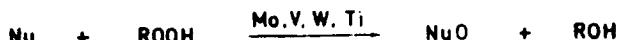
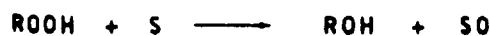
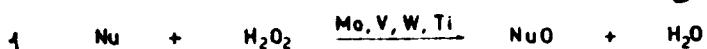


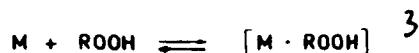
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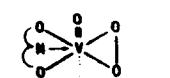
R = H, Alk, Acyl

S = R<sub>2</sub>S, R<sub>2</sub>SO,  $\text{R}_3\text{N}$ , etc

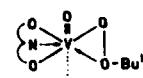
Nu = R<sub>2</sub>S,  $\text{R}_3\text{N}$ , etc.



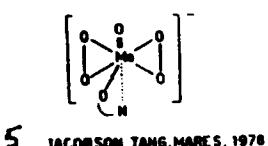
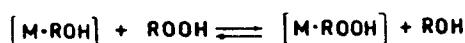
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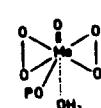
DREW, EINSTEIN, 1973



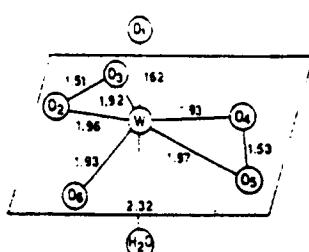
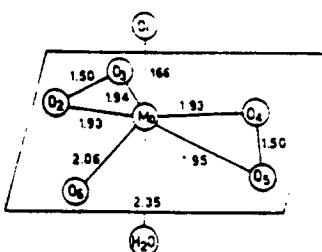
MIMOUN, et al. 1983



JACOBSON, TANG, MARES, 1978

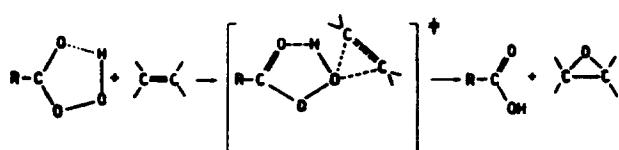


LE CARPENTIER, SCHLUPP, WEISS, 1972



Electrophilic oxygen transfer

6

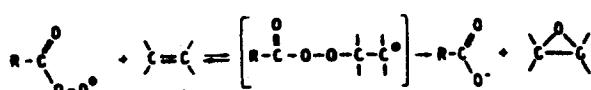


RELATIVE RATES AT ~25°

7

Nucleophilic oxygen transfer

7

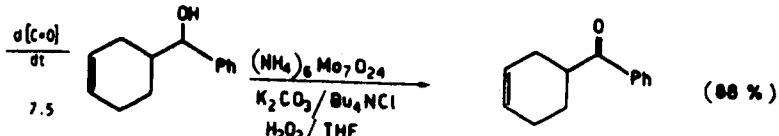


	-S-	-S-	Solvent
RCO <sub>2</sub> H	1	0.3	Dioxane
RCO <sub>2</sub> H	1	2 x 10 <sup>-2</sup>	EtOH-Dioxane 70-30
RCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	~0	9 x 10 <sup>-3</sup>	EtOH-Dioxane 70-30
V-TBHP	1	2 x 10 <sup>-2</sup>	EtOH
Mo-TBHP	1	7 x 10 <sup>-4</sup>	EtOH
Mo O <sub>3</sub>	1	1 x 10 <sup>-2</sup>	EtOH

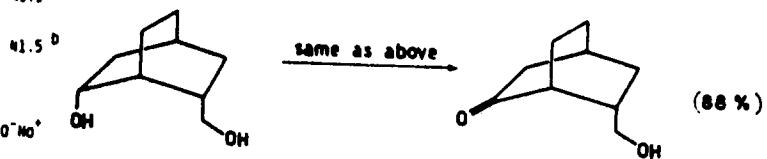
10

Mo(VI)-CATALYZED OXIDATION OF CYCLOHEXANOL  
(Cyclohexanol as solvent)

