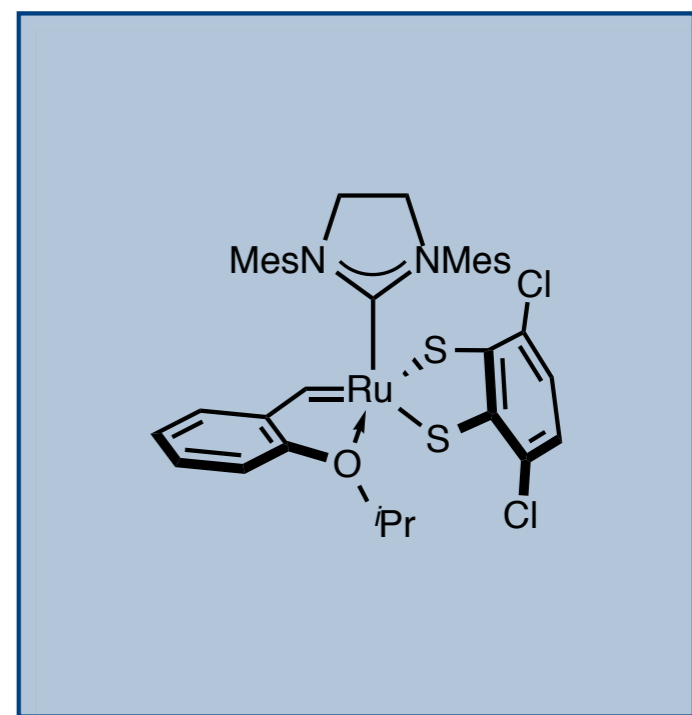
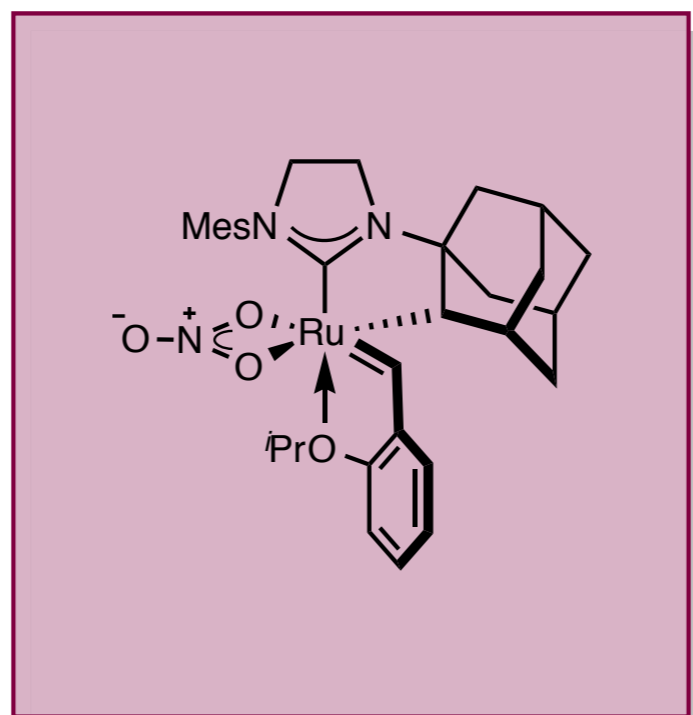
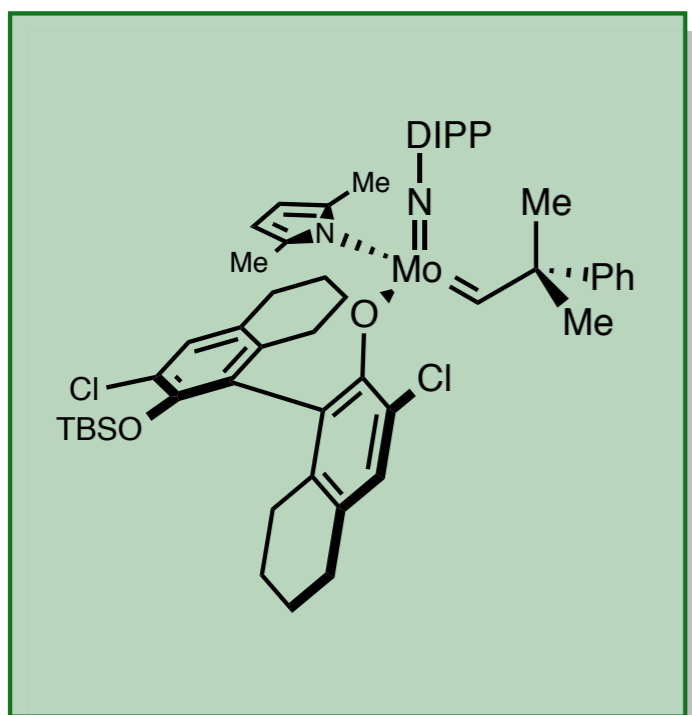


Recent Advances in Selective Olefin Metathesis Reactions



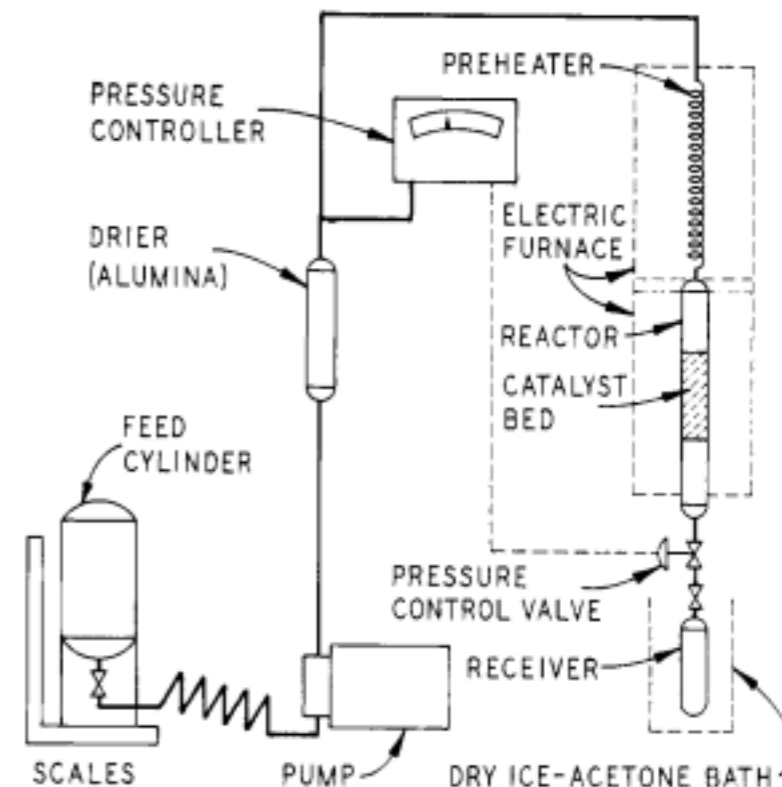
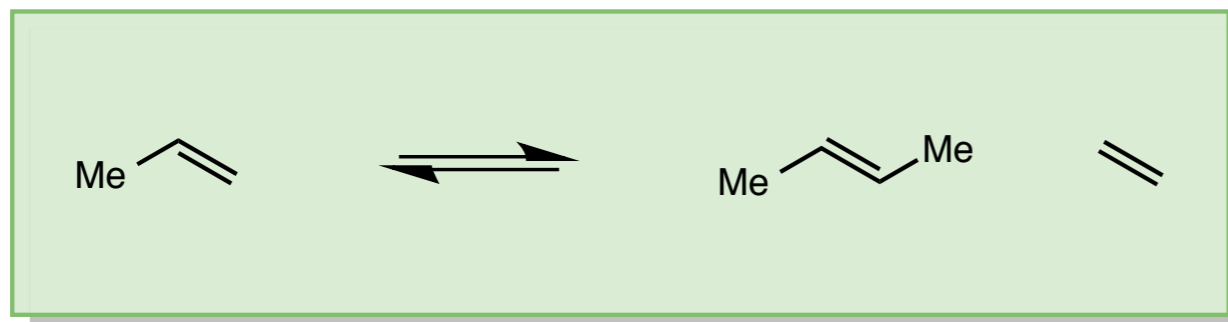
Jeffrey Lipshultz
Group Meeting
MacMillan Group
January 22, 2015

Olefin Metathesis

Initial Discoveries

■ Phillips Triolefin Process (1964)

■ $\text{Mo}(\text{CO})_6 \cdot \text{AlO}_2$, $\text{WO}_3 \cdot \text{SiO}_2$



■ Chauvin first proposed metallacyclobutane intermediate (1971)

■ Previously, coordinated *quasicyclobutane* was widely accepted intermediate



Calderon, N.; Chen, H.Y.; Scott, K.W. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1967**, 34, 3327.

Herisson, P.J.-L.; Chauvin, Y. *Makromol. Chem.* **1971**, 141, 161.

Heckelsberg, L.F.; Banks, R.L.; Bailey, G.C. *Ind. Eng. Chem. Prod. Res. Dev.* **1968**, 7, 29.

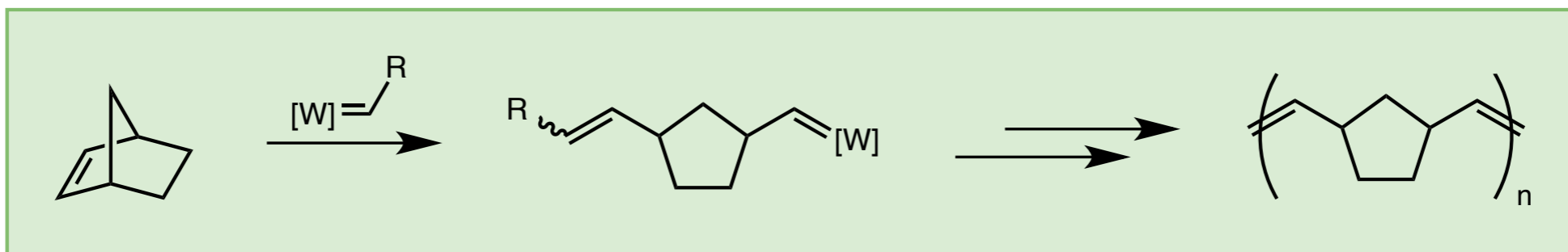
Banks, R.L.; Bailey, G.C. *Ind. Eng. Chem. Prod. Res. Dev.* **1964**, 3, 170.

Olefin Metathesis

Practical Developments

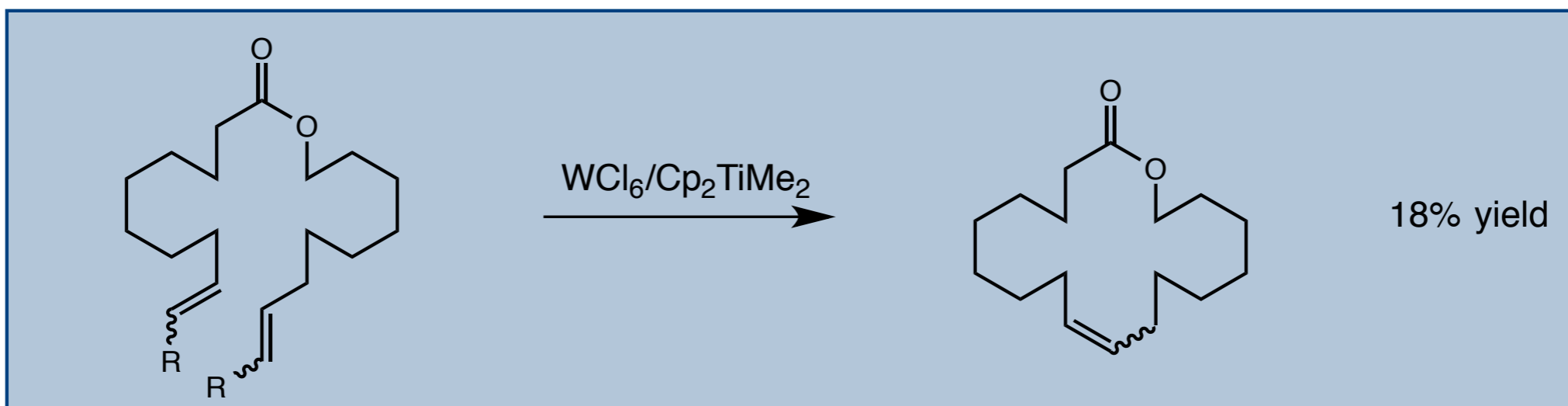
■ Ring-opening Metathesis Polymerization (ROMP)

■ Norsorex Process for polynorbornene (1980)



■ Ring-closing Metathesis (RCM)

■ First applied with *in situ* prepared W/Ti mixed catalysts



Tsuji, J.; Hashiguchi, S. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1980**, *21*, 2955.

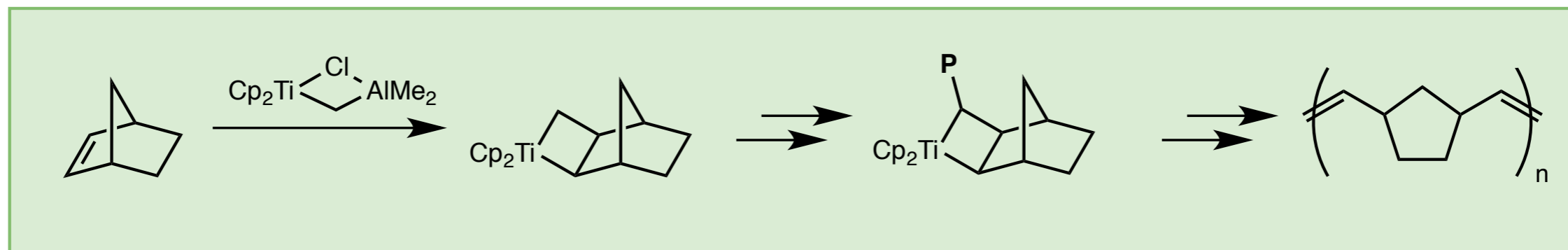
Ohm, R.F. *Chemtech* **1980**, 198.

Olefin Metathesis

Well-defined Catalysts

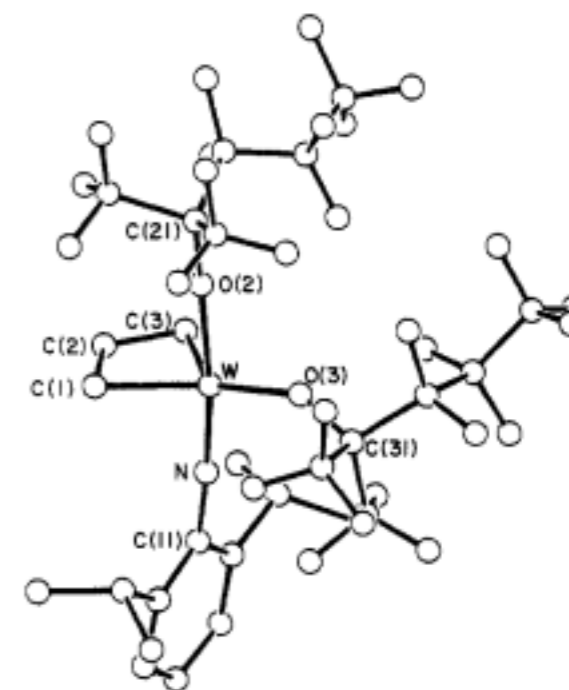
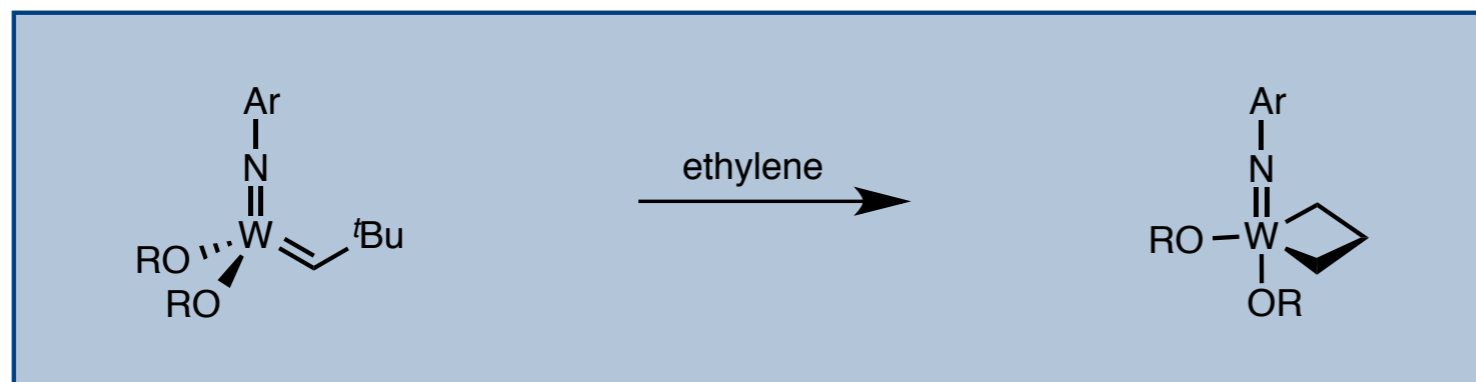
■ Ring-opening Metathesis Polymerization with Tebbe's Reagent (1986)

■ Living Polymerization



■ First well-defined Tungsten alkylidene catalysts (1988)

■ Set the stage for detailed studies on structure and mechanism



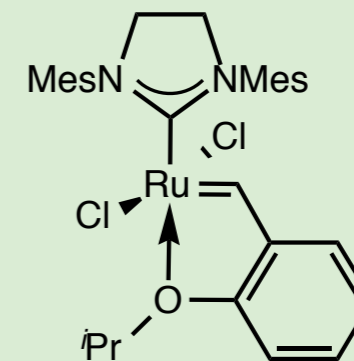
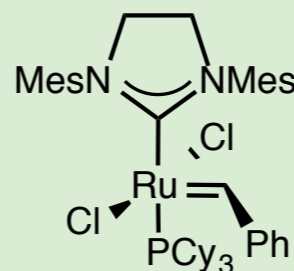
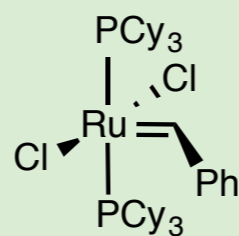
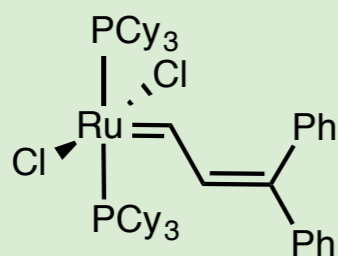
Gillion, L.R.; Grubbs, R.H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1986**, *108*, 733.

Schrock, R.R.; DePue, R.T.; Feldman, J.; Chaverien, C.J.; Dewan, J.C.; Liu, A.H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1988**, *110*, 1423.

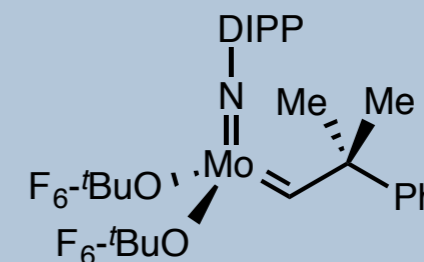
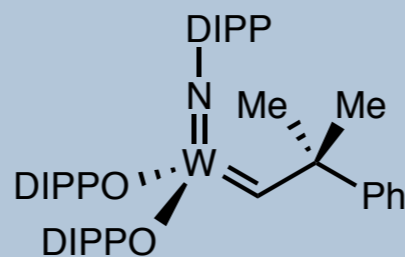
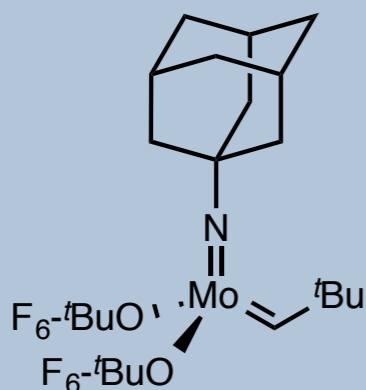
Olefin Metathesis

Nobel-Prize Winning Catalysts

■ Development of stable Ru-carbene complexes (Grubbs)



■ Molybdenum and Tungsten alkylidenes (Schrock, Hoveyda)



Grubbs, R.H. *Tetrahedron* **2004**, *60*, 7117.

Schrock, R.R.; Hoveyda, A.H. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2003**, *42*, 4592.

