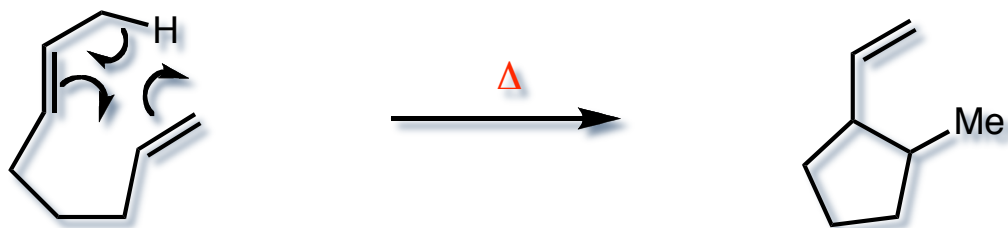
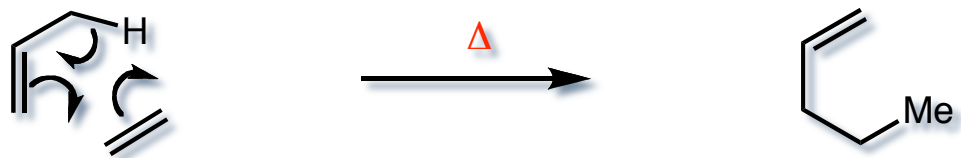


The Alder-Ene Reaction



MacMillan Group Meeting
5-20-09
by
Anthony Casarez

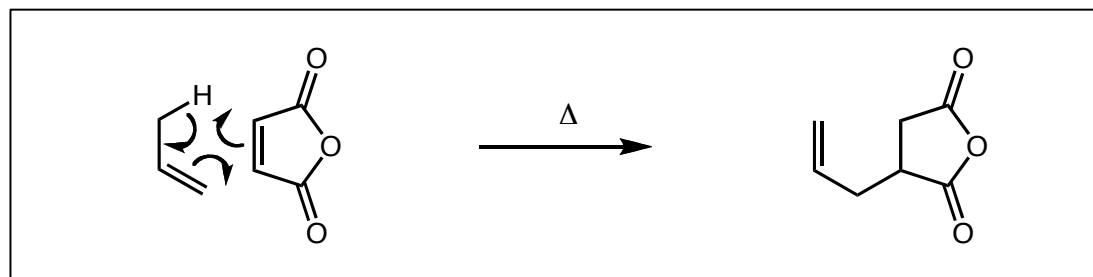
Kurt Alder



- Born: Königshütte, Upper Silesia in southern Poland, on the 10th of July 1902.
- Education: Began chemistry at the University of Berlin in 1922 then finished his PhD in 1926 at the University of Kiel for work supervised by Otto Diels.
- Notable Award: Nobel Prize in Chemistry (1950) with Otto Diels for the 4 + 2 cycloaddition (Diels-Alder) discovered in 1928.



A Pericyclic Reaction



Alder, K.; Pascher, F.; Schmitz, A. *Ber. Dtsch. Chem. Ges.* **1943**, 76, 27.

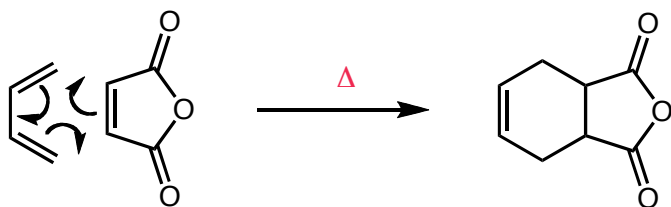
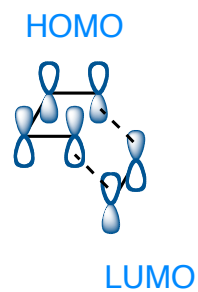
- Direct translated quote:

“It is concluded that the addition occurs at the carbon atom adjacent to the double bond (ene). During the course of the reaction a hydrogen atom is detached and transposed to the region of the maleic acid anhydride (enophile).”

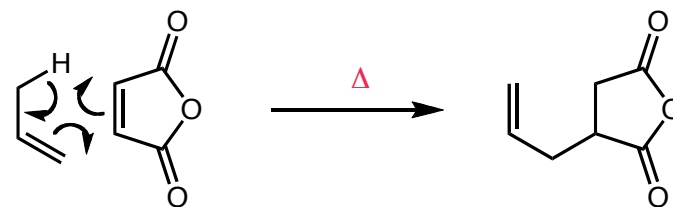
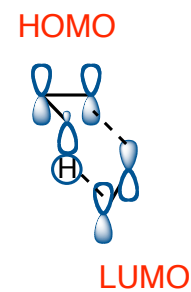
- Dr. Alder was unaware that his discovery was mechanistically very similar to the Diels-Alder which would later win him the Nobel Prize.

Mechanistic Comparison

■ Diels-Alder



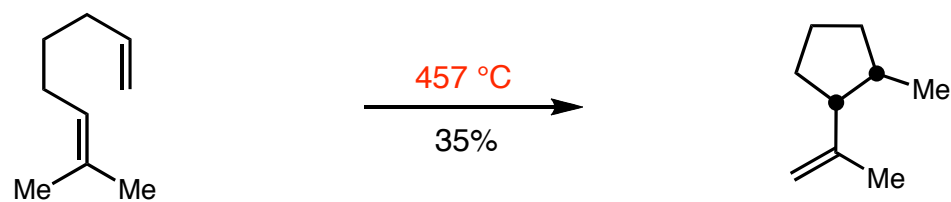
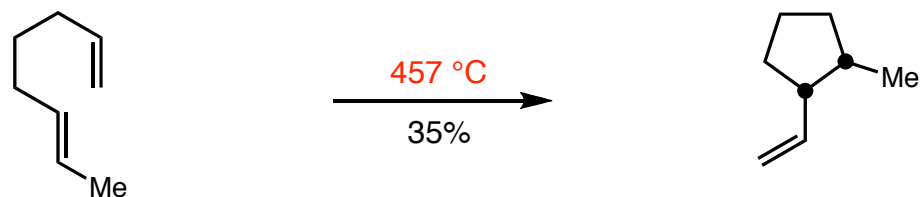
■ Alder-Ene



- Normally, both transformations occur with the **HOMO** of the diene/ene and the **LUMO** of the dienophile/enophile. **Lewis acids also work to catalyze the Alder-ene reaction.**

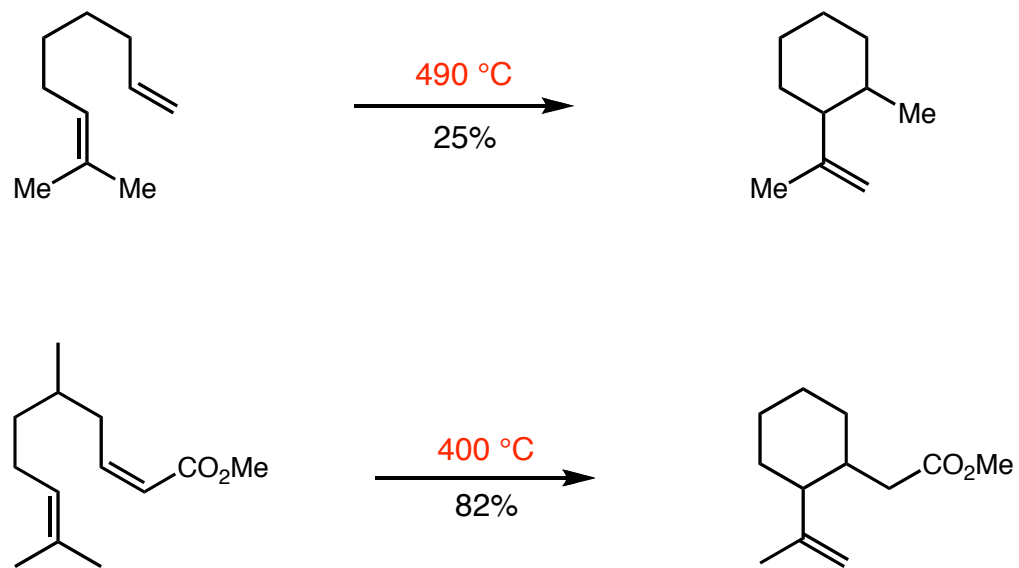
In the Beginning

■ Thermal Alder-ene



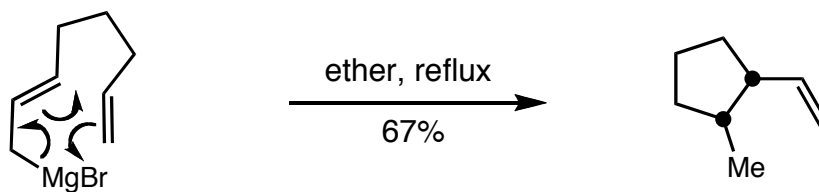
In the Beginning

■ Thermal Alder-ene



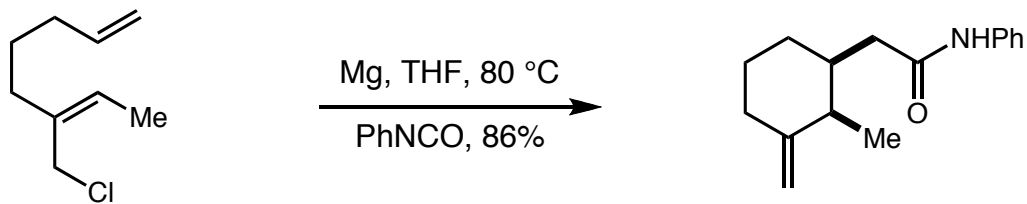
The Metallo-Ene

■ Type I



Felkin et al. *Tetrahedron Lett.*, **1972**, 22, 2285.

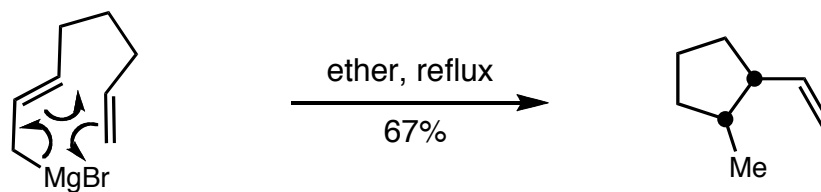
■ Type II



Oppolzer et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **1982**, 104, 6476.

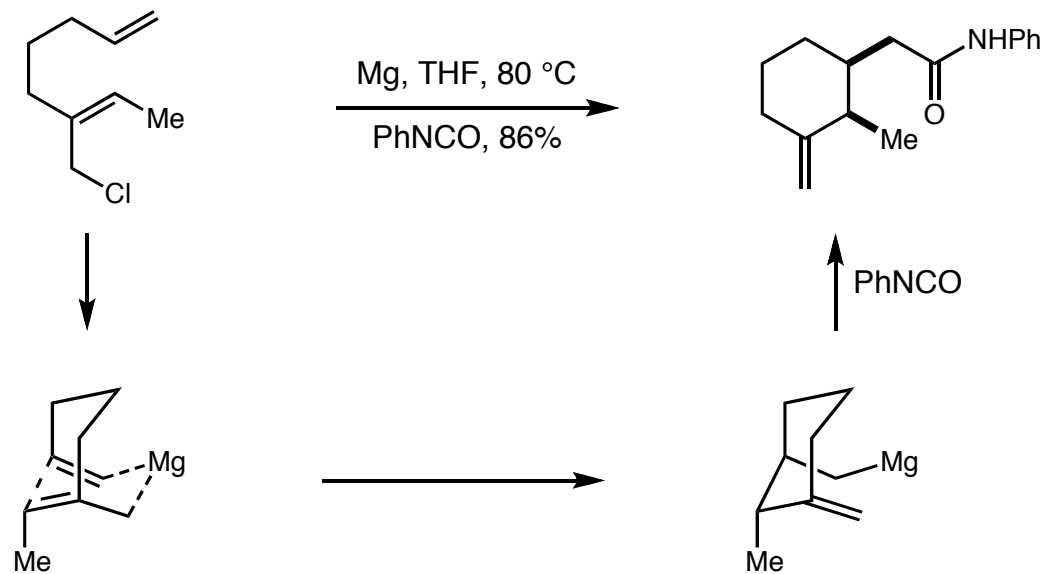
The Metallo-Ene

■ Type I



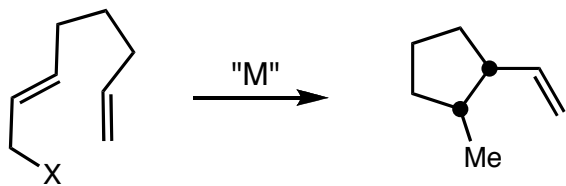
Felkin et al. *Tetrahedron Lett.*, **1972**, 22, 2285.

