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# Titanium-Catalyzed Radical Opening of *N*-Acylated Aziridines

Reporter: Jie Wang

Checker: Hong-Qiang Shen

Date: 2017-10-17

Hao, W.; Wu, X.; Sun, J. Z.; Siu, J. C.; MacMillan, S. N.; Lin, S.  
*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, *139*, 12141.

Zhang, Y.-Q.; Vogelsang, E.; Qu, Z.-W.; Grimme, S.; Gansäuer, A.  
*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2017**, *56*, 12654.

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- 2** Redox-Neutral Radical Opening of *N*-Acylaziridines
- 3** Reductive Radical Opening of *N*-Acylaziridines
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## CV of Song Lin

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Song Lin

### Education:

- ❑ B.S., Peking University (2004-2008)
- ❑ Ph.D., Harvard University  
with Eric N. Jacobsen (2008-2013)
- ❑ Postdoctoral Fellow., University of California, Berkeley  
with Christopher J. Chang (2013-2016)
- ❑ Cornell University (2016)

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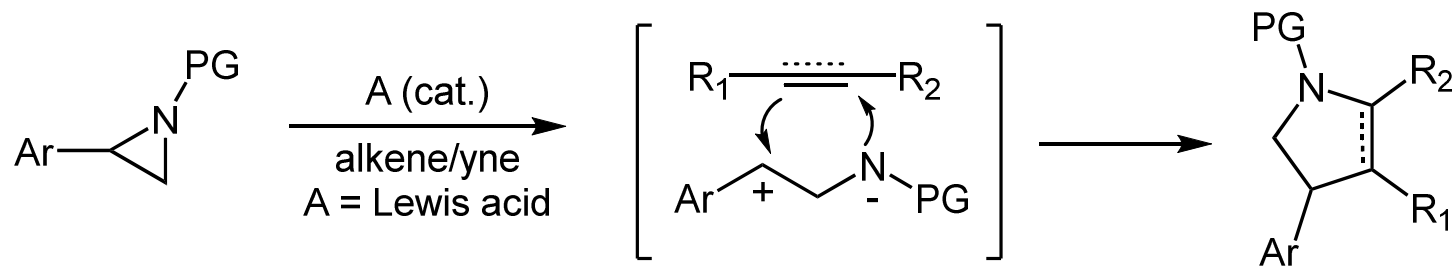
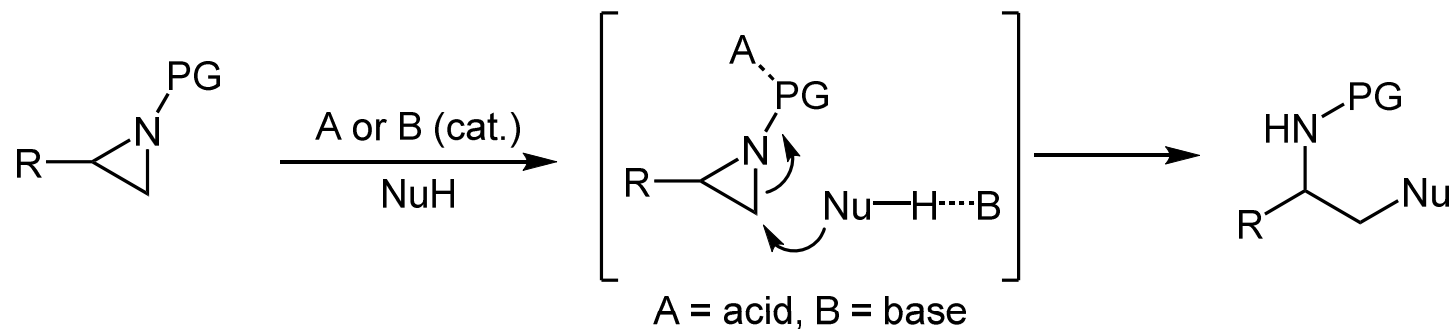
### Research:

The research in the Lin Lab lies in the broadly defined area of organic chemistry, with specific interests in electrosynthesis, asymmetric catalysis and organic materials.

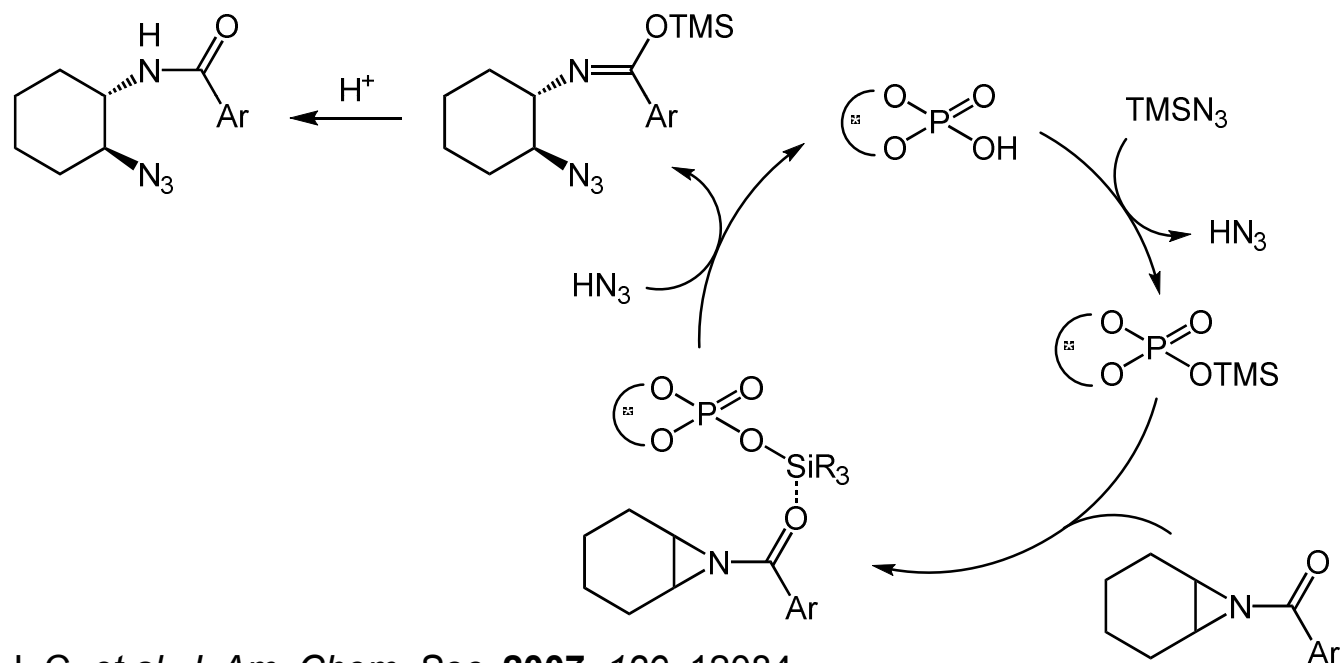
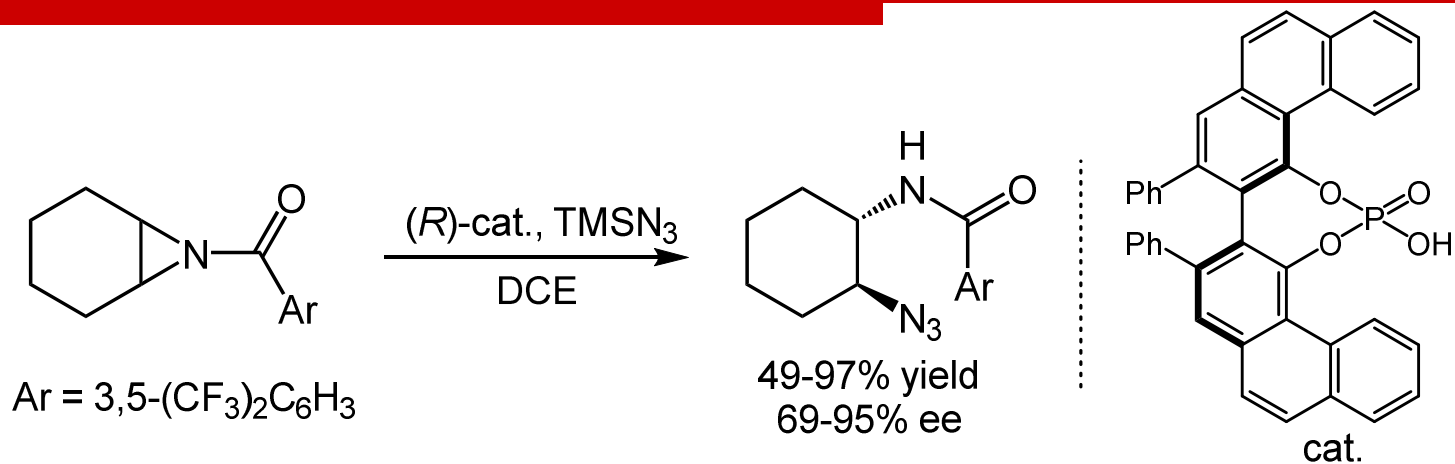
# Introduction

