

ARTICLES

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nature
chemistry

Catalytic, stereospecific *syn*-dichlorination of alkenes

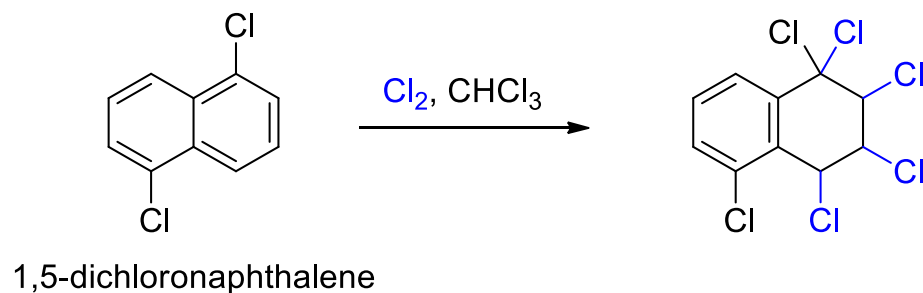
Alexander J. Cresswell[†], Stanley T.-C. Eey[†] and Scott E. Denmark[★]

Vivek S. Raut

RCC meeting

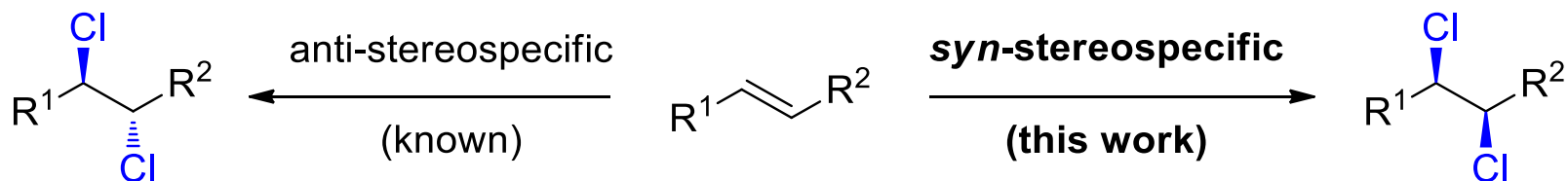
04 June 2015

Back ground

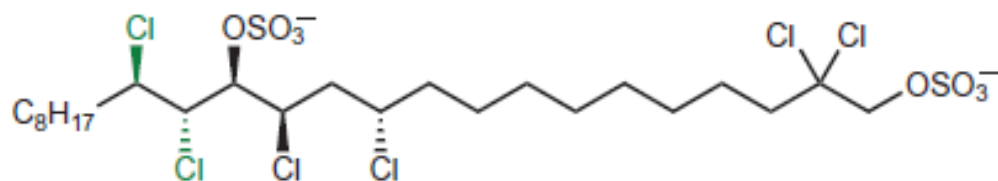


A. Atterberg and O. Widman *Ber. Dtsch. Chem. Ges.* **1877**, 10, 1841–1844.

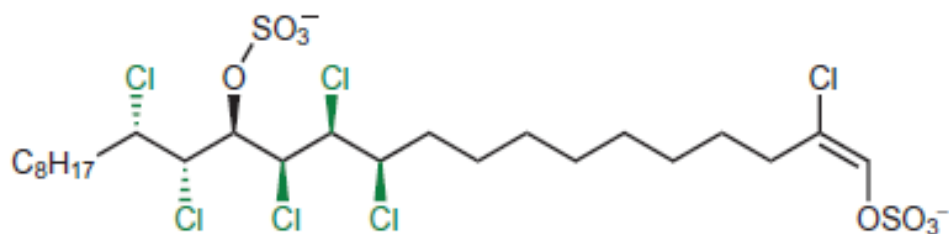
- Cl_2 generated in situ such as $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2\text{-HCl}$, $\text{KMnO}_4\text{-Me}_3\text{SiCl-BnEt}_3\text{NCl}$ (Markó–Maguire reagent) and Oxone- NaCl
- Some milder and more practical electrophilic chlorinating agents like SO_2Cl_2 , PhICl_2 , Et_4NCl_3 (Mioskowski's reagent), NCS-PPh_3 (Yoshimitsu's reagent)



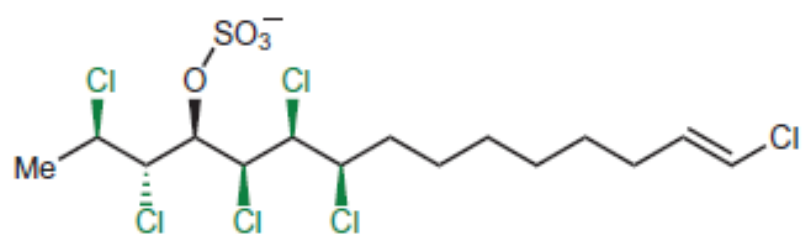
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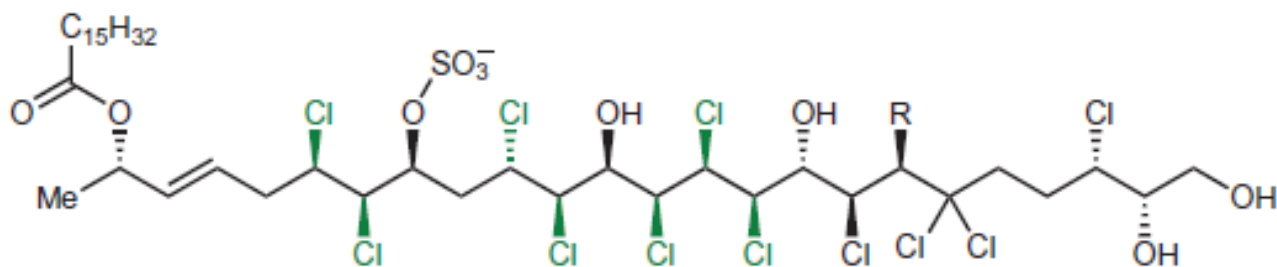
Danicalipin A (1)