#	[BASE] Mo(VI)]	$\frac{-d[H_2O_2]}{dt}$
1	0	2.7
2	1	52.8
3	2	50.8
4 (in $CH_3CN$ ) <sup>a</sup>	0	3.7



11

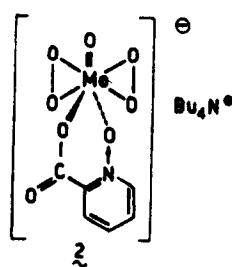
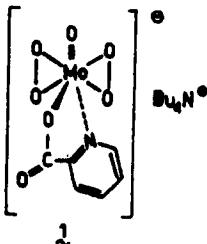


Mo(VI) =  $MoO_2(OAc)_2 \cdot 1 \cdot 10^{-4} M$  ;  $H_2O_2 = 4.5 \cdot 10^{-3} M$  ; BASE =  $C_6H_{11}O^-Mo^{+6}$

a - Cyclohexanol 1 M in  $CH_3CN$  ; b - initial rate

OXIDATION OF ALCOHOLS UNDER PHASE-TRANSFER CONDITIONS AT 78°C

Alcohol	Catalyst	t (min)	Product (yield %)
Cyclohexanol	Mo	150	Cyclohexanone (86)
"	W	50	" (-95)
Methanol	Mo	210	Methane (-95)
"	W	120	" (86)
Borneol	Mo	120	Borneone (-95)
"	W	45	" (-95)
2-octanol	W	75	2-octanone (-95)
Benzyl alcohol	W	30	Benzaldehyde (85)

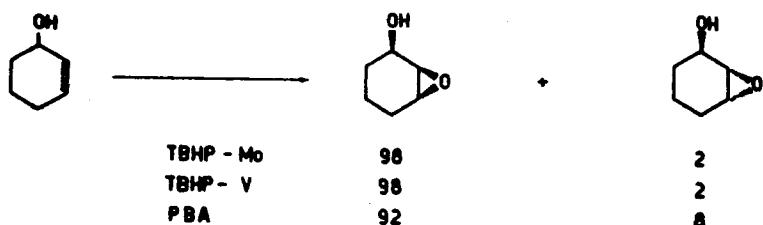


Cyclohexanol M	Oxidant	$10^4 k_1, S^{-1}$	Solvent DCE
1.2	1	0.52	
0.4	2	45.0	

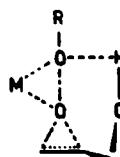
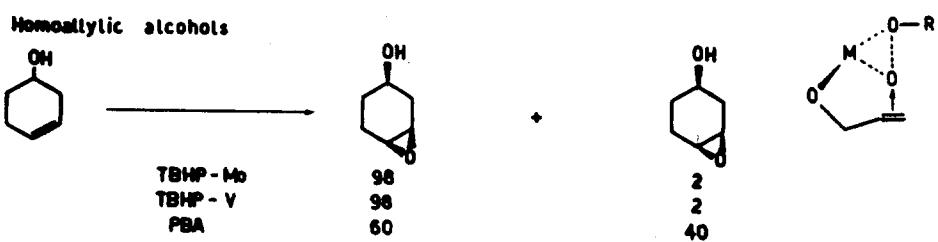
DCE (10 ml)- water (1 ml), pH=3 (Me), 1.4 (W)

Substrate :  $H_2O_2$  ; catalyst : Aliquat 336 = 1:(2-6):0.1:0.5

Allylic Alcohols



15

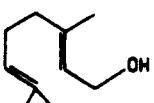


## Mo-TBHP

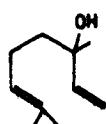
Mo-H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

	E <sub>A</sub> (Kcal/mol)	log A		E <sub>A</sub> (Kcal/mol)	log A
R <sub>2</sub> S	15.7	15.4		12.9	12.8
=C	20.4	14.9		16.8	14.2
=CH <sub>2</sub> OH	28.1	20.2		17.3	13.3