Olefin Metathesis

Nobel-Prize Winning Catalysts

■ Nobel Prize in Chemistry award jointly in 2005



Prof. Yves Chauvin



Prof. Robert Grubbs



Prof. Richard Schrock

"for the development of the metathesis method in organic synthesis"

Olefin Metathesis

Talk Breakdown

■ Part 1: Enantioselective (desymmetrizing) olefin metathesis

- Early asymmetric catalysts utilizing chiral ligands (pre-2008)
- Recent mechanistic understanding
- Chiral-at-metal catalysts achieve new success (post-2008)

■ Part 2: Z-selective olefin metathesis

- Early successes with MAP catalysts
- The rise of carbometalated Ru catalysts
- Bidentate anionic ligands unlock full potential of Ru catalysts

Olefin Metathesis

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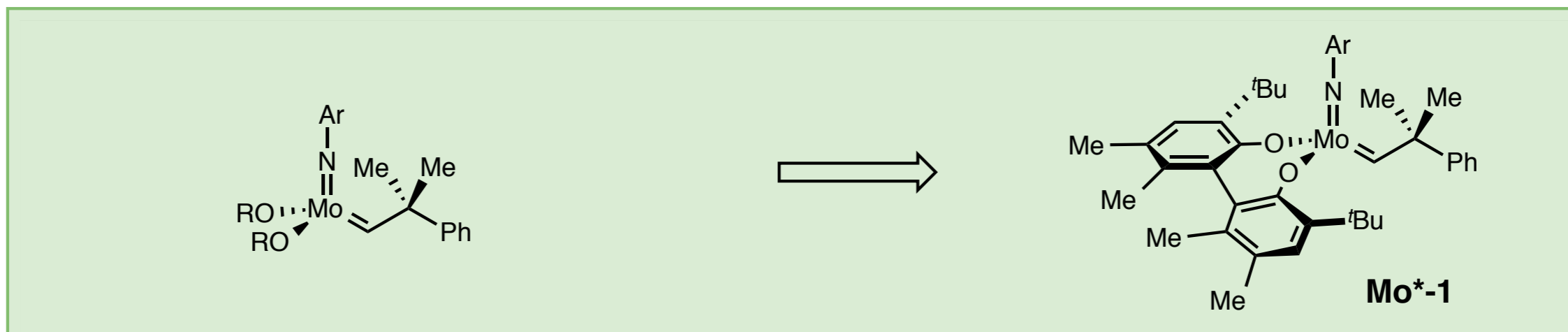
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Olefin Metathesis

Early Asymmetric Catalyst Systems

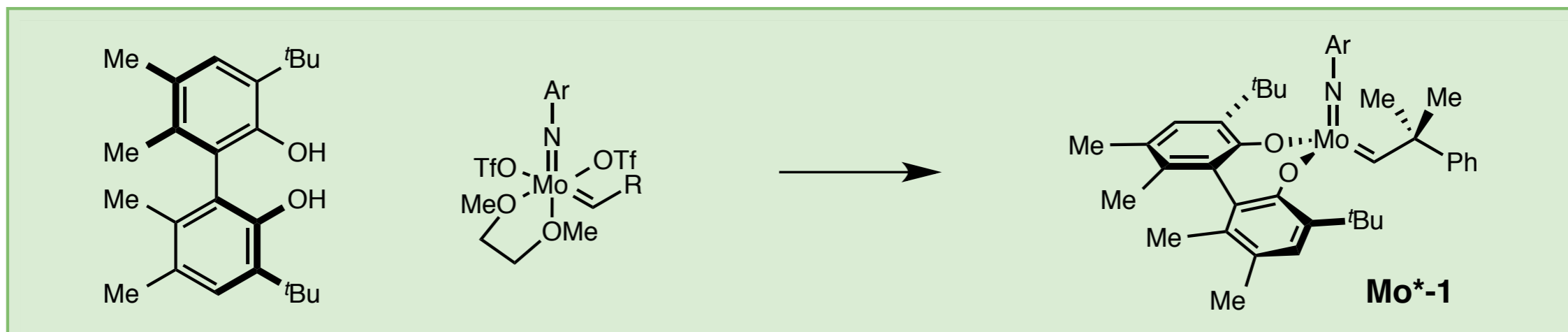
- Simple modification of the alcohol ligands on an Mo-catalyst generate chiral catalysts



Olefin Metathesis

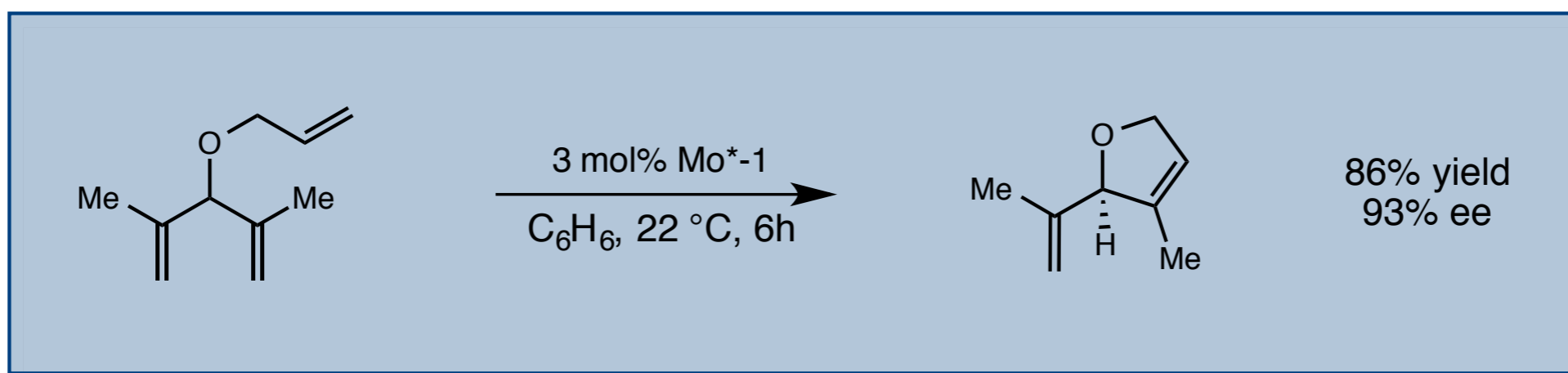
Early Asymmetric Catalyst Systems

- Simple modification of the alcohol ligands on an Mo-catalyst generate chiral catalysts



- Excellent stereochemical transfer to certain substrates

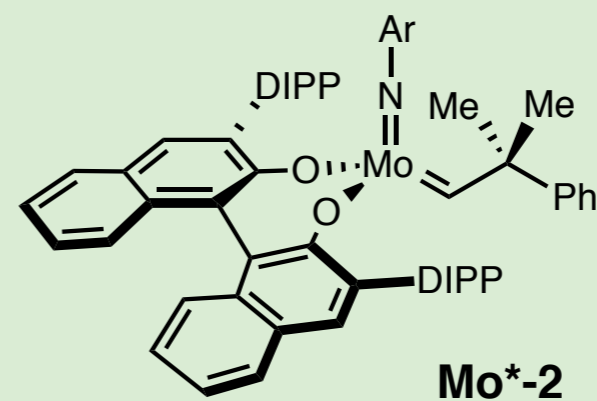
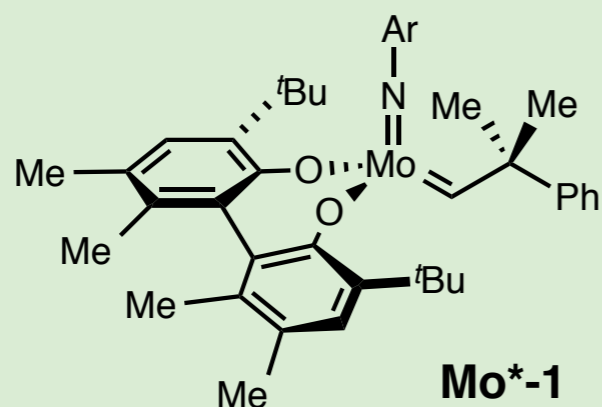
- Kinetic resolutions and desymmetrizations



Olefin Metathesis

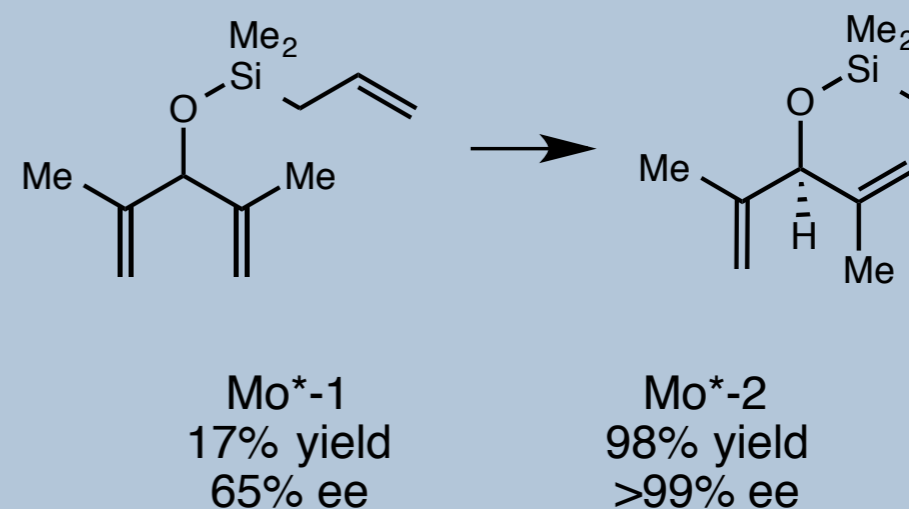
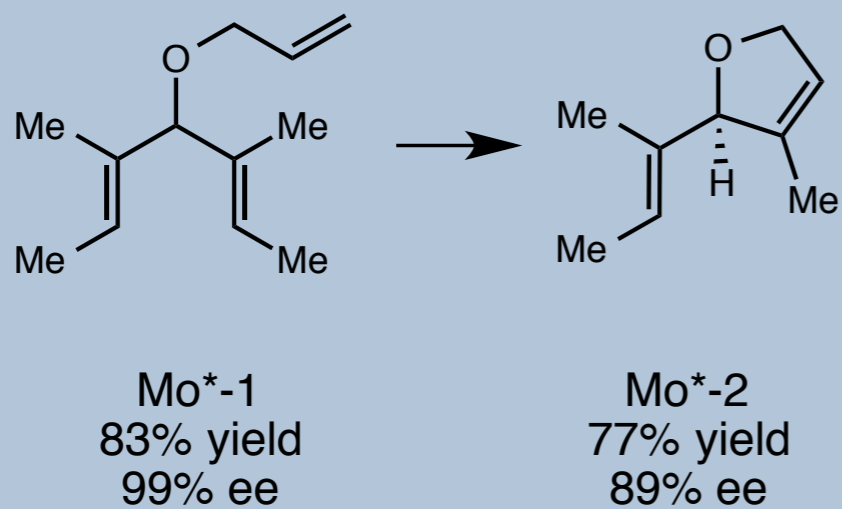
Early Asymmetric Catalyst Systems

- Other chiral diols could be utilized



- Different chiral diols were optimal for different substrate classes

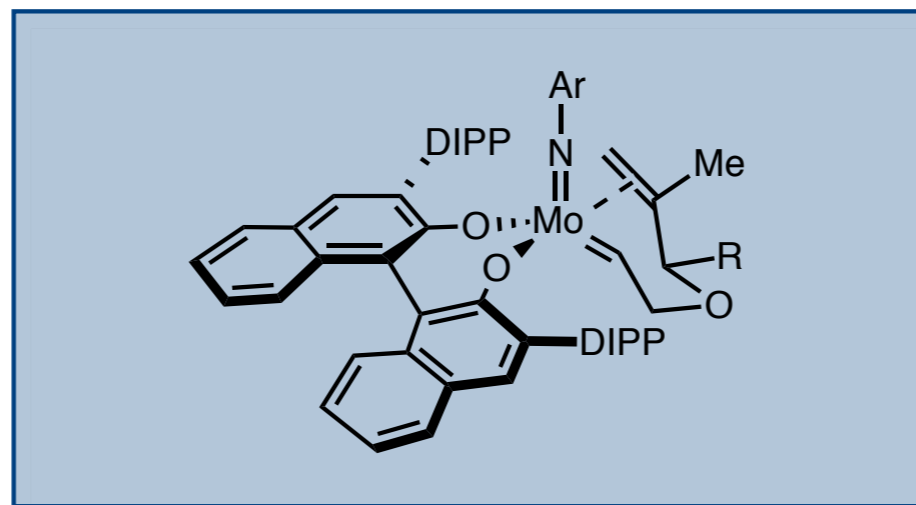
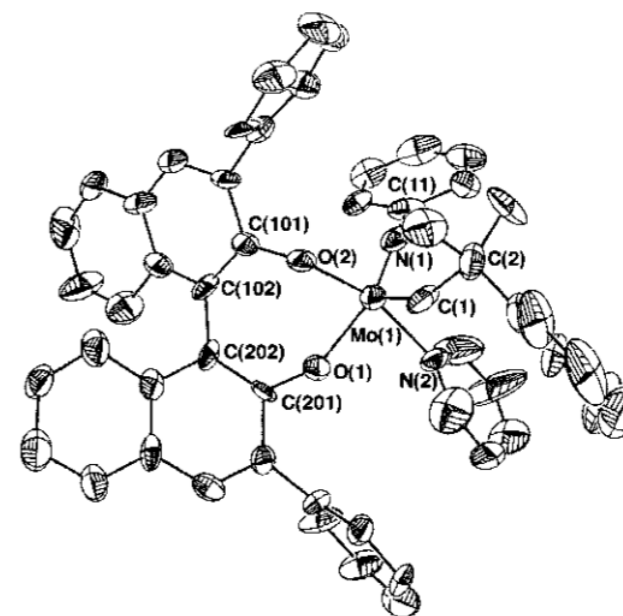
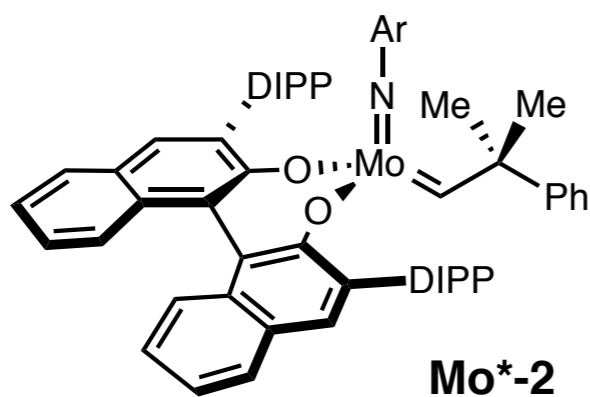
- For example, 5 vs. 6 membered rings



Olefin Metathesis

Early Asymmetric Catalyst Systems

■ Simple proposed model

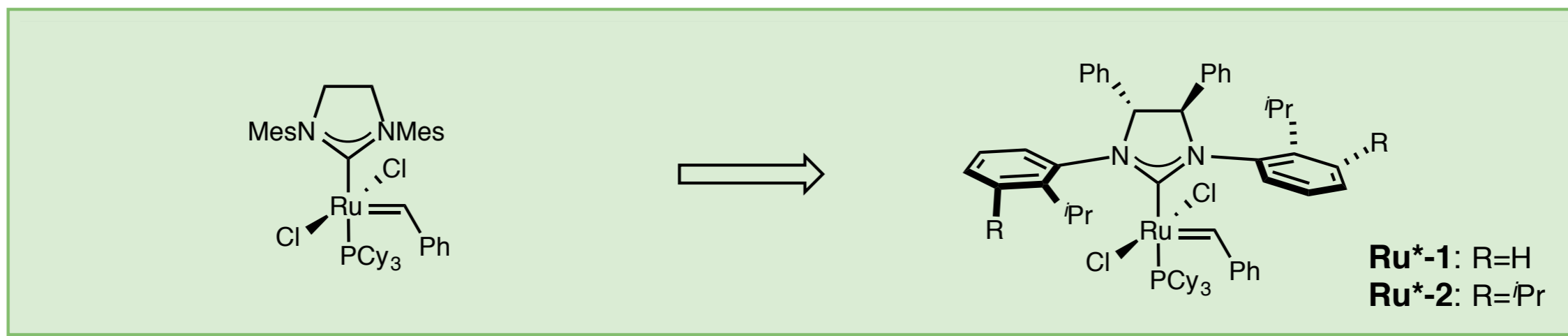


"The reason for the inefficiency of 1a in promoting the asymmetric formation of 7... is unclear."

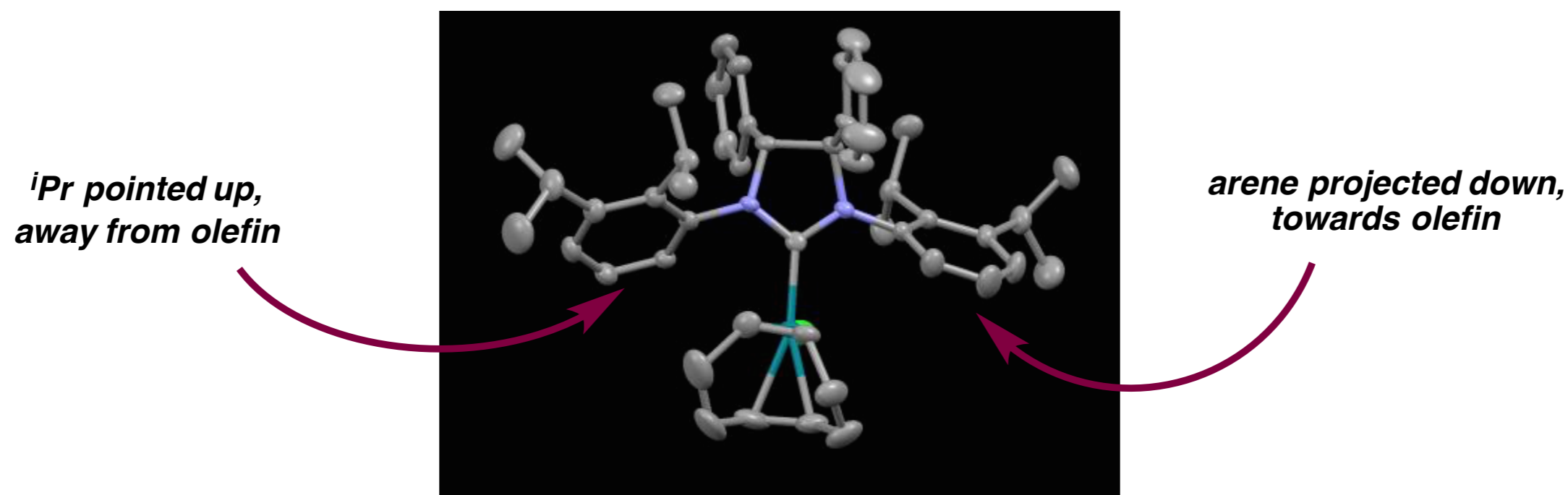
Olefin Metathesis

Early Asymmetric Catalyst Systems

- Chiral NHCs allow for asymmetric Ru catalysts



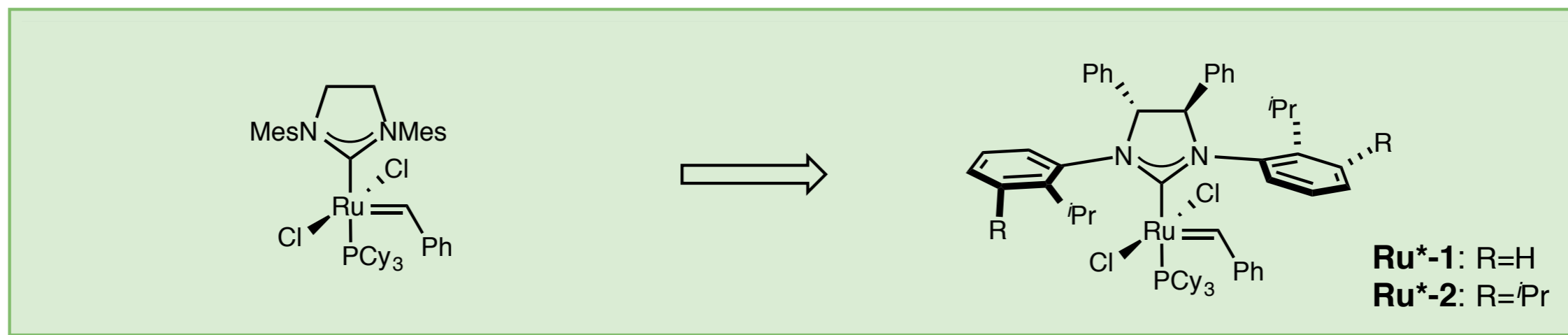
- N-arenes are twisted, enforcing an open/closed geometry



Olefin Metathesis

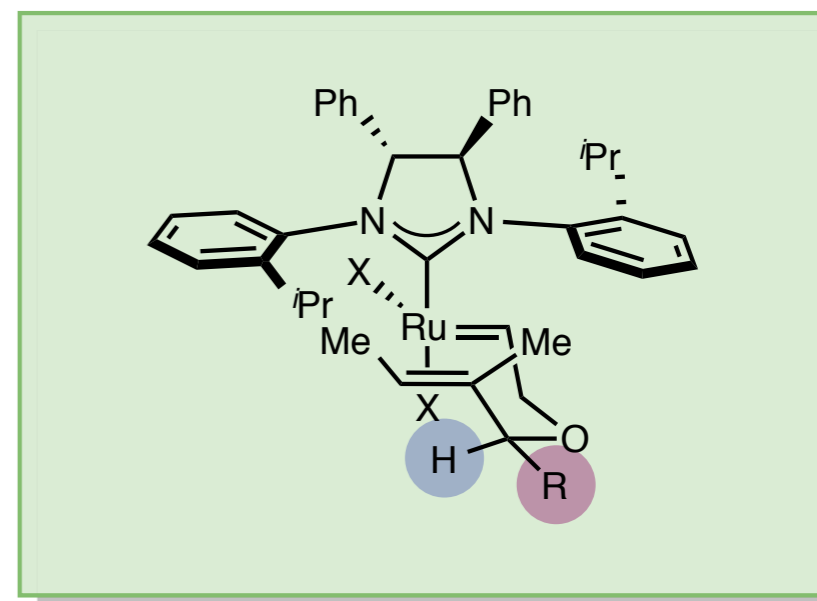
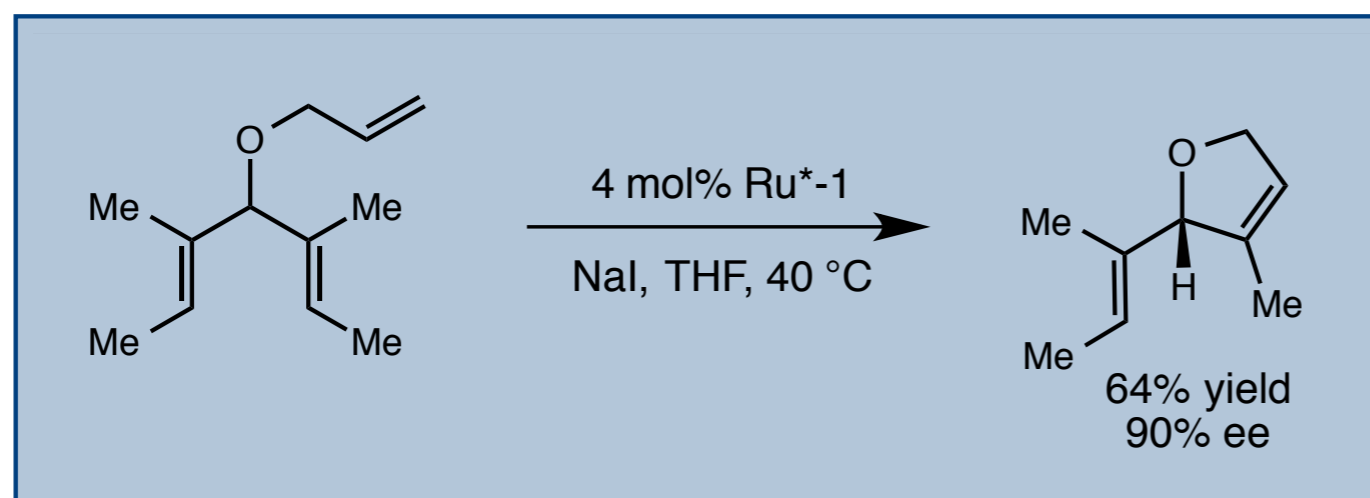
Early Asymmetric Catalyst Systems

