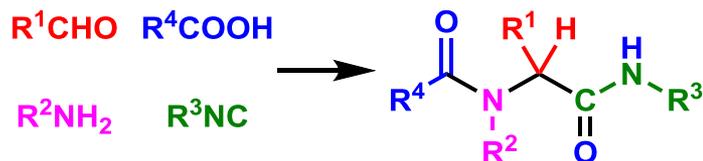


- Reviews: (a) Domling, A.; Ugi, I. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2000**, 39, 3168.  
 (b) Ramon, D. J.; Yus, M. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2005**, 44, 1602.  
 (c) Kurti, L.; Czako, B. (2005) *Strategic applications of named reactions in organic synthesis: Background and detailed mechanisms*. Amsterdam: Elsevier Academic Press.

Outline:

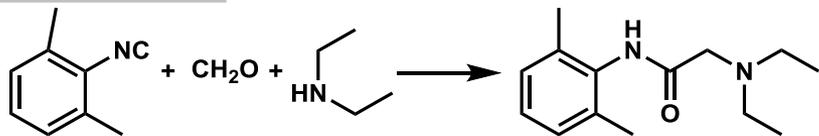
- Ugi Reaction
- Variations of Ugi Reaction
- Catalytic Ugi Reaction
- Asymmetric Ugi Reaction
- Natural Product and Drug Synthesis via Ugi Reaction



A. Domling I. Ugi

- Born on September 5, 1930 in Estonia
- Studied chemistry and mathematics at University of Tübingen (1949-51)
- Obtained his PhD degree under Dr. Rolf Huisgen at University of München (1954)
- His Habilitation in isocyanides followed in 1959
- A member of Bayer AG (1962-1968)
- Professor at University of Southern California (1968-1971)
- Professor at Technical University of Munich from 1971 to 1999, was an emeritus from 1999 until his death in 2005

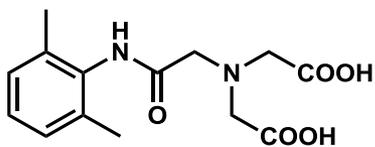
Anesthetic agent



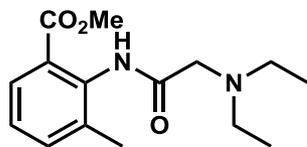
Xylocain (A. B. Astra)

Ugi, I.; Steinbruckner, C. DE-B 1,103,337, 1959.

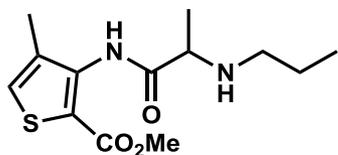
Other analogues



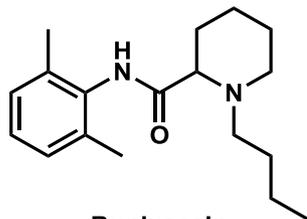
Lidofenin



Tylocain



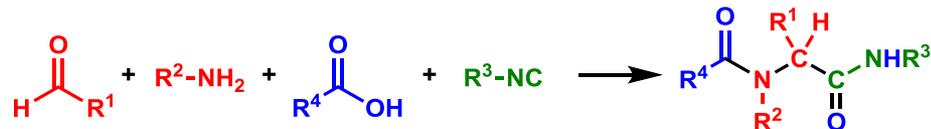
Articain



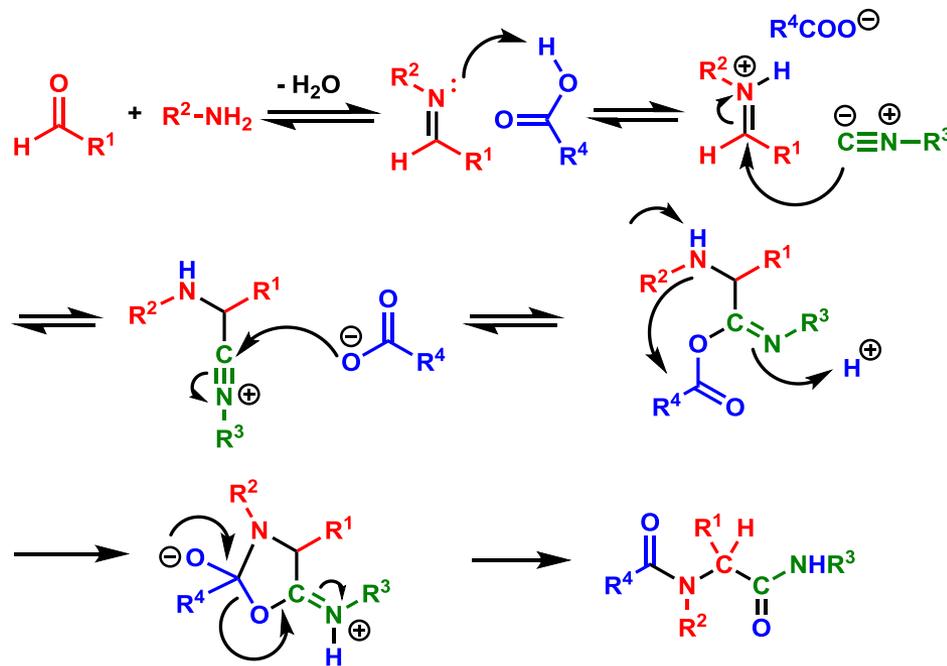
Bupivacain

- Synthesized different  $\alpha$ -amino amides via U-4CR and screened their anesthetic effect.
- Xylocain analogs were developed and marketed by various pharmaceutical companies.