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Acid or base catalysis:



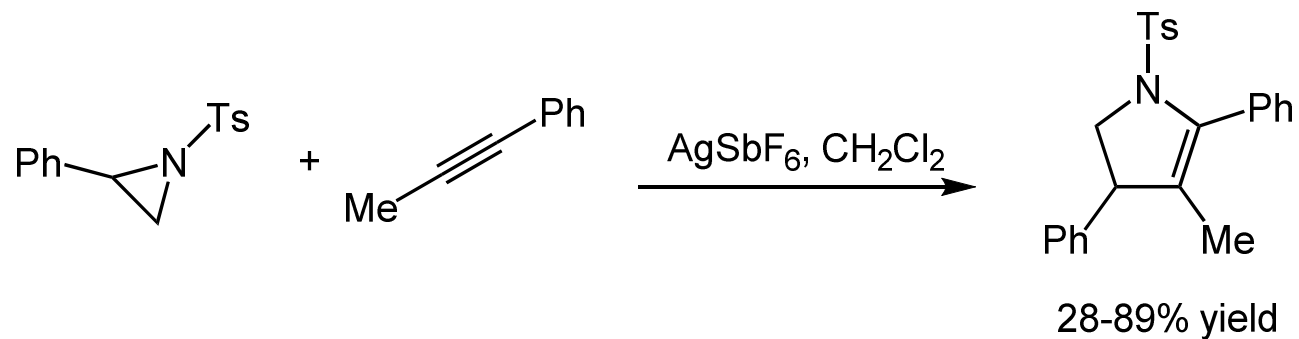
# Introduction



Antilla, J. C. *et al.* *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2007**, *129*, 12084.

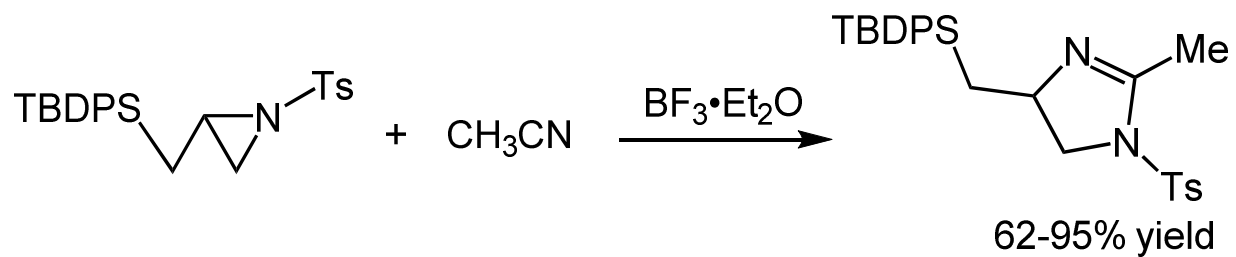
# Introduction

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Wender, P. A. *et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**, 131, 7528.

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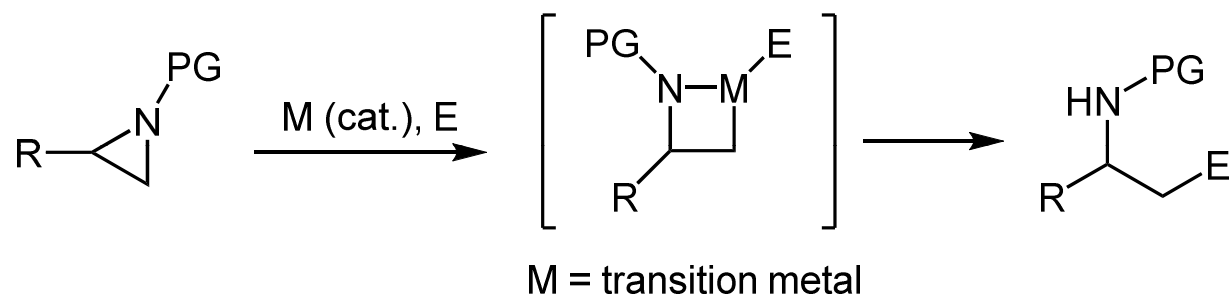
Yadav, V. K. *et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2005**, 127, 16366.