Malhamensilipin A (2)



Mytilipin A (3)

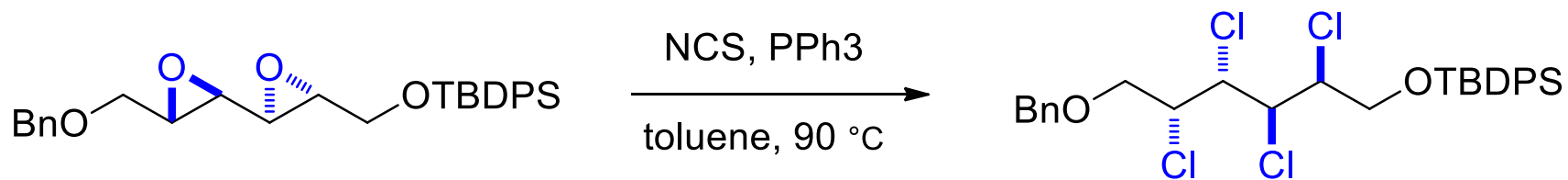


Mytilipin B (R = OH) (4)

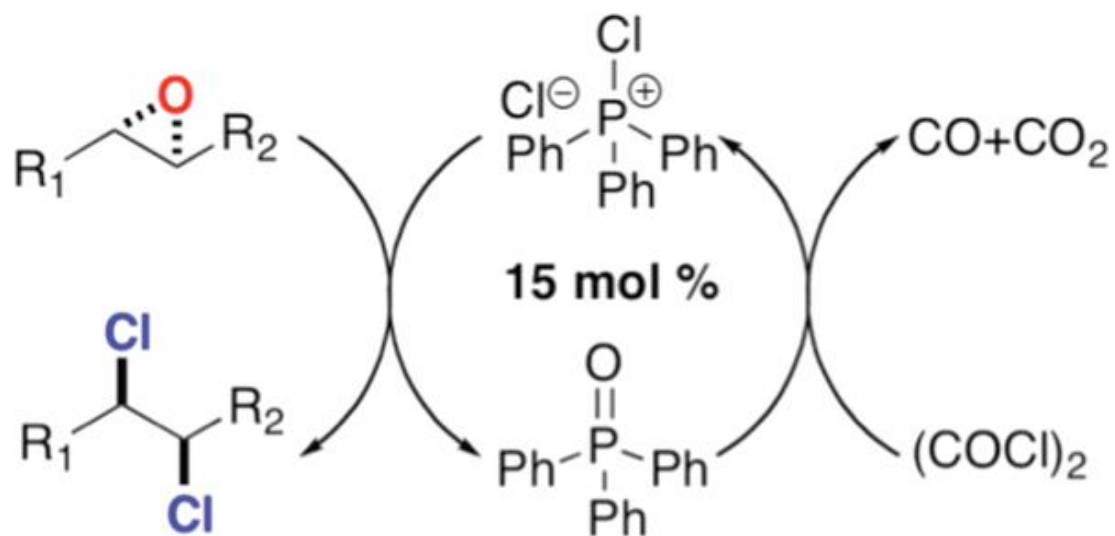
Mytilipin C (R = H) (5)

Chlorosulfolipids: a class of stereochemically complex, polychlorinated natural products isolated from marine sources

