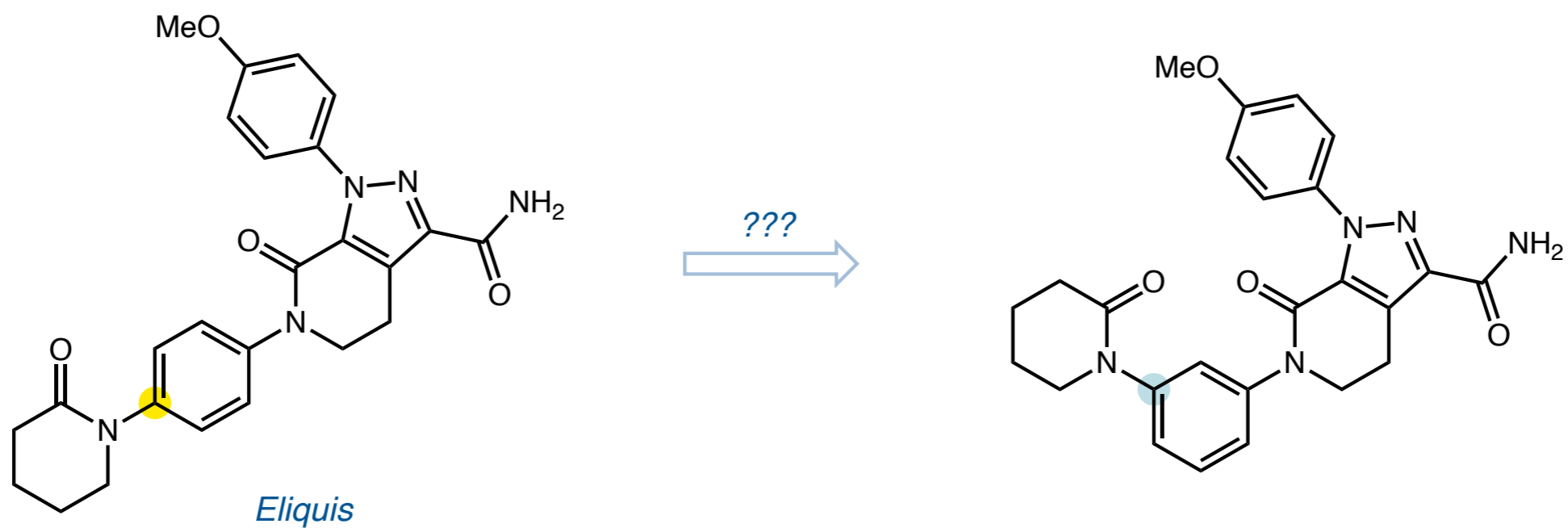


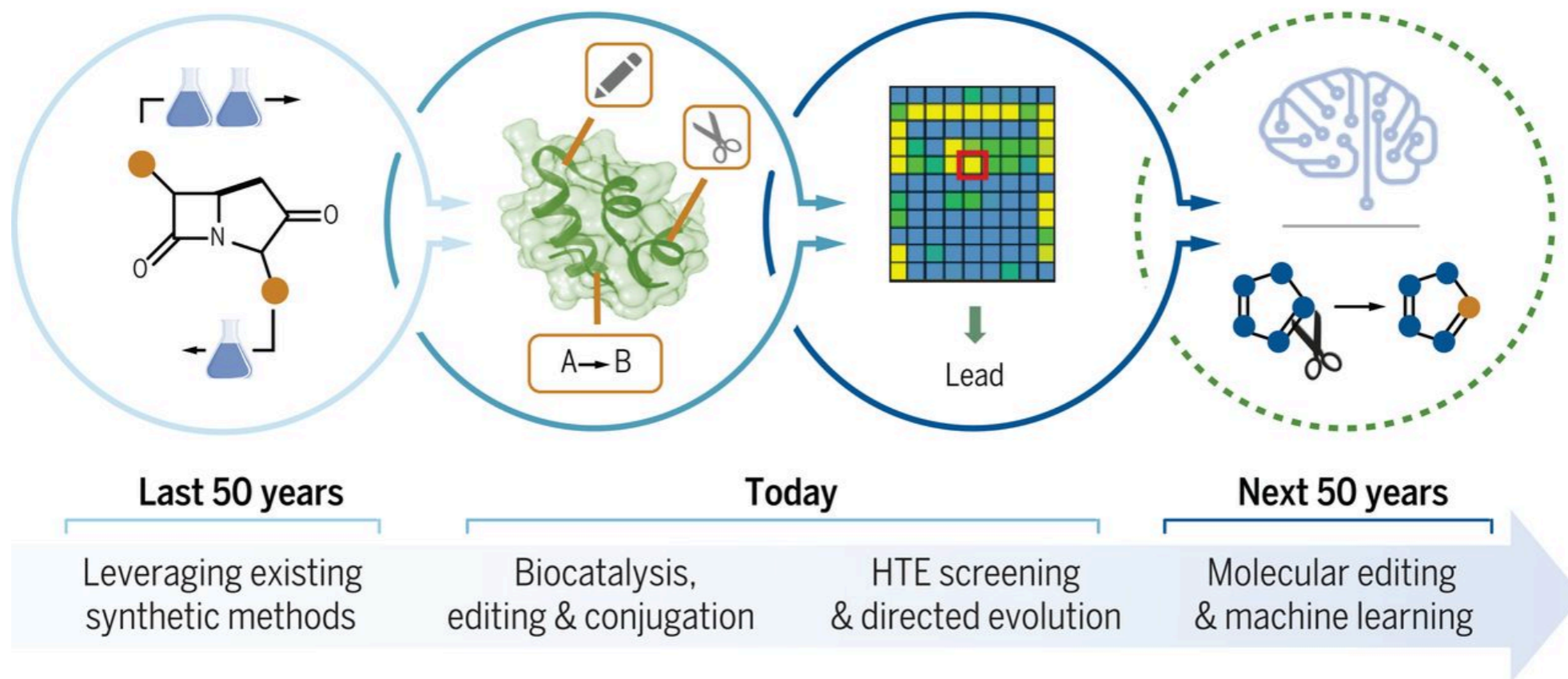
Migratory Functional-Group Modification



Yufan Liang
MacMillan Literature Group Meeting
January 6, 2021

Molecular Editing

Evolution of synthesis as a driver of innovation in drug discovery



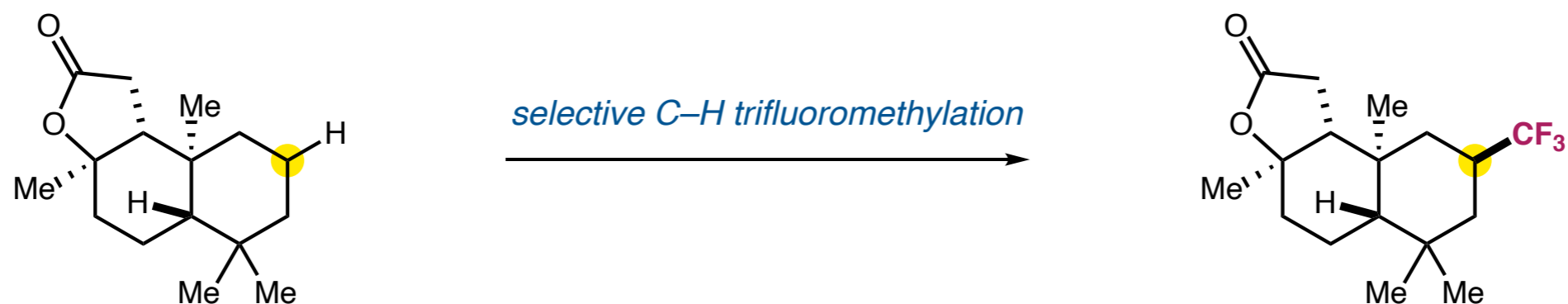
Molecular Editing

Modification and functionalization any molecules at molecular level, specifically, it includes but not limited to the **insertion, deletion, exchange, positional rearrangement of atoms and functional groups at will and in highly specific and flexible fashion**

