

# ***Stereodivergent Catalysis***

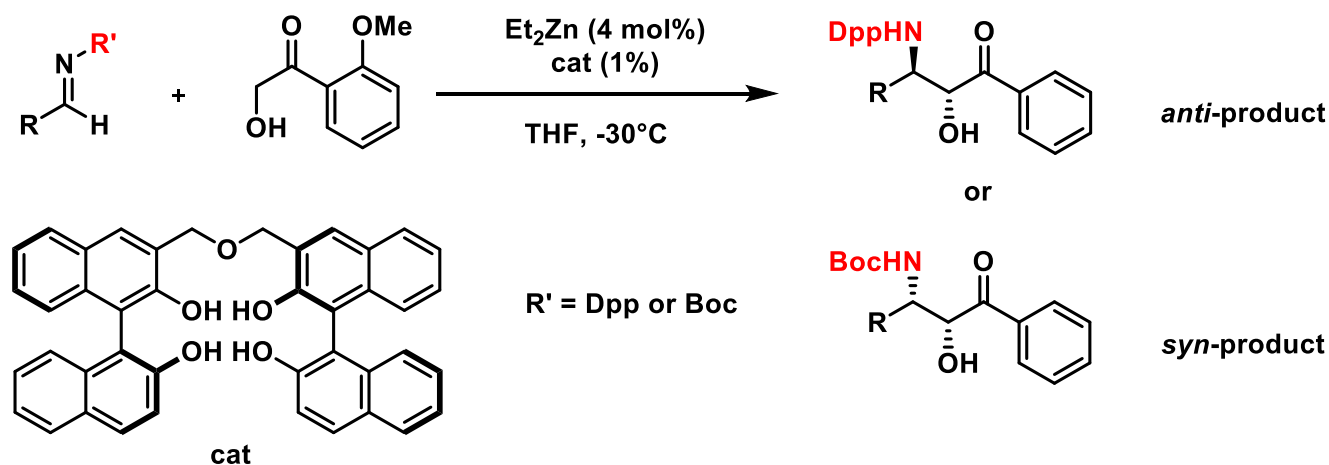
**Aragorn Laverny**  
**SED Group Meeting**  
**July 31 2018**

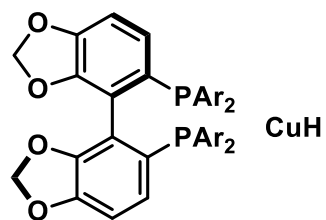
# Stereodivergent Catalysis

”In the context of asymmetric synthesis, a stereodivergent process is one that allows access to **any** given stereoisomer of a product with **multiple stereocenters** from the **same set** of starting materials. [...]

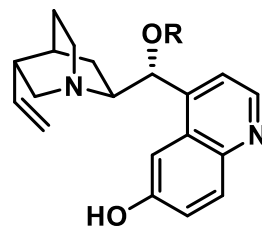
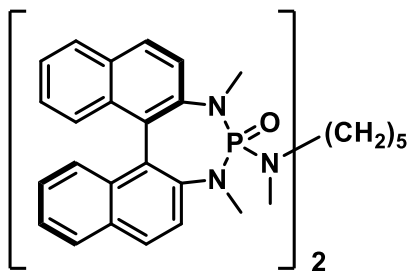
Transformation that are rendered stereodivergent through **structural modification** of the substrate have been termed **pseudo-divergent.**”

-Erick Carreira

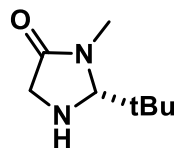
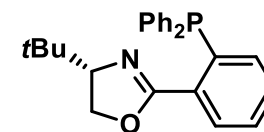




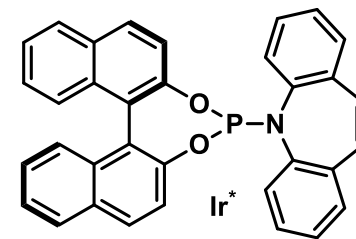
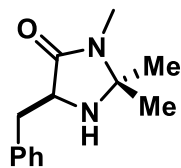
### *Pseudo-divergent catalysis*



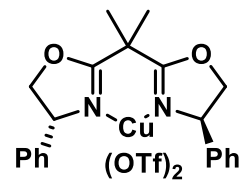
### *Ad-hoc modifications*



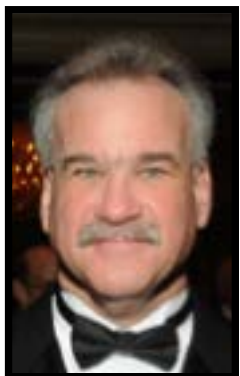
### *Cascade catalysis*



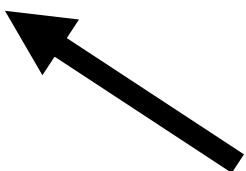
### *Dual catalysis*



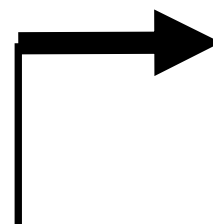
# History of Stereodivergence



Denmark

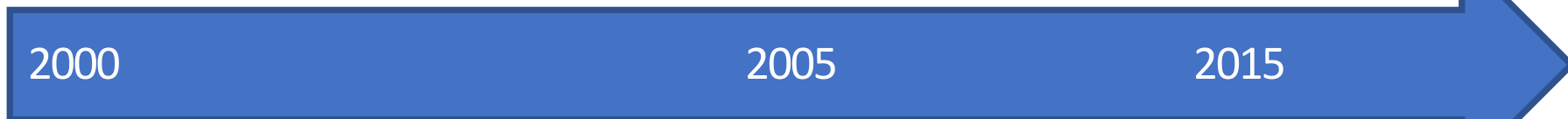


Pseudo-divergent Catalysis



MacMillan

Buchwald



2000

2005

2015

Divergent Catalysis



Deng

Dual Catalysis



Jørgensen

Jacobsen

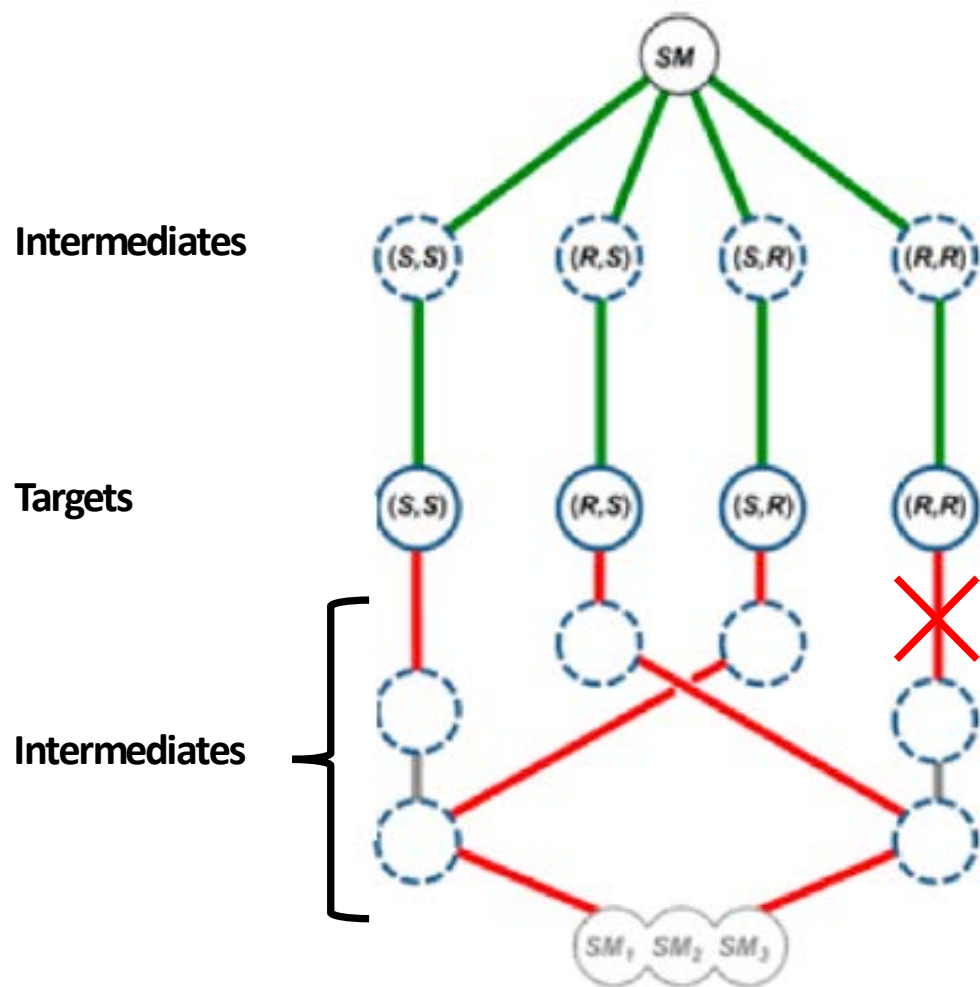
Stereodivergent Dual Catalysis



Hartwig

Carreira

# Stereodivergent and Traditional Approaches to Synthesis

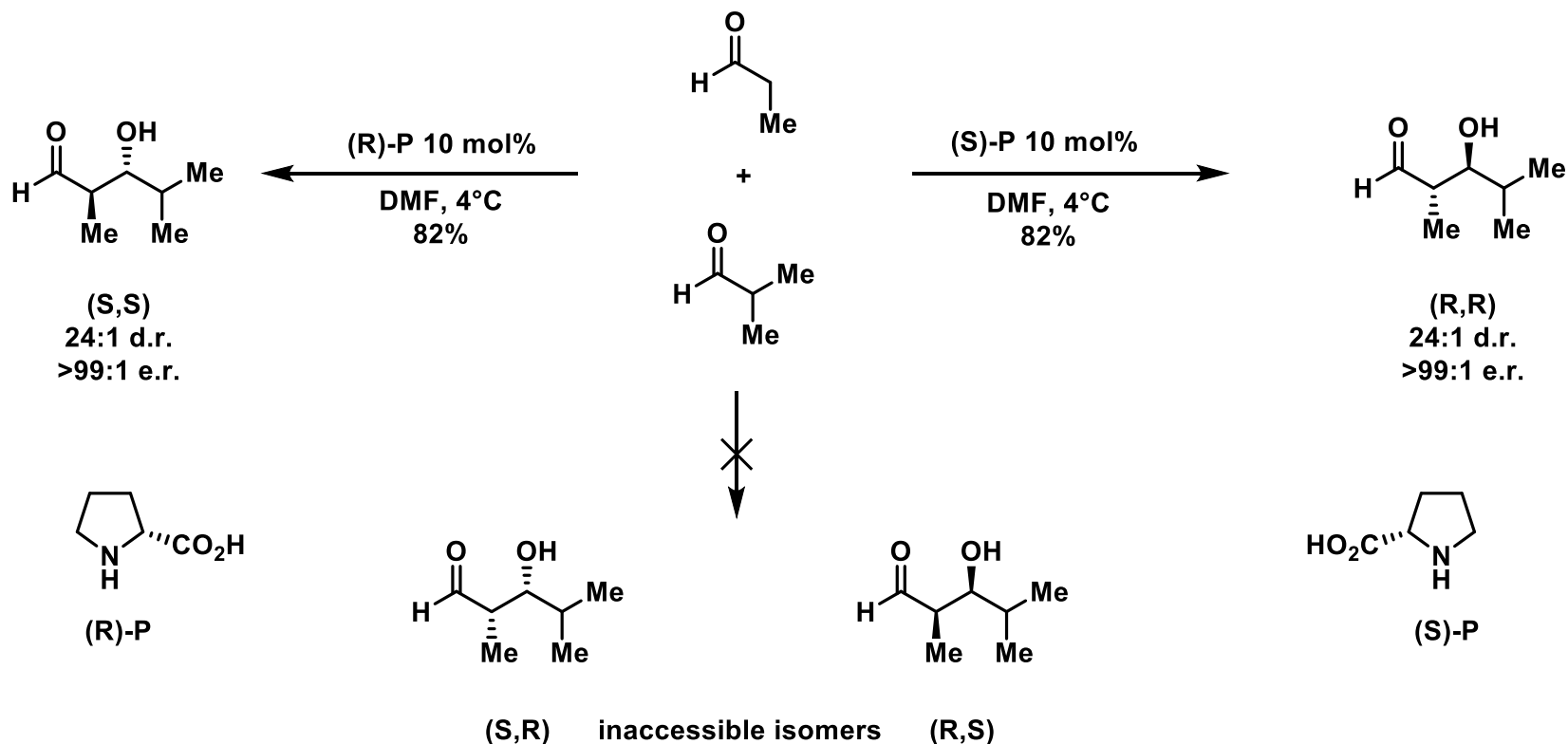


- Same starting material
- Uniform synthetic sequence
- Identical reaction conditions
- Rapid access to any stereoisomer

- Different starting material and/or synthetic routes
- Diastereomer of target might not be accessible

- Allows to determine the configuration of stereogenic centers in natural products

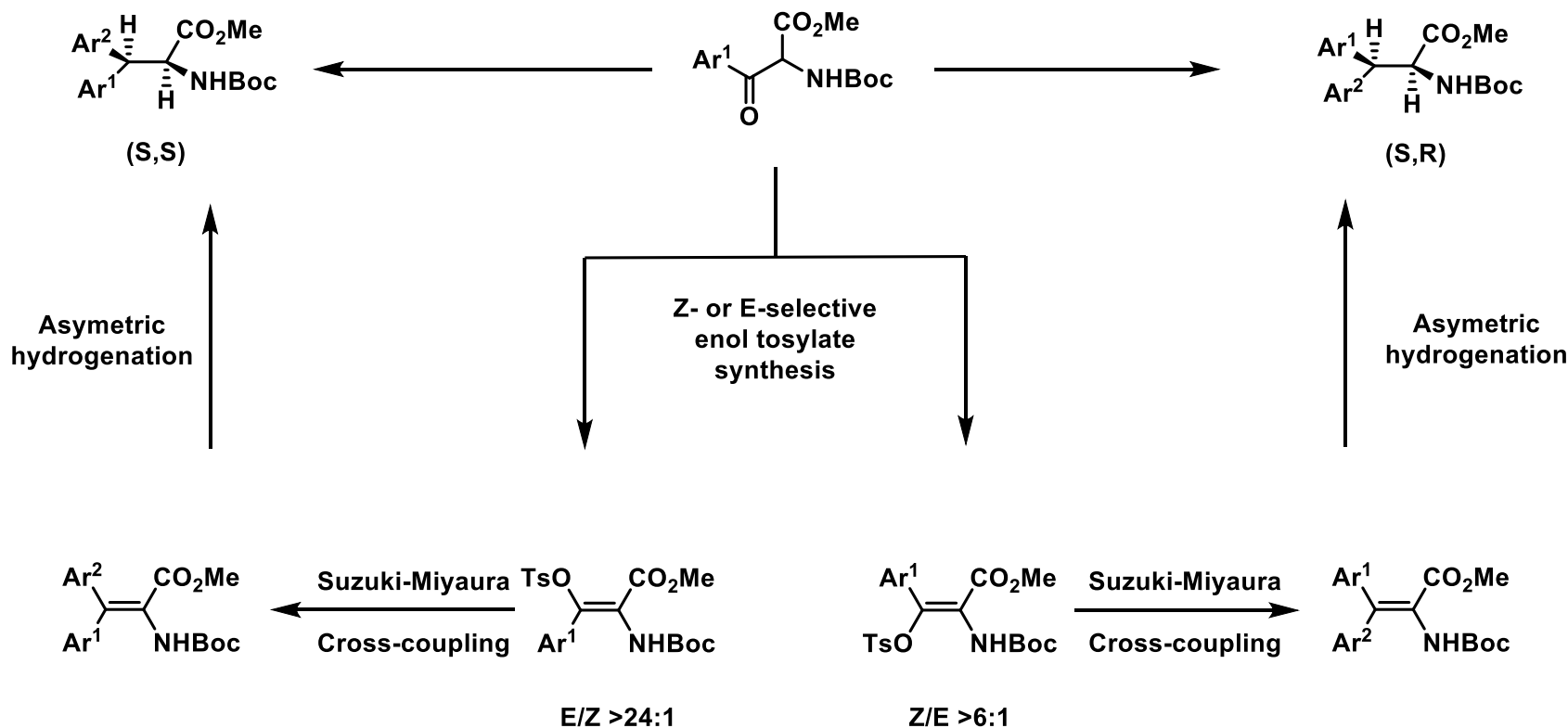
# Limitations of Enantioselective Reactions



- Catalyst controls both absolute and relative configurations
  - Access a single pair of enantiomers
- Modern processes optimized for high diastereo- and enantiocontrol

# Limitations of Enantioselective Reactions

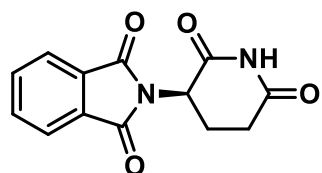
## Merck Synthesis of $\beta,\beta'$ -Diarylamino Acids Derivatives



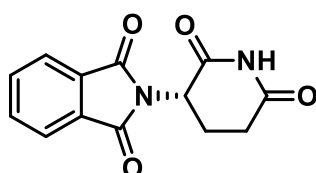
- Additional steps, time and efforts required
- Two distinct protocols for stereoselective enolization are needed
  - Some precursors may be difficult to access

# Chiral Molecules in Drugs and Pharmacology

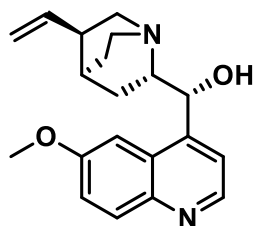
## Importance of enantiopure molecules



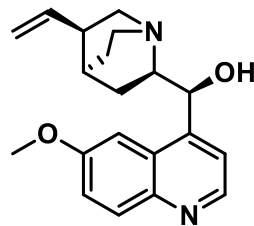
(R)-thalidomide  
(sleep-inducing)



(S)-thalidomide  
(teratogenic)