Ugi Four Component Reaction (U-4CR)



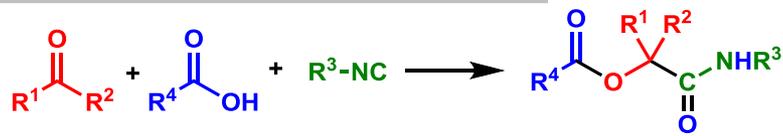
Plausible Mechanism



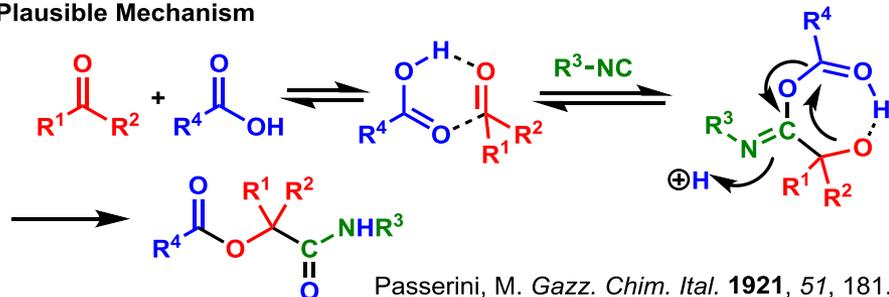
Ugi, I. *et al. Angew. Chem.* **1959**, 71, 386.

Ugi, I. *et al. Angew. Chem.* **1960**, 72, 267.

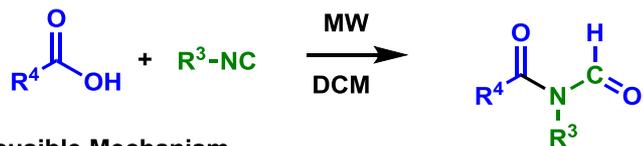
**Passerini Three Component Reaction (P-3CR)**



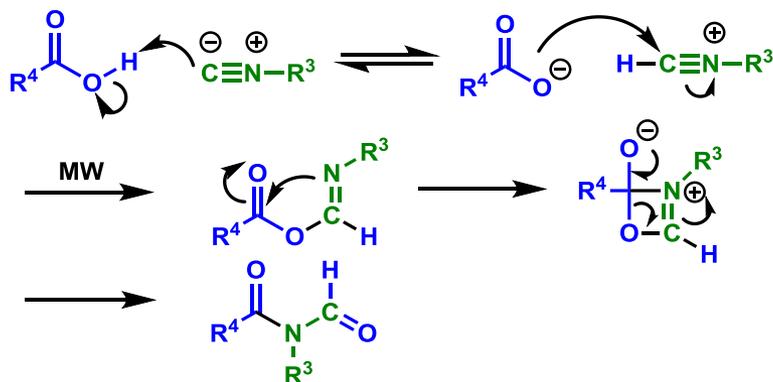
Plausible Mechanism



**Danishefsky Two Component Reaction (D-2CR)**



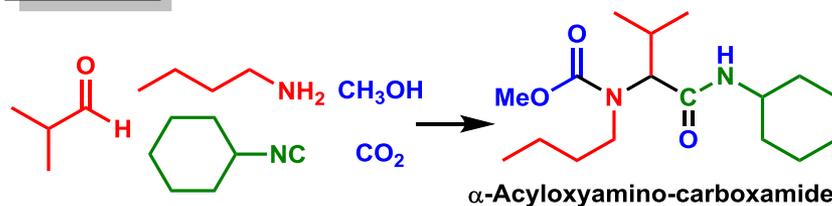
Plausible Mechanism



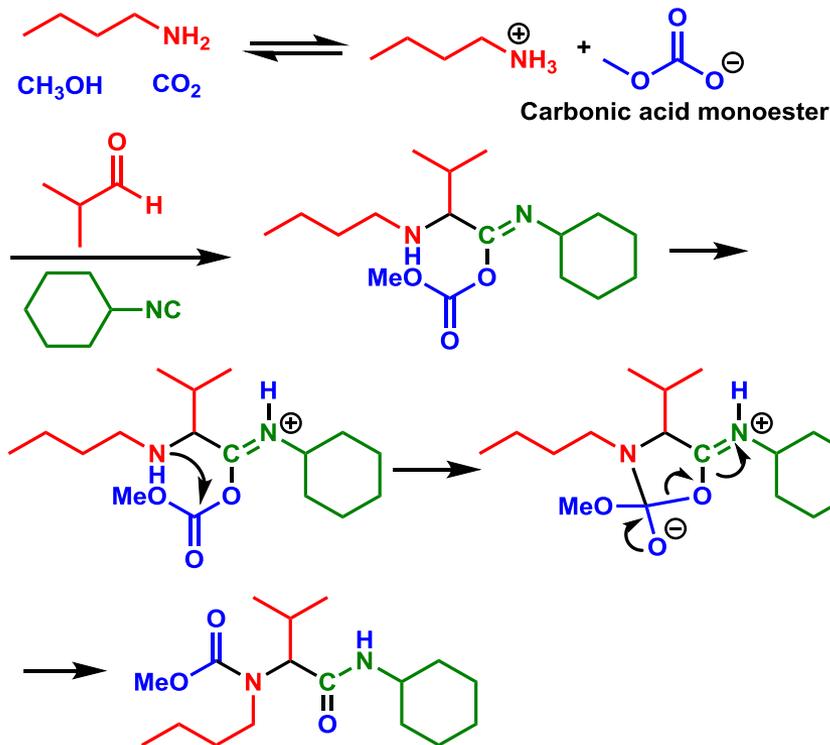
Li, X. *et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2008**, 130, 5446.

Li, X. *et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2008**, 130, 13222.

