

# Literature Report X

## Trifluoroethanol-Assisted Asymmetric Propargylic Hydrazination to $\alpha$ -Tertiary Ethynylhydrazines Enabled by Sterically Confined Pyridinebisoxazolines

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Reporter: Jian Chen  
Checker: Han Wang  
Date: 2025-06-16

Gong, Y.; Zhang, Z.; Liu, H.; Wang, T.; Jiang, M.; Zhou, F.; Wang, X.; [Zhou, J.\\*](#)

*Nat. Commun.* **2025**, 16, 4571-4582

# CV of Prof. Zhou Jian (周剑)

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## Research:

- ❑ Organic Synthesis
- ❑ Asymmetric Catalysis
- ❑ Green Chemistry
- ❑ Development of New Chiral Catalysts

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## Background:

- ❑ **1993-1997** B.S., Sichuan Normal University
- ❑ **1999-2004** Ph.D., Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry
- ❑ **2004-2005** Postdoc., The University of Tokyo
- ❑ **2005-2008** Postdoc., Max Planck Institute for Coal Research
- ❑ **2008-Present** Professor, East China Normal University

# Contents

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## 1 Introduction

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## 2 Asymmetric Propargylic Hydrazination to $\alpha$ -Tertiary Ethynylhydrazines

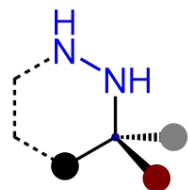
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## 3 Summary

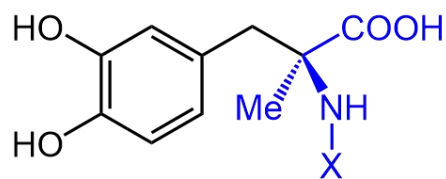
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# Introduction

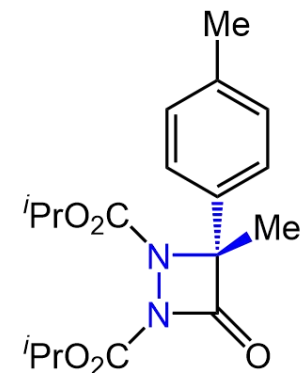
## *Selected Bioactive Molecules Containing Chiral $\alpha$ -Tertiary Hydrazine*



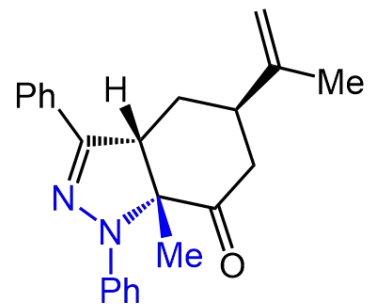
Privileged  
scaffolds



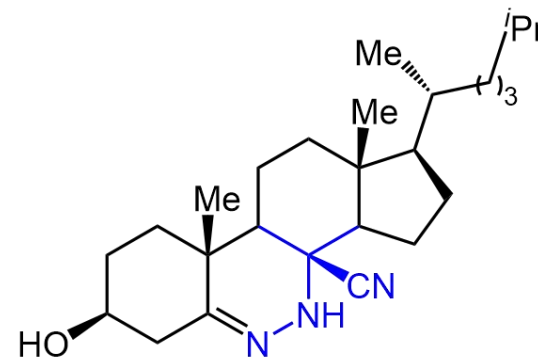
X = H, Methyldopa  
X = NH<sub>2</sub>, L-Carbidopa



Serine hydrolase



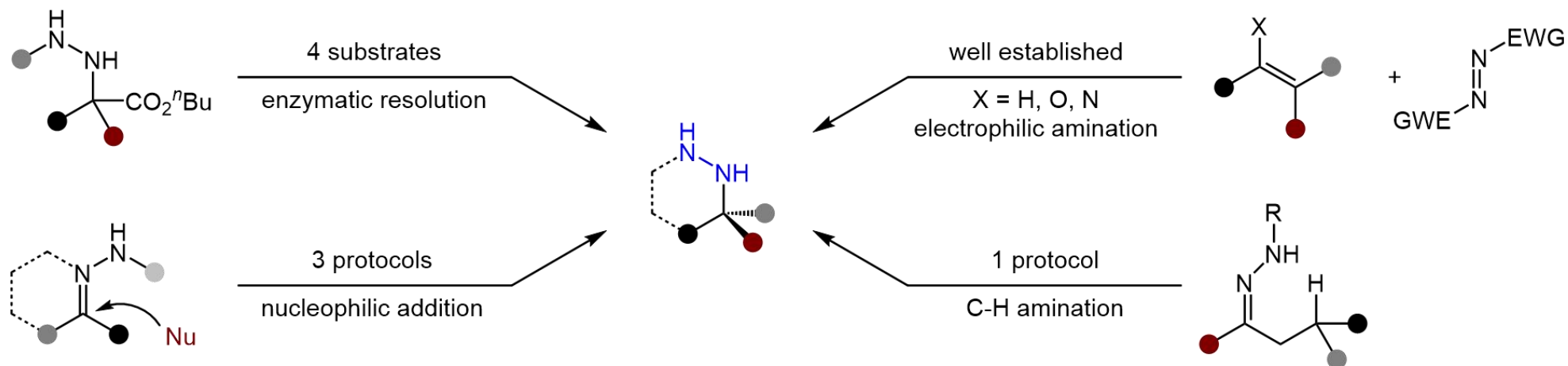
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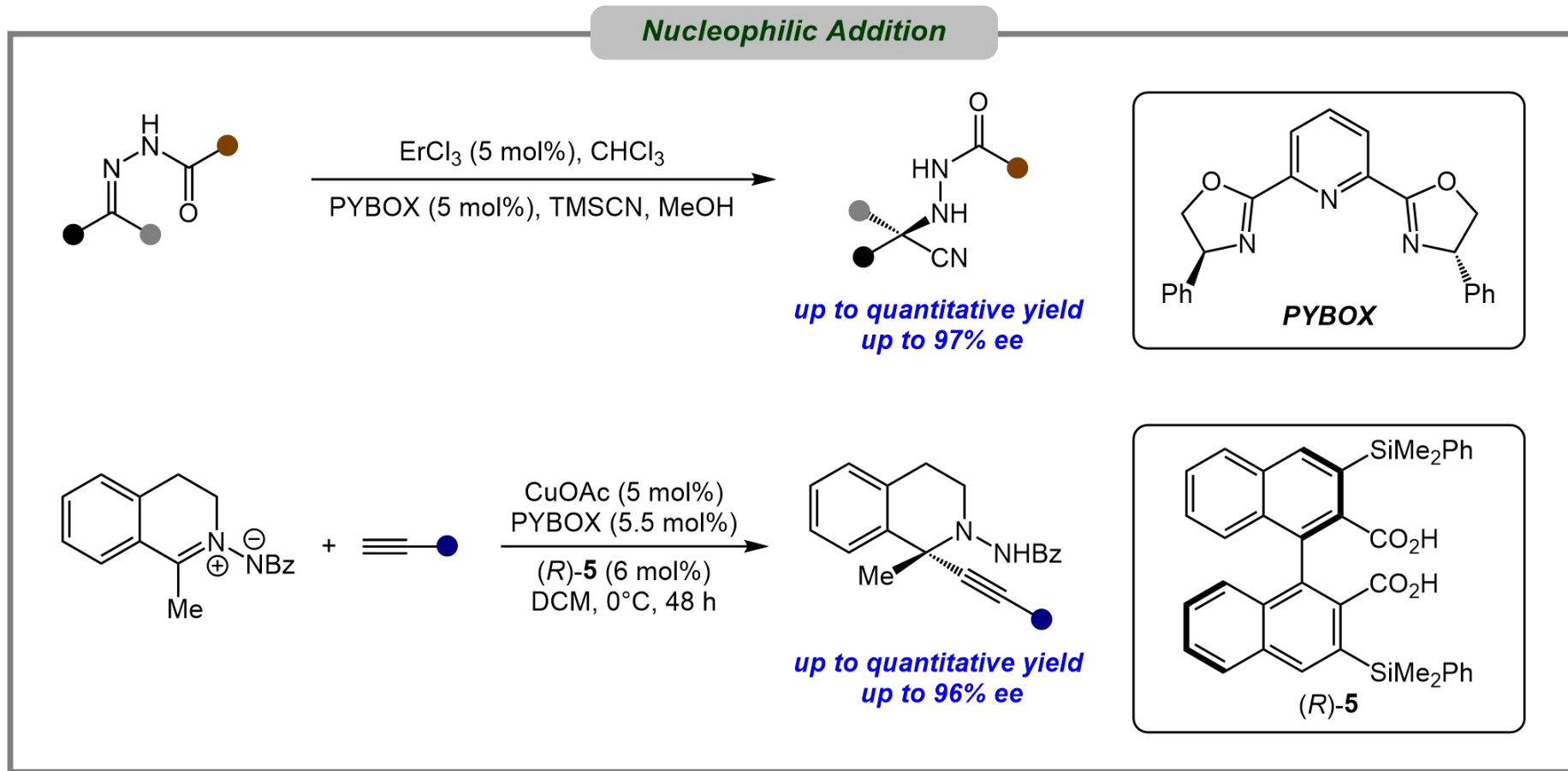
Antibacterial

