

# Literature Report IX

## Catalytic Enantioconvergent Allenylation of Aldehydes with Propargyl Halides

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**Reporter: Xiao-Qing Wang**

**Checker: Yi-Xuan Ding**

**Date: 2022-3-21**

Wang, Z. *et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2022**, *61*, 10.1002/anie.202117114

# CV of Prof. Zhaobin Wang

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## Research Interests:

- Transition metal catalysis
- Organocatalysis
- Radical chemistry



## Education and Employment:

- 2007–2011 B.S., Nanjing University
- 2011–2015 Ph.D., The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
- 2016–2019 Postdoc., California Institute of Technology
- Now Distinguished Researcher, Westlake University

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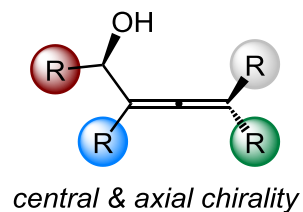
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- 2 Use of chiral starting materials to access  $\alpha$ -allenols**

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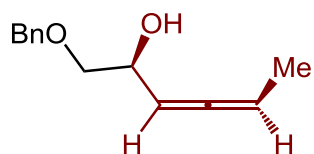
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# Introduction

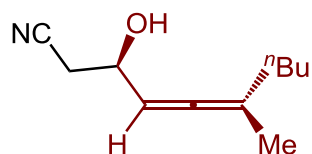


## Advanced Synthons

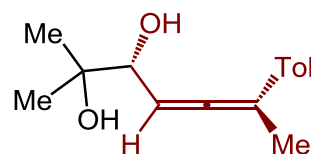
- Cycloaddition
- Cycloisomerization
- Electrophilic addition
- Pd-Catalyzed coupling



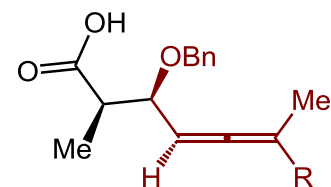
synthesis of  
**(+)-Varitriol**



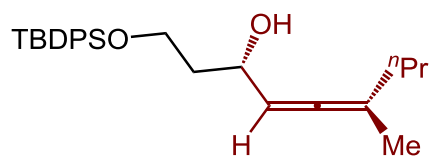
synthesis of  
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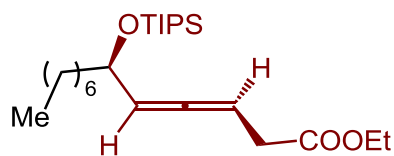
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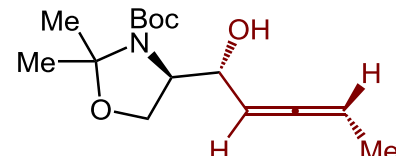
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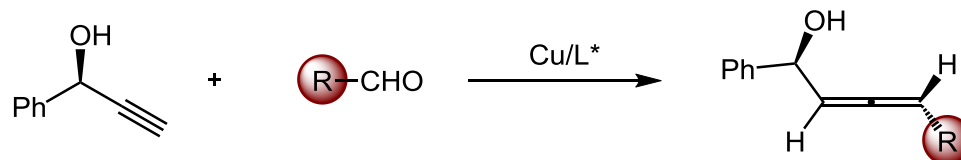
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synthesis of  
**(+)-Furanomycin**

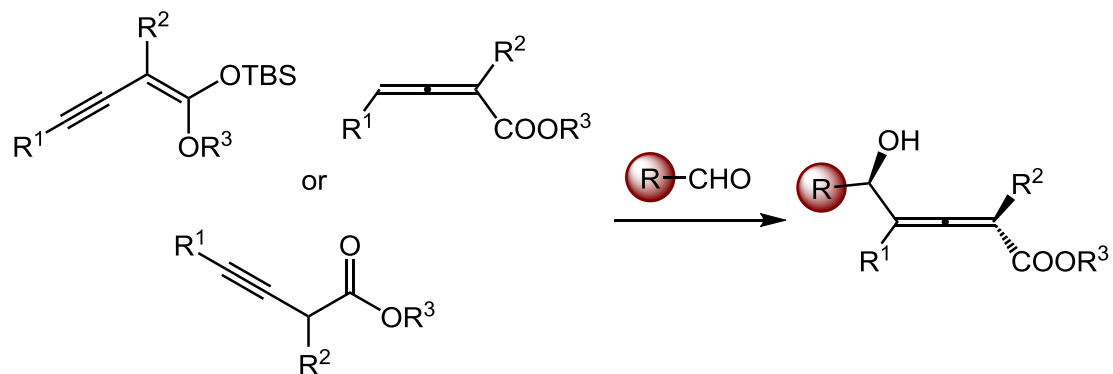
# Synthesis of Chiral $\alpha$ -Allenols

## A. Use of chiral starting materials to access chiral $\alpha$ -allenols

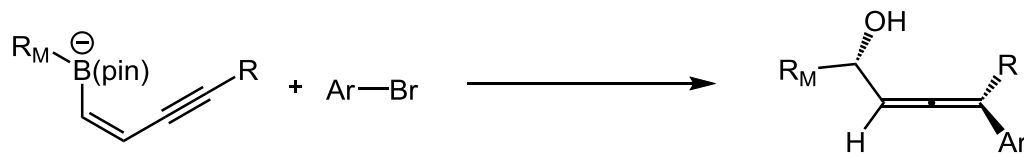


## B. Use of activated nucleophiles to access chiral $\alpha$ -allenols

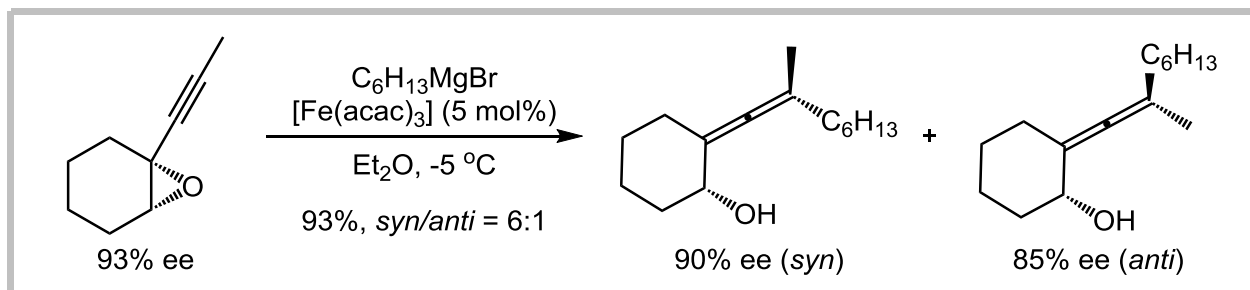
### 1) Asymmetric alkynylogous aldol reaction



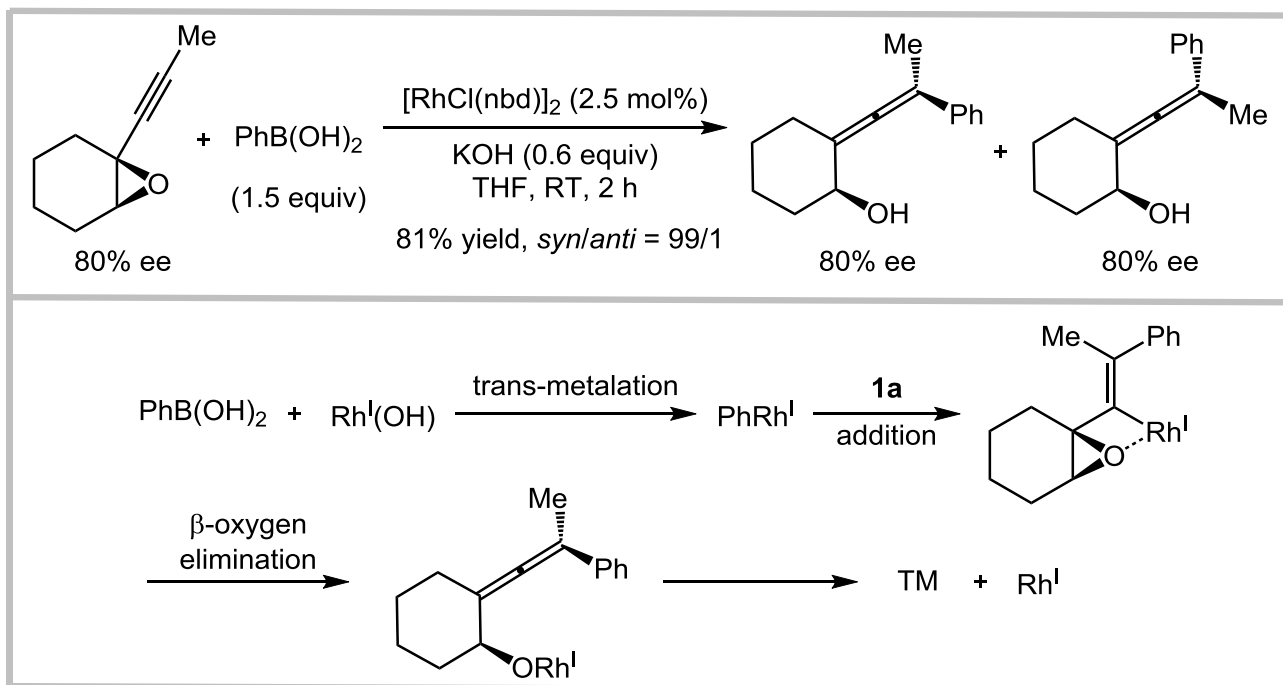
### 2) Asymmetric conjunctive cross-coupling reaction



# Use of Chiral Starting Materials

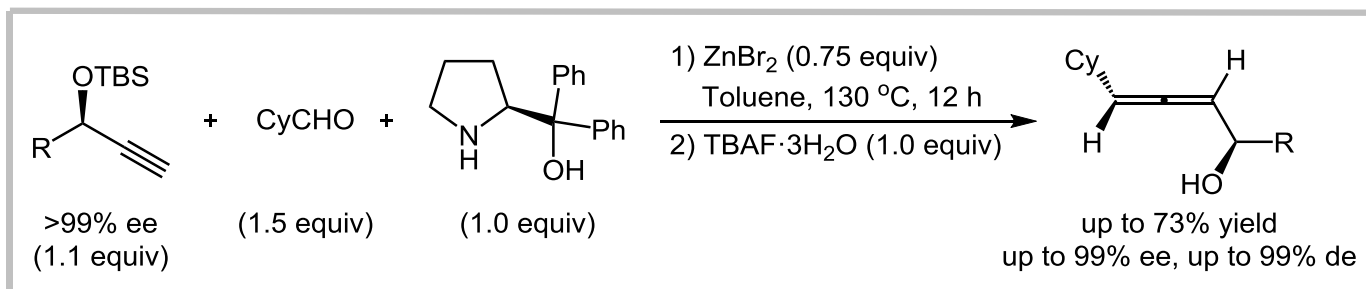


Furstner, A. *et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2003**, *42*, 5355

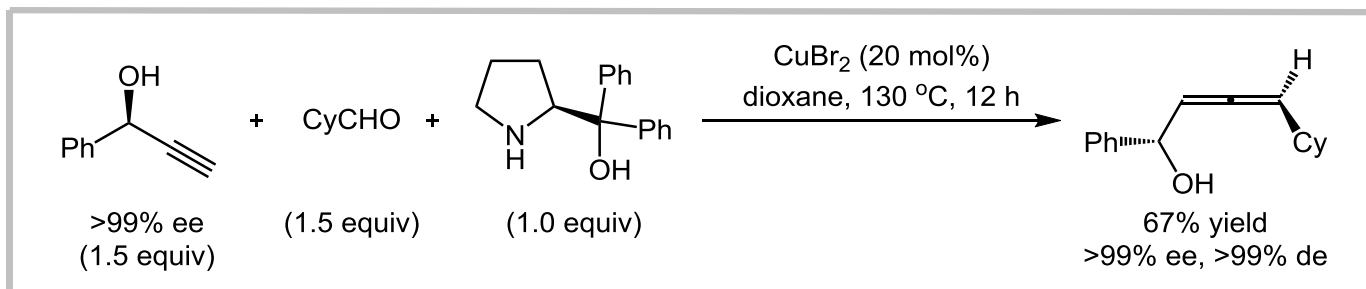


Murakami, M. *et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2007**, *46*, 7101

