

Application of Dihydropyridines in Photochemistry as Radical Precursors

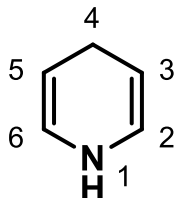
Mikus Puriņš

Laboratory of Catalysis and Organic Synthesis
École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne

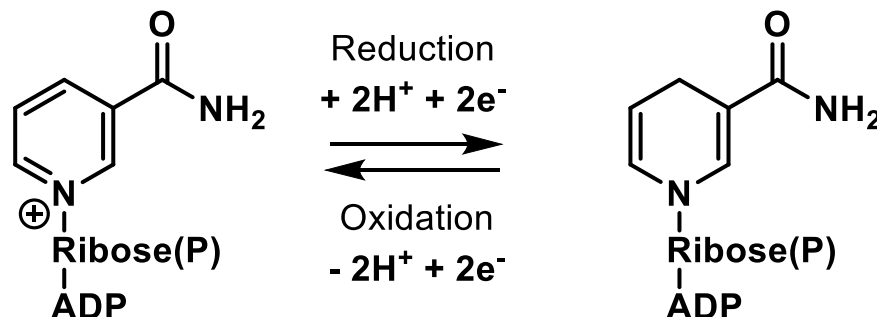
Lausanne – SWITZERLAND
mikus.purins@epfl.ch

Frontiers in Chemical Synthesis II: Heterocyclic chemistry
17.05.2021

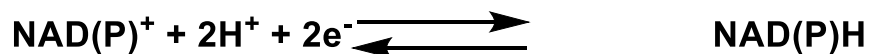
- **Context and the synthesis of DHPs**
- Application in photocatalysis
 - Photoredox catalysis
 - Metallaphotoredox catalysis
 - Excited state reactivity
- Conclusions and perspectives



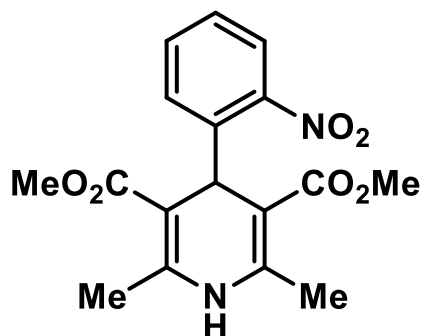
1,4-dihydropyridine



Biochemical Journal **2007**, 402 (2), 205–218.



Calcium channel blockers



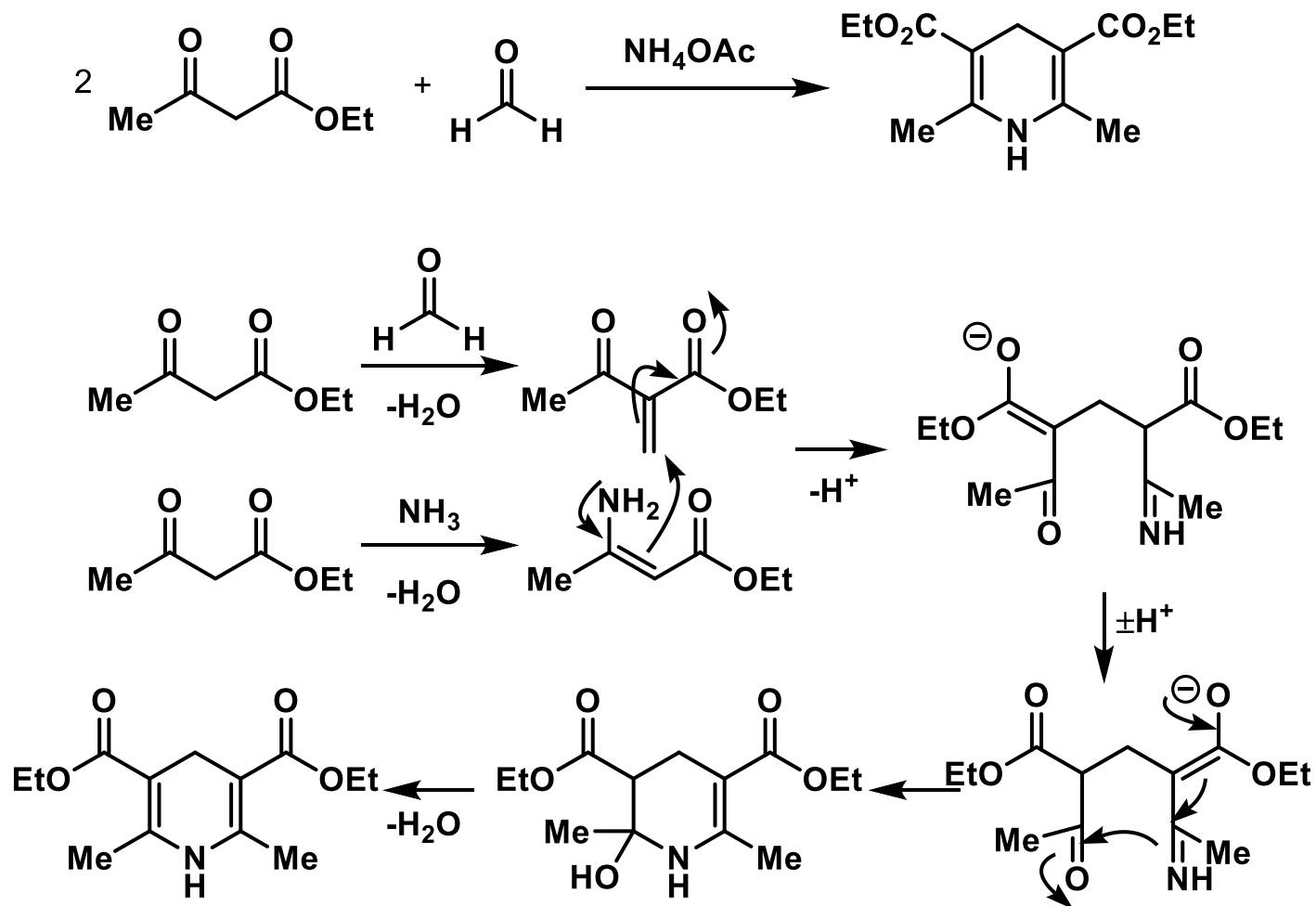
Nifedipine
Adalat

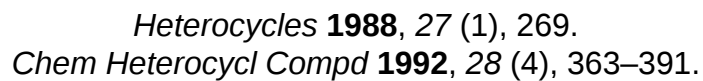


Prof. Gunārs Duburs

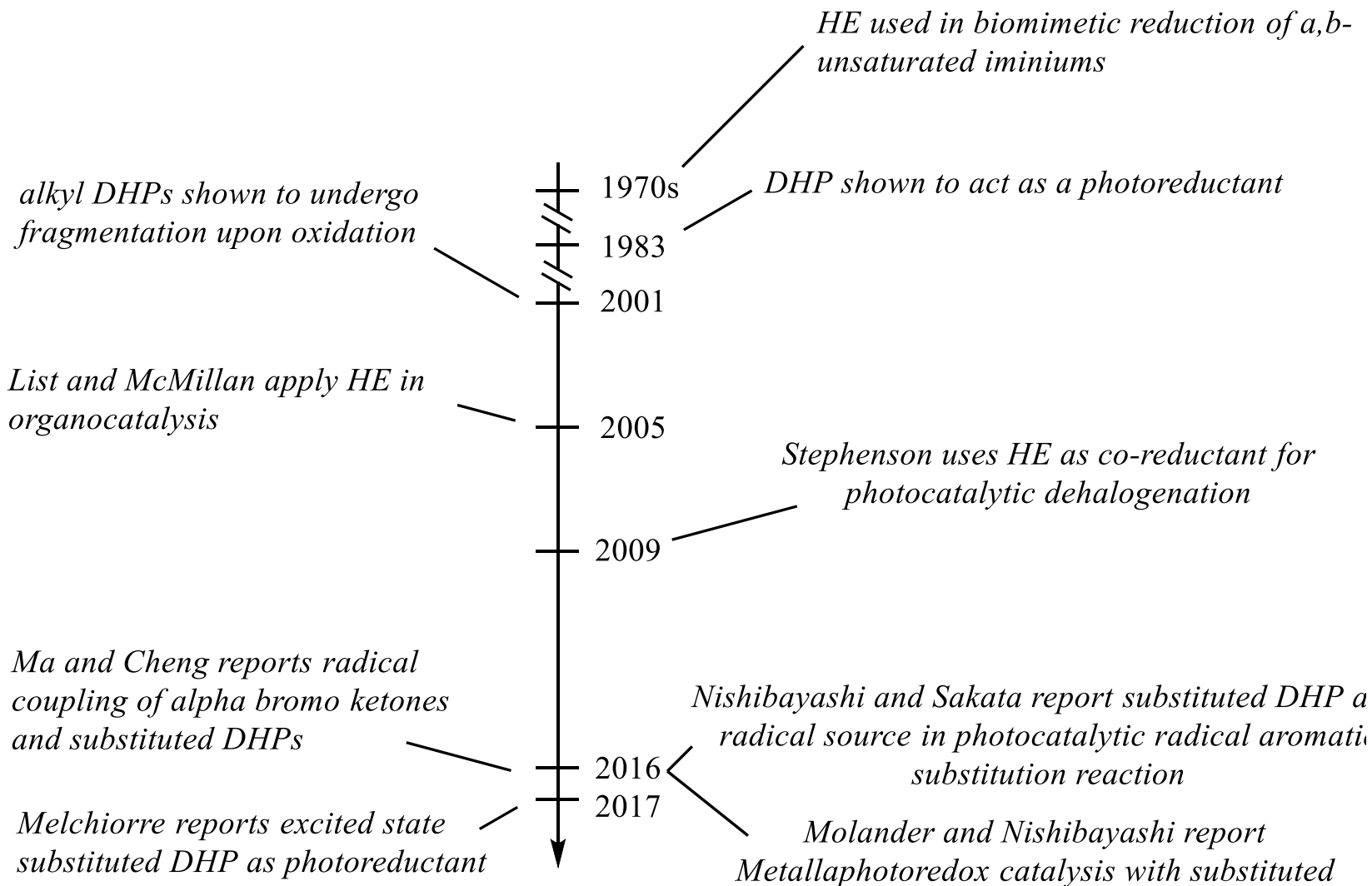
Born 1934

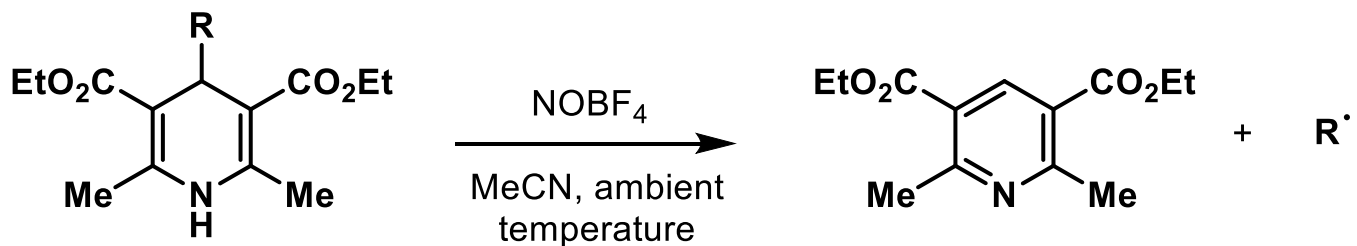
- **Candidate of Chemical Sciences dissertation** - *Synthesis and Properties of Dibenzoylenedihydropyridines and Dibenzoylenepyridines*
- **Doctoral dissertation** - *The Reactivity and Biological Properties of 1,4-Dihydropyridines*
- At least **153** papers on dihydropyridines



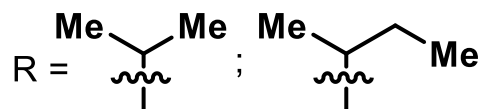


- Context and the synthesis of DHPs
- **Application in photocatalysis**
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Radicals observed in EPR

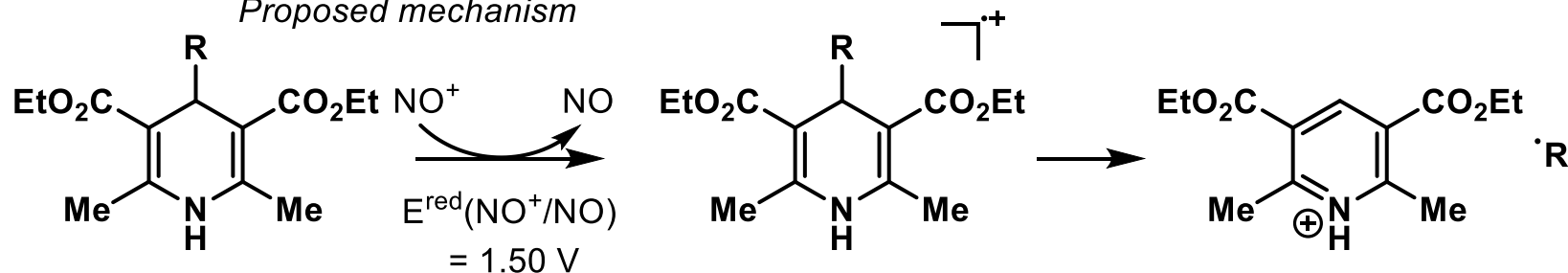


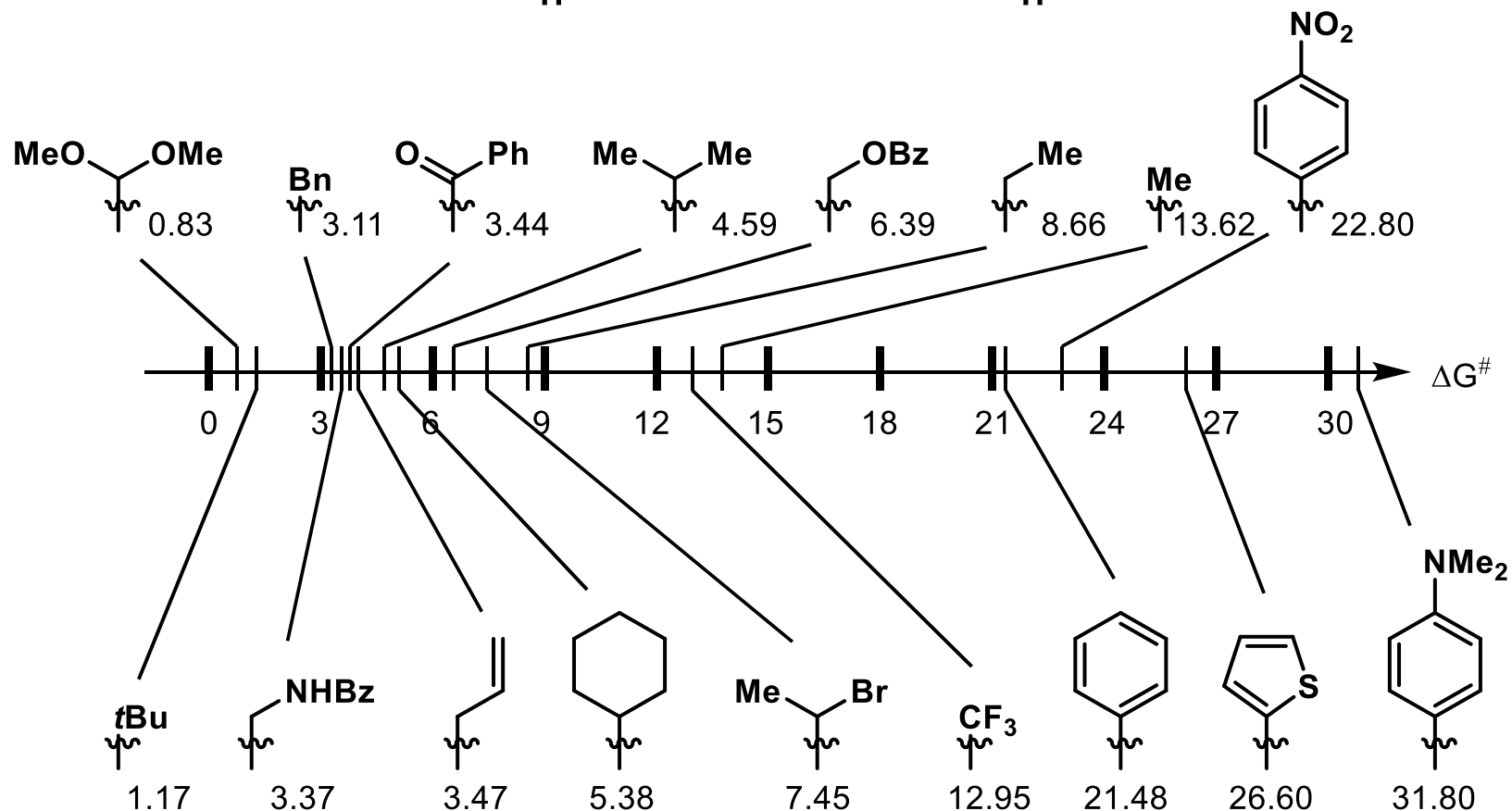
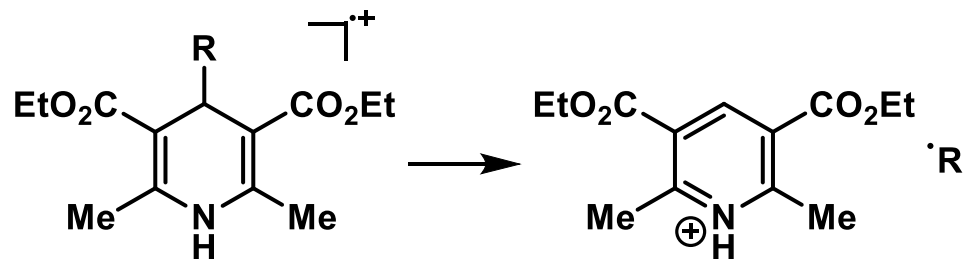
yes

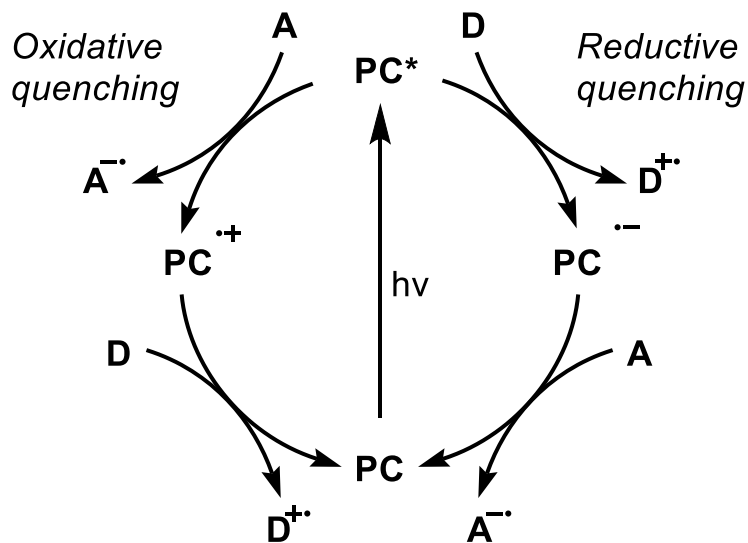
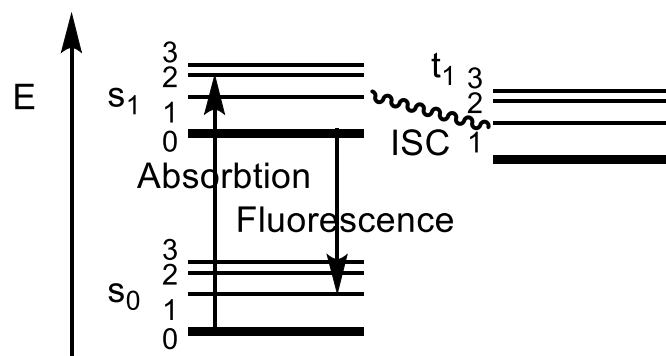
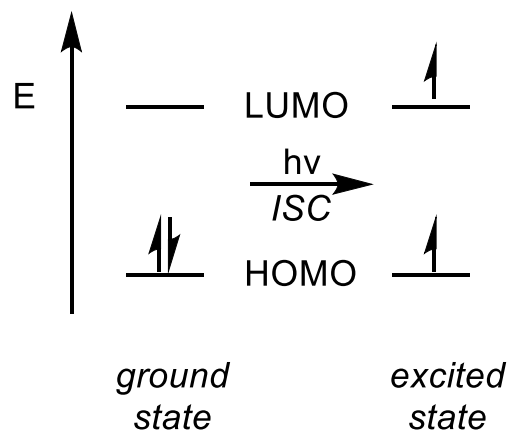
$\text{R} = \text{H}, \text{Me}, \text{Et}, \text{Aryl}, \text{Vinyl}$

no

Proposed mechanism



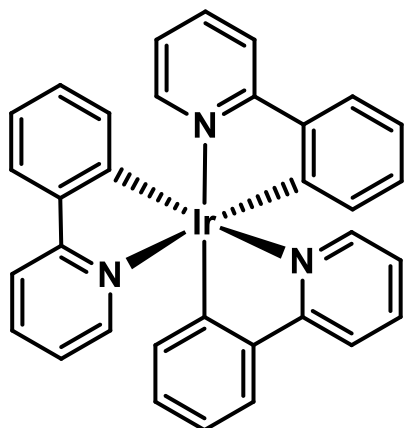




If D = substituted DHP

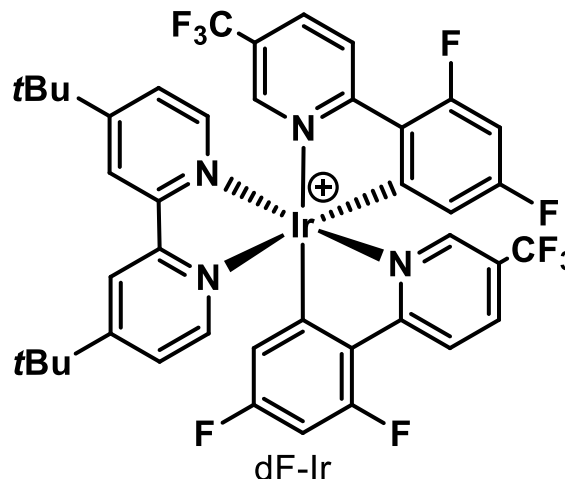
$$E(PC^{\bullet+}/PC^{\bullet-}) > E(D^+/D)$$

$$E(DHP^+/DHP) \sim 1 \text{ V}$$



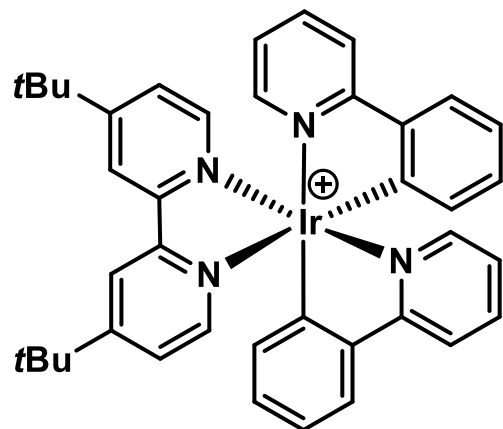
fac-Ir(ppy)₃

$$\begin{aligned} E(\text{PC}^{\bullet+}/\text{PC}^*) &= -1.73 \text{ V} \\ E(\text{PC}^*/\text{PC}^{\bullet-}) &= 0.31 \text{ V} \\ E(\text{PC}^{\bullet+}/\text{PC}) &= 0.77 \text{ V} \\ E(\text{PC}/\text{PC}^{\bullet-}) &= -2.19 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$



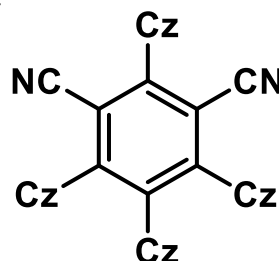
dF-Ir

$$\begin{aligned} E(\text{PC}^{\bullet+}/\text{PC}^*) &= -0.89 \text{ V} \\ E(\text{PC}^*/\text{PC}^{\bullet-}) &= 1.21 \text{ V} \\ E(\text{PC}^{\bullet+}/\text{PC}) &= 1.69 \text{ V} \\ E(\text{PC}/\text{PC}^{\bullet-}) &= -1.37 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

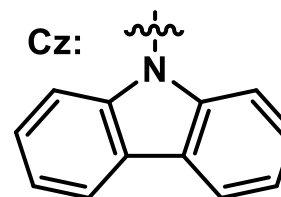


[Ir(ppy)₂dtbbpy]

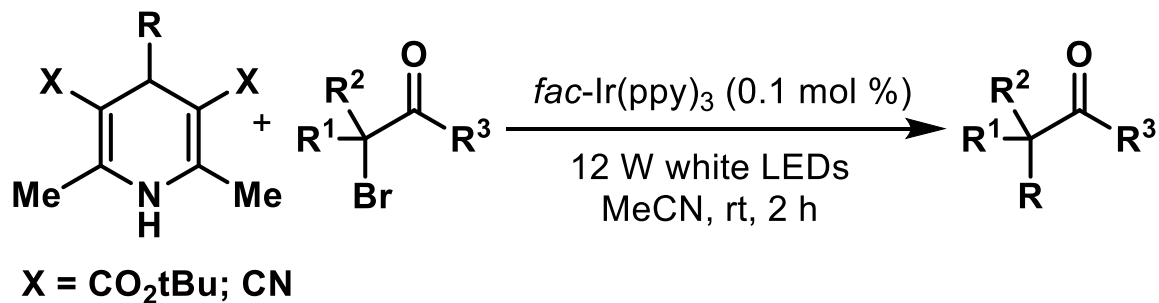
$$\begin{aligned} E(\text{PC}^{\bullet+}/\text{PC}^*) &= -0.96 \text{ V} \\ E(\text{PC}^*/\text{PC}^{\bullet-}) &= 0.66 \text{ V} \\ E(\text{PC}^{\bullet+}/\text{PC}) &= 1.21 \text{ V} \\ E(\text{PC}/\text{PC}^{\bullet-}) &= -1.51 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$



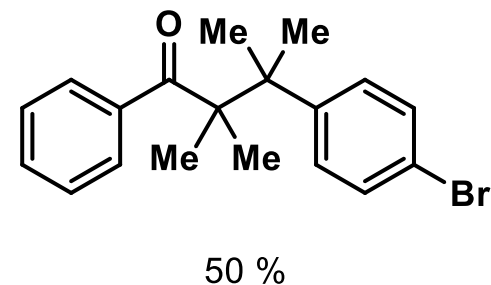
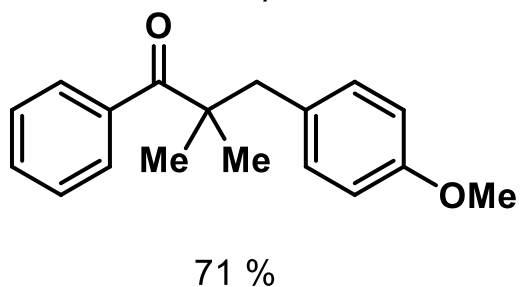
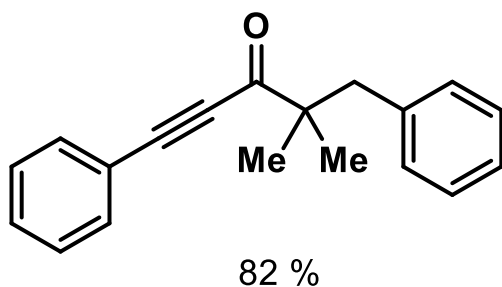
4CzIPN

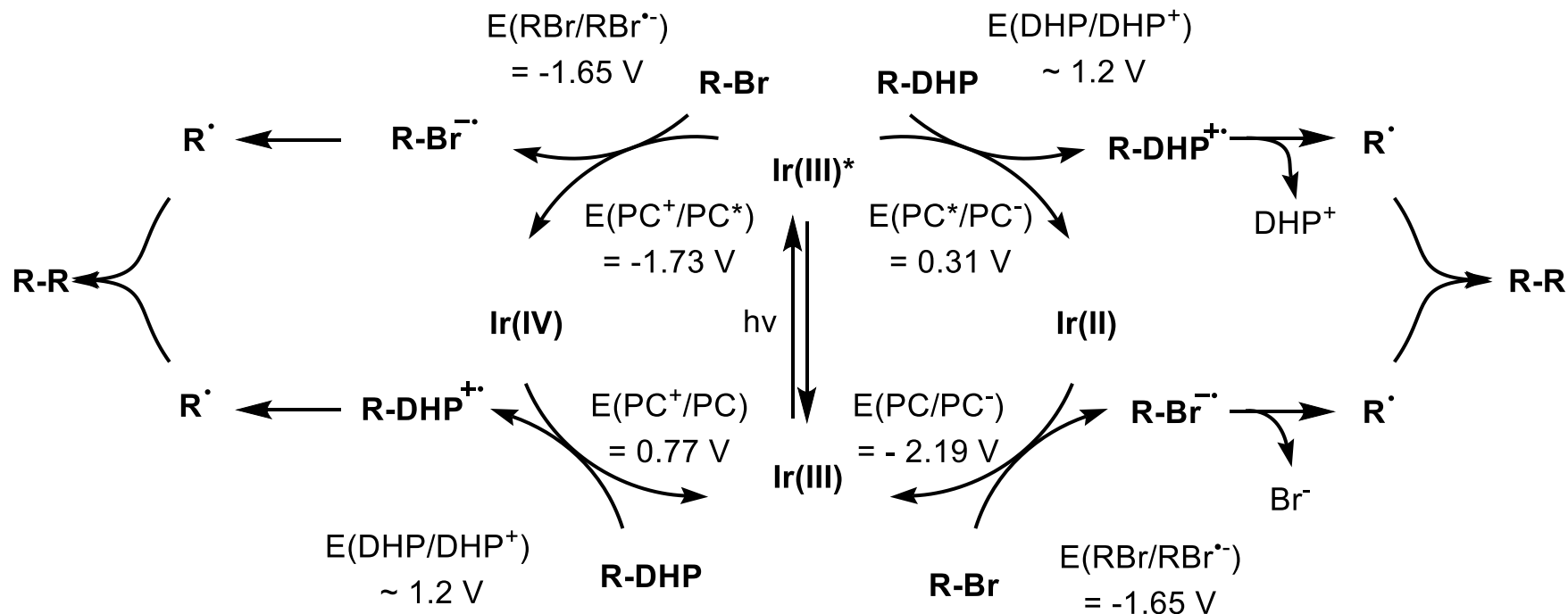


$$\begin{aligned} E(\text{PC}^{\bullet+}/\text{PC}^*) &= -1.04 \text{ V} \\ E(\text{PC}^*/\text{PC}^{\bullet-}) &= 1.35 \text{ V} \\ E(\text{PC}^{\bullet+}/\text{PC}) &= 1.52 \text{ V} \\ E(\text{PC}/\text{PC}^{\bullet-}) &= -1.21 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$



Selected examples

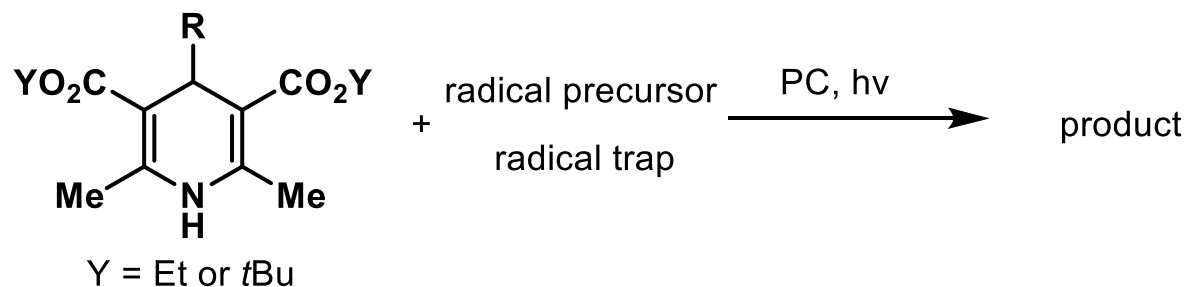




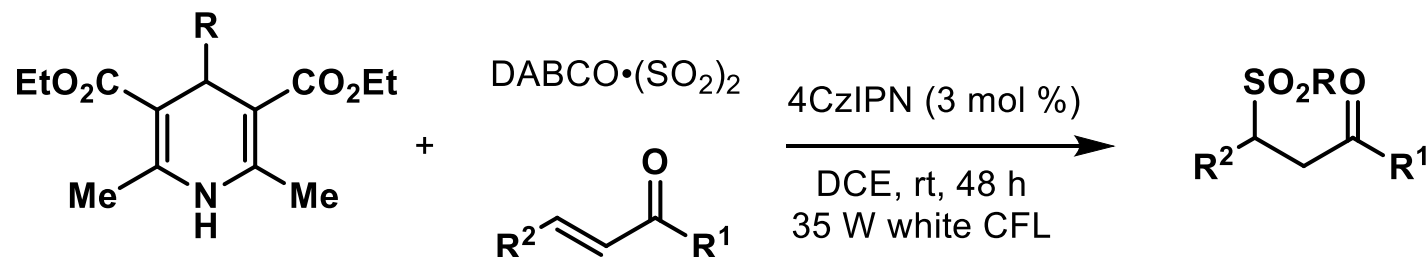
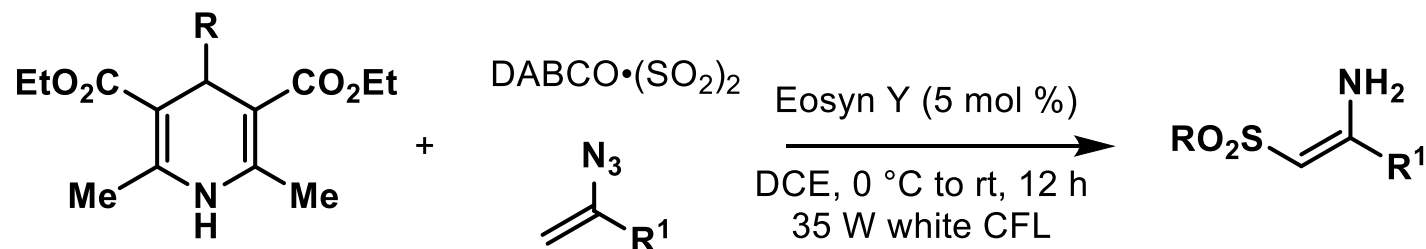
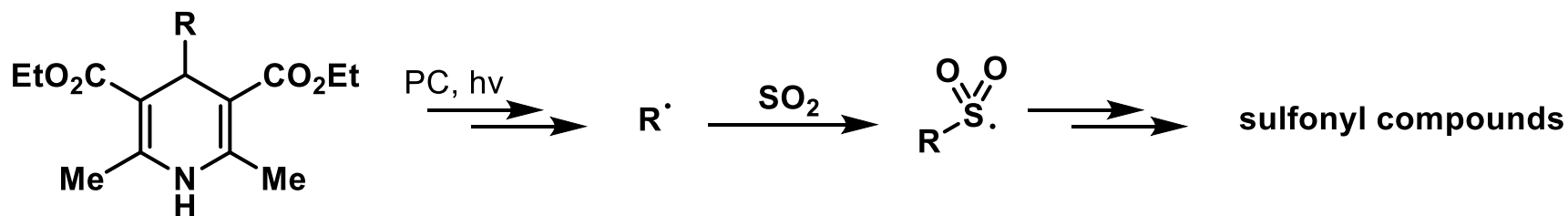
No SV quenching of Ir(III) by R-DHP!

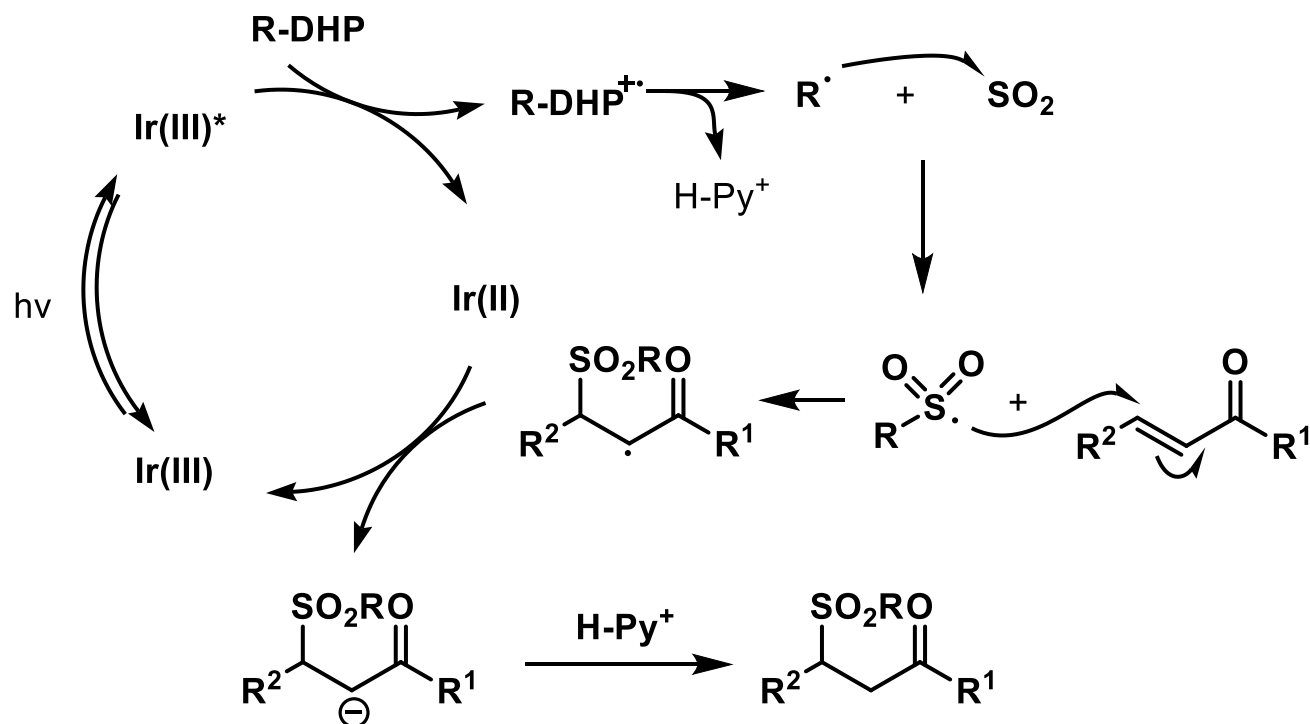
Conversion of DHP in the absence an electron acceptor

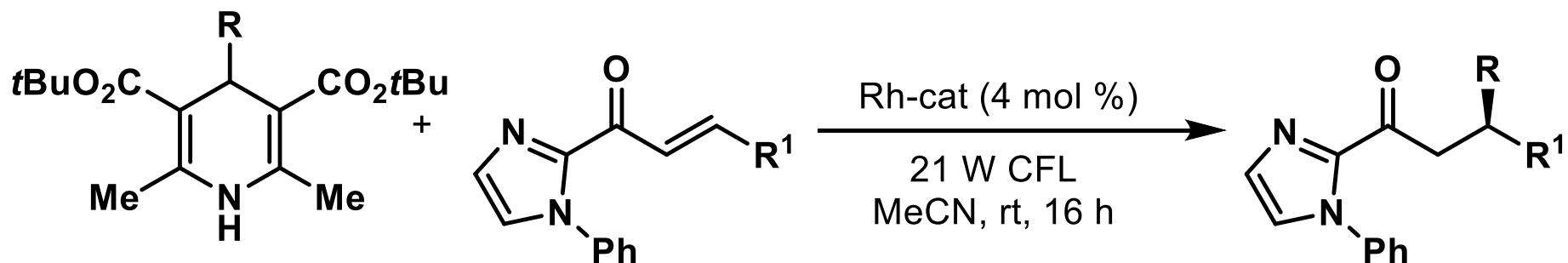
Updated mechanism - involving excited state DHP



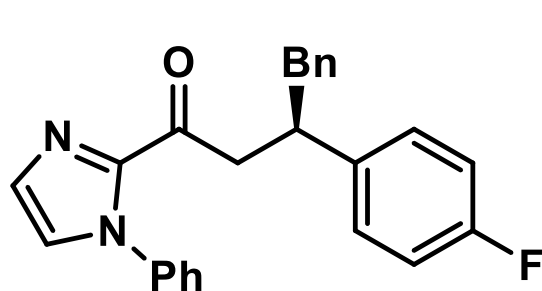
Reagent	Photocatalyst	Product	
	<i>fac</i> -Ir(ppy) ₃		<i>ChemCatChem</i> 2016 , 8 (6), 1028–1032.
	dF-Ir + Sc(OTf) ₃		<i>Org. Lett.</i> 2018 , 20 (21), 6877–6881.
	[Ir(ppy) ₂ dtbbpy]PF ₆		<i>Asian J. Org. Chem.</i> 2019 , 8 (5), 661–664.
	4CzIPN		<i>Org. Lett.</i> 2018 , 20 (21), 6840–6844.



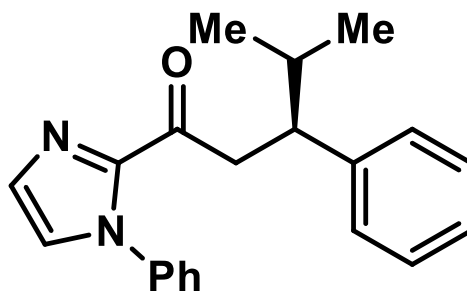




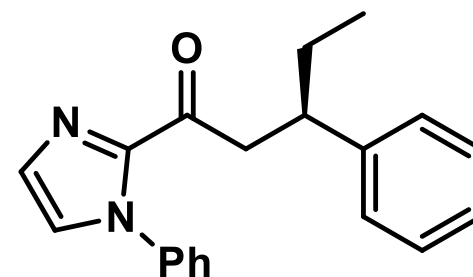
Selected examples



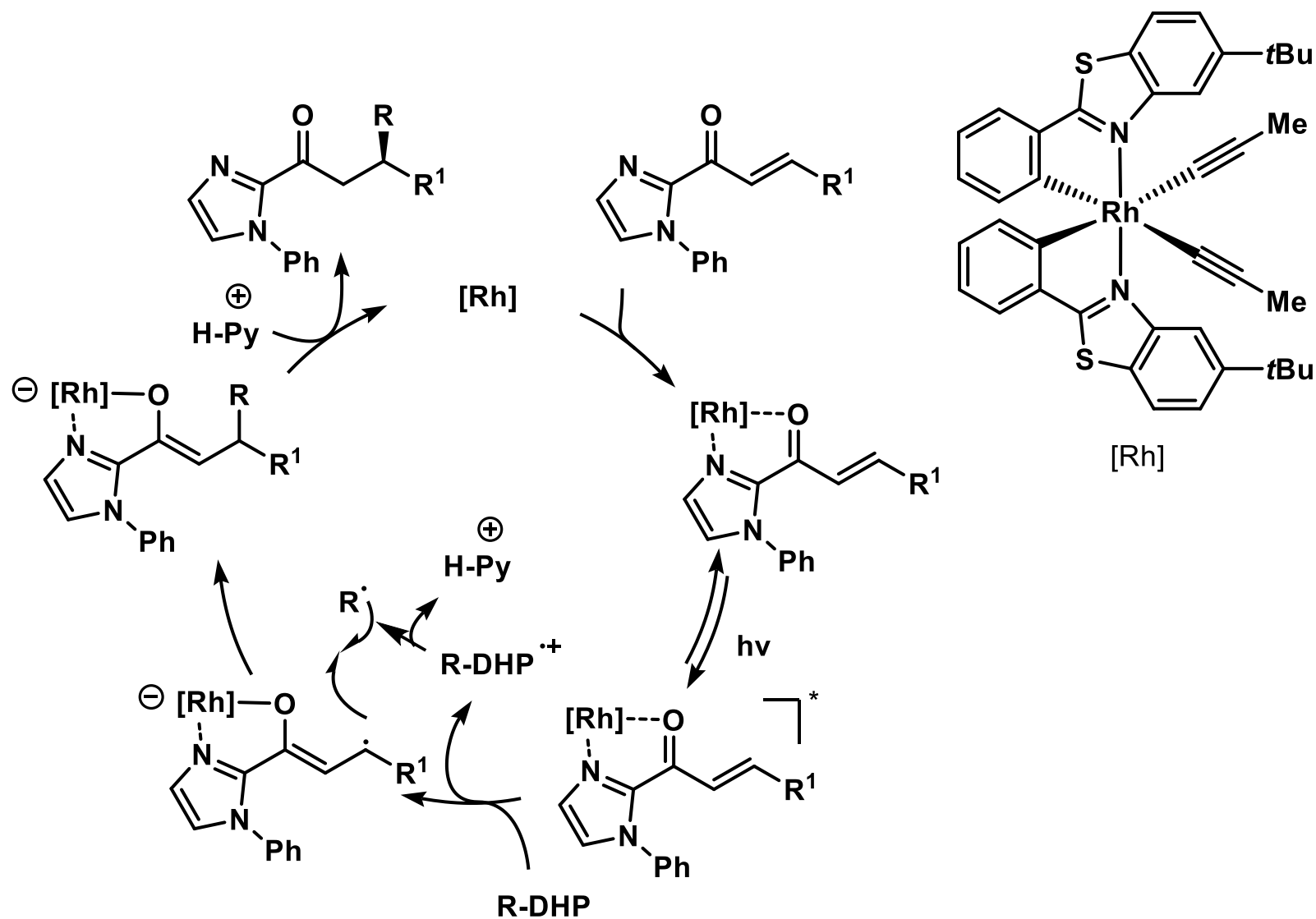
91 %, 95 % ee

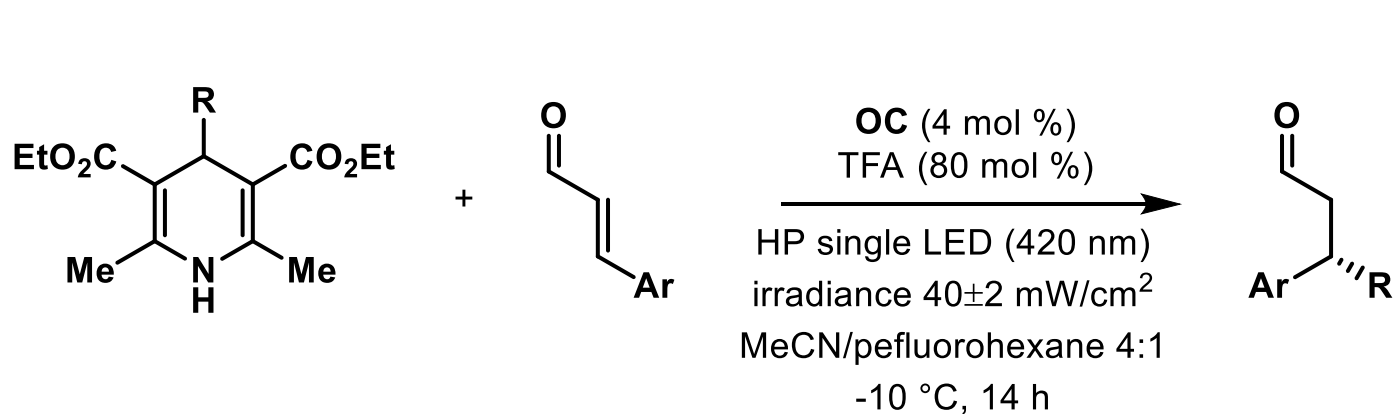


85 %, 97 % ee

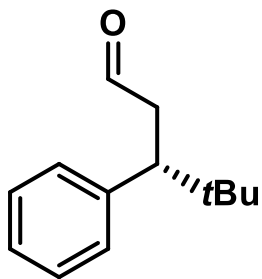


85 %, 97 % ee

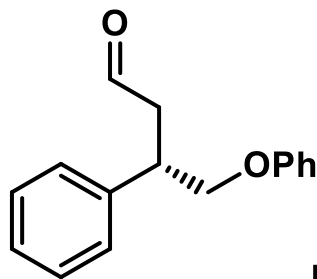




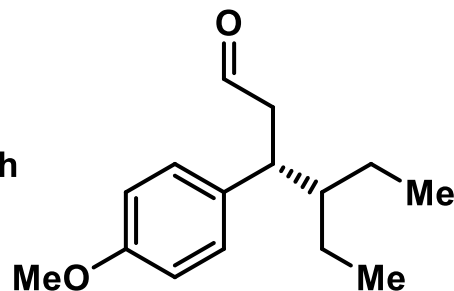
Selected examples



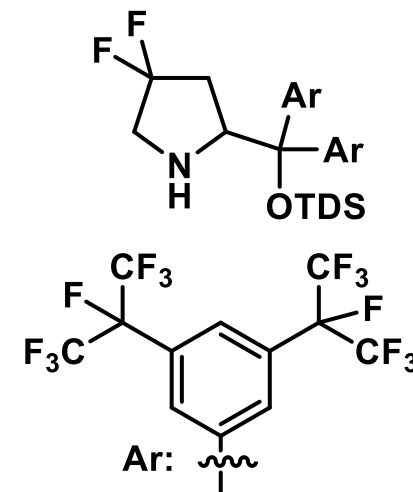
60 %, 74 % ee

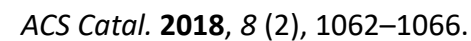


38 %, 83 % ee

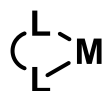


69 %, 60 % ee





Metallaphotocatalysis



How to modulate reactivity of a transition metal complex?

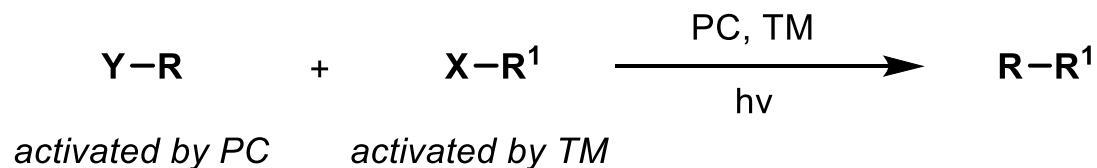
- *Ligand design*
- *Oxidation state change*
- *Excitation*

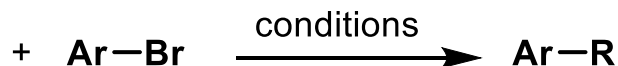
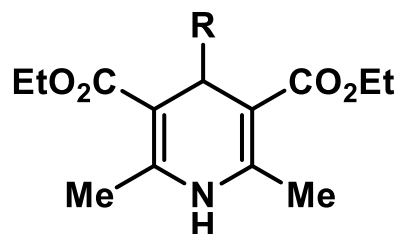


Photo(redox) catalysis



*Radical
generation via
PET*



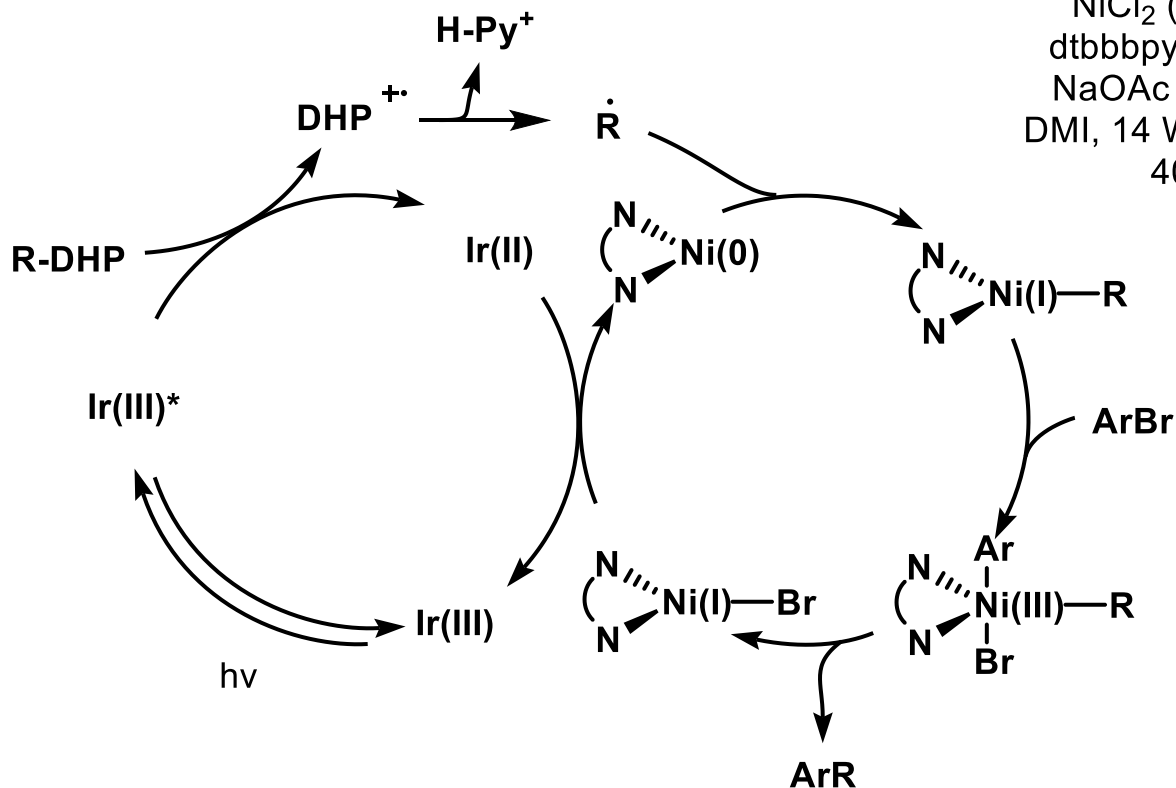


Molander:

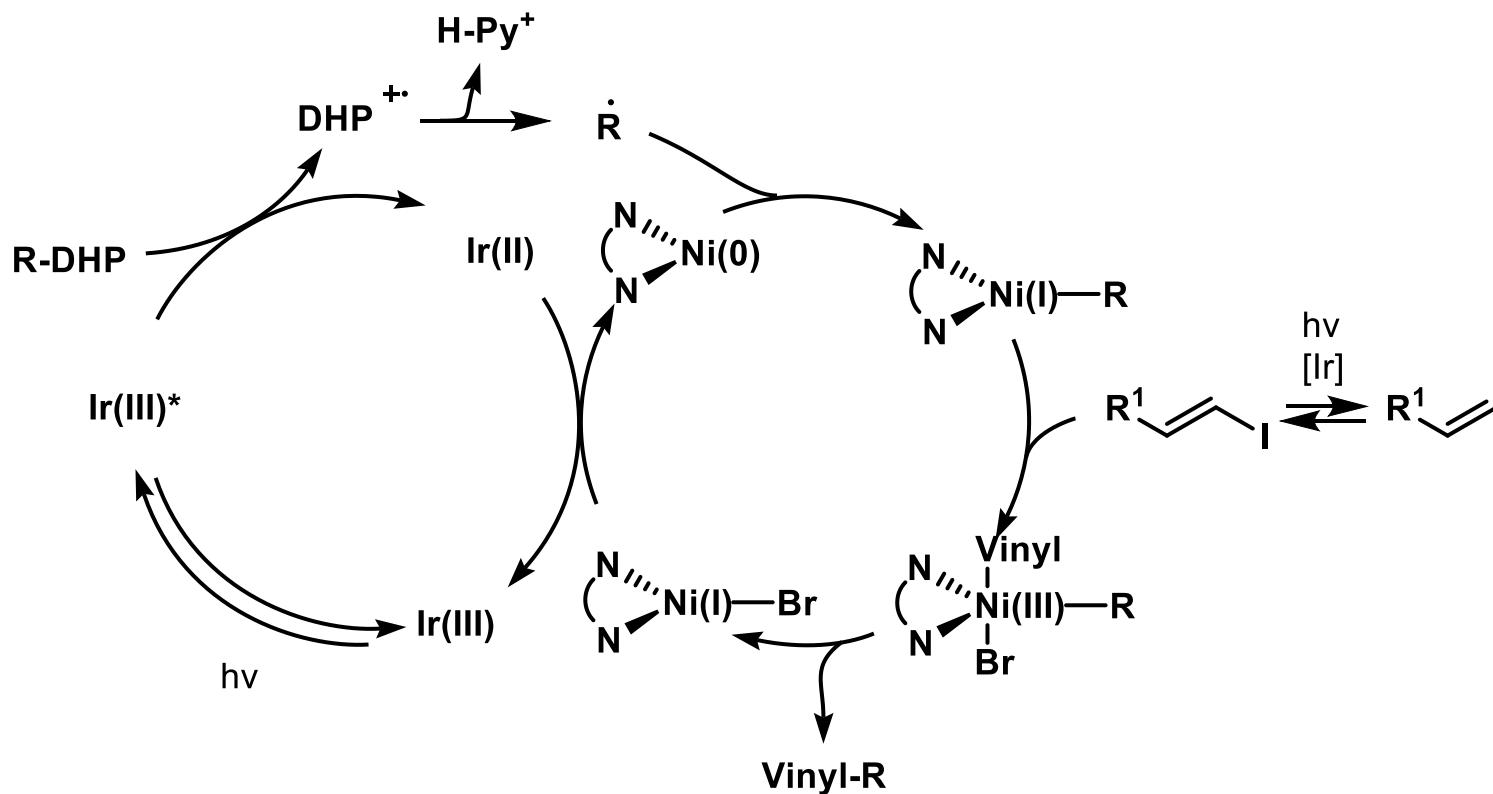
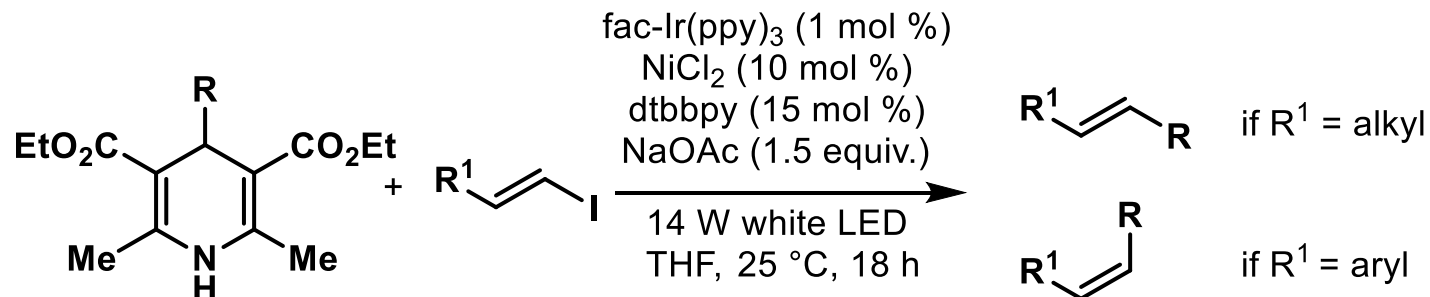
4CzIPN (3 mol %)
[Ni(dtbbpy)(H₂O)₄]Cl₂ (5 mol %)
acetone, blue LEDs
24 h, rt

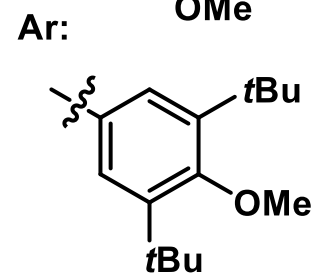
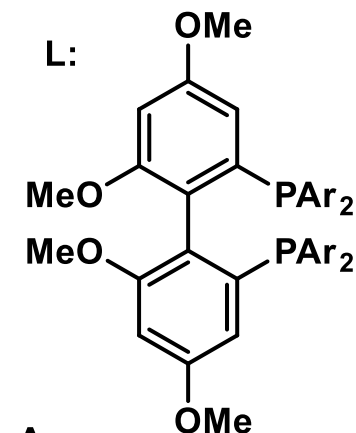
Nishibayashi:

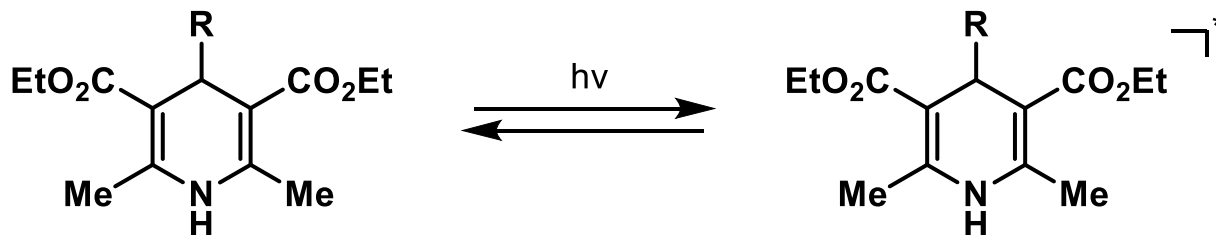
fac-Ir(ppy)₃ (1 mol %)
NiCl₂ (10 mol %)
dtbbpy (15 mol %)
NaOAc (1.5 equiv.)
DMI, 14 W white LEDs
40 h, rt









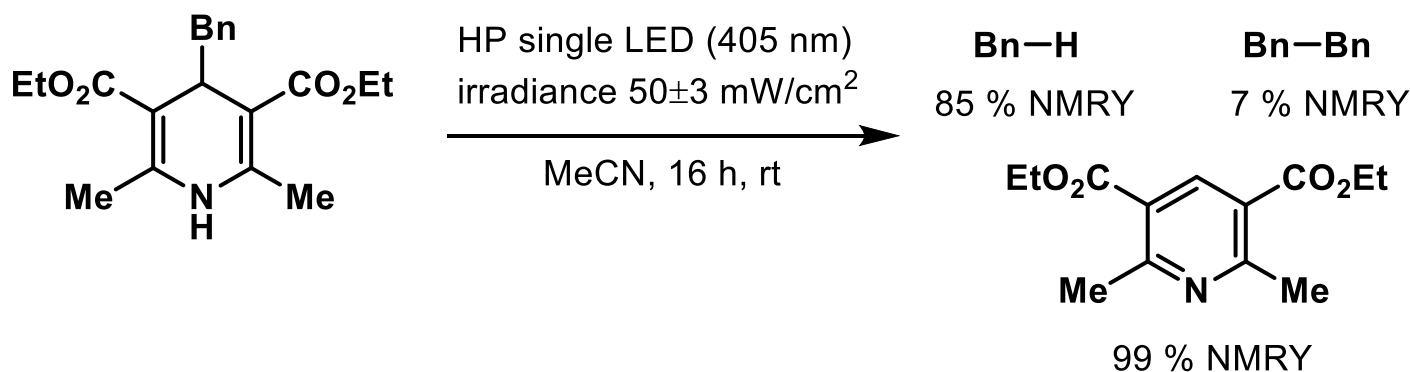


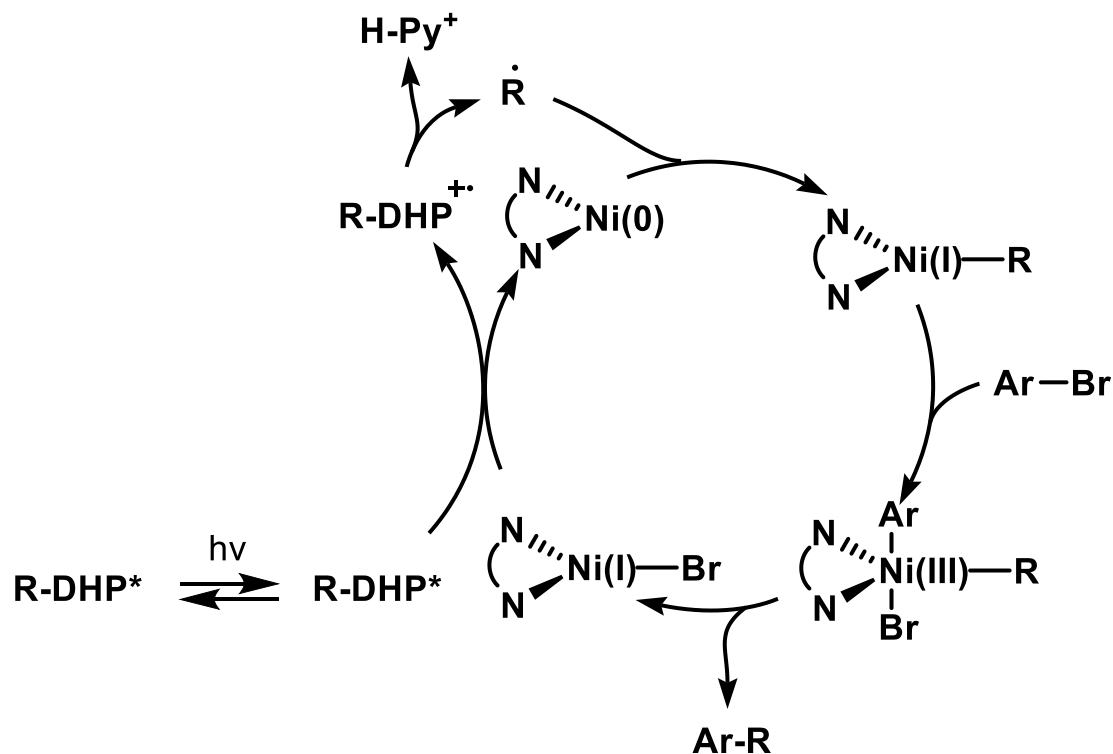
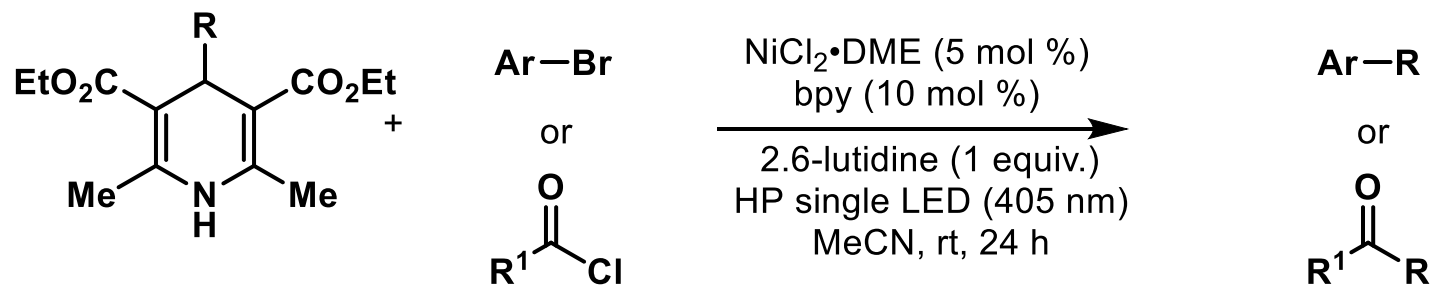
$$E(\text{R-DHP}^{*+}/\text{R-DHP}) \sim 1 \text{ V}$$

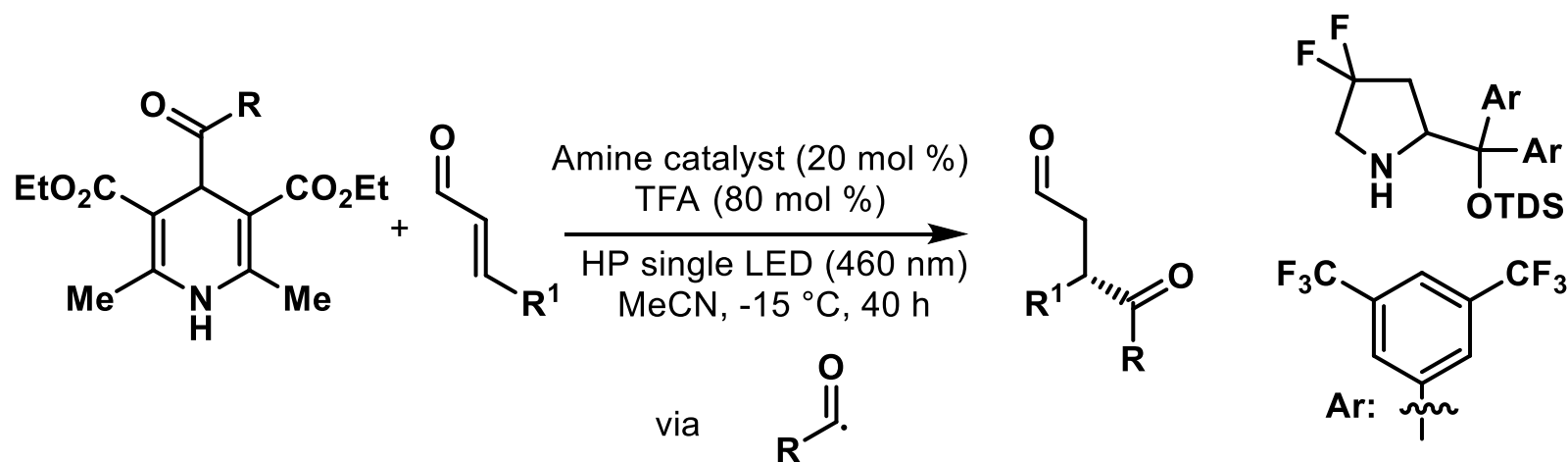
by Rehm-Weller approx. $\sim E(\text{R-DHP}^{*+}/\text{R-DHP}^*) \sim -2 \text{ V}$

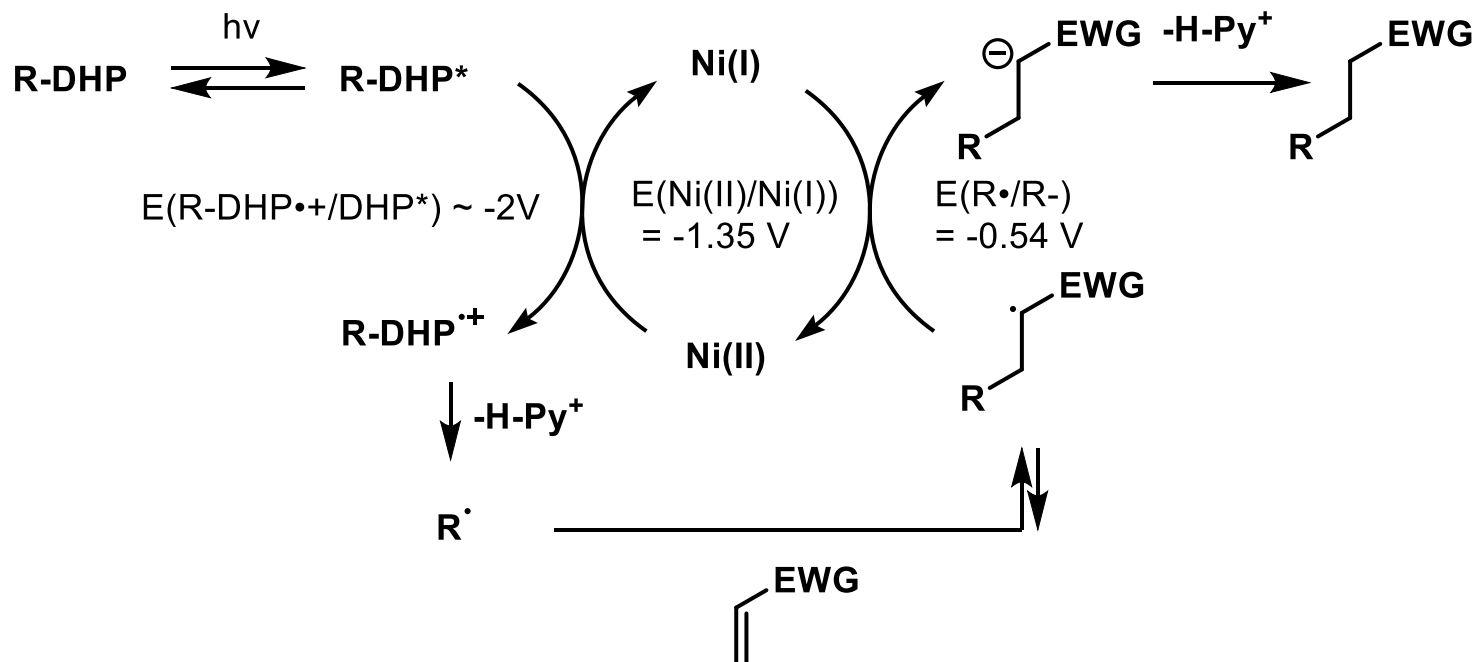
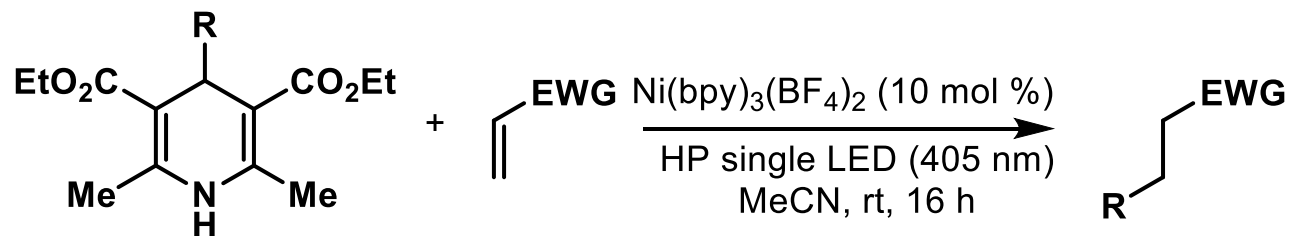
long wave tail in absorption
spectra = 420 nm $\sim$ 3 eV

Photocatalyst not necessary?

