

# Organic Letters 2004



*Gaich-Group Seminar*

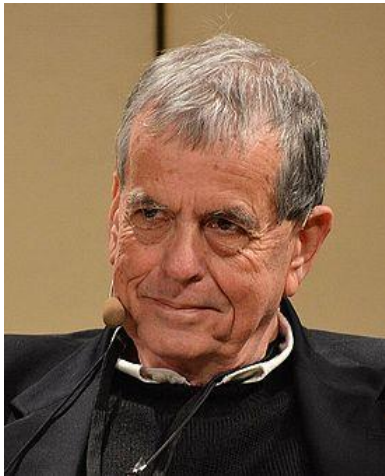
*Konstantin Samarin*

21.05.2015

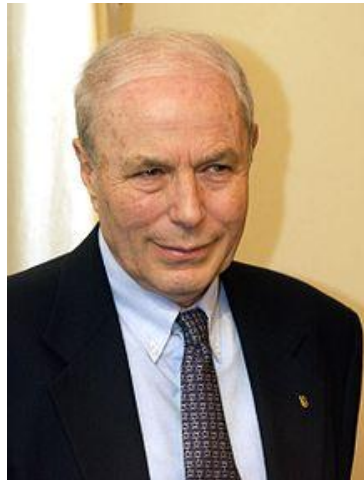
# The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2004

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**Discovery of ubiquitin-mediated protein degradation.**