# Introduction

## Known Strategies for Catalytic Asymmetric Synthesis of $\alpha$ -Tertiary Hydrazine

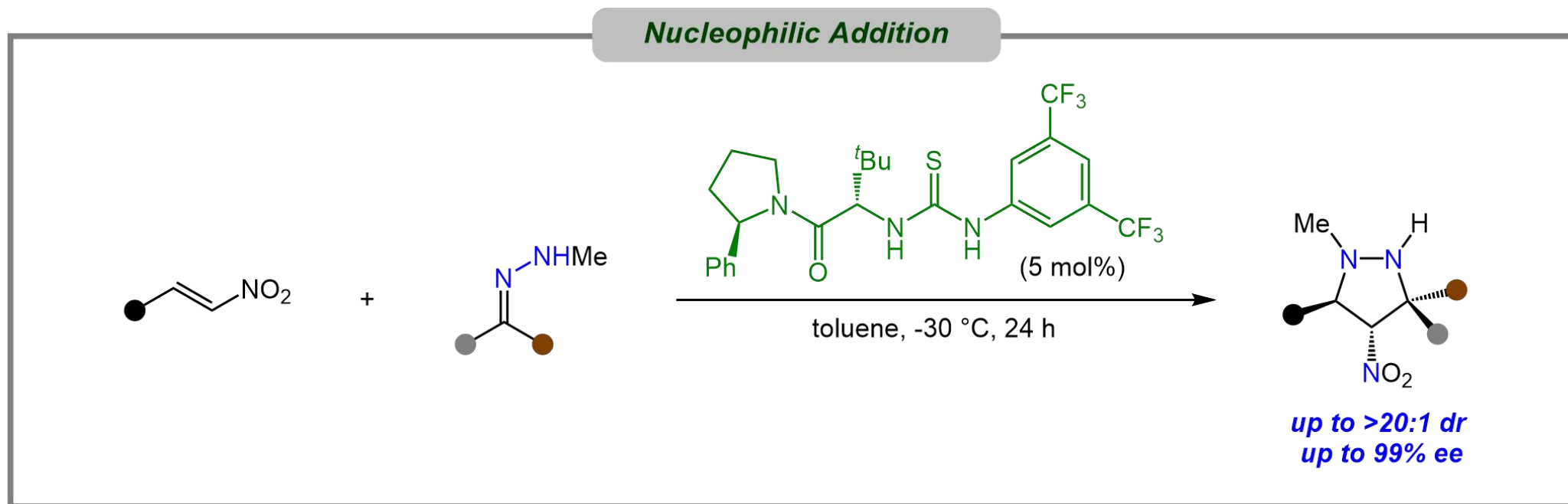


# Introduction



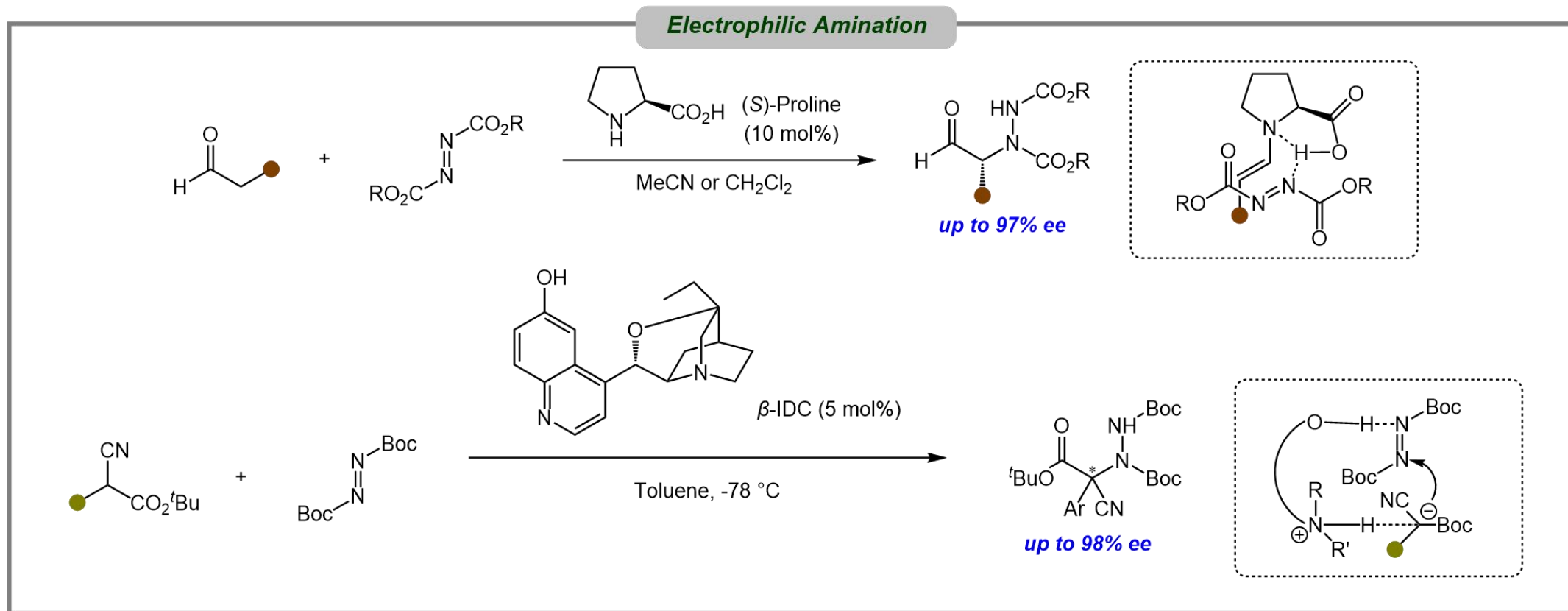
Keith, J. M.; Jacobsen, E. N.\* *Org. Lett.* **2004**, 6, 153; Hashimoto, T.; Maruoka, K.\* *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2011**, 50, 8952

# Introduction



Lykke, L.; Carlsen, B. D.; Rambo, R. S.; Jørgensen, K. A.\* *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2014**, 136, 11296

