

# The Synthesis of P-Stereogenic Phosphorus Compounds

Increasing accessibility to a privileged class of ligand



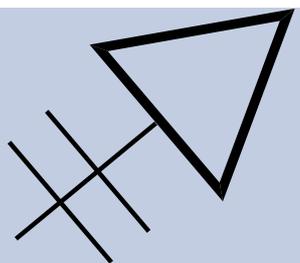
Craig Seymour

Group Meeting Presentation

22 April 2014

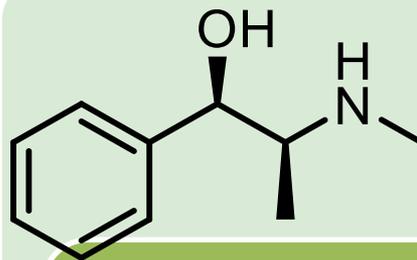


# Outline



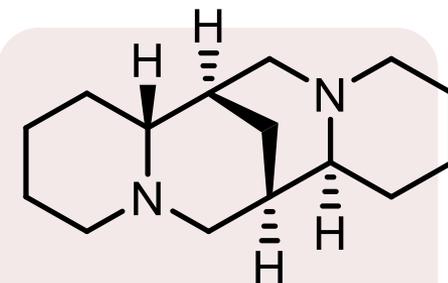
## Introduction

- History
- Importance
- Phosphine Inversion



## Ephedrine

- Jugé-Stephan Method
- Han Improvements



## Sparteine

- Evans' Introduction
- Catalytic Usage

# Objectives

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1. Demonstrate the effectiveness of an ephedrine based synthesis.
2. Demonstrate the ability of sparteine to create P-stereogenic centers that complement an ephedrine based synthesis.
3. Briefly discuss applications of P-stereogenic ligands as they relate to non-hydrogenation processes.

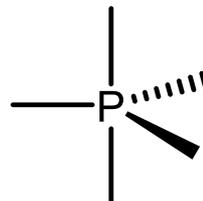


# Nomenclature

- In the literature, a phosphorus atom bonded to three different substituents is also called “P-stereogenic”, “P-chirogenic”, or “P-chiral”. It should be noted that “P-chiral” is not strictly correct because the chirality is a property of a molecule as a whole.



Phosphane  
Phosphine



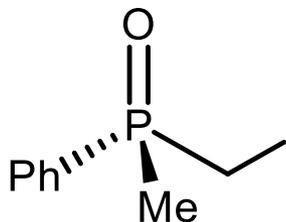
$\lambda^5$ -Phosphane  
Phosphorane



# History

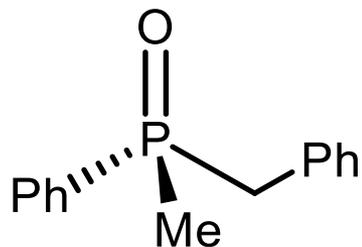
Meisenheimer at Berlin, 1911

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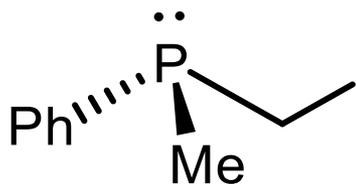
Meisenheimer at Berlin, 1926

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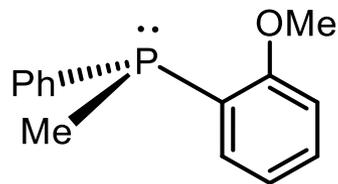
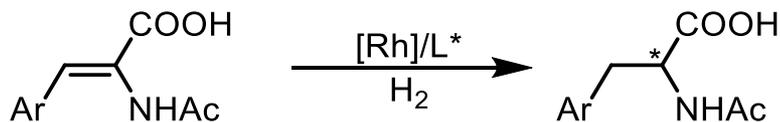
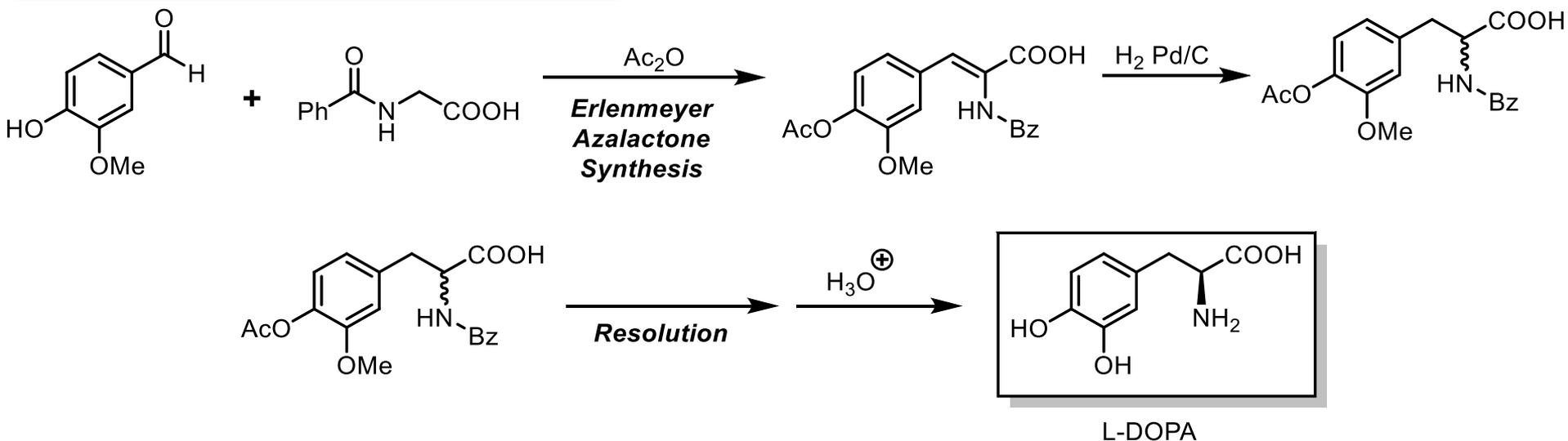
Horner at Mainz, 1961

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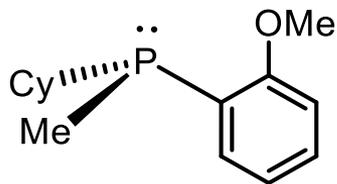