**Aaron Ciechanover**

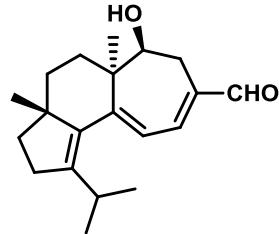


**Avram Hershko**

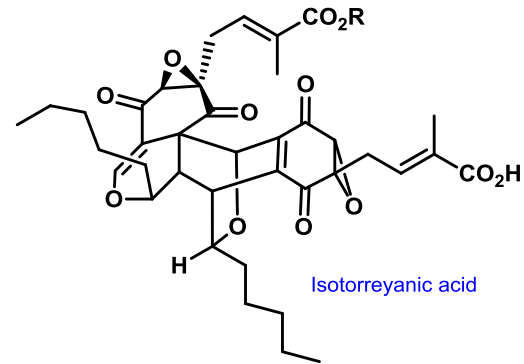


**Irwin Rose**

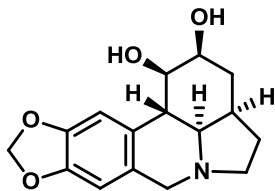
# Total synthesis



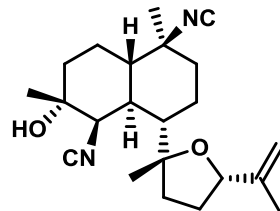
(+)-allocyanthin B<sub>2</sub>



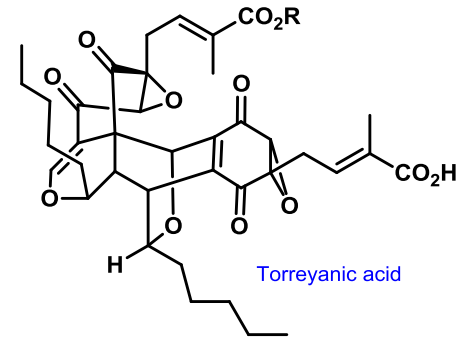
Isotorreyanic acid



