



The application o monoterpeno derived chiral ligands in Tsuji-Trost reaction

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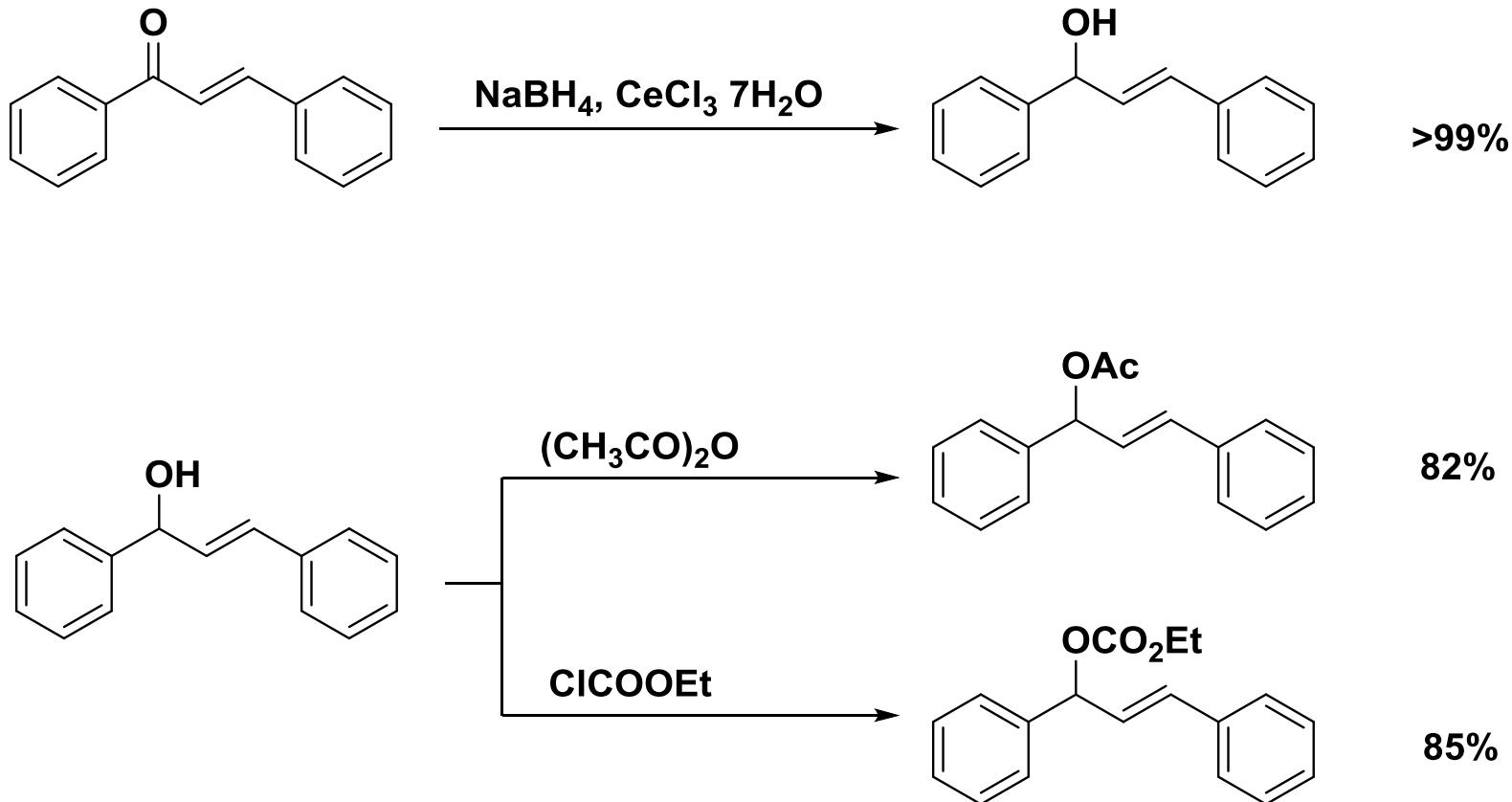
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Allylic substitution

