

Tunable, Chemo- and Site-Selective Nitrene Transfer Reactions through Transition Metal Catalysts

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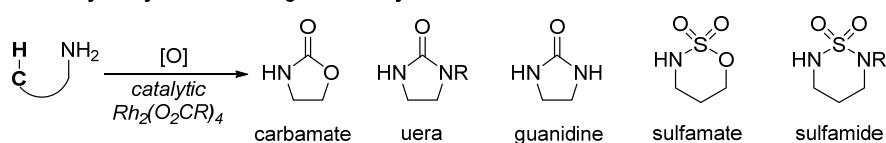
08/21/2017

Literature Talk

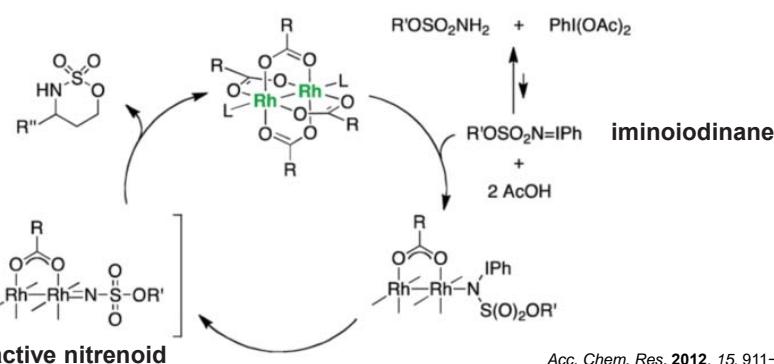
C–H Amination

➤ Nitrene Precursor:

Heterocycle synthesis through Rh-catalyzed C–H amination



➤ Dirhodium-Catalyzed C–H Amination



Acc. Chem. Res. 2012, 15, 911–922

C–H Amination

➤ Putative Mechanisms for Rh-catalyzed C–H Insertion.

A General mechanisms for nitrene transfer

The diagram illustrates the general mechanism for Rh-catalyzed C–H insertion. It shows two main pathways: a concerted or stepwise pathway and a rapid radical rebound intermediate. In the concerted pathway, a Rh complex (L_nM) reacts with a substrate (e.g., R^1N or $R^2R^3CH_2$) to form a product. This can occur via a singlet or triplet state. In the rapid radical rebound intermediate pathway, a Rh complex reacts with a ligand (LVG) to form a nitrene (NR^1) and a Rh complex ($L_nM = IPh, N_2$). The nitrene then reacts with the substrate to form the final product. The Rh catalysts involved include Mn, Fe, Co, Cu, Ru, Rh, and Ag.

concerted, asynchronous transition state

rapid radical rebound intermediate

➤ Sulfilimine Formation

The reaction scheme shows the formation of a sulfilimine intermediate. Phenyl methyl sulfide ($PhSMe$) reacts with phenyl iodide ($PhI(OAc)_2$) to form a sulfilimine ($PhI=S(=O)(OMe)_2$). This intermediate is not observed by 1H NMR. The final product is a substituted sulfide ($Me-S(+)=N(=O)(OMe)_2$).

not observed by 1H NMR

Tetrahedron 2009, 65, 3042–3051

Rh Catalyzed C–H Amination

➤ Catalyst Influence on Reaction Chemoslectivity

The reaction scheme shows the Rh-catalyzed amination of a sulfide-substituted alkene. The starting material is a substituted alkene with a sulfide group ($H_2N-S(=O)-CH_2-CH_2-R_2$). It reacts with 2 mol\% catalyst ($PhI(OAc)_2$, MgO , CH_2Cl_2) to form two products: a substituted alkene where the sulfide has been converted to an amine ($H_2N-S(=O)-CH_2-CH_2-R_2$) and a substituted alkene where the sulfide has been converted to a sulfonamide ($H_2N-S(=O)_2-CH_2-CH_2-R_2$).

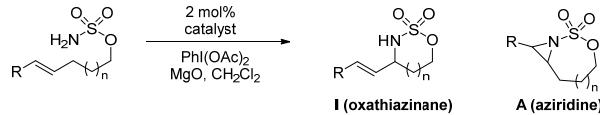
| Entry | Substrate | Catalyst | γ/γ' | Entry | Substrate | Catalyst | γ/γ' |
|-------|-----------|--|-------------------------------|-------|-----------|---|-------------------|
| 1 | | $Rh_2(OAc)_4$ $Rh_2(O_2CtBu)_4$ $Rh_2(esp)_2$ $Rh_2(O_2CCPh)_4$ | 1:1.5 1:1.5 1:7 1:14 | 5 | | $Rh_2(OAc)_4$ $Rh_2(O_2CtBu)_4$ | 1:11 1:14 |
| 2 | | $Rh_2(OAc)_4$ $Rh_2(O_2CtBu)_4$ | 1:1 1:15 | 6 | | $Rh_2(OAc)_4$ $Rh_2(O_2CtBu)_4$ $Rh_2(esp)_2$ | 1:2 1:2 1:6 |
| 3 | | $Rh_2(OAc)_4$ $Rh_2(O_2CtBu)_4$ | 8:1 1:1.5 | 7 | | $Rh_2(OAc)_4$ $Rh_2(O_2CtBu)_4$ | 1:1 1:3.5 |
| 4 | | $Rh_2(OAc)_4$ $Rh_2(O_2CtBu)_4$ | 1:20 1:4.5 | 8 | | $Rh_2(OAc)_4$ $Rh_2(O_2CtBu)_4$ | 1:3 1:10 |

- 6-membered ring favored
- $3^\circ >$ ethereal/benzylic $> 2^\circ >> 1^\circ$
- catalyst structure can influence product selectivity