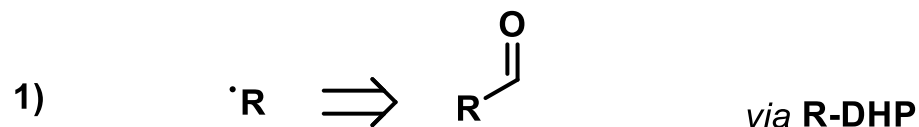






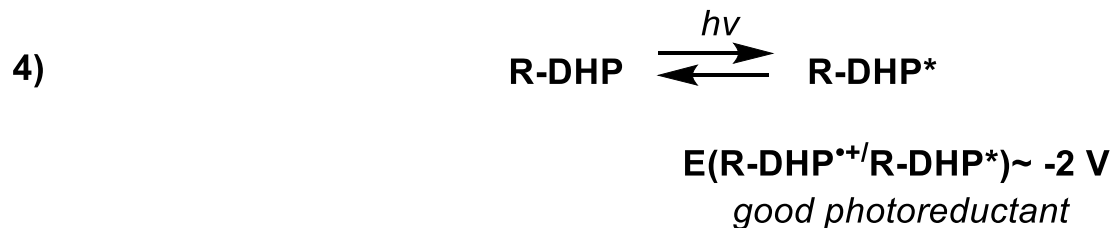


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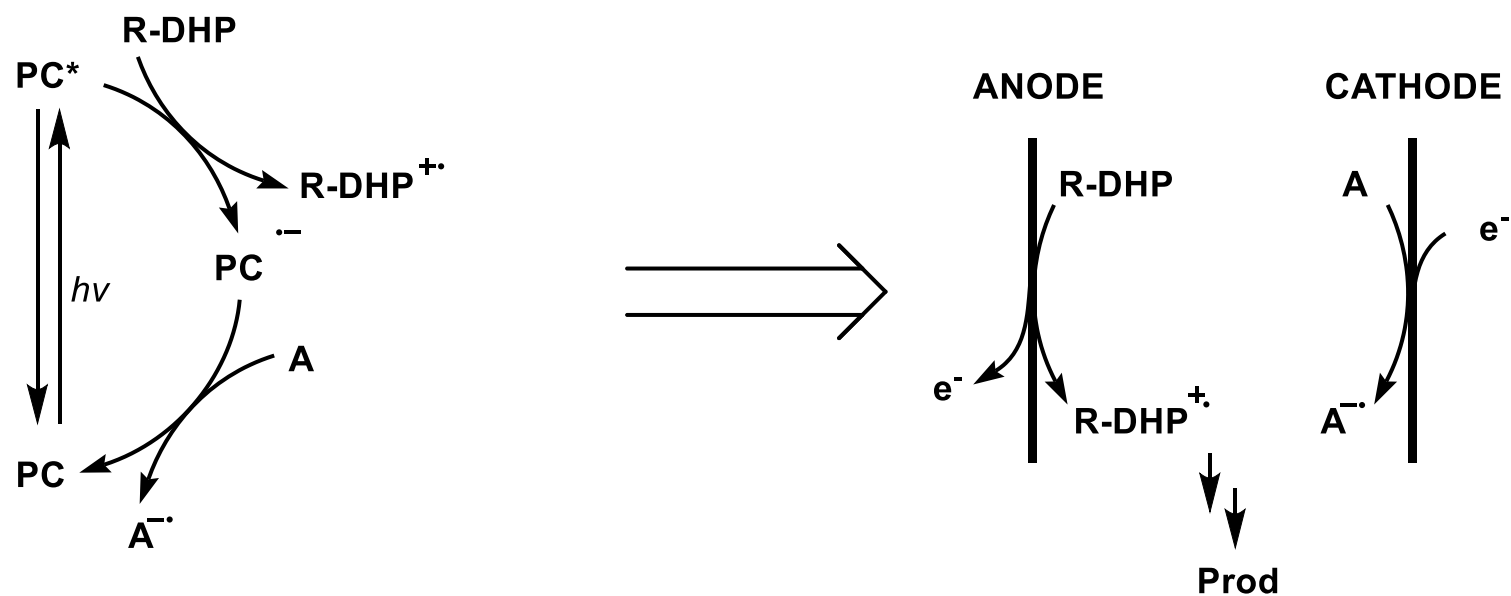


2) $E(R-DHP^{•+}/R-DHP) \sim 1 \text{ V}$

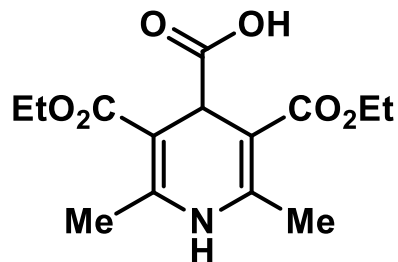
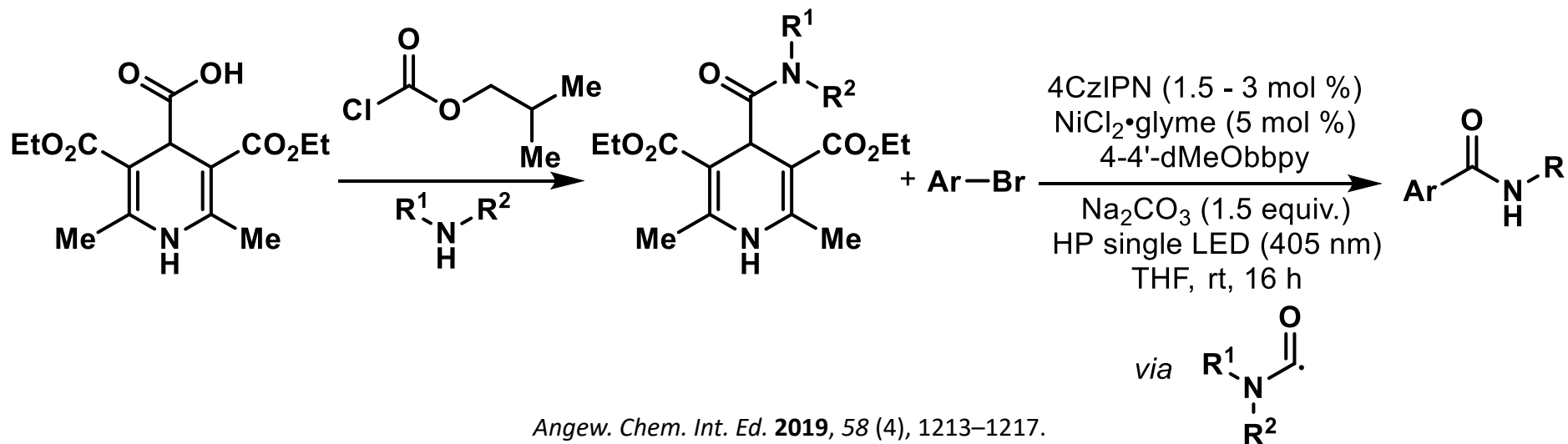
3) *R-DHP can be used as radical precursors in photoredox
+ organo or TM catalysis*



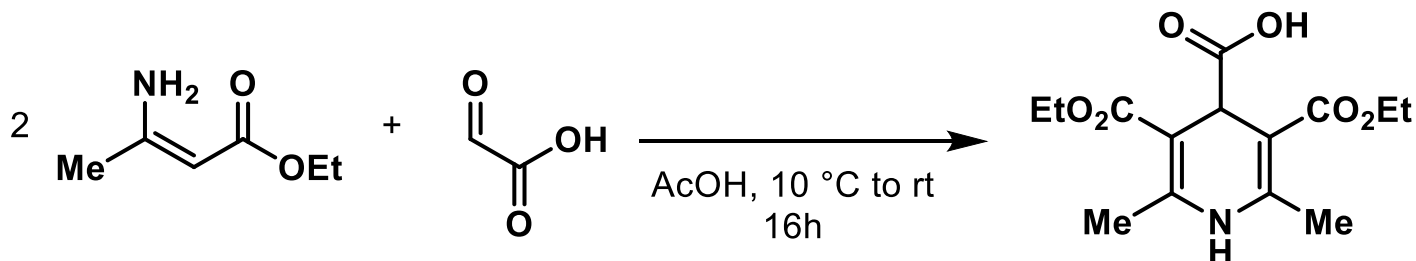
5) Drawback - stoichiometric amount of high MW waste



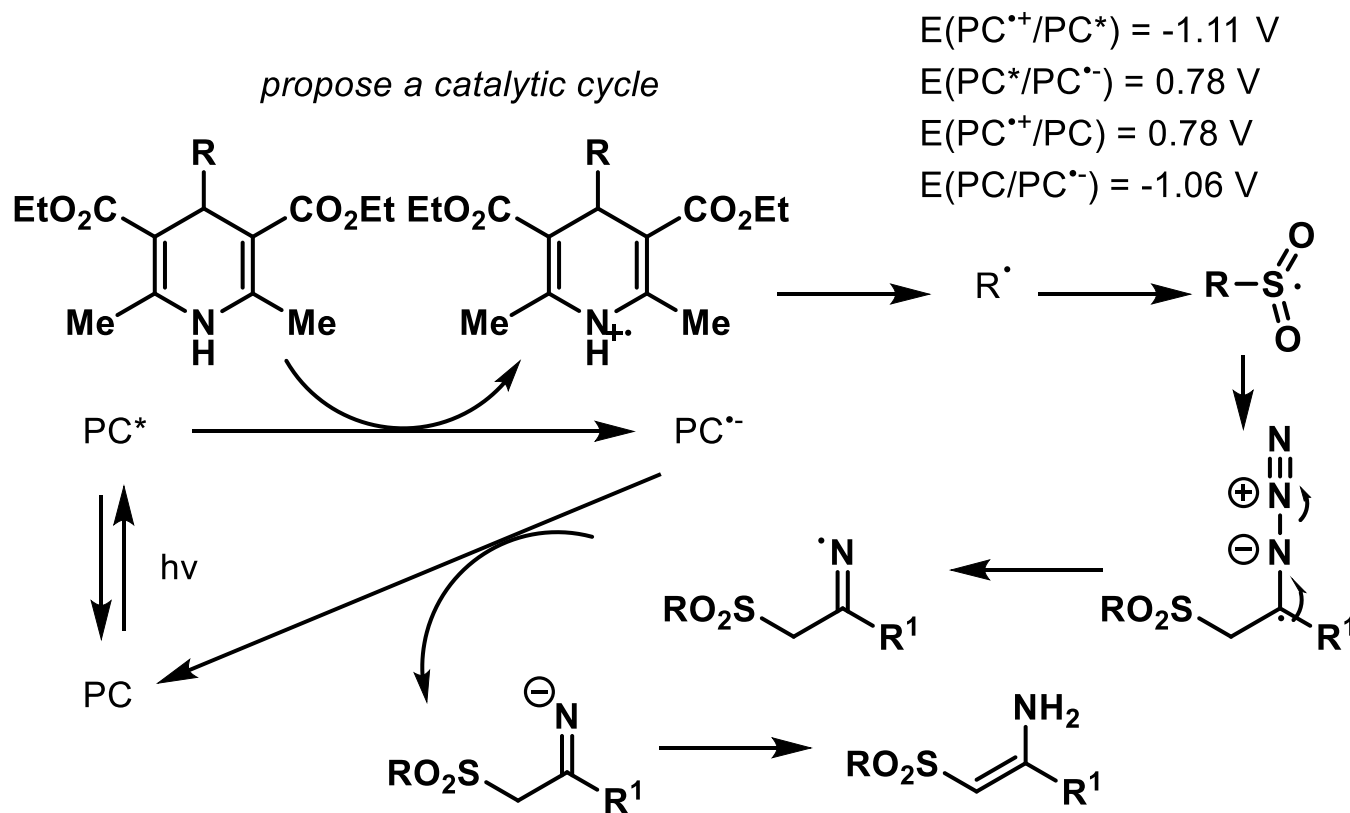
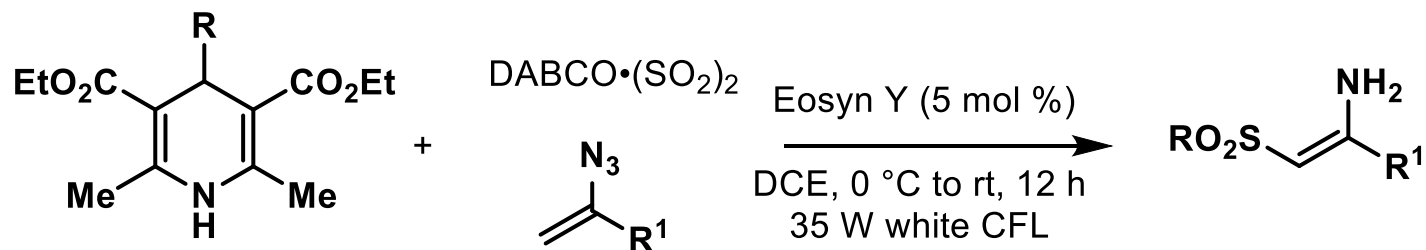
Question 1

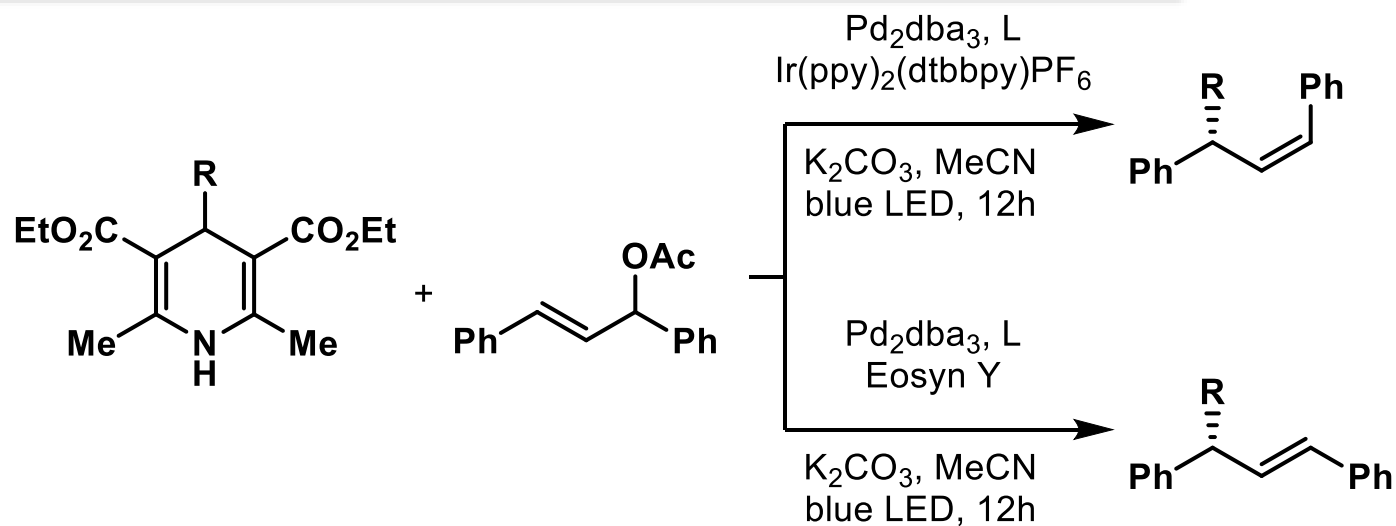


Propose the starting materials for the synthesis of DHP-carboxylic acid first reported by Dubur et. al. *Chem. Heterocycl. Compd.* **1972**, 5, 762–763



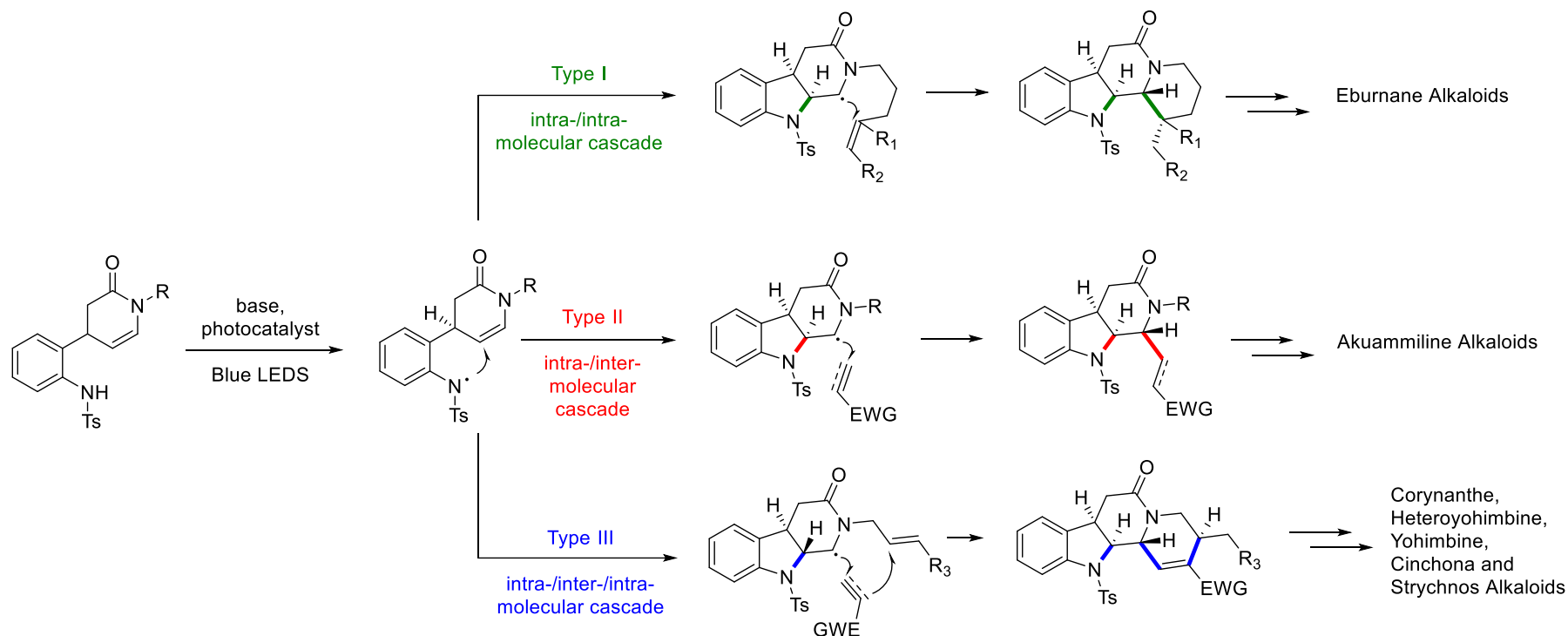
Question 2





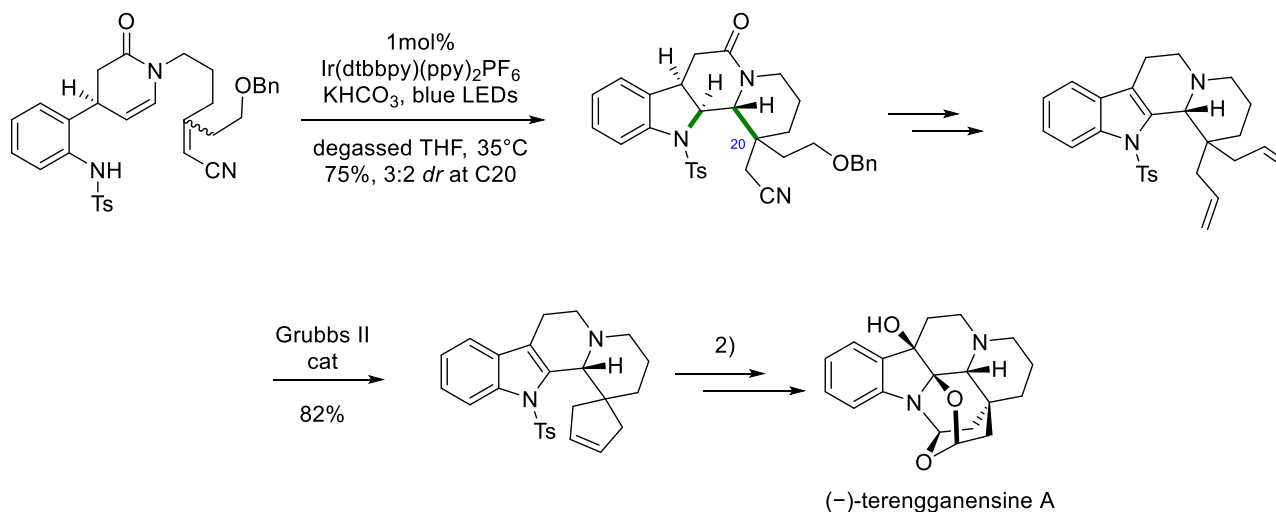
Eosyn Y ~ 44 kcal/mol triplet energy
 $\text{Ir}(\text{ppy})_2(\text{dtbbpy})\text{PF}_6$ ~ 50 kcal/mol triplet energy

N-centered radical initiator



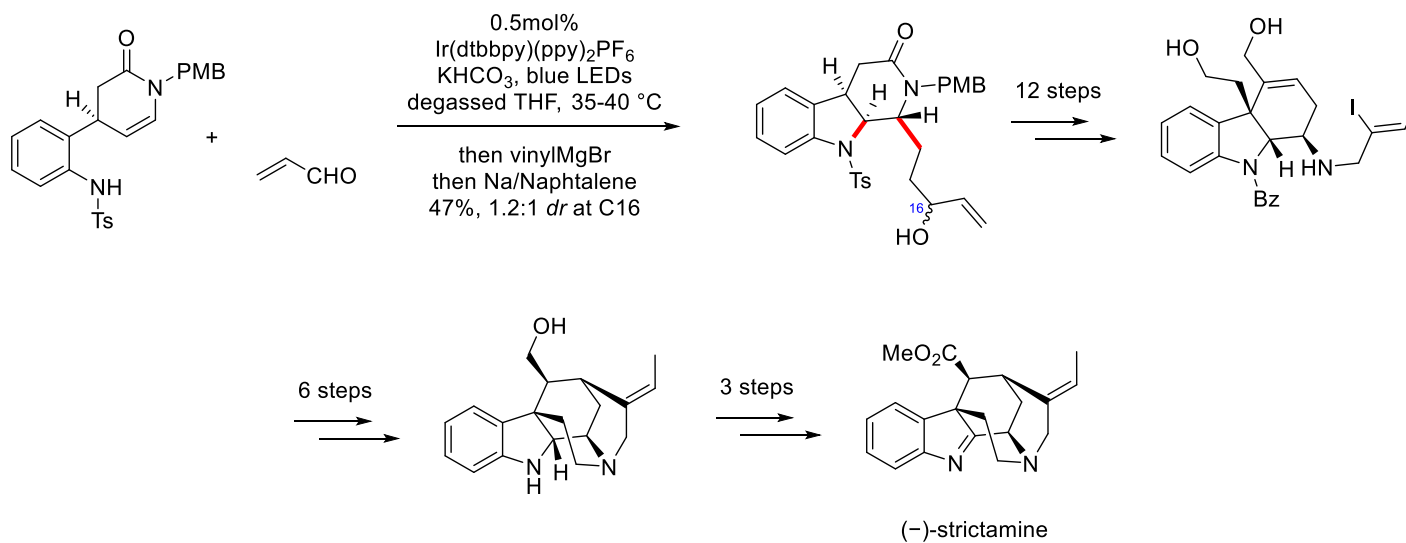
Acc. Chem. Res. 2019, 52, 1877–1891

Eburnane Alkaloids : (-)-terengganensine A



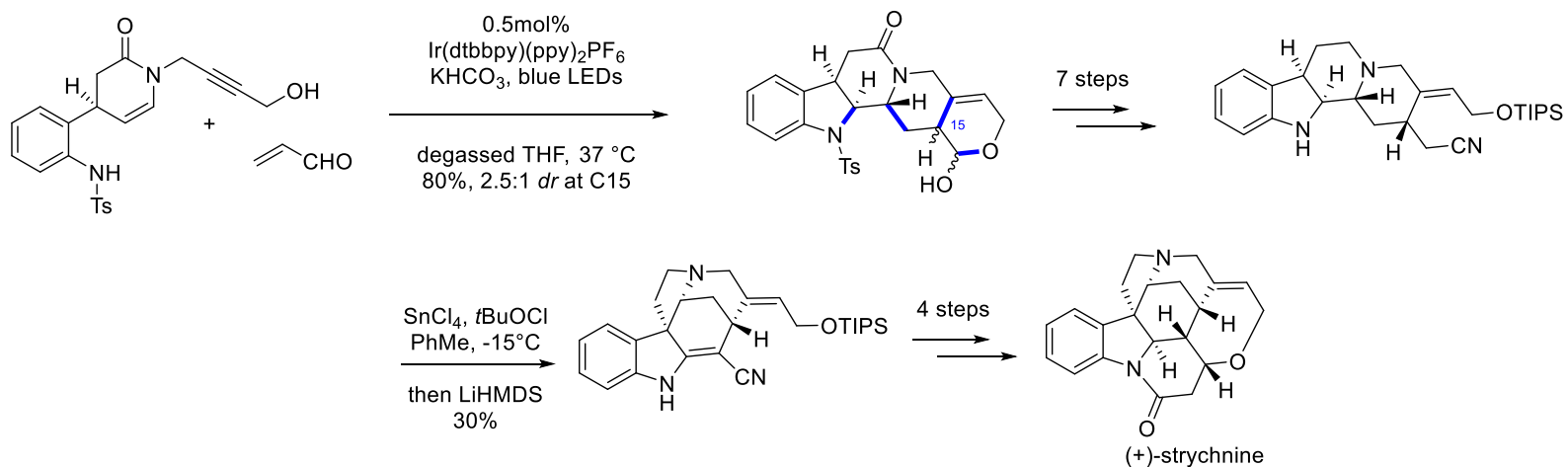
- 1) Chem. Commun., 2018, 54, 9510
- 2) Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. 2016, 55, 6556

Akuammiline Alkaloids : (-)-strictamine



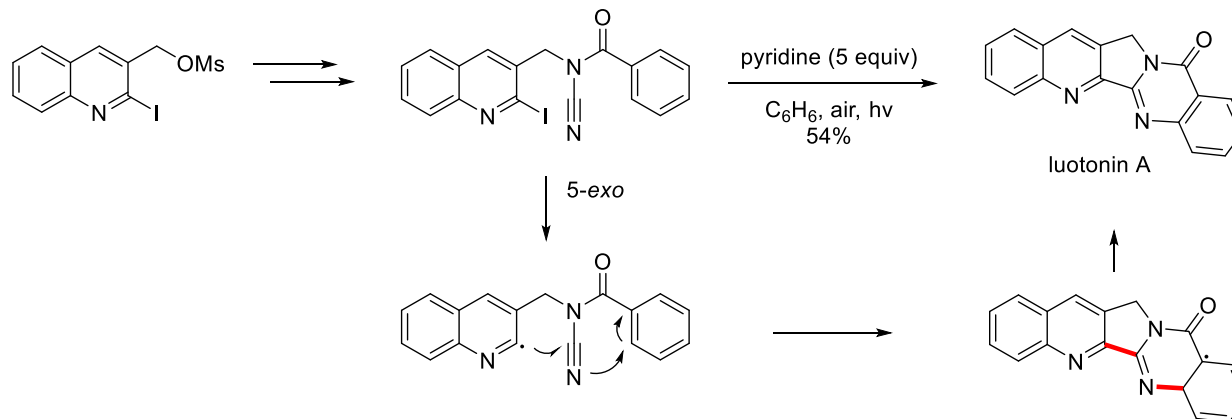
1) Angew.Chem. Int.Ed. 2019, 58,6059 –6063

Strychnos Alkaloids : (+)-strychnine



1) *Org. Lett.* 2019, 21, 1, 252–255

First apparition of **N-acylcyanamides** as radical acceptors, N-centered radical intermediate



Luotonine A already synthesized using radical cascades : Bowmann, Org. Biomol. Chem. 2005, 3, 1460 ; Curran, Synlett 2005, 18, 2843

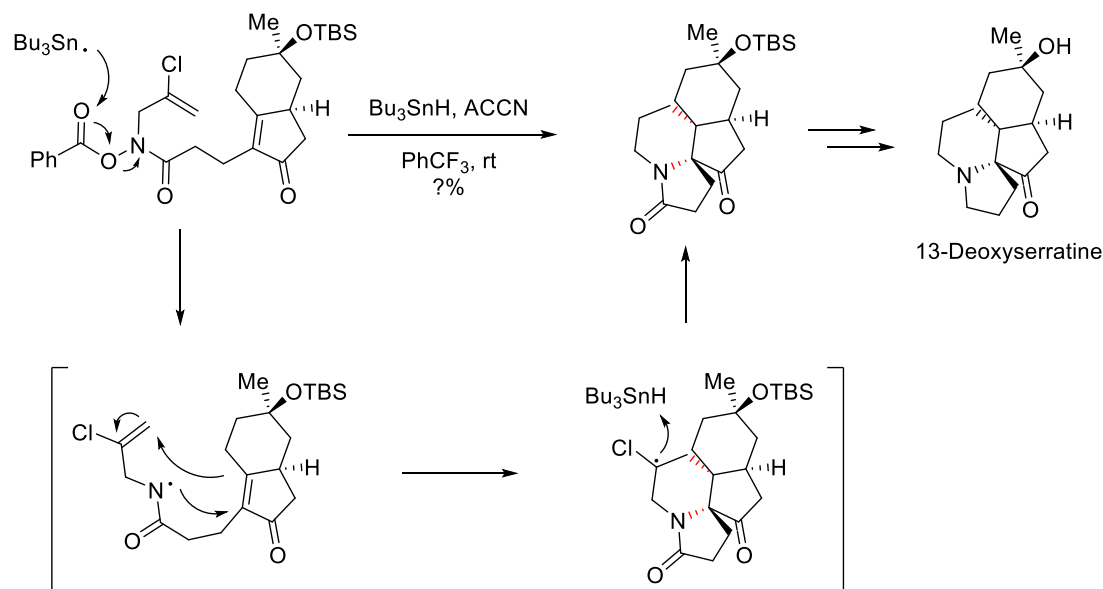
Similar radical cyclization for synthesis of various camptothecine (Curran)

Curran : Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett. 2005, 15, 4736; Tetrahedron, 1996, 52, 11385; Chem. Eur. J. 1998, 4, 67; J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1991, 113, 2127

M. Malacria : Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2007, 46, 576; Tetrahedron, 2013, 69, 7699

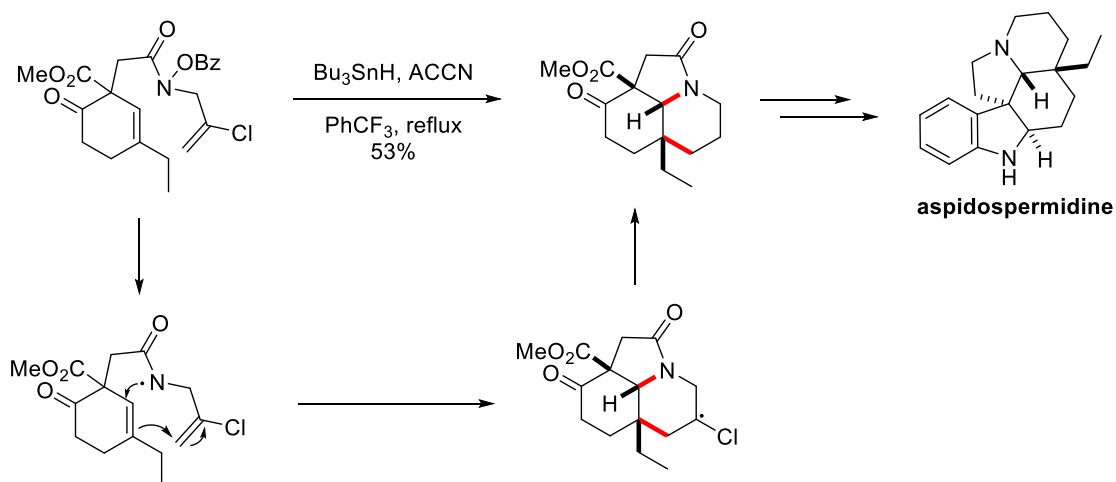
Zard : several methods for generation of amidyl radicals

Synlett 1996, 12, 1148; Tetrahedron lett. 1995, 36, 8791; Tetrahedron Lett. 1999, 39, 2125



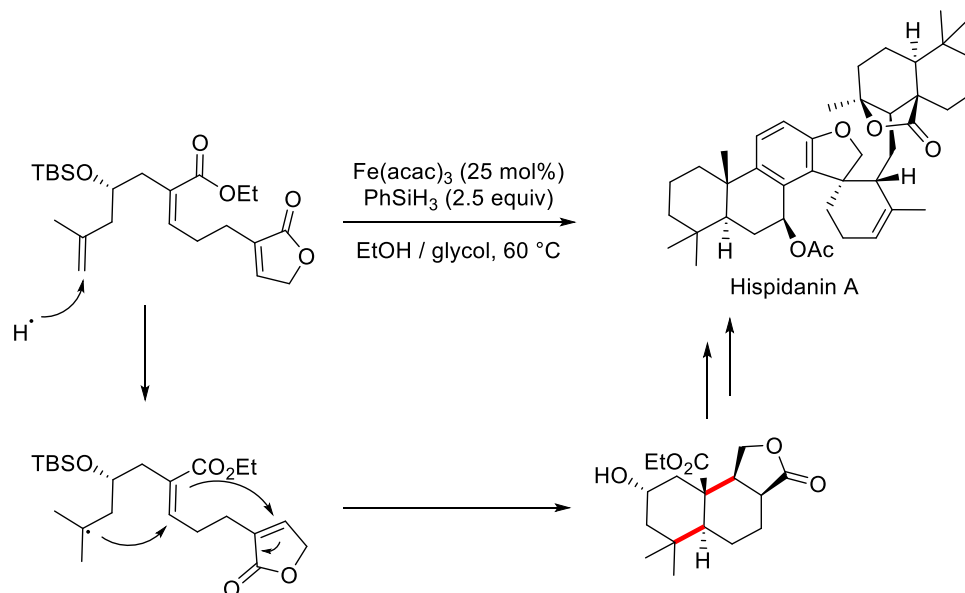
Zard : Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2002, 41, No. 10

Amidyl radical initiator

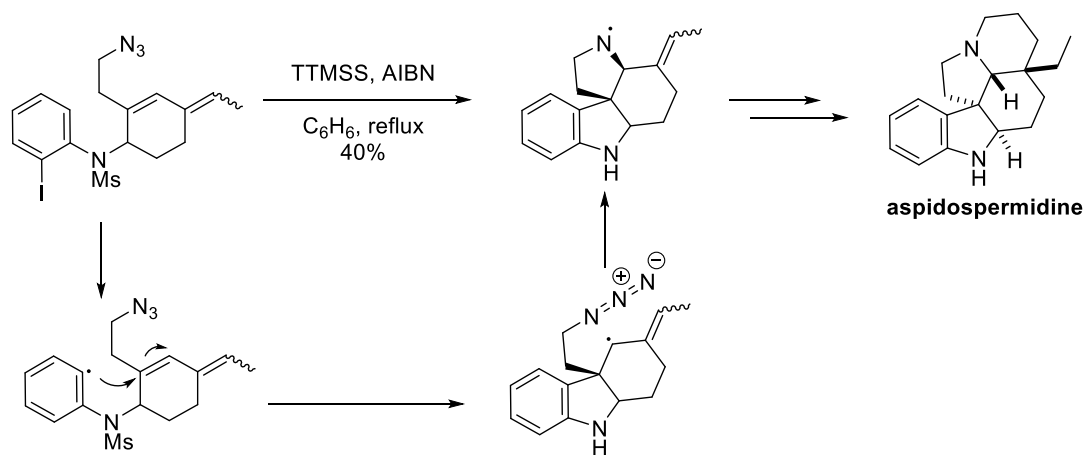


Zard : Org. Lett. 2006, 8, 5, 831–834

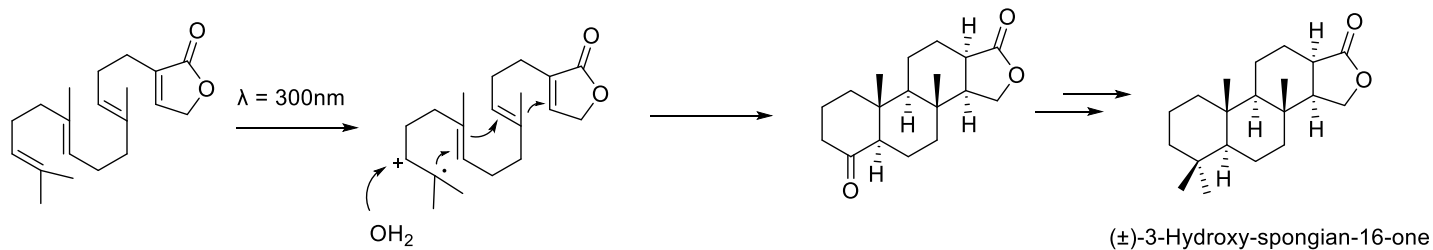
Polyene radical cyclization



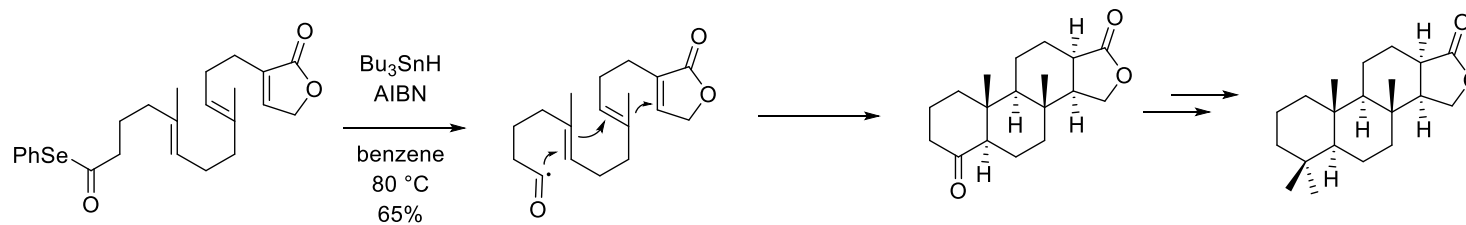
Angew. Chem. Int.Ed. 2017, 56,5849 –5852



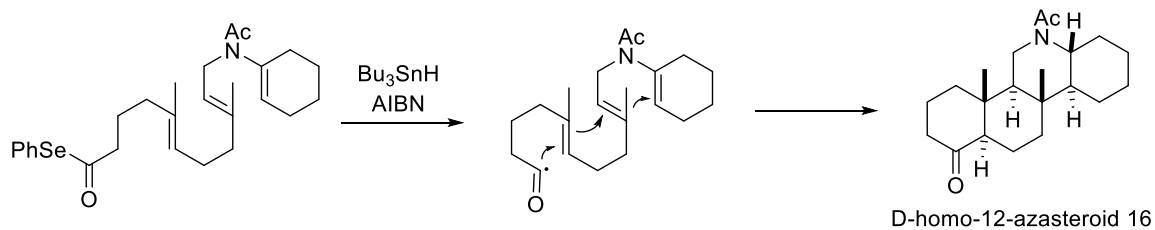
J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1, 1999, 995–1001



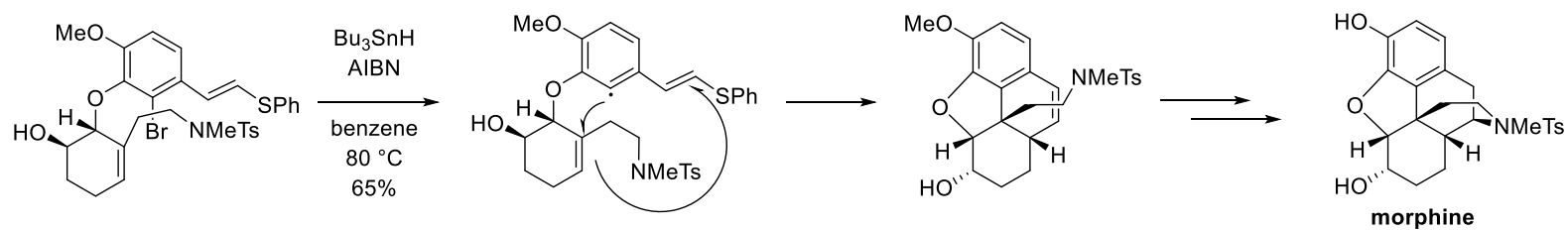
Synthesis 2001, No. 8, 1114–1116



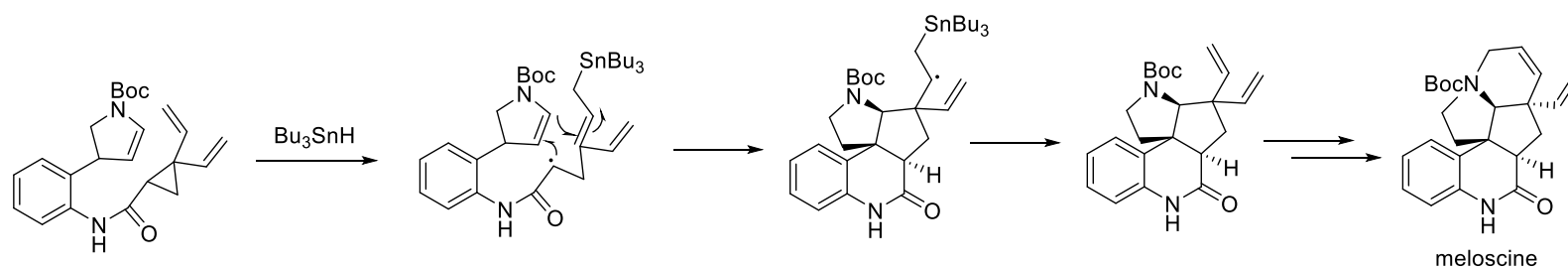
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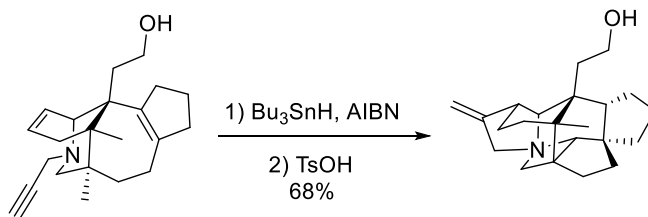
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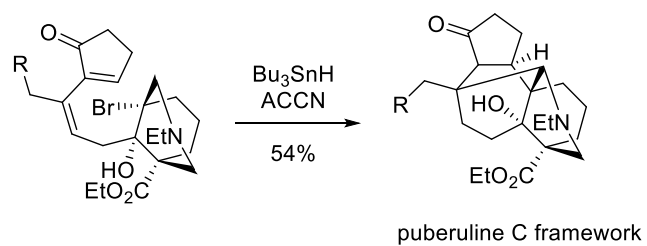
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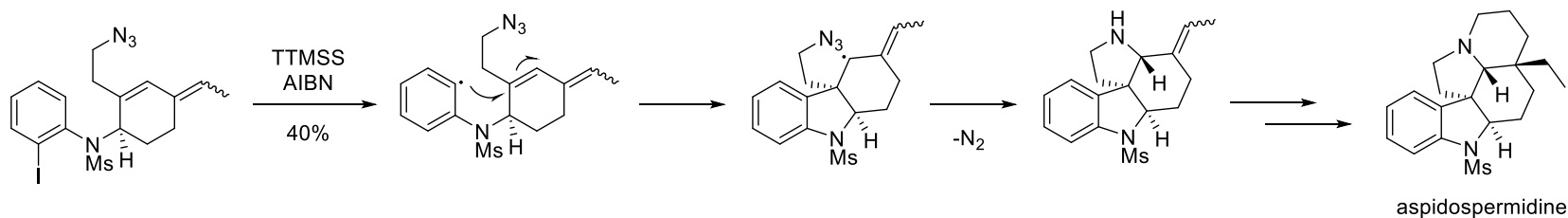
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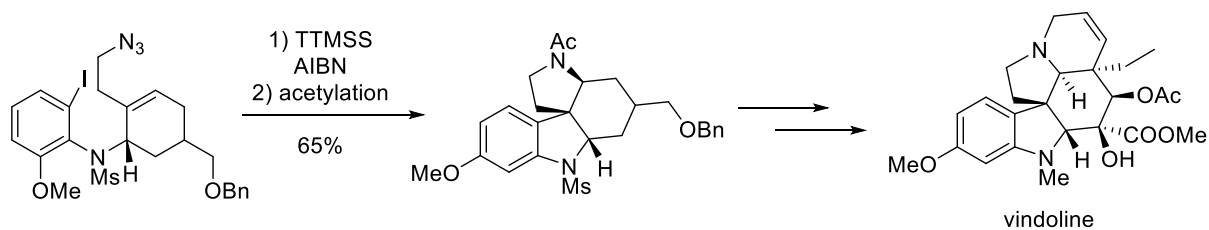
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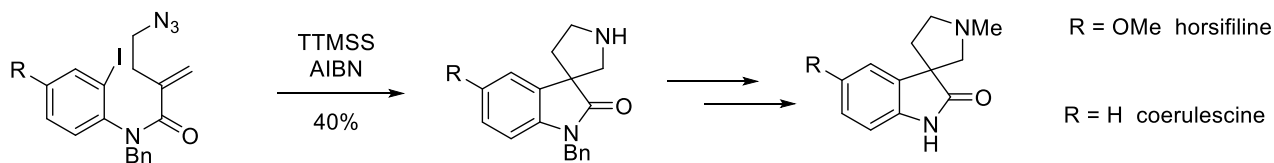
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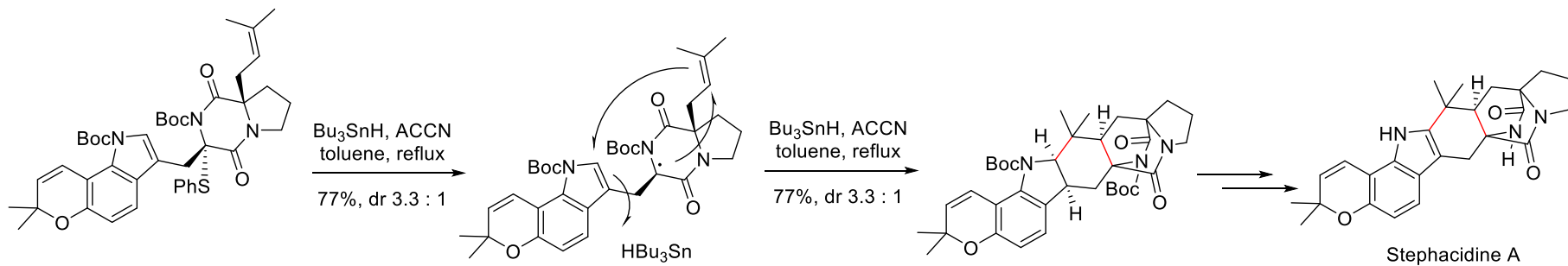


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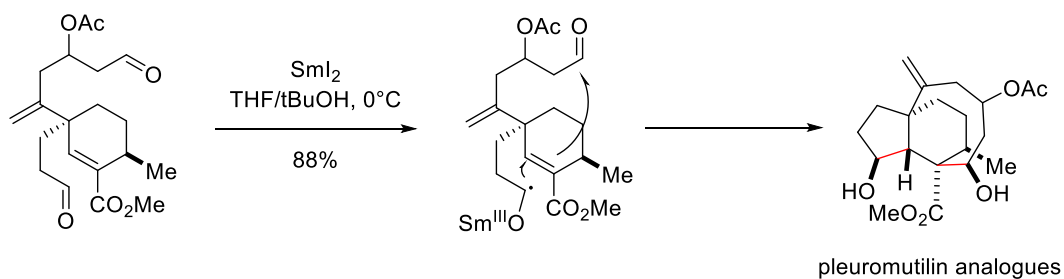


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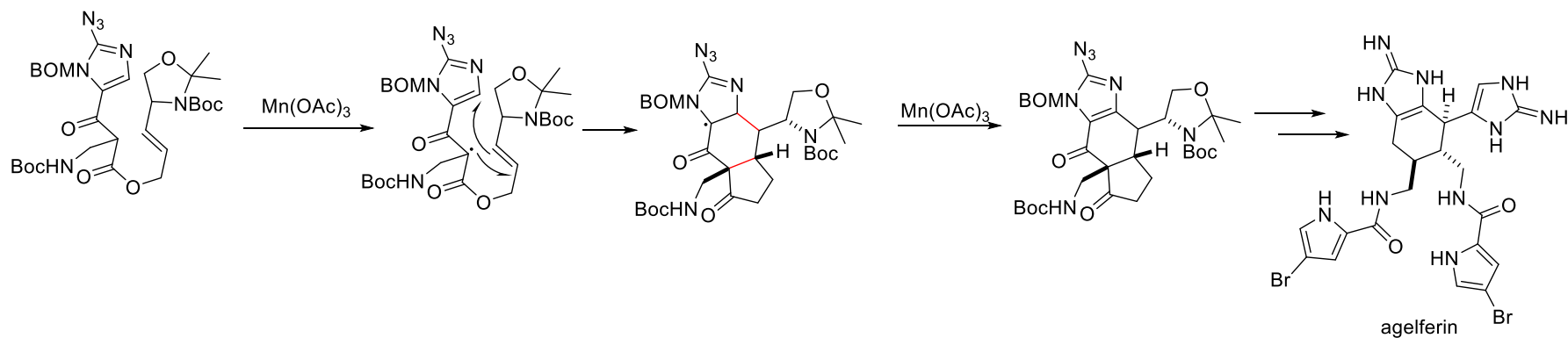
D. E. Lizos, J. A. Murphy, *Org. Biomol. Chem.* 2003



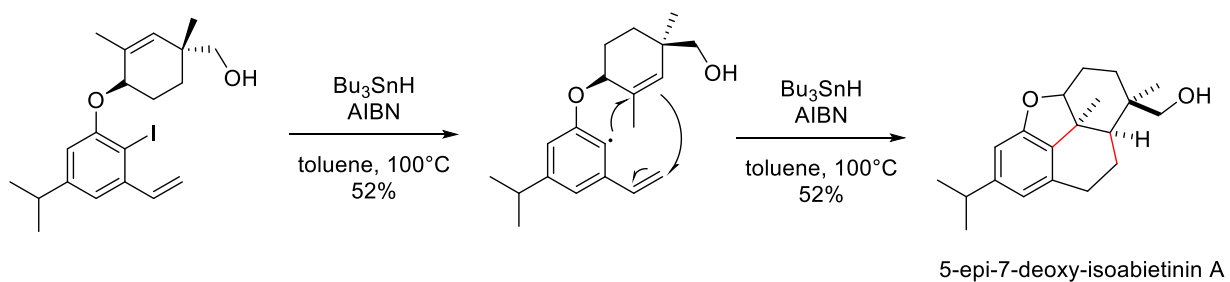
Org. Biomol. Chem., 2013, 11, 4957



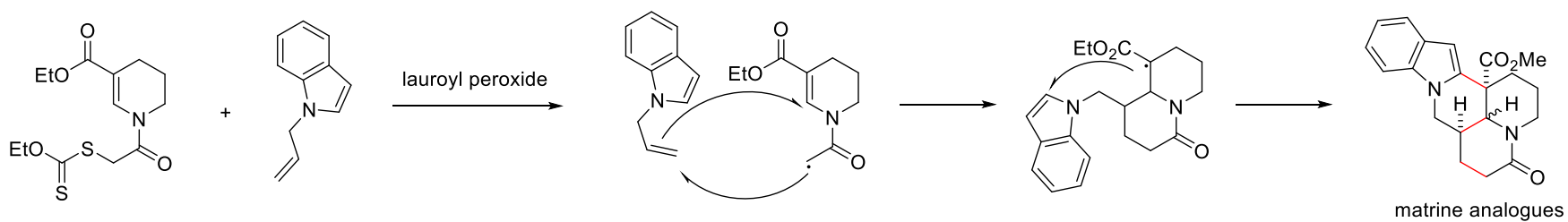
Chem. Eur. J. 2013, 19, 6718 – 6723



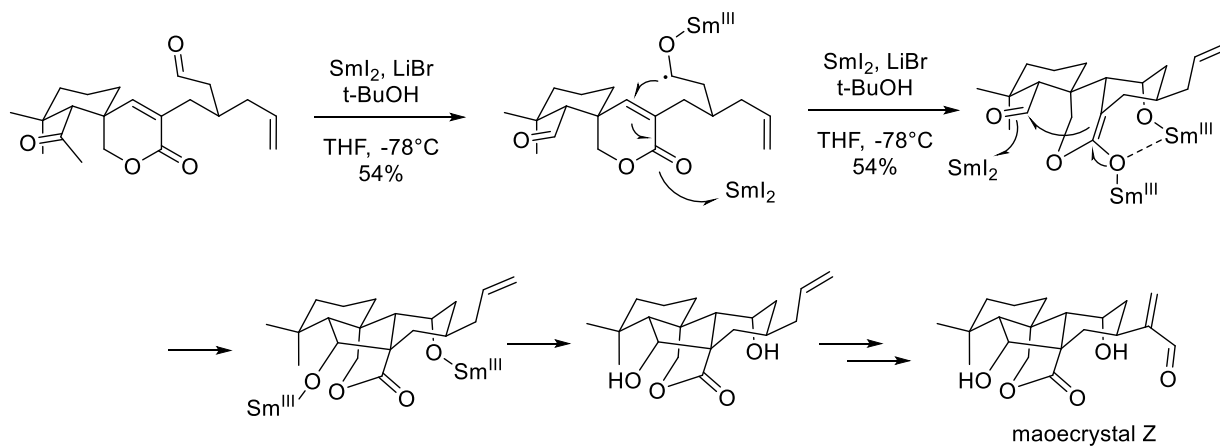
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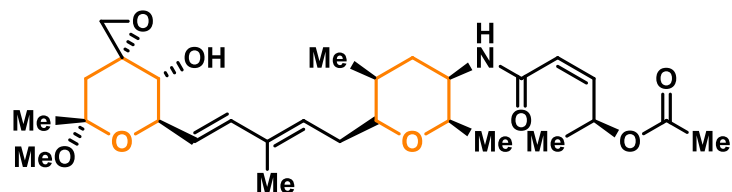
J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2011, 133, 14964–14967

Achmatowicz Reaction and its Use in Total Synthesis

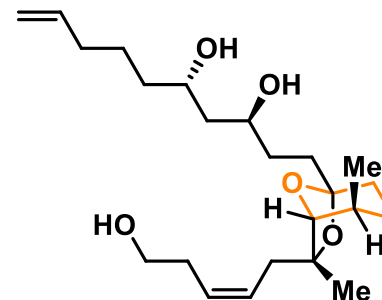
Frontiers in Chemical Synthesis II: Heterocycle Chemistry

Elliott Le Du
17/05/2021

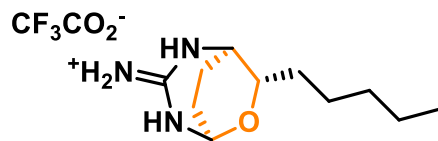
Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne
Laboratory of Catalysis and Organic Synthesis (LCSO)



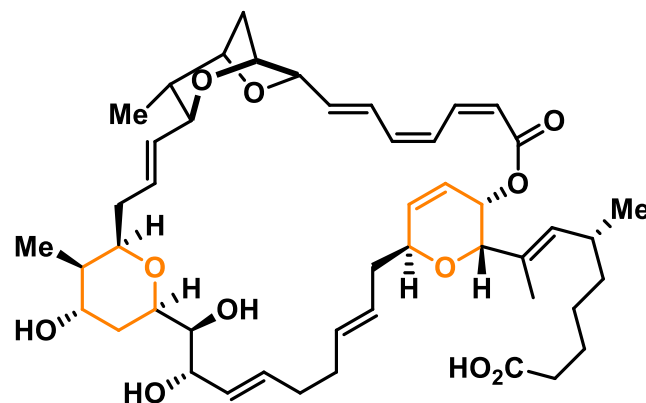
Spliceostatin A
anti-tumor activity



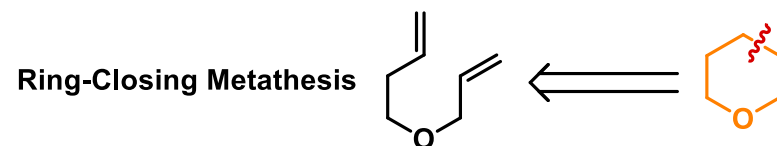
(+)-Attenol B
cytotoxic activity



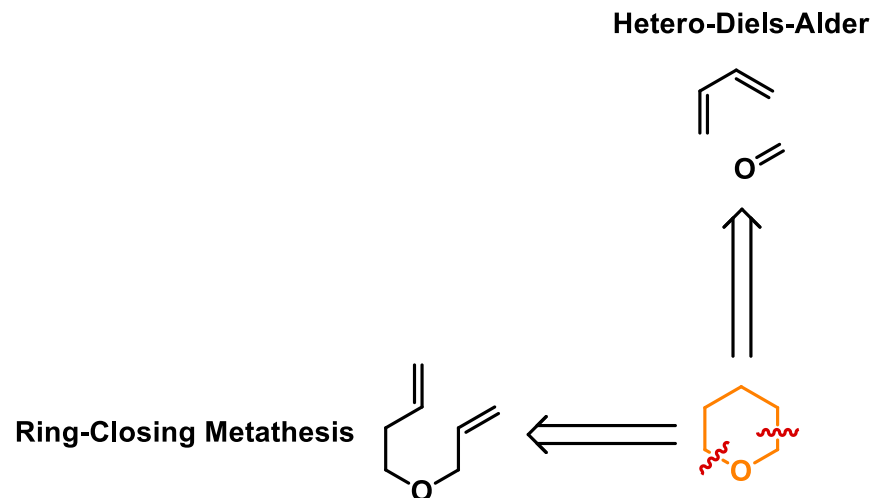
(+)-Monanchorin
ion-pump inhibitor



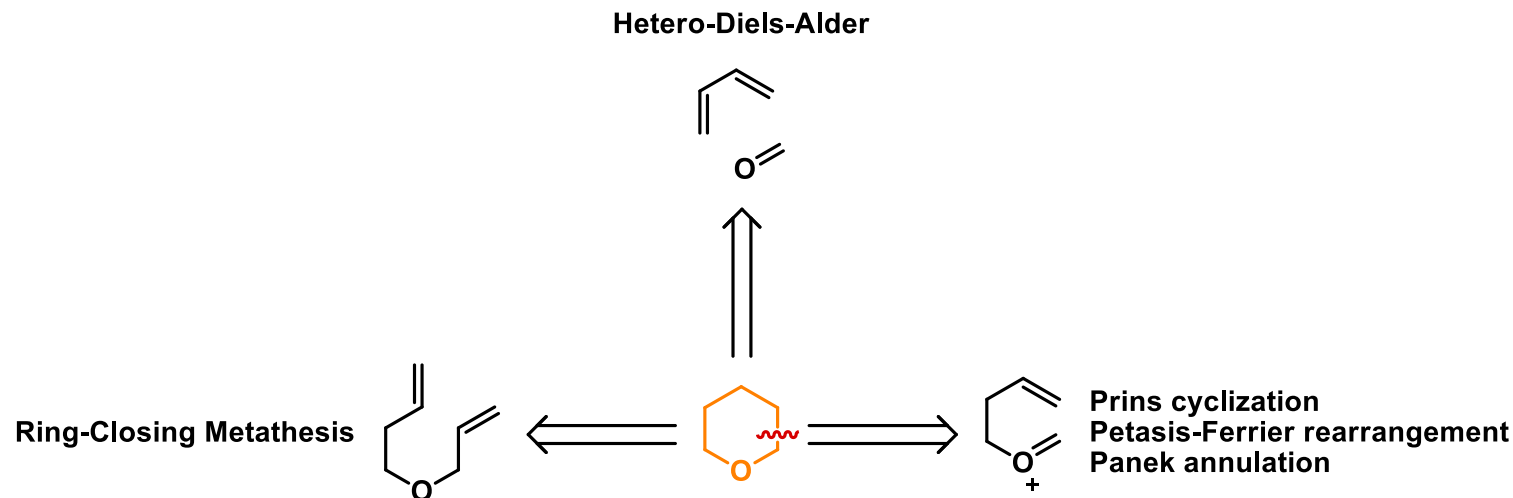
Sorangicine A
antibacterial activity



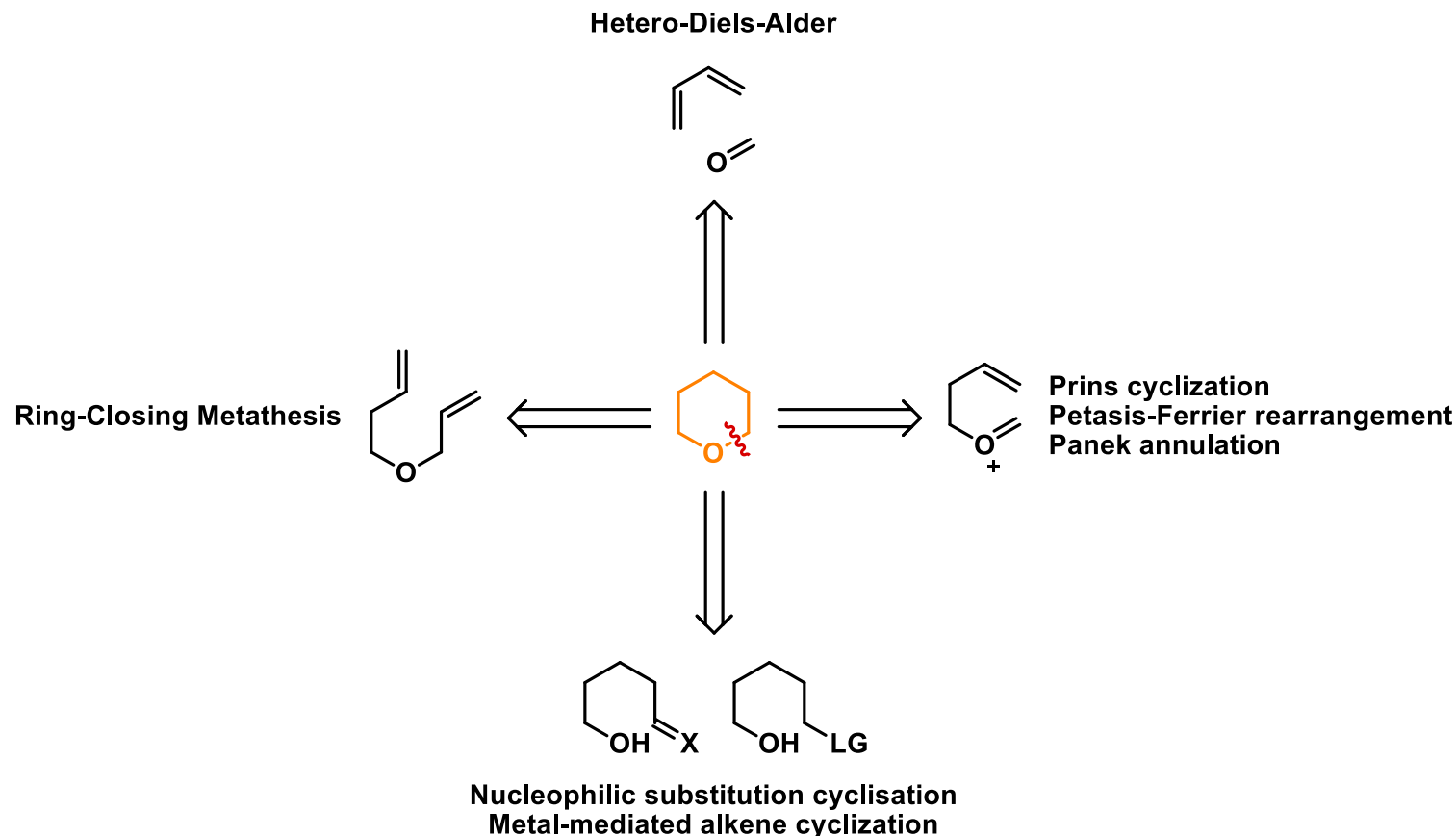
For RCM see: A. Deiters and S. F. Martin, *Chem. Rev.*, **2004**, 2199-2238.



