

Bibliography :  
Organocatalytic Formation of  
Quaternary Stereocenters

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# Introduction:

Synthesis of Quaternary Stereocenters : one of the most challenging tasks in organic synthesis

Steric encumbrance ➡ Relatively harsh conditions

Limited combinations of nucleophiles and electrophiles

New organocatalyzed reactions ➡ Excellent control of stereoselectivity

Mild reaction conditions

Simple organic molecules

Avoid the use of transition metals

# General Considerations and limitations:

Limitations in its substrate scope for every chemical reaction

Reactions forming quaternary carbon stereocenters presents additional limitations :

Reactions conditions quite unusual (high temperatures and concentration, long time reaction)

➡ affected enantioselection

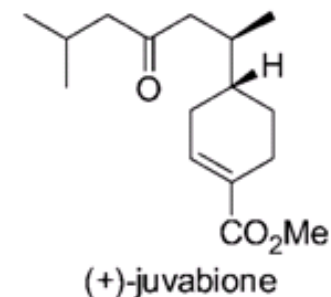
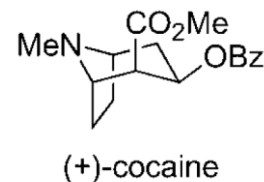
Strong limitations in the « partners combination »

➡ loss of stereocontrol

➡ major issue with organocatalyzed

reactions

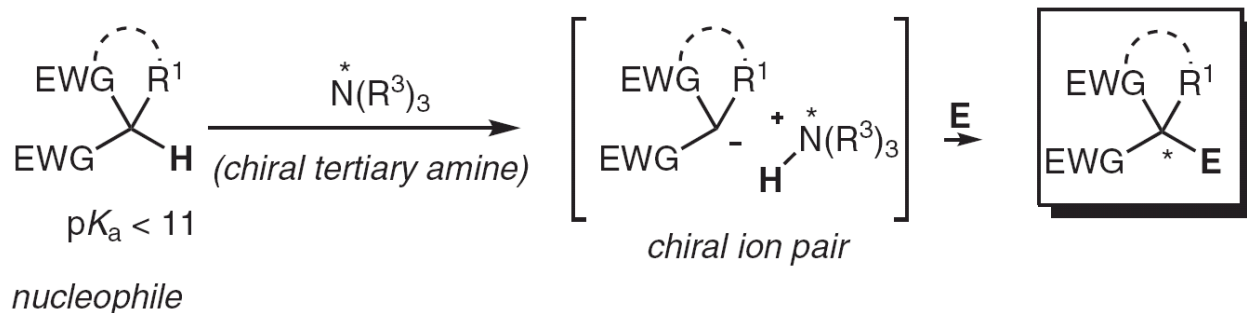
Despite all these limitations, organocatalytic formation of quaternary stereocenters is a powerful tool.



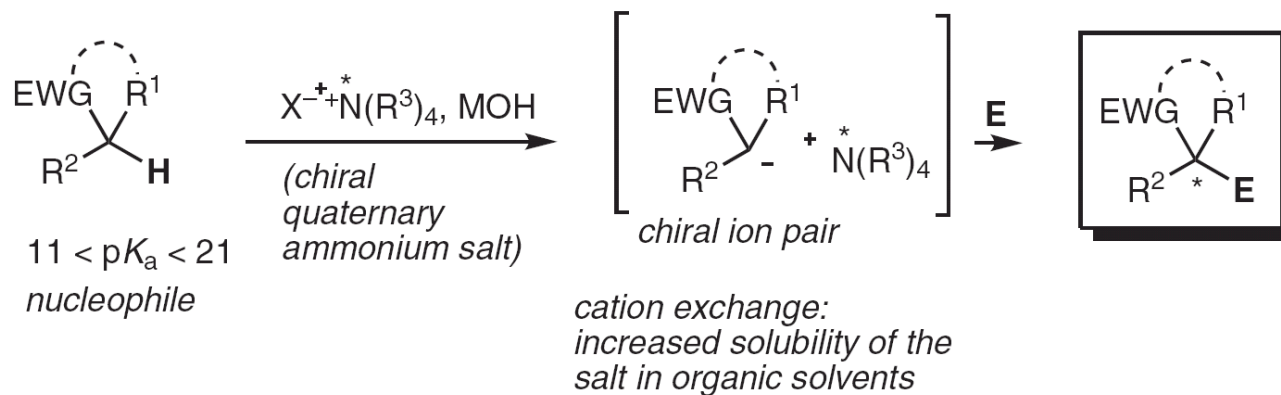
# Mechanistic Considerations :

## Activation of the nucleophile

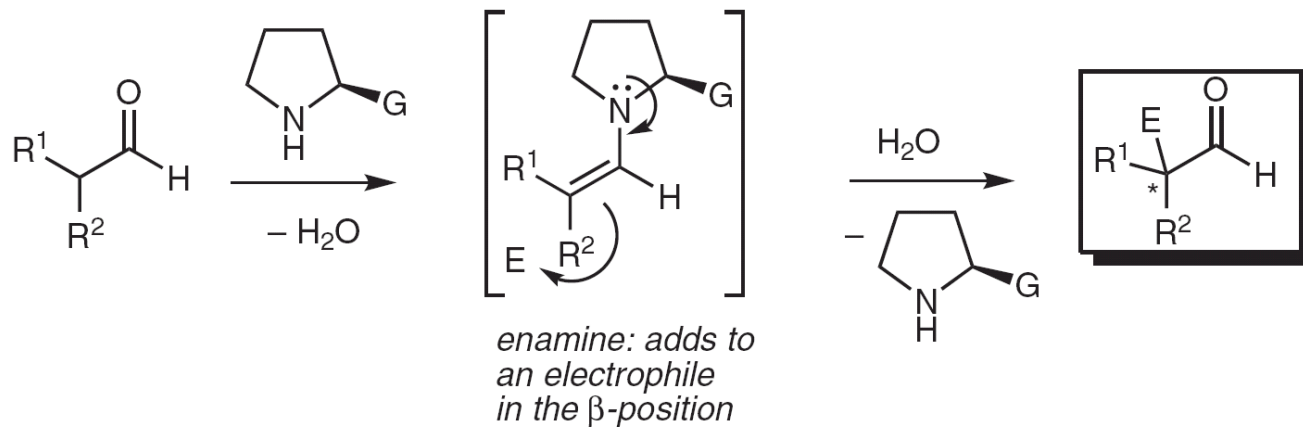
### Via tertiary amine



### Via inorganic base-chiral quaternary ammonium salt

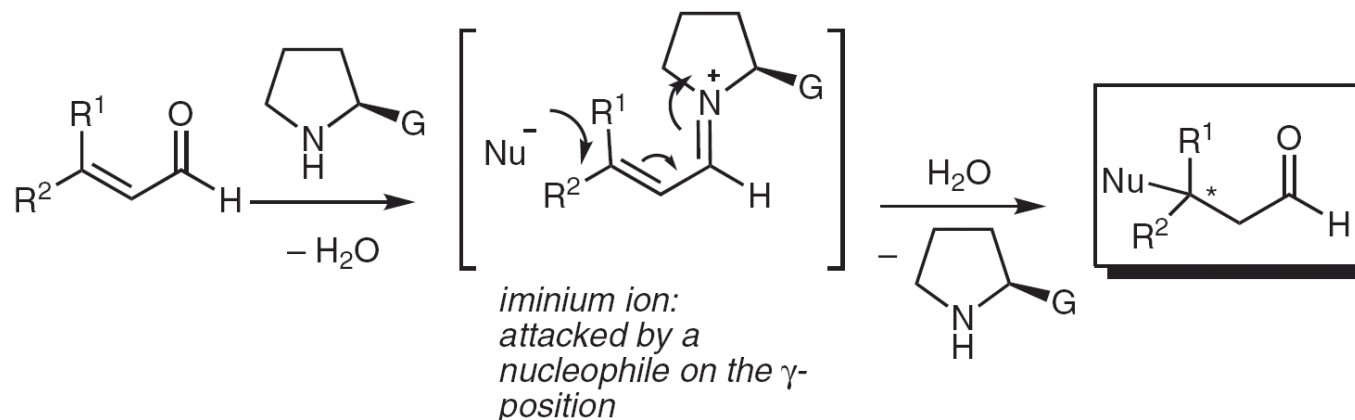


### Via enamine

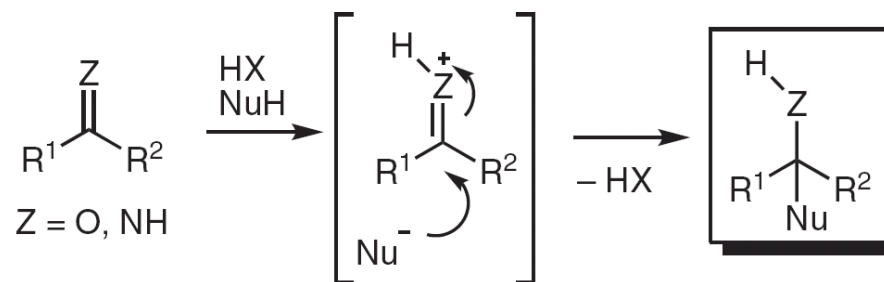


# Activation of the electrophile

## Via iminium ion



## Via Brønsted acid

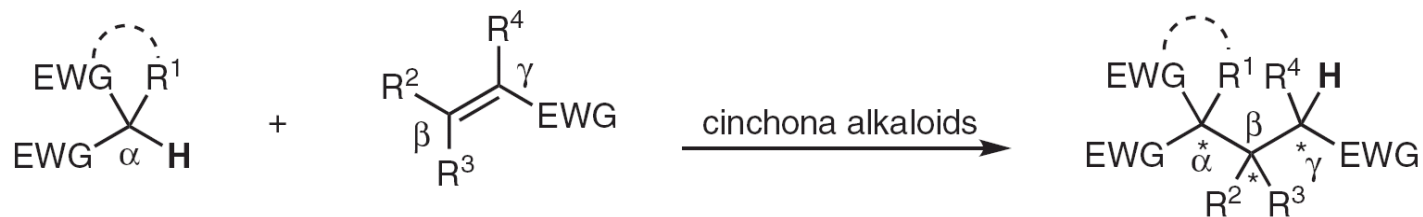
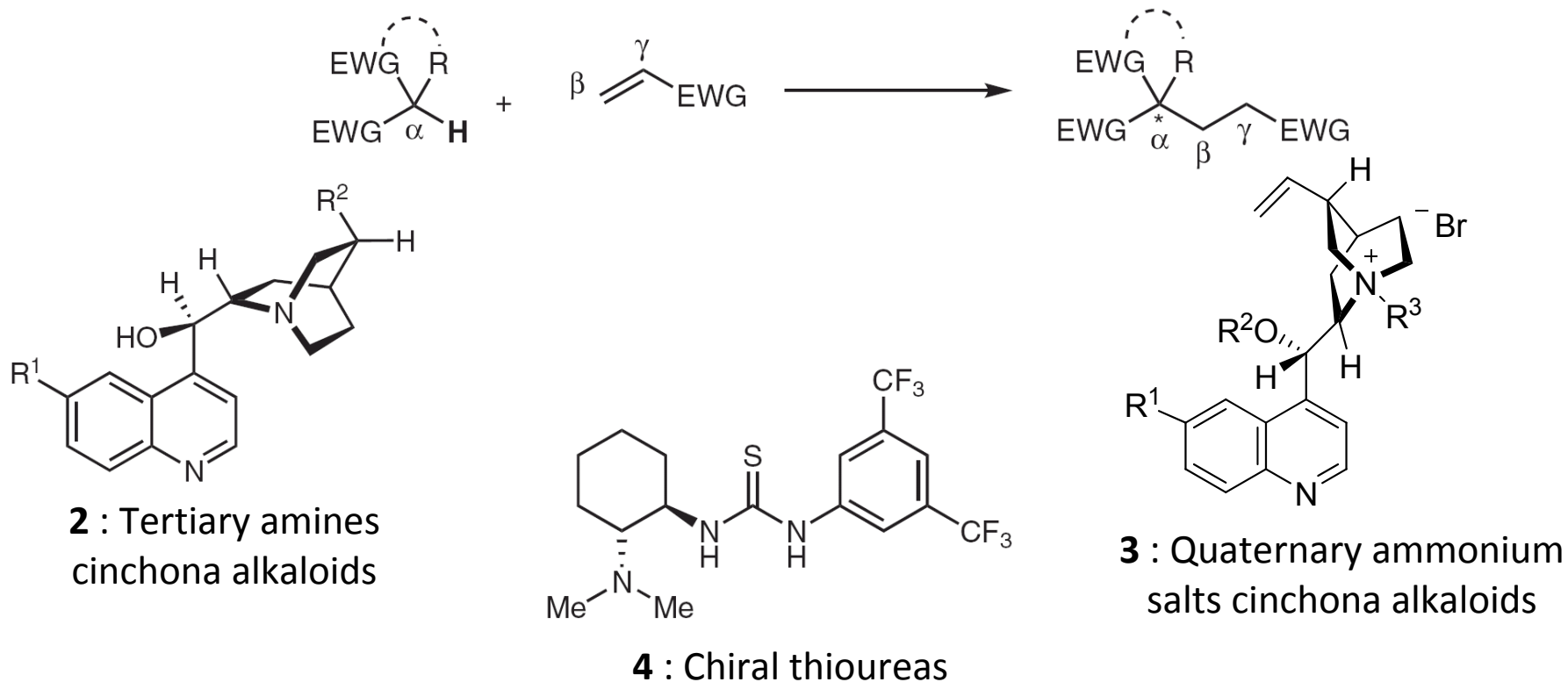


