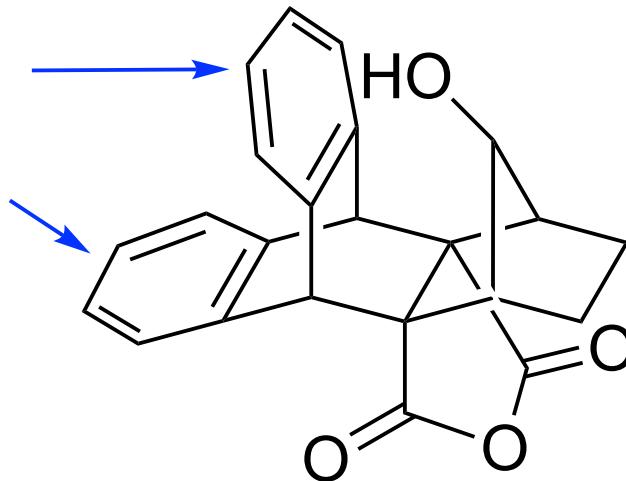


Through-Space Activation Can Override Substituent Effects in Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution

Differential
arene
reactivity

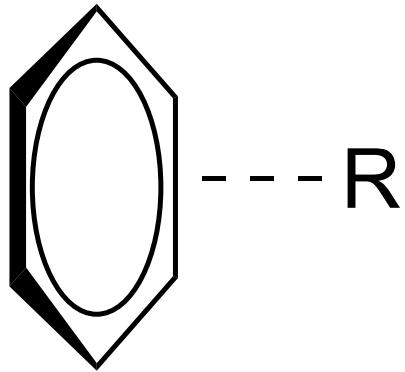


Guan, L.; Holl, M. G. Pitts, G. C.; Struble, M. D.; Siegler, M. A. Lectka, T.
J. Am Chem. Soc. DOI: 10.1021/jacs.7b09792

John Milligan
Wipf Group Meeting

Current Literature
October 28, 2017

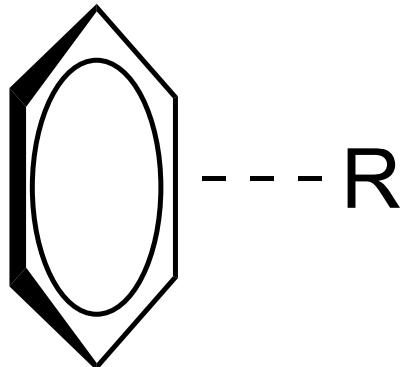
Non-covalent arene interactions



**Many types of interactions
have been characterized, including:**

- Arene-arene “edge to face”
- Arene-arene “stacking”
- CH-arene
- OH-arene
- S-arene
- Cation-arene

Non-covalent arene interactions

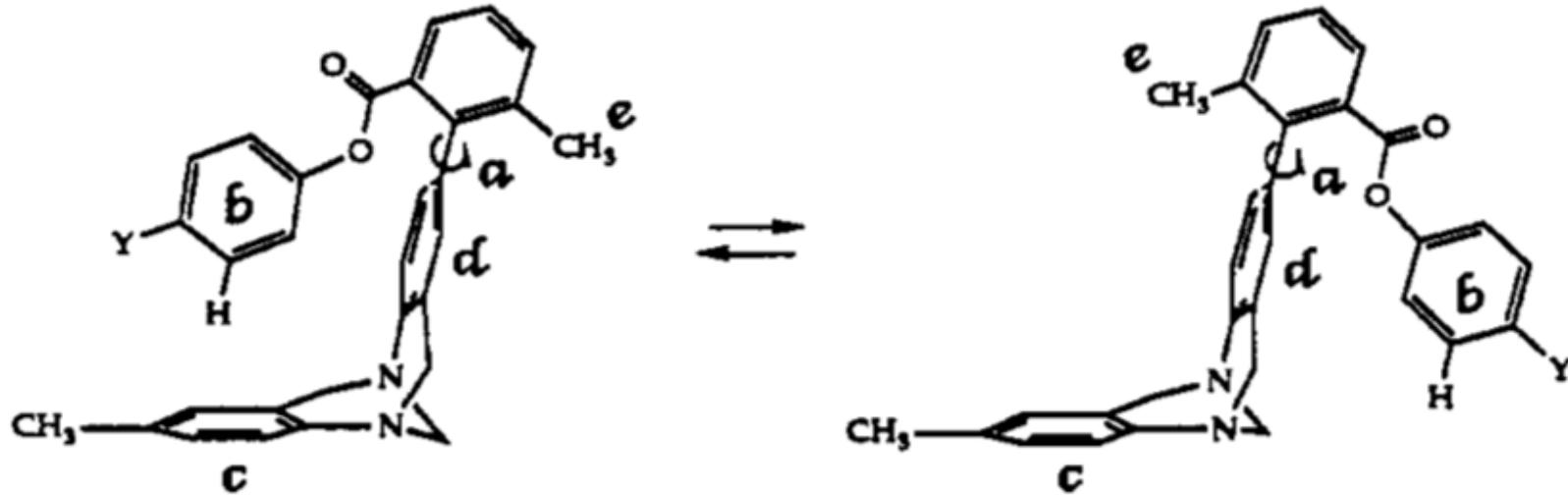


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- CH-arene
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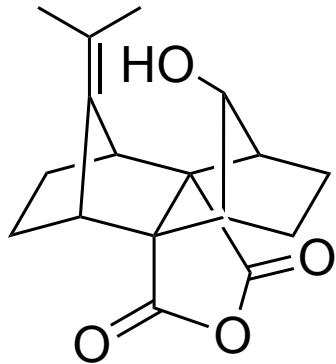


Torsion balances: tools for studying these interactions

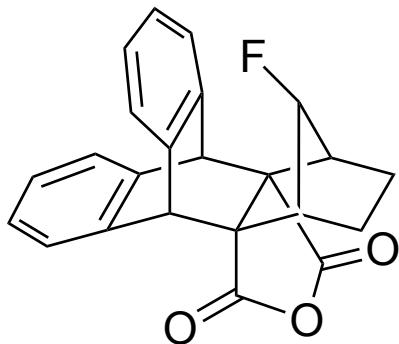


ΔG of "edge to face" interaction can be deduced through relative population of the rotomers (observable by NMR)

Previous work by Lectka group



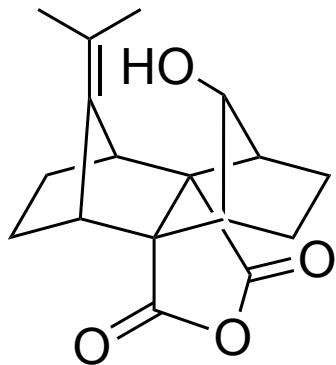
OH-alkene interaction



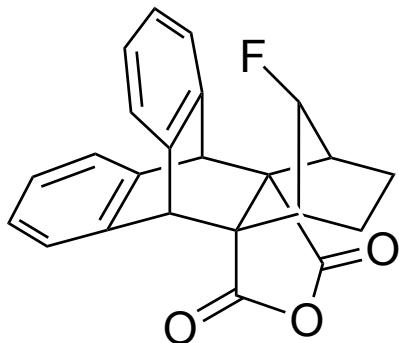
F-arene interaction

Struble, M. D.; Holl, M. G.; Coombs, G.; Siegler, M. A. *Lectka, T. J. Org. Chem.* **2015**, *80*, 4803-4807.
Holl, M. G.; Struble, M. D.; Singal, P.; Siegler, M. A. *Lectka, T. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2016**, *55*, 8266-8269.

