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Research on Liebeskind-Srogl coupling/intramolecular Diels-Alder reaction cascade

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ABSTRACT

The Liebeskind-Srogl coupling/intramolecular Diels-Alder (IMDA) reaction cascade that stereoselectively affords a tricarbocyclic compound with a *trans-trans-cis* fused ring system including an all-carbon quaternary stereogenic center at the ring junction is described. The cascade reactions proceed quickly and stereoselectively afford the products within 2 h at room temperature in the presence of a suitable thioester. The developed protocol as well as the prepared chiral compounds are useful for the enantioselective total synthesis of terpenoids with the *trans-trans-cis* fused ring system.

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Diels-Alder reactions are important ring-forming reactions that lead to the simultaneous formation of new bonds and stereogenic centers. Indeed, the efficiency of these reactions has enabled the synthesis of a number of natural products.¹ In general, however, Diels-Alder reactions accompanying the formation of all-carbon quaternary stereogenic centers lead to low product yields because of steric strain even in the presence of a Lewis acid or at elevated temperatures.

Alkenes bearing electron-withdrawing groups are highly reactive toward nucleophiles owing to their low LUMO energy level, which facilitates Friedel-Crafts reactions and Diels-Alder reactions with the concomitant formation of an all-carbon guaternary stereogenic center. For example, α -alkylidene β -keto esters and imides easily undergo cycloadditions, Friedel-Crafts reactions, and Mukaiyama-Michael reactions. In addition, these carbonyl compounds can act as bidentate ligands and coordinate to chiral metal catalysts, thus facilitating carbon-carbon bond-forming reactions via asymmetric catalysis.² Reactions of alkenes bearing electronwithdrawing groups along with the formation of an all-carbon quaternary stereogenic center have been employed in natural product synthesis. In our laboratory, the first enantioselective total synthesis of bucidarasins has been accomplished via the highly stereoselective Diels-Alder reaction of an α -alkylidene β -keto ester.³

* Corresponding author. E-mail address: mnakada@waseda.jp (M. Nakada). Preparation of alkenes bearing electron-withdrawing groups is sometimes difficult because of their high reactivity. For example, in the case of compound **3**, which is a substrate for the intramolecular Diels-Alder (IMDA) reaction to yield **4** (Scheme 1), the reactive electron-deficient alkene undergoes undesired reactions during the preparation of the substrate.

The IMDA reaction proceeds rapidly because of the diene tethered with dienophile moieties; thus, it is beneficial for constructing a polycyclic scaffold. Moreover, it would be a promising method for constructing scaffolds of terpenoids when accompanied by the formation of all-carbon quaternary stereogenic center. Nonetheless, an all-carbon quaternary stereogenic center is generally difficult to be formed by the IMDA reaction because it requires a high activation energy.

To overcome these obstacles, we decided to develop a formation of a substrate/IMDA reaction cascade. We adopted Liebeskind-Srogl coupling because it is a palladium-catalyzed reaction that proceeds under neutral reaction conditions and is suitable for compounds that are sensitive to acidic or basic reaction conditions.⁴ In other words, we envisioned Liebeskind-Srogl coupling of a relatively stable thiol ester **1** and alkenylstannane **2** would afford the α -alkylidene β -keto ester **3**, and the subsequent IMDA reaction would furnish **4** (Scheme 1).

We previously reported a highly stereoselective synthesis of **6** from **5**.⁵ The chiral building block **6** would be useful for the total syntheses of a variety of terpenoids (Scheme 2). Hence, when **6** is converted to the corresponding α -alkylidene β -keto ester via Liebeskind-Srogl coupling, the IMDA reaction would afford a









Scheme 1. Liebeskind-Srogl coupling/IMDA reaction cascade.



Scheme 2. Highly stereoselective Michael reduction/intramolecular Michael reaction cascade.

tricyclic product. This product would be used for the stereoselective construction of terpenoids such as atisanes and kauranoids, which contain contiguous stereogenic centers including an all-carbon quaternary stereogenic center. Therefore, **6** was converted to the corresponding thiol esters bearing a diene to examine the Liebeskind-Srogl coupling/IMDA reaction cascade. We report herein the details of the cascades that affords the products in a highly stereoselective manner.

To examine the above cascade, we prepared diene substrates bearing a thiol ester starting from **6**. First, we attempted the Horner-Wittig and Julia-Kocienski reactions of **7** (Scheme 3), which was derived from **6** via the reaction with benzenemethanethiol (76%) and Fukuyama reduction (90%). However, these reactions did not proceed, probably because of steric hindrance. However, **7** was successfully converted to iodoalkene **8** by the Takai reaction, and subsequent Stille coupling afforded diene **9**. Diene **10**^{6,7} was prepared according to the same method.

We then examined the conversion of **9** to its thioesters (Scheme 4). Direct conversion of **9** to the corresponding thioester was unsuccessful. Interestingly, hydrolysis of **9** under a variety of conditions did not afford the desired product **12**, presumably due to the low reactivity of **9** resulting from steric hindrance. Hence, **9** was reduced to the corresponding alcohol with LiAlH₄, followed by TPAP oxidation to afford **10**; then Pinnick oxidation of **11** gave



Scheme 4. Preparation of 13-16 and structures of 17 and 18.

12. Finally, condensation of **12** with thiols afforded thioesters **13–16**. Thioesters **17** and **18** were prepared by the same method.⁶

Having prepared 13-18, we first examined the Liebeskind-Srogl coupling/IMDA reaction cascade of 13-16 with alkenylstannane 19.8 We employed the standard reaction conditions for Liebeskind-Srogl coupling, as described in Table 1. The reactions of ethyl and *tert*-butyl thioesters (**13** and **14**, entries 1 and 2, respectively) with **19** did not give the desired products even at 50 °C, and the starting materials were recovered. However, the reactions of phenyl thioester 15 and 2-pyridyl thioester 16, which are known as reactive thioesters, gave different results. The reaction of phenyl thioester 15 under the same reaction conditions proceeded at room temperature to afford the product as the single isomer in 58% yield (entry 3). 2-Pyridyl thioester 16 reacted faster than phenyl thioester 15 to afford the product in 81% yield exclusively (entry 4). In the above mentioned cascade reactions, β-keto ester 20 was not detected on the TLC, indicating that the subsequent IMDA reactions affording 21 proceeded quickly. Although we did not carried out the reaction of 20 in the absence of the palladium or copper catalyst, it cannot be denied that the used metal catalyst accelerated the IMDA reaction of 20.



Liebeskind-Srogl coupling/IMDA reaction cascades of 13-16 with 19.



Scheme 3. Preparation of diene 9 and structure of 10.



Entry	R ¹	Temp (°C)	Time (h)	Yield (%) ^a
1	Et (13)	rt to 50	2-12	Trace
2	^t Bu (14)	rt to 50	1-12	NR
3	Ph (15)	rt	3	58 ^b
4	2-Py (16)	rt	0.5	81 ^b

^a Isolated yield

^b Single isomer.

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