

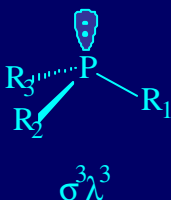


ISCHIA ADVANCED SCHOOL OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Ischia Porto (Napoli) Hotel Continental Terme

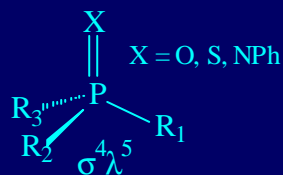
September 21-26, 2002

## New P\*(III) and P\*(V) Chirogenic Ligands and Catalysts

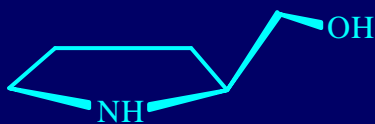


Pr. Gérard BUONO

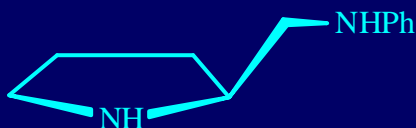
Université Aix-Marseille



## Chiral Auxiliaries for the Synthesis of Oxaza and Diazaphospholidines

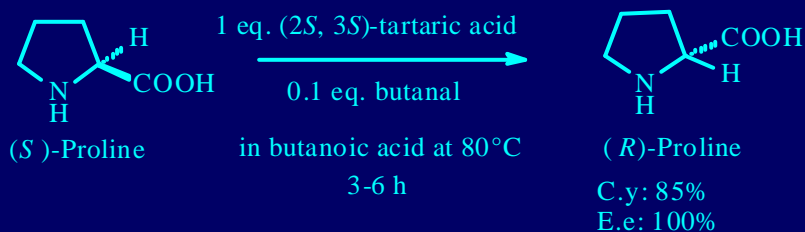


(*S*)-Prolinol



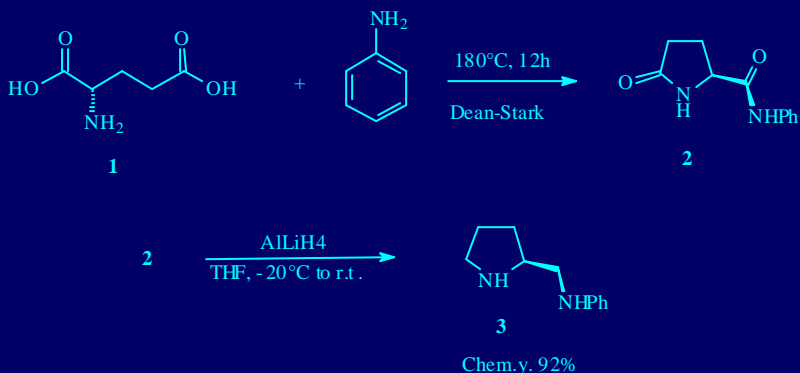
(*S*)-2-(anilinomethyl)pyrrolidine

## Facile Production of (*R*)-Proline by Asymmetric Transformation of (*S*)-Proline

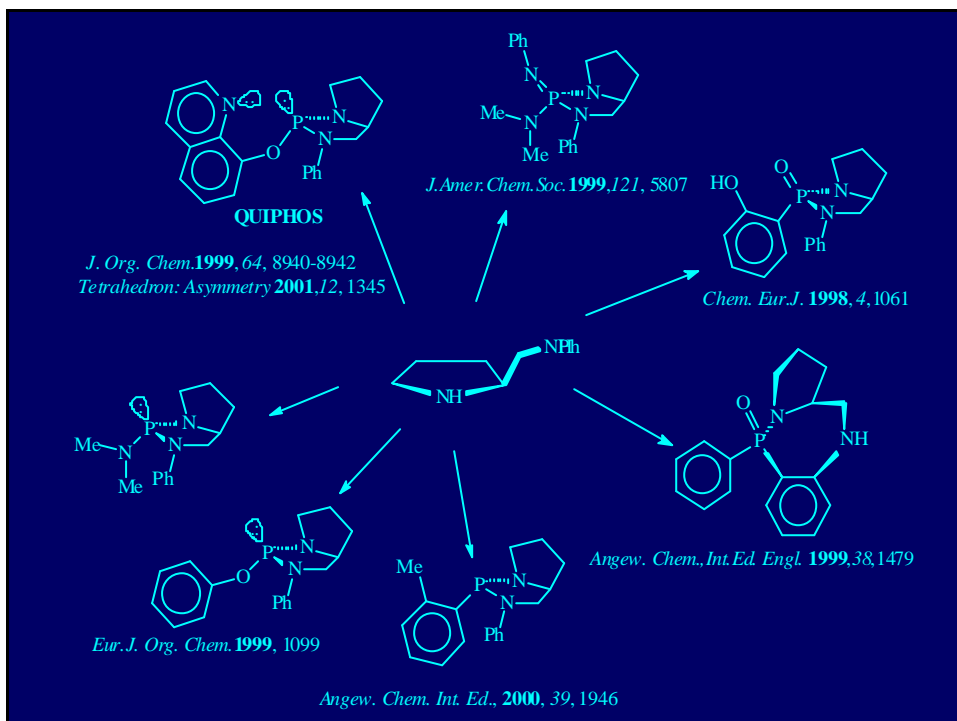
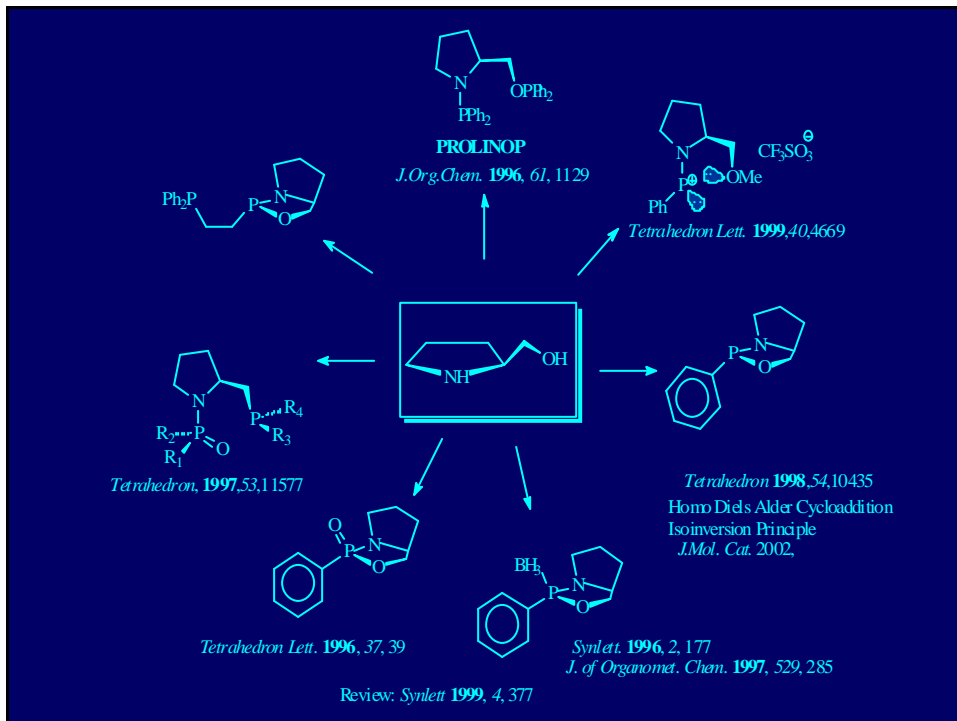


T. Shiraiwa et al. *Chem. Lett.* **1989**, 8, 1413-1414

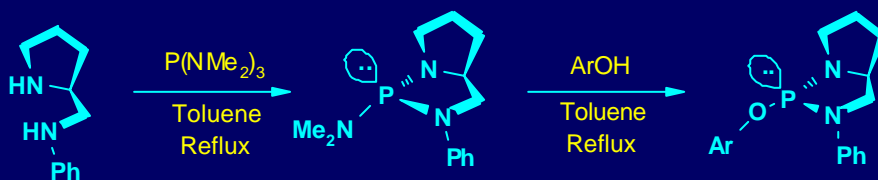
## Obtention of the (*S*) and (*R*)-2-(Anilinomethyl)pyrrolidines



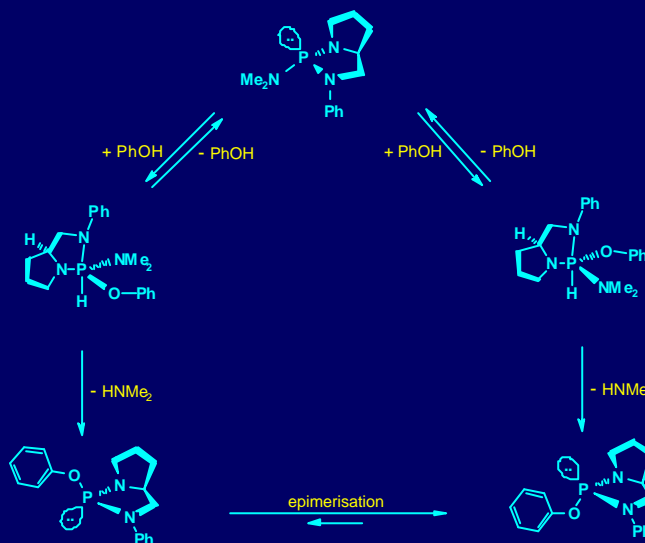
(±)-2-(Anilinomethyl)pyrrolidine was effectively resolved into a pair of the enantiomers by fractional crystallisation of its mandelic acid salt.  
K. Saigo et al; *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn*, **1982**, 55, 2299-2300