Previous work by Lectka group



OH-alkene interaction

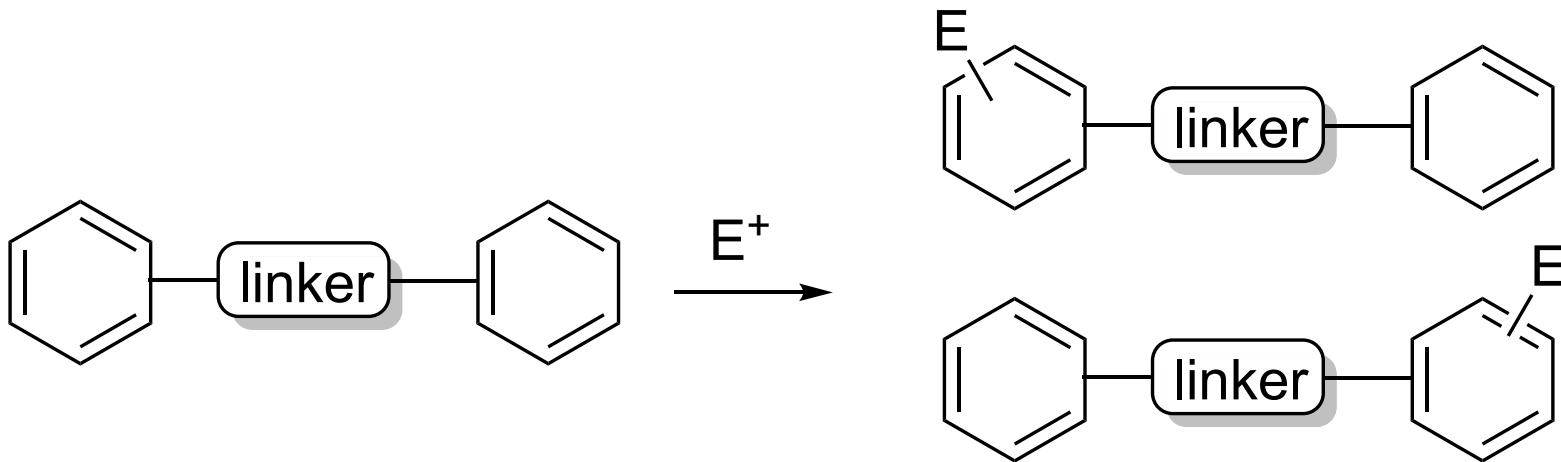


F-arene interaction

Can an –OH-arene interaction impact reactivity?

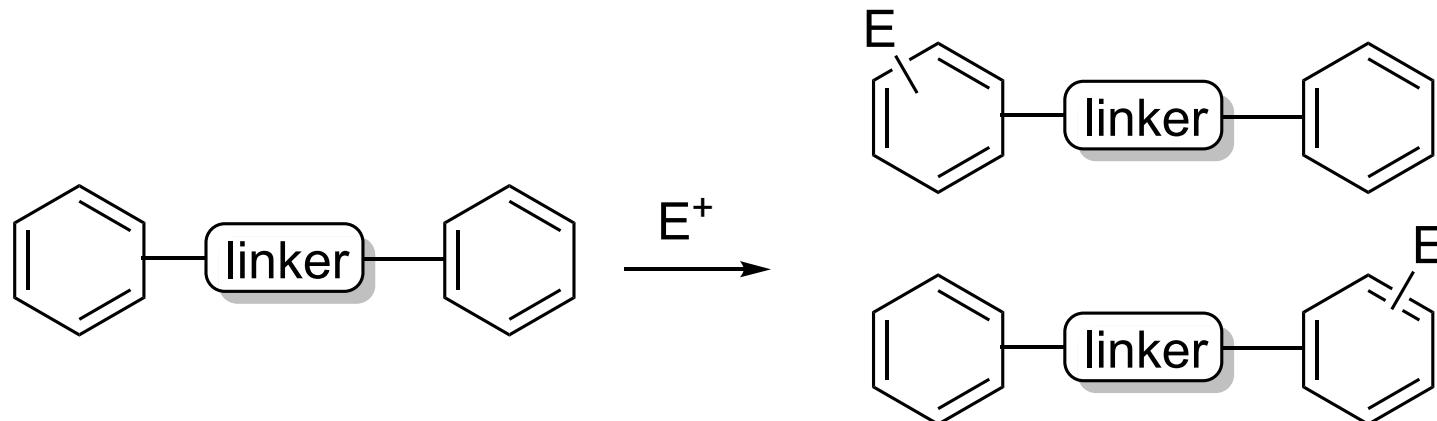
Struble, M. D.; Holl, M. G.; Coombs, G.; Siegler, M. A. *Lectka, T. J. Org. Chem.* **2015**, *80*, 4803-4807.
Holl, M. G.; Struble, M. D.; Singal, P.; Siegler, M. A. *Lectka, T. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2016**, *55*, 8266-8269.

Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution

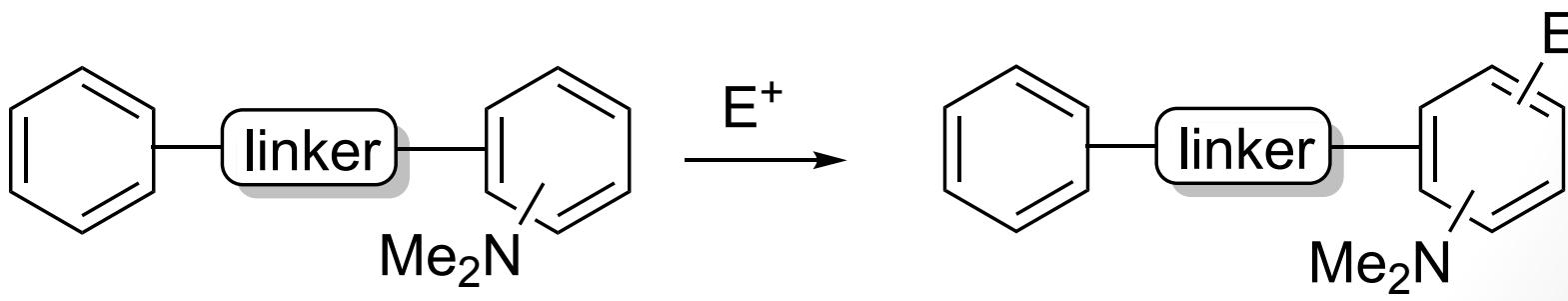


Absent any differentiation, both rings react equally

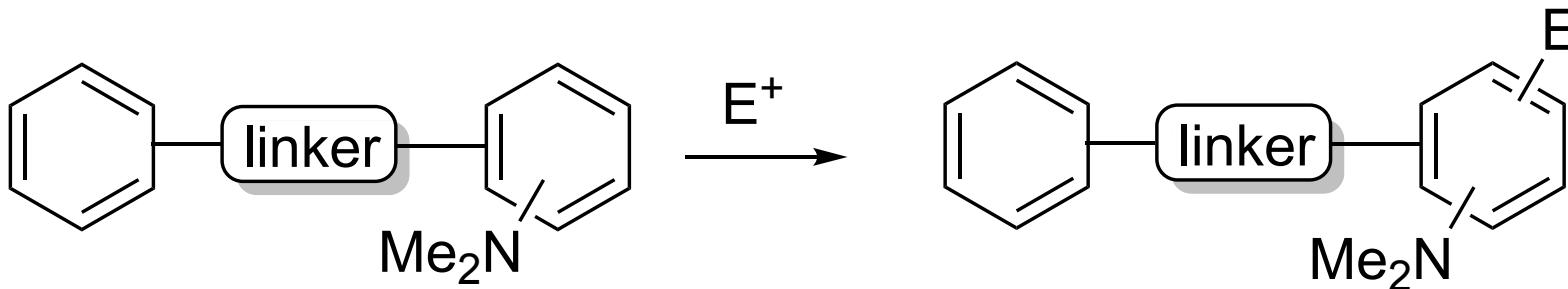
Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution



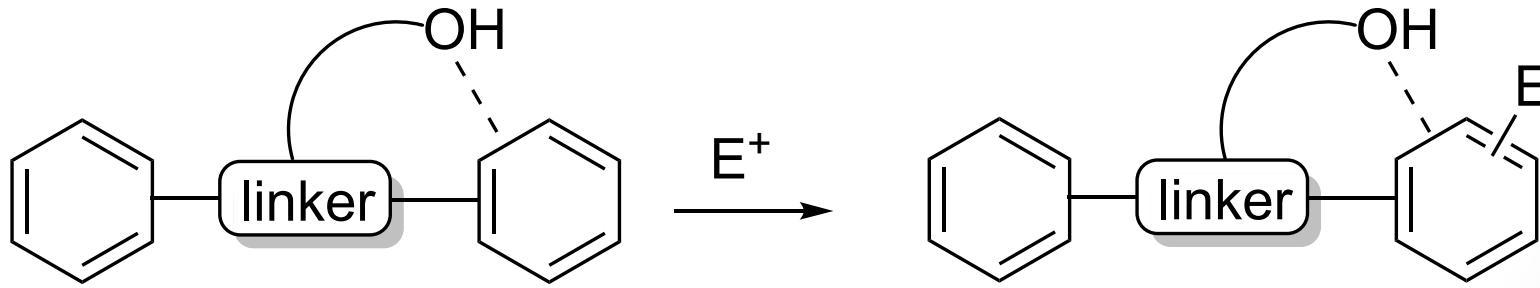
A directing group will bias reactivity:



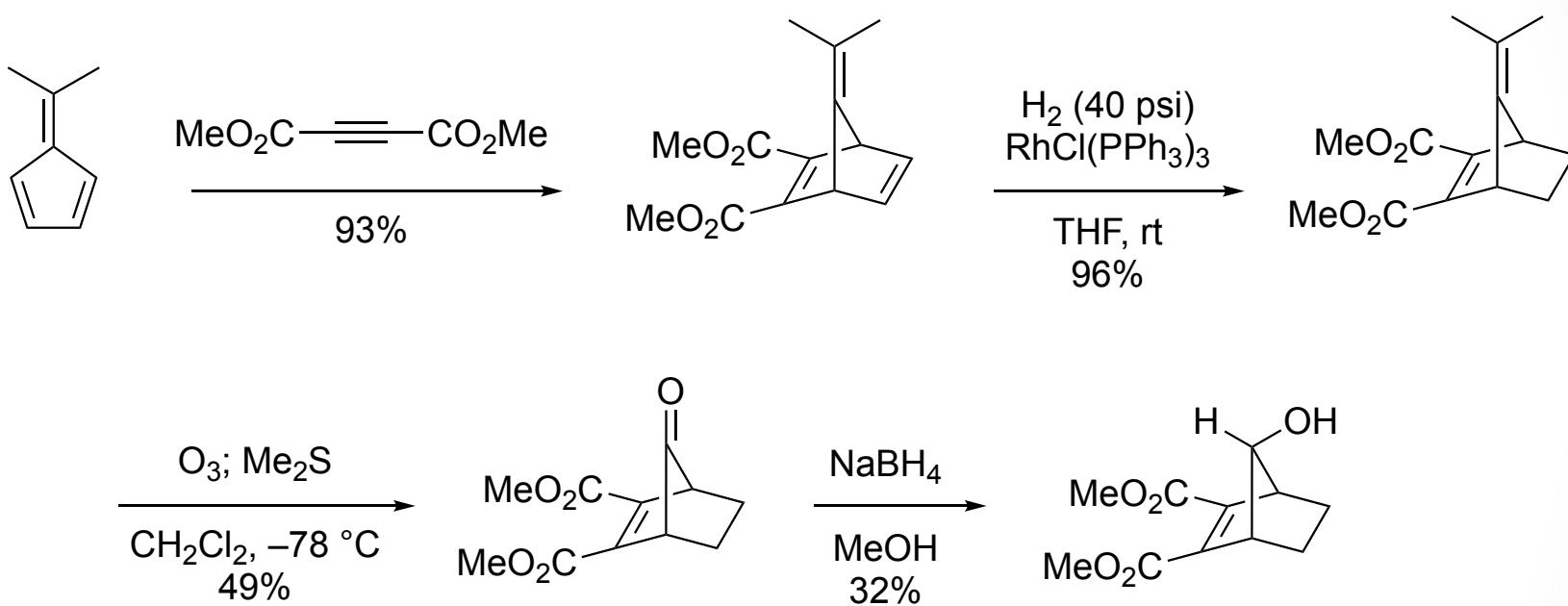
Non-covalent influence of electrophilic aromatic substitution?



Can reactivity be biased by a non-covalent interaction?