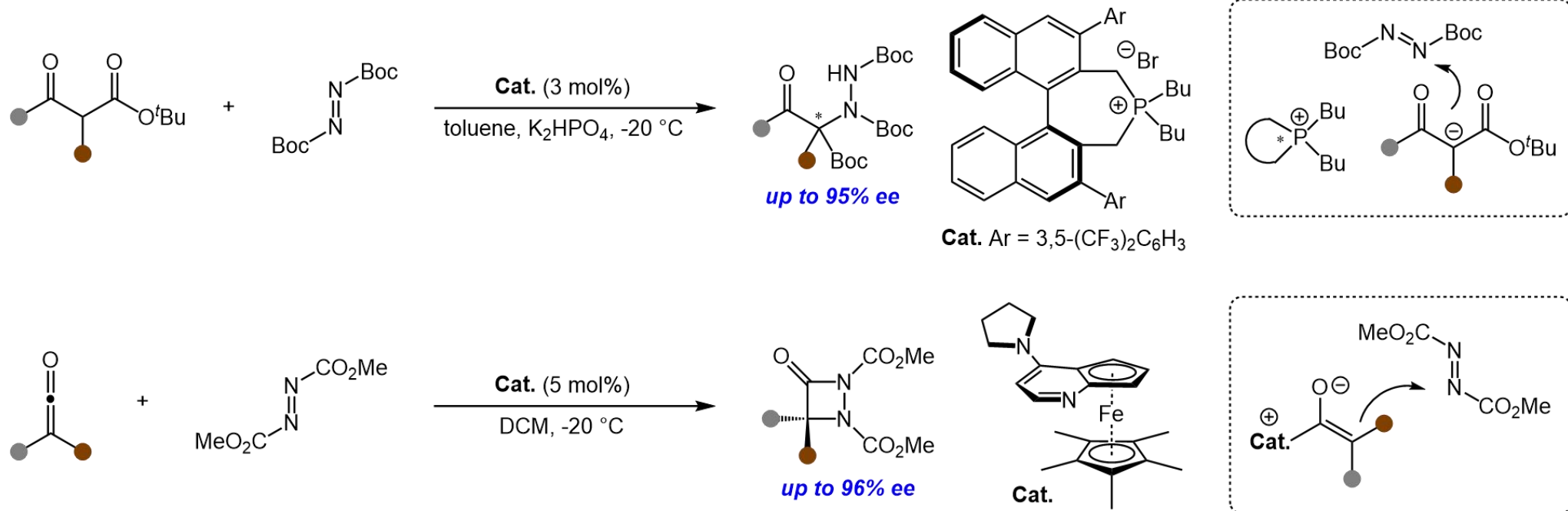
# Introduction



Zhou, F.; Liao, F.-M.; Yu, J.-S.; Zhou, J.\* *Synthesis* **2014**, 46, 2983

# Introduction

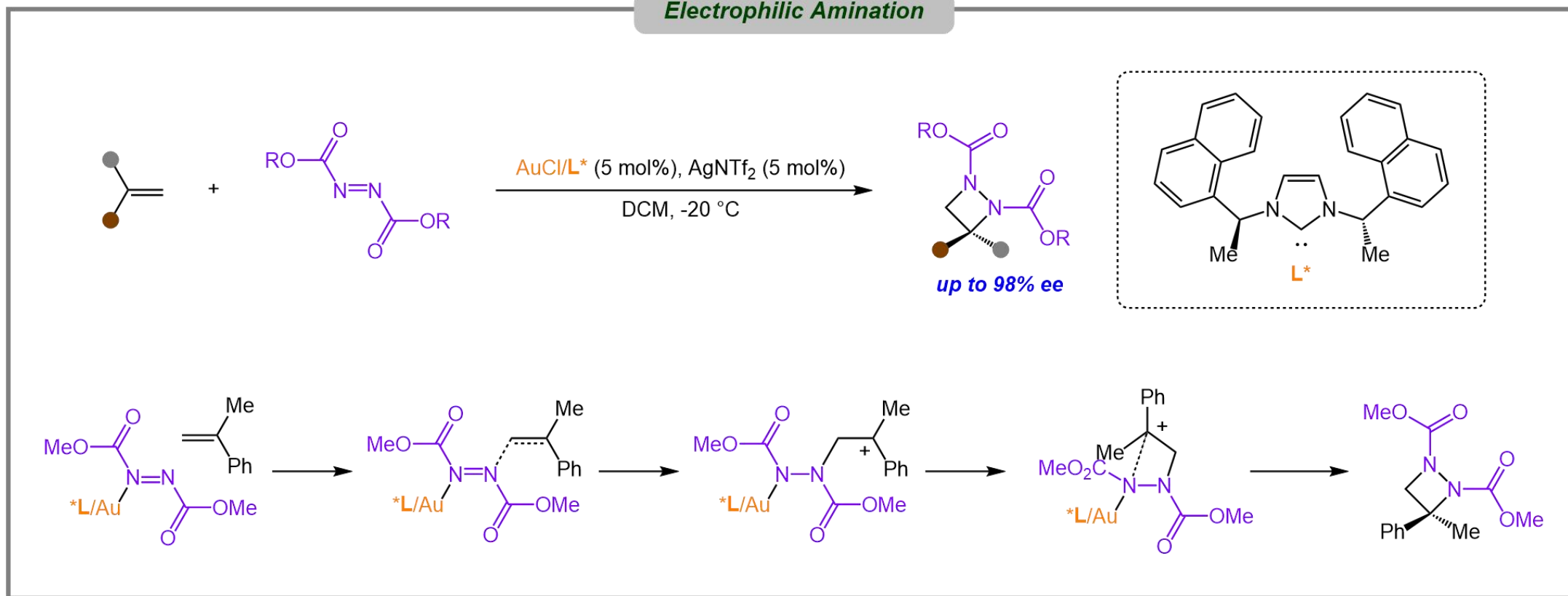
## Electrophilic Amination



Zhou, F.; Liao, F.-M.; Yu, J.-S.; Zhou, J.\* *Synthesis* **2014**, 46, 2983

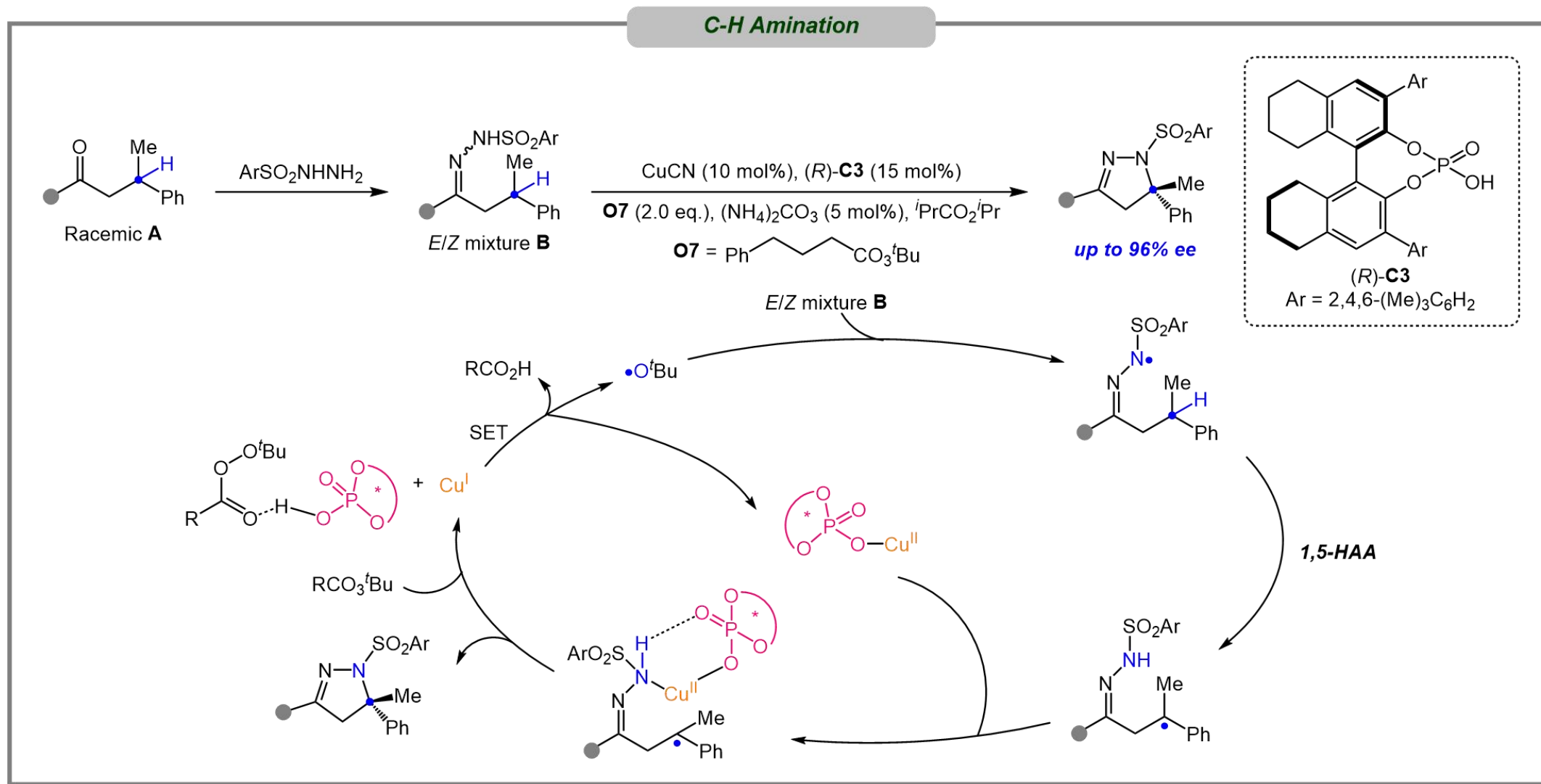
# Introduction

## Electrophilic Amination



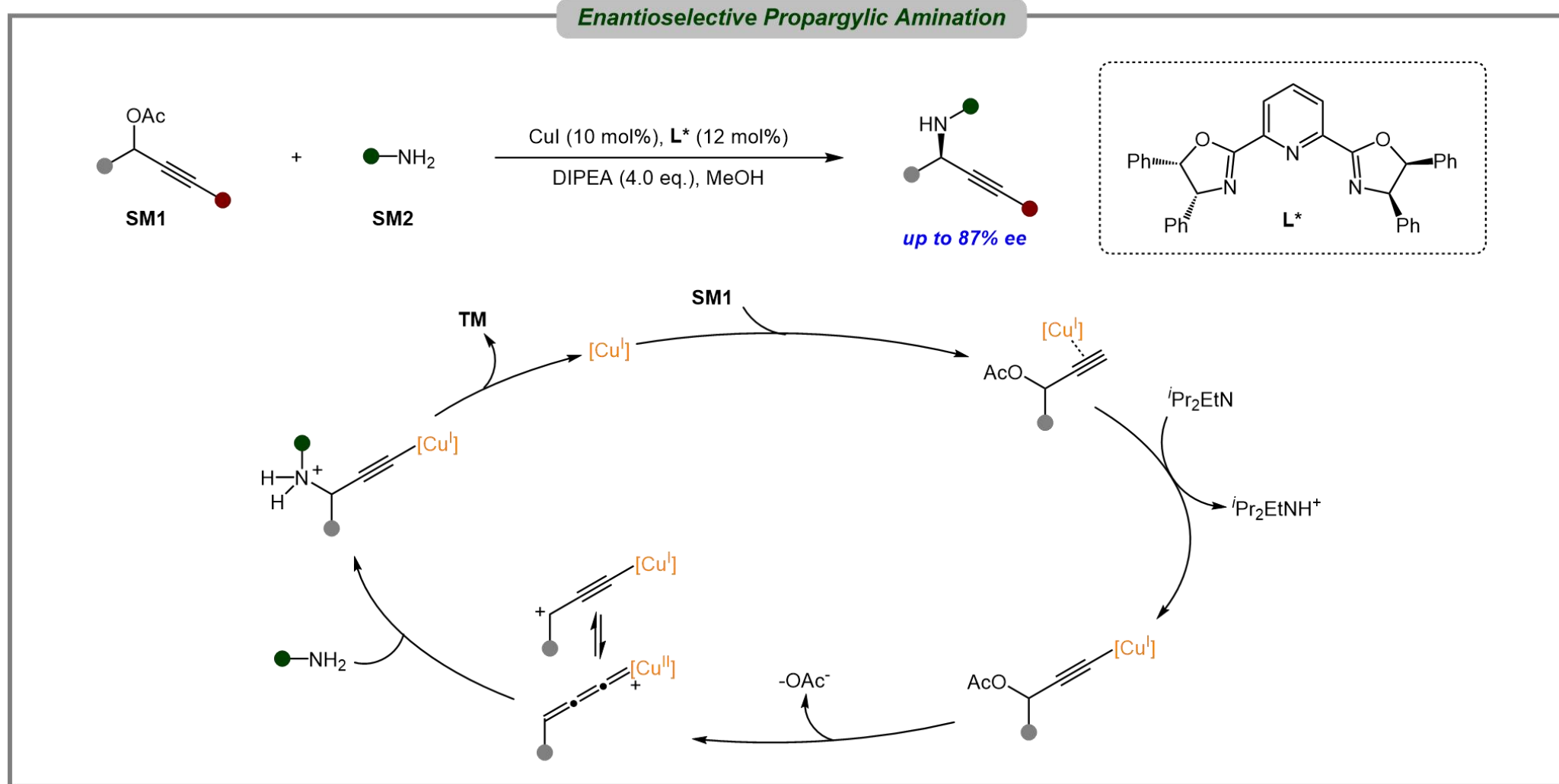
Lu, Q.-T.; Du, Y.-B.; Xu, M.-M.; Xie, P.-P.; Cai, Q.\* *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2024**, *146*, 21535

# Introduction



Yang, C.-J.; Zhang, C.; Liu, X.-Y.\* *Nat. Catal.* **2020**, 3, 539

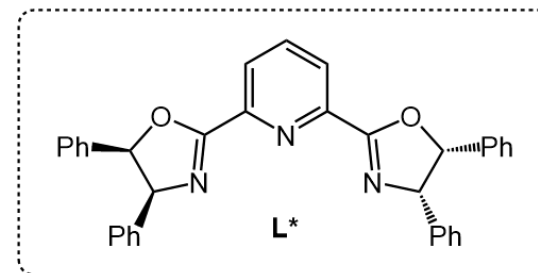
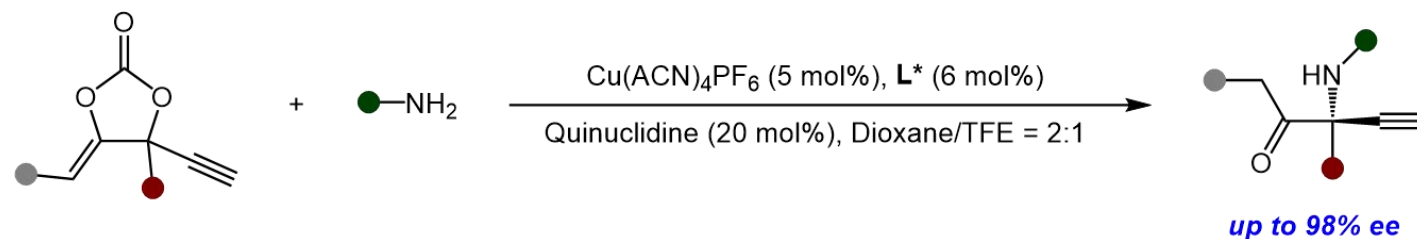
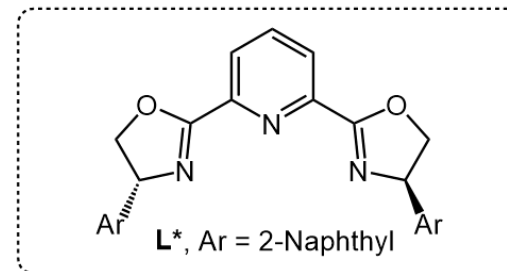
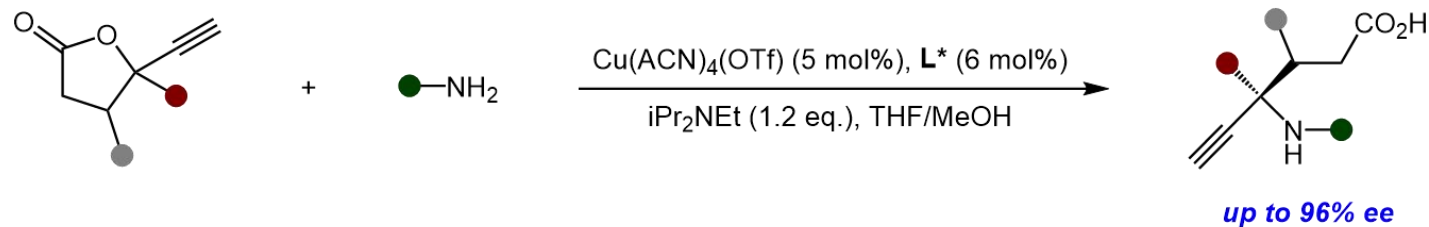
# Introduction



