

Enantioselective iron-catalysed O-H bond insertions

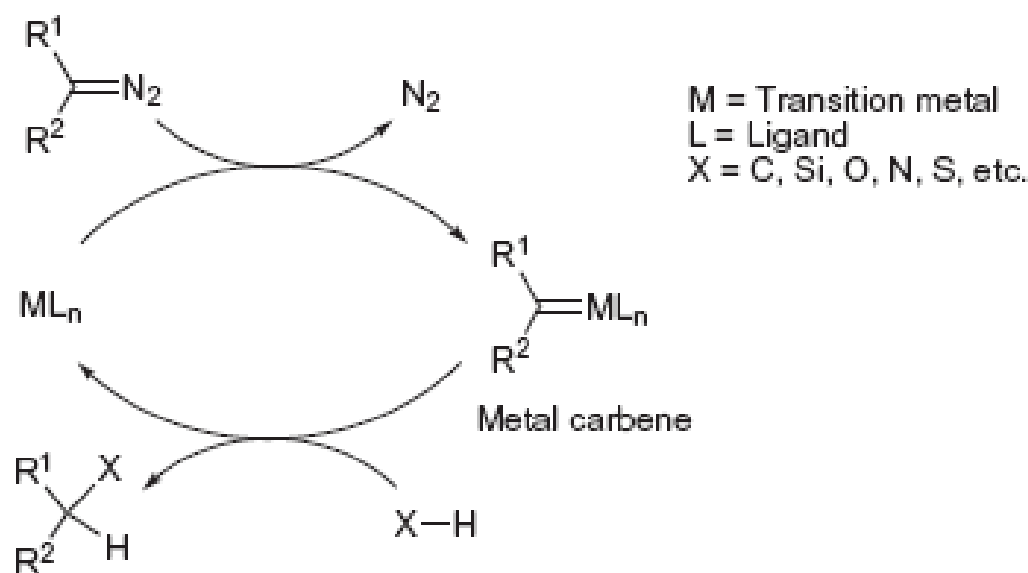


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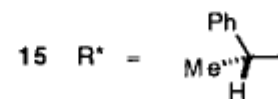
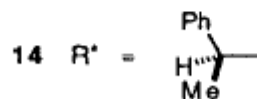
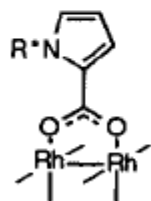
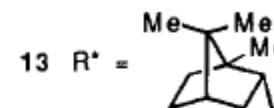
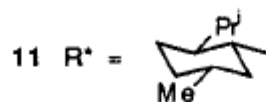
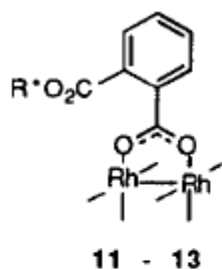
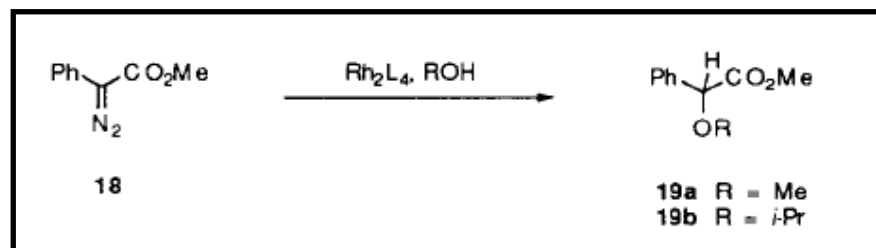
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Transition-metal-catalysed insertion reaction starting with diazo compounds