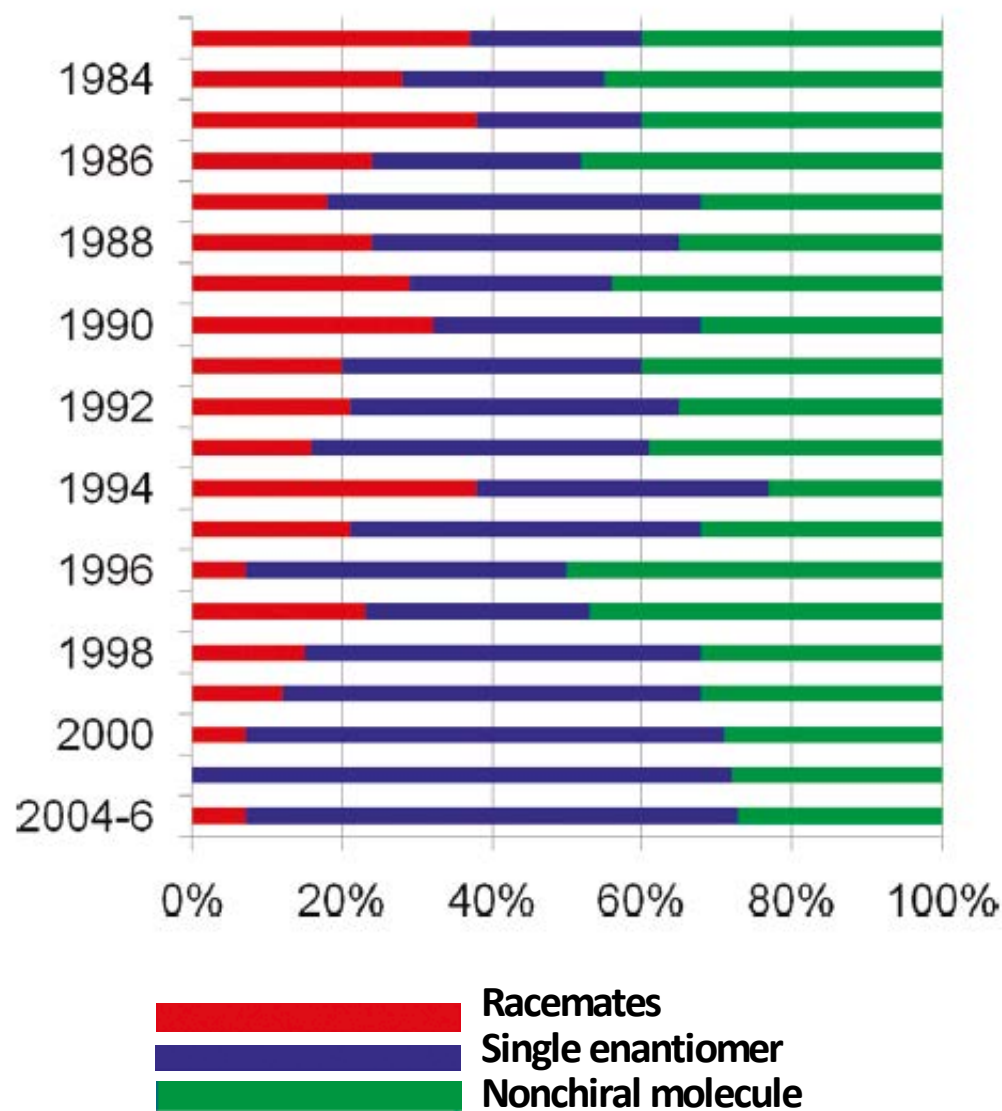


Quinine  
(Antimalarial)

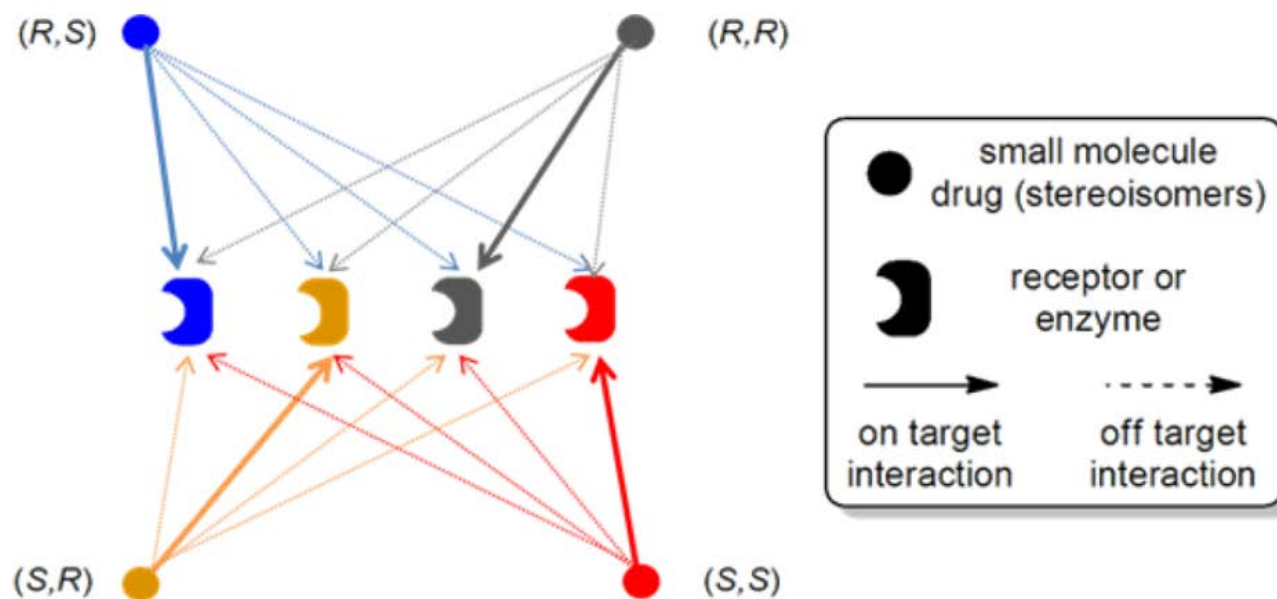


Quinidine  
(Antiarrhythmic)

## Report on new chemical entities approved by the FDA

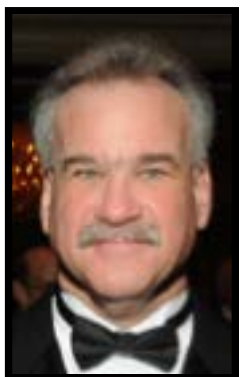


# Polypharmacology

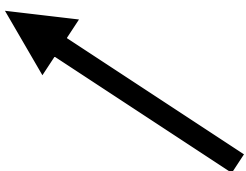


- The bioactivity of all stereoisomers of the drug candidate must be known
- Manufacturers must develop assays to determine stereochemical purity
  - All stereoisomers of drug candidate must be synthesized

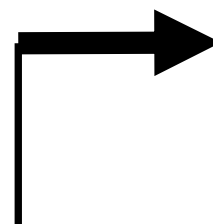
# History of Stereodivergence



Denmark



Pseudo-divergent Catalysis

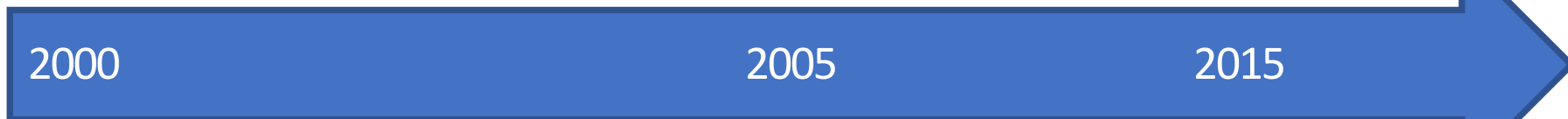


Cascade Catalysis



MacMillan

Buchwald

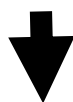


Divergent Catalysis



Deng

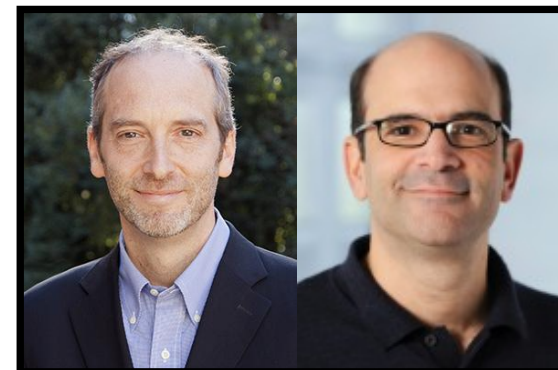
Dual Catalysis



Jørgensen

Jacobsen

Stereodivergent Dual Catalysis

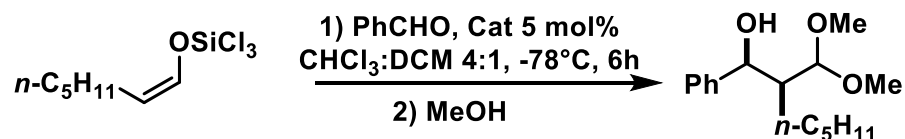
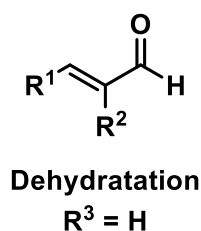
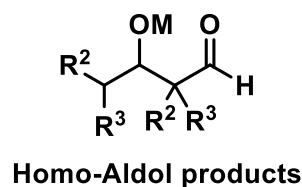


Hartwig

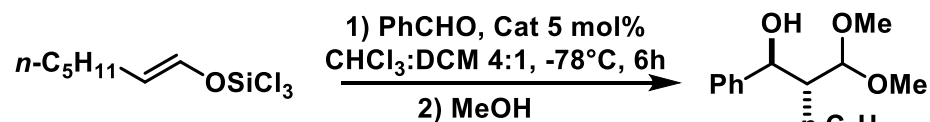
Carreira

# The Beginnings

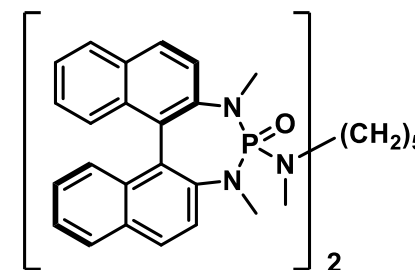
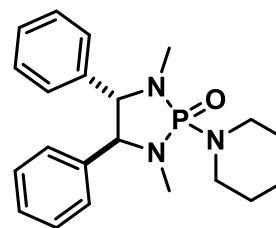
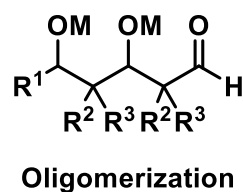
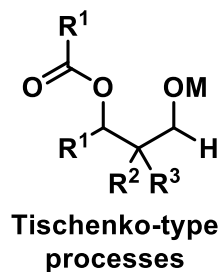
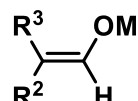
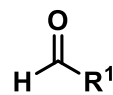
## First Catalytic Enantio- and Diastereoselective Crossed-Aldol Reaction



92%  
*syn:anti* 99:1  
95:5 e.r.

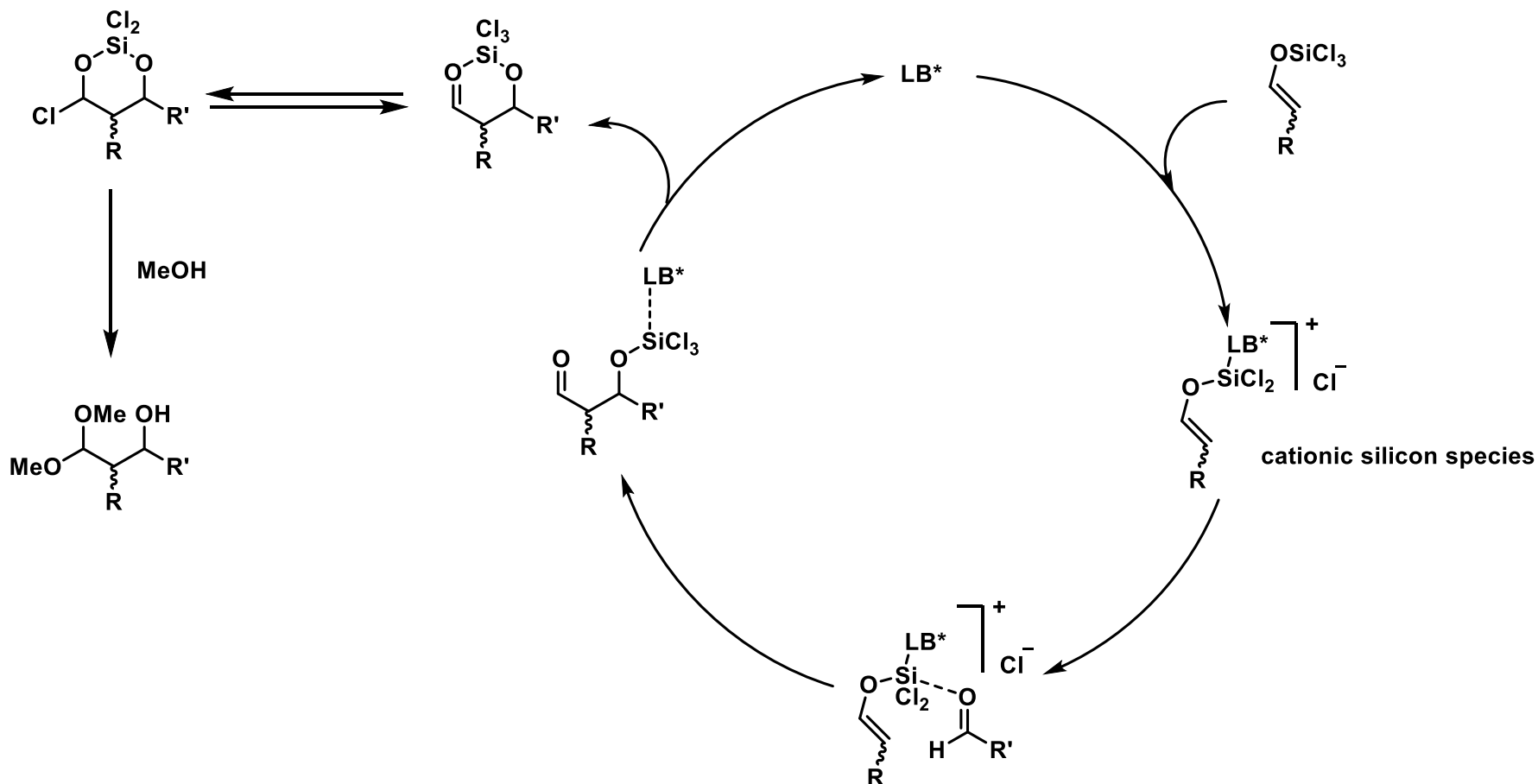


91%  
*syn:anti* 3:97  
91:9 e.r.



- Kinetic studies showed second order in catalyst

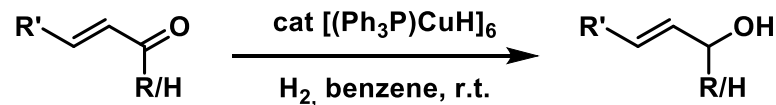
# Lewis-Base Catalyzed Aldol Reaction Mechanism



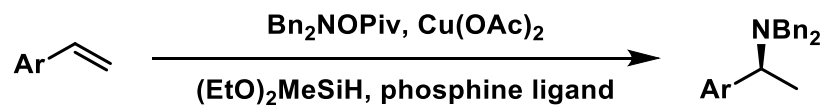
- Silicon atom act as a organizational center
- Chelated species prevent side reactions
- Geometrically pure substrate determinate the final stereochemistry

# Hydrosilylation/Hydroamination of Enone

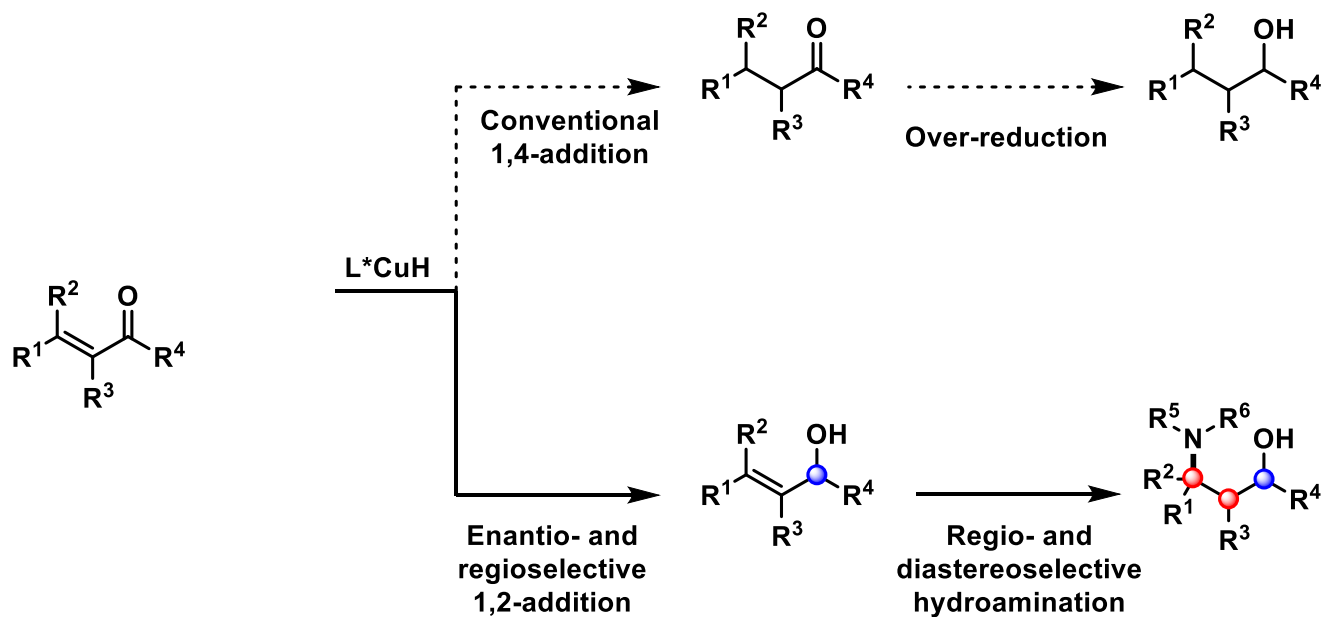
## Background



**Chemoselective Reduction  
of Unsaturated Aldehydes**

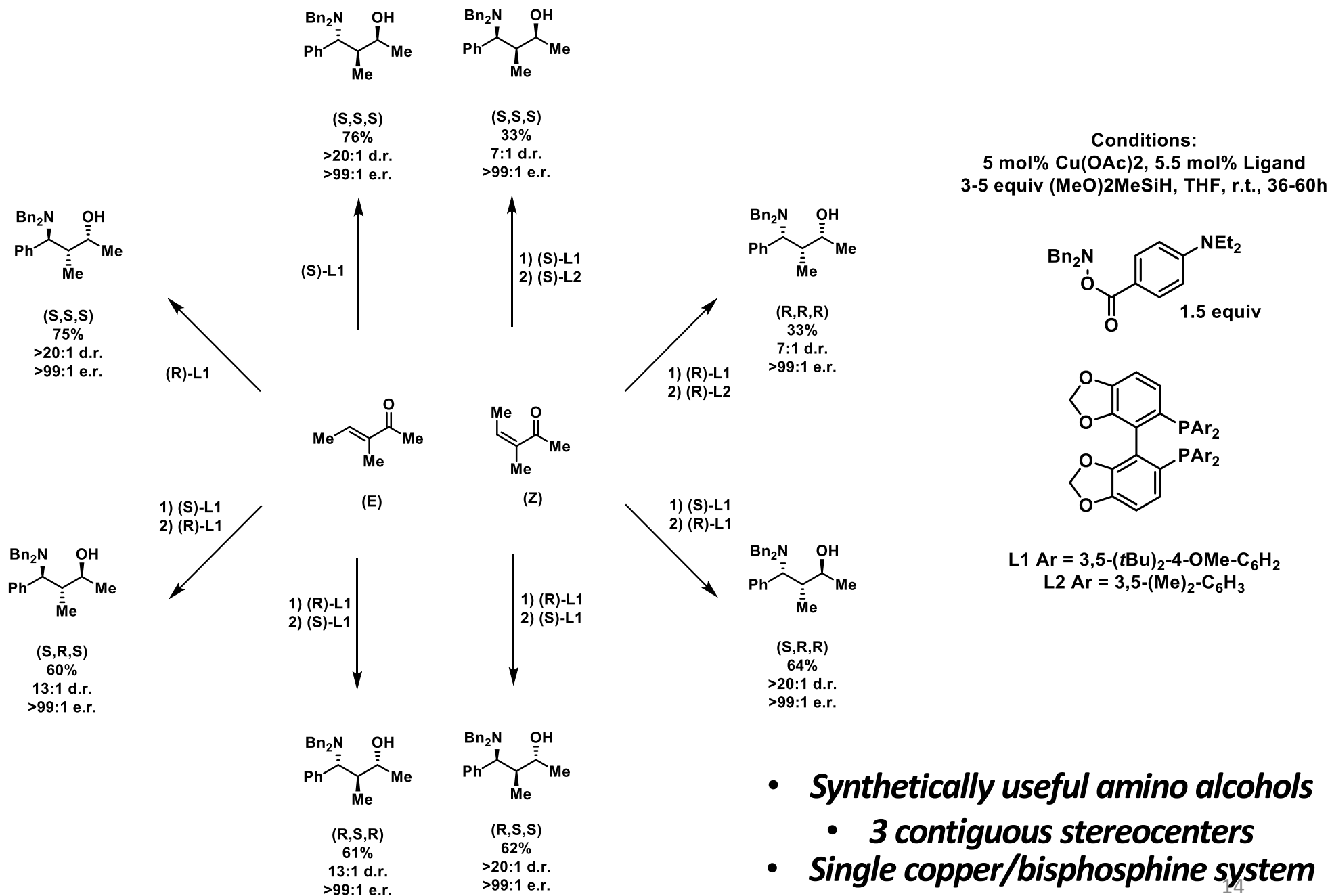


**Asymmetric  
hydroamination of olefins**



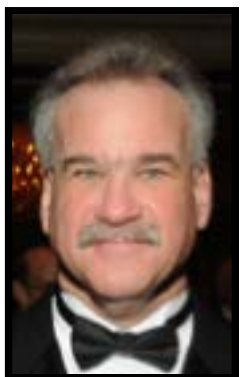
***Syn*-hydroamination**

# Hydrosilylation/Hydroamination of Enone

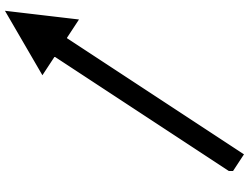


- **Synthetically useful amino alcohols**
  - **3 contiguous stereocenters**
- **Single copper/bisphosphine system**