- Chiral NHCs allow for asymmetric Ru catalysts



- Ru catalysts have similar limited substrate scope but increased tolerance

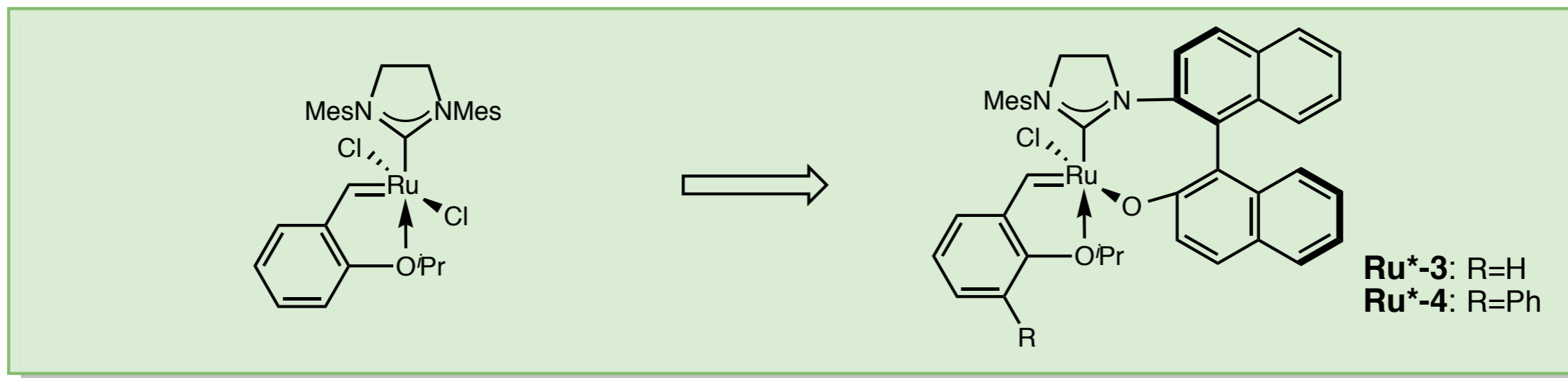
- Projecting aryl group and axial ligand combine to enforce geometry



Olefin Metathesis

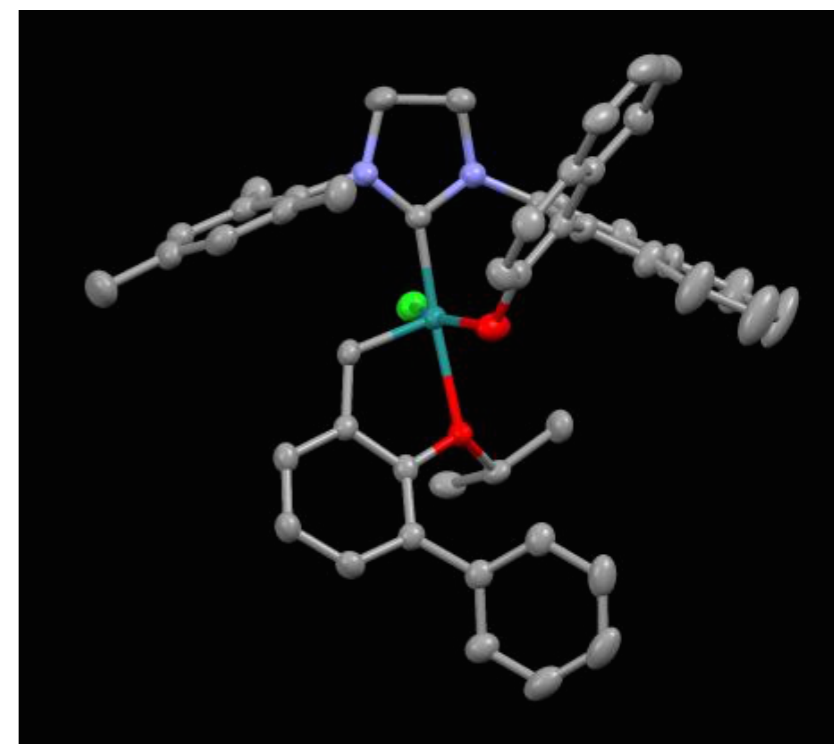
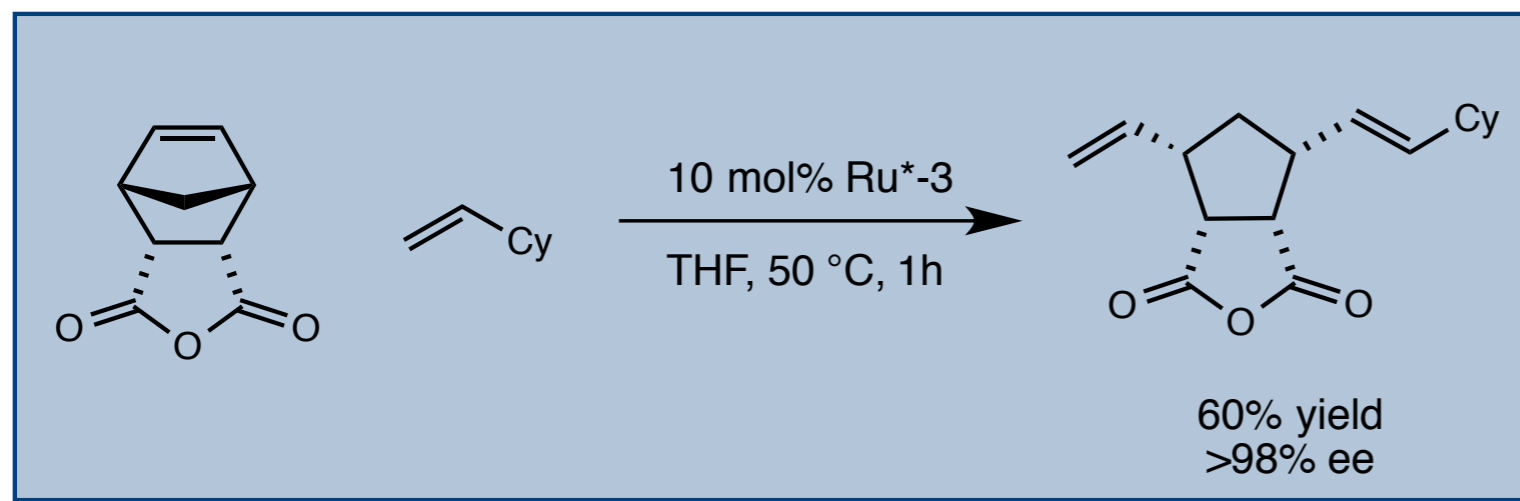
Early Asymmetric Catalyst Systems

- Hoveyda explored BINOL-derived bidentate NHC ligands



- Bidentate catalysts capable of ROCM, mild success with RCM

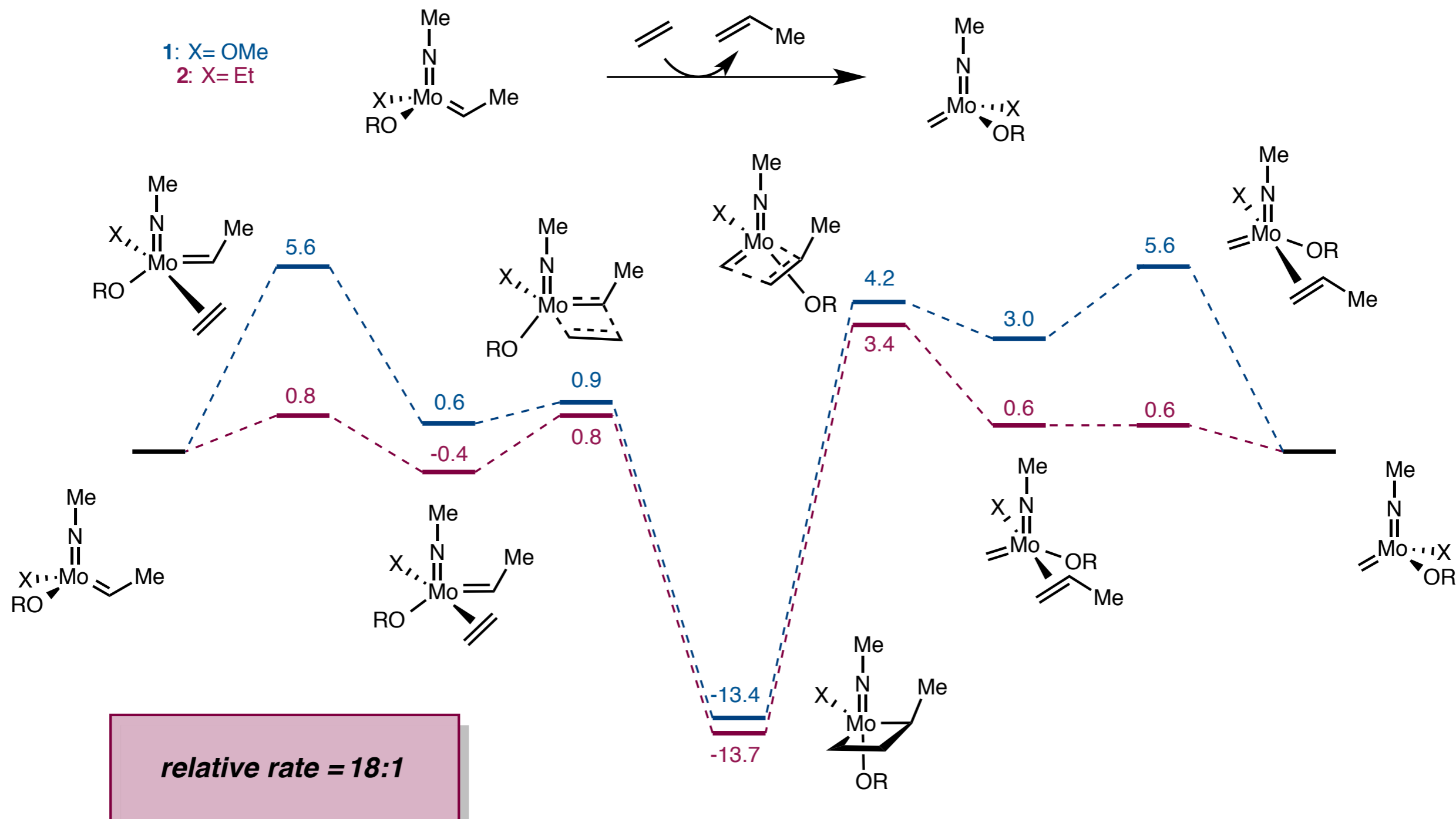
- Additionally, catalyst is recoverable by chromatography (up to 98%)



Olefin Metathesis

Theory Informs Synthethis

Theoretical studies identify desired reactivity could be achieved thru asymmetrically bound metal

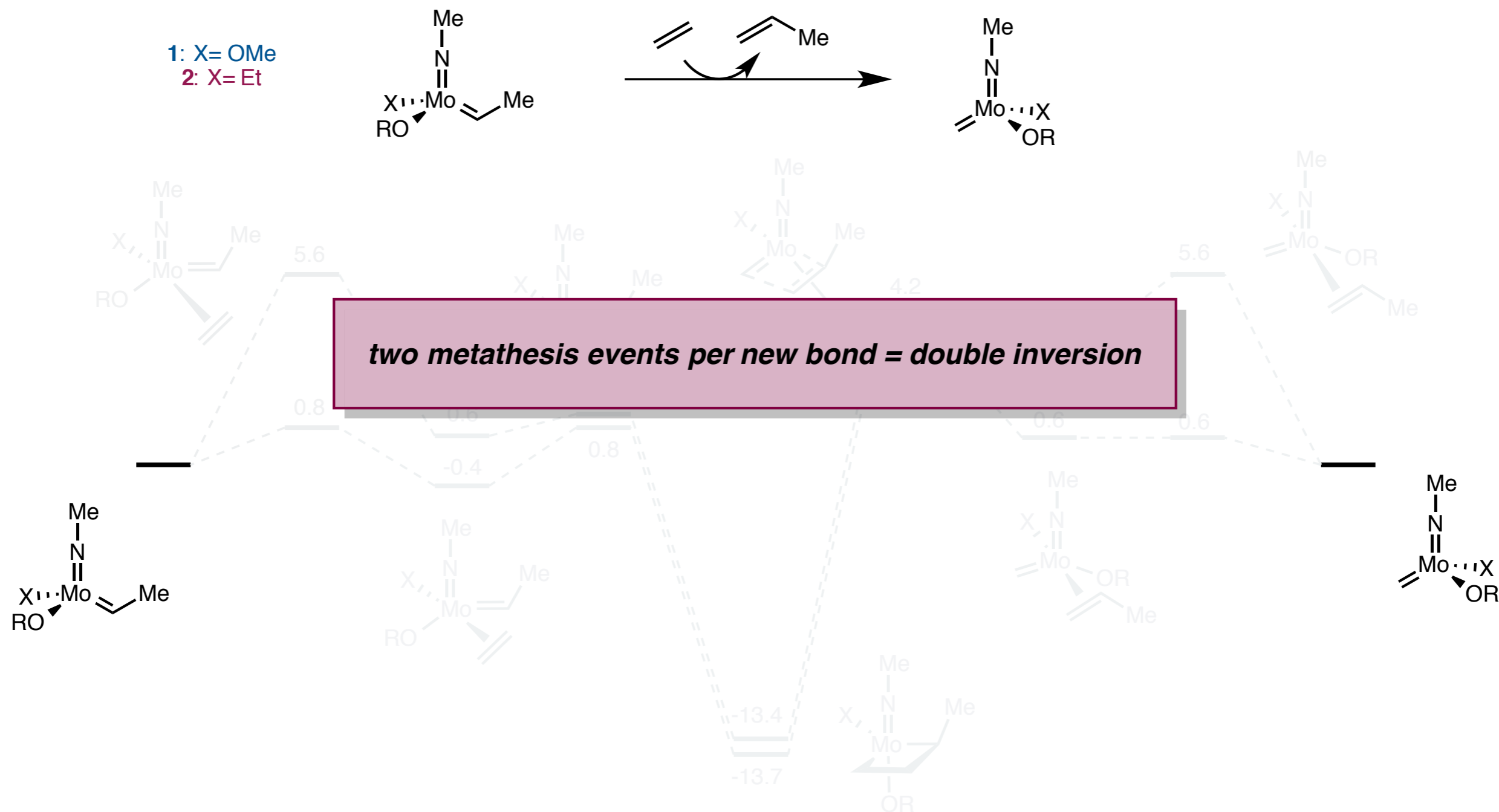


Monfort-Solans, X.; Clot, E.; Copéret, C.; Eisenstein, O. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2005**, *127*, 14015.
Poater, A.; Monfort-Solans, X.; Clot, E.; Copéret, C.; Eisenstein, O. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2007**, *129*, 8207.

Olefin Metathesis

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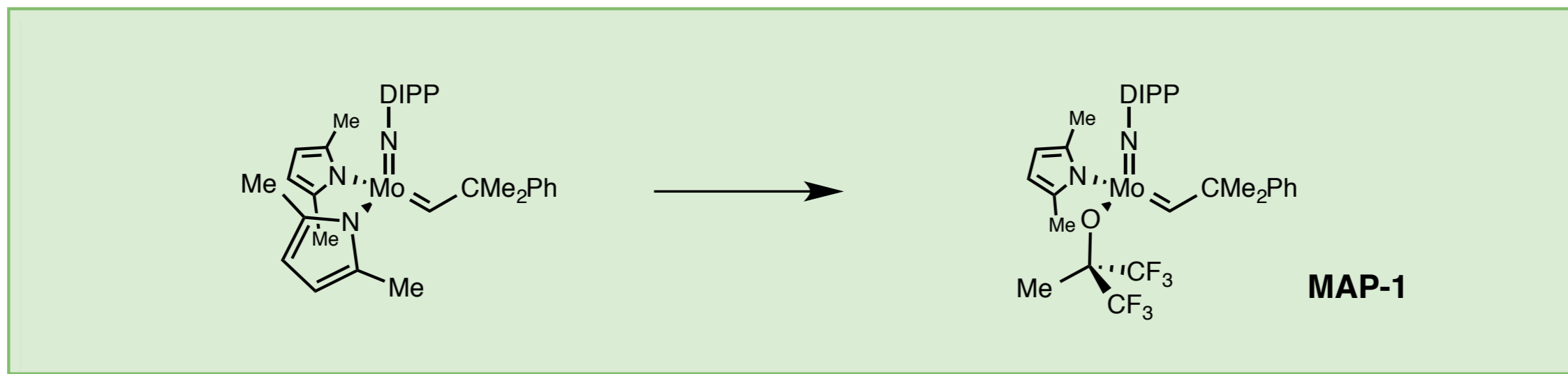
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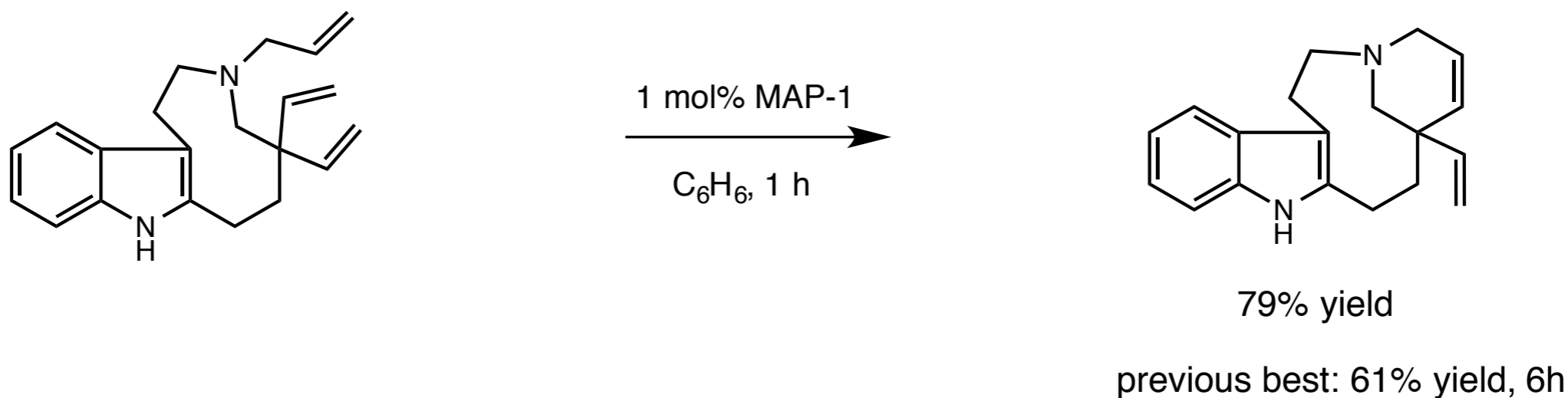
Olefin Metathesis

State of the Art Chiral Catalysts

- MonoalkoxidePyrrolide (MAP) catalysts exhibit enhanced reactivity



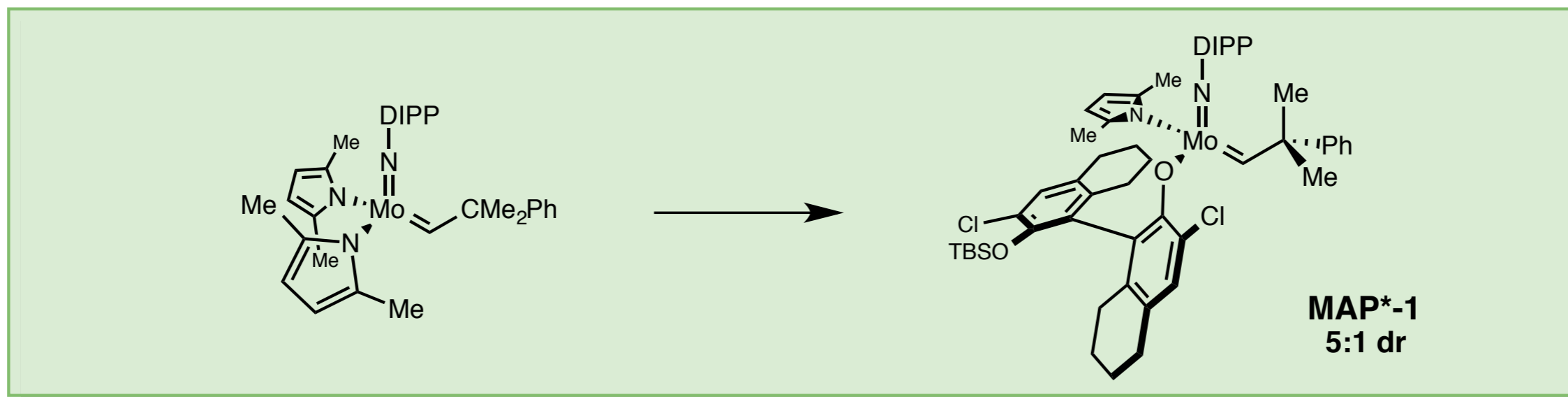
- Capable of previously inefficient reactions



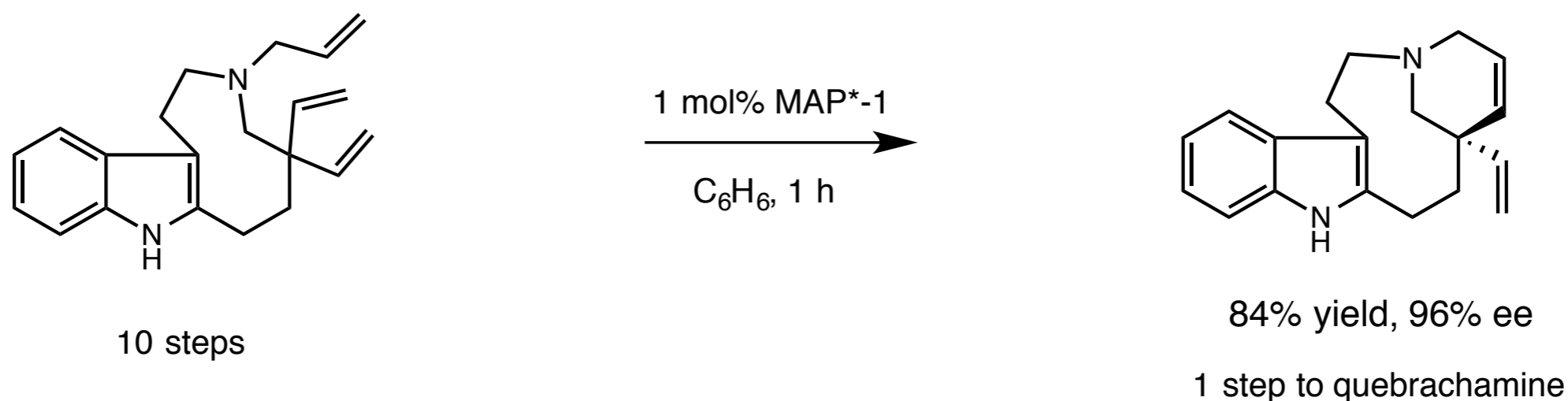
Olefin Metathesis

State of the Art Chiral Catalysts

- Utilizing an enantiopure monodentate alkoxide ligand generates chiral, diastereomeric catalyst



