

Stereoselective Synthesis

Dr Michael Perkins, Flinders University

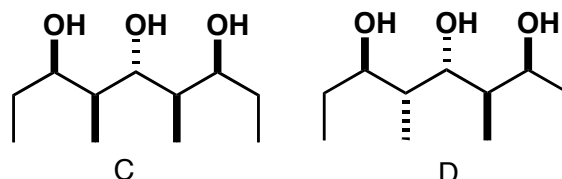
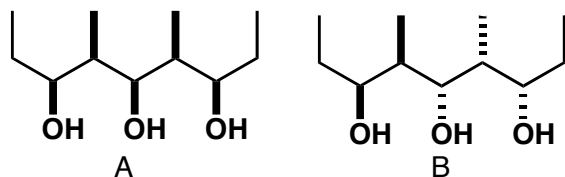
Reference Texts:

“Stereochemistry of organic compounds” Ernest L. Eliel New York : Wiley & Sons, c1994.
Chapter 12 on stereoselective synthesis by Lewis N. Mander.

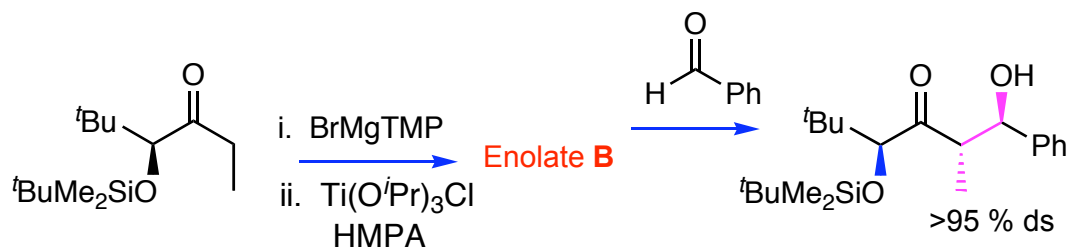
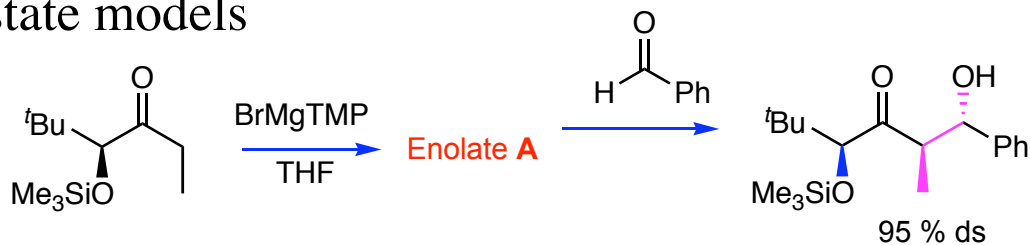
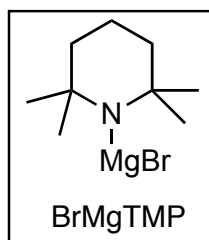
“Stoichiometric Asymmetric Synthesis”
by Mark Rizzacasa and Michael Perkins,
Sheffield Academic Press 2000

10 Minute Problem

- i. Indicate which of the following compounds are chiral and mark any stereocentres
- ii. For the stereocentres bearing 4 different groups assign the configuration as *R* or *S*



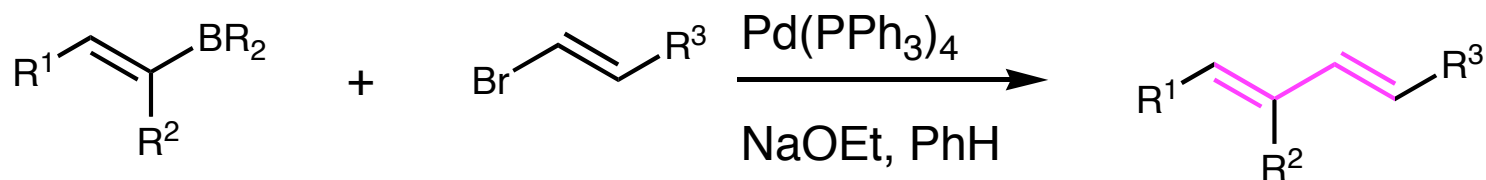
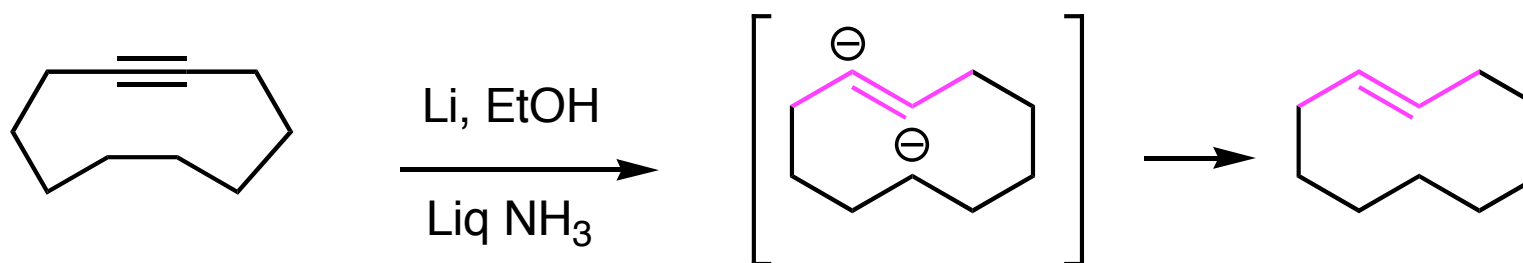
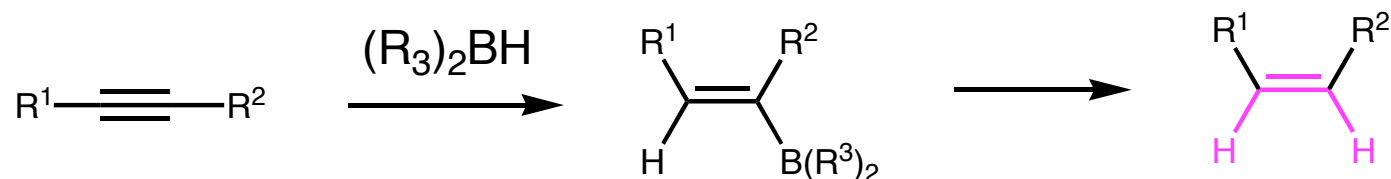
- iii. Give the structures for the enolates A and B and explain the stereochemical outcomes of the following aldol reactions using transition state models