Detz, R. J.; Hiemstra, H.; van Maarseveen, J. H.\* *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2008**, 47, 3777

# Introduction

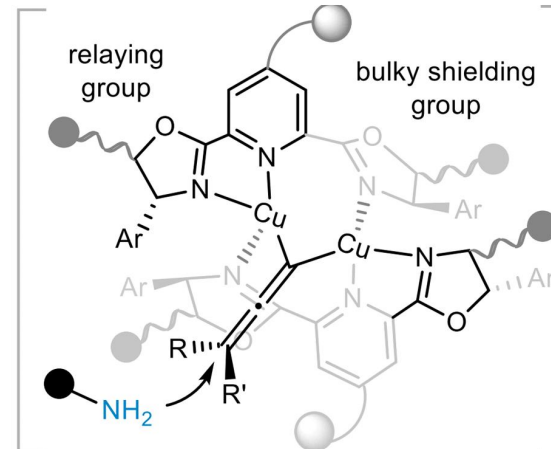
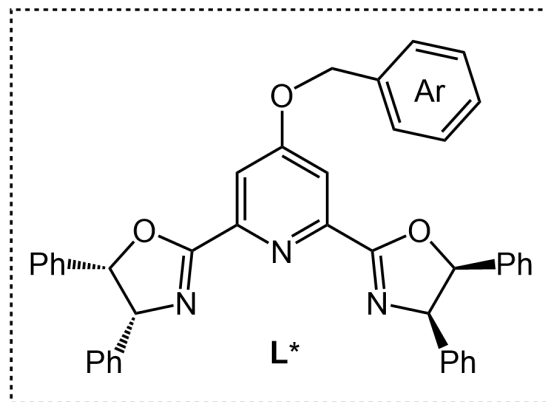
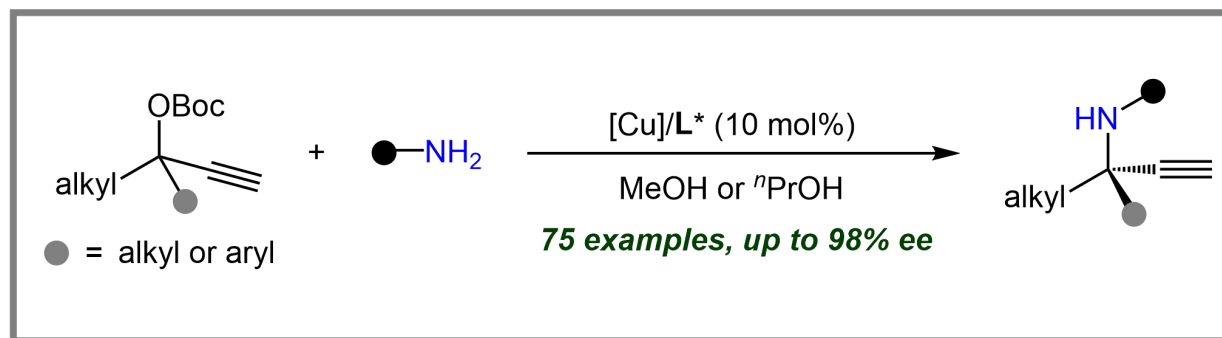
## Enantioselective Propargylic Amination



Gomez, J. E.; Guo, W.; Gaspa, S.; Kleij, A. W.\* *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2017**, 56, 15035  
Guo, W.\*; Zuo, L.; Cui, M.; Yan, B.; Ni, S. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2021**, 143, 7629

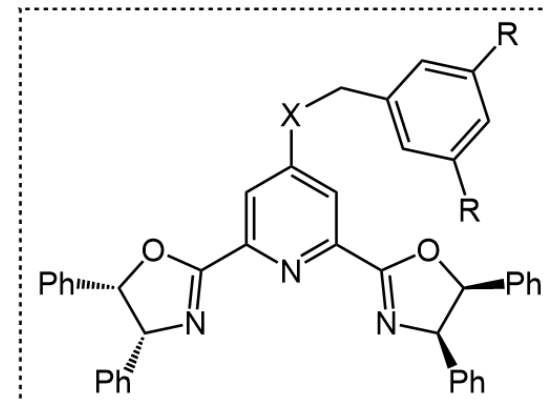
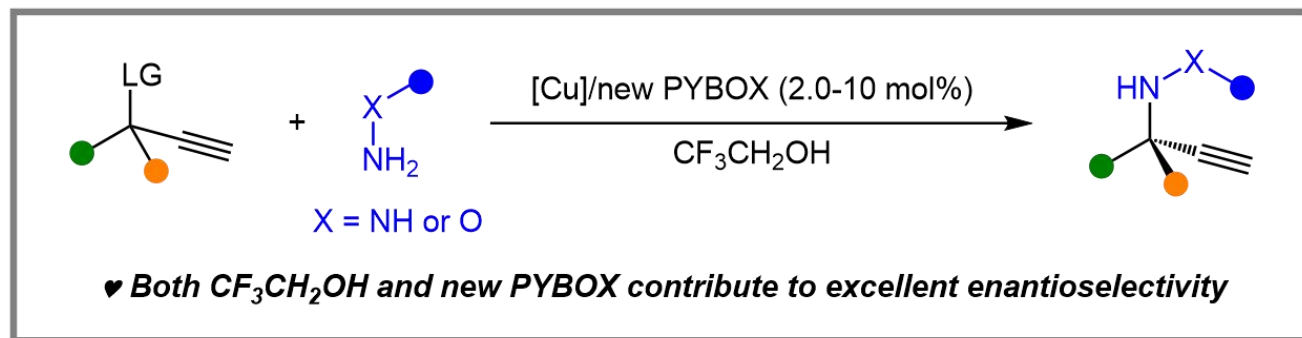
# Introduction

## Sterically Confined PYBOX-Enabled Cu(I)-Catalysed Propargylic Amination



Zhang, Z.; Sun, Y.; Gong, Y.; Luo, H.; Zhou, J.\* *Nat. Chem.* **2024**, 16, 521-532

# Project Synopsis



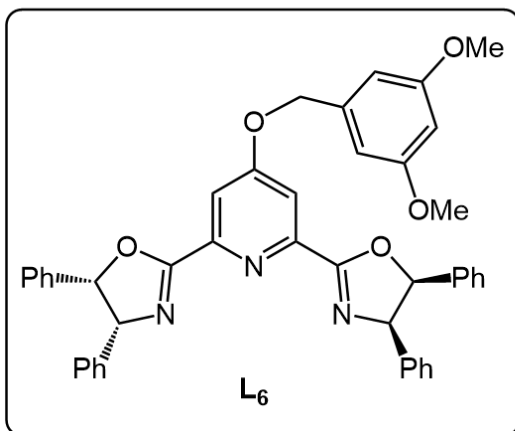
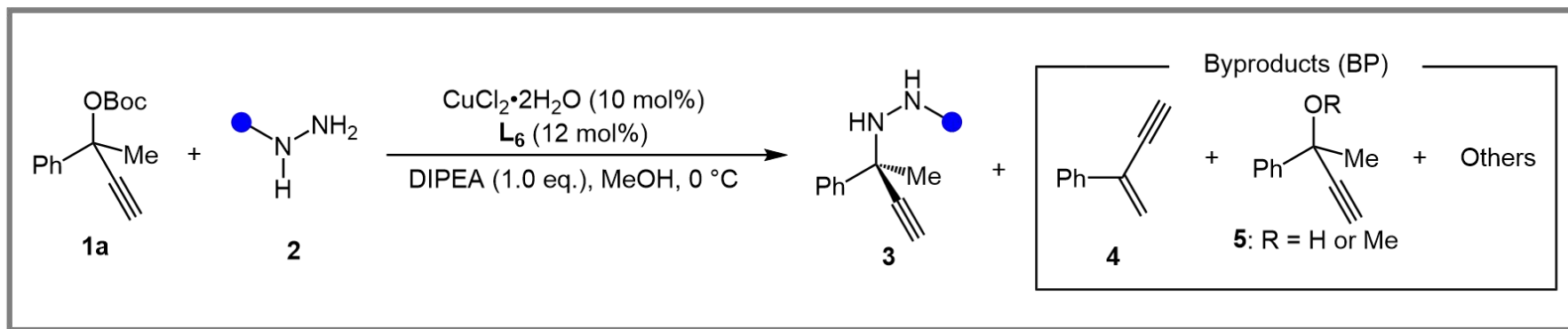
## Challenges:

- ♥ Remote chiral center makes stereocontrol highly challenging
- ♥ Hydrazines are too nucleophilic, causing side reactions