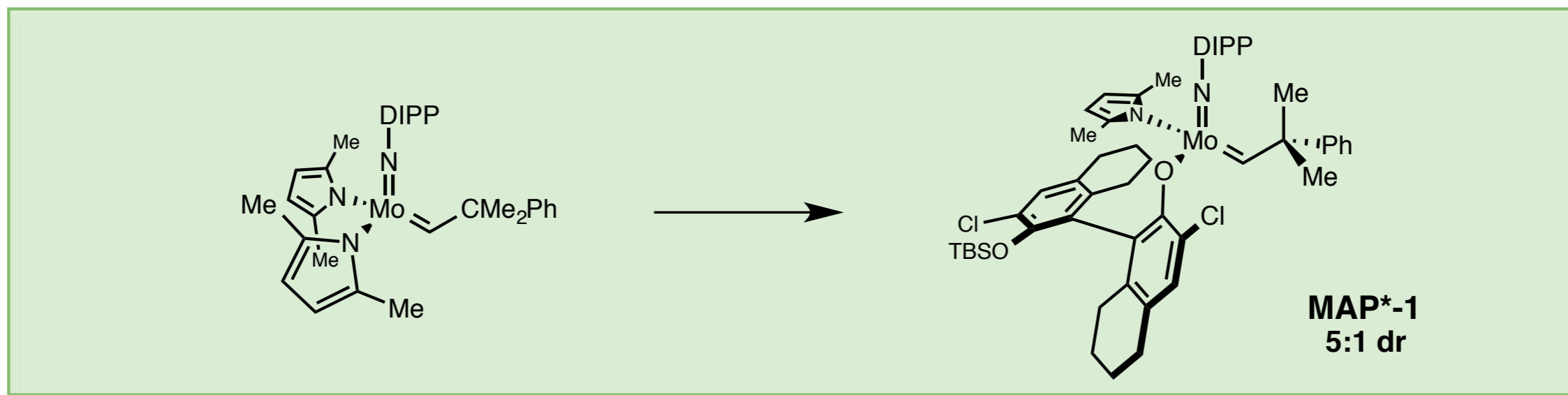
- Enantioselective total synthesis of (+)-quebrachamine



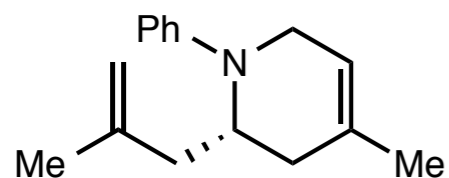
Olefin Metathesis

State of the Art Chiral Catalysts

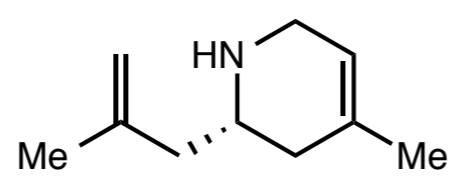
- Utilizing an enantiopure monodentate alkoxide ligand generates chiral, diastereomeric catalyst



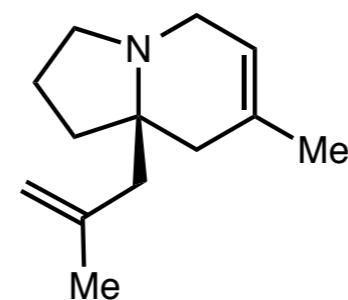
- Very limited scope



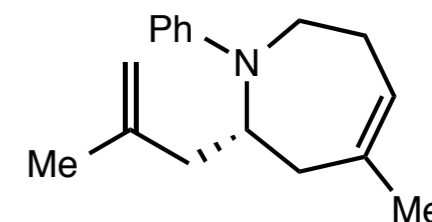
91% yield, 93% ee



89% yield, 67% ee



98% yield, 92% ee



86% yield, 93% ee

7 years later, this remains state of the art

Olefin Metathesis

Talk Breakdown

■ Part 1: Enantioselective (desymmetrizing) olefin metathesis

- Early asymmetric catalysts utilizing chiral ligands (pre-2008)
- Recent mechanistic understanding
- Chiral-at-metal catalysts achieve new success (post-2008)

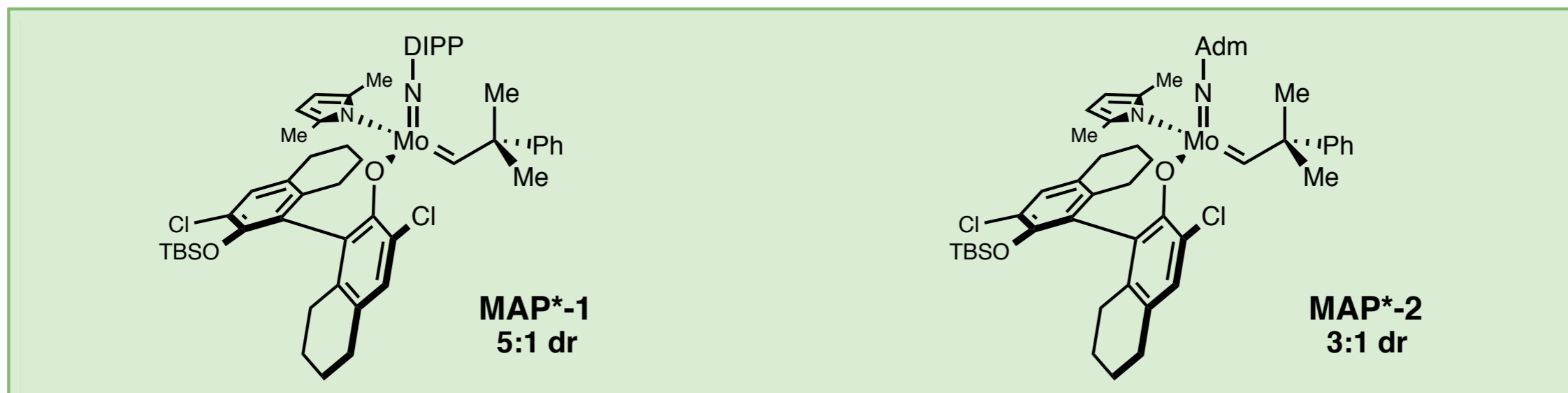
■ Part 2: *Z*-selective olefin metathesis

- Early successes with MAP catalysts
- The rise of carbometalated Ru catalysts
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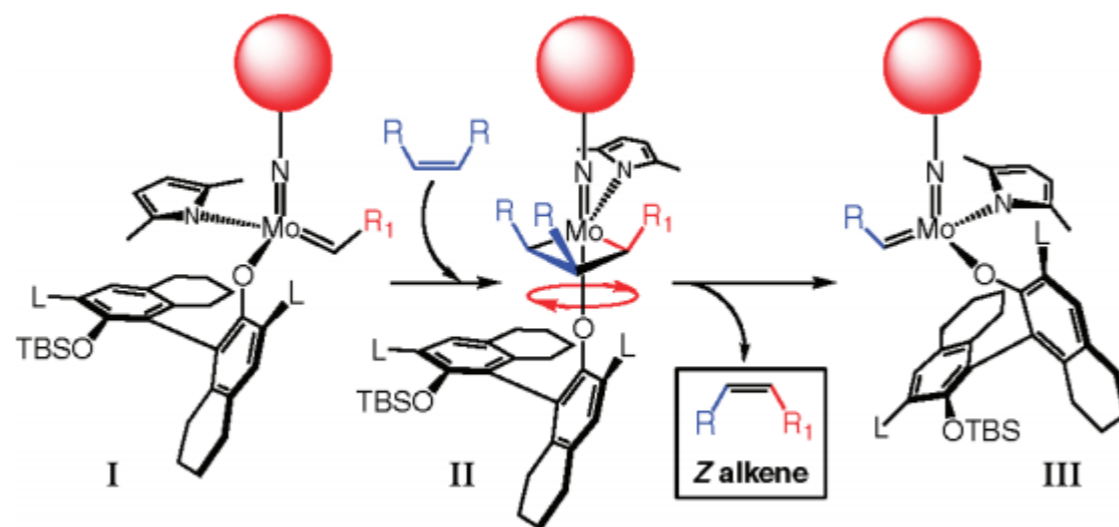
Olefin Metathesis

First Z-selective Catalysts

- Bulky aryloxide ligand of MAP complexes imparts excellent steric control



- Size differential between aryloxide and imido substituent key factor

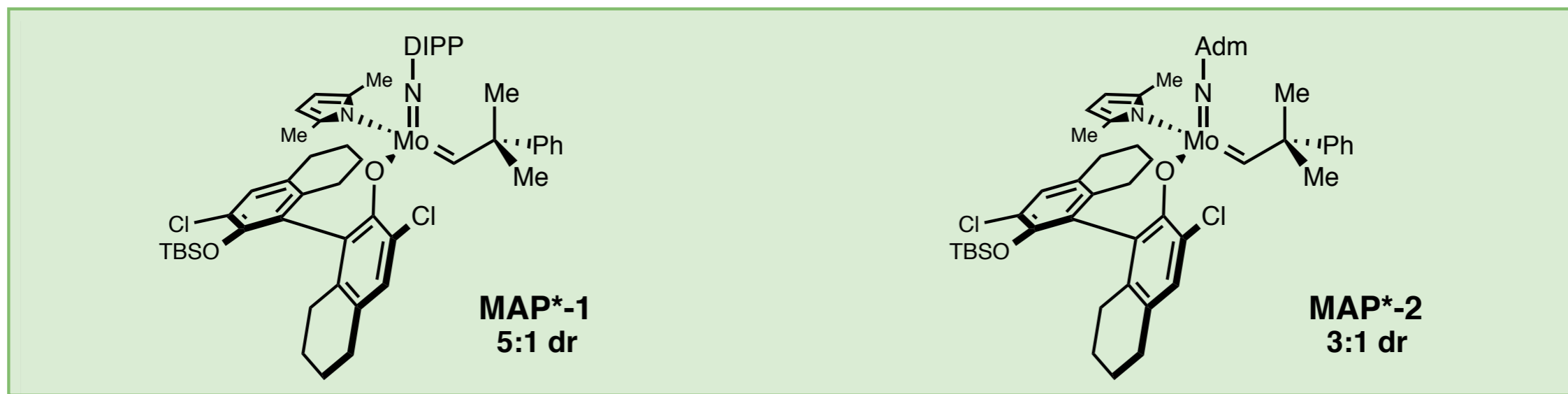


Adm < DIPP → better kinetic control

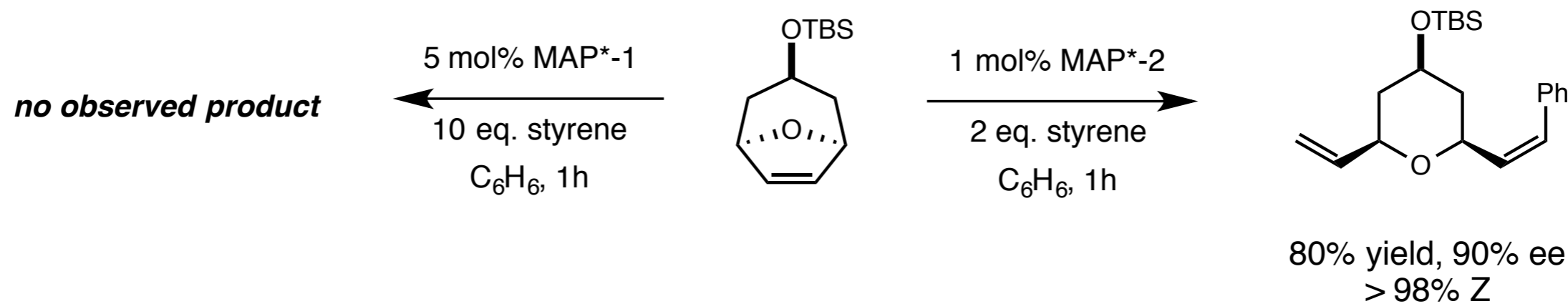
Olefin Metathesis

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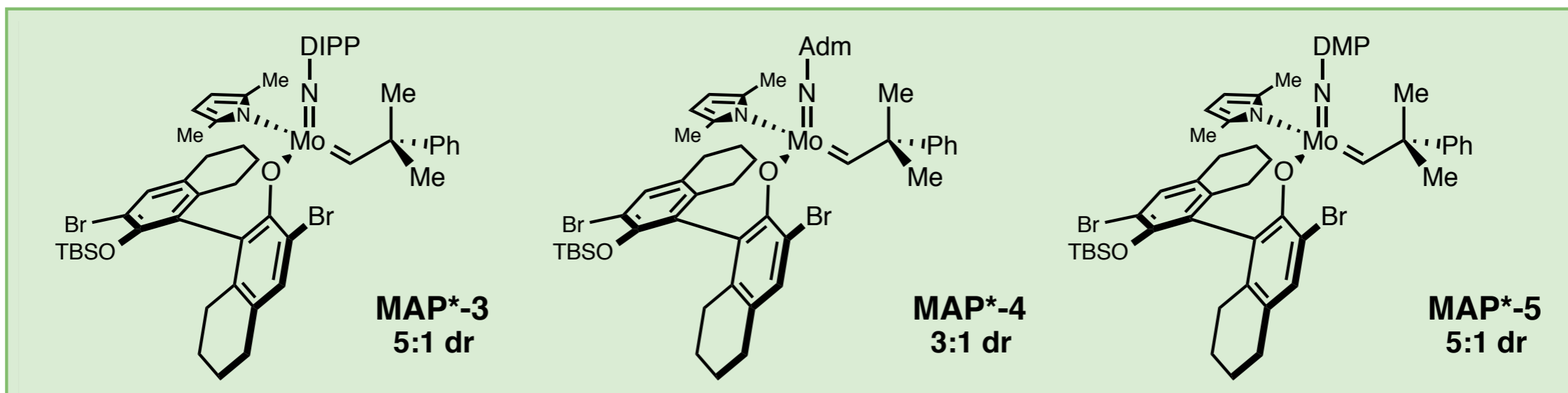
- Size differential between aryloxy and imido substituent key factor



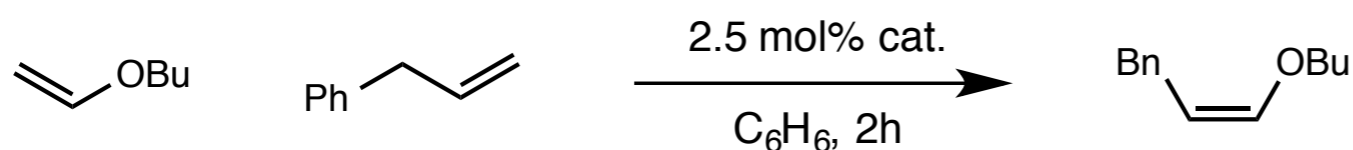
Olefin Metathesis

First Z-selective Catalysts

- Modifiable monodentate alkoxide and N-substituent allow for substantial catalyst diversity



- Extension of ROCM chemistry to CM, including with enol ethers



10 equiv.

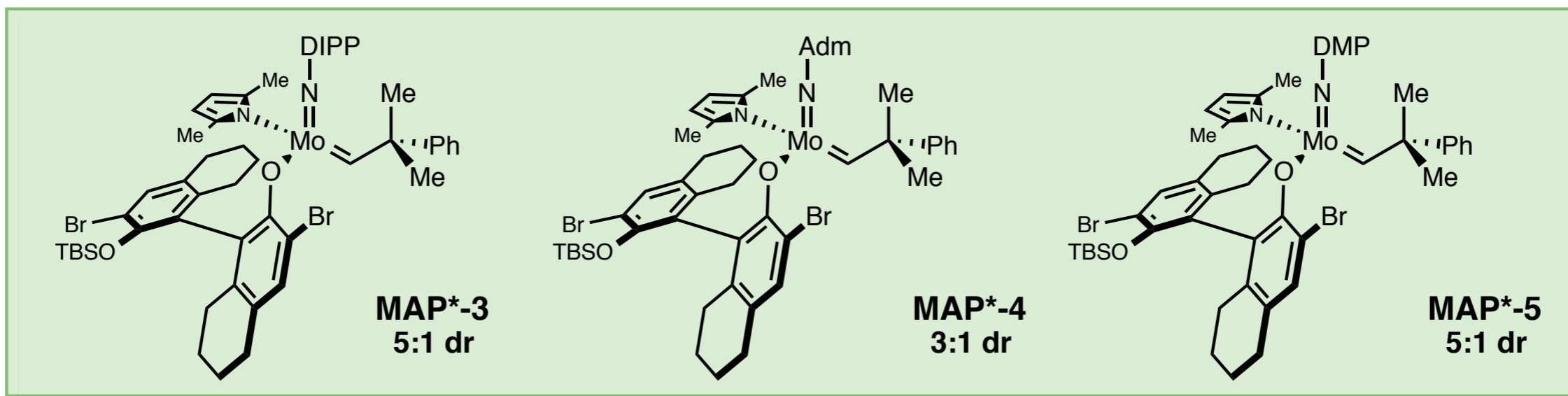
cat	conv	Z%
MAP*-3	47	>98
MAP*-4	37	>98
MAP*-5	85	98
73% yield		

substantial enol ether and α -olefin scope

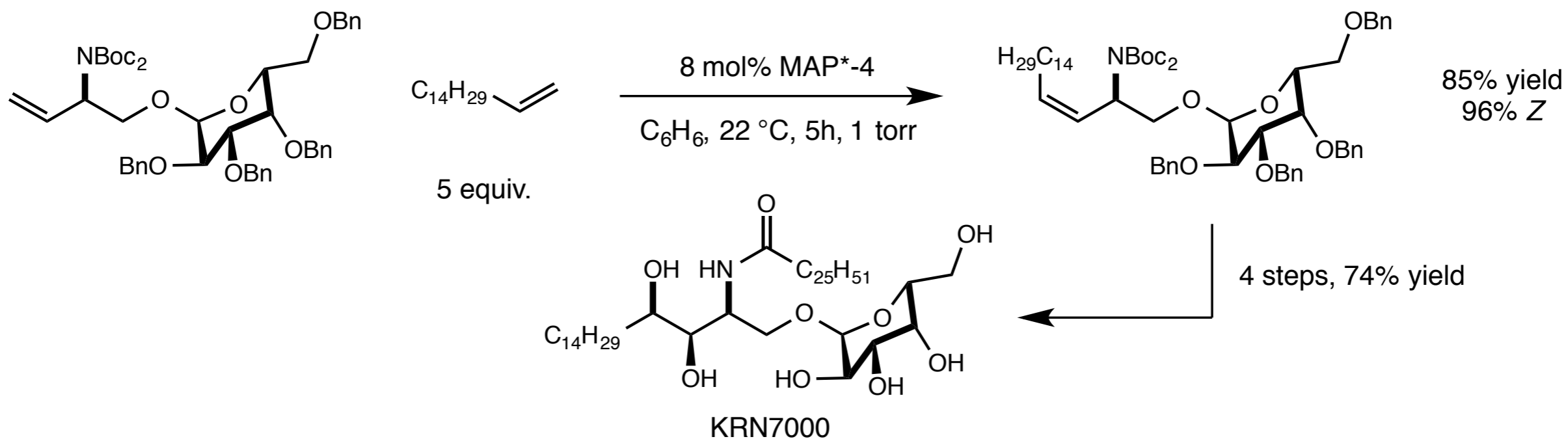
Olefin Metathesis

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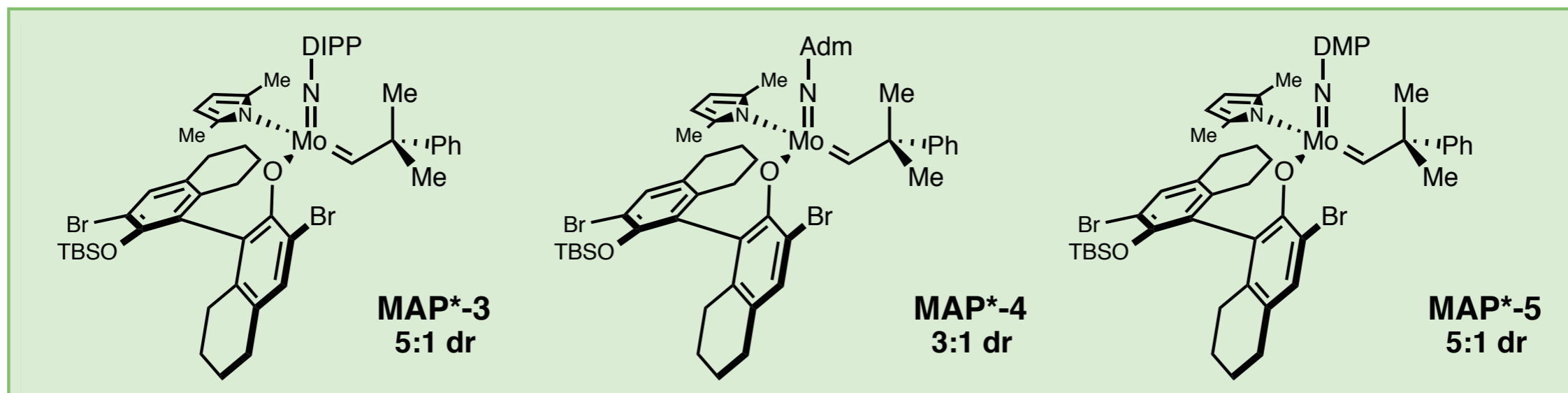
- Extension of ROCM chemistry to CM, including with protected allylic amines