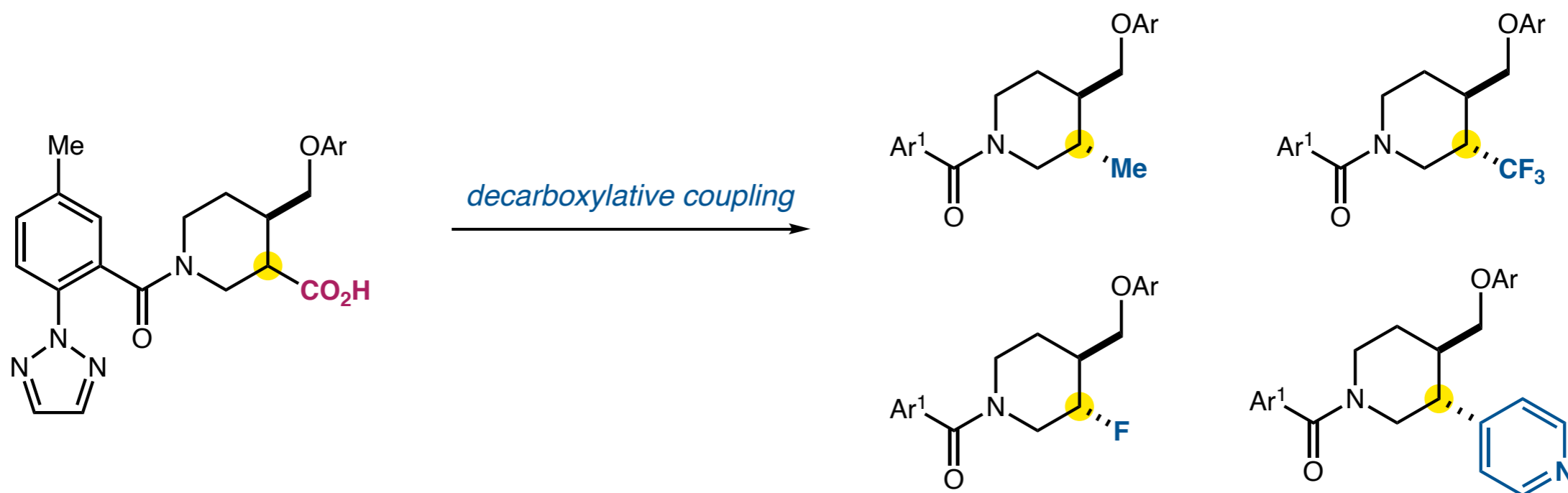
What is the difference between *late-stage functionalization* and *late-stage molecular editing*?

