

A***symmetric***
C***ounteranion-*D*******irected***
C***atalysis***

M1 Yuki Hirao

Contents

1. Introduction

- ACDC
- BINOL-derived chiral catalyst

2. Applications

- Mukaiyama aldol reaction
- Diels-Alder reaction

Contents

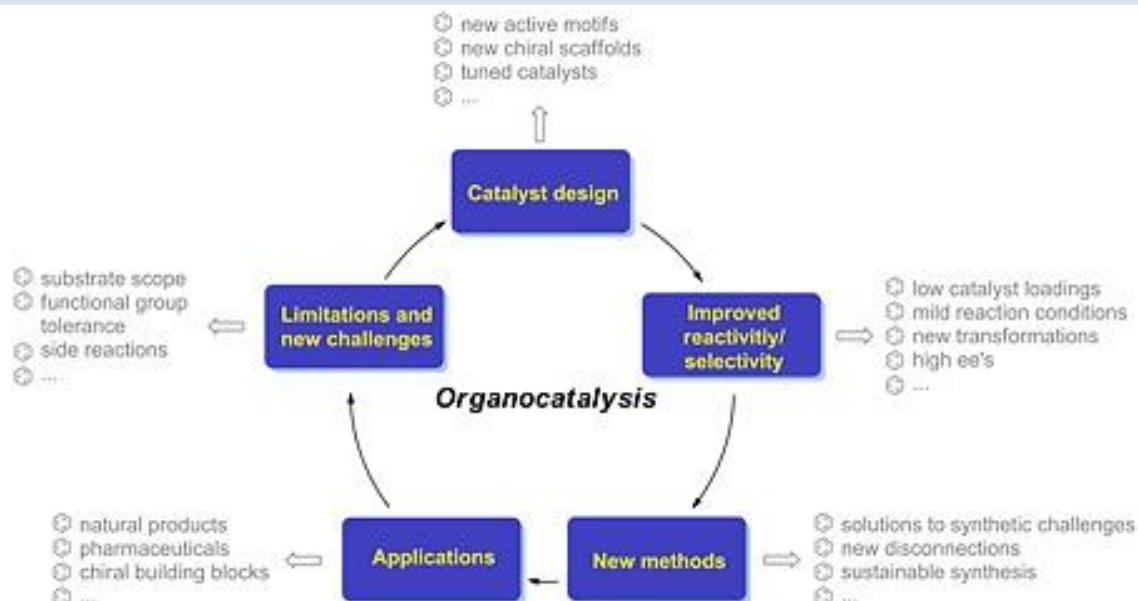
1. Introduction

- ACDC
- BINOL-derived chiral catalyst

2. Applications

- Mukaiyama aldol reaction
- Diels-Alder reaction

Benjamin List



- 2012-2014 Managing Director at the Max-Planck-Institut für Kohlenforschung
- since 2005 Director at the Max-Planck-Institut für Kohlenforschung
- since 2005 Scientific member of the Max-Planck-Society
- since 2004 Honorary Professor at the University of Cologne
- 2003-2005 Group Leader at the Max-Planck-Institut für Kohlenforschung
- 1999-2003 Assistant Professor (Tenure Track), Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, USA
- 1997-1998 Post-Doc, Scripps Research Institute, La Jolla, USA
- 1997 PhD, University Frankfurt (J. Mulzer)
- 1993 Chemistry Diplom, Free University Berlin
- 1968 Born in Frankfurt/Germany

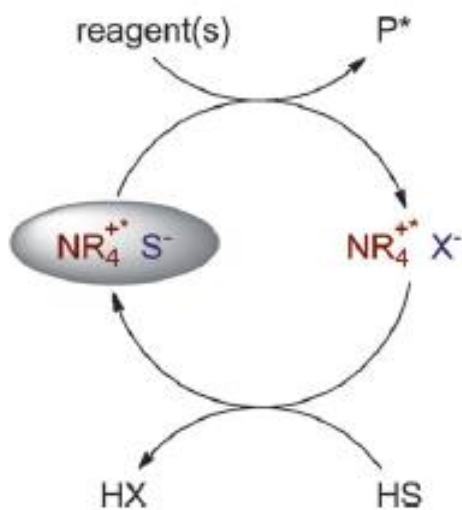
What is ACDC?

ACDC : Asymmetric Counteranion-Directed Catalysis

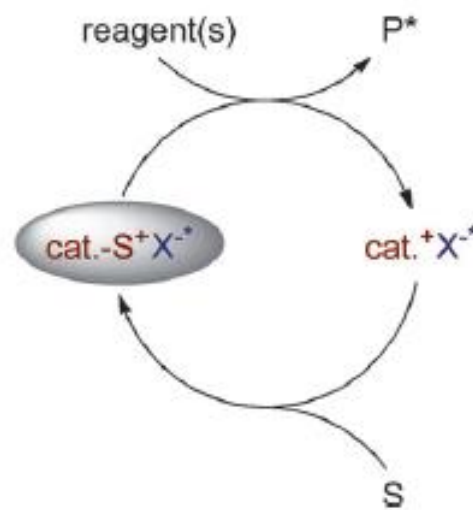
Asymmetric counteranion-directed catalysis refers to the induction of enantioselectivity in a reaction proceeding through a cationic intermediate by means of ion pairing with a chiral, enantiomerically pure anion provided by the catalyst.



Phase-Transfer Catalysis



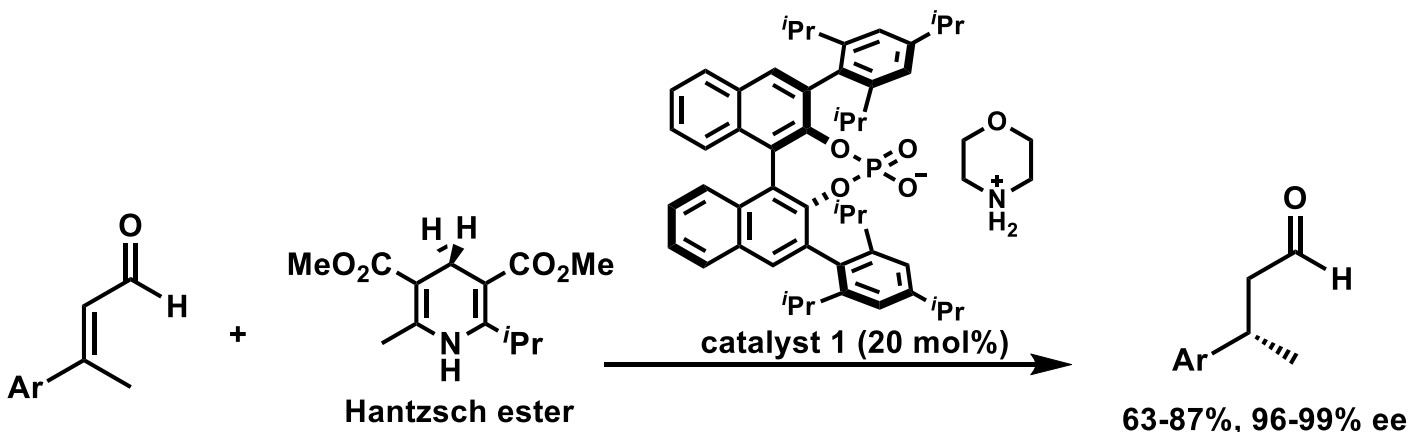
ACDC



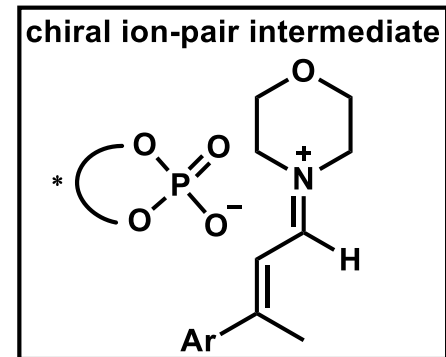
P=product
S=substrate
X=anion

Example of ACDC

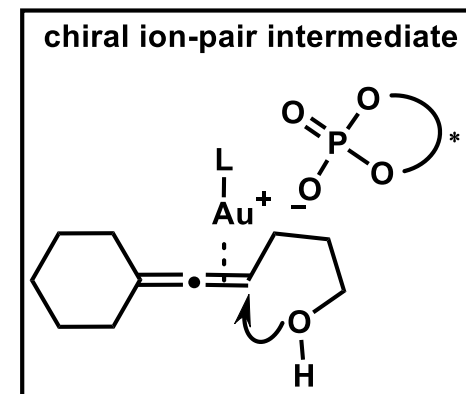
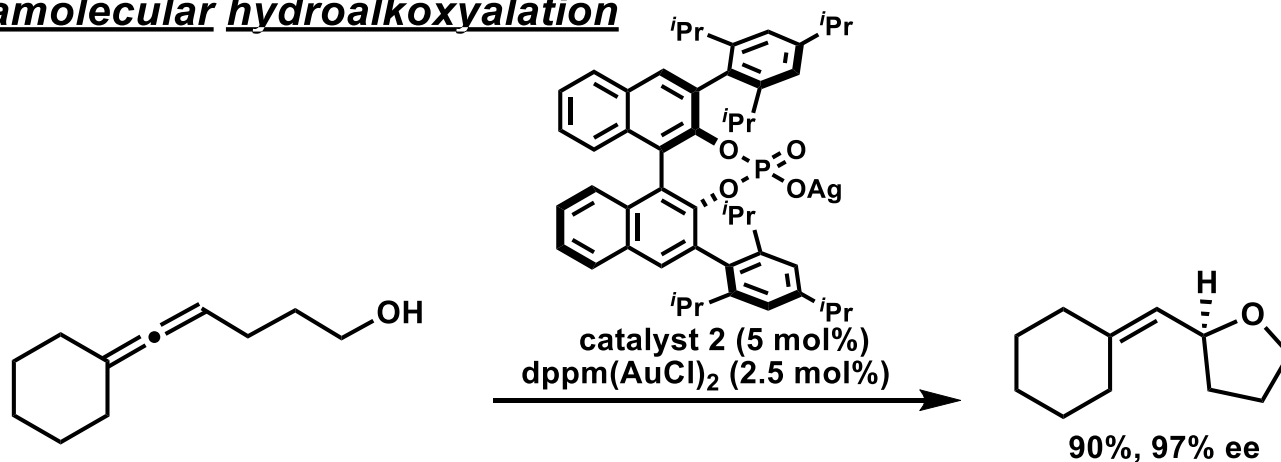
asymmetric transfer hydrogenation of α,β -unsaturated aldehydes



S.Mayer, B. List, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2006**, 45, 4193.

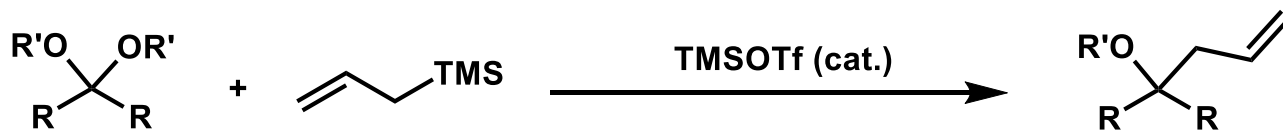


intramolecular hydroalkoxylation

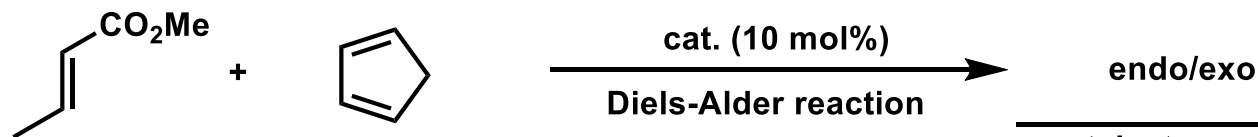


G. L. Hamilton, E. J. Kang, M. Mba, F. D. Toste, *Science*. **2007**, 317, 496.

Silylium Lewis Acid Catalysis

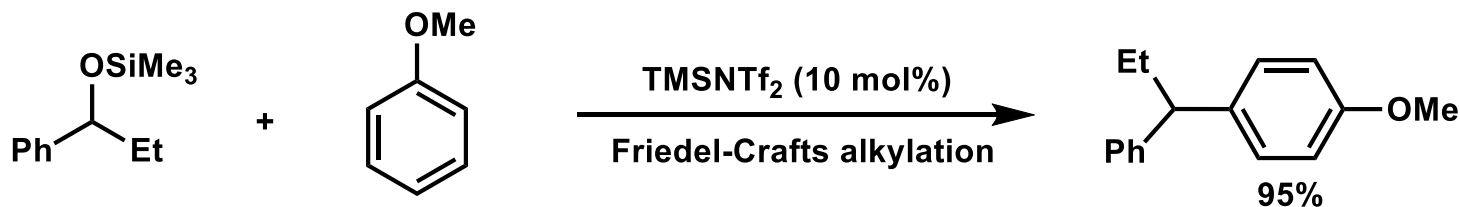


T. Tsunoda, M. Suzuki, R. Noyori, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1980**, 21, 71.



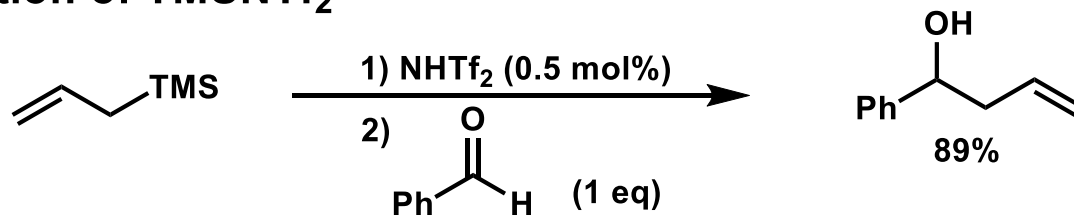
endo/exo		
catalyst	yield	endo:exo
TMSOTf	< 5%	13.3:1
TMSNTf ₂	83%	24:1

B. Mathieu, L. Ghosez, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1997**, 38, 5497.



A. Ishii, O. Kotera, T. Saeki, K. Mikami, *Synlett.* **1997**, 1145.

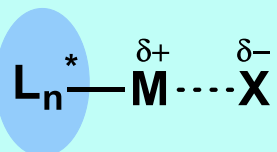
in-situ generation of TMSNTf₂



K. Ishihara, Y. Hiraiwa, H. Yamamoto, *Synlett.* **2001**, 1857.

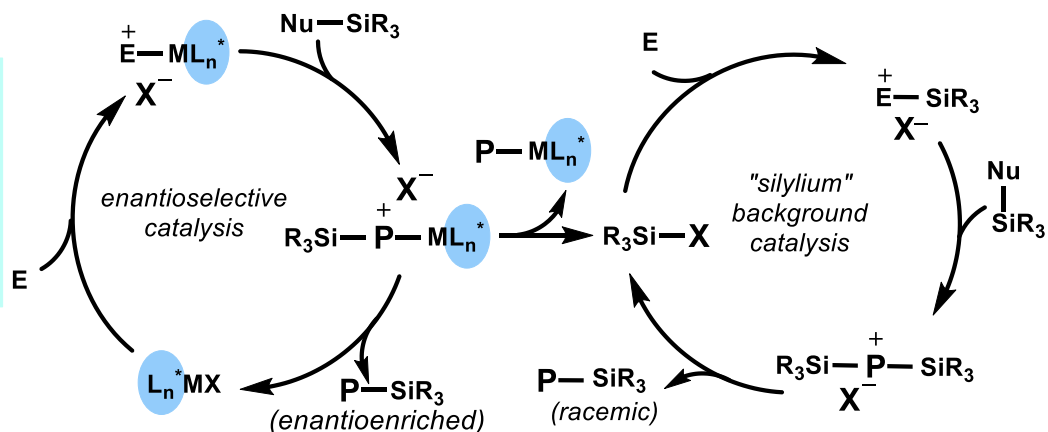
"Silylium" ACDC

previous design of chiral Lewis acid catalysts



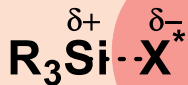
× ligand (= Lewis base) induces asymmetry but often decreases Lewis acidity

× potential "silylium" background catalysis

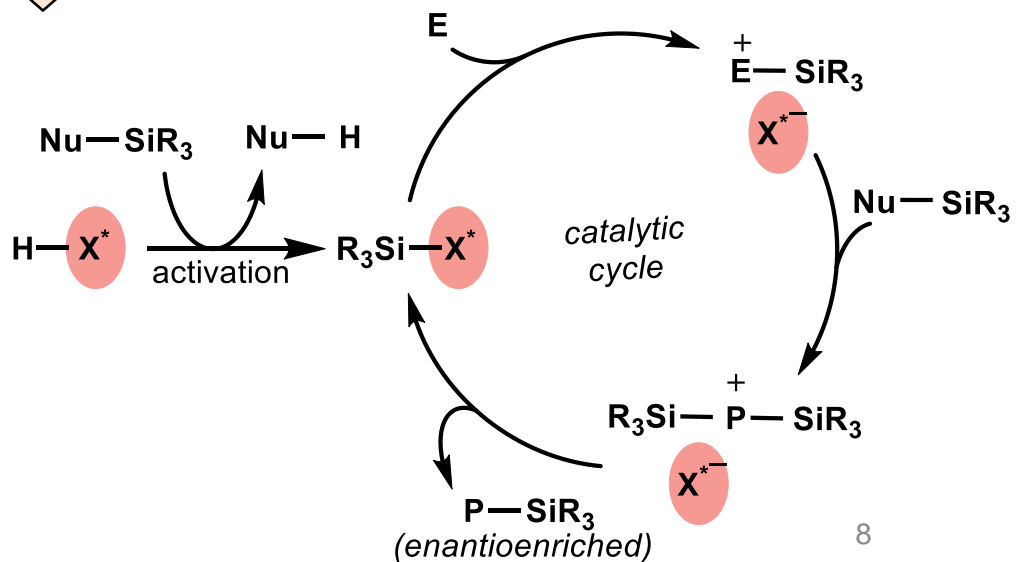


P=product
Nu=nucleophile
E=electrophile

new concept: "silylium" ACDC



- chiral, enantiopure counteranion induces asymmetry via ion pairing
- extremely high Lewis acidity
- no "silylium" background catalysis



Contents

1. Introduction

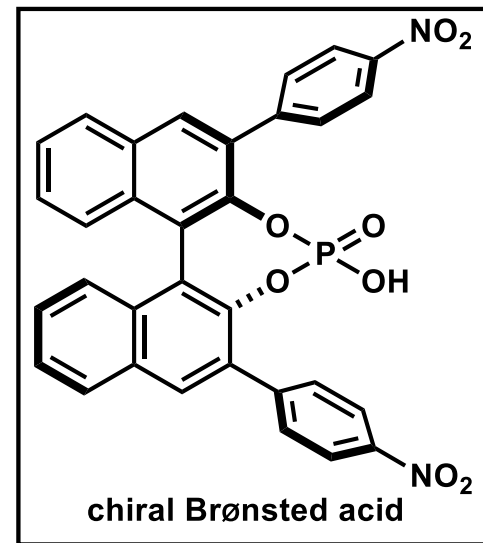
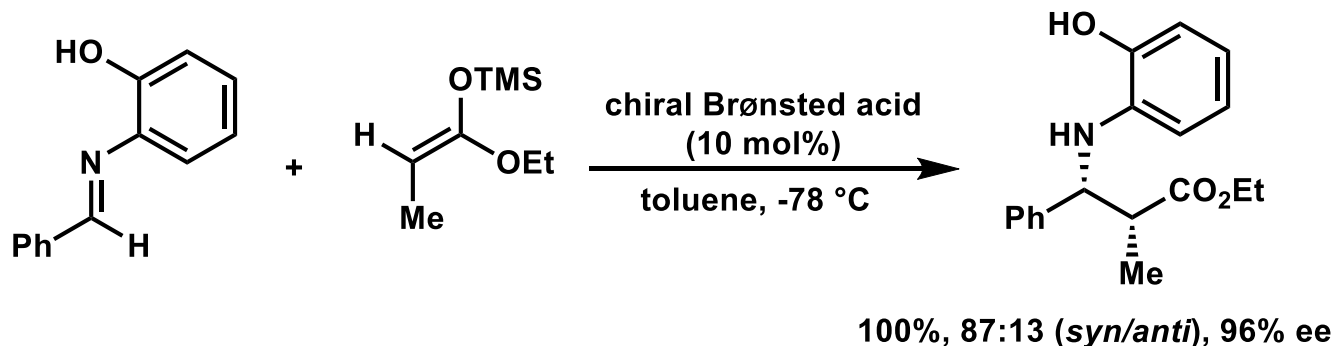
- ACDC
- BINOL-derived chiral catalyst