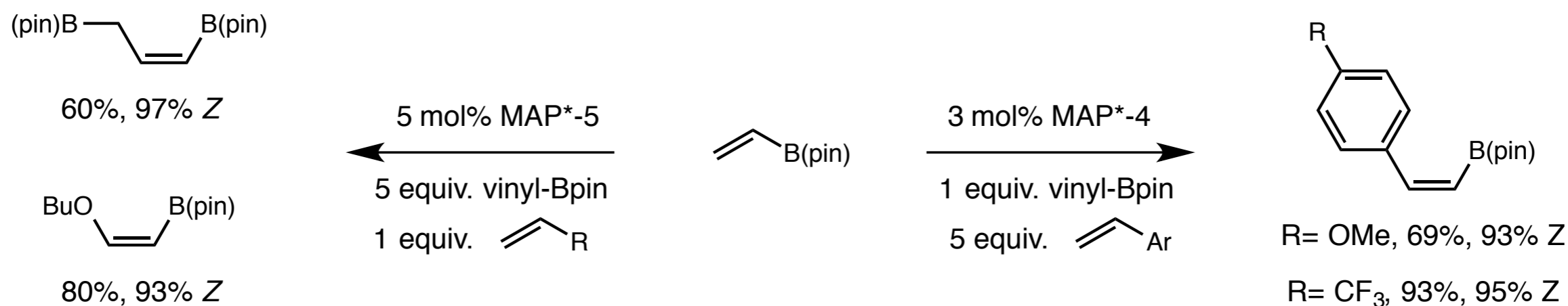
Olefin Metathesis

First Z-selective Catalysts

■ BINOL-derived catalysts still find use for selective formation of Z-vinyl boronates via CM



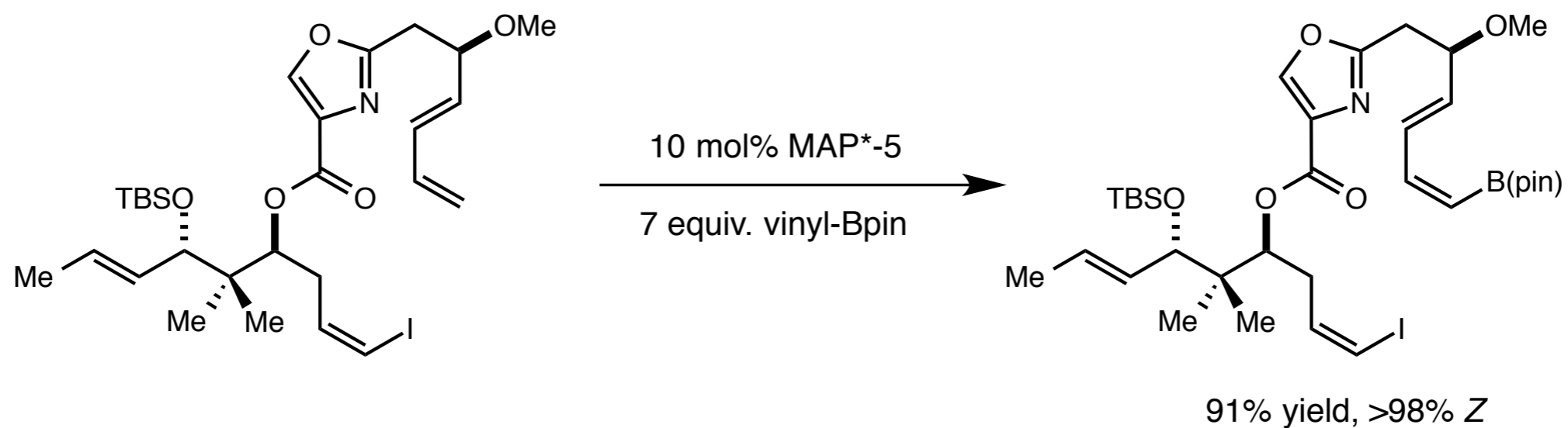
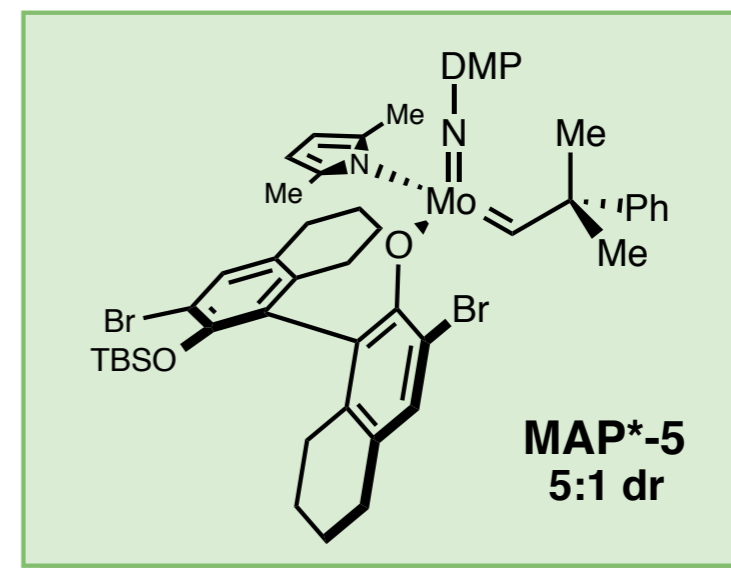
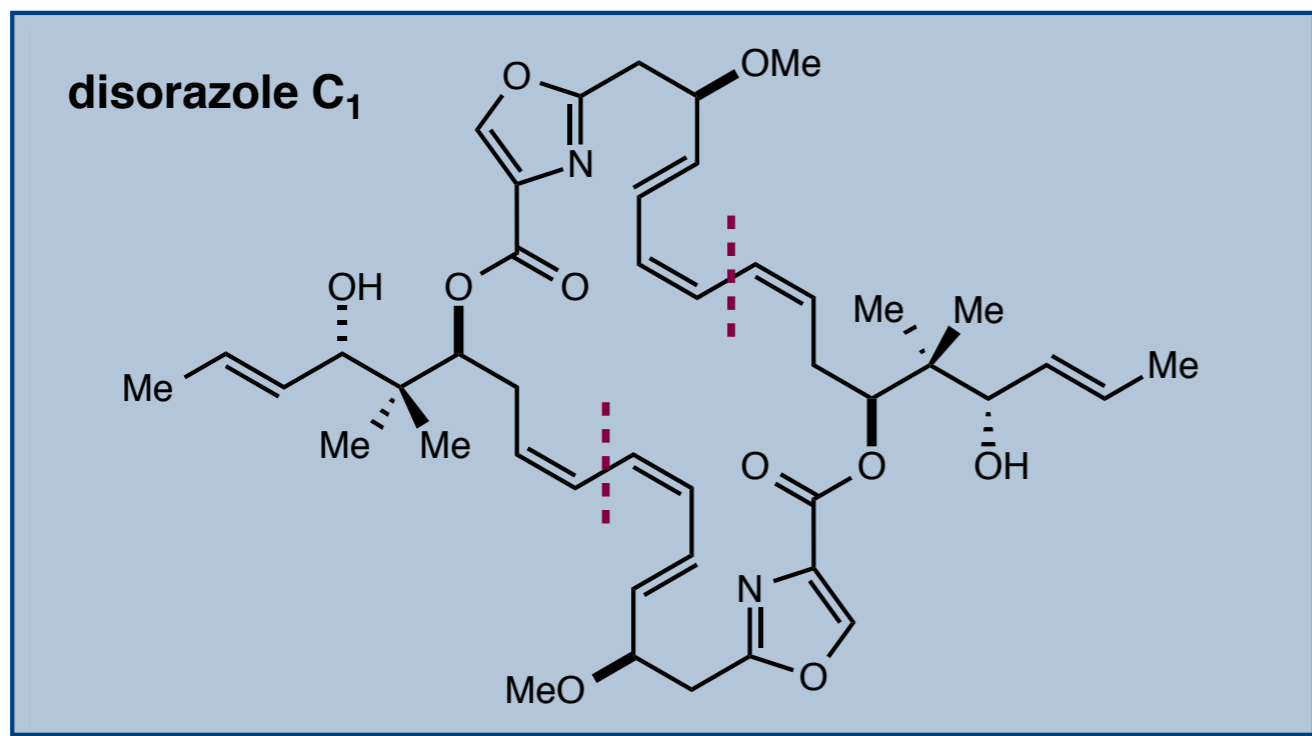
■ Different N-substituent for different α -olefin coupling partners



Olefin Metathesis

First Z-selective Catalysts

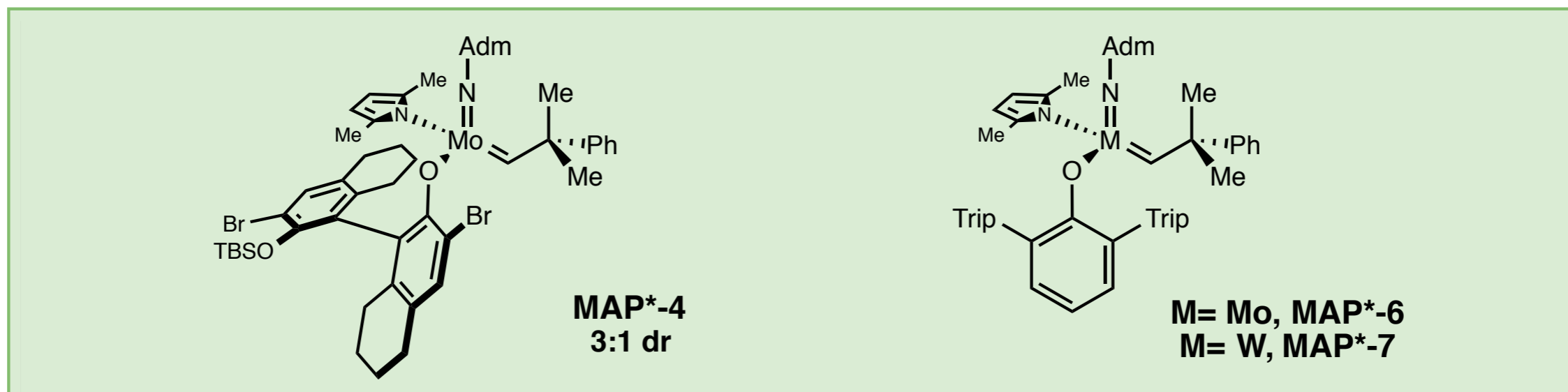
- Catalytic generation of Z-alkenyl boronate esters to enable a total synthesis



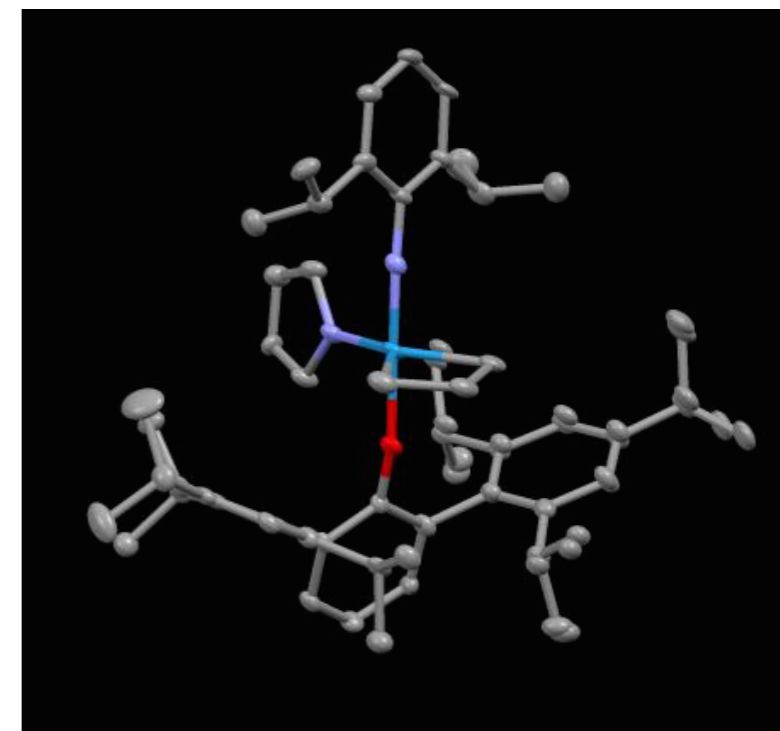
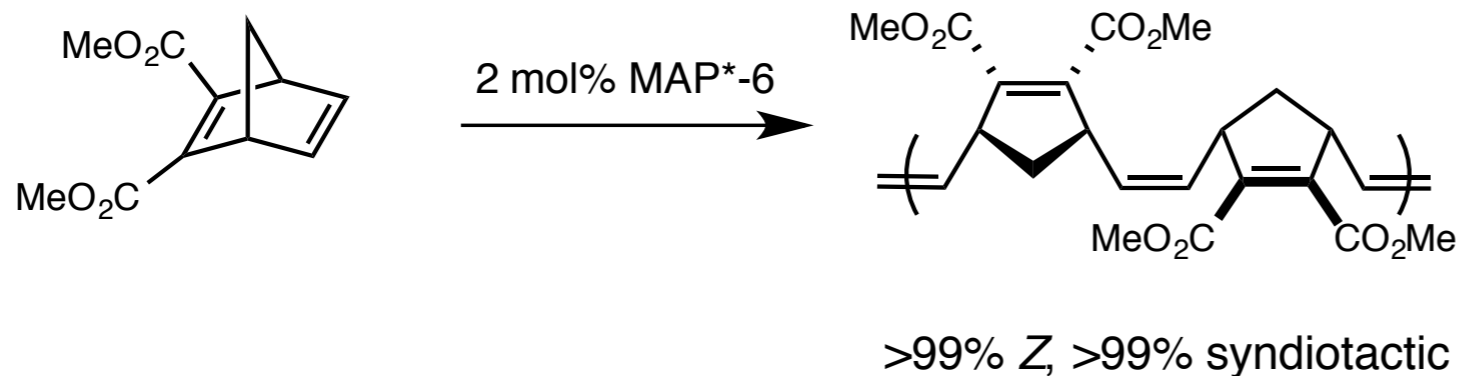
Olefin Metathesis

Simpler MAP Catalysts

- If sterics of the alkoxide vs. imide are determining factor, why use chiral alcohols?



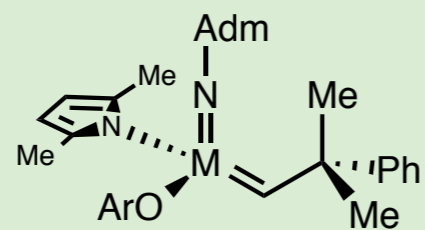
- Steric bulk of 2,6-Trip phenoxide ligand is sufficient for *Z* control



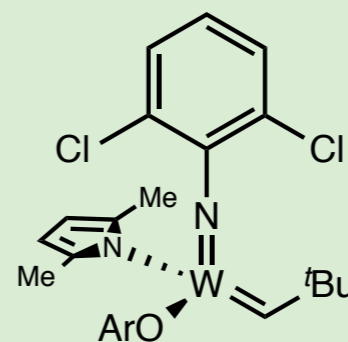
Olefin Metathesis

Simpler MAP Catalysts

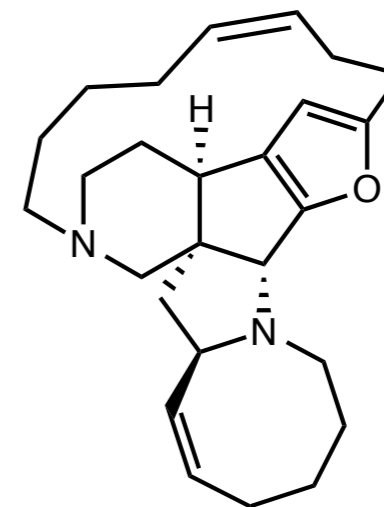
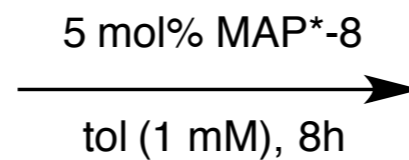
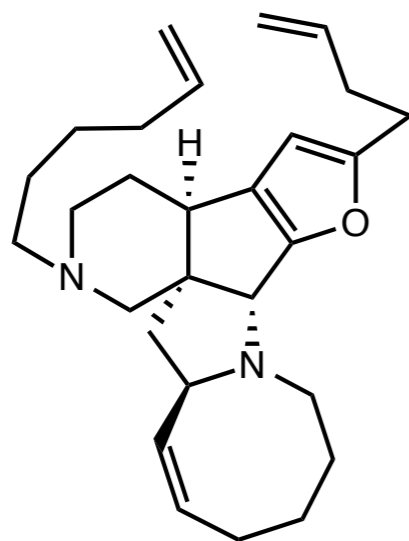
- Application towards the total synthesis of nakadomarin A by Z-selective RCM



M= Mo, MAP*-6
M= W, MAP*-7



MAP*-8



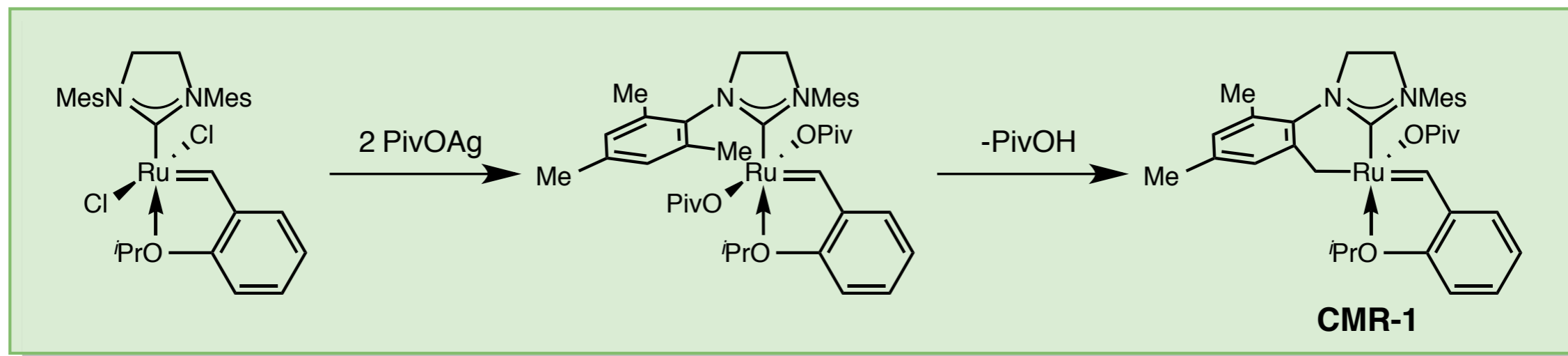
nakadomarin A

63% yield, 94% Z

Olefin Metathesis

Cyclometalated Ru Catalysts

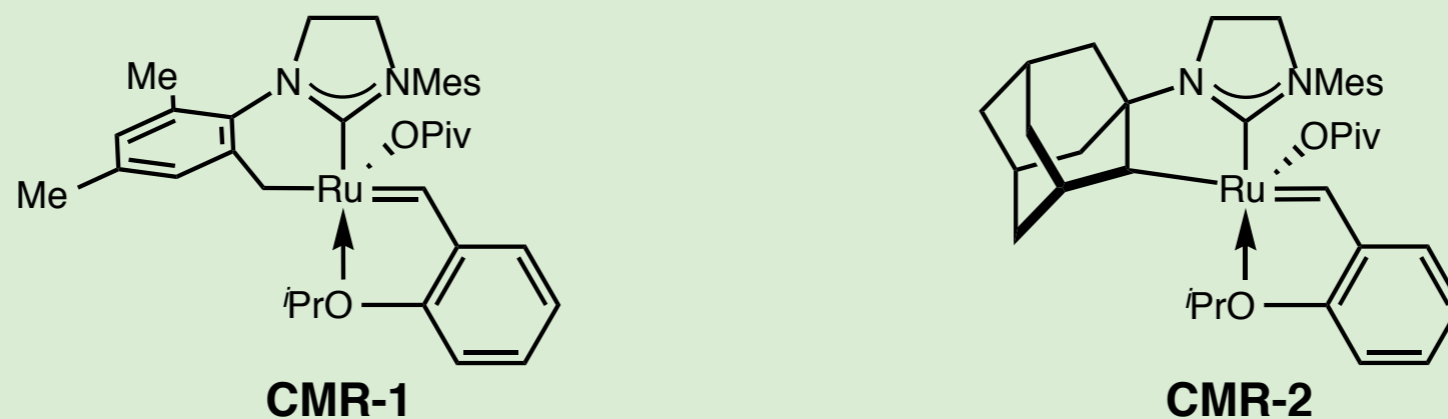
- CH activation leads to a surprisingly active and selective class of catalysts



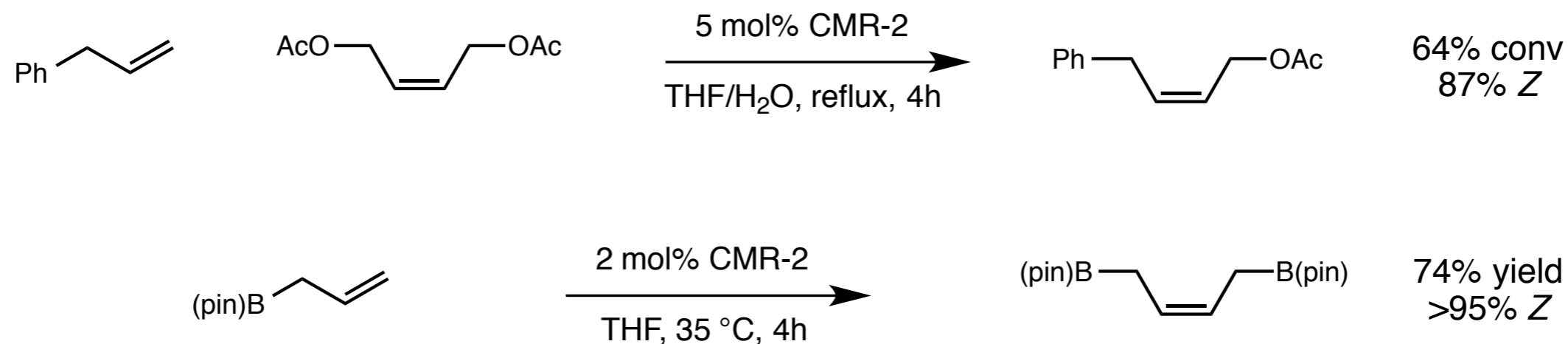
Olefin Metathesis

Cyclometalated Ru Catalysts

- CH activation leads to a surprisingly active and somewhat selective class of catalysts