■ Type II



The Metallo-Ene: $M = \text{Mg}, \text{Li}, \text{Zn}$

Type I

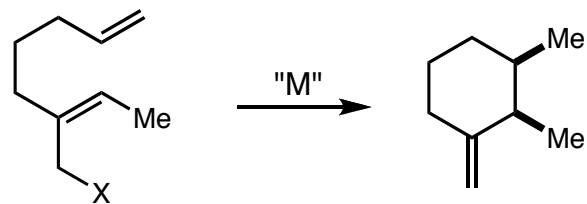


Ring formation: $5 > 6 \gg 7$

Selectivity: *syn* ring juncture

Heterocycles: problematic

Type II

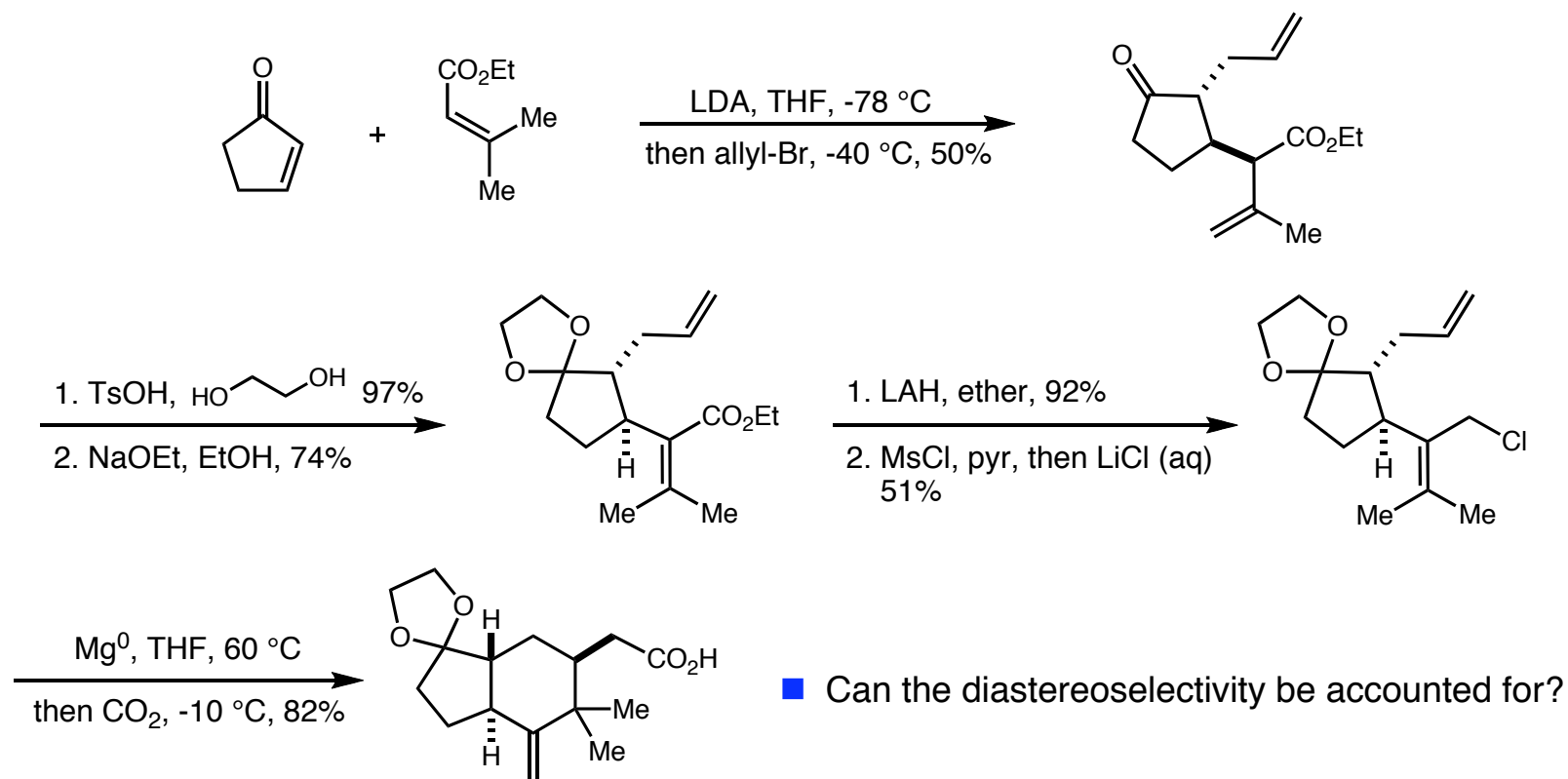


Ring formation: $6 > 5 \approx 7 \gg 8$

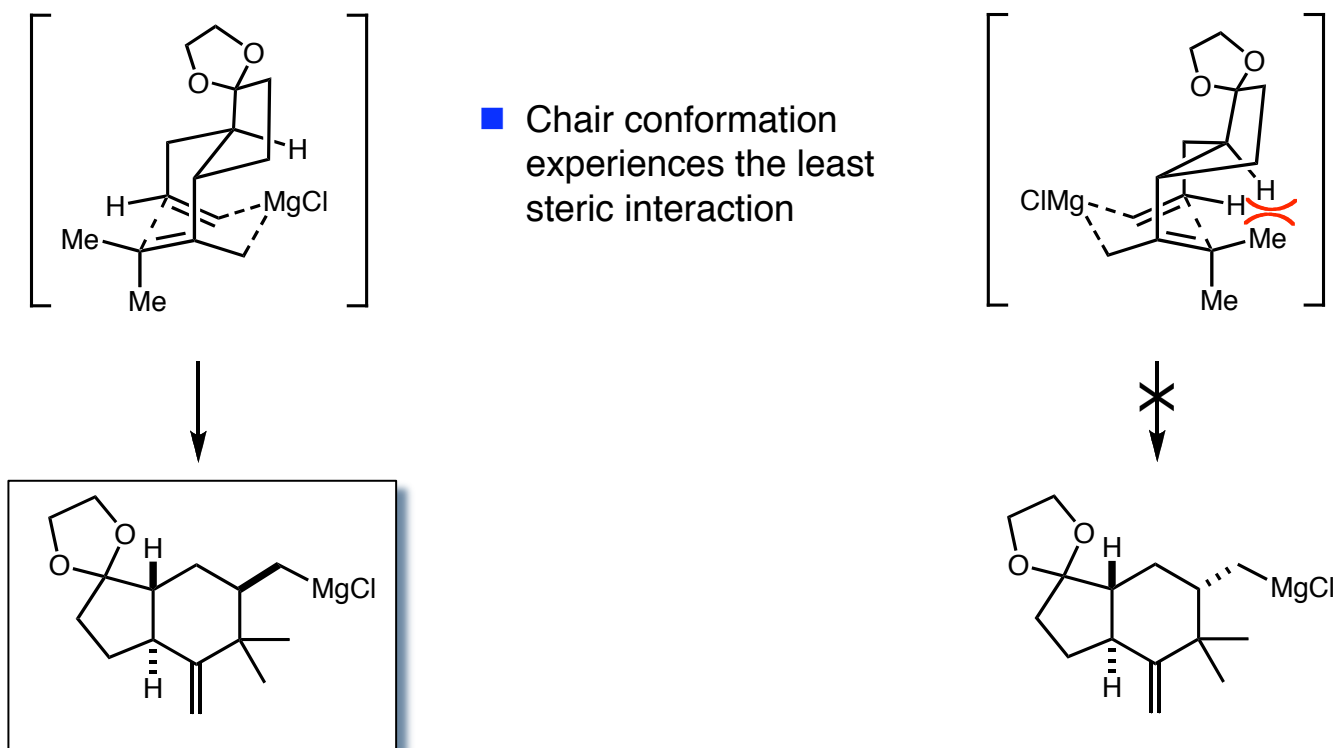
Selectivity: *syn* ring juncture

Heterocycles: when $M = \text{Zn}$

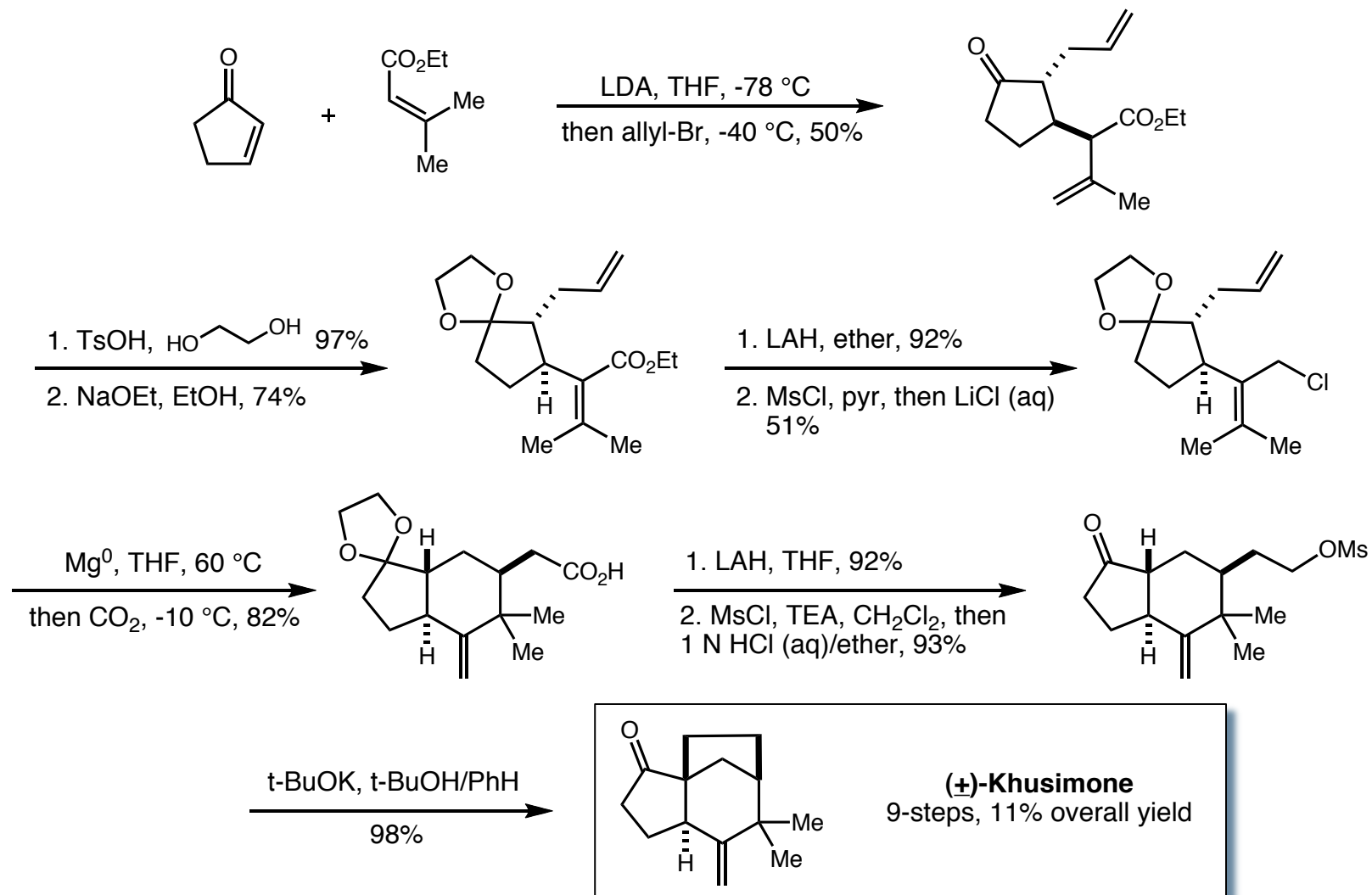
Total Synthesis of Khusimone



Transition State Analysis

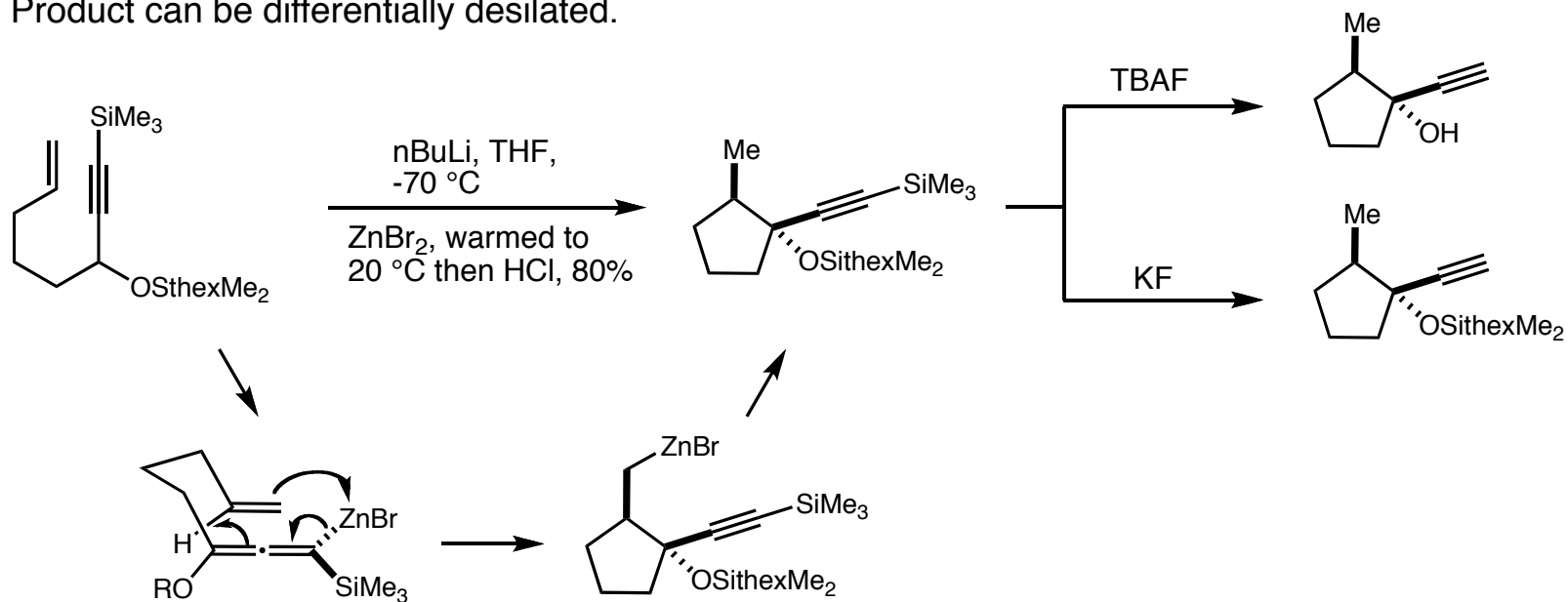


Total Synthesis of Khusimone



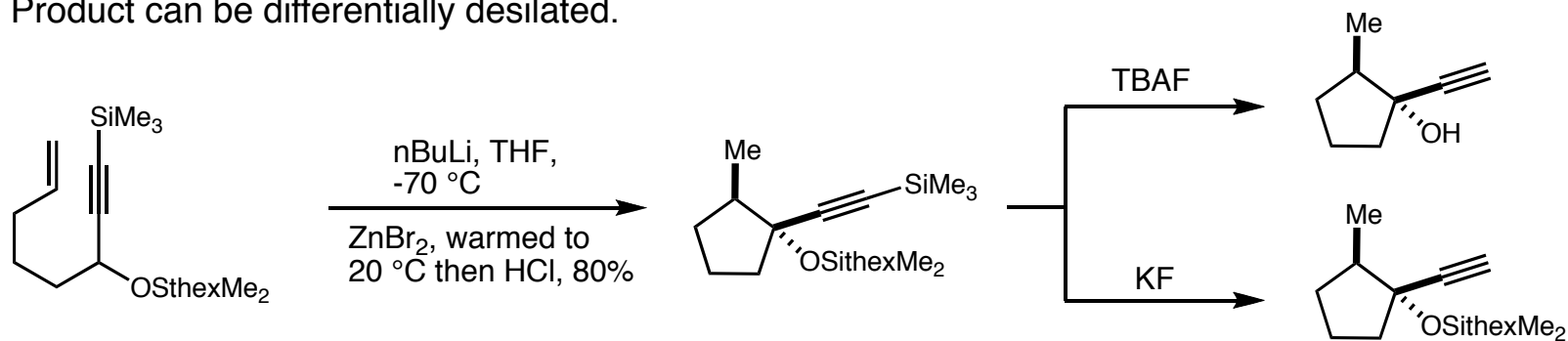
The Catalytic Metallo-Ene: $M = \text{Zn}$

- Product can be differentially desilicated.

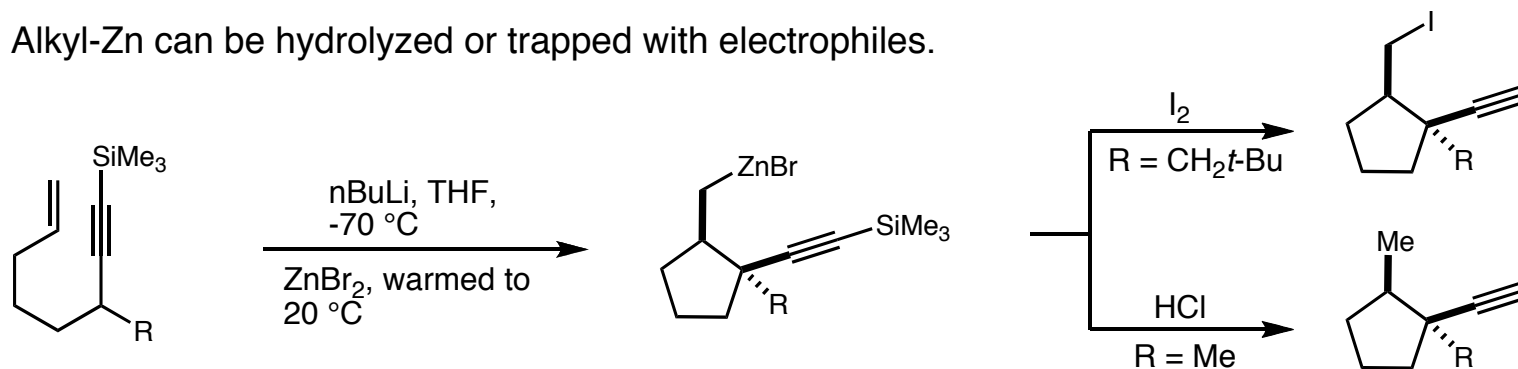


The Catalytic Metallo-Ene: $M = Zn$

- Product can be differentially desilicated.

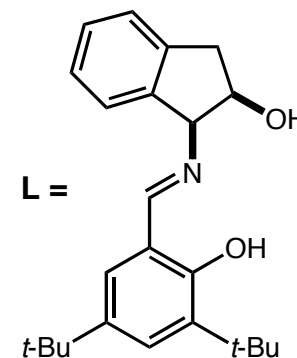
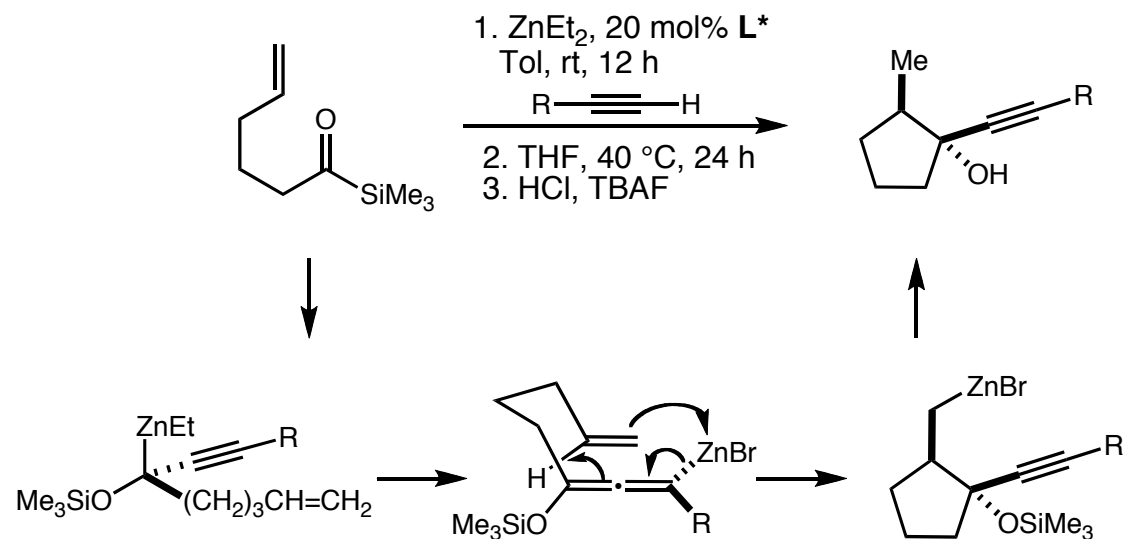


- Alkyl-Zn can be hydrolyzed or trapped with electrophiles.



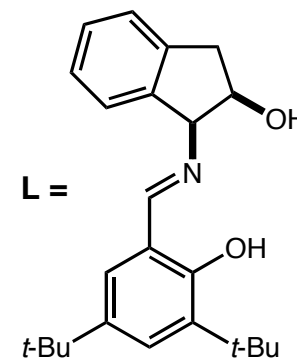
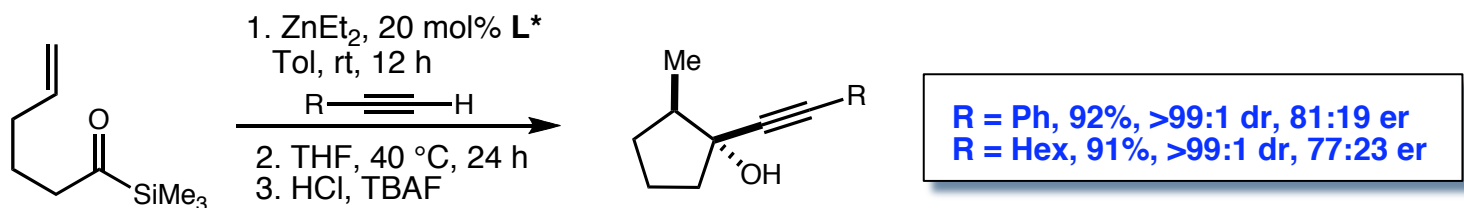
- Can also be used directly in cross-coupling reactions.

Tandem Zn Promoted 1,2-Brook Rearrangement Metallo-Ene

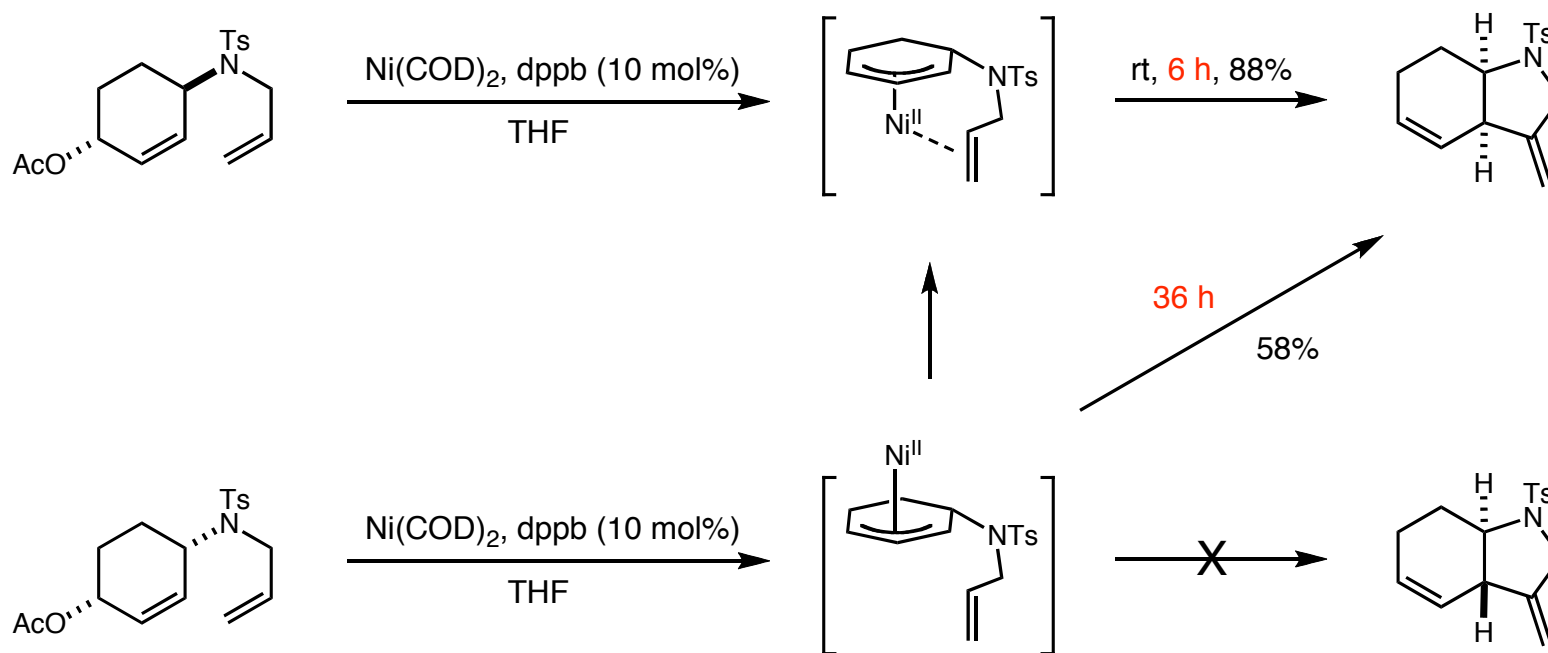


Marek et al. *Org. Lett.*, 2009, ASAP.

Tandem Zn Promoted 1,2-Brook Rearrangement Metallo-Ene

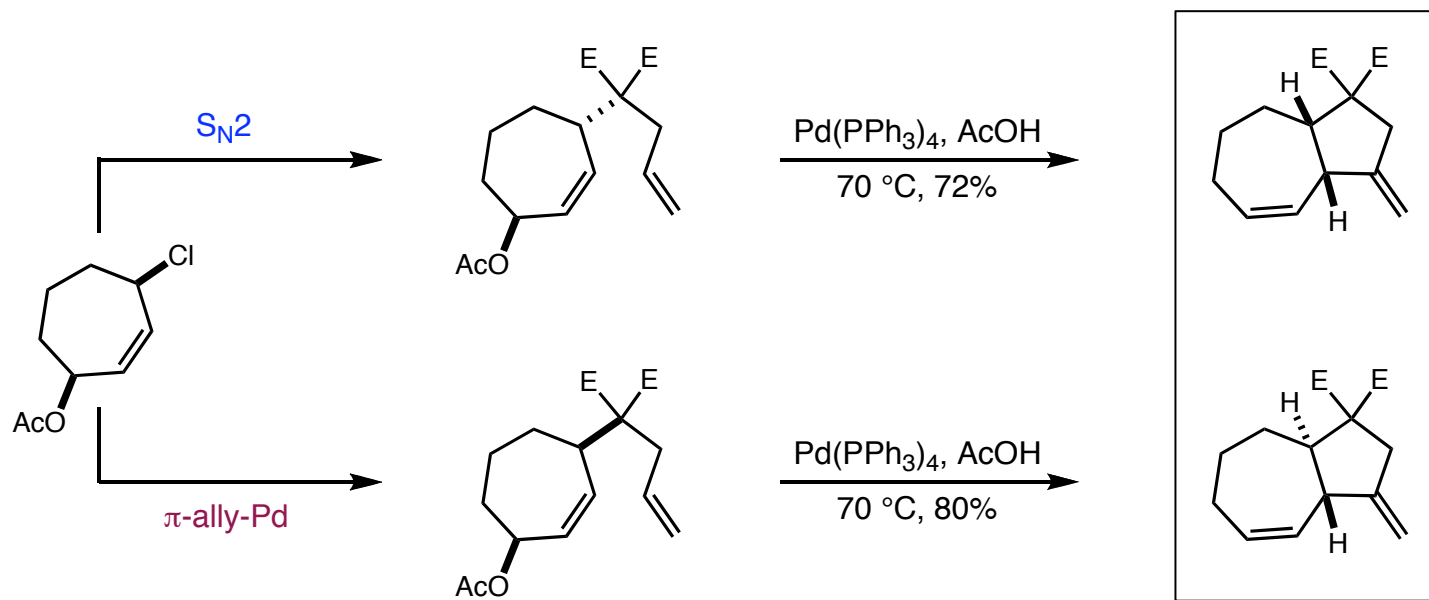


The Catalytic Metallo-Ene: $M = Ni$

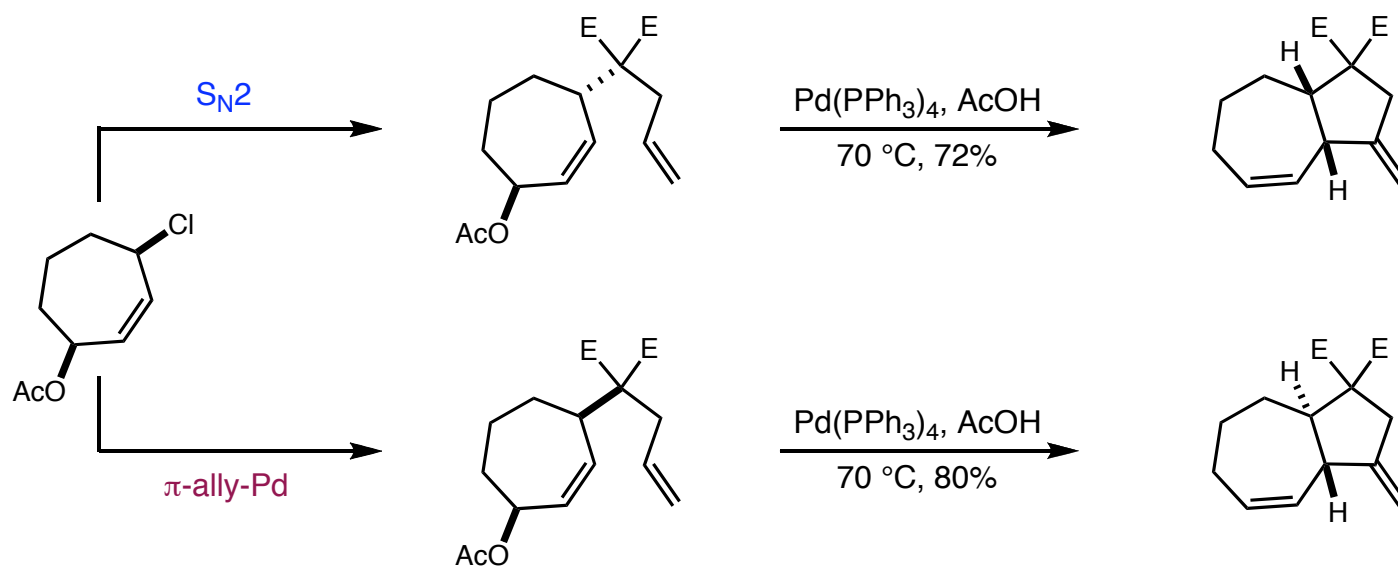


- The same trends are observed for Pd.

