

Literature Report II

Catalytic Regio- and Enantioselective Boracarboxylation of Arylalkenes with CO₂ and Diboron

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Checker: Jian Chen

Date: 2024-03-18

Zhang, S.; Li, L.; Li, D.; Zhou, Y.-Y.; Tang, Y.* *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2024**, *146*, 2888

CV of Prof. Tang Yong



Background:

- 1982-1986 B.S., Sichuan Normal University
- 1990-1993 M.S., SIOC (Prof. Huang Yao-Tseng)
- 1993-1996 Ph.D., SIOC (Prof. Dai Li-Xin)
- 1996-1996 Associate Professor, SIOC
- 1996-1997 Postdoc., Colorado State University
- 1997-1999 Postdoc., Georgetown University
- 1999-now Professor, SIOC

Research:

- **Asymmetric Catalysis**
- **Design, Synthesis and Application of Olefin Polymerization Catalysts**
- **Total Synthesis of Natural Products**

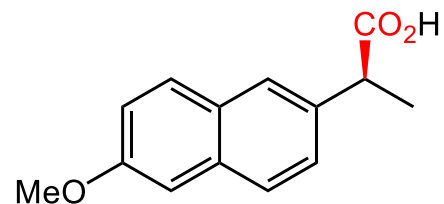
Contents

1 Introduction

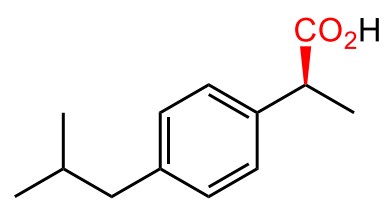
2 Enantioselective Boracarboxylation of Arylalkenes with CO₂ and Diboron