Two Major Strategies for Late-Stage Functionalization

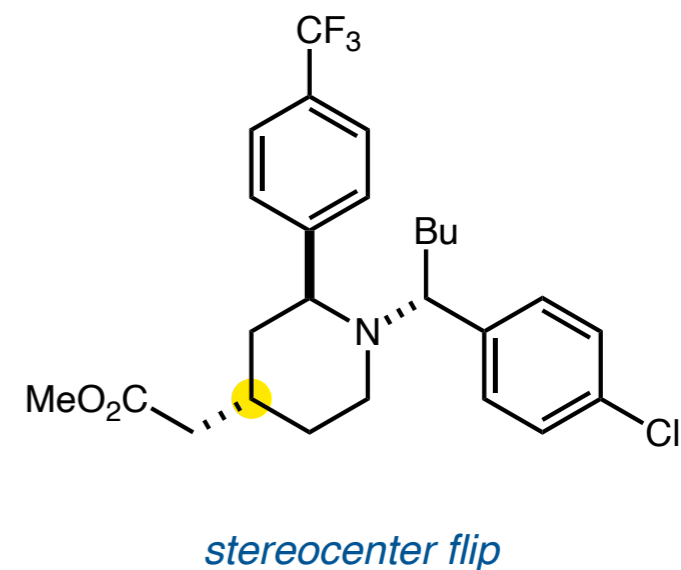
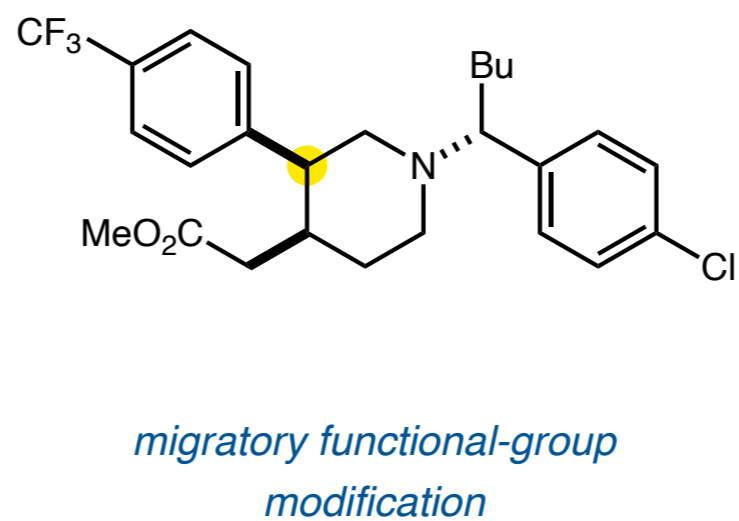
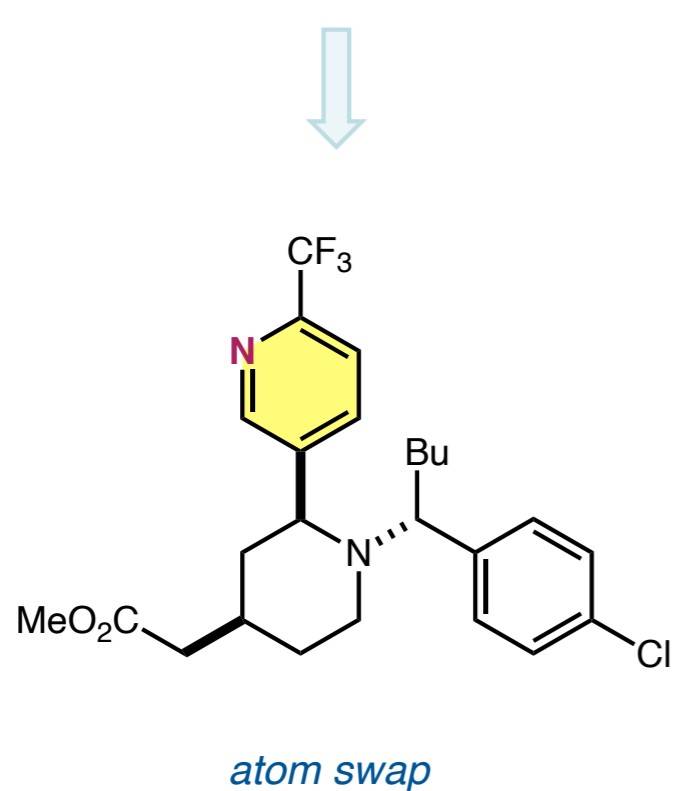