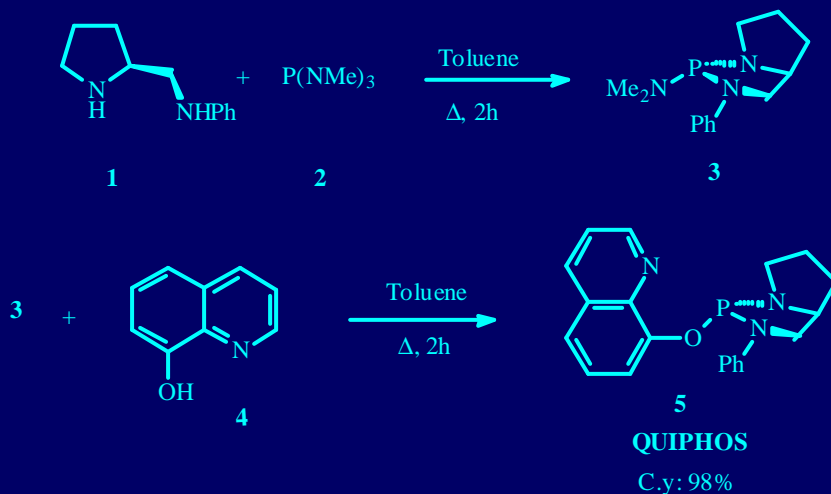
## Synthesis Diastereoselective of Diazaphospholidine



## Mechanism for the Diastereoselective Synthesis of Diazaphospholidine

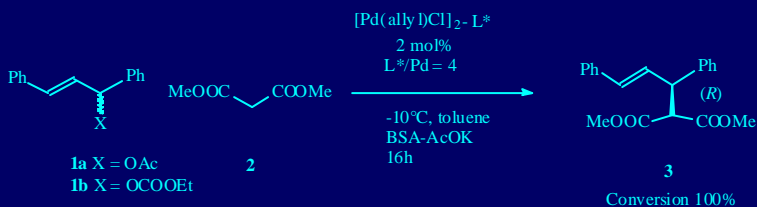


## A Practical Method for the Large-Scale Synthesis of Diastereomerically Pure Ligand QUIPHOS

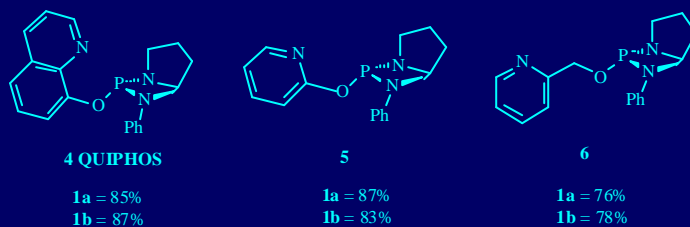


*J. Org. Chem.* **1999**, *64*, 8940-8942

## Enantioselective Palladium Catalyzed Allylic Substitution with Chiral Pyridine-Phosphine Ligands

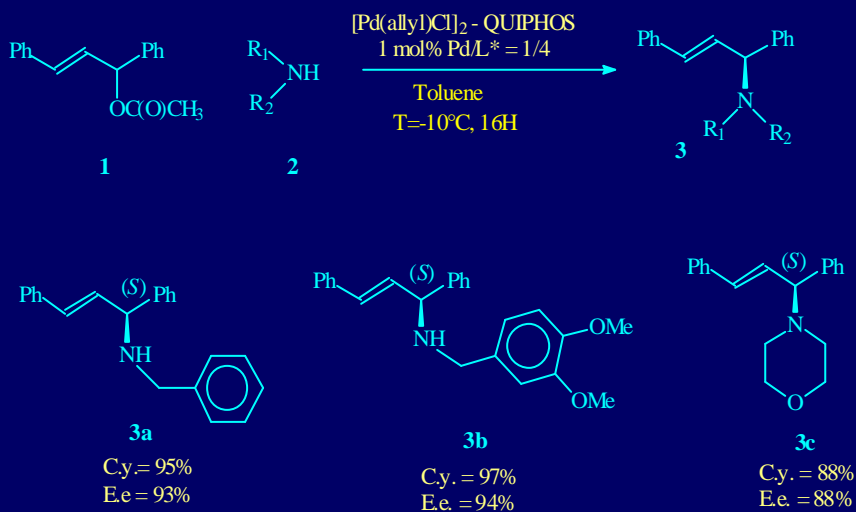


Enantioselectivity (E.e %)



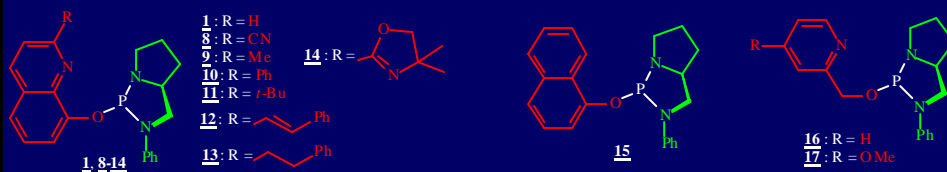
*Tetrahedron Lett.* **1997**, *34*, 5971-5974