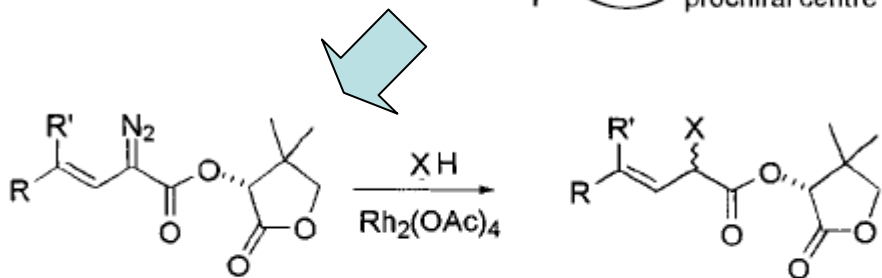
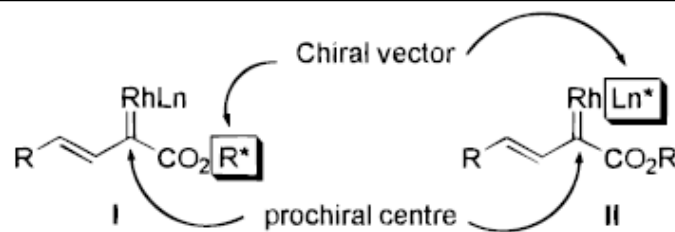
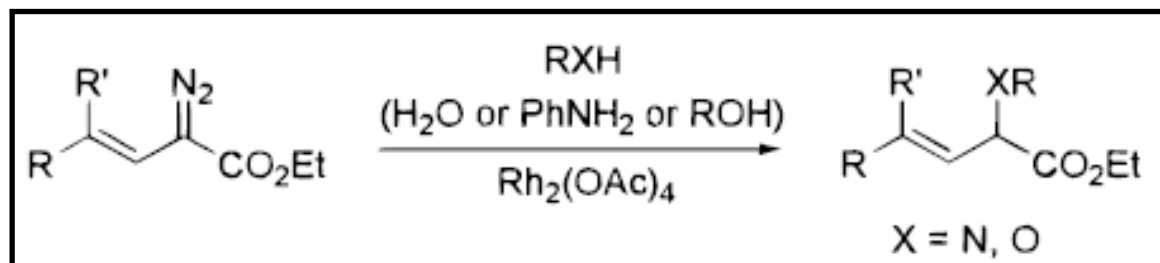
Efficient tool for the construction of C-X bonds under mild reaction conditions

First attempts of metal-catalysed O-H insertion reactions



Yields 90-94%,
ee=0%

First attempts of metal-catalysed O-H insertion reactions

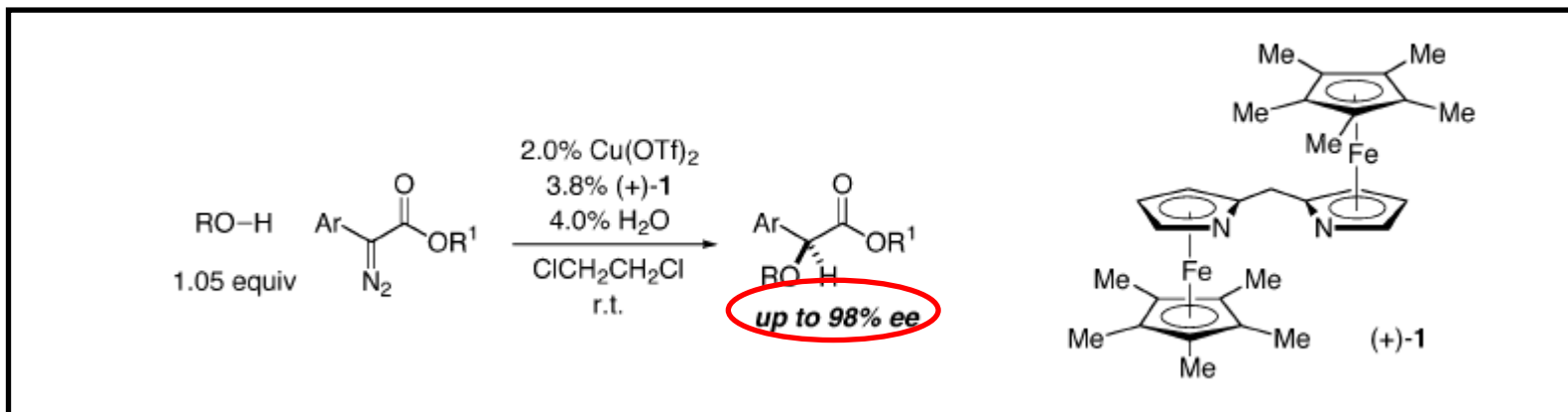


Yields 75%,
de=5% (MeOH), 50% (H₂O)