3 Summary

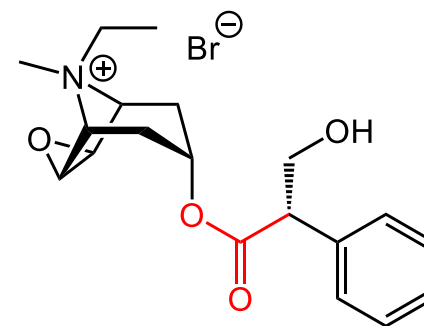
Introduction



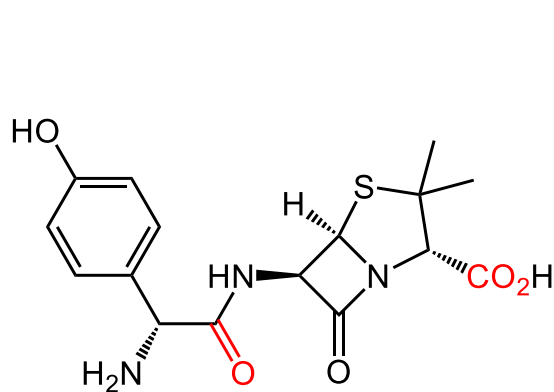
Naproxen
NSAID



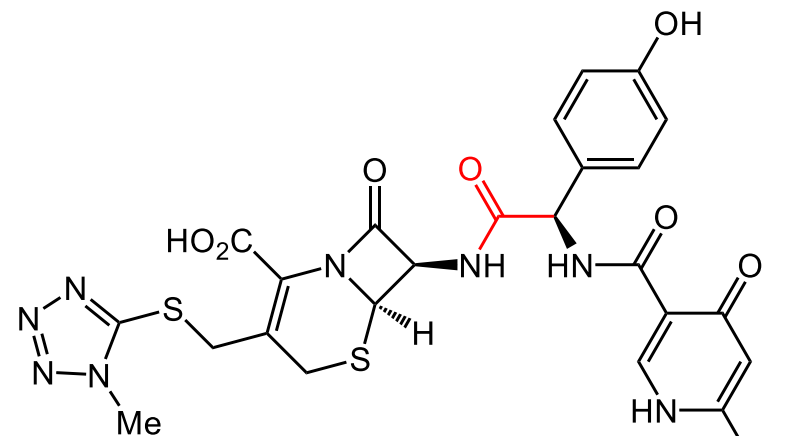
Ibuprofen
NSAID



Oxivent
Anticholinergic



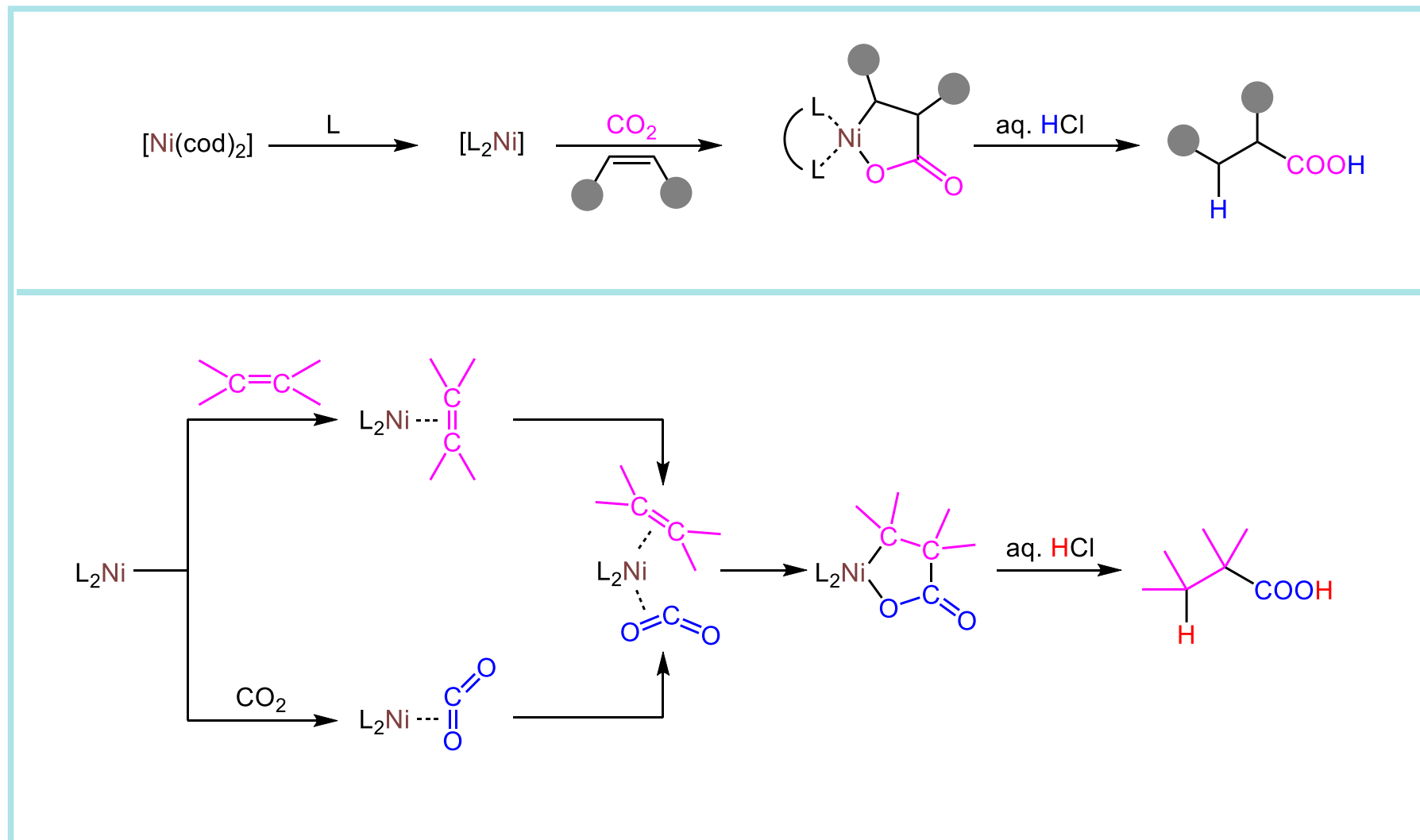
Amoxicillin
Antibiotic



Cefpiramide
Antibiotic

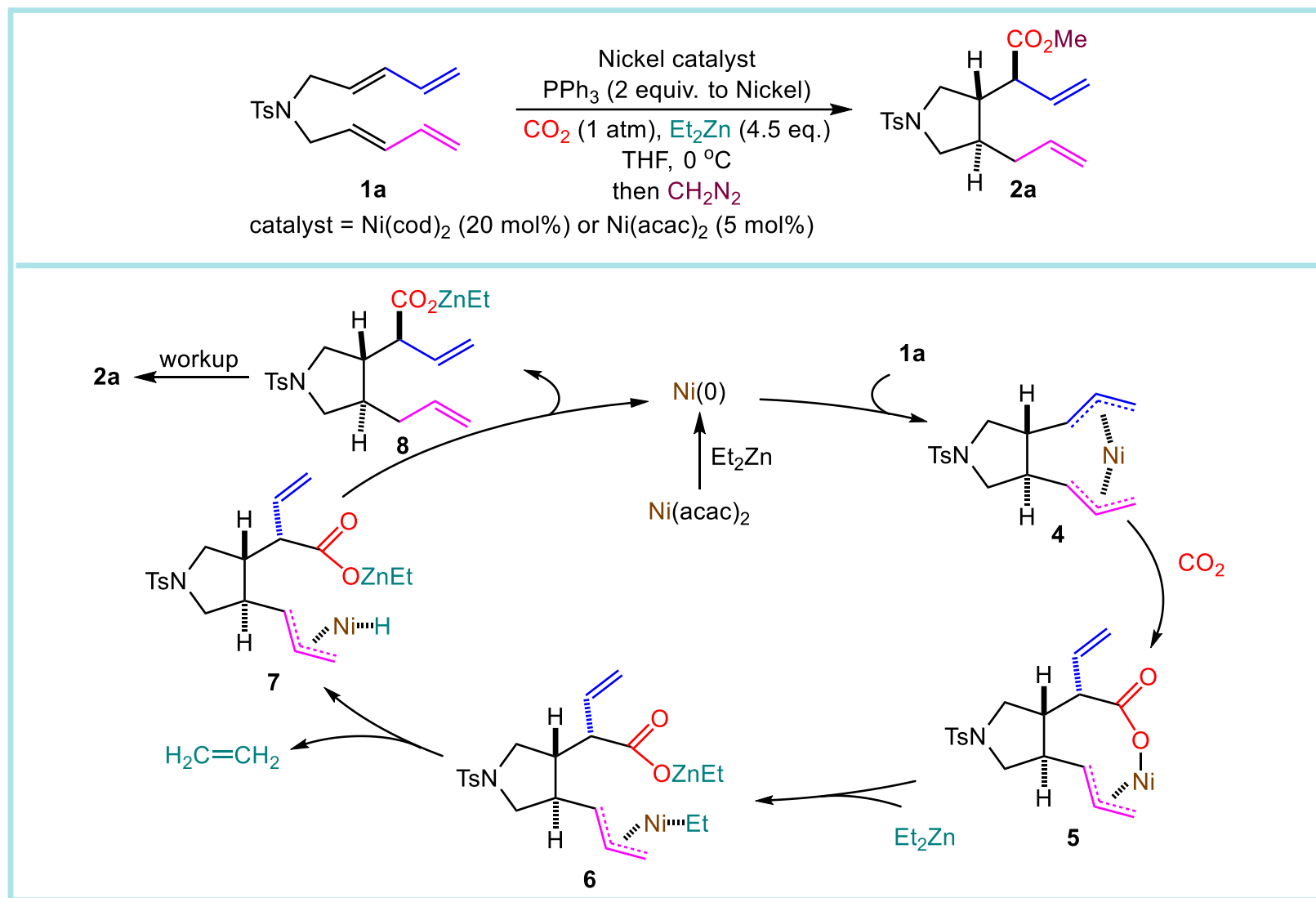
Zhang, S.; Li, L.; Li, D.; Zhou, Y.-Y.; Tang, Y.* *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2024**, *146*, 2888

Introduction



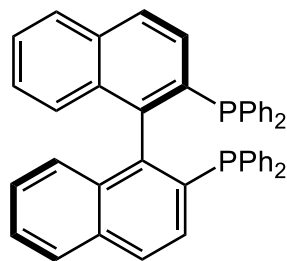
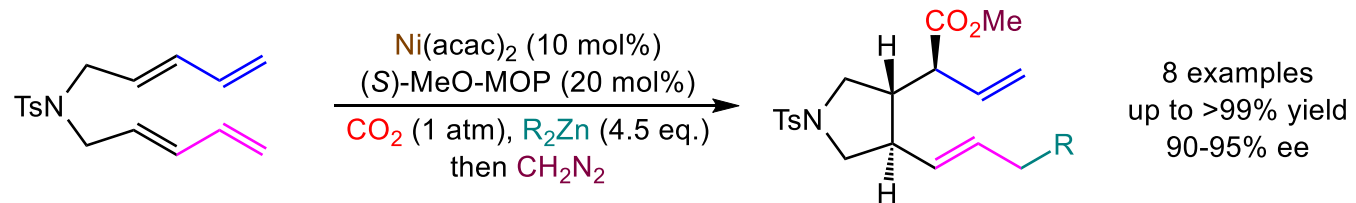
Hoberg, H.; Schaefer, S.; Burkhardt, G.; Romao, M.* *J. J. Organomet. Chem.* **1984**, 266, 203

Introduction

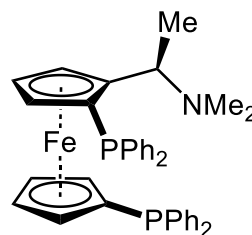


Takimoto, M.; Mori, M.* *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2002**, *124*, 10008

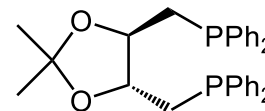
Introduction



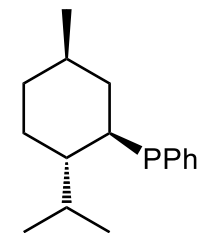
(*R*)-BINAP
52% yield, 12% ee



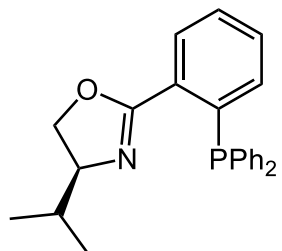
(*S*)-(*R*)-BPPFA
62% yield, 11% ee



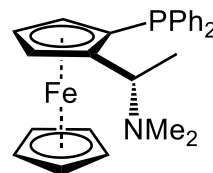
(*R,R*)-DIOP
75% yield, 55% ee



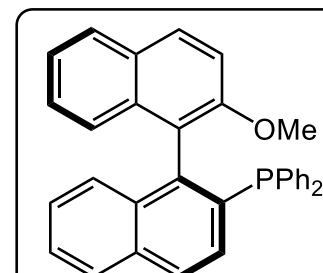
(*S*)-NMDPP
67% yield, 3% ee



(*S*)-PHOX
38% yield, 15% ee



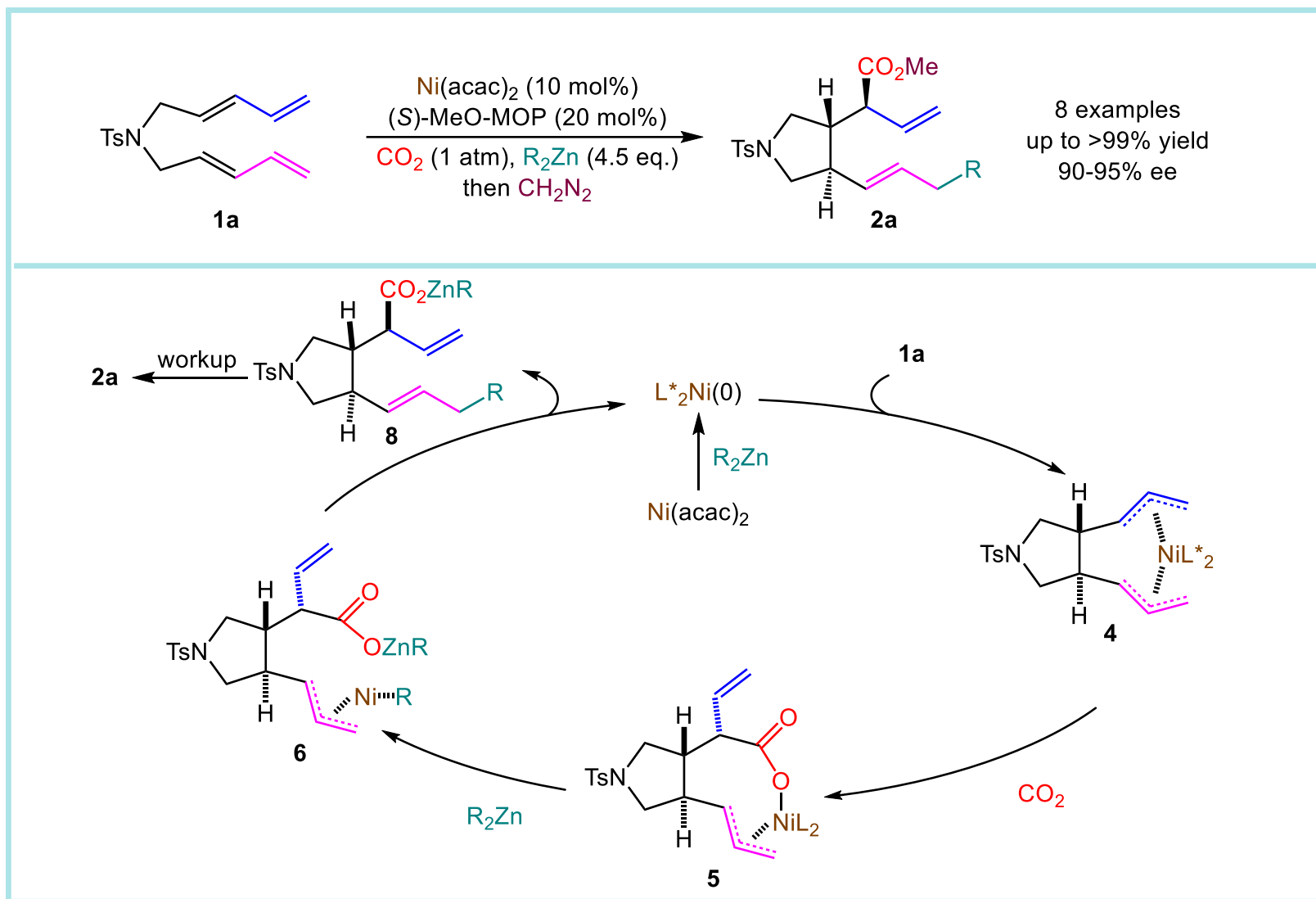
(*S*)-(*R*)-PPFA
66% yield, 43% ee



(*S*)-MeO-MOP
71% yield, 93% ee

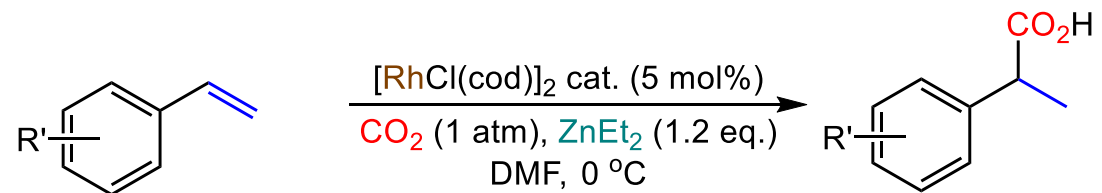
Takimoto, M.; Nakamura, Y.; Mori, M.* *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2004**, 126, 5956