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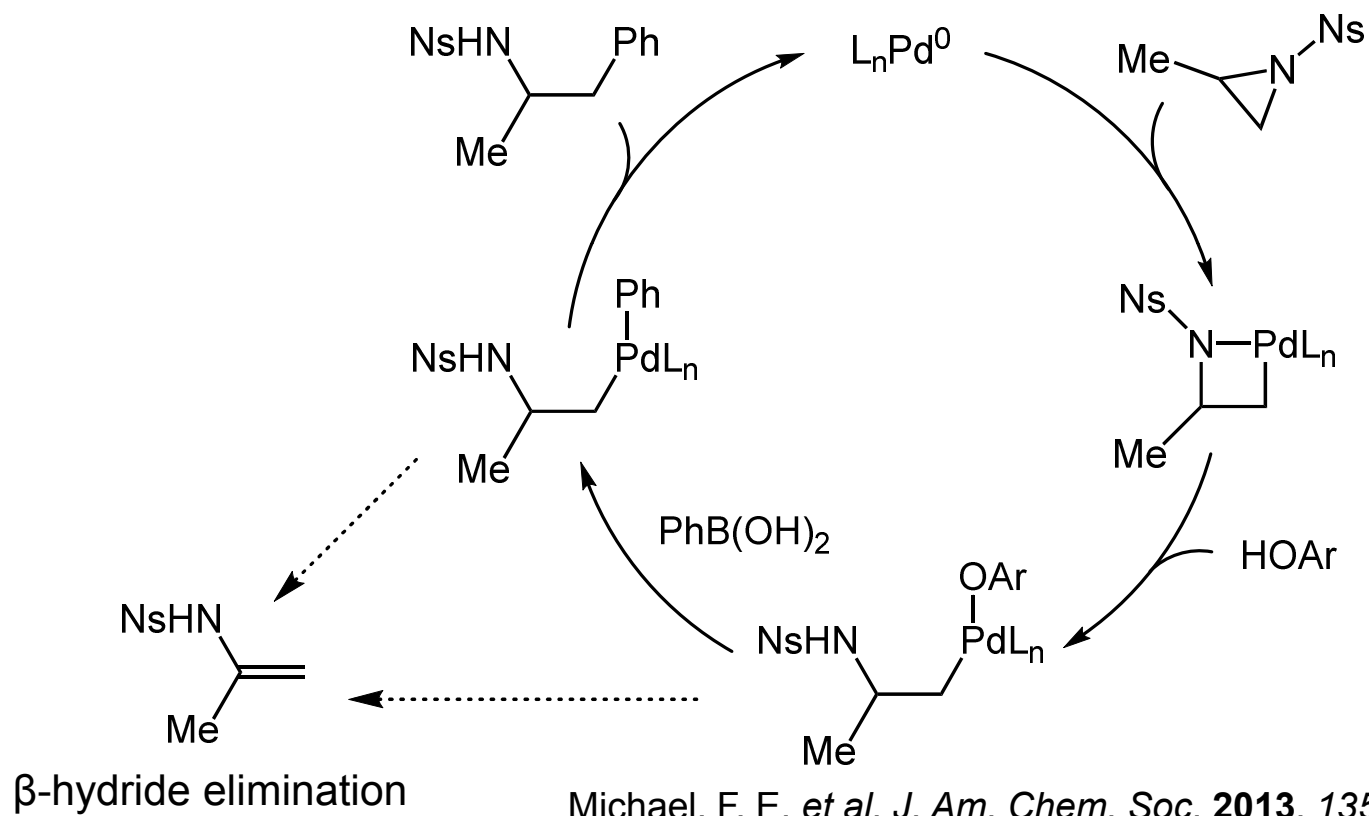
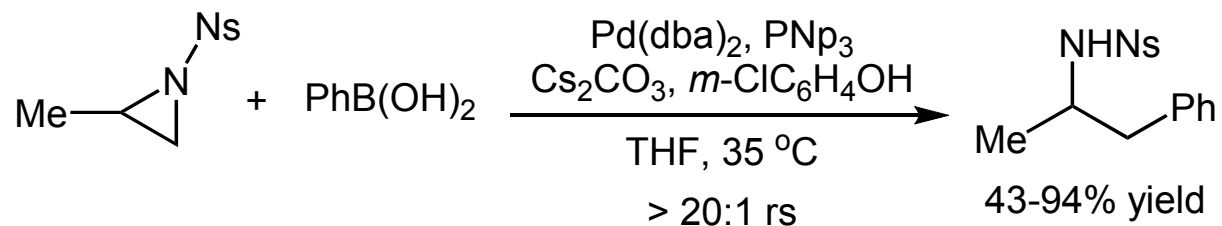
# Introduction

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Transition-metal catalysis:



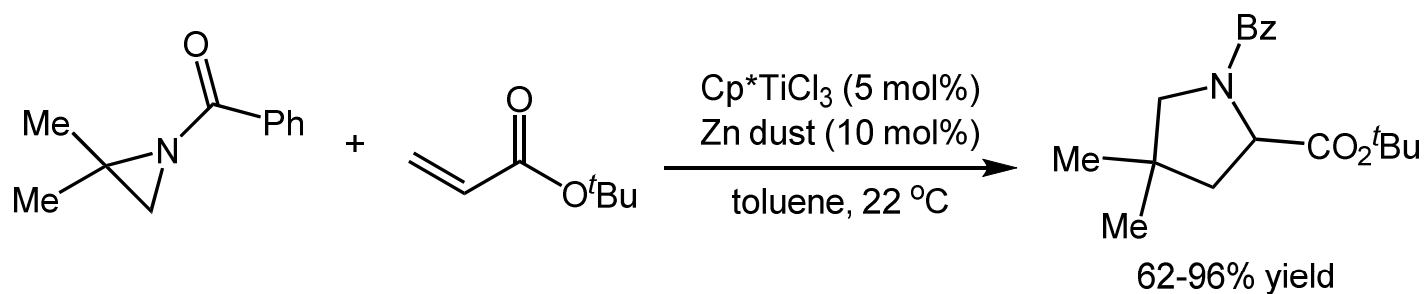
# Introduction





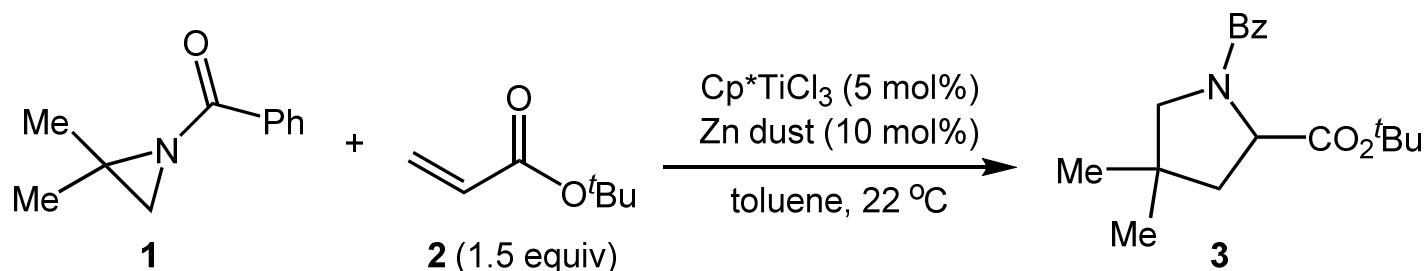
# Redox-Neutral Radical Opening of Aziridines