Tetrahedron 2009, 65, 3042–3051

Rh Catalyzed C–H Amination

➤ C–H Insertion versus Alkene Aziridination

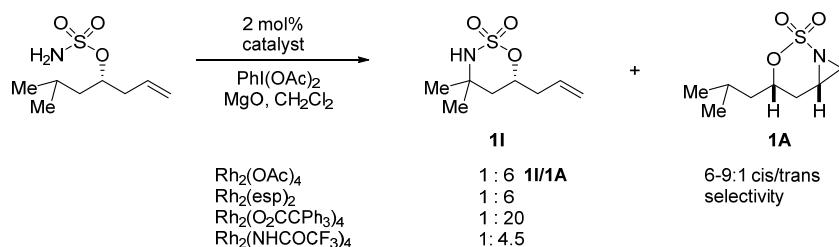


| Entry | Substrate | Catalyst | I/A |
|-------|-----------|---------------|-------|
| 1 | | Rh2(OAc)4 | 1:1 |
| | | Rh2(esp)2 | 1:1.5 |
| | | Rh2(O2CCPh3)4 | 1:20 |
| | | Rh2(NHCOCF3)4 | 1:4 |
| 2 | | Rh2(OAc)4 | 2:1 |
| | | Rh2(esp)2 | 1:1 |
| | | Rh2(O2CCPh3)4 | 1:5 |
| | | Rh2(NHCOCF3)4 | 1:2 |
| 3 | | Rh2(OAc)4 | 1:1 |
| | | Rh2(esp)2 | 1:2.5 |
| | | Rh2(O2CCPh3)4 | 1:20 |
| | | Rh2(NHCOCF3)4 | 1:4 |
| 4 | | Rh2(OAc)4 | 1:1 |
| | | Rh2(esp)2 | 1:1 |
| | | Rh2(O2CCPh3)4 | 1:7 |
| | | | |

Tetrahedron 2009, 65, 3042–3051

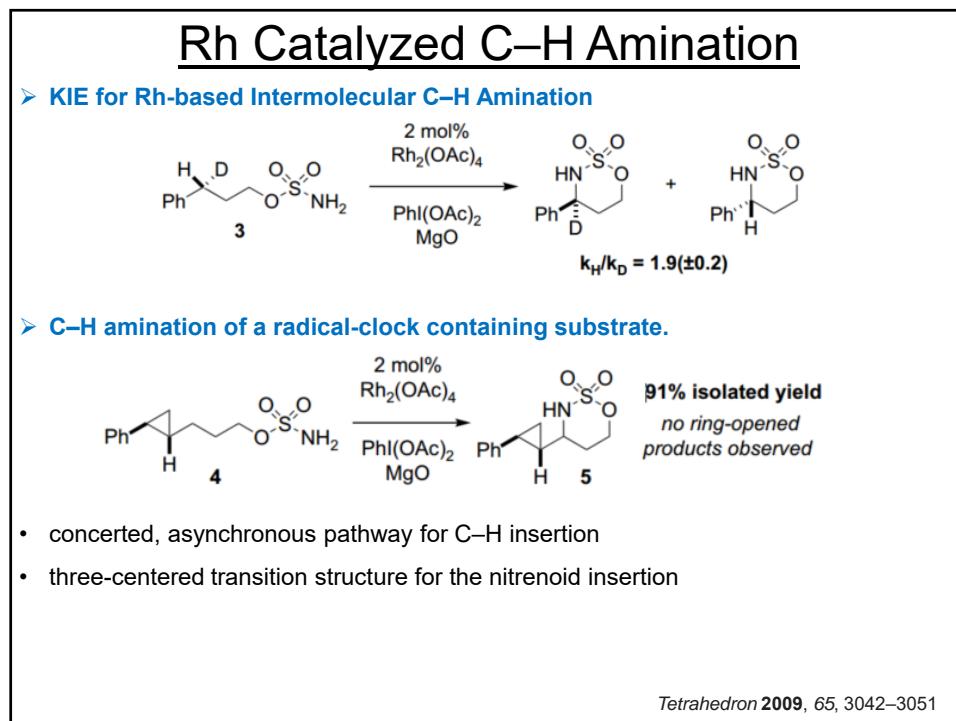
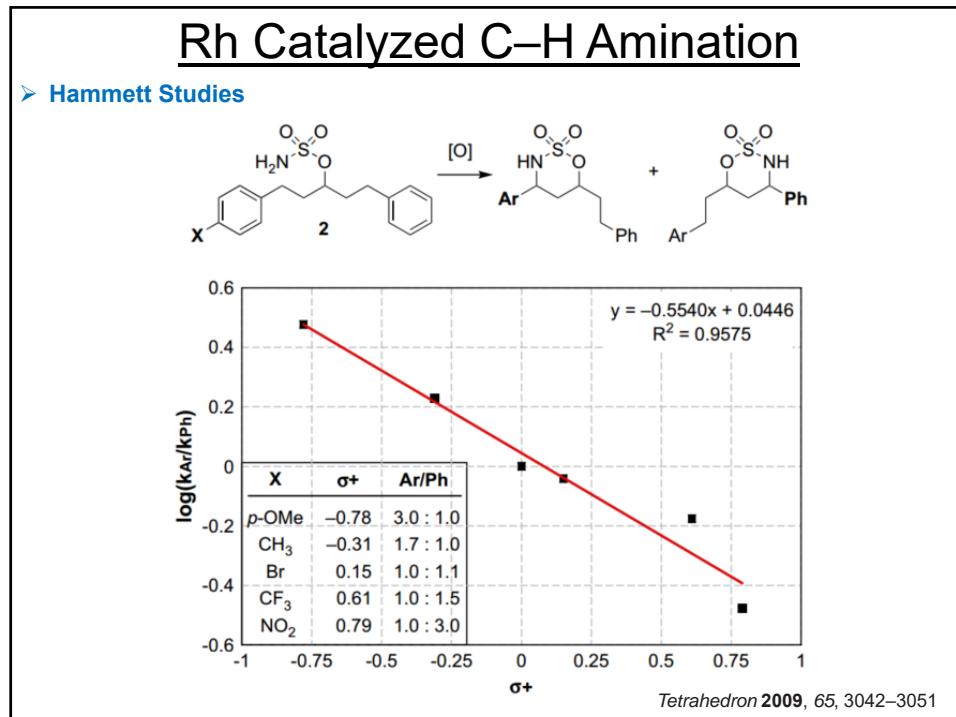
Rh Catalyzed C–H Amination