Introduction

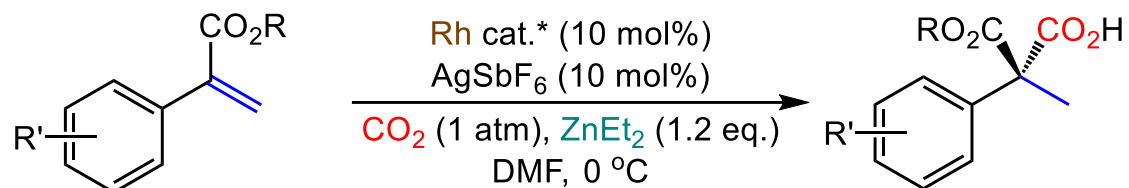


Takimoto, M.; Nakamura, Y.; Mori, M.* *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2004**, *126*, 5956

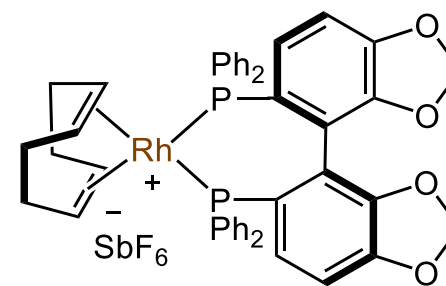
Introduction



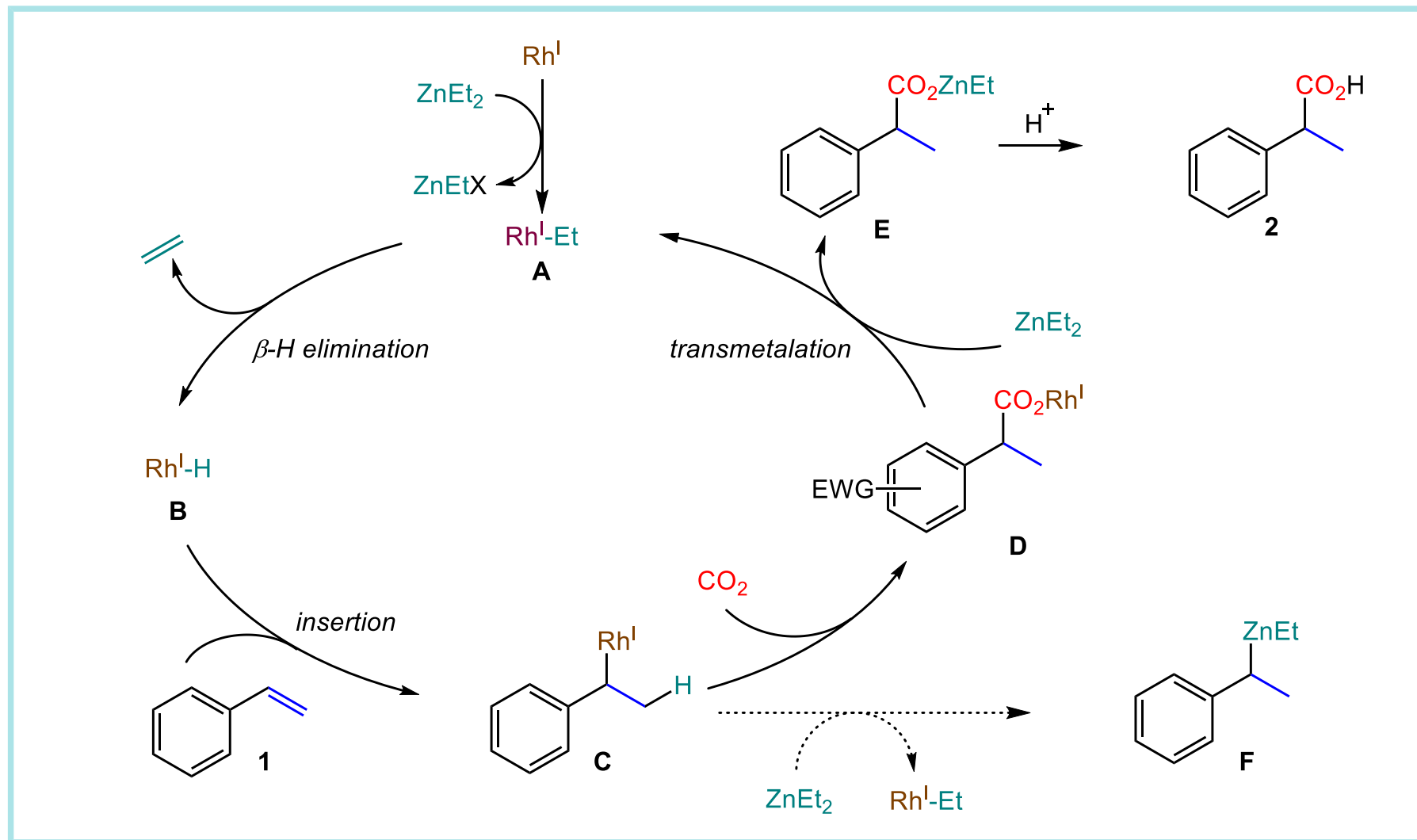
18 examples
up to 91% yield



12 examples
up to 69% yield
42-66% ee

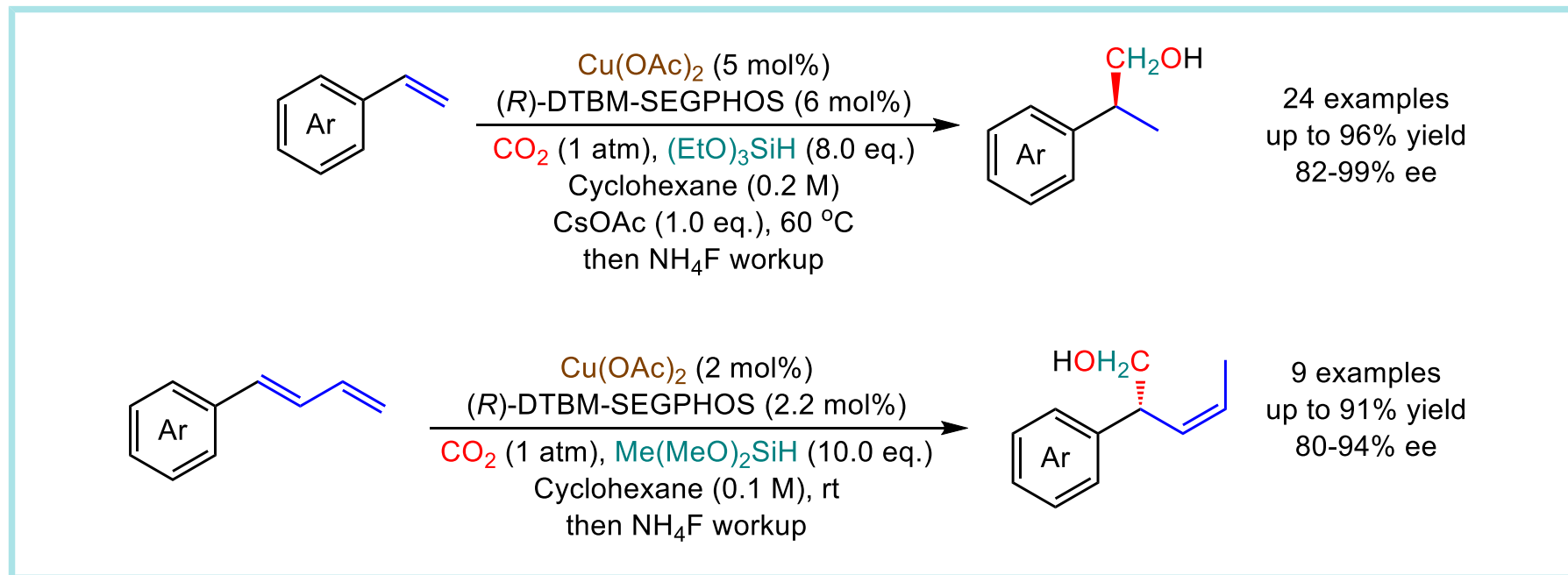


Introduction



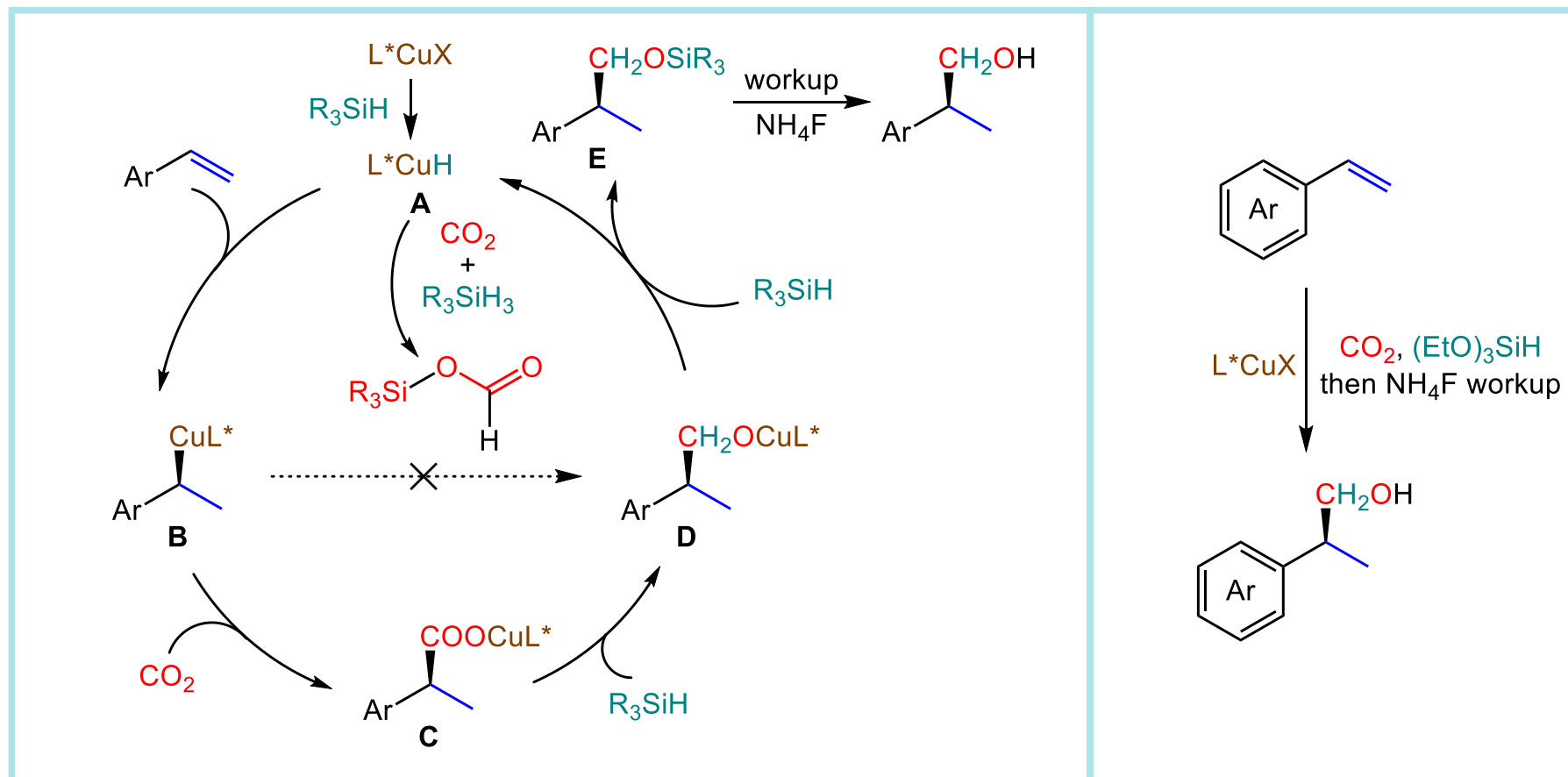