2. Applications

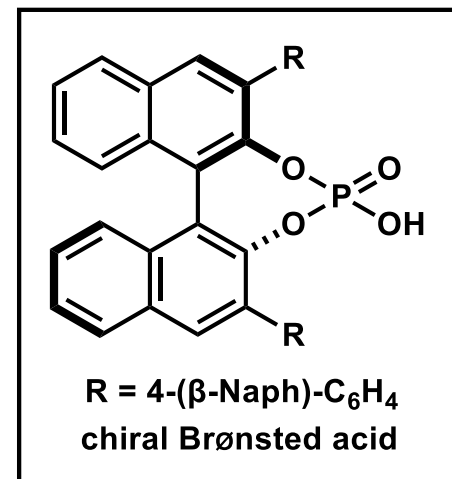
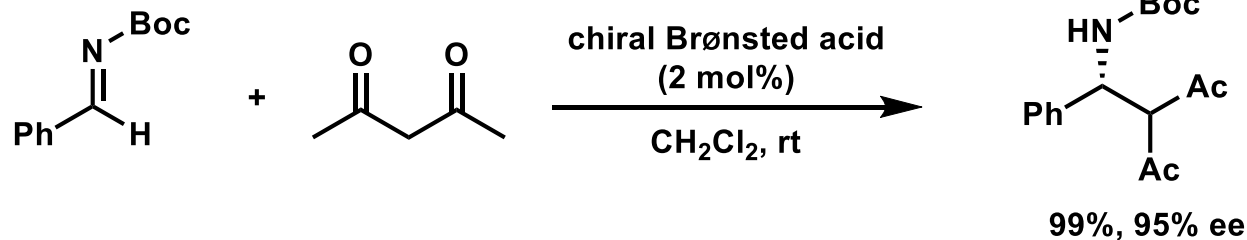
- Mukaiyama aldol reaction
- Diels-Alder reaction

BINOL-Derived Chiral Catalyst

first report of BINOL-derived phosphoric acid

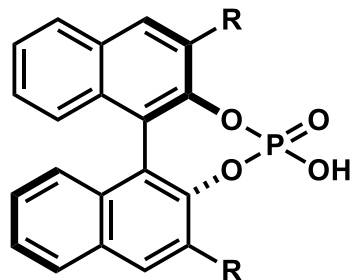


T. Akiyama, J. Itoh, K. Yokota, K. Fuchibe, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2004**, 43, 1566.

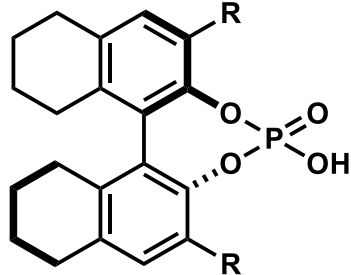


D. Uraguchi, M. Terada, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2004**, 126, 5356.

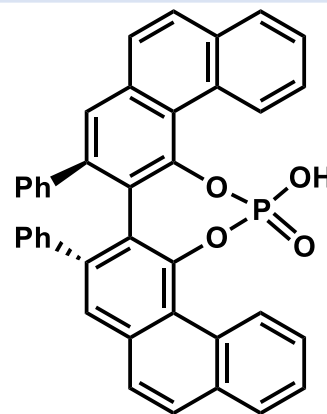
BINOL-Derived Chiral Catalyst



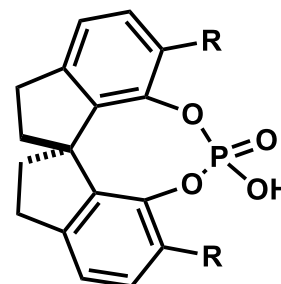
2004 Akiyama
2004 Terada



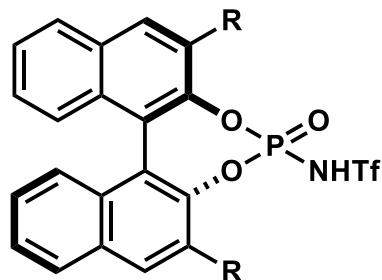
2007 Gong



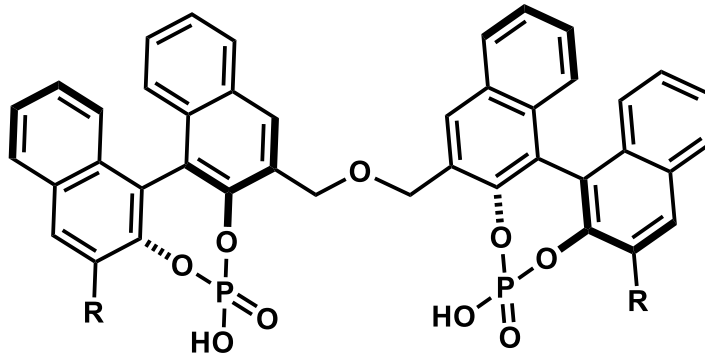
2005 Antilla



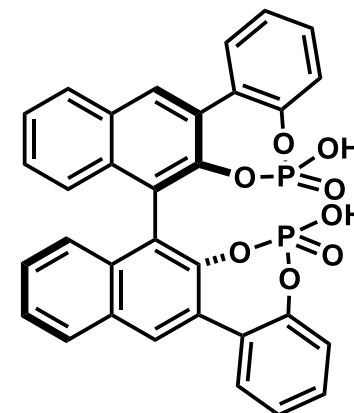
2010 List



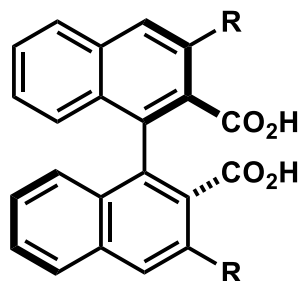
2006 Yamamoto



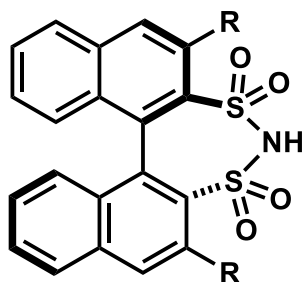
2008 Gong



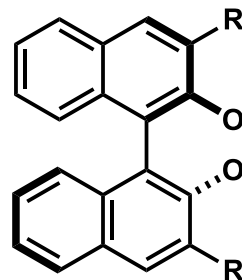
2011 Terada



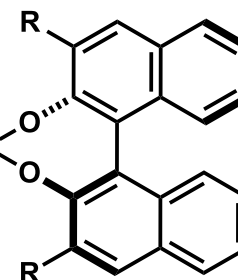
2008 Maruoka



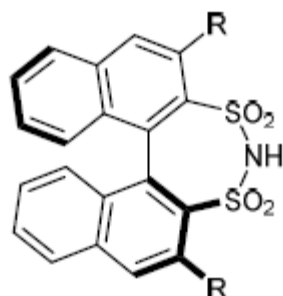
2009 List



2012 List

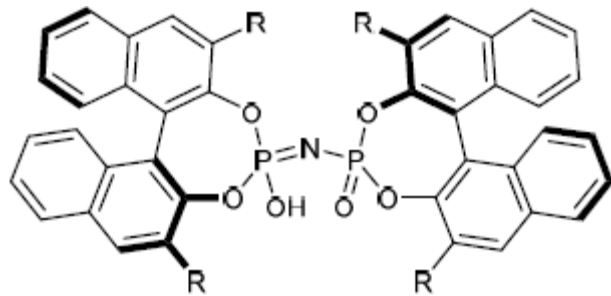


Imidodiphosphorimidate (IDPi)



Disulfonimides (DSI)

- + highly active Brønsted acids
 pK_a (MeCN) = 8.4
- + active in Lewis acid catalysis
- ~ moderately stereoselective

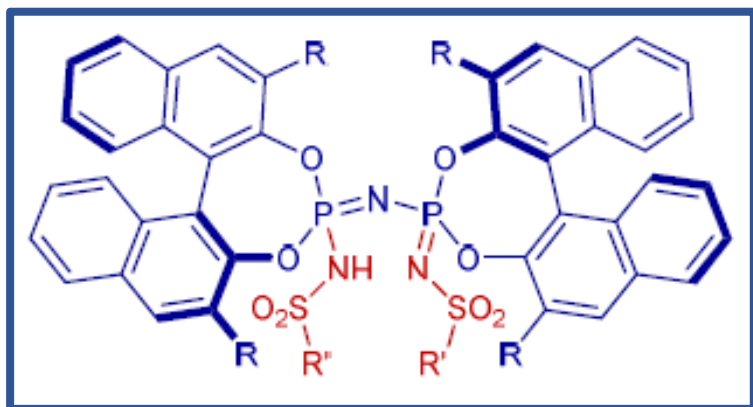


Imidodiphosphates (IDP)

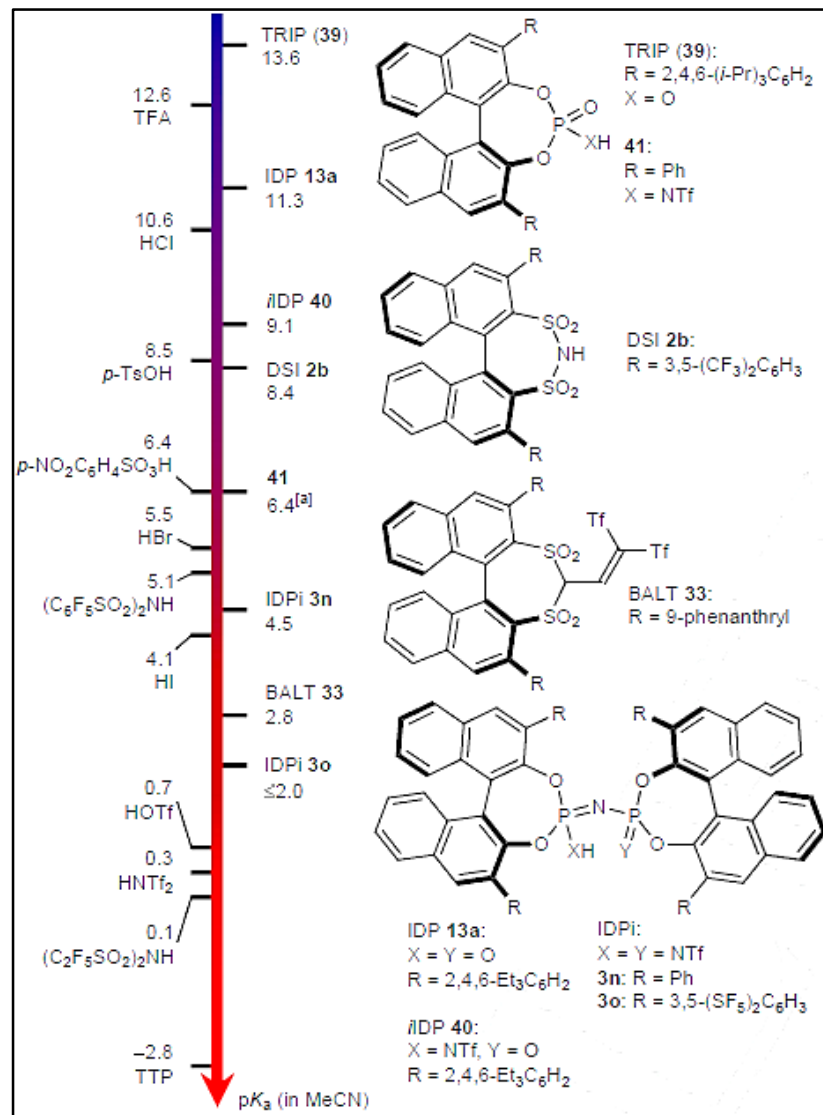
- ~ moderately active Brønsted acids
 pK_a (MeCN) = 11.5
- inactive in Lewis acid catalysis
- + highly stereoselective



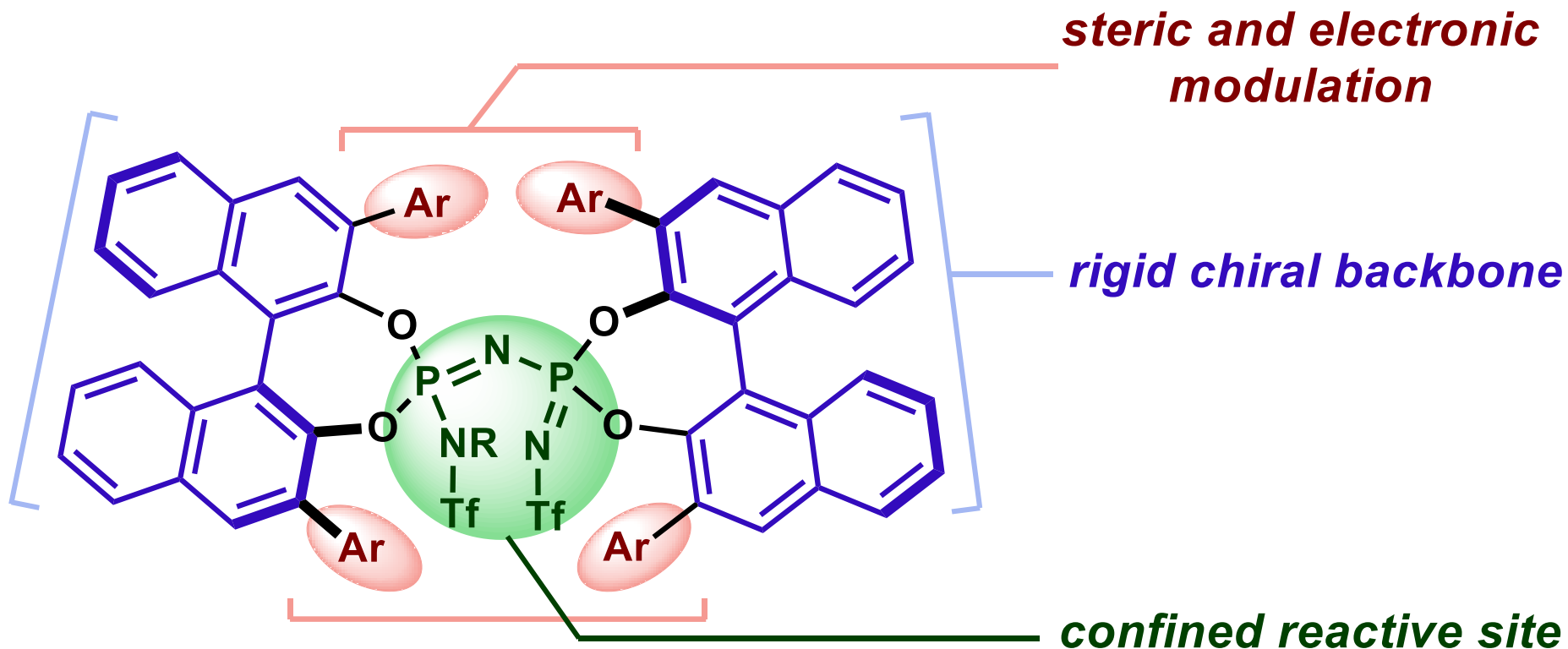
reactivity
selectivity



Imidodiphosphorimidate (IDPi)



IDPi Catalyst



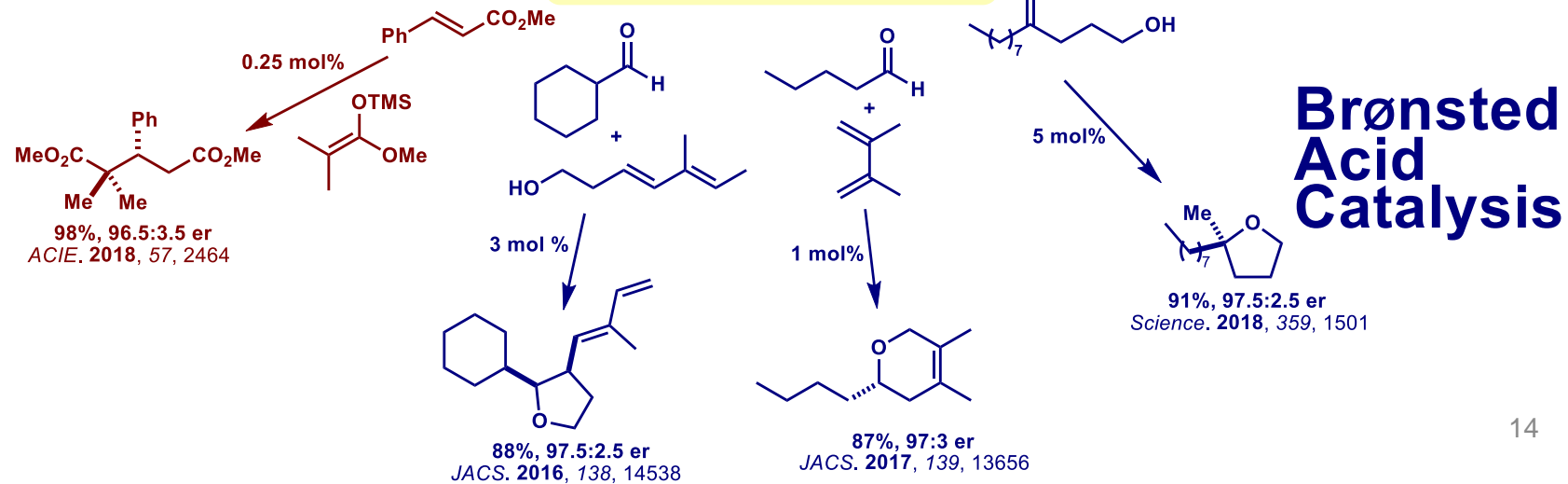
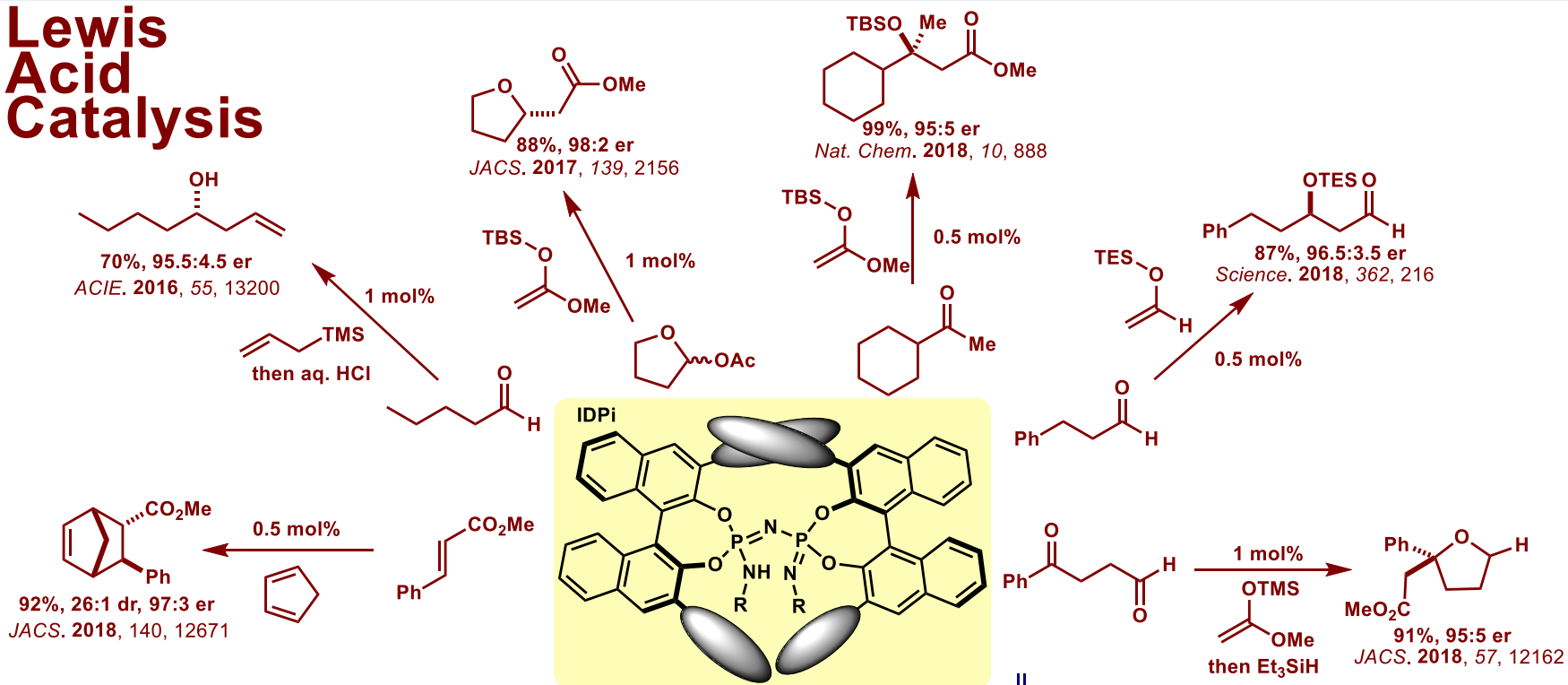
R = H; Brønsted acid

