

# *Syntheses Using the Oxiranyl Anion Methodology*

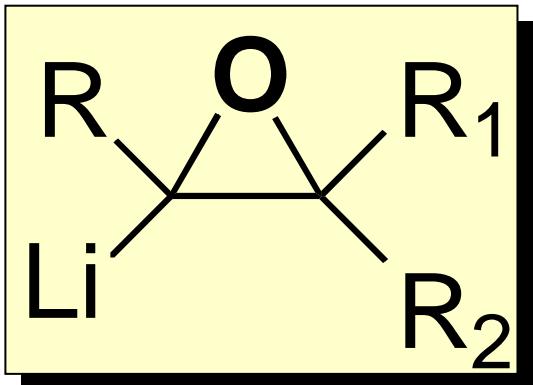
*Saverio Florio*

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[www.farmchim.uniba.it/chimica\\_organica](http://www.farmchim.uniba.it/chimica_organica)

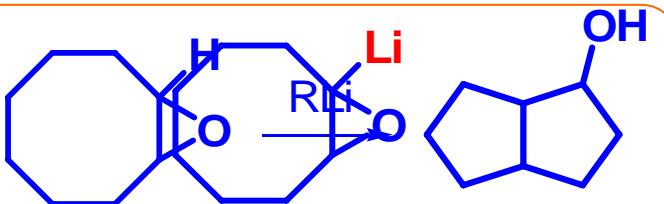
IASOC-2006

# $\alpha$ -Lithiated Oxiranes

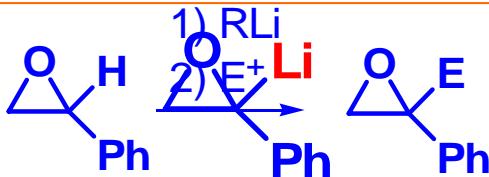


## The History:

Cope and Crandall  
*(late fifties)*



Eisch and Galle  
*(middle seventies)*



Eisch, Molander, Pfaltz, Yamakawa, Satoh,  
Mori, Jackson, Doris and Dechoux,  
Hodgson, Malacria, Uneyama, Florio  
*(nineties)*

Under investigation:

- generation
- nature (carbanion or carbenoid)
- chemical and configurational stability
- stereochemistry

## Reviews and Accounts:

Satoh, Chem. Rev. 1996, 96, 3303

Mori, Rev. Heter. Chem. 1997, 17, 183

Hodgson, Synthesis, 2002, 12, 1625

Hodgson, Synlett 2006, 1-22

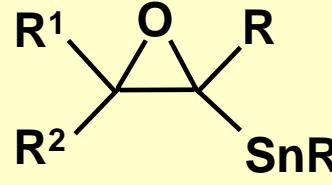
Florio, Tet. Symposia in Print, 2003, 9713

Florio, Synlett 2005, 9, 1359-1369

Chemla, The Chemistry of Organolithium Compounds, Patai, 2004, Vol. 2, chap. 18

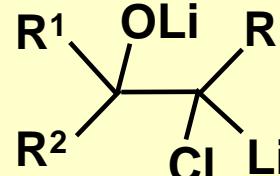
# Oxiranyllithiums in Synthetic Organic Chemistry

A. Pfaltz, *Tet. Lett.*  
1991, 32, 615

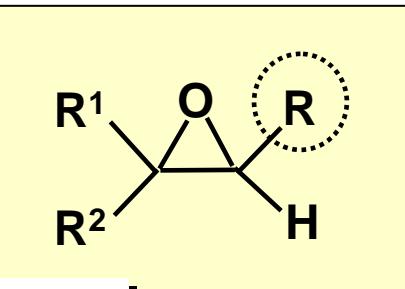


Transmetalation

Shimizu, M.  
*Tet.* 2003,  
59, 9811

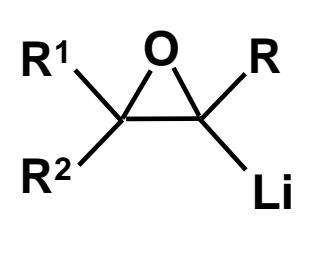


$\beta$ -Oxido Carbenoid

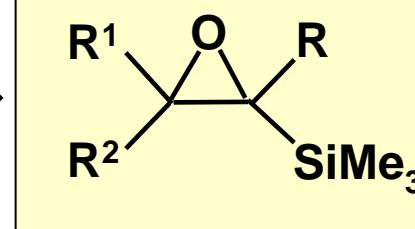


Deprotonation

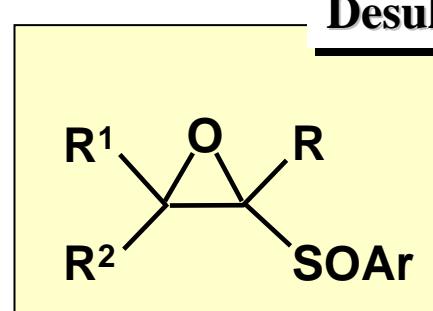
R = EWG  
R = H, Alkyl



Desilylation



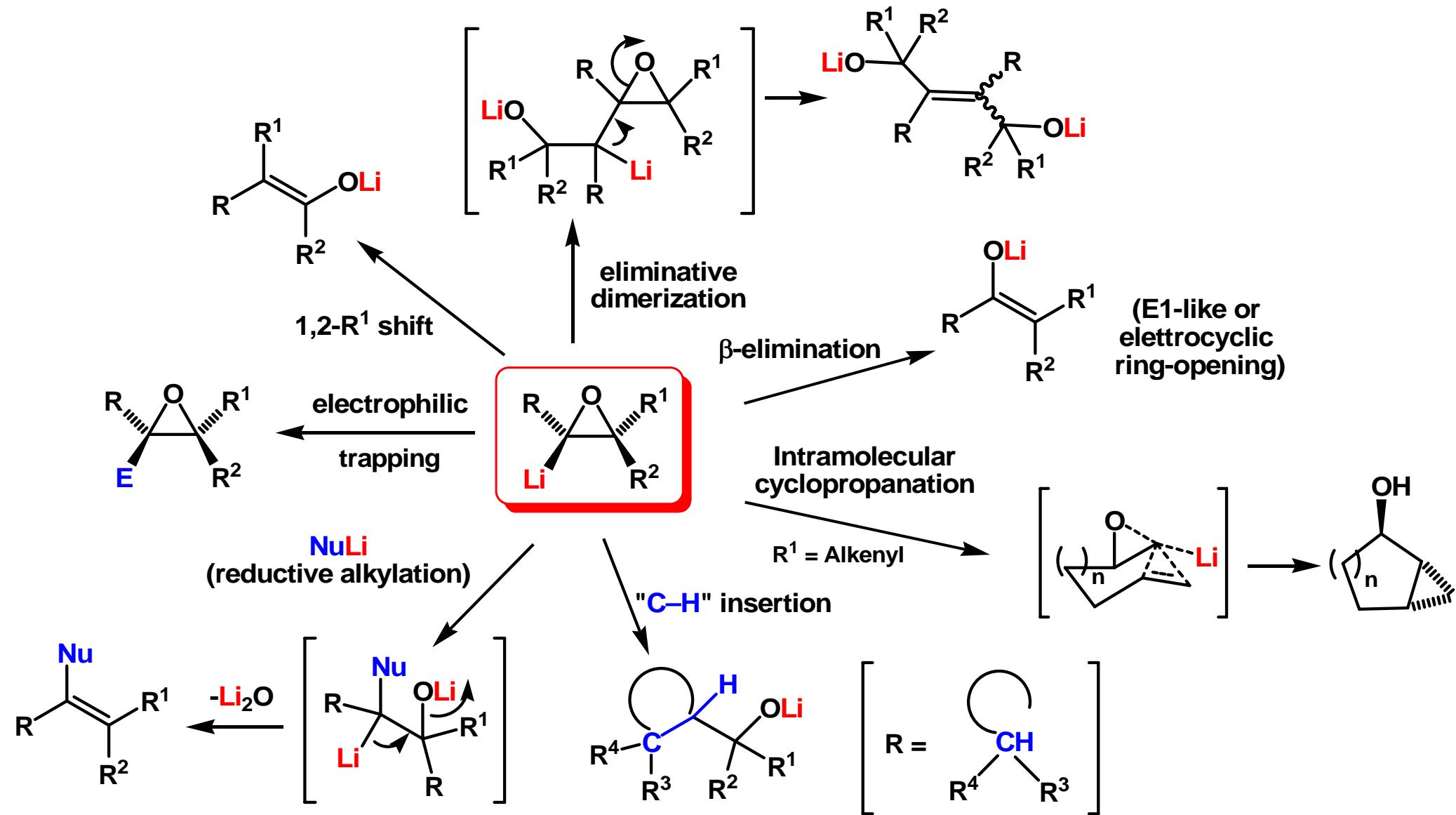
Kobayashi.  
*Tet. Lett.* 1999, 40, 7371



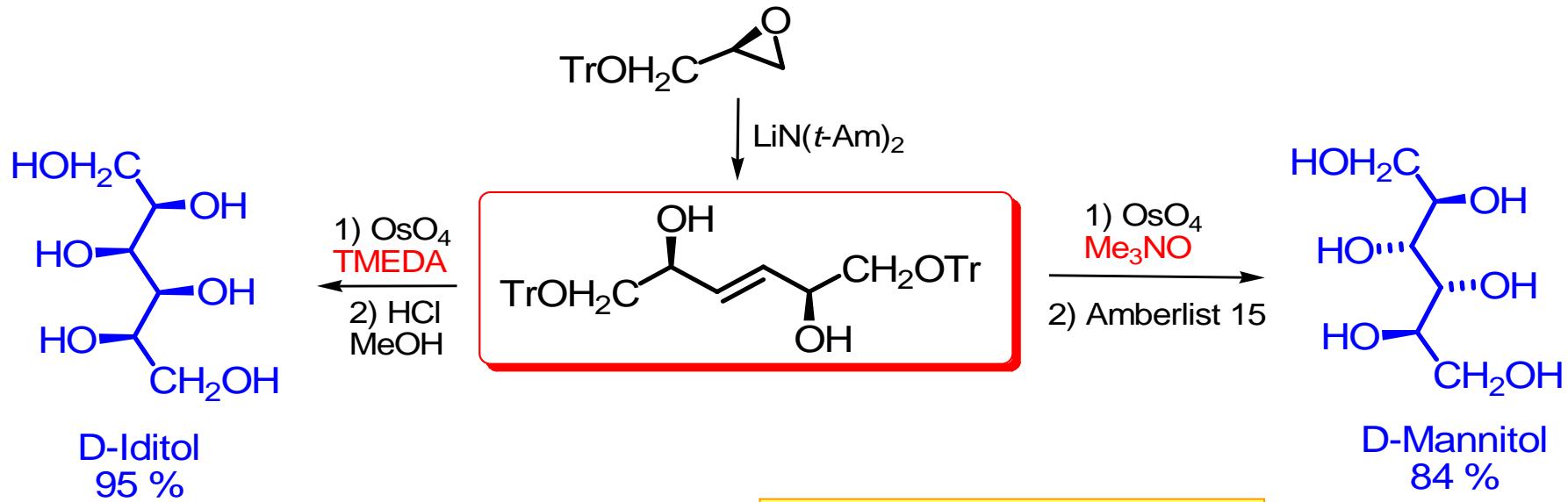
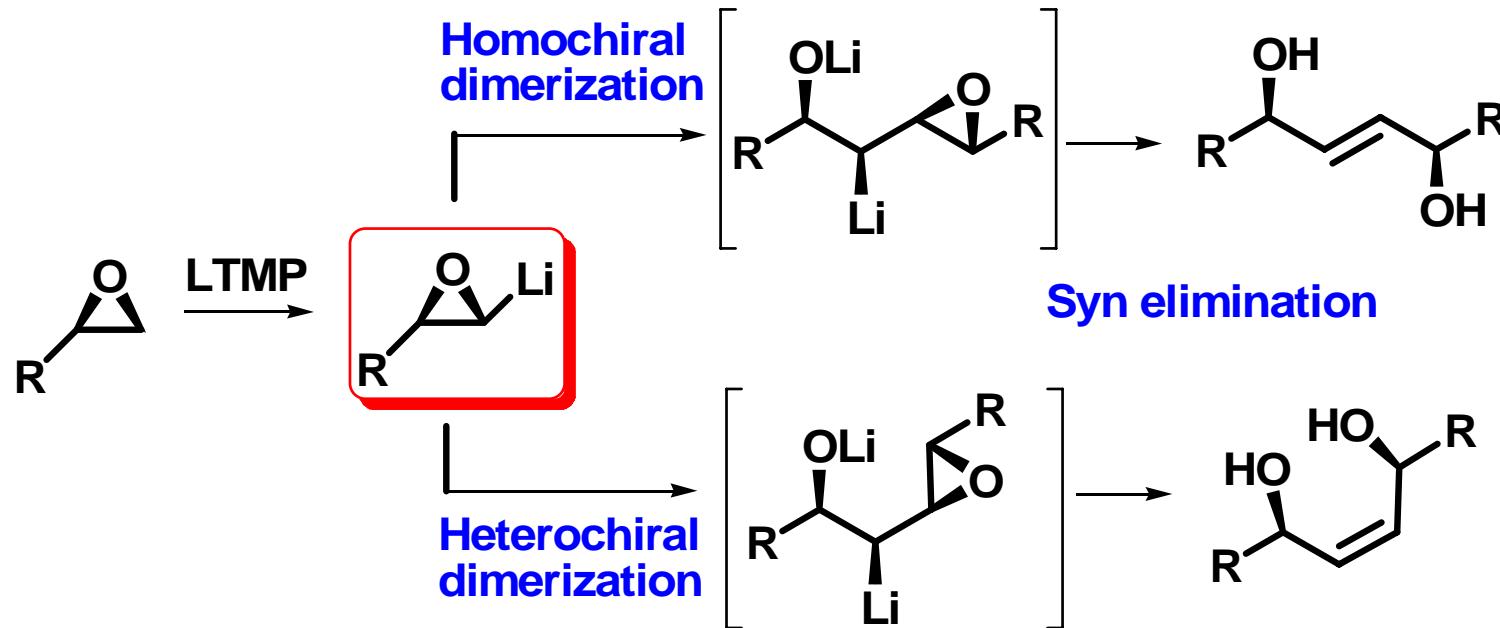
Desulfinylation

K. Yamakawa, *J. Org. Chem.*  
1989, 54, 3130

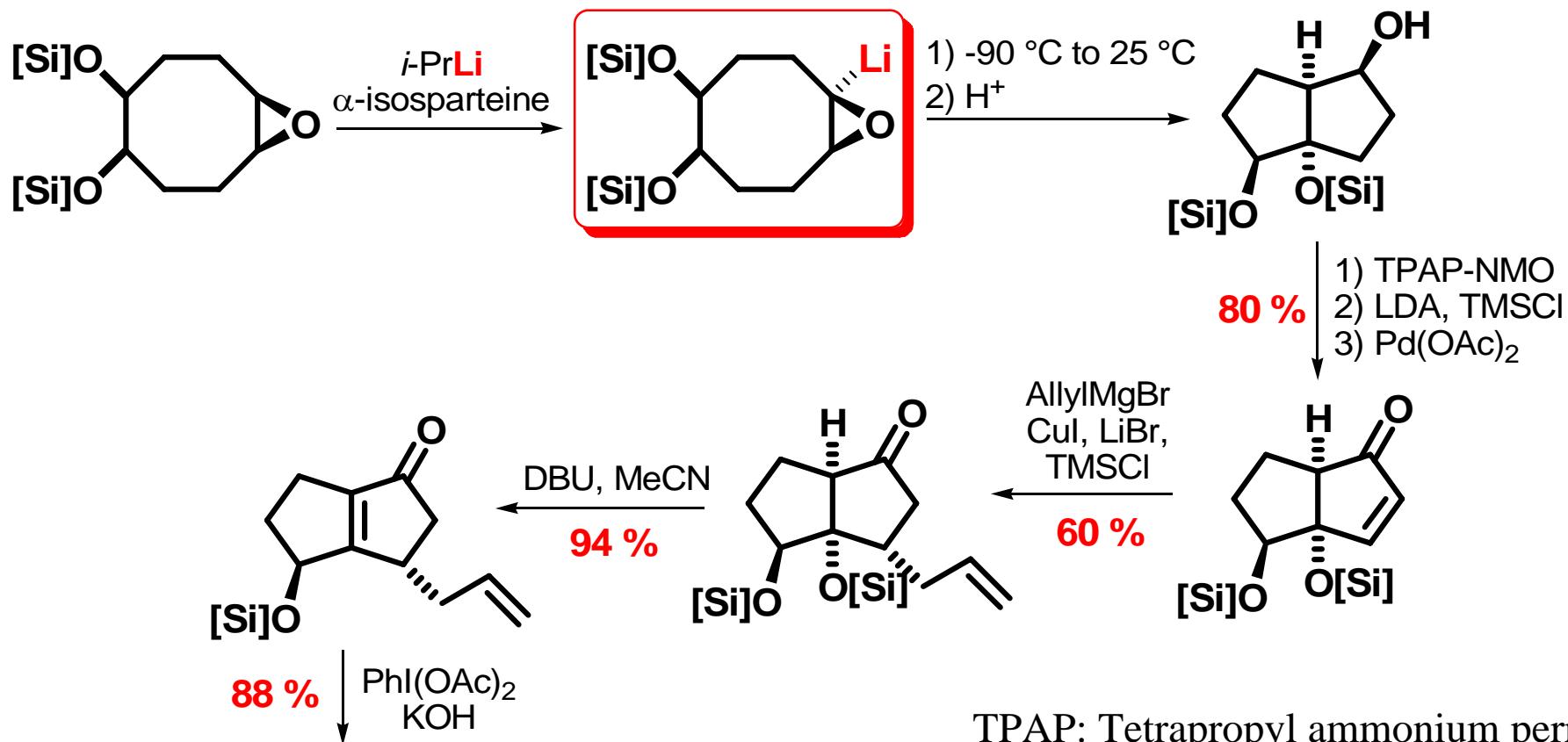
# Multifaceted Reactivity of Oxiranyllithiums: Carbanions and Carbenoids



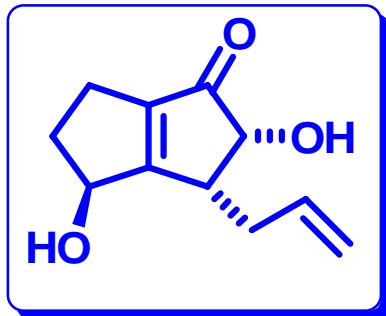
# 2-Ene-1,4-diols by Dimerization of Terminal Epoxides



# Oxiranyl anion methodology: synthesis of the natural product Xialenon A



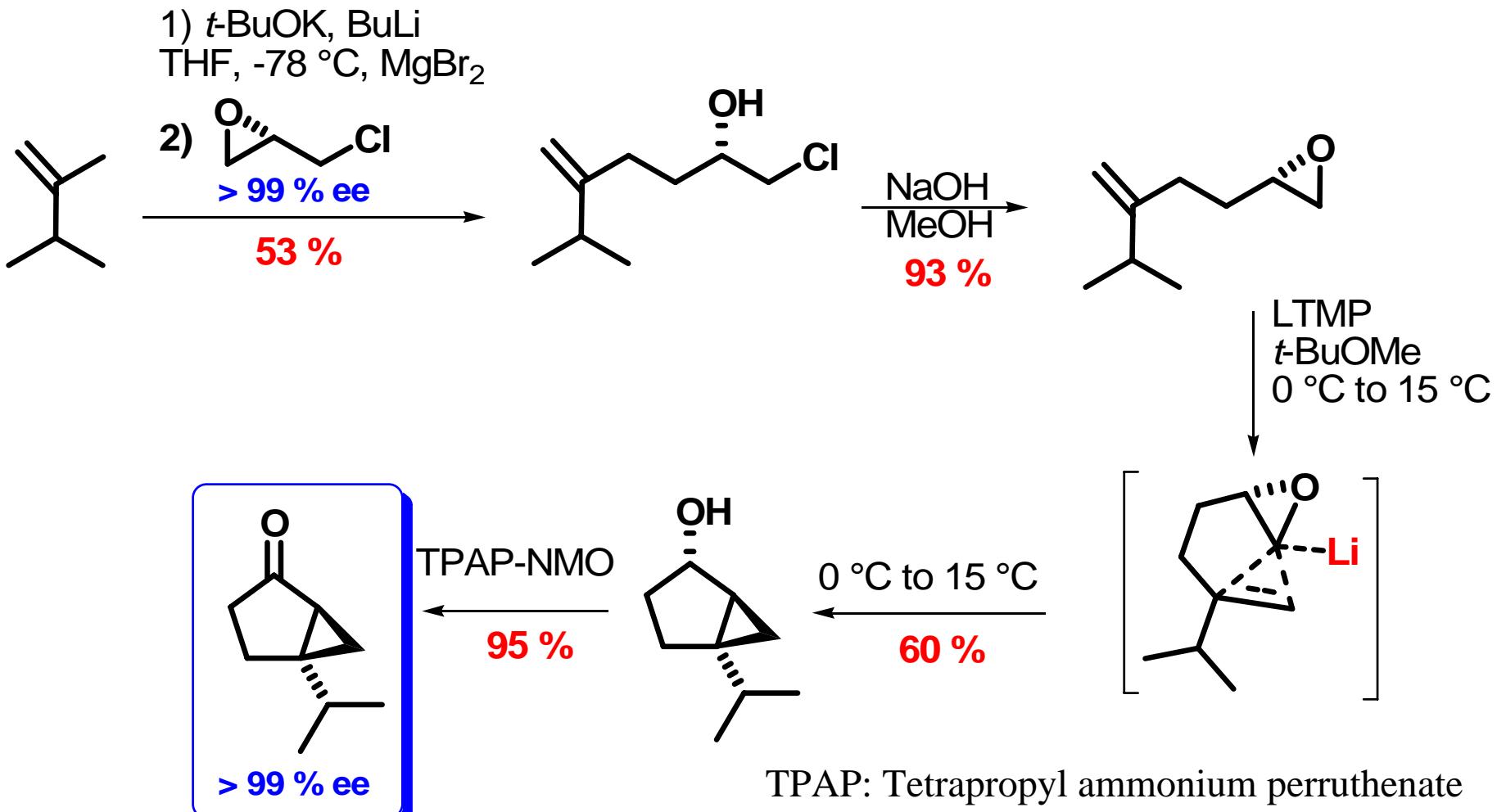
TPAP: Tetrapropyl ammonium perruthenate  
NMO: 4-methylmorpholine N-oxide



Xialenon A

D. M, Hodgson *Synthesis* 2005, 1

# Oxiranyl anion mediated cyclopropanation: synthesis of (-)-Sabina ketone

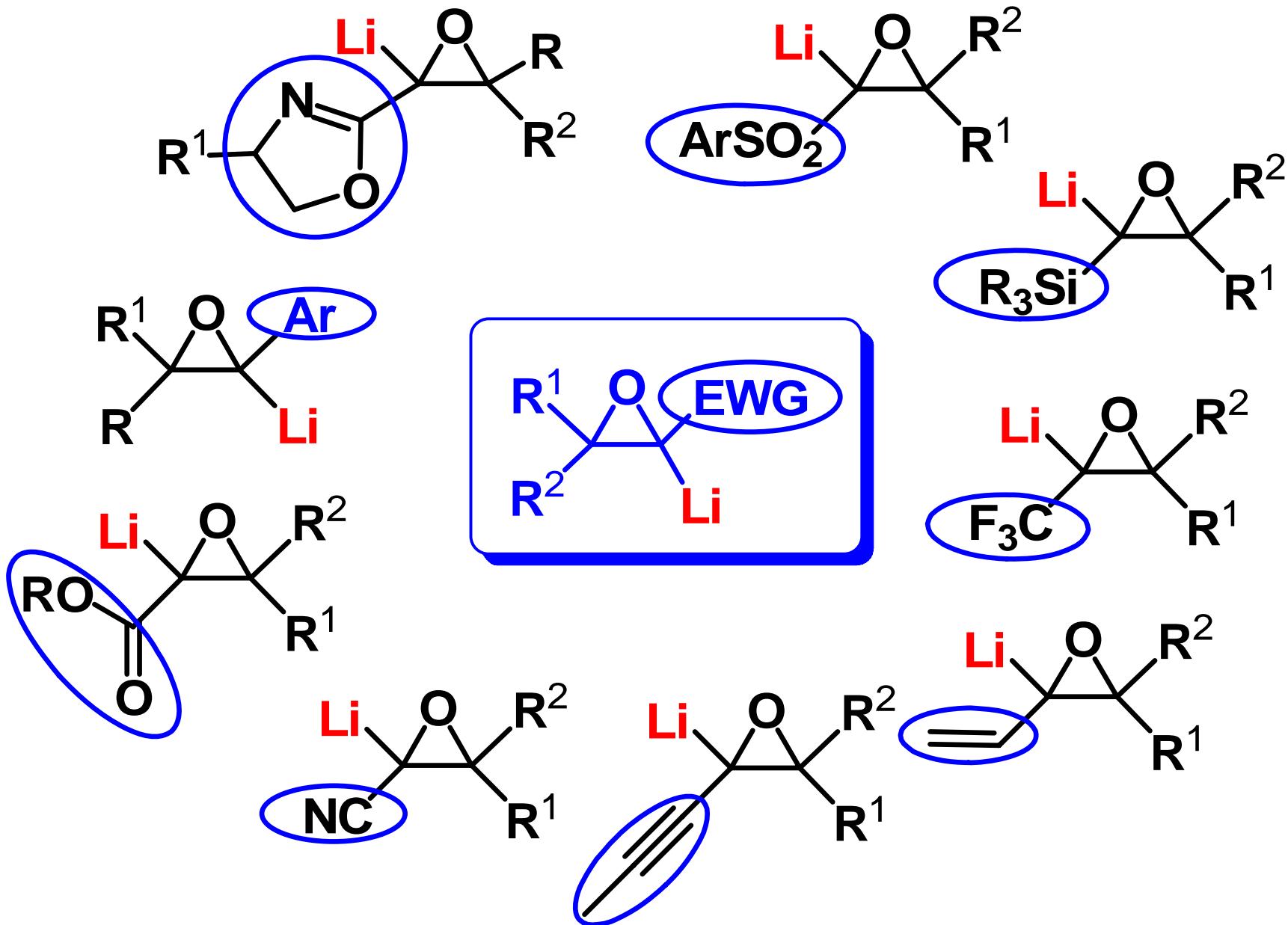


TPAP: Tetrapropyl ammonium perruthenate  
NMO: 4-methylmorpholine N-oxide

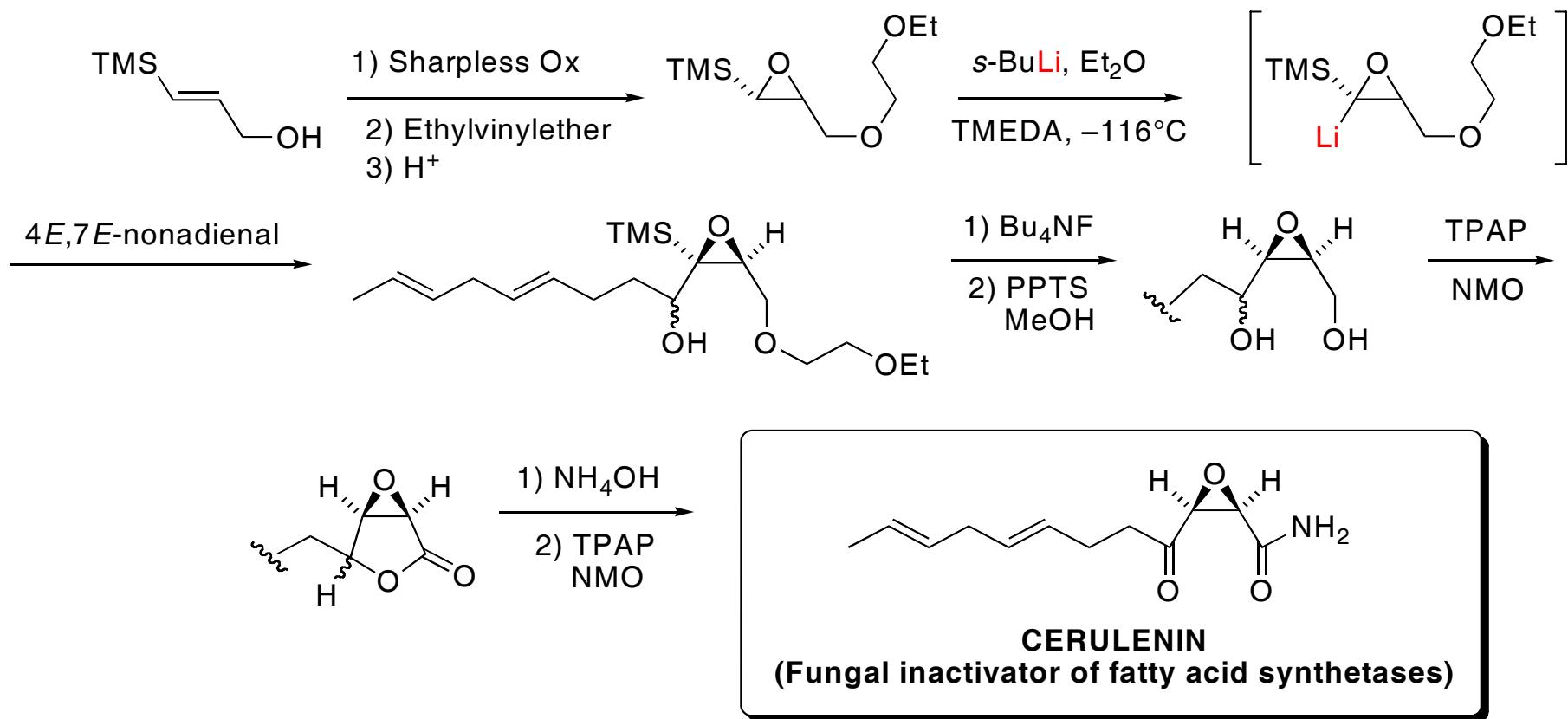
## (-)-Sabina Ketone

Precursor of important flavor chemical found in a variety of essential oils.