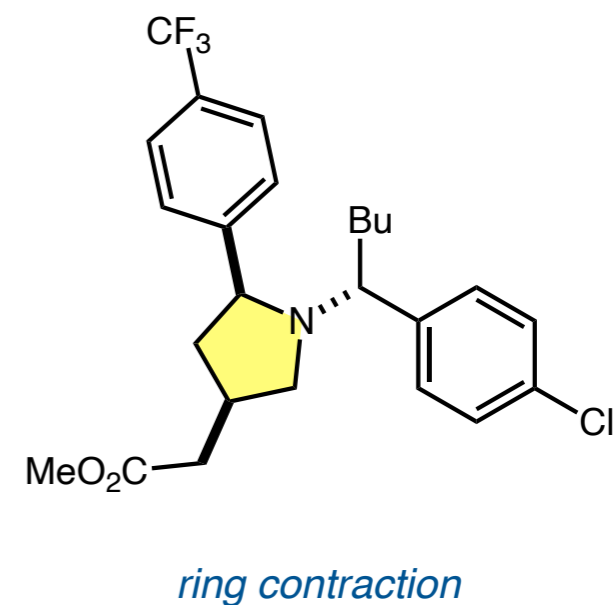
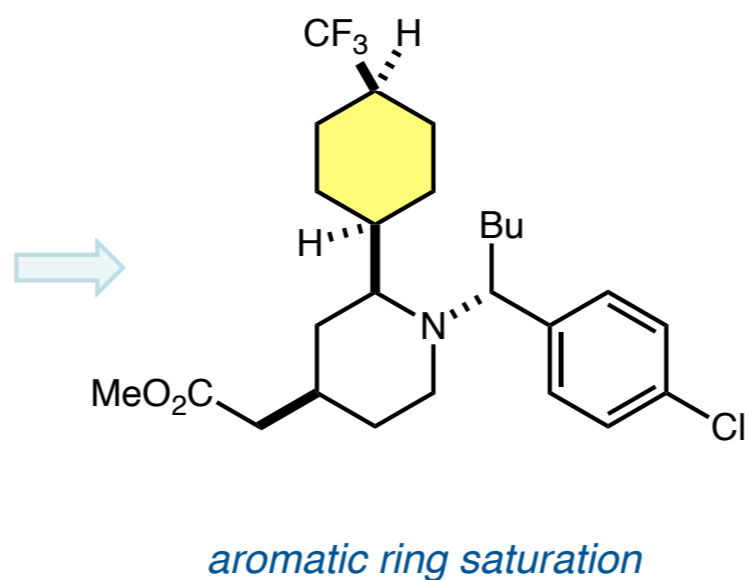
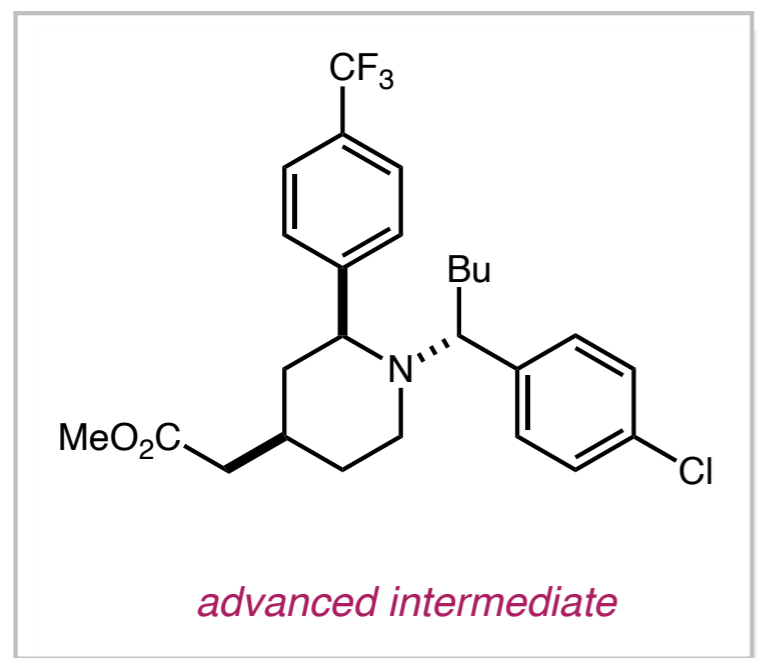
Late-stage C–H functionalization