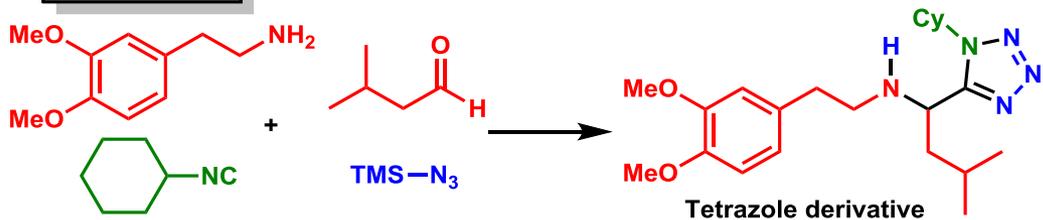
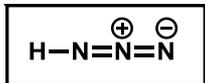
**CO<sub>2</sub>, ROH**



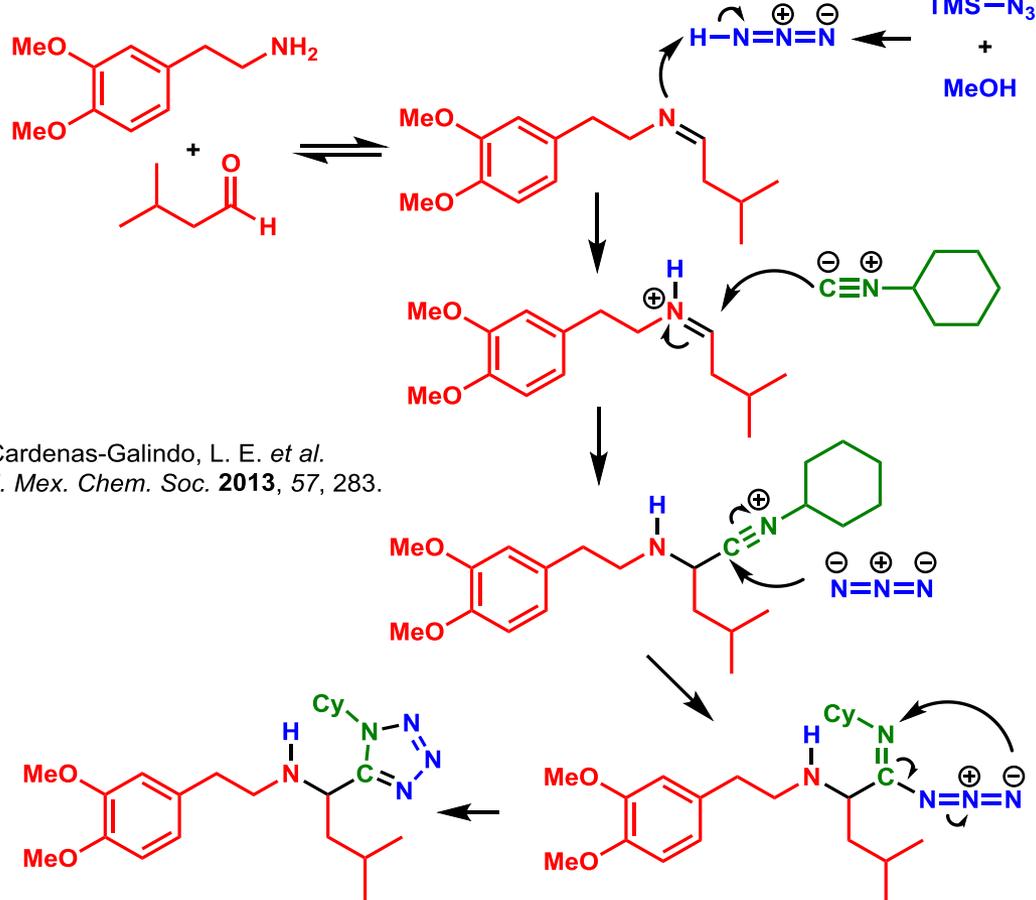
Plausible Mechanism



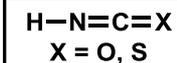
Ugi, I. *et al. Chem. Ber.* **1961**, 94, 2802.



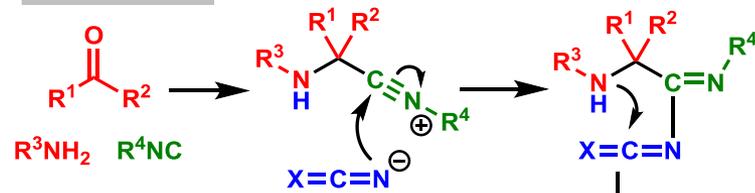
Plausible Mechanism



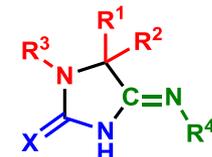
Cardenas-Galindo, L. E. *et al.*  
*J. Mex. Chem. Soc.* **2013**, 57, 283.



Plausible Mechanism



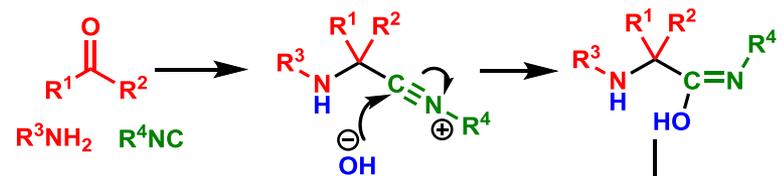
- a) Ugi, I. *et al.* *Liebigs Ann. Chem.* **1963**, 666, 54.  
b) Ugi, I. *et al.* *Chem. Ber.* **1964**, 97, 2276.



