

# Overviews of Cascade reactions and Multi Component Reactions

~ These can be the ideal synthetic methodologies??~

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1. Overview ~Cascade Reactions
2. Overview ~Multi Component Reactions
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4. My Feelings through the study

Literature Seminar 2009/1/7

Yutaka Saga (B4)

# 1. Overview ~ cascade reactions

cf. Dr. Kuramochi's lit seminar in 2004

...form several bonds in one sequence without isolating the intermediates, changing the reaction conditions, or adding reagents.

-Tietze. *chem.rev.* **1996**, 96, 115

...include any examples in which the reaction conditions are altered during the process... further reagents are added at various points... however exclude multidirectional reactions in which two or more reactions occur on the same substrate, but essentially in isolation of one another...

-Nicolaou. *ACIE* **2006**, 45, 7134

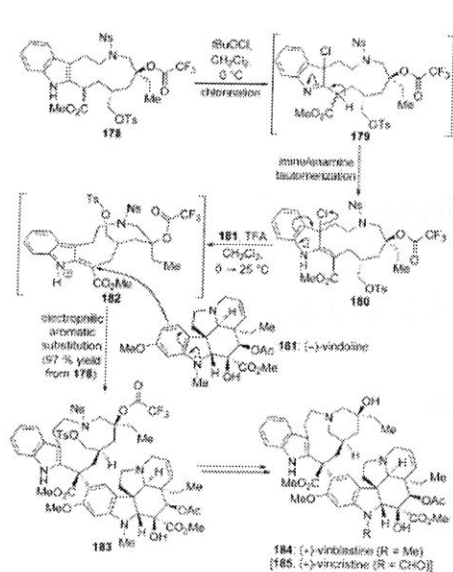
## <Its characters and my impressions>

### 1. Intramolecular reaction

—————> synthetic approach??

### 2. Sometimes exploiting drastic yield, stereoselectivity (diastereo.enantio)

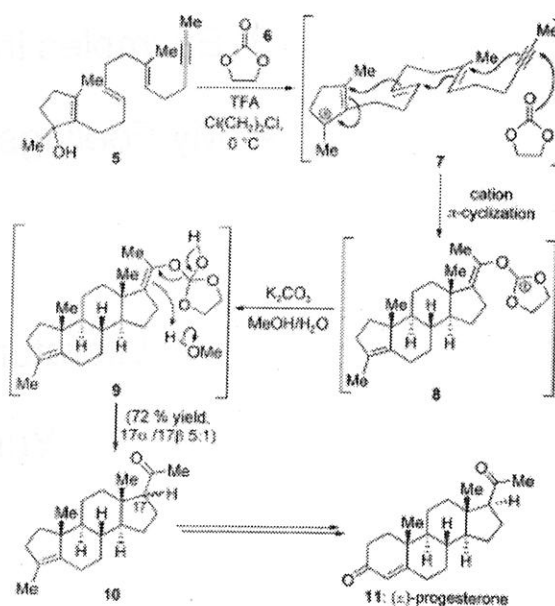
ex. Fukuyama's total synthesis of (+)-vinblastin



100% requisite stereochemistry  
97% overall yield!

Is there general rules ??  
Does the fascinating result depend on the substrate??

ex. Johnson's total synthesis of progesterone



Fukuyama et al *JACS*, **2002**, 124, 2137

### 3. Biomimetic

Without exception, the most complex organic architectures have been produced by natural organisms.

-J.N. Johnston *Chem.Rev.* **2005**, 105, 4730

Johnson et al *JACS*, **1971**, 93, 4332

#### 4. Many examples for total synthesis

enough to classify the reaction features. Nicolaou. *ACIE*. 2006, 45, 7134

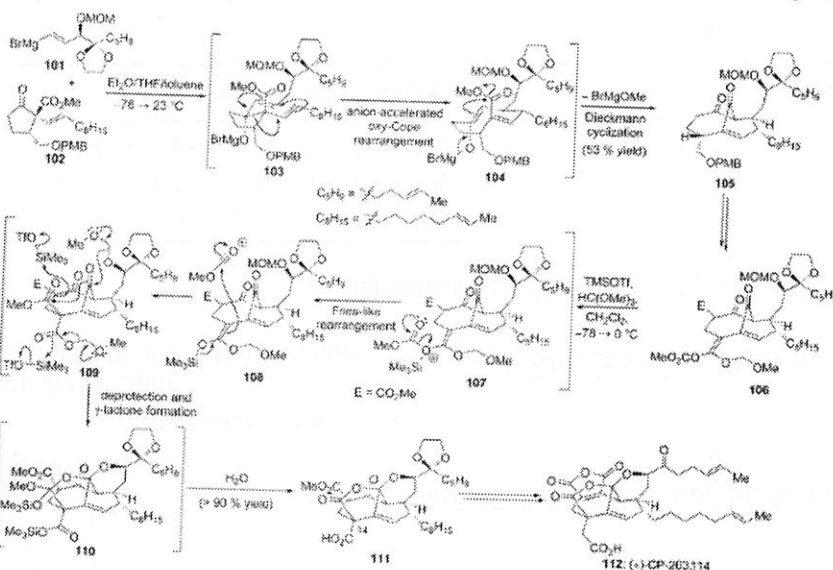
- a. Nucleophilic cascades
- b. Electrophilic cascades

- c. Radical cascades
- d. Pericyclic cascades
- e. Transition-Metal catalyzed cascades

#### 5. Beautiful synthesis

Art in Science

Malacria *Chem.Rev.* 1996, 96, 289



Shair et al *JACS*. 2000, 122, 7424

#### 6. Efficiency

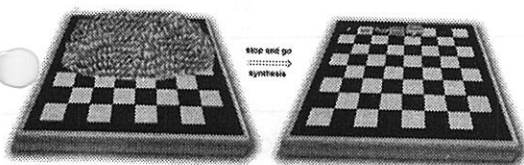
the minimization of...the amounts of solvents, reagents, absorbents, energy, and labour...would be dramatically decreased.

Tietze *chem.rev.* 1996, 96, 115

atom economy, bond economy, step economy...

Trost *science* 1991, 254, 1471 etc

traditional "stop and go" synthesis → cascades



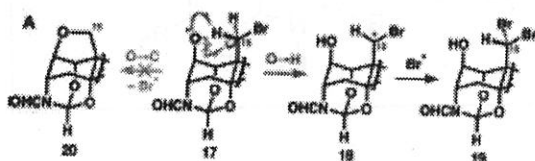
MacMillan *synlett*, 2007, 10, 1477

cf) Taxol 1ton pharmaceutical demand = 170000 tons of SM(37 step synthesis)

All admires cascades without any hesitation...  
but  
Cascades should strongly require  
the preparation for appropriate skellton  
the reaction optimization  
↕  
The chance of new reactivity??

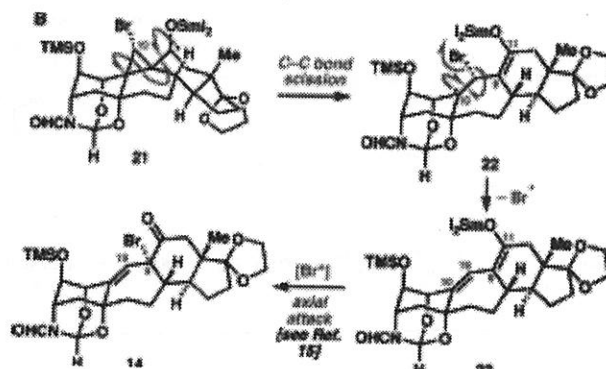
#### 7. Adventure for breakthrough-like new reactivity

ex) Baran's total synthesis of cortistatin A



Baran et al. *JACS*. 2008, 130, 7241

I think the most important aspect !!!



## 2. Overview ~Multicomponent reactions(MCR)

Reactions in which more than two starting compounds react to form a product in such a way that the majority of the atoms of the starting compounds can be found in the product ...

