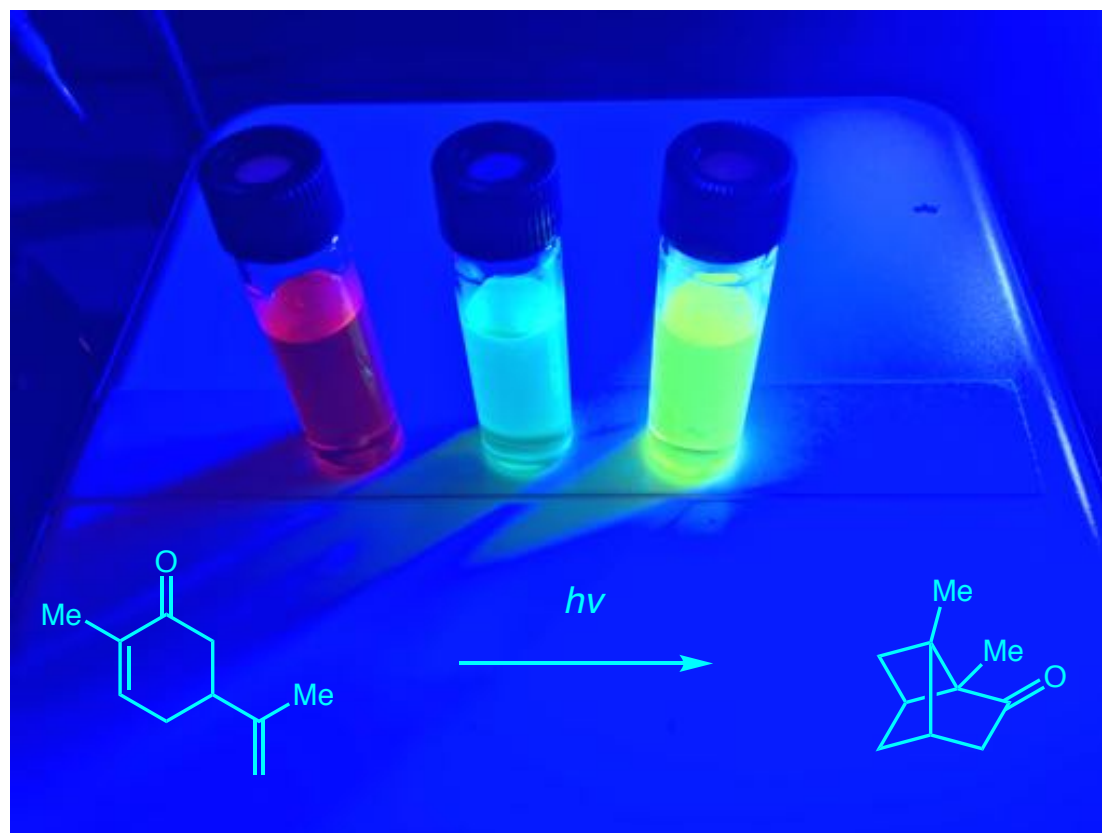


Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry



Joseph Badillo

MacMillan Group Meeting

March 23, 2017

Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Outline

■ General outline

- 1) *Why are photochemical reactions interesting?*
- 2) 2+2 cycloadditions and cyclobutane ring-opening reactions
- 3) Norrish type I and II applications to complex architectures
- 4) Oxa-di- π -methane rearrangement
- 5) *Paternò-Büchi reaction*
- 6) meta-photocycloaddition reaction in total synthesis
- 7) Photoredox applications to complex molecule synthesis
- 8) Summary

Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

why photochemistry?

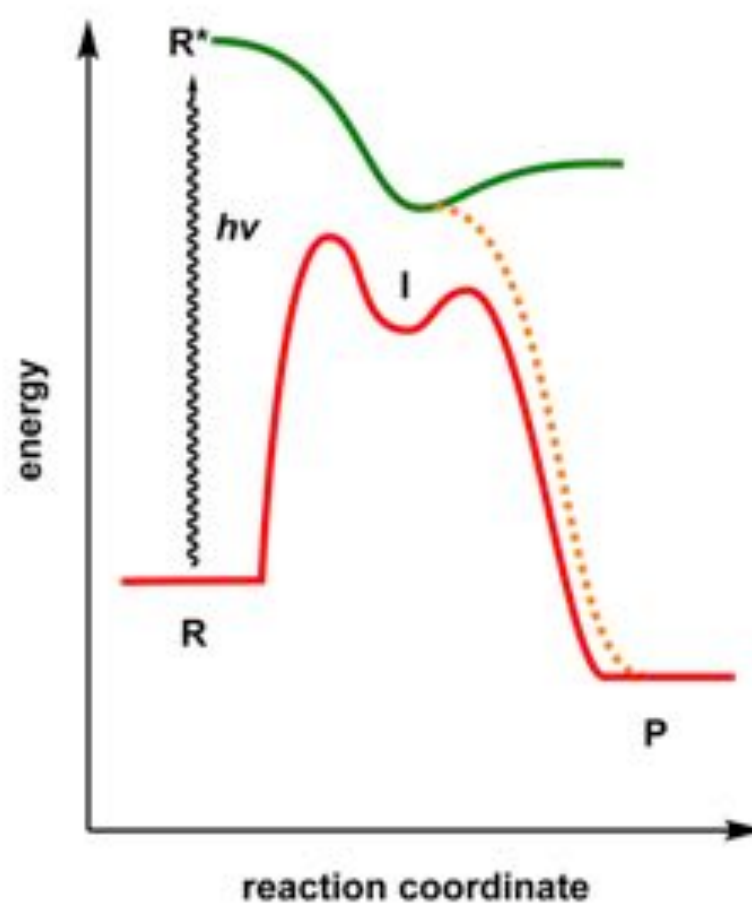
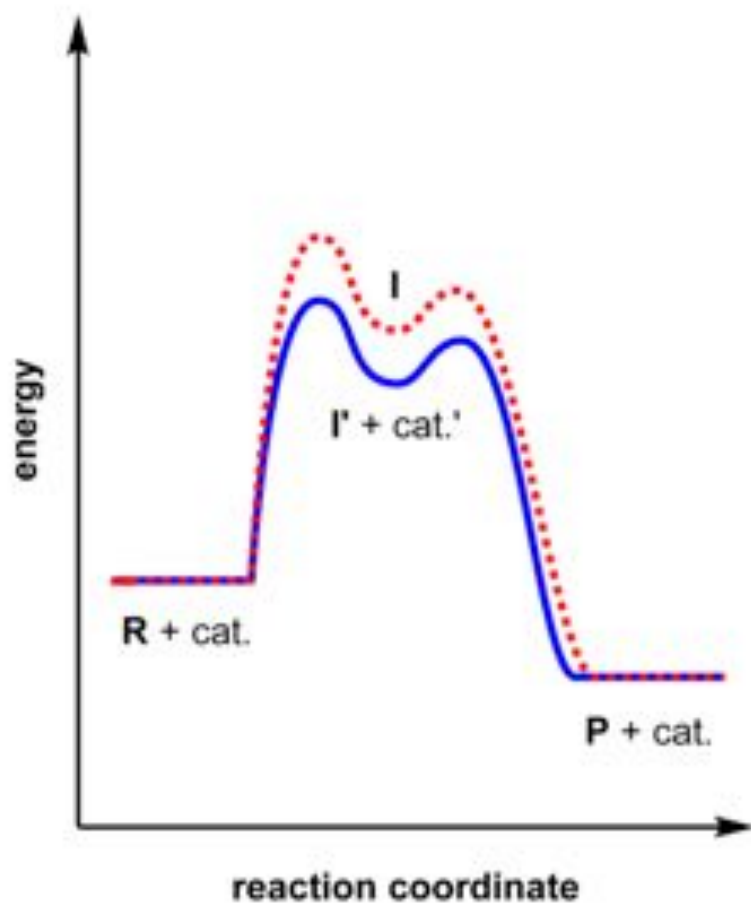
■ Why are photochemical reactions interesting?

- 1) Since excited states are rich in energy, highly endothermic reactions are possible.
Such as highly strained (up-hill) targets!
- 2) In the excited state antibonding orbitals are occupied, which allow for reactions to occur that are not possible in the ground state
- 3) Photochemical reactions have the potential to be Green as they only consume photons

Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Thermal vs photochemical topography

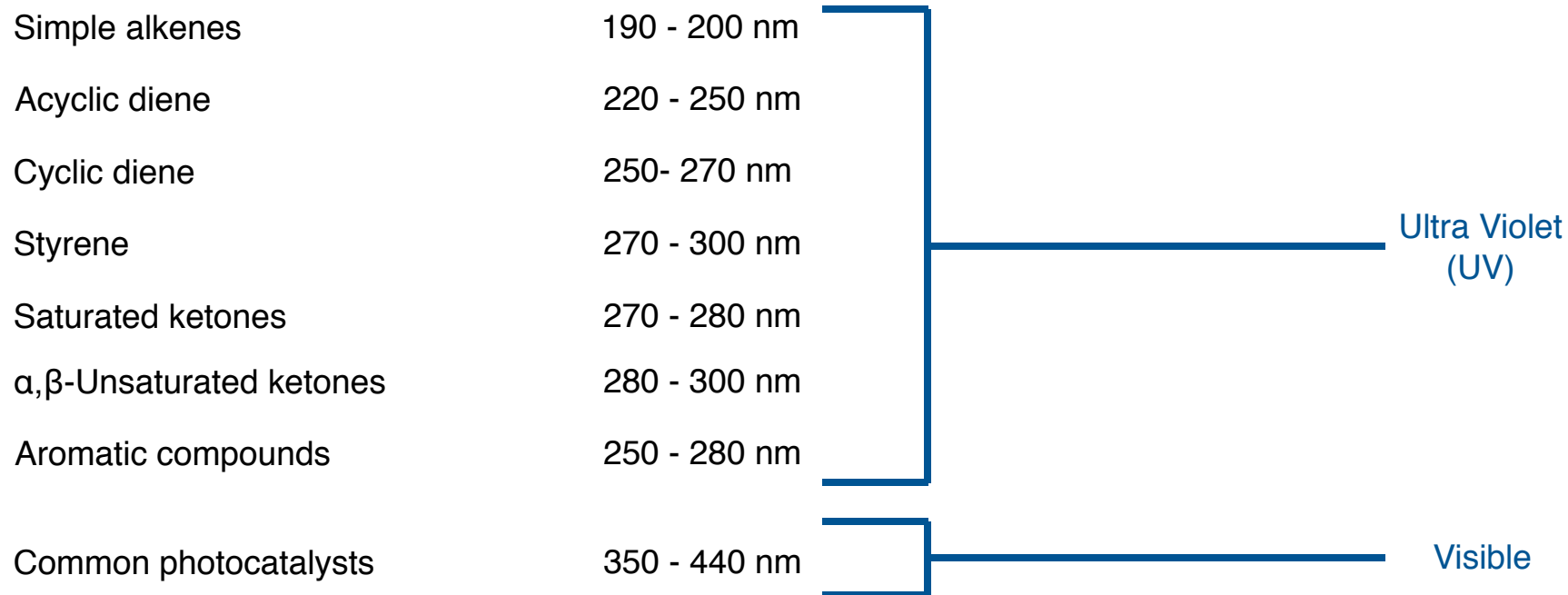
- Reactant (R) goes through intermediate (I) to form product (P)



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

typical absorption range of organic compounds

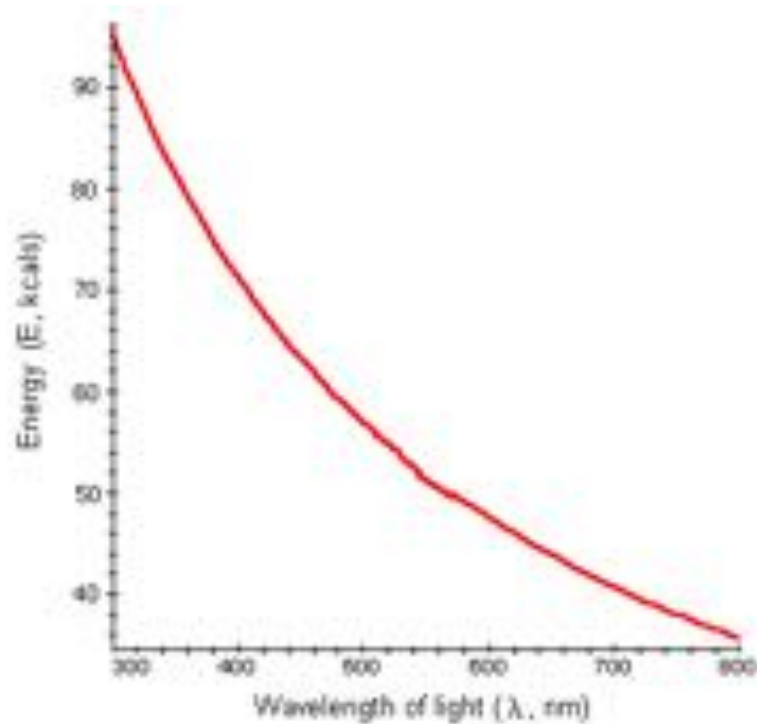
■ Most organic molecules absorb light in the UV-region



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Energy absorbed from light

- Energy as a function of wavelength is hyperbolic



$$E = \frac{N h c}{\lambda}$$

E = energy in a mol of photons (cal)

N = Avagadro'number (per mol)

h = Plank's constant (cal · sec)

c = velocity of light (nm/sec)

λ = wavelength (nm)

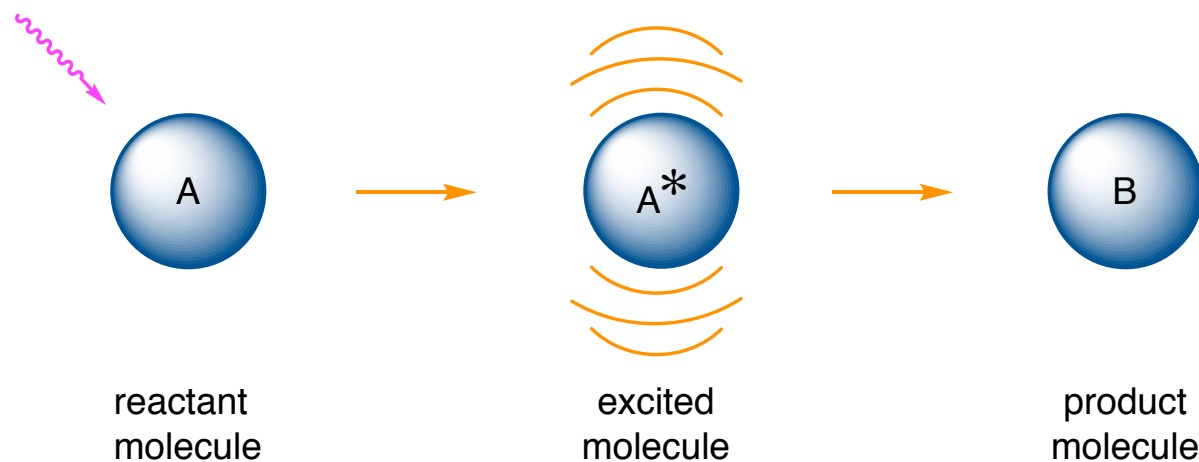
A molecule absorbing blue light, with a wavelength of 400 nm, absorbs about 71 kcal of energy

Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

2 basic laws governing photochemical reactions

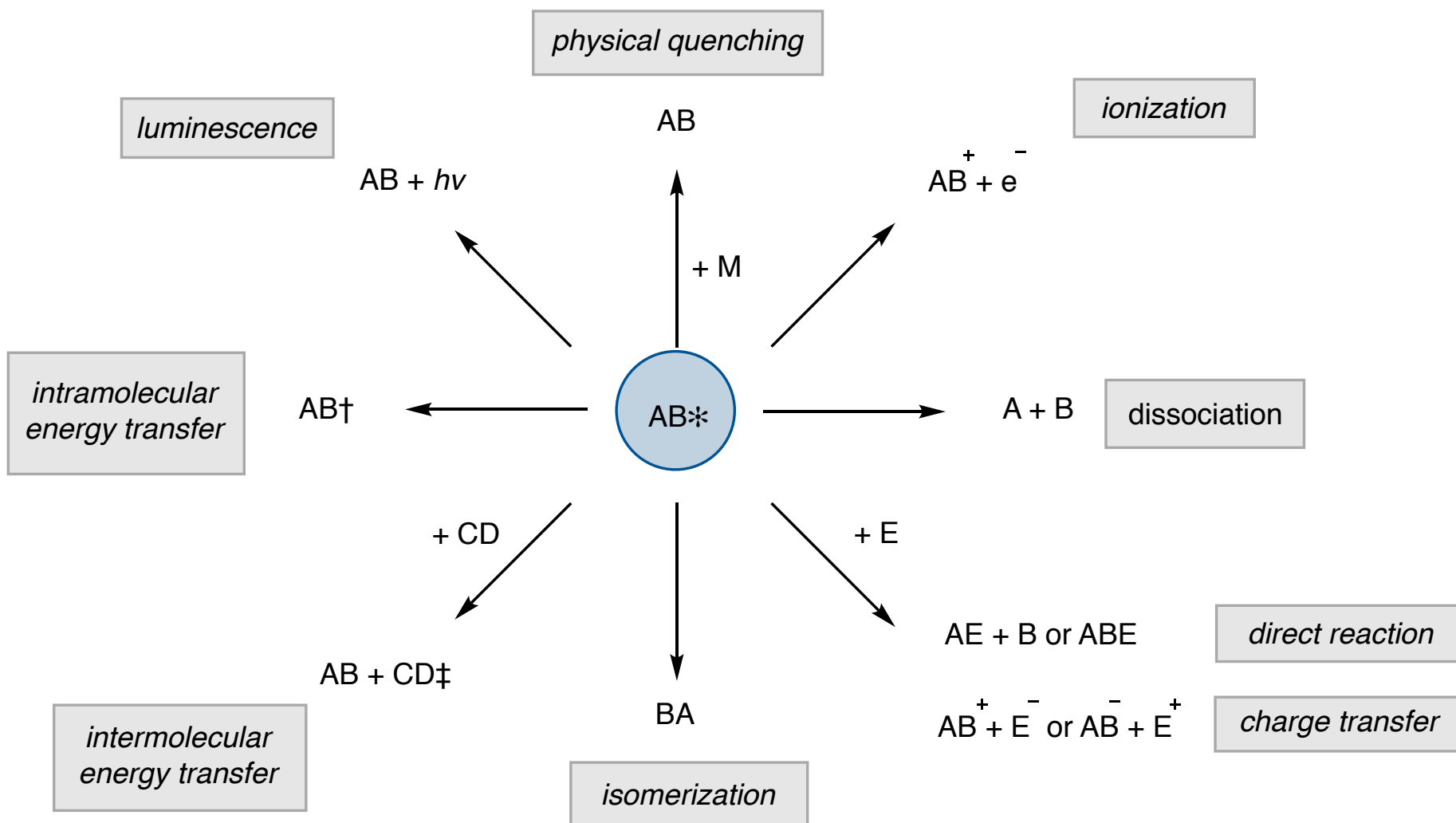
- Grotthus-Draper law (Principle of Photochemical Activation): Only the light which is absorbed by a system can bring about chemical change
- Stark-Einstein law (Law of Photochemical Equivalence): Each reactant molecule absorbs a single photon to provide an activated species to form products

one photon ($h\nu$)



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

reactivity of excited state intermediates



For more physics details see: *Physical Organic Photochemistry* - Scott Simonovich Group Meeting (2011)

Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Outline

- General outline

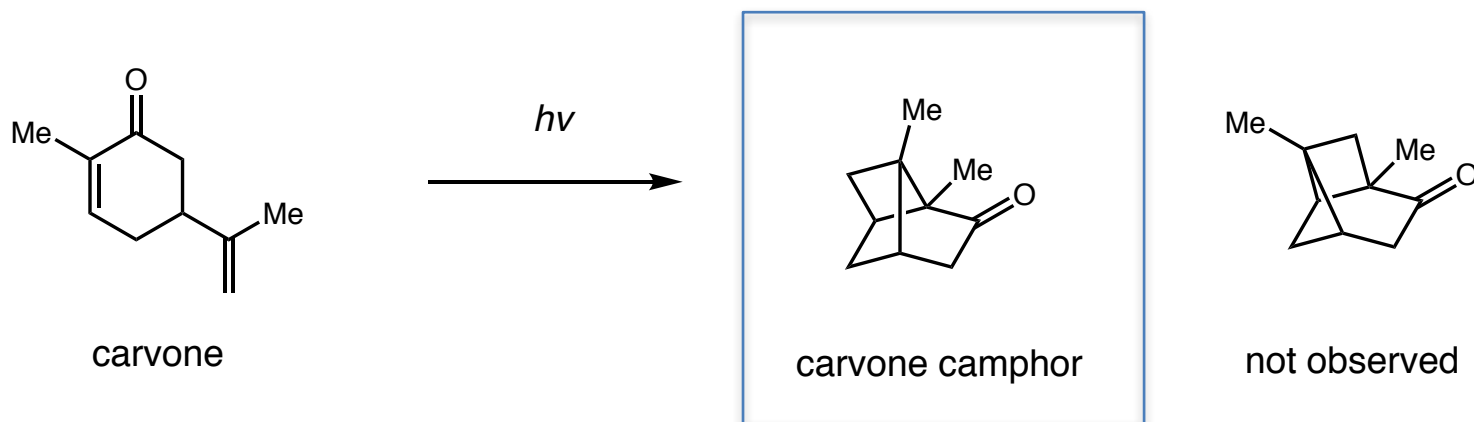
1) *Why are photochemical reactions interesting?*

2) 2+2 cycloadditions and cyclobutane ring-opening reactions

Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

first report on the [2 + 2] photocycloaddition

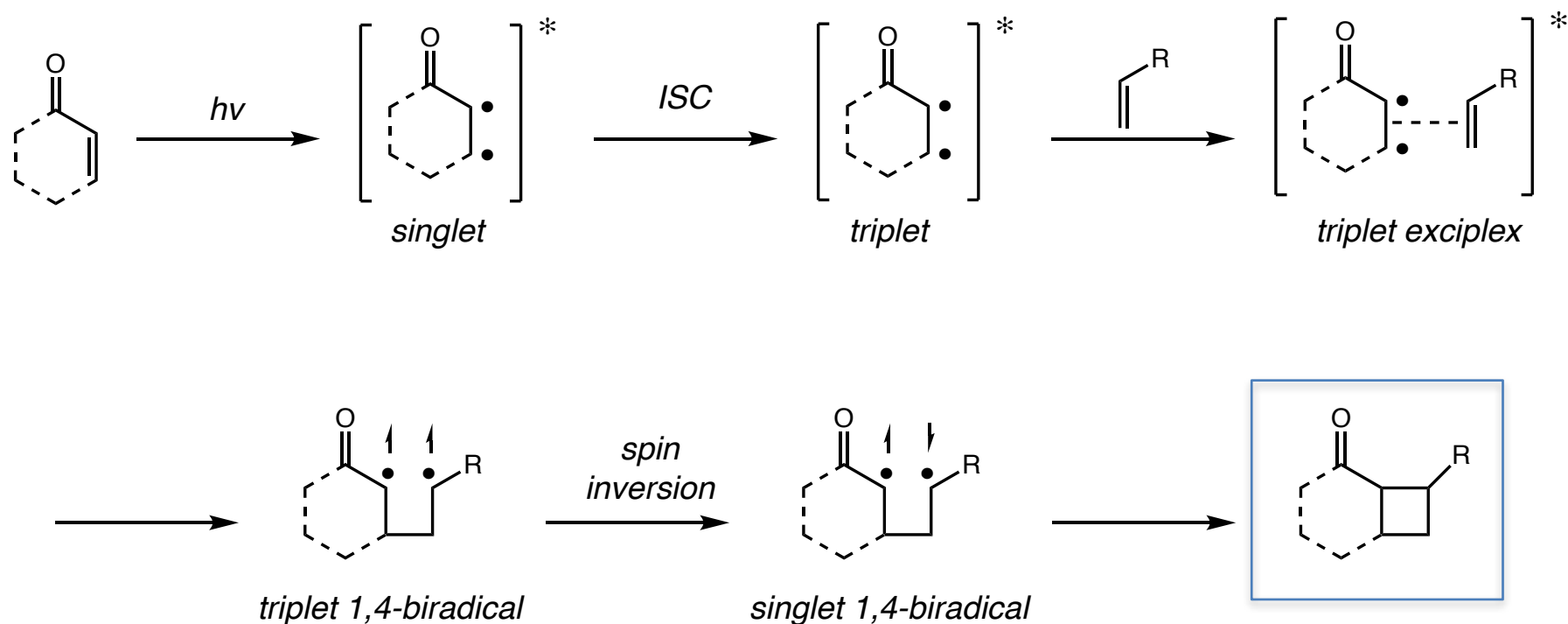
- In 1908 Ciamician and Silber observed carvone camphor formation from carvone when exposed to sunlight for one year



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

photoexcitation of enones

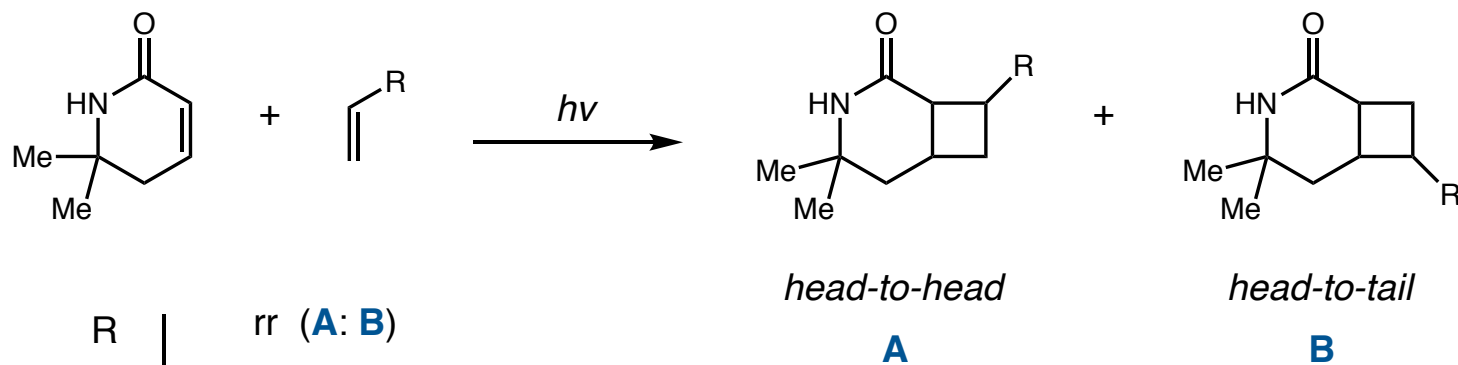
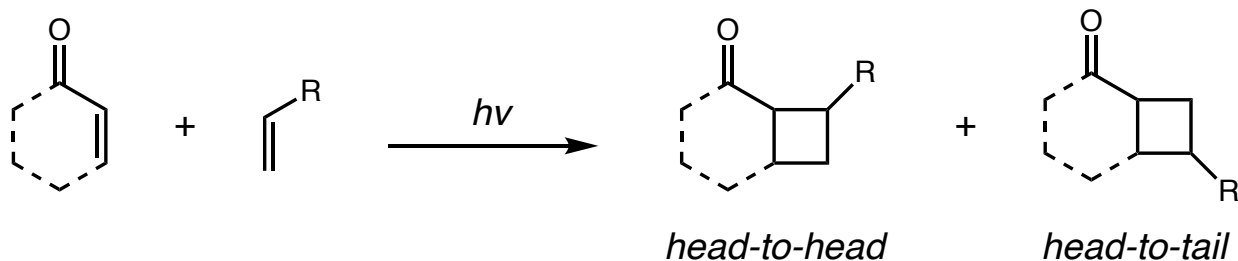
- α,β -unsaturated carbonyl compounds are often employed due to ease of excitability



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

photoexcitation of enones

Regioselectivity in [2 + 2] photocycloadditions

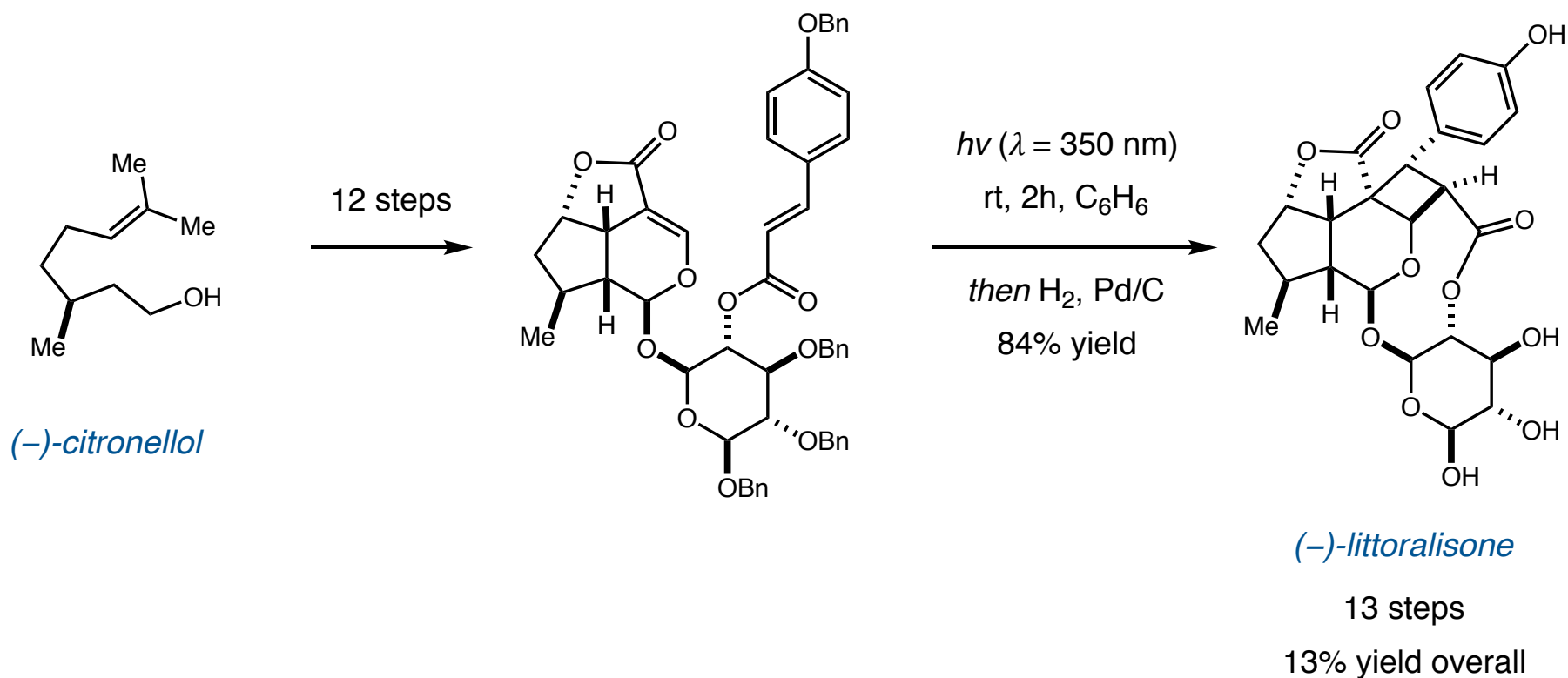


R	rr (A: B)
OEt	5:95
CN	82:18

Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Total synthesis of (-)-littoralisone

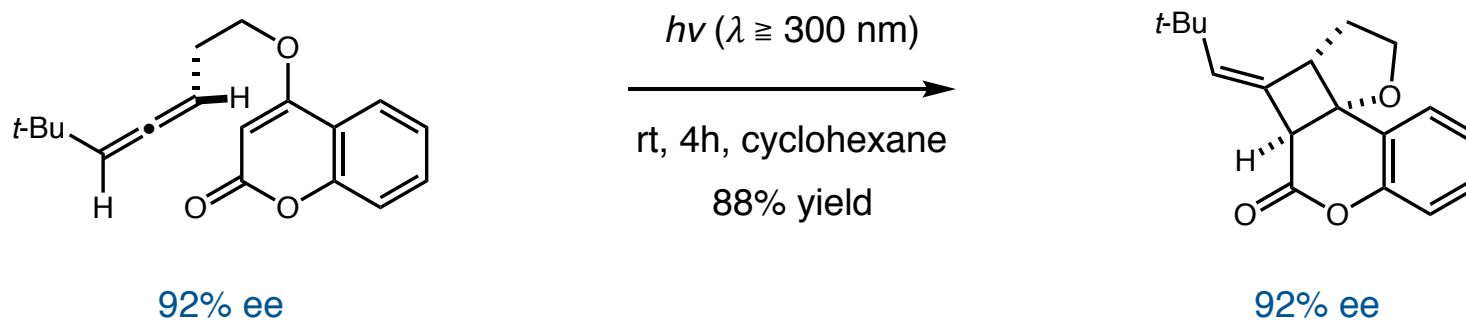
- [2 + 2] photocycloaddition enables the the total synthesis of (-)-littoralisone



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

[2 + 2] cycloadditions using allenes

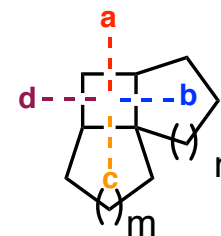
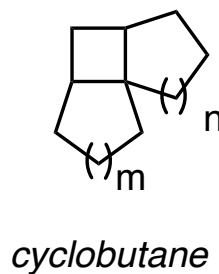
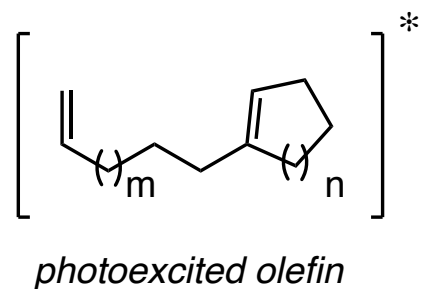
- Optically active allenes can be employed with retention of stereochemistry



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

[2 + 2] photocycloaddition, followed by ring-opening

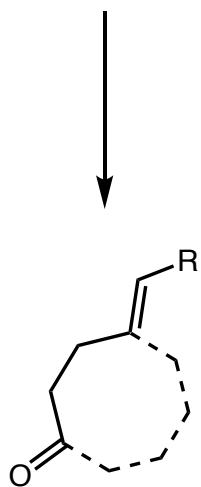
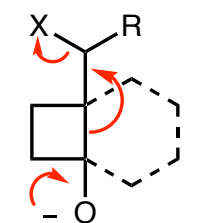
- Exploiting the inherent ring strain found in cyclobutanes to access medium-sized rings



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

[2 + 2] photocycloaddition, followed by ring-opening

■ Three common strategies for cyclobutane ring opening

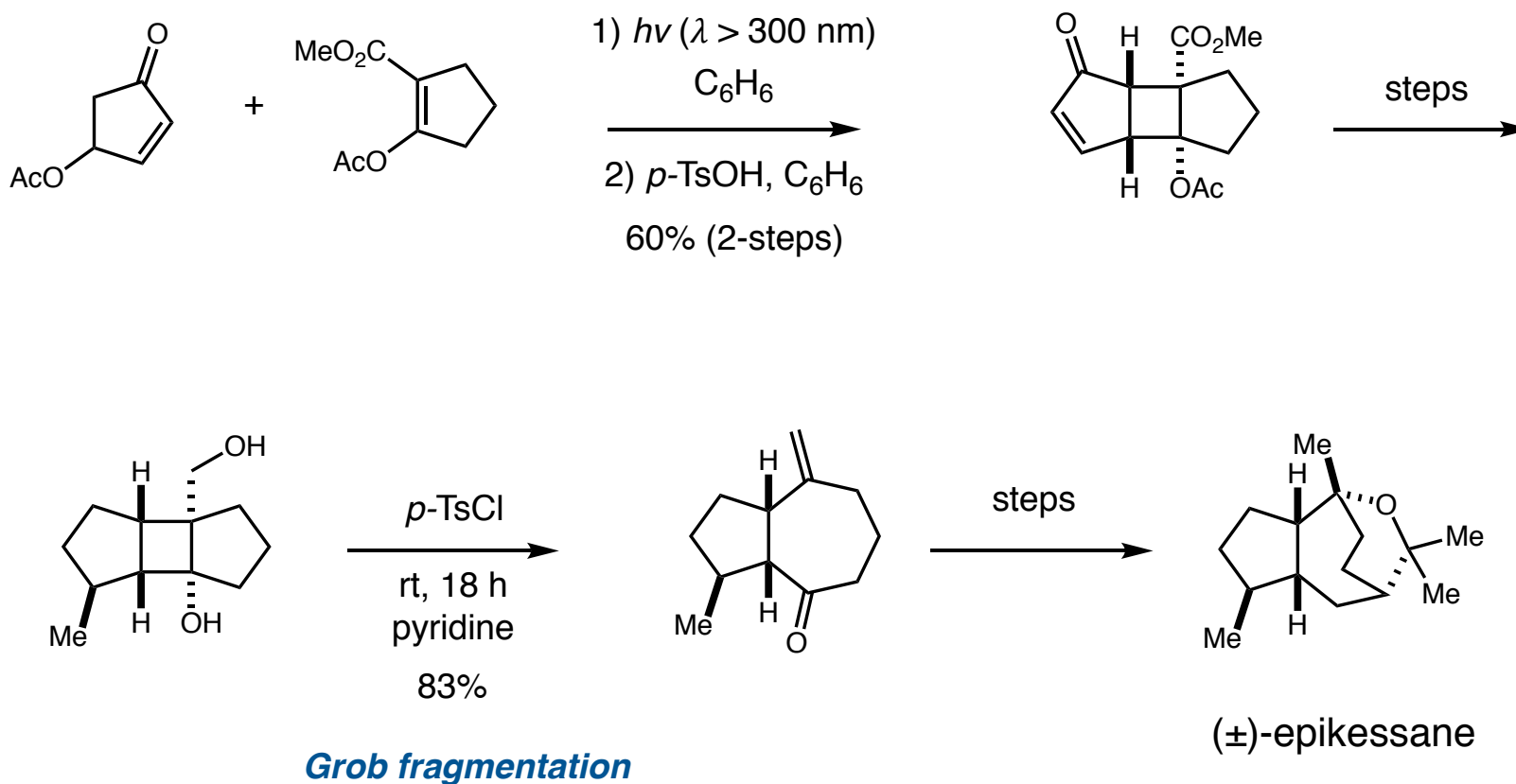


Grob fragmentation

Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Synthesis of (\pm)-epikessane