Diastereoselective Synthesis

Synthesis of Achiral Compounds

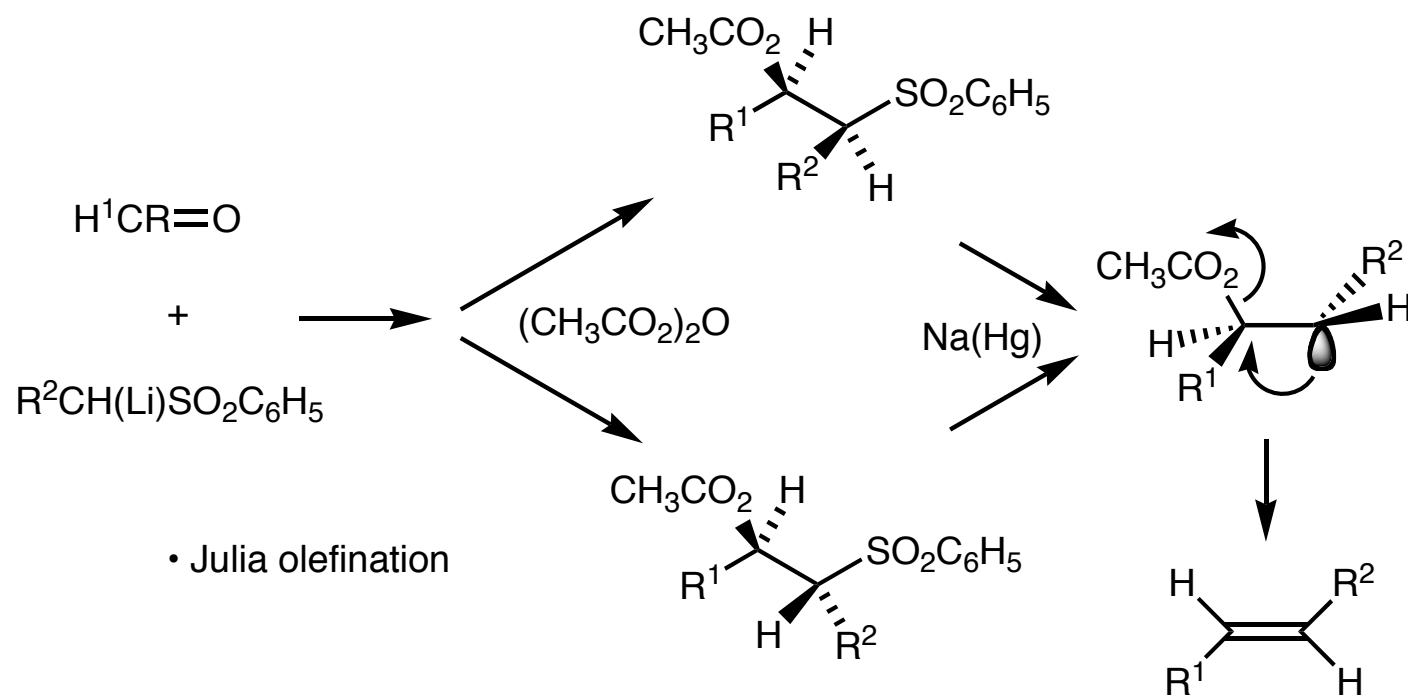
Reduction Methods



- Suzuki stereocontrolled synthesis of dienes

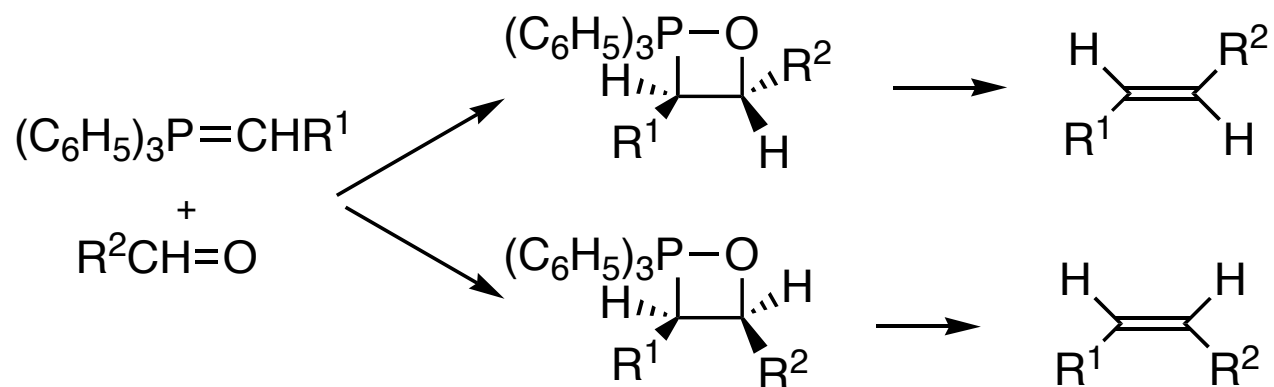
Diastereoselective Synthesis

Synthesis of Achiral Compounds



Diastereoselective Synthesis

Synthesis of Achiral Compounds



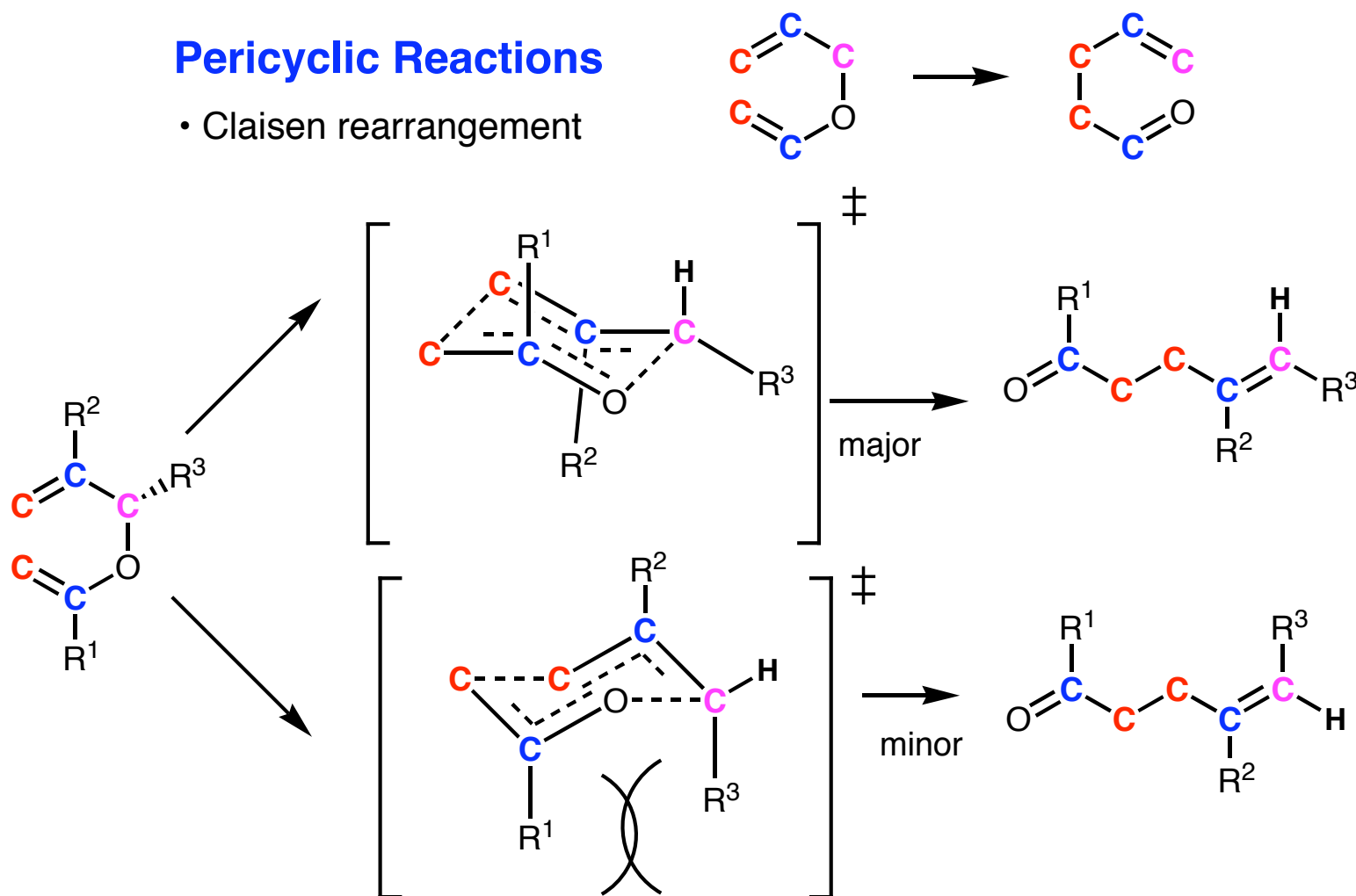
• Wittig reaction

Diastereoselective Synthesis

Synthesis of Achiral Compounds

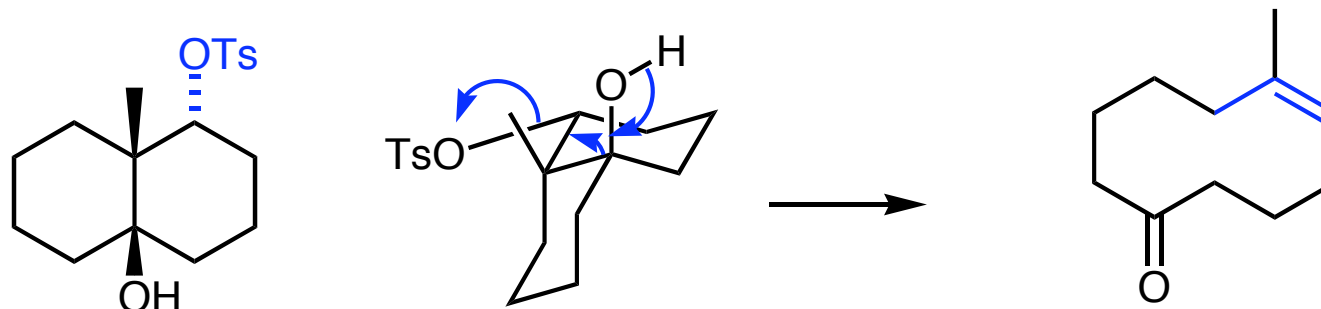
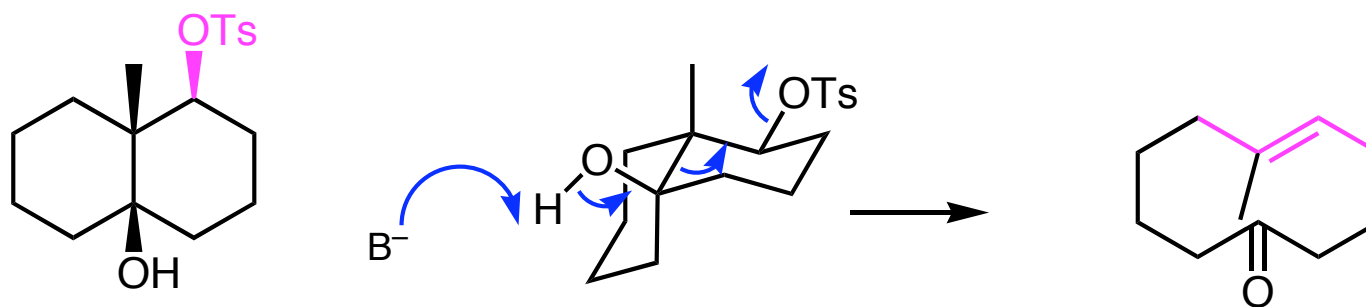
Pericyclic Reactions