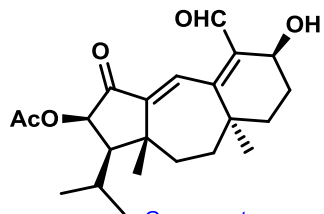
epi-zephyranthine



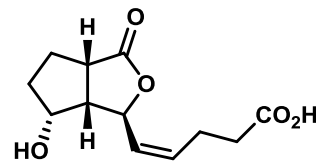
kalihinol C



Torreyanic acid

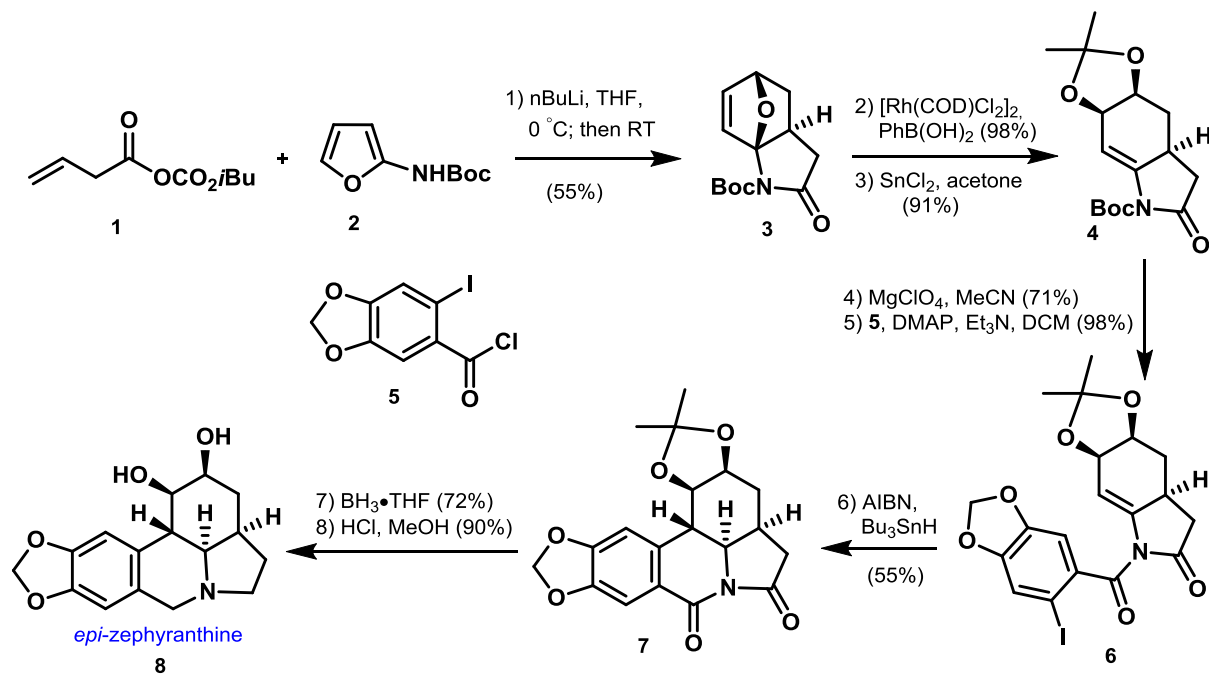


Guanacastepene

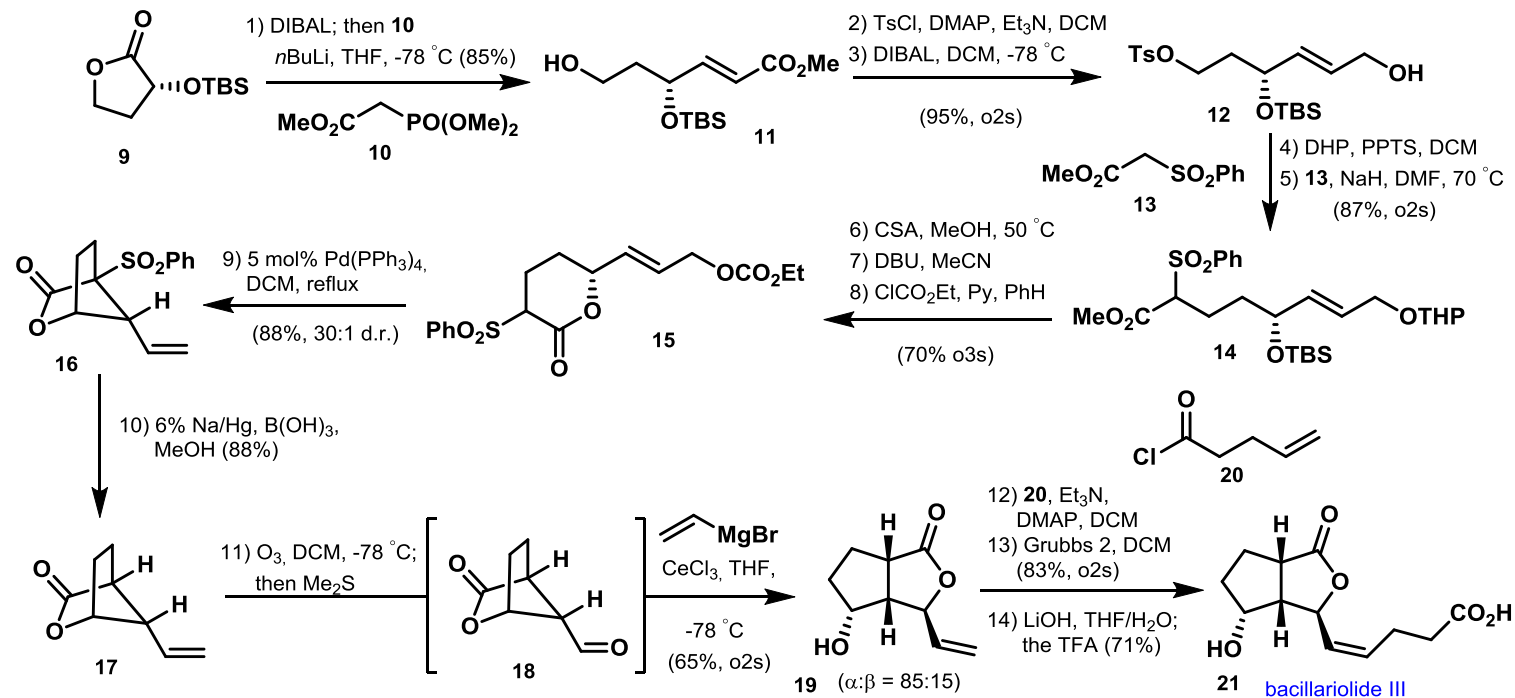


bacillariolide III

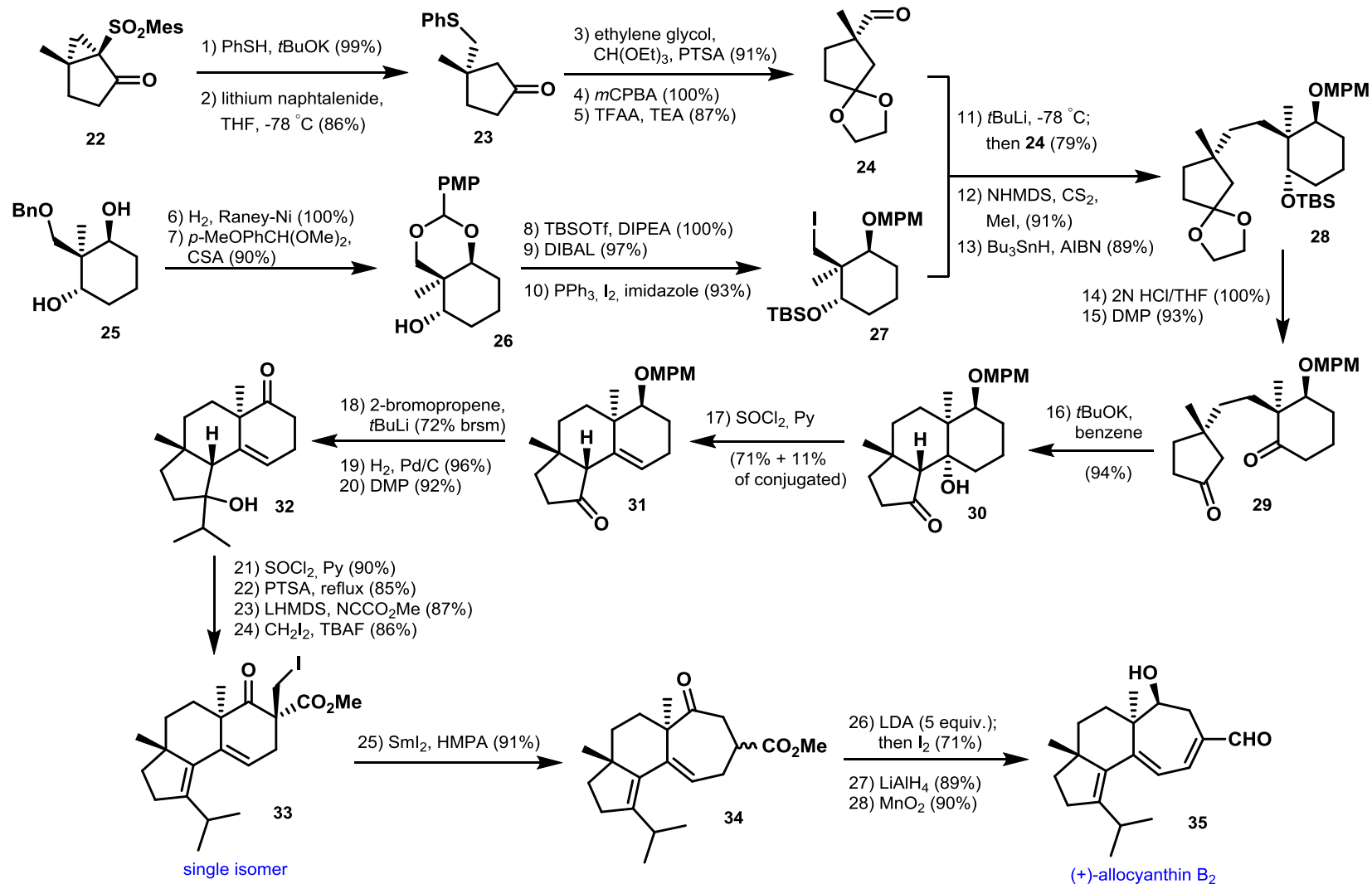