## Allylic Amination catalyzed by Pd-QUIPHOS Complexes

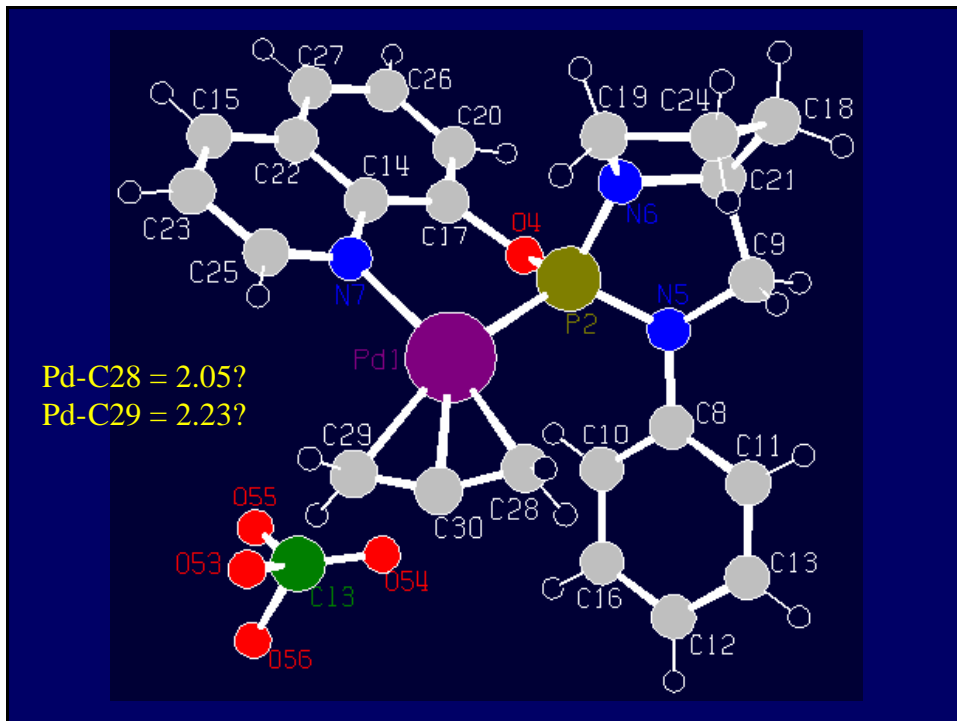


*Synlett*, **1998**, *1*, 49-50

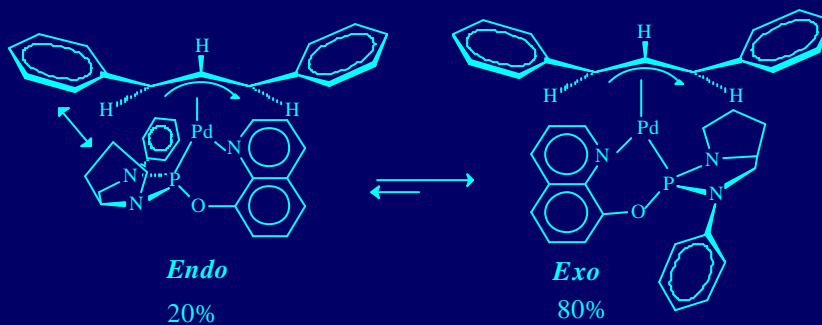
## QUIPHOS DERIVATIVES



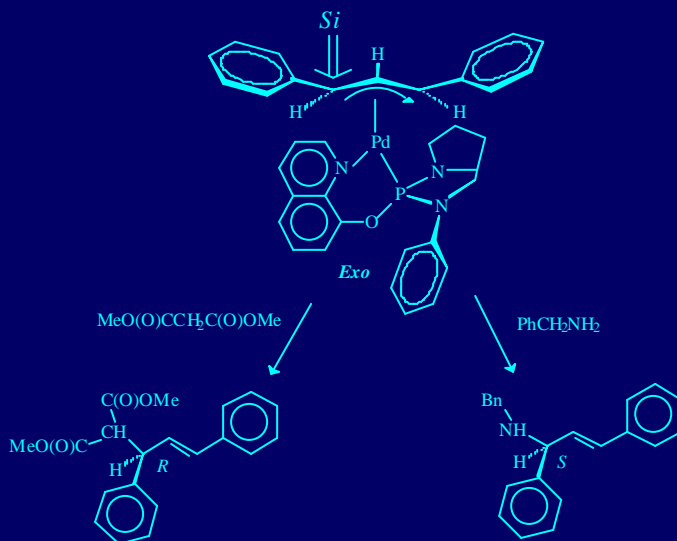
Entrée	Ligand	Nu = (CO <sub>2</sub> Me) <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> , BSA		Nu = BnNH <sub>2</sub>	
		conv. (%)	ee (%)	conv. (%)	ee (%)
1	<b>1</b> (QUIPHOS)	100	85 ( <i>R</i> )	95	93 ( <i>S</i> )
2	<b>8</b>	95	74 ( <i>R</i> )	15	60 ( <i>S</i> )
3	<b>9</b>	100	42 ( <i>R</i> )	60	38 ( <i>S</i> )
4	<b>10</b>	100	64 ( <i>R</i> )	100	72 ( <i>S</i> )
5	<b>11</b>	100	41 ( <i>R</i> )	100	59 ( <i>S</i> )
6	<b>12</b>	75	41 ( <i>R</i> )	100	76 ( <i>S</i> )
7	<b>13</b>	75	36 ( <i>R</i> )	83	78 ( <i>S</i> )
8	<b>14</b>	93	48 ( <i>R</i> )	100	50 ( <i>S</i> )
9	<b>15</b>	0	-	-	-
10	<b>16</b>	100	78 ( <i>R</i> )	95	93 ( <i>S</i> )
11	<b>17</b>	-	-	100	88 ( <i>S</i> )



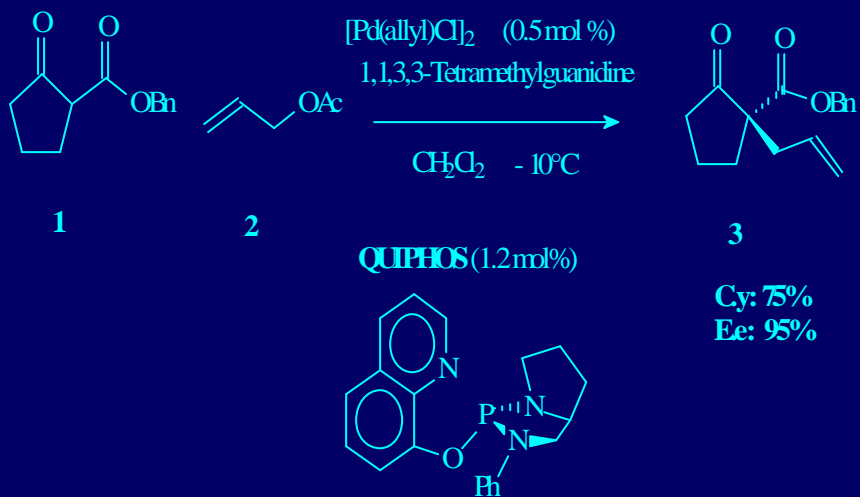
## Pd- $\pi$ -Allyl Complexes Containing QUIPHOS Ligand



## Preferential Attack on the *exo* Pd- $\pi$ -cationic QUIPHOS Complex

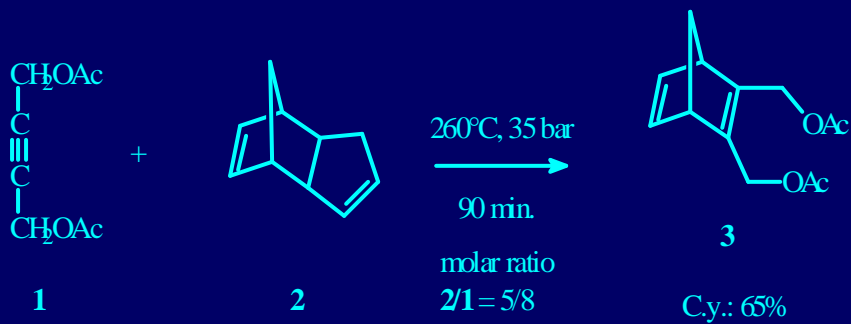


## Enantioselective Formation of Quaternary Centers



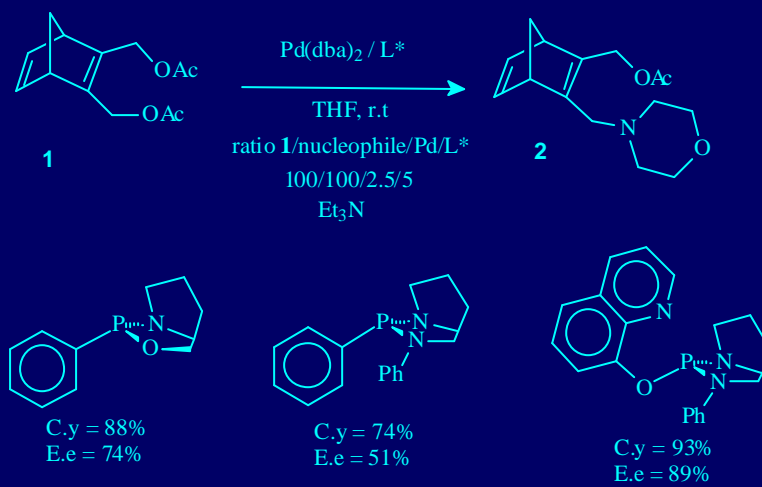


## Synthesis of a prochiral bicyclic compound



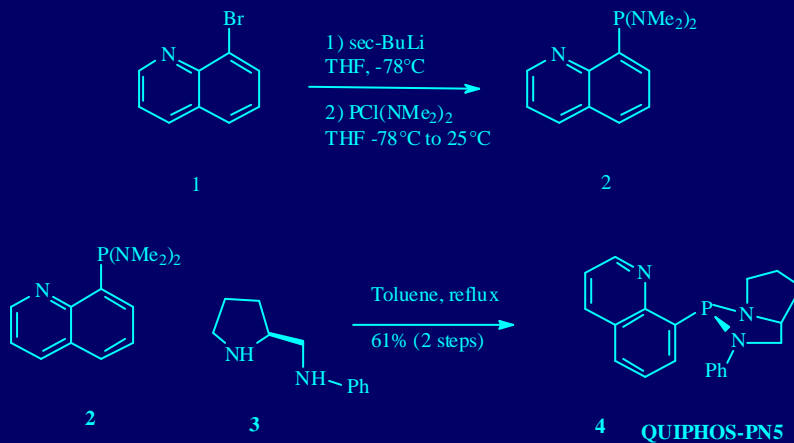
*J. Org. Chem.* **1995**, *60*, 852-855

## Pd(0) Catalyzed Asymmetric Amination of a Prochiral Bicyclic Allylic Diacetate



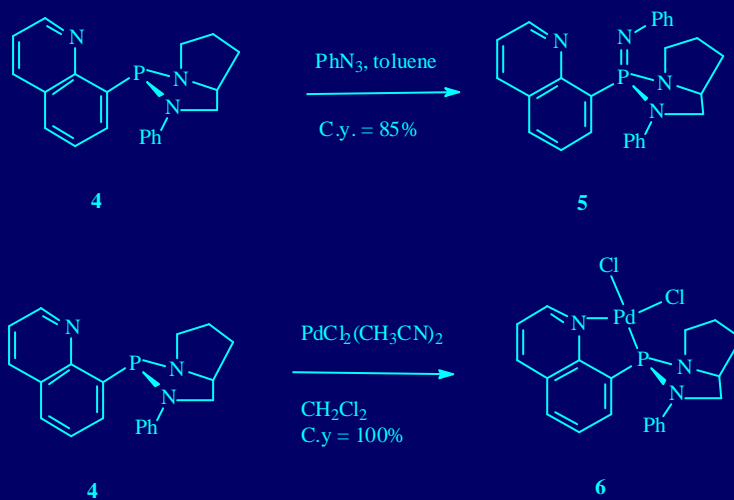
*Tetrahedron* **1998**, *54*, 10435

## Diastereoselective Synthesis of QUIPHOS-PN5



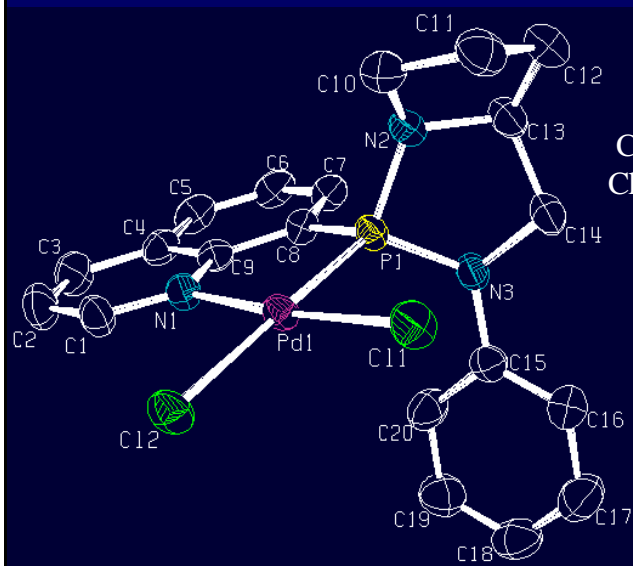
*Tetrahedron Lett.* **2002**, 43, 4025-4028

