

Topic Review

Cycloisomerization Reactions of 1,*n*-Enynes (Pd- and Au-Catalyzed)

Samuel Rieder

DCB

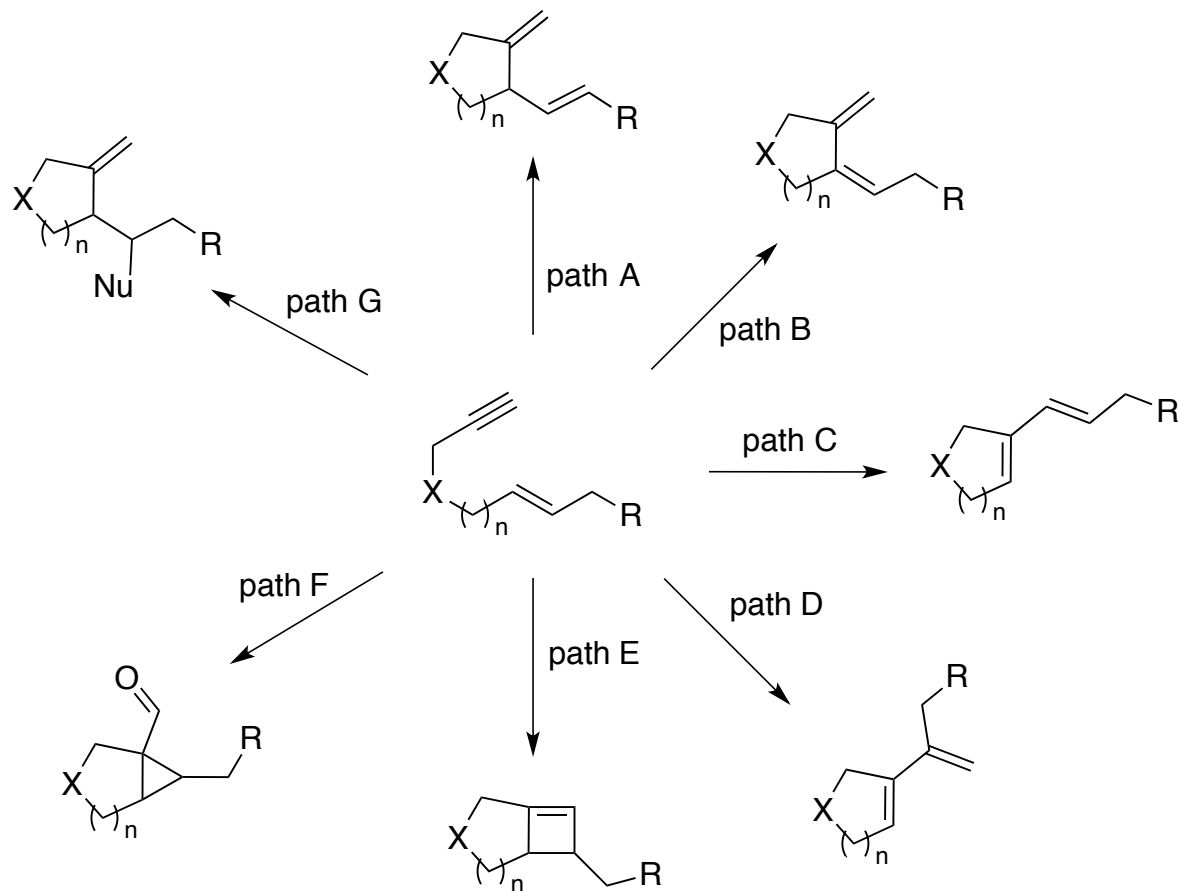
Universität Bern

5th November 2015

- Enyne C.I.R. Introduction
 - I. Pd-Catalysis
 - Early Chemistry
 - Mechanism Development
 - Catalysis in Total Synthesis
 - II. Au-Catalysis
 - Properties of Au(I) (Relativistic)
 - *5-exo* vs *6-endo*; Mechanism
 - Catalysis in Total Synthesis

Introduction

Cycloisomerization of Enynes; General Information

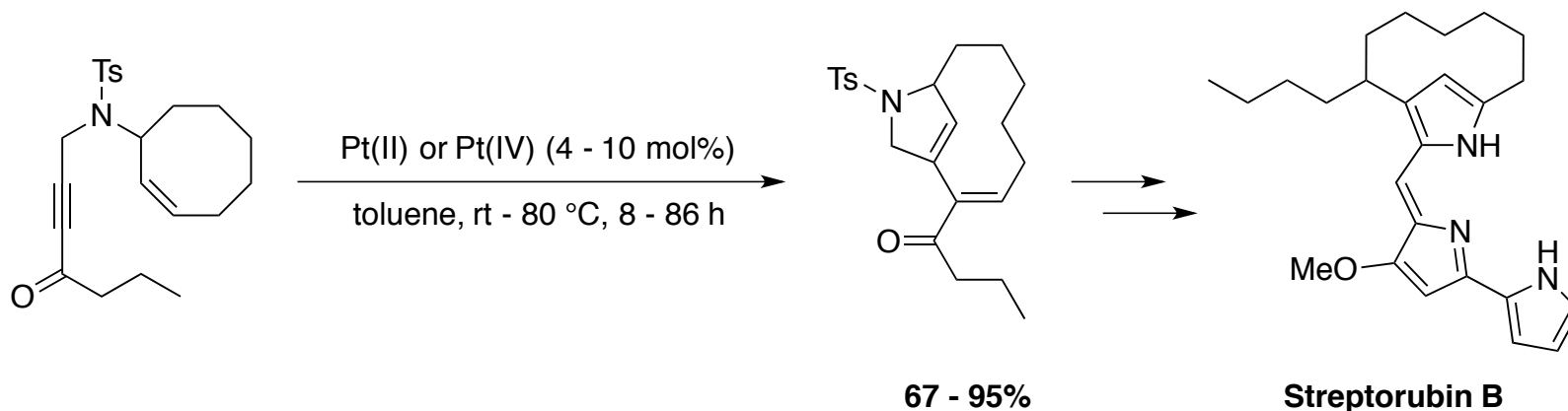


- Atom economical
- Environmentally friendly
- Producing new rings
- High control of:
 - Double bond position
 - Diastereoselectivity
- 1,*n*-Enynes (*n* = 4–8)
- 1,6-Enynes most common

Introduction

Cycloisomerization of Enynes; General Information

- “Enyne-cycloisomerization reactions were the **first noble metal catalyzed processes** to be implemented into a natural product total synthesis”



- Highly substrate-dependant

Cycloisomerization

Introduction; Metals

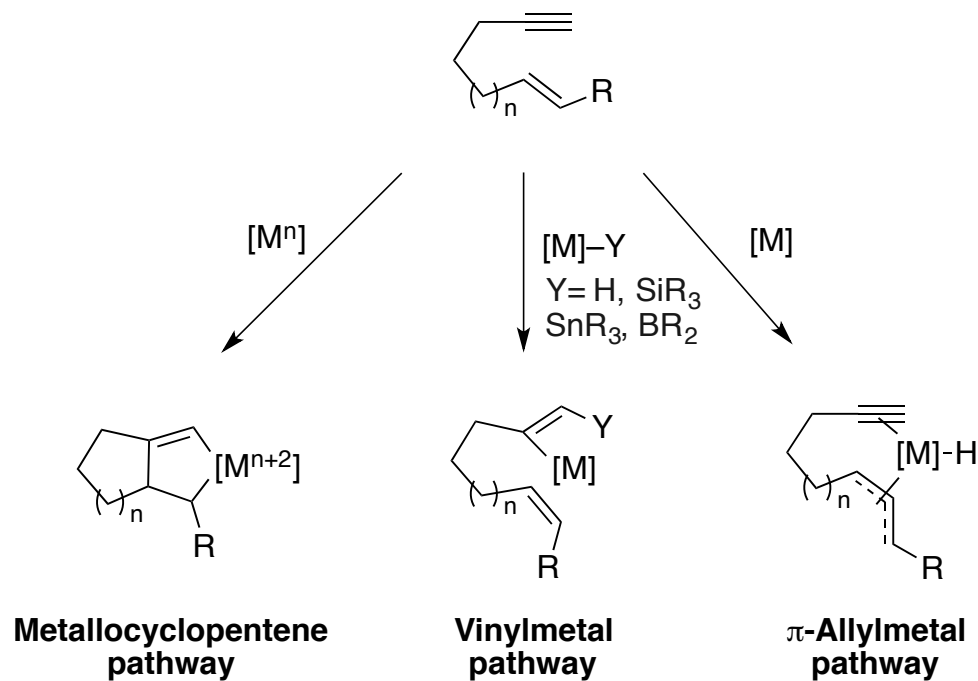
Periodic Table of the Elements

1 IA 1A																	18 VIIIA 8A						
1 H Hydrogen 1.008																	2 He Helium 4.003						
2 IIA 2A																	13 IIIA 3A	14 IVA 4A	15 VA 5A	16 VIA 6A	17 VIIA 7A		
3 Li Lithium 6.941	4 Be Beryllium 9.012																	5 B Boron 10.811	6 C Carbon 12.011	7 N Nitrogen 14.007	8 O Oxygen 15.999	9 F Fluorine 18.998	10 Ne Neon 20.180
11 Na Sodium 22.990	12 Mg Magnesium 24.305	3 IIIB 3B	4 IVB 4B	5 VB 5B	6 VIB 6B	7 VIIB 7B	8 VIII 8	9 VIII 8	10 VIII 8	11 IB 1B	12 IIB 2B	13 Al Aluminum 26.982	14 Si Silicon 28.086	15 P Phosphorus 30.974	16 S Sulfur 32.066	17 Cl Chlorine 35.453	18 Ar Argon 39.948						
19 K Potassium 39.098	20 Ca Calcium 40.078	21 Sc Scandium 44.956	22 Ti Titanium 47.867	23 V Vanadium 50.942	24 Cr Chromium 51.996	25 Mn Manganese 54.938	26 Fe Iron 55.845	27 Co Cobalt 58.933	28 Ni Nickel 58.693	29 Cu Copper 63.546	30 Zn Zinc 65.38	31 Ga Gallium 69.723	32 Ge Germanium 72.631	33 As Arsenic 74.922	34 Se Selenium 78.971	35 Br Bromine 79.904	36 Kr Krypton 84.798						
37 Rb Rubidium 84.468	38 Sr Strontium 87.62	39 Y Yttrium 88.906	40 Zr Zirconium 91.224	41 Nb Niobium 92.906	42 Mo Molybdenum 95.95	43 Tc Technetium 98.907	44 Ru Ruthenium 101.07	45 Rh Rhodium 102.906	46 Pd Palladium 106.42	47 Ag Silver 107.868	48 Cd Cadmium 112.414	49 In Indium 114.818	50 Sn Tin 118.711	51 Sb Antimony 121.760	52 Te Tellurium 127.6	53 I Iodine 126.904	54 Xe Xenon 131.294						
55 Cs Cesium 132.905	56 Ba Barium 137.328	57-71	72 Hf Hafnium 178.49	73 Ta Tantalum 180.948	74 W Tungsten 183.84	75 Re Rhenium 186.207	76 Os Osmium 190.23	77 Ir Iridium 192.217	78 Pt Platinum 195.085	79 Au Gold 196.967	80 Hg Mercury 200.592	81 Tl Thallium 204.383	82 Pb Lead 207.2	83 Bi Bismuth 208.980	84 Po Polonium [208.982]	85 At Astatine 209.987	86 Rn Radon 222.018						
87 Fr Francium 223.020	88 Ra Radium 226.025	89-103	104 Rf Rutherfordium [261]	105 Db Dubnium [262]	106 Sg Seaborgium [266]	107 Bh Bohrium [264]	108 Hs Hassium [269]	109 Mt Meitnerium [268]	110 Ds Darmstadtium [269]	111 Rg Roentgenium [272]	112 Cn Copernicium [277]	113 Uut Ununtrium unknown	114 Ff Flerovium [289]	115 Uup Ununpentium unknown	116 Lv Livermorium [298]	117 Uus Ununseptium unknown	118 Uuo Ununoctium unknown						

57 La Lanthanum 138.905	58 Ce Cerium 140.116	59 Pr Praseodymium 140.908	60 Nd Neodymium 144.243	61 Pm Promethium 144.913	62 Sm Samarium 150.36	63 Eu Europium 151.964	64 Gd Gadolinium 157.25	65 Tb Terbium 158.925	66 Dy Dysprosium 162.500	67 Ho Holmium 164.930	68 Er Erbium 167.259	69 Tm Thulium 168.934	70 Yb Ytterbium 173.055	71 Lu Lutetium 174.967
89 Ac Actinium 227.028	90 Th Thorium 232.038	91 Pa Protactinium 231.036	92 U Uranium 238.029	93 Np Neptunium 237.048	94 Pu Plutonium 244.064	95 Am Americium 243.061	96 Cm Curium 247.070	97 Bk Berkelium 247.070	98 Cf Californium 251.080	99 Es Einsteinium [254]	100 Fm Fermium 257.095	101 Md Mendelevium 258.1	102 No Nobelium 259.101	103 Lr Lawrencium [262]

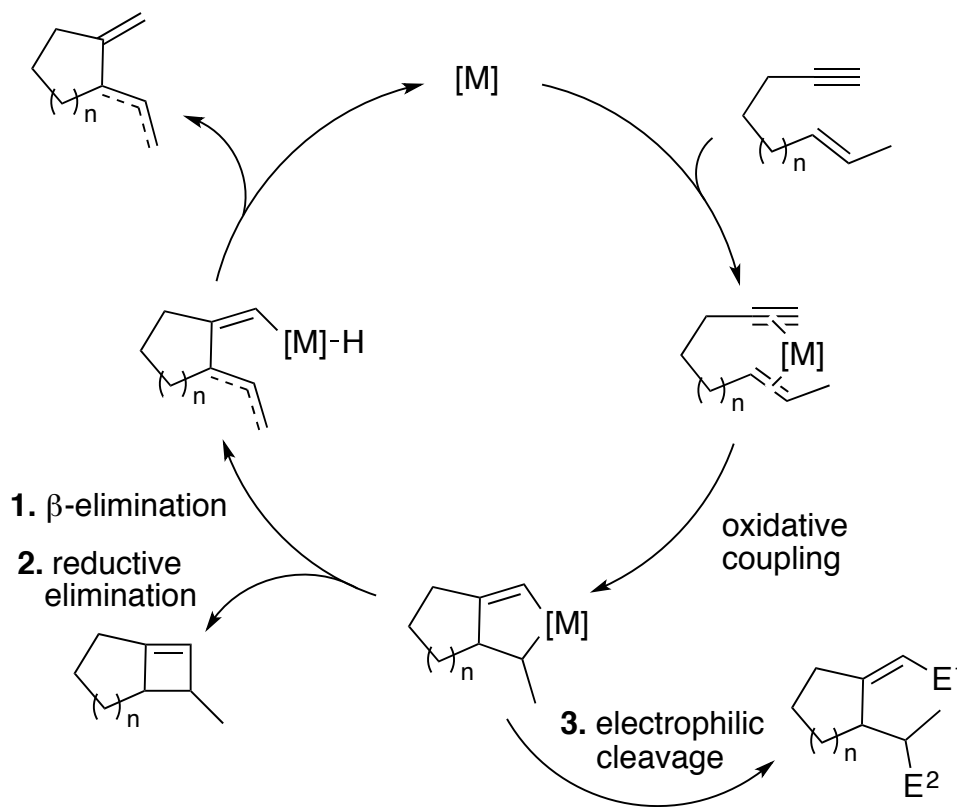
1,*n*-Enyne

Different Pathways (\neq Pt, Au)



1,*n*-Enyne

Metallacycle; General Mechanism; Different Pathways



Palladium-Catalyzed C.I.R



**Barry M. Trost
Stanford**



**Mark Lautens
Toronto**

PhD: Trost



**F. Dean Toste
Stanford**

PhD: Trost

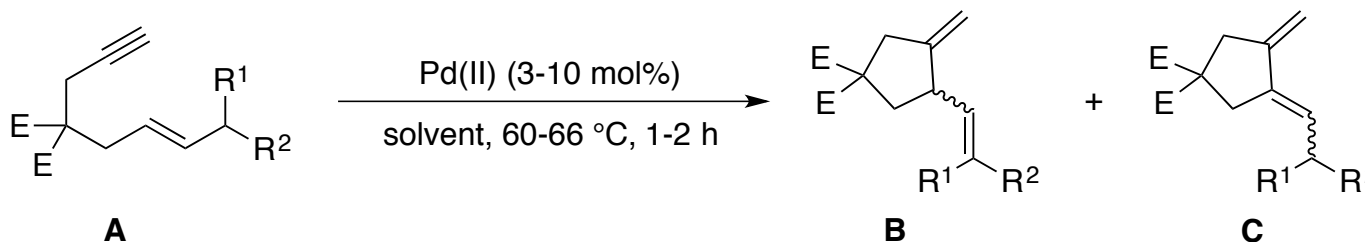


**Michael J
Krische
Texas A&M**

PhD: Trost

Palladium-Catalyzed C.I.R. First Reported Reaction

- “... unanticipated observation that Pd(II) salts catalyze cyclizations *via* an isomerization to lead to related products ...”