# Stabilized Oxiranyllithiums

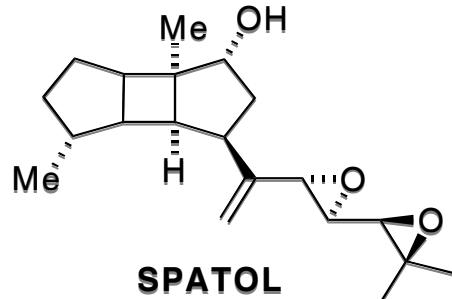
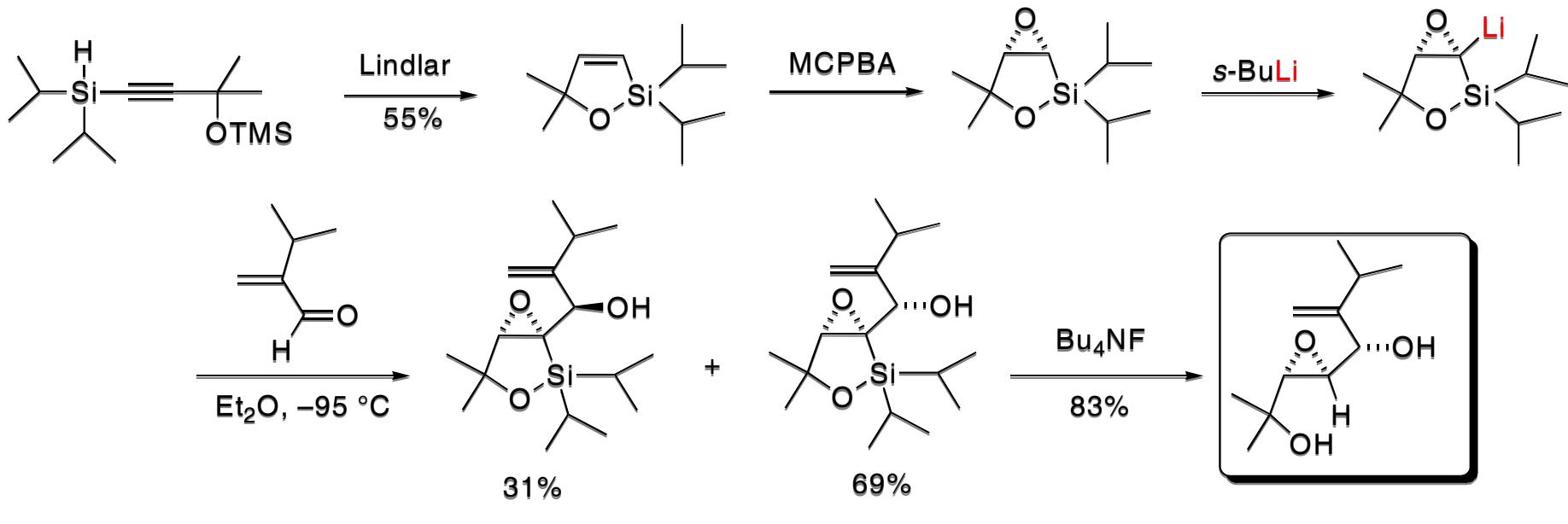


# Silicon-Stabilized Oxiranyl Anions: Total Synthesis of Cerulenin

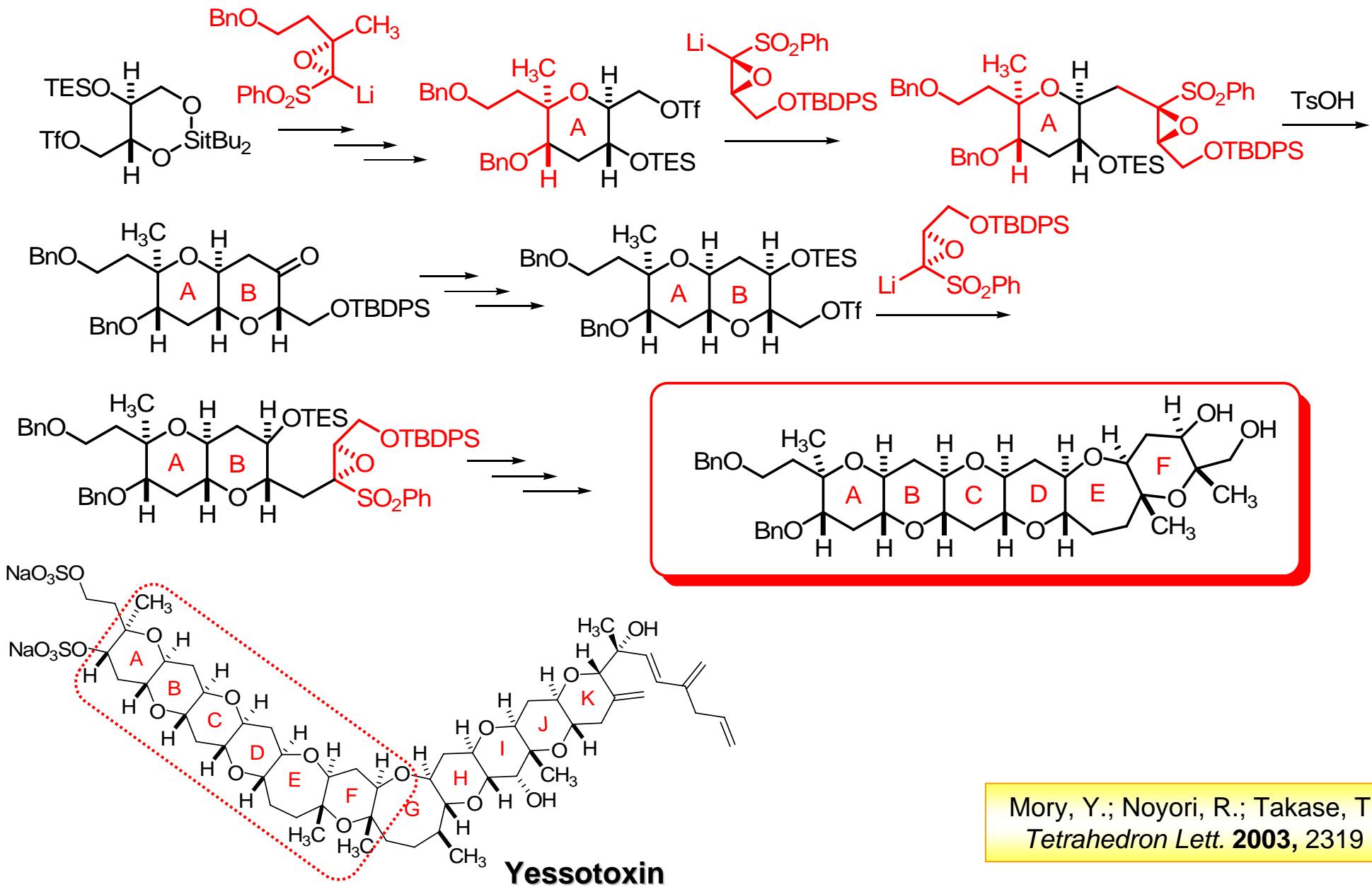


PPTS: Pyridinium p-toluenesulfonate  
 TPAP: Tetrapropyl ammonium perruthenate  
 NMO: 4-Methyl morpholine N-oxide

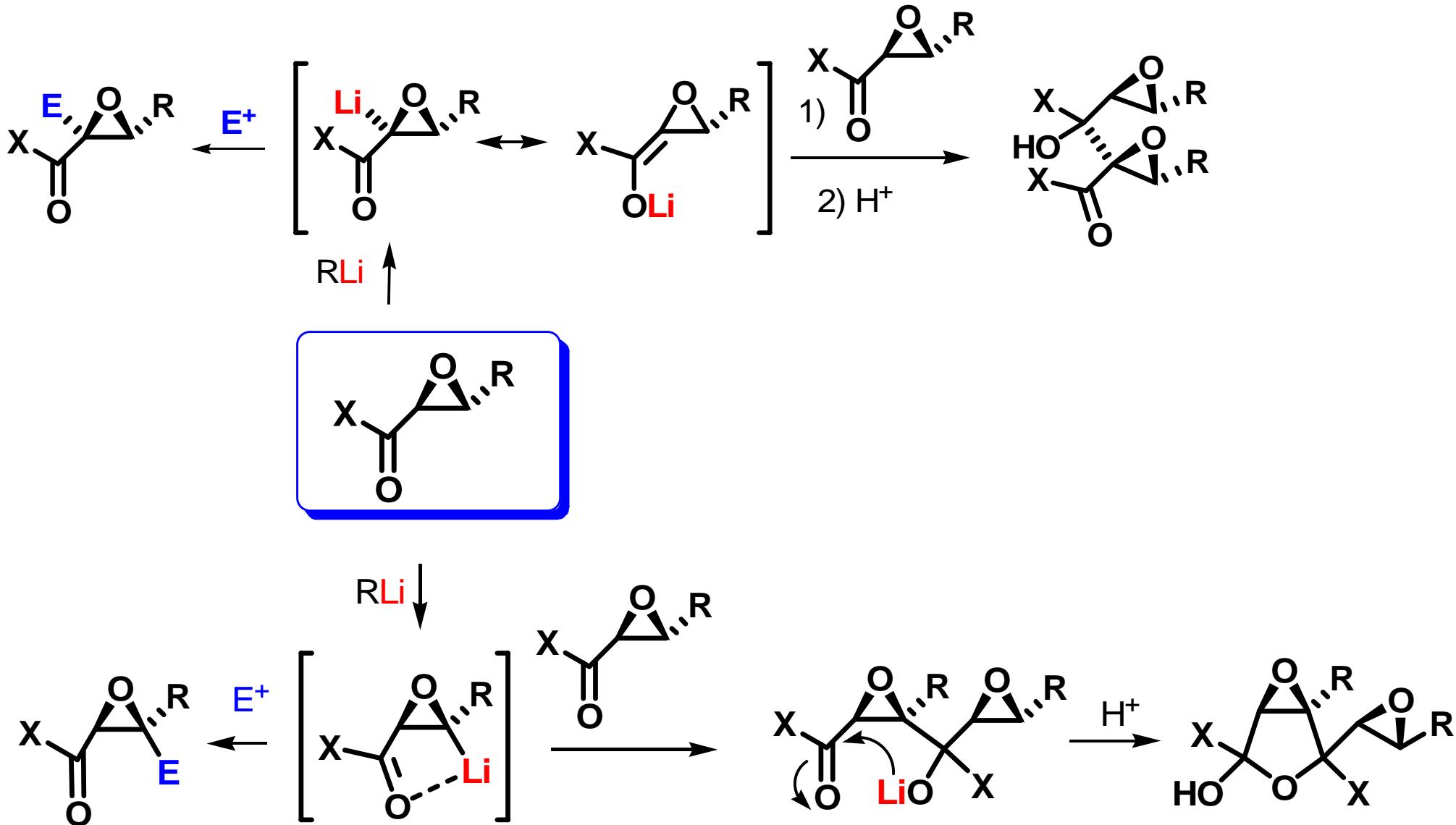
# Synthesis of Spatol Analogues



# Oxiranyl anion methodology: Iterative synthesis of the ABCDEF-ring system of yessotoxin



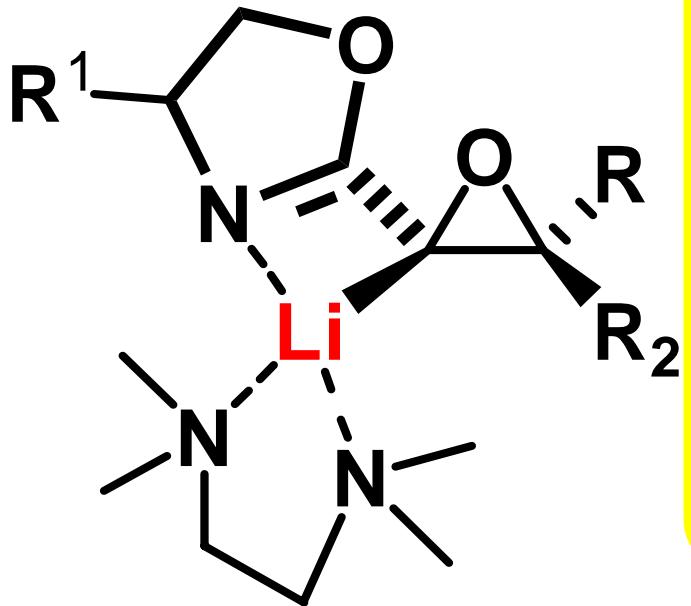
# Carbonyl-stabilized oxiranyl anions



# “Oxazolinylloxiranyllithiums particularly promising”

G. Molander, Pure & Appl. Chem. **1990**, *62*, 707-712

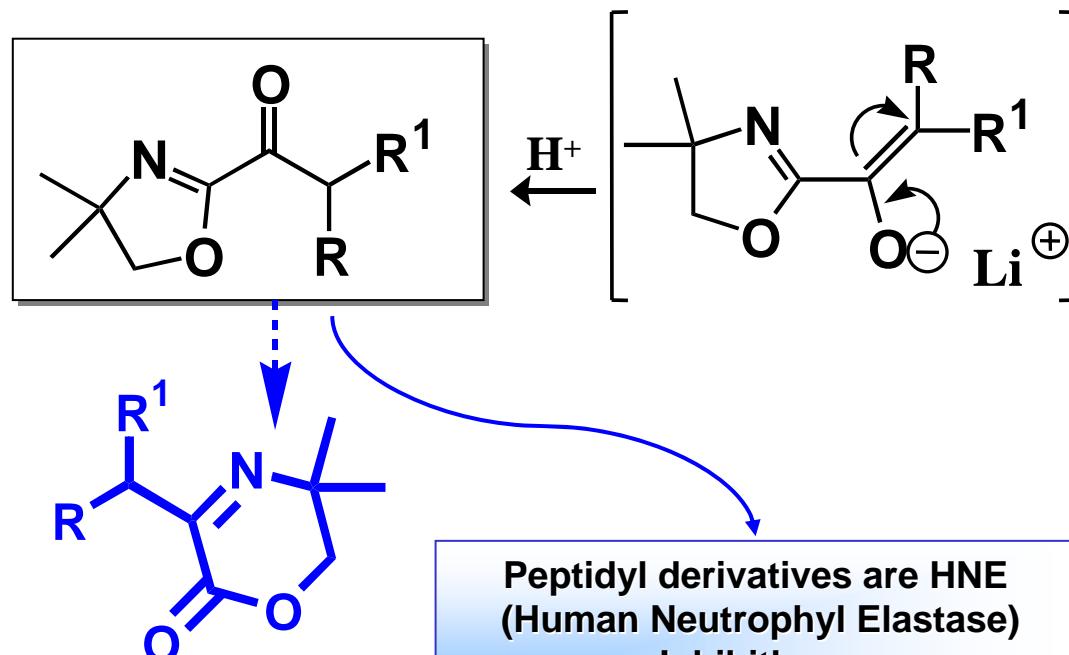
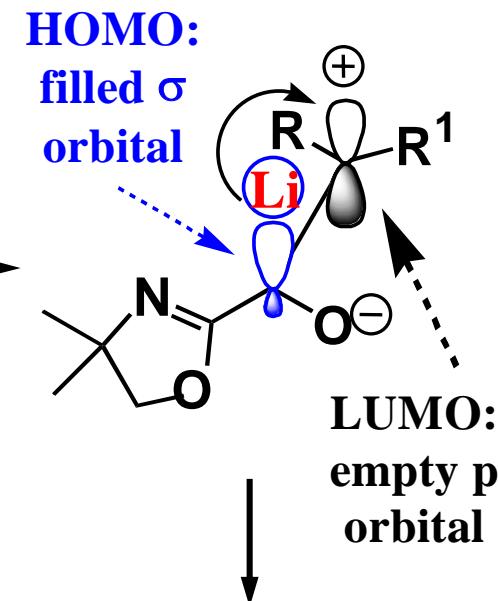
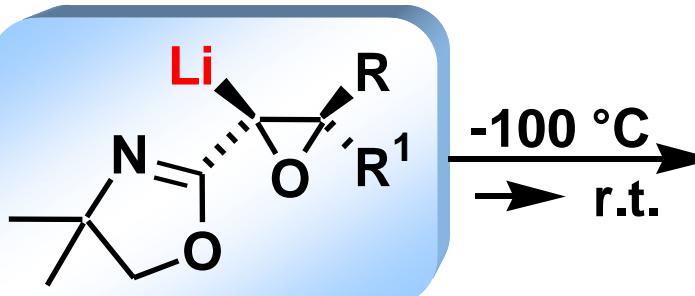
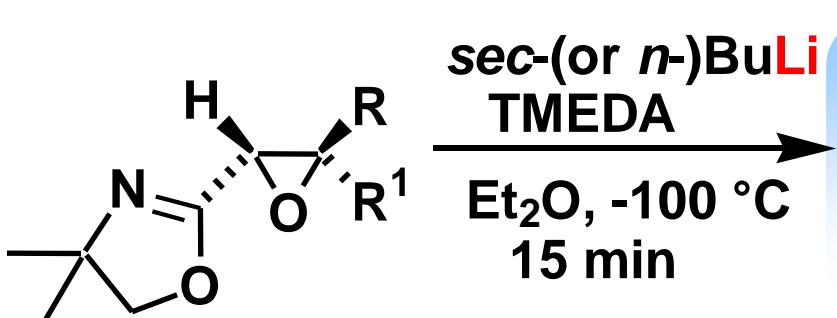
# $\alpha$ -LITHIATED OXAZOLINYLOXIRANES



Computational DFT study (bond lengths) and IR spectroscopy (C=N stretching frequency) suggest a chelated tetrahedral monomeric aggregate.

- very easy generation (THF, s-BuLi/TMEDA),
- high chemical stability,
- amenable to synthetic elaboration

# Lithiation of Oxazolinylloxiranes: Synthesis of Oxazolinyl Ketones

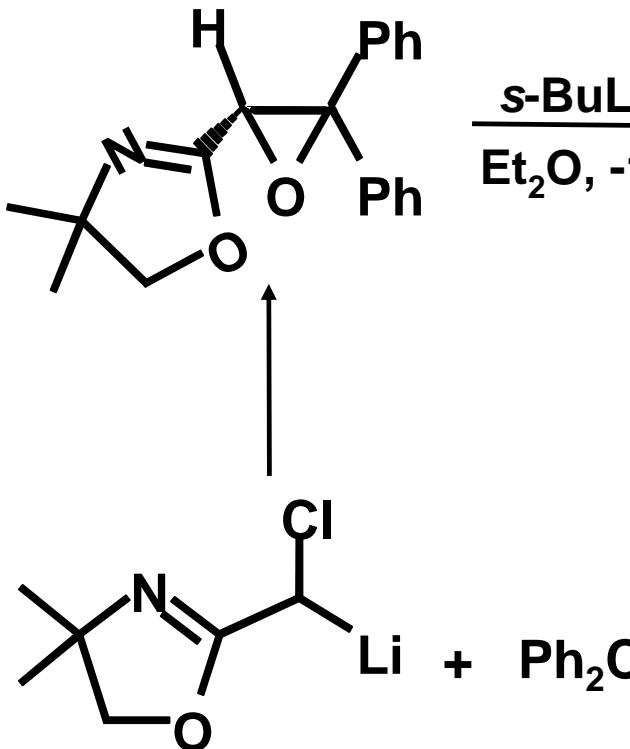


R	R'	Yield, %
p-Me-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	H	67
H	p-Me-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	67
p-F-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	p-F-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	60
Ph	Ph	63
i-Pr	H	30
Me	Me	80
Et	Et	62
-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> -		62
-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>5</sub> -		75
2-Adamantylidene		60

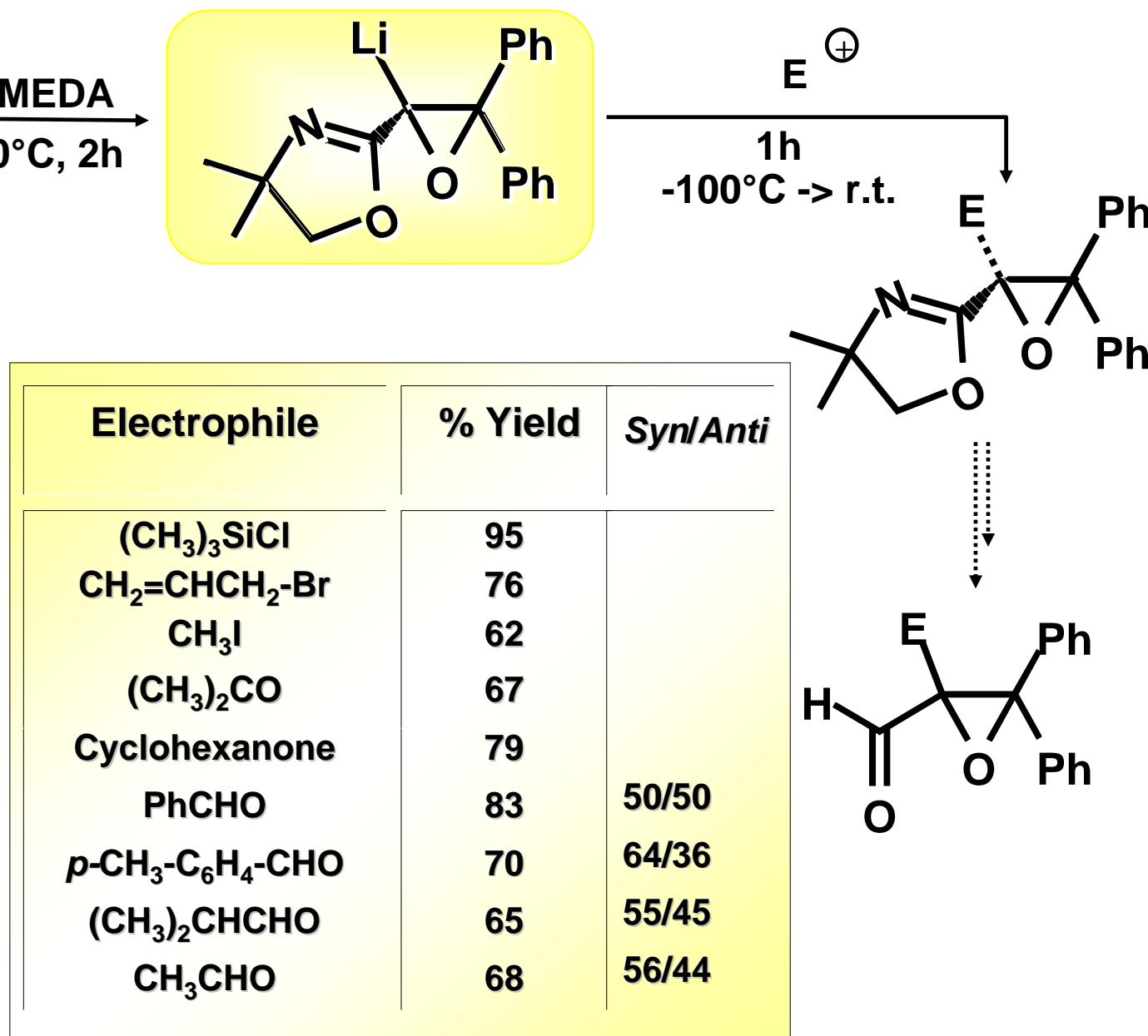
Tetrahedron Lett., 2000, 41, 8835

Peptidyl derivatives are HNE  
(Human Neutrophil Elastase)  
Inhibitors

# Oxazoline-Stabilized Oxiranyllithiums



Electrophile	% Yield	Syn/Anti
$(CH_3)_3SiCl$	95	
$CH_2=CHCH_2Br$	76	
$CH_3I$	62	
$(CH_3)_2CO$	67	
Cyclohexanone	79	
$PhCHO$	83	50/50
$p\text{-}CH_3\text{--}C_6H_4\text{--}CHO$	70	64/36
$(CH_3)_2CHCHO$	65	55/45
$CH_3CHO$	68	56/44

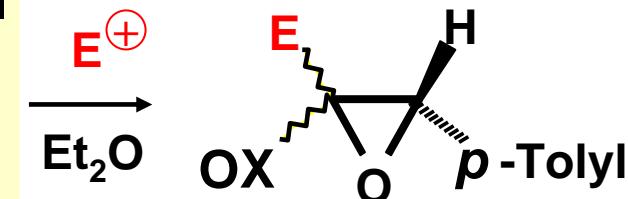
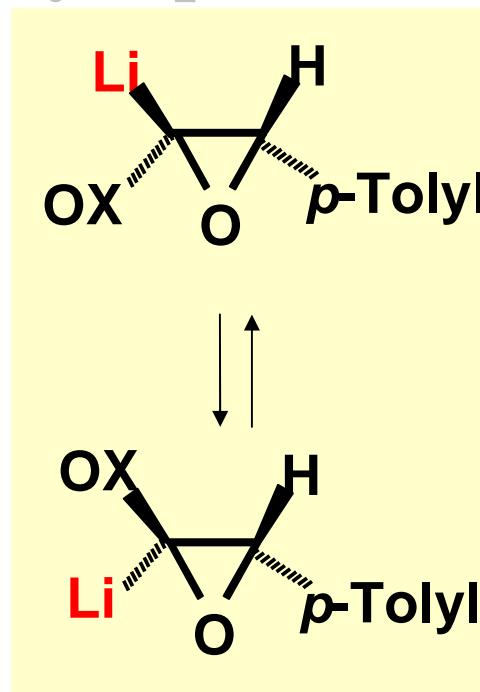
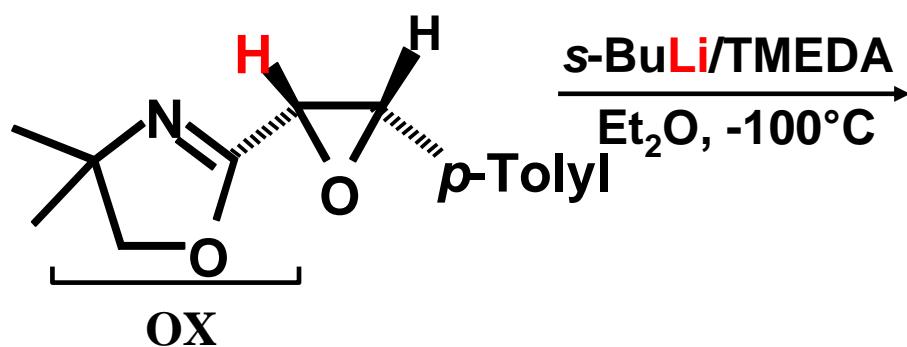


Tetrahedron Lett., 1996, 37, 4781

Tetrahedron Lett., 1998, 39, 5639

Eur. J. Org. Chem., 1999, 409-417

# Regio and Stereospecific Deprotonation-Trapping of *cis*-Oxazolinyl Epoxides

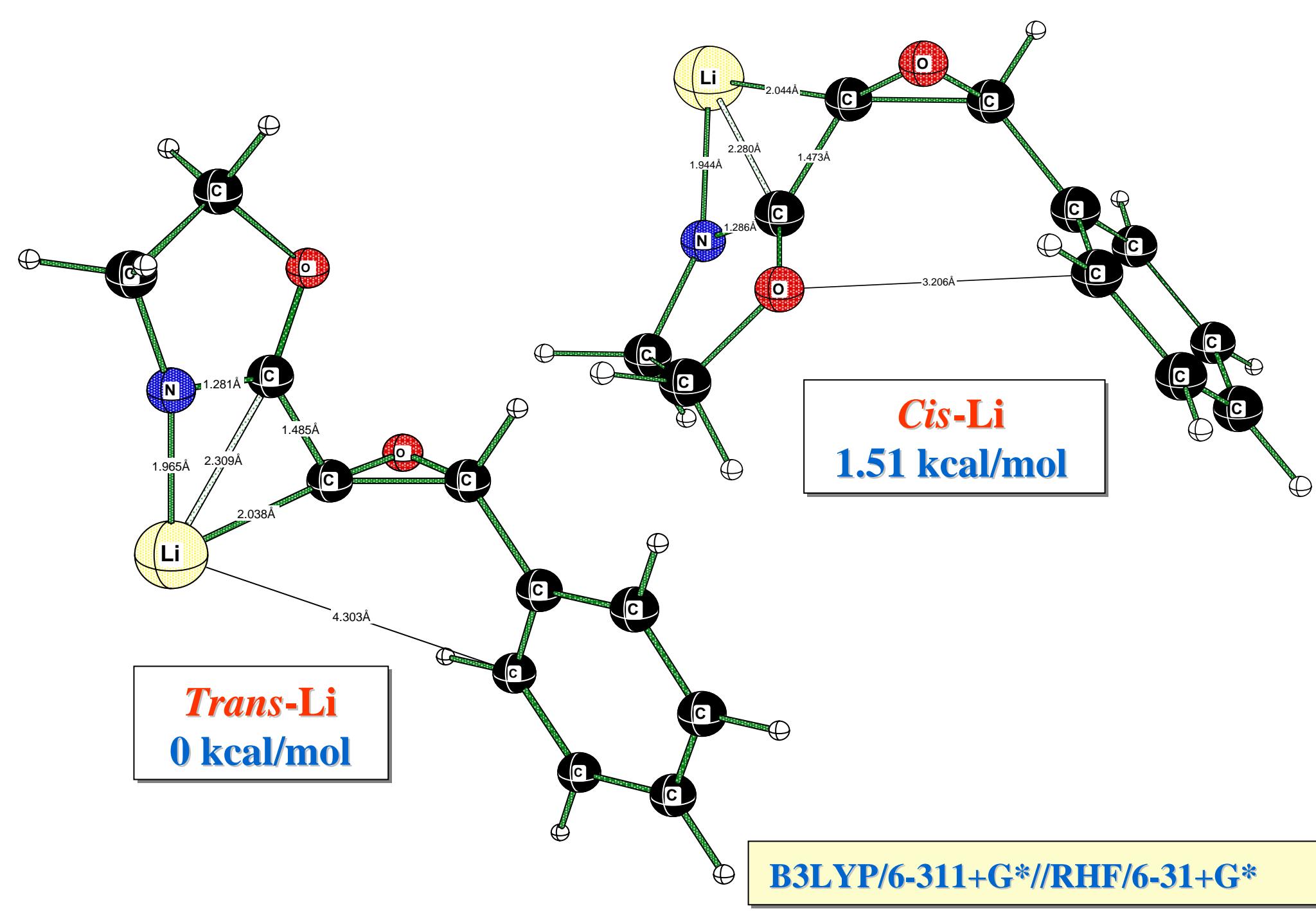


*R\*,S\*+R\*,R\**

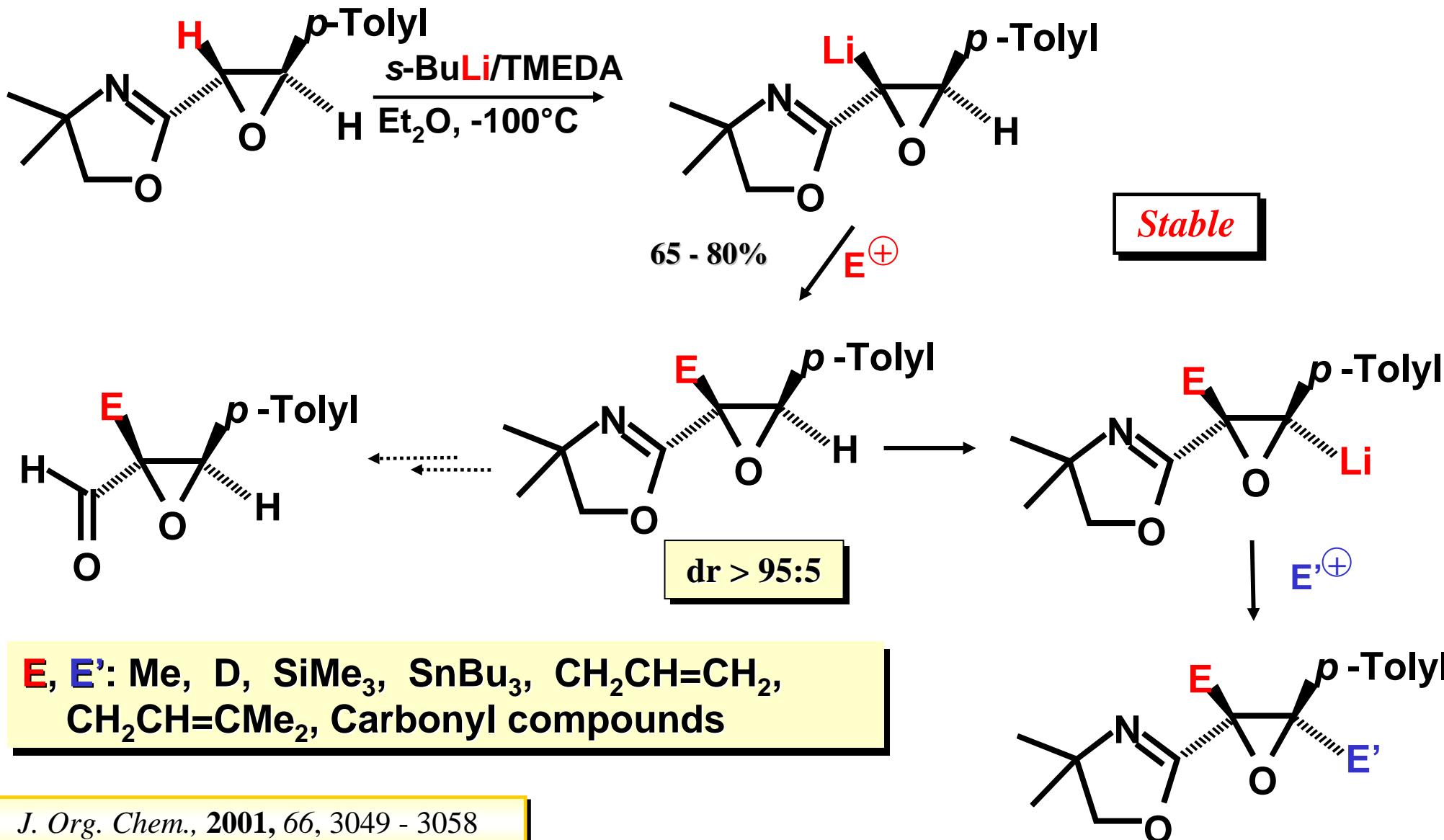
$E^+$  = D<sub>2</sub>O, MeI, PhCHO, MeCHO, Et<sub>2</sub>CO