## Applications of QUIPHOS-PN5



*Tetrahedron Lett.* **2002**, 43, 4025-4028

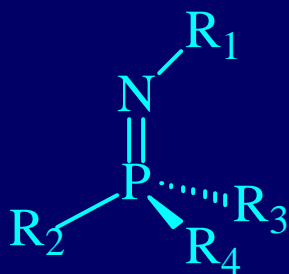
## [PdCl<sub>2</sub>(QUIPHOS-PN5)]



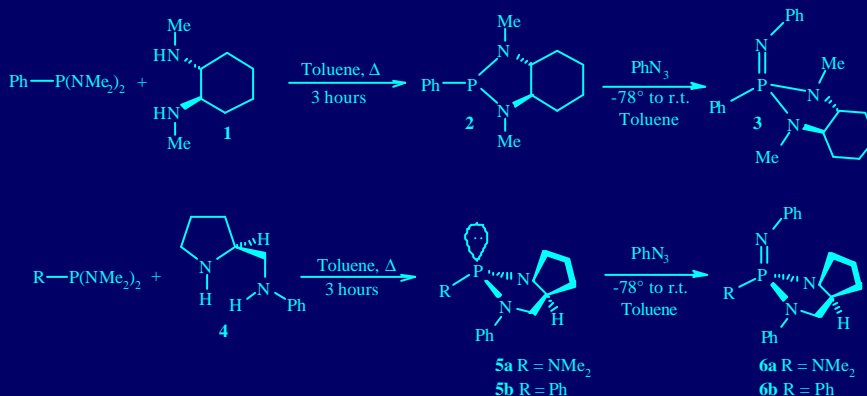
Cl2-Pd1-Cl1-P1 = 178,6°  
Cl2-Pd1-Cl1-N1 = -177,8°

Pd1-Cl1 = 2,30 Å  
Pd1-Cl2 = 2,40 Å

## CHIRAL IMINOPHOSPHORANE

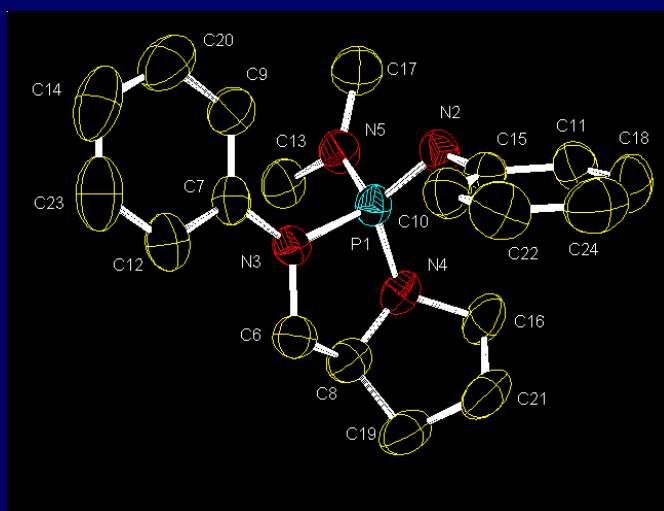


## First Iminodiazaphospholidines with a Stereogenic Phosphorus Center



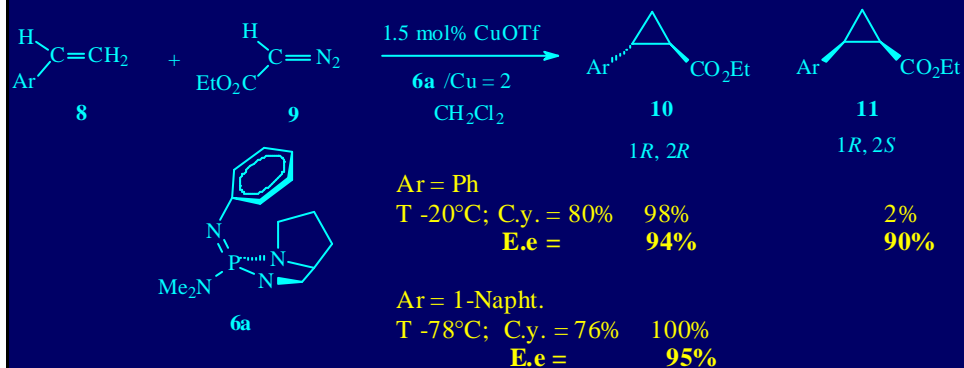
*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1999**, *121*, 5807-5808

## Structure of Iminophosphorane



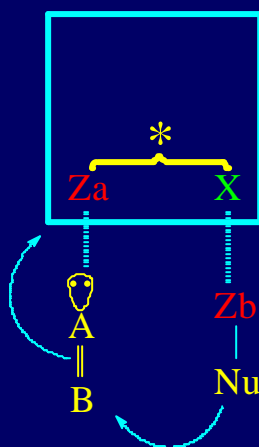
*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1999**, *121*, 5807-5808

## Catalytic Asymmetric Cyclopropanation of Olefins by Ethyl Diazoacetate



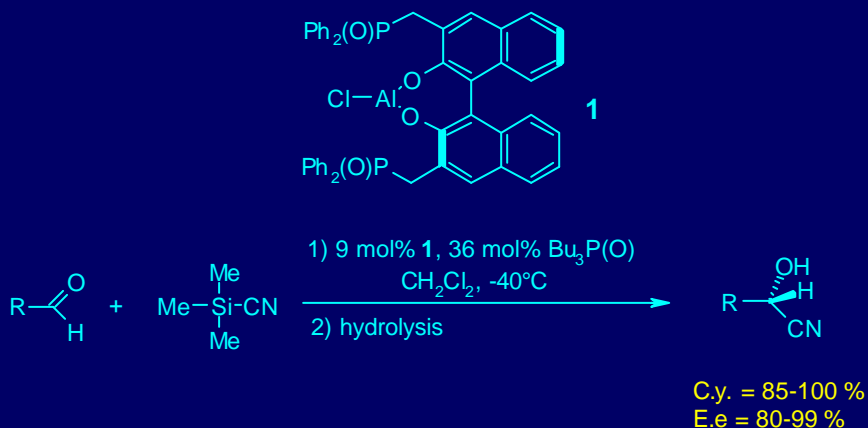
*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1999**, 121, 5807-5808

## Asymmetric Two-Center Catalysis



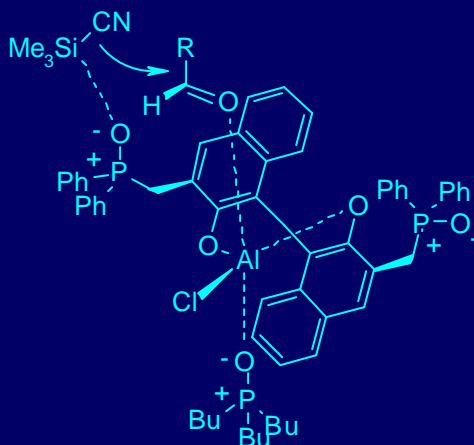
H. Steinhagen, G. Helmchen, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* **1996**, 35, 2339

## Enantioselective Catalyzed Trimethylcyanation of Aldehydes Catalyst 1



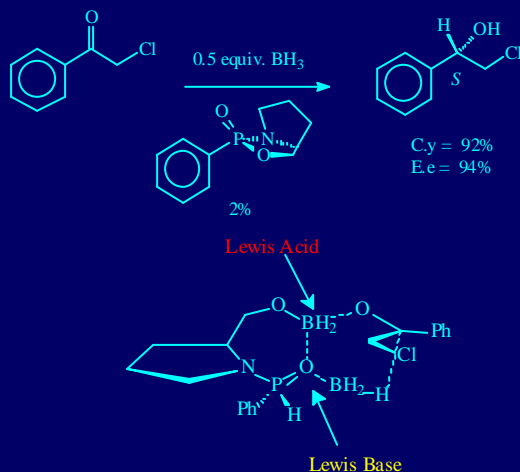
Shibasaki M. et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1999**, *121*, 2641

### Working Model for the Addition of $TMSCN$ to aldehydes catalyzed by Chiral Lewis Acid-Lewis Base Complexes



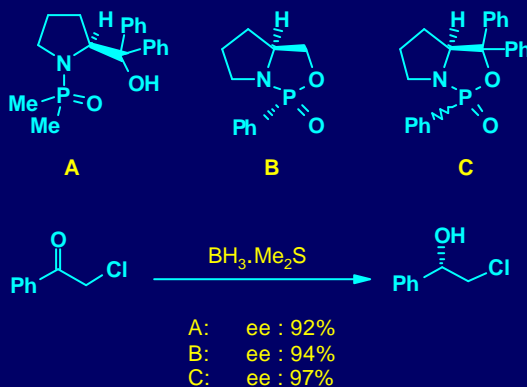
Shibasaki M. et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1999**, *121*, 2641

## Enantioselective Reduction of the Ketones Catalyzed by Chiral Aryloxazaphospholidine Oxide



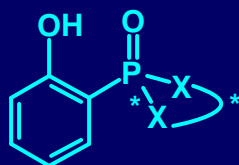
*Tetrahedron Lett.* **1996**, 37, 39 and *Synlett*, **1999**, 4, 377-388