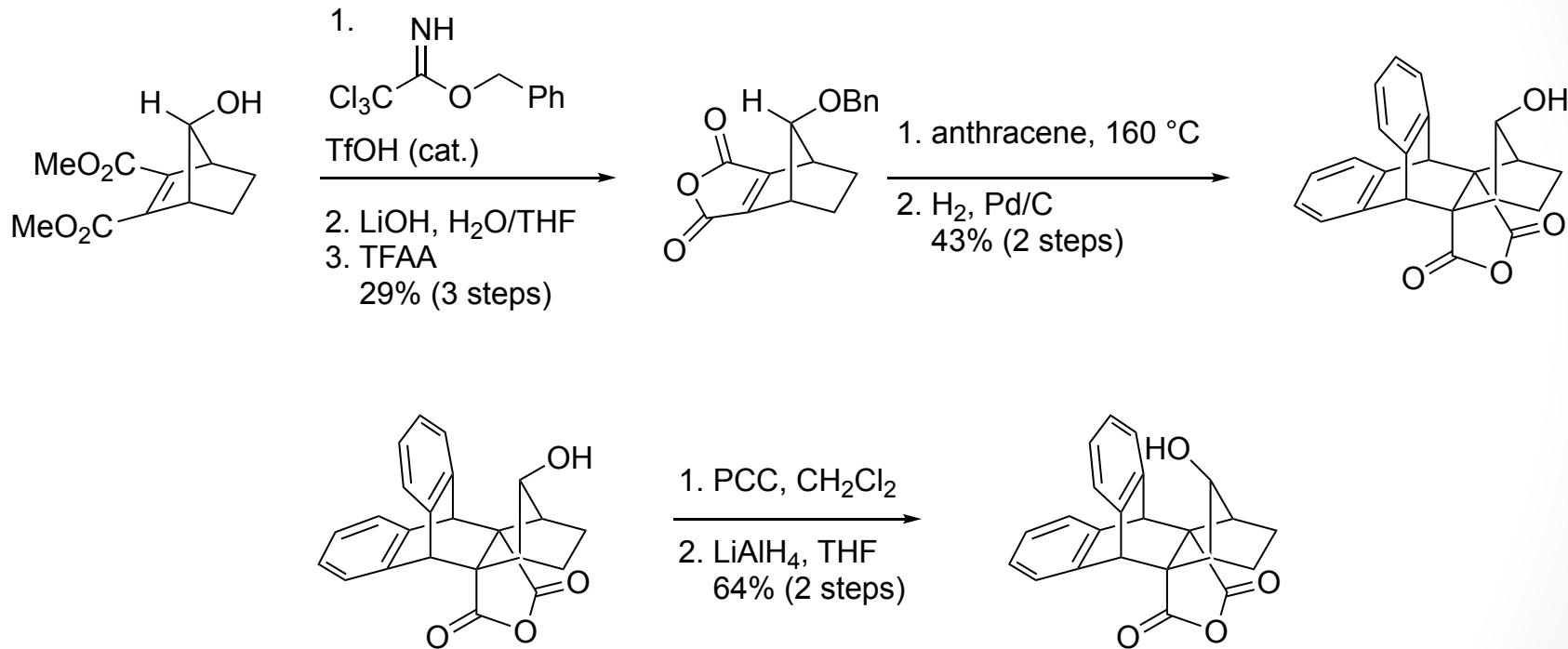


Synthesis of test substrate

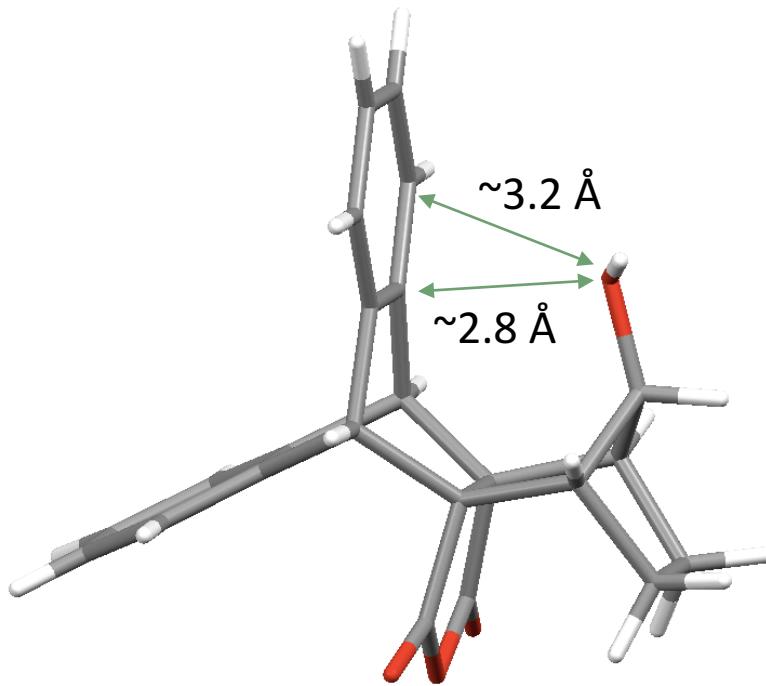
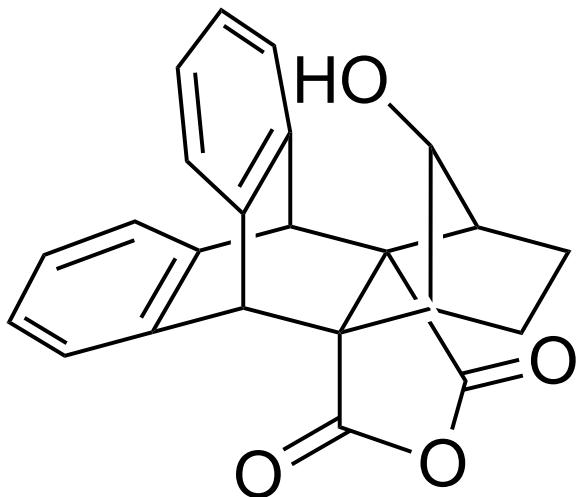


[10]