– Ugi *ACIE* 2000, 39, 3168

### Basic types of MCRs

MCR type	General reaction scheme
I	$A + B \rightleftharpoons C \rightleftharpoons \dots O \rightleftharpoons P$
II	$A + B \rightleftharpoons C \rightleftharpoons D \dots O \rightarrow P$
III	$A \rightarrow B + C \rightarrow D \rightarrow \dots O \rightarrow P$

observed in biochemical reaction, but seldom in preparative chemistry

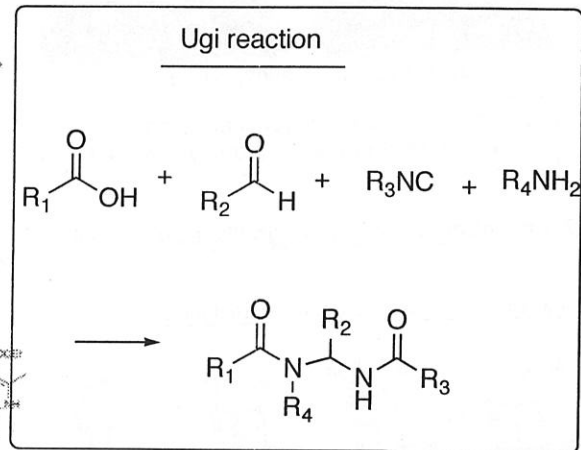
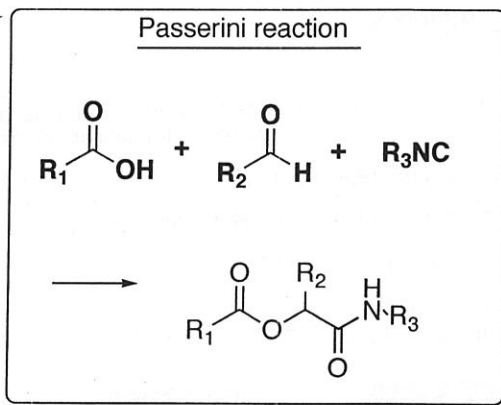
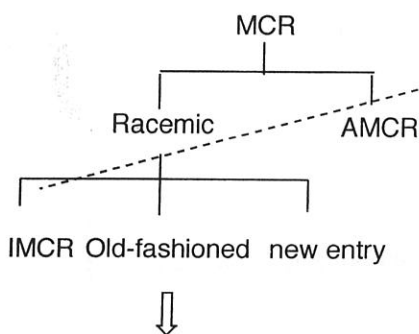
### <Its character and my impression>

#### 1. Intermolecular reactions

→ different from cascades in this aspect  
 although quite similar for the "one-pot" like reaction.  
 → reaction character??

#### 2. Moderate number of reaction manner

#### IMCR (Isocyanide MultiComponent Reactions)



Name of the reaction	Year of discovery	Example <sup>[a]</sup>
Strecker synthesis <sup>[28]</sup>	(1838) 1850	
Hantzsch dihydropyridine synthesis <sup>[29]</sup>	1882	
Radziszewski imidazole synthesis <sup>[30]</sup>	1882	
Hantzsch pyrrole synthesis <sup>[25]</sup>	1890	
Biginelli reaction <sup>[21, 26]</sup>	1891	
Mannich reaction <sup>[29]</sup>	1912	
Bucherer-Bergs hydantoin synthesis <sup>[23, 24]</sup>	1941	

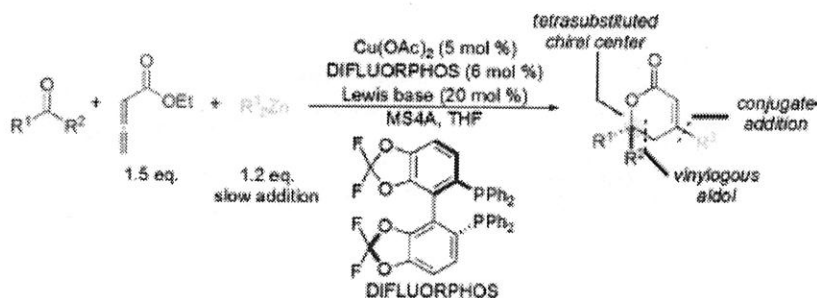
[a] T = thymine.

## AMCR (Assymmetric MultiComponent Reactions)

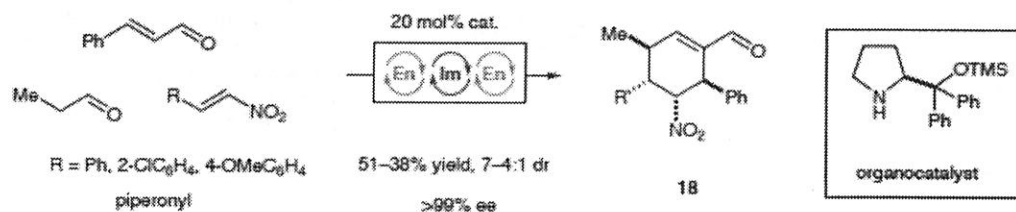
[cf. Mr. Chen's lit seminar in 2006]

### Cu-Catalyzed AMCR

Shibasaki et al *JACS* **2007**, *129*, 7439



### Organo-catalyzed AMCR

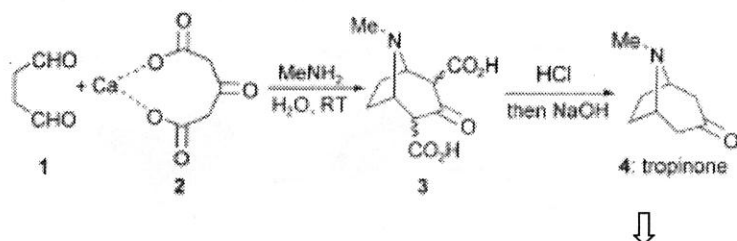


Enders et al. *Nature*. **2006**, *441*, 861

### 3. Similarity with cascade reactions

This Enders' MCR is also expressed "organo-cascade reaction" in another paper.

Robinson's synthesis of tropinone



Its synthetic route also has cascade-like character.

Diffinisions of both should be very fluid. — Of course, cascade reaction can proceed intermolecularly.

### 4. Quite a few examples for total synthesis of complex molecules

—> Due to the limitation of possible skeltons??

—> One of the most attractive exceptions are Fukuyama's Ecteinascidin 743 and Johnson's zaragozic acid C