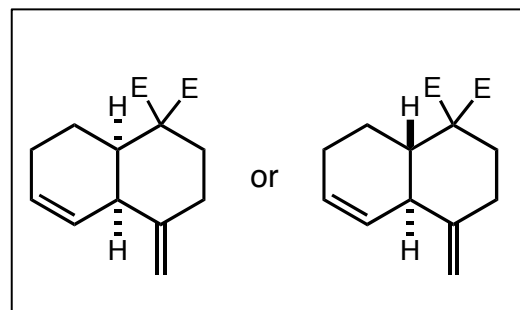
The Catalytic Metallo-Ene: $M = Pd$



The Catalytic Metallo-Ene: $M = Pd$

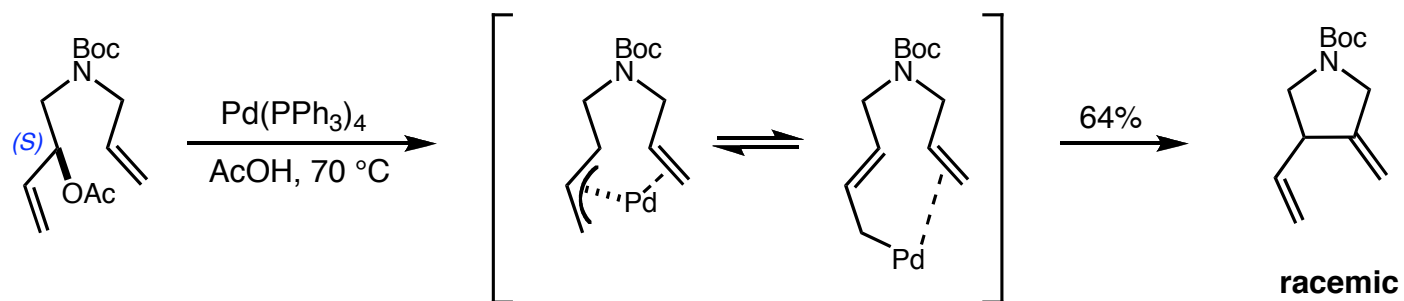


- Also works to form *cis* or *trans* decalin systems:

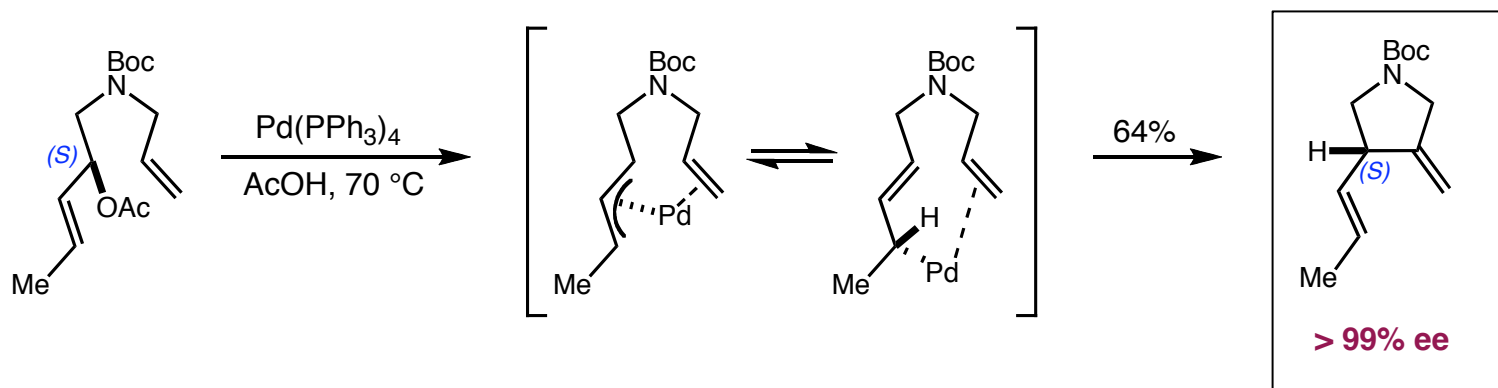


Stereochemistry of Pd-Catalyzed Metallo-Ene

- Terminal olefin results in loss of stereochemical integrity.

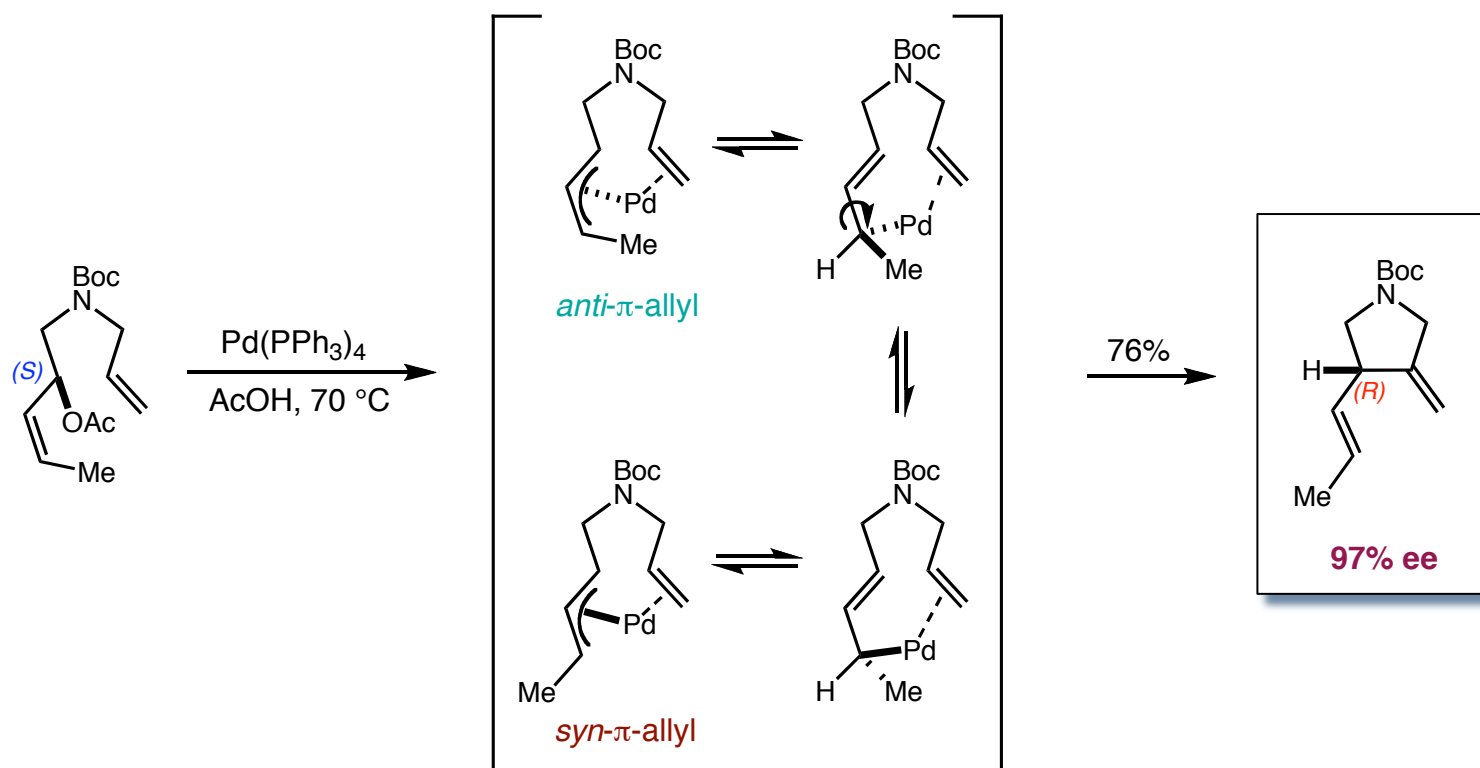


- *E*-alkene allows for transfer of stereochemistry.



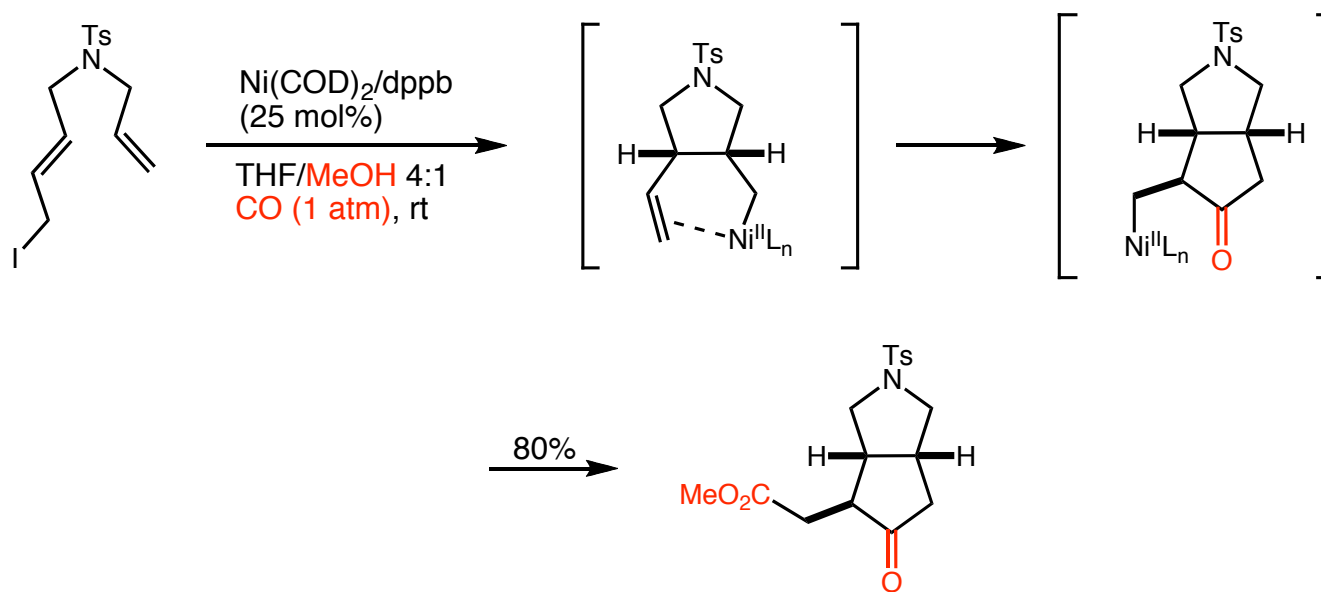
Stereochemistry of Pd-Catalyzed Metallo-Ene

- Alkene geometry impacts expected outcome.

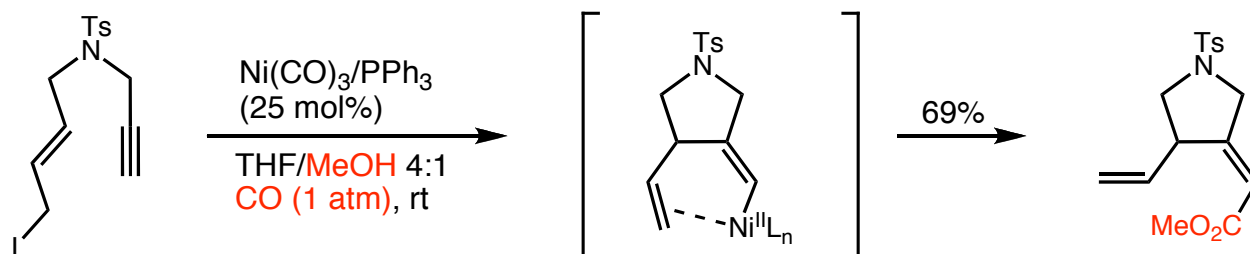


Doing More in One Step

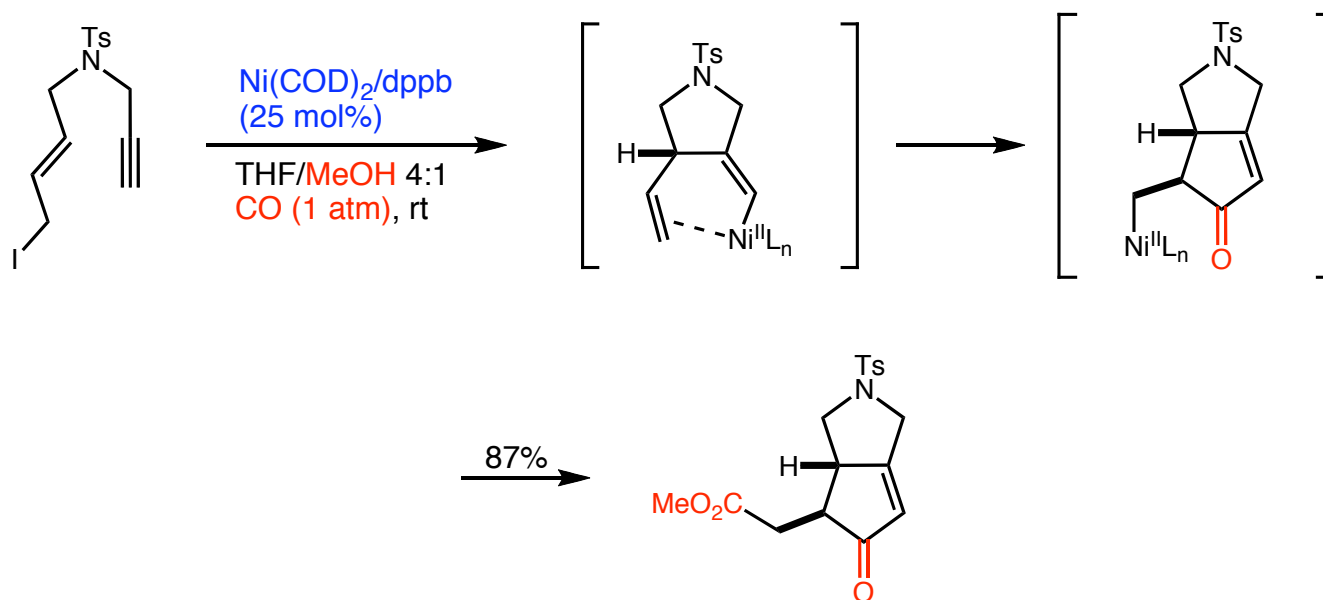
- CO-insertion happens at both alkyl-Ni stages



Doing More in One Step



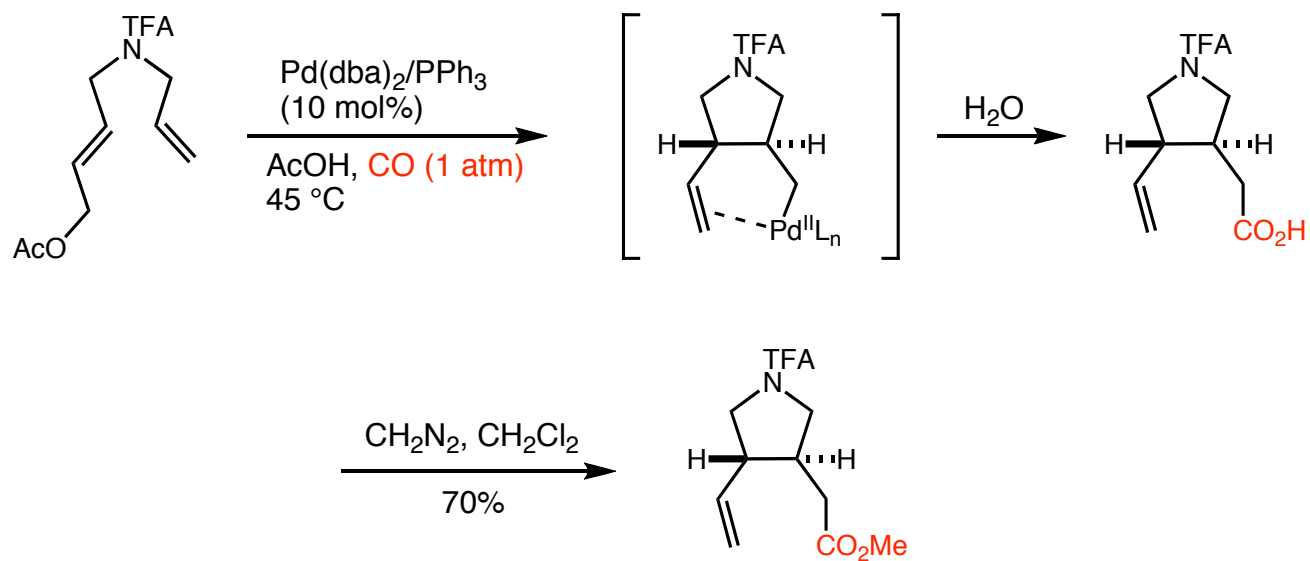
- Changing the ligand allows for control of CO-insertion.



Oppolzer et al. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1989**, 30, 5883.

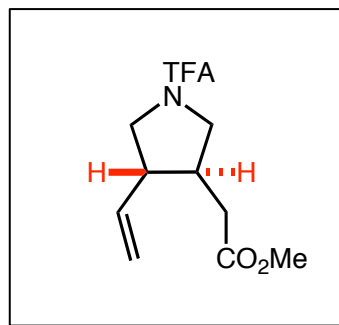
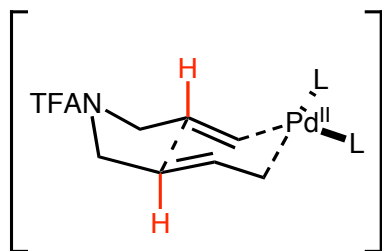
Doing More in One Step

- Pd-affords the *trans*-ring juncture.

