

Literature Report IV

Palladium-Catalyzed Decarboxylative Allylic Alkylation of Acyclic Fully Substituted Enolates

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Checker : Han Wang

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Marek, I. *et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, *139*, 9615
Stoltz, B. M. *et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, *140*, 10109

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2 Decarboxylative Allylic Alkylation of Amide Enolates

3 Decarboxylative Allylic Alkylation of Enol Carbonates

4 Summary

CV of Brian M. Stoltz

Education:



Brian M. Stoltz

- ❑ **1989–1993** B.S., Indiana University of Pennsylvania
- ❑ **1993–1996** M.S., Yale University (John L. Wood)
- ❑ **1996–1997** Ph.D., Yale University (John L. Wood)
- ❑ **1998–2000** NIH Postdoctoral Fellow, Harvard University
(Elias J. Corey)
- ❑ **2000–2006** Assistant professor, California Institute of Technology
- ❑ **2006–now** Professor, California Institute of Technology

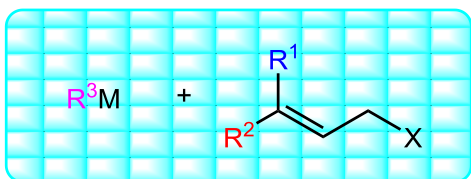
Research:

- Developing new methodology for synthetic chemistry, such as oxidative kinetic resolution, enantioselective allylic alkylation and aerobic oxidative annulation etc;
 - Designing new strategies for the preparation of complex molecules, such as Cyanthiwigin F and Aspewentins A, B, C etc.
-

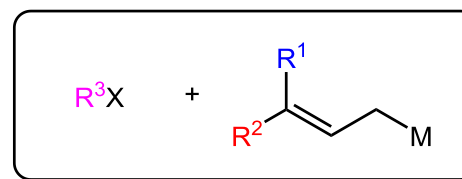
Introduction

Enantioselective synthesis of all-carbon quaternary stereogenic centers in acyclic systems

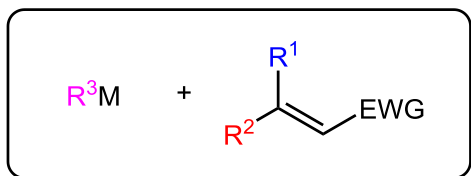
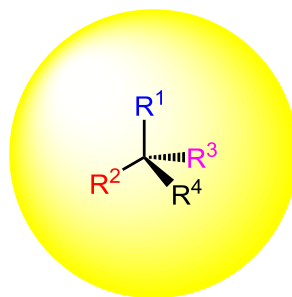
Desymmetrization



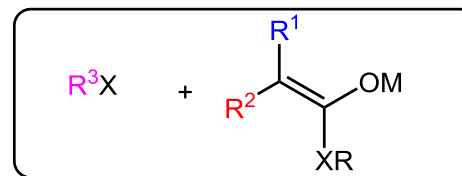
*Enantioselective
Allylic Substitution*



*Enantioselective
Nucleophilic Allylation*



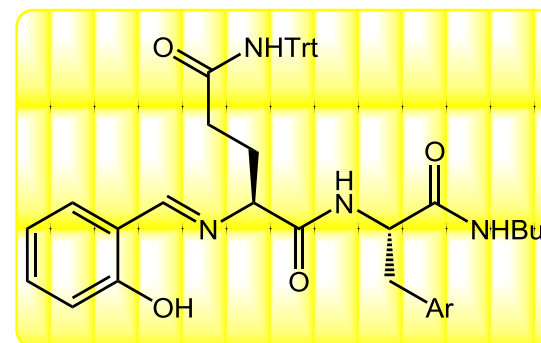
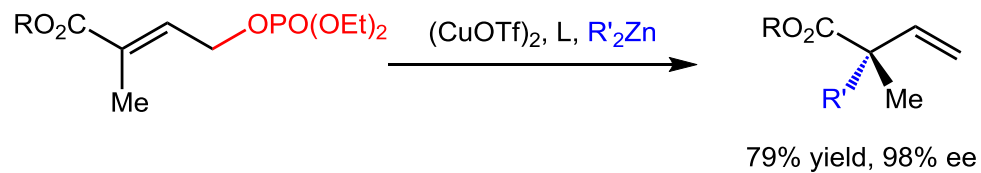
*Enantioselective
Conjugate Addition*



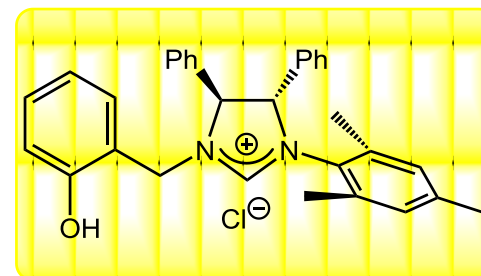
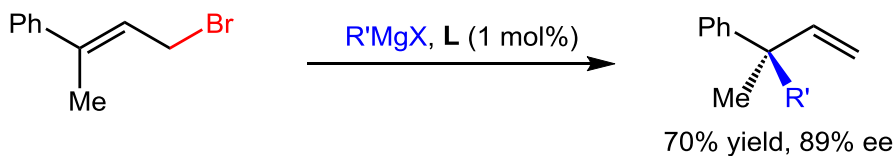
Enantioselective Alkylation

Introduction

Enantioselective allylic substitution



Hoveyda, A. H. *et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2001**, *40*, 1456

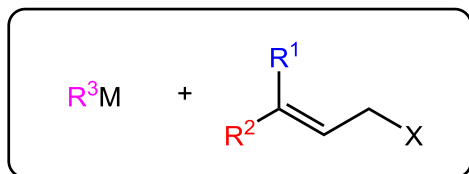


Alexakis, A. *et al. Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2010**, *49*, 3346

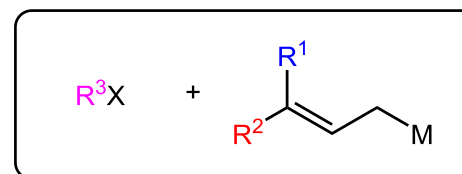
Introduction

Enantioselective synthesis of all-carbon quaternary stereogenic centers in acyclic systems

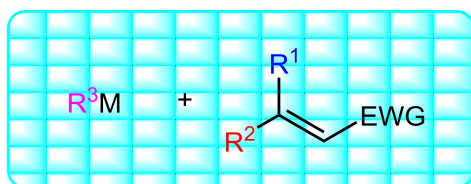
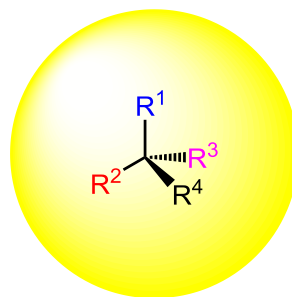
Desymmetrization



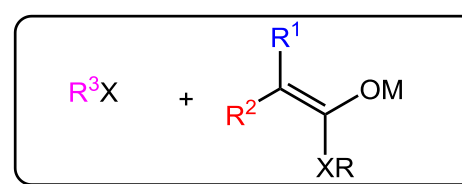
*Enantioselective
Allylic Substitution*



*Enantioselective
Nucleophilic Allylation*



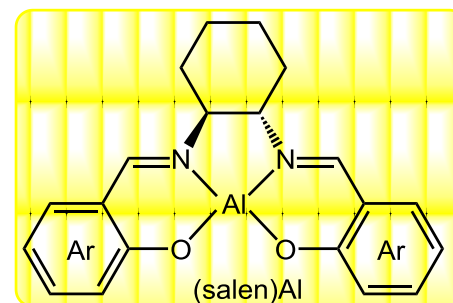
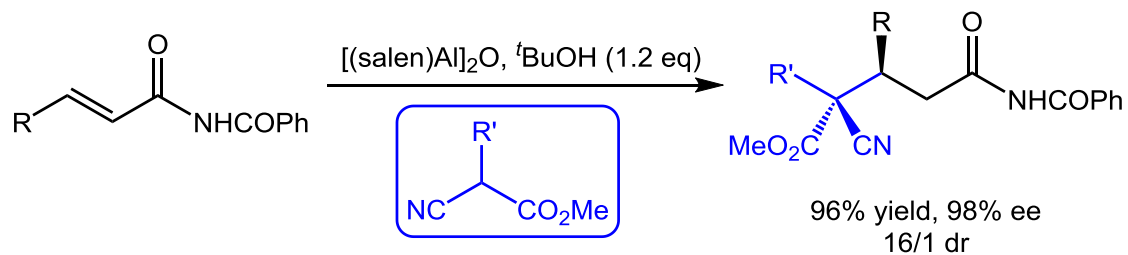
*Enantioselective
Conjugate Addition*