# DiPAMP

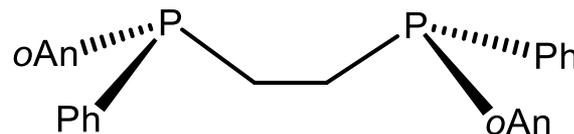
Knowles at Monsanto, 1968-77



PAMP  
79:10 er



CAMP  
92:8 er

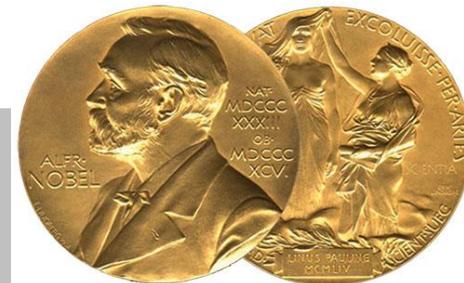
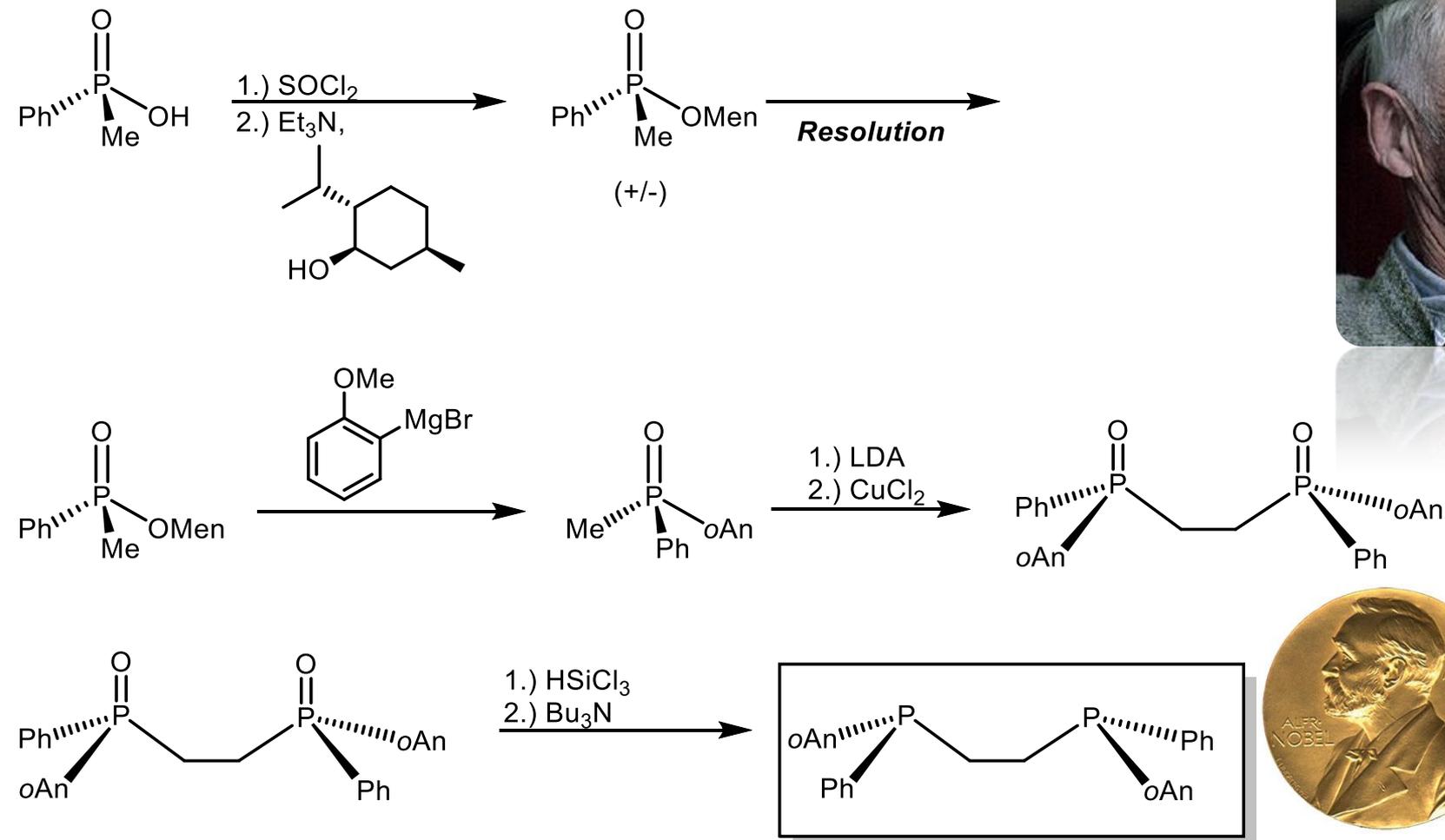
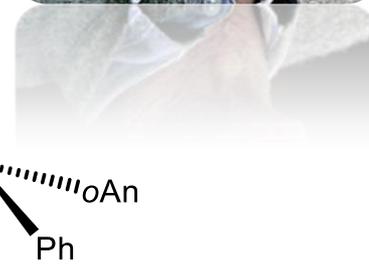
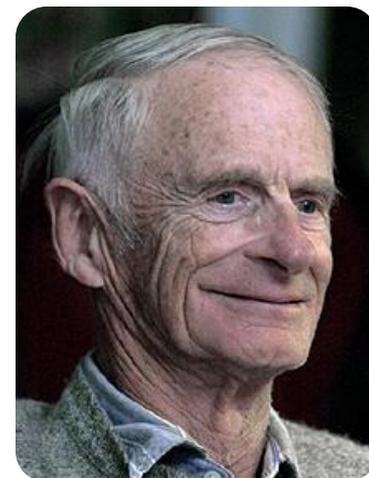


DiPAMP  
98:2 er



# DiPAMP Synthesis

Knowles at Monsanto, 1968-77

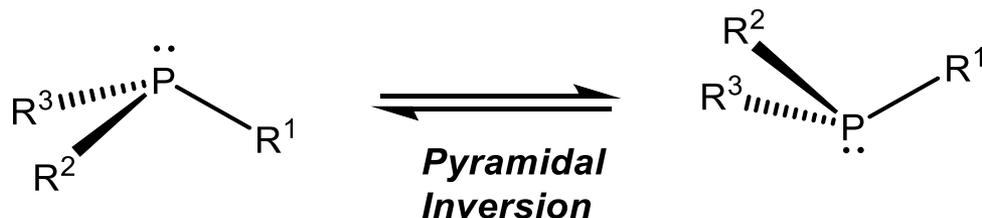


# Why Were P-Stereogenic Ligands Ignored?

- “Chiraphos, BINAP, DuPhos... showed that stereogenic phosphorus atoms were not required to obtain high enantioselectivities...attention was shifted away from P-stereogenic systems, leaving them in the shadow for decades” – Arnald Grabulosa
- “Chiral phosphines bearing stereogenic phosphorus atoms are prone to racemization” – Quirnbach Börner
- “Interest in P-stereogenic compounds fell away because of the synthetic difficulties encountered” – Guillermo Muller



# Configurational Stability of Phosphorus



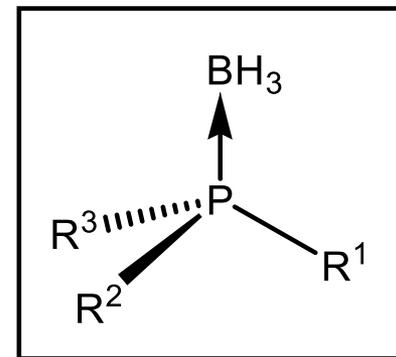
- Amines have an inversion barrier typically quoted as 7-12 kcal/mol.
- Phosphines have an inversion barrier that is much higher, 35-40 kcal/mol.
  - Steric effects increases this barrier.
  - Delocalization of the lone pair lowers this barrier.
- In practical terms an inversion barrier of approx. 29 kcal/mol has  $t_{1/2}$  of 7h at 95°C



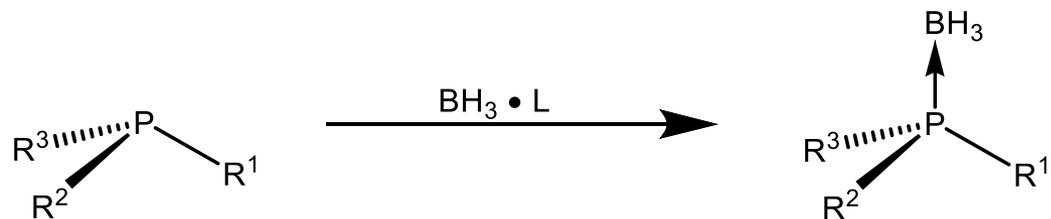
# Phosphorus Stabilizing Groups

Imamoto at Chiba University, 1990

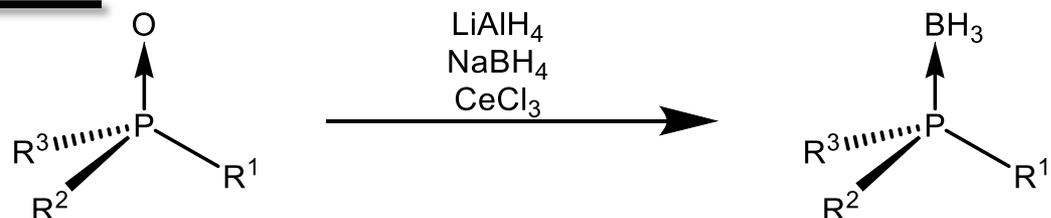
- The borane group quenches the lone pair, preventing oxidation and inversion.
  - Phosphine boranes are air-stable and usually crystalline.
- Hydrogen and methyl groups on phosphorus are activated. (Discussed in part III of the talk)
- Protection with  $\text{BH}_3 \cdot \text{THF}$  or  $\text{BH}_3 \cdot \text{SMe}_2$  occurs with retention of configuration.
- Easily deprotected with 2° amines or DABCO with retention of configuration.
  - Deprotection is not always required; phosphine boranes can prepare metal complexes from metal salts, e.g.  $\text{PdCl}_2$  to  $\text{Pd}^0$ . ([Juge, S. et. al. J. Organomet. Chem., 2001, 624, 333.](#))
- Can be converted to the phosphine oxide (mCBPA), phosphine sulfide ( $\text{S}^8$ ), or into a phosphonium salt (alkyl iodide).