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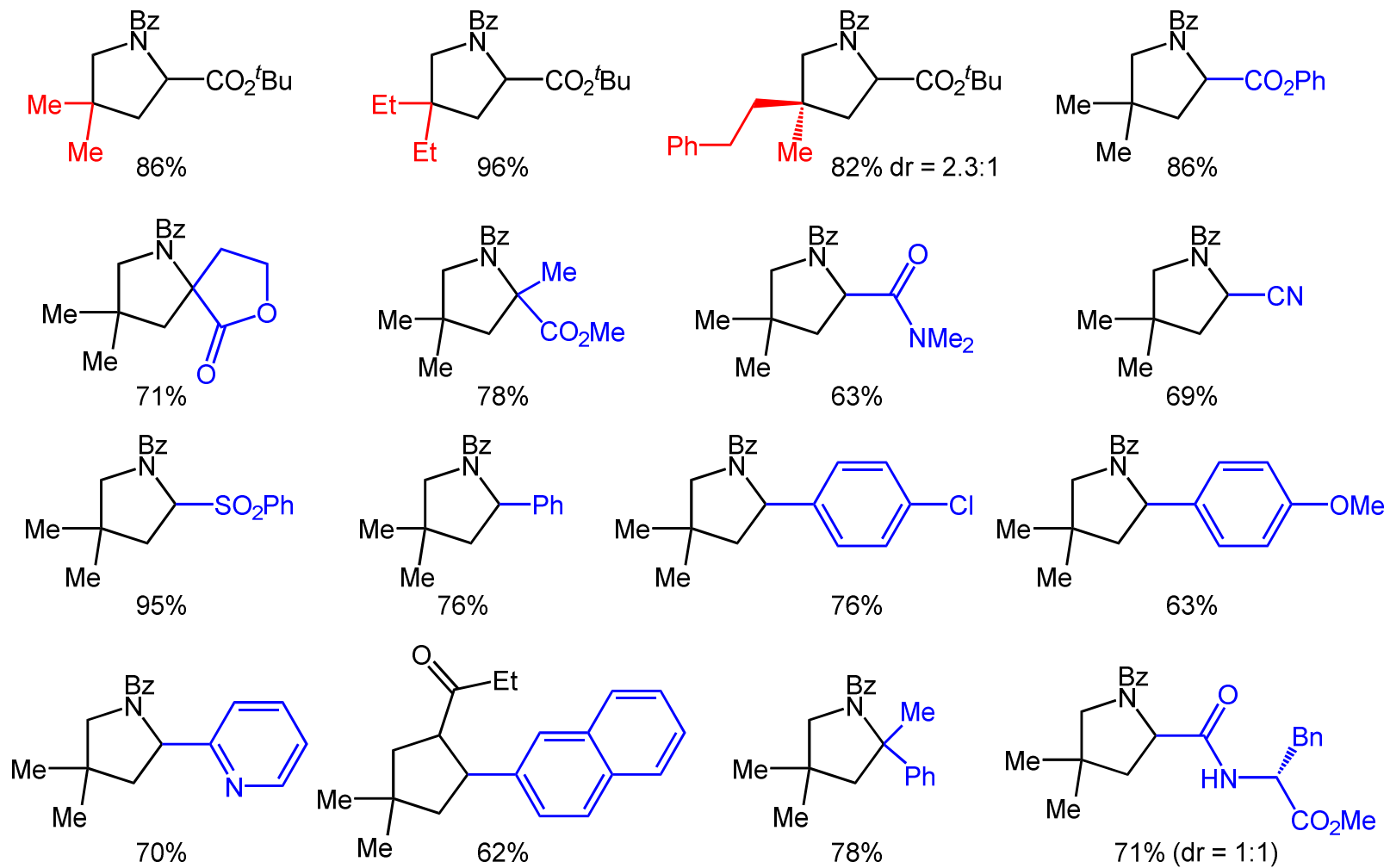
Lin, S. *et al.* *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, 139, 12141.

# Evaluation Conditions



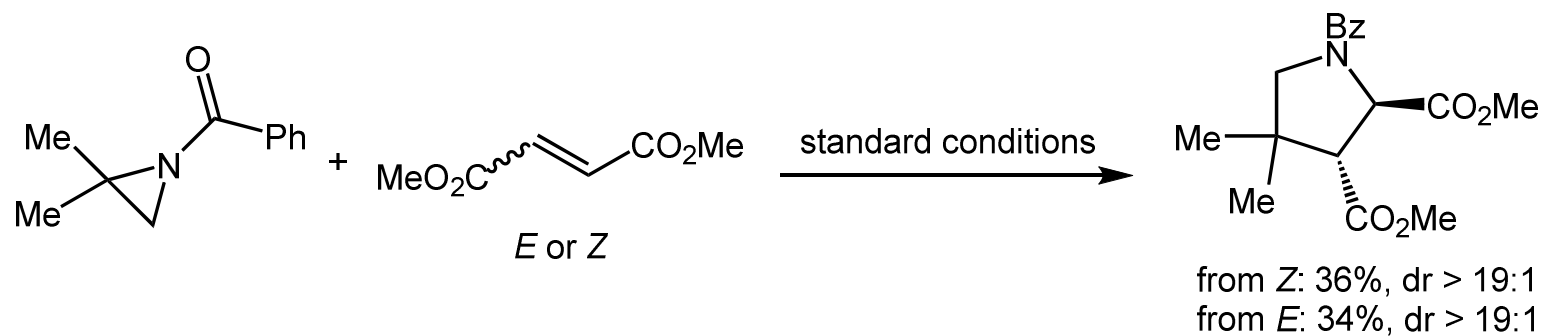
entry	variation from standard conditions	yield (%)
1	none	94
2	$\text{CpTiCl}_3$ instead of $\text{Cp}^*\text{TiCl}_3$	20
3	$\text{Cp}_2\text{TiCl}_2$ instead of $\text{Cp}^*\text{TiCl}_3$	<5
4	$\text{TiCl}_4$ instead of $\text{Cp}^*\text{TiCl}_3$	<5
5	without Zn dust	<5
6	Mn dust instead of Zn dust	82
7	$\text{ZnCl}_2$ instead of $\text{Cp}^*\text{TiCl}_3$ and Zn dust	<5
8	DCM instead of toluene	82
9	THF or MeCN instead of toluene	<5
10	1.0 equiv <b>2</b>	92

# Substrate Scope

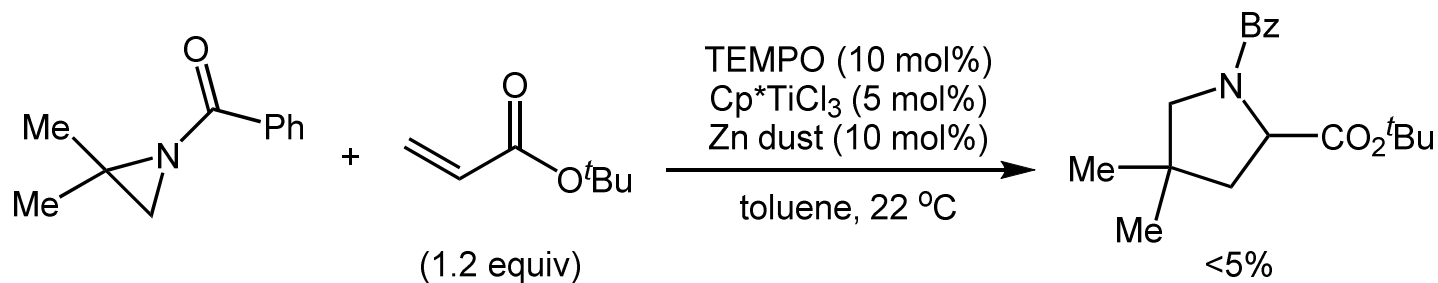


# Mechanistic Experiments

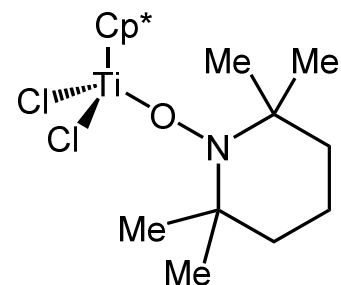
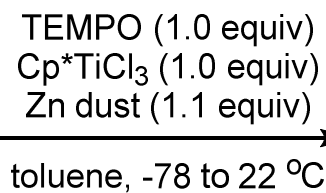
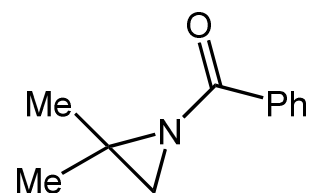
## A. Stereochemical infidelity of the [3+2] cycloaddition