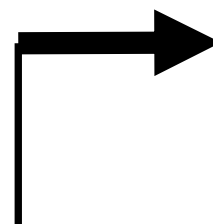
# History of Stereodivergence



Denmark

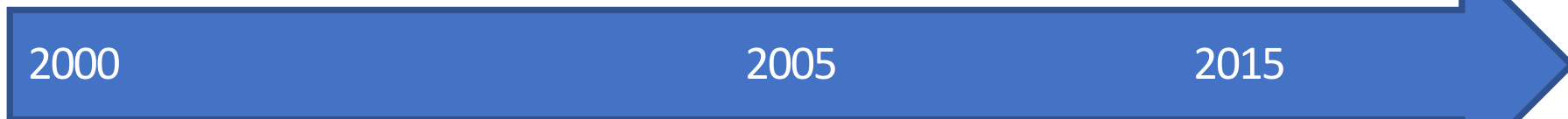


Pseudo-divergent Catalysis



MacMillan

Buchwald



2000

2005

2015

Divergent Catalysis



Deng

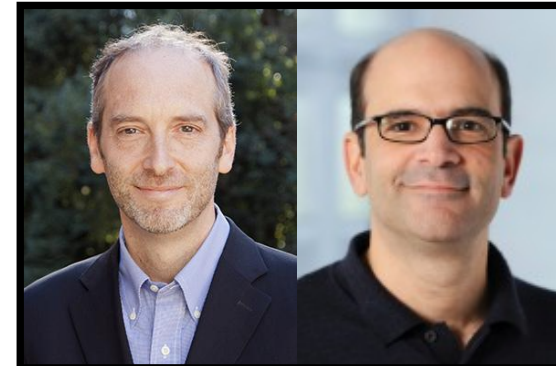
Dual Catalysis



Jørgensen

Jacobsen

Stereodivergent Dual Catalysis

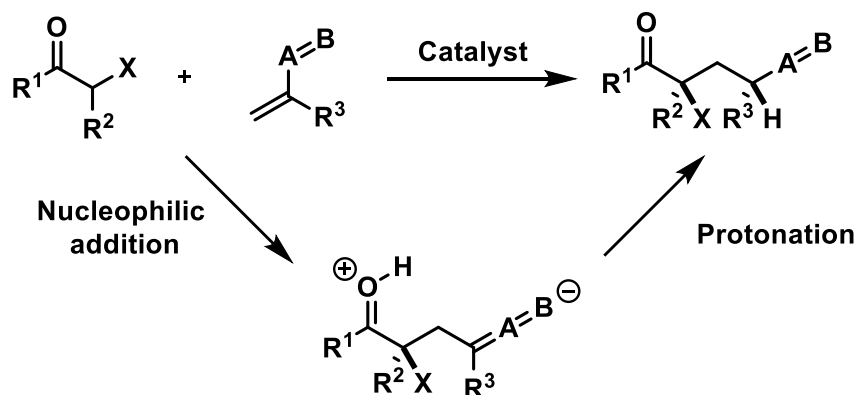


Hartwig

Carreira

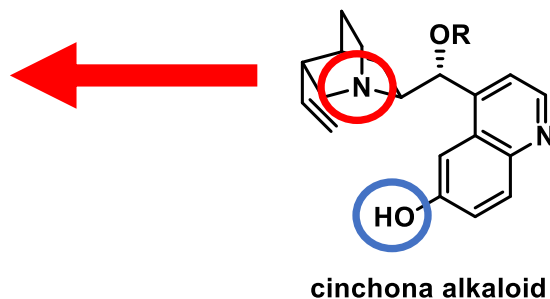
# Stereoselective Michael-Addition

## General Mechanism



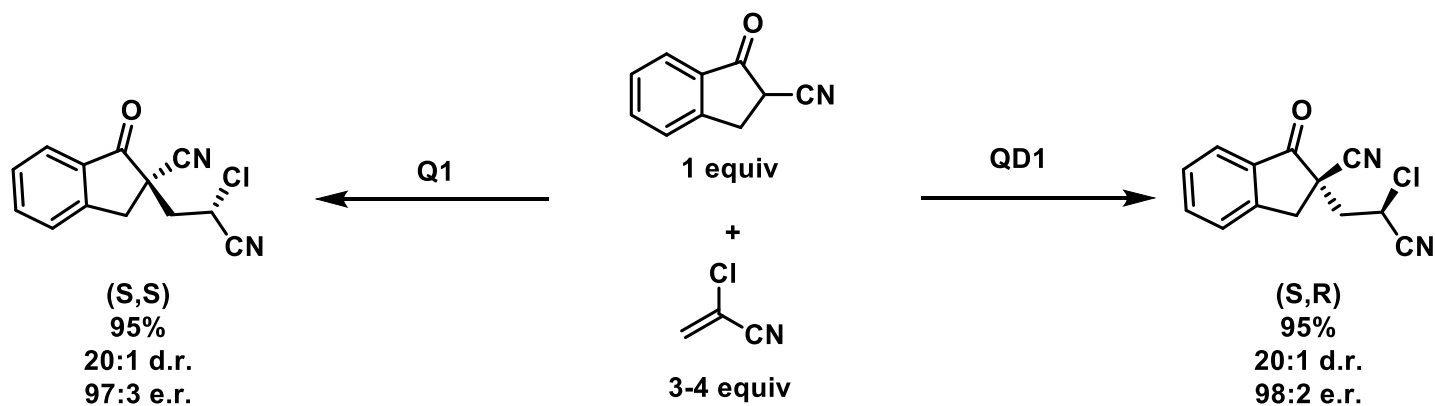
- Two nonadjacent stereocenters are typically generated in different steps
- Protonation step has to be selective
- Use of a dual function catalyst:   
1 site to activate the Michael donor   
1 site to bind the intermediate

Michael donor activation

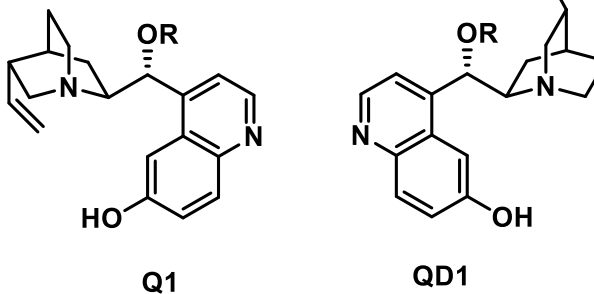


Binding site

# Catalyst Redesign



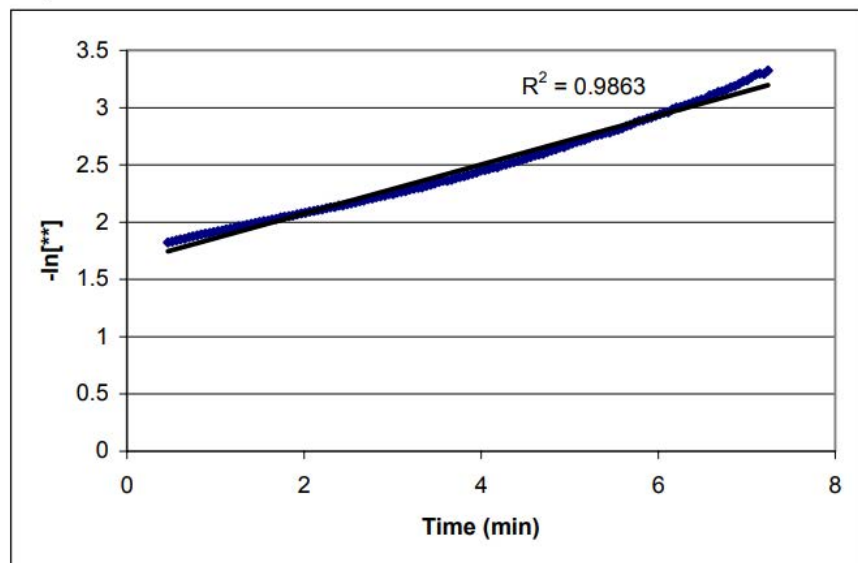
Conditions:  
cat 10 mol%  
toluene, r.t.



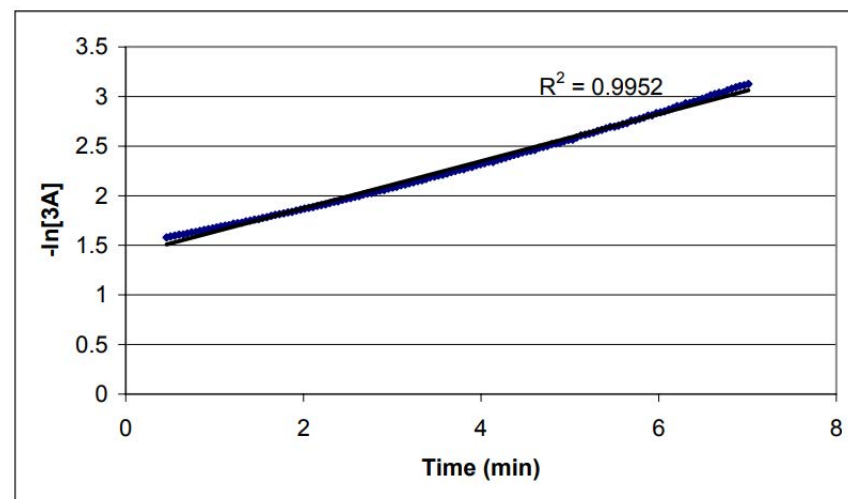
R = phenanthryl

- **Unable to access the second diastomeric pair**

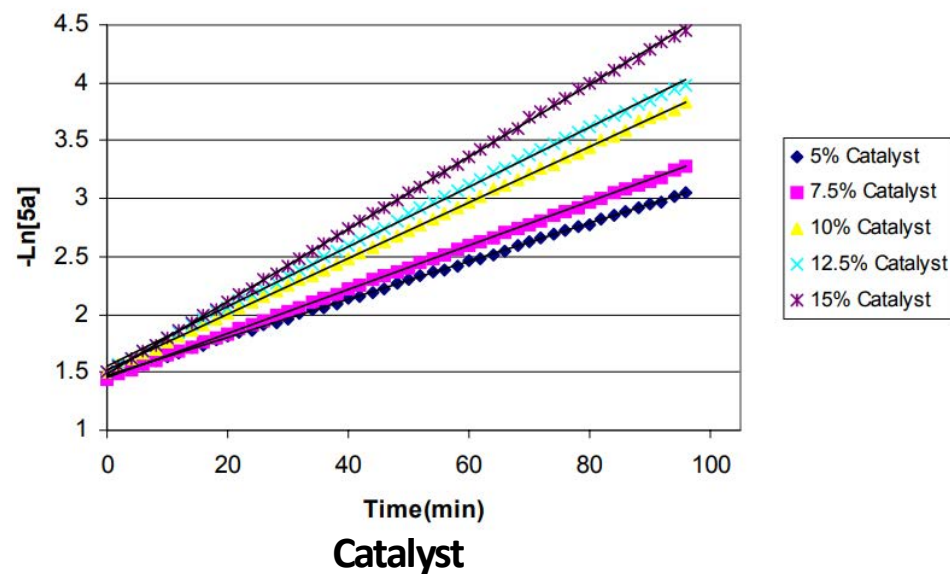
# Kinetic Studies



Michael Acceptor



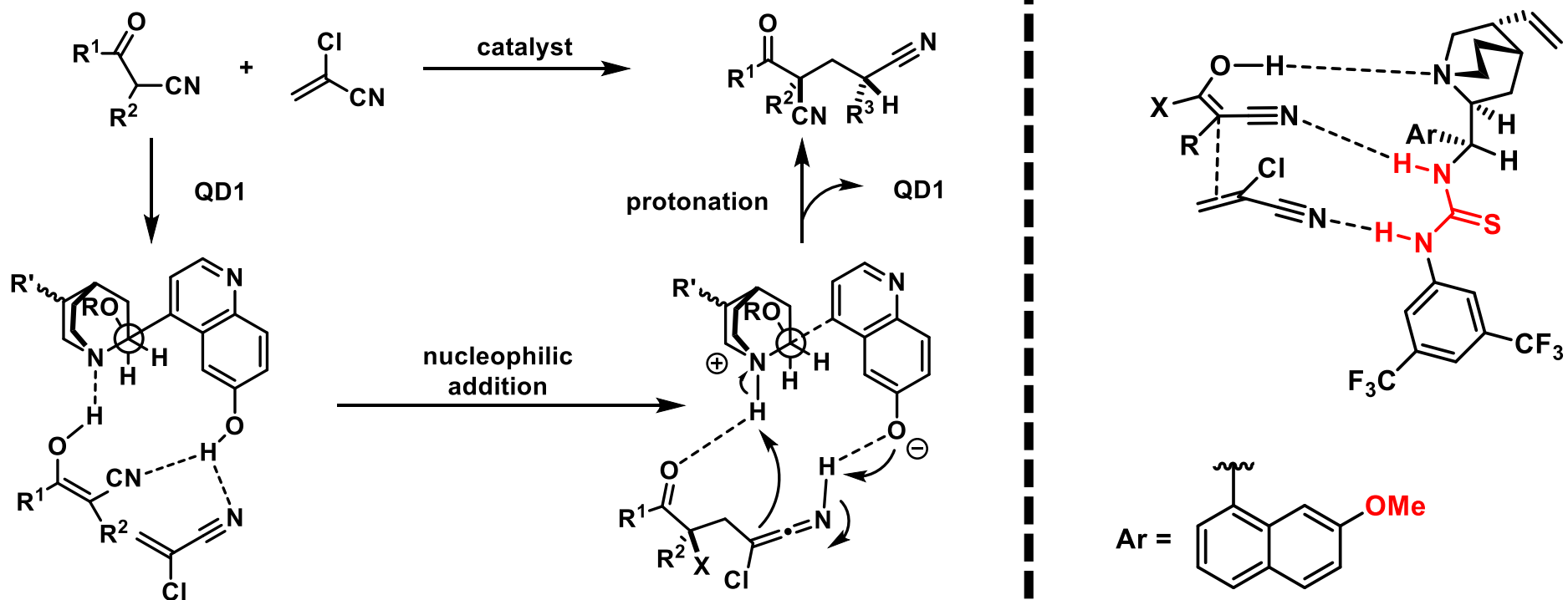
Michael Donor



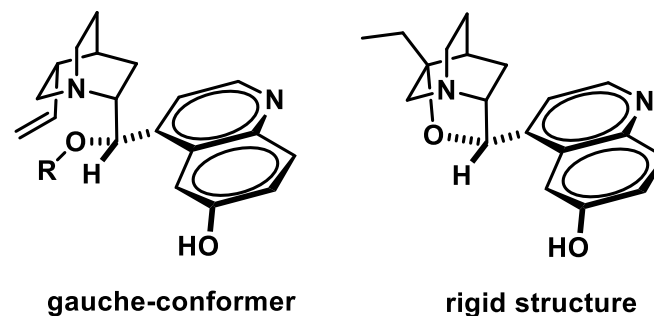
Catalyst

- First order on: -Michael Donor  
-Michael Acceptor  
-Catalyst
- Only one molecule of catalyst in the TS  $\longrightarrow$  dual fonction catalyst

