

Stereodivergent Propargylic Alkylation of Enals via Cooperative NHC and Copper Catalysis

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Article

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Abstract

Despite that asymmetric stereodivergent synthesis has experienced great success to provide unusual processes for the creation of chirality complexity, concepts applicable to asymmetric stereodivergent catalysis are still limited. The dependence on the unusual capacity of each catalyst to precisely control the reactive site planar in the region poses unparalleled constraint on this field. Here, we first demonstrate that the chiral Cu-allenylidene species can participate in the stereodivergent propargylic alkylation of enals, in concert with chiral N-heterocyclic carbenes (NHCs). Thus, all four stereoisomers were obtained with excellent enantioselectivity and diastereoselectivity (up to >99% e.e. and >95:5 d.r.) from the same starting materials by simply altering chiral Cu-Pybox complex and NHC combinations. The rich chemistry workable in the products enables the structurally diverse synthesis of chiral functional molecules and holds great potential in alkaloid synthesis, as showcased by the preparation of the key building block to access (-)-perophramidine.

Main Text

Contiguous carbon stereogenic centers prevalently distribute in complex natural products and important bioactive compounds, and their absolute and relative configurations commonly exert some impact on the shape of the structurally complex molecules, which are closely related to the properties and biological activities¹. Stereodivergent synthesis²⁻⁷, a direct access to all product stereoisomers incorporating vicinal stereogenic centers from the same set of starting materials, offers more opportunities for the investigation of structure-activity relationships to advance drug discovery and chemical biology study (Fig. 1a)^{1,8}. The recent decades have witnessed significant advances in cooperative catalysis, providing a preponderance of activation modes and stereochemical options to render asymmetric reactions⁹⁻¹³, and the robustness of each individual chiral catalyst allocates cooperative catalysis to enable stereodivergent synthesis. Carreira and coworkers first introduced and validated the concept by an asymmetric catalytic α -allylation of branched aldehydes¹⁴. All possible stereoisomers of the product were obtained by the orthogonal permutation of chiral amine and iridium complex of chiral phosphoramidite. Since this seminal work, substantial progress has been made on catalytic stereodivergent synthesis¹⁵⁻³³ based on the cooperative action of different catalytic principles. In particular, the asymmetric coupling event of transient nucleophiles bonded with either chiral organocatalysts or Lewis acids with electrophilic π -allyl Ir^{14-23,25-29}/Rh²⁴/Pd³⁰⁻³² intermediates has been intensively investigated and turns out to be the most general platform to establish stereodivergent synthesis (Fig. 1a). Still, while much has been accomplished, the exploration of chiral catalyst-coupled electrophiles beyond π -allyl metal complexes remains to be developed³³ and is greatly desirable for broadening the domain of stereodivergent catalytic synthesis.

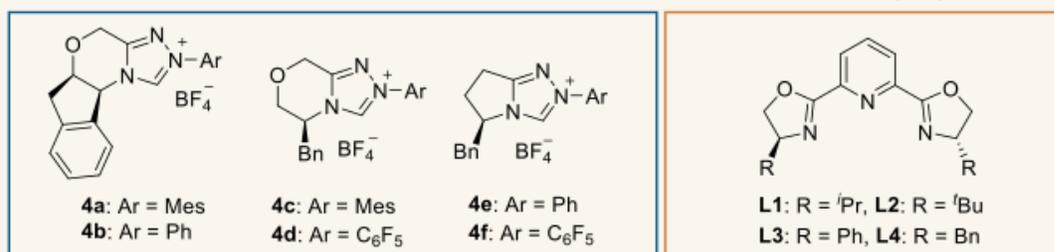
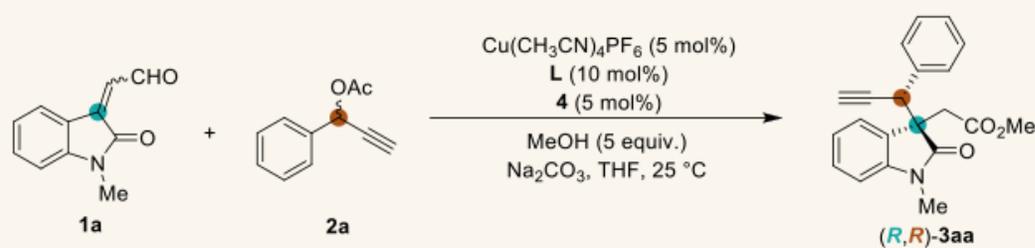
N-Heterocyclic carbene catalysis has seen appreciable research activity with the realization of abundant enantioselective transformations³⁴⁻³⁷. Recently, considerable efforts have been invested in the integration of NHC and transition metal catalysis³⁸⁻⁴⁰ to access new reactions^{22,23,41-49}. However, stereoselective

annulation reactions to produce lactones and lactams appear to be easily accessible and most successful, presumably due to the requirement for an intramolecular acyl transfer to a proximal nucleophile to facilitate the regeneration of the NHC catalyst (Fig. 1b). Over the past decades, copper-catalyzed asymmetric propargylic substitution reaction has proven to be a powerful method to assemble carbon-carbon and carbon-hetero bonds, wherein chiral ligands are employed to control the stereoselectivity (Fig. 1c)⁵⁰⁻⁵⁴. In this context, we anticipated that the coupling of the key Cu-allenylidene intermediate **I** and an NHC-bonded nucleophile **II**⁵⁵ using an external nucleophile as acyl acceptors⁵⁶ might occur, leading to an NHC/copper cooperatively catalyzed asymmetric propargylation process (Fig. 1d). More significantly, the chiral Cu-allenylidene species **I** would be an ideal electrophile with high local stereocontrol⁵⁰⁻⁵⁴, and thus presumably enables access to stereodivergent catalytic synthesis, in concert with the chiral NHC-mediated nucleophilic event. However, such a stereodivergent propargylation reaction has not been described, yet. As a consequence, success in stereodivergent action of Cu-allenylidene species with NHC-bonded nucleophiles would add a new dimension to asymmetric catalysis. Herein, we report the first stereodivergent propargylic alkylation reaction of propargylic acetates with isatin-derived enals enabled by cooperative catalysis of chiral NHCs and copper complexes to deliver oxindole derivatives with excellent diastereoselectivity and enantioselectivity. The orthogonal alteration of enantiomers of NHCs and copper catalysts allows access to all four stereoisomers of the products.