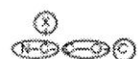
general possible skeltons



U-4CR



U-3CR



P-3CR



P-2CR



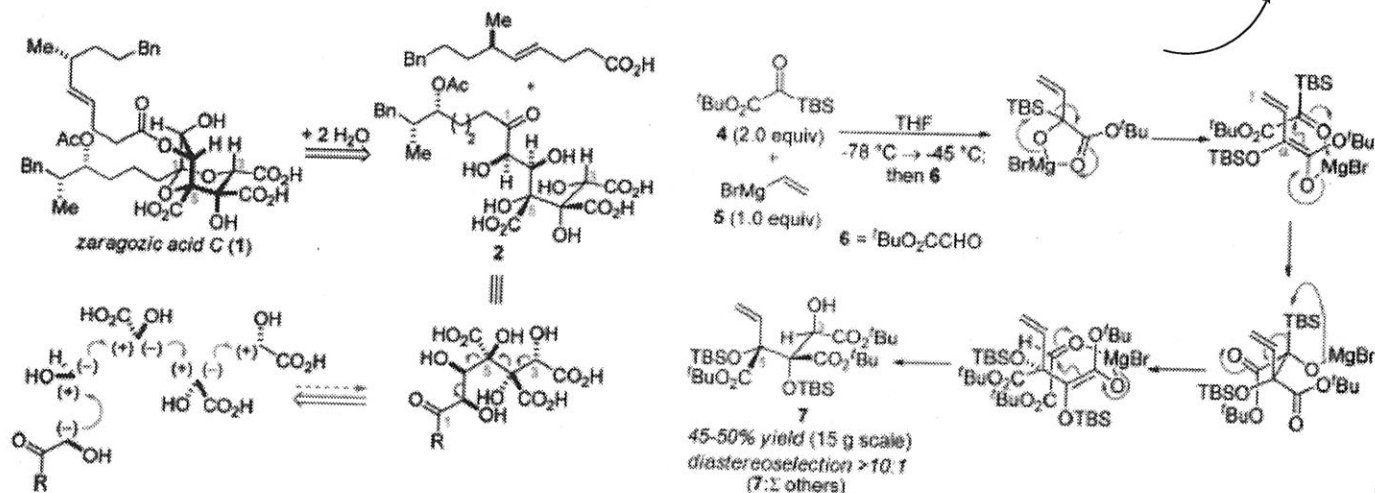
A-4CR

Asinger 4 MCR



G-3CR

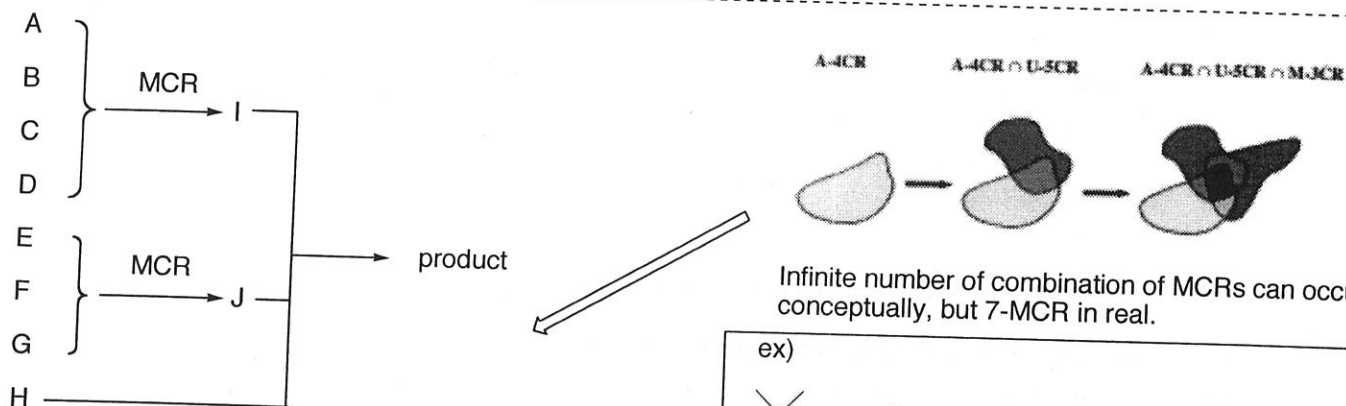
Gewald 3 MCR



### 5. Efficiency

The multicomponent reactions are responsible for this higher efficiency, not only because of intrinsic aspects of the reaction such as superior atom economy, atom utilization and selectivity, as well as lower level of by-products, but also because of extrinsic aspects of the processing reaction, such as simpler procedures and equipment, lower costs, time, and energy, as well as more environmentally friendly criteria.

—Yus *ACIE*. 2005, 44, 1602



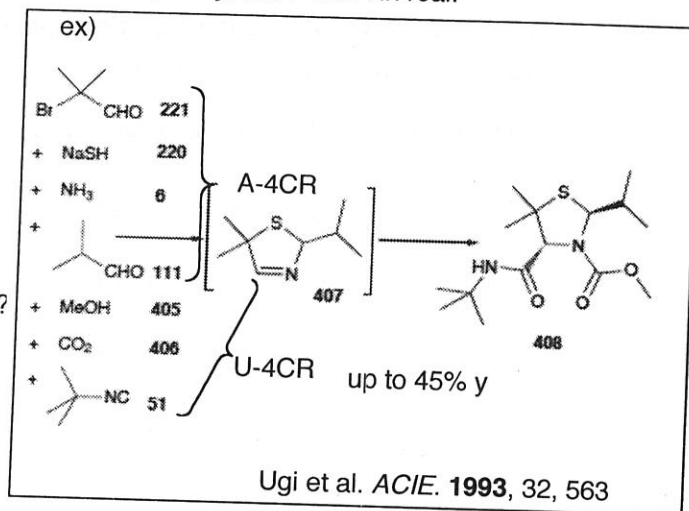
...the MCRs already come quite close to the idea of an "ideal synthesis"...

—Ugi *ACIE*. 2000, 39, 3168

MCRs have the intense possibility to achieve the most convergent "ideal synthesis"....but only in theory??

...possible if the starting materials are well-chosen.

—Ugi *ACIE*. 2000, 39, 3168



I think MCRs never acquire the ability to achieve general application due to its specificity (depending on backbone structure of substrates) as well as cascade reactions.

## 6. Its intensive application to DOS(Diversity Oriented Synthesis)

← thought to be the most essential aspect.

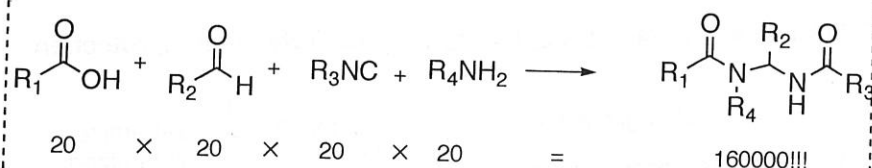
...aimed at a collection of many compounds having structural complexity and diversity.

...to synthesize efficiently a collection of small molecules capable of perturbing any disease-related biological pathways.

—Scriber *science*. 2000, 287, 1964

← not only diversity but also molecular structure (complexity, stereochemistry...) seems to be surely crucial.

In Ugi reaction

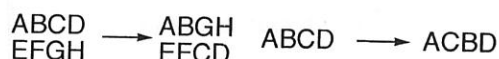


Fascinating example "genetic algorithm"

Replication storing all datas

Crossover

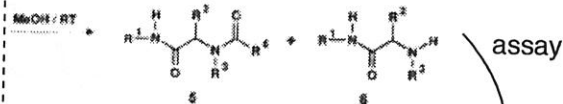
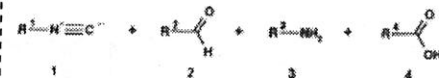
Mutation



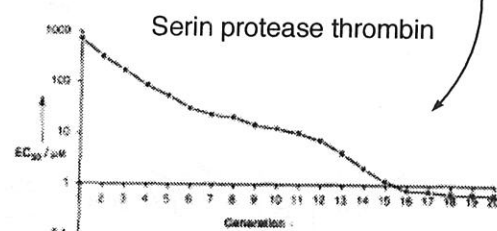
Random choice 20

Crossover & Mutation 20

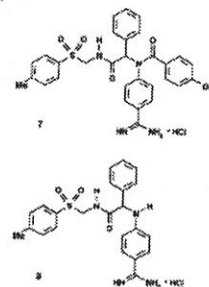
Selection of the most active 20



assay

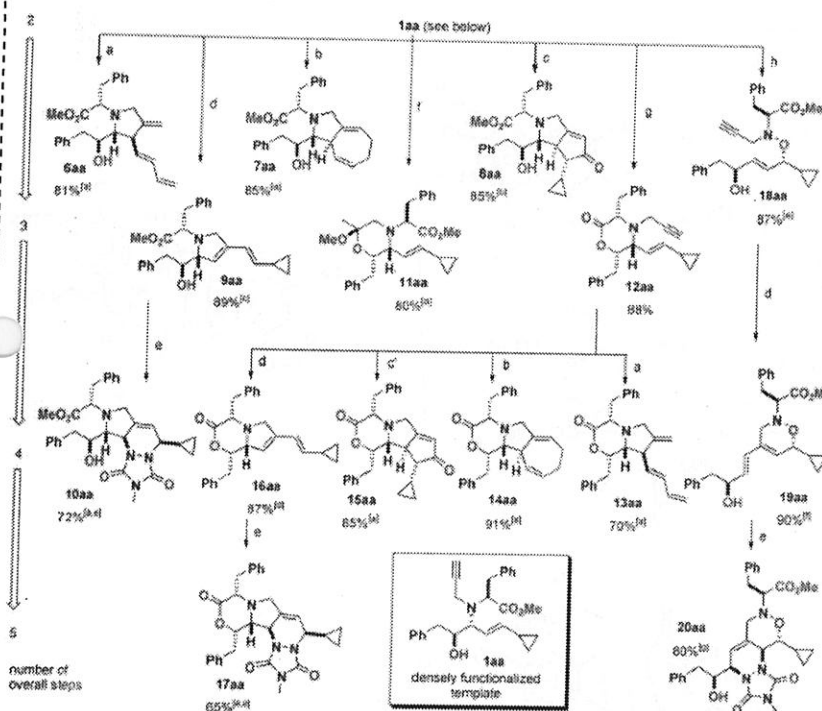
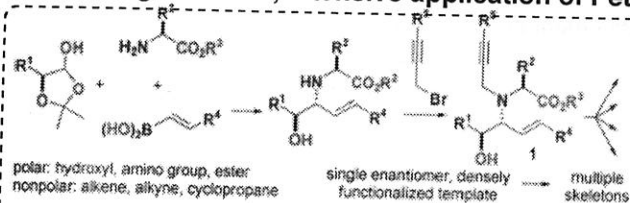


turned to be the best



Weber et al. *ACIE*. 1995, 34, 2280

## Dr. Kumagai's work ; intensive application of Petasis MCR



Schreiber et al. *ACIE*. 2006, 45, 3635

It is true that the concept of MCR surely realizes the multiple (and complex) skeleton synthesis efficiently, but...