- Claisen rearrangement



Ring Fragmentations

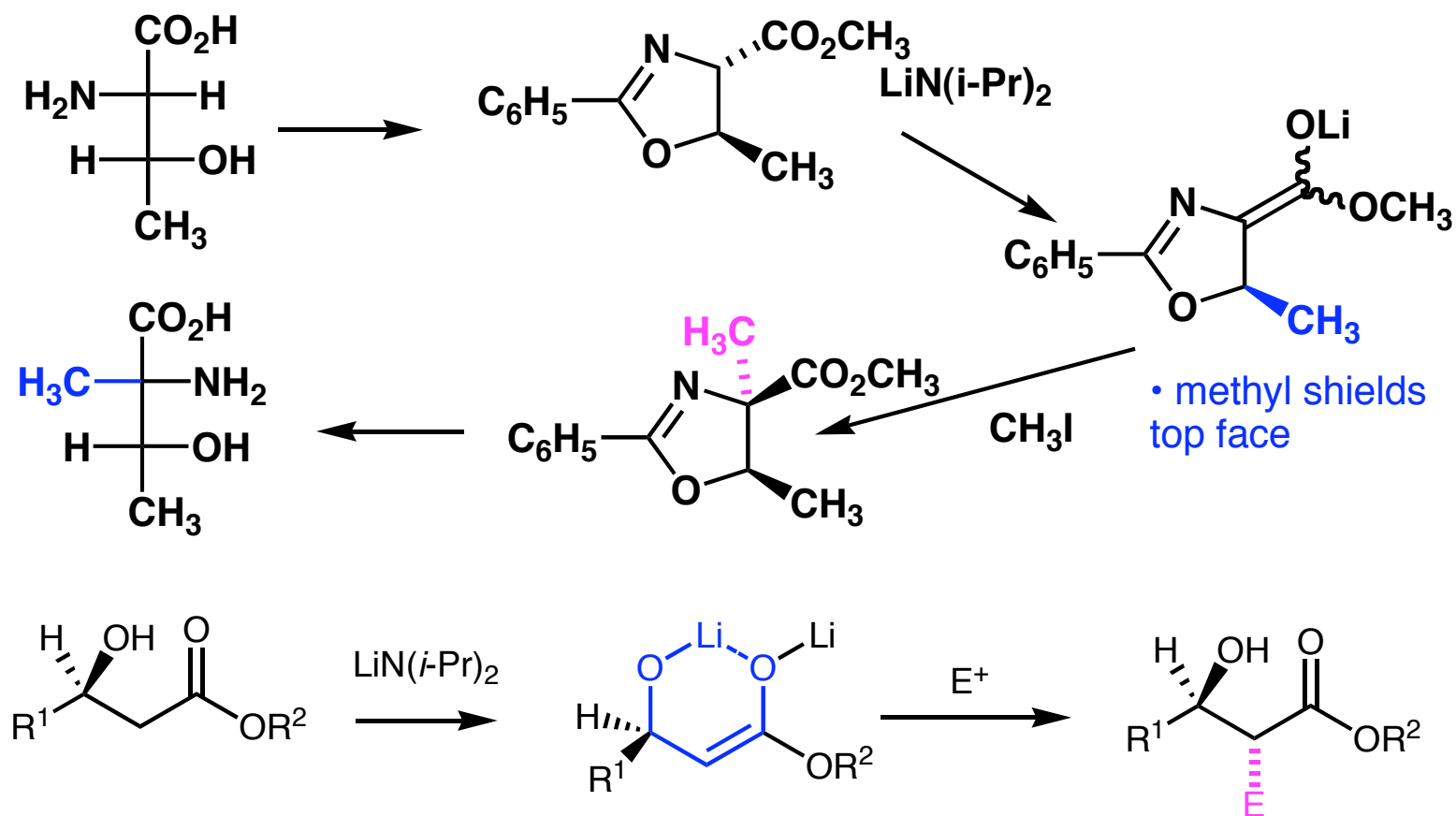
- stereoelectronic control



Reactions of Acyclic Enolates and Related Substrates

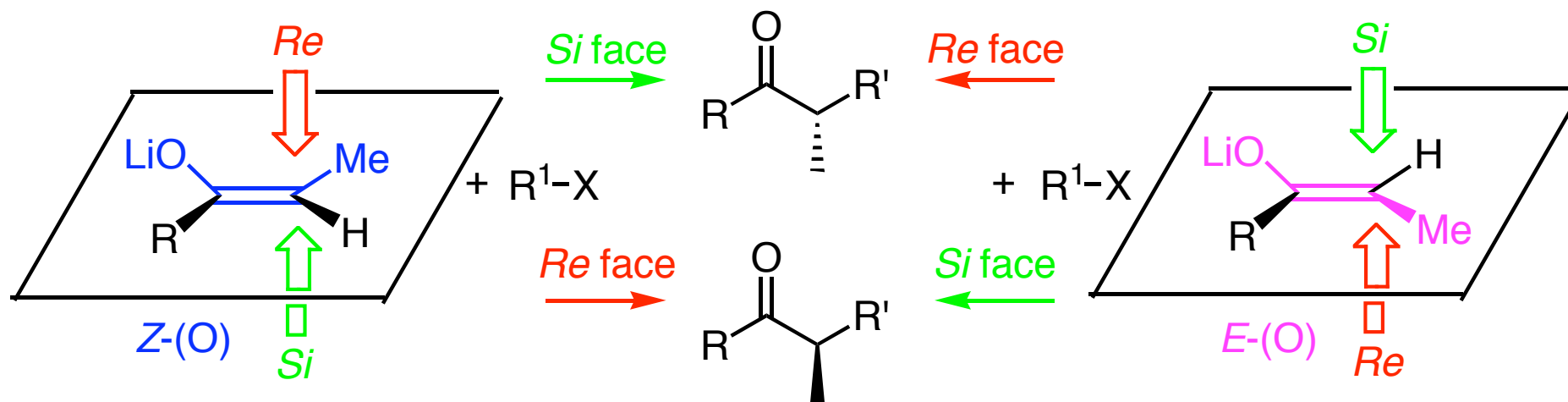
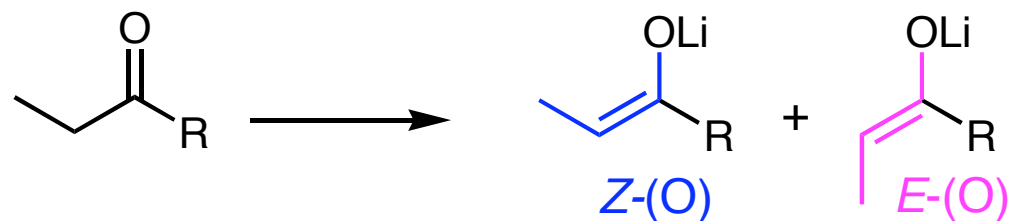
Alkylations:

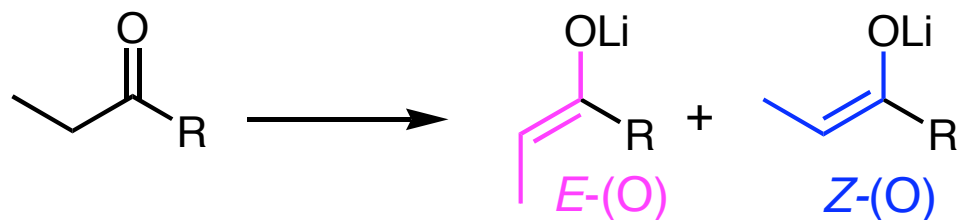
Small Ring Template



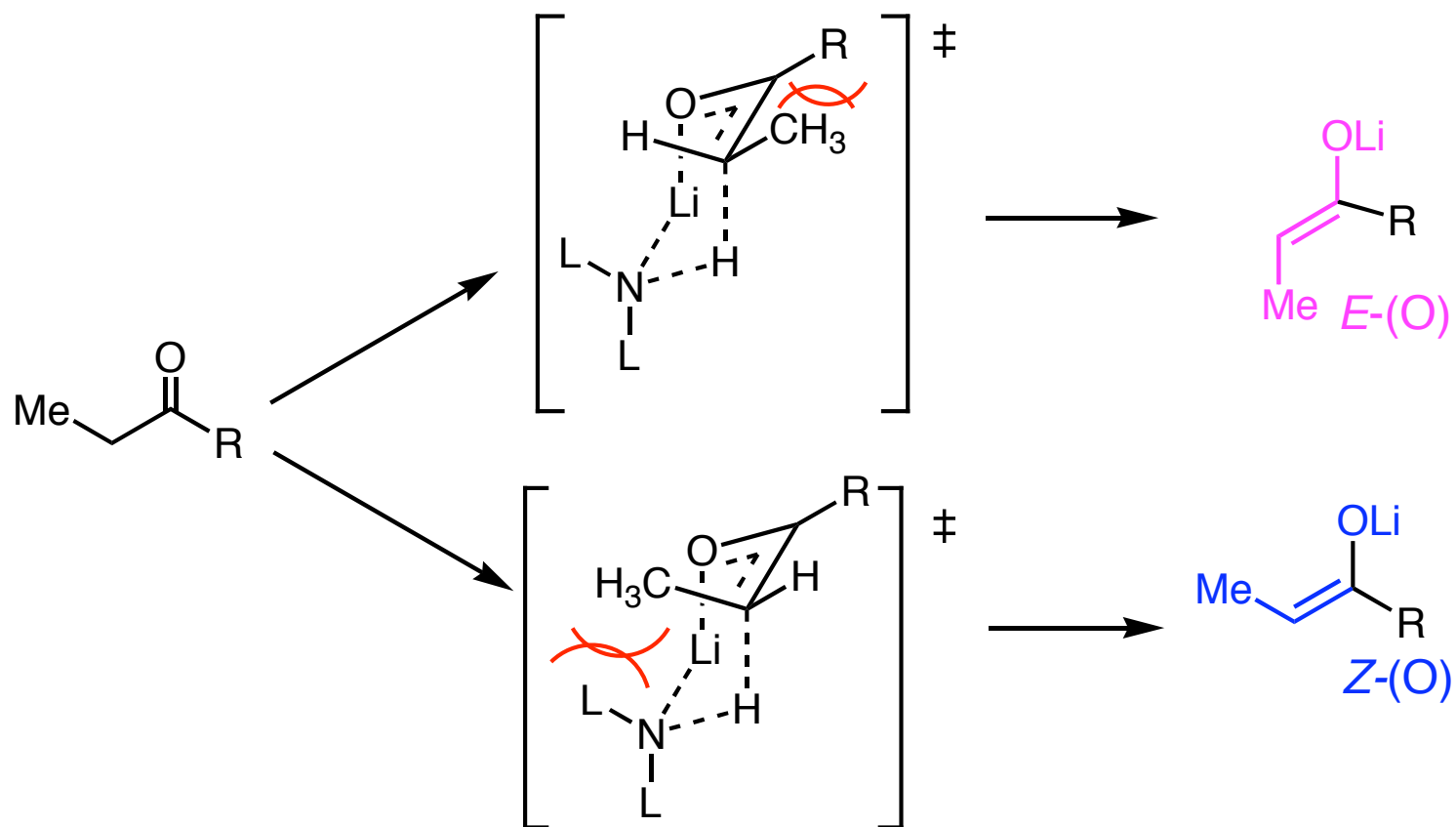
Reactions of Acyclic Enolates and Related Substrates

Enolate Geometry?

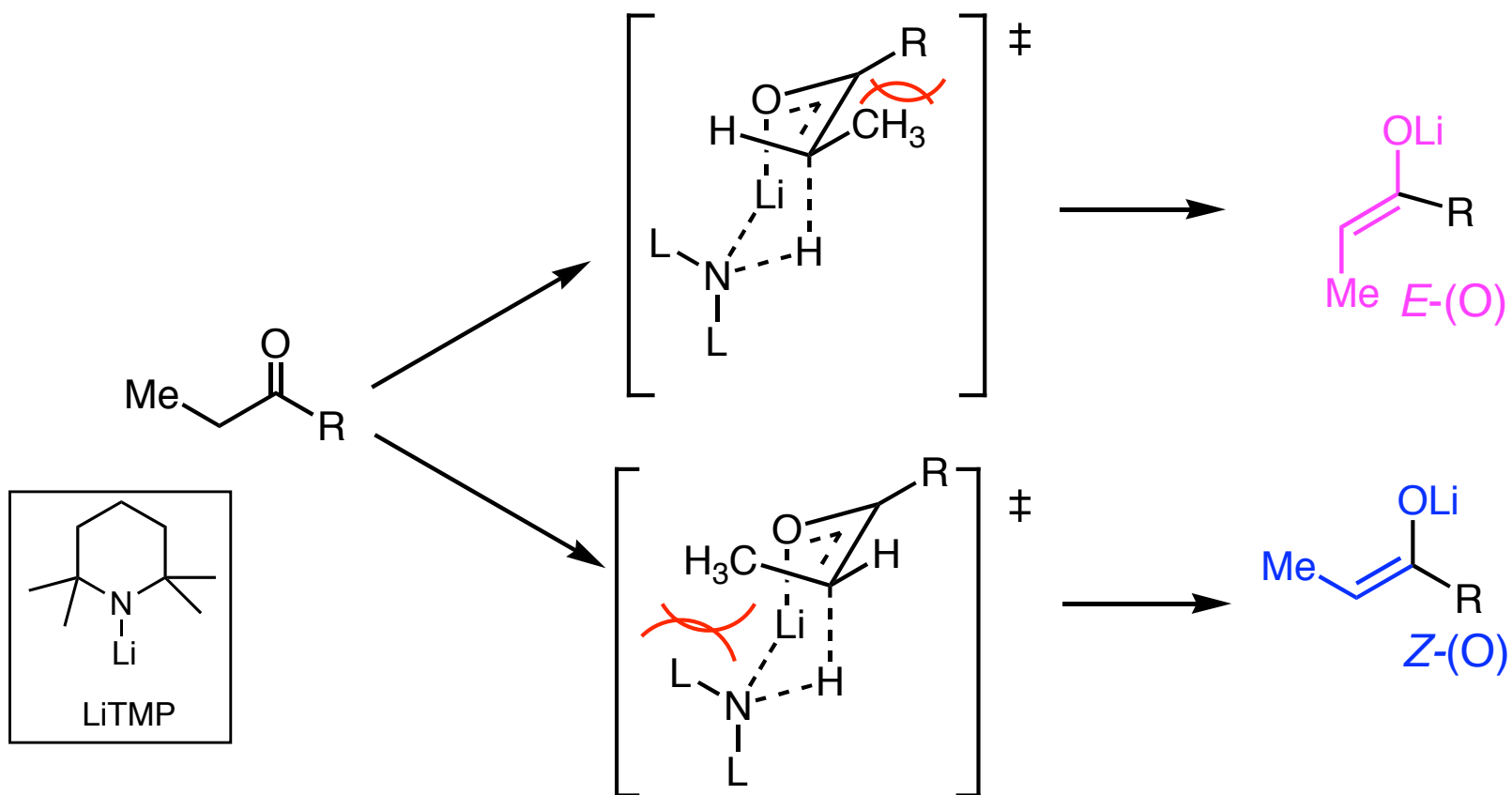




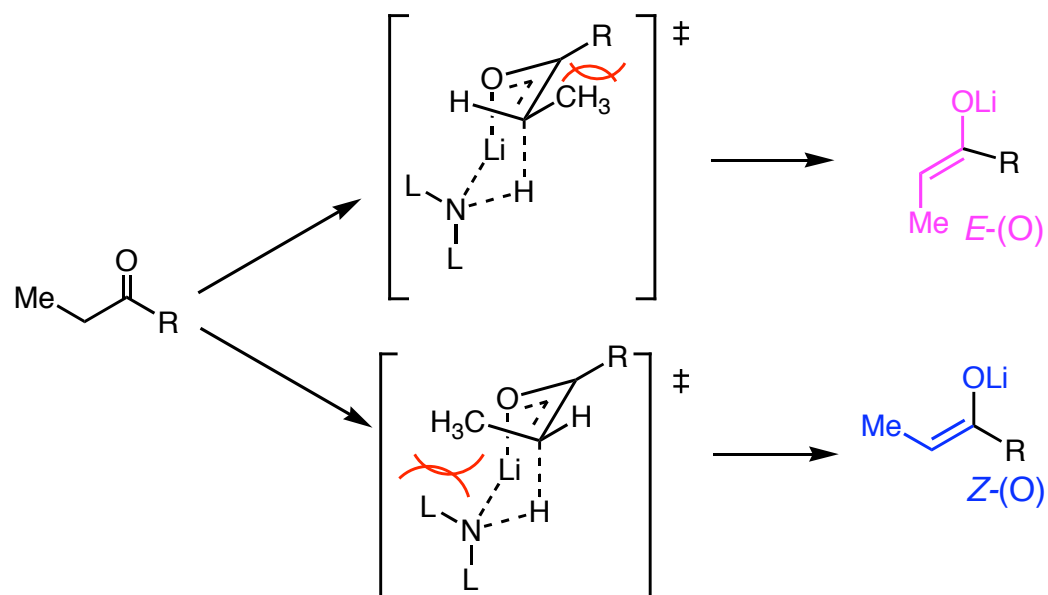
R	Base	Solvent	<i>E</i> -(O) Enolate	<i>Z</i> -(O) Enolate	Ref.
-Et	LDA	THF	70	30	28
-Et	LTMP	THF	84	16	28
-Et	LDA	THF-23 % HMPT	8	92	29
-Et	LHMDS	THF	34	66	28
-OCH ₃	LDA	THF	95	5	28
OCH ₂ H ₃	LDA	THF	94	6	31
OCH ₂ H ₃	LDA	THF-23 % HMPT	15	85	31
-O ^t Bu	LDA	THF	95	5	32,33
-S ^t Bu	LDA	THF	90	10	34
-NEt ₂	LDA	THF	<3	>97	15
C(CH ₃) ₃	LDA	THF	2	98	28
-C ₆ H ₅	LDA	THF	2	98	28