Results

Optimization studies. To test the validity of our hypothesis, we began our investigation into the stereoselective propargylic alkylation reaction of isatin-derived enal **1a** with propargylic acetate **2a** under NHC/copper cooperative catalysis (Table 1 and Tables S1-S6 in Supporting Information). As expected, the desired propargylation oxindole product (*R,R*)-**3aa** was obtained in 70% yield with 93:7 diastereomeric ratio (d.r.) and 96% enantiomeric excess (e.e.) through the synergy of a chiral NHC catalyst generated in situ from **4a** and a copper complex with a chiral pyridine bis(oxazoline) ligand (Pybox) **L1**, by using methanol as the nucleophile required for the catalyst turnover (entry 1). Screening of chiral organocatalysts (entries 1-6, and Table S1) revealed that the chiral NHC precatalyst **4a** appeared to be the most efficient Lewis base catalyst capable of delivering the highest diastereo- and enantioselectivities (entry 1). Copper salts had considerable effect on the reaction performance and Cu(CH₃CN)₄PF₆ was identified as the optimal metal catalyst precursor (Table S2). The evaluation of Pybox **L2-L4** and other ligands (entries 7-9, and Table S3) found that the combination of chiral NHC precatalyst **4a** with Pybox **L3** led to a significant enhancement in the stereoselectivity (entry 8). Either base or temperature also exerts impact on the reaction (Tables S4 and S5). The variation of solvents indicated that the reaction gave the best results in tetrahydrofuran (entry 11) as compared to that in any other counterparts tested (entries 8, 10, 12 and Table S6). Control experiments verified the necessity of each member of the combined catalyst system (entries 13-15), thus less than 5% yield was observed for the desired product in the absence of any of the NHC precatalyst, copper, and Pybox ligand.

Substrates scope with enals. The substrate scope of the asymmetric propargylic substitution reaction with respect to enals was initially investigated under optimized conditions (Fig. 2). The isatin-derived enals with different nitrogen protecting groups were found to be suitable substrates and afforded corresponding products **3ba-3da** in high yields and with excellent levels of stereoselectivity (>95:5 d.r. and >99% e.e. for all). The presence of either electron-withdrawing or electron-donating substituents on the isatin ring was allowed to give corresponding products **3ea-3ma** in good yields and with excellent diastereo- and enantioselectivities (up to >95:5 d.r. and >99% e.e.).

Table 1 | Reaction optimization

| Entry ^a | 4 | Ligand | Solvent | Yield (%) | d.r. | e.e. (%) |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-------|----------|
| 1 | 4a | L1 | Toluene | 70 | 93:7 | 96 |
| 2 | 4b | L1 | Toluene | 20 | 87:13 | 94 |
| 3 | 4c | L1 | Toluene | 76 | 92:8 | 92 |
| 4 | 4d | L1 | Toluene | 74 | 67:33 | 29 |
| 5 | 4e | L1 | Toluene | 22 | 71:29 | 59 |
| 6 | 4f | L1 | Toluene | 83 | 50:50 | 18 |
| 7 | 4a | L2 | Toluene | 42 | 60:40 | 73 |
| 8 | 4a | L3 | Toluene | 51 | >95:5 | 99 |
| 9 | 4a | L4 | Toluene | 39 | 81:19 | 87 |
| 10 | 4a | L3 | DCM | 47 | >95:5 | 99 |
| 11 | 4a | L3 | THF | 79 (77) | >95:5 | >99 |
| 12 | 4a | L3 | MeOH | 22 | 73:27 | 84 |
| 13 | - | L3 | THF | n.d. | - | - |
| 14 ^e | 4a | - | THF | n.d. | - | - |
| 15 | 4a | - | THF | <5 | - | - |

^aReaction conditions: $\text{Cu}(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_4\text{PF}_6$ (5 mol%) and pyridine bis(oxazoline) ligand **L** (10 mol%) were stirred in solvent (0.5 mL) at 25 °C for 1 h, then NHC precatalyst **4** (5 mol%), **1a** (0.15 mmol), **2a** (0.1 mmol), MeOH (0.5 mmol), Na_2CO_3 (0.1 mmol) and solvent (0.5 mL) were added to the reaction mixture and stirred for 12 h under N_2 . ^bThe yield was determined by ^1H NMR spectroscopy (yield of isolated product given within parentheses). ^cThe diastereomeric ratio (d.r.) was determined by ^1H NMR spectroscopy. ^dThe enantiomeric excess (e.e.) was determined by HPLC. ^eIn the absence of $\text{Cu}(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_4\text{PF}_6$. Mes = mesityl, DCM = dichloromethane, THF = tetrahydrofuran, n.d. = not detected.

Substrates scope with enals. The substrate scope of the asymmetric propargylic substitution reaction with respect to enals was initially investigated under optimized conditions (Fig. 2). The isatin-derived enals with different nitrogen protecting groups were found to be suitable substrates and afforded corresponding products **3ba-3da** in high yields and with excellent levels of stereoselectivity (>95:5 d.r. and >99% e.e. for all). The presence of either electron-withdrawing or electron-donating substituents on the isatin ring was allowed to give corresponding products **3ea-3ma** in good yields and with excellent diastereo- and enantioselectivities (up to >95:5 d.r. and >99% e.e.).

Substrates scope with propargylic acetates. Substituted propargylic acetates were then examined under the optimized reaction conditions (Fig. 3). A broad range of propargylic acetates **2** bearing electron-withdrawing or electron-donating substituents on *meta*- or *para*-position of the benzene ring were well tolerated and gave the desired products **3ab-3ai** in high yields and the excellent stereoselectivities. In addition, the presence of *ortho*-substituent at the aryl group of propargylic acetates also underwent an efficient and stereoselective coupling reaction (**3aj-3al**). Moreover, the asymmetric reaction of both 2-naphthyl and 3-indolyl propargyl acetates proceeded smoothly and furnished the corresponding products (**3am** and **3an**) with >95:5 d.r. and 99% e.e.