Back ground

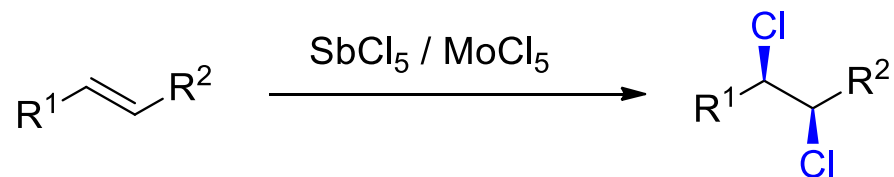


T. Yoshimitsu, N. Fukumoto and T. Tanaka *J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, *74*, 696–702.

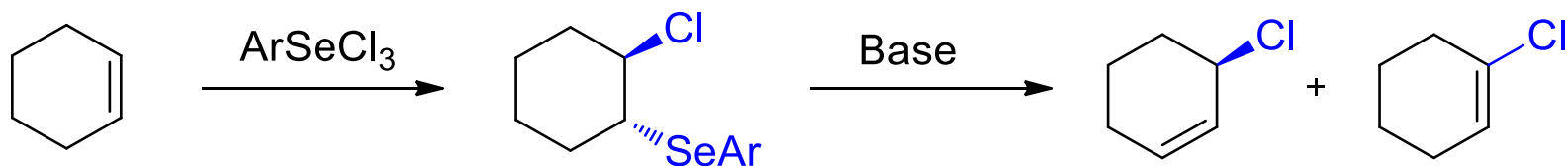


R. Denton, X. Tang and A. Przeslak *Org. Lett.* **2010**, *12*, 4678–4681.

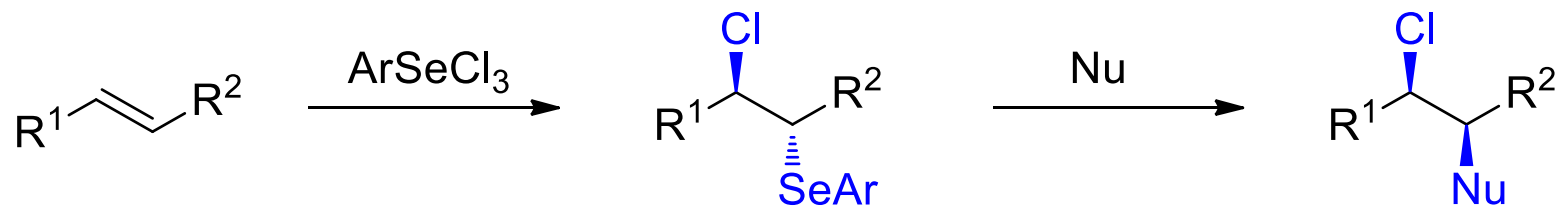
Back ground



S. Uemura, A. Onoe and M. Okano *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn* **1974**, 47, 692–697, J. S. Jr San Filippo, A. F. Sowinski and L. J. Romano, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1975**, 97, 1599–1600, W. A. Nugent, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1978**, 19, 3427–3430.

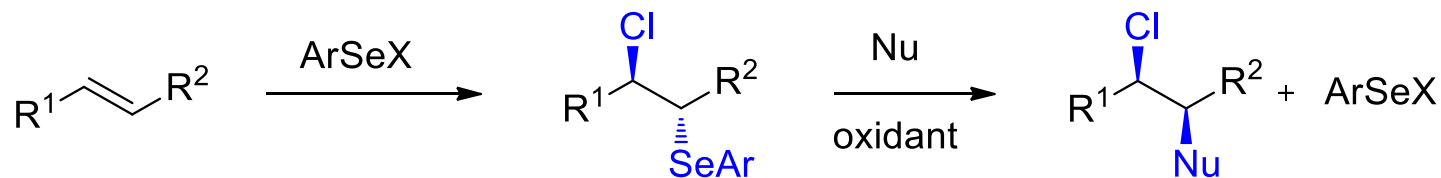


D. G. Garratt, and G. H. Schmid, *Can. J. Chem.* **1974**, 52, 3599–3606, L. Engman, *J. Org. Chem.* **1987**, 52, 4086–4094.



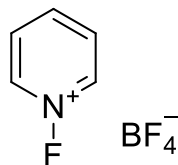
T. Hori and K. B. Sharpless, *J. Org. Chem.* **1979**, 44, 4204–4208, A. M Morella and D. A. Ward, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1984**, 25, 1197–1200, A. M Morella and D. A. Ward *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1985** 26, 2899–2900, C. Paulmier, *Phosphorus Sulfur Silicon Relat. Elem.* **2001**, 172, 25–54.

Back ground

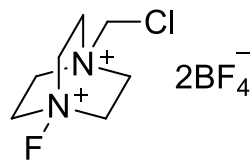


Oxidant

- it must not react (or must react only very slowly) with the alkene substrate
- it must not oxidize chloride ions to molecular Cl_2 or any other active 'Cl+' equivalent over the timescale of the reaction
- it must not contain or release nucleophiles that might outcompete chloride in the reaction
- it must not lead to the formation of selenoxide intermediates that are capable of rapid *syn*-elimination