## Via heterocyclic carbenes : Umpolung concept

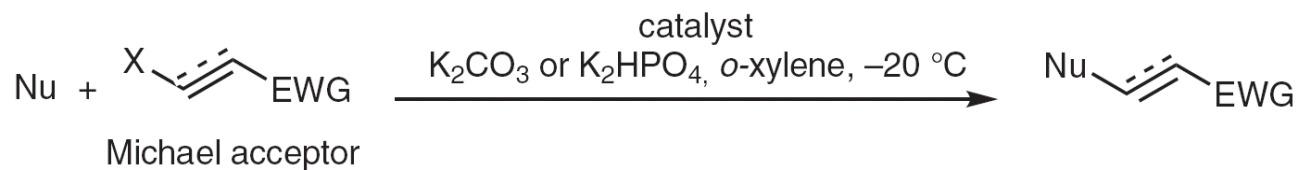
## Via mixed activation: use of catalysts combinations

# Addition to Carbon-Carbon Multiple Bonds:

« Classic » conjugate addition : Formation of a Single Stereocenter or Multiple Stereocenters



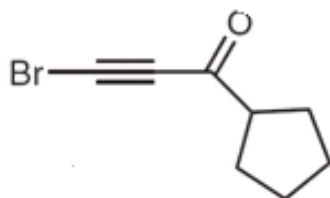
# Addition-Elimination Conjugate Addition



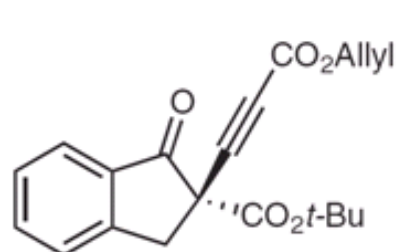
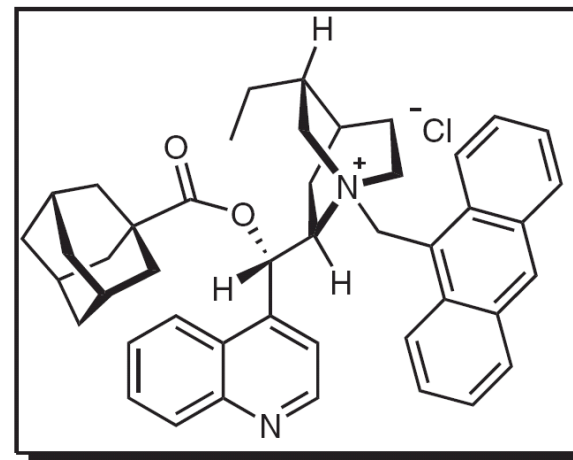
Michael acceptor = Br-C≡C-CO<sub>2</sub>Allyl

Br-C≡C-CO<sub>2</sub>Me

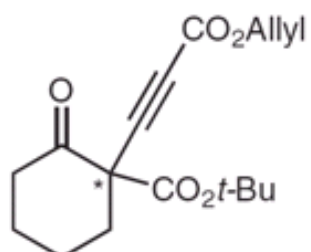
catalyst =



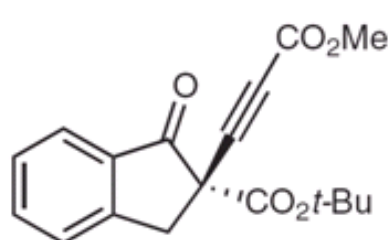
Cl-C≡C-Ts



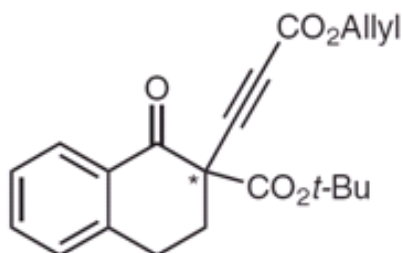
96% ee  
99% yield



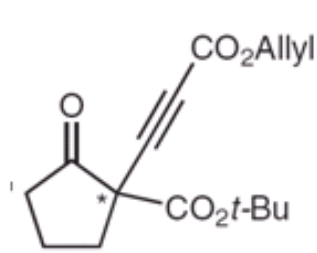
96% ee  
84% yield



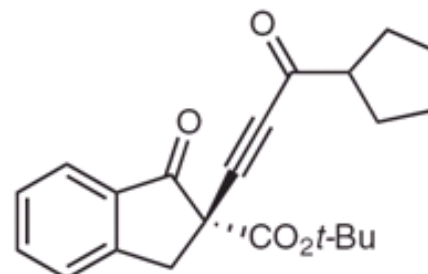
95% ee  
88% yield



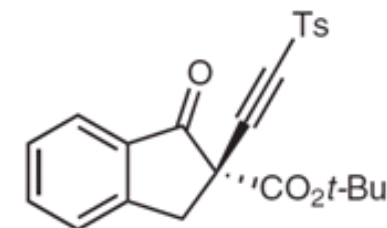
98% ee  
82% yield



84% ee  
94% yield

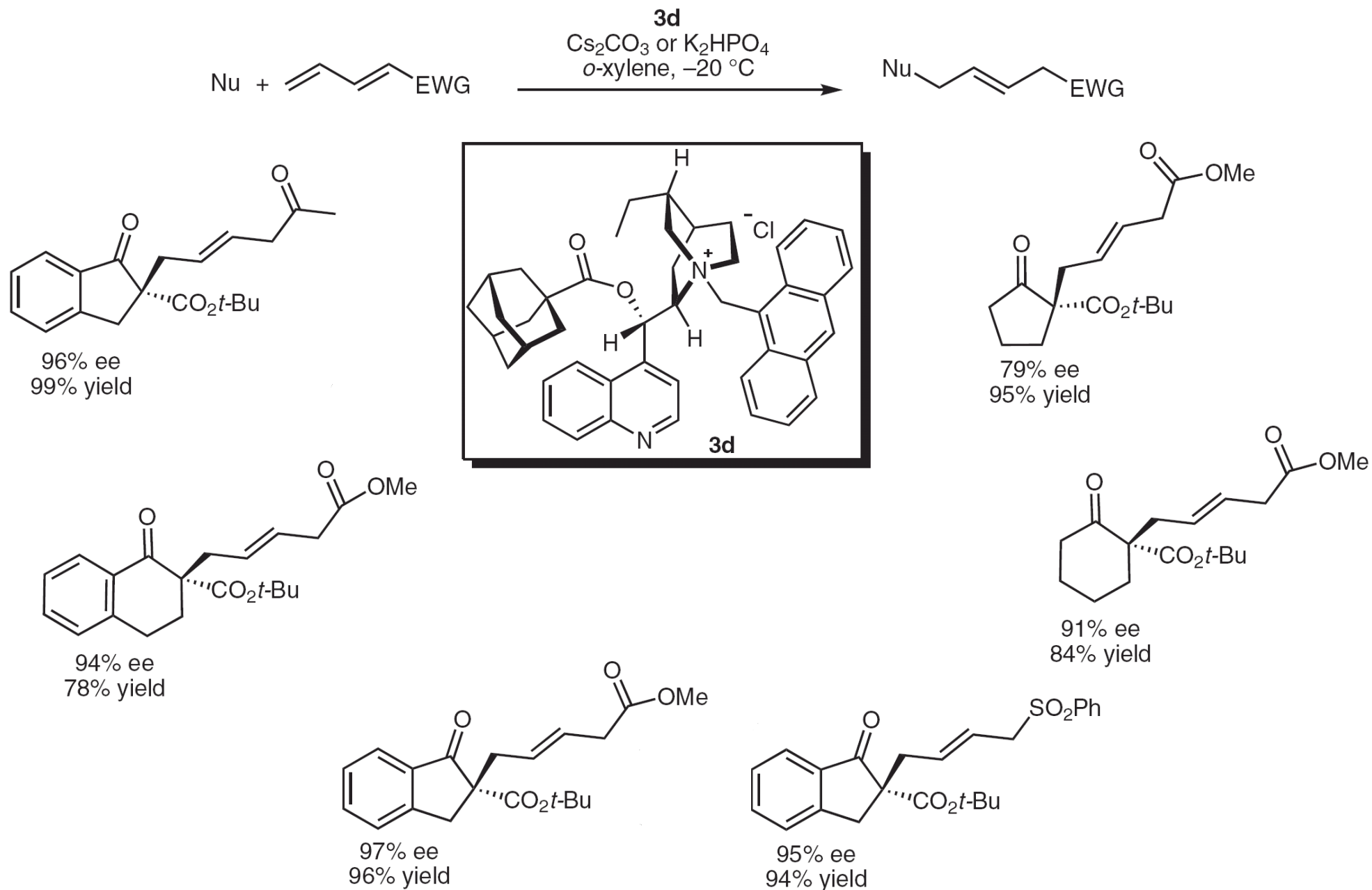


96% ee  
96% yield



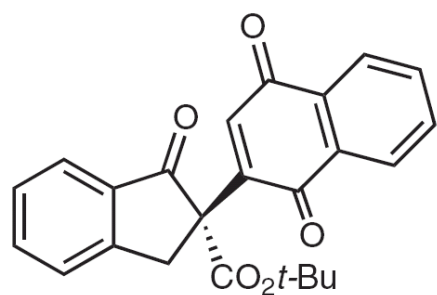
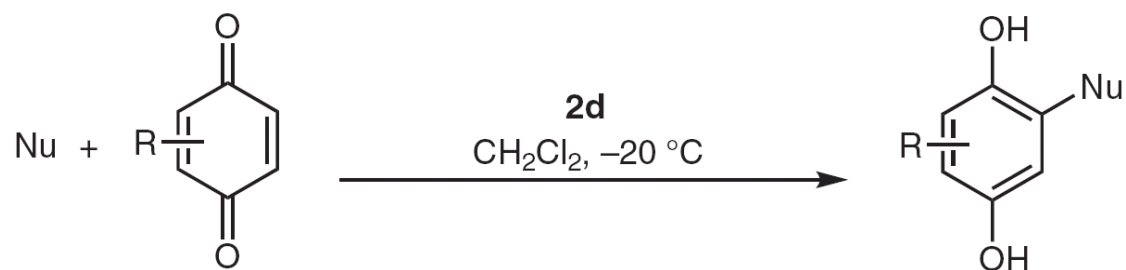
80% ee  
74% yield