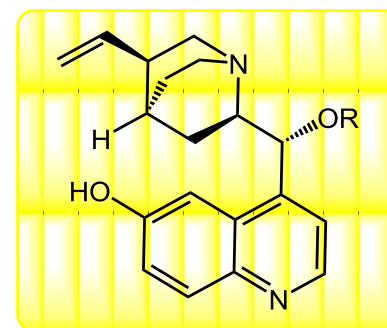
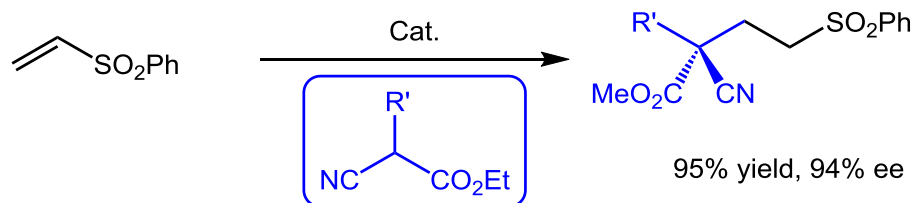
Enantioselective Alkylation

Introduction

Enantioselective conjugate addition



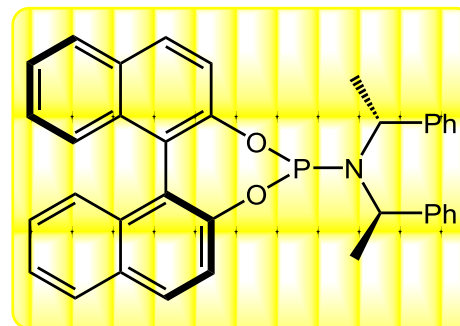
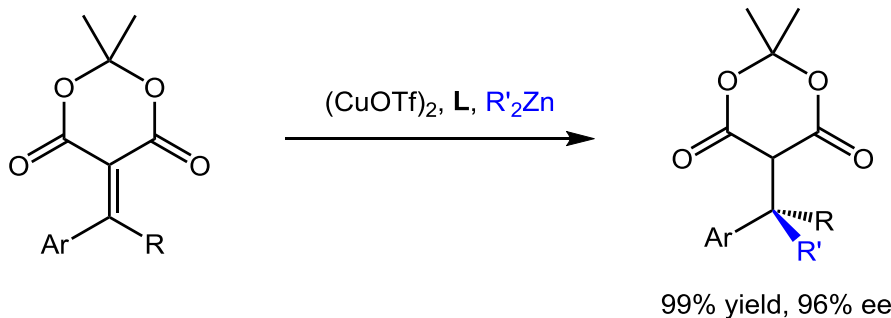
Jacobsen, E. N. *et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2003**, 125, 11204



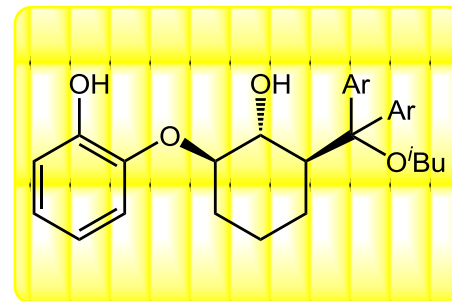
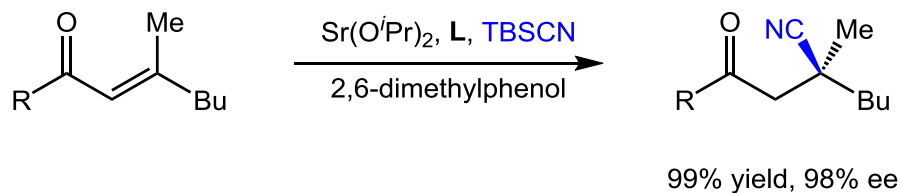
Deng, L. *et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2005**, 127, 8949

Introduction

Enantioselective conjugate addition



Fillion, E. *et al. Org. Lett.* **2008**, *10*, 2801

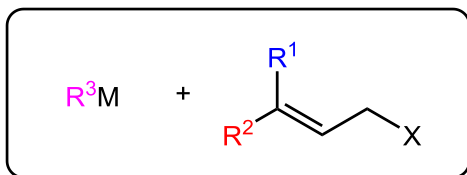


Shibasaki, M. *et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2010**, *132*, 8862

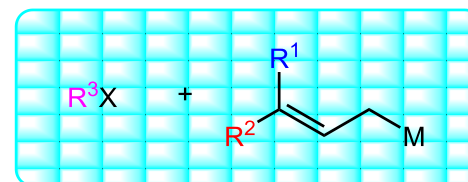
Introduction

Enantioselective synthesis of all-carbon quaternary stereogenic centers in acyclic systems

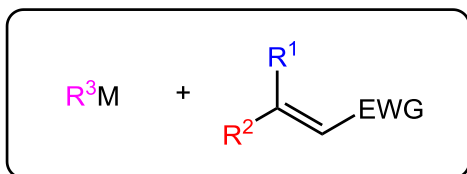
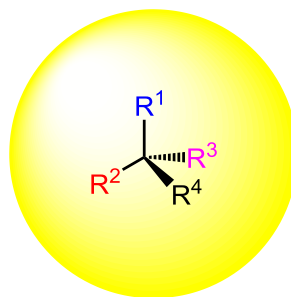
Desymmetrization



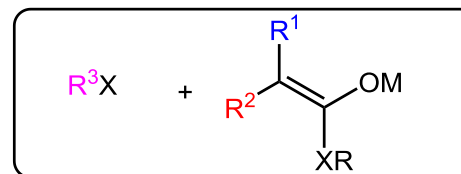
*Enantioselective
Allylic Substitution*



*Enantioselective
Nucleophilic Allylation*



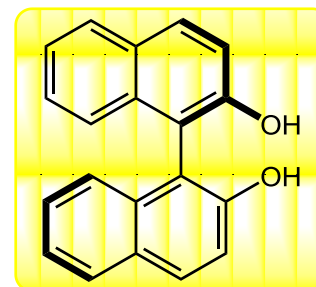
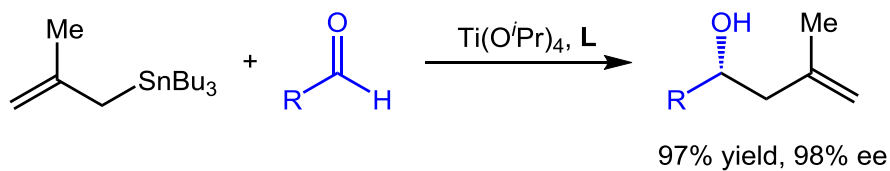
*Enantioselective
Conjugate Addition*



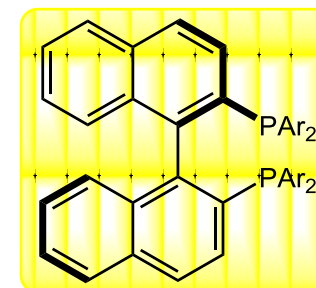
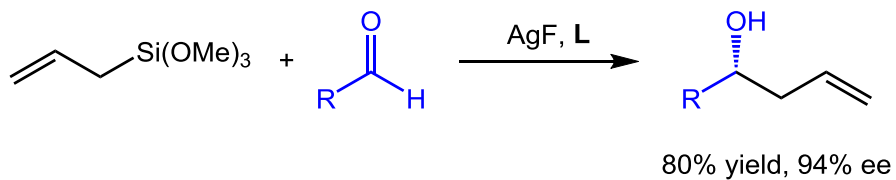
Enantioselective Alkylation

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Enantioselective nucleophilic allylation



Grier, M. C. *et al. J. Org. Chem.* **1993**, 58, 6543

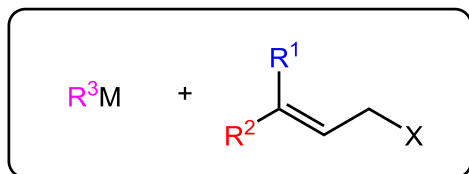


Yamamoto, H. *et al. Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **1999**, 38, 3701