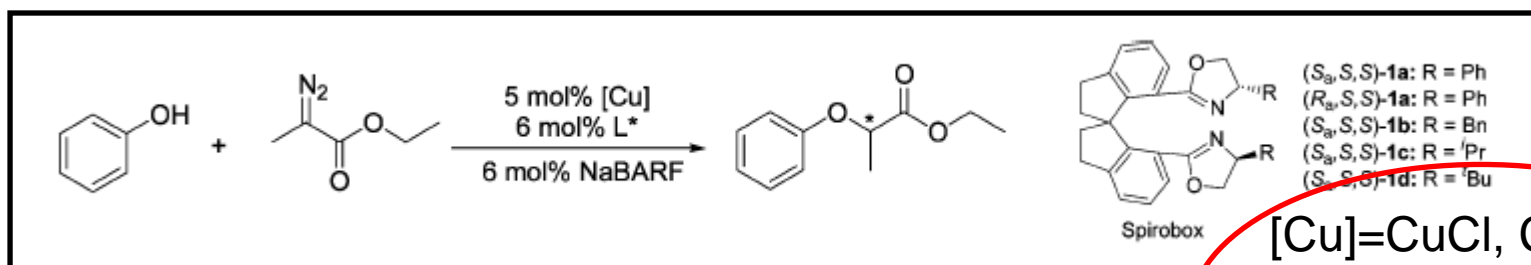
R = Ph; R' = H; X = OH
R = Me; R' = H; X = OMe

[Rh]=Rh₂(5 S-MEPY)₄
Yields 59%,
ee=8%

First attempts of metal-catalysed O-H insertion reactions



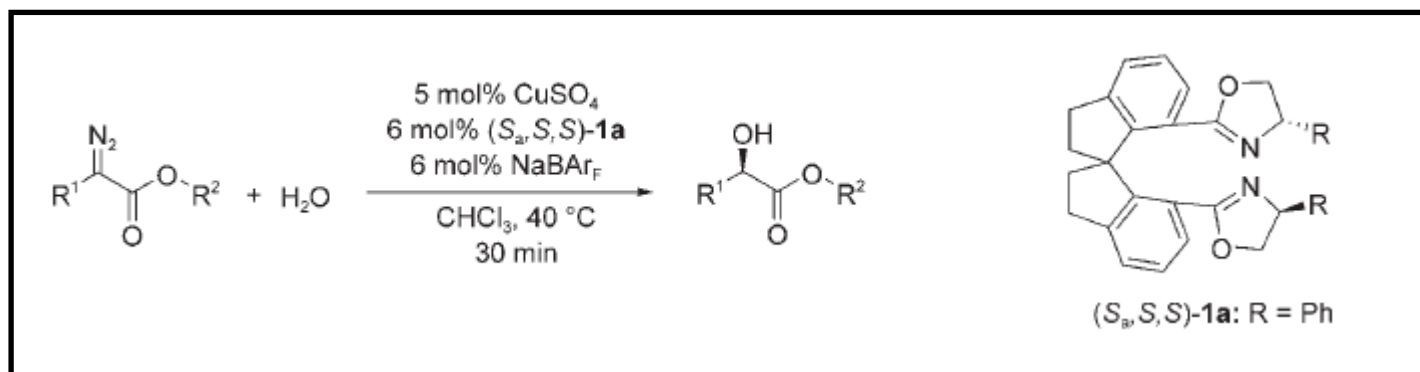
Maier, T. C. Fu, G. C. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2006**, 128, p. 4594-5.