# epi-Zephyranthine



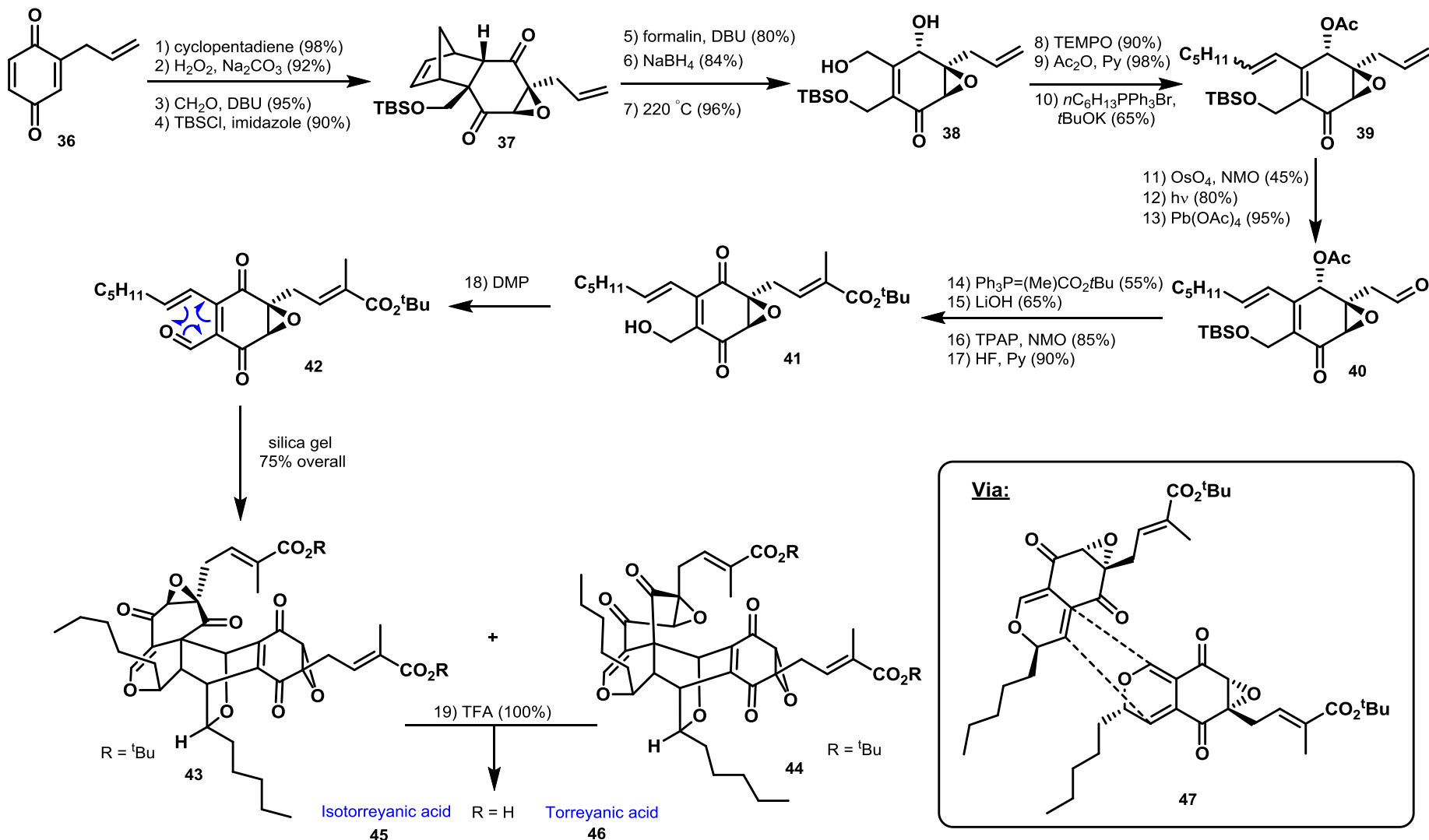
# Bacillariolide III



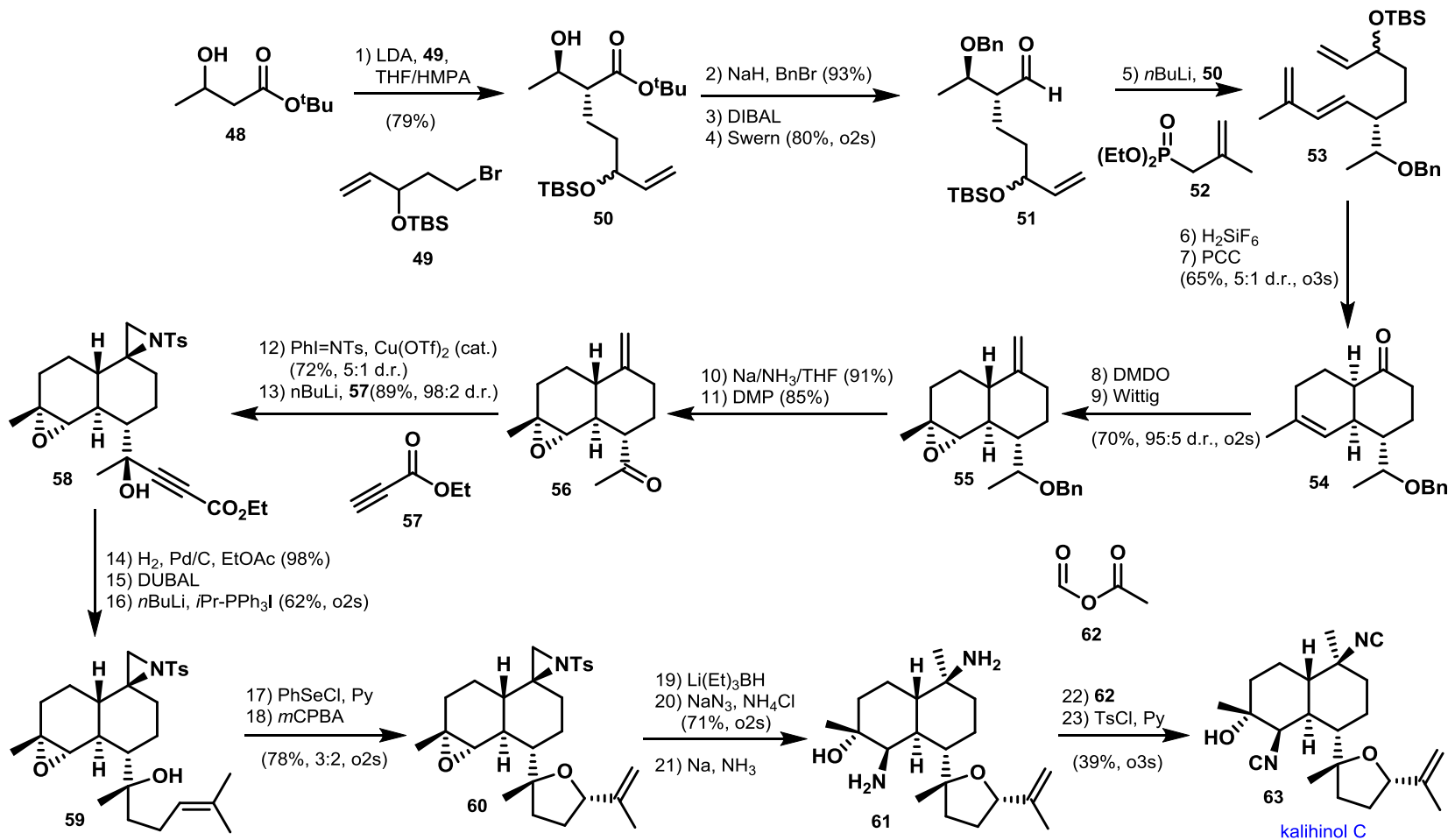
# (+)-Allocyanthin B2



# Torreyanic and Isotorreyanic acid

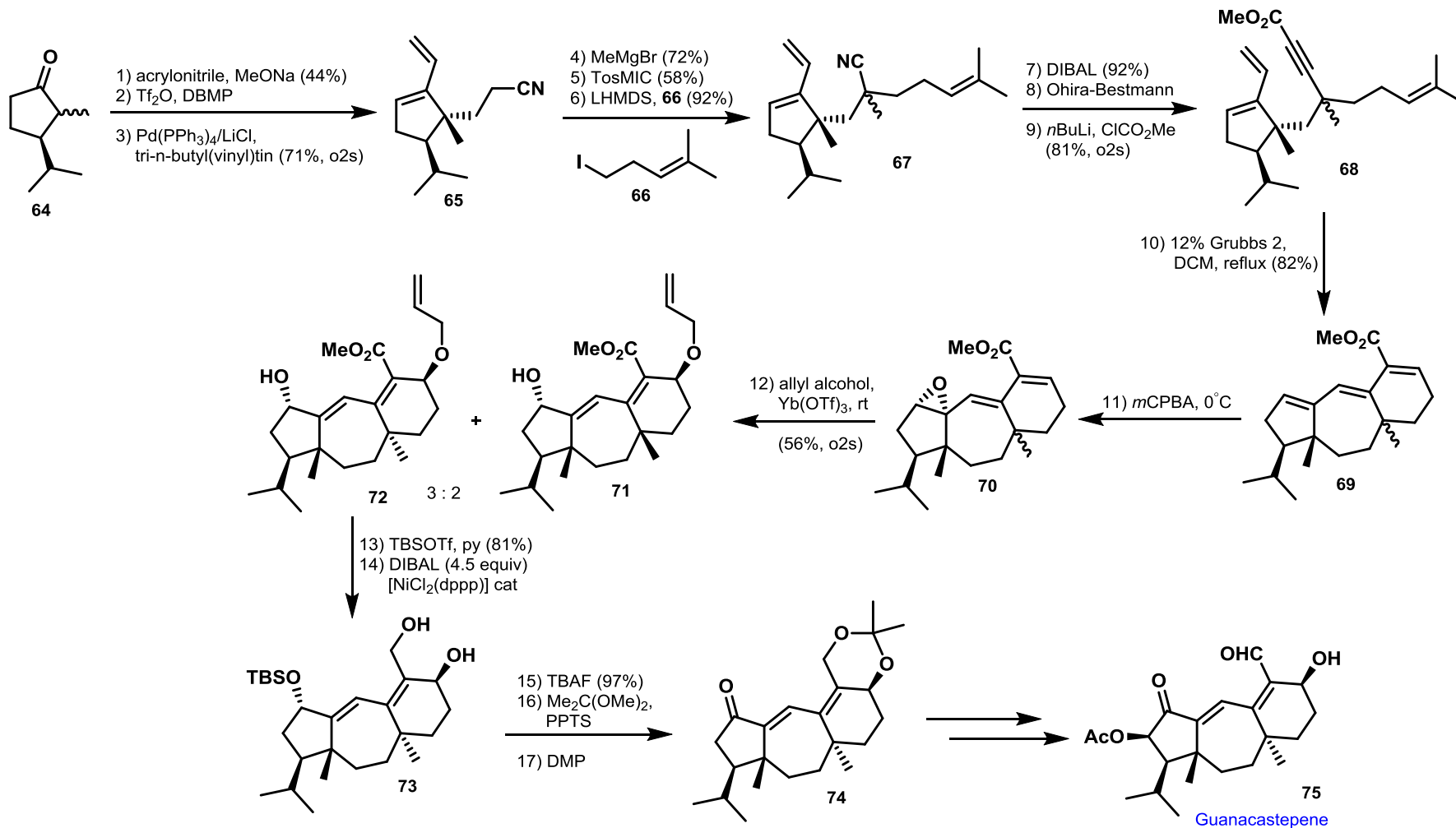


# Kalihinol C



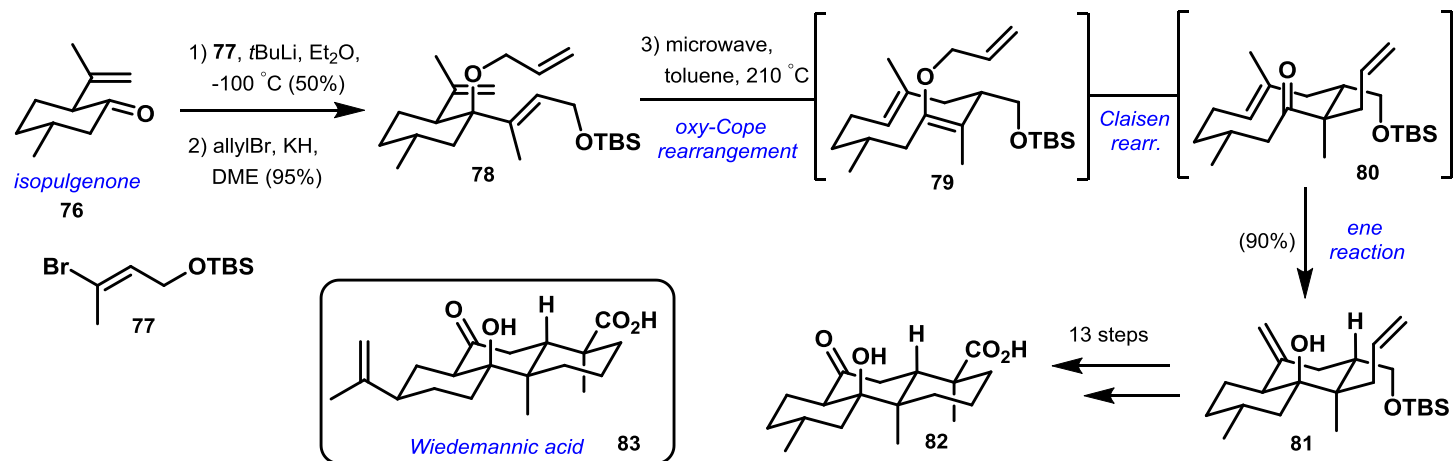


# (±)-Guanacastepene A

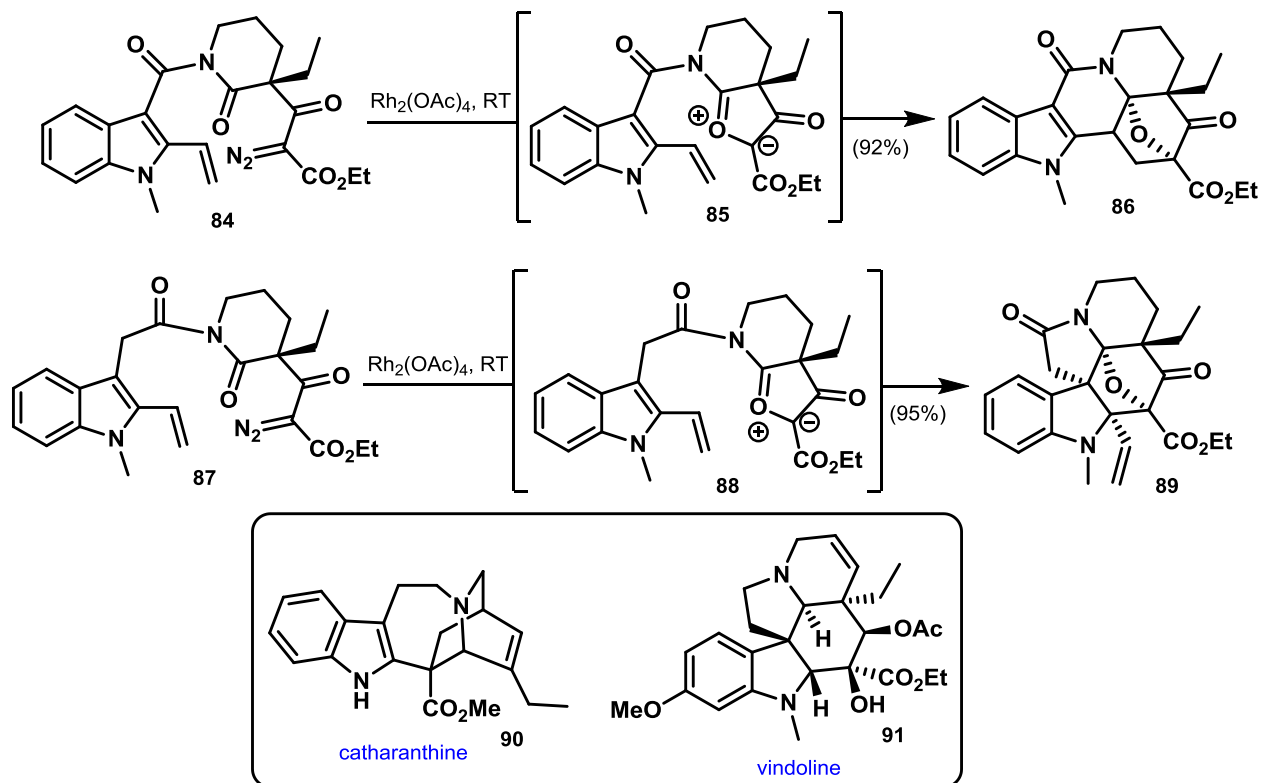