Diastereodivergent propargylic alkylations. The possibility to access diastereodivergent propargylic alkylation reaction of various isatin-derived enals **1** with propargylic acetates **2** was investigated by using a combination of chiral NHC precatalyst **4a** and the enantiomer of chiral pyridine bis(oxazoline) ligand (*ent*-**L3**) (Fig. 4). To our delight, diastereomers of **3ca**, **3ka**, **3ab**, **3ac**, **3ad**, **3ae**, **3ag**, and **3am** were all obtained in good yields and with excellent stereoselectivities under the optimal reaction conditions.

Stereodivergent propargylic alkylation process. We then set out to explore the stereodivergence of the NHC/Cu cooperatively catalyzed propargylic alkylation process. As shown in Fig. 5, in the presence of the pairwise combination of NHC/Cu catalysts, both phenyl and 2-naphthyl propargylic acetates (**2a** and **2m**) reacted smoothly with isatin-derived enal **1a** to give all four stereoisomers of the corresponding products (**3aa** and **3am**) in good yields and with excellent diastereo- and enantioselectivities. The absolute configurations of (*R,R*)-**3aa** and (*R,S*)-**3aa** were determined by X-ray crystallography.

Discussion

To get insight into the reaction mechanism, a series of experiments on the propargylic alkylation reaction between isatin-derived enal **1a** and propargylic acetate **2a** were carried out with different catalyst ratios of Cu:Pybox **L3**:NHC **4a** ranging from 5:10:5 to 50:100:5 (Fig. 6a, see Supporting Information, Table S7 for details). The increase in the amount of copper catalyst did not affect the stereochemistry of the product (*R,R*)-**3aa** (>95:5 d.r., 99% e.e. for all), even when the amount of copper catalyst was tenfold that of the NHC catalyst (Cu:Pybox **L3**:NHC **4a** = 50:100:5). These results indicated that the catalytic performance of NHC **4a** involved in the organocatalytic cycle was not affected by the presence of excess amounts of the copper catalyst, even if the hybrid complex [Cu^I(**L3**)(**4a**)] was formed^{44,49}. ESI-MS analysis of the crude mixture of the standard reaction implied the existence of [Cu^I(**L3**)(**4a**)] complex (see Supporting Information for details). Next, we searched for nonlinear effects using achiral Pybox ligand and chiral NHC precatalyst **4a** with different optical purities (see Supporting Information, Table S8 for details). As depicted in Fig. 6b, the linear relationship between the e.e. values of **4a** and those of the oxindole product (*R,R*)-**3aa** indicated that one molecule of NHC catalyst got involved in the stereochemical control events. These results clearly demonstrated that one molecular of NHC working as an organocatalyst was involved in the enantio-determining step, and the coordination event between NHC and copper center might exist^{42,47,49,57,58}, however, had little effect on the stereochemical control. Based on our experimental results, a plausible reaction pathway is proposed and summarized in Fig 6c. In the copper catalytic cycle,

the chiral copper complex⁵⁹⁻⁶¹ interacts with the propargylic acetate **2a** and forms a copper(I) alkyne π -complex **I**. The subsequent deprotonation and elimination of an acetyl group deliver Cu-allenylidene complex **II**. Meanwhile, in the organocatalytic cycle, the addition of the NHC catalyst **4a** to the isatin-derived enal **1a** gives the vinyl Breslow intermediate **III**, which attacks at the C γ atom of **II** and gives the corresponding Cu-acetylide complex **V**. The chiral NHC catalyst and the copper complex work cooperatively in the propargylic alkylation process and allow independent control of each chiral center, which is recognized as the key to success for achieving stereodivergent synthesis²⁻⁸. Finally, the alcoholysis with MeOH completes the catalytic cycle to give the adduct **3aa** and regenerates both catalysts.

The current process is highly reliable and scalable, and thus, a gram-scale reaction of **1a** and **2a** proceeds smoothly to generate (*R,R*)-**3aa** with maintained reaction efficiency and stereoselectivity in comparison with the small-scale process (Fig. 7a). The highly enantioenriched oxindole products are highly synthetically useful and can be elaborated to complex molecules via classical and easily operational transformations (Fig. 7a). Sonogashira coupling introduced an aryl group onto (*R,R*)-**3aa** to afford **5**. Hydrogenation of the alkyne group over Pd(OH)₂/C catalyst led to an alkyl-substituted product **6** in 98% yield and >99% e.e. Upon being treated with TsN₃, 1,2,3-triazole substituted oxindole **7** was furnished in 99% yield and with maintained enantiopurity. Reduction of (*R,R*)-**3aa** with LiAlH₄ in THF led to a furoindoline **8**. Due to the intriguing oxindole structural feature established through this method, we sought to explore its further synthetic applications toward the synthesis of related natural alkaloids (Fig. 7b). Starting from the enal **1n** and propargylic acetate **2o**, the oxindole **3no** was obtained in good yield and stereoselectivity. Reduction of the ester group of **3no** with LiBH₄ furnished the corresponding primary alcohol **9** in a 60% yield. The hydroxyl group of **9** was then protected with the TBS group to afford **10**. The following Lindlar reduction of **10** delivered compound **11** in 93% yield and 94% e.e., which could be applied in the total synthesis of (-)-perophpramide⁶².

In summary, we have demonstrated that the synergistic catalysis of chiral copper complexes and NHCs can enable highly efficient stereodivergent synthesis, leading to the first stereodivergent propargylic alkylation of isatin-derived enals and propargylic acetates that provides a diverse set of oxindole derivatives bearing chiral quaternary stereocenters with a high level of enantiocontrol. All four possible stereoisomers of the resulting products containing two contiguous stereocenters are accessible by simple permutations of the enantiomers of the optimal copper catalysts and NHC catalysts. The structural modulation of products works well to allow the structurally diverse synthesis of chiral functional molecules and key chiral intermediate to access (-)-perophpramide. More importantly, the stereodivergent nucleophilic addition of chiral N-heterocyclic carbene-activated intermediates to the electrophilic Cu-allenylidenes would offer new opportunities to the field of asymmetric cooperative catalysis.

Data availability

All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in the published Article and Supplementary Information. Crystallographic data for the structures reported in this Article have been deposited at the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, under deposition numbers CCDC 2094612 ((*R,R*)-**3aa**) and 2094609 ((*R,S*)-**3aa**). Copies of the data can be obtained free of charge via <https://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/structures/>.