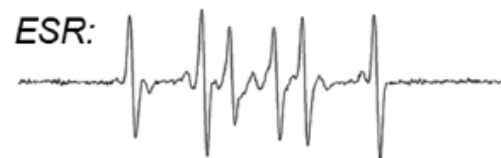
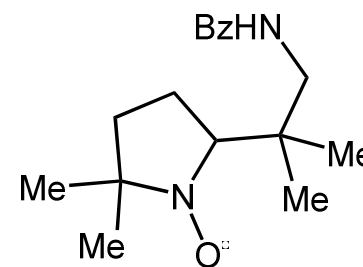
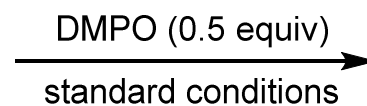
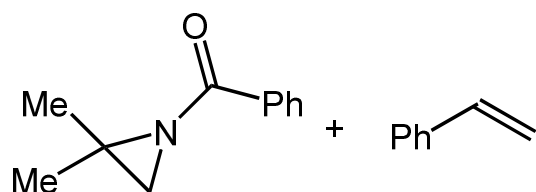
## B. Spin trapping with TEMPO



# Mechanistic Experiments



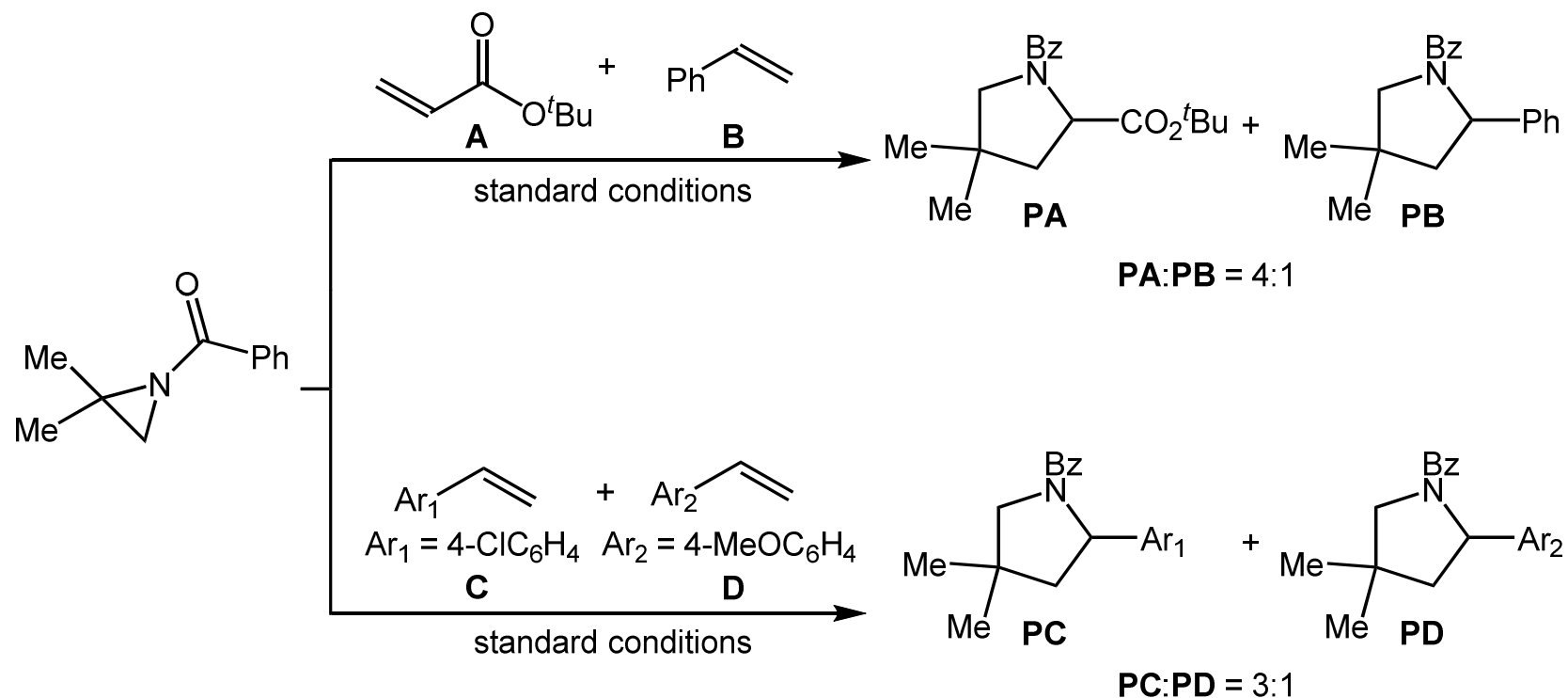
confirmed with X-ray



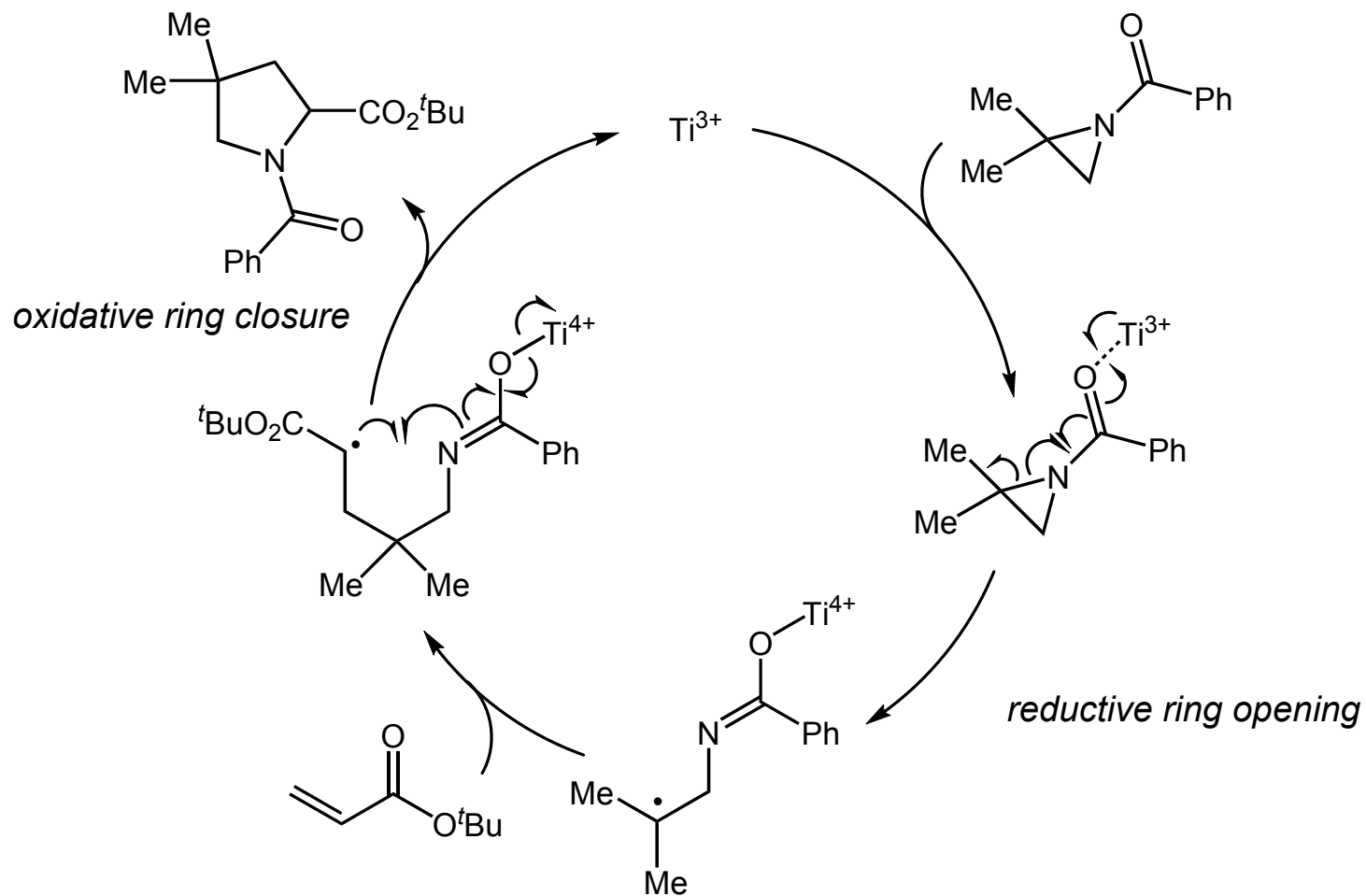
*g* value = 2.0059, mass = 289.18995

# Mechanistic Experiments

## C. Competition experiments using alkenes

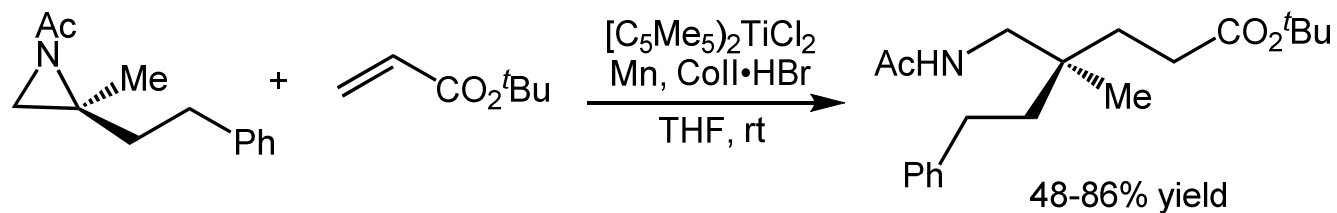


# Proposed Mechanism



# Reductive Radical Opening of Aziridines

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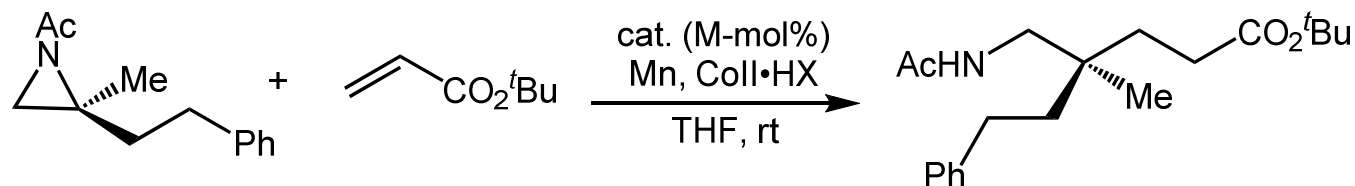


Gansäuer, A. *et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2017**, *56*, 12654.

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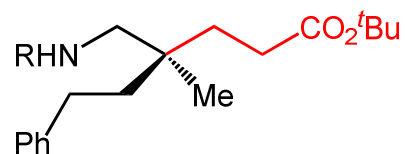
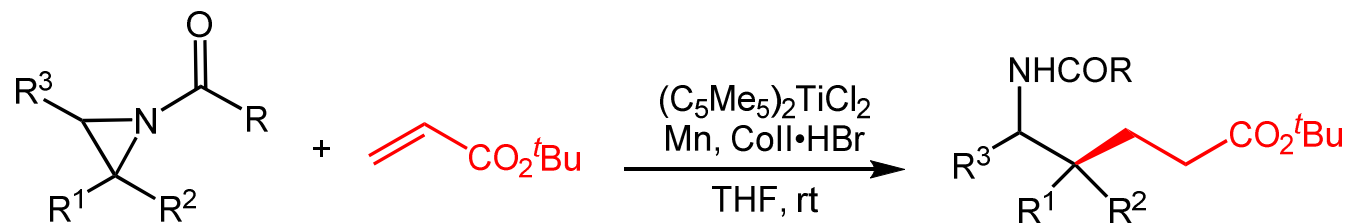


# Evaluation Conditions

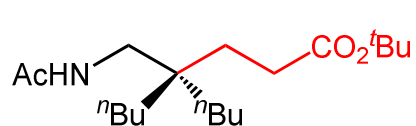


entry	cat.	mol%	Coll•HX	yield (%)
1	Cp <sub>2</sub> TiCl <sub>2</sub>	10	Coll•HCl	22
2	(salen)TiCl <sub>2</sub>	10	Coll•HCl	-
3	(C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>4</sub> Me) <sub>2</sub> TiCl <sub>2</sub>	10	Coll•HCl	46
