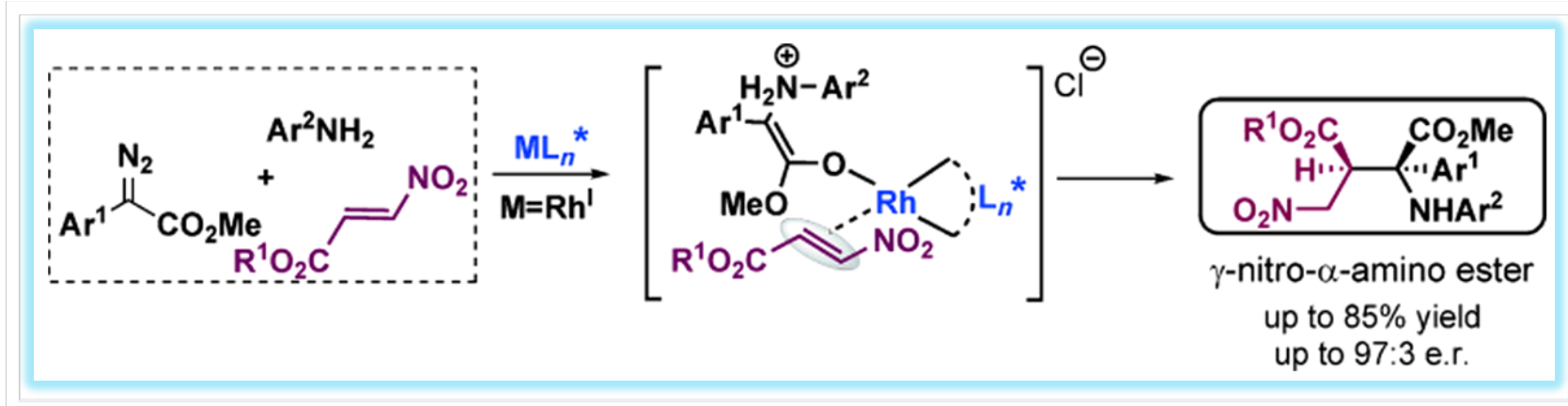


An Ylide Transformation of Rhodium(I) Carbene: Enantioselective Three-Component Reaction through Trapping of Rhodium(I)-Associated Ammonium Ylides by β - Nitroacrylates



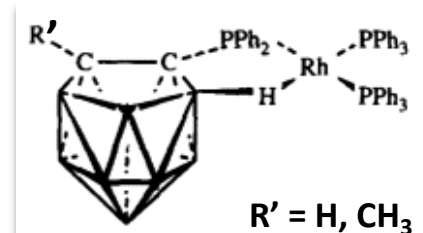
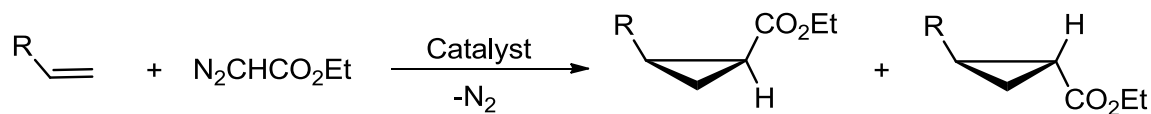
Xiaochu Ma, Jun Jiang, Siying Lv, Wenfeng Yao, Yang Yang, Shunying Liu,* Fei Xia, and Wenhao Hu*

Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2014**, *53*, 13136

1. Rhodium(I) carbenes with diazo compounds

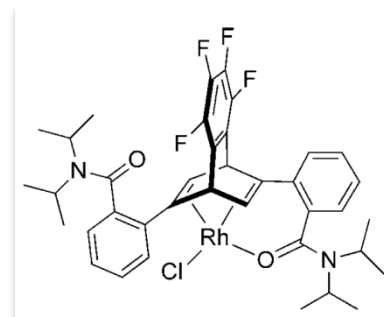
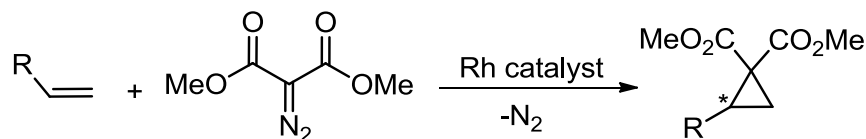
1997