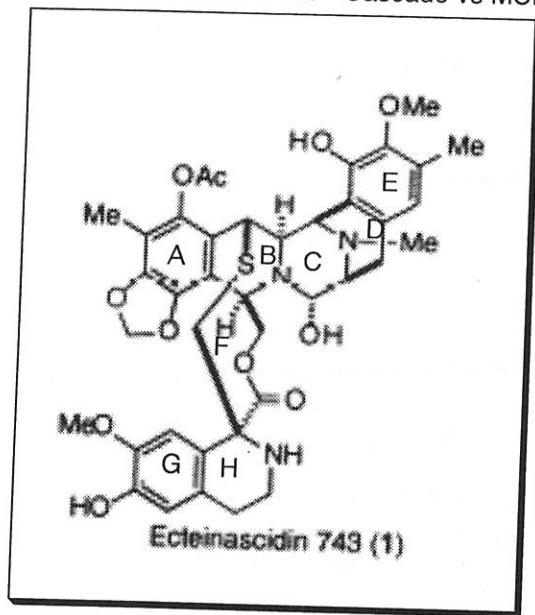
**the DOS character "randomness" should cancel out the advantage.**

The fact that there are no DOS-oriented drugs supports my opinion???

### 3. Examples in Total synthesis

1. Ecteinascidin 743 ~Cascade vs MCR ~

(cf) Mr.Hara's lit seminar in 2006



#### Reported total synthesis

Corey et al. *JACS.* 1996, 118, 9202  
*OL.* 2000, 2, 993(optimized)

→ Cascade Reaction

Fukuyama et al. *JACS.* 2002, 124, 6552

→ MCR(Ugi reaction)