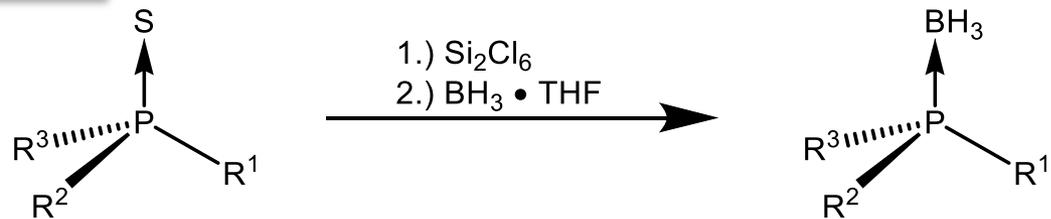
# Phosphorus Stabilizing Groups



Imamoto at Chiba University, 1985

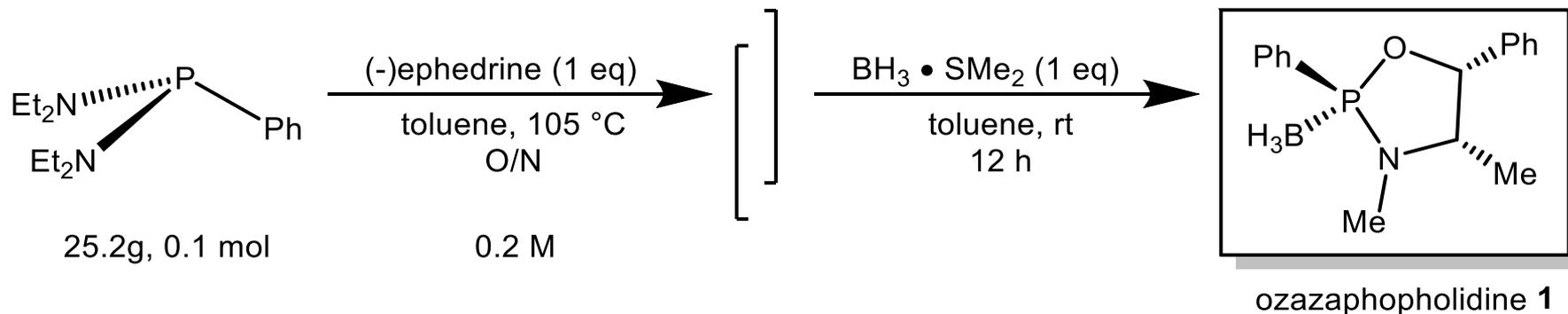


Corey at Harvard, 1993



# Jugé-Stephan Method

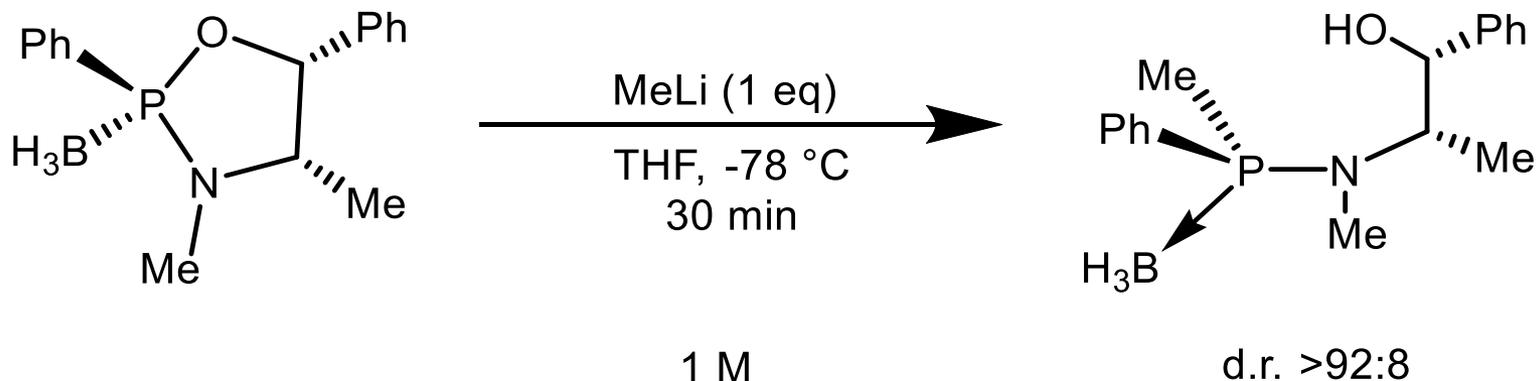
Jugé at CNRS, 1989 & 1990



- The P-O and P-N bonds in **1** have differentiated bond strengths ergo, they have differentiated reactivity toward nucleophiles.
- Intermediates in this process can be purified and/or recrystallized.

# Alkyl or Aryl Lithium Cleavage of The P-O Bond

Jugé at CNRS, 1989 & 1990

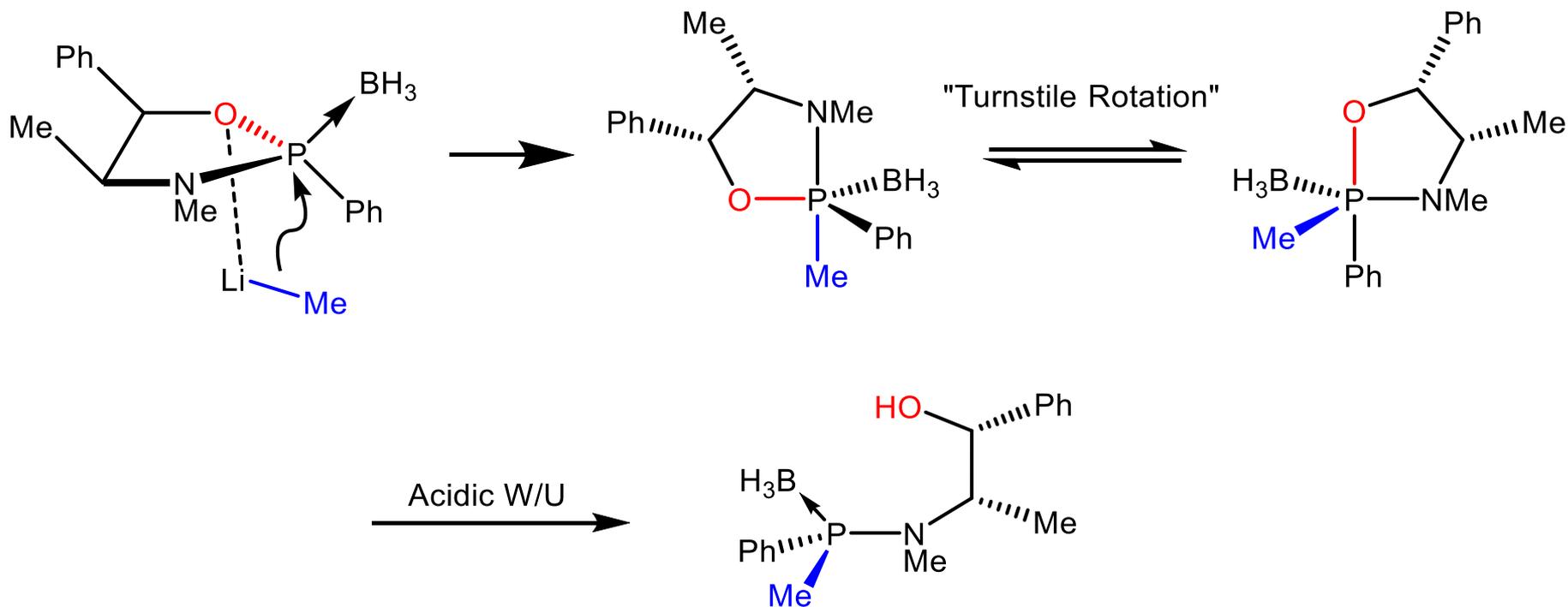


- In general, both alkyl and aryl substituents will produce good yields and diastereoselectivities. Bulky Li nucleophiles remain a challenge for this method.
- Many aminophosphines are obtained optically pure after purification.