## Strategies:

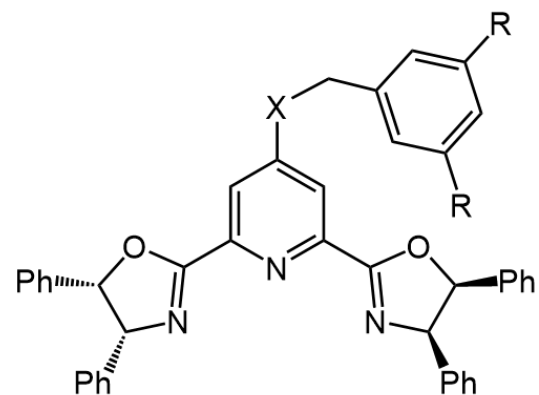
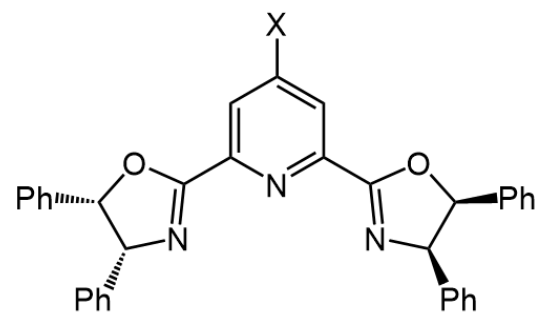
- ♥ Bulky PYBOX ligands improve remote stereocontrol efficiency
- ♥ TFE solvent reduces hydrazine reactivity via hydrogen bonding

# Optimization of Reaction Conditions



|                  | $\text{NH}_2\text{NH}_2 \cdot \text{HCl}$ | $\text{Bn-NH-NH}_2$ | $\text{Ph-NH-NH}_2$ | $\text{Ac-NH-NH}_2$ | $\text{Ts-NH-NH}_2$ | $\text{Ph-CH=N-NH-Ph}$ | $\text{Bz-NH-NH}_2$ |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| RSM of <b>1a</b> | 78%                                       | -                   | -                   | 58%                 | -                   | -                      | -                   |
| Product <b>3</b> | -                                         | -                   | -                   | -                   | -                   | -                      | 71%, 64% ee         |
| BP <b>4</b>      | 11%                                       | 57%                 | 58%                 | 26%                 | 66%                 | 82%                    | 15%                 |
| BP <b>5</b>      | -                                         | 15%                 | 5%                  | -                   | 10%                 | 1%                     | -                   |
| Others           | 11%                                       | 28%                 | 37%                 | 16%                 | 24%                 | 17%                    | 14%                 |

# Optimization of Reaction Conditions



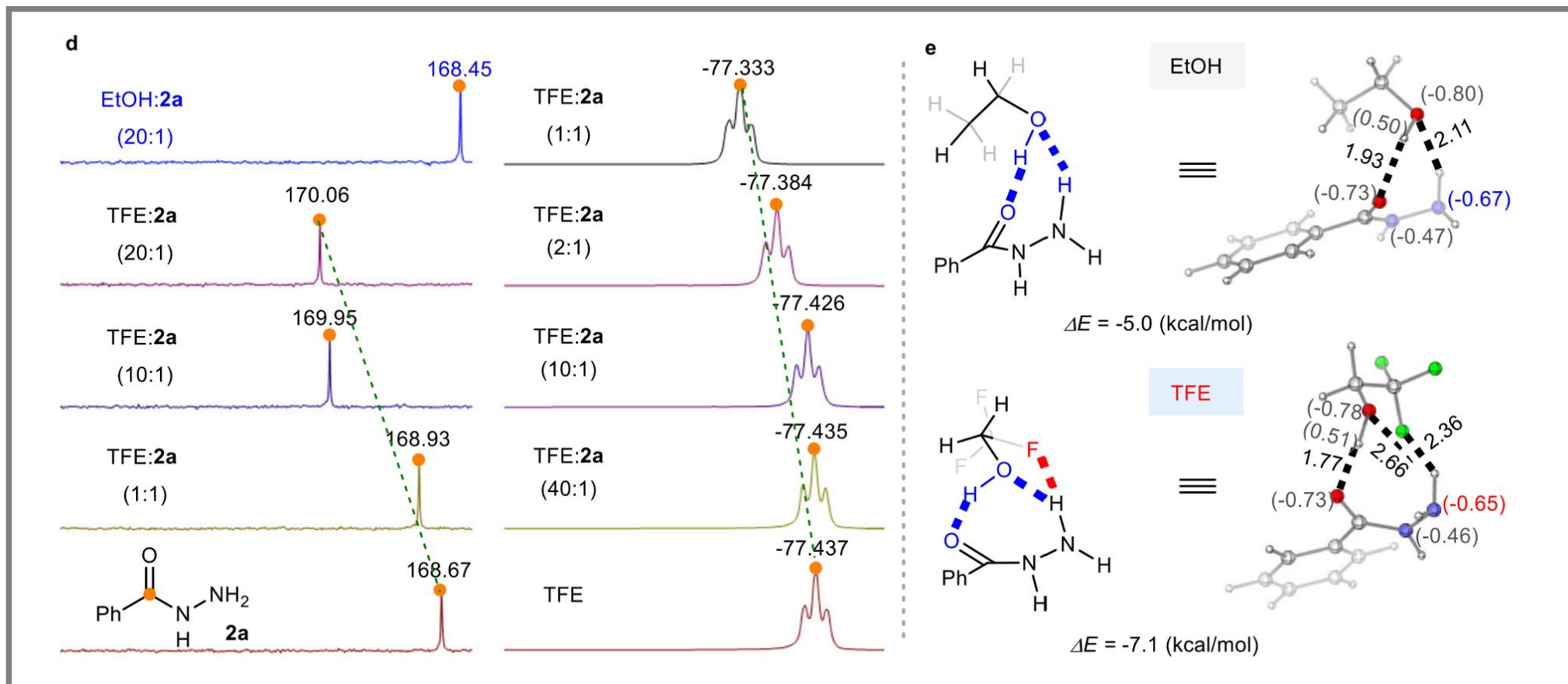
Ligand effect

| L               | X   | R               | Yield (%) | ee (%) |
|-----------------|-----|-----------------|-----------|--------|
| L <sub>1</sub>  | H   | -               | 66        | 59     |
| L <sub>2</sub>  | Cl  | -               | 62        | 49     |
| L <sub>3</sub>  | OBn | -               | 62        | 64     |
| L <sub>4</sub>  | SBn | -               | 64        | 73     |
| L <sub>5</sub>  | S   | OMe             | 70        | 70     |
| L <sub>6</sub>  | O   | OMe             | 71        | 64     |
| L <sub>7</sub>  | S   | CF <sub>3</sub> | 60        | 66     |
| L <sub>8</sub>  | O   | CF <sub>3</sub> | 62        | 62     |
| L <sub>9</sub>  | S   | <i>t</i> Bu     | 66        | 77     |
| L <sub>10</sub> | O   | <i>t</i> Bu     | 64        | 72     |

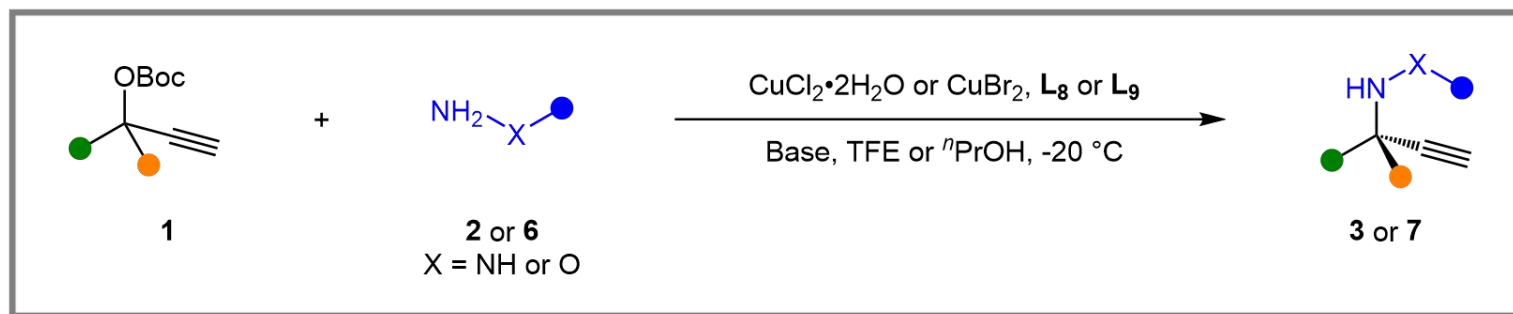
Solvent effect (with L<sub>9</sub>)

| Alcohols                            | Yield (%) | ee (%) |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| MeOH                                | 66        | 77     |
| EtOH                                | 72        | 79     |
| <i>n</i> PrOH                       | 68        | 66     |
| <i>i</i> PrOH                       | 65        | 60     |
| <i>n</i> BuOH                       | 65        | 64     |
| FCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH | 87        | 82     |
| F <sub>2</sub> CHCH <sub>2</sub> OH | 87        | 87     |
| TFE                                 | 93        | 90     |
| TFE (-20 °C)                        | 94        | 94     |
| HIFP                                | ND        | -      |

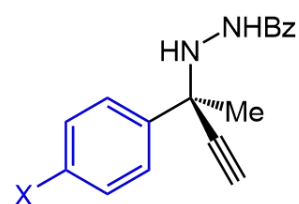
# Optimization of Reaction Conditions



# Substrate Scope

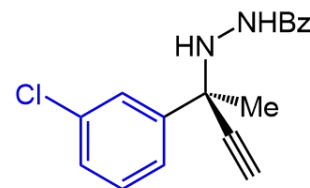


## *$\alpha$ -aryl propargylic esters*

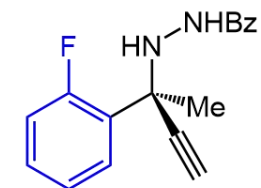


**3a**, X = H, 94%, 94% ee  
**3b**, X = F, 92%, 90% ee  
**3c**, X = Cl, 92%, 92% ee  
**3d**, X = Br, 96%, 92% ee

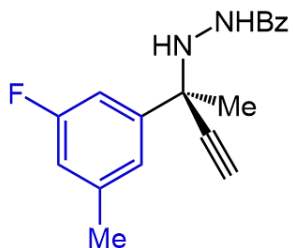
**3e**, X = I, 95%, 94% ee  
**3f**, X = CF<sub>3</sub>, 85%, 91% ee  
**3g**, X = Me, 87%, 88% ee  
**3h**, X = Ph, 87%, 90% ee