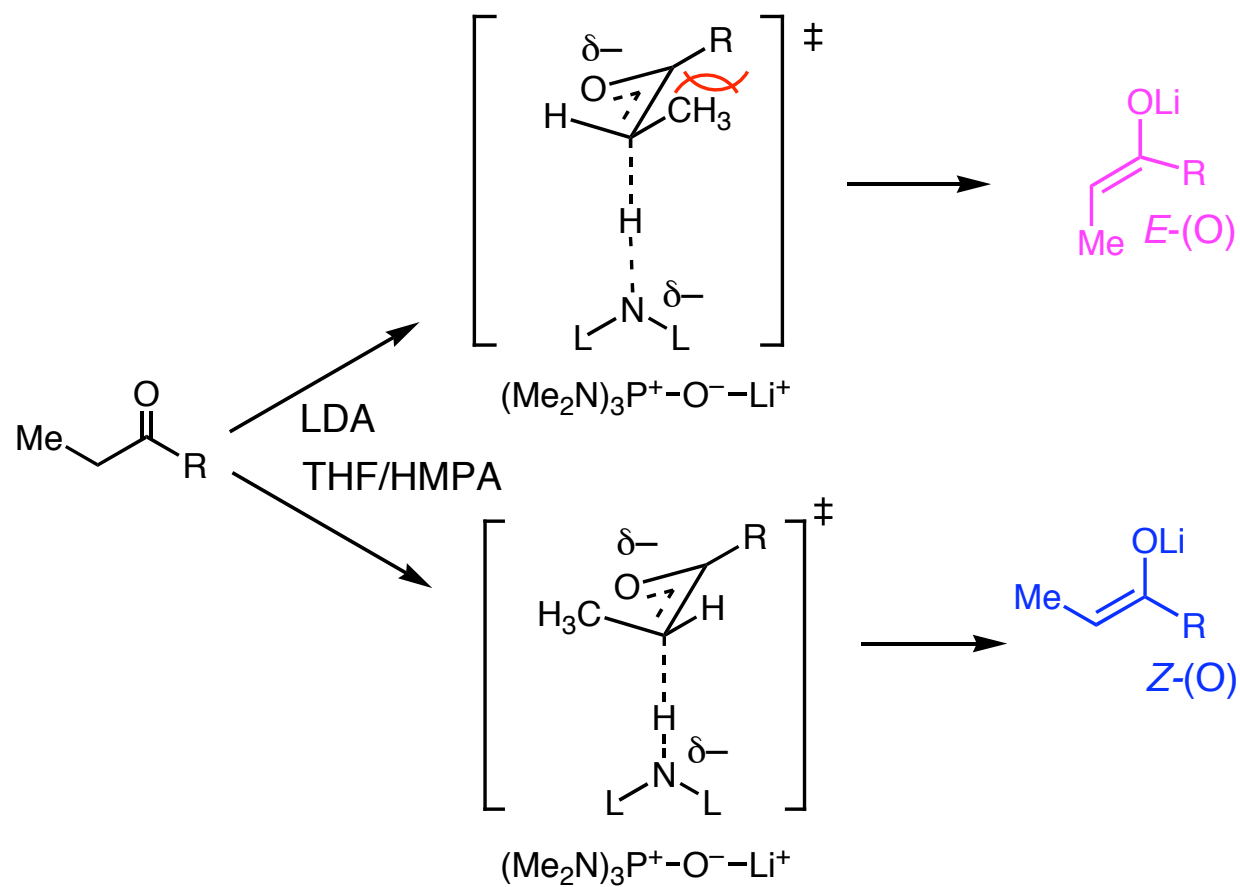
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$-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$	LDA	THF	2	98	28



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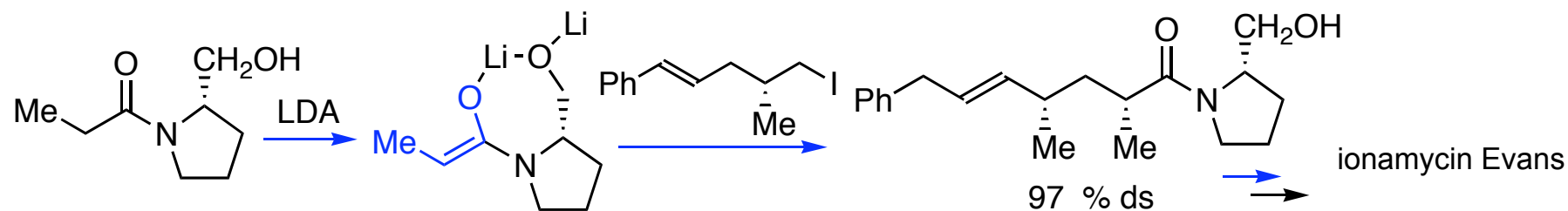
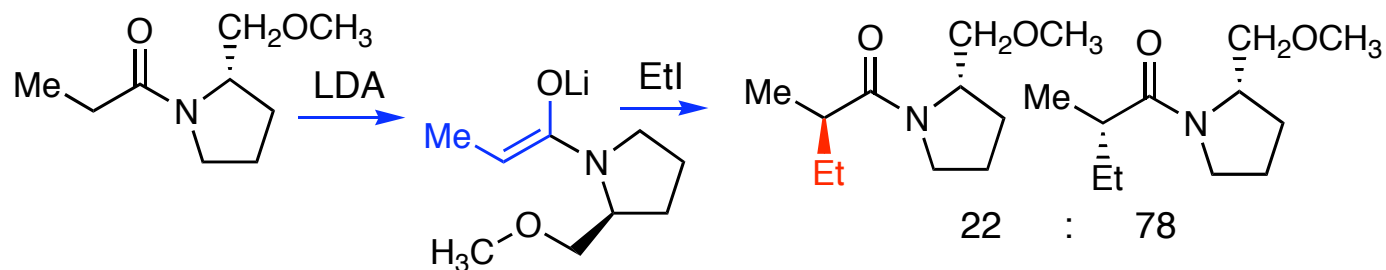
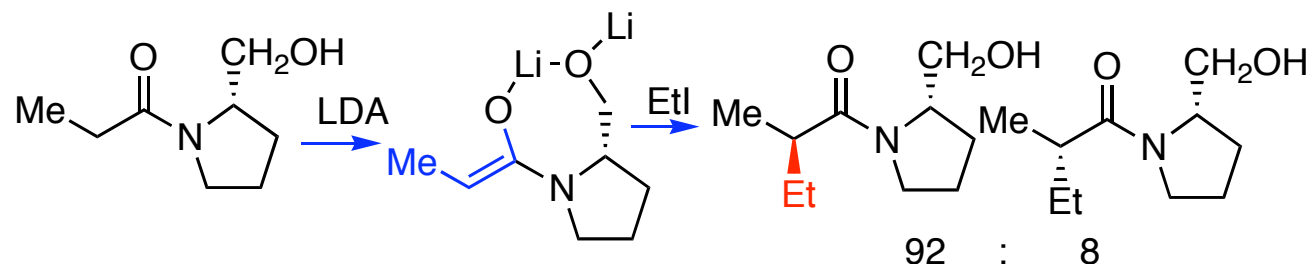