➤ Alkene Aziridination versus 3° C–H Bond Insertion



- Aziridine favored
- Electronic effects

Tetrahedron 2009, 65, 3042–3051



Rh Catalyzed C–H Amination

➤ Competition Results of C–H Insertion

1 equiv **6** + 2 mol% $\text{Rh}_2(\text{OAc})_4$ $\xrightarrow{\text{Phl}(\text{OAc})_2/\text{MgO}}$ **7** + **9**
1 equiv **8** $\xrightarrow{\text{Phl}(\text{OAc})_2/\text{MgO}}$ **9**

1:1 mixture at 10% conversion

➤ Oxathiazinane Formation versus Time at Different Catalyst Loadings

| time (seconds) | [oxathiazinane] (M) at 0.5 mol% catalyst | [oxathiazinane] (M) at 1.0 mol% catalyst | [oxathiazinane] (M) at 2.0 mol% catalyst | [oxathiazinane] (M) at 4.0 mol% catalyst | [oxathiazinane] (M) at 5.0 mol% catalyst |
|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 50 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| 100 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| 150 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| 200 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| 250 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| 300 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.10 |
| 350 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.12 |
| 400 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.12 |
| 450 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.12 |

Tetrahedron 2009, 65, 3042–3051

Rh Catalyzed C–H Amination

➤ Kinetics Analysis

- Rate = $k[\text{substrate}]^1[\text{oxidant}]^1[\text{catalyst}]^0$

➤ Proposed Mechanism for Rh-nitrene Formation

$\text{RO}'\text{S}-\text{NH}_2 \xrightarrow[\text{Phl}(\text{OAc})_2]{-\text{AcOH}} \text{RO}'\text{S}-\text{N}^+\text{Ph} \xrightarrow{-\text{AcOH}} \text{RO}'\text{S}-\text{N=IPh}$
iminoiodinane **12**
12 $\xrightarrow{\text{fast}}$ $\text{RO}'\text{S}-\text{N}^+\text{RhlLn} + \text{IPh}$
 $\text{C-H insertion} \quad \text{RO}'\text{S}-\text{N}^+\text{Rhnitrene} \quad \text{RO}'\text{S}-\text{N}^+\text{RhlLn} \xleftarrow{-\text{PhI}}$
11 **13**

➤ Control experiments with iminoiodinane starting material

14 $\xrightarrow{\text{Phl}(\text{OAc})_2, \text{KOH, MeOH}}$ **15** $\xrightarrow[>95\% \text{ conv.}]{2 \text{ mol\% } \text{Rh}_2(\text{OAc})_4, \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2}$ **16**

14 $\xrightarrow{\text{Phl}(\text{OAc})_2}$ **15** $\xrightarrow{\text{PhSMes}}$ **17**

not observed by ^1H NMR

Tetrahedron 2009, 65, 3042–3051

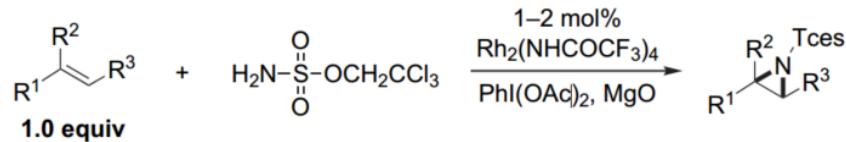
| <u>Ru Catalyzed C–H Amination</u> | | | |
|---|-----------|---------|------------------------|
| > Intramolecular Amidation of C–H Bonds Catalyzed by Ruthenium Porphyrins | | | |
| Entry | Substrate | Product | Yield [%] ^b |
| 1 ^c | 3 | 4 | 52 61 |
| 3 | 5 | 10 | 56 |
| 4 | 6 | 11 | 77 |
| 5 | 7 | 12 | 76 |
| 6 | 8 | 13 | 88 |
| 7 | 9 | 14 | 88 |

Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2002**, *41*, 3465–3468

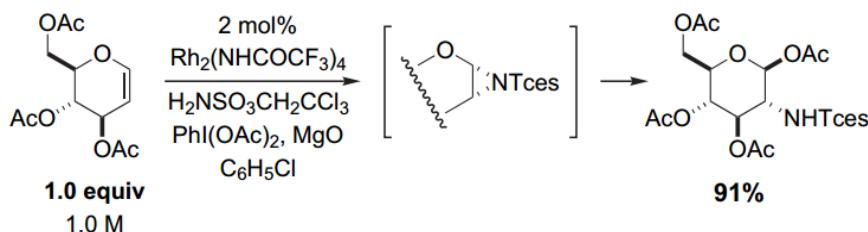
| <u>Ru Catalyzed C–H Amination</u> | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| > Imido Transfer Reactions Proceed by a Mechanism | | | |
| | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • radical-rebound mechanism • KIEs of 6–12 | | | |
| | | <i>J. Am. Chem. Soc.</i> 2005 , <i>127</i> , 16629–16640 | |

Rh-catalyzed alkene oxidation

➤ A Method for Intermolecular Olefin Aziridination



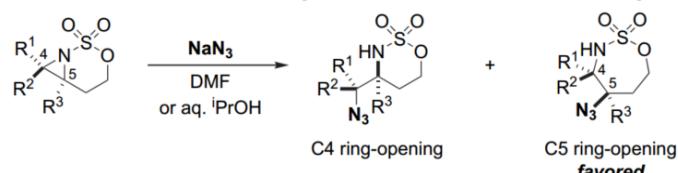
➤ Glycal oxidation



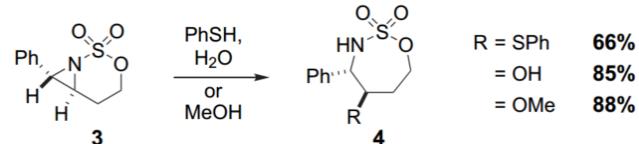
Tetrahedron **2006**, *63*, 11331–11342

Rh-catalyzed alkene oxidation

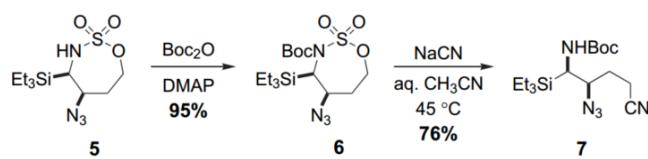
➤ Regioselective nucleophilic opening favors seven-membered ring product



