

Highlights from Top Pre-Tenure Faculty



"Behind one door is tenure - behind the other
is flipping burgers at McDonald's."

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Jennifer Alleva
MacMillan Group Meeting
May 2nd 2012

Who is Pre-tenure in Chemistry in the United States

Demographics

- Who are the assistant professors in the top 50 chemistry departments?

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85% of assistant chemistry professors are male

15% are female

14% were not trained in the U.S.

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■ Who are the assistant professors in the top 10 chemistry departments?

Currently 16 pre-tenure faculty

13 of these assistant professors are male

2 of these assistant professors were not trained in the U.S.

3 of these assistant professors are women

Where were these Assistant Professors Trained

Demographics

■ Which institutions trained these current assistant faculty?

80% of assistant chemistry professors were trained at a top 10 department

Caltech Harvard MIT Berkeley UIUC Northwestern Stanford Scripps UW Madison Columbia Cornell

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Bob Grubbs ■ 4 Students pre-tenure
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Amir Hoveyda
Patrick Walsh
Reza Ghadiri
Dave Evans
Samuel Danishefsky

Where are the Assistant Professors Studying Currently

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95 pre-tenure faculty currently in organic chemistry

53 within Organic Synthesis and Methodology

23 Chemical Biology

19 Organic Materials

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■ What are assistant professors studying at the top 10 departments?

5 within Organic Synthesis and Methodology

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What does this information indicate for the future of organic chemistry?

How to select the top 5 pre-tenure faculty

■ Criteria:

- United States institutions
- Limiting survey to organic chemists
- Must have published papers to define the goals of their program
- No MacMillan group alumni or Princeton Chemistry faculty

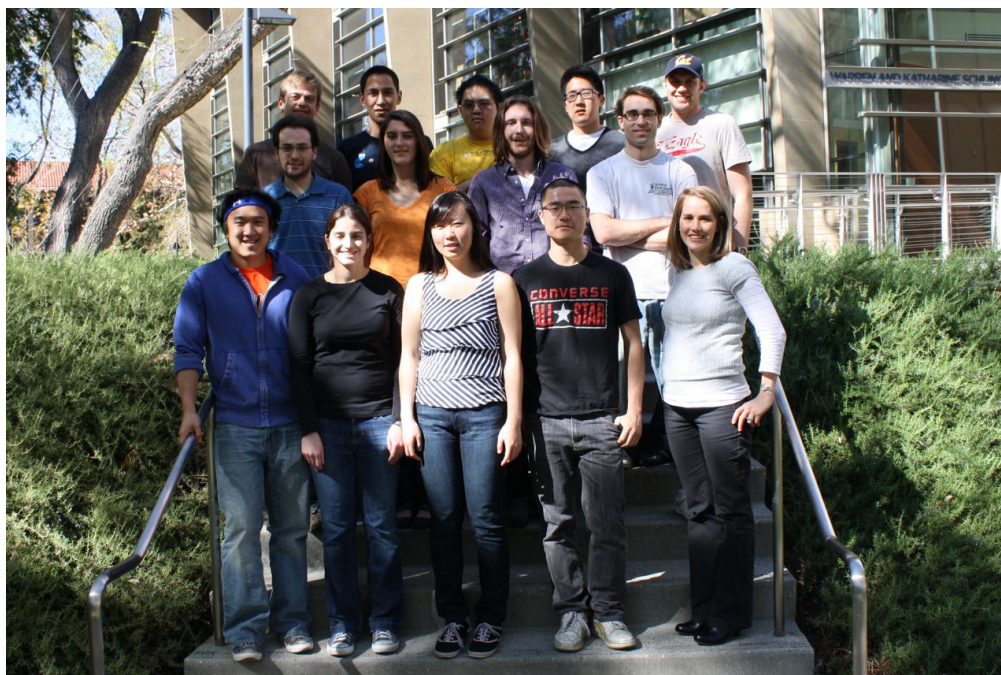
Highlights from top Pre-tenure Faculty



Sarah Reisman

Caltech

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Caltech



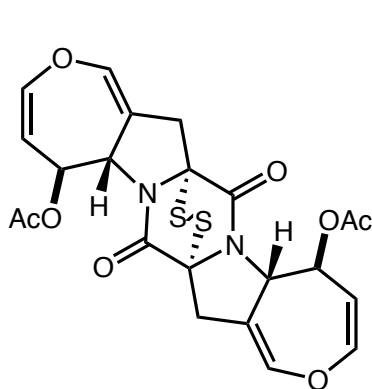
- Caltech 2008-present
- Ph.D. with John Wood on the total synthesis of Welwitindolinone A Isonitrile
- Postdoctoral studies with Eric Jacobsen on thiourea catalyzed additions to oxocarbenium ions

Reisman, S.E.; Ready, J.M.; Weiss, M.M.; Hasuoka, A.; Tamaki, K.; Ovaska, T.V.; Wood, J.L. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2008**, *130*, 2087
Reisman, S.E.; Doyle, A.G.; Jacobsen, E.N. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2008**, *130*, 7198

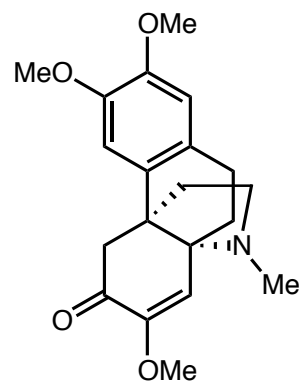
Research in the Reisman Lab

Total synthesis and synthetic methodology

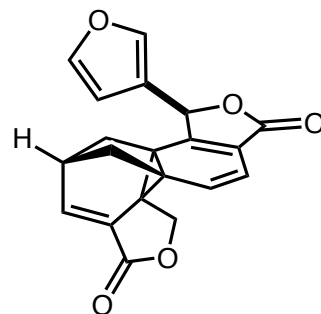
■ Total synthesis of complex natural products



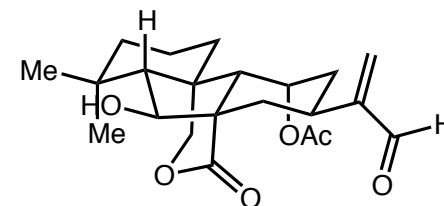
(-)-Acetylaranotin



(-)-8-Demethoxyrunanine



(+)-Salvileucalin B



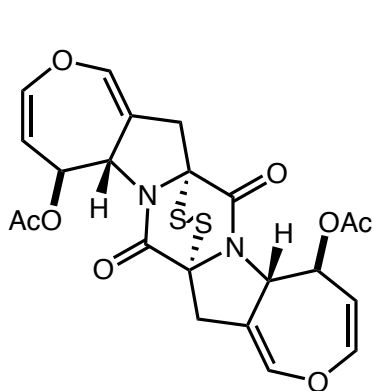
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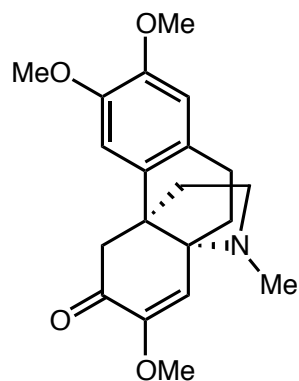
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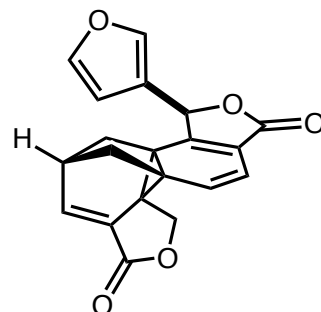
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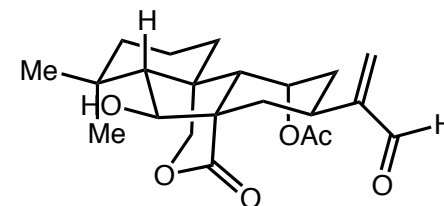
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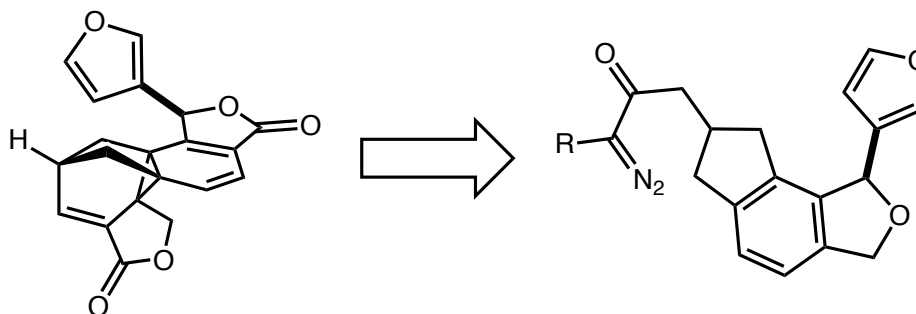


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Revival of the Buchner reaction for the synthesis of cyclopropane rings

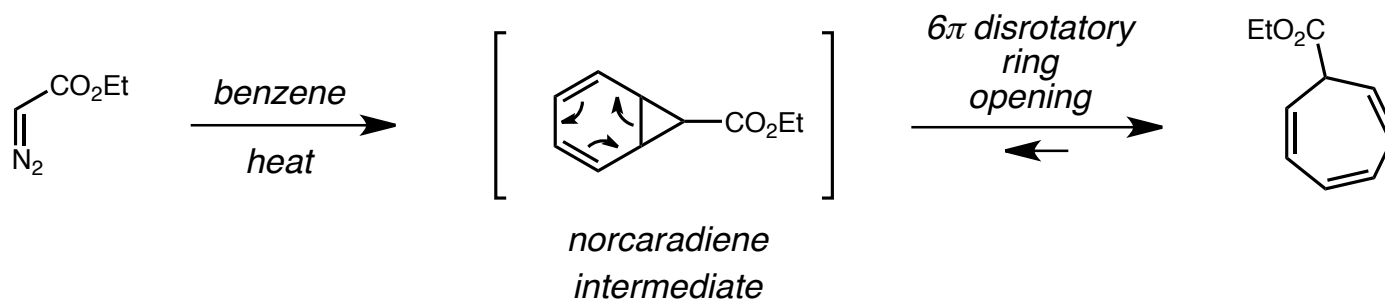


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The Buchner Reaction for Natural Product Synthesis

Intercepting the norcaradiene intermediate

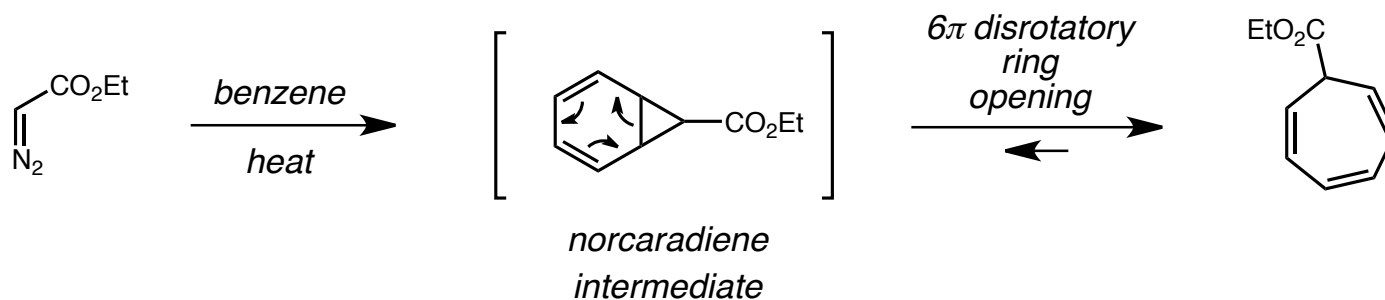
■ Buchner reaction for the formation of 7-membered rings



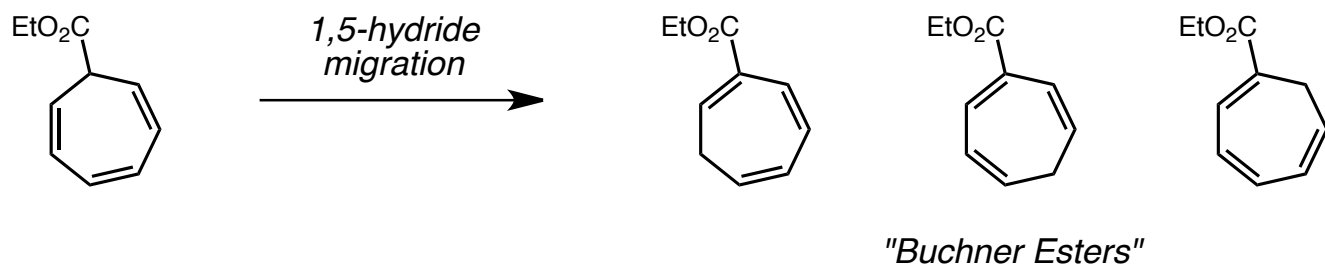
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Intercepting the norcaradiene intermediate

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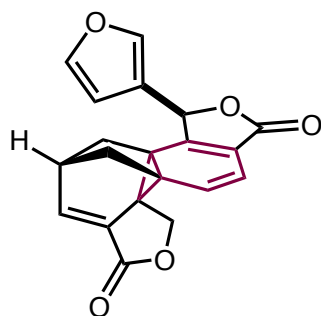
■ Isomerization of cycloheptatriene provides a thermodynamic mixture



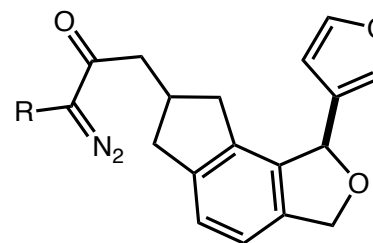
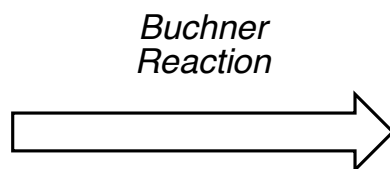
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■ Retrosynthesis of Salvileucalin B



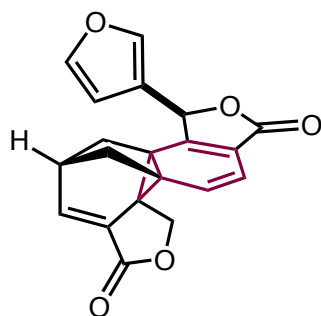
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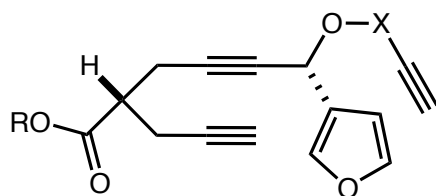
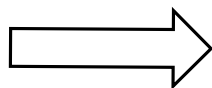
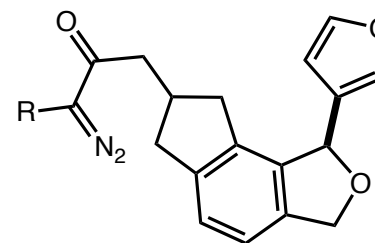
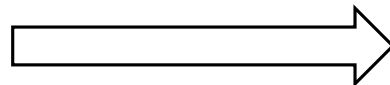
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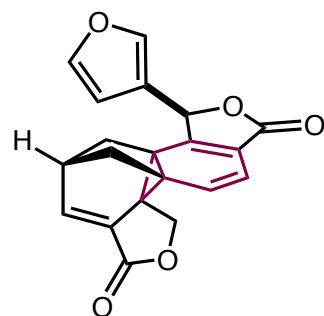
*Buchner
Reaction*



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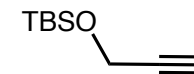
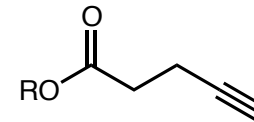
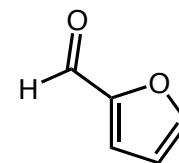
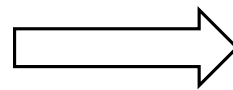
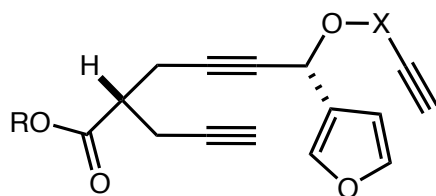
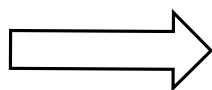
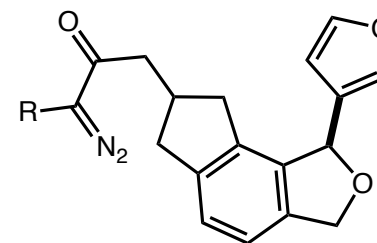
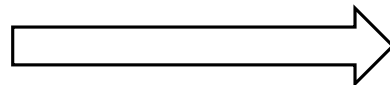
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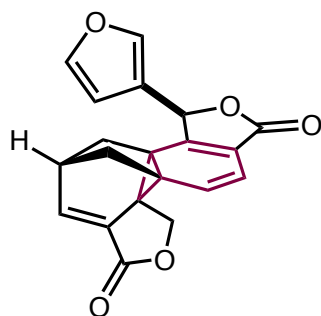
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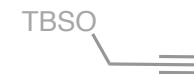
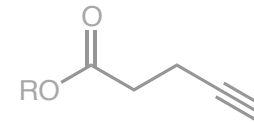
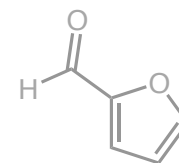
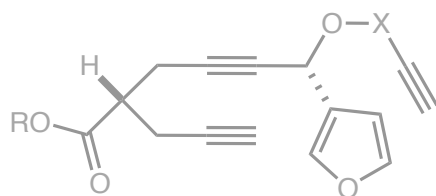
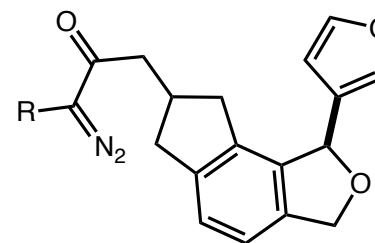
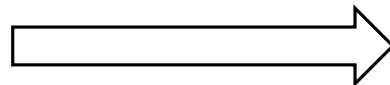
Intercepting the norcaradiene intermediate

■ Retrosynthesis of Salvileucalin B



(+)-Salvileucalin B

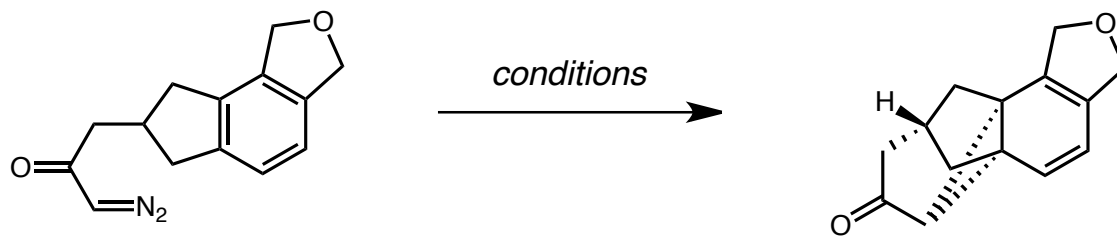
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The Buchner Reaction for Natural Product Synthesis

Intercepting the norcaradiene intermediate

■ Application of the Buchner reaction for the synthesis of Salvileucalin B

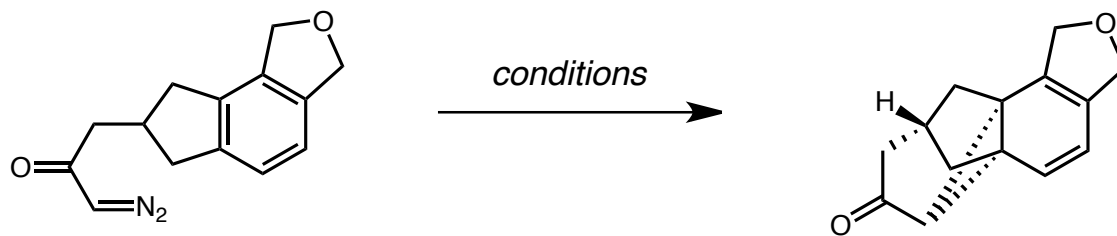


entry	catalyst	yield (%)
1	Rh(OAc) ₄	14
2	Rh(cap) ₄	1
3	Rh(tfa) ₄	5

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3	Rh(tfa) ₄	5
4	Cu(acac) ₂	30
5	Cu(tfacac) ₂	50 (73)*
6	Cu(hfacac) ₂	40
7	Cu(TMHD) ₂	28
8	Cu(TBS) ₂	11

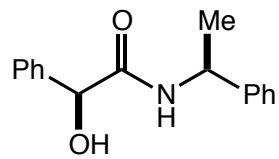
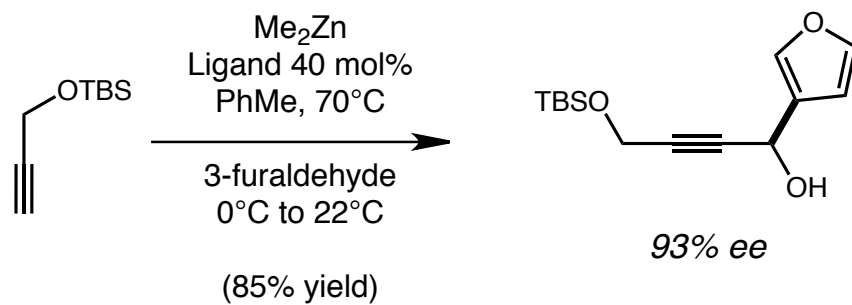
*Isolated yield, slow addition of α -diazoketone

Levin, S.; Nani, R.R.; Reisman, S.E. *Org. Lett.* **2010**, *12*, 780.

Enantioselective Total Synthesis of Salvileucalin B

Synthesis of triyne precursor

■ Enantioselective synthesis of cycloisomerization precursor

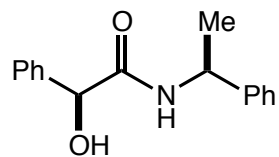
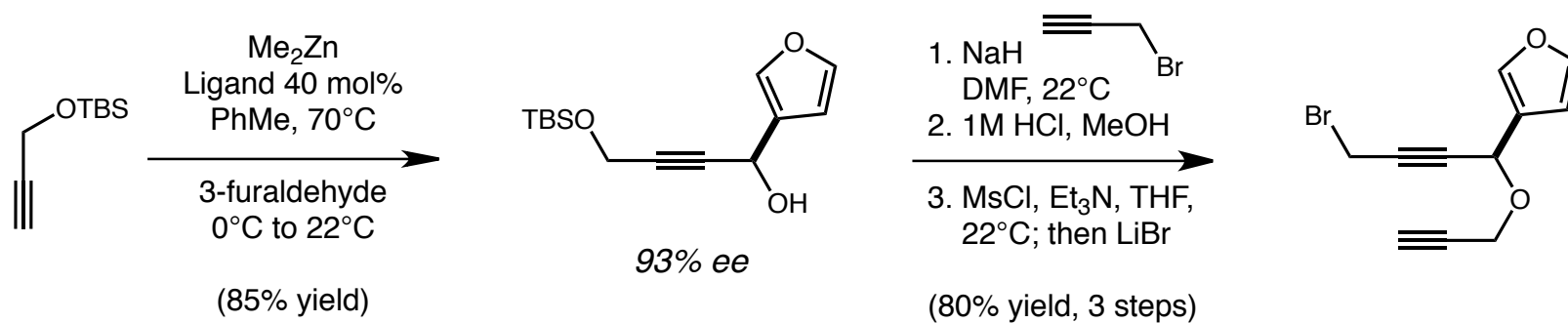


chiral ligand

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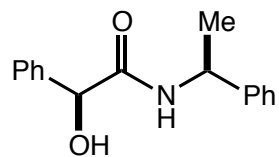
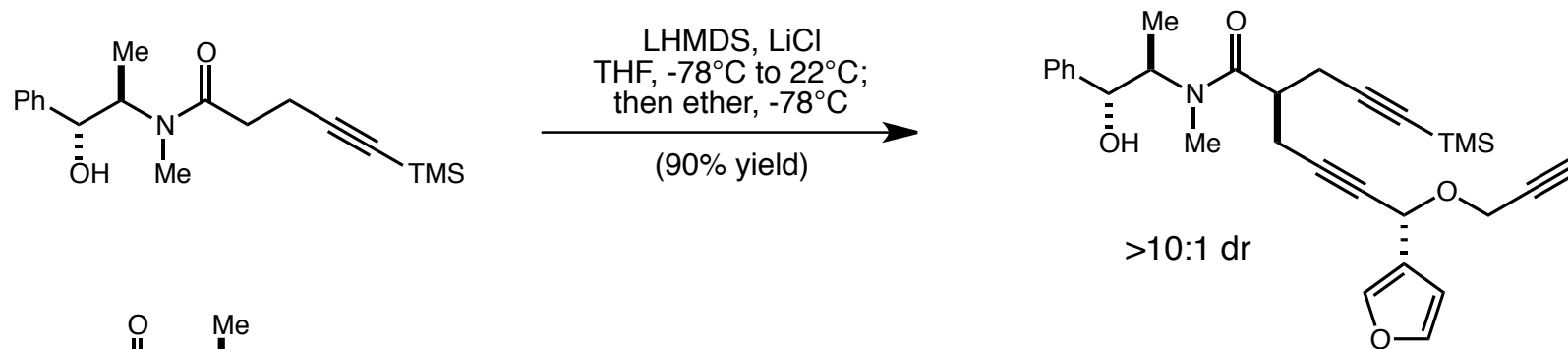
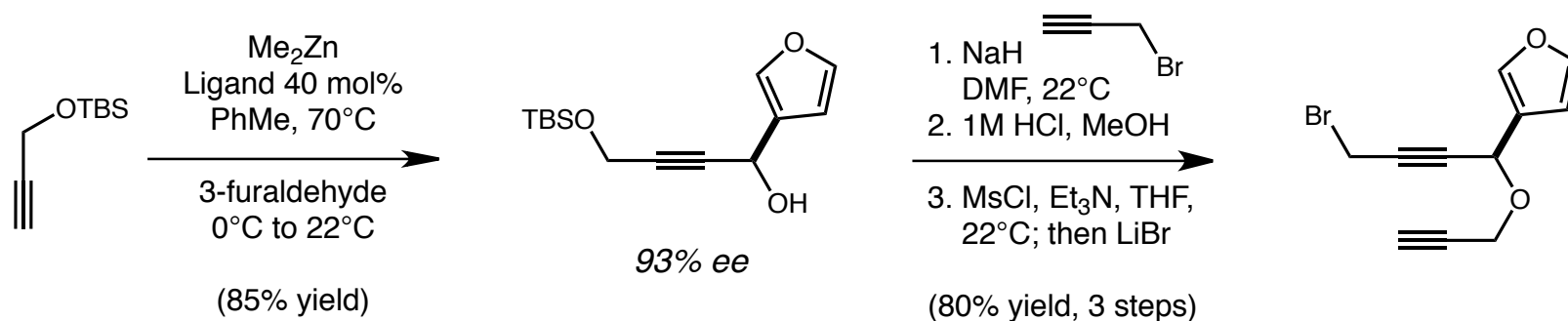


chiral ligand

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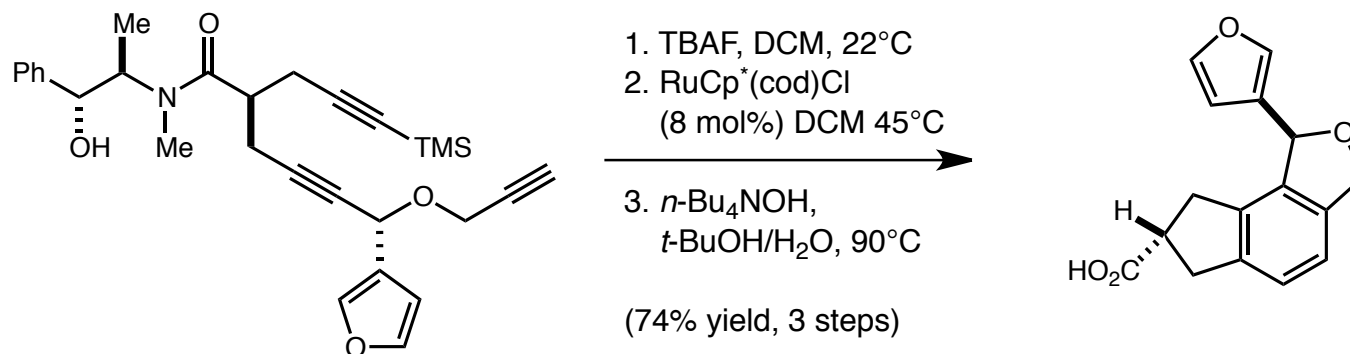


chiral ligand

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Synthesis of Buchner precursor

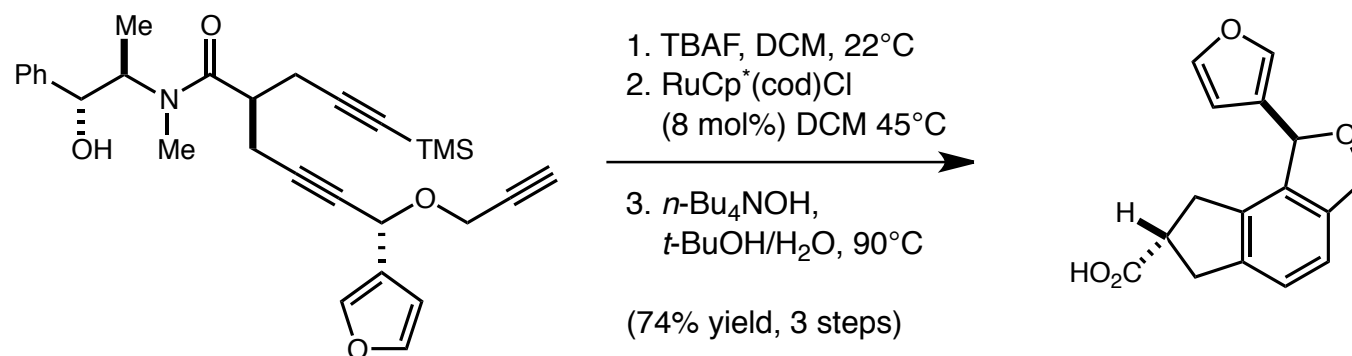
■ Metal-catalyzed cycloisomerization and synthesis of cyclopropanation precursor



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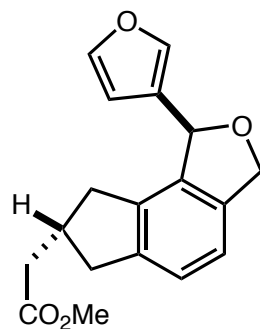
■ Metal-catalyzed cycloisomerization and synthesis of cyclopropanation precursor