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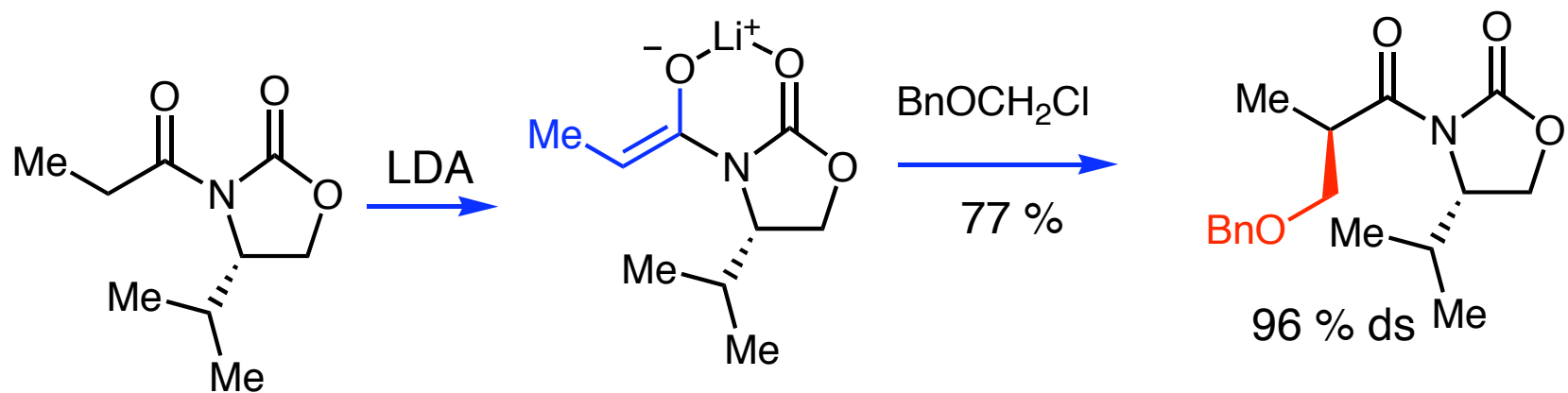
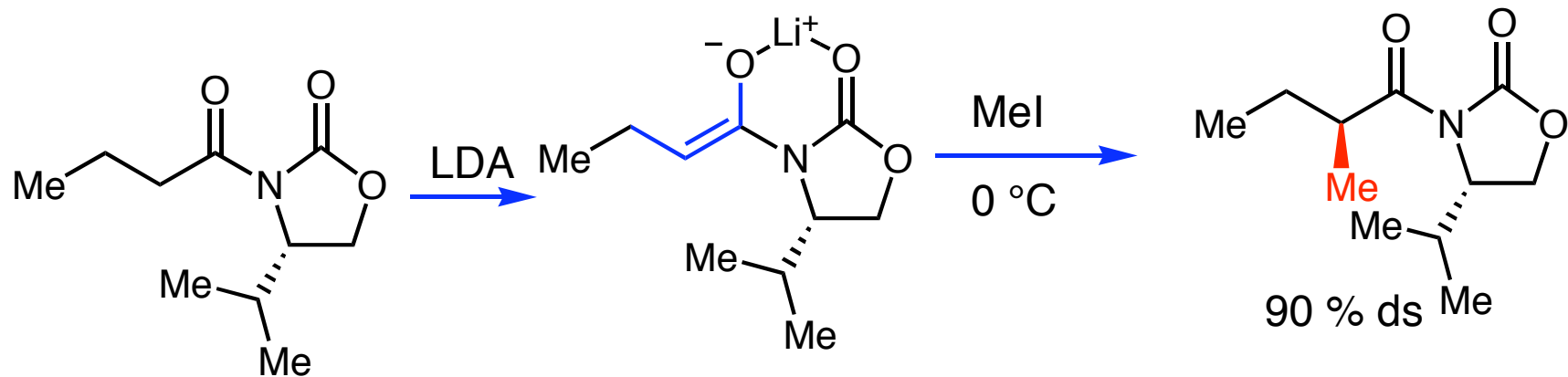


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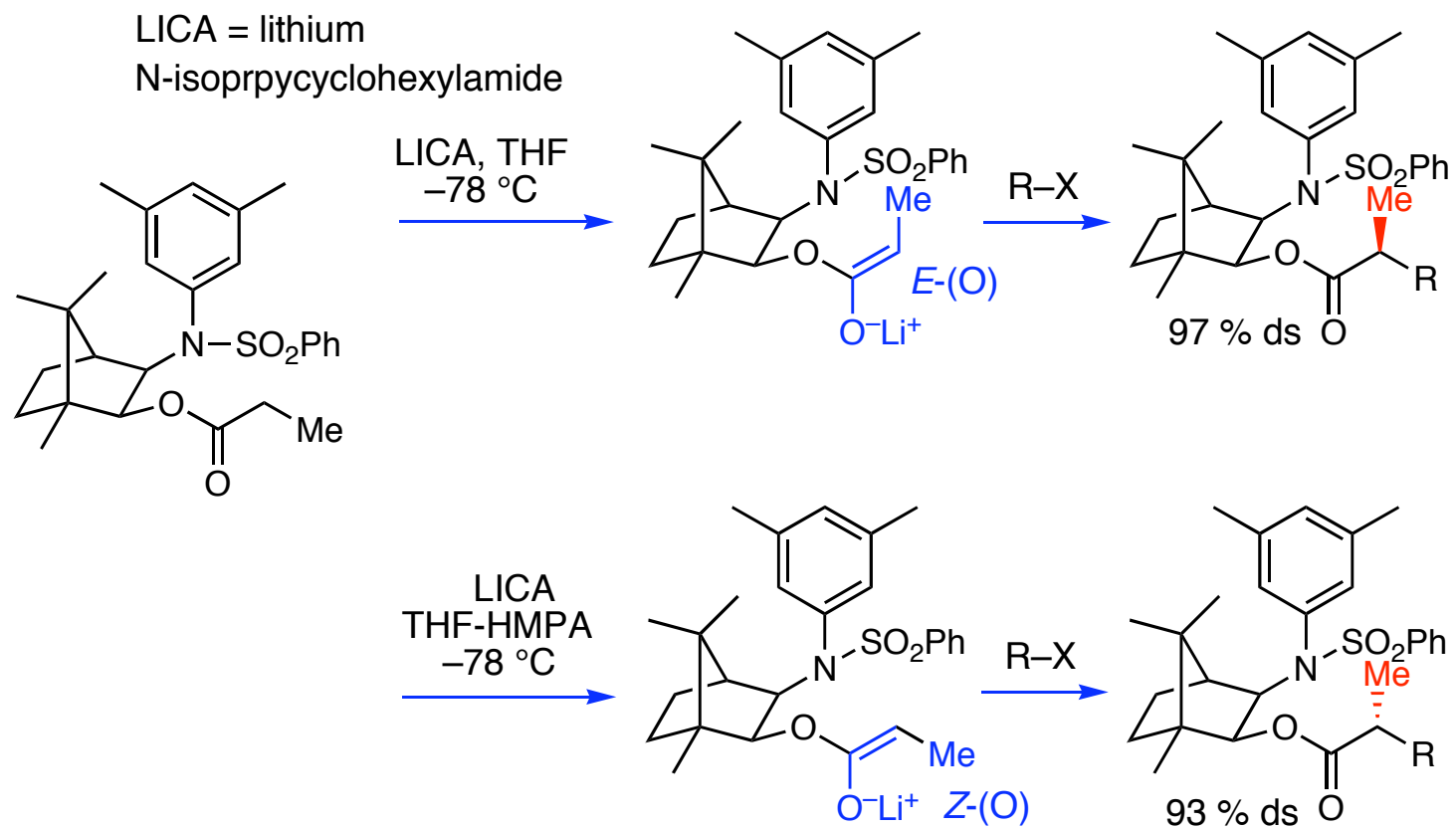
Alkylation of Acyclic Chiral Enolates



