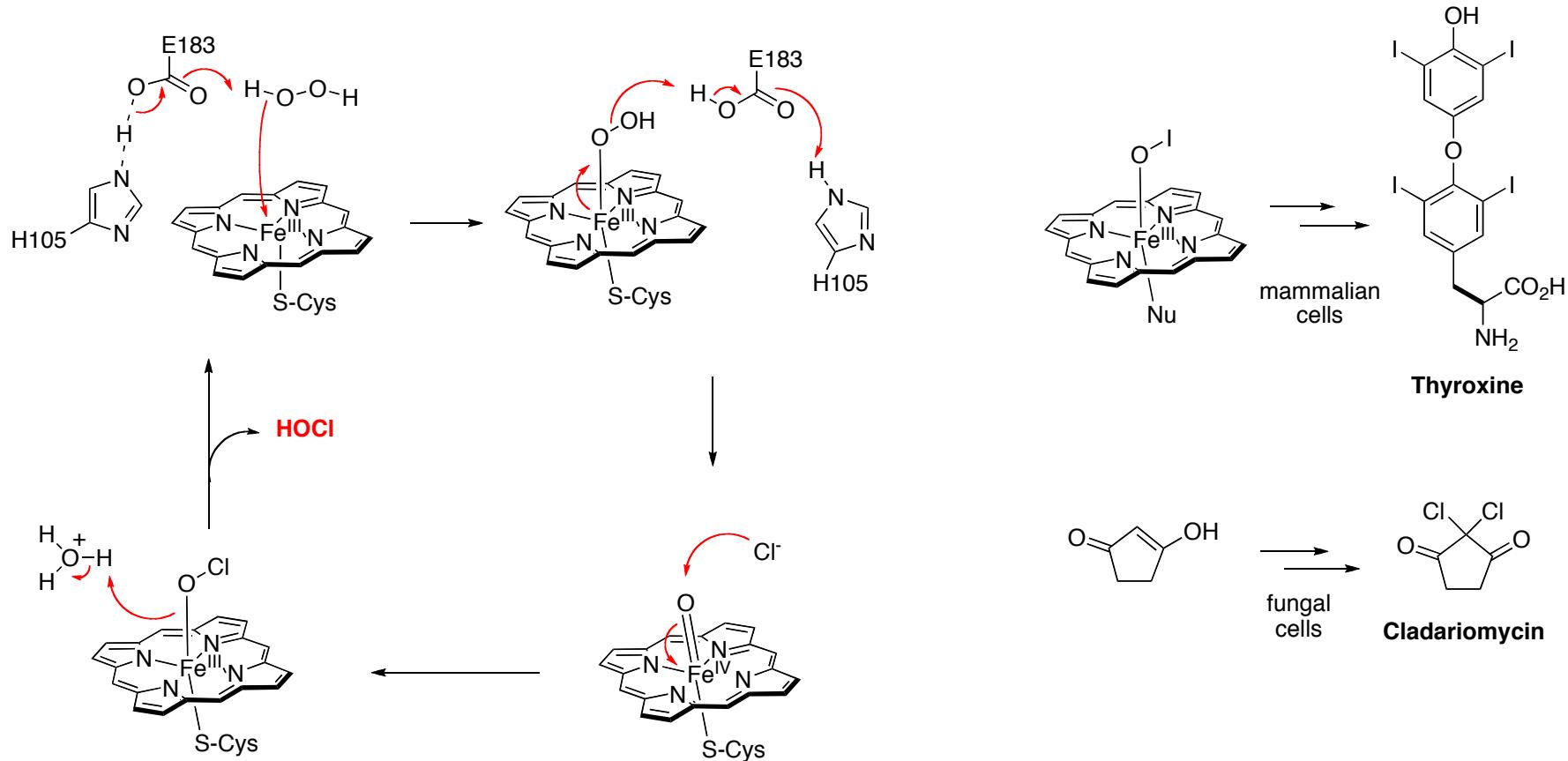
Nature's Inventory of Halogenation Catalysts

Oxidative Logic in Chlorinating, Brominating and Iodinating Enzymes



Vaillancourt, F. H.; Yeh, E.; Vosburg, D. A.; Garneau-Tsodikova, S.; Walsh, C. T. *Chem. Rev.* **2006**, *106*, 3364-3378.

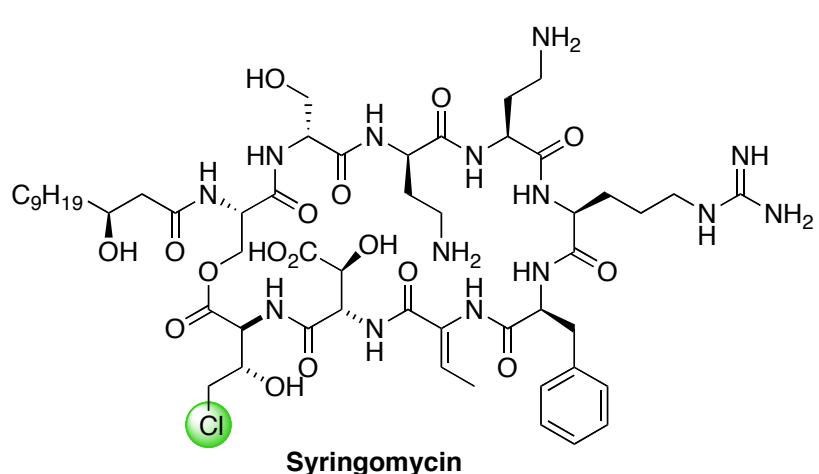
Heme-Dependent Haloperoxidases



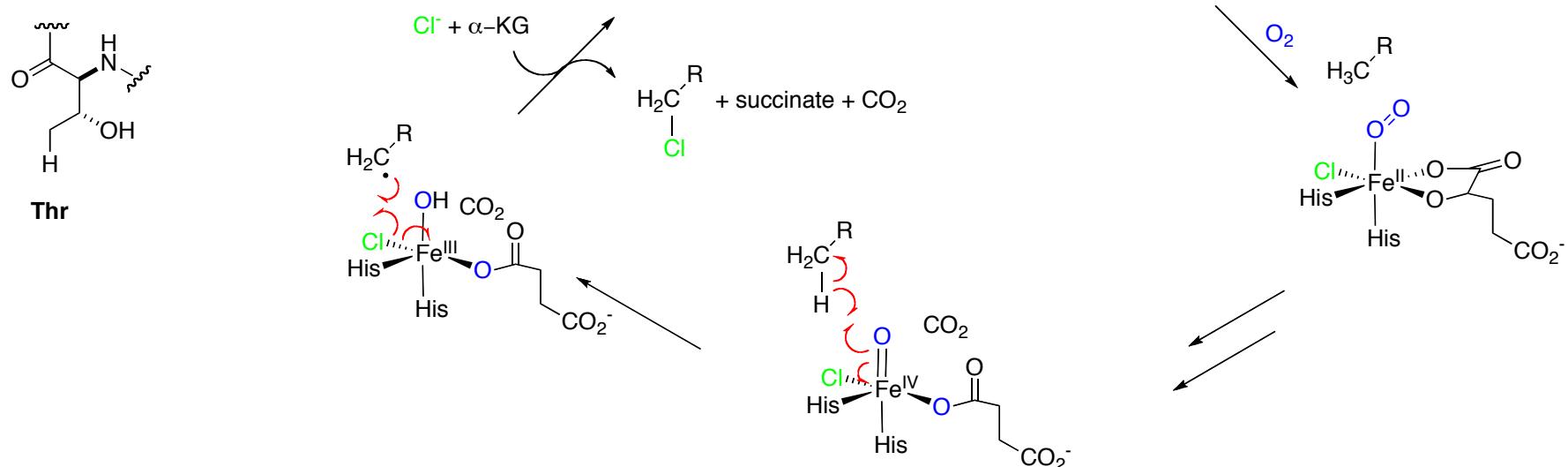
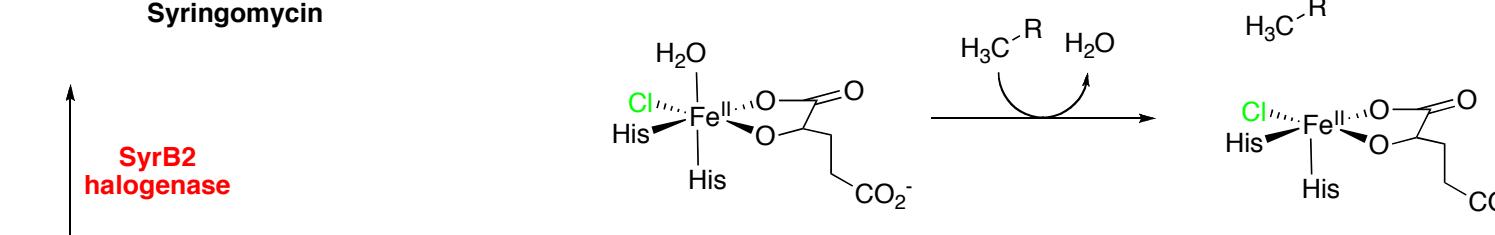
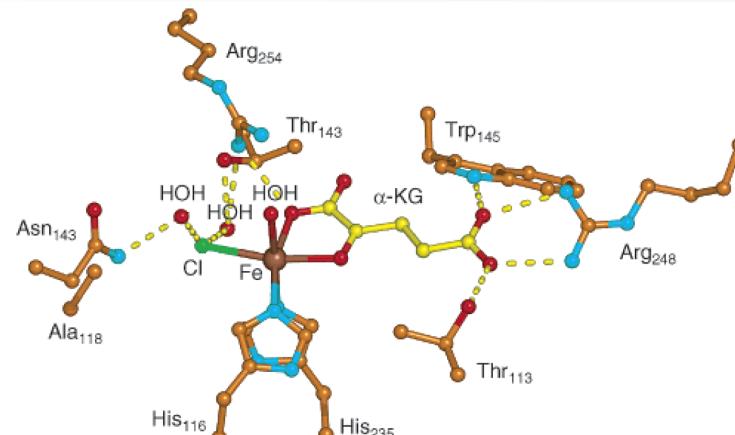
- the halogenating species are electropilic
- formation of these species is rate-determining steps
- HOCl is the electrophilic agent
- Cl₂ and HOCl could be detected in the absence of substrate

1. Vaillancourt, F. H.; Yeh, E.; Vosburg, D. A.; Garneau-Tsodikova, S.; Walsh, C. T. *Chem. Rev.* **2006**, *106*, 3364-3378. 2. Morrison, M.; Schonbaum, G. R. *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* **1976**, *45*, 861-888. 3. Corbet, M. D.; Chipko, B. R.; Baden, D. G. *Biochem. J.* **1978**, *175*, 353-360.

Non-heme Iron Halogenases for Unactivated Carbon Sites

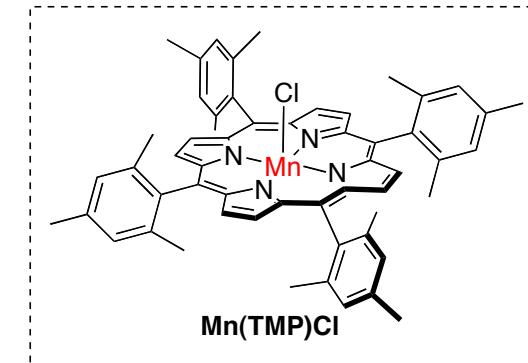
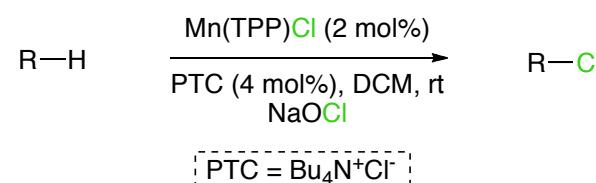
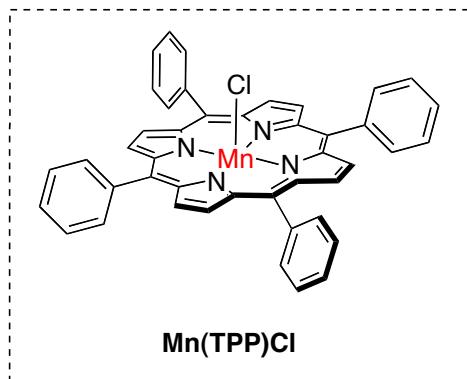


Syringomycin



1. Vaillancourt, F. H.; Yeh, E.; Vosburg, D. A.; Garneau-Tsodikova, S.; Walsh, C. T. *Chem. Rev.* **2006**, *106*, 3364-3378. 2. Krebs, C.; Fujimori, D. G.; Walsh, C. T.; Bollinger, Jr., J. M. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2007**, *40*, 484.

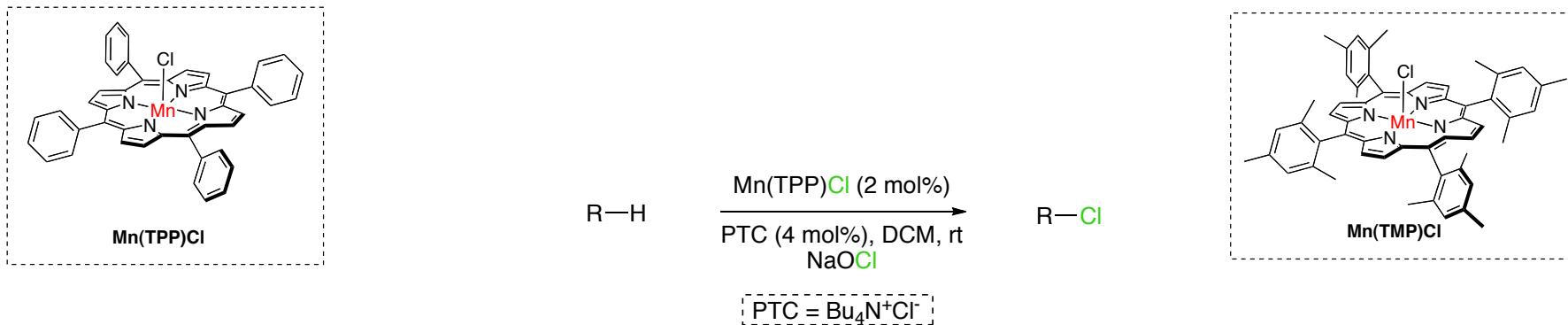
Manganese Porphyrins Catalyze Selective C-H Bond Halogenations



| | | | |
|--|-----------|--|-----|
| | | | 69% |
| | | | 57% |
| | | | 74% |
| | Mn(TMP)Cl | | 31% |
| | | | 38% |
| | | | 12% |
| | | | 28% |

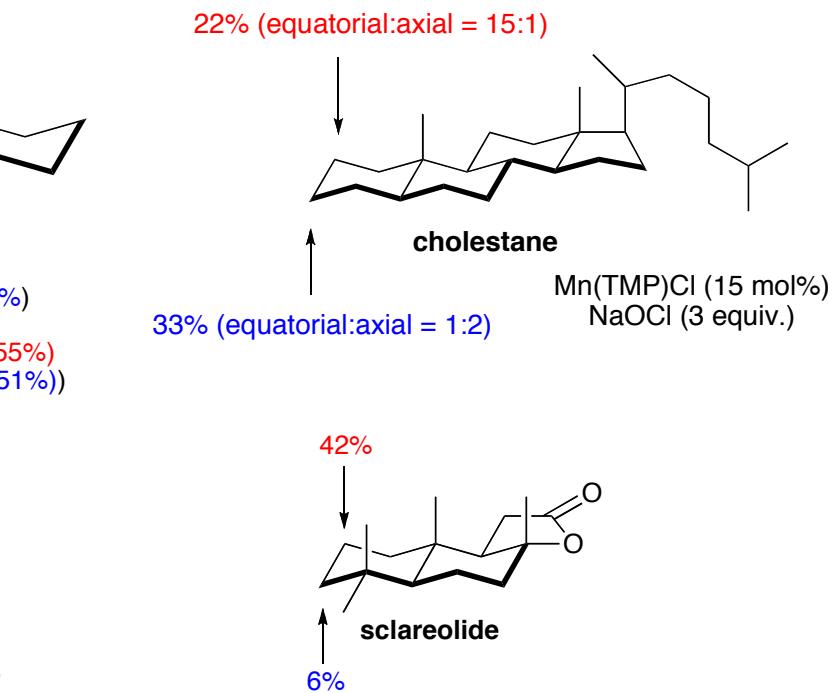
Liu, W.; Groves, J. T. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2010**, *132*, 12847-12849.