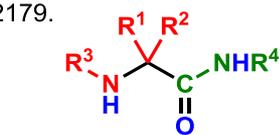
X = O Hydantoinimide derivative  
X = S Thiohydantoinimide derivative



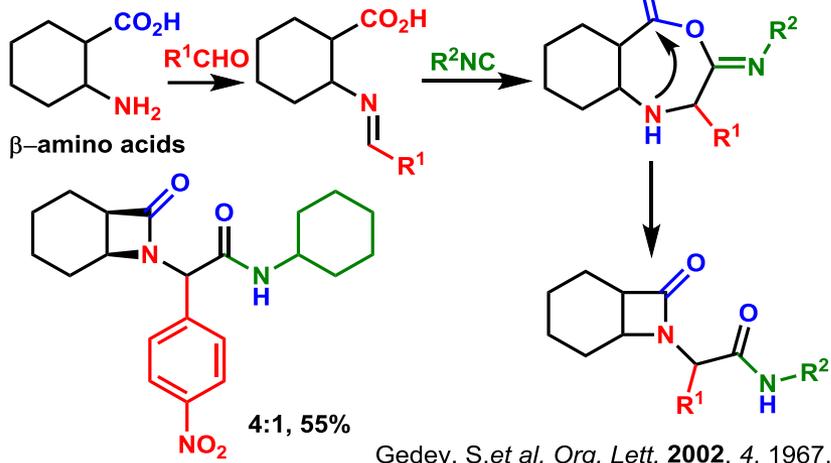
Plausible Mechanism



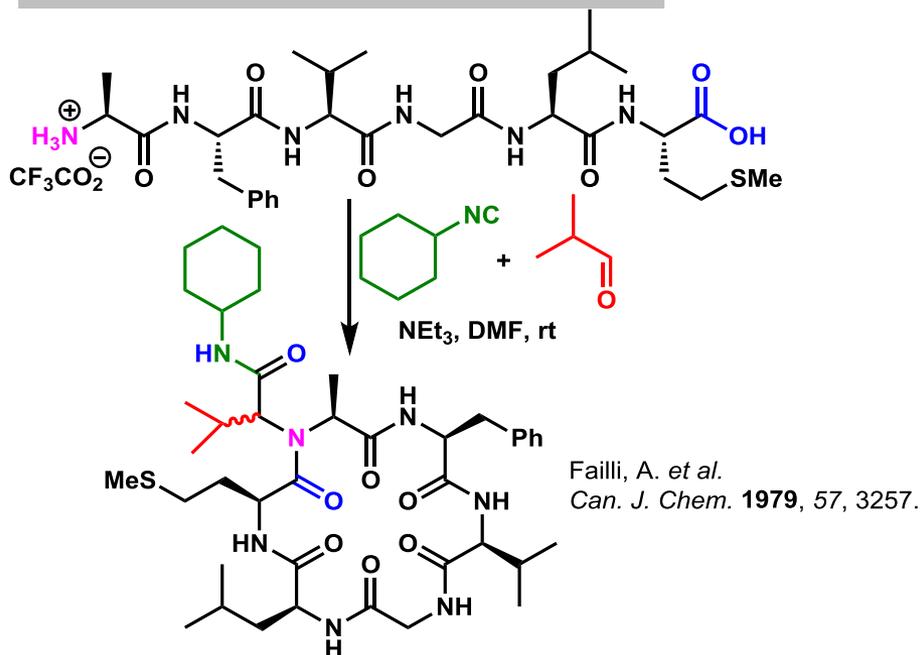
McFarland, J. W. *J. Org. Chem.* **1963**, 28, 2179.



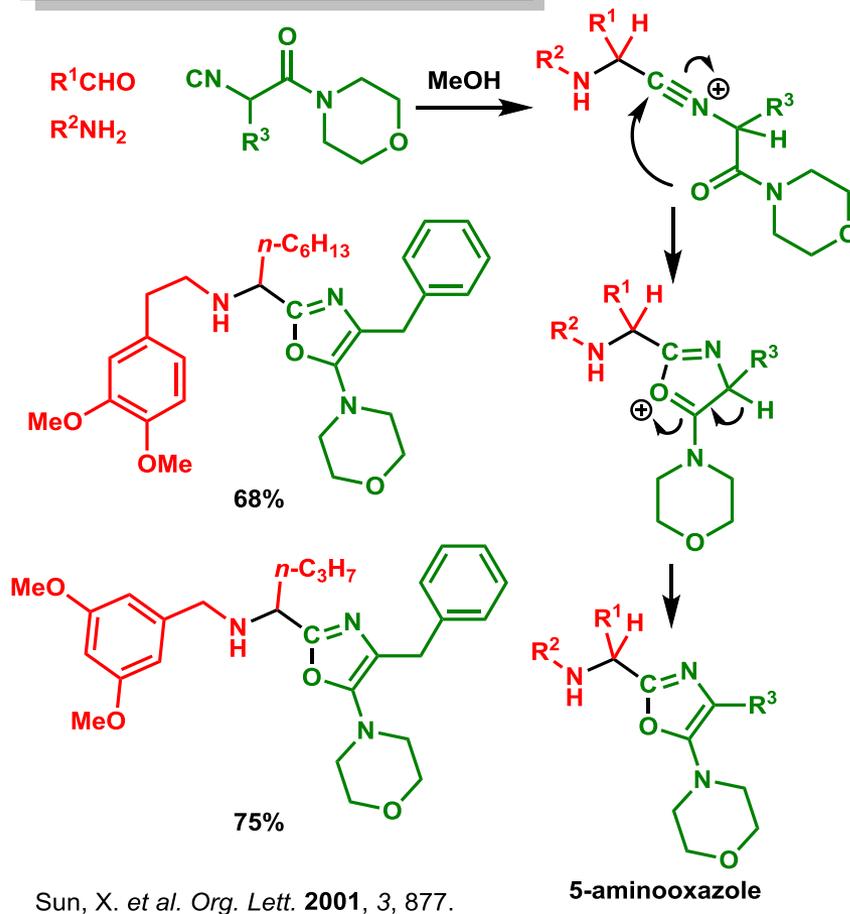
**Tethered U - 3CR/4 center -  $\beta$ -lactam synthesis**