Zhu et al. *JACS.* 2006, 128, 87

→ Convergent manner

\* Classifying the steps in 3 routes

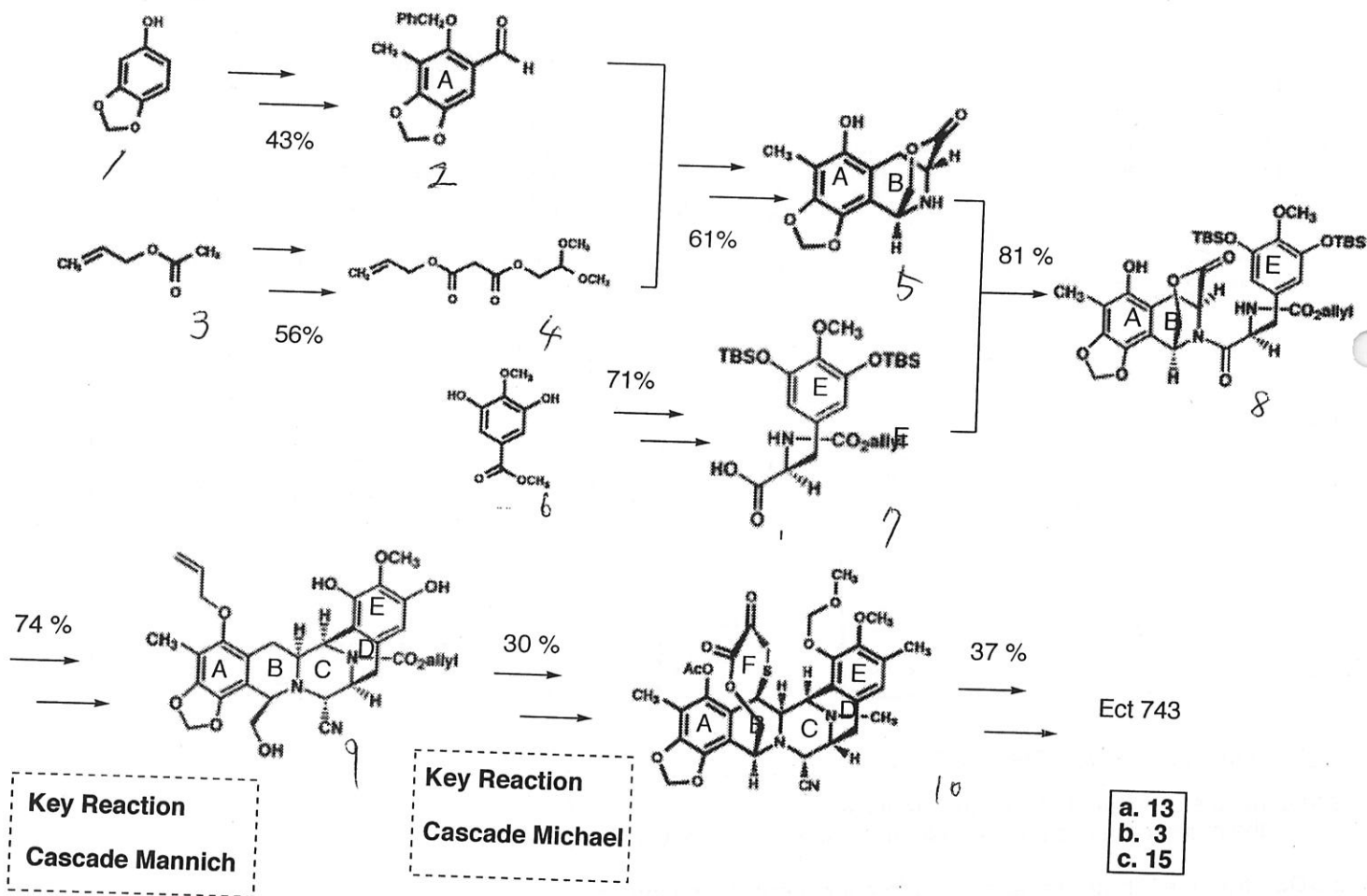
**a. C-C(X) bond forming**

**b. Redox**

**c. Protection/Deprotection**

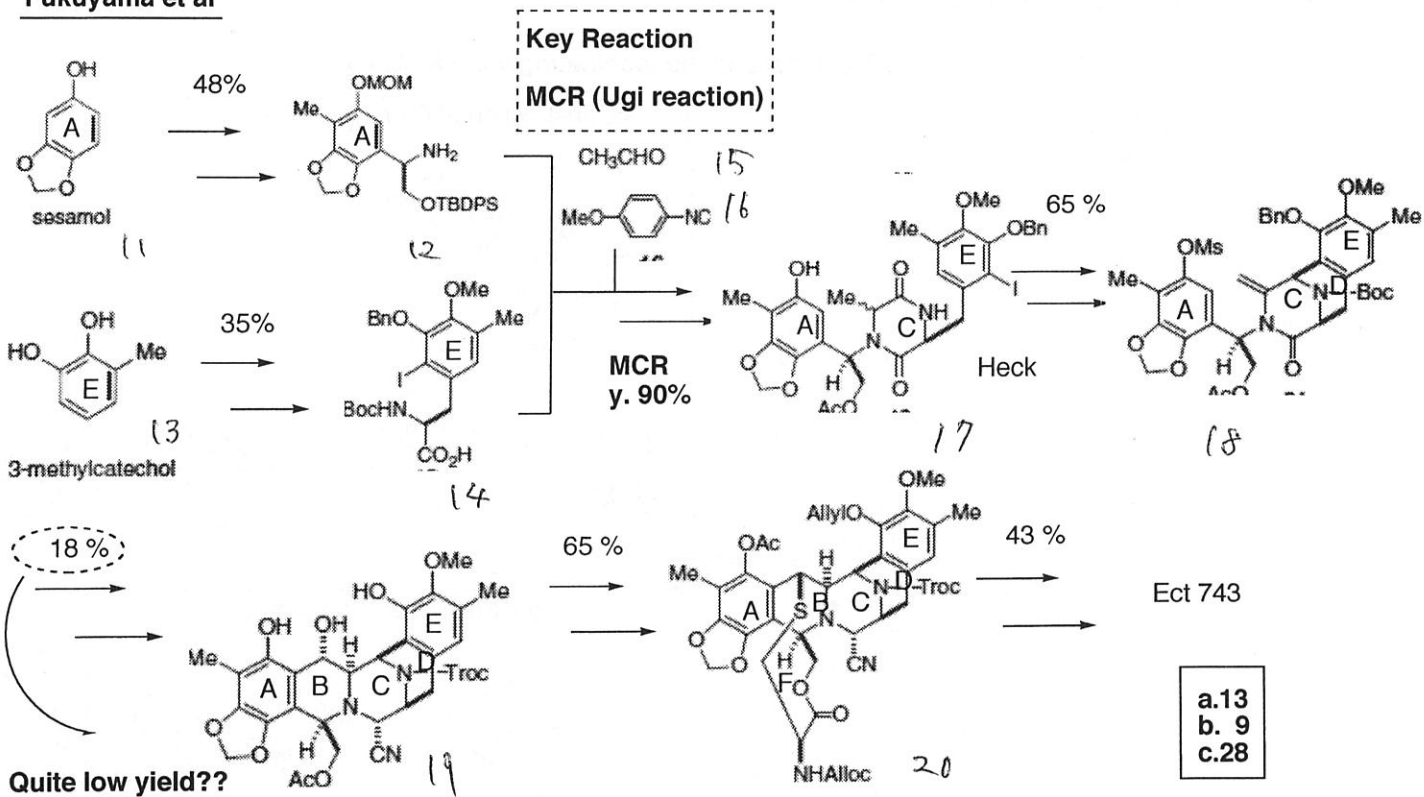
a should be maximized.  
 b,c minimized.

Corey et al

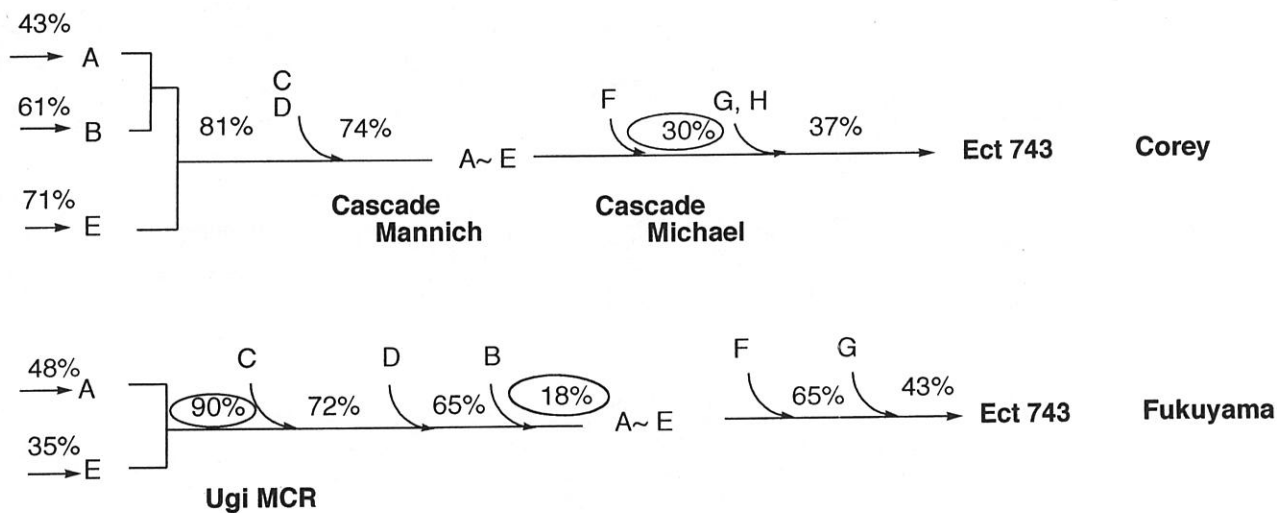




**Fukuyama et al**



**Comparison of both tactics (especially for ring construction)**



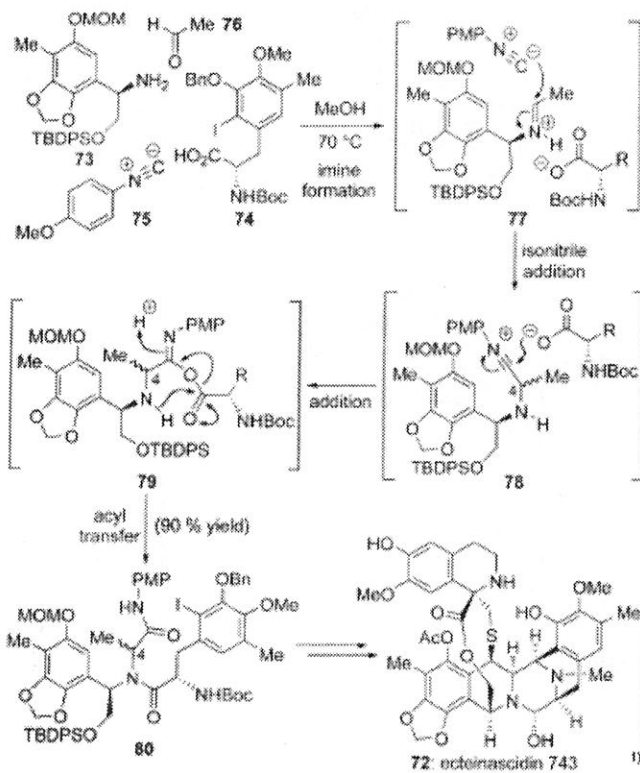
Routes	Total Steps	Total Yields (%)	A~E (%)	Key (%)	C-X (%)	Protect/Deprotect (%)
Corey(cascade)	34	1.7	16	74, 30	38	44
Fukuyama(MCR)	50	0.8	2.7	90	26	56

**Comprison of both A~E ring construction**

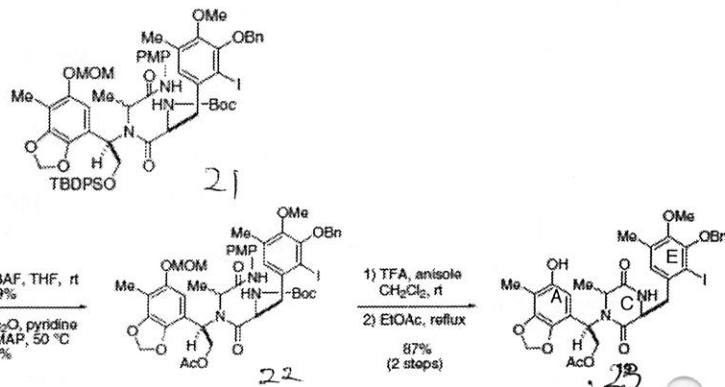
**Fukuyama's route**

Intensive MCR realizes the fascinating yield 90%, but...

