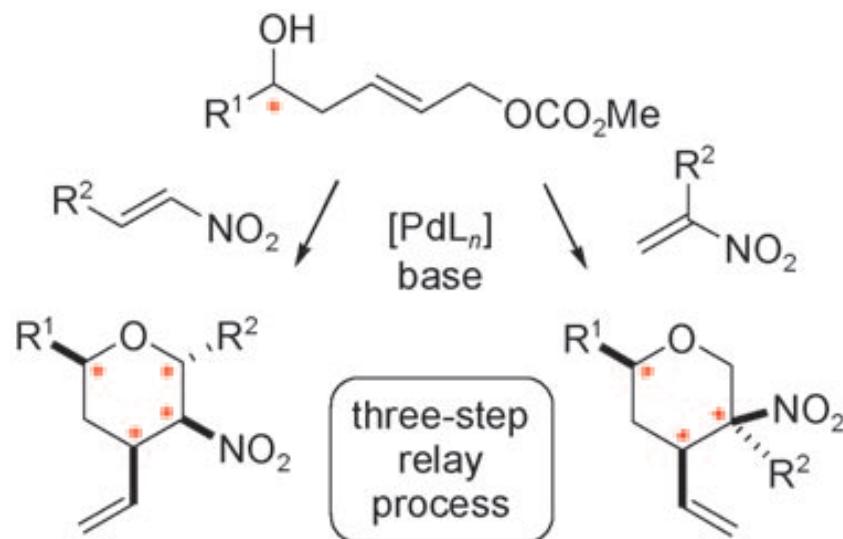


Concise Synthesis of Tetrahydropyrans by a Tandem Oxa-Michael / Tsuji–Trost Reaction

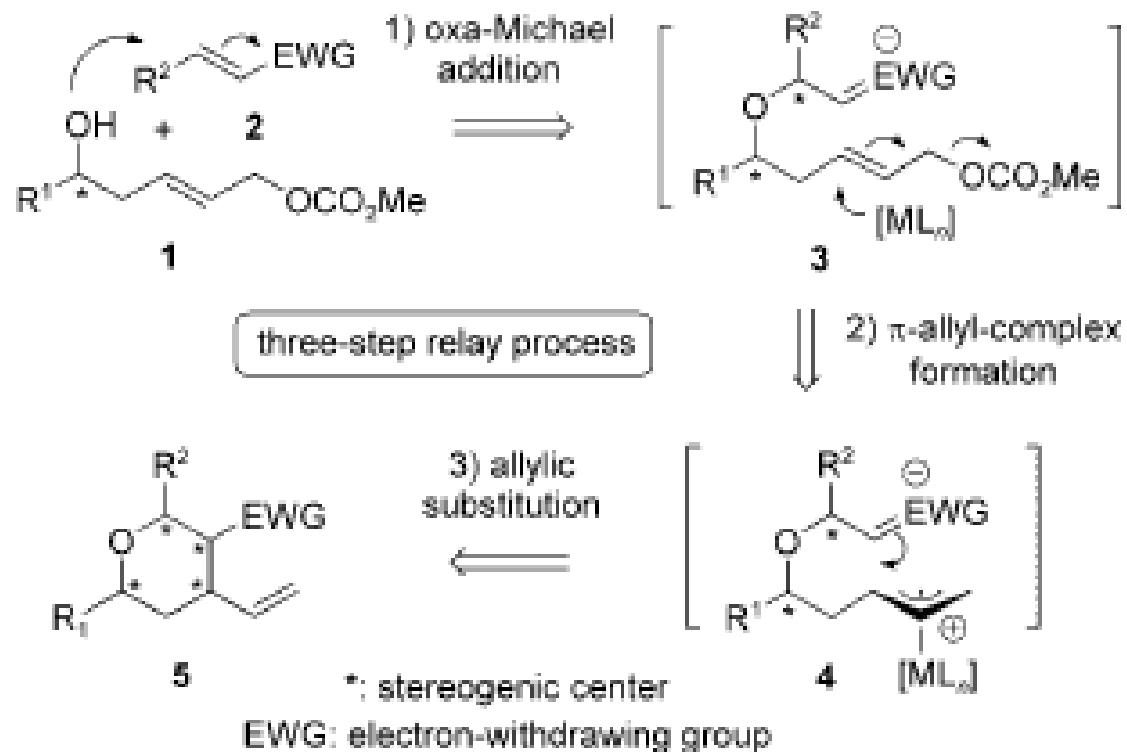


L. Wang, P. Li, and D. Menche, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2010, 49, 1–5

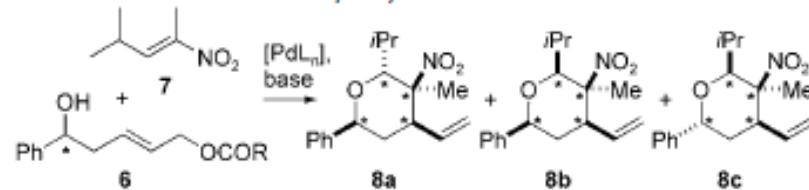
❖ Various strategies for the construction of functionalised tetrahydropyran ring :