# Use of Chiral Starting Materials

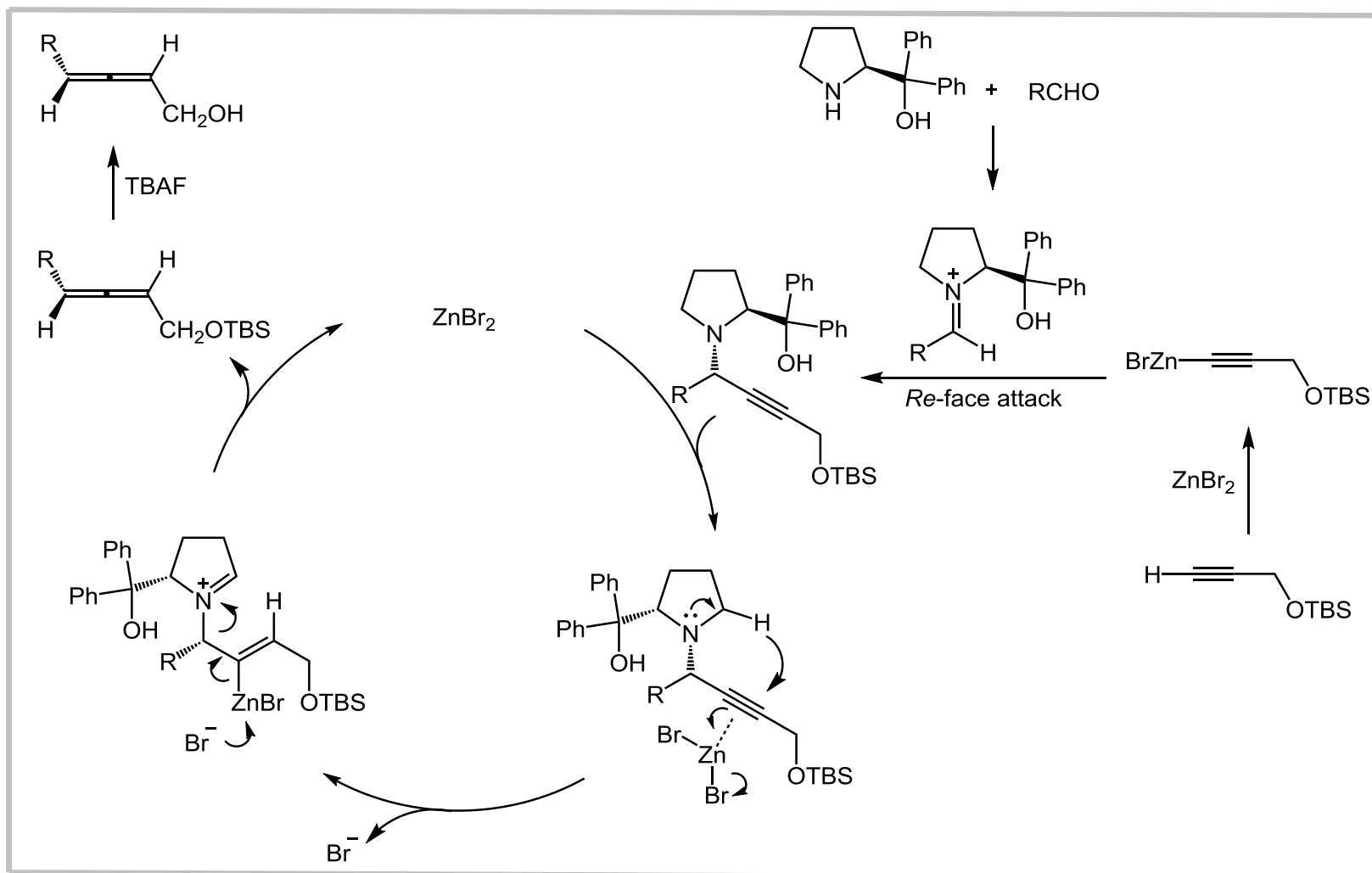


Ma, S. *et al. Chem. Eur. J.* **2013**, *19*, 716



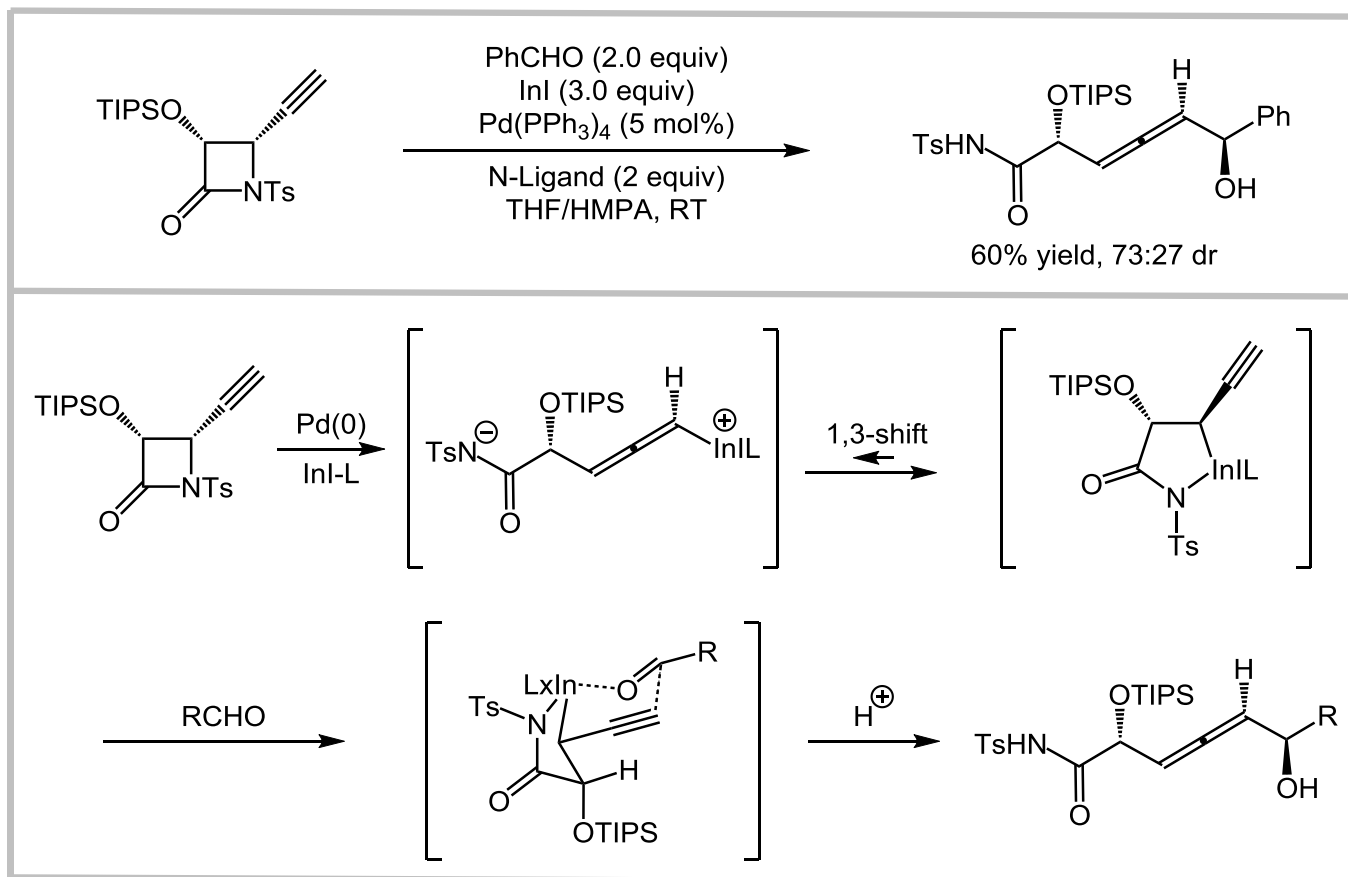
Ma, S. *et al. Chem. Commun.* **2015**, *51*, 6956

# Use of Chiral Starting Materials



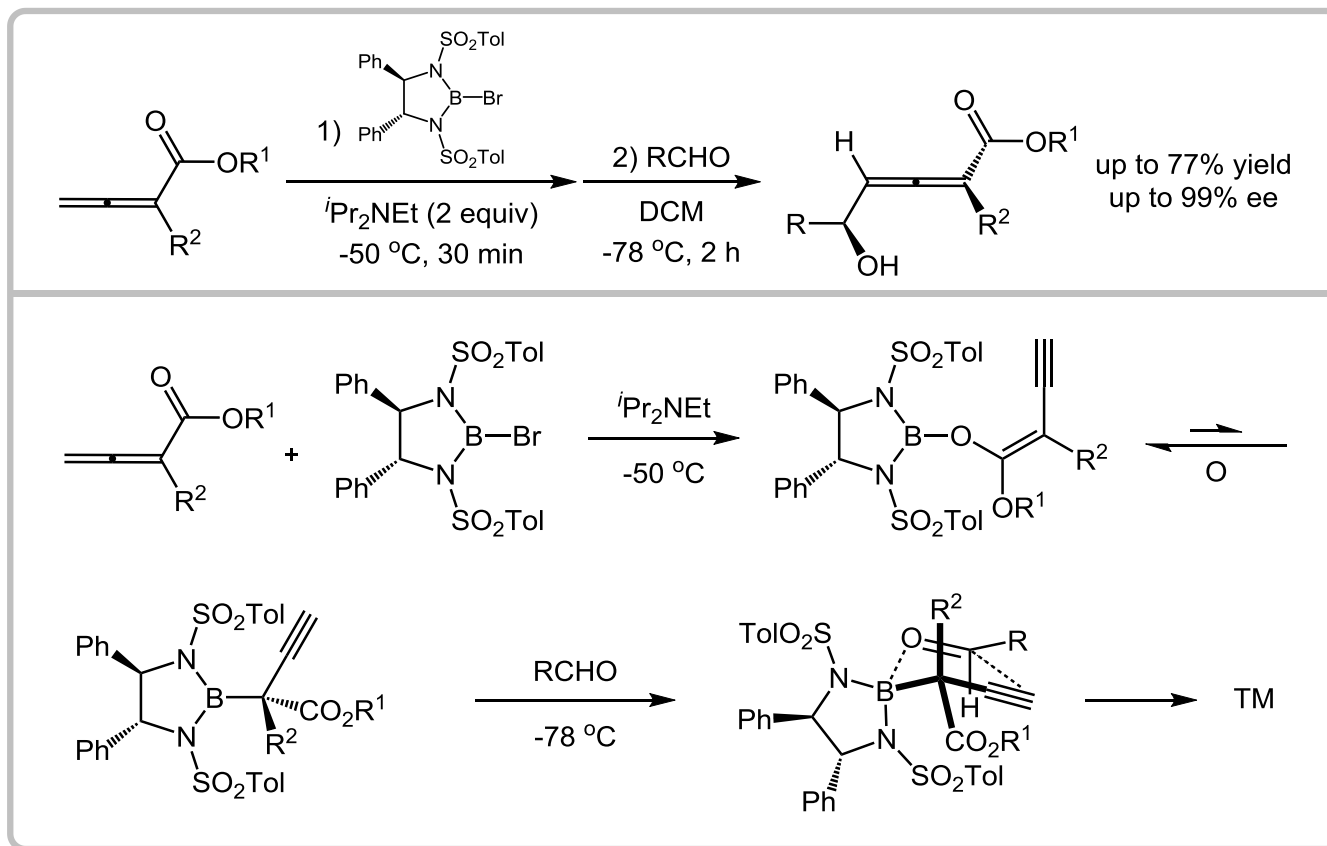


# Use of Chiral Starting Materials



Zambron, B. K. *et al. Org. Lett.* **2019**, *21*, 3904

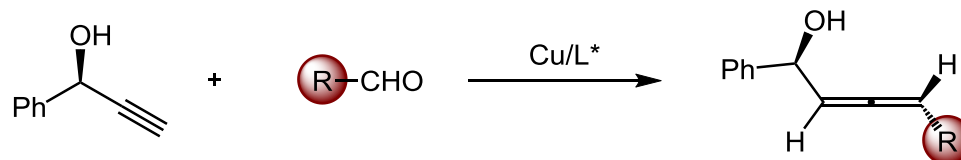
# Use of Chiral Starting Materials



Yu, C.-M. *et al.* *Org. Lett.* **2018**, *20*, 1521

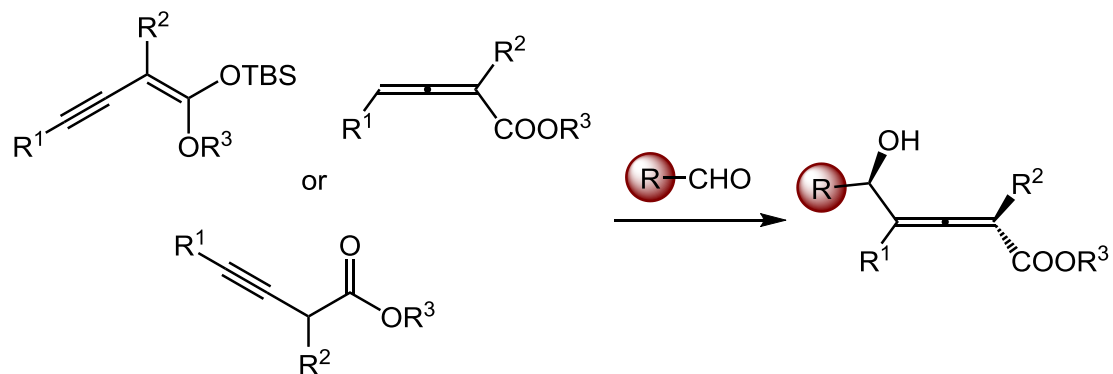
# Synthesis of Chiral $\alpha$ -Allenols