The first example of a Rh(I)-catalyzed cyclopropanation of alkenes with ethyl diazoacetate



2010

Asymmetric version using dimethyl diazomalonate via Rh(I) carbene intermediates



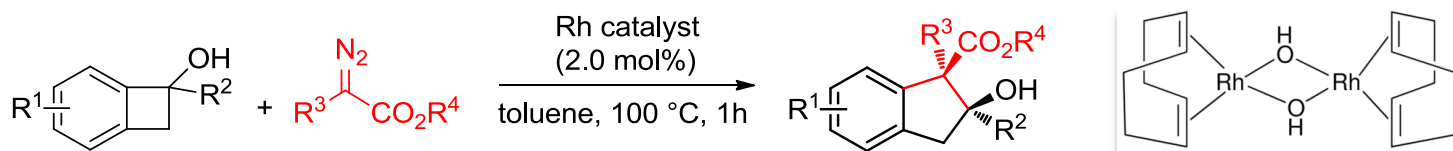
1) A. Demonceau, F. Simal, A. F. Noels, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1997**, 38, 7879

2) T. Nishimura, Y. Maeda, T. Hayashi, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2010**, 49, 7324; *Angew. Chem.* **2010**, 122, 7482

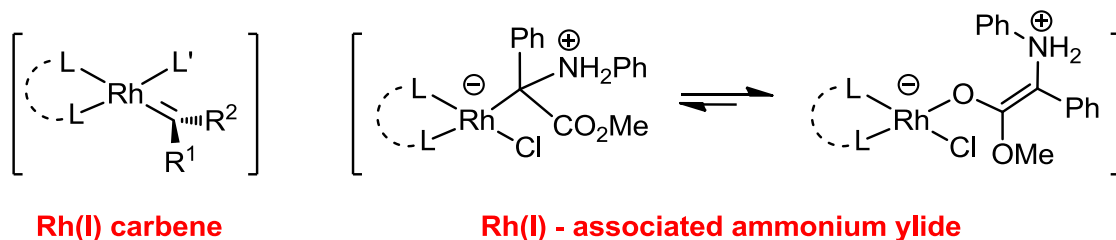
2. Rhodium(I) – associated ammonium ylide

2014

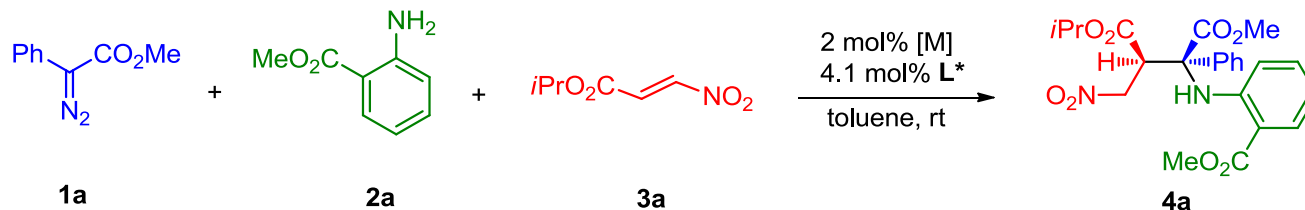
Reaction of Rh(I) carbene insertion into the C-C bond of benzocyclobutenols to construct indanol derivatives



First example of rhodium(I) carbene ylide chemistry



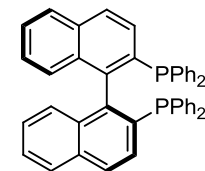
3. Catalyst screening for the three-component reaction