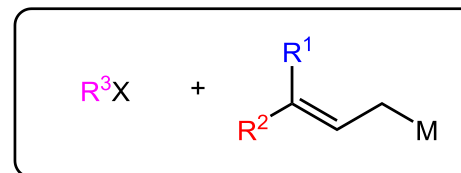
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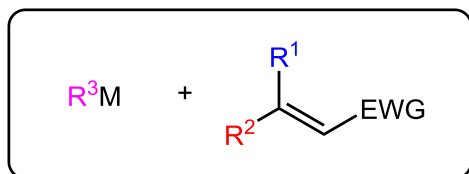
Desymmetrization



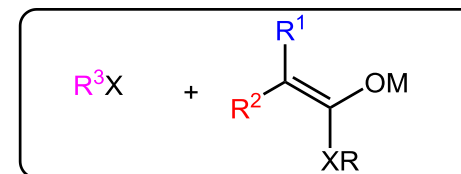
*Enantioselective
Allylic Substitution*



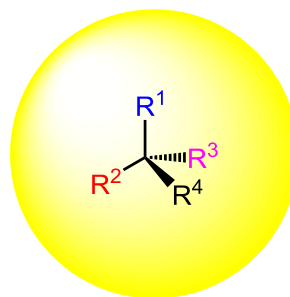
*Enantioselective
Nucleophilic Allylation*



*Enantioselective
Conjugate Addition*

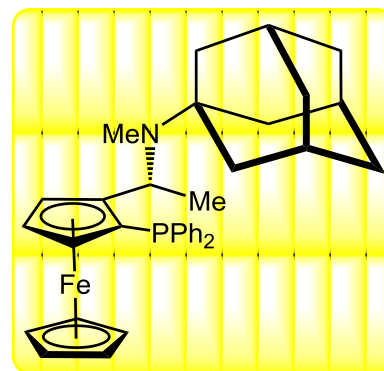
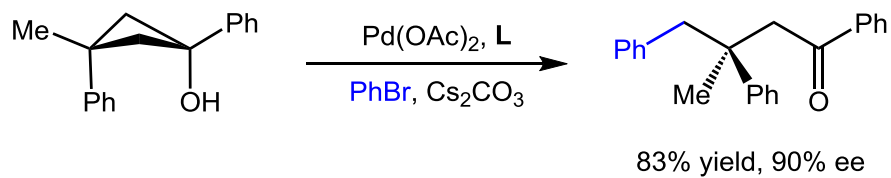


Enantioselective Alkylation

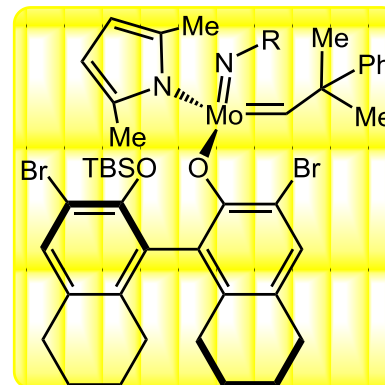
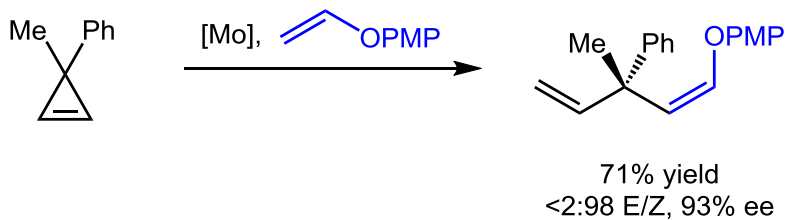


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Desymmetrization



Uemura, S. *et al.* *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2003**, 125, 8862

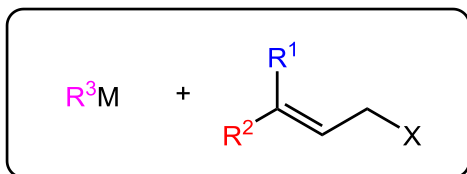


Hoveyda, A. H. *et al.* *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, 134, 2788

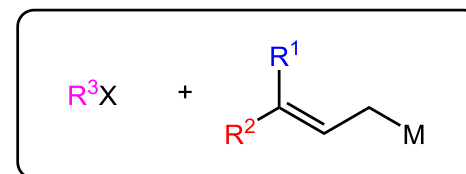
Introduction

Enantioselective synthesis of all-carbon quaternary stereogenic centers in acyclic systems

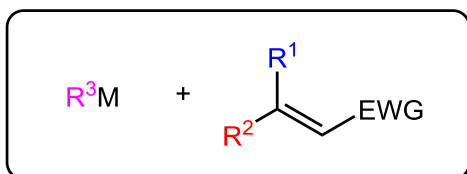
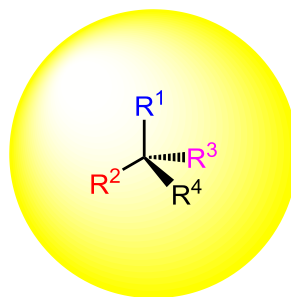
Desymmetrization



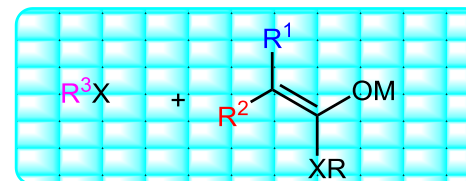
*Enantioselective
Allylic Substitution*



*Enantioselective
Nucleophilic Allylation*



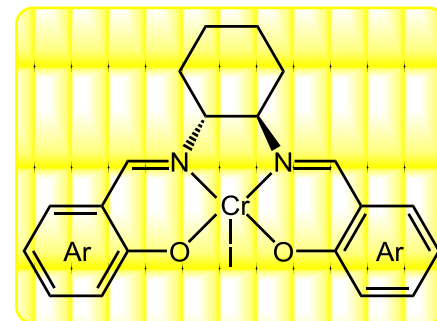
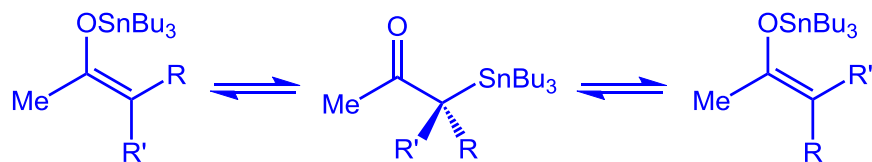
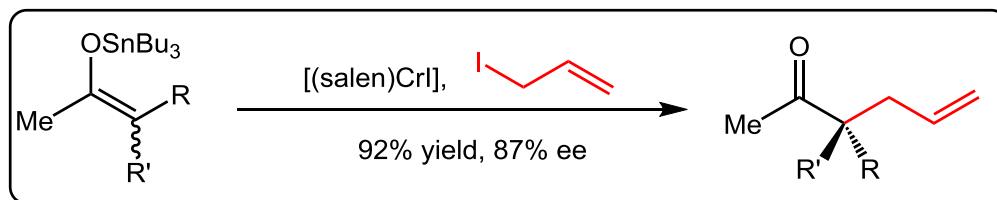
*Enantioselective
Conjugate Addition*



Enantioselective Alkylation

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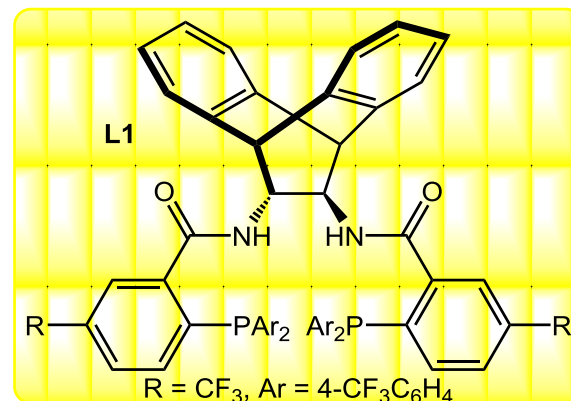
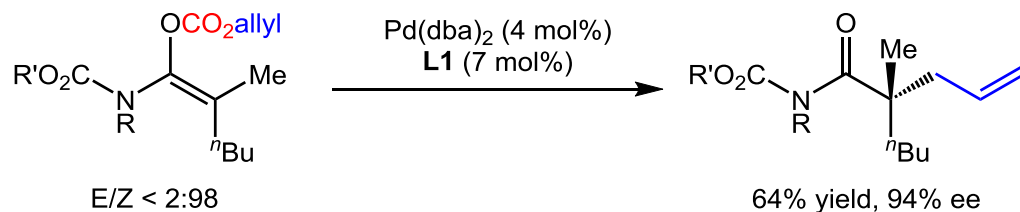
Enantioselective alkylation