Pd(II): $(\text{Ph}_3\text{P})_2\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$; $[(o\text{-CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)_3\text{P}]_2\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$
solvent: non-polar solvents (max. with benzene)

Conclusions

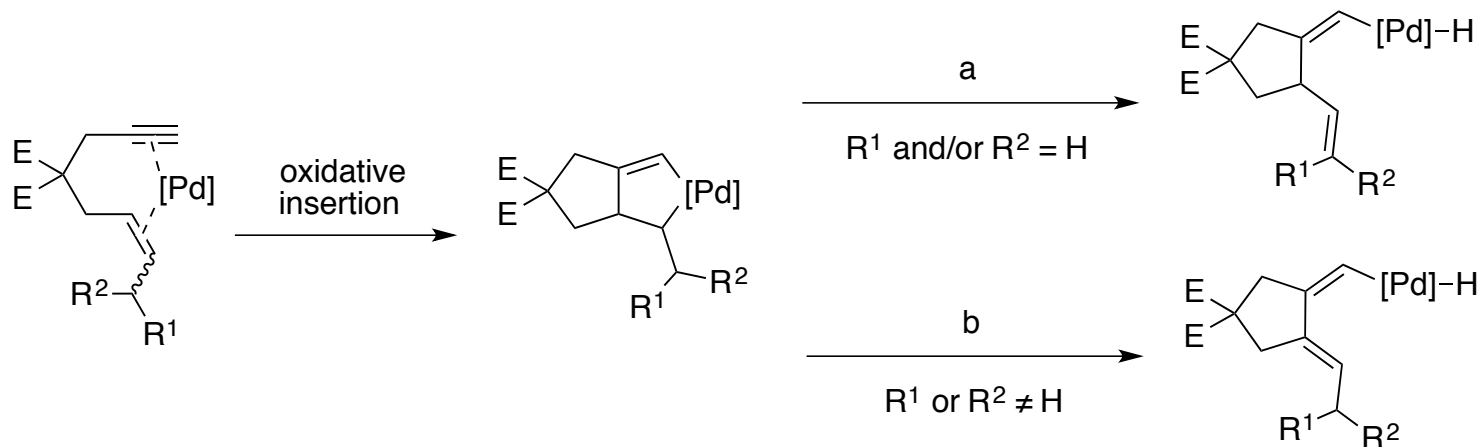
- Mild conditions
- Pd(0) (*e.g.* $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_3$) does not catalyze the reaction
- Effectiveness of Pd(II) due to Lewis acidity
- Double bond position directed by stereoelectronic effects

First Reported Reaction

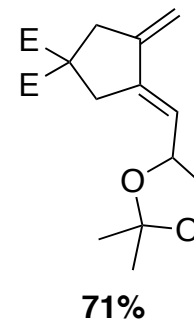
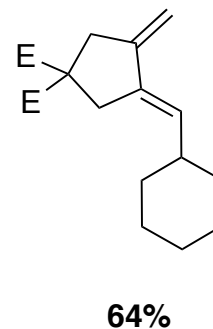
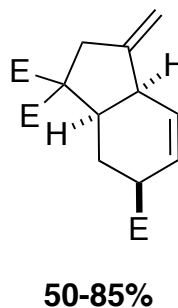
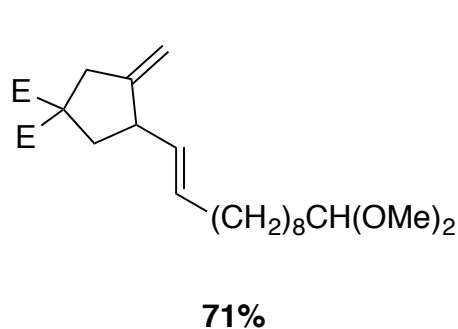
Mechanism; Palladacycle, β -Elimination

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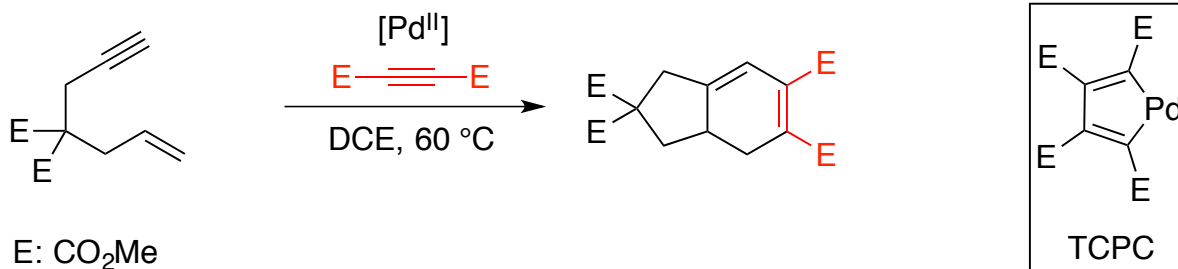


- Examples with allylic carbon mono- or disubstituted

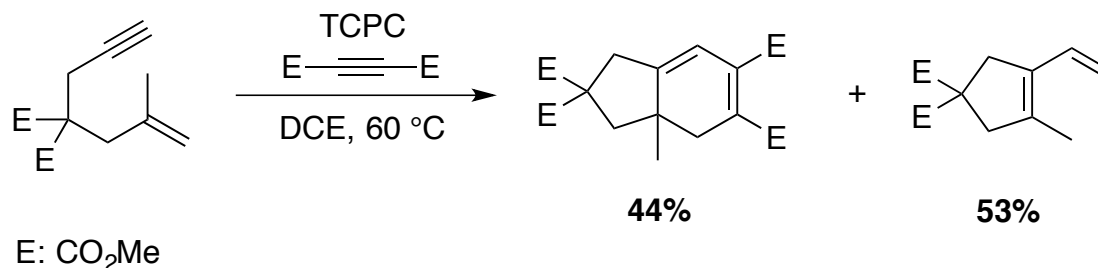


Palladium-Catalyzed C.I.R

Trost's Example; Trapping Intermediate ([2+2+2])



- Pd(OAc)₂ did not work (electron deficient Pd; **H-shift too fast**)
- TCPC furnished product in **82%** yield
- Incorporation of CO unsuccessful; Pd black
- Control Exp. → 1. E_{reagent}=CO₂Et; 2. [2+4] **negative**
- Formation of unexpected product (“Metathesis product”)

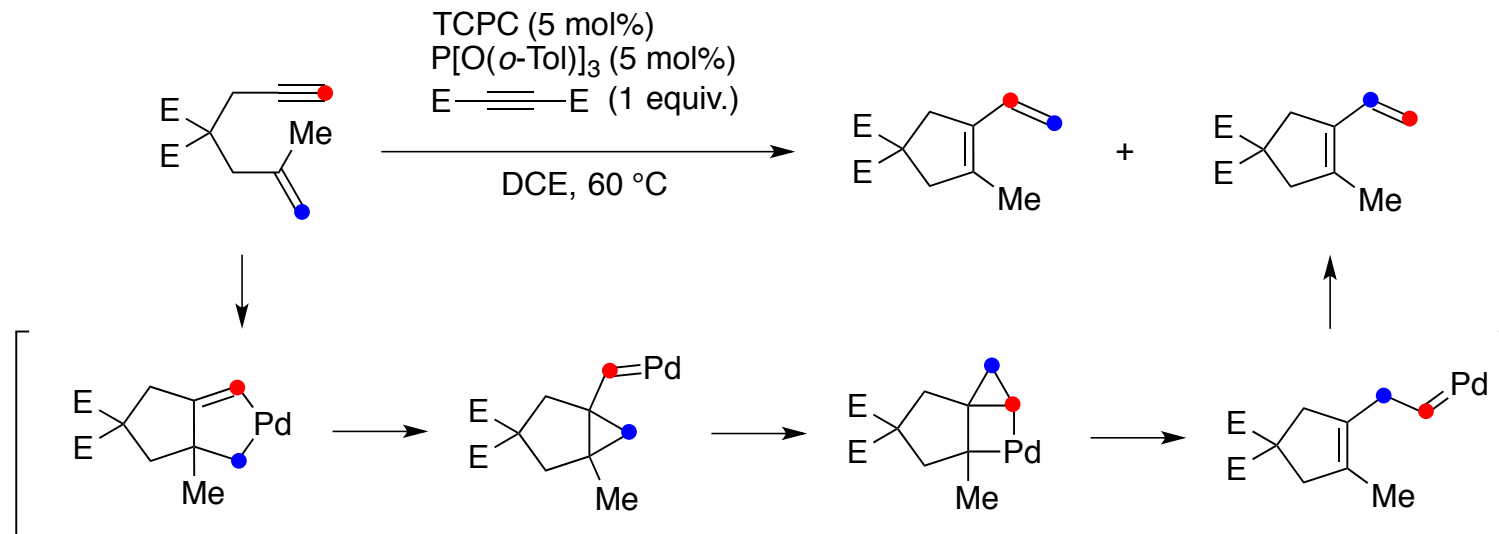


Palladium-Catalyzed C.I.R

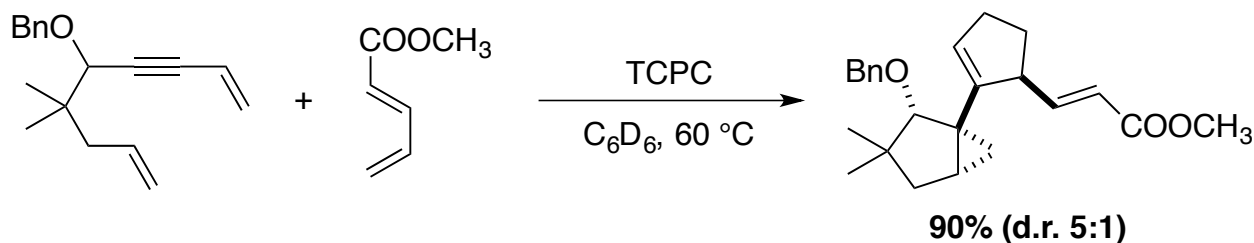
Single vs. Double Cleavage; ^2H -, ^{13}C Labelling

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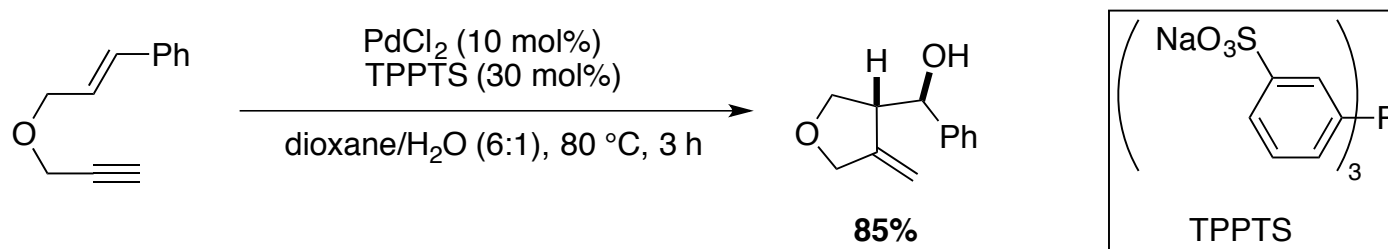


- Evidence for a cyclopropyl intermediate

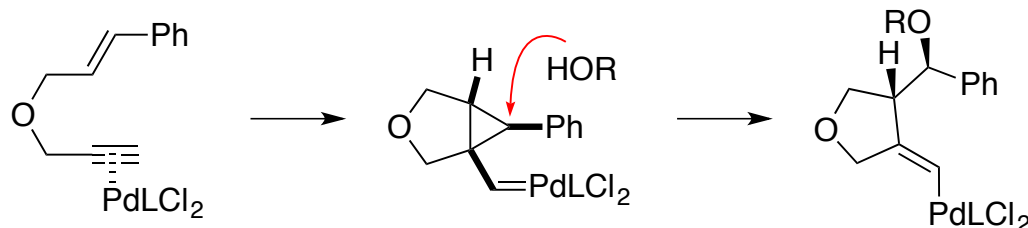


Palladium-Catalyzed C.I.R Alkoxy-/Hydroxycyclization

- Carbohydroxypalladation of allyl propargyl ethers (diastereoselective)



- Proposed Mechanism (complexation of Pd(II) to alkyne)



- Scope of nucleophiles extended later
 - *N*-nucleophiles, electron-rich aromatics (e.g. indoles)

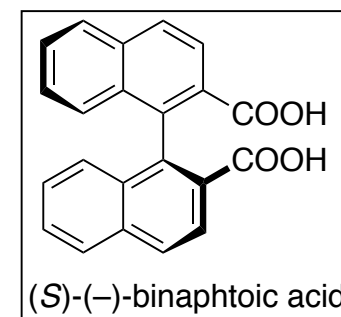
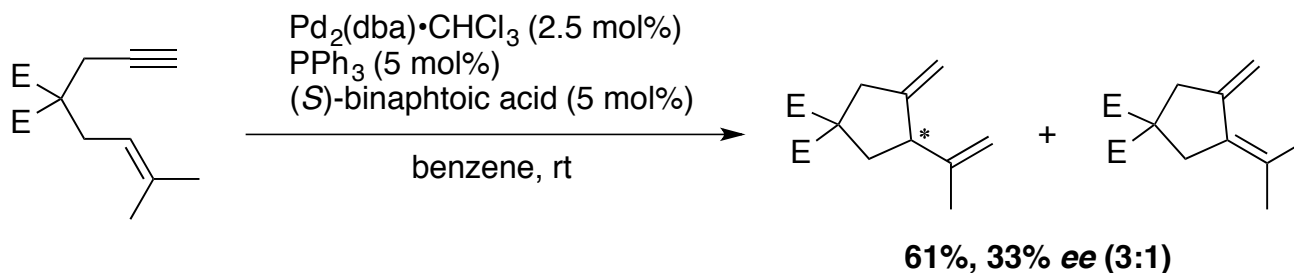
Palladium-Catalyzed C.I.R