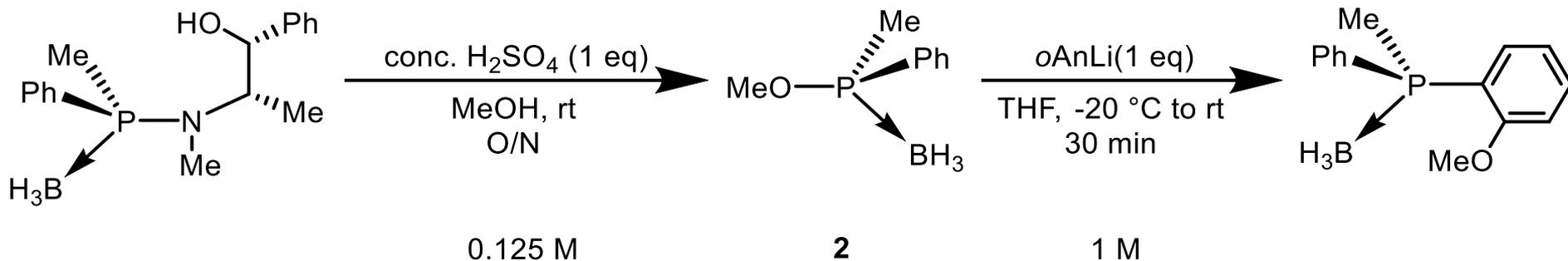
# Retention In The P-O Cleavage Step

Jugé at CNRS, 1993



# P-N Bond Cleavage by Acidolysis

Jugé at CNRS, 1989 & 1990

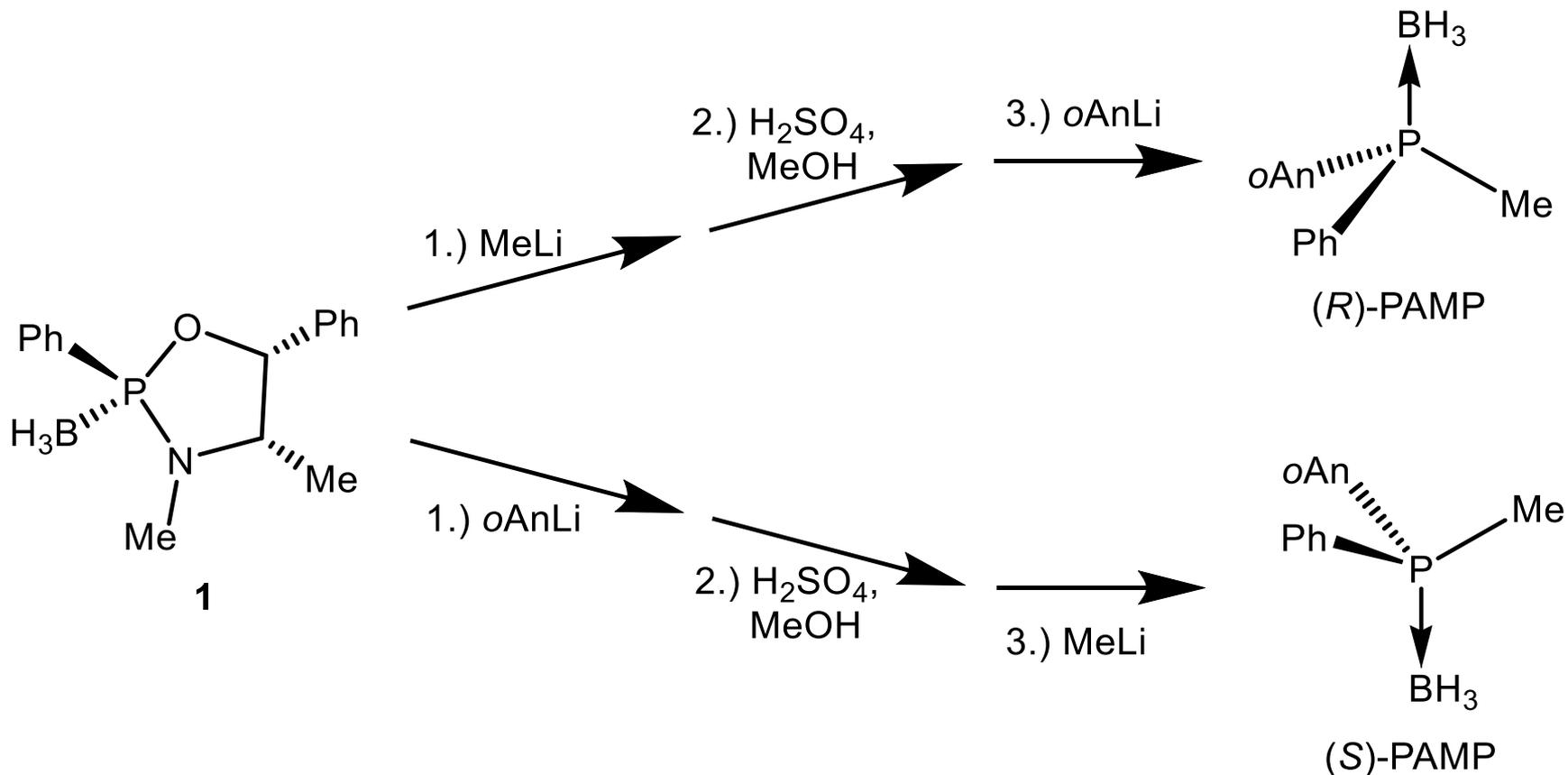


- $S_N2@P$  substitution with an inversion of configuration forming a phosphinite.
- Does not proceed if bulky groups were introduced in the first P-O cleavage step.
- Typically, phosphinite **2** is treated as an intermediate. Followed by a *second* P-O cleavage step with inversion.
- Ephedrine is released with the formation of **2**.



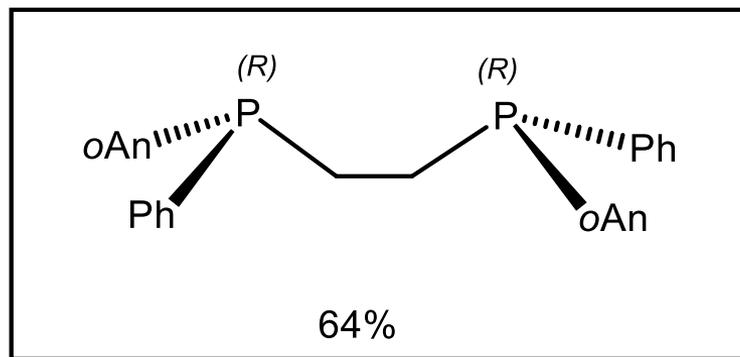
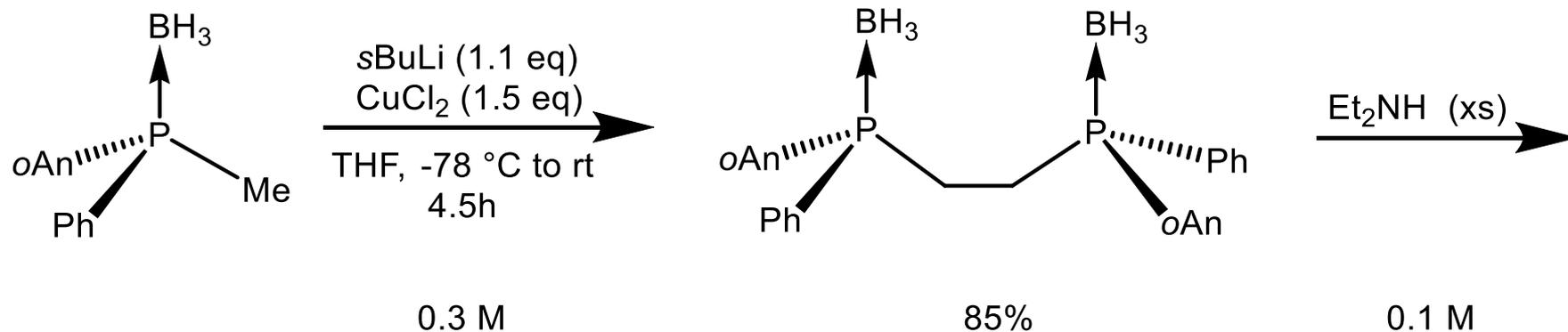
# Stereodivergent Phosphine Synthesis

Jugé at CNRS, 1990



# Oxidative Coupling

Mislow at Princeton, 1973



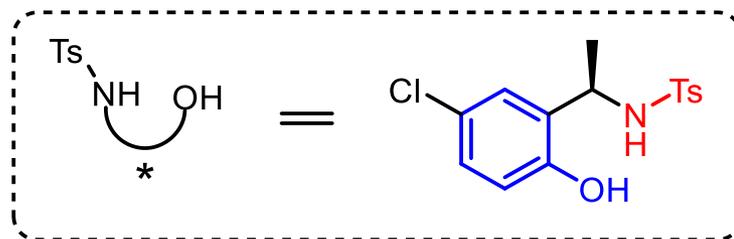
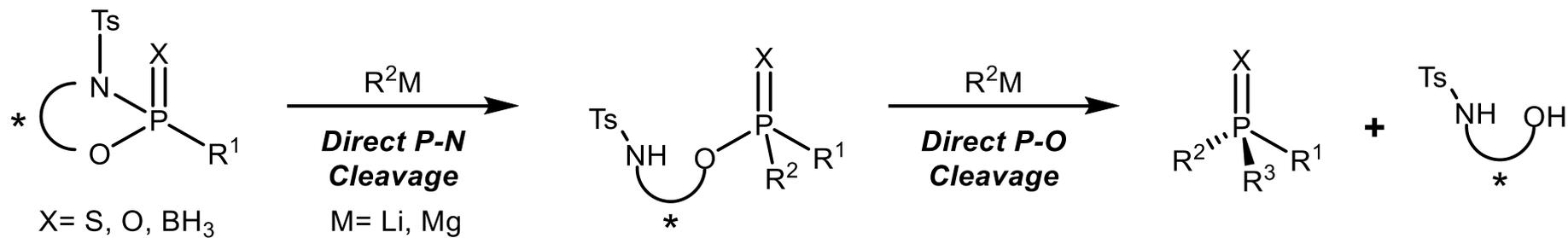
Conditions Reproduced From: [Imamoto, T.; J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1990, 112, 5244.](#)

[Mislow, K.; J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1973, 95, 5839.](#)