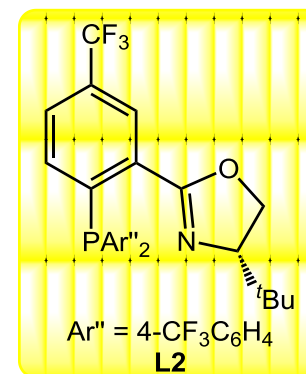
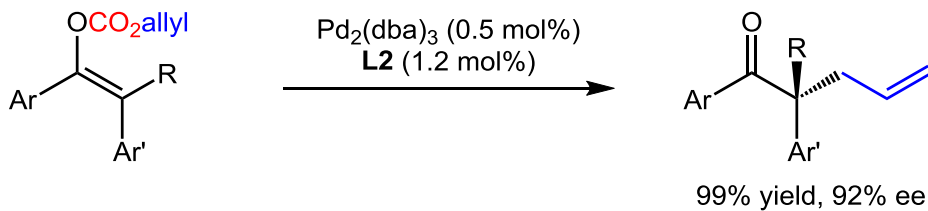
Jacobsen, E. N. *et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2007**, *46*, 3701

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Enantioselective alkylation

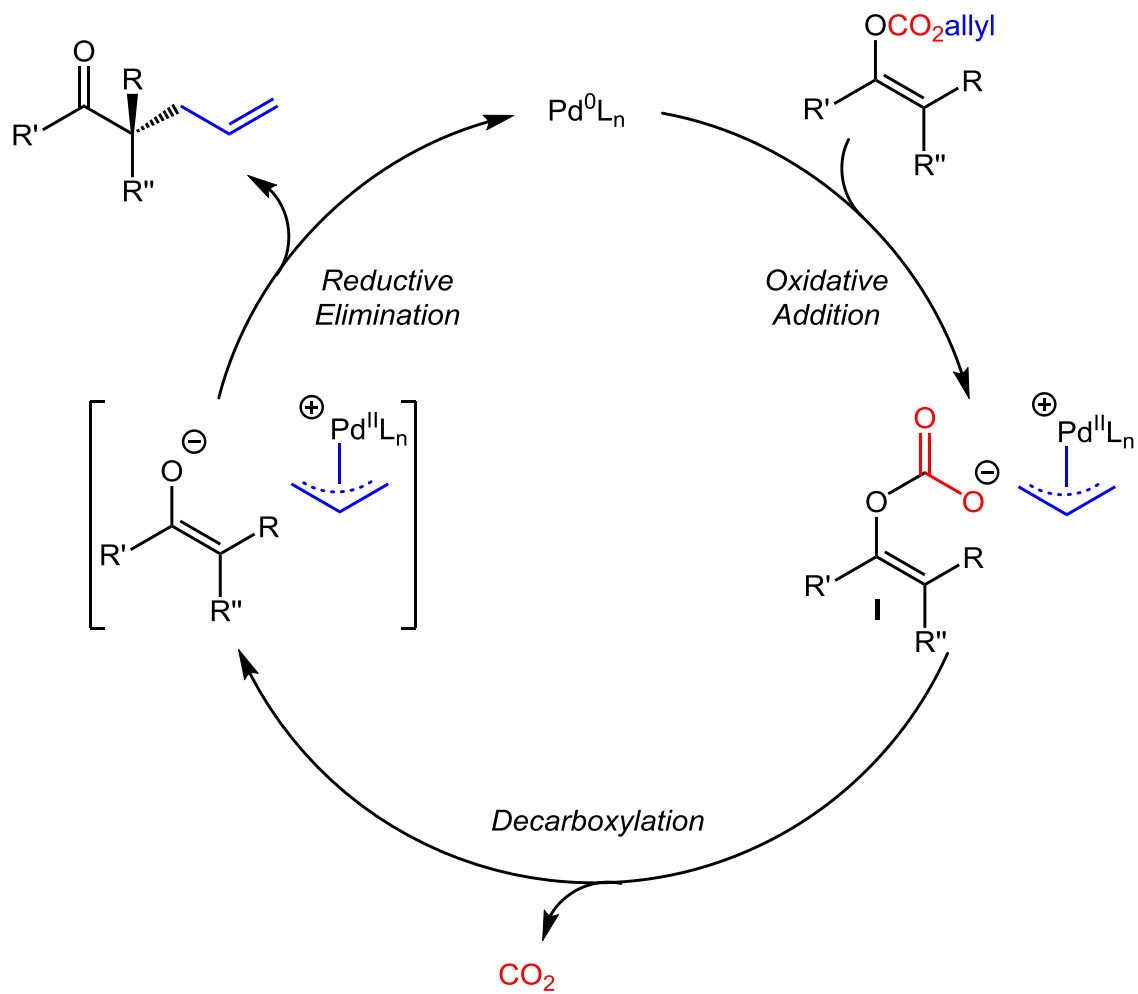


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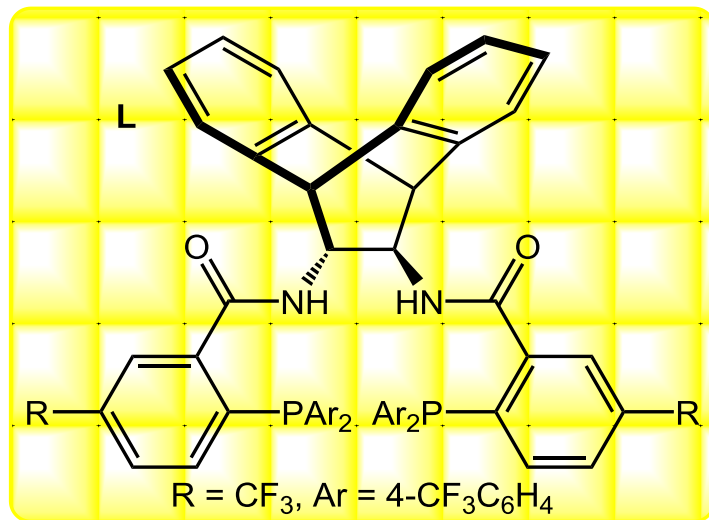
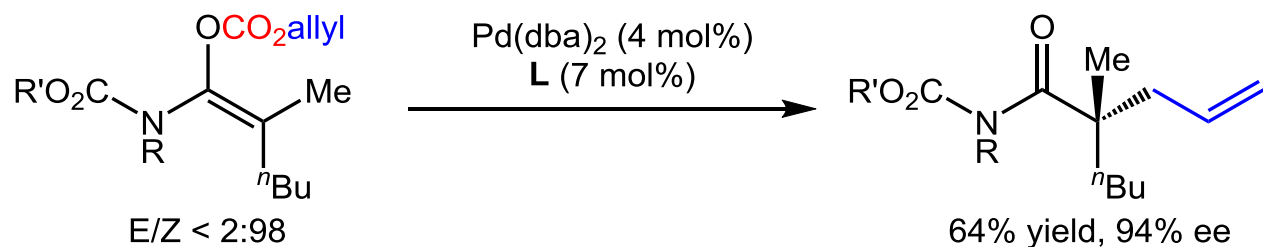
Stoltz, B. M. *et al.* *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, 140, 10109