- Highly promising levels of Z selectivity in CM and homodimerization

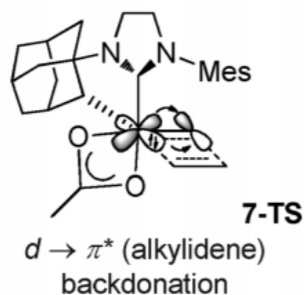
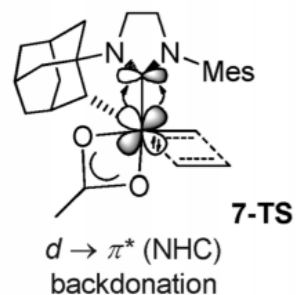


Olefin Metathesis

Cyclometalated Ru Catalysts

■ Computational and mechanistic understanding elucidates important aspects of Z selective Ru catalysts

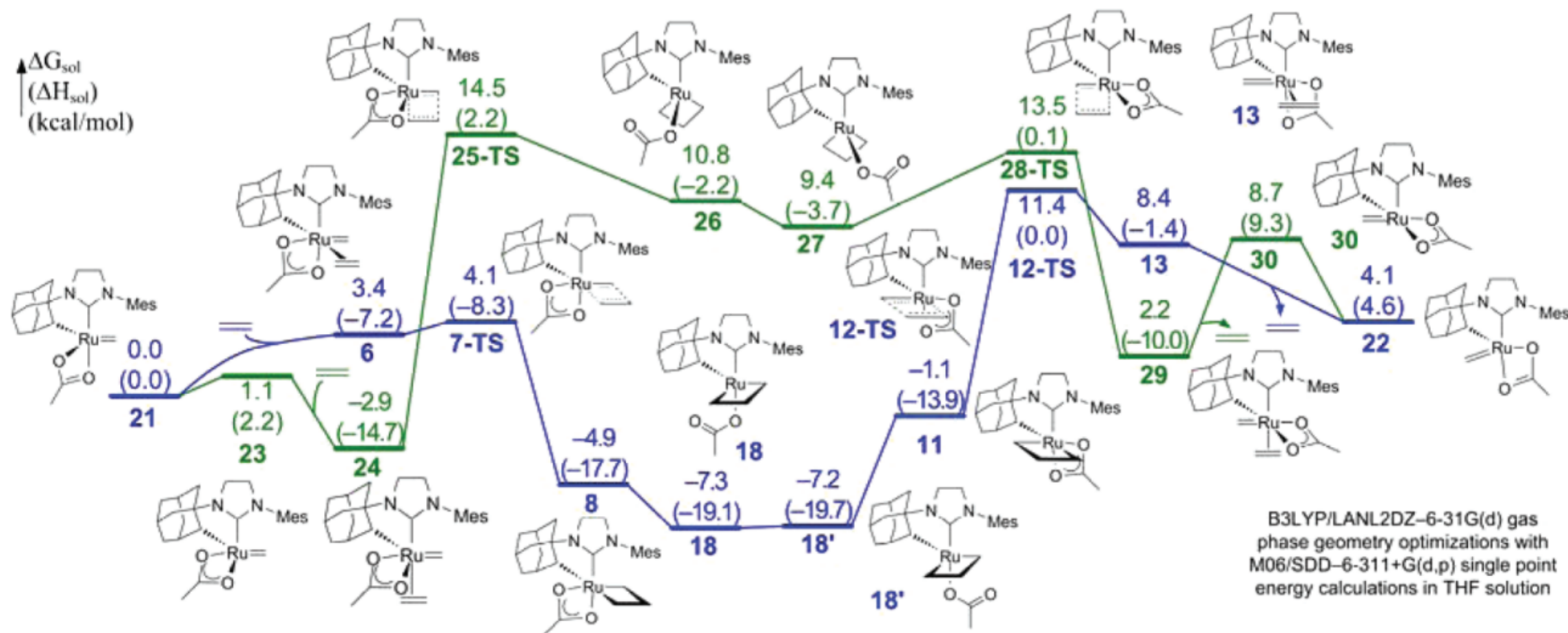
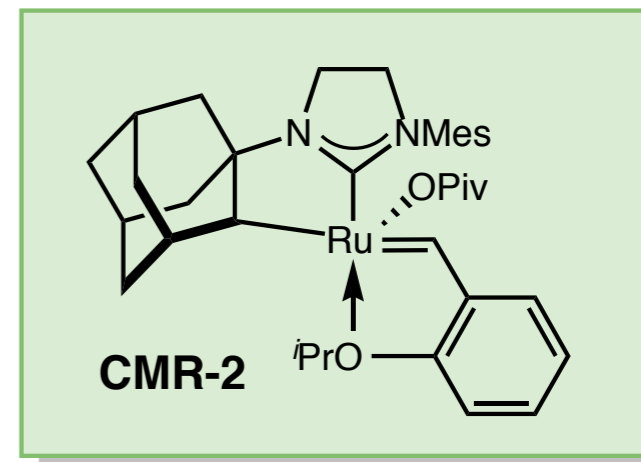
side-bound transition state



bottom-bound transition state



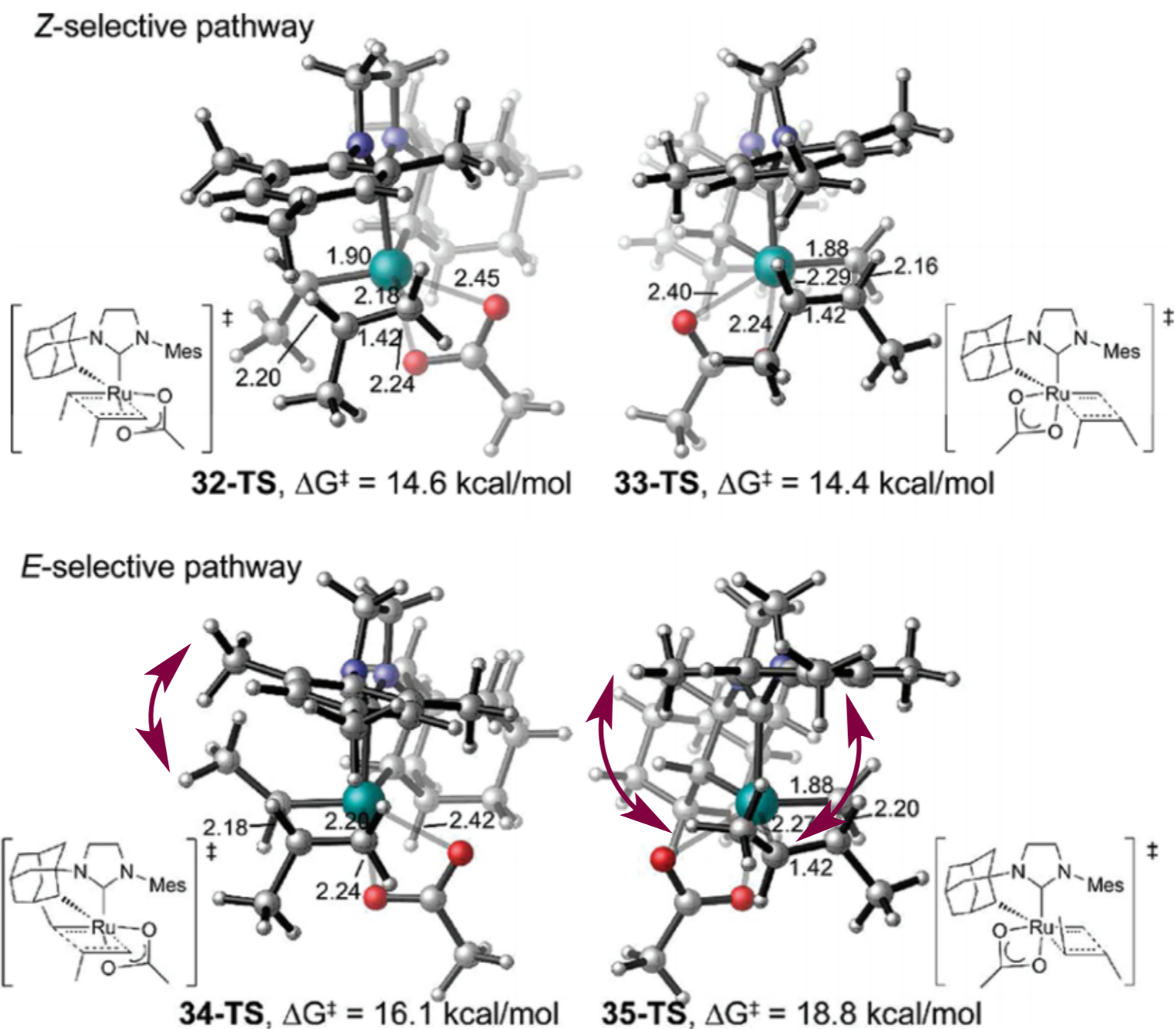
$d \rightarrow \pi^*$ (NHC) and $d \rightarrow \pi^*$ (alkylidene)
backdonation involving the same Ru d orbital



Olefin Metathesis

Cyclometalated Ru Catalysts

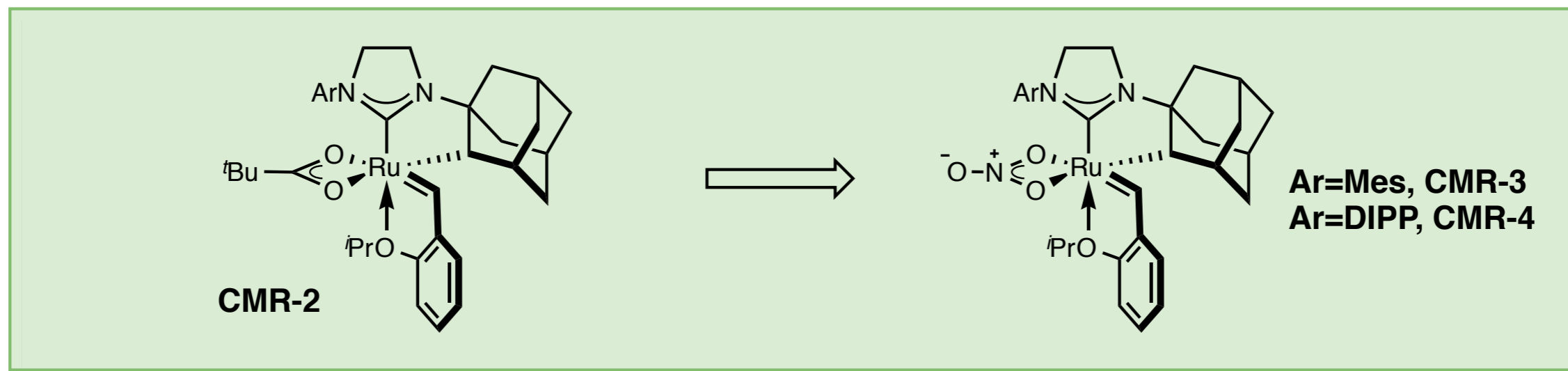
- Side-bound transition state favors *Z* geometry over *E* geometry



Olefin Metathesis

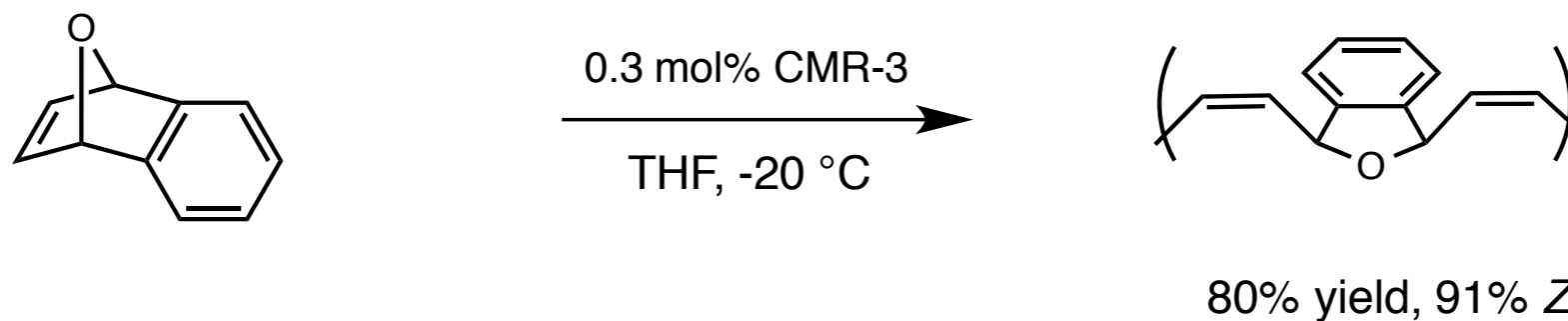
Optimized Cyclometalated Ru Catalysts

- Swapping bidentate X ligands and varying arenes on NHC yielded ideal catalyst



- Nitrate ligand proved to be key to unlocking full potential

- Z-selective ROMP



Rosenbrugh, L.E.; Herbert, M.B.; Marx, V.M.; Keitz, B.K.; Grubbs, R.H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2013**, *135*, 1276.

Marx, V.M.; Herbert, M.B.; Keitz, B.K.; Grubbs, R.H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2013**, *135*, 94.

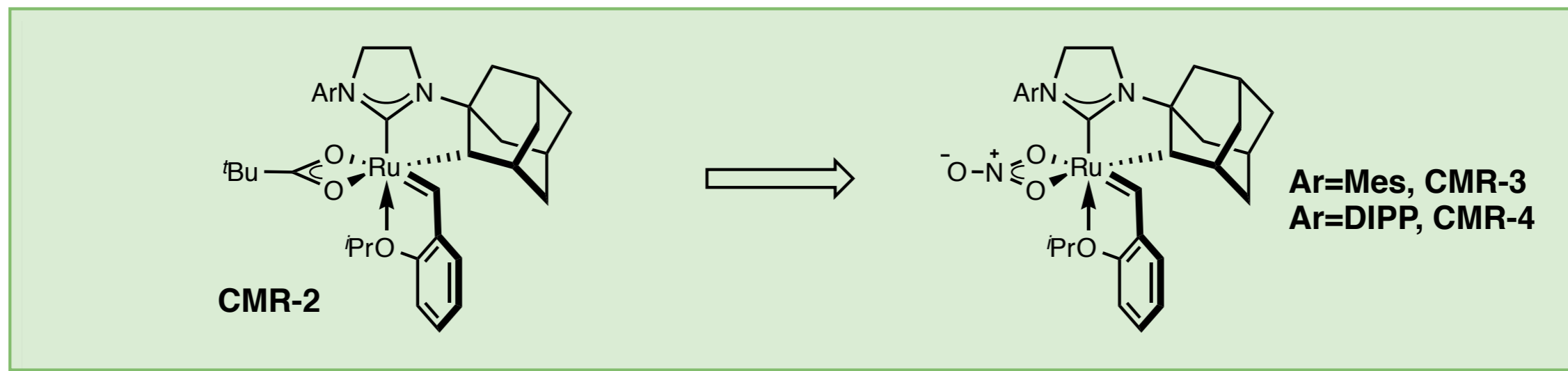
Keitz, B.K.; Fedorov, A.; Grubbs, R.H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, *134*, 2040.

Keitz, B.K.; Endo, K.; Patel, P.R.; Herbert, M.B.; Grubbs, R.H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, *134*, 693.

Olefin Metathesis

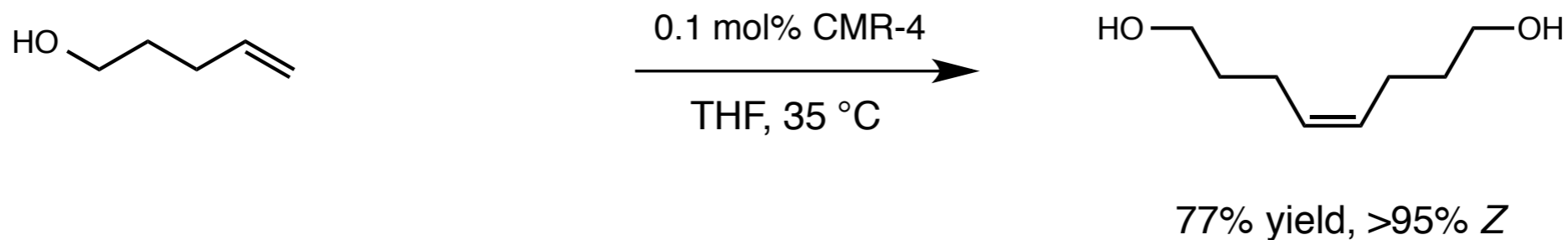
Optimized Cyclometalated Ru Catalysts

- Swapping bidentate X ligands and varying arenes on NHC yielded ideal catalyst



- Nitrate ligand proved to be key to unlocking full potential

- Z-selective homodimerization



Rosenbrugh, L.E.; Herbert, M.B.; Marx, V.M.; Keitz, B.K.; Grubbs, R.H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2013**, *135*, 1276.

Marx, V.M.; Herbert, M.B.; Keitz, B.K.; Grubbs, R.H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2013**, *135*, 94.

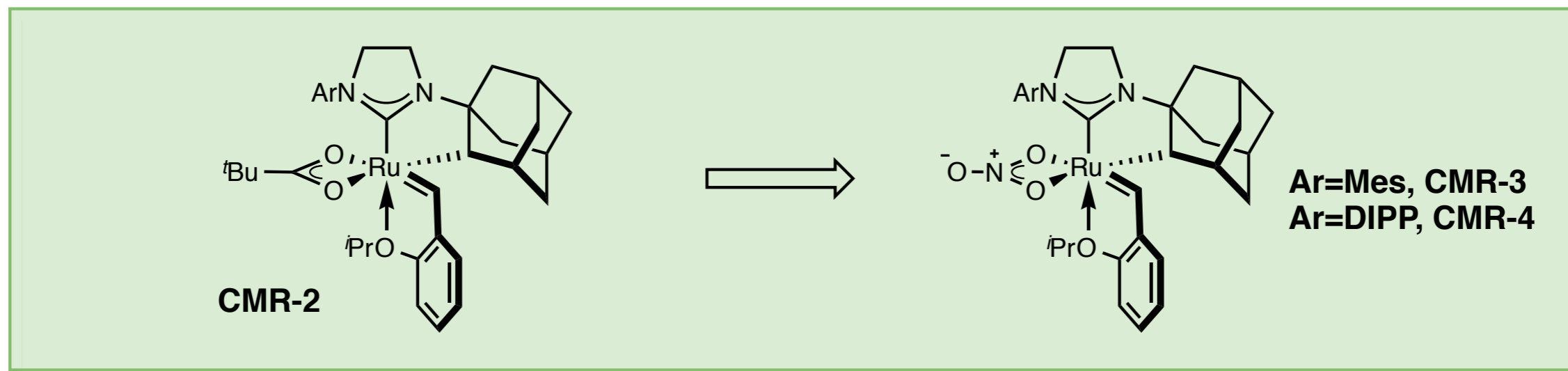
Keitz, B.K.; Fedorov, A.; Grubbs, R.H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, *134*, 2040.

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Olefin Metathesis

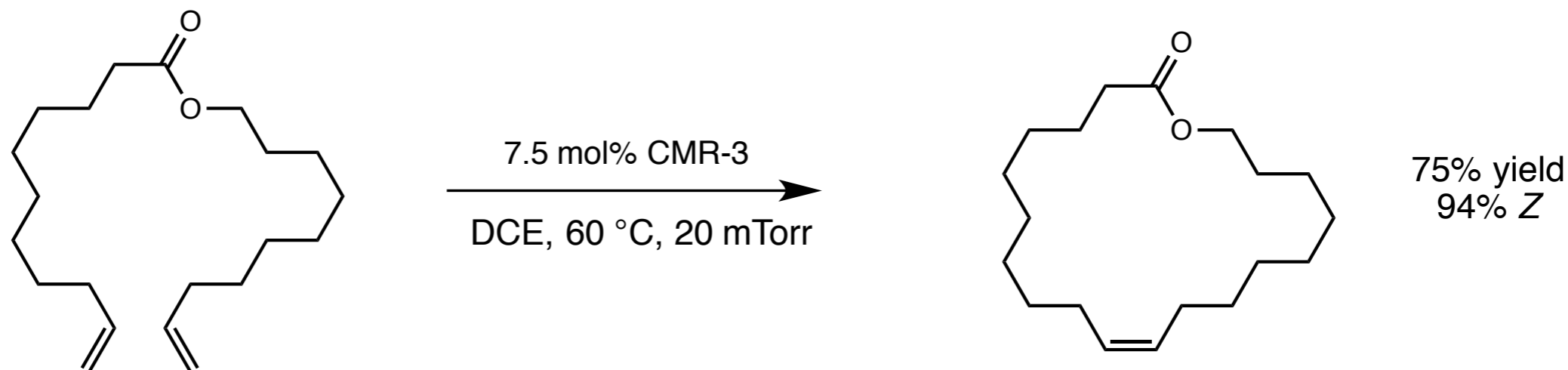
Optimized Cyclometalated Ru Catalysts

- Swapping bidentate X ligands and varying arenes on NHC yielded ideal catalyst



- Nitrate ligand proved to be key to unlocking full potential

- Z-selective macrocyclic RCM



Rosenbrugh, L.E.; Herbert, M.B.; Marx, V.M.; Keitz, B.K.; Grubbs, R.H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2013**, *135*, 1276.

Marx, V.M.; Herbert, M.B.; Keitz, B.K.; Grubbs, R.H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2013**, *135*, 94.

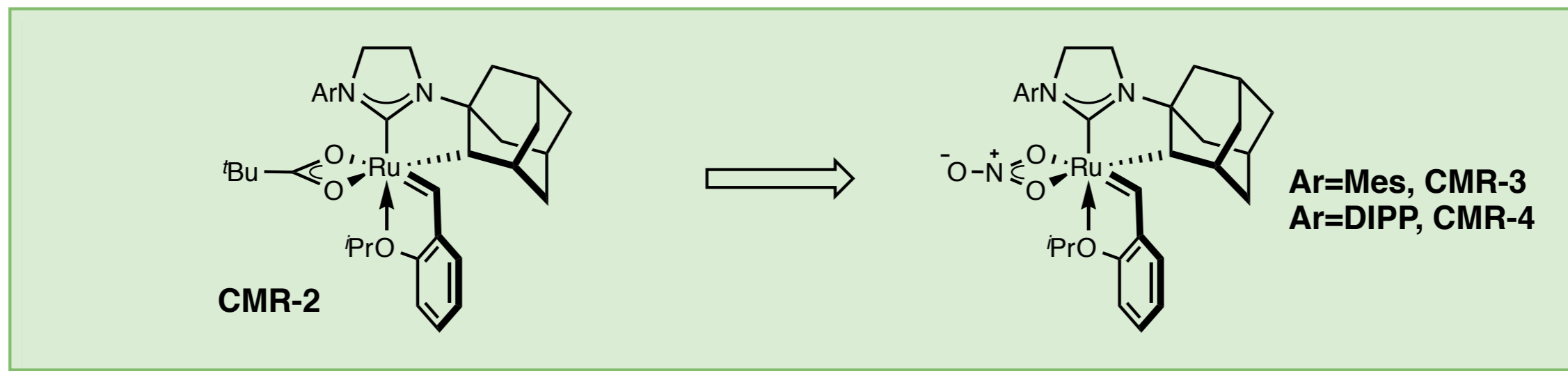
Keitz, B.K.; Fedorov, A.; Grubbs, R.H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, *134*, 2040.

