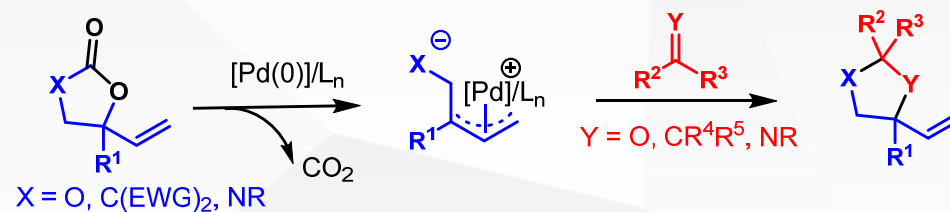


钯催化的脱羧[3+2]环加成反应



汇报人：潘仁明
 导师：陆平 研究员
 2022-06-10

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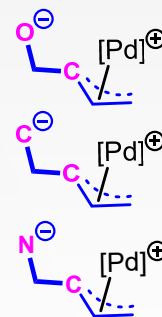
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02 钯催化的脱羧[3+2]环加成反应

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2.2 C, C-偶极子

2.3 C, N-偶极子



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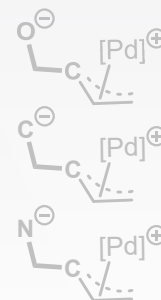
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2.2 C, C-偶极子

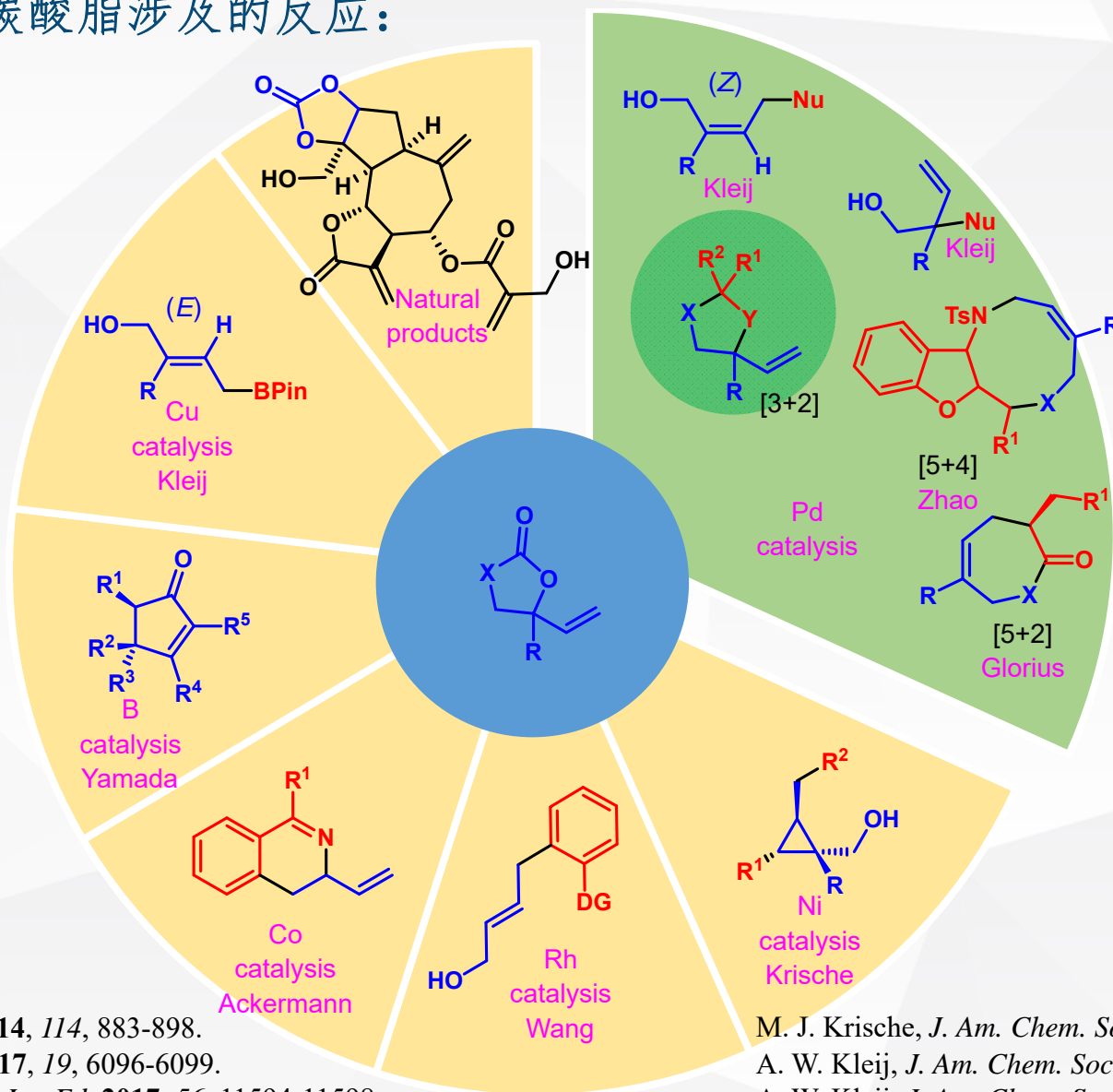
2.3 C, N-偶极子



03 总结与展望

1. 背景

近年来乙烯基碳酸酯涉及的反应:



J. M. Yue, *Chem. Rev.* **2014**, *114*, 883-898.

A. W. Kleij, *Org. Lett.* **2017**, *19*, 6096-6099.

T. Yamada, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2017**, *56*, 11594-11598.

Lutz Ackermann, *ACS Catal.* **2015**, *7*, 3430-3433.

H. Wang, *ACS Catal.* **2015**, *5*, 210-214.

M. J. Krische, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, *139*, 6847-6850.

A. W. Kleij, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2016**, *138*, 11970-11978.

A. W. Kleij, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2016**, *138*, 14194-14197.

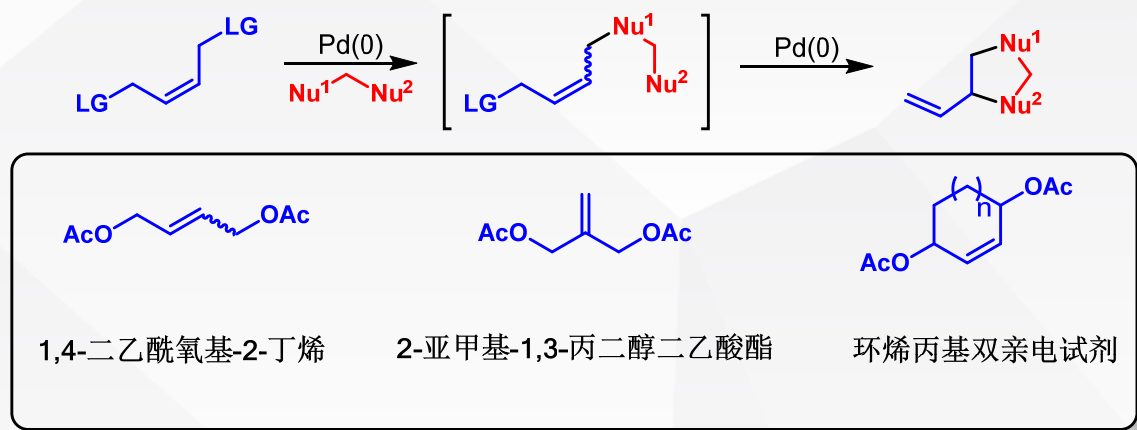
Y. Zhao, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2017**, *56*, 2927-2931.

F. Glorius, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2018**, *140*, 3551-3554.

1. 背景

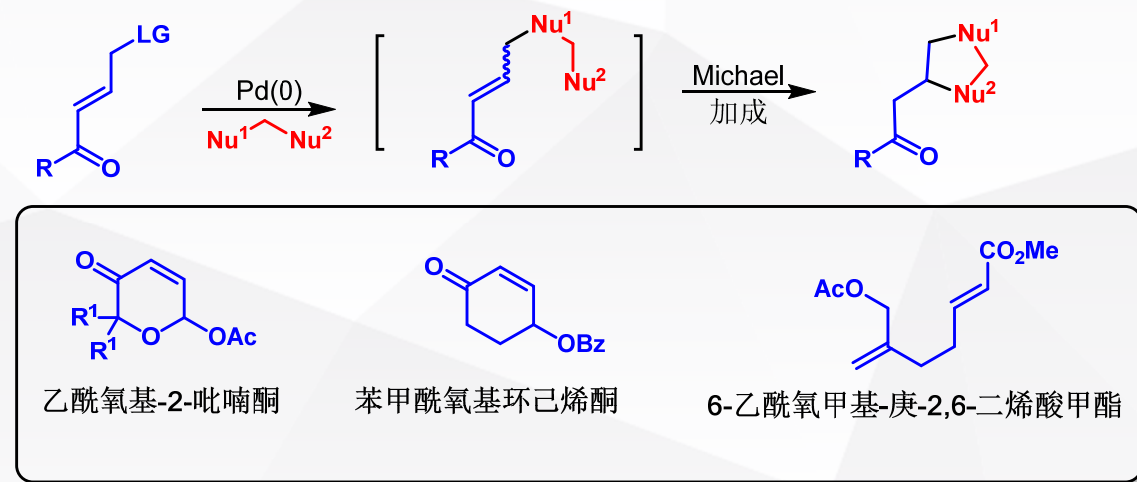
钯催化生成偶极子方式:

1) 双烯丙基体系生成的偶极子:



J. Tsuji, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1965**, 49, 4387-4388. B. Trost, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1973**, 95, 292-294. B. Trost, *Acc. Chem. Res.* **1980**, 13, 385-393.

2) 带有烯丙基离去基团的Michael受体生成的偶极子:

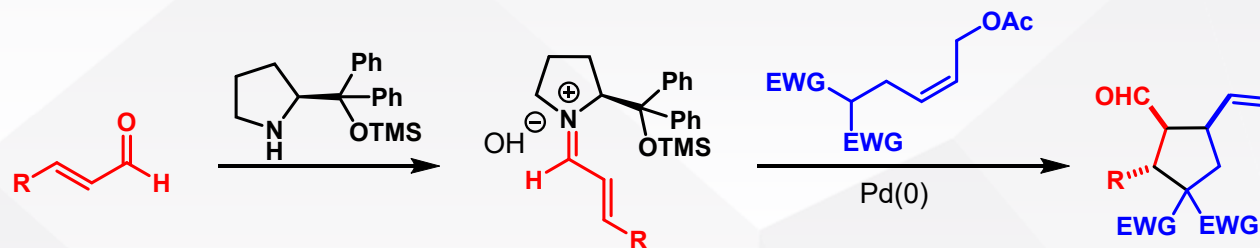


B. Trost, *Chem Rev.* **2003**, 103, 2921-2944. C. Jousse, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2001**, 2001, 3631-3640. J. Yu, *Org. Chem. Front.* **2016**, 3, 714-719.

1. 背景

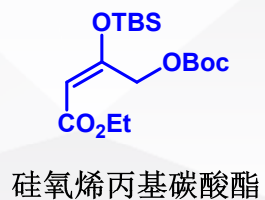
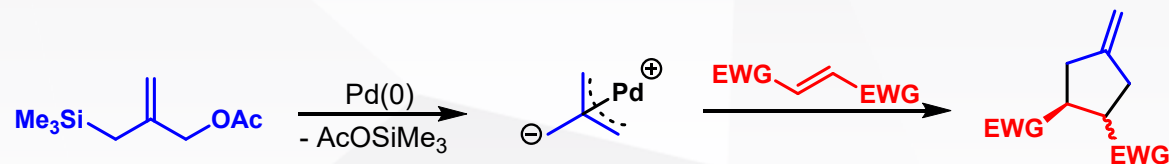
钯催化的[3+2]环加成反应:

3) 有机催化剂生成的亲偶极子:

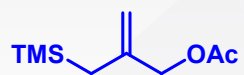


B. Trost, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1979**, *101*, 6429-6432. K. A. Jørgensen, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **1986**, *25*, 1-20.
Y. Hayashi, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2005**, *44*, 4212-4215. A. Córdova, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2013**, *52*, 6050-6054.

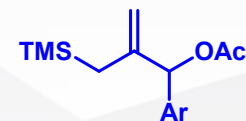
4) 3-乙酰氧基-2-三甲基硅甲基-1-丙烯生成的偶极子:



硅氧烯丙基碳酸酯



3-乙酰氧基-2-三甲基硅甲基-1-丙烯
(ASMP)



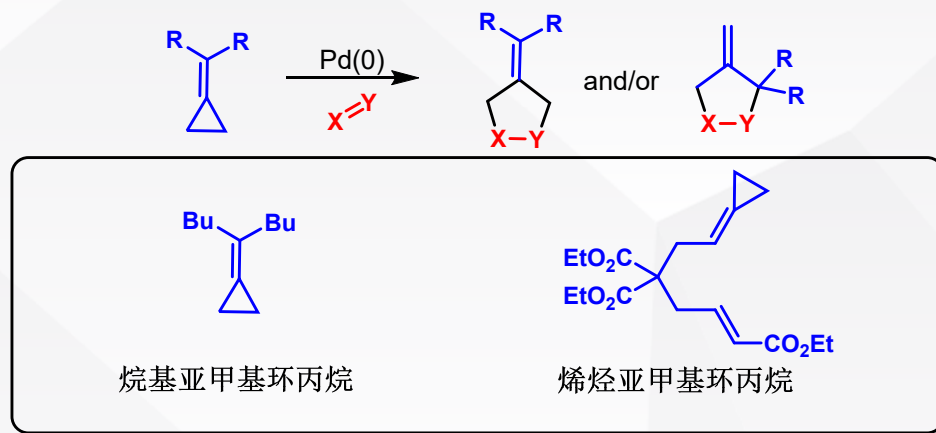
芳基取代的ASMP

M. Lautens, *Chem. Rev.* **1996**, *96*, 49-92. B. Trost, *Pure. Appl. Chem.* **1988**, *60*, 1615-1626.;
S. Yamago, *Org. React.* **2003**, *61*, 1-217. I. Kumar, *RSC Adv.* **2014**, *4*, 16397-16408.