Mechanism

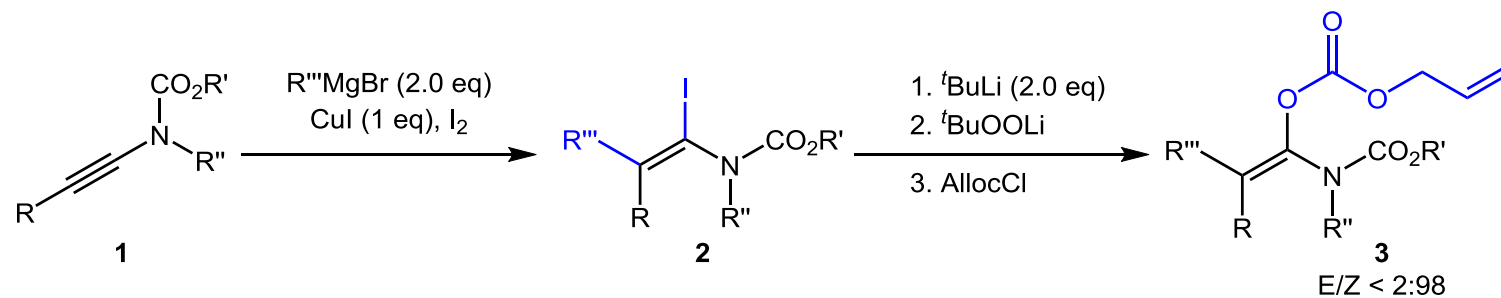


DAA of Amide Enolates

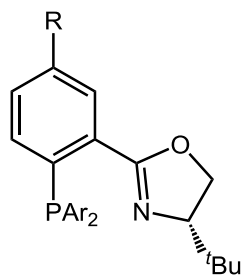
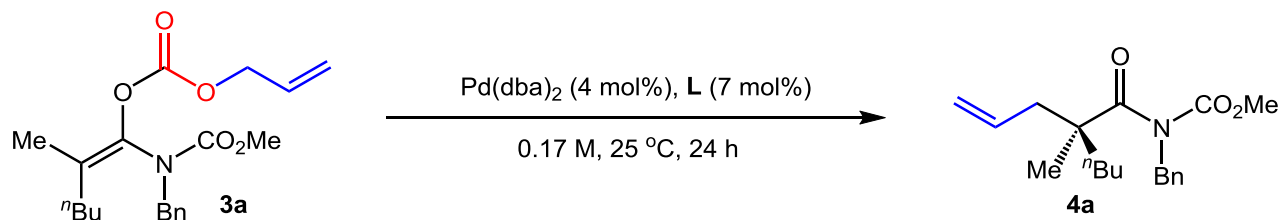
Pd-catalyzed allylic alkylation



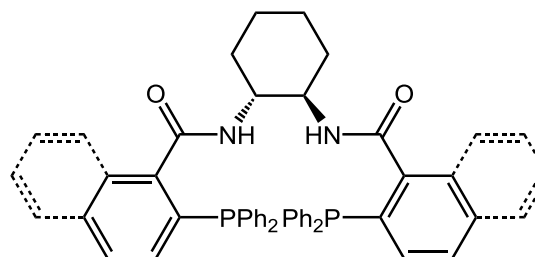
Preparation of Stereodefined Substrates



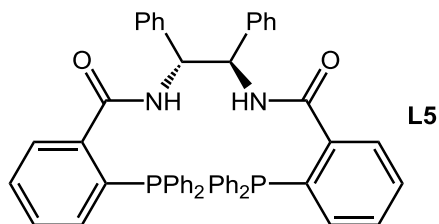
Optimization of DAA



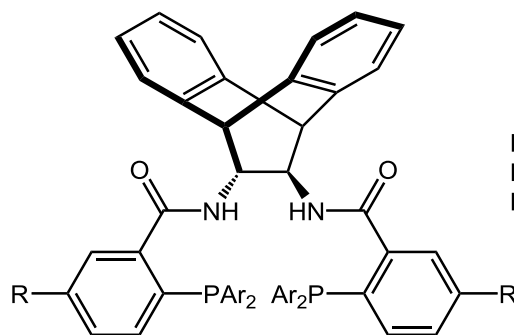
L1 R = H, Ar = Ph
L2 R = CF₃, Ar = 4-CF₃C₆H₄



L3 Phenyl
L4 Naphthyl

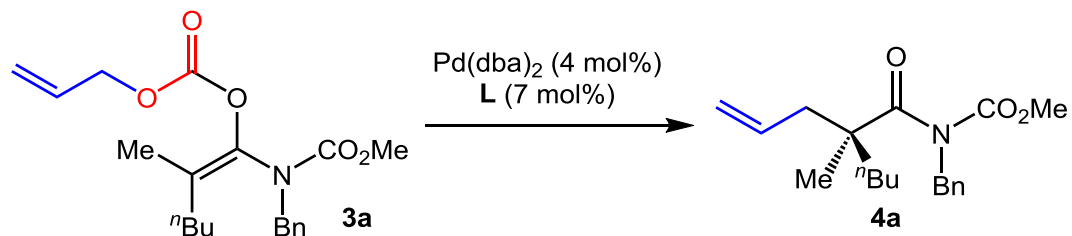


L5



L6 R = H, Ar = Ph
L7 R = CF₃, Ar = 4-CF₃C₆H₄
L8 R = H, Ar = 2-CH₃C₆H₄

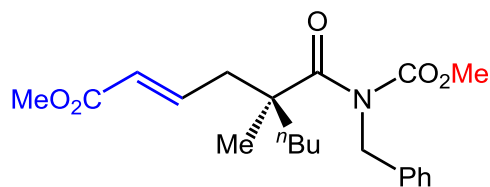
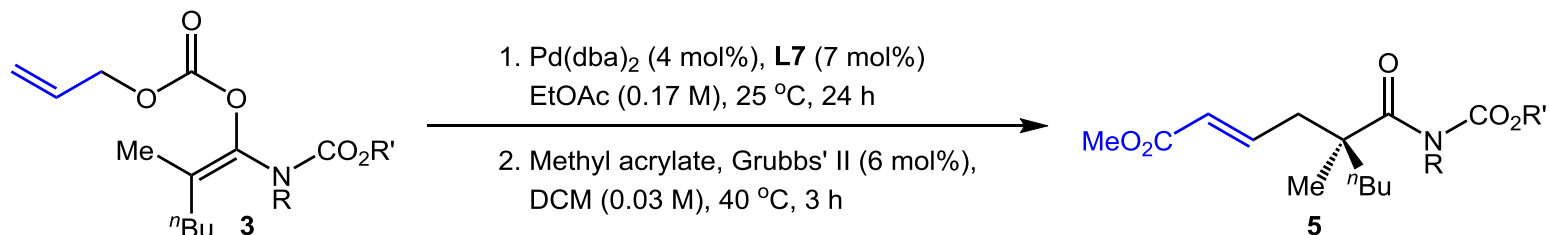
Optimization of DAA



Entry ^a	L	Solvent	Ee [%] ^b
1	L1	THF	4
2	L2	THF	24
3	L3	THF	-72
4	L4	THF	-74
5	L5	THF	60
6	L5	EtOAc	68
7	L6	THF	-85
8	L6	EtOAc	-84
9	L7	THF	-85
10	L7	EtOAc	-94
11	L8	THF	NR

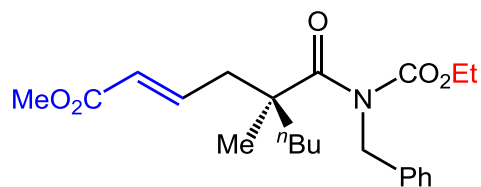
^a Conditions: polysubstituted amide (1.0 eq), $\text{Pd}(\text{dba})_2$ (5 mol%), **L** (7 mol%) in solvent (0.17 M) at 25 °C for 24 h in glovebox. ^b Determined by chiral SFC.