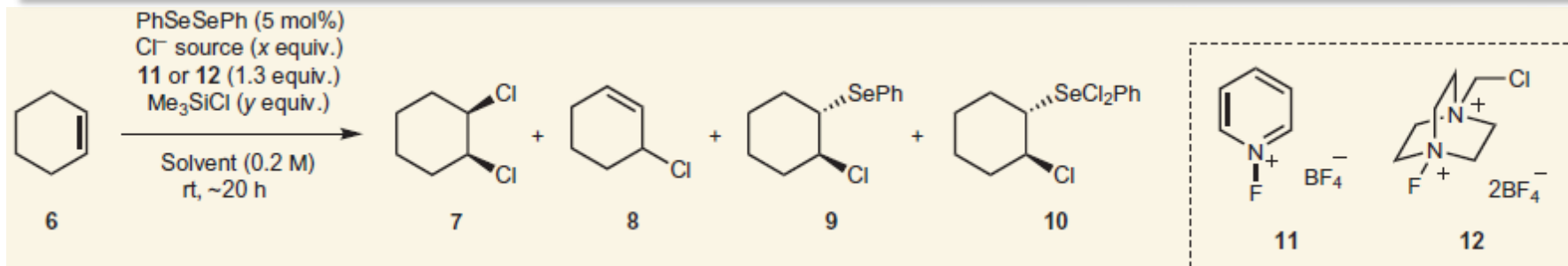


N-fluoropyridinium
tetrafluoroborate
CAS# 107264-09-5



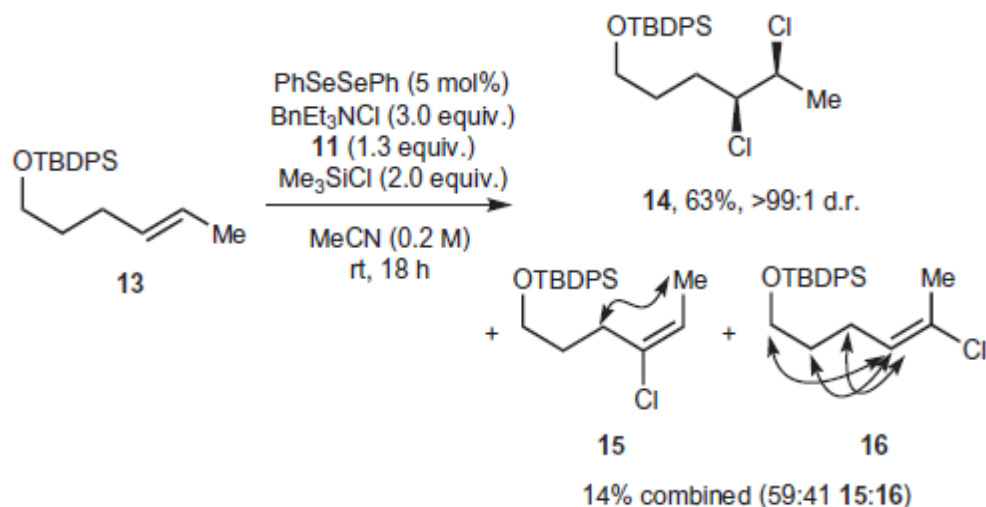
Selectfluor
CAS# 140681-55-6

Reaction development with cyclohexene

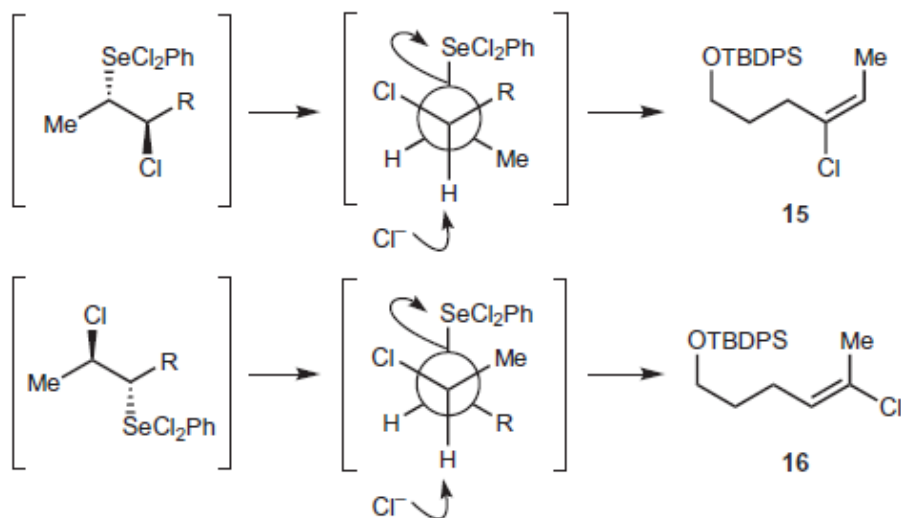


Sr.	Cl ⁻ source (equiv.)	Oxidant	Me ₃ SiCl (equiv.)	Solvent	NMR yield (%)				
					6	7	8	9	10
1	<i>n</i> -Bu ₄ NCl (3.0)	11	0.0	MeCN- <i>d</i> ₃	50	19	3	9	0
2	<i>n</i> -Bu ₄ NCl (3.0)	11	1.0	MeCN- <i>d</i> ₃	12	61	10	10	0
3	<i>n</i>-Bu₄NCl (3.0)	11	2.0	MeCN-<i>d</i>₃	0	81	10	0	0
4	<i>n</i> -Bu ₄ NCl (3.0)	11	3.0	MeCN- <i>d</i> ₃	0	81	8	0	0
5	<i>n</i> -Bu ₄ NCl (2.5)	11	2.0	MeCN- <i>d</i> ₃	0	74	10	0	0
6	<i>n</i> -Bu ₄ NCl (0.0)	11	2.0	MeCN- <i>d</i> ₃	54	0	2	0	8
7	<i>n</i> -Bu ₄ NCl (3.0)	11	2.0	CD ₂ Cl ₂	0	73	12	4	0
8	<i>n</i> -Bu ₄ NCl (3.0)	11	2.0	THF- <i>d</i> ₈	55	17	2	0	0
9	<i>n</i> -Bu ₄ NCl (3.0)	12	2.0	MeCN- <i>d</i> ₃	0	71	10	0	0
10	BnEt₃NCl (3.0)	11	2.0	MeCN-<i>d</i>₃	0	83	10	0	0

