Accepted Manuscript

Digest paper

Enantioselective Organocatalytic Conjugate Addition of Organoboron Nucleophiles

Truong N. Nguyen, Jeremy A. May

PII: S0040-4039(17)30239-3

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tetlet.2017.02.061

Reference: TETL 48672

To appear in: Tetrahedron Letters

Received Date: 14 November 2016 Revised Date: 15 February 2017 Accepted Date: 16 February 2017



Please cite this article as: Nguyen, T.N., May, J.A., Enantioselective Organocatalytic Conjugate Addition of Organoboron Nucleophiles, *Tetrahedron Letters* (2017), doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tetlet.2017.02.061

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Enantioselective Organocatalytic Conjugate Addition of Organoboron Nucleophiles

Truong N. Nguyen, Jeremy A. May*

Department of Chemistry, University of Houston, 112 Fleming Building, Houston, Texas 77204-5003, United States

Abstract

This review covers the use of organoboron nucleophiles in enantioselective conjugate additions catalyzed by organic-based catalysts. It is divided into sections based on the type of nucleophile, with each section arranged in roughly chronological order. The categories of nucleophiles are alkynyl, alkenyl, and aryl boronates or borates. The principle modes of catalysis, iminiums formation and boron chelation, are covered.

Keywords

Conjugate addition, organocatalysis, organoboronates, enantioselective catalysis

Table of Contents

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Background
- 3. Alkynyl Boronates
- 4. Alkenyl Boronates
- 5. Aryl Boronates
- 6. Conclusion

1. Introduction

Stabilized carbon anions have been added to electron deficient olefins for over 130 years.¹ Gilman's seminal report of organocuprates adding in a 1,4-addition to "benzalacetophenone" (i.e., chalcone)² established an alternative method to approach conjugate addition carbon-carbon bond formation that was later made catalytic. In the years since those discoveries, diastereoselective and enantioselective versions of those transformations have been developed. Approaches include enone activation via Lewis acids,³ Brønsted acids,⁴ or iminium⁵ catalysis as well as catalytic control of the nucleophile, principally via asymmetric organocatalysis ⁶ or copper, ⁷ rhodium, ⁶ and palladium omplexes. Many of the latter approaches take advantage of the readily available and extraordinarily practical unsaturated organoboron nucleophiles, but their use in combination with organocatalysis has been significantly more limited. While the conjugate addition of these nucleophiles has been reviewed for organometallic catalysis, this review will address their use in organocatalytic conjugate additions. Because of the Lewis acidic nature of many of the organoboron intermediates in organocatalytic reactions, intriguing and novel reactivity is often seen along with outstanding stereocontrol.

2. Background

The strategy for the use of Lewis acidic nucleophiles with organocatalysis has roots in studies by H.C. Brown and Akira Suzuki conducted fifty years ago in the 1960's. They found that alkyl boranes, readily generated via the hydroboration of alkenes, add to α,β -unsaturated ketones and aldehydes to form β -alkylated products (3, Scheme 1). Doing so when the electrophile had prior β -substitution (including cyclic enones) was difficult, but finding that the mechanism of the addition was radical-based allowed them to overcome this obstacle by using catalytic oxygen, diacyl peroxide, or photoactivation.

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/5259670

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/5259670

<u>Daneshyari.com</u>