# Interesting Approaches

# Wiedemannic acid

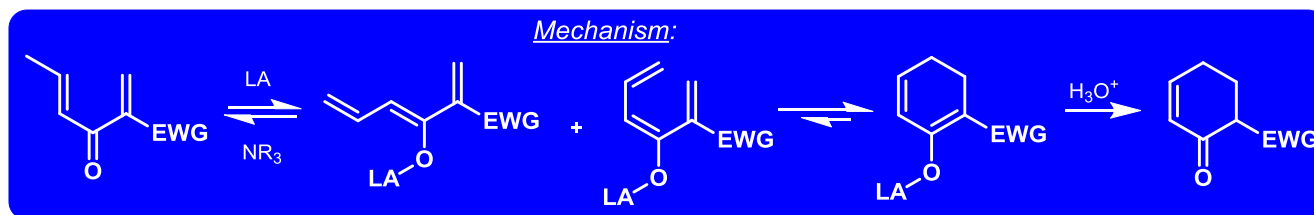


# Indole alkaloids



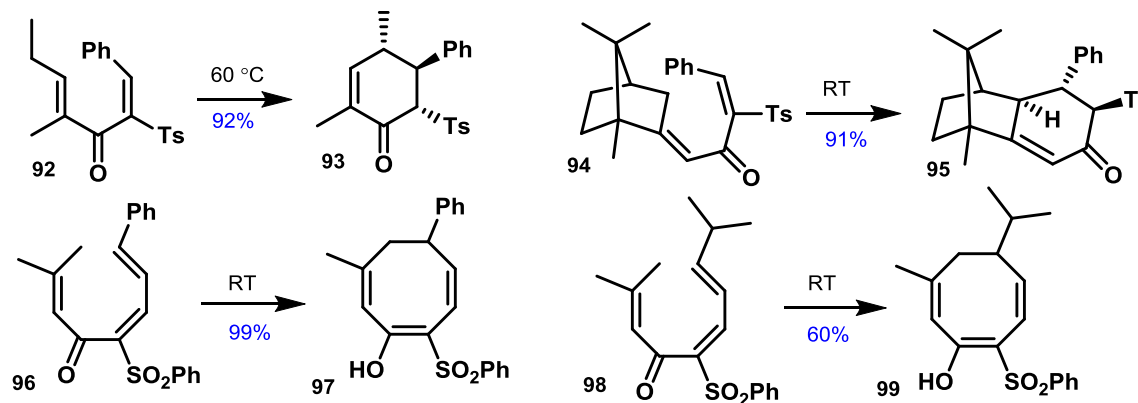
# Methodology

# Cyclizations of Divinyl Ketones to Cyclohexenones



## Scope

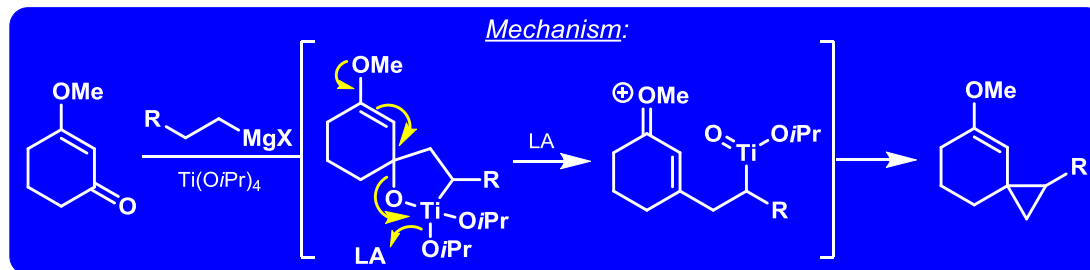
Conditions: MAD (2 equiv.), Et<sub>3</sub>N (1.1 equiv.), toluene