60-95% Yields

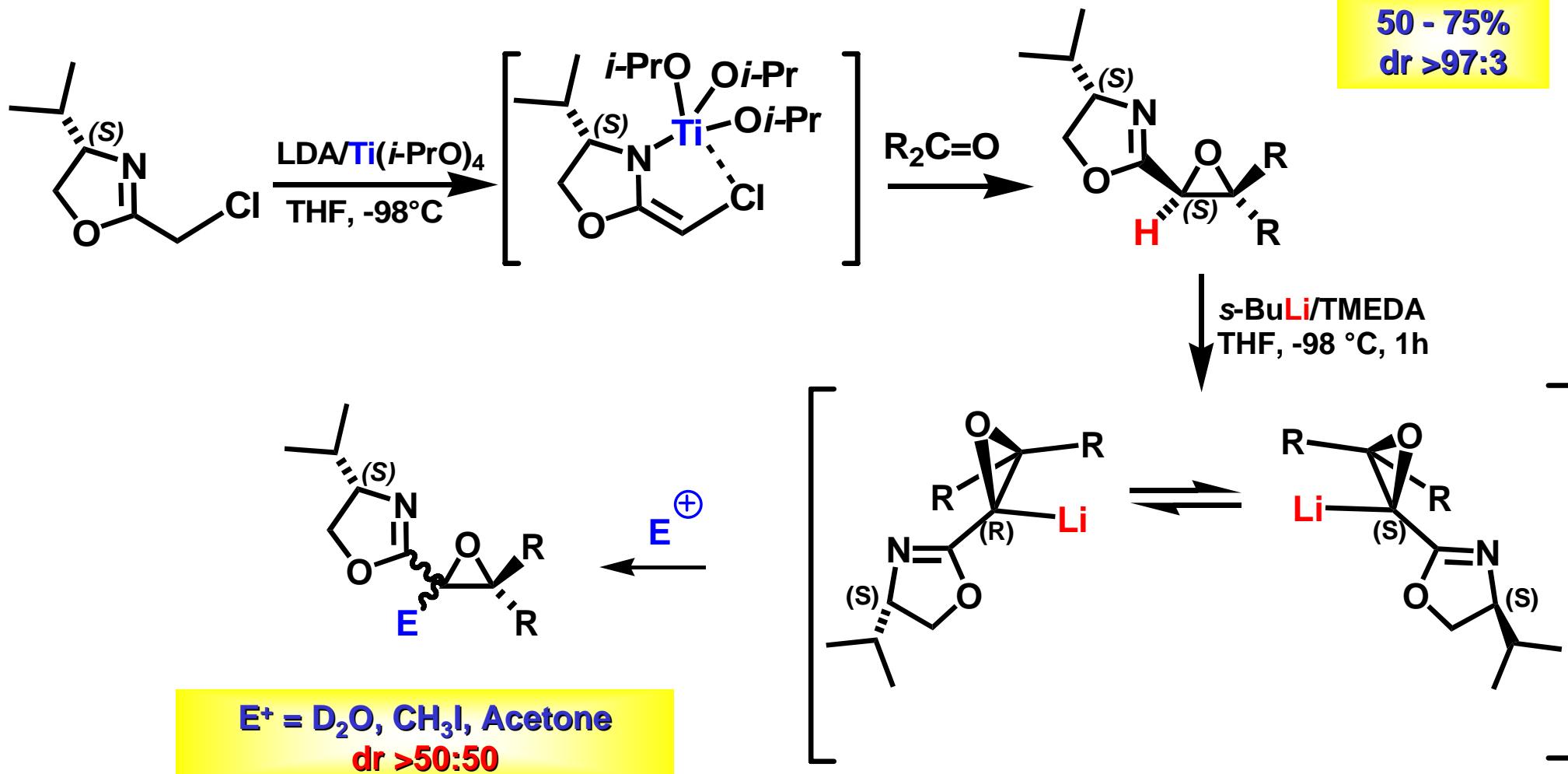
*R\*,S\*/R\*,R\** ratio: 80/20 - 95/5



# Regio and Stereospecific Deprotonation-Trapping of *trans*-Oxazolinyl Epoxides

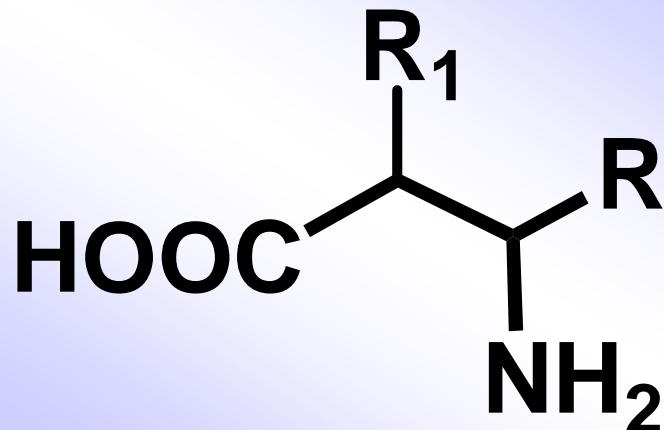


# Lithiation of Chiral Oxazolinylloxiranes



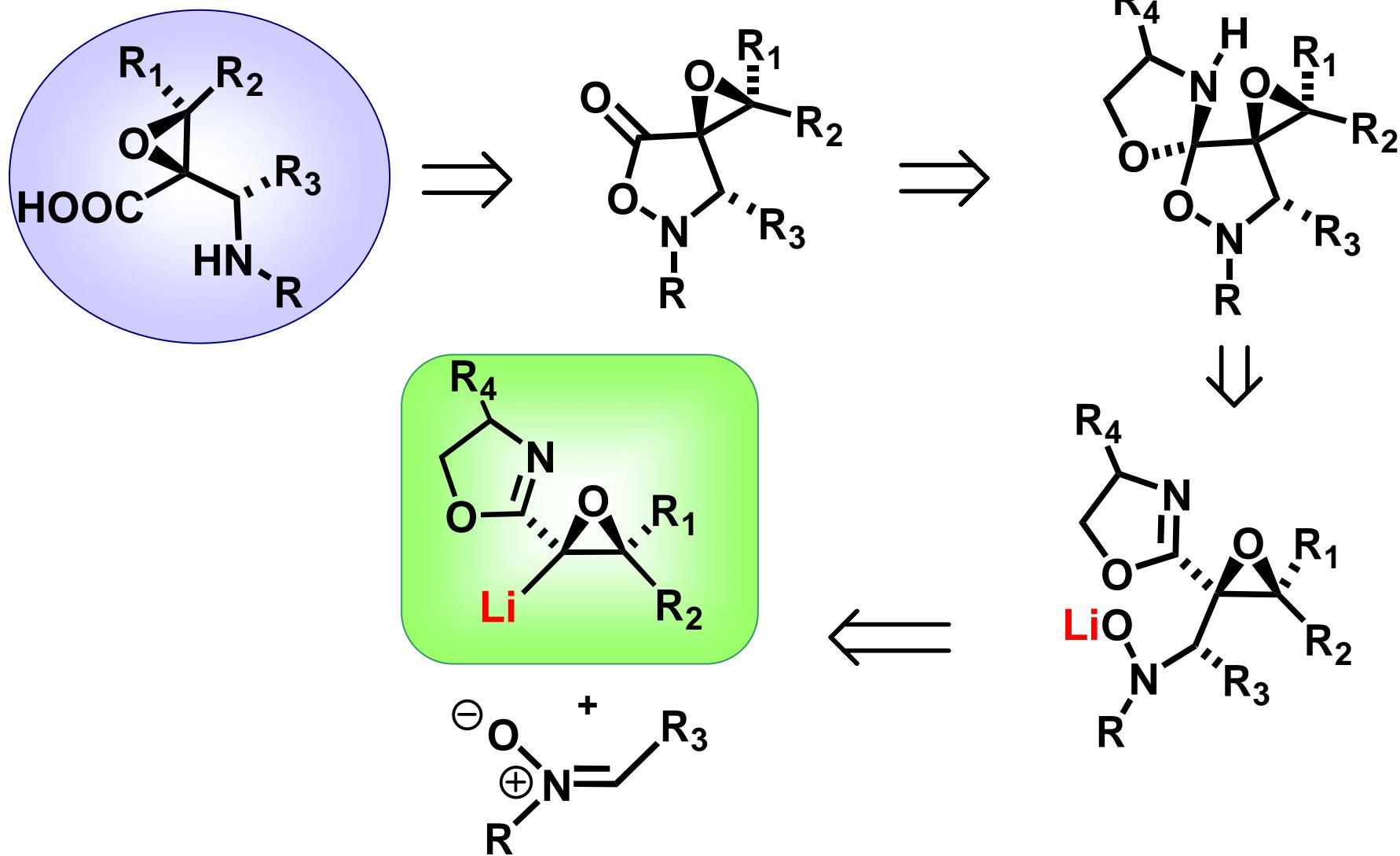
- $\alpha$ -Lithiated Oxazolinylloxiranes are configurationally unstable

## **β-Amino Acids**

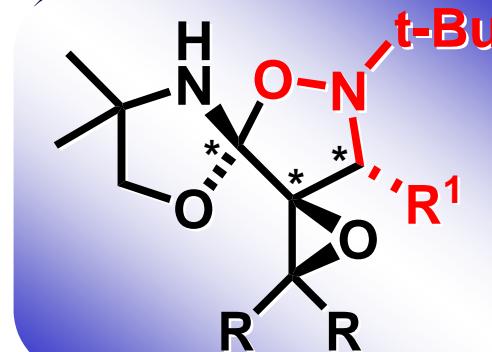
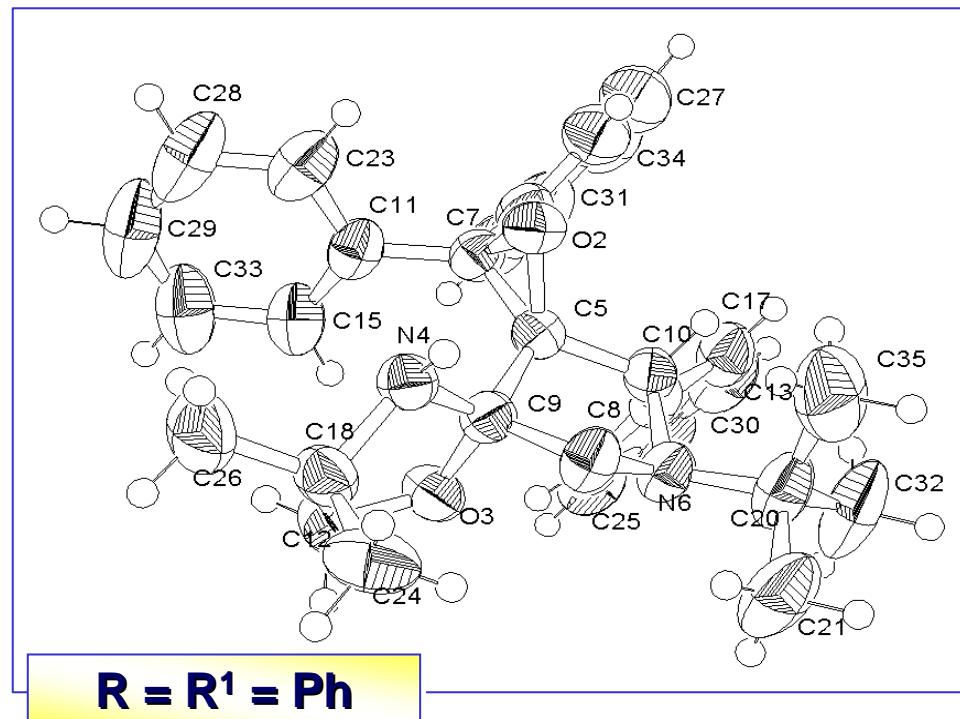
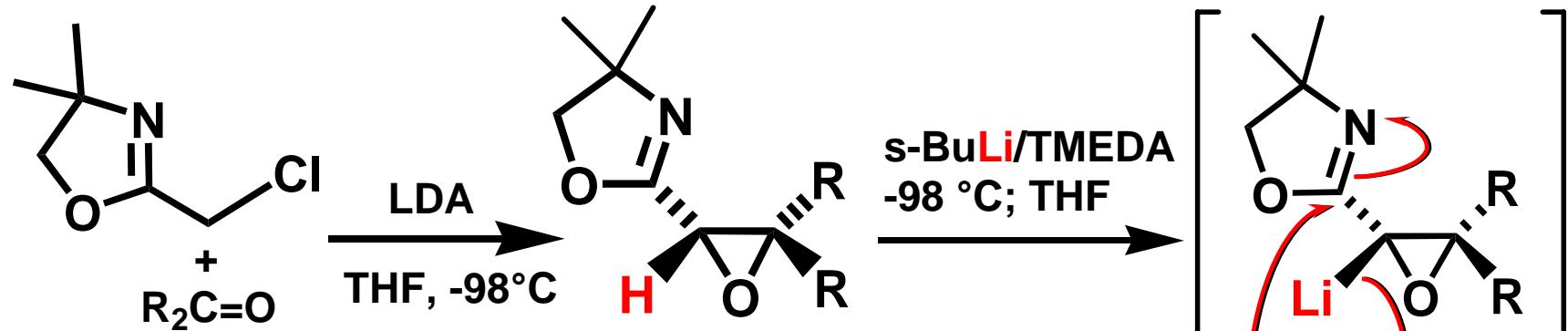


- present in natural products
- exhibit important biological properties
- valuable chiral building blocks for the asymmetric construction of β-lactam antibiotics
- incorporated into biologically active molecules enhance bioactivity and can probe mechanisms of action

# Retrosynthetic Approach to $\alpha$ -Epoxy- $\beta$ -Amino Acids: Combining the Oxiranyllithium Methodology with the Chemistry of Nitrones and Oxazolines



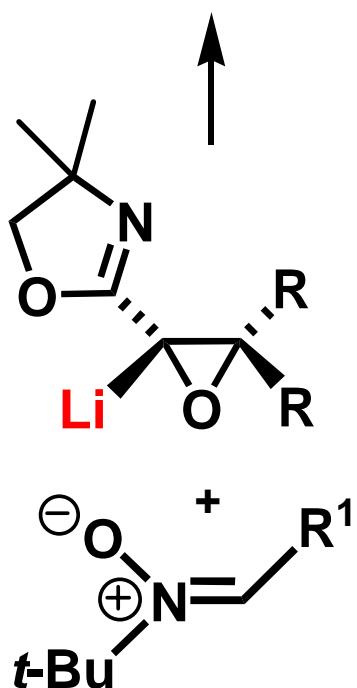
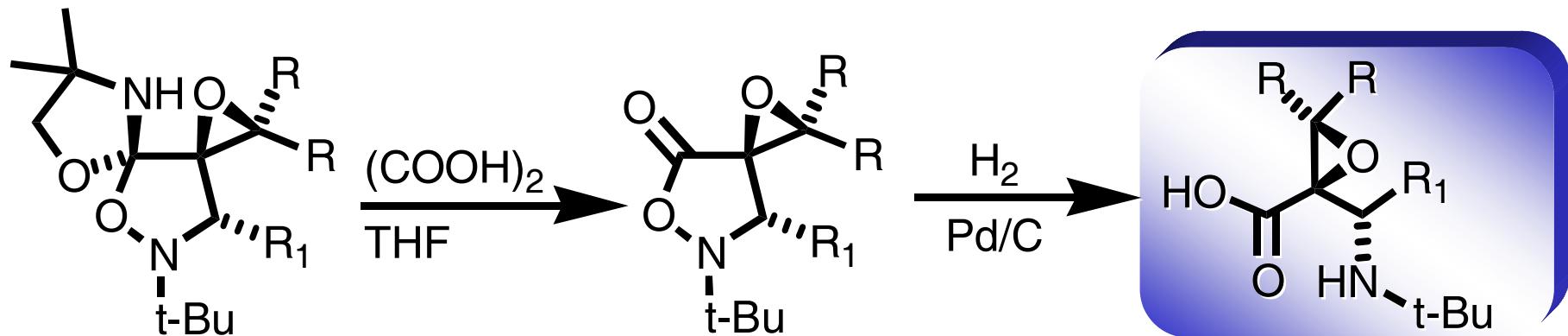
# Reaction of Lithiated Oxazolinylloxiranes with Nitrones



**Yields 68 – 82 %**

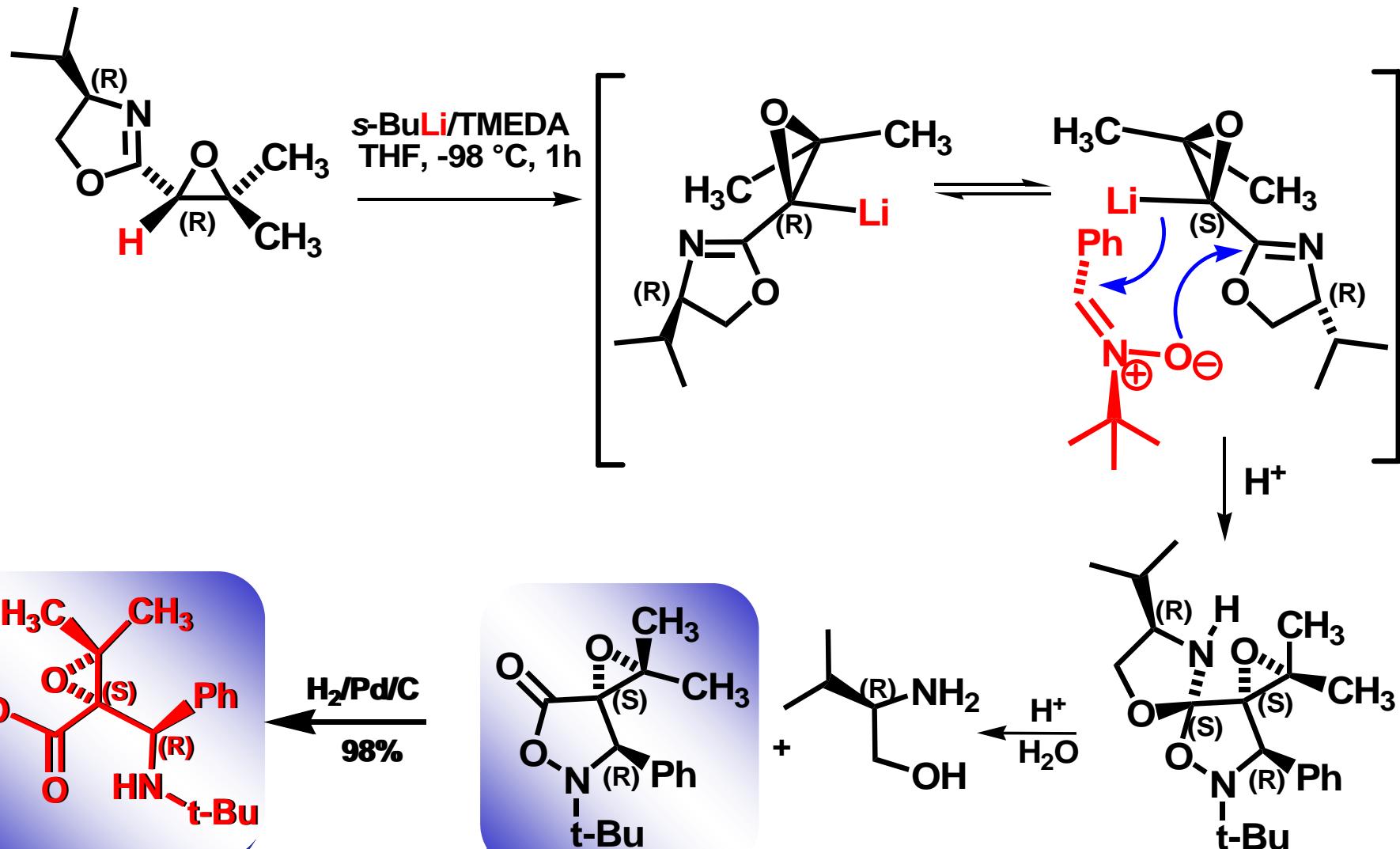
**Single  
Diastereoisomer**

# Synthesis of $\alpha$ -Epoxy- $\beta$ -Amino Acids



R	R <sup>1</sup>	Oxazolidinone Yield %	Amino Acid Yield %
Me	Ph	68	98
"	<i>p</i> -MeOC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	85	98
"	<i>p</i> -CF <sub>3</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	90	98
Et	Ph	72	98
$-(\text{CH}_2)_5-$	Ph	61	98

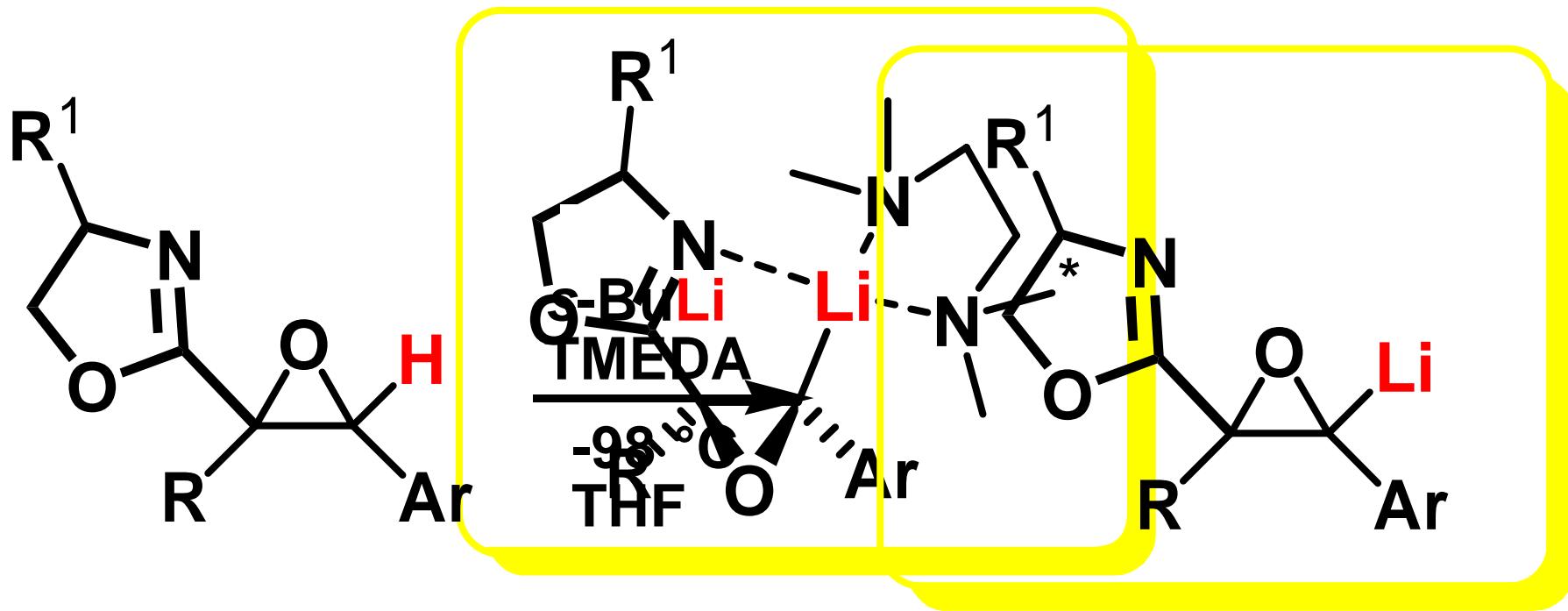
# Enantioselective Synthesis of $\alpha$ -Epoxy- $\beta$ -Amino Acids



ee >99%  
 $[\alpha]_D = +9$

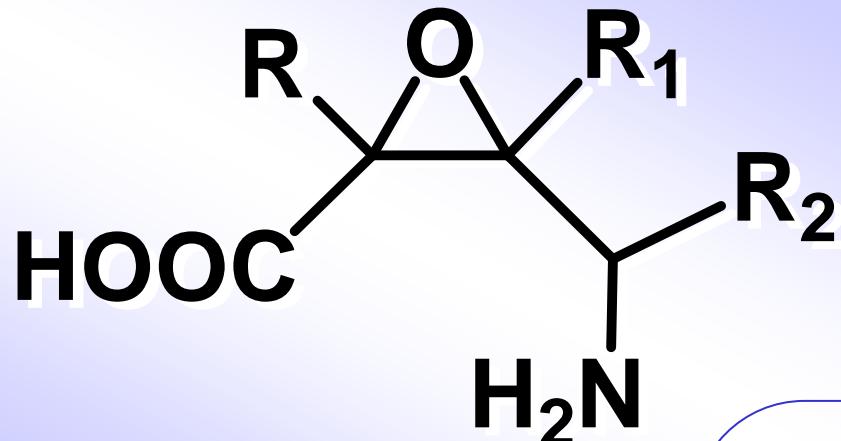
ee >99%  
 $[\alpha]_D = -82$

# $\beta$ -LITHIATED OXAZOLINYLOXIRANES

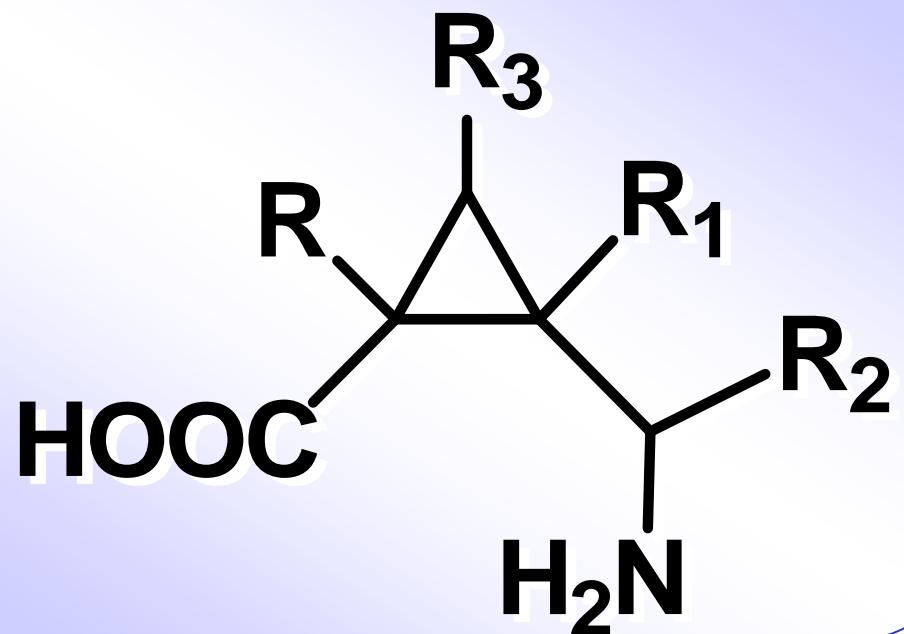


- very easy generation
- Chemically and configurationally stable !
- synthetically useful

# $\gamma$ -Amino Acids

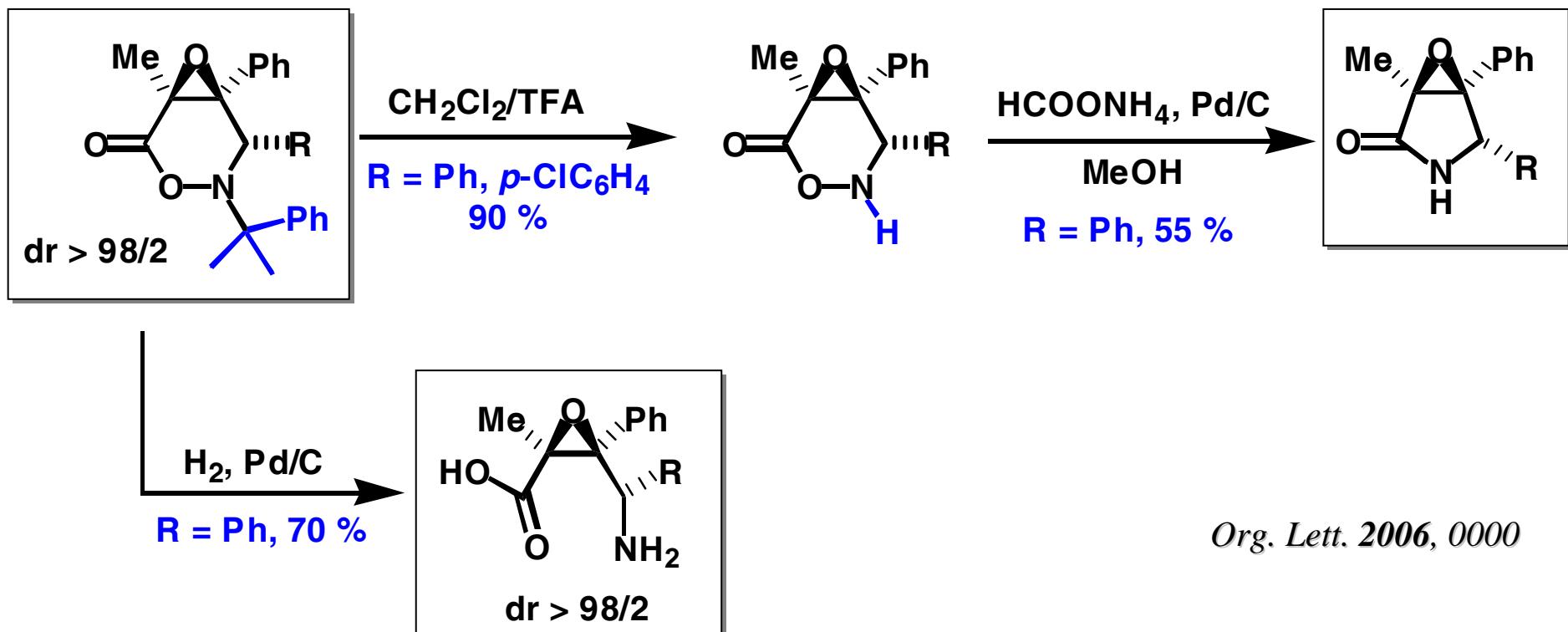
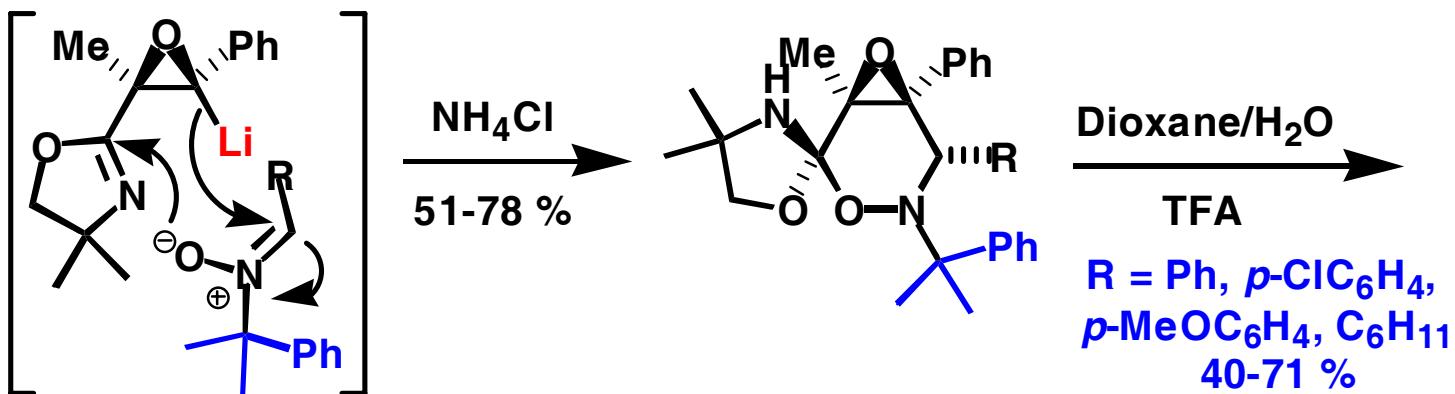