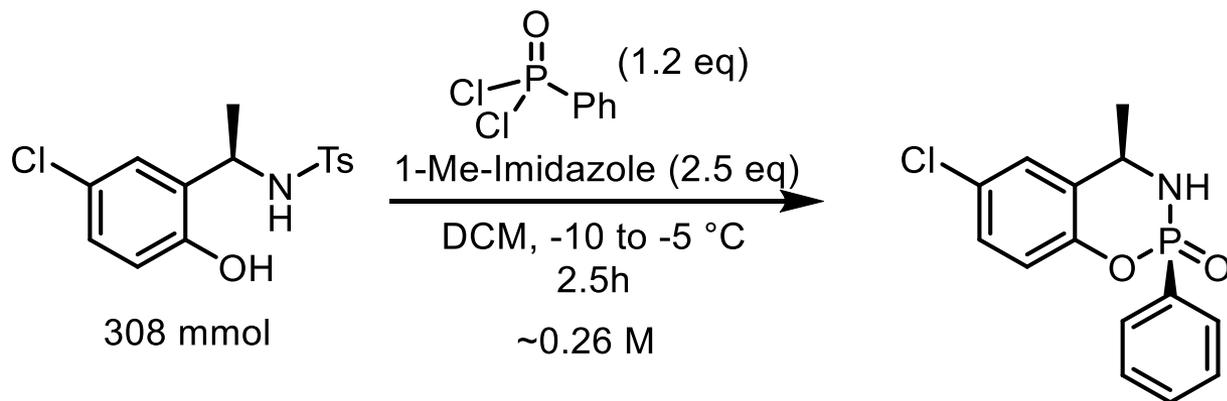
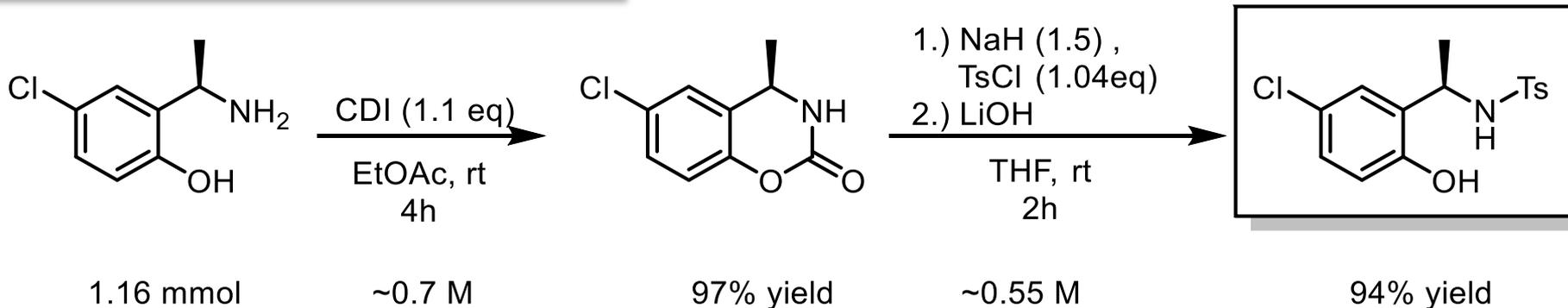
# What About The Addition of Bulky Groups?

Han at Boehringer Ingelheim, 2013



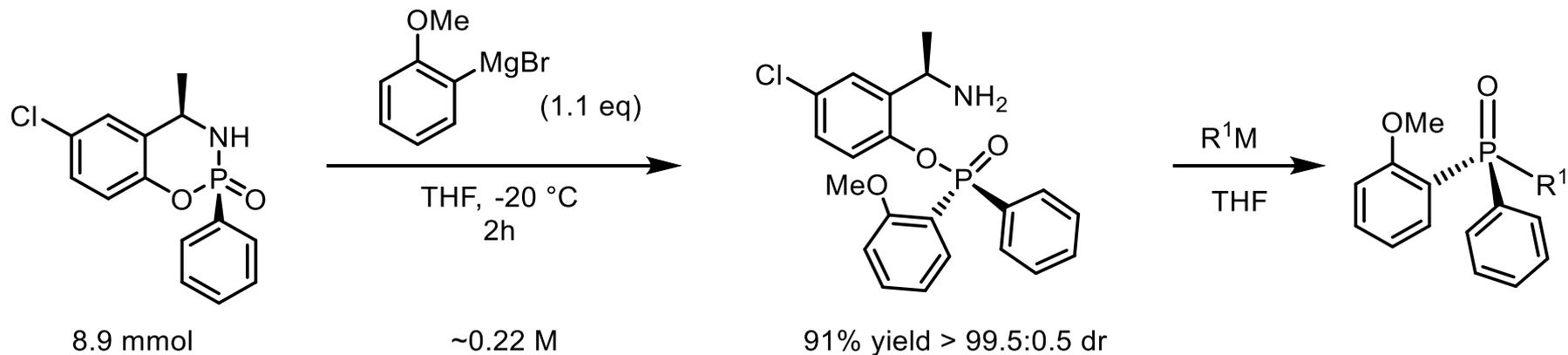
# What About The Addition of Bulky Groups?

Han at Boehringer ingelheim, 2013

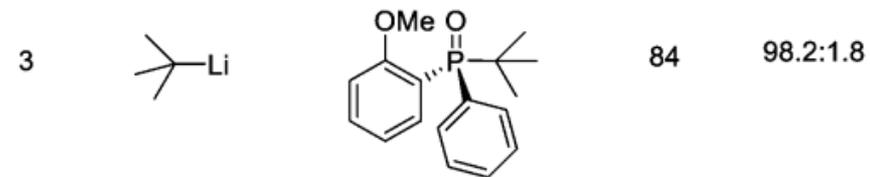
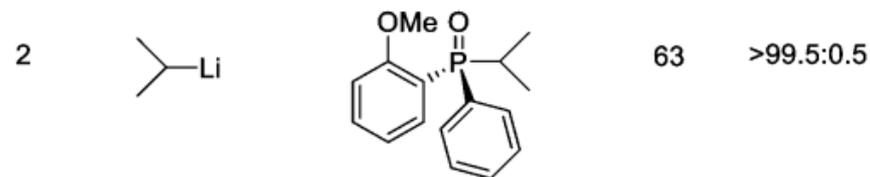
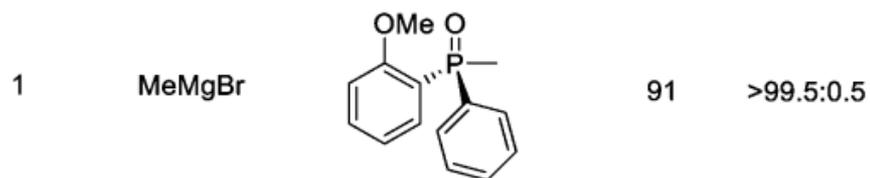


85% yield > 99.5:0.5 dr

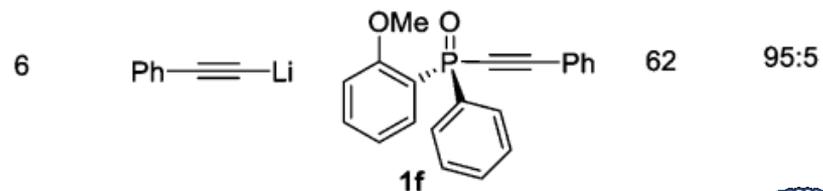
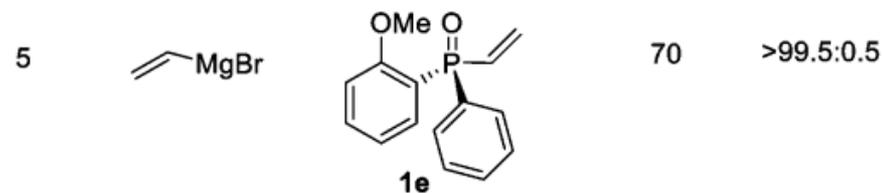
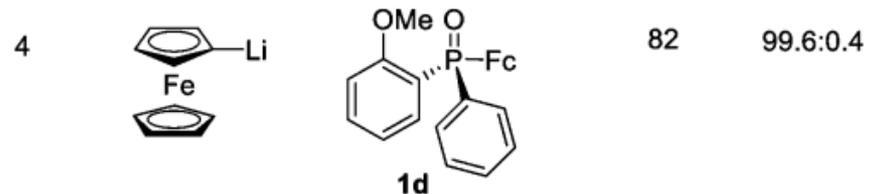




Entry	R <sup>1</sup> M	Product	Yield (%)	er
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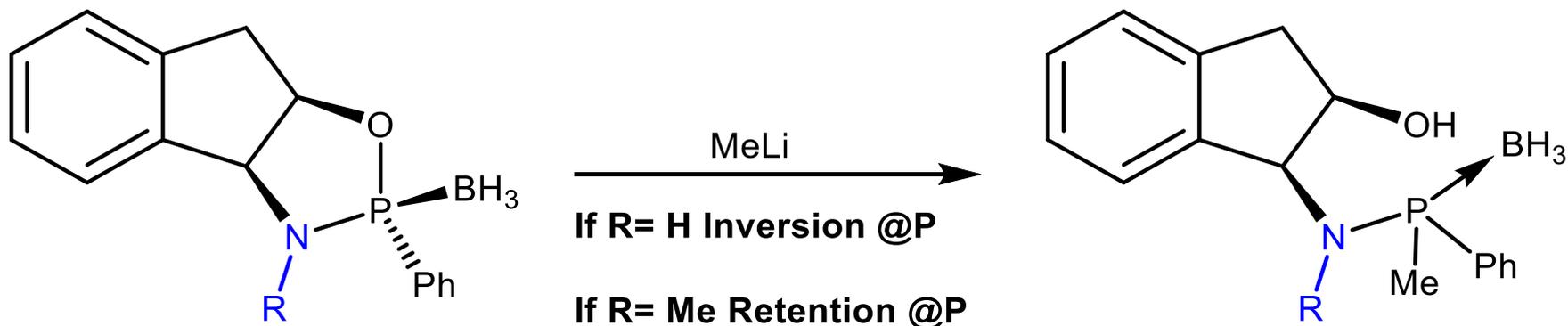


Entry	R <sup>1</sup> M	Product	Yield (%)	er
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# Group Problem