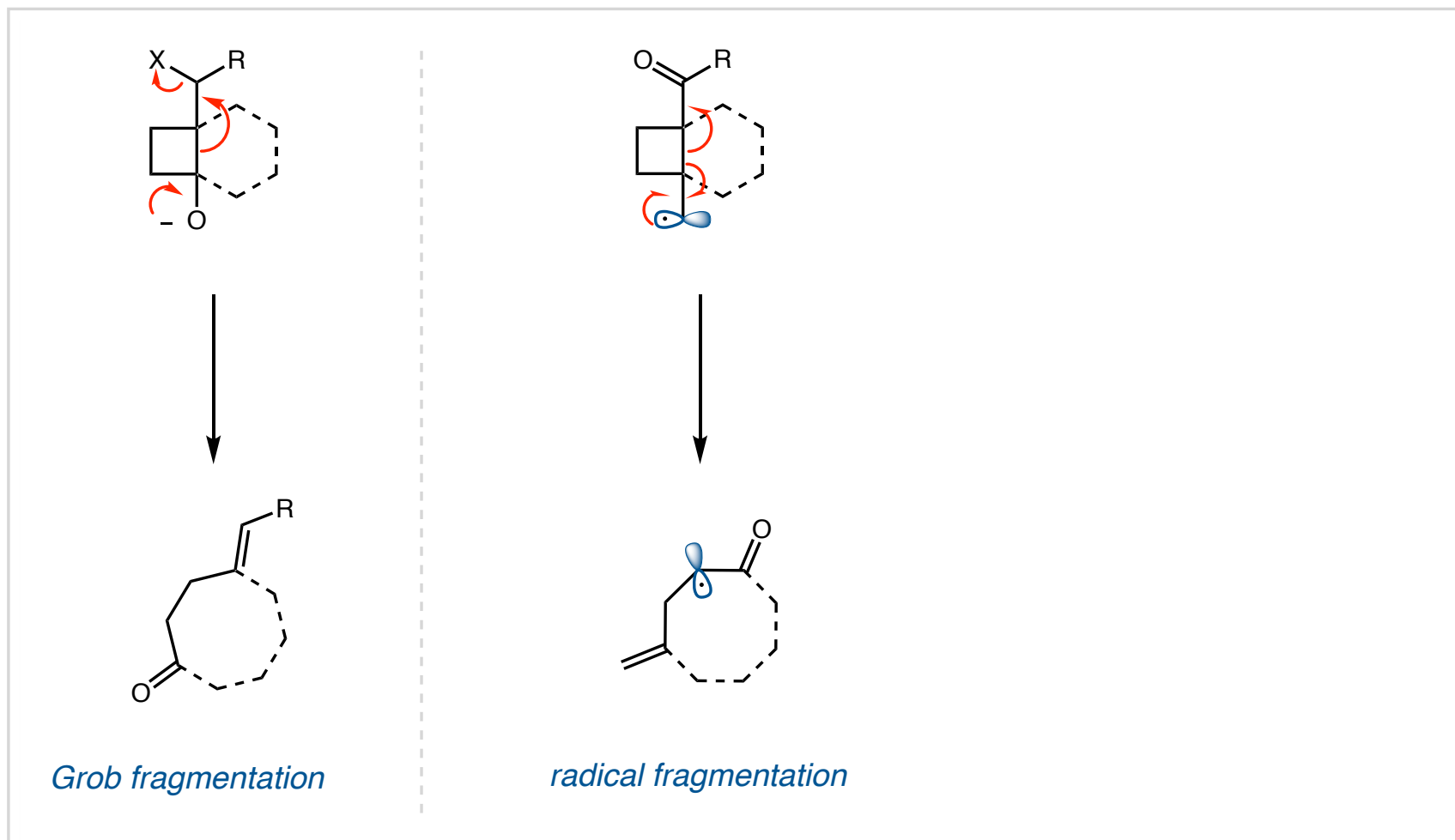
- A [2 + 2] cycloaddition followed by Grob fragmentation enables the synthesis of (\pm)-epikessane



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

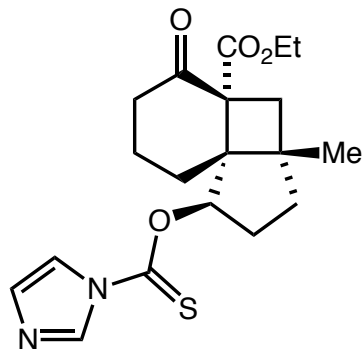
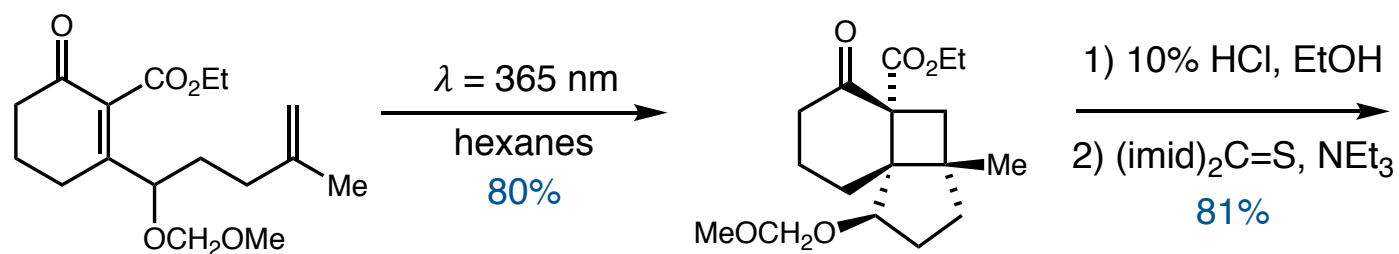
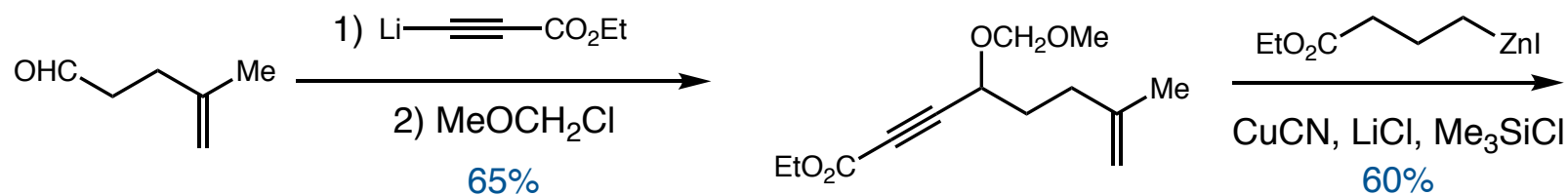
[2 + 2] photocycloaddition, followed by ring-opening

■ Three common strategies for cyclobutane ring opening



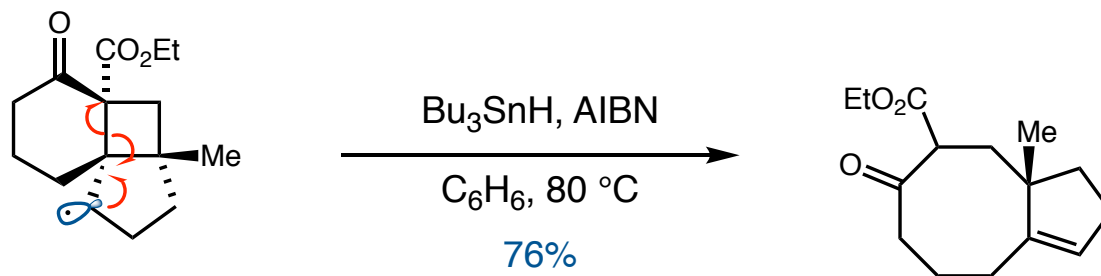
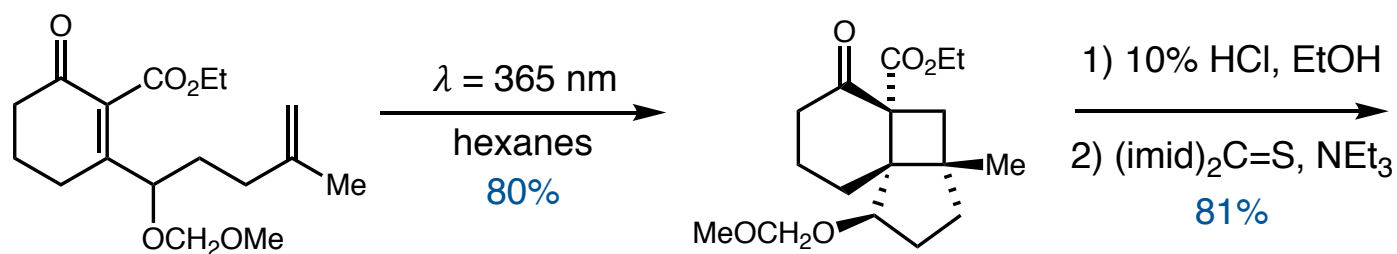
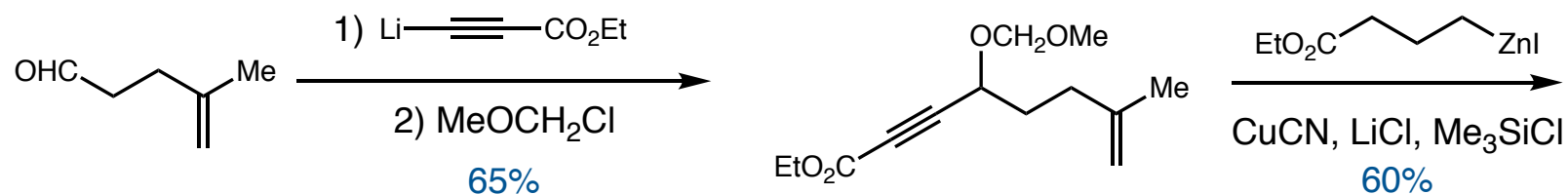
Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

radical fragmentation



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

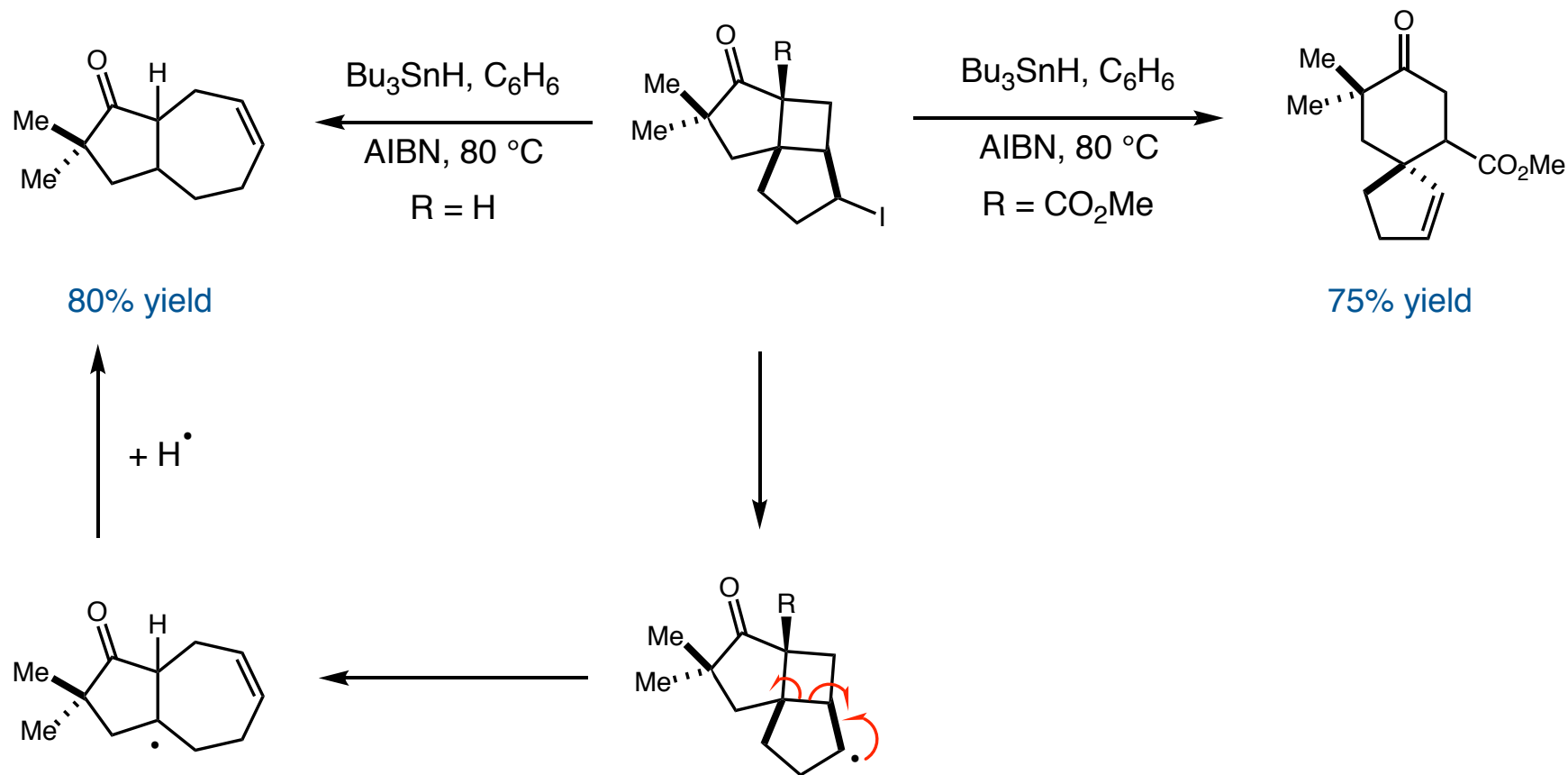
radical fragmentation



radical fragmentation

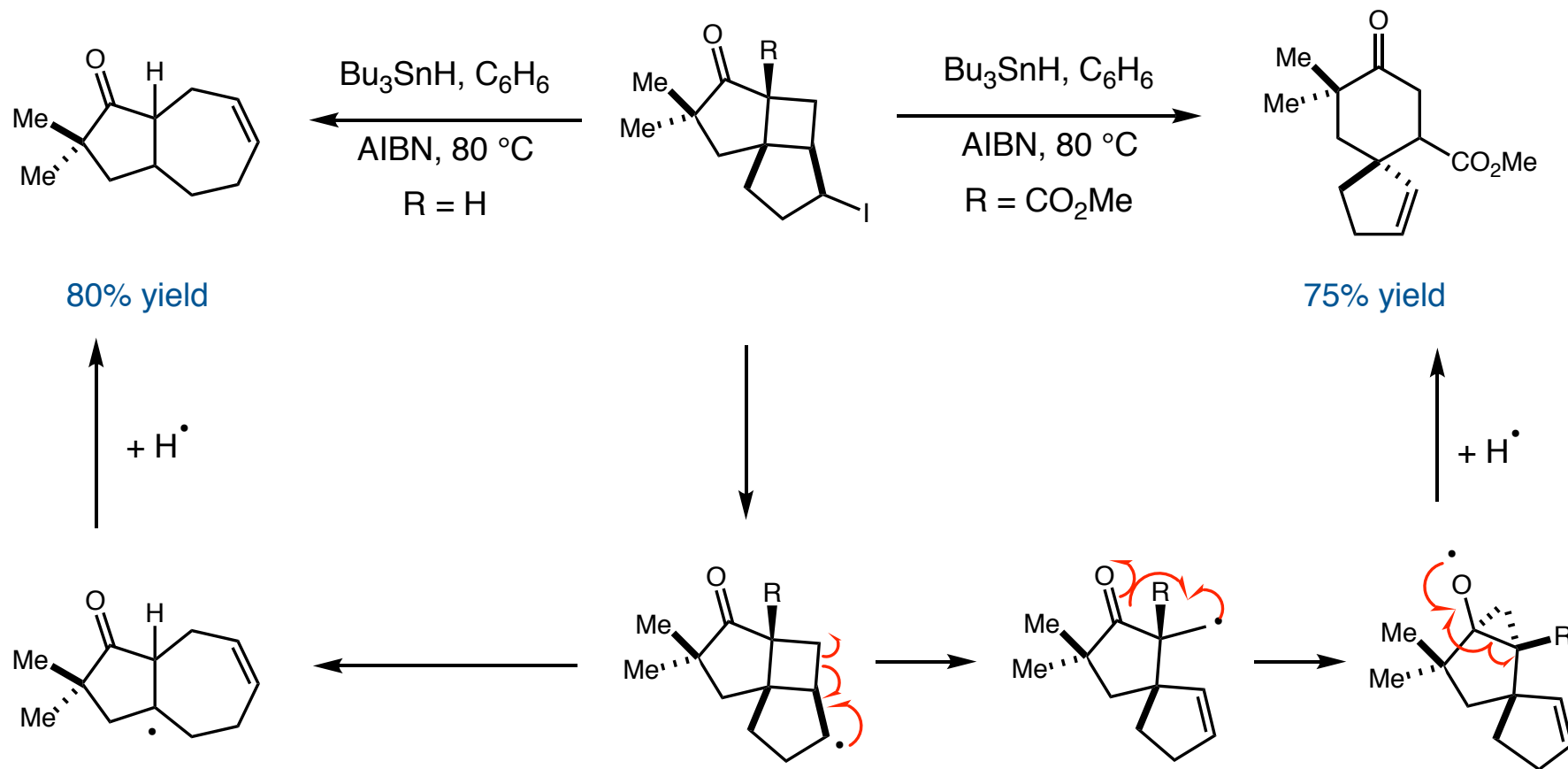
Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