# 1,6-Conjugate Addition

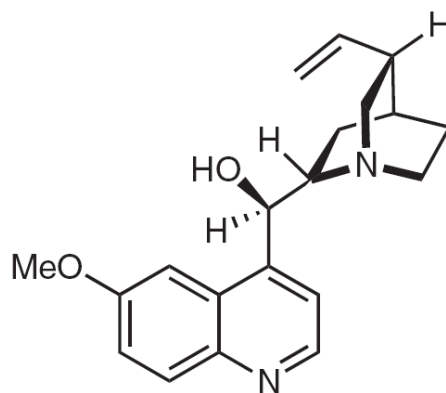




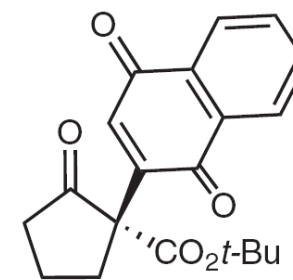
# Conjugate Addition-Aromatization



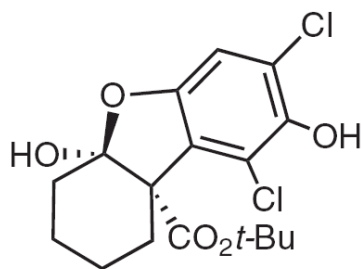
94% ee  
76% yield



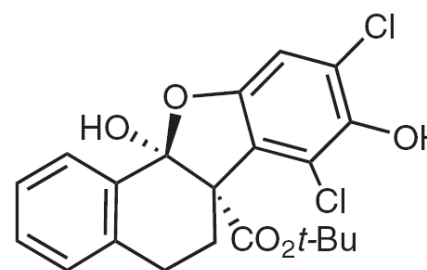
**2d**



96% ee  
59% yield



90% ee  
66% yield

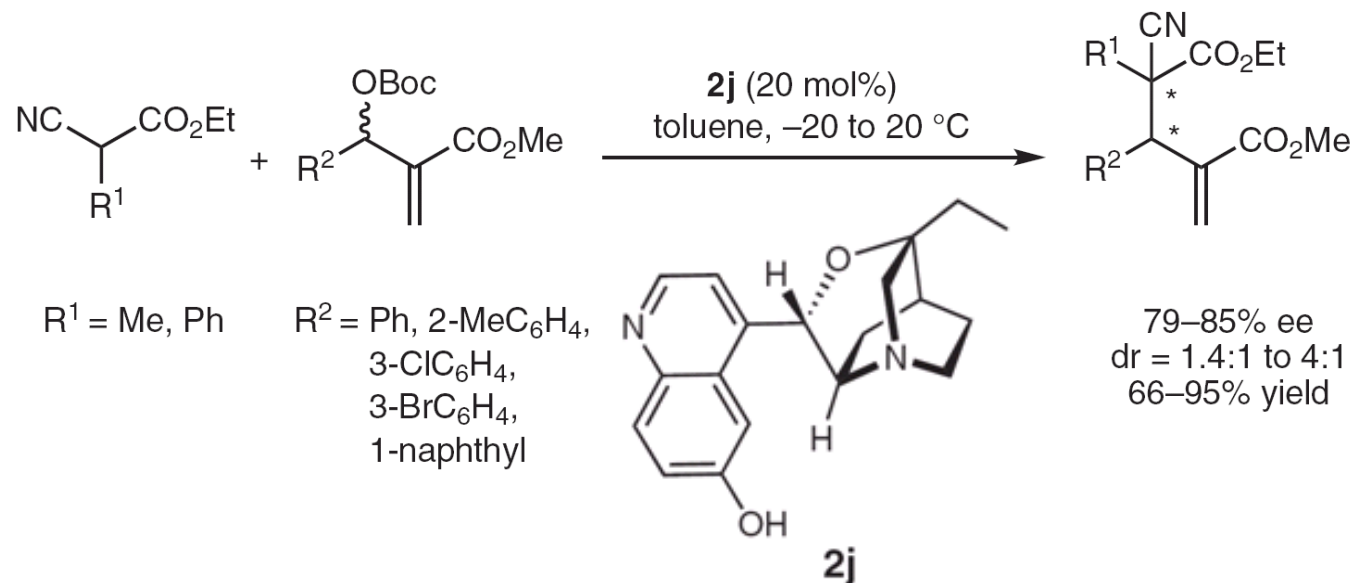


94% ee  
88% yield

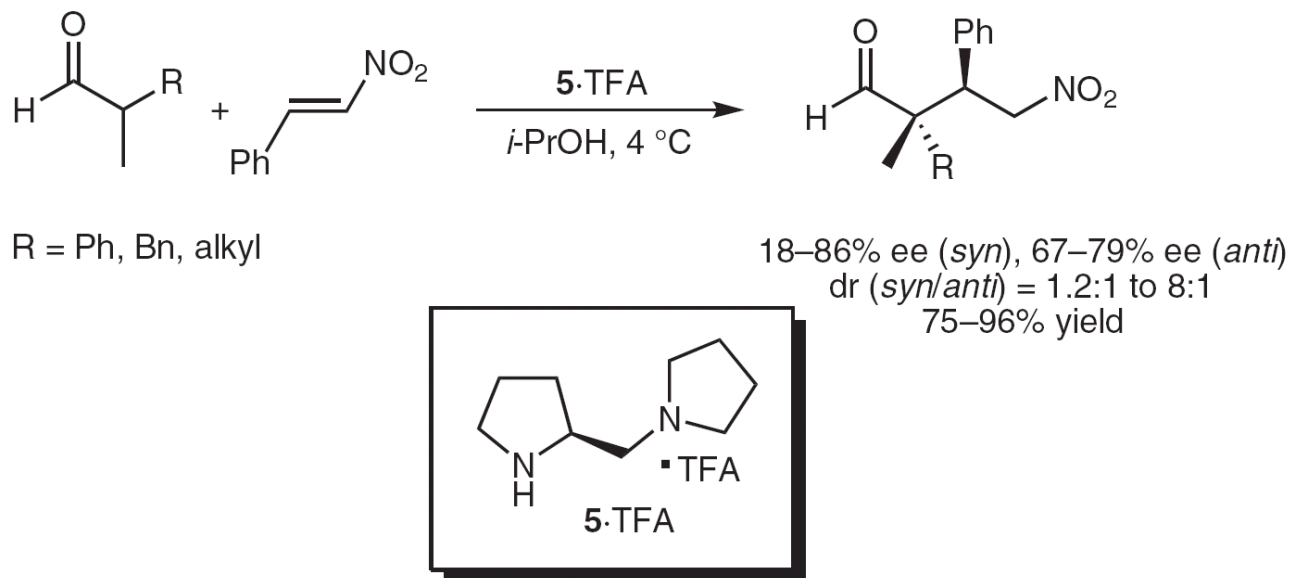
(a) Aléman, J.; Cabrera, S.; Maerten, E.; Overgaard, J.; Jørgensen, K. A. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2007**, *46*, 5520.

(b) Aléman, J.; Richter, B.; Jørgensen, K. A. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2007**, *46*, 5515.