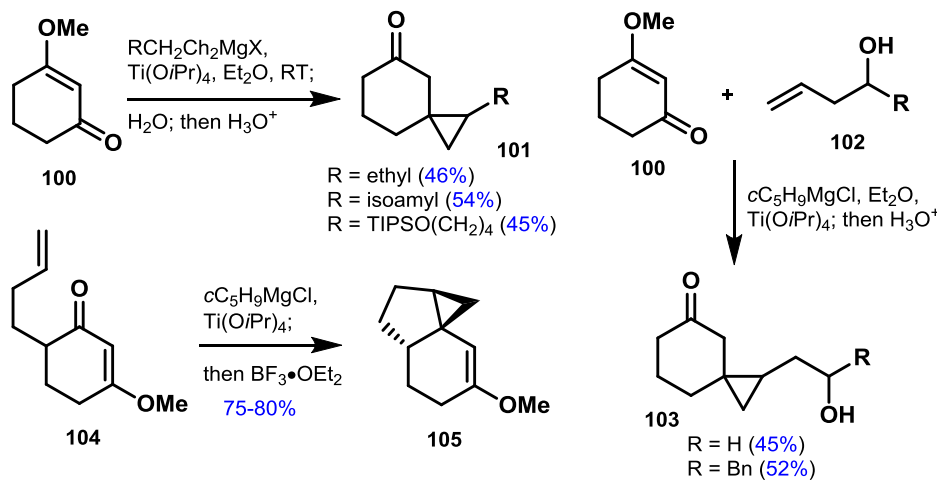
### Key features:

- divinyl ketones ("Nazarov" substrates)
  - strong electron withdrawing groups
  - sterically demanding Lewis acid
- => - *disrotatory 6π-electrocyclization*

# Cyclopropanation of Vinylogous Esters



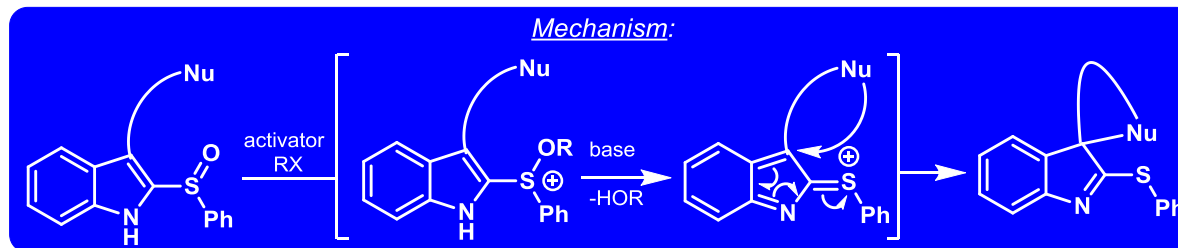
## Scope



## Key features:

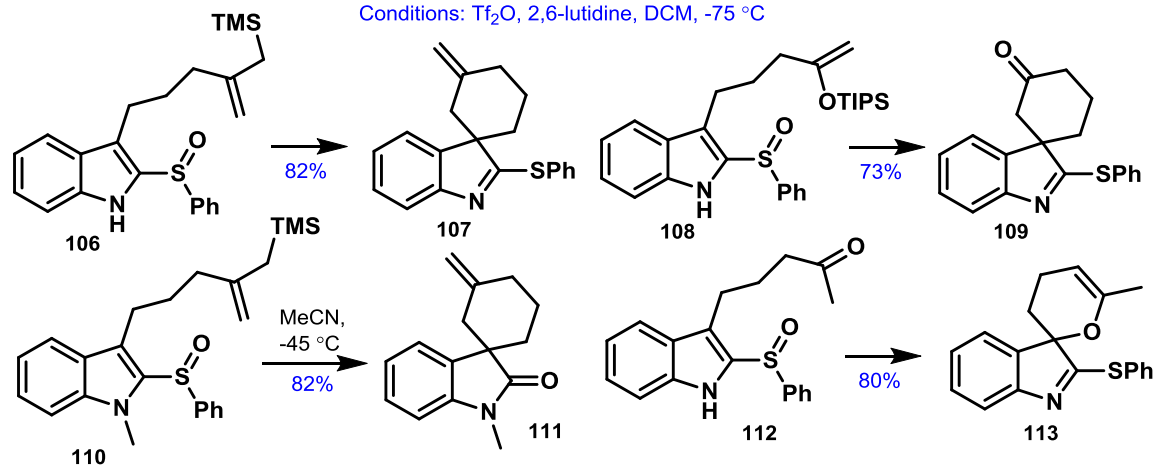
- Cyclopropanation of vinylogous esters utilizing Kulinkovich conditions
- non Lewis basic solvents secure cyclopropane formation
- inter- and intramolecular cyclopropanation are possible

# Oxidative Cyclization of Indole Derivatives



## Scope

Conditions:  $\text{Tf}_2\text{O}$ , 2,6-lutidine, DCM,  $-75\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