1. $(\text{COCl})_2$, cat. DMF;
then CH_2N_2 , THF

2. AgTFA, MeOH, Et_3N
THF, -30°C to 22°C

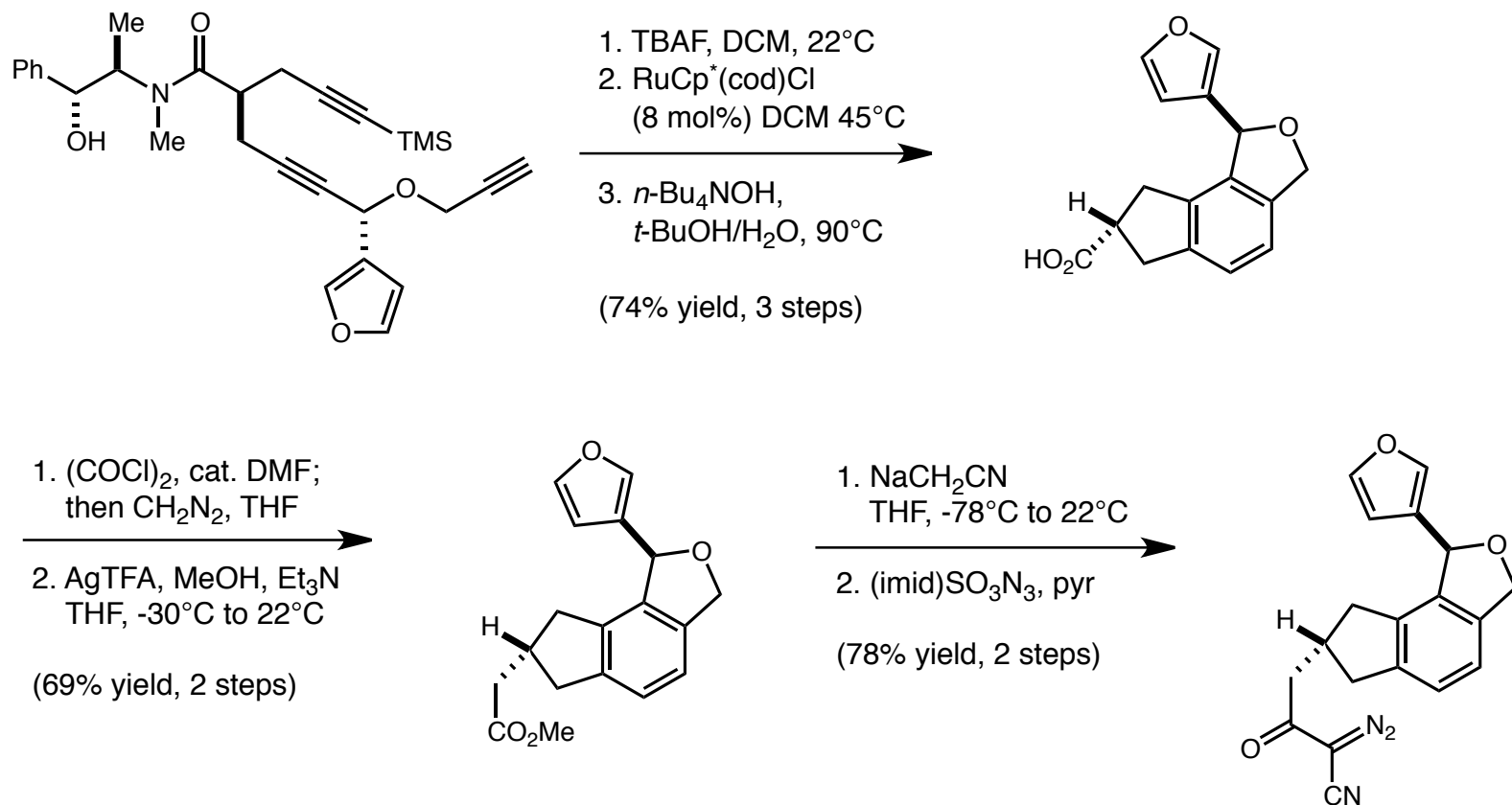
(69% yield, 2 steps)



Enantioselective Total Synthesis of Salvileucalin B

Synthesis of Buchner precursor

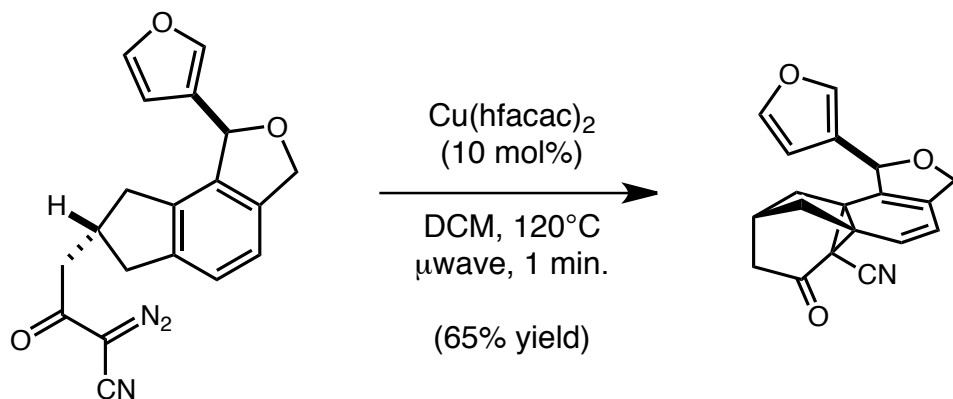
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Enantioselective Total Synthesis of Salvileucalin B

Synthesis of Norcaradiene Core

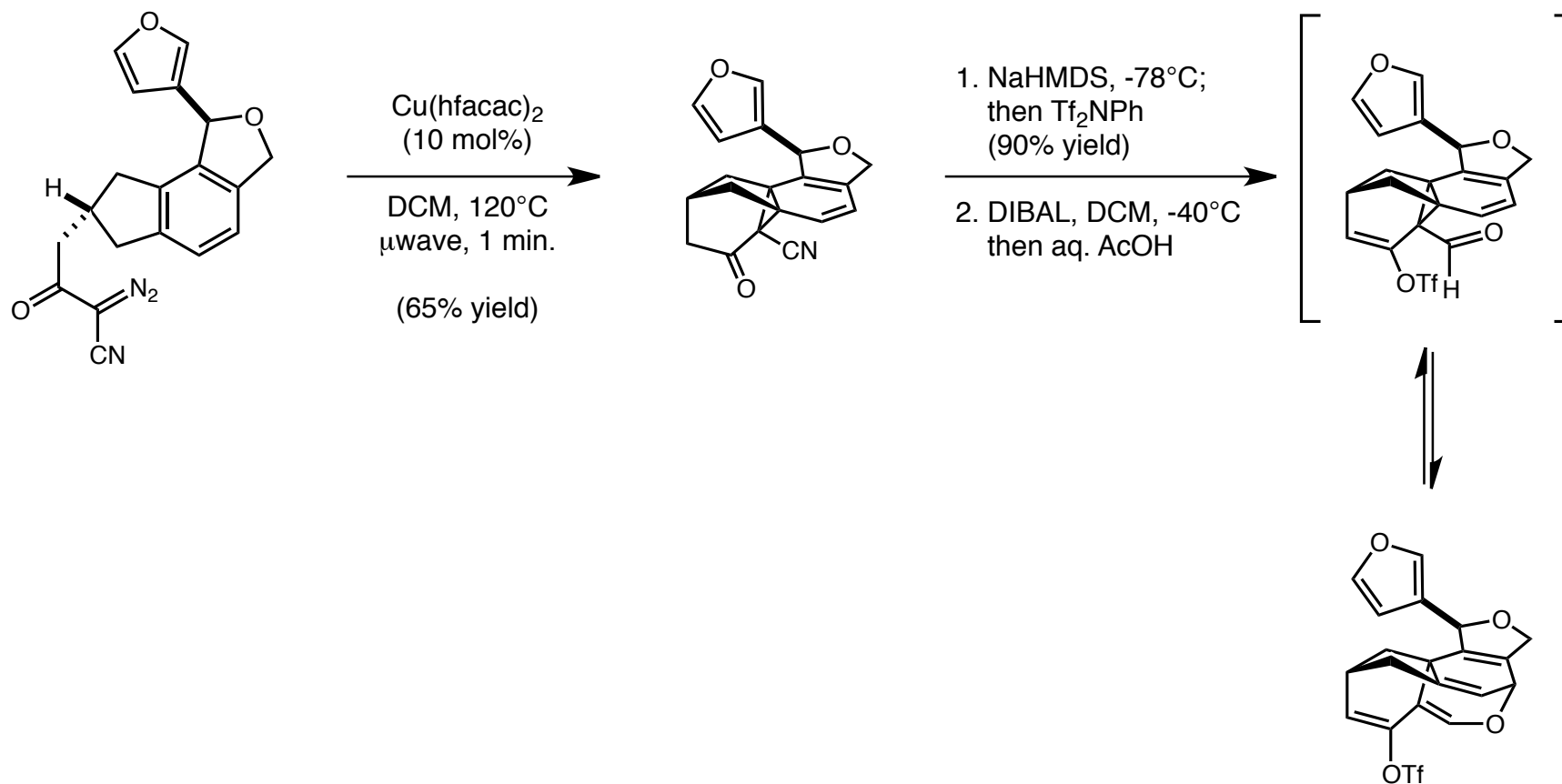
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Enantioselective Total Synthesis of Salvileucalin B

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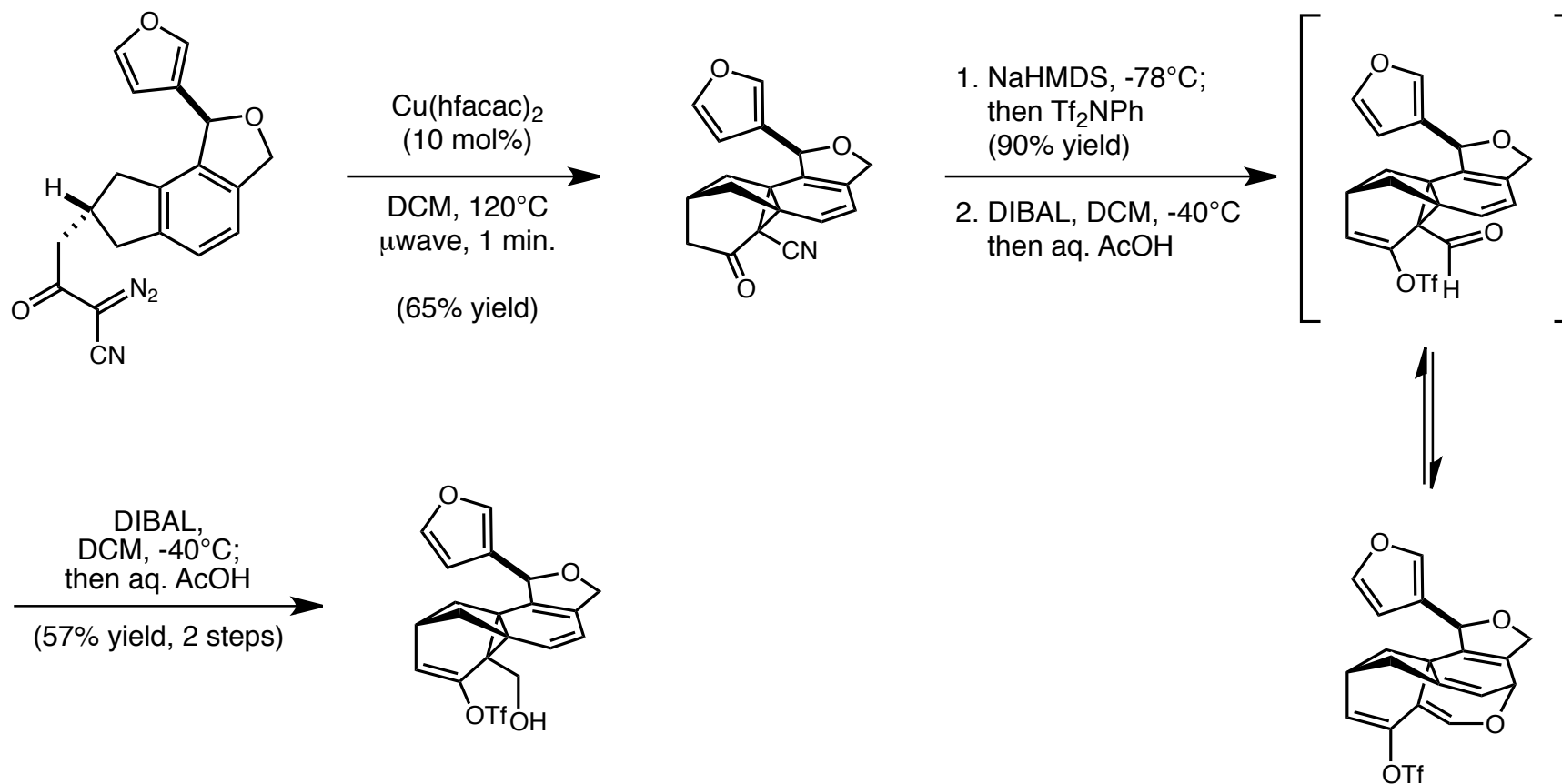
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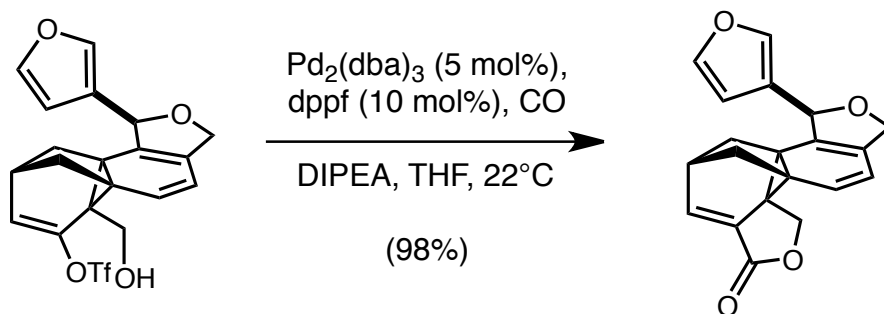
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Enantioselective Total Synthesis of Salvileucalin B

End game

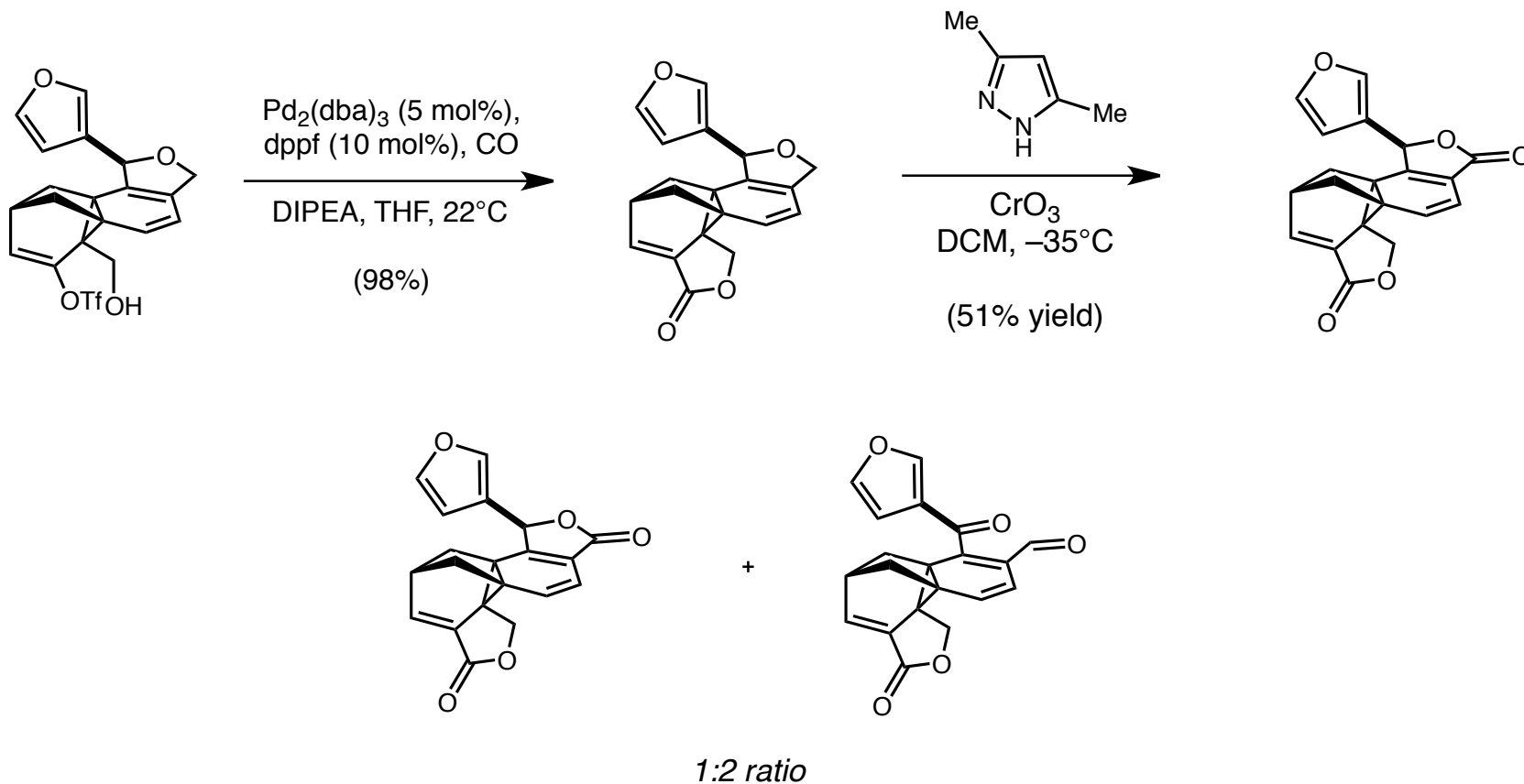
■ Synthesis of lactone and oxidation of tetrahydrofuran



Enantioselective Total Synthesis of Salvileucalin B

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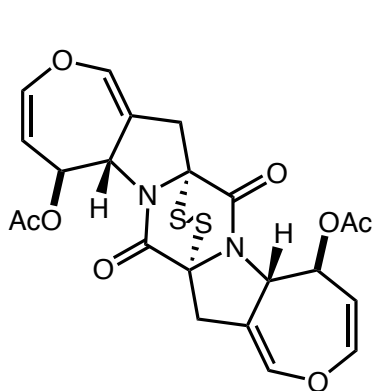
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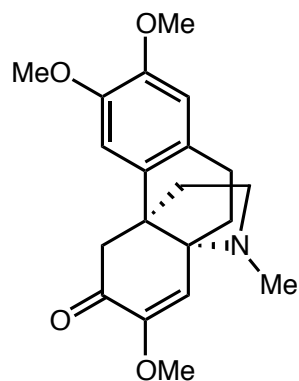
Research in the Reisman Lab

Total synthesis and synthetic methodology

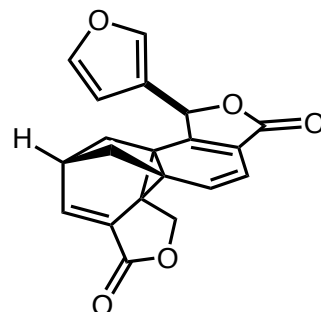
Total synthesis of complex natural products



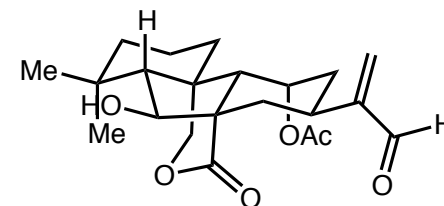
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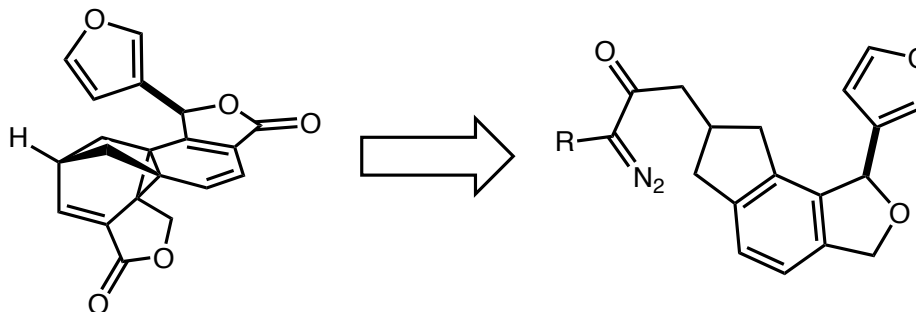


(+)-Salvileucalin B



(-)-Maoecrystal Z

Revival of the Buchner reaction for the synthesis of cyclopropane rings



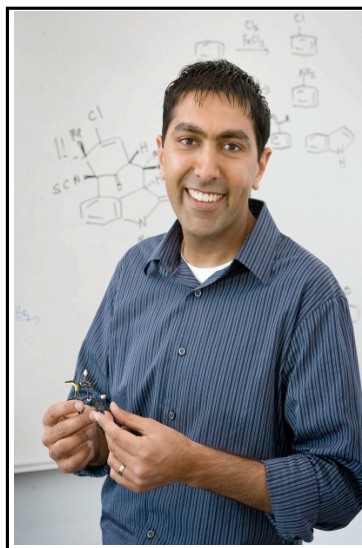
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Sarah Reisman

Caltech

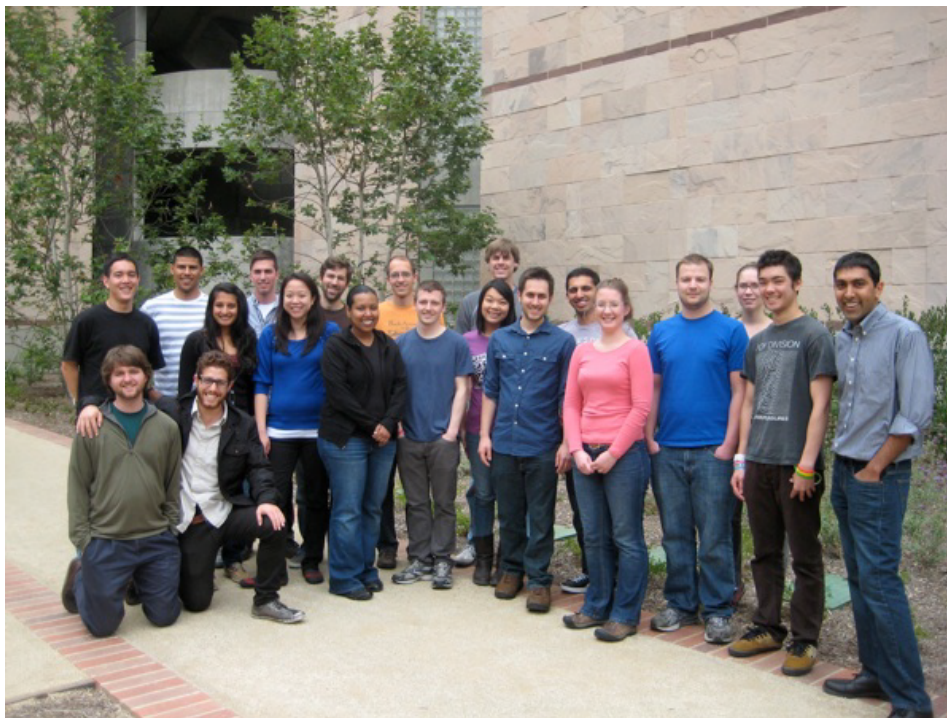


Neil Garg

UCLA

Neil Garg

UCLA



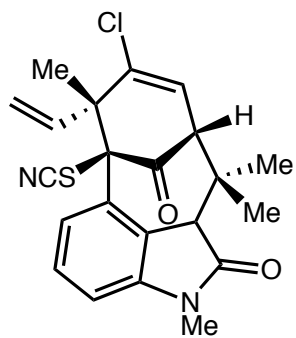
- Assistant Professor at UCLA 2007-present
- Ph.D. with Brian Stoltz on the total synthesis of Dragmacidin D and F
- Postdoctoral work with Larry Overman on the total synthesis of (–)-Sarain A

Garg, Neil, K; Hiebert, Sheldon; Larry E. Overman. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2006**, *45*, 2912.
Garg, Neil, K; Caspi, Daniel D.; Brian M. Stoltz. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2004**, *126*, 9552.
Garg, Neil, K; Sarpong, R.; Brian M. Stoltz. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2002**, *124*, 13179.

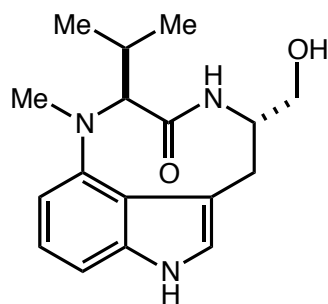
Research in the Garg Lab

UCLA

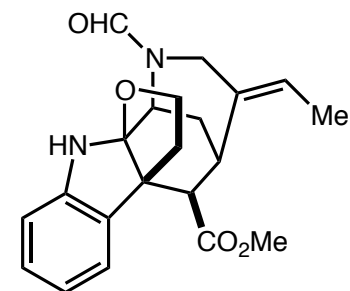
■ Synthesis of complex natural products



N-Methylwelwitindolinone
C Isothiocyanate



Indolactam V

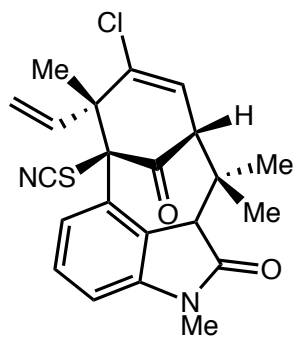


Aspidophylline A

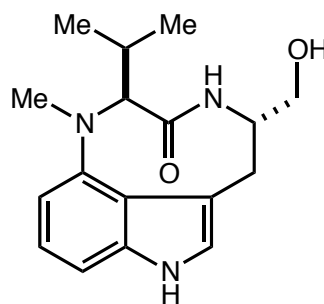
Research in the Garg Lab

UCLA

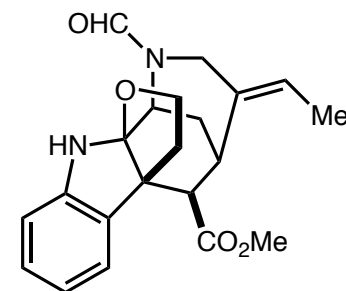
■ Synthesis of complex natural products



N-Methylwelwitindolinone
C Isothiocyanate

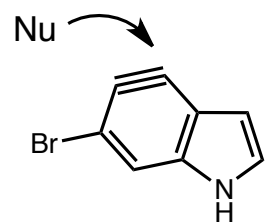


Indolactam V

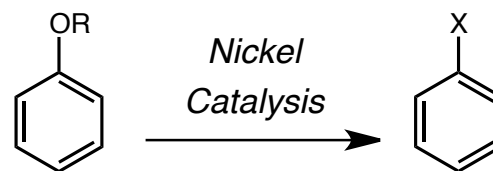


Aspidophylline A

■ Development of novel synthetic methods



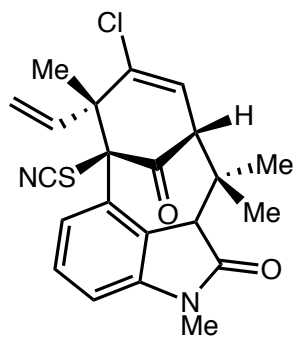
Intercepting Indolyne



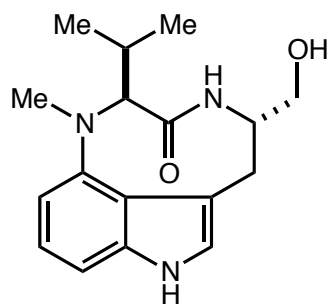
Research in the Garg Lab

UCLA

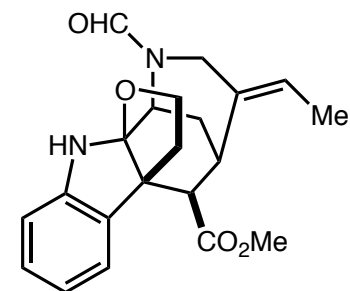
■ Synthesis of complex natural products



N-Methylwelwitindolinone
C Isothiocyanate

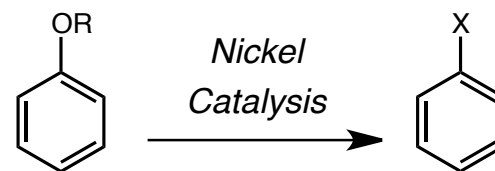
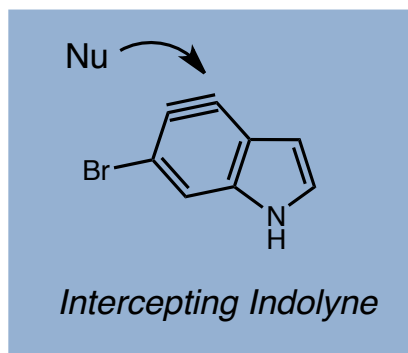


Indolactam V



Aspidophylline A

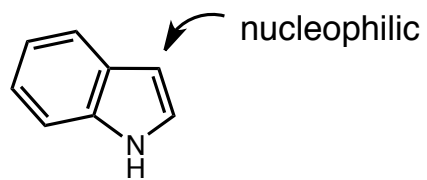
■ Development of novel synthetic methods



Regioselectivity in Nucleophilic Additions to Indolyne

Experimental and Computational Study

■ Umpolung of the Indole heterocycle

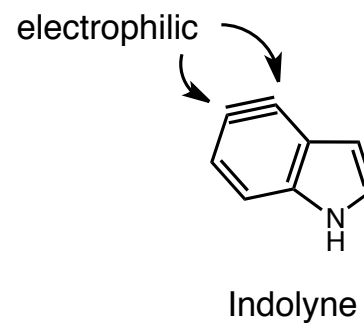
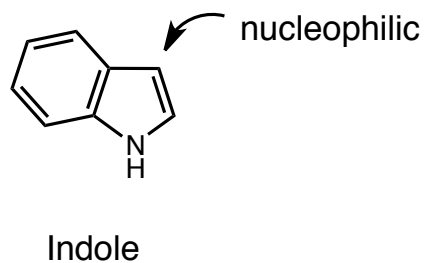


Indole

Regioselectivity in Nucleophilic Additions to Indolyne

Experimental and Computational Study

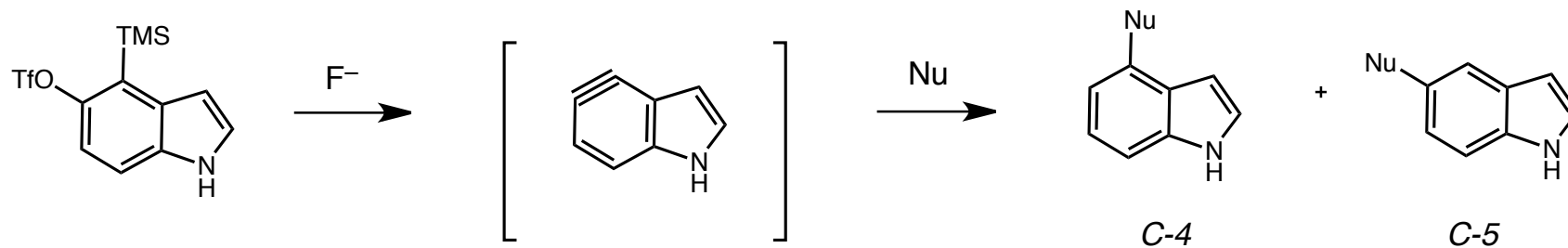
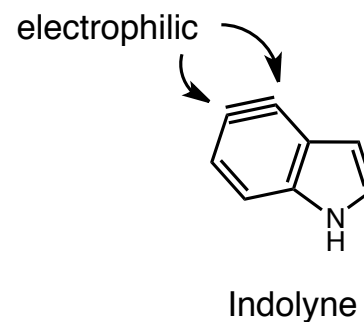
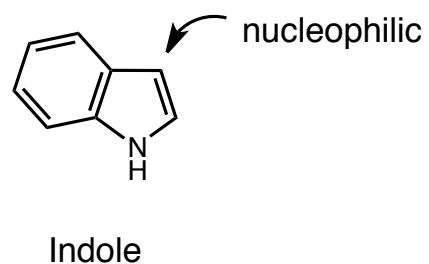
■ Umpolung of the Indole heterocycle