1. 背景

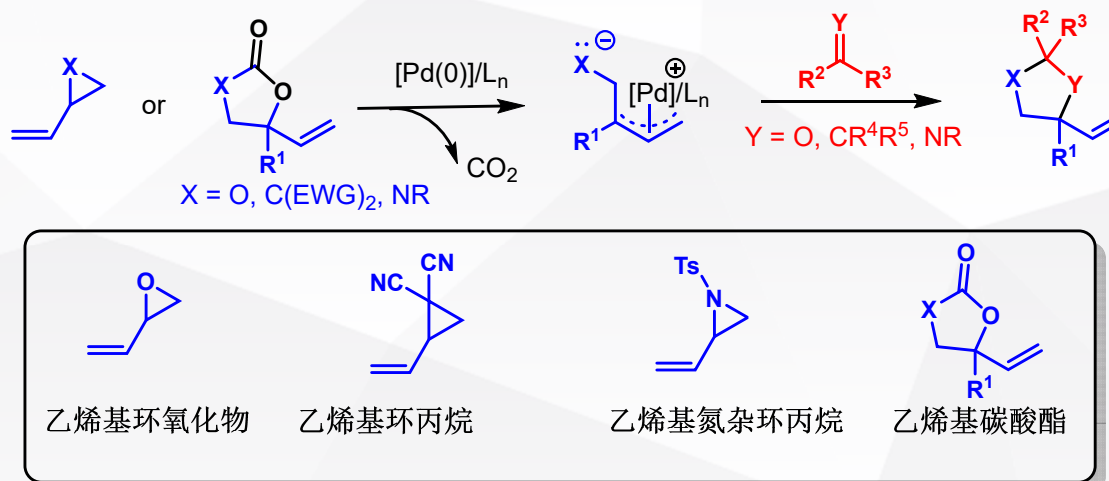
钯催化的[3+2]环加成反应:

5) 烯基环丙烷类作为异偶极子:



P. Binger, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **1982**, *21*, 622-623. Y. Yamamoto, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2001**, *40*, 1298-1230.

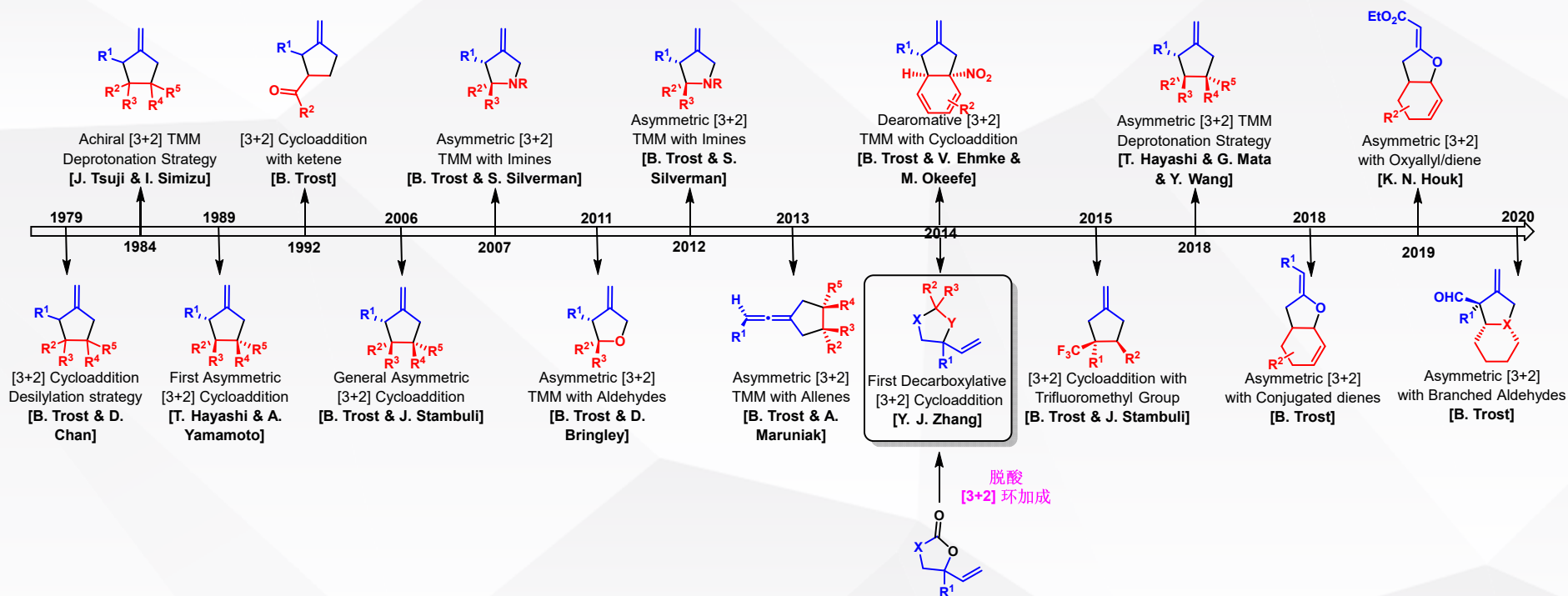
6) 乙烯基环杂丙烷或乙烯基环碳酸酯类作为异偶极子:



J. Tsuji, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1985**, *26*, 3825-3828. M. Suzuki, *Macromolecules.* **1989**, *22*, 1505-1507.
M. Suzuki, *Macromolecules*, **1993**, *26*, 4748-4750. Y. J. Zhang, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2014**, *53*, 6439-6442.

1. 背景

四十年来钨催化的[3+2]环加成反应:

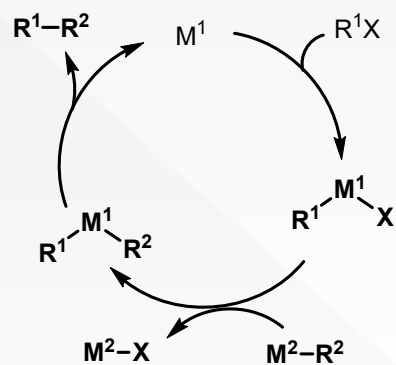


- B. Trost, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1979**, *101*, 6432-6433. J. Tsuji, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1984**, *25*, 5183-5186.
J. Tsuji, *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1985**, *26*, 3825-3828. B. Trost, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1989**, *111*, 6482-6484.
B. Trost, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1992**, *114*, 7903-7904. B. Trost, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2006**, *128*, 13328-13329.
B. Trost, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2007**, *129*, 12398-12399. B. Trost, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2011**, *133*, 19483-19497.
B. Trost, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, *134*, 4941-4954. B. Trost, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2013**, *52*, 6262-6264.
B. Trost, *Org. Lett.* **2014**, *16*, 2708-2710. Y. J. Zhang, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2014**, *53*, 6439-6442. B. Trost, *Org. Lett.* **2018**, *20*, 39388-3940.
K. N. Houk, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2019**, *141*, 12382-12387. G. Poli, *Eur. J. Inorg. Chem.* **2020**, *20*, 942-961.
B. Trost, *Nature Chemistry*, **2020**, *12*, 294-301. B. Trost, *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2020**, *53*, 1293-1305.

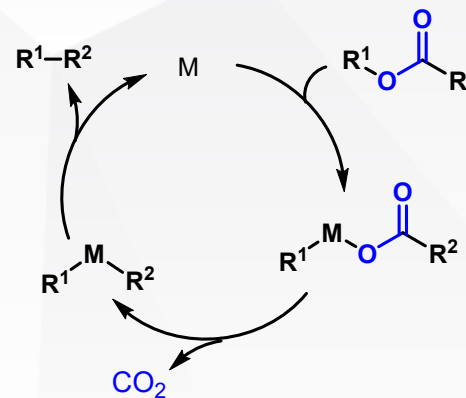
1. 背景

常见交叉偶联与脱羧偶联对比:

常见交叉偶联:



脱羧交叉偶联:



versus

优势:

- 羧酸衍生物是普遍存在的廉价易得反应物;
- 中性条件下, 脱羧可以促进反应中间体的形成;
- 唯一的化学计量副产品是CO₂;
-

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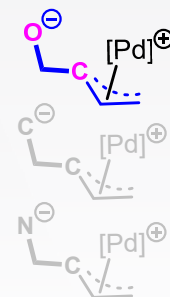
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02 钯催化的脱羧[3+2]环加成反应

2.1 C, O-偶极子

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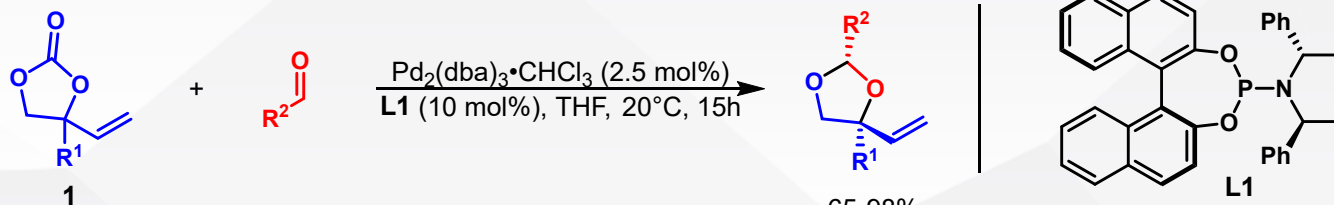
2.3 C, N-偶极子



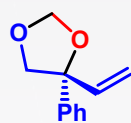
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2.1 C,O-偶极子

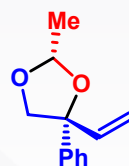
首次脱羧[3+2]环加成:



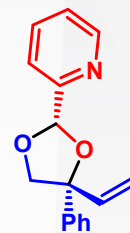
65-98%
1:1-2.3:1 dr
80-98% ee



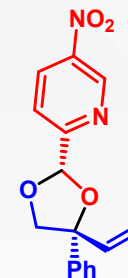
96%
96% ee



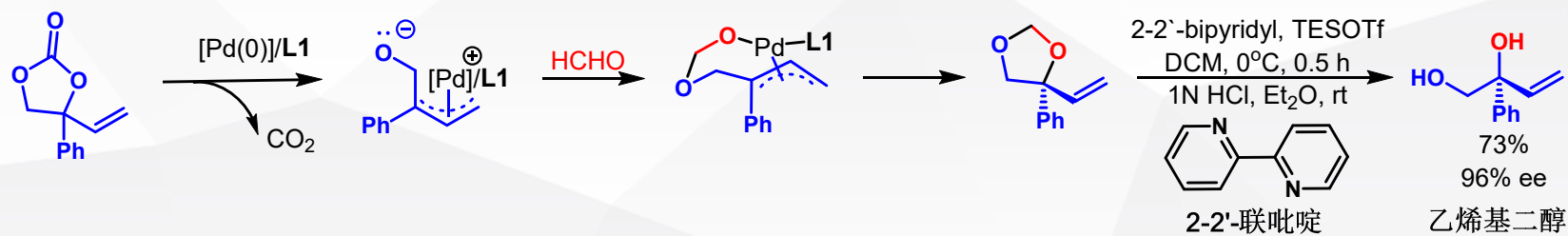
86%, 1:1 dr
75%/87% ee



91%, 2:1 dr
91%/95% ee

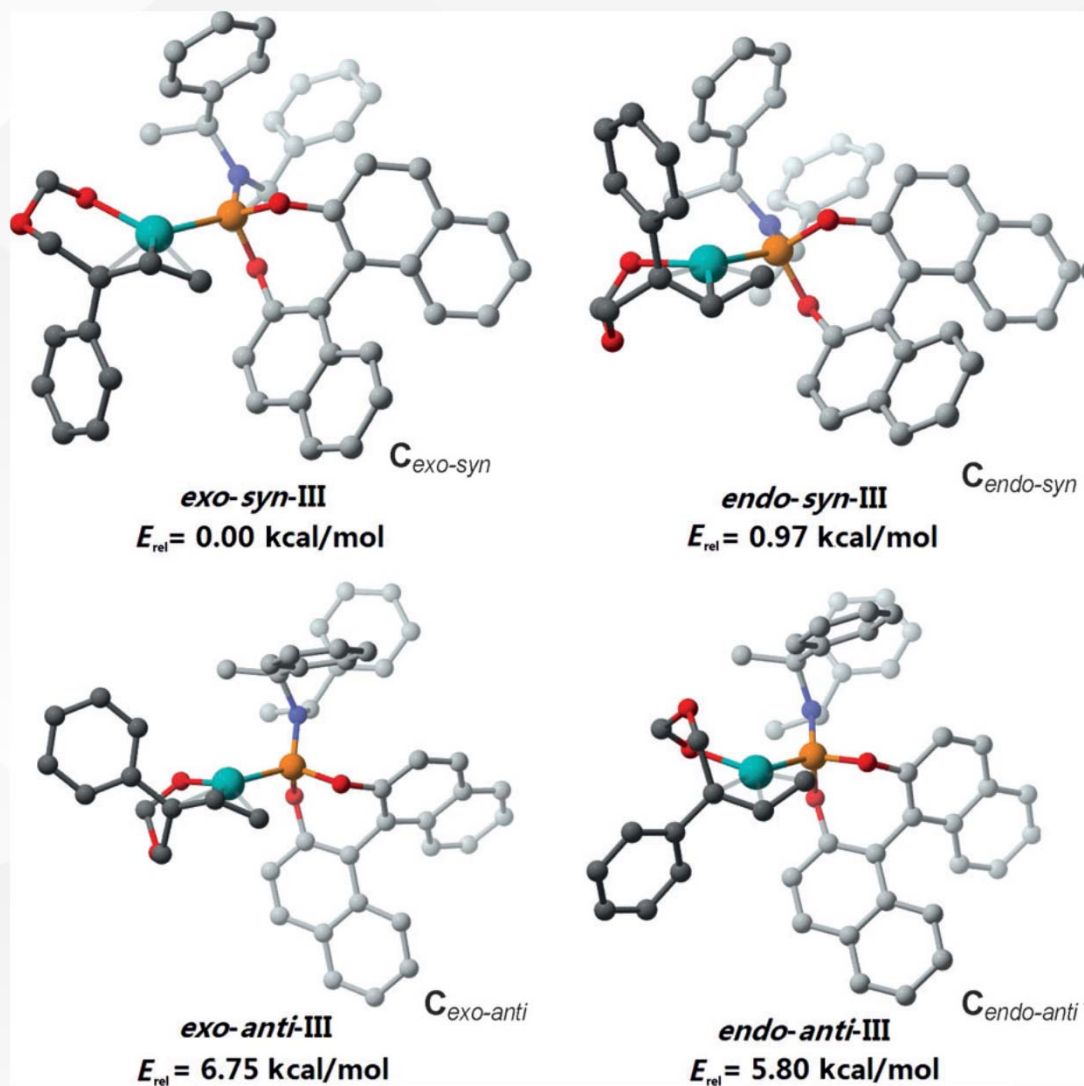


89%, 2.3:1 dr
98%/95% ee



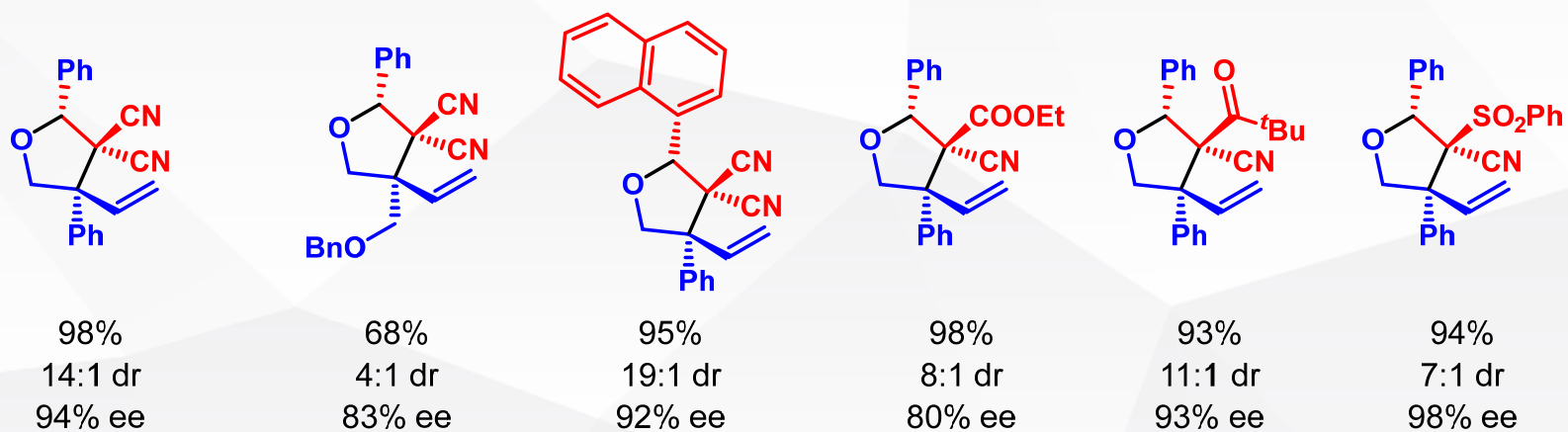
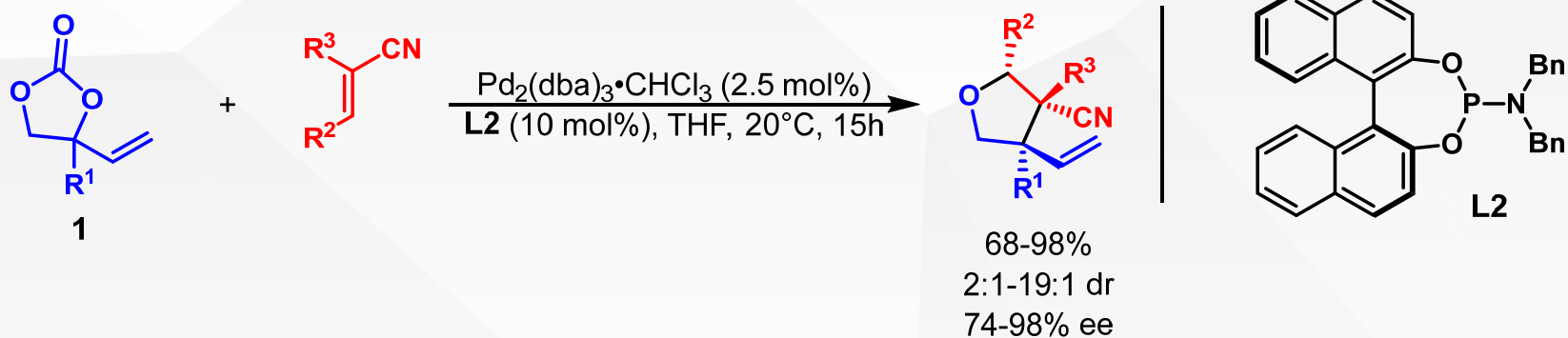
2.1 C,O-偶极子

钌中间体的四种可能异构体的计算结构及其相对能量:



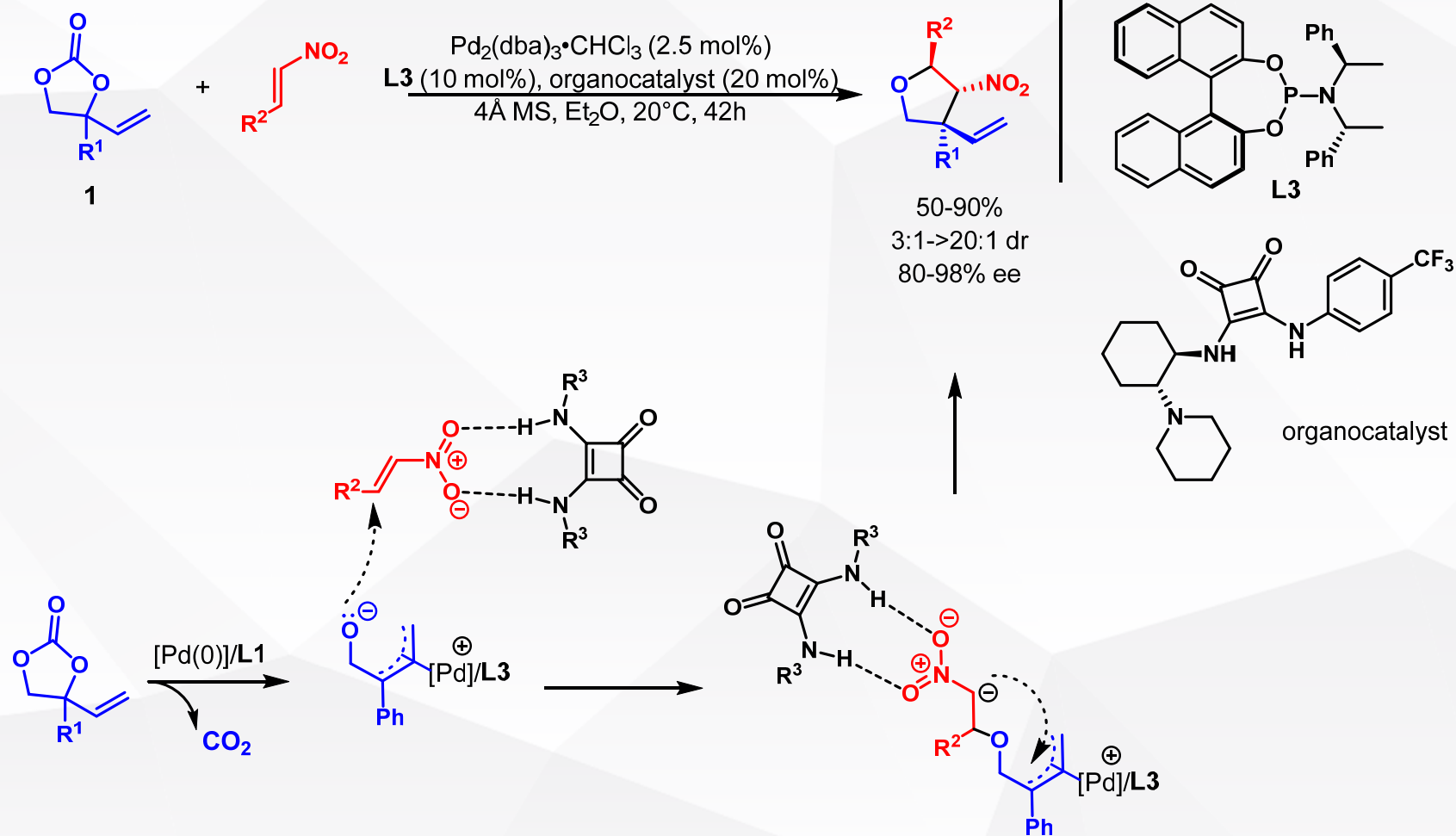
2.1 C,O-偶极子

相邻季碳立体中心的构建:



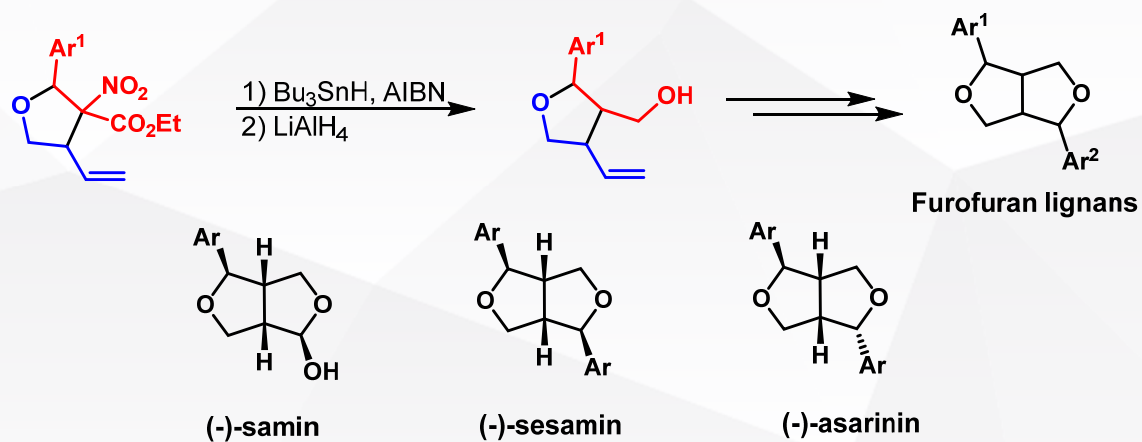
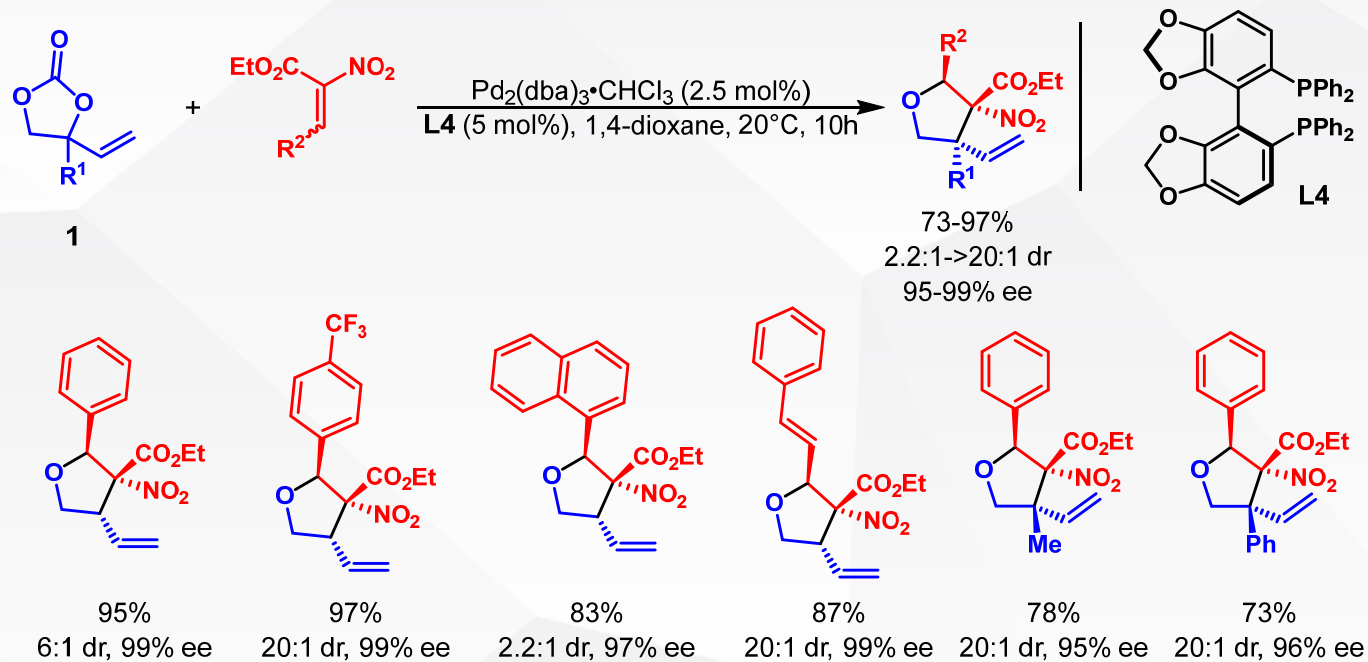
2.1 C,O-偶极子

钯络合物与方酰胺的协同催化作用：



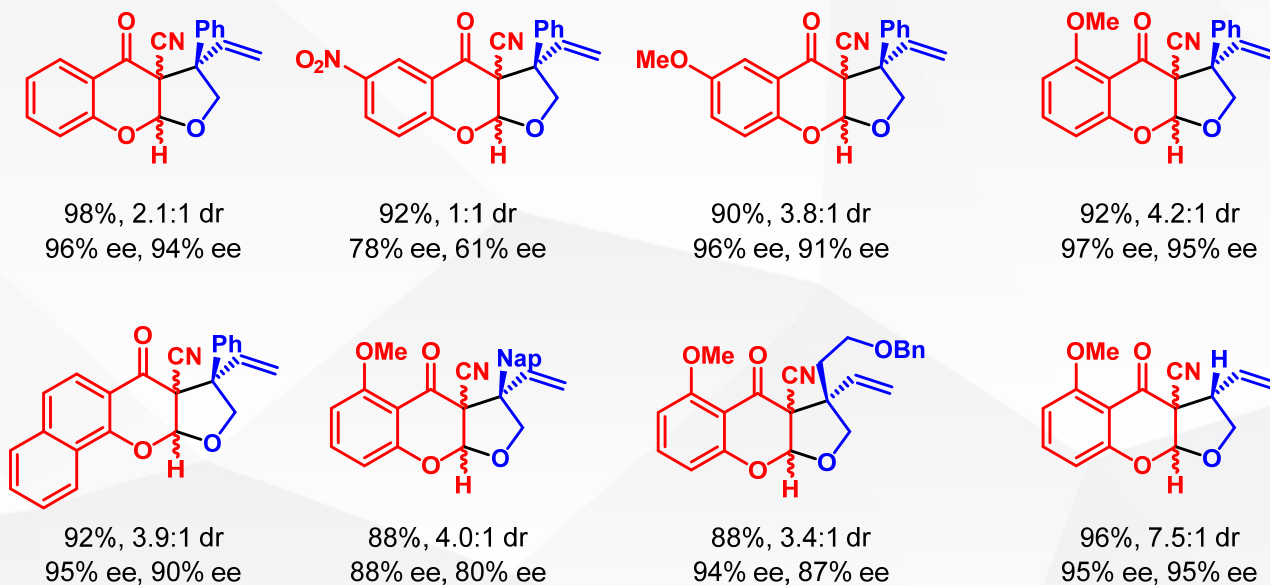
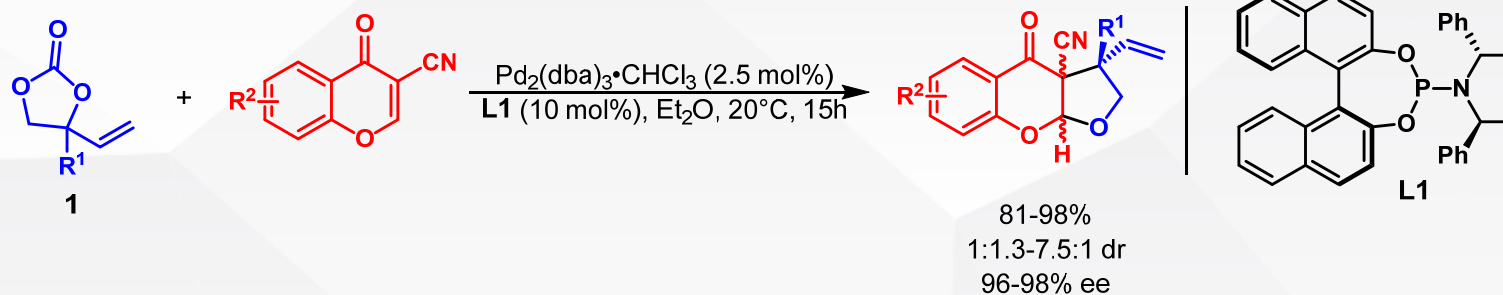
2.1 C,O-偶极子