# Miscellaneous Conjugate Addition

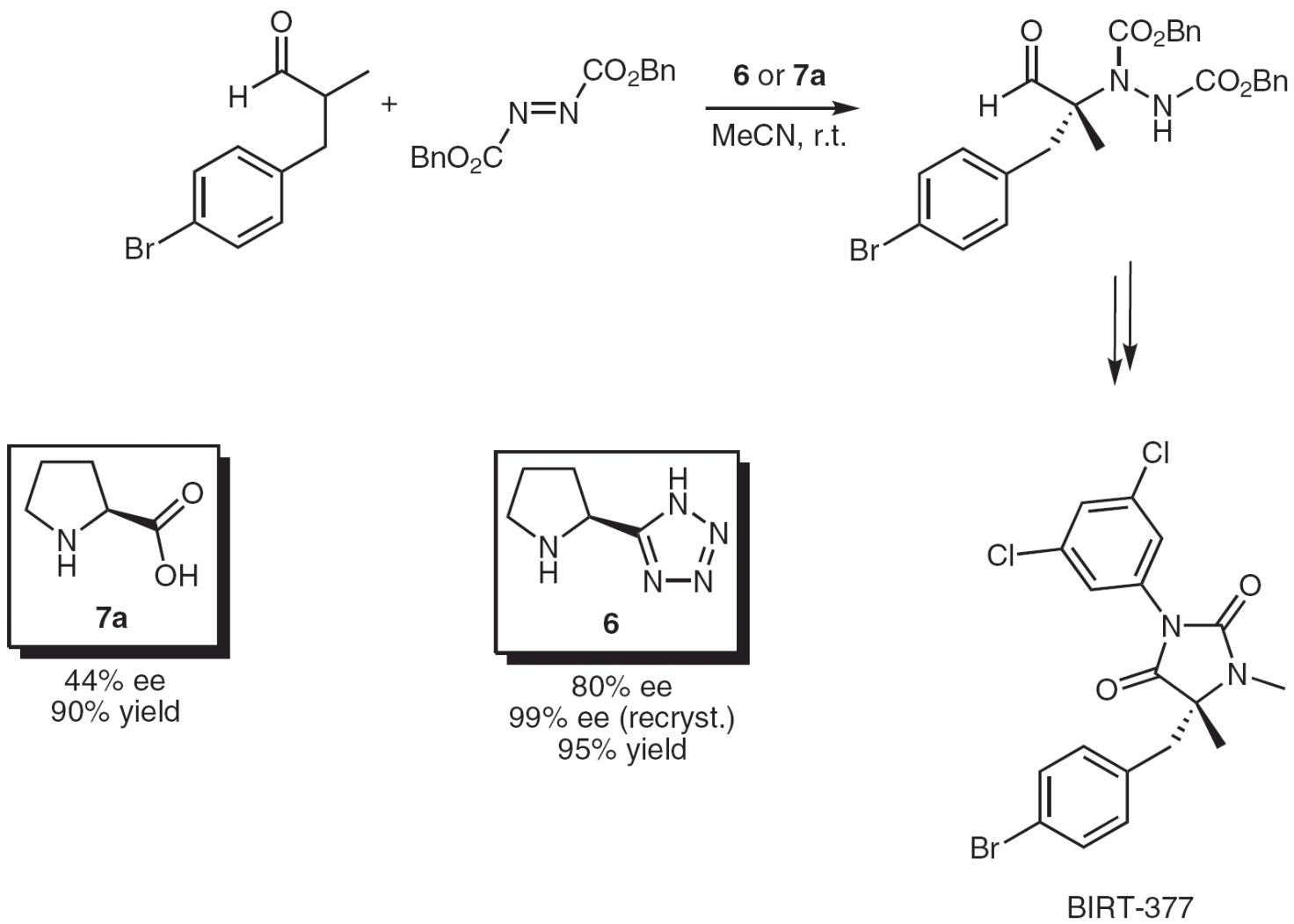


# Conjugate Addition via Enamine Catalysis

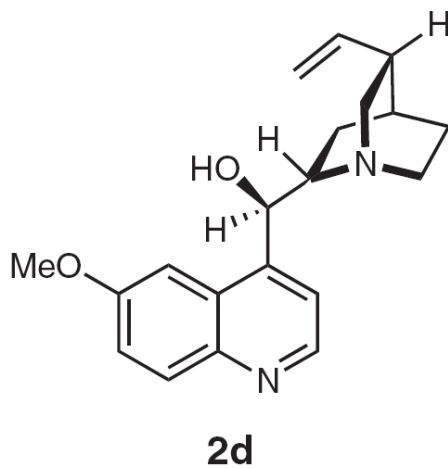
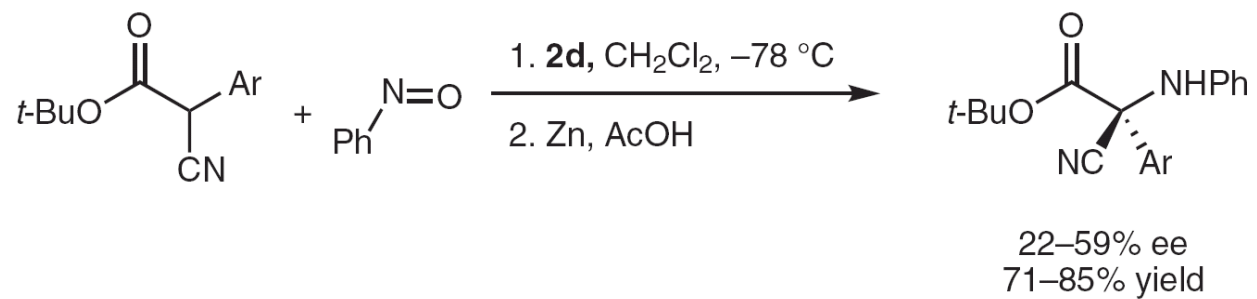


# Addition to N-X Double Bonds:

## Addition to Nitrogen-Nitrogen Double Bonds

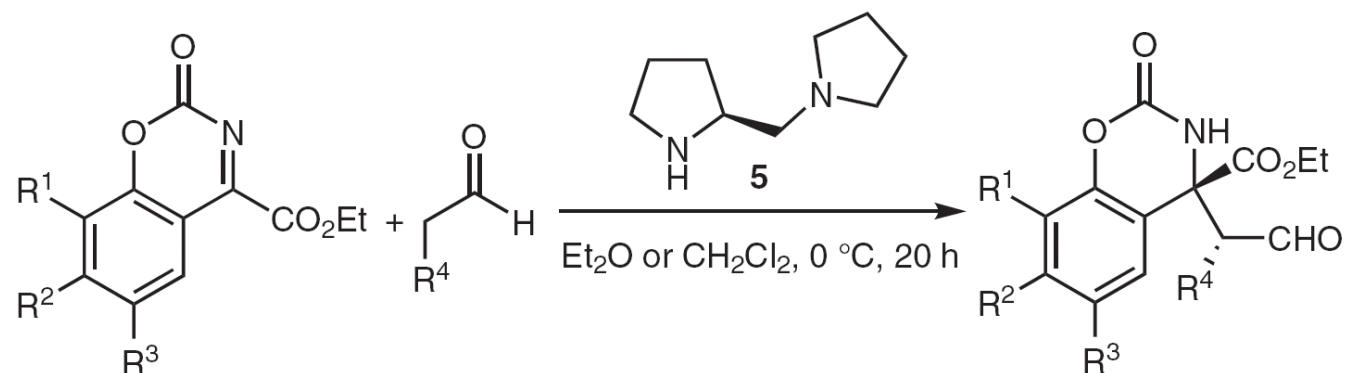


## Addition to Nitrogen-Oxygen Double Bonds



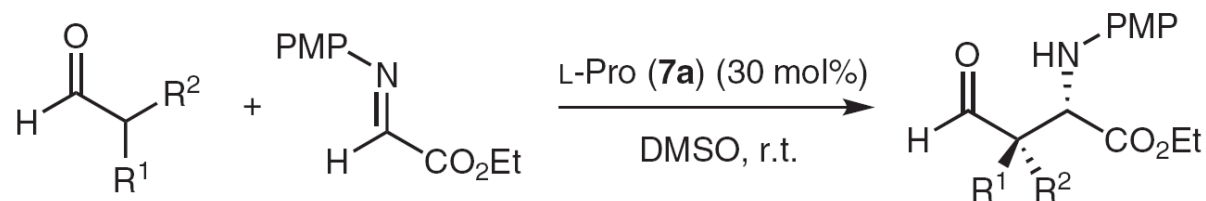
# Addition to Carbon-Nitrogen Double Bonds

## Mannich Reaction



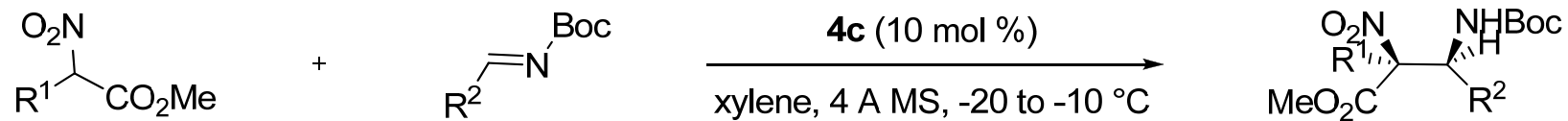
R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> = H, OMe, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-  
R<sup>3</sup> = H, Me, OMe, F  
R<sup>4</sup> = H, Me, *i*-Pr, Allyl

83–98% ee  
dr = 4:1 to 20:1  
72–99% yield



R<sup>1</sup> = Me  
R<sup>2</sup> = Ph, thienyl,  
4-MeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>,  
4-(*i*-Pr)C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>

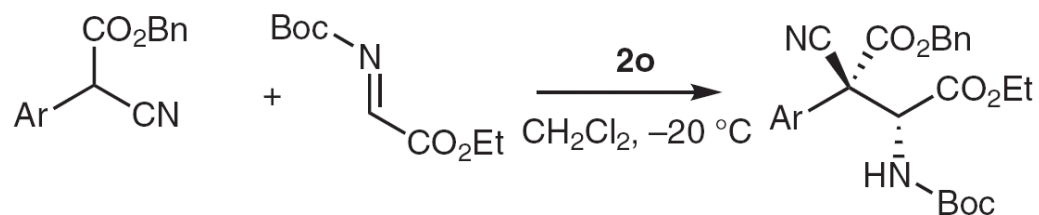
*syn/anti* 60:40 to 96:4  
86–99% ee (*syn*)  
5–64% ee (*anti*)  
66–99% yield



$R^1 = \text{Me, Bn, Ph, } i\text{-Pr}$

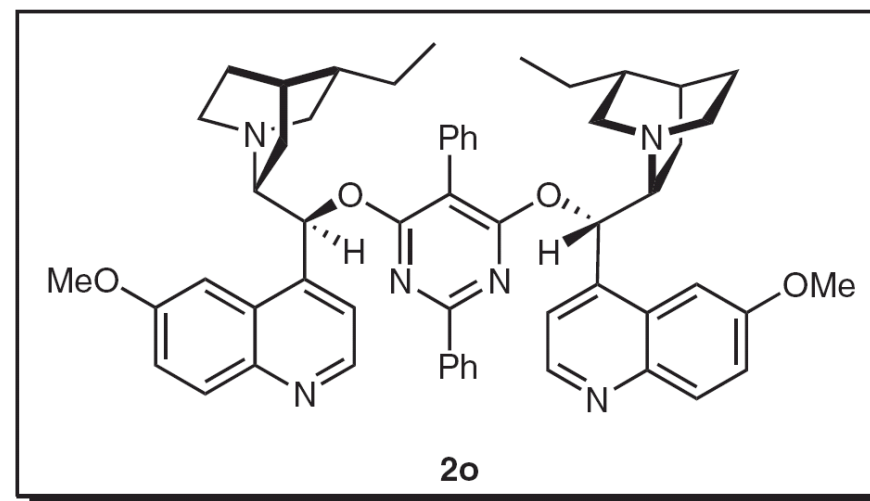
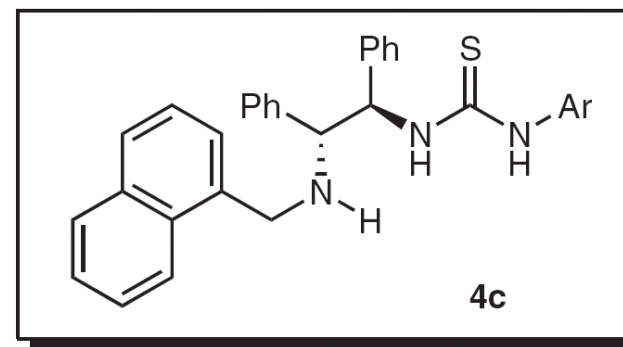
$R^2 = \text{Ph, 4-FC}_6\text{H}_4, 2\text{-ClC}_6\text{H}_4,$   
 $3\text{-ClC}_6\text{H}_4, 4\text{-MeC}_6\text{H}_4,$   
 $2\text{-thienyl, 3-Mec}_6\text{H}_4, 2\text{-furyl}$