Declarations

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Author Contributions

Y.H.W., Z.J.Z. and S.L. performed and analyzed the experimental studies. L.Z.G. and J.S. conceived and supervised the project. All authors analyzed the data and wrote the manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

Additional Information

Supplementary information and chemical compound information are available in the online version of the paper. Reprints and permission information are available online at <http://www.nature.com/reprints/>.

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Figures

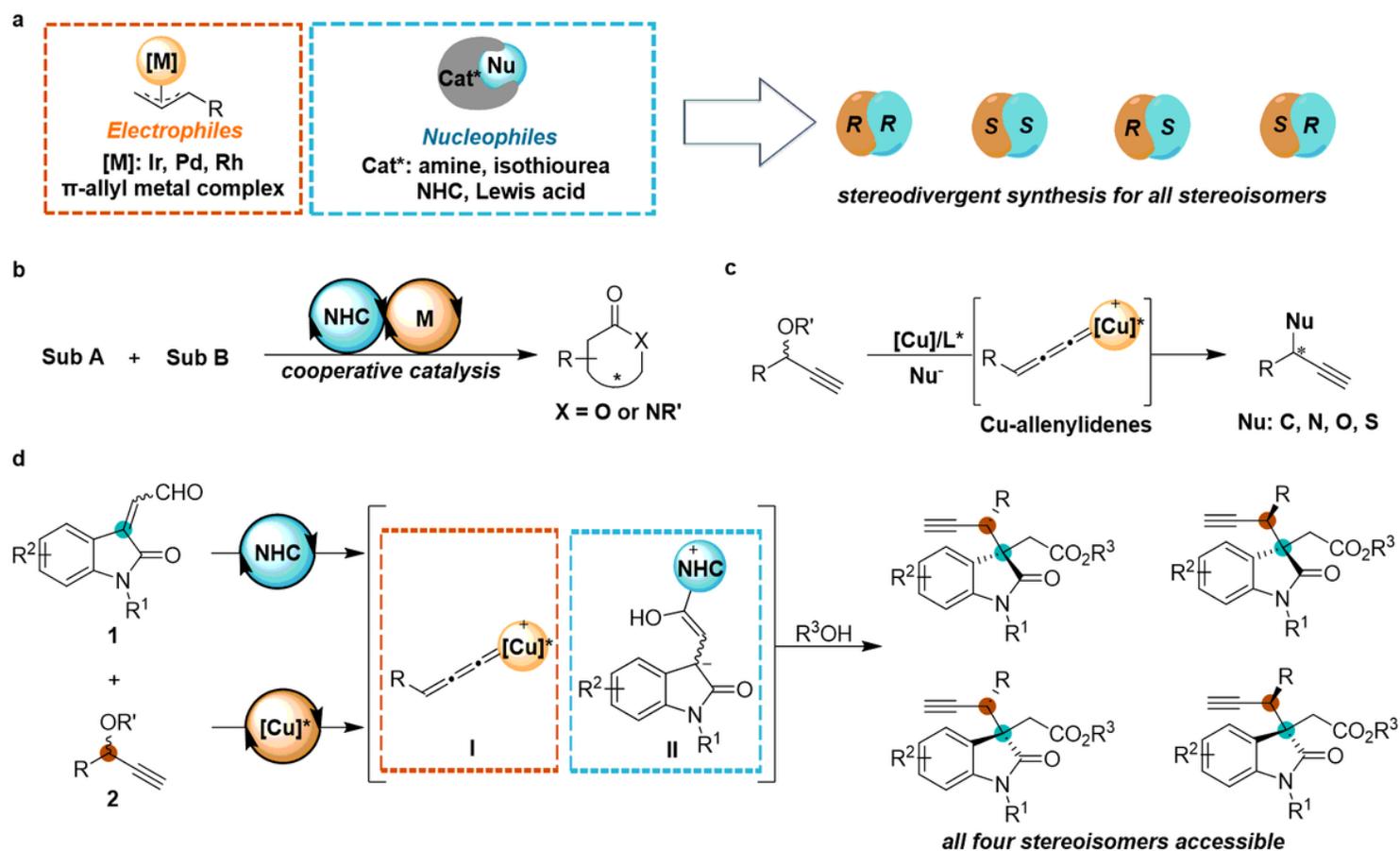


Figure 1

Stereodivergent synthesis via dual catalysis. a, Representative stereodivergent synthesis via cooperative catalysis, chiral catalyst (Cat*). b, NHC/transition metal cooperatively catalyzed enantioselective annulation reactions, substrate (sub). c, Asymmetric propargylic substitution reactions mediated by chiral

Cu-allenylidene complexes. d, This work: The first stereodivergent propargylation of enals via cooperative NHC/copper catalysis, leading to all four stereoisomers with excellent optical purity.