Kawashima, S.; Aikawa, K.; Mikami, K.* *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2016**, *19*, 3166

Introduction



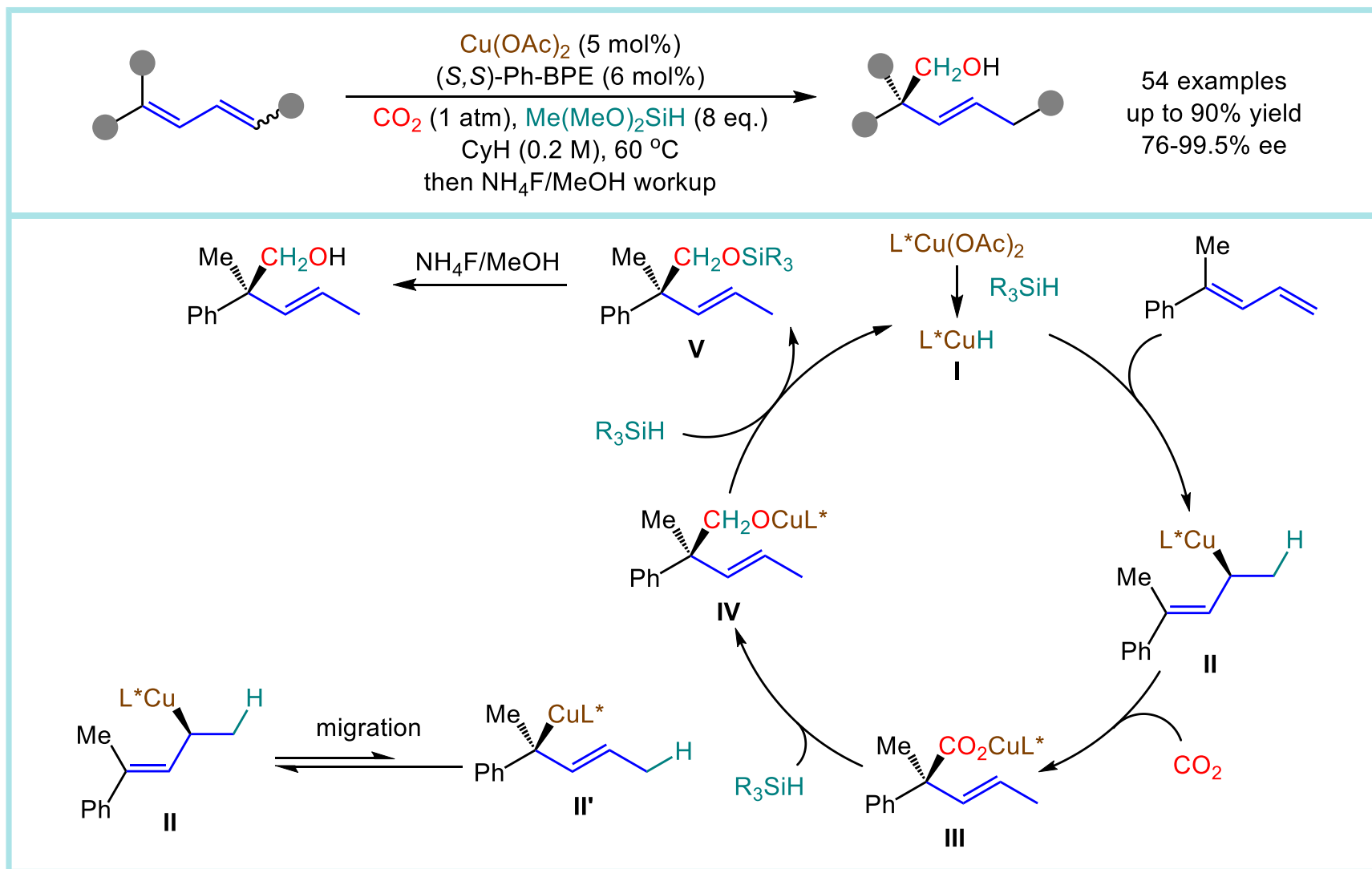
Gui, Y.-Y.; Hu, N.; Chen, X.-W.; Yu, D.-G.* *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, 139, 17011

Introduction



Gui, Y.-Y.; Hu, N.; Chen, X.-W.; Yu, D.-G.* *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, *139*, 17011

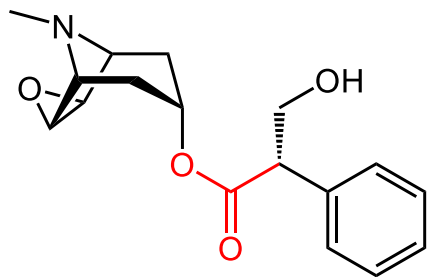
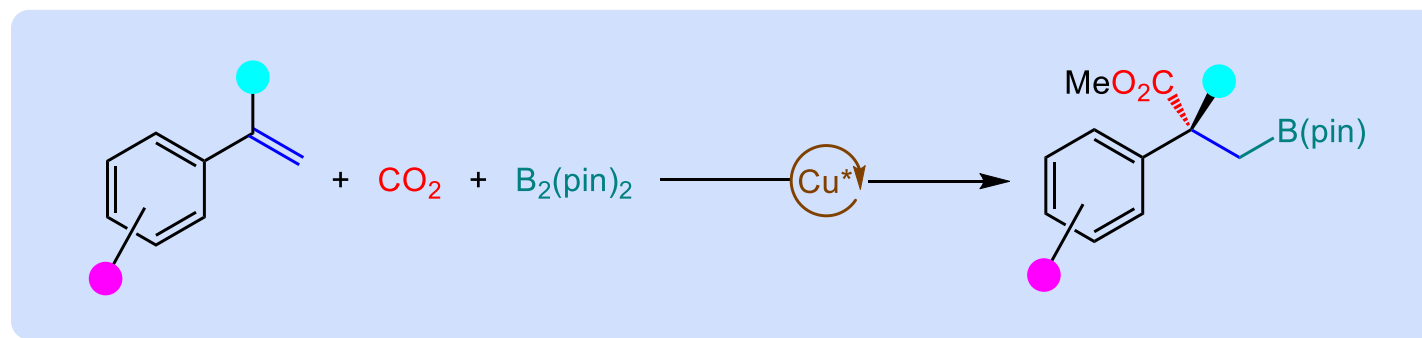
Introduction