## A. Use of chiral starting materials to access chiral $\alpha$ -allenols

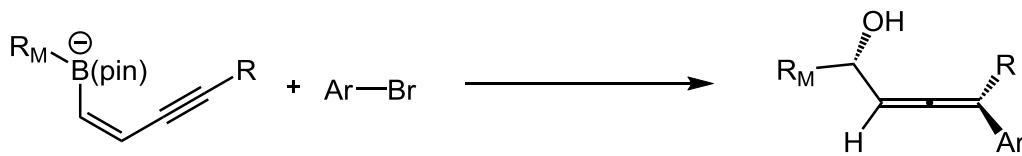


## B. Use of activated nucleophiles to access chiral $\alpha$ -allenols

### 1) Asymmetric alkynylogous aldol reaction

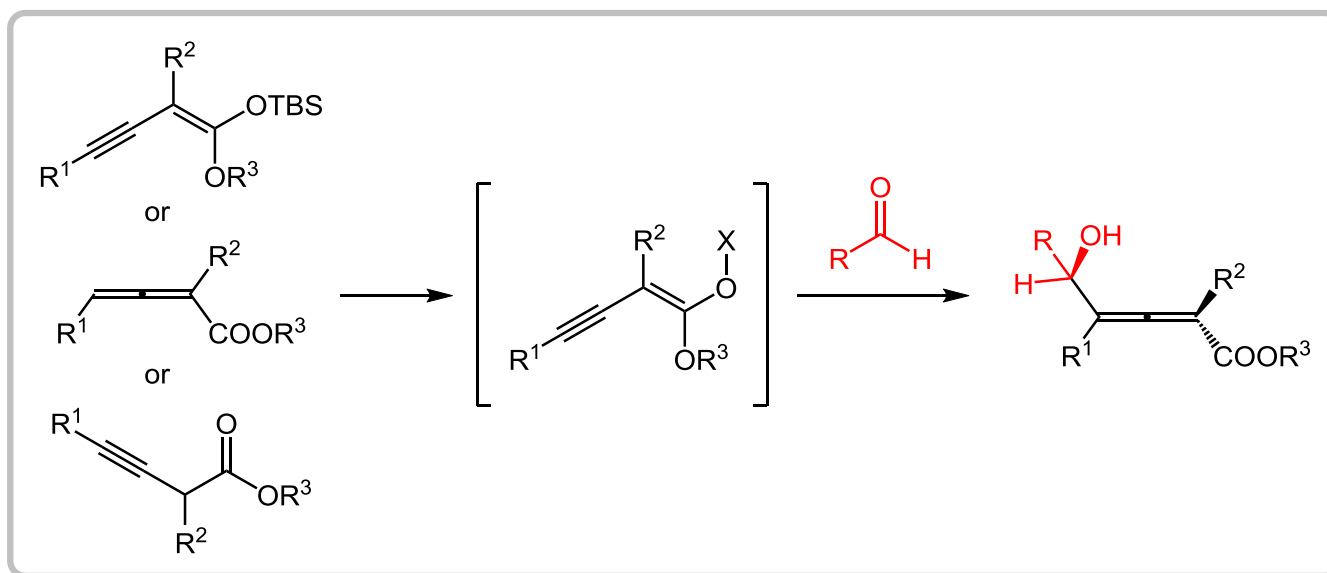


### 2) Asymmetric conjunctive cross-coupling reaction

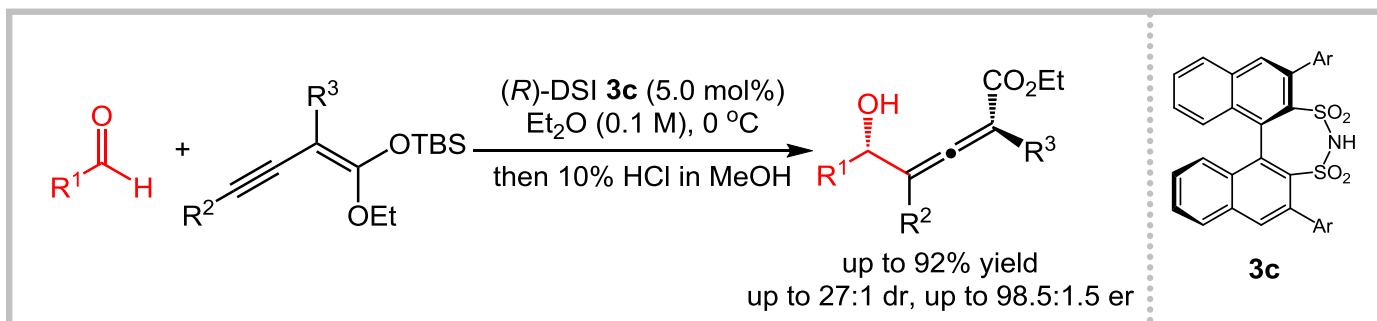


# Asymmetric Alkynylogous Aldol Reaction

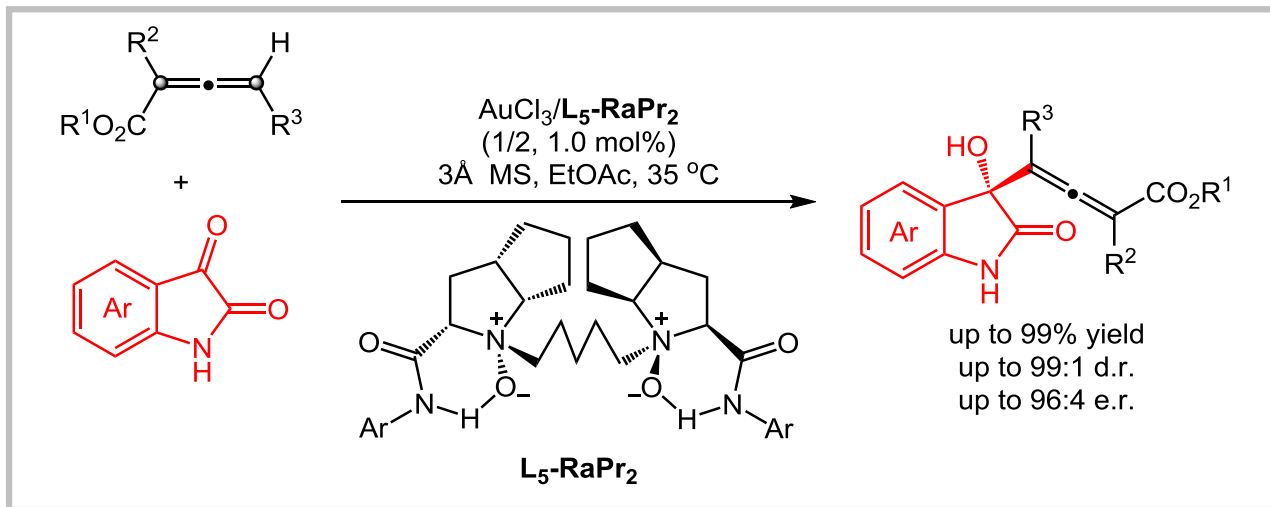
Construction of Chiral  $\alpha$ -Allenols via Asymmetric Alkynylogous Aldol Reaction



# Asymmetric Alkynylogous Aldol Reaction

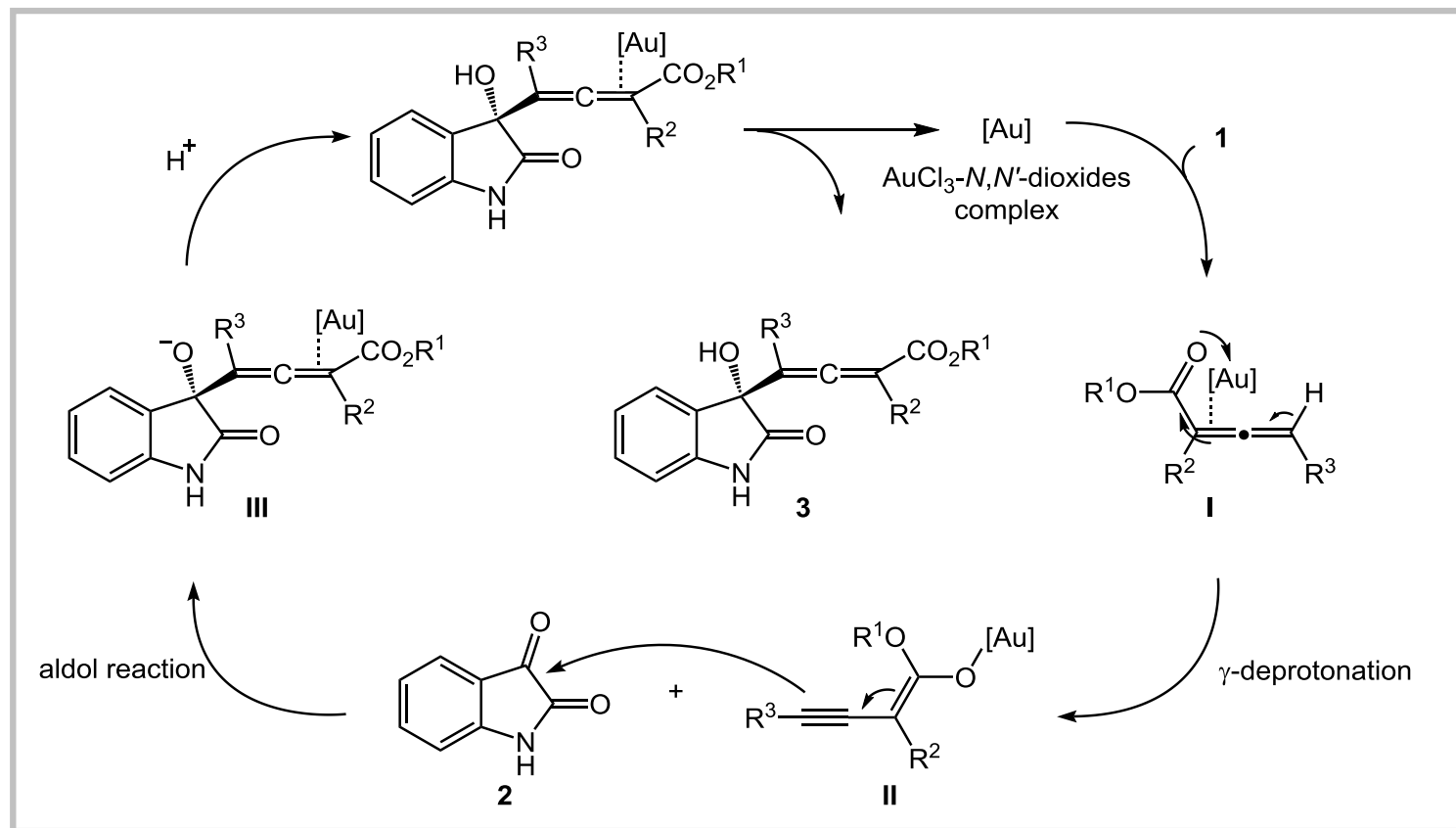


List, B. *et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2016**, *55*, 8962