Manganese Porphyrins Catalyze Selective C-H Bond Halogenations



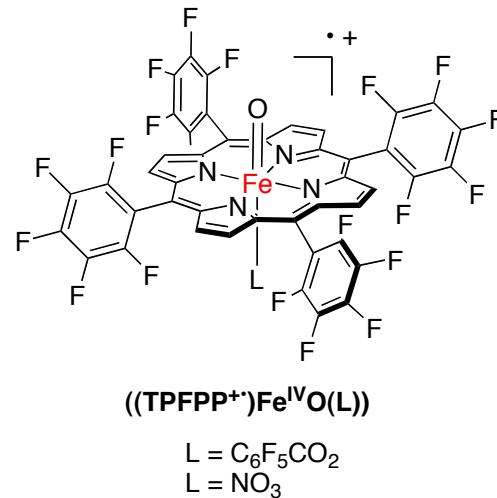
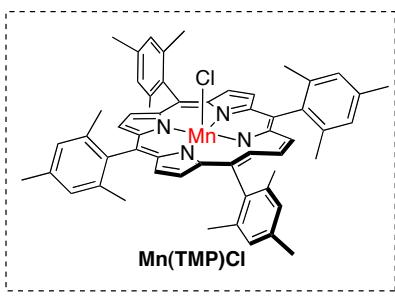
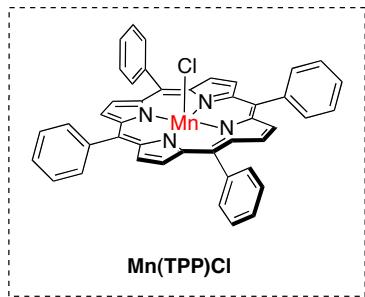
| | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <chem>C1CCCC1</chem> | <chem>C1CCCC1Cl</chem> | 69% |
| <chem>C1CCCCCCC1</chem> | <chem>C1CCCCCCC1Cl</chem> | 57% |
| <chem>C1CCCCCCCC1</chem> | <chem>C1CCCCCCCC1Cl</chem> | 74% |
| <chem>CC(C)(C)CC</chem> | <chem>CC(C)(C)CCCl</chem> | 31% |
| <chem>Cc1ccccc1</chem> | <chem>Cc1ccccc1Cl</chem> | 38% (19%) |
| <chem>C1CCCC1</chem> | <chem>C1CCCC1Cl</chem> | 4% (5%) |
| | | Mn(TPP)Cl/NaOCl (55%) (Mn(TMP)Cl/NaOCl (51%)) |
| | | 58% (76%) |
| | | 33% (equatorial:axial = 1:2) |
| | | 22% (equatorial:axial = 15:1) |
| | | cholestane |
| | | Mn(TMP)Cl (15 mol%) NaOCl (3 equiv.) |
| | | 42% |
| | | 6% |
| | | sclareolide |

Steric effects lead to selective chlorination

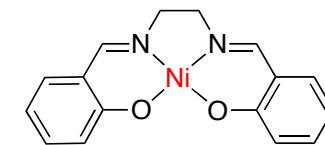
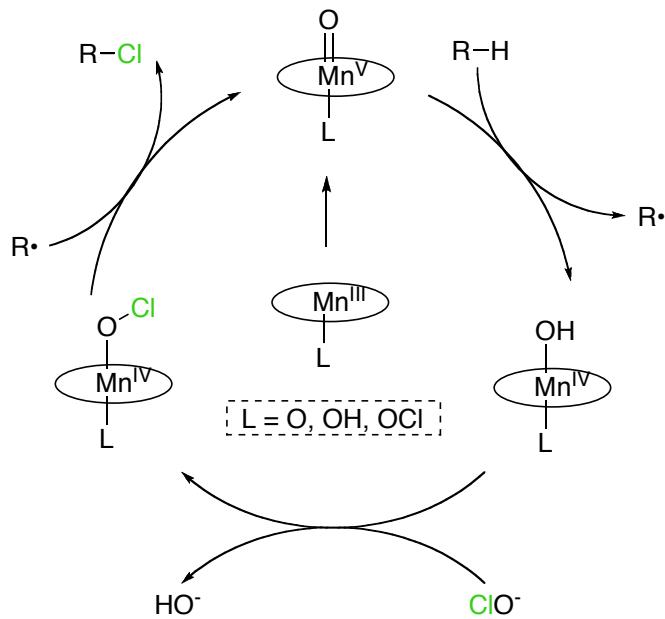


Liu, W.; Groves, J. T. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2010**, *132*, 12847-12849.

Manganese, Iron or Nickel: Site-Selective Halogenations



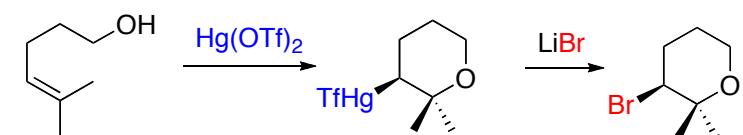
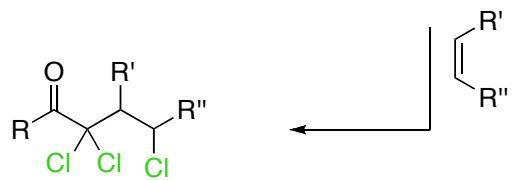
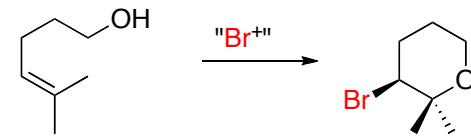
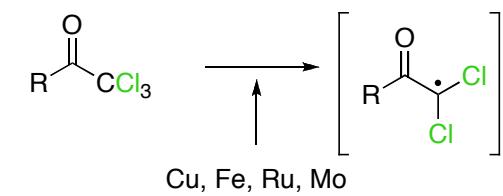
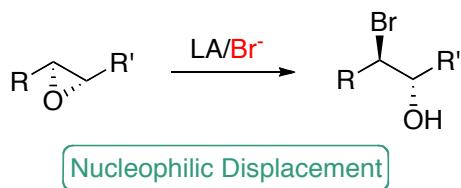
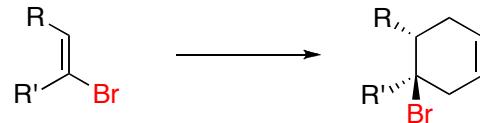
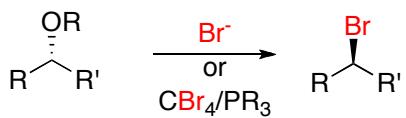
Cong, Z.; Kurahashi, T.; Fujii, H. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2011**, *50*, 1-6.



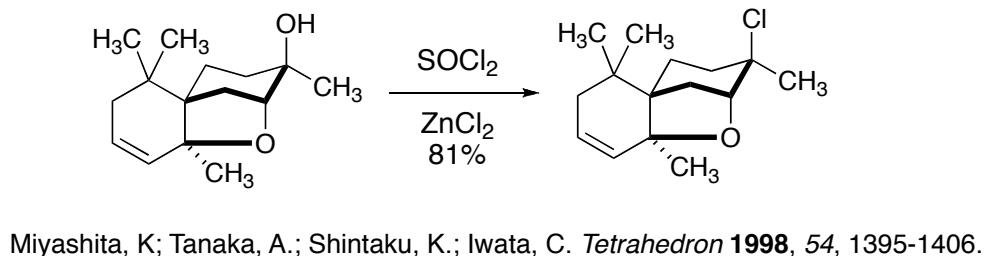
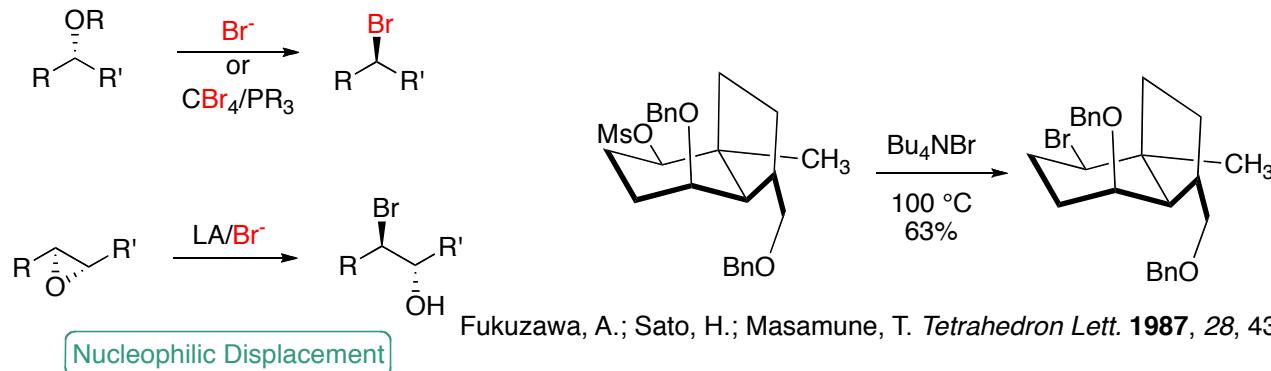
Querci, C.; Strologo, S.; Ricci, M. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1990**, *31*, 6577-6580.

Liu, W.; Groves, J. T. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2010**, *132*, 12847-12849.

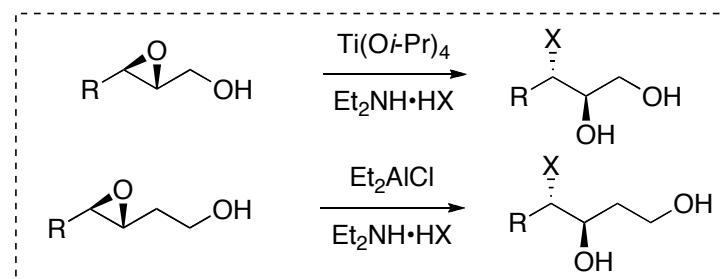
Conventional Halogenation Methods



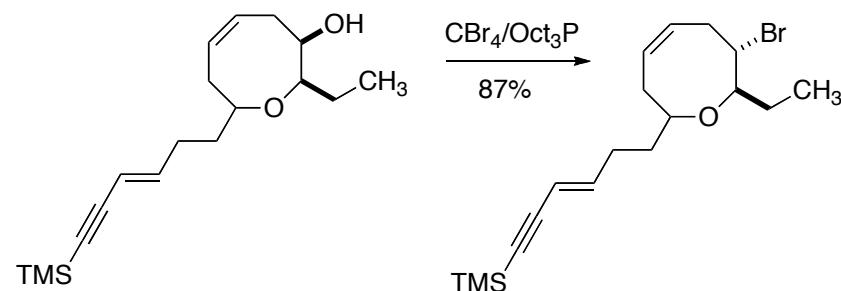
Conventional Halogenation Methods



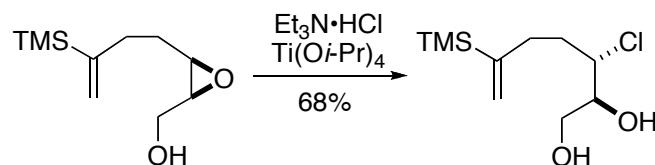
Murai's Regioselective Epoxy Alcohol Opening.



Gao, L. -X.; Murai, A. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1992**, *33*, 4349-4352.

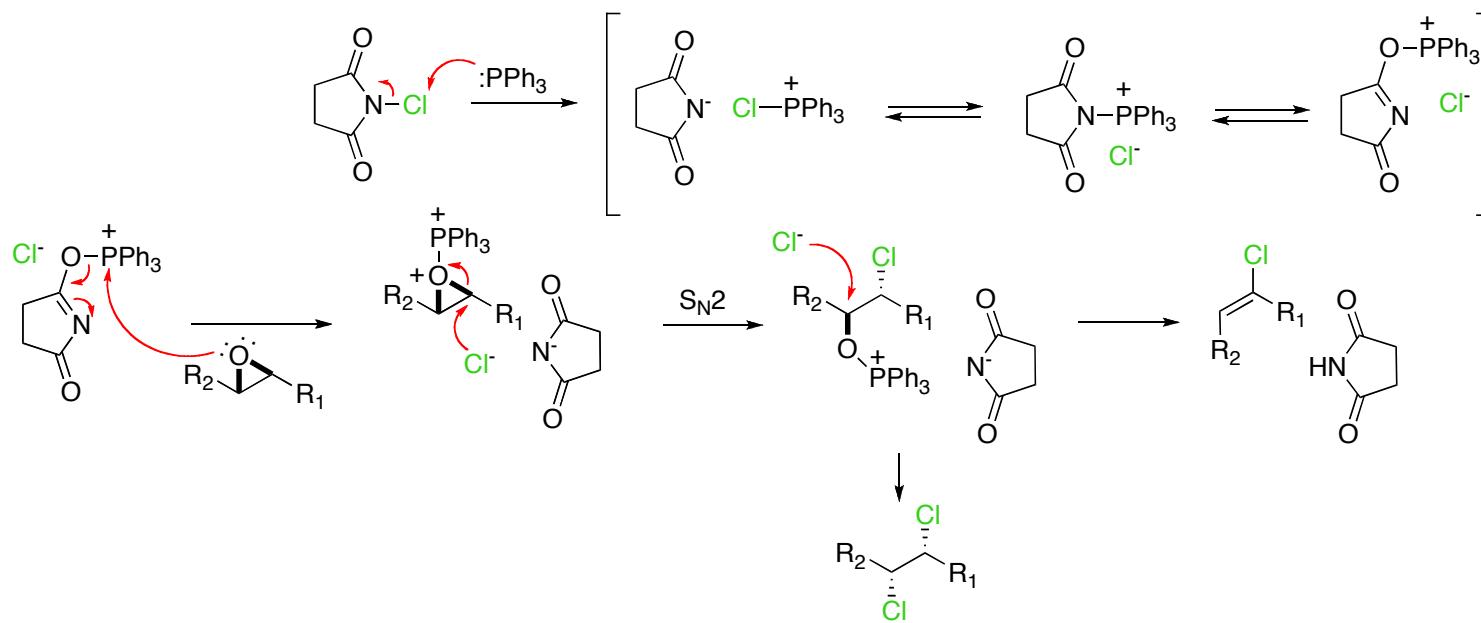
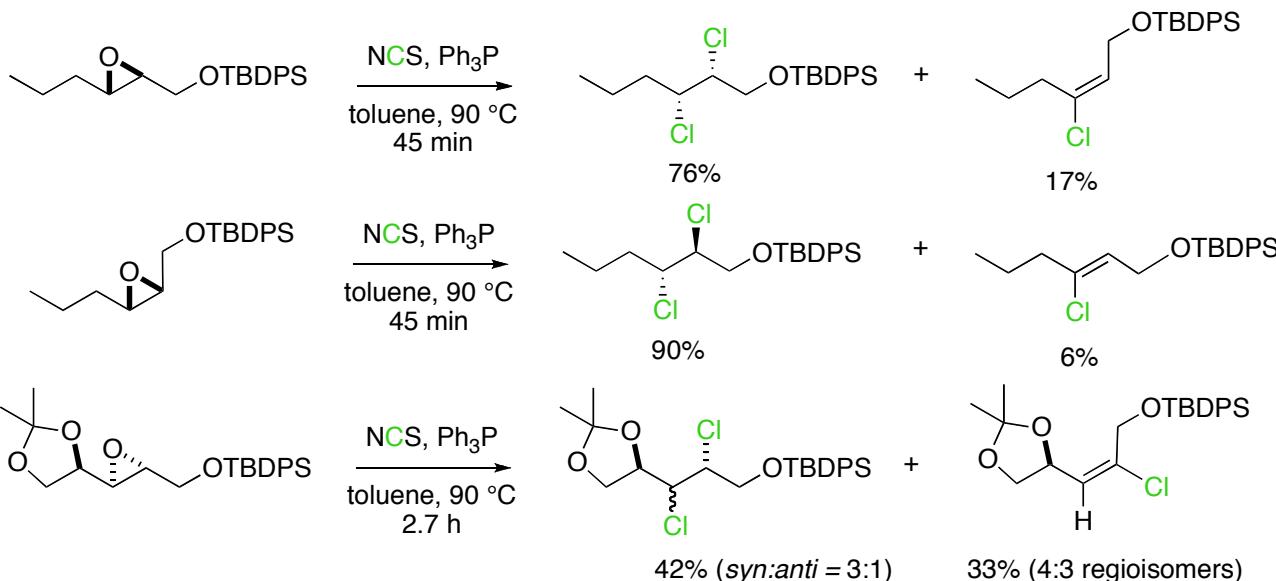


Tsushima, K.; Murai, A. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1992**, *30*, 4345-4348.



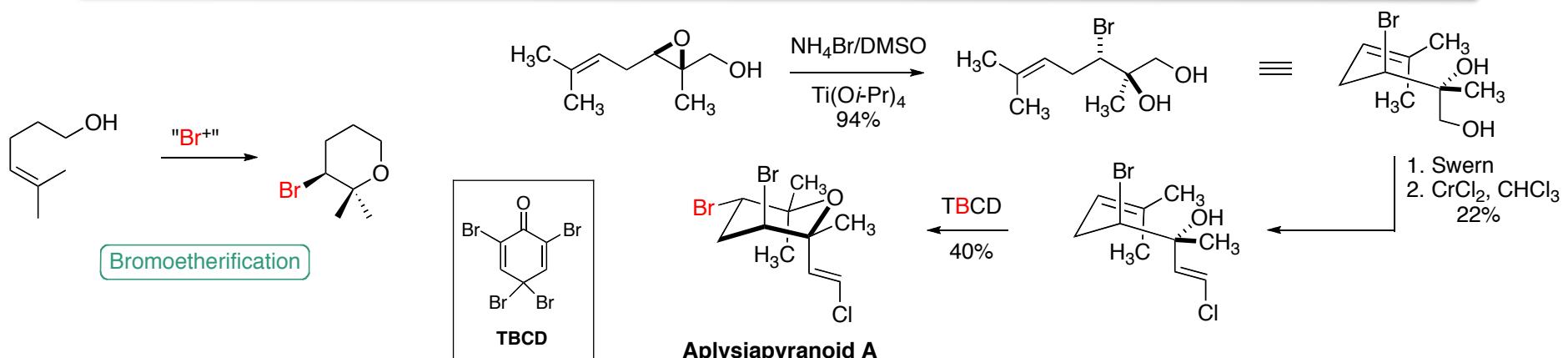
Overman, L. E.; Thompson, A. S. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1988**, *110*, 2248-2256.

Chiral Epoxides as Substrates for Dichlorination

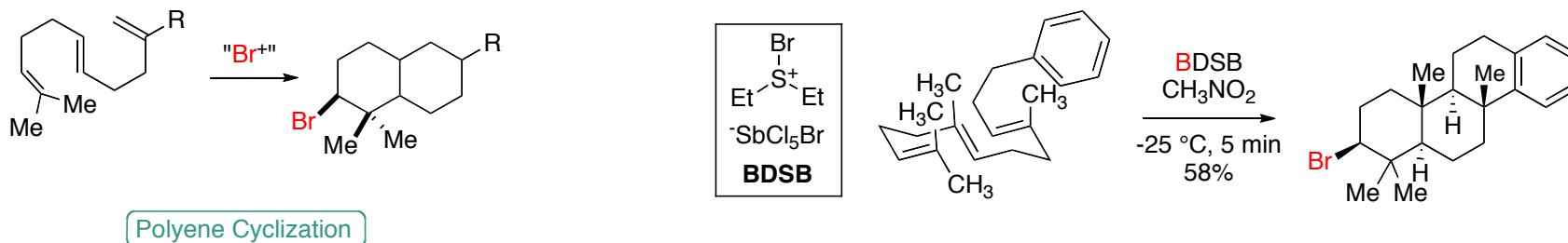


Yoshimitsu, T.; Fukumoto, N.; Tanaka, T. *J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, 74, 696-702.

