

Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Organic Chemistry 5.512

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Unit 6

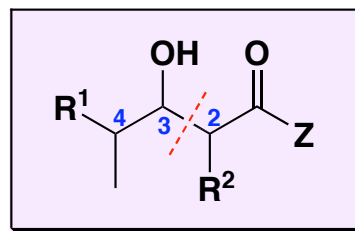
Stereocontrolled Aldol Reactions

- ★ Overview of the Stereochemistry of the Aldol Reaction and Substrate Control
- ★ Reagent Control: Chiral Auxiliary Strategies
- ★ Reagent Control: Chiral Controller Strategies
- ★ Reagent Control: Chiral Lewis Acid Catalyzed Aldol Reactions

III. Chiral Lewis Acid Strategies

(1) Carreira Chiral Ti Catalyst

Carreira, E. M.; Singer, R. A.; Lee, W.
J. Am. Chem. Soc. **1994**, *116*, 8837



The Aldol Retron

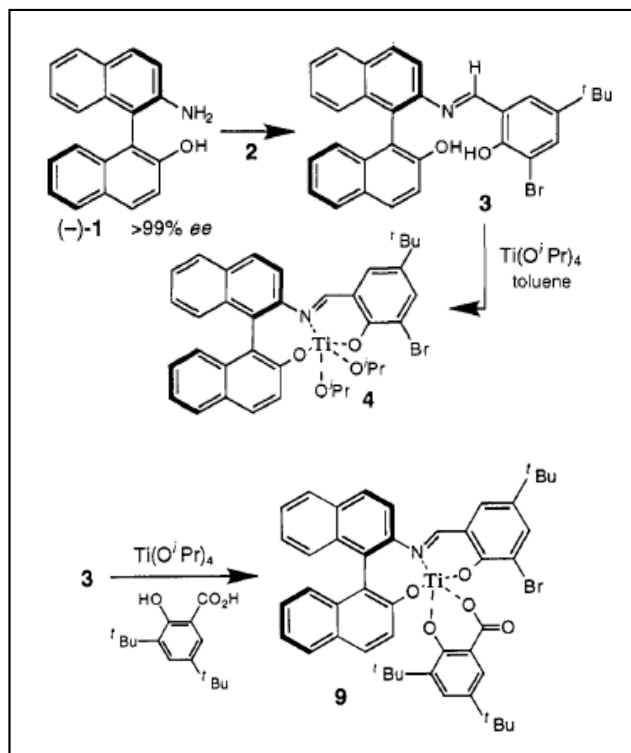


Table 1. Catalytic Asymmetric Aldol Additions of Alkyl Acetate Ketene Acetal^{a,c}

$R^1-CHO + \begin{array}{c} OSiMe_3 \\ \\ C=O \\ \\ OR \end{array} \xrightarrow[2. Bu_4NF, THF]{1. \mathbf{9} (2 \text{ or } 5 \text{ mol } \%), -10^\circ C, Et_2O, 4h} R^1-CH(OH)-CH_2-C(=O)OR$			
	5a R = Et 5b R = Me		10^a
Entry	Aldehyde	ee: R = Et ^d	ee: R = Me ^e
1	Me-CH=CH-CHO	92%	97%
2	Me-CH=CH-CHO	88%	95%
3	Ph-CH=CH-CHO	93%	97%
4	Ph-CH=CH-CHO	89%	94%
5	C ₆ H ₁₁ CHO	94%	95%
6	PhCHO	93%	96%

^a Absolute configuration was determined by reduction to the known 1,3-diols.^{1b} ^b Yields for two steps (addition and desilylation) range from 72 to 98%. ^c For each entry, the ee was determined by preparation of the derived (*S*)-MTPA ester and analysis by ¹H NMR spectroscopy. ^d 5 mol % catalyst used. ^e 2 mol % catalyst used.

(2) Evans Copper BOX and PYBOX Catalysts

D. A. Evans et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1999**, *121*, 669 and 686. **Reviewed** in: J. S. Johnson and D. A. Nicewicz In *Modern Aldol Reactions*, Vol 2; Mahrwald, R., Ed.; Wiley-VCH, 2004; pp 69-103.