R = SiR₃; Lewis acid

- ✓ highly active Brønsted acids
pK_a (MeCN) = 4.5 to < 2.0
- ✓ active in Lewis acid catalysis
- ✓ highly enantioselective

Applications

Lewis Acid Catalysis



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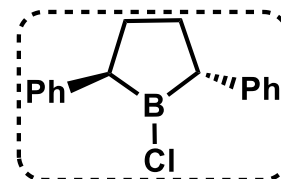
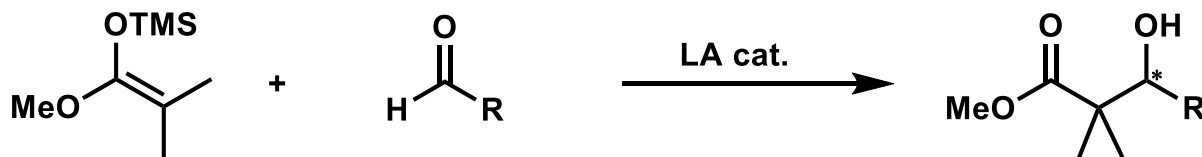
- Mukaiyama aldol reaction
- Diels-Alder reaction

Mukaiyama Aldol Reaction

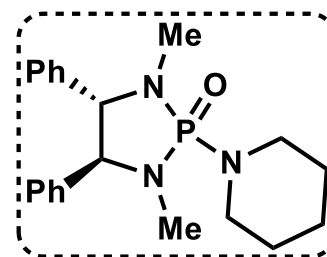
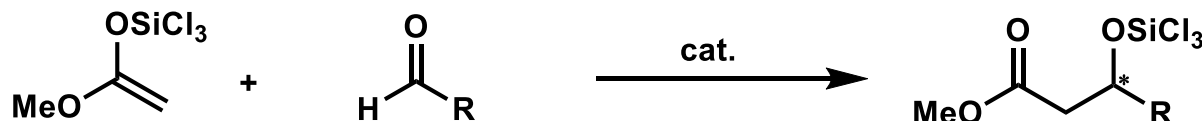
Mukaiyama (1973)



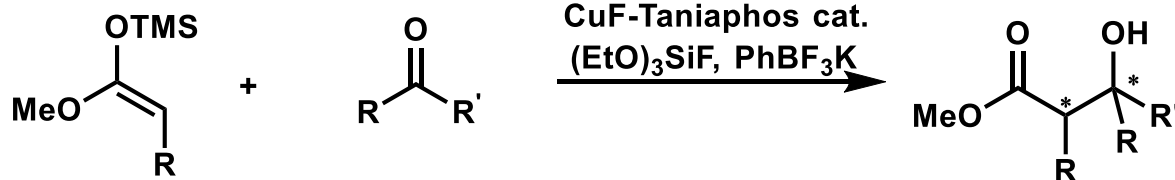
T. Mukaiyama, K. Narasaka, K. Banno, *Chem. Lett.* **1973**, 1011.



M. T. Reetz, F. Kunisch, P. Heitmann, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1986**, 27, 4721.

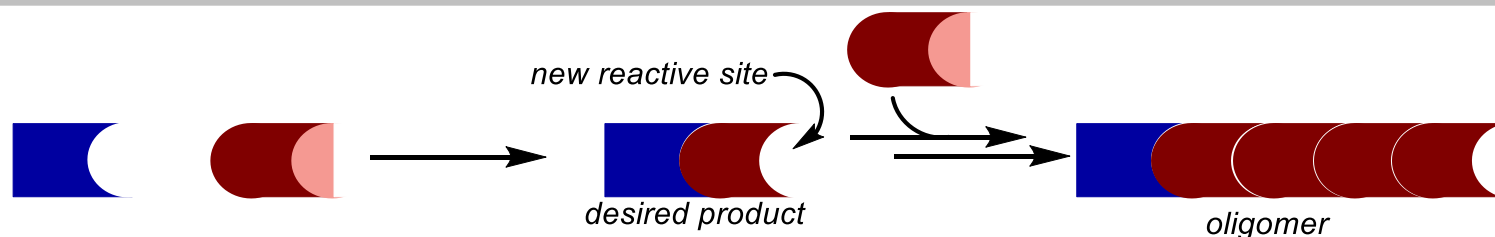
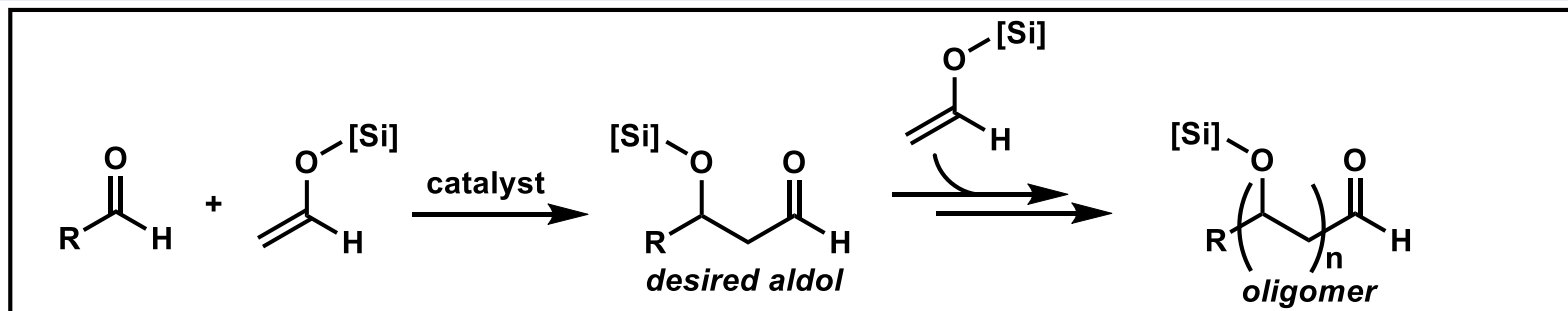


S. E. Denmark, S. B. D. Winter, X. Su, K. T. Wong, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1996**, 118, 7404.

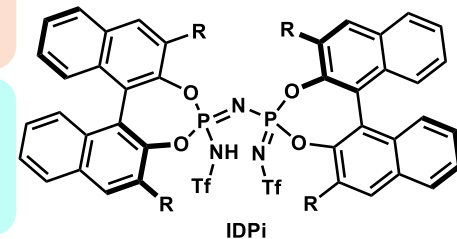


K. Oisaki, D. Zhao, M. Kanai, M. Shibasaki, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2006**, 128, 7164.

Single Aldolization



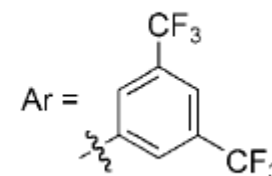
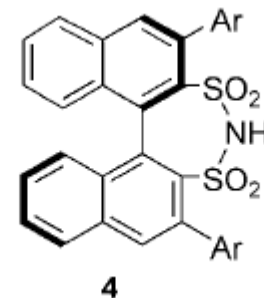
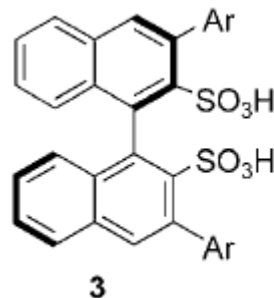
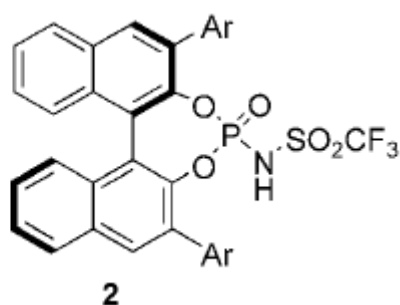
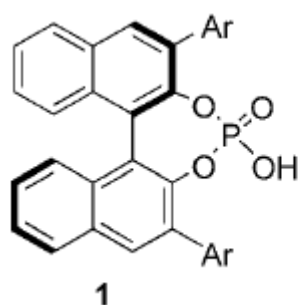
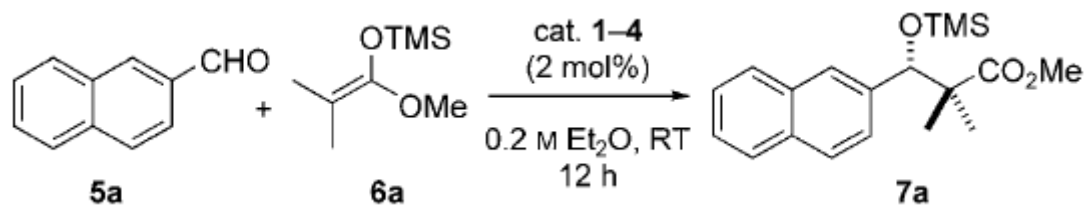
	catalyst	[Si]	% Yield (desired aldol)	e.r.
	NHTf ₂		<10%	-
Yamamoto <i>et al.</i> (2006) ➤ reagent control ➤ racemic	NHTf ₂		up to 90%	-
List <i>et al.</i> (2018) ➤ catalyst control ➤ enantioselective	IDPi		up to 95%	up to 99:1



M. B. Boxer, H. Yamamoto, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2006**, 128, 48.

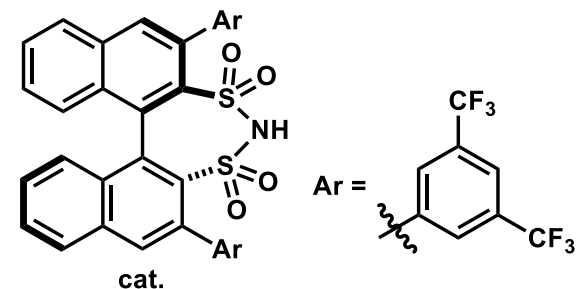
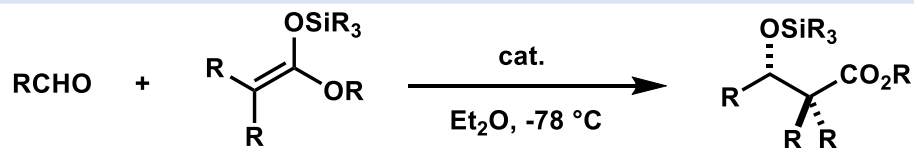
L. Schreyer, P. S. J. Kaib, V. N. Wakchaure, C. Obradors, R. Properzi, S. Lee, B. List, *Science*. **2018**, 362, 216.

Previously Reported Catalyst



Entry	Catalyst	Yield [%] ^[a]	e.r. ^[b,d]
1	1	< 2	–
2	2	< 2	–
3	3	< 2	–
4	4	> 99	90:10

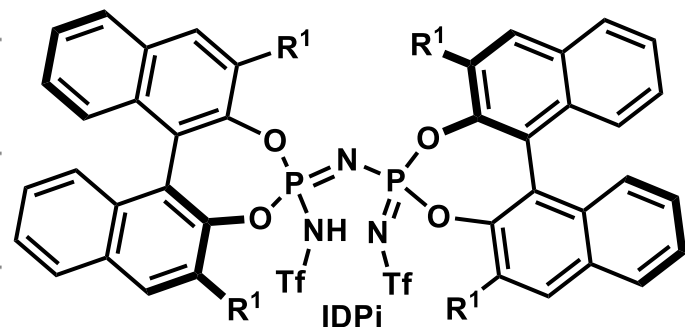
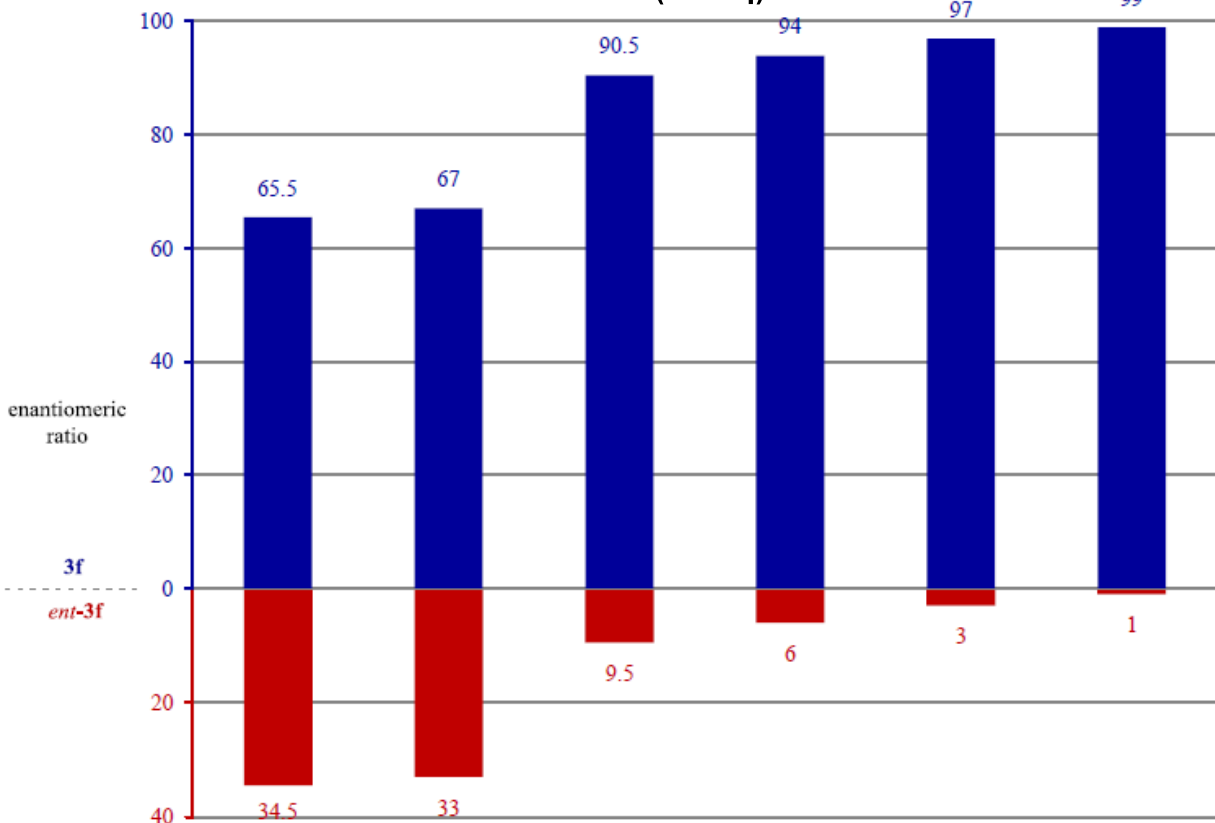
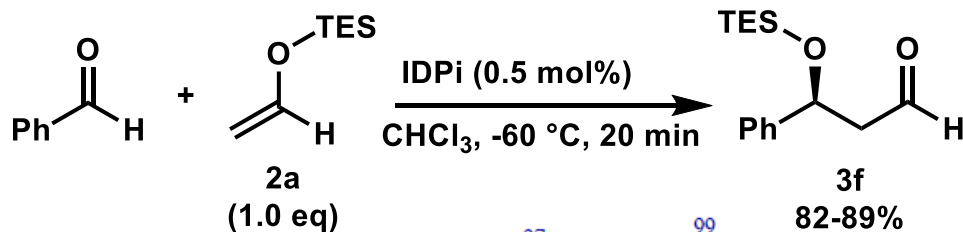
Previously Reported Catalyst



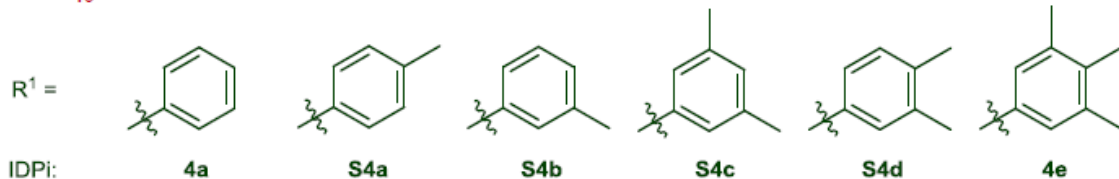
entry	product	catalyst loading (mol%)	yield (%)	e.r.
1		2	98	97:3
2		2	98	96:4
3		2	93	92:8
4		0.1	80	90:10
5		0.05	70	90:10
6		2	95	93:7
7		0.1	90	93:7
8		0.01	88	88:12
9		5	46	91:9
10		5	59	75:25

- aromatic aldehyde
- catalyst loading
- △ ketene silyl acetal
- × aliphatic aldehyde

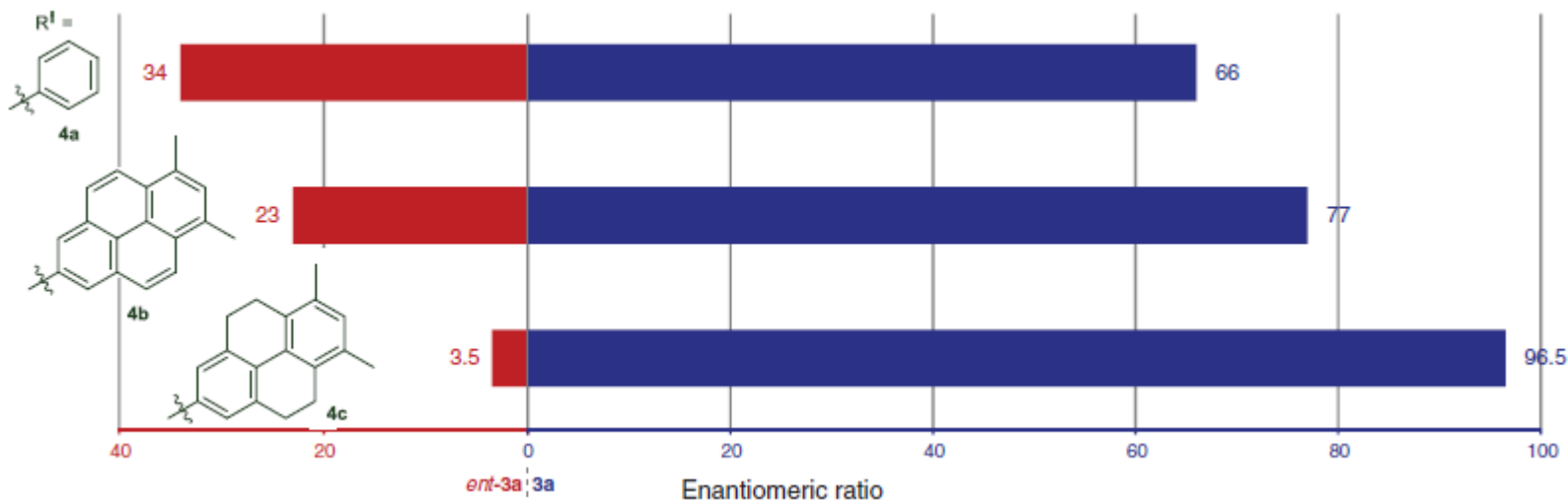
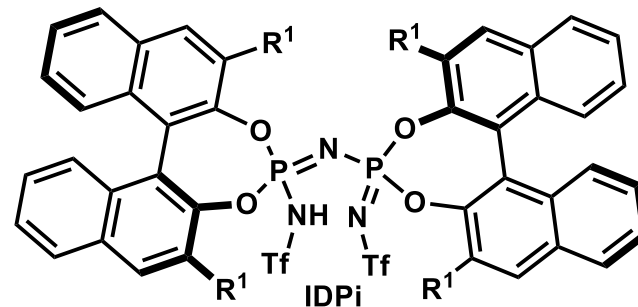
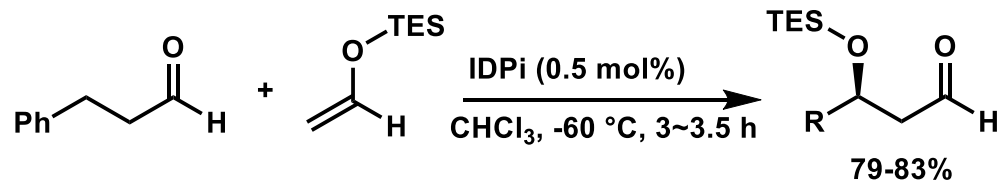
Catalyst Optimization (Aromatic Aldehyde)