Synthesis of substrate

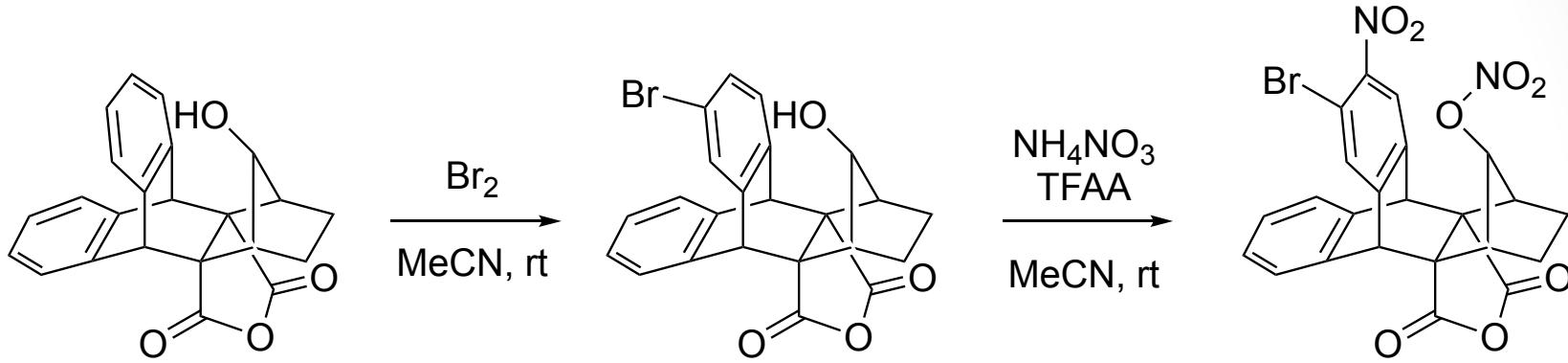


Model compound

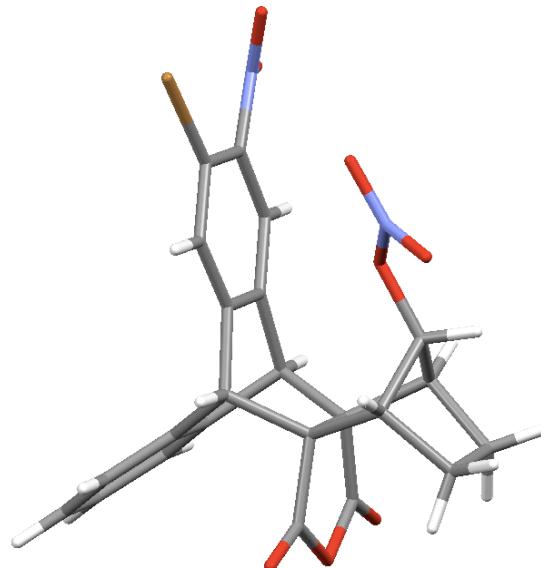


- OH IR shift red shifted 32 cm^{-1} compared to diastereomer
- OH ^1H NMR: $\delta -0.21$ (sharp s)

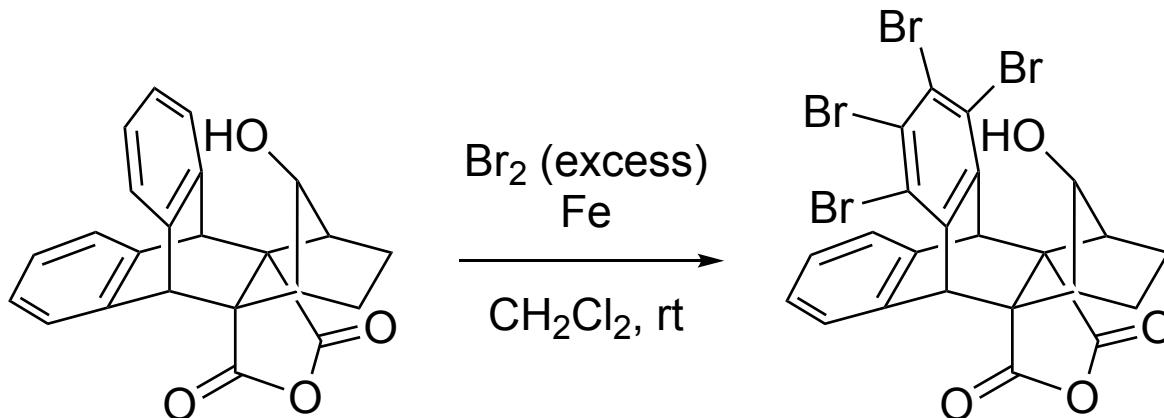
Nitration



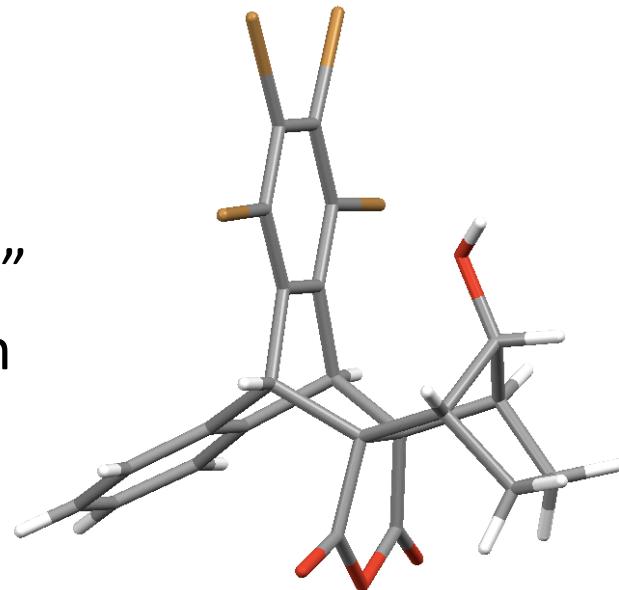
Bromination and nitration occur
only at the “activated” aryl ring