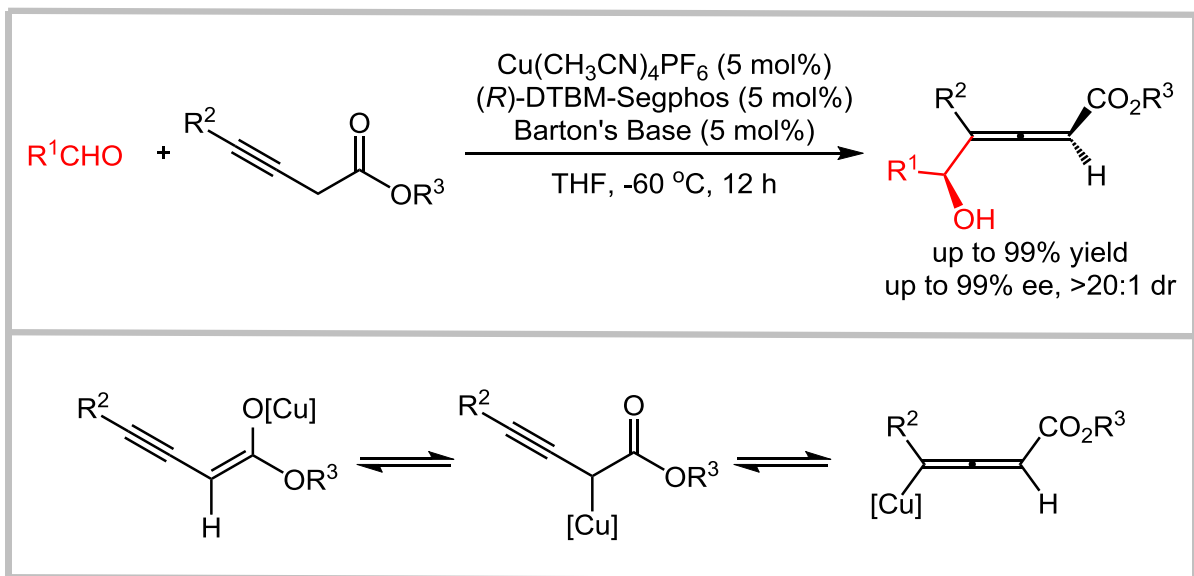
Feng, X. *et al. ACS Catal.* **2016**, *6*, 2482

# Asymmetric Alkynylogous Aldol Reaction



Feng, X. *et al.* *ACS Catal.* **2016**, *6*, 2482

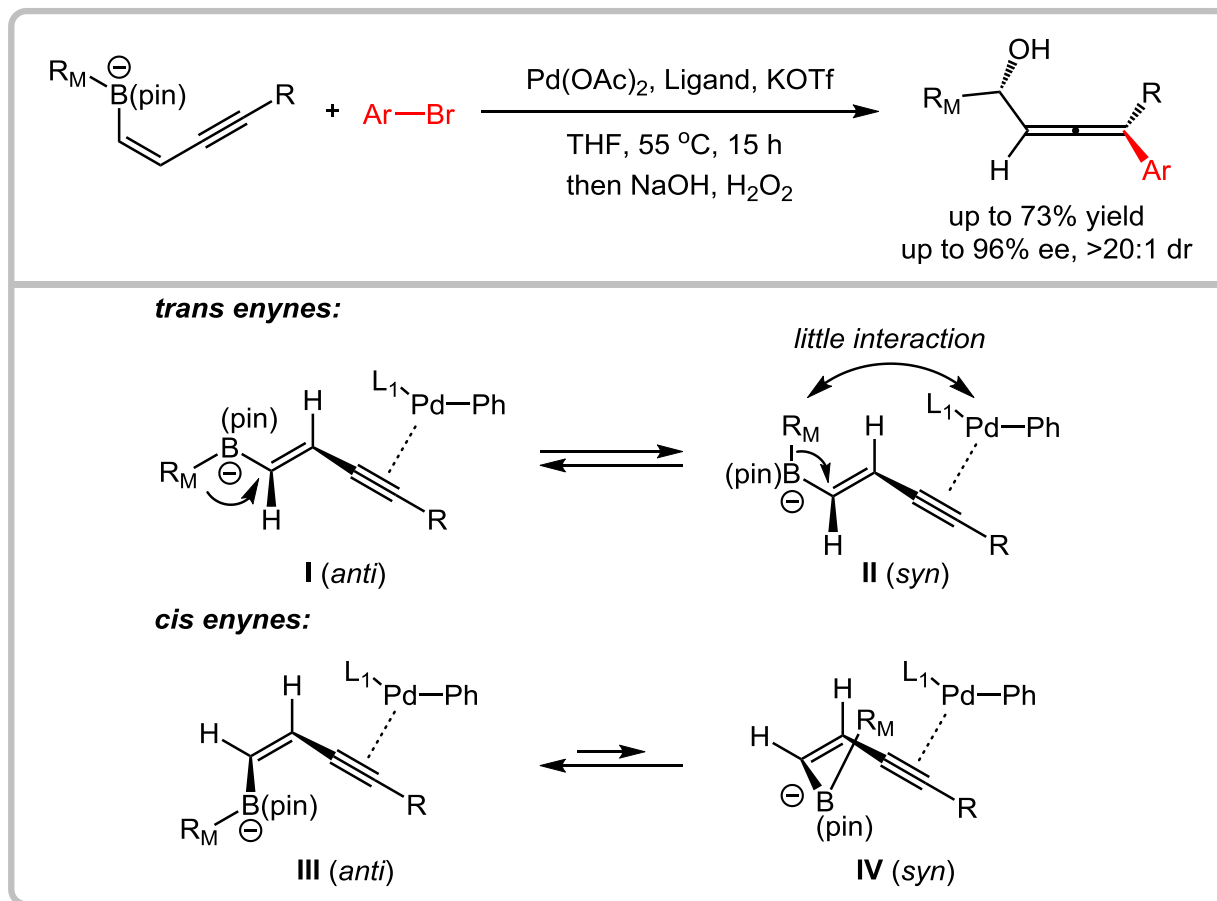
# Asymmetric Alkynylogous Aldol Reaction



Yin, L. *et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2020**, *59*, 1562

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## Construction of Chiral $\alpha$ -Allenols via Asymmetric Conjunctive Cross-coupling Reaction

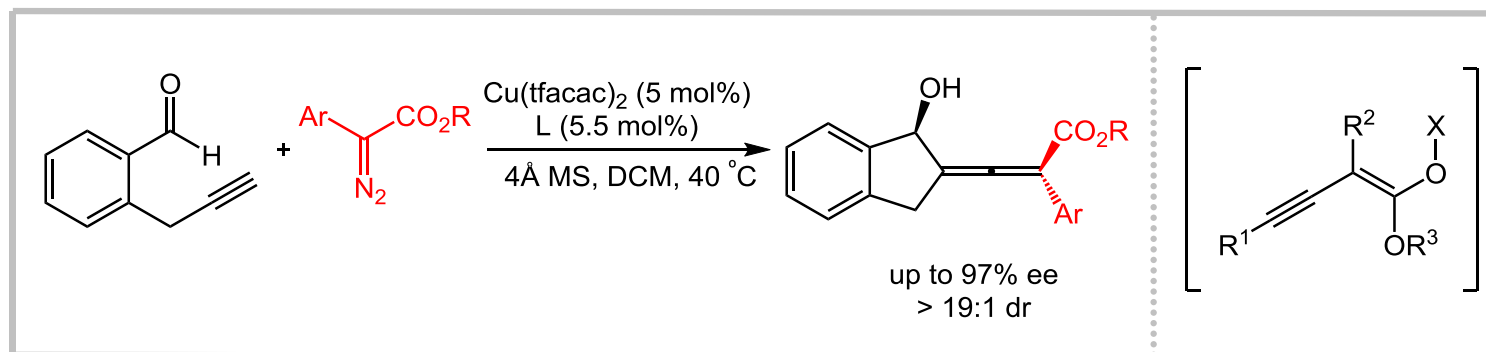


Morken, J. P. *et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2020**, *59*, 10311



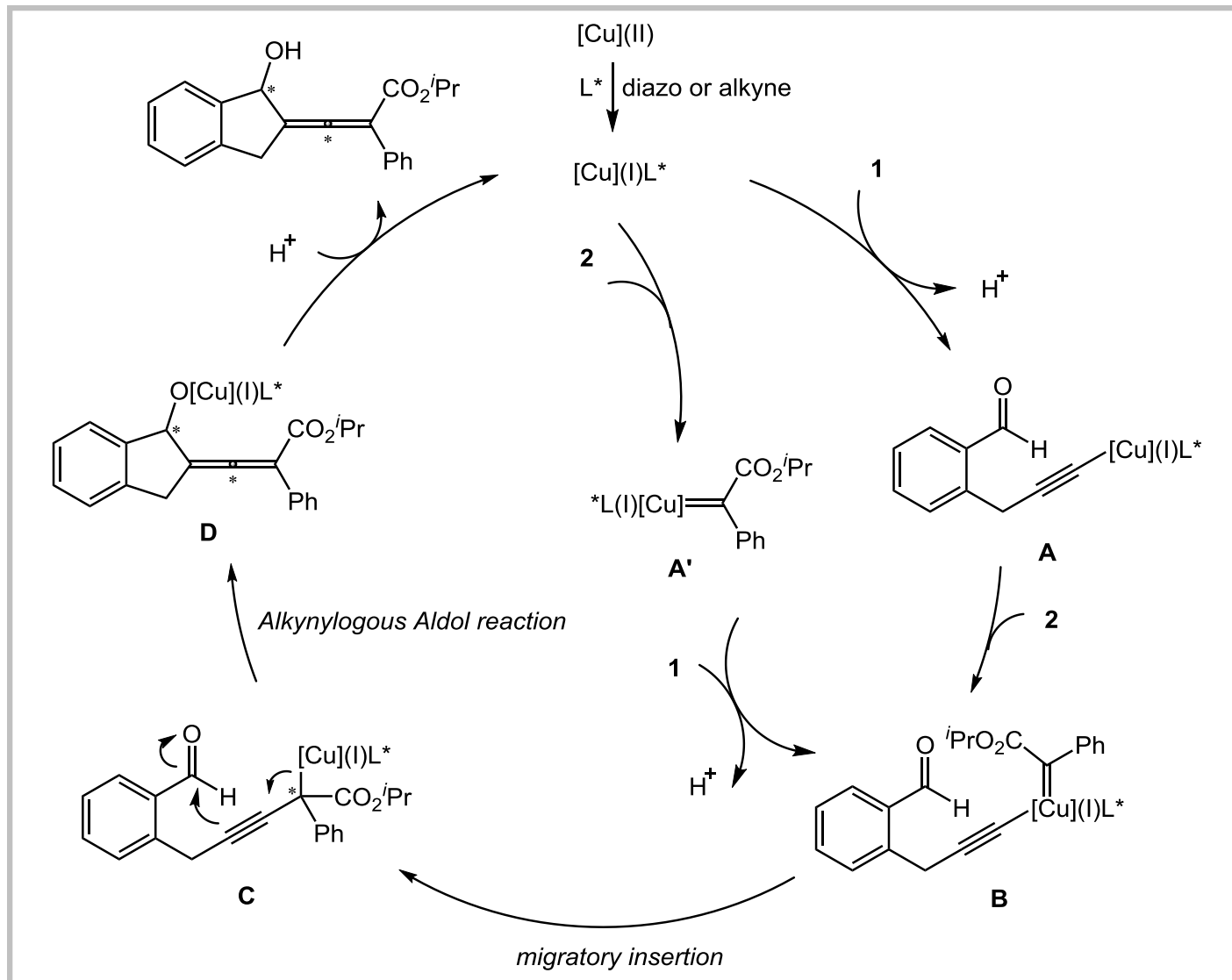
# Asymmetric Tandem Reaction

## Construction of Chiral $\alpha$ -Allenols via Asymmetric Tandem Cross-coupling and Alkynylogous Aldol Reaction



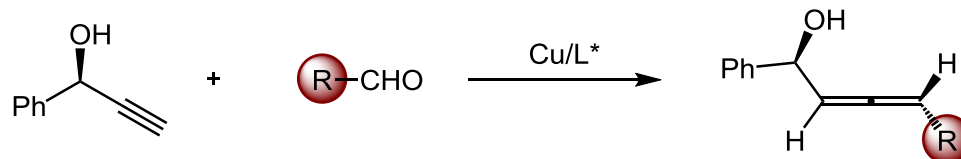
Sun, J. *et al. Org. Lett.* **2021**, 23, 5175