[Cu]=CuCl, $\text{Cu}(\text{OTf})_2$
Or CuPF_6
Yields 63-79%,
ee=98%

Chen, C. Zhu S-F. Liu, B. Wang, L-X. Zhou Q-L. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2007**, 129, p. 12616-7.

First attempts of metal-catalysed O-H insertion reactions



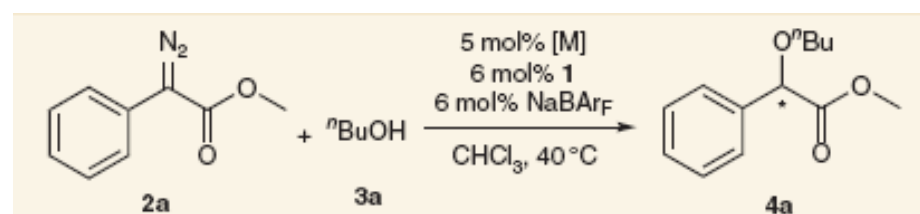
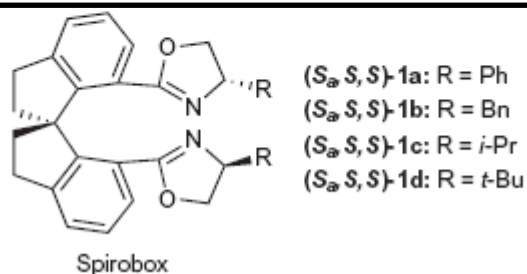
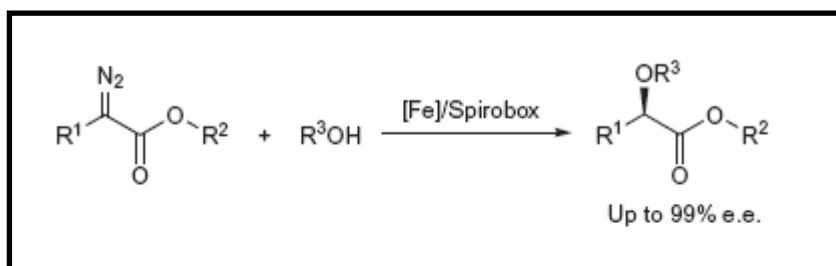
Entry	R ¹	R ²	Product	Yield [%]	ee [%]
1	Ph	Me	3a	91	90 (<i>R</i>)
2	Ph	Et	3b	91	88 (<i>R</i>)
3	Ph	<i>i</i> Pr	3c	81	86 (<i>R</i>)
4	4-MeC ₆ H ₄	Me	3d	83	92 (<i>R</i>)
5	4-PhC ₆ H ₄	Me	3e	87	92
6	4-FC ₆ H ₄	Me	3f	90	92 (<i>R</i>)
7	4-ClC ₆ H ₄	Me	3g	83	92 (<i>R</i>)
8	4-BrC ₆ H ₄	Me	3h	86	91 (<i>R</i>)
9	3-MeC ₆ H ₄	Me	3i	87	92
10	3-MeOC ₆ H ₄	Me	3j	89	91 (<i>R</i>)
11	3-FC ₆ H ₄	Me	3k	85	89
12	3-ClC ₆ H ₄	Me	3l	88	88 (<i>R</i>)
13	3-BrC ₆ H ₄	Me	3m	92	88
14	3,4-Cl ₂ C ₆ H ₃	Me	3n	91	94 (<i>R</i>)
15	2-MeC ₆ H ₄	Me	3o	81	89
16	2-MeOC ₆ H ₄	Me	3p	71	50 (<i>R</i>)
17	2-ClC ₆ H ₄	Me	3q	90	36 (<i>R</i>)
18	2-naphthyl	Me	3r	76	90 (<i>R</i>)
19	3-thienyl	Me	3s	70	90
20	Me	Bn	3t	78	78 (<i>R</i>)

Yields 70-91%,
ee=50-94%

Zhu S-F. Chen C. Cai Y. and Zhou Q-L.
Angew. Chem. **2008**, 47, p. 932-4.