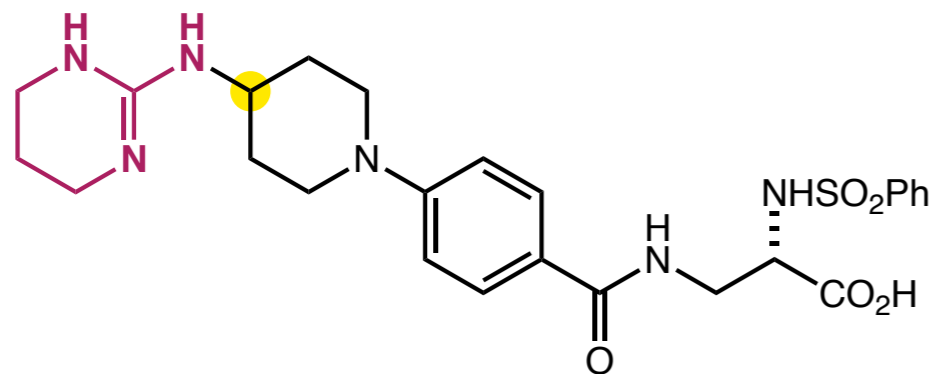
Late-stage functional group transformation



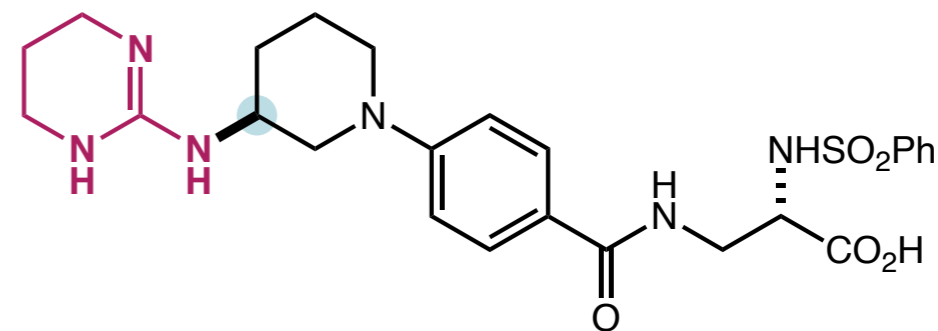
Late-Stage Molecular Editing for Drug Molecule Functionalization