$\alpha,\beta$ -epoxy- $\gamma$ -amino acids



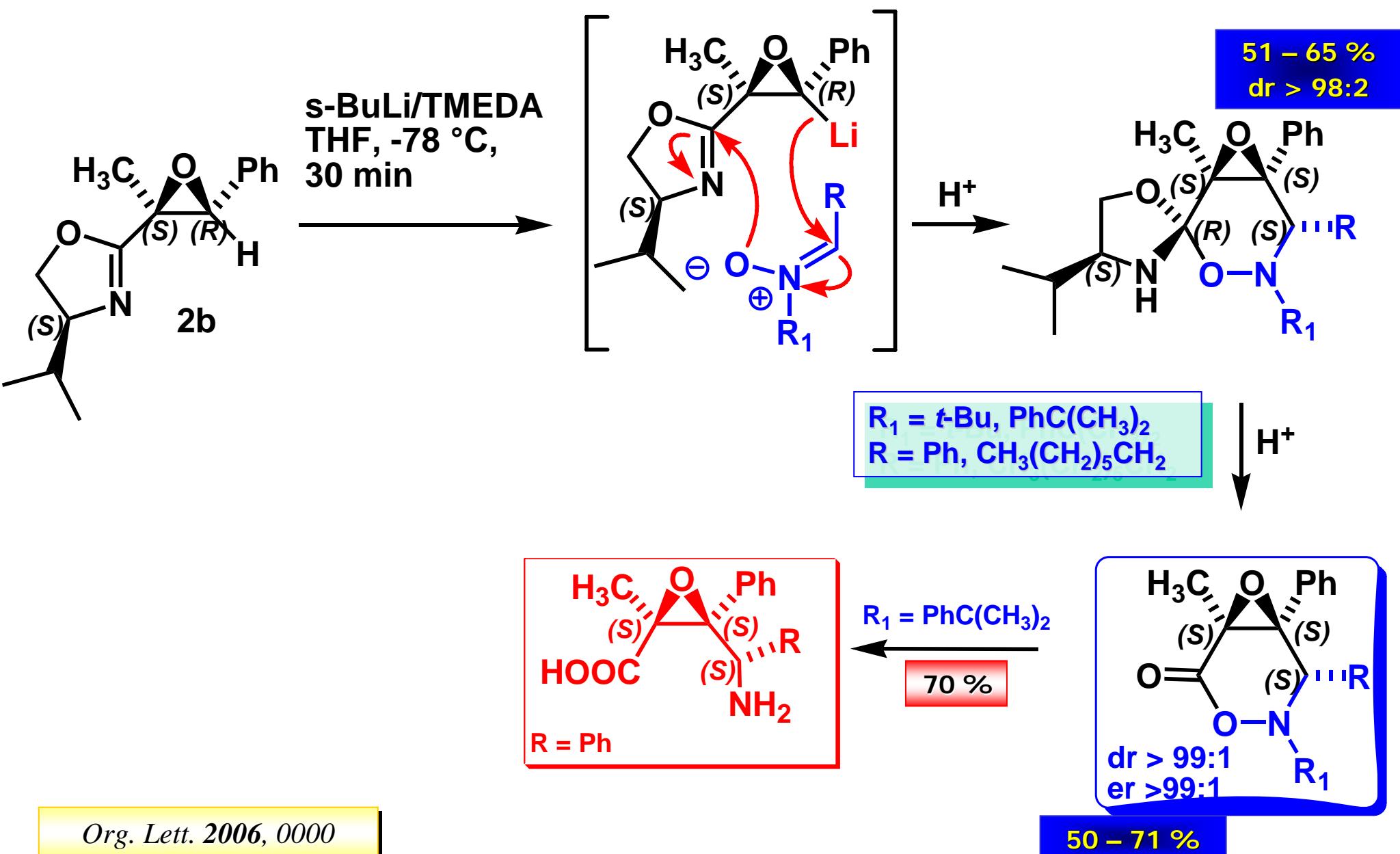
$\alpha,\beta$ -cyclopropyl- $\gamma$ -amino acids

# Stereoselective Synthesis of $\alpha,\beta$ -Epoxy- $\gamma$ -Amino Acids and $\alpha,\beta$ -Epoxy- $\gamma$ -Butyrolactams

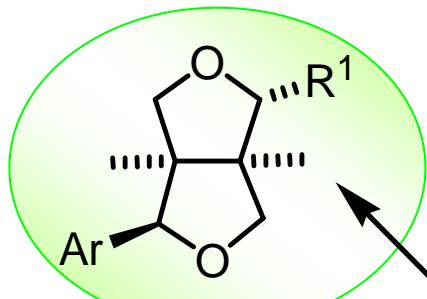


Org. Lett. 2006, 0000

# Enantioselective Synthesis of 4,5-Epoxy-1,2-Oxazin-5-ones

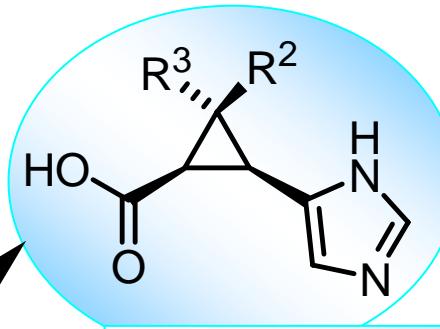


# Cyclopropane- $\gamma$ -lactones: Useful Precursors of Biologically Important Target Molecules



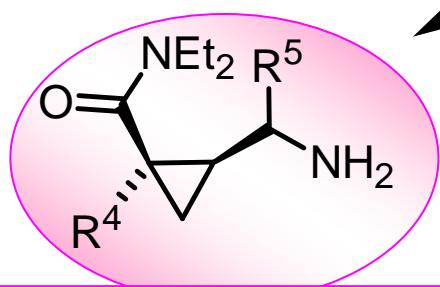
**Eurofuran Lignans**

Brown, R. C. D. et al.  
*J. Org. Chem.* 2004, 69, 122.



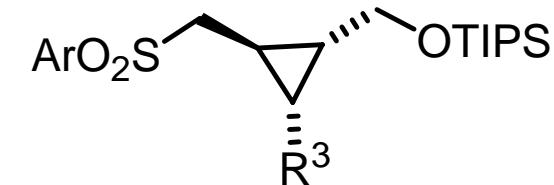
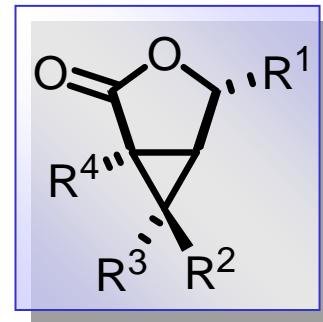
**H<sub>3</sub> Histamine Receptor Ligands**

Brana, M. F. et al. *Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* 2002, 12, 3561.



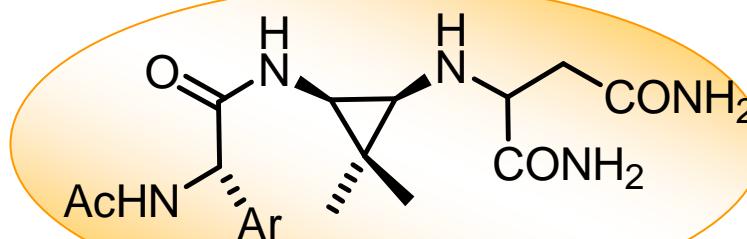
**NMDA Receptor Antagonist**

Shuto, S. et al.  
*Bioorg. Med. Chem.* 2002, 10, 3829.



**(+)** Ambruticin S  
Novel Antifungal

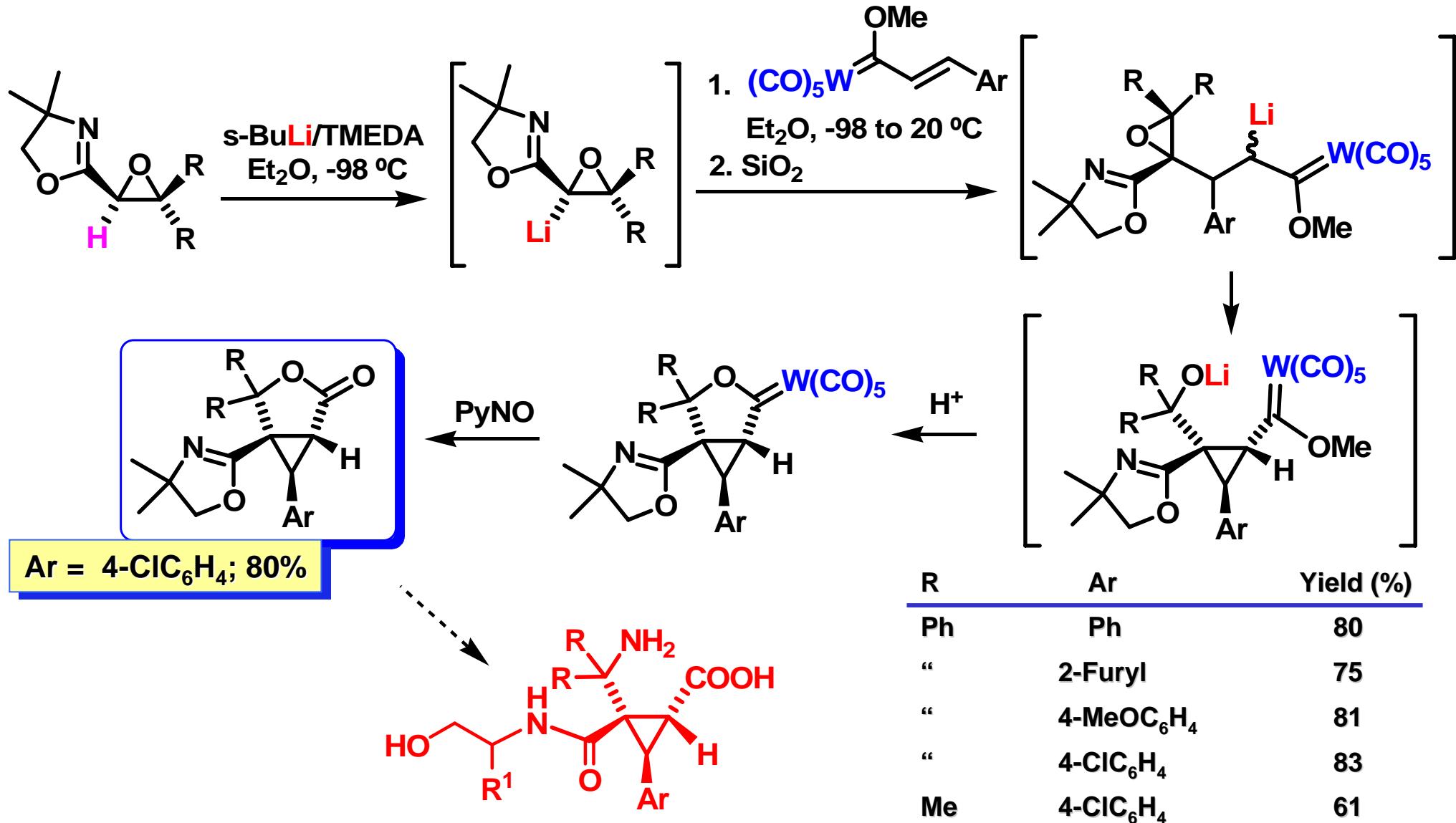
Martin, S. F. et al.  
*Tetrahedron* 2003, 59, 6819.



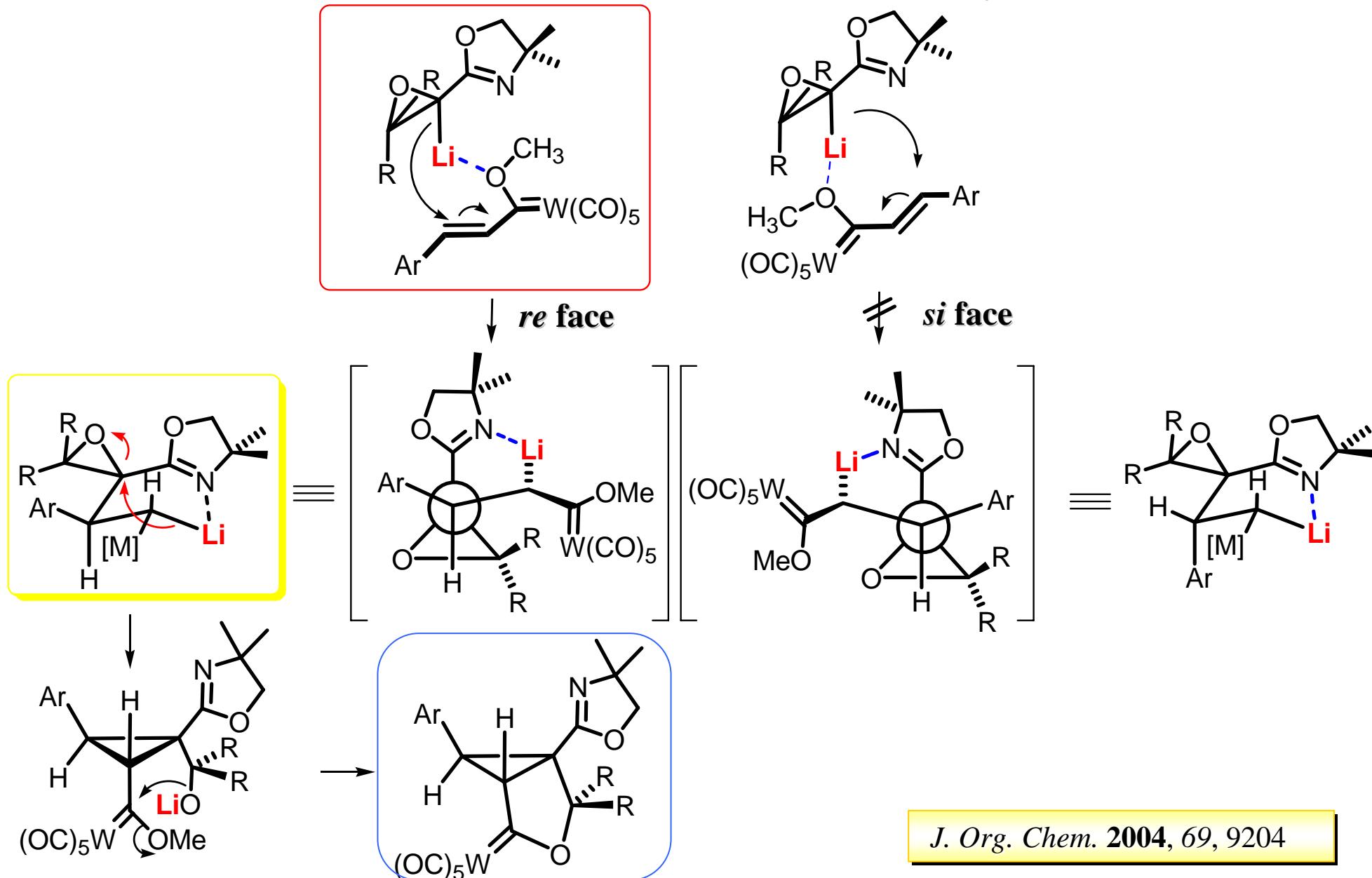
**Mammalian Grb2-SH2 Antagonist**

Martin, S. F. et al.  
*Tetrahedron Lett.* 2003, 59, 1571.

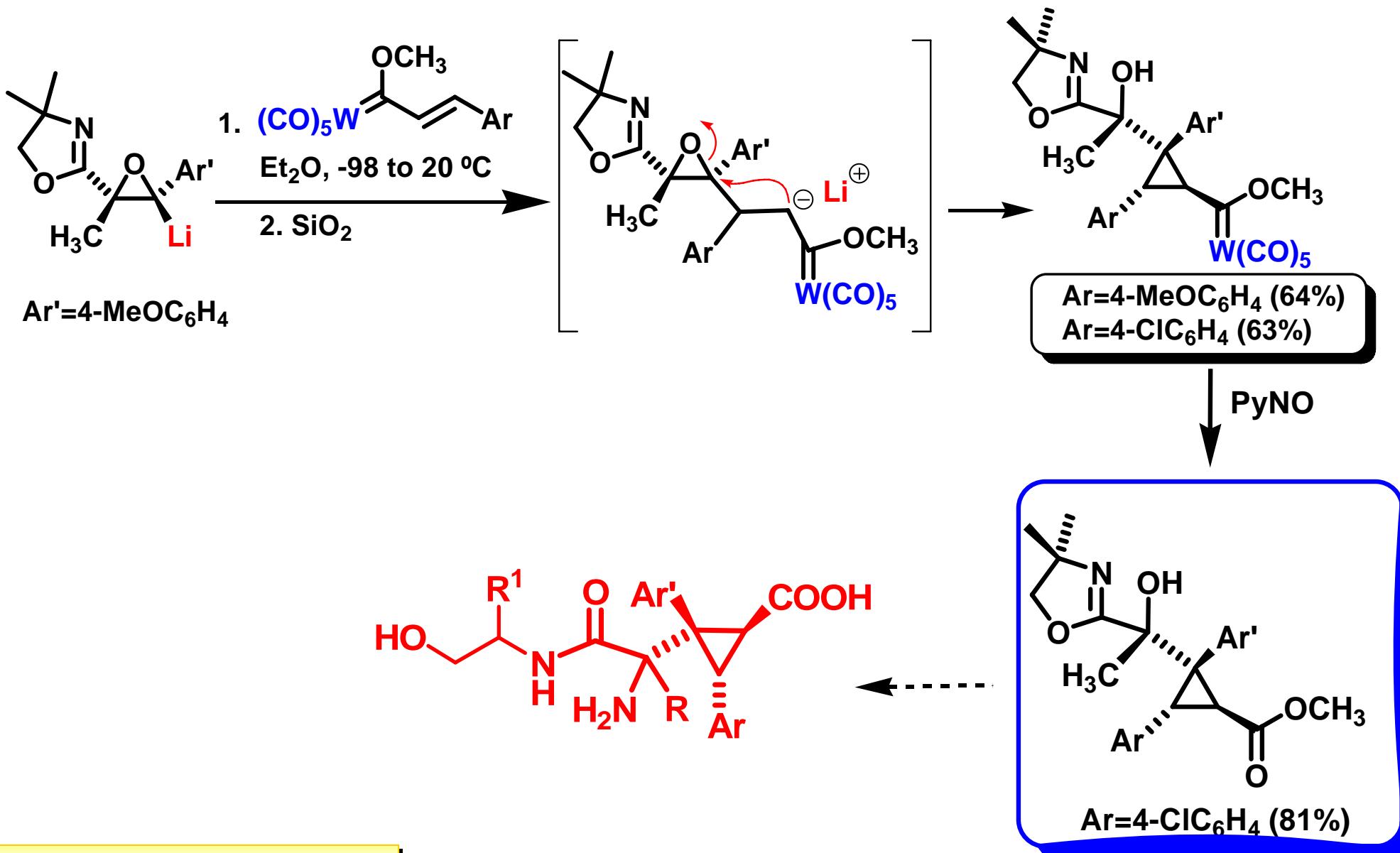
# Synthesis of Cyclopropane- $\gamma$ -lactones, precursors of cyclopropane- $\gamma$ -amino acids



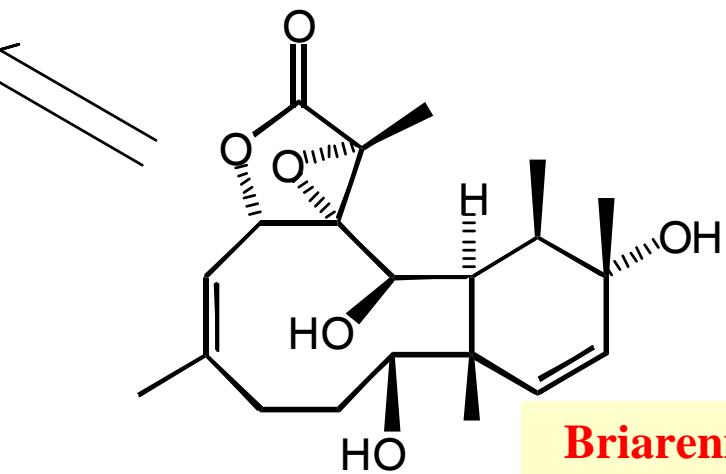
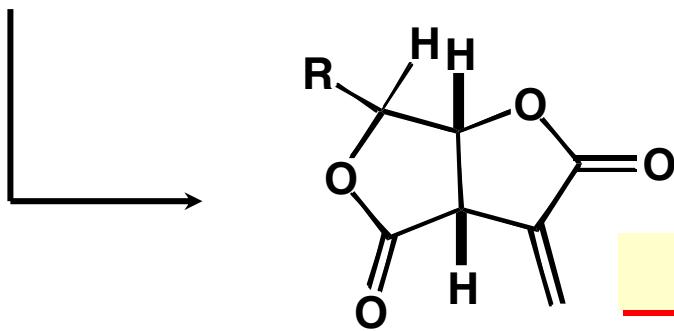
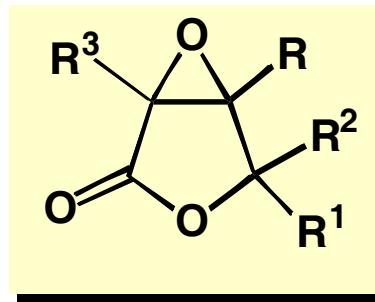
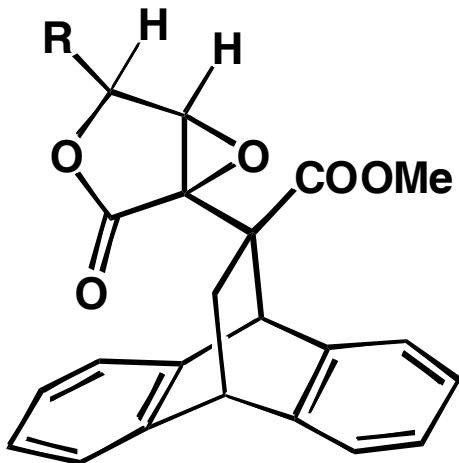
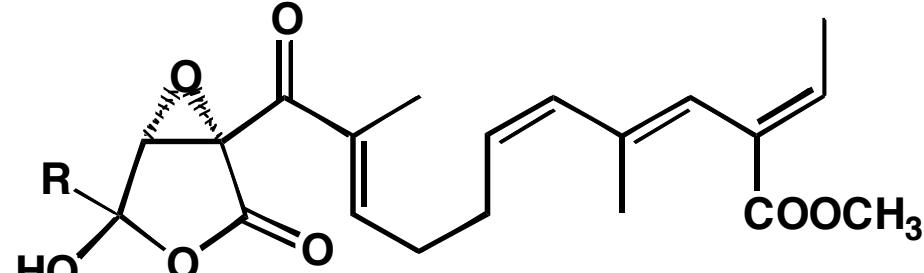
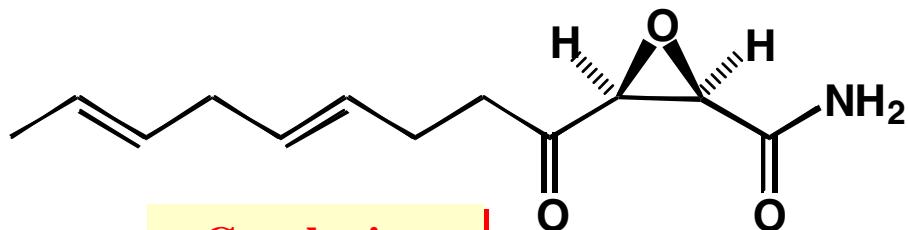
# Cyclopropanation of Lithiated Oxazolinylloxiranes with Fischer Carbene Complexes: Synthesis of Cyclopropane- $\gamma$ -lactones



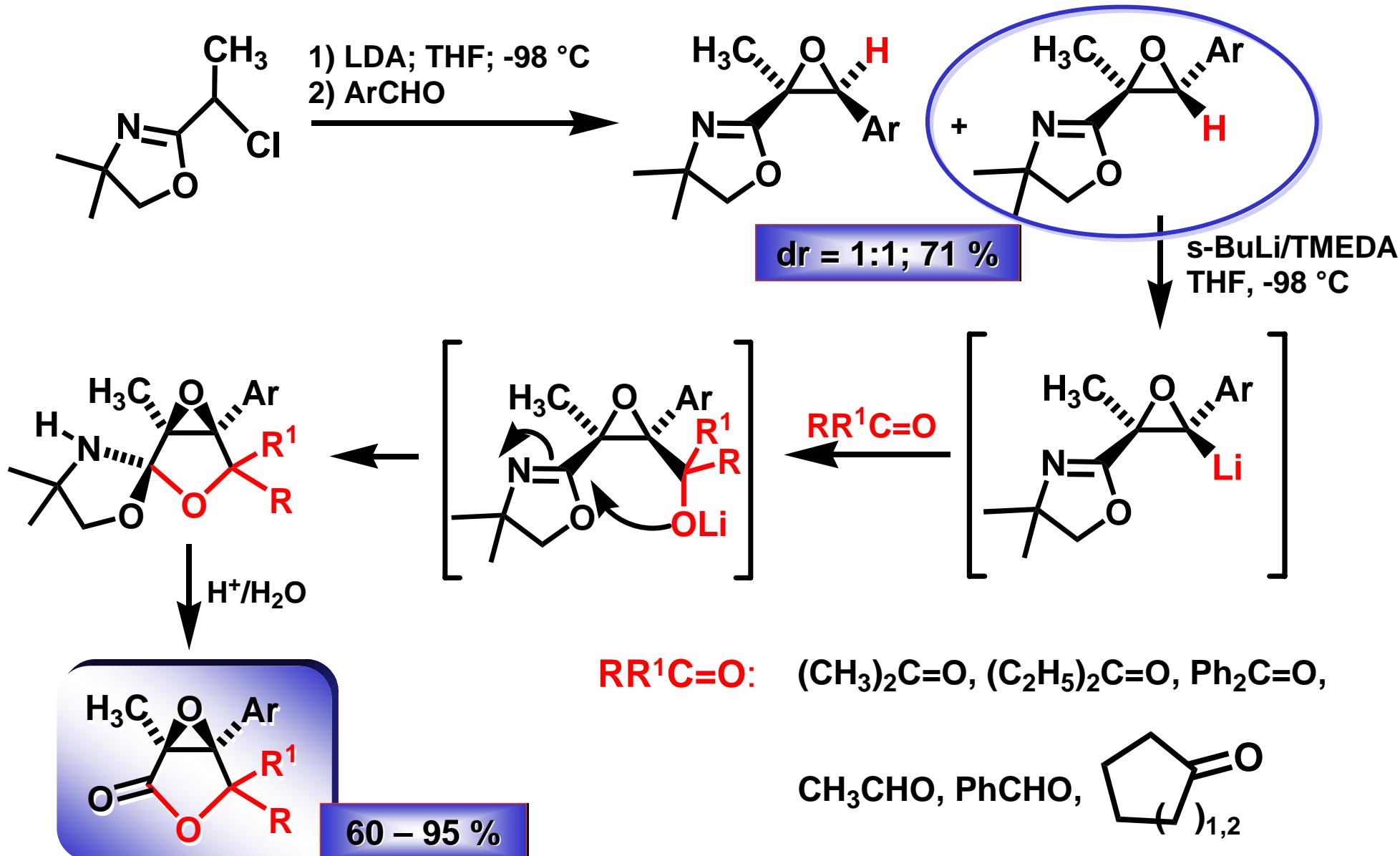
# Cyclopropanation of Lithiated Oxazolinylloxiranes with Fischer Carbenes: Synthesis of cyclopropane- $\gamma$ -hydroxy esters



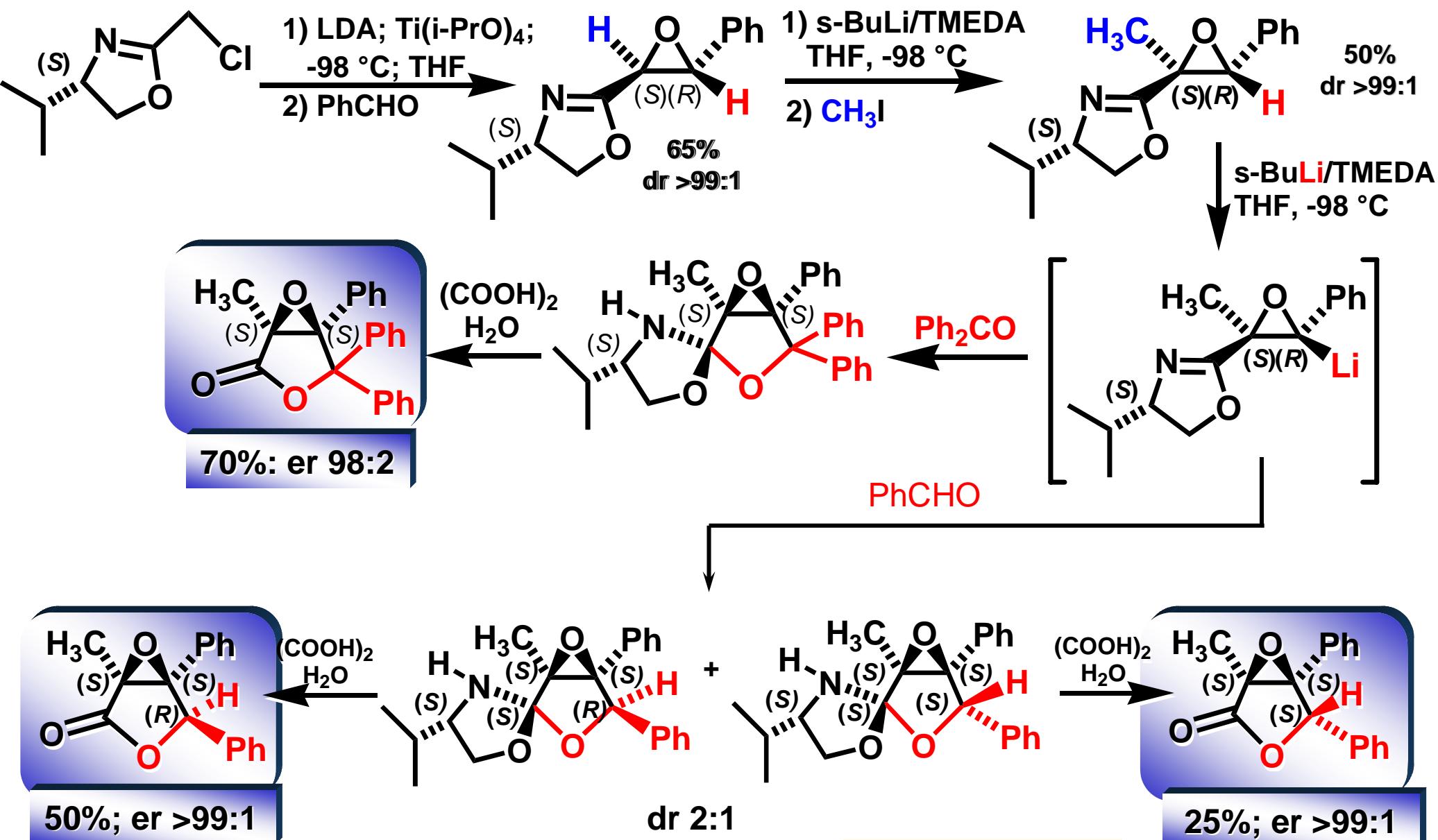
# Synthetic Use of Epoxy Lactones



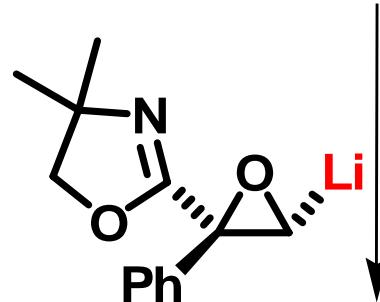
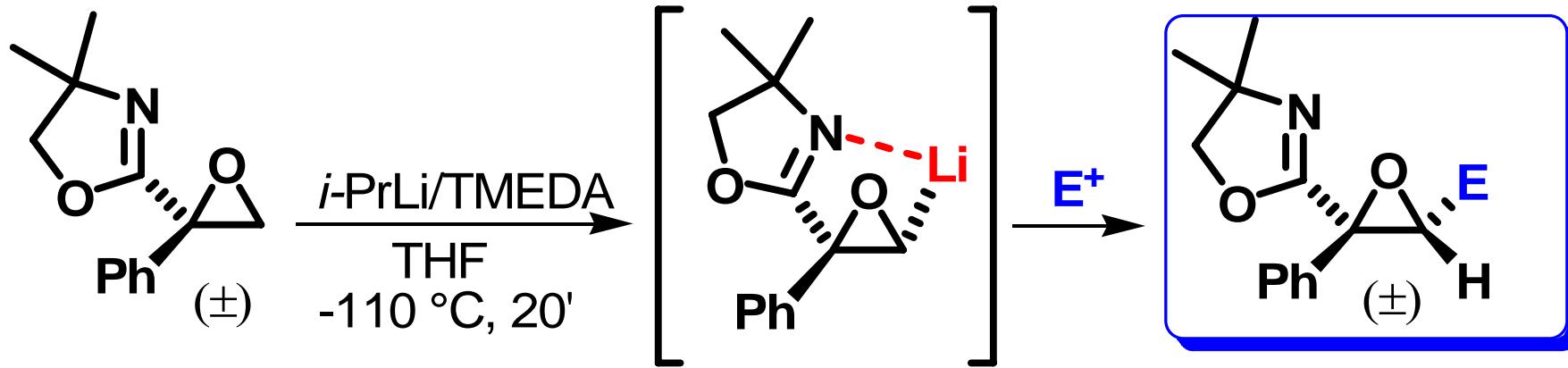
# Stereoselective Synthesis of $\alpha,\beta$ -Epoxy- $\gamma$ -Butyrolactones