Substrate Scope



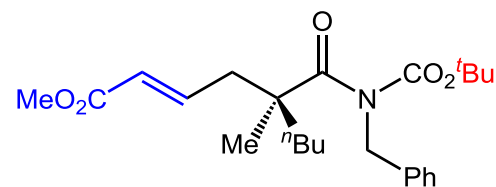
5a

85% and 80% yield
68% yield (2 steps)
94% ee



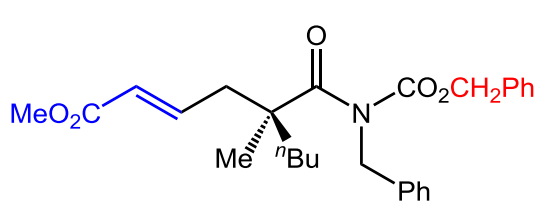
5b

62% and 85% yield
53% yield (2 steps)
94% ee



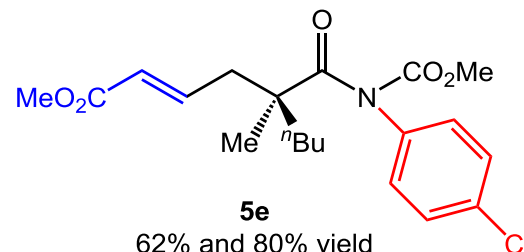
5c

88% and 79% yield
70% yield (2 steps)
90% ee



5d

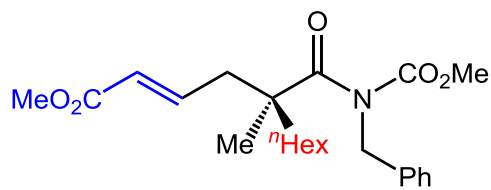
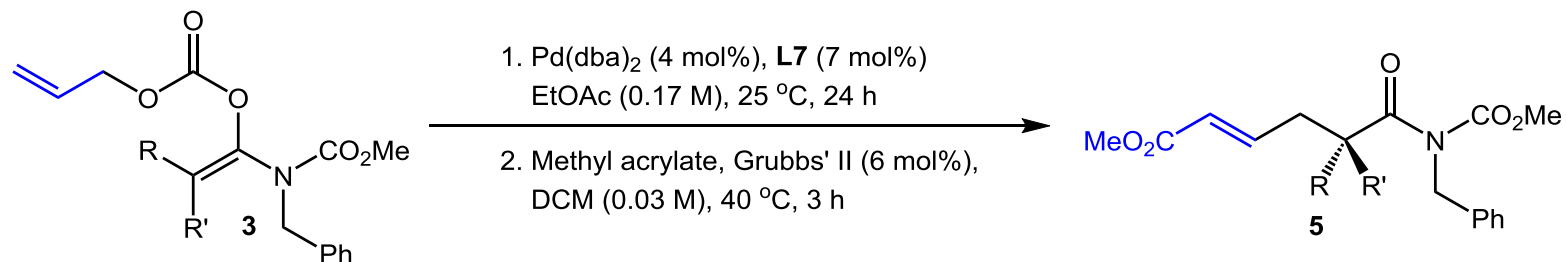
53% and 76% yield
40% yield (2 steps)
94% ee



5e

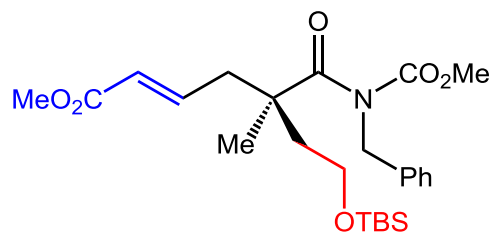
62% and 80% yield
50% yield (2 steps)
90% ee

Substrate Scope



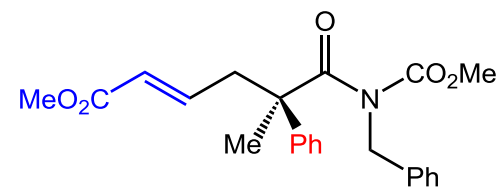
5f

69% and 84% yield
58% yield (2 steps)
94% ee



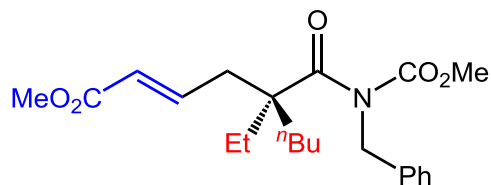
5g

76% and 79% yield
60% yield (2 steps)
94% ee



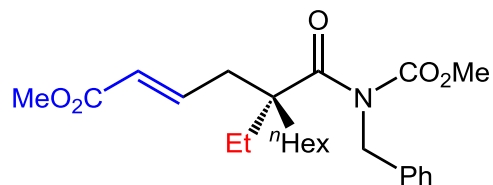
5h

77% and 78% yield
60% yield (2 steps)
76% ee



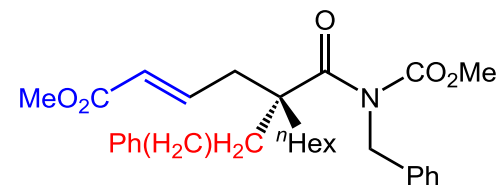
5i

76% and 85% yield
65% yield (2 steps)
82% ee



5j

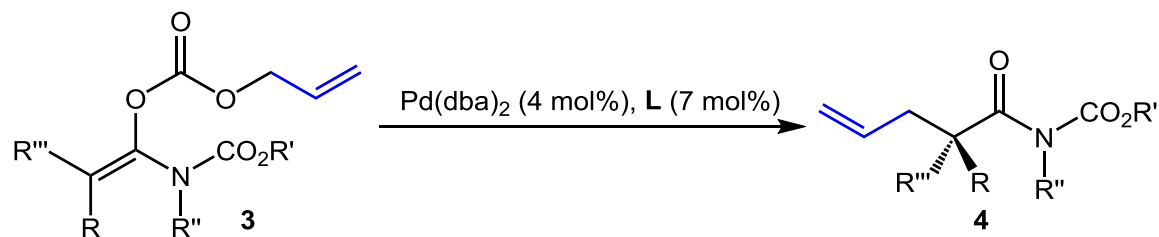
64% and 85% yield
54% yield (2 steps)
94% ee



5k

56% and 84% yield
47% yield (2 steps)
76% ee

Mechanism Studies



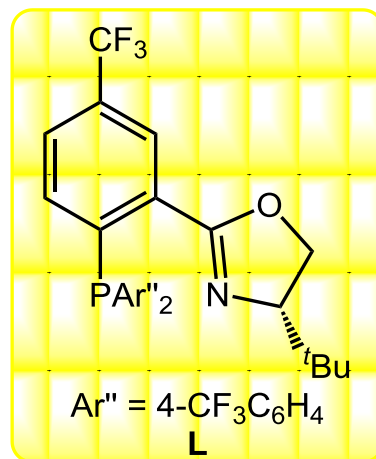
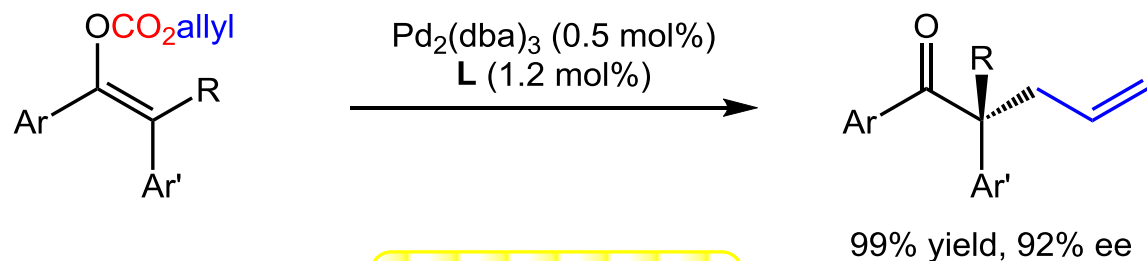
Entry ^a	Substrate	L	Ee [%] ^b
1		L5	-70
2		L6	70
3		L5	47
4		L6	-30

^a Conditions: polysubstituted amide (1.0 eq), $\text{Pd}(\text{dba})_2$ (4 mol%), L (7 mol%) in THF (0.17 M) at 25 °C for 24 h in glovebox. ^b Determined by chiral SFC.

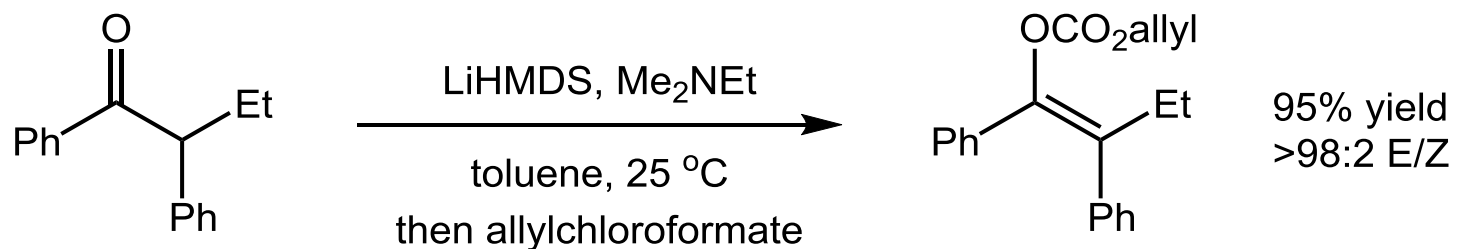
These observations suggest that the enolate geometry is likely conserved through the course of the reaction and that the highest enantioselectivities are obtained when the smallest substituent is syn to the allyloxycarbonyl group.