三个连续立体中心的四氢呋喃类化合物的构建:



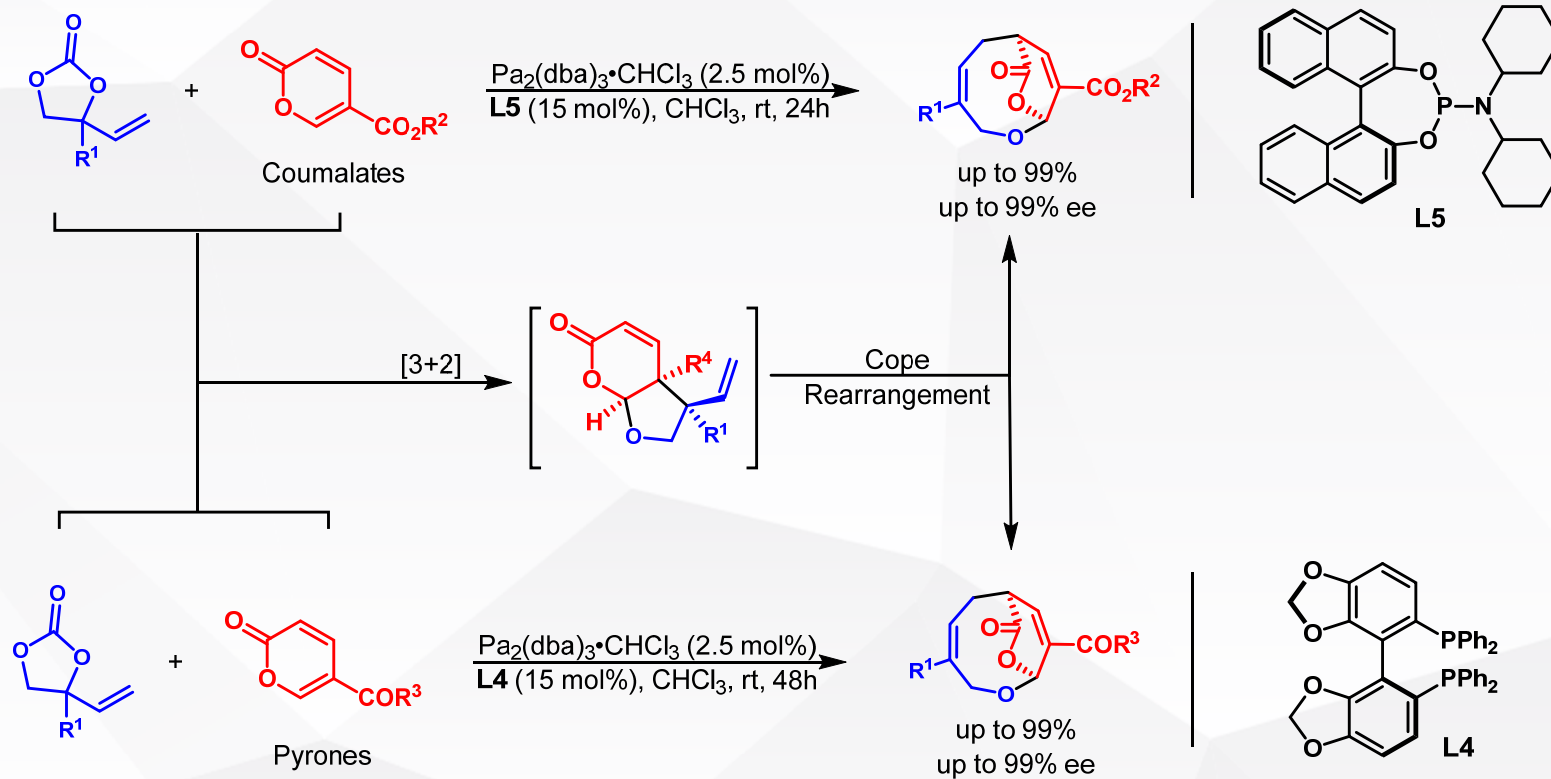
2.1 C,O-偶极子

相邻季碳立体中心的呋喃二氢吡喃类化合物的构建:



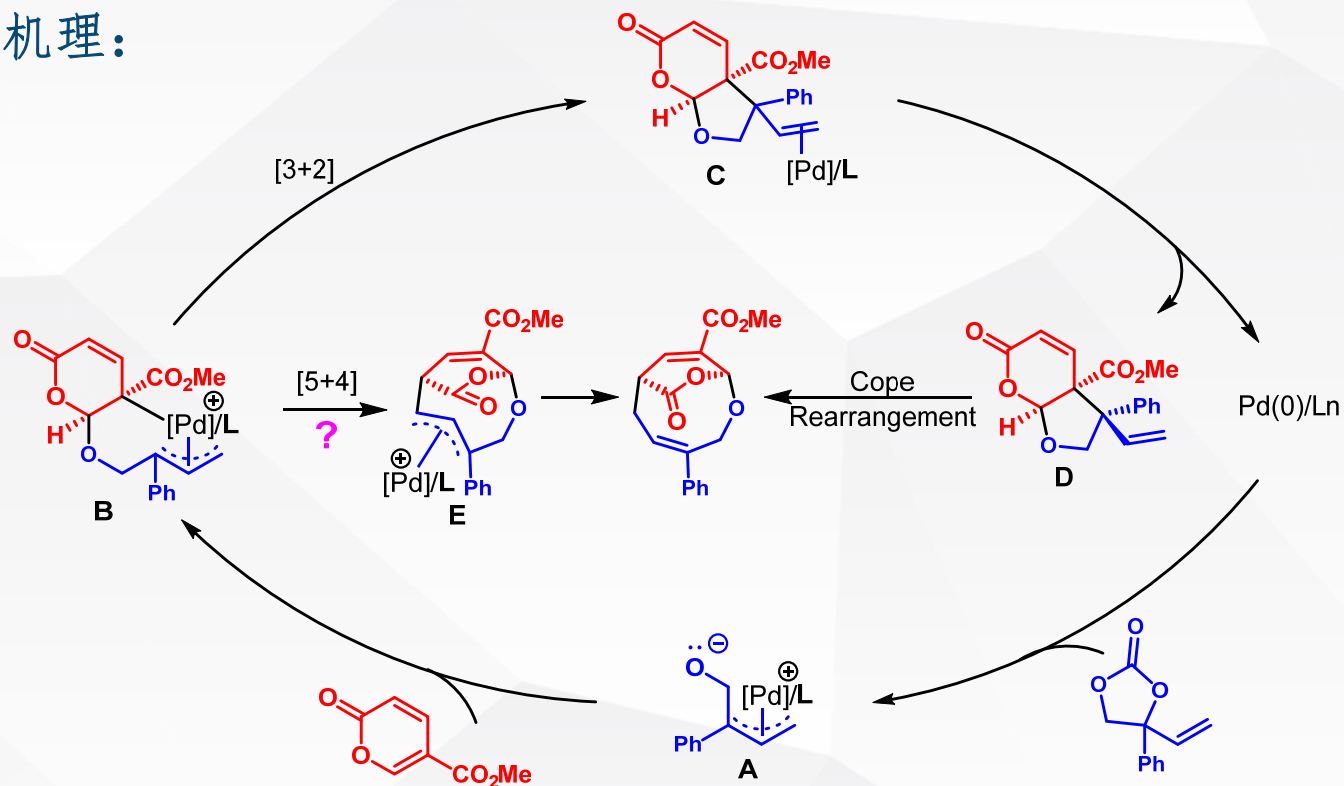
2.1 C,O-偶极子

串联环加成和Cope重排:

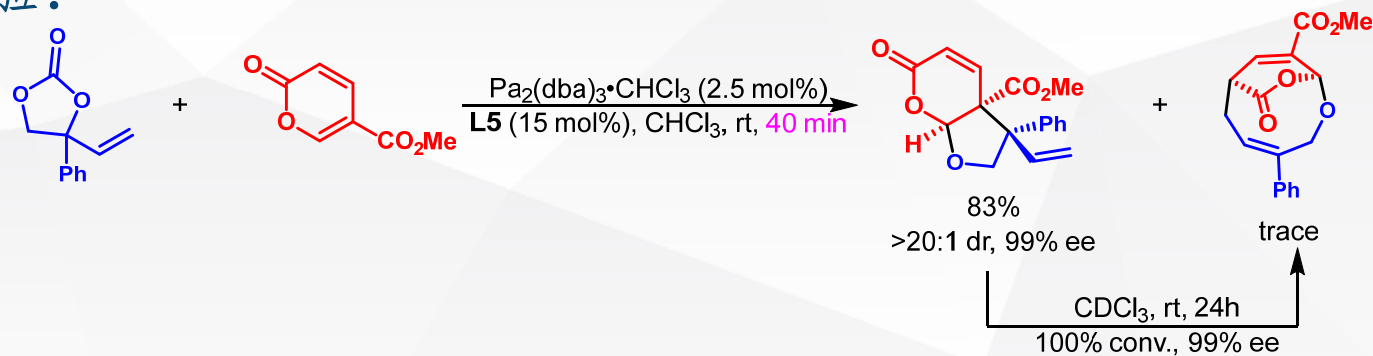


2.1 C,O-偶极子

可能的机理:

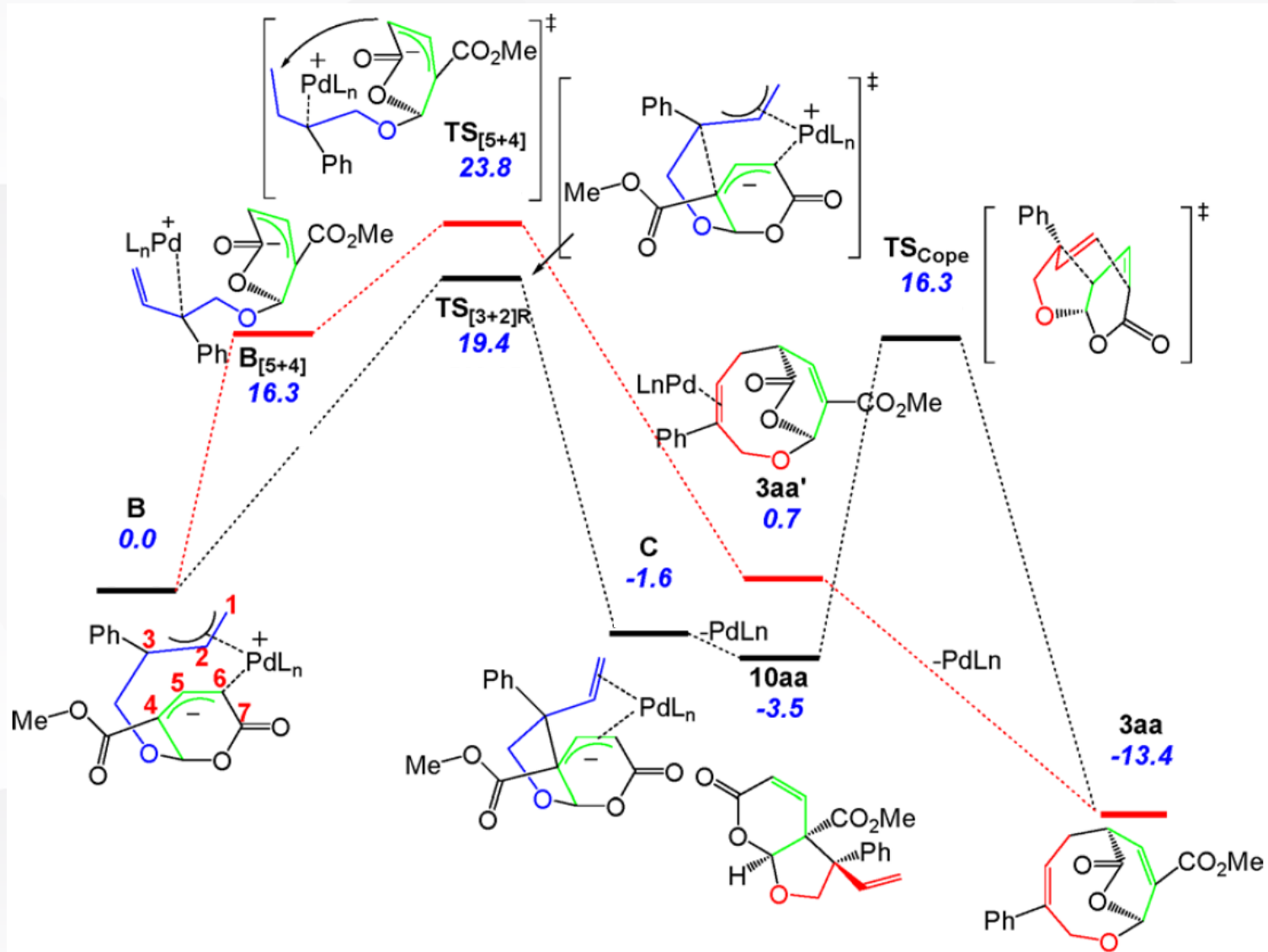


控制实验:



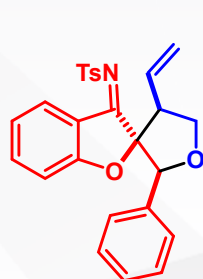
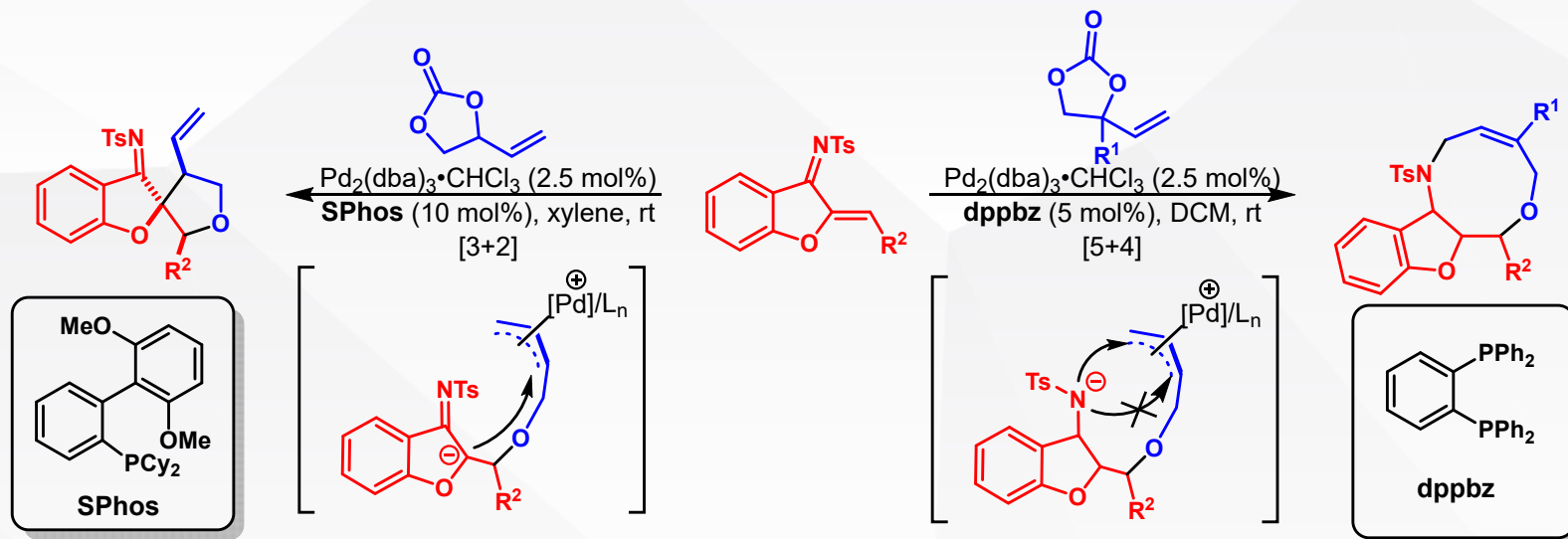
2.1 C,O-偶极子