# Asymmetric Tandem Reaction



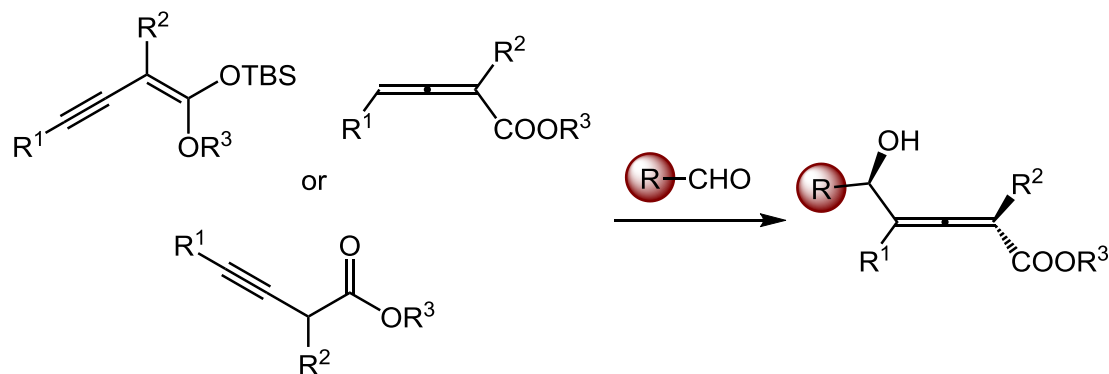
# Synthesis of Chiral $\alpha$ -Allenols

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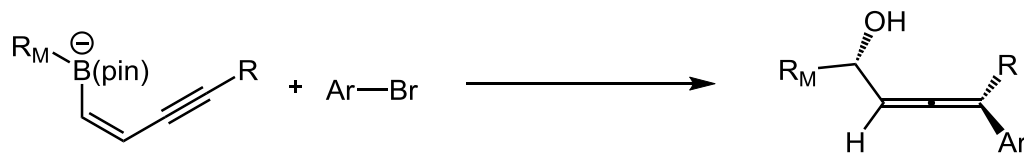


## B. Use of activated nucleophiles to access chiral $\alpha$ -allenols

### 1) Asymmetric alkynylogous aldol reaction

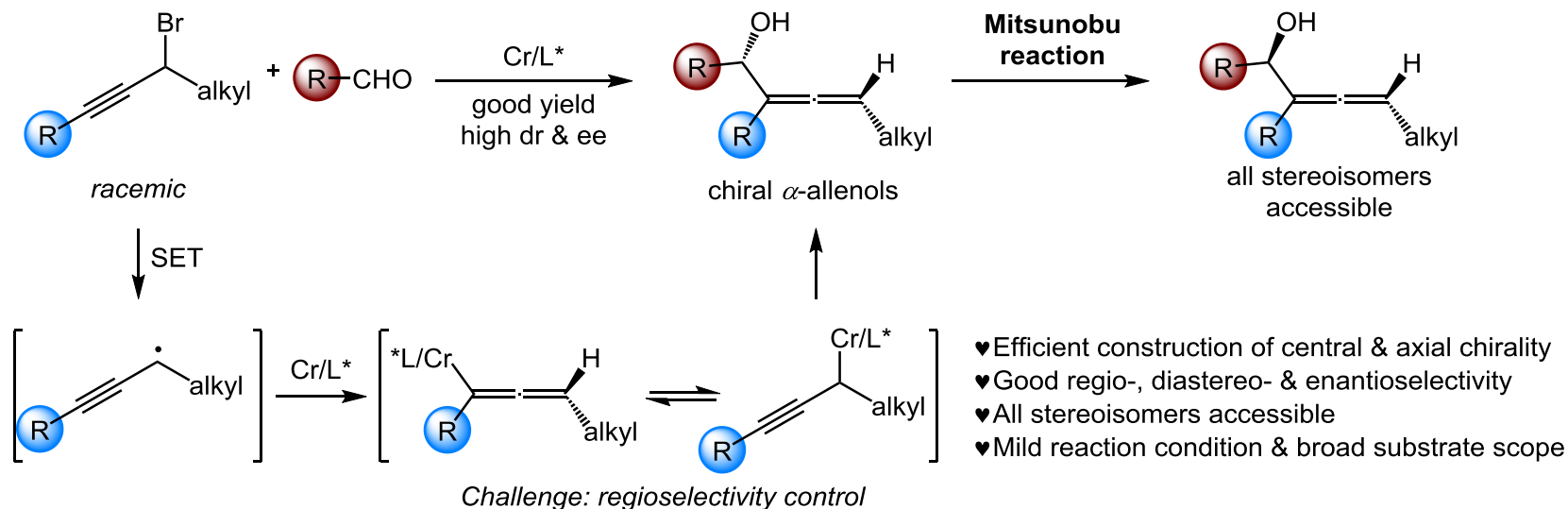


### 2) Asymmetric conjunctive cross-coupling reaction



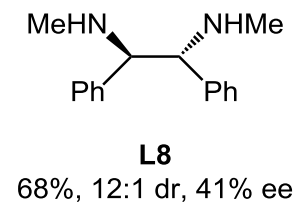
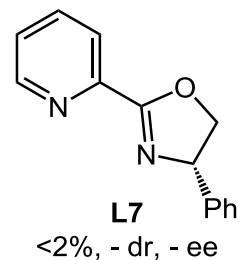
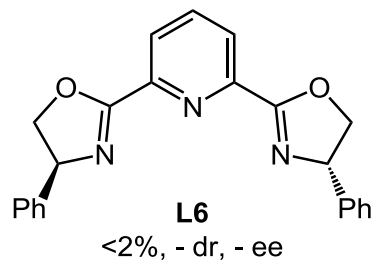
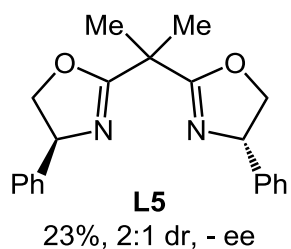
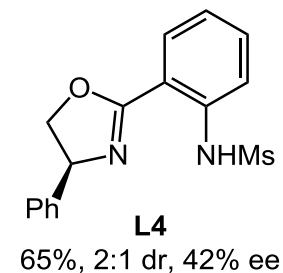
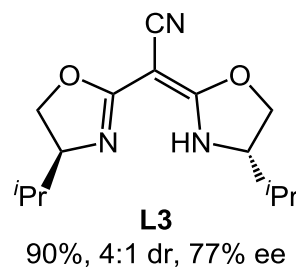
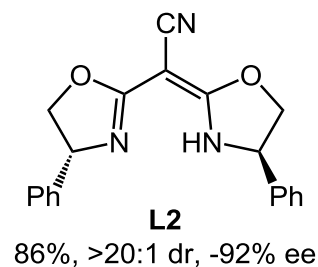
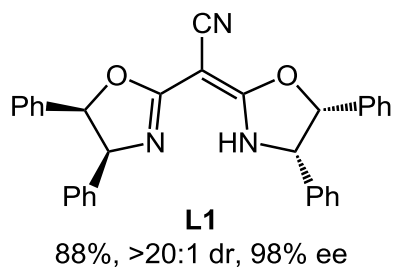
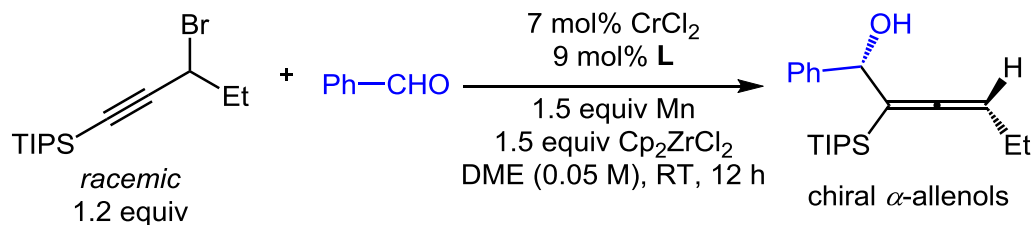
# Asymmetric Synthesis of $\alpha$ -Allenols

## Asymmetric synthesis of $\alpha$ -allenols from secondary propargyl bromides

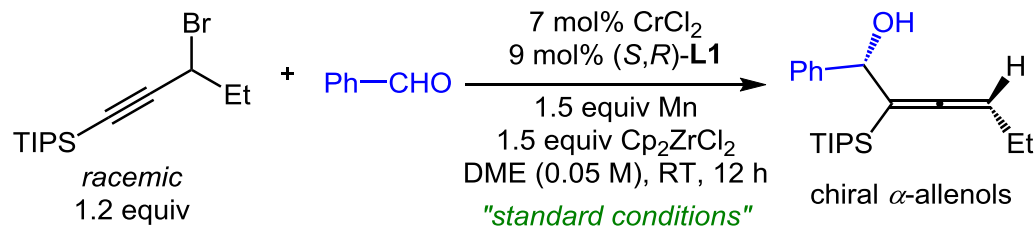


Wang, Z. *et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2022**, 61, 10.1002/anie.202117114

# Reaction Conditions Optimization

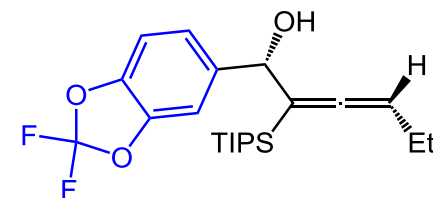
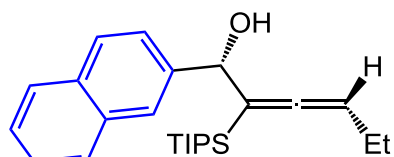
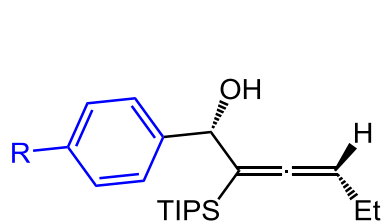
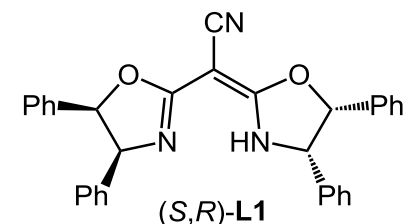
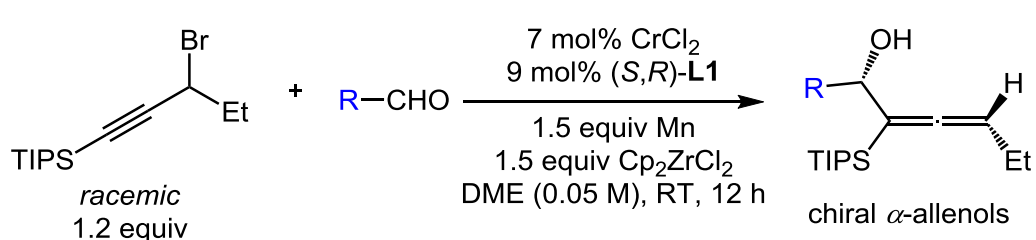