DAA of Enol Carbonates

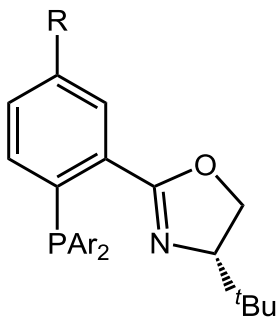
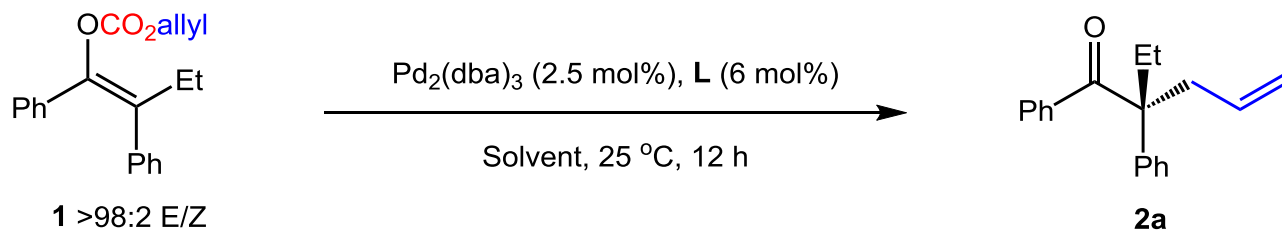
Pd-catalyzed allylic alkylation



Preparation of Stereodefined Substrates

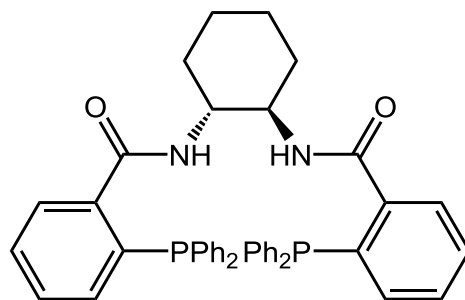


Optimization of DAA

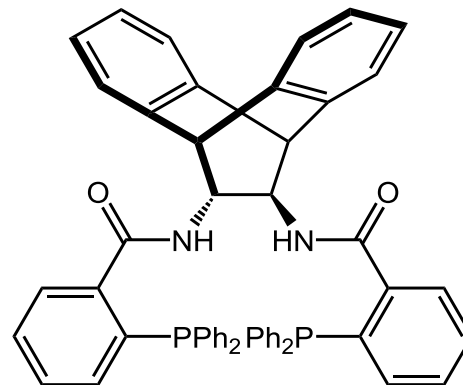


L1 R = H, Ar = Ph

L2 R = CF₃, Ar = 4-CF₃C₆H₄

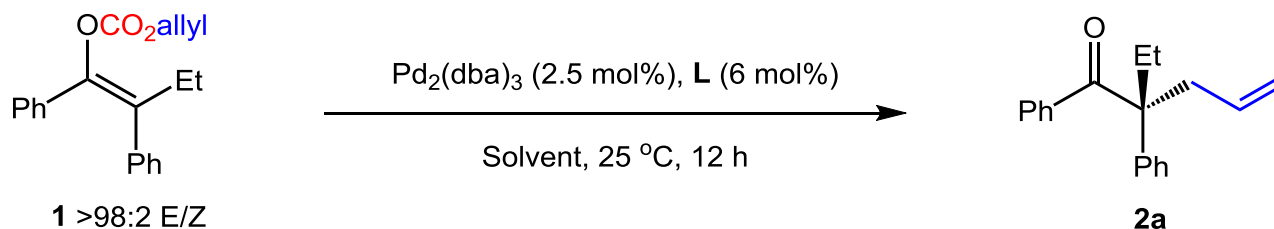


L3



L4

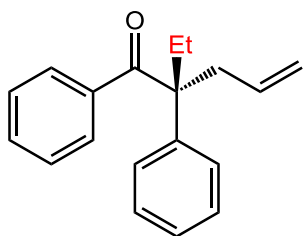
Optimization of DAA



Entry ^a	L	Solvent	Yield[%] ^b	Ee [%] ^c
1	L1	THF	--	6
2	L2	THF	--	54
3	L3	THF	--	-45
4	L4	THF	42	-73
5	L2	MeCy	83	89
6	L2	3:1 hexane/PhMe	90	89
7	L4	3:1 hexane/PhMe	89	-86
8	L2	3:1 hexane/PhMe	98	90
9 ^e	L2	3:1 hexane/PhMe	97	91

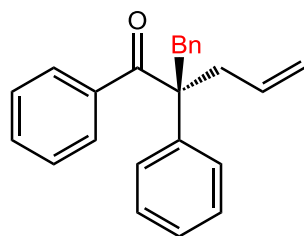
^a Conditions: **1** (0.1 mmol), $\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3$ (2.5 mol%), **L** (6 mol%), solvent (1.0 mL). ^b Yield of isolated product. ^c Determined by chiral SFC. ^e **1** (0.2 mmol), $\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3$ (0.5 mol%), **L** (1.2 mol%), solvent (2.0 mL).