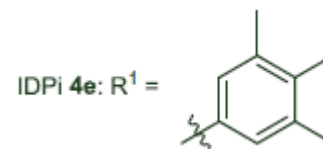
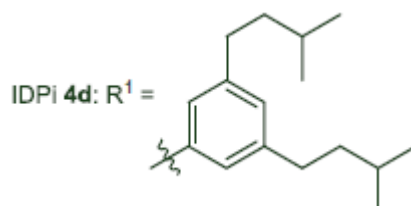
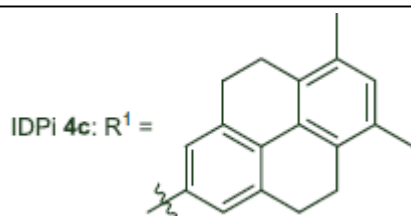
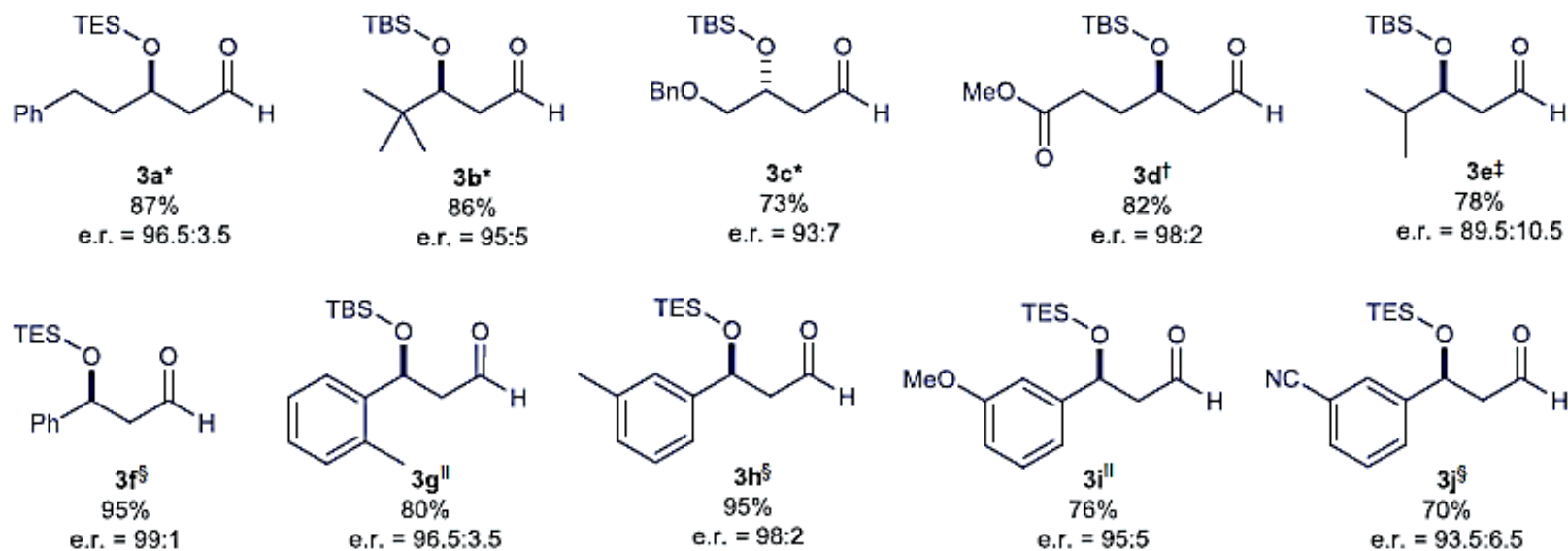
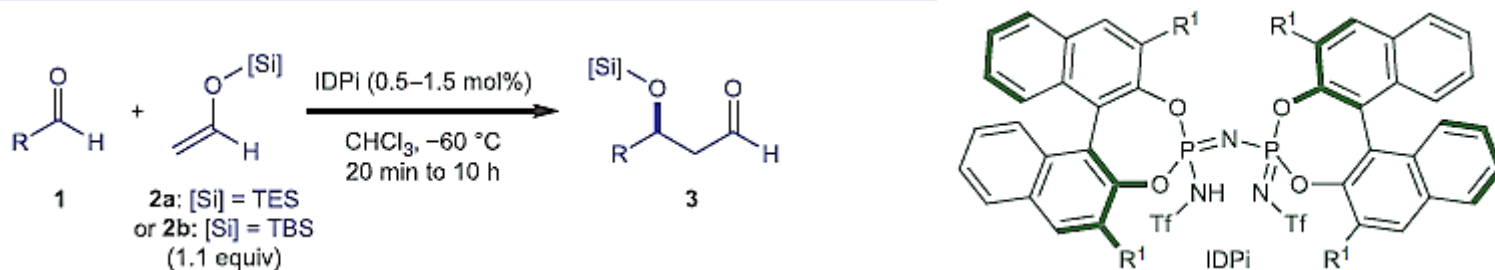
meta and *para*-substituted phenyl group (R¹) of the IDPi revealed a profound enhancement of enantioselectivity.



Catalyst Optimization (Aliphatic Aldehyde)



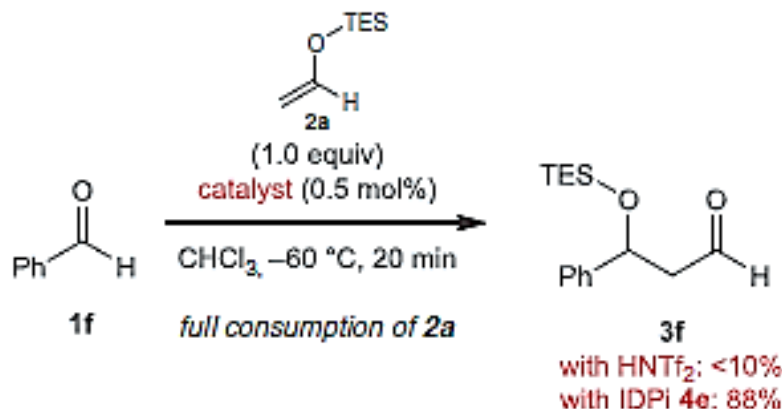
Substrate Scope



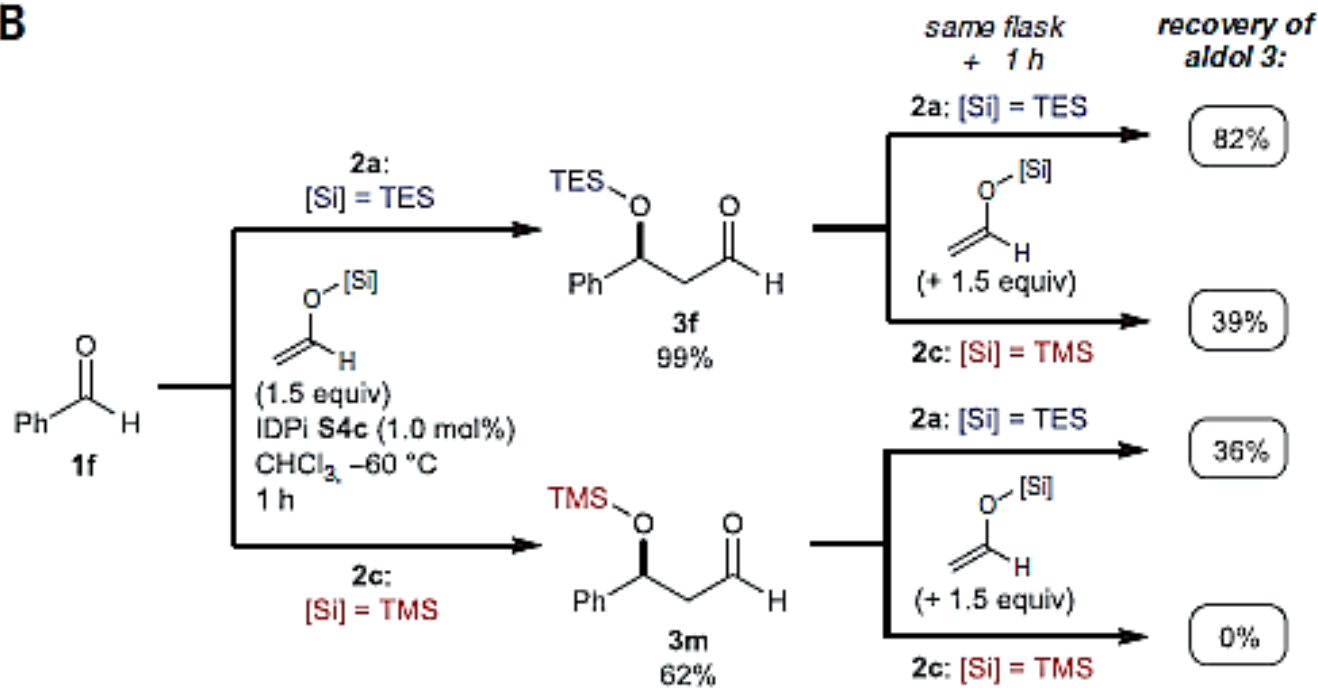
Reactions were performed with 0.5 mmol of aldehydes. *Using IDPi 4c. †Using IDPi 4d and 1.4 equivalents of enolsilane 2b. ‡Using IDPi 4d and 1.2 equivalents of enolsilane 2b. § Using IDPi 4e. ||Reactions were performed in CHCl₃/n-hexane (5:4) at -78°C using IDPi 4e.

Catalyst and Silyl Group

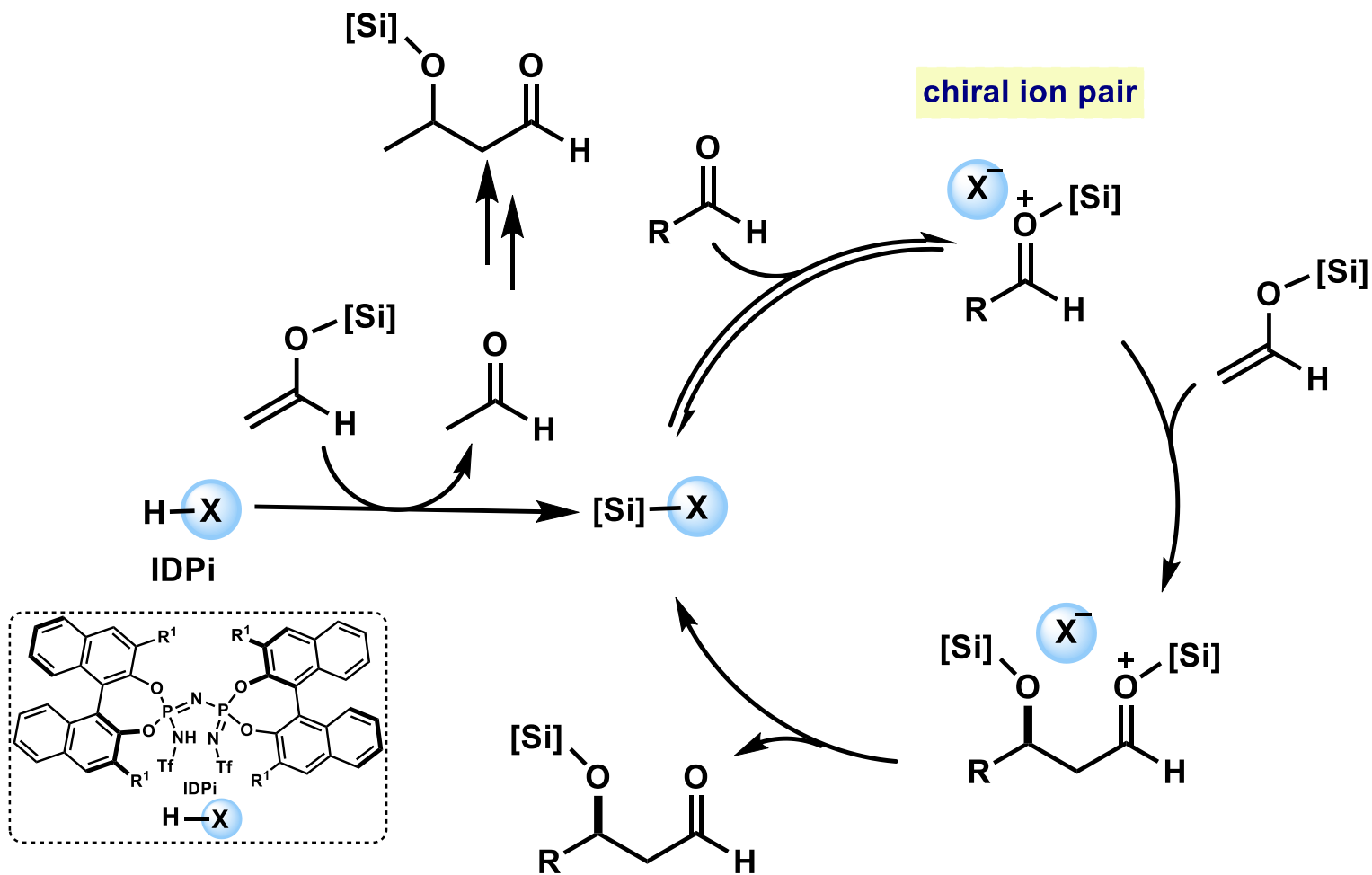
A



B

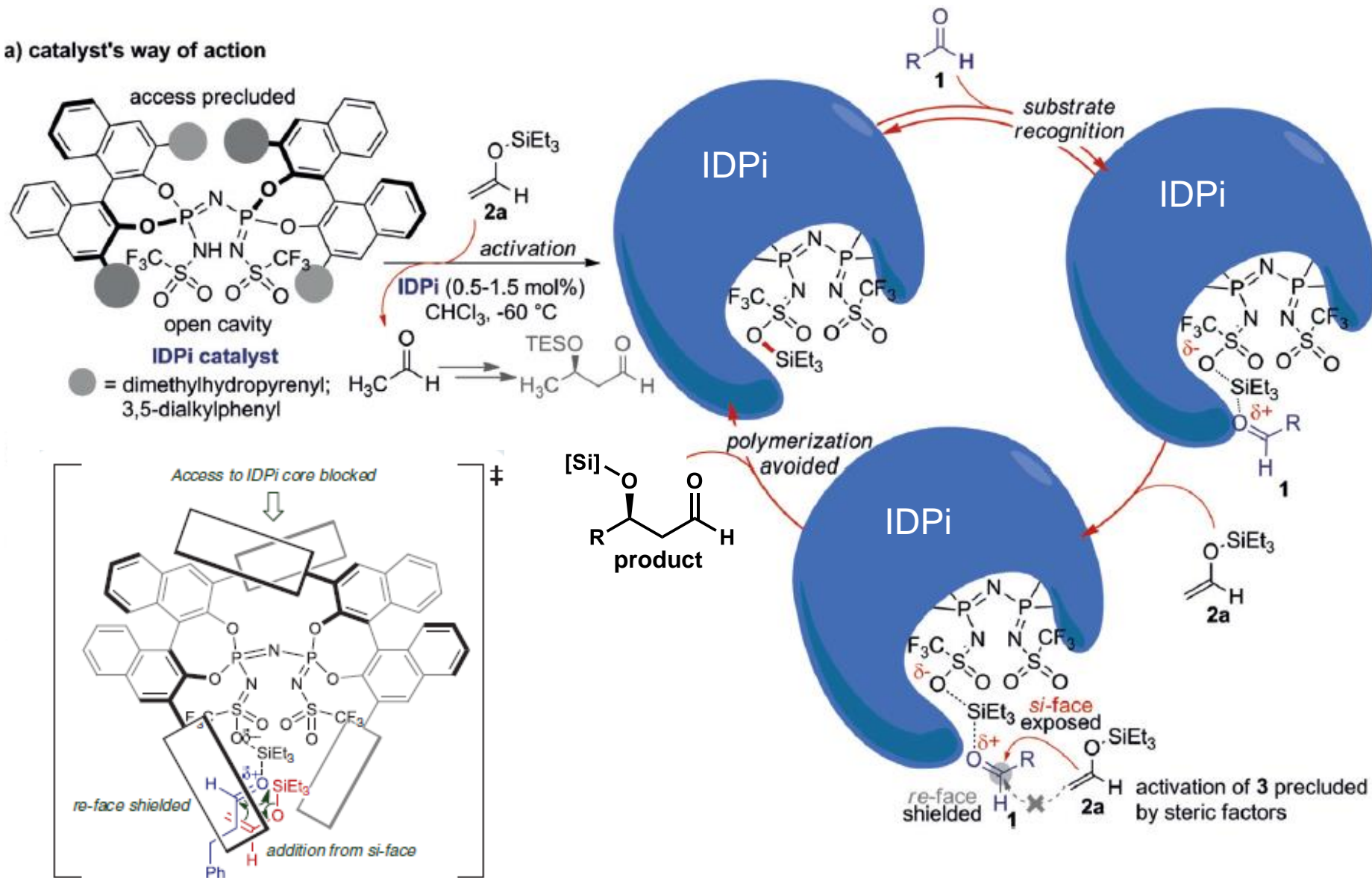


Proposed Catalytic Cycle

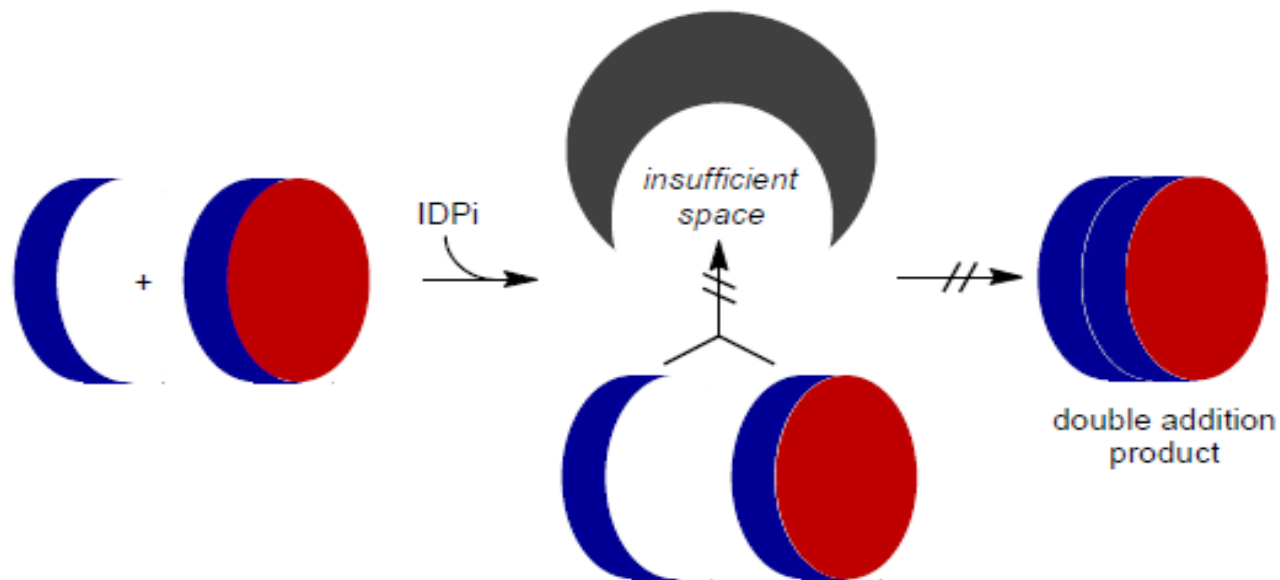
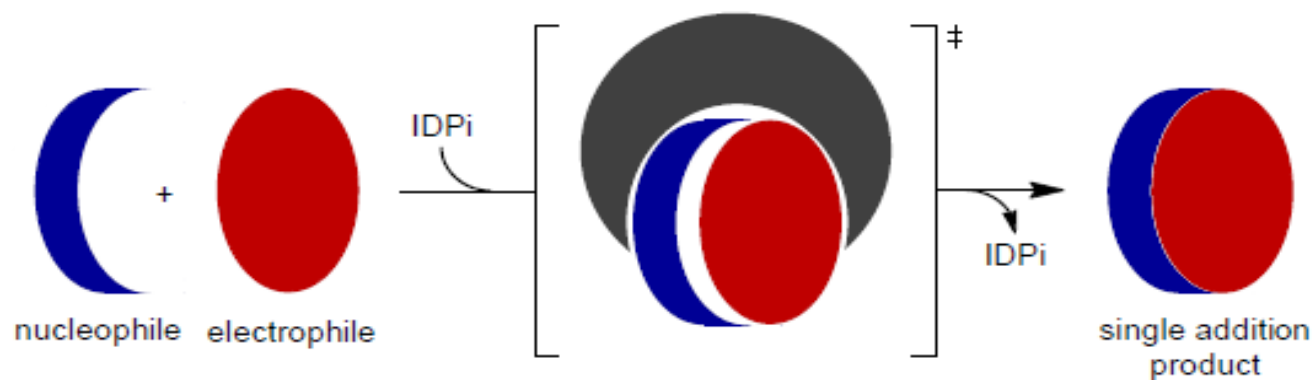