E2 elimination by-products

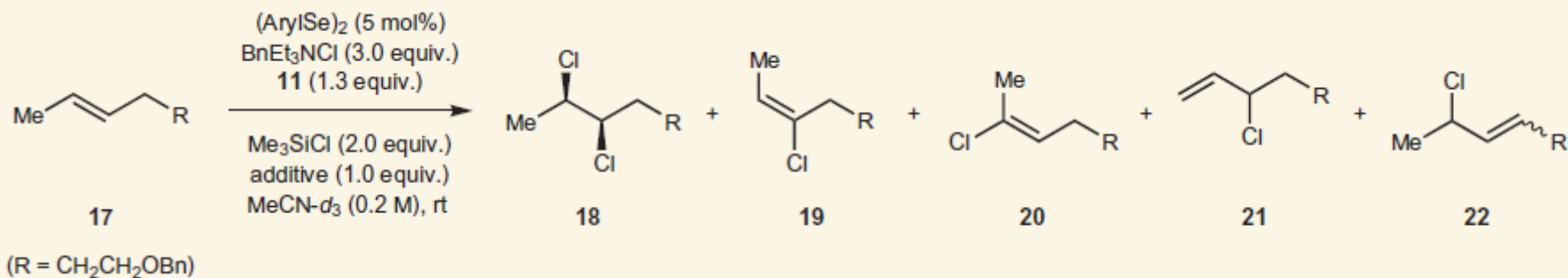


Formation of vinylic chloride by-products **15** and **16** from the dichlorination of alkene **13** and determination of their configurations



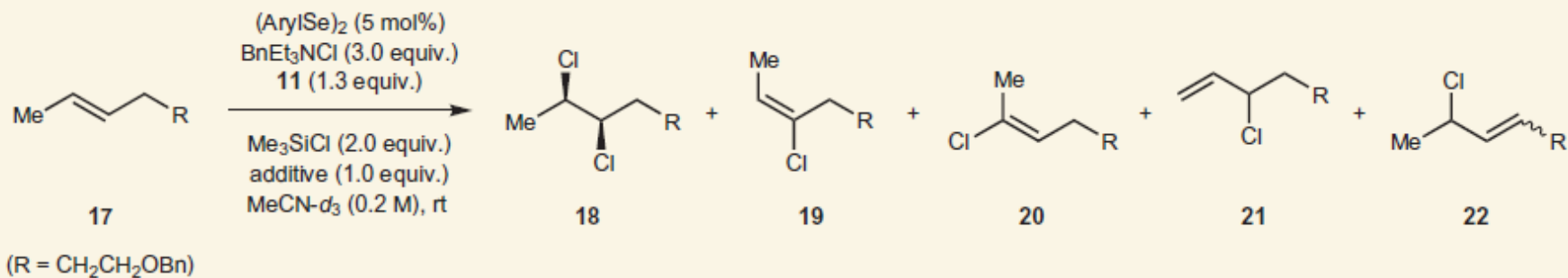
Mechanistic rationale for the formation of vinyl chlorides **15** and **16** from constitutionally isomeric anti-chloroselenylated intermediates via antiperiplanar elimination.

Reaction development with (E)-1-benzyloxy-4-hexene



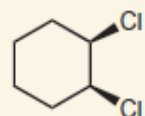
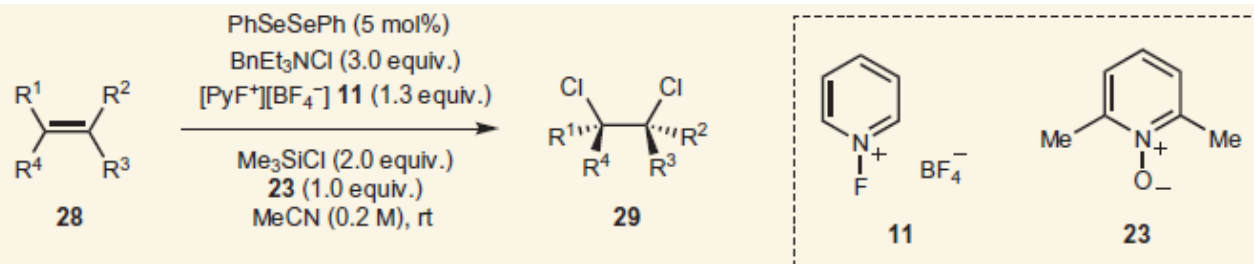
Sr. No.	(ArylSe) ₂	Additive	Time (h)	18:(19 + 20 + 21 + 22)	18 d.r.
1	PhSeSePh	--	6	80:20	99:1
2	PhSeSePh	Sulfolane	2	80:20	99:1
3	PhSeSePh	HMPA	3	82:18	98:2
4	PhSeSePh	DMPU	3.5	80:20	98:2
5	PhSeSePh	DMI	2.5	80:20	99:1
6	PhSeSePh	Ph ₃ P=O	3.5	80:20	98:2
7	PhSeSePh	Pyridine N-oxide	2.5	80:20	98:2
8	PhSeSePh	2,6-Lutidine N-oxide 23	2	80:20	99:1

Reaction development with (E)-1-benzyloxy-4-hexene

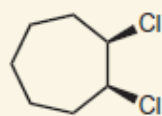


Sr. No.	(ArylSe) ₂	Additive	Time (h)	18:(19 + 20 + 21 + 22)	18 d.r.
9		--	10	58:42	88:18
10		--	18	59:41	55:45:1
11		--	3.5	90:10	99:1
12		--	8	83:17	98:2

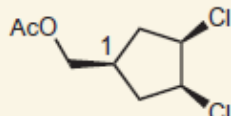
Reaction generality



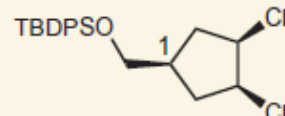
7, 51% (80%*),
>99:1 d.r. (10 h)
[83%*, >99:1 d.r.]