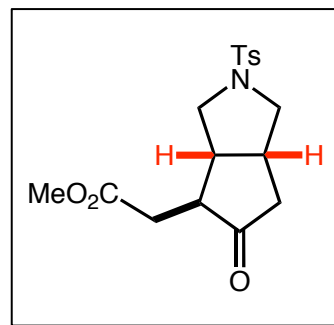
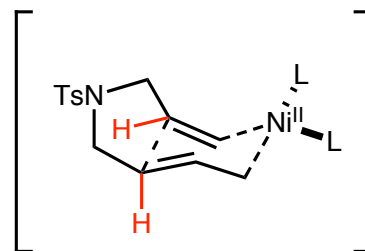


Models for Diastereoselectivity

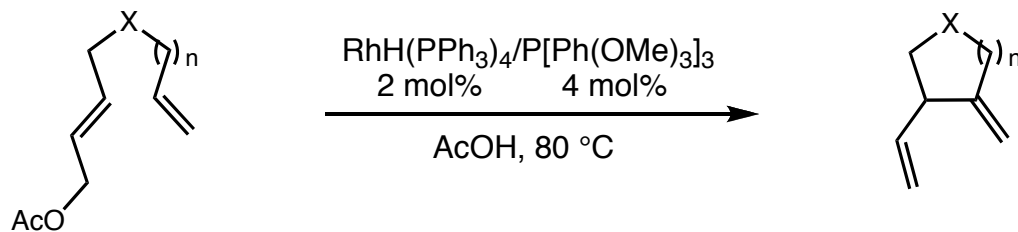
■ *Endo*



■ *Exo*



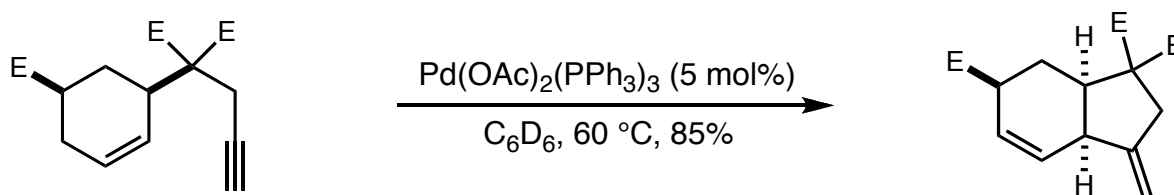
The Catalytic Metallo-Ene: $M = Rh$



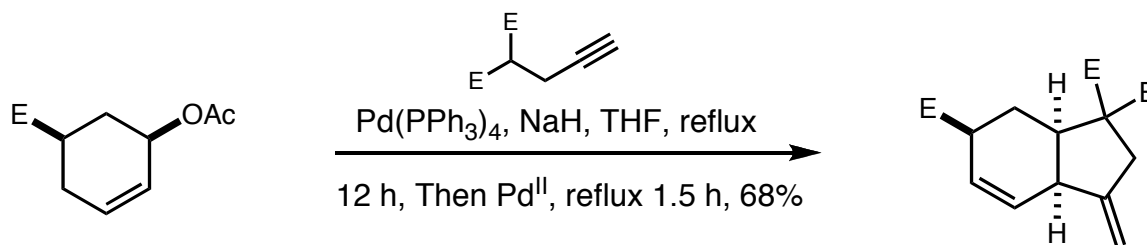
X	n	Yield (%)
NTs	1	80
NTFA	1	83
NCbz	1	63
$C(CO_2Me)_2$	1	75
$C(SO_2Ph)_2$	1	88
NTs	2	65
$C(SO_2Ph)_2$	2	55

Pd^{II}-Catalyzed Formal Alder-Ene

- Pd^{II} is necessary for catalysis.

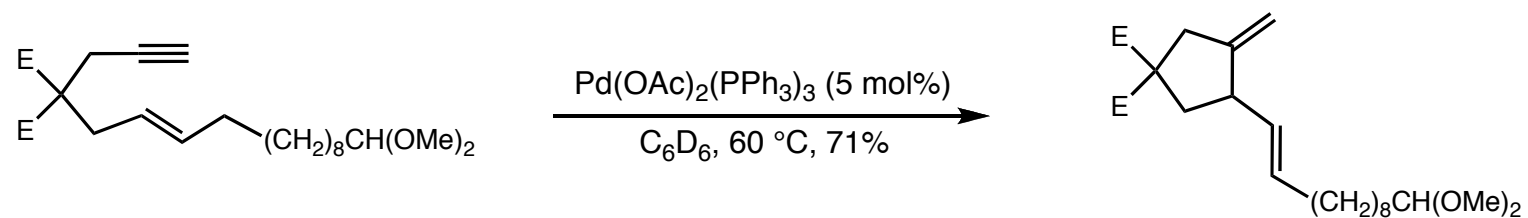


- Can be performed in one pot.

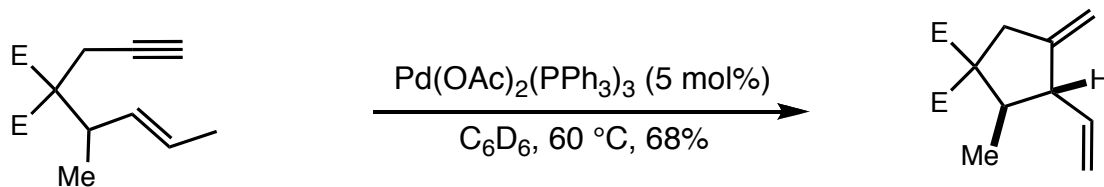


Pd^{II}-Catalyzed Formal Alder-Ene

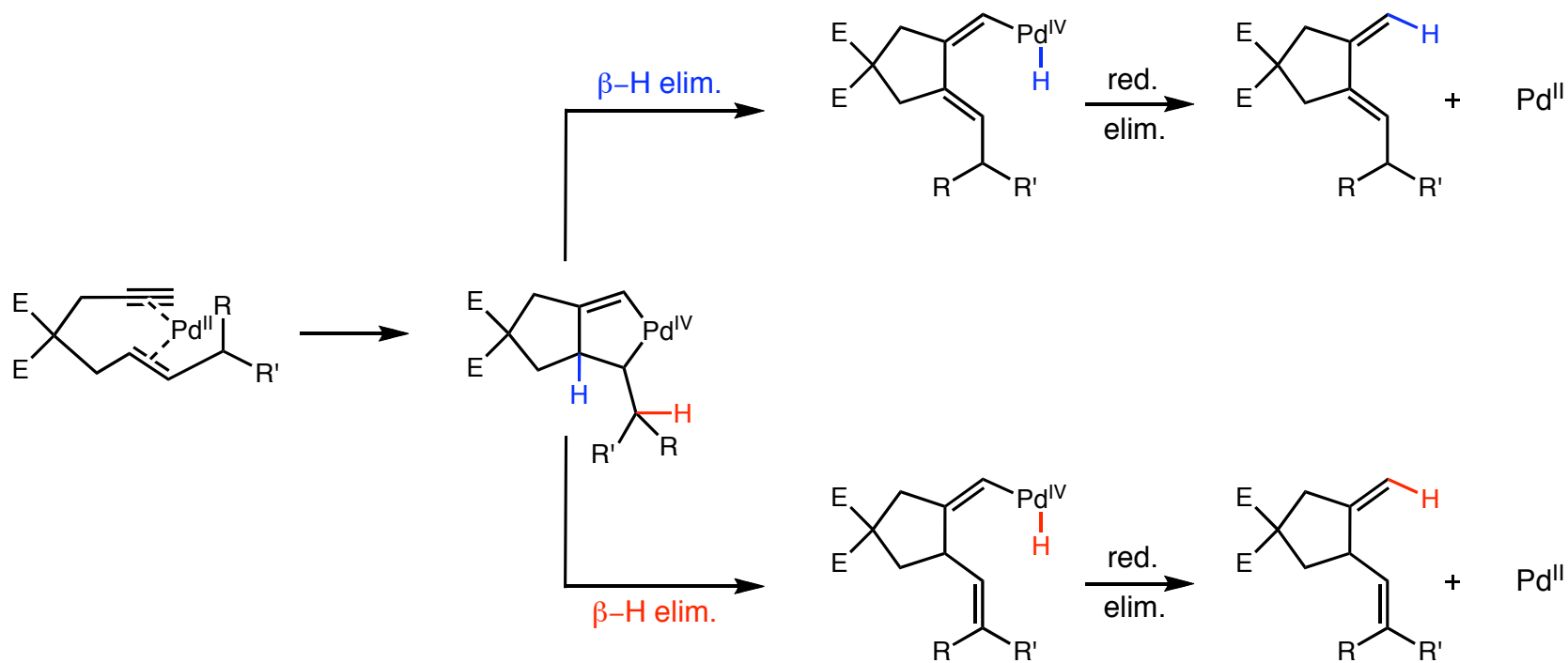
- 1,4-Diene observed with no allylic substitution outside of pendant ring.



- A *trans*-relationship results when allylic substitution exists inside the pendant ring.

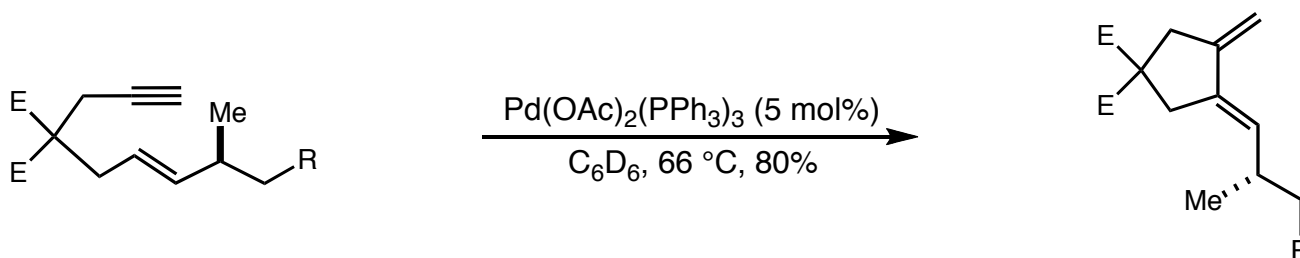
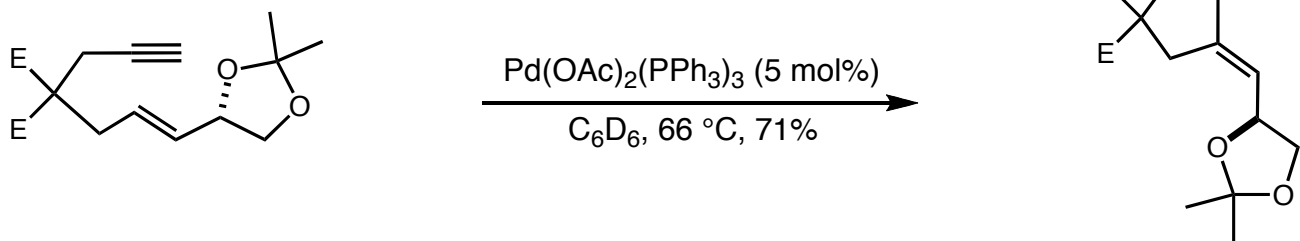
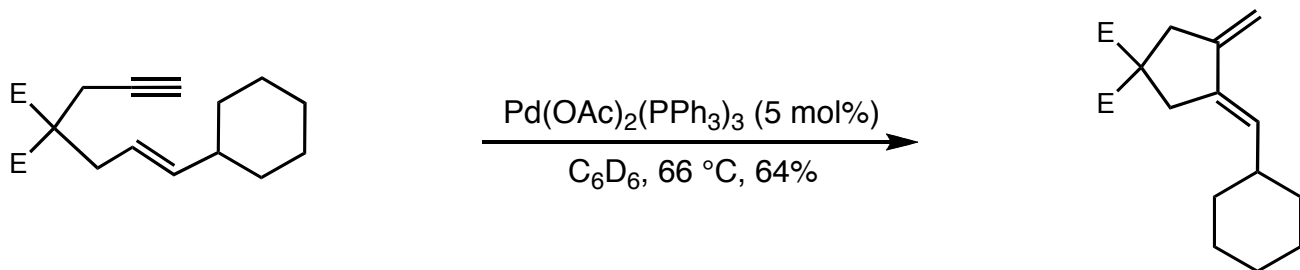


Mechanistic Proposal

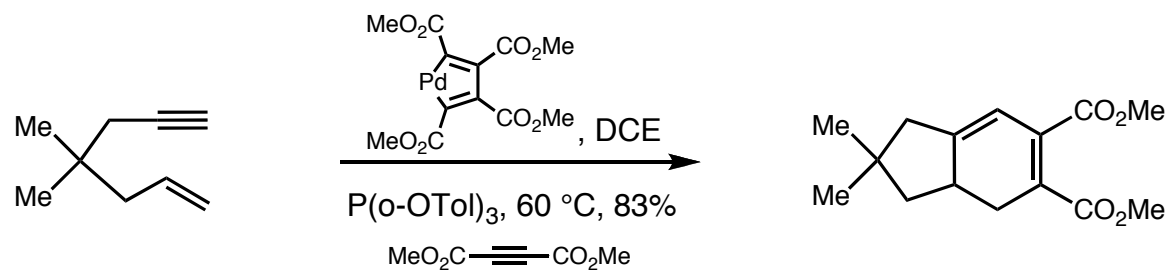
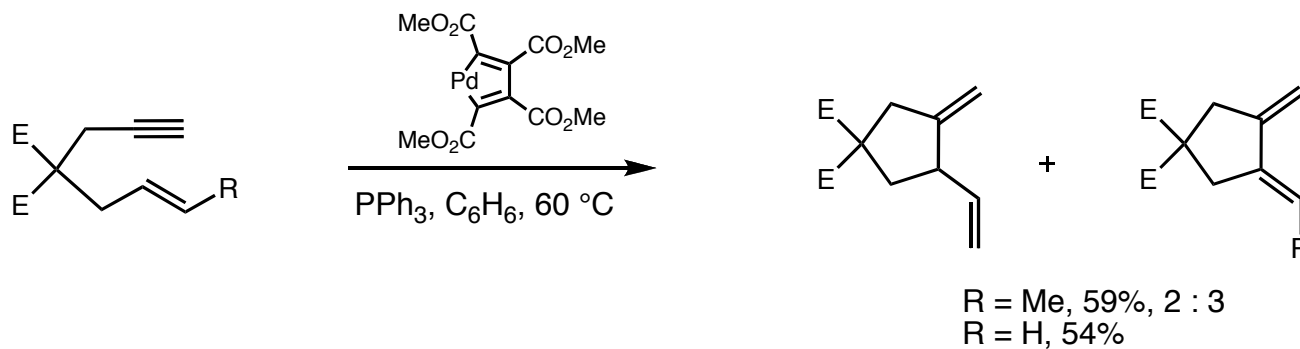


Pd^{II}-Catalyzed Formal Alder-Ene

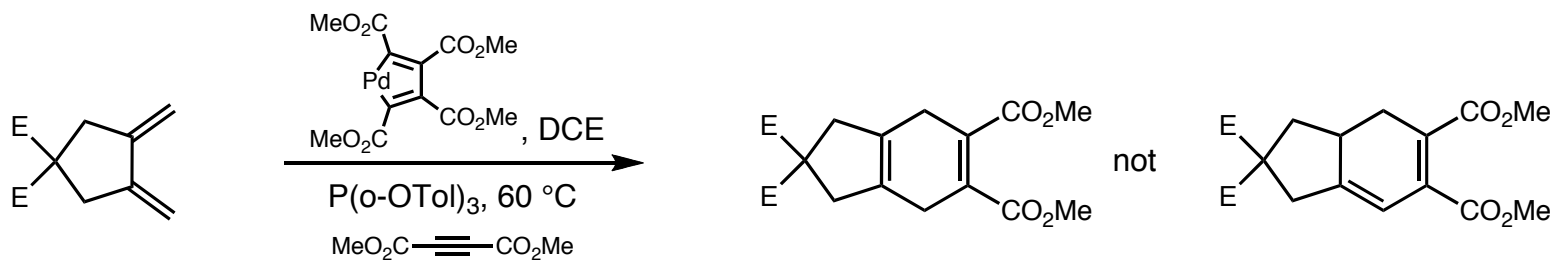
- 1,3-Diene observed with allylic substitution outside of pendant ring.



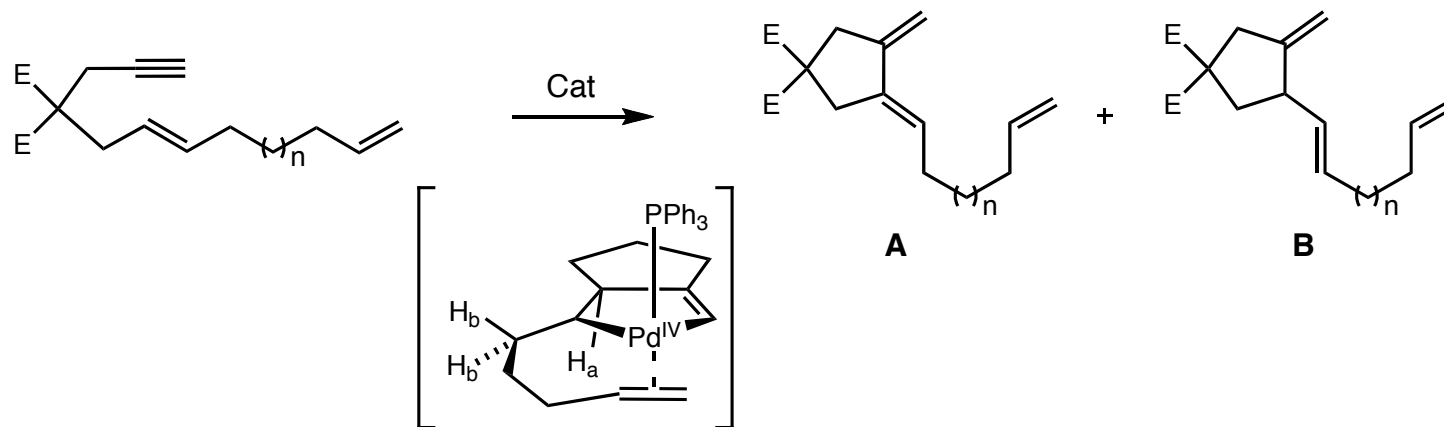
Mechanistic Support for Palladacycle Pathway



Crossover expmt with
 $\text{EtO}_2\text{C}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$
 shows only acetylene
 incorporation.



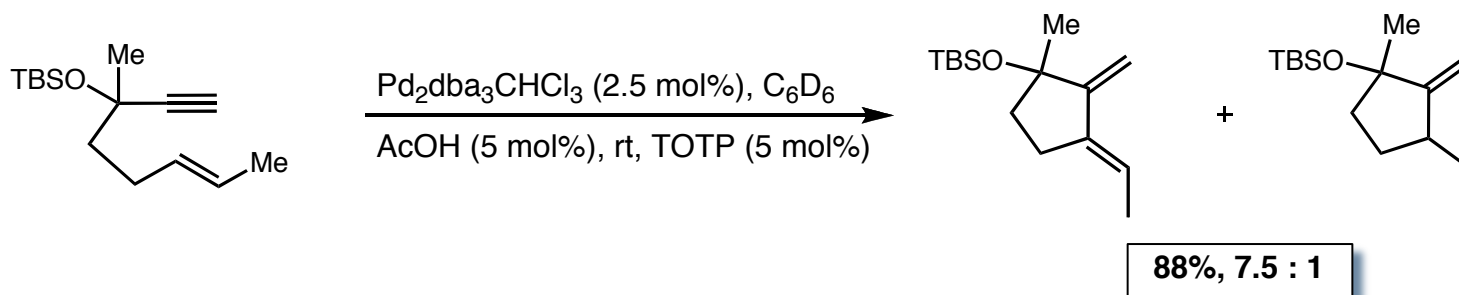
Mechanistic Support for Palladacycle Pathway: Remote Binding



Cat	n = 1 A:B	Yield	n = 2 A:B	Yield
Pd(OAc) ₂	21:1	76	1.1:1	75
Pd(OAc) ₂ [P(o-Tol) ₃] ₂	>20:1	nd	1:1.6	74
Pd(OAc) ₂ (PPh ₃) ₂	2.7:1	nd	1:4.6	81
Pd(OAc) ₂ (PPh ₃) ₃	1:2.3	24		

