Catalytic asymmetric synthesis of enantiopure isoprenoid building blocks: application in the synthesis of apple leafminer pheromones†

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The first catalytic asymmetric procedure capable of preparing all 4 diastereoisomers (ee > 99%, de > 98%) of a versatile saturated isoprenoid building block was developed and the value of this new method was demonstrated in its application to the concise total synthesis of two pheromones.

The saturated isoprenoid unit is a central theme in many natural products including pheromones, vitamins, marine natural products, and archaebacterial lipids. Isoprenoid based building blocks (Fig. 1) therefore constitute a major synthetic challenge to the field of total synthesis. Current methods to synthesize such building blocks include chiral pool strategies, enzymatic desymmetrization protocols and chiral auxiliary based approaches. However, all of these methods are inherently multistep and either incapable of delivering all diastereoisomers or use a stoichiometric amount of chiral material. As for asymmetric catalytic methods, only two examples have been reported in the literature. In 1987 Noyori employed a Ru-binap complex in the asymmetric hydrogenation of allylic alcohols to synthesize a C15 chain containing a saturated syn-isoprenoid unit as present in the vitamins E and K. More recently, Negishi developed an elegant Zr-catalyzed enantioselective carboalumination to prepare such compounds. It should be noted though, that in both cases only the syn-isoprenoid unit has been synthesized and that one end of the molecule is restricted to a saturated alkyl chain.

In order to avoid these constraints in synthetic flexibility and stereocontrol, we have focused on a more general applicable method towards enantiopure saturated isoprenoid units. Herein we report a catalytic method which allows, for the first time, the synthesis of all 4 diastereoisomers (ee > 99%, de > 98%) of a versatile isoprenoid building block, capable of functionalization at both terminae (Fig. 1). Furthermore, we demonstrate the synthetic usefulness of the acquired building blocks by an application in the total synthesis of two pheromones.

Our method is based on the Cu-phosphoramidite catalyzed asymmetric conjugate addition of dialkylzinc reagents to cyclic substrates, developed in our group. We anticipated that this protocol, used iteratively in the conjugate addition of Me2Zn to cycloocta-2,7-diene (2) followed by oxidative ring opening (Fig. 2), would enable the rapid assembly of enantiopure syn- and anti-isoprenoid building blocks. However, as depicted in Fig. 2, quenching of the zinc enolate after the second conjugate addition with a proton source would result in a meso compound in case of the cis-adduct. To avoid a racemic product after ring opening, a procedure was developed, involving in situ trapping of the zinc enolate as a silyl enol ether and subsequent ring opening via ozonolysis (Scheme 1).

Cycloocta-2,7-diene (2) was prepared from cyclooctanone in one step via oxidation with IBX as described by Nicolaou et al. Conjugate addition of Me2Zn to 2 yielded 3 (ee > 99%) in 85% yield using 5 mol% catalyst, 5.0 eq. Me2Zn and slow addition of the substrate to the reaction mixture over 5 h. When standard conditions were employed (2.5 mol% catalyst, 1.5 eq. Me2Zn), a significant amount of side product (4) was formed due to Michael addition of the zinc-enolate to the substrate (Scheme 1). In the second conjugate addition this side reaction was sufficiently suppressed.

Fig. 1 General structure of the saturated isoprenoid unit and structures of all diastereoisomers of the isoprenoid building block prepared by asymmetric catalysis.

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: detailed experimental procedures and spectroscopic (1H and 13C NMR) and analytical data of all compounds in Schemes 1 and 2. Chiral GC-methods for determination of ee and de of compounds 3 and 5. See http://www.rsc.org/suppdata/cc/b4/b419268k/

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Fig. 2 General strategy for synthesizing enantiopure saturated isoprenoid building blocks; problem of formation of a meso compound.
suppressed by slow addition of the substrate allowing for the use of 2.5 mol% of catalyst. In the case of the trans-attack, quenching the reaction with TMSOTf in the presence of Et2N and TMEDA resulted in quantitative formation of the corresponding silyl enol ether (95% conversion as determined by 1H–NMR) with excellent overall yield of 38%. It should be emphasized, that the resulting excellent ee (99%) from 2,12 h.

To demonstrate the synthetic versatility of this catalytic approach, it was employed in the total synthesis (Scheme 2) of a range of natural products. As a first step, the primary alcohol was converted into the tosylate 7 in 95% yield. Crude 7 was then treated with DIBAH to give the primary alcohol 8 in 94% yield. Subsequent chain elongation by reaction with a large excess of n-propylmagnesium bromide (16 eq.) in the presence of a stoichiometric amount of CuBr–SM2 gave 9 in excellent yield (99%).19 After conversion of the hydroxyl moiety of 9 into a tosyl group (10, 94%), the product was applied in coupling reactions with 6-heptylamidobrome and hexylmagnesium bromide in the presence of CuBr–SM2, to give 11 and 12, respectively, with full conversion.20 Further applications of this strategy are currently under investigation in our laboratory.

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Notes and references

Scheme 2 Synthesis of apple leafminer pheromones. (a) n-TsCl, pyridine, 0 °C, 12 h; (b) DIBAH (5.0 eq.), Et2O, −78 °C, 30 min; (c) CuBr–SM2 (1.0 eq.), n-PrMgBr (16 eq.), THF, −78 °C to 0 °C, 12 h; (d) CuBr–SM2 (21 mol%), 6-heptylamidobrome (4.0 eq.), THF, −78 °C to 0 °C, 12 h; (e) CuBr–SM2 (31 mol%), n-hexylmagnesium bromide (5.7 eq.), THF, −78 °C to 0 °C, 12 h.

Materials and methods
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13 Partial racemization of the cis-adduct 5b upon use of TMSOTf is probably due to the fact that TMSOTf is reactive enough to convert small quantities of (meso) ketone into racemic 5b while TMSCl is not.

14 The main loss of product occurred in the purification of 5a/5b due to volatility of the silyl enol ethers. Therefore, CH₂Cl₂ was the solvent of choice in the second 1,4-addition, even though toluene gave similar conversions and equally high ee’s and de’s.

15 In this case the prime loss of product was due to oxidation of the aldehyde in the ozonolysis step.

16 (7S)-3, (3S,7S)-1a and (3S,7R)-1b were isolated in comparable yield, ee and de as compared to their enantiomers.


19 The use of catalytic amounts of CuBr-SMe₂ or Li₂CuCl₄ and a smaller excess of Grignard reagent (5 eq.) was less successful, with incomplete reaction after 12 h and partial exchange of the tosyl group by bromide.

20 12 was not separated from dodecane, which resulted from homocoupling of the Grignard. The estimated yield (GC) of 12 was 70%.