➤ Ring opening occurs selectively with disparate nucleophiles



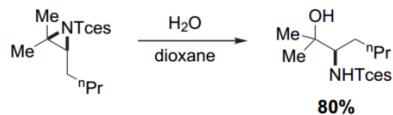
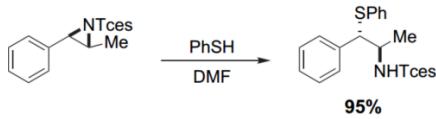
➤ Ring opening of seven-membered oxathiazepane



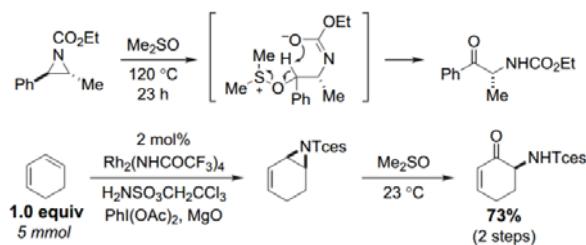
Tetrahedron **2006**, *63*, 11331–11342

Rh-catalyzed alkene oxidation

➤ Intermolecular olefin amination and ring opening



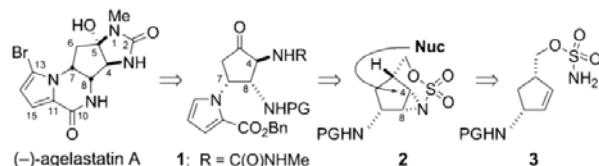
➤ DMSO-promoted oxidative ring opening affords an α -aminoketone



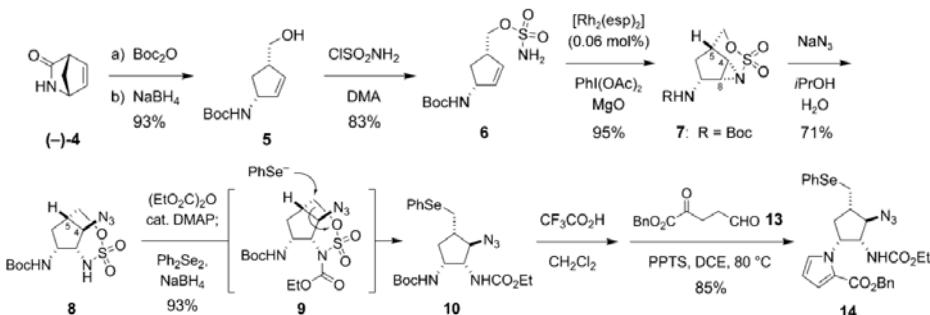
Tetrahedron **2006**, *63*, 11331–11342

Total Synthesis via C-H Amination

➤ Retrosynthetic analysis of (*-*)-agelastatin A



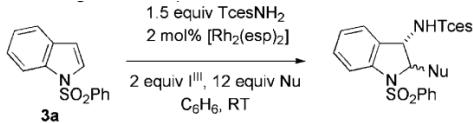
➤ Synthesis of Highly Substituted Cyclopentane Intermediate



Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2009**, *48*, 3802–3805

Nitrene Additions to Indoles

➤ Screening of Nucleophiles with Indole

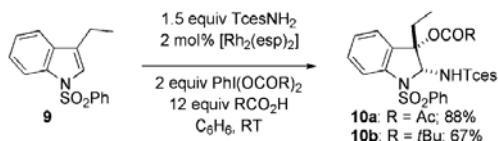


| Entry | I ^{III} oxidant | Nucl. | Product | Yield [%] ^[a] | |
|-------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | PhI(OCOtBu) ₂ | tBuCO ₂ H | | 5 | 51 |
| 2 | PhI(OAc) ₂ | PhCO ₂ H | | 6 | 23 ^[b] |
| 3 | PhI(OCOtBu) ₂ | PhCO ₂ H | | 6 | 37 ^[c] |
| 4 | PhI(OCOtBu) ₂ | BnCO ₂ H | | 7 | 40 ^[d] |
| 5 | PhIO | BnCO ₂ H | | 7 | 52 |
| 6 | PhI(OCOtBu) ₂ | MeOH | | 8 | 97 ^[e] |
| 7 | PhI(OCOtBu) ₂ | MeOH | | 8 | 81 ^[f] |

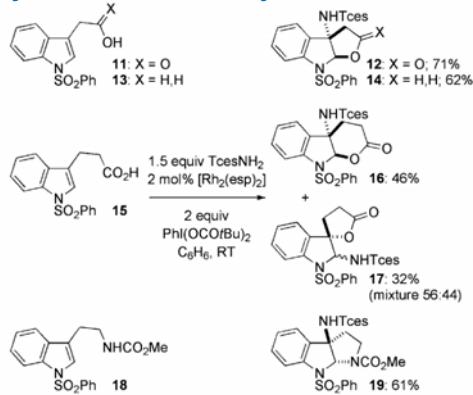
Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2010**, *49*, 1634–1637