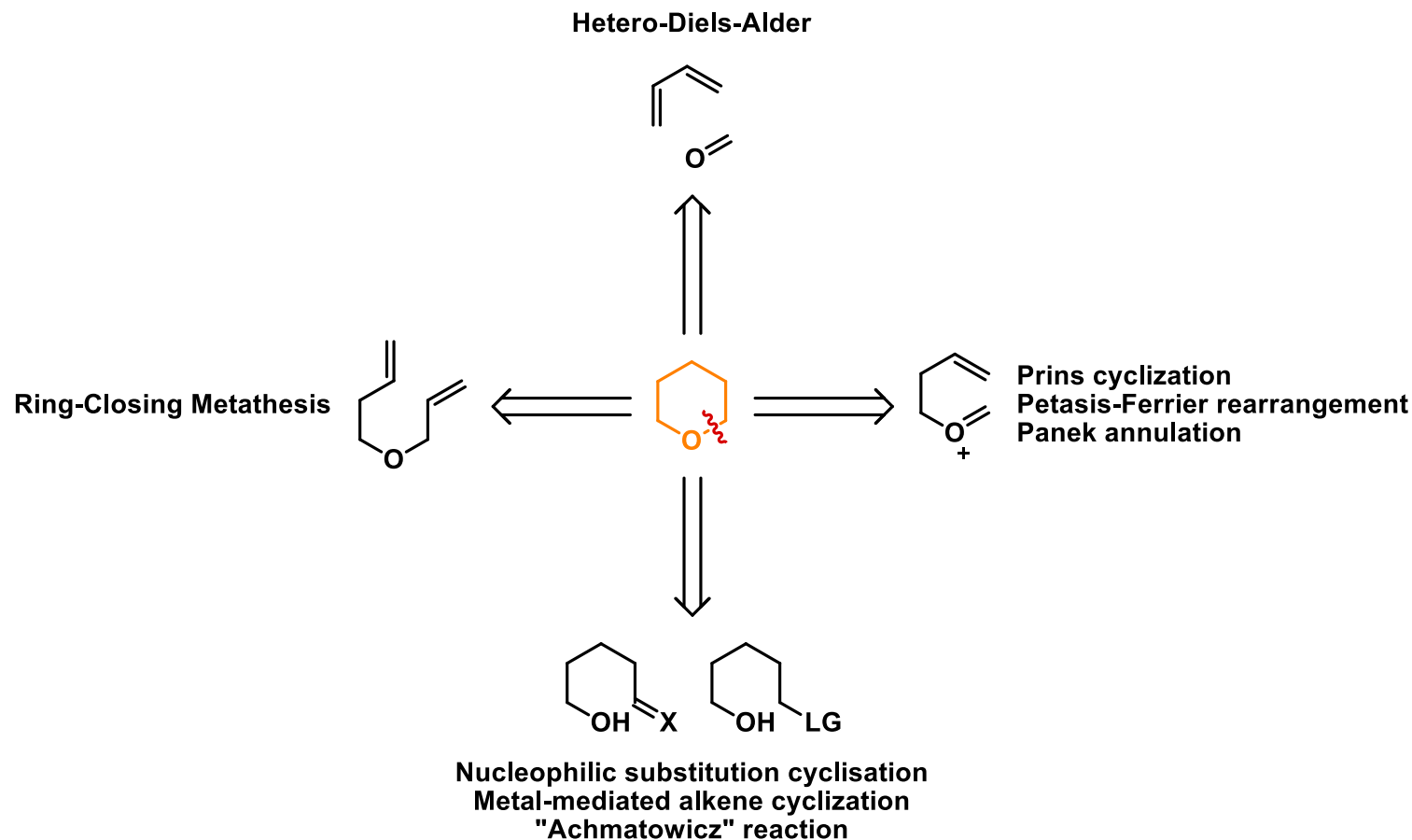
For RCM see: A. Deiters and S. F. Martin, *Chem. Rev.*, **2004**, 2199-2238. For HAD see: M. M. Heravi, T. Ahmadi, M. Ghavidel, B. Heidari and H. Hamidi, *RSC Adv.*, **2015**, 101999-102075.



For RCM see: A. Deiters and S. F. Martin, *Chem. Rev.*, **2004**, 2199-2238. For HAD see: M. M. Heravi, T. Ahmadi, M. Ghavidel, B. Heidari and H. Hamidi, *RSC Adv.*, **2015**, 101999-102075. For Prins cyclization see: X. Han, G. R. Peh and P. E. Floreancig, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, **2013**, 1193-1208. For Petasis-Ferrier see: E. C. Minbiole and K. P. C. Minbiole, *The Journal of Antibiotics* **2016**, 213-219. Seminal work on the Panek annulation: Q. Su and J. S. Panek, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2004**, 2425-2430.

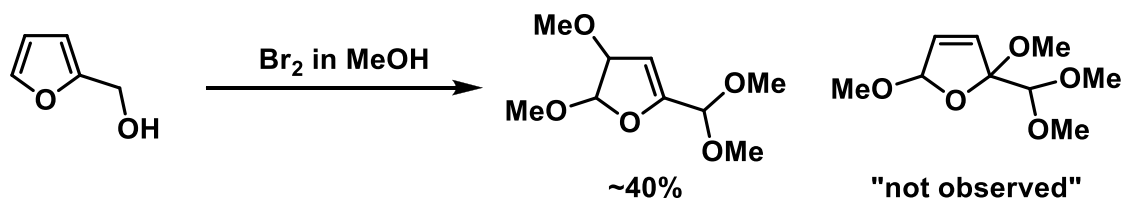


For RCM see: A. Deiters and S. F. Martin, *Chem. Rev.*, **2004**, 2199-2238. For HAD see: M. M. Heravi, T. Ahmadi, M. Ghavidel, B. Heidari and H. Hamidi, *RSC Adv.*, **2015**, 101999-102075. For Prins cyclization see: X. Han, G. R. Peh and P. E. Floreancig, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, **2013**, 1193-1208. For Petasis-Ferrier see: E. C. Minbiole and K. P. C. Minbiole, *The Journal of Antibiotics* **2016**, 213-219. Seminal work on the Panek annulation: Q. Su and J. S. Panek, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2004**, 2425-2430. For Nucleophilic substitution and metal-mediated alkene cyclization see: M. A. Brimble, K. P. Kaliappan, A. J. Moreno-Vargas, K. Palanichamy, M. A. Perry, J. D. Rainier, S. D. Rychnovsky, N. Sizemore, L. A. Stubbing and P. Vogel, *Synthesis of saturated oxygenated heterocycles. 1, 5- and 6-membered rings*, Springer, Berlin, 2014.

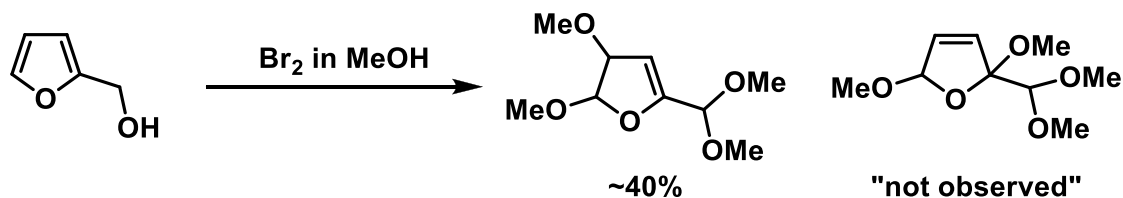


For RCM see: A. Deiters and S. F. Martin, *Chem. Rev.*, **2004**, 2199-2238. For HAD see: M. M. Heravi, T. Ahmadi, M. Ghavidel, B. Heidari and H. Hamidi, *RSC Adv.*, **2015**, 101999-102075. For Prins cyclization see: X. Han, G. R. Peh and P. E. Floreancig, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, **2013**, 1193-1208. For Petasis-Ferrier see: E. C. Minbiole and K. P. C. Minbiole, *The Journal of Antibiotics* **2016**, 213-219. Seminal work on the Panek annulation: Q. Su and J. S. Panek, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2004**, 2425-2430. For Nucleophilic substitution and metal-mediated alkene cyclization see: M. A. Brimble, K. P. Kaliappan, A. J. Moreno-Vargas, K. Palanichamy, M. A. Perry, J. D. Rainier, S. D. Rychnovsky, N. Sizemore, L. A. Stubbing and P. Vogel, *Synthesis of saturated oxygenated heterocycles. 1, 5- and 6-membered rings*, Springer, Berlin, 2014.

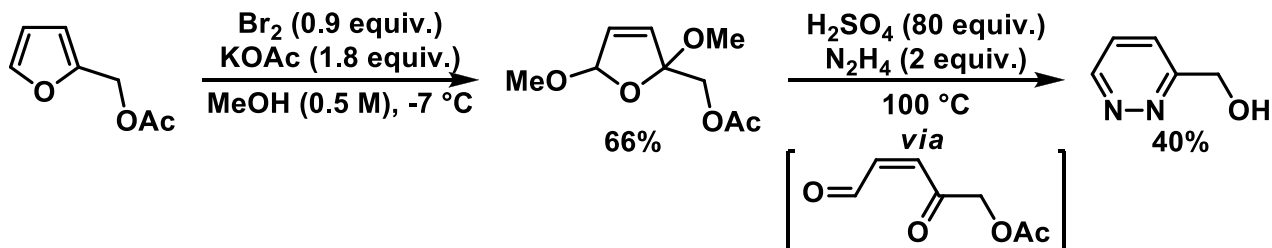
➤ Meinel (1935):



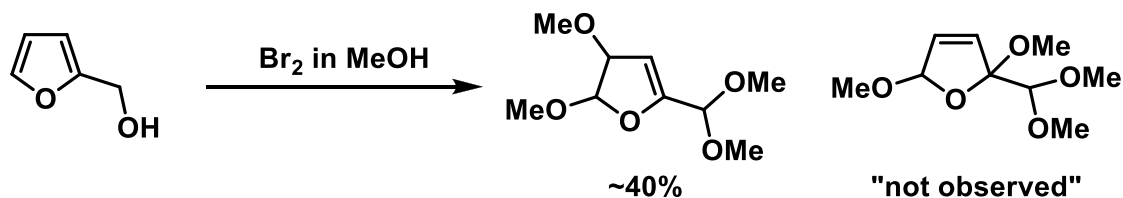
➤ Meinel (1935):



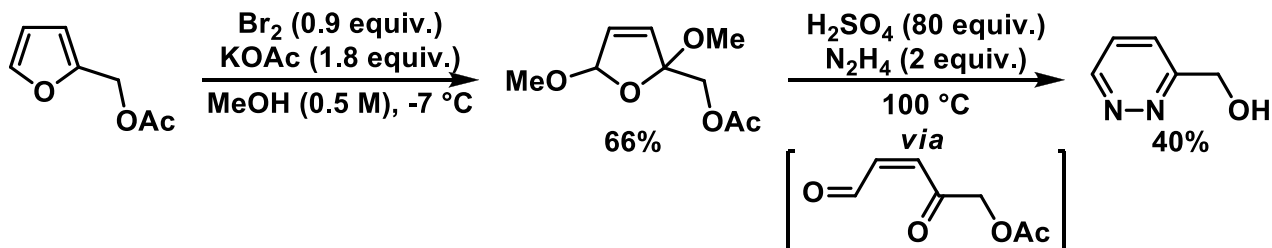
➤ Clauson-Kaas and coworkers (1947):



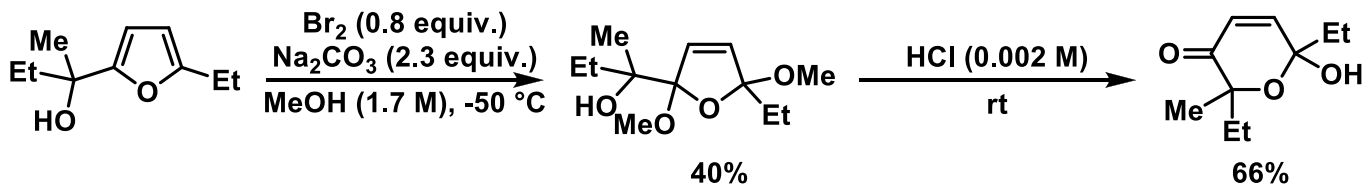
➤ Meinel (1935):



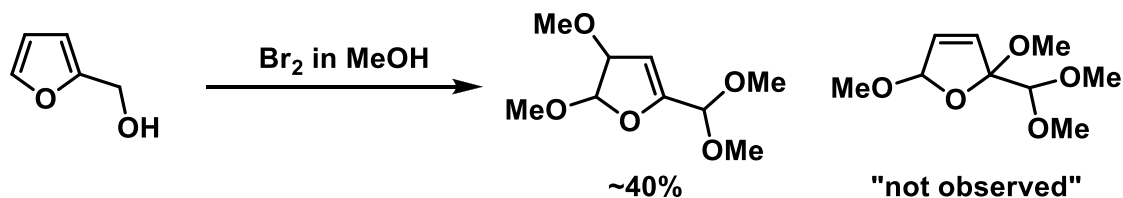
➤ Clauson-Kaas and coworkers (1947):



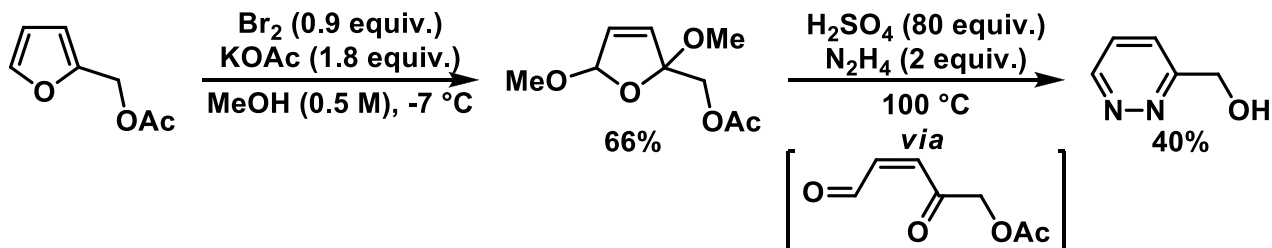
➤ Cavill and coworkers (1969):



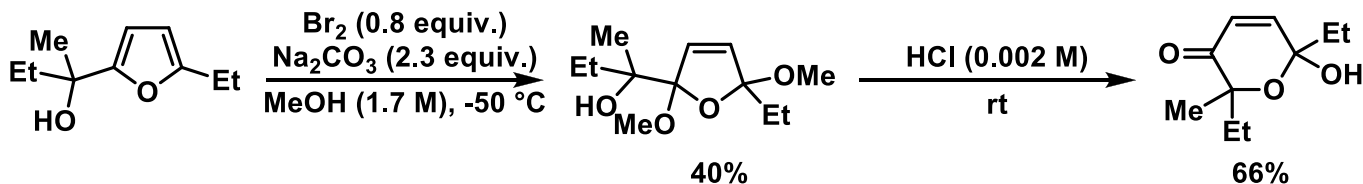
➤ Meinel (1935):



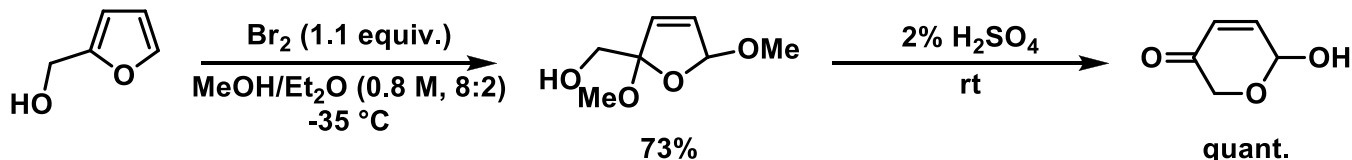
➤ Clauson-Kaas and coworkers (1947):

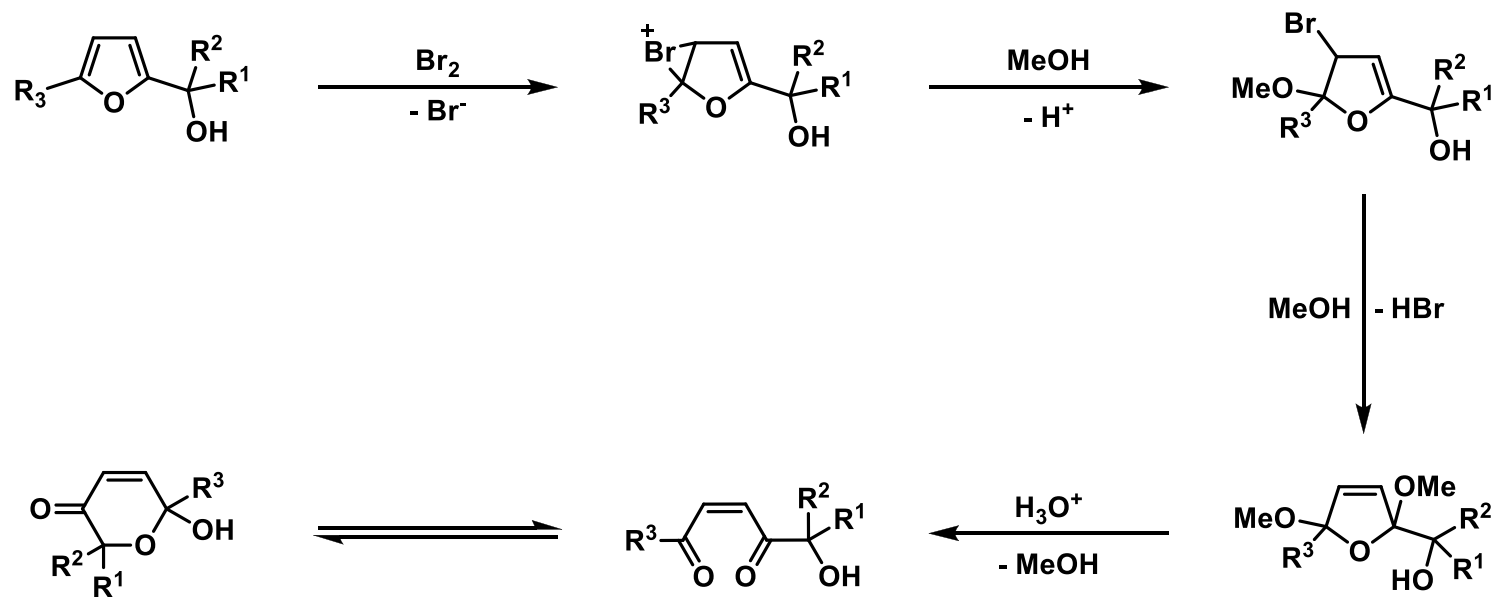


➤ Cavill and coworkers (1969):

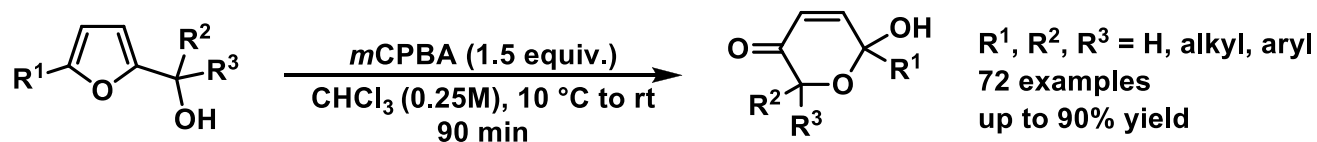


➤ Achmatowicz and coworkers (1971):

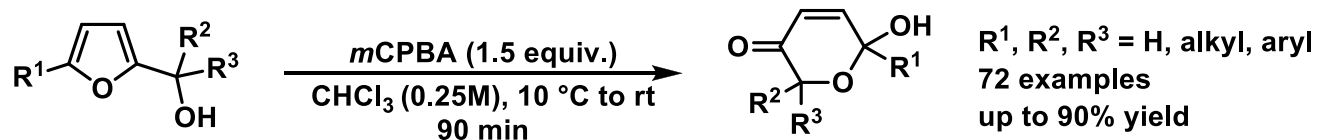




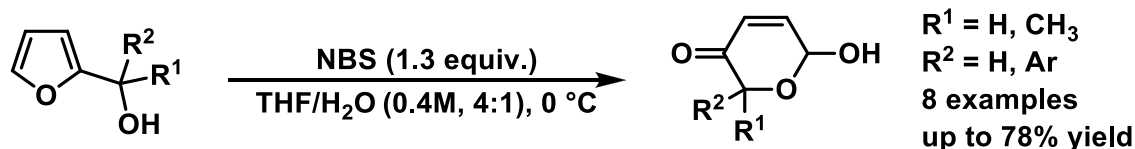
➤ mCPBA Lefebvre and coworkers (1973):



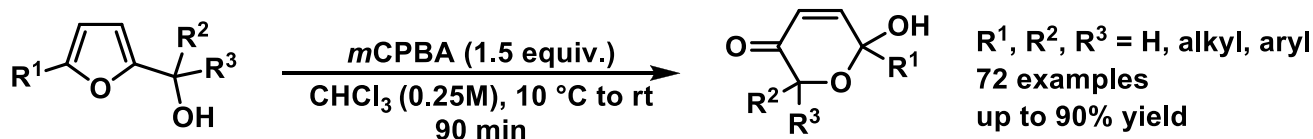
- mCPBA Lefebvre and coworkers (1973):



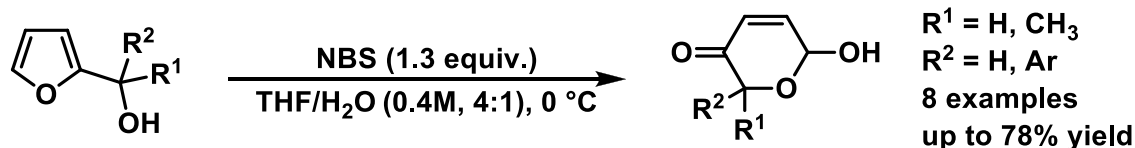
- NBS Georgiadis and coworkers (1986):



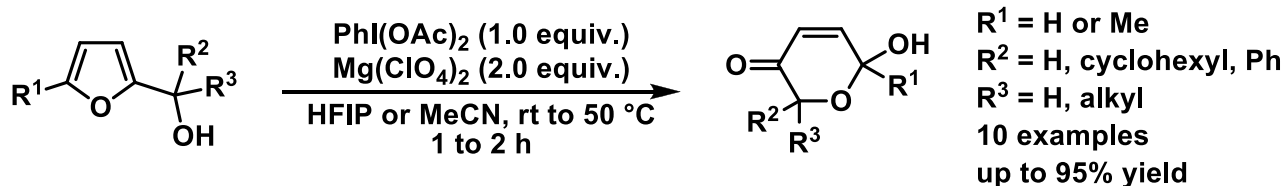
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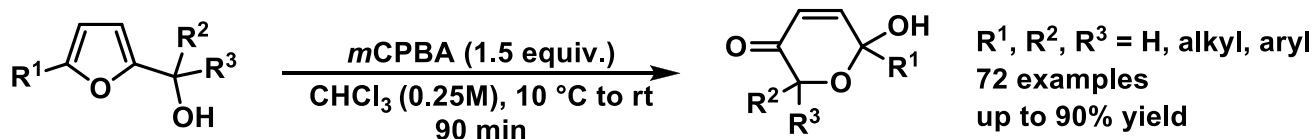
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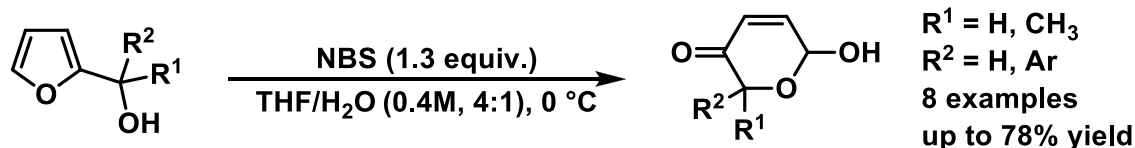
- PIDA Piancatelli and coworkers (1995):



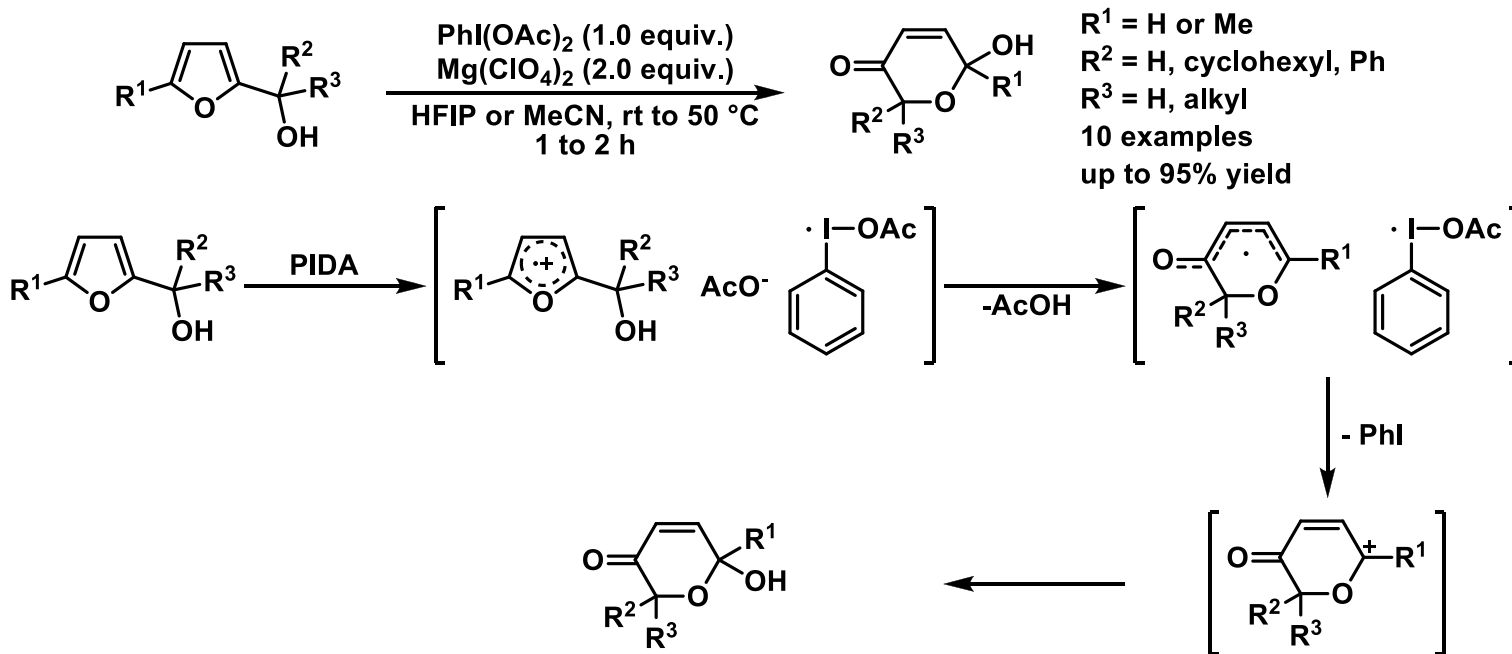
- mCPBA Lefebvre and coworkers (1973):



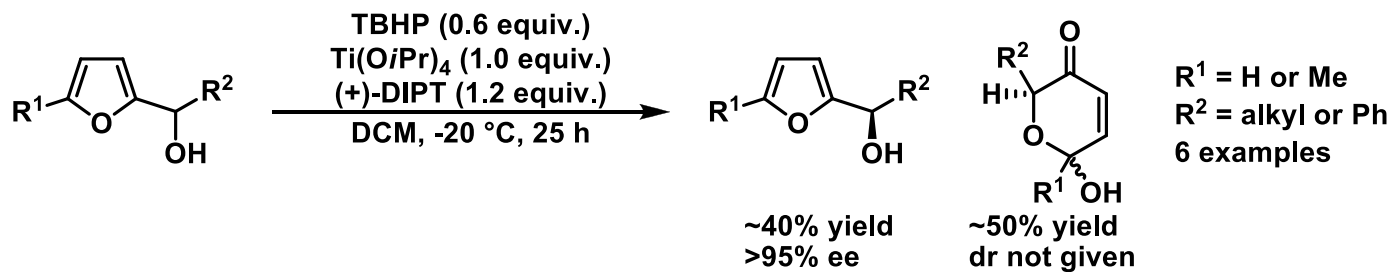
- NBS Georgiadis and coworkers (1986):



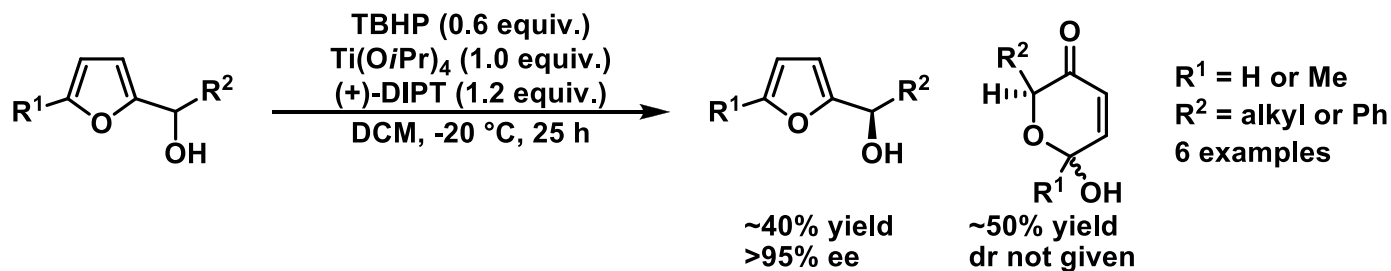
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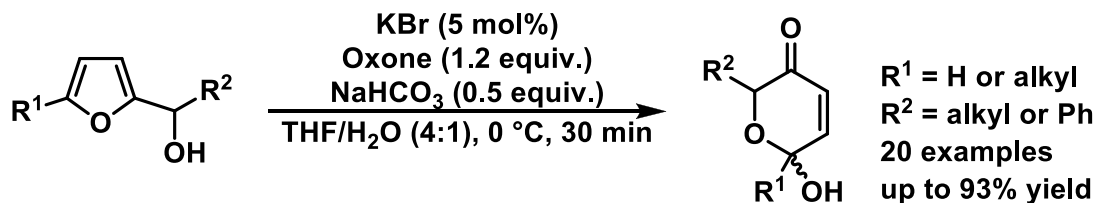
- Sharpless epoxidation Sato and coworkers (1987):



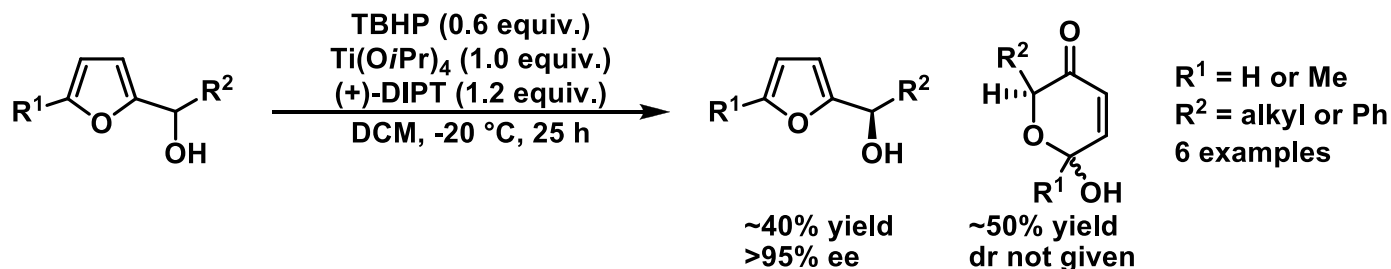
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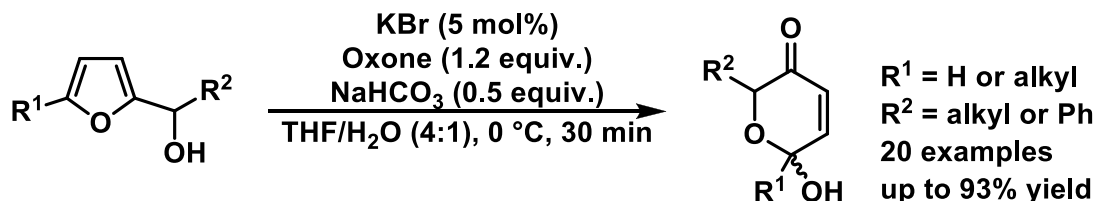
- KBr/Oxone Tong and Li (2016):



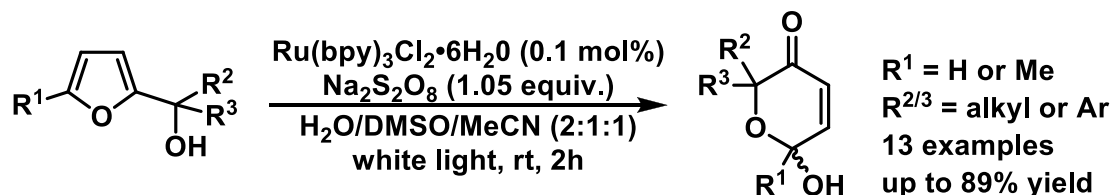
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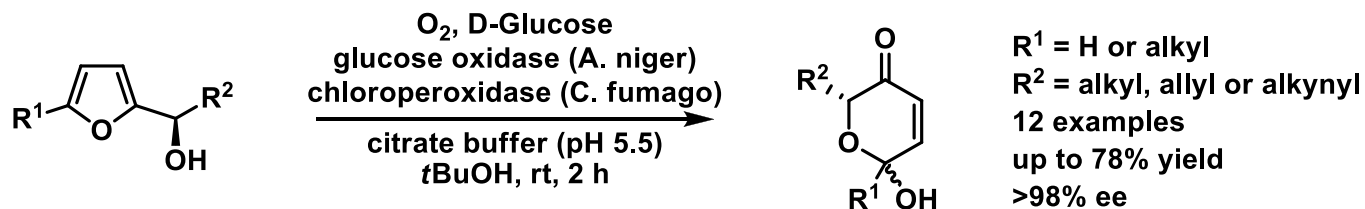
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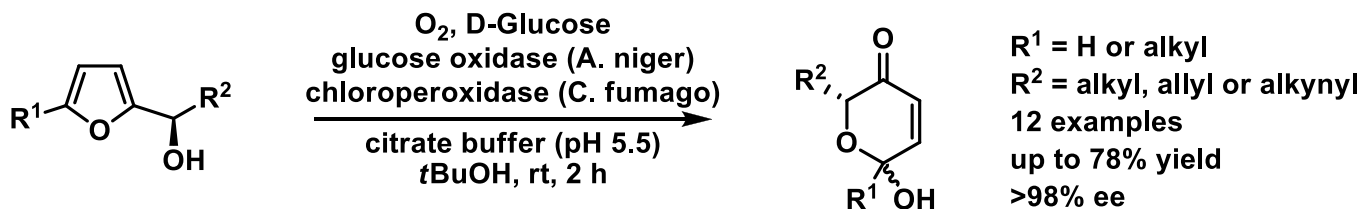
- Photoredox Gilmore and coworkers (2016):



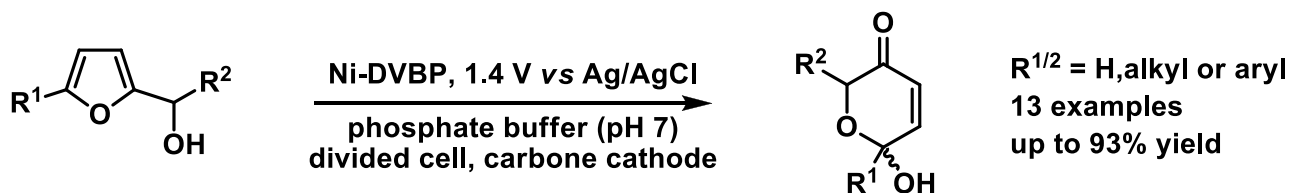
- Enzymatic oxidation Deska and coworkers (2014):



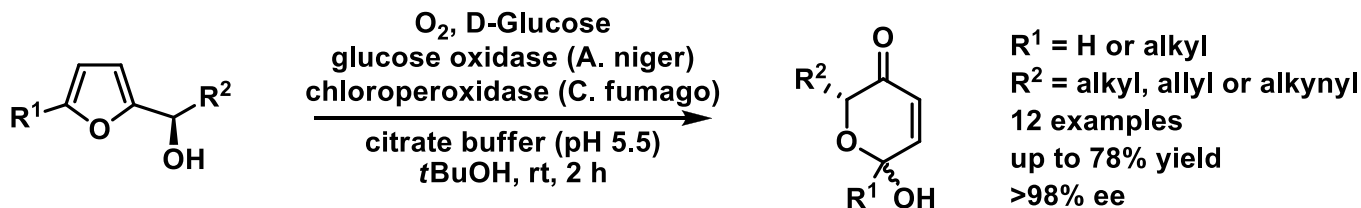
- Enzymatic oxidation Deska and coworkers (2014):



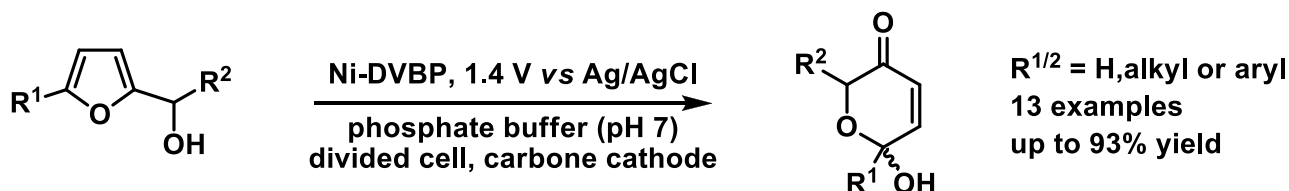
- Electrochemistry Sun and coworkers (2021):



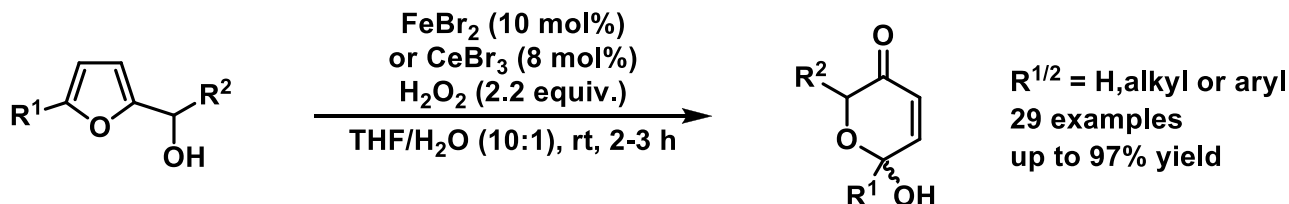
- Enzymatic oxidation Deska and coworkers (2014):

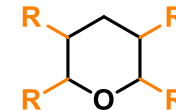


- Electrochemistry Sun and coworkers (2021):

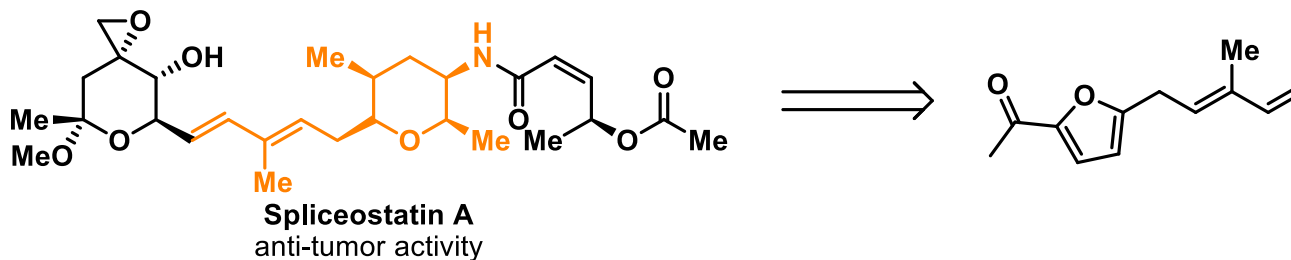


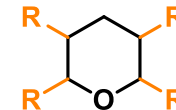
- Fenton chemistry Tong and coworkers (2021):



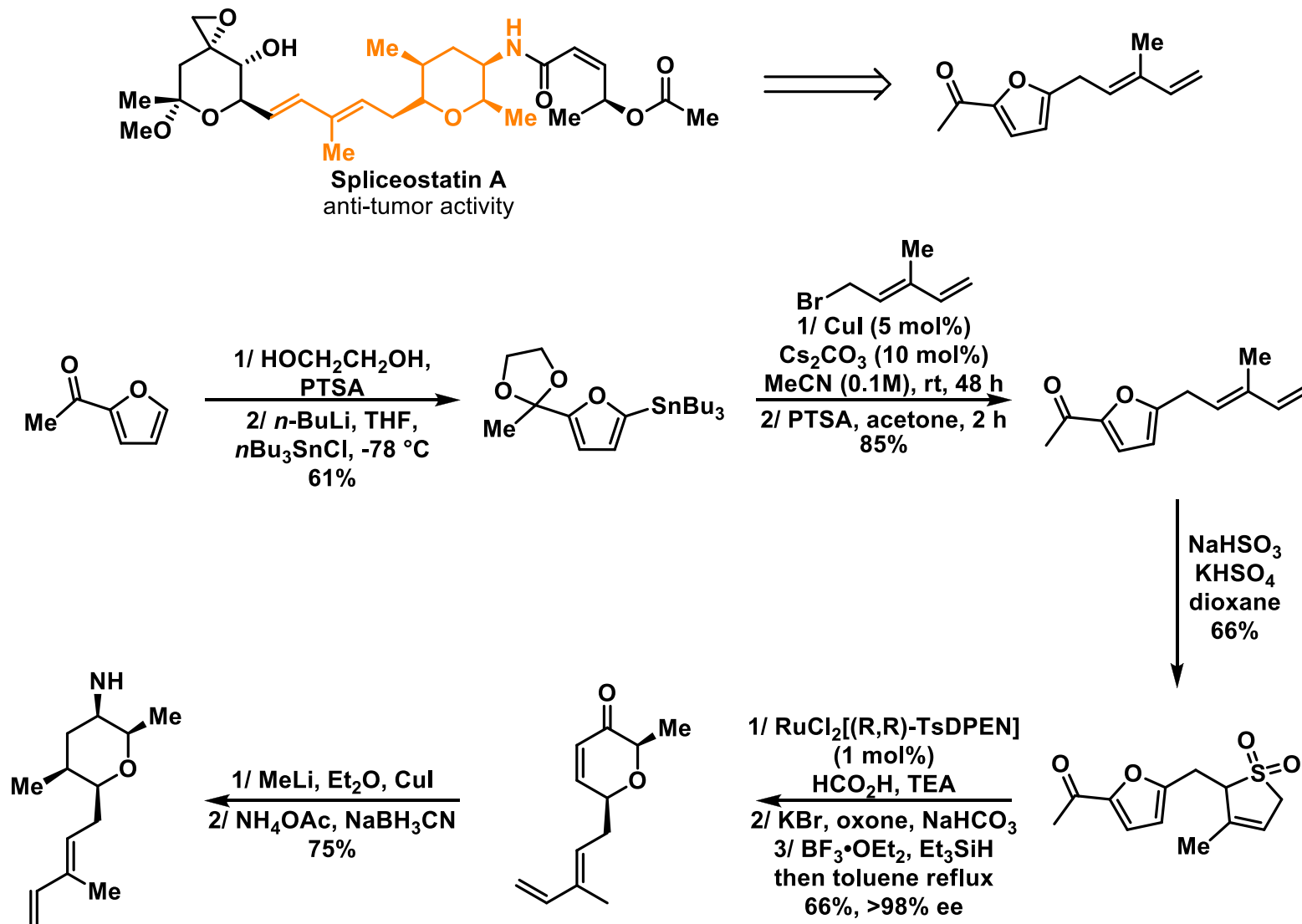


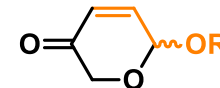
➤ Synthesis of the Spliceostatin core Ghosh and coworkers (2020):



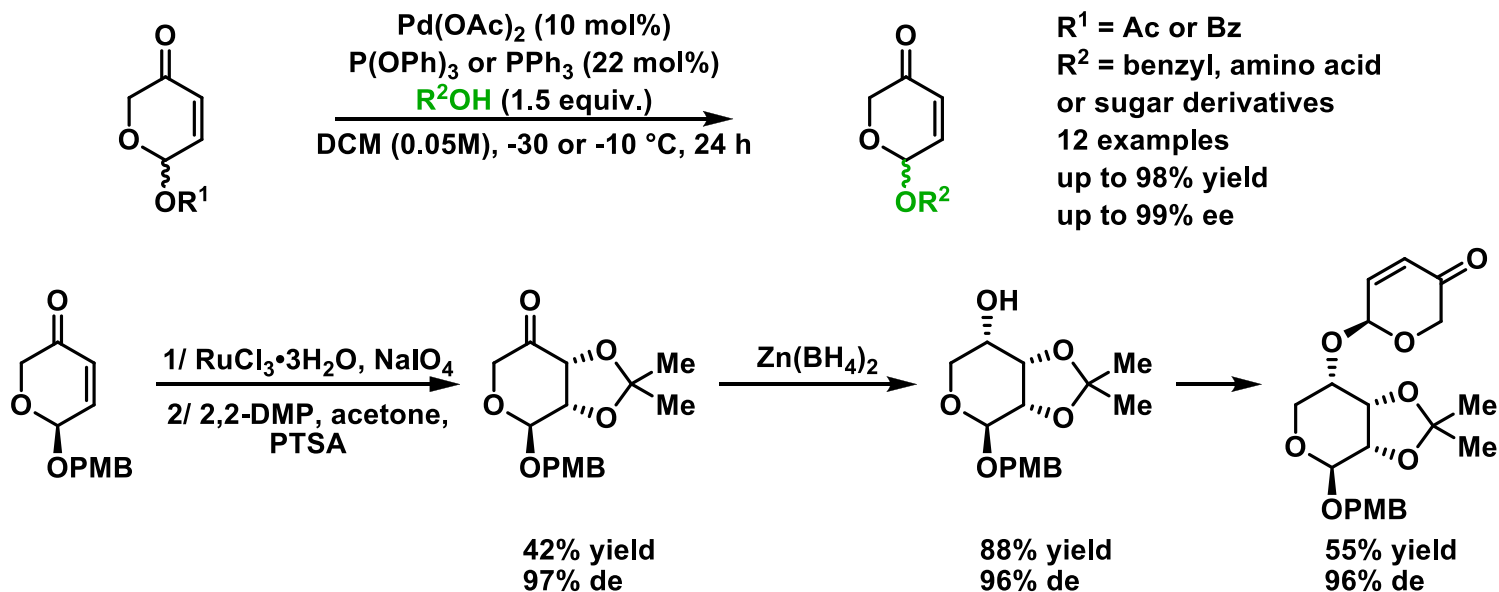


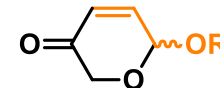
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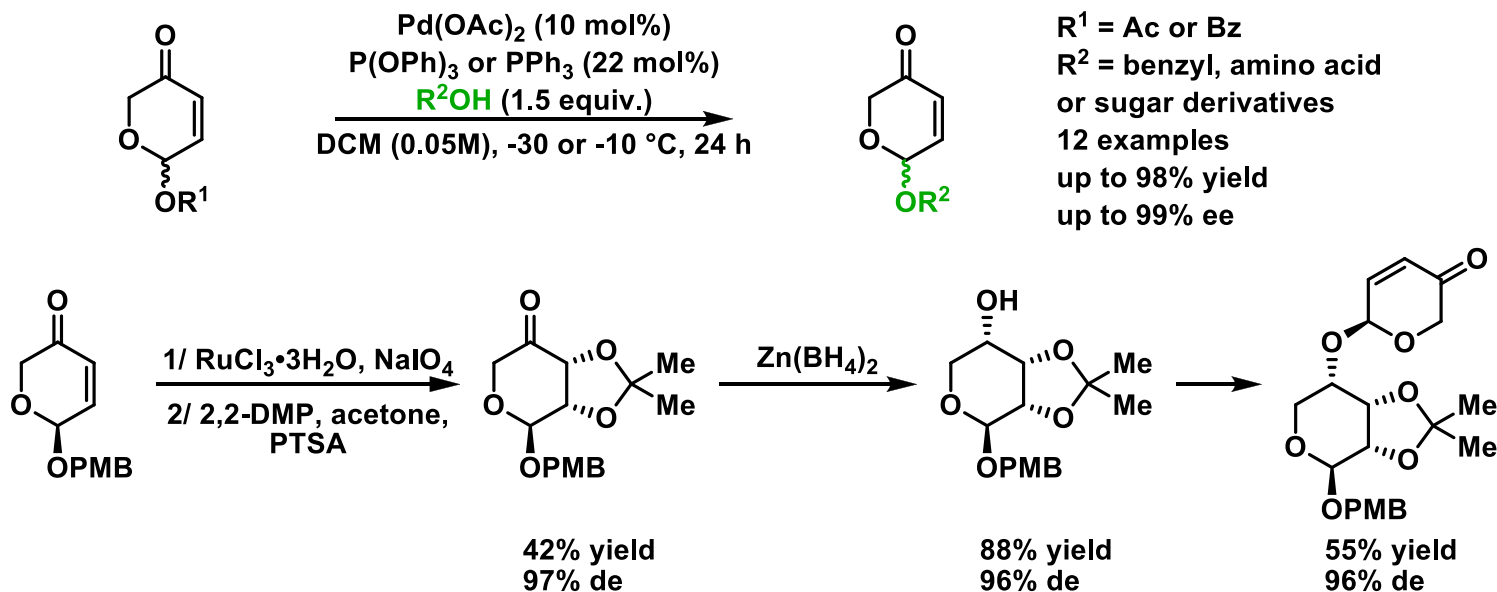


➤ De novo synthesis of saccharide Feringa and coworkers (2003):

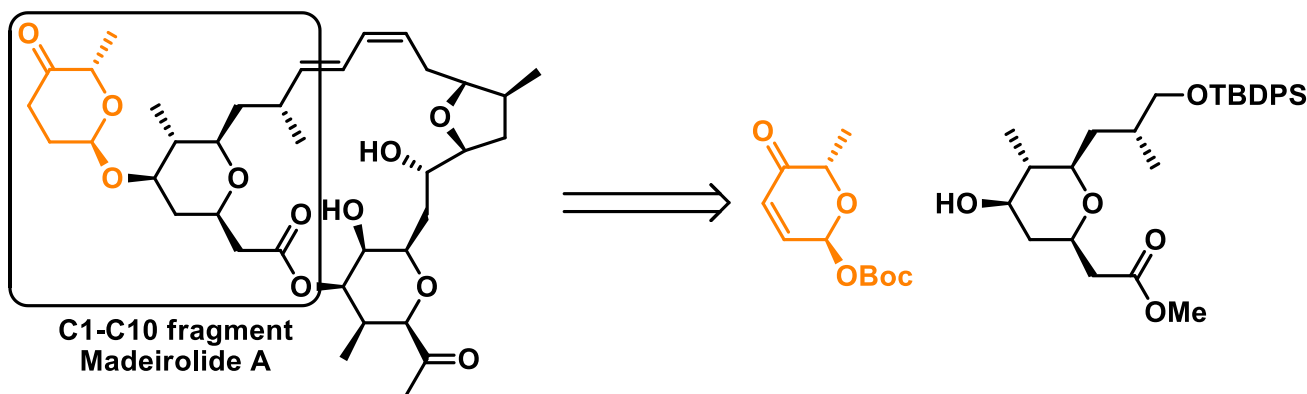


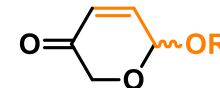


- De novo synthesis of saccharide Feringa and coworkers (2003):

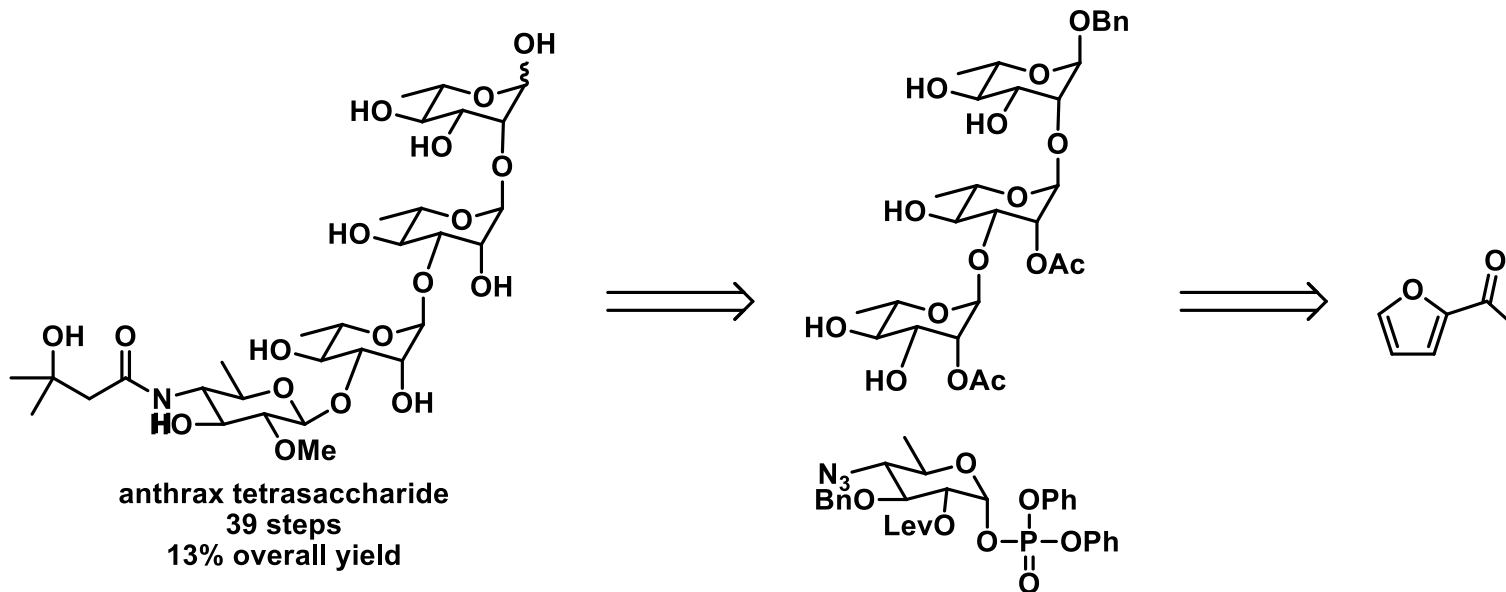


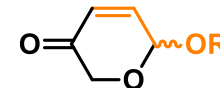
- Application in total synthesis



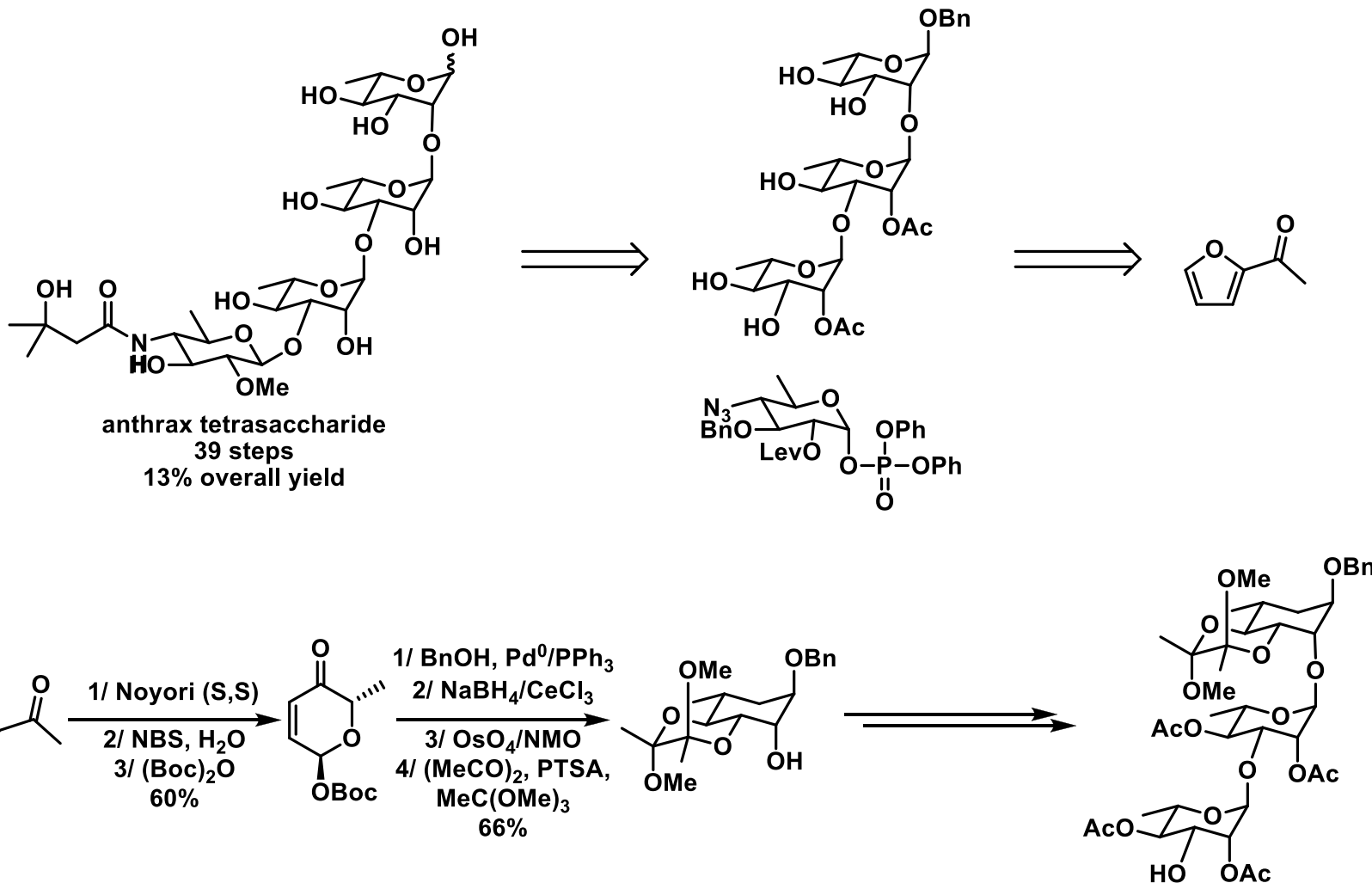


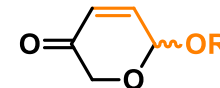
- Anthrax tetrasaccharide Gua and O'Doherty (2007)