radical fragmentation



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

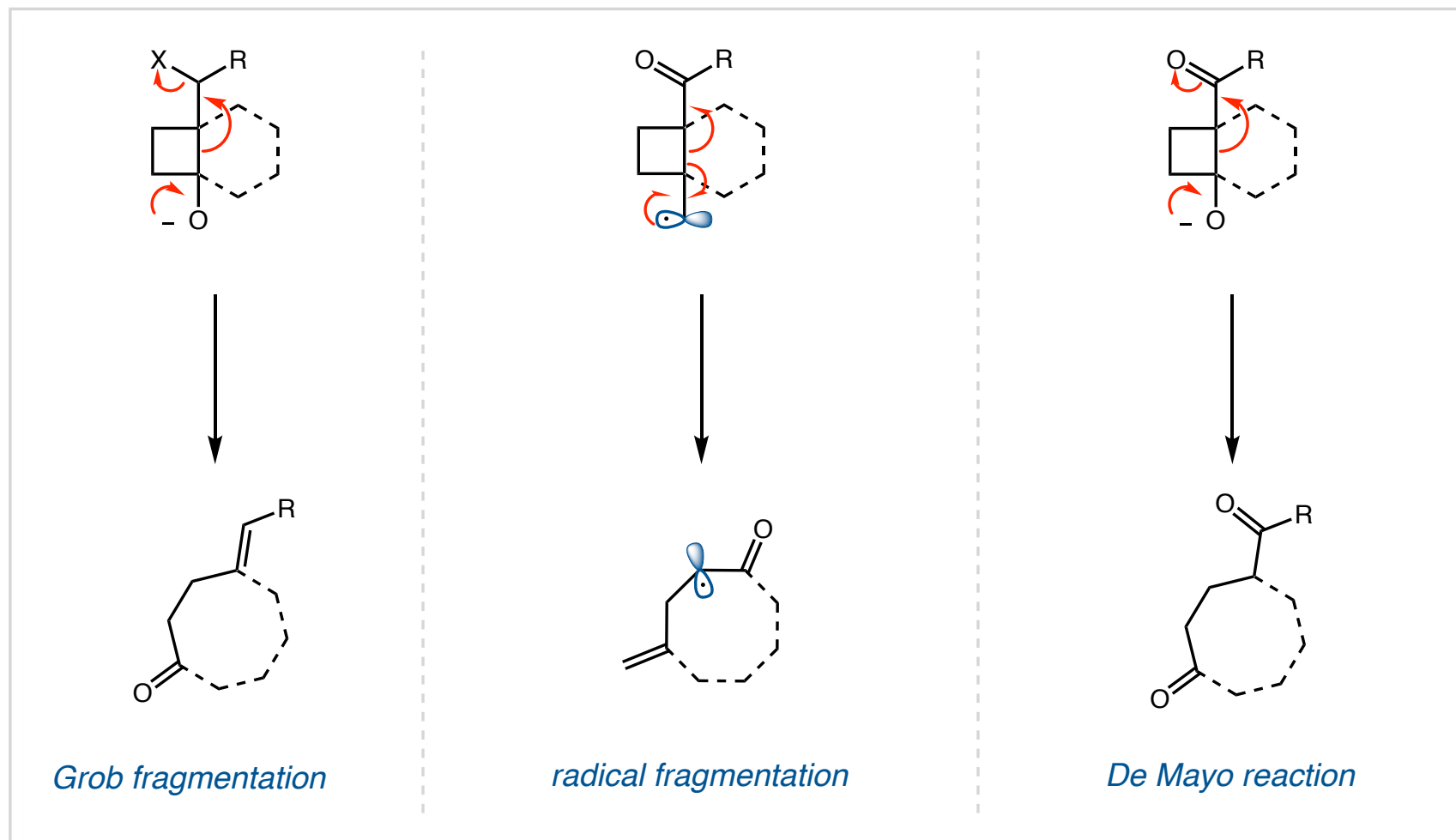
radical fragmentation



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

[2 + 2] photocycloaddition, followed by ring-opening

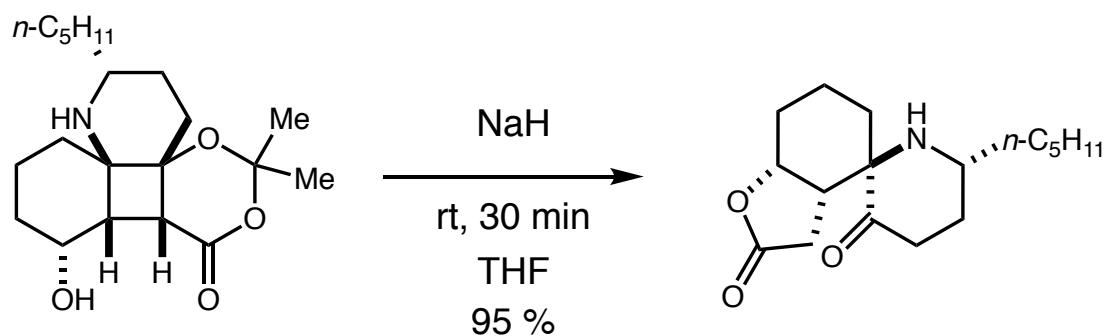
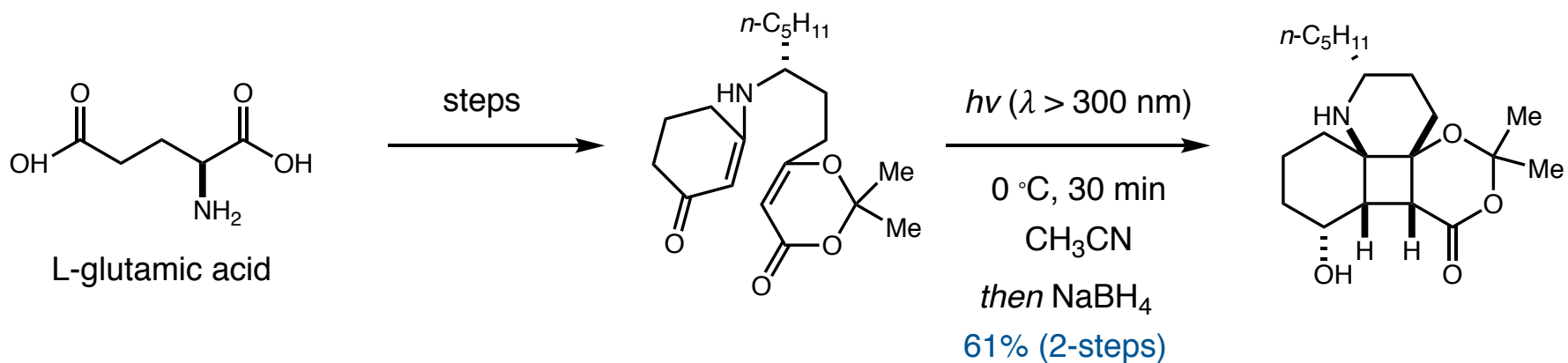
■ Three common strategies for cyclobutane ring opening



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Synthesis of (-)-perhydrohistrionicotoxin

- De Mayo fragmentation enables the synthesis of (-)-perhydrohistrionicotoxin

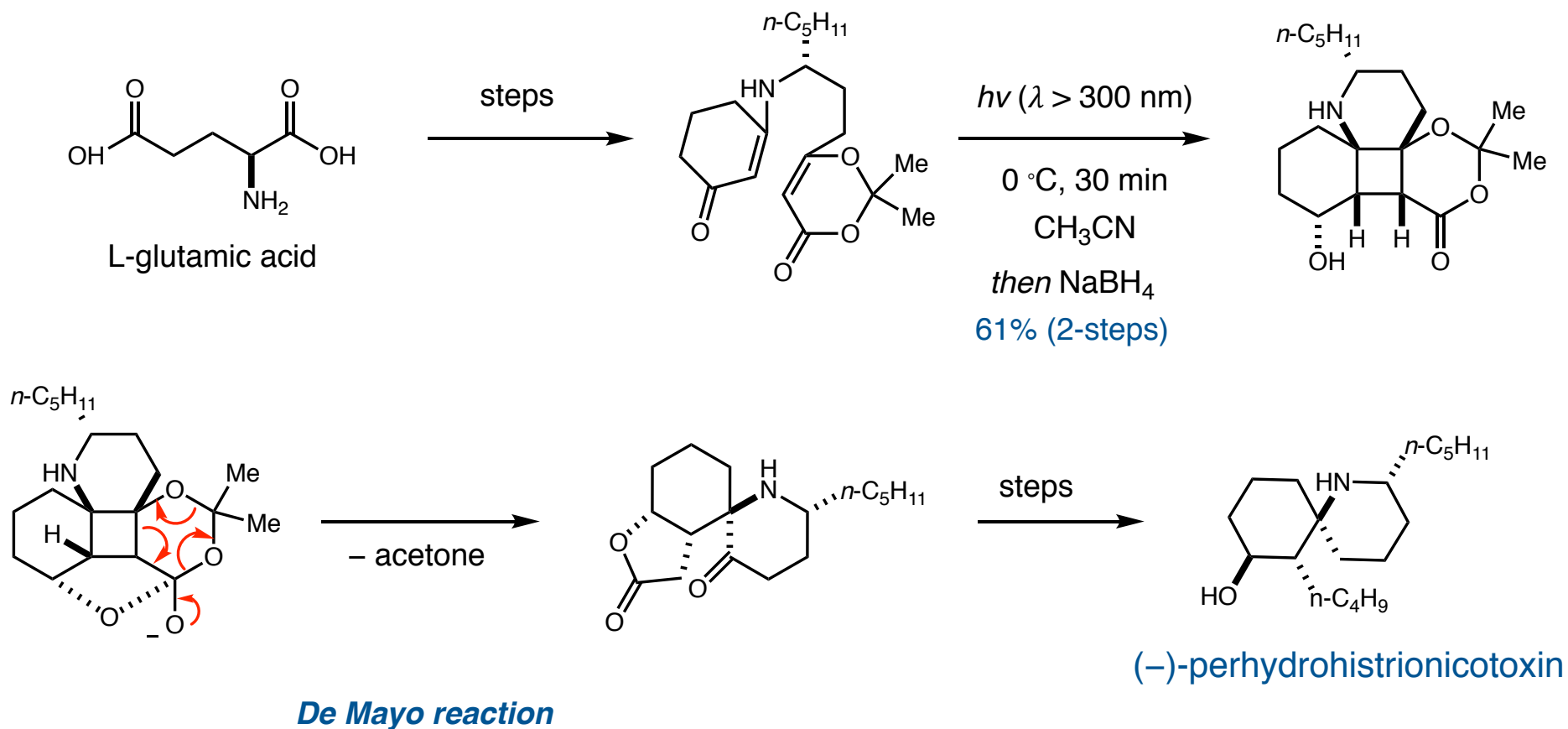


De Mayo reaction

Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Synthesis of (-)-perhydrohistrionicotoxin

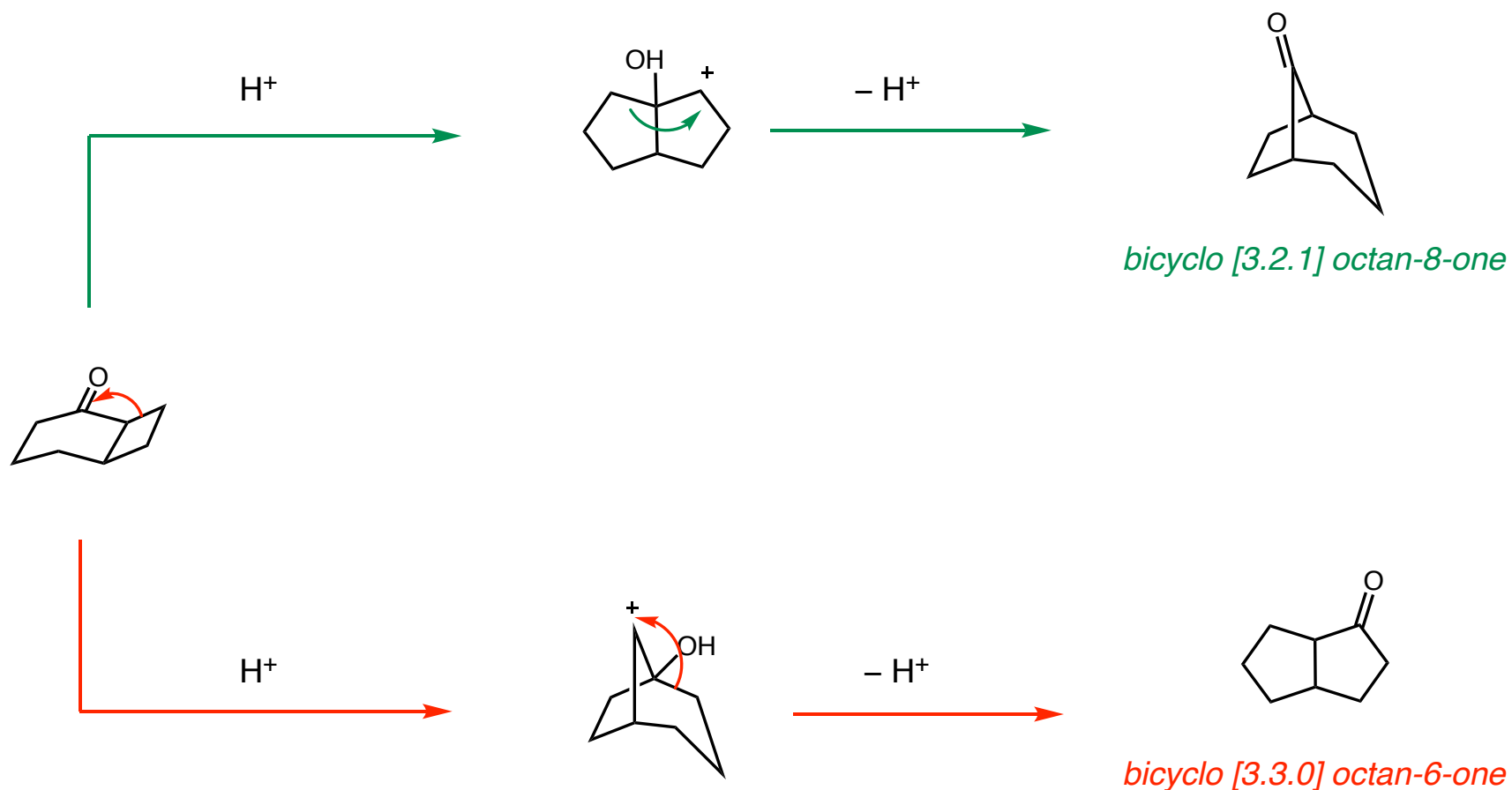
- De Mayo fragmentation enables the synthesis of (-)-perhydrohistrionicotoxin



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Cargill rearrangement

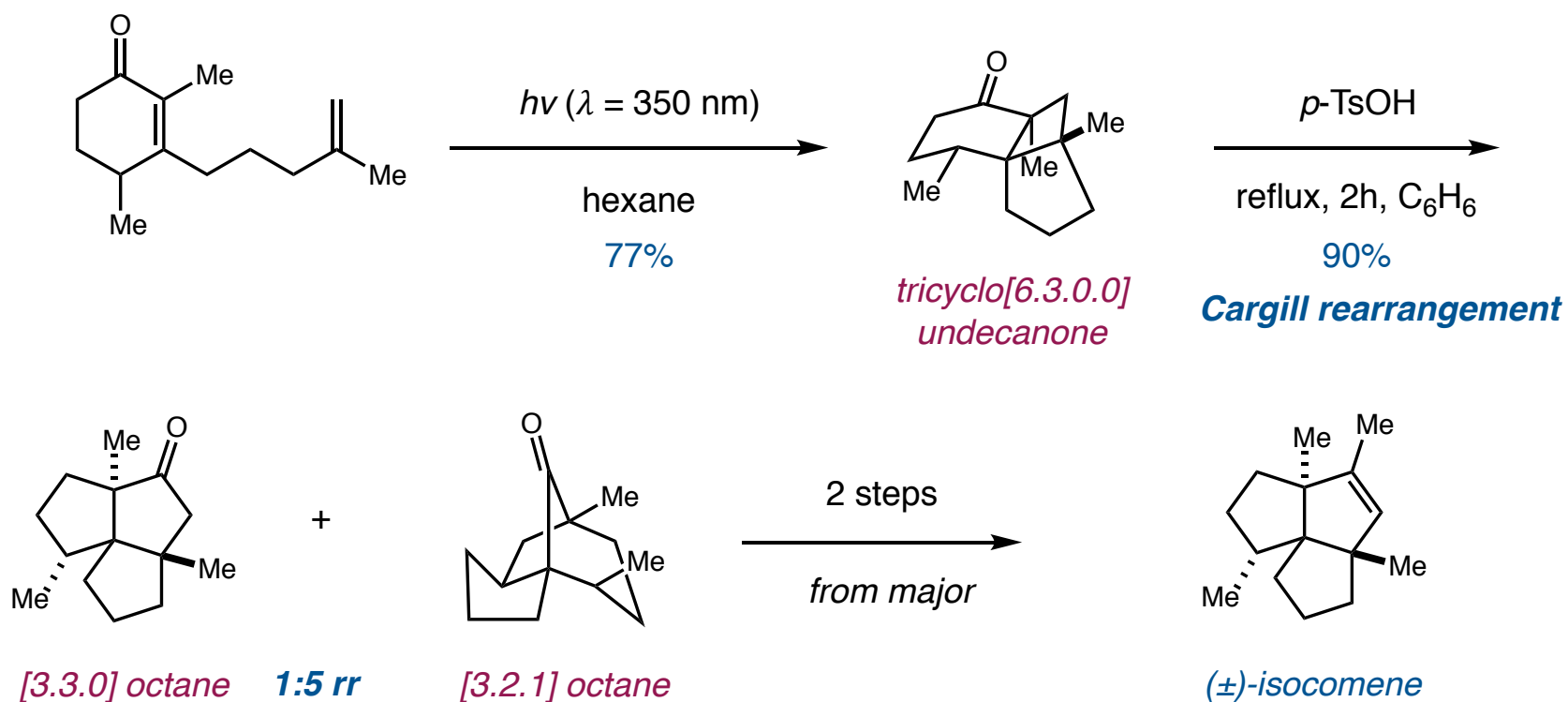
- Ring expansion of cyclobutanes via the Cargill rearrangement



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Cargill rearrangement

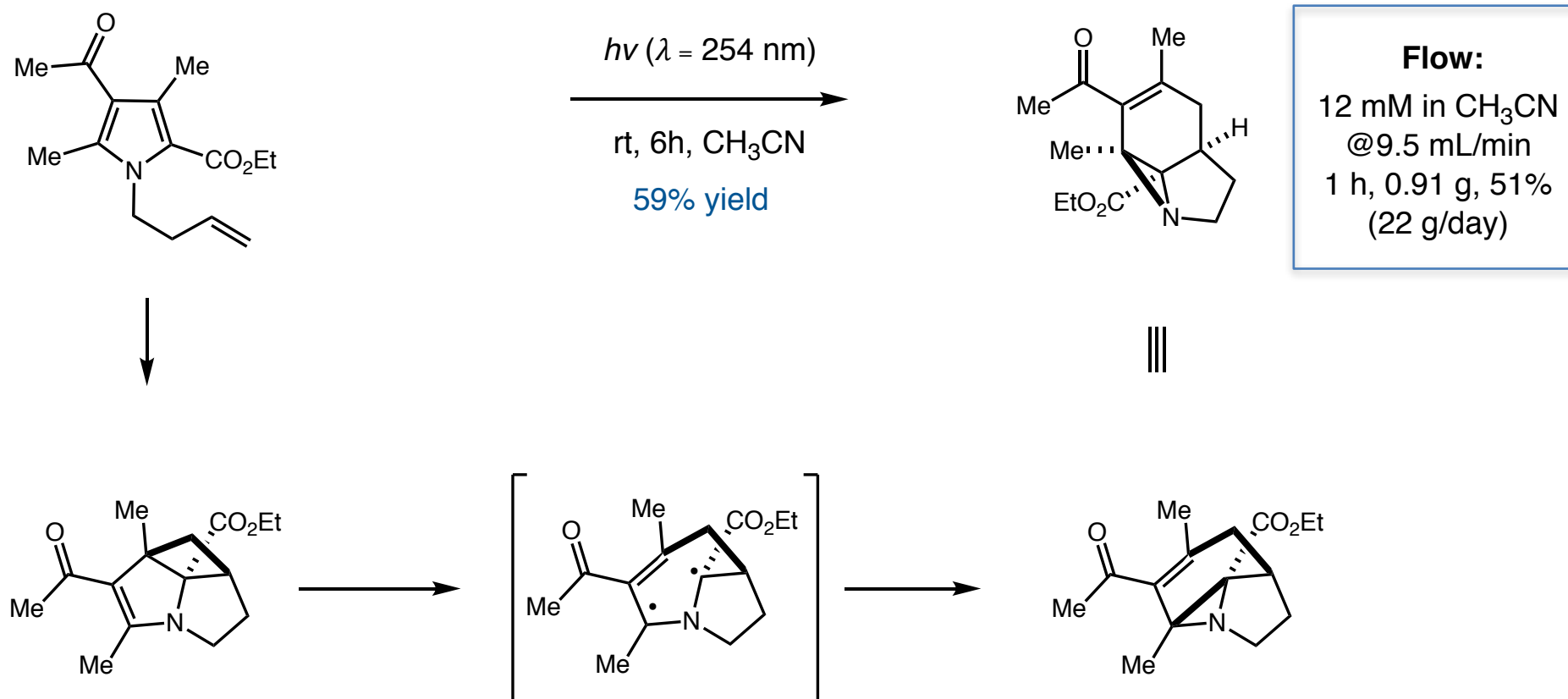
- Pirrung's synthesis of (±)-isocomene using the Cargill rearrangement