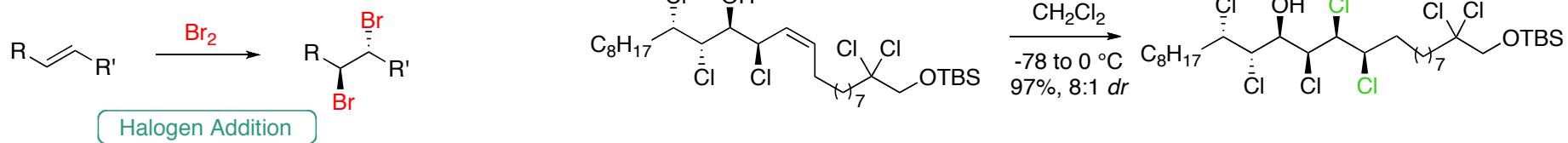
Halonium-Induced Cyclizations



Jung, M. E.; D'amico, D. C.; Lew, W. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1993**, *34*, 923-926.

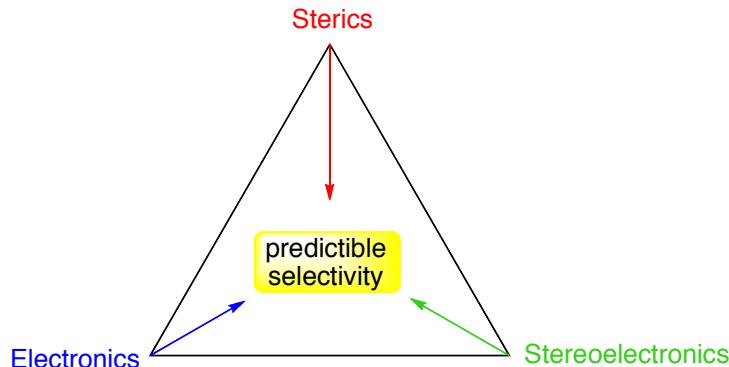
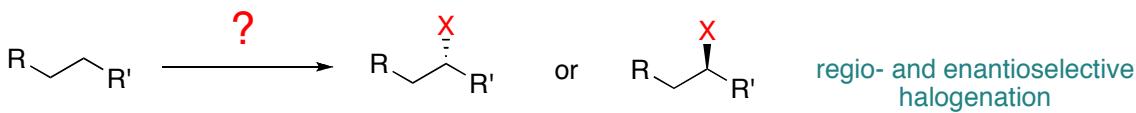
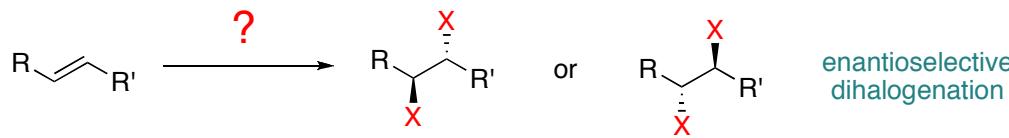
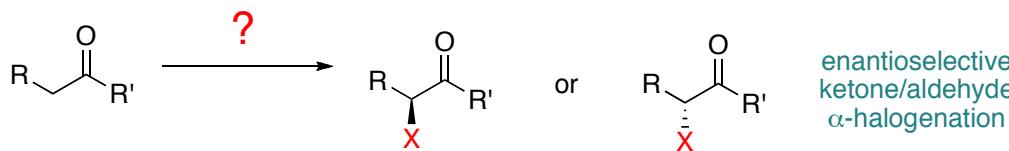


Snyder, S. A.; Treitler, D. S. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2009**, *48*, 7899-7903.

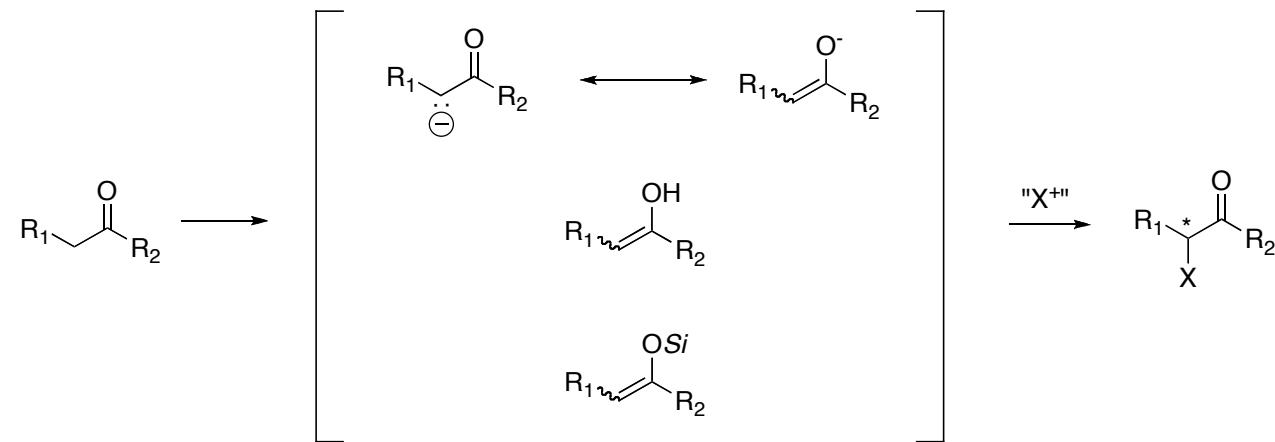


Bedke, D. K.; Shibuya, G. M.; Pereira, A. R.; Gerwick, W. H.; Vanderwall, C. D. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2010**, *132*, 2542-2543.

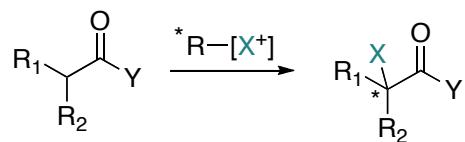
To Do or Not to Do Enantioselectively



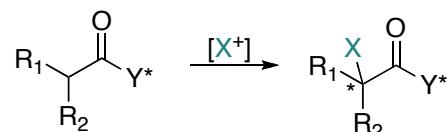
Logic behind Halogenation of Carbonyl Compound



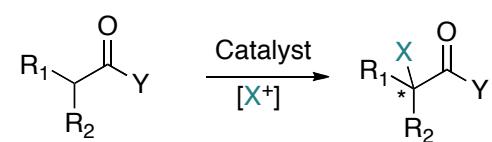
Reagent-controlled halogenation



Substrate-controlled halogenation

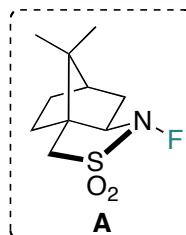
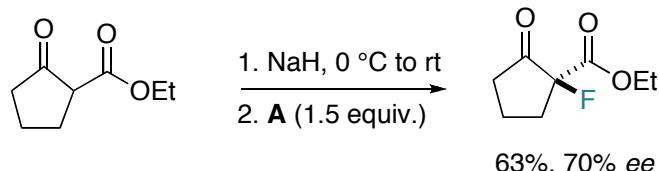


Catalytic asymmetric halogenation

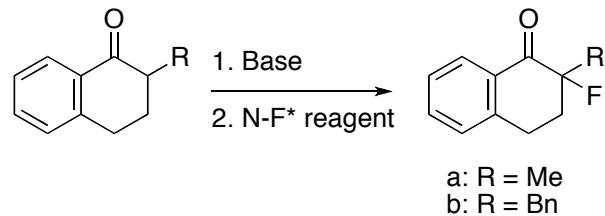
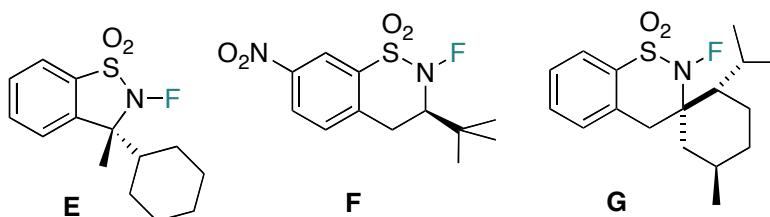
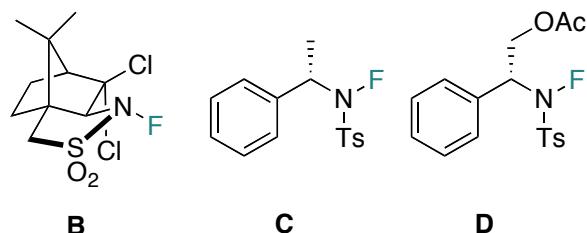


1. For general reviews on carbonyl compounds halogenations, see: a) Ibrahim, H.; Togni, A. *Chem. Commun.* **2004**, 1147-1155. b) Oestreich, M. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2005**, 44, 2324-2327.
2. For the review about fluorination of the organic compounds, see: Taylor, S. D.; Kotoris, C. C.; Hum, G. *Tetrahedron* **1999**, 55, 12431-12477.

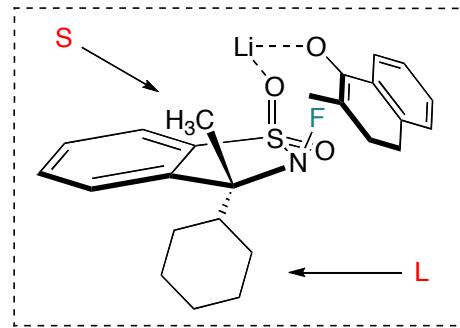
Enantioselective Fluorination of Ketones



Differding, E.; Lang, R. W. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1998**, 29, 6087-6090.

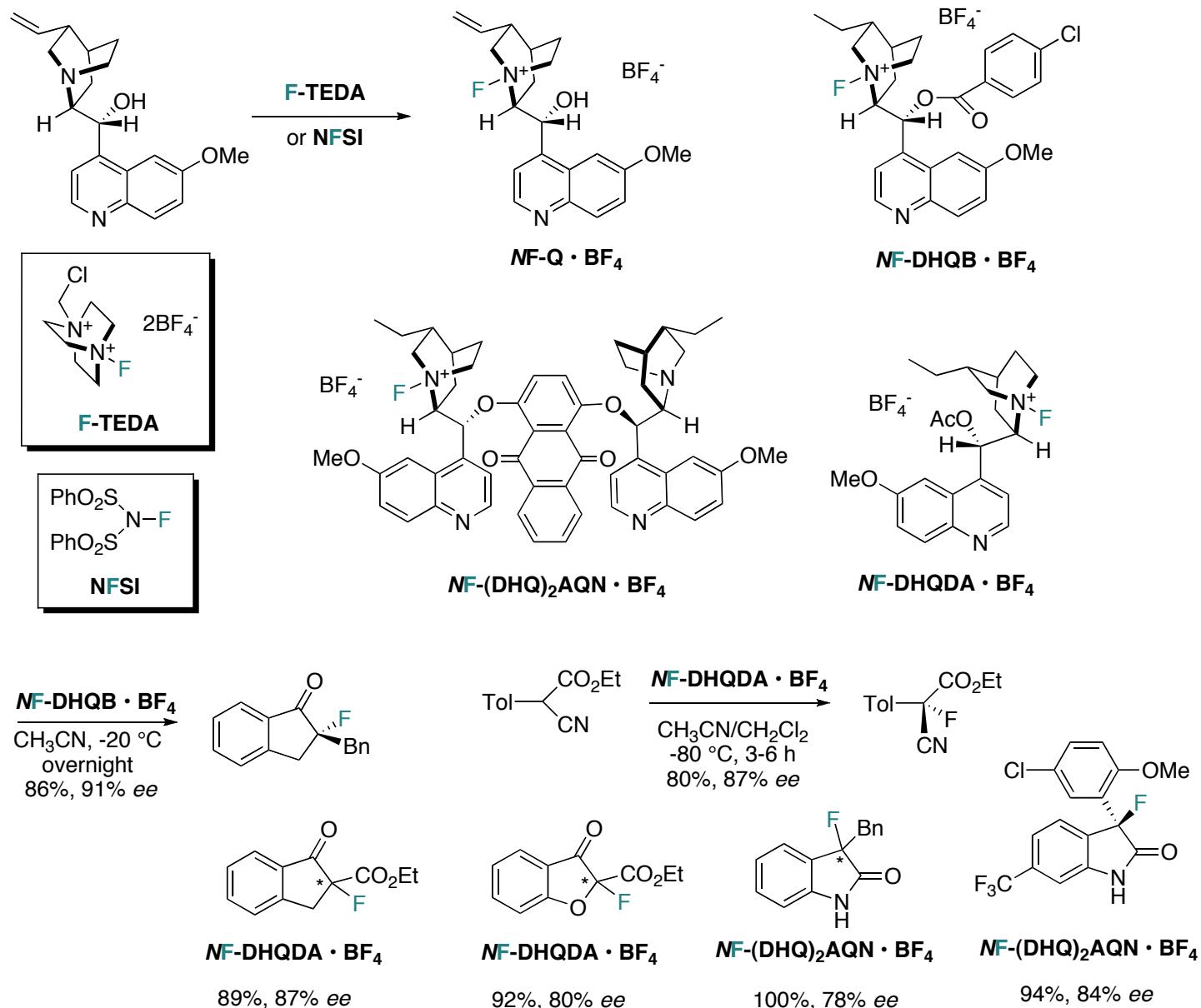


| N-F* | Base | Product | Yield (%) | ee (%) | Config. |
|----------|--------|---------|-----------|--------|----------|
| B | NaHMDS | a | 53 | 76 | <i>S</i> |
| E | LDA | a | 67 | 74 | <i>S</i> |
| G | LiHMDS | a | 65 | 70 | <i>S</i> |
| F | LiHMDS | a | 79 | 62 | <i>R</i> |
| E | LDA | b | 79 | 88 | <i>S</i> |
| C | KHMDS | b | 53 | 48 | - |



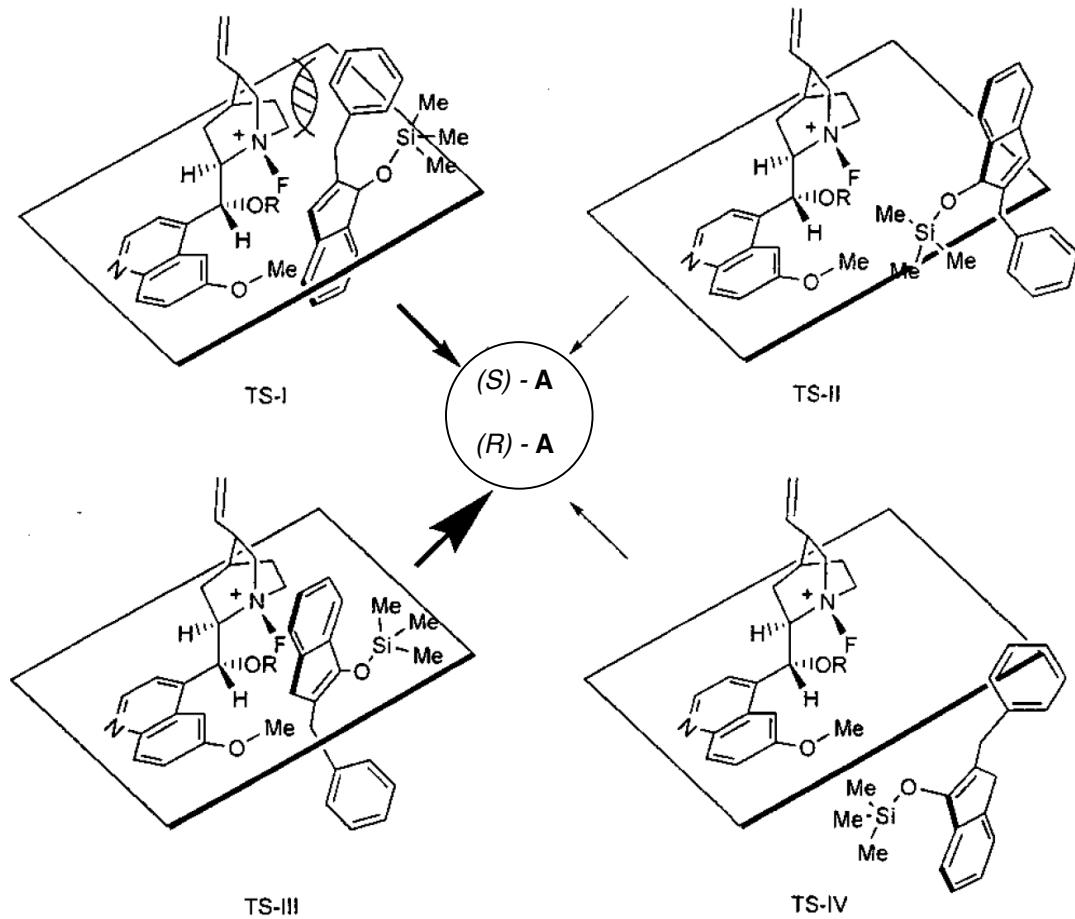
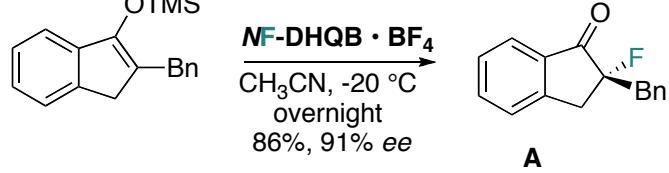
1. Davis, F. A.; Zhou, P.; Murphy, C. K. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1993**, 34, 3971-3974.
2. Davis, F. A.; Zhou, P.; Murphy, C. K.; Sundarababu, G.; Qi, H.; Han, W.; Przeslawski, R. M.; Chen, B. -C.; Carroll, P. J. *A J. Org. Chem.* **1998**, 63, 2273-2280.
3. Takeuchi, Y.; Suzuki, T.; Satoh, A.; Shiragami, T.; Shibata, N. *J. Org. Chem.* **1999**, 64, 5708-5711.
4. Liu, Z.; Shibata, N.; Takeuchi, Y. *J. Org. Chem.* **2000**, 65, 7583.