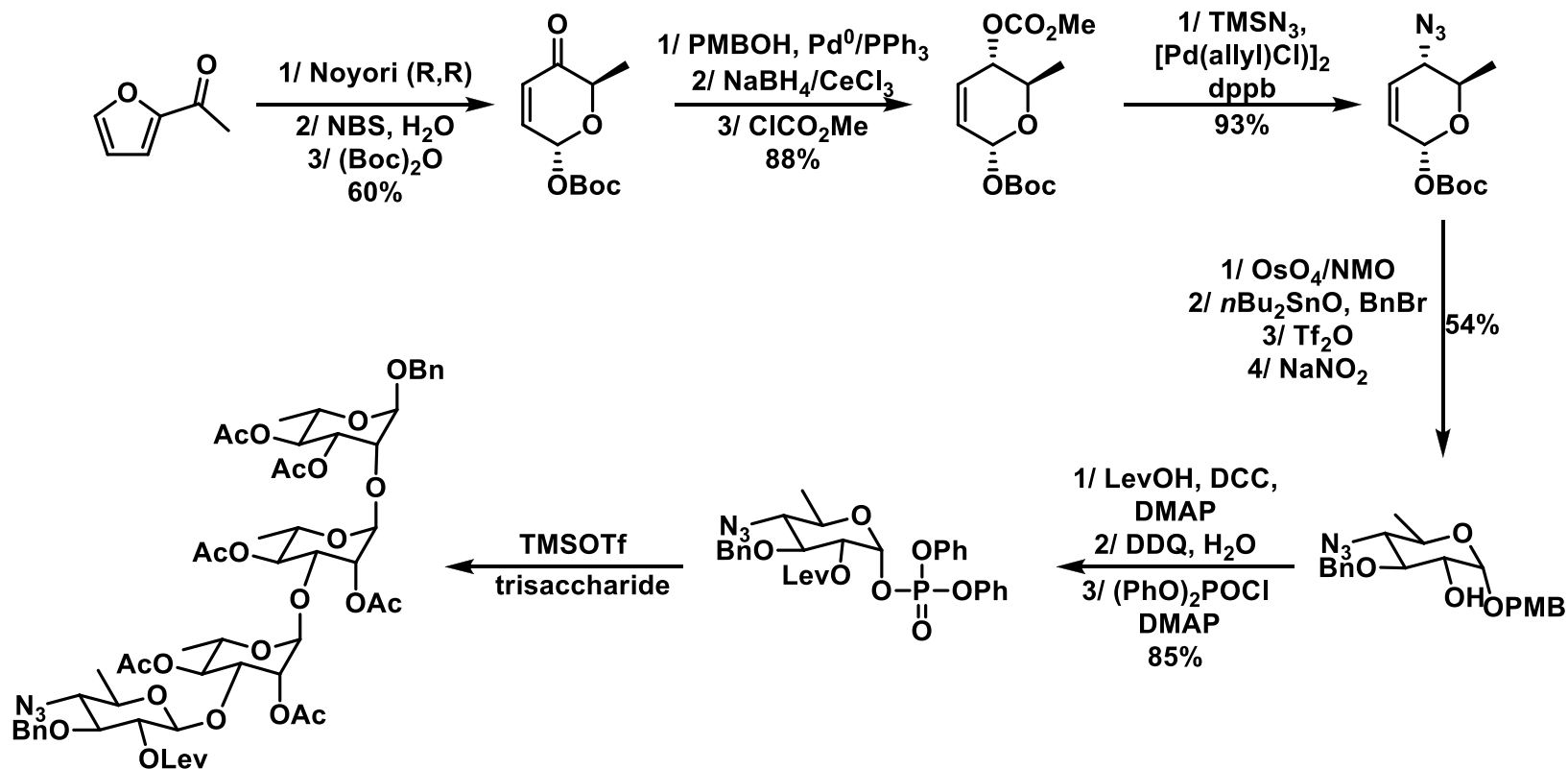


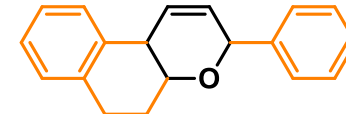
➤ Anthrax tetrasaccharide Gua and O'Doherty (2007)



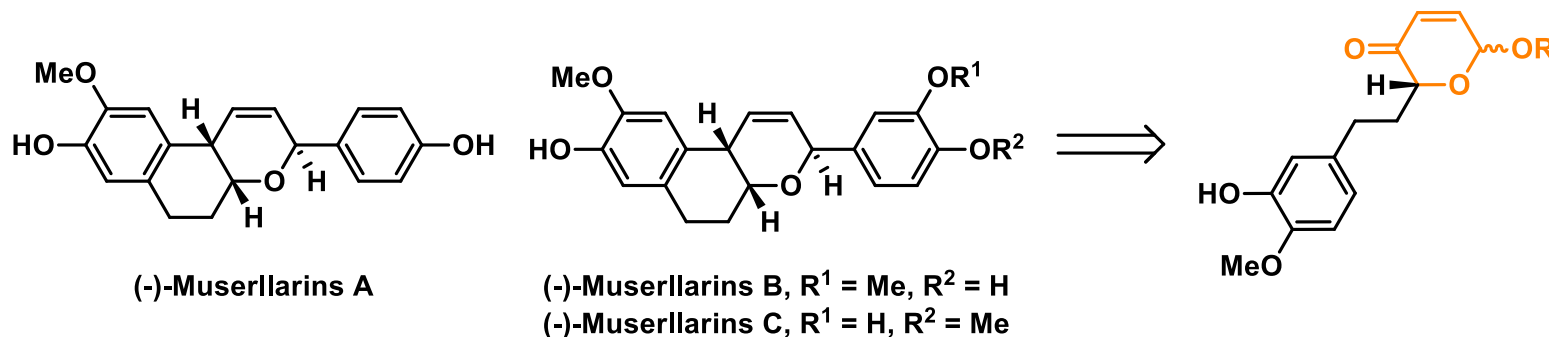


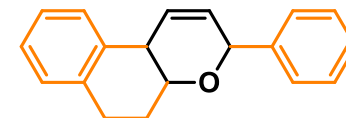
➤ Anthrax tetrasaccharide Gua and O'Doherty (2007)



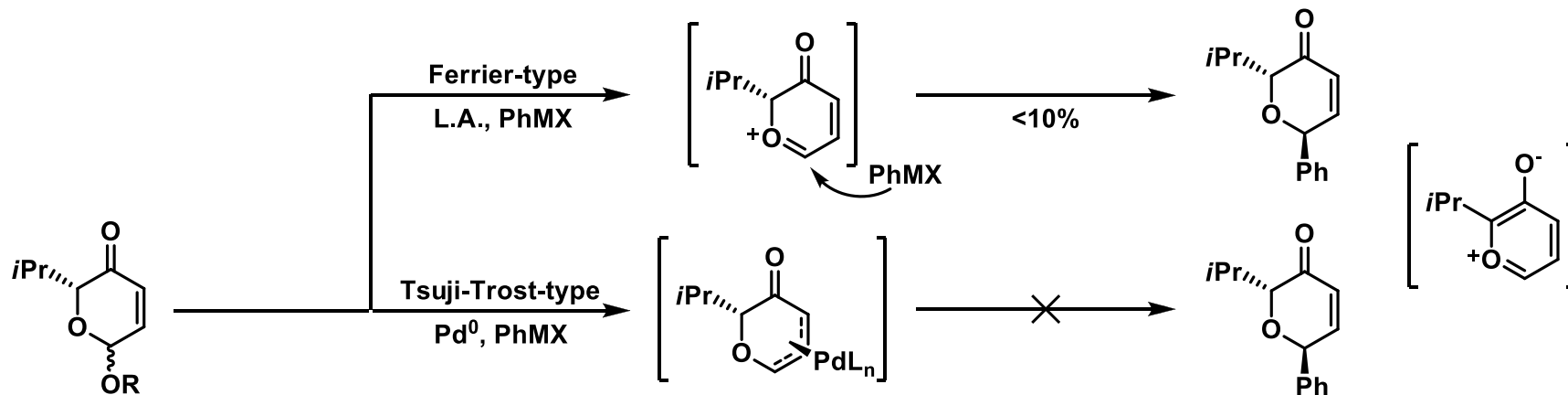
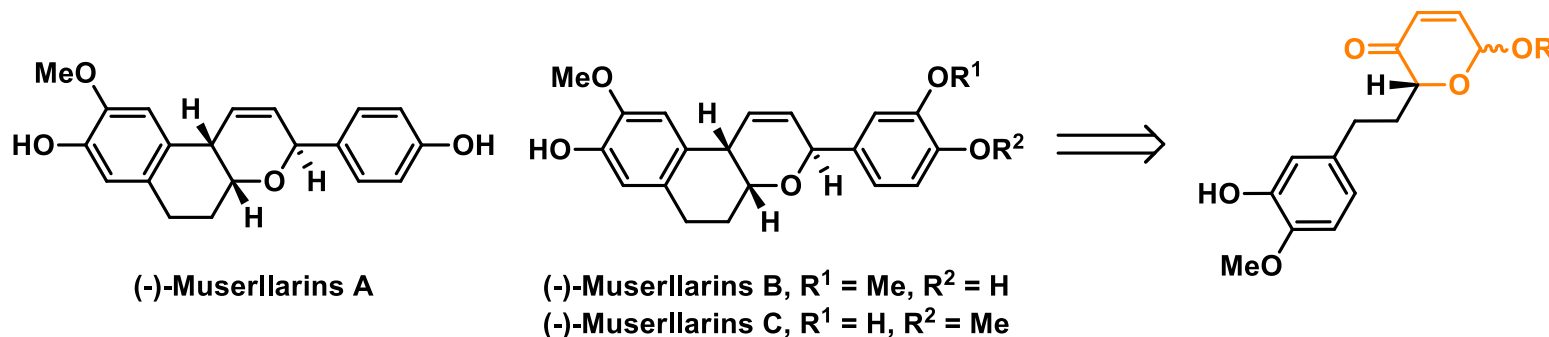


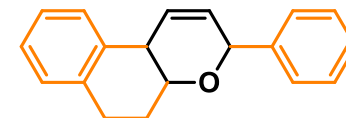
➤ Asymmetric Total Synthesis (-)-Musellarins A–C and Their Analogues Tong and coworkers (2015)



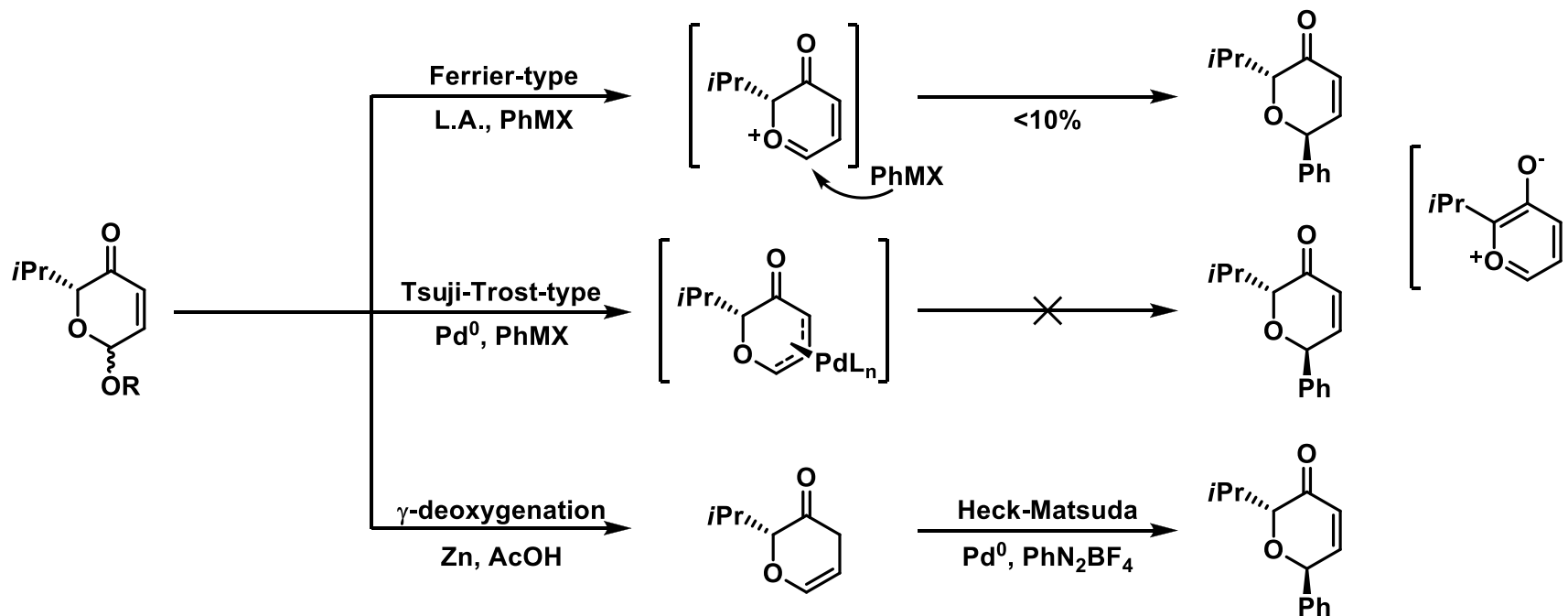
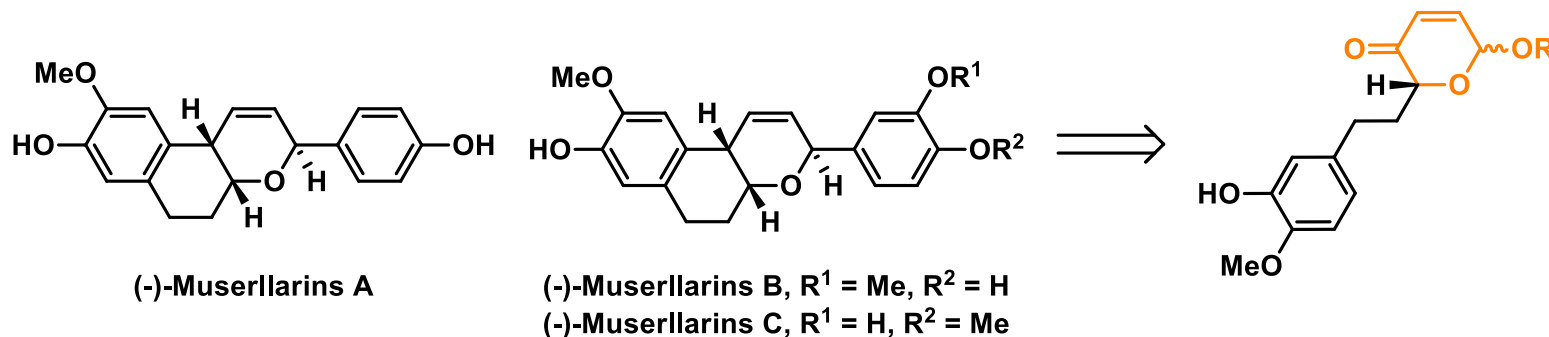


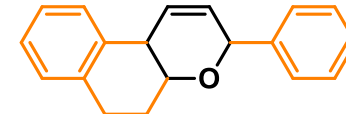
➤ Asymmetric Total Synthesis (-)-Musellarins A–C and Their Analogues Tong and coworkers (2015)



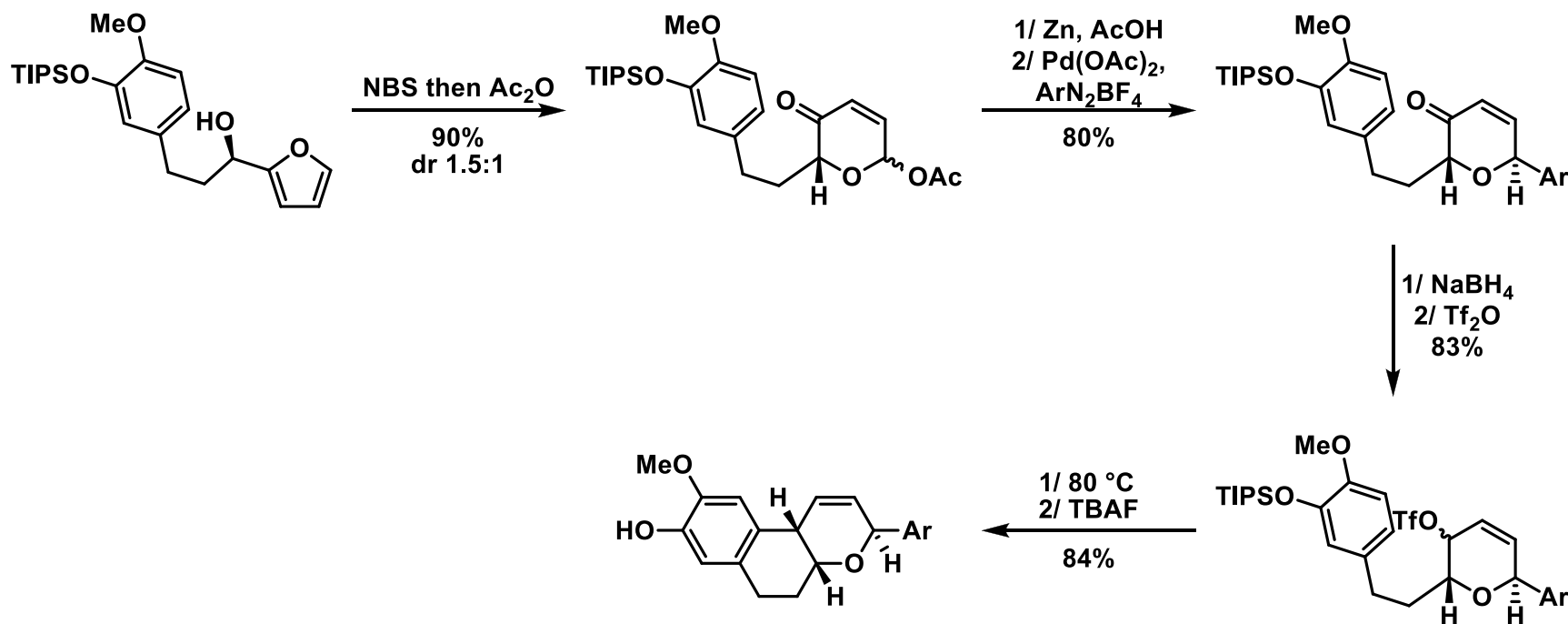


➤ Asymmetric Total Synthesis (-)-Musellarins A–C and Their Analogues Tong and coworkers (2015)



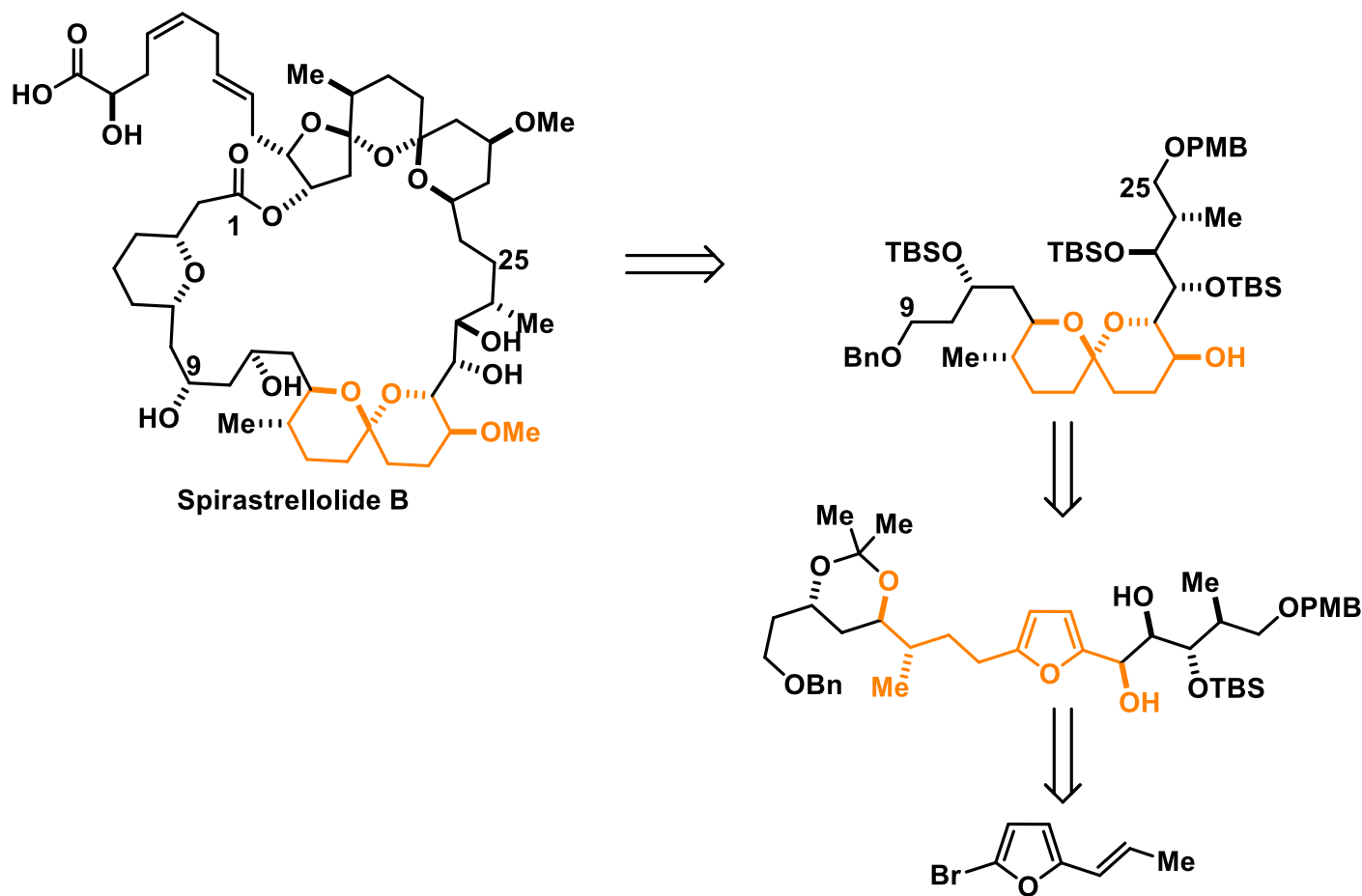


➤ Asymmetric Total Synthesis (-)-Musellarins A–C and Their Analogues Tong and coworkers (2015)



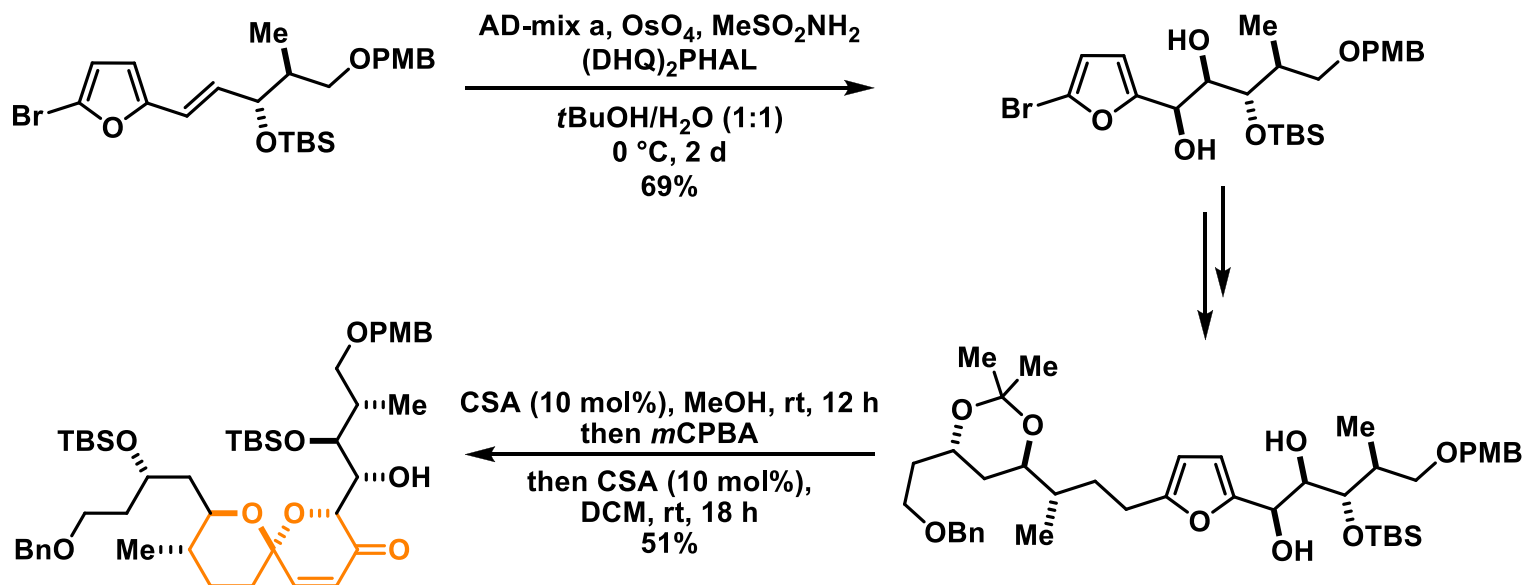


- Synthesis of the C9–C25 Subunit of Spirastrellolide B Hanson and coworkers (2016)



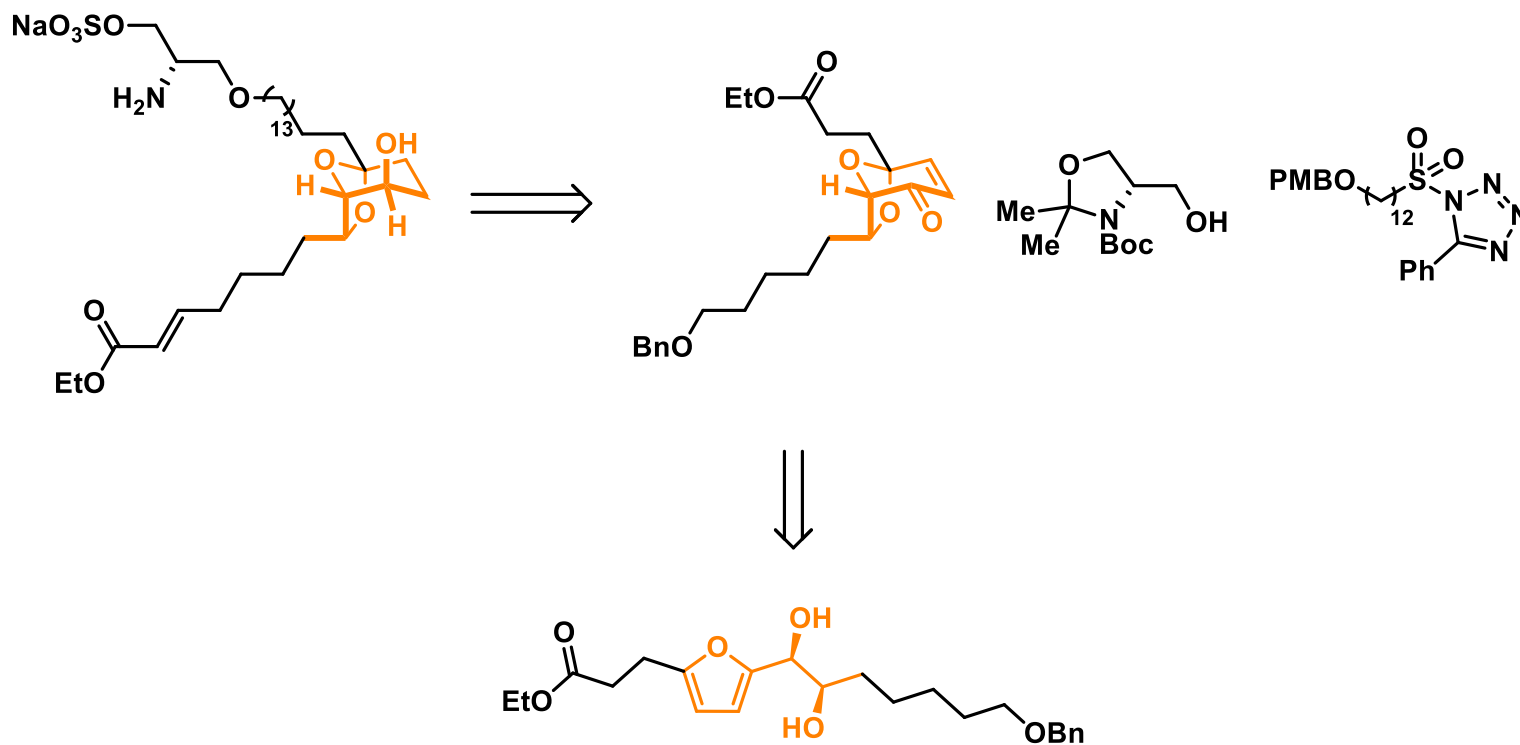


- Synthesis of the C9–C25 Subunit of Spirastrellolide B Hanson and coworkers (2016)



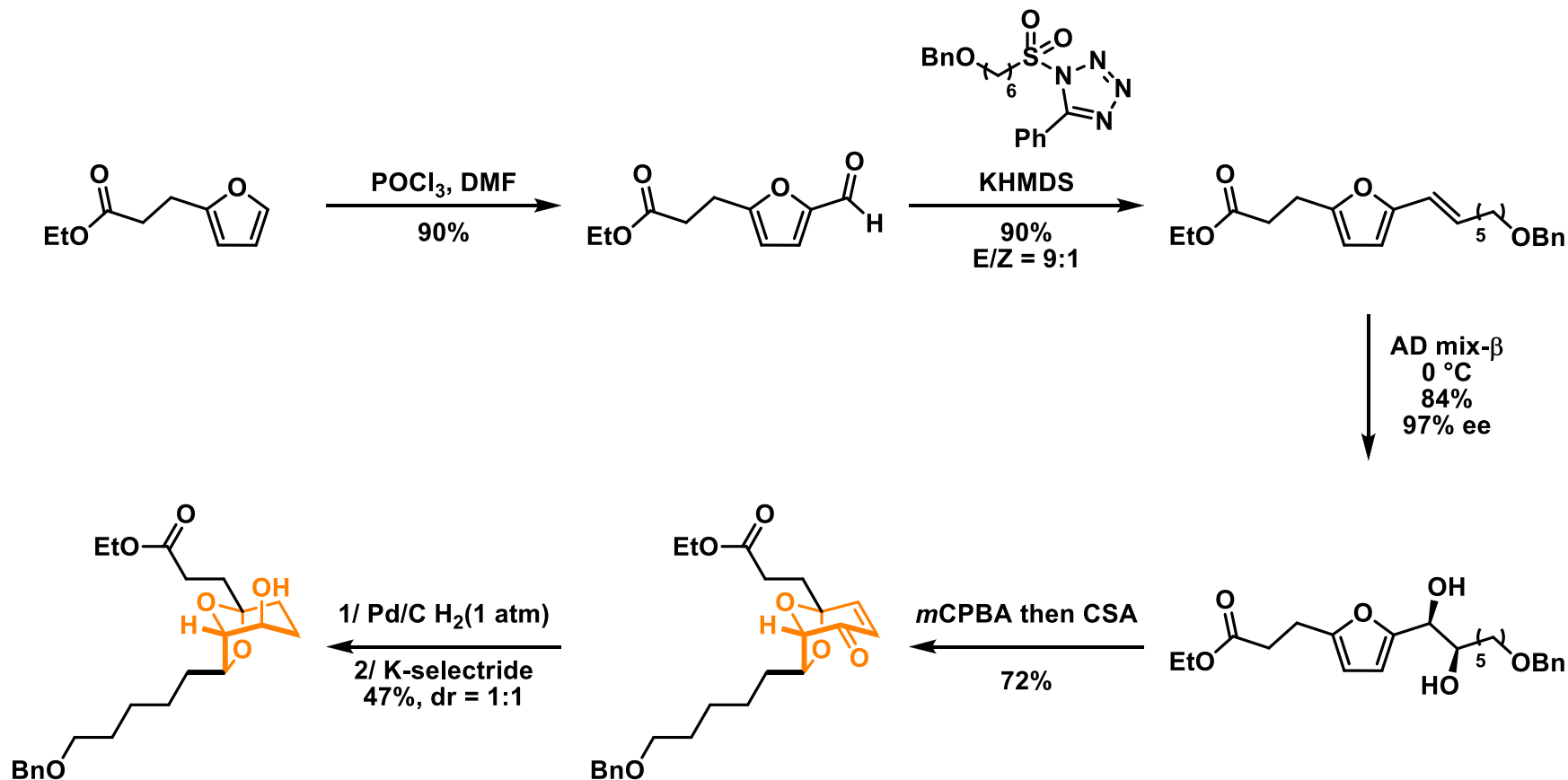


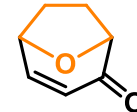
- Asymmetric Total Synthesis of (+)-Didemniserinolipid B Tong and coworkers (2014)



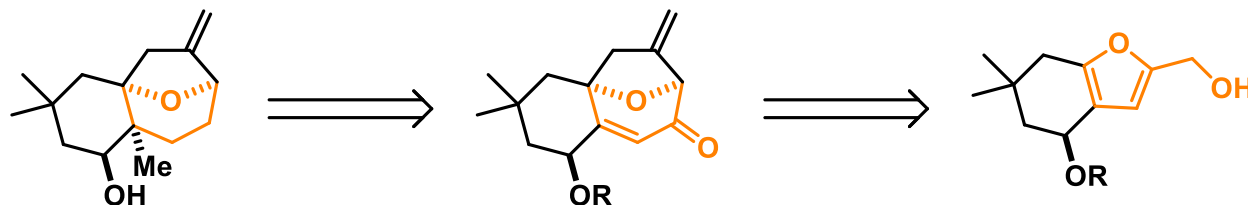


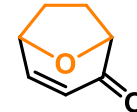
➤ Asymmetric Total Synthesis of (+)-Didemniserinolipid B Tong and coworkers (2014)



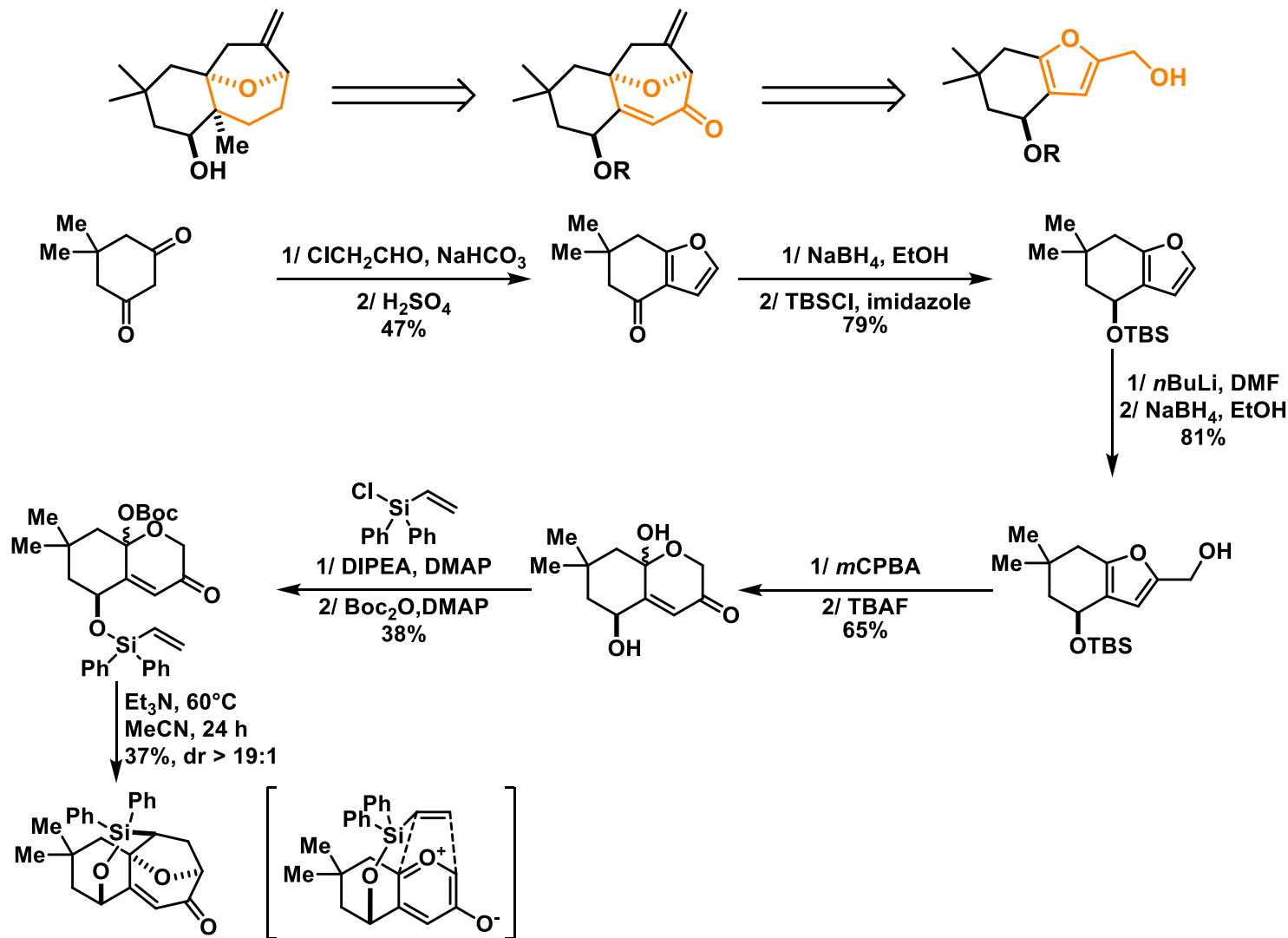


- Synthesis of Toxicodenane A core Mitchell and coworkers (2020)

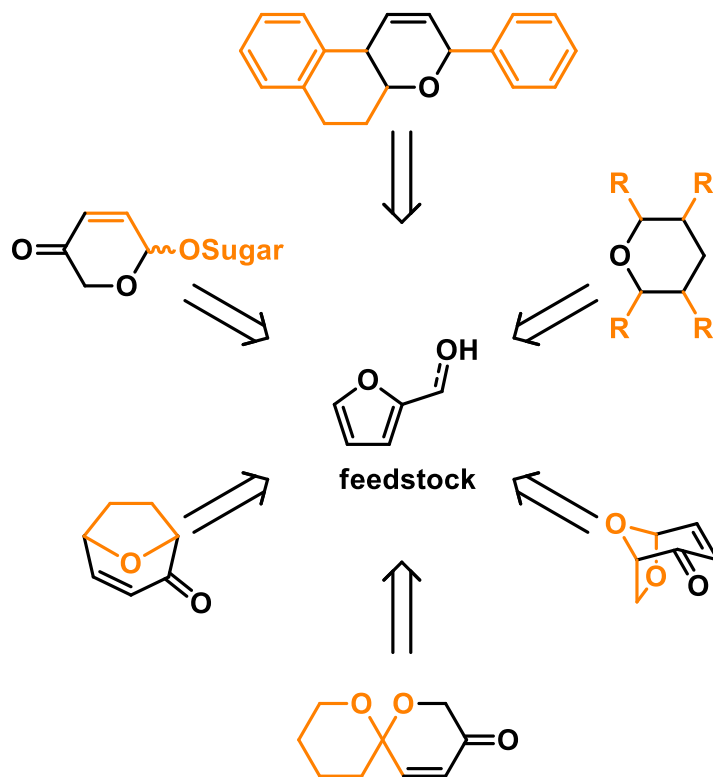




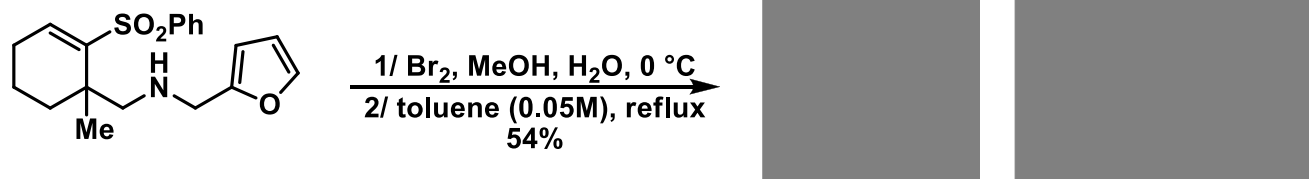
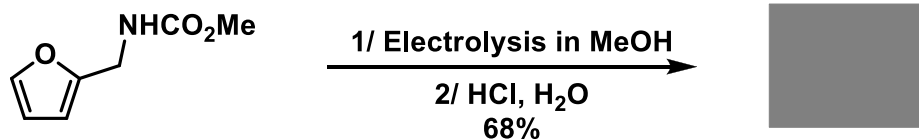
➤ Synthesis of Toxicodenane A core Mitchell and coworkers (2020)

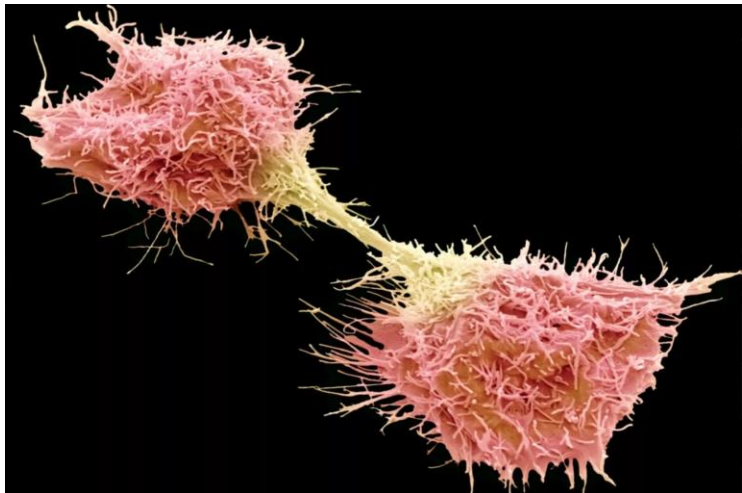


Clauson-Kaas - Cavill - Achmatowicz



Thank you for your attention!





Steve Gschmeissner/Science Photo Library/Getty Images

Heterocycles in Cancer Treatment Drugs

Synthesis of Selected
Examples

Cancer: Challenges and Progress

- Large group of diseases: rapid creation of abnormal cells
- 10 Mio. deaths/year (2020)
- Prevention



by MACROVECTOR freepik.com



pinterest.ch/pin/346566133832604546/



by JCOMP freepik.com

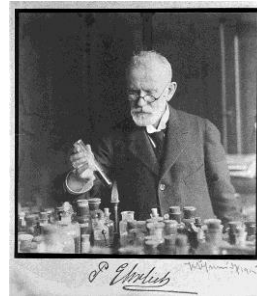


by WIRESTOCK freepik.com

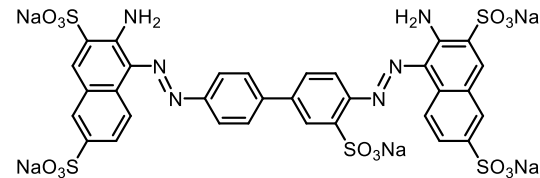
- Developments in Cancer Treatment
 - Surgery, Radiotherapy, **Chemotherapy**, Immunotherapy, Genetheraphy, Nanomedicine

- H. Sung, J. Ferlay, R. L. Siegel, M. Laversanne, I. Soerjomataram, A. Jemal, F. Bray; *CA Cancer J Clin.* **2020**, 1 – 41.
- WHO (2018). Global health estimates 2016: deaths by cause, age, sex, by country and by region, 2000–2016. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization. Available from: https://www.who.int/healthinfo/global_burden_disease/en/ (07.04.2021)
- WHO (2017). Global hepatitis report 2017. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization. Available from: <https://www.who.int/hepatitis/publications/global-hepatitis-report2017/en/> (07.04.2021)
- *Curr. Clin. Pharmacol.* **2018**, 13, 85 – 99.
- *Cancers* **2011**, 3, 3279 – 3330.

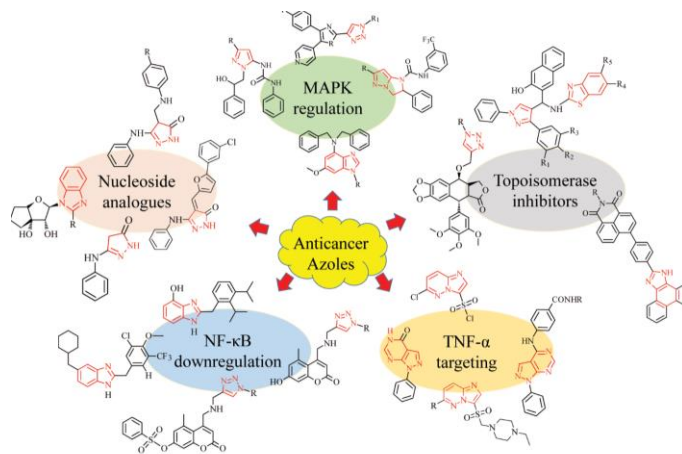
- Paul Ehrlich (1854 – 1915)
- Heterocycles in anticancer drugs



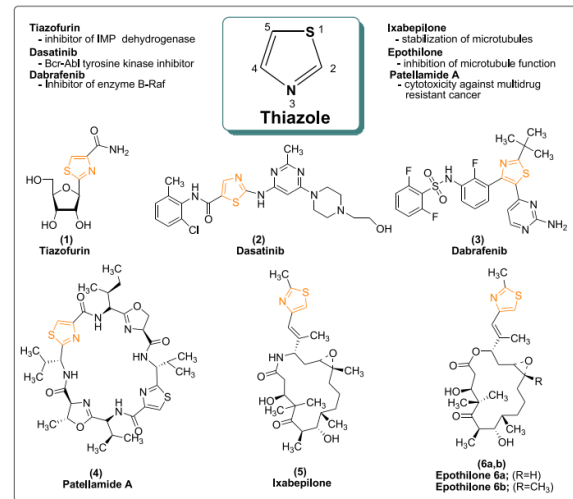
<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/y2d2nar6>, CC BY-4.0



Trypan red

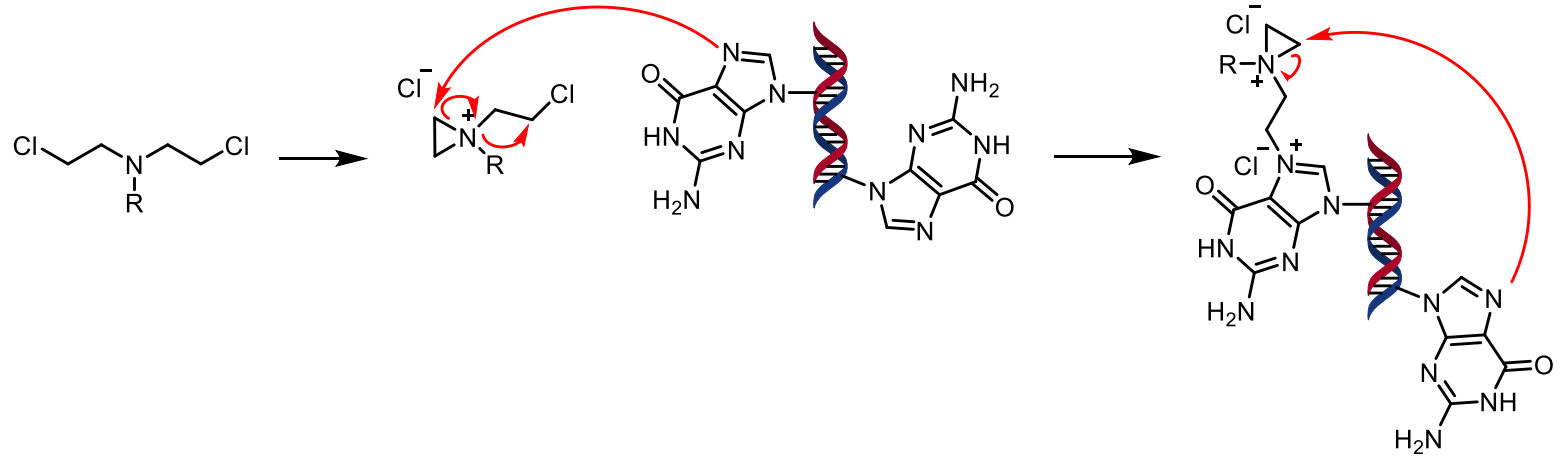


'Azole' based advanced anticancer chemotherapeutics.



- Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift, **1907**, 44, 233–236.
- Eur. J. Med. Chem. **2020**, 188, 112016.
- Curr. Org. Chem. **2021**, 25, 654 – 668.

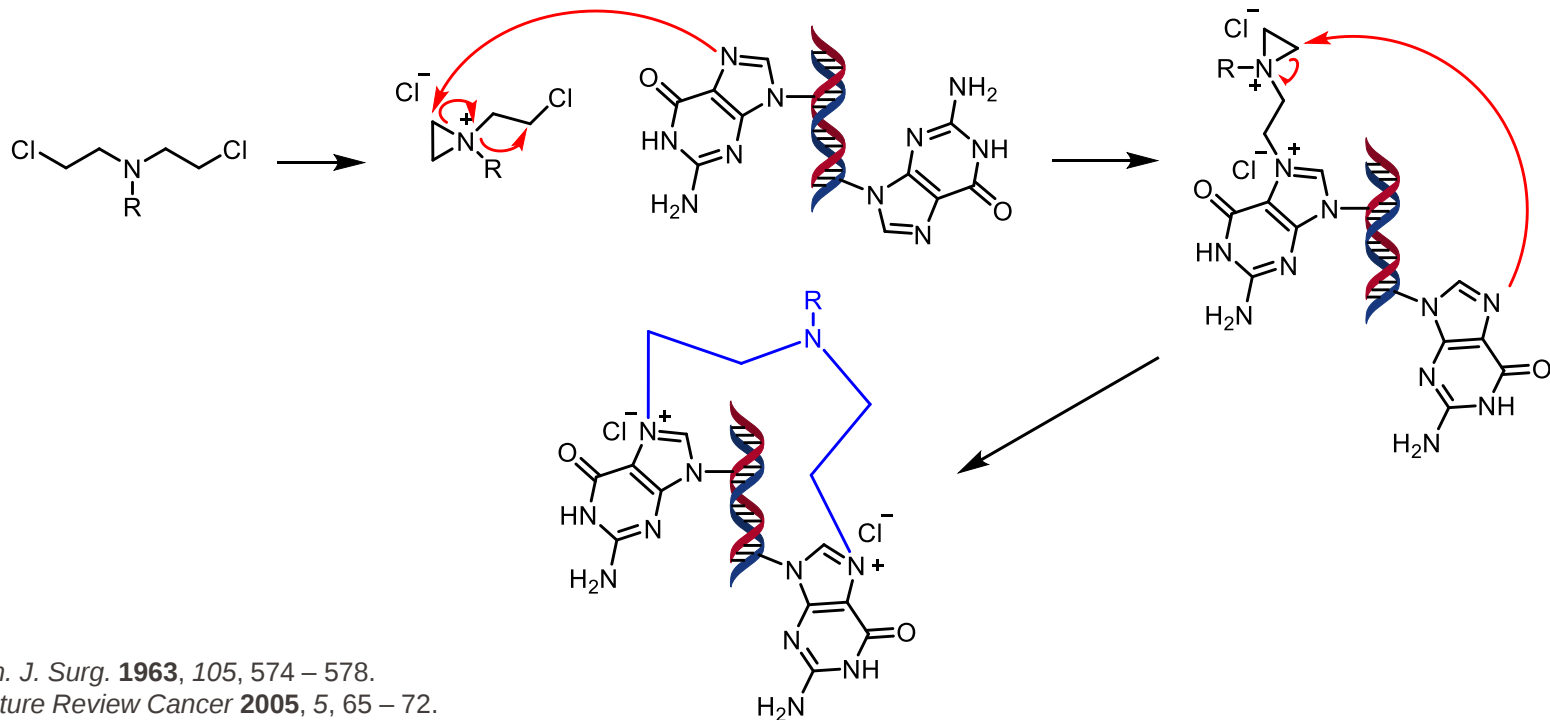
- Nitrogen Mustard as 1st chemotherapeutic agent against cancer



- *Am. J. Surg.* **1963**, 105, 574 – 578.
- *Nature Review Cancer* **2005**, 5, 65 – 72.
- *Cancer Res.*, **2008**, 68, 8643 – 8653.
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1990**, 112, 2459 – 2460.
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1993**, 115, 2551 – 2557.

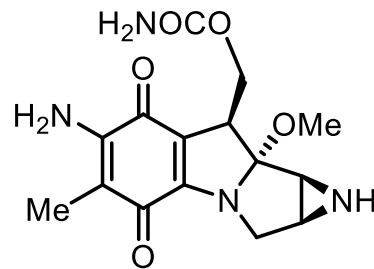
Chemotherapy – Alkylating Agents

- Nitrogen Mustard as 1st chemotherapeutic agent against cancer



Interstrand Cross Linking

- *Am. J. Surg.* **1963**, 105, 574 – 578.
- *Nature Review Cancer* **2005**, 5, 65 – 72.
- *Cancer Res.*, **2008**, 68, 8643 – 8653.
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1990**, 112, 2459 – 2460.
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1993**, 115, 2551 – 2557.



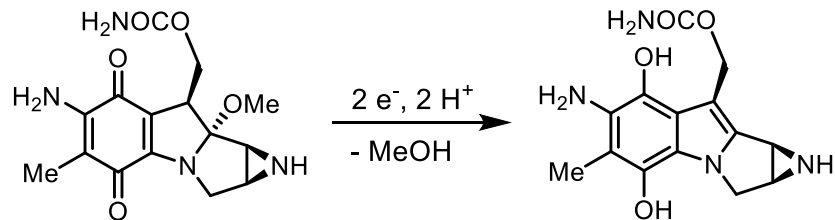
Mitomycin C



http://www.hpriedler-group.de/metabolites.php?metabolite_id=26
(27.04.2021)

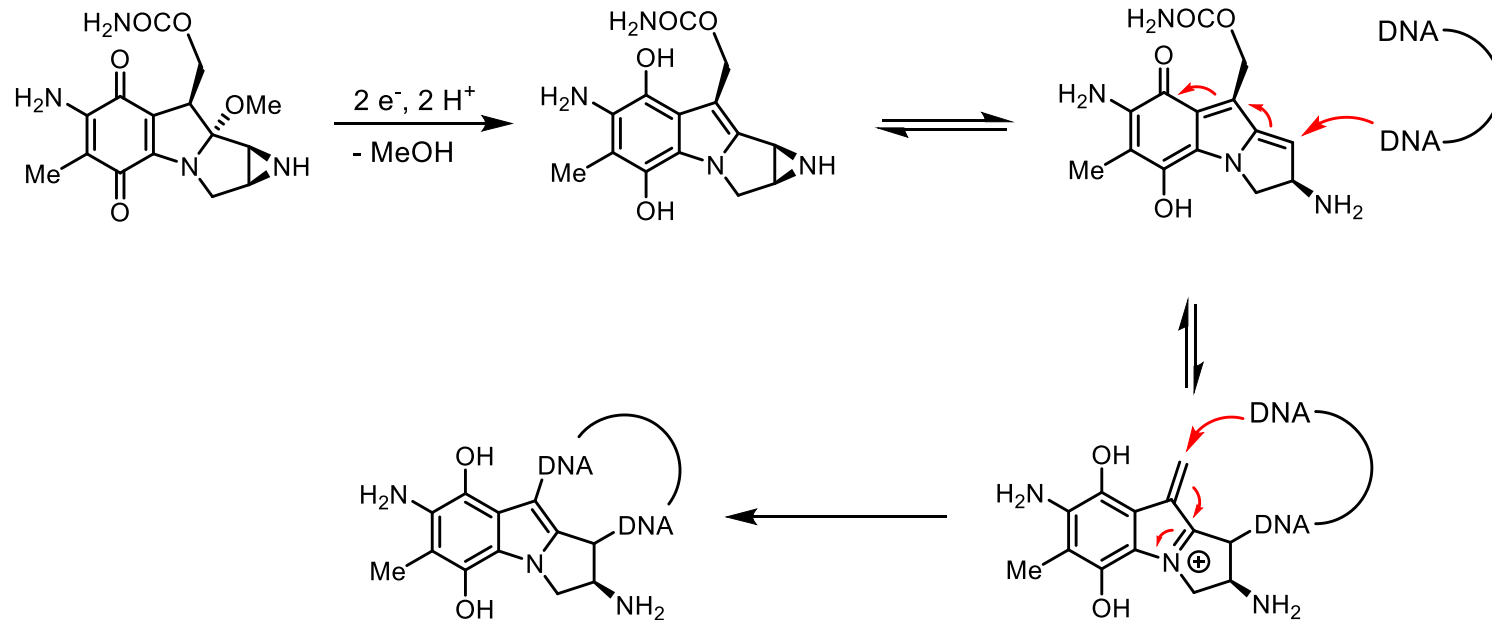
- Produced by *Streptomyces Lavendulae*
- Isolated in 1958, only 2 total synthesis (1979 KISHI and 1987 FUKUYAMA)
- Very effective against bladder and non-small-cell lung carcinoma

- *Antibiot. Chemother.* **1958**, 8, 228 – 240.
- *J. Nat. Prod.* **1979**, 42, 549 – 568.
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1987**, 109, 7881 – 7882.
- *Cancer Treat. Rev.*, **2001**, 27, 35 – 50.
- *Beilstein J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, 5, No. 33



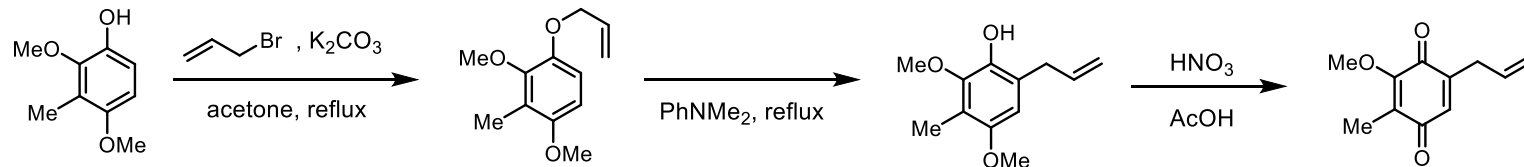
- *Science*, **1964**, 145, 55 – 58.
- *Beilstein J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, 5, No. 33

Mitomycin C – Mechanism of Action



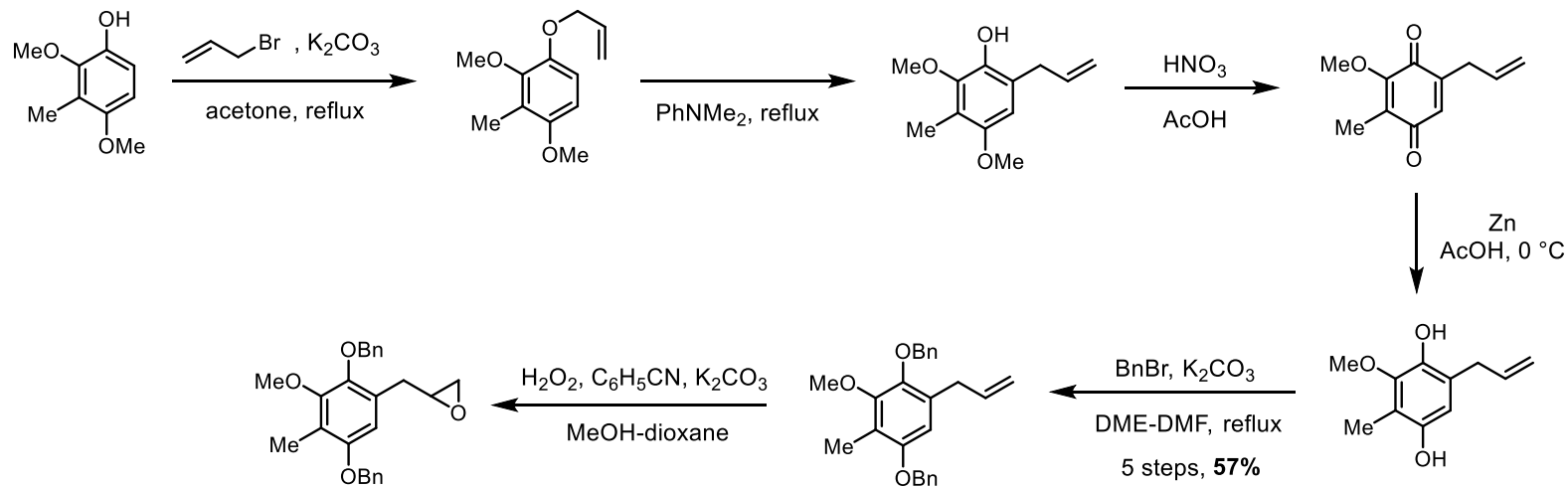
- *Science*, **1964**, 145, 55 – 58.
- *Beilstein J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, 5, No. 33

Mitomycin C - Synthesis



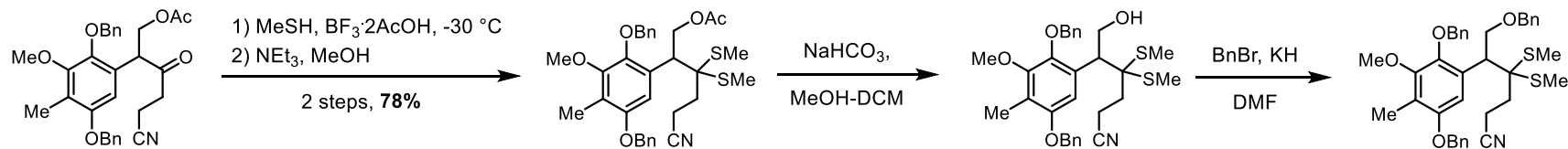
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1977**, 99, 4835 – 4836.
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1977**, 99, 8115 – 8116.
- *J. Nat. Prod.* **1979**, 42, 549 – 568.
- *Beilstein J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, 5, No. 33