91-96 % ee  
 dr = 3.8:1 to 17.2 : 1  
 38-86 % yield

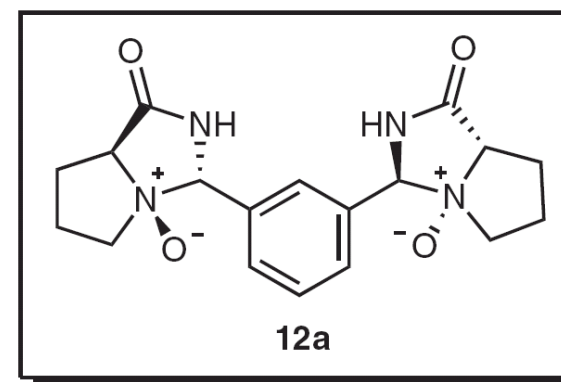
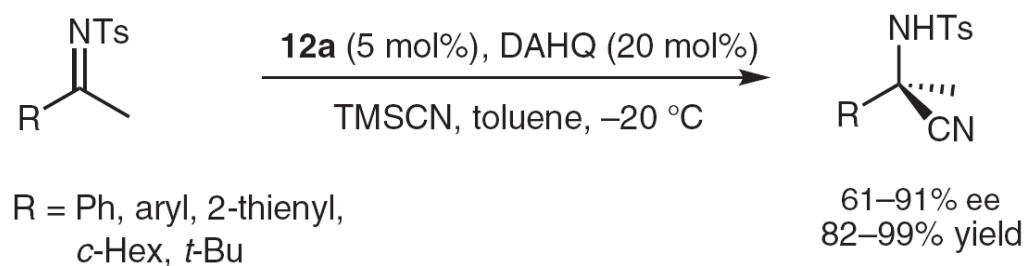
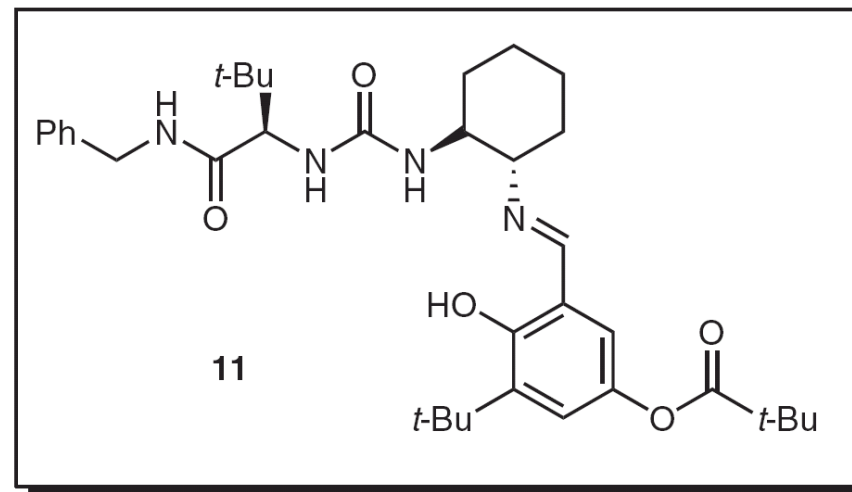
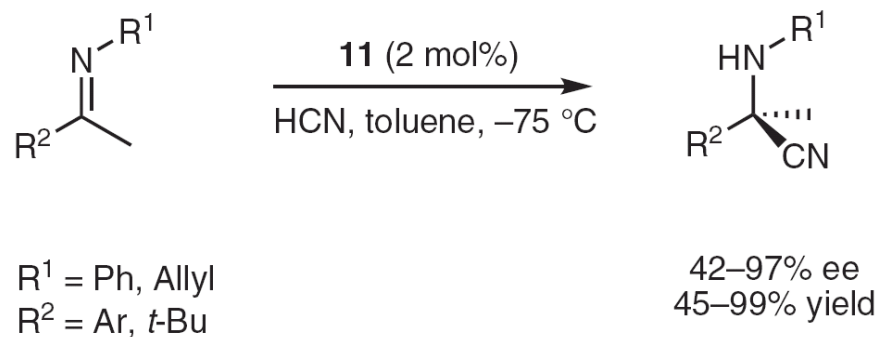


$\text{Ar} = \text{Ph, 2-FC}_6\text{H}_4, 4\text{-ClC}_6\text{H}_4,$   
 $4\text{-BrC}_6\text{H}_4, 4\text{-MeC}_6\text{H}_4,$   
 $4\text{-MeOC}_6\text{H}_4, 2\text{-naphthyl}$

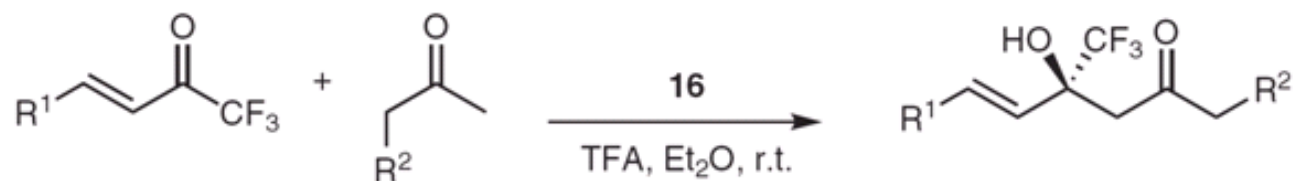
91-97% ee  
 dr = 80:20 to 88:12  
 95-99% yield



## Strecker Reaction

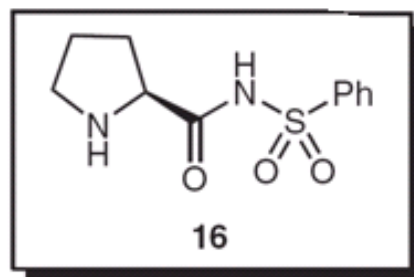


# Aldol and Related Reactions:



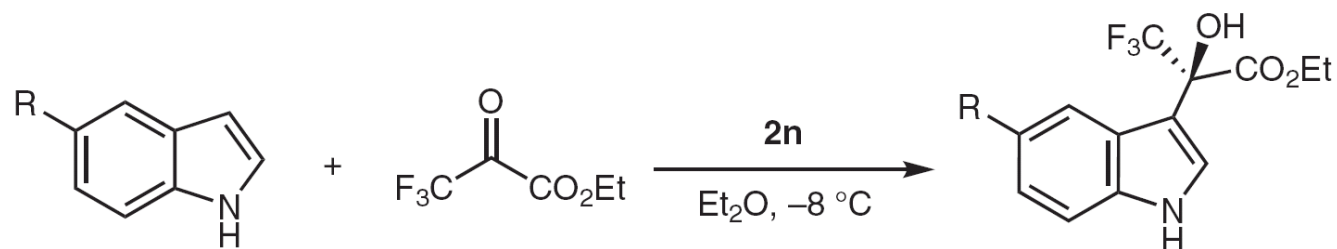
$\text{R}^1 = \text{Ph, 5-FC}_6\text{H}_4, 4\text{-ClC}_6\text{H}_4, 4\text{-BrC}_6\text{H}_4,$   
 $4\text{-MeOC}_6\text{H}_4, 4\text{-MeC}_6\text{H}_4, 1\text{-naphthyl,}$   
 $1\text{-furyl, PhC}\equiv\text{C, PhCH=CH, Ph(CH}_2\text{)}_3$   
 $\text{R}^2 = \text{H, Me, Et}$

81–95% ee  
76–99% yield

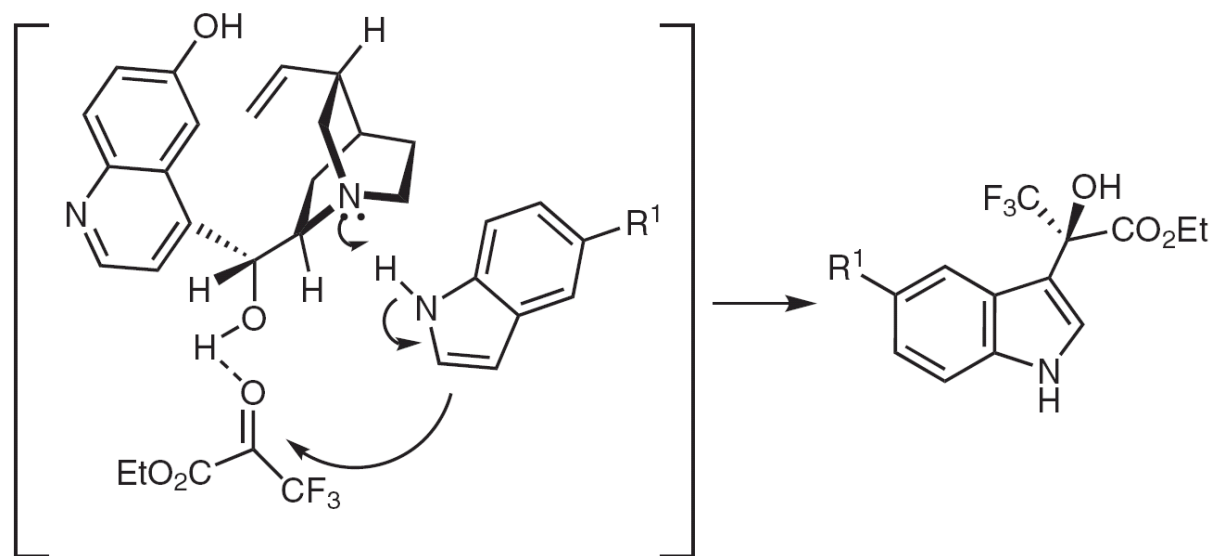




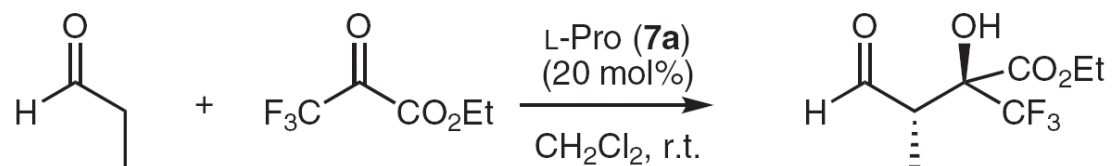
# Aldol and Related Reactions:



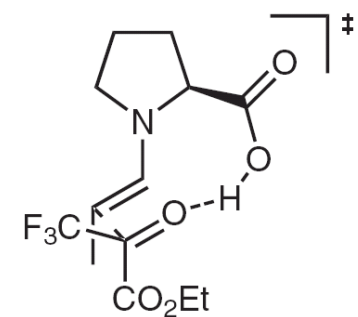
R = H 90% ee, 99% yield  
R = Me 92% ee, 99% yield  
R = OMe 83% ee, 96% yield  
R = Cl 86% ee, 98% yield