Cinchona Alkaloids Fluorinating Reagents



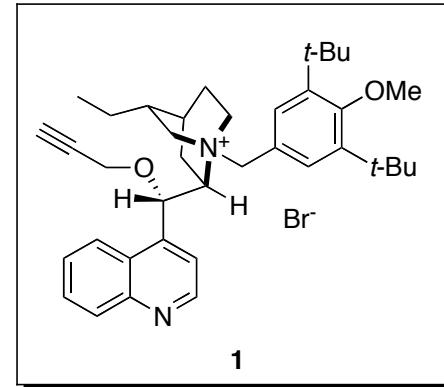
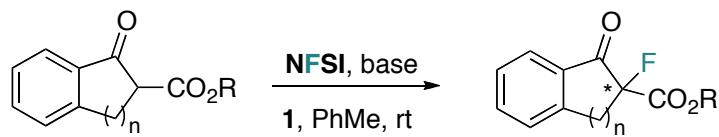
1. Shibata, N.; Suzuki, E.; Asahi, T.; Shiro, M. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2001**, *123*, 7001-7009. 2. Shibata, N.; Suzuki, E.; Takeuchi, Y. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2000**, *122*, 10728-10729. 3. Shibata, N.; Ishimaru, T.; Suzuki, E.; Kirk, K. L.; *J. Org. Chem.* **2003**, *68*, 2494-2497.

More in Depth: Origin of Stereoselectivity



Shibata, N.; Suzuki, E.; Asahi, T.; Shiro, M. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2001**, 123, 7001-7009.

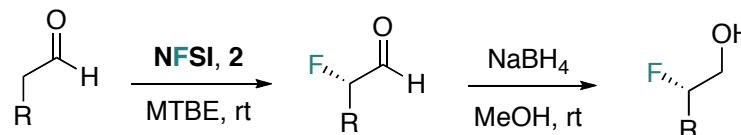
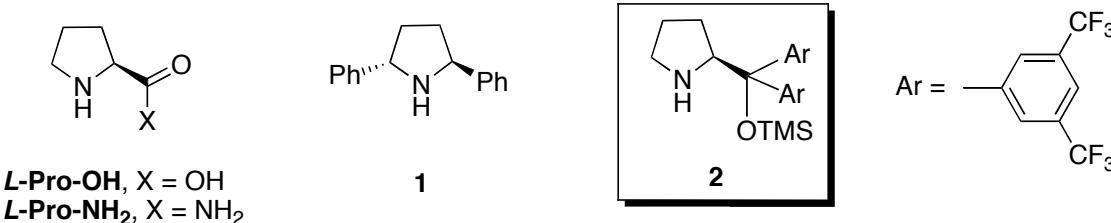
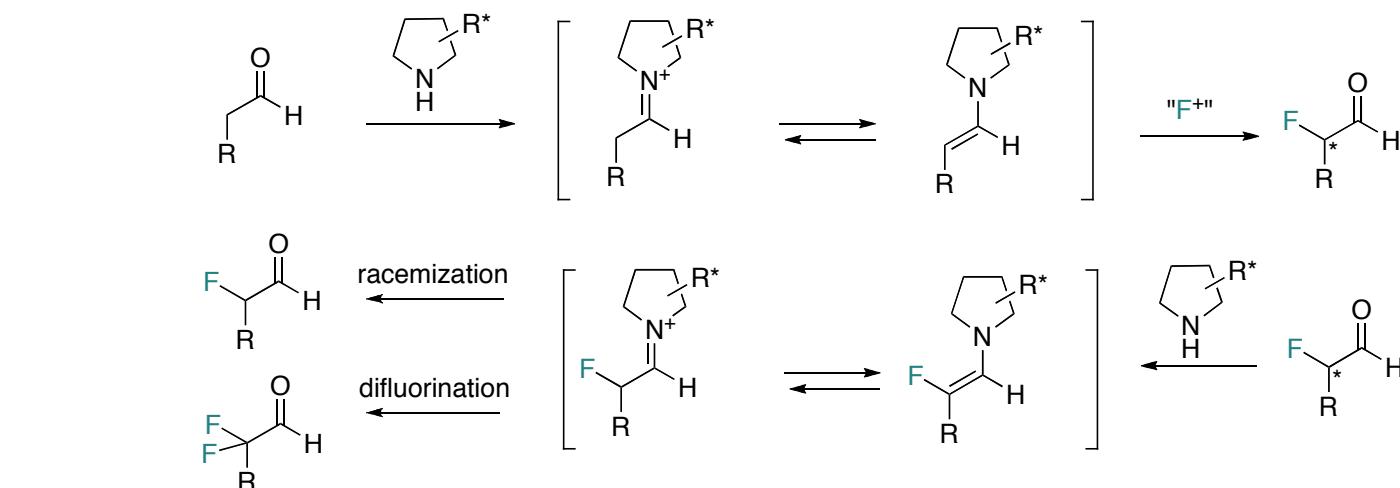
Cinchona Alkaloids in PTC Asymmetric Fluorination: A Catalytic Version



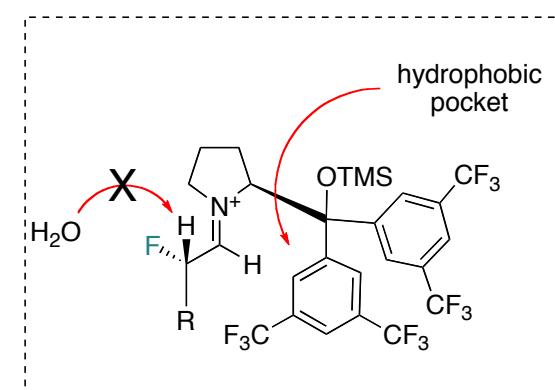
| R | Base | n | Yield (%) | ee (%) |
|----|---------------------------------|---|-----------|--------|
| Me | K ₂ CO ₃ | 1 | 92 | 69 |
| Me | Cs ₂ CO ₃ | 1 | 94 | 60 |
| Et | K ₂ CO ₃ | 1 | 92 | 50 |
| Et | Cs ₂ CO ₃ | 1 | 91 | 63 |
| Me | RbOH | 2 | 87 | 40 |
| Me | Cs ₂ CO ₃ | 2 | 88 | 48 |

Kim, D. Y.; Park, E. J. *Org. Lett.* **2002**, 4, 545-547.

L-Proline Derivatives in Enantioselective Fluorination: A Challenging Task

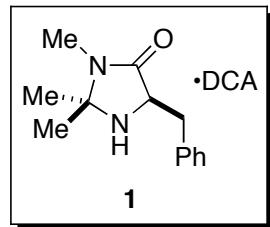
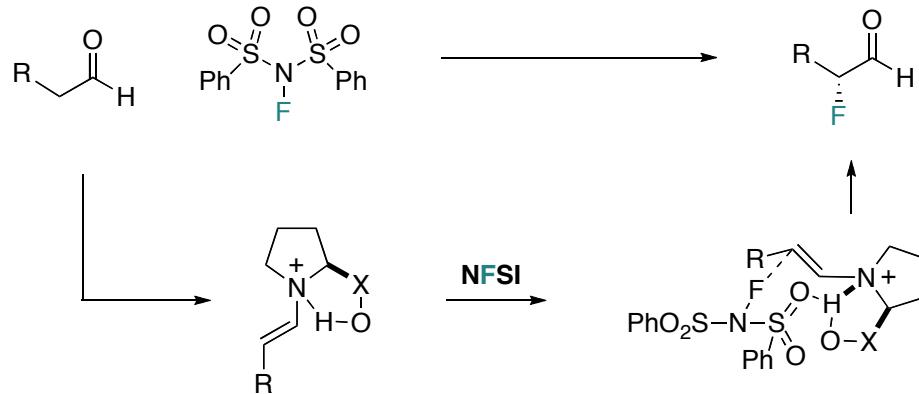


$\text{R} = \text{Pr}$ (95%, 96% ee); Bu (90%, 91% ee); Hex (55%, 96% ee); $\text{BnO}(\text{CH}_2)_3$ (64%, 91% ee); Bn (74%, 93% ee); Cy (69%, 96% ee); $t\text{-Bu}$ (> 90%, 97% ee); 1-Ad (75%, 96% ee).



Marigo, M.; Fielenbach, D.; Braunton, A.; Kjaersgaard, A.; Jørgensen, K. A. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2005**, 44, 3703-3706.

MacMillan's Catalyst in Action: Enantioselective Organocatalytic α -Fluorination of Aldehydes

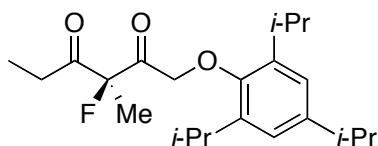
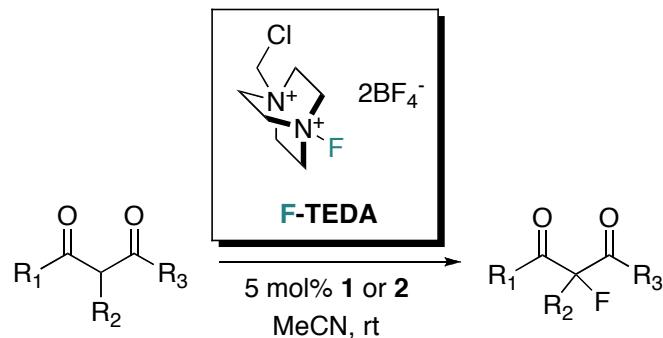
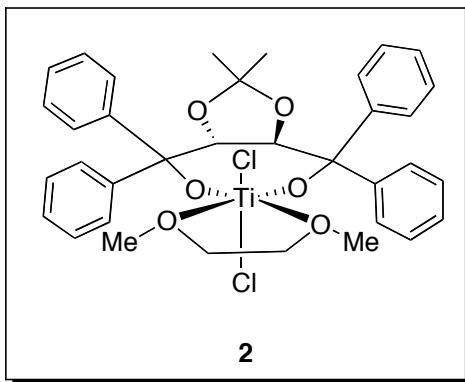
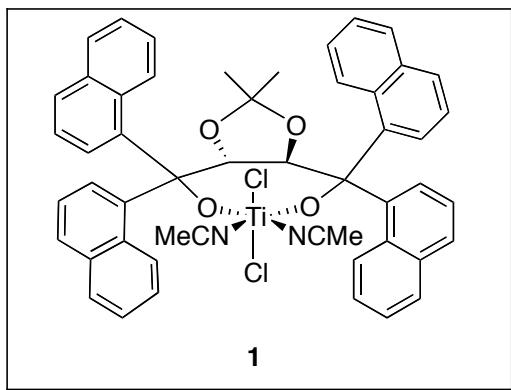


$\text{R = Oct (70\%, 94\% ee); 1-Octenyl (79\%, 94\% ee), Cy (96\%, 99\% ee)}$

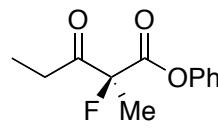
$\text{Ph (54\% 99\% ee); Bn (71\%, 96\% ee); 1-Ad (82\%, 98\% ee)}$

Beeson, T. D.; MacMillan, D. W. C. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2005**, *127*, 8826-8828.

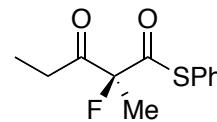
TiCl₂[R,R-(TADDOLato)] Catalyzed Asymmetric Fluorination



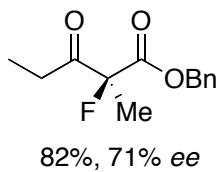
89%, 90% *ee*



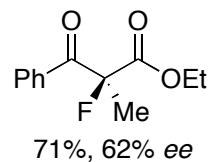
50%, 88% *ee*



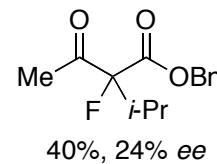
78%, 91% *ee*



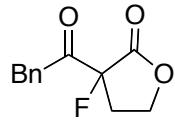
82%, 71% *ee*



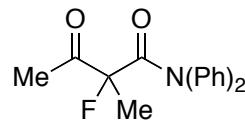
71%, 62% *ee*



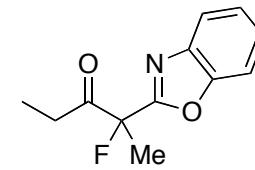
40%, 24% *ee*



63%, 51% *ee*



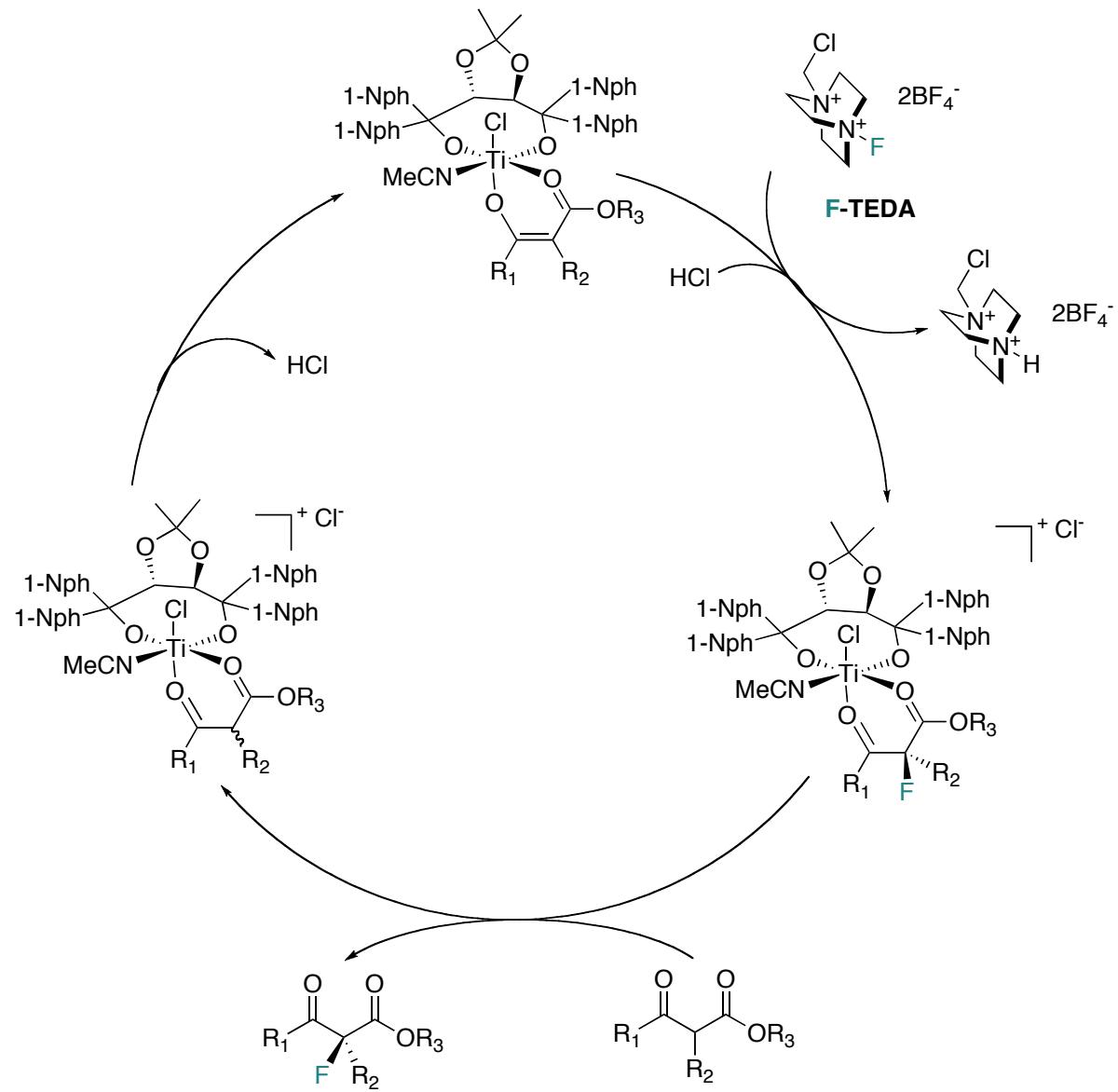
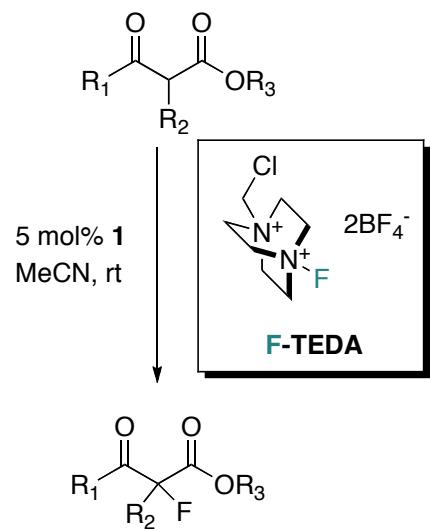
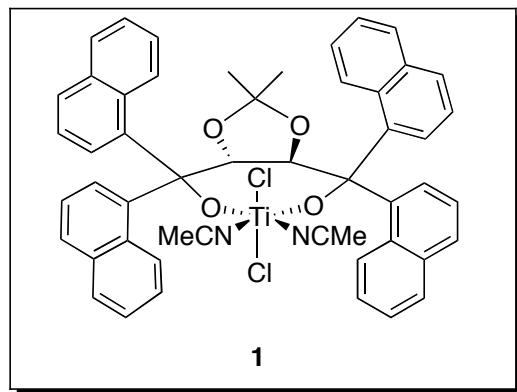
75%, 55% *ee*