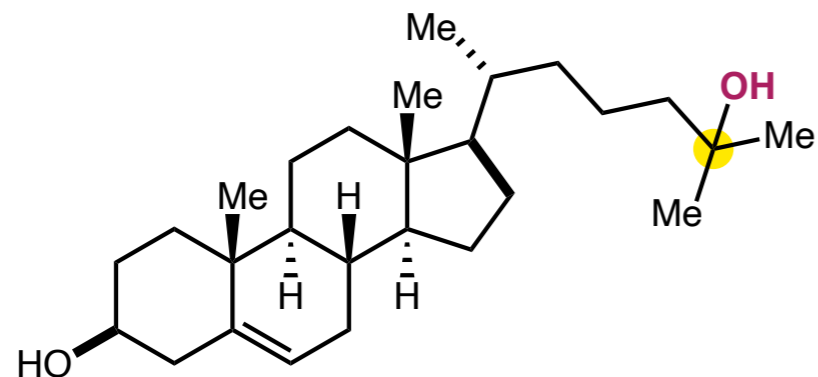
Regioisomers in Drug Discovery



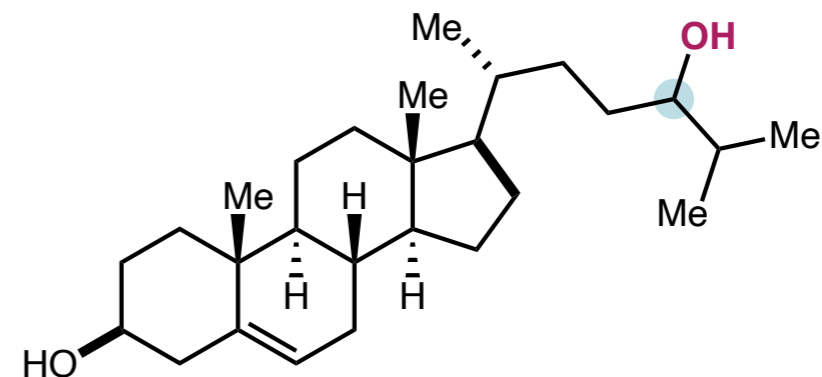
[IC₅₀ α_vβ₃] 1.3 nM
solubility: <0.1 mg/mL



