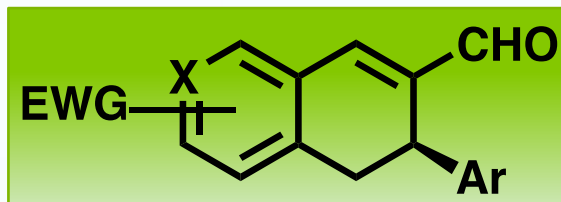


# FORMATION OF DIHYDRONAPHTHALENES VIA ORGANOCATALYTIC ENANTIOSELECTIVE MICHAEL-ALDOL CASCADE REACTIONS WITH ARYLALKANES

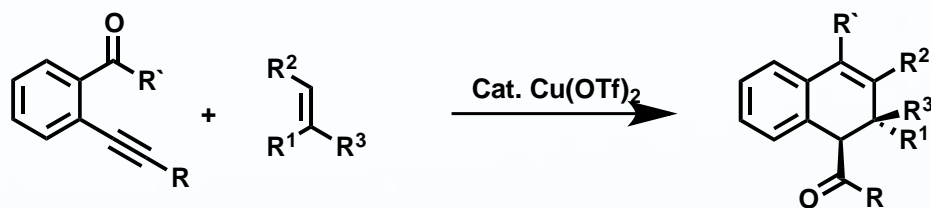
Xiangmin, L.; Sinan, W.; Tengfei, L.; Jian, L.; Hao, L. And Wei, W.  
*Org. Lett.* **2013** 10.1021/ol402489e