Regioselectivity in Nucleophilic Additions to Indolyne

Experimental and Computational Study

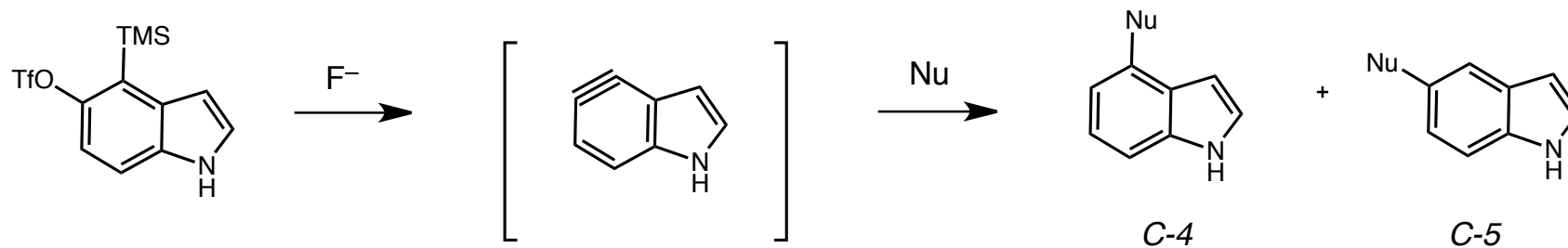
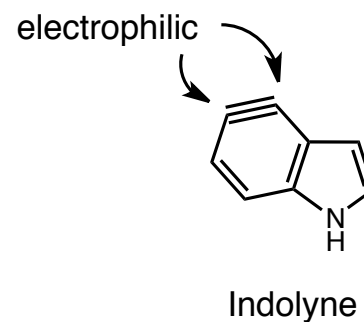
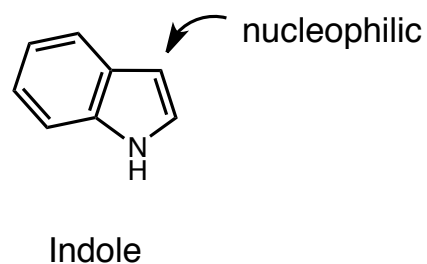
■ Umpolung of the Indole heterocycle



Regioselectivity in Nucleophilic Additions to Indolyne

Experimental and Computational Study

■ Umpolung of the Indole heterocycle

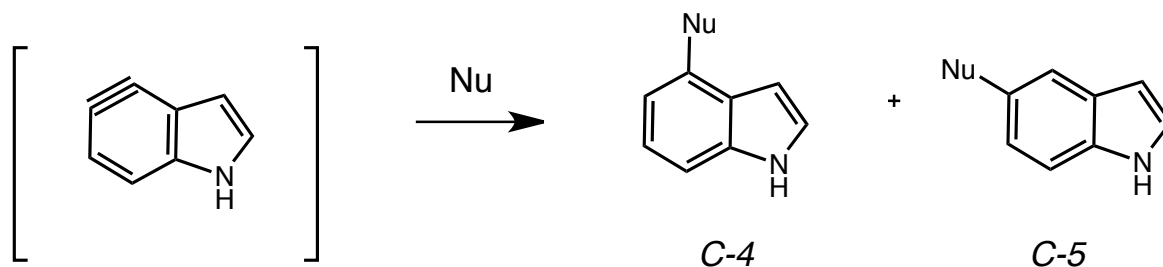


Preference for C-5 attack of nucleophile observed experimentally

Regioselectivity in Nucleophilic Additions to Indolyne

Experimental and Computational Study

■ Experimental regioselectivity compares to computational prediction

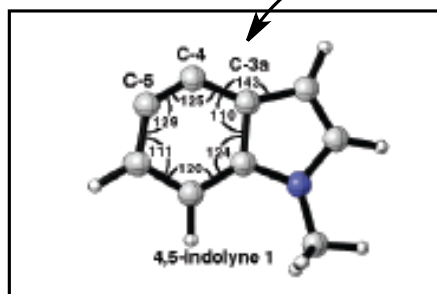


Nucleophile	Yield, Ratio (C-5/C-4)	Computed
	80%, 3:1	$\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger = 2.8$ 115:1
	91%, 12.5:1	$\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger = 3.0$ 160:1
$\text{N}_3\text{-Bn}$	86%, 2.4:1	$\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger = 0.6$ 2.5:1
KCN	85%, 3.3:1	C-5 preferred

Regioselectivity in Nucleophilic Additions to Indolyne

Experimental and Computational Study

- Favored TS has the lower distortion energy



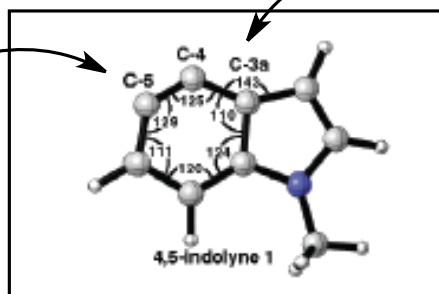
C-3a bond angle distorted:
 $\theta_{\text{ccc}} = 110^\circ$ (pyrrole = 126°)

Regioselectivity in Nucleophilic Additions to Indolyne

Experimental and Computational Study

- Favored TS has the lower distortion energy

Nu attack at C-5 relieves strain:
 $\theta_{\text{CC}} \text{ opens to } 118^\circ$



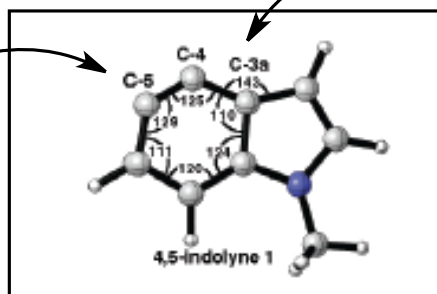
C-3a bond angle distorted:
 $\theta_{\text{CC}} = 110^\circ$ (pyrrole = 126°)

Regioselectivity in Nucleophilic Additions to Indolyne

Experimental and Computational Study

- Favored TS has the lower distortion energy

Nu attack at C-5 relieves strain:
 θ_{CCC} opens to 118°



C-3a bond angle distorted:
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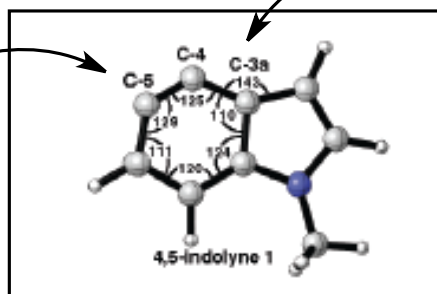
Nu attack at C-4 increases unfavorable distortion: θ_{CCC} becomes 108°

Regioselectivity in Nucleophilic Additions to Indolyne

Experimental and Computational Study

- Favored TS has the lower distortion energy

Nu attack at C-5 relieves strain:
 θ_{CCC} opens to 118°

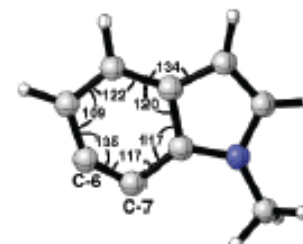


C-3a bond angle distorted:
 $\theta_{\text{CCC}} = 110^\circ$ (pyrrole = 126°)

Nu attack at C-4 increases unfavorable distortion: θ_{CCC} becomes 108°



preference for C-5 attack diminished
C-5 and C-6 have similar θ



C-6 attack exclusively

Reversing the Regioselectivity in Nucleophilic Additions to Indolyne

Application to the synthesis of Indolactam V

■ Lessons learned from computation:

more planar site is preferred for nucleophilic attack

more electropositive carbon is preferred site for nucleophilic attack

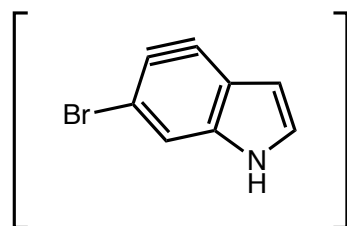
Reversing the Regioselectivity in Nucleophilic Additions to Indolyne

Application to the synthesis of Indolactam V

■ Lessons learned from computation:

more planar site is preferred for nucleophilic attack

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Can inclusion of a C-6 bromine direct nucleophilic attack to C-4?

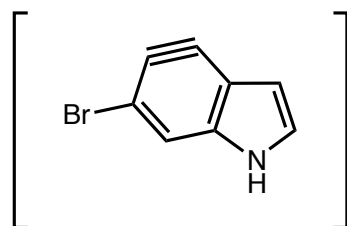
Reversing the Regioselectivity in Nucleophilic Additions to Indolyne

Application to the synthesis of Indolactam V

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Can inclusion of a C-6 bromine direct nucleophilic attack to C-4?

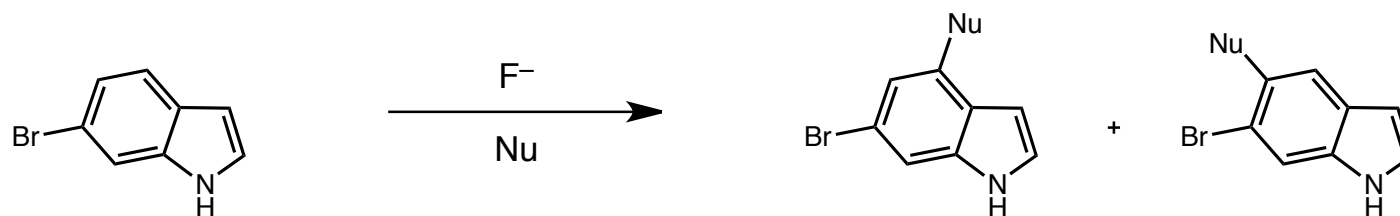
C-4 $\theta_{\text{ccc}} = 130^\circ$

C-5 $\theta_{\text{ccc}} = 124^\circ$

Reversing the Regioselectivity in Nucleophilic Additions to Indolyne

Application to the synthesis of Indolactam V

- Bromine reverses selectivity of nucleophilic addition for a variety of nucleophiles



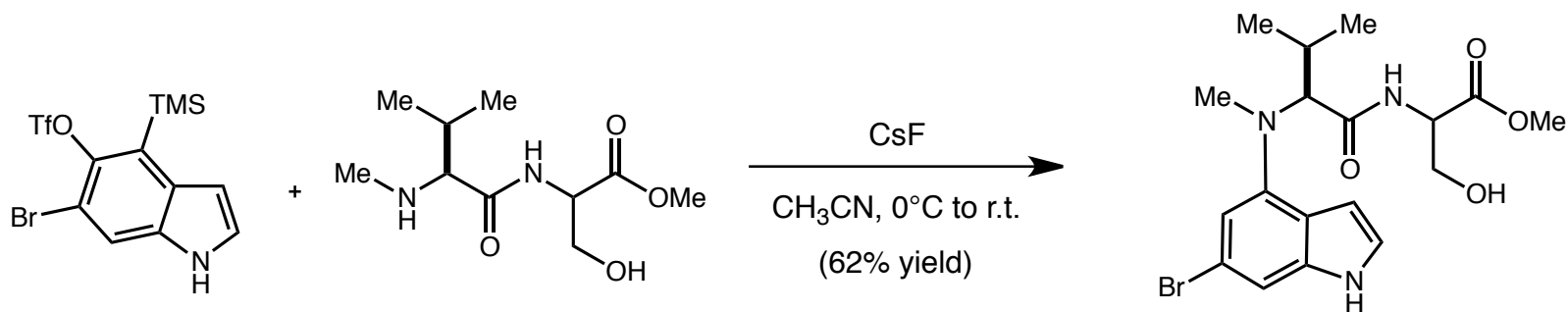
Nucleophile	Yield	Ratio C-5 : C-4
	58%	1:13
	70%	1:14
	68%	1:20

Bronner, S.M.; Goetz, A. E.; Garg, Neil, K. et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2011**, *133*, 3832.

Reversing the Regioselectivity in Nucleophilic Additions to Indolyne

Application to the synthesis of Indolactam V

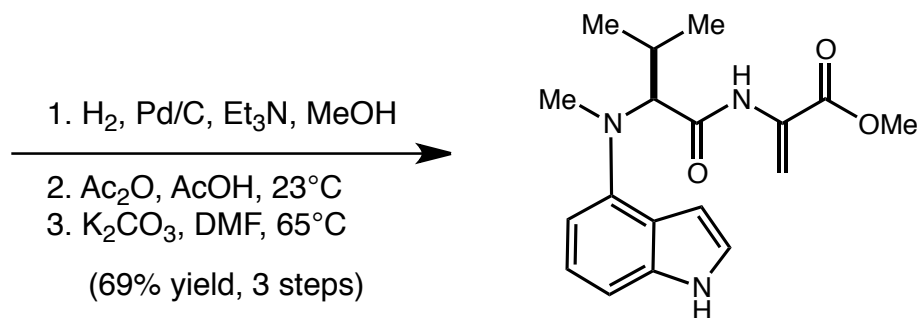
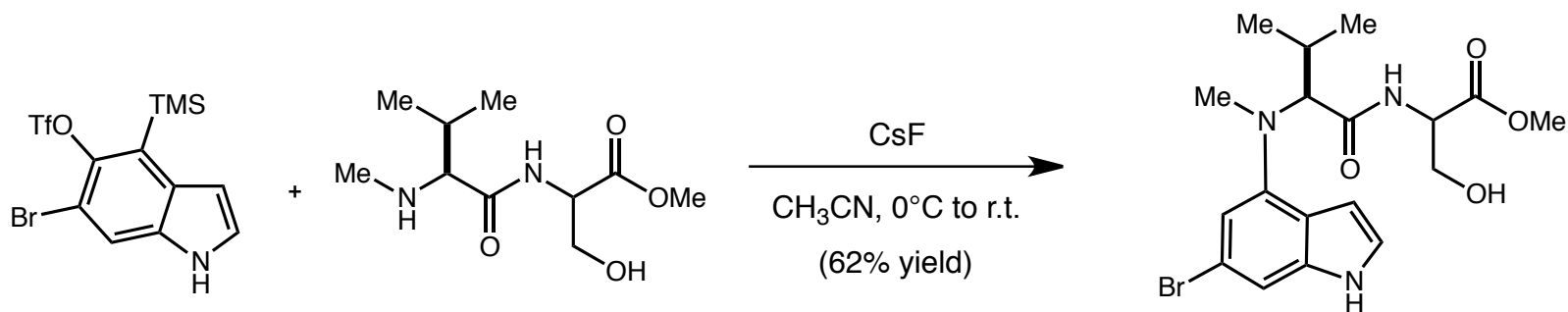
■ Synthesis of Indolactam V



Reversing the Regioselectivity in Nucleophilic Additions to Indolyne

Application to the synthesis of Indolactam V

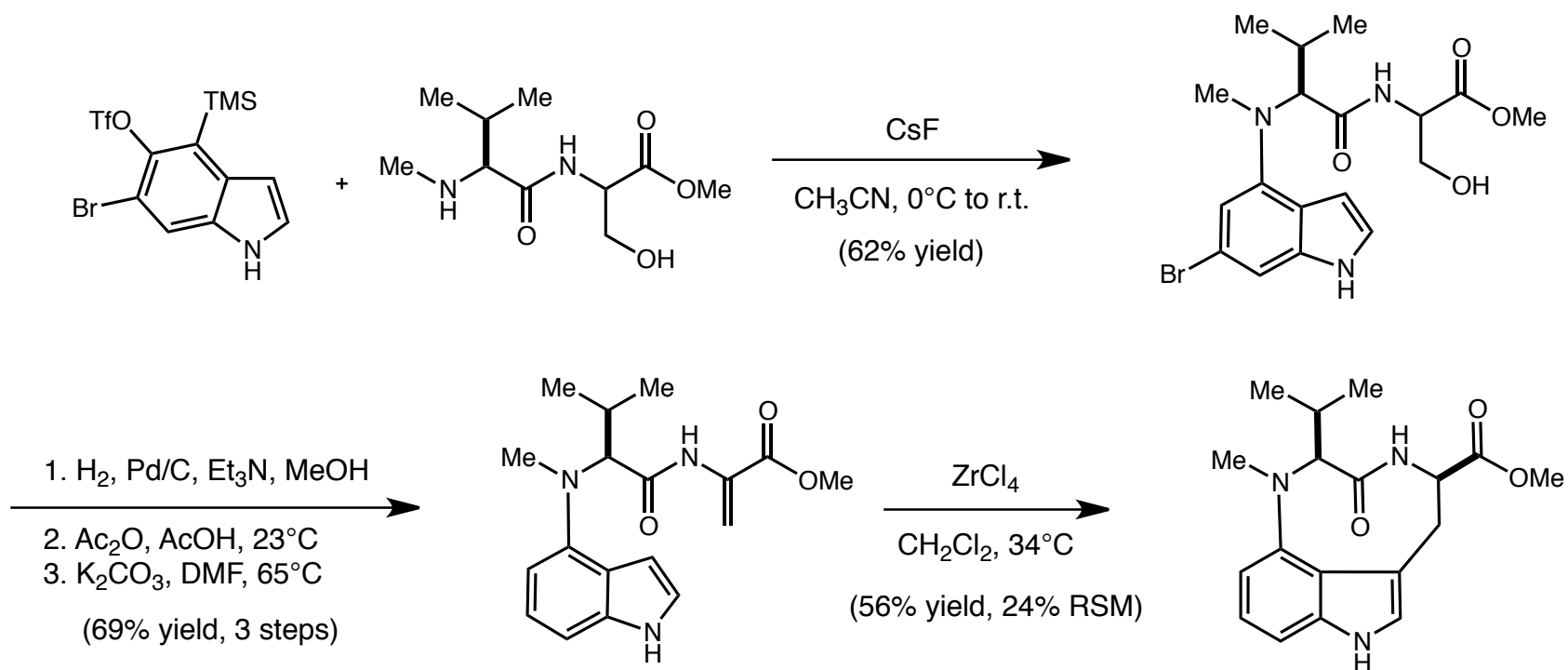
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Reversing the Regioselectivity in Nucleophilic Additions to Indolyne

Application to the synthesis of Indolactam V

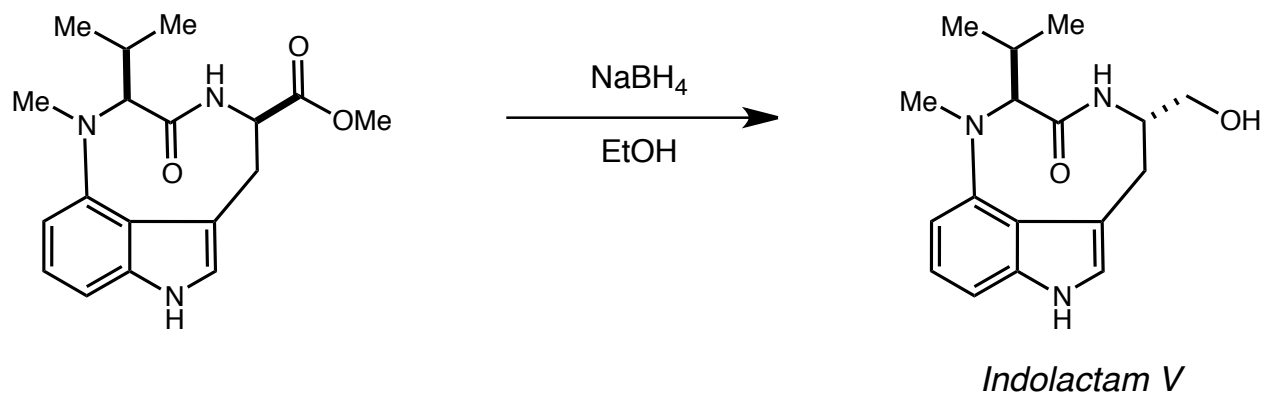
■ Synthesis of Indolactam V



Reversing the Regioselectivity in Nucleophilic Additions to Indolyne

Application to the synthesis of Indolactam V

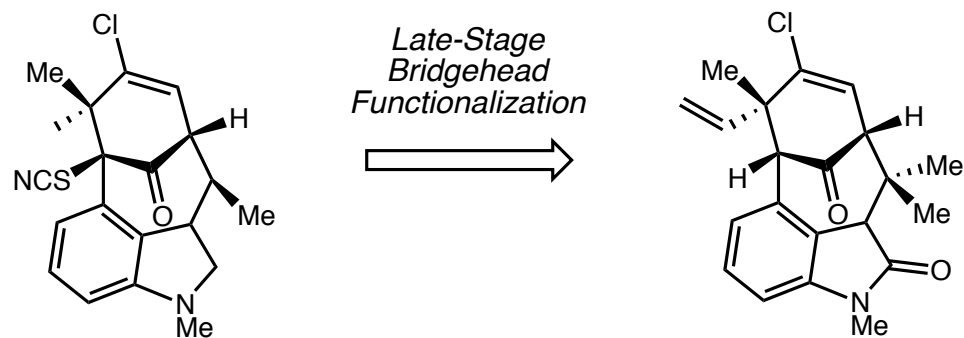
■ Synthesis of Indolactam V



Reversing the Regioselectivity in Nucleophilic Additions to Indolyne

Application to the synthesis of *N*-Methylwelwitindolinone C Isothiocyanate

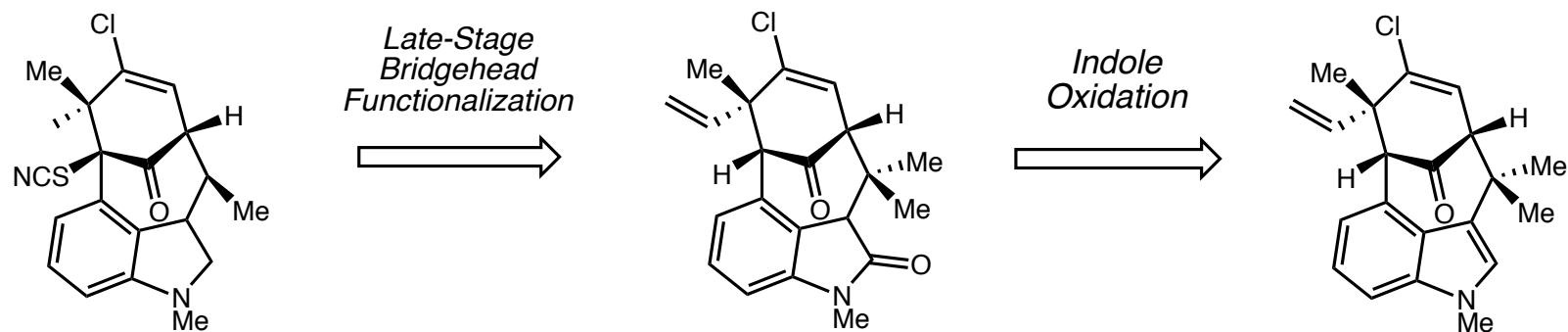
■ Assembly of [4.3.1] bicycle through indolyne cyclization



Reversing the Regioselectivity in Nucleophilic Additions to Indolyne

Application to the synthesis of *N*-Methylwelwitindolinone *C* Isothiocyanate

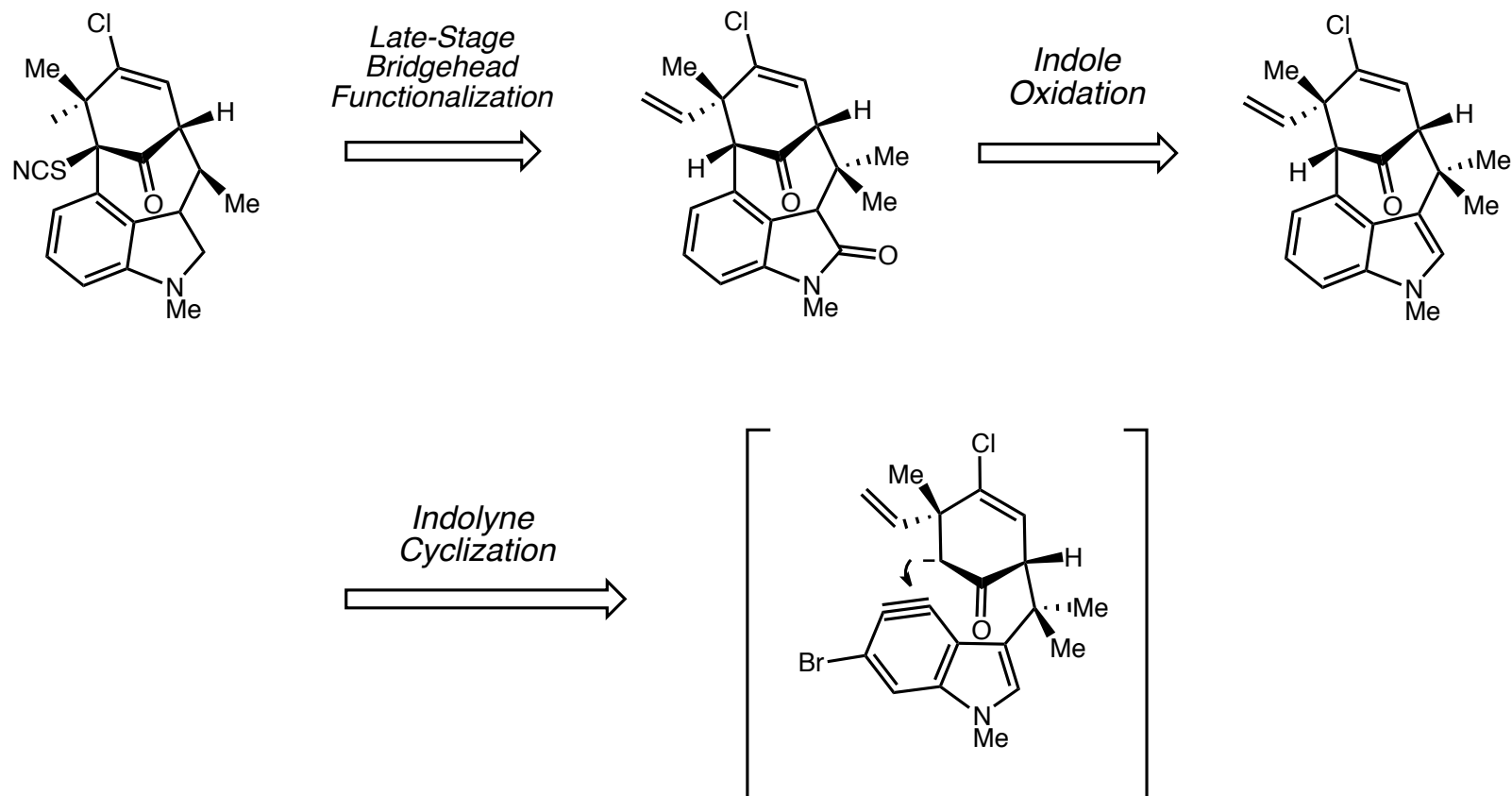
■ Assembly of [4.3.1] bicycle through indolyne cyclization



Reversing the Regioselectivity in Nucleophilic Additions to Indolyne

Application to the synthesis of *N*-Methylwelwitindolinone *C* Isothiocyanate

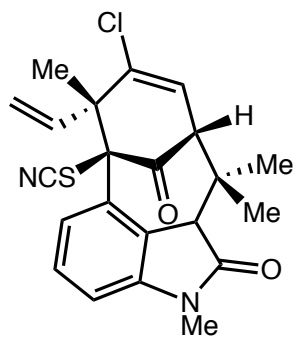
■ Assembly of [4.3.1] bicycle through indolyne cyclization



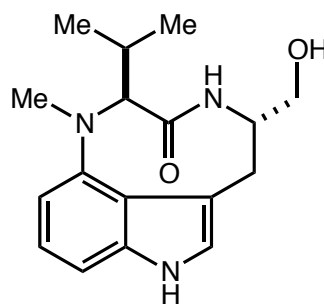
Research in the Garg Lab

UCLA

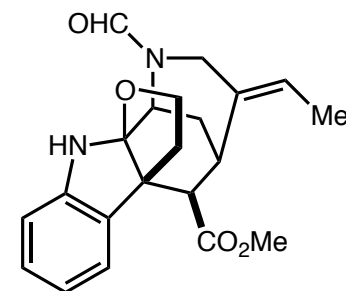
■ Synthesis of complex natural products



N-Methylwelwitindolinone
C Isothiocyanate

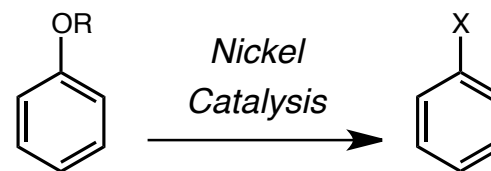
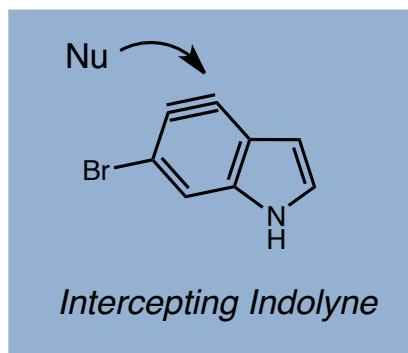


Indolactam V



Aspidophylline A

■ Development of novel synthetic methods

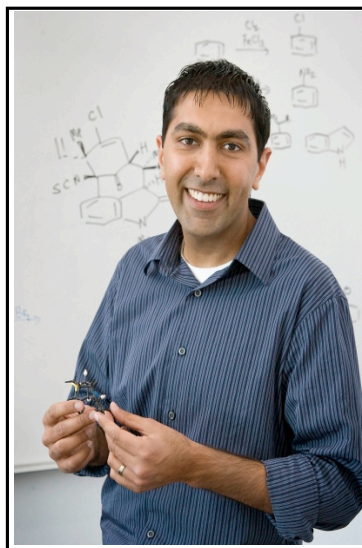


Highlights from top Pre-tenure Faculty



Sarah Reisman

Caltech



Neil Garg

UCLA



Gojko Lalic

University of Washington

Gojko Lalic

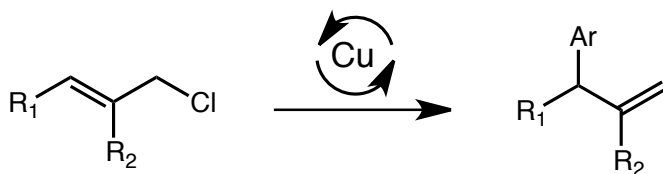
University of Washington



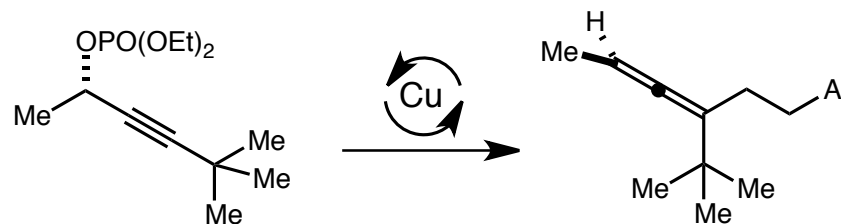
- Assistant Professor, University of Washington 2008-present
- Postdoctoral fellow with E. J. Corey on the synthesis of Platensimycin
- Postdoctoral fellow with R. Bergman studying the reactions of zirconium complexes
- Ph.D. with Matt Shair studying the metal catalyzed thioester aldol and Mannich reactions

Research in the Lalic Lab
Organic Synthesis and Synthetic Methodology

■ Novel methods in copper catalysis



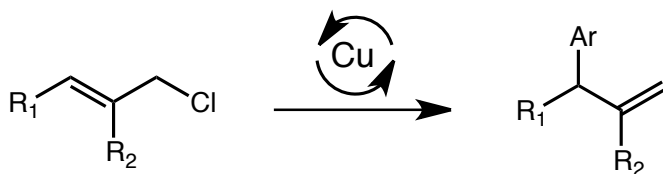
*Catalytic S_N2' reactions with
Boronic Esters*



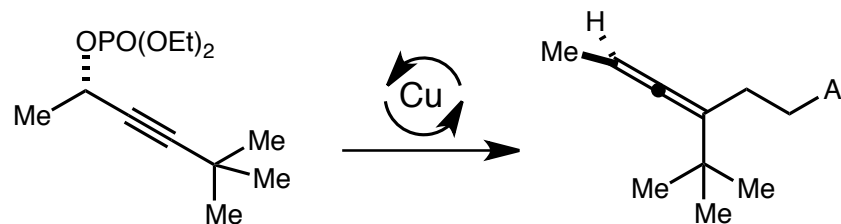
*Asymmetric Synthesis of
Trisubstituted Allenes*