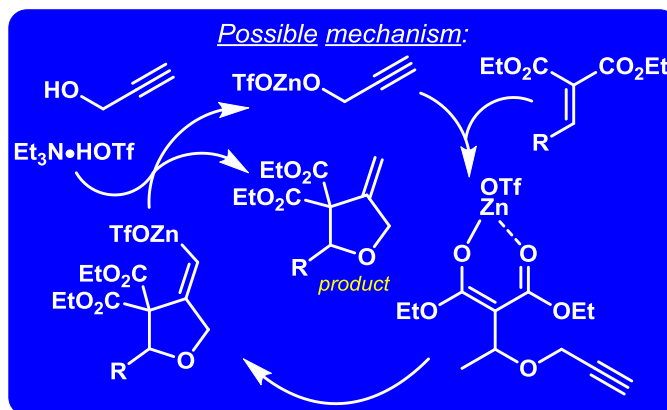


### Key features:

- Pummerer-like cyclization
- feasible route to spirooxindoles



# One-Pot Synthesis of Methylene-tetrahydrofurans

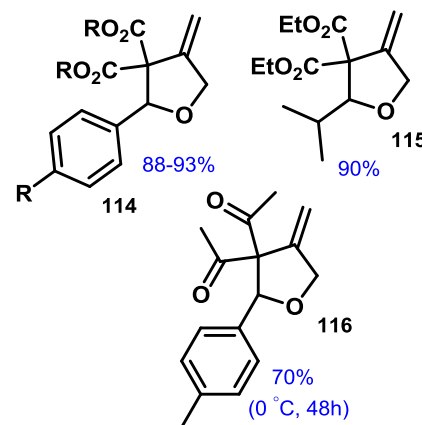


**Key features:**

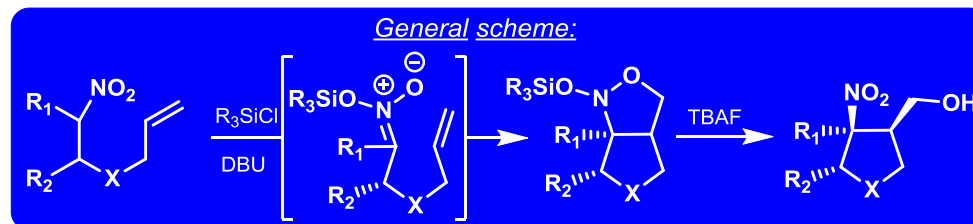
- strong Michael acceptors
- Zn(II)/Amine-Catalyzed Coupling

## Scope

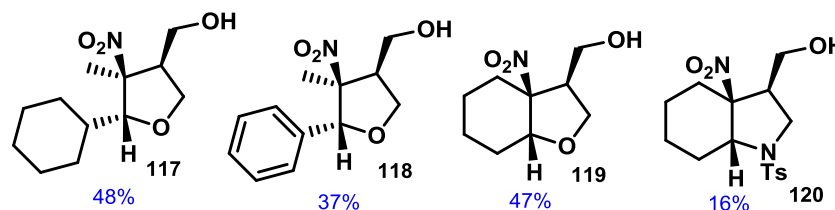
Conditions: 10 mol% Zn(OTf)<sub>2</sub>, 10 mol% Et<sub>3</sub>N,  
RT, 12h, neat



# In Situ Oxidative Ring Cleavage of Isoxazolidines



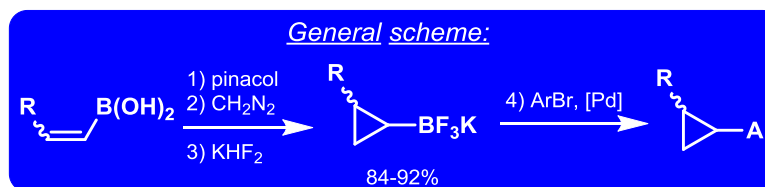
**Scope**



**Key features:**

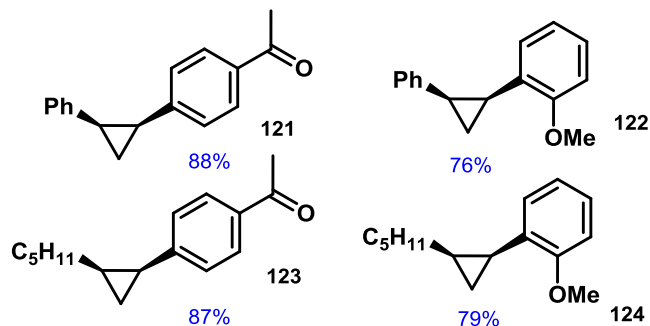
- unactivated olefin
  - silyl nitronate
  - 1,3-dipolar cycloaddition
- =>
- some isoxazolidines are isolable
  - 3-hydroxy tetrahydro-furanes(-pyrrolidines)

# Cross-Coupling of Cyclopropyl Trifluoroborates



## Scope

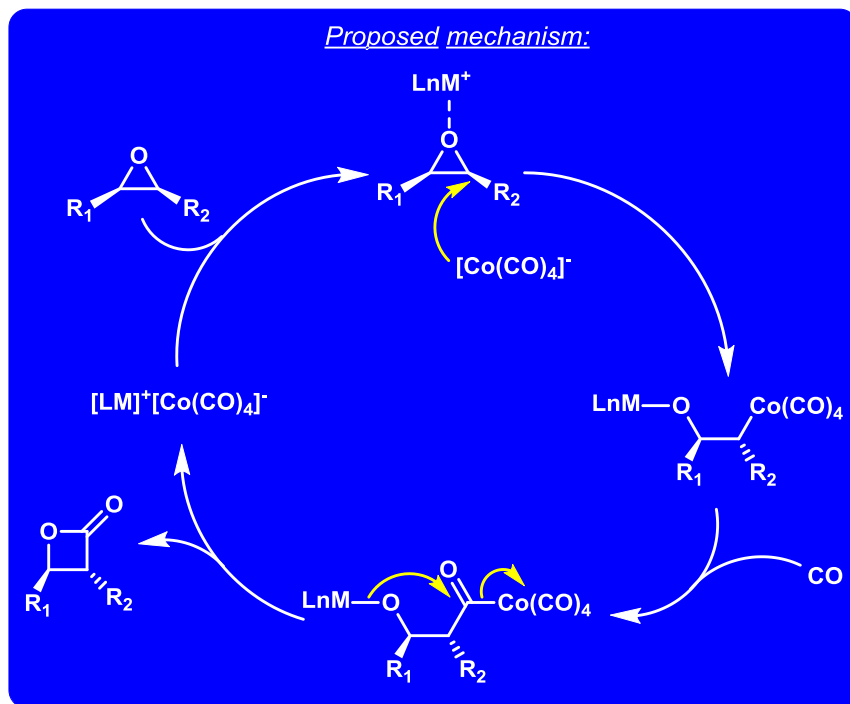
Conditions: Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>, toluene-H<sub>2</sub>O, K<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>•3H<sub>2</sub>O, reflux



### Key features:

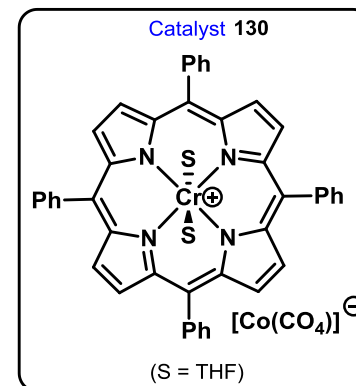
- readily available cyclopropyl trifluoroborates
- Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling
- retention of configuration by coupling