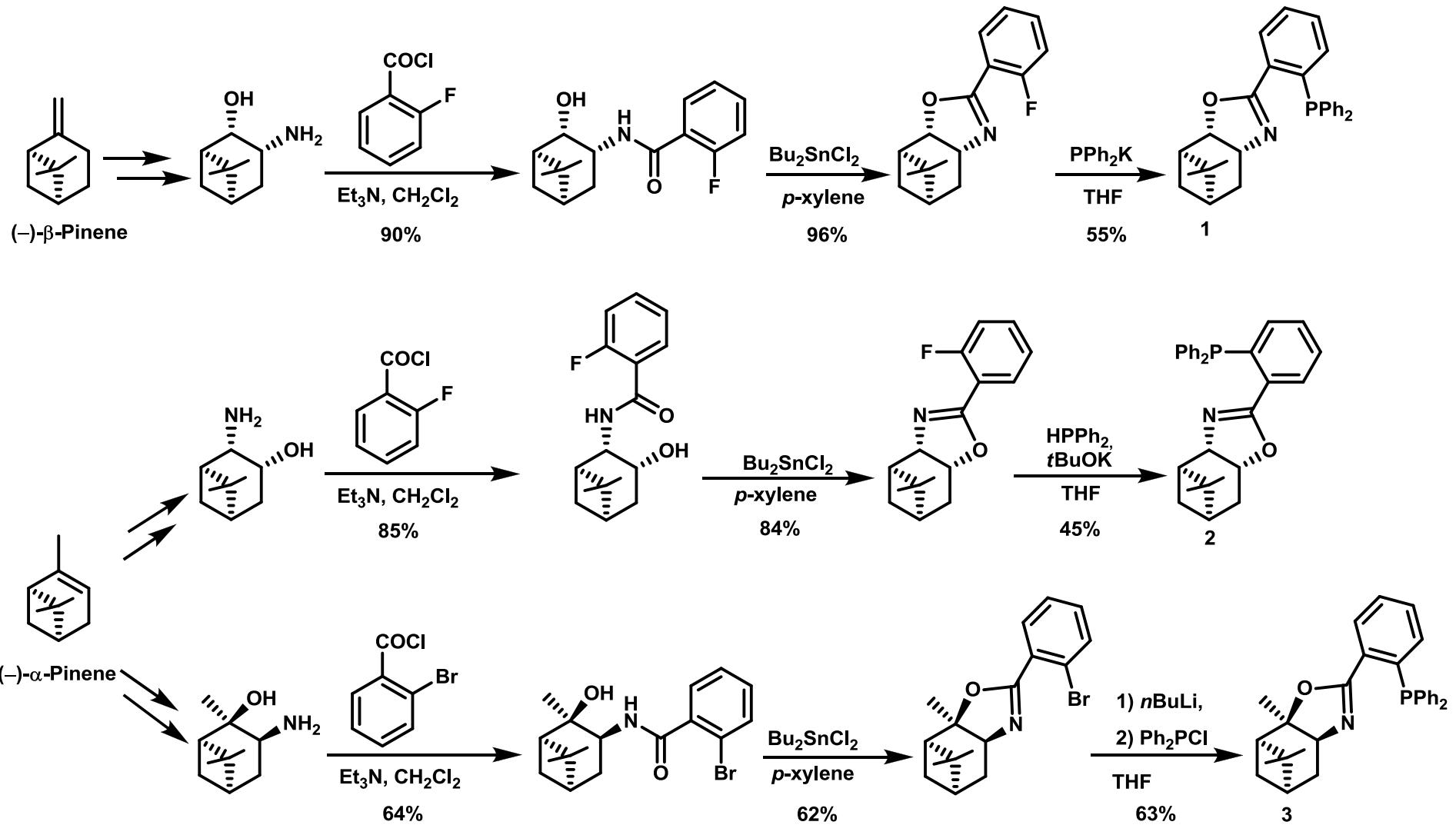


- Application: formation of carbon-carbon and carbon-heteroatom bonds
- Transition metals: Ni, Pd, Pt, Co, Rh, Ir, Fe, Ru, Mo, W