# Enantioselective Synthesis of $\alpha,\beta$ -Epoxy- $\gamma$ -Butyrolactones



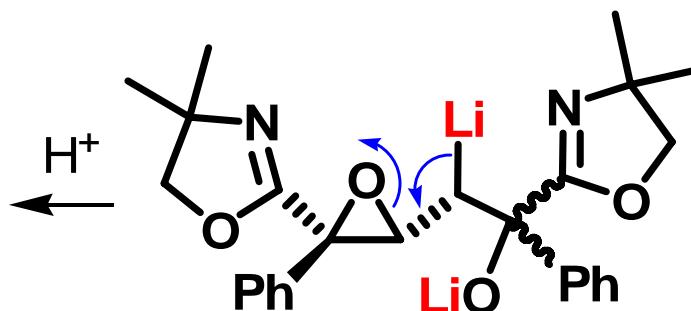
# Regioselective lithiation of terminal Oxazolinylloxiranes



E      Yield (%)

D	53
Me	75
Bn	71
Allyl	85
$\text{Me}_3\text{Si}$	90
$\text{Bu}_3\text{Sn}$	50

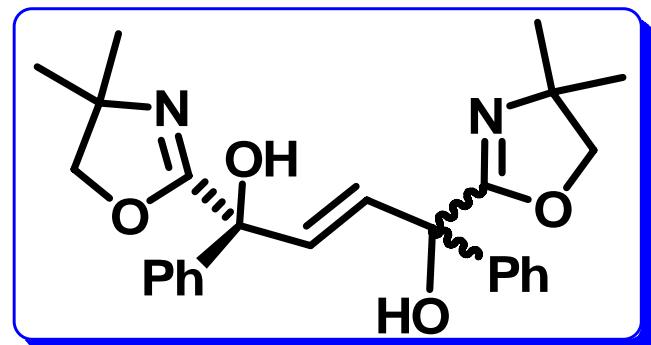
In situ quench



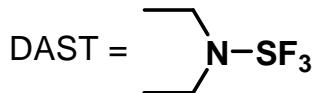
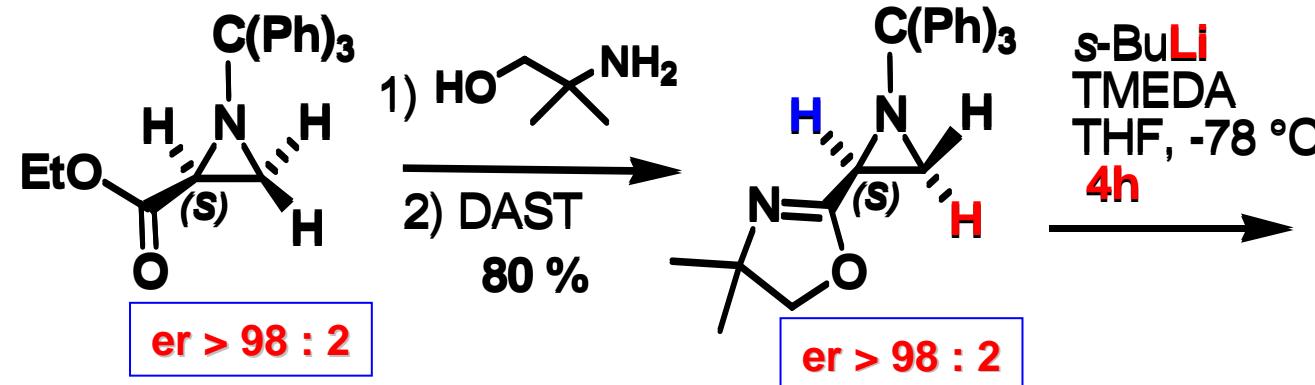
Eliminative dimerization

Mixture of Diastereomers

Unpublished Results

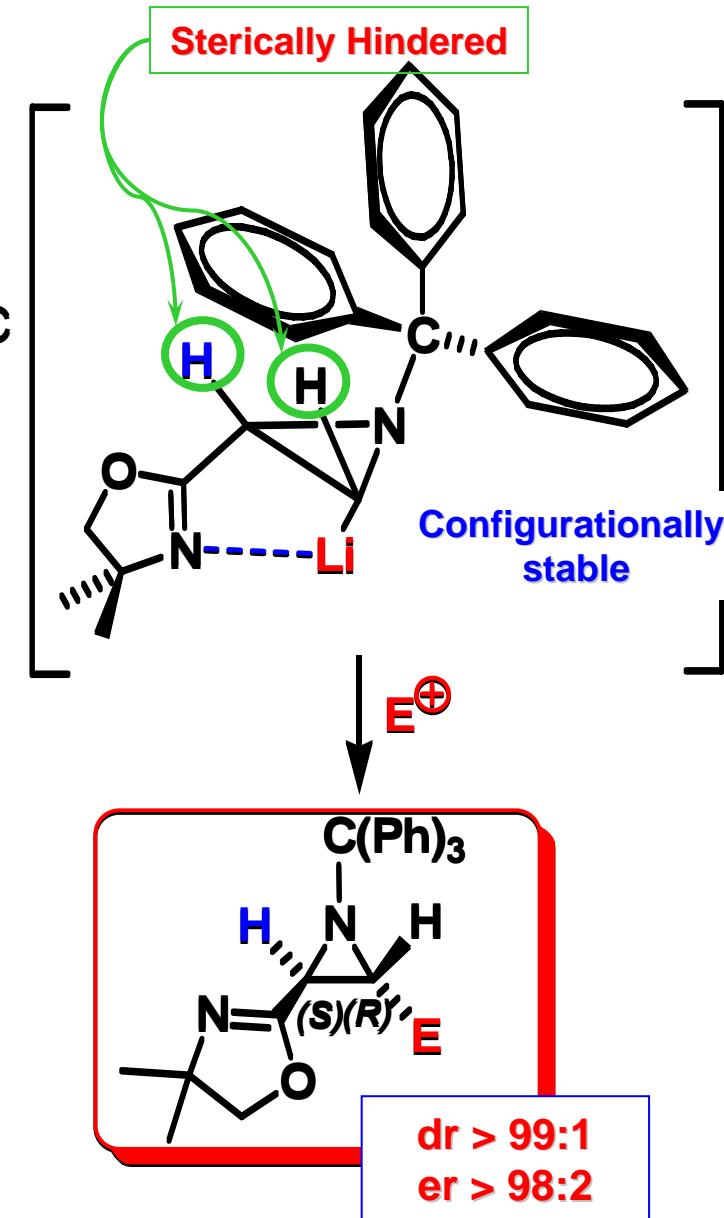


# Regioselective lithiation of terminal Oxazolinylaziridines

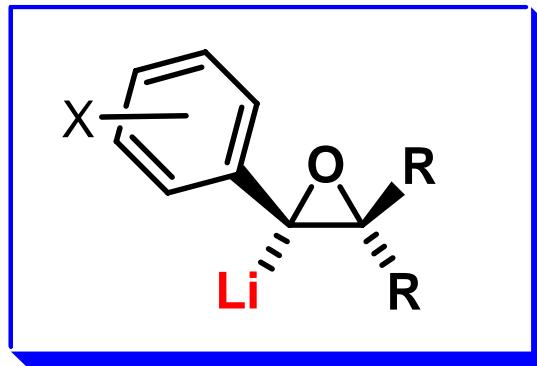


$E^+$	Yield %
$\text{D}_2\text{O}$	75
$\text{MeI}$	75
$\text{EtI}$	60
$\text{BnBr}$	45
$\text{AllylBr}$	66
$\text{Me}_2\text{AllylSiCl}$	70
$\text{Bu}_3\text{SnCl}$	75
$\text{Et}_2\text{CO}$	44

Unpublished results

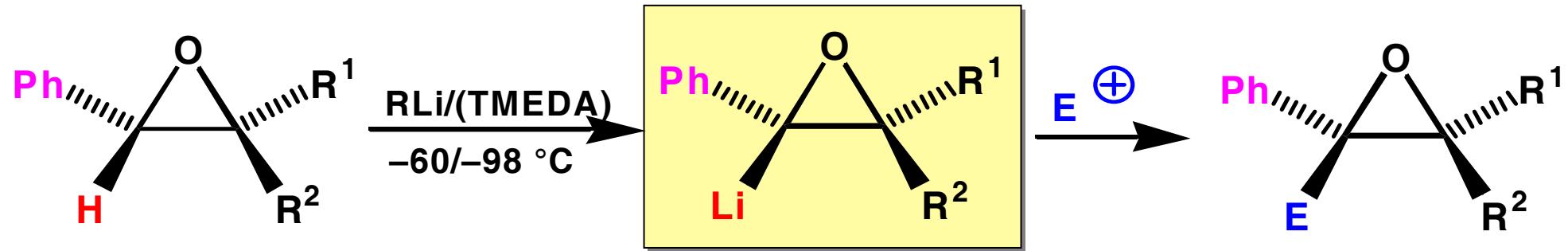


## Lithiated Aryloxiranes:



- Chemically and configurationally stable
- Synthetically useful

# Lithiated Aryloxiranes

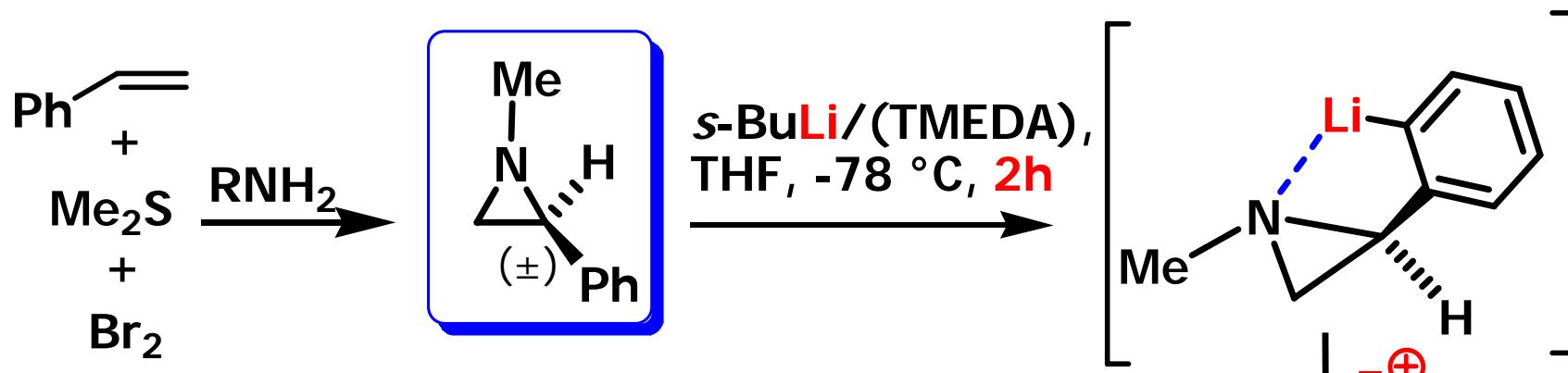


Lifetime : 30 min-2h

Chemically and configurationally stable

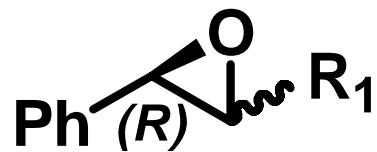
R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> = H, Me, Ph, 2-oxazolin-2-yl

# Trapping of *ortho*-lithiated N-methylphenylaziridine

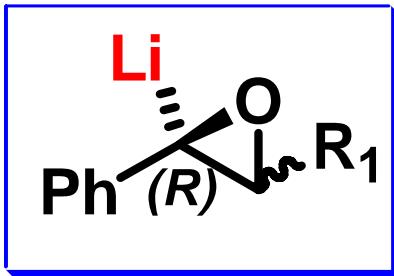


<u>Electrophile</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>Yield %</u>
D <sub>2</sub> O	D	98
Mel	Me	85
I <sub>2</sub>	I	80
C <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>6</sub>	Cl	81
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> Br <sub>2</sub>	Br	63
DMF	CHO	98
PhCONH(OMe)	PhCO	50

# Stereospecific Synthesis of Substituted Aryloxiranes



$\xrightarrow[\text{THF, -98 } ^\circ\text{C, t}]{\text{RLi / TMEDA}}$



$\xrightarrow{\text{E}^+}$

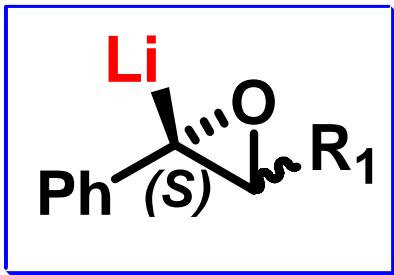


$R_1 = \text{H, CH}_3, \text{Ph}$   
 $\text{RLi} = s\text{-BuLi, n-BuLi;}$   
 $t = 0.5 - 2\text{h}$

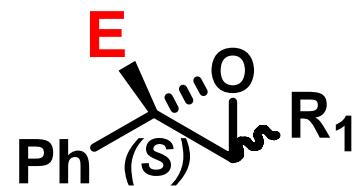
Chemically and  
Configurationally  
Stable



$\xrightarrow[\text{THF, -98 } ^\circ\text{C, t}]{\text{RLi / TMEDA}}$



$\xrightarrow{\text{E}^+}$



$E^+ = D_2O; \text{CH}_3I; \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2I; \text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{Br}; \text{PhCH}_2\text{Br}; \text{MetallyICl}$   
 $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}; \text{PhCON}(\text{CH}_3)_2; \text{PhCHO}; \text{Cyclopentanone};$   
**Yields:** 51 – 98 %; **dr:** > 98:2; **er** = 97:3 – 99:1

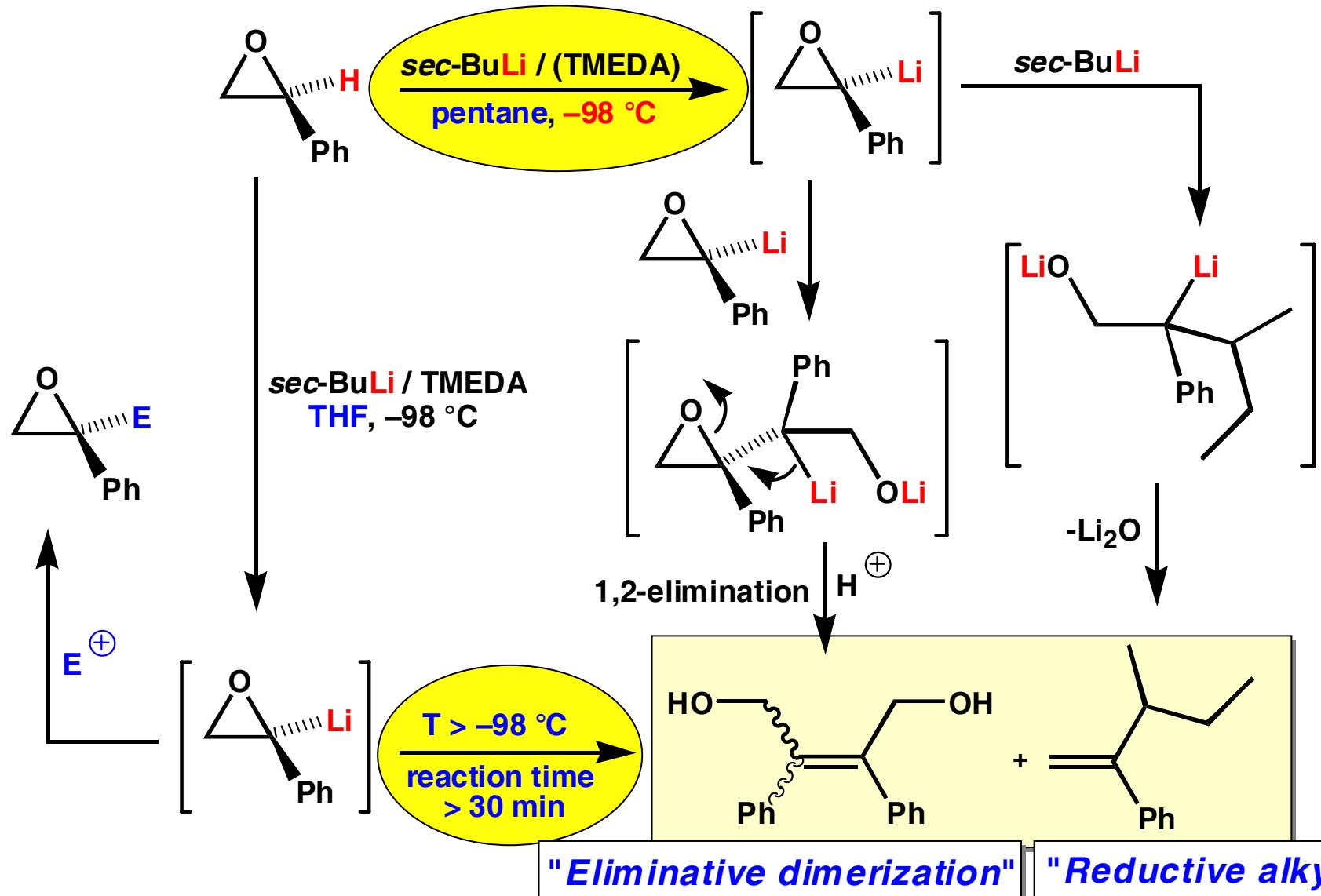
Org. Lett. 2002, 2445

J. Org. Chem. 2004, 3330

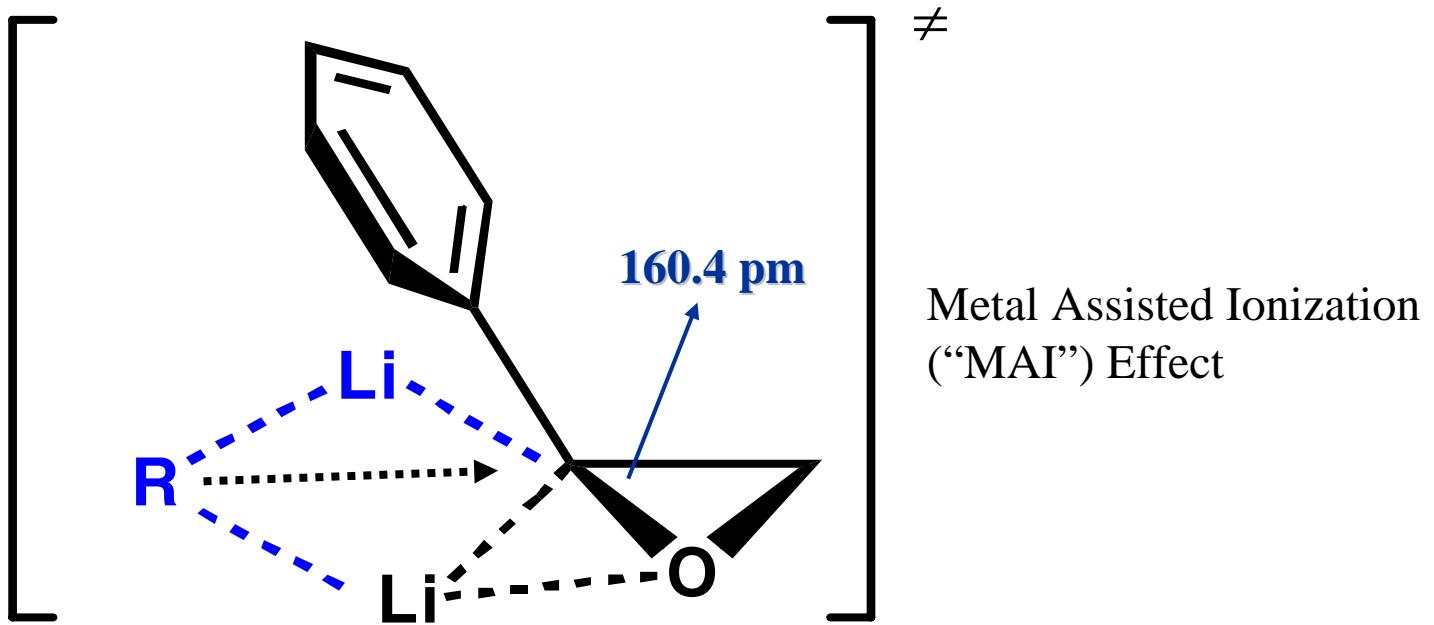
## Lithiated Aryloxiranes:

- Are they carbanions or carbenoids?
- Does the aryl group provide stability to the lithiated oxirane?
  - Chemical Experiments*
  - Ab initio Calculations*

# Carbenoid Character of $\alpha$ -Lithiated Styrene Oxide

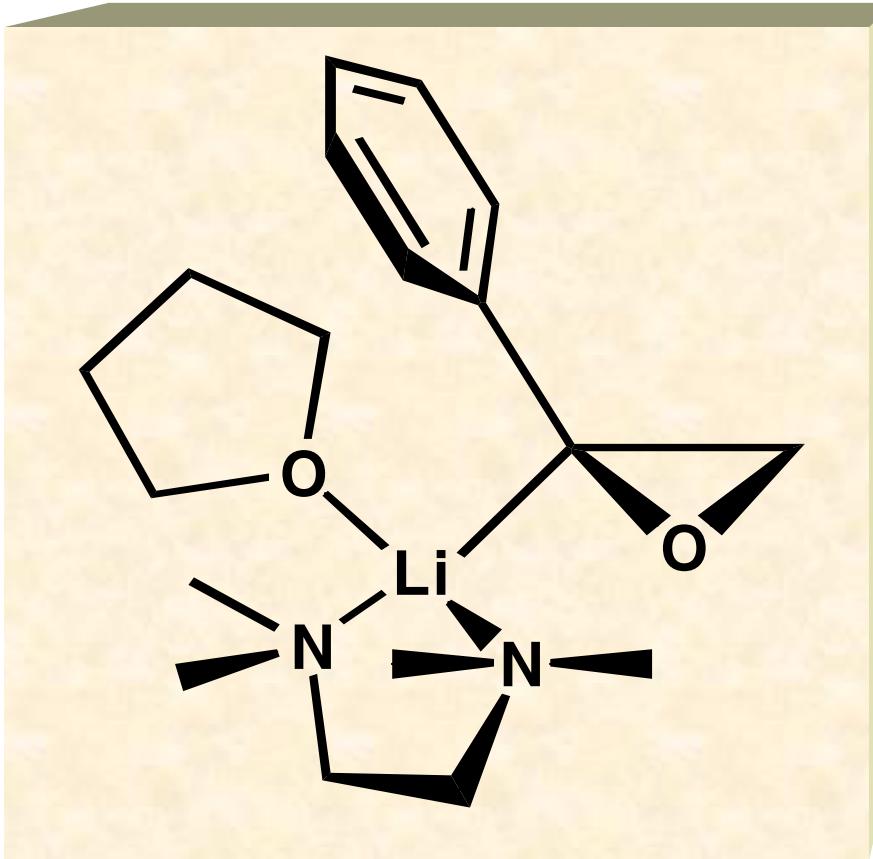


# Transition State Model of the Reaction of $\alpha$ -Lithiated Styrene Oxide with RLi in Non-Donor Solvents and in the Absence of Ligands



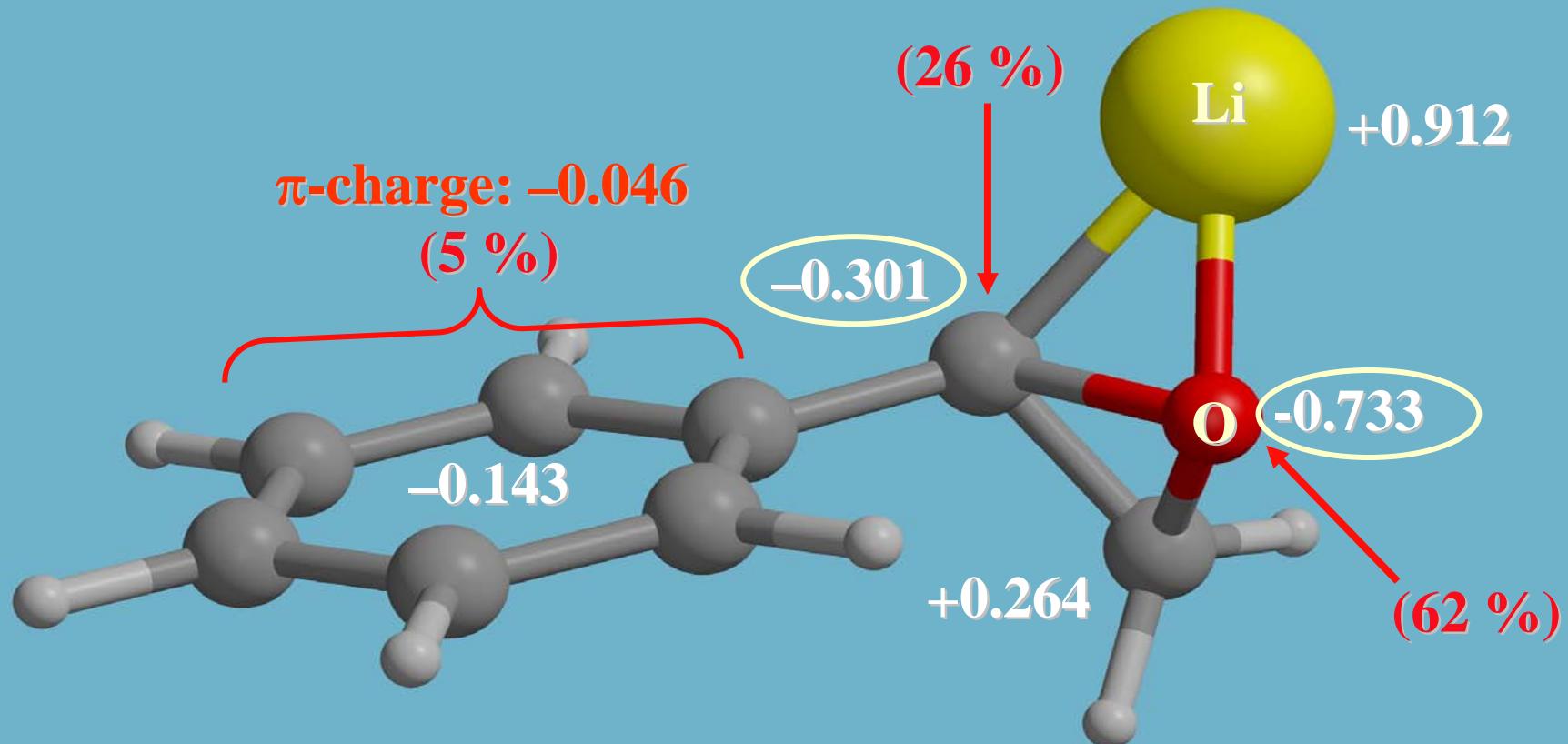
The bridging Li could help to cleave the C–O bond  
“Metal-Assisted Ionization”

**Lithiated Styrene Oxide might be “Terminally Bonded”  
in Good Donor Solvents and in the Presence of Ligands**



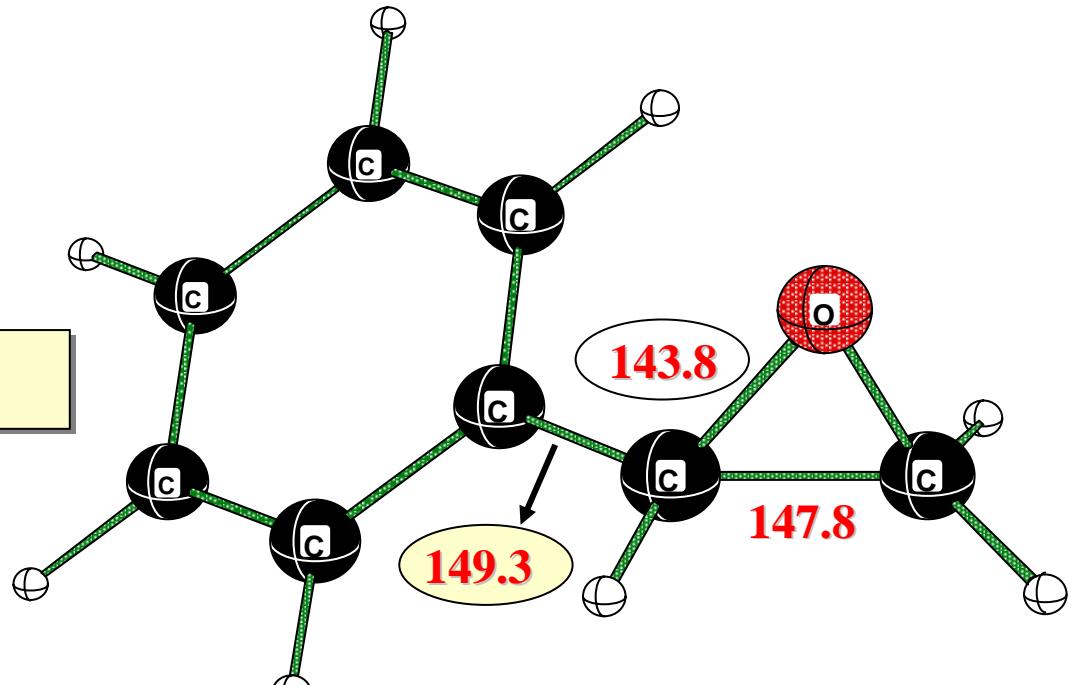
**Donor solvents (e.g. THF) and ligands (e.g. TMEDA)  
could compete successfully with Li–C–O bridges favouring  
tetrahedral isomers with “less carbенoid” character.**