# Catalytic carbonylation of epoxides



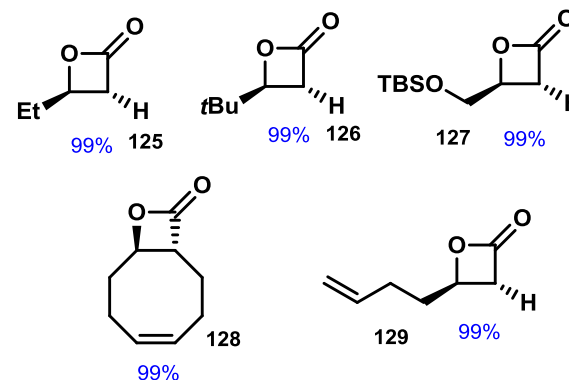
**Key features:**

- effective elongation of terminal epoxides
- high regio- and stereoselectivity

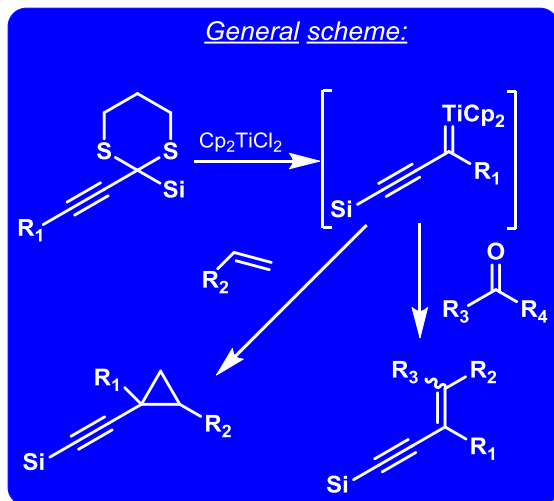


**Scope**

Conditions: catalyst (0.3-0.5 mol %), CO(900 psi), neat, 60 °C, 6h

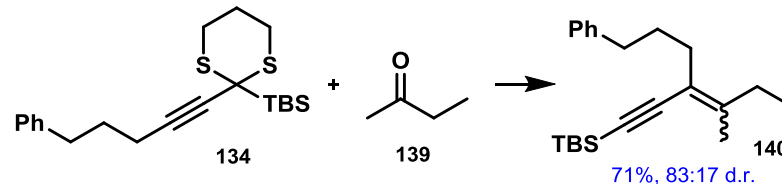
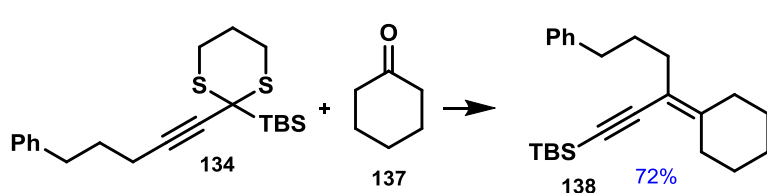
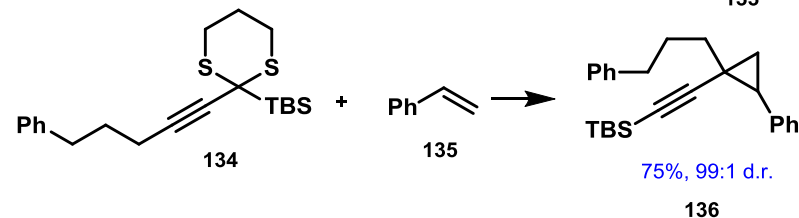
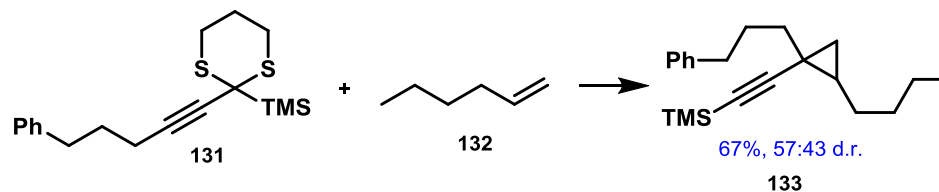


# Cp<sub>2</sub>Ti[P(OEt)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub>-promoted cyclopropanation/olefination



## Scope

Conditions:  $\text{Cp}_2\text{TiCl}_2$ , Mg, MS 4 A,  $\text{P(OEt)}_3$ , RT

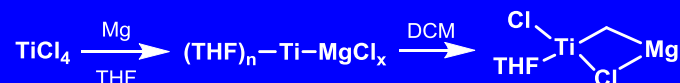


### Key features:

- trialkylsilyl-1,3-dithianes as substrate
- via titanium  $\alpha$ -(silylethynyl)-carbene complexes

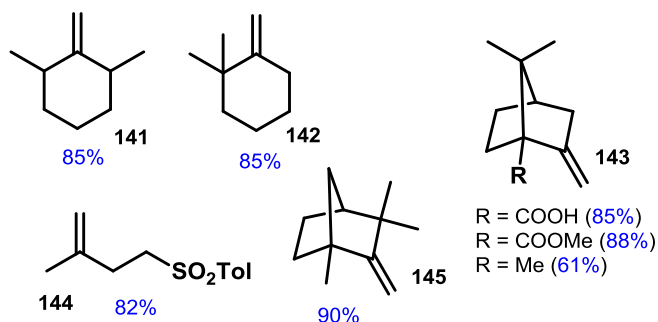
# Dichloromethane Activation. Methylenation of Ketones

*Postulated formation of reactive titanocene complex:*



## Scope

Conditions:  $\text{TiCl}_4$  (2 equiv.), Mg (8 equiv.), DCM/THF, 0 °C



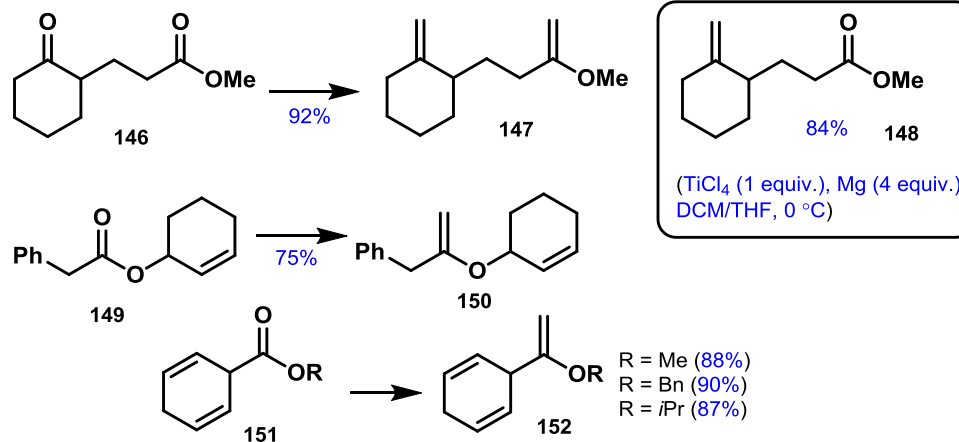
## Key features:

- easy procedure/common reagents
- enolizable and sterically hindered substrates underwent facile methylenation

# Dichloromethane Activation. Methylenation of Esters

## Scope

Conditions:  $\text{TiCl}_4$  (2 equiv.), Mg (8 equiv.), DCM/THF, 25 °C



### Key features:

- fine tuning of reaction conditions enable differentiation between keto and ester functionalities
- sterically demanding ester do not undergo methylenation

# Questions