## Enantioselective Reduction of Ketones with Borane Activated by Phosphine Oxides

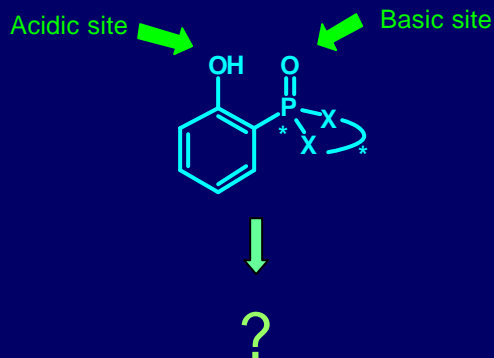


*Synlett* **1999**, 4, 377-388 and *Topics in Current Chemistry*, 220, 2002

# New Chiral o-Hydroxyarylphosphine Oxides Synthesis and Applications in Asymmetric Catalysis

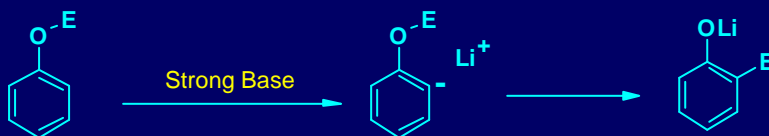


## Chiral o-Hydroxyarylphosphine Oxides





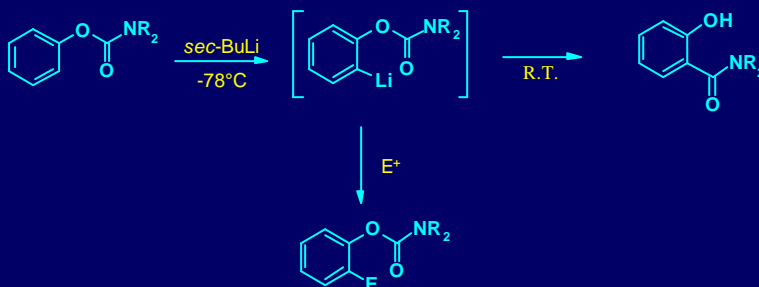
## Aromatic Anionic [1,3] Rearrangement



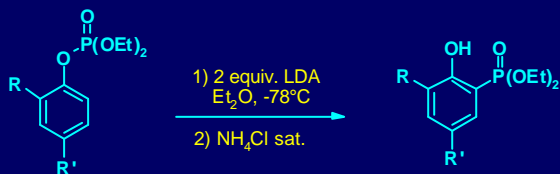
E : carbonyl or phosphoryl group

➡ Preparation of *ortho*-substituted phenols

## Rearrangement of Arylcarbamates to Salicylamides



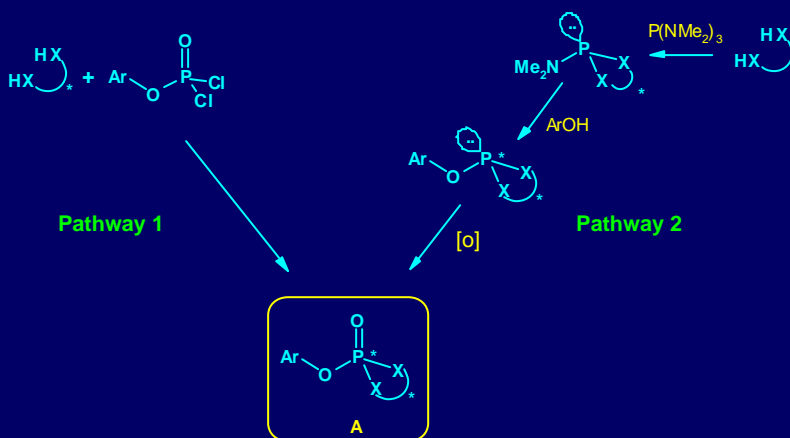
## Rearrangement of Arylphosphates to *o*-Hydroxyarylphosphonates



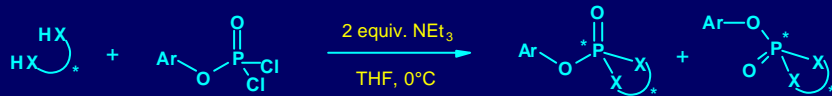
R	R'	Yield (%)
H	H	93
Me	H	87
H	MeO	93

L. S. Melvin *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1981**, 22, 3375-3376

## Pathway for the Synthesis of Precursors

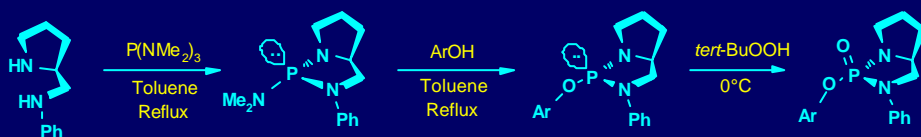


## Synthesis of Precursors by Pathway 1



Precursors	Yield (%)	Diastereoisomeric Ratio	Precursors	Yield (%)	Diastereoisomeric Ratio
	69	80/20		91	50/50
	78	75/25		76	60/40

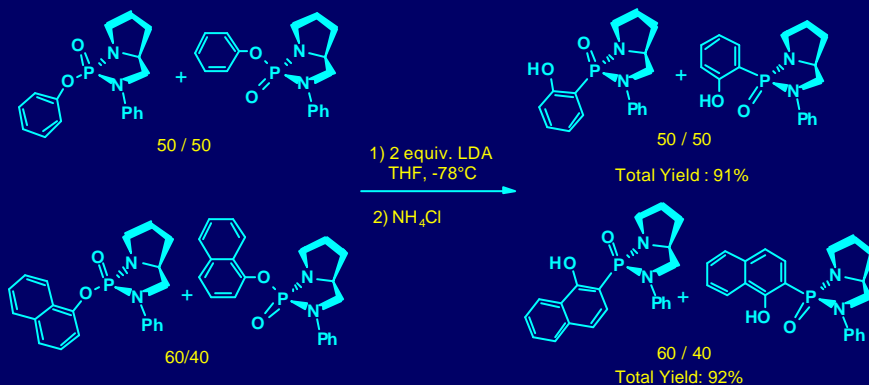
## Synthesis of Precursors by the Diastereoselective Pathway 2



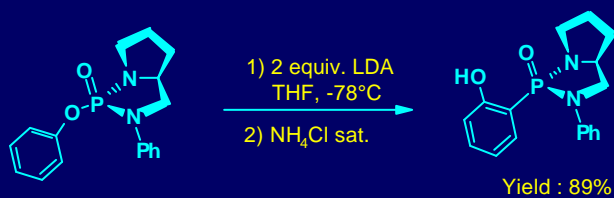
## Synthesis of Precursors by the Diastereoselective Pathway 2

Precursors	R	Yield (%)	Diastereoisomeric Ratio	Precursors	R	Yield (%)	Diastereoisomeric Ratio
	H	87	100/0		MeO	75	100/0
	MeO	84	95/5		Cl	70	100/0
	Cl	81	100/0		F	75	100/0
	F	83	95/5		<i>tert</i> -Bu	63	100/0
	Ph	70	95/5		Ph	77	94/6
	Me	55	100/0		Ph	62	100/0
	<i>tert</i> -Bu	63	100/0		Ph		