Bickelhaupt at Amsterdam, 2013

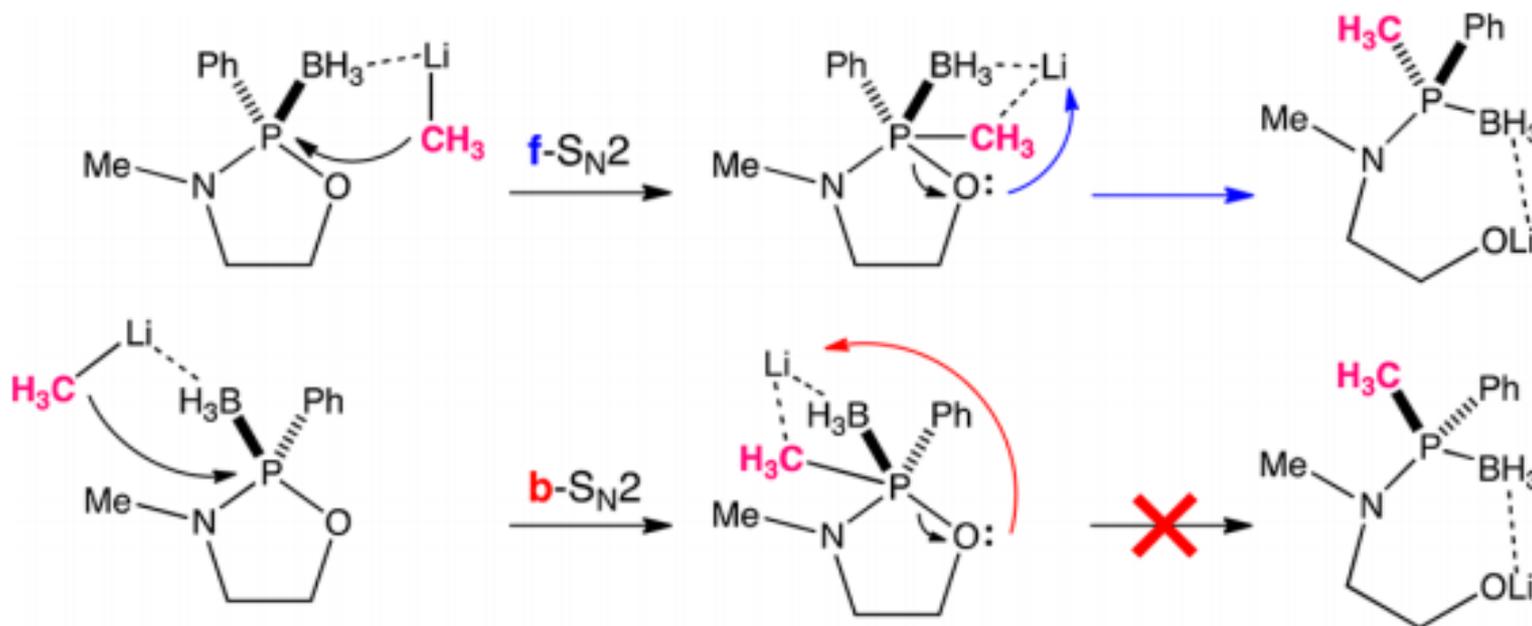


**Propose a mechanism that accounts for the experimental observations.**



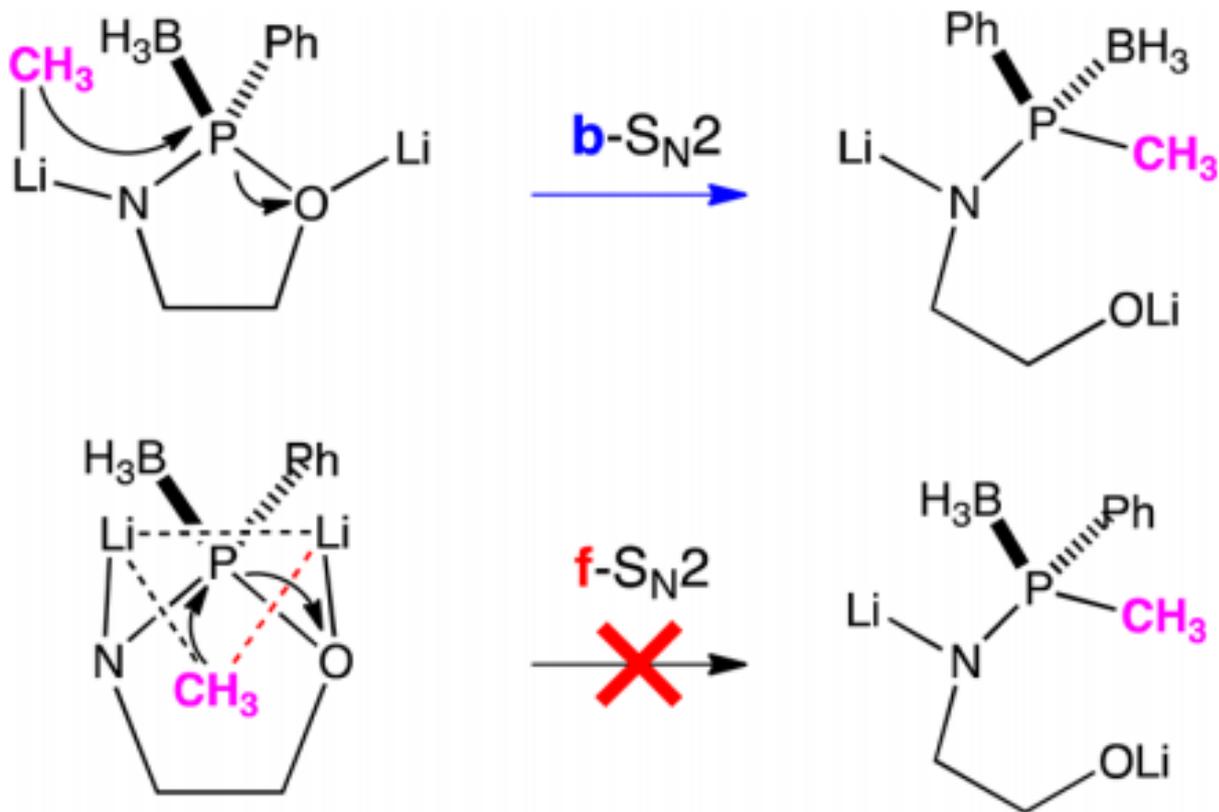
# Group Problem

Scheme 6. Computed Backside and Frontside  $S_N2@P$  Pathways of MeLi + MePh



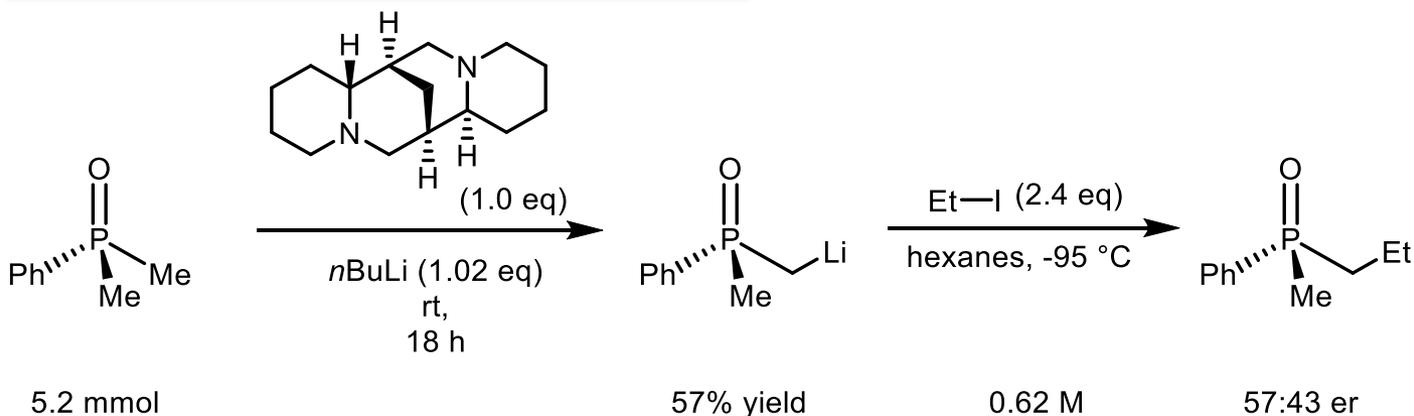
# Group Problem

**Scheme 8. Computed Backside and Frontside  $S_N2@P$  Pathways of MeLi + HPh, Starting from Reactant Complex after Lithiation**