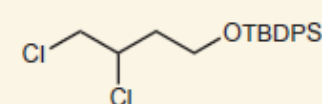
29a, 77% (96%*) d.r.
99:1 d.r. (4 h)



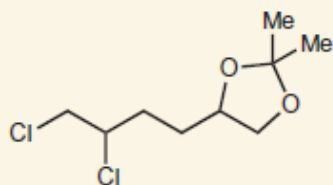
29b, 73%, >99:1 d.r.,
89:11 d.r. at C(1)[†]
(24 h), [76%, >99:1 d.r.,
90:10 d.r. at C(1)[†]]



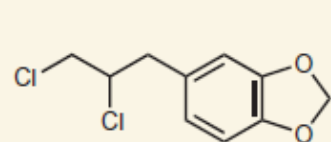
29c, 71%, >99:1 d.r.,
91:9 d.r. at C(1)
(16 h)



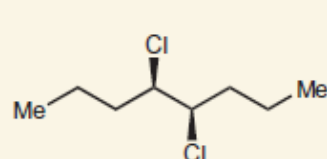
29d, 91% (6 h)
[91%]



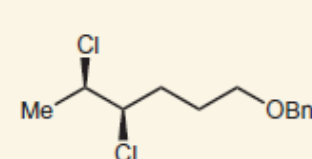
29e, 85% (4.5 h)



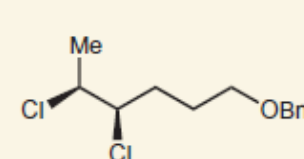
29f, 77% (3.5 h)



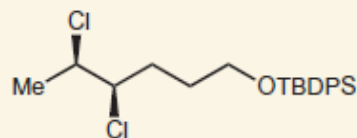
29g, 40% (66%*) d.r.
99:1 d.r. (4 h)



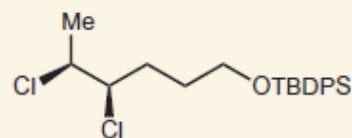
18, 71%, 99:1 d.r.
(3.5 h) [64%, >99:1 d.r.]



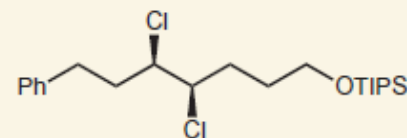
29h, 67%, >99:1 d.r.
(4 h) [67%, >99:1 d.r.]



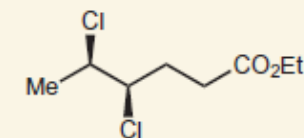
14, 64%, >99:1 d.r.
(4 h) [63%, >99:1 d.r.]



29i, 67%, >99:1 d.r.
(6 h) [63%, >99:1 d.r.]

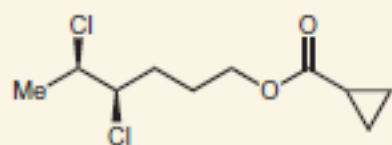
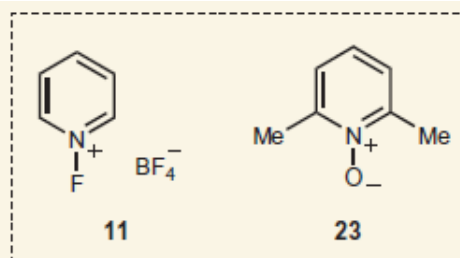
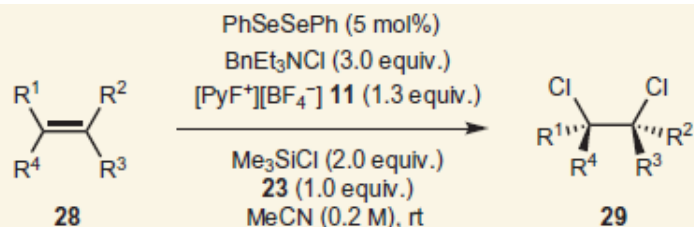


29j, 37%[‡], 97:3 d.r.
(5 h)

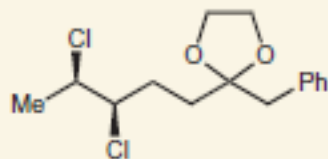


29k, 70%, >99:1 d.r.
(3.5 h)

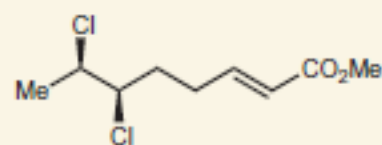
Reaction generality



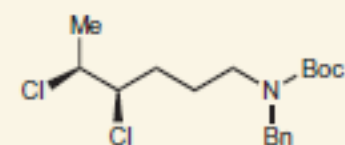
29i, 69%, >99:1 d.r.
(3.5 h)



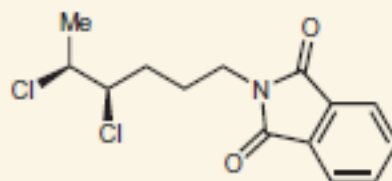
29m, 73%, >99:1 d.r.
(3.5 h)



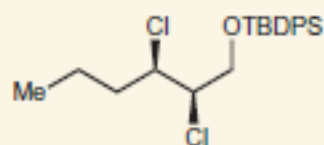
29n, 70%, 99:1 d.r.
(4.5 h)



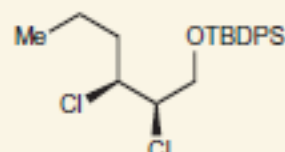
29o, 72%, 99:1 d.r.
(5 h)