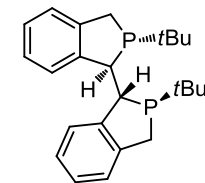
Entry	[M]	L*	Yield [%]	d.r.	e.r.
1	[Rh(CO) ₂ Cl] ₂	-	trace	N.D.	N.D.
2	[Rh(C ₂ H ₄) ₂ Cl] ₂	-	N.P.	-	-
3	[Rh(cod)Cl] ₂	-	58	88:12	N.D.
4	[Rh(cod)Cl] ₂	L ₁	42	80:20	60:40
5	[Rh(cod)Cl] ₂	L ₂	N.P.	-	-
6	[Rh(cod)Cl] ₂	L ₃	53	82:18	51:49
7	[Rh(CO) ₂ Cl] ₂	L ₃	trace	N.D.	N.D.
8	[Rh(C ₂ H ₄) ₂ Cl] ₂	L ₃	65	95:5	97:3
9	[Rh(C ₂ H ₄) ₂ Cl] ₂	L ₄	46	95:5	75:25
10	[Rh(C ₂ H ₄) ₂ Cl] ₂	L ₅	12	70:30	79:21
11	[Rh(L ₃)Cl] ₂	-	62	95:5	96:4

N.D.: not determined, N.P.: no desired product.