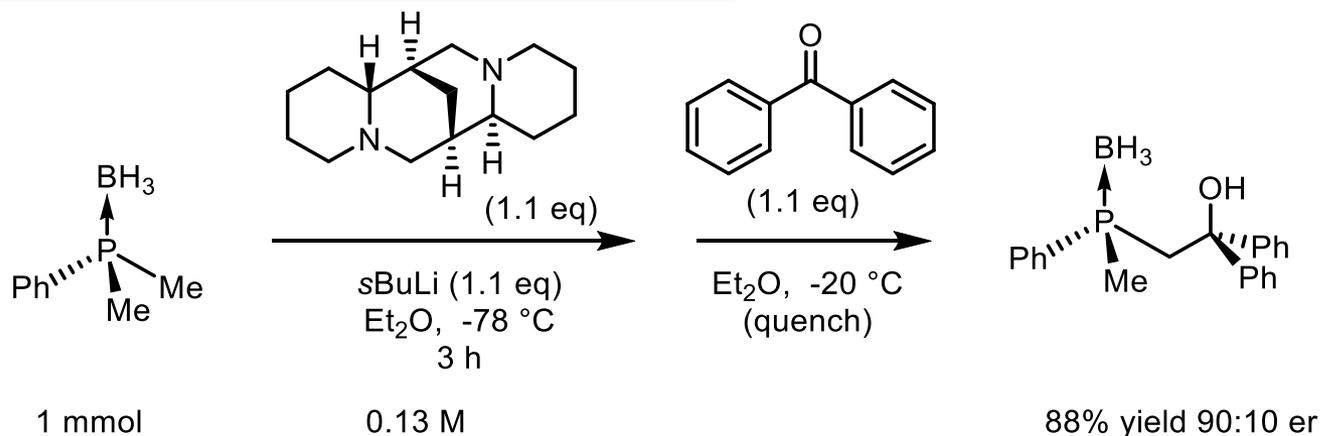


# What about Bulky Groups Further Away?

White at University of  
Western Australia, 1989



Evans at Harvard, 1995

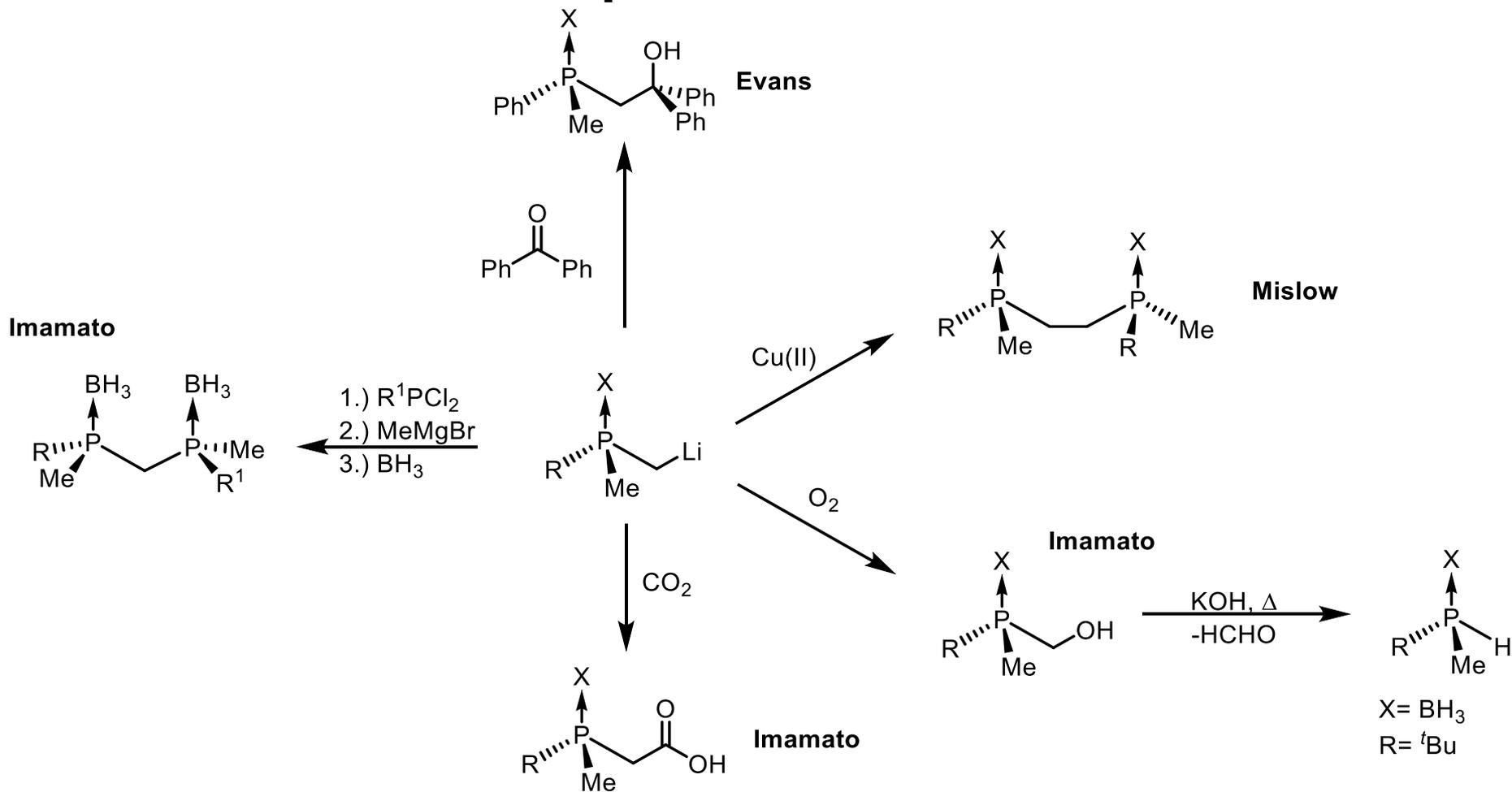


[White, A.H., et. al. J. Chem. Soc., Dalton Trans. 1989, 1, 105.](#)

[Evans, D.A., et. al. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1995, 117, 9075](#)