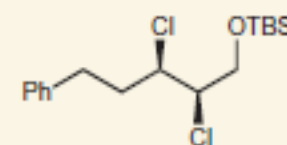
29p, 72%, 97:3 d.r.
(3.5 h)



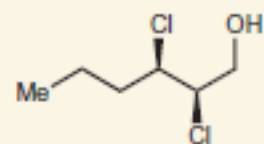
29q, 71%, >99:1 d.r.
(7 h)



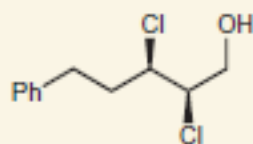
29r, 67%, 99:1 d.r.
(9 h)



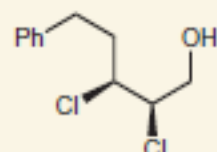
29s, 47%[§], >98:2 d.r.^{||}
(6 h)



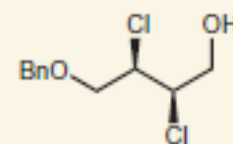
29t, 66%[†], 99:1 d.r.
(14 h)



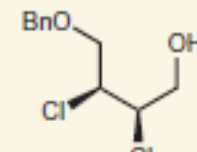
29u, 76%[†], 98:2 d.r.
(9 h)



29v, 71%[†], 98:2 d.r.
(9 h)

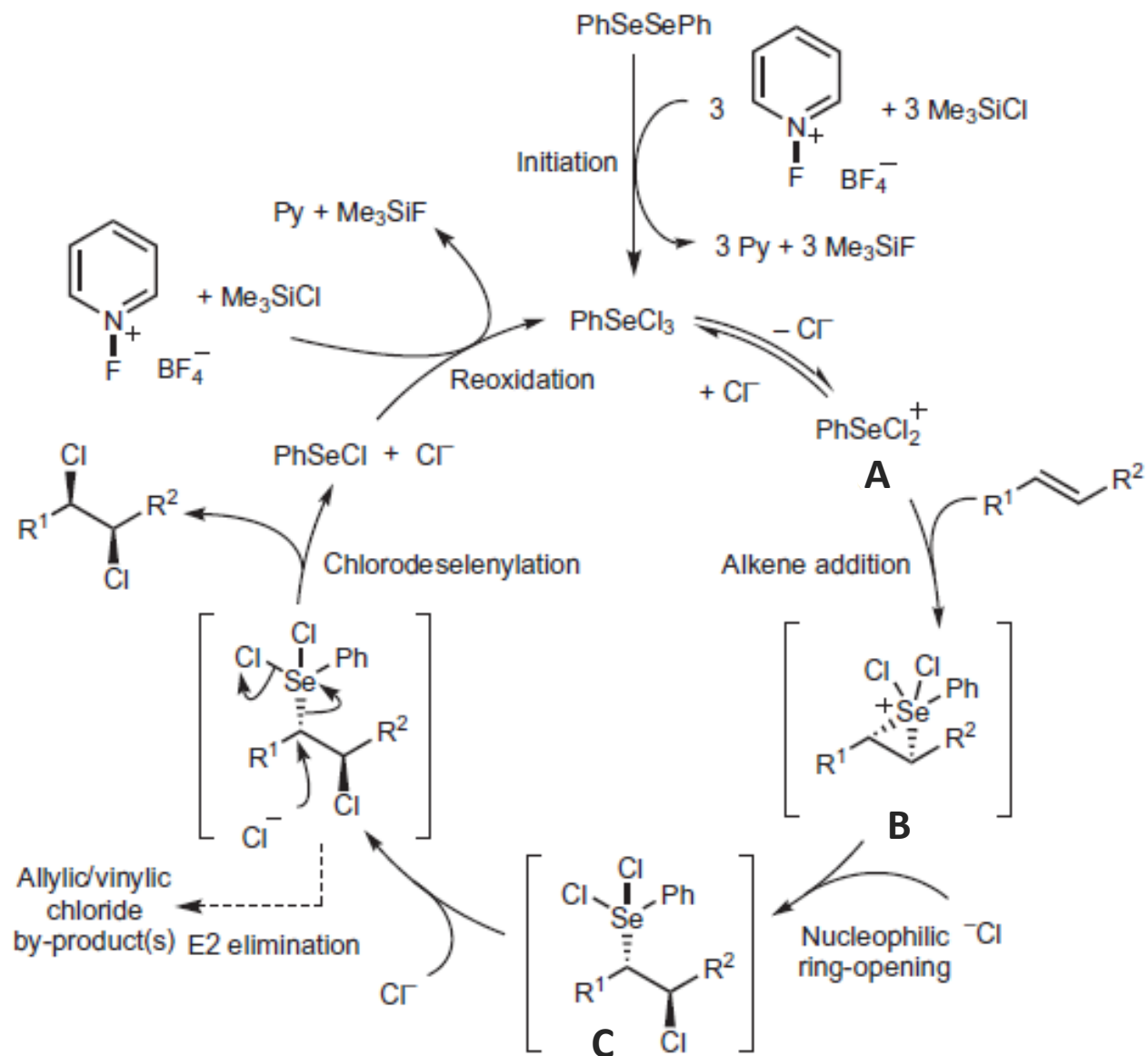


29w, 67%[†], 56:44 d.r.
(47 h)



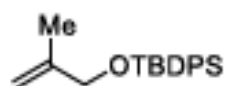
29x, 73%[†], 93:7 d.r.[‡]
(15 h)