4	(C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>4</sub> <sup>t</sup> Bu) <sub>2</sub> TiCl <sub>2</sub>	10	Coll•HCl	<5
5	(C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>4</sub> Cl) <sub>2</sub> TiCl <sub>2</sub>	10	Coll•HCl	<5
6	(C <sub>5</sub> Me <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> TiCl <sub>2</sub>	10	Coll•HCl	80
<b>7</b>	<b>(C<sub>5</sub>Me<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>TiCl<sub>2</sub></b>	<b>10</b>	<b>Coll•HBr</b>	<b>82</b>
8	(C <sub>5</sub> Me <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> TiCl <sub>2</sub>	10	Coll•HI	38
9	(C <sub>5</sub> Me <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> TiCl <sub>2</sub>	5	Coll•HBr	76

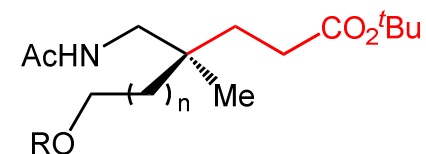
# Substrate Scope



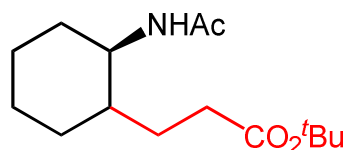
R = Ac, 82%  
 R = CHO, 65%  
 R = CO<sub>2</sub>Et, 77%  
 R = Boc, 86%



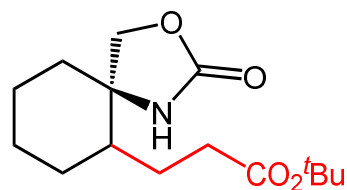
86%



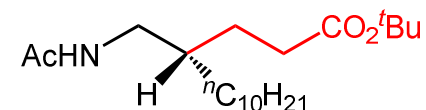
n = 1, R = Bn, 83%  
 n = 8, R = TBS, 77%  
 n = 8, R = Piv, 68%  
 n = 8, R = Bz, 66%