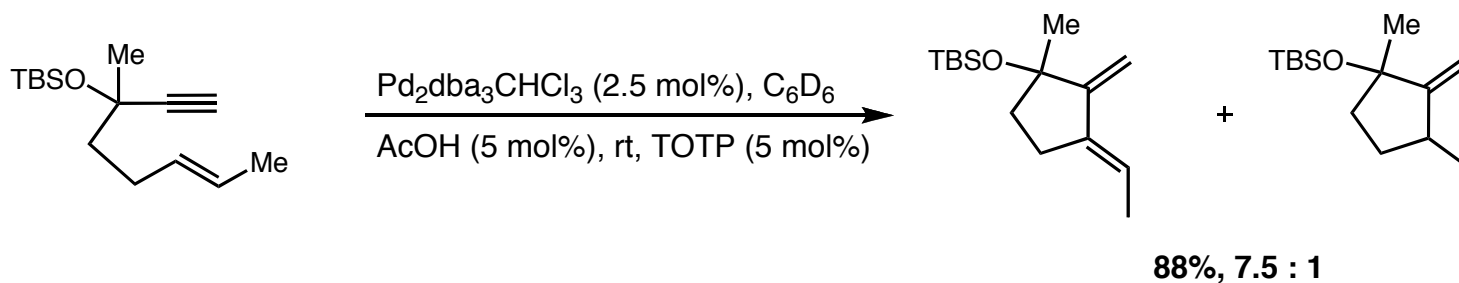
Pd^{II}-Catalyzed Formal Alder-Ene

- No reaction observed w/o AcOH

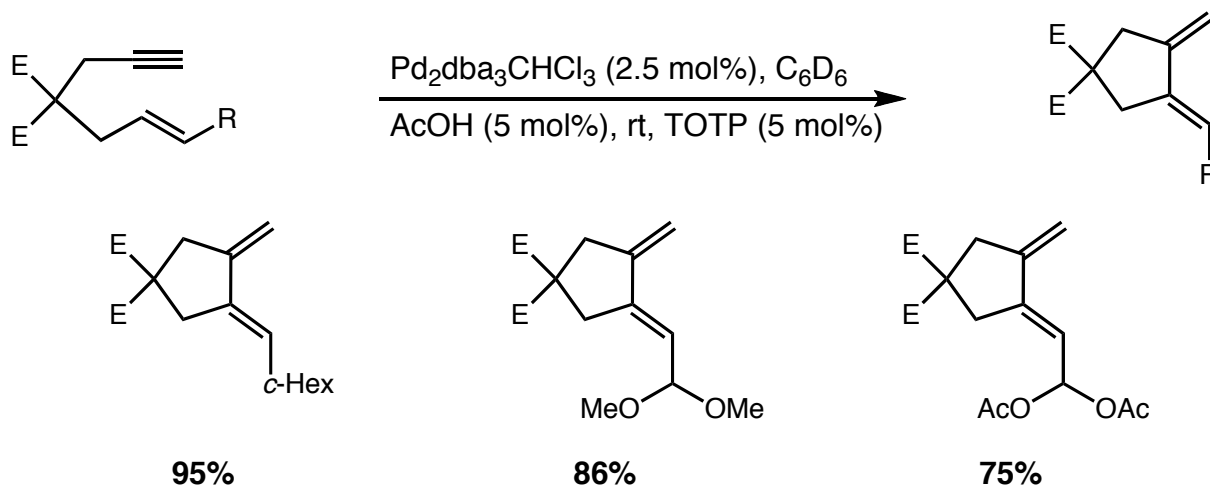


Pd^{II}-Catalyzed Formal Alder-Ene

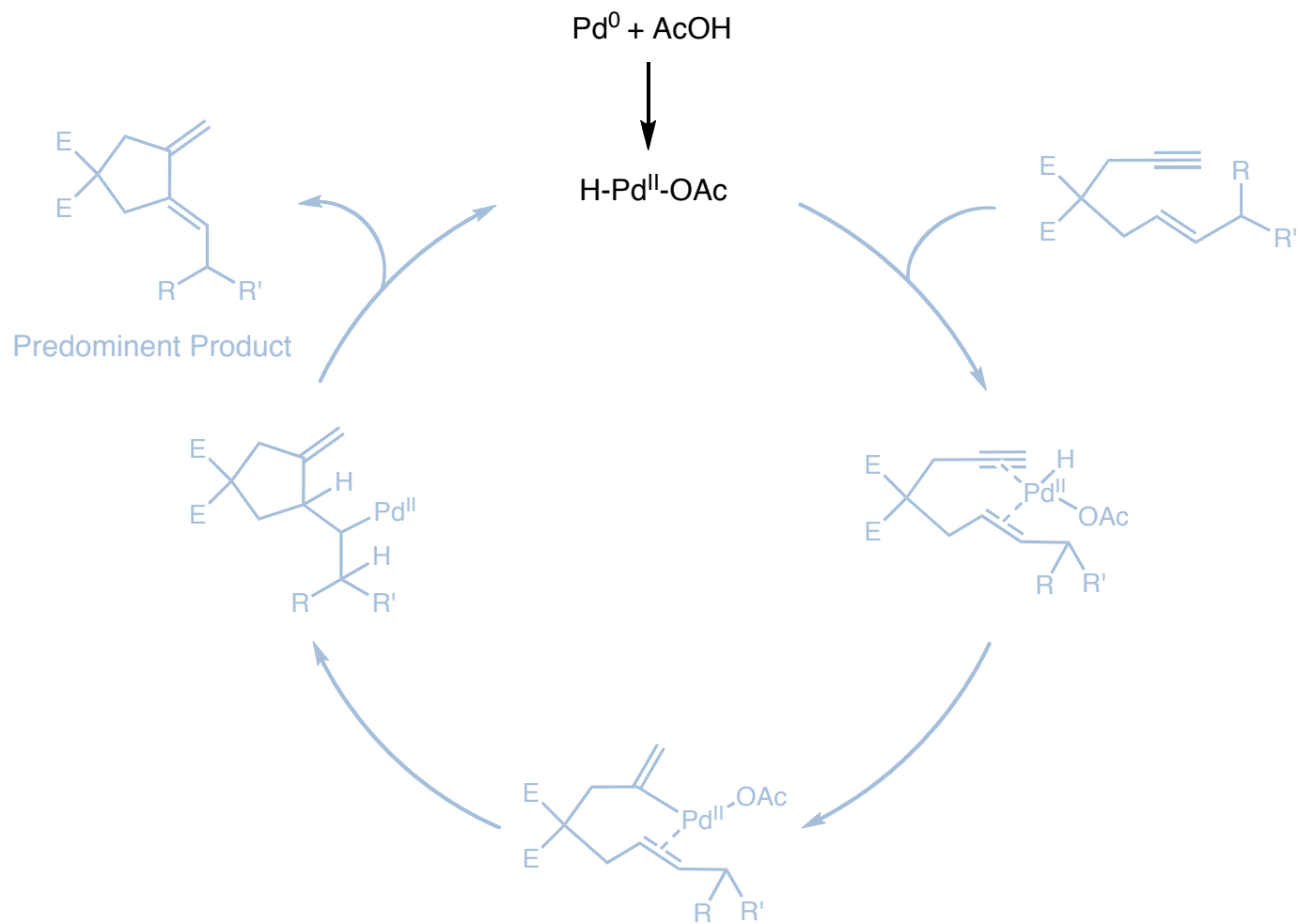
- No reaction observed w/o AcOH



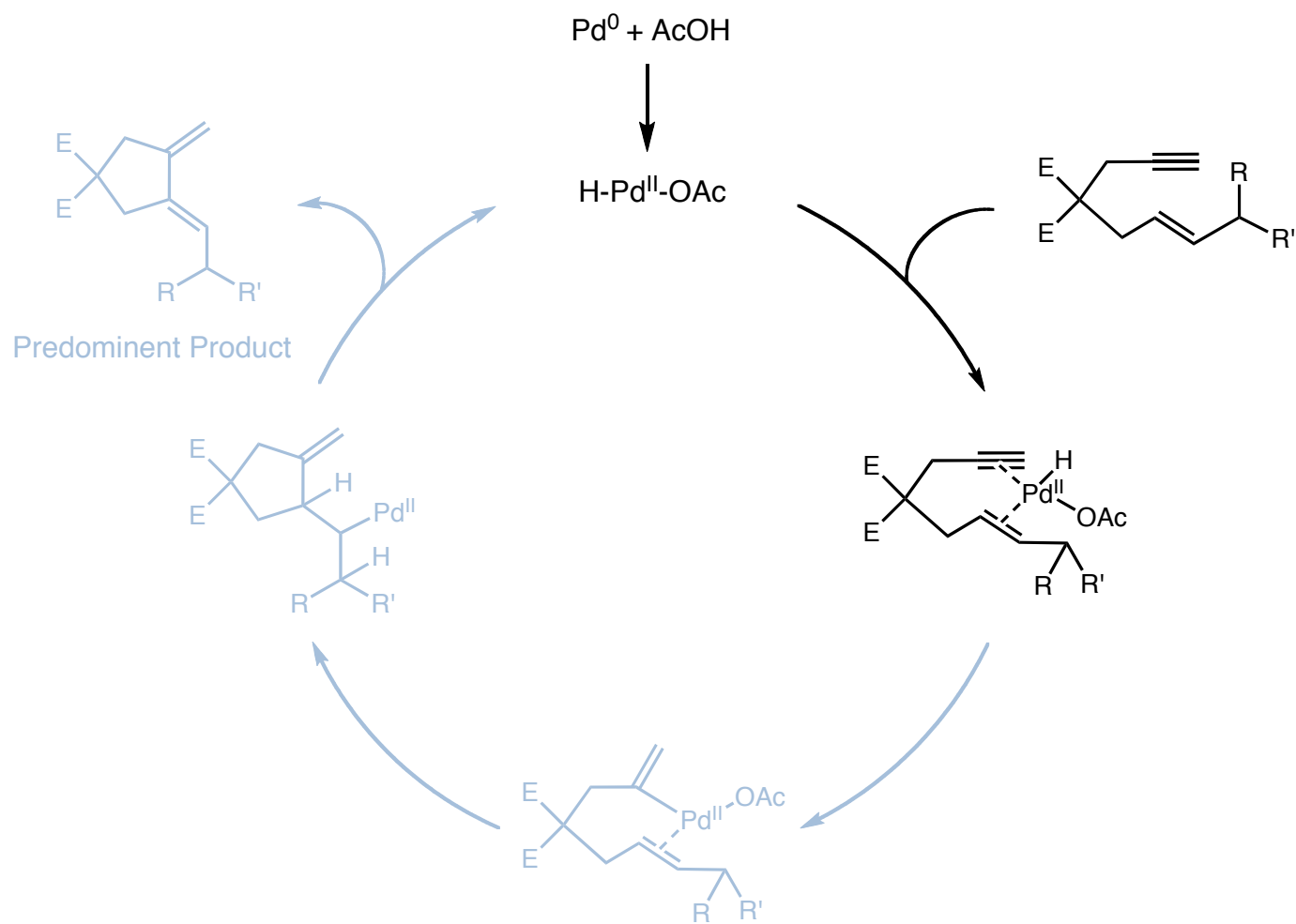
- Sensitive functional groups also tolerated



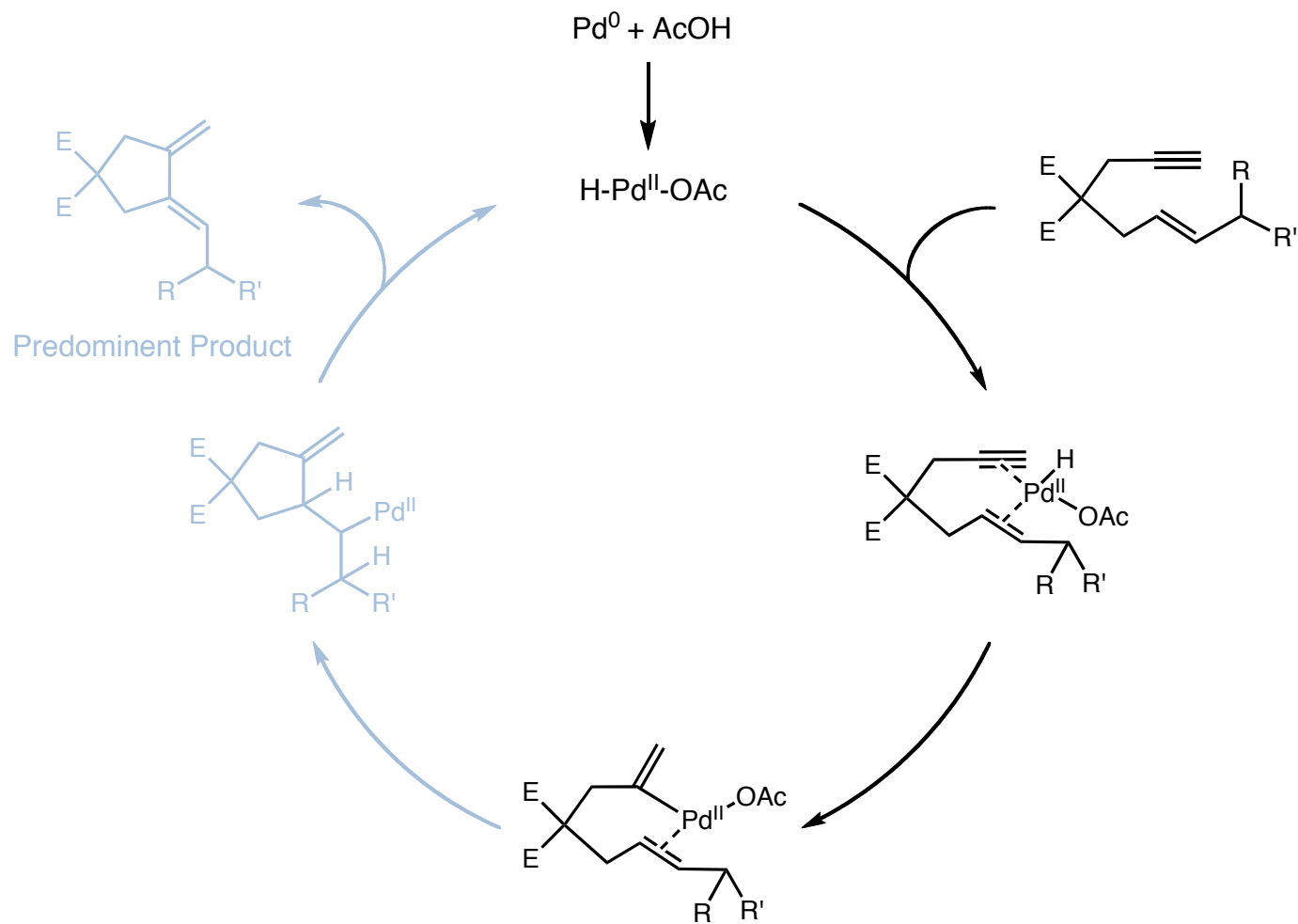
Mechanistic Proposal



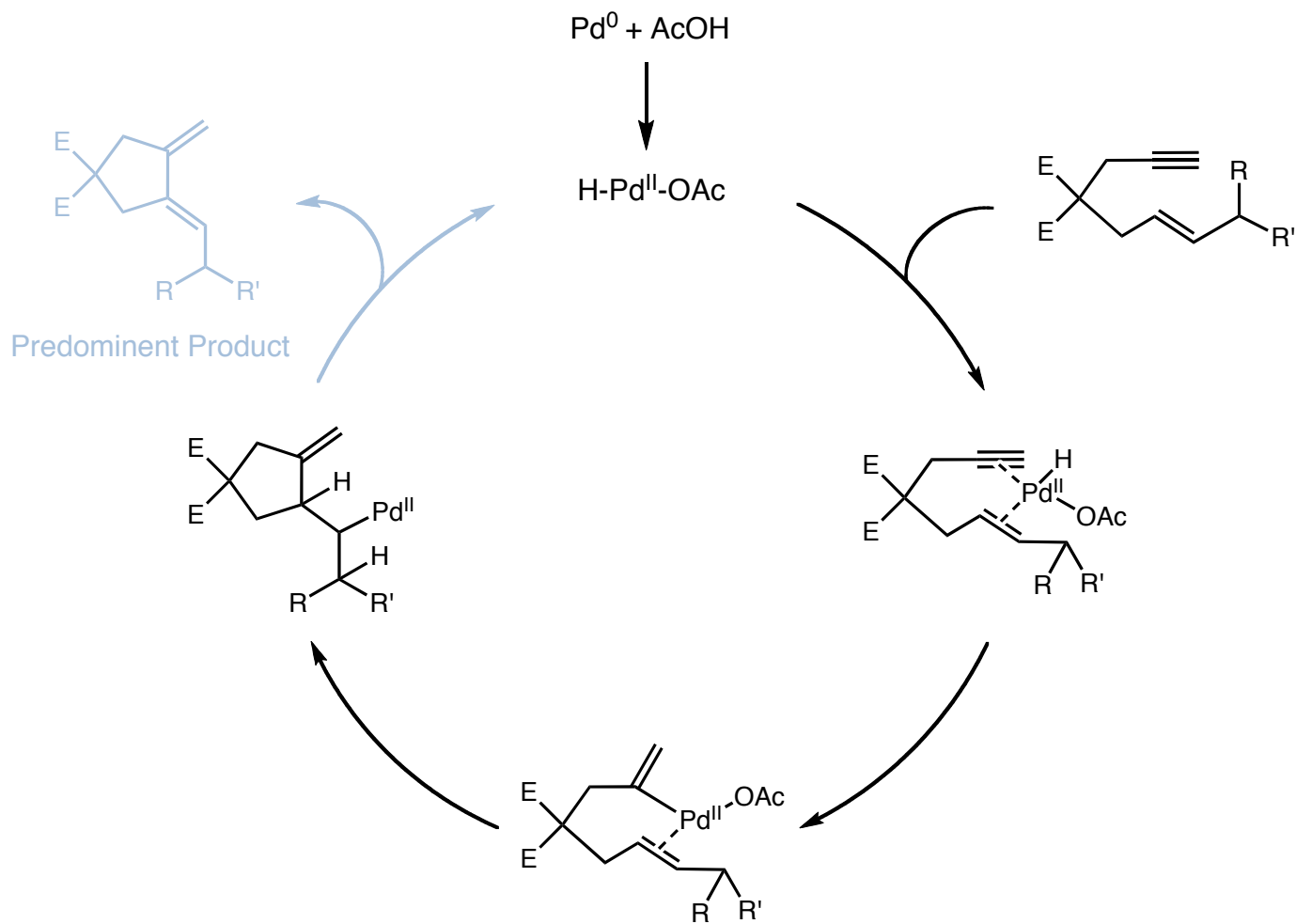
Mechanistic Proposal



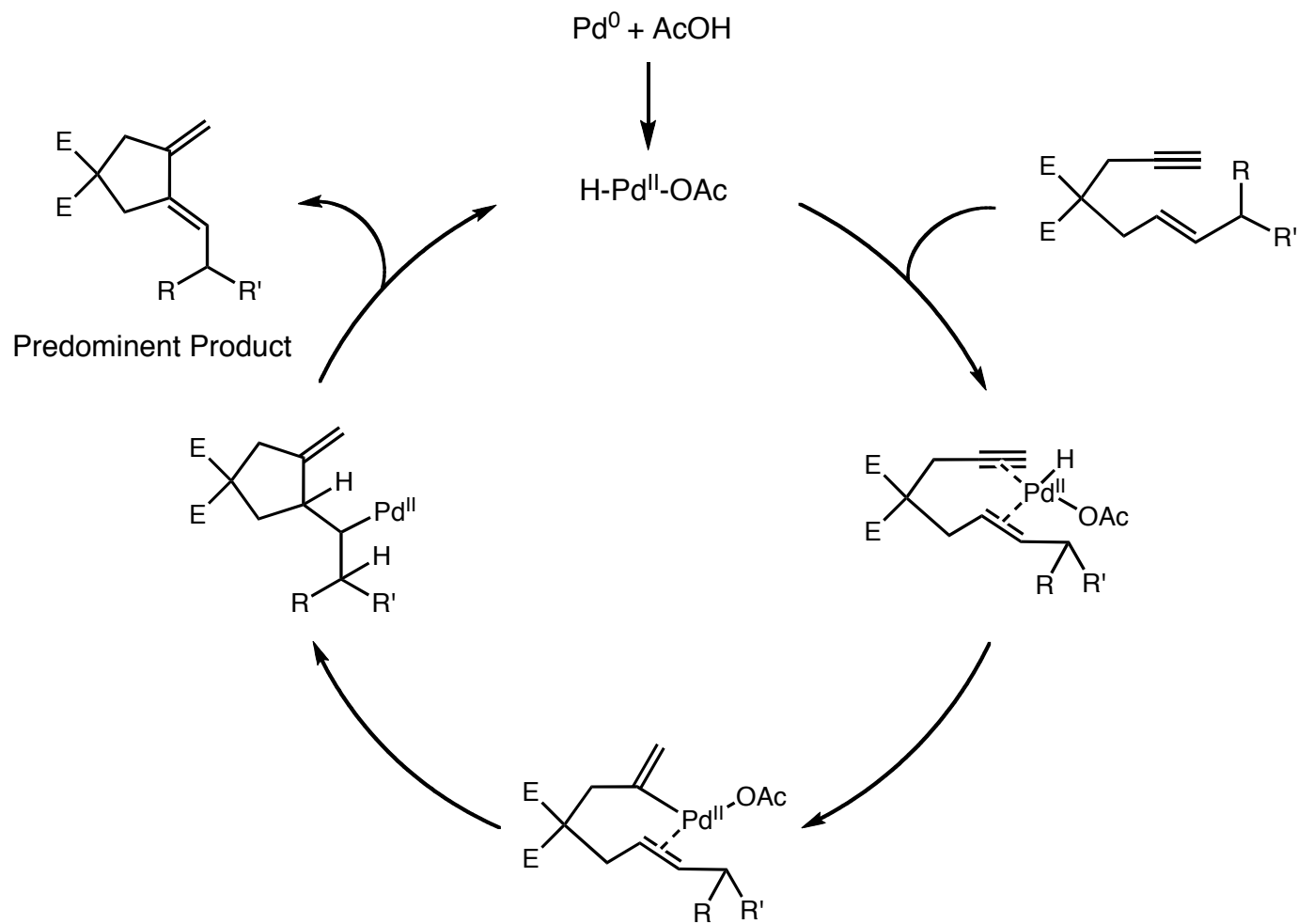
Mechanistic Proposal



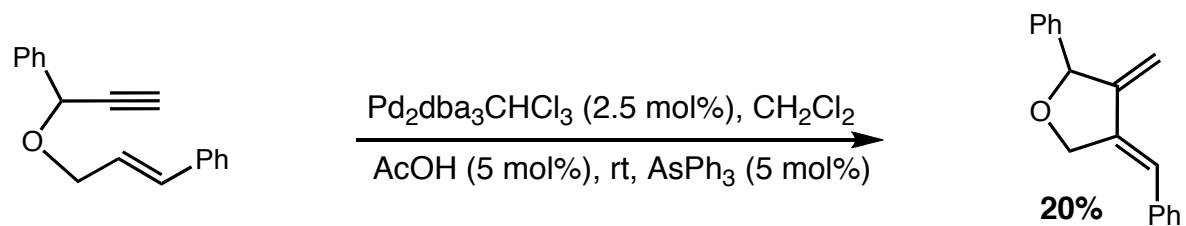
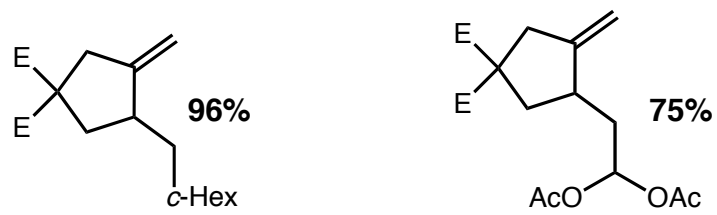
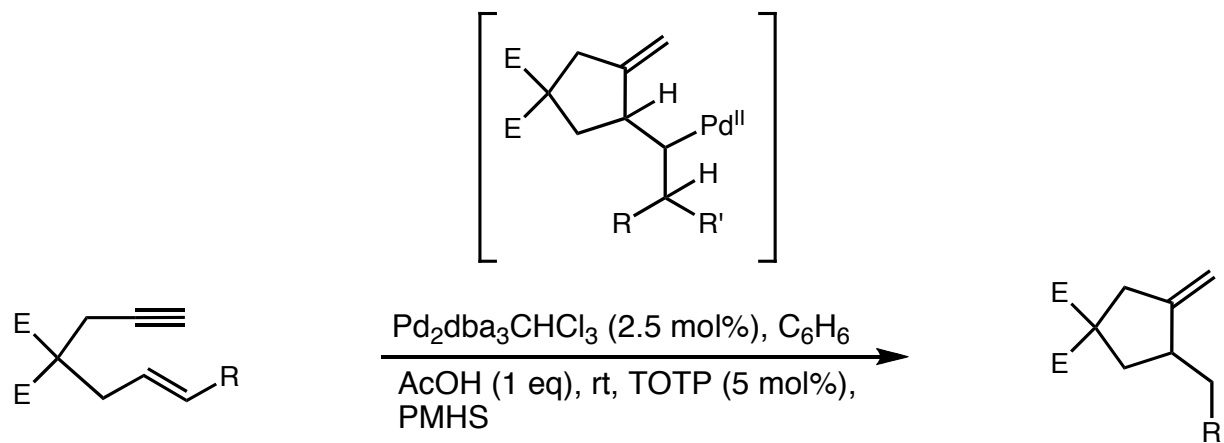
Mechanistic Proposal