## Synthesis of Chiral *ortho*-Hydroxyarylphosphines Oxides

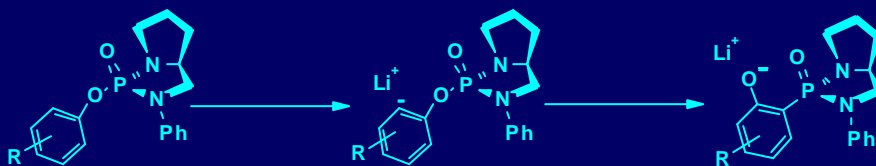


## Synthesis of Chiral *ortho*-Hydroxyarylphosphines Oxides

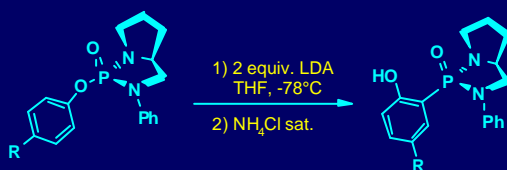


*Chem. Eur. J.* **1998**, *4*, 1061

## Regioselectivity of the Anionic [1,3] Rearrangement



## Example of Precursors with a Substituent on the *para* Position



R : OMe    Yield : 86%

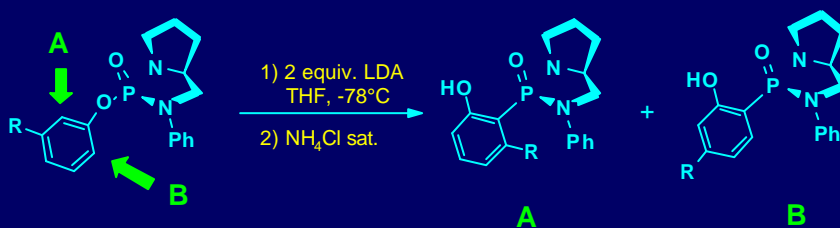
R : Cl      Yield : 76%

R : F      Yield : 77%

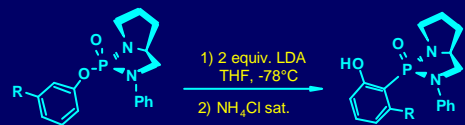
Totally  
Regioselectivity

*Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **1999**, 1099

## Example of Precursors with an Unsymmetrical Aromatic Ring



## Example of Precursors with a Substituent on the *meta* Position

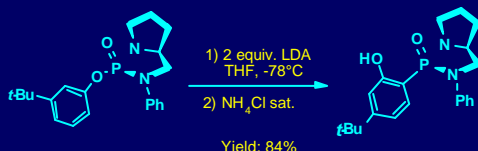


R : OMe    Yield: 72%

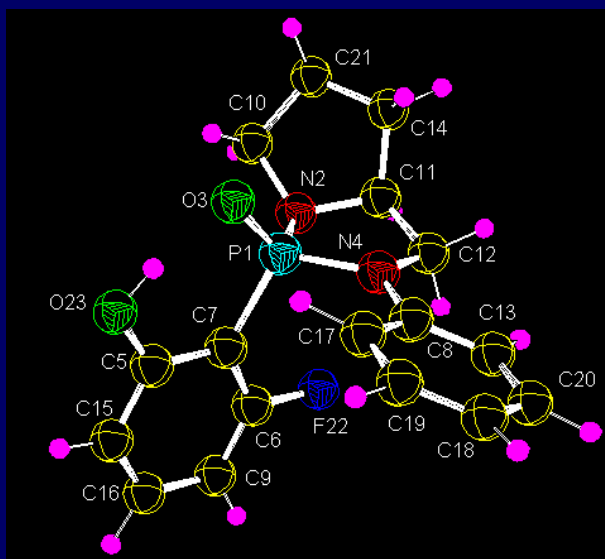
R : Cl      Yield: 92%

R : F      Yield: 85%

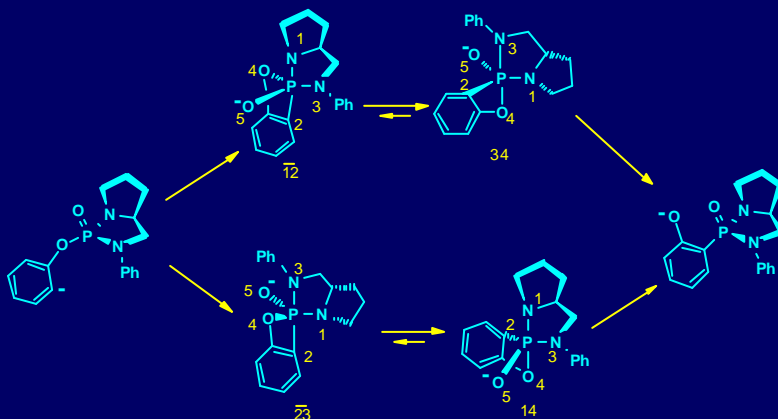
Totally  
Regioselective



*Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **1999**, 1099

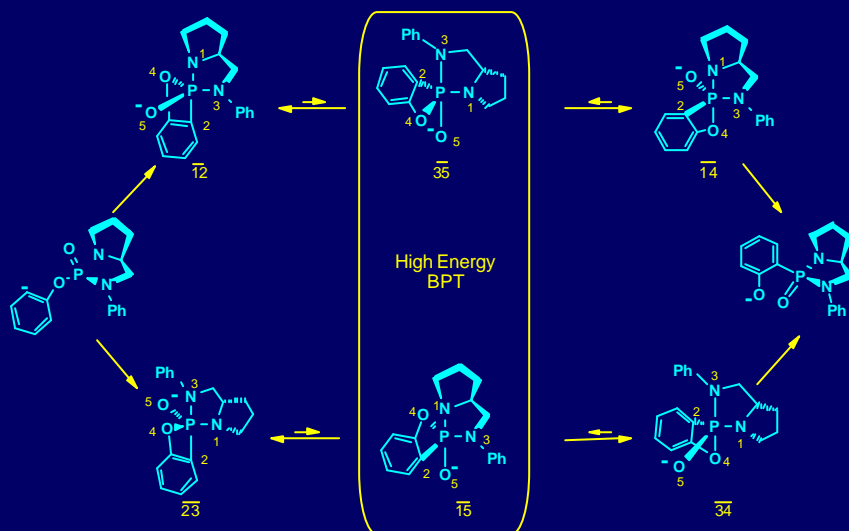


## Possible Mechanism for the Stereospecific Anionic [1,3] Rearrangement.



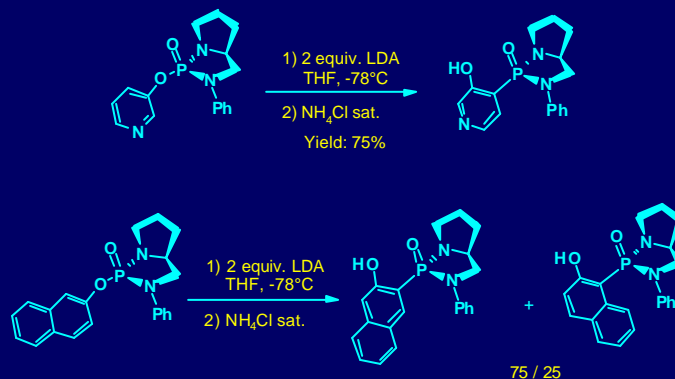
*Chem. Eur. J.* 1998, 4, 1061

## Possible Mechanism for the Stereospecific Anionic [1,3] Rearrangement

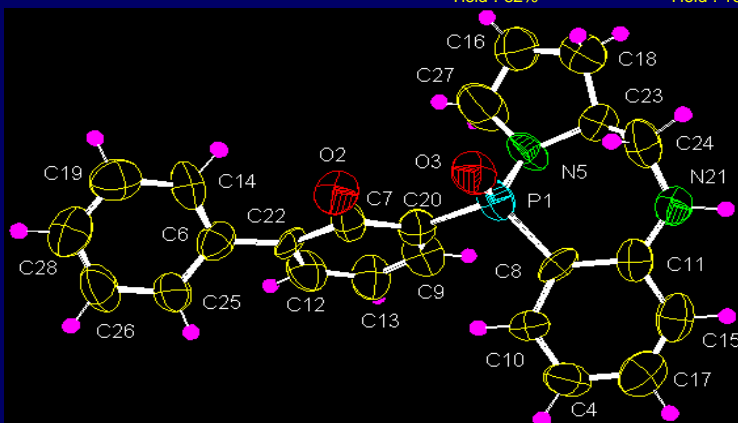
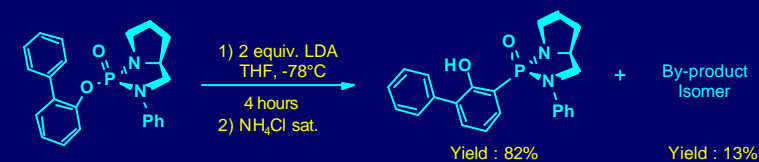




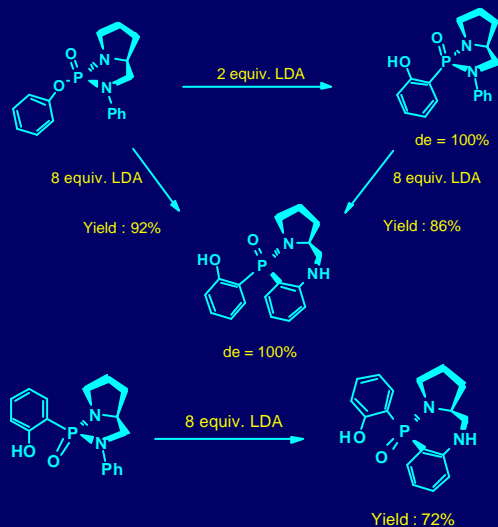
## Other Example of Precursors with an Unsymmetrical Aromatic Ring



## Discovery of a New Anionic [1,3] Rearrangement

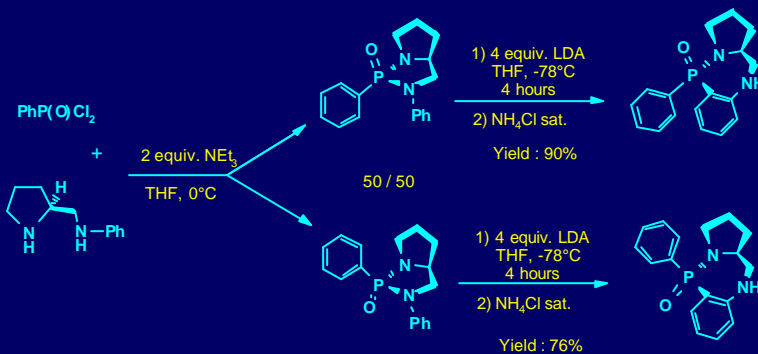


## Double Stereospecific Anionic [1,3] Rearrangement



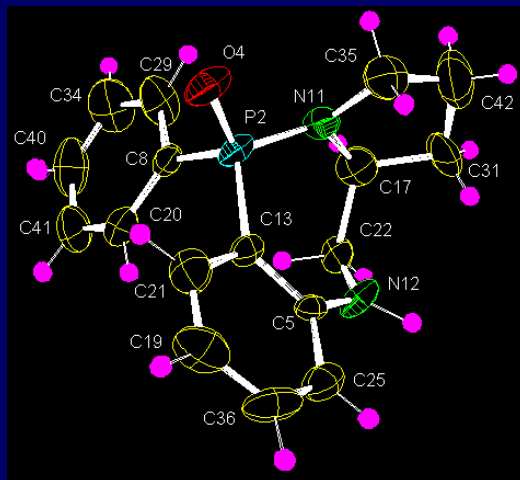
Legrand *et al.* *Angew. Chem.Int. Ed.* **1999**, *38*, 1479