# Charge Mapping by Natural Population Analysis

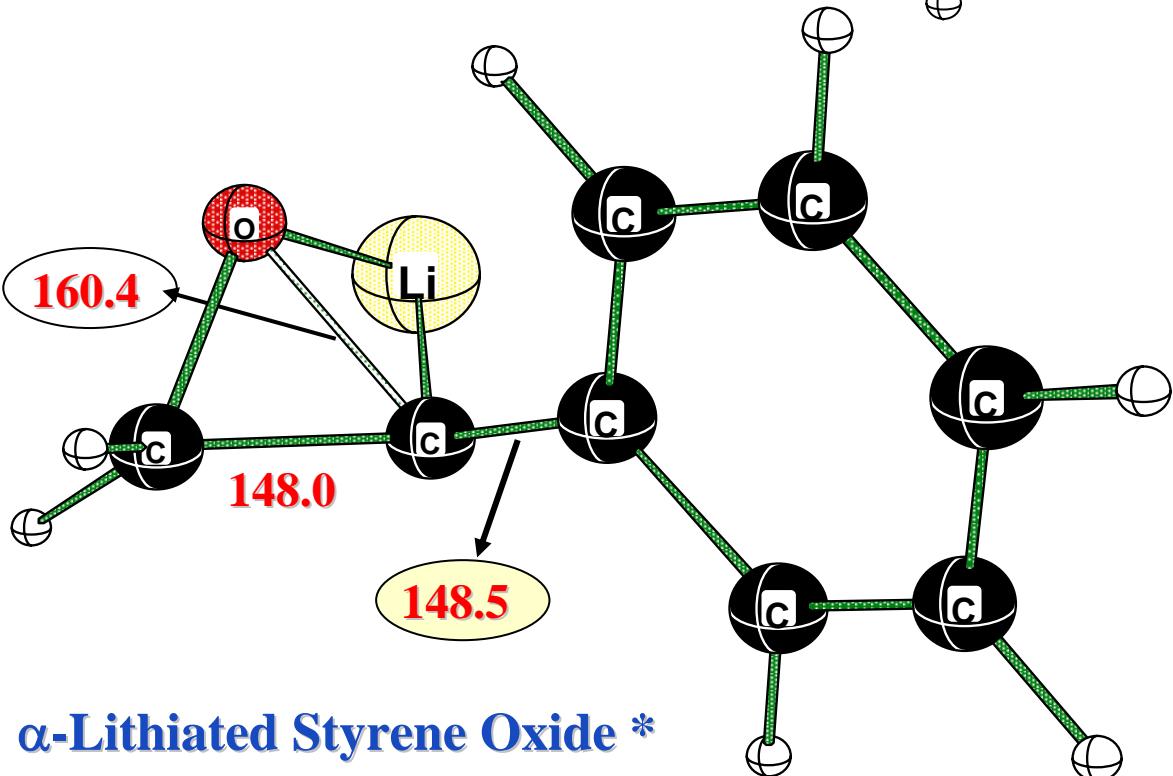


B3LYP/6-311+G\*// B3LYP/6-31+G\*

B3LYP/6-311+G\*// B3LYP/6-31+G\*



Neutral Styrene Oxide \*

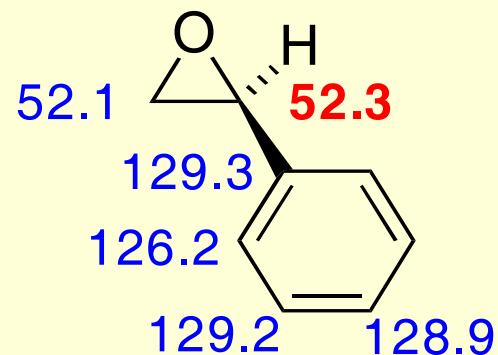


$\alpha$ -Lithiated Styrene Oxide \*

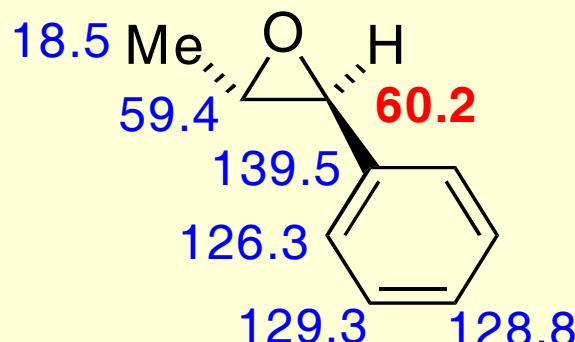
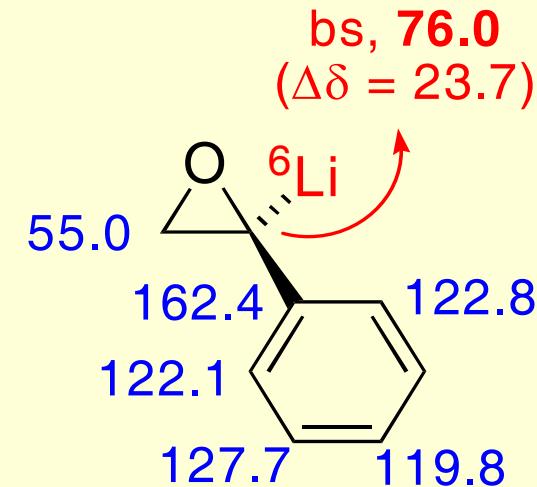
The  $\sigma_{C-O}$  bond is weakened  
and thus more easily attacked  
by a nucleophile !

\* Bond-lengths in pm

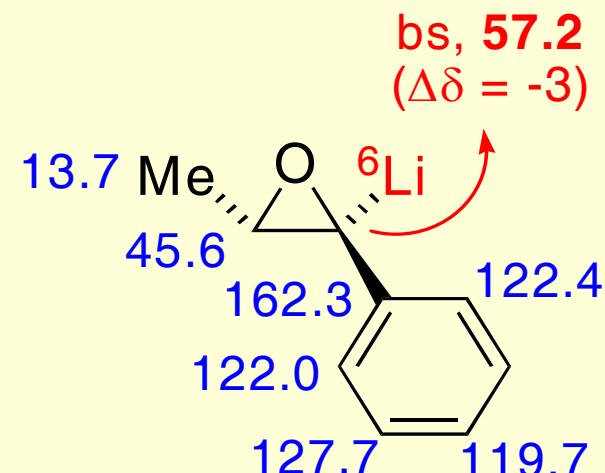
# Lithiated Styrene Oxide: a Multinuclear NMR Investigation



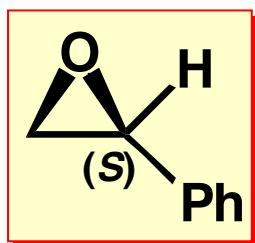
$s\text{-Bu}^6\text{Li}$  (1 equiv)  
TMEDA (1 equiv)  
THF-d<sub>8</sub>, -98 °C  
0.4 M



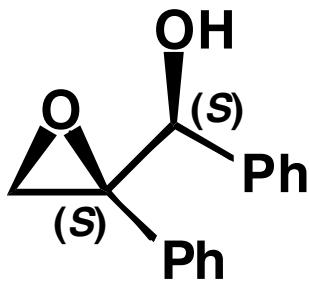
$s\text{-Bu}^6\text{Li}$  (1 equiv)  
TMEDA (1 equiv)  
THF-d<sub>8</sub>, -98 °C  
0.4 M



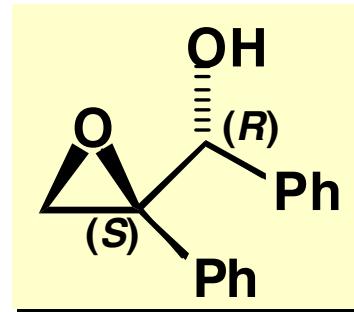
# Stereospecific Deprotonation of Styrene Oxides



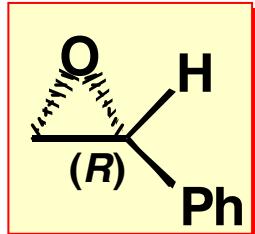
1) s-BuLi / TMEDA  
-98 °C; THF  
2) PhCHO



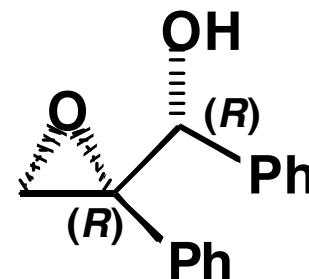
+



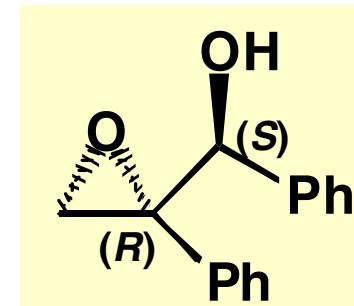
80 % Yield  
*syn/anti* = 1/2  
ee *syn* > 95 %  
ee *anti* > 95 %



1) s-BuLi / TMEDA  
-98 °C; THF  
2) PhCHO

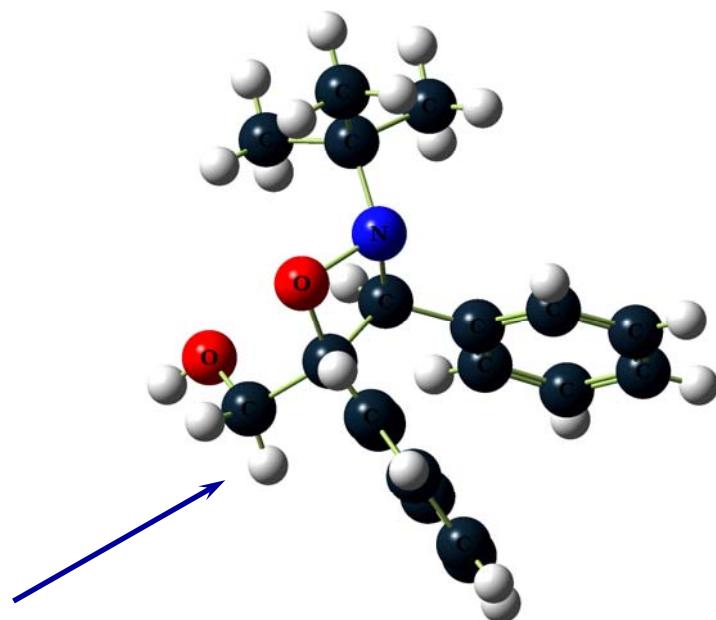
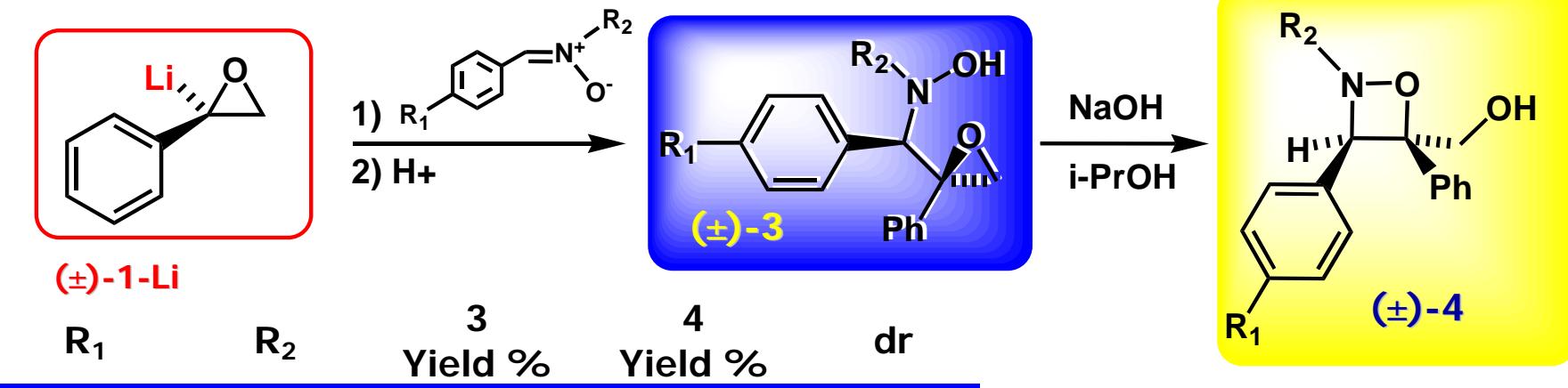


+

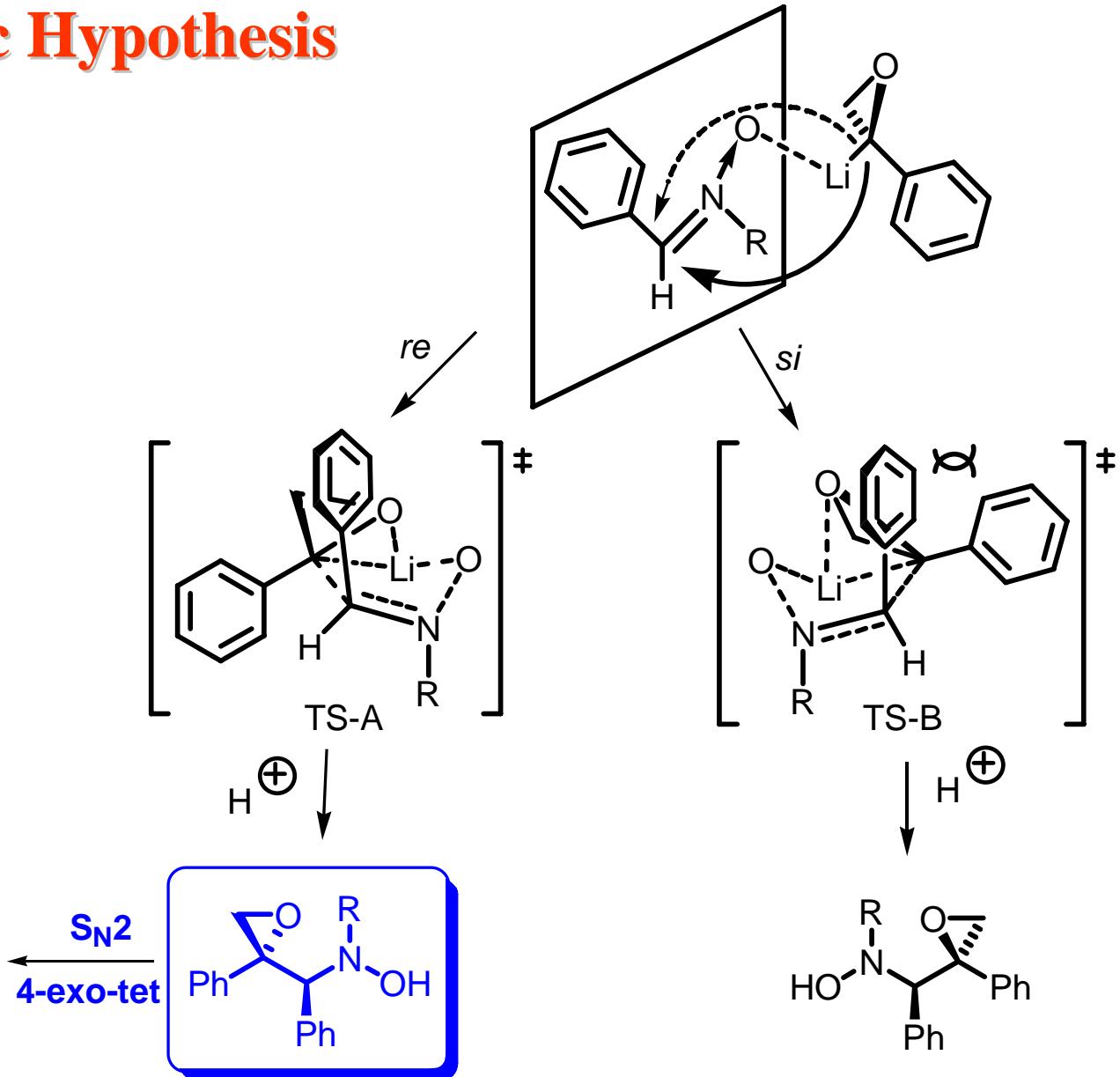
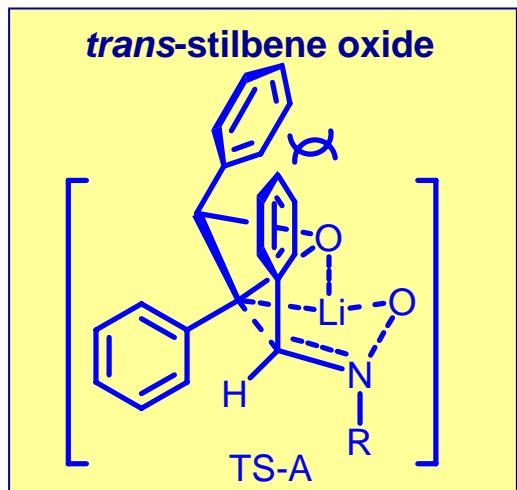


Optically active Styrene Oxide is not an Asymmetry Inductor

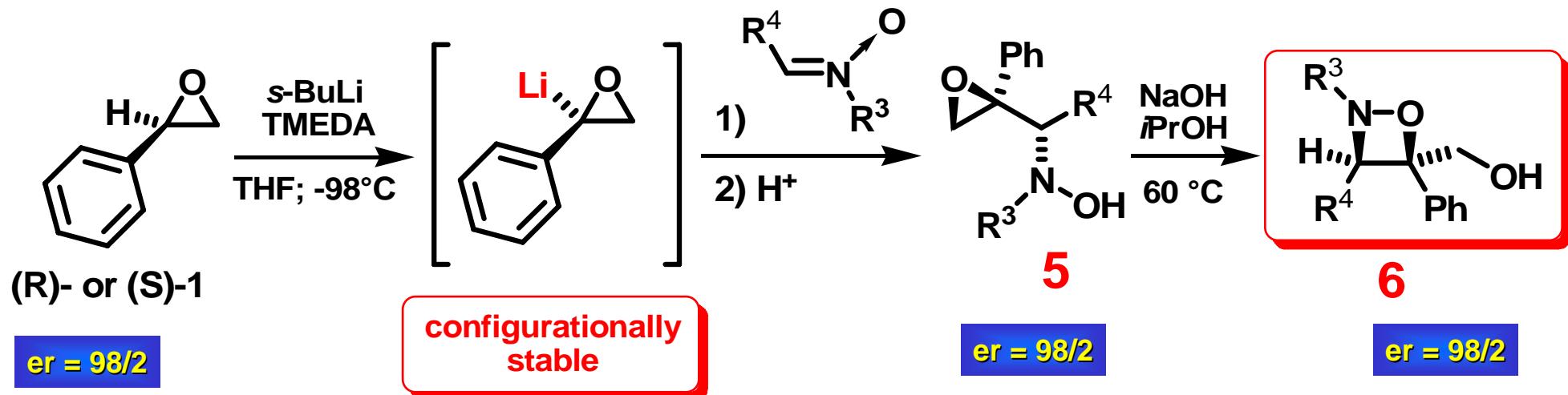
# Stereoselective Synthesis of 4-Hydroxymethyl-1,2-oxazetidines



# Mechanistic Hypothesis



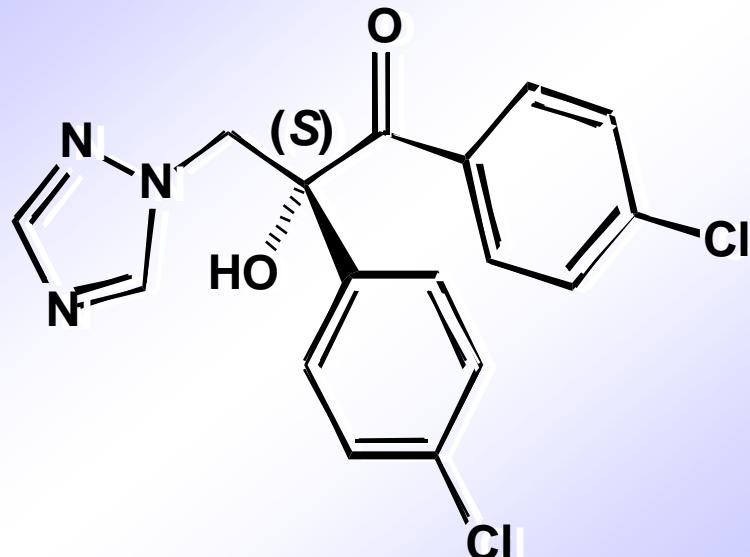
# Asymmetric Synthesis of 1,2-Oxazetidines



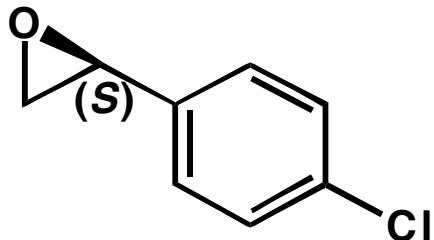
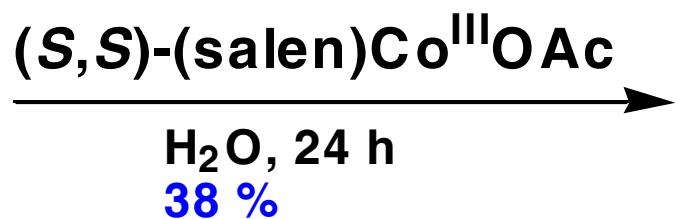
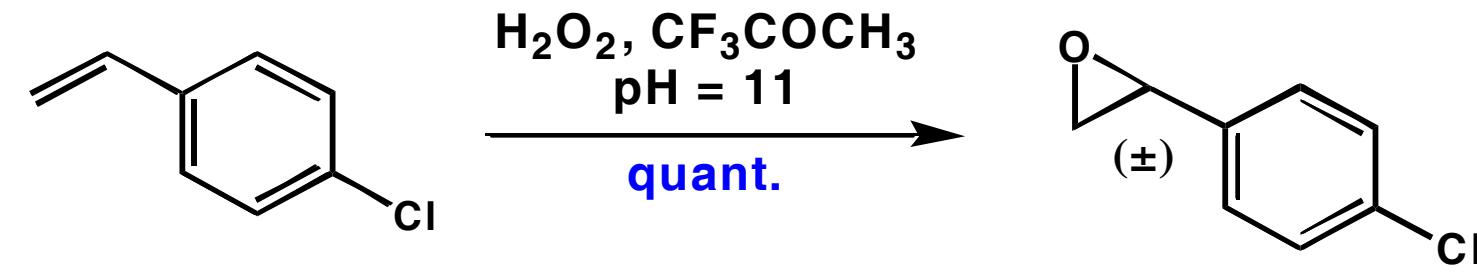
$\text{R}^4$	$\text{R}^3$	5 Yield %	6 Yield %	er	dr
4-ClC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	Cumyl	78	78	98/2	>98/2
2-Furyl	Cumyl	60	62	98/2	>98/2
Ph	t-Butyl	63	80 <sup>a)</sup>	98/2	>98/2
Ph	t-Butyl	60	75 <sup>a)</sup>	98/2	>98/2

a) Reaction performed at room temperature

# Triazole Antifungal Agents



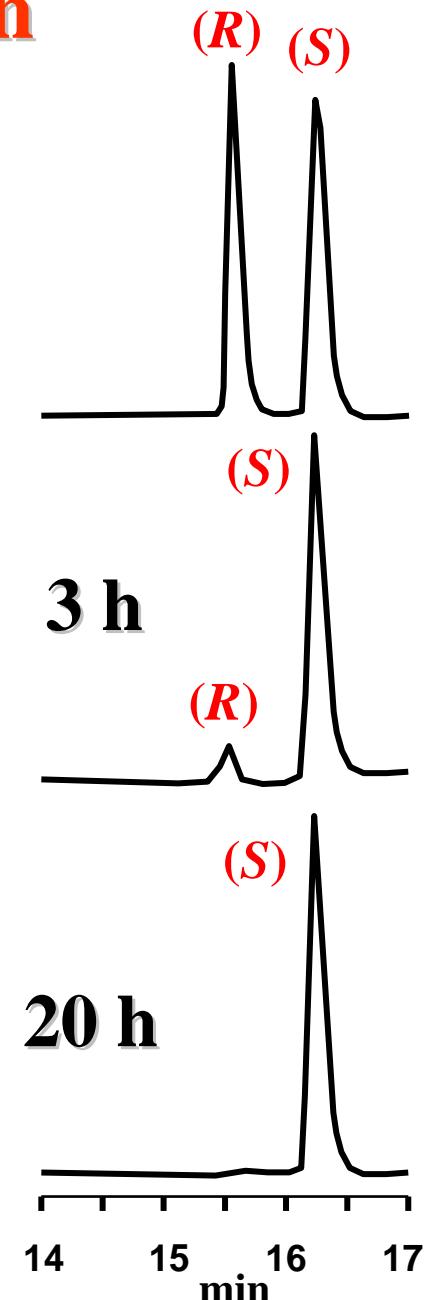
# Hydrolitic Kinetic Resolution of 4-Chlorostyrene Oxide



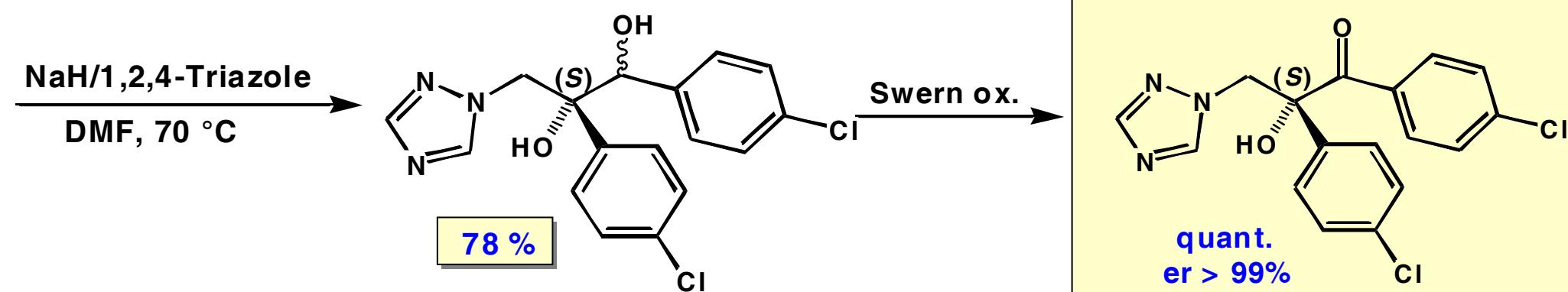
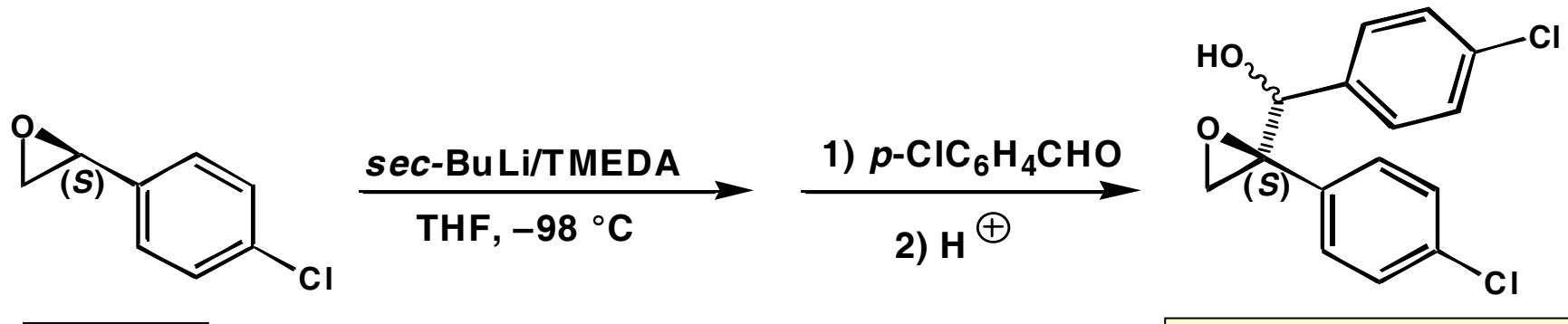
er > 99%

HKR monitored  
by chiral GC

Org. Lett. 2002, 2445



# Synthesis of an Optically Active Triazole Antifungal Agent

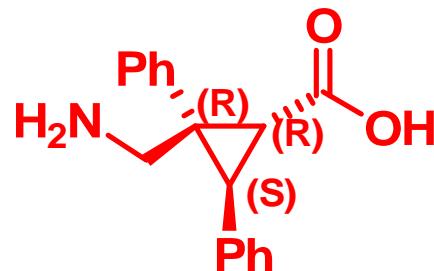
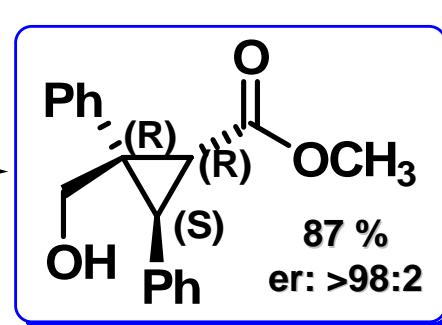
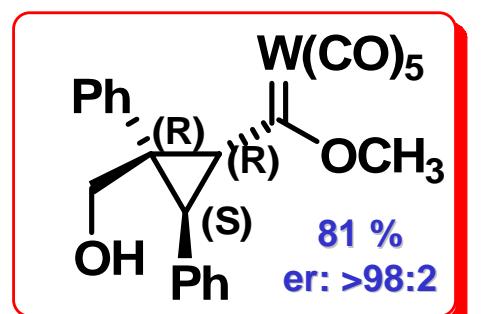
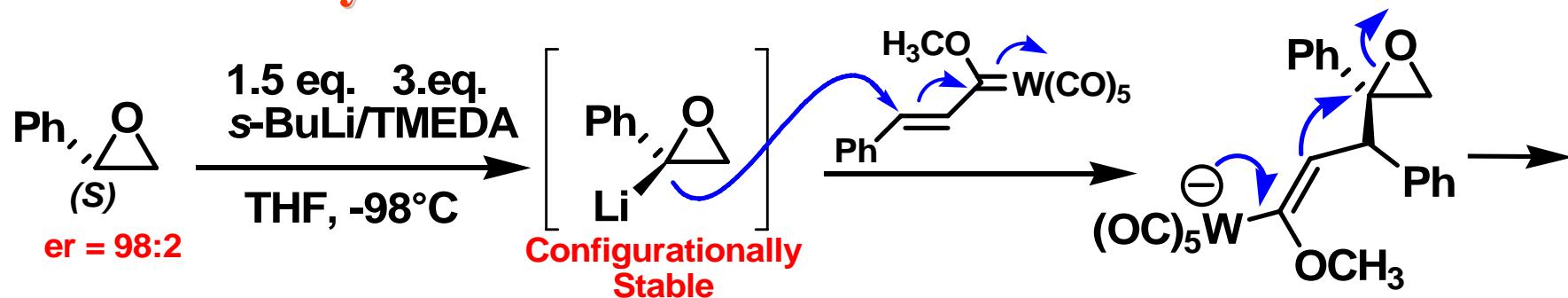