Nitrene Additions to Indoles

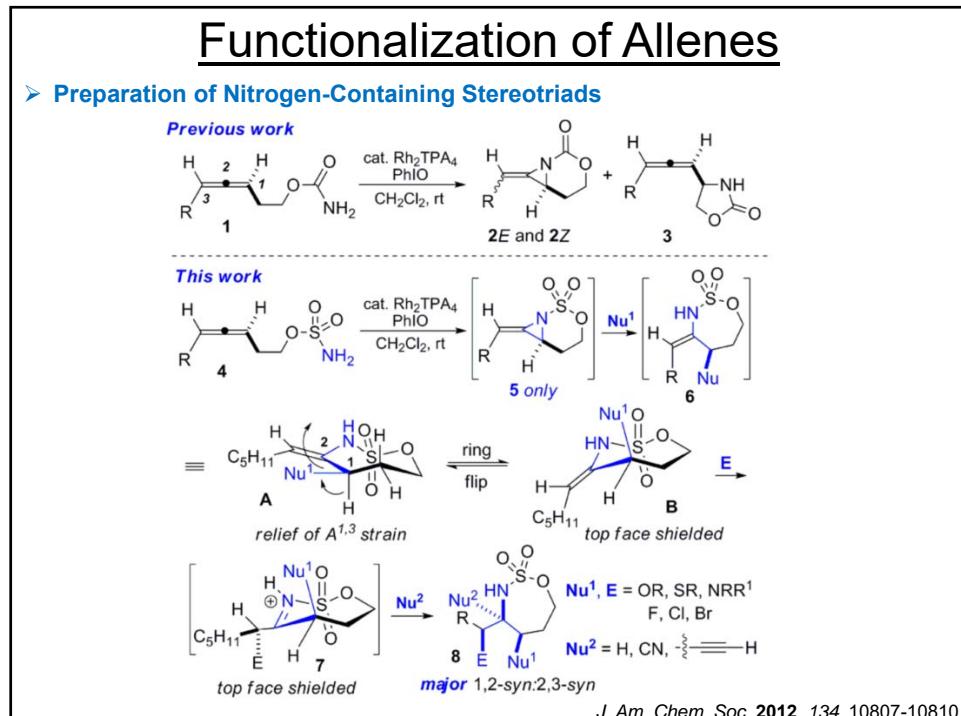
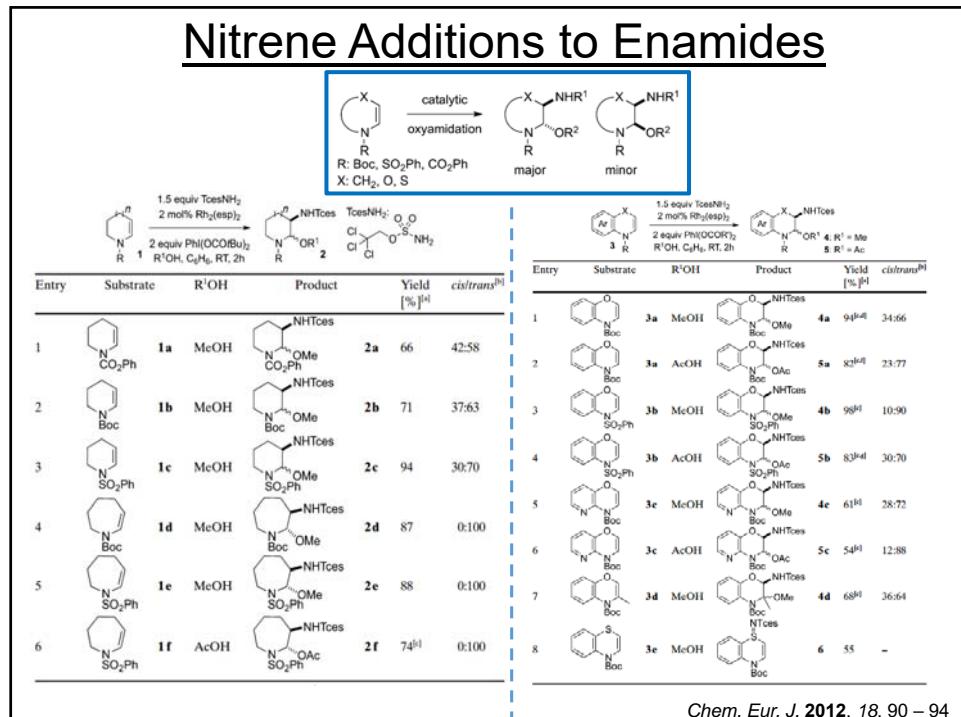
➤ Catalytic oxyamidation of 3-ethylindole



➤ Catalytic intramolecular oxyamidation of indole derivatives

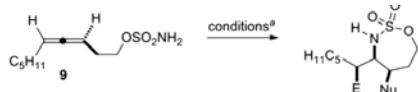


Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2010**, *49*, 1634–1637



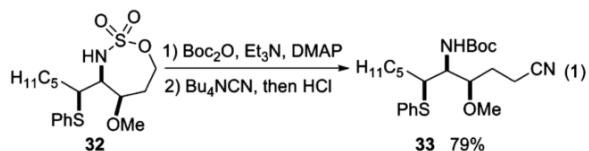
Functionalization of Allenes

➤ One-Pot Stereotriad Synthesis



| entry | NuH | electrophile | rxn time/temp ^b | yield | dr |
|----------------|------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------|----|
| 1 | AcOH | NBS | 2 h, rt | 60% | 18 |
| 2 | AcOH | NBS | 15 min, 0 °C | 61% | 18 |
| 3 | MeOH | NBS | 45 min, 0 °C | 60% | 26 |
| 4 | MeOH | NBS | 10 min, -10 °C | 58% | 26 |
| 5 ^c | PhSH | NBS | 10 min, 0 °C | 61% | 29 |
| 6 | MeOH | DIAD ^d | 2 h, 70 °C | 64% | 31 |
| 7 | MeOH | PhSCl | 30 min, rt | 74% | 32 |