Asymmetric Reactions; Pd(0) → Pd(II)

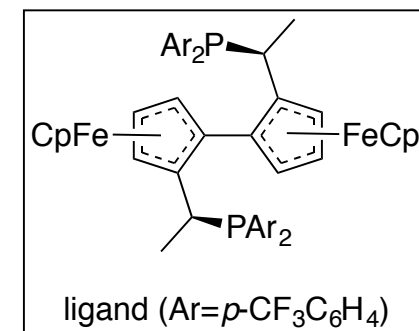
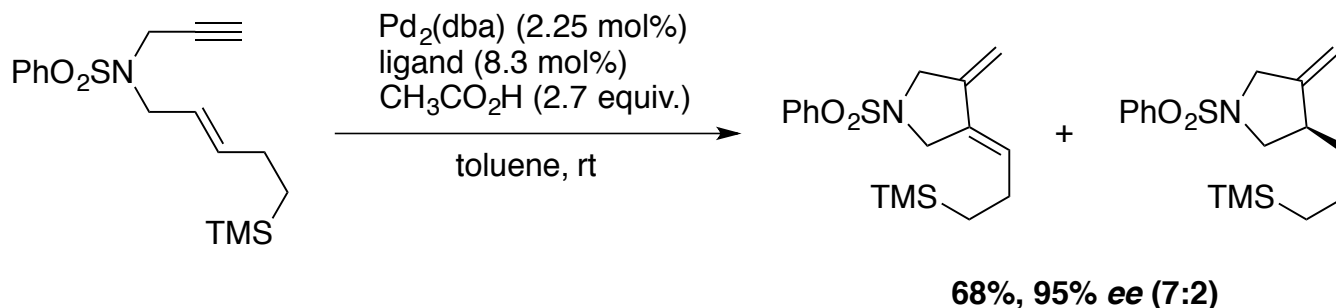
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- First example ((*S*)-binaphtolic acid), *in situ* Pd–H

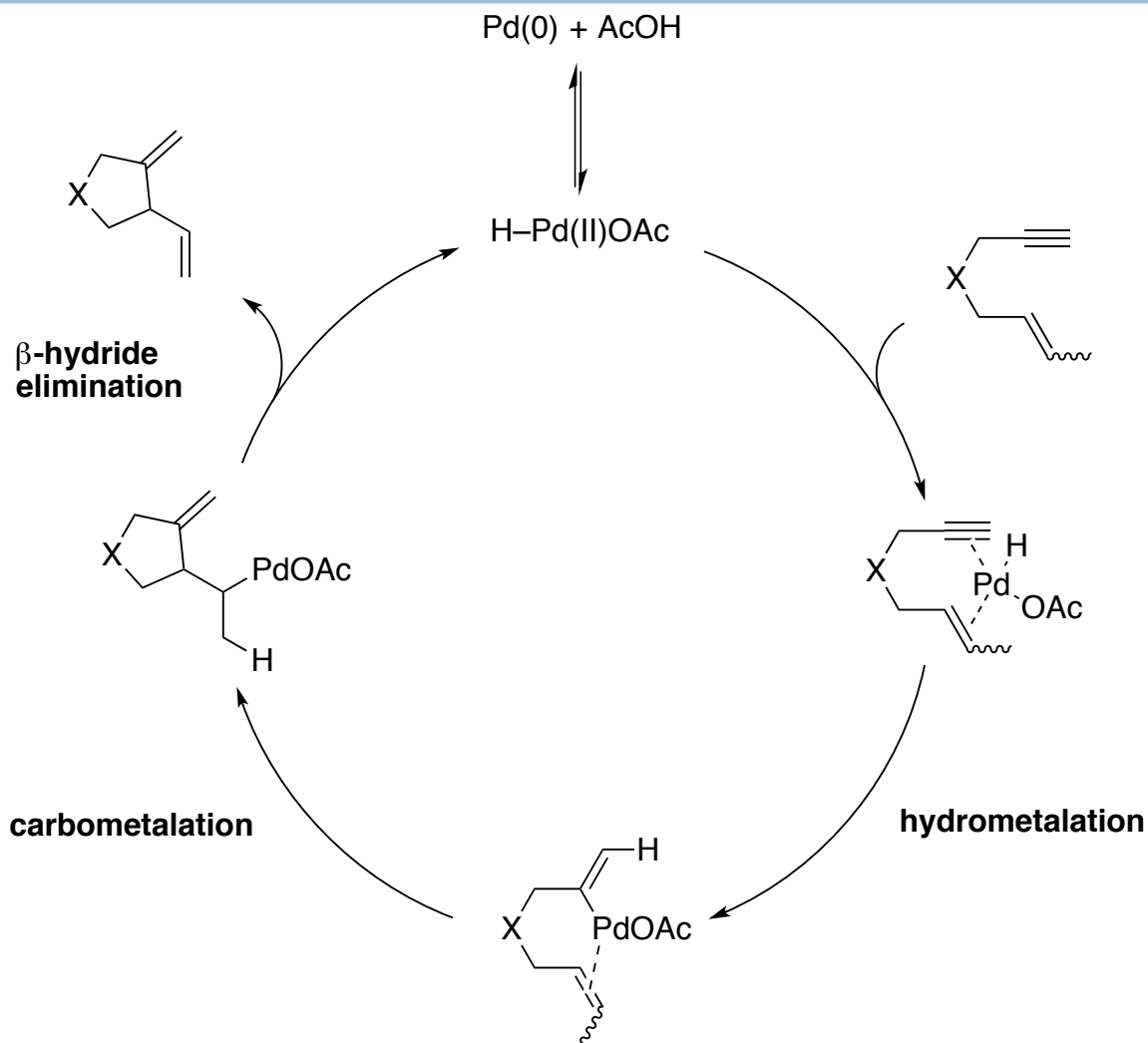


- Chiral ligand



Palladium-Catalyzed C.I.R.

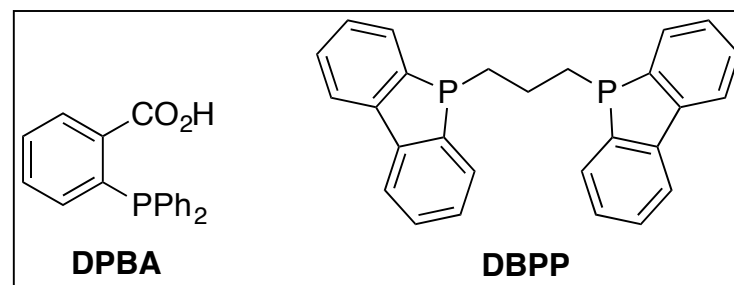
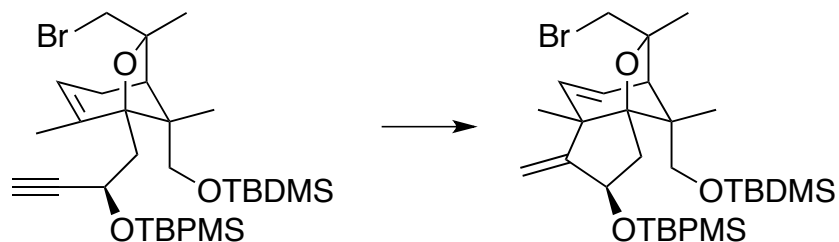
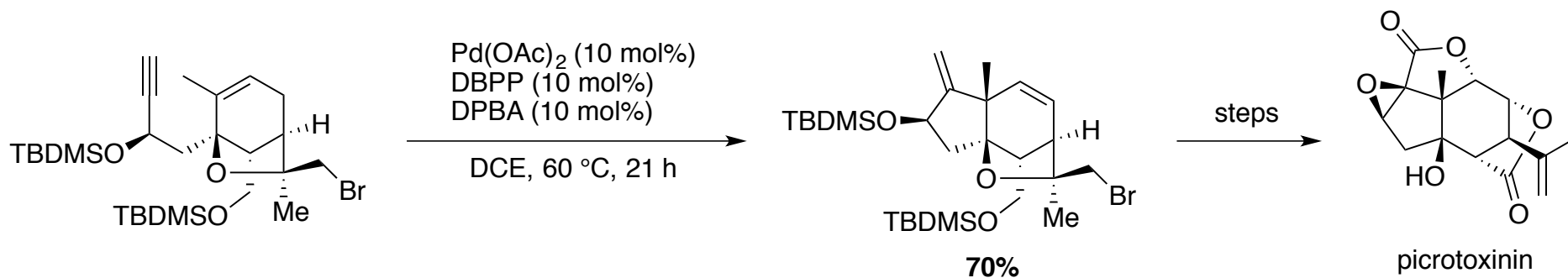
Asymmetric Catalysis; Pd(0) → Pd(II); Vinylmetal PW



Palladium-Catalyzed C.I.R

Total Synthesis; Substrate Controlled

- Preparation of C.I.R. precursor from (*R*)-carvone in 6 steps



Gold Catalyzed C.I.R.

“The Ultimate Catalyst for Enyne C.I.R.”



**Antonio M.
Echavarren
ICR Catalonia**



**Alois Fürstner
Max-Planck**



**F. Dean Toste
Stanford**

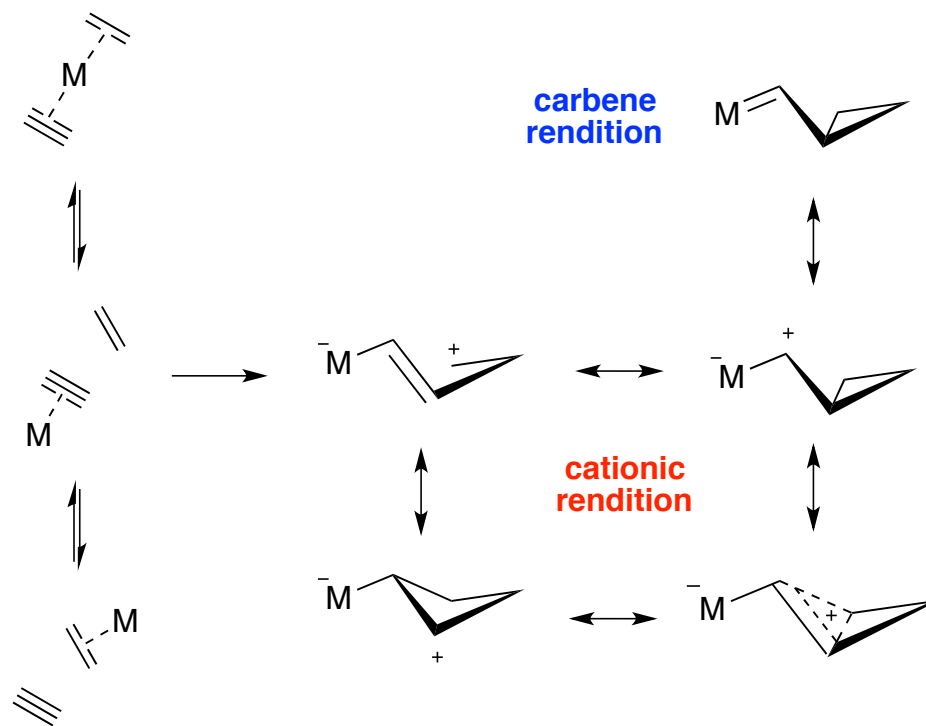


**Pekka Pyykkö
Helsinki**

Metals as π -Acids

Activation of Enynes; η -Complexation

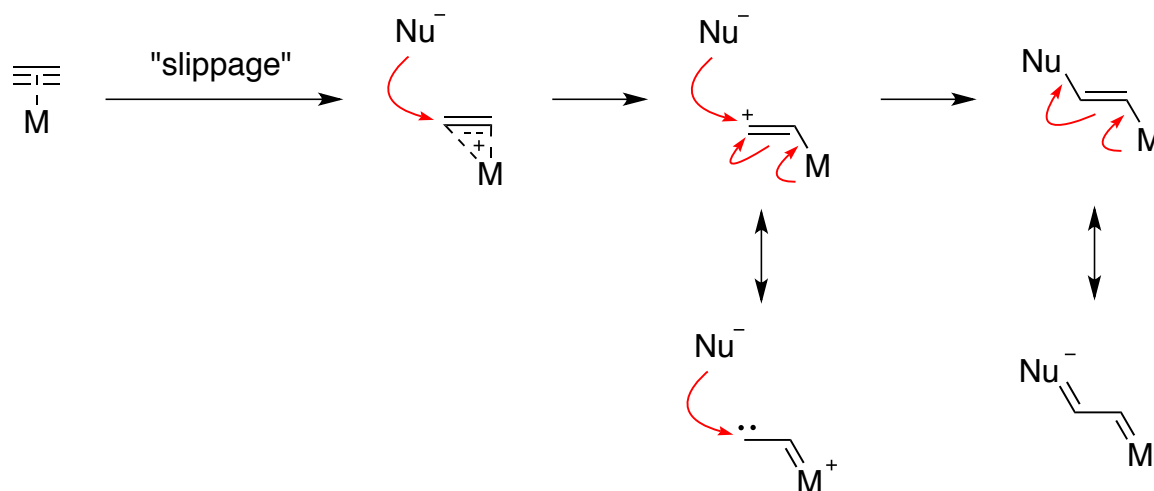
- Formation of a non-classical carbocation (after “**slippage**” and attack of the alkene)



Metals as π -Acids

Alkyne Interaction; Slippage $\eta^2 \rightarrow \eta^1$

- Fundamental processes in the noble metal activation of an alkyne



Au-Catalyzed C.I.-Reactions

Properties of Gold; Relativistic effects

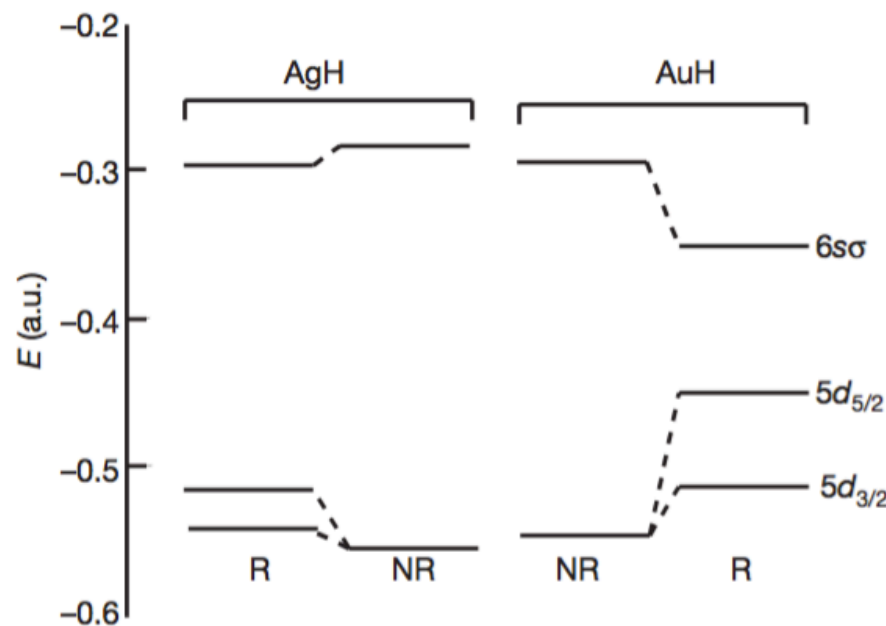
- Au(I) **linear, bicoordinate** geometry
- Au(I) species are **not particular nucleophilic** (compared to corr. Cu complexes)
- Au(I) species avoid oxidative addition
- **Reductive elimination** of LR₃Au(III) disfavored as well
- Au(I) and Au(III) do **not readily cycle** between oxidation states
- Au(I) species generally **tolerant of oxygen**