Org. Lett. 2002, 2445

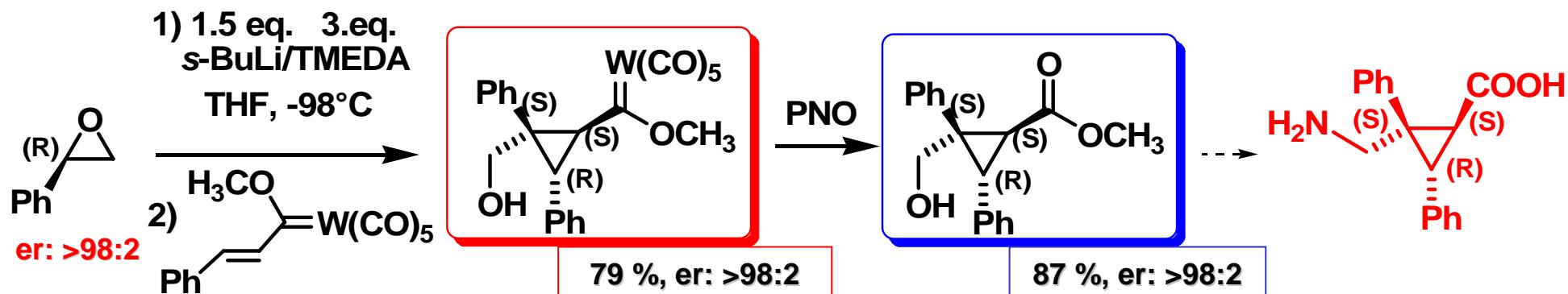
$[\alpha]_D = +113.5$   
 lit.  $[\alpha]_D = +117.3$

# **Synthesis of Optically Enriched Cyclopropanes**

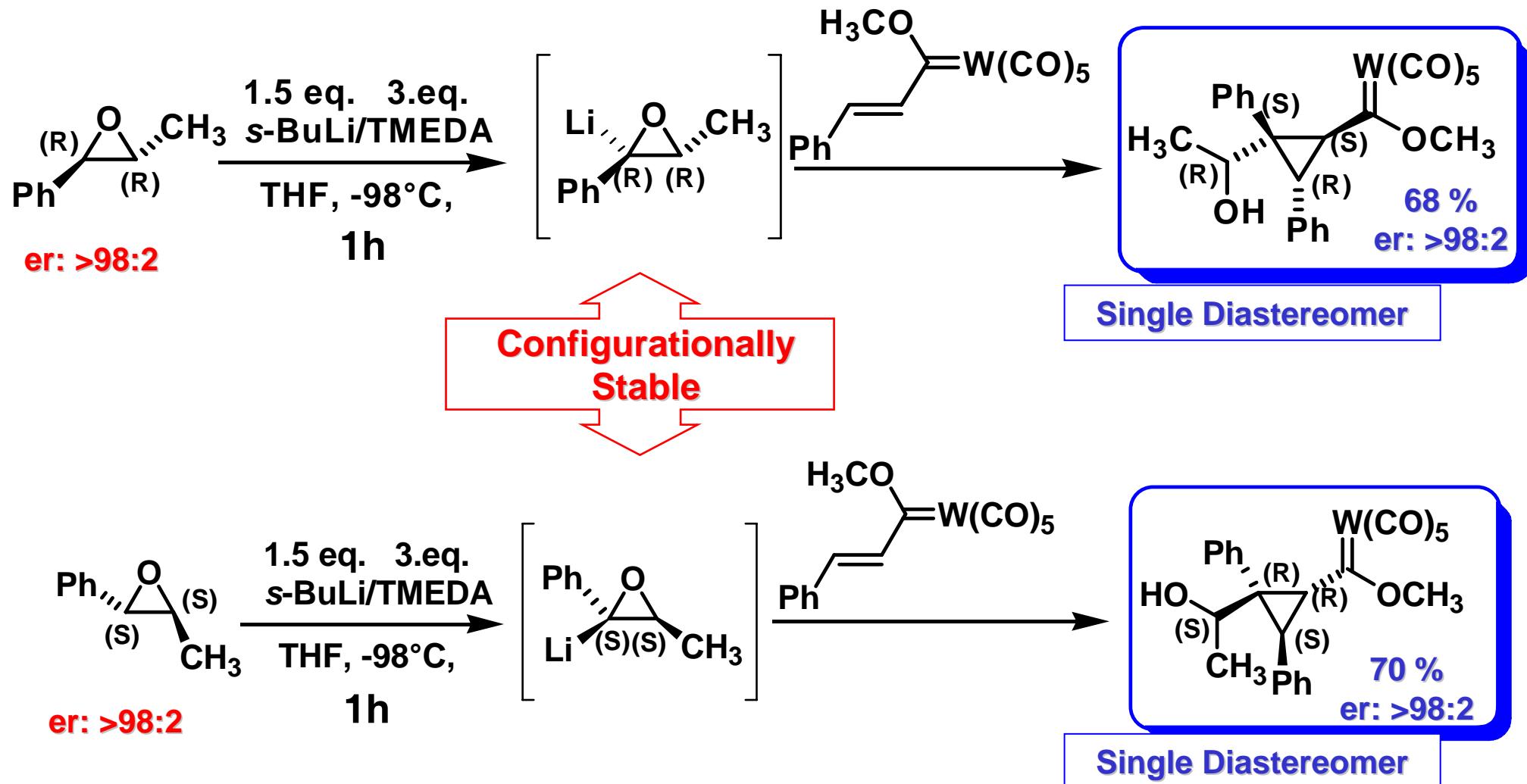
# Cyclopropanation Reaction of Optically Active Lithiated Styrene Oxide with Fischer Carbenes



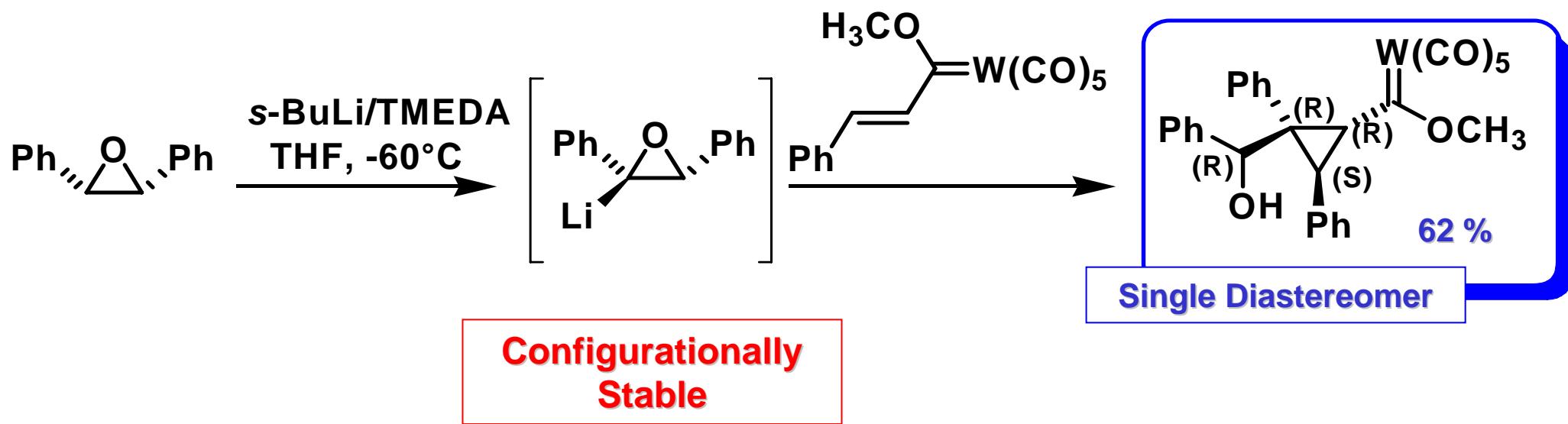
PNO = Pyridine N-oxide



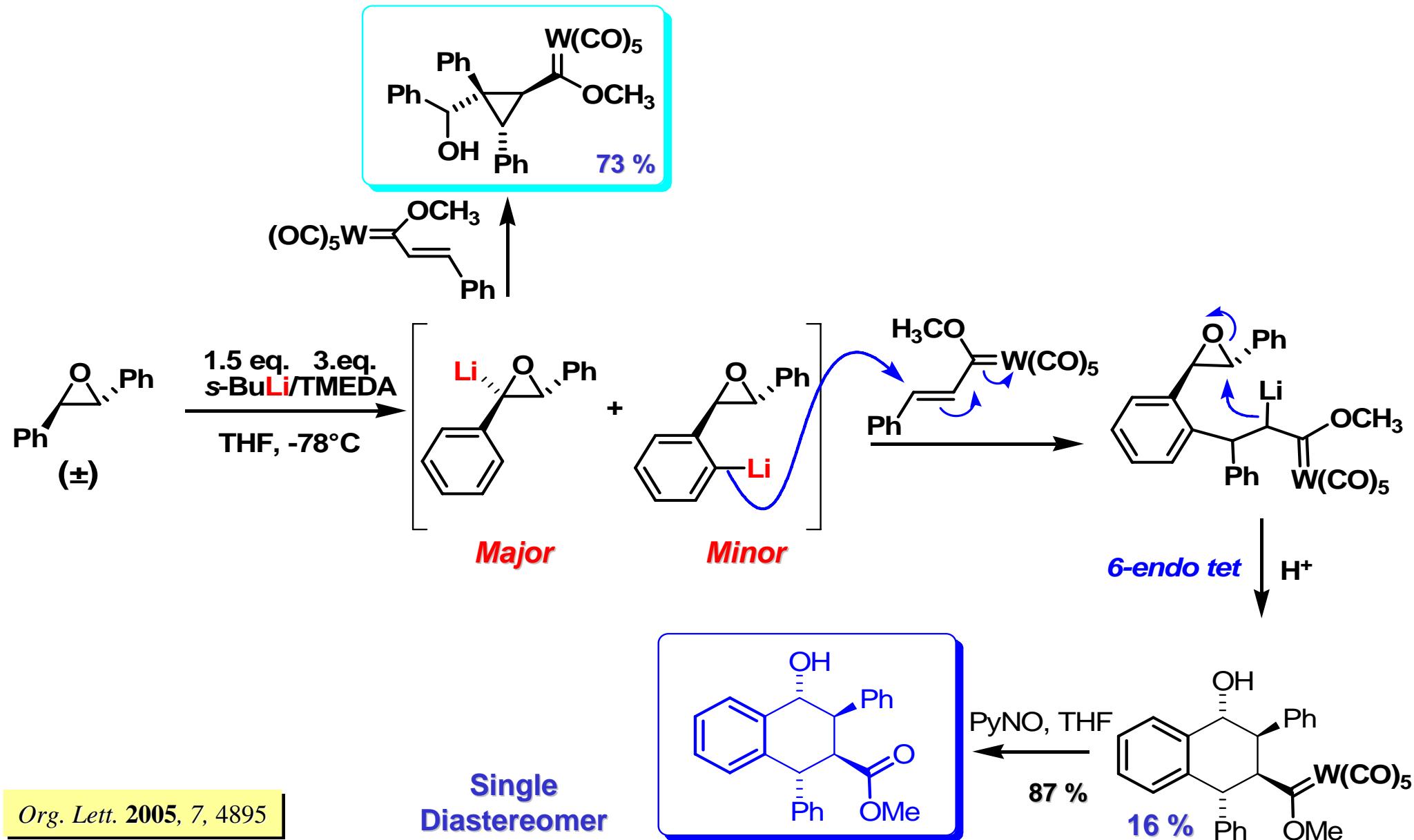
# Cyclopropanation Reaction of Optically Active Lithiated *trans*-Phenylpropylene Oxide with Fischer Carbenes



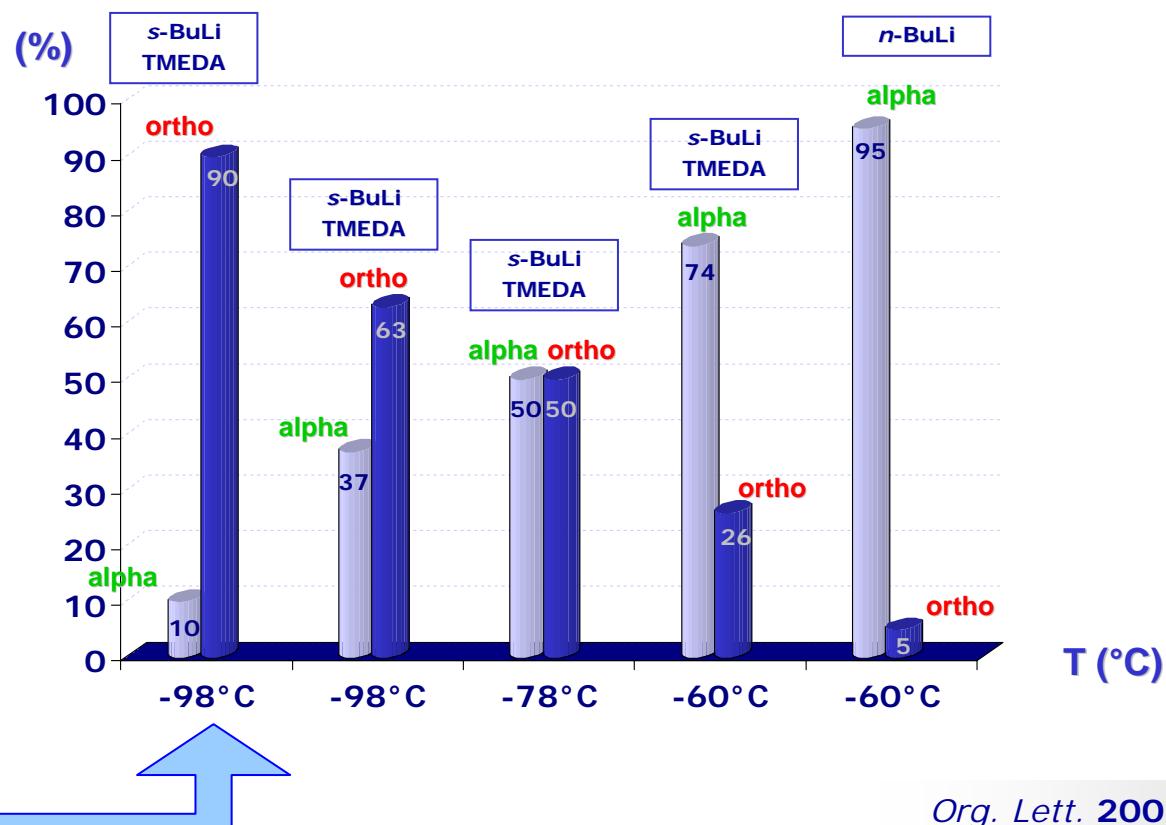
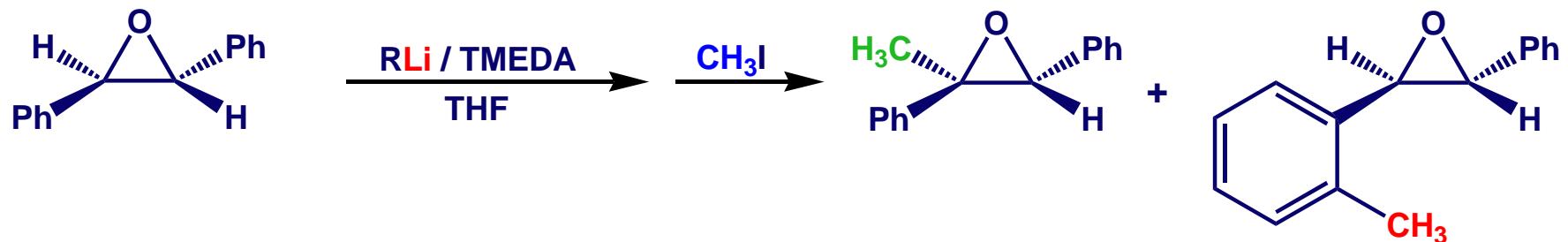
# Cyclopropanation Reaction of Lithiated *cis*- Styrene Oxide with Fischer Carbenes



# Deprotonation of *trans*-Stilbene Oxide: *ortho*-Lithiation vs. $\alpha$ -Lithiation

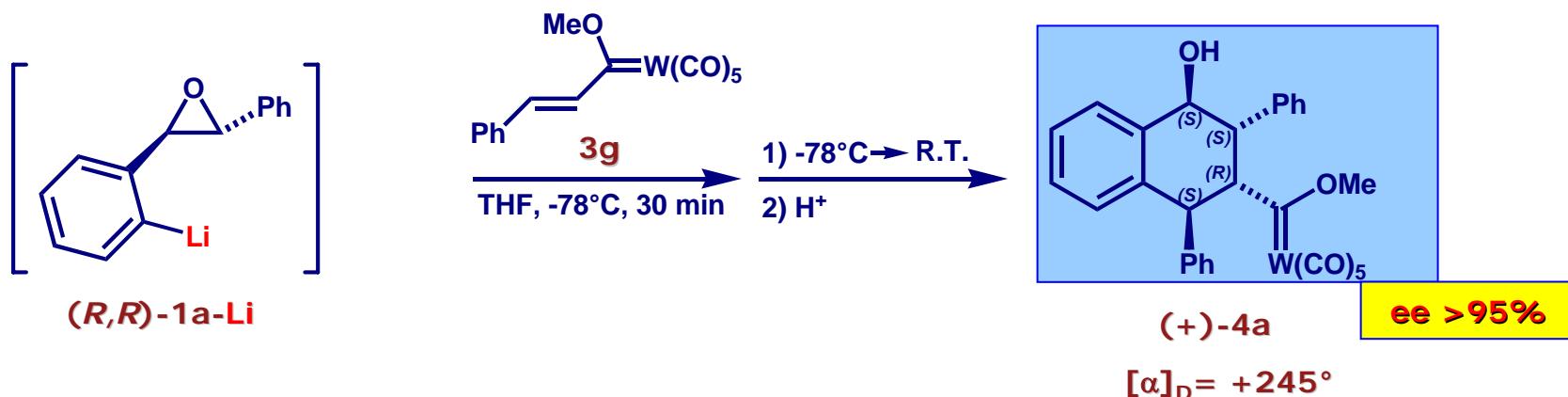


# Lithiation of *trans*-Stilbene Oxide : Alpha vs Ortho

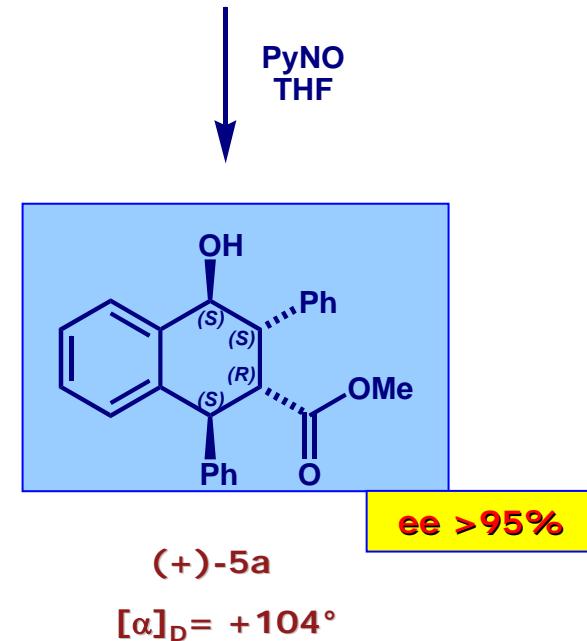
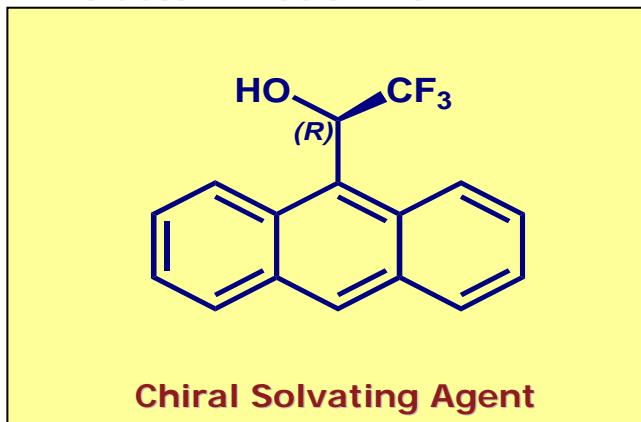


Deprotonation of  
*trans*-Stilbene oxide-d<sub>2</sub>

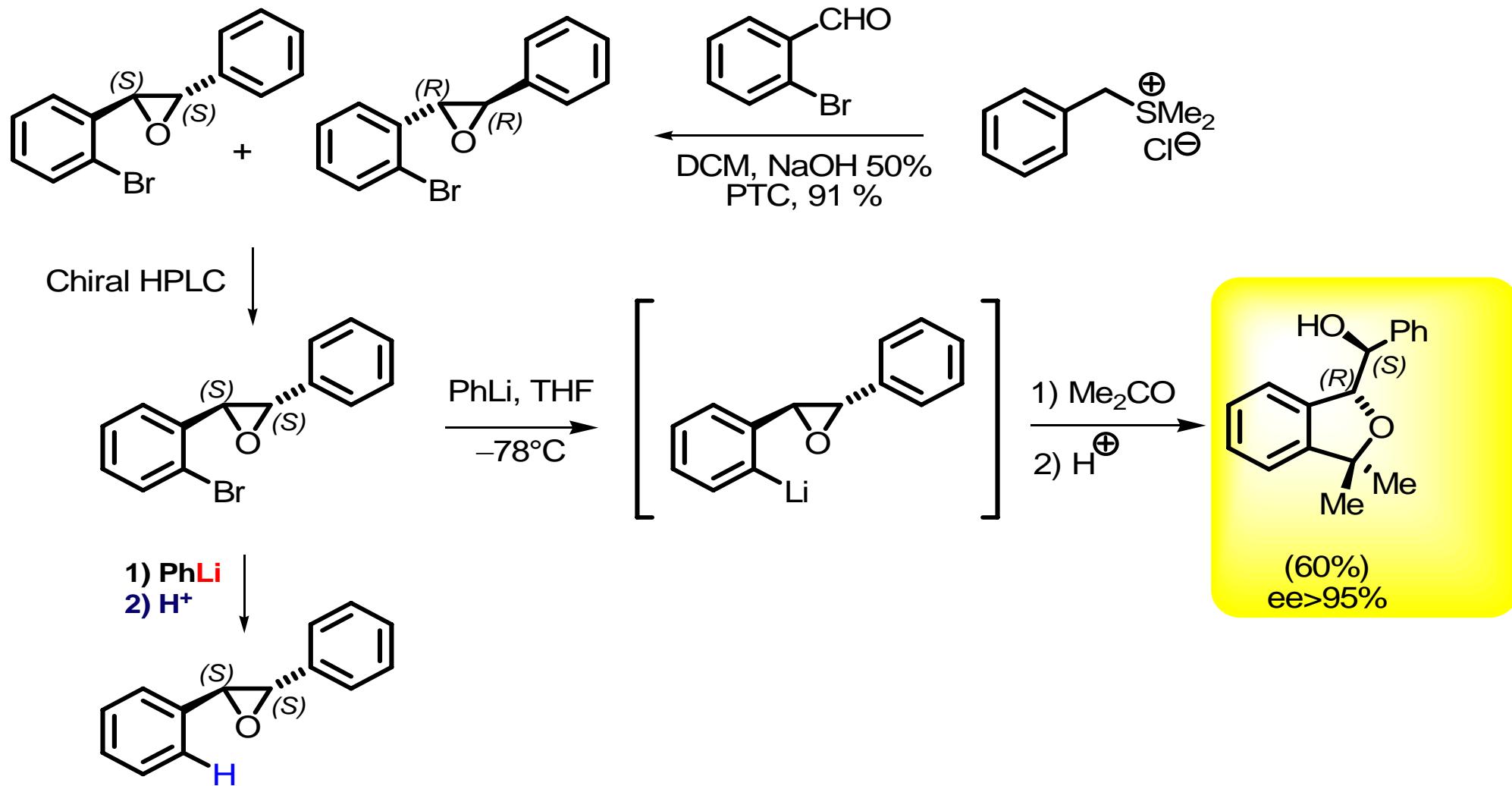
# Enantiospecific Synthesis of Tetrahydronaphthols



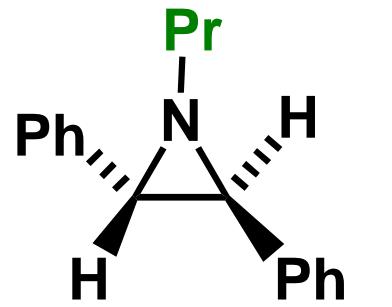
Ee determination via <sup>1</sup>H-NMR



# Enantiospecific Synthesis of Dihydrobenzo[c]furans (Phthalans)

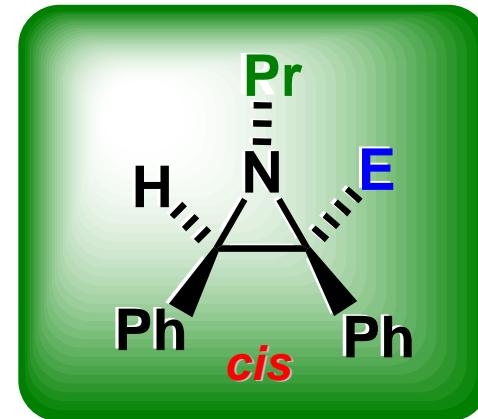


# *$\alpha$ -Lithiation of trans-N-Alkyl-2,3-diphenylaziridines: Stereospecific Synthesis of functionalized Aziridines*



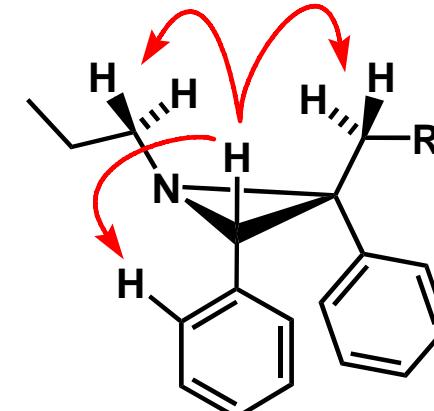
1) s-BuLi (TMEDA)  
 $-78\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 4h  
 THF

2)  $\text{E}^{+}$

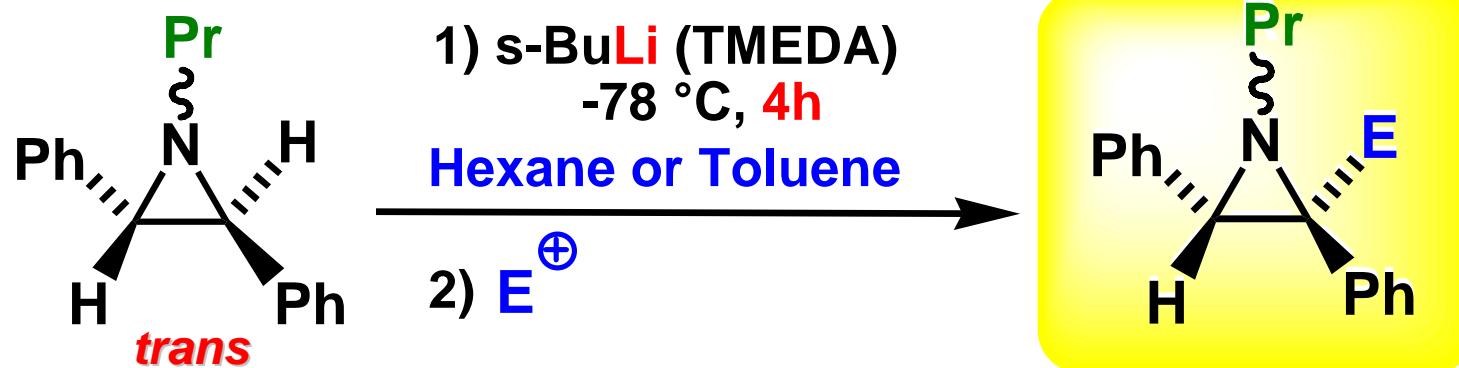


E	dr Cis/Trans	Yield %
Me	> 98/2	98
Et	> 98/2	92
Bn	> 98/2	70
Allyl	> 98/2	92
	> 98/2	48
	> 98/2	38

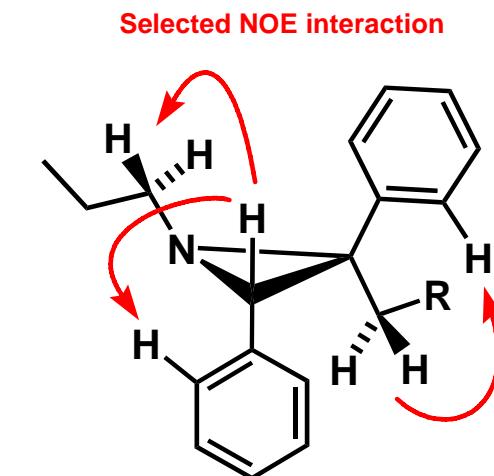
Selected NOE interaction



# *$\alpha$ -Lithiation of trans-N-Alkyl-2,3-diphenylaziridines: Stereospecific Synthesis of functionalized Aziridines*



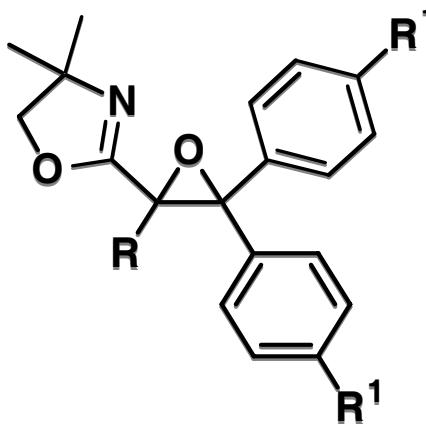
$E^+$	dr Trans/Cis	Yield %
MeI	> 98/2	64
EtI	> 98/2	95
SnBu <sub>3</sub> Cl	> 98/2	80



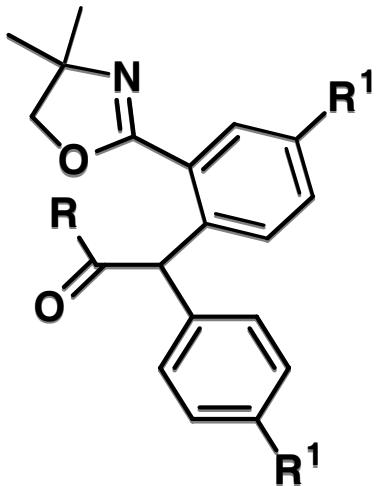
Unpublished results



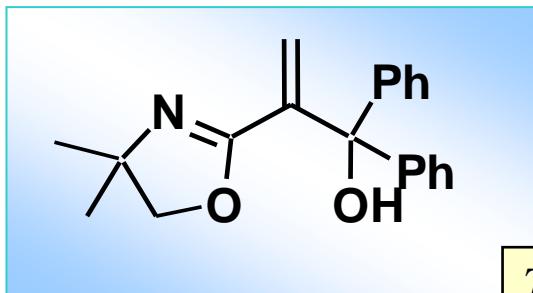
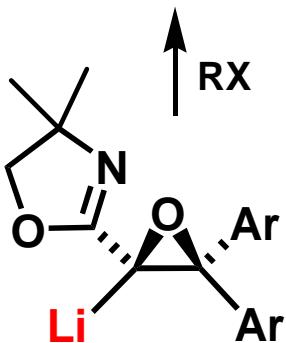
# Isomerization of Oxazolinyl Aryl Oxiranes: Synthesis of Oxazolinylarylalkanones



LDA, Et<sub>2</sub>O  
-98 °C → r.t.