Substrate Scope



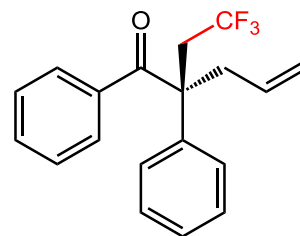
2a

97% yield, 91% ee



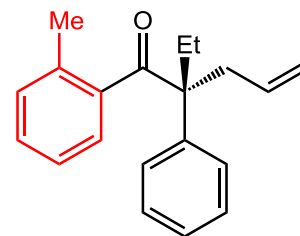
2b

99% yield, 76% ee



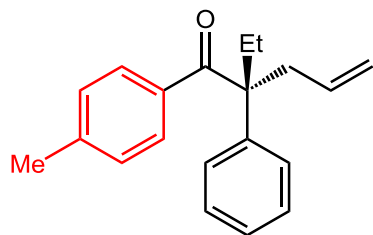
2c

90% yield, 86% ee



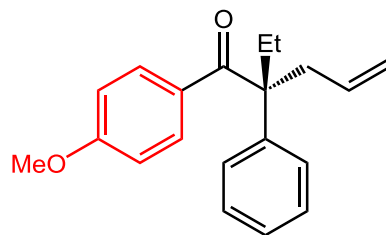
2d

95% yield, 72% ee



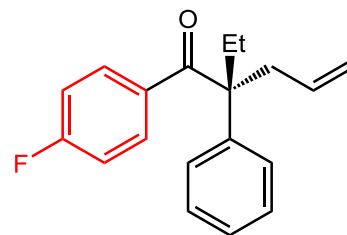
2e

99% yield, 92% ee



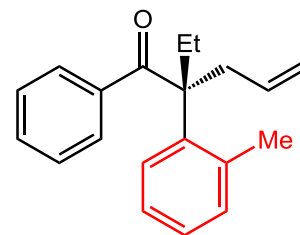
2f

99% yield, 92% ee



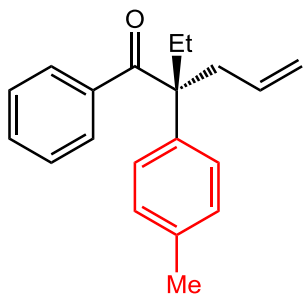
2g

96% yield, 91% ee



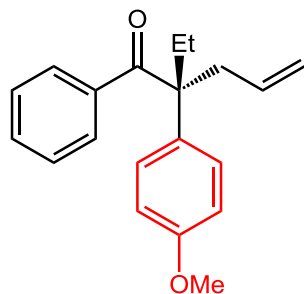
2h

99% yield, 90% ee



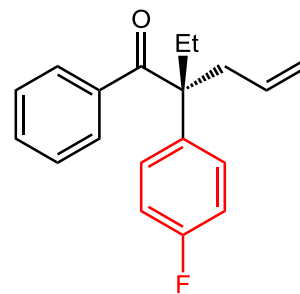
2i

96% yield, 91% ee



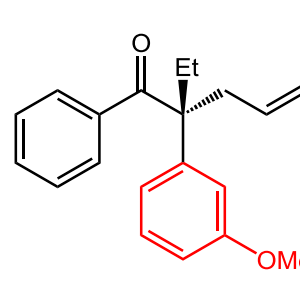
2j

99% yield, 92% ee



2k

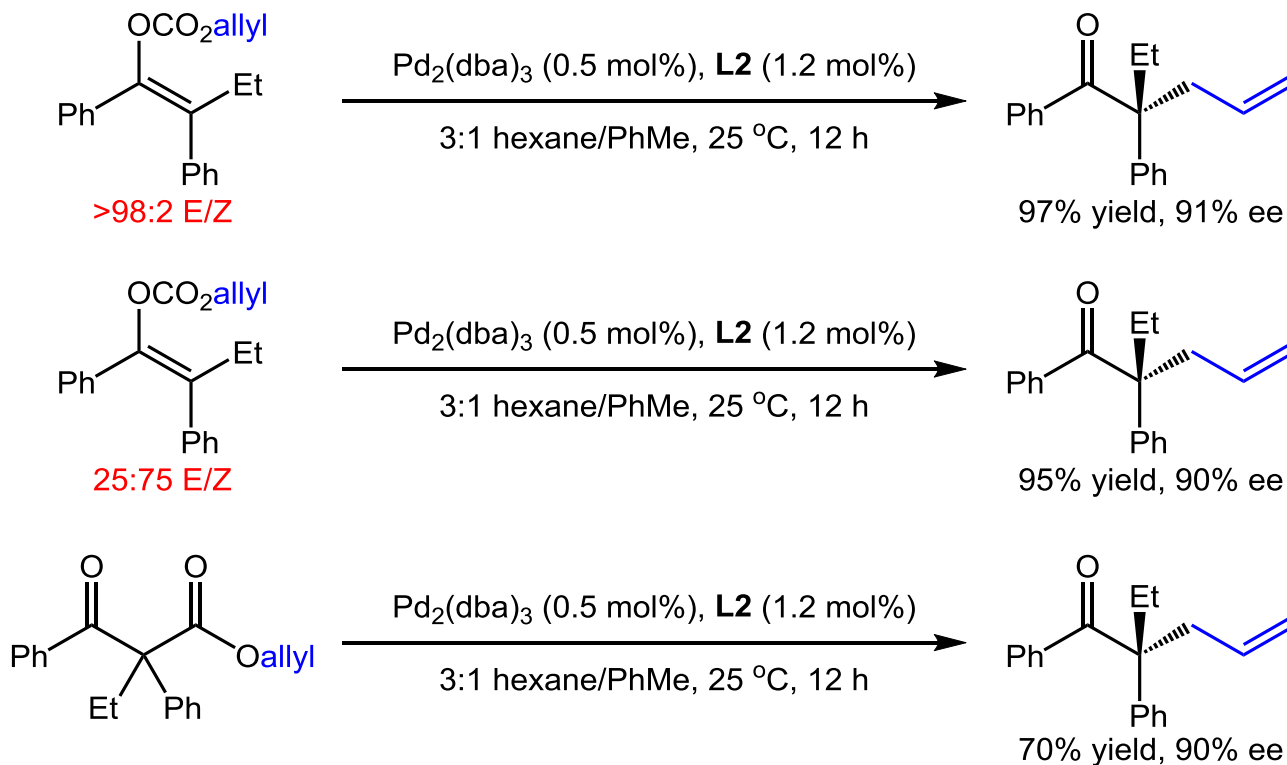
98% yield, 90% ee



2l

95% yield, 90% ee

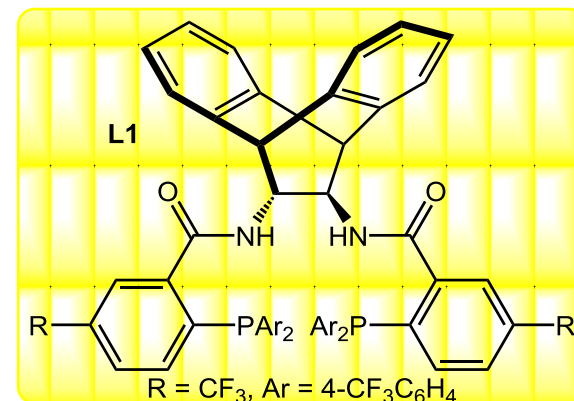
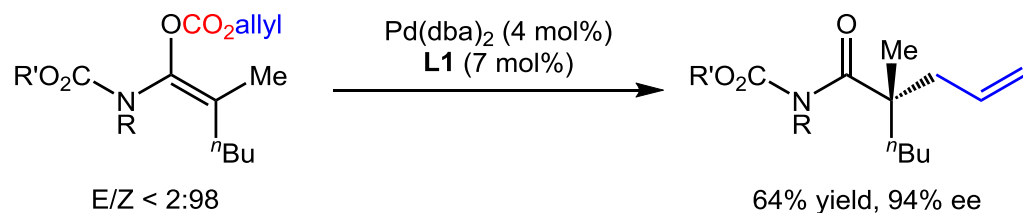
Mechanism Studies



we postulate that a dynamic kinetic resolution of the two enolate geometries occurs in the reaction when **L2** is used as the ligand, possibly due to facile equilibration between O-bound and C-bound palladium enolates.

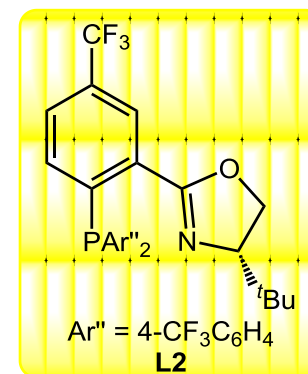
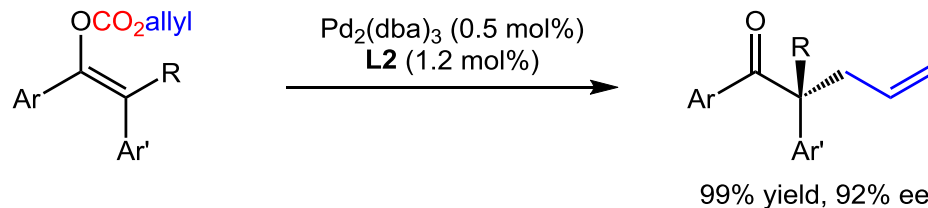
Summary

Decarboxylative Allylic Alkylation of Amide Enolates



Marek, I. *et al.* *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, *139*, 9615

Decarboxylative Allylic Alkylation of Enol Carbonates



Stoltz, B. M. *et al.* *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, *140*, 10109

The First Paragraph

All-carbon quaternary stereocenters are prominent features in many natural products and can provide beneficial biochemical stability and three-dimensionality to molecules for medicinal chemistry applications. As a result, a number of methods to address their synthesis have been developed, particularly in cyclic systems. In acyclic systems, however, the synthesis of this motif is less explored. This is in part due to additional problems that often arise in acyclic systems such as reduced rigidity of particular substrates leading to lower levels of selectivity.

The First Paragraph

Additionally, selectively controlling the formation of fully substituted olefins/enolates is required for high selectivity in many catalytic processes. In the case of electrophilic functionalization of fully substituted enolates, the general and selective formation of such enolates as pure geometric isomers is highly challenging and has slowed progress. Although selective enolizations have been reported, these typically require highly specialized substrates, often incorporating chiral auxiliaries to impart selectivity in the enolate formation step.

The Last Paragraph

In conclusion, we have developed the first enantioselective palladium-catalyzed decarboxylative allylic alkylation toward the synthesis of chiral acyclic α -quaternary ketones. The use of electron-deficient phosphinooxazoline ligand is critical to achieve high yields and enantioselectivity. The allyl enol carbonate substrates could be prepared in high levels of E/Z geometrical selectivity, however a proposed dynamic kinetic enolate equilibration during the palladium catalyzed reaction allows the use of enolate mixtures and racemic β -ketoesters as substrates as well. Further exploration into the scope, mechanism, and applications of this process are underway.