85%, 62% *ee*

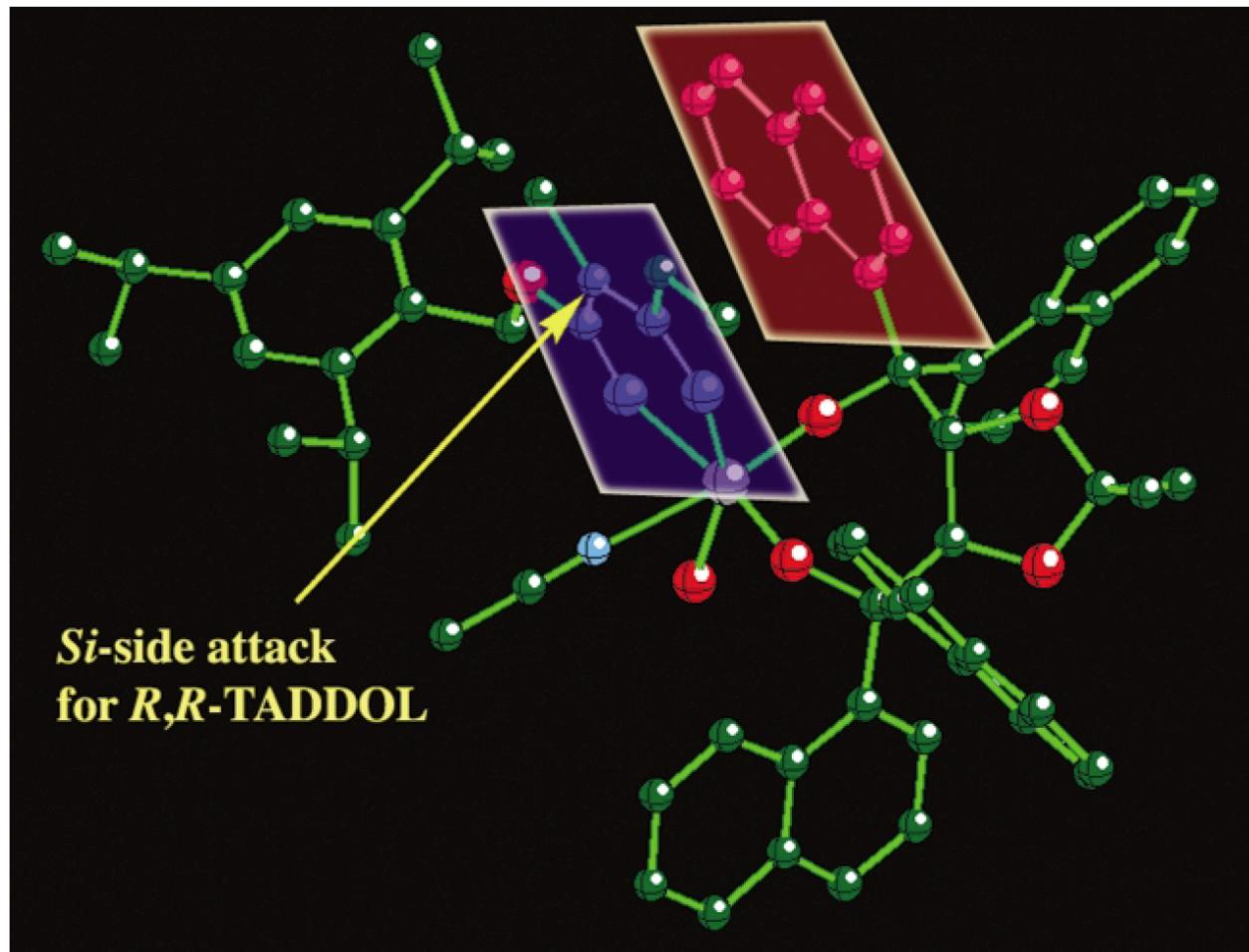
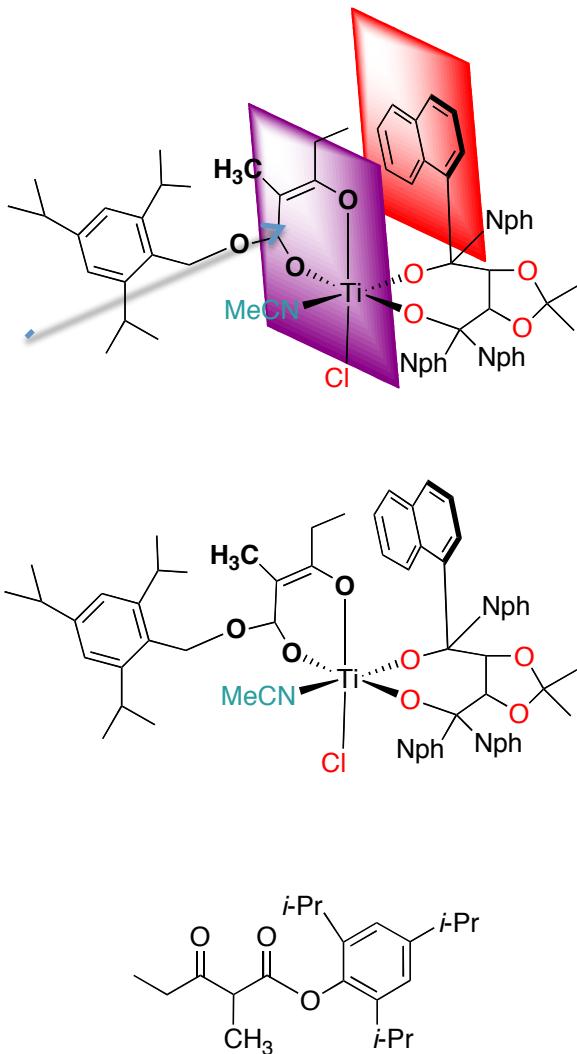
Hintermann, L.; Togni, A. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2000**, *39*, 4359-4362.

TiCl₂[R,R-(TADDOLato)] Catalyzed Asymmetric Fluorination: Mechanism



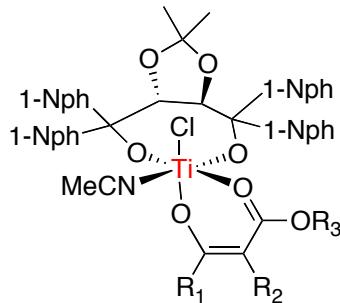
Hintermann, L.; Togni, A. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2000**, *39*, 4359-4362.

TiCl₂[R,R-(TADDOLato)]: Almost Perfectly Parallel Arrangement

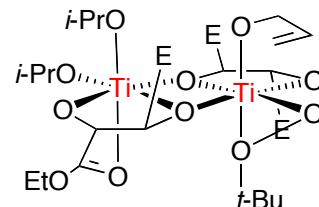


1. Hintermann, L.; Togni, A. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2000**, *39*, 4359-4362.
2. Ibrahim, H.; Togni, A. *Chem. Commun.* **2004**, 1147-1155.
3. Pianna, S.; Devillers, I.; Togni, A.; Rothlisberger, U. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2002**, *41*, 979.

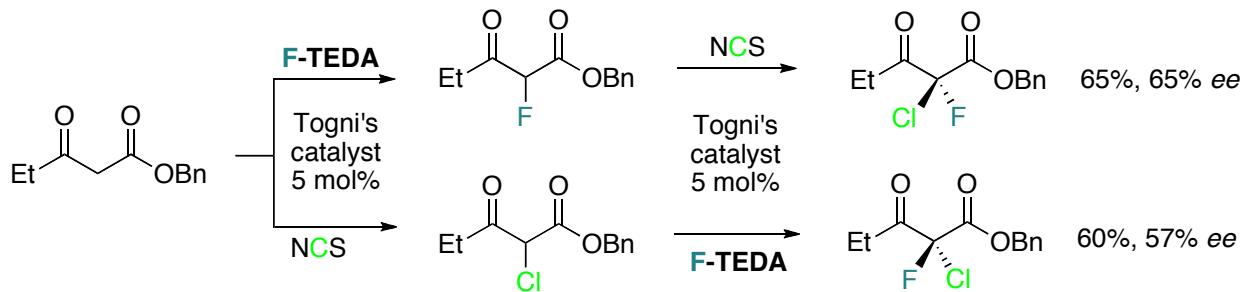
Similar or Not Similar: Titanium Complex Chemistry in Organic Synthesis



Togni's catalyst

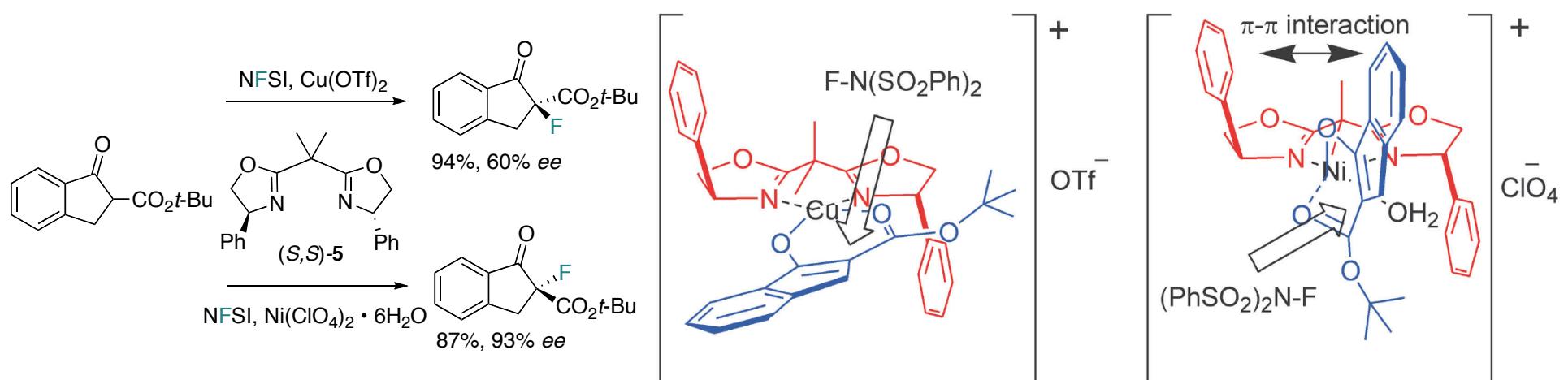
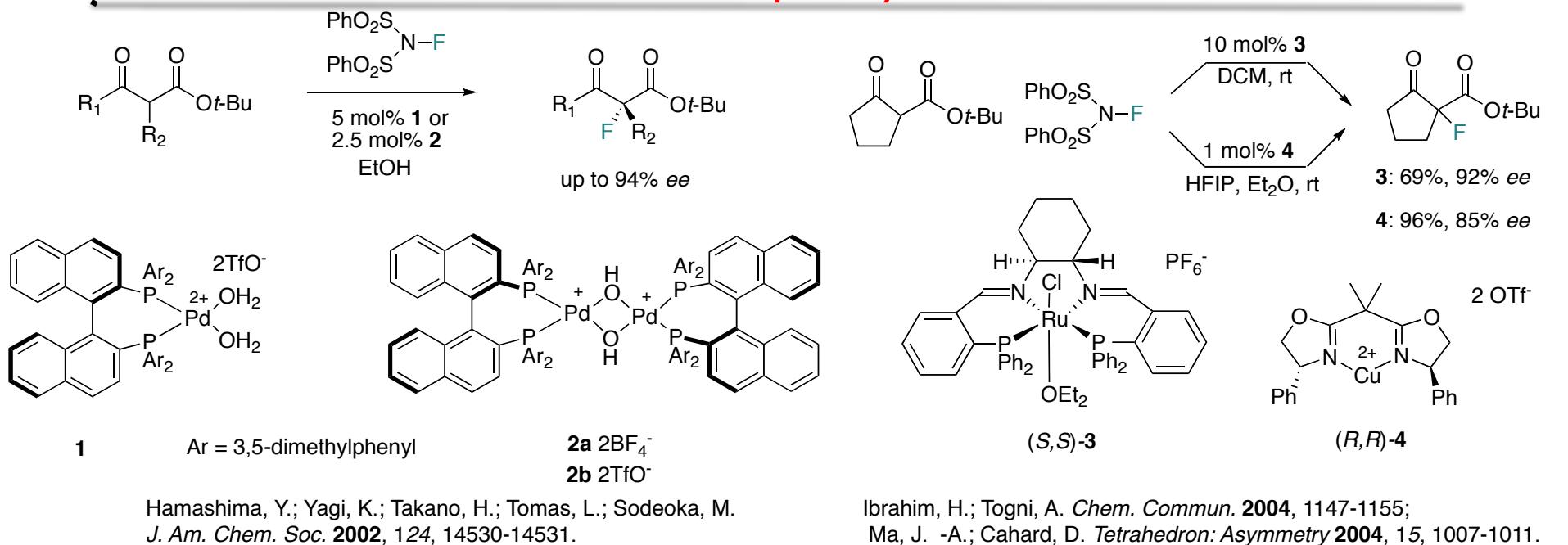


Sharpless' catalyst



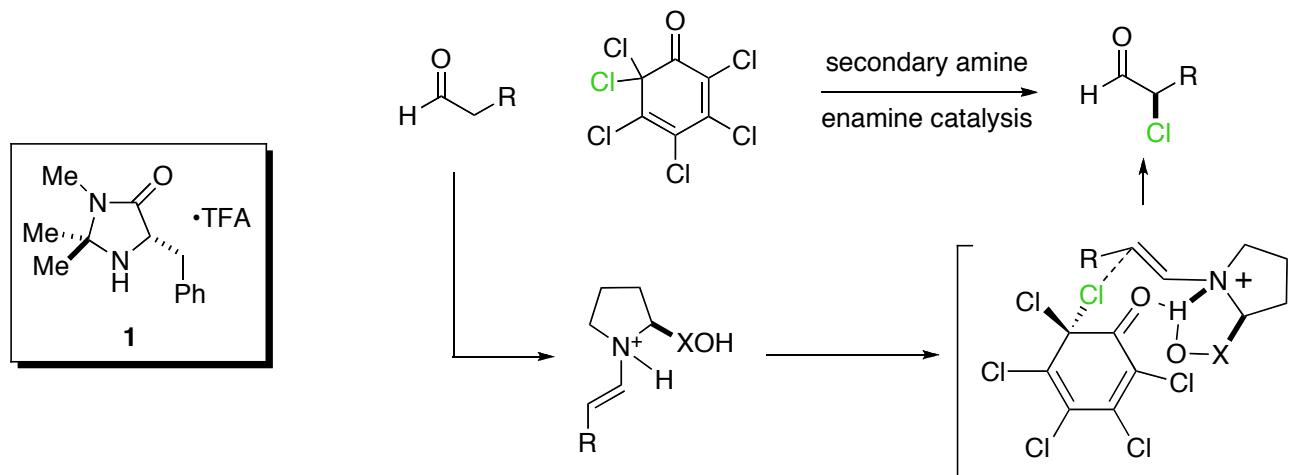
Frantz, R.; Hintermann, L.; Perseghini, M.; Broggi, D.; Togni, A. *Org. Lett.* **2003**, 5, 1709-1712.

Other Lewis Acids as Catalyst: Asymmetric Fluorination



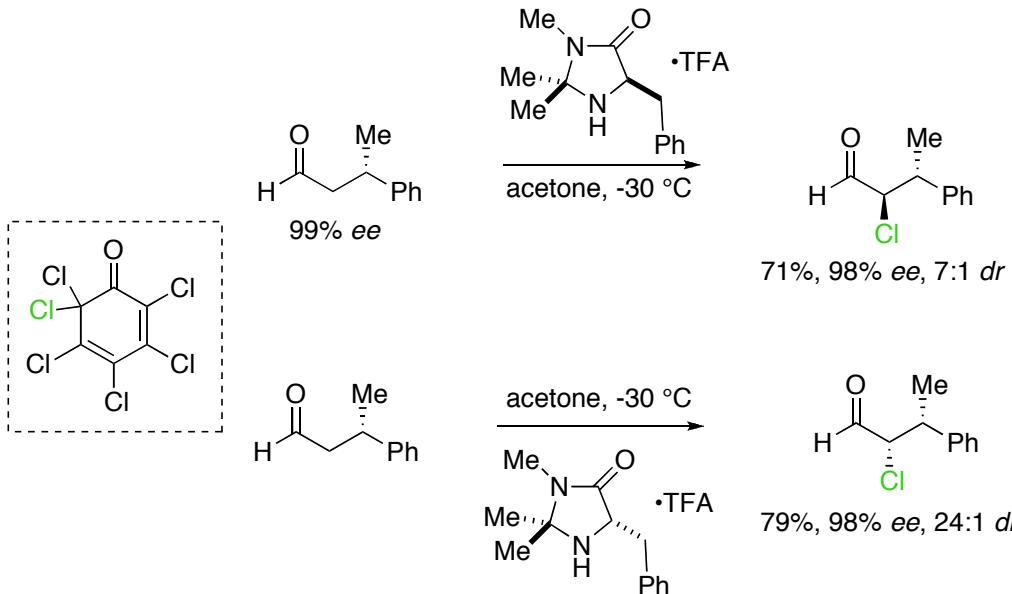
Shibata, N.; Ishimaru, T.; Nagai, T.; Kohno, J.; Toru, T. *Synlett* **2004**, 10, 1703-1706

Asymmetric Chlorination of Aldehydes: MacMillan



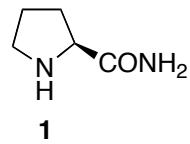
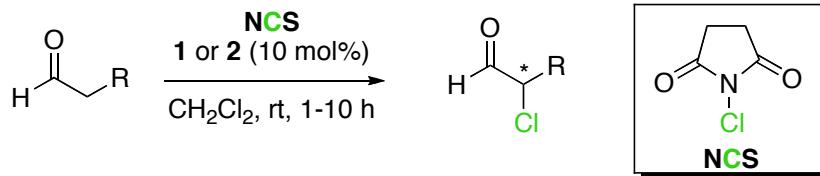
R = *n*-Hex (71%, 92% ee); Cy (87%, 94% ee); 1-Ad (85%, 95% ee);

Ph (92%, 80% ee); CH₂CH₂OMOM (94%, 93% ee); CH₂CH₂CO₂Me (78%, 87% ee)

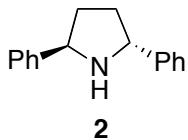


Brochu, M. P.; Brown, S. P.; MacMillan, D. W. C. *J. Am. Chem. Soc* **2004**, *126*, 4108-4109.