Mitomycin C - Synthesis



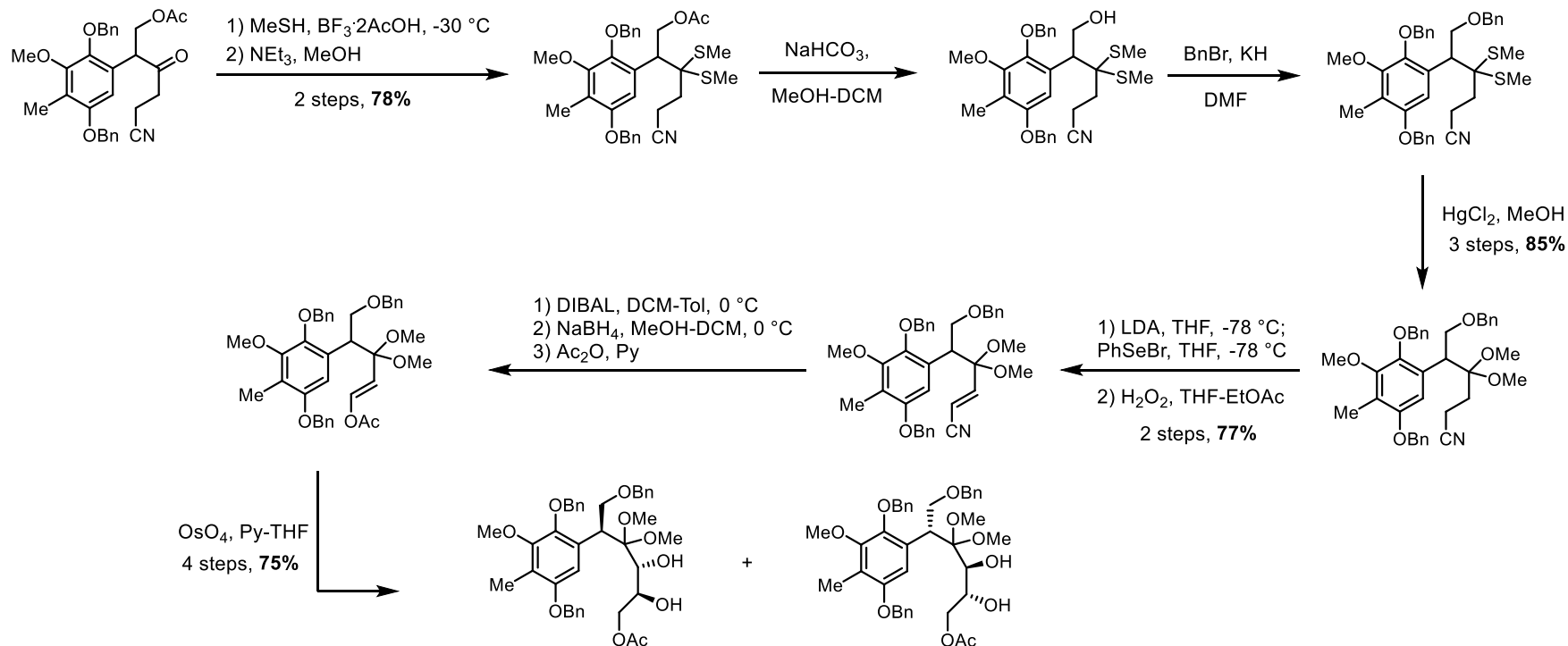
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1977**, 99, 4835 – 4836.
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1977**, 99, 8115 – 8116.
- *J. Nat. Prod.* **1979**, 42, 549 – 568.
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- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1977**, 99, 8115 – 8116.
- *J. Nat. Prod.* **1979**, 42, 549 – 568.
- *Beilstein J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, 5, No. 33



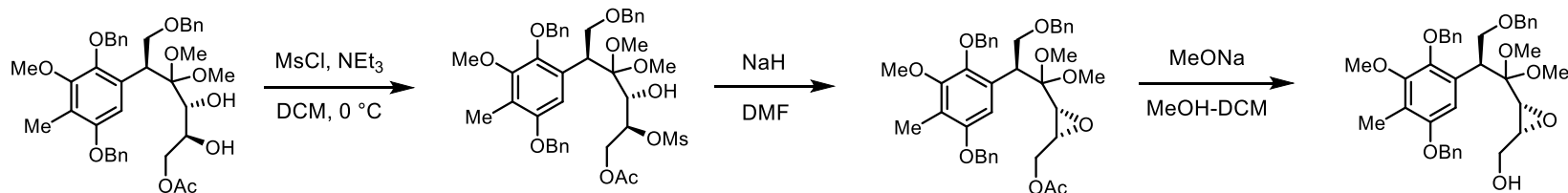
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1977**, 99, 4835 – 4836.
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1977**, 99, 8115 – 8116.
- *J. Nat. Prod.* **1979**, 42, 549 – 568.
- *Beilstein J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, 5, No. 33

Mitomycin C - Synthesis

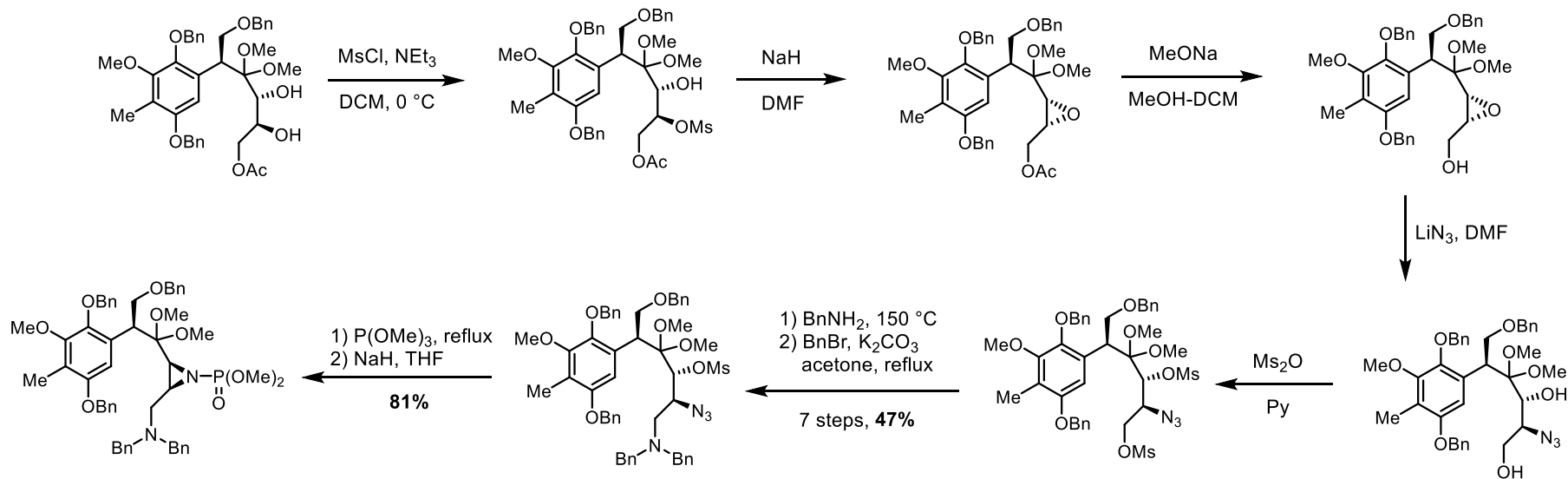


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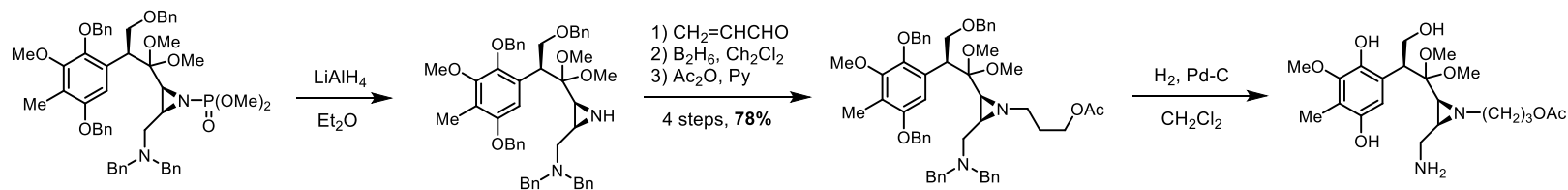
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1977**, 99, 4835 – 4836.
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1977**, 99, 8115 – 8116.
- *J. Nat. Prod.* **1979**, 42, 549 – 568.
- *Beilstein J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, 5, No. 33



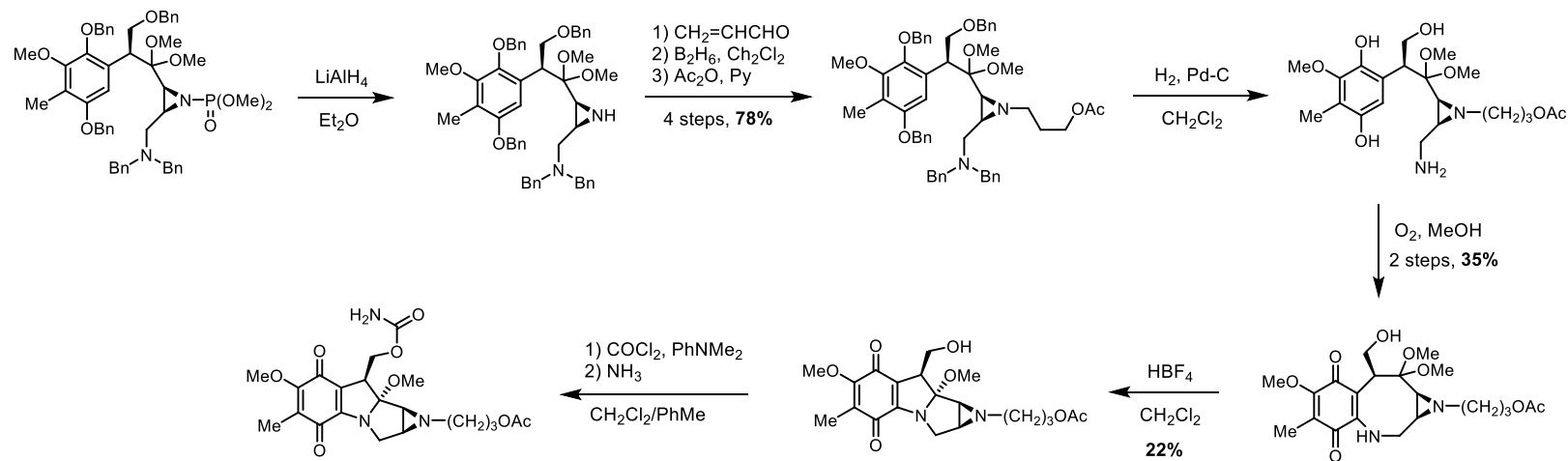
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1977**, 99, 4835 – 4836.
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1977**, 99, 8115 – 8116.
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- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1977**, 99, 8115 – 8116.
- *J. Nat. Prod.* **1979**, 42, 549 – 568.
- *Beilstein J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, 5, No. 33

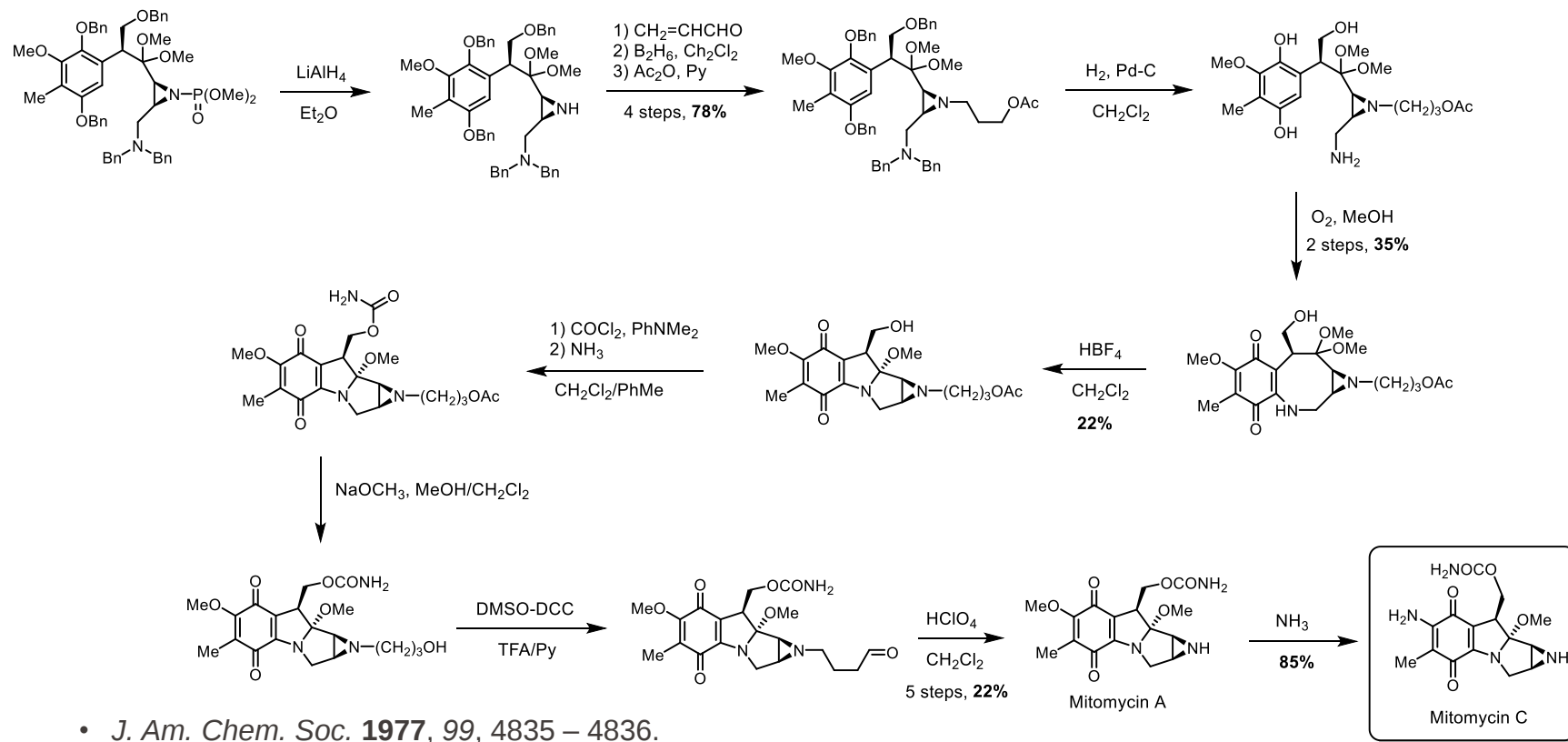


- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1977**, 99, 4835 – 4836.
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1977**, 99, 8115 – 8116.
- *J. Nat. Prod.* **1979**, 42, 549 – 568.
- *Beilstein J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, 5, No. 33



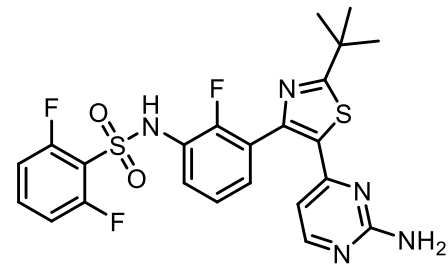
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1977**, 99, 4835 – 4836.
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1977**, 99, 8115 – 8116.
- *J. Nat. Prod.* **1979**, 42, 549 – 568.
- *Beilstein J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, 5, No. 33

Mitomycin C - Synthesis

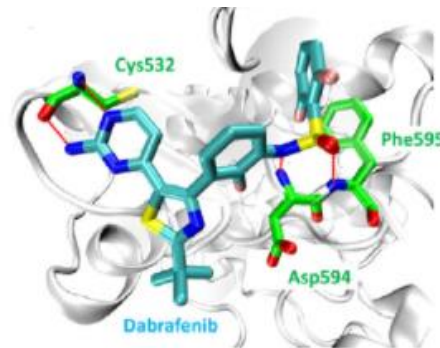
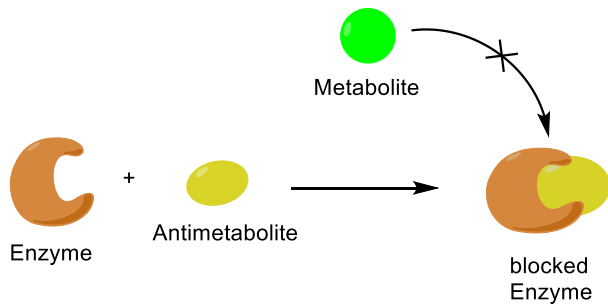


- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1977**, 99, 4835 – 4836.
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1977**, 99, 8115 – 8116.
- *J. Nat. Prod.* **1979**, 42, 549 – 568.
- *Beilstein J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, 5, No. 33

- Synthesized in 2013
- Inhibits enzyme BRAF^{V600E}

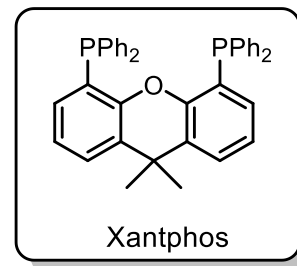
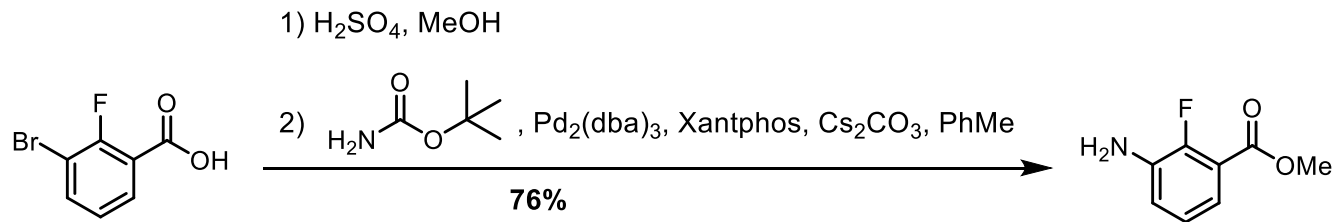


Dabrafenib

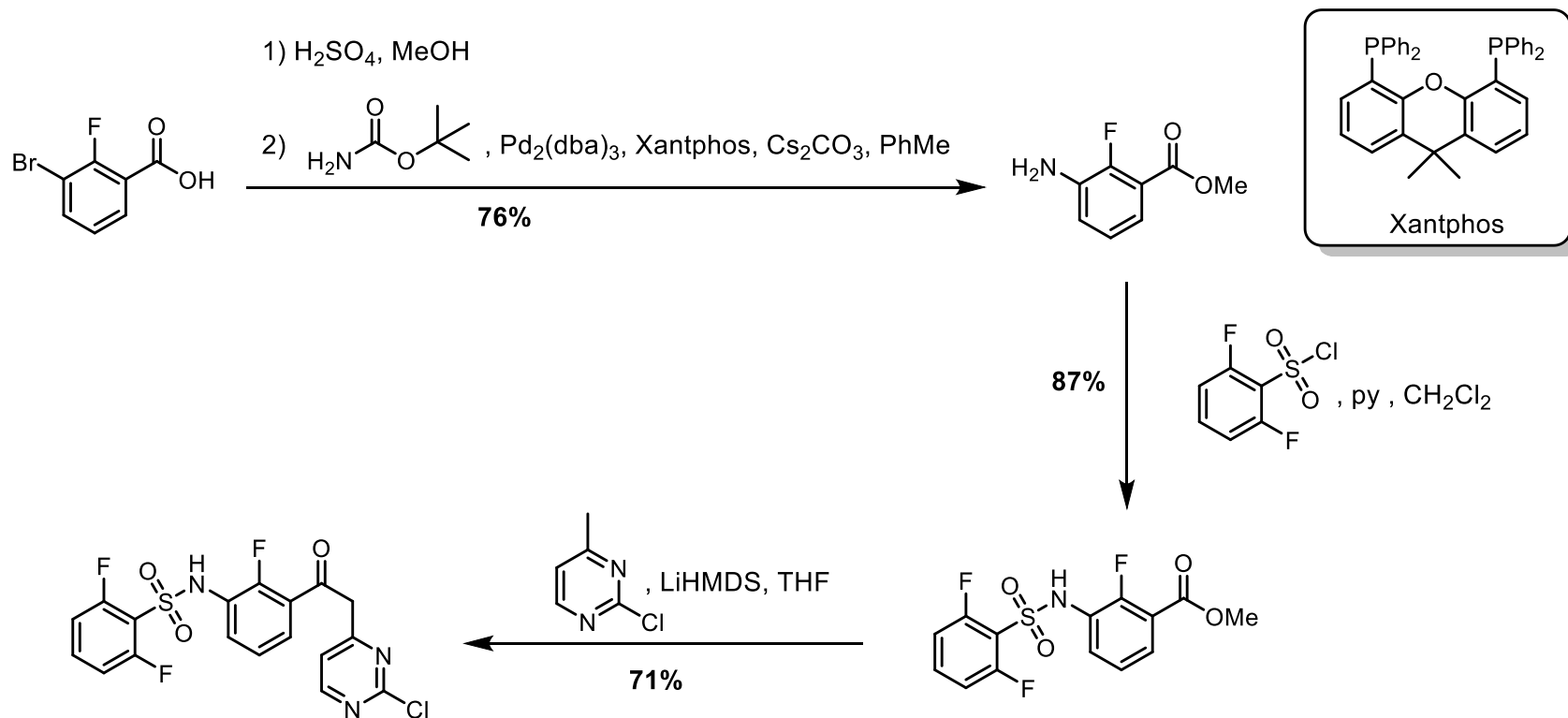


- Treatment of melanoma and lung cancer

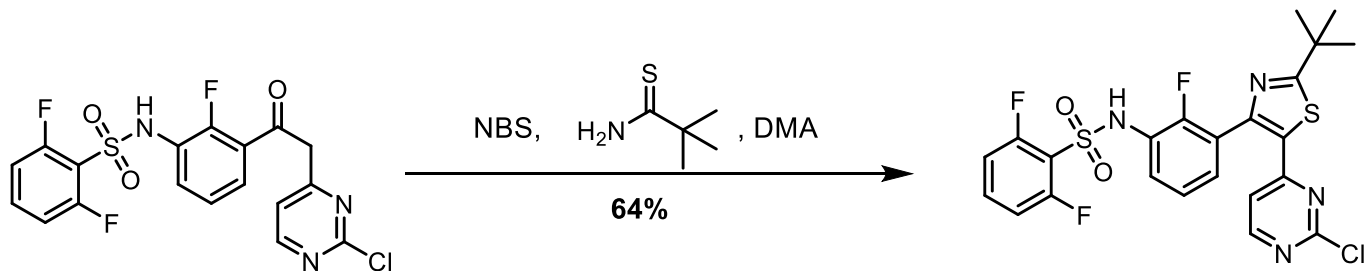
- *ACS Med. Chem. Lett.* **2013**, 4, 358 – 362.
- *Clin. Pharmacol. Ther.* **2014**, 95, 24 – 31.
- *Med. Res. Rev.* **2017**, 37, 98 – 148.
- *Chem. Rev.* **2009**, 109, 2880 – 2893.
- *PNAS*, **2002**, 99, 13481 – 13486.



- *ACS Med. Chem. Lett.* **2013**, 4, 358 – 362.
- *Med. Res. Rev.* **2017**, 37, 98 – 148.

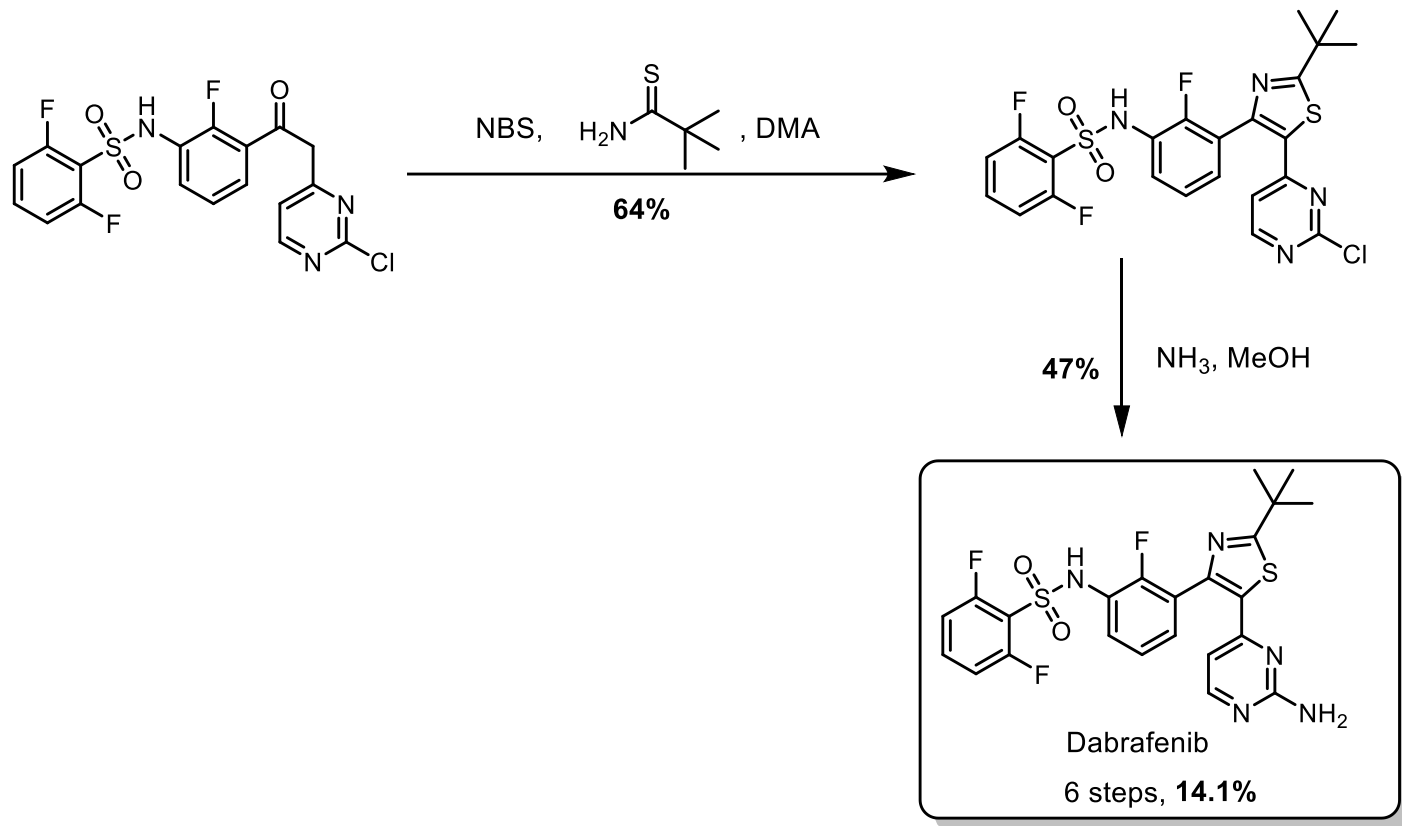


- *ACS Med. Chem. Lett.* **2013**, 4, 358 – 362.
- *Med. Res. Rev.* **2017**, 37, 98 – 148.



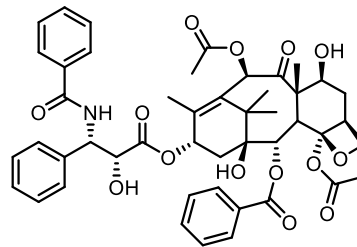
- *ACS Med. Chem. Lett.* **2013**, 4, 358 – 362.
- *Med. Res. Rev.* **2017**, 37, 98 – 148.

Dabrafenib – Synthesis



- *ACS Med. Chem. Lett.* **2013**, 4, 358 – 362.
- *Med. Res. Rev.* **2017**, 37, 98 – 148.

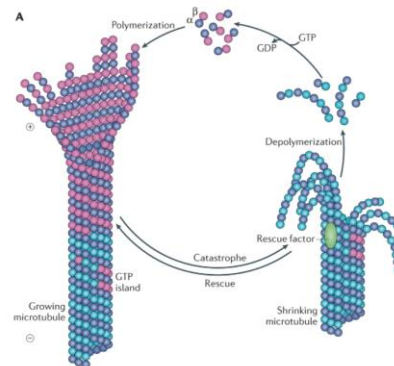
- Isolated in 1971 from the pacific yew
- Anti-Microtubule Agent
- 1st total synthesis in 1994
(HOLTON group and NICOLAOU group)
- Used against breast, lung, prostate and bladder cancer



Paclitaxel (Taxol®)



brewbrooks-www.flickr.com/photos/brewbrooks/263660629



Microtubule

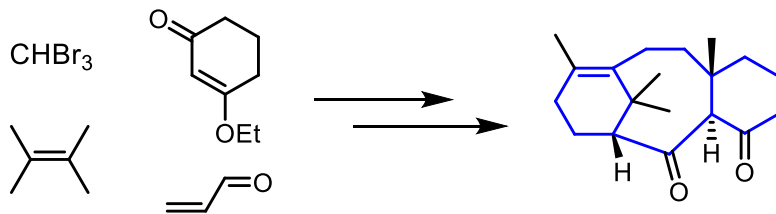


Pacific yew by JASON HOLLINGER, CC BY 2.0

- J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1994**, 116, 1597 – 1598.
- J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1994**, 116, 1599 – 1600.
- Nature*, **1994**, 367, 630 – 634.
- J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1971**, 93, 2325 – 2327.
- Pharmac. Ther.* **1991**, 52, 35 – 84.
- Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.* **2015**, 16, 711 – 726.
- Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.* **2018**, 19, 451 – 463.
- Pharm. Unserer Zeit* **2005**, 34, 98 – 103.

Paclitaxel – Two Phase Synthesis

1st phase:
Construction of
taxane skeleton

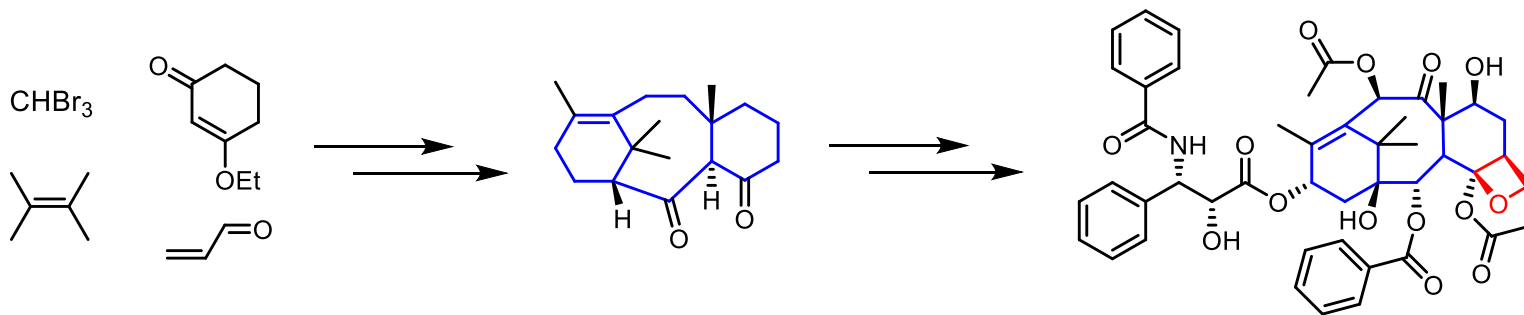


- *Nat. Chem.* **2012**, 4, 21 – 25.
- *Org. Process Res. Dev.* **2015**, 19, 284 – 289.
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, 142, 10526 – 10533.

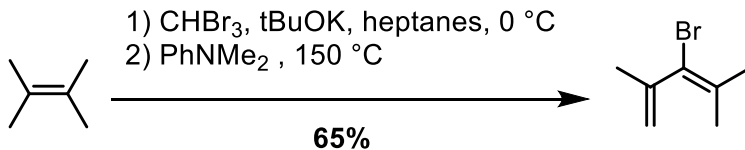
Paclitaxel – Two Phase Synthesis

1st phase:
Construction of
taxane skeleton

2nd phase:
Oxidation
manipulations

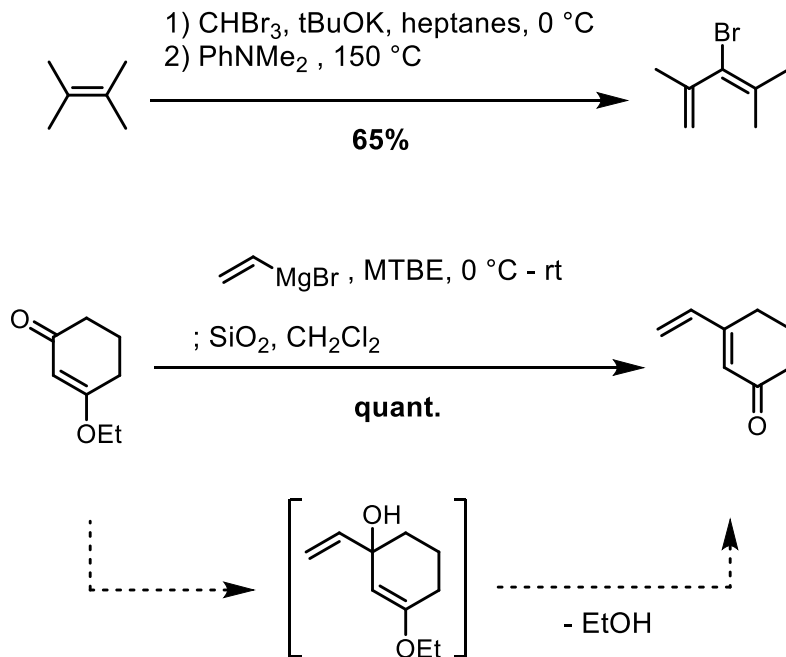


- *Nat. Chem.* **2012**, 4, 21 – 25.
- *Org. Process Res. Dev.* **2015**, 19, 284 – 289.
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, 142, 10526 – 10533.



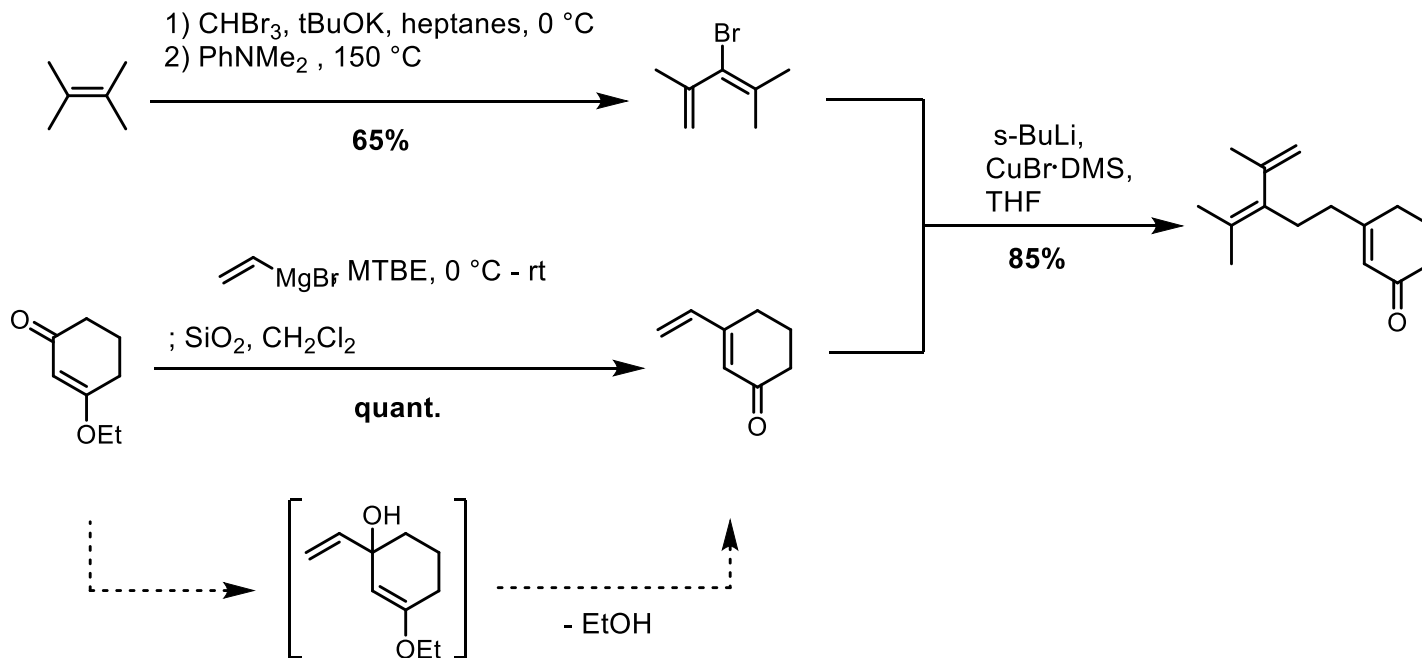
- *Nat. Chem.* **2012**, 4, 21 – 25.
- *Org. Process Res. Dev.* **2015**, 19, 284 – 289.
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, 142, 10526 – 10533.

Paclitaxel – Two Phase Synthesis – 1st Phase



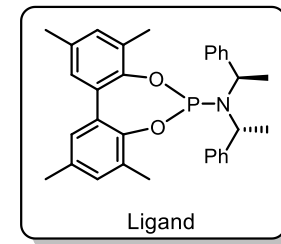
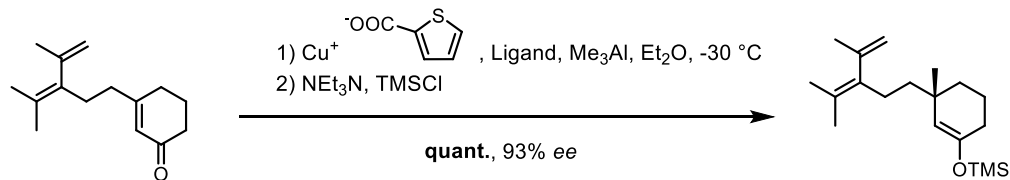
- *Nat. Chem.* **2012**, 4, 21 – 25.
- *Org. Process Res. Dev.* **2015**, 19, 284 – 289.
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, 142, 10526 – 10533.

Paclitaxel – Two Phase Synthesis – 1st Phase



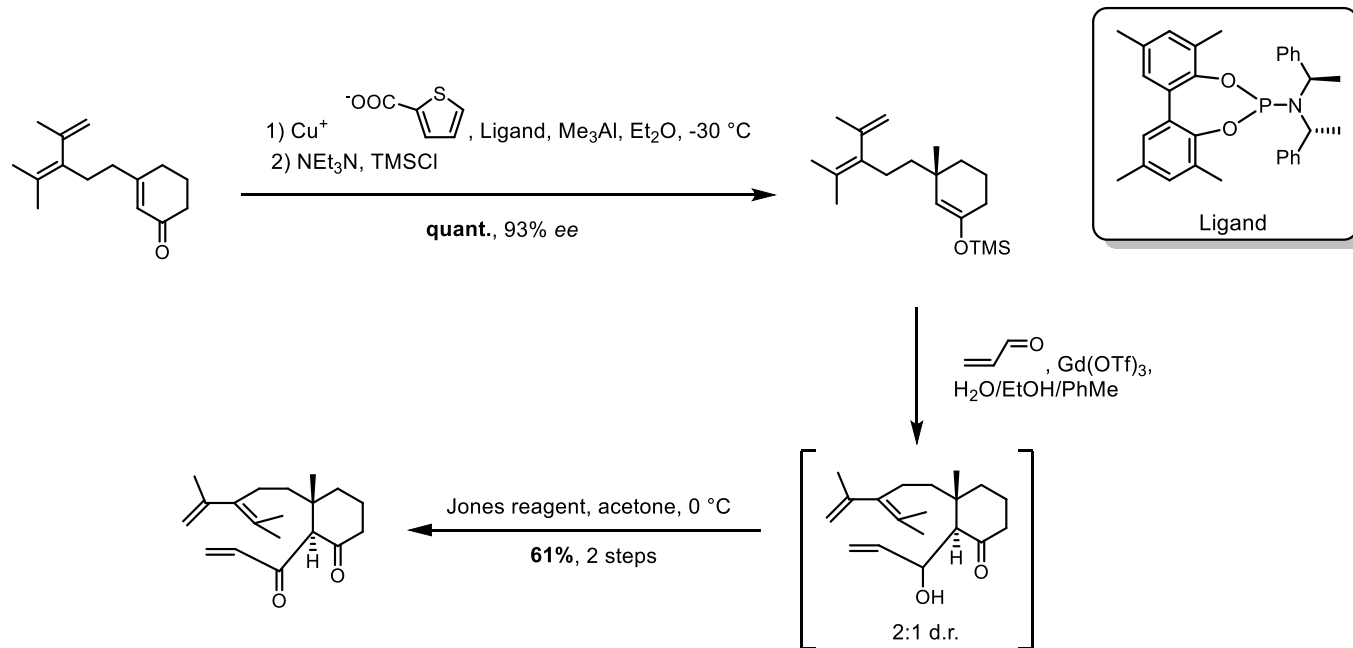
- *Nat. Chem.* **2012**, 4, 21 – 25.
- *Org. Process Res. Dev.* **2015**, 19, 284 – 289.
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, 142, 10526 – 10533.

Paclitaxel – Two Phase Synthesis – 1st Phase

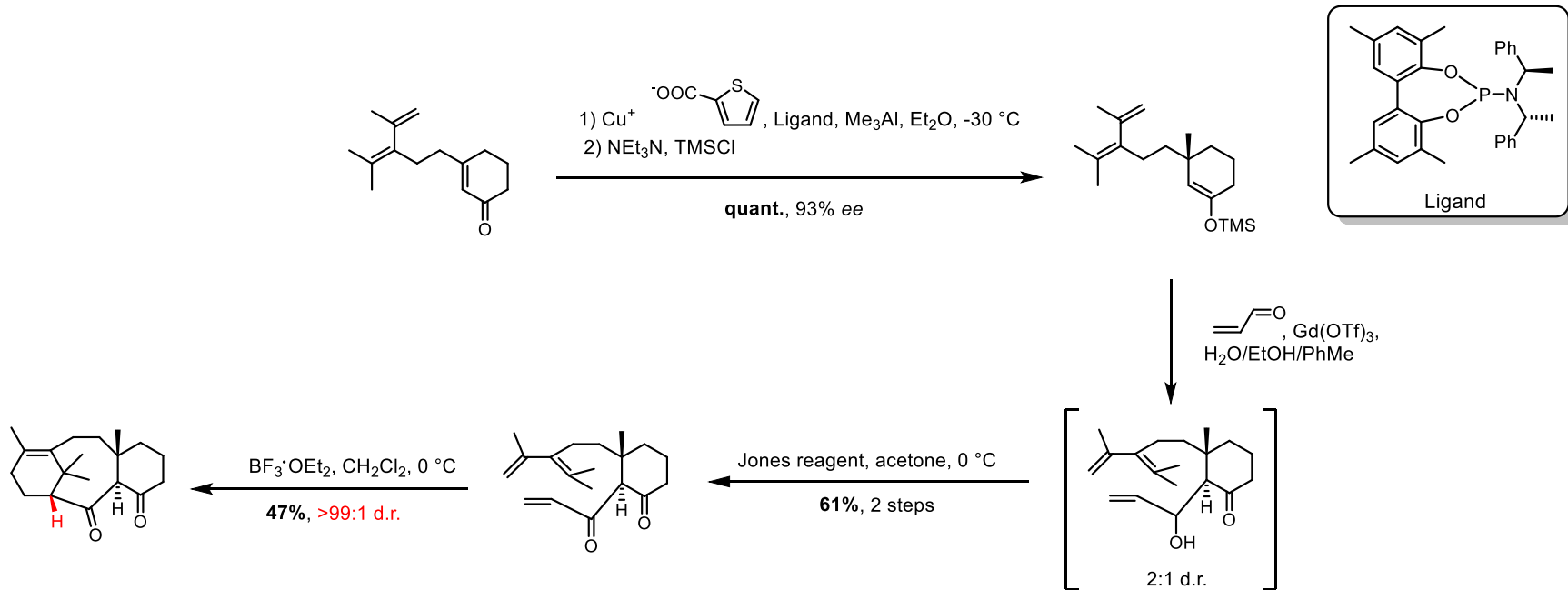


- *Nat. Chem.* **2012**, 4, 21 – 25.
- *Org. Process Res. Dev.* **2015**, 19, 284 – 289.
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, 142, 10526 – 10533.

Paclitaxel – Two Phase Synthesis – 1st Phase

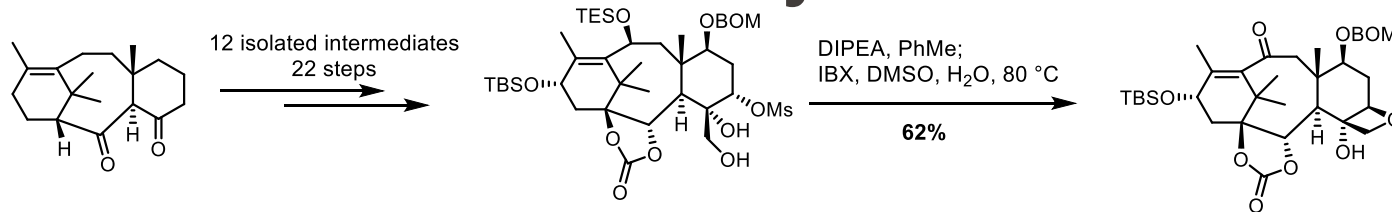


- *Nat. Chem.* **2012**, 4, 21 – 25.
- *Org. Process Res. Dev.* **2015**, 19, 284 – 289.
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, 142, 10526 – 10533.



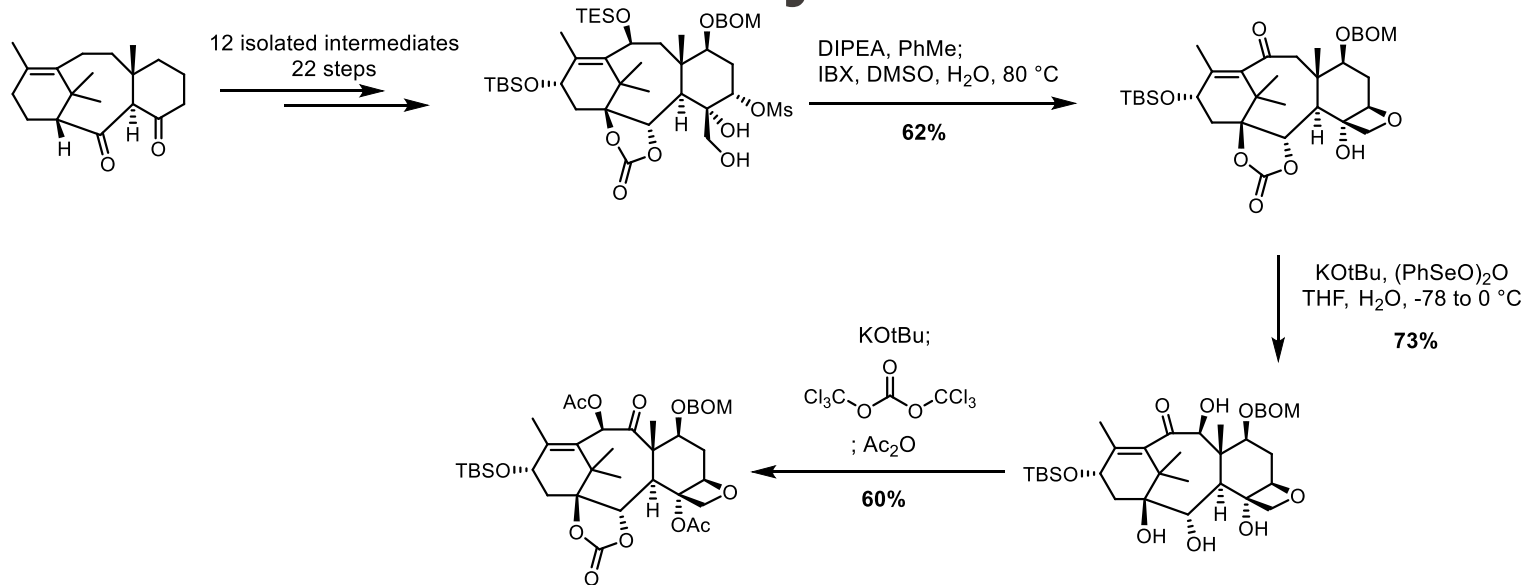
- *Nat. Chem.* **2012**, 4, 21 – 25.
- *Org. Process Res. Dev.* **2015**, 19, 284 – 289.
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, 142, 10526 – 10533.

Paclitaxel – Two Phase Synthesis – 2nd Phase



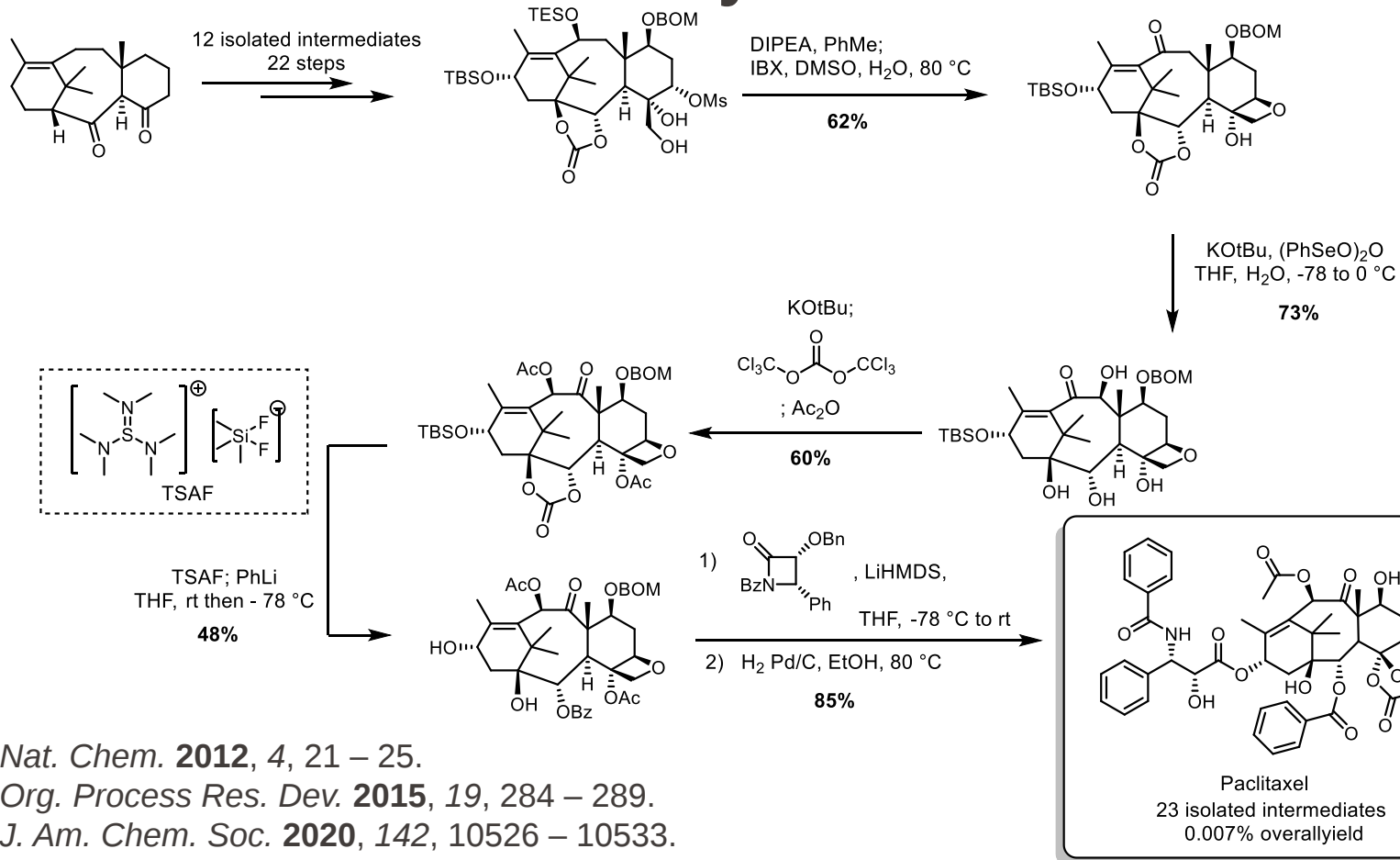
- *Nat. Chem.* **2012**, 4, 21 – 25.
- *Org. Process Res. Dev.* **2015**, 19, 284 – 289.
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, 142, 10526 – 10533.

Paclitaxel – Two Phase Synthesis – 2nd Phase



- *Nat. Chem.* **2012**, 4, 21 – 25.
- *Org. Process Res. Dev.* **2015**, 19, 284 – 289.
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, 142, 10526 – 10533.

Paclitaxel – Two Phase Synthesis – 2nd Phase



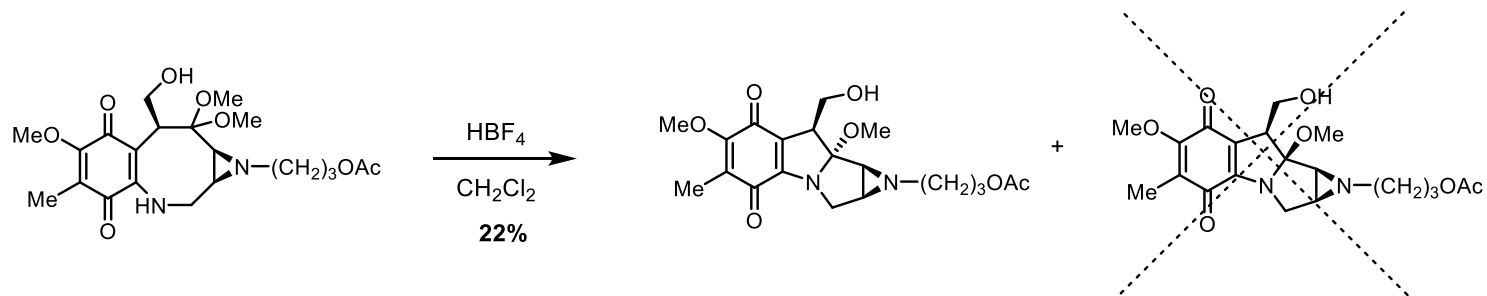
- *Nat. Chem.* **2012**, 4, 21 – 25.
- *Org. Process Res. Dev.* **2015**, 19, 284 – 289.
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, 142, 10526 – 10533.

- Heterocycles: important motif in (anti-cancer) drugs
- Challenging structures
- Total synthetic, semi synthetic or biosynthetic access
- Future derivatization of existing molecules to enhance their bioactivity
- Based on mechanism of action: design of new compounds

- *RSC Adv.* **2020**, *10*, 44247 – 44311.
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, *142*, 10526 – 10533.

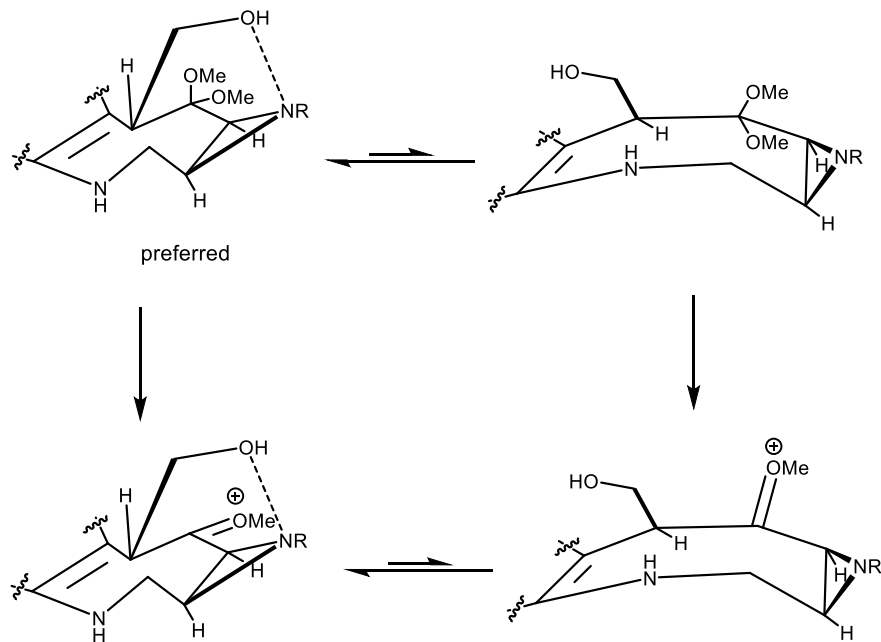
Thank you very much for your attention!

1) Key Transannulation: Why only 1 diastereomer?



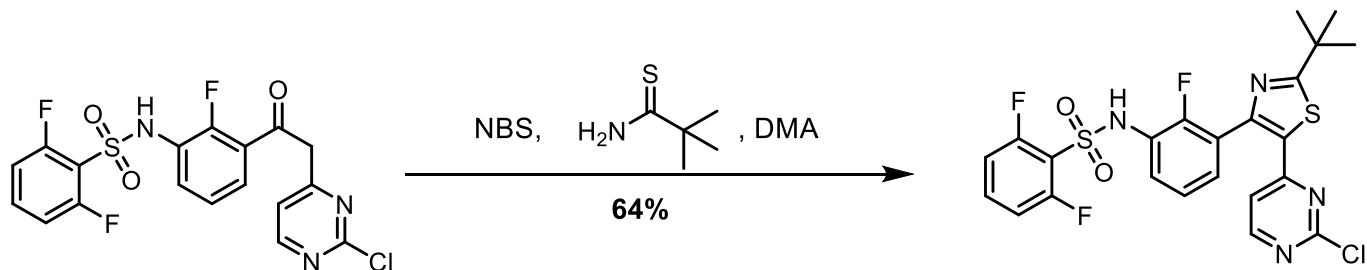
- *J. Nat. Prod.* **1979**, 42, 549 – 568.

1) Key Transannulation: Why only 1 diastereomer?



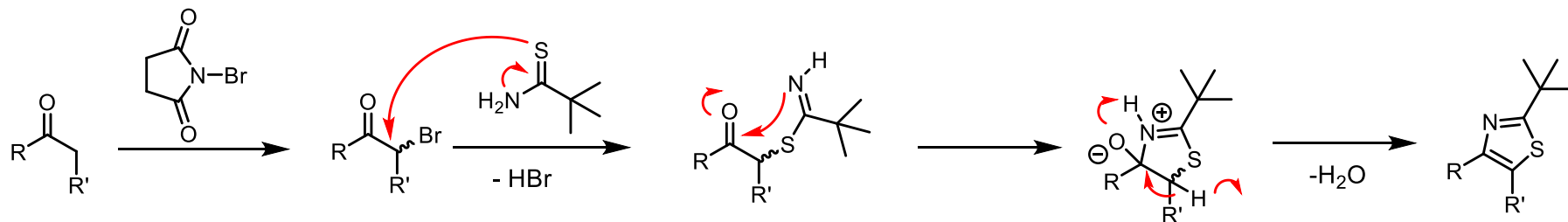
- *J. Nat. Prod.* **1979**, 42, 549 – 568.

2) Name and reaction mechanism of thiazole core synthesis of Dabrafenib ?

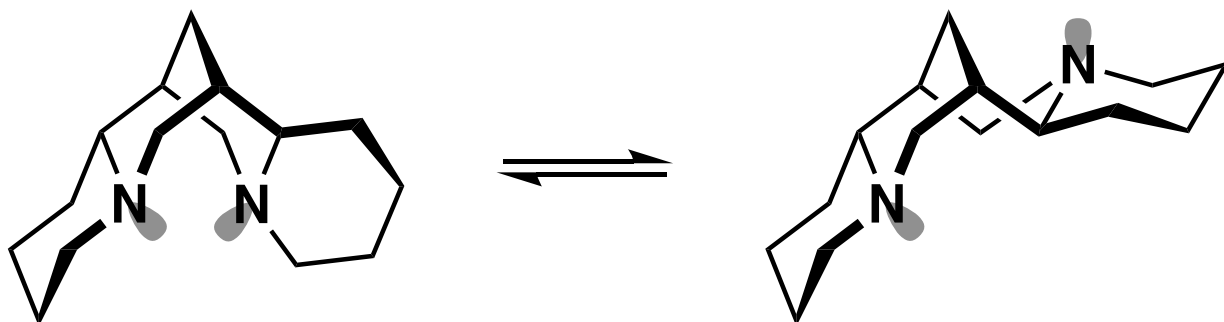


- *ACS Med. Chem. Lett.* **2013**, 4, 358 – 362.
- *Med. Res. Rev.* **2017**, 37, 98 – 148.

2) 2) Name and reaction mechanism of thiazole core synthesis of Dabrafenib ?
-> Hantzsch Thiazole Synthesis



- *Ber. Dtsch. Chem. Ges.* **1887**, 20, 3118 – 3132.
- *The Chemistry of Heterocycles: Chapter 5 - Five-Membered Heterocycles*, Elsevier, **2019**, p. 415.