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

tricyclic aziridines from pyrroles

- [2 + 2] photocycloaddition/rearrangement of pyrroles to form aziridines



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Outline

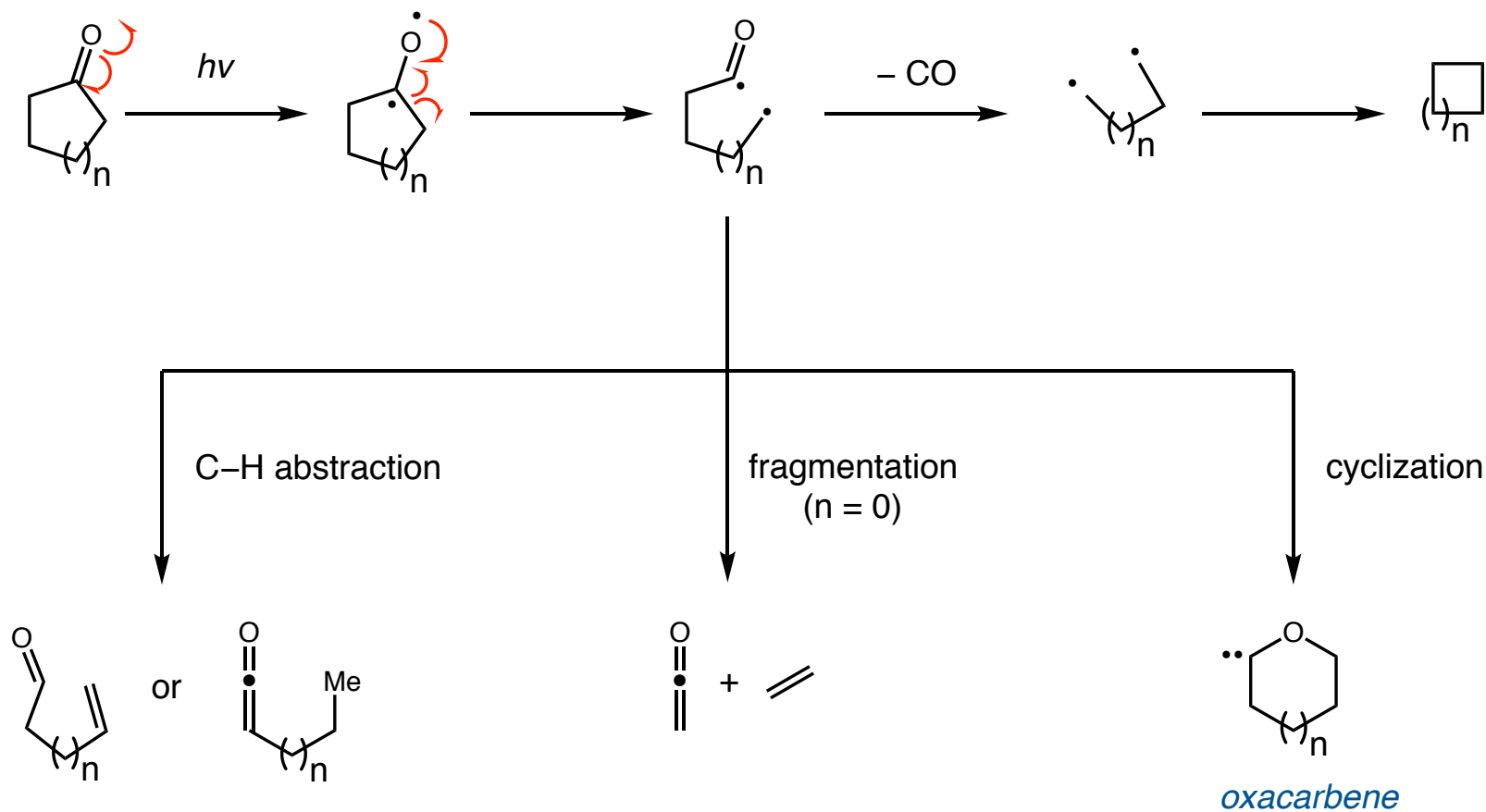
■ General outline

- 1) *Why are photochemical reactions interesting?*
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- 3) Norrish type I and II applications to complex architectures

Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Norrish type I reaction

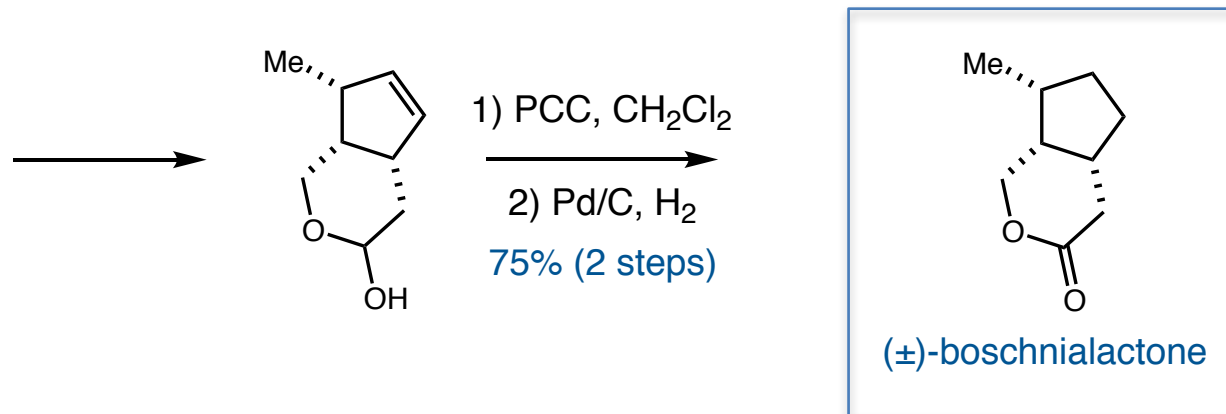
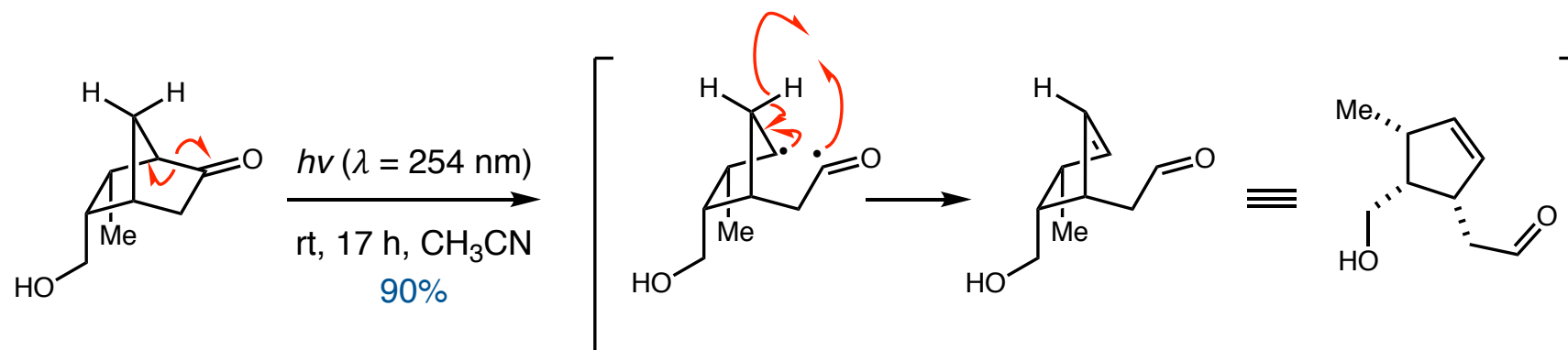
- Possible products generated by Norrish type I cleavage



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Norrish type I reaction

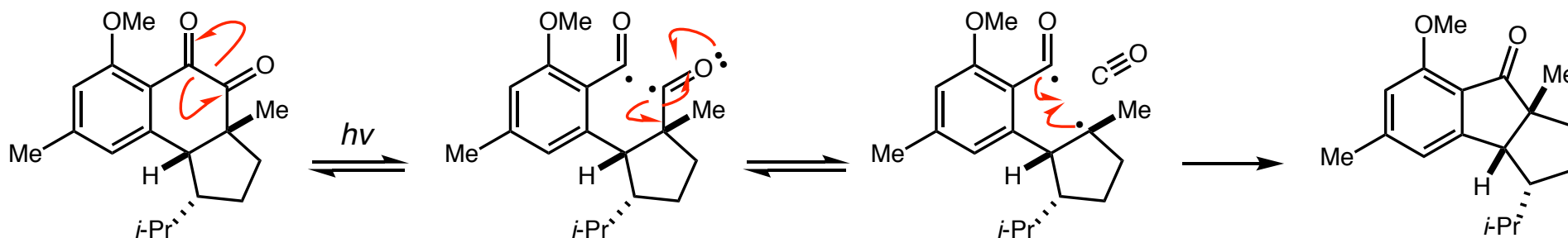
- Norrish type I cleavage followed by HAT for the synthesis of (±)-boschnialactone



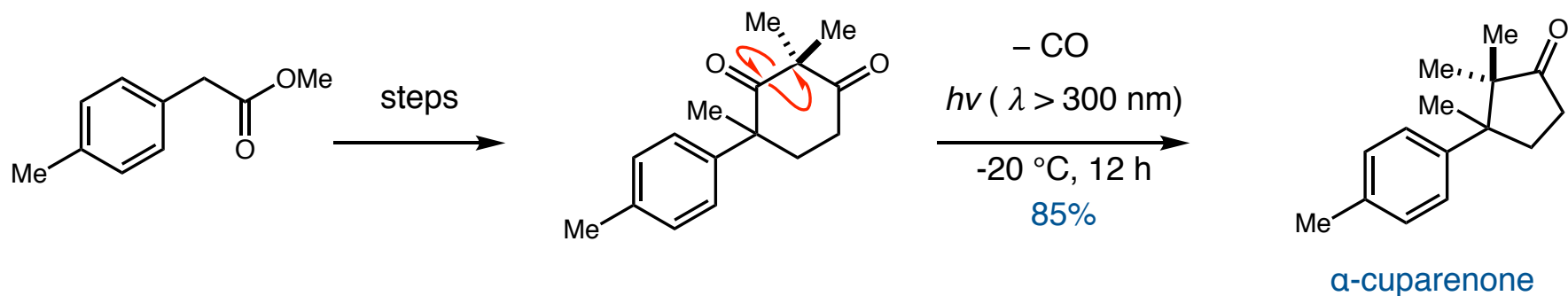
Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Norrish type I reaction

- Norrish type I excision of carbon monoxide observed in the synthesis of the hamigerans



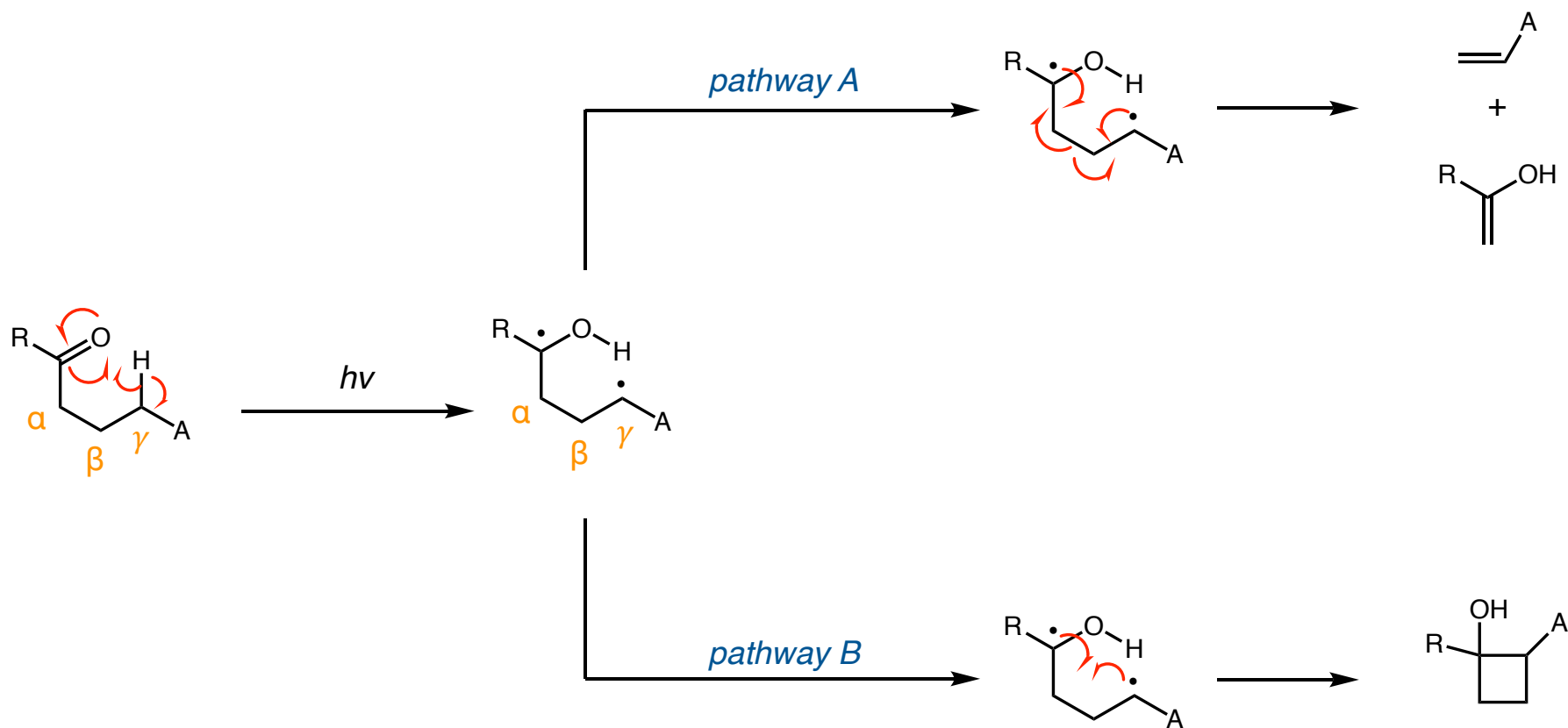
- Norrish type I excision of carbon monoxide for the synthesis of α -cuparenone



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Norrish type II reaction

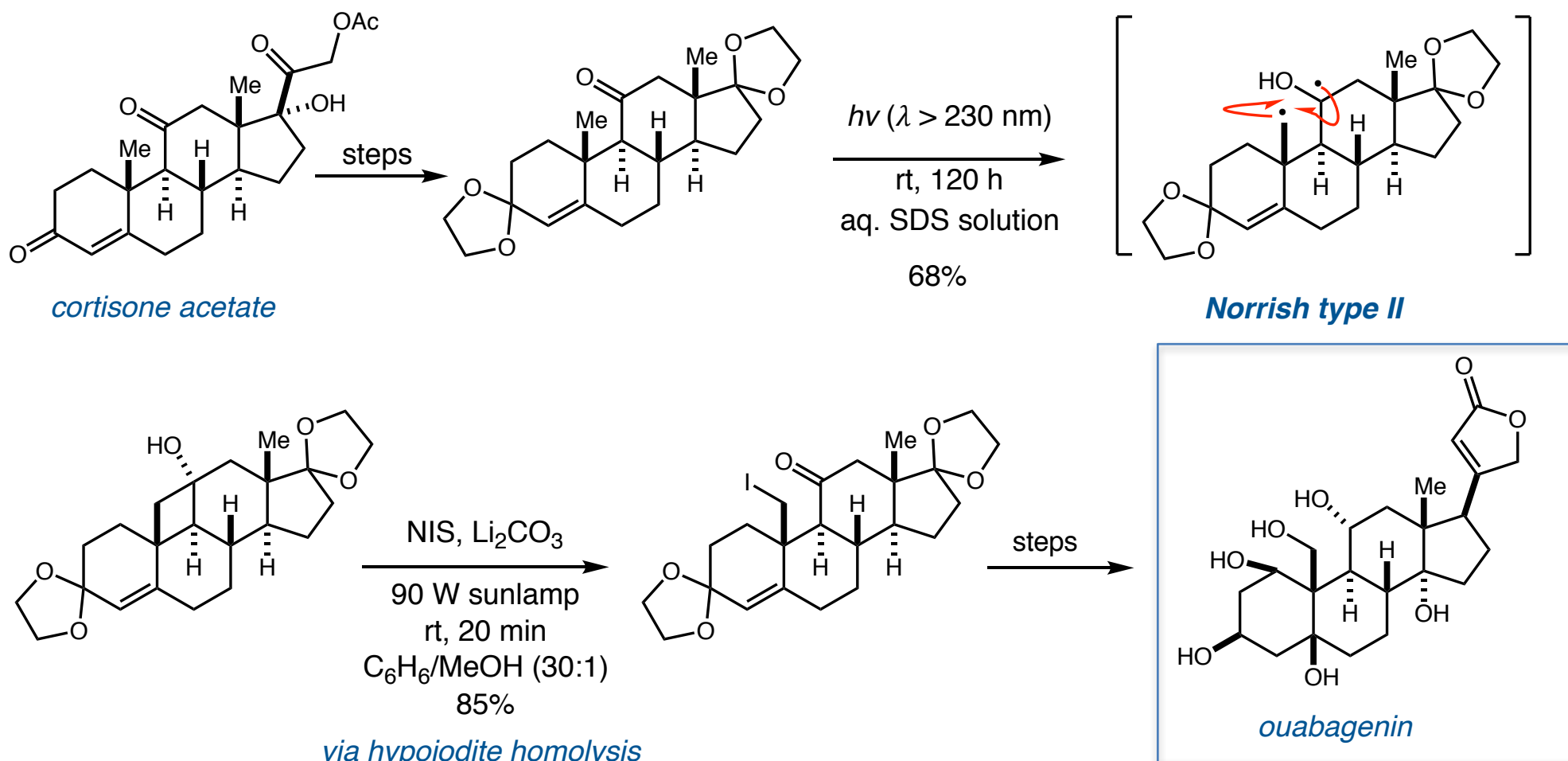
- Possible products generated by Norrish type II cleavage



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Synthesis of ouabagenin

■ Norrish type II cyclization in a semisynthesis of ouabagenin



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Outline

■ General outline

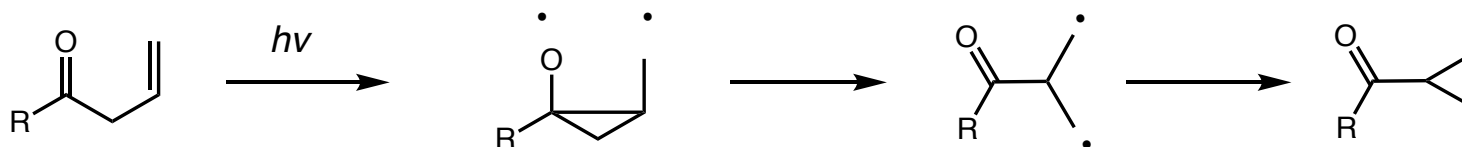
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Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

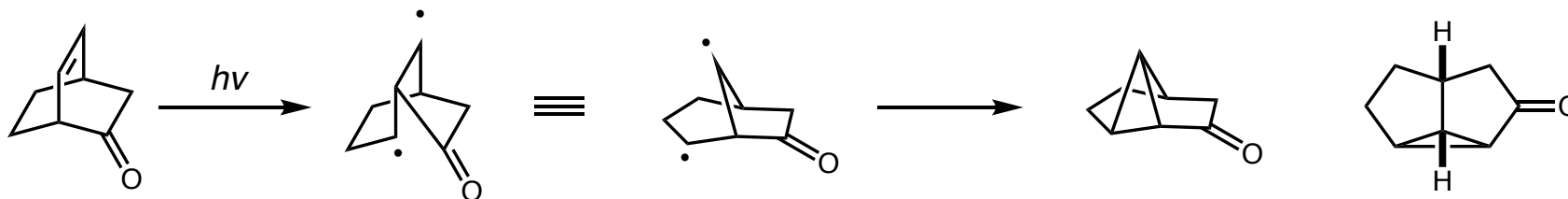
Oxa-di- π -methane rearrangement

■ General reactivity of the oxa-di- π -methane rearrangement

acyclic substrates



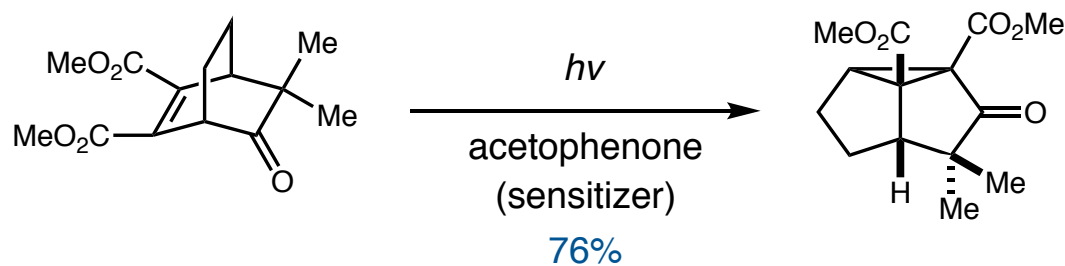
cyclic substrates



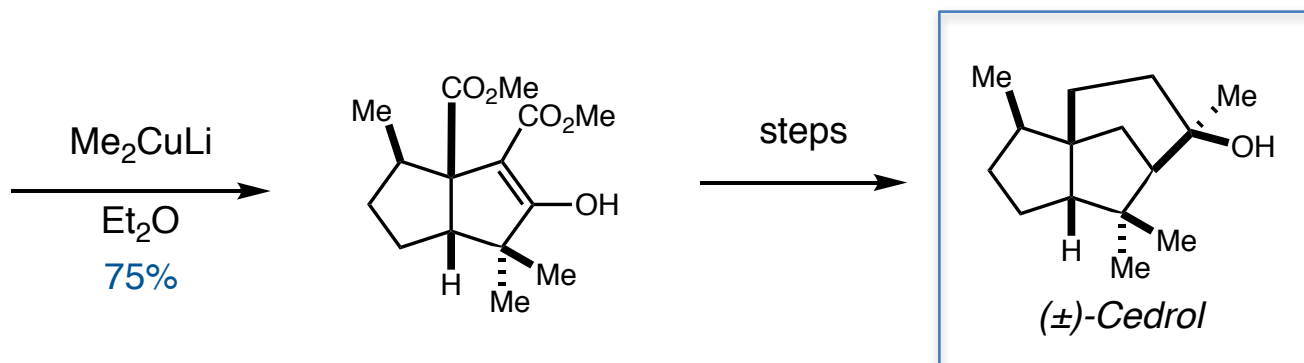
Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Oxa-di- π -methane rearrangement

- Use of the Oxa-di- π -methane rearrangement in the formal total synthesis of (\pm)-Cedrol



Oxa-di- π -methane rearrangement



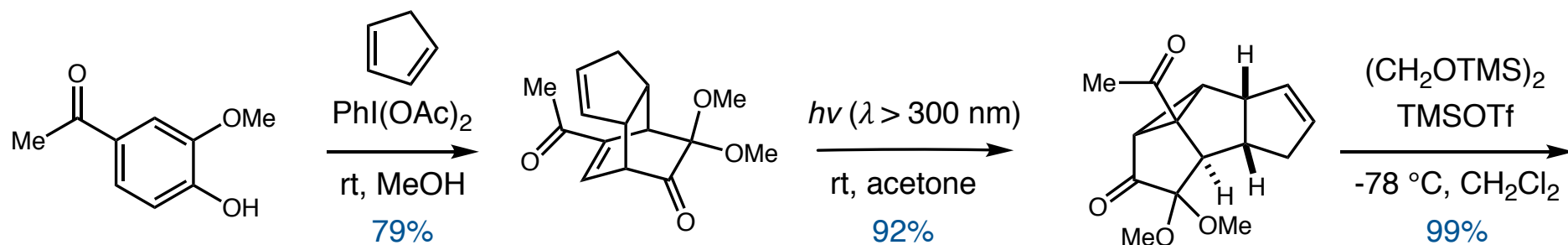
Stork, G.; Clarke, F. H., Jr. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1955**, *77*, 1072.