## Direct Aldol Reaction

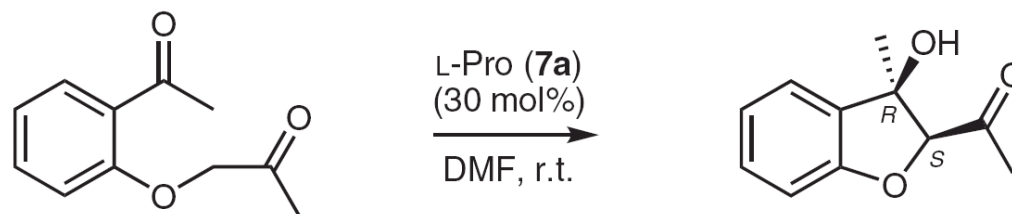


81% ee  
dr = 3:2  
98% yield

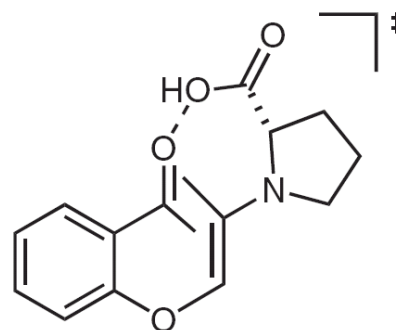


Proposed transition state

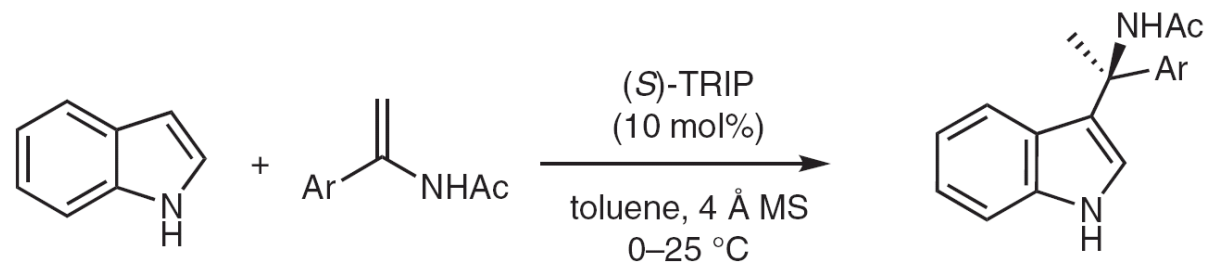
## Intramolecular cross-coupling



79% ee  
99% de  
96% yield

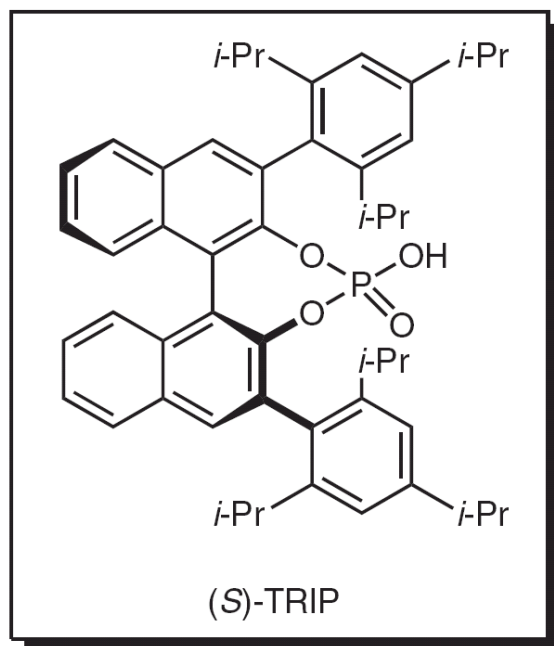


# Brønsted Acid organocatalyzed Formation of Nitrogen-Containing Quaternary Stereocenters :



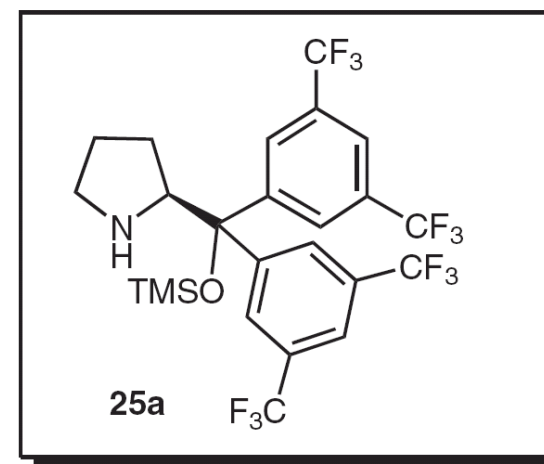
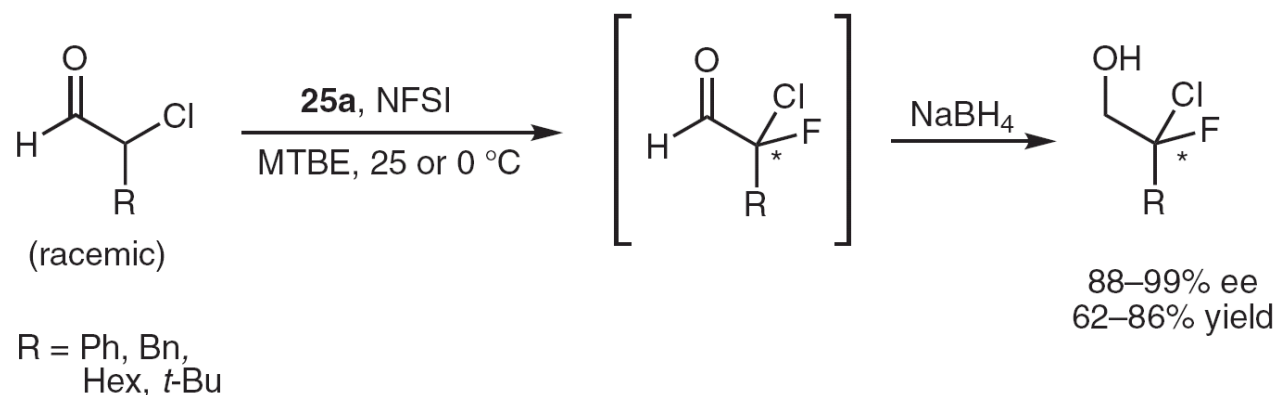
Ar = Ph, 4-MeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, 4-MeOC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, 4-BrC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>,  
4-CF<sub>3</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, 3,4-Me<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>, 3-MeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>,  
4-MeOC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, 2-naphthyl

90–97% ee  
95–99% yield

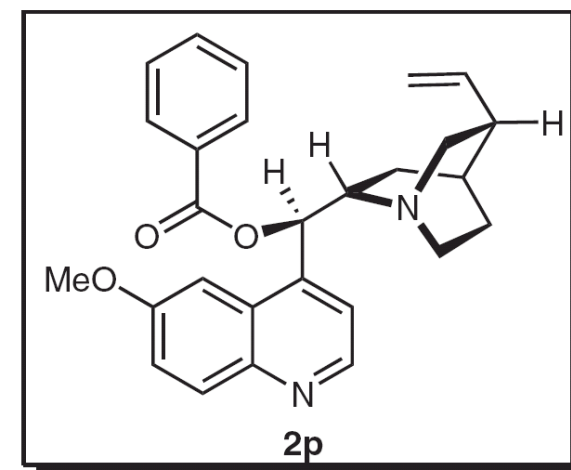
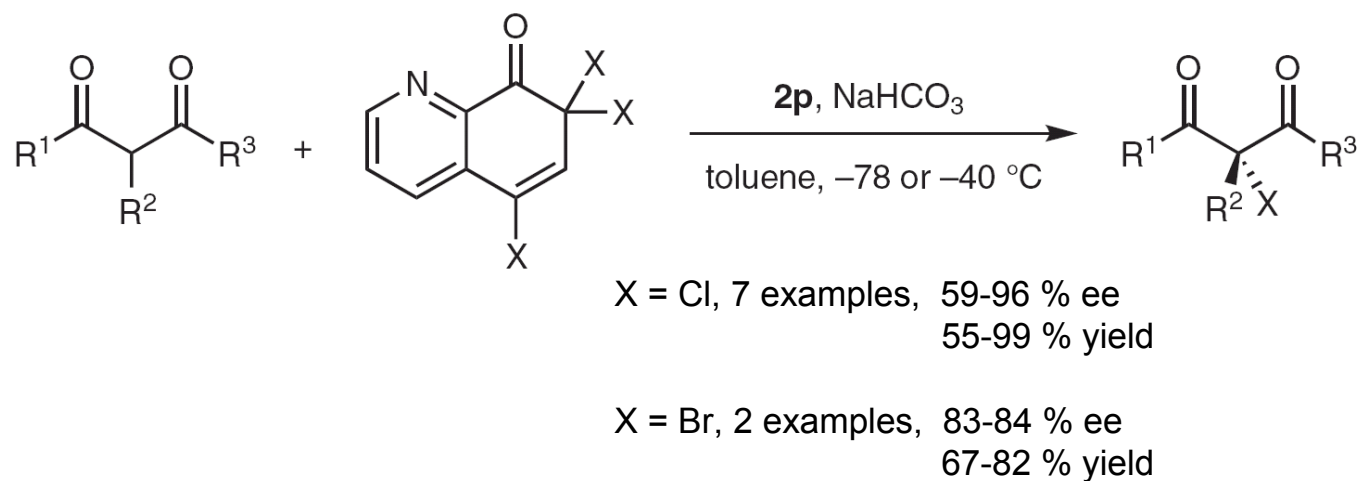


# Halogenation and Pseudohalogenation Reactions :

## Fluorination



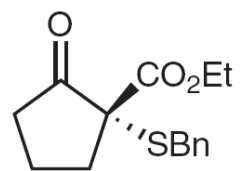
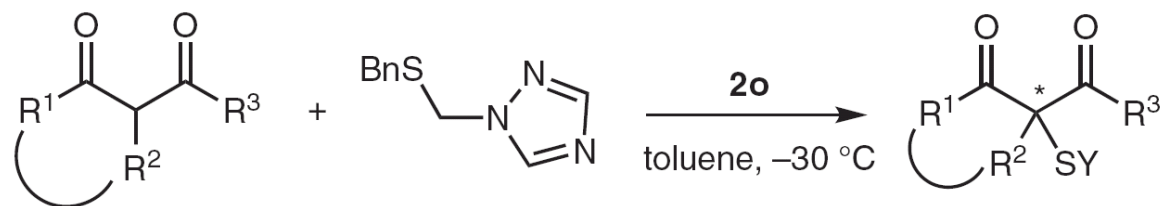
## Chlorination and Bromination



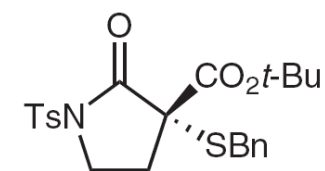
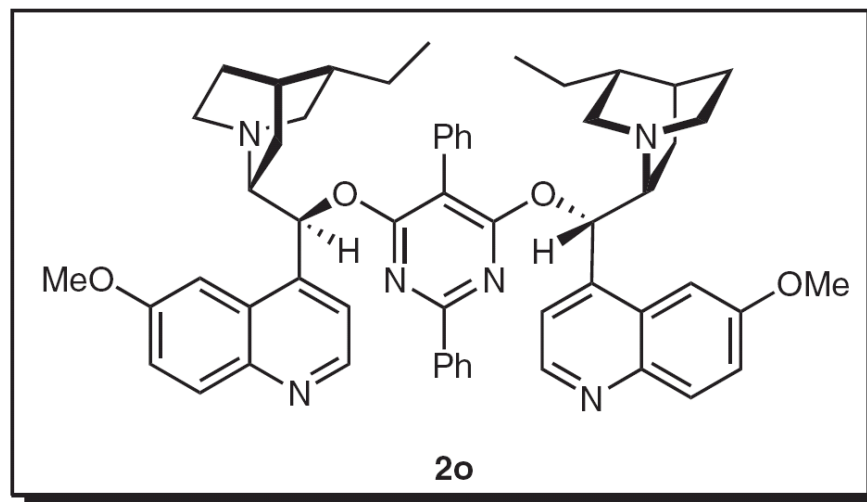
Shibatomi, K.; Yamamoto, H. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2008**, *47*, 5796.

Bartoli, G.; Bosco, M.; Carlone, A.; Locatelli, M.; Melchiorre, P.; Sambri, L. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2005**, *44*, 6219.

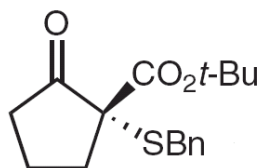
# Sulfenylation



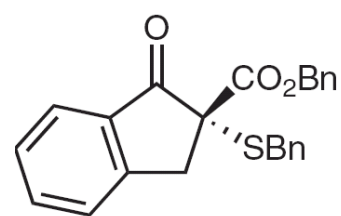
63% ee  
91% yield



85% ee  
87% yield



88% ee  
89% yield



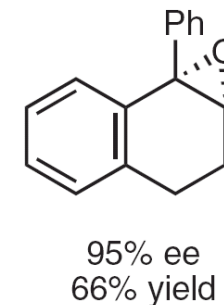
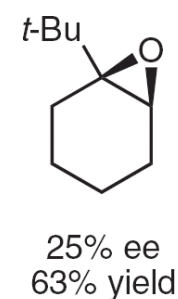
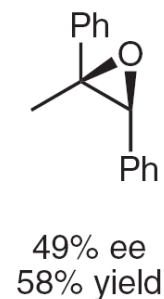
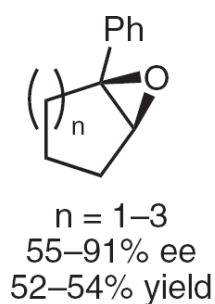
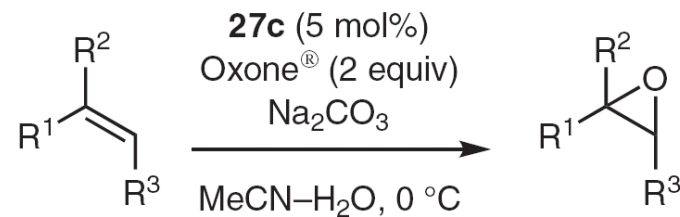
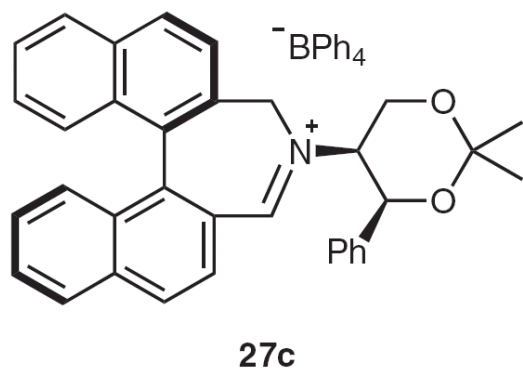
60% ee  
84% yield