Keitz, B.K.; Endo, K.; Patel, P.R.; Herbert, M.B.; Grubbs, R.H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, *134*, 693.

Olefin Metathesis

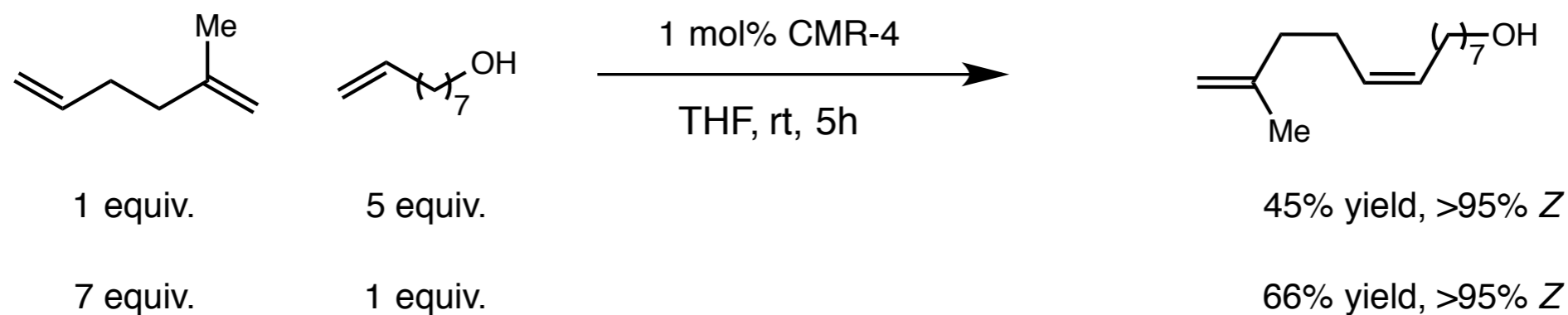
Optimized Cyclometalated Ru Catalysts

- Swapping bidentate X ligands and varying arenes on NHC yielded ideal catalyst



- Nitrate ligand proved to be key to unlocking full potential

- Z-selective **and** chemoselective cross metathesis

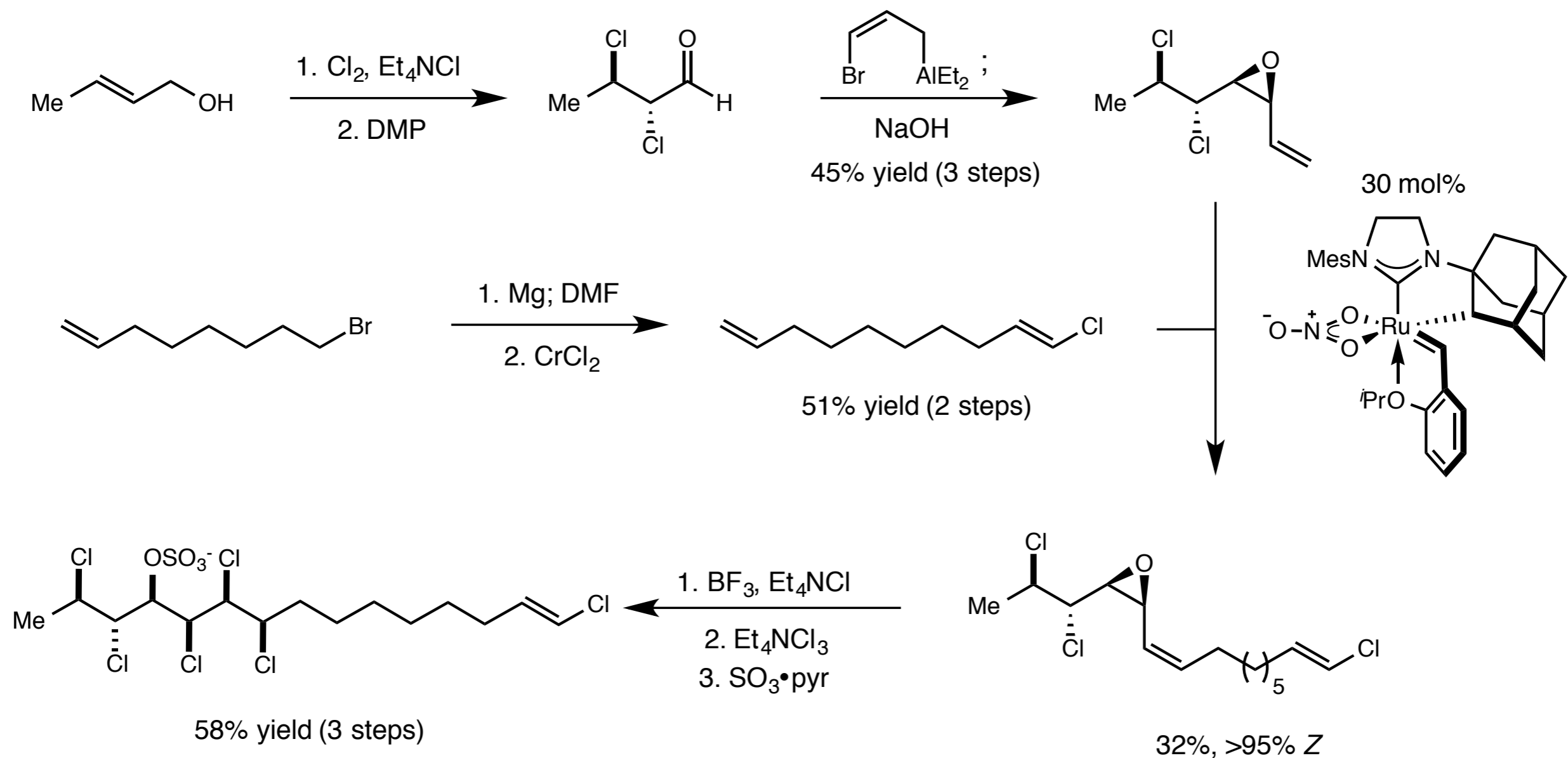


Olefin Metathesis

Optimized Cyclometalated Ru Catalysts

■ Highly enabling technology for total synthesis of complex molecules

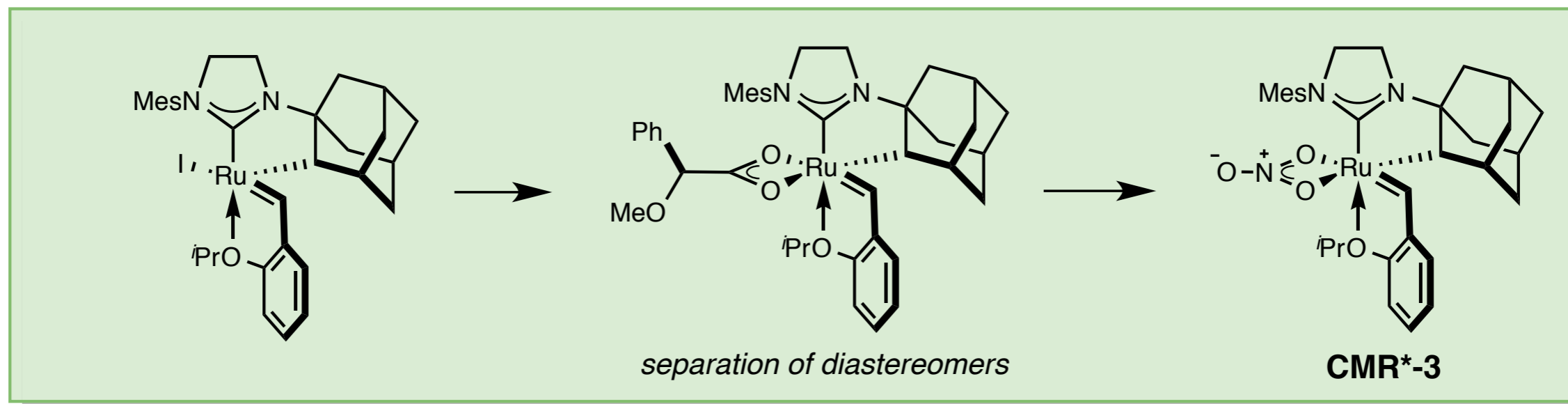
■ Vanderwal's synthesis of mytilipin A in 7 steps



Olefin Metathesis

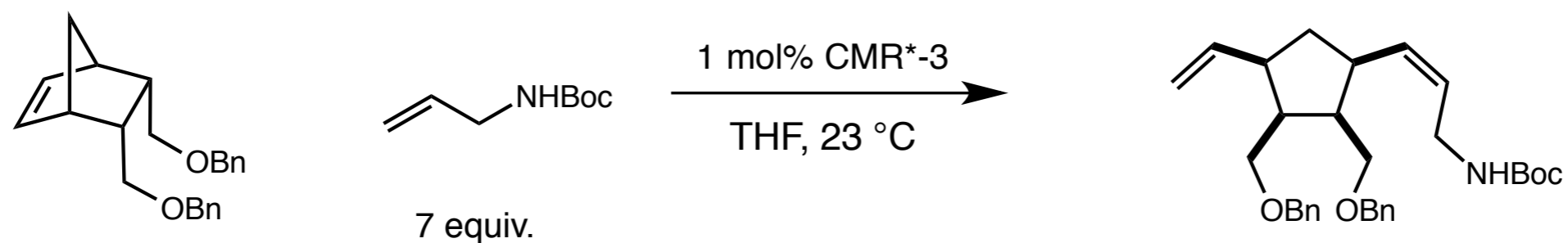
Enantiopure Carbometalated Ru Catalysts

- Chirality at Ru center can be resolved by classical resolution



- Chiral-at-Ru CMR catalysts can provide excellent asymmetric induction

- Z-selective enantioselective ROCM



41% yield, 95% Z, 94% ee

brand new technology, still developing

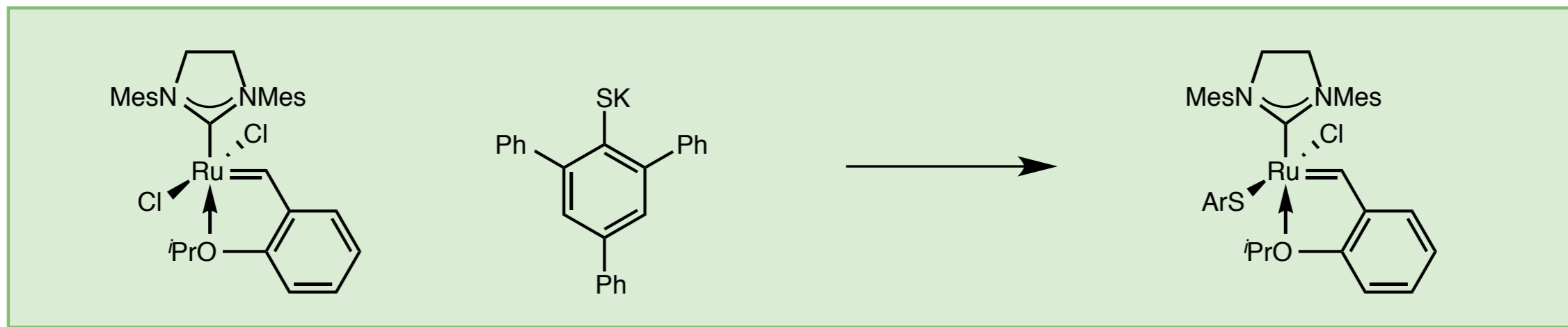
Hartung, J.; Grubbs, R.H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2013**, *135*, 10183.

Hartung, J.; Dornan, P.K.; Grubbs, R.H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2014**, *136*, 13029.

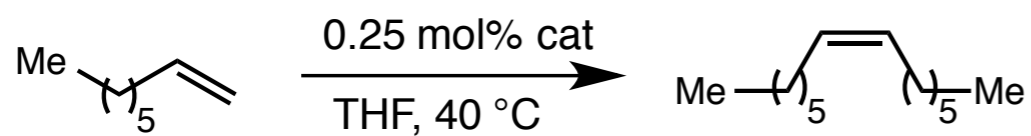
Olefin Metathesis

Bidentate Anionic Ligands

- Ruthenium catalysts with aryl thiolate ligand show promise for *Z*-selective CM

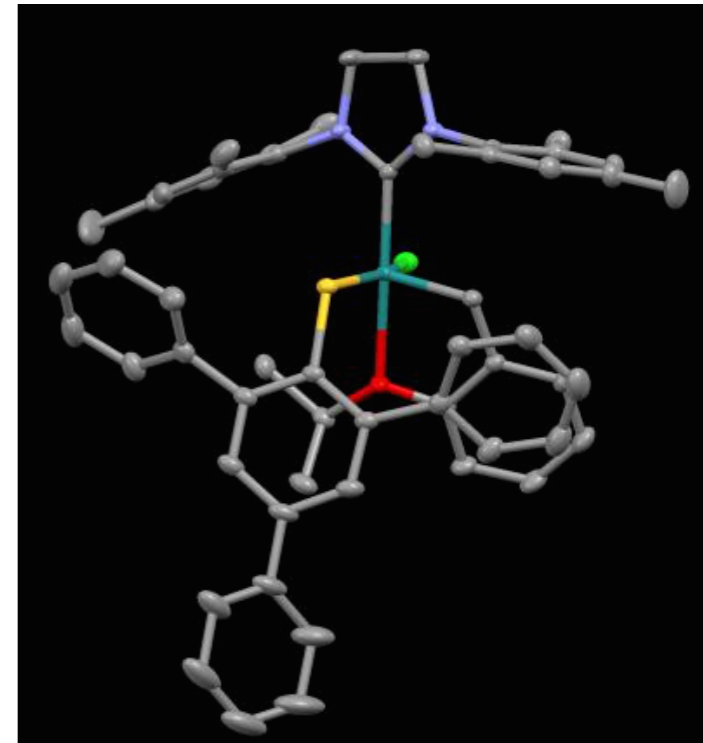
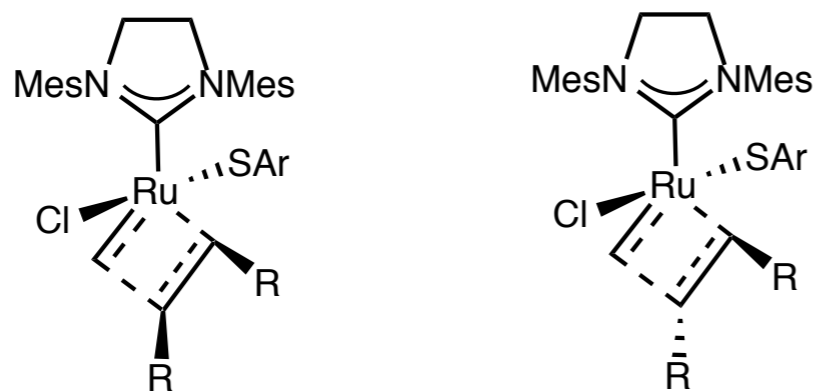


- Very mild *Z*-selectivities, and only at low conversion



17% conv, 86% *Z*
45% conv, 81% *Z*
64% conv, 75% *Z*

- Rate-limiting cyclobutane reversion, favors *cis* by ~ 1.2 kcal/mol

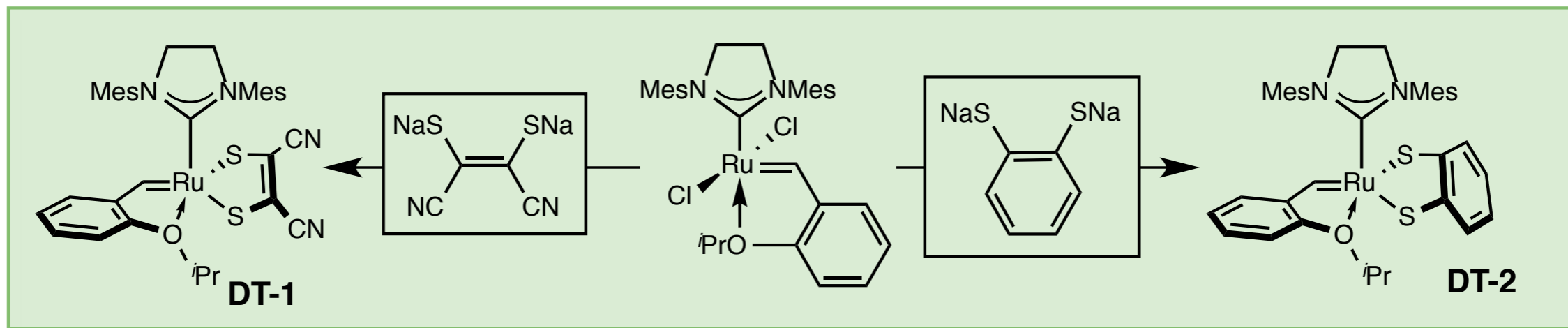


Occhipinti, G.; Hansen, F.R.; Tornroos, K.W.; Jensen, V.R. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2013**, *135*, 3331.
Occhipinti, G.; Koudriavtsev, V.; Tornroos, K.W.; Jensen, V.R. *Dalton Trans.* **2014**, *43*, 11106.
Nelson, J.W.; Grundy, L.M.; Dang, Y.; Wang, Z.-X.; Wang, X. *Organometallics* **2014**, *33*, 4290.

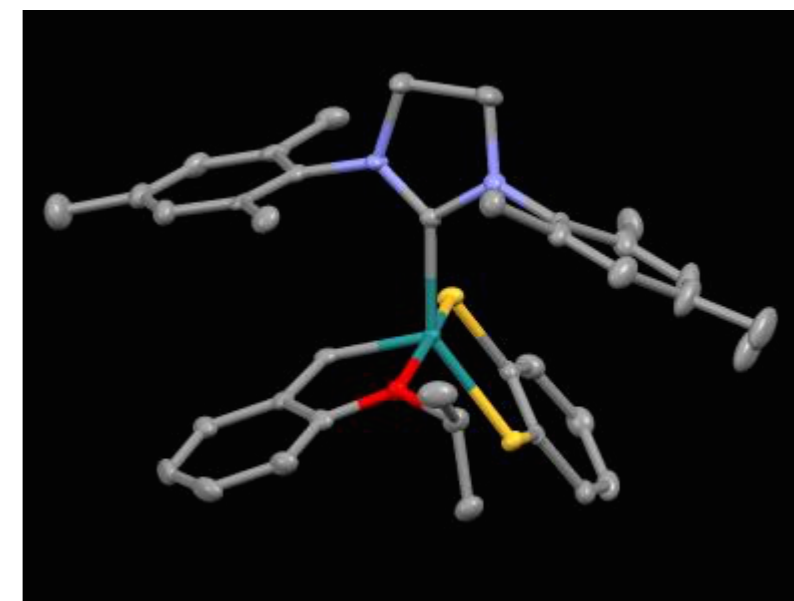
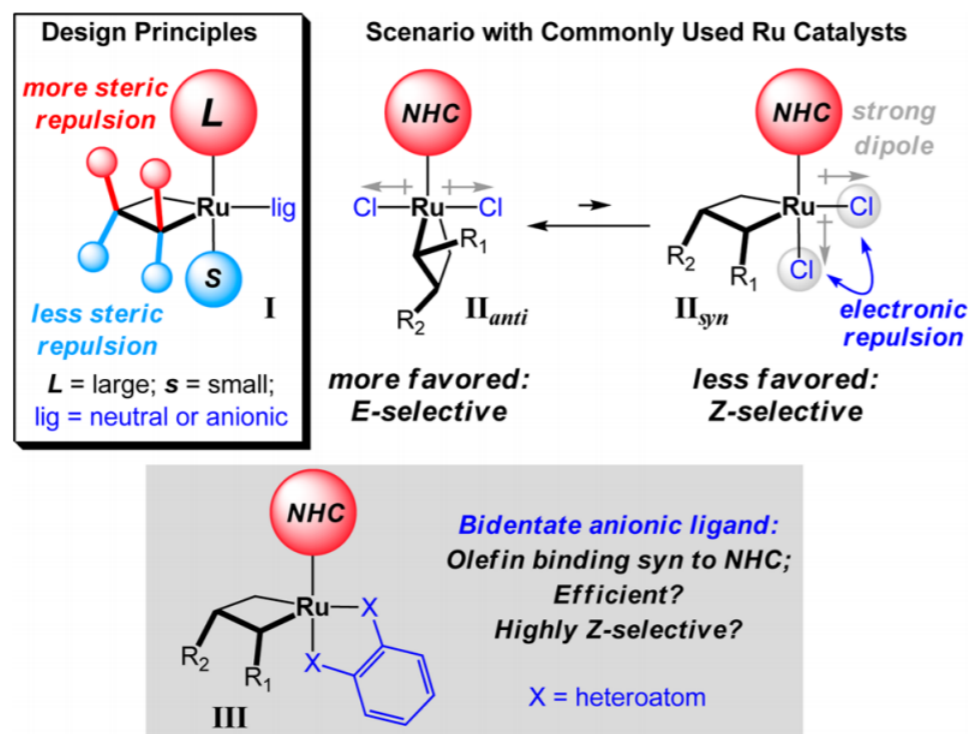
Olefin Metathesis

Bidentate Anionic Ligands

- Utilizing dithiolate (bidentate) ligands proves to be key for control



- Design principle: tie back small anionic ligands, allow for bulky NHC to control