Enantioselective iron-catalysed O-H bond insertions

Metal and ligand evaluation:



Entry	[M]	Ligand	Time (h)	Yield (%)	e.e. (%) [*]
1	FeCl ₂ ·4H ₂ O	(<i>S_aS_aS</i>)-1a	15	87	86
2	FeCl ₂ ·4H ₂ O	(<i>R_aS_aS</i>)-1a	8	86	38
3	FeCl ₂ ·4H ₂ O	(<i>S_aS_aS</i>)-1b	24	86	88
4	FeCl ₂ ·4H ₂ O	(<i>S_aS_aS</i>)-1c	15	93	98
5	FeCl ₂ ·4H ₂ O	(<i>S_aS_aS</i>)-1d	30	63	50
6	FeCl ₂	(<i>S_aS_aS</i>)-1c	15	90	98
7	Fe(ClO ₄) ₂ ·xH ₂ O	(<i>S_aS_aS</i>)-1c	40	68	95
8	FeSO ₄ ·7H ₂ O	(<i>S_aS_aS</i>)-1c	40	85	92
9	FeCl ₃	(<i>S_aS_aS</i>)-1c	15	93	76
10	CuCl	(<i>S_aS_aS</i>)-1c	1	90	80
11	CoCl ₂	(<i>S_aS_aS</i>)-1c	48	23	82
12	NiCl ₂	(<i>S_aS_aS</i>)-1c	48	3	81
13	AuCl	(<i>S_aS_aS</i>)-1c	48	NR [†]	—
14	AgOTf	(<i>S_aS_aS</i>)-1c	4	63	42
15	[RhCl(CO) ₂] ₂	(<i>S_aS_aS</i>)-1c	2	27	15
16	[RuCl ₂ C ₆ H ₆] ₂	(<i>S_aS_aS</i>)-1c	2	45	67

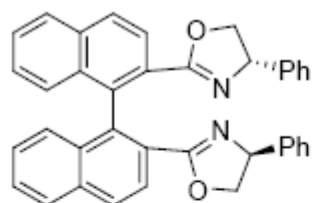
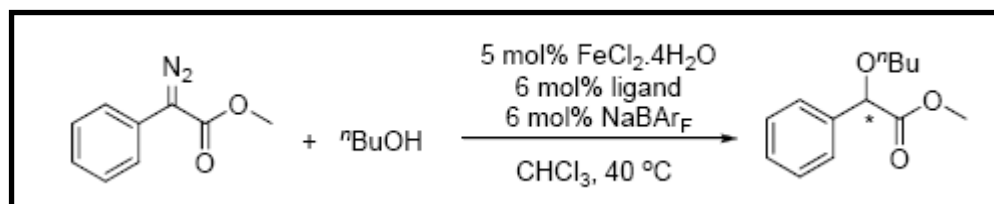
Reaction conditions: [M]/1/NaBAR₄/2a/3a = 0.015/0.018/0.018/0.3/0.45 mmol, in 4 ml CHCl₃ at 40 °C. NaBAR₄, sodium tetrakis[3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]borate.

^{*}Determined by HPLC (high-performance liquid chromatography) using a Chiralcel OD-H column.

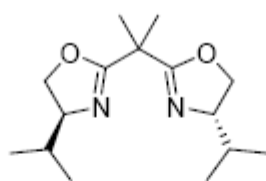
[†]NR, no reaction.

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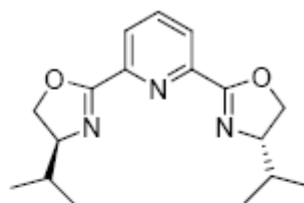
Ligand investigation for O-H insertion of Butanol :