Research in the Lalic Lab
Organic Synthesis and Synthetic Methodology

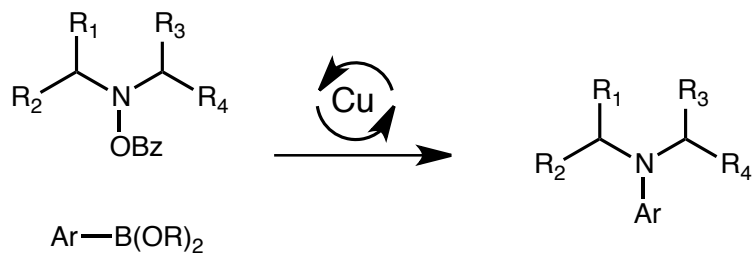
■ Novel methods in copper catalysis



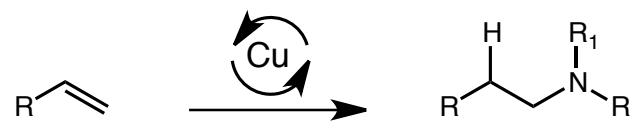
Catalytic S_N2' reactions with Boronic Esters



Asymmetric Synthesis of Trisubstituted Allenes



Synthesis of Hindered Anilines

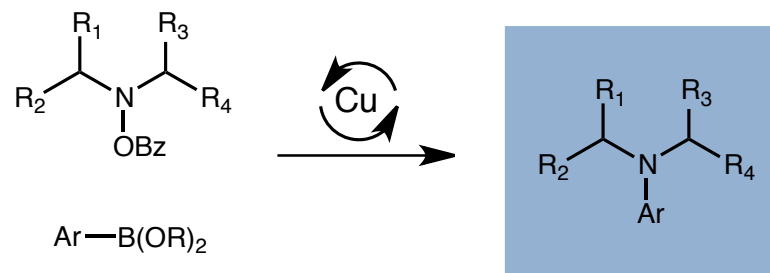


Anti-Markovnikov Hydroamination

Copper-Catalyzed Electrophilic Amination of Aryl Boronic Esters

Synthesis of Hindered Anilines

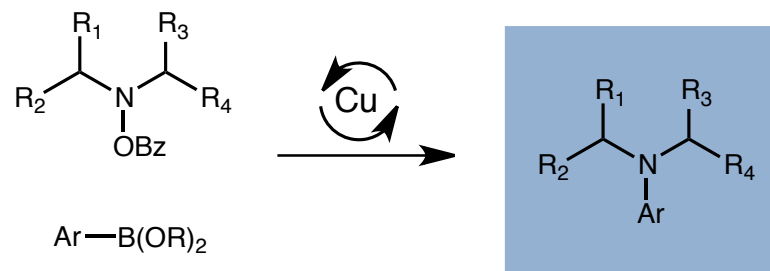
- *N*-Aryl structural motif highly prevalent in medicinal agents



Copper-Catalyzed Electrophilic Amination of Aryl Boronic Esters

Synthesis of Hindered Anilines

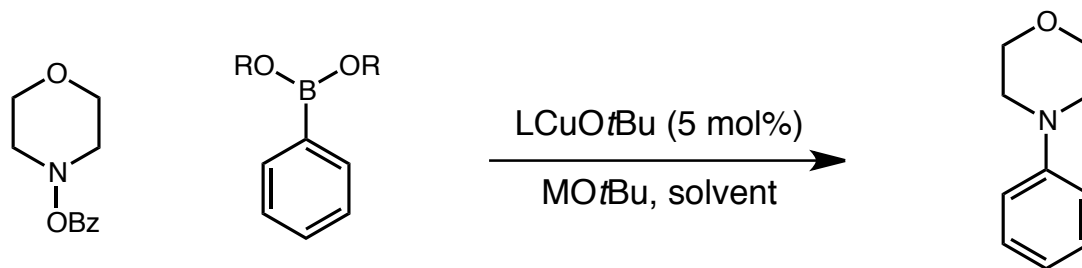
- *N*-Aryl structural motif highly prevalent in medicinal agents



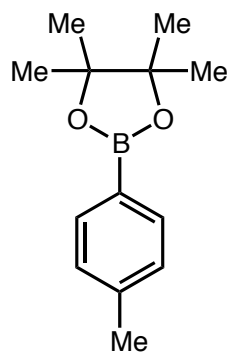
- No method of direct synthesis of a product prefunctionalized with $-\text{I}$ or $-\text{Br}$
- Most methods require excess of one coupling partner
- Chan-Lam amination is incompatible with hindered substrates

Copper-Catalyzed Electrophilic Amination of Aryl Boronic Esters

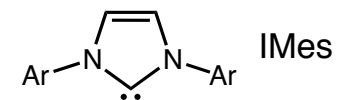
Synthesis of Hindered Anilines



Ar-B(OR) ₂	L	M	Solvent	Yield (%)
1	IMes	Na	THF	<5

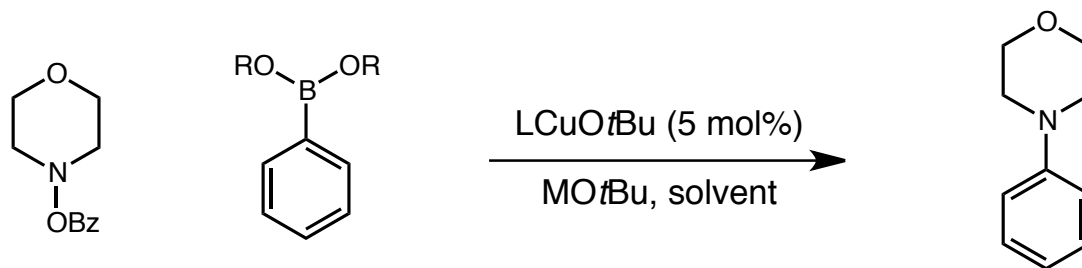


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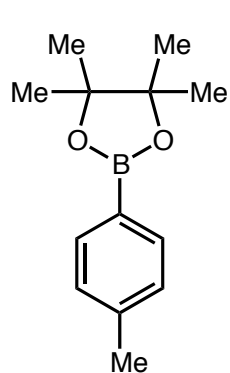


Copper-Catalyzed Electrophilic Amination of Aryl Boronic Esters

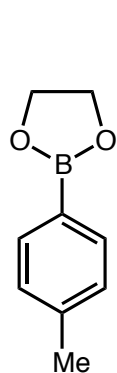
Synthesis of Hindered Anilines



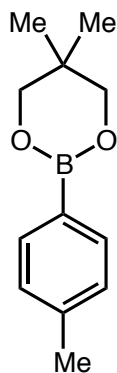
Ar-B(OR) ₂	L	M	Solvent	Yield (%)
1	IMes	Na	THF	<5
2	IMes	Na	THF	16
3	IMes	Na	THF	72



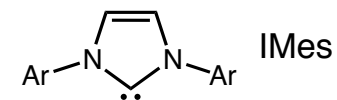
1



2

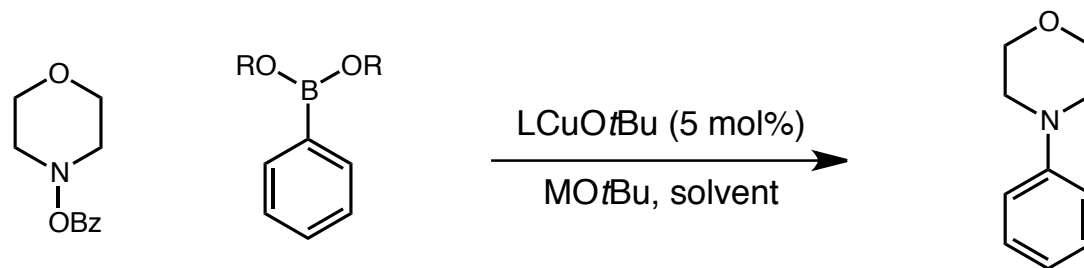


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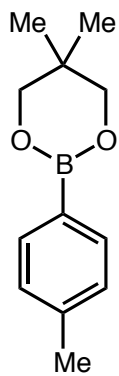


Copper-Catalyzed Electrophilic Amination of Aryl Boronic Esters

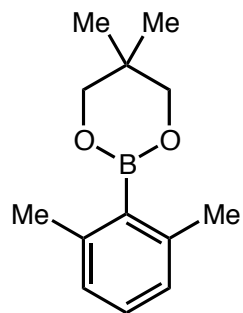
Synthesis of Hindered Anilines



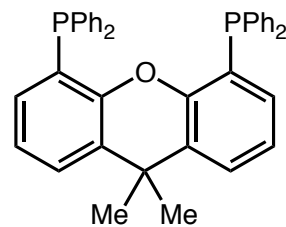
Ar-B(OR) ₂	L	M	Solvent	Yield (%)
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3

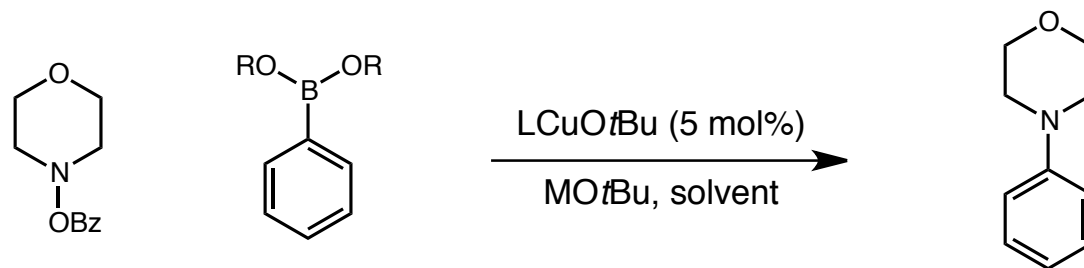


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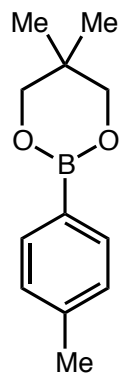


Copper-Catalyzed Electrophilic Amination of Aryl Boronic Esters

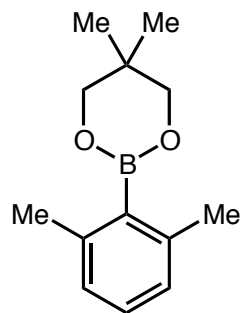
Synthesis of Hindered Anilines



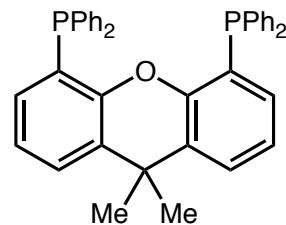
Ar-B(OR) ₂	L	M	Solvent	Yield (%)
3	Xantphos	Na	1,4-dioxane	99
4	Xantphos	Na	1,4-dioxane	8
4	Xantphos	Li	1,4-dioxane	56



3

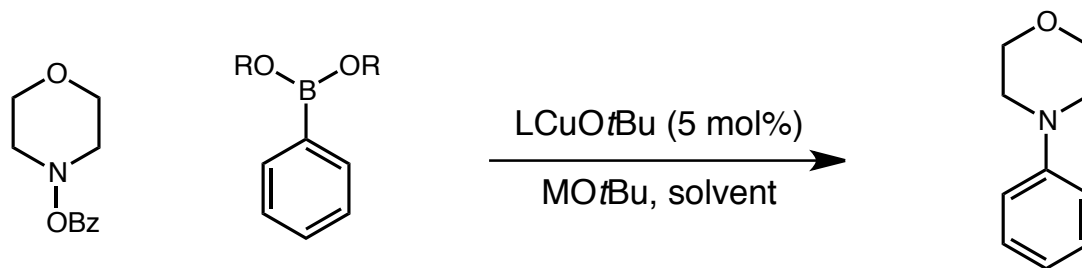


4



Copper-Catalyzed Electrophilic Amination of Aryl Boronic Esters

Synthesis of Hindered Anilines



Ar-B(OR) ₂	L	M	Solvent	Yield (%)
-----------------------	---	---	---------	-----------

3	Xantphos	Na	1,4-dioxane	99
---	----------	----	-------------	----

4	Xantphos	Na	1,4-dioxane	8
---	----------	----	-------------	---

4	Xantphos	Li	1,4-dioxane	56
---	----------	----	-------------	----

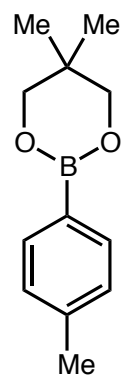
4	Xantphos	Li	PhMe	74
---	----------	----	------	----

4	Xantphos	Li	PhMe	81
---	----------	----	------	----

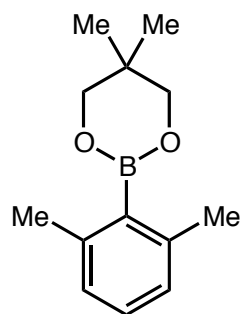
4	Xantphos	Li	PhMe	94
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} 45°C

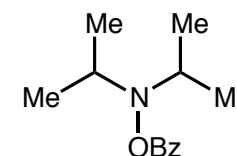
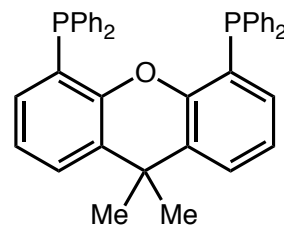
} 60°C



3

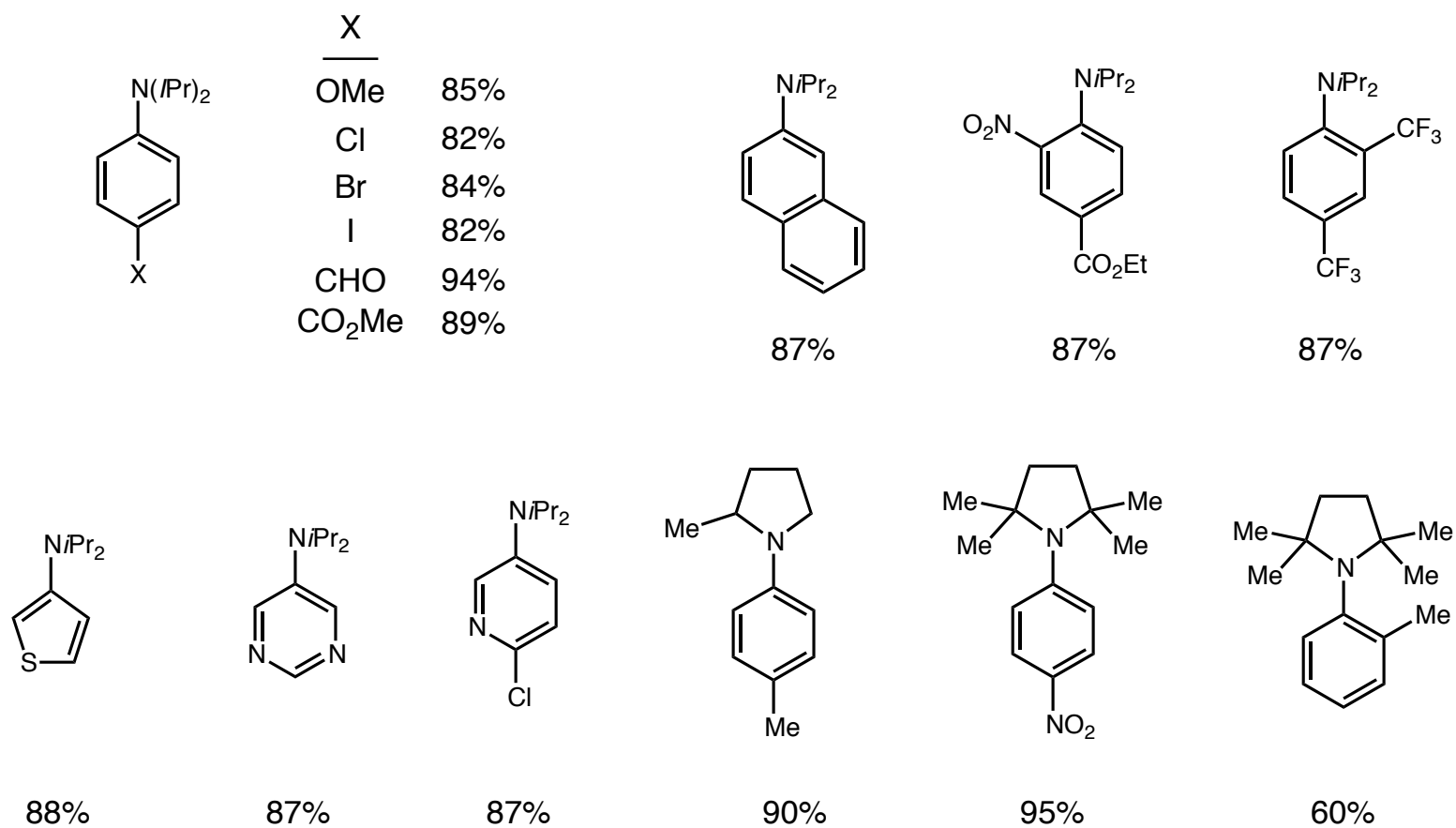


4



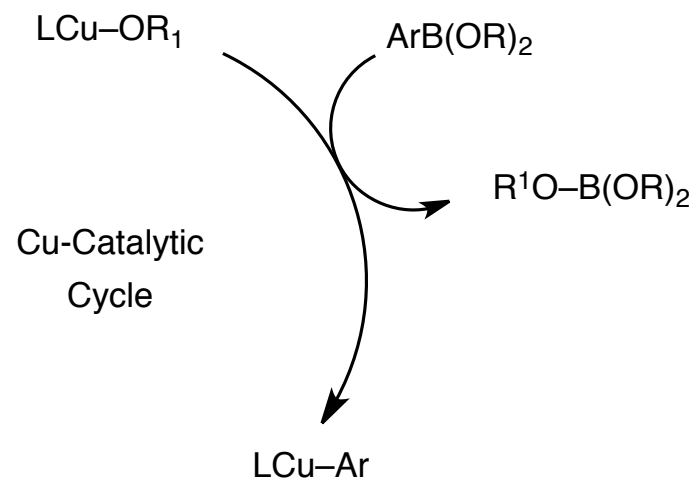
Copper-Catalyzed Electrophilic Amination of Aryl Boronic Esters

Substrate Scope



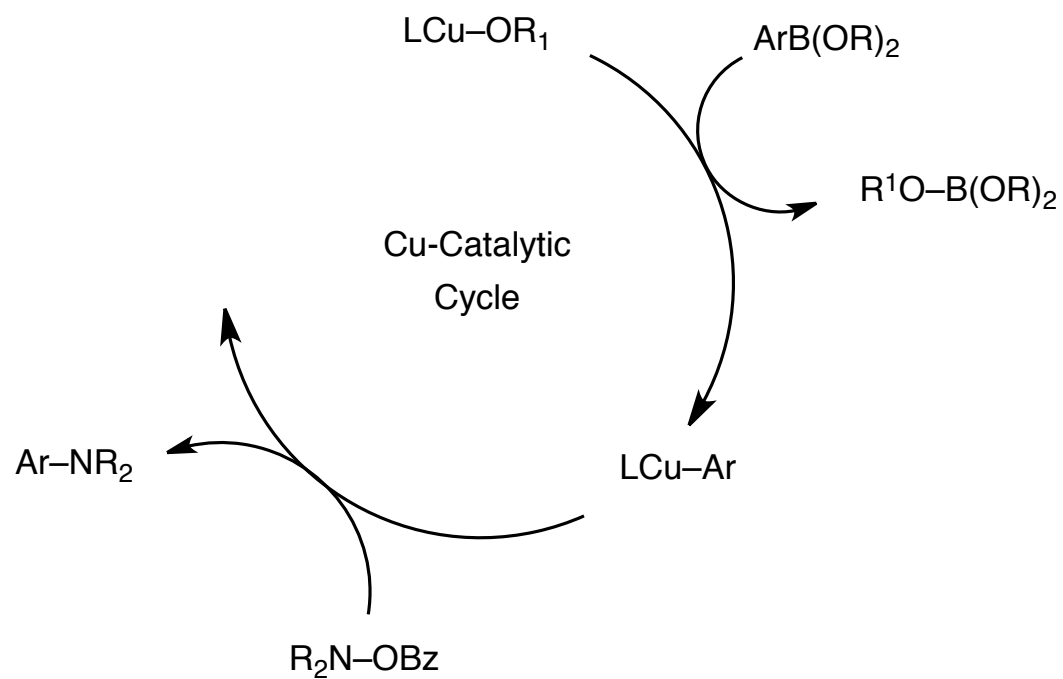
Copper-Catalyzed Electrophilic Amination of Aryl Boronic Esters

Proposed Mechanism



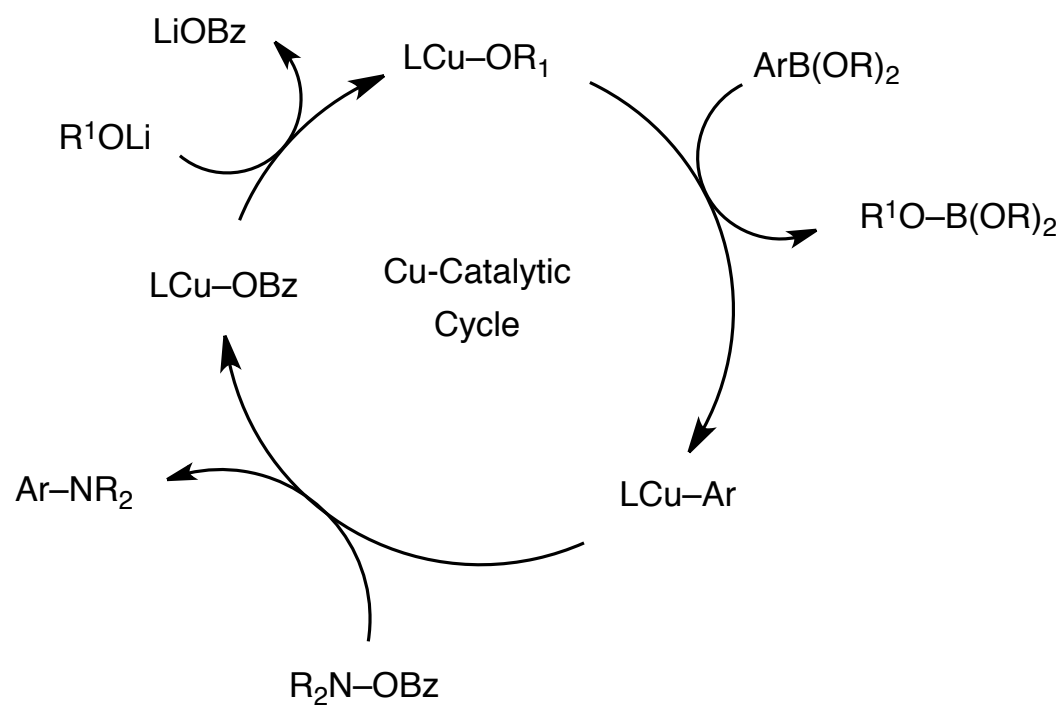
Copper-Catalyzed Electrophilic Amination of Aryl Boronic Esters

Proposed Mechanism



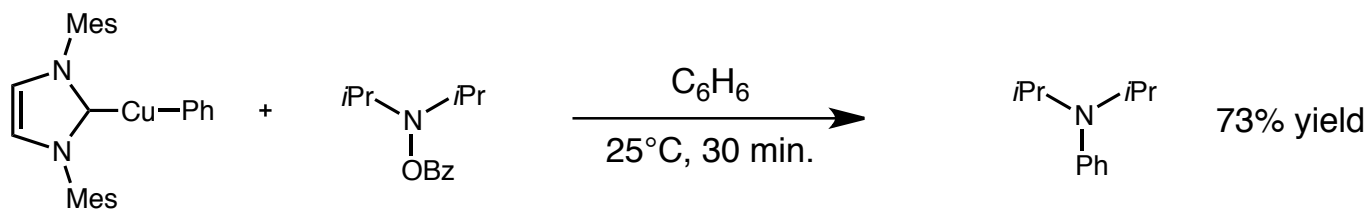
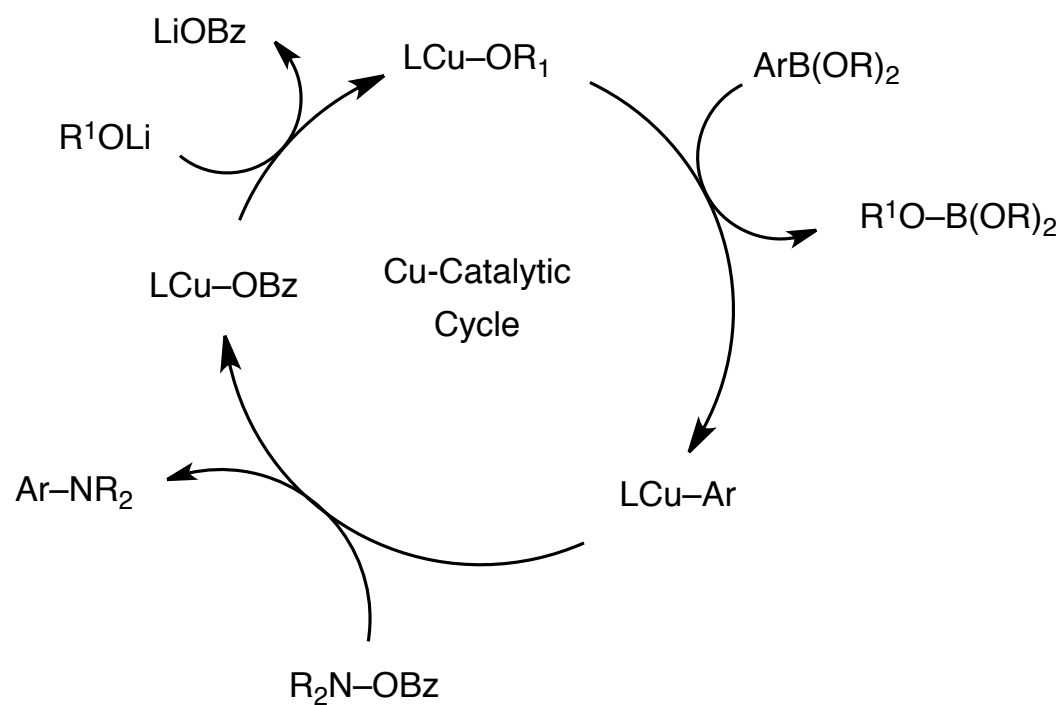
Copper-Catalyzed Electrophilic Amination of Aryl Boronic Esters

Proposed Mechanism



Copper-Catalyzed Electrophilic Amination of Aryl Boronic Esters

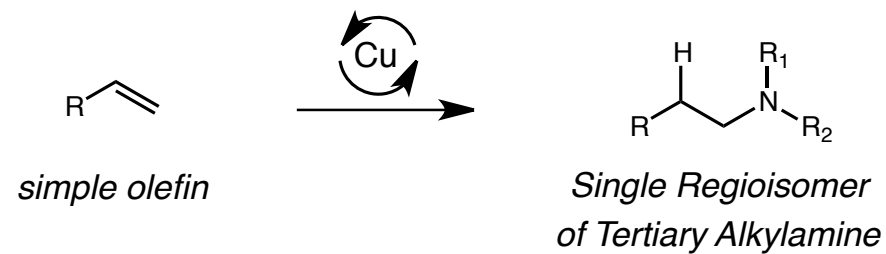
Proposed Mechanism



Rucker, R. P.; Whittaker, A. M.; Fang, H.; Gojko Lalic *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2012**, 51, 3953.

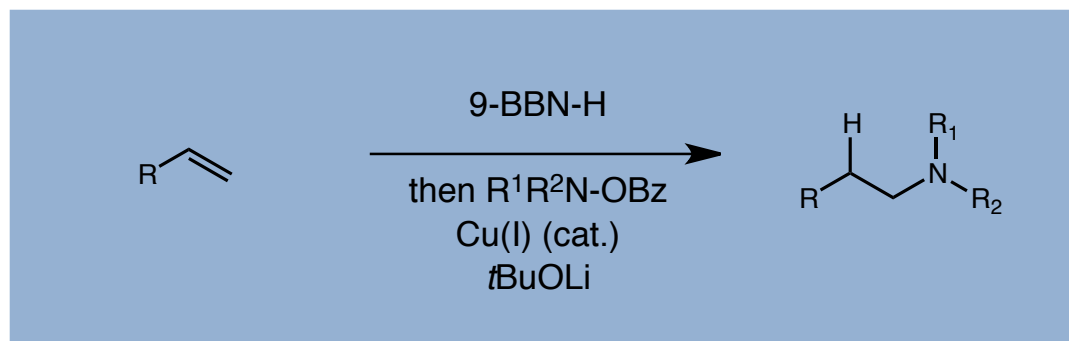
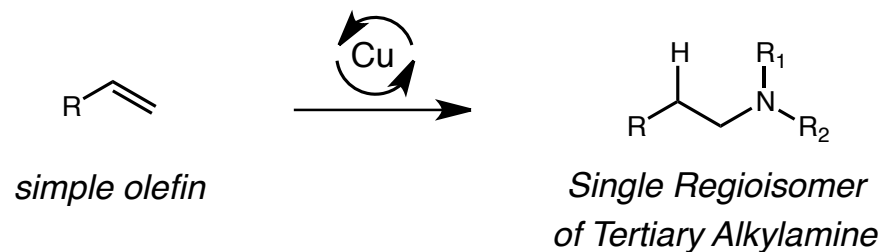
Copper-Catalyzed Alkene Hydroamination with Alkyl Boranes

Synthesis of Tertiary Alkyl Amines



Copper-Catalyzed Alkene Hydroamination with Alkyl Boranes

Synthesis of Tertiary Alkyl Amines

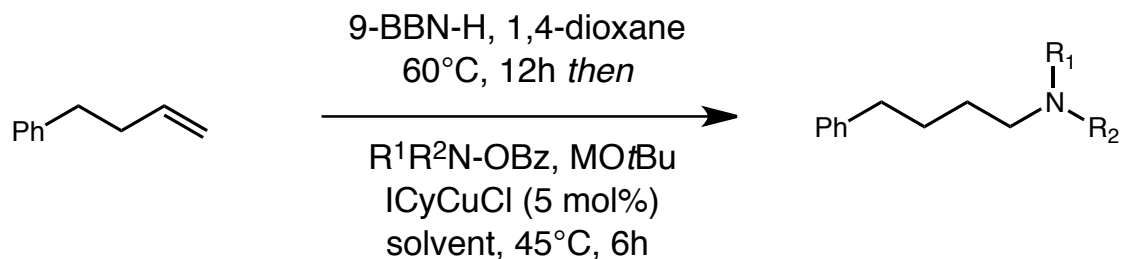


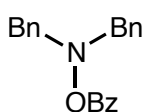
Can this be achieved through a novel hydroboration-amination procedure?