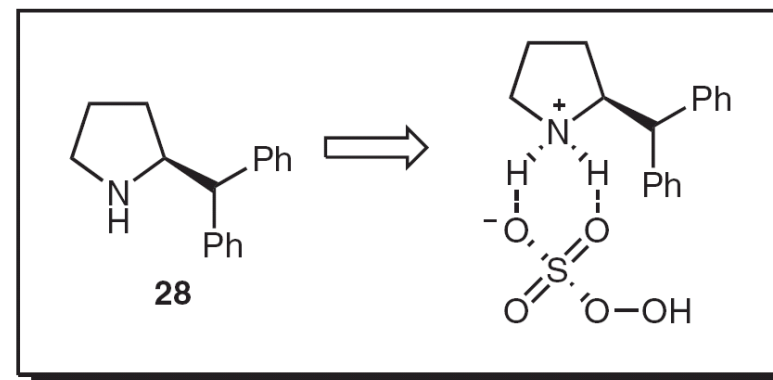
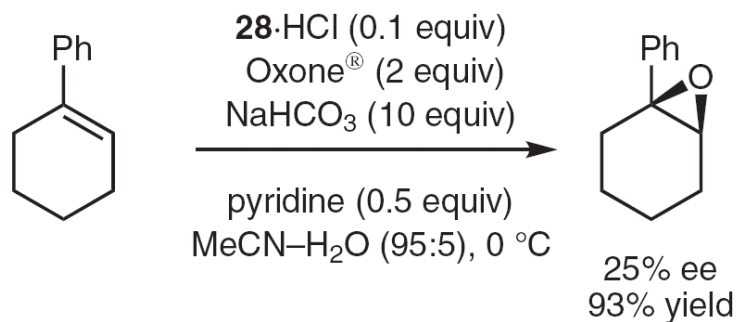
53% ee  
94% yield

# Epoxidation :

## Iminium Salt Catalyzed Epoxidation

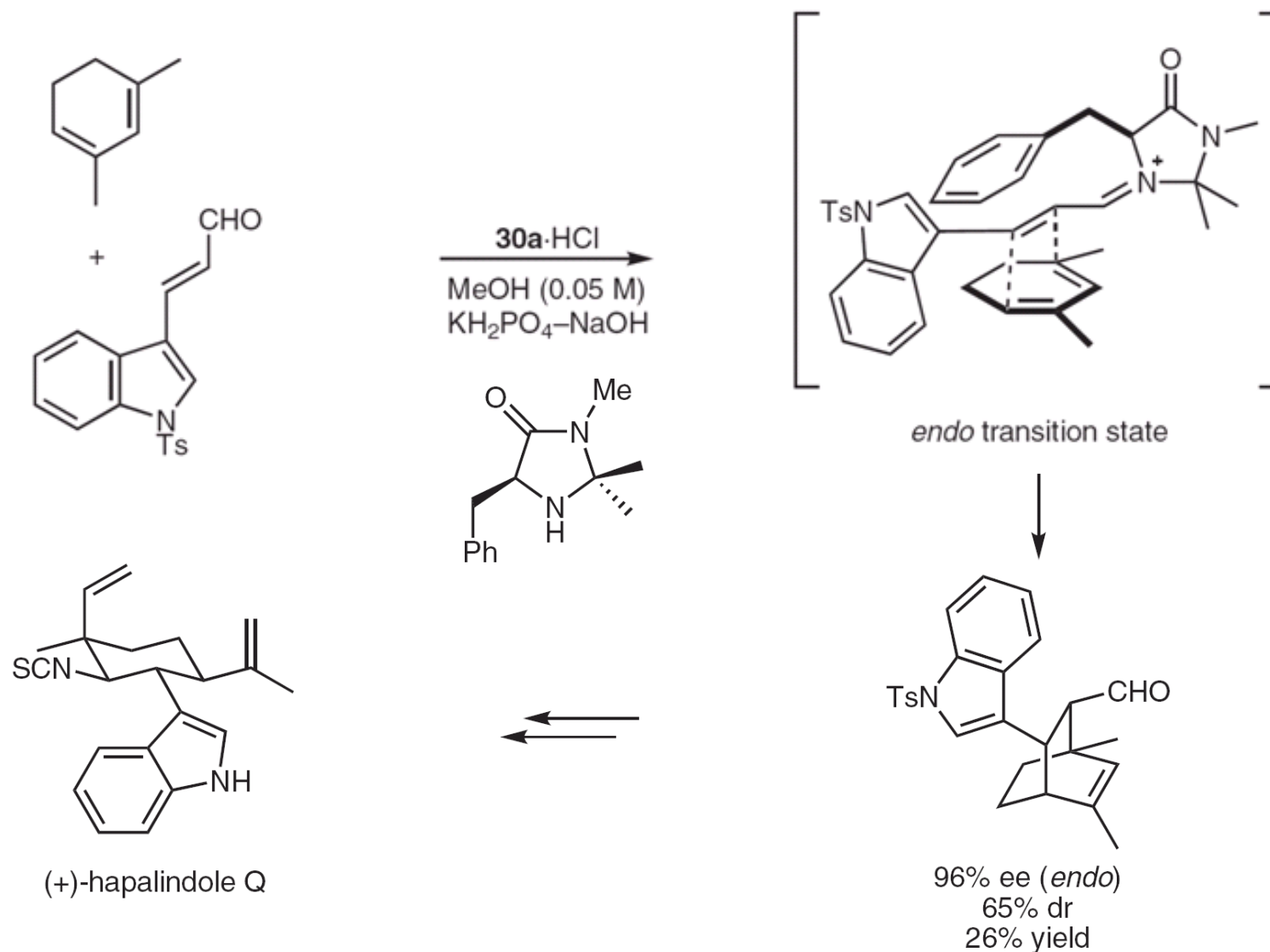


## Amine Catalyzed Epoxidation



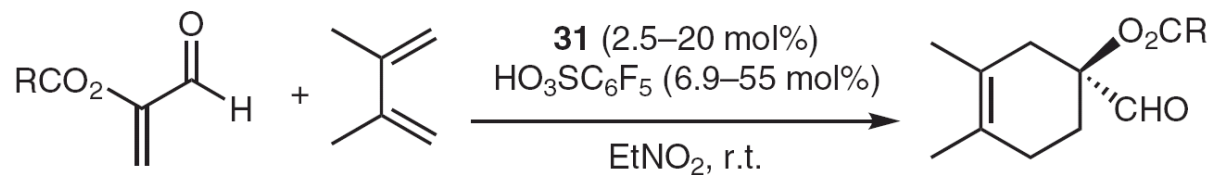
# Diels-Alder reaction:

## MacMillan's approach



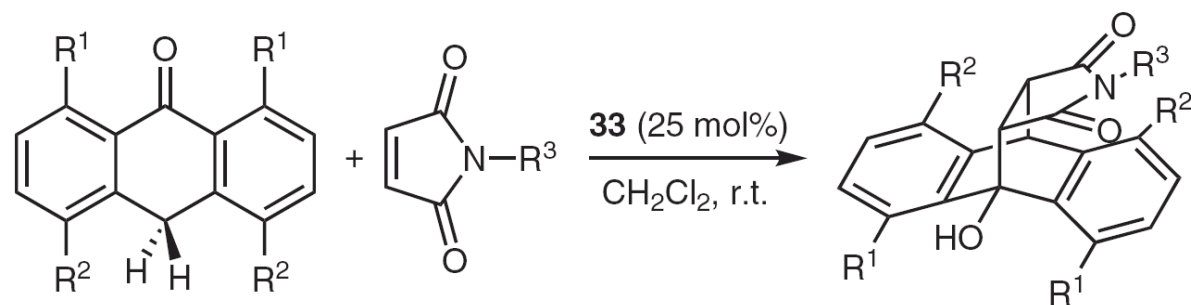
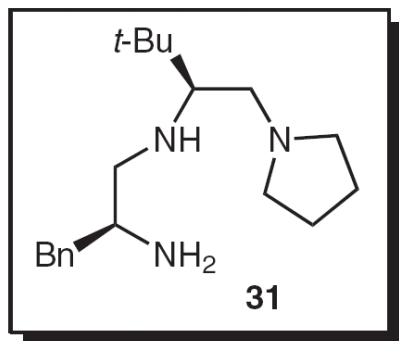
Limitations : nature of the dienophile

# Diels-Alder reaction:



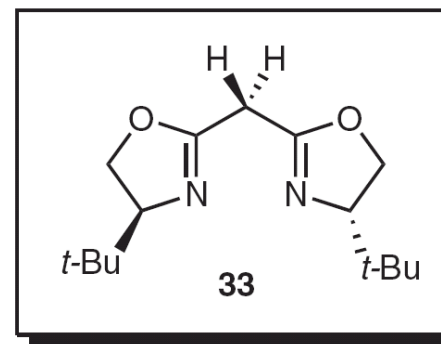
R = Me, Ph, Ar

*exo/endo* = 6.7:1 to 99:1  
 72–92% ee  
 81–99% yield



$\text{R}^1 = \text{H, Cl}$   
 $\text{R}^2 = \text{H, Cl}$   
 $\text{R}^3 = \text{Ph, Bn, Ar, } i\text{-Pr, } t\text{-Bu, } c\text{-Hex}$

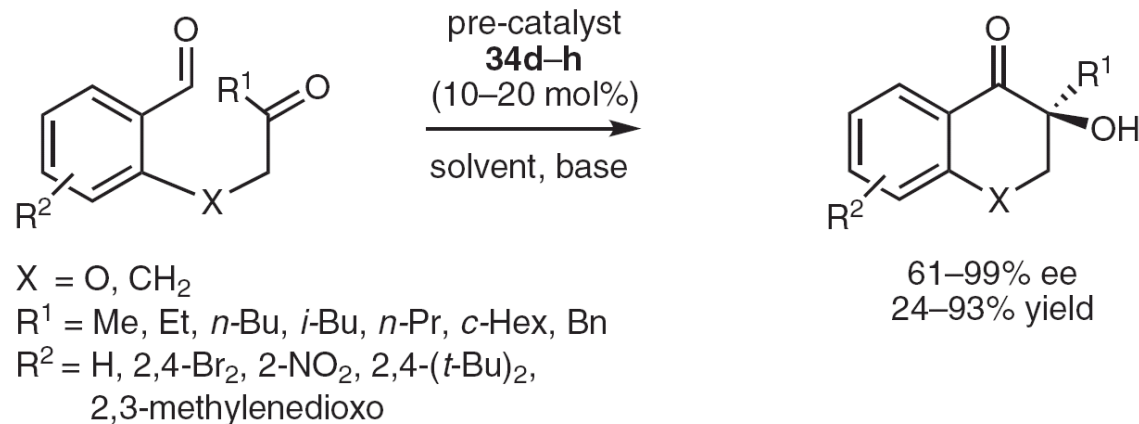
39–70% ee  
 67–99% yield



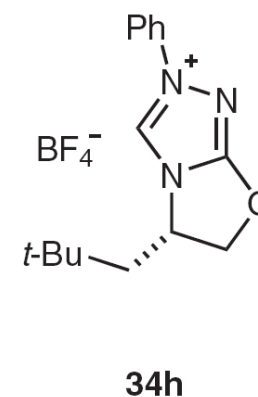
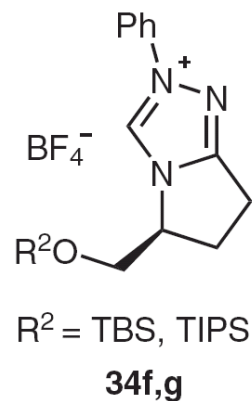
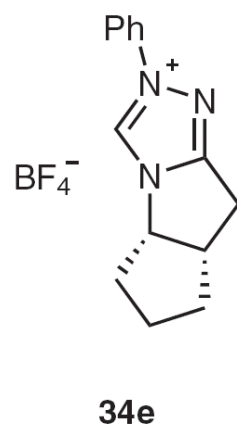
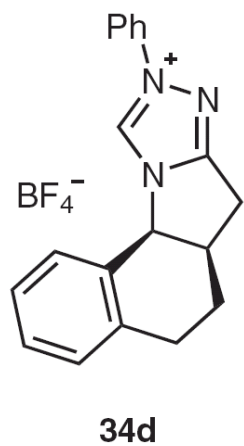