Asymmetric Halogenation of Aldehydes and Ketones: Jørgensen



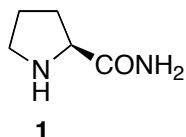
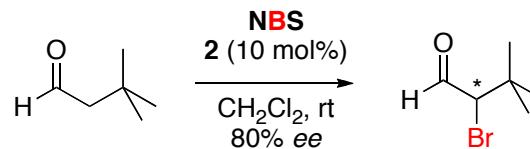
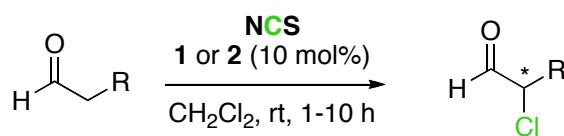
$\text{R} = \text{Me}$ (99%, 75% *ee R*); Et (99%, 80% *ee R*);
 $i\text{-Pr}$ (95%, 87% *ee R*); $t\text{-Bu}$ (93%, 95% *ee R*);
Allyl (90%, 74% *ee*); Bn (99%, 78% *ee*).



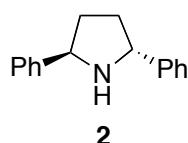
$\text{R} = \text{Et}$ (90%, 97% *ee S*); $i\text{-Pr}$ (90%, 94% *ee S*);
 $t\text{-Bu}$ (30%, 94% *ee S*); Allyl (90%, 95% *ee*);
 Bn (82%, 95% *ee*).

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

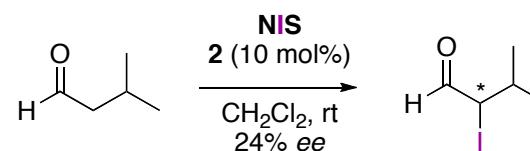
Asymmetric Halogenation of Aldehydes and Ketones: Jørgensen



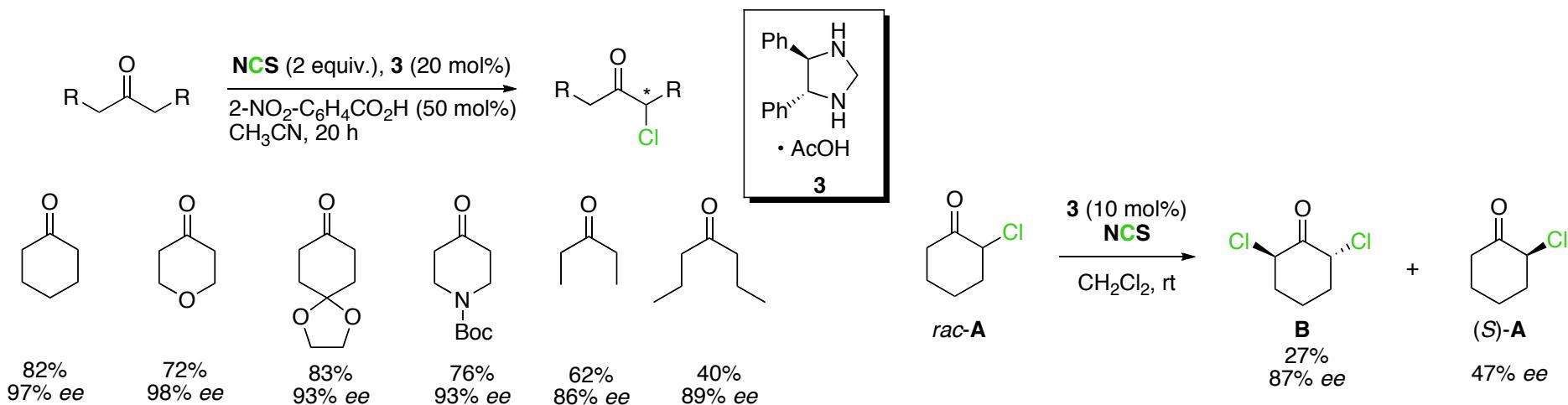
R = Me (99%, 75% ee *R*); Et (99%, 80% ee *R*);
i-Pr (95%, 87% ee *R*); *t*-Bu (93%, 95% ee *R*);
 Allyl (90%, 74% ee); Bn (99%, 78% ee).



R = Et (90%, 97% ee *S*); *i*-Pr (90%, 94% ee *S*);
t-Bu (30%, 94% ee *S*); Allyl (90%, 95% ee);
 Bn (82%, 95% ee).



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

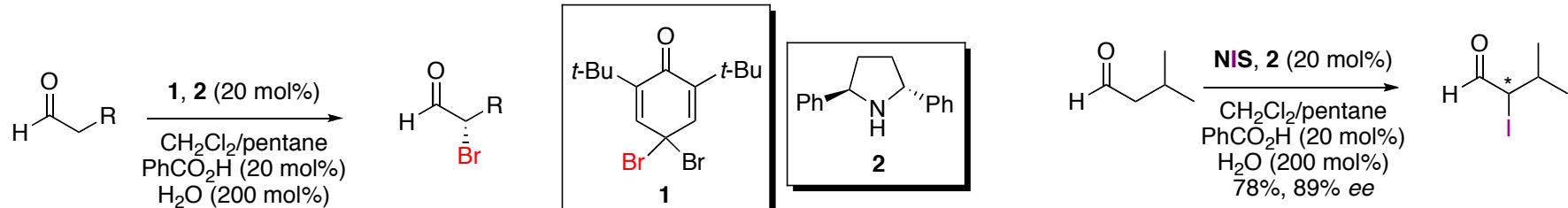


Addition of acid:

- promotion of enamine formation
- suppression of catalyst chlorination

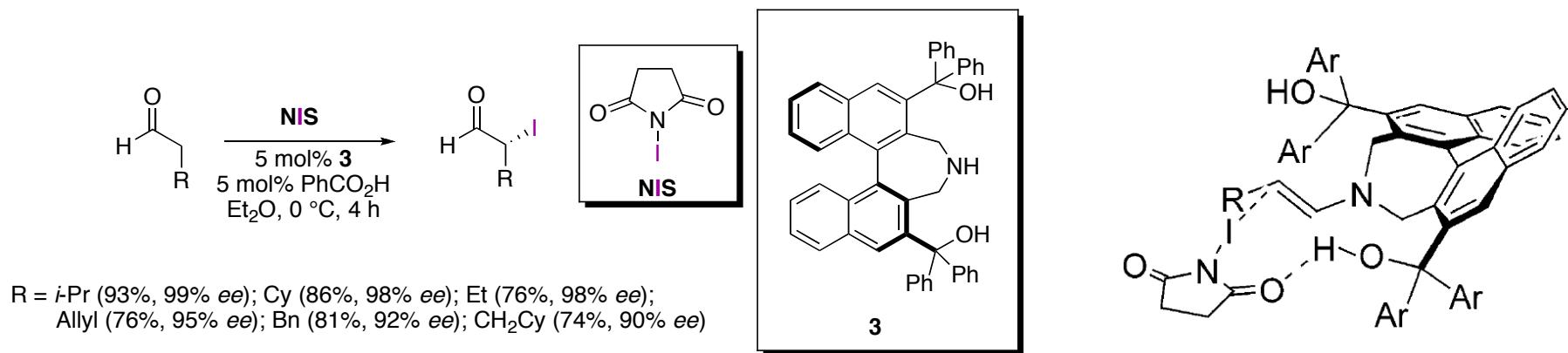
Marigo, M.; Bachman, S.; Halland, N.; Braunton, A.;
 Jørgensen, K. A. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2004**, *43*, 5507-5510.

Asymmetric Bromination and Iodination of Aldehydes



$\text{R} = i\text{-Pr}$ (87%, 96% ee); $t\text{-Bu}$ (94%, 89% ee); Et (72%, 77% ee);
 $n\text{-Pr}$ (82%, 85% ee); Cy (92%, 73% ee); Allyl (74%, 76% ee)

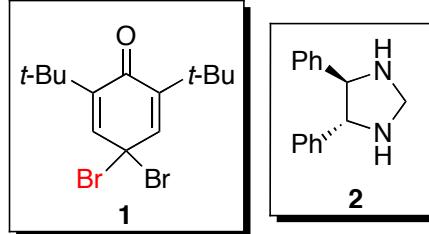
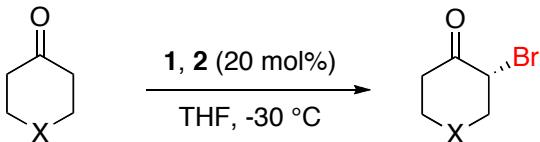
Bertelsen, S.; Halland, N.; Bachmann, S.; Marigo, M.; Braunton, A.; Jørgensen, K. A. *Chem. Commun.* **2005**, 4821-4823.



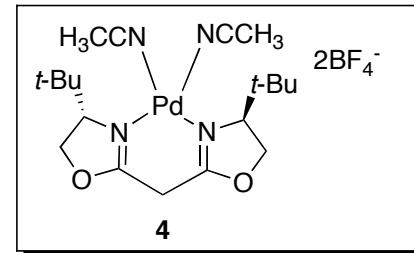
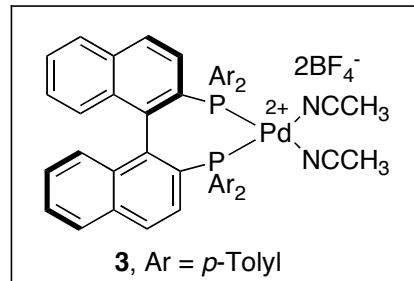
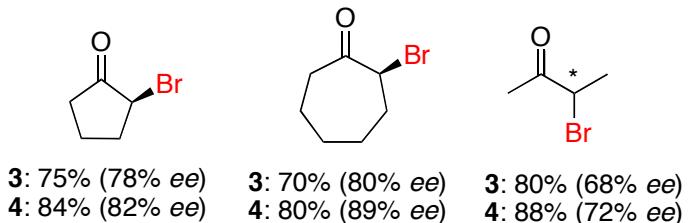
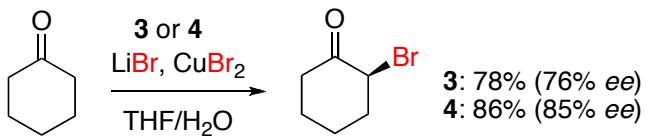
$\text{R} = i\text{-Pr}$ (93%, 99% ee); Cy (86%, 98% ee); Et (76%, 98% ee);
Allyl (76%, 95% ee); Bn (81%, 92% ee); CH_2Cy (74%, 90% ee)

Kano, T.; Ueda, M.; Maruoka, K. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2008**, 130, 3728-3729.

Asymmetric Bromination of Ketones

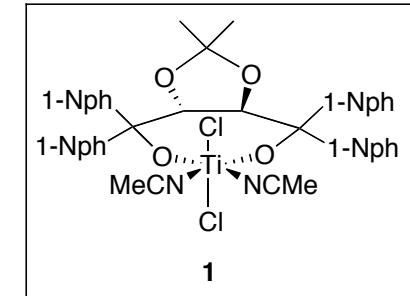
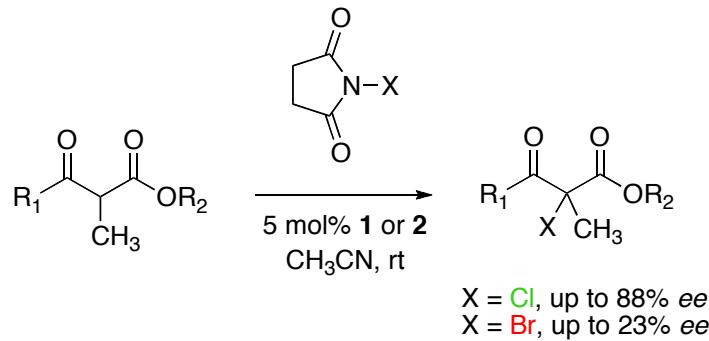


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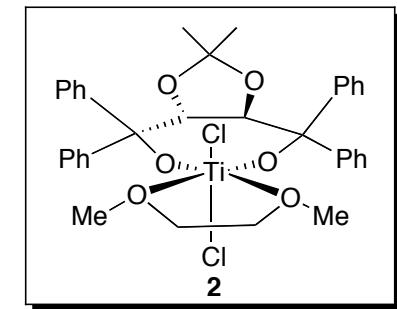
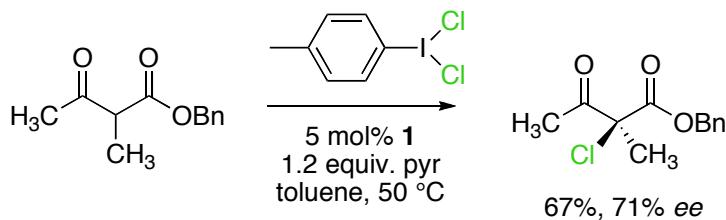


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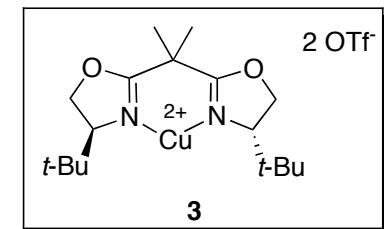
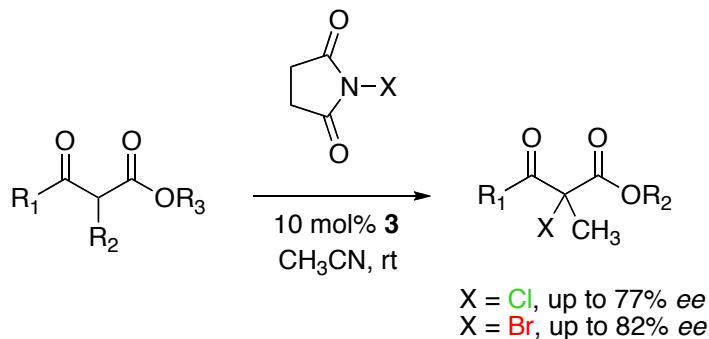
Chiral Lewis Acid Catalyzed Asymmetric Chlorinations and Brominations



Hintermann, L.; Togni, A. *Helv. Chim. Acta* **2000**, 83, 2425-2435.

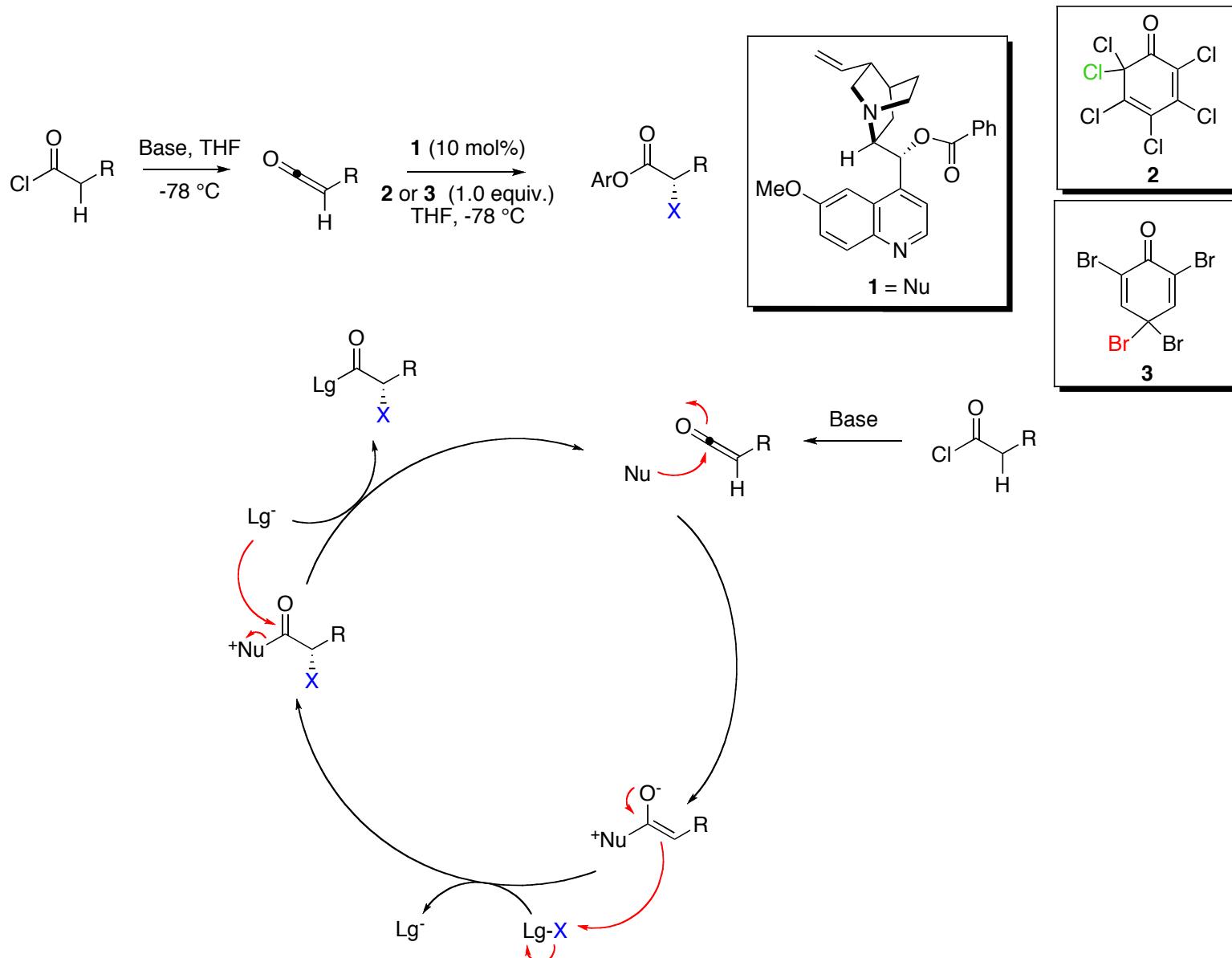


Hintermann, L.; Togni, A. *Helv. Chim. Acta* **2004**, 87, 605-610.



