# 有機金属化学:最新論文からのトピックス③

## Synthesis of *Z*- or *E*-Trisubstituted Allylic Alcohols and Ethers by Kinetically Controlled Cross-Metathesis with a Ru Catechothiolate Complex

Xu, C.; Liu, Z.; Torker, S.; Shen, X.; Xu, D.; Hoveyda, A. H., J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2017, 139, 15640-15643.

**Abstract:** The first examples of kinetically controlled crossmetathesis reactions that generate Z- or *E*-trisubstituted alkenes are disclosed. Transformations are catalyzed by  $\leq$ 6.0 mol % of a Ru catechothiolate complex and afford trisubstituted allylic alcohols and ethers in up to 81% yield and >98% stereoisomeric purity. The method has considerable scope, as olefins containing an alcohol, an aldehyde, an epoxide, a carboxylic acid, or an alkenyl group may be used. Mechanistic models that account for the observed levels and trends in efficiency and stereochemical control are provided, based on DFT studies.





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タイトルとTOCグラフィックから読み取れること

- ・Ruジチオカテコラト錯体触媒で室温クロスメタセシス
- ・速度論支配で立体特異的にZ体とE体を作り分けられる=原料の立体依存
- ・アリルアルコール原料は市販エステルの還元で入手容易

Abstractから追加で読み取れること

- ・Ru触媒は6 mol %で良い
- ・官能基許容性が広い(アルデヒド・エポキシド・カルボン酸・アルケン)

・DFT計算による反応機構解析も含まれる

# Introduction: Z-選択的クロスメタセシス



J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2017, 139, 1532.

E-選択的クロスメタセシス

# Introduction 2: 選択的クロスメタセシス・capping agent



# Introduction 3: 三置換アリルアルコール誘導体の合成



### This Work 1: Catalyst & Substrate Scope

### ジクロロ錯体触媒で アリルアルコール基質の反応

Scheme 2. Reactions with a Dichloro-Ru Complex<sup>a</sup>



<sup>*a*</sup>Conversion (loss of **2a**) determined by analysis of <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of unpurified mixtures. Yields correspond to purified products. See the Supporting Information for details.

#### E,Z体どちらのアリルアルコールを 基質にしてもいずれもE体が優先・・・

ジチオラト錯体触媒で アリルアルコール基質の反応

Table 1. Initial Evaluation with Ru CatechothiolateComplexes<sup>a</sup>



<sup>*a*</sup>See the Supporting Information for details. <sup>*b*</sup>Conversion (loss of *Z*-Me-substituted alkene derived from **2a**) determined by analysis of <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of unpurified mixtures. <sup>*c*</sup>Yields correspond to purified products. na = not applicable.

## **This Work 2: Catalyst Screening**



<sup>*a*</sup>Same conditions as Table 1, except 10 equiv of *Z*-butene for *Z*-3**k**. Conversion (loss of *Z*-Me-substituted alkene from 2) determined by analysis of <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of unpurified mixtures. Yields correspond to purified products. See the Supporting Information for details. Fc = ferrocenyl.

"Same conditions as Table 1; 5.0 equiv Z-butene used except for 3m (10 equiv). Conversion (loss of Z-Me-substituted alkene derived from 2) determined by analysis of <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of unpurified mixtures. Yields correspond to purified products. <sup>b</sup>10 equiv *E*-1b used. See the Supporting Information for details.

# **This Work 3: Mechanistic Study**

メタラシクロブタン中間体における分子内相互作用 基質適用範囲の探索(Z,E体エーテル基質) ref 3aの開環クロスメタセシスではアリルエーテルは適用できず 全体的にアリルアルコールよりは収率低め Scheme 5. Scope III: Z- and E-Trisubstituted Allylic Ethers<sup>a</sup> BnO<sub>2</sub>C ő Z-4 *Z*-5 *Z*-6 (for disubstituted alkenes) 81% conv, 72% yield, 86% conv, 50% yield, 73% conv, 51% yield, S····HOCH<sub>2</sub>C $\alpha$  feasible: >98:2 Z:E >98:2 Z:E >98:2 Z:E minimizes O-S e-e repulsion; lowers trans influence MeO BocHN MeC Figure 1. Unlike reactions leading to 1,2-disubstituted alkenes, H-Z-8 Z-7 85% conv, 55% yield, >98:2 ZE olefins. 91% conv, 40% yield, >98:2 Z:E HO<sub>2</sub>C· Z-9<sup>b</sup> *Z*-10 71% conv, 38% yield, >98:2 ZE 85% conv, 48% yield, >98:2 Z:E OPMB PMF PMR E-12 E-13 E-11 overal 16.3 kcal/mol harrier 83% conv. 50% vield. 86% conv. 54% vield. 70% conv. 41% vield. 98:2 E:Z >98:2 E:Z >98:2 E:Z <sup>a</sup>Same conditions as in Table 1; 10 and 20 equiv allylic ether used for Z-9 and Z-10, respectively. Conversion (loss of Z-Me-substituted alkene derived from  $\alpha$ -olefin determined by analysis of <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of unpurified mixtures. Yields correspond to purified products. <sup>b</sup>Same conditions as eq 1. See the Supporting Information for details. ts1<sub>B</sub> (16.8 kcal/mol) 他の触媒系ではカルボン酸含有の  $C_1 - C_2 - C_3 - C_4 = -63.8^{\circ}$ 三置換アルケンの合成は不可 アリル位のヘテロ原子の重要性 Scheme 6. Allylic Heteroatom Is Required for High Efficiency n-nonv BnO<sub>2</sub>C BnO. BnO<sub>2</sub>( ts1<sub>c</sub> (14.9 kcal/mol) 15 14 83% conv, <5% yield 79% conv. <5% vield 70% conv. <5% vield ホモアリルでは遠い ヘテロ原子必要 エステルではダメ <sup>a</sup>Same conditions as Table 1. Conversion determined by analysis of <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of unpurified mixtures. See the Supporting Information

for details.

三置換アルケン生成の メタラシクロブタン中間体は 二置換アルケンのものに比べ SとOの反発やこれらの間の 水素結合は少ない OH(benzvl



ts2c (15.8 kcal/mol)

п

(for trisubstituted alkenes)

S····HOCH<sub>2</sub>C $\beta$  association

not feasible (too distal); minimal O-S e-e repulsion

Figure 2. (a) Mechanistic analysis with model reactions that proceed via A-C. (b) Selected transition states with free energy values (PBE0-D3BJ/Def2TZVPP<sub>thf(SMD)</sub>). See the Supporting Information for details. Ar = 2-F<sub>1</sub>6-MeC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>; ts = transition state; SMD = solvation model based on density.

less steric

pressure

### **Other Experiments and Next Approach**

他の実験により何かわかるか?

次のアプローチはどうすべきか? → そのために何を調べてみる?

次週の論文

Yadav, M. R.; Nagaoka, M.; Kashihara, M.; Zhong, R.-L.; Miyazaki, T.; Sakaki, S.; Nakao, Y., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, *139*, 9423-9426.