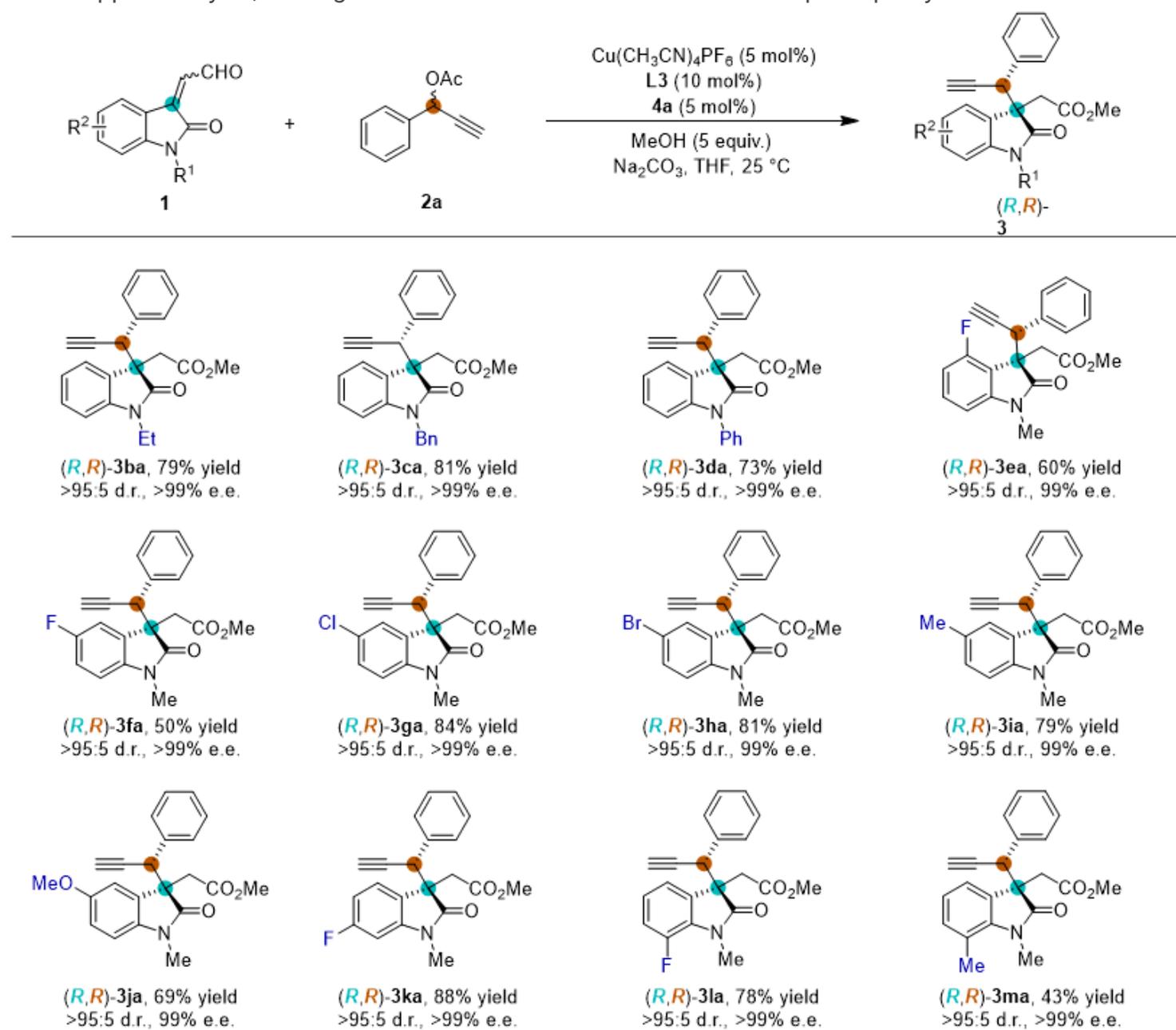


Figure 2

Substrate scope of isatin-derived enals. Reaction conditions: $\text{Cu}(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_4\text{PF}_6$ (5 mol%) and pyridine bis(oxazoline) ligand L3 (10 mol%) were stirred in THF (0.5 mL) at 25 °C for 1 h, then NHC pre-catalyst 4a (5 mol%), 1 (0.15 mmol), 2a (0.1 mmol), MeOH (0.5 mmol), Na_2CO_3 (0.1 mmol) and THF (0.5 mL) were added to the reaction mixture and stirred for 12 h under N_2 . Diastereomeric ratio (d.r.) was determined by ^1H NMR spectroscopic analysis. Isolated yields. The enantiomeric excess (e.e.) was determined by HPLC.