# Reaction Conditions Optimization



Entry	Variation from the "standard conditions"	Yield (%)	dr	ee (%)
<b>1</b>	<b>none</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>&gt;20:1</b>	<b>98</b>
2	no CrCl <sub>2</sub>	<2	-	-
3	no (S,R)-L1	24	1:1	-
4	Propargyl Cl, instead of Br	76	>20:1	98
5	TMSCl, instead of Cp <sub>2</sub> ZrCl <sub>2</sub>	18	>20:1	-
6	TESCl, instead of Cp <sub>2</sub> ZrCl <sub>2</sub>	<2	-	-
7	Me <sub>2</sub> SiCl <sub>2</sub> , instead of Cp <sub>2</sub> ZrCl <sub>2</sub>	60	20:1	96
8	Zn, instead of Mn	9	15:1	-
9	THF, instead of DME	72	>20:1	95
10	MeCN, instead of DME	75	11:1	90
11	0.1 M, instead of 0.05 M, in DME	81	>20:1	95
12	1.0, instead of 1.5, equiv Cp <sub>2</sub> ZrCl <sub>2</sub>	70	>20:1	99
13	5 mol% CrCl <sub>2</sub> , 6 mol% (S,R)-L1	84	>20:1	99

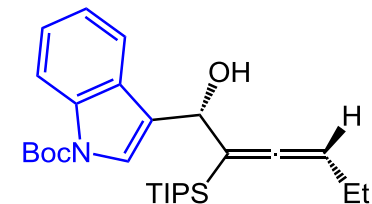
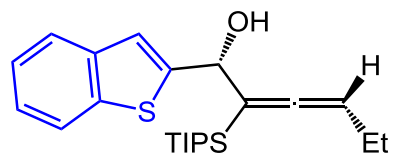
# Scope of Substrates-Aromatic Aldehydes



88%, >20:1 dr, 98% ee

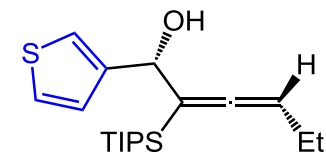
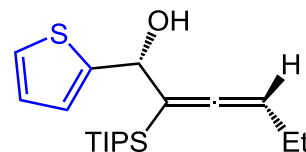
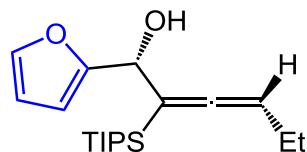
71%, >20:1 dr, 95% ee

R = H	81%, >20:1 dr, 98% ee
R = F	78%, >20:1 dr, 98% ee
R = Cl	75%, >20:1 dr, 95% ee
R = Br	70%, >20:1 dr, 96% ee
R = OMe	57%, >20:1 dr, 97% ee
R = SMe	71%, >20:1 dr, 95% ee
R = Bpin	58%, >20:1 dr, 96% ee
R = SO <sub>2</sub> Me	68%, >20:1 dr, 94% ee
R = CF <sub>3</sub>	65%, >20:1 dr, 95% ee
R = COOMe	72%, >20:1 dr, 96% ee
R = CN	61%, >20:1 dr, 95% ee



84%, >20:1 dr, 97% ee

53%, >20:1 dr, 95% ee

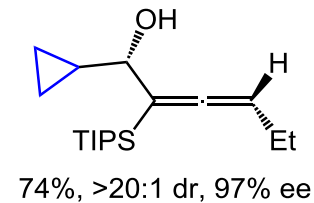
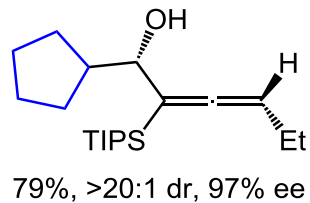
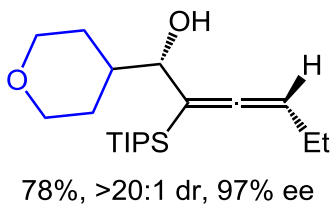
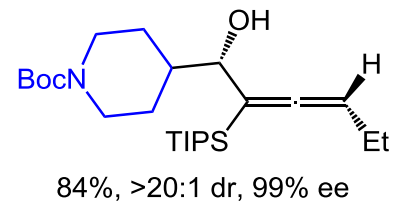
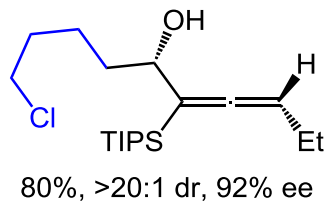
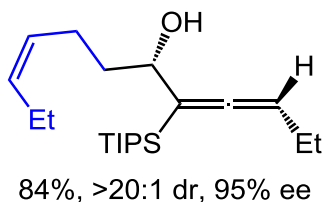
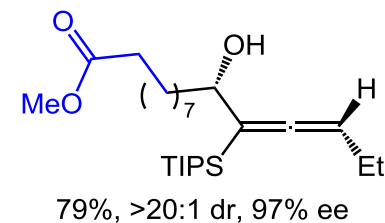
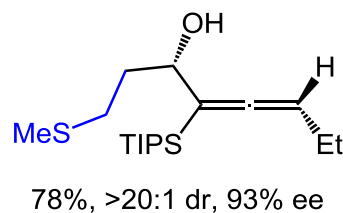
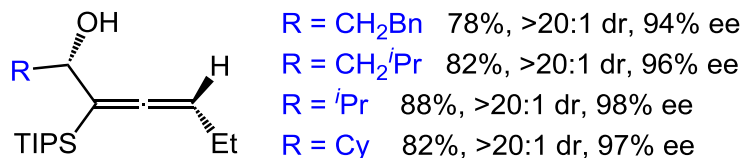
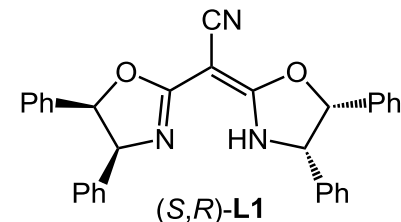
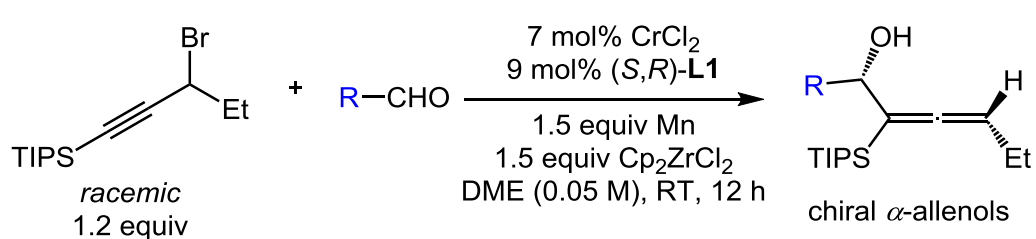


83%, >20:1 dr, 96% ee

85%, >20:1 dr, 98% ee

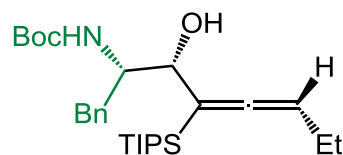
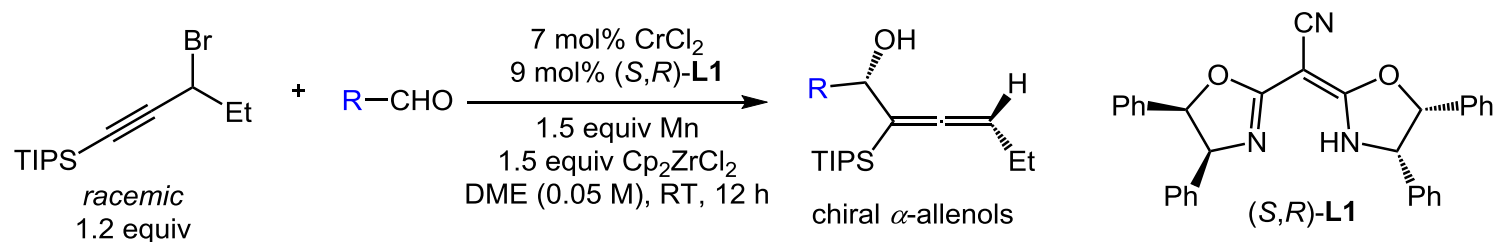
76%, >20:1 dr, 95% ee

# Scope of Substrates-Aliphatic Aldehydes

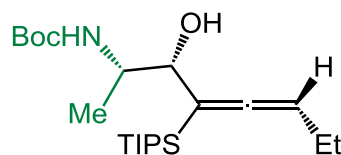




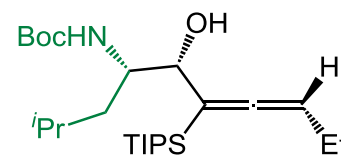
# Scope of Substrates-Chiral Aldehydes



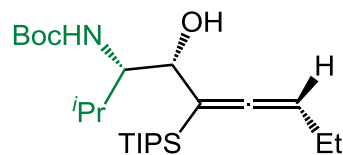
from **L-Phenylalanine**  
60%, >20:1 dr



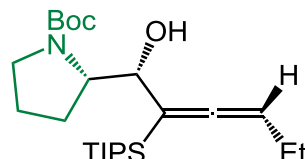
from **L-Alanine**  
84%, >20:1 dr



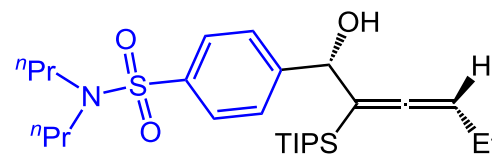
from **L-Leucine**  
77%, >20:1 dr



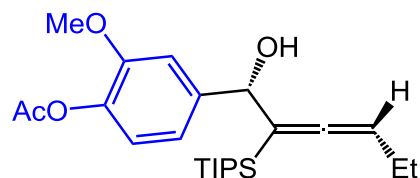
from **L-Valine**  
60%, 6:1 dr



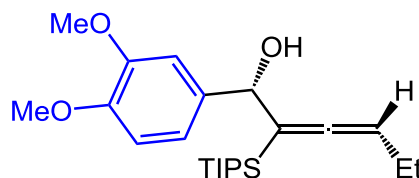
from **L-Proline**  
30%, >20:1 dr



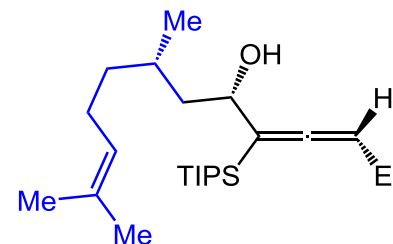
from **Probenecid**  
75%, >20:1 dr, 96% ee