Zimmerman, H. E.; Armesto, D. *Chem. Rev.* **1996**, *96*, 3065.

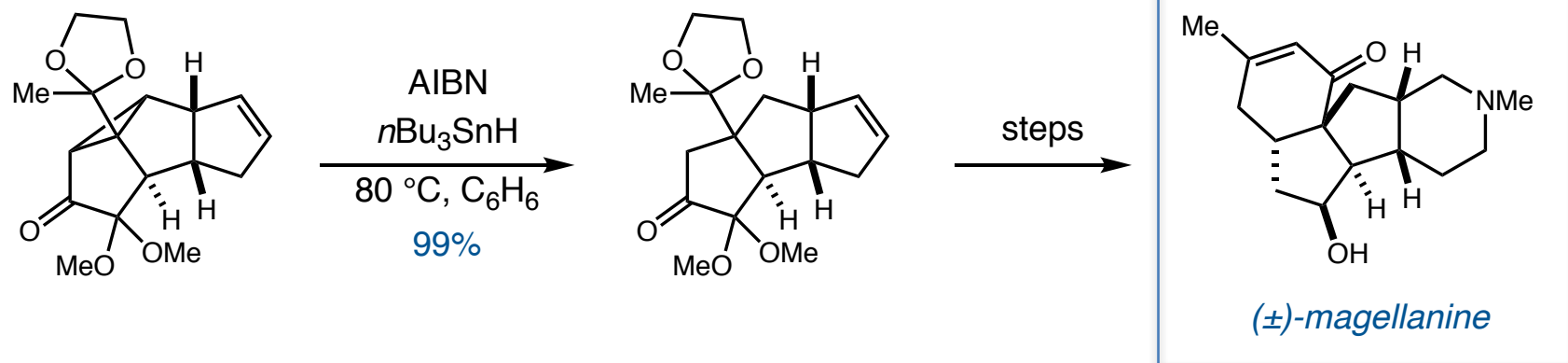
Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Oxa-di- π -methane rearrangement

- Use of the Oxa-di- π -methane rearrangement in the total synthesis of (\pm)-magellanine



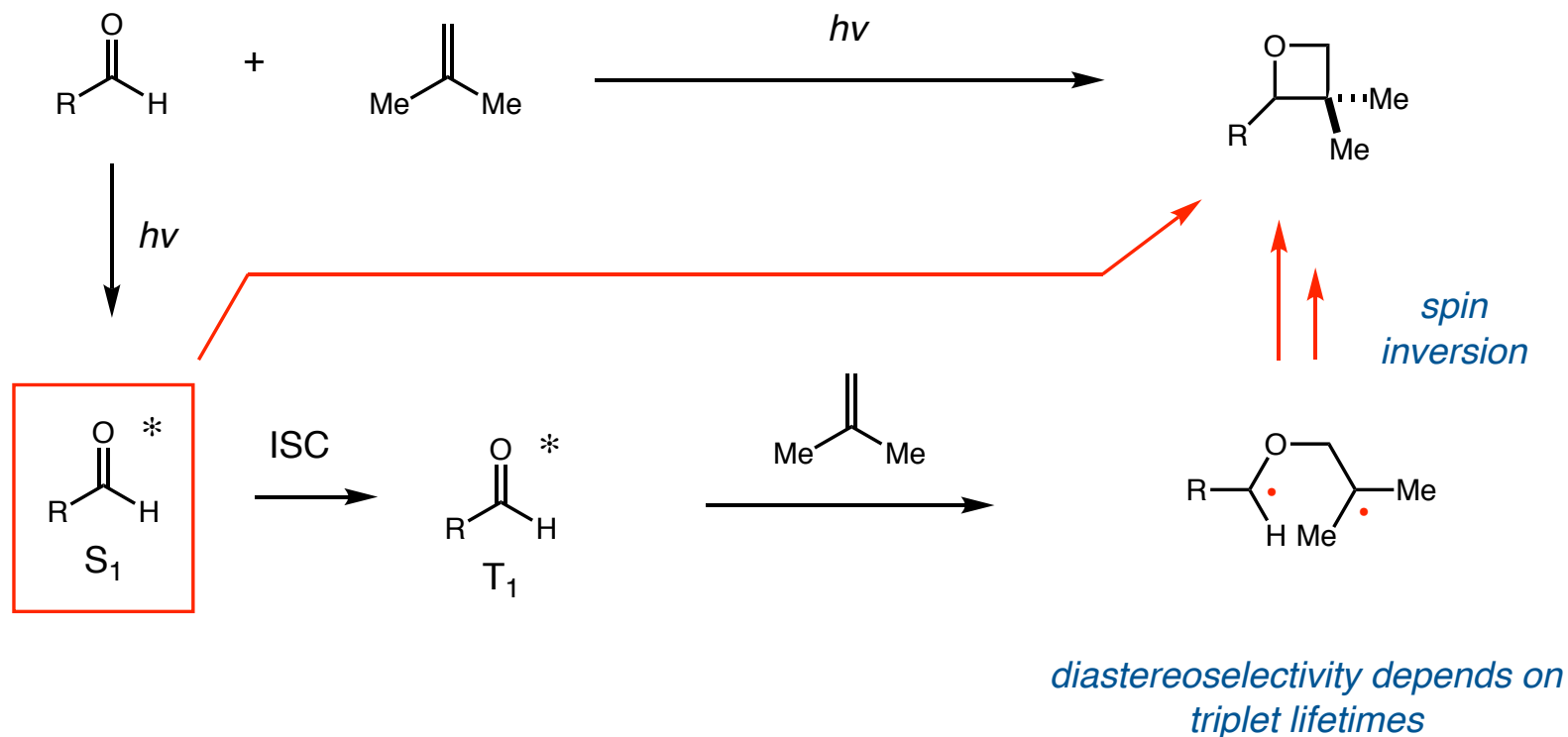
Oxa-di- π -methane rearrangement



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Paternò-Büchi reaction

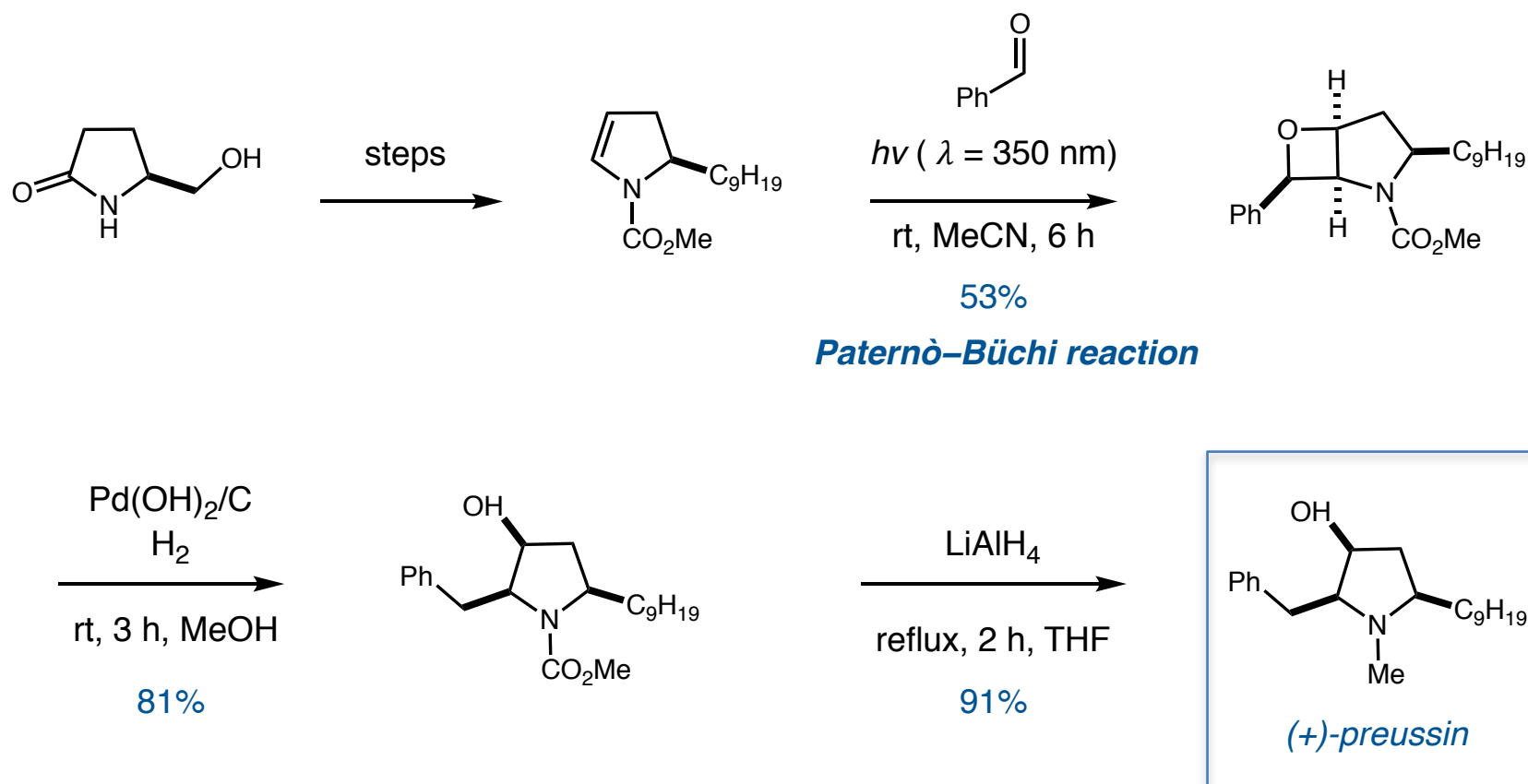
- [2 + 2] photocycloaddition of carbonyl compounds with alkenes– the *Paternò-Büchi reaction*



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Paternò-Büchi reaction

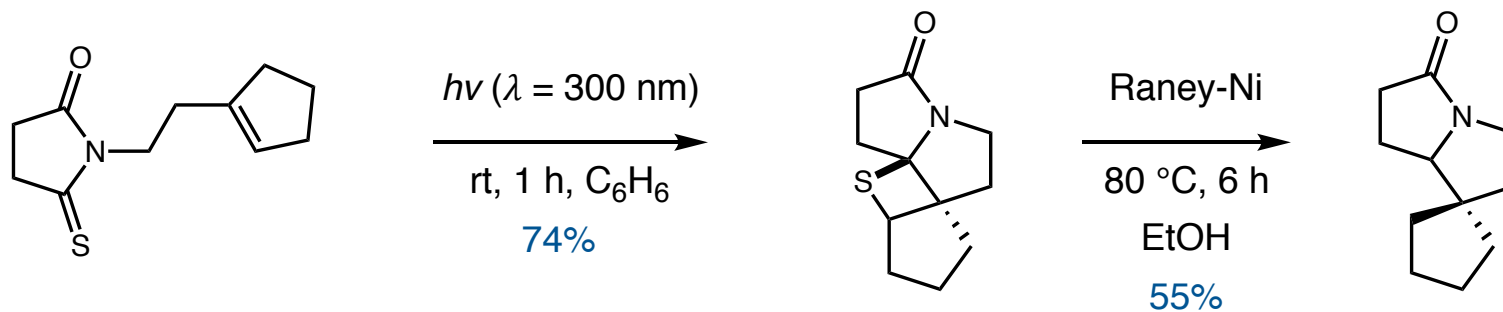
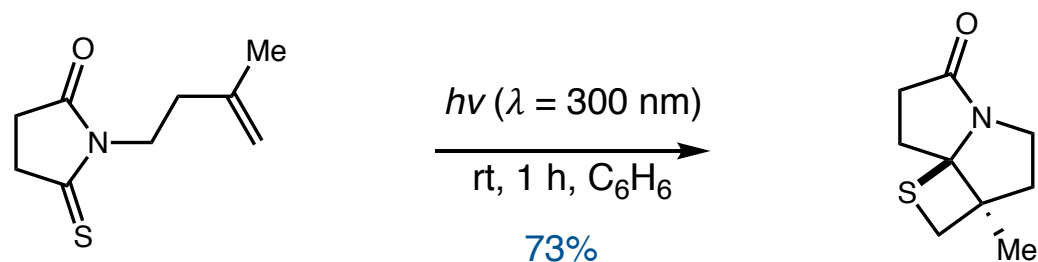
- Total synthesis of the pyrrolindinol alkaloid (+)-preussin



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Paternò-Büchi reaction

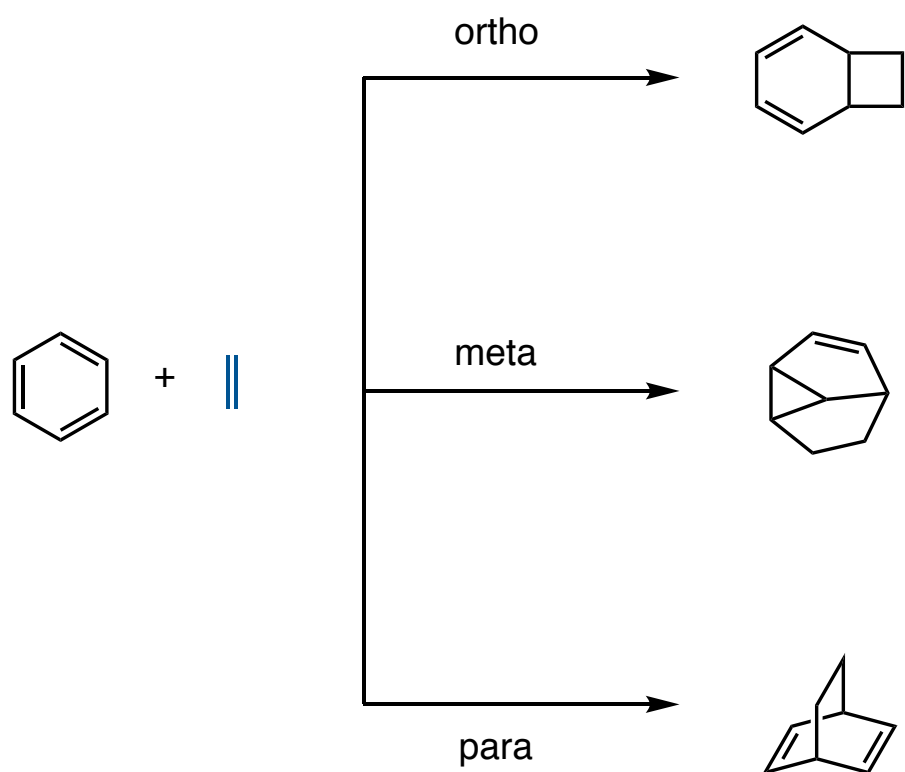
■ Intramolecular Paternò-Büchi reaction of thiocarbonyl compounds