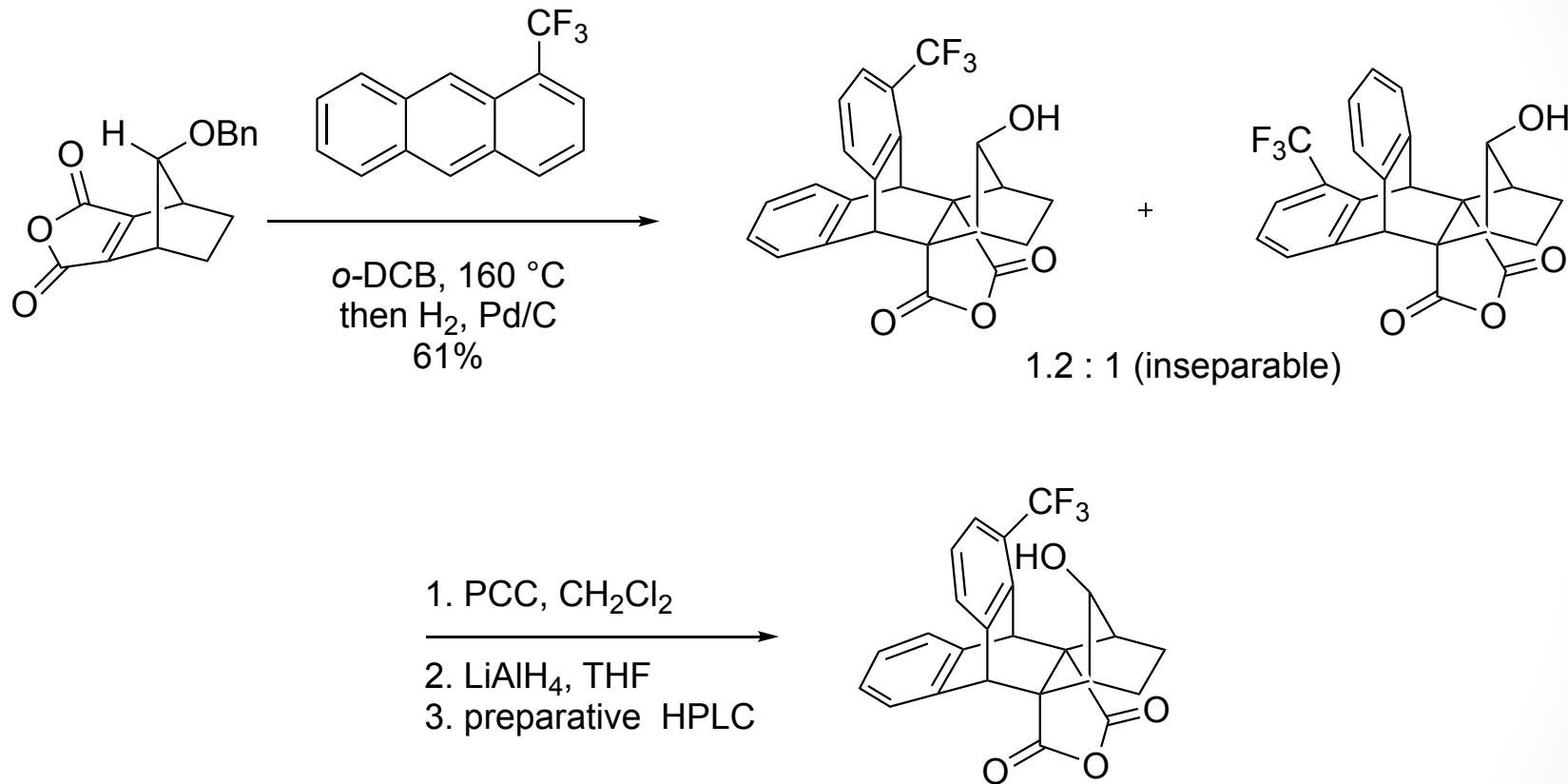
Bromination



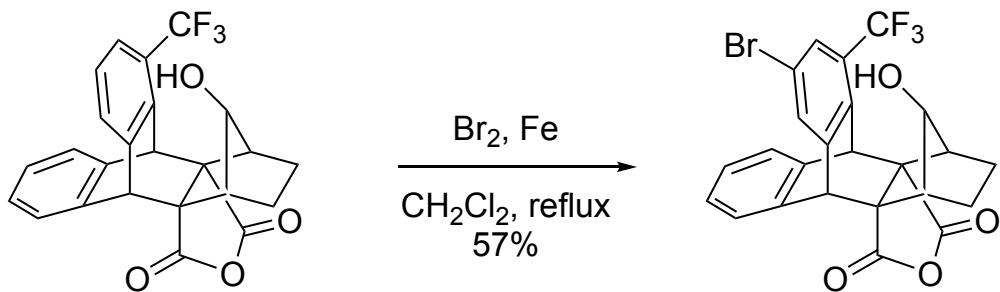
Tetrabromination of the “activated” ring occurs before any bromination of the bottom ring!



$-CF_3$ substrate

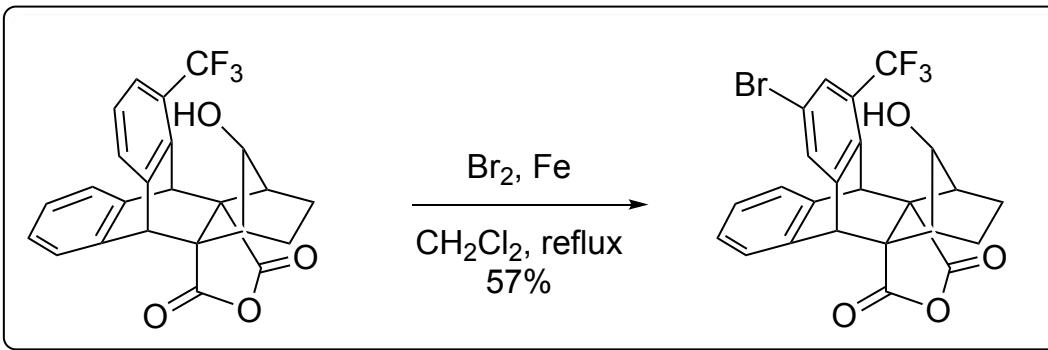


$-CF_3$ substrate

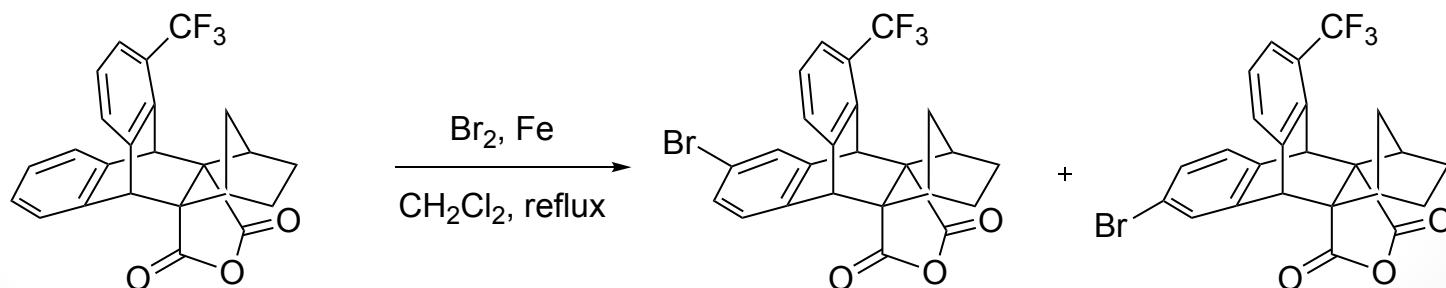
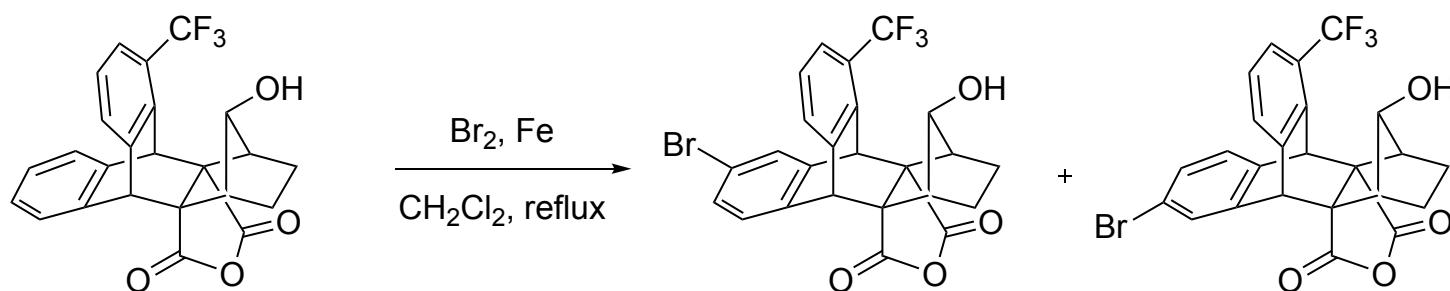


Non-covalent
activation
overrides $-CF_3$
deactivation!