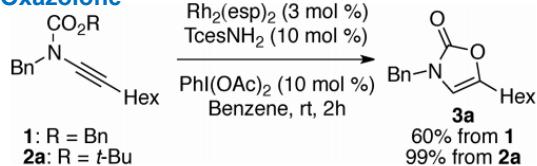
➤ Stereotriad Deprotection



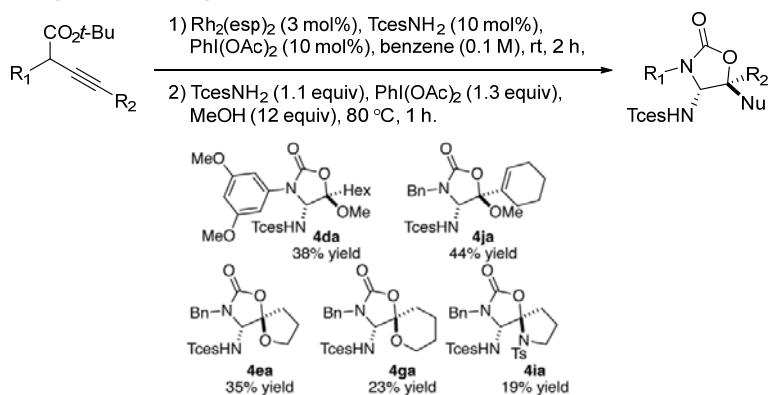
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2012**, *134*, 10807-10810

Reaction of Ynamides with Nitrenes:

➤ Formation of Oxazolone



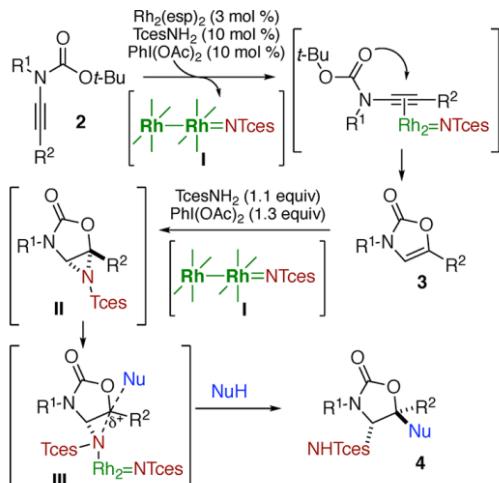
➤ Tandem Cyclization-Oxyamination Reaction



J. Org. Chem. **2017**, *82*, 11897-11902

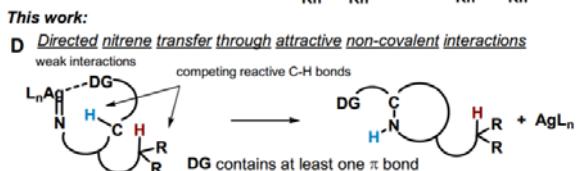
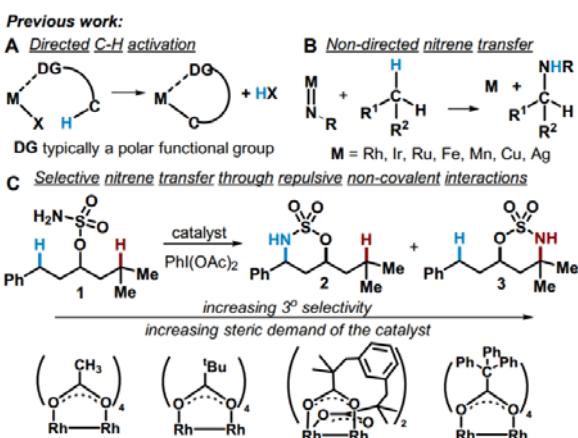
Reaction of Ynamides with Nitrenes:

Scheme 3. Proposed Mechanism for the Formation of Oxazolidinones



J. Org. Chem. 2017, 82, 11897-11902

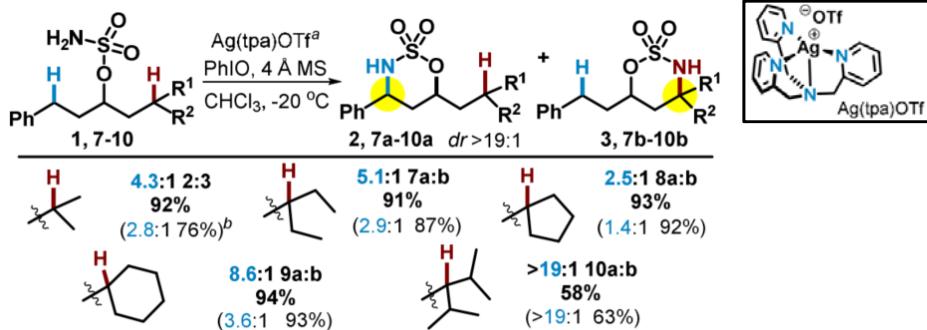
General Strategies for C-H Functionalization



J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2017, 139, 17376-17386

Silver-Catalyzed Nitrene Transfer

➤ 2° benzylic vs. 3° alkyl C(sp₃)–H bond aminations with Ag(tpa)OTf.



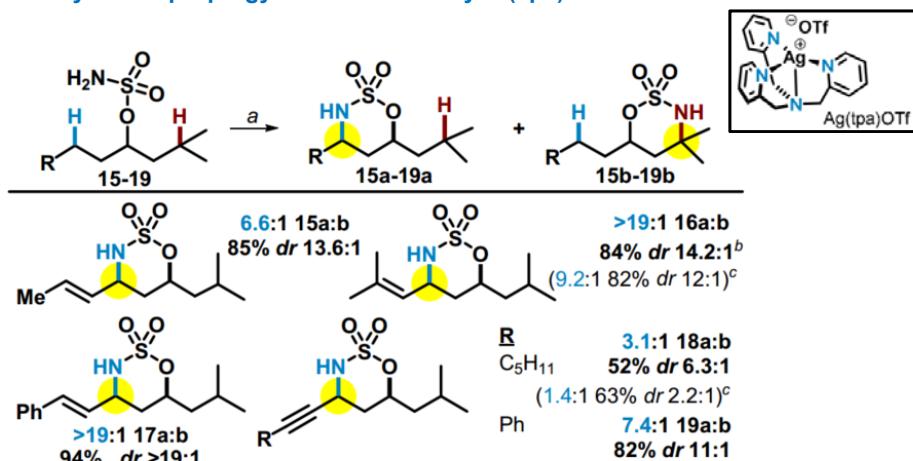
^a 10 mol % $\text{Ag}(\text{tpa})\text{OTf}$ formed by combining 10 mol % AgOTf and 12.5 mol % tpa. ^b Previous results in CH_2Cl_2 at rt are shown in parenthesis.