Substrate synthesis



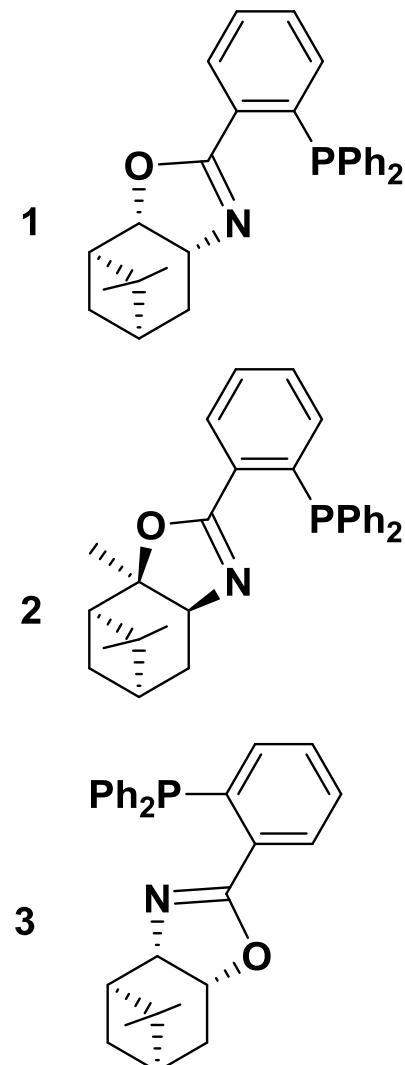
Synthesis of PHOX ligands



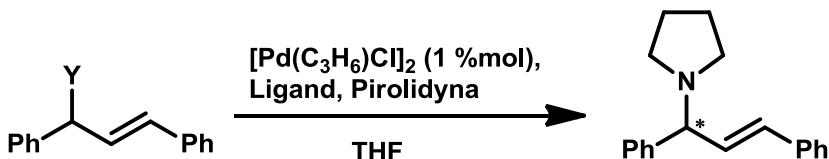
Allylic substitution

	$\text{Ph}-\text{CH}(\text{Y})-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{Ph} \xrightarrow[\text{CH}_3\text{COOK, THF}]{[\text{Pd}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6)\text{Cl}]_2 \text{ (1 %mol)}, \text{Ligand}, \text{CH}_2(\text{CO}_2\text{Et})_2}$				
Ligand	$\text{Y} = \text{OAc} + \text{BSA}$		$\text{Y} = \text{OCO}_2\text{Et}$		Conf.
	W [%]	% ee	W [%]	% ee	
1	>99	95	78	96	<i>R</i>
2	>99	93	71	>99	<i>S</i>
3	>99	97	77	>99	<i>S</i>

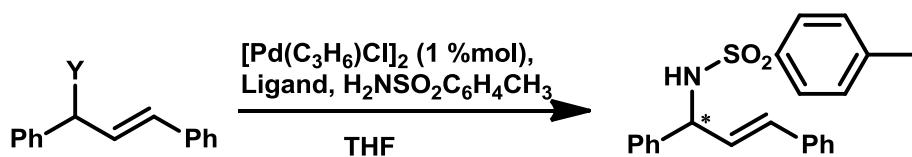
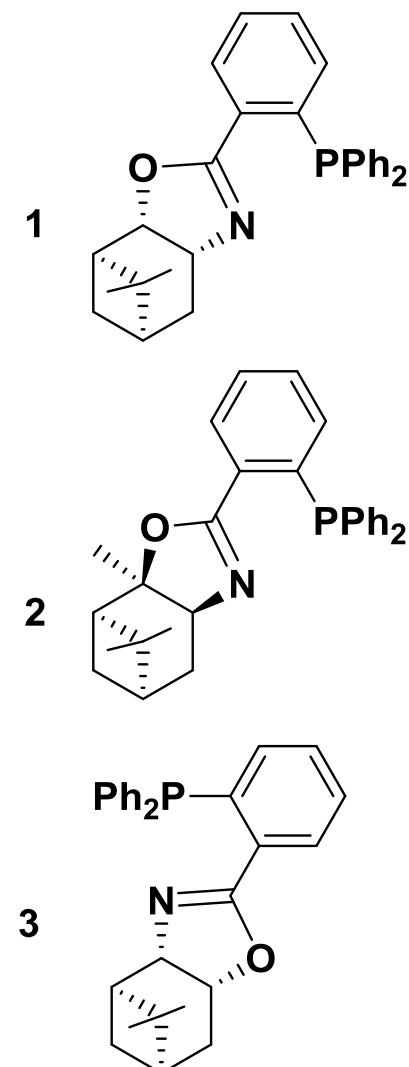
	$\text{Ph}-\text{CH}(\text{Y})-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{Ph} \xrightarrow[\text{CH}_3\text{COOK, THF}]{[\text{Pd}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6)\text{Cl}]_2 \text{ (1 %mol)}, \text{Ligand}, \text{CH}_2(\text{CO}_2\text{Ph})_2}$				
Ligand	$\text{Y} = \text{OAc} + \text{BSA}$		$\text{Y} = \text{OCO}_2\text{Et}$		Conf.
	W [%]	% ee	W [%]	% ee	
1	71	75	76	80	<i>R</i>
2	69	78	72	83	<i>S</i>
3	75	72	70	85	<i>S</i>