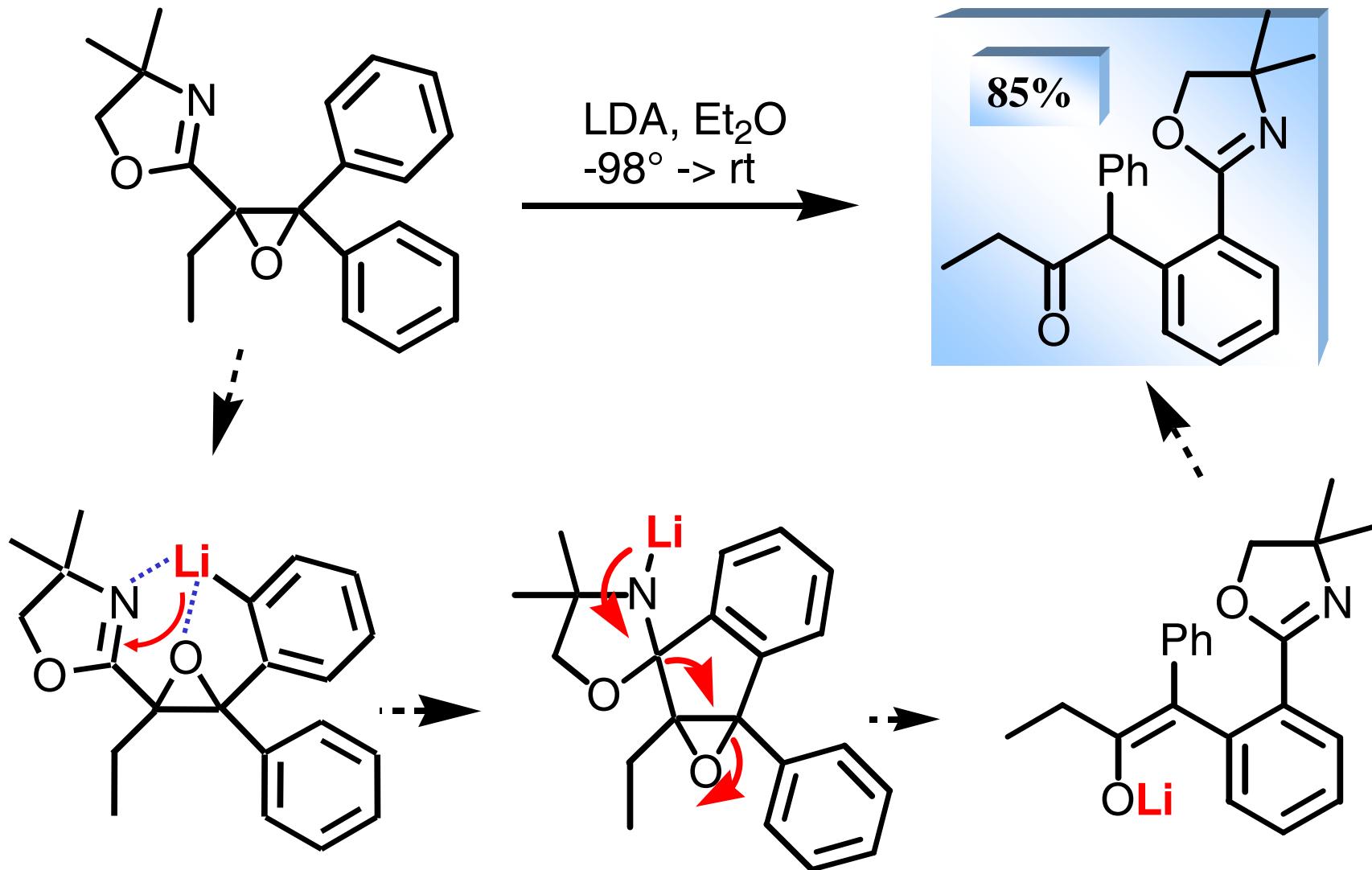


R	R¹	Yield
Et	H	85
Me	H	10
Et	Cl	95
Et	F	79
Et	Me	85
Et	OMe	88
n-Pr	H	85

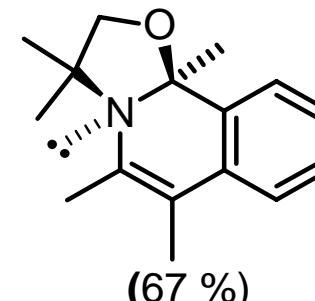
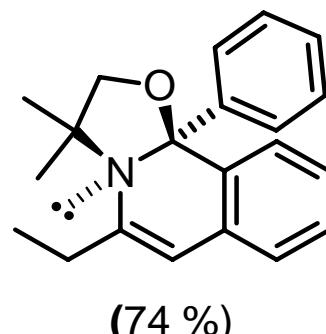
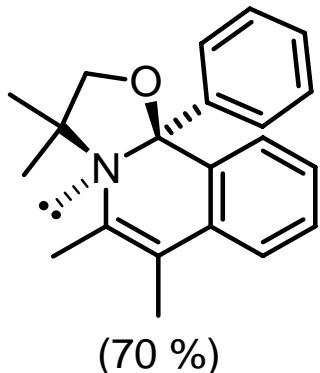
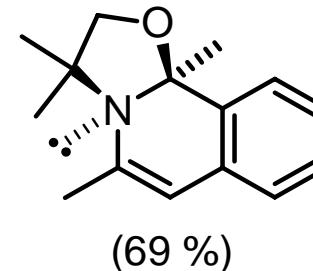
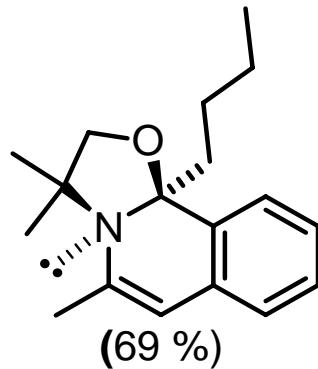
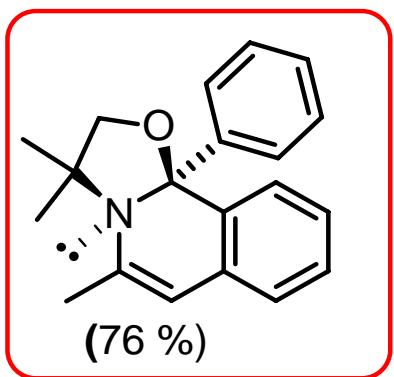
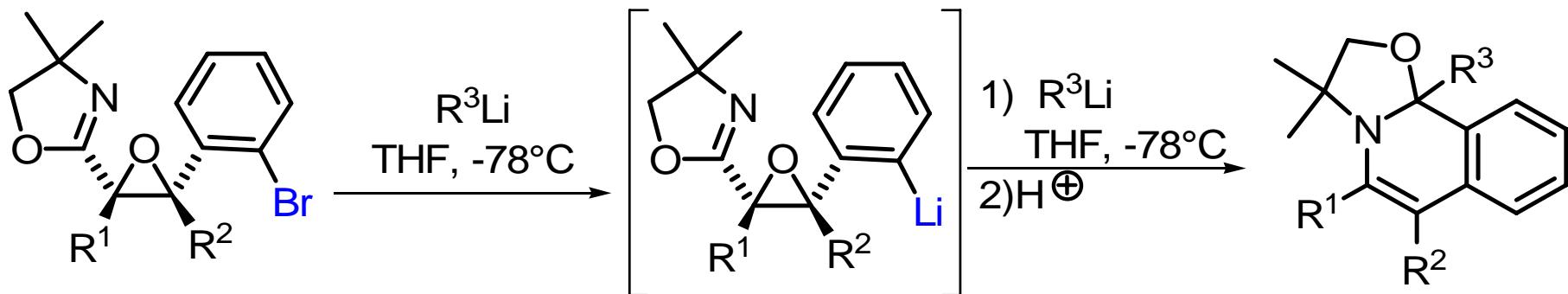


Tetrahedron Lett., 2002, 43, 7739

# Isomerization of Oxazolinyl Aryl Oxiranes: Synthesis of Oxazolinylarylalkanones

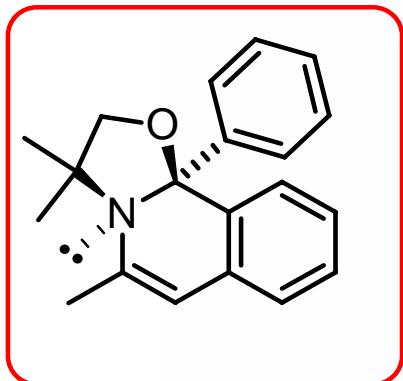
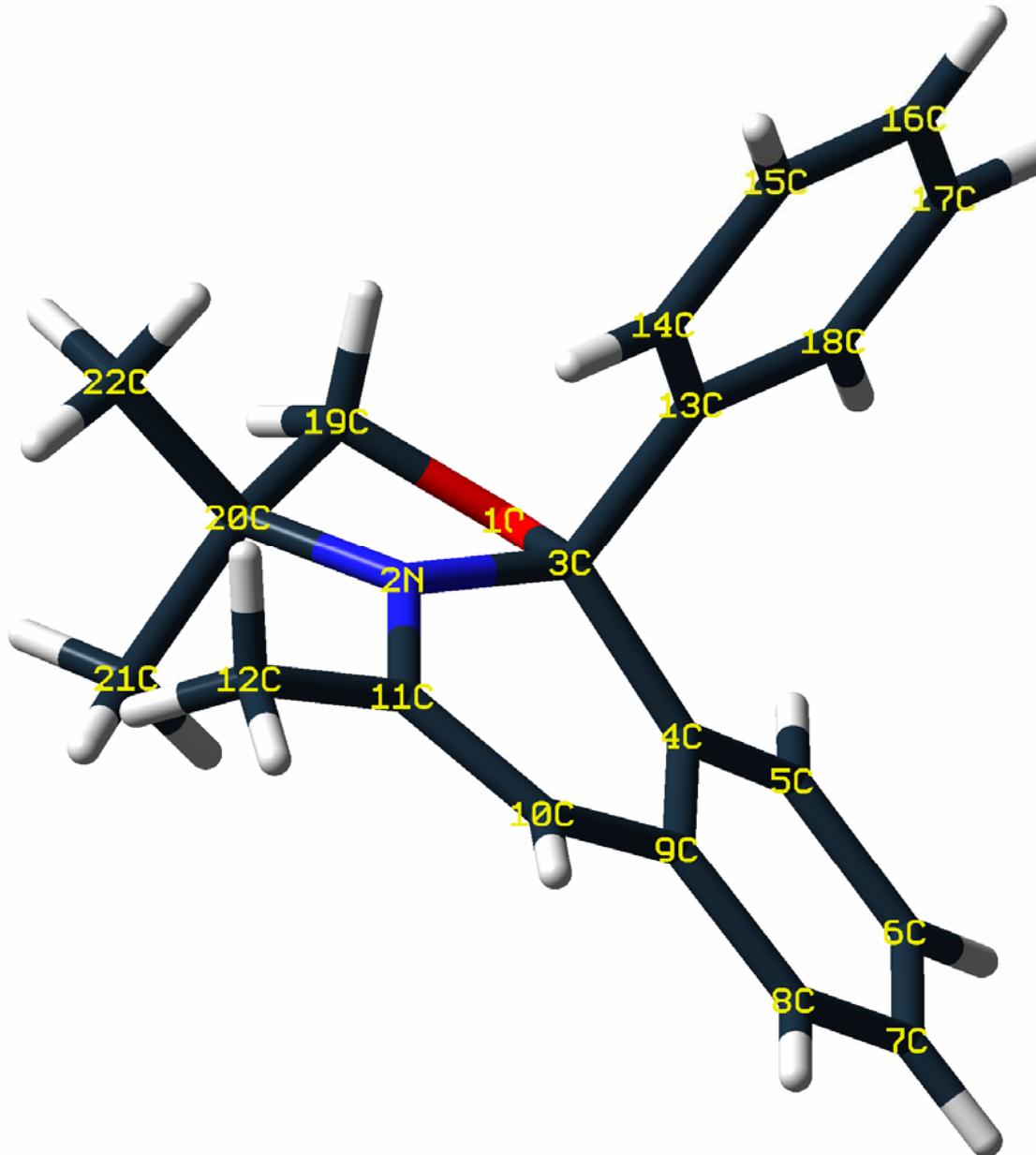


# Synthesis of Substituted Isoquinoline Derivatives



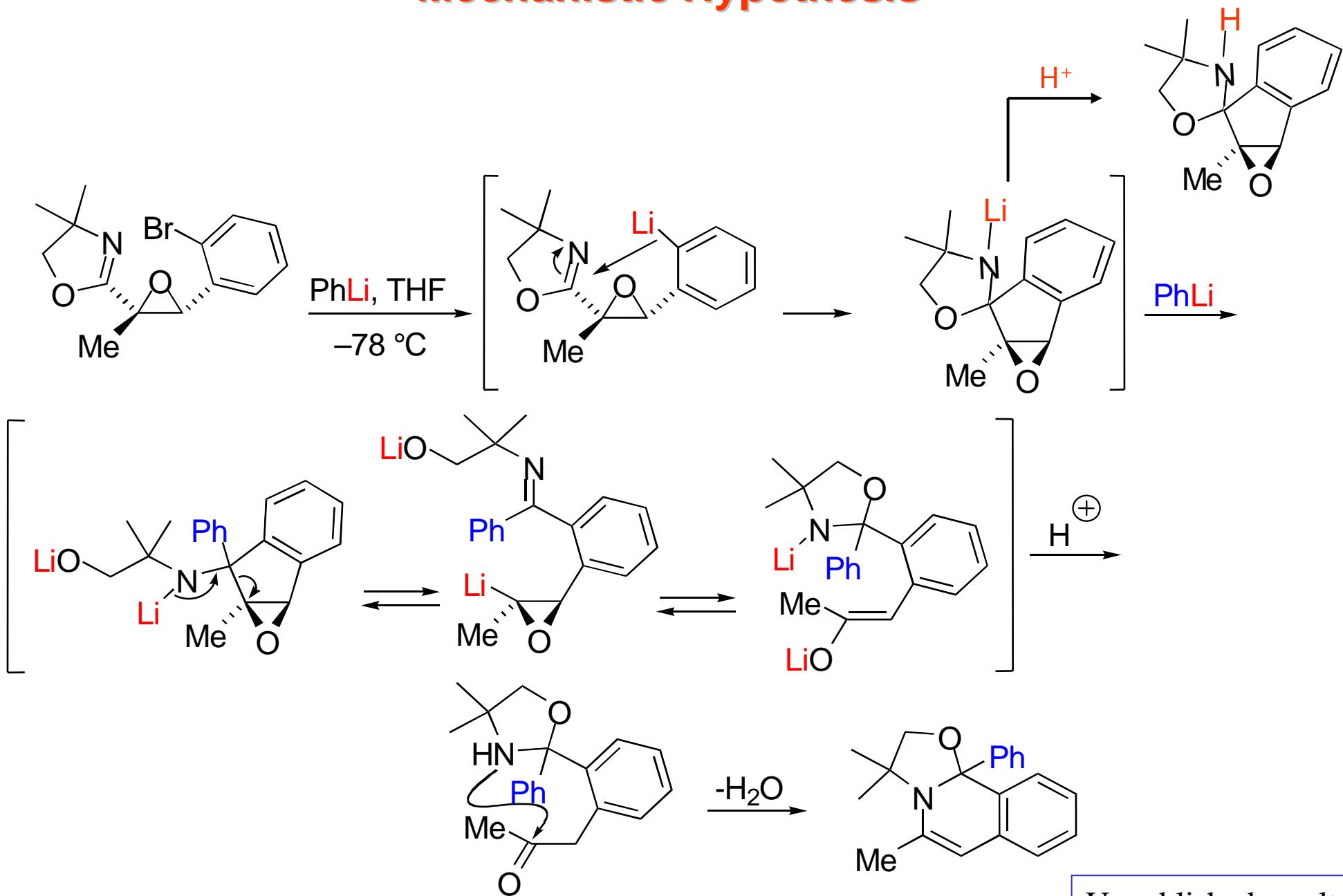
Unpublished results

# Synthesis of Substituted Isoquinoline Derivatives



Unpublished results

# Mechanistic Hypothesis



Unpublished results

# Acknowledgements

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**Prof. R. Luisi**

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**Dr. A. Salomone**

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**Dr. B. Musio**

**Dr. R. Mansueto**

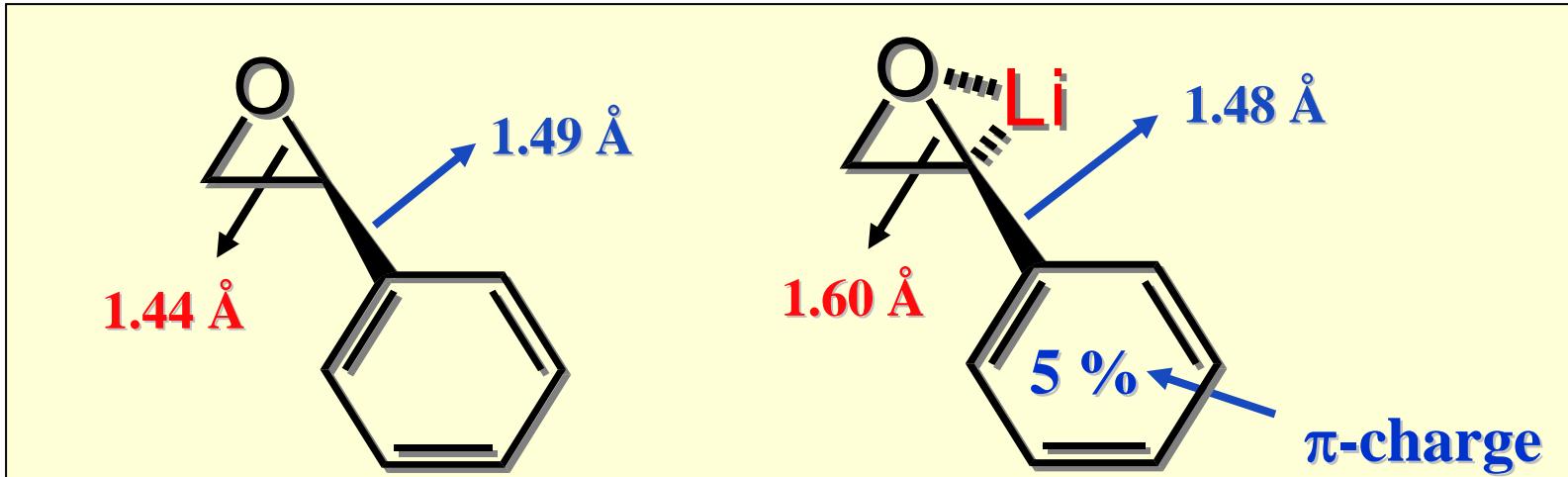
**Dr. C. Carlucci**

**Dr. P. Di Cunto**

**MIUR, FIRB  
C.I.N.M.P.I.S  
DOMPE' (L'Aquila)  
ANGELINI (Pomezia)**



# Lithiated Styrene Oxide: a Computational Investigation at DFT Level

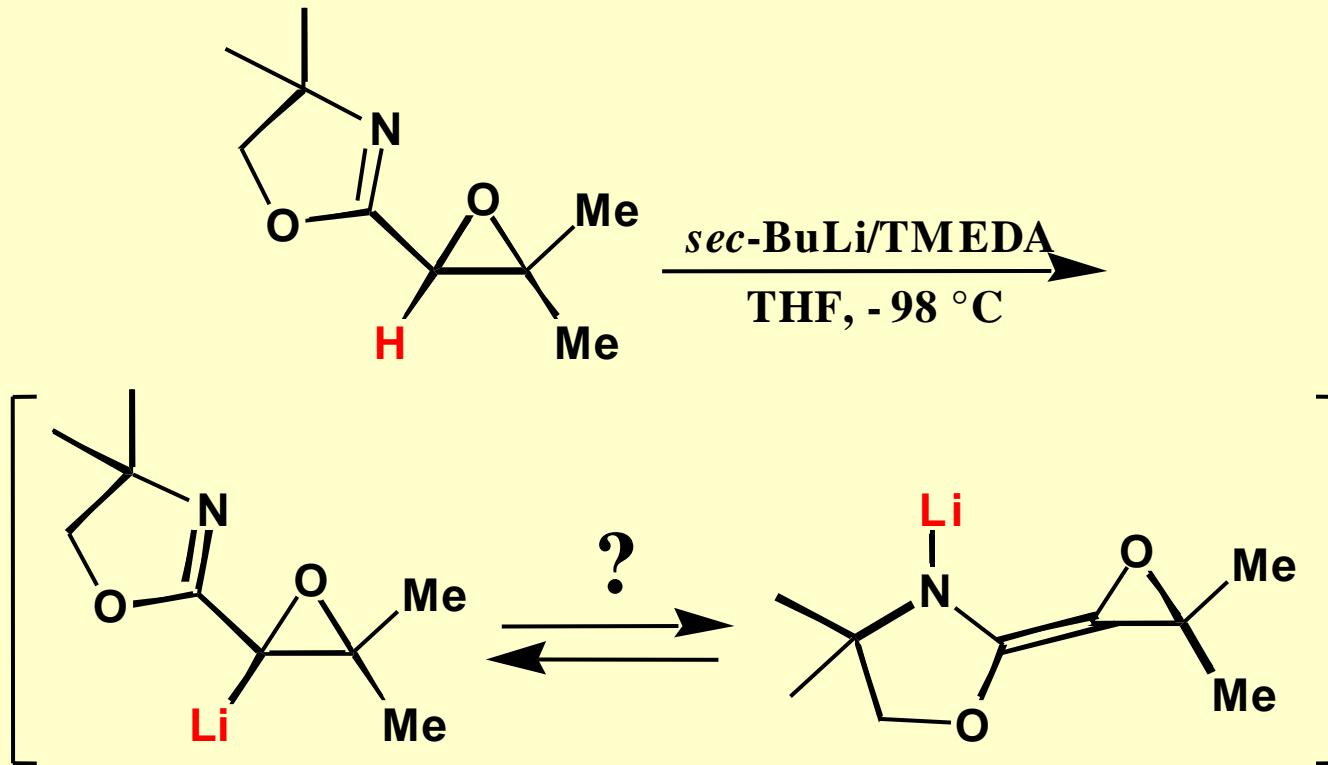


“Tetrahedral structure”  
in donor solvents, in  
the presence of TMEDA

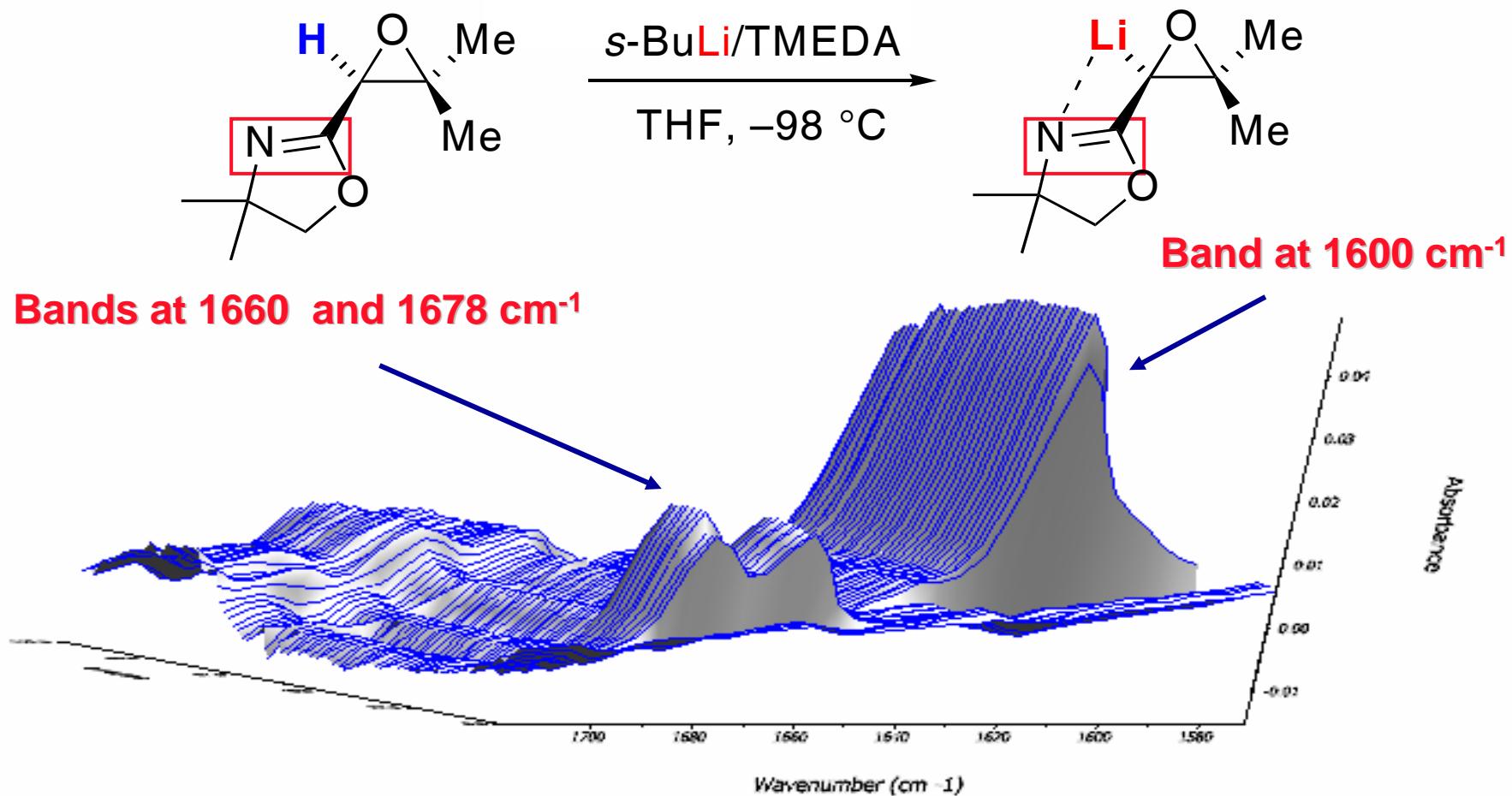
B3LYP/6-311+G\*// B3LYP/6-31+G\*

“Bridged structure”  
in nondonor solvents,  
in absence of ligands

# Oxazolinylloxiranyllithium: Carbanion or Azaenolate? -An IR-Spectroscopic Study-

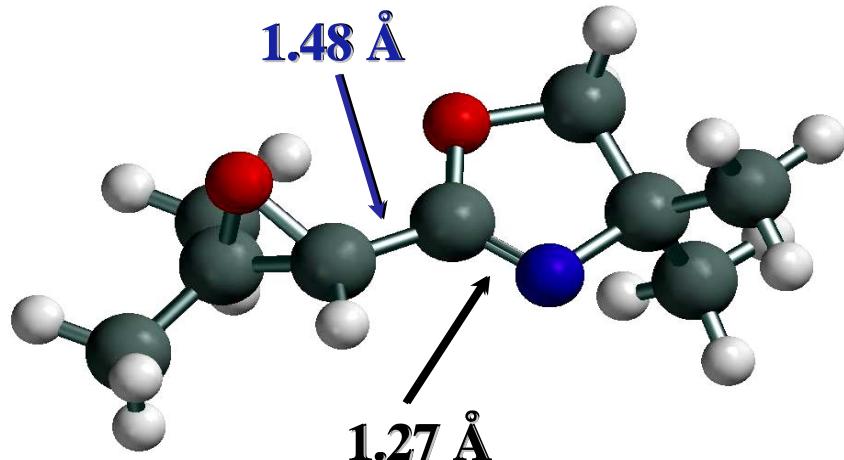


# $\alpha$ -Lithiated Oxazolinylloxiranes: an *in situ* React-IR Investigation

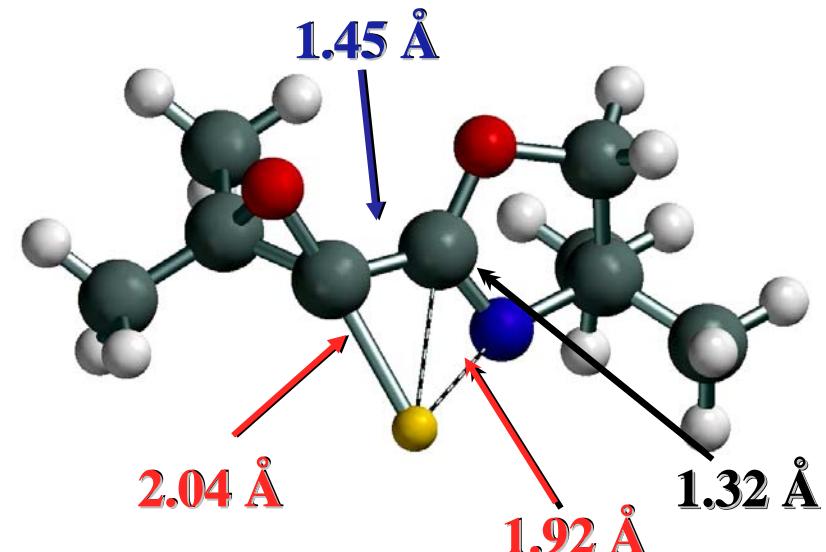


Unpublished results

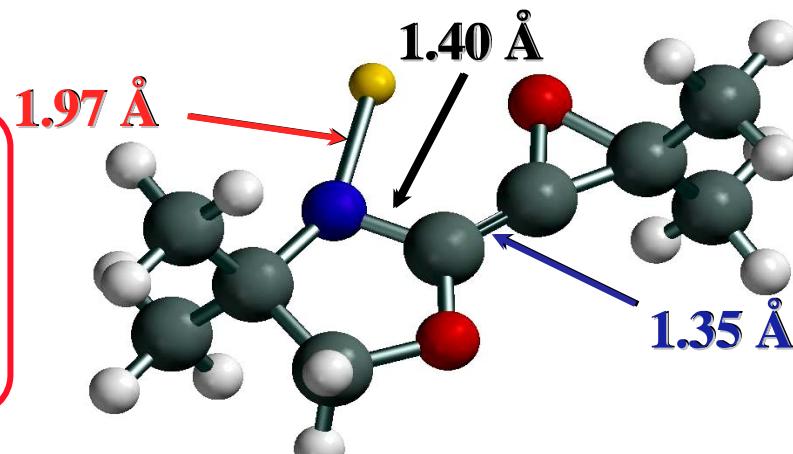
# A DFT study: B3LYP/6-31+G\*//PM3



Neutral  $\nu_{C=N} = 1727 \text{ cm}^{-1}$



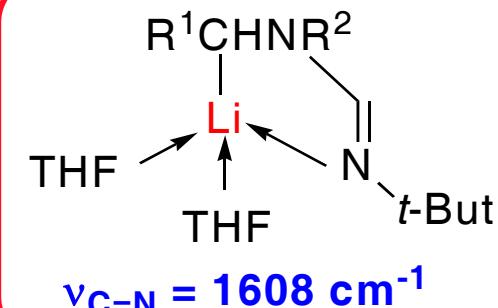
Oxiranyllithium  
 $\nu_{C=N} = 1550 \text{ cm}^{-1}$



$\nu_{C=C} = 1830 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

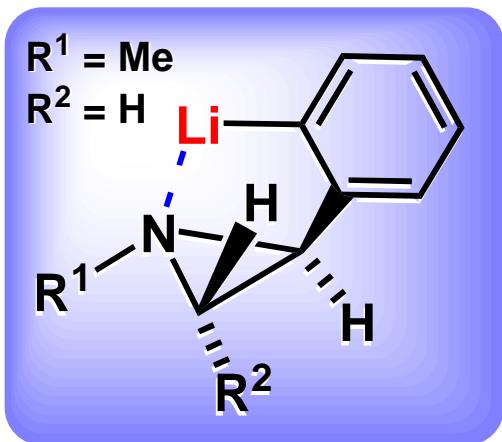
Org. Lett. 2004, 403

Planar Azaenolate  
 $\nu_{C=C} = 1844 \text{ cm}^{-1}$



J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1983, 105, 2082

# Trapping of *ortho*-lithiated N-methylphenylaziridine



$R^3R^4CO$ :  $(CH_3)_2CO$  (89 %), PhCHO (47 %,  $dr = 1:1$ ),  
Ph<sub>2</sub>CO (52 %), *n*-PrCOPh (55 %,  $dr = 1:1$ )