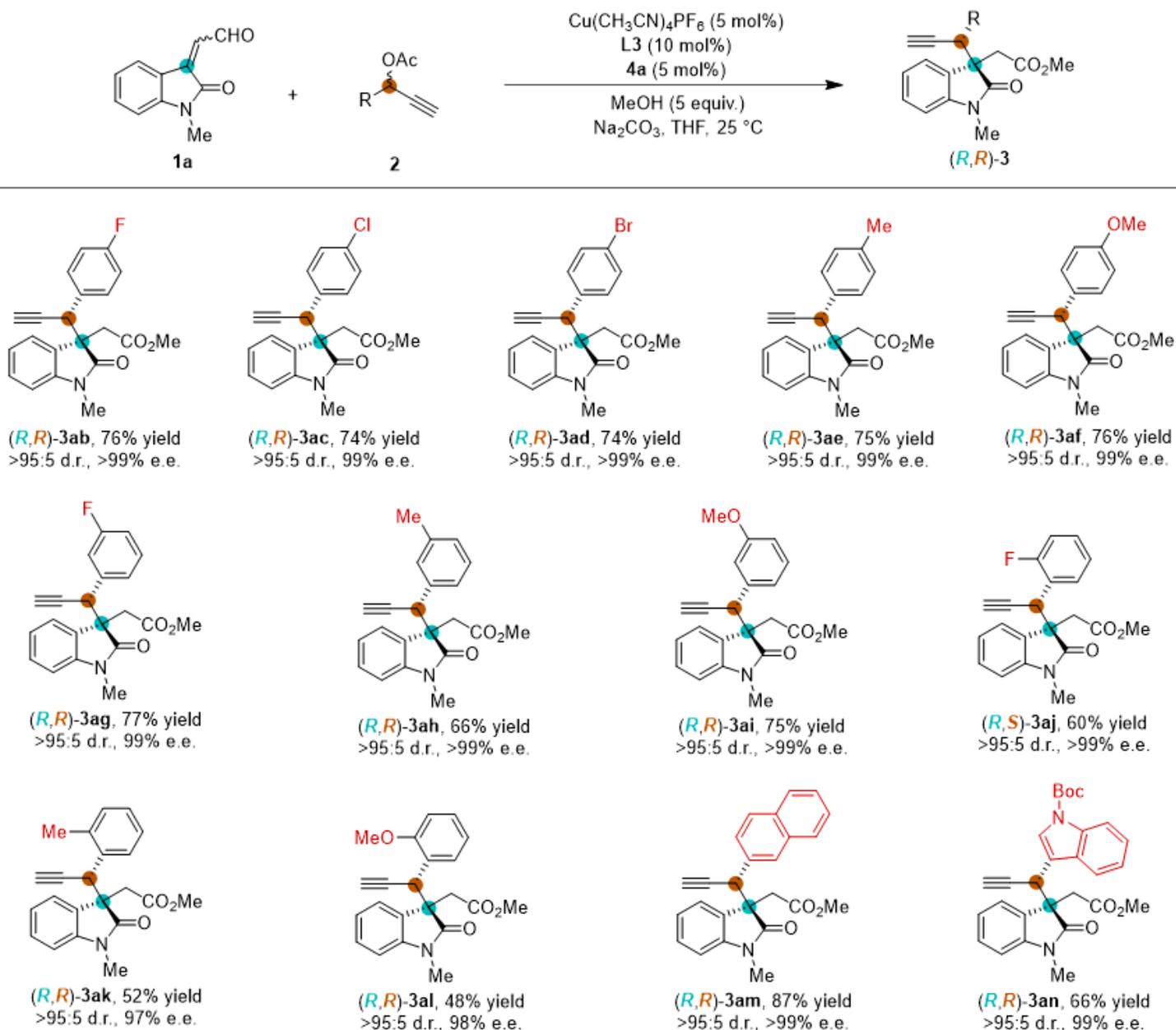


Figure 3

Substrate scope of propargylic acetates. Reaction conditions: $\text{Cu}(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_4\text{PF}_6$ (5 mol%) and pyridine bis(oxazoline) ligand **L3** (10 mol%) were stirred in THF (0.5 mL) at 25 °C for 1 h, then NHC precatalyst **4a** (5 mol%), **1a** (0.15 mmol), **2** (0.1 mmol), MeOH (0.5 mmol), Na_2CO_3 (0.1 mmol) and THF (0.5 mL) were added to the reaction mixture and stirred for 12 h under N_2 . Diastereomeric ratio (d.r.) was determined by ^1H NMR spectroscopic analysis. Isolated yields. The enantiomeric excess (e.e.) was determined by HPLC.

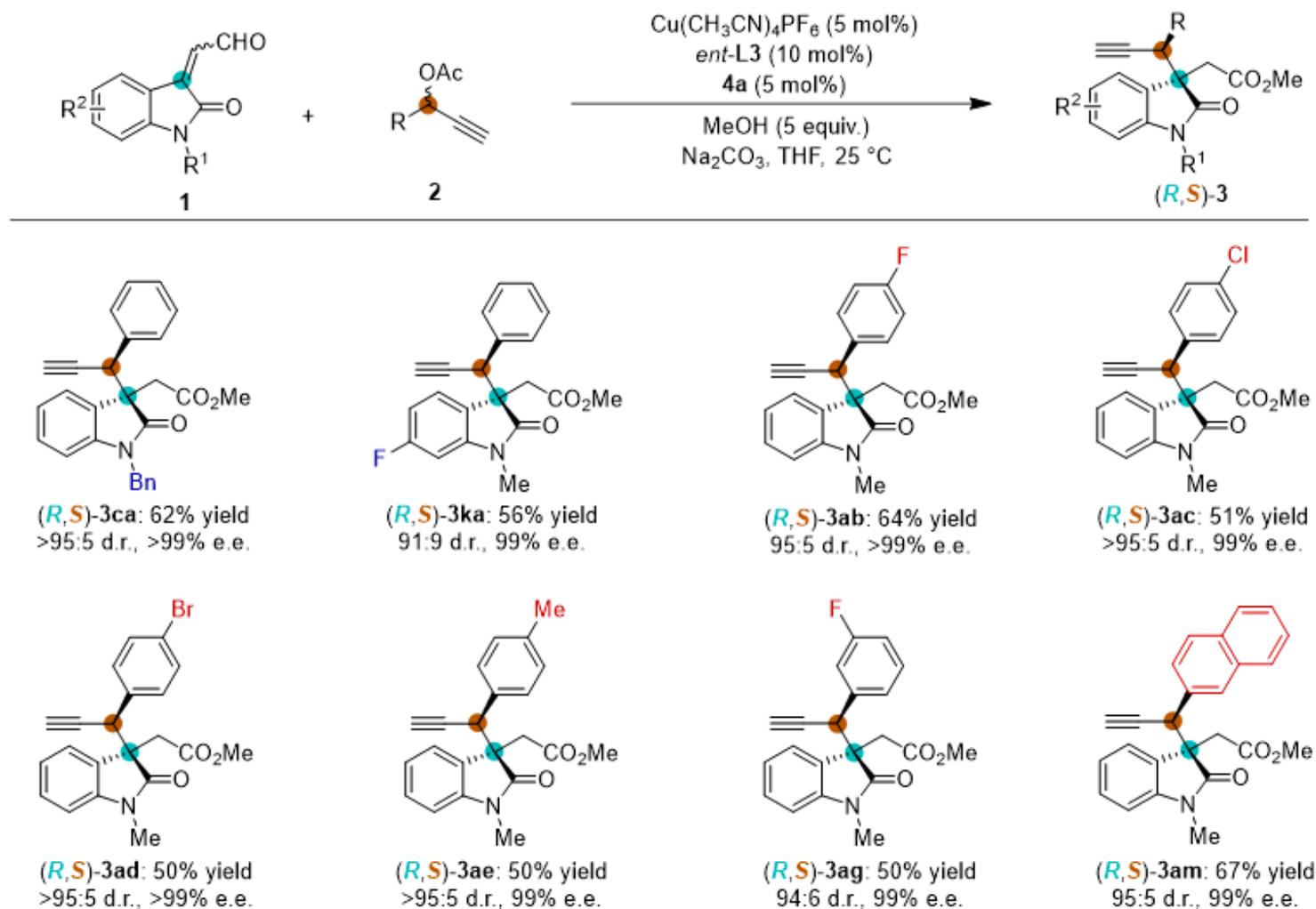


Figure 4

Demonstration of diastereodivergence. Reaction conditions: $\text{Cu}(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_4\text{PF}_6$ (5 mol%) and pyridine bis(oxazoline) ligand ent-L3 (10 mol%) were stirred in THF (0.5 mL) at 25 °C for 1 h, then NHC precatalyst **4a** (5 mol%), **1** (0.15 mmol), **2** (0.1 mmol), MeOH (0.5 mmol), Na_2CO_3 (0.1 mmol) and THF (0.5 mL) were added to the reaction mixture and stirred for 12 h under N_2 . Diastereomeric ratio (d.r.) was determined by ^1H NMR spectroscopic analysis. Isolated yields. The enantiomeric excess (e.e.) was determined by HPLC.