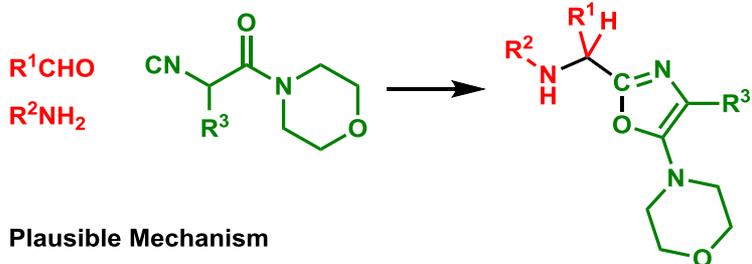
**Tethered U - 3CR/4 center - Cyclopeptide synthesis**



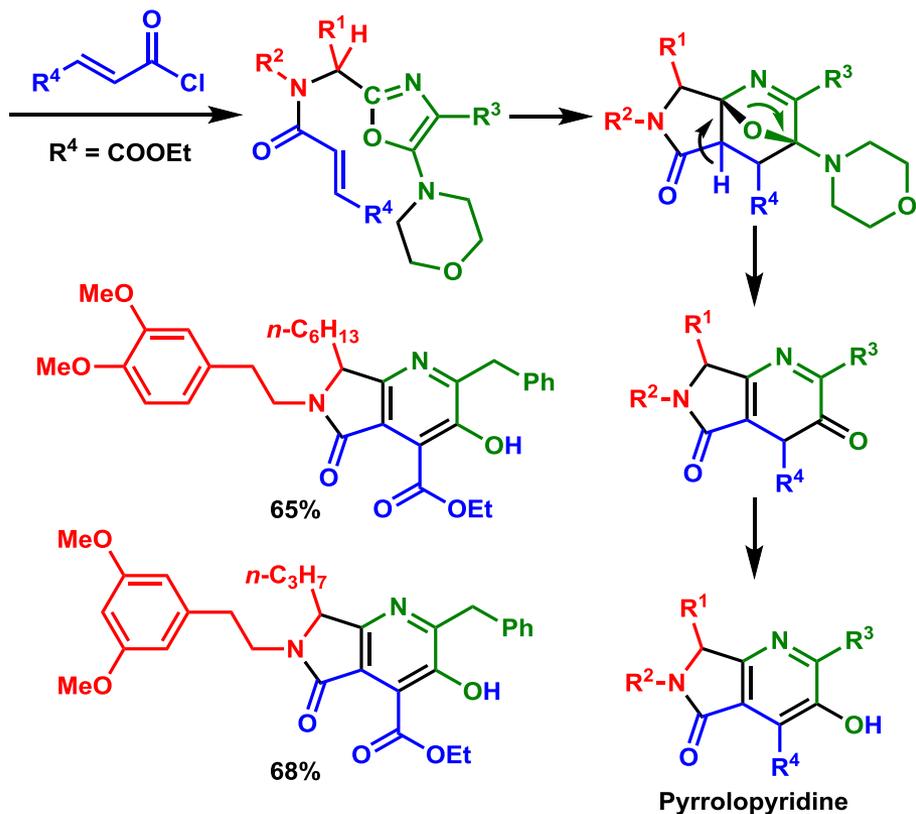
**U - 3CR - Synthesis of 5-aminoxazole**



U - 3CR + DA - Synthesis of pyrrolopyridines

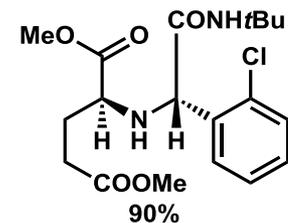
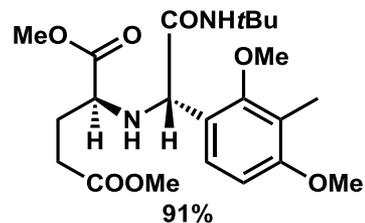
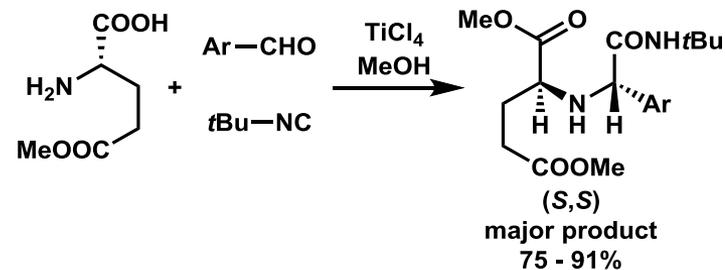


Plausible Mechanism

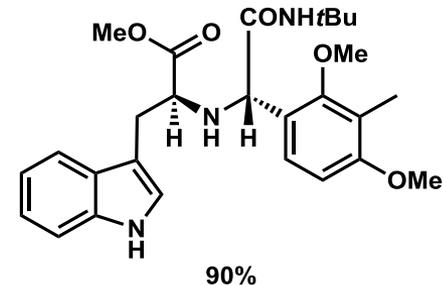
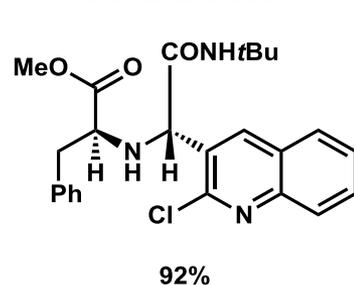


Sun, X. *et al. Org. Lett.* **2001**, *3*, 877.