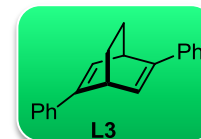
Insufficient
ligand
exchange



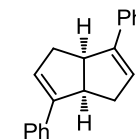
L1



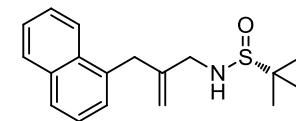
L2



L3

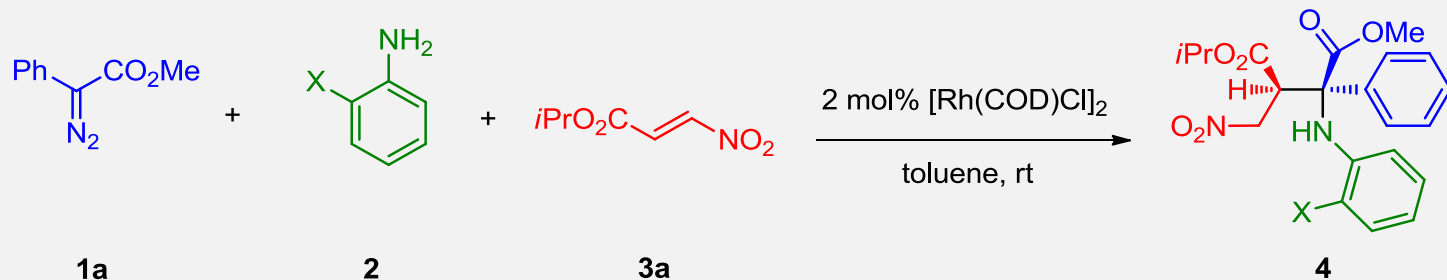


L4



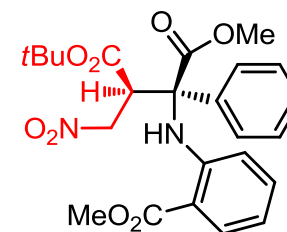
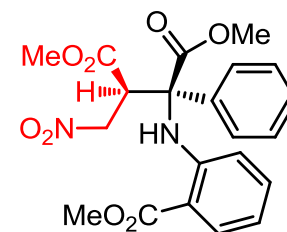
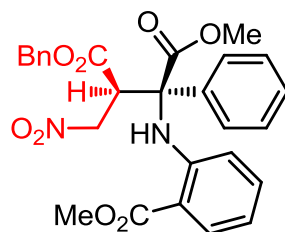
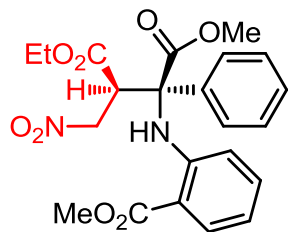
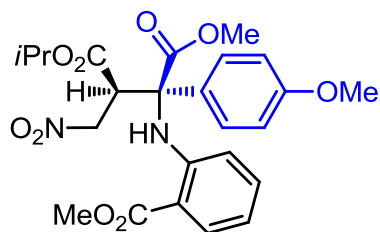
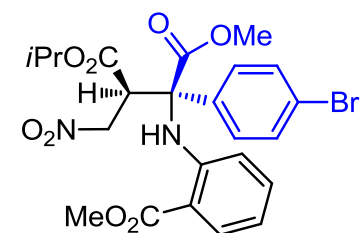
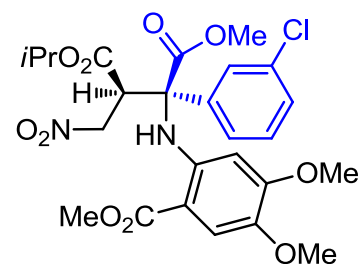
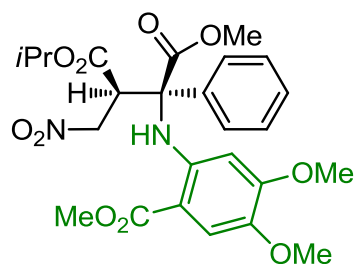
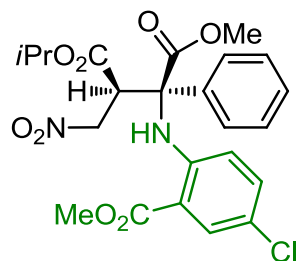
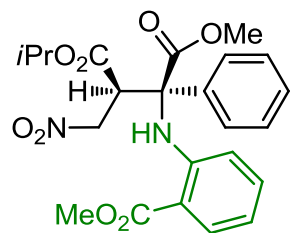
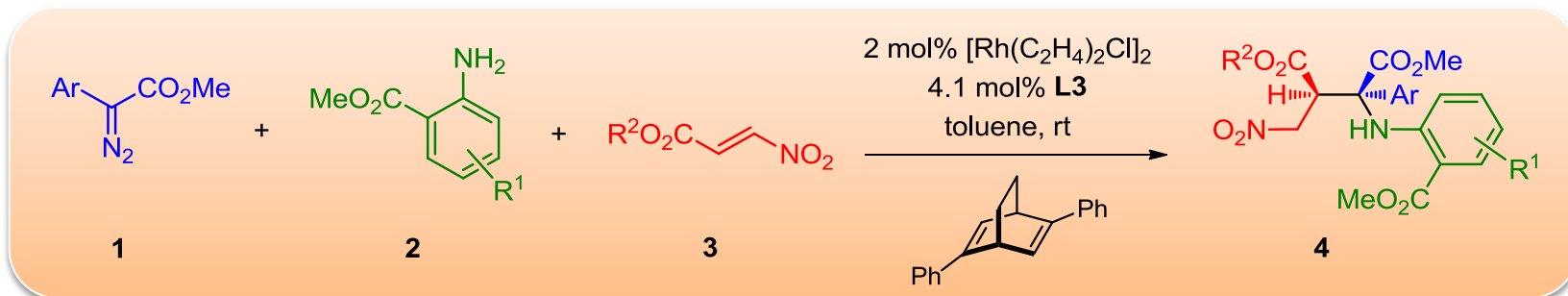
L5

4. Effects of ortho-substituted functional groups on yield and diastereoselectivity



Entry	X	d.r.	Yield [%]
1	I	55:45	4aa (52)
2	OCH ₃	52:48	4ab (66)
3	O <i>i</i> Pr	58:42	4ac (61)
4	CHO	80:20	4ad (10)
5	COCH ₃	62:38	4ae (17)
6	CO₂CH₃	88:12	4a (58)