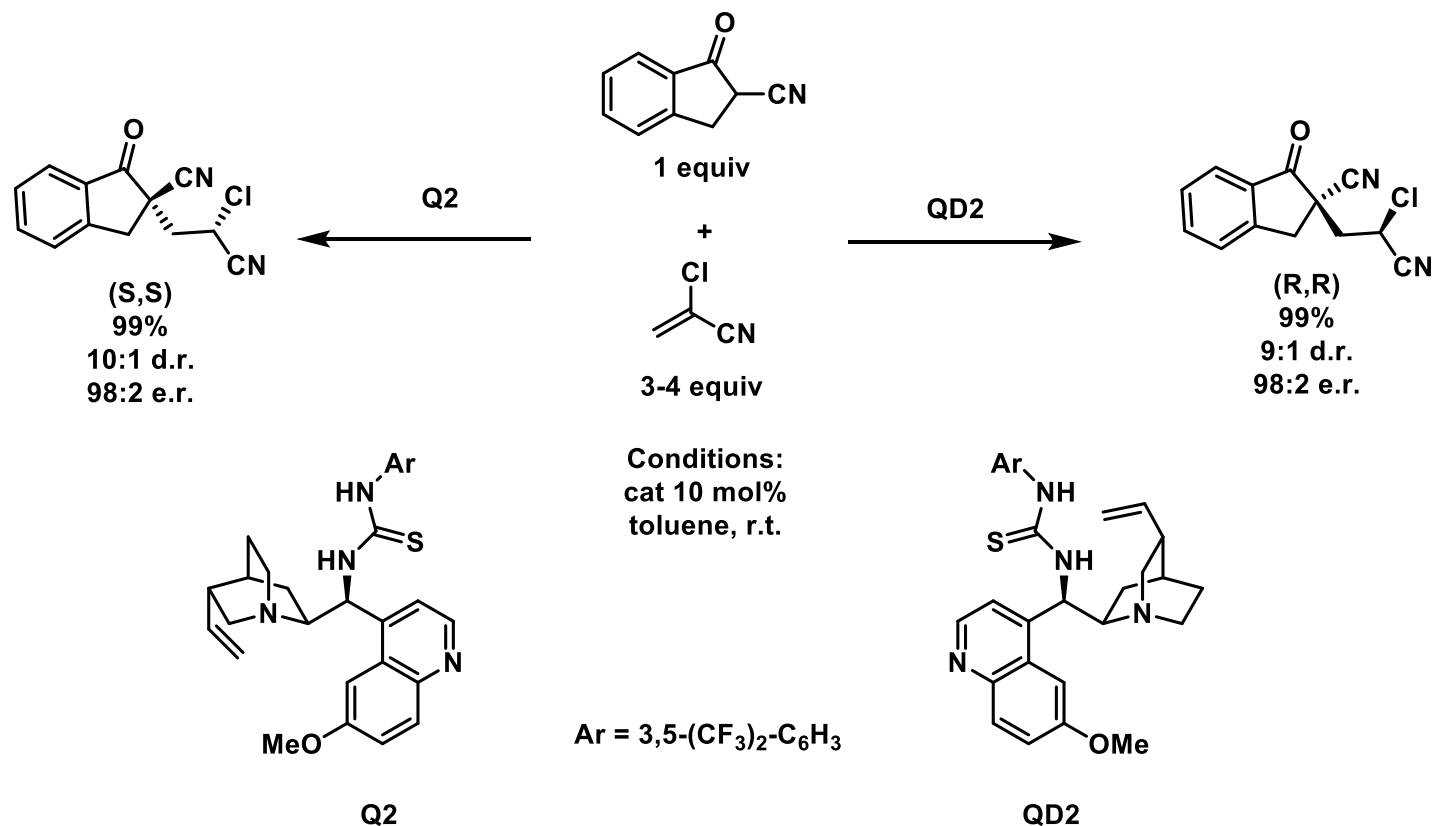
# Selectivity through Hydrogen-Bond Network



- Decreased rate in protic solvents
- Established the conformation using a “locked” quinuclidine



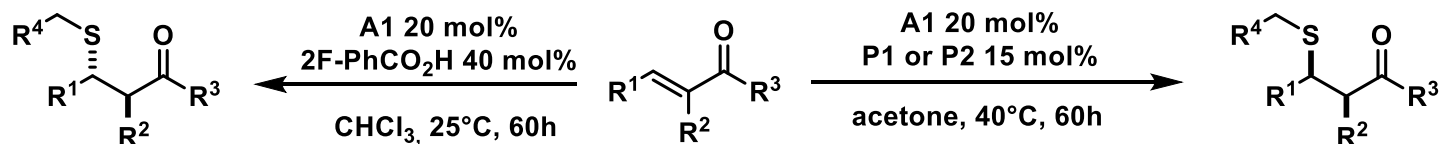
# Catalyst Redesign



- **Changing the H-bonding network of the catalyst allowed reorganization of the TS**
- **Few examples with distal stereocenters**

# Change in Reaction Conditions

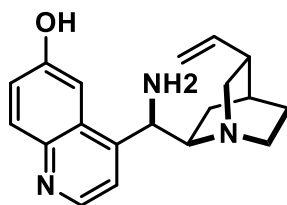
## Diastereodivergent result



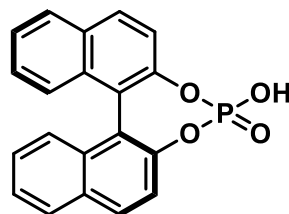
12 examples  
up to: 79%  
9.3:1 d.r.  
95:5 e.r.

R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup>, R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> = aryl, alkyl

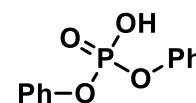
16 examples  
up to: 80%  
8:2:1 d.r.  
>99:1 e.r.



A1



P1



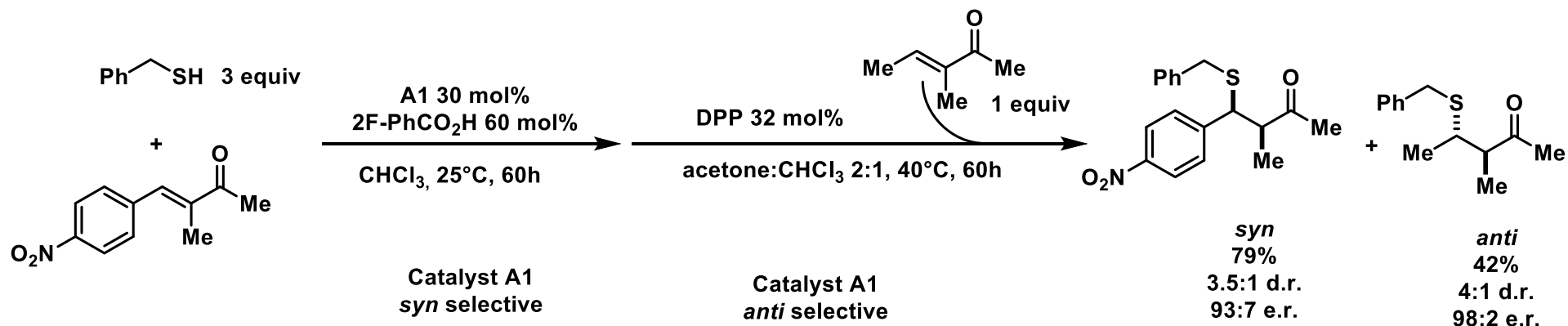
P2

Entry	acid	solvent	Conversion (%)	d.r.
1	2-F-benzoic acid	CHCl <sub>3</sub>	42	6:1
2	2-F-benzoic acid	Acetone	35	2.1:1
3	P1	CHCl <sub>3</sub>	28	1:1.3
4	P1	acetone	62	1:6.2

- **Both change of solvent and acid are needed to invert the diastereoselectivity**

# Change in Reaction Conditions

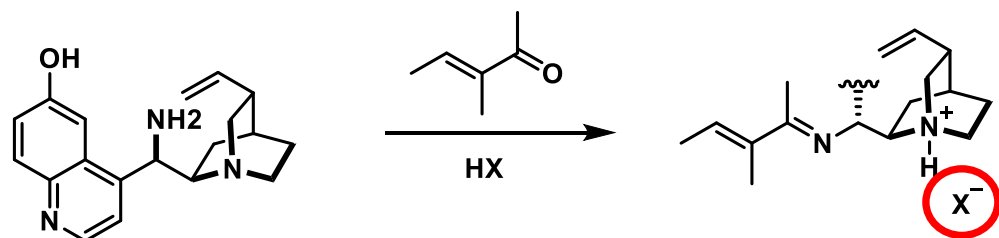
## Switching diastereoselection in a single flask



- Catalyst can be “re-purposed” simply by choice of an appropriate additive and solvent
- Decided to do some mechanism investigation

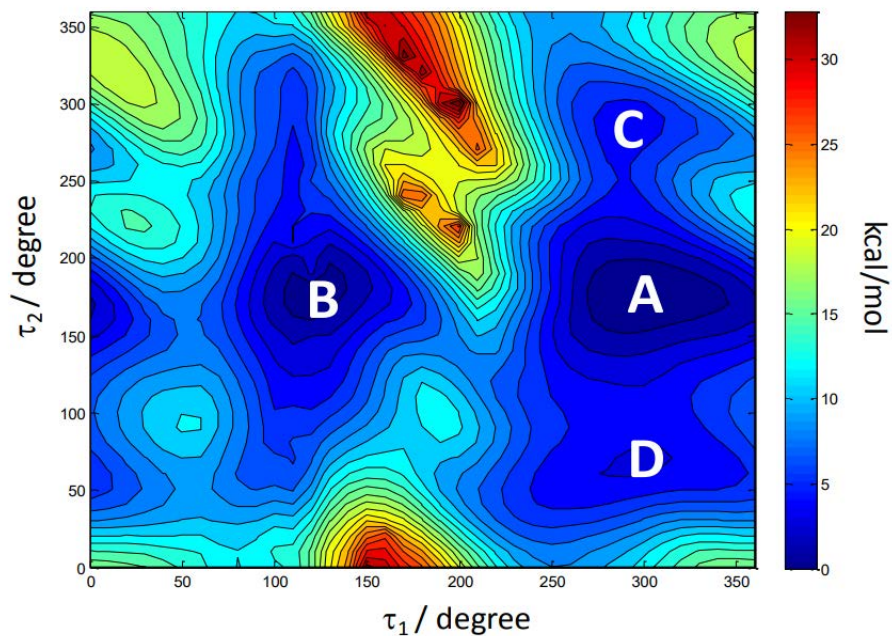
# Mechanistic Evidence

## Change in Chiral Environment through Ion Pair Assembly and Solvent Effects

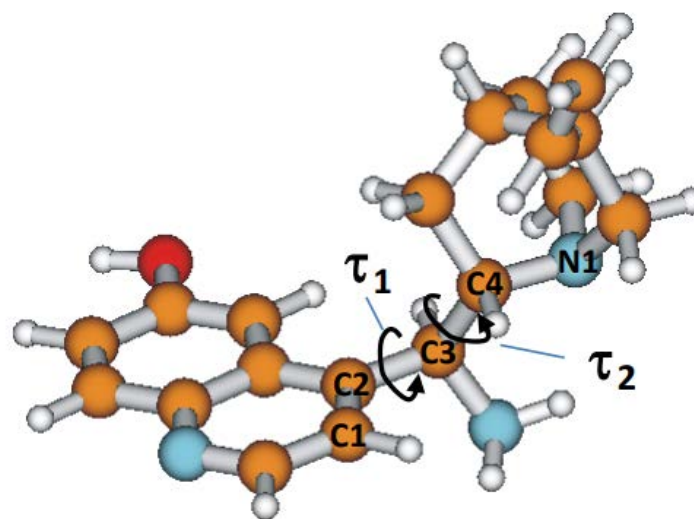


Modulation of the chiral space  
by tuning of the anion structure  
and solvent polarity

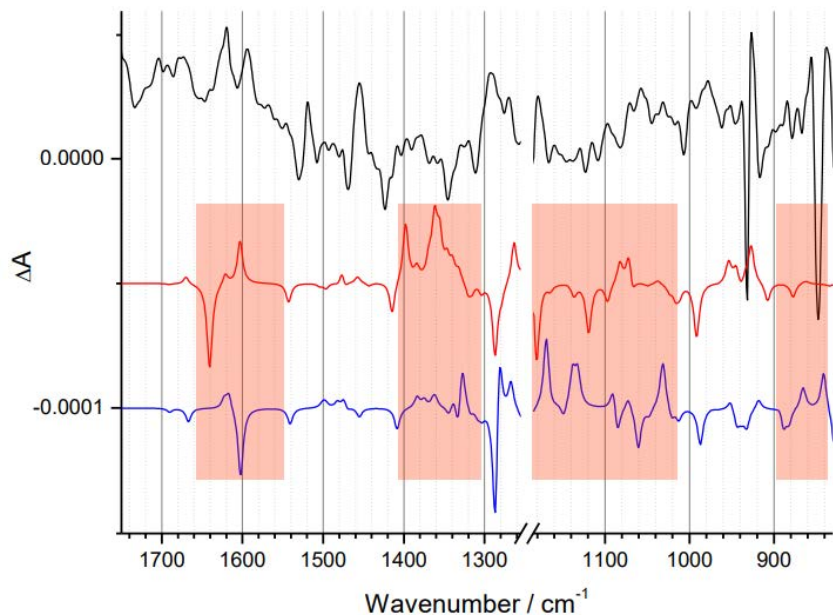
## DFT of the cinchona alkaloid (theoretical in vacuum)



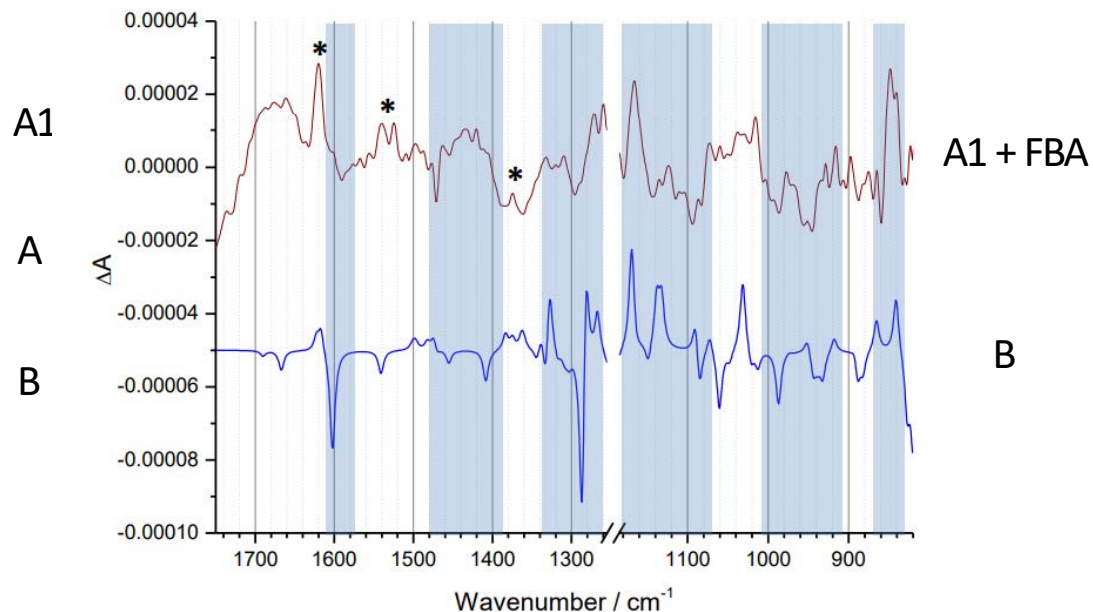
## DFT optimized geometry



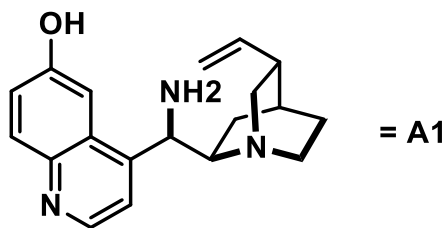
# Vibrational Circular Dichroism and DFT



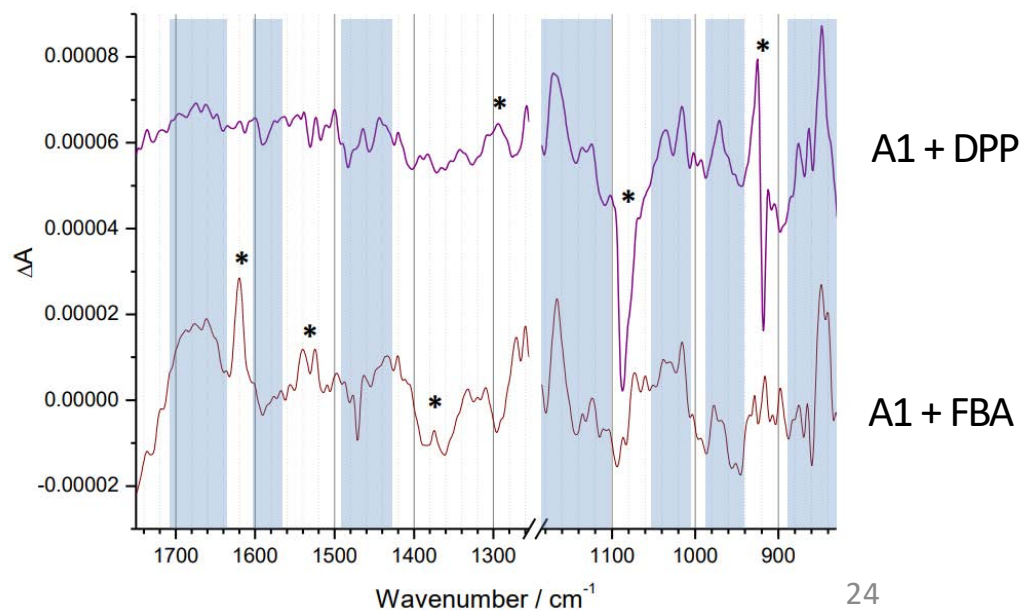
Red highlights the differences between A and B



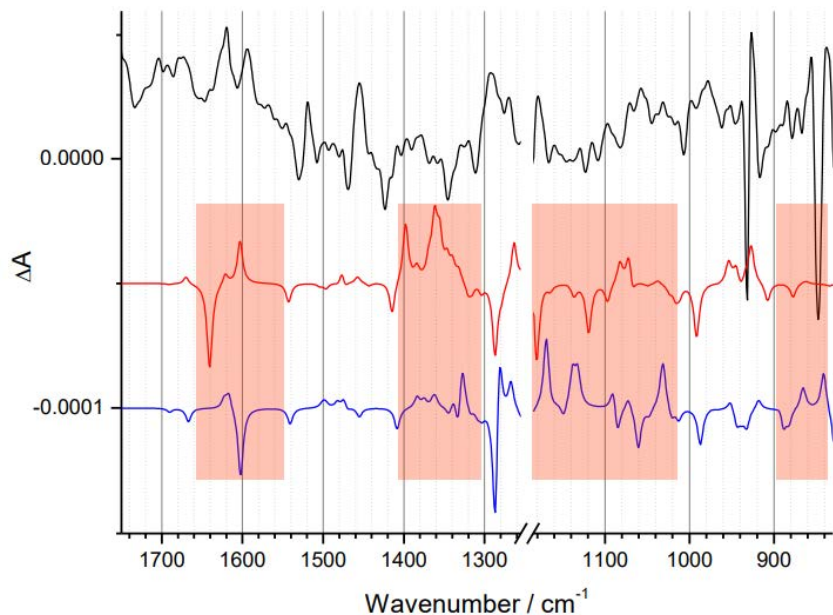
Blue highlights the similarities between A and B