Enantioselectivity

a) catalyst's way of action



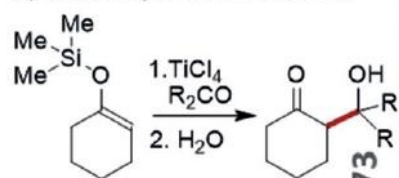
Single Reaction



Mukaiyama Aldol Reaction

Mukaiyama

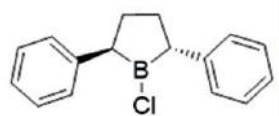
introduces the use of SEEs as enol equivalents for aldol reactions



1973

Reetz

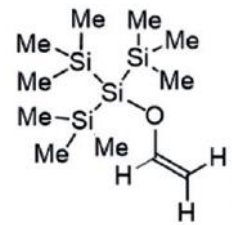
reports the first enantioselective stoichiometric version of MAR



1986

Yamamoto

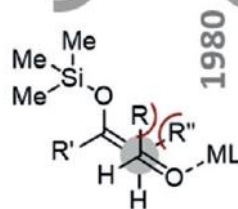
uses for the first time acetaldehyde "super" SEE



2006

Towards enzyme-like catalysis

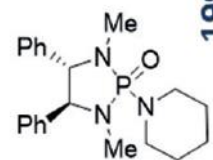
- external chiral backbone
- confined active site
- substrate recognition



1980

Noyori

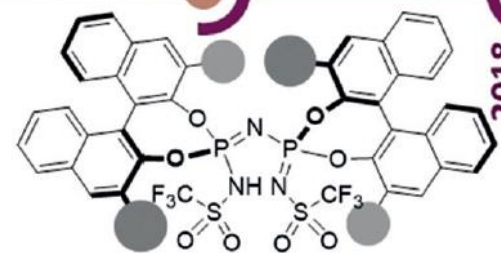
develops the first acyclic transition state model for MAR



1996

Denmark

accomplishes the first enantioselective catalytic version of MAR using a chiral Lewis-base



2018

List

realizes a general enantioselective catalytic process using acetaldehyde SEE

Contents

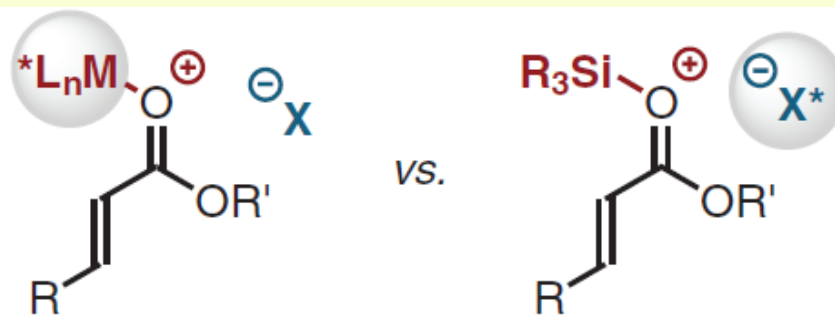
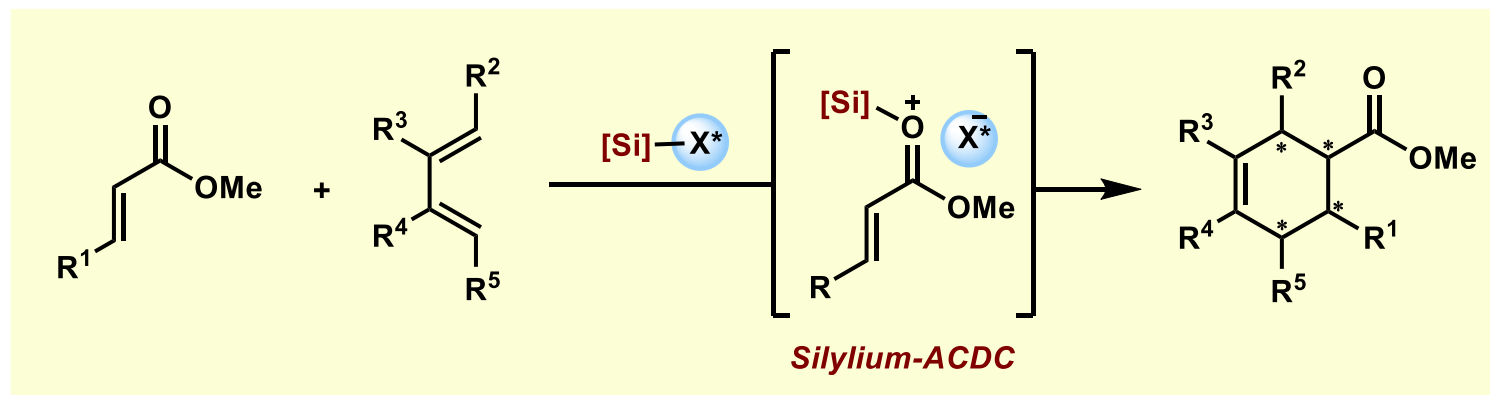
1. Introduction

- ACDC
- BINOL-derived chiral catalyst

2. Applications

- Mukaiyama aldol reaction
- Diels-Alder reaction

Diels–Alder Reaction (ACDC)



Conventional approaches to enantioselective Lewis acid catalysis:

- chirality directly attached to Lewis acid
- complexation between chiral catalyst and substrate
- achiral counteranion present, if Lewis acid is cationic

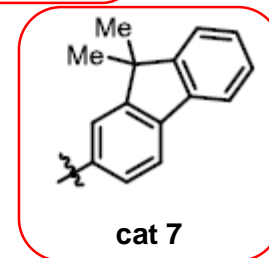
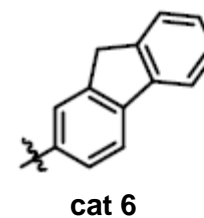
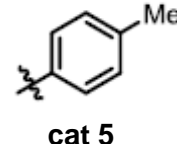
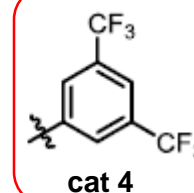
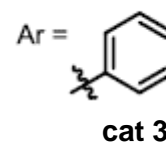
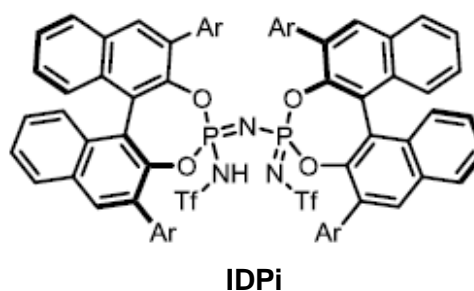
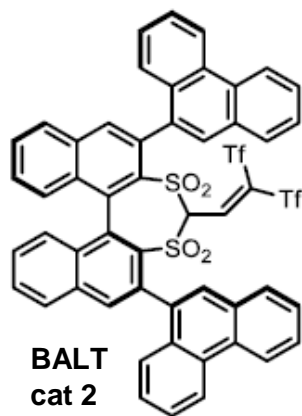
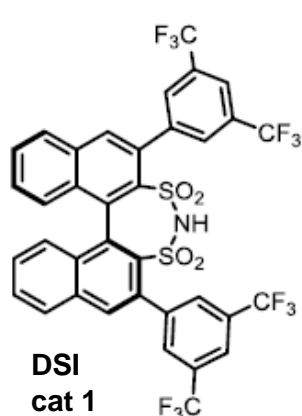
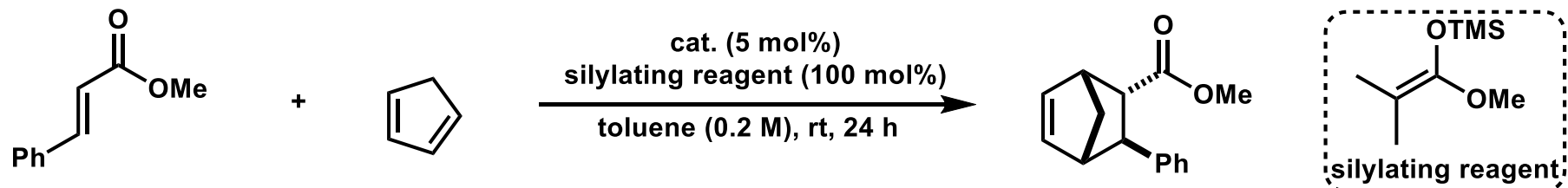
Asymmetric counteranion-directed catalysis with catalytic silylium ion equivalents (silylium ion-ACDC):

- chirality at the counteranion
- Coulomb interaction between chiral anion and activated substrate
- silylium ion equivalent = highly active Lewis acid catalyst

T. Gatzemeier, M. Gemmeren, Y. Xie, D. Höfler, M. Leutzsch, B. List, *Science*, **2016**, 351, 949.

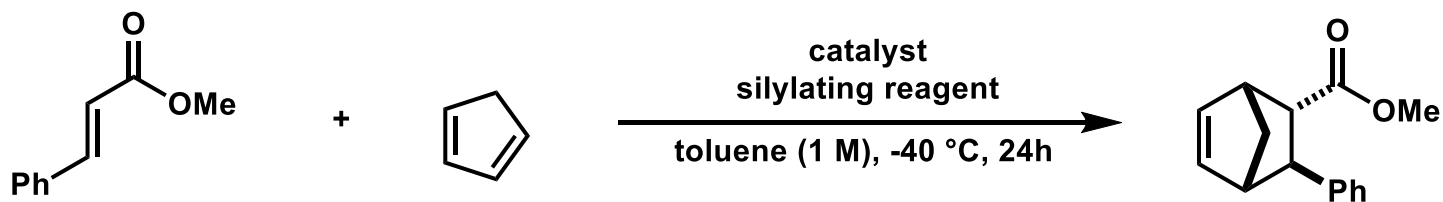
T. Gatzemeier, M. Turberg, D. Yepes, Y. Xie, F. Neese, G. Bistoni, B. List, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, 140, 12671.

Initial Try



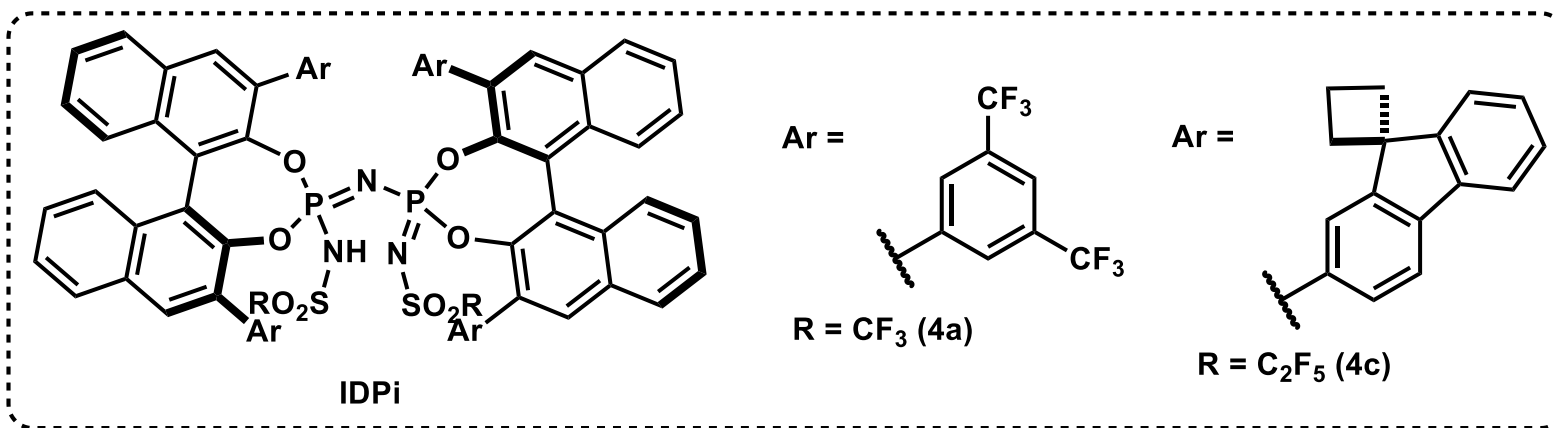
entry	catalyst	conv.(%)	e.r. (endo)	d.r. (endo/exo)
1	cat 1	traces	/	/
2	cat 2	82%	51:49	9:1
3	cat 3	> 99%	70:30	14:1
4	cat 4	> 99%	85:15	11:1
5	cat 5	> 99%	54:46	8:1
6	cat 6	> 99%	74:26	7:1
7	cat 7	> 99%	85:15	8:1

Reaction Development

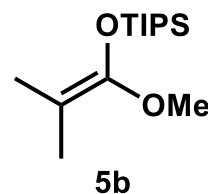
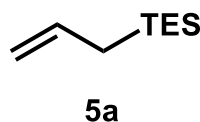


condition A \longrightarrow IDPi 4a (1 mol%), silylating reagent 5a (20 mol%)
92%, d.r. 26:1 (endo/exo), e.r. 97:3 (endo)

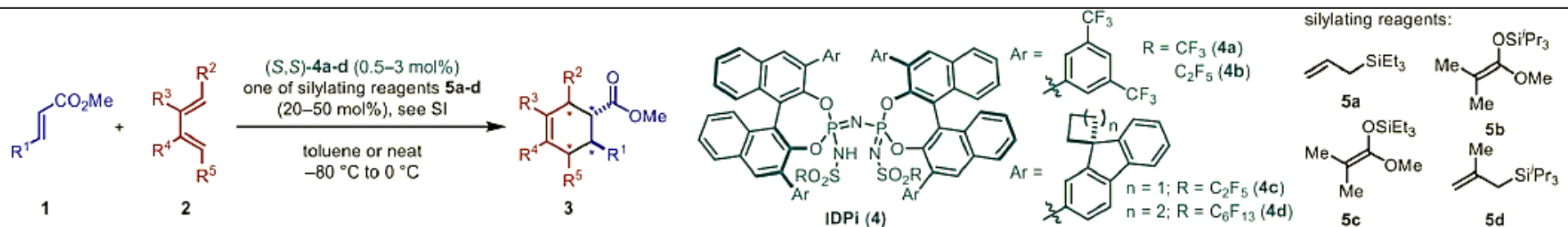
condition B \longrightarrow IDPi 4c (1 mol%), silylating reagent 5b (20 mol%)
90%, d.r. 16:1 (endo/exo), e.r. 97.5:2.5 (endo)



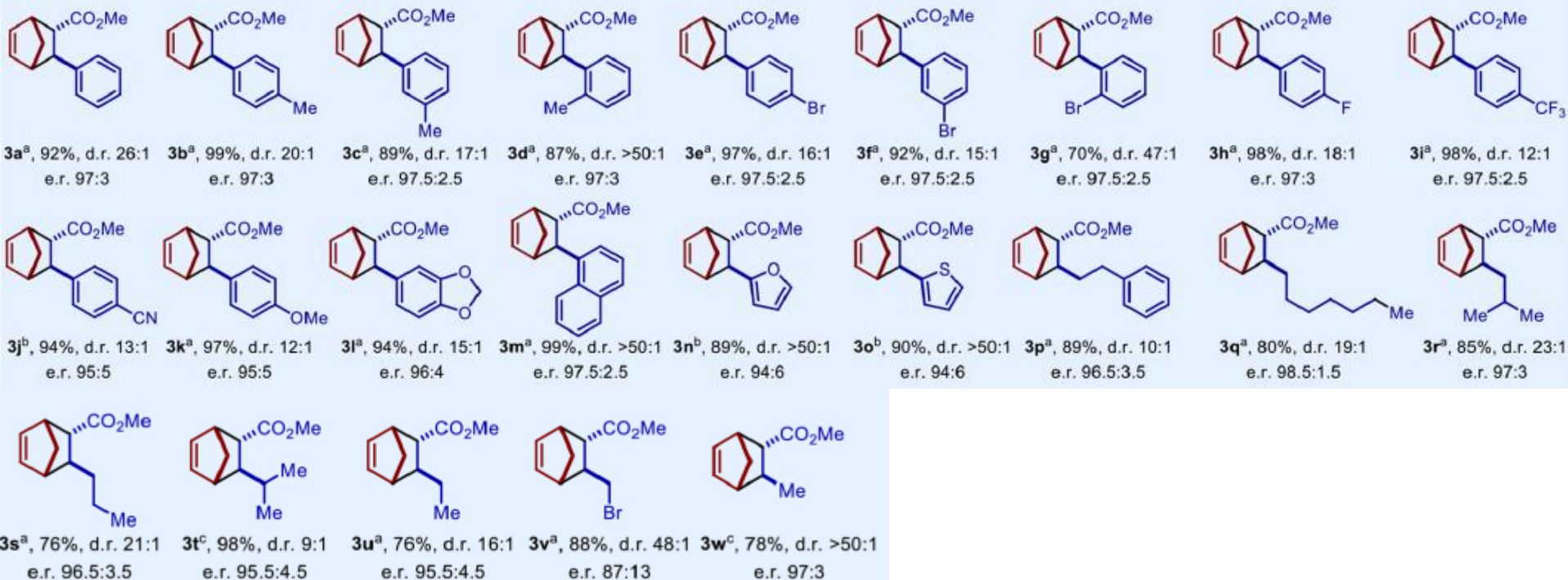
silylating reagent



Substrate Scope

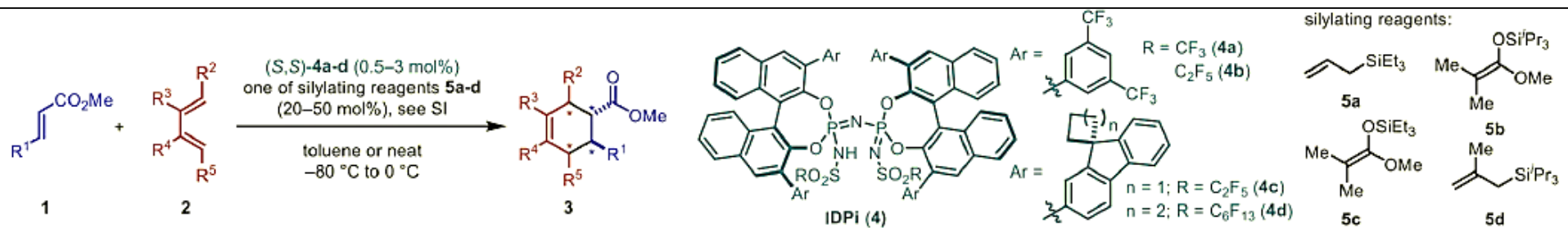


dienophiles

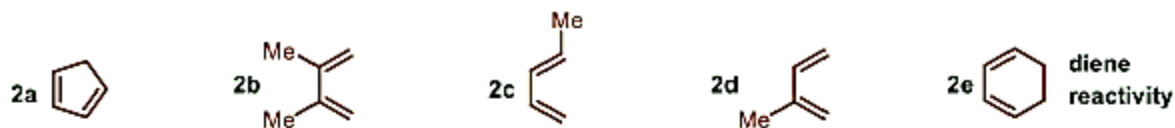


^awith catalyst 4a; ^bwith catalyst 4b; ^cwith catalyst 4c; ^dwith catalyst 4d (3 mol %).