TiCl<sub>4</sub> catalyzed Ugi reaction



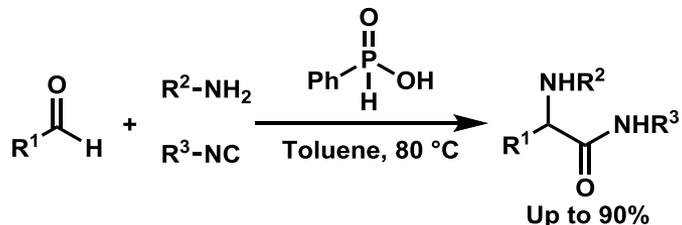
From other amino acid



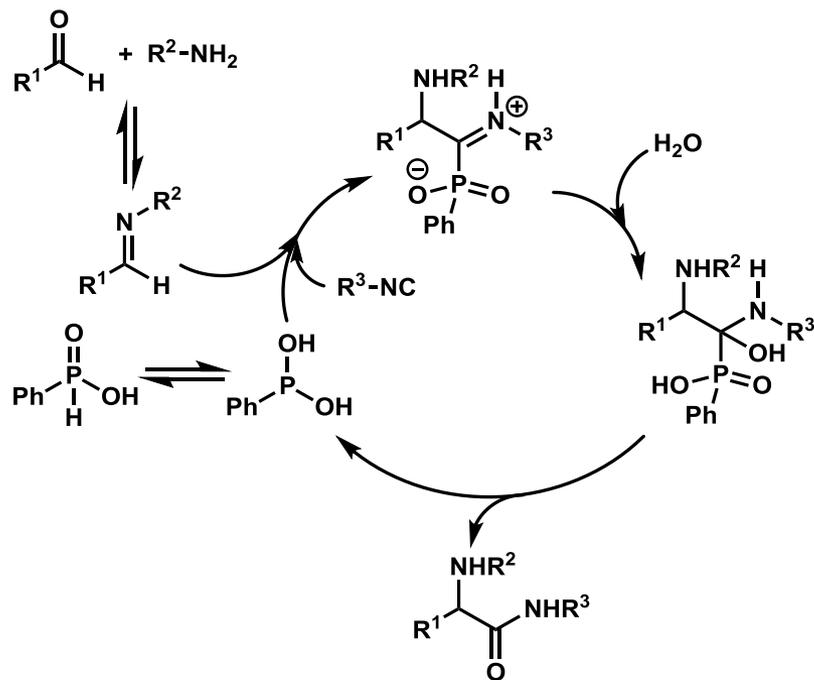
Godet, T. *et al. Org. Lett.* **2004**, *6*, 3281.

Lewis acid catalyzed U-3CR/4 centers  
with aromatic aldehyde

Phenyl phosphonic acid catalyzed Ugi reaction

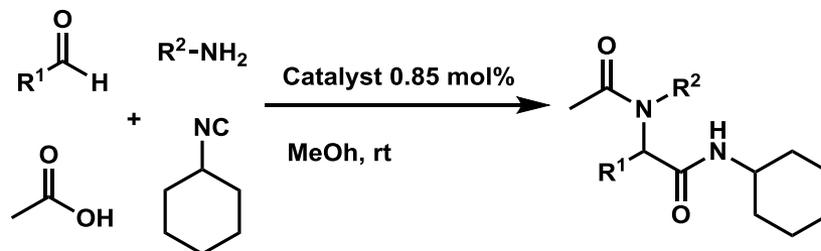


Plausible Mechanism

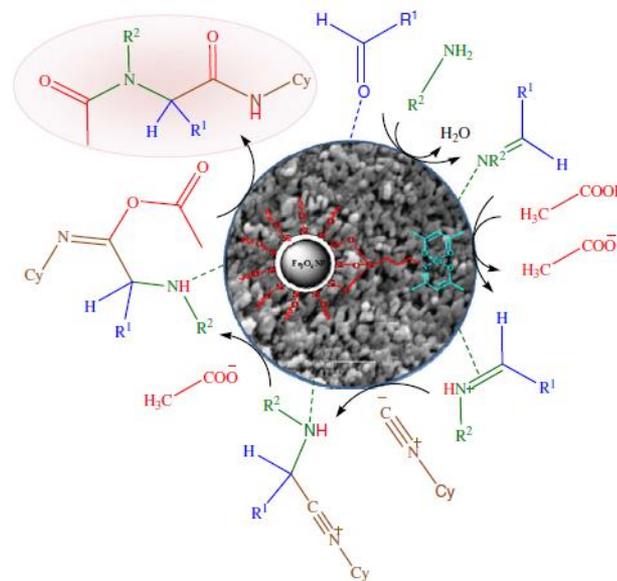


Pan, S. C. et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2008**, 47, 3622.

Use of nanocatalyst



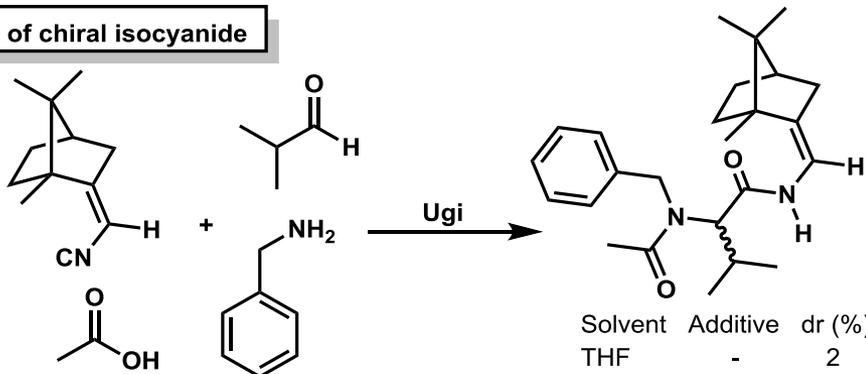
Catalyst =  $\text{Cu}(\text{acac})_2/\text{NH}_2\text{-T}/\text{SiO}_2@\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  nanoparticles  
(Magnetically recoverable)



Ghavami, M. et al. *J. Chem. Sci.* **2013**, 125, 1347.