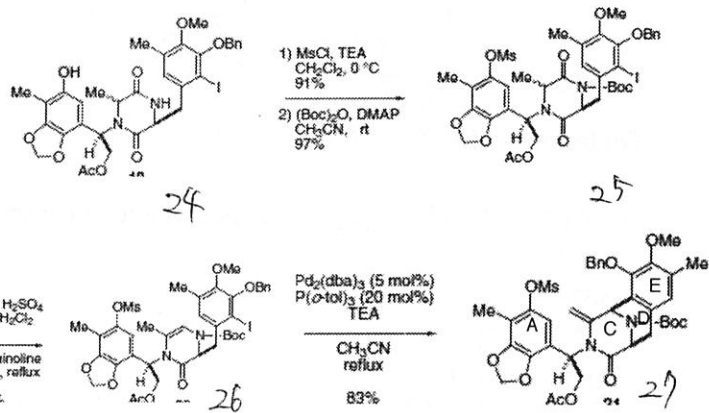
**<Ugi MCR>  
y. 90%**



**<Construction of C ring> y. 72%**

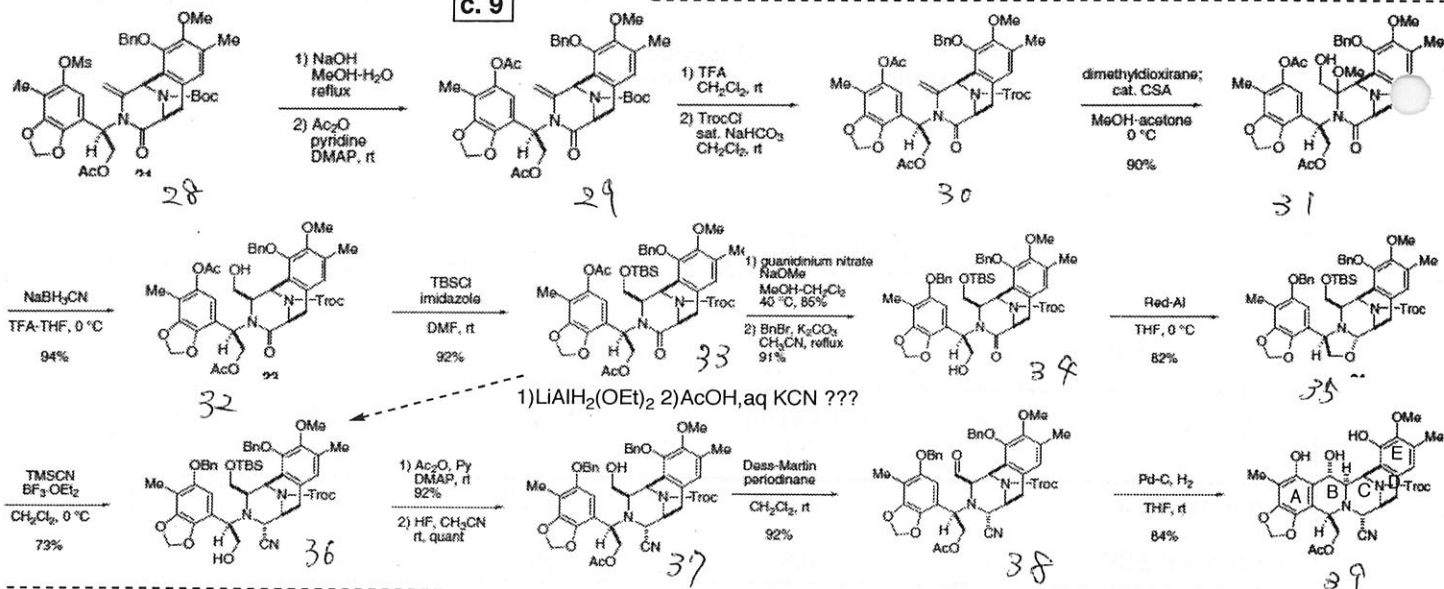


**<Construction of D ring> y. 65%**



**<Construction of B ring> y. 18%**

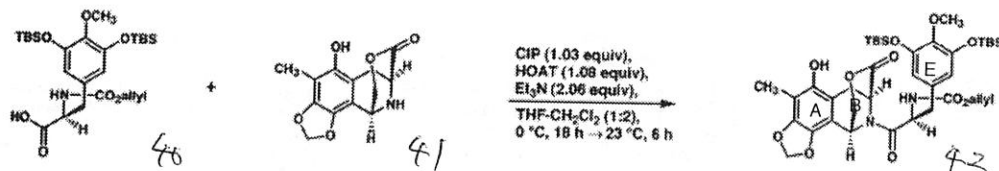
a. 2  
b. 4  
c. 9



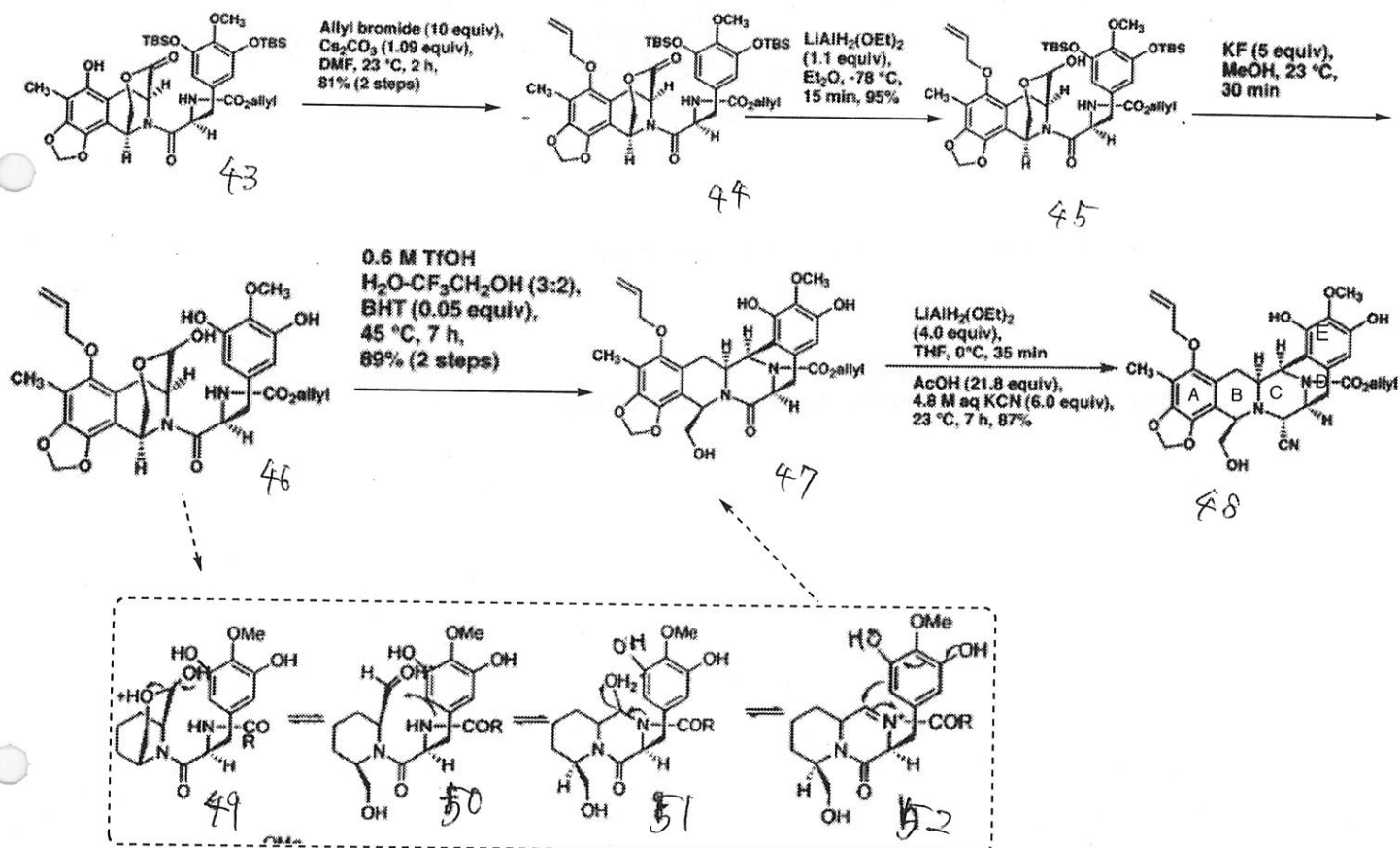
This B ring construction results in low yield(18%), and this seems to cancell out MCR's "economy" (alternative -> reaction can shorten the synthetic scheme ???)