Substrate Scope



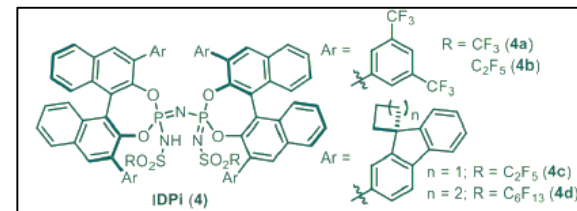
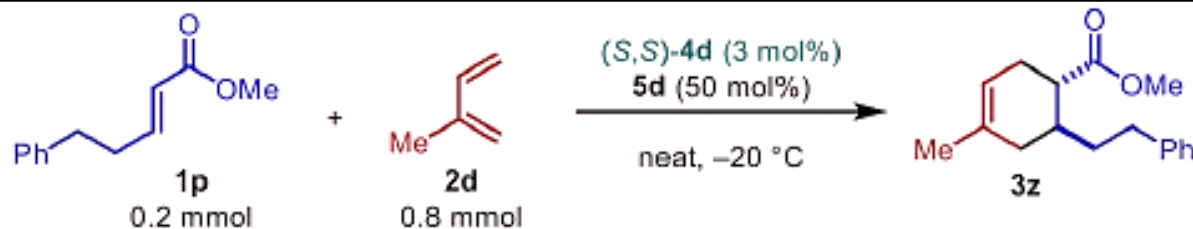
dienes



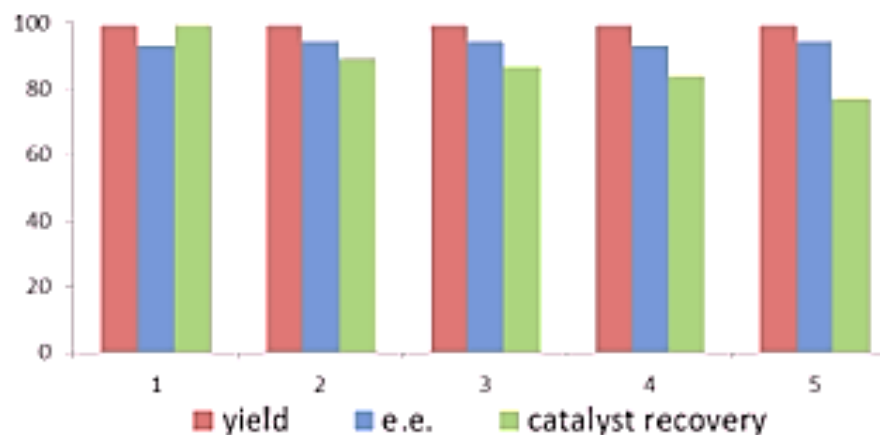
 1p empirical dienophile reactivity	 3p^a , 89%, d.r. 10:1 e.r. 96.5:3.5	 3x^d , 82% e.r. 92:8	 3y^d , 52% d.r. 6:1, e.r. 69:31	 3z^d , 99% r.r. >50:1, e.r. 96:4	 3aa^d , 99%, d.r. 13:1 e.r. 98.5:1.5
	 1a	 3a^a , 92% d.r. 26:1, e.r. 97:3	 3bb^d , 55% e.r. 95:5	 3cc^d , <20% conv. (4d)	 3dd^d , 71% r.r. >50:1, e.r. 98:2

^awith catalyst **4a**; ^bwith catalyst **4b**; ^cwith catalyst **4c**; ^dwith catalyst **4d** (3 mol%).

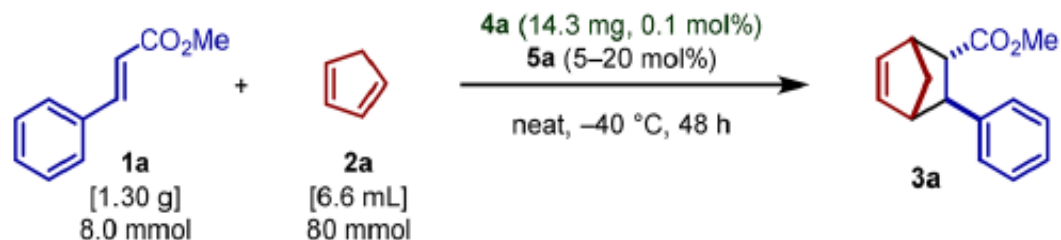
Catalyst Recycling



cycle	reaction time	recovered catalyst	yield	e.r.
1	3.5 d	99% (13.8 mg)	99%	96.5:3.5
2	3.5 d	89% (12.4 mg)	99%	97:3
3	4.5 d	87% (12.1 mg)	99%	97:3
4	5 d	84% (11.6 mg)	99%	96.5:3.5
5	5.5 d	77% (10.7 mg)	99%	97:3



Scale-up Experiments



Vial under Argon (20 mol% of **5a**):

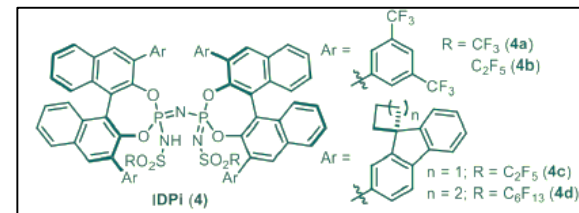
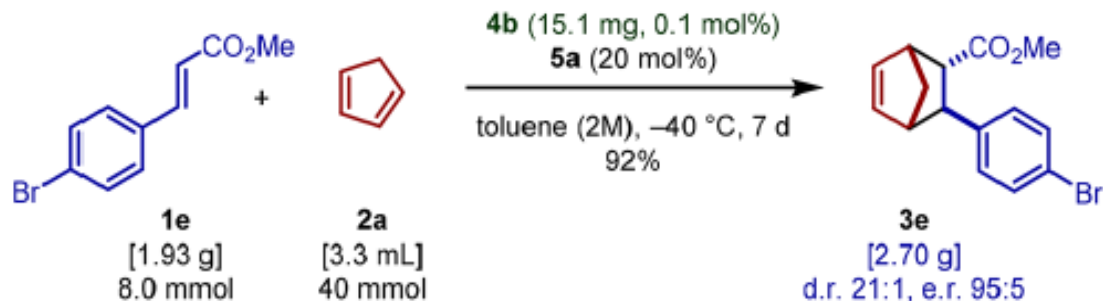
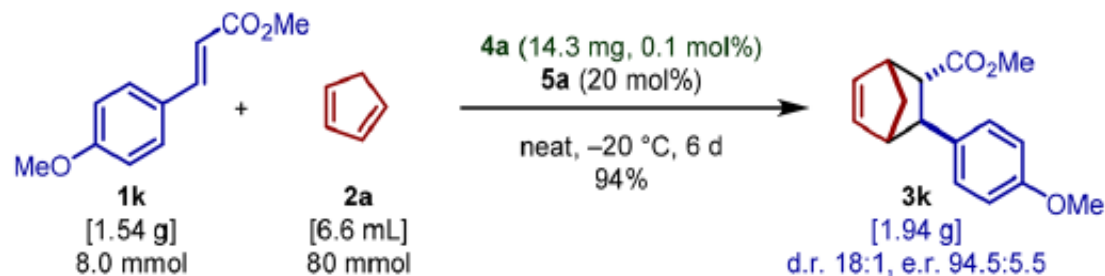
[1.78 g] 97%, d.r. 21:1, e.r. 96:4

Vial without Argon (20 mol% of **5a**):

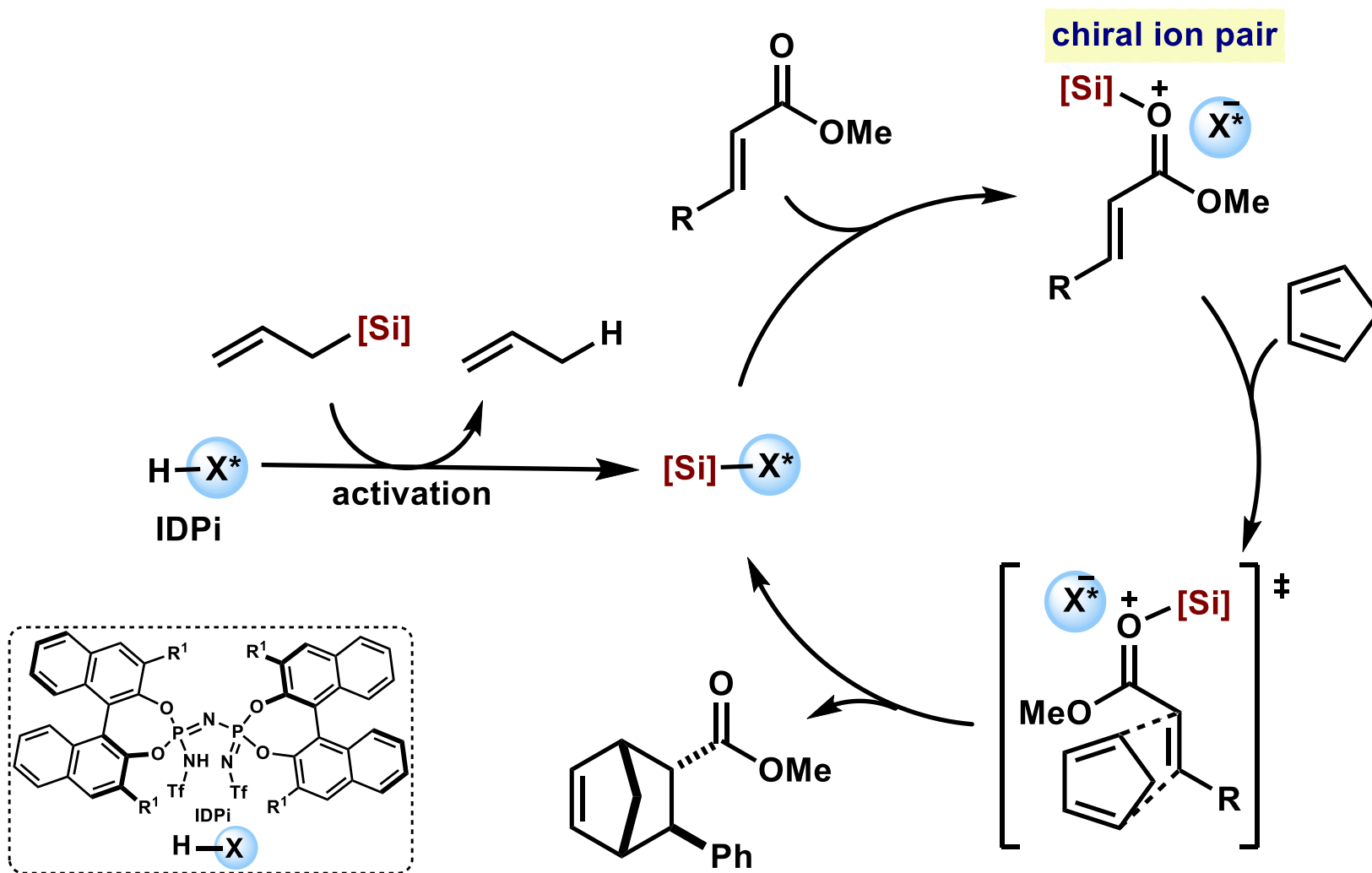
[1.83 g] 99%, d.r. 22:1, e.r. 96:4

Schlenk flask under Argon (5 mol% of **5a**):

[1.73 g] 94%, d.r. 21:1, e.r. 96:4



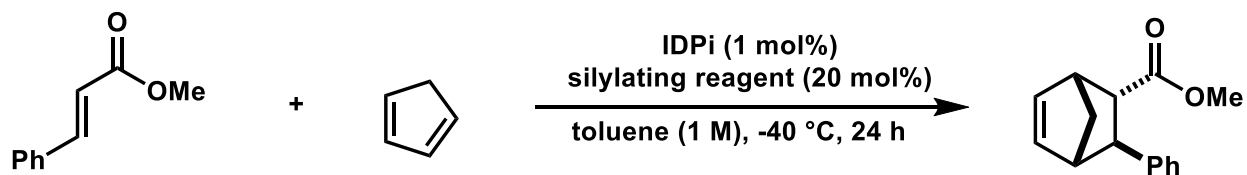
Proposed Catalytic Cycle



T. Gatzemeier, M. Gemmeren, Y. Xie, D. Höfler, M. Leutsch, B. List, *Science*. **2016**, *351*, 949.

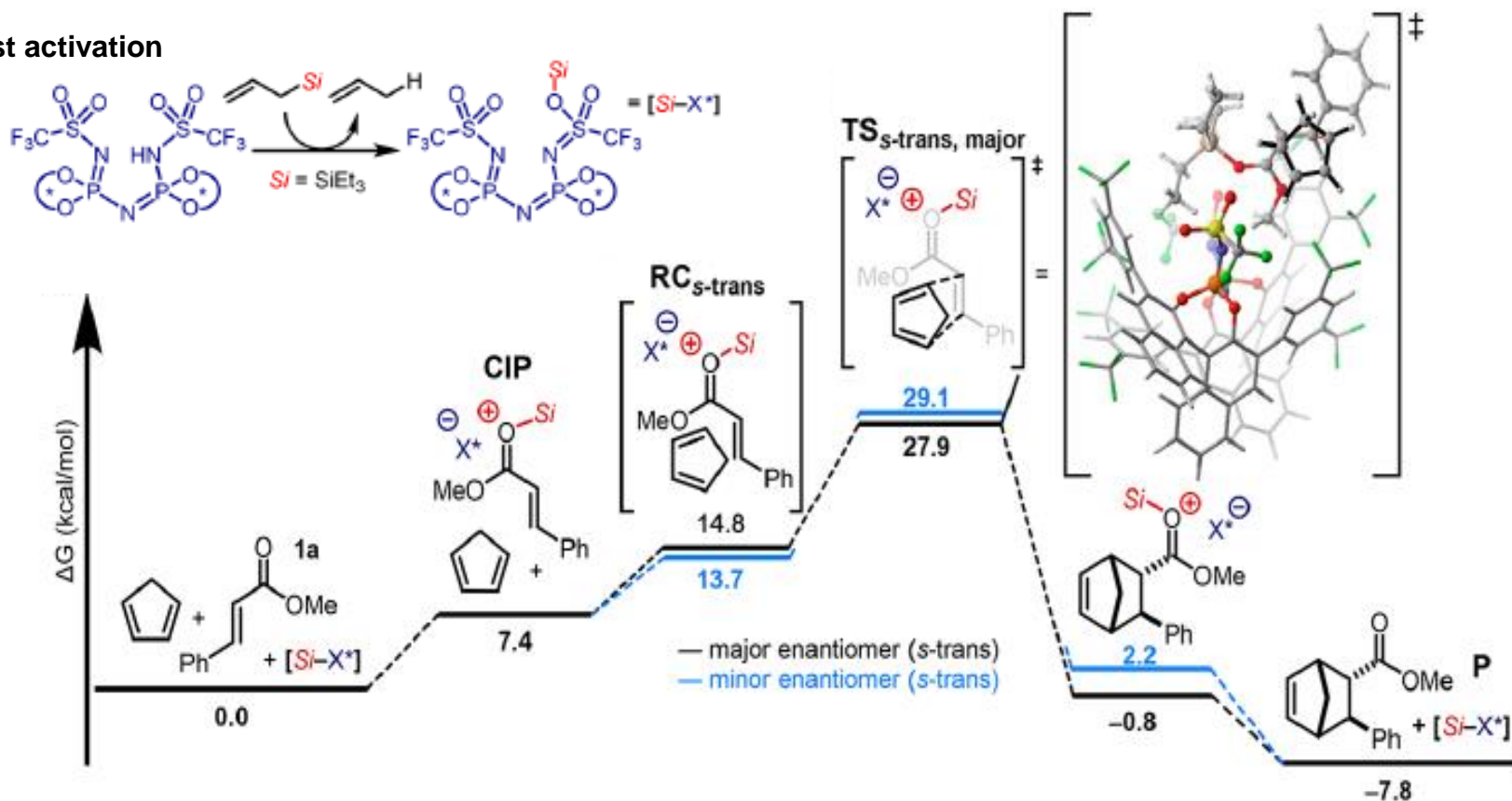
T. Gatzemeier, M. Turberg, D. Yepes, Y. Xie, F. Neese, G. Bistoni, B. List, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, *140*, 12671.