# May Lab Ugi Multicomponent Reaction *Jian-Yuan Li 8/5/2015*

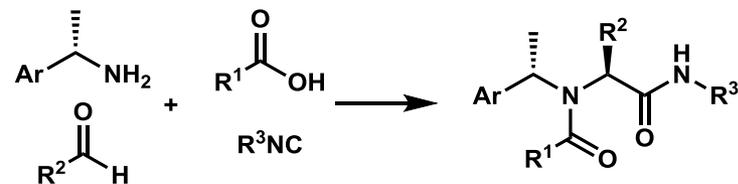
## Use of chiral isocyanide



| Solvent | Additive           | dr (%) |
|---------|--------------------|--------|
| THF     | -                  | 2      |
| THF     | ZnCl <sub>2</sub>  | 3      |
| THF     | CoCl <sub>2</sub>  | 3      |
| MeOH    | LiClO <sub>4</sub> | 3      |

Bock, H. *et al. J. Prakt. Chem.* **1997**, 339, 385.

## Use of chiral amine



Ar: Ph, ferrocenyl

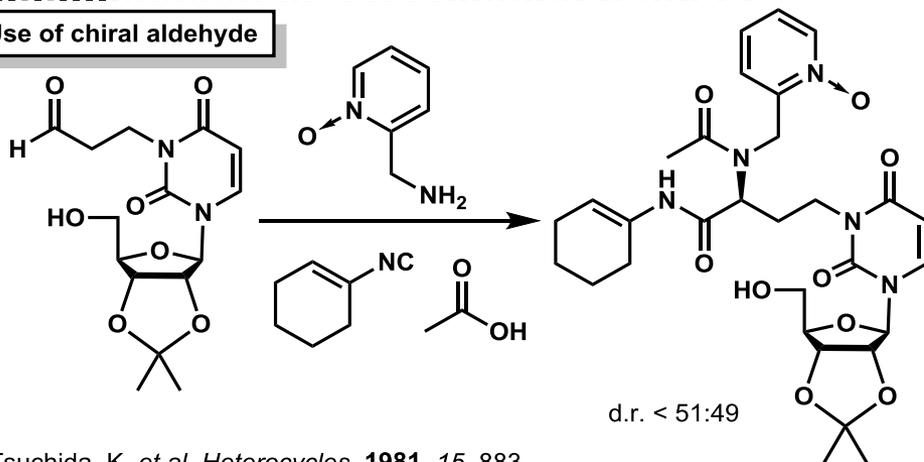
90%, d.r. < 80:20

Ugi, I. *et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **1963**, 2, 624.

Marquarding, D. *et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1970**, 92, 1969.

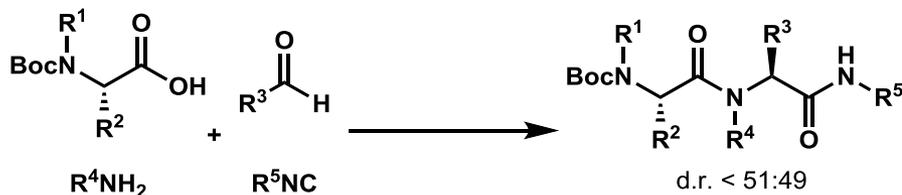
Eberle, G. *et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **1976**, 15, 492.

## Use of chiral aldehyde

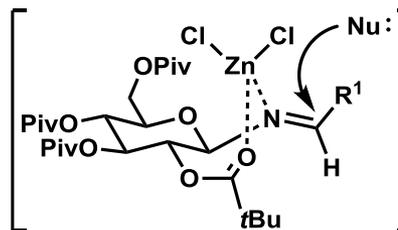
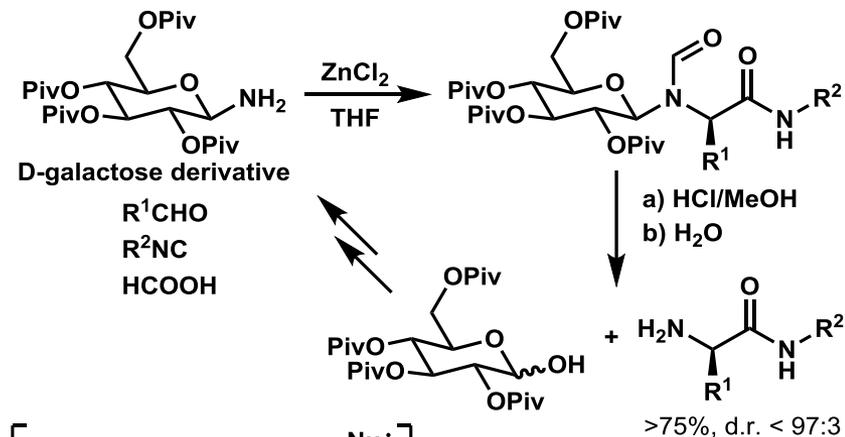


Tsuchida, K. *et al. Heterocycles*, **1981**, 15, 883.

## Use of chiral acid



Hulme, C. *et al. Tetrahedron Lett.* **1998**, 39, 1113.