吉布斯自由能曲线:

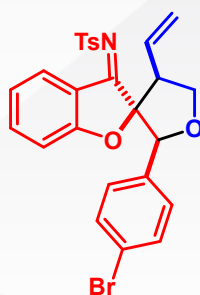


2.1 C,O-偶极子

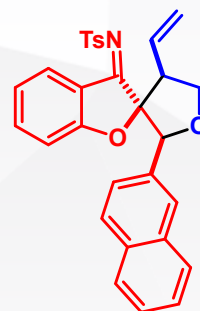
对甲苯磺酰基氮杂二烯[3+2]环加成:



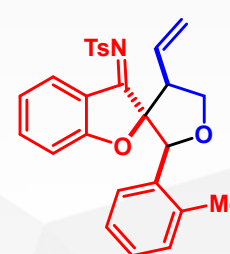
75%, 12:1 dr



76%, 19:1 dr



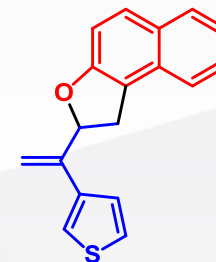
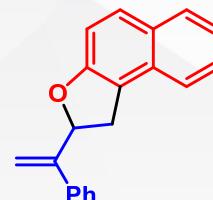
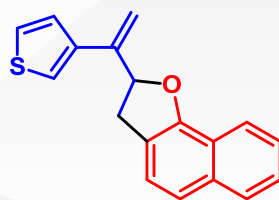
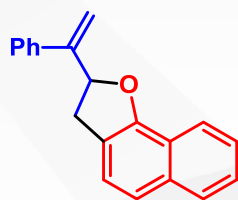
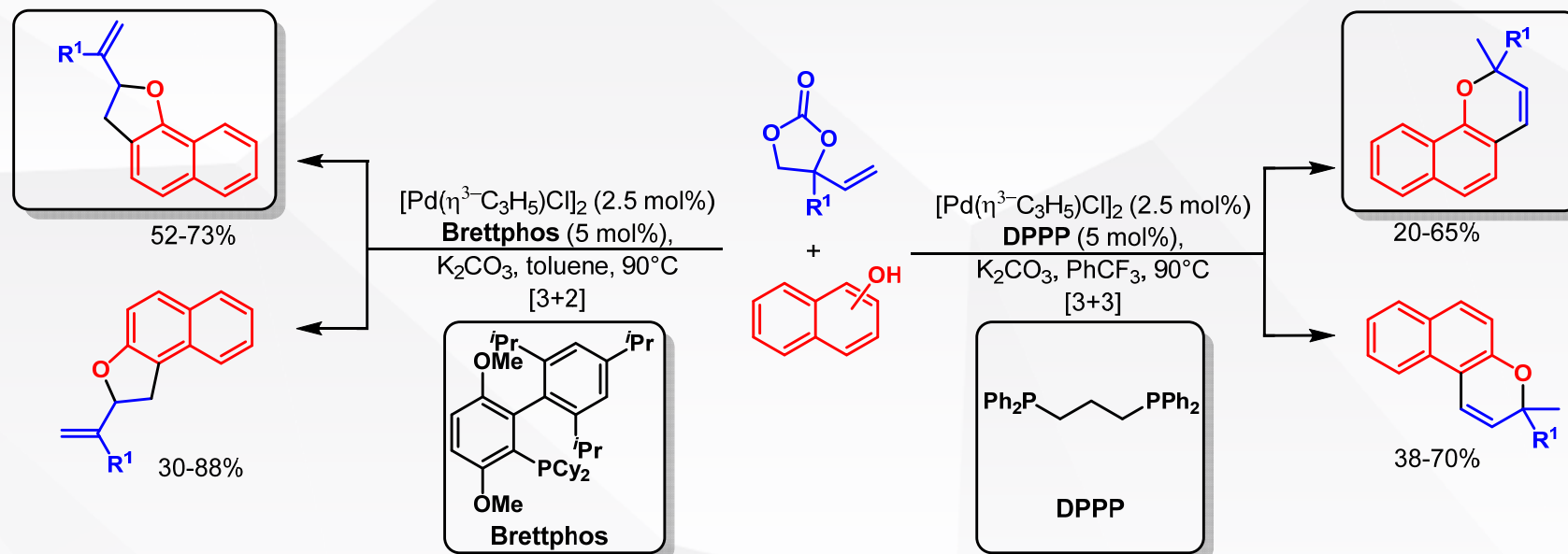
51%, 8:1 dr



75%, 12:1 dr

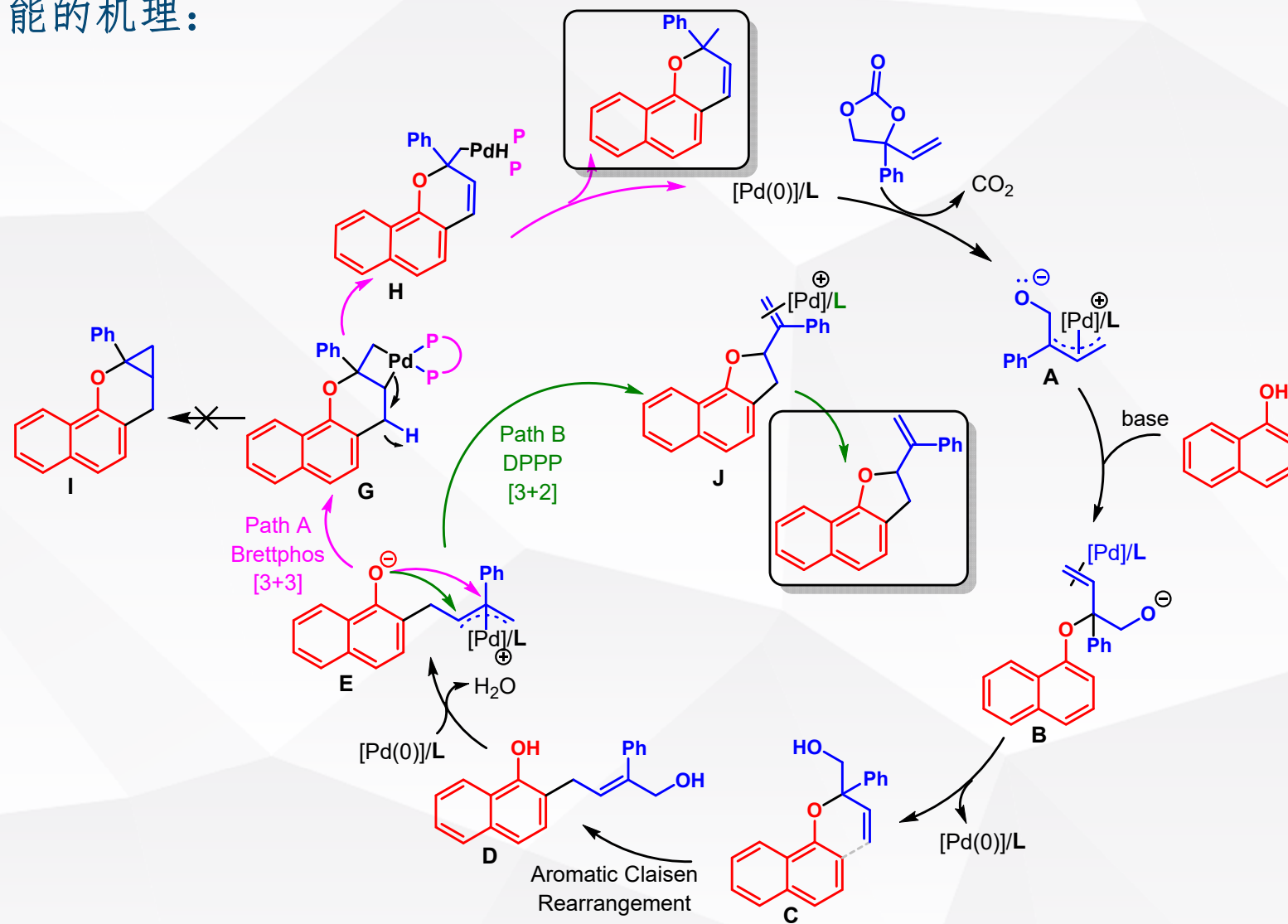
2.1 C,O-偶极子

配体控制的[3+2]环加成:



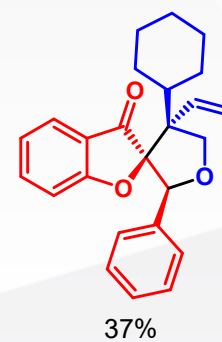
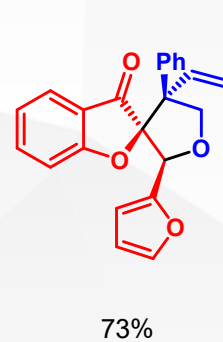
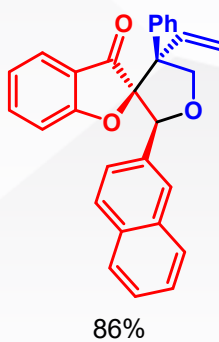
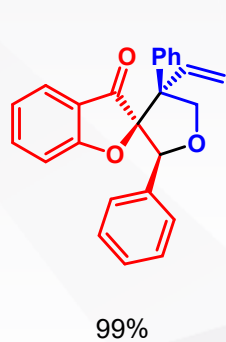
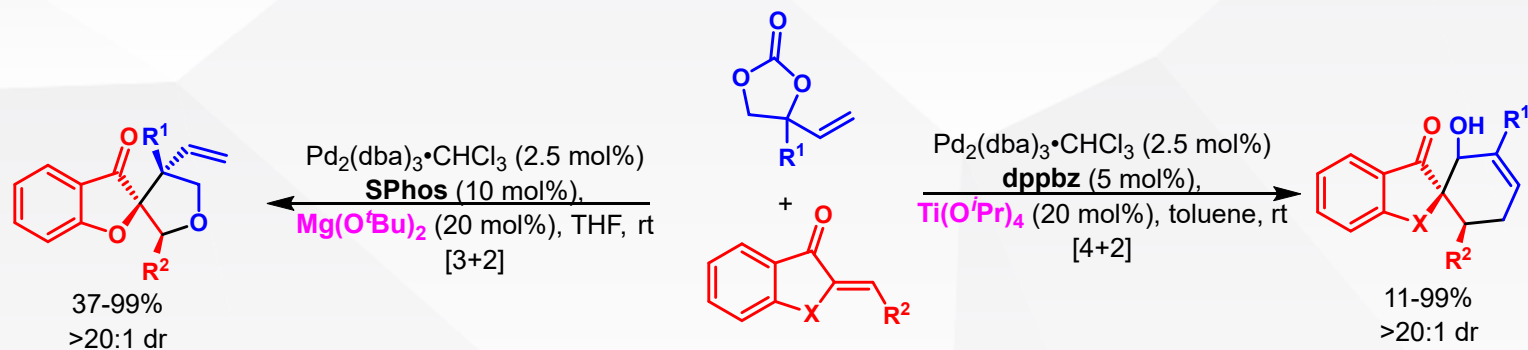
2.1 C,O-偶极子

可能的机理:



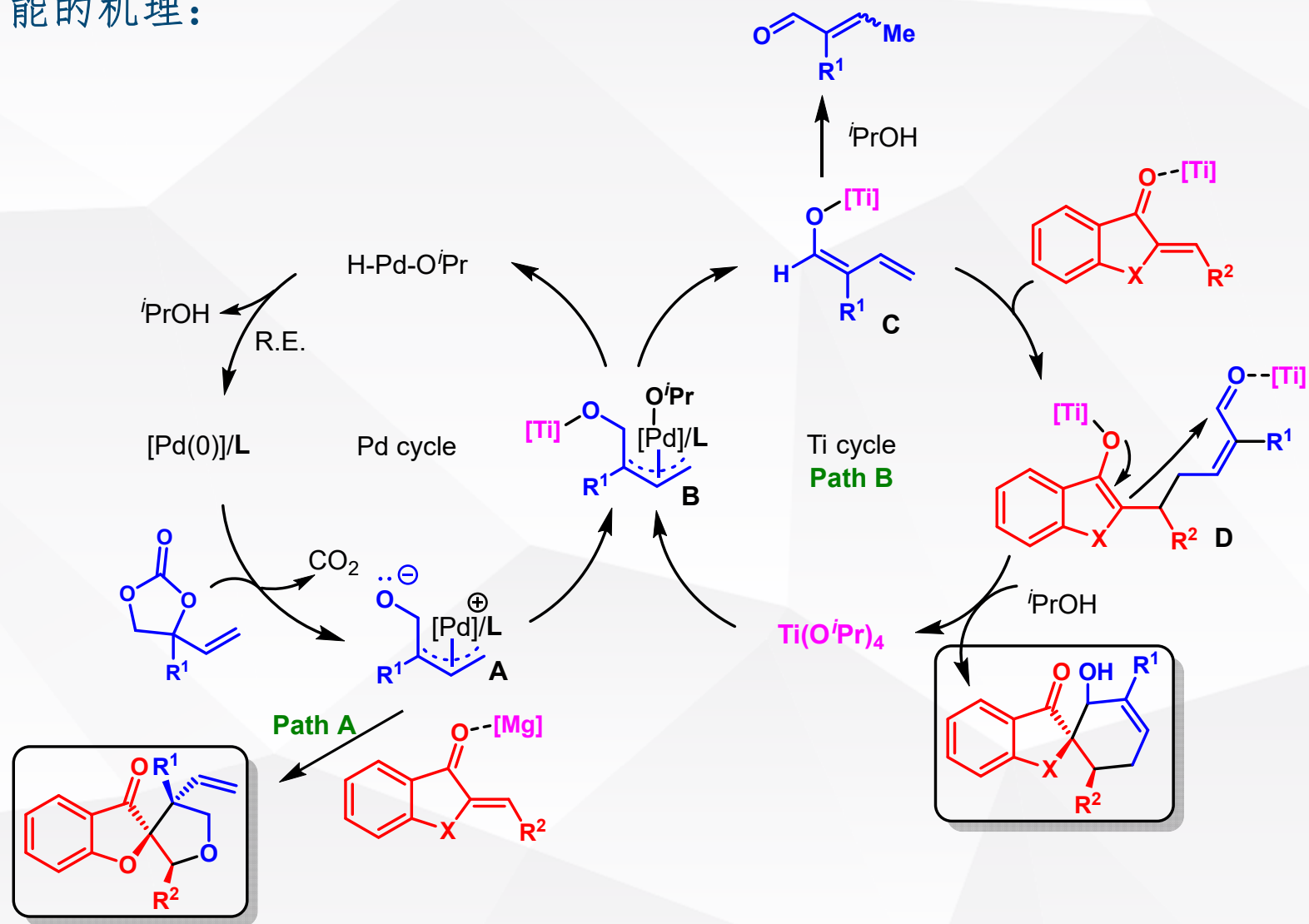
2.1 C,O-偶极子

钯/路易斯酸协同催化:



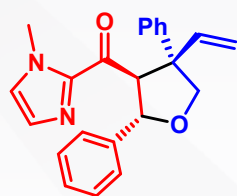
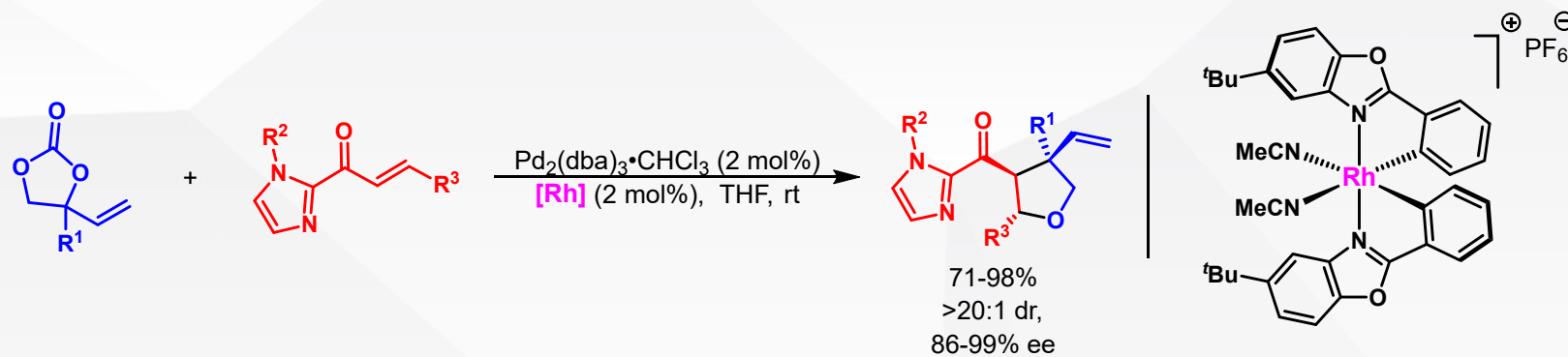
2.1 C,O-偶极子

可能的机理:

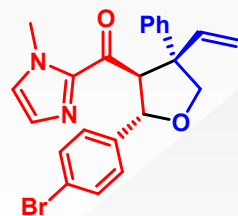


2.1 C,O-偶极子

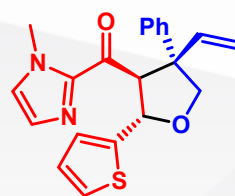
双金属协同催化:



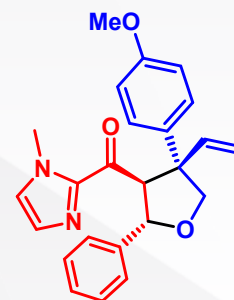
88%
>20:1 dr, 98% ee



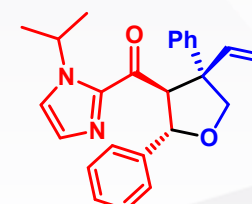
71%
>20:1 dr, 89% ee



78%
>20:1 dr, 86% ee



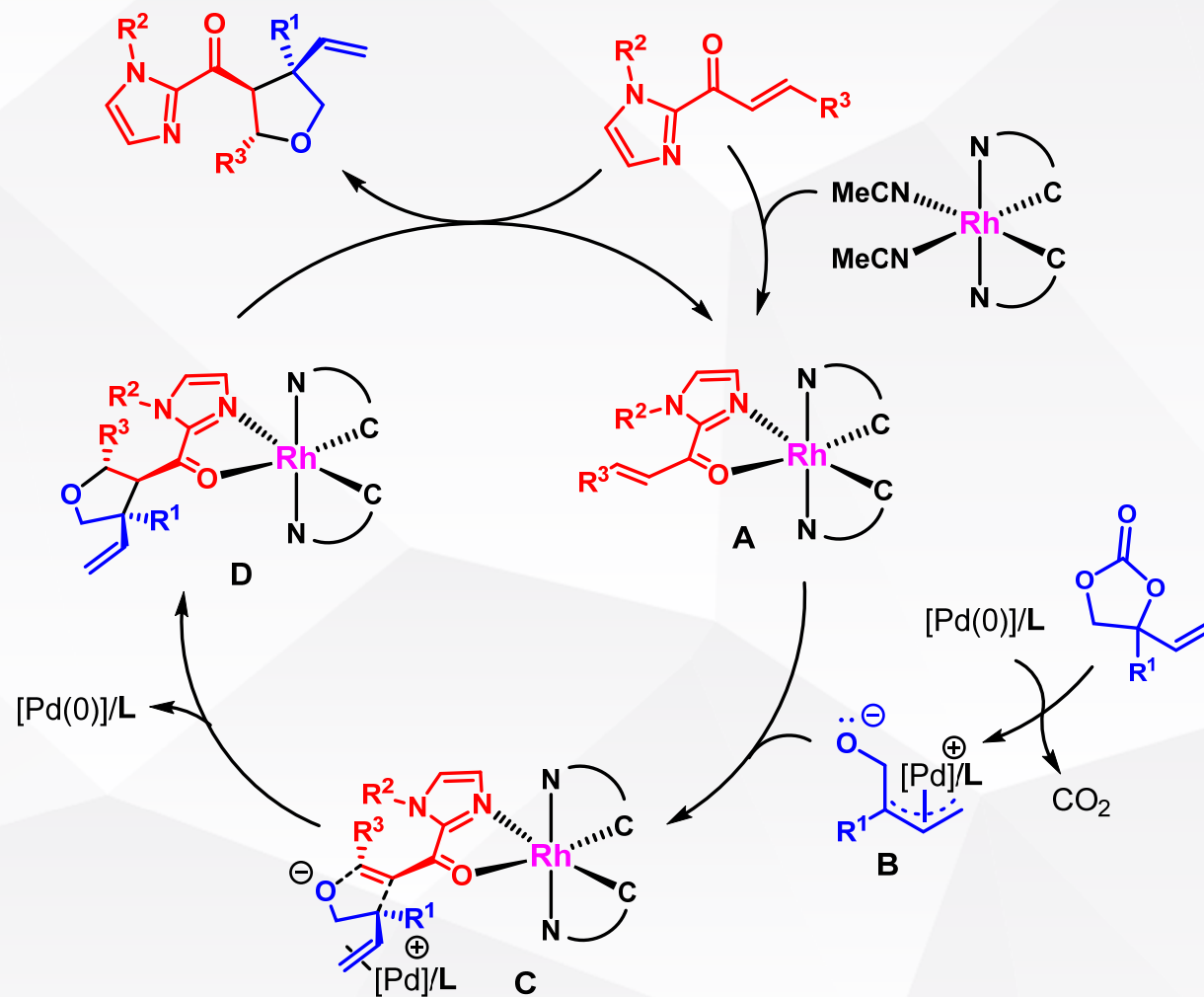
67%
>20:1 dr, 99% ee



81%
>20:1 dr, 96% ee

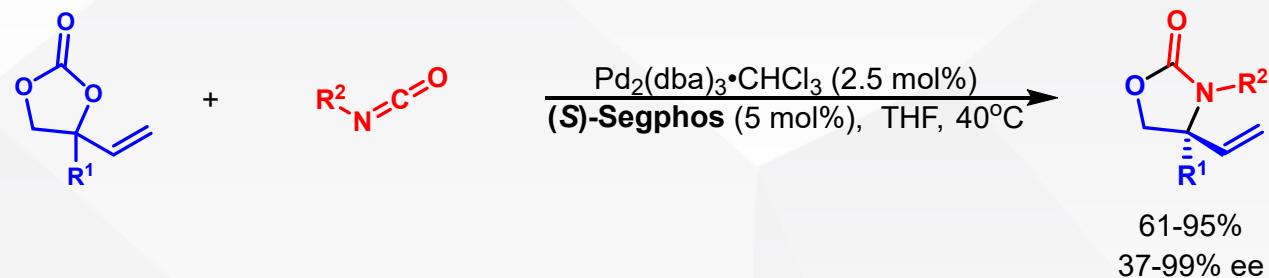
2.1 C,O-偶极子

可能的机理:

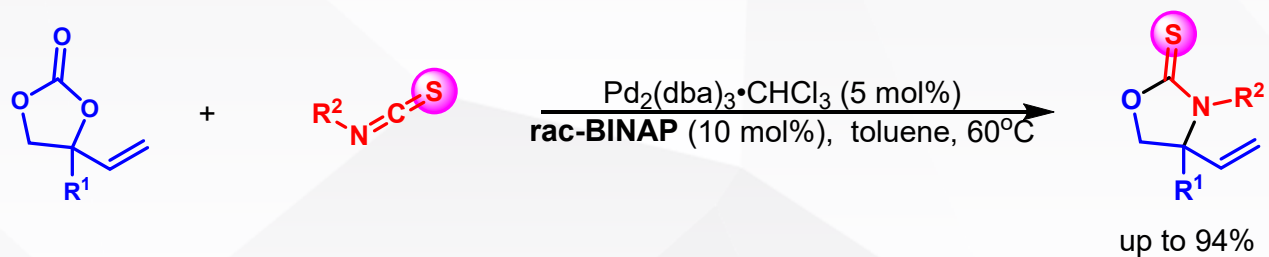


2.1 C,O-偶极子

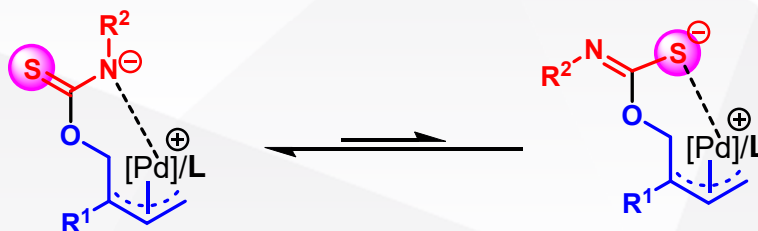
异氰酸酯:



异硫氰酸酯:

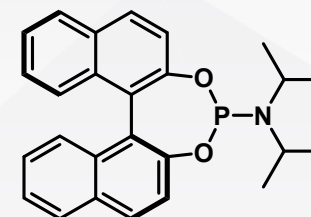
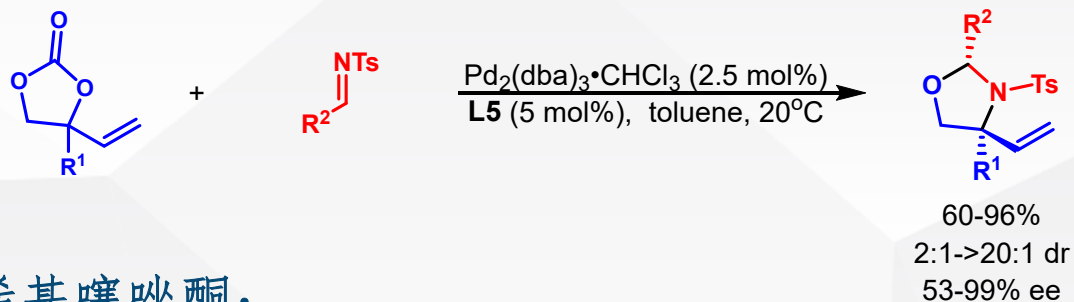


C-N Formation

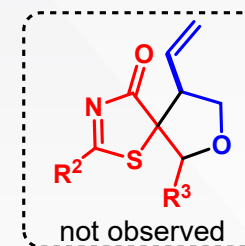
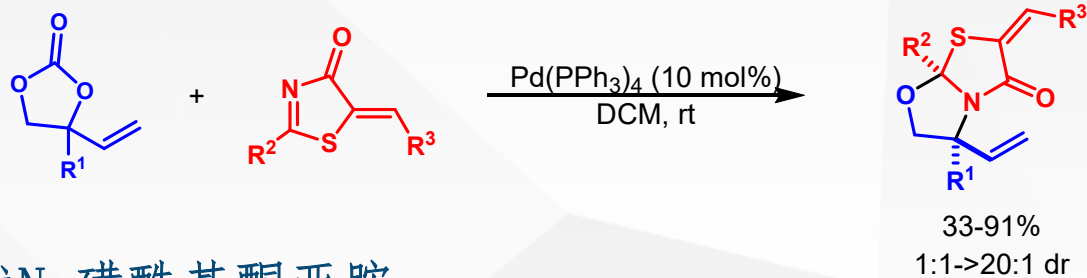


2.1 C,O-偶极子

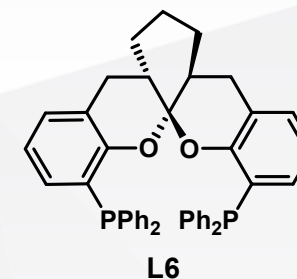
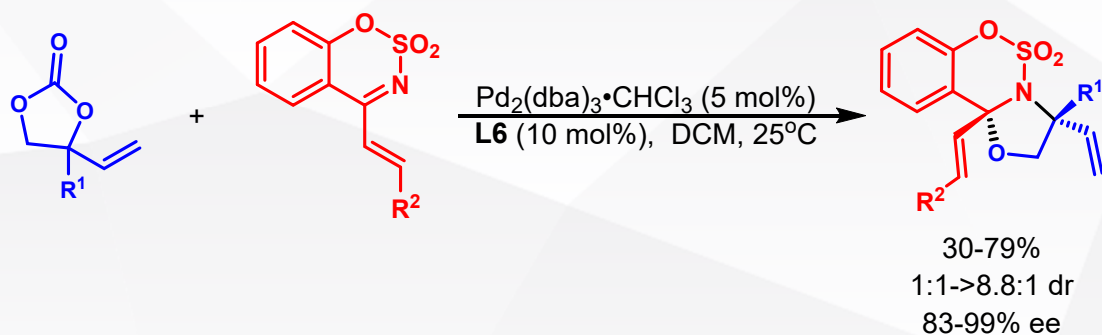
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环状N-磺酰基酮亚胺:



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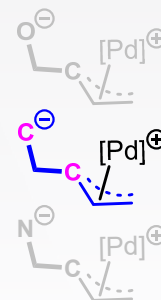
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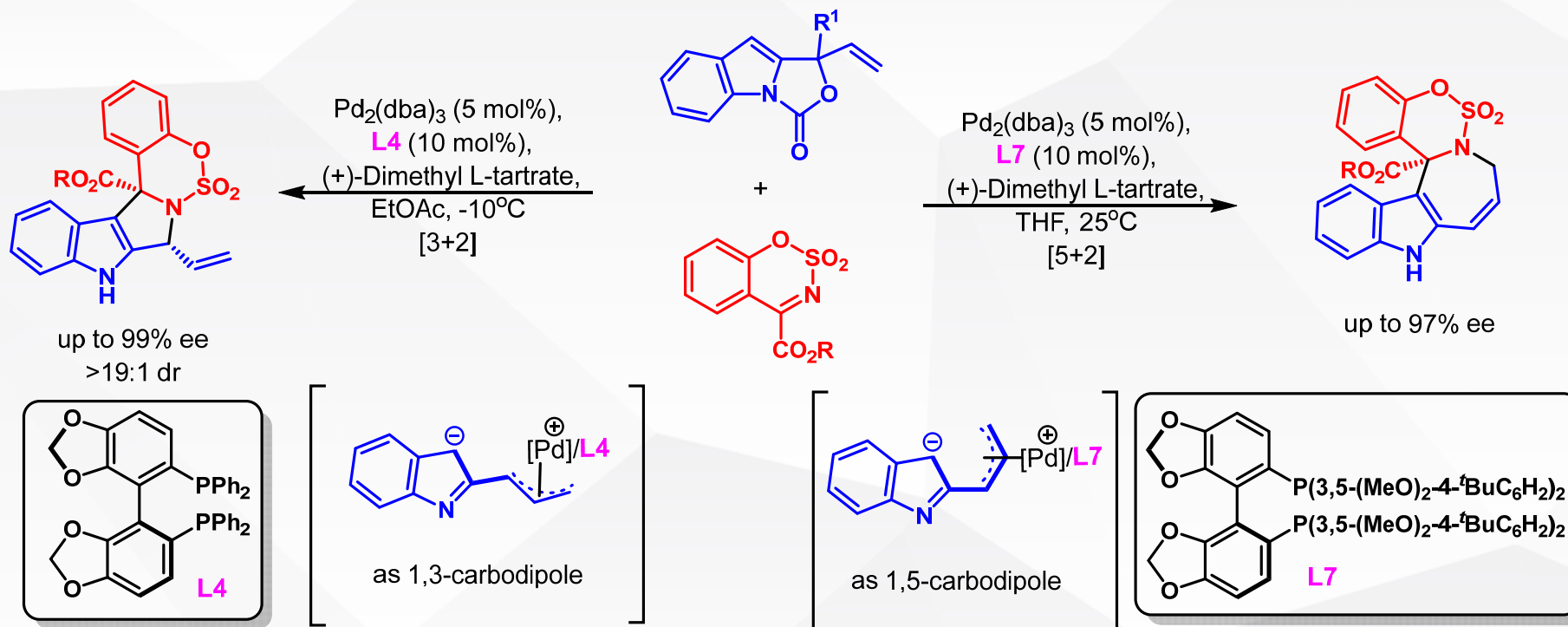
2.3 C, N-偶极子



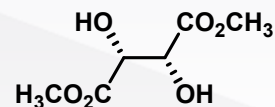
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配体控制:

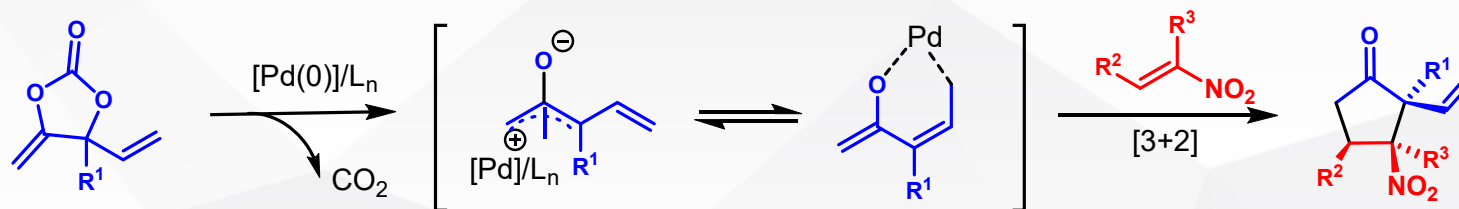
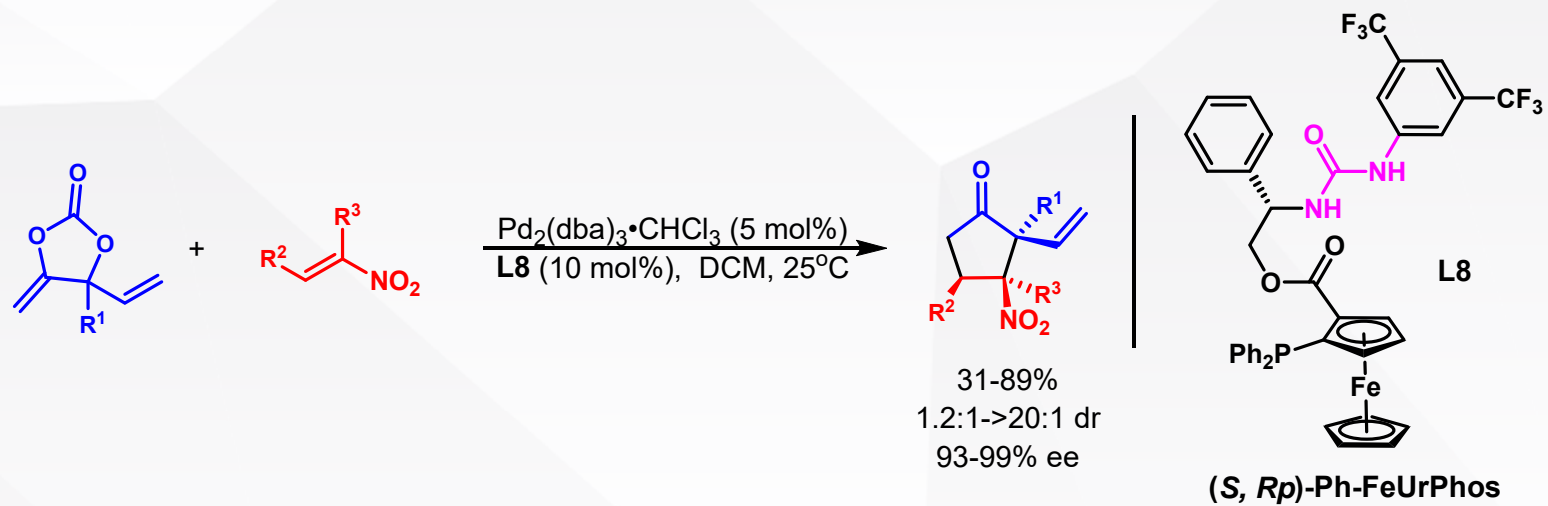


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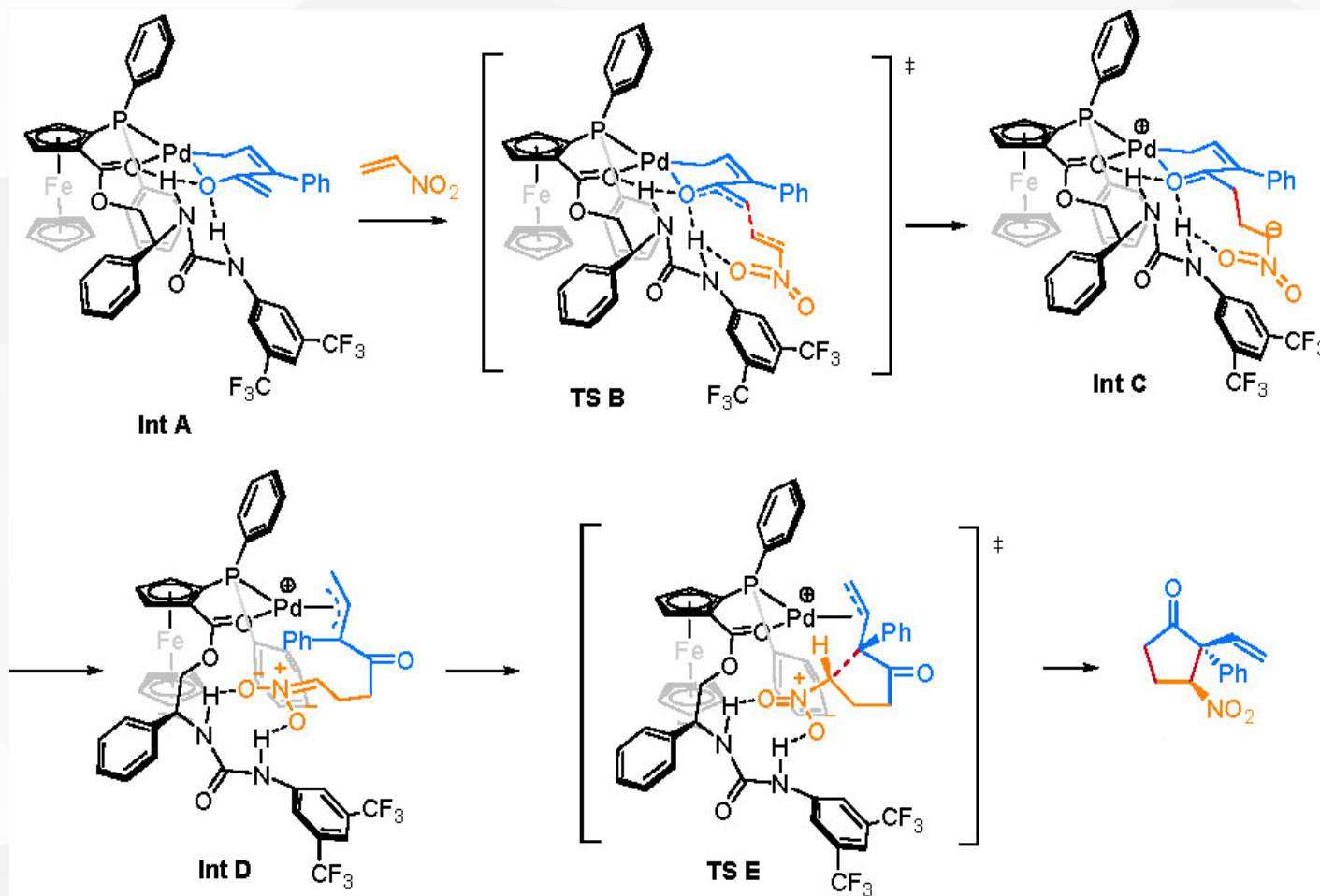
2.2 C,C-偶极子

反向电子需求:



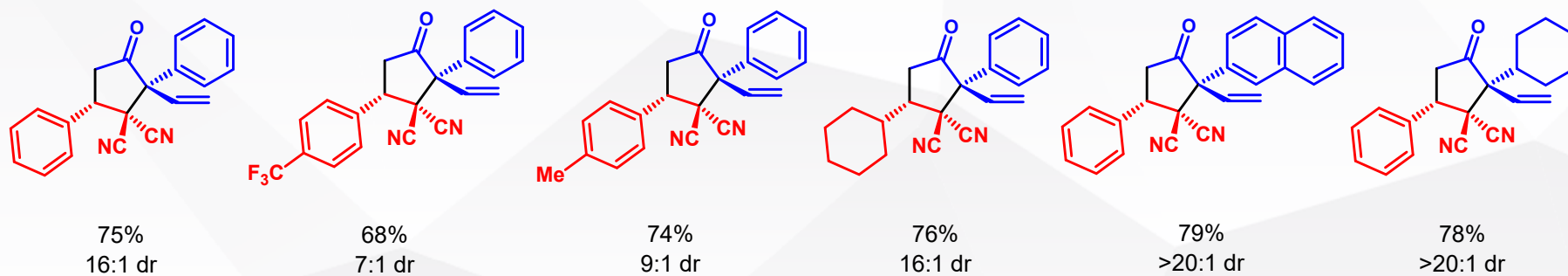
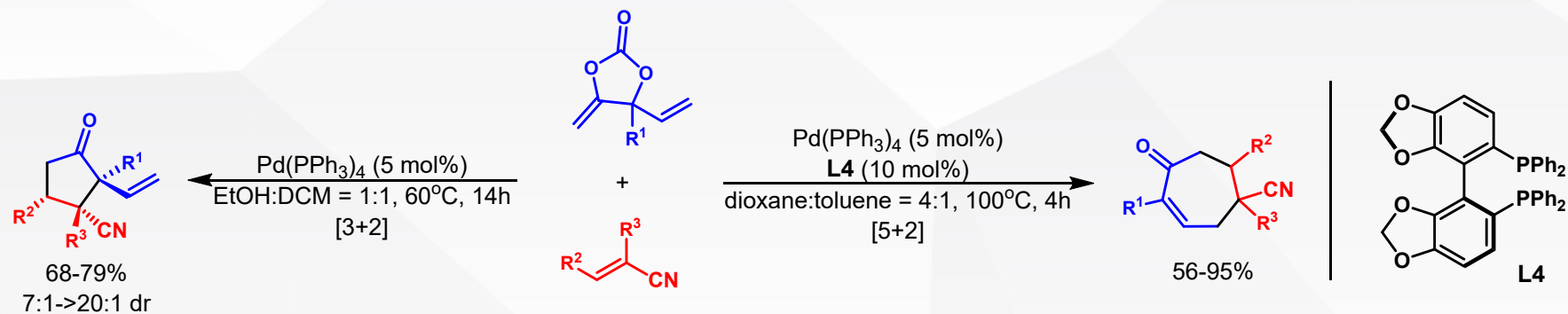
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可能的机理:



2.2 C,C-偶极子

Kinetically Controllable:



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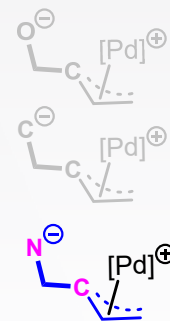
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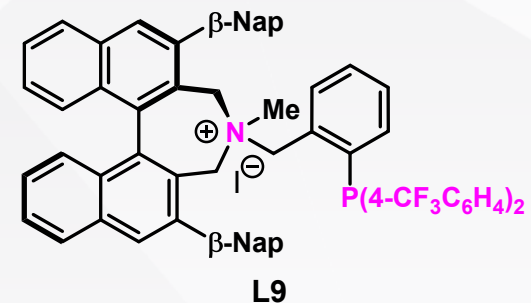
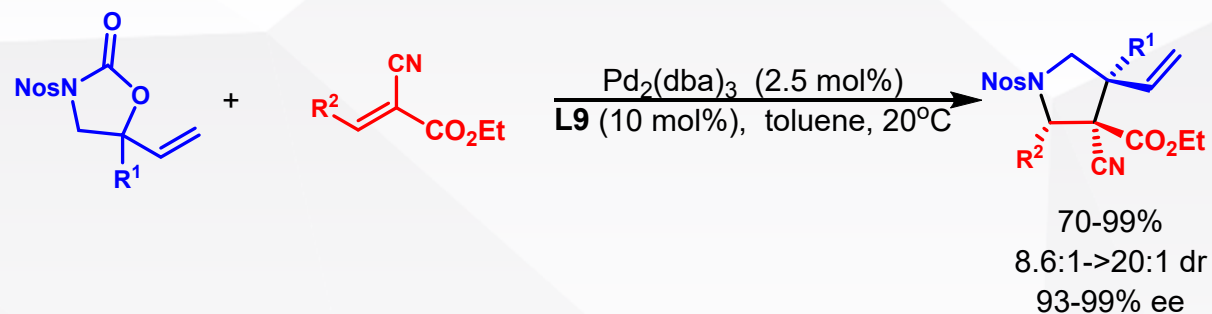
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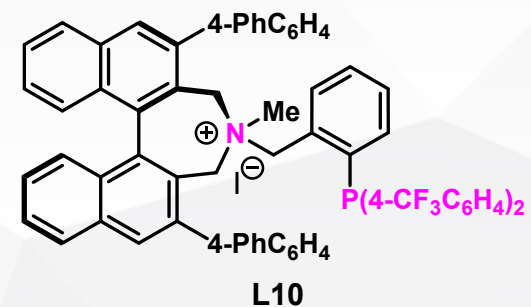
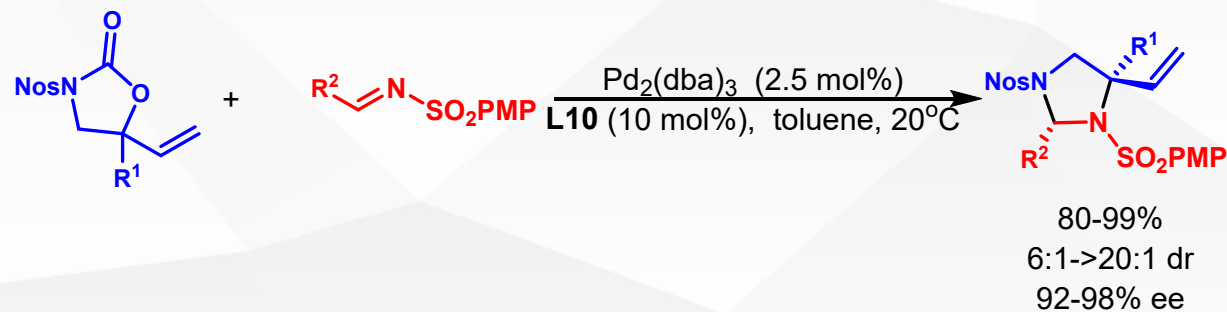
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2.3 C,N-偶极子

氰基丙烯酸酯:

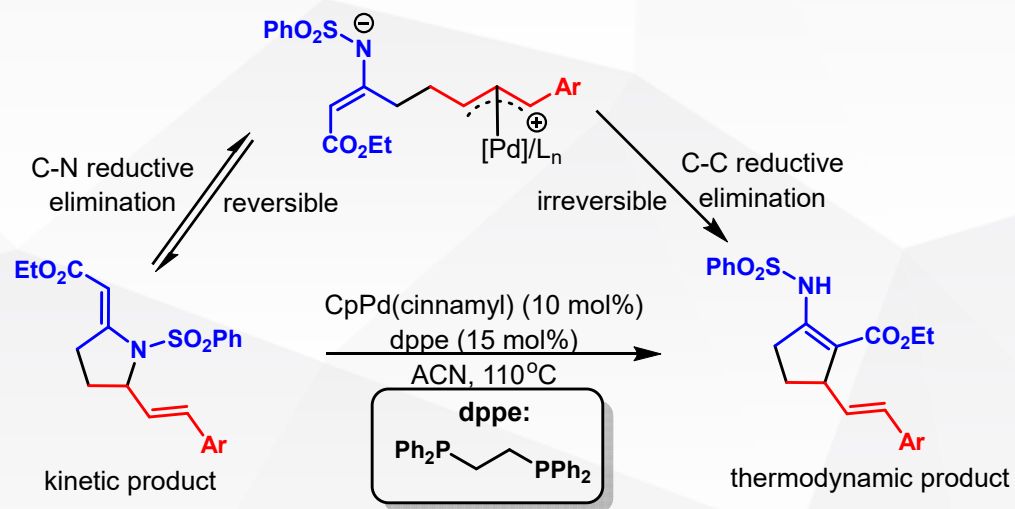
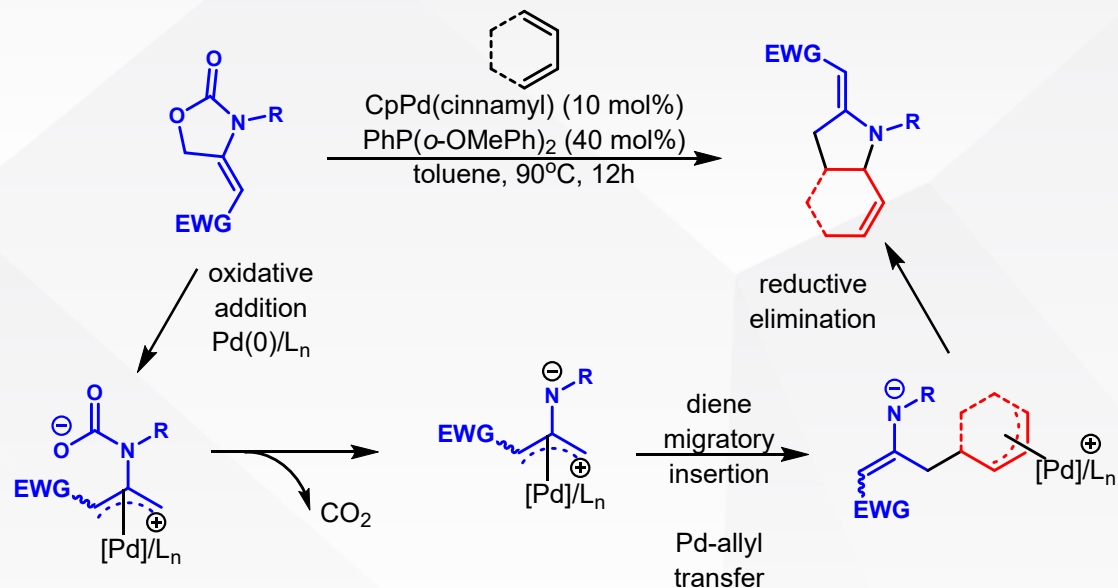


亚胺:



2.3 C,N-偶极子

氨基烯丙基钯与共轭二烯烃的环加成反应:



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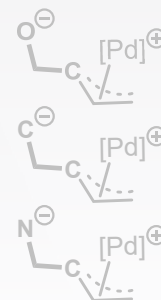
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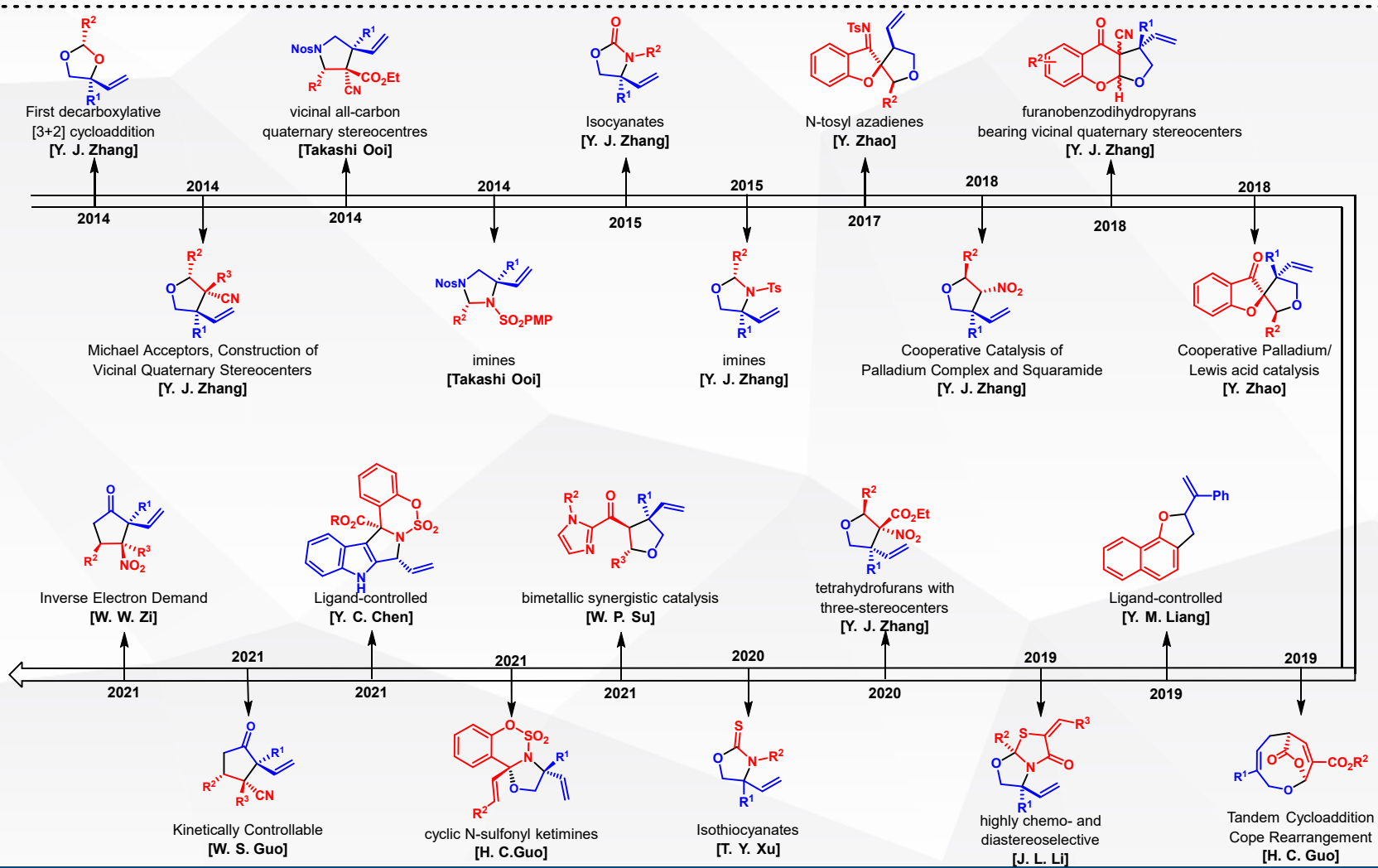
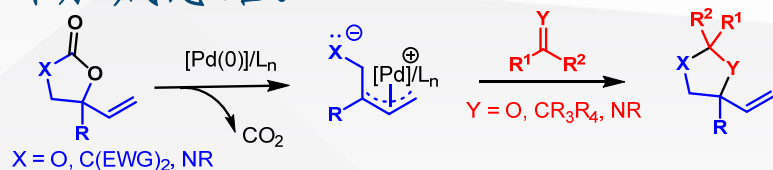
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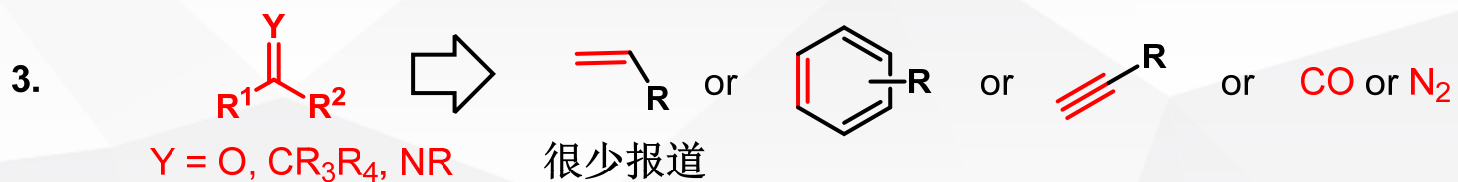
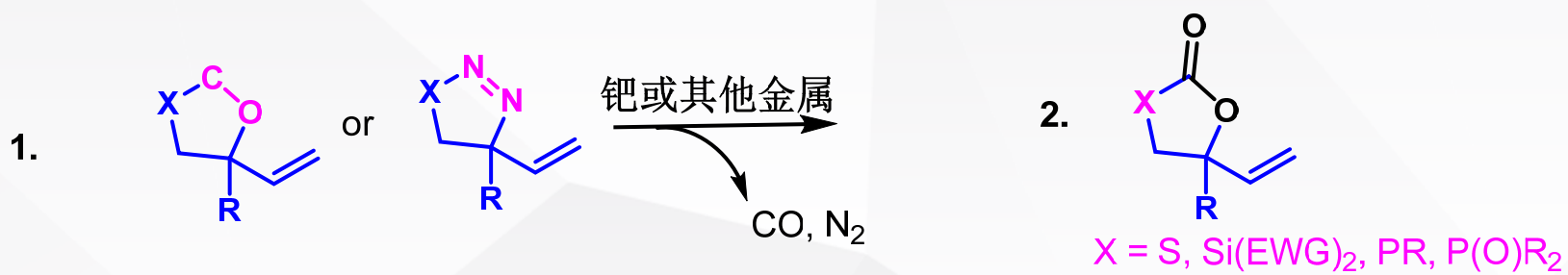
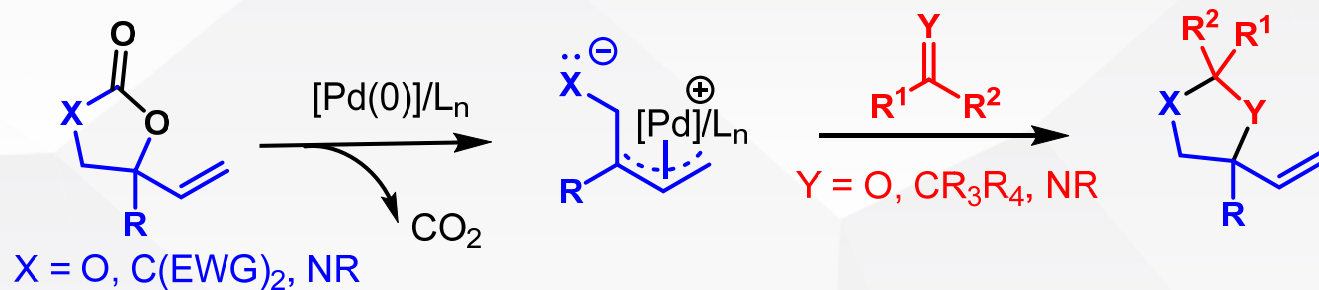
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3. 总结与展望

近年来钯催化脱酸[3+2]环加成总结:



3. 总结与展望



致谢

感谢陆老师的悉心指导，感谢施老师的关爱和开导，感谢实验室师兄、师姐对于我实验和日常的帮助，最后感谢中心的所有老师为我提供的指导和关心。



谢谢