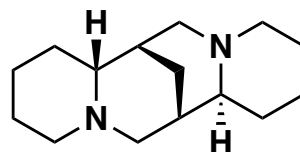
Sparteine-Mediated Enantioselective Lithiation

Diana Cavalli

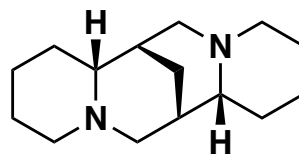
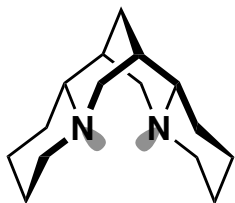
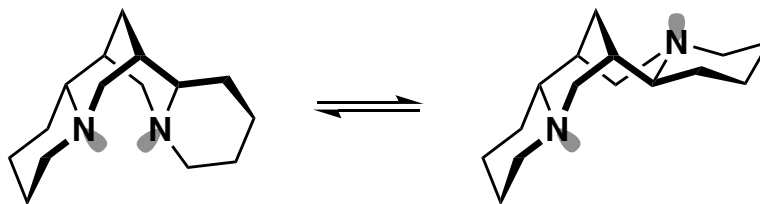
17.05.2021

- Introduction
- Pioneering Works
- Configurationally Labile Li/Sparteine-Carbanion Pairs
- Configurationally Stable Li/Sparteine-Carbanion Pairs
- Recent Applications
- Conclusions
- Questions

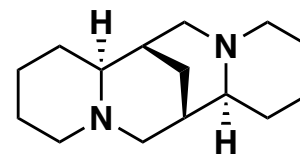
(–)-Sparteine and its diastereomers



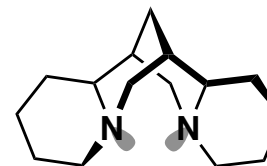
(–)-sparteine

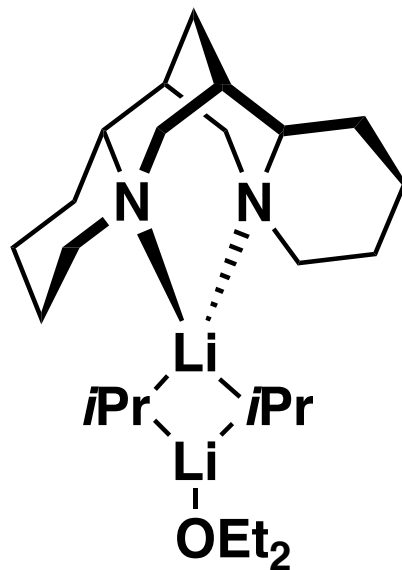


(–)- α -isosparteine



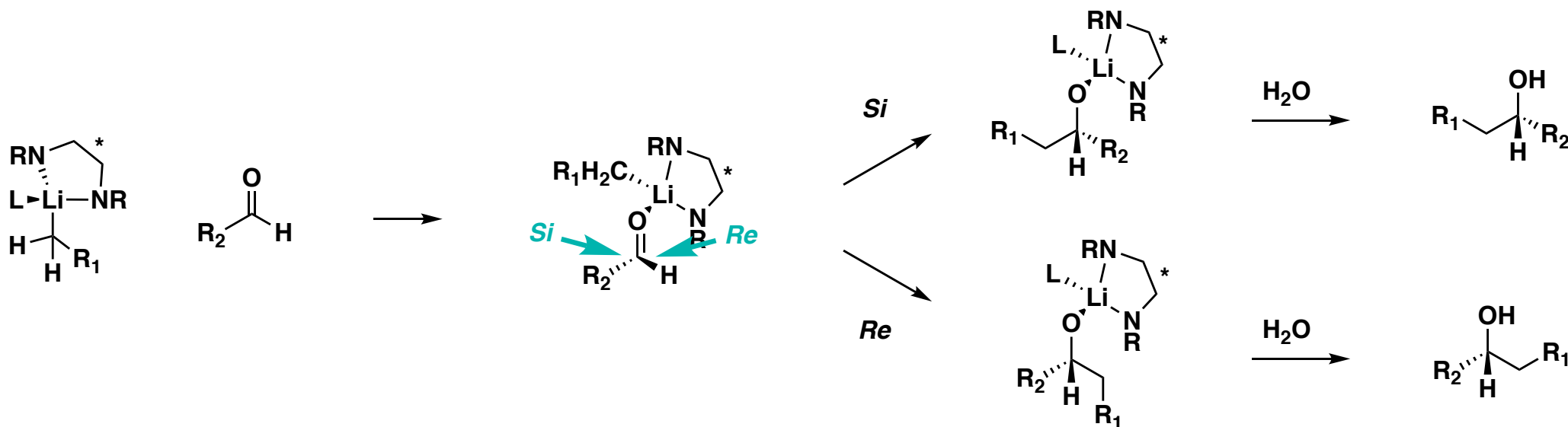
(–)- β -isosparteine



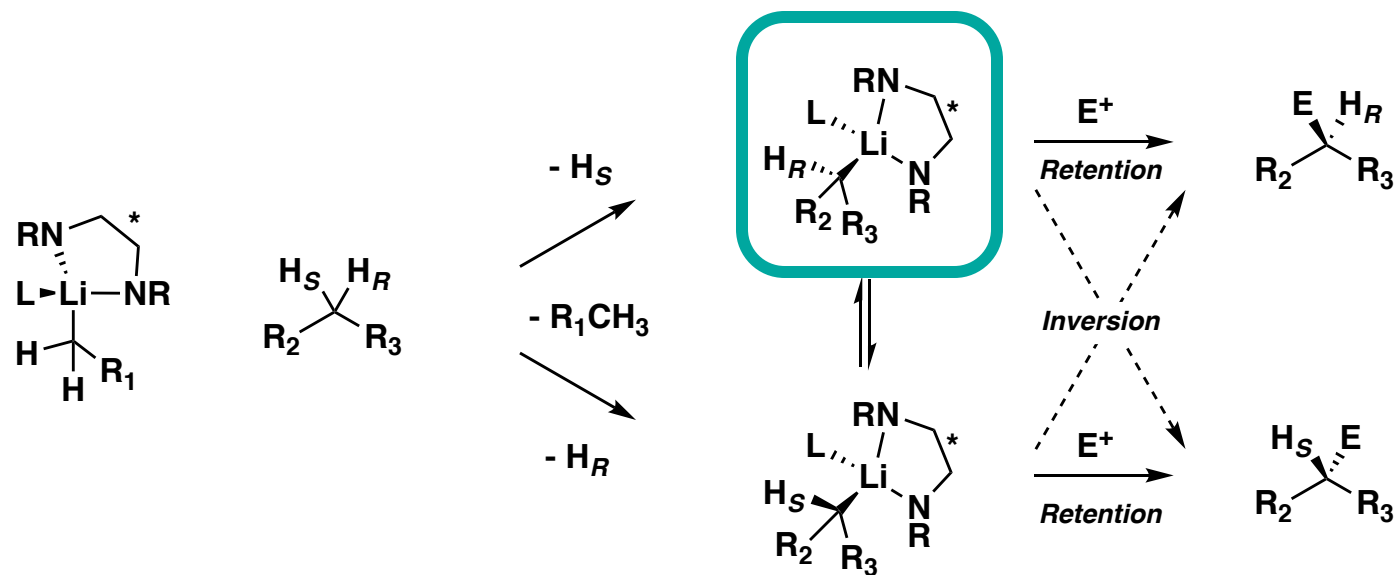




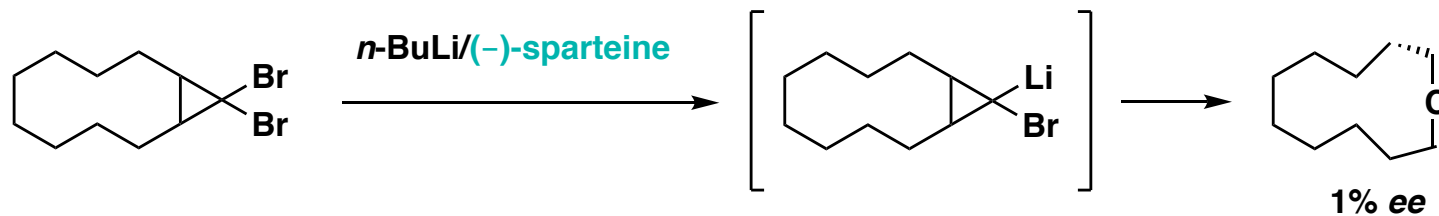
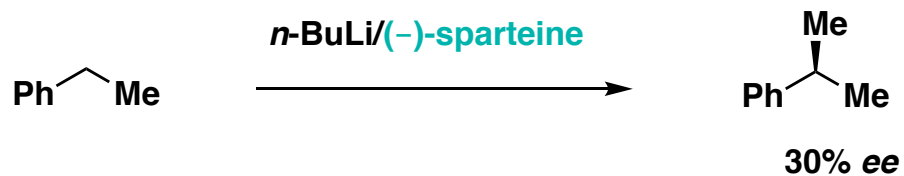
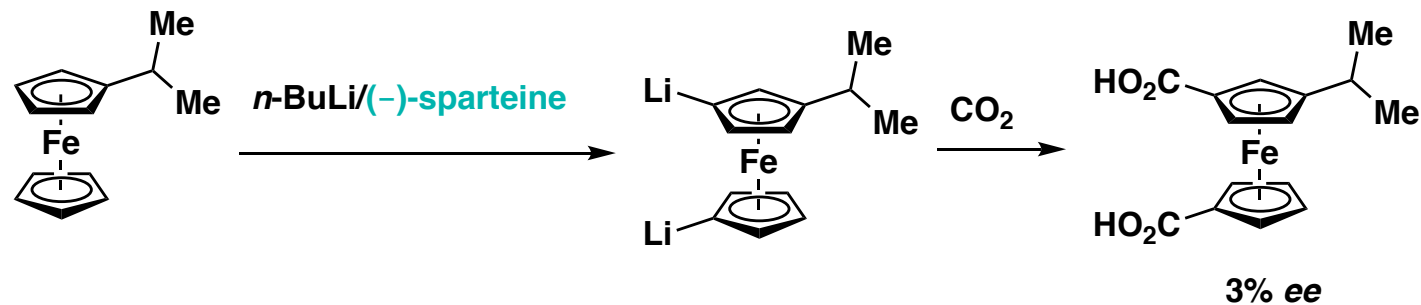
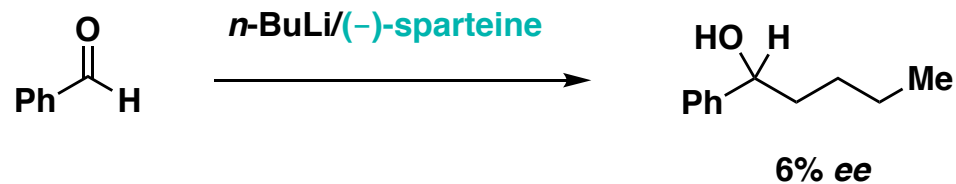
Enantiofacial Selectivity



Stereoselective Deprotonation



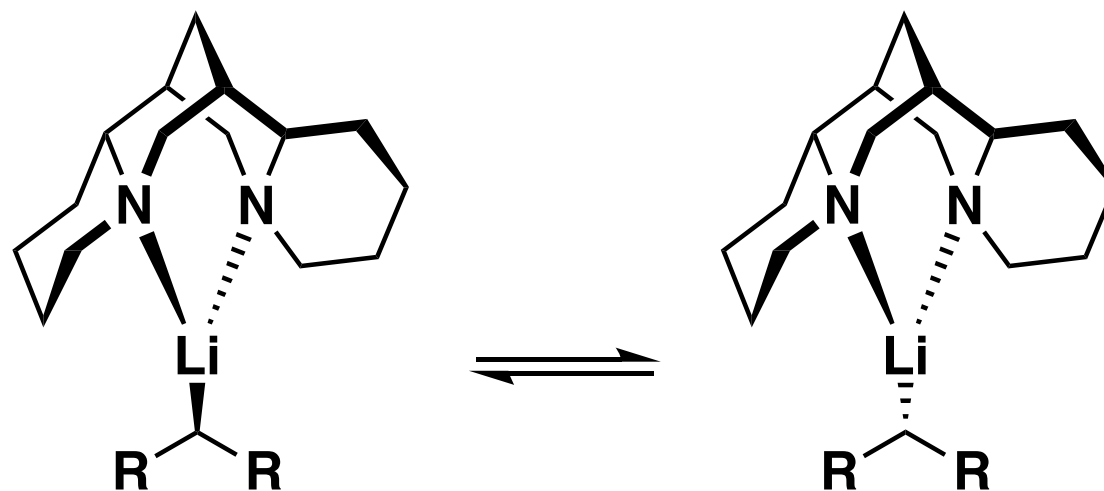
Nozaki, Aratani, Toraya and Noyori, 1968 - 1970



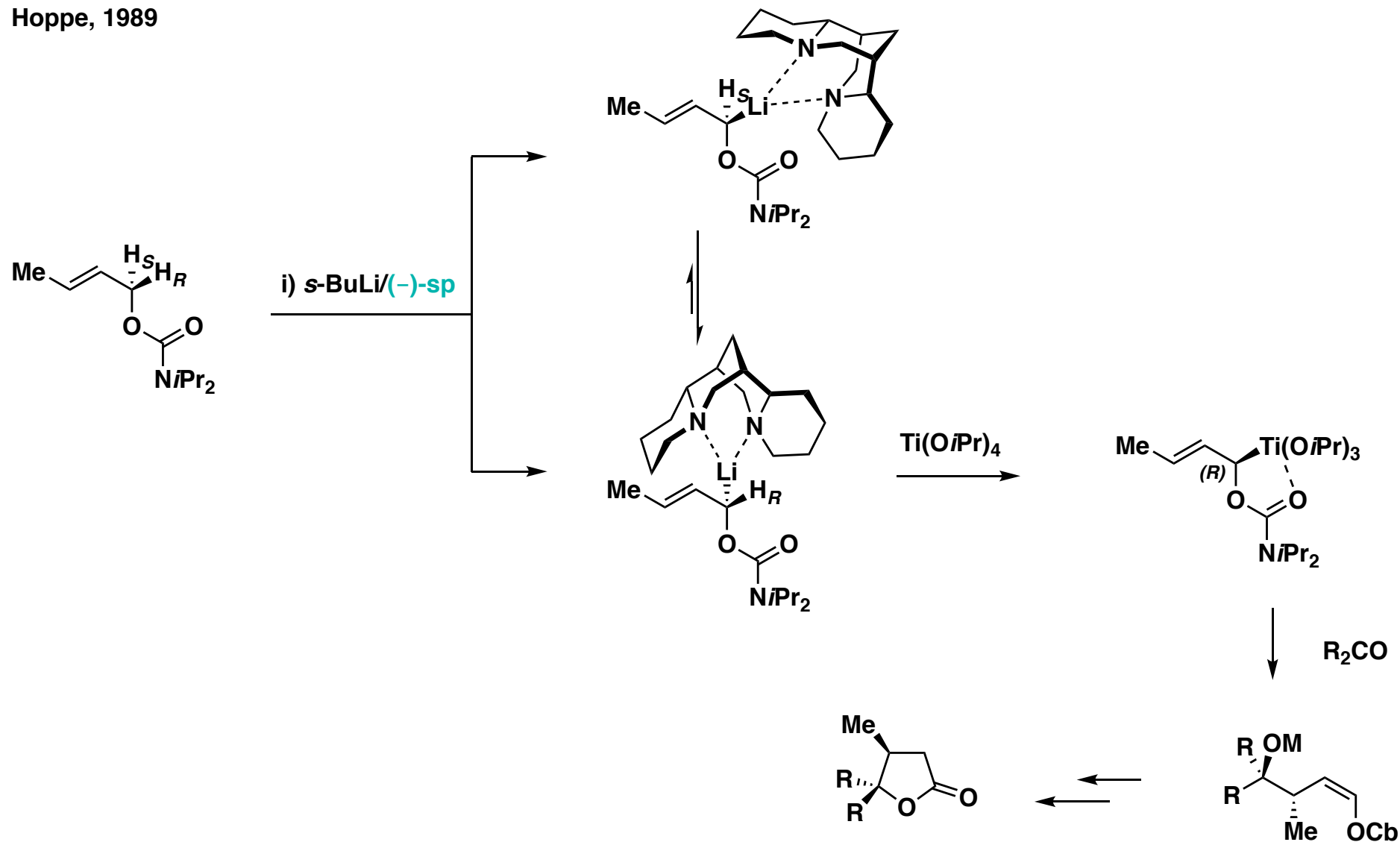
1) T. Aratani, T. Gonda, H. Nozaki, *Tetrahedron*, **1970**, 26, 5453. 2) H. Nozaki, T. Aratani, T. Toraya, R. Noyori, *Tetrahedron*, **1971**, 27, 905.

Configurationally Labile Li/Sparteine-Carbanion Pairs

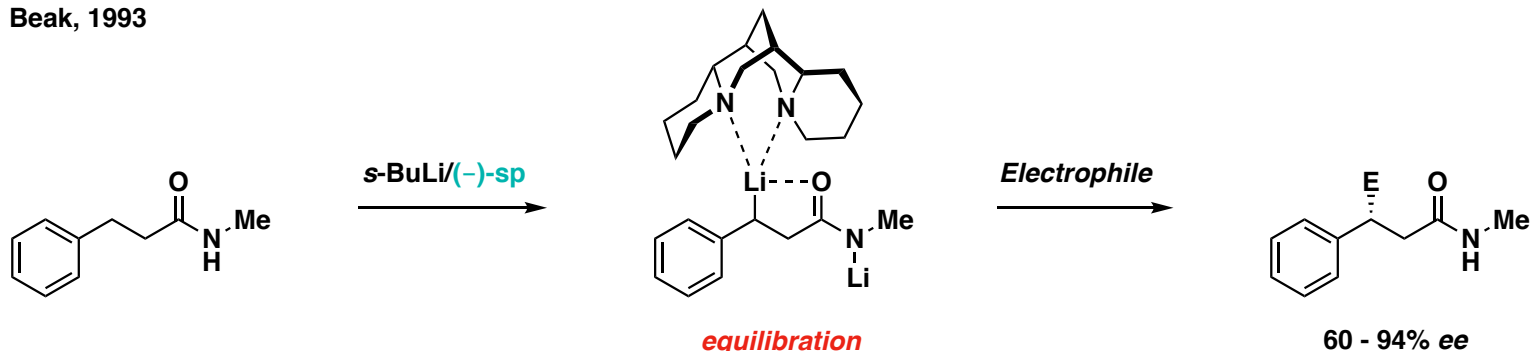
Configurationally labile Li/sp-carbanion pairs



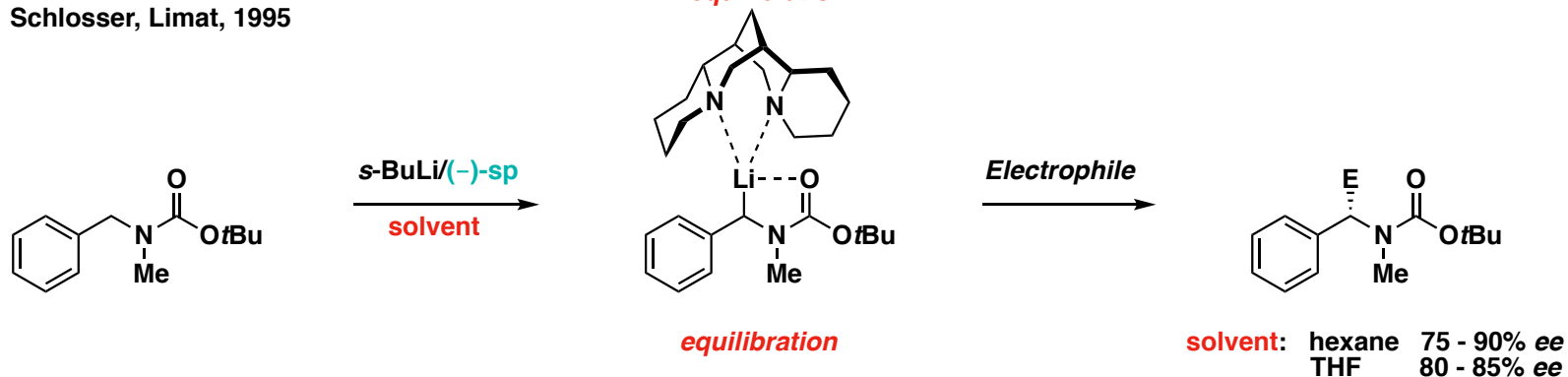
Hoppe, 1989



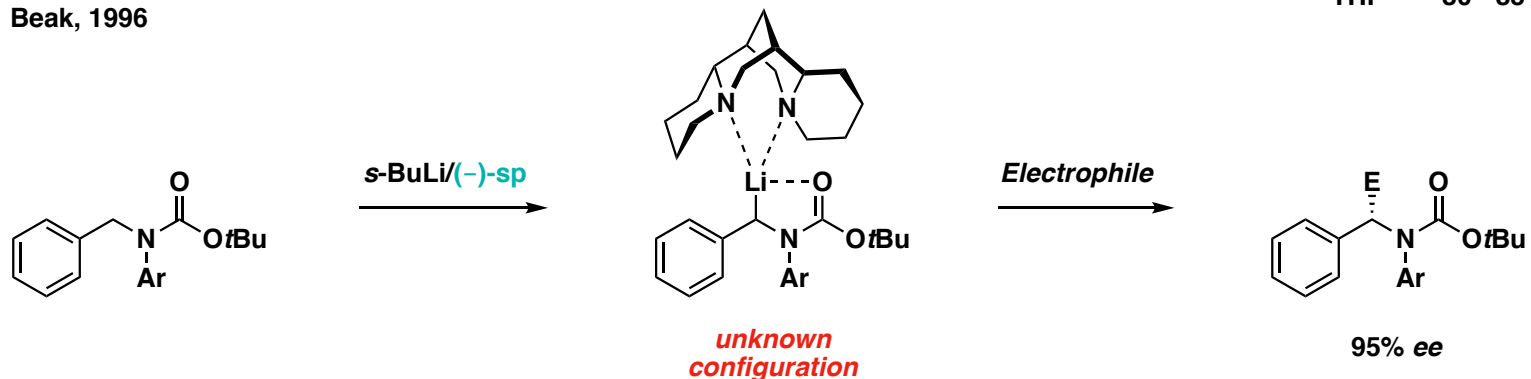
Beak, 1993



Schlosser, Limat, 1995

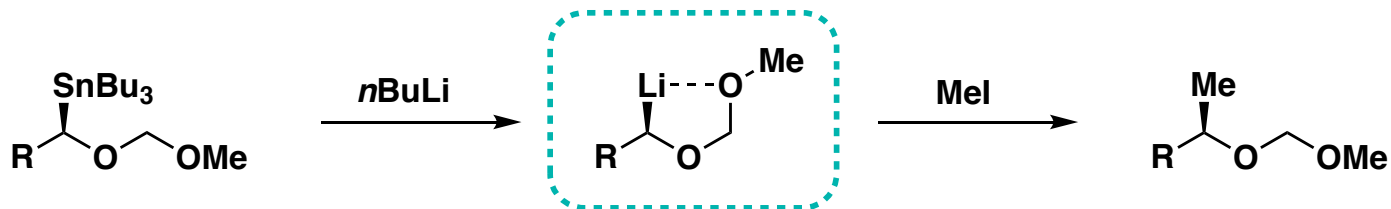


Beak, 1996



Configurationally Stable Li/Sparteine-Carbanion Pairs

Still, Sreekumar, 1980



Examples of configurationally stable lithium/sparteine carbanion pairs:

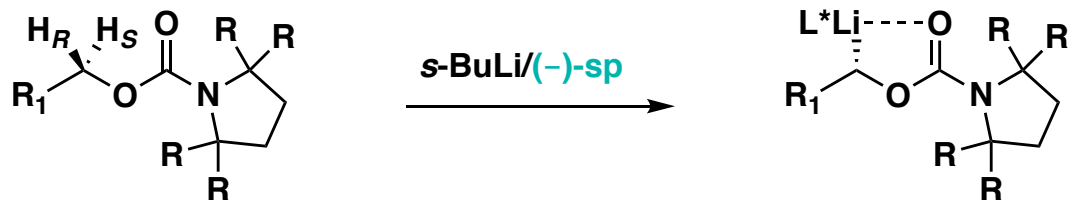
α to an Oxygen Atom:

- Hoppe's Alkyl Carbamates
- Hoppe's Aryl Carbamates

α to a Nitrogen Atom:

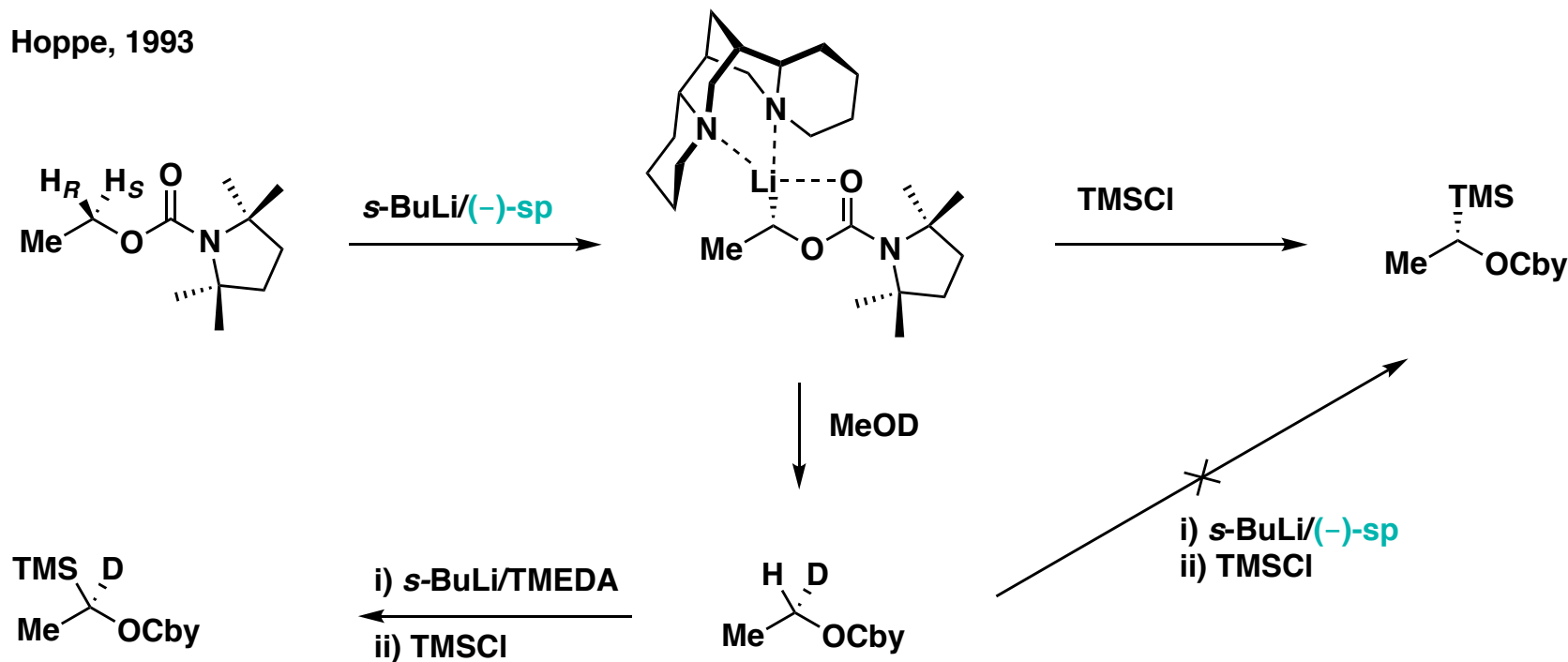
- Heterocyclic substrates

Lithiation α to an Oxygen Atom

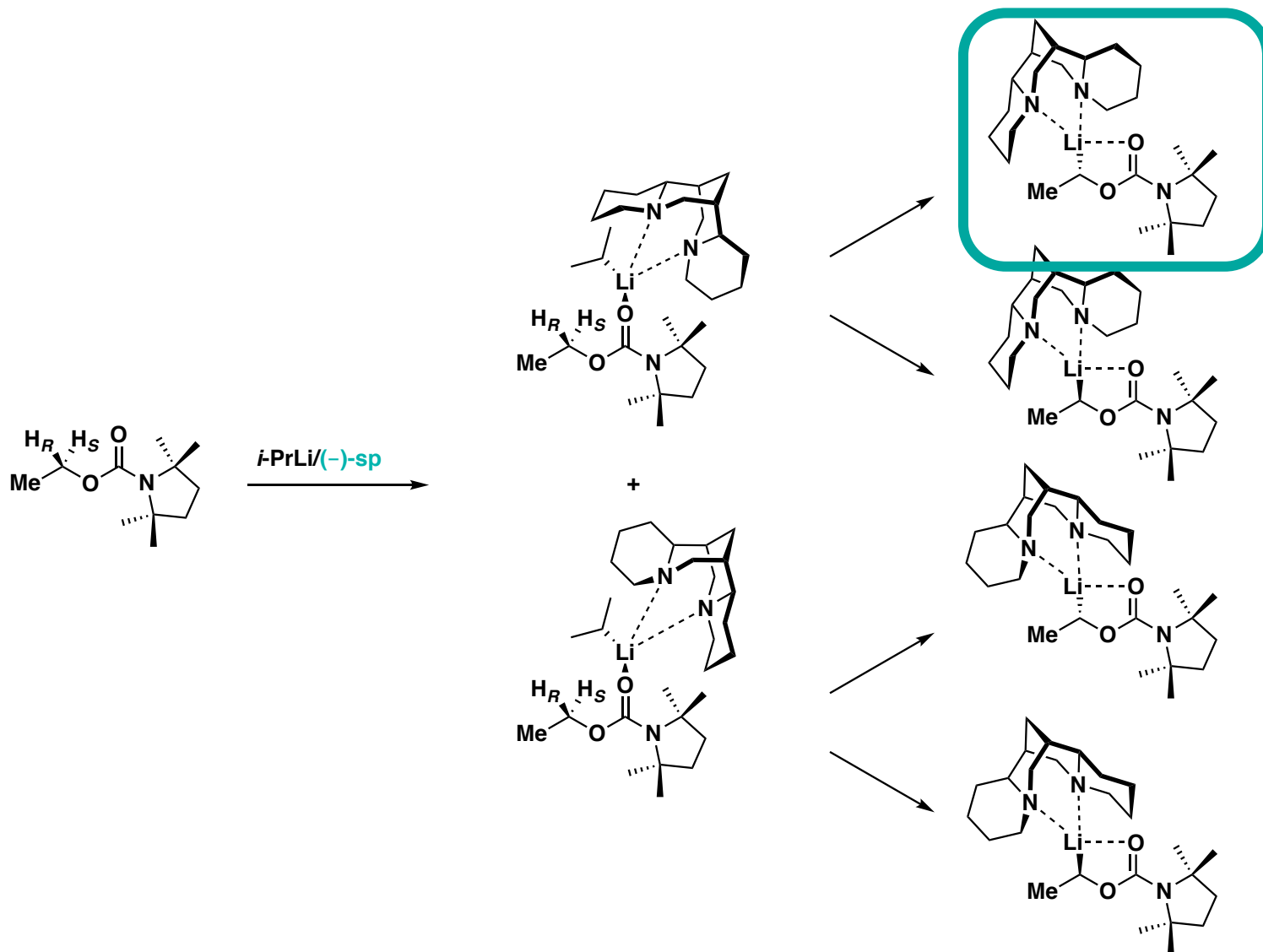


$R_1 = \text{alkyl, aryl}$

Hoppe, 1993

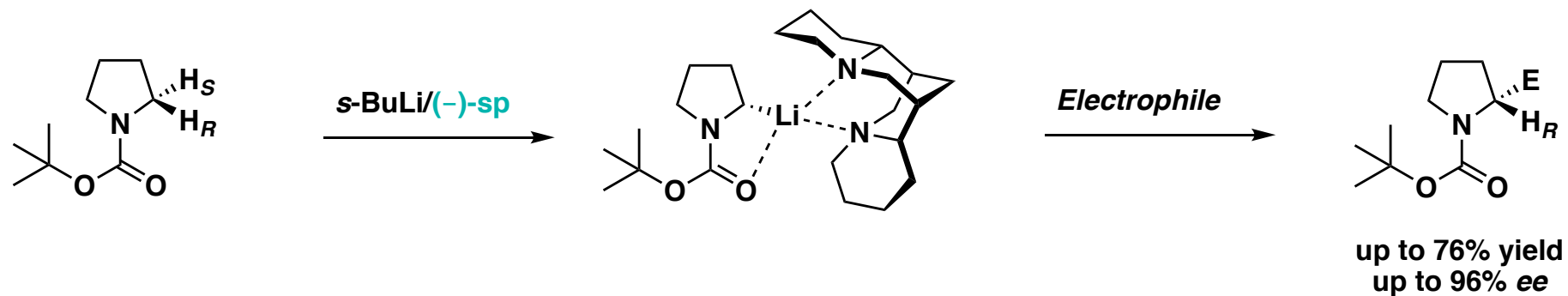


Lithiation α to an Oxygen Atom

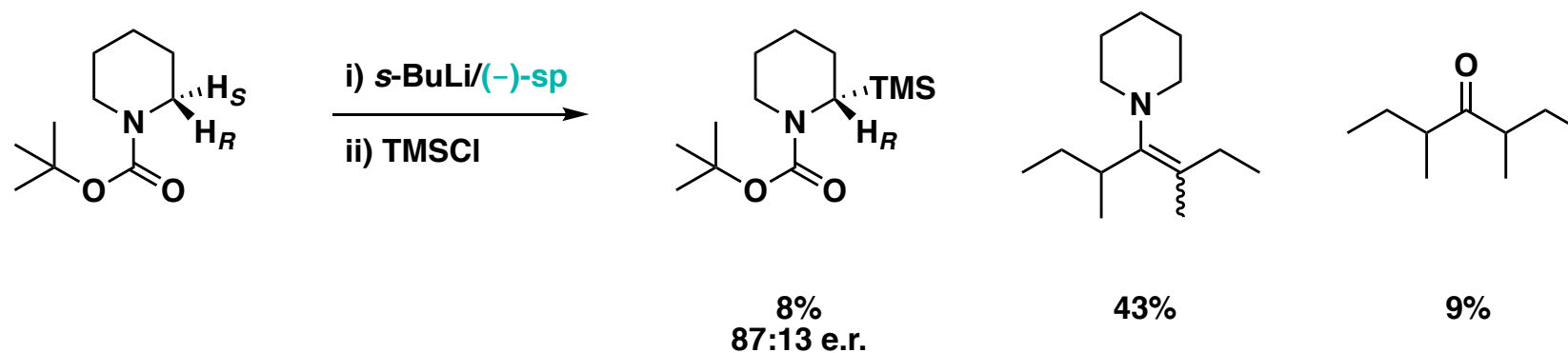


Lithiation α to a Nitrogen Atom

Beak, 1991

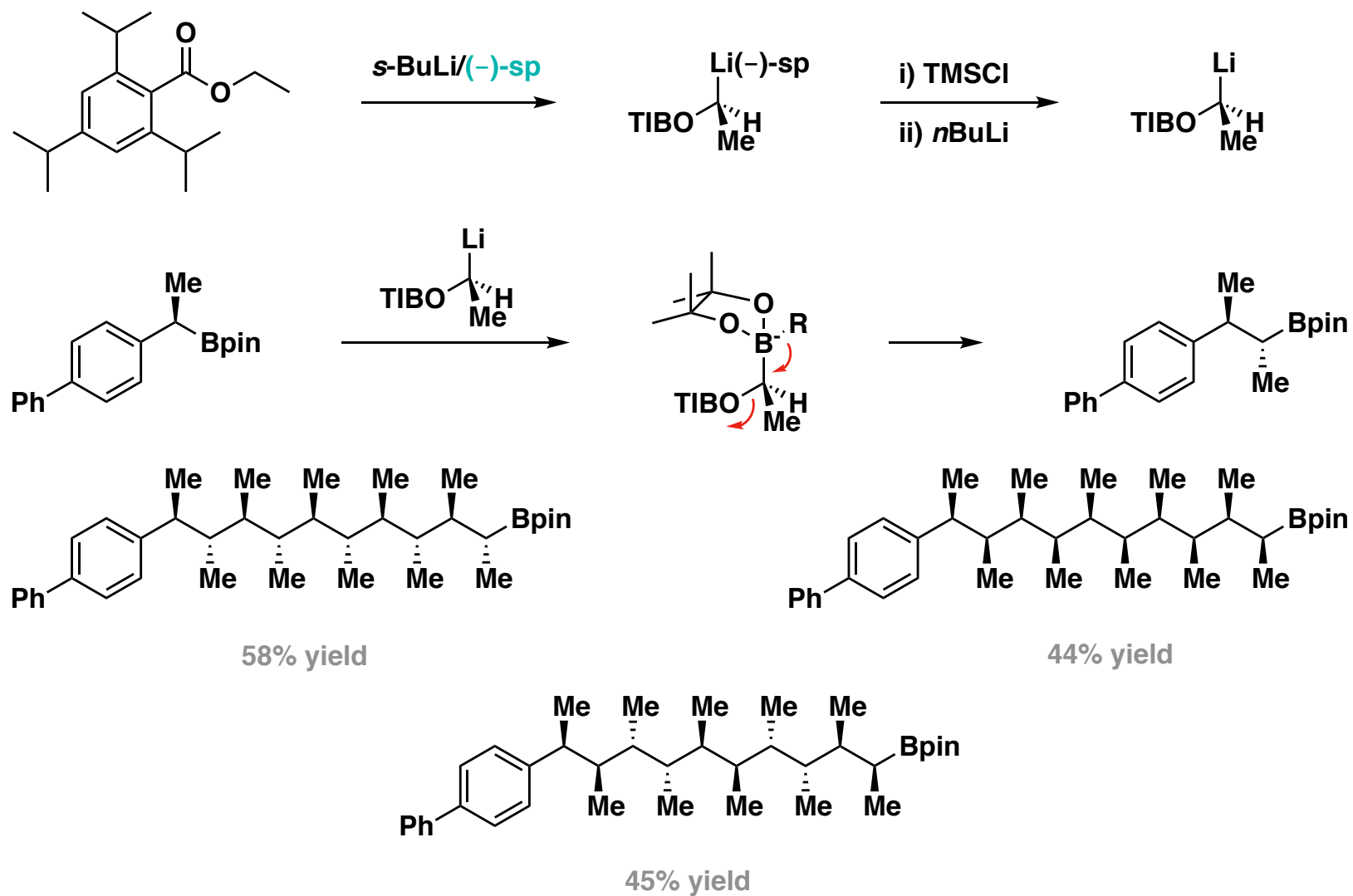


Bailey, Beak, 2002

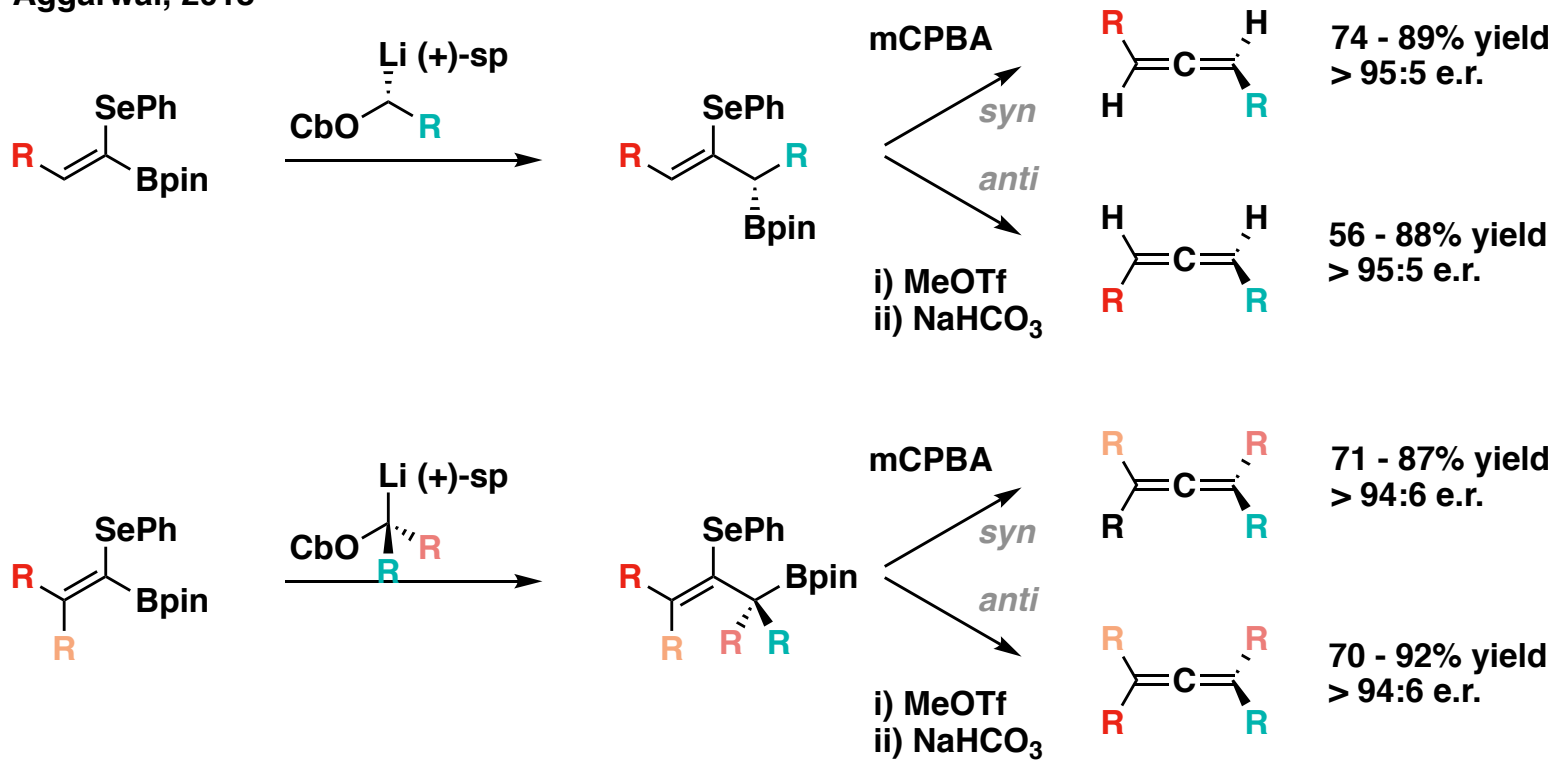


Recent Applications

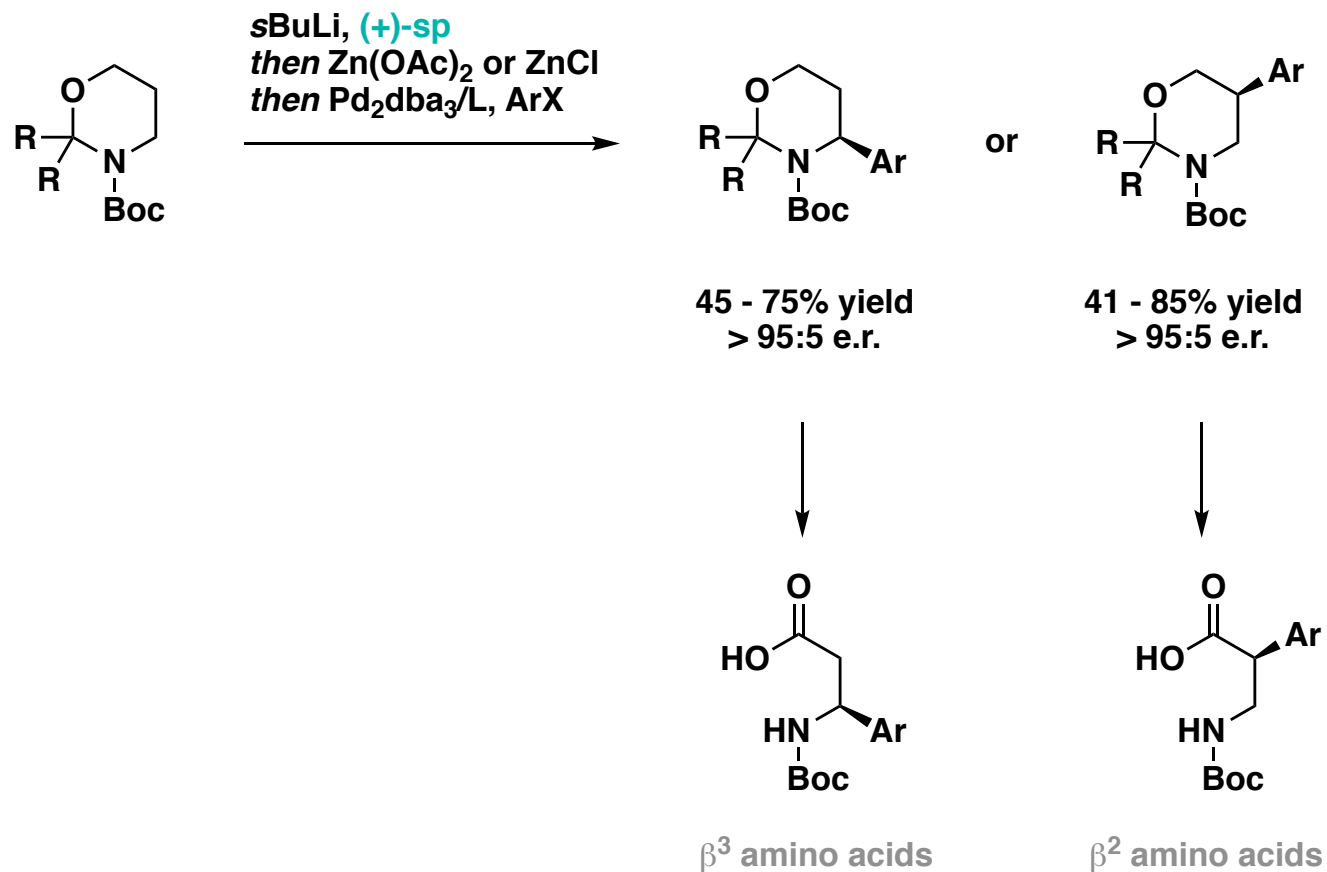
Aggarwal, 2014



Aggarwal, 2018



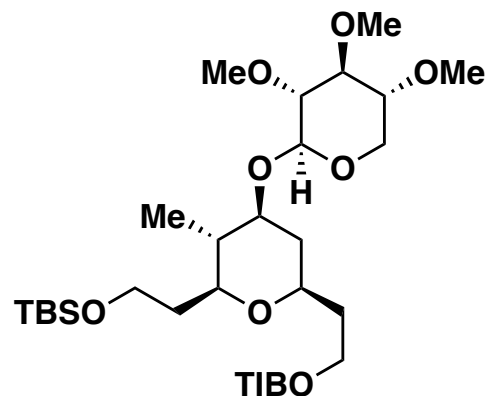
Baudoin, 2019



- Highly enantioselective deprotonation of carbamates
- Can be combined to a various arrange of electrophiles
 - Various enantioselective transformations could be achieved
- (+)-sparteine (and analogs) is suitable as well

Questions

Aggarwal, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2016

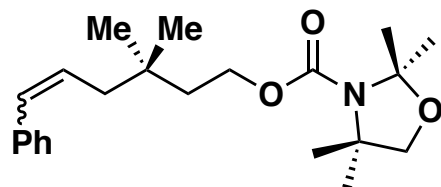


i) *s*BuLi (1.1 equiv)
(+)-sparteine
Et₂O, -78 °C, 1 h

?

ii) 
(1.2 equiv)
-78 °C, 1 h, then reflux 2 h
iii) NaOH (2 M):H₂O₂ (30%) (2:1)
RT, 2 h

Hoppe, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 1997

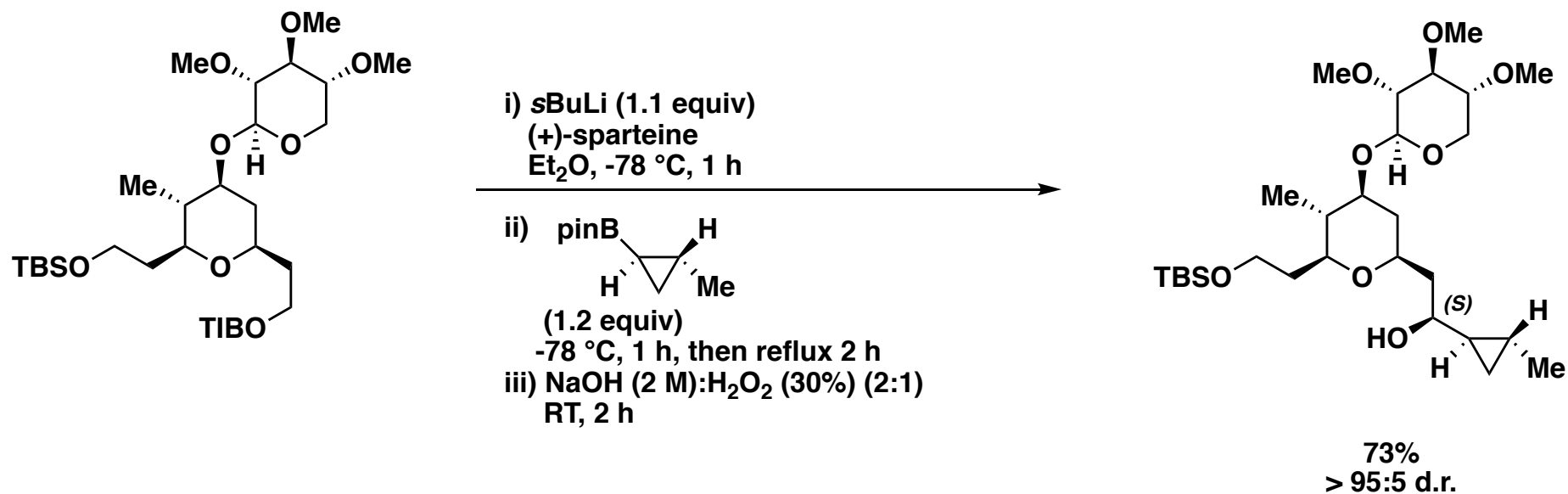


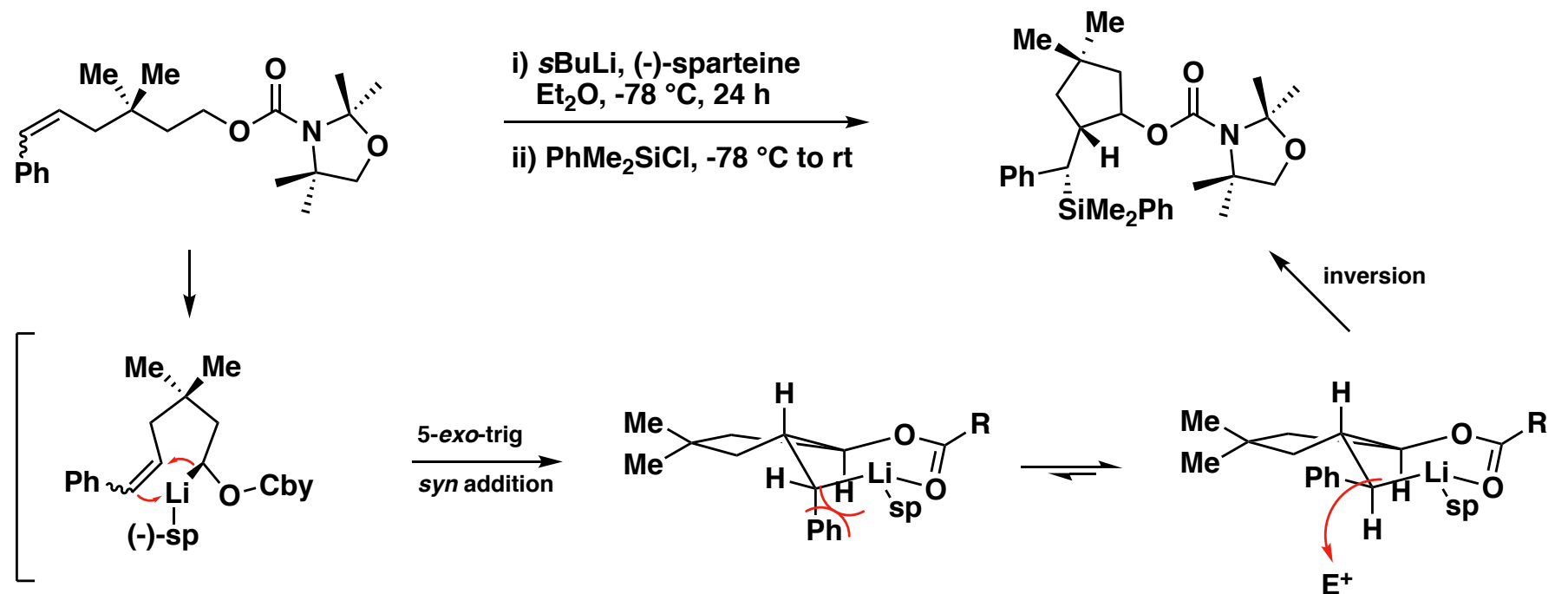
i) *s*BuLi, (-)-sparteine
Et₂O, -78 °C, 24 h

?

ii) PhMe₂SiCl, -78 °C to rt

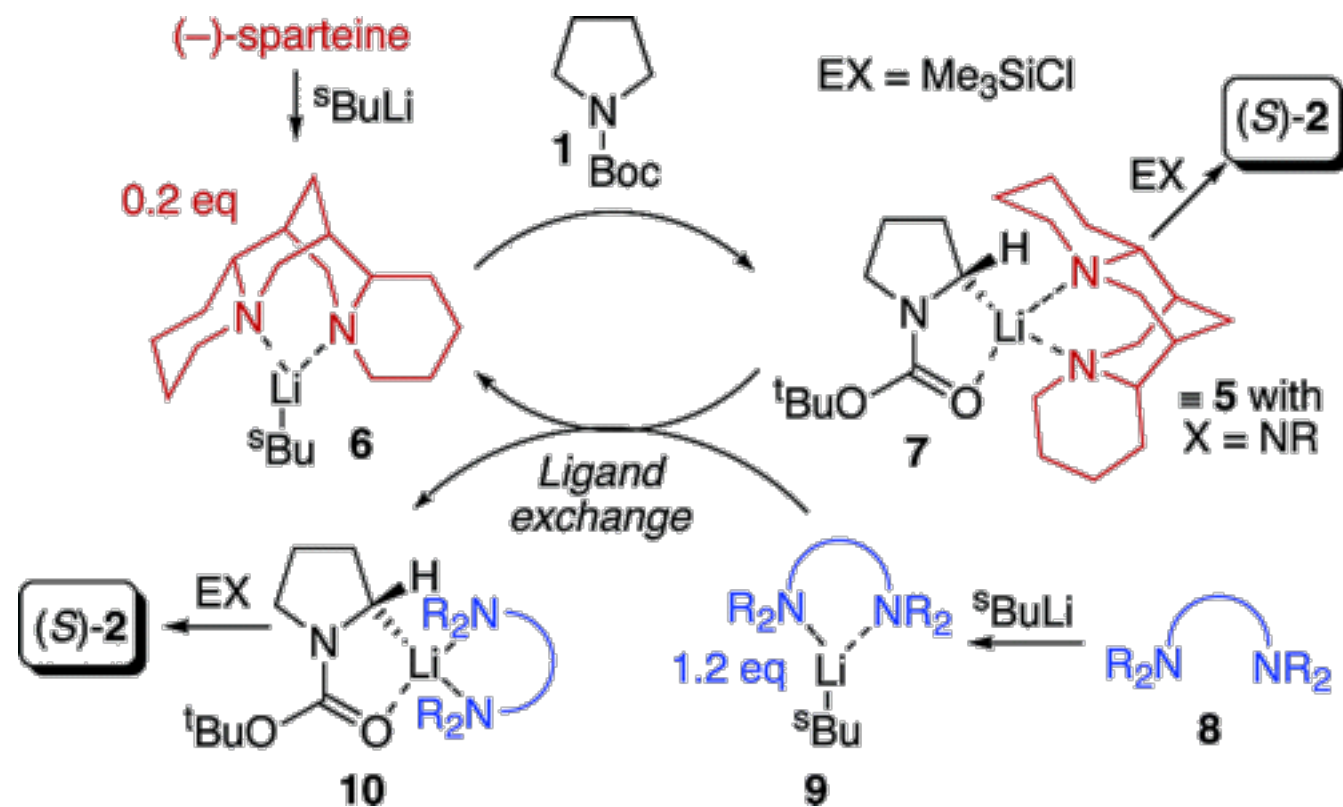
Aggarwal, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2016



Hoppe, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 1997

Thank you for your attention

Questions?



Heterocycle Synthesis *via* Enantioselective NHC-Catalysed Annulations

Frontiers in Chemical Synthesis:
Heterocyclic Chemistry

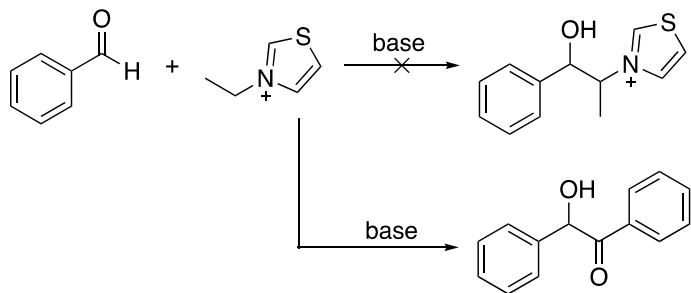
Lara Lavrenčič
1st year PhD student at LSCI
20.05.2021

Presentation Outline

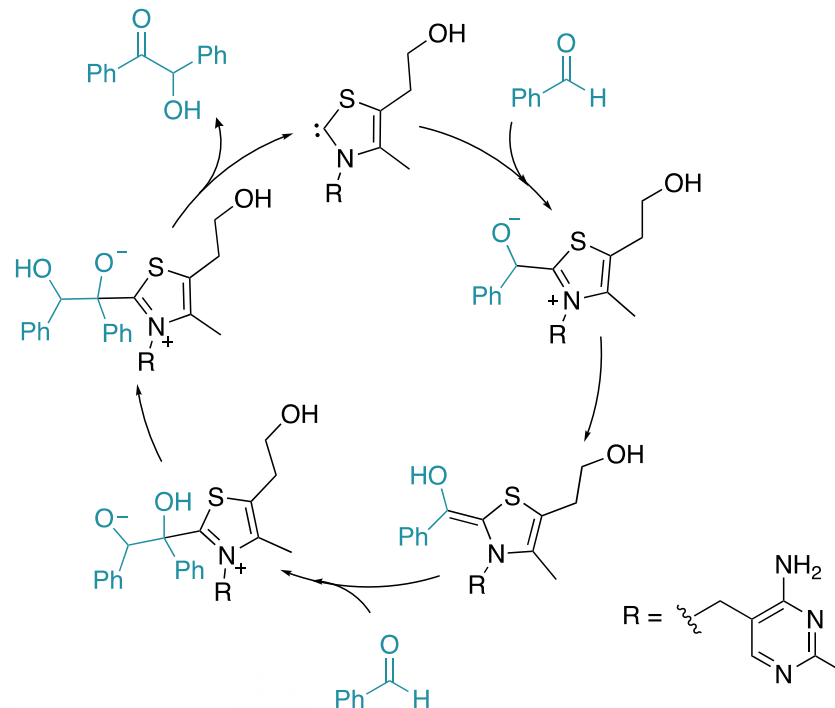
1. Background and Main Innovations
2. Reactivity Overview
3. Selected Examples:
 - 3.1. Homoenolate Equivalents
 - 3.2. (Conjugated) Enolate Equivalents
 - 3.3. α,β -Unsaturated Acyl Azoliums
 - 3.4 Cooperative NHC/Metal Catalysis
4. Conclusion and Questions

Early Historical Background

Ugai:



Breslow:



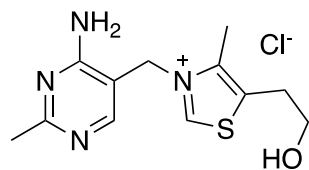
NHC Precatalyst Development

Background and Main Innovations

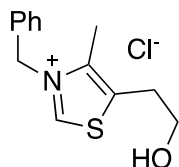
Reactivity Overview

Selected Examples

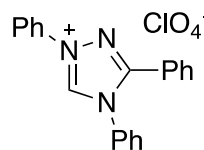
Conclusion and Questions



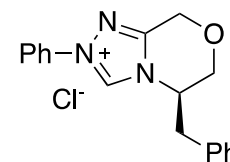
Thiamine (Vitamin B1)
Ugai and Breslow, 1943



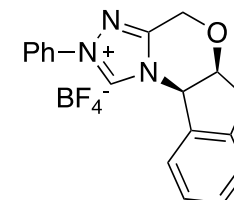
Stetter, 1976



Enders and Tesla, 1996



Knight and Leeper, 1998



Rovis, 2002

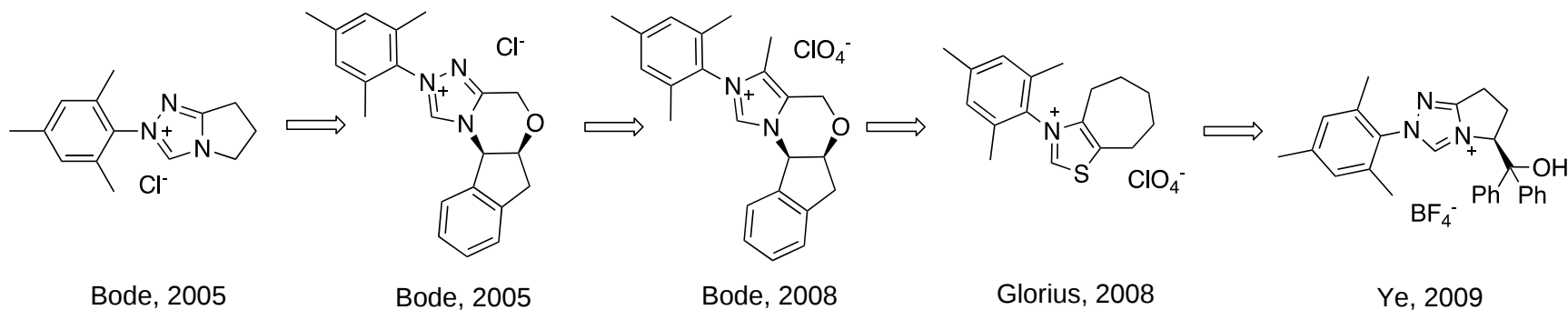
NHC Precatalyst Development

Background and Main Innovations

Reactivity Overview

Selected Examples

Conclusion and Questions



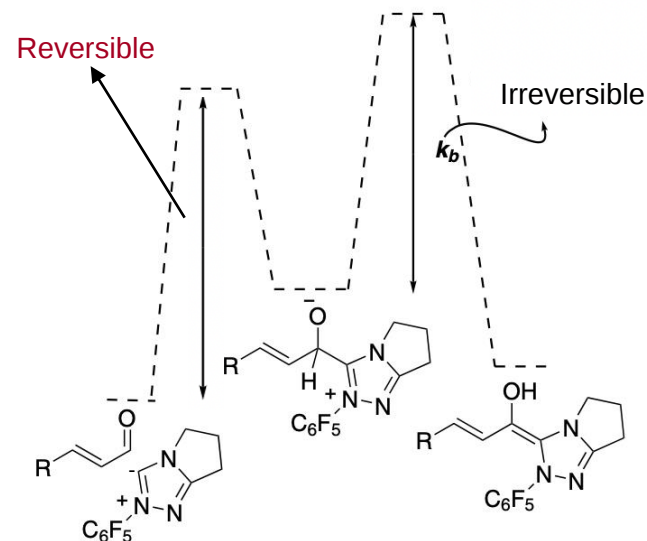
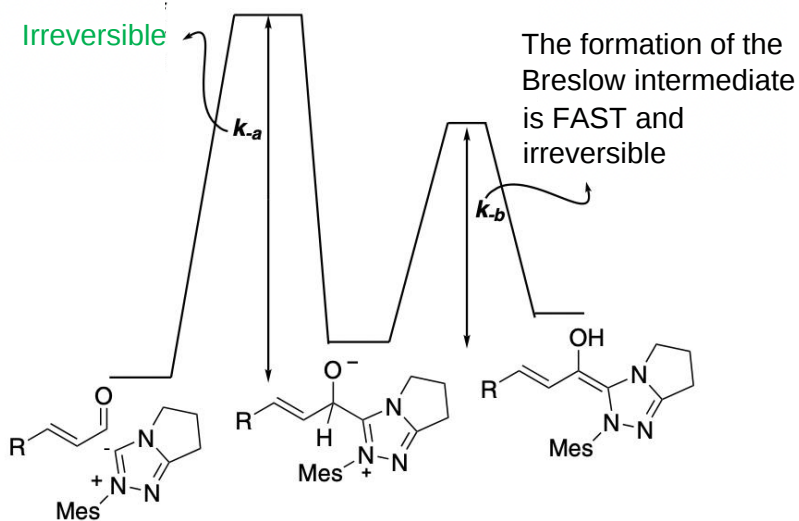
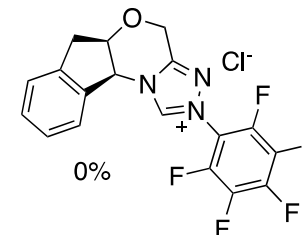
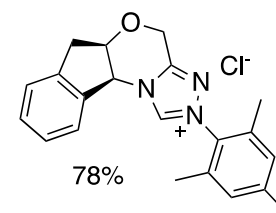
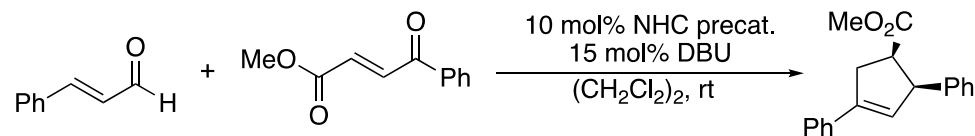
N-Mesityl Catalysts

Background and Main Innovations

Reactivity Overview

Selected Examples

Conclusion and Questions



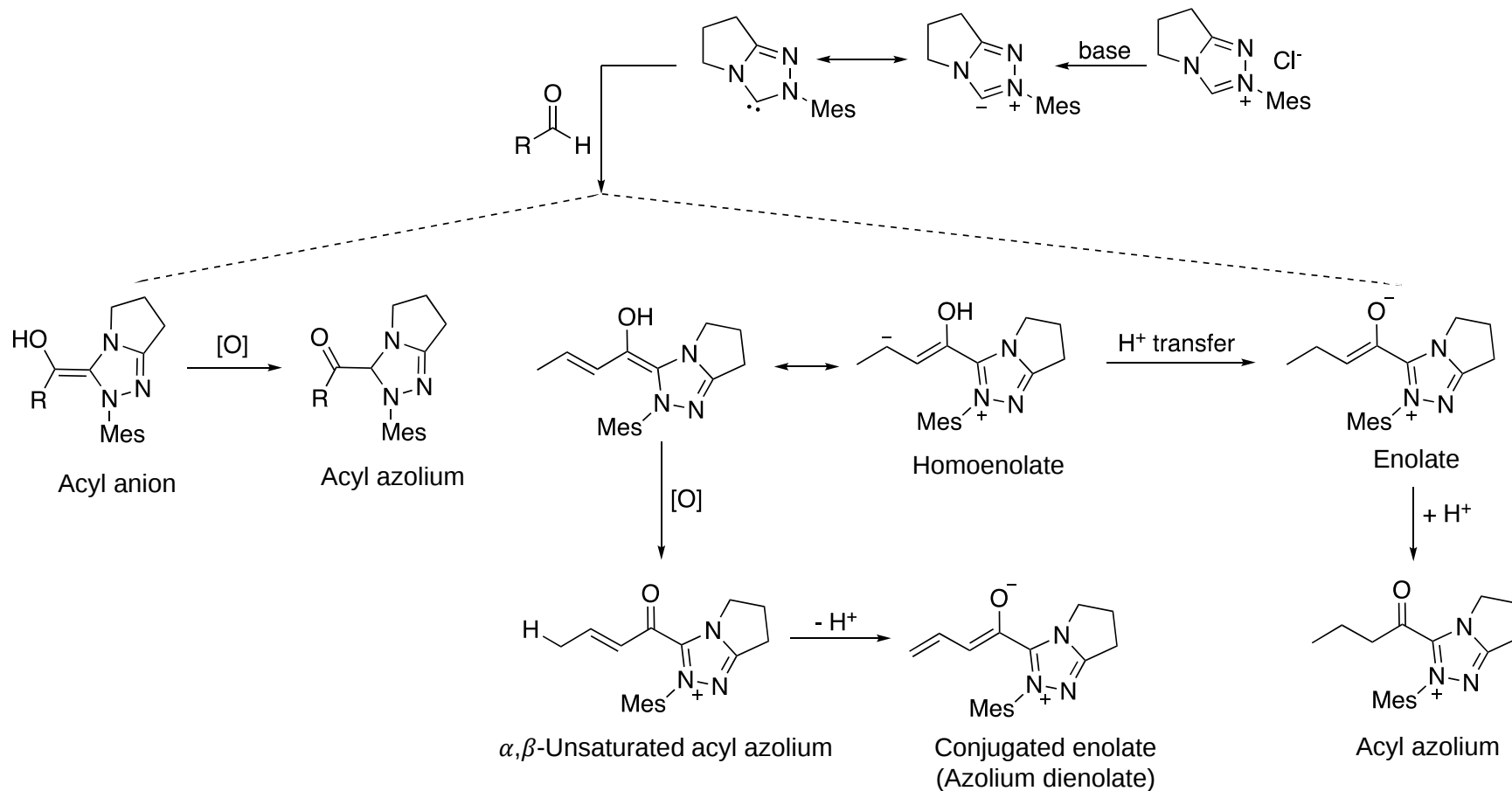
Types of Reactive Intermediates

Background and Main Innovations

Reactivity Overview

Selected Examples

Conclusion and Questions



Presentation Outline

1. Background and Main Innovations
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3. Selected Examples:
 - 3.1. Homoenolate Equivalents
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 - 3.3. α,β -Unsaturated Acyl Azoliums
 - 3.4 Cooperative NHC/Metal Catalysis
4. Conclusion and Questions