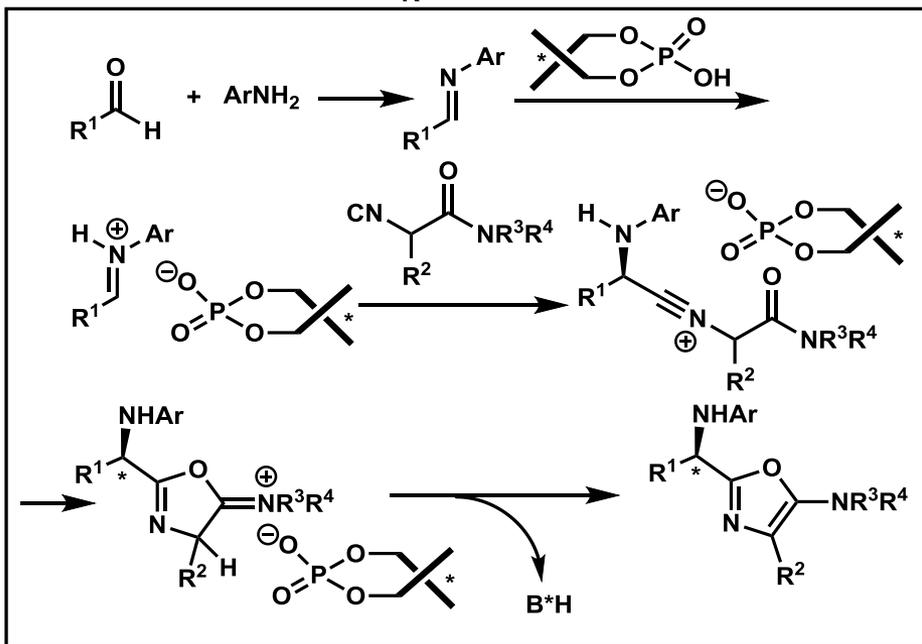
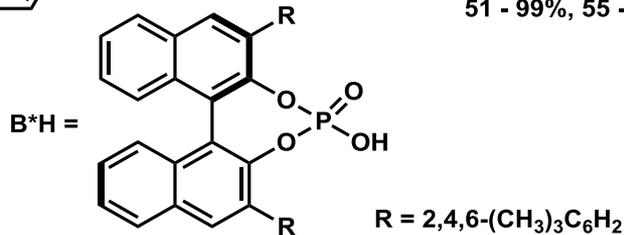
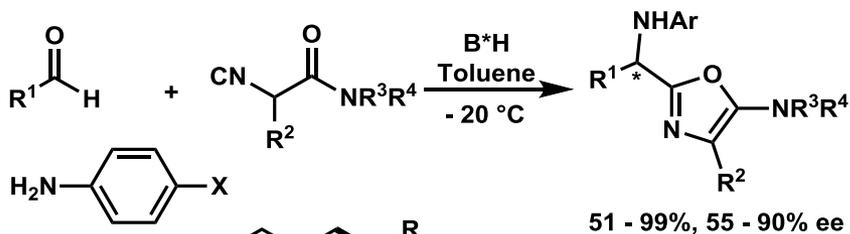


Kunz, H. *et al. J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1988**, 110, 651.

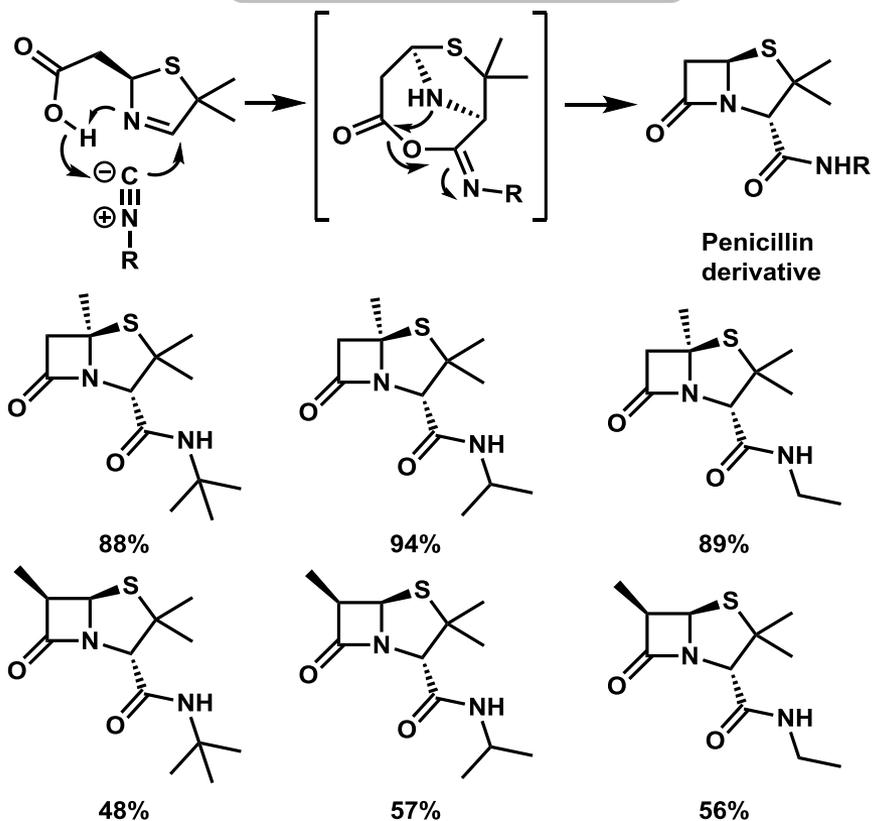
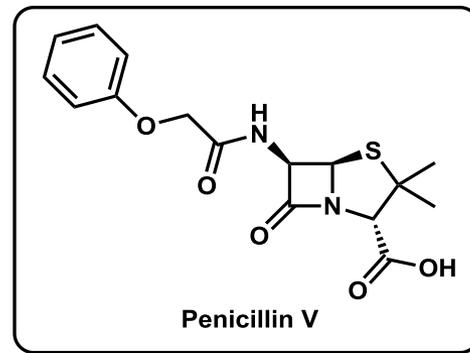
Kunz, H. *et al. Tetrahedron*, **1988**, 44, 5487.

Ross, G. F. *et al. Tetrahedron*, **2002**, 58, 6127.

Bronsted acid catalyzed enantioselective U - 3CR



Yue, T. et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2009**, 48, 6717.



Ugi, I. et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **1962**, 1, 8.

Asinger, F. et al. *Angew. Chem.* **1958**, 70, 667.