- Au: [Xe]4f¹⁴5d¹⁰6s¹
- **Relativistic contraction** of 6s-orbital
 - Large first ionization potential (**9.22 eV**)
 - greatly **strengthened Au-L bonds**
 - **“Aurophilicity”**: tendency of Au-Au interactions stabilizing on the order of H-bond

Au-Catalyzed C.I.-Reactions

Properties of Cationic Au(I) Species

- **Superior Lewis** acids compared with other group 11 metals (Cu, Ag)
- Relatively low-lying LUMO
- For ligands: Au–P bond much **more covalent** than Ag–P bond
- **LAu(I)⁺** large, diffuse → charge is shared with P
 - **Orbital interaction** rather than charge interaction
- “**Soft**” Lewis acid for soft electrophiles (*e.g.* alkenes, alkynes)

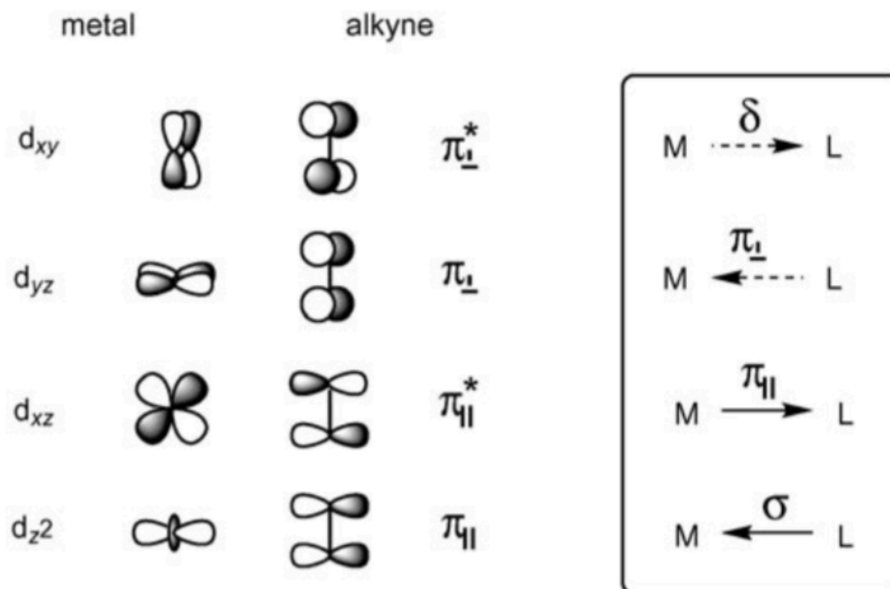


$$E_h \text{ (atom units): [hartree]} = 27.211 \text{ eV}$$
$$\Delta E = 2.7 \text{ eV}$$

Au-Catalyzed C.I.-Reactions

Alkyne Interaction

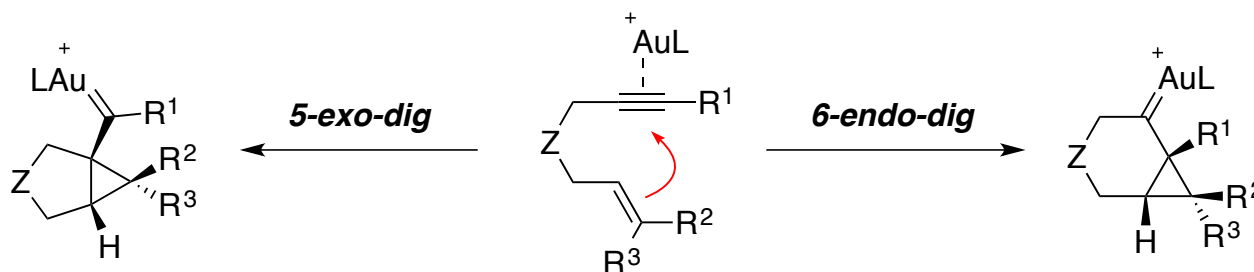
- Au(I)–ethene vs. Au(I)–ethyne ($\Delta E_{\text{stabilization}} \sim 10 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$)
- Apparently favoured complexation to alkenes
 - Discrimination by the nucleophile
 - LUMO/HOMO (alkyne) < LUMO/HOMO (alkene) ($\sim 0.5 \text{ eV}$)
 - \rightarrow Au(I)-alkyne lower LUMO



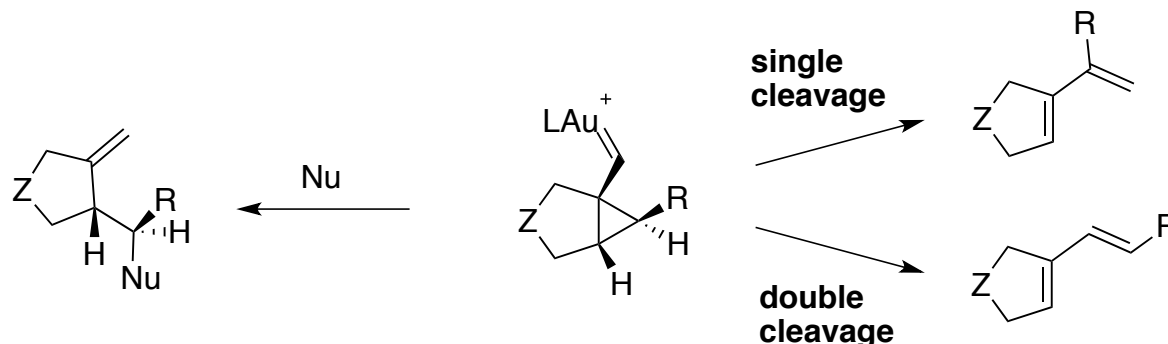
Au-Catalyzed C.I.R; 1,6-enynes

Mechanism; 5-*exo-dig* vs. 6-*endo-dig*

- $[\text{Au}(\text{PR}_3)]^+$ isolobal to H^+ \rightarrow cannot coordinate both unsaturated moieties



- Alder-Ene does not compete
- Further reactions (*5-exo-dig*)



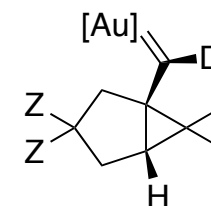
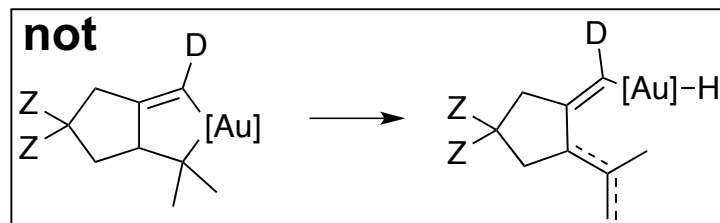
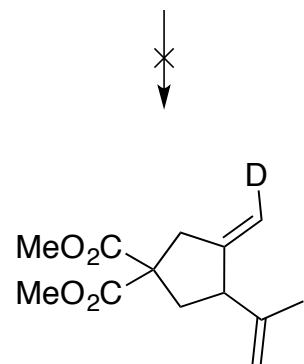
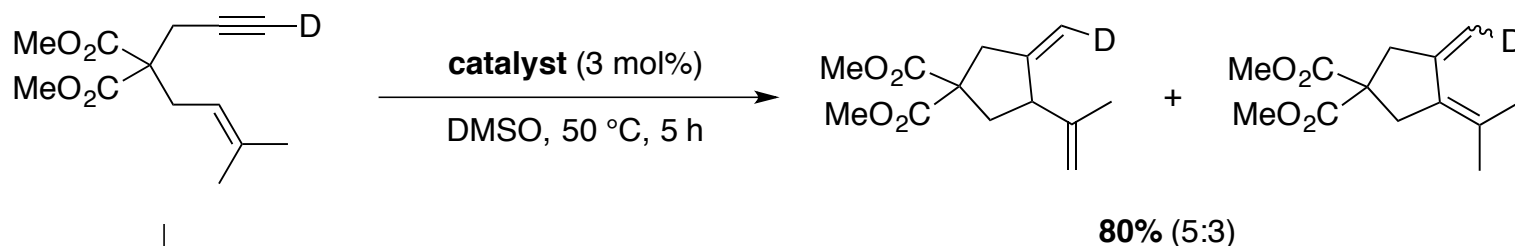
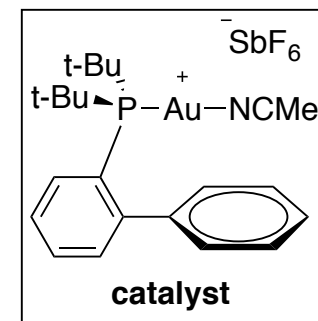
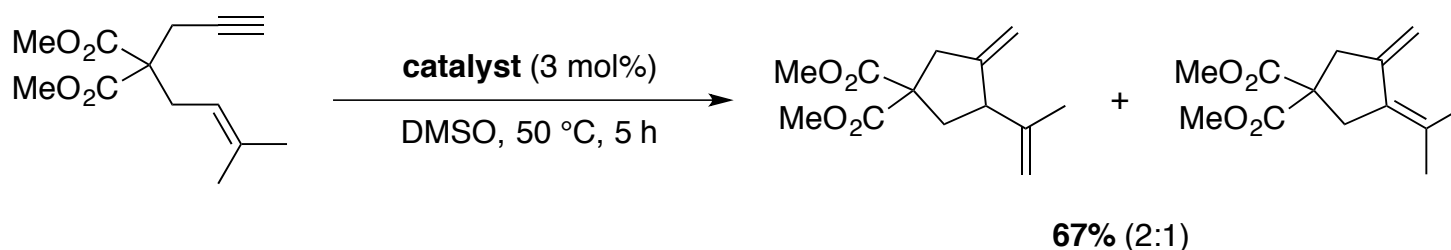
Au-Catalyzed C.I.R.; 1,6-enynes

Trost's substrate; Effect of Nucleophilie/Substitution

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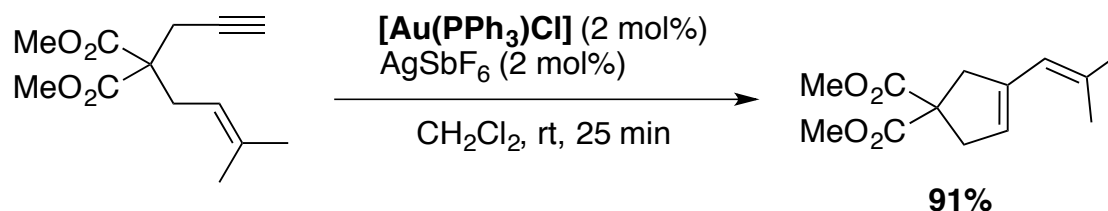
- **Alder-Ene** product found occasionally (DMSO = Nu)



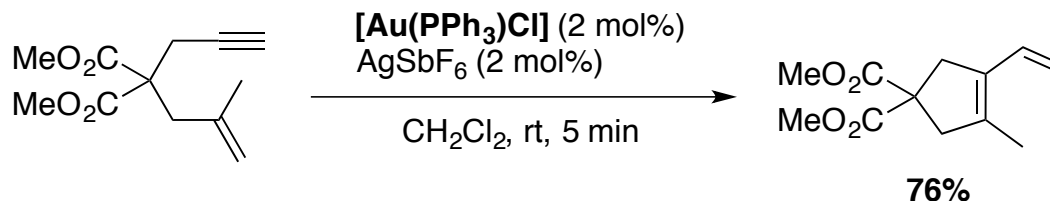
Au-Catalyzed C.I.R.; 1,6-enynes

Trost's substrate; Effect of Nucleophilie/Substitution

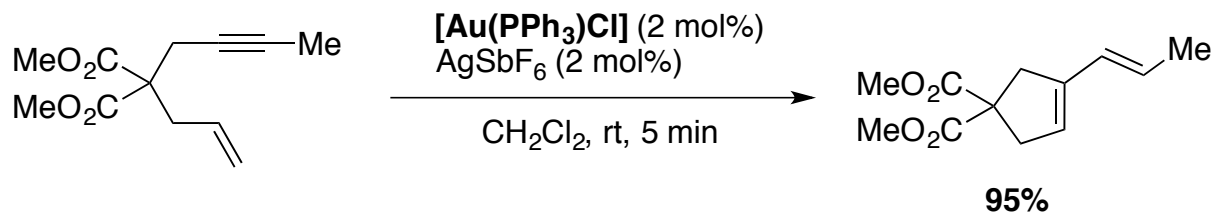
- Absence of nucleophile



- Alkene substituent



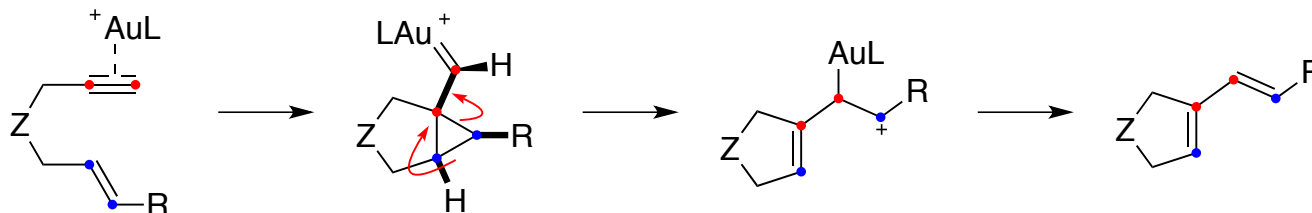
- Alkyne substituent



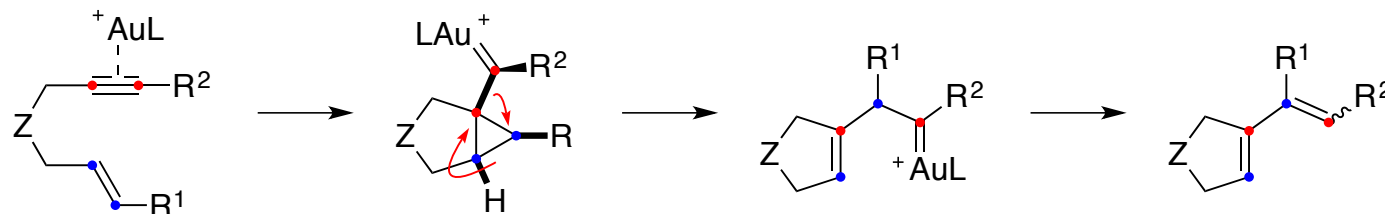
Au-Catalyzed C.I.R.; 1,6-enynes

Single- and Double Cleavage

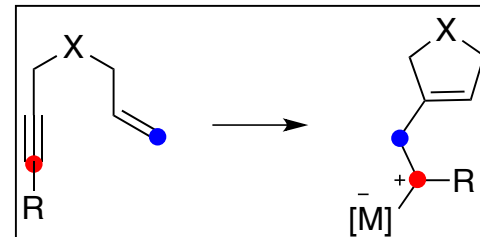
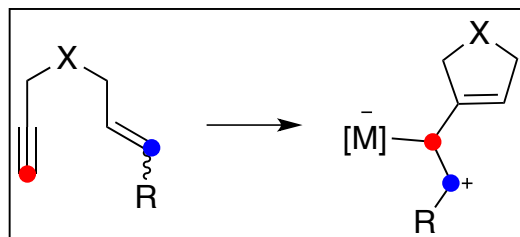
single cleavage



double cleavage



- Effect of substituents (Stabilization of carbocation)