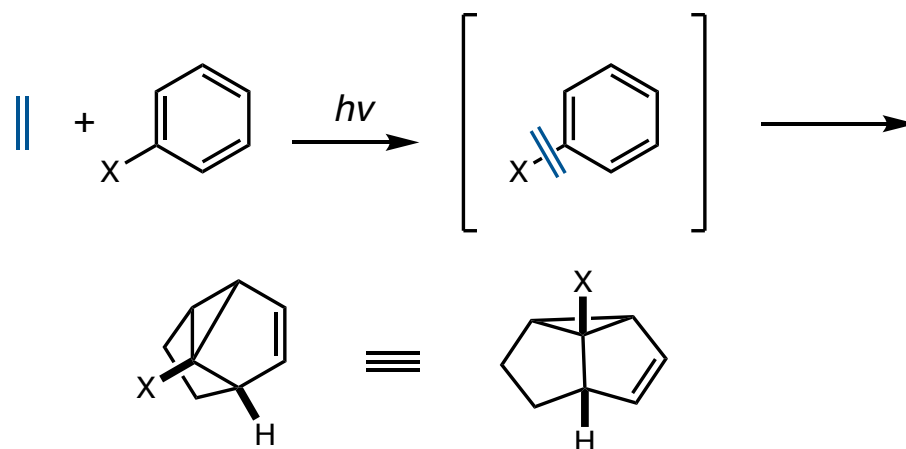
Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

meta-photocycloaddition

- Three modes of photocycloaddition of alkenes to benzene rings



meta-photocycloaddition pathway

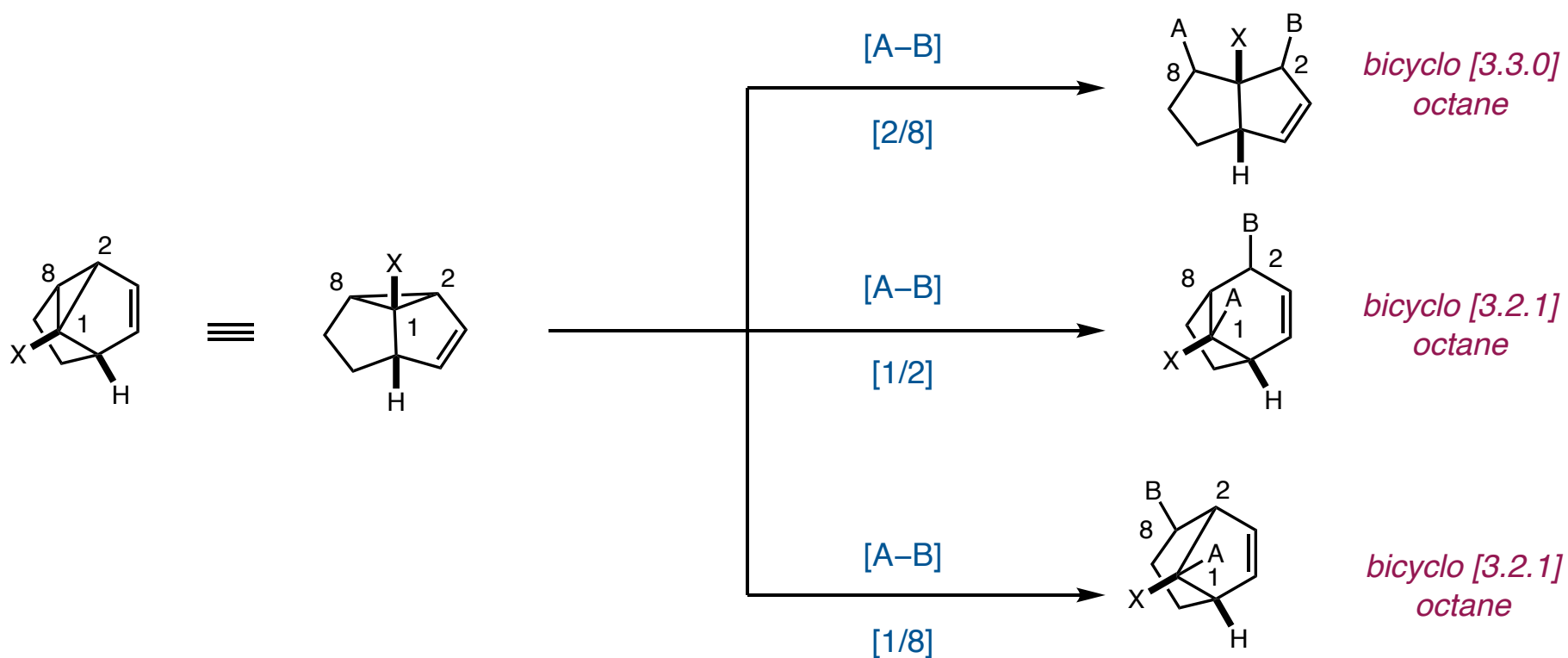


- first reported in 1966 by Wilzbach and Kaplen
- meta-photocycloadditions are most common
- formation of three σ -bonds and up to six stereocenters in one step
- tricyclic product can fragment in several ways

Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

meta-photocycloaddition

- Fragmentation of the meta-photocycloaddition adduct to form complex architectures

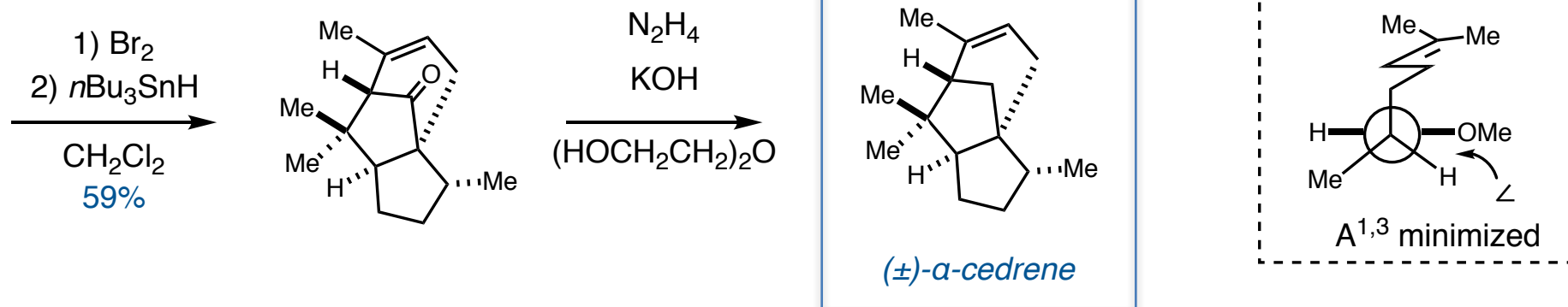
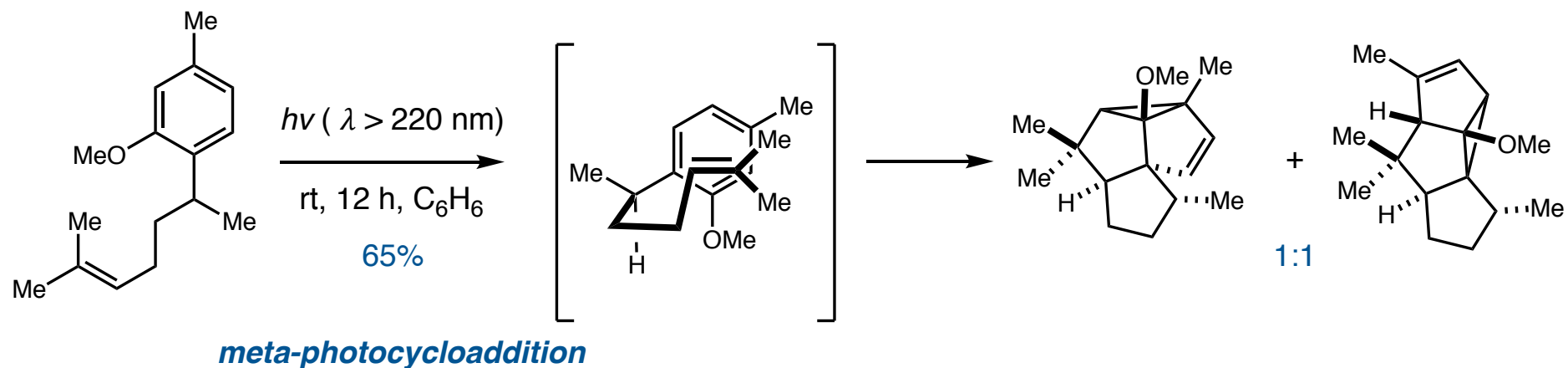


Powerful method for generating molecular complexity in one step!

Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

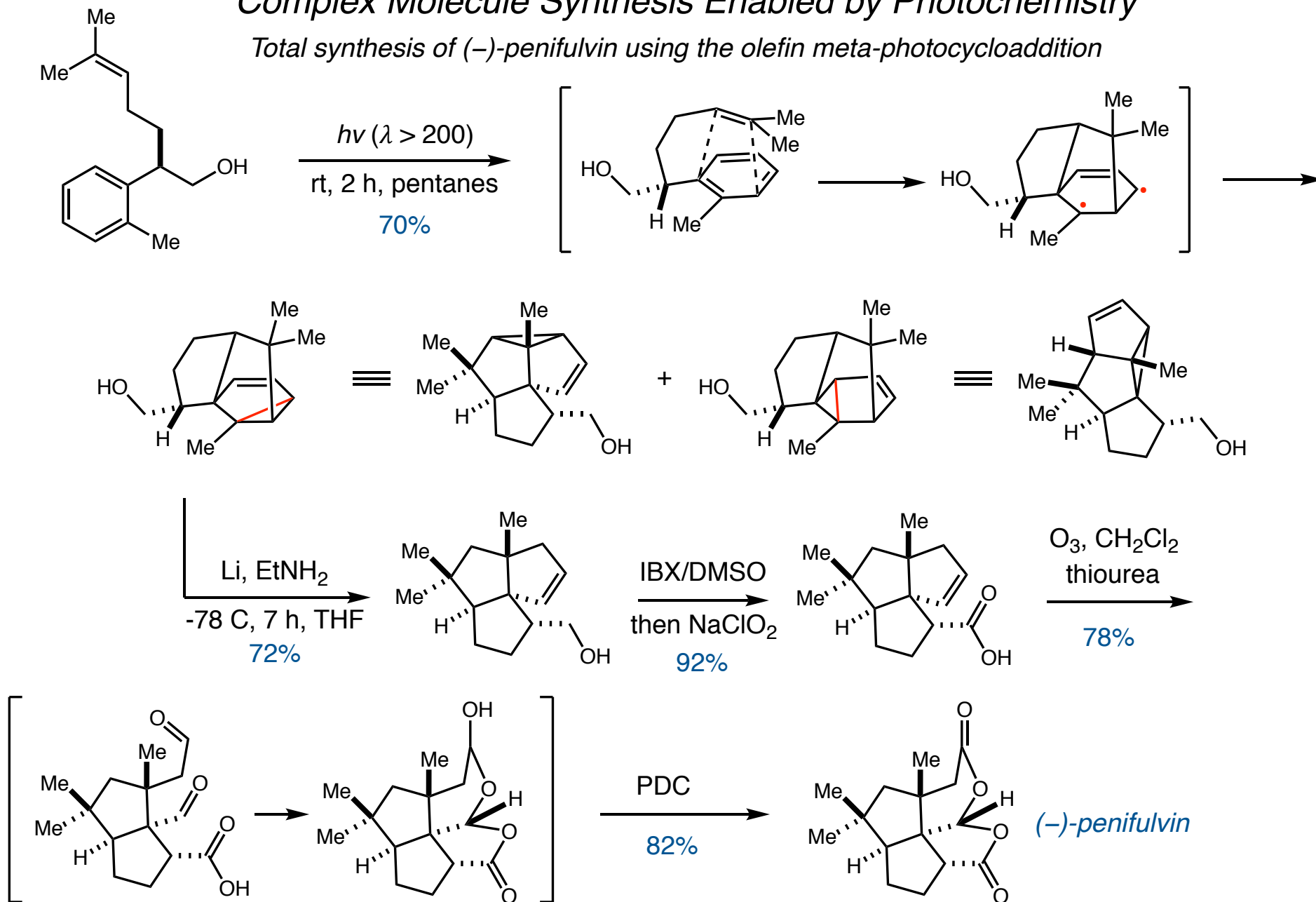
meta-photocycloaddition

■ Wender's total synthesis of (±)- α -cedrene



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Total synthesis of (-)-penifulvin using the olefin meta-photocycloaddition



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Outline

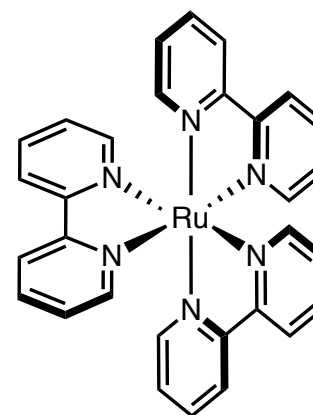
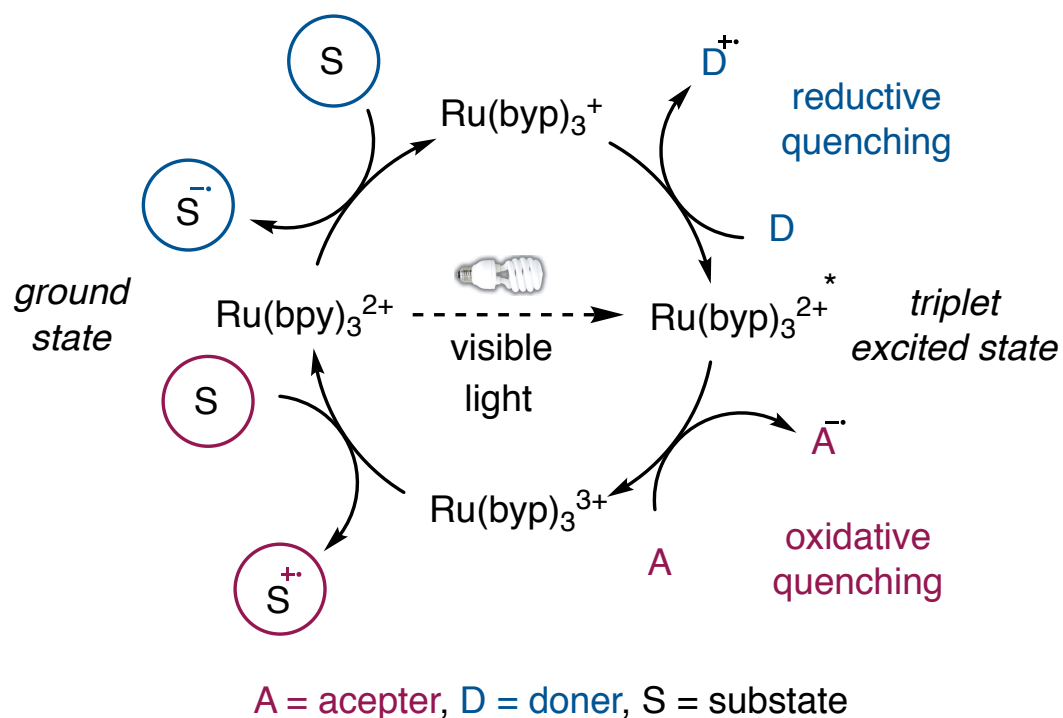
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- 4) Oxa-di- π -methane rearrangement
- 5) *Paternò-Büchi reaction*
- 6) meta-photocycloaddition reaction in total synthesis
- 7) Photoredox applications to complex molecule synthesis

Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Photoredox catalysis

- Use the use of visible light to enable single-electron transfer between photoexcitable catalysts and organic or organometallic molecules



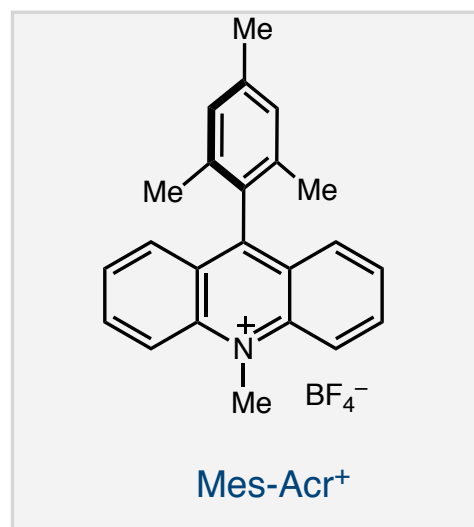
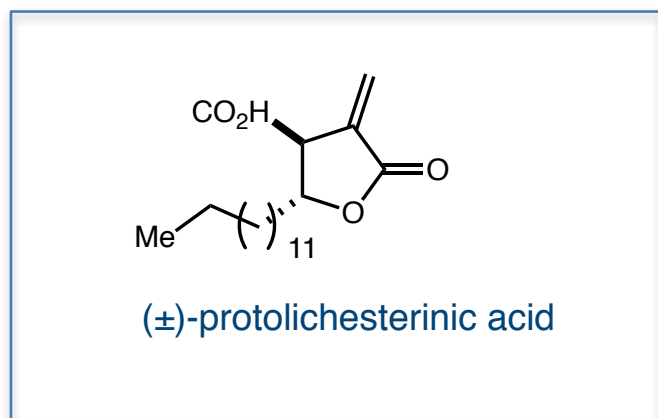
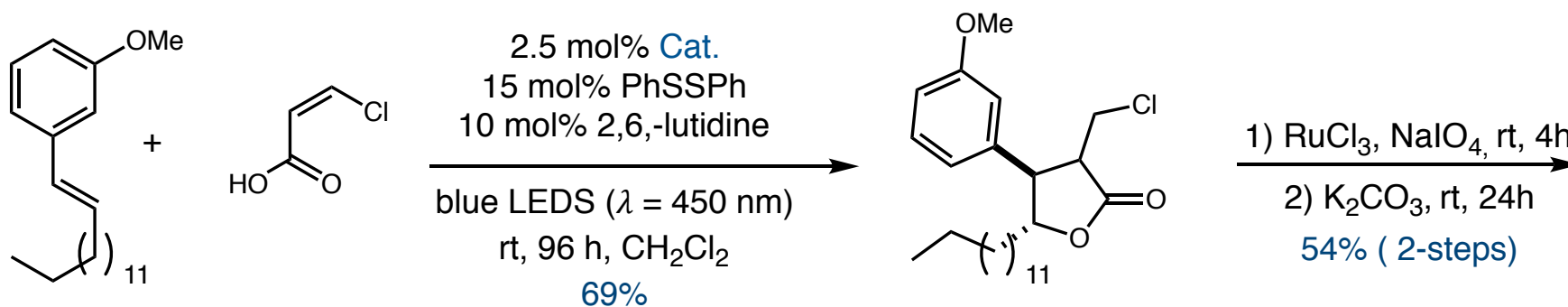
Ru(bpy)₃²⁺

Strong visible light absorption
High quantum yield ($\Phi \approx 1$)
Long-lived excited state ($\tau = 900$ ns)
Easy tuning of physical properties

Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Photoredox catalysis

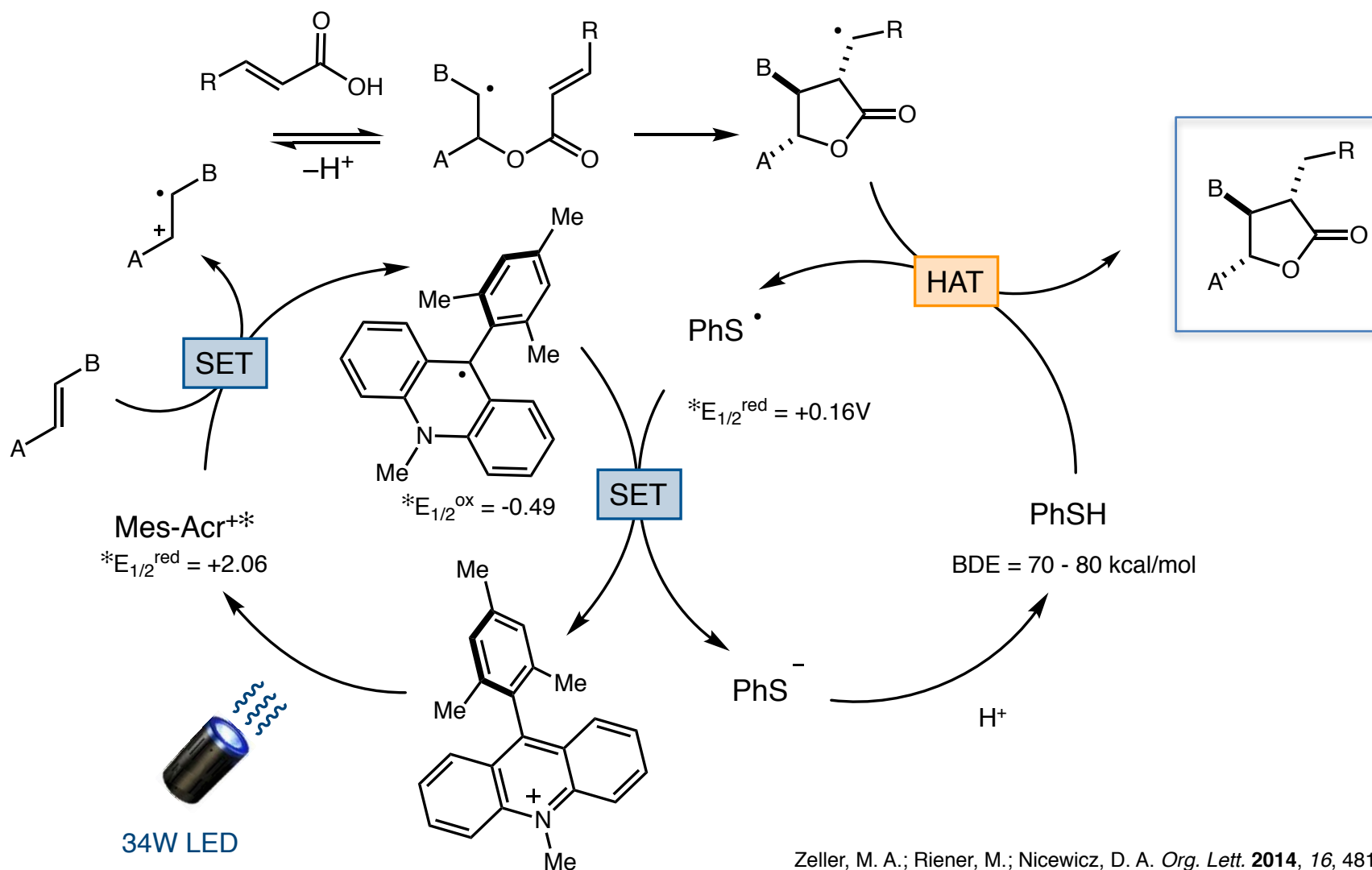
- Polar radical crossover cycloaddition (PRCC) for the synthesis of protolichestrenic acid