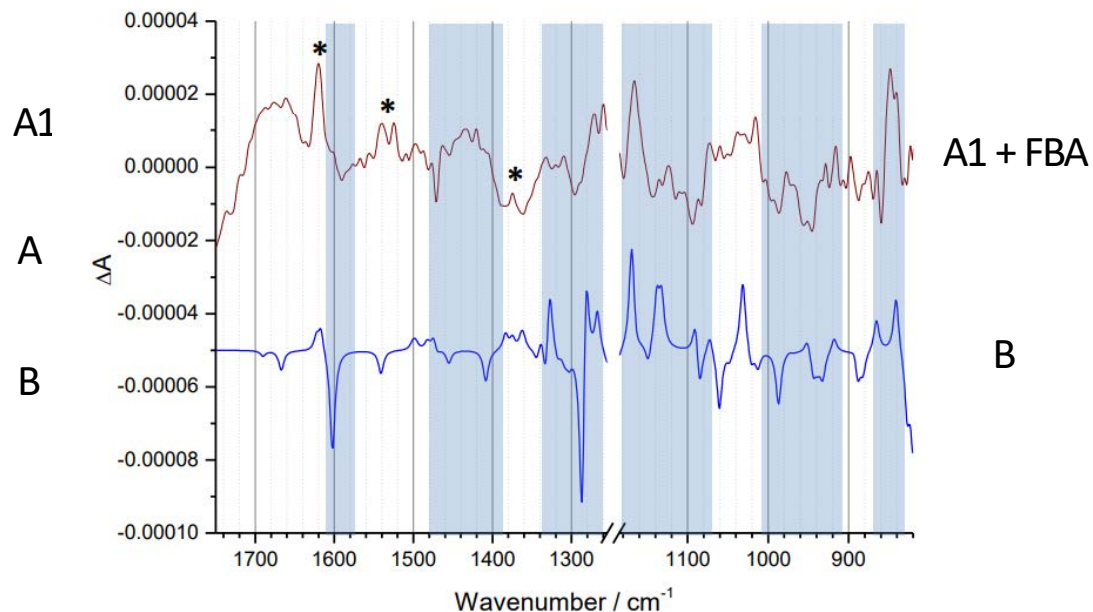
- **Acid additives lead to conformation B**
- **The nature of the acid does not impact the outcome**



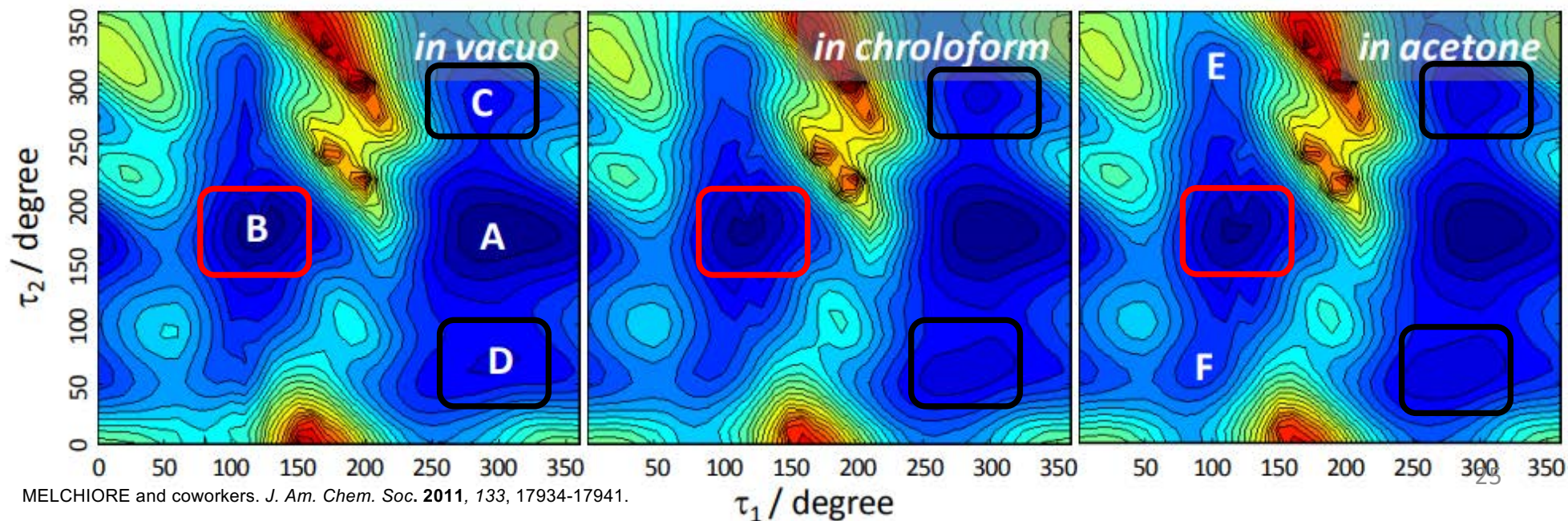
# Vibrational Circular Dichroism and DFT



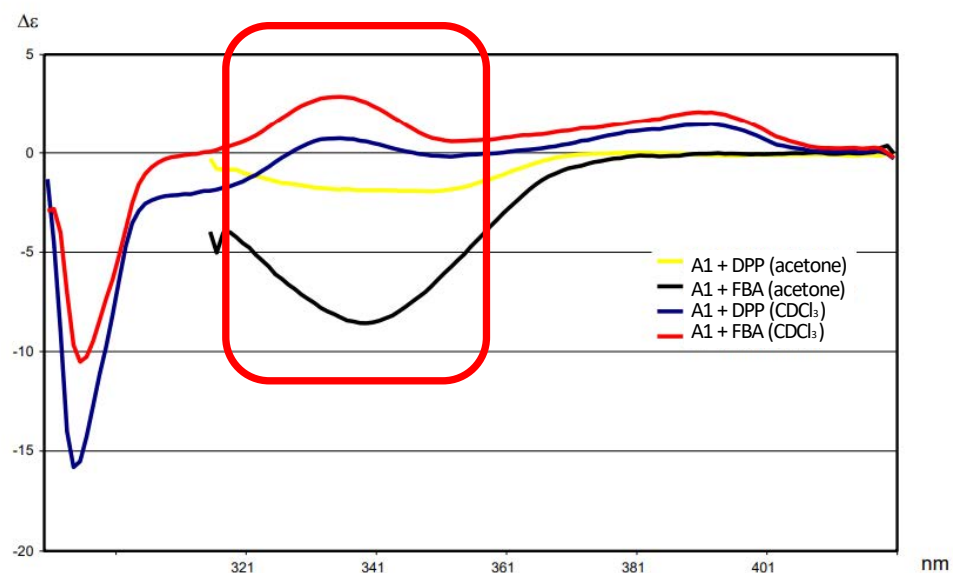
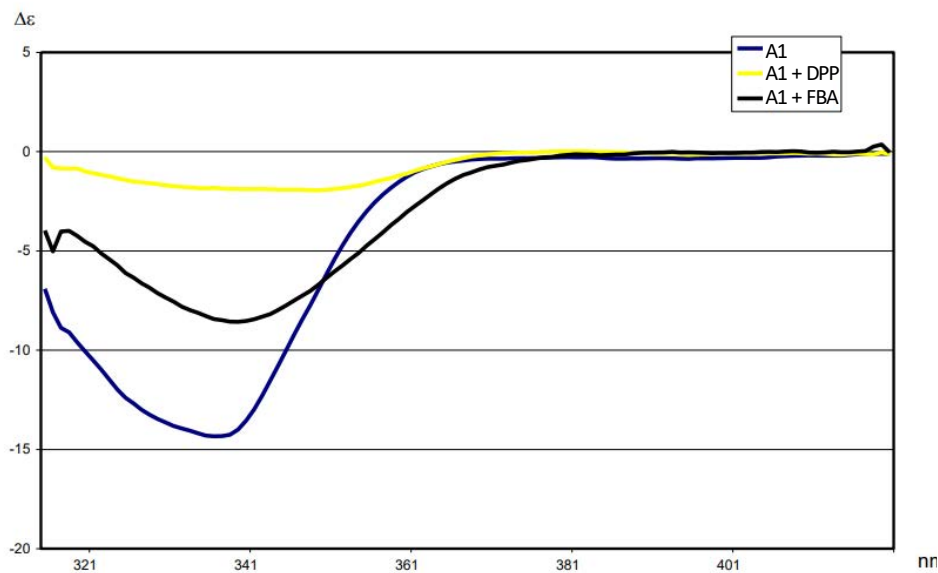
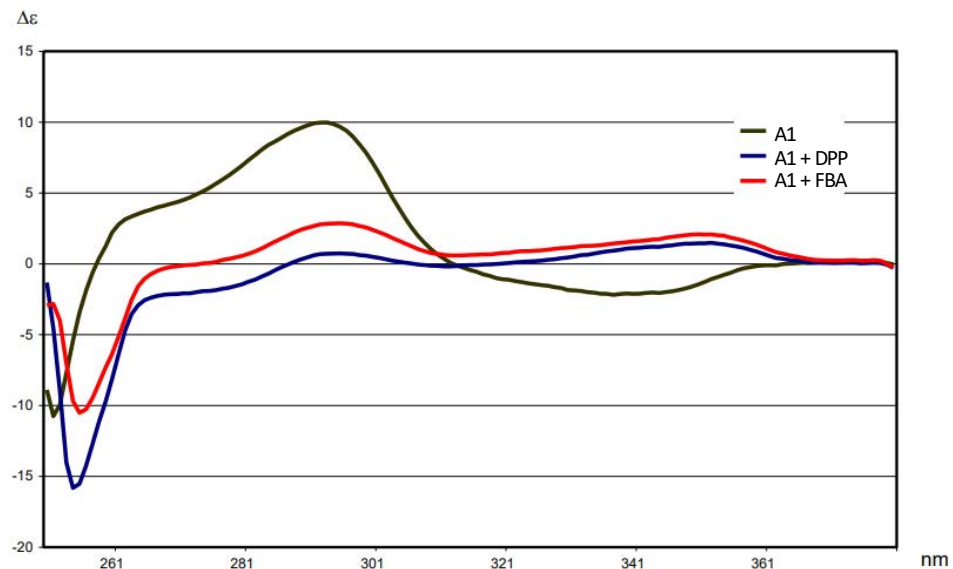
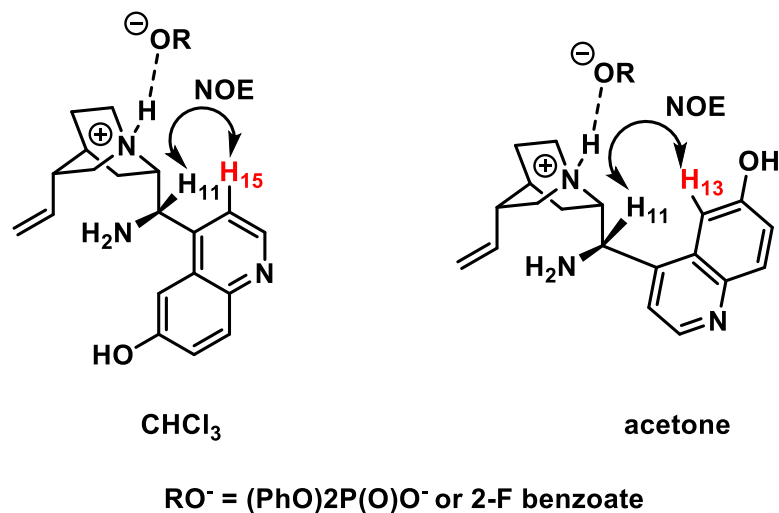
In red features differing between A and B



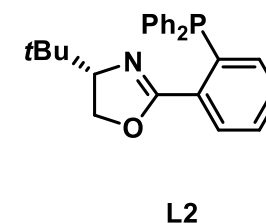
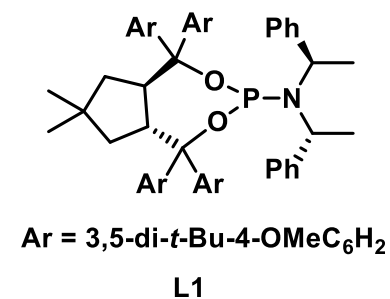
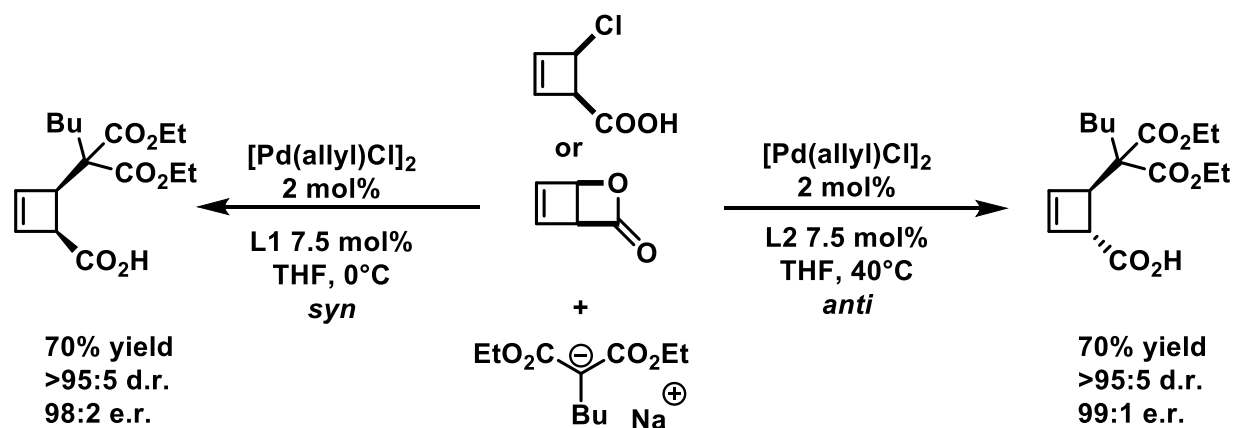
In blue similar features between the spectra



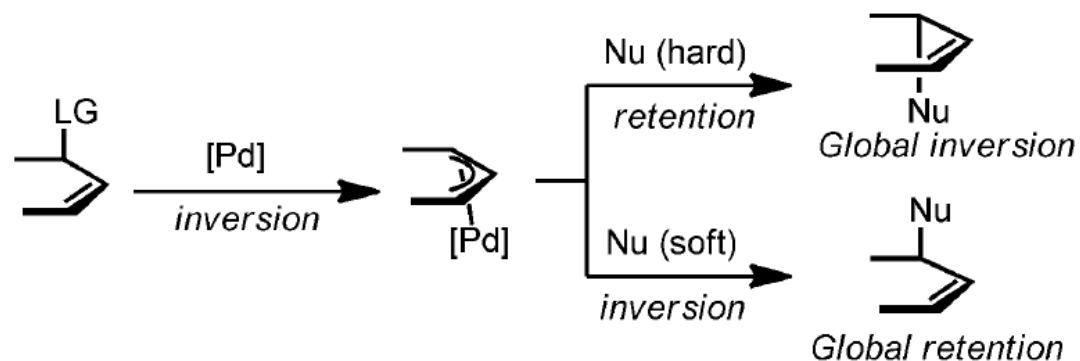
# 2D-NMR and Electronic Circular Dichroism



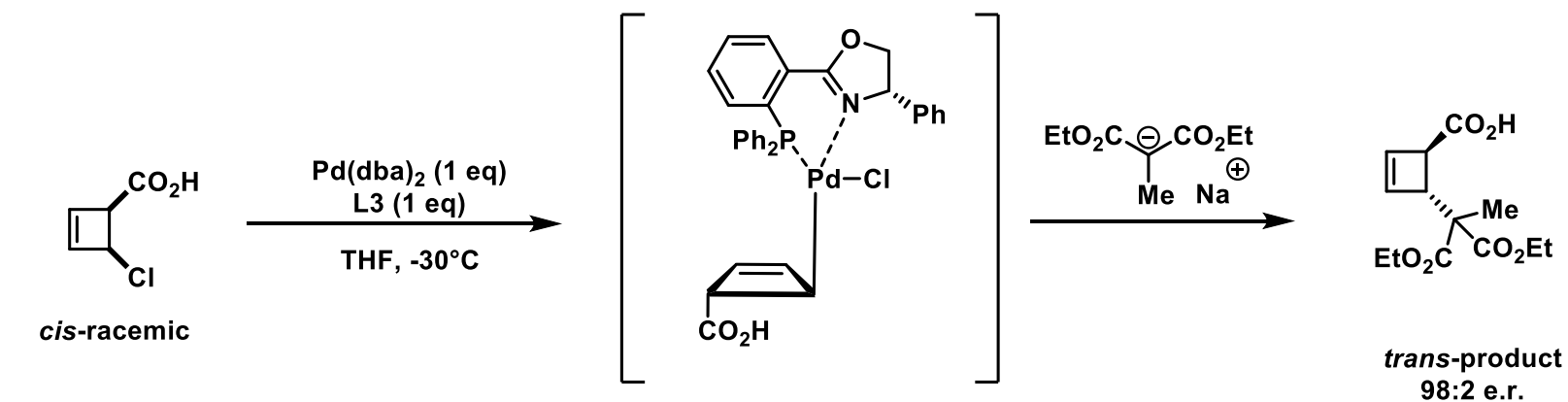
# Change in Ligand: Tsuji-Trost Reaction



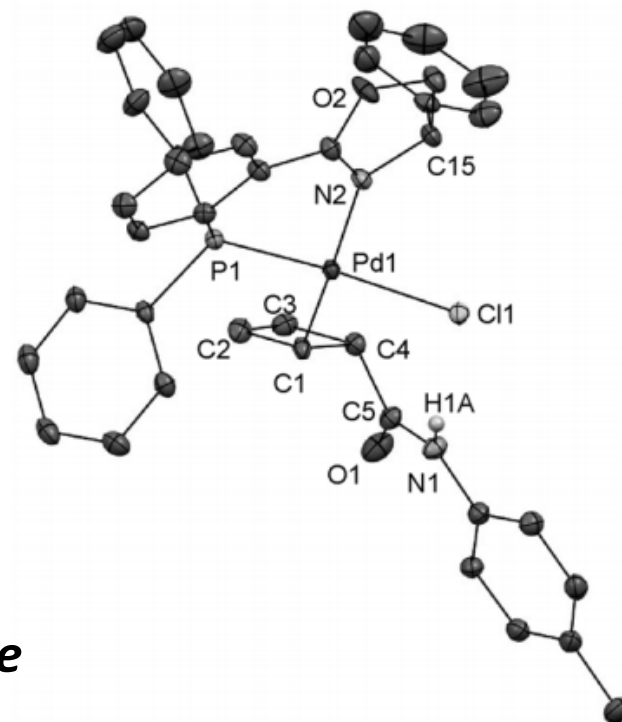
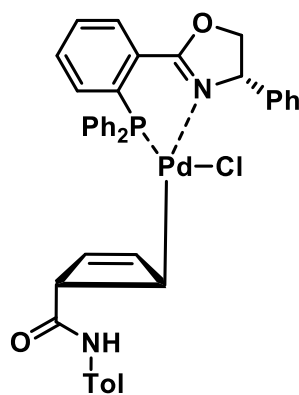
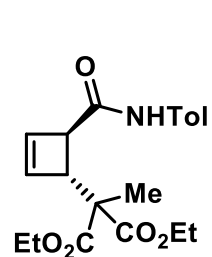
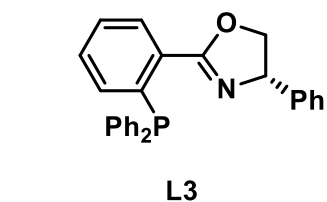
## General Mechanism for Tsuji-Trost Reaction