from **Vanillin acetate**  
80%, >20:1 dr, 96% ee

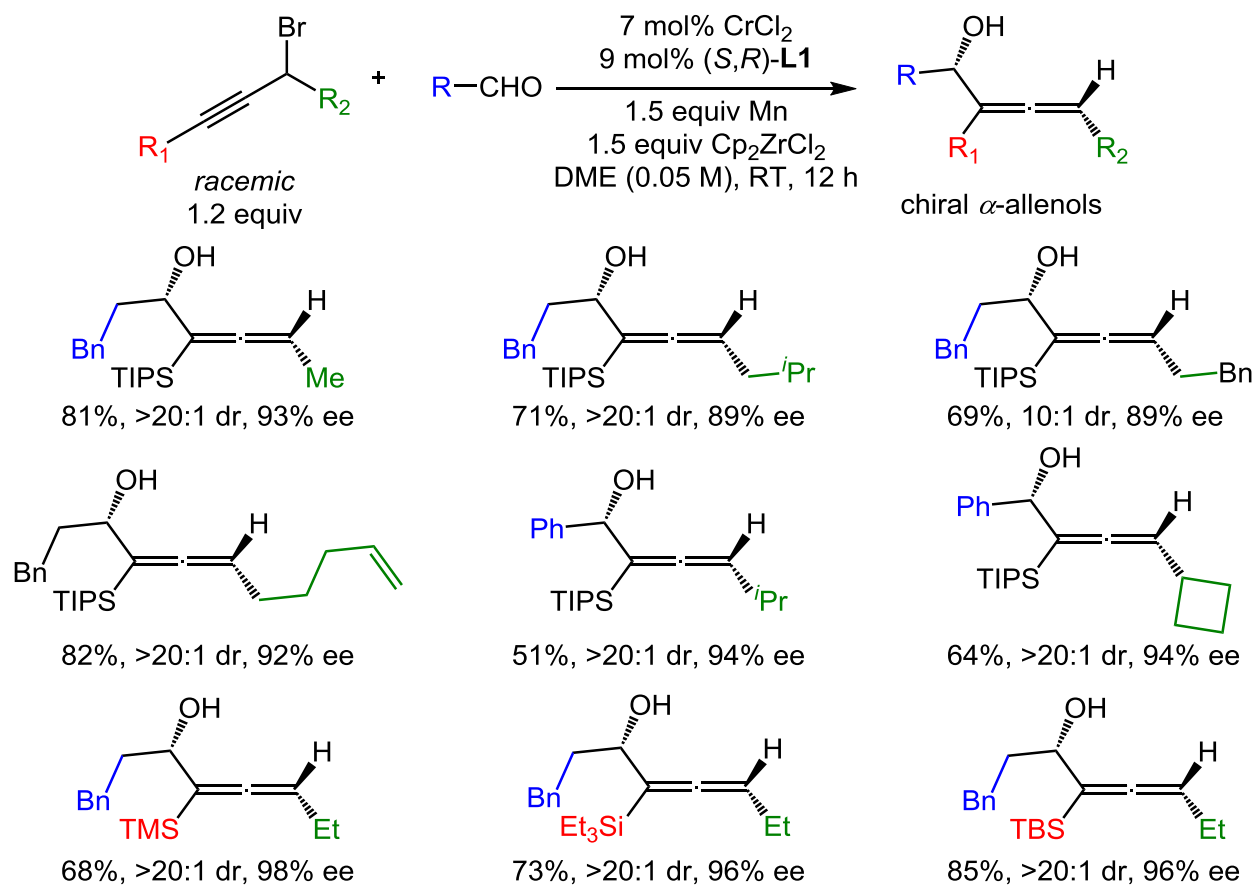


from **Veratraldehyde**  
70%, >20:1 dr, 96% ee



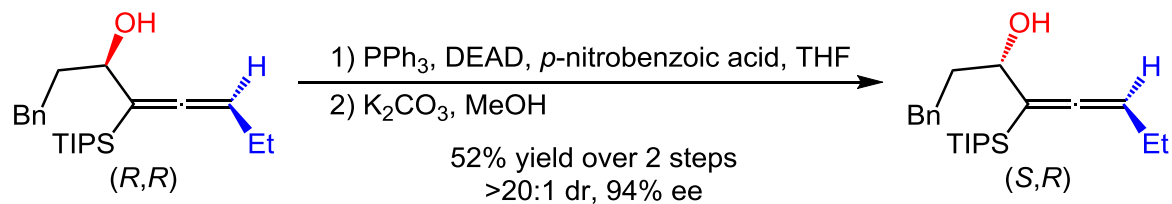
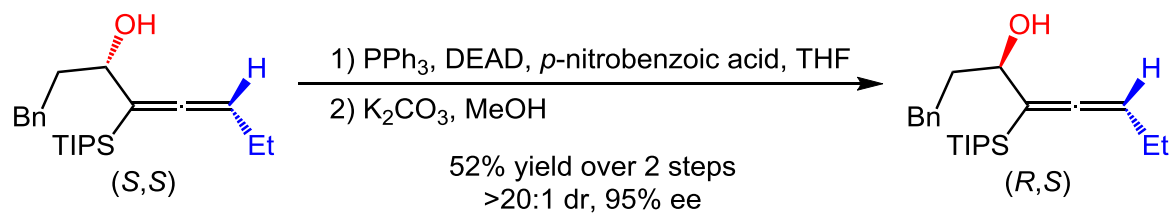
from **(-)-Citronellal**  
81%, >20:1 dr