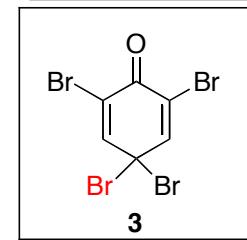
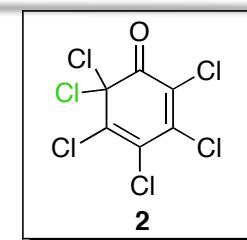
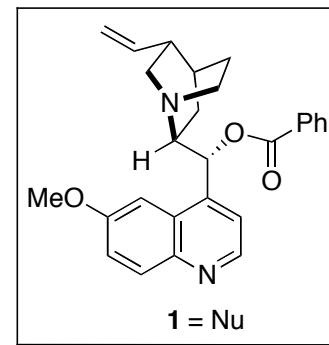
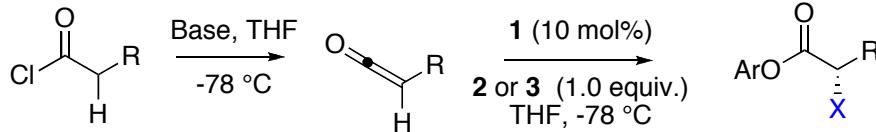
Mariago, M. ; Kumaragurubaran, N.; Jørgensen, K. A. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2004**, 10, 2133-2137.

Chlorination and Bromination of Acyl Halides

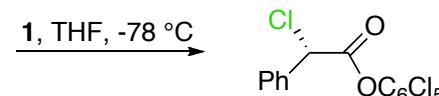
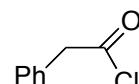
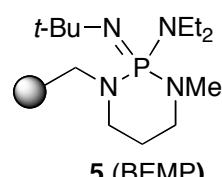
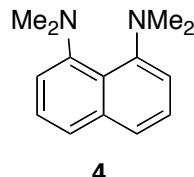


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Chlorination and Bromination of Acyl Halides



Choice of base: reactive, cheap, easy to handle

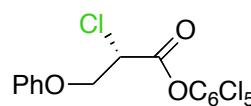


| chlorination source | base | yield (%) | ee (%) |
|---------------------|------|-----------|--------|
|---------------------|------|-----------|--------|

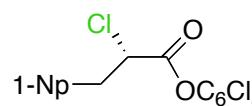
| | | | |
|----------|----------|----|----|
| 2 | 4 | 40 | 95 |
|----------|----------|----|----|

| | | | |
|----------|----------|----|----|
| 2 | 5 | 80 | 99 |
|----------|----------|----|----|

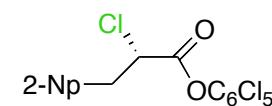
| | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|----|-----------------|
| (<i>ent</i> - 1) | 2 | 5 | 81 | (<i>R</i>) 99 |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|----|-----------------|



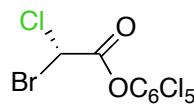
57%, 97% ee



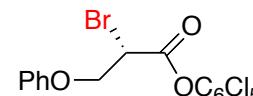
57%, 95% ee



63%, 94% ee



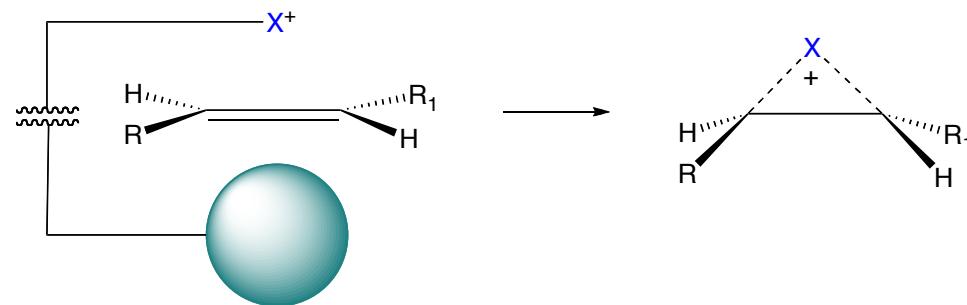
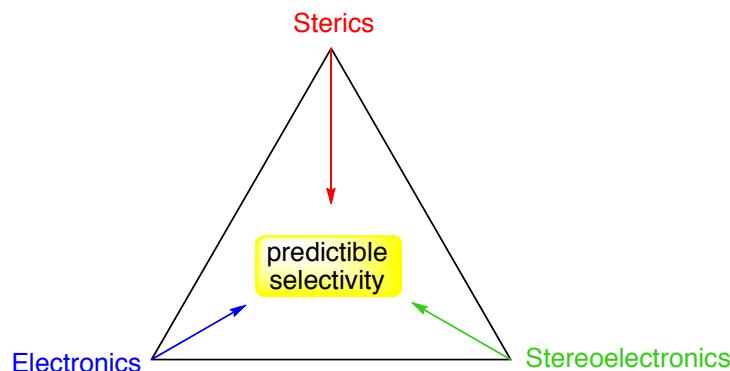
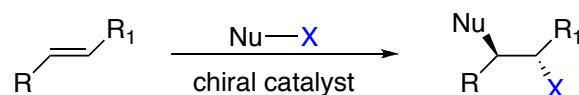
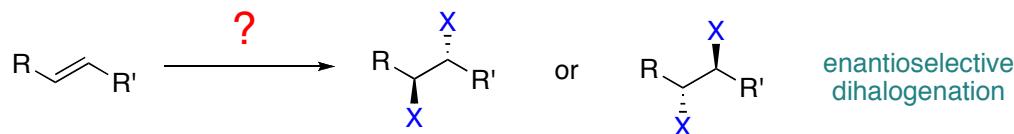
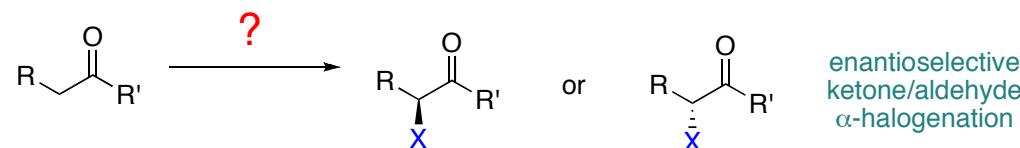
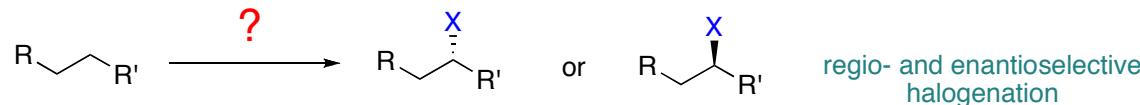
51%, 97% ee
(no racemization after weeks)



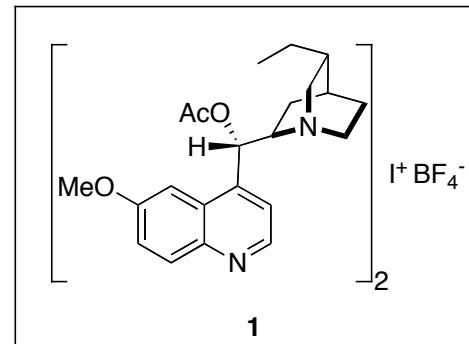
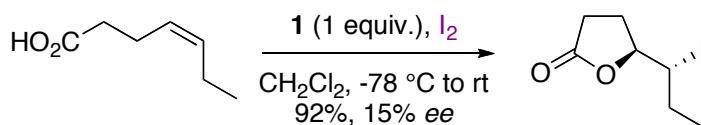
50%, 99% ee

- Wack, H.; Taggi, A. E.; Hafez, A. M.; Drury, W. J. III; Lectka, T. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2001**, *123*, 1531-1532.
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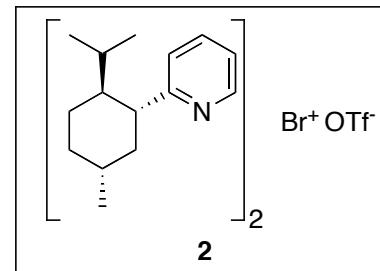
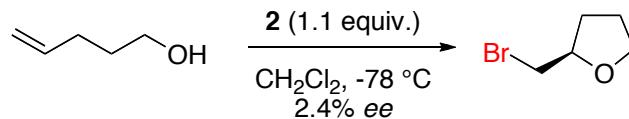
Asymmetric Halogenations



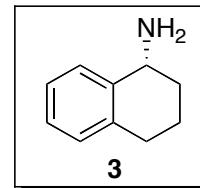
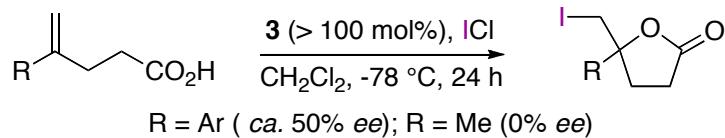
Early Times in Asymmetric Olefin Halogentaions



Grossman, R. B.; Trupp, R. J. *Can. J. Chem.* **1998**, *76*, 1233-1237.

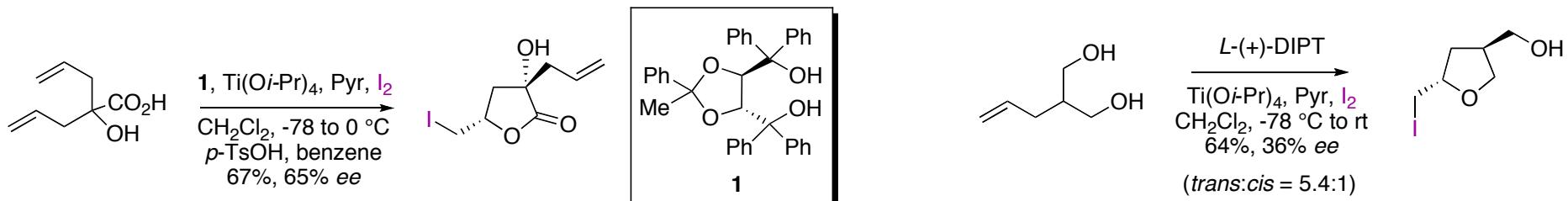


Cui, X. L.; Brown, R. S. *J. Org. Chem.* **2000**, *65*, 5653-5658.

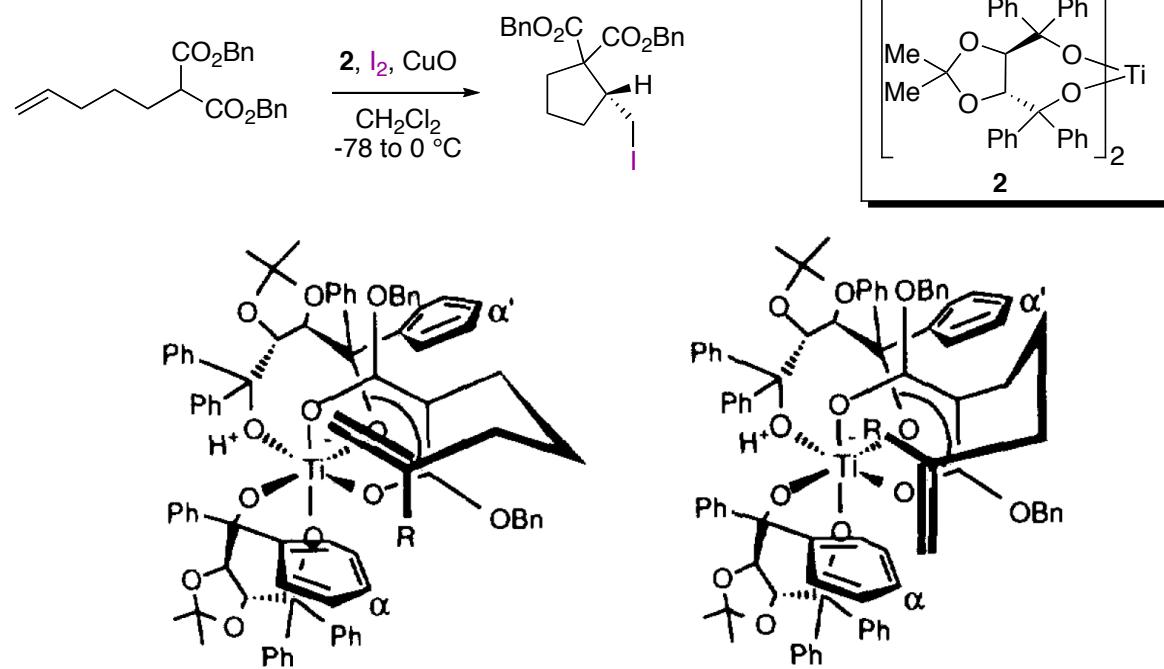


Haas, J.; Bissmire, S.; Wirth, T. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2005**, *11*, 5777-5785.

Desymmetrization by Chiral Titanium Complexes

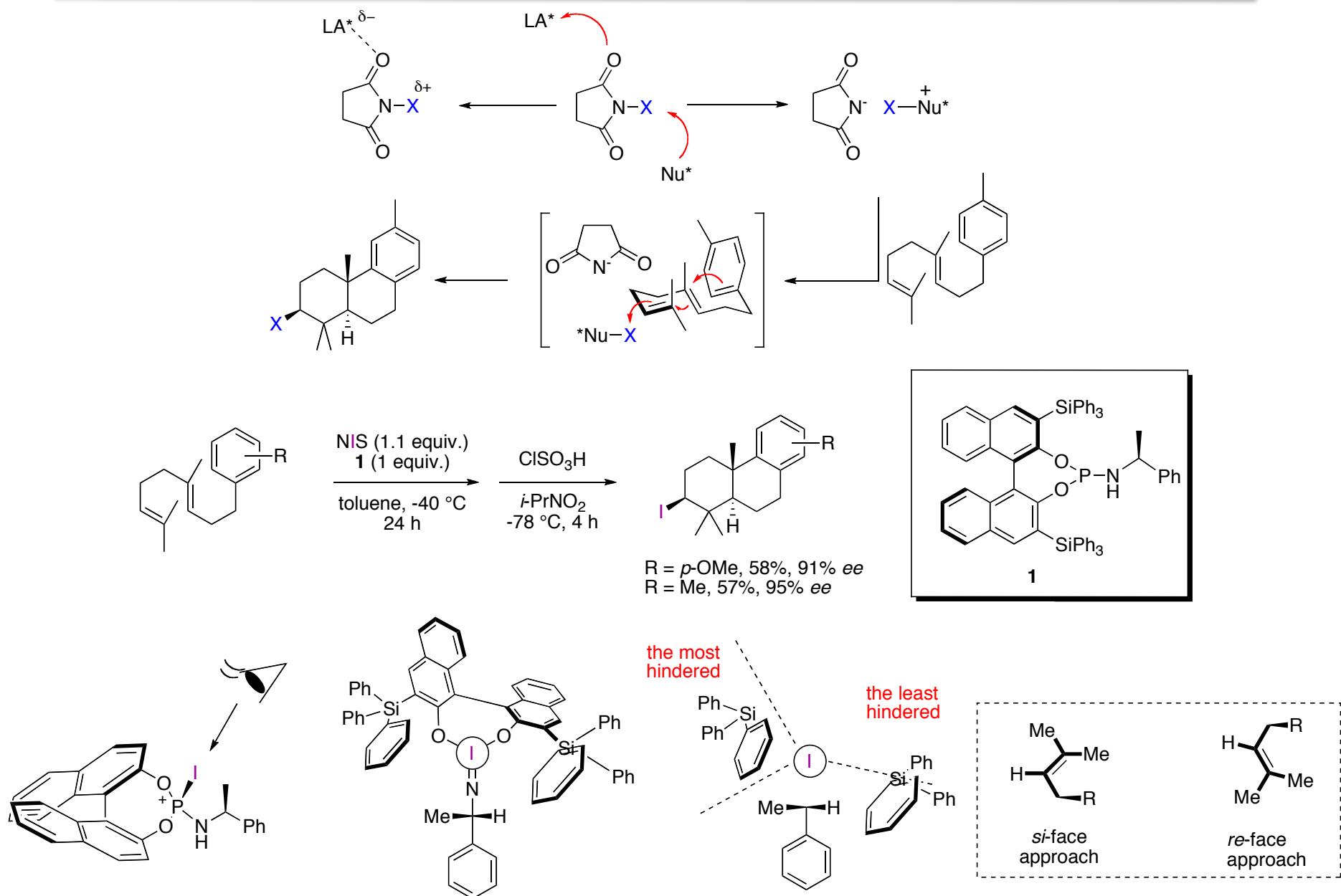


Kitagawa, O.; Hanano, T.; Tanabe, K.; Shiro, M.; Taguchi, T. *J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun.* **1992**, 1005-1007.