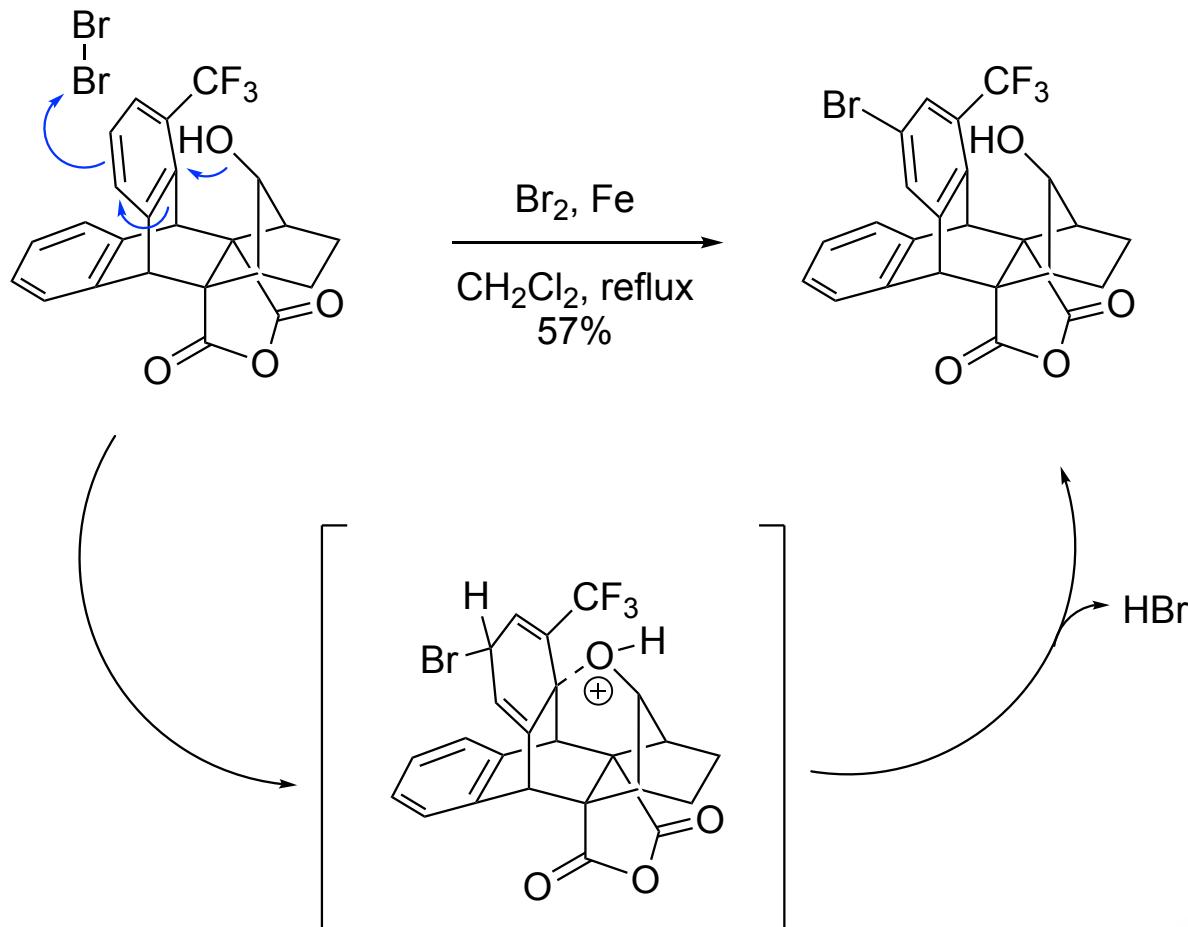
$-CF_3$ substrate



Non-covalent activation overrides $-CF_3$ deactivation!



Activation through a “Meisenheimer complex”?



Computational model

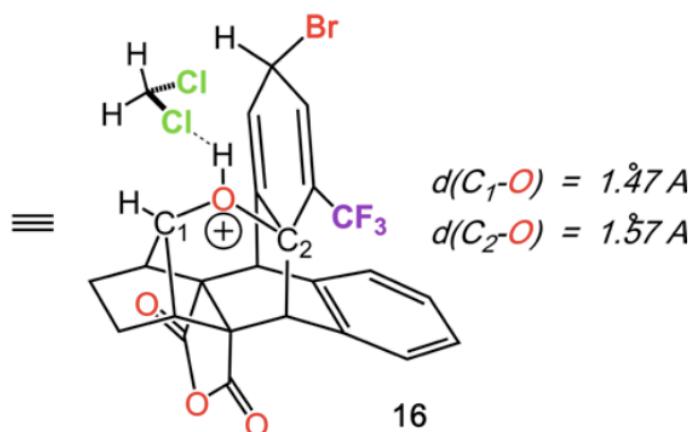
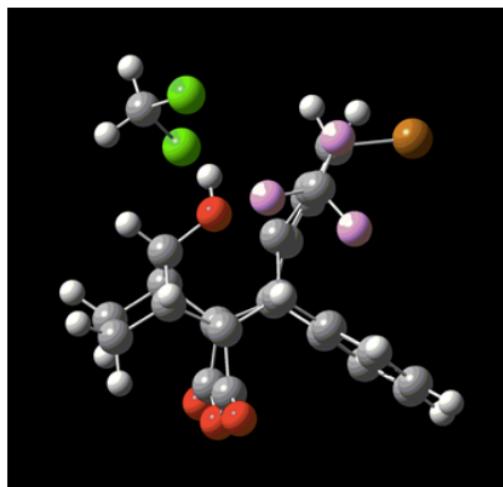
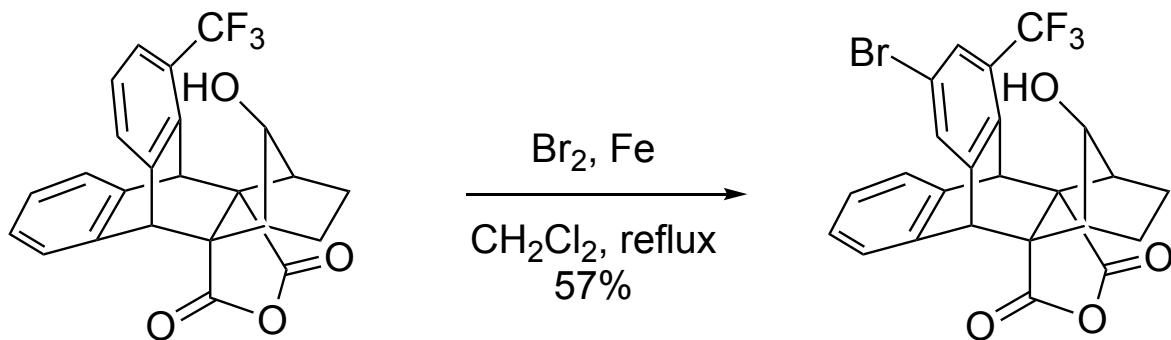
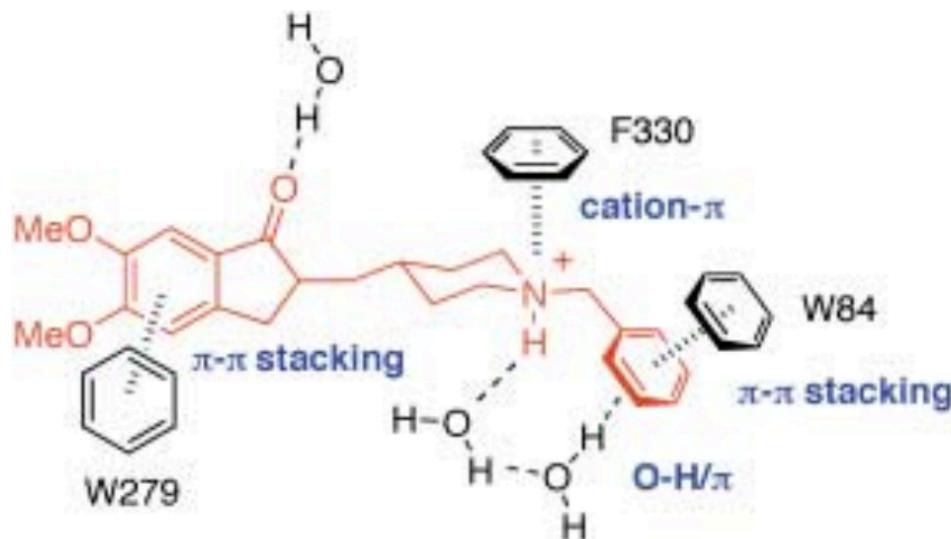
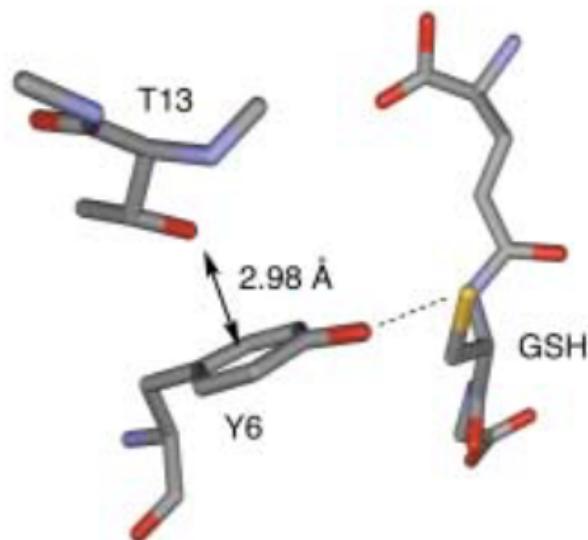