Copper-Catalyzed Alkene Hydroamination with Alkyl Boranes

Synthesis of Tertiary Alkyl Amines

■ Initial Studies

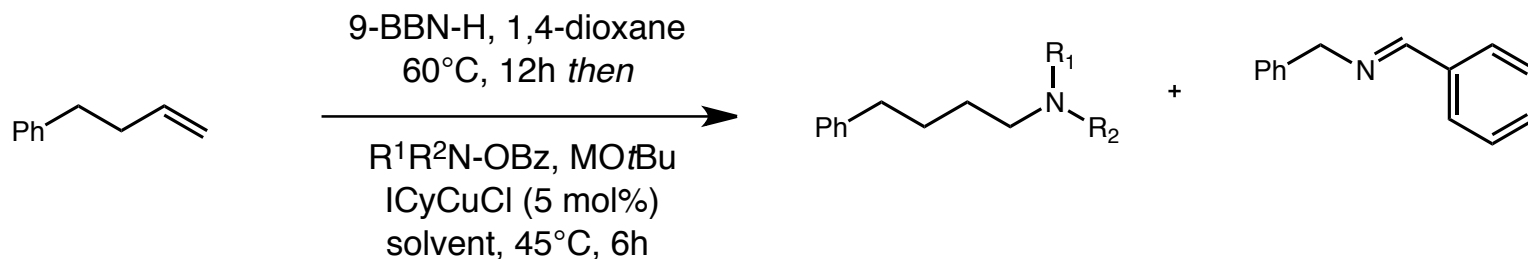


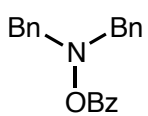
Entry	R ₂ N-OBz	M	Cosolvent	Yield
1		Na	1,4-dioxane	16%
2		K	1,4-dioxane	11%

Copper-Catalyzed Alkene Hydroamination with Alkyl Boranes

Synthesis of Tertiary Alkyl Amines

■ Initial Studies

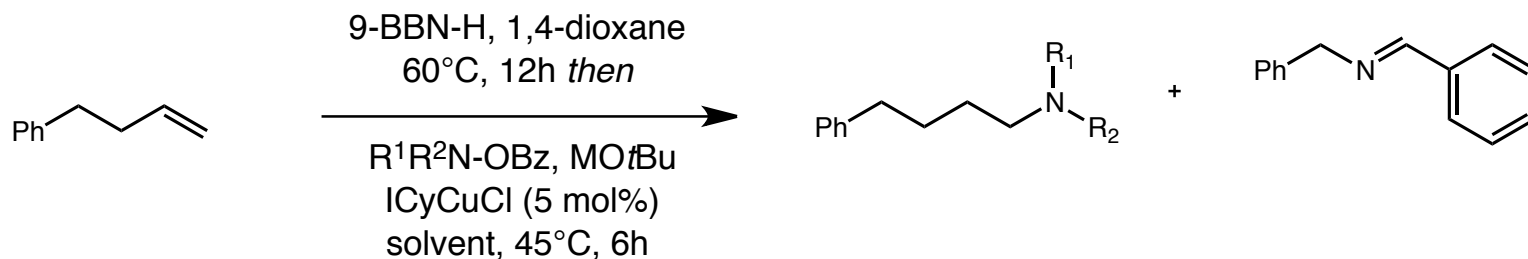


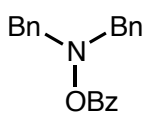
Entry	R ₂ N-OBz	M	Cosolvent	Yield
1		Na	1,4-dioxane	16%
2		K	1,4-dioxane	11%

Copper-Catalyzed Alkene Hydroamination with Alkyl Boranes

Synthesis of Tertiary Alkyl Amines

■ Initial Studies



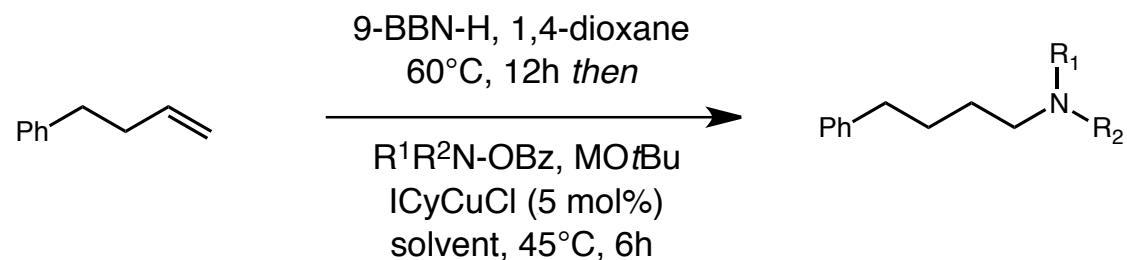
Entry	R ₂ N-OBz	M	Cosolvent	Yield
1		Na	1,4-dioxane	16%
2		K	1,4-dioxane	11%
3		Li	1,4-dioxane	56%
4		Li	pentane	97%

Rucker, R. P.; Whittaker, A. M.; Dang, H.; Gojko Lalic *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, *134*, 6571.

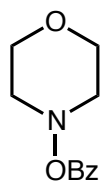
Copper-Catalyzed Alkene Hydroamination with Alkyl Boranes

Synthesis of Tertiary Alkyl Amines

■ Initial Studies



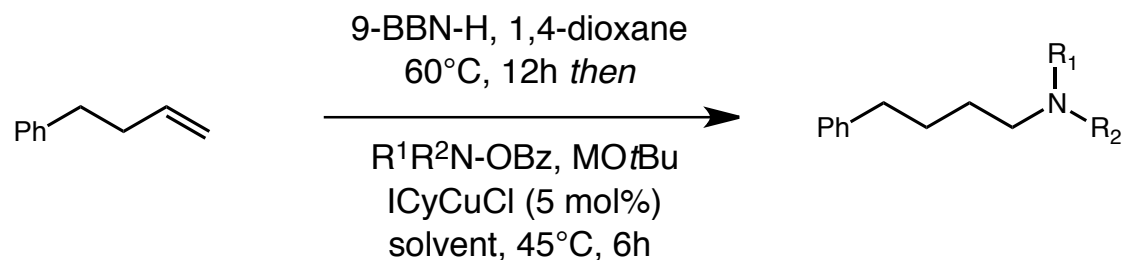
Entry	R ₂ N-OBz	M	Cosolvent	Yield
5		Li	pentane	<5%

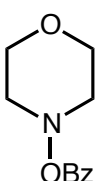


Copper-Catalyzed Alkene Hydroamination with Alkyl Boranes

Synthesis of Tertiary Alkyl Amines

■ Initial Studies



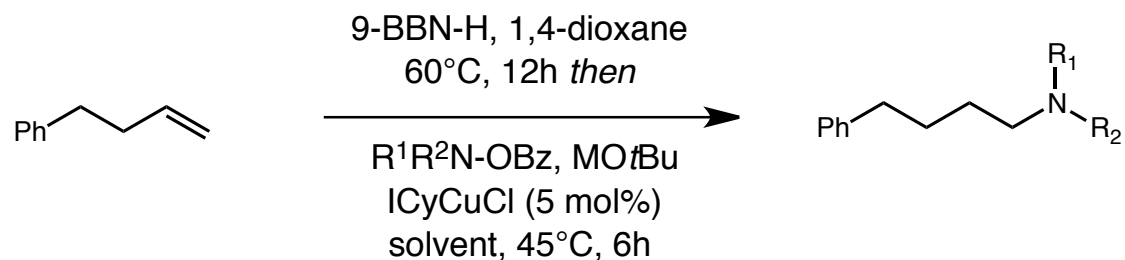
Entry	R ₂ N-OBz	M	Cosolvent	Yield
5		Li	pentane	<5%
6 ¹		Li	pentane	52%



¹Electrophile added over 6 hours

Copper-Catalyzed Alkene Hydroamination with Alkyl Boranes

Synthesis of Tertiary Alkyl Amines

Initial Studies



Entry	R ₂ N-OBz	M	Cosolvent	Yield
5		Li	pentane	<5%
6 ¹		Li	pentane	52%
7 ²		Li	toluene	86%
8 ³		Li	toluene	99%

¹Electrophile added over 6 hours

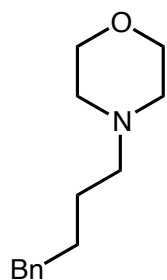
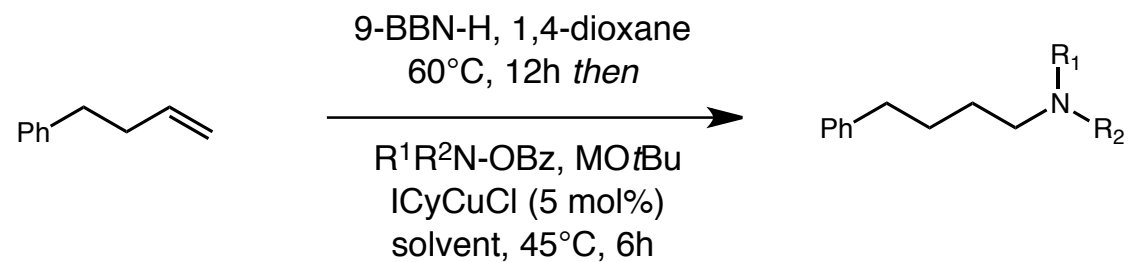
²Electrophile added over 3 hours

³60°C

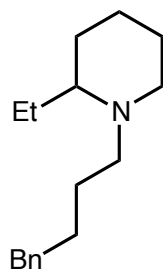
Rucker, R. P.; Whittaker, A. M.; Dang, H.; Gojko Lalic *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, *134*, 6571.

Copper-Catalyzed Alkene Hydroamination with Alkyl Boranes

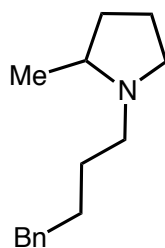
Substrate Scope



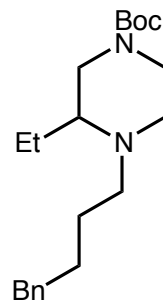
94%



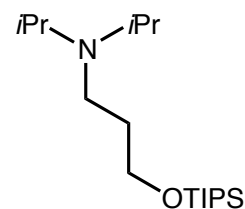
91%



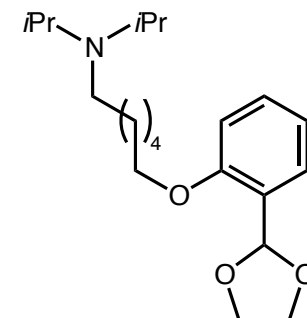
84%



94%



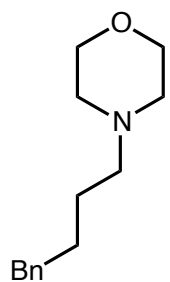
80%



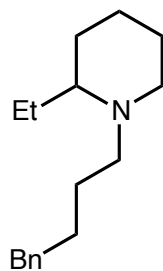
95%

Copper-Catalyzed Alkene Hydroamination with Alkyl Boranes

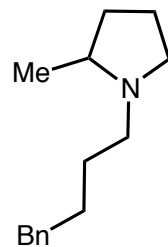
Substrate Scope



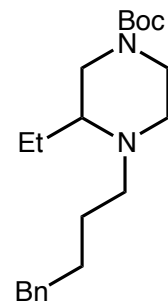
94%



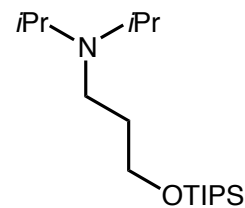
91%



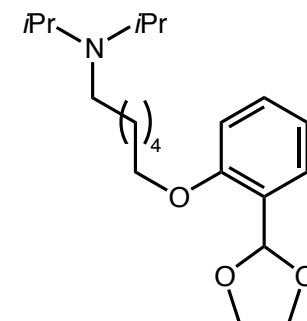
84%



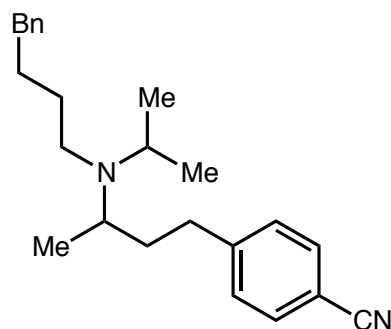
94%



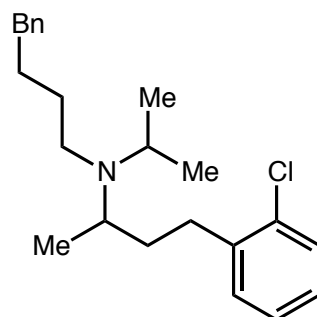
80%



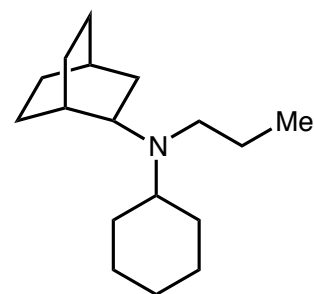
95%



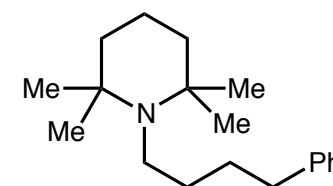
90%



92%



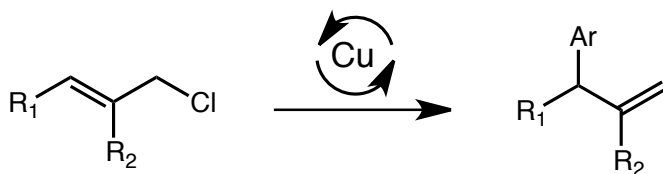
83%



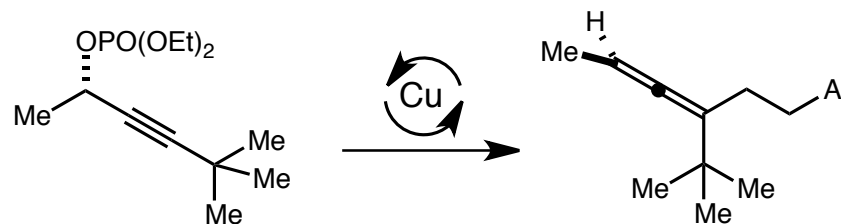
86%

Research in the Lalic Lab
Organic Synthesis and Synthetic Methodology

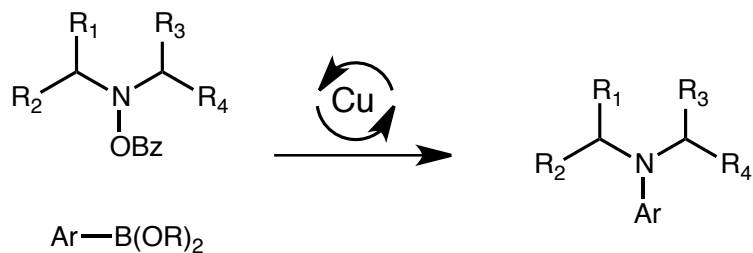
■ Novel methods in copper catalysis



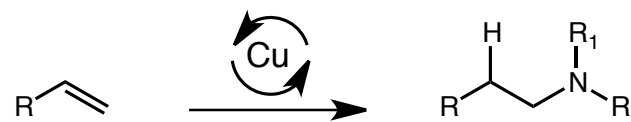
Catalytic S_N2' reactions with Boronic Esters



Asymmetric Synthesis of Trisubstituted Allenes



Synthesis of Hindered Anilines

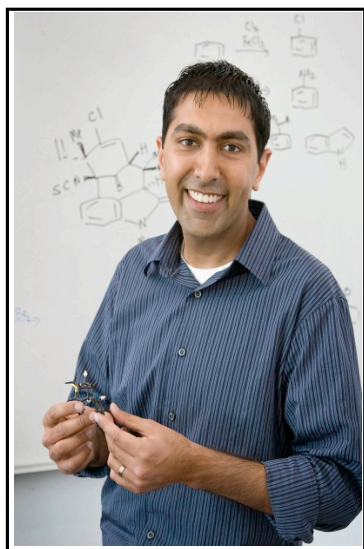


Anti-Markovnikov Hydroamination

Highlights from top Pre-tenure Faculty



Sarah Reisman
Caltech



Neil Garg
UCLA



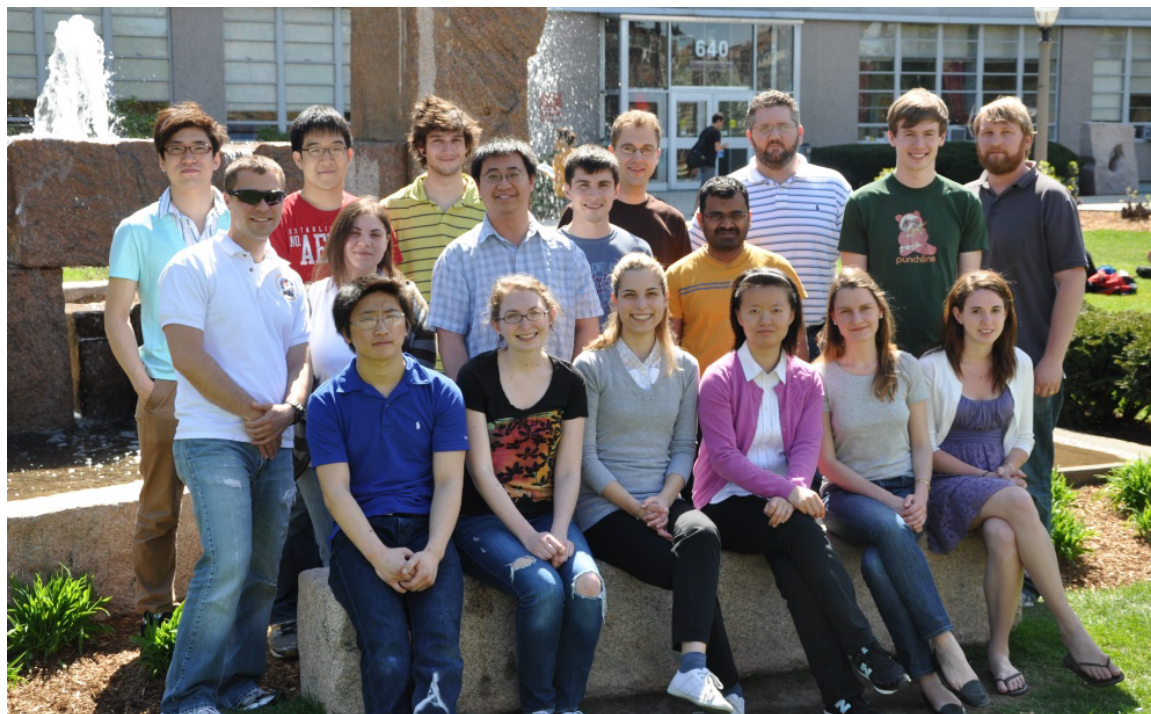
Gojko Lalic
University of Washington



Corey Stephenson
Boston University

Corey Stephenson

Boston University

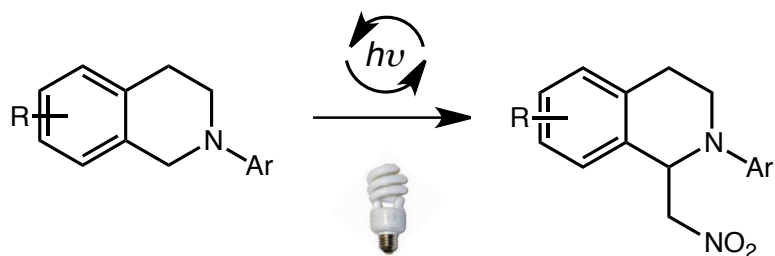


- Assistant Professor at Boston University 2007-present
- Ph.D. with Peter Wipf on the development of alkylzirconocene catalyzed C-C bond formations
- Postdoctoral work with Erick Carreira in asymmetric catalysis using chiral diene ligands

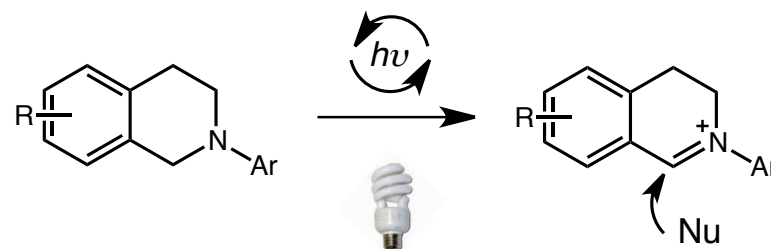
Research in the Stephenson Group

Photoredox Catalysis

■ Photoredox catalysis

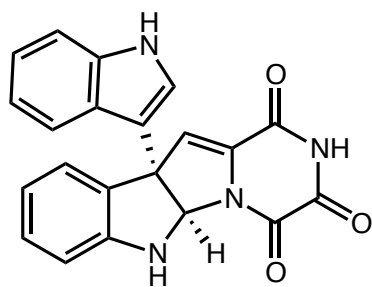


Photoredox Aza-Henry

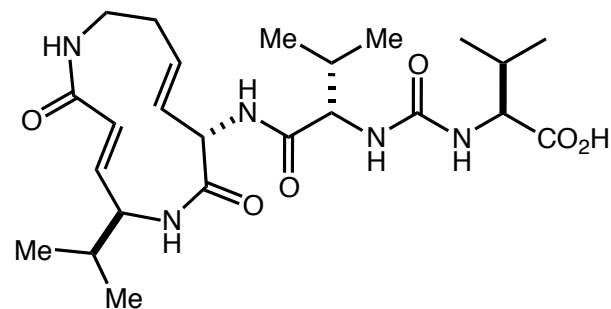


Nucleophilic trapping of iminiums generated through photoredox

■ Complex molecule synthesis



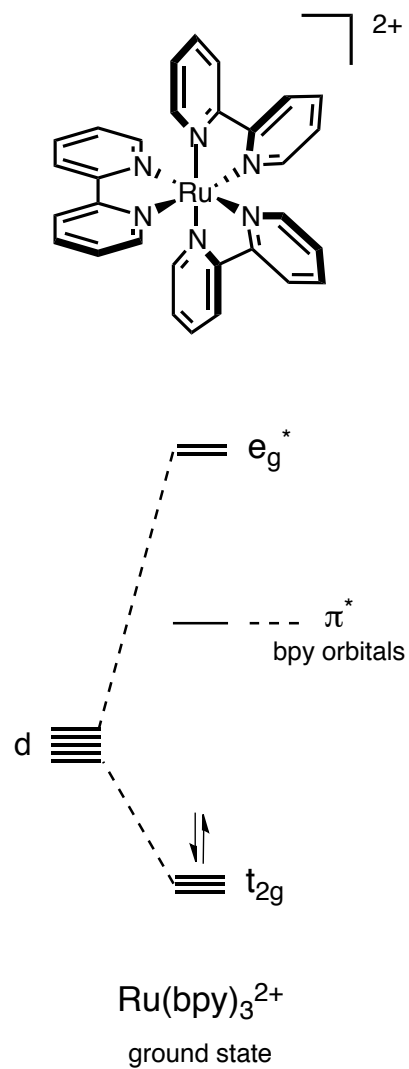
gliocladin C



syringolin A

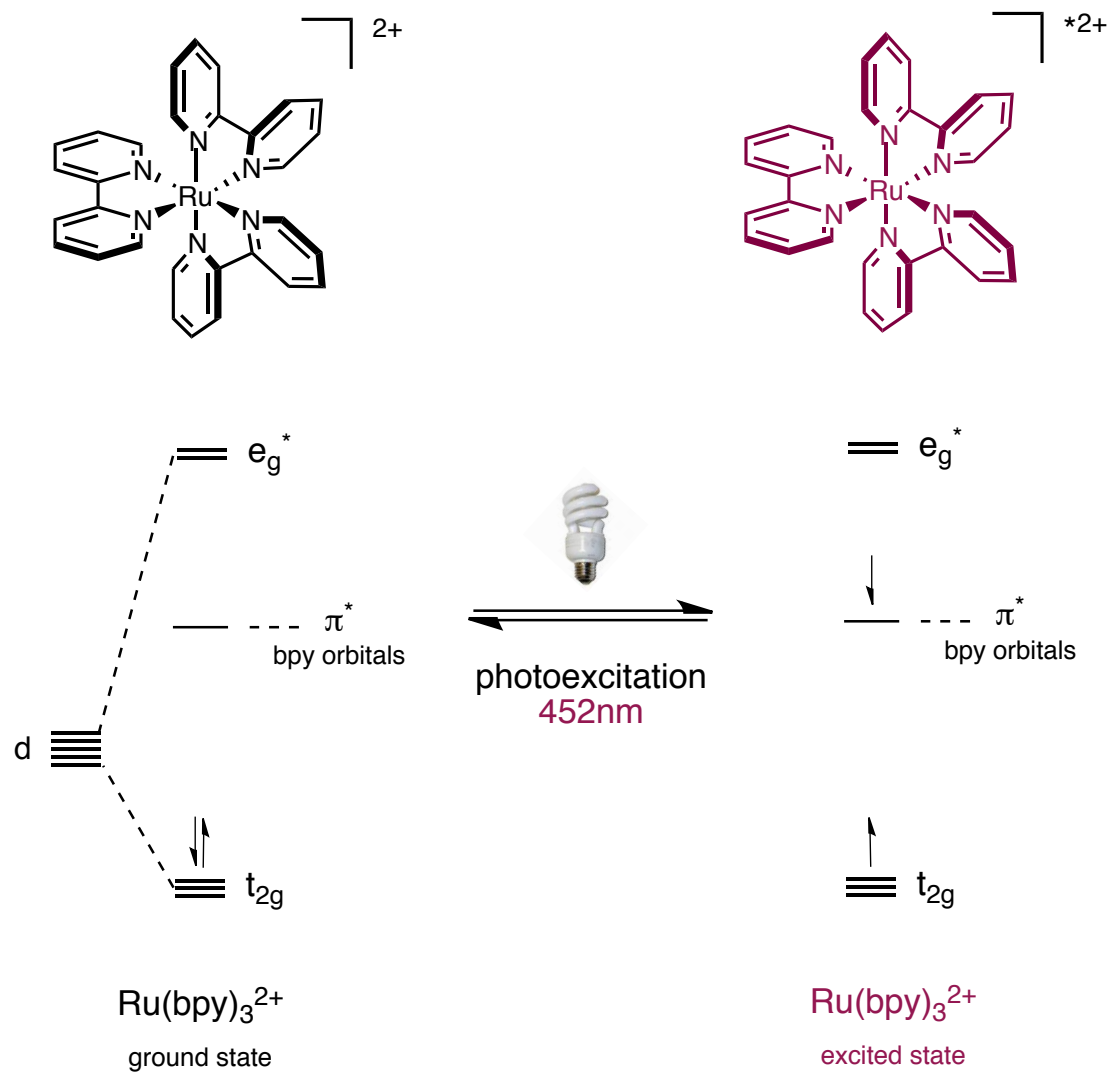
Research in the Stephenson Group

Photoredox Catalysis



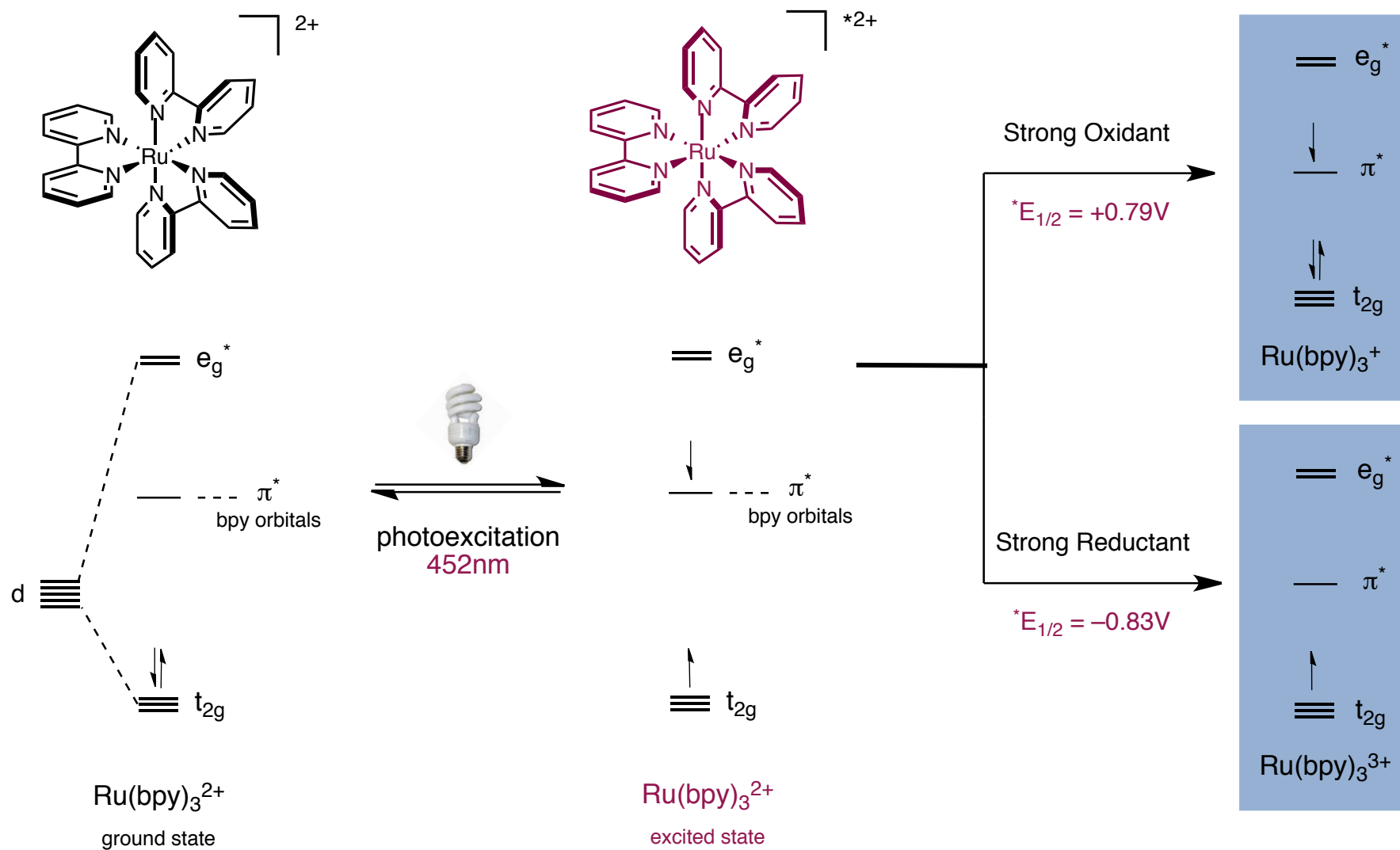
Research in the Stephenson Group

Photoredox Catalysis



Research in the Stephenson Group

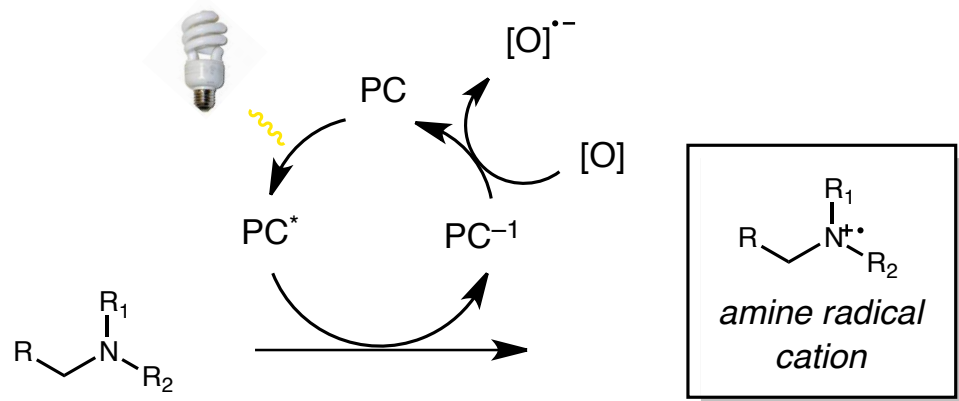
Photoredox Catalysis



Research in the Stephenson Group

Photoredox Catalysis for Amine Functionalization

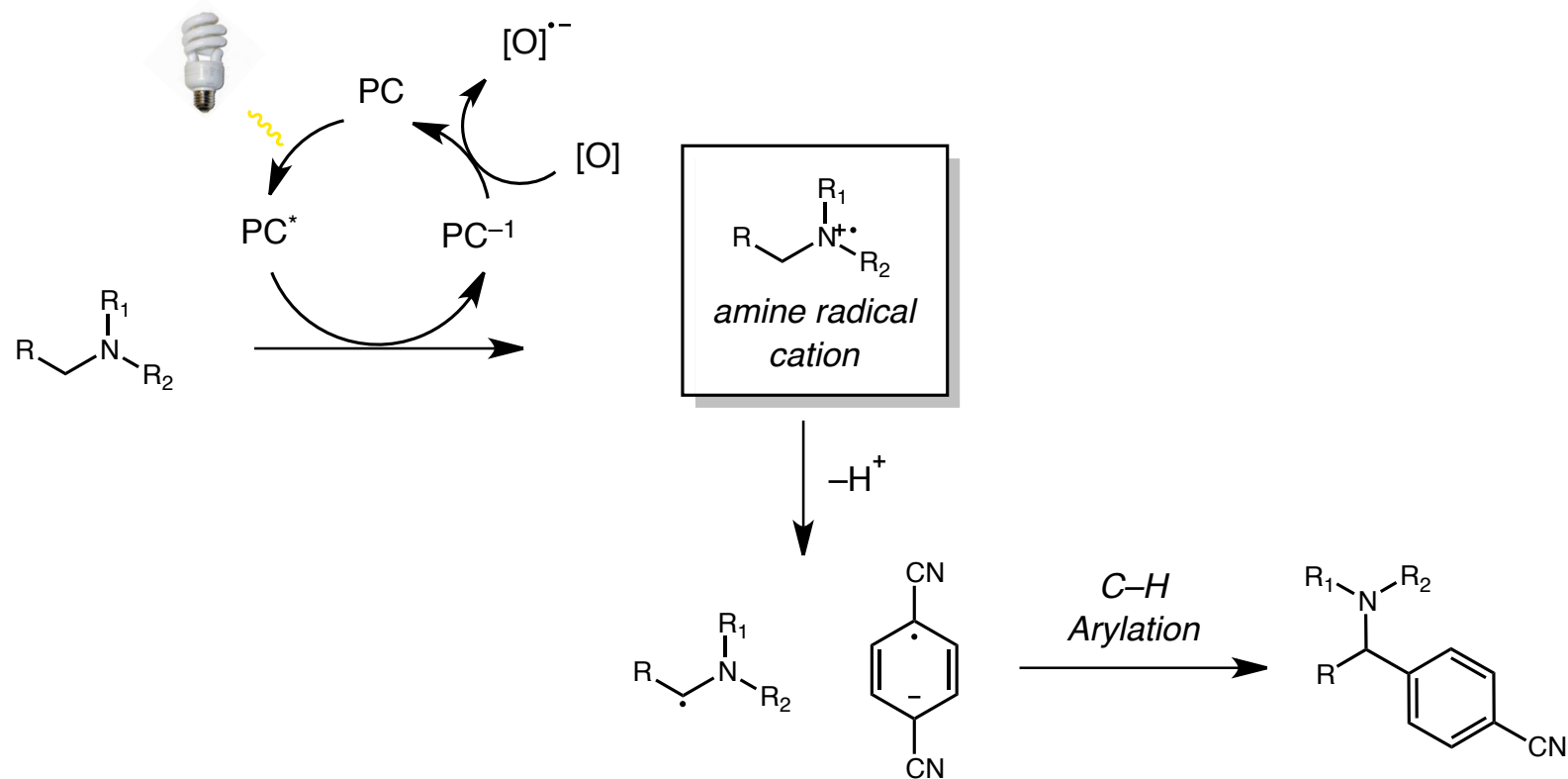
■ Oxidative functionalization of tertiary amines