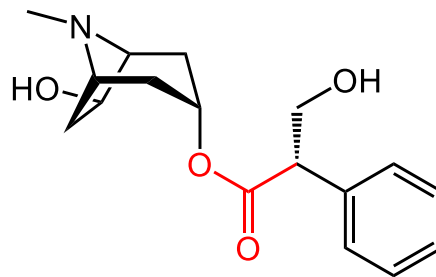
Chen, X.-W.; Zhu, L.; Gui, Y.-Y.; Yu, D.-G.* *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2019**, *141*, 18825

Project Synopsis

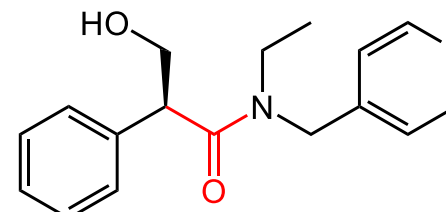
Cu-catalyzed Asymmetric Boracarboxylation of Olefins with CO₂



(S)-Scopolamine

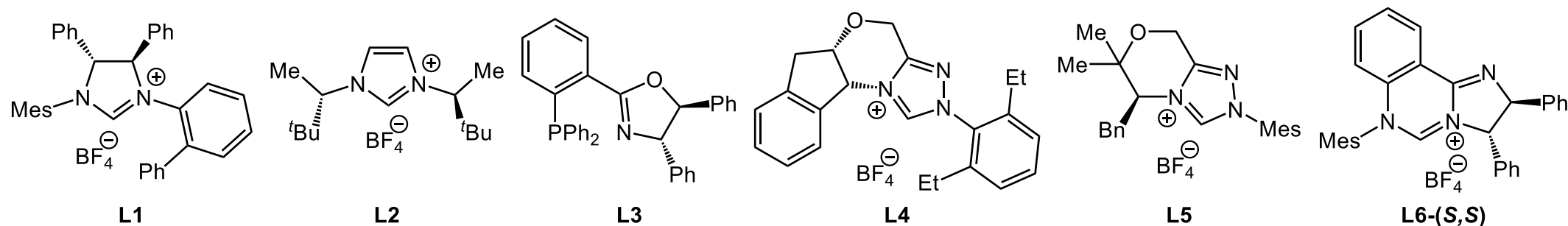
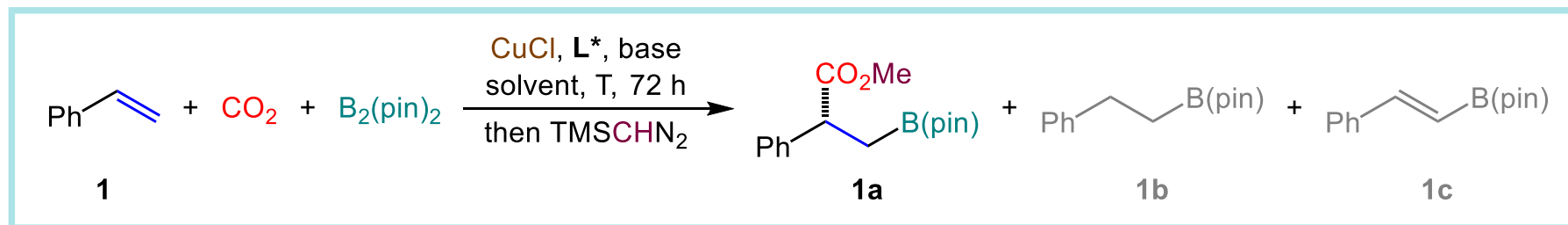


(S)-Anisodamine



(S)-Tropicamide

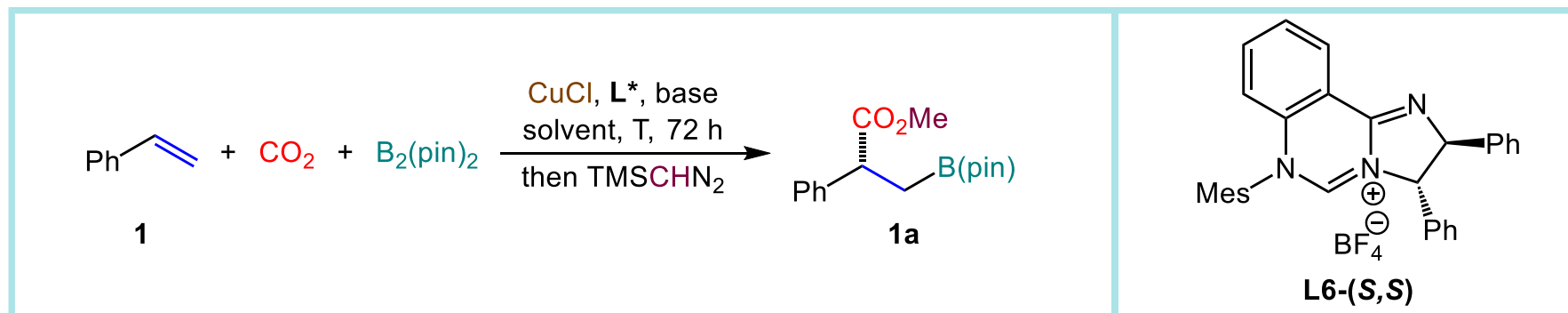
Optimization of the Reaction Conditions



Entry ^a	L	Base	Solvent	Yield (%) ^b (1a/1b/1c)	Ee (%) (1a) ^c
1	L1	NaO ^t Bu	THF	96/0/0	18
2	L2	NaO ^t Bu	THF	99/0/0	13
3	L3	NaO ^t Bu	THF	23/45/0	-40
4	L4	NaO ^t Bu	THF	43/5/0	35
5	L5	NaO ^t Bu	THF	93/7/0	-40
6	L6-(S,S)	NaO ^t Bu	THF	93/<5/0	79

^a1 (0.25 mmol), $\text{B}_2(\text{pin})_2$ (0.375 mmol), base (0.50 mmol), CuCl (10 mol%), ligand (11 mol%), solvent (4 mL), 1 atm of CO_2 , ambient temperature, 72 h. ^bYields of **1a**, **1b**, and **1c** determined by $^1\text{H NMR}$. ^cee of **1a** determined by HPLC. ^dReaction temperature = $-10\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; reaction time = 96 h.

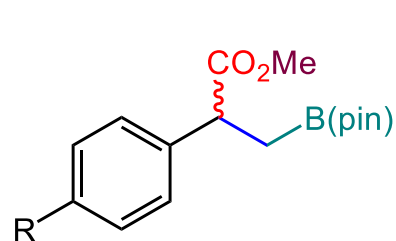
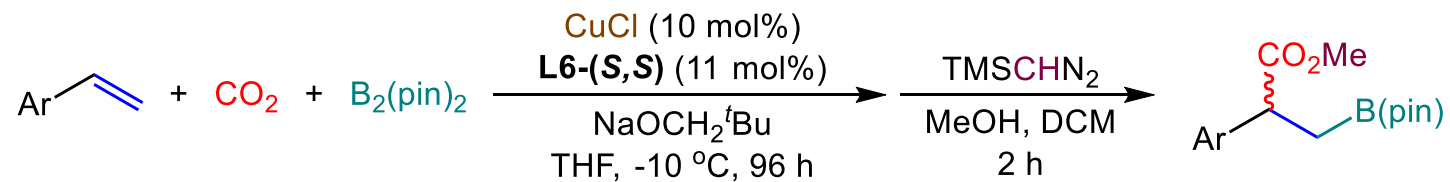
Optimization of the Reaction Conditions



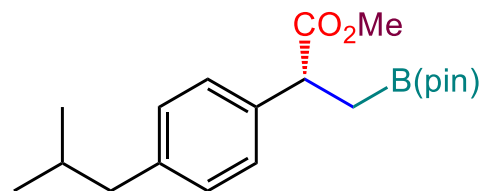
Entry ^a	L	Base	Solvent	Yield (%) ^b (1a / 1b / 1c)	Ee (%) (1a) ^c
7	L6-(S,S)	NaO ^t Bu	Et ₂ O	18/14/<5	85
8	L6-(S,S)	NaO ^t Bu	<i>i</i> Pr ₂ O	24/14/0	84
9	L6-(S,S)	LiO ^t Bu	THF	<5/0/0	/
10	L6-(S,S)	KO ^t Bu	THF	53/<5/0	39
11	L6-(S,S)	NaO ^t Am	THF	88/<5/0	79
12	L6-(S,S)	NaOEt	THF	43/56/0	85
13	L6-(S,S)	NaOCH ₂ ^t Bu	THF	75(74)/25/0	90
14 ^d	L6-(S,S)	NaOCH ₂ ^t Bu	THF	70(70)/30/0	92
15 ^d	L6-(S,S)	NaOCH ₂ ^t Bu	THF	72(70)/28/0	-91

^a**1** (0.25 mmol), B₂(pin)₂ (0.375 mmol), base (0.50 mmol), CuCl (10 mol%), ligand (11 mol%), solvent (4 mL), 1 atm of CO₂, ambient temperature, 72 h. ^bYields of **1a**, **1b**, and **1c** determined by ¹H NMR. ^cee of **1a** determined by HPLC. ^dReaction temperature = -10 °C; reaction time = 96 h.