Geraniol



R



Linolool

1:6

## V-TBHP

MoO<sub>5</sub>

2:6

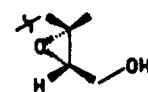
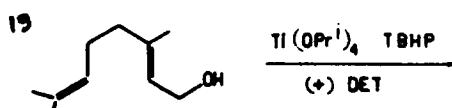
&gt;1:1

99:&gt;1

&gt;1:99

## ENANTIOSELECTIVITY

a) CHIRAL REAGENT (chemical or biochemical)

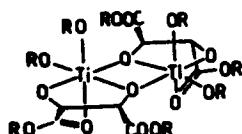
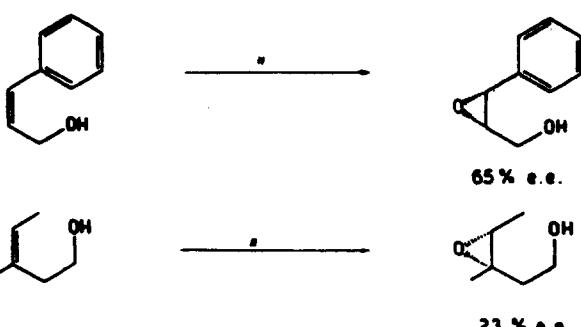


95 % e.e.

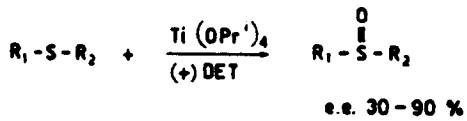
b) CHIRAL SUBSTRATE

## SUBSTRATE DISCRIMINATION ABILITY

Allylic alcohols &gt; Alkenes ~ Sulfides



R = iPr.



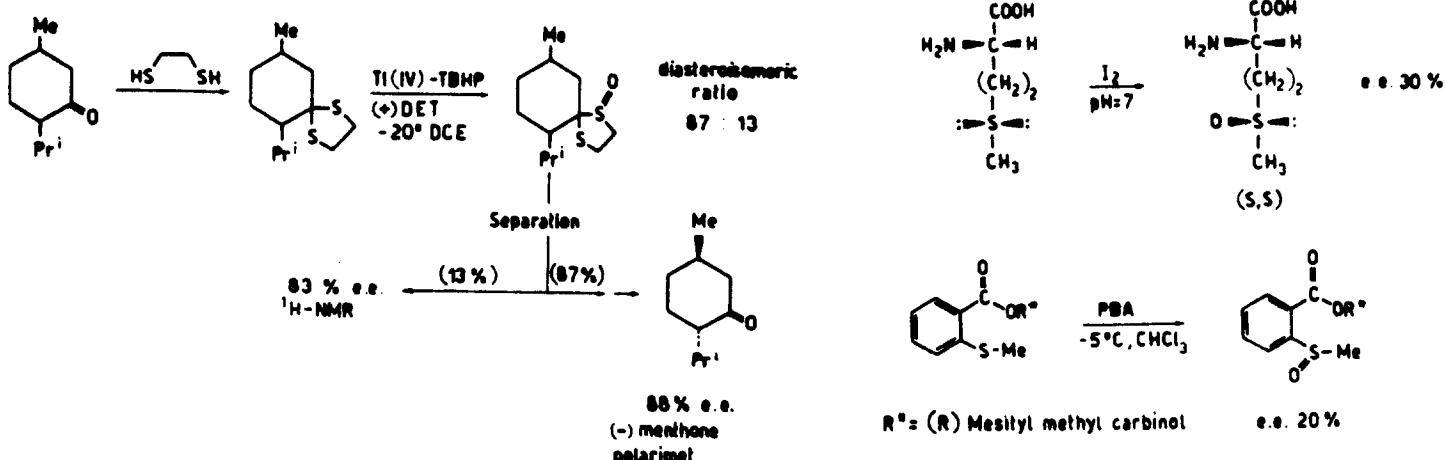
Substrate	Solvent	T °C	e.e. %
CH <sub>3</sub> -C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -S-CH <sub>3</sub>	DCE	-20	88
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -S-C(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	Toluene	-20	35
Cl-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -S-CH <sub>2</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> -OH	Toluene	-20	14
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> -S-CH <sub>3</sub>	DCE	-77	46

e.e. max. R<sub>1</sub> = CH<sub>3</sub>; R<sub>2</sub> = p-CH<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>Ti (IV) : TBPH : (+) DET : H<sub>2</sub>O