Annulations via Formal 1,2-Additions

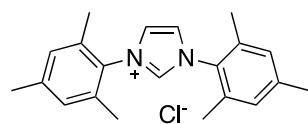
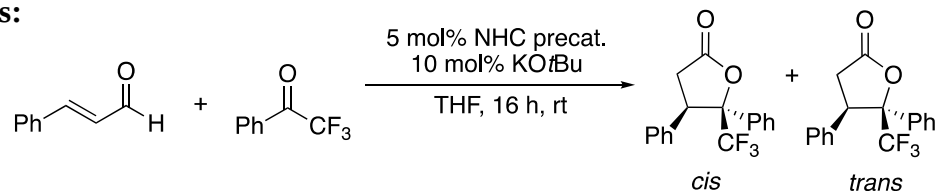
Background and Main Innovations

Reactivity Overview

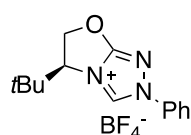
Homoenolate Equivalents

Conclusion and Questions

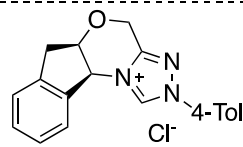
Glorius:



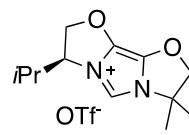
84%, 1.9:1 *dr*



0%

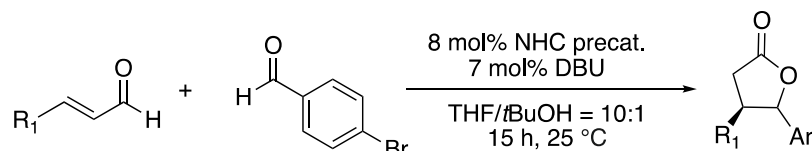


10%



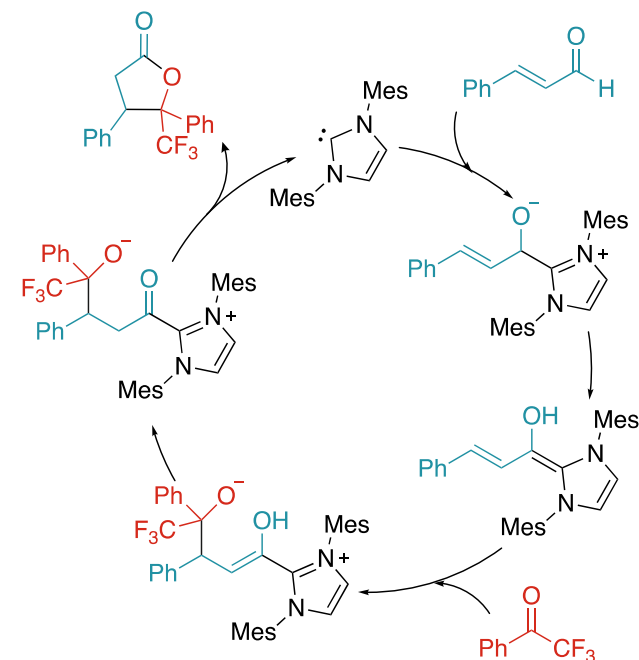
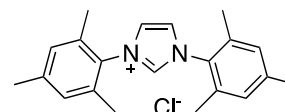
70%, 2.8:1 *dr*, 12/25 *ee*

Bode:



~ 80%

dr (*cis*/*trans*) = from 4:1 to 8:1



Annulations *via* Formal 1,2-Additions

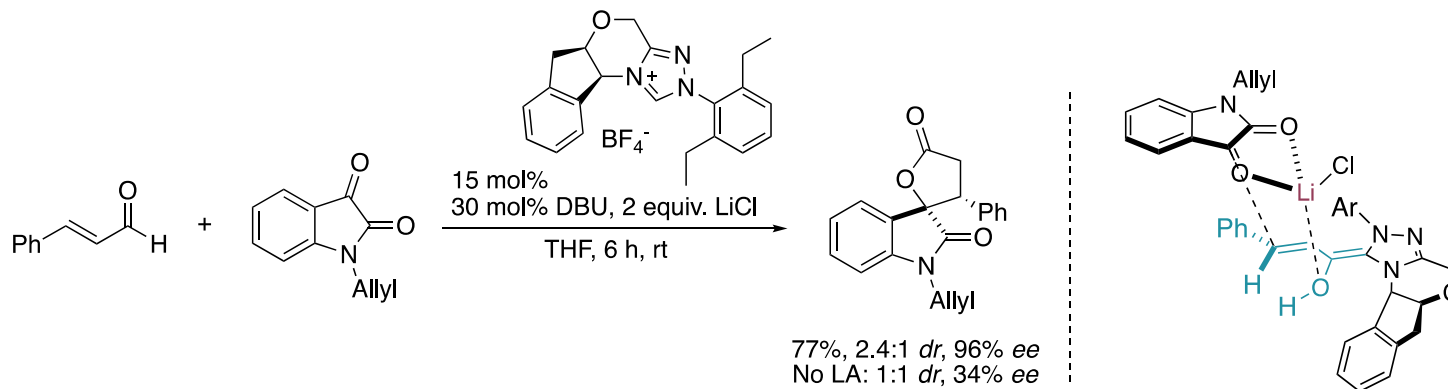
Background and Main Innovations

Reactivity Overview

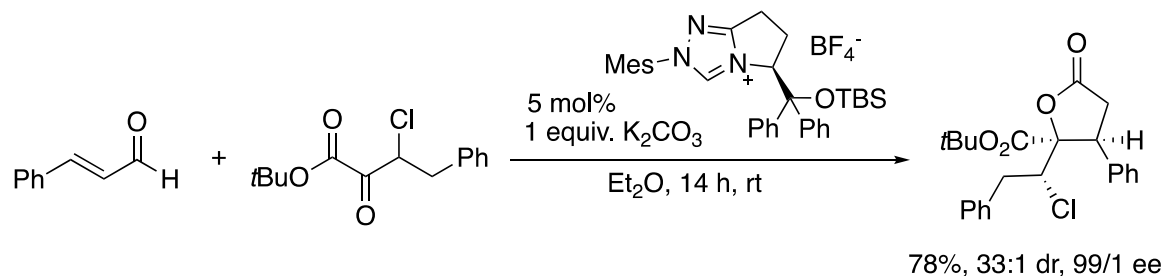
Homoenolate Equivalents

Conclusion and Questions

Scheidt:



Johnson:



Annulations via Formal 1,4-Additions

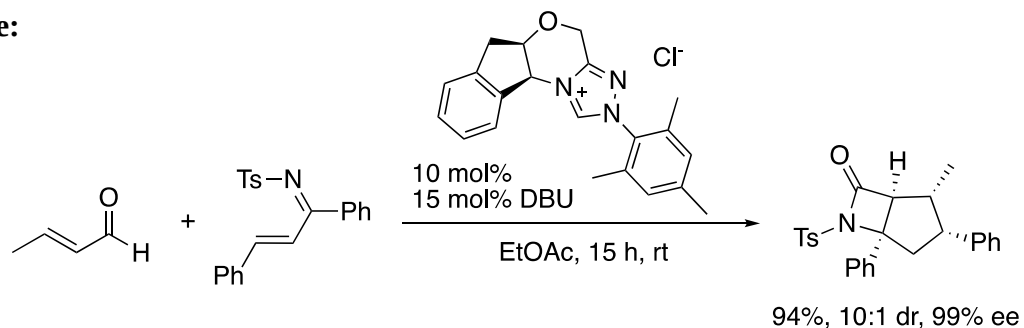
Background and Main Innovations

Reactivity Overview

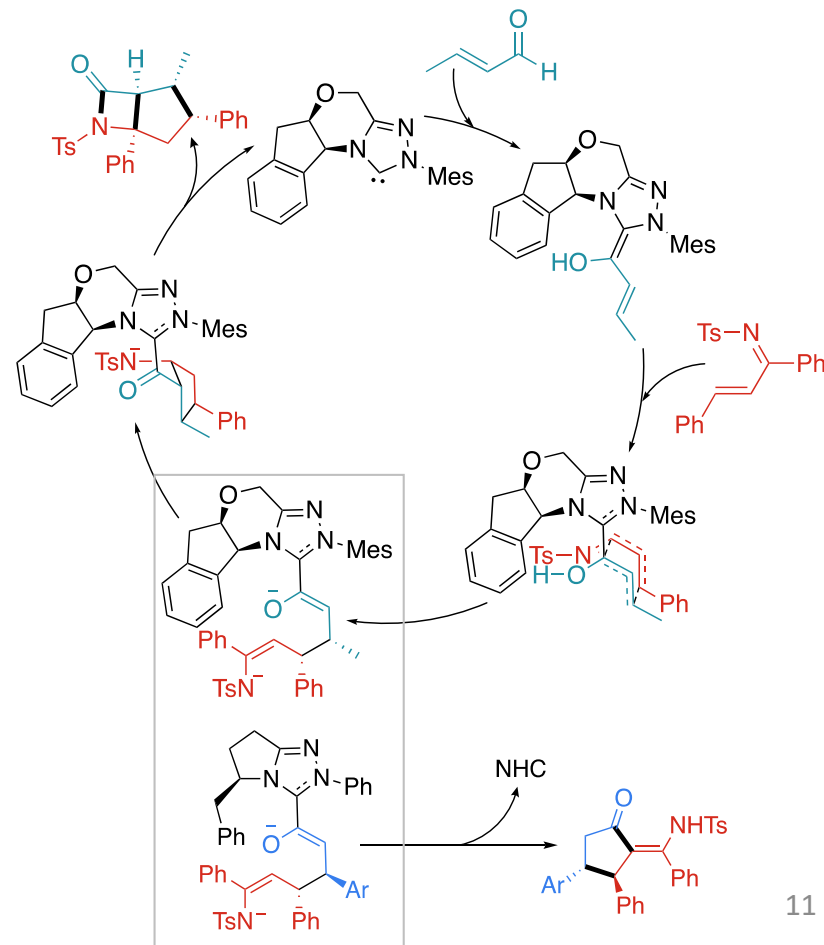
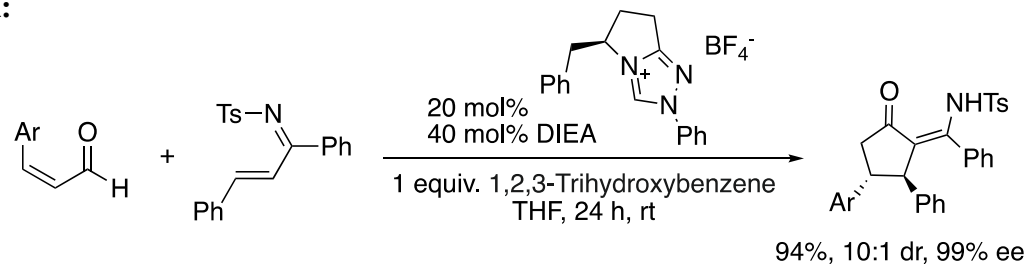
Homoenolate Equivalents

Conclusion and Questions

Bode:



Chi:



Annulations via Formal 1,4-Additions

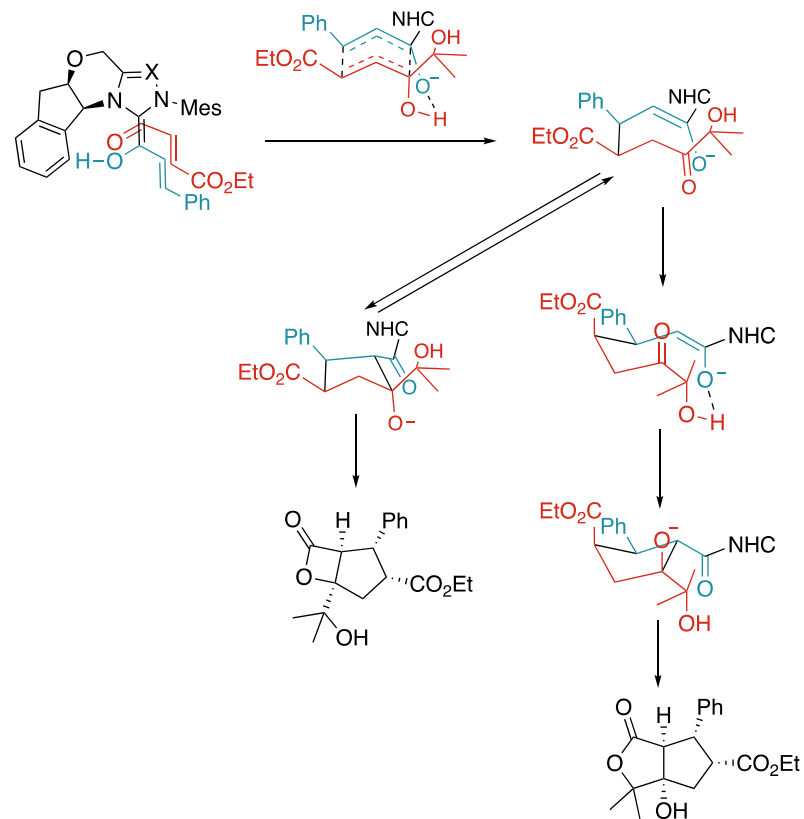
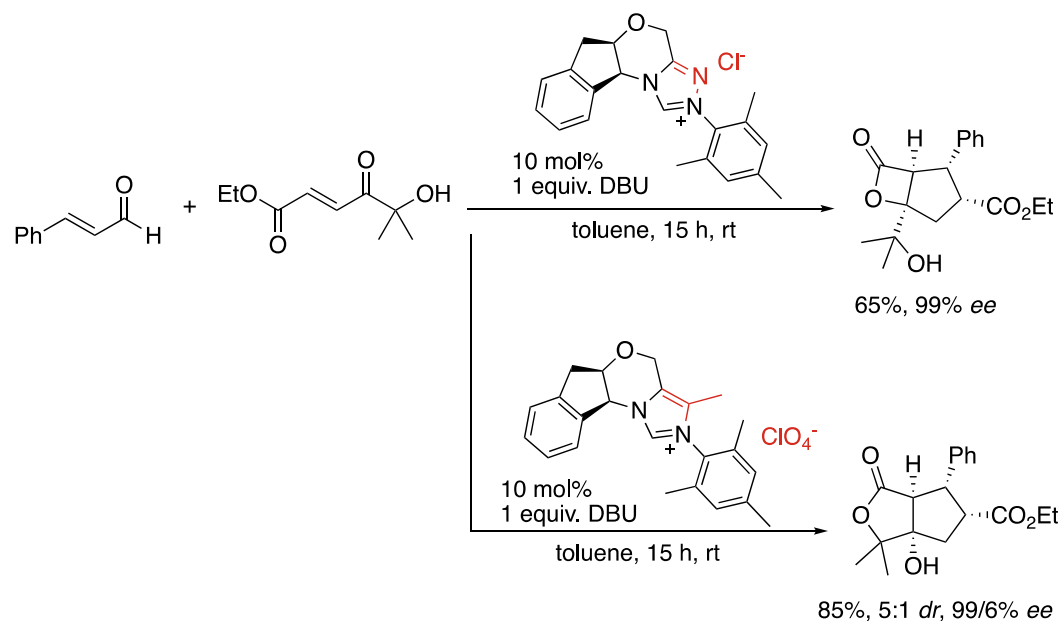
Background and Main Innovations

Reactivity Overview

Homoenolate Equivalents

Conclusion and Questions

Bode:



Presentation Outline

1. Background and Main Innovations
2. Reactivity Overview
3. Selected Examples:
 - 3.1. Homoenolate Equivalents
 - 3.2. (Conjugated) Enolate Equivalents
 - 3.3. α,β -Unsaturated Acyl Azoliums
 - 3.4 Cooperative NHC/Metal Catalysis
4. Conclusion and Questions

[4+2] Annulations

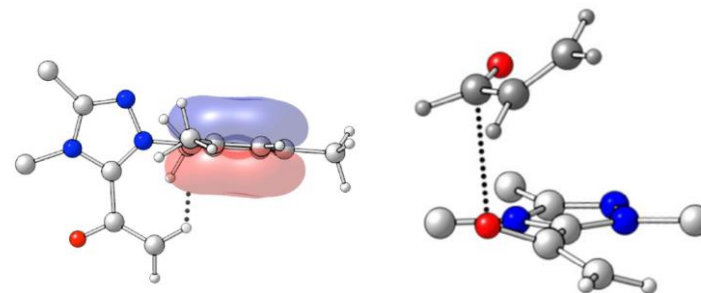
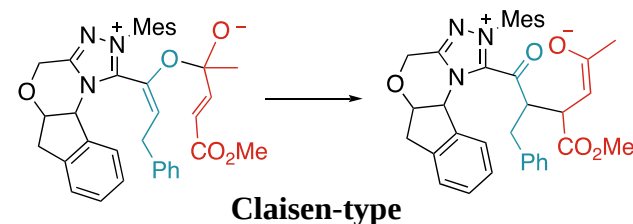
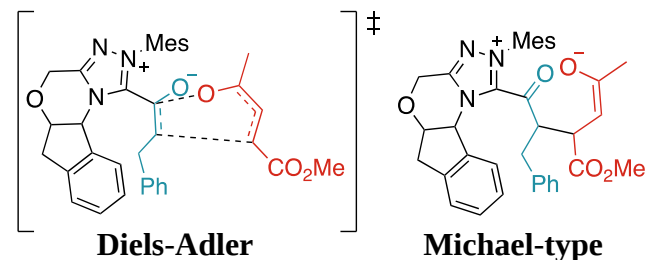
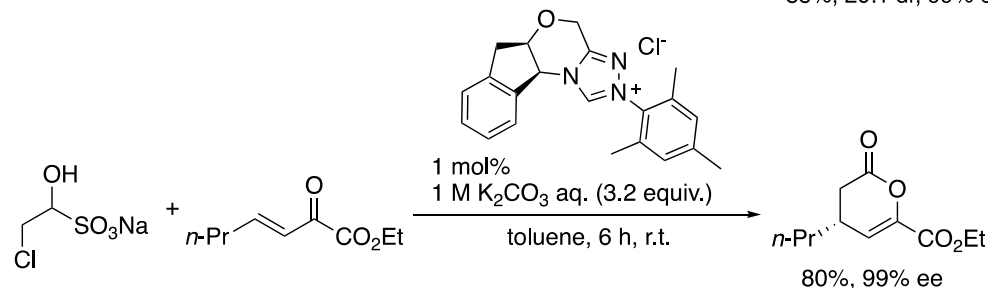
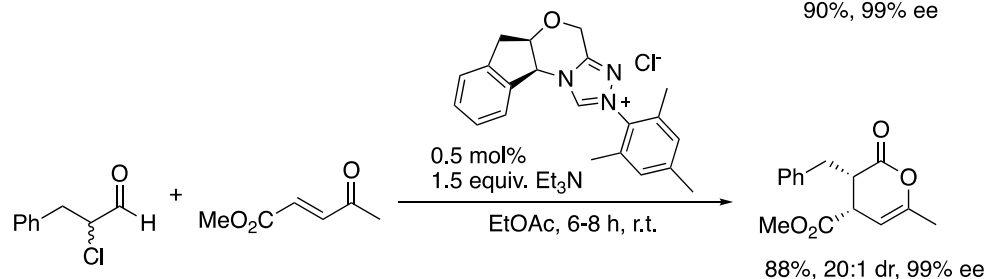
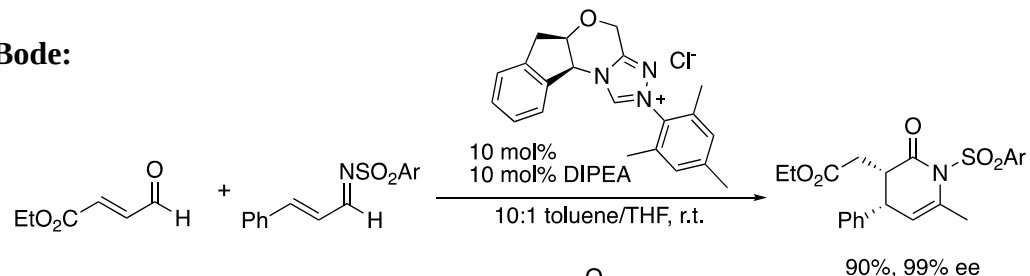
Background and Main Innovations

Reactivity Overview

Enolate Equivalents

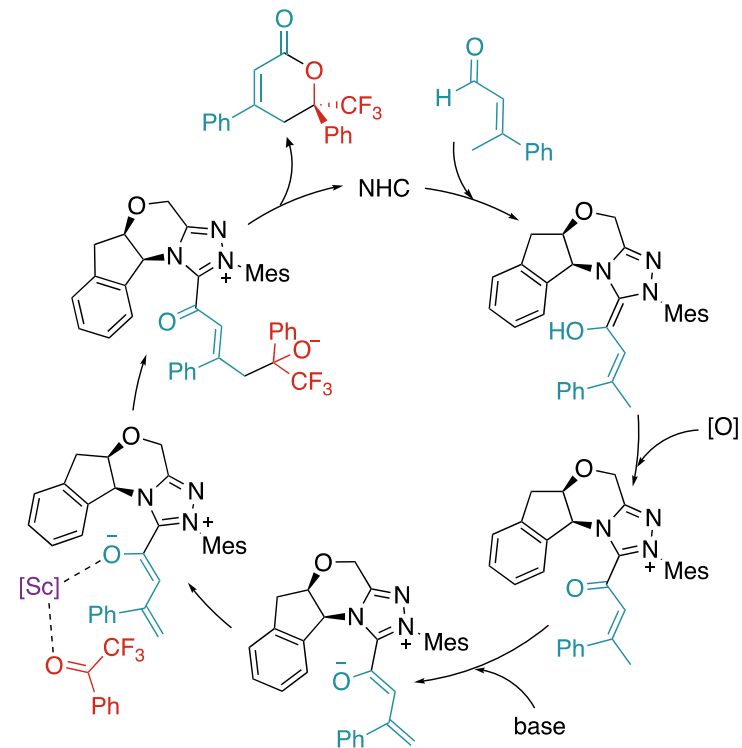
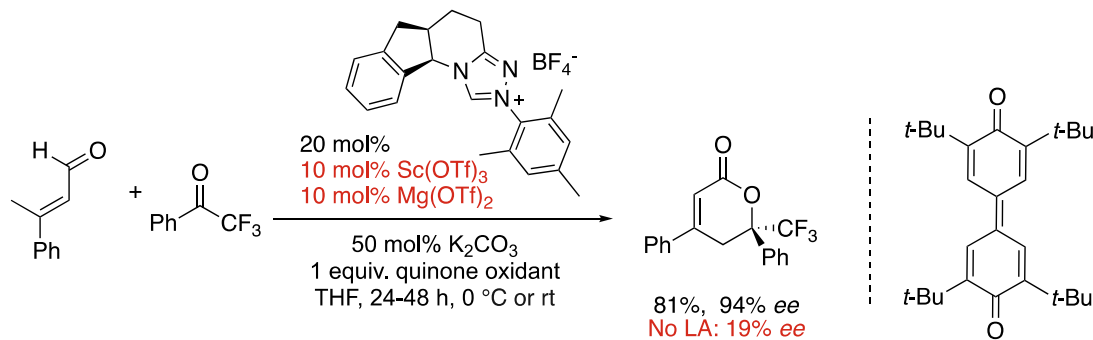
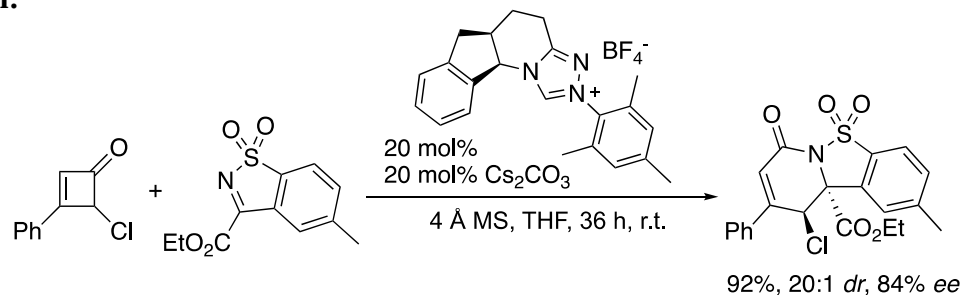
Conclusion and Questions

Bode:



[4+2] Annulations

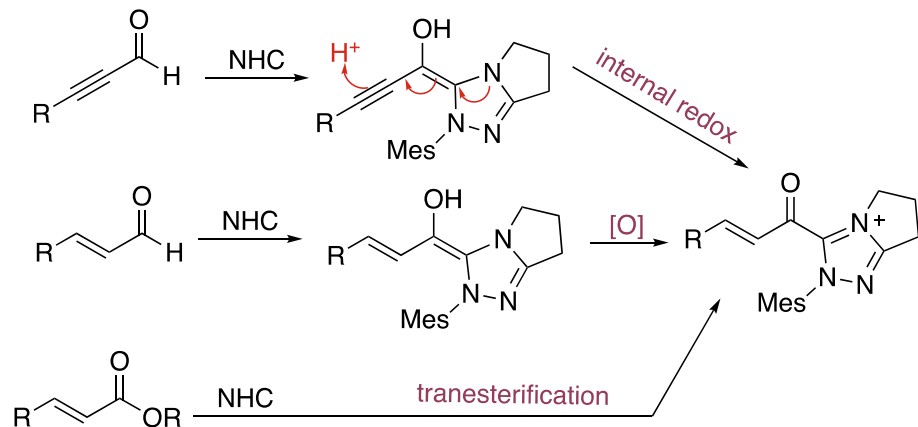
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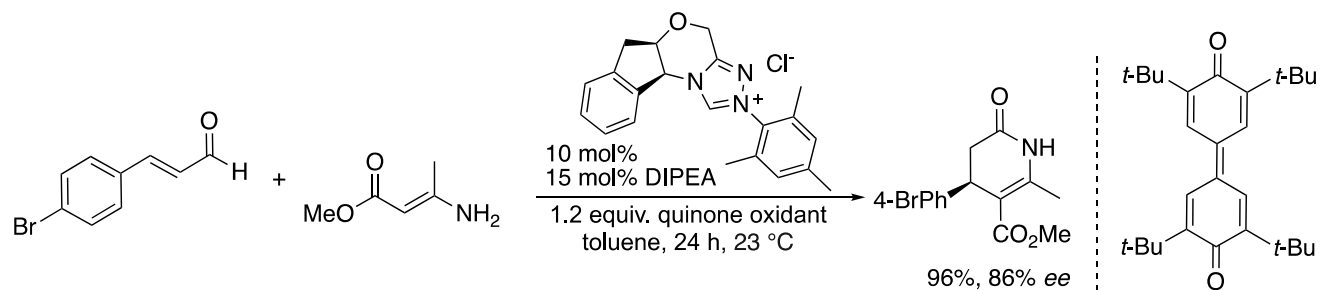
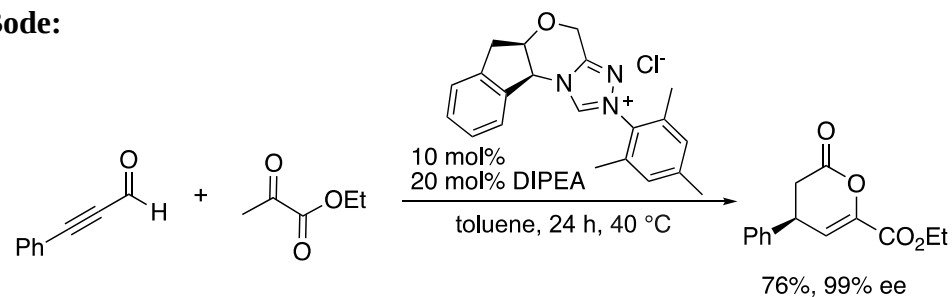
Presentation Outline

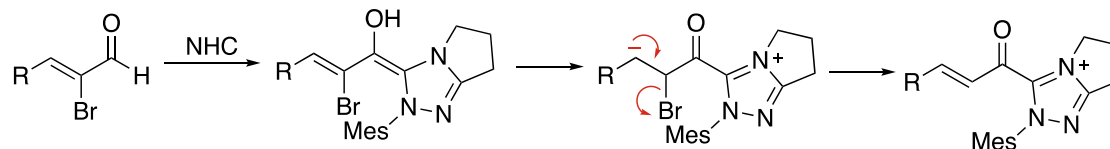
1. Background and Main Innovations
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Activated Carboxylate Equivalents

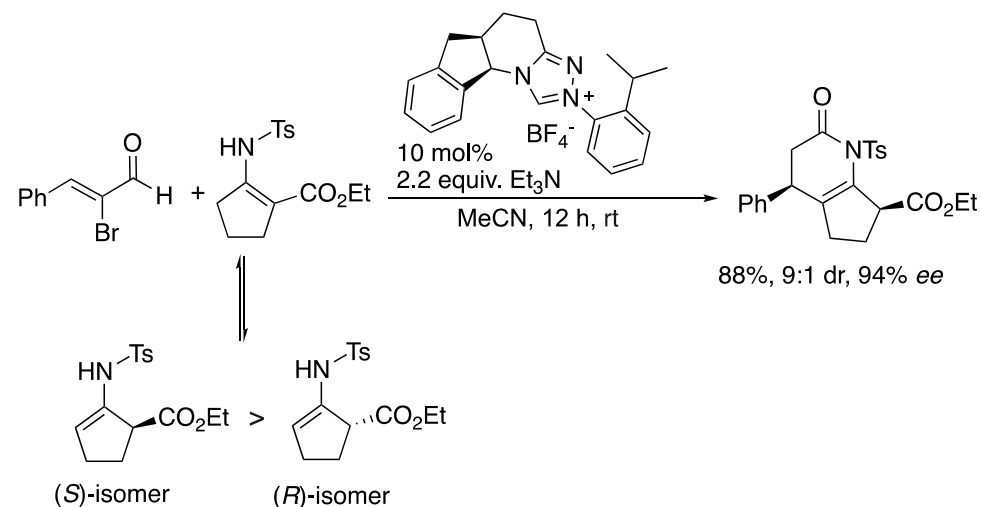
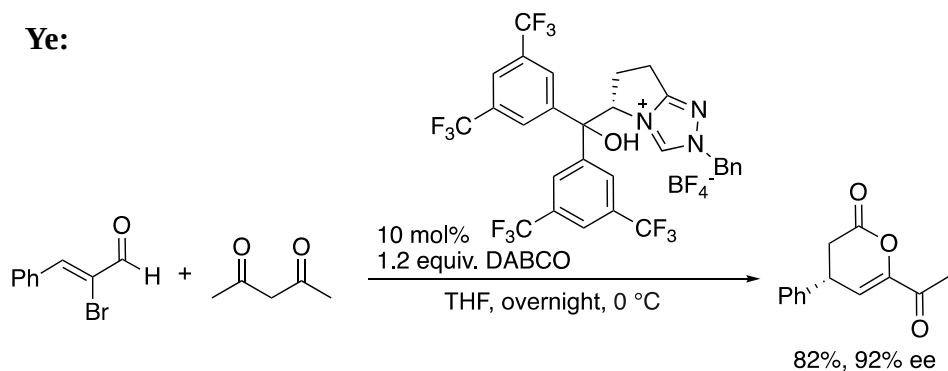


Bode:





Ye:



Acids and Acyl Fluorides

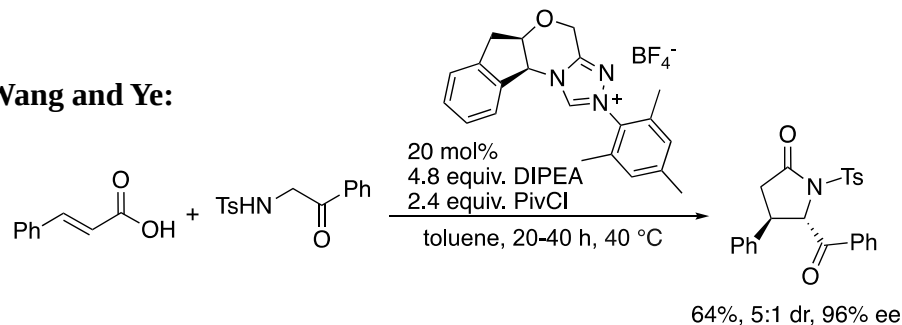
Background and Main Innovations

Reactivity Overview

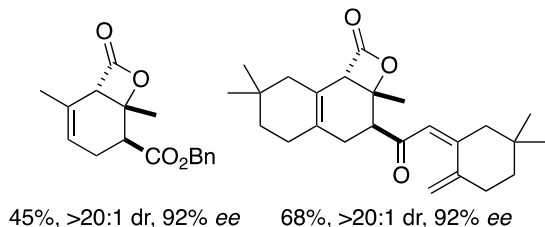
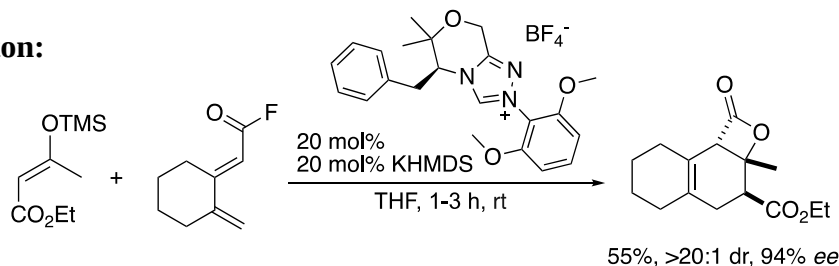
α,β -Unsaturated Acyl Azoliums

Conclusion and Questions

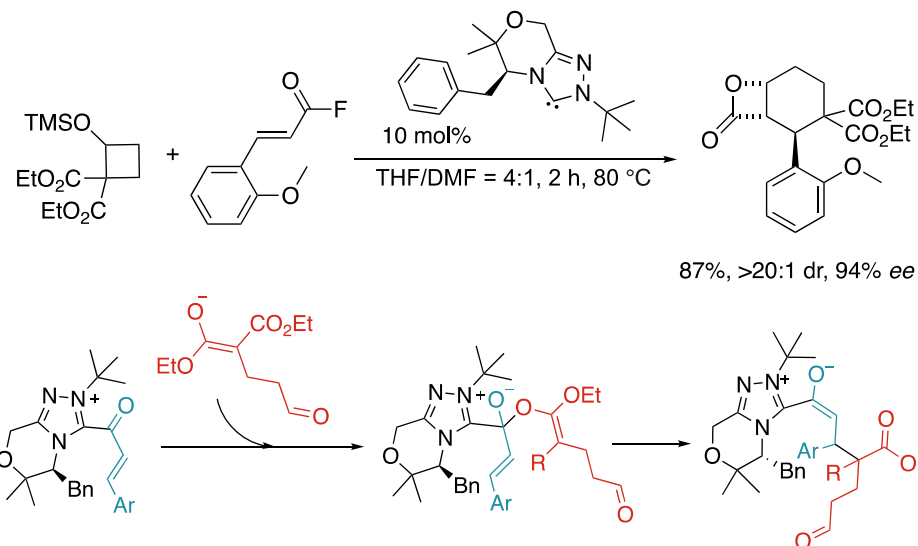
Wang and Ye:



Lupton:



Lupton:



Alkynyl Acyl Azoliums

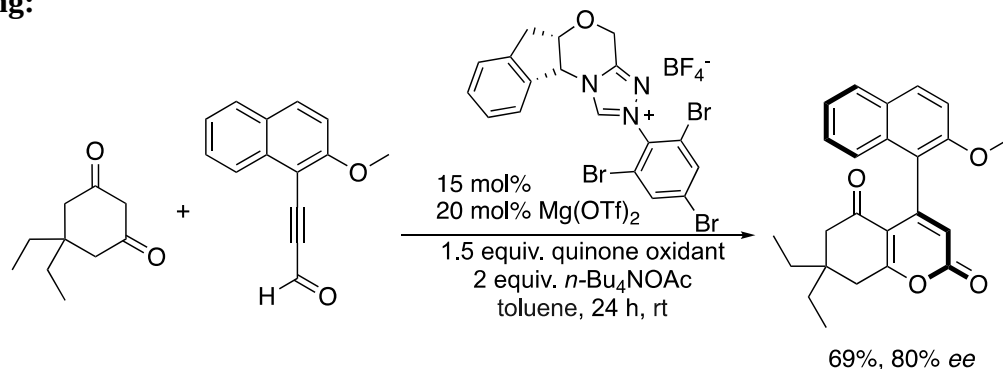
Background and Main Innovations

Reactivity Overview

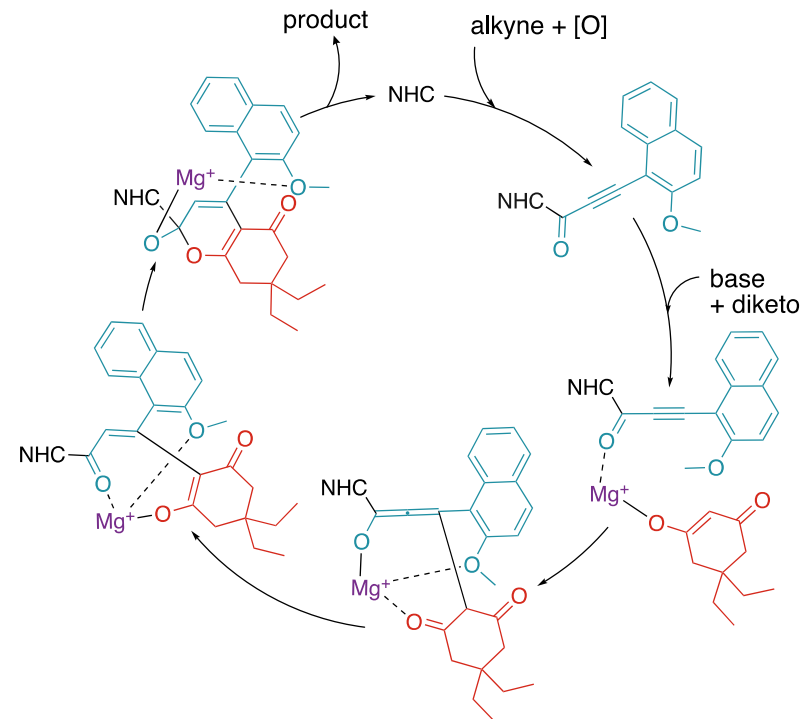
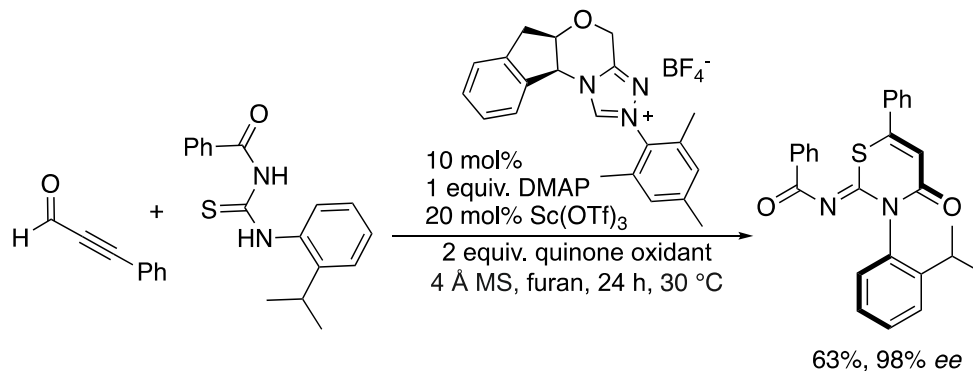
Alkynyl Acyl Azoliums

Conclusion and Questions

Wang:



Jin:



Presentation Outline

1. Background and Main Innovations
2. Reactivity Overview
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 - 3.4 Cooperative NHC/Metal Catalysis
4. Conclusion and Questions

Cooperative NHC/Pd Catalysis

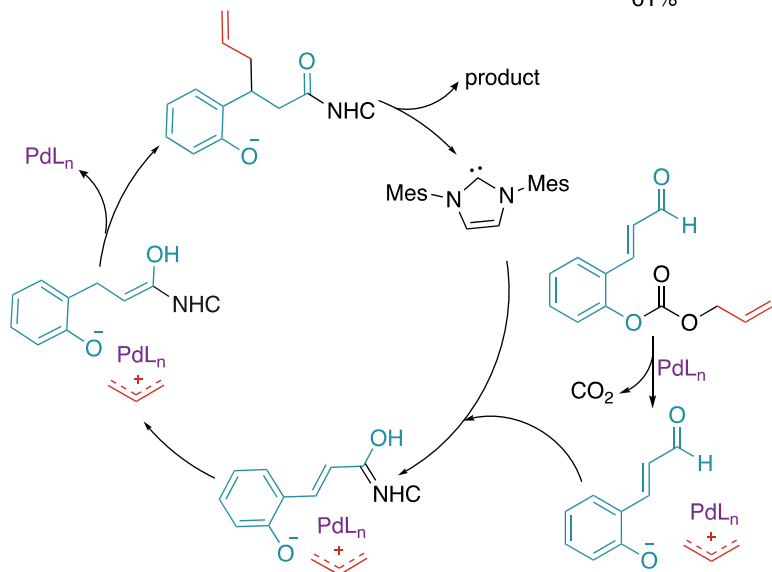
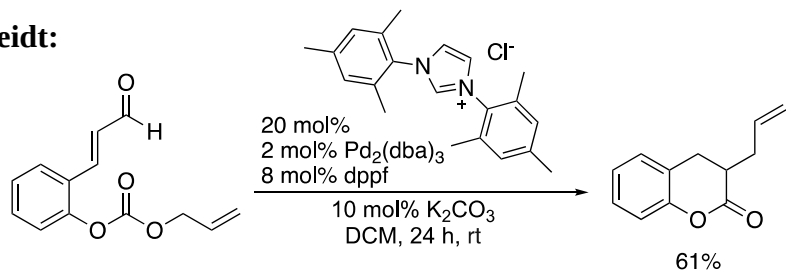
Background and Main Innovations

Reactivity Overview

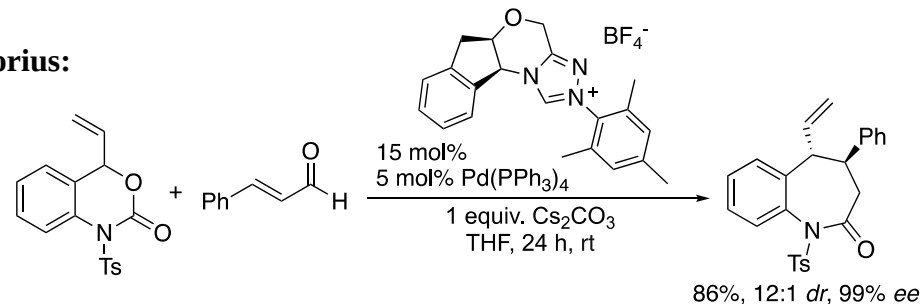
Cooperative NHC/Metal Catalysis

Conclusion and Questions

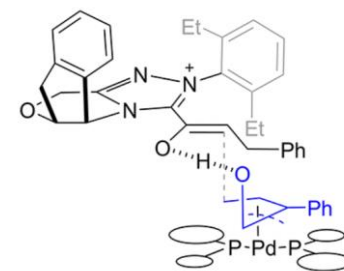
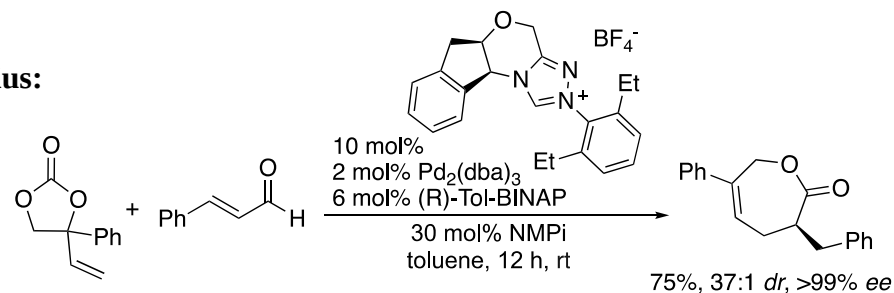
Scheidt:



Glorius:



Glorius:



Cooperative NHC/Ir Catalysis

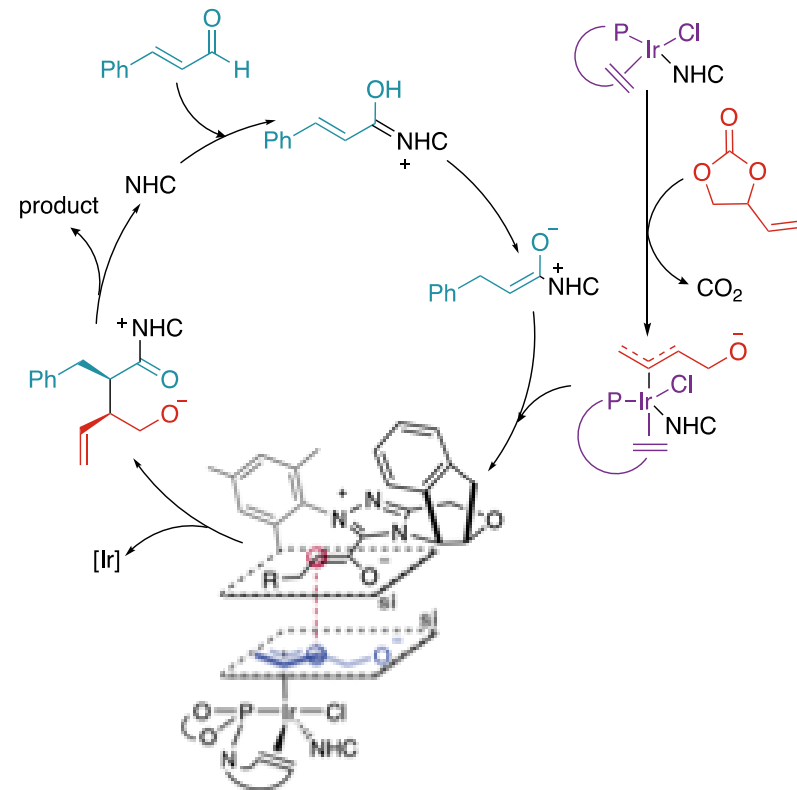
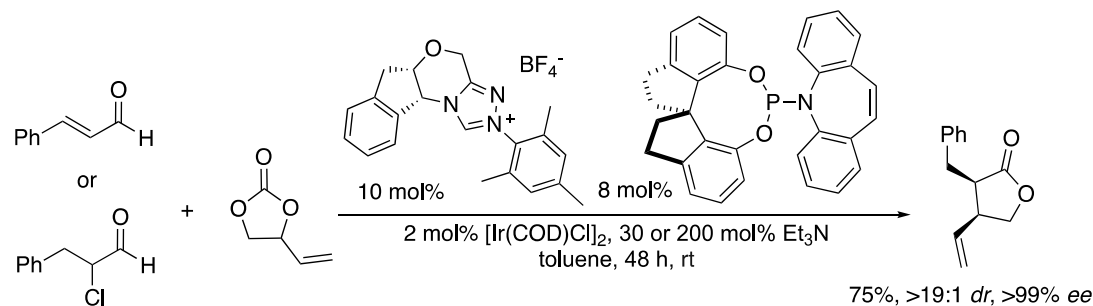
Background and Main Innovations

Reactivity Overview

Cooperative NHC/Metal Catalysis

Conclusion and Questions

Glorius:



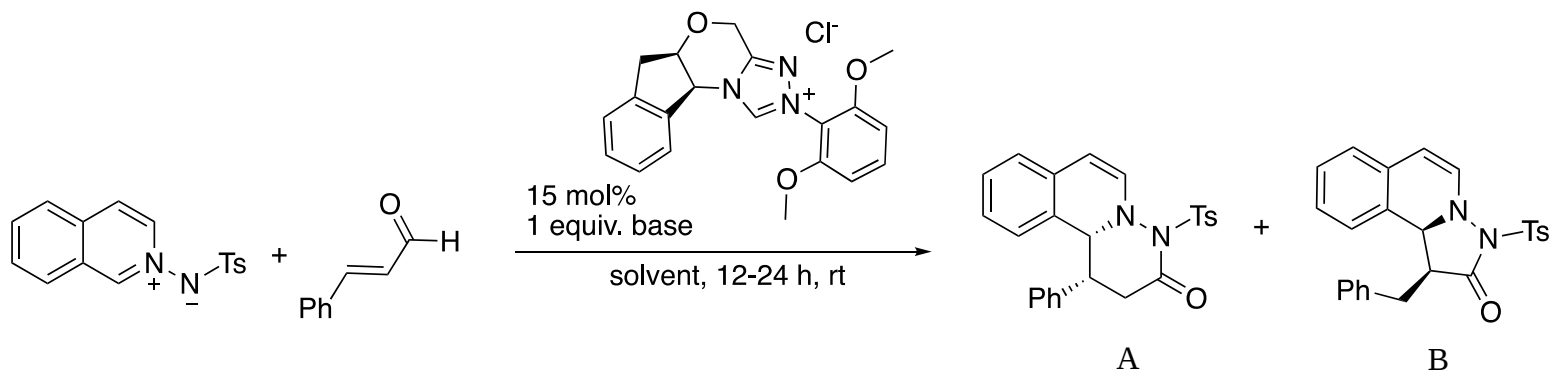
Conclusion and Outlook

1. *N*-mesityl catalysts as (one of) the most important developments in the field
2. With essentially one class of catalysts we can drive so many different transformations
3. Since mid 2000's a large number of enantioselective transformations has been reported
4. Further progress needed with “ordinary” ketones and other simple carbonyl electrophiles
5. Further progress in cooperative NHC/metal catalysis

Thank you for your attention!

Questions

Question 1: How would you explain the following switchable selectivity?



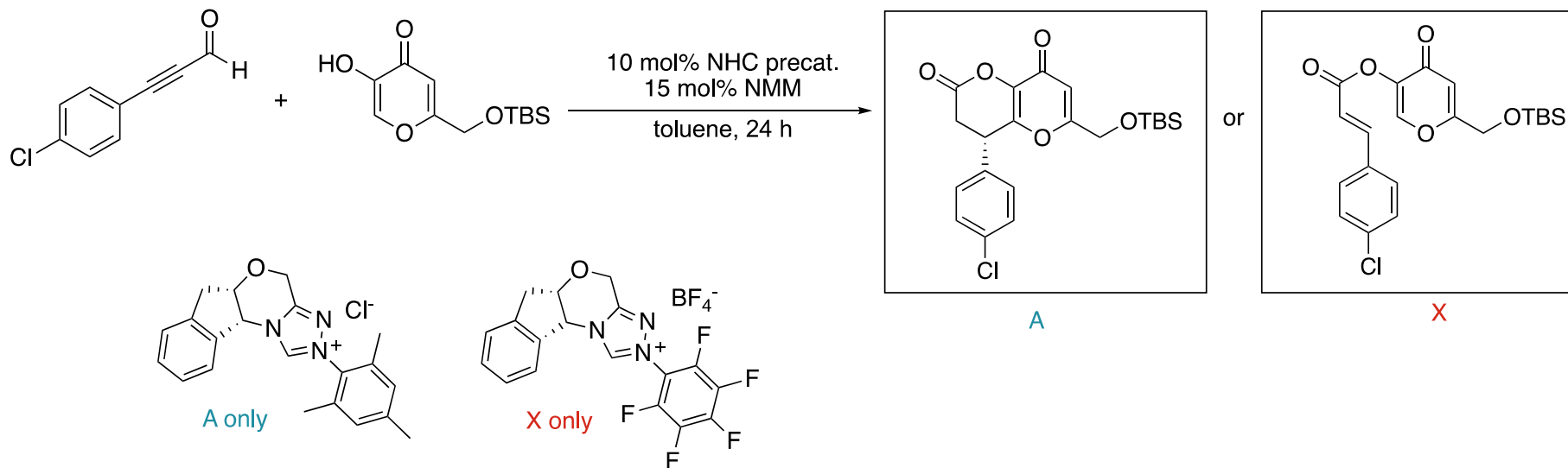
Toluene, K_2CO_3 : A/B = 1:10

Toluene, DBU: A/B = 15:1

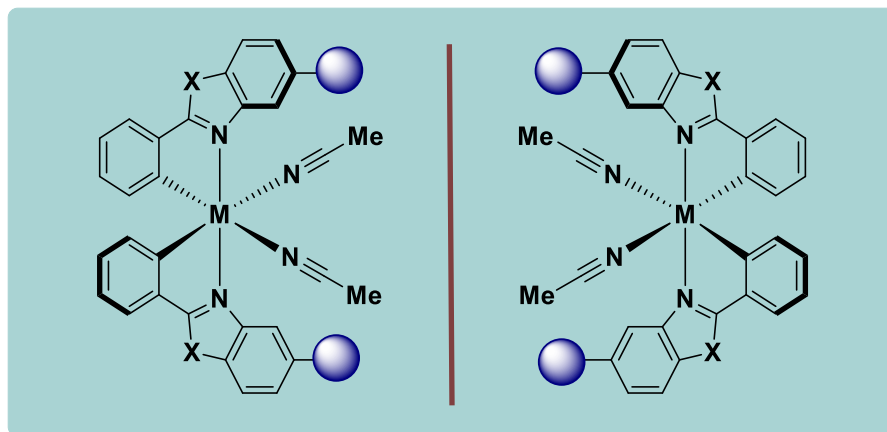
THF, K_2CO_3 : A/B = 10:1

Questions

Question 2: Products? How can you explain the difference in reaction outcomes?



Application of Octahedral Metal-Centered Chirality based on Heterocyclic Ligands in Asymmetric Catalysis

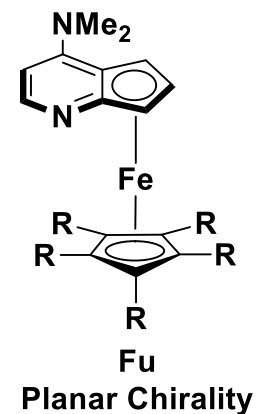
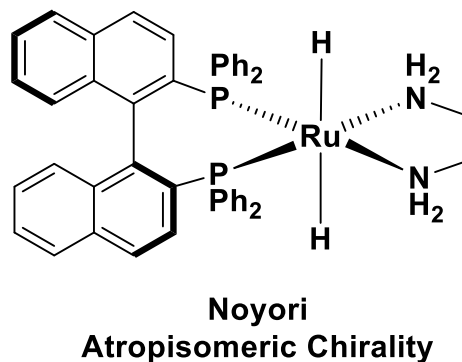
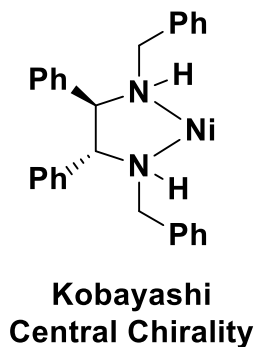
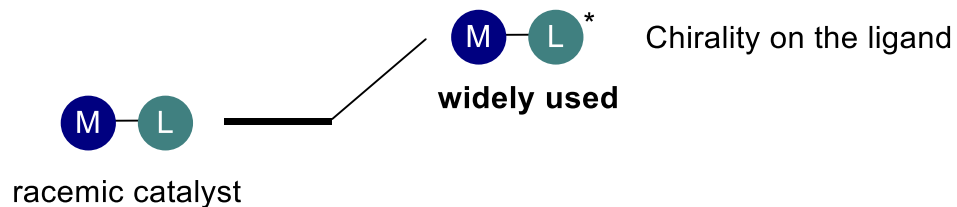


Xingyu Liu
20/05/2021

Table of content

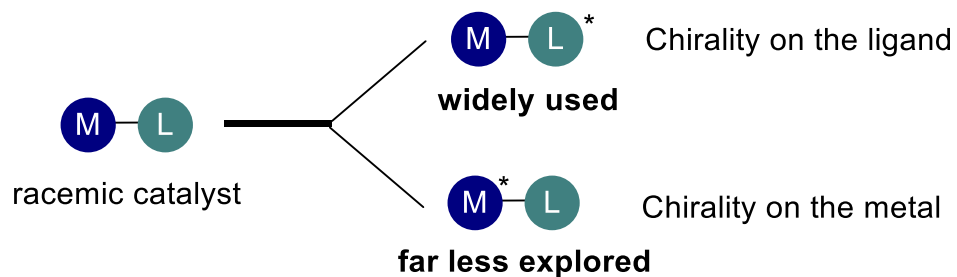
1. Introduction
2. Synthesis of chiral-at-metal complexes
3. Application of chiral-at-metal complexes into asymmetric catalysis
 - 3.1 Early attempts
 - 3.2 Simulation of organocatalyst
 - 3.3 Chiral Lewis acid catalysis
 - 3.4 Visible-light-induced asymmetric reactions
 - 3.5 C-H insertion reactions through metal-nitrenoids
 - 3.6 Other types of reaction
4. Summary

1. Metal-assisted enantioselective reaction

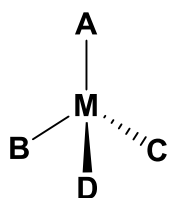


Review: *Catal. Sci. Technol.*, **2015**, 5, 3441.
Top. Organomet. Chem. **2005**, 15, 271.

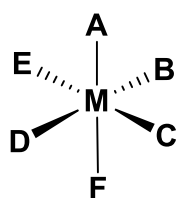
1. Metal-assisted enantioselective catalytic reaction



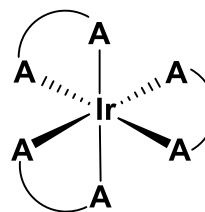
Alfred Werner



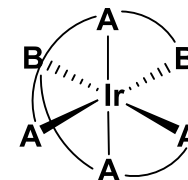
Tetrahedral



Octahedral



Bidentate



Tridentate

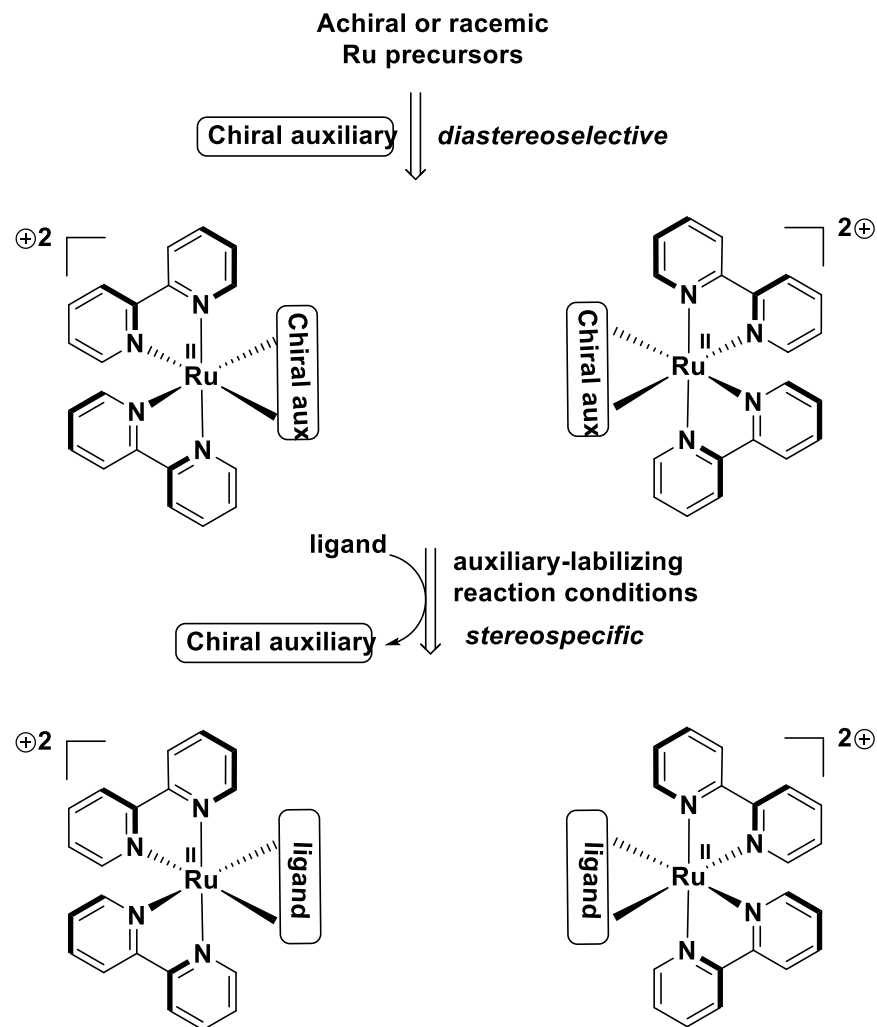
Central Chirality (*R/S*)

Propeller chirality (Λ/Δ)

Werner, A. On the constitution and configuration of compounds of a higher order.
From Nobel Lectures, Chemistry 1901.