- $\pi \cdots \pi$ interactions between one of the pyridine ligand arms and the aryl group
- $\text{Ag} \cdots \pi$ interactions
- lower C–H BDEs of benzylic C–H vs. 3° alkyl C(sp₃)–H bonds

J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2017, 139, 17376–17386

Silver-Catalyzed Nitrene Transfer

➤ 2° allylic and propargylic C–H vs. 3° alkyl C(sp₃)–H bond aminations

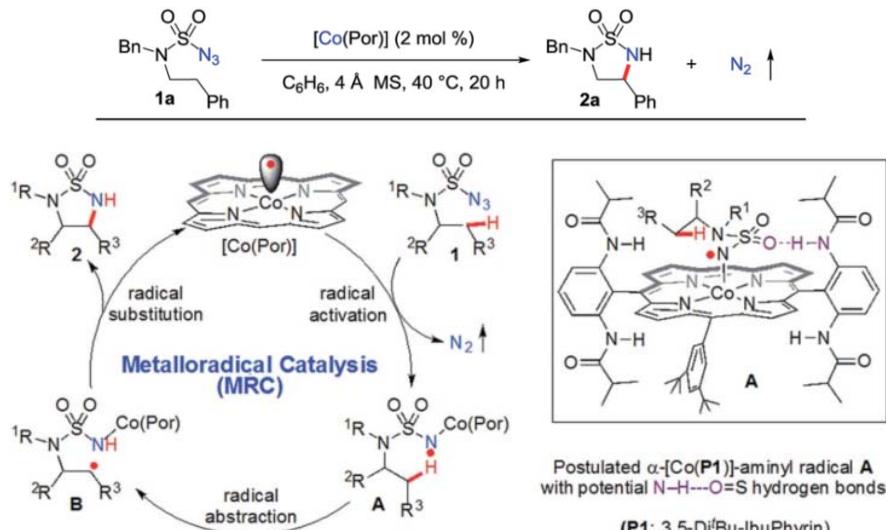


^a 10 mol % AgOTf , 12.5 mol % tpa, 3.5 equiv PhIO , $0.05 \text{ M } \text{CHCl}_3$, 4 Å MS , -20°C . ^b 5% rearranged aziridine. ^c Previous conditions using CH_2Cl_2 at rt.

J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2017, 139, 17376–17386

Co(II)-based metalloradical catalysis

➤ C-H Amination for 5-membered cyclic sulfamides

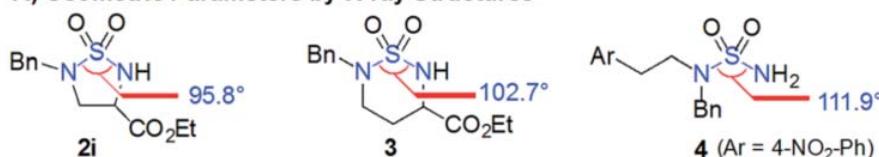


Chem Sci 2016 7 6934–6939

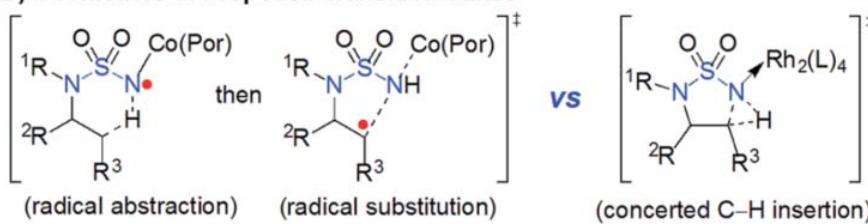
Co(II)-based metalloradical catalysis

➤ Geometries of Intramolecular 1,5-C(sp³)–H Amination

A) Geometric Parameters by X-ray Structures



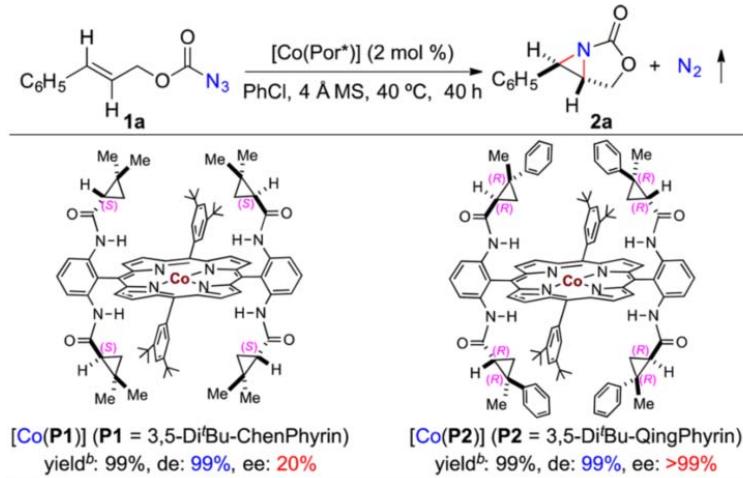
B) Geometries of Proposed Transition States