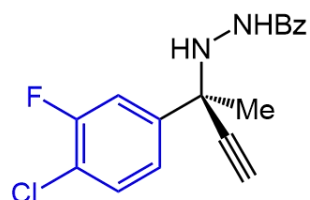
**3i**, 92%, 86% ee



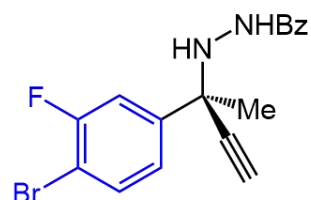
**3j**, 87%, 84% ee



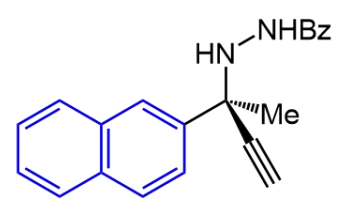
**3k**, 85%, 86% ee



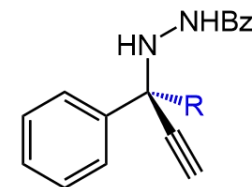
**3l**, 93%, 87% ee



**3m**, 90%, 90% ee



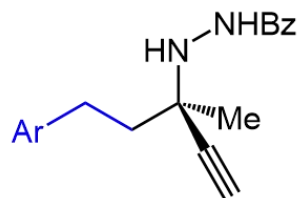
**3n**, 93%, 90% ee



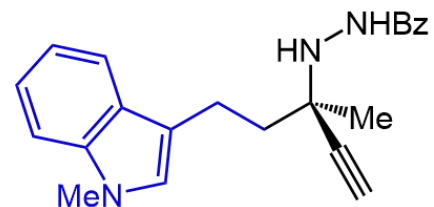
**3o**, R = Et, 84%, 80% ee  
**3p**, R = <sup>n</sup>Pr, 86%, 74% ee  
**3q**, R = <sup>n</sup>Bu, 80%, 78% ee

# Substrate Scope

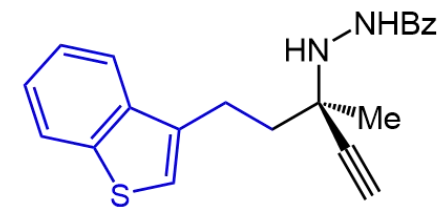
## *$\alpha$ -alkyl propargylic esters*



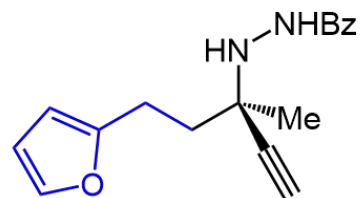
**3r**, Ar = Ph, 90%, 90% ee  
**3s**, Ar = 4-MeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, 80%, 91% ee  
**3t**, Ar = 3-MeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, 84%, 90% ee  
**3u**, Ar = 4-BrC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, 92%, 84% ee  
**3v**, Ar = 2-Naphthyl, 84%, 91% ee



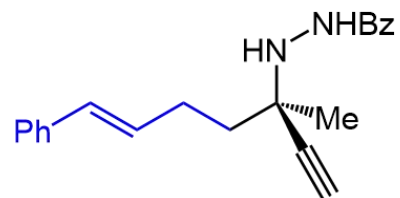
**3w**, 87%, 97% ee



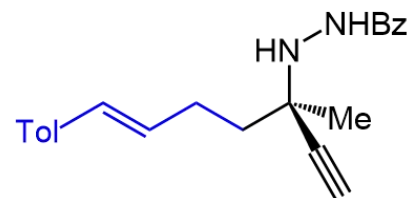
**3x**, 92%, 94% ee



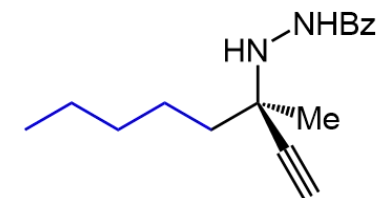
**3y**, 84%, 86% ee



**3z**, 89%, 90% ee



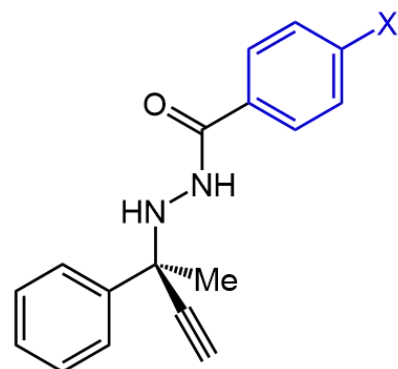
**3aa**, 90%, 90% ee



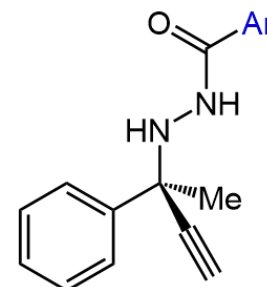
**3ab** 78%, 46% ee

# Substrate Scope

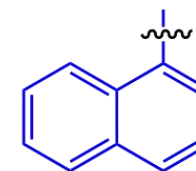
## hydrazines and hydroxylamines



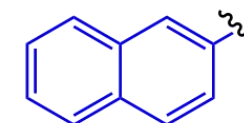
**3ad**, X = F, 99%, 92% ee  
**3ae**, X = Br, 96%, 92% ee  
**3af**, X = Me, 80%, 94% ee  
**3ag**, X = *t*Bu, 91%, 93% ee  
**3ah**, X = OMe, 78%, 94% ee  
**3ai**, X = Ph, 92%, 93% ee



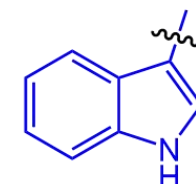
Ar =



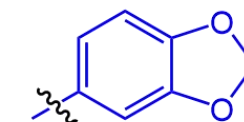
**3aj**, 95%, 91% ee



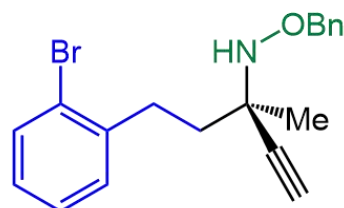
**3ak**, 93%, 95% ee



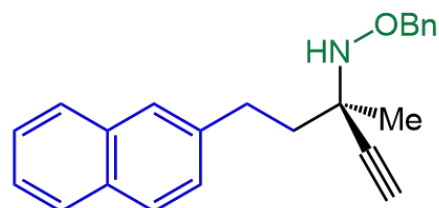
**3al**, 88%, 94% ee



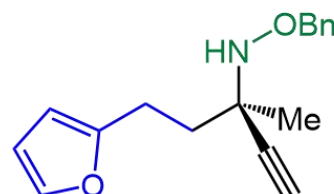
**3am**, 90%, 94% ee



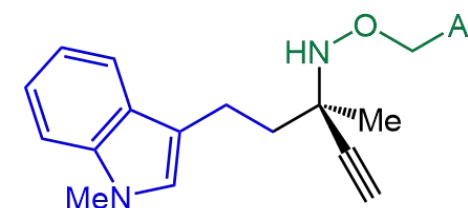
**7a**, 75%, 92% ee



**7b**, 85%, 75% ee

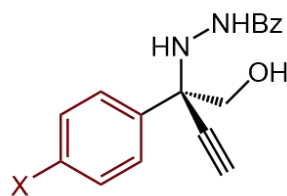
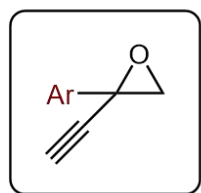


**7c**, 80%, 83% ee



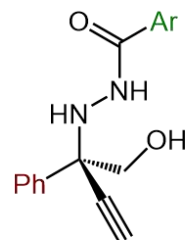
**7d**, Ar = Ph  
 78%, 94% ee  
**7e**, Ar = 4-FC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>  
 67%, 94% ee  
**7f**, Ar = 4-OMeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>  
 61%, 93% ee

# Substrate Scope



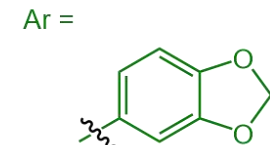
**8a**, X = H,  
76%, 93% ee

**8b**, X = Cl,  
80%, 92% ee

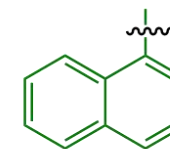


**8c**, Ar = 4-MeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>,  
78%, 90% ee

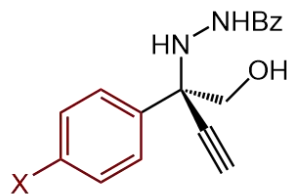
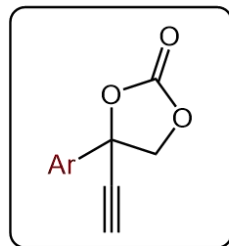
**8d**, Ar = 4-BrC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>  
75%, 89% ee



**8e**, 72%, 90% ee

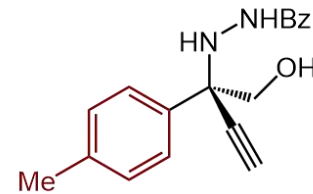


**8f**, 70%, 86% ee

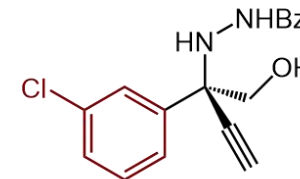


**8a**, X = H,  
88%, 98% ee

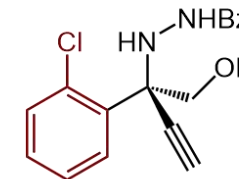
**8b**, X = Cl,  
90%, 97% ee



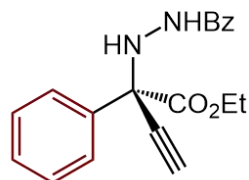
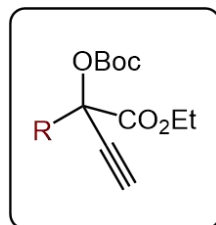
**8g**, X = Me, 84%, 98% ee