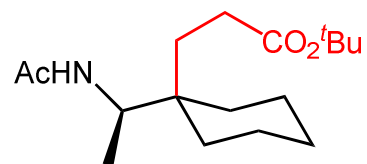
63%, *trans:cis* = 58:42



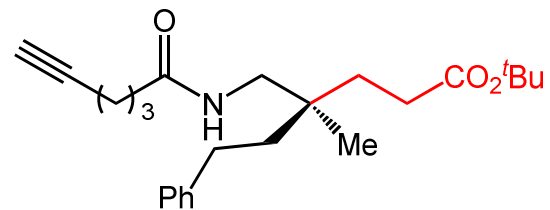
73%, *dr* = 60:40



48%

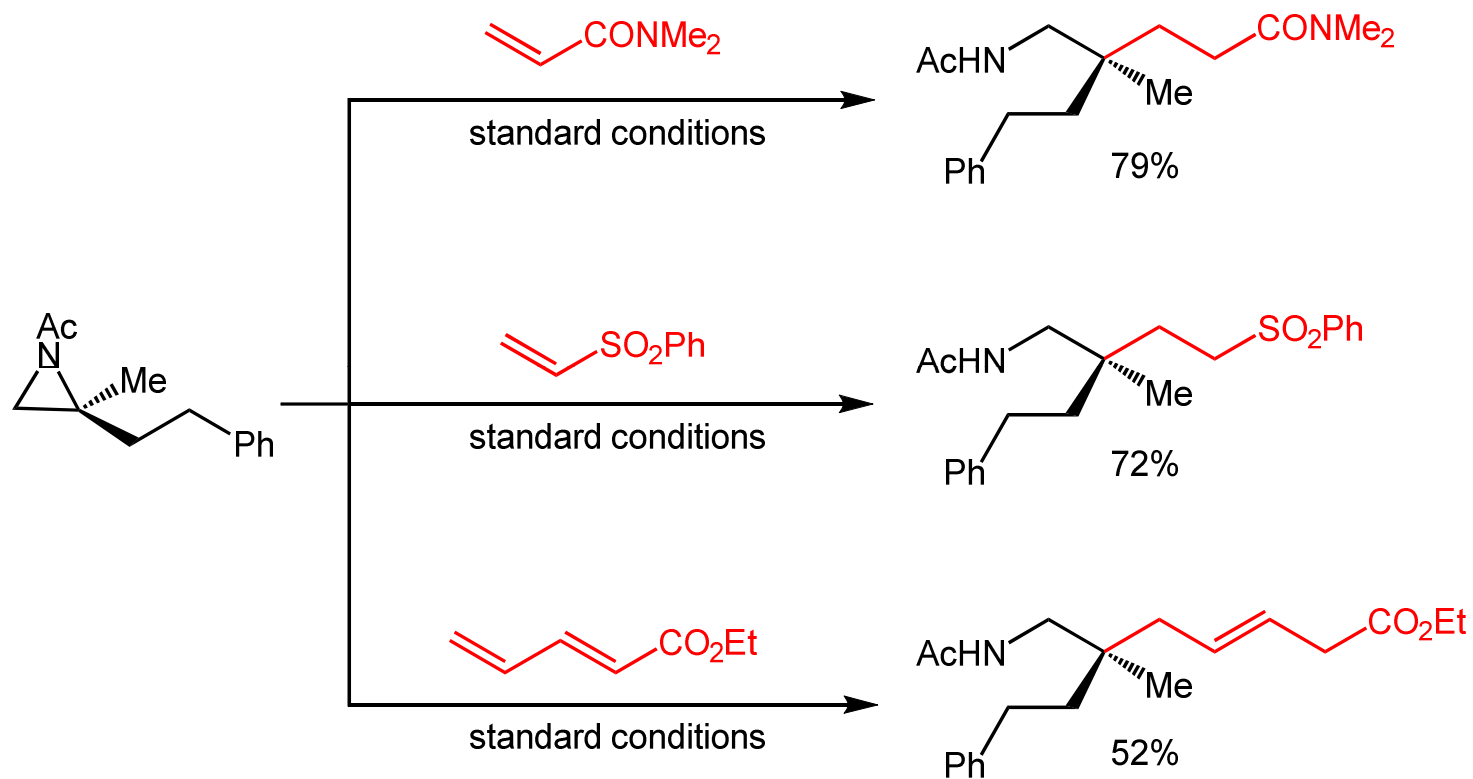


51%

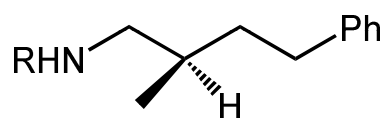
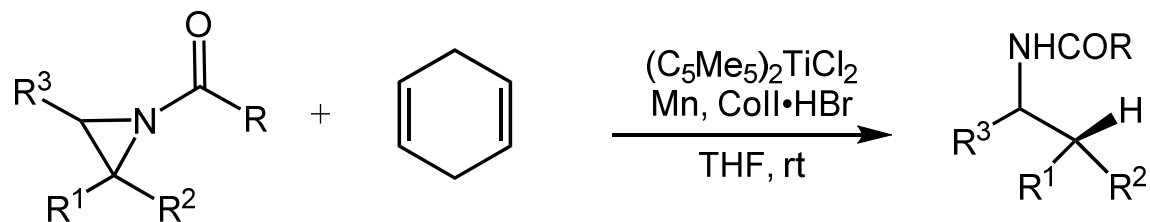