Paola A. Acosta G.  
November 4 of 2013

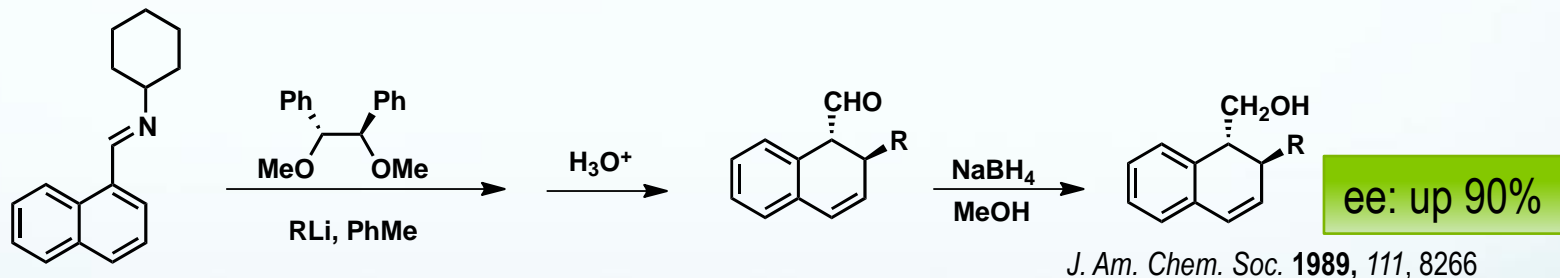


# SYNTHETIC METHODS FOR DIHYDRONAPHTHALENES

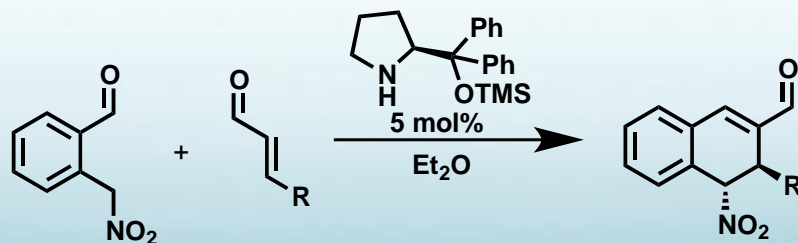


*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2003**, 42, 3504

## Asymmetric strategies



*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1989**, 111, 8266

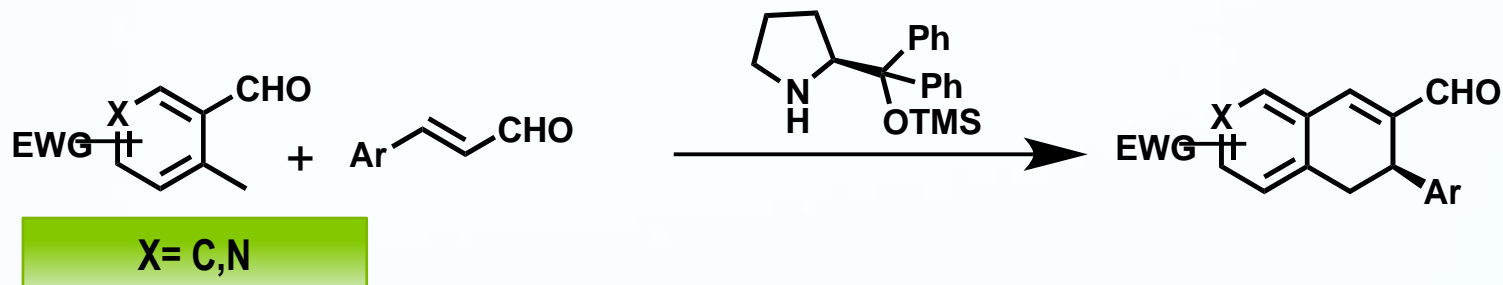


*Synlett.* **2009**, 11, 1777

ee: up 91%

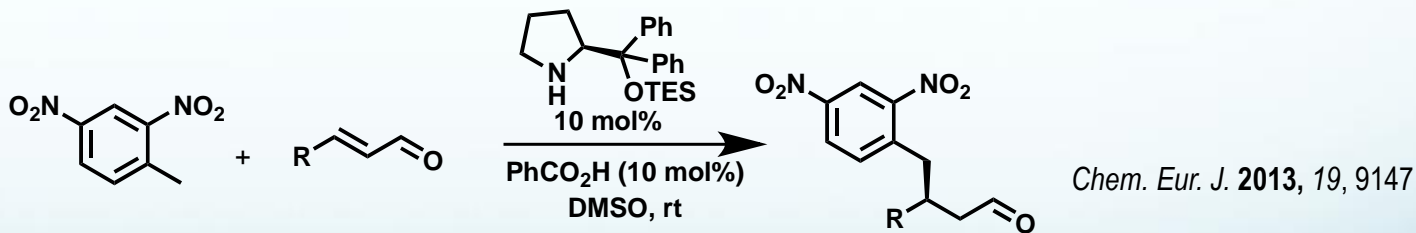


# DIHYDRONAPHTHALENES VIA MICHAEL-ALDOL CASDADE REACTION

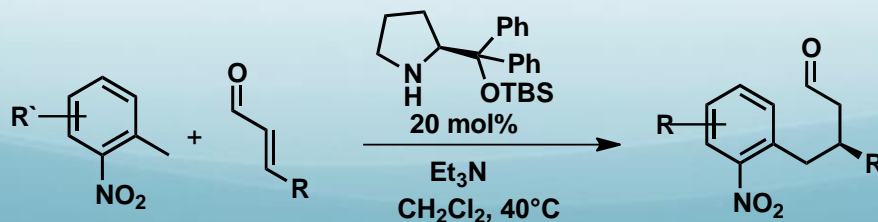


- ◆ The very weak nucleophilicity of the benzene-tethered methyl group renders it impossible to perform a conjugate addition under mild conditions.

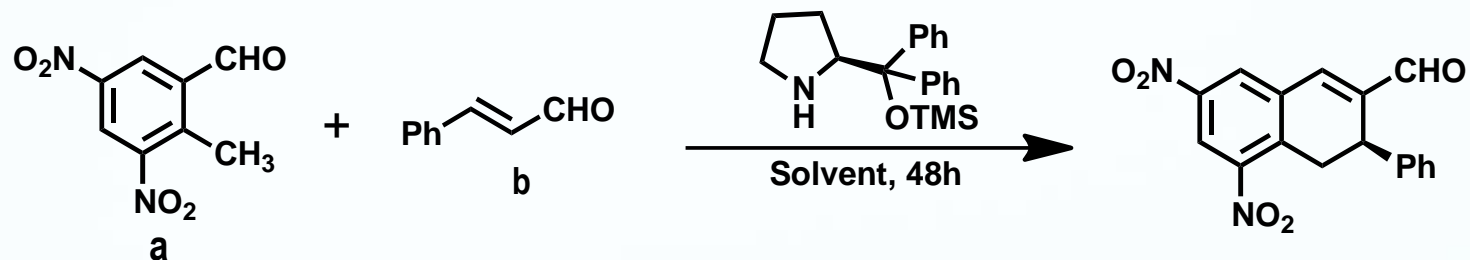
## Previous strategies to activate the methyl group



- ◆ The nitro group on aromatic ring thereby rendering the methyl group hydrogen acidic.