Allylic substitution



Ligand	$\gamma = \text{OAc}$		$\gamma = \text{OCO}_2\text{Et}$		Konfiguracja
	W [%]	% ee	W [%]	% ee	
1	77	62	79	58	<i>R</i>
2	78	70	74	62	<i>S</i>
3	80	60	80	66	<i>S</i>

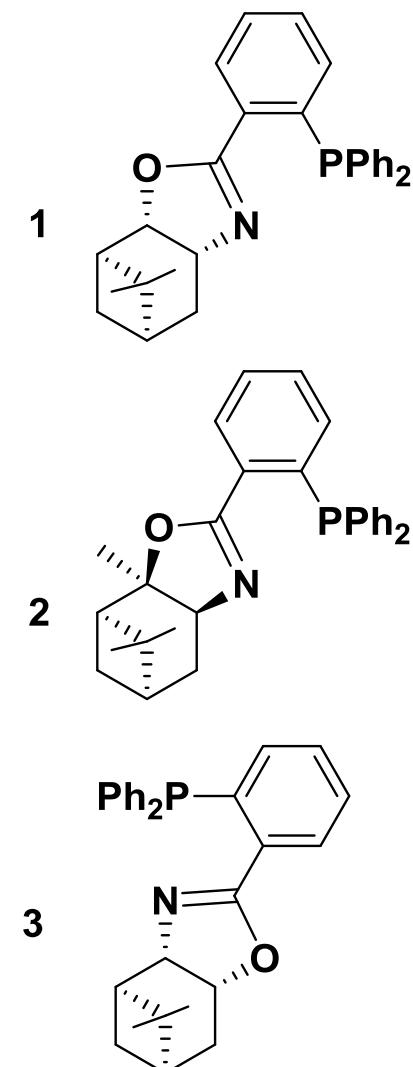


Ligand	$\gamma = \text{OAc}$		$\gamma = \text{OCO}_2\text{Et}$		Konfiguracja
	W [%]	% ee	W [%]	% ee	
1	70	60	90	>99	<i>R</i>
2	72	58	89	92	<i>S</i>
3	74	66	91	98	<i>S</i>

Allylic substitution

$\text{Ph}-\text{CH}(\text{Y})-\text{CH=CH}-\text{Ph} + \text{HN}(\text{Boc})_2 \xrightarrow{[\text{Pd}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_6)\text{Cl}]_2 (1\% \text{ mol}), \text{Ligand}, \text{HN}(\text{Boc})_2, \text{THF}} \text{Ph}-\text{CH}(\text{N}(\text{Boc})_2)-\text{CH=CH}-\text{Ph}$

Ligand	$\text{Y} = \text{OAc}$		$\text{Y} = \text{OCO}_2\text{Et}$		Konfiguracja
	W [%]	% ee	W [%]	% ee	
1	70	60	69	48	<i>R</i>
2	68	65	64	52	<i>S</i>
3	65	63	70	56	<i>S</i>



Summary

- Palladium complexes with phosphinooxazoline ligands derived from monoterpenes catalyze asymmetric allylic substitution of 1,3-diphenyl-2-propenyl acetates and carbonates to give products with high enantiomeric excess and high yield.
- Enantioselectivity of the reaction is influenced by the leaving group (acetate or carbonate) and by the nucleophile (diethyl malonate, p-toluenesulfonamide and pyrrolidine)