## Stereospecific P-N to P-Csp<sup>2</sup> Anionic [1,3] Rearrangement



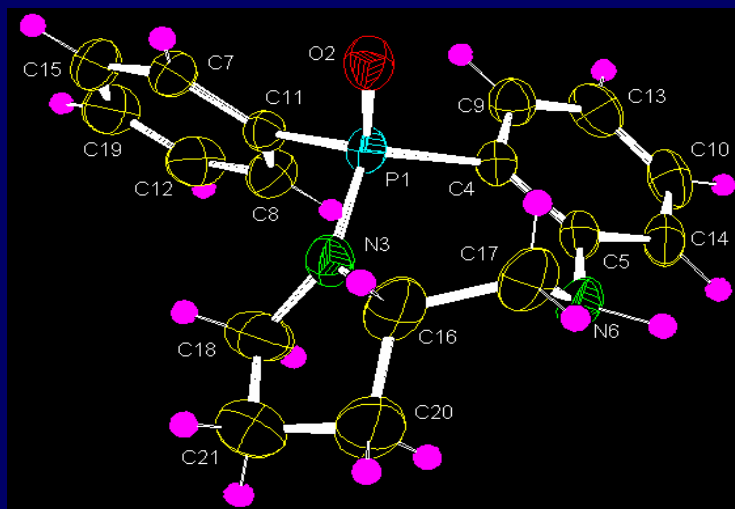
Legrand *et al.* *Angew. Chem.Int. Ed.* **1999**, *38*, 1479

## Stereospecific P-N to P-C $sp^2$ Anionic [1,3] Rearrangement



*Angewdt. Chem. Int. Ed.* **1999**, *38*, 1479-1482

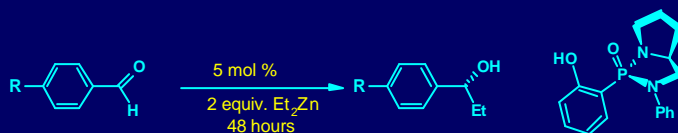
## Stereospecific P-N to P-C $sp^2$ Anionic [1,3] Rearrangement



## Applications in Asymmetric Catalysis

- Enantioselective Addition of  $\text{Et}_2\text{Zn}$  to Aromatic Aldehydes
- Enantioselective Addition of TMSCN to Aromatic Aldehydes

### Enantioselective Addition of $\text{Et}_2\text{Zn}$ to *para* Substituted Aldehydes

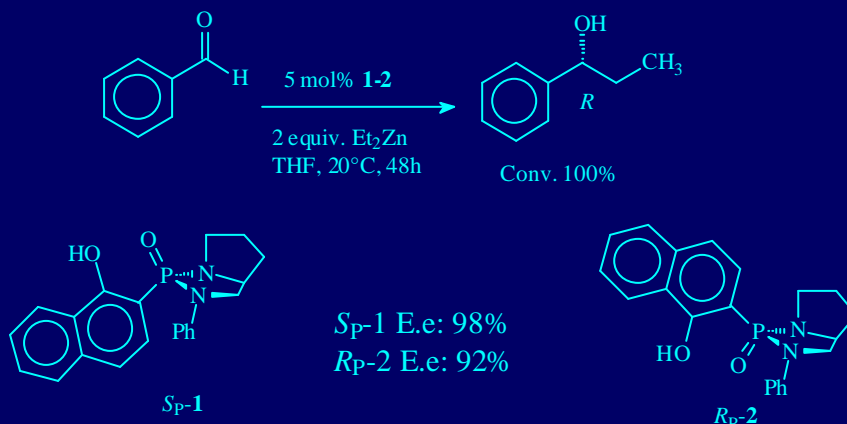


R	Yield (%)	E.e. (%)	Conf.
H	98	75	<i>R</i>
NMe <sub>2</sub>	98	71	<i>R</i>
Cl	84	86	<i>R</i>
CN	91	99	<i>R</i>

*Tetrahedron Lett.* **1998**, 39, 2961

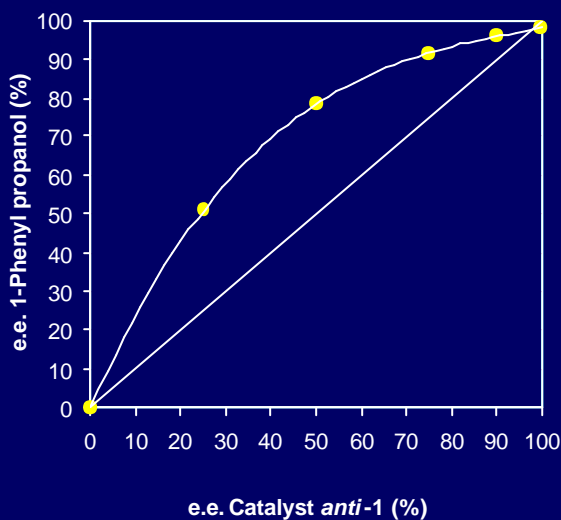
*Tetrahedron Lett.* **1998**, 39, 9419

## Enantioselective Addition of Diethylzinc to Benzaldehyde Catalyzed by Chiral *o*-Hydroxyphosphonamides



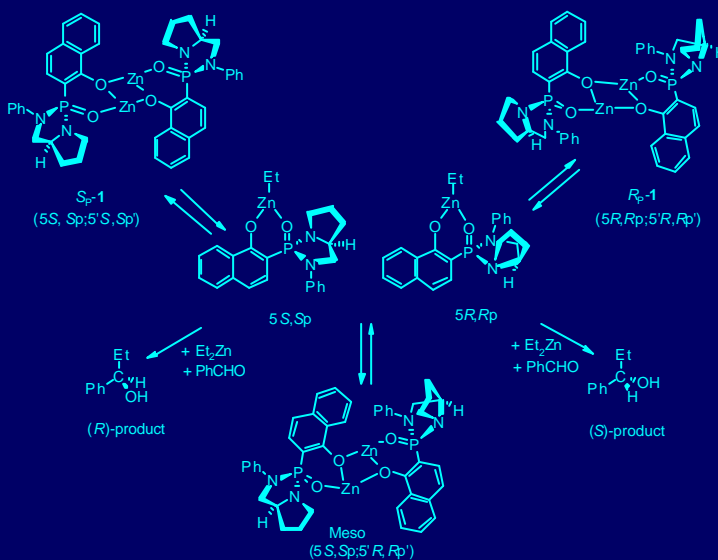
*Tetrahedron Lett.* **1998**, 39, 9419-9422

## Positive non-linear effect in the addition of diethylzinc to aromatic aldehydes catalyzed by chiral *o*-hydroxyaryldiazaphosphonamides

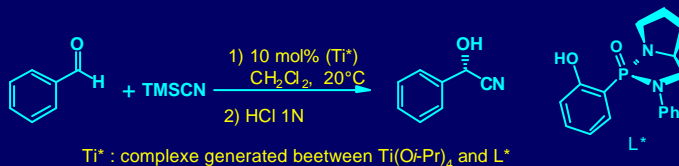


*Tetrahedron Lett.* **2000**, 41, 2105-2109

## Positive Nonlinear Effect: Interpretation



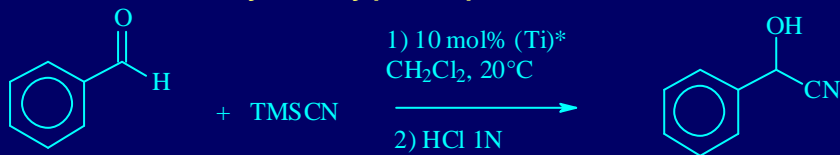
## Enantioselective Addition of TMSCN Optimisation of Catalytic System



Catalytic System ( $Ti^*$ ) (10 mol%)	Yield (%)	e.e. (%)	Conf.
$Ti(Oi-Pr)_4 + L^*$ (2 equiv.)	90	20	S
$Ti(Oi-Pr)_4 + L^*$ (4 equiv.)	92	31	S
$Ti(Oi-Pr)_4 + L^*$ (4 equiv.) + $i$ -PrOH	89	29	S
$Ti(Oi-Pr)_4 + L^*$ (4 equiv.) + Mol.Sieves 4Å	71	15	S
$Ti(Oi-Pr)_4 + L^*$ (4 equiv.) + $i$ -PrOH (1 equiv.)	95	75	S
$Ti(Oi-Pr)_4 + L^*$ (4 equiv.) + $i$ -PrOH (2 equiv.)	<b>95</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>S</b>

*Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* **1999**, 10, 1979

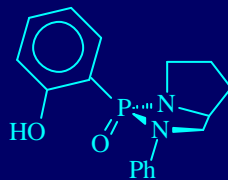
## Enantioselective Addition of TMS-CN on Aldehydes Catalyzed by $\text{Ti}(\text{O}i\text{-Pr})_4$ Chiral *o*-Hydroxyphosphoramidates