Proposed mechanism

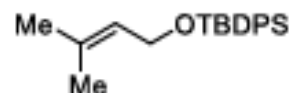


Problematic Substrates

1,1-Disubstituted and trisubstituted alkenes

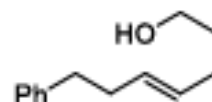


S31

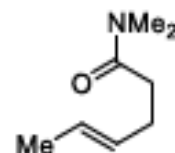


S32 (allylic chloride as major product)

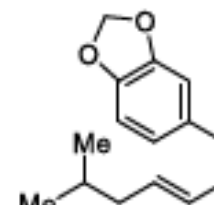
Alkenes bearing pendant nucleophiles



S43

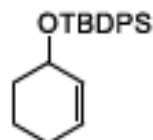


S44

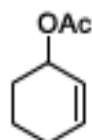


S45

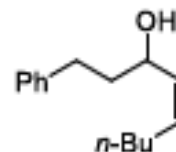
Secondary allylic alcohols and derivatives



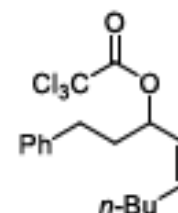
S33, 51% conv. to complex mixture, including an allylic chloride (21%) (tentatively assigned)



S34, 35% conv. to ~1:1 mixture of dichloride: allylic chloride (tentatively assigned)

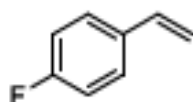


S35

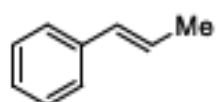


S36, mainly SM and anti-dichloride from background dichlorination

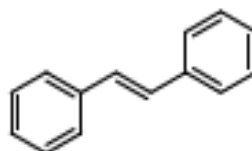
Conjugated alkenes



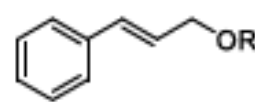
S37



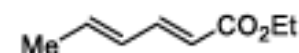
S38 (50:50 *syn:anti*)



S39 (58:42 *syn:anti*)



S40, R = TBDPS (50:50 *syn:anti*)
S41, R = H (75:25 *syn:anti*)

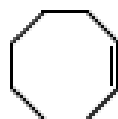


S42

Problematic Substrates

Alkenes giving anti-dichlorination

Medium-Ring Cycloalkenes

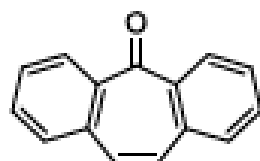


S46 (98:2 anti:syn)

Electron-Poor Alkenes



S49 (<99:1 anti:syn)



S50 (<99:1 anti:syn)

Miscellaneous Functionalized Alkenes

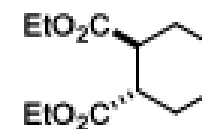


S51, R = Cbz (>98:2 anti:syn)

S52, R = Boc (>98:2 anti:syn)



S53 (<99:1 anti:syn)



S54 (<99:1 anti:syn)

Alkenes with branching at the allylic position

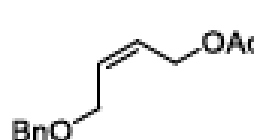


S47, 50% conv.,
80:20 anti:syn

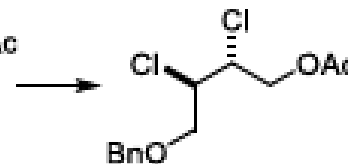


S48, 74% conv.,
86:14 anti:syn

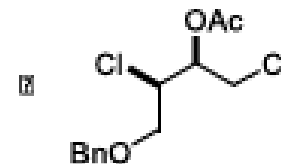
Allylic Acetates



S55

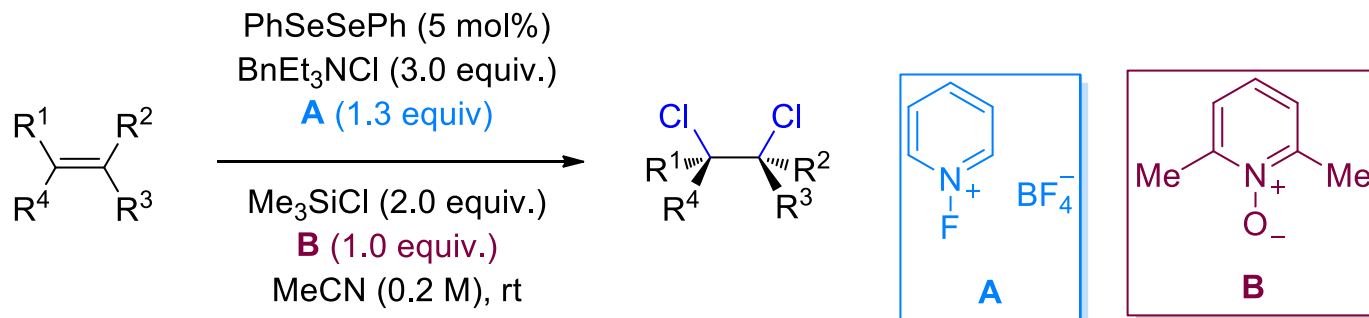


S56, 38%



S57 10%

Summary



- ❖ Developed selenium catalysed *syn*-stereospecific dichlorination of alkenes
- ❖ *Direct alkene syn-dichlorination*
- ❖ *The method is applicable to a wide variety of functionalized cyclic and acyclic 1,2-disubstituted alkenes*
- ❖ *Some problematic substrate*

Thank You