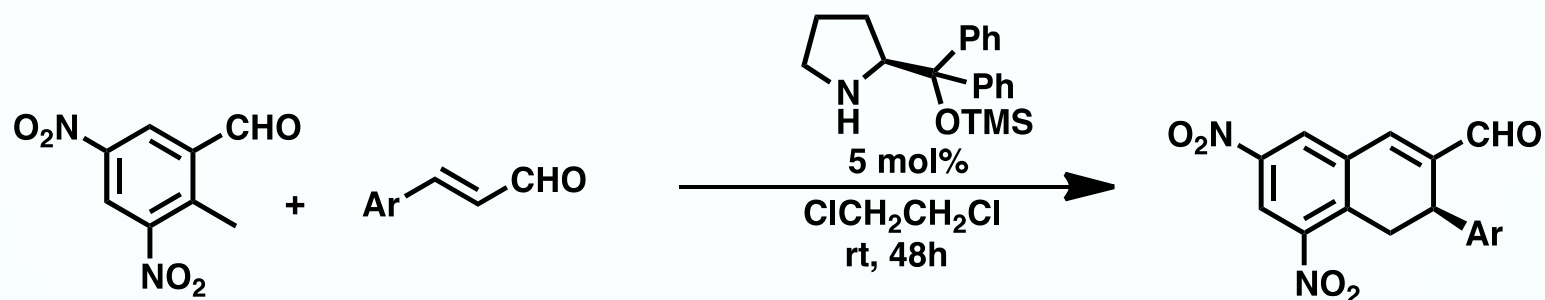


# OPTIMIZATION OF REACTION CONDITIONS



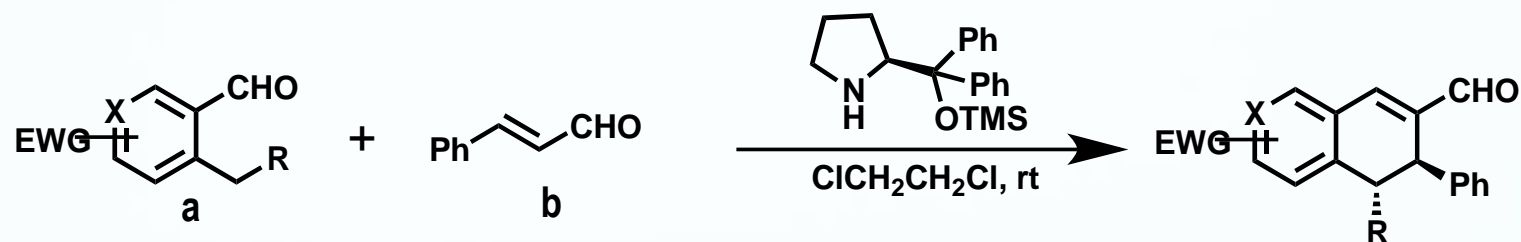
Entry	Solvent	Ratio (a/b)	Cat. Loading (mol %)	Yield (%)	ee (%)
1	CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	1	20	36	95
2	CICH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Cl	1	20	48	99
3	THF	1	20	45	99
4	toluene	1	20	12	99
5	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	1	20	23	99
6	DMF	1	20	0	--
7	DMSO	1	20	0	--
8	CICH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Cl	1.2	20	54	99
9	CICH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Cl	1.5	20	61	99
10	CICH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Cl	1.5	10	68	99
11	CICH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Cl	1.5	5	72	99
12	CICH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Cl	1.5	5	79	99
13	CICH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Cl	2.0	5	83	99

# SCOPE OF REACTION WITH DIFFERENT $\alpha,\beta$ -UNSATURATED ALDEHYDES



Entry	Ar	Yield (%)	ee (%)
1	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	83	99
2	2-MeOC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	96	97
3	4-MeOC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	93	97
4	2-MeC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	86	99
5	4-MeC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	80	97
6	2-ClC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	81	98
7	4-ClC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	78	99
8	3-FC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	70	91
9	3CF <sub>3</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	77	97
10	3-BrC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	72	92
11	3-MeO-4-AcOC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>3</sub>	72	96
12	2-furanyl	73	92