Alkylation of Acyclic Chiral Enolates

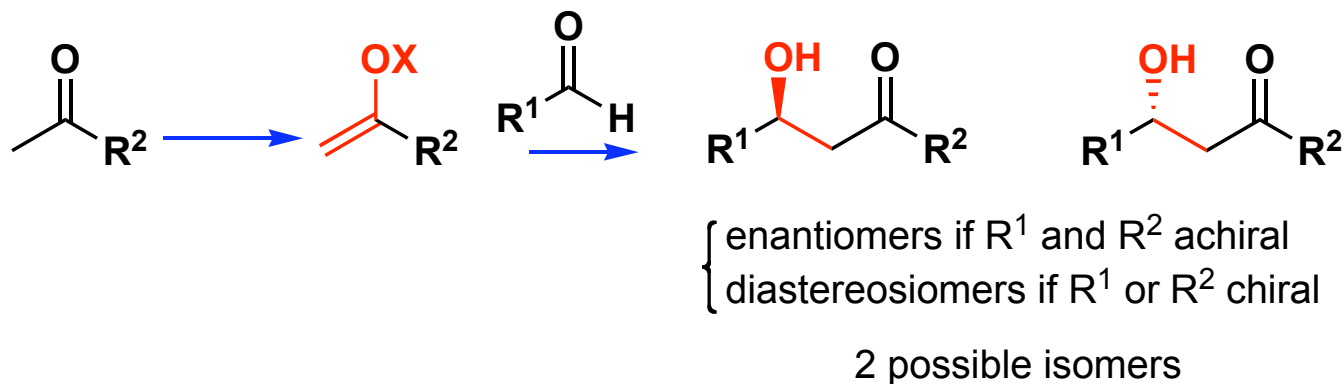


Alkylation of Acyclic Chiral Enolates

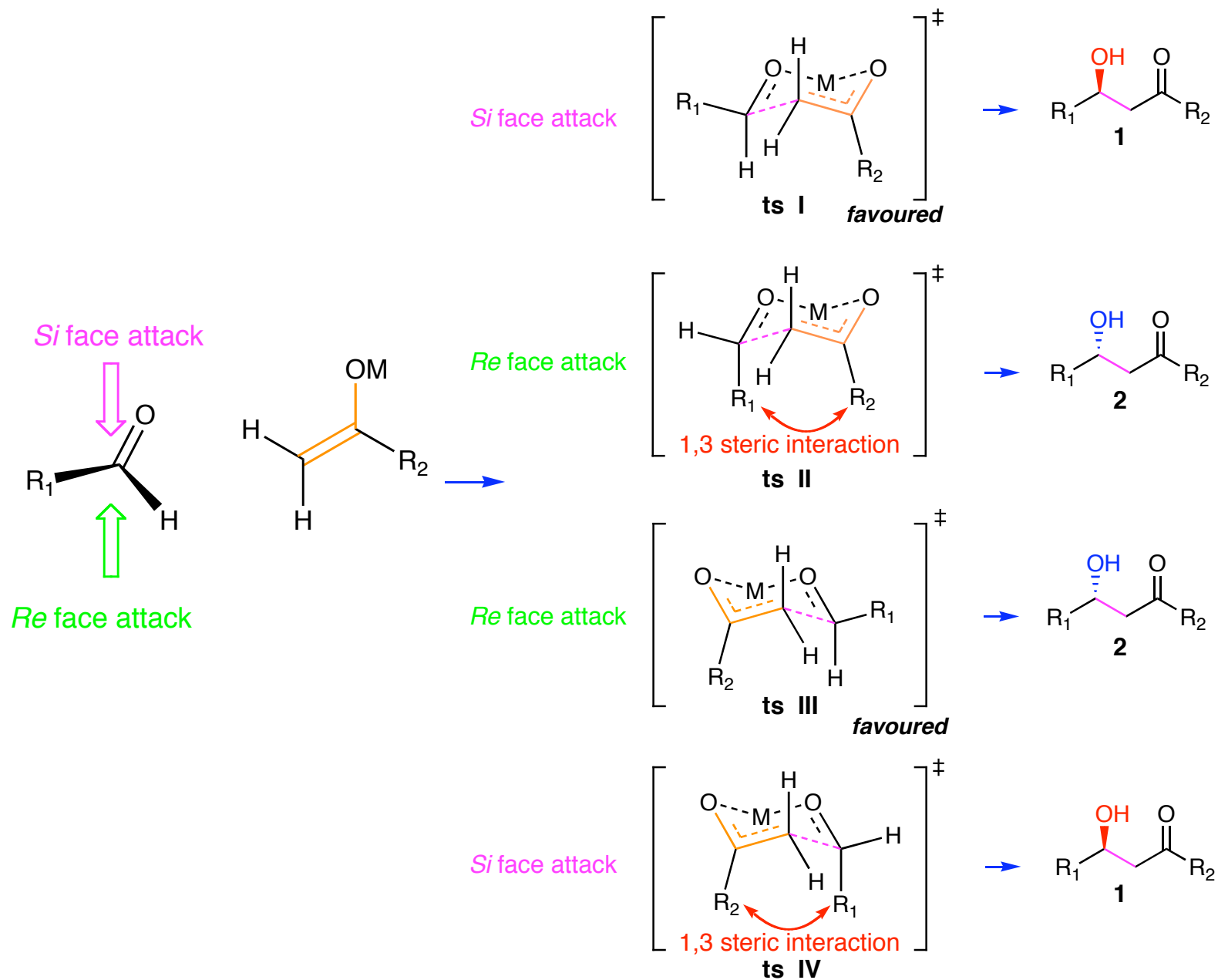


Aldol Reactions

- The quest for efficient methods to construct polyketide natural products has driven the development of stereocontrolled acyclic crossed aldol reactions between aldehydes and ketones.
- These reactions are usually considered to occur *via* closed six membered cyclic Zimmerman-Traxler transition states, in which coordination between the aldehyde carbonyl oxygen and the enolate metal centre occurs.
- First consider the simple case where the enolate is not substituted at the α -carbon, then reaction with an aldehyde produces one stereocentre (ie. 2 isomers, which are enantiomers if R^1 and R^2 are achiral, but diastereoisomers if R^1 or R^2 are chiral, Scheme 4.1).