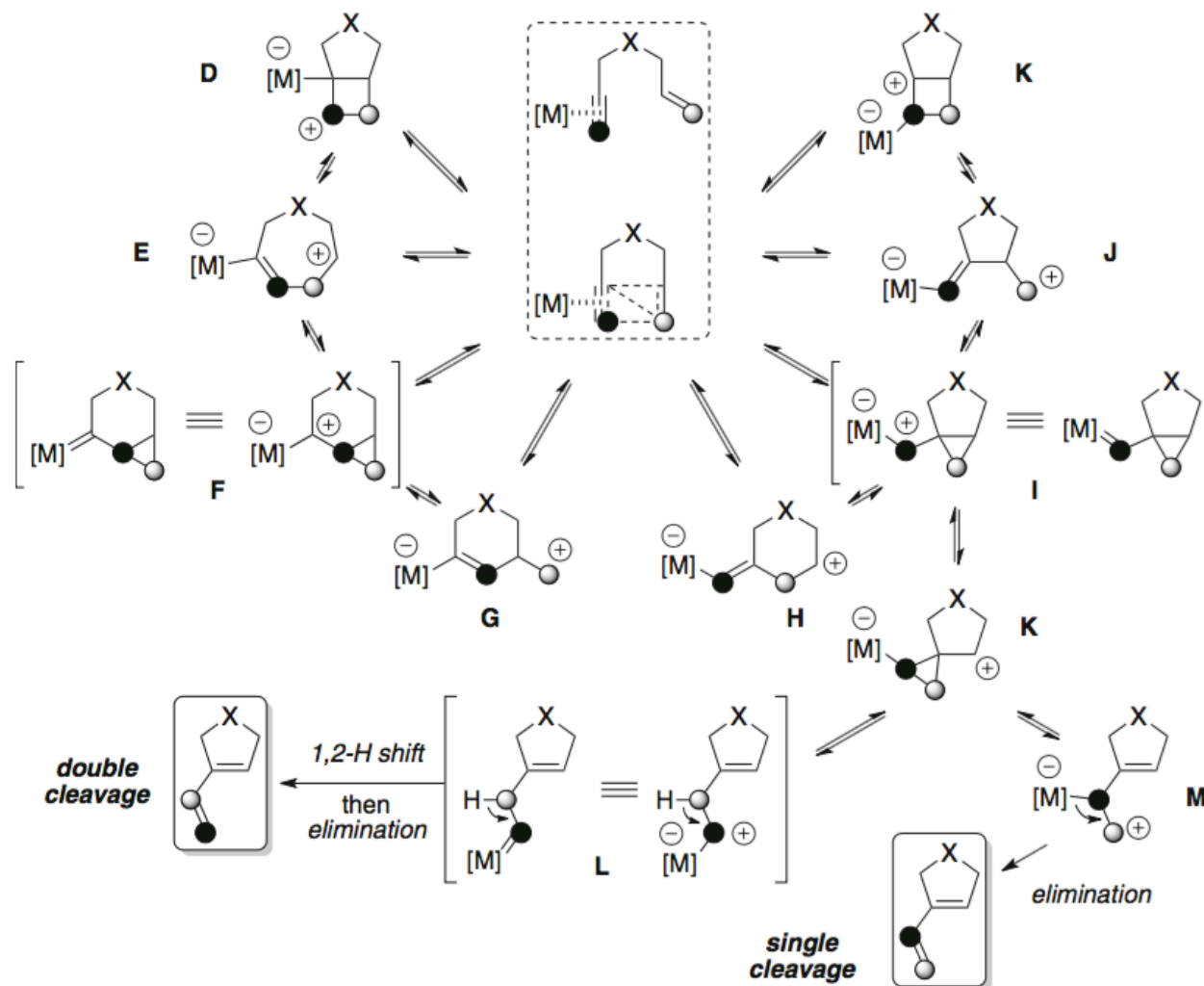


Au-Catalyzed C.I.R: 1,6-enynes

Single vs Double Cleavage; Mechanism

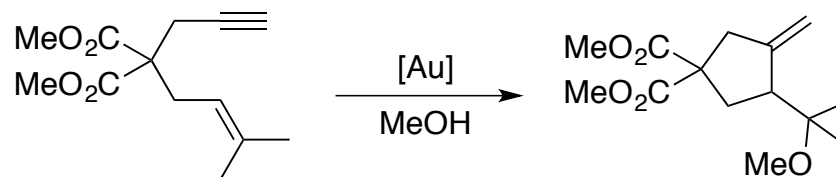
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Au-Catalyzed C.I.R.; 1,6-enynes 5-exo Pathway; Alkoxy cyclization

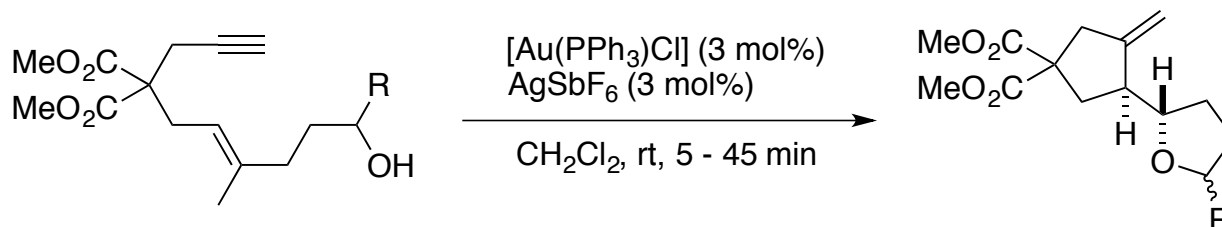
- Intermolecular alkoxy cyclization of enynes



[Au(PPh₃)Me] (1 mol%), TFA (2 mol%), rt
[Au(PPh₃)(NTf₂)] (0.1-1 mol%), rt

82%
77-94%

- Intramolecular alkoxy cyclization of enynes

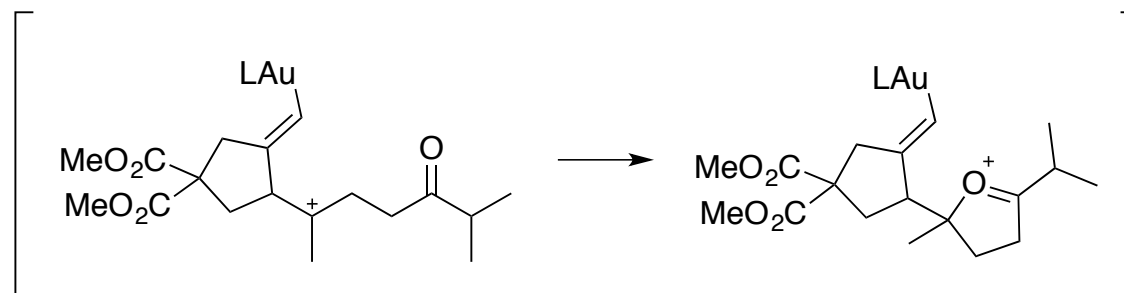
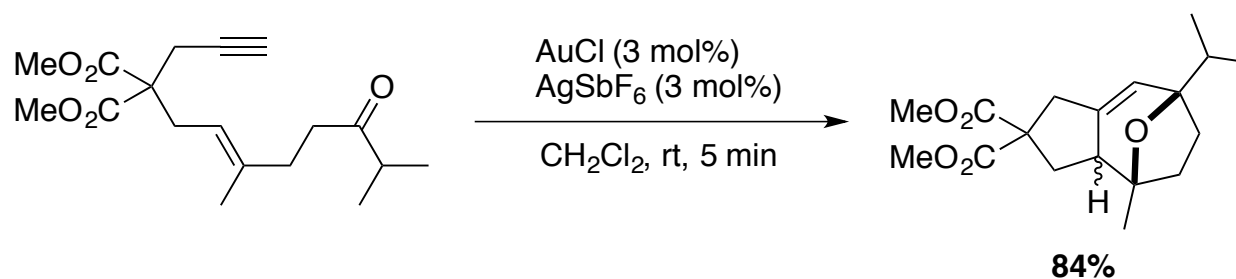


60-85% (1:1)

R = H; Me; *t*Bu; CH=CH₂; Ph; C(OH)Me₂

Au-Catalyzed C.I.R.; 1,6-enynes 5-exo Pathway; Ketocyclization

- **Intermolecular** ketocyclization of enynes

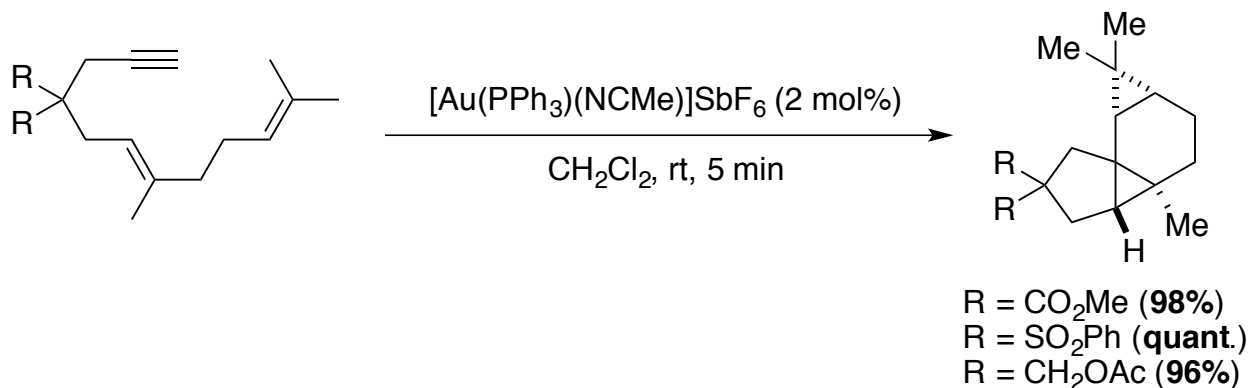


- Reaction works as well with **epoxides**
- Many different catalysts work

Au-Catalyzed C.I.R: 1,6-enynes

Cyclopropanation; Conformation of *cPr*-Carbenoid

- Trapping of the intermediate carbene



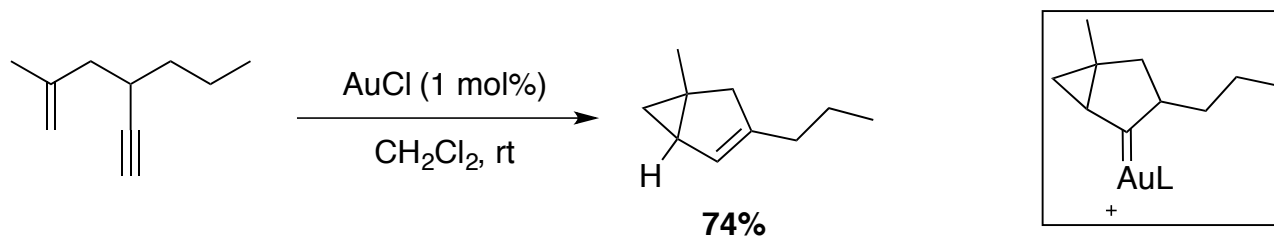
- Cyclopropanes have wrong relative stereochemistry (unnatural)



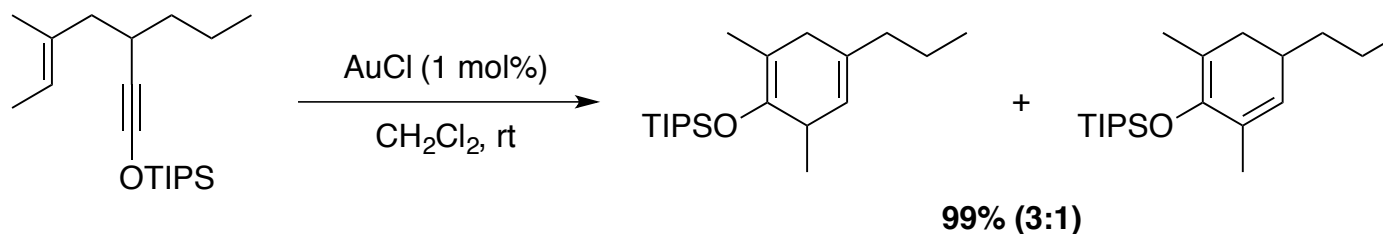
Au-Catalyzed C.I.R: 1,5-enynes

Cyclopropanation; Cyclohexadienes

- Preparation of **bicyclo[3.1.0]hexenes**



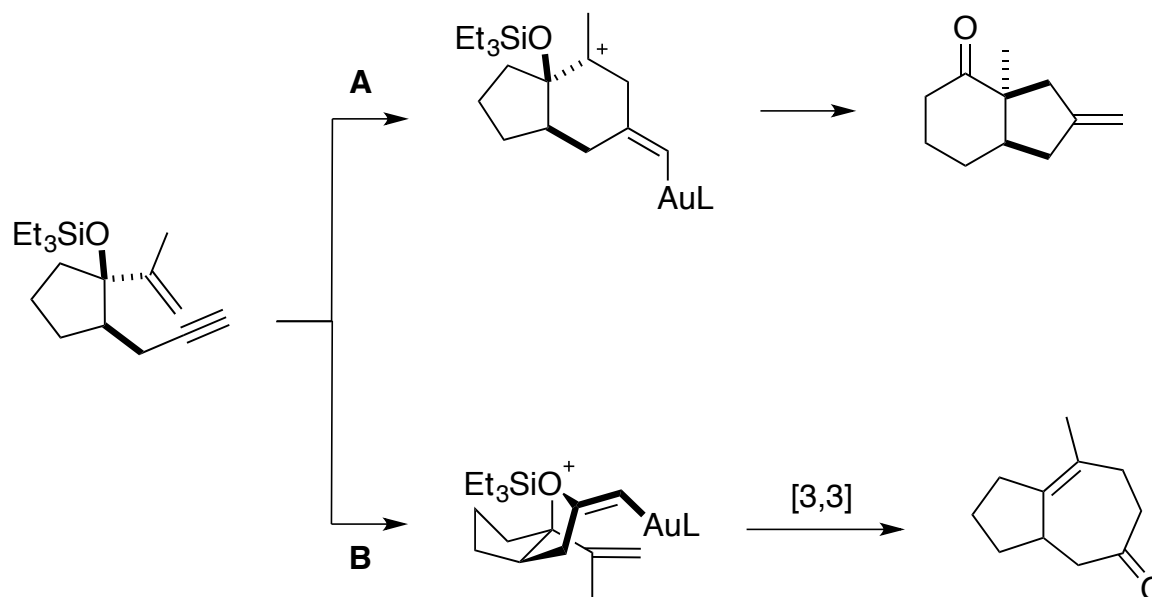
- Preparation of **cyclohexadienes** (from silyloxyalkynes)



Au-Catalyzed C.I.R: 1,6-enynes

Effect of Ligand (Electron-Density)

- Electron rich (**A**) vs electron poor (**B**)



A: [(*t*-Bu)₂P(*o*-biphenyl)]AuCl (10 mol%), AgSbF₆ (5 mol%)
i-PrOH, CH₂Cl₂, **88% (19:1)**