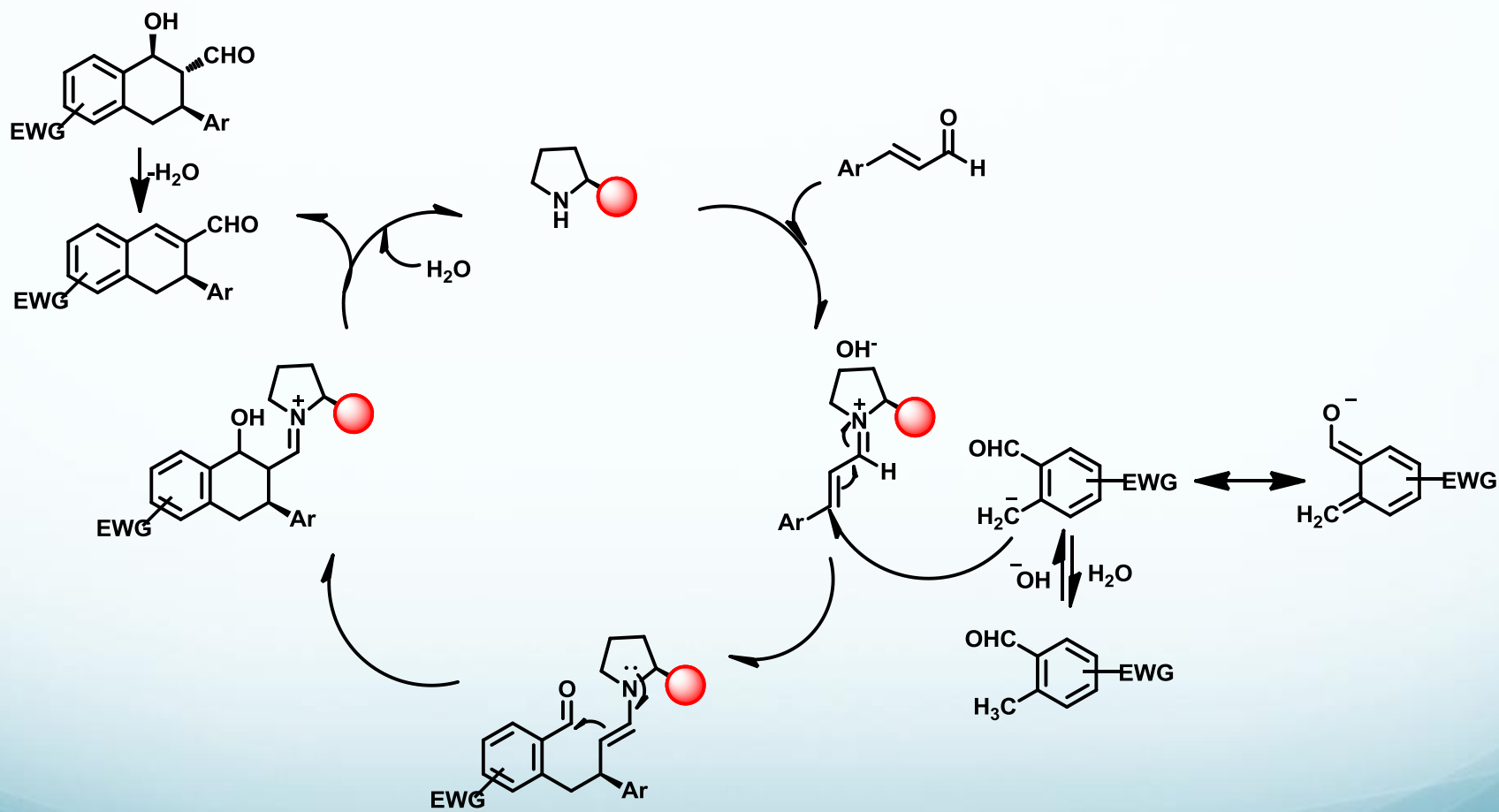
# STRUCTURAL ALTERNATION OF THE SUBSTRATES a



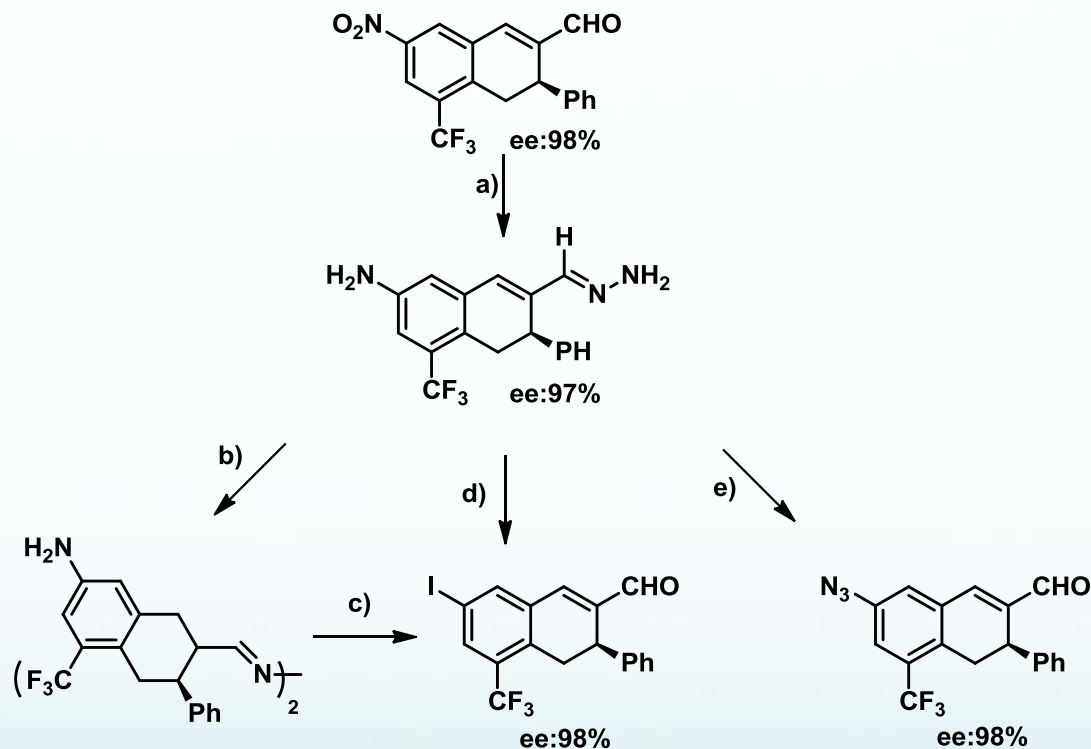
X = C, N

Entry	Ar	Cat. Loading (mol %)	t (h)	Yield (%)	ee (%)
1		5	48	83	99
2		20	48	96	97
3		20	48	93	97
4		30	48	86	99
5		30	24	80	97
6		30	72	81	98

# PROPOSED MECHANISM FOR THE MICHAEL-ALDOL CASCADE REACTION



# TRANSFORMATIONS OF THE NITRO GROUP TO NEW FUNCTIONALITIES



a) Pd/C  $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , EtOH, reflux, 100% yield

c)  $\text{NaNO}_2$ , HCl, KI,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  0 °C to 90 °C, 83% yield

e)  $\text{NaNO}_2$ , HCl,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , 50 °C, 85% yield