Addition to (Benzyloxy)acetaldehyde

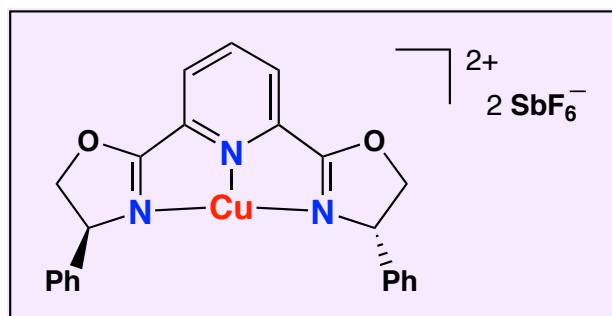
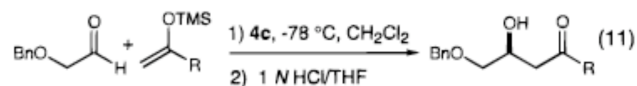


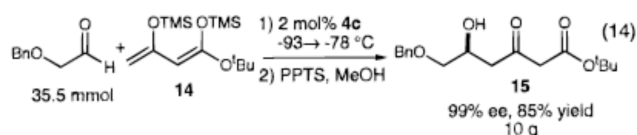
Table 4. Catalyzed Benzyloxyacetaldehyde Aldol Reaction with Representative Acetate Silylketene Acetals (eq 12)^a



entry	R	catalyst loading	time, h	% ee ^b	% yield
1	S ^t Bu	0.5 mol%	12-24	99	99
2	SEt	0.5 mol%	12-24	98	95
3	OEt	0.5 mol%	12	98	99 ^c

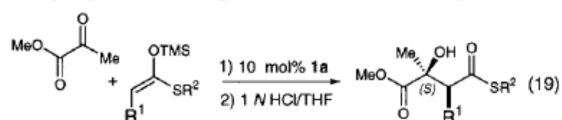
^aAll reactions were 0.2 M in substrate. ^bEnantiomeric excess determined by HPLC using a Chiralcel OD-H column. Absolute configuration determined by independent synthesis (see experimental).

^cThe silyl ether was cleaved with TBAF/THF to prevent retroaldol reaction.



Addition to Pyruvates

Table 9. Catalyzed Enantioselective Aldol Reactions between Methyl Pyruvate and Representative Enolsilanes (eq 19)^a



entry	solvent	R ¹	R ²	enolsilane geometry ^b	time/ T (°C)	syn:anti ^c	ee ^c %	yield %
1	CH ₂ Cl ₂	Me	^t Bu	(Z)	8 h/-78	94:6	96	96
2	THF	Me	^t Bu	(Z)	1 d/-78	90:10	93	93
3	CH ₂ Cl ₂	Me	^t Bu	(E)	1 d/-78	95:5	98	90 ^d
4	THF	Me	^t Bu	(E)	2 d/-78	97:3	99	88 ^d
5	CH ₂ Cl ₂	Me	Et	(Z)	4 h/-78	90:10	95	95
6	THF	Me	Et	(Z)	1 h/-78	94:6	93	90
7	CH ₂ Cl ₂	Me	Et	(E)	2 h/-78	98:2	98	78(93) ^e
8	THF	Me	Et	(E)	2 h/-78	98:2	98	91
9	CH ₂ Cl ₂	^t Bu	^t Bu	(Z)	2 d/-78	93:7	97 ^f	58
10	CH ₂ Cl ₂	^t Bu	Et	(Z)	1 d/-78	90:10 ^f	93 ^f	88
11	CH ₂ Cl ₂	^t Pr	^t Bu	(Z)	1 d/rt	66:34 ^f	97	71 ^{g,h}
12	CH ₂ Cl ₂	^t Pr	Et	(Z)	12 h/-50	90:10	99	80 ^h

^aReactions were typically 0.2-0.3 M in substrate. ^bIsomeric purity ≥90%.

^cProduct ratios determined by HPLC using a Chiralcel OD-H or AD column; enantiomeric excess is reported for the major product diastereomer. Unless otherwise stated, the relative and absolute stereochemistry was determined by independent synthesis (see experimental).

^dReaction required 0.9 equiv of TMSOTf for complete conversion. ^eReaction performed on a 10 mmol scale with 2.5 mol% catalyst and 0.5 equiv TMSOTf. ^fConfiguration assigned by analogy.

^gReaction required 0.5 equiv of TMSOTf for complete conversion. ^hNo reaction when conducted in THF