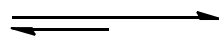
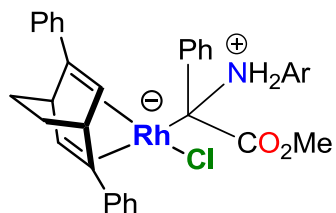
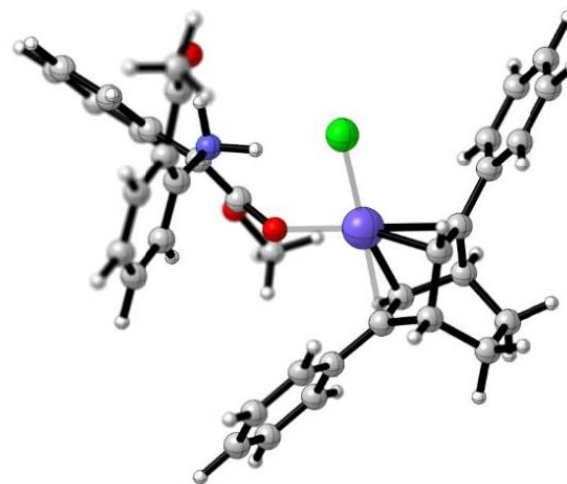
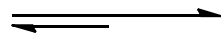
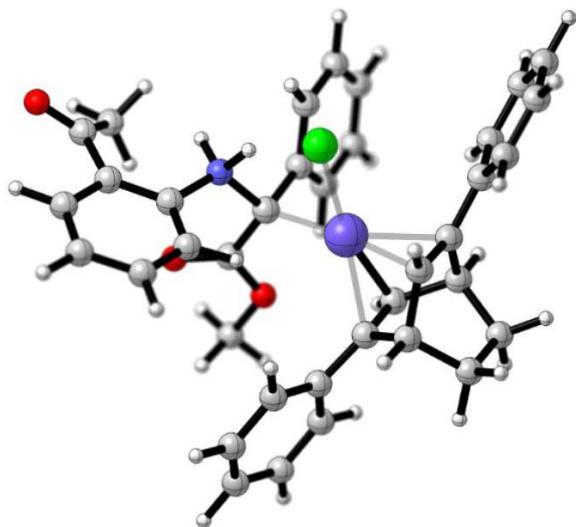
5. Scope for the three-component reaction



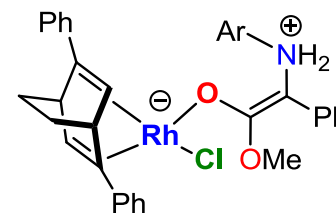
6. Gibbs free energy of the enolate versus the ylide form

$\Delta E = +14.9$ kcal/mol

0.0 kcal/mol



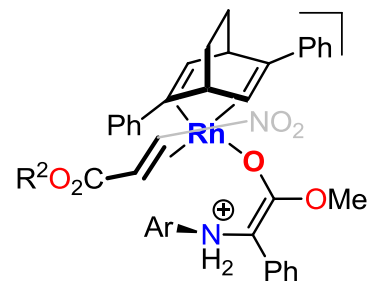
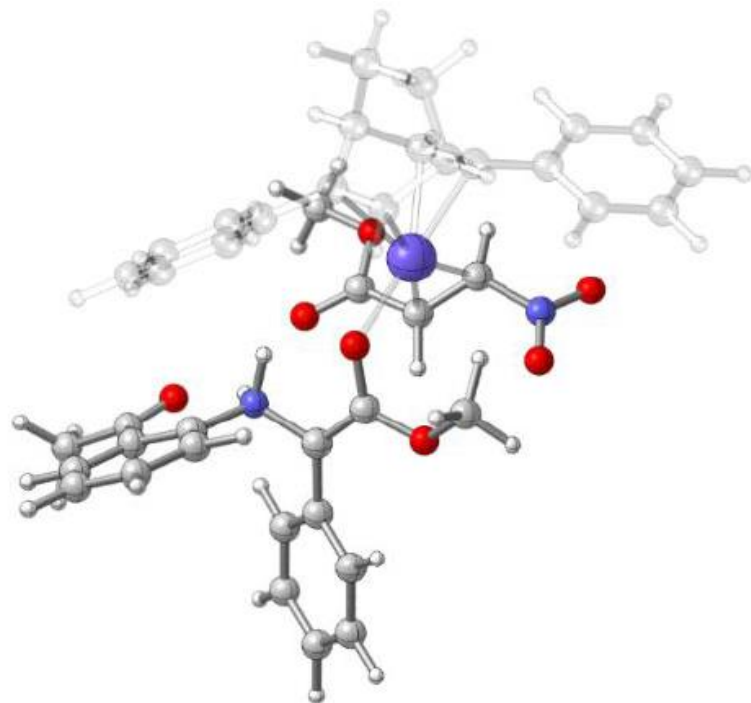
Ar = 2-COCH₃Ph