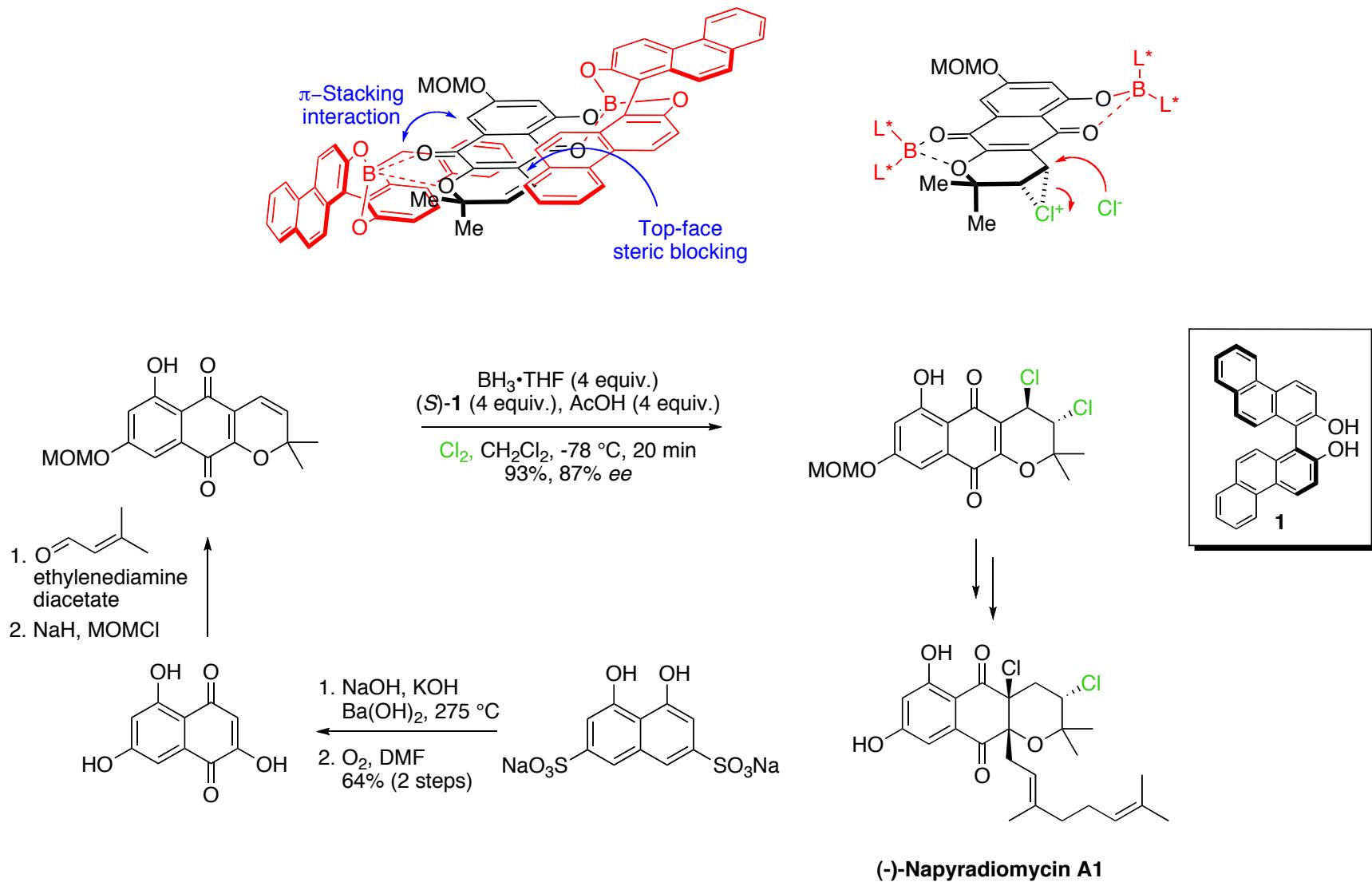
Inoue, T.; Kitagawa, O.; Ochiai, O.; Shiro, M.; Taguchi, T. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1995**, *36*, 9333-9336.

Enantioselective Halocyclization of Popyprenoids



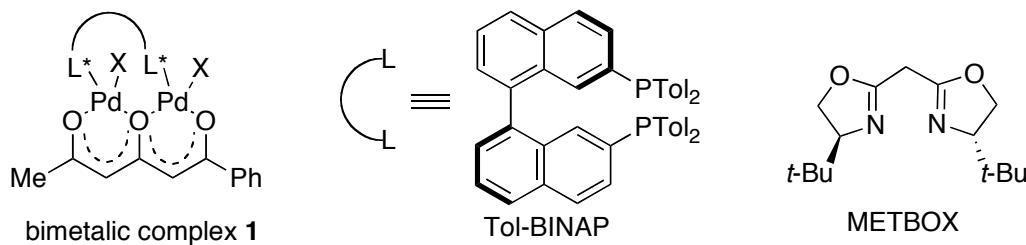
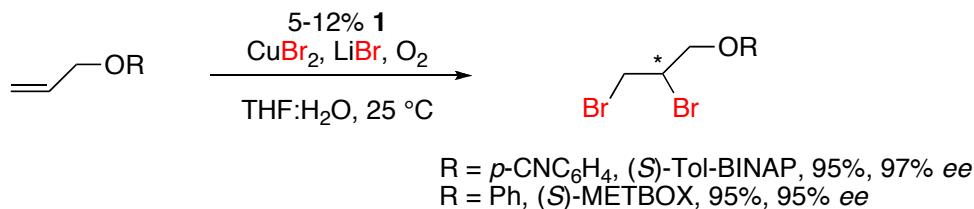
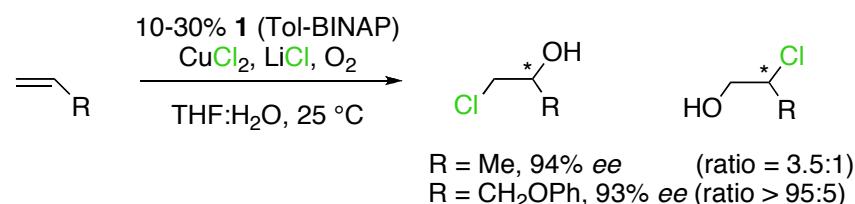
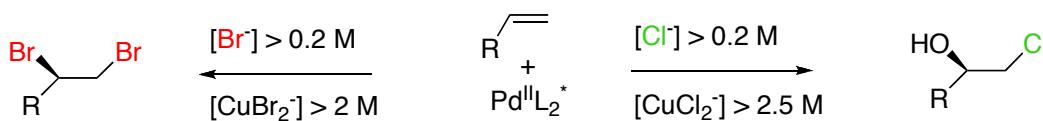
Sakakura, A.; Ukai, A.; Ishihara, K. *Nature* 2007, 445, 900-903.

Asymmetric Chlorination of an Isolated Olefin: Synthesis of Napyradiomycin A1



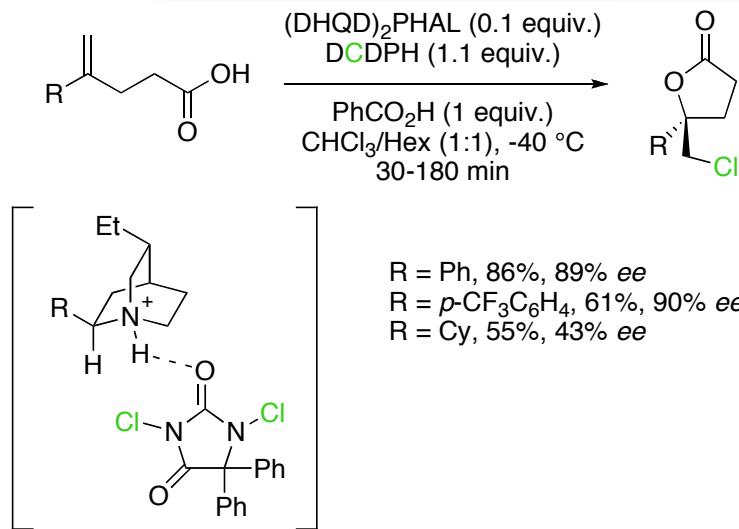
Snyder, S.A.; Tang, Z.-Y.; Gupta, R. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**, *131*, 5744-5745.

Asymmetric Halogenations of Olefins: Catalytic Methods

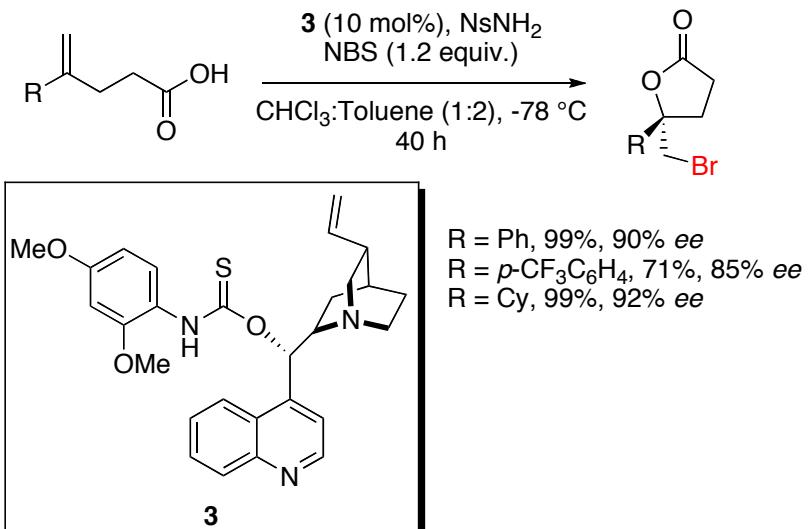


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- El-Qisairi, A. K.; Qaseer, H. A.; Henry, P. M. *J. Organomet. Chem.* **2002**, *656*, 168-176.

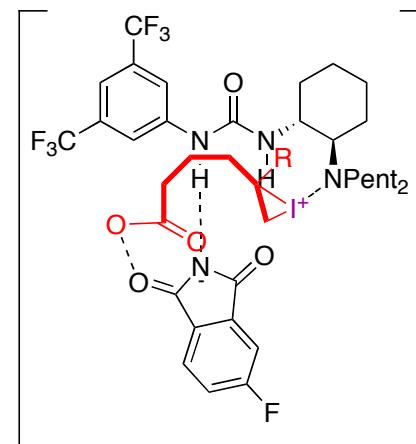
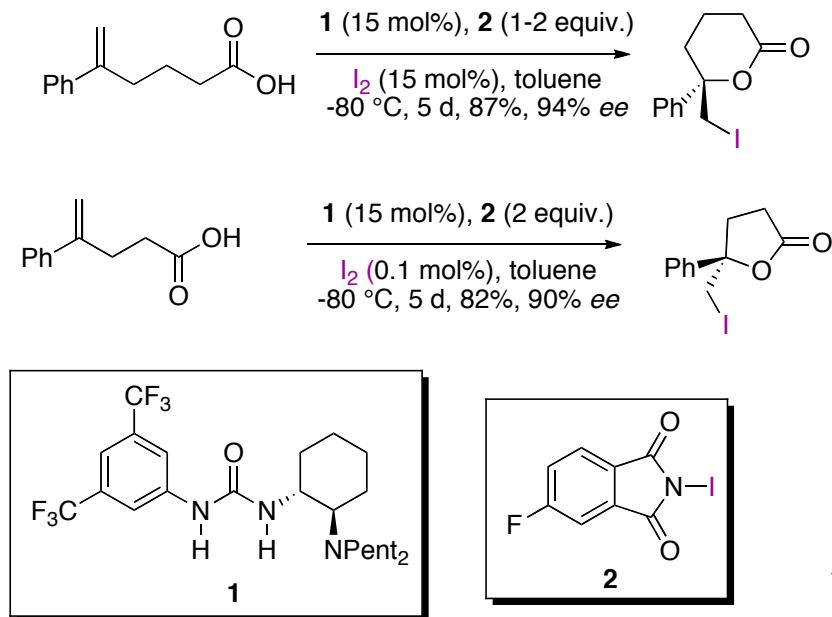
Organocatalytic Enantioselective Halolactonization



Whitehead, D. C.; Yousefi, R.; Jaganathan, A.; Borhan, B.
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2010**, *132*, 3298-3300.

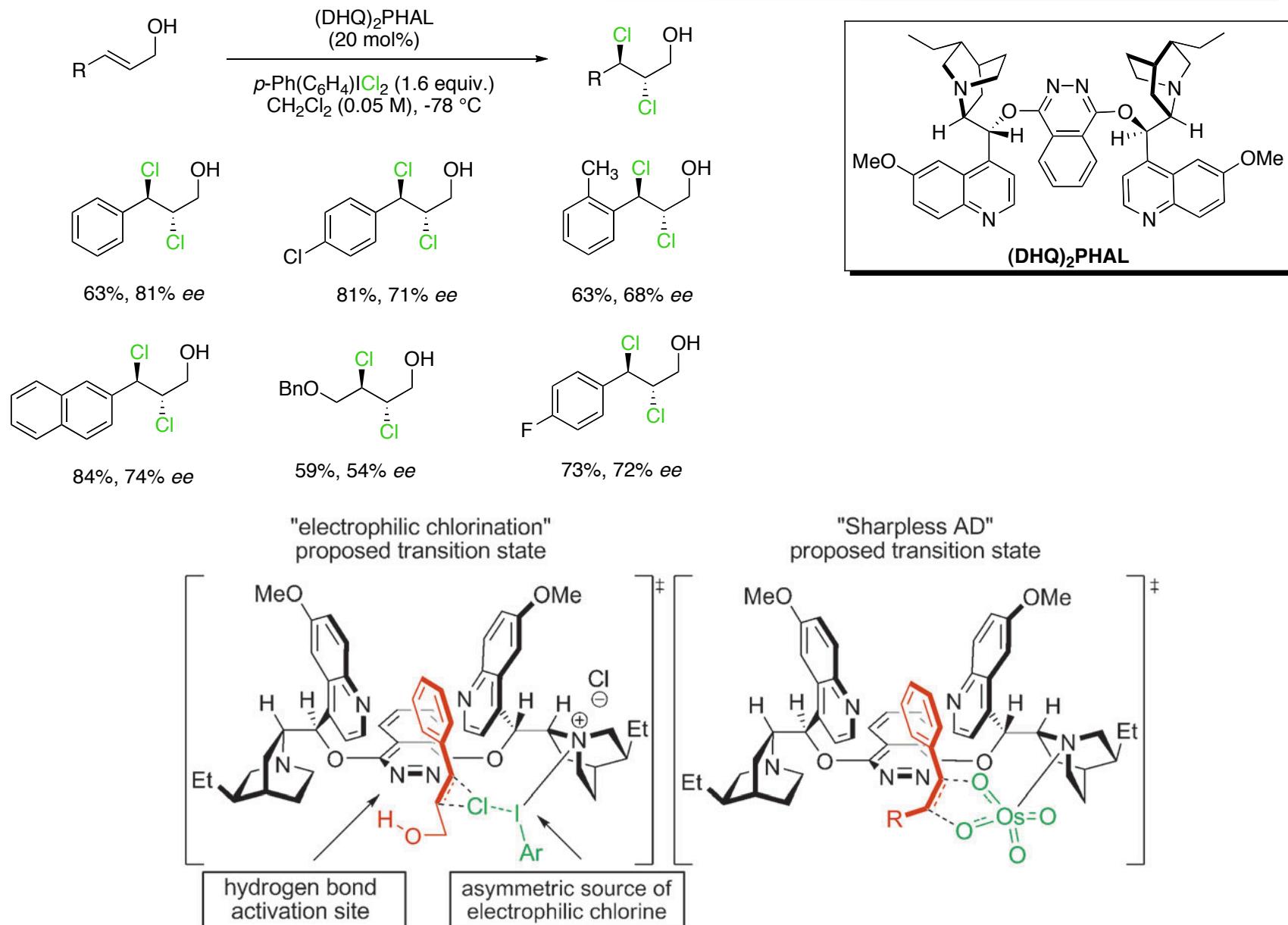


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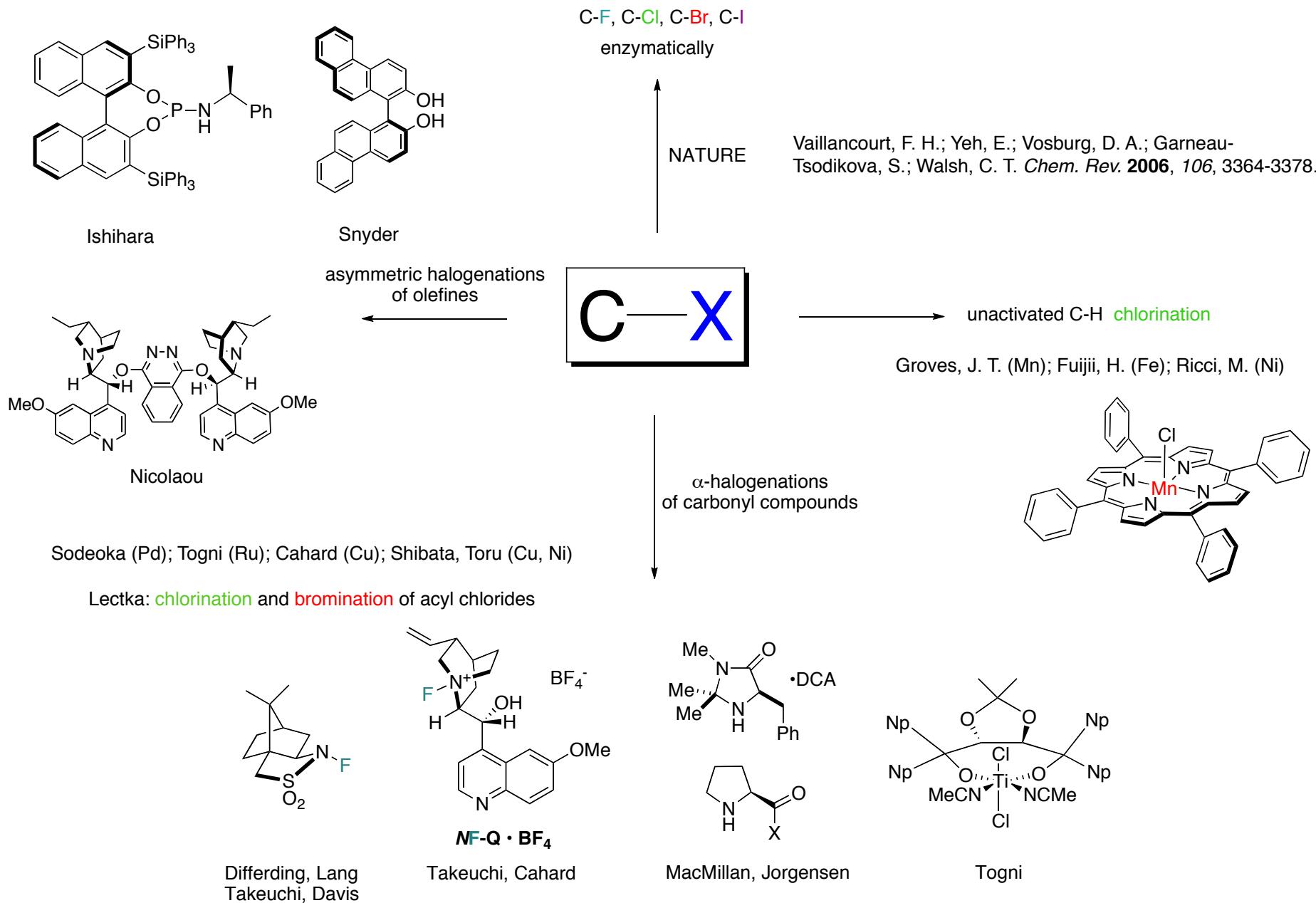
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Enantioselective Dichlorination of Allylic Alcohols



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Conclusions



Conclusions