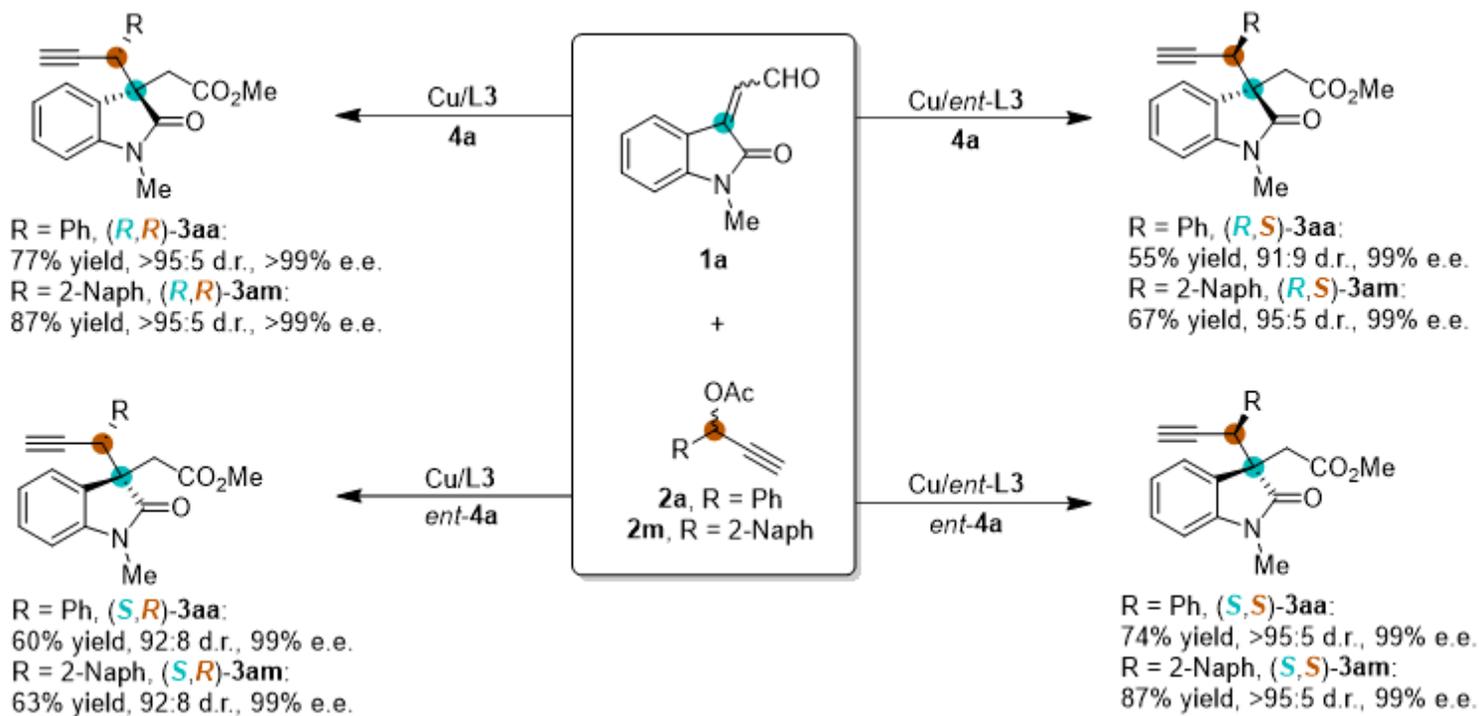


Figure 5

Stereodivergent synthesis of all four stereoisomers of oxindoles 3aa and 3am via cooperative NHC/Cu catalysis. Reaction conditions: Cu(CH₃CN)₄PF₆ (5 mol%) and pyridine bis(oxazoline) ligand L3 or ent-L3 (10 mol%) were stirred in THF (0.5 mL) at 25 °C for 1 h, then NHC precatalyst 4a or ent-4a (5 mol%), 1a (0.15 mmol), 2 (0.1 mmol), MeOH (0.5 mmol), Na₂CO₃ (0.1 mmol) and THF (0.5 mL) were added to the reaction mixture and stirred for 12 h under N₂. Diastereomeric ratio (d.r.) was determined by ¹H NMR spectroscopic analysis. Isolated yields. The enantiomeric excess (e.e.) was determined by HPLC.