Research in the Stephenson Group

Photoredox Catalysis for Amine Functionalization

■ Oxidative functionalization of tertiary amines

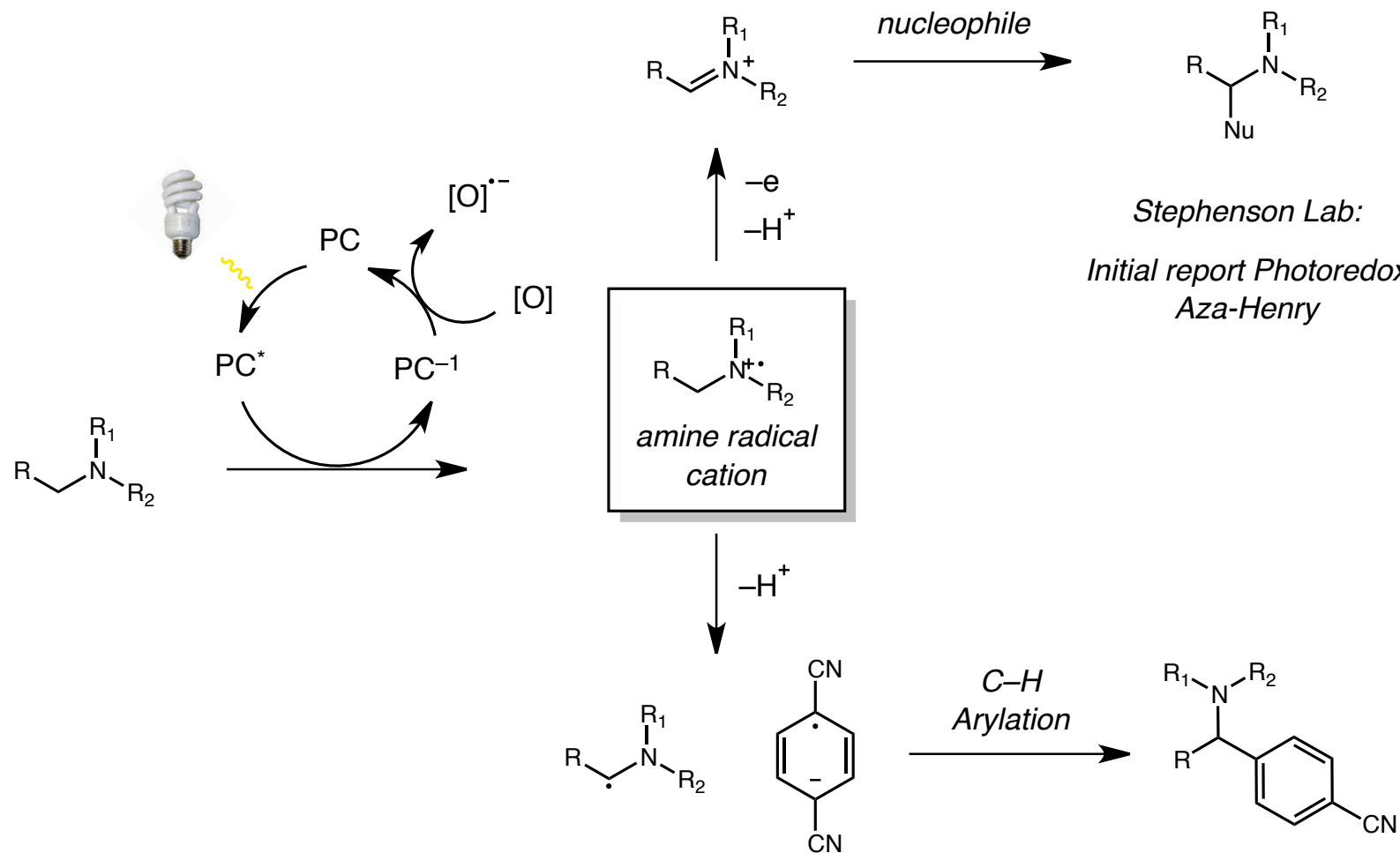


Tucker, J. W.; Stephenson, C. R. J. *J. Org. Chem* **2012**, *77*, 1617.
McNally, A.; Prier, C. K.; MacMillan, D. W. C. *Science*, **2011**, *334*, 1114.

Research in the Stephenson Group

Photoredox Catalysis for Amine Functionalization

■ Oxidative functionalization of tertiary amines

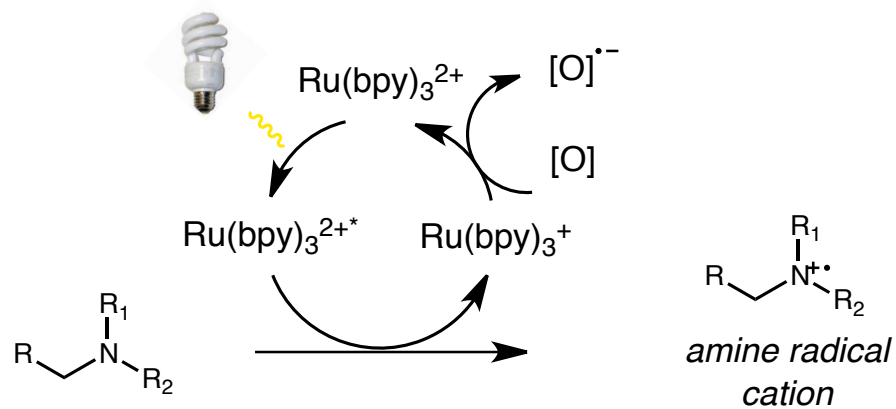


Tucker, J. W.; Stephenson, C. R. J. *J. Org. Chem.* **2012**, *77*, 1617.
McNally, A.; Prier, C. K.; MacMillan, D. W. C. *Science*, **2011**, *334*, 1114.

Research in the Stephenson Group

Photoredox Catalysis for Amine Functionalization

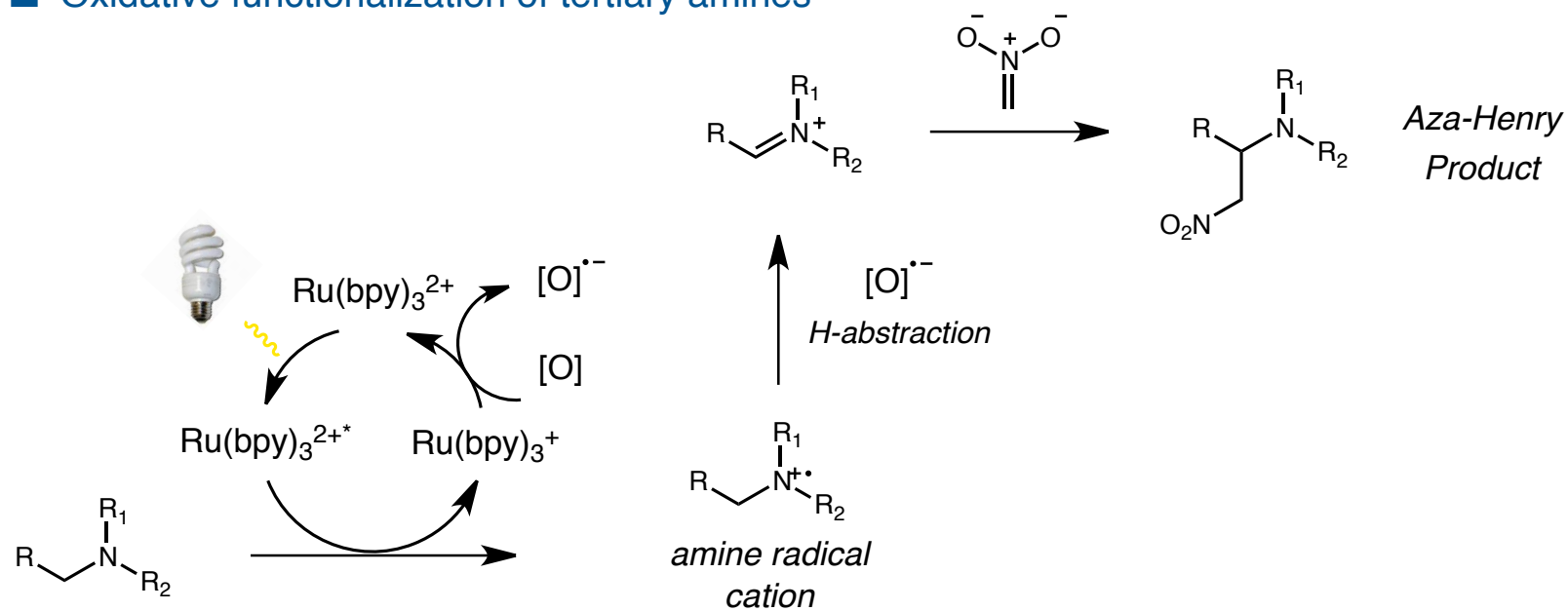
■ Oxidative functionalization of tertiary amines



Research in the Stephenson Group

Photoredox Catalysis for Amine Functionalization

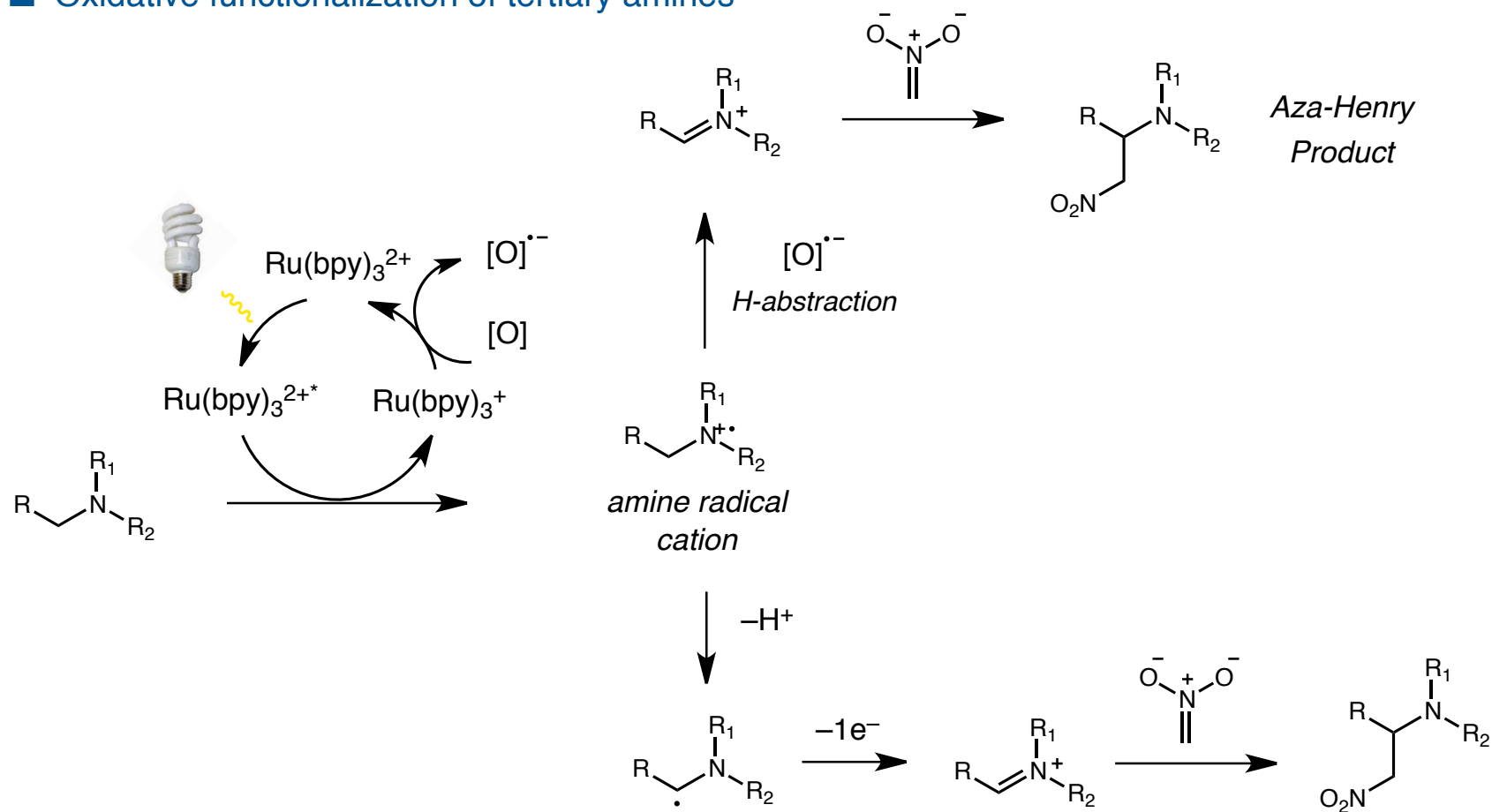
■ Oxidative functionalization of tertiary amines



Research in the Stephenson Group

Photoredox Catalysis for Amine Functionalization

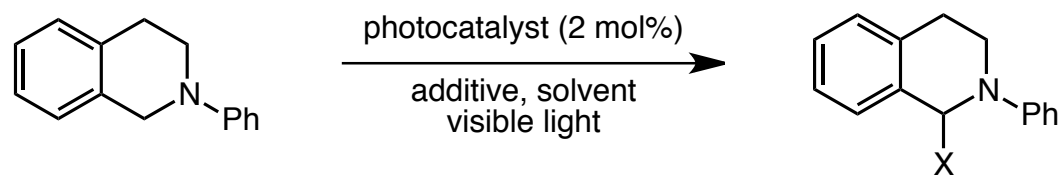
■ Oxidative functionalization of tertiary amines



Photoredox Catalyzed Aza-Henry Reaction

Photoredox Catalysis for Amine Functionalization

■ Initial Studies



Photocatalyst	Oxidant	Solvent	Nucleophile	Yield
Ru(bpy) ₃ ²⁺	(EtO ₂ C) ₂ CHBr	DMF	OMe	73%
Ru(bpy) ₃ ²⁺	(EtO ₂ C) ₂ CHBr	MeOH	OMe	100%*

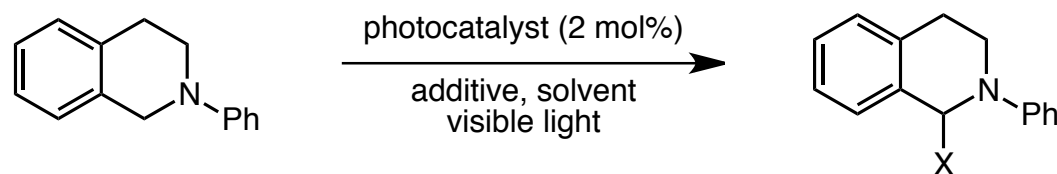
* percent conversion

Condie, A. G.; Gonzalez-Gomez, J. C.; Stephenson, C. R. J. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2010**, *132*, 1464

Photoredox Catalyzed Aza-Henry Reaction

Photoredox Catalysis for Amine Functionalization

■ Initial Studies



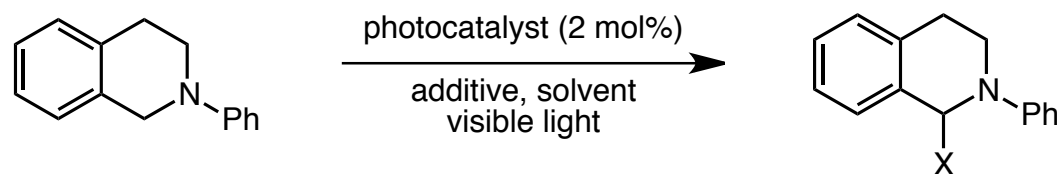
Photocatalyst	Oxidant	Solvent	Nucleophile	Yield
Ru(bpy) ₃ ²⁺	(EtO ₂ C) ₂ CHBr	DMF	OMe	73%
Ru(bpy) ₃ ²⁺	(EtO ₂ C) ₂ CHBr	MeOH	OMe	100%*
Ru(bpy) ₃ ²⁺	no additive	MeOH	OMe	100%*
Ru(bpy) ₃ ²⁺	no additive	CH ₃ NO ₂	CH ₃ NO ₂	81%
Ru(bpy) ₃ ²⁺	degassed	CH ₃ NO ₂	CH ₃ NO ₂	76%

* percent conversion

Photoredox Catalyzed Aza-Henry Reaction

Photoredox Catalysis for Amine Functionalization

■ Initial Studies



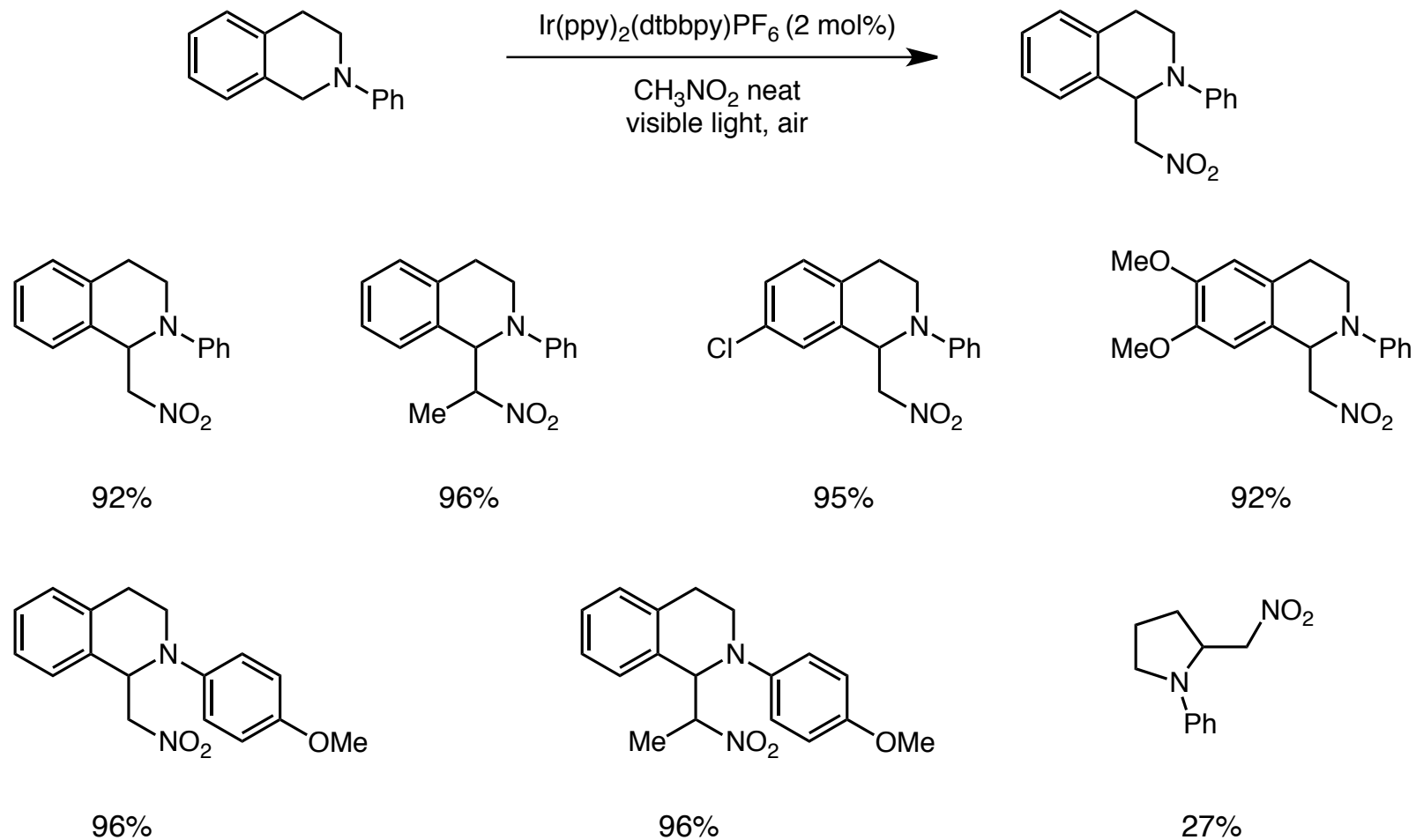
Photocatalyst	Oxidant	Solvent	Nucleophile	Yield
Ru(bpy) ₃ ²⁺	(EtO ₂ C) ₂ CHBr	DMF	OMe	73%
Ru(bpy) ₃ ²⁺	(EtO ₂ C) ₂ CHBr	MeOH	OMe	100%*
Ru(bpy) ₃ ²⁺	no additive	MeOH	OMe	100%*
Ru(bpy) ₃ ²⁺	no additive	CH ₃ NO ₂	CH ₃ NO ₂	81%
Ru(bpy) ₃ ²⁺	degassed	CH ₃ NO ₂	CH ₃ NO ₂	76%
Ir(ppy) ₂ (dtbbpy)PF ₆	O ₂	CH ₃ NO ₂	CH ₃ NO ₂	92%
<i>no light</i>	Ir(ppy) ₂ (dtbbpy)PF ₆	O ₂	CH ₃ NO ₂	0%*
no catalyst: 7.5 days	O ₂	CH ₃ NO ₂	CH ₃ NO ₂	83%*

* percent conversion

Condie, A. G.; Gonzalez-Gomez, J. C.; Stephenson, C. R. J. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2010**, *132*, 1464

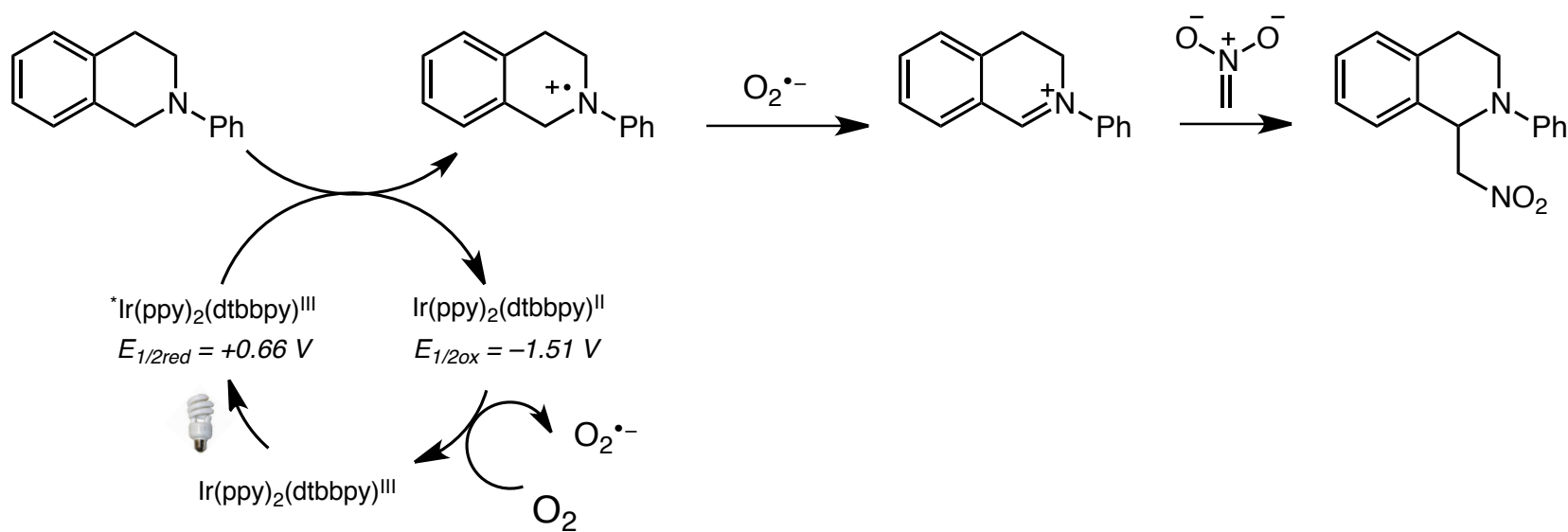
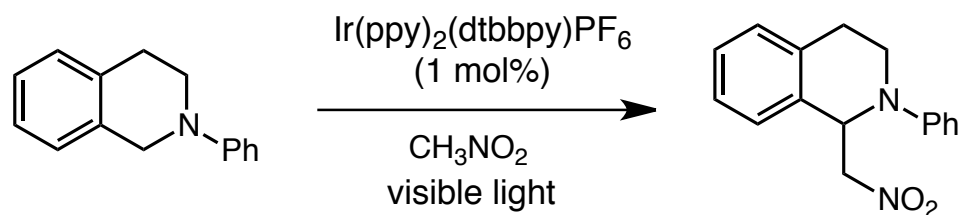
Photoredox Catalyzed Aza-Henry Reaction

Substrate Scope



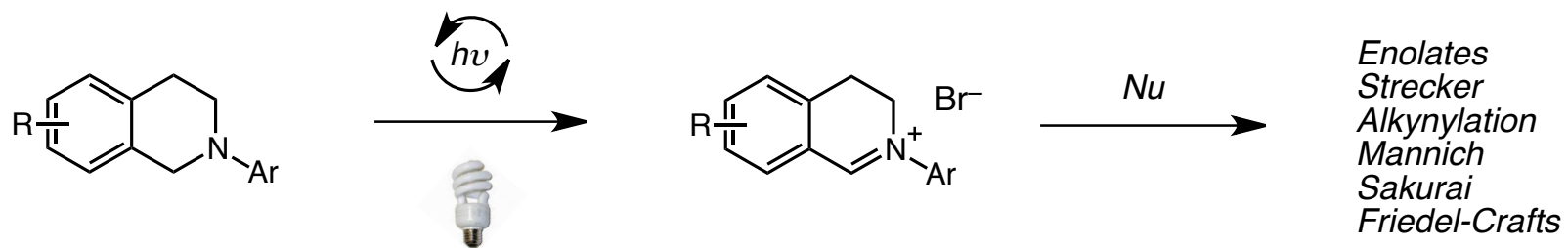
Photoredox Catalyzed Aza-Henry Reaction

Proposed Mechanism



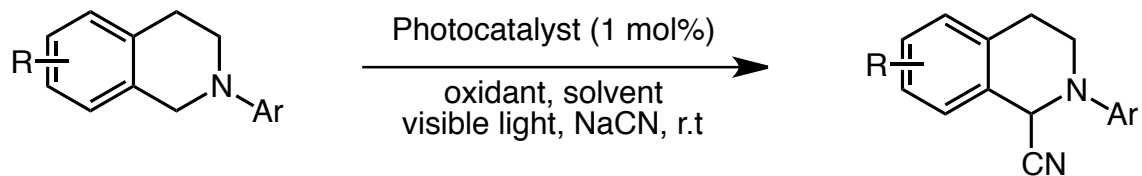
Nucleophilic Trapping of Iminium Intermediates

Photoredox Catalysis



Nucleophilic Trapping of Iminium Intermediates

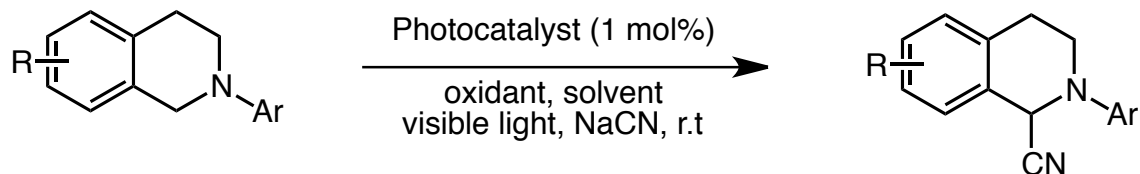
Photoredox Catalysis



Photocatalyst	Oxidant	Solvent	Yield
$\text{Ir}(\text{ppy})_2(\text{dtbbpy})\text{PF}_6$	$(\text{EtO}_2\text{C})_2\text{CHBr}$	DMF	36%
$\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3^{2+}$	$(\text{EtO}_2\text{C})_2\text{CHBr}$	DMF	95%

Nucleophilic Trapping of Iminium Intermediates

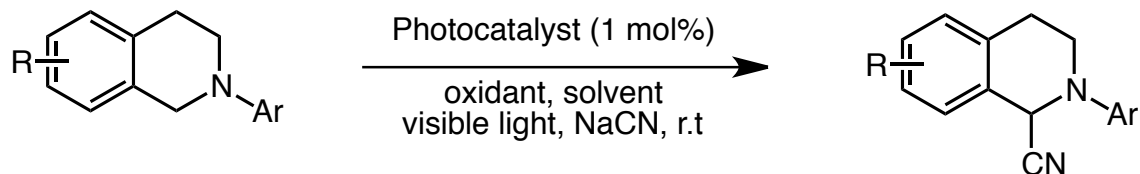
Photoredox Catalysis



Photocatalyst	Oxidant	Solvent	Yield
$\text{Ir}(\text{ppy})_2(\text{dtbbpy})\text{PF}_6$	$(\text{EtO}_2\text{C})_2\text{CHBr}$	DMF	36%
$\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3^{2+}$	$(\text{EtO}_2\text{C})_2\text{CHBr}$	DMF	95%
$\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3^{2+}$	CCl_4/DMF 1:1	DMF	36%
$\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3^{2+}$	CCl_4	CH_3CN	53%
$\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3^{2+}$	BrCCl_3	DMF	60%

Nucleophilic Trapping of Iminium Intermediates

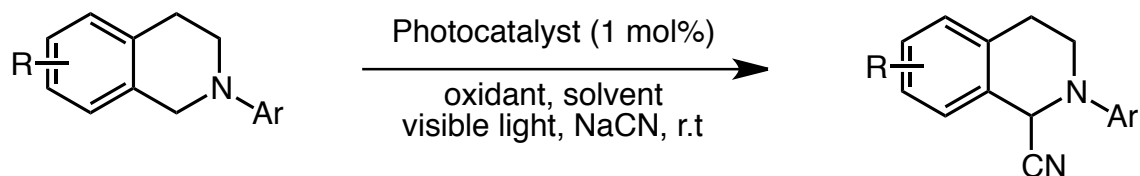
Photoredox Catalysis



	Photocatalyst	Oxidant	Solvent	Yield	
	$\text{Ir}(\text{ppy})_2(\text{dtbbpy})\text{PF}_6$	$(\text{EtO}_2\text{C})_2\text{CHBr}$	DMF	36%	
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	$\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3^{2+}$	CCl_4	CH_3CN	53%	
	$\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3^{2+}$	BrCCl_3	DMF	60%	
	$\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3^{2+}$	BrCCl_3	DMF	85%	
Bu_4NCN as Nu	$\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3^{2+}$	BrCCl_3	DMF	17%	} <i>iminium pre-generated</i>

Nucleophilic Trapping of Iminium Intermediates

Photoredox Catalysis

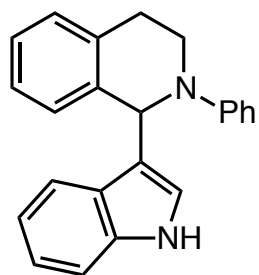
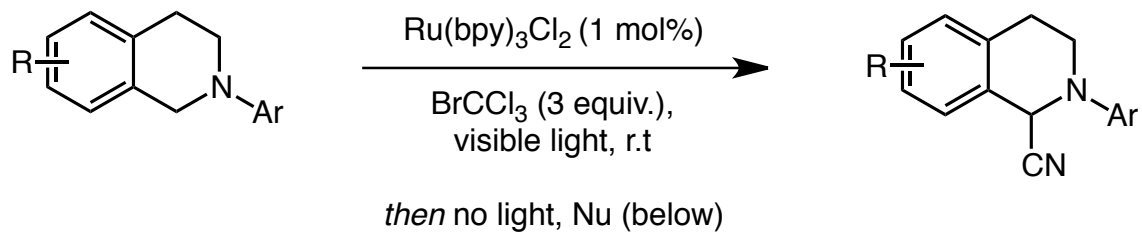


	Photocatalyst	Oxidant	Solvent	Yield	
	$\text{Ir}(\text{ppy})_2(\text{dtbbpy})\text{PF}_6$	$(\text{EtO}_2\text{C})_2\text{CHBr}$	DMF	36%	
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	$\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3^{2+}$	BrCCl_3	DMF	60%	
	$\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3^{2+}$	BrCCl_3	DMF	85%	} <i>iminium pre-generated</i>
<i>Bu_4NCN as Nu</i>	$\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3^{2+}$	BrCCl_3	DMF	17%	
	$\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3^{2+}$	BrCCl_3	THF	NR	
	$\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3^{2+}$	BrCCl_3	2:1 THF/ H_2O	83%	

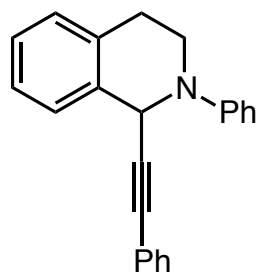
Freeman, D. B.; Furst, L.; Condie, A. G.; Stephenson, C. R. J. *Org. Lett.* **2012**, *14*, 94.