## Corey's route

<Construction of A, B, E ring> y.81%



<Construction of C,D ring> y.74%



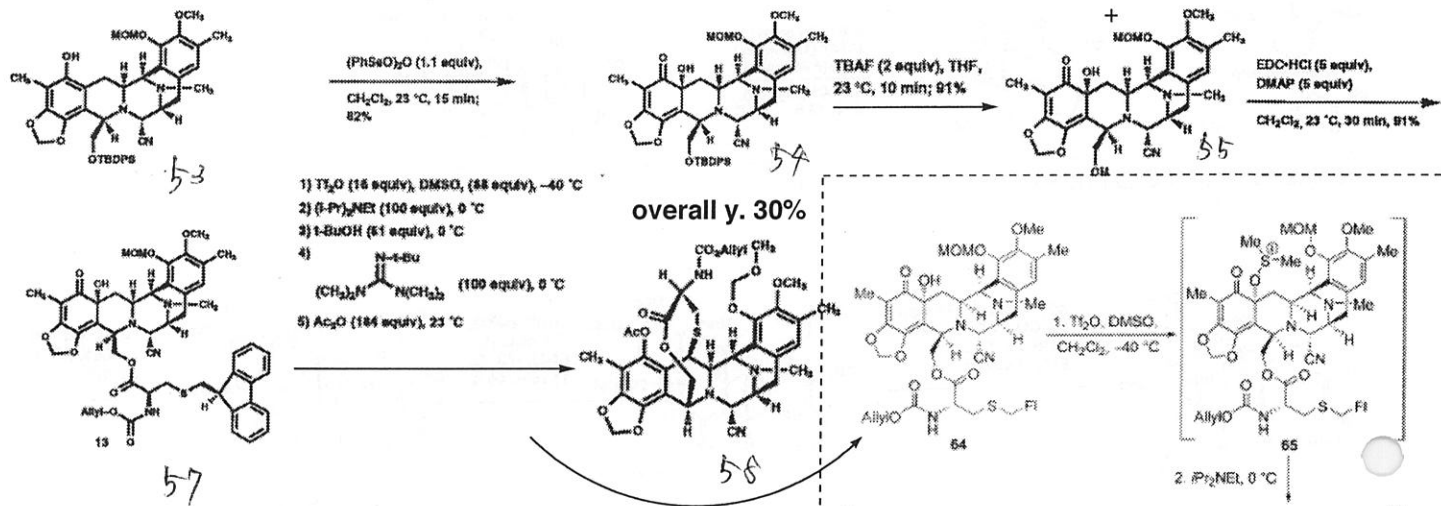
Corey exceeds Fukuyama in "economical" Mannich-type Cascade Reaction in terms of yield.

Although Corey's route does not have the freshness such as "Fukuyama's MCR",

Corey's route realizes the "justice=economic" required for MCR and Cascades.

## Comparison of F ring construction

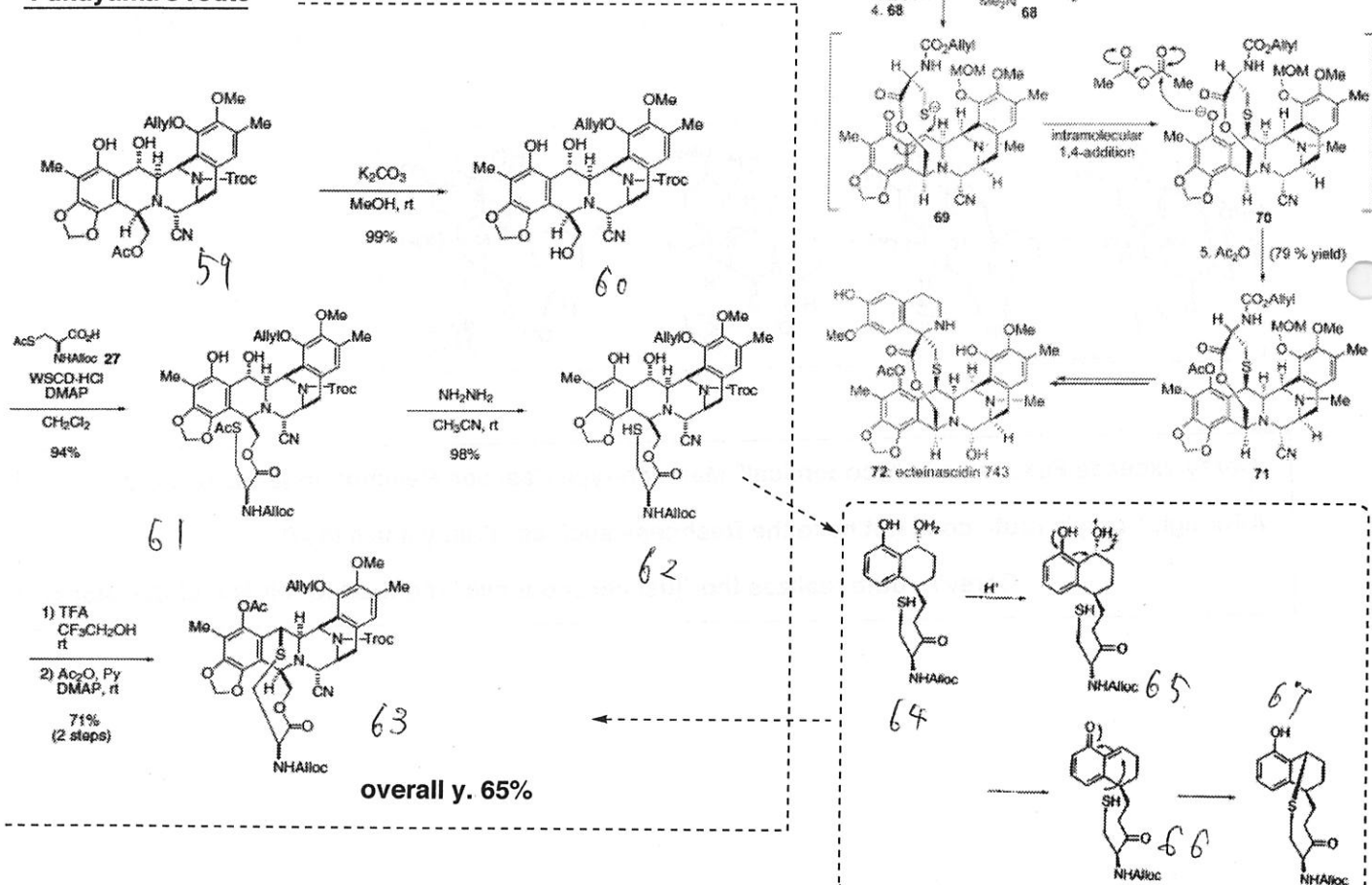
### Corey's route



Key Reaction = Michael type Cascade reaction

This reaction itself has excellent feature, but preparation steps seems to cancel out the efficiency.

### Fukuyama's route



Fukuyama exceeds Corey in F ring construction although his step also can be viewed as Cascade Reaction.

## Conclusion

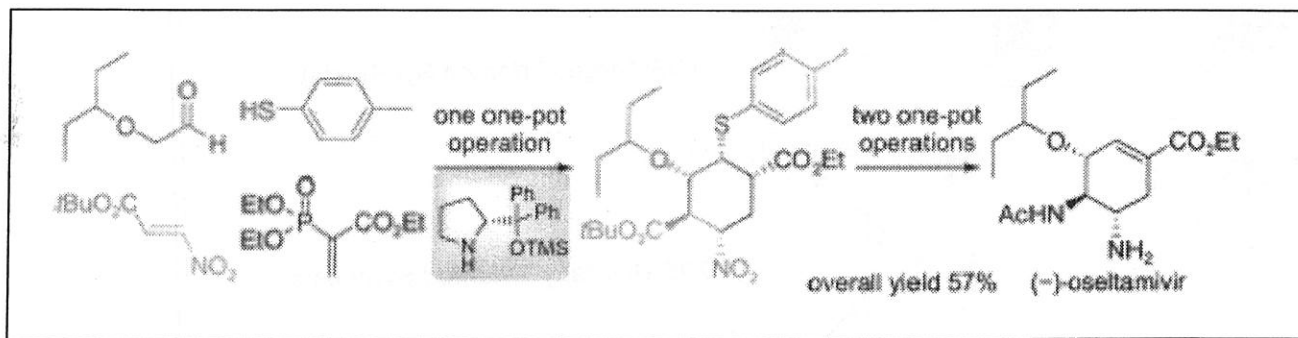
Comparison & evaluation between 2 routes suggest that

- Corey's route turned to be the most efficient in terms of "economy" (that includes total steps, yields, C-X forming steps).
- Fukuyama's fascinating MCR seems to be eliminated by other ineffectual steps. (including preparing steps for MCR)
- Fukuyama and Corey's routes are actually never impressive from the "economical" point of view, but intensive in these point "applications for total synthesis", "intellectual reaction itself", I think.