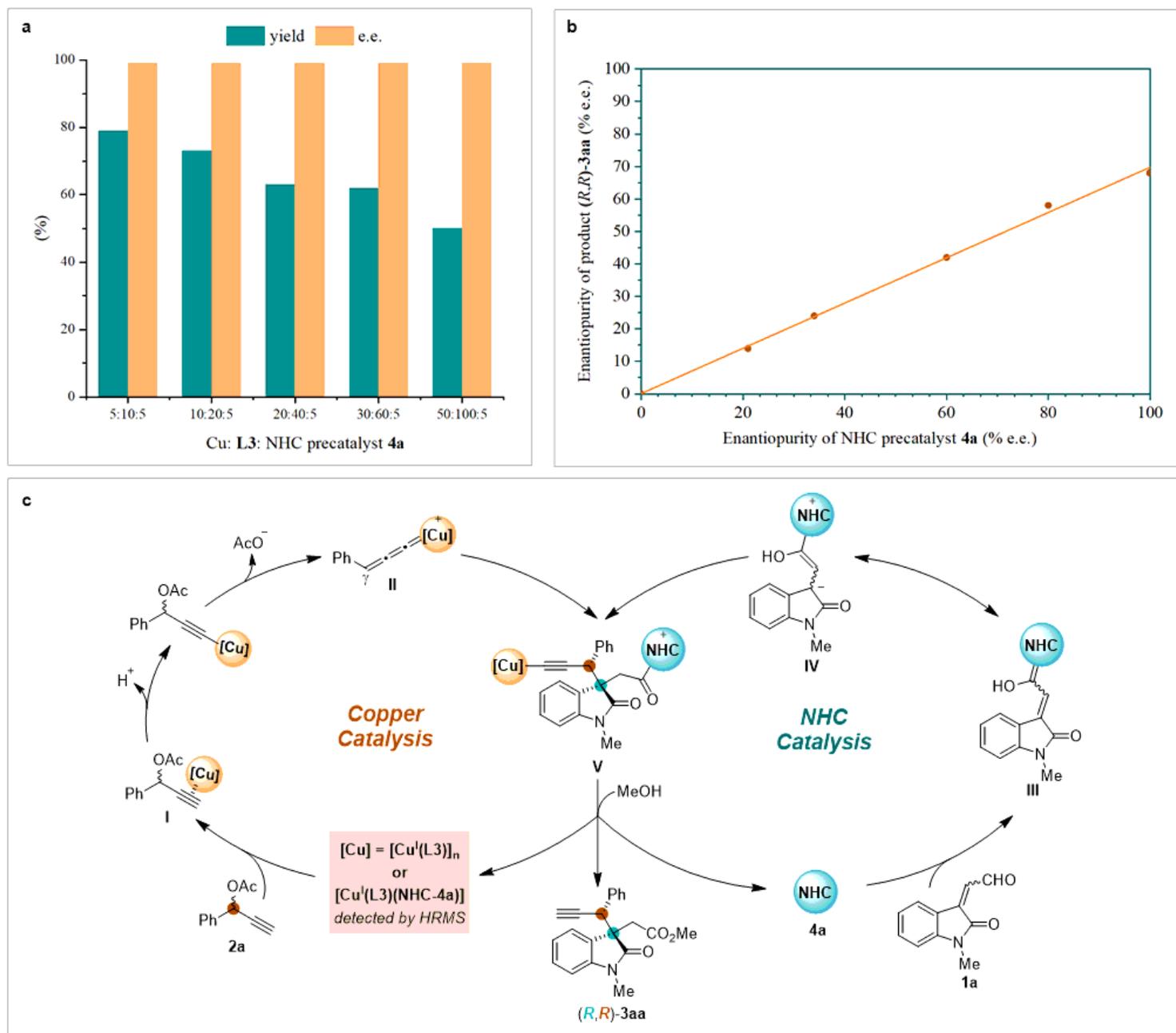


Figure 6

Mechanistic investigation and proposed catalytic cycles. a, Reaction outcomes with different catalyst loadings. b, Nonlinear experiments. c, Proposed catalytic cycles.

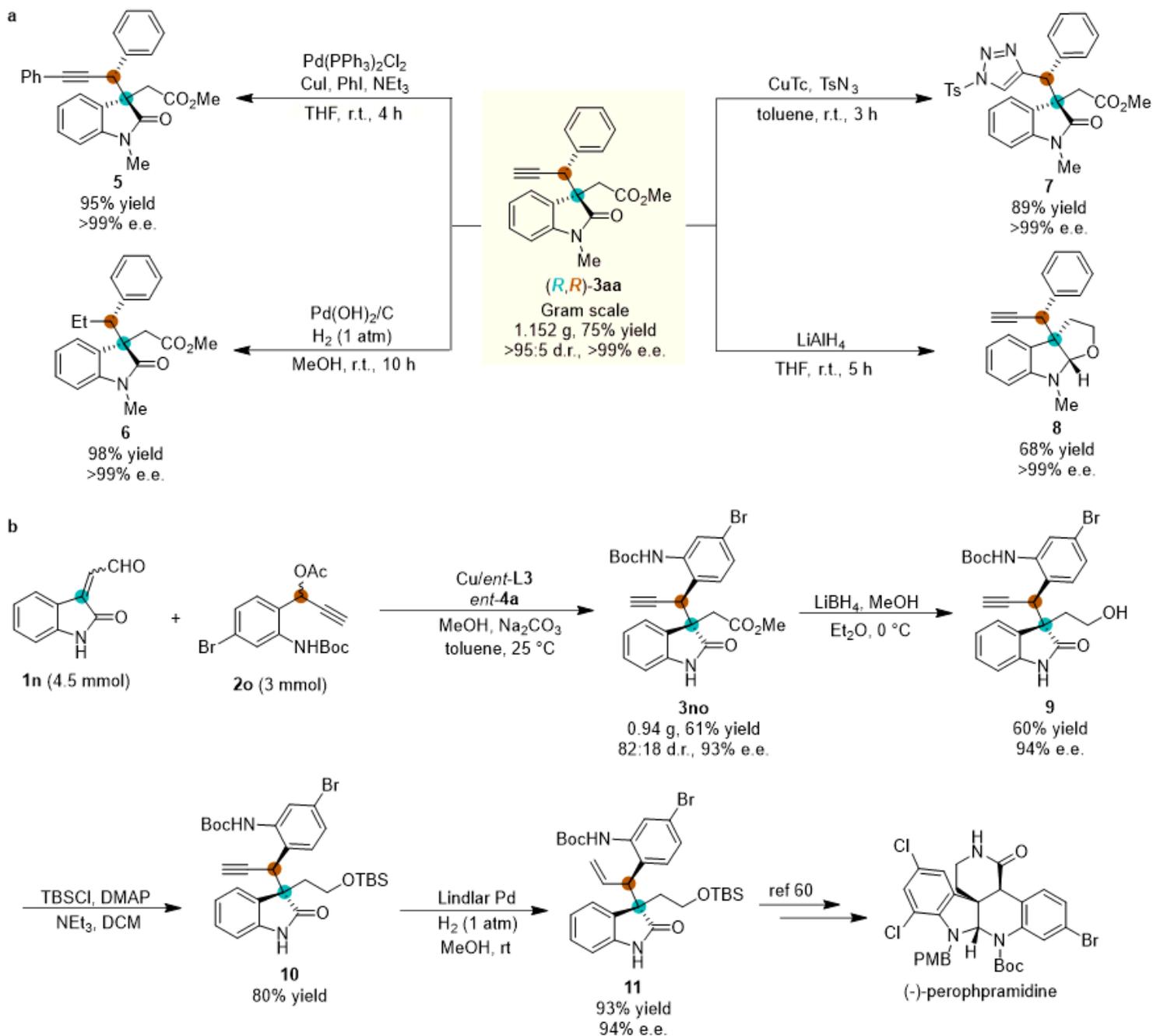


Figure 7

Scale-up reaction and synthetic transformations. a, Gram-scale process and functional group transformations. b, Preparation of synthetic precursors for (-)-perophramidine. See Supporting Information for experimental details.

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