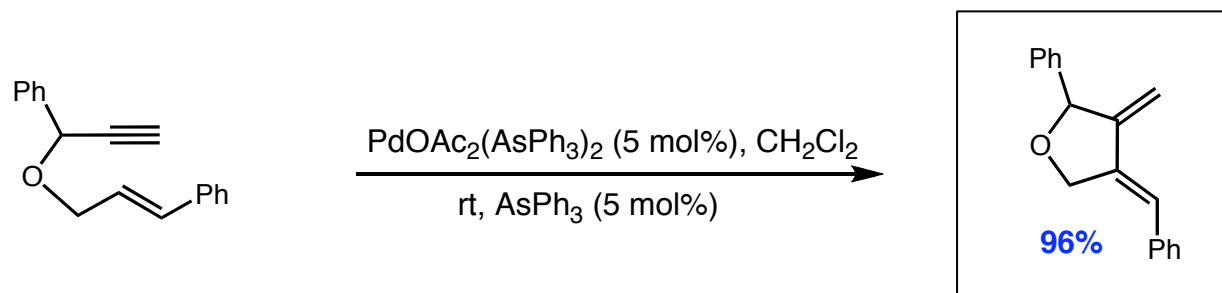
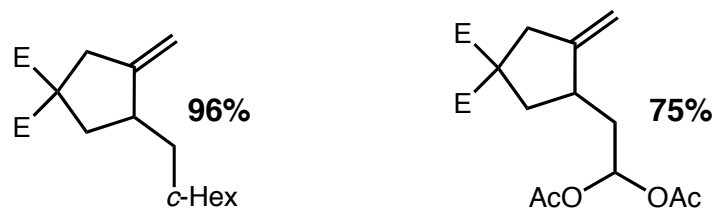
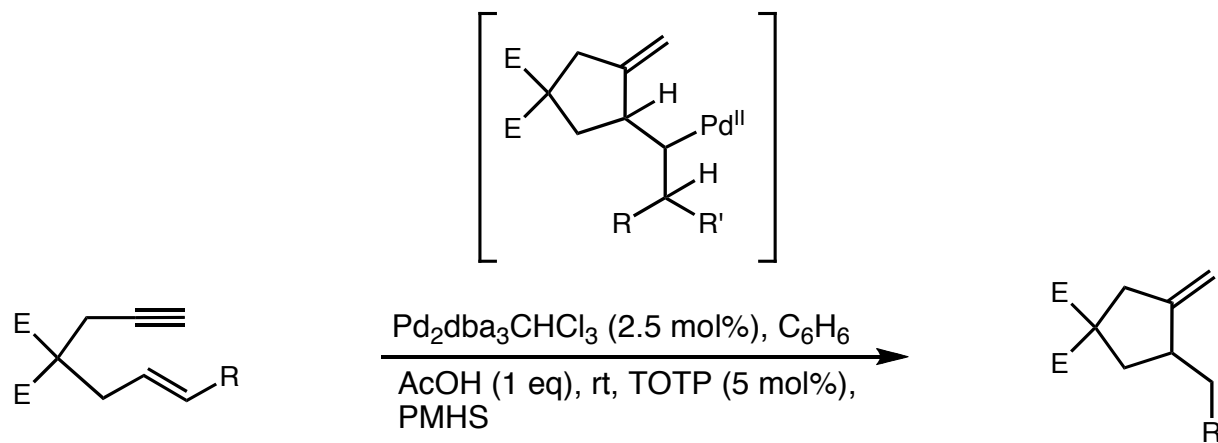
Mechanistic Proposal



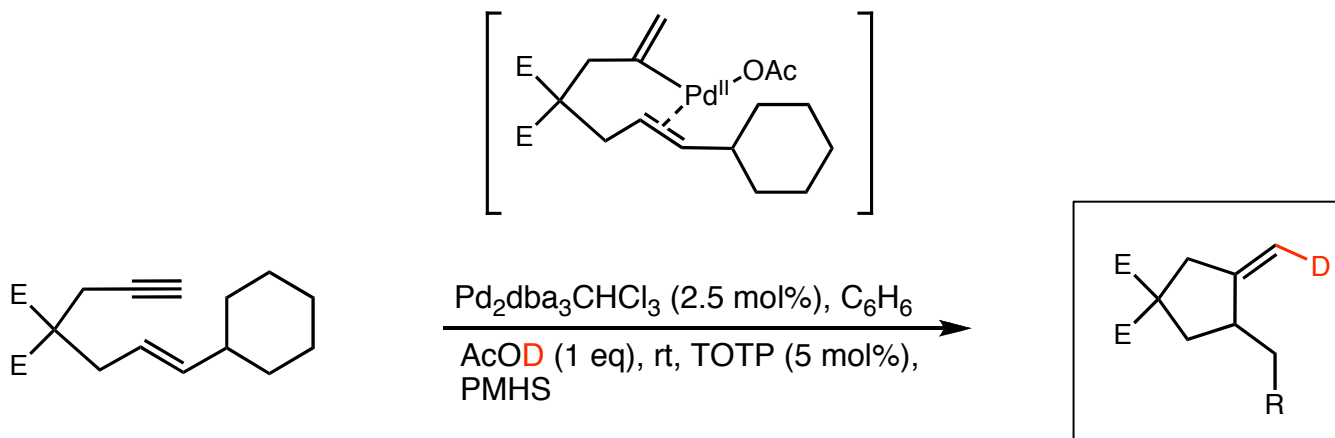
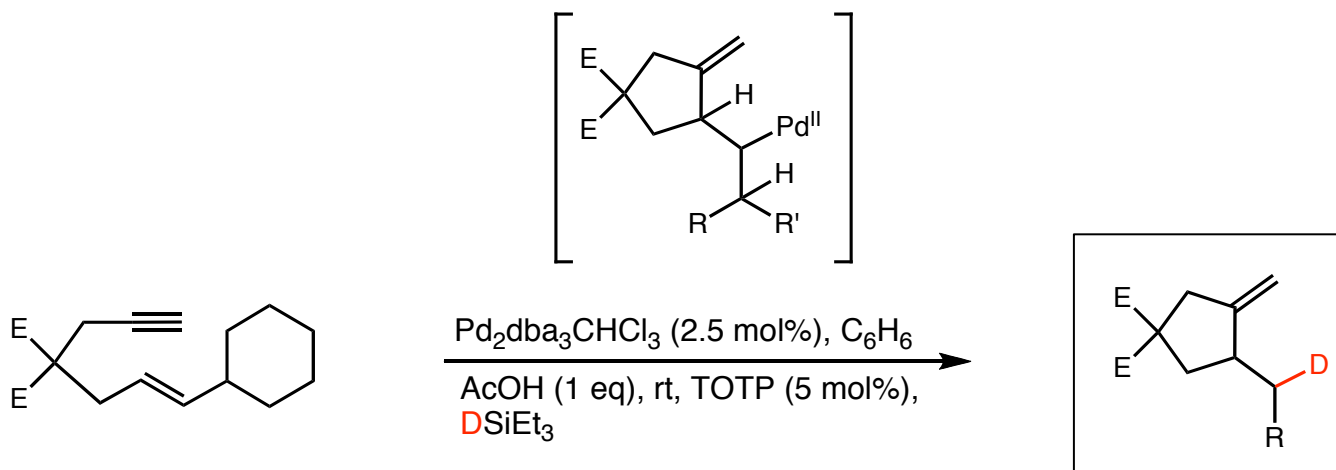
Mechanistic Support for Hydro-Palladation Pathway



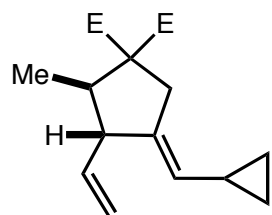
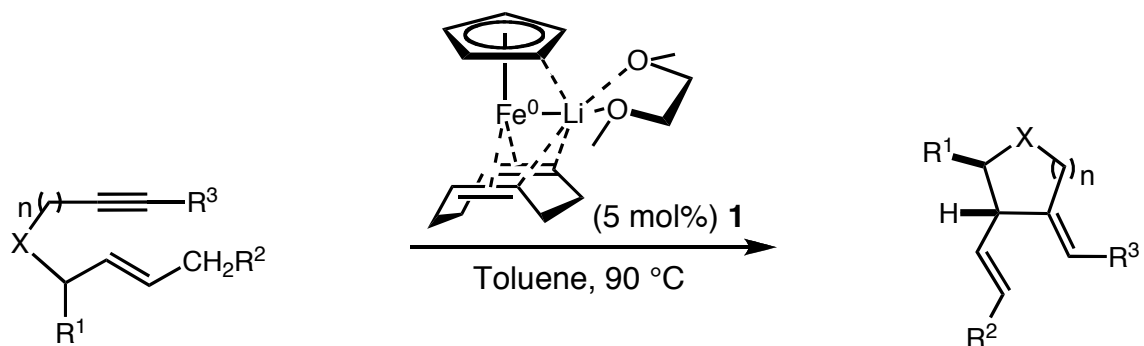
Mechanistic Support for Hydro-Palladation Pathway



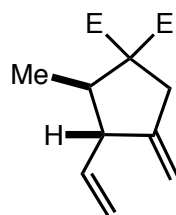
Mechanistic Support for Hydro-Palladation Pathway



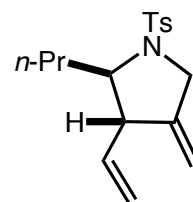
A Much Cheaper Alternative: Fe



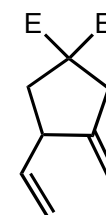
97%, 6:1 *trans/cis*



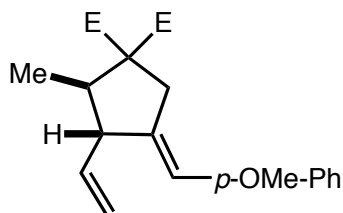
93%, 5.8:1 *trans/cis*
5 mol% 2



90%, 7.9:1 *trans/cis*



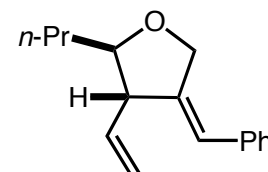
80%



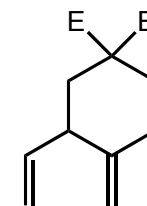
97%, 6.3:1 *trans/cis*
5 mol% 2



79%

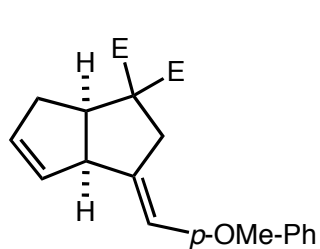
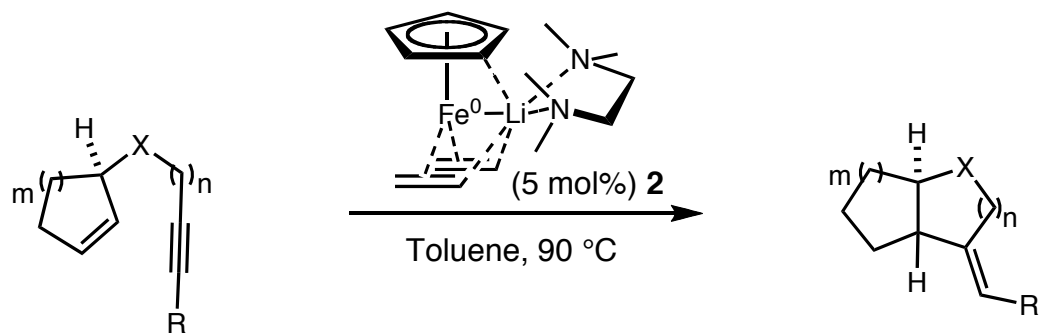


82%, 20:1 *trans/cis*
20 mol% 2

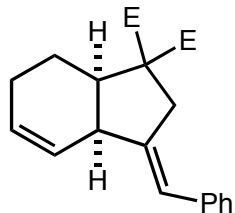


79%,
15 mol% 1

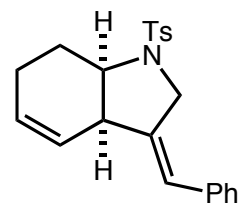
A Much Cheaper Alternative: Fe



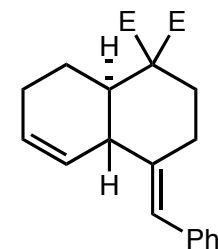
50%, 10 mol% **2**



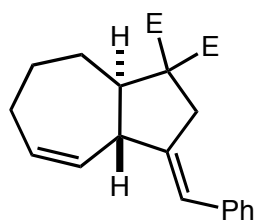
93%



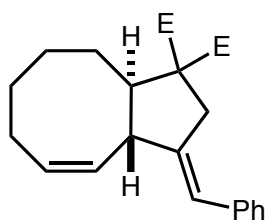
60%, 10 mol% **2**



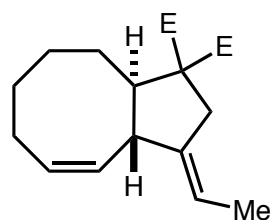
68% 2.5:1 *cis/trans*
10 mol% **2**



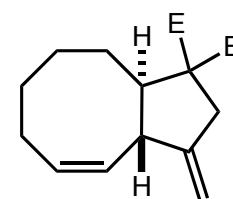
63



95%



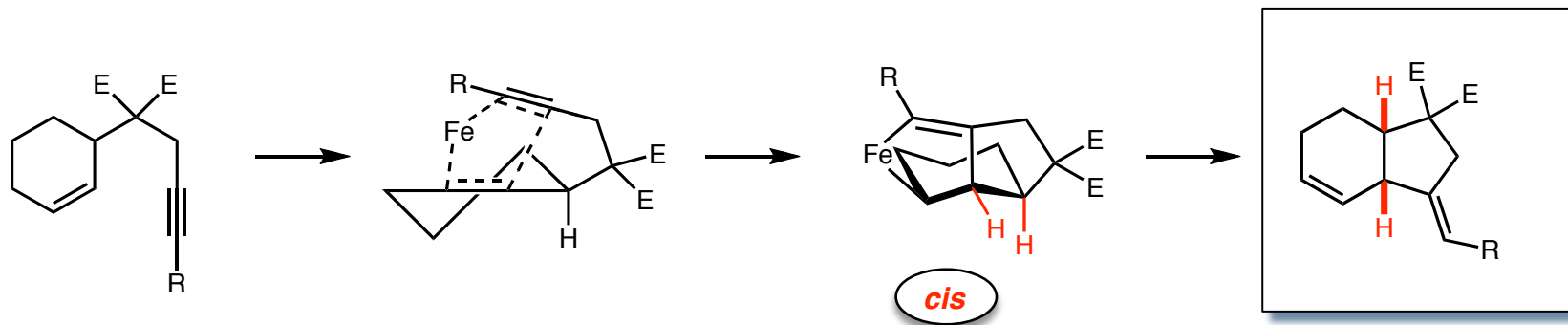
93%



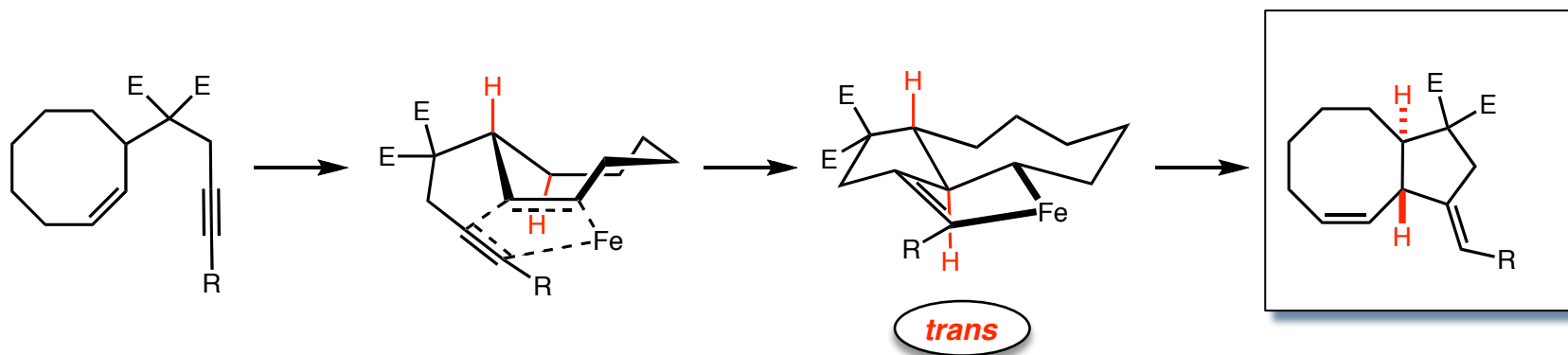
93%

Divergent Pathways to Observed Stereochemistry

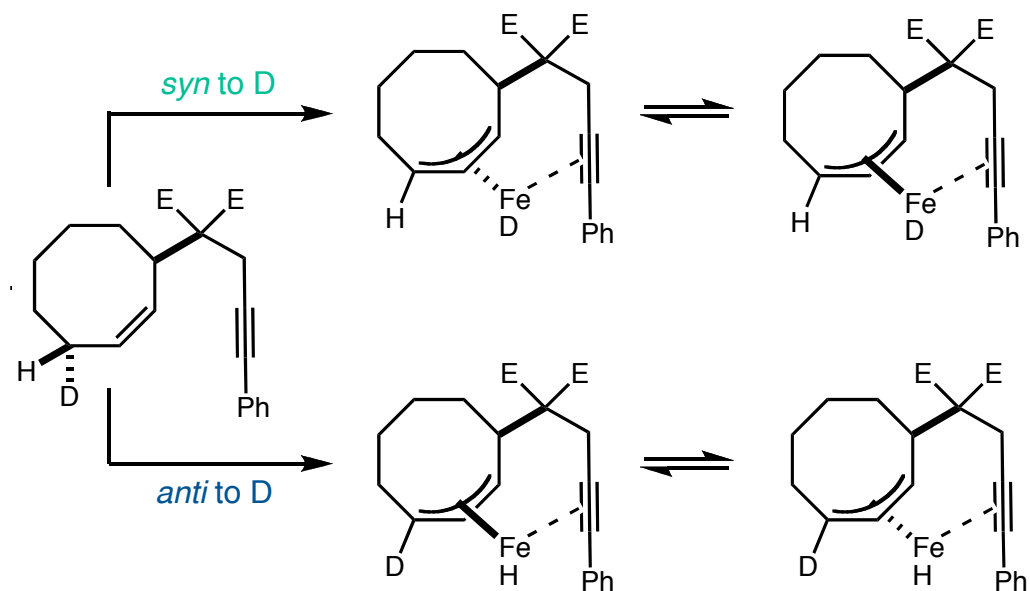
- Pseudo-axial approach affords *cis*-diastereomer