# Scope of Substrates



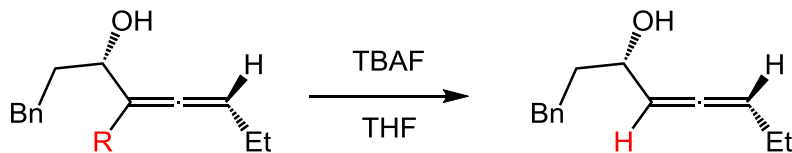
# Access to All Stereoisomers

## a) Access to all stereoisomers



# Post-functionalizations

## b) Synthetic transformations

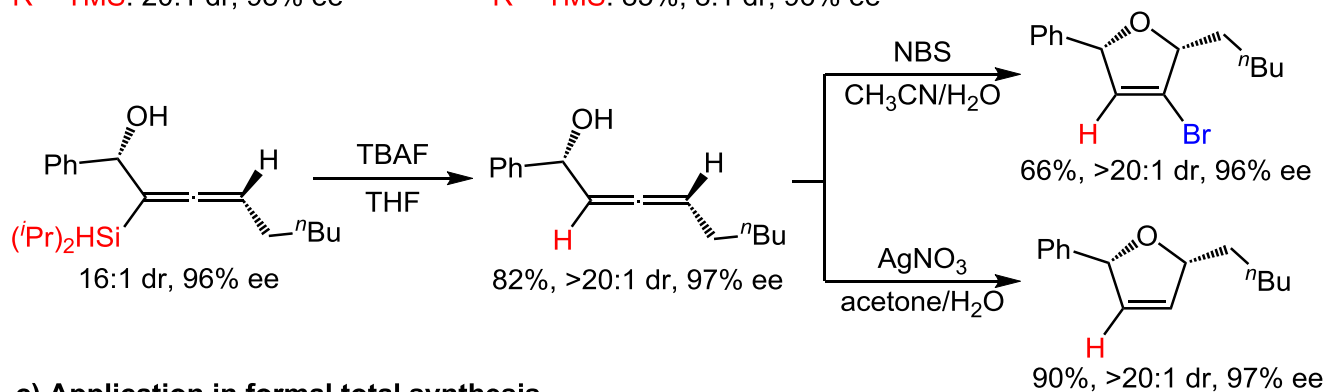


R = TIPS: 20:1 dr, 94% ee

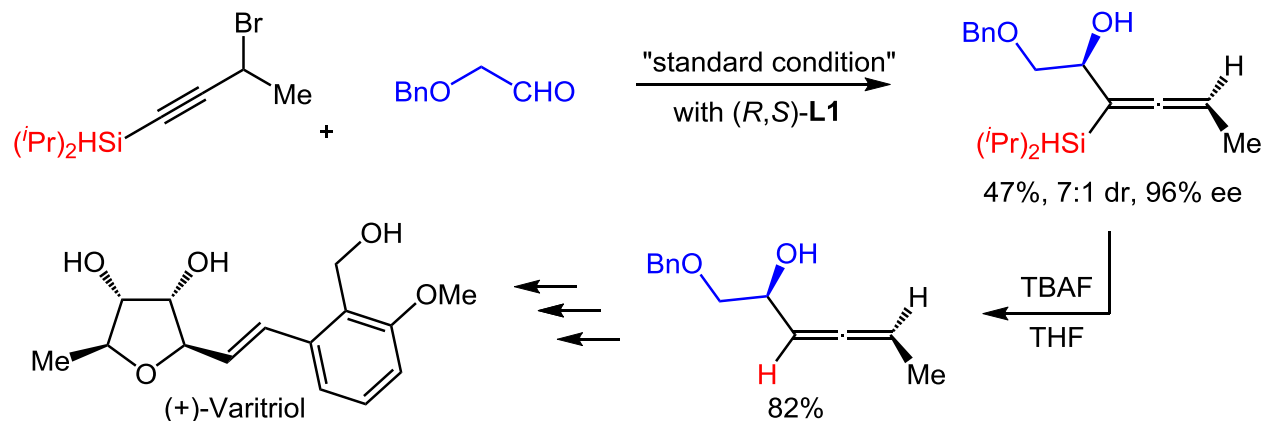
R = TMS: 20:1 dr, 98% ee

R = TIPS: 88%, 4:1 dr, 94% ee

R = TMS: 85%, 8:1 dr, 96% ee

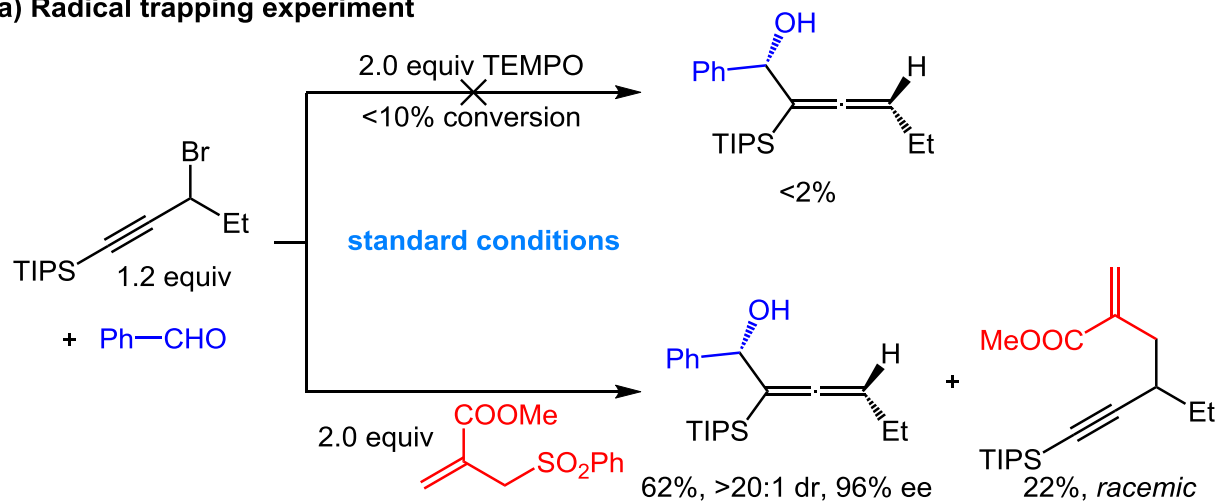


## c) Application in formal total synthesis

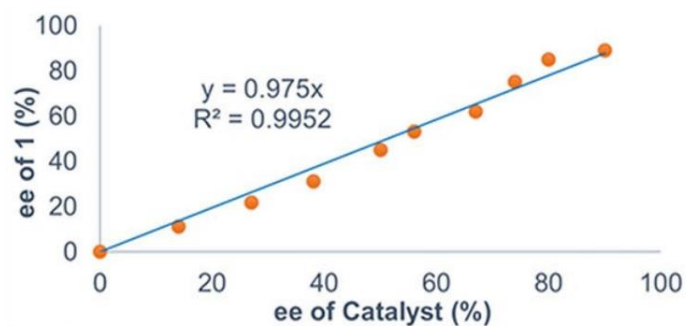


# Preliminary Mechanistic Study

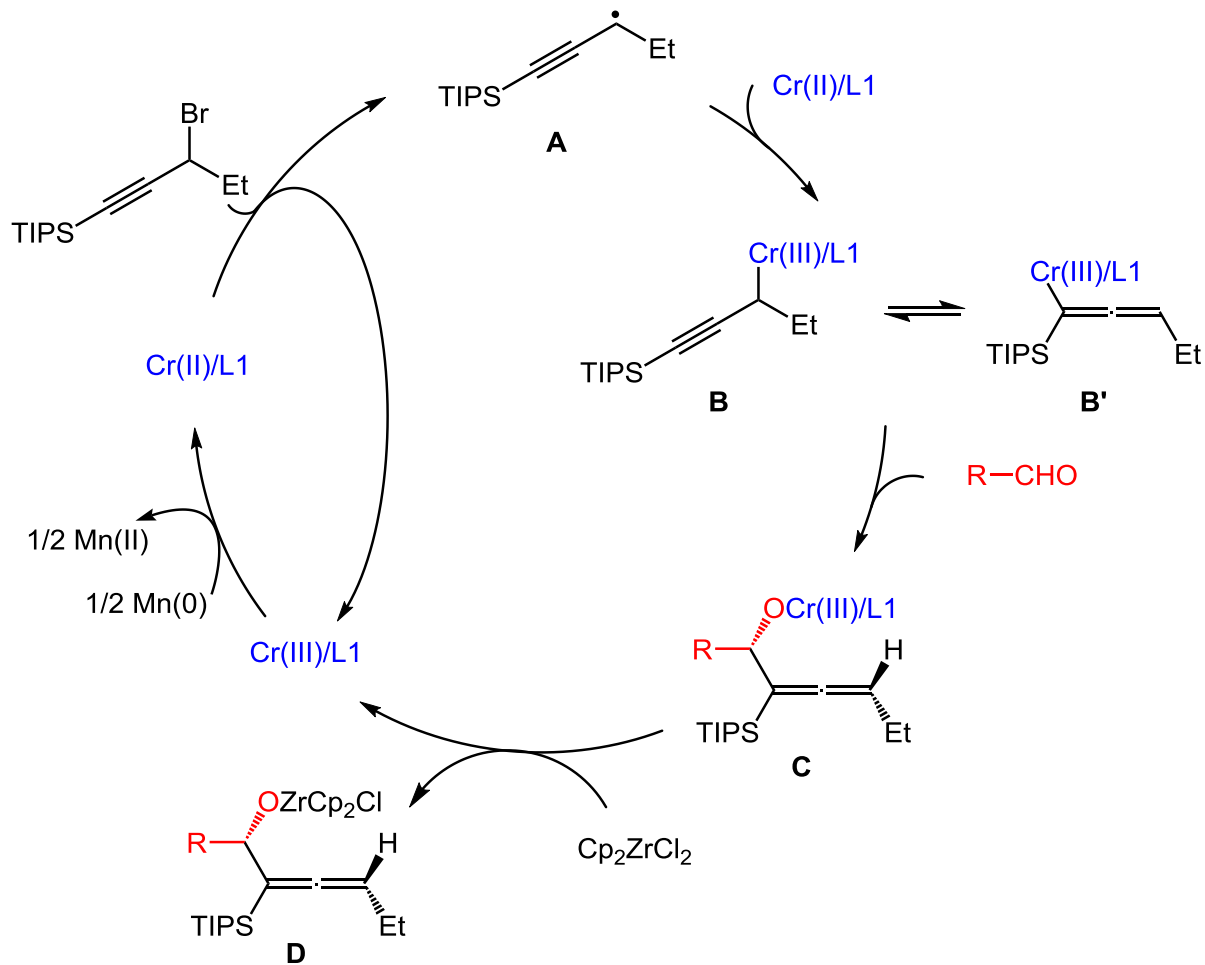
## a) Radical trapping experiment



## b) Non-linear effect study



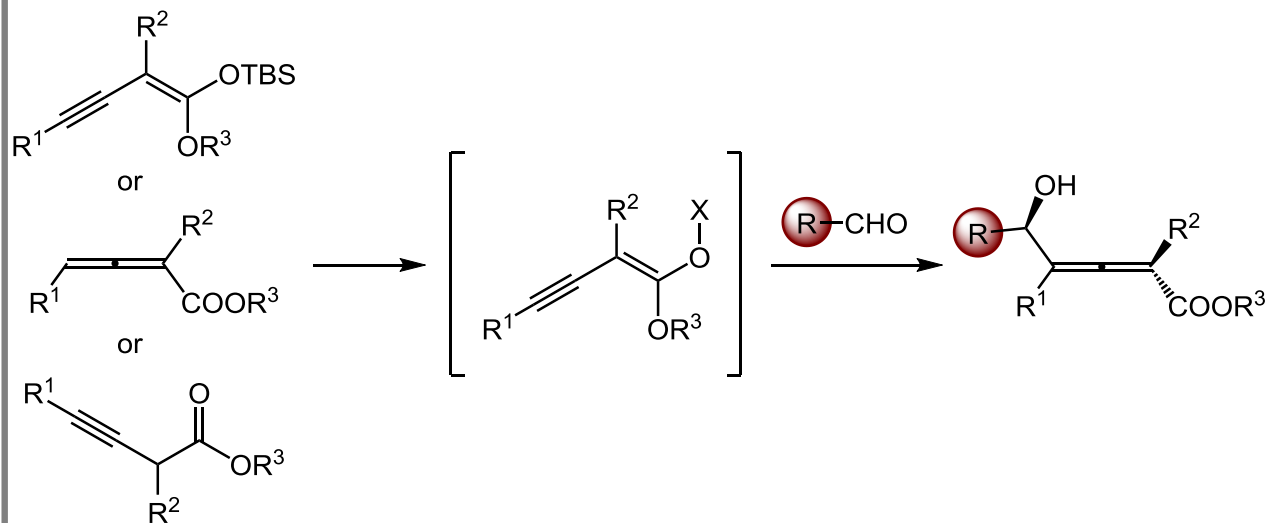
# Proposed Mechanism



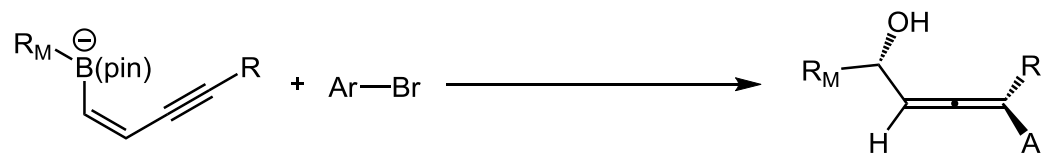
# Summary

## Catalytic asymmetric synthesis of $\alpha$ -allenols

### 1) Asymmetric alkynylogous aldol reaction

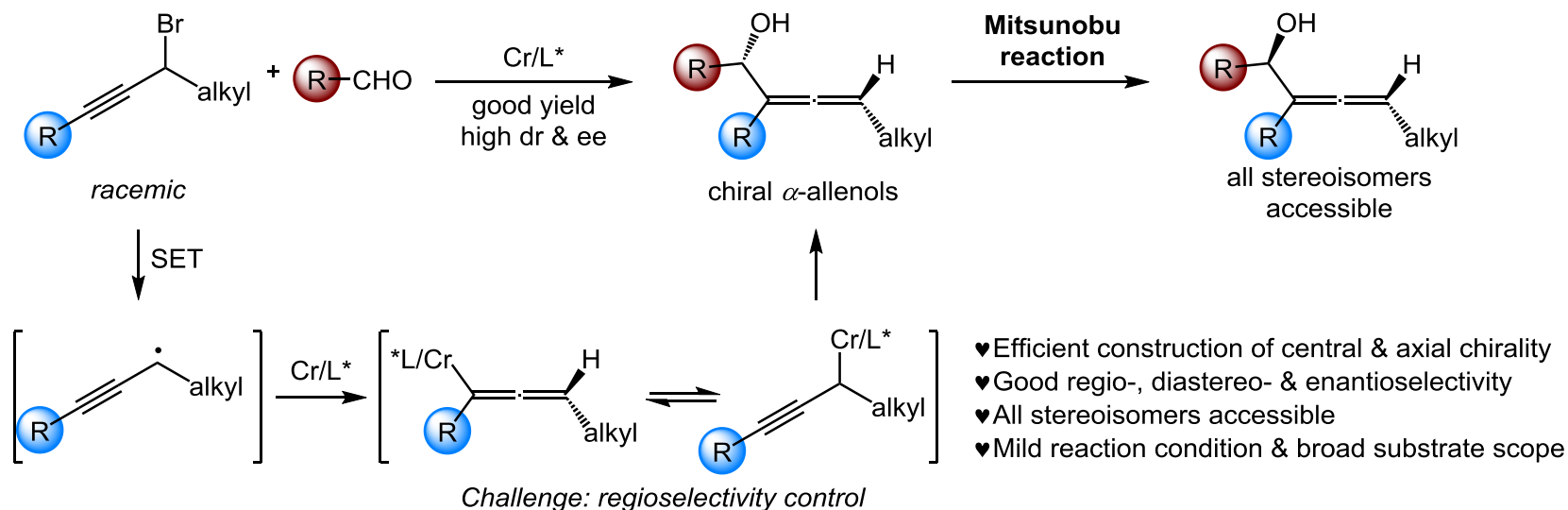


### 2) Asymmetric conjunctive cross-coupling reaction



# Summary

## Asymmetric synthesis of $\alpha$ -allenols from secondary propargyl bromides



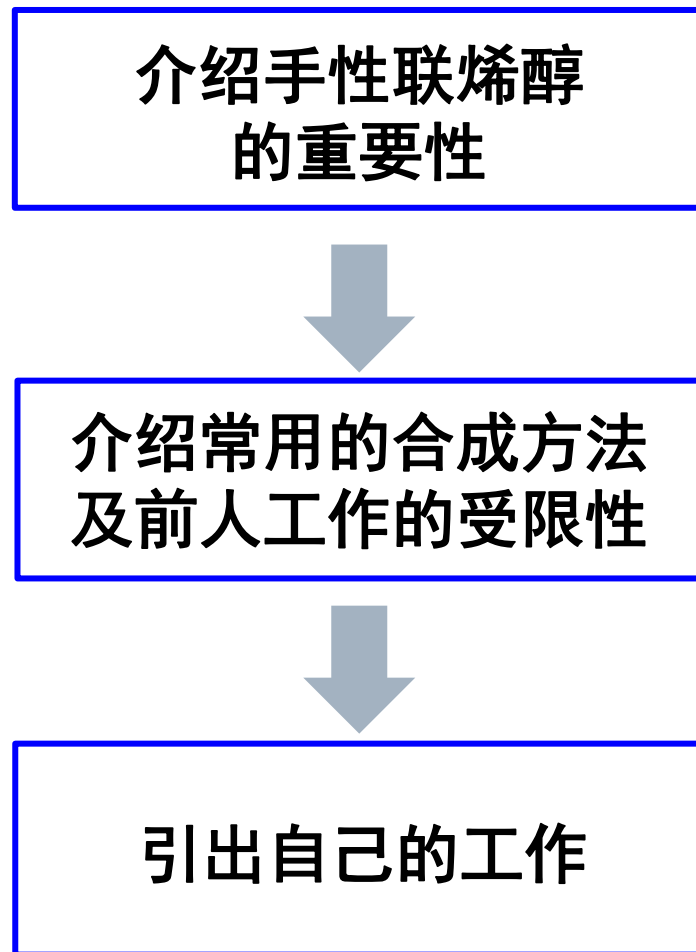
Wang, Z. *et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2022**, 61, 10.1002/anie.202117114



# The First Paragraph

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## 写作思路



# The First Paragraph

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Allenol has emerged as a common building block in organic synthesis in the last few decades. Structurally, allenols are composed of allene and alcohol functional groups with variable connectivity. The presence of both functionalities endows the rich chemical reactivity of such molecules. Among the diverse allenols,  $\alpha$ -allenols bear the hydroxyl unit at the  $\alpha$ -position and represent the most useful and studied subclass regarding synthesis and application. Due to the orthogonal distribution of cumulene molecular orbitals,  $\alpha$ -allenols can have both axial and central chiralities when differently substituted. These chiral  $\alpha$ -allenols have served as valuable substrates in a wide range of transformations, including cycloaddition, cycloisomerization, electrophilic addition, and Pd-catalyzed coupling reactions. Moreover, they have also been used as key intermediates in the synthesis of many natural products and bioactive molecules.

# The Last Paragraph

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## 写作思路

铬催化手性汇聚式  
 $\alpha$ -联烯醇的合成



介绍工作亮点

# The Last Paragraph

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In summary, we have developed a Cr-catalyzed enantioconvergent allenylation reaction of aldehydes with racemic propargyl halides. This robust method employs simple and readily accessible materials, exhibits exceptional functional group tolerance and broad substrate scope, and provides facile access to a wide range of valuable optically enriched  $\alpha$ -allenols with two or three continuous chiral centers, including both central and axial chirality. Further efforts are underway to develop generally efficient catalytic systems for radical-involved asymmetric alkylations of carbonyl compounds.

# Representative Examples

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**In sharp contrast**, the simultaneous efficient control over both axial and central chiralities **remains an elusive challenge**. (然而, ...仍具挑战)

Its catalytic asymmetric variants have also received considerable attention, and **substantial** progress has been achieved. (重大的)

**From a practical point of view**, it is noteworthy that the yield of the allenylation product is only modestly diminished, if the concentration is increased from 0.05 M to 0.1 M, 1.0 equivalent of  $\text{Cp}_2\text{ZrCl}_2$  is used, or 5 mol%  $\text{CrCl}_2$  is used. (从实用的角度)

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***Thanks  
for your attention***

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