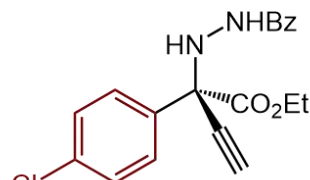
**8h**, 83%, 92% ee



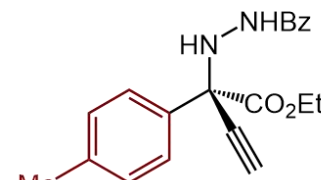
**8i**, 77%, 97% ee



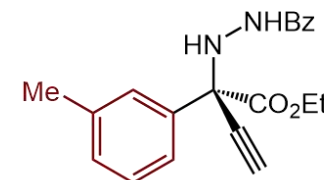
**8j**, 82%, 90% ee



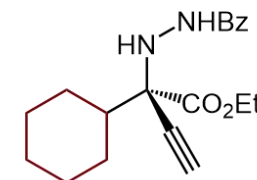
**8k**, 84%, 84% ee



**8l**, 78%, 90% ee

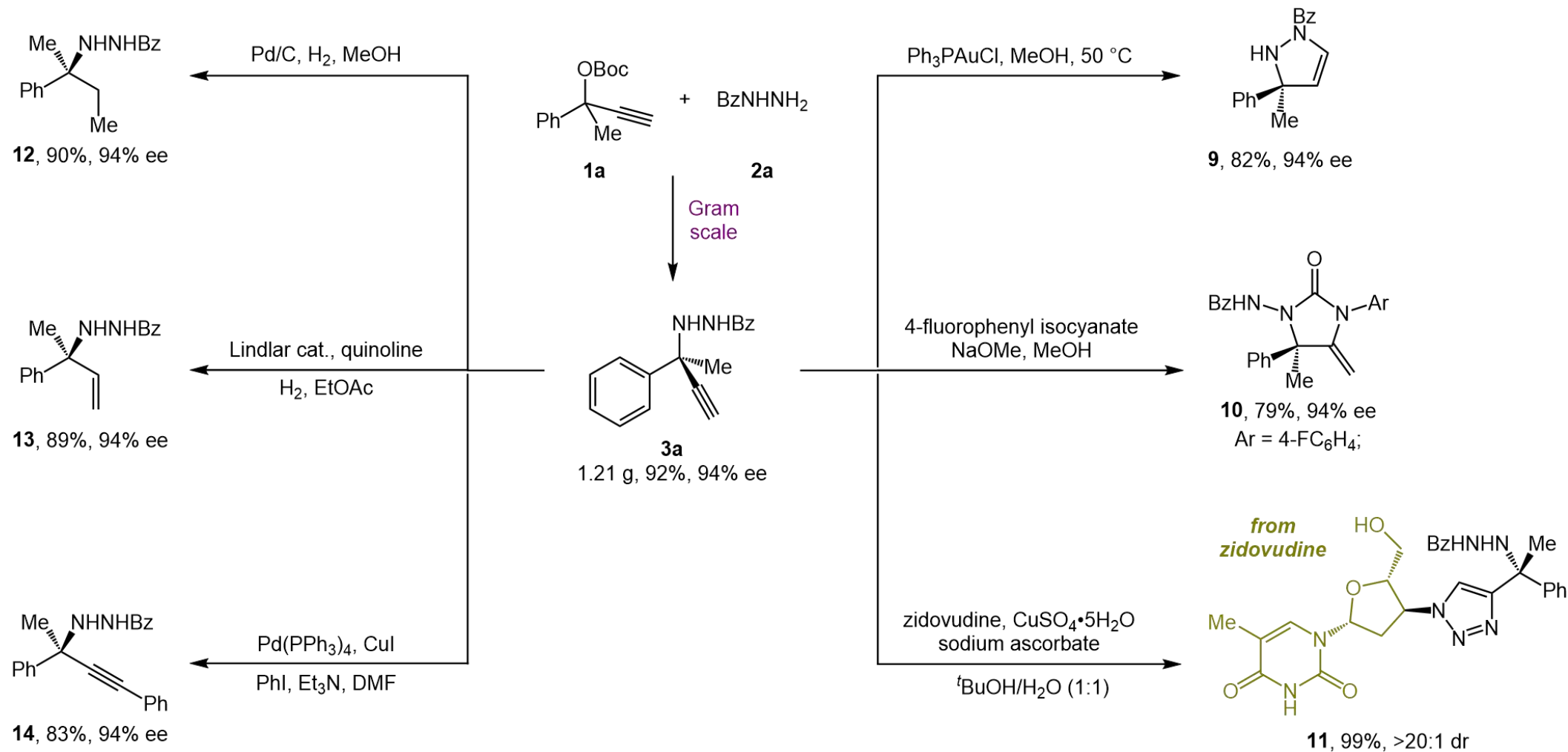


**8m**, 85%, 82% ee

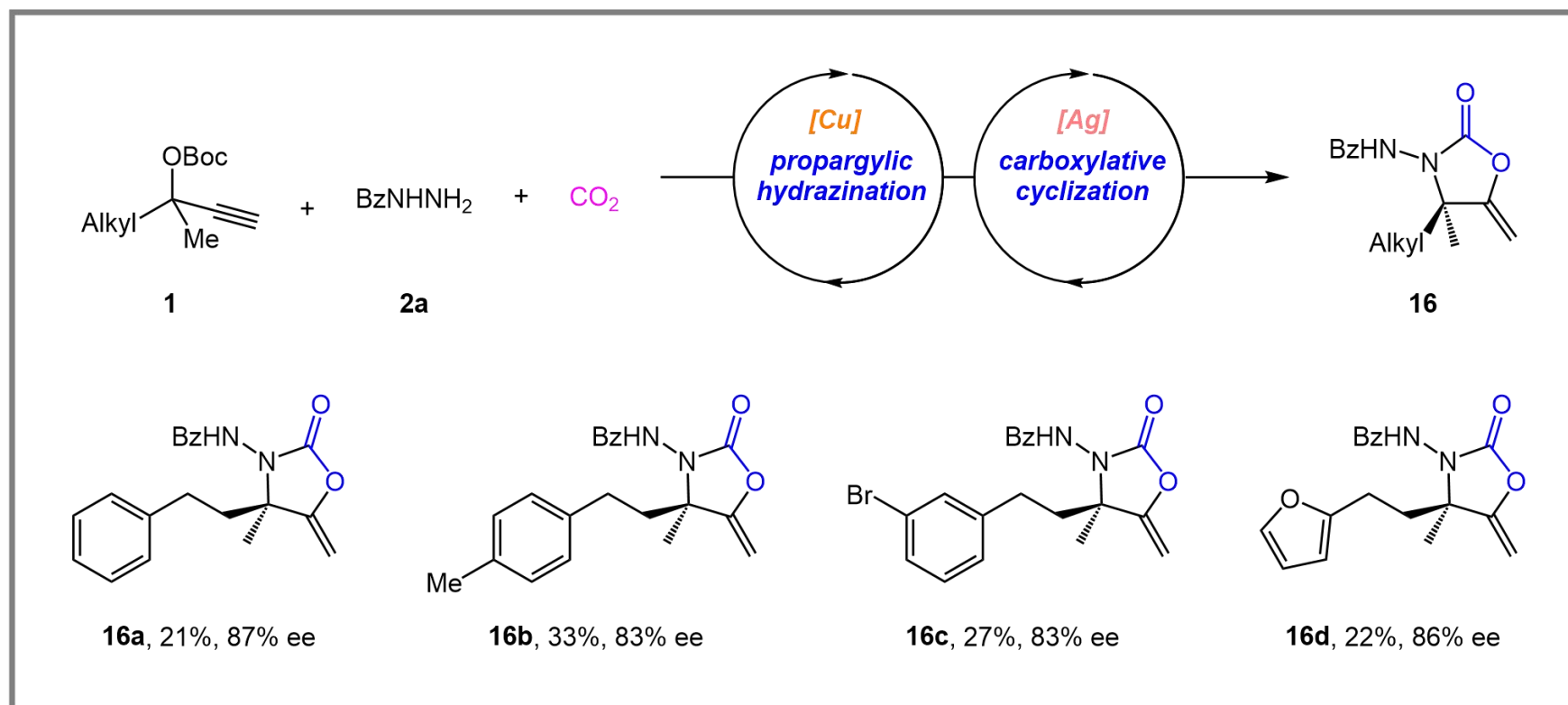


**8n**, 46%, 66% ee

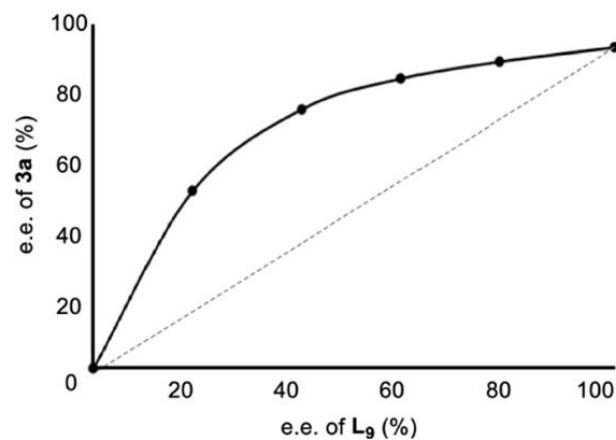
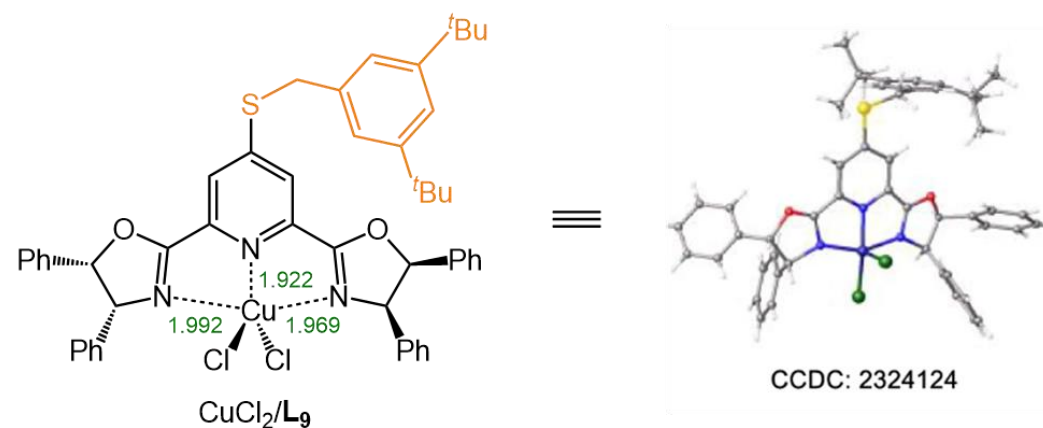
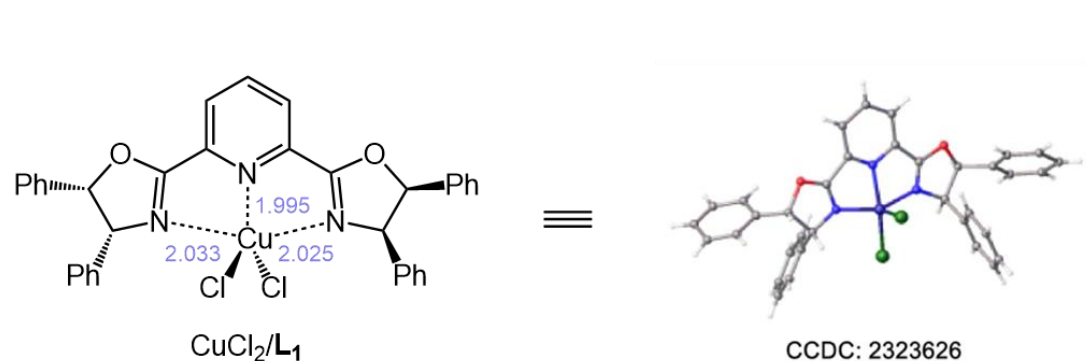
# Transformations