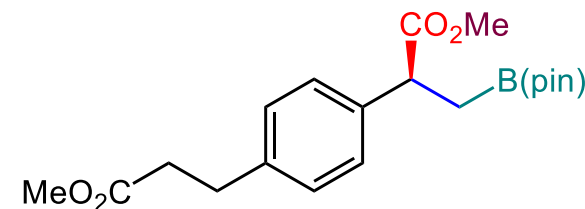
Cu-Catalyzed Boracaroxylation of Styrenes



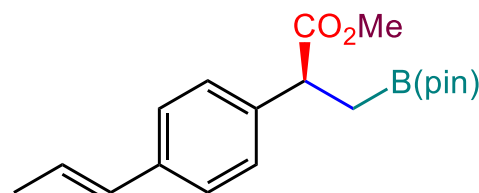
- 1a**, R = H, 70%, 92% ee
2a, R = Me, 87%, -92% ee
3a, R = ^tBu, 71%, 93% ee
4a, R = OMe, 86%, 95% ee
5a, R = OPh, 52%, -92% ee
6a, R = F, 63%, 92% ee
7a, R = OAc, 53%, 90% ee
8a, R = SMe, 63%, -88% ee



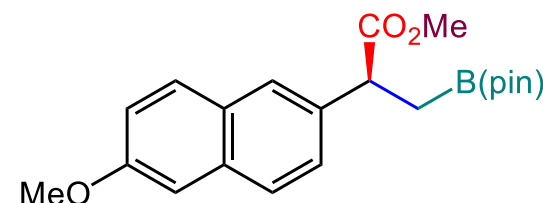
9a, 65%, 94% ee



10a, 72%, -93% ee

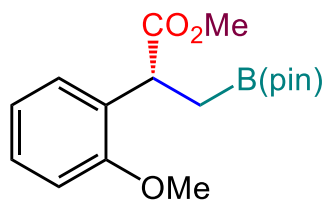


11a, 65% (*E/Z* = 77:23)
-83% ee (*E*); -84% ee (*Z*)

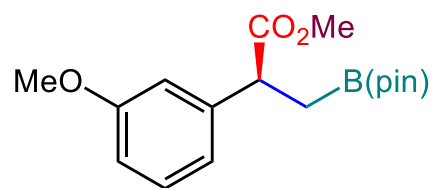


12a, 62%, -78% ee

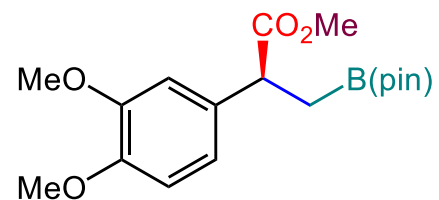
Cu-Catalyzed Boracaroxylation of Styrenes



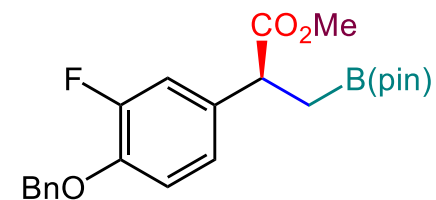
13a, 32%, 91% ee



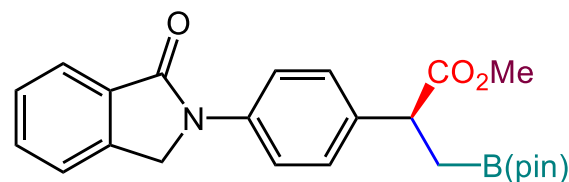
14a, 55%, -88% ee



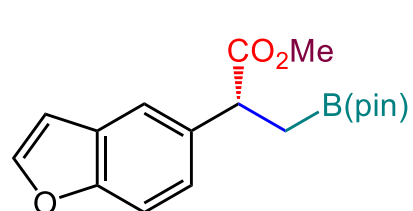
15a, 73%, -91% ee



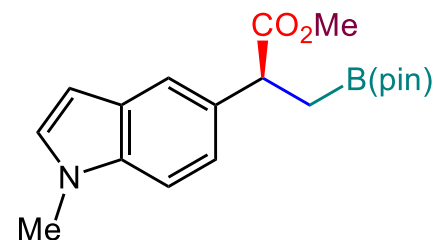
16a, 45%, -90% ee



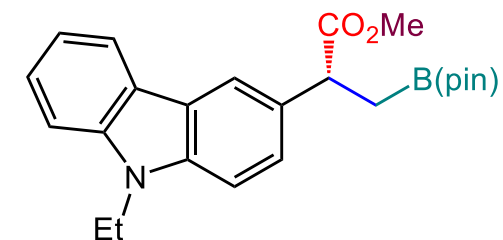
17a, 41%, -85% ee



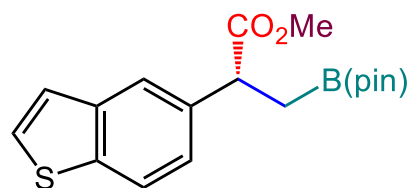
18a, 68%, 92% ee



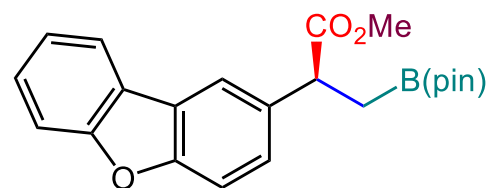
19a, 43%, -94% ee



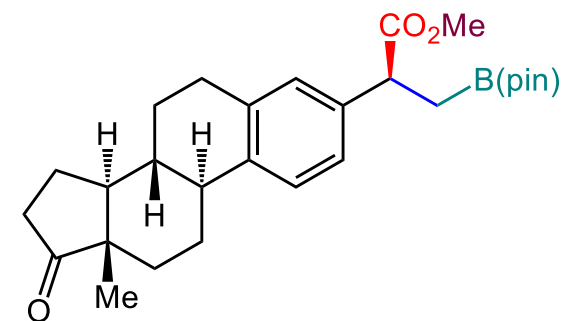
20a, 56%, 95% ee



21a, 61%, 85% ee

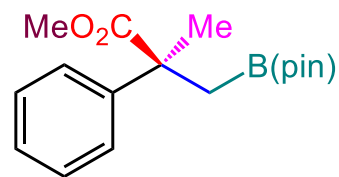
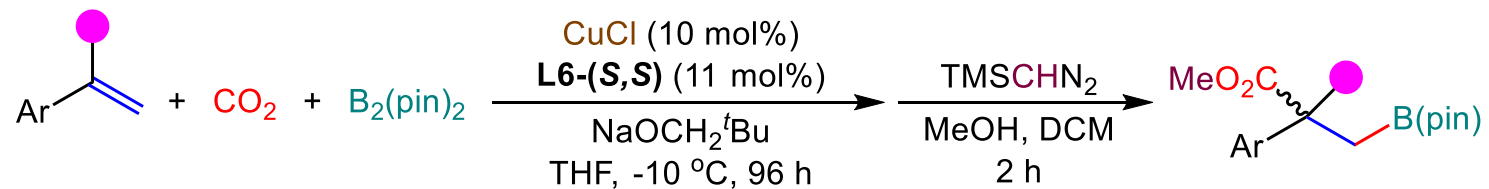


22a, 70%, -85% ee

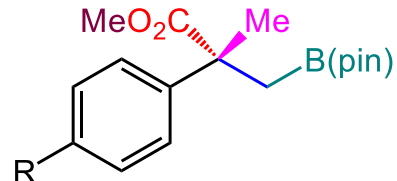


23a, 60%, -92% ee

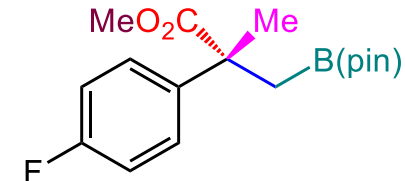
Scope of α -Substituted Styrenes



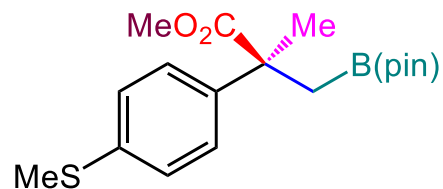
24a, 59%, -92% ee



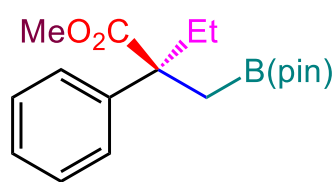
25a, R = Me, 79%, 93% ee
26a, R = OMe, 70%, 94% ee