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Photoredox catalysis

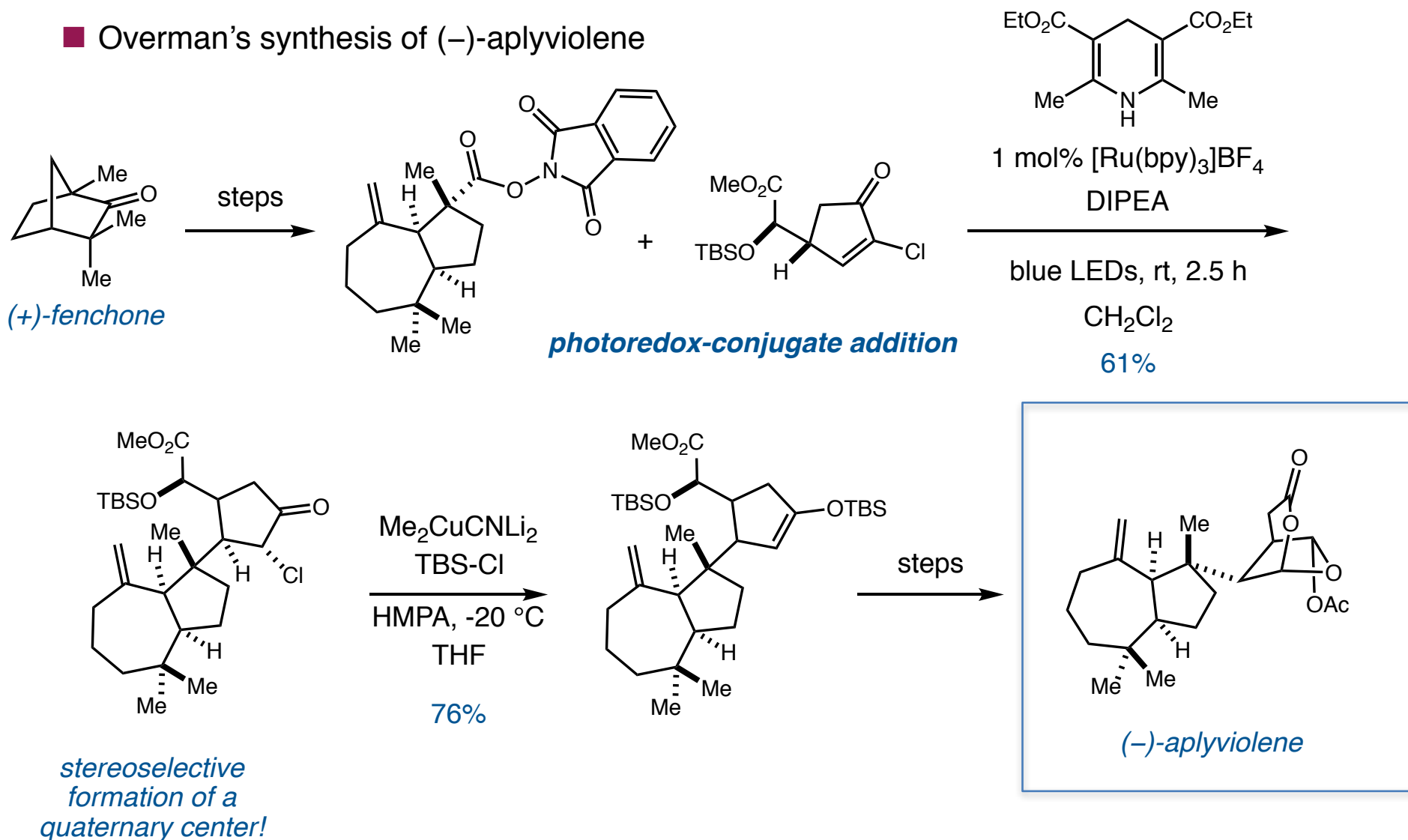
Proposed mechanism for the polar radical crossover cycloaddition



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Photoredox catalysis

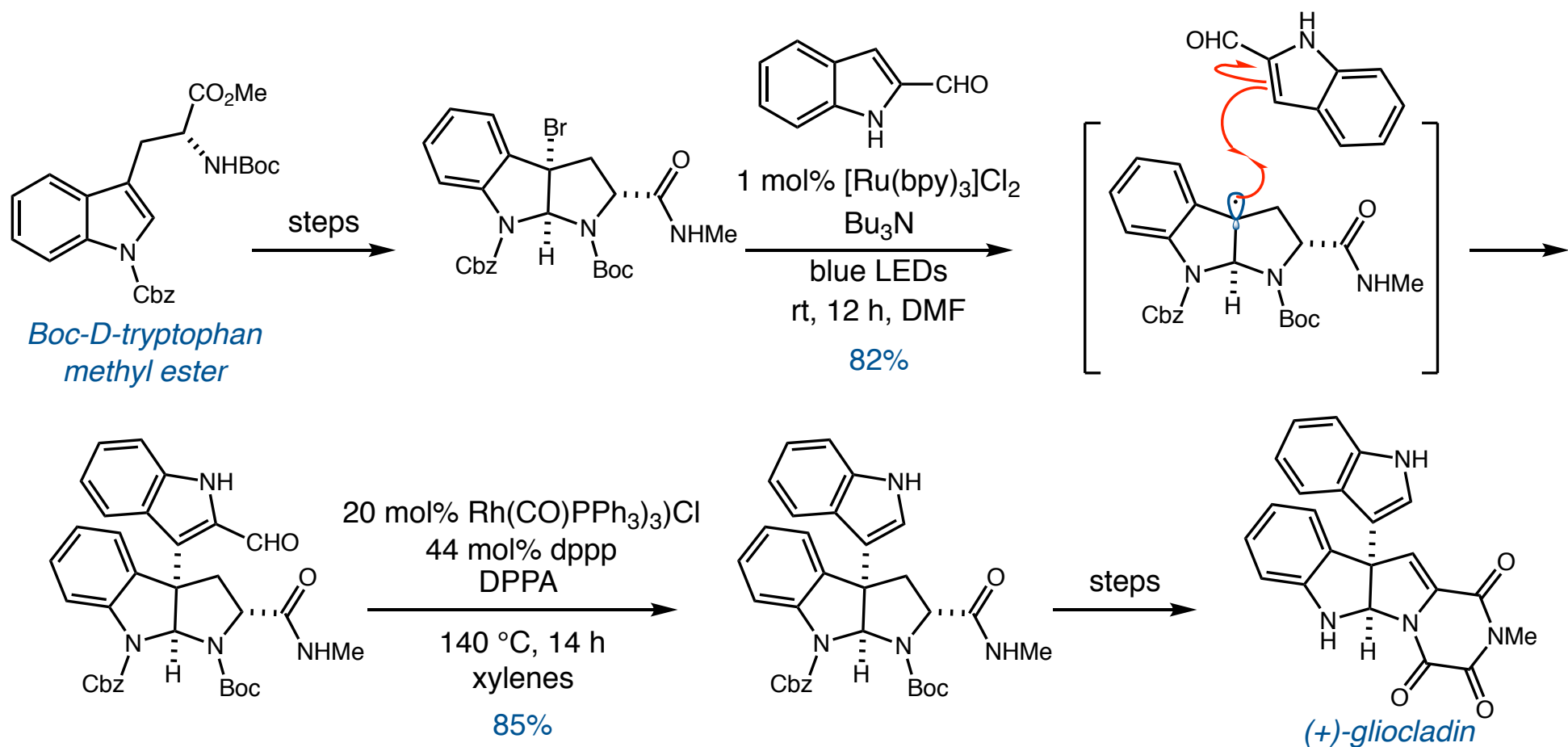
Overman's synthesis of (-)-aplyviolene



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Photoredox catalysis

■ Photoredox-enabled synthesis of the pyrroloindoline (+)-gliocladin



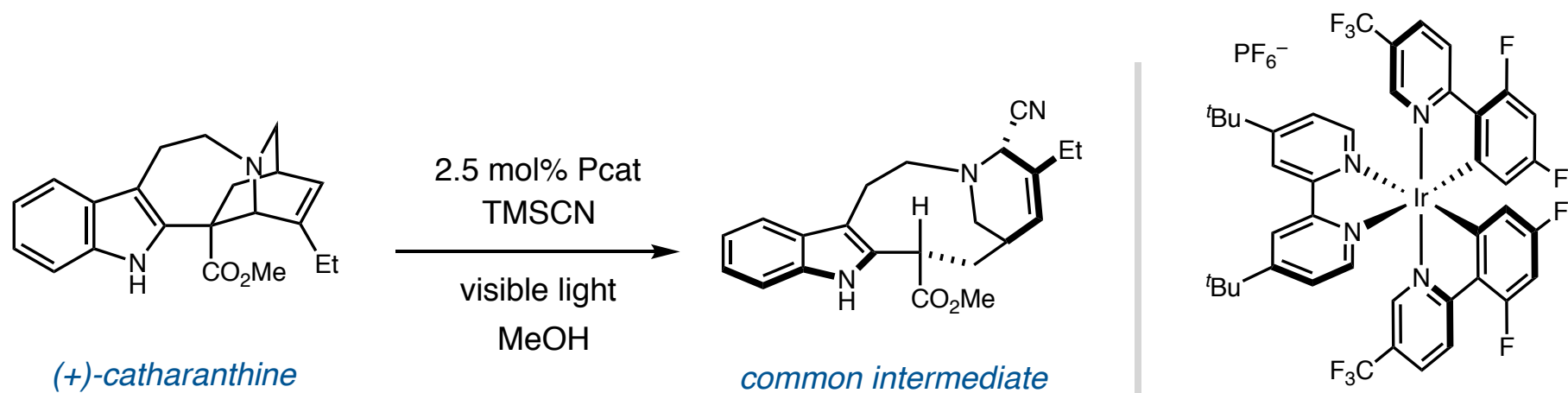
DPPA = diphenylphosphoryl azide
dppp = 1,3-bis(diphenylphosphino) propane

Furst, L.; Narayanam, J. M. R.; Stephenson, C. R. J. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2011**, *50*, 9655.

Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

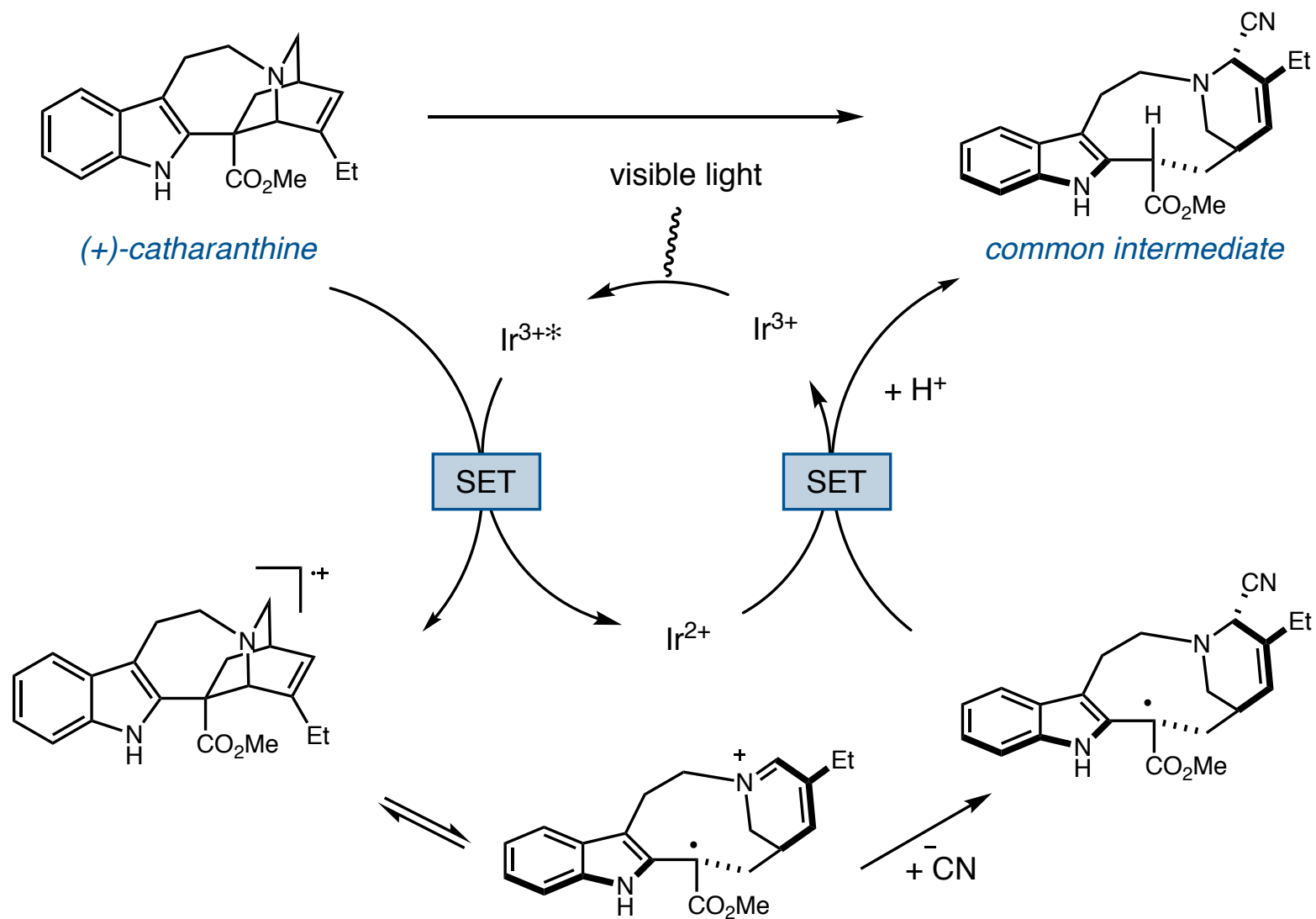
Photoredox catalysis

■ Photoredox-enabled fragmentation of (+)-catharanthine



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

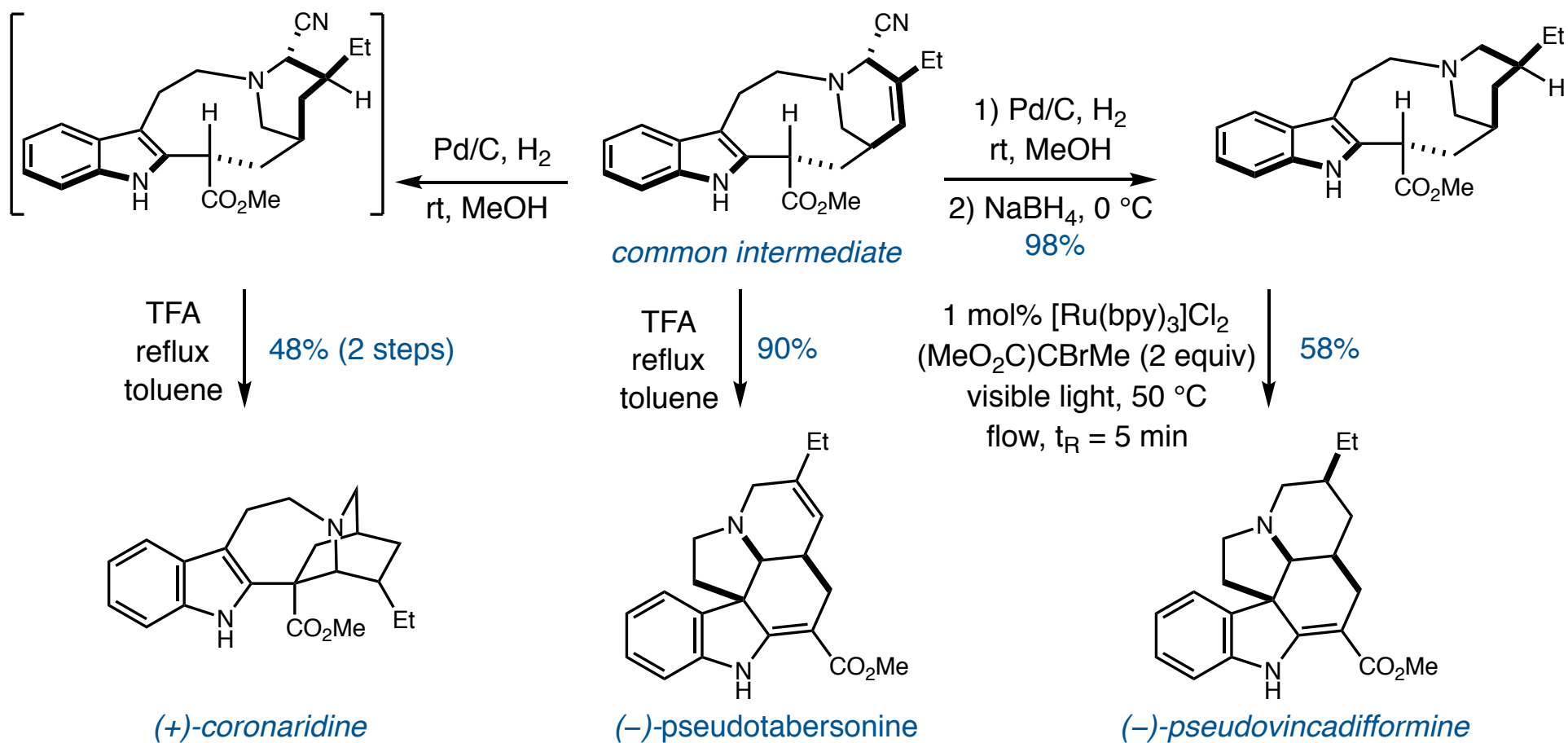
Catalytic cycle for fragmentation



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Photoredox catalysis

- Photoredox-enabled synthesis of (-)-pseudotabersonine, (-)-pseudovincadifformine, and (+)-coronaridine via a common intermediate



Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Outline

■ General outline

- 1) *Why are photochemical reactions interesting?*
- 2) 2+2 cycloadditions and cyclobutane ring-opening reactions
- 3) Norrish type I and II applications to complex architectures
- 4) Oxa-di- π -methane rearrangement
- 5) *Paternò-Büchi reaction*
- 6) meta-photocycloaddition reaction in total synthesis
- 7) Photoredox applications to complex molecule synthesis
- 8) Summary

Complex Molecule Synthesis Enabled by Photochemistry

Summary

Why are photochemical reactions interesting?

Advantages:

Photochemical reactions enable transformations not possible by thermal conditions

Highly strained adducts can be leveraged to form medium rings with rich functionality

Photochemical reactions are “green” as they only consume photons

Disadvantages:

Requirement for high energy UV-light

In general, hard to control absolute stereochemistry

Good reviews if you want to learn more:

Karkas, M. D.; Porco, J. A.; Stephenson, C. R. J. *Chem. Rev.* **2016**, *116*, 9683.

Nicholls, T. P.; Leonori, D.; Bissember, A. C. *Nat. Prod. Rep.* **2016**, *33*, 1248.

Douglas, J. J.; Sevrin, M. J.; Stephenson, C. R. J. *Org. Process Res. Dev.* **2016**, *20*, 1134.

Bach, T.; Hehn, J. P. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2011**, *50*, 1000.