Nucleophilic Trapping of Iminium Intermediates

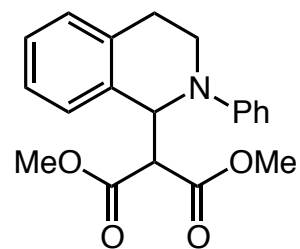
Photoredox Catalysis



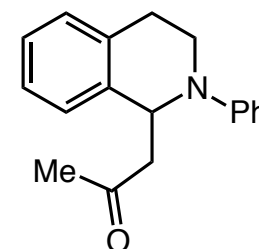
83%



82%



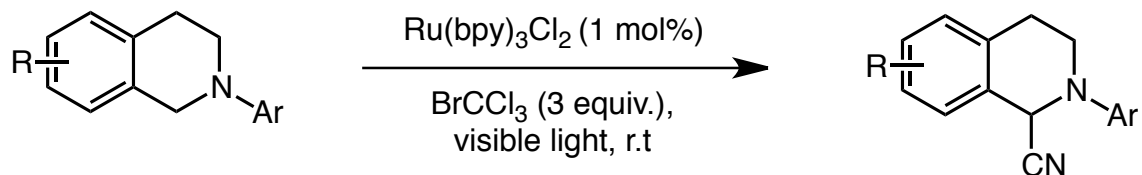
69%



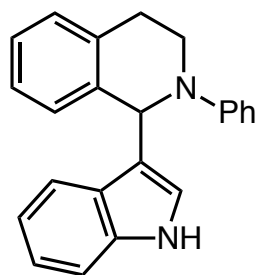
59%

Nucleophilic Trapping of Iminium Intermediates

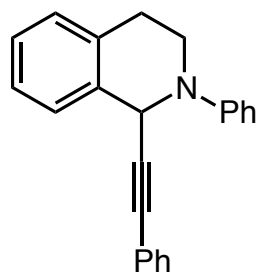
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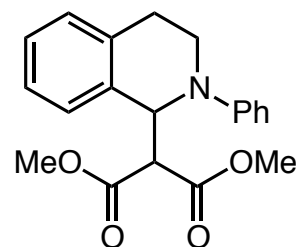
then no light, Nu (below)



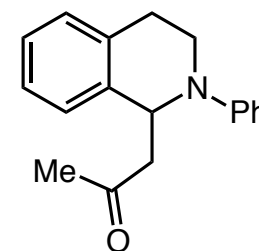
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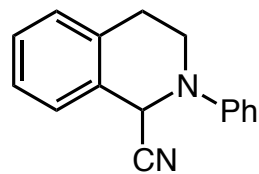
82%



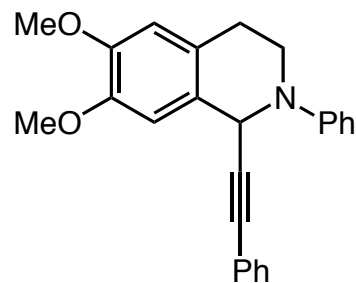
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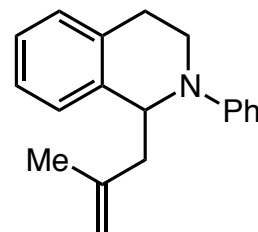
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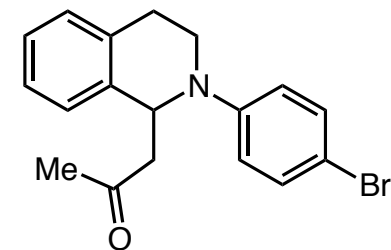
83%



89%



85%

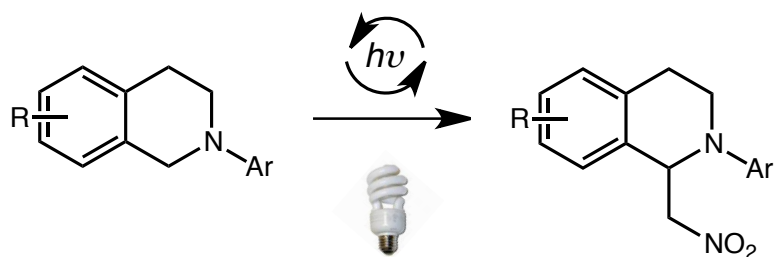


65%

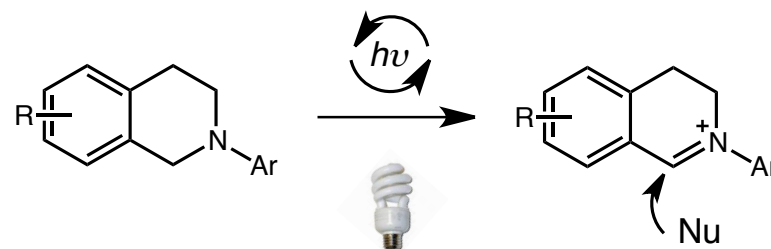
Research in the Stephenson Group

Photoredox Catalysis

■ Photoredox catalysis

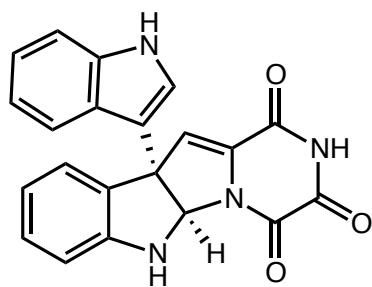


Photoredox Aza-Henry

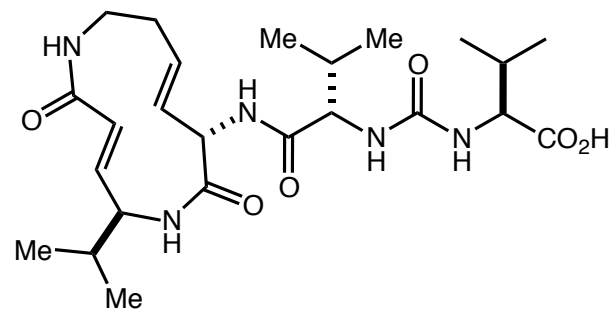


*Nucleophilic trapping of iminiums
generated through photoredox*

■ Complex molecule synthesis



gliocladin C

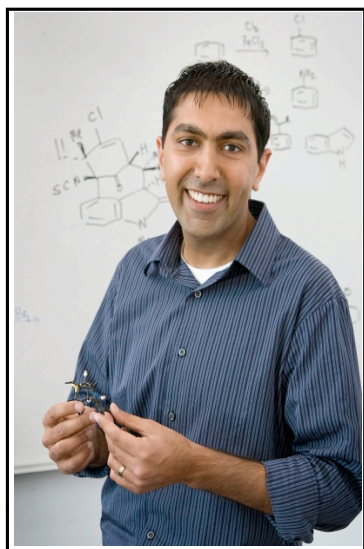


syringolin A

Highlights from top Pre-tenure Faculty



Sarah Reisman
Caltech



Neil Garg
UCLA



Gojko Lalic
University of Washington



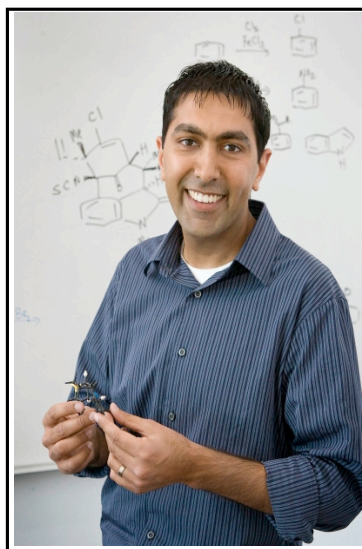
Corey Stephenson
Boston University

Highlights from top Pre-tenure Faculty



Sarah Reisman

Caltech



Neil Garg

UCLA



Gojko Lalic

University of Washington



Corey Stephenson

Boston University

Regan Thomson

Northwestern

Regan Thomson

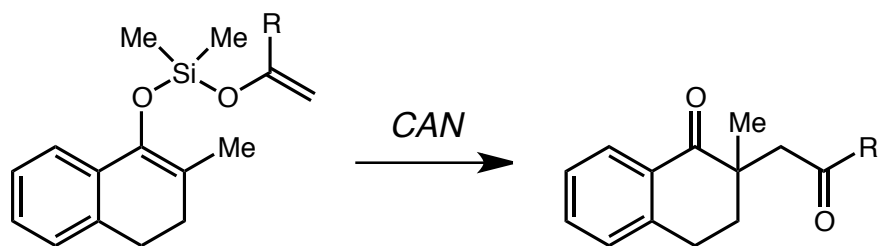
Northwestern University



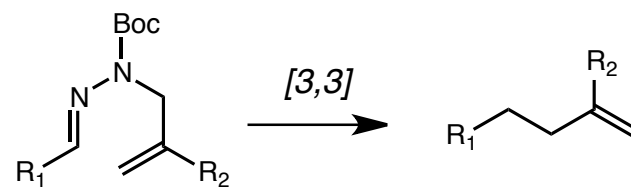
- Assistant Professor at Northwestern 2007-present
- Ph.D. with Prof. L. Mander, total synthesis of *Sordaricin*
- Postdoctoral work with Prof. Dave Evans developing enantioselective *Ni* catalyzed methods

Research in the Thomson Group
Organic Synthesis and Synthetic Methodology

■ Novel methods for C–C bond construction



Oxidative Couplings of Silyl Enol Ethers

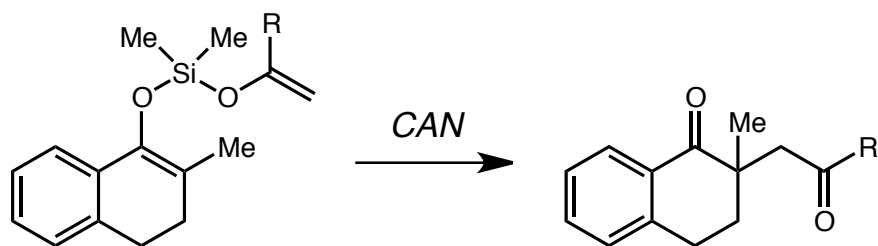


Traceless Reaction Development

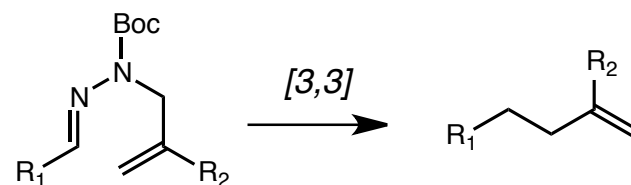
Research in the Thomson Group

Organic Synthesis and Synthetic Methodology

■ Novel methods for C–C bond construction

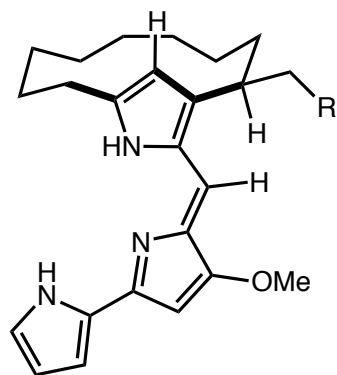


Oxidative Couplings of Silyl Enol Ethers

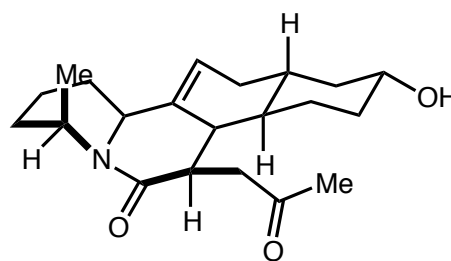


Traceless Reaction Development

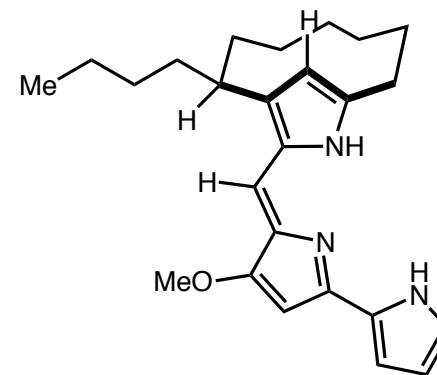
■ Total synthesis of complex natural products



Prodigiosin R1 (R=iPr)



GB17

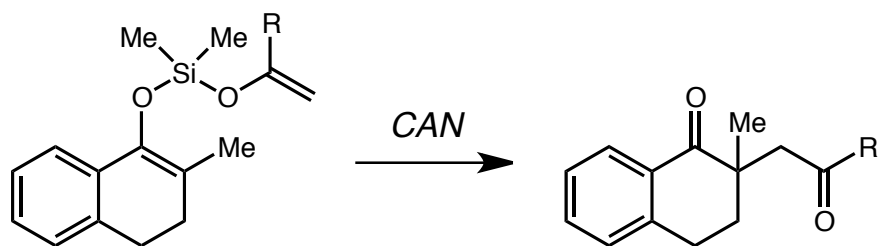


Streptorubin B

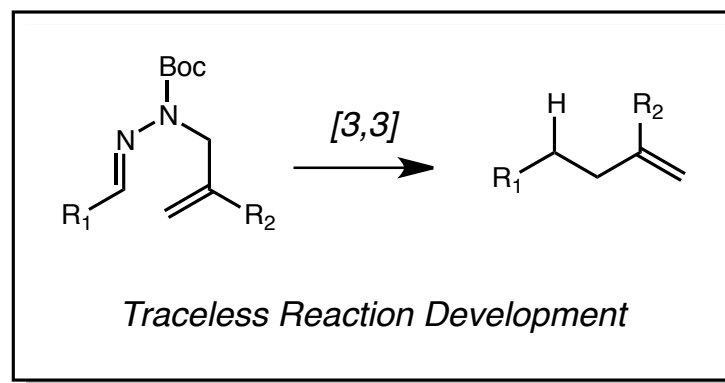
Research in the Thomson Group

Organic Synthesis and Synthetic Methodology

■ Novel methods for C–C bond construction

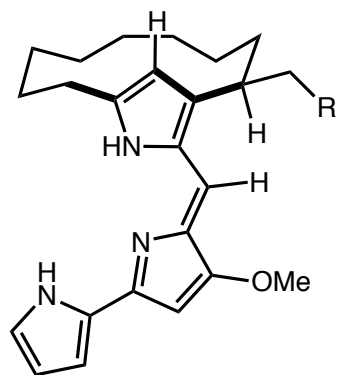


Oxidative Couplings of Silyl Enol Ethers

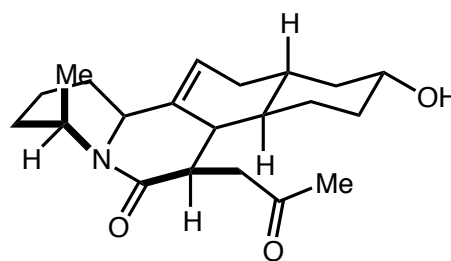


Traceless Reaction Development

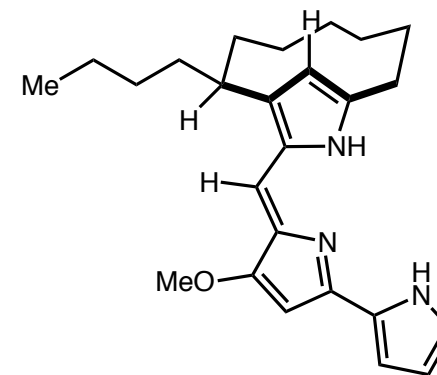
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Prodigiosin R1 (R=iPr)



GB17

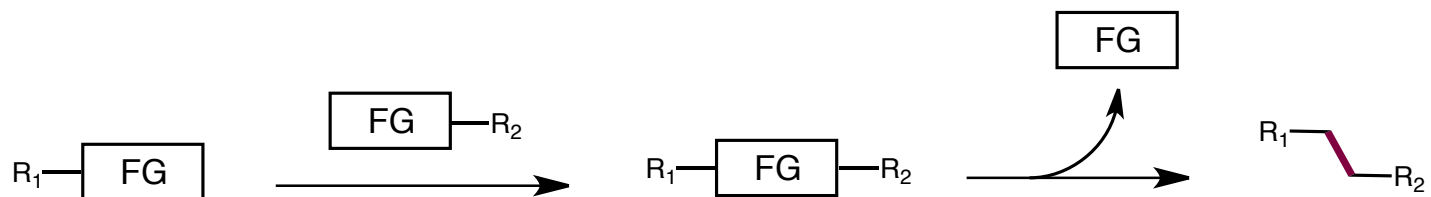


Streptorubin B

Traceless Bond Construction

Bond Formation without an Obvious Retron

- Formation of a new σ -bond without extrusion of a functional handle

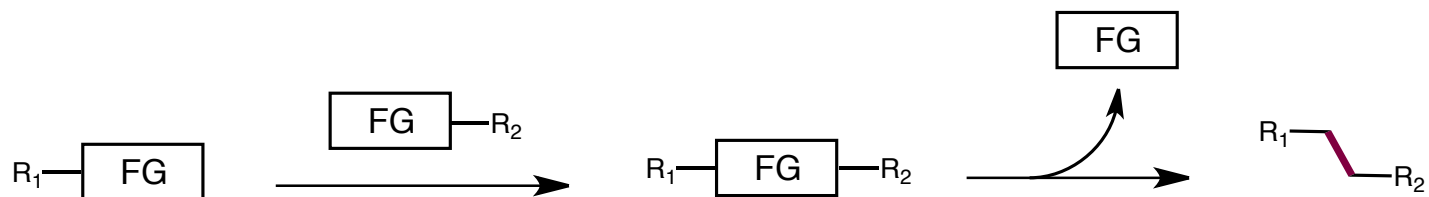


Mundal, D. A.; Avetta, C. T.; Thomson, R. J. *Nature Chem.* **2010**, *2*, 294.
Stevens, R. V. et al. *Chem. Commun.* **1973**, 662.

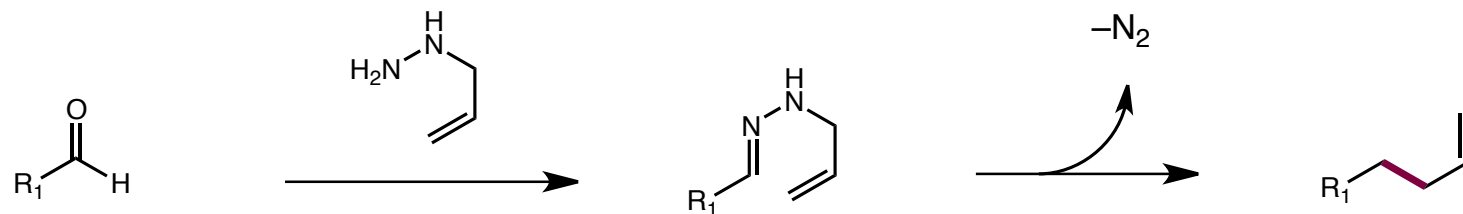
Traceless Bond Construction

Bond Formation without an Obvious Retron

■ Formation of a new σ -bond without extrusion of a functional handle



■ Steven's thermal rearrangement of *N*-allylhydrazones

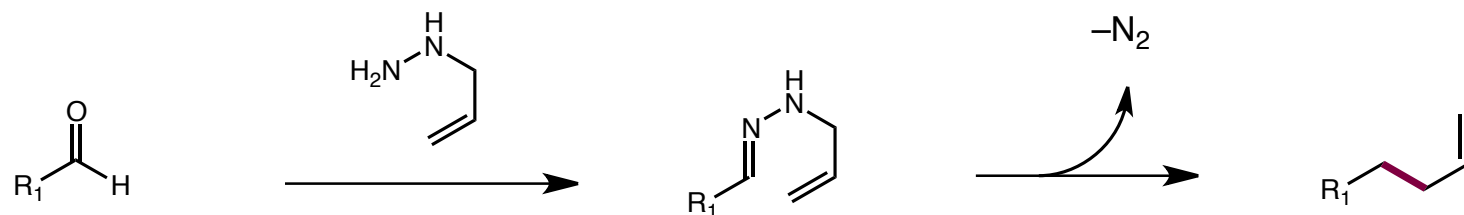


Mundal, D. A.; Avetta, C. T.; Thomson, R. J. *Nature Chem.* **2010**, *2*, 294.
Stevens, R. V. et al. *Chem. Commun.* **1973**, 662.

Cu(II) Promoted [3,3] Sigmatropic Rearrangement

Tandem C–C and C–Cl Bond Formation

■ Steven's thermal rearrangement of *N*-allylhydrazones

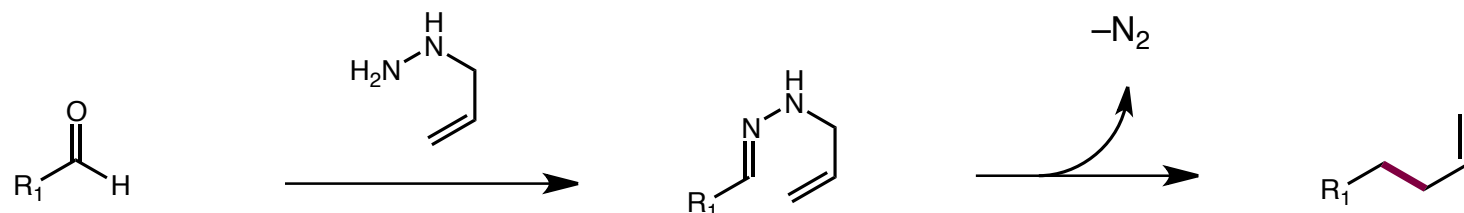


Mundal, D. A.; Lee, J. L.; Thomson, R. J. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2008**, *130*, 1148.
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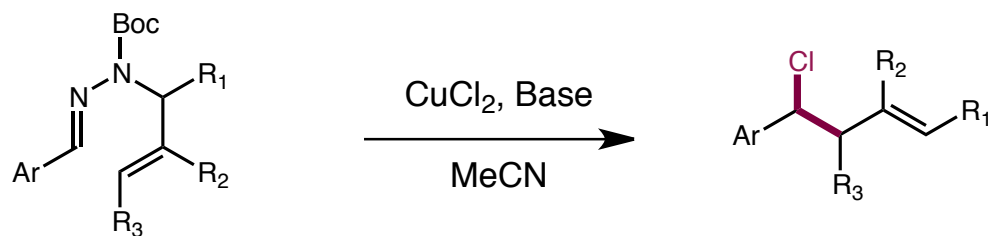
Cu(II) Promoted [3,3] Sigmatropic Rearrangement

Tandem C–C and C–Cl Bond Formation

■ Steven's thermal rearrangement of *N*-allylhydrazones



■ Utilizing *N*-allylhydrazones in Synthesis

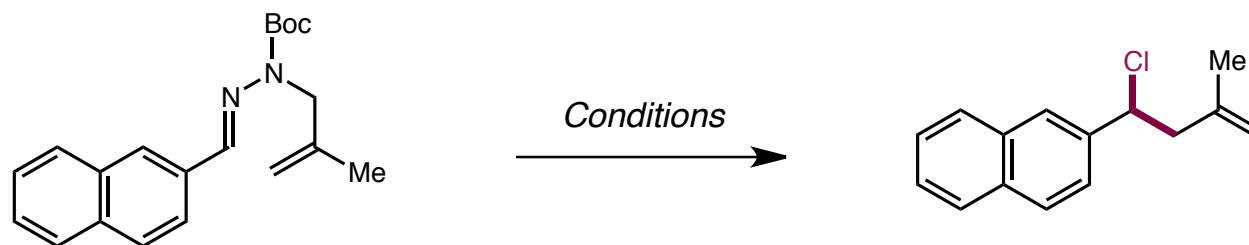


Mundal, D. A.; Lee, J. L.; Thomson, R. J. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2008**, *130*, 1148.
Stevens, R. V. et al. *Chem. Commun.* **1973**, 662.