Ylide form III

Enolate form IV

7. The theoretically calculated transition state V



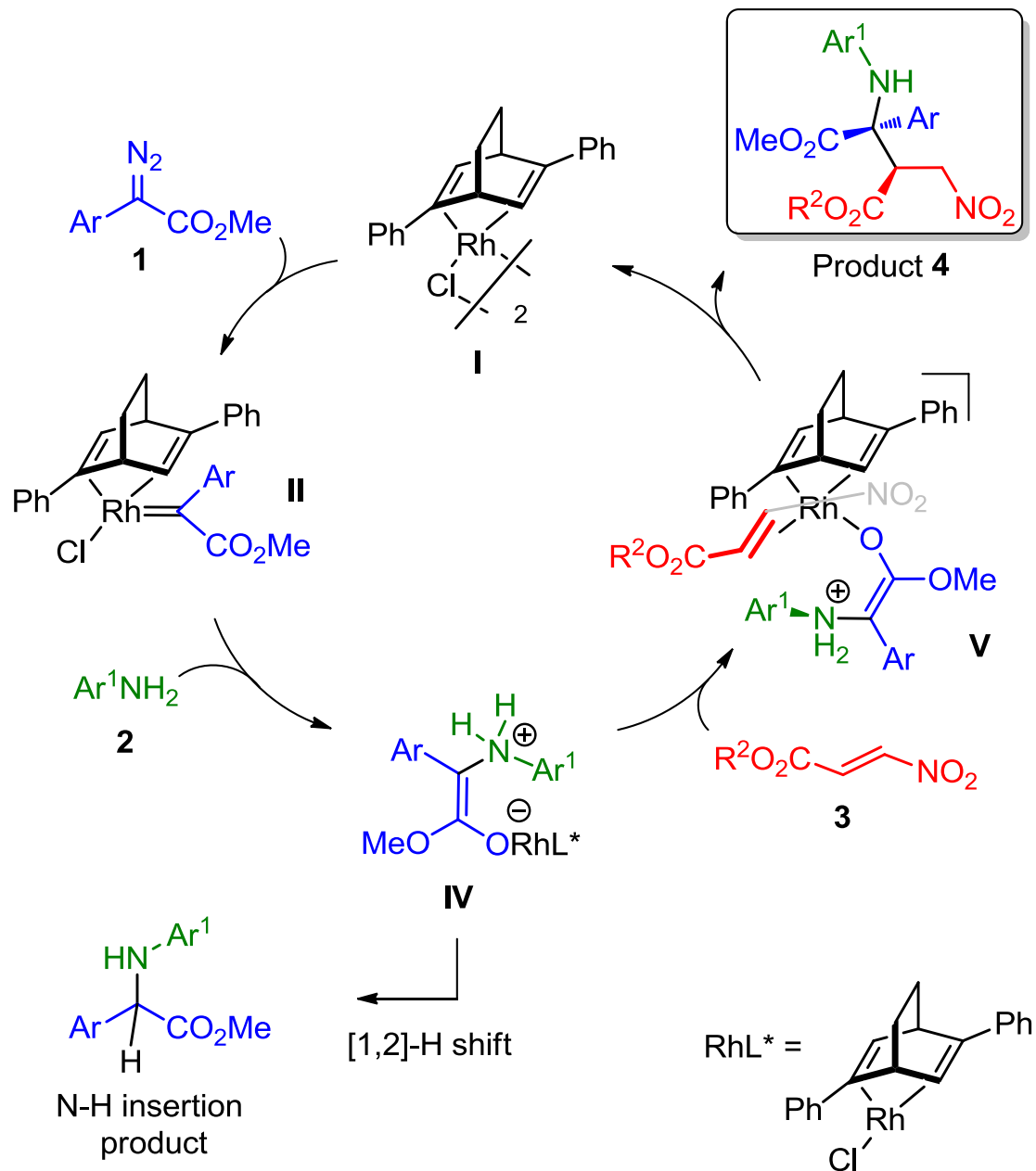
Ar = 2-COCH₃Ph

Transition state **V**

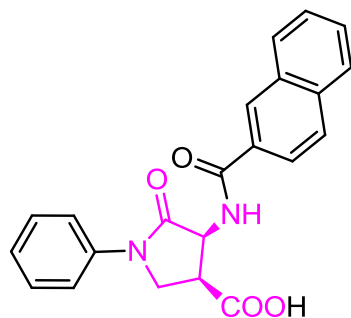
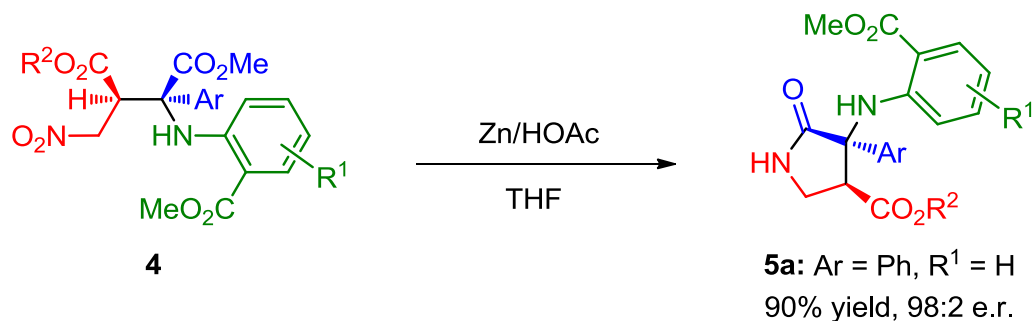
An intimate ion pair with chloride is obtained, probably due to the solvent-assisted neutral-to-cationic switch



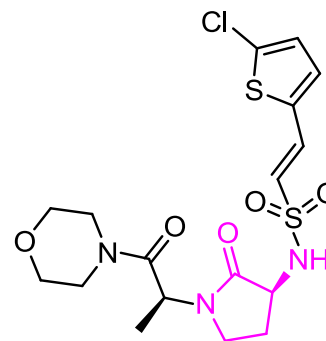
8. Plausible reaction mechanism



9. Synthesis of 3-aminopyrrolidinone derivatives



CCK-A receptor antagonist



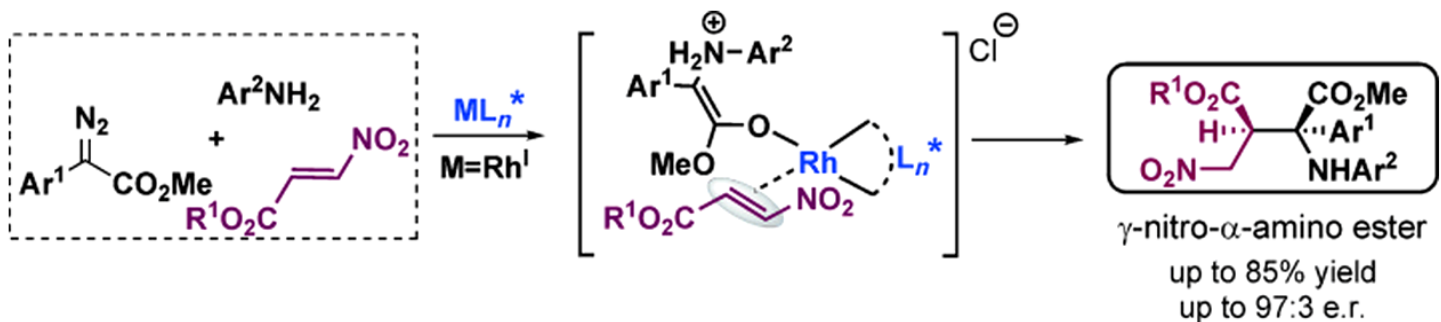
Factor Xa inhibitor

4) D. L. Flynn, C. I. Villamil, D. P. Becker, G. W. Gullikson, C. Moumami, D-C. Yang, *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **1992**, 2(10), 1251

5) C. Chan, A. D. Borthwick, D. Brown, C. L. Burns-Kurtis, M. Campbell, *et al. J. Med. Chem.* **2007**, 50, 1546

10. Conclusions

❖ The chiral Rh(I)-diene-catalyzed asymmetric three component reaction of aryldiazoacetates, aromatic amines and β -nitroacrylates was achieved to obtain γ -nitro- α -aminosuccinates.



❖ This new transformation represents the first example of Rh(I)-carbene-induced ylide transformation.