B: (C₆F₅)₃AuCl (10 mol%), AgSbF₆ (5 mol%)
i-PrOH, CH₂Cl₂, **83% (1:8)**

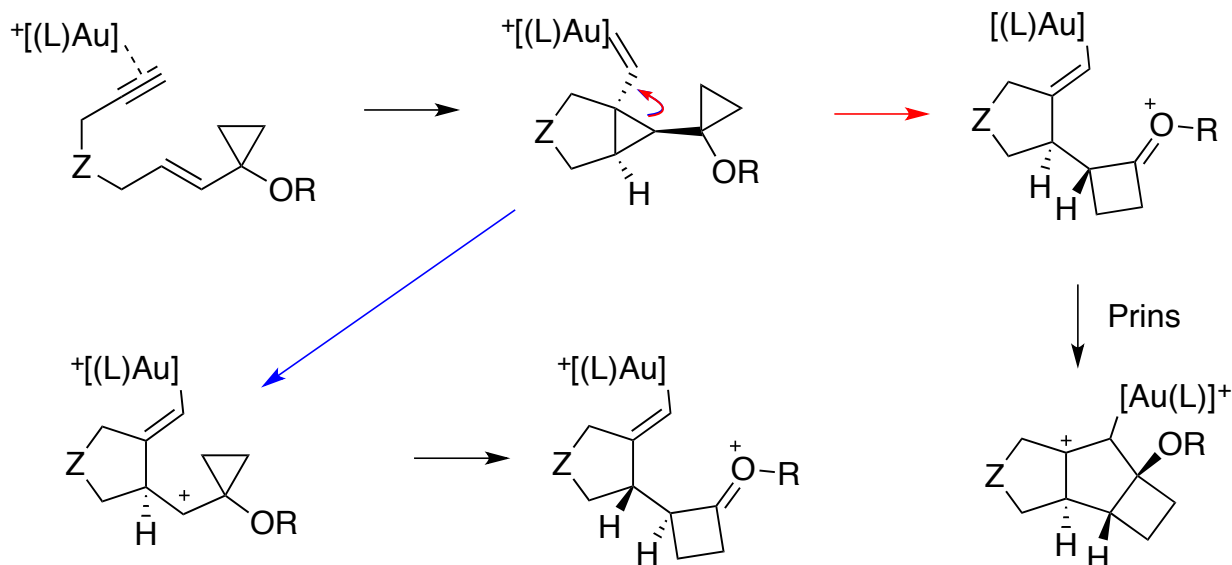
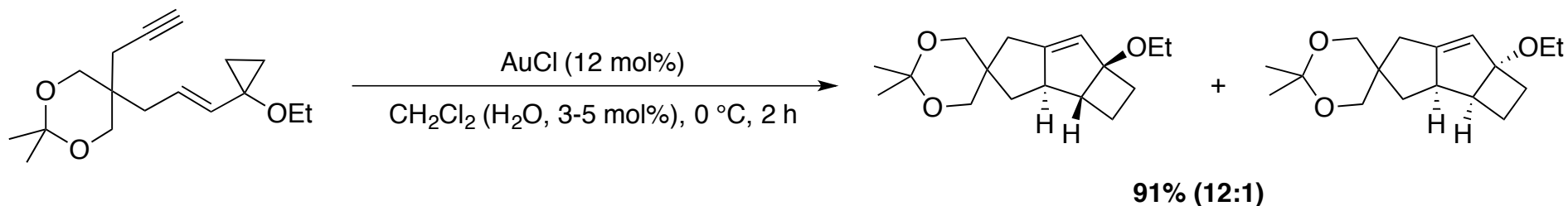
Au-Catalyzed C.I.R: 1,6-enynes

Ring Expansion; Heteroatom Assisted 1,2-shift

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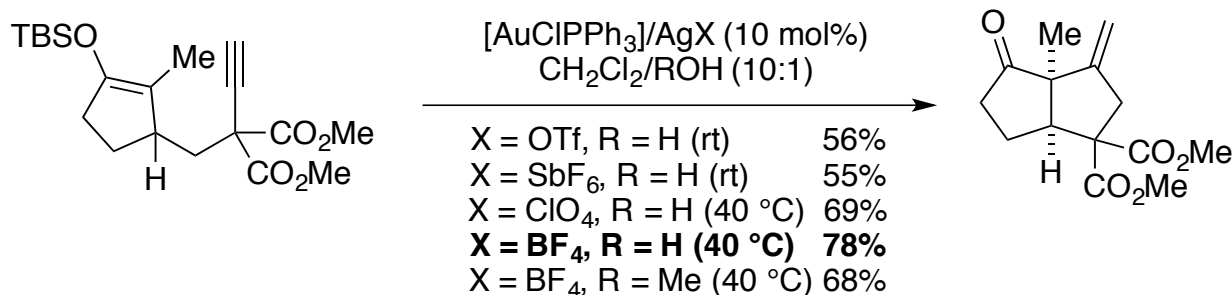
- Starting from cyclopropyl enynes



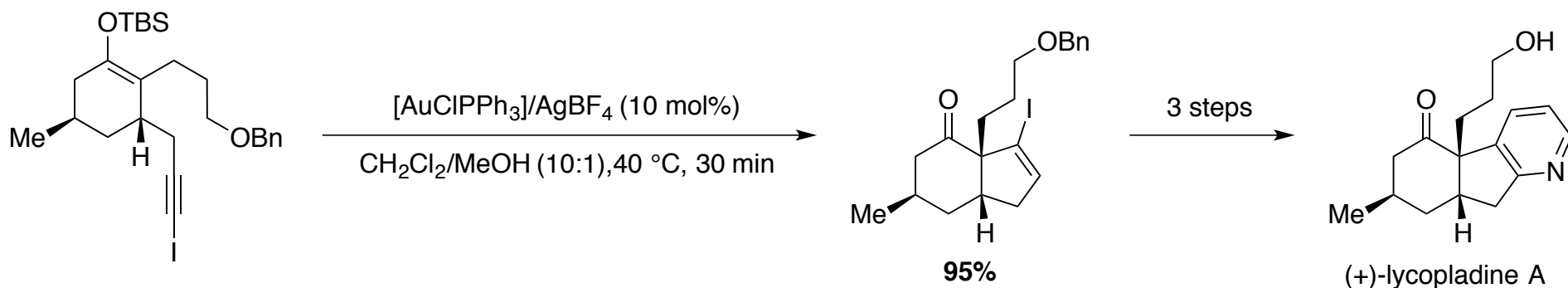
Au-Catalyzed C.I.R: 1,6-enynes

Total Synthesis; Heteroatom-Substituted Alkenes

- Formation of an all-carbon 4° stereogenic center



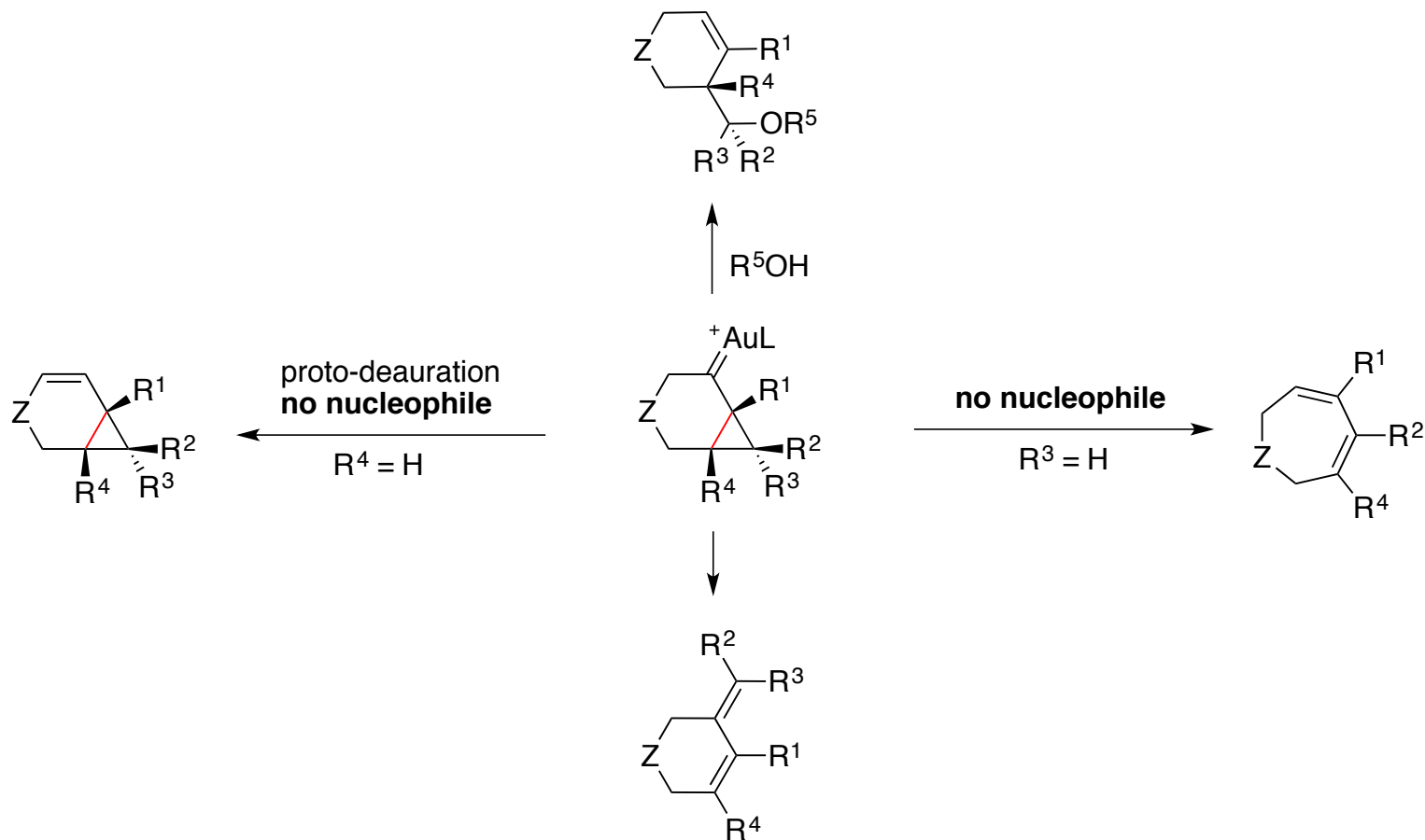
- Application to the synthesis of (+)-lycpladine A



Au-Catalyzed C.I. Reactions

6-endo Pathway

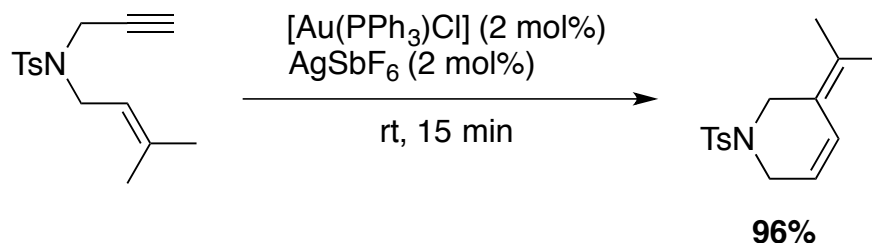
- 6-endo-dig cyclization (**TRENDS**)



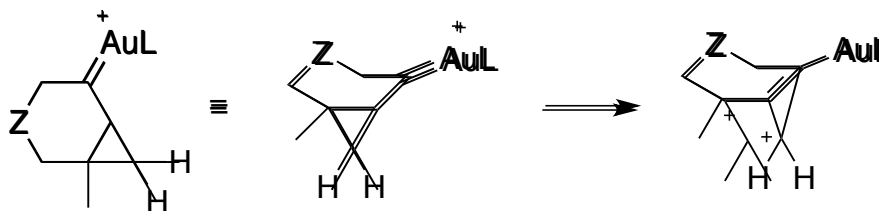
Au-Catalyzed C.I. Reactions

6-endo Pathway; Influence of Nucleophile + Tether

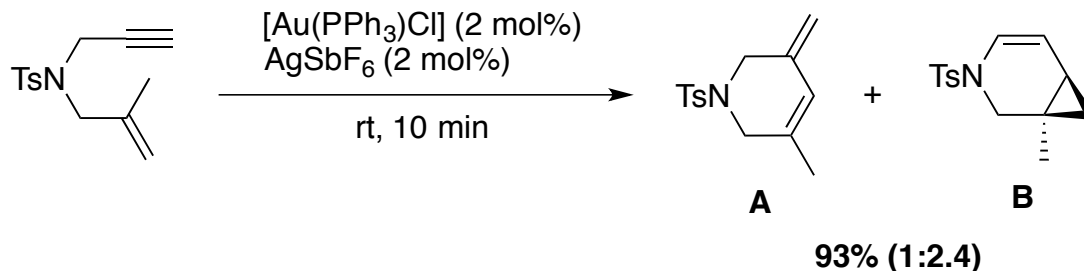
- In absence of a nucleophile and Z = O, NTs (6-endo-dig)



- Revised Mechanism



- Mechanism can't explain formation of **A**



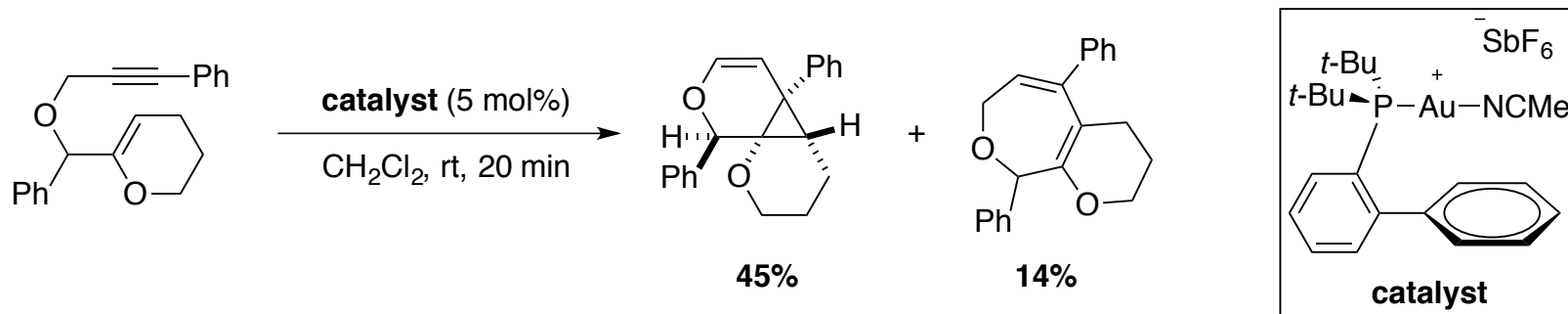
Au-Catalyzed C.I.R: 1,6-enynes

6-endo Pathway; Cyclopropanation

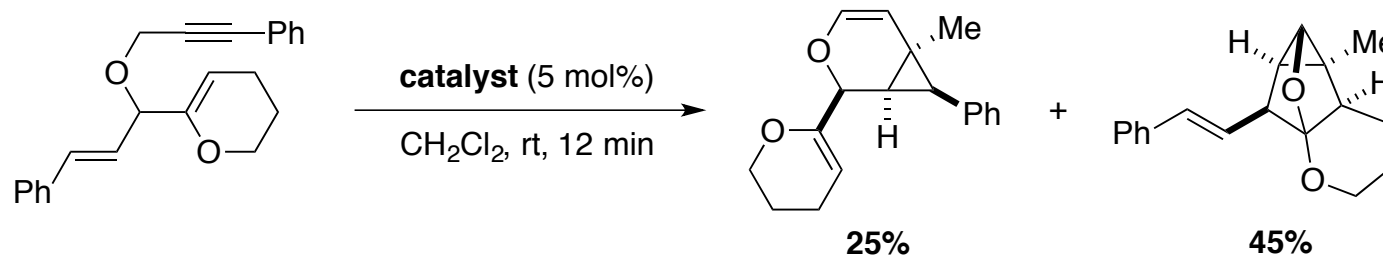
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- Cyclopropanation of allylic ether