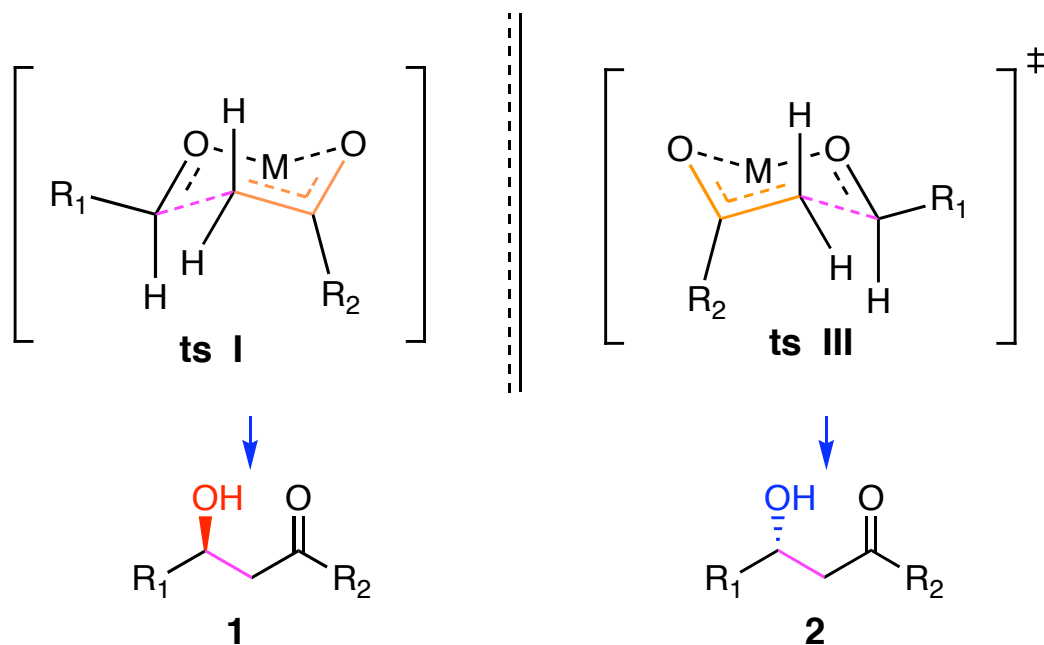


Aldol Reactions

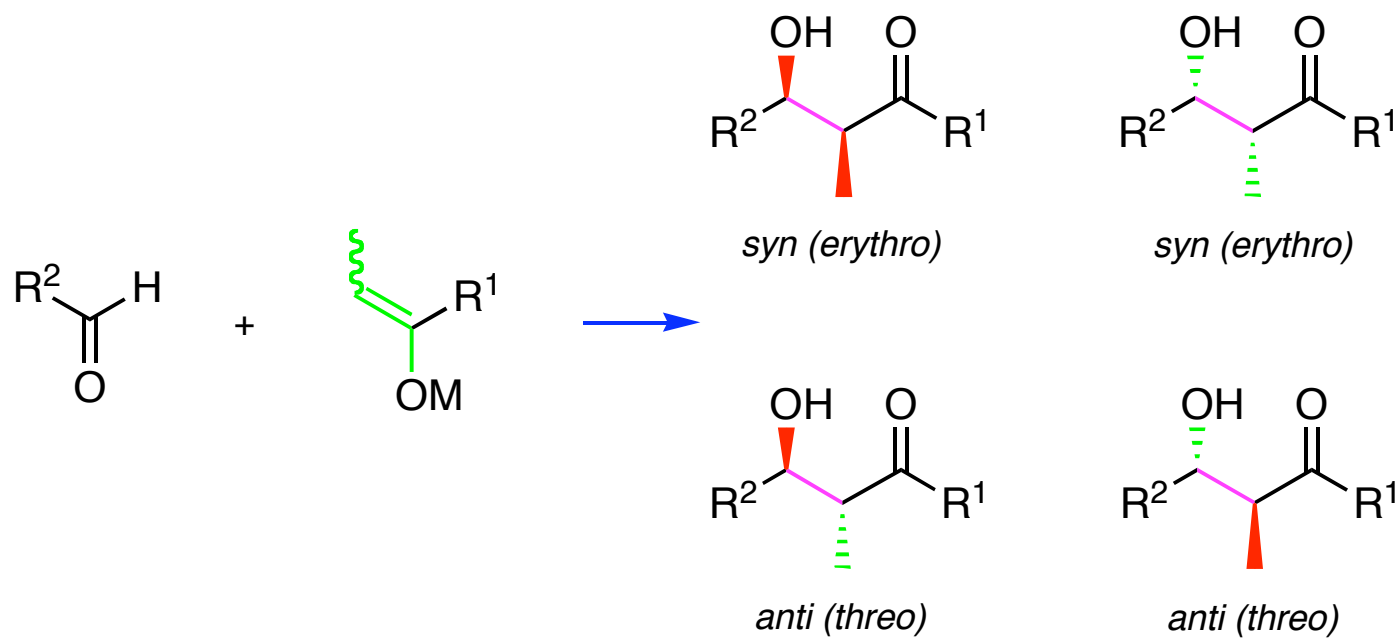


Aldol Reactions

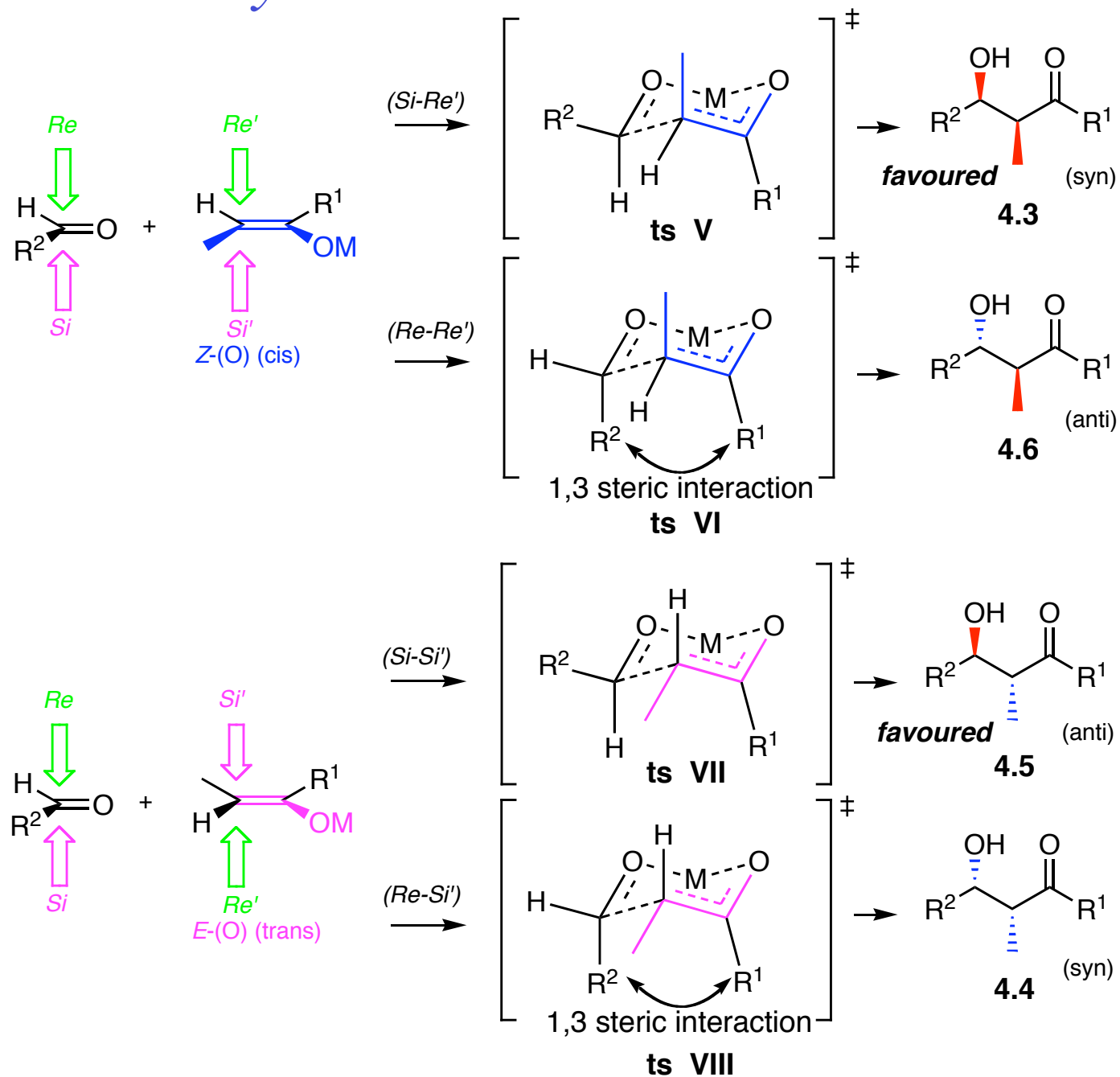
enantiomers provided R_1 and R_2 do not contain stereogenic elements



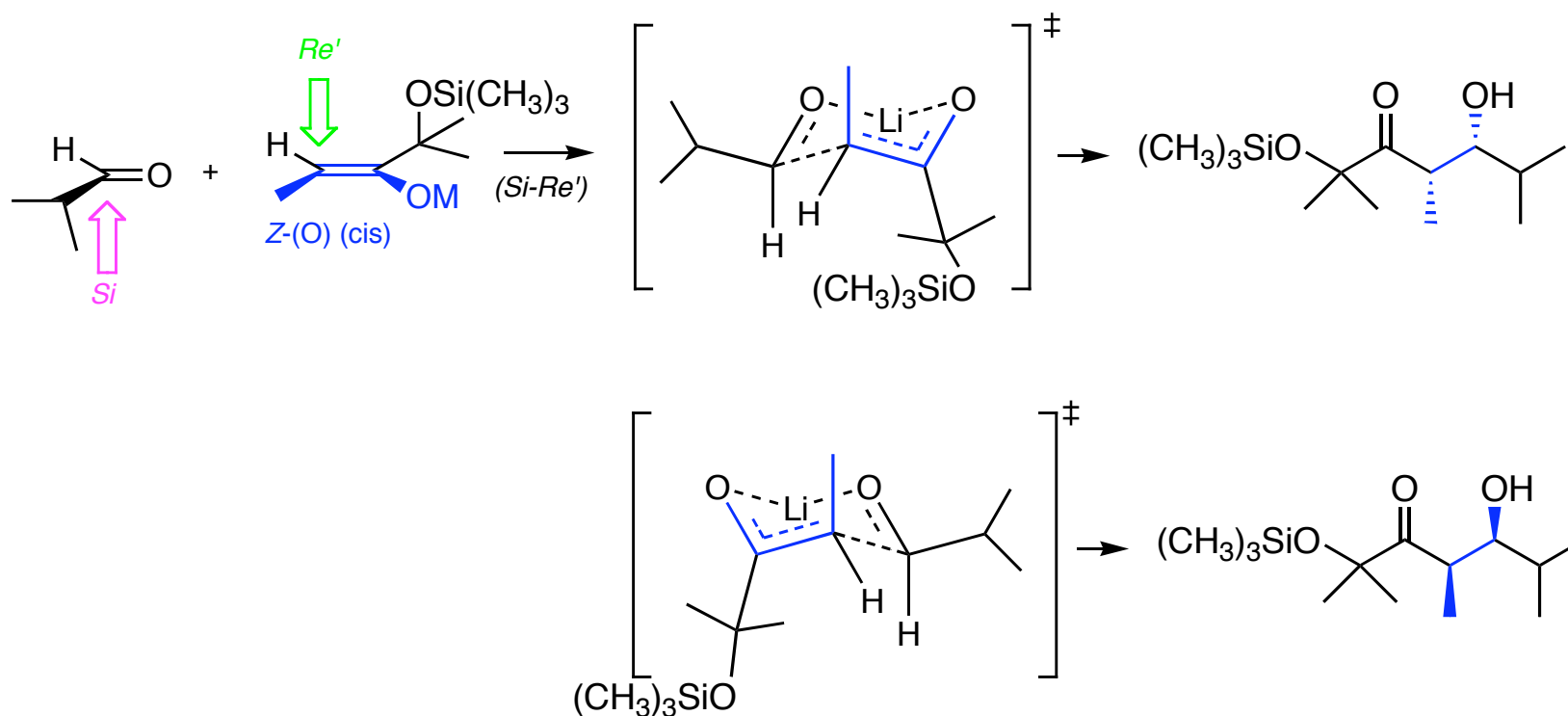
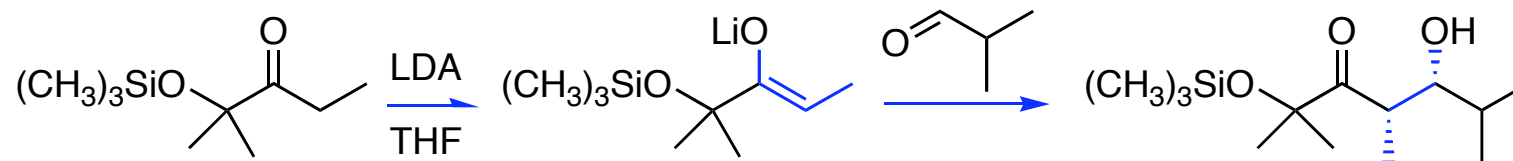
Ethyl Ketone Aldol Reactions



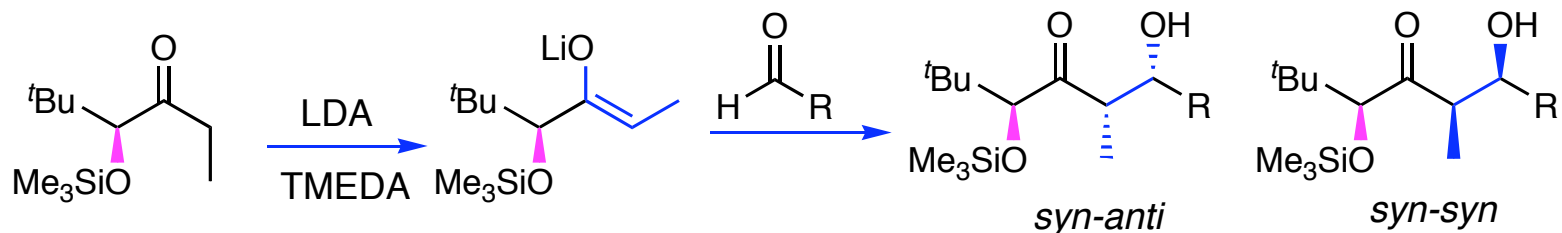
Ethyl Ketone Aldol Reactions



Ethyl Ketone Aldol Reactions



Ethyl Ketone Aldol Reactions



R	% <i>syn-anti</i>	% <i>syn-syn</i>
Ph, $t\text{Bu}$, $i\text{Pr}$	>95	<5
Ph CH_2	87	13
Ph $_2\text{CH}$	>90	<10