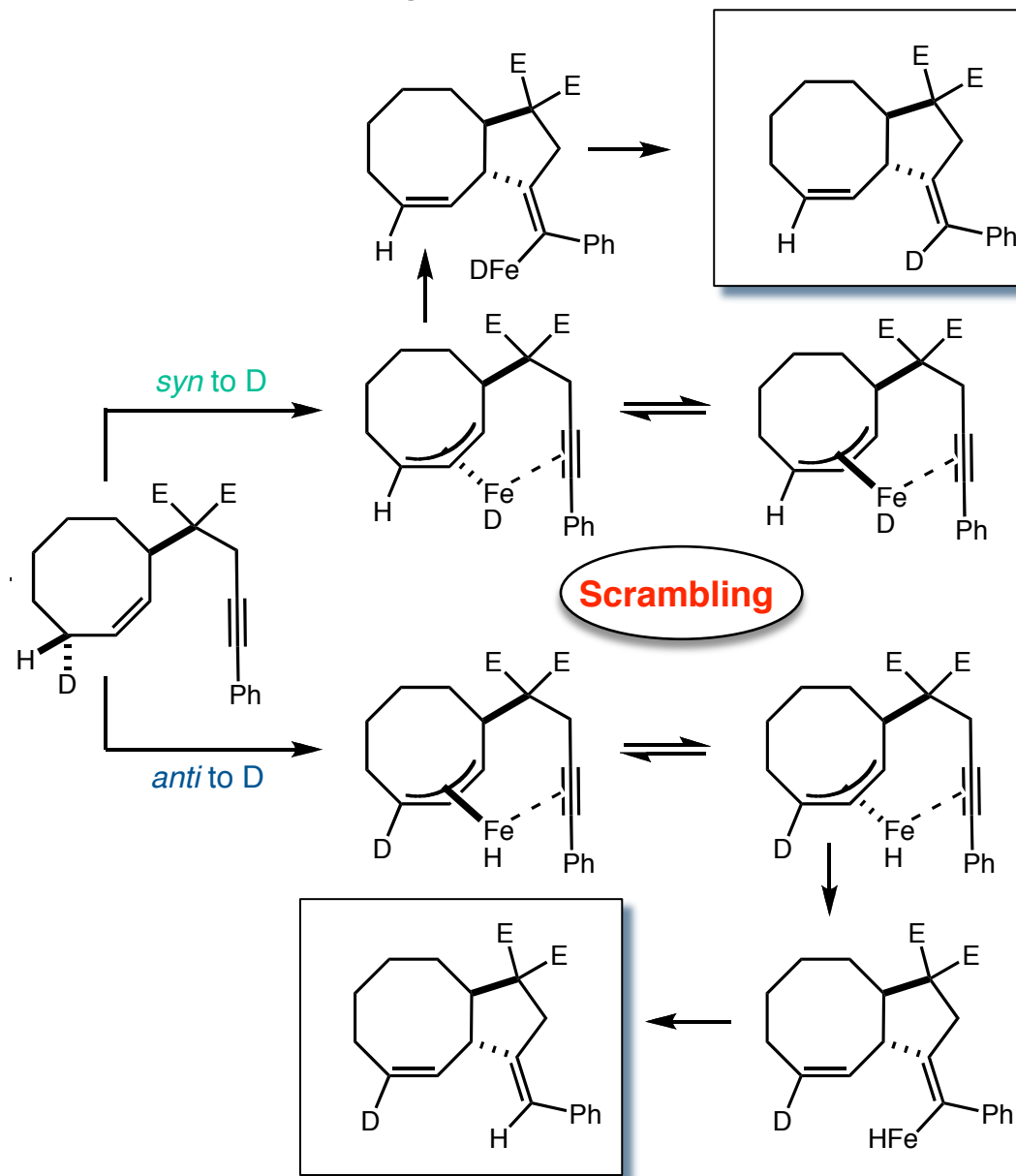
- Pseudo-equatorial approach affords *trans*-diastereomer



Expectation of D-Labeling Study

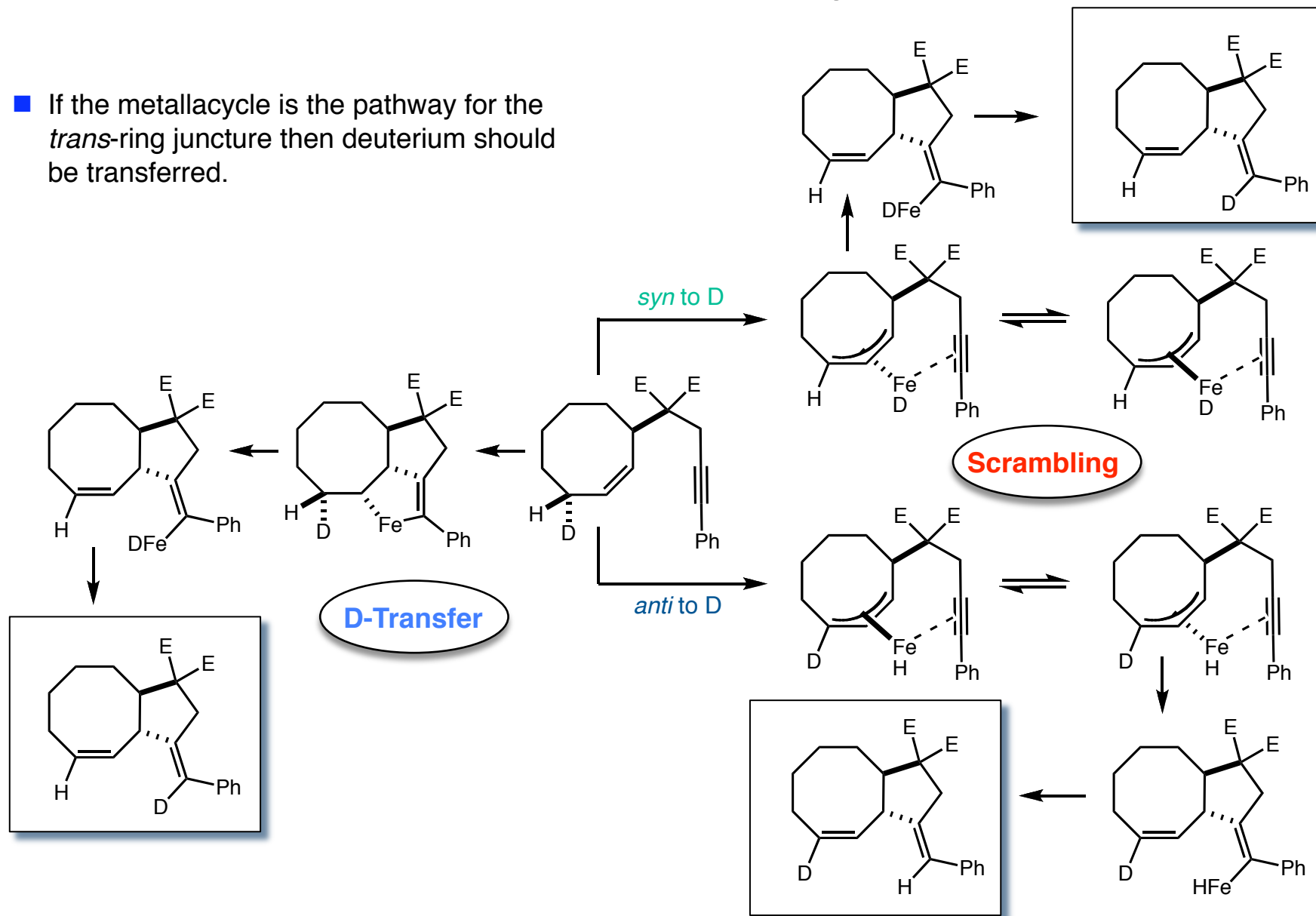


Expectation of D-Labeling Study



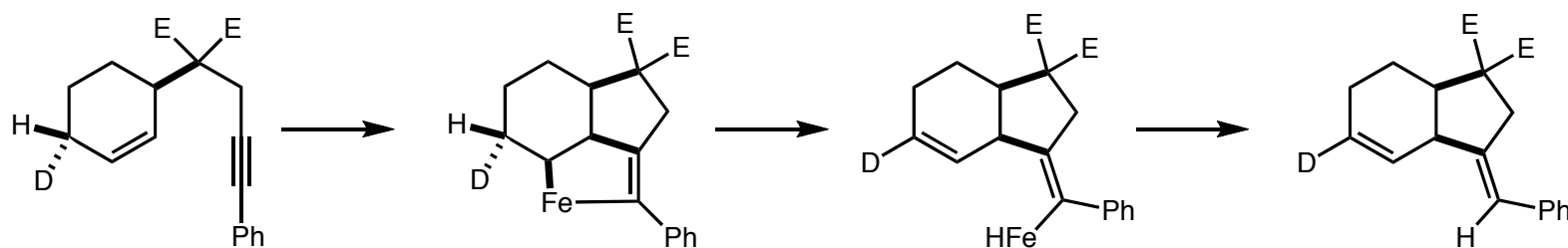
Expectation of D-Labeling Study

- If the metallacycle is the pathway for the *trans*-ring juncture then deuterium should be transferred.



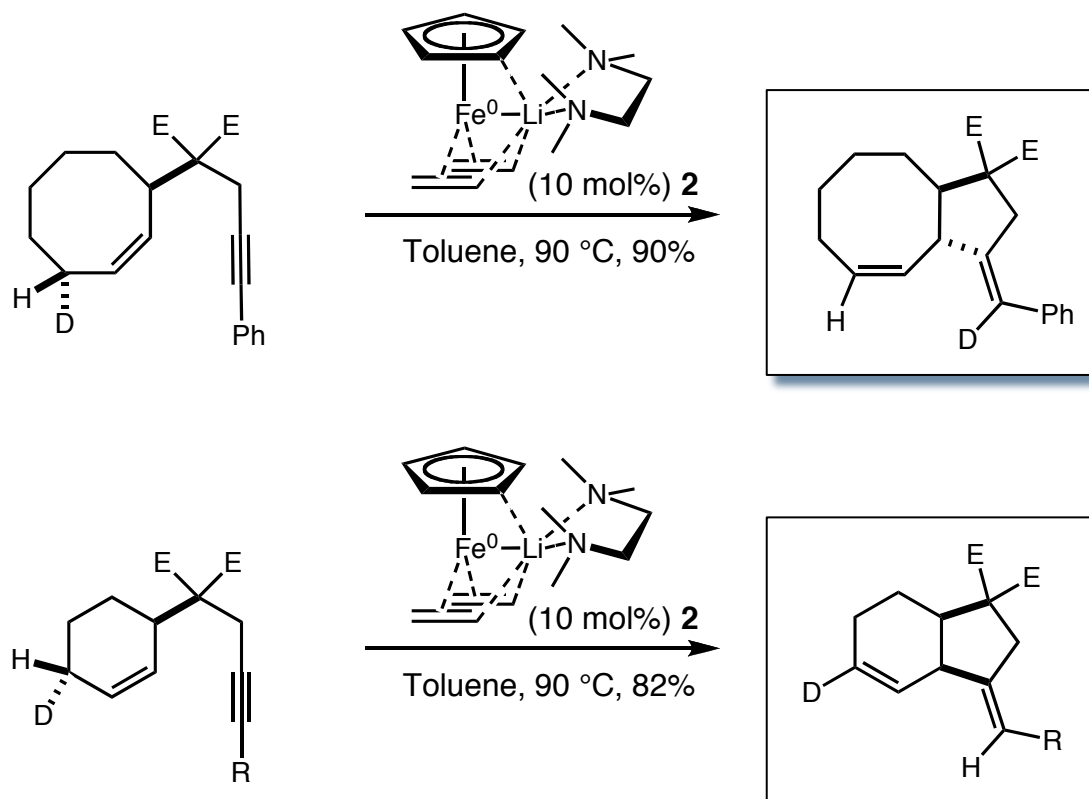
Expectation of D-Labeling Study

- If the metallacycle is the pathway for the *cis*-ring juncture then hydrogen should be transferred.



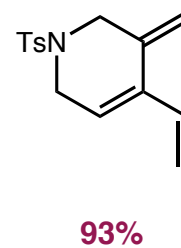
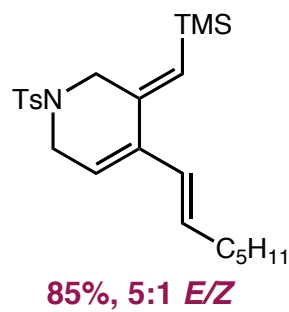
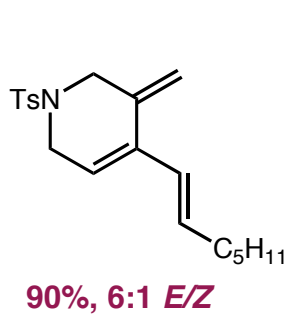
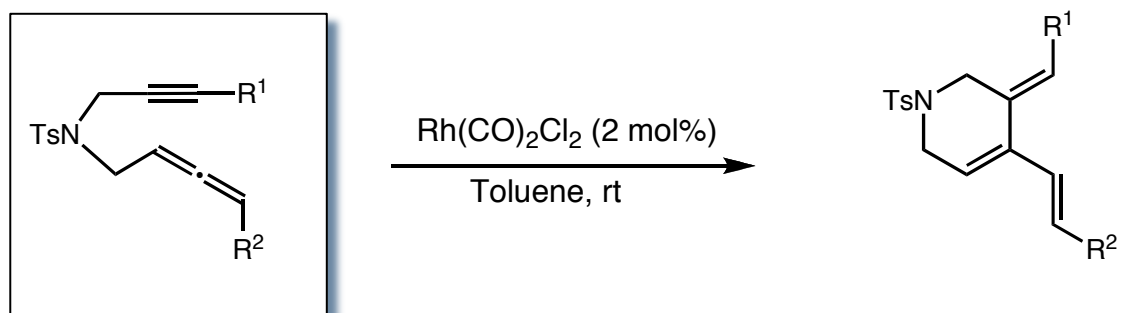
The Dramatic Conclusion

- Deuterium labeling study supports a metallacycle intermediate.



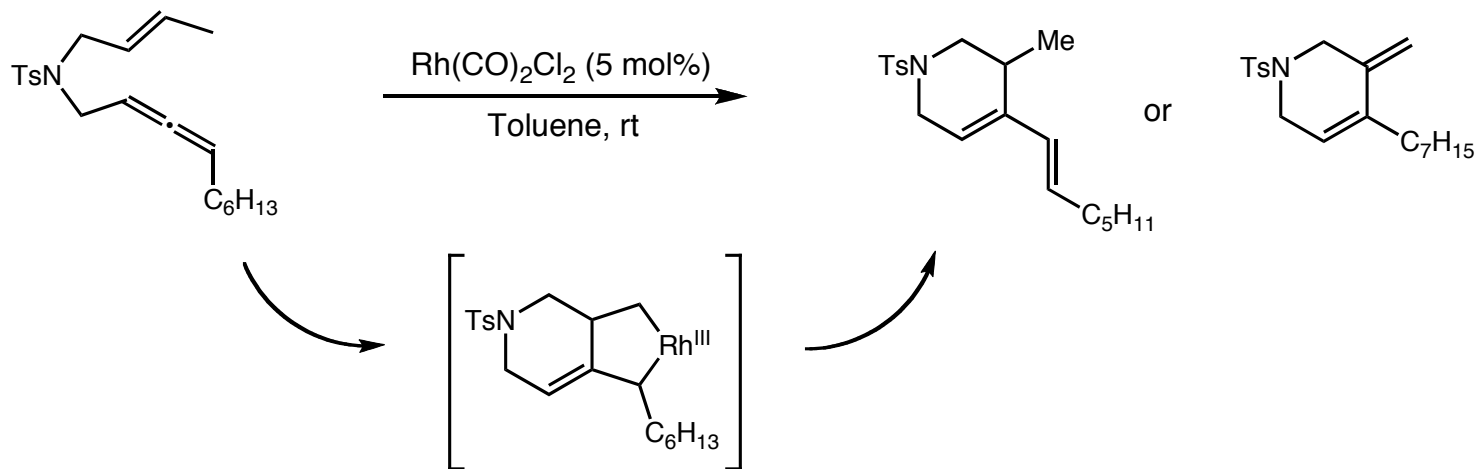
Intermolecular Rh-Catalyzed Alder-Ene

- First report of high yield and selectivity to form cross-conjugated trienes.



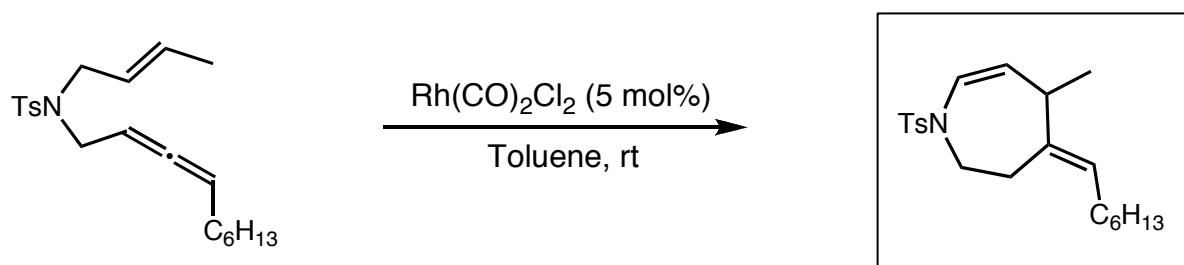
Intermolecular Rh-Catalyzed Alder-Ene

- Will This work with ene-allenes?



Intermolecular Rh-Catalyzed Cycloisomerization

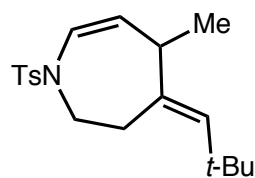
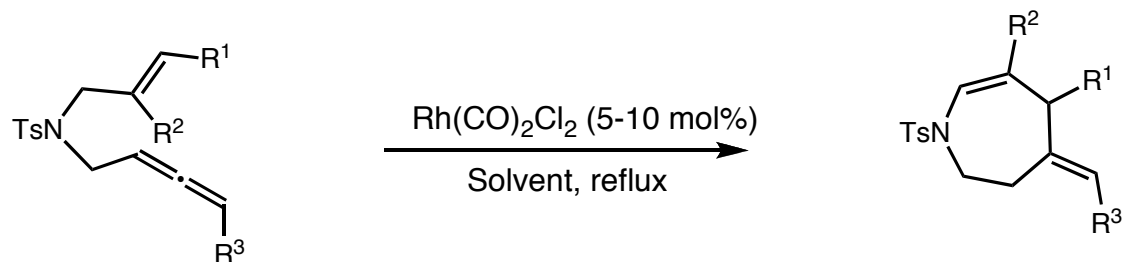
- Tetrahydroazepines are formed instead.



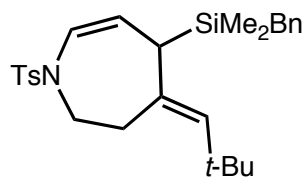
- Product possessed interesting unsaturation for further functionalization.