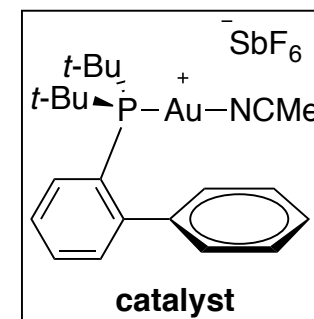
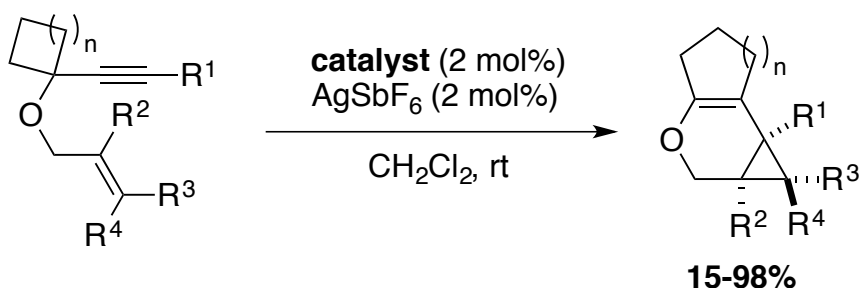
- Modification of the substrate



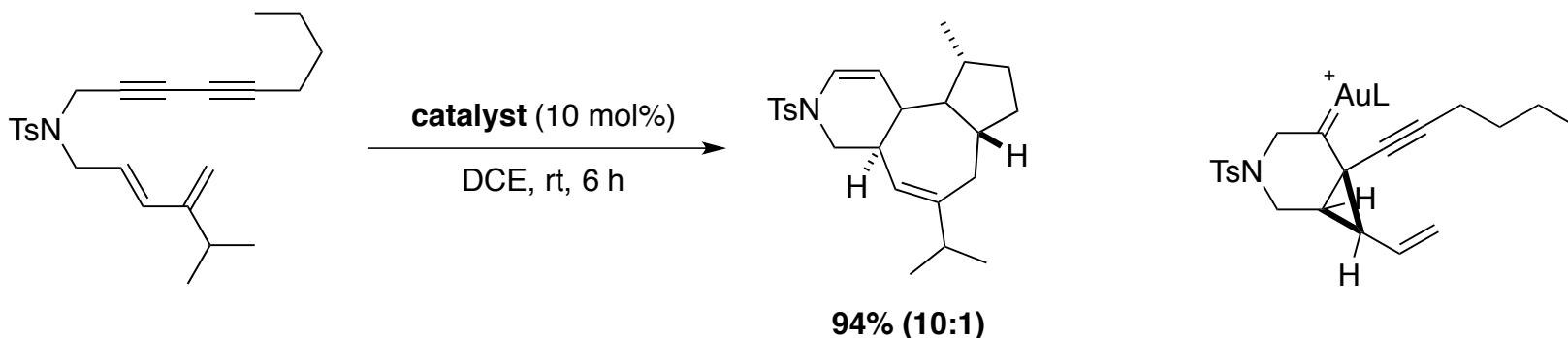
Au-Catalyzed C.I.R: 1,6-enynes

6-endo Pathway; Macrocycles; Polycyclization

- Route to macrocycles (1,2-alkyl shift)



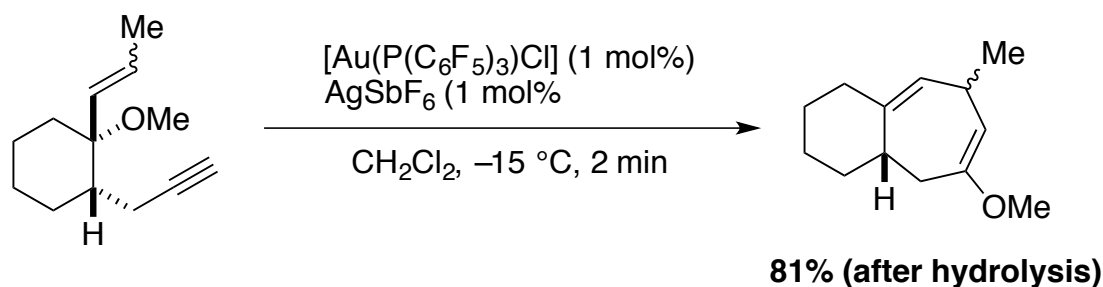
- Tandem Cyclopropanation/Cope Rearrangement/C-H activation



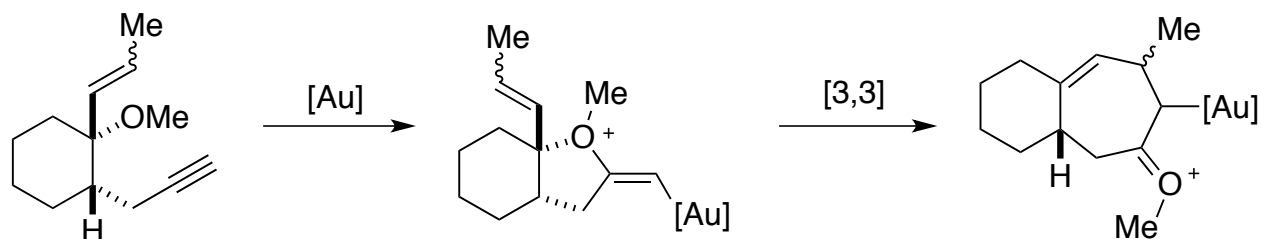
Au-Catalyzed C.I.R: 1,6-enynes

Selected Examples; Alkoxycyclization, [3,3]

- Generation of 1,4-Cycloheptadienes



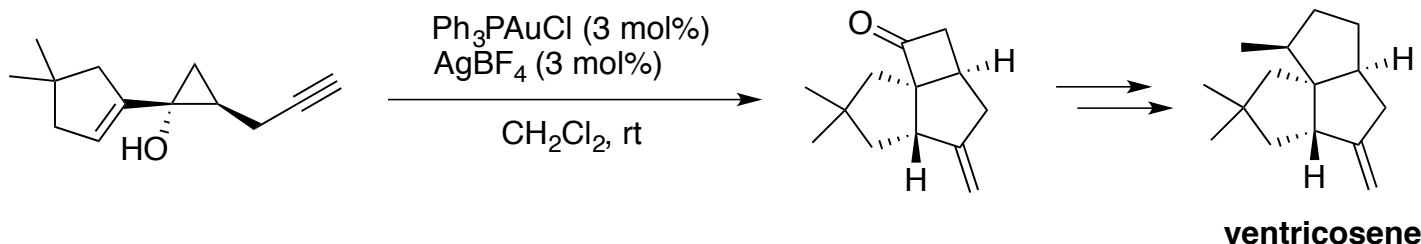
- Formation via [3,3]-sigmatropic rearrangement



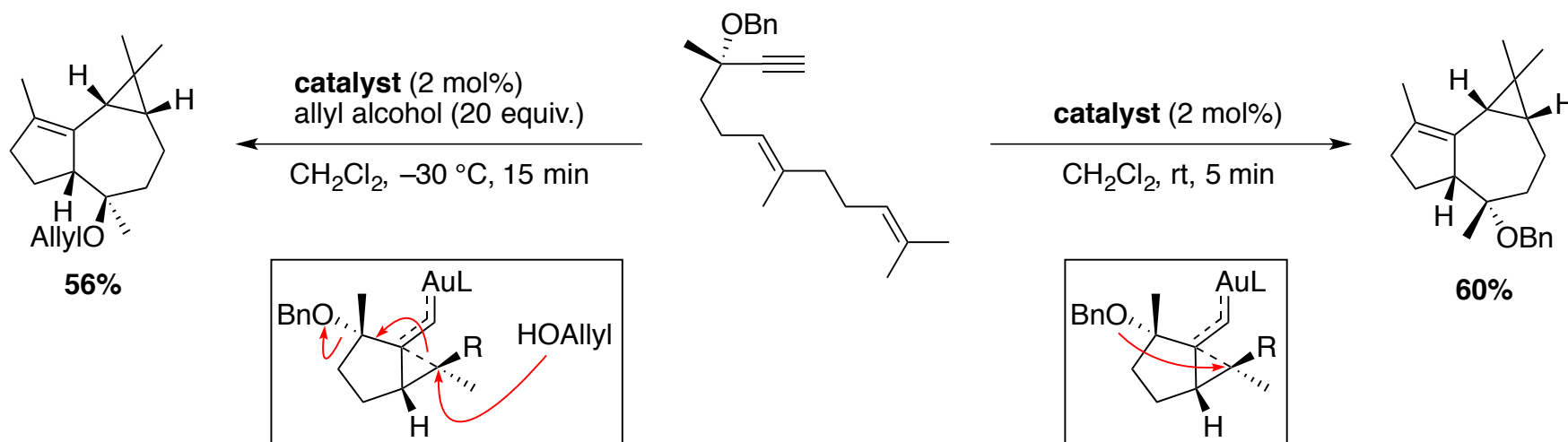
Au-Catalyzed C.I.R: 1,6-enynes

Total Synthesis

- Towards **ventricosene**, 1,2-alkyl shift



- Towards Aromadendrane sesquiterpenes (artificial cyclase)



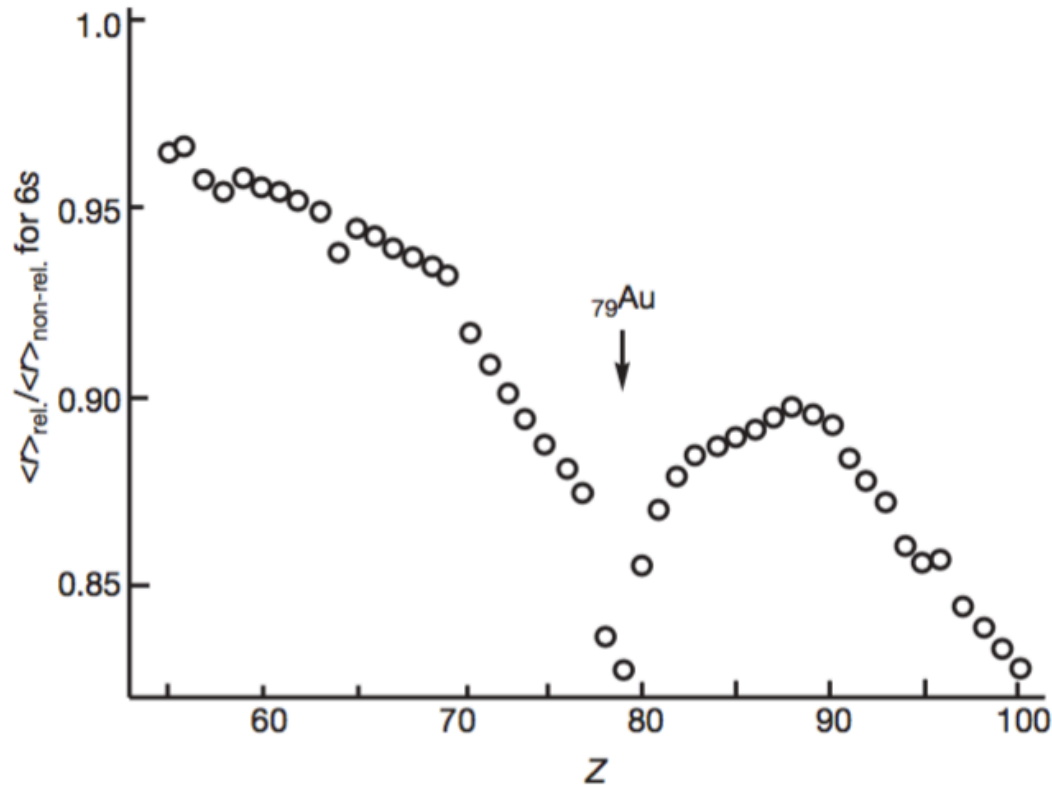
- Not covered in this Topic Review
 - Most metals
 - Pauson-Khand
 - Conia-Ene
 - Dienes
 - Allenynes
 - [2+2+2]

Thank you for your attention!

Table 1 Isolobality of H⁺, R⁺, and LAu⁺ units at oxygen, nitrogen and carbon centres

H ⁺	R ⁺	LAu ⁺
H ₂ O	R ₂ O	(LAu) ₂ O
H ₃ O ⁺	R ₃ O ⁺	(LAu) ₃ O ⁺
H ₄ O ²⁺	R ₄ O ²⁺	(LAu) ₄ O ²⁺
H ₃ N	R ₃ N	(LAu) ₃ N
H ₄ N ⁺	R ₄ N ⁺	(LAu) ₄ N ⁺
H ₅ N ²⁺	R ₅ N ²⁺	(LAu) ₅ N ²⁺
H ₄ C	R ₄ C	(LAu) ₄ C
H ₅ C ⁺	R ₅ C ⁺	(LAu) ₅ C ⁺
H ₆ C ²⁺	R ₆ C ²⁺	(LAu) ₆ C ²⁺

Backup Orbital Contraction

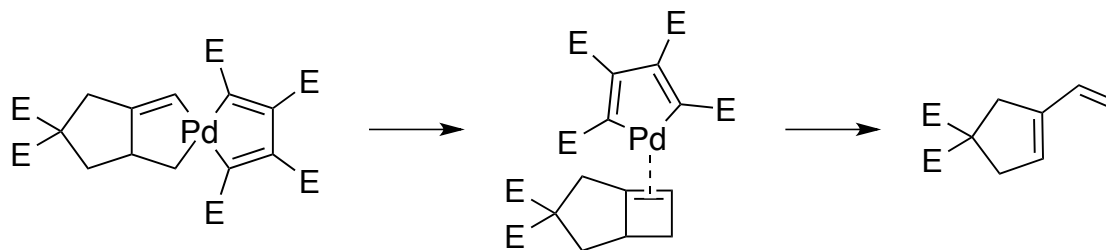


- Orbital contraction
- Colour of Gold

Backup

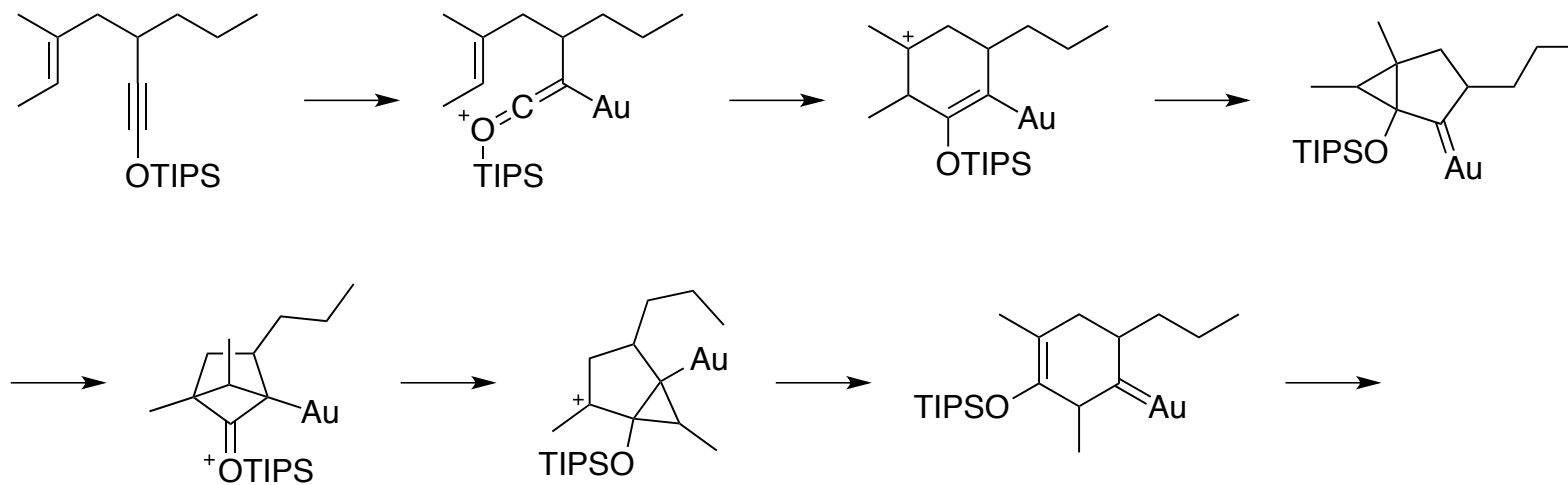
Proposed Mechanism for unexpected Product (Trost)