Figure 2. Optimized structure of **6A**, the σ -complex intermediate for endobromination of **6**, at $\omega\text{B97XD}/6-311+\text{G}^{**}$.

Biological Relevance

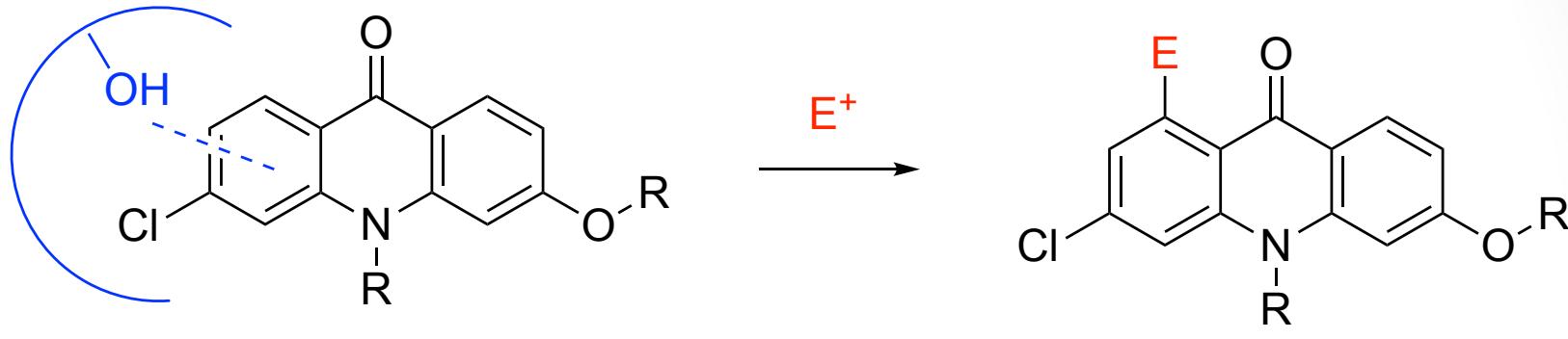


Donepezil (Alzheimer's drug) bound to acetylcholinesterase



Glutathione S-transferase active site pocket

Possible future direction



core of acridone antimalarials

Can synthetically useful differentiation be achieved through enzymatic/supramolecular non-covalent activation?

Ron Breslow (1931-2017)

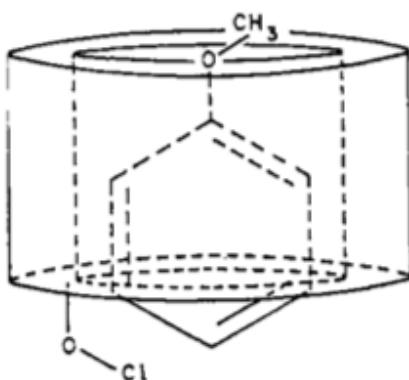
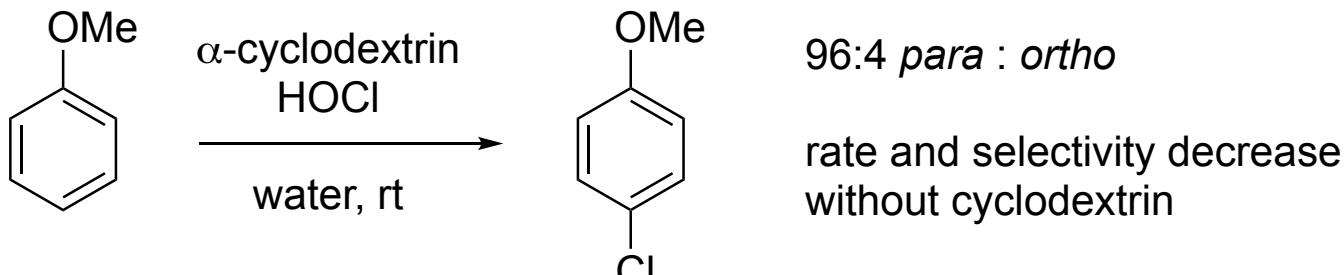


Figure 1. Schematic representation of an anisole molecule in the cavity of cyclohexaamylose. Eighteen hydroxyl groups (not shown) ring the mouths of the cavity, one of which is written as its hypochlorite ester to indicate a mechanism by which the increased rate of chlorination in the complex may be explained.