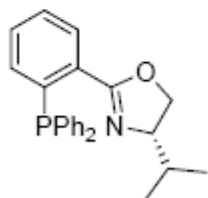
(*S,S*)-Binabox
(*R,S*)-Binabox



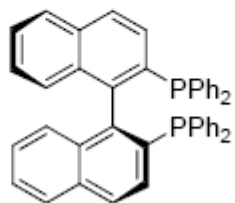
(*S,S*)-Box



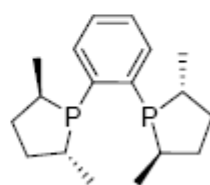
(*S,S*)-Pybox



(*S*)-Phox



(*S*)-BINAP

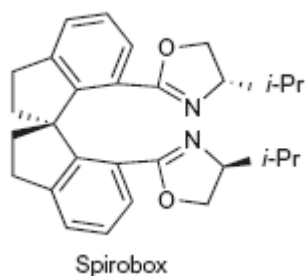
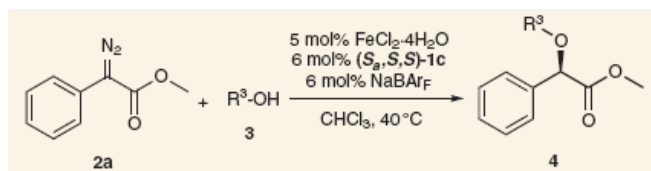


(*S,S*)-Me-DuPhos

entry	ligand	time (h)	yield (%)	ee (%) ^b
1	none	4	90	<i>Rac</i>
2	(<i>S,S</i>)-Box	40	56	-16
3	(<i>S_oS,S</i>)-Binabox	10	90	13
4	(<i>R_oS,S</i>)-Binabox	40	27	29
5	(<i>S,S</i>)-Pybox	40	60	-9
6	(<i>S</i>)-Phox	40	65	<i>Rac</i>
7	(<i>S</i>)-BINAP	40	NR ^c	--
8	(<i>S,S</i>)-Me-DuPhos	40	NR	--

Enantioselective iron-catalysed O-H bond insertions

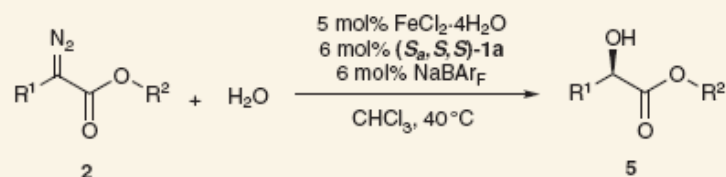
Screening of alcohols:



Entry	R ³ OH	Product	Time (h)	Yield (%)	e.e. (%) ^a	Entry	R ³ OH	Product	Time (h)	Yield (%)	e.e. (%) ^a
1	<i>n</i> BuOH, 3a		15	93	98	9			15	94	98 (77)
2	MeOH, 3b		10	85	96 (69)	10			15	91	93 (90)
3	EtOH, 3c		10	88	95 (87)	11			48	86	89 (27)
4	CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₆ CH ₂ OH, 3d		15	92	95	12			3	92	93
5			20	90	94	13			12	90	95
6			20	92	98	14			24	88	95
7			15	95	98 (68)	15			24	91	95
8			10	95	99						

Enantioselective iron-catalysed O-H bond insertions

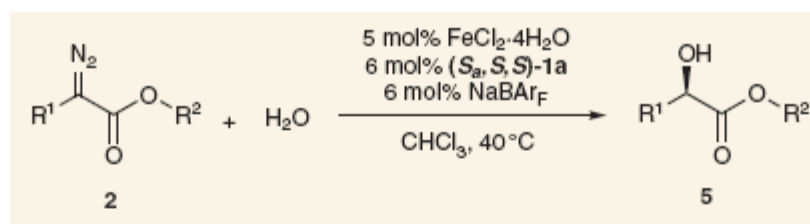
Insertion of water :



Entry	2	Product	Time (h)	Yield (%)	e.e. (%) [*]	Entry	2	Product	Time (h)	Yield (%)	e.e. (%) [*]
1			10	90	95	6			10	92	94
2			5	89	94	7			20	92	91
3			20	90	94	8			20	93	90
4			20	93	92	9			3	87	94
5			10	93	92	10			3	72	92