- Reductive Elimination (Metathesis Product)



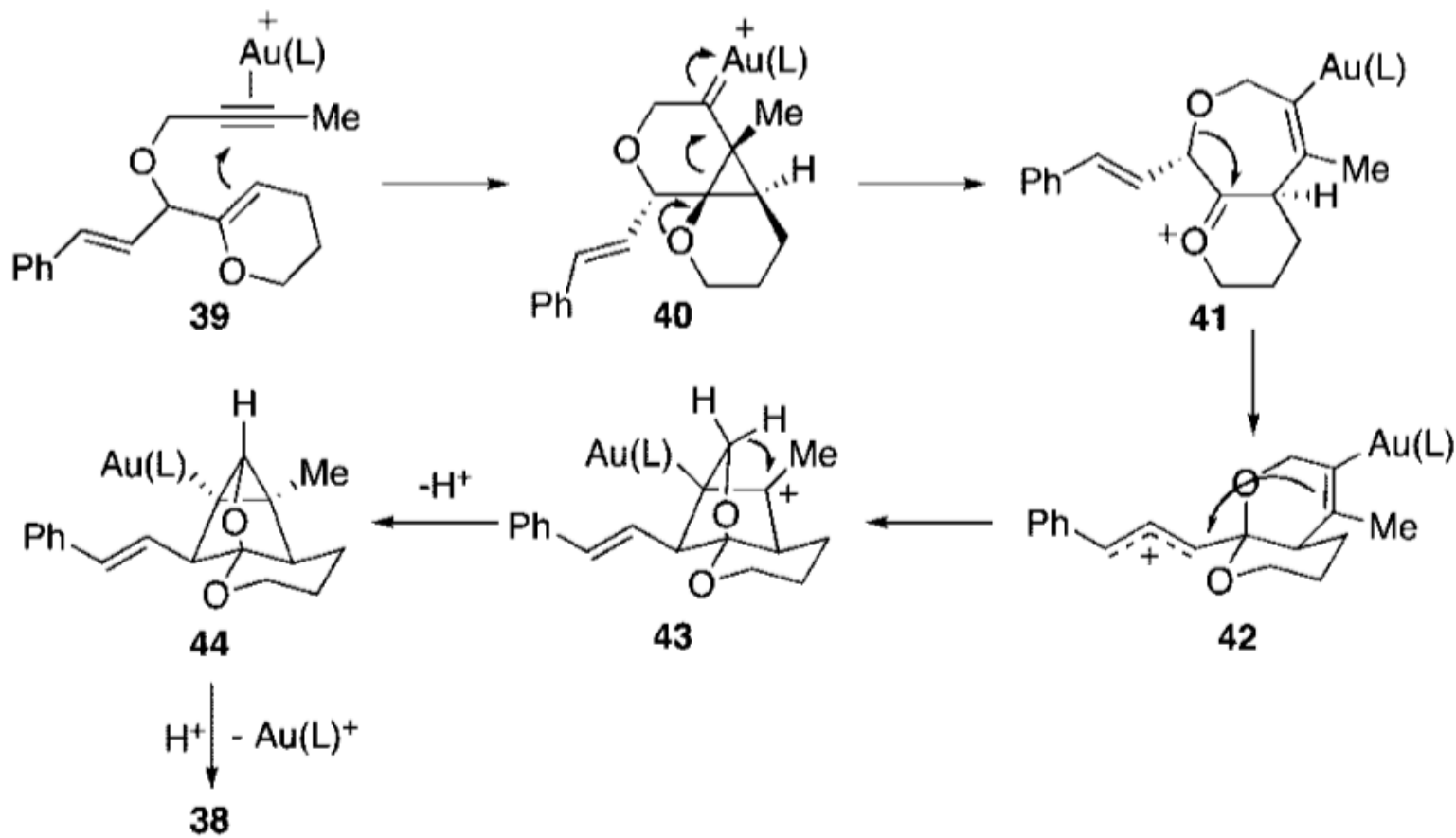
Backup

Mechanism; Silyloxylalkynes, 1,5-enynes



Backup

Mechanism; 6-endo, allylic ether



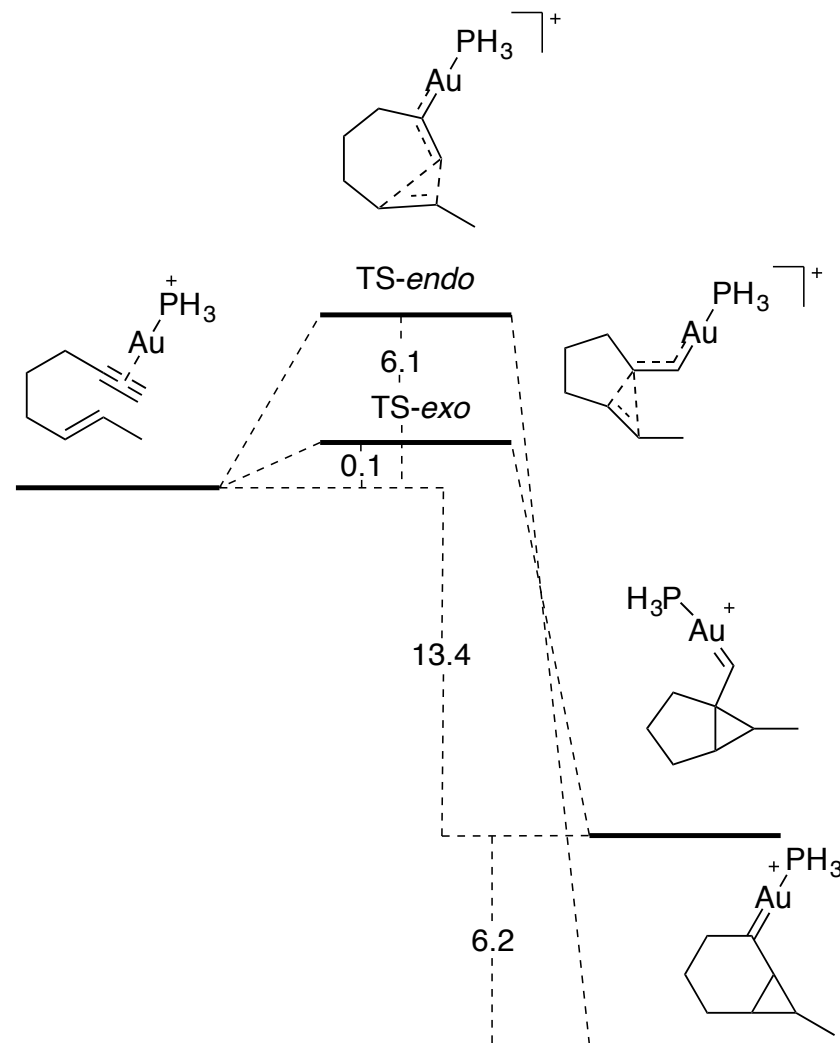
Backup

endo- vs *exo*-Cyclization; DFT calculations

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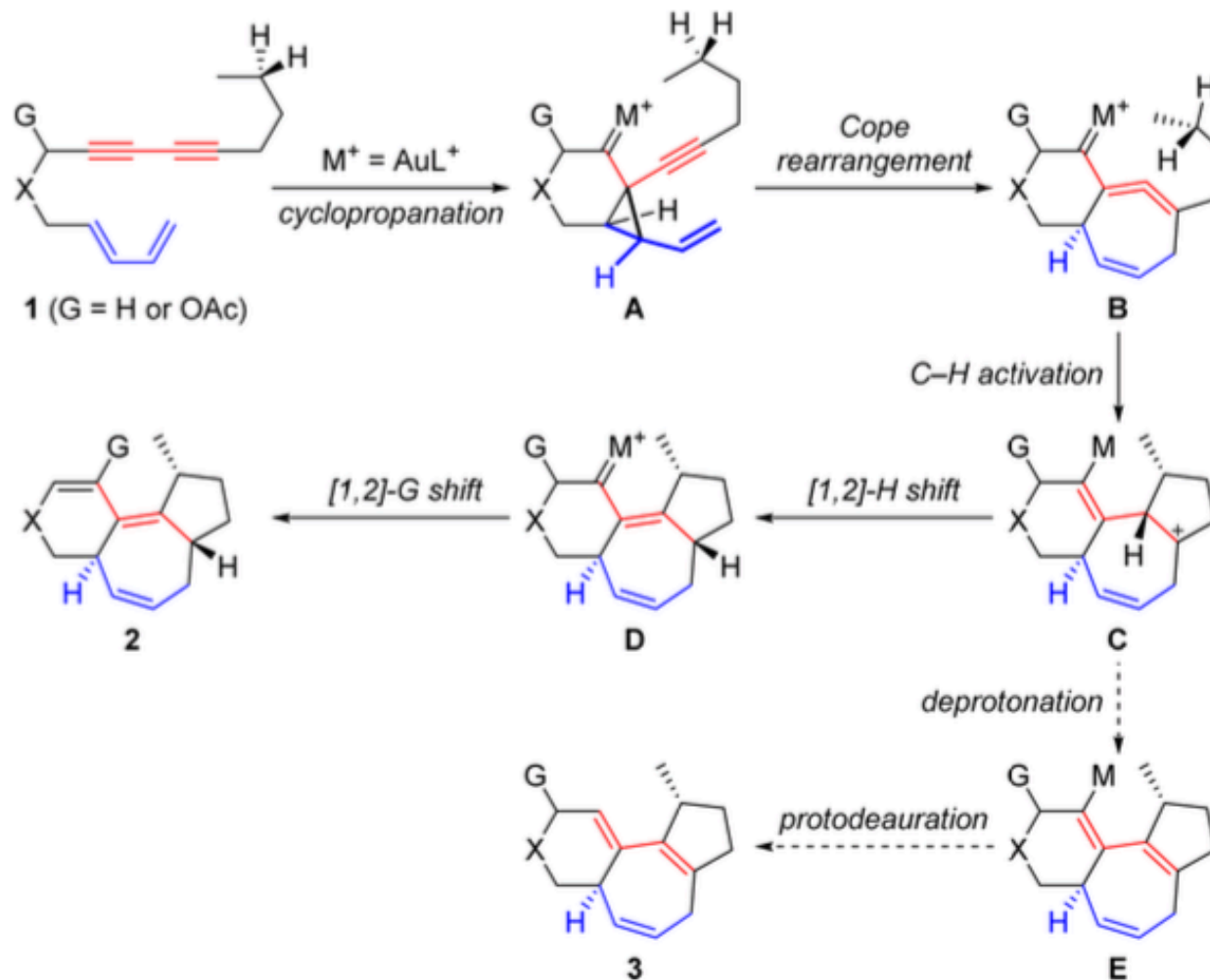
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- Very reactive propyne-metal complex (compared to Pd(II), Pt(II), and Au(III))
- Highly polarized (η^1 -alkyne)gold complex
- 5-*exo*-dig cyclization favoured
- Comparison to Pt(II): $E_a(\textit{exo}) = 10.3$, $E_a(\textit{endo}) = 11.2$ kcal mol⁻¹



Backup

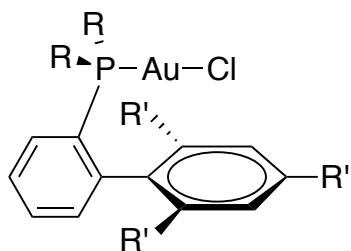
6-endo Pathway; Tandem



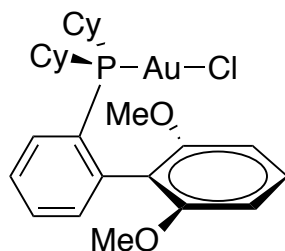
Backup

Au(I) Catalysts & Precursors

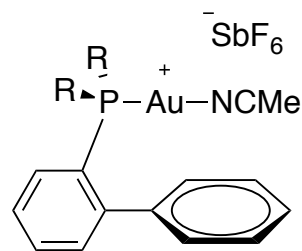
- **A-D** very active with Ag(I) salt
- **E, F, I** → [Au⁺] (stable crystalline solids)



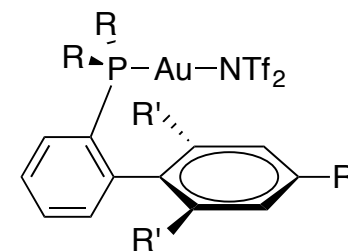
A: R = Cy, R' = H
B: R = *t*-Bu, R' = H
C: R = Cy, R' = *i*-Pr



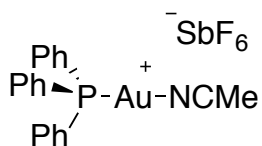
D



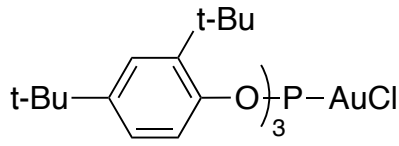
E: R = *t*-Bu
F: R = Cy



G: R = *t*-Bu, R' = H
H: R = Cy, R' = *i*-Pr



I



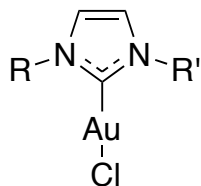
J

- **G+H** weakly coordinating ⁻NTf₂ (cleaner reactions in absence of Ag(I))
- **J** highly electrophilic catalyst

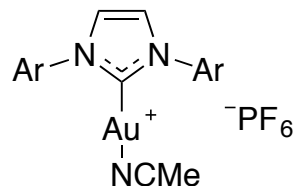
Backup

Au(I) Catalysts & Precatalysts

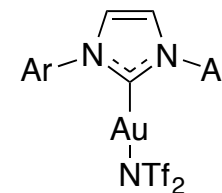
- **K-N** strongly donating NHC
- **O** moderate stability at rt



K: R = R' = 2,4,6-Me₃C₆H₂
L: R = Mes, R' = Me
M: R = R' = Me
N: R = R' = 2,6-*i*-Pr₂C₆H₃



O: Ar = 2,6-*i*-Pr₂C₆H₃



P: Ar = Mes
Q: Ar = 2,6-*i*-Pr₂C₆H₃