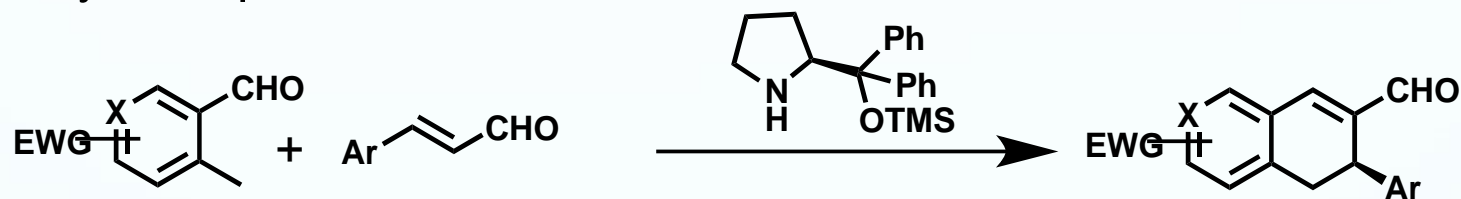
b) HCl, THF:  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  = 1:1, NaOH, 98% yield

d)  $\text{NaNO}_2$ , HCl, KI,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  0 °C to 90 °C, 50% yield



# CONCLUSIONS

- ❖ Wang and co-worker developed a new organocatalytic highly enantioselective nucleophilic carbon initiated Michael-aldol cascade reaction for “one pot” construction of valuable chiral dihydronaphthalenes.



- ❖ This process is the first time, that aryl methyl nucleophiles are explored under mild reaction conditions in a cascade manner.

**THANKS**