Enantioselective iron-catalysed O-H bond insertions

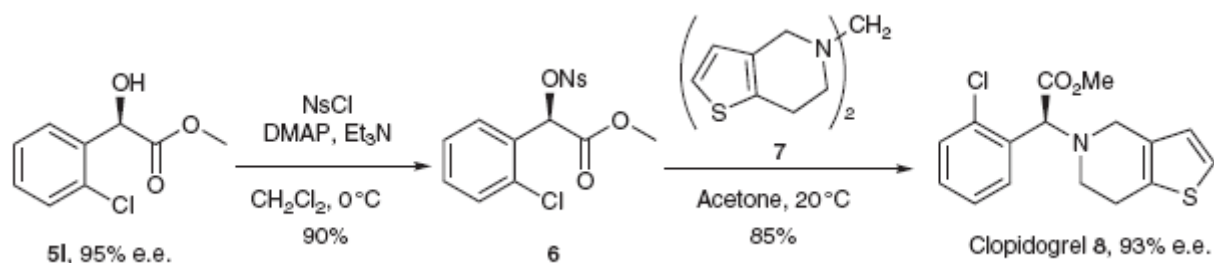
Insertion of water (continued):



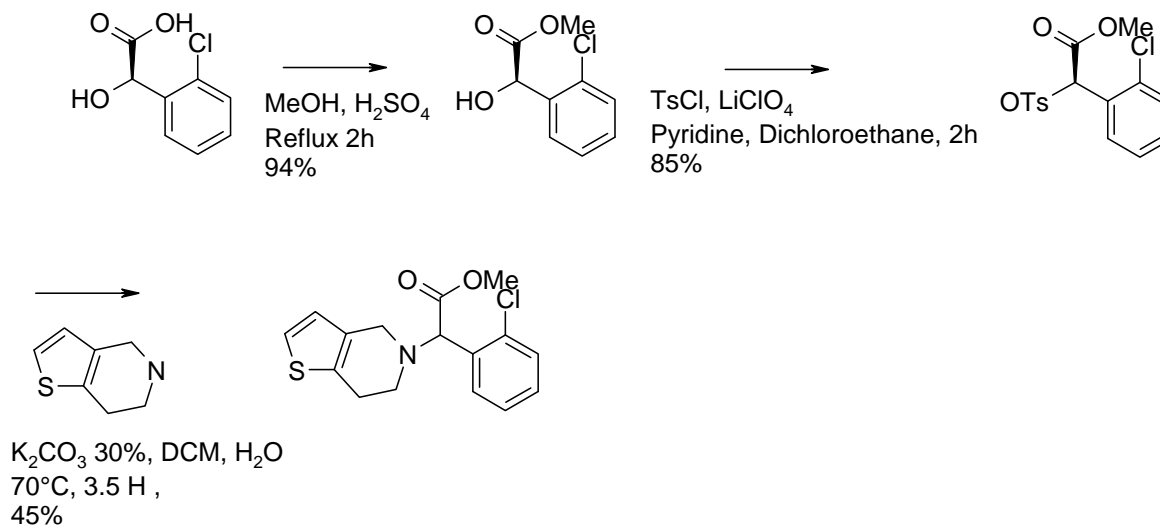
Entry	2	Product	Time (h)	Yield (%)	e.e. (%) [*]	Entry	2	Product	Time (h)	Yield (%)	e.e. (%) [*]
11			3	91	90	15			3	93	88
12			2	92	95	16			10	90	91
13 [†]			6	90	92	17			12	66	92
14			3	94	94	18			20	80	76

Enantioselective iron-catalysed O-H bond insertions

Application in total synthesis :



Contemporary Drug Synthesis, J. Li et al. Wiley Interscience, **2004** :



Conclusion

- ➔ For the first time enantioselectivities obtained with this O-H insertion reaction using iron catalyst surpass those obtained with other transition-metal catalyst.
- ➔ A catalyst stable enough to handle in air without loss of either reactivity or enantioselectivity
- ➔ Iron : low price, environmentally benign and ready available
A ideal alternative to precious metal for catalytic asymmetric synthesis
A new “Greener catalyst”