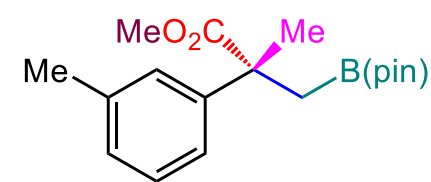
27a, 51%, 94% ee



28a, 48%, -92% ee

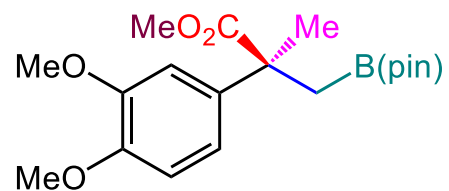


29a, 39%, 88% ee

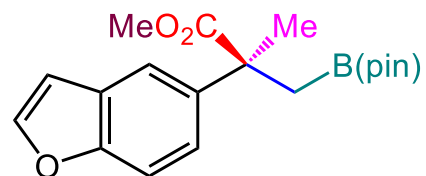


30a, 63%, 89% ee

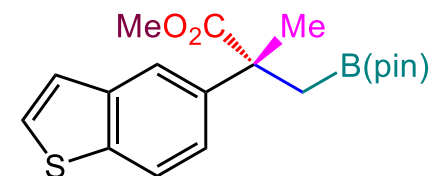
Scope of α -Substituted Styrenes



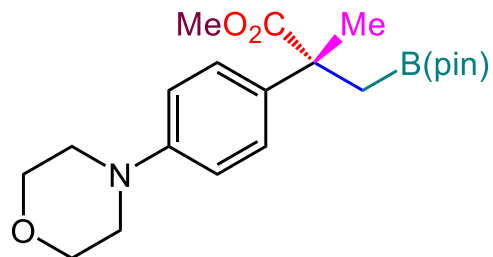
31a, 56%, -96% ee



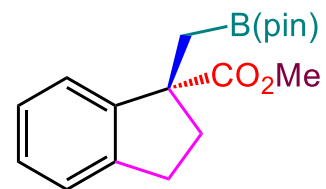
32a, 72%, -94% ee



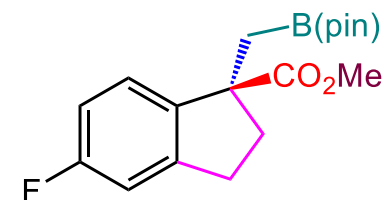
33a, 42%, 91% ee



34a, 35%, 95% ee

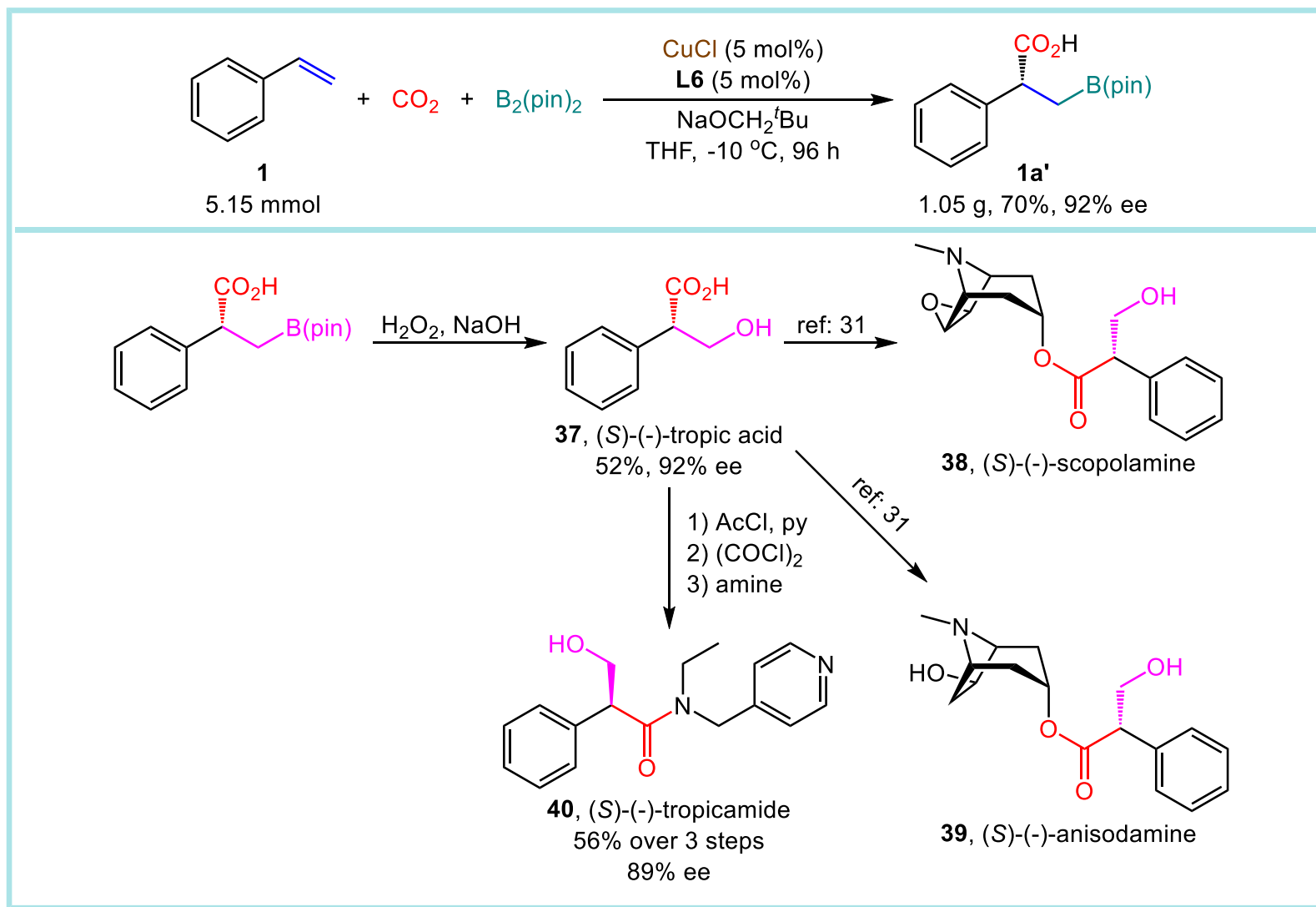


35a, 42%, -97% ee



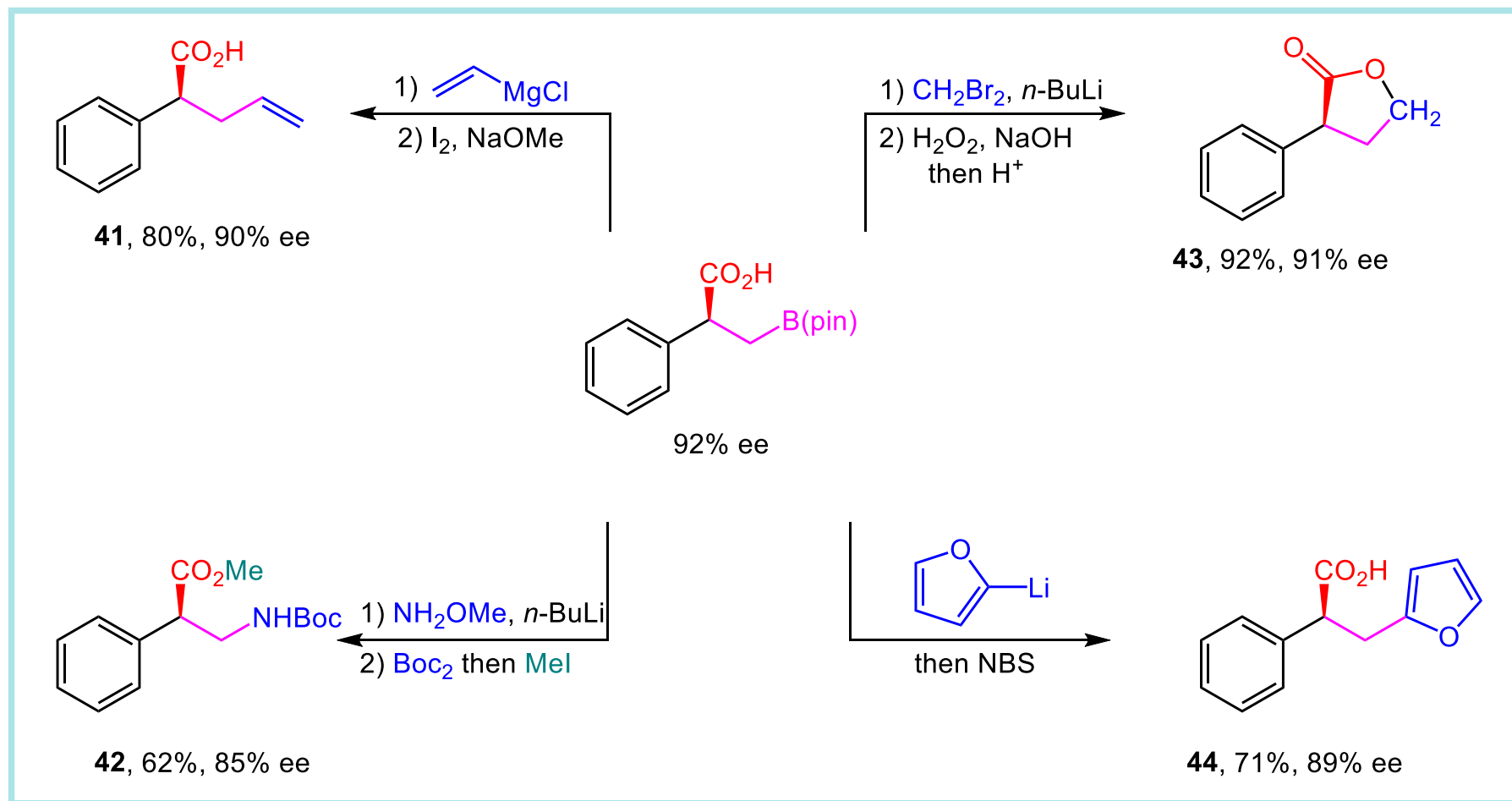
36a, 52%, 97% ee

Gram Scale & Transformations of Products

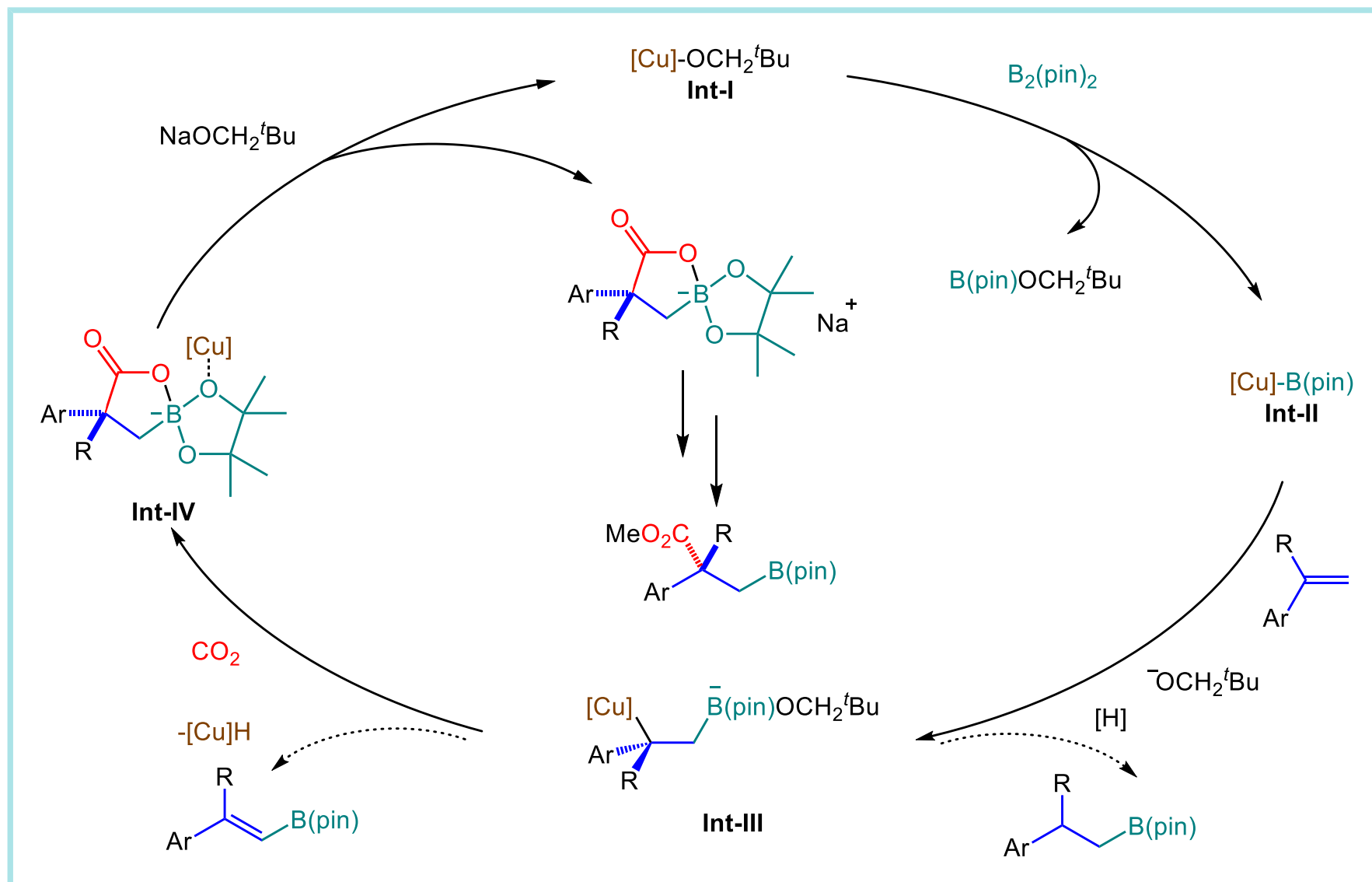


Ushimaru, R.; Ruzsyczky, M. W.; Liu, H.-W.* *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, *140*, 7433

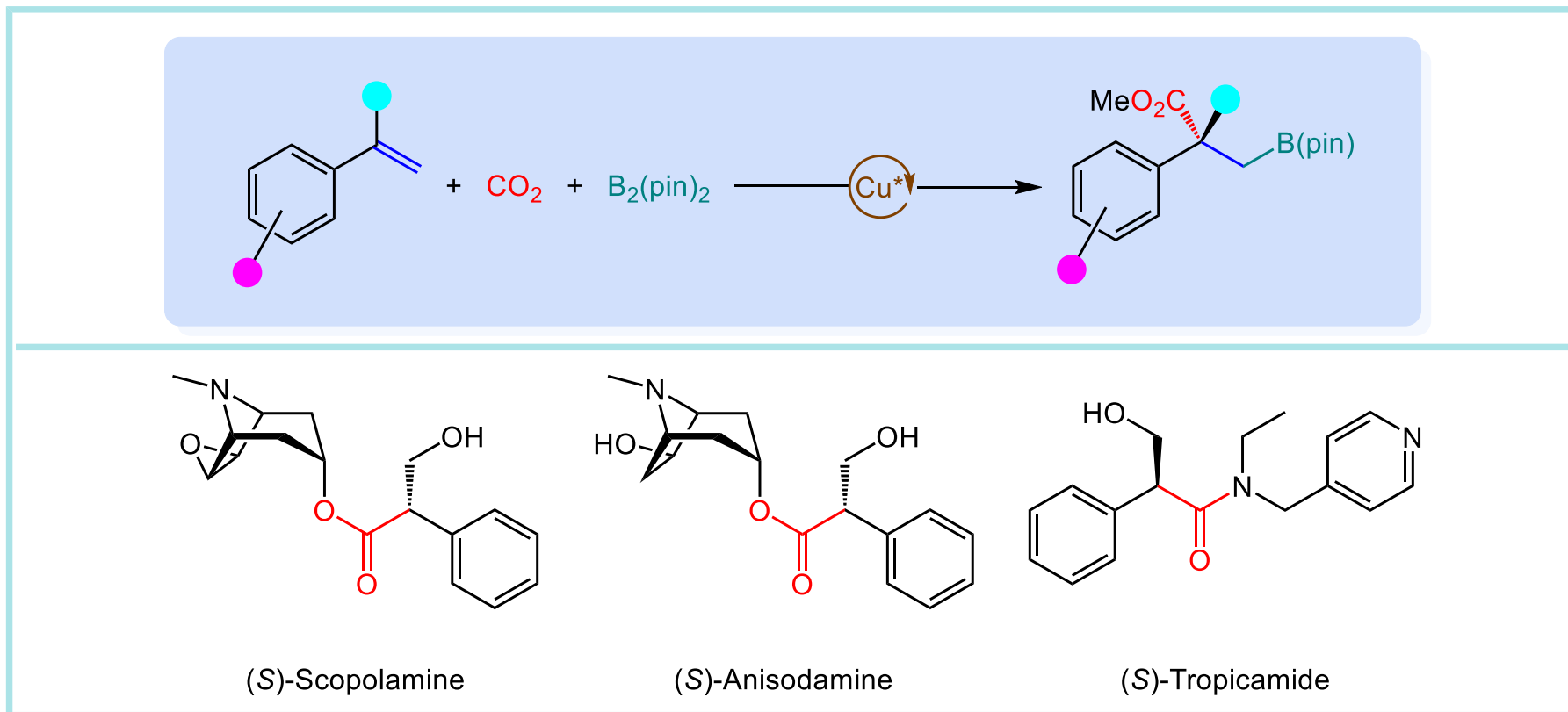
Gram Scale & Transformations of Products



Proposed Mechanism



Summary



- ❑ Enantioselective boracarboxylation of arylalkenes with diboron and CO_2
- ❑ Mild reaction conditions, high catalytic efficacy, and excellent enantioselectivity
- ❑ Synthesis of bioactive compounds

Strategy for Writing The First Paragraph

α立体中心手性羧酸的重要性



过去α-羧酸的合成方法



引出本文工作

- ✓ Chiral carboxylic acids and derivatives bearing an α -stereogenic center are one of the most prevalent functional motifs among natural products and pharmaceuticals and have therefore attracted the synthetic community for decades to develop highly efficient and direct synthetic methods.