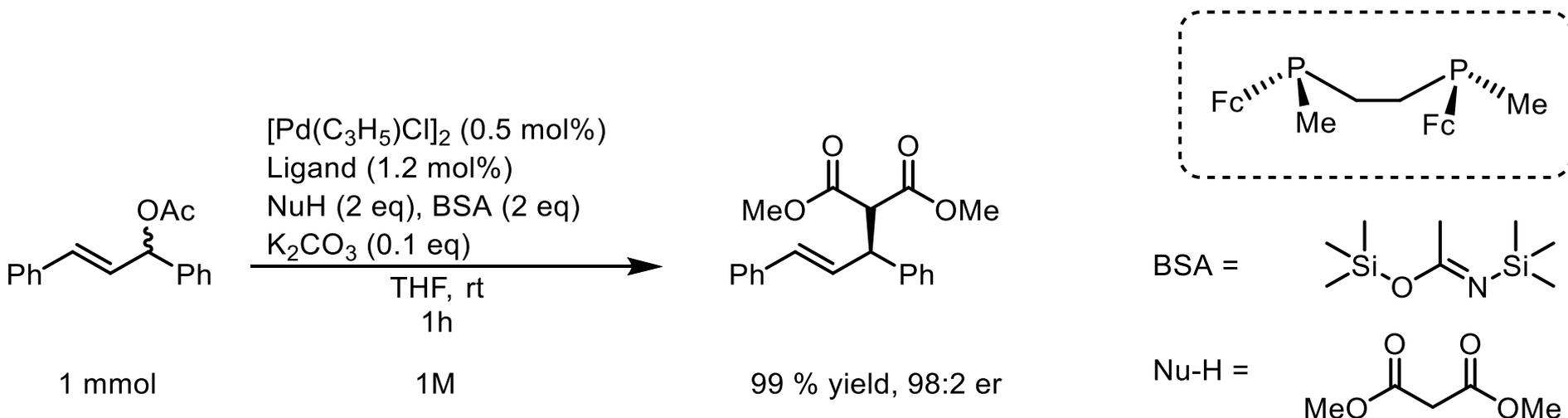


# Versatility of Enantioselective Deprotonation

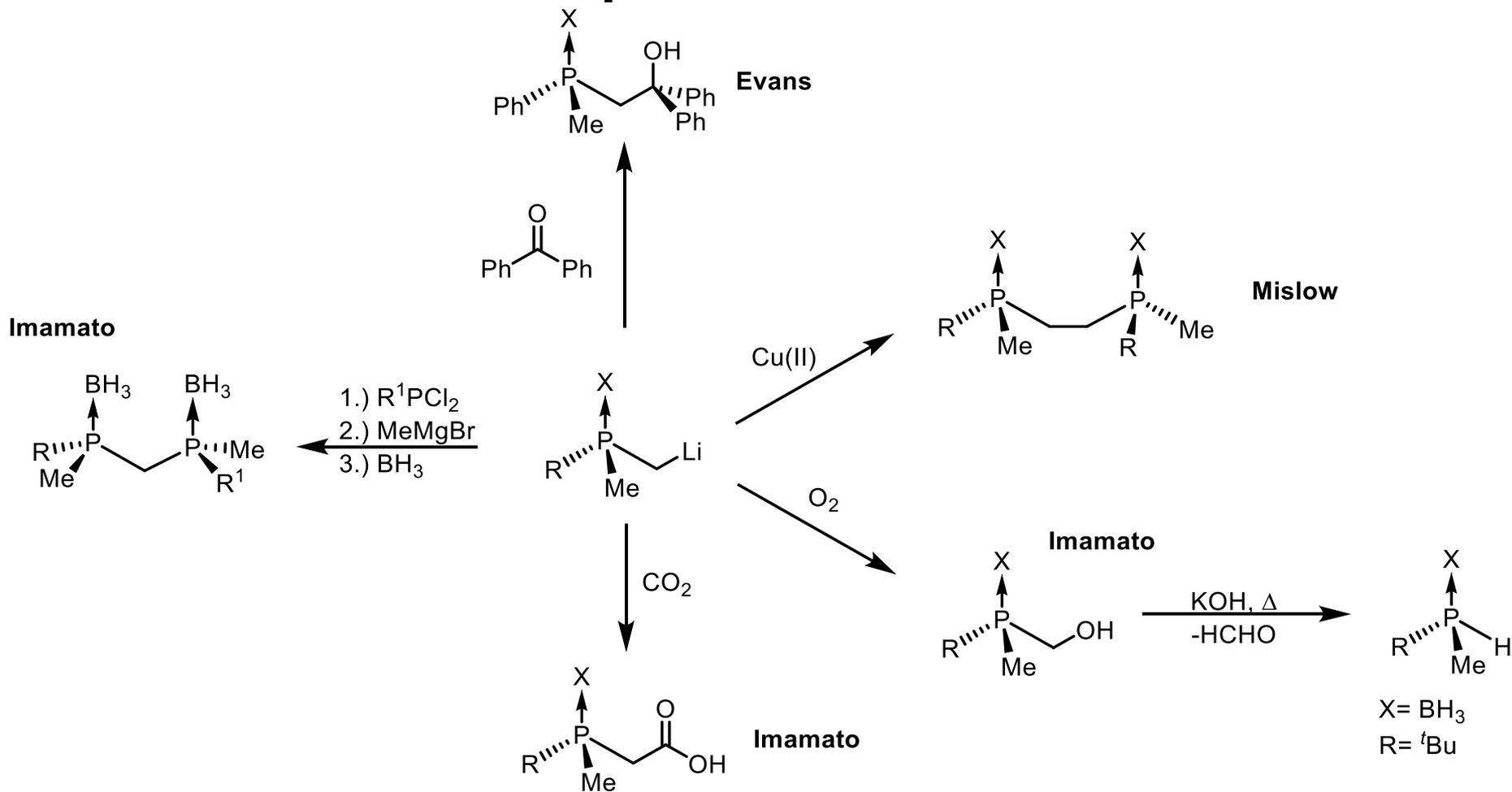


# Allylic Substitutions

Imamoto at Chiba University, 2003

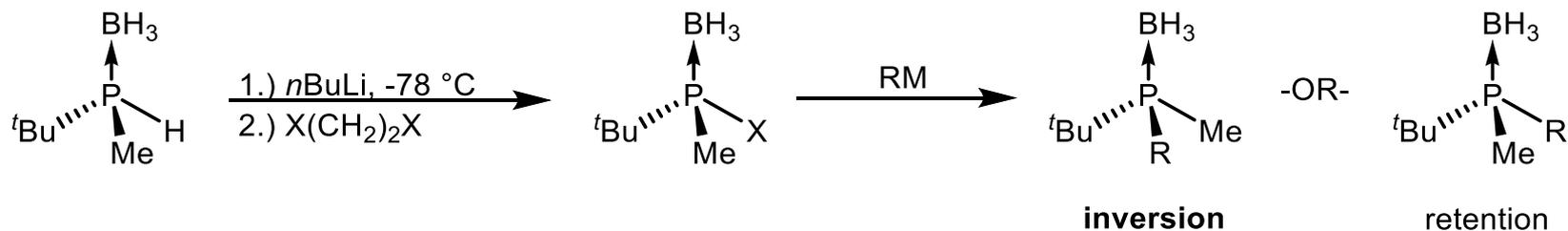


# Versatility of Enantioselective Deprotonation



# Halophosphanylboranes

Imamoto at Chiba University, 2007

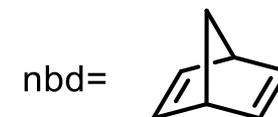
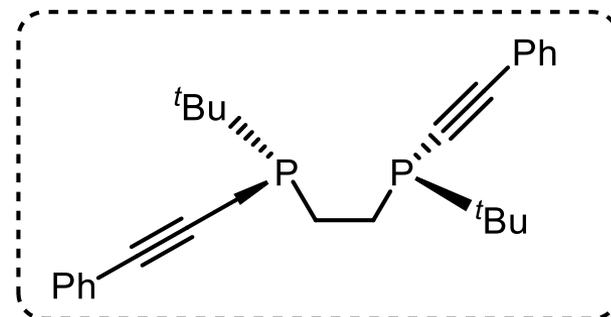
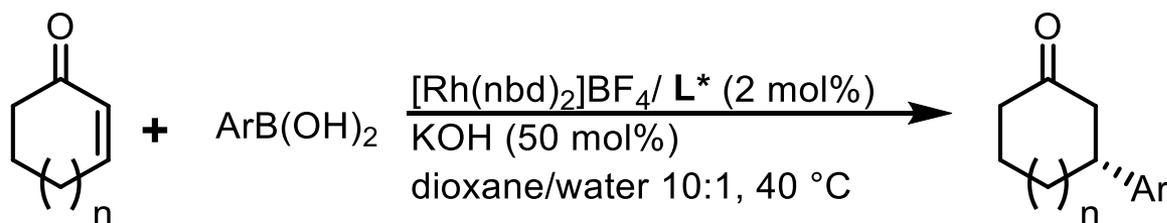


Entry	X	RM	Yield (%)	ee (%)
1	Br	PhCCLi	83	97 (inv.)
2	I	PhCCLi	12	32 (inv.)
3	Br	<i>t</i> -BuCCLi	82	98 (inv.)
4	Br	TMSCCLi	81	99 (inv.)
5	Br	( <i>i</i> -Pr) <sub>3</sub> SiCCLi	86	98 (inv.)
6	Br	PhMgBr	28	83 (inv.)
7	I	PhMgBr	0 <sup>a</sup>	—
8	Br	<i>o</i> -AnMgBr	68	93 (inv.)
9	Br	BuLi	63	91 (ret.)
10	I	BuLi	79	89 (ret.)
11	Br	BnMgCl	94	96 (ret.)
12	I	BnMgCl	92	93 (ret.)



# Application of Alkynyl Ligands

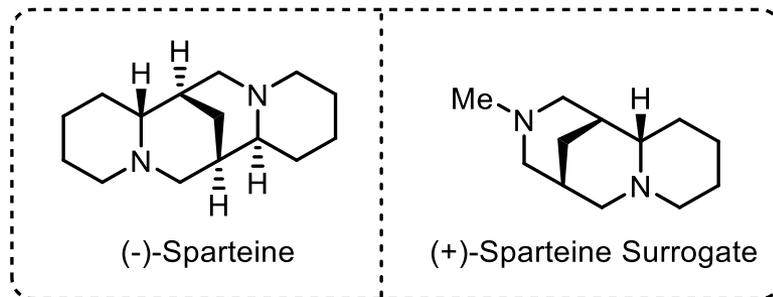
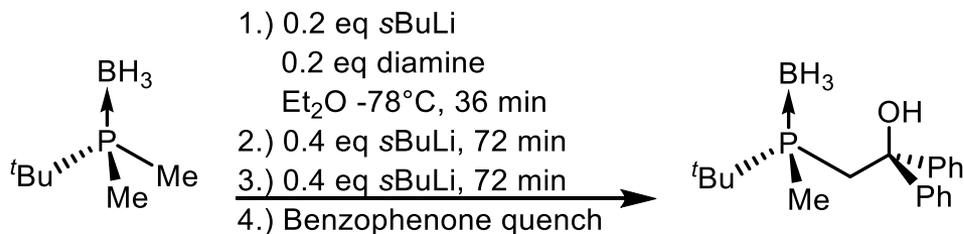
Imamoto at Chiba University, 2007



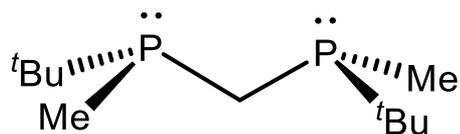
Entry	n	Ar	t (hours)	Yield (%)	ee
<b>1</b>	1	Ph	2	93	99.4 (R)
<b>2</b>	0	Ph	2	90	91.0
<b>3</b>	1	<i>p</i> -CF <sub>3</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	2	96	96.0
<b>4</b>	1	<i>p</i> -MeOC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	2	99	98.4

# Catalytic Deprotonation of a Phosphine Borane

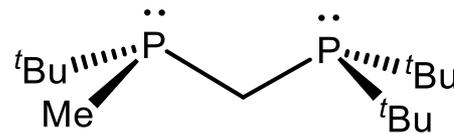
O'Brien at York University, 2011



94% yield, 86:14 er (-)-Sparteine  
84% yield, 12:88 er (+)-Sp Surrogate



**Mini-PHOS**  
40% yield, 99:1 er



**Trichickenfootphos**  
71% yield, 93:7 er

# References

Reviews of Note:

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- 1.) [\*P-Stereogenic Ligands in Enantioselective Catalysis\*, Arnald Grabulosa. Royal Society of Chemistry, Cambridge, 2011.](#)
- 2.) [Kolodiazhnyi, O. \*Tetrahedron: Asymmetry\*. \*\*2012\*\*, 23, 1.](#)

Articles are cited on the relevant slide.

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