- ✓ Cyclisations onto Oxocarbenium Ions (*Prins, Rychnovsky*)
- ✓ Hetero-Diels–Alder Cyclisations
- ✓ Cyclisation of hydroxy groups onto epoxides
- ✓ Michael Reactions
- ✓

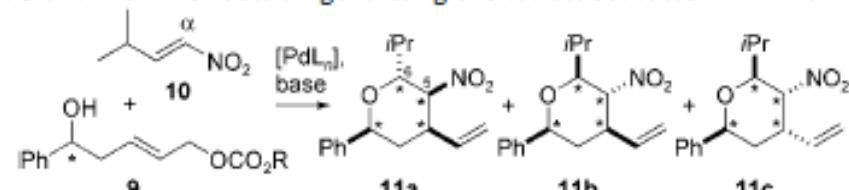
❖ Concept of the novel cascade reaction based on an oxa-Michael addition and an allylic substitution



❖ Optimization of the new synthetic approach

Table 1: Tandem oxa-Michael/Tsuji–Trost reaction.^[4, 23]

| Entry | R | $[\text{PdL}_n]/\text{base}^{\text{[b]}}$ | Yield [%] ^[c] | d.r. 8a/8b/8c ^[d] |
|-------|------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | OMe | $[\{\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}\}_2]/\text{LiOtBu}$ | 24 | 6.9:9.1:1 |
| 2 | OMe | $[\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3]/\text{LiOtBu}$ | 14 | 10.4:12.3:1 |
| 3 | OMe | $[\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3]/\text{LiHMDS}$ | 17 | 12:11.7:1 |
| 4 | OMe | $[\{\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}\}_2]/\text{LiHMDS}$ | 39 | 4.8:3.4:1 |
| 5 | OMe | $[\{\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}\}_2]/\text{LiHMDS}$ | 71 | 10.3:8:1 |
| 6 | PMB | $[\{\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}\}_2]/\text{LiHMDS}$ | 43 | 14.4:10.2:1 |
| 7 | tBu | $[\{\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}\}_2]/\text{LiHMDS}$ | 44 | 1.4:1.3:1 |
| 8 | OrBu | $[\{\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}\}_2]/\text{LiHMDS}$ | 47 | 2.1:1.8:1 |
| 9 | OrBu | $[\{\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}\}_2]/\text{LiHMDS}$ (10 mol %) ^[e] | 17 | n.d. ^[f] |
| 10 | OrBu | $[\{\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}\}_2]/\text{PPh}_3$ (20 mol %)/ LiHMDS | 62 | 1.6:1 : <0.05 |
| 11 | OrBu | $[\{\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}\}_2]/\text{P}(i\text{OPr})_3$ (20 mol %)/ LiHMDS | 52 | 18.4:13.5:1 ^[g] |
| 12 | OrBu | $[\{\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}\}_2]/\text{P}(\text{OEt})_3$ (20 mol %)/ LiHMDS | 59 | 9.4:6.9:1 ^[g] |
| 13 | OrBu | $[\{\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}\}_2]/\text{dppf}$ (10 mol %)/ LiHMDS | 35 | 13.0:8.8:1.4 |
| 14 | OrBu | $[\{\text{Pd}(\text{allyl})\text{Cl}\}_2]/\text{dppp}$ (10 mol %)/ LiHMDS ^[h] | 25 | 11.2:6.9:1 |

Table 2: Domino reaction generating the tetrasubstituted THP 11a.^[2, 23]

| Entry | Substrate; $[\text{PdL}_n]/\text{base}^{\text{[b]}}$ | Yield [%] ^[c] | d.r. 11a/11b/11c ^[d] |
|-------|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | R=Me; $[\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3]$ (5 mol %)/ PPh_3 (20 mol %)/ LiHMDS (1.5 equiv) | 47 | 5.8:2.5:1 |
| 2 | R=Me; $[\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3]$ (5 mol %)/ PPh_3 (20 mol %)/ KOtBu (1.5 equiv) | 63 | 4.4:1.4:1 |
| 3 | R=tBu; $[\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3]$ (5 mol %)/ PPh_3 (20 mol %)/ LiOtBu (1.5 equiv) | 78 | 5.2:1.4:1 |

❖ Conclusion

- A one-pot relay process generates up to three new stereogenic centers
- Rapid access of polysubstituted tetrahydropyrans.
- Simple starting materials.