Cu(II) Promoted [3,3] Sigmatropic Rearrangement

Tandem C–C and C–Cl Bond Formation

■ Optimization of Cu promoted rearrangement

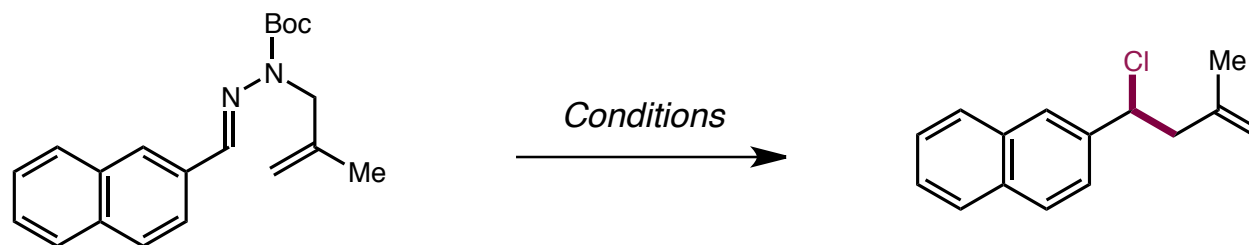


Entry	Solvent	Temp (°C)	CuCl ₂ (equiv)	time (h)	Conversion (%)
1	PhMe	110	0	24	0
2	PhMe	23	1	24	0

Cu(II) Promoted [3,3] Sigmatropic Rearrangement

Tandem C–C and C–Cl Bond Formation

■ Optimization of Cu promoted rearrangement

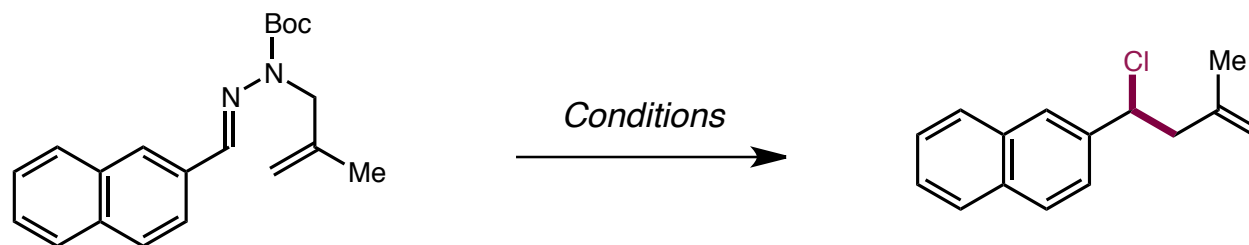


Entry	Solvent	Temp (°C)	CuCl ₂ (equiv)	time (h)	Conversion (%)
1	PhMe	110	0	24	0
2	PhMe	23	1	24	0
3	THF	23	1	24	0
4	MeOH	23	1	24	0
5	DCM	23	1	24	25

Cu(II) Promoted [3,3] Sigmatropic Rearrangement

Tandem C–C and C–Cl Bond Formation

■ Optimization of Cu promoted rearrangement

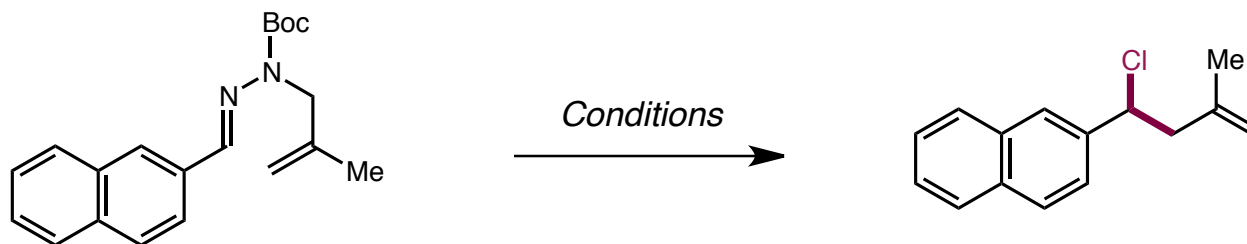


Entry	Solvent	Temp (°C)	CuCl ₂ (equiv)	time (h)	Conversion (%)
1	PhMe	110	0	24	0
2	PhMe	23	1	24	0
3	THF	23	1	24	0
4	MeOH	23	1	24	0
5	DCM	23	1	24	25
6	MeCN	23	1	24	28
7	MeCN	23	4	16	100

Cu(II) Promoted [3,3] Sigmatropic Rearrangement

Tandem C–C and C–Cl Bond Formation

■ Optimization of Cu promoted rearrangement

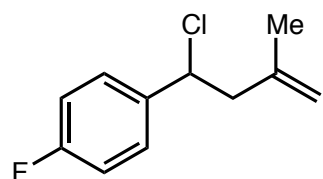
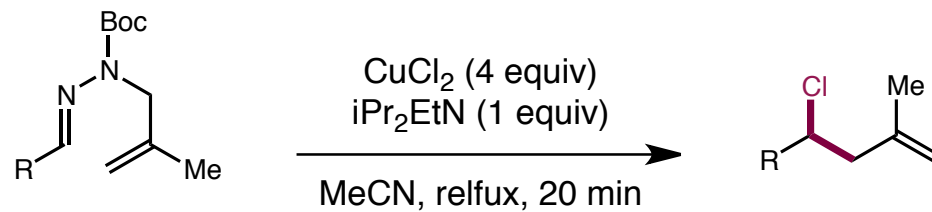


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4	MeOH	23	1	24	0
5	DCM	23	1	24	25
6	MeCN	23	1	24	28
7	MeCN	23	4	16	100
8	MeCN	82	4	0.3	100

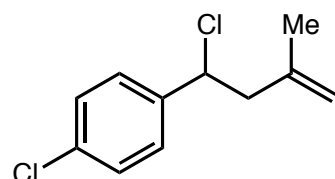
Cu(II) Promoted [3,3] Sigmatropic Rearrangement

Tandem C–C and C–Cl Bond Formation

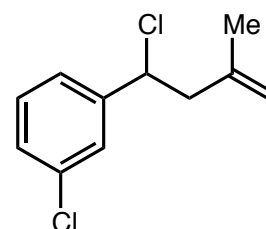
Reaction substrate scope



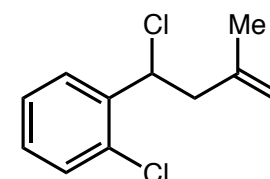
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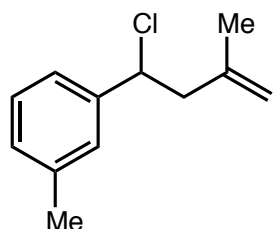
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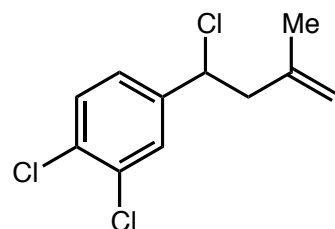
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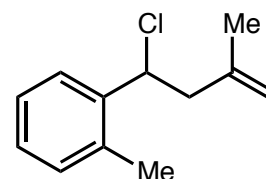
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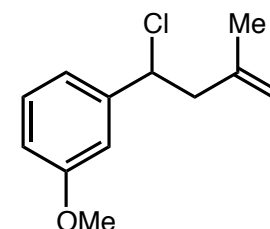
45%



44%



44%

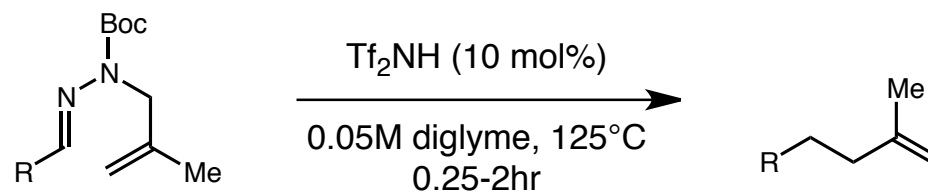


47%

Triflamide Catalyzed Sigmatropic Rearrangement of N-Allylhydrazones

Traceless Bond Construction

- New approach broadens substrate scope



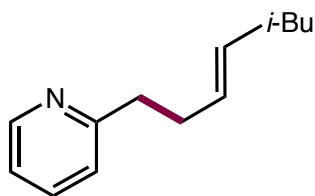
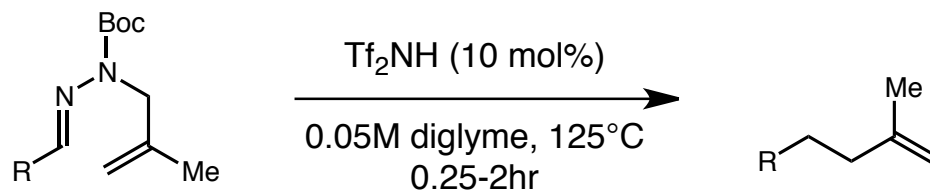
- $\text{Hf}(\text{OTf})_4$ yields product at 125°C

- Controls reveal HOTf catalyzes reaction

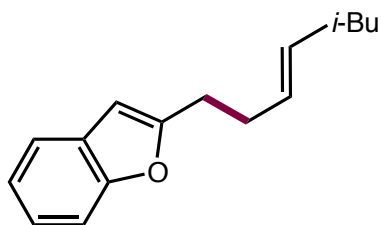
Triflamide Catalyzed Sigmatropic Rearrangement of N-Allylhydrazones

Traceless Bond Construction

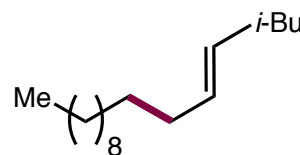
■ New approach broadens substrate scope



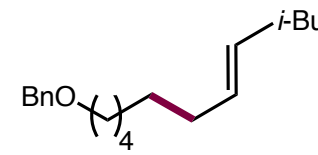
49%
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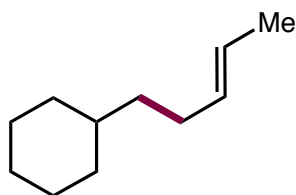
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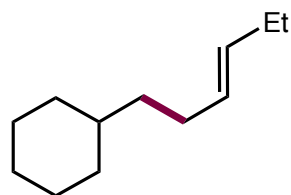
60%
6:1 E/Z



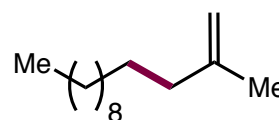
63%
5:1 E/Z



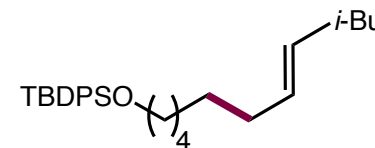
53%
4:1 E/Z



54%
5:1 E/Z



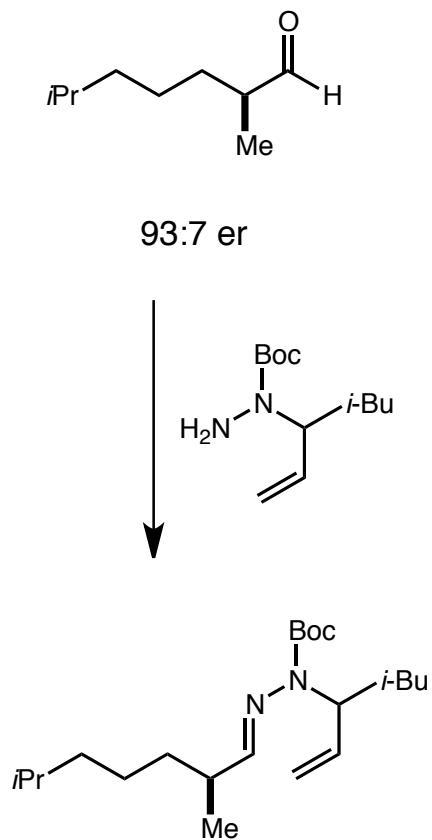
51%



57%
12:1 E/Z

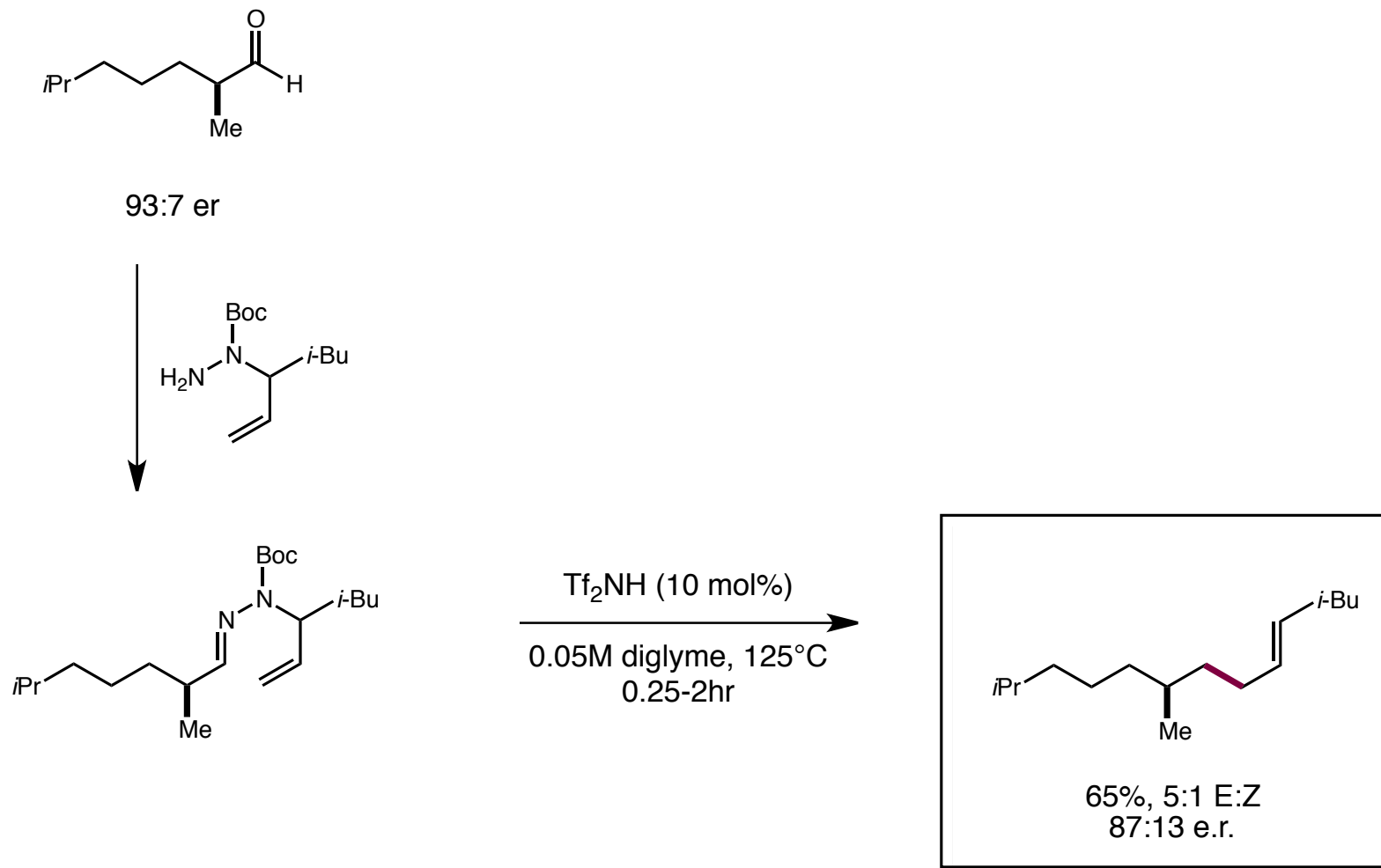
Triflamide Catalyzed Sigmatropic Rearrangement of *N*-Allylhydrazones

Traceless Bond Construction



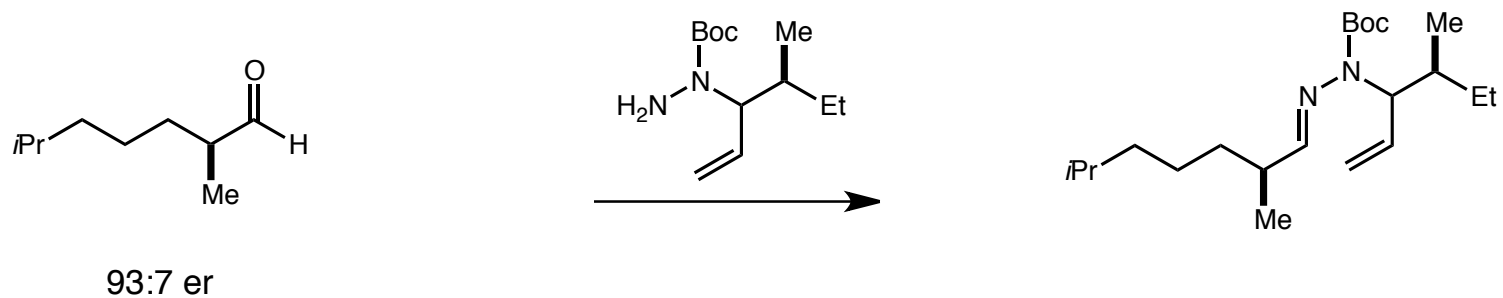
Triflamide Catalyzed Sigmatropic Rearrangement of *N*-Allylhydrazones

Traceless Bond Construction



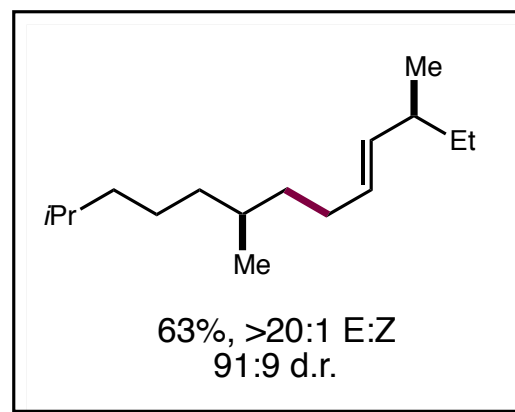
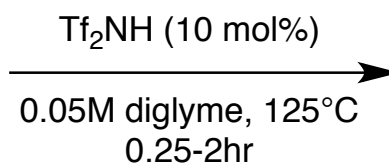
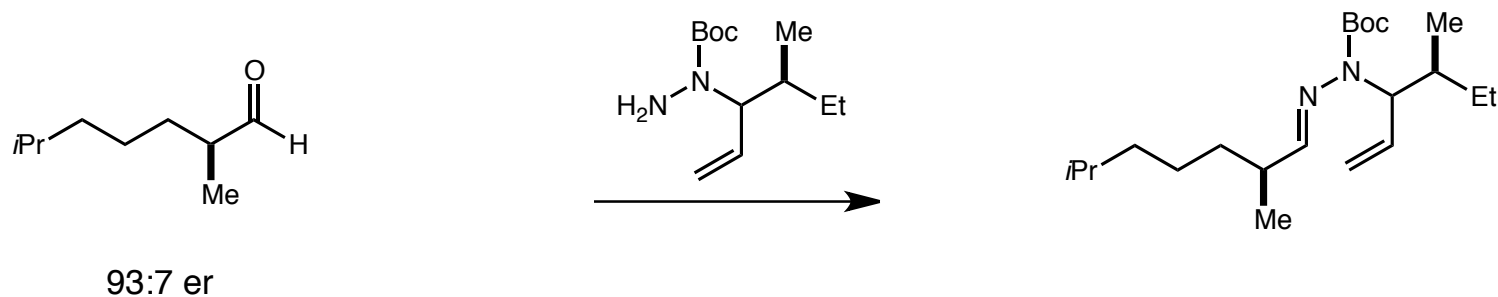
Triflamide Catalyzed Sigmatropic Rearrangement of *N*-Allylhydrazones

Traceless Bond Construction



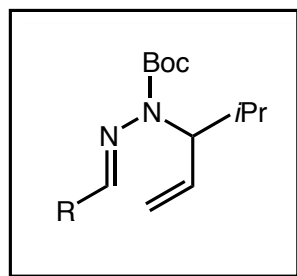
Triflamide Catalyzed Sigmatropic Rearrangement of N-Allylhydrazones

Traceless Bond Construction



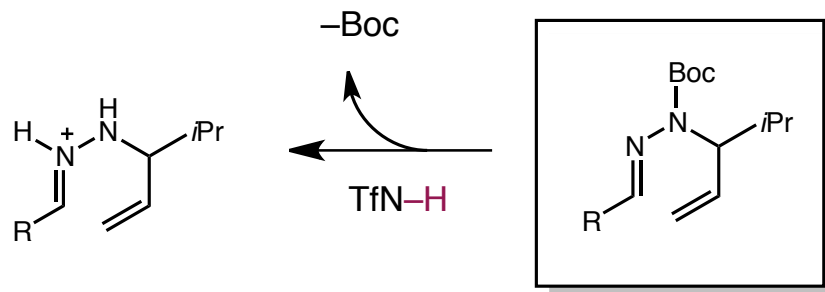
Triflamide Catalyzed Sigmatropic Rearrangement of N-Allylhydrazones

Proposed Mechanism



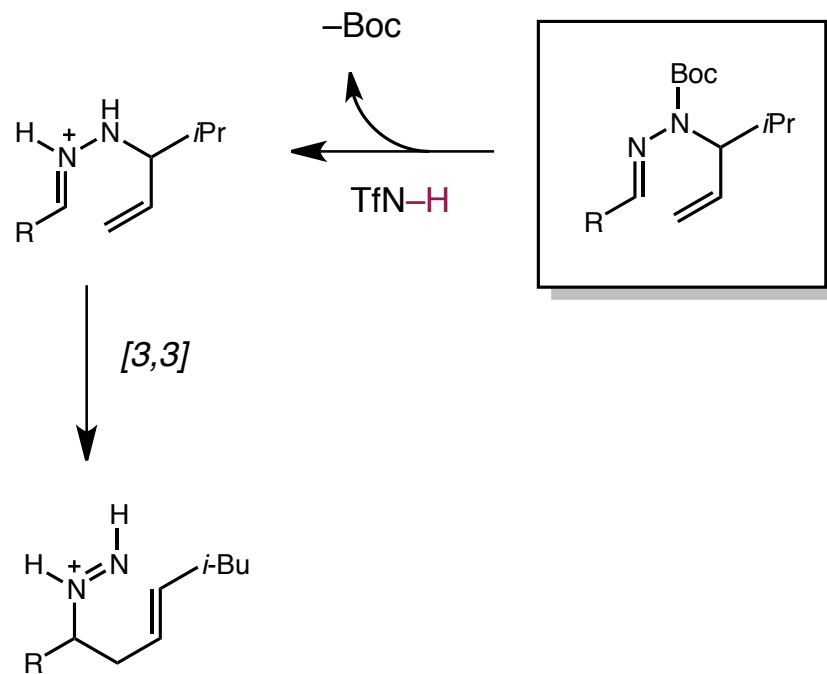
Triflamide Catalyzed Sigmatropic Rearrangement of *N*-Allylhydrazones

Proposed Mechanism



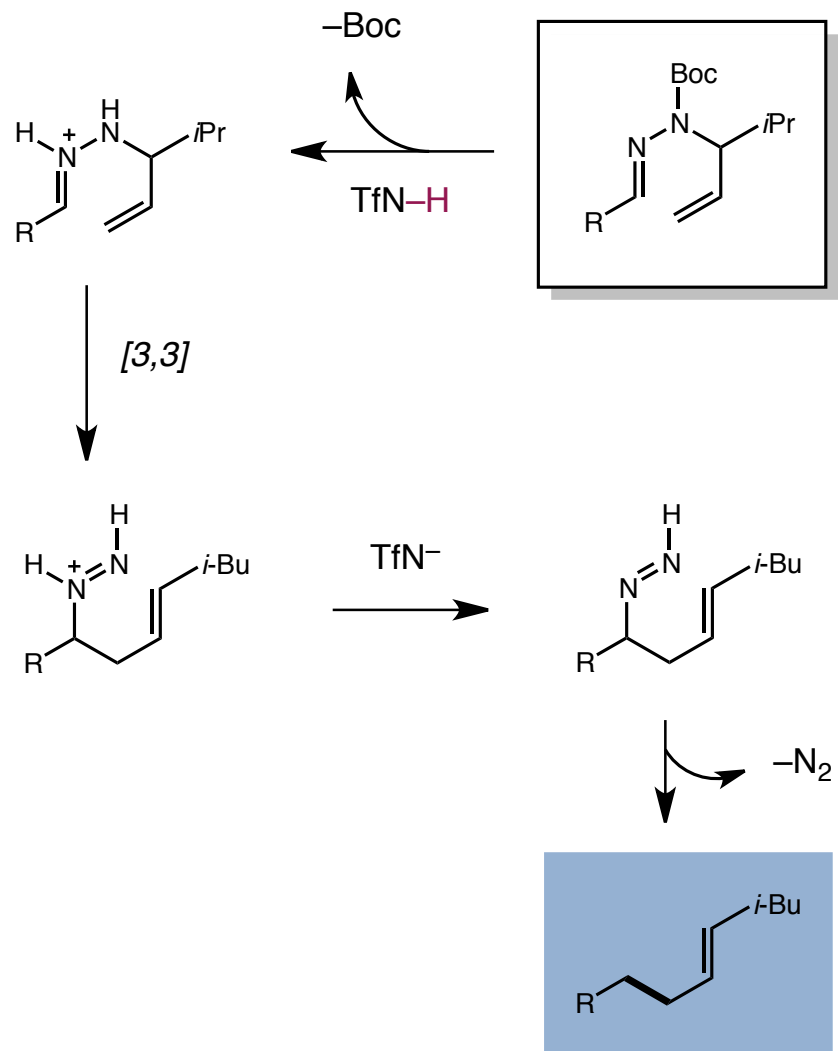
Triflamide Catalyzed Sigmatropic Rearrangement of *N*-Allylhydrazones

Proposed Mechanism



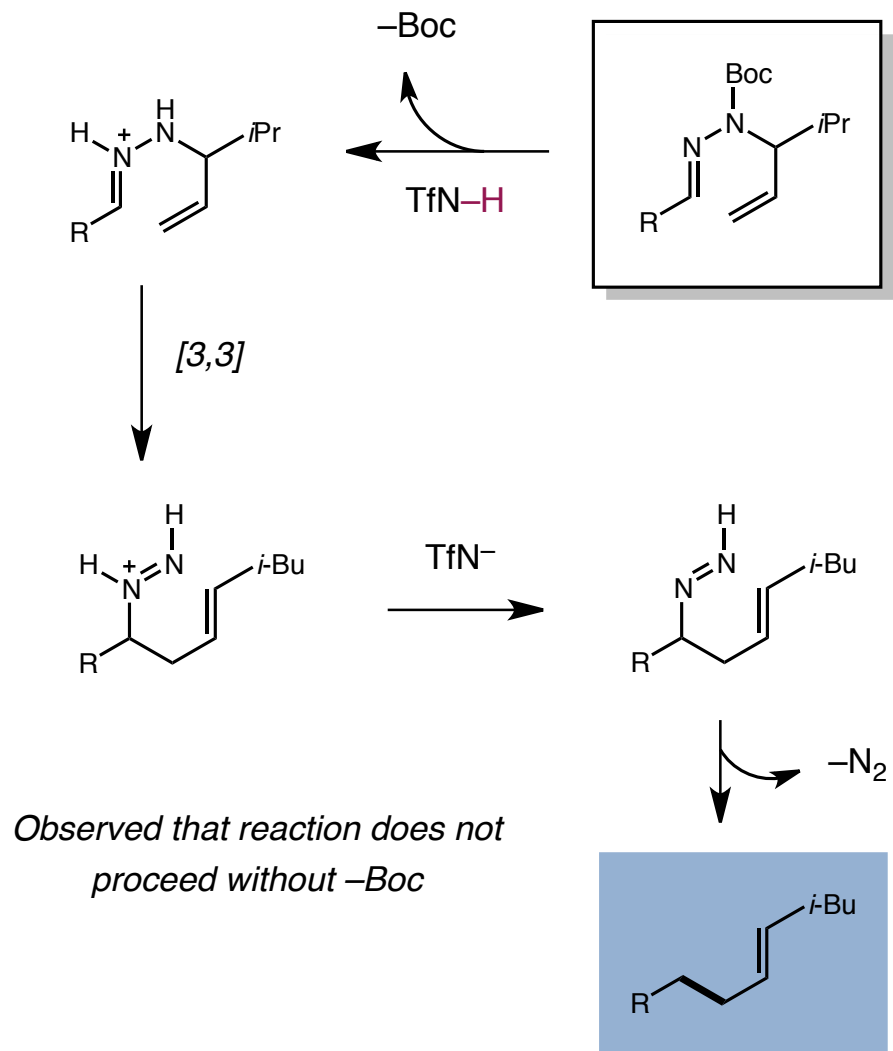
Triflamide Catalyzed Sigmatropic Rearrangement of *N*-Allylhydrazones

Proposed Mechanism



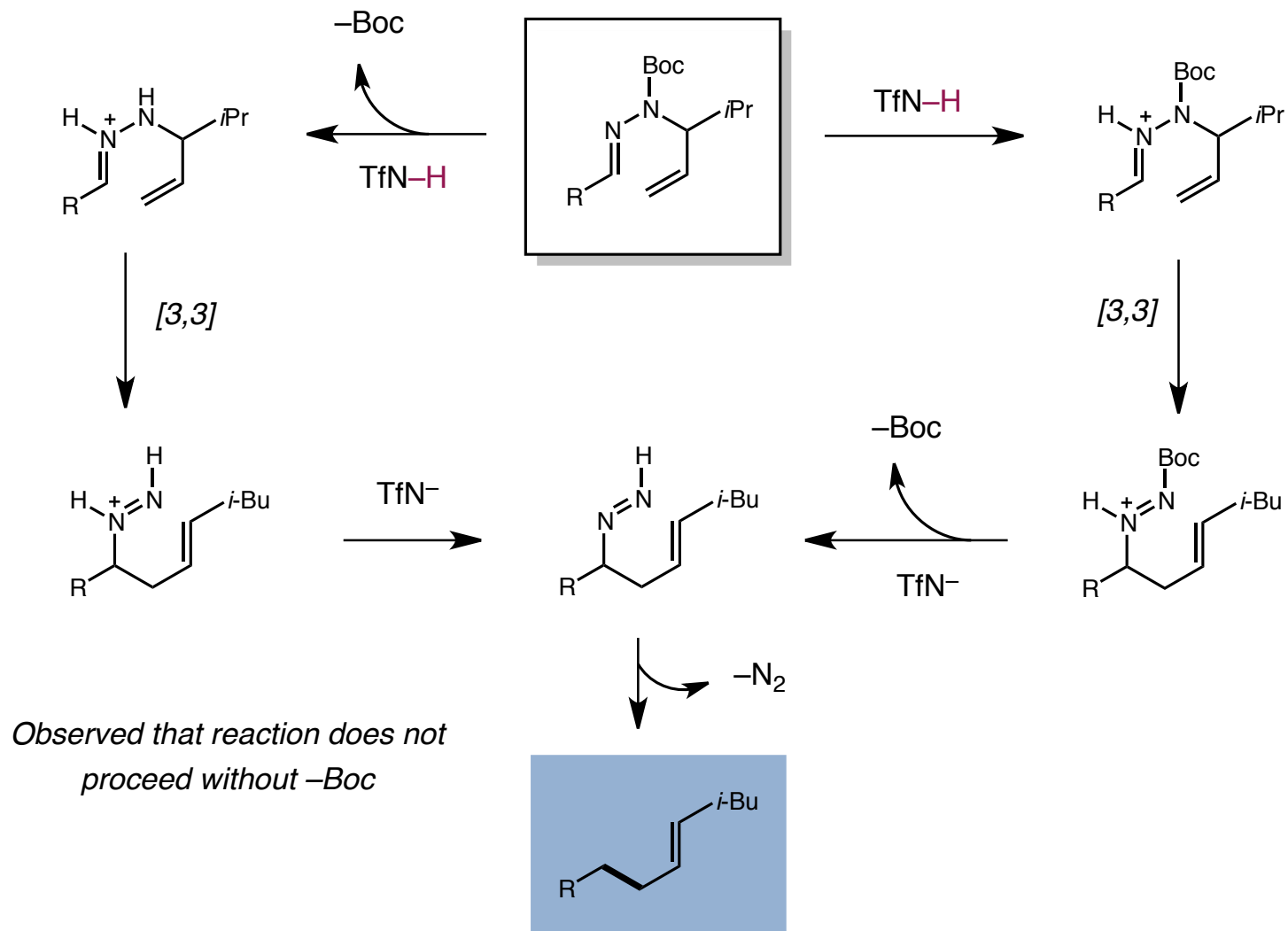
Triflamide Catalyzed Sigmatropic Rearrangement of *N*-Allylhydrazones

Proposed Mechanism



Triflamide Catalyzed Sigmatropic Rearrangement of *N*-Allylhydrazones

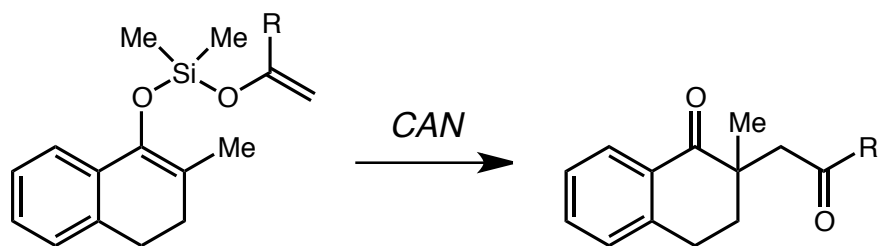
Proposed Mechanism



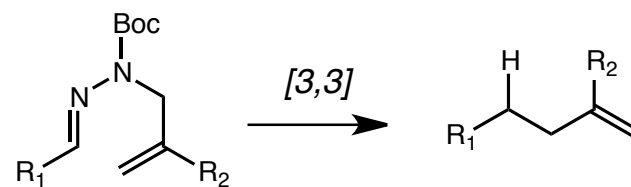
Research in the Thomson Group

Organic Synthesis and Synthetic Methodology

■ Novel methods for C–C bond construction

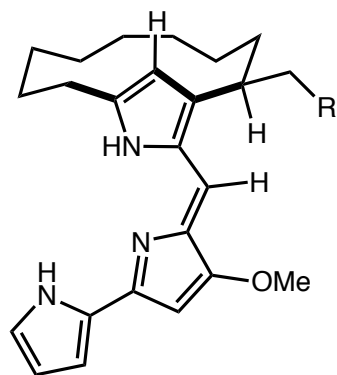


Oxidative Couplings of Silyl Enol Ethers

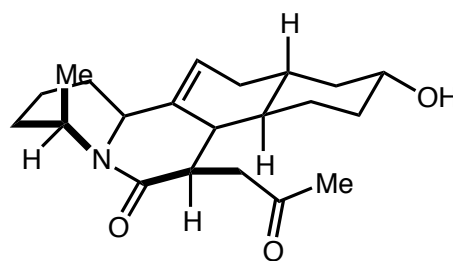


Traceless Reaction Development

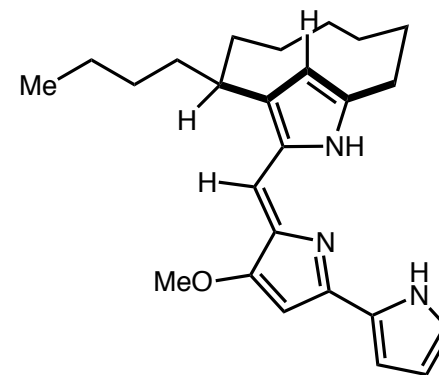
■ Total synthesis of complex natural products



Prodigiosin R1 (R=iPr)



GB17



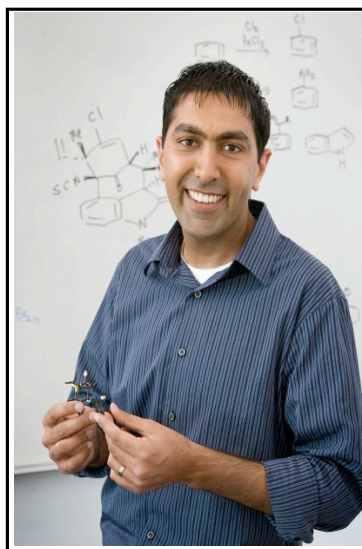
Streptorubin B

Highlights from top Pre-tenure Faculty



Sarah Reisman

Caltech



Neil Garg

UCLA



Gojko Lalic

University of Washington



Corey Stephenson

Boston University

Regan Thomson

Northwestern