84%

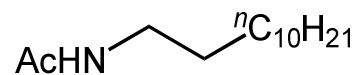
# Substrate Scope



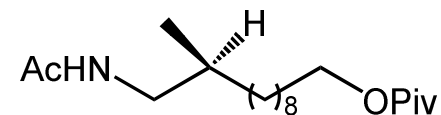
# Hydrogen-atom Transfer



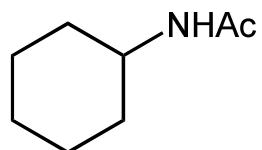
R = Ac, 76%  
R = Boc, 84%



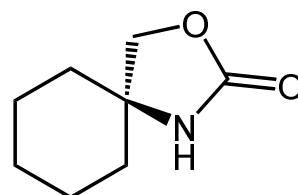
55%



78%



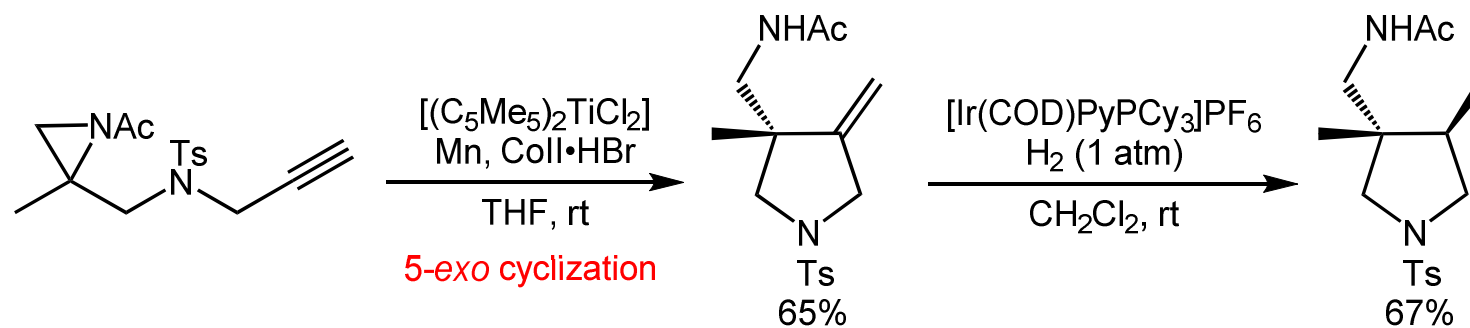
74%



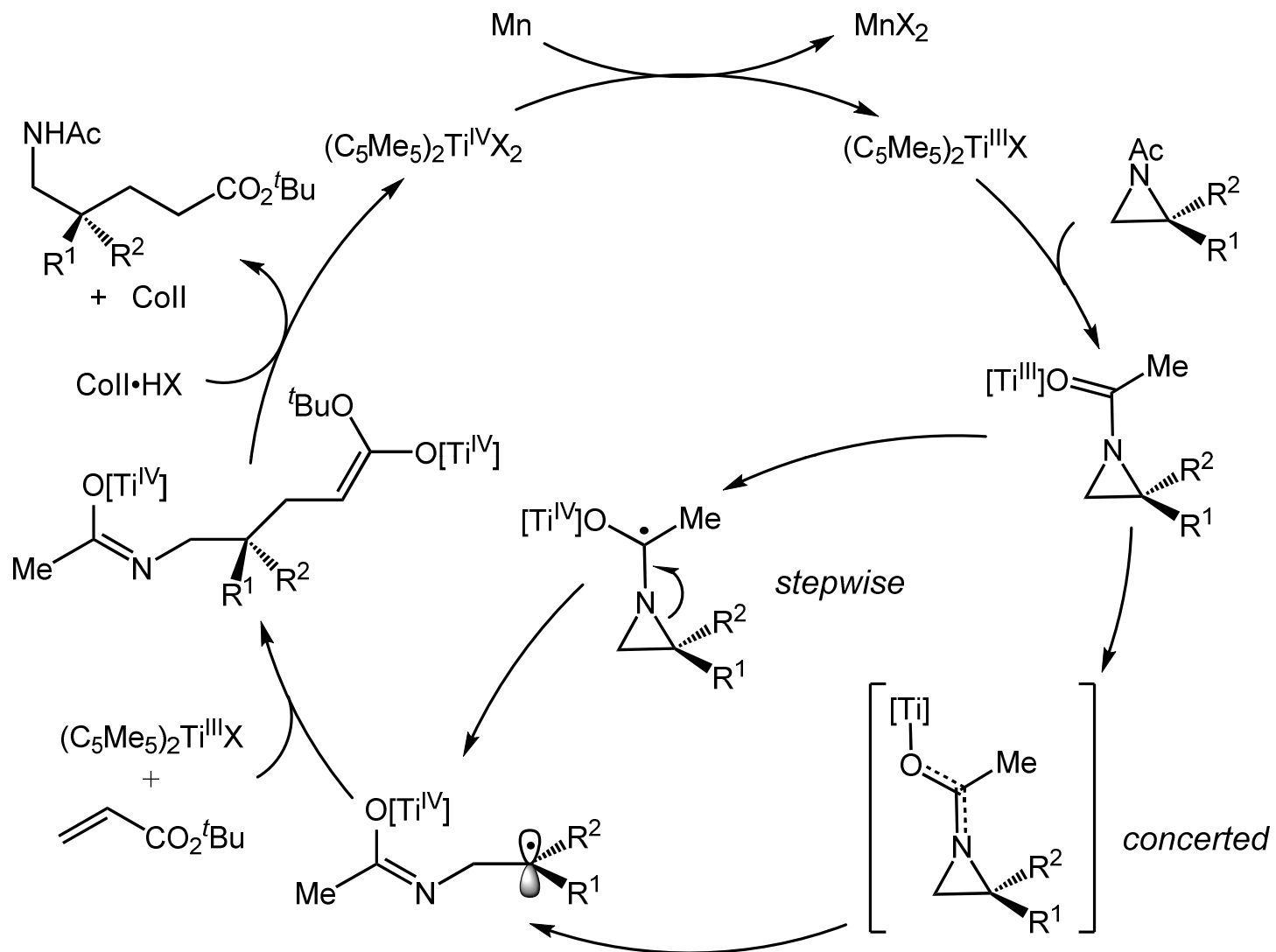
79%

# Cyclization of Aziridines

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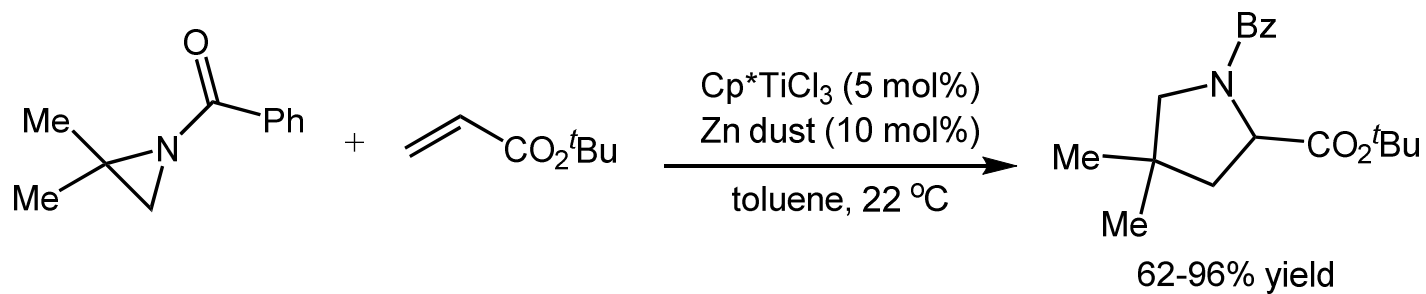


# Proposed Mechanism



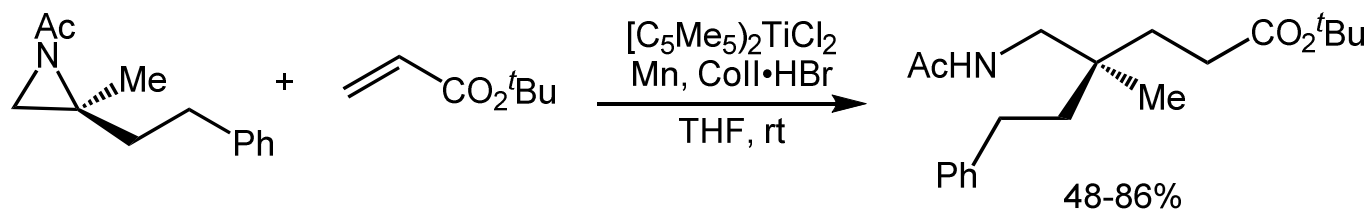
# Summary

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Lin, S. *et al.* *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, *139*, 12141.

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Gansäuer, A. *et al.* *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2017**, *56*, 12654.

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# The first paragraph

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Owing to the presence of nitrogen-containing motifs in the vast majority of medicinally relevant synthetic targets, the development of efficient, selective, and sustainable technologies for constructing these organic structures is of critical importance. **The ring opening of aziridines represents an attractive approach for the synthesis of novel nitrogenous molecules.** The tendency of these strained heterocycles to rupture at two distinct reactive sites offers unique opportunities for the efficient introduction of new functionalities.



# The last paragraph

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In summary, we developed a Ti-catalyzed radical formal [3+2] cycloaddition of *N*-acylaziridines with alkenes in high yield and with complete regioselectivity. This method offers an efficient approach to the synthesis of pyrrolidines: structural motifs frequently observed in bioactive natural products, synthetic pharmaceuticals, and molecular catalysts. The overall redox-neutral reaction was achieved using a redox-relay strategy, harnessing radical intermediates for selective C-N cleavage and formation. We anticipate that this new strategy will be widely applicable for overcoming other synthetic challenges involving overall redox-neutral reactions.