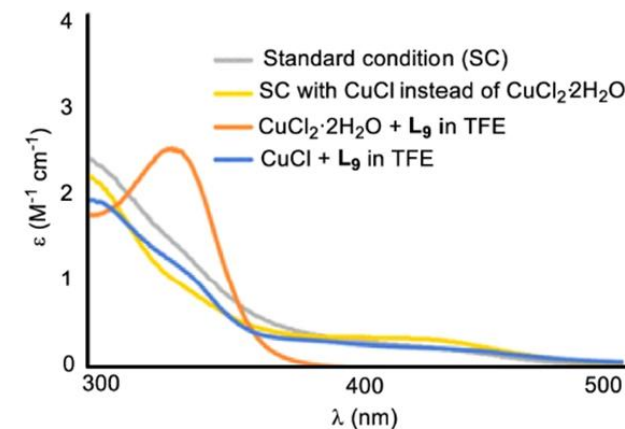
# Transformations



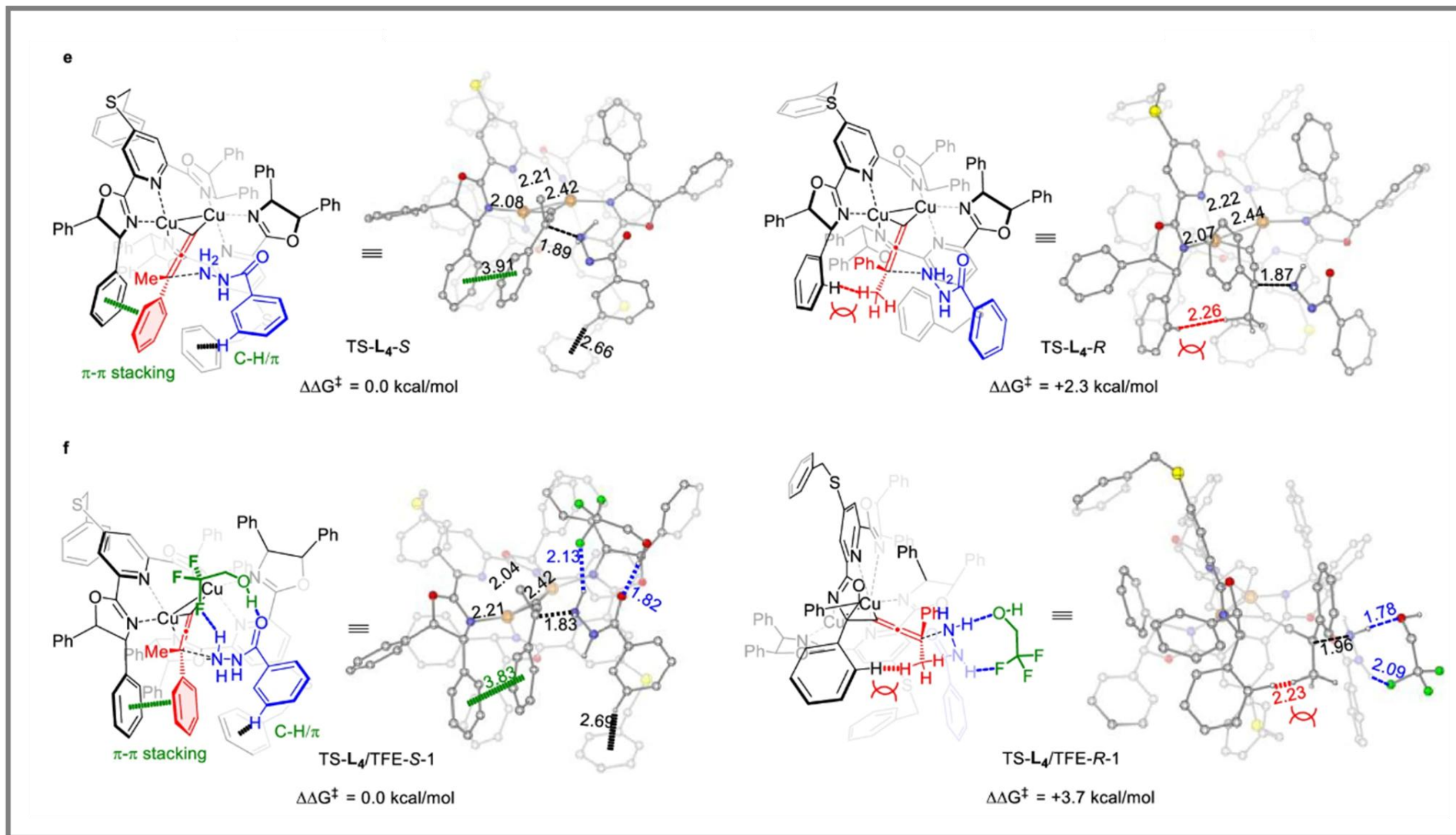
# Mechanistic Studies



| Entry | $\text{CuCl}_2/\text{L}_9$ | Yield of <b>3a</b> (%) | ee of <b>3a</b> |
|-------|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1     | 1/1.5                      | 91                     | 94              |
| 2     | 1/1.2                      | 94                     | 94              |
| 3     | 1/1.0                      | 93                     | 93              |
| 4     | 1.2/1                      | 95                     | 75              |
| 5     | 1.5/1                      | 95                     | 44              |

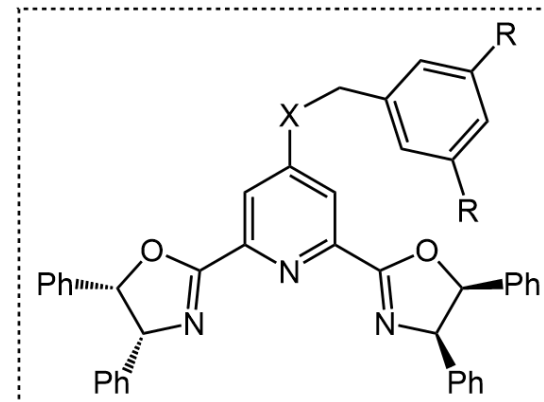
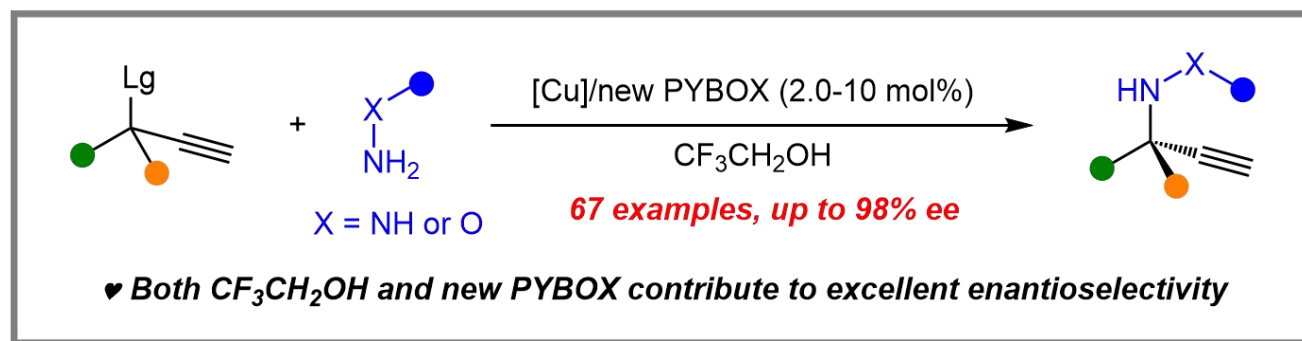


# Mechanistic Studies



# Summary

## Asymmetric Propargylic Hydrazination to $\alpha$ -tertiary Ethynylhydrazines



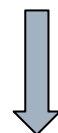
- A Cu-catalyzed method was developed to access  $\alpha$ -tertiary ethynylhydrazines with high enantioselectivity;
- Sterically bulky PYBOX ligands and TFE solvent together ensured high yield and stereocontrol;
- The products serve as versatile intermediates for constructing diverse bioactive hydrazine derivatives.

# The First Paragraph

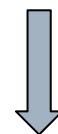
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## 写作思路

α-叔肼类化合物的重要性



目前合成该类化合物的策略



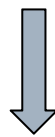
提出本文的构建策略

# The Last Paragraph

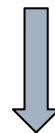
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## 写作思路

总结本文的研究成果



强调关键创新点



展望本工作在药物合成等方面的应用

# Representative Examples

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- ❑ The **sterically confined** pyridinebisoxzolines (PYBOX), featuring a bulky benzylthio shielding group also contribute to the excellent enantioselectivity. (**sterically confined** : 空间上受限的)
- ❑ The resulting hydrazine-based H-bond adduct might have beneficial steric effects that would enhance enantiofacial **discrimination**. (**discrimination**: 辨别, 区别)
- ❑ These are multifunctional building blocks that are used to access chiral  $\alpha$ -tertiary hydroxylamines, which are **prominent** structural motifs in pharmaceutically active compounds that are difficult to synthesize. (**prominent**: 重要的, 著名的, 杰出的)