# Mechanistic Evidence



$\eta^3$ -bond monohapto  $\text{Pd}^{\text{II}}$  allyl complex  
 Only one  $^{31}\text{P}$  signal

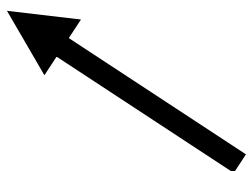


- Unusual inner sphere substitution with soft nucleophile**

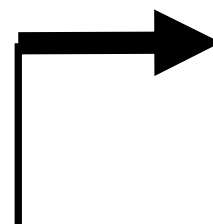
# History of Stereodivergence



Denmark



Pseudo-divergent Catalysis

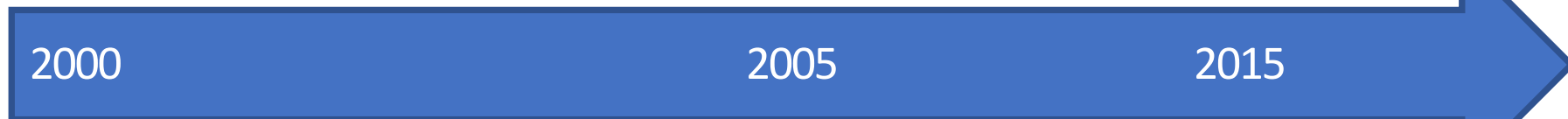


Cascade Catalysis



MacMillan

Buchwald



2000

2005

2015

Divergent Catalysis



Deng

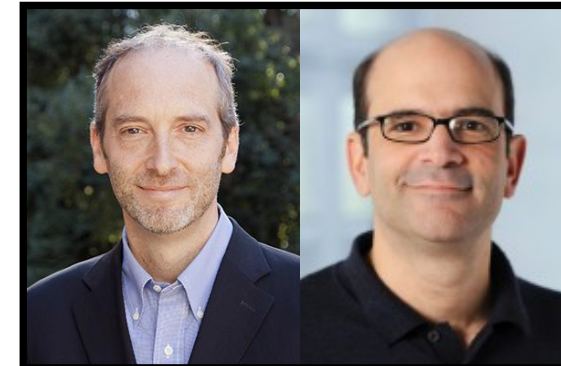
Dual Catalysis



Jørgensen

Jacobsen

Stereodivergent Dual Catalysis

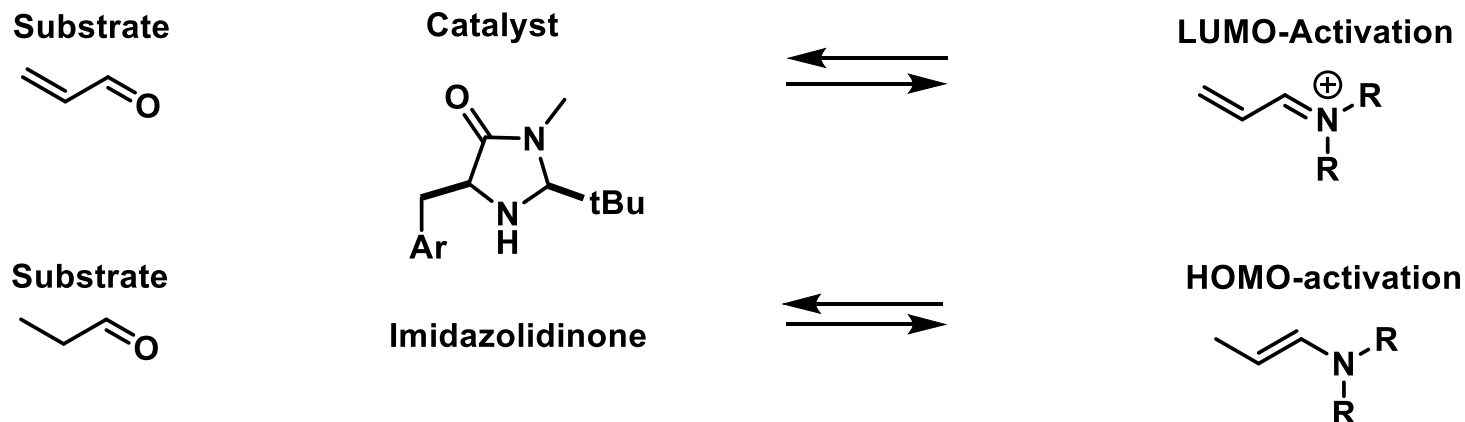


Hartwig

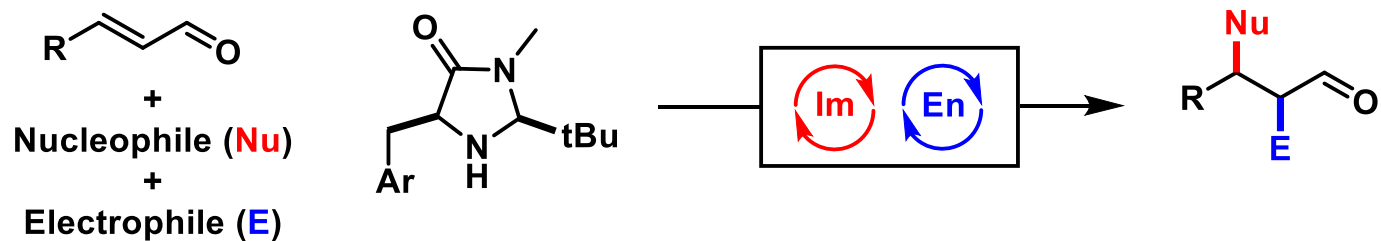
Carreira

# Iminium-Enamine Catalysis

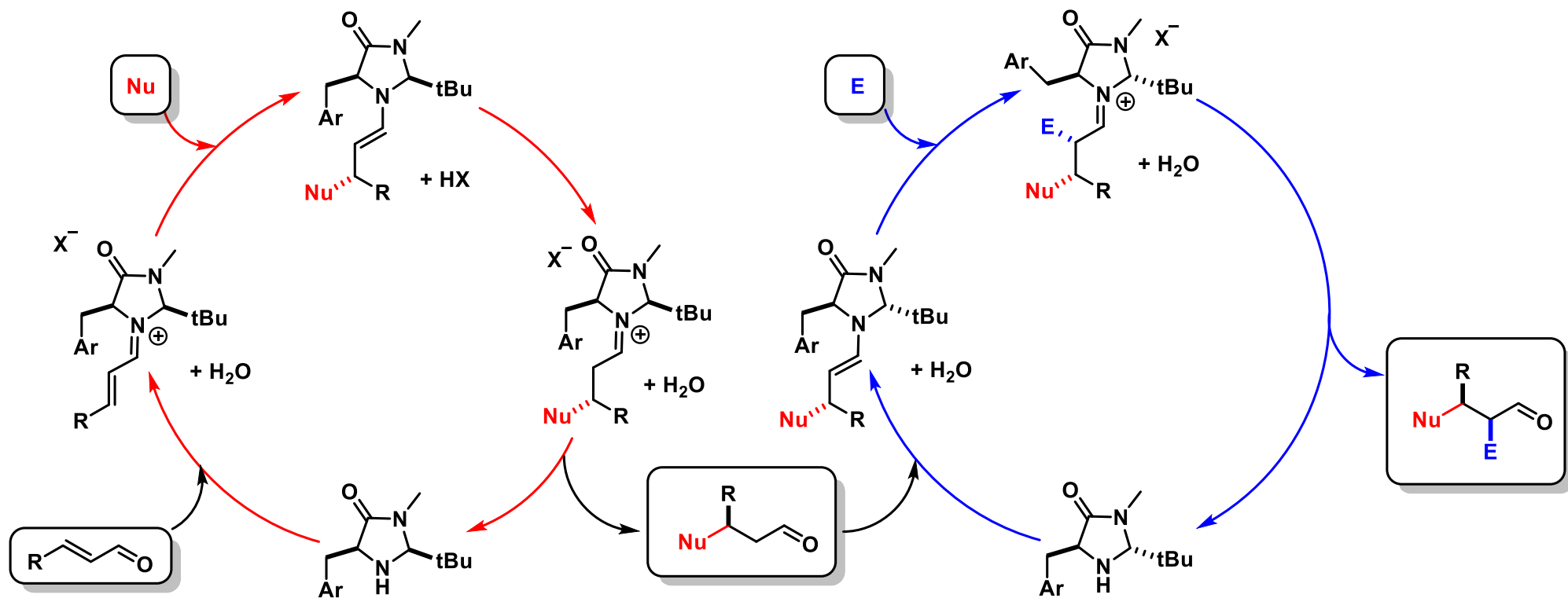
## Orthogonal Modes for Substrate Activation



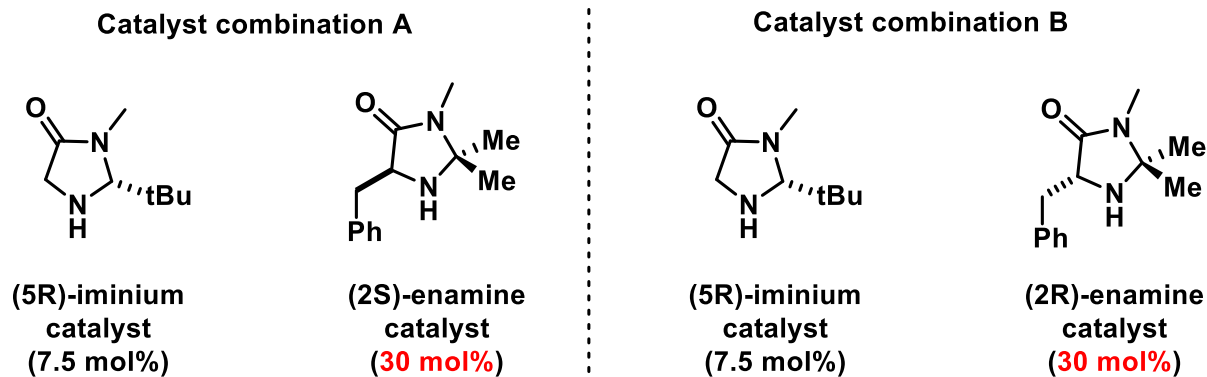
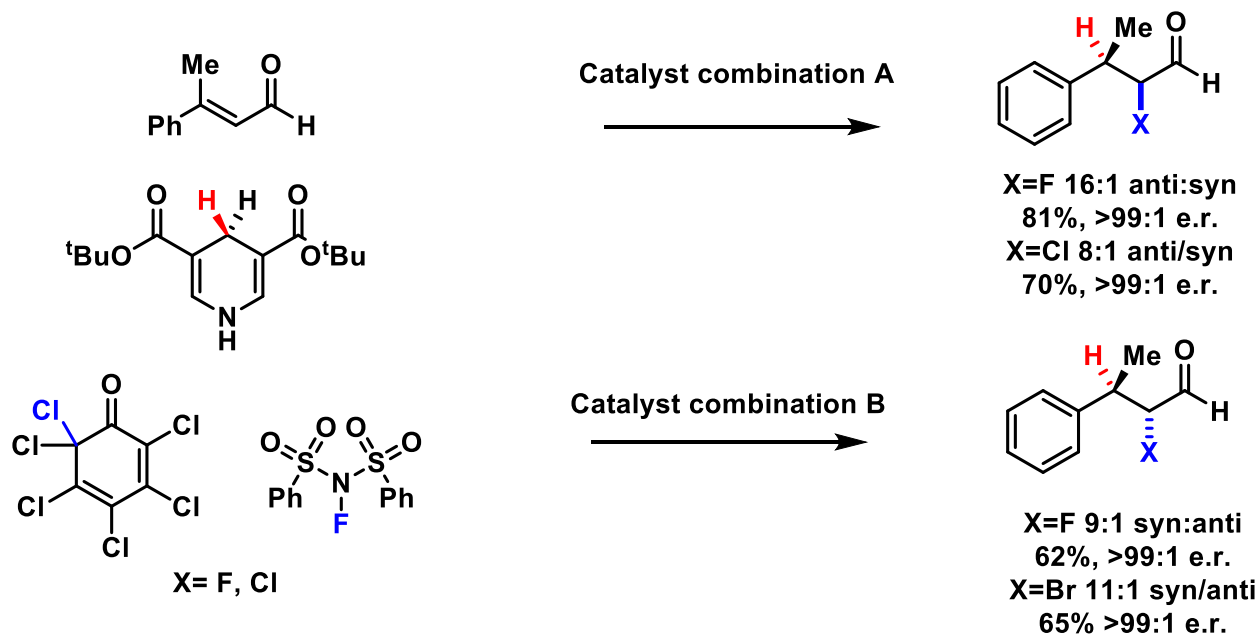
## Merging Iminium and Enamine Activation