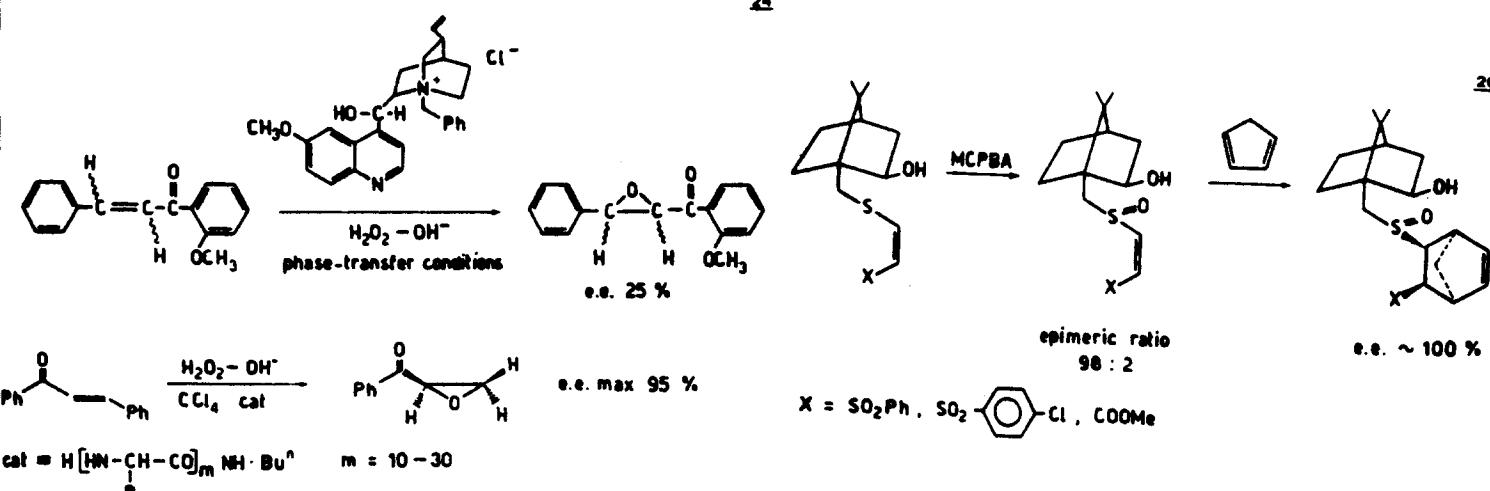
1 : 2 : 4 : ~0

1 : 1.1 2 : 1

23



24



27

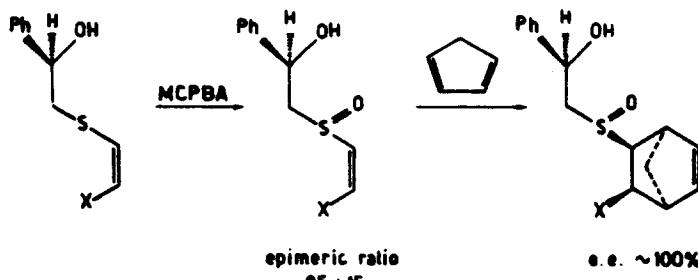
*Aspergillus niger*

R-S-R'

99% e.e.

R = p-Tol  
R' = Bu<sup>t</sup>

(+) enantiomer

*Montierella isabellina*

R-S-R'

~ 100% e.e.

R = p-Tol  
R' = Bu<sup>t</sup> or Me  
(+) enantiomer*pseudomonas oleoverans*CH<sub>2</sub>=CH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-CH=CH<sub>2</sub> → CH<sub>2</sub>=CH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>-CH(O)CH<sub>2</sub>

e.e. 80%



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