# N-Heterocyclic Carbene Catalysis :

## Assymmetric intramolecular crossed-benzoin reaction

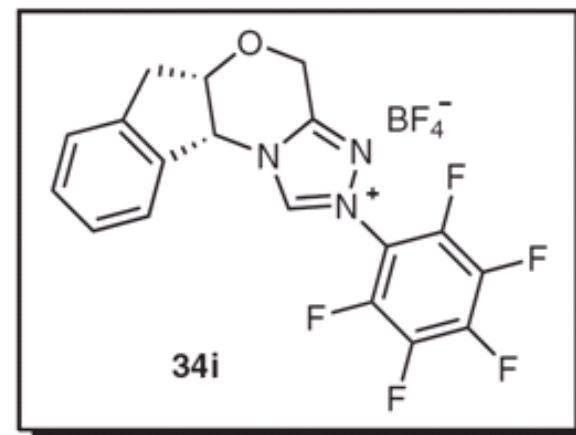
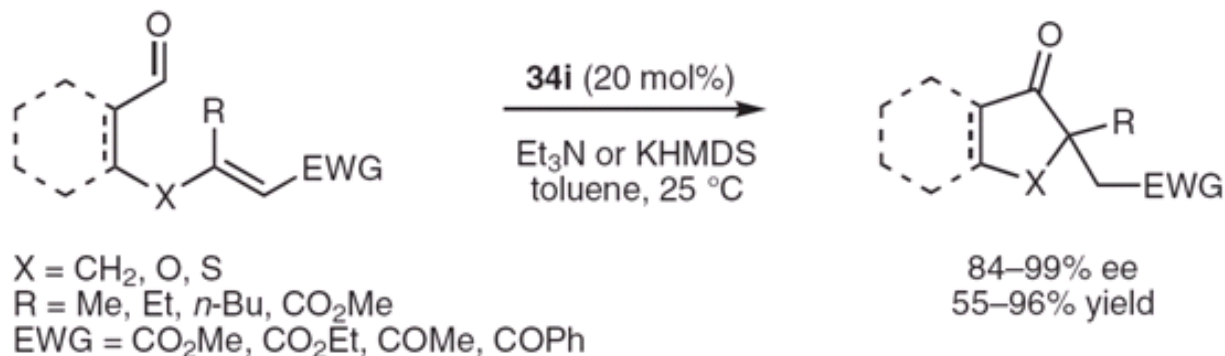


pre-catalyst =

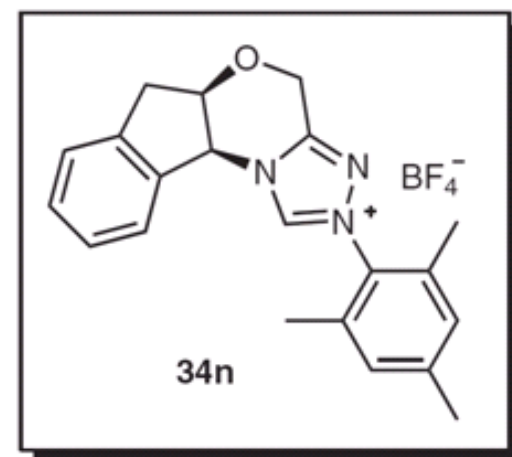
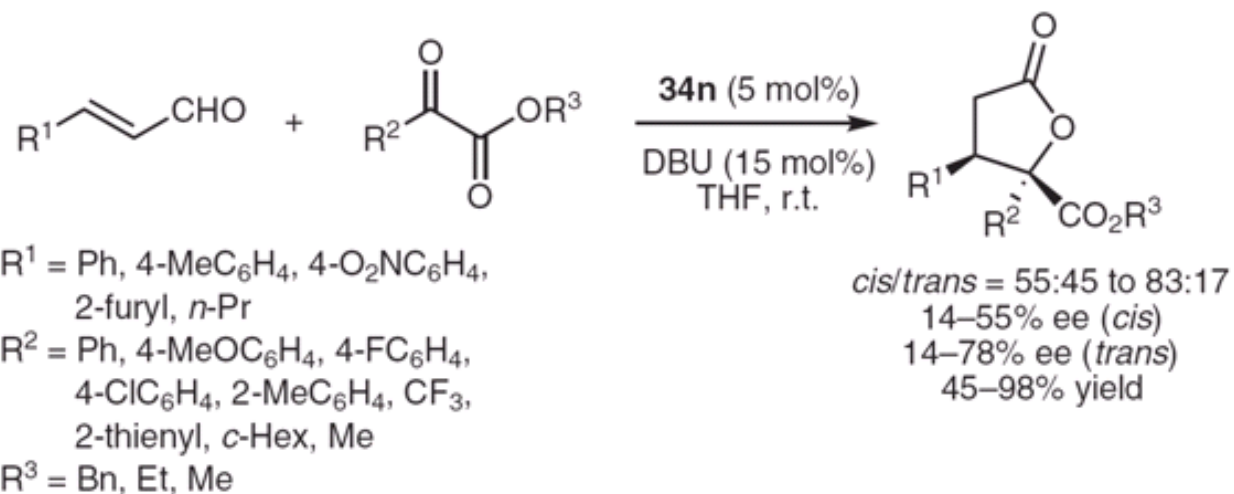


# N-Heterocyclic Carbene Catalysis :

## Catalytic asymmetric Stetter reaction

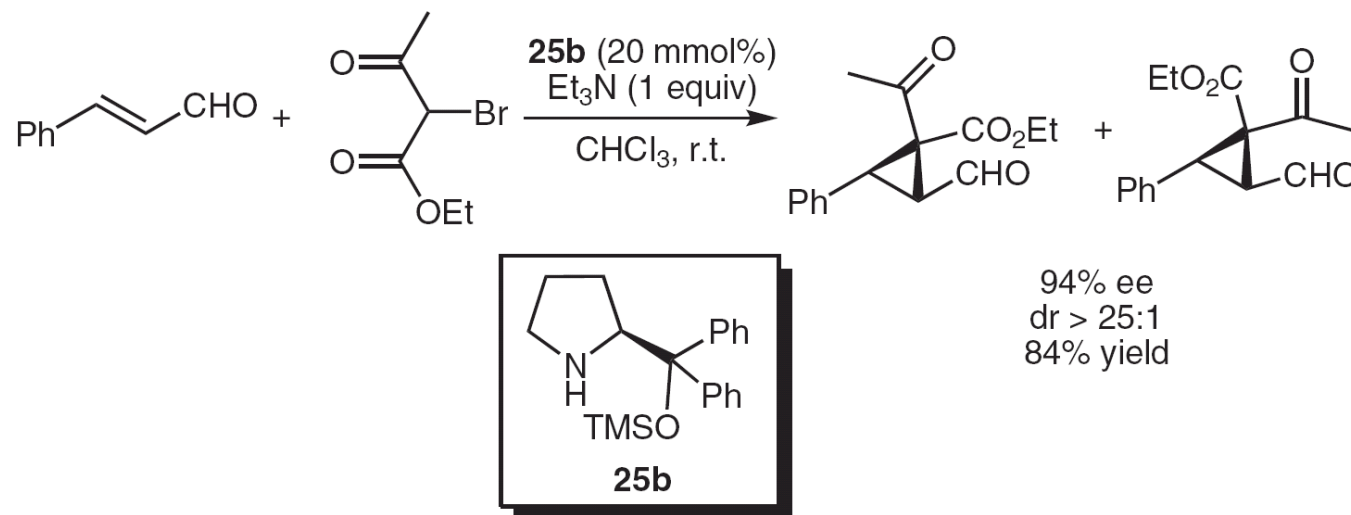


## Annulation of enals and keto esters

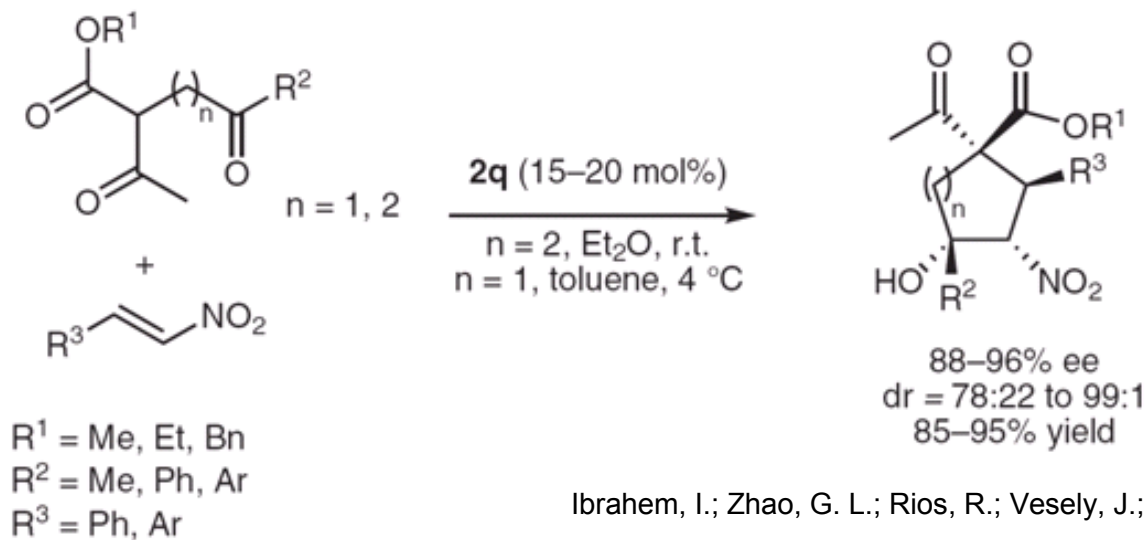


# Cascade reactions:

One-pot organocatalytic domino Michael- $\alpha$ -alkylation reactions : direct catalytic enantioselective cyclopropanation



Tandem Michael/Henry reaction and domino double Michael-reaction



# Conclusion :

Several optimized catalytic systems with excellent enantioselectivity

Several new transformations

Unresolved problems : - electrophile addition to double bond

- alkylation of aldehydes

- addition to sterically hindered double bonds