Chem. Sci., **2016**, *7*, 6934–6939

Radical Bicyclization of Allyl Azidoformates

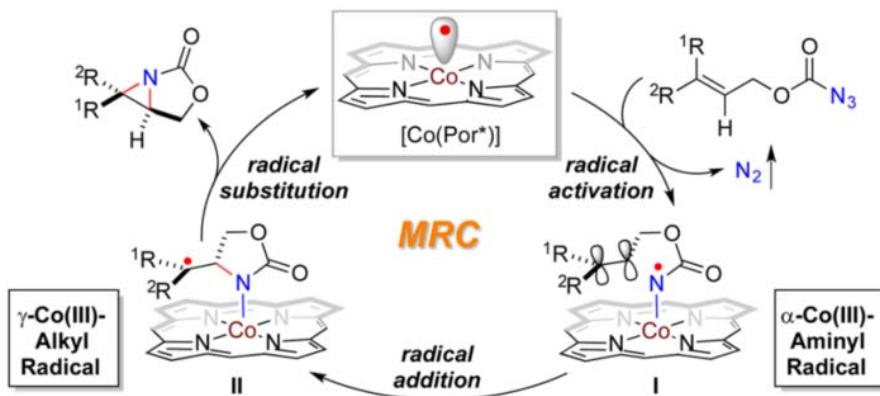
➤ Asymmetric Radical Bicyclization of Cinnamyl Azidoformate



J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2017, 139, 9164-9167

Radical Bicyclization of Allyl Azidoformates

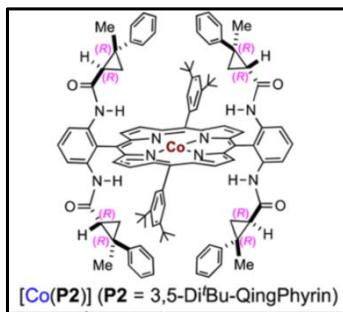
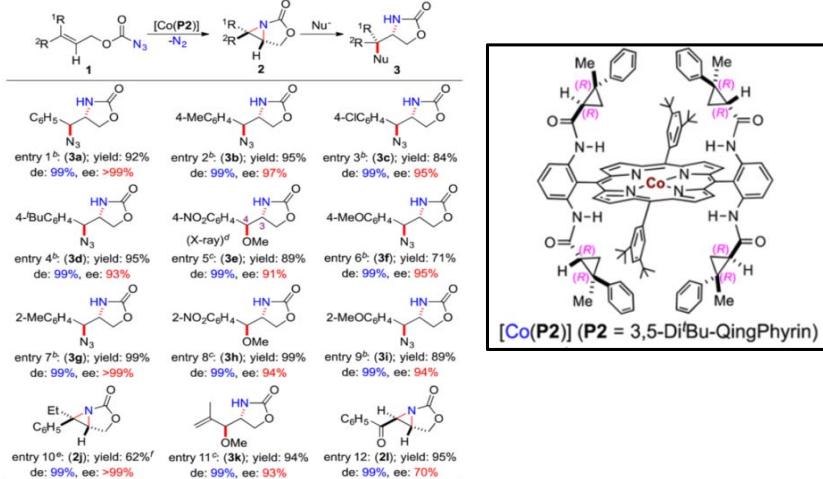
➤ Proposed Catalytic Pathway



J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2017, 139, 9164-9167

Radical Bicyclization of Allyl Azidoformates

Asymmetric Intramolecular Radical Bicyclization

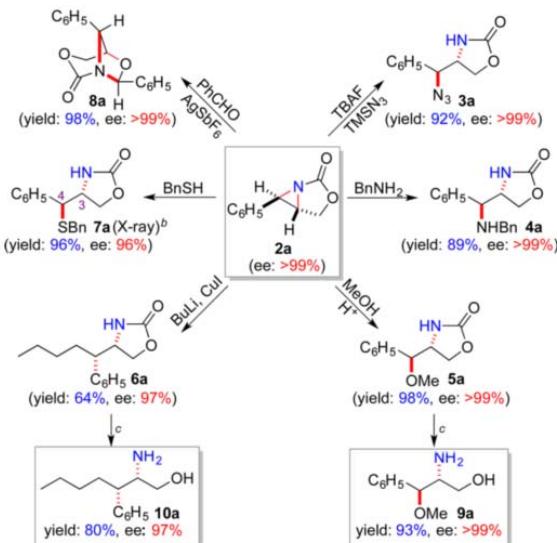


^aPerformed in PhCl at 40 °C for 40 h using 2 mol % $[\text{Co}(\text{P2})]$ under N_2 in the presence of 4 Å MS; [azide 1] = 0.1 M; isolated yields. ^bIn situ addition of TMSPN_3 (1.1 equiv) and TBAF (1.1 equiv). ^cIn situ addition of MeOH (2.0 mL) and H_2SO_4 (30 mol %). ^dAbsolute configuration was determined by X-ray as (3R, 4S). ^eAt 80 °C for 20 h. ^f100% conversion; >90% NMR yield.

J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2017, 139, 9164–9167

Radical Bicyclization of Allyl Azidoformates

Regioselective Ring-Opening

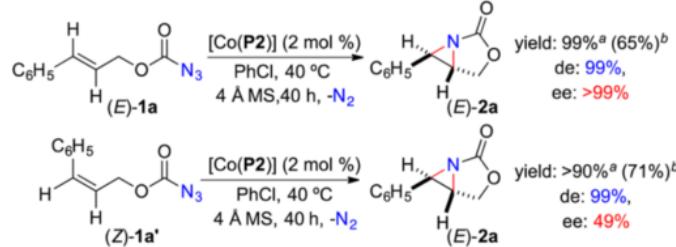


J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2017, 139, 9164–9167

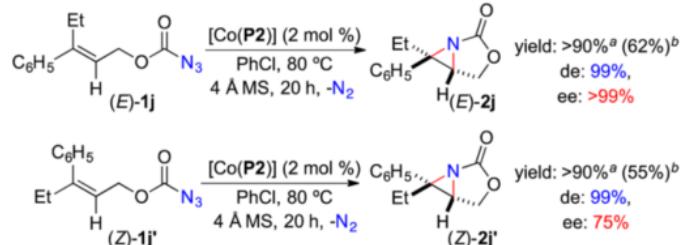
Radical Bicyclization of Allyl Azidoformates

➤ Radical Bicyclization Mechanism

A. Diastereococonvergent Asymmetric Radical Bicyclization of Azidoformates



B. Diastereospecific Asymmetric Radical Bicyclization of Azidoformates



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