# Cascade Catalysis Mechanism

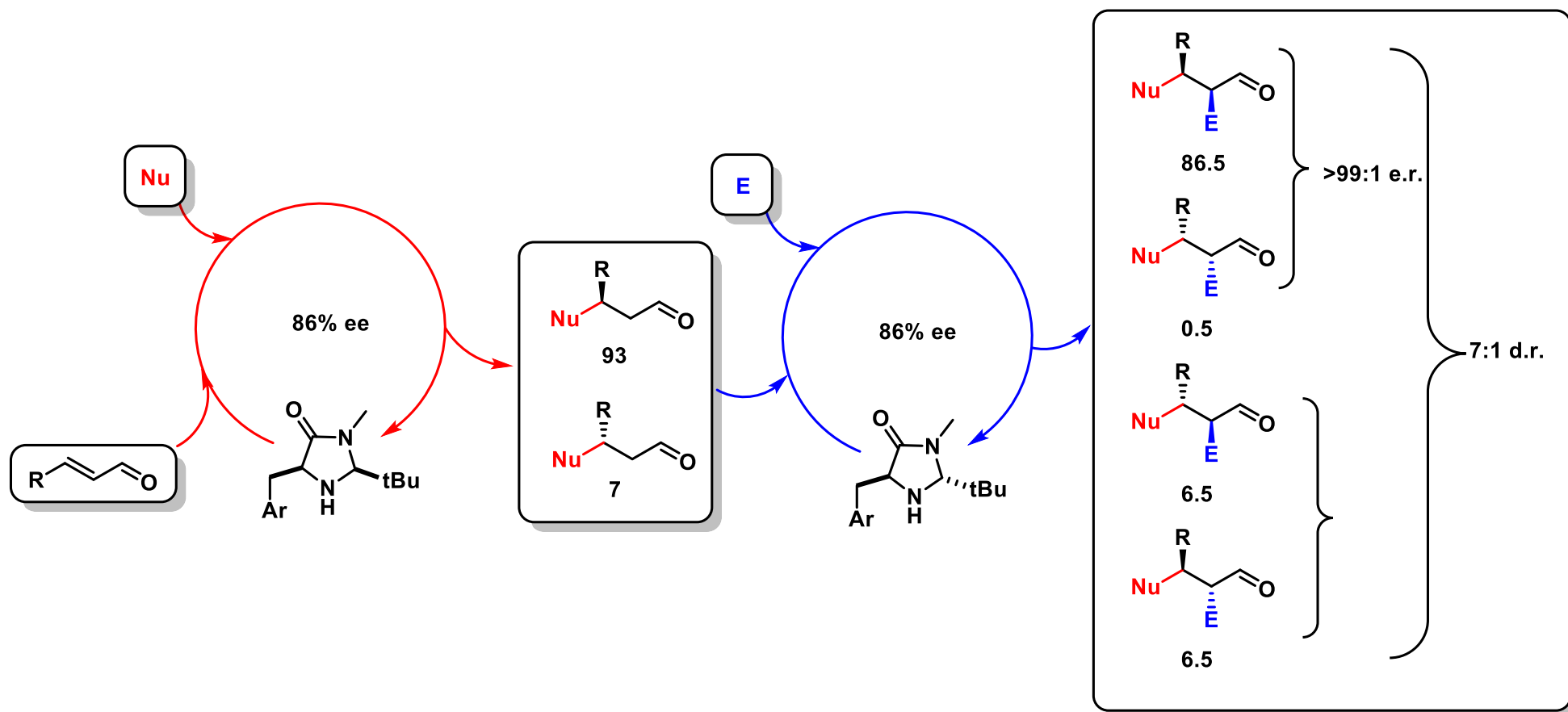


# Formal Hydrohalogenation of Unsaturated Aldehydes

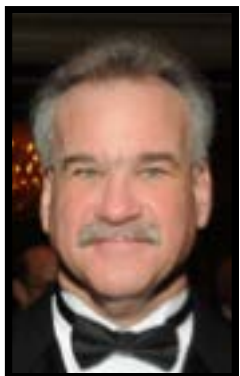


# Consecutive Catalytic Cycles

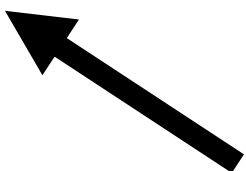
## Benefit of Combining Multiple Cycle



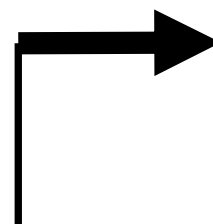
# History of Stereodivergence



Denmark

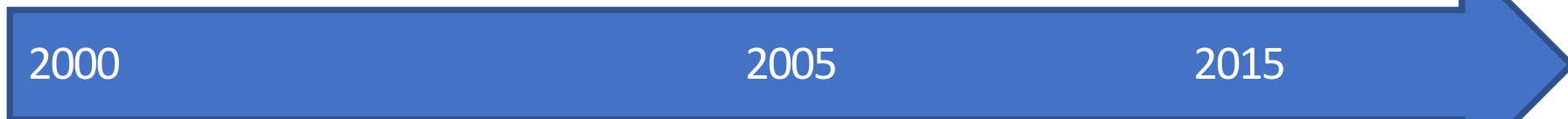


Pseudo-divergent Catalysis



MacMillan

Buchwald



2000

2005

2015

Divergent Catalysis



Deng

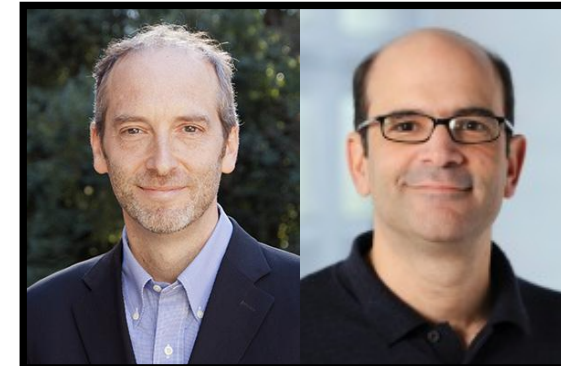
Dual Catalysis



Jørgensen

Jacobsen

Stereodivergent Dual Catalysis

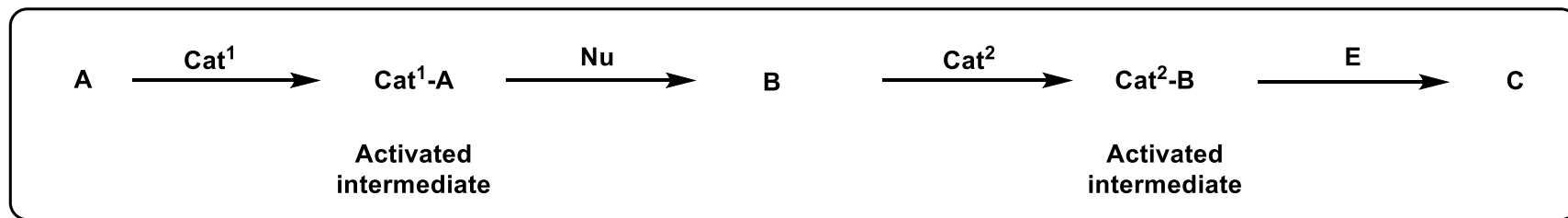


Hartwig

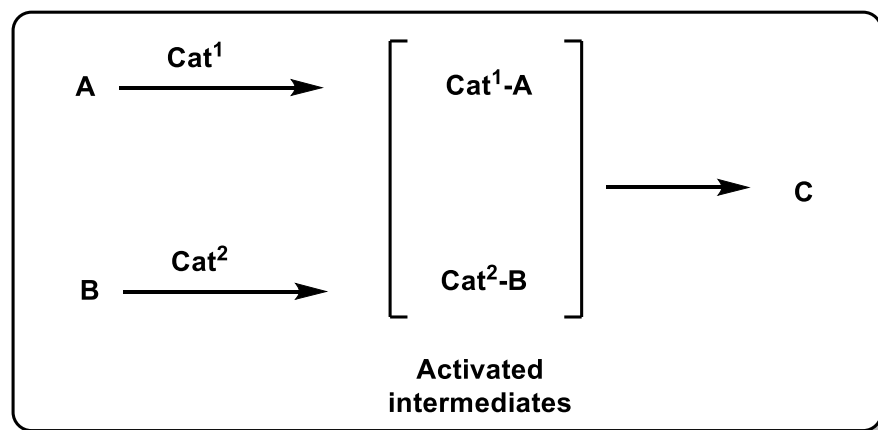
Carreira

# Dual Catalysis

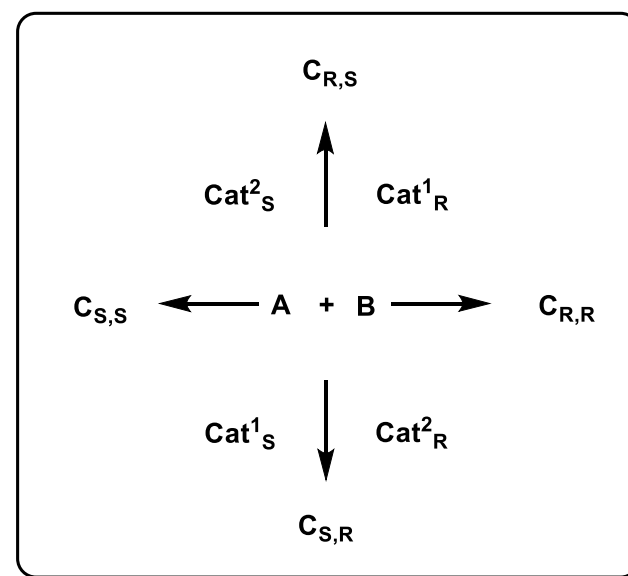
## Cascade Catalysis



## Dual Catalysis

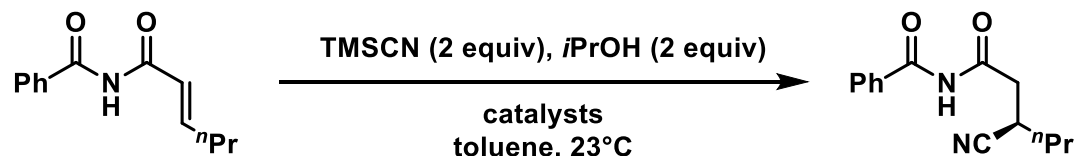


## Dual Stereodivergent Catalysis

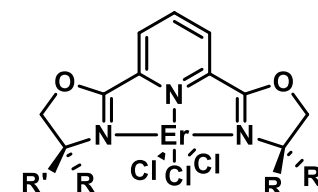
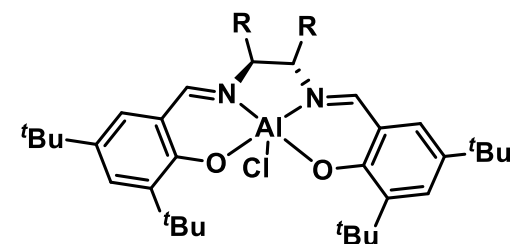


# Dual non Divergent Catalysis

## First Dual Metal Catalysis



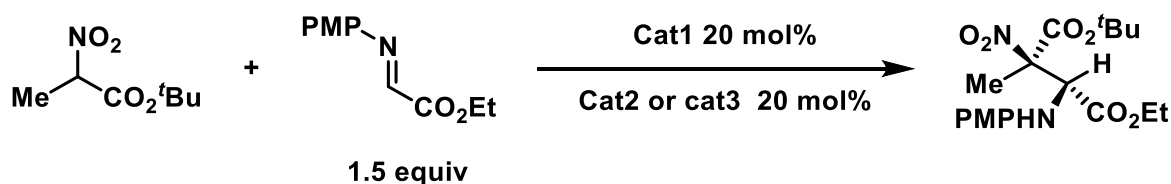
Entry	Al complex	Er complex	Conversion (%)	e.r.
1	( <i>S,S</i> )	-	<3	-
2	-	( <i>S,S</i> )	<3	-
3	( <i>S,S</i> )	( <i>S,S</i> )	87	98:2
4	( <i>S,S</i> )	( <i>R,R</i> )	20	86:14
5	( <i>S,S</i> )	achiral	45	92:8
6	achiral	( <i>S,S</i> )	98	89:11



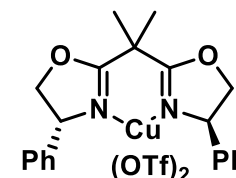
- **Two catalyst act cooperatively in the rate determining step and asymmetric induction**
  - **Only one stereocenter** → **No stereodivergence**
  - **Simultaneous activation of Nu and E by distinct enantiopure catalysts**

# Salient example

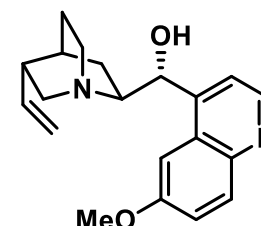
## Copper/Bisoxazoline/Cinchona Alkaloid Dual Catalysis



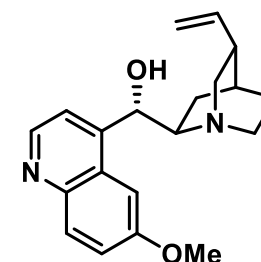
Entry	Ligand	Base	Conversion (%)	d.r.	e.r.
1	(R)-cat1	Et <sub>3</sub> N	>90	2:1	80/82
2	No ligand	Quinine	14	1:1	0/0
3	Phenanthroline	Quinine	27	8:1	0/0
4	(R)-cat1	Quinine	90	14:1	99:1
5	(R)-cat1	Quinidine	80	8.5:1	98:2



Cat1



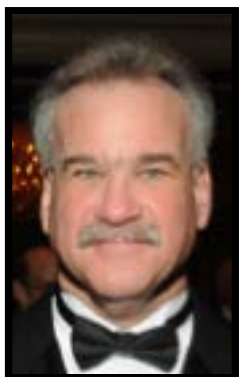
Cat2



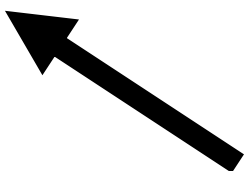
Cat3

- **Chiral ligand controls enantioselectivity and chiral base controls diastereoselectivity**
- **Two pseudo-enantiomers lead to same pair of diastereomers** → **No divergence**

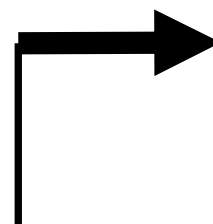
# History of Stereodivergence



Denmark

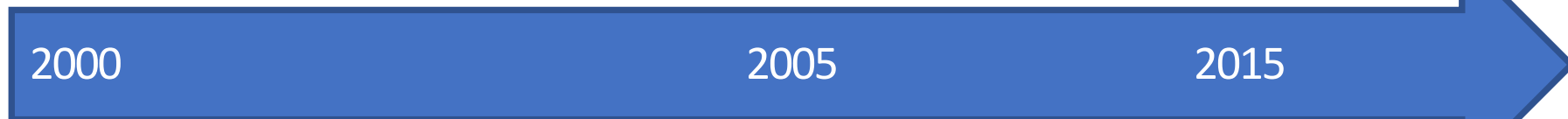


Pseudo-divergent Catalysis



MacMillan

Buchwald



2000

2005

2015

Divergent Catalysis



Deng

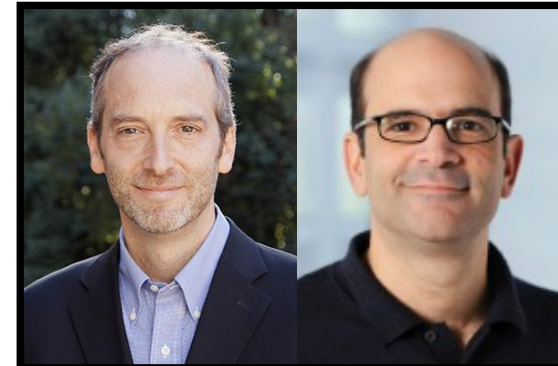
Dual Catalysis



Jørgensen

Jacobsen

Stereodivergent Dual Catalysis

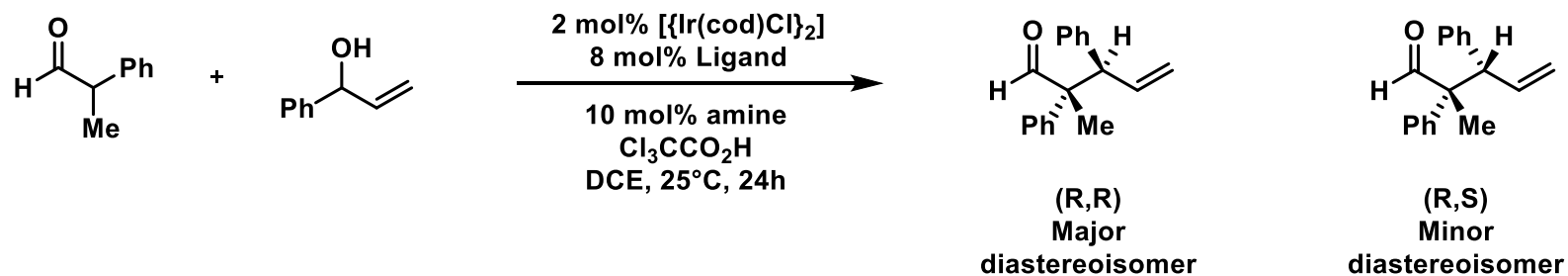


Hartwig

Carreira

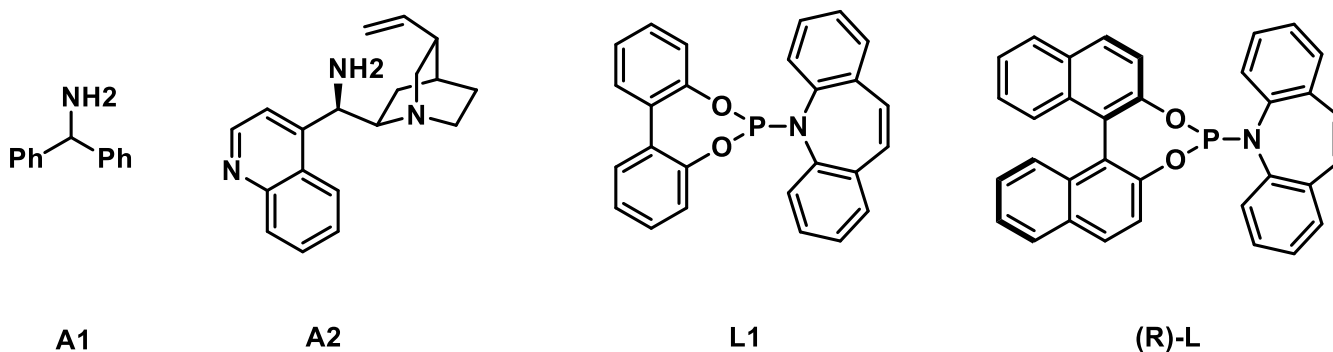
# Stereodivergent Dual Catalysis

## $\alpha$ -Allylation of Branched Aldehydes



## Key Experiments

#1	#2	#3
(R)-L + A1 69%, 3:1 d.r. >99:1 e.r.	L1 + A2 69%, 1.3:1 d.r. 84:16 / 96:4 e.r.	(R)-L + A2 77%, >20:1 d.r. >99:1 e.r.
(R)-L control	A2 control	(R)-L + A2 control



# Example of Stereodivergence

(R)-L + A2

(R,R)-1  
72% (>20:1)  
>99:1 e.r.

(R)-L + A3

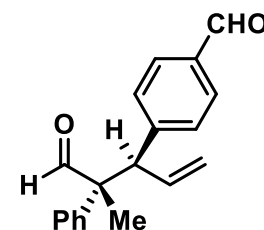
(S,R)-1  
67% (>20:1)  
>99:1 e.r.

(S)-L + A2

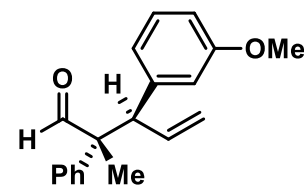
(R,S)-1  
63% (>20:1)  
>99:1 e.r.

(S)-L + A3

(S,S)-1  
75% (>20:1)  
>99:1 e.r.



1



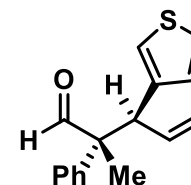
2

(R,R)-2  
67% (>20:1)  
>99:1 e.r.

(S,R)-2  
73% (15:1)  
>99:1 e.r.

(R,S)-2  
67% (>20:1)  
>99:1 e.r.

(S,S)-2  
73% (14:1)  
>99:1 e.r.



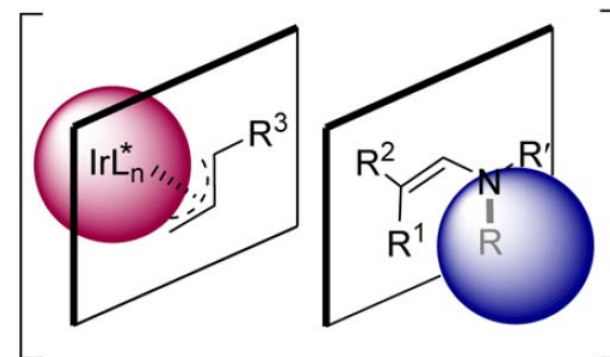
3

(R,R)-3  
64% (>20:1)  
>99:1 e.r.

(S,R)-3  
70% (11:1)  
>99:1 e.r.

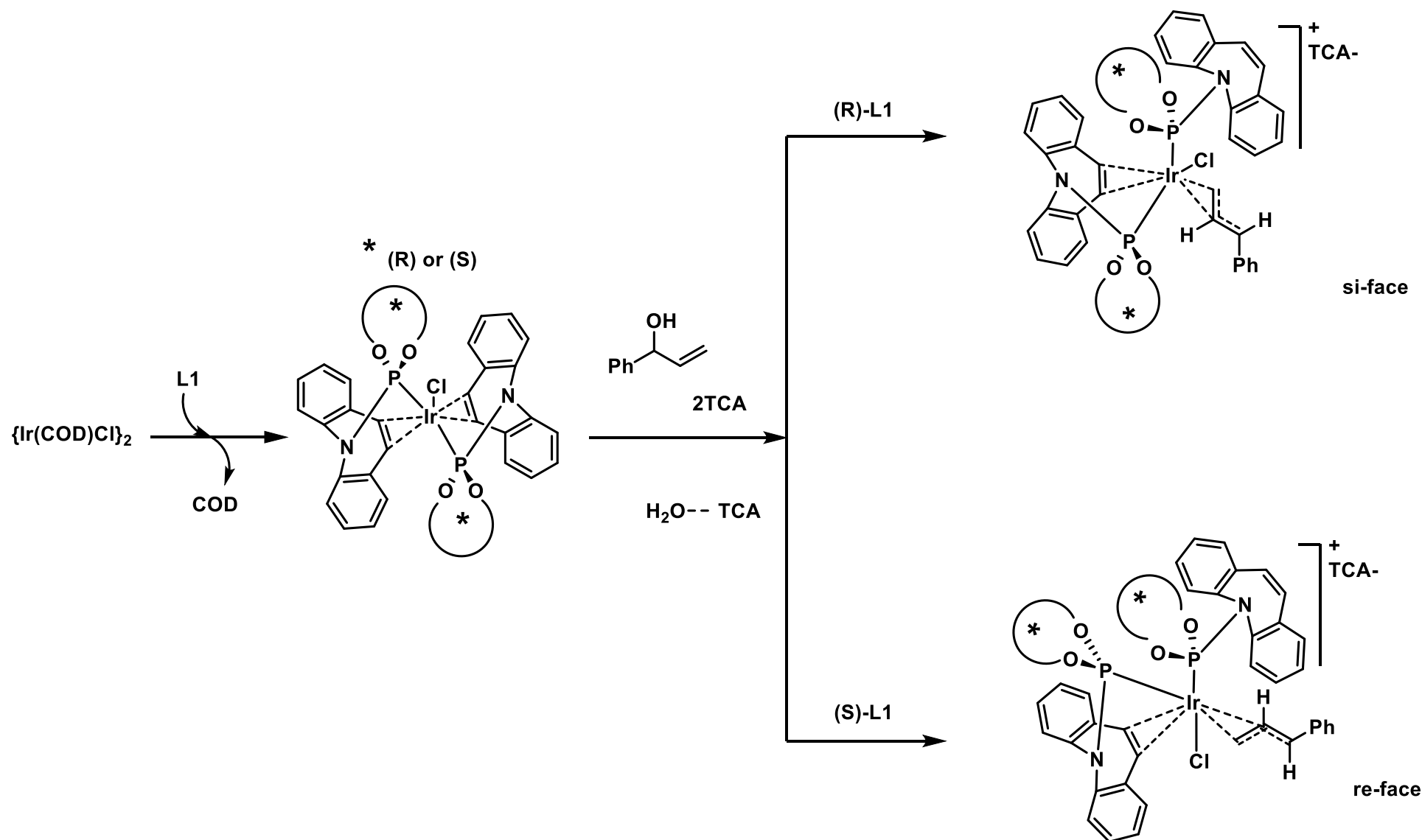
(R,S)-3  
64% (10:1)  
>99:1 e.r.

(S,S)-3  
70% (>20:1)  
>99:1 e.r.