$\text{Ti}^*$  :  $\text{Ti}(\text{O}i\text{-Pr})_4$  / Ligand/ *i*-PrOH : 1/4/2



$S_{\text{P}}-1$



$R_{\text{P}}-2$

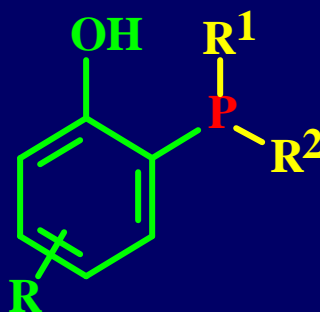
$S_{\text{P}}-1$  C.y: 95%  
E.e: 94%  
Conf.: *S*

$R_{\text{P}}-2$  C.y: 89%  
E.e: 98%  
Conf.: *R*

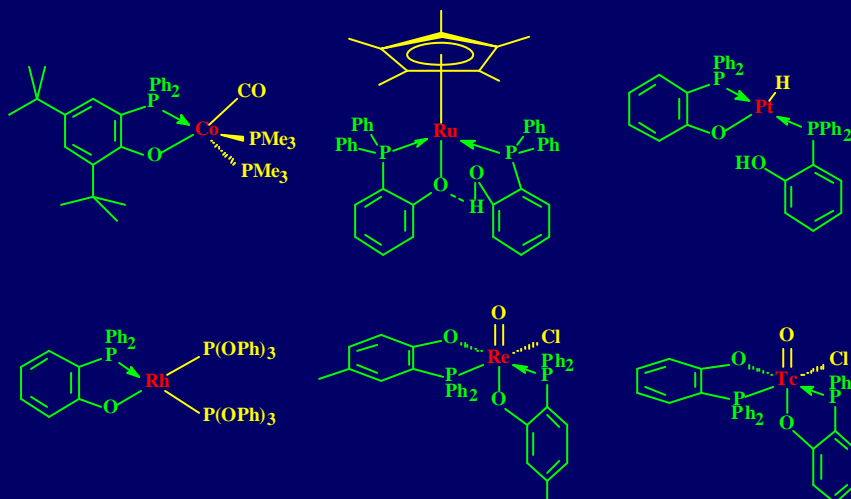
Tetrahedron: *Asymmetry* **1999**, 10, 1979-1984

## Application of the 1,3 Anionic Rearrangement:

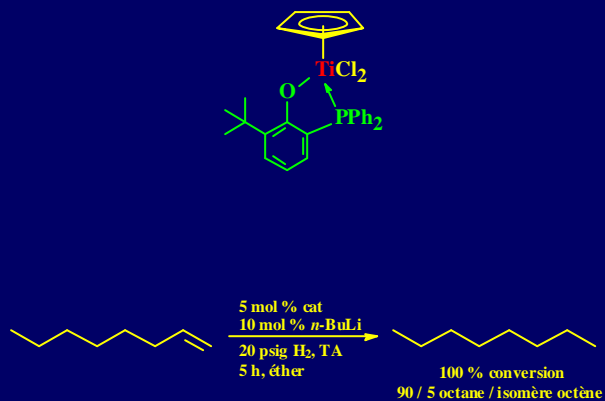
### New Chiral Phosphinophenols



## Example of *ortho*-Phosfinol Complexes

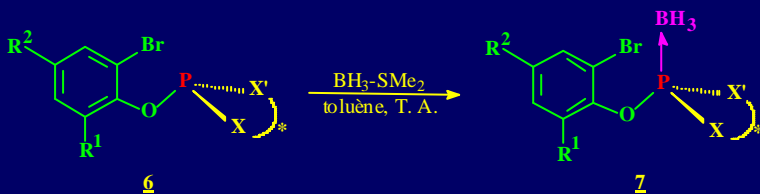


## Application in Olefine Hydrogenation



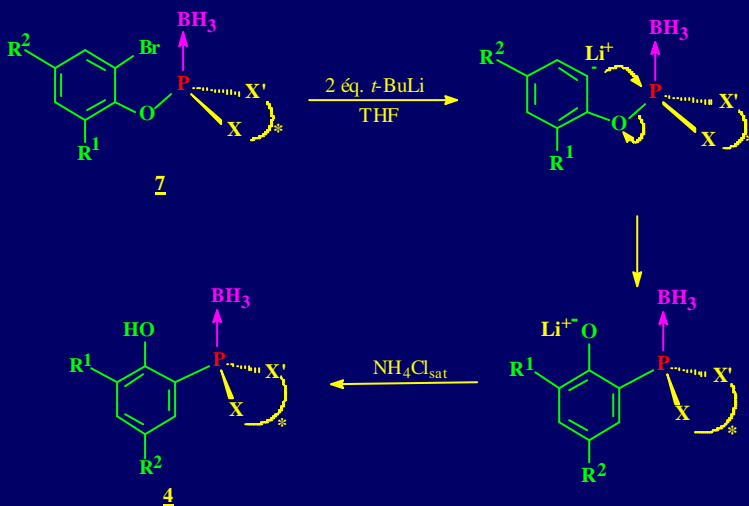


## Synthesis of *ortho*-Hydroxyaryl Phosphine-Borane Complexes.

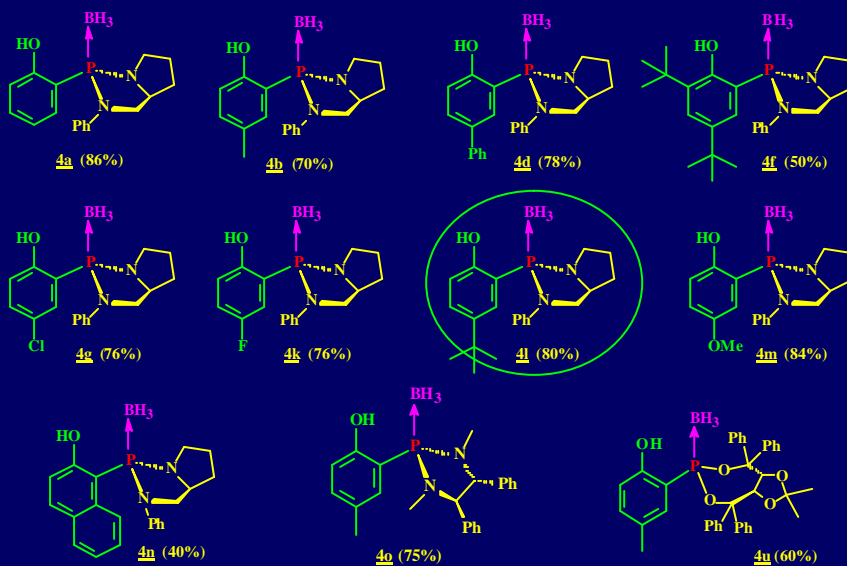


*J. Organomet. Chem.* **2002**, 643-644, 237 and *Eur. J. Org. Chem* under press

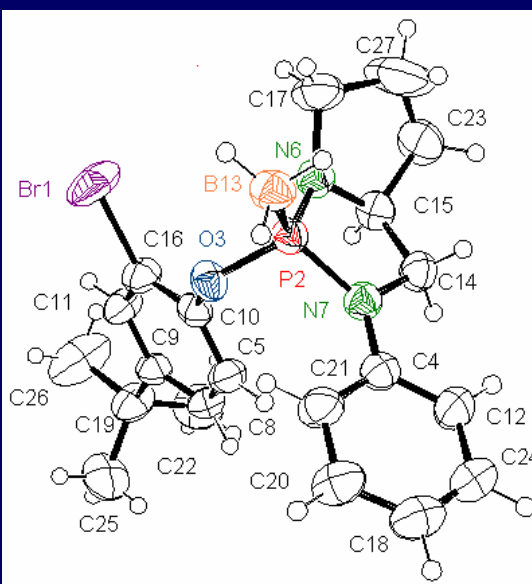
## Synthesis of *ortho*-Hydroxyaryl Phosphine-Borane Complexes.



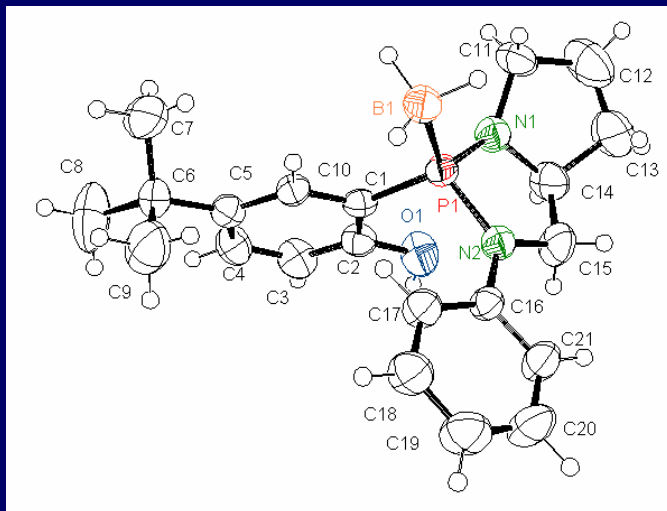
## Synthesis *ortho*-Hydroxyaryl Phosphine-Borane Complexes



## Structure of Starting Borane Complex



## Structure of Borane Complex after the 1,3-Rearrangement



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