Computational Studies



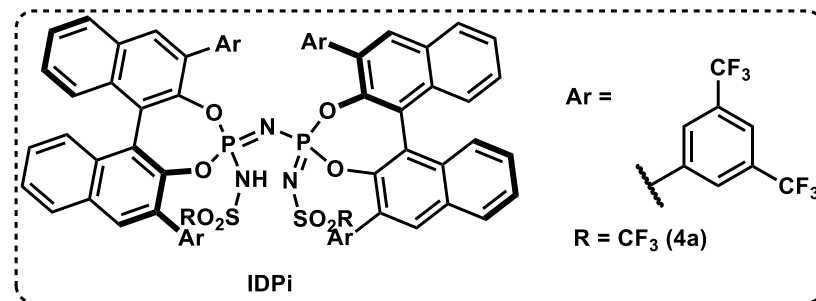
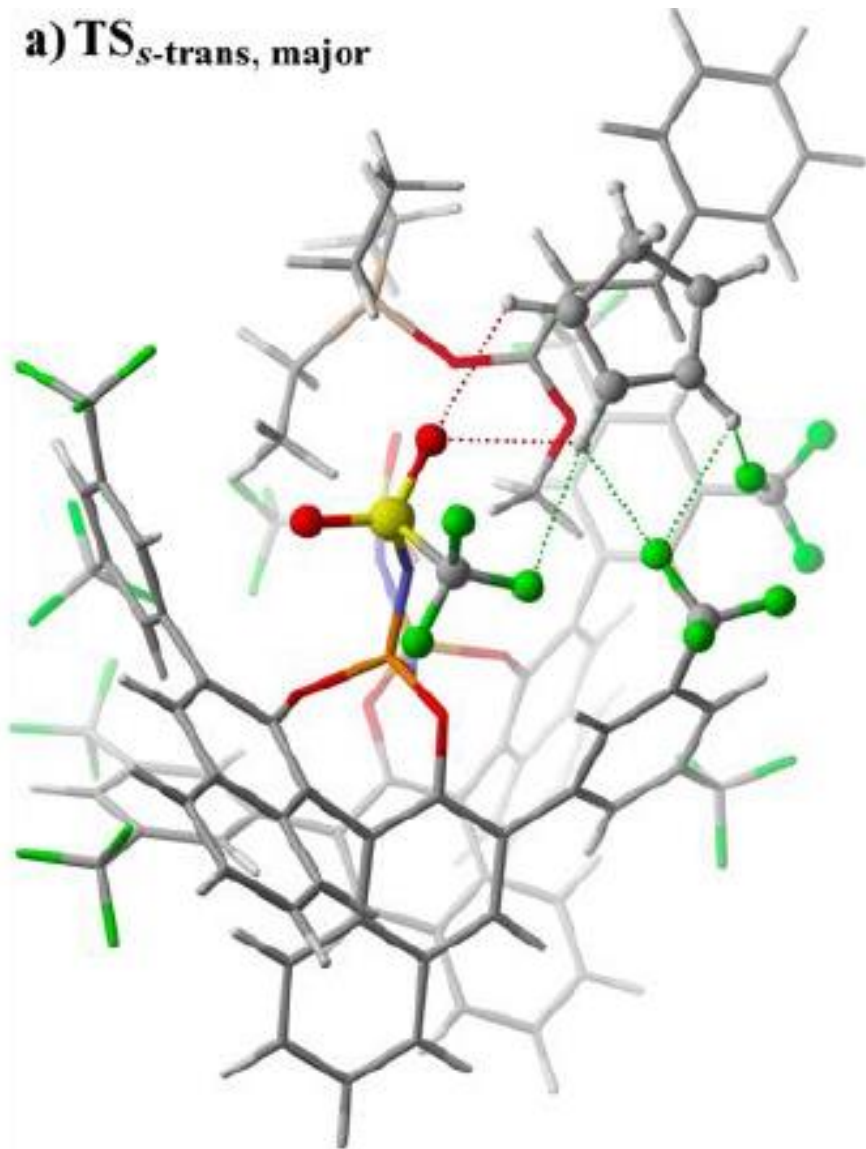
92%, d.r. 26:1, e.r. 97:3

catalyst activation

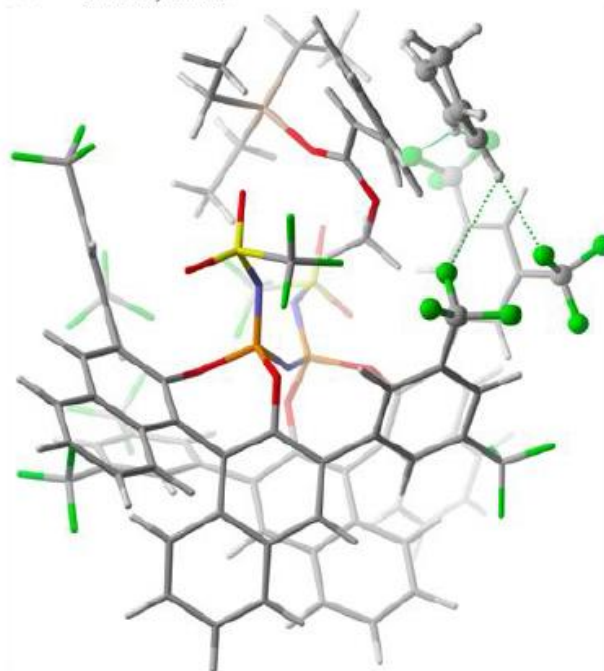


Most Favorable Transition State

a) $TS_{s-trans}$, major

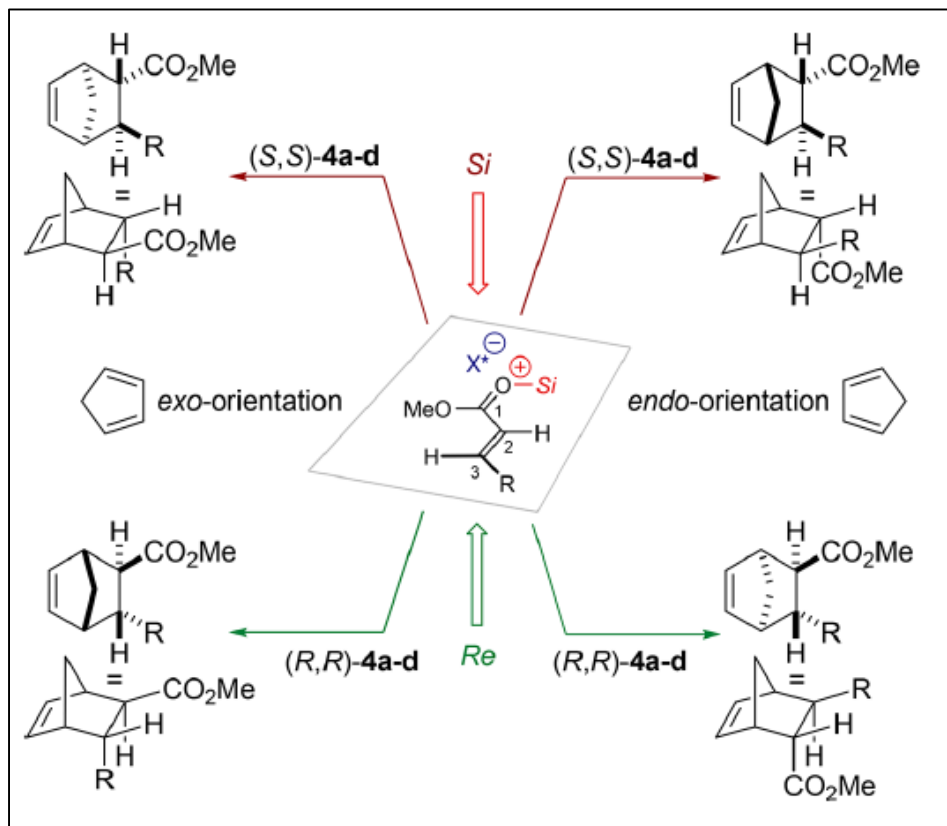
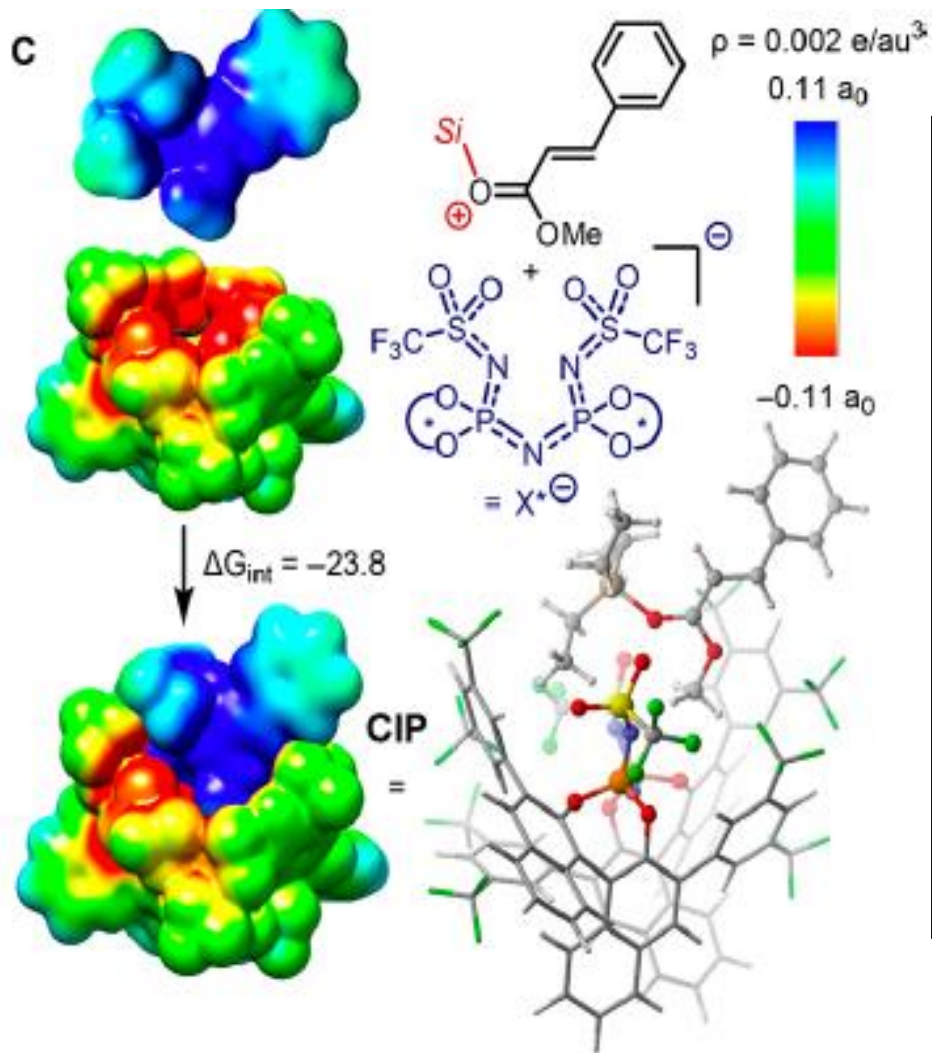


b) $TS_{s-trans}$, minor



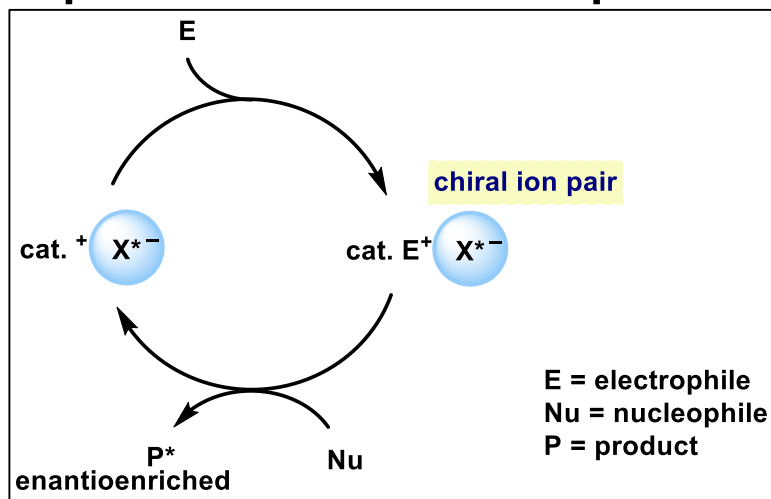
N
O
F
S
P

Interaction with the Chiral Ion Pair



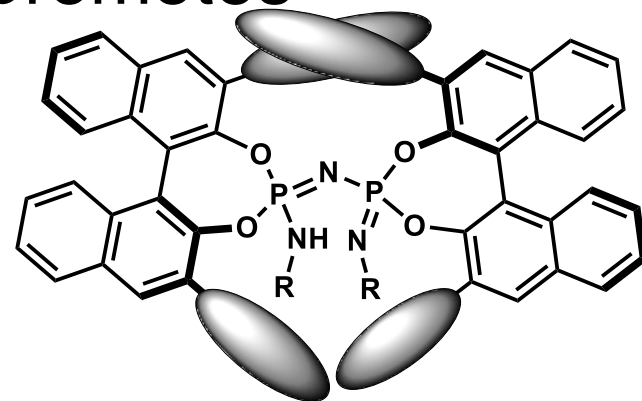
Summary

- Asymmetric Counteranion-Directed Catalysis (ACDC) concept is well developed.



- BINOL-derived new IDPi catalyst promotes various kinds of reactions.

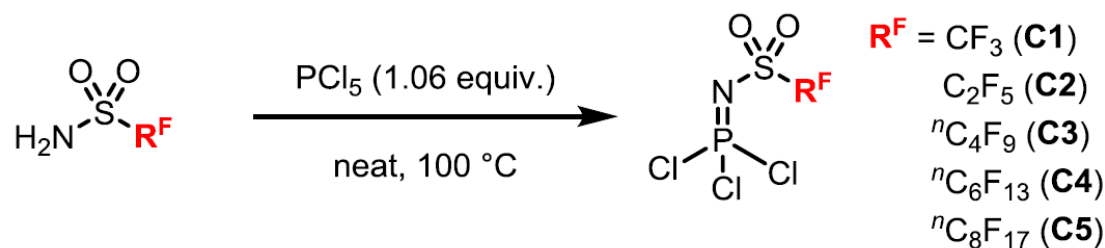
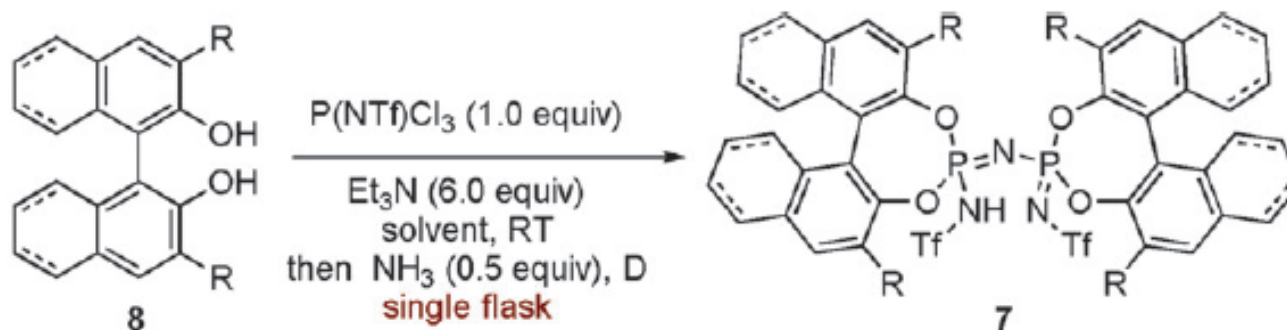
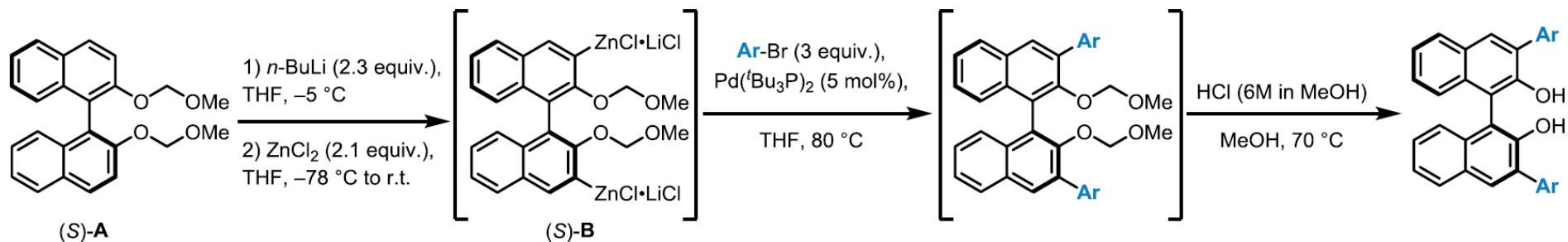
- extremely low catalyst loading
 - high turnover, hydrolytically stable
- highly selective catalysis
 - highly confined enantiopure catalysis



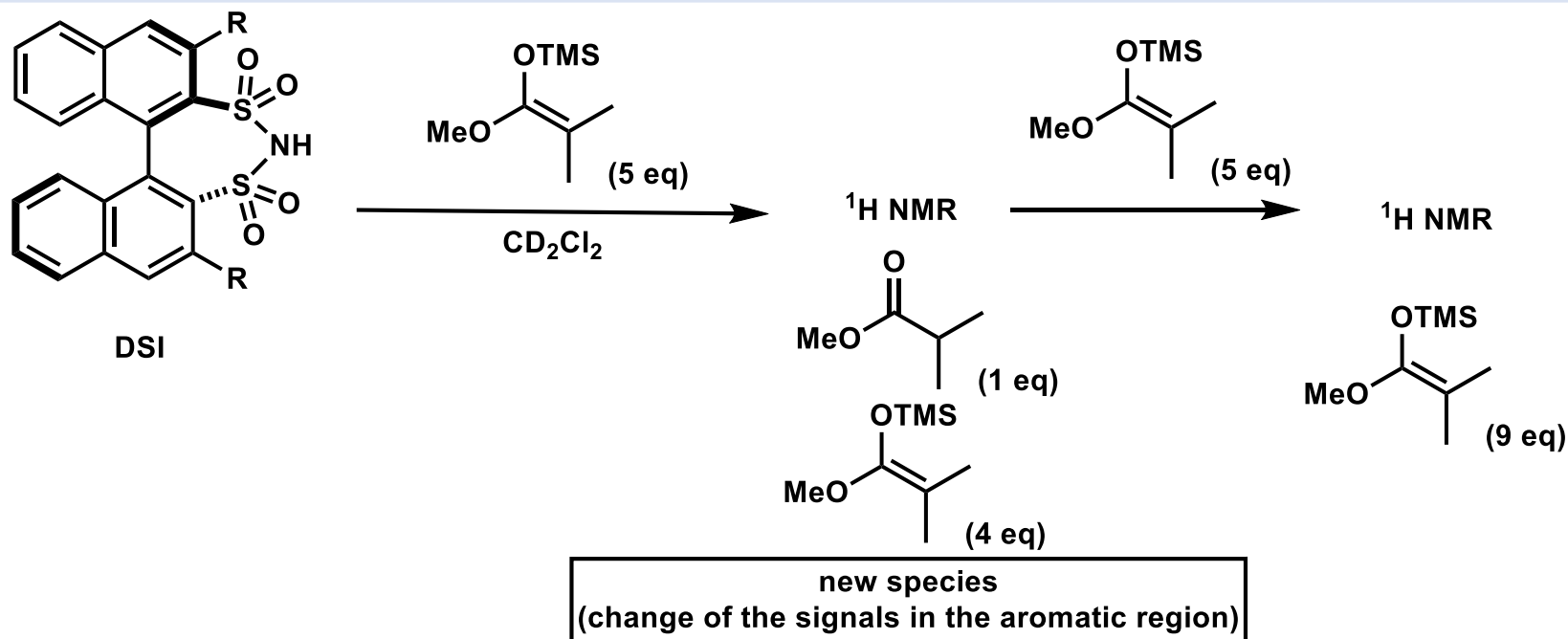
Imidodiphosphorimidates
IDPi

Appendix

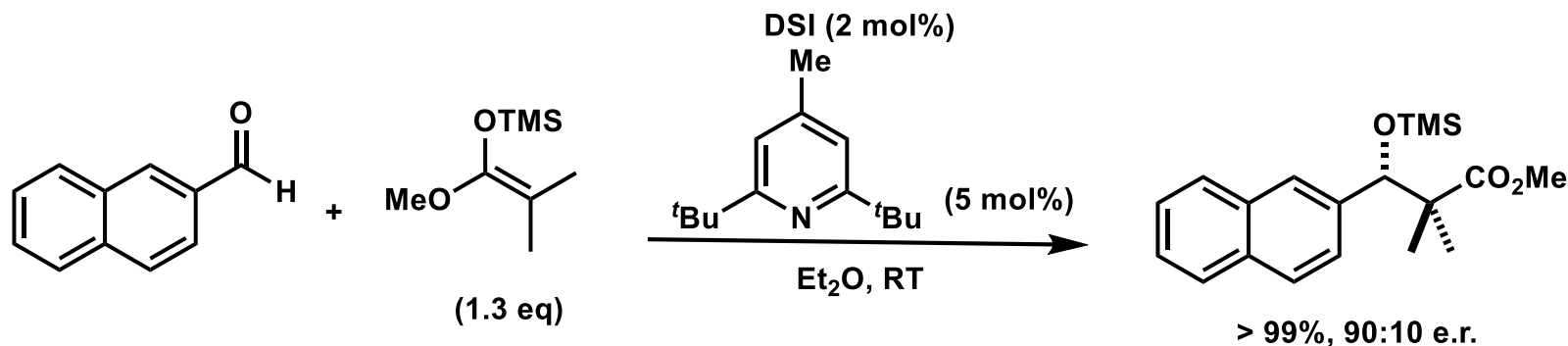
Synthesis of Catalysts



Mechanistic Study (MAR)