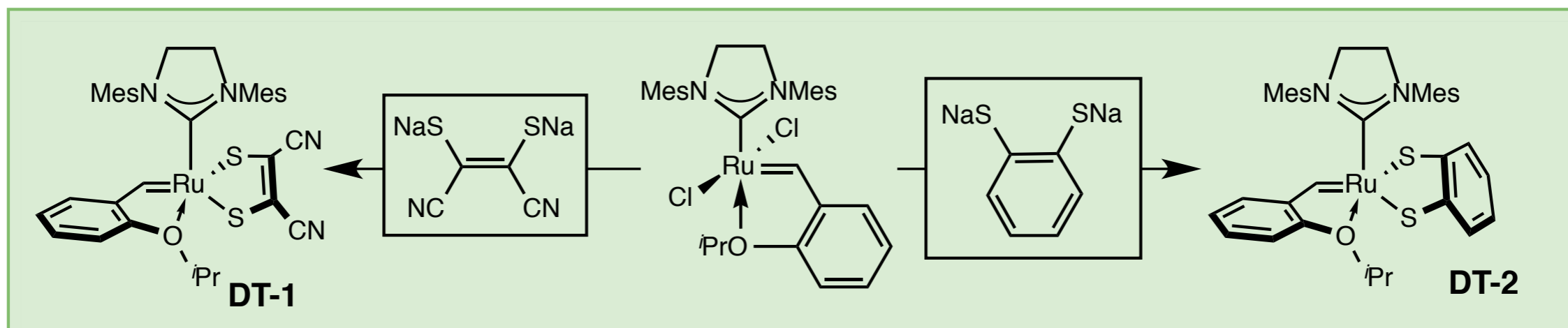


DT-2

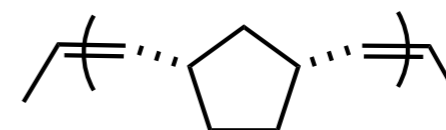
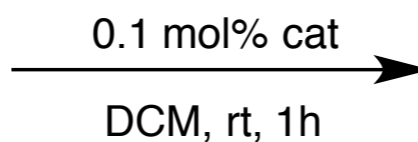
Olefin Metathesis

Bidentate Anionic Ligands

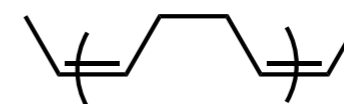
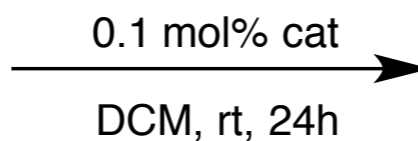
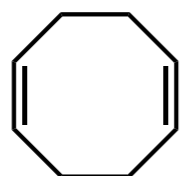
■ Utilizing dithiolate (bidentate) ligands proves to be key for control



■ Excellent reactivity and perfect selectivity for ROMP



DT-1: 90% yield, >98% Z
DT-2 : 93% yield, >98% Z

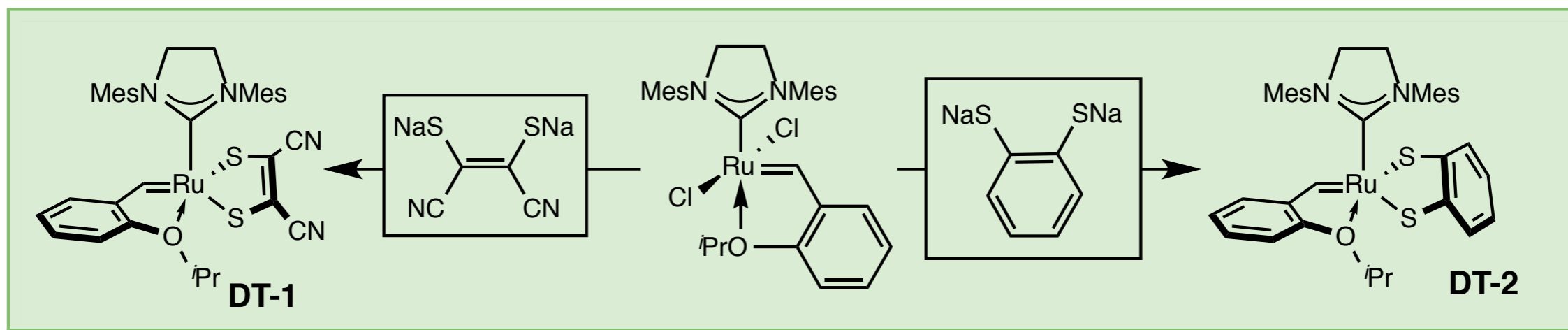


DT-1: 75% yield, >98% Z
DT-2: 75% yield, >98% Z

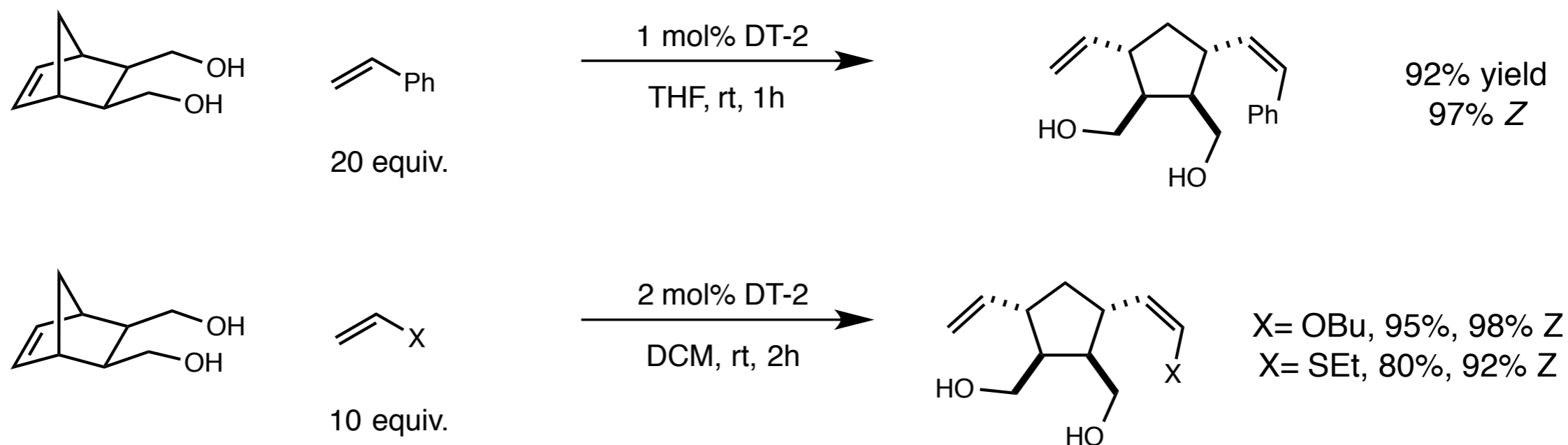
Olefin Metathesis

Bidentate Anionic Ligands

■ Utilizing dithiolate (bidentate) ligands proves to be key for control



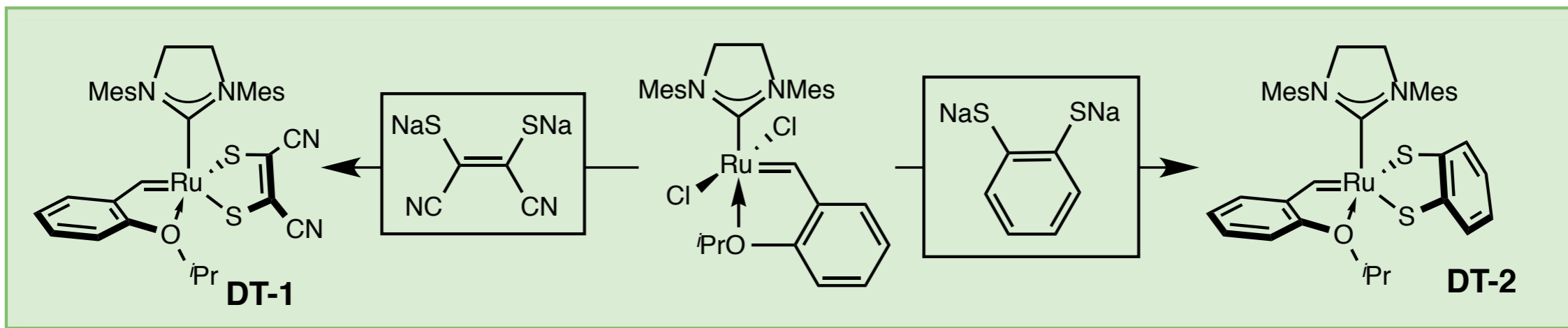
■ Z-selective ROCM are also highly efficient



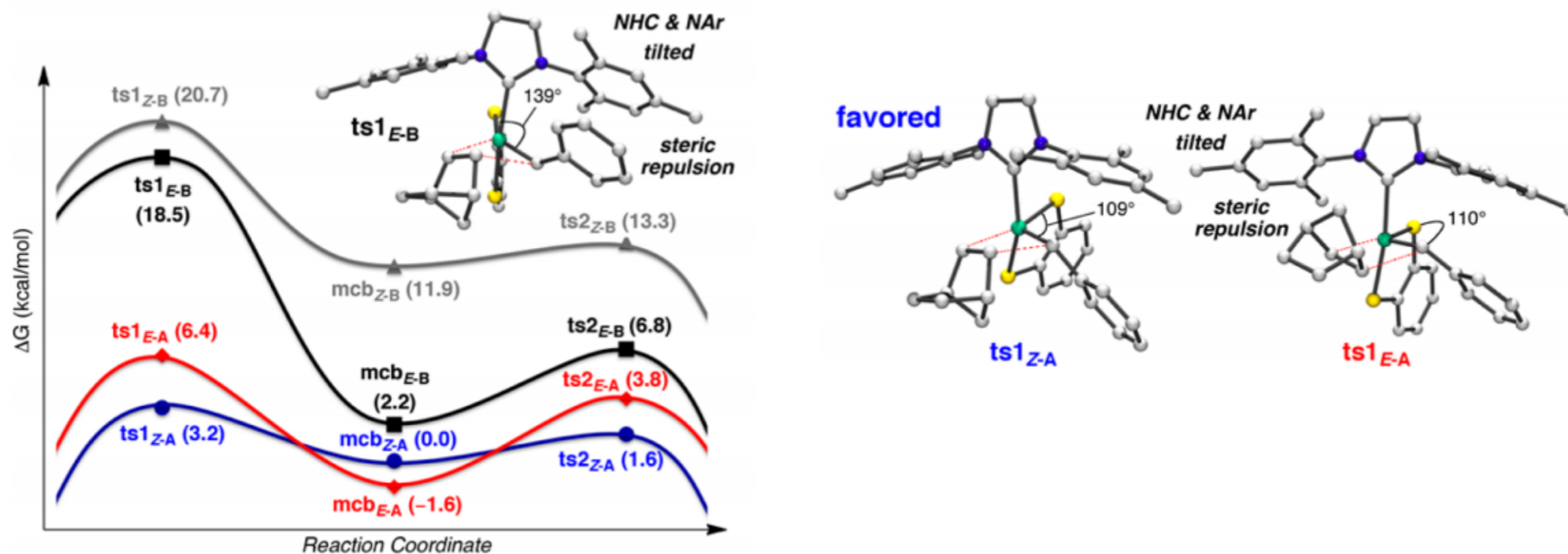
Olefin Metathesis

Bidentate Anionic Ligands

- Utilizing dithiolate (bidentate) ligands proves to be key for control



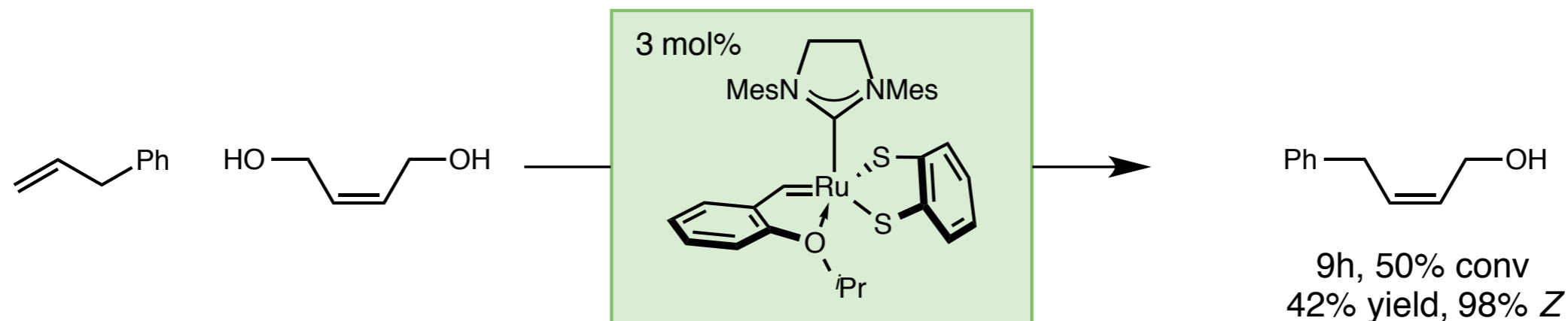
- Computational support for simple stereochemical model



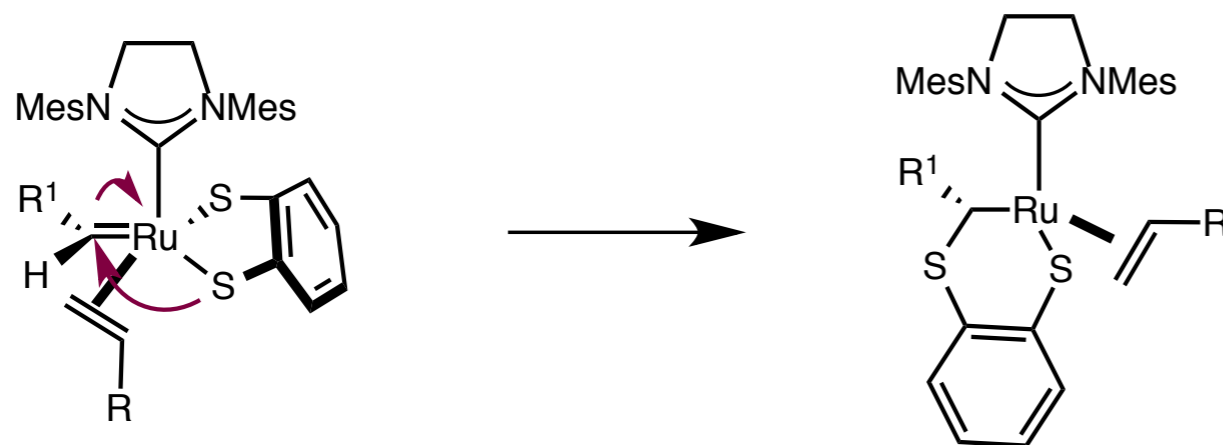
Olefin Metathesis

Bidentate Anionic Ligands

- Limited in ability to perform CM with allyl alcohols - only can do ROCM efficiently



- No further conversion implies decomposition of catalyst...

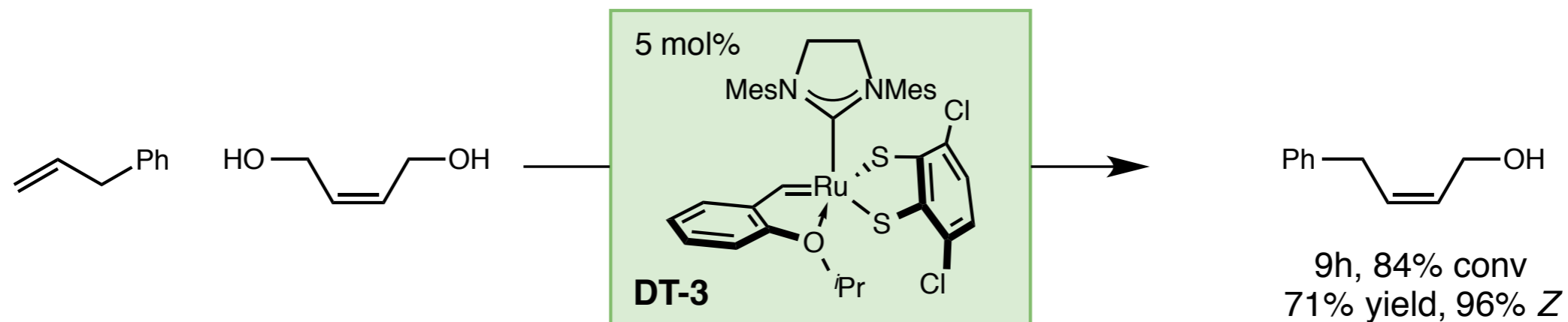


- **1,2 shift likely deactivates catalyst**
- **strong σ -donor (NHC) = large trans inf**
- **large trans inf = electron rich apical S**
- **electron deficient groups on S-arene?**

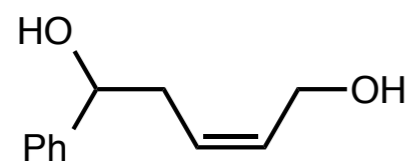
Olefin Metathesis

Bidentate Anionic Ligands

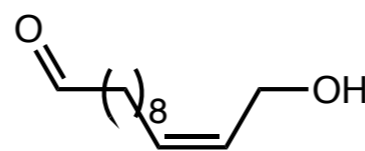
■ More stable dithiolate catalysts allow for broader substrate scope



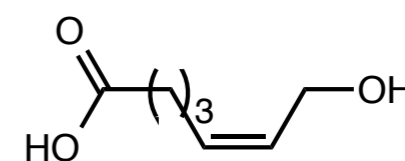
■ Excellent scope - extremely broad functional group tolerance



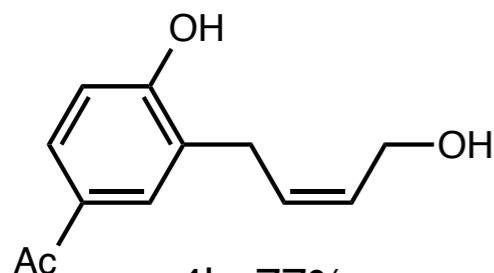
4h, 72% conv
64% yield, 96% Z



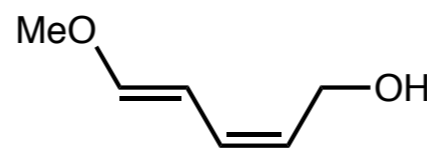
4h, 86% conv
80% yield, 94% Z



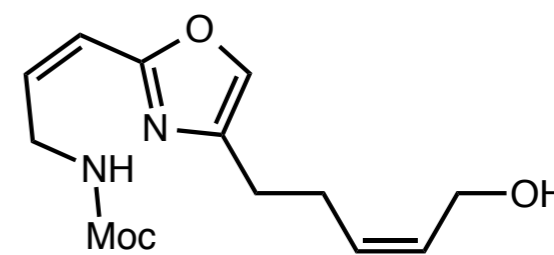
4h, 85% conv
70% yield, 96% Z



4h, 77% conv
68% yield, 98% Z



8h, 72% conv
63% yield, 92% Z



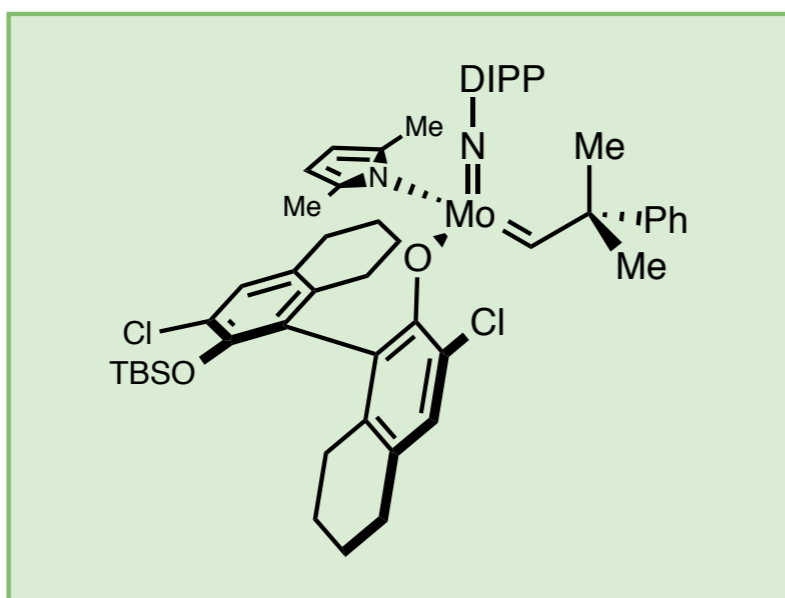
12h, 85% conv
70% yield, 98% Z

Olefin Metathesis

What's Next?

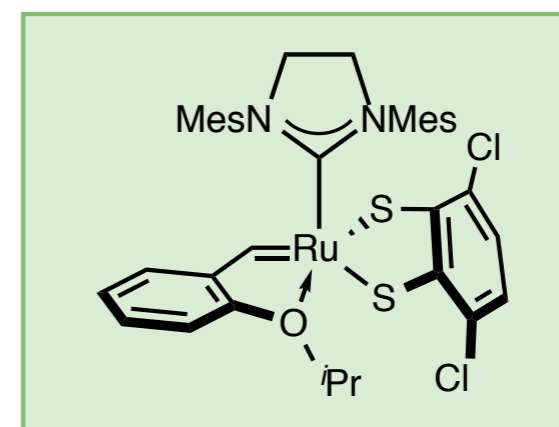
Current State-of-the-Art:

enantioselective



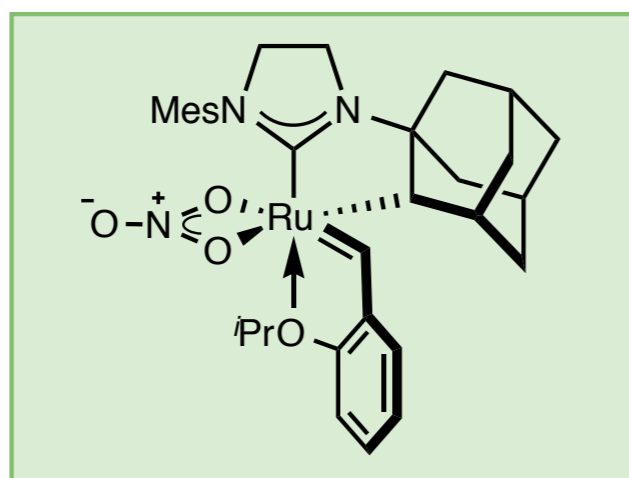
very poor generality

Z-selective



decomposes readily

What's coming in the next 5 years?



broader scope for ee?

Is kinetic E-selectivity possible?

Olefin Metathesis

Useful references

- Marx, V.M.; Rosebrugh, L.E.; Herbert, M.B.; Grubbs, R.H. *Top. Organomet. Chem.* **2014**, 48, 1.
- Hoveyda, A.H. *J. Org. Chem.* **2014**, 79, 4763.
- Fürstner, A. *Science*, **2013**, 10.1126/science.1229713.