[IC₅₀ α_vβ₃] 0.48 nM
solubility: 3.5 mg/mL

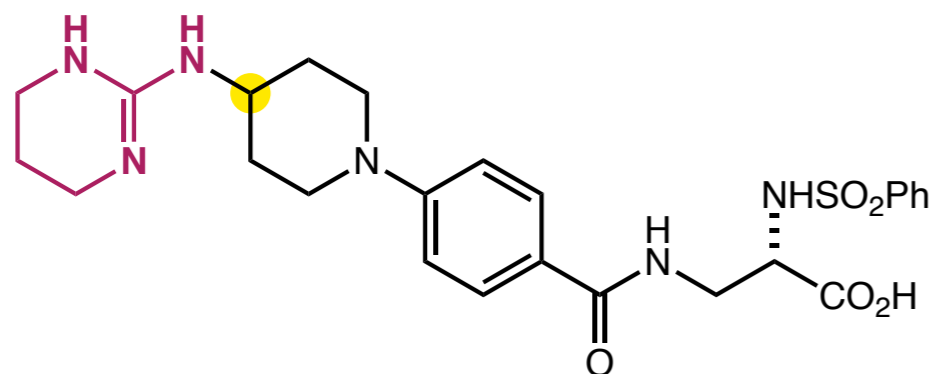


[EC₅₀, GluN2A] >10000 nM

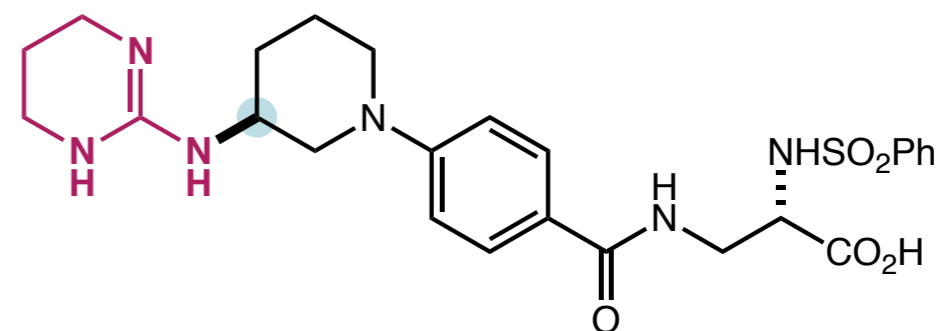


(S) isomer: [EC₅₀, GluN2A] 150 nM
(R) isomer: [EC₅₀, GluN2A] 37 nM

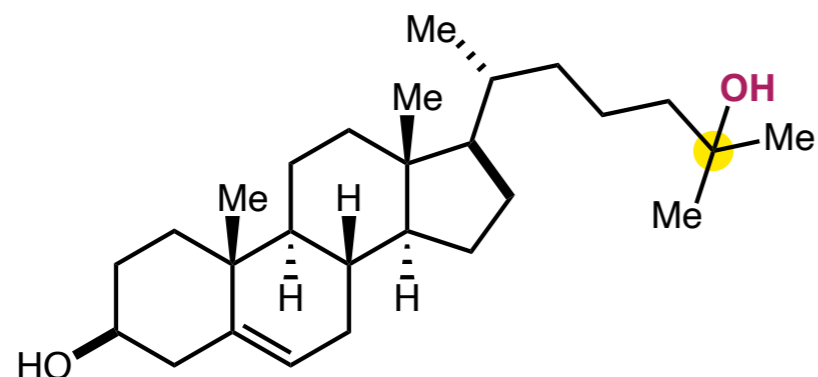
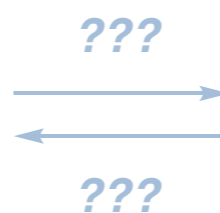
Rapid Generation of Regioisomers via Migratory FG Modification



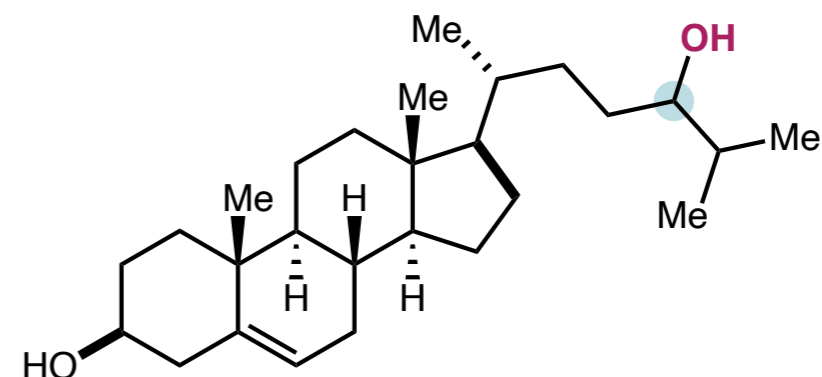
[IC₅₀ α_vβ₃] 1.3 nM
solubility: <0.1 mg/mL