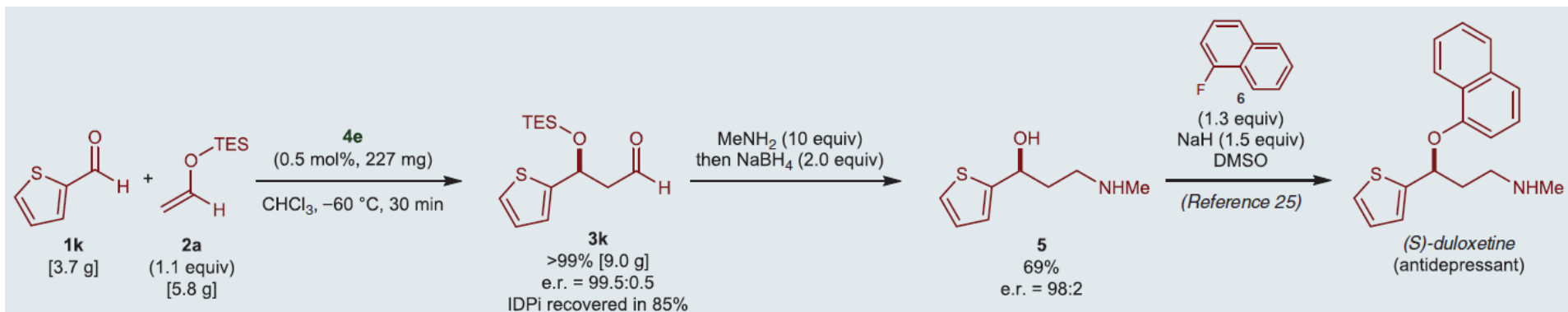


presence of a hindered base

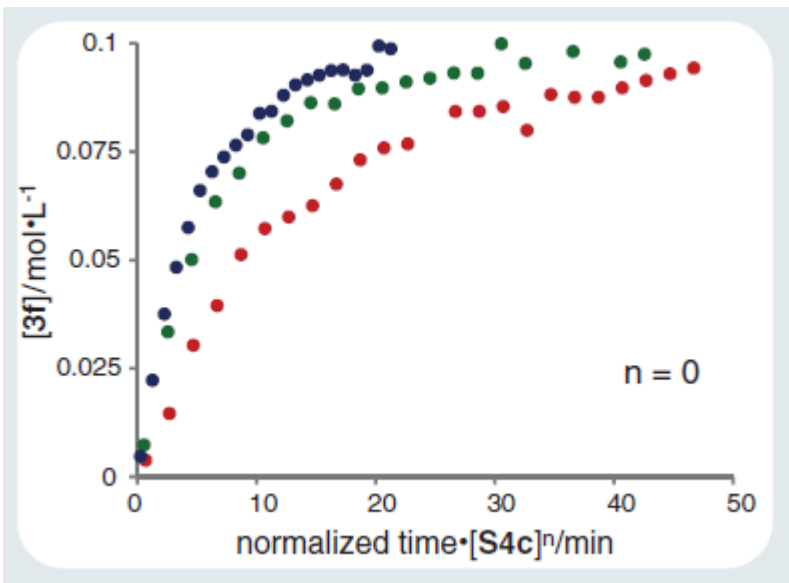


The base inhibits any potential Brønsted acid catalysis.⁴³

Scaled-up Aldol Reaction

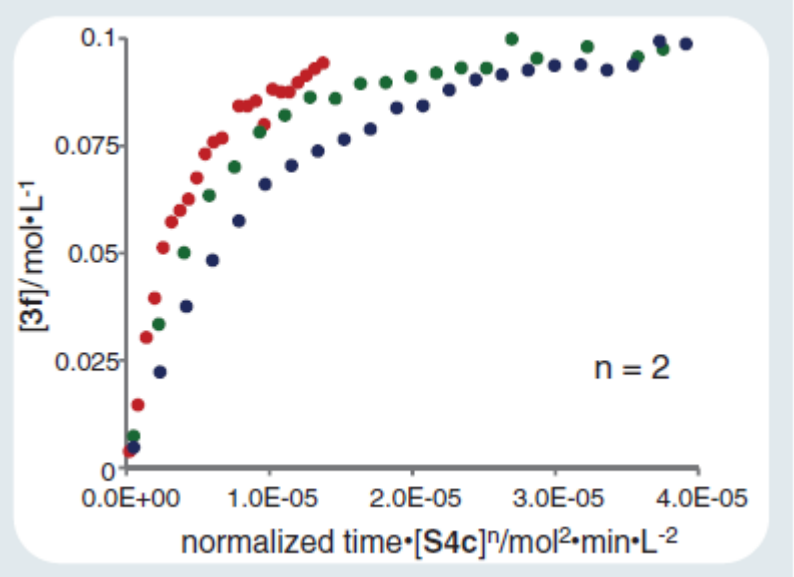
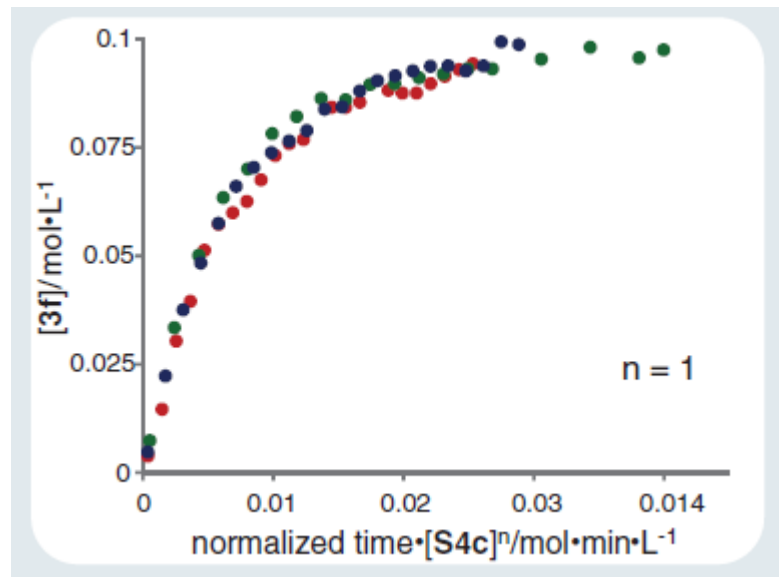


Graphical Method of Burés

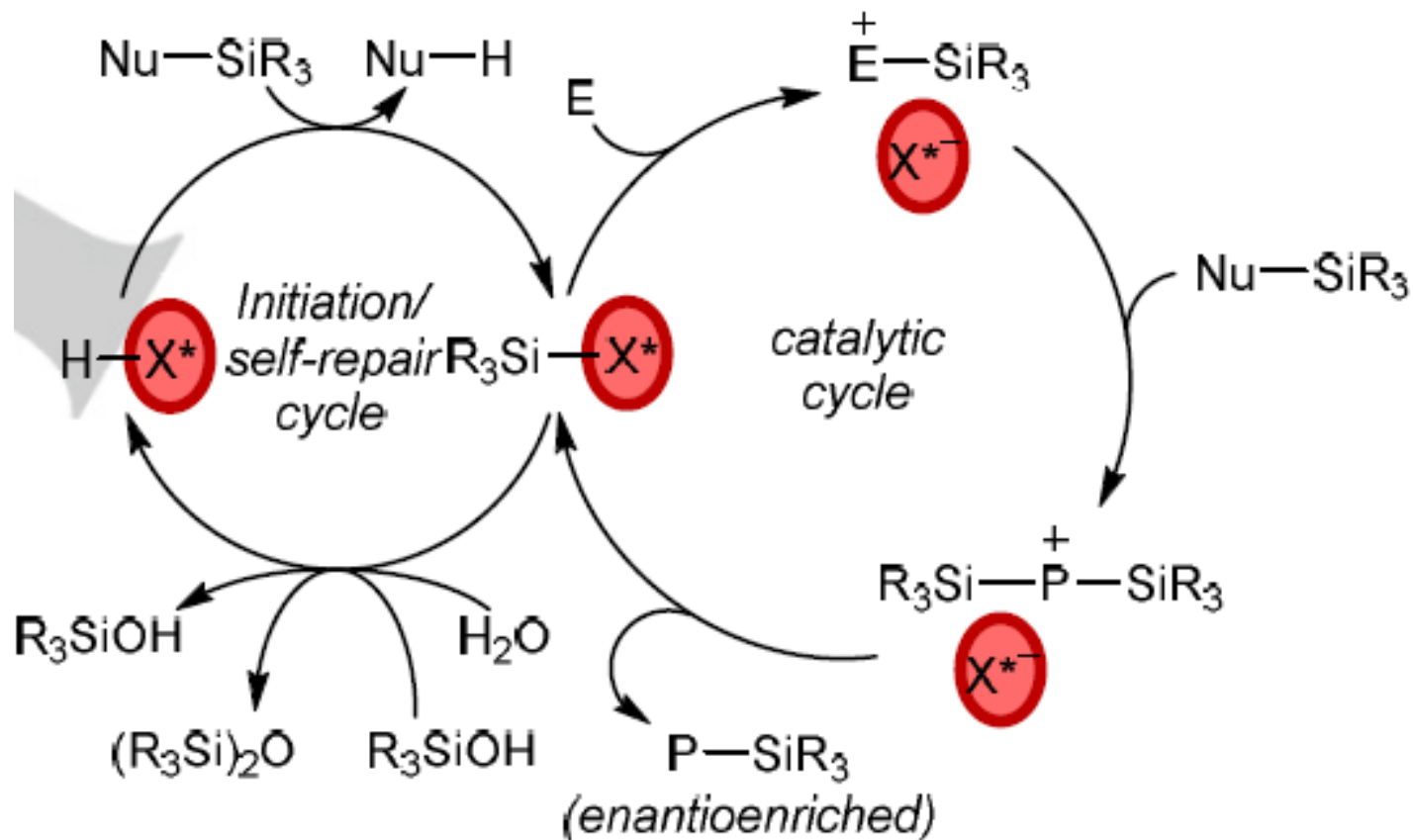


● 0.5 mol% ● 1.0 mol% ● 1.5 mol% S4c

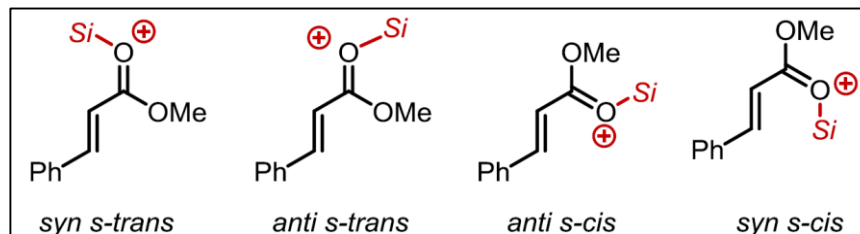
single IDPi molecule is responsible for the activation of aldehyde



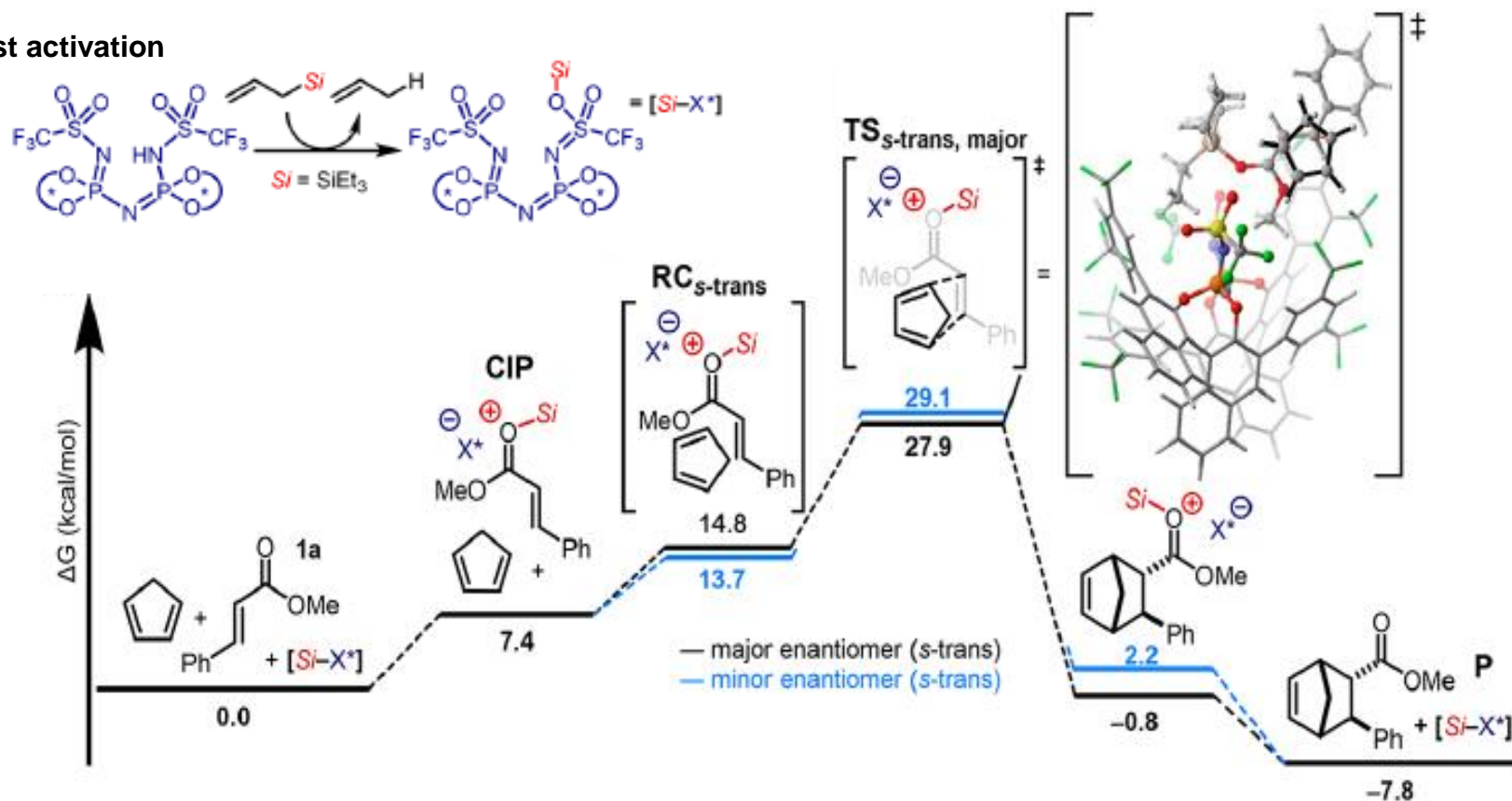
Self Repair Cycle



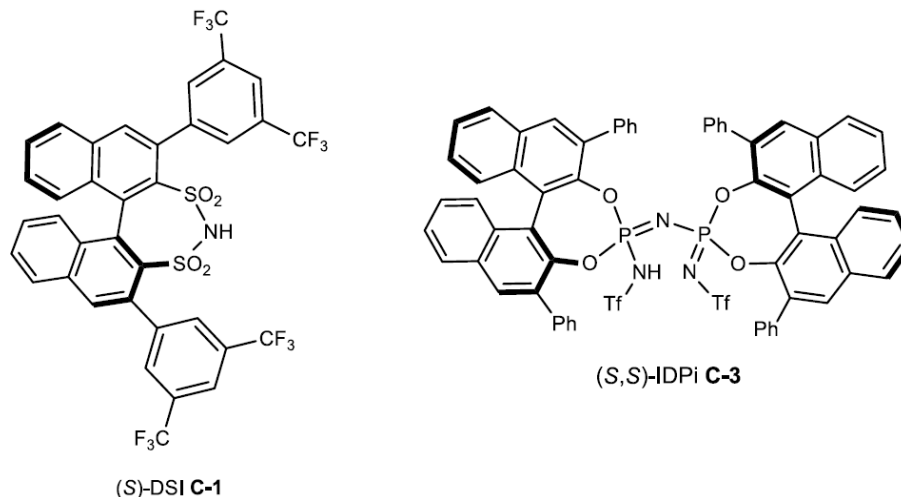
Computational Studies



catalyst activation



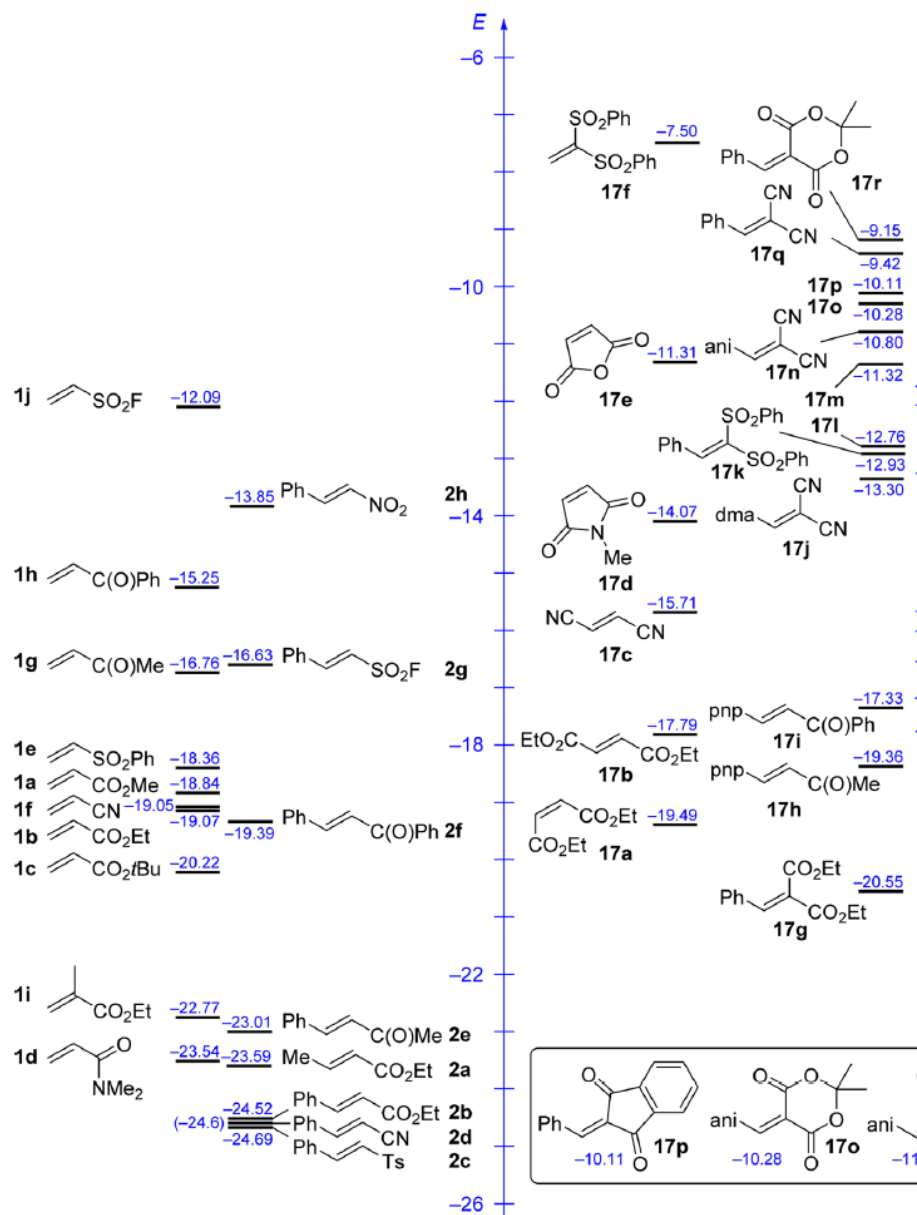
pK_a of Catalyst



Acid	Reference acid	pK _a (reference) ^a	ΔpK _a ^b	pK _a (Acid)	Assigned pK _a
DSI C-1	2,4,6-(SO ₂ OCH ₂ CF ₃) ₃ -Phenol	7.97	-0.5	8.5	8.4±0.1
	(CF ₃) ₅ C ₆ CH(CN) ₂	8.86	0.5	8.4	
IDPi C-3	2,3,5-tricyanopentadiene	3.68	-0.8	4.5	4.5±0.2

^aData from Ref. 11. ^bΔpK_a = pK_a(Reference acid) – pK_a(Studied acid). The pK_a values of other achiral acids displayed on the Fig. 4b in the main text are from Ref.9 and Ref.11.

Electrophilic Reactivities of Michael Acceptors



Catalyst Methylation