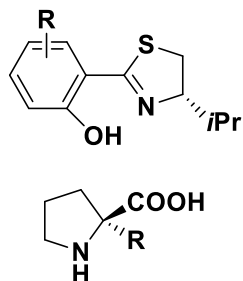
2. Synthesis of chiral-at-metal complexes

Chiral induction with chiral auxiliaries



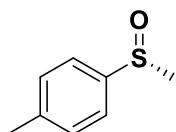
Commonly used chiral auxiliaries

Bidentate ligand



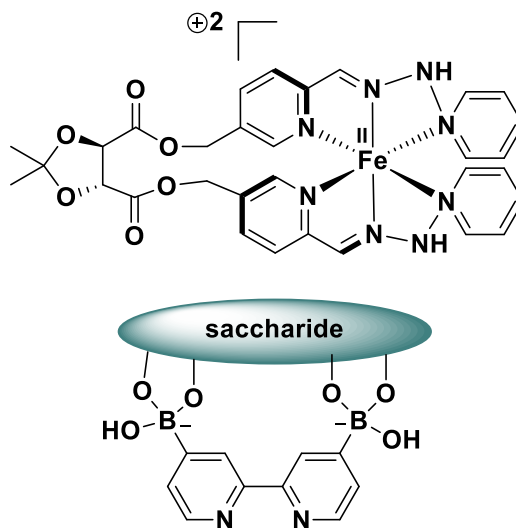
Monodentate ligand

Hydrogen bonding

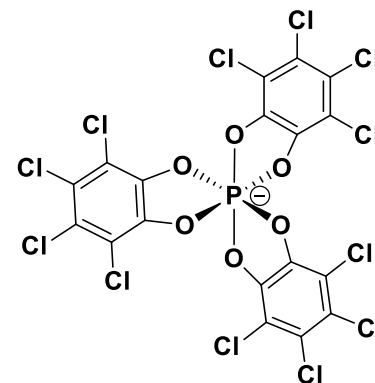


π - π interaction

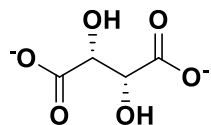
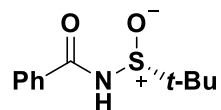
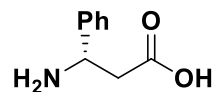
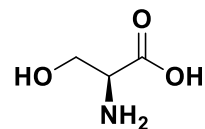
Cleavable chiral linkers



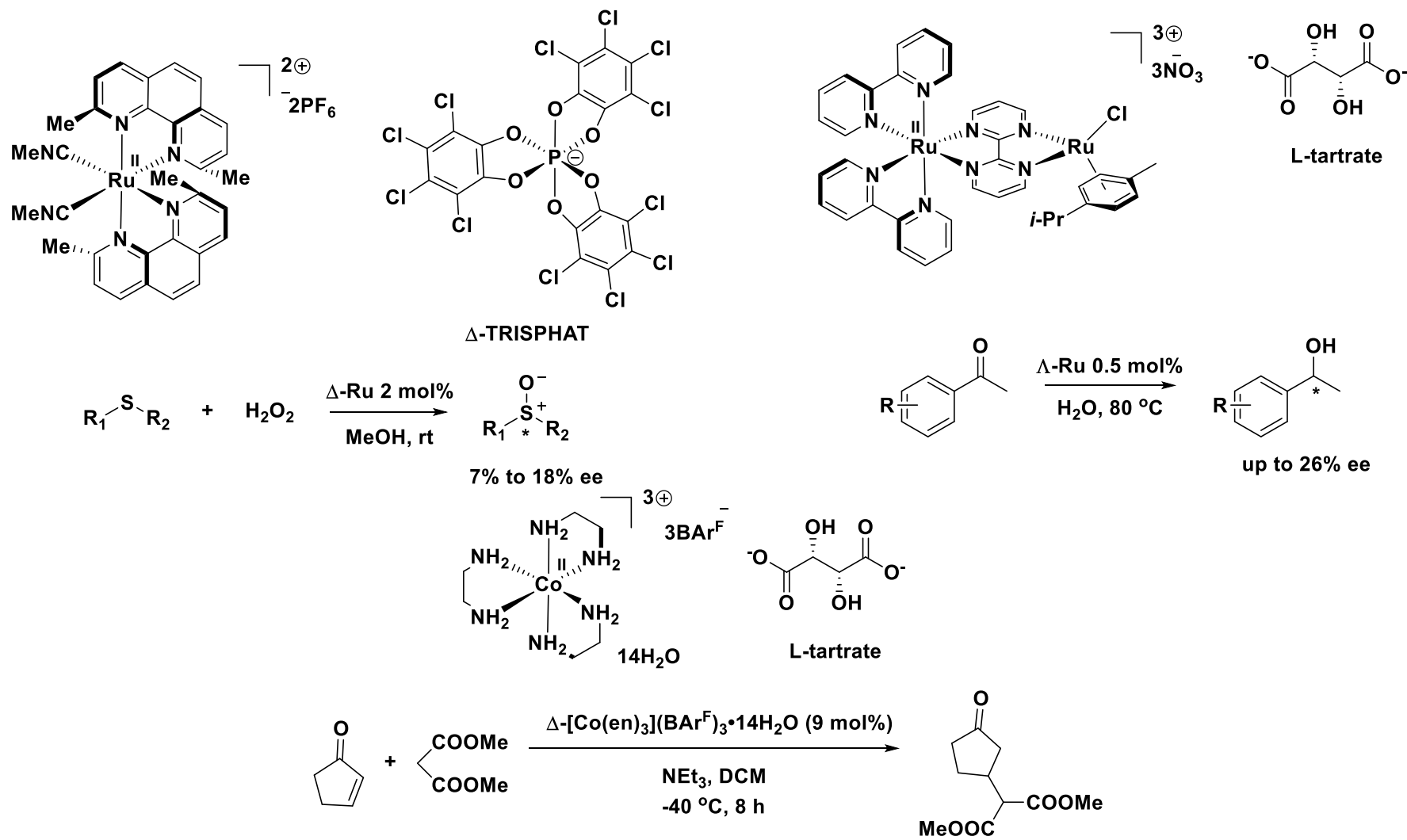
Chiral anion



Δ -TRISPHAT



3.1 Early attempts in asymmetric catalysis

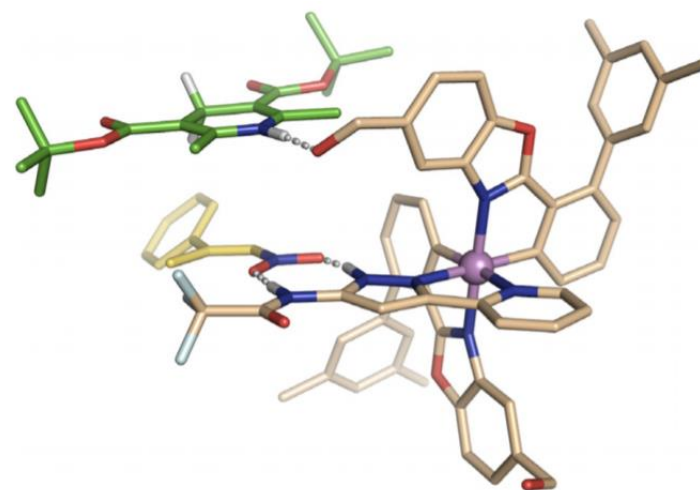
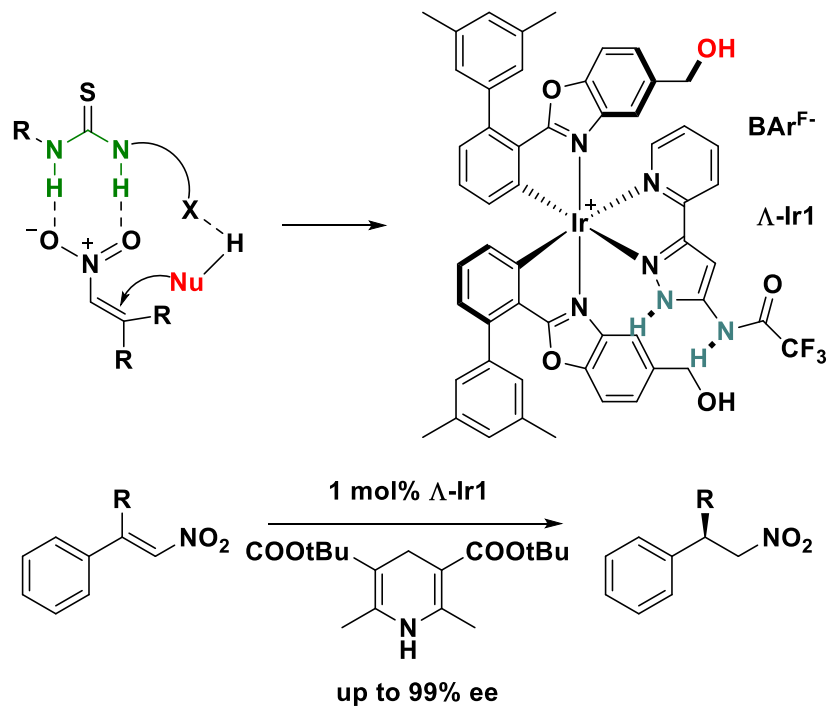


Fontecave *Inorg. Chem.* **2003**, 42, 4810.

Inorg. Chem. **2007**, 46, 5354.

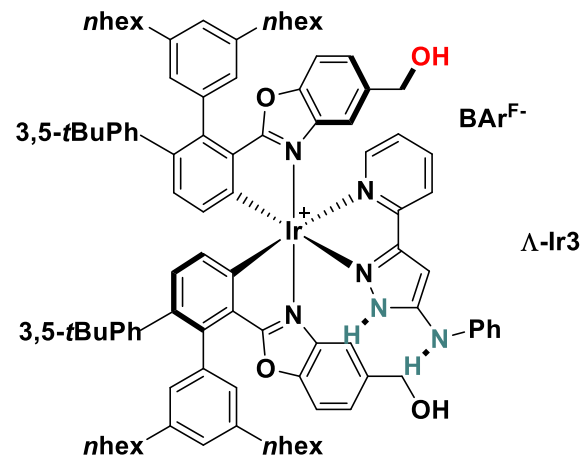
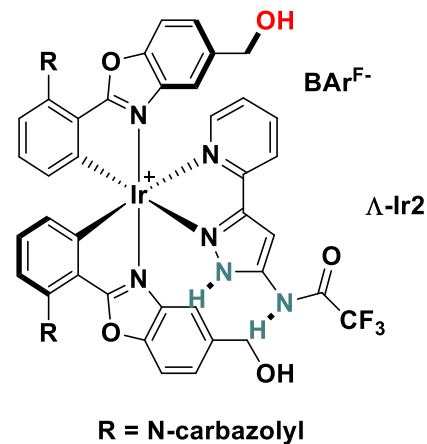
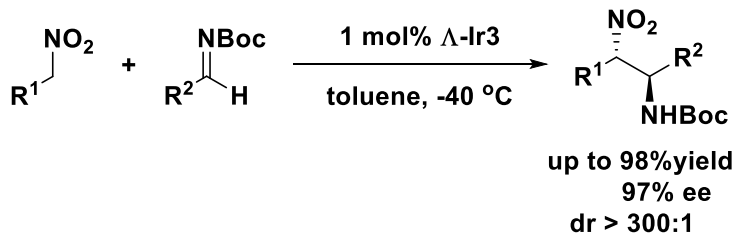
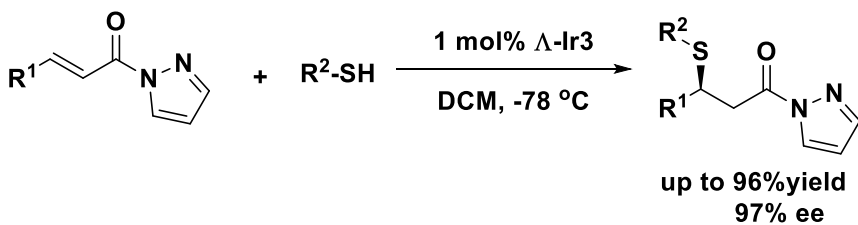
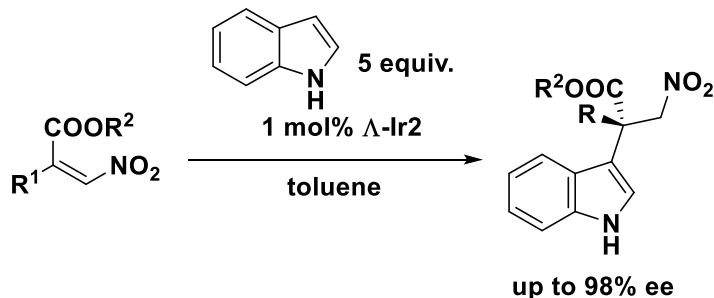
Gladysz *Chem. Eur. J.* **2008**, 14, 5397.

3.2 Simulation of organocatalyst



Eric, Meggers, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2013**, 135, 10598.

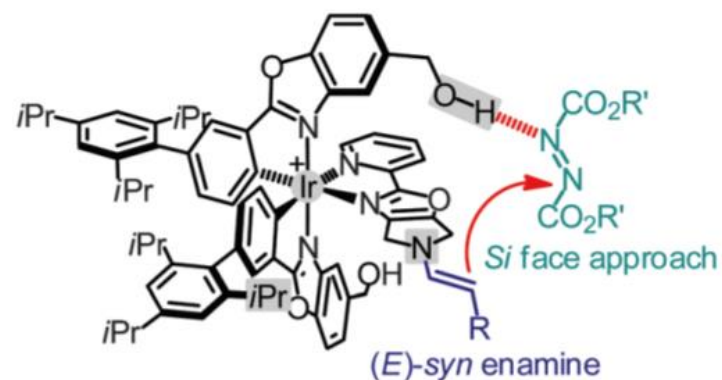
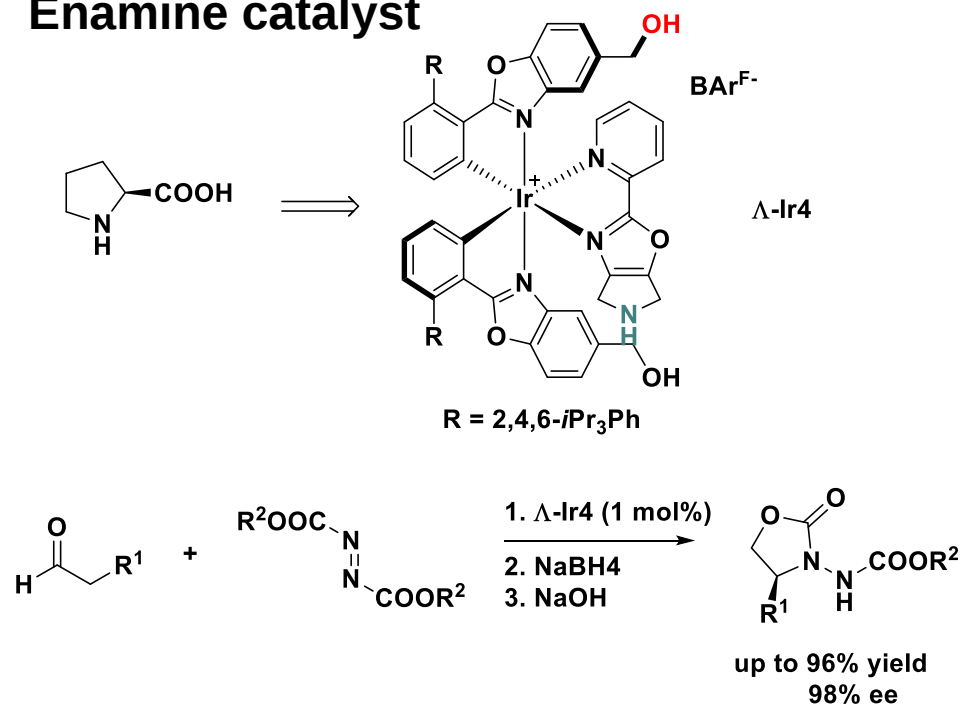
3.2 Simulation of organocatalyst



Ir1 and Ir2 didn't catalyze this reaction

3.2 Simulation of organocatalyst

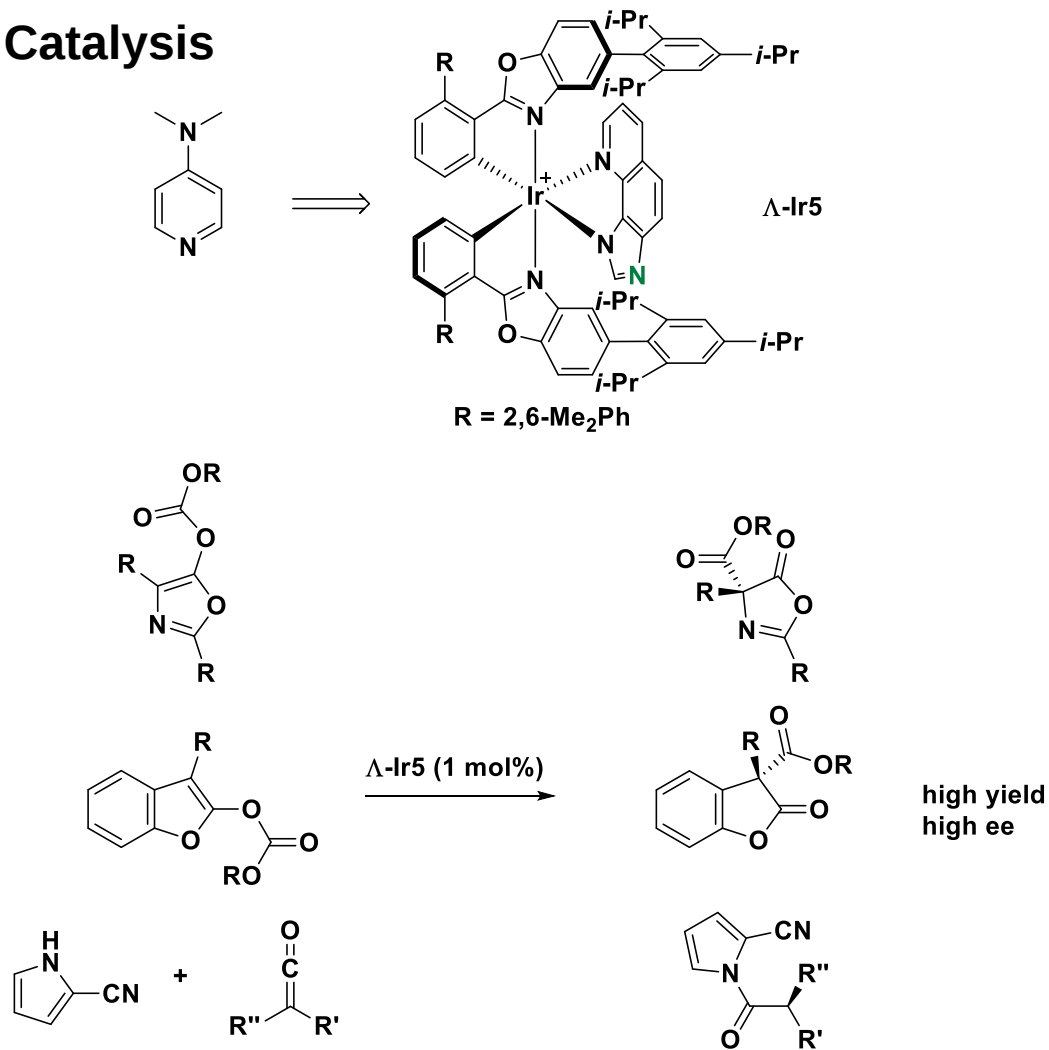
Enamine catalyst



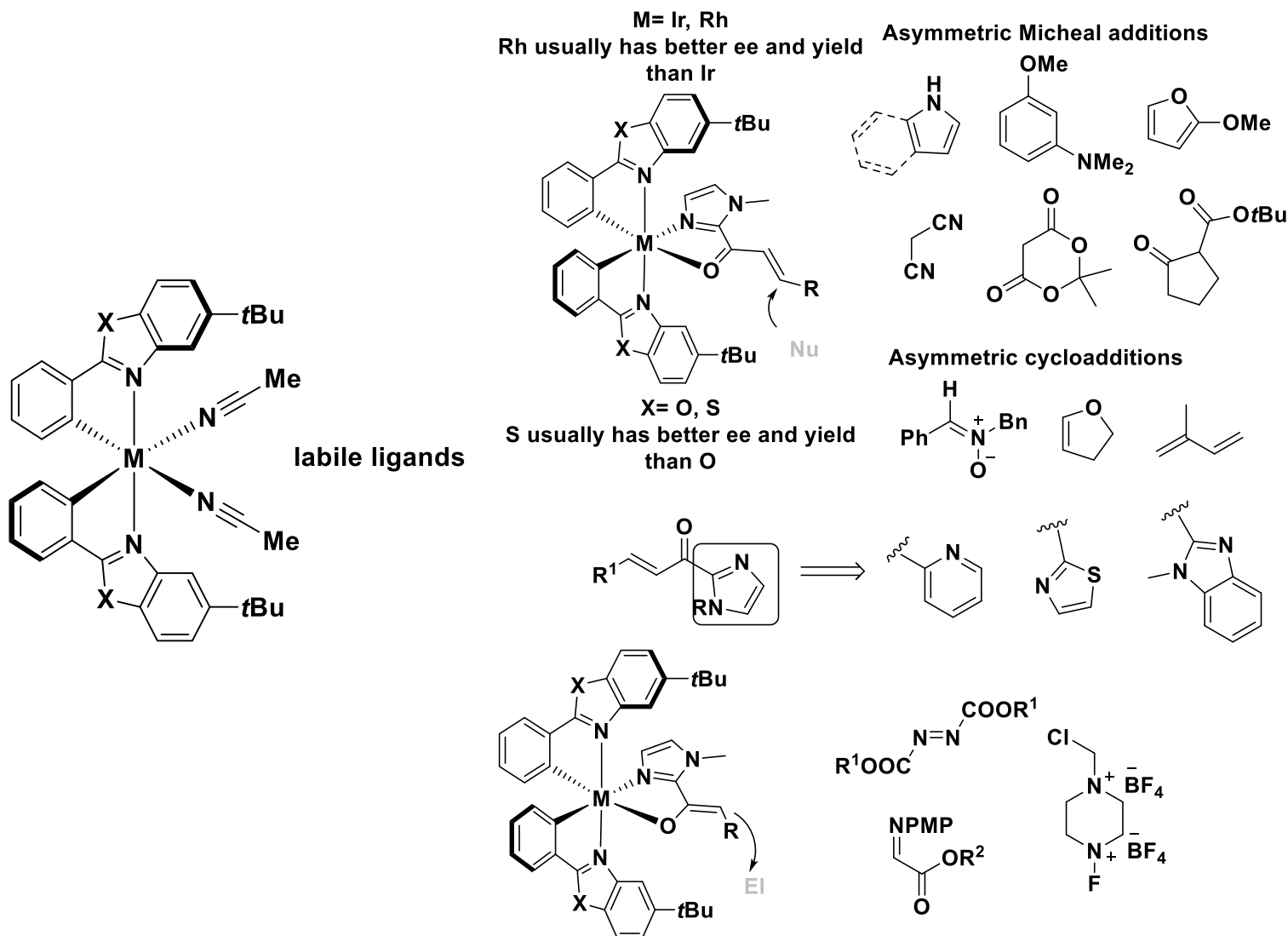
Chem. Commun., **2014**, 50, 10409.

3.2 Simulation of organocatalyst

Nucleophilic Catalysis

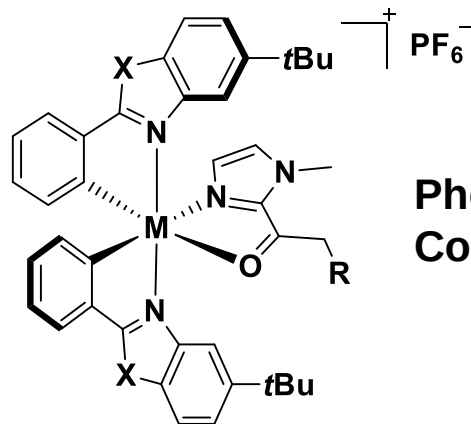
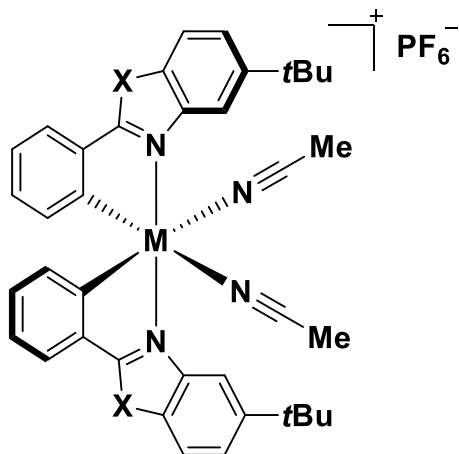
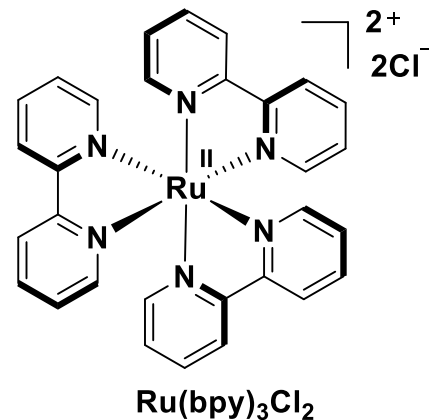
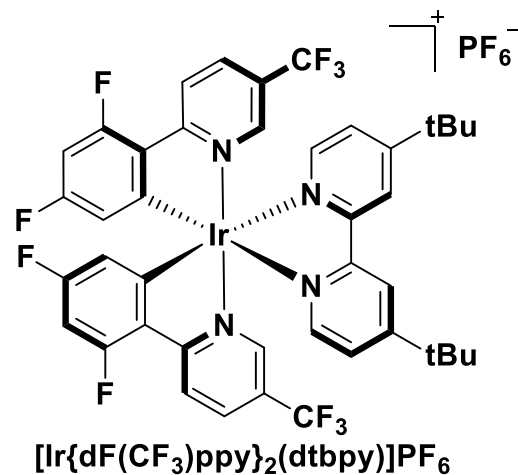


3.3 Chiral Lewis acid catalysis



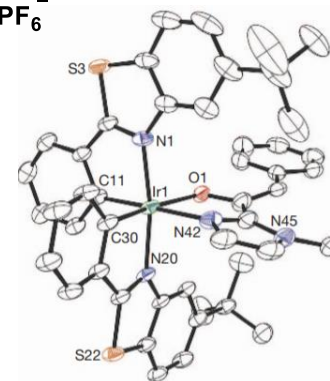
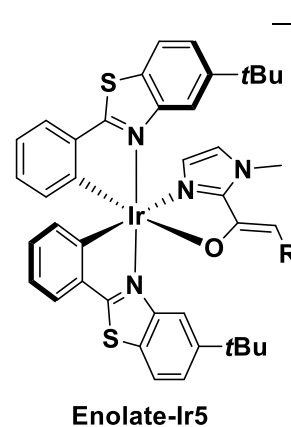
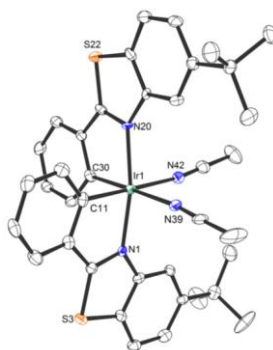
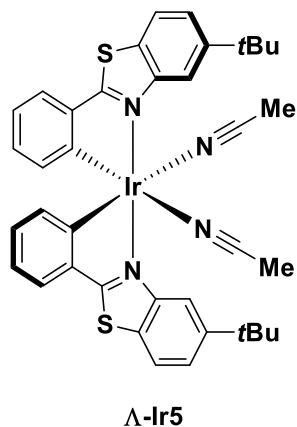
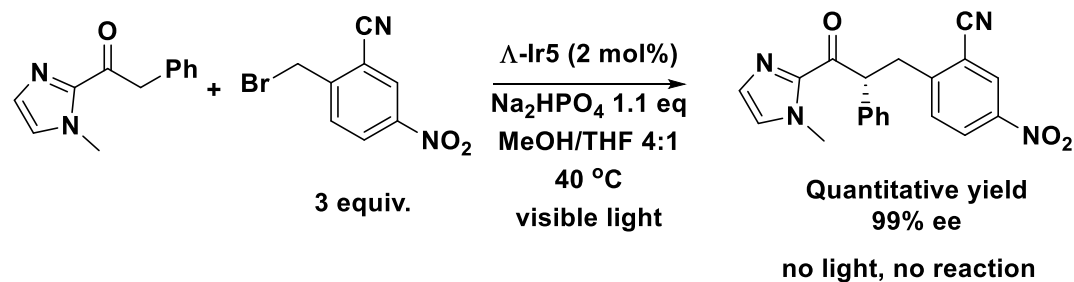
J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2014, 136, 8, 2990, *Chem. Eur. J.* **2015**, 21, 9720, *Chem. Sci.* **2015**, 6, 1094. *Chem. Asian J.* **2016**, 11, 3355.

3.4 Visible-light-induced asymmetric reactions

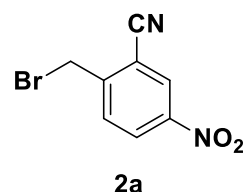
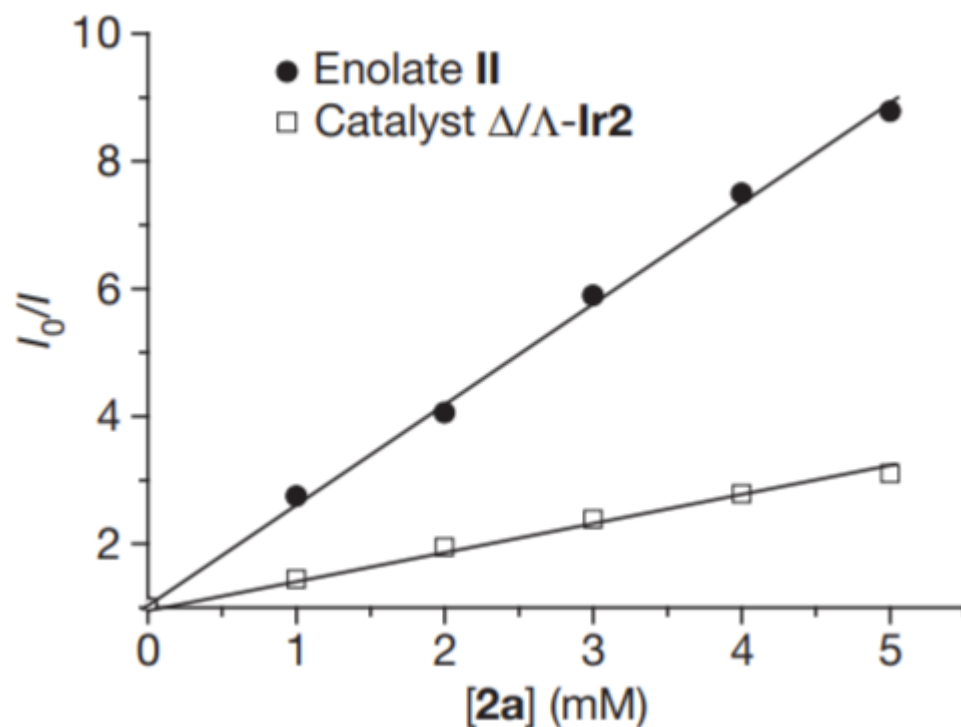


Photosensitizer
Compatible under photoredox condition

3.4 Visible-light-induced asymmetric reactions



3.4 Visible-light-induced asymmetric reactions

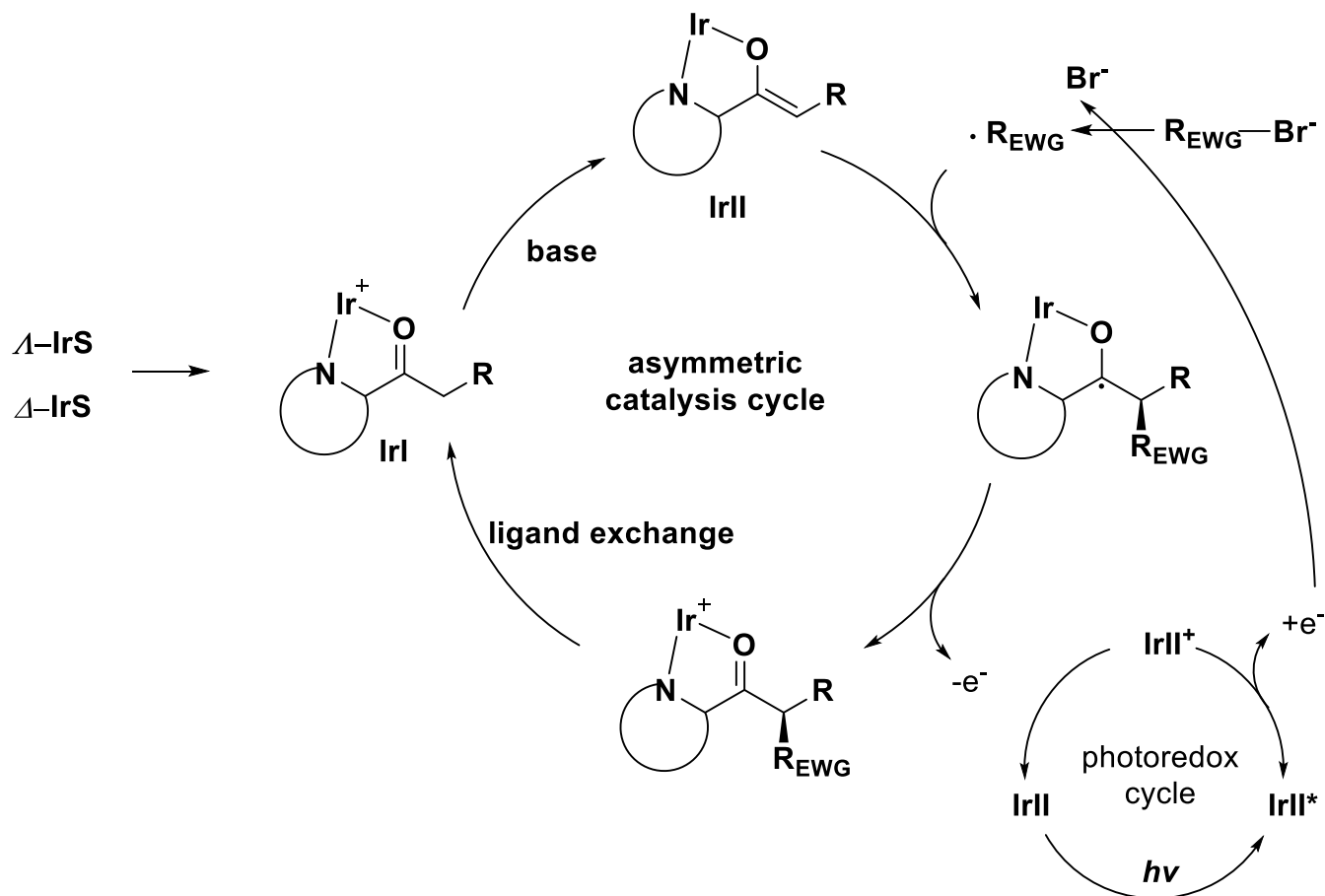


Stern-Volmer plot

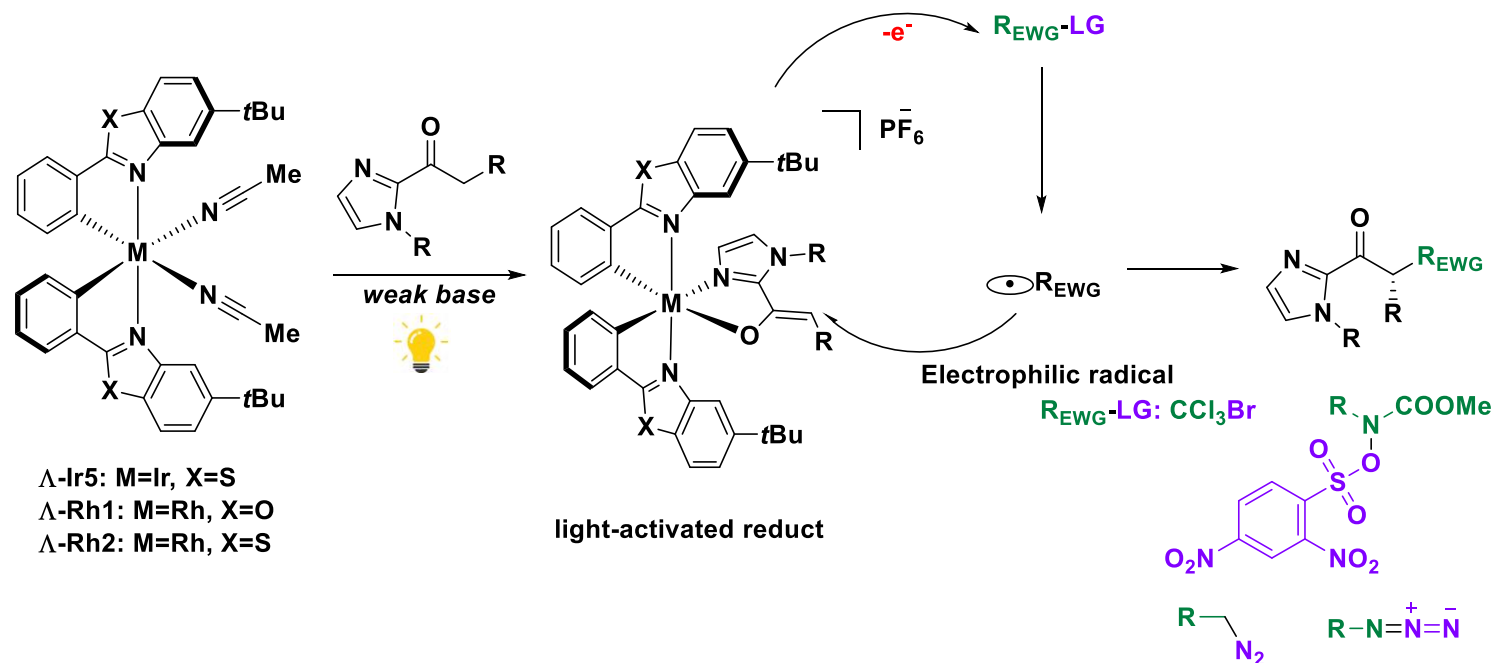
Complex	Absorbance λ_{max}	Emission λ_{max} (E^{00})	$E_{1/2}(\text{PS}^+/\text{PS})$	$E_{1/2}(\text{PS}^+/\text{PS}^*)$
Δ/Λ -Ir2	425 nm	560 nm (2.21 eV)	> +1.5 V	> -0.71 V
Enolate II	440 nm	550 nm (2.25 eV)	+0.51 V	-1.74 V

3.4 Visible-light-induced asymmetric reactions

Proposed mechanism



3.4 Visible-light-induced asymmetric reactions

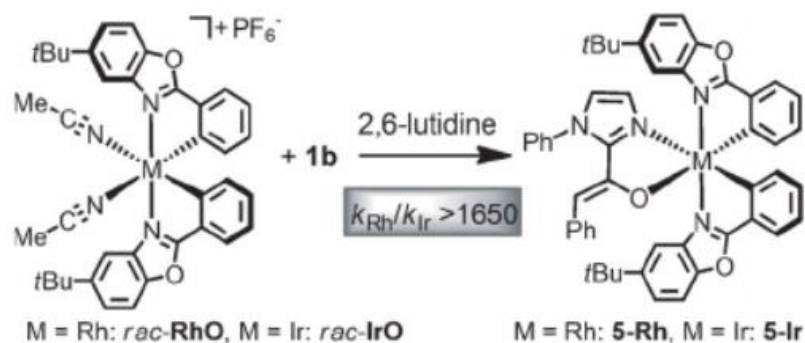


Chem. Eur. J. **2016**, 22, 9102, *Nat. Protocols* **2018**, 13, 605,
J. Org. Chem. **2018**, 83, 18, 10922, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2016**, 138, 38, 12636.

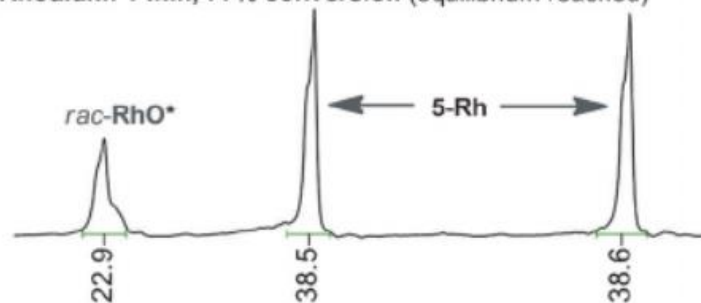


J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2016**, *138*, 6936, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2015**, *137*, 9551, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2018**, *57*, 11193. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2016**, *55*, 13495, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2019**, *58*, 16859, *Chem. Commun.* **2017**, *53*, 8964.

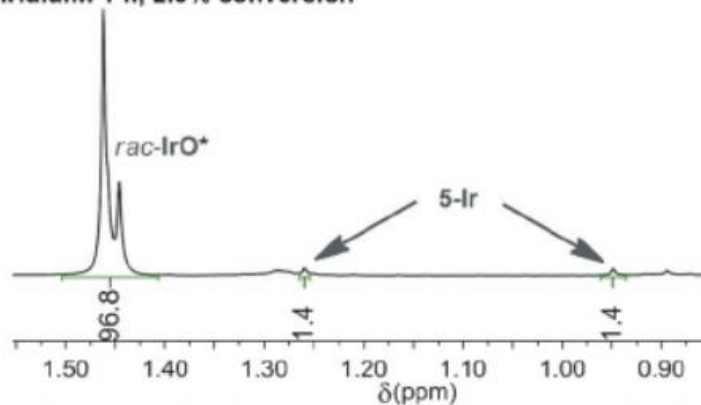
3.4 Visible-light-induced asymmetric reactions



a) Rhodium: 1 min, 77% conversion (equilibrium reached)

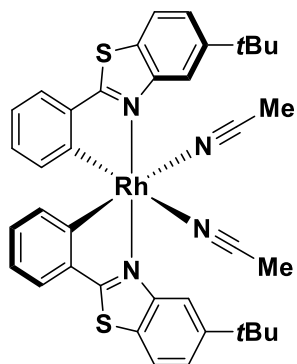


b) Iridium: 1 h, 2.8% conversion

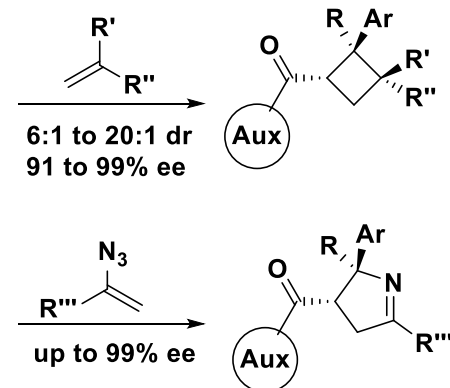
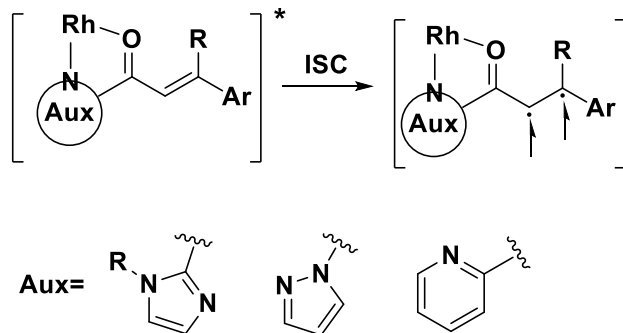


3.4 Visible-light-induced asymmetric reactions

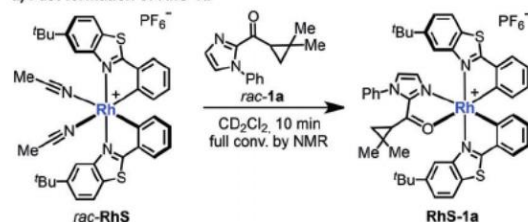
Photocycloaddition



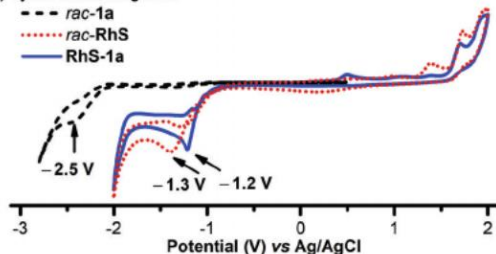
direct visible light activation



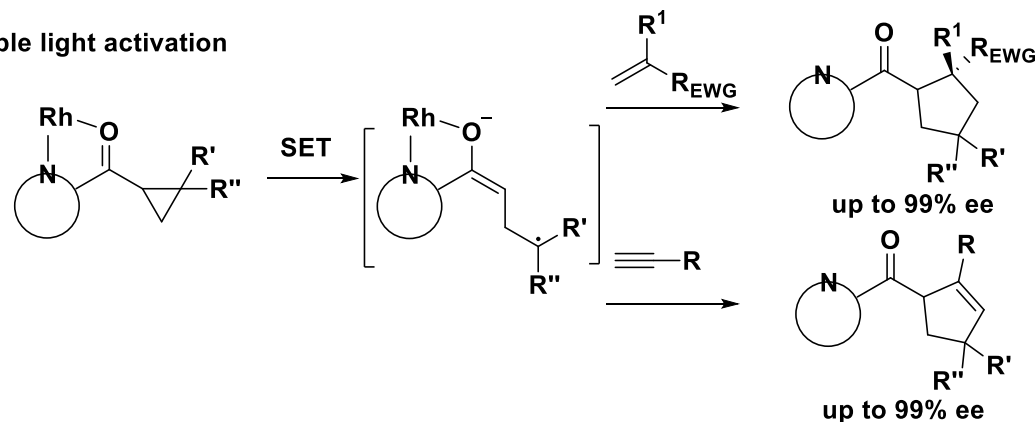
a) Fast formation of RhS-1a



b) Cyclic voltammograms

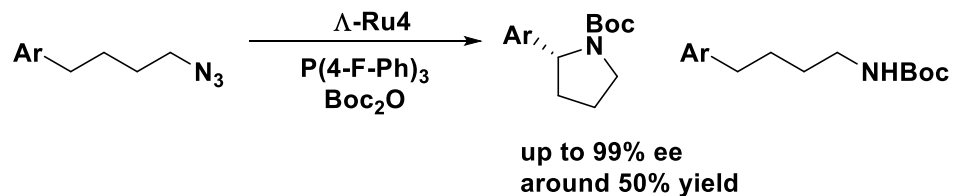
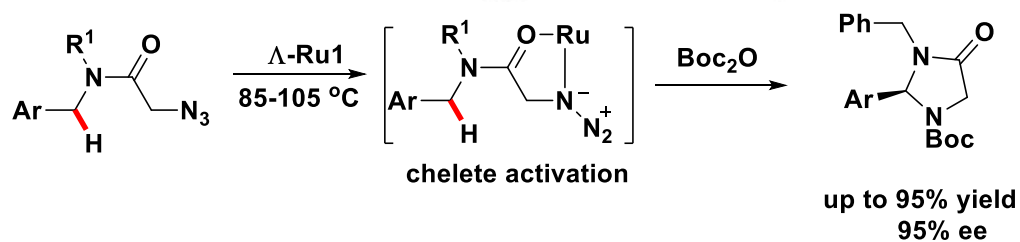
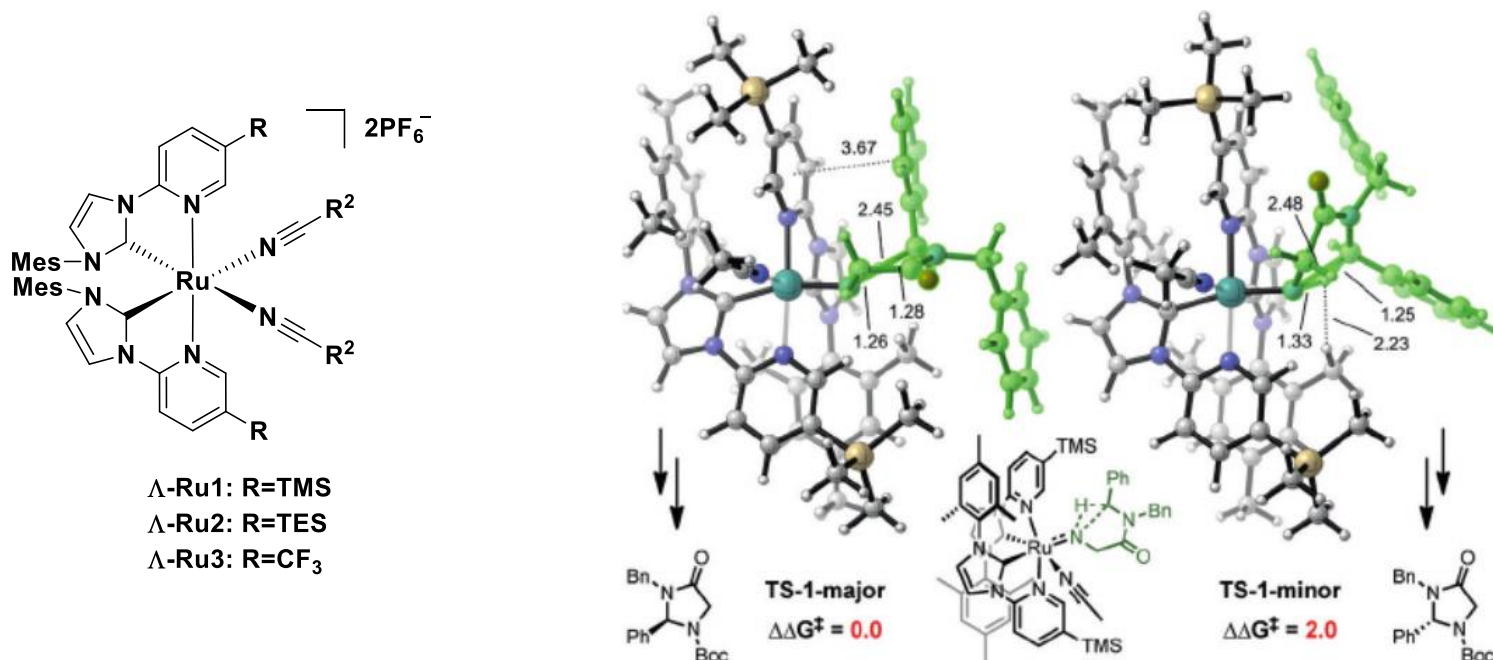


direct visible light activation

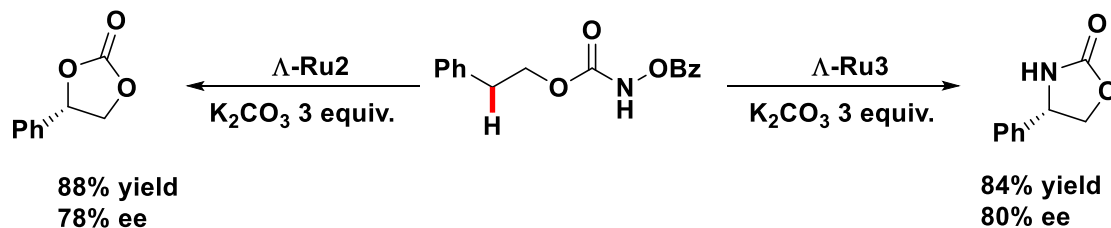
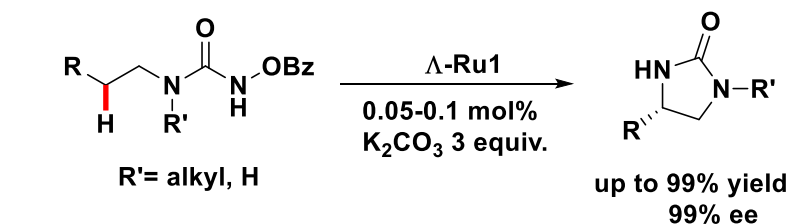
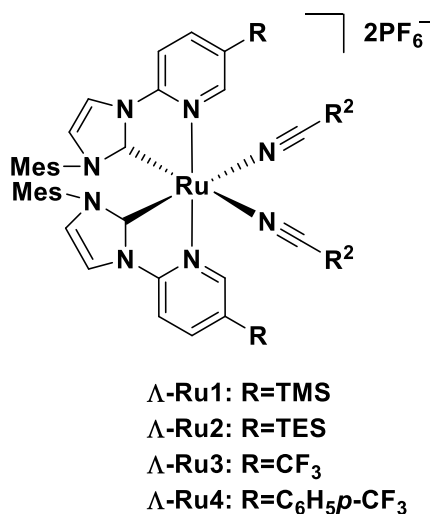


J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2017**, *139*, 9120,
Nat. Commun. **2017**, *8*, 2245,
Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2018**, *57*, 5454.

3.5 C-H insertion reactions through metal-nitrenoids

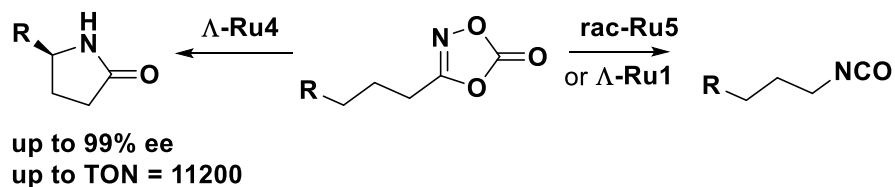
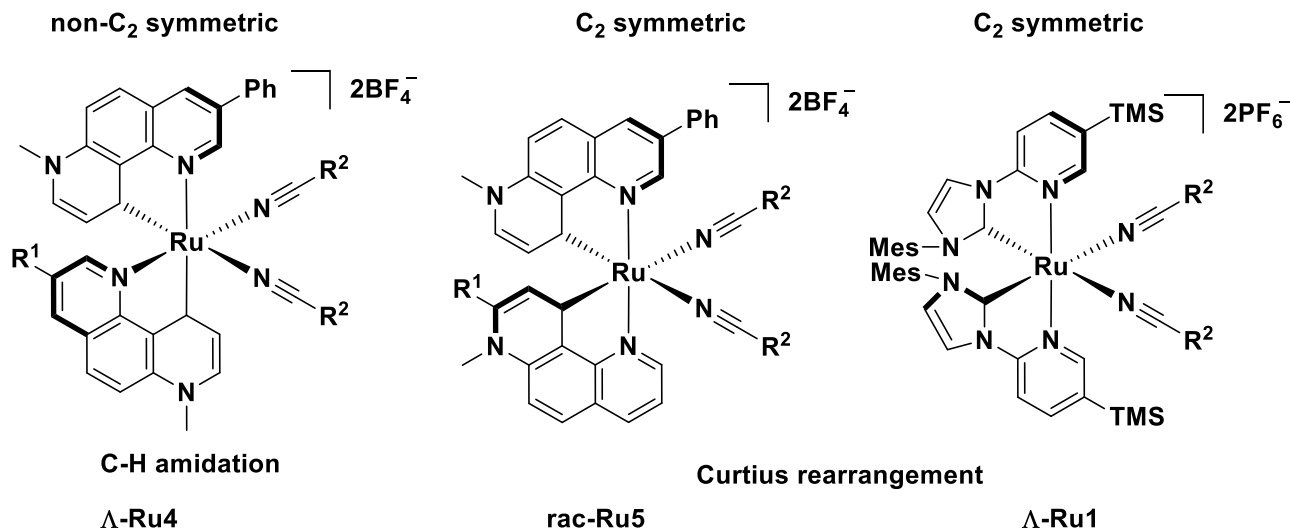


3.5 C-H insertion reactions through metal-nitrenoids



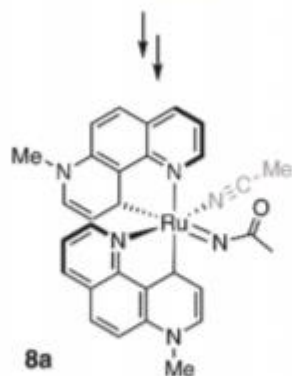
Chem **2020**, 6, 2024,
Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2020**, 132, 21890.

3.5 C-H insertion reactions through metal-nitrenoids

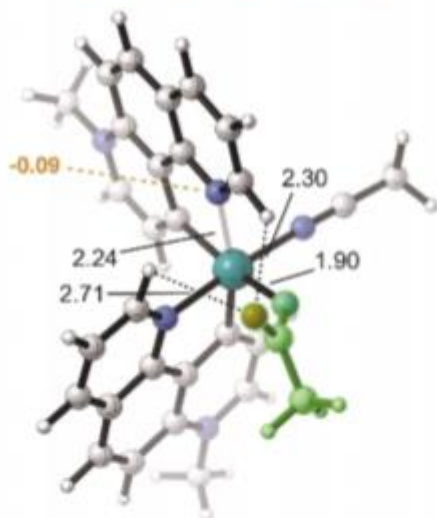


J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2019**, *141*, 19048.

Ru3
(rNHC, non-C₂-symmetric)



rNHC (strong σ -donation)
weak NCH...O=C H-bond



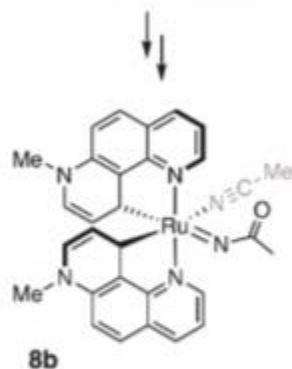
HOMO: -10.57 eV
LUMO: -8.19 eV

Total
Hirshfeld
Charge
of Nitrene
Fragment

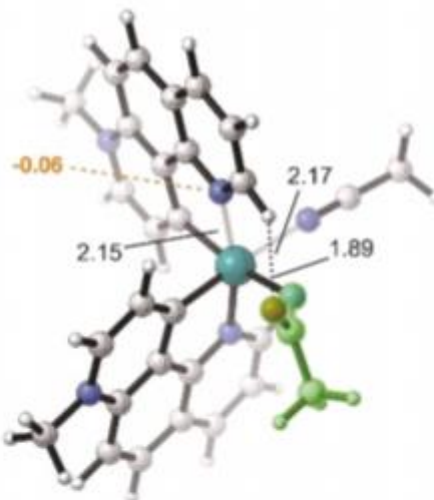
-0.12

nucleophilic nitrene
(favors C-H amidation)

C₂-Ru3
(rNHC, C₂-symmetric)



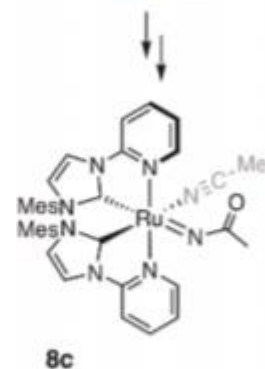
rNHC (strong σ -donation)
strong NCH...O=C H-bond



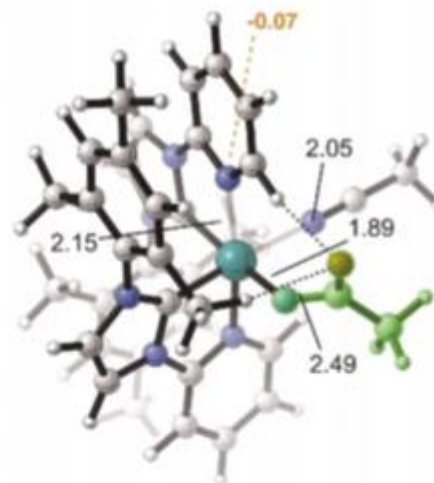
HOMO: -10.64 eV
LUMO: -8.28 eV

-0.11

Ru4
(nNHC, C₂-symmetric)



nNHC (weak σ -donation)
strong NCH...O=C H-bond



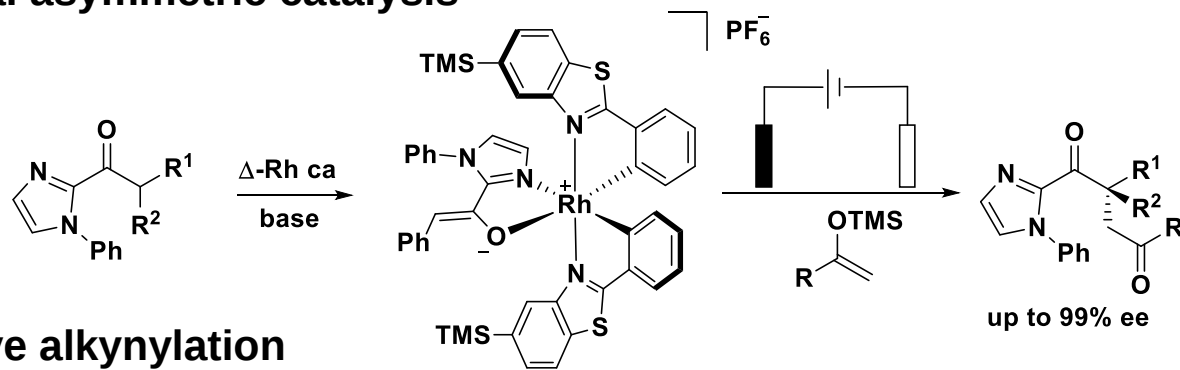
HOMO: -11.01 eV
LUMO: -8.75 eV

-0.06

electrophilic nitrene
(favors Curtius rearrangement)

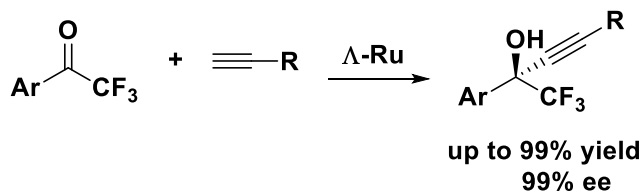
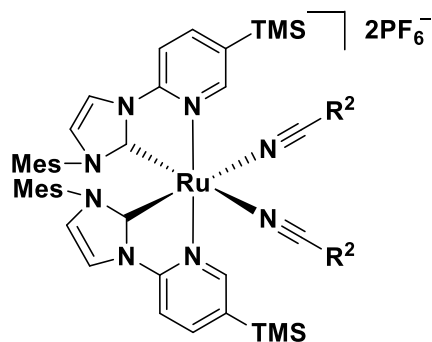
3.6 Other types of reactions

Electrochemical asymmetric catalysis

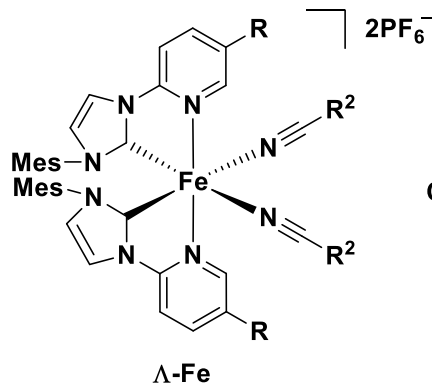


Nat. Catal. **2019**, 2, 34

Enantioselective alkynylation



J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2017**, 139, 4322

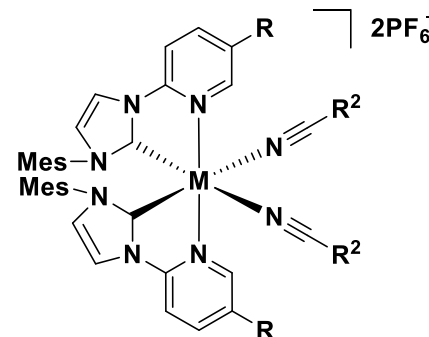
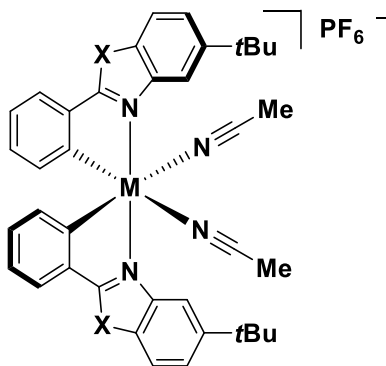
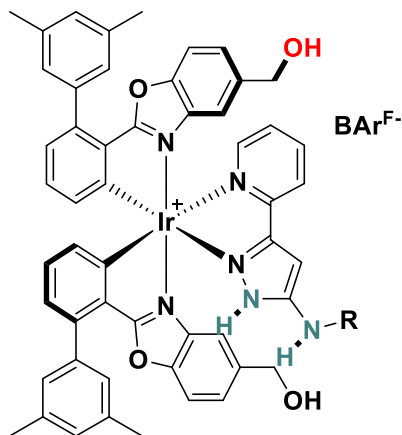


Chiral Lewis Acid

J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2019**, 141, 4569.
Chem. Eur. J., DOI: 10.1002/chem.202100703.

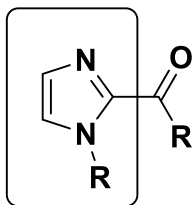
4. Summary and outlook

Summary



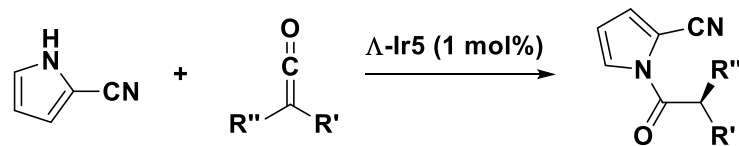
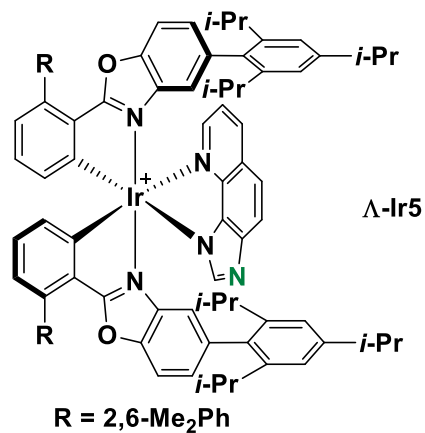
1. Simulation of organocatalyst
2. Chiral Lewis acid catalysis and visible light induced asymmetric catalysis
3. C-H insertion through metal-nitrenoids

Outlook

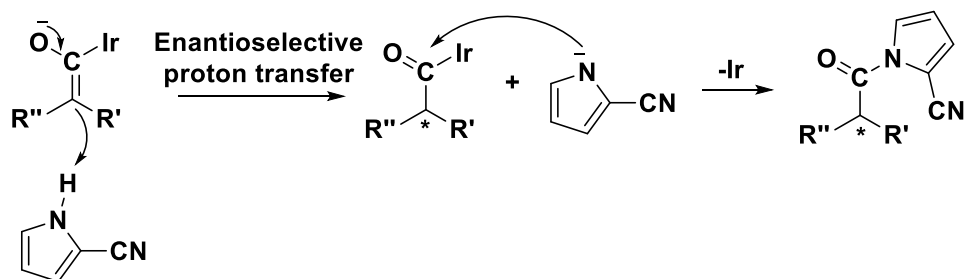


1. More reactions without relying on the 2-acyl imidazole moiety?
2. Further transformations of the 2-acyl imidazole product?

Question 1.

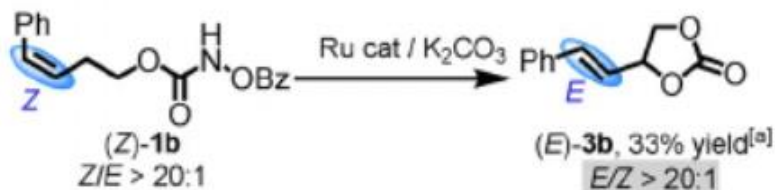


Mechanism?





88% yield
78% ee



The diagram illustrates a proposed catalytic cycle for the photocatalytic conversion of an oxazolidinone to an α -amino acid derivative. The cycle involves several intermediates and reagents:

- Starting Material:** An oxazolidinone derivative (top left).
- Reagents:** $+H_2O, H^+$ and $-NH_4^+$ lead to intermediate **IV**.
- Intermediate IV:** A cyclic oxazolidinone with an NH group.
- Reagents:** $+H_2O$ and $(H^+ \text{-cat})$ lead to the α -amino acid derivative (bottom left).
- Reagents:** $R-CH_2-O-C(=O)-NH-OBz + \text{Base}$ and $\text{Base-H}^+, \text{PhCO}_2^-$ lead to the formation of **[Ru]**.
- Intermediate [Ru]:** A ruthenium complex.
- Intermediate I (triplet state):** A ruthenium complex with a red hydrogen atom, formed via **1,5-HAT** from intermediate **I**.
- Intermediate II:** A ruthenium complex with a red hydrogen atom, formed via **1,5-HAT** from intermediate **I**.
- Intermediate III:** A ruthenium complex with a red hydrogen atom, formed via **1,5-HAT** from intermediate **I**.
- Intermediate IV:** A cyclic oxazolidinone with an NH group, formed via **1,5-HAT** from intermediate **I**.