Intermolecular Rh-Catalyzed Cycloisomerization

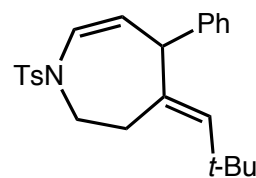
Selected azepine products



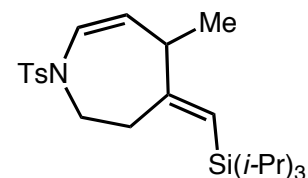
95%, DCE



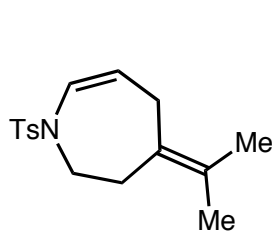
97%, DCE



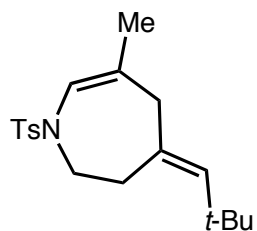
95%, 1,4-Dioxane



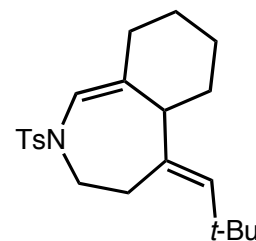
69%, 1,4-Dioxane



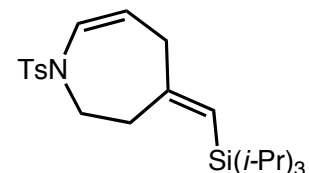
85%, 1,4-Dioxane



86%, 1,4-Dioxane



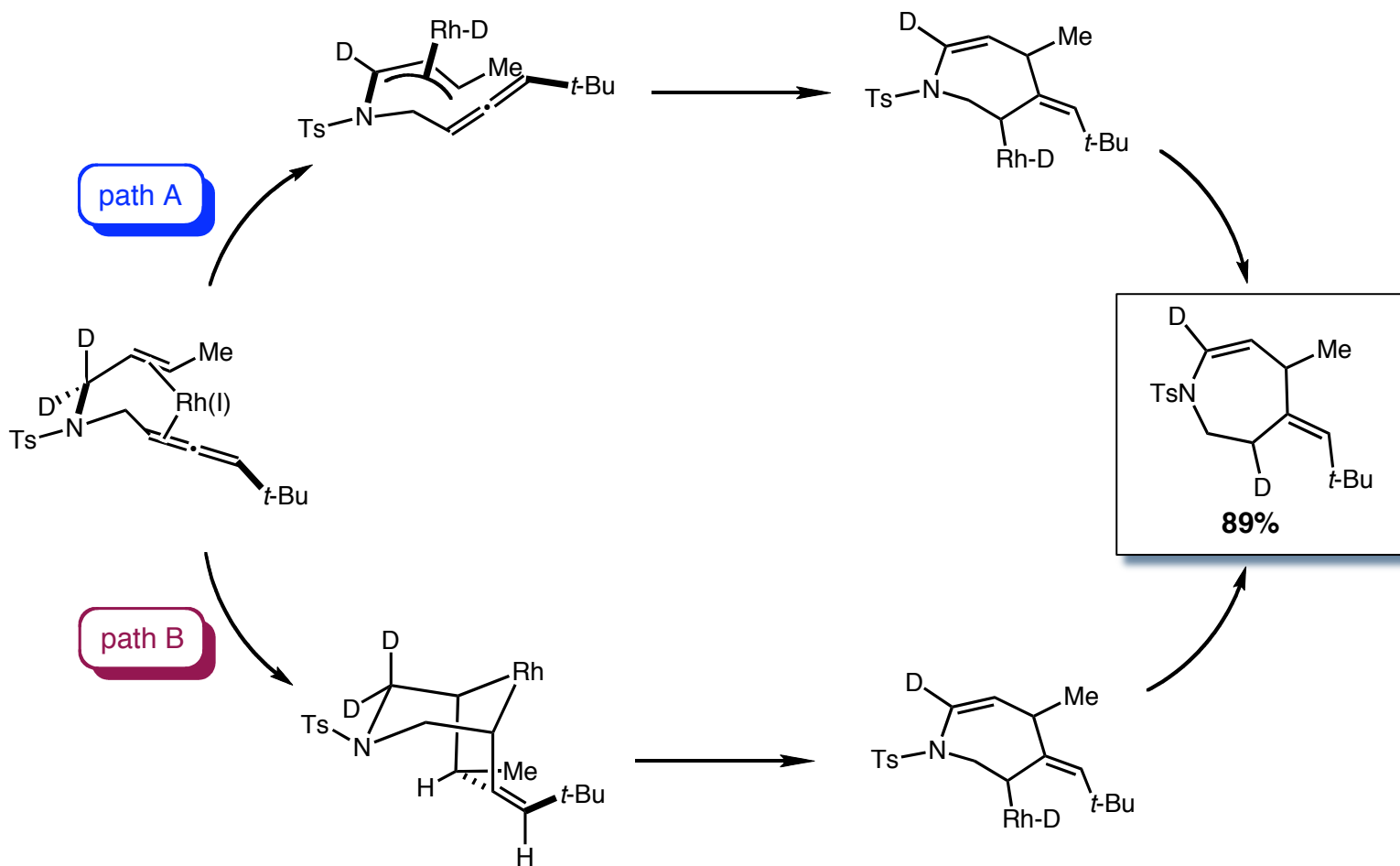
78%, 1,4-Dioxane



73%, 5.8:1 E/Z, 1,4-Dioxane

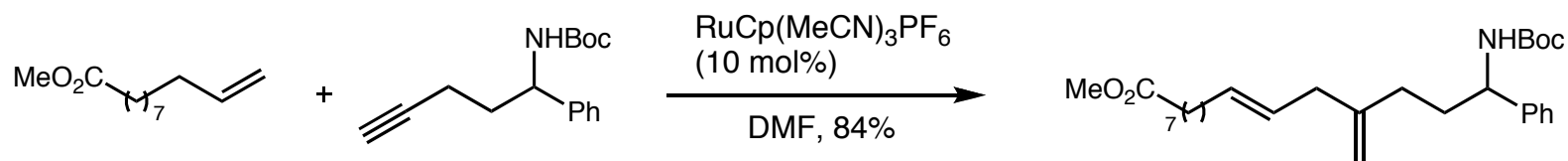
Brummond, K. M.; Chen, H.; Mitasev, B.; Casarez, A. D. *Org. Lett.* **2004**, 6, 2161.
Brummond, K. M.; Casarez, A. D. *unpublished work*.

Two Plausible Mechanisms

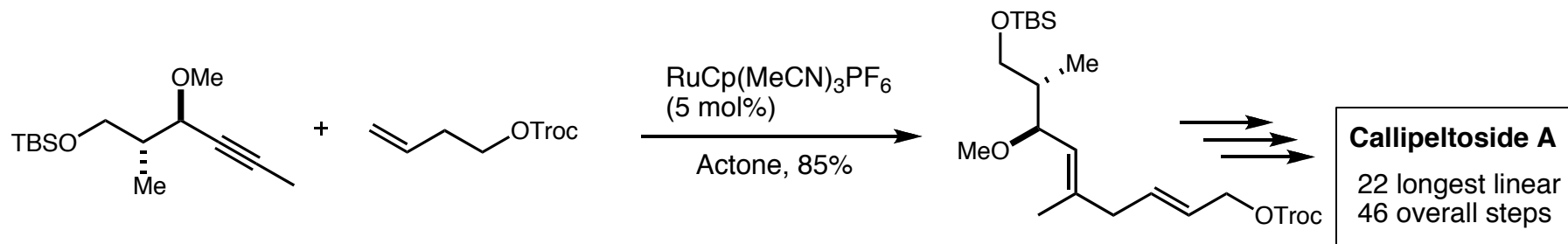


Intermolecular Ru-Catalyzed Alder-Ene

- Selectivity for the branched diene can be high depending on substrate

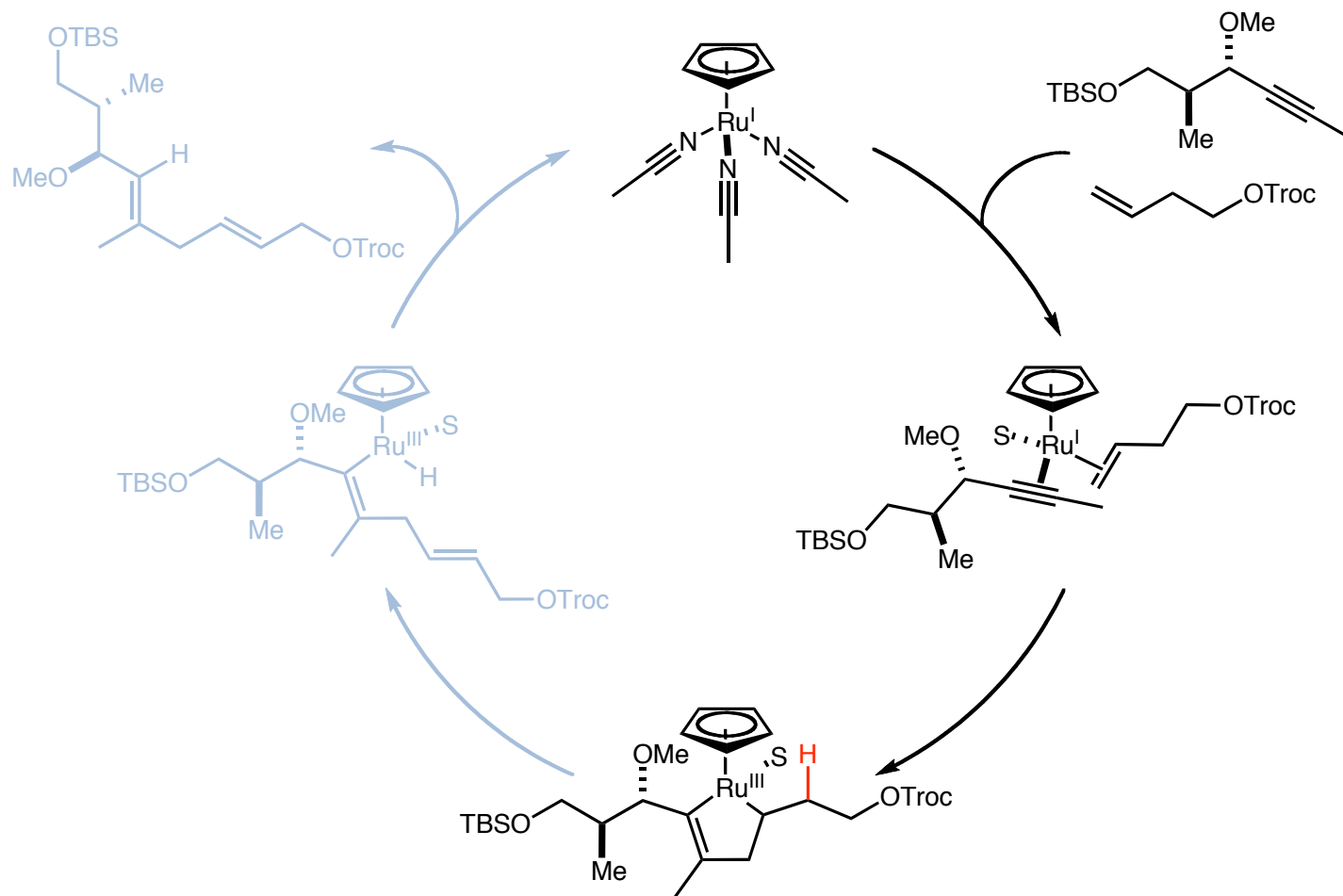


- Selectivity for the branched diene can be high depending on substrate

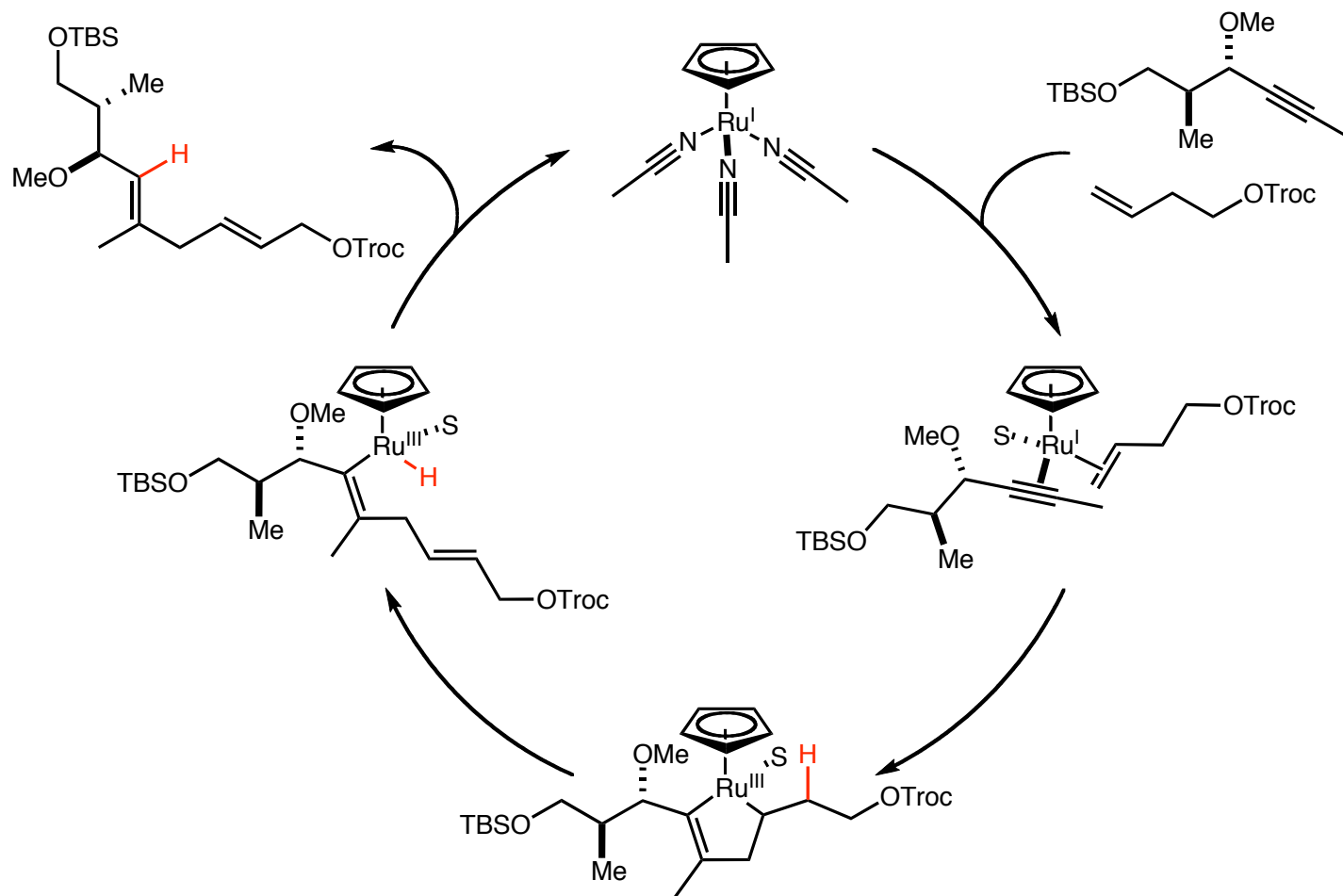


Trost, B. M.; Toste, F. D. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1999**, 40, 7739.
Trost et al *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2002**, 124, 10396.

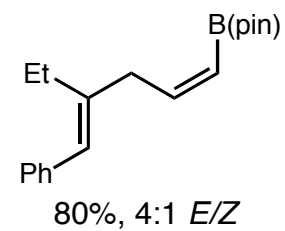
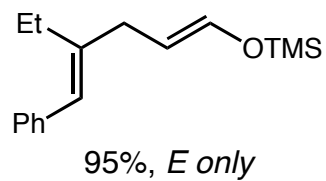
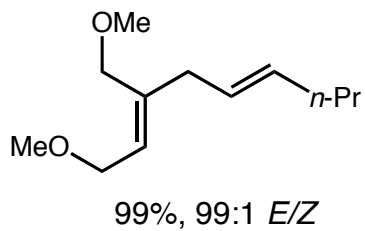
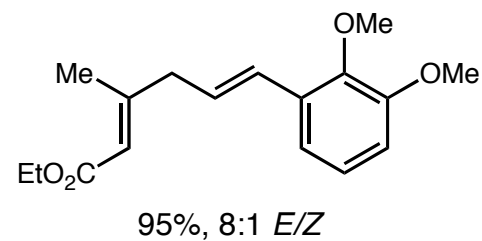
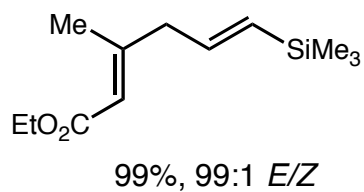
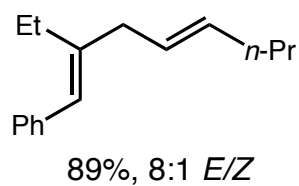
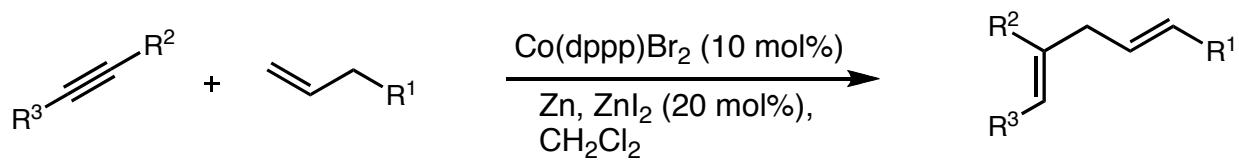
The Catalytic Cycle



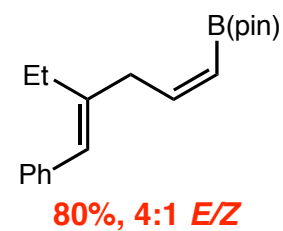
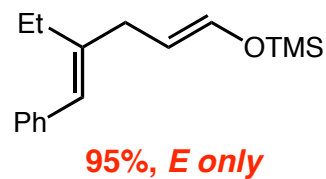
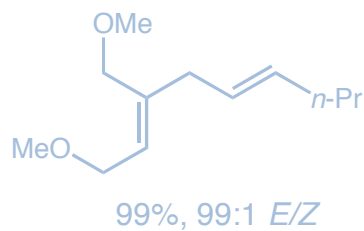
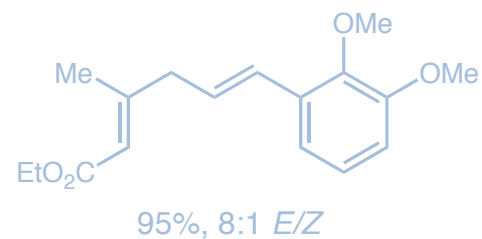
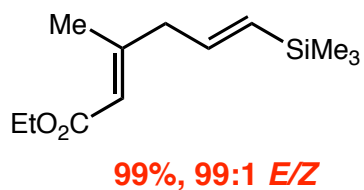
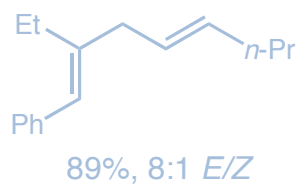
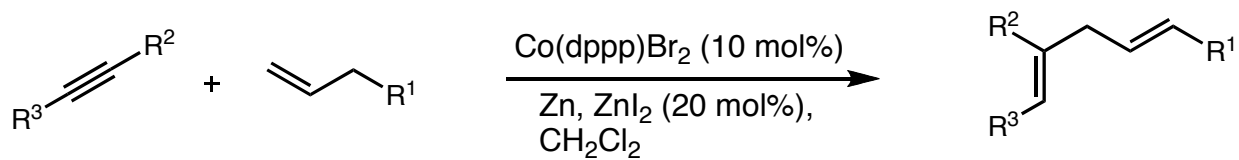
The Catalytic Cycle



Intermolecular Co-Catalyzed Alder-Ene

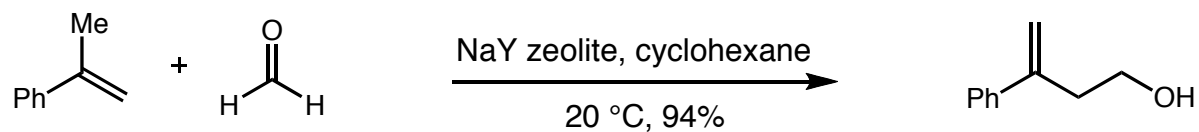


Intermolecular Co-Catalyzed Alder-Ene



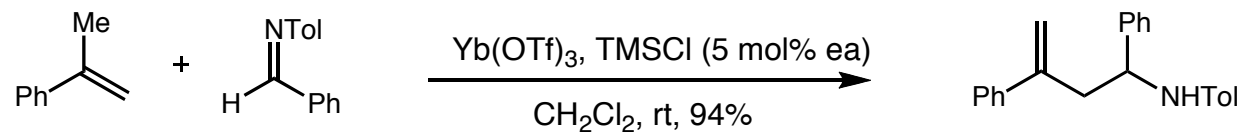
Other Ene Reactions

■ The Carbonyl-ene



Okachi, T.; Onaka, M. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2004**, *126*, 2306.

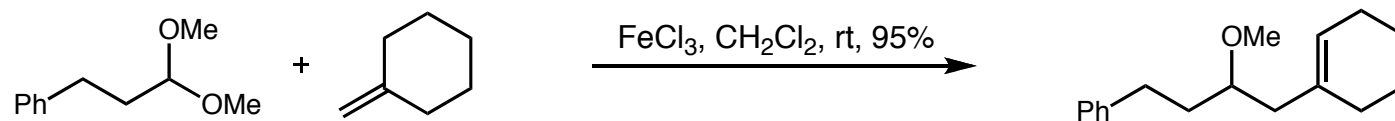
■ The Imino-ene



Nakagawa et al. *Org. Lett.*, **2000**, *2*, 159.

Other Ene Reactions

■ The Acetal-ene



Ghosez et al., *Synthesis*, **2004**, 1375.

■ The Arynyl-ene