Routes	Total Steps	Total Yields (%)	A~E (%)	Key (%)	C-X (%)	Protect/Deprotect (%)
Corey(cascade)	34	1.7	16	74, 30	38	44
Fukuyama(MCR)	50	0.8	2.7	90	26	56
Zhu (convergent)	23	3.0				

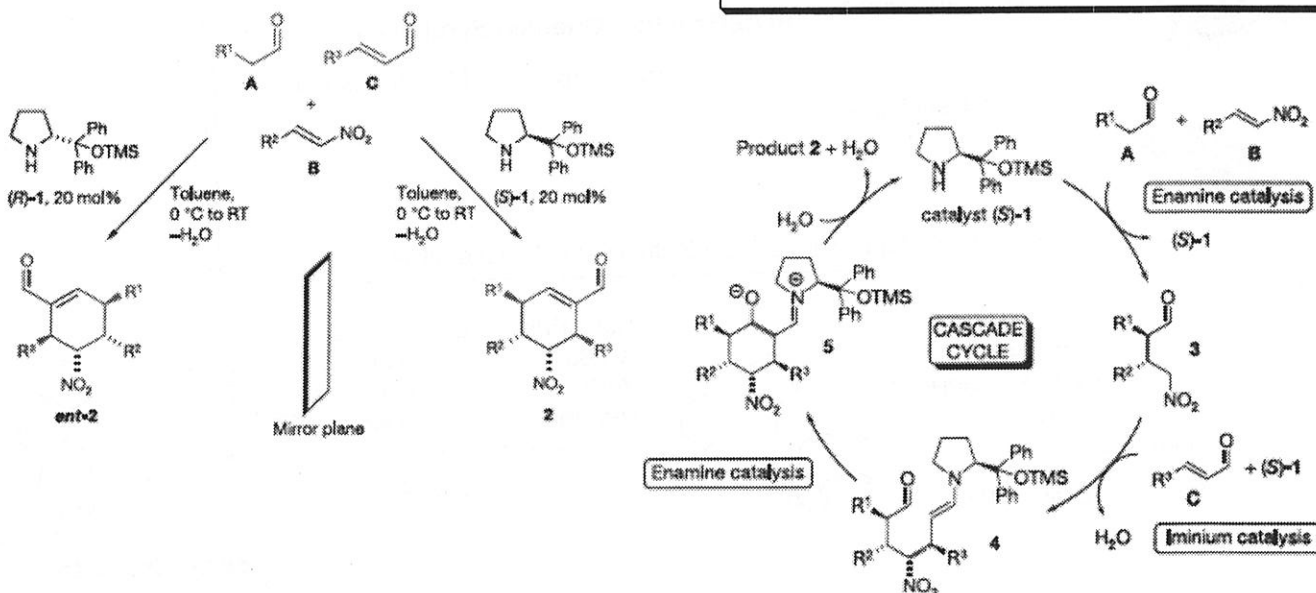
## 2. (-)- Oseltamivir ~Efficient application of MCR ~

Hayashi.Y et al. *ACIE*.2008, early view



Enders et al. *Nature*. 2006, 441, 861

This synthesis can be the most suitable model to show the powerfulness of MCRs !!! (although I think such a case is very rare and lucky.)

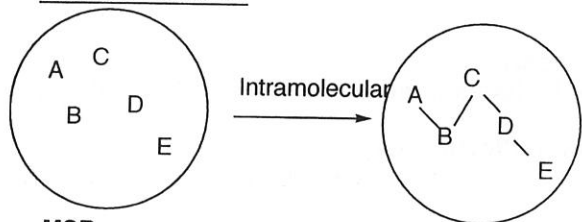


# 4. My feelings through the study

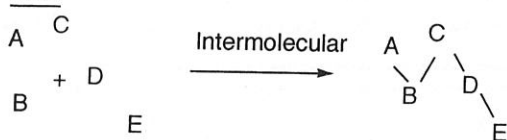
Both are actually powerful reactions to achieve atom, step, all efficiencies.

but...(for total synthesis)

## Cascade Reaction



## MCR



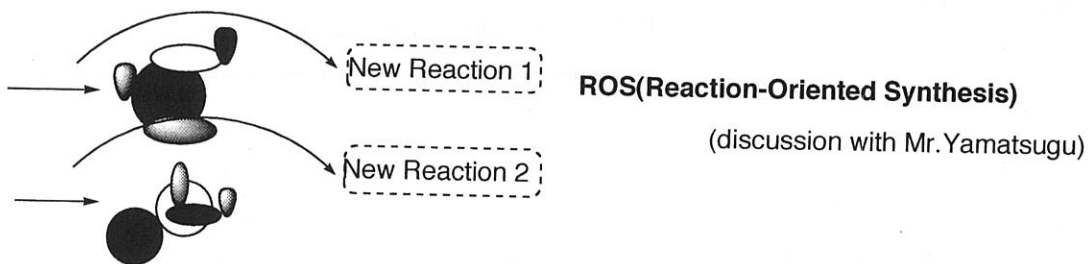
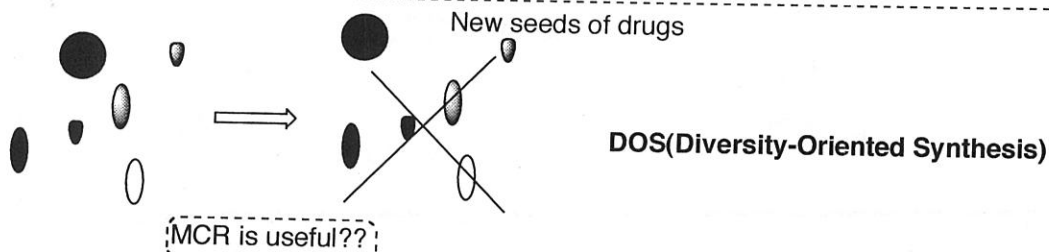
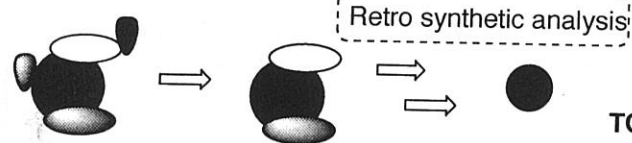
Both requires appropriate target molecules  
preparation operations to set appropriate positions  
distortions of other steps

This would cancel out the efficiency of the reaction.  
5 "stop and go" synthesis can exceed 1 MCR in terms of "economical justice")

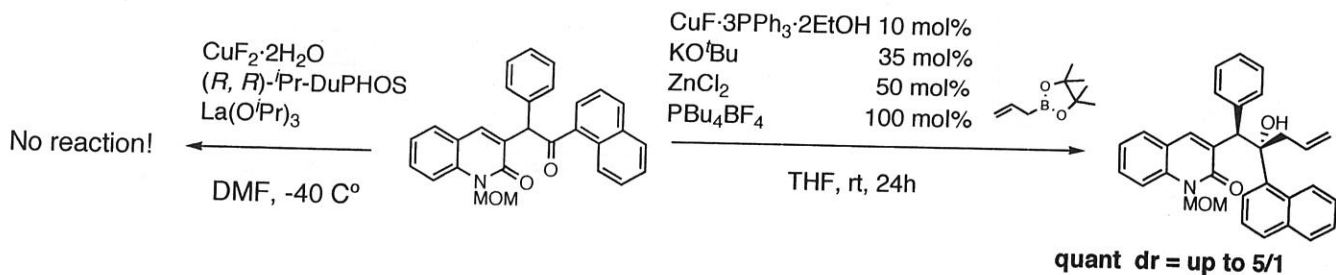
Both have no generalities to apply all compounds, reactions

Each specific application to complex molecules should be the seeds of new chemistry.

Generality  
↓  
Accumulation of each reaction



ex) My reserch topic Diastereoselective Cu-catalyzed allylation



**Especially MCRs are never revolutionally fresh concept,  
but do have possibility to synthesise complex molecules in one pot.**

MacMillan *synlett*, 2007, 10, 1477