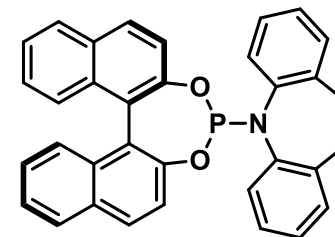
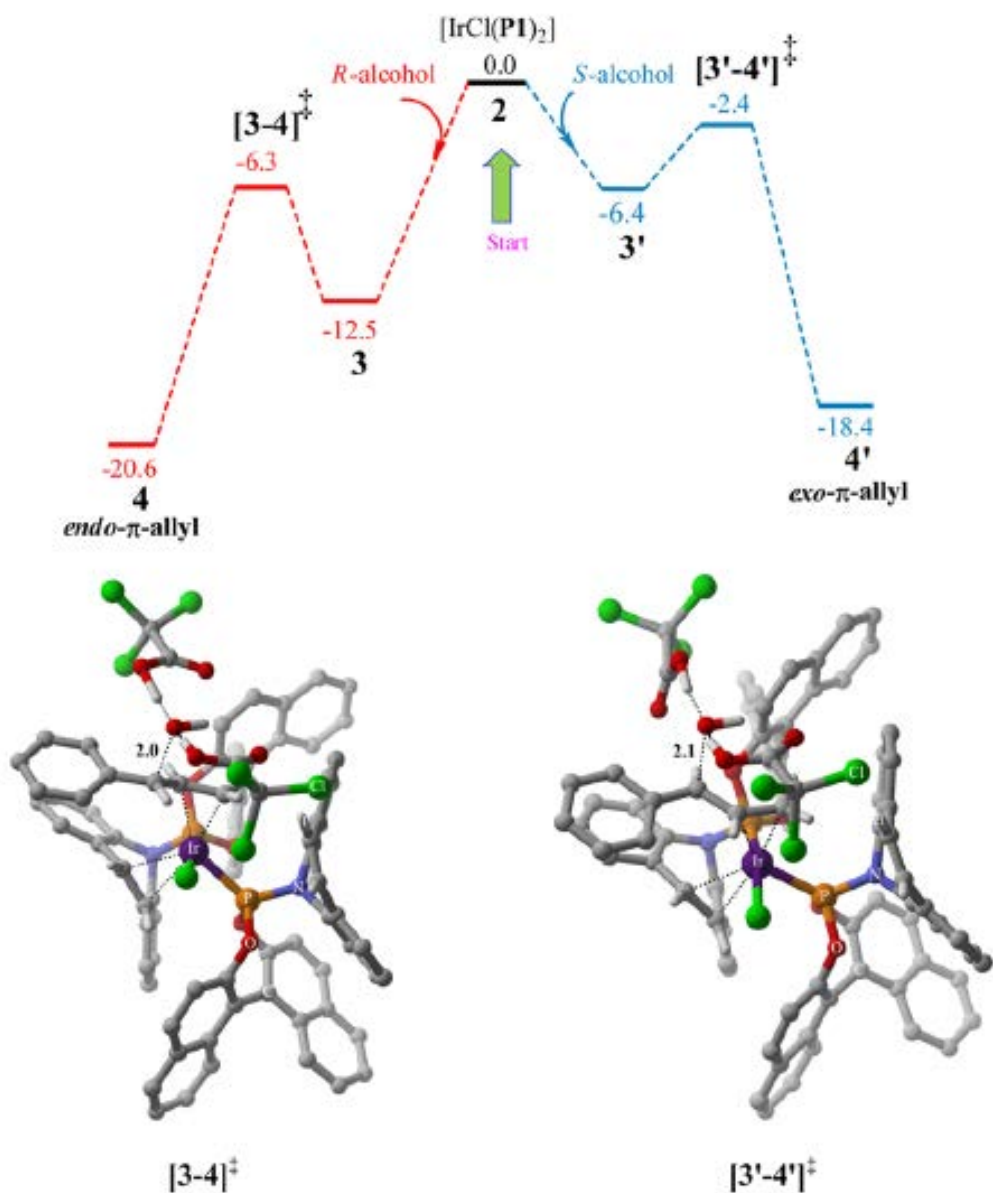


- **Excellent enantio- and diastereoselectivities**
- **No match/mismatch interactions**
- **Access to all stereoisomer using the same reaction condition and substrates**

# Computational Studies

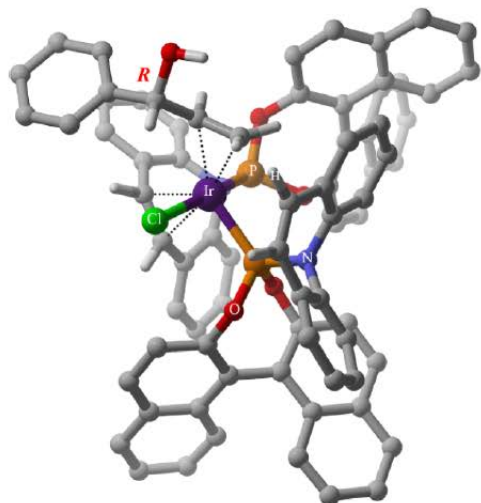


# Computational Studies

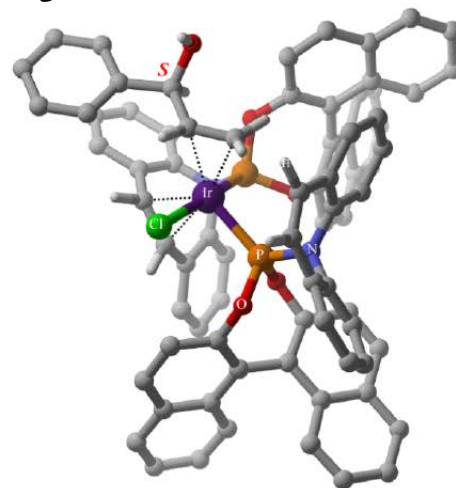


- **Chiral recognition between (R)Cat and (R) alcohol**
- **Each enantiomer of the alcohol lead to a different allyl complex**
- **Yields are around 75-80%**
- **Implies a deracemization process during the oxidative addition**

# Transition State Conformations

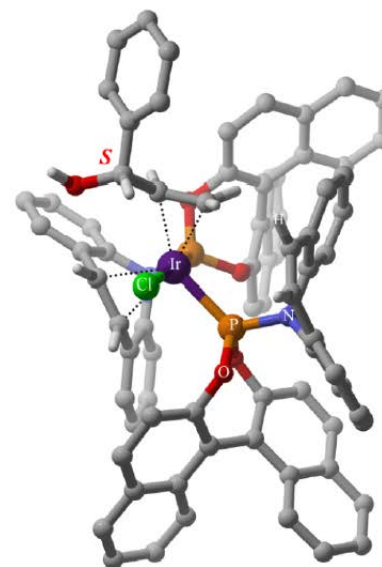


Configuration CR of R-alcohol (0.0)



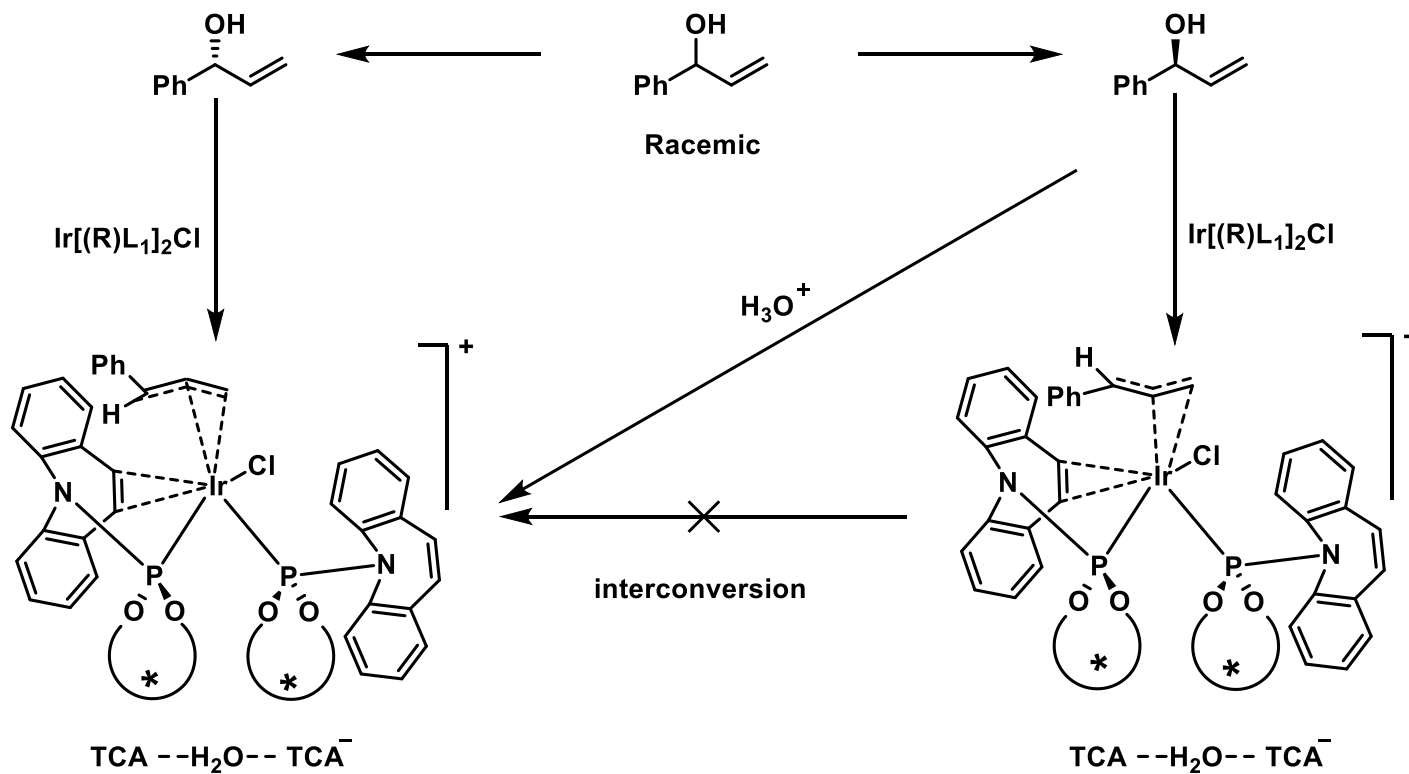
Configuration CS of S-alcohol (3.6)

- *TCA mediated  $\pi$ -allyl complex formation higher by 16kcal/mol*
- *Hydronium mediated dehydration only 5kcal/mol higher*



Configuration CS' of S-alcohol (-2.4)

# Deracemization of Allylic Alcohol

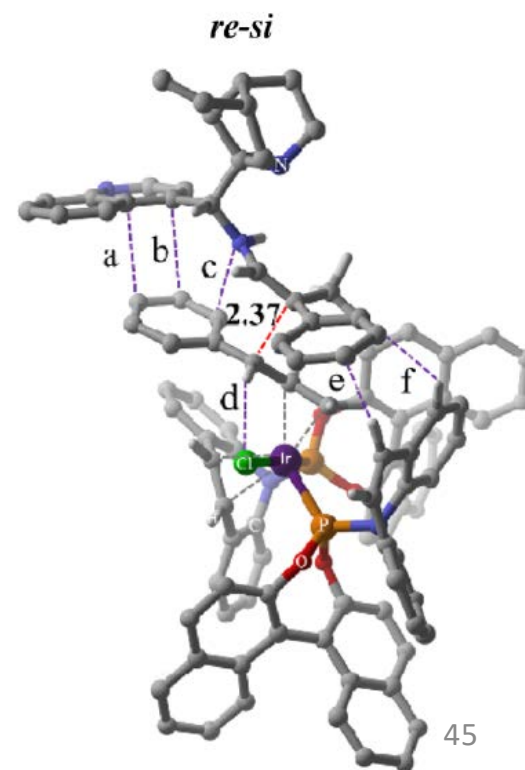
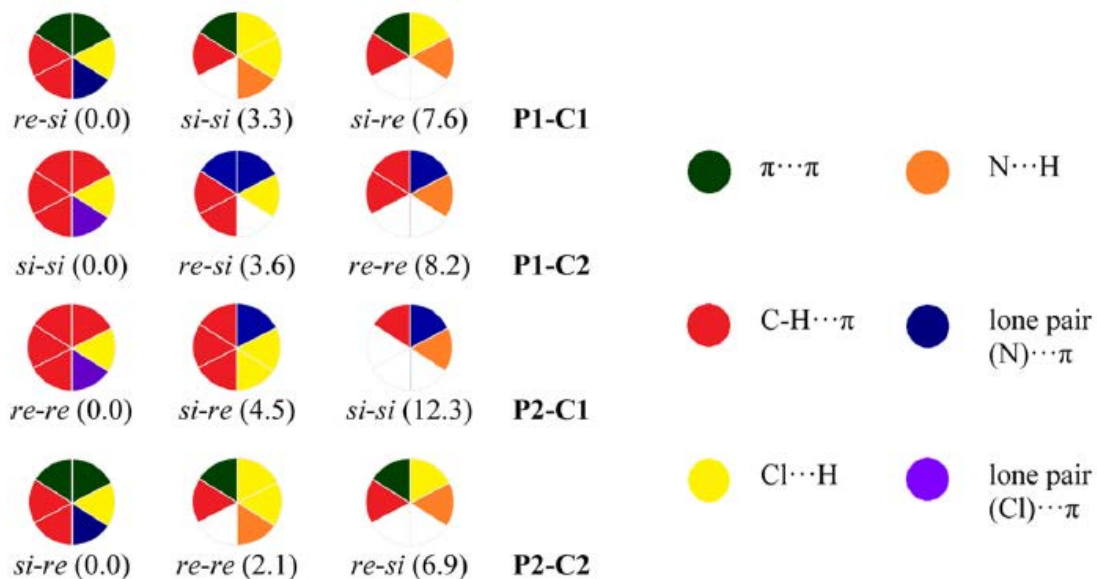


- **Fast racemization occurs during the oxidative addition step**

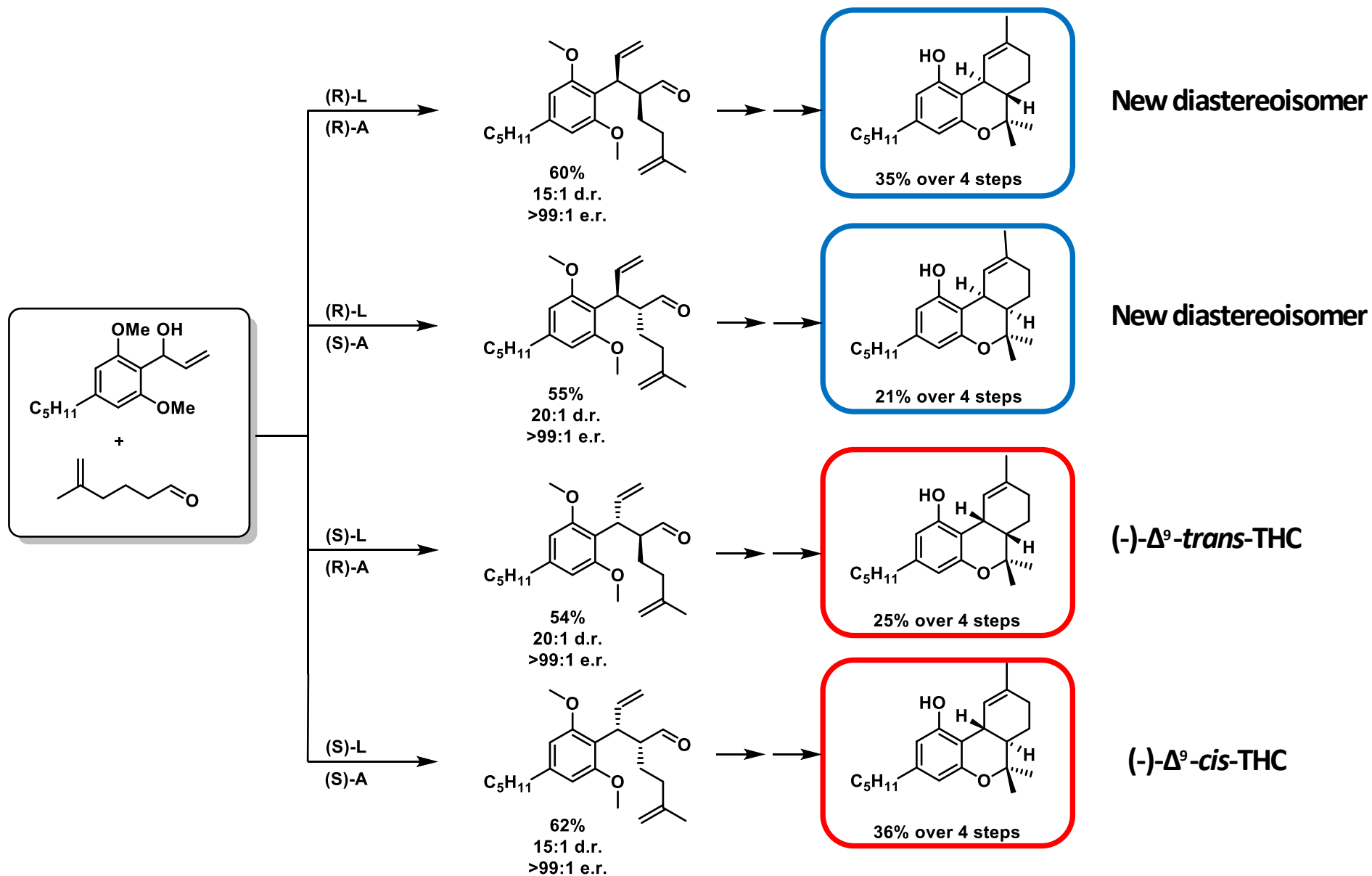
# Computational Studies and Interaction Wheel Model

Electrophile-Nucleophile	Product configuration	L1-A2	L1-A3	L2-A2	L2-A3
re-si	(2R,3R)	0.0	3.6	5.7	6.9
si-si	(2S,3R)	3.3	0.0	12.3	10.2
si-re	(2S,3S)	7.6	5.2	4.5	0.0
re-re	(2R,3S)	11.3	8.2	0.0	2.1

- Relative energies of the C-C bond formatio**



# Application to Total Synthesis



## *Conclusion and Outlook*

- *Huge impact in medicinal chemistry*
- *Still relatively recent*
- *Mainly vicinal stereocenters*
- *Lack of mechanistic investigations*
- *Most of discovery is serendipitous*
- *Dual Catalyst as a solution*

## *To Learn more about Stereodivergent Catalysis*

- Stereodivergent Catalysis.  
*Chem. Rev.* **2018**, *118*, 5080–5200.
- Stereodivergence in Asymmetric Catalysis.  
*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, *139*, 5627–5639.
- Advances in Asymmetric Diastereodivergent Catalysis.  
*Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2017**, *359*, 534 – 575.
- Mechanistic Insights on Cooperative Catalysis through Computational Quantum Chemical Methods.  
*ACS Catal.* **2015**, *5*, 480–503.