- ✓ In recent years, chemists have devoted extensive efforts to the transition-metalcatalyzed carboxylation of suitable nucleophiles with CO_2 for the synthesis of high-value-added carboxylic acids via C–C bond construction.
- ✓ Among these, boracarboxylation of olefins with CO_2 provides the most profound versatility because of the many established transformations of the boron moiety.

Strategy for Writing The Last Paragraph

总结工作



强调亮点

- ✓ In summary, the first enantioselective boracarboxylation protocol of arylalkenes with diboron and 1 atm of CO₂ was developed. Featuring mild reaction conditions, high catalytic efficacy, and excellent enantioselectivity, this strategy provides access to a myriad of β -boron-functioned chiral α -carboxylic acids.
- ✓ In addition to a broad range of functional group tolerance, the reaction can also be applied to styrenes with α substitution to deliver enantioenriched carboxylic acids with α chiral all-carbon quaternary centers that were previously inaccessible. The synthetic utility was further showcased by gram-scale reactions, product conversion, and the synthesis of bioactive compounds.

Representative Examples

- ... for the synthesis of **high-value-added** carboxylic acids (**high-value-added**, 高附加值的: 指产品或服务在生产过程中获得的价值显著增加)
- ... has remained a **formidable** challenge (**formidable**, 艰难的)
- ... which **furnished** valuable enantioenriched alcohols with broad functional group tolerance (**furnish**, 提供).

Acknowledgement

Thanks for your attention