[IC₅₀ α_vβ₃] 0.48 nM
solubility: 3.5 mg/mL

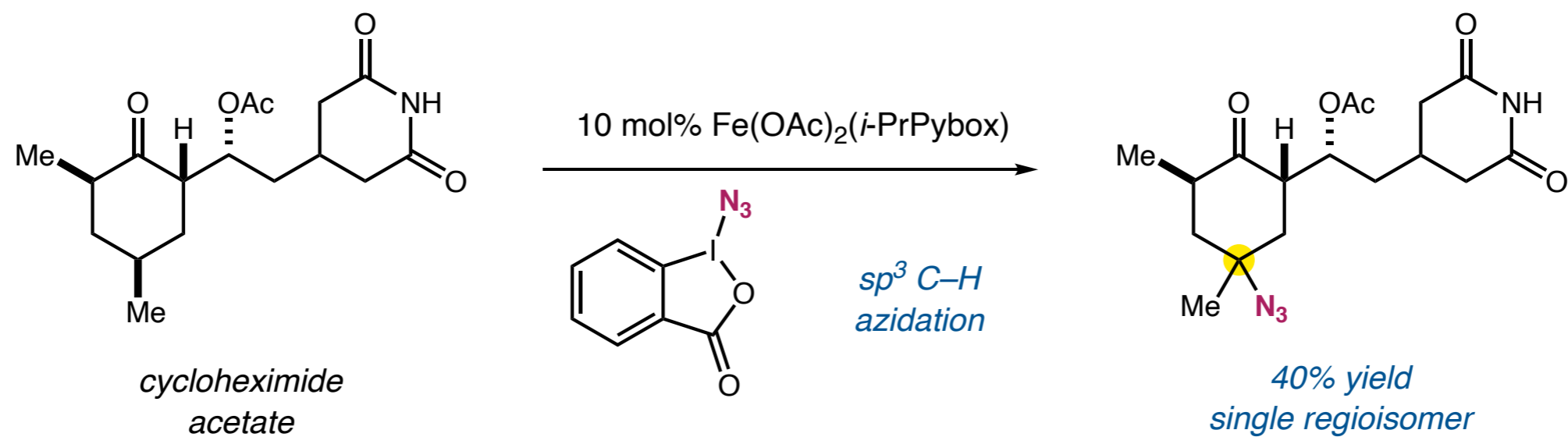


[EC₅₀, GluN2A] >10000 nM

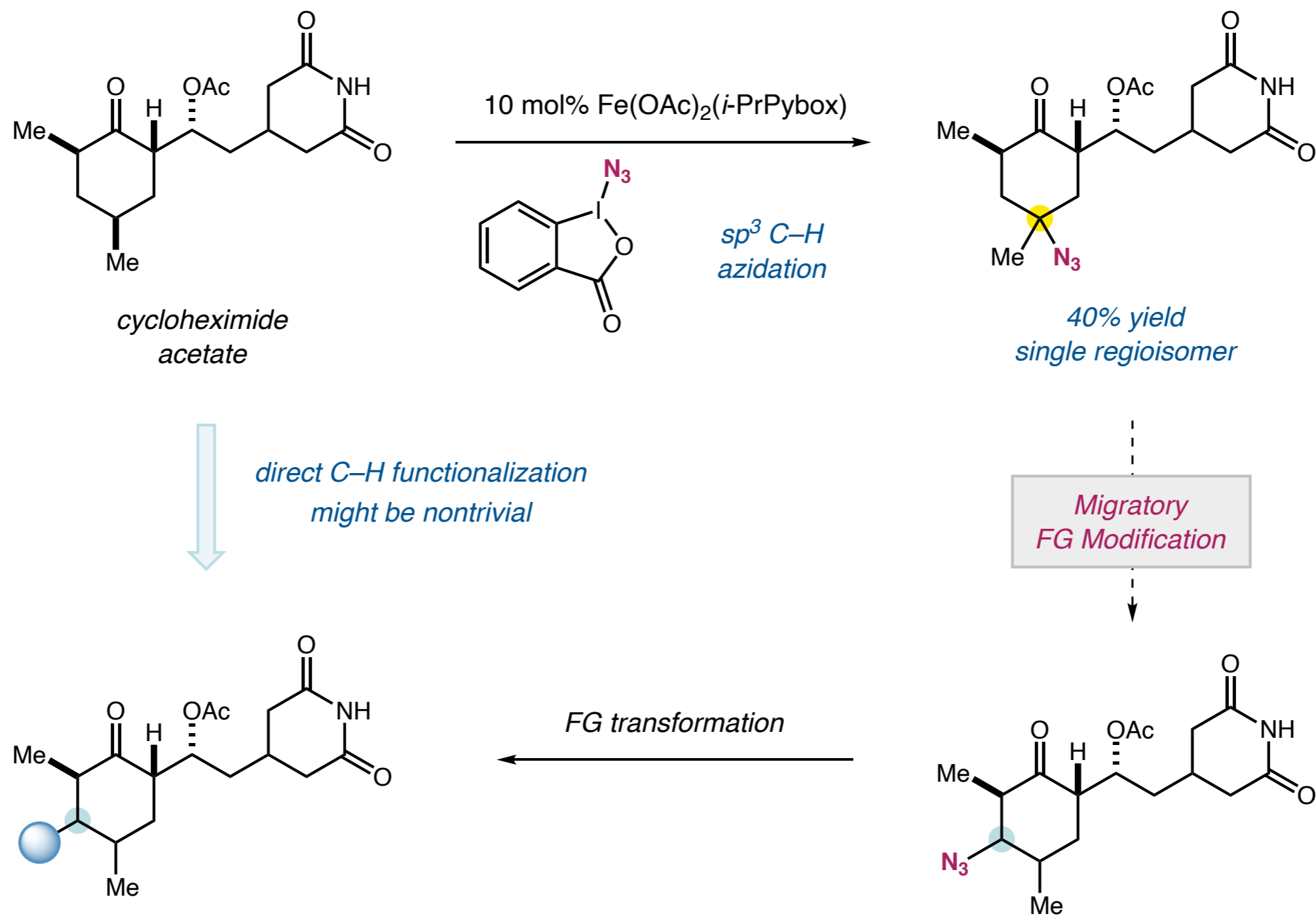


(S) isomer: [EC₅₀, GluN2A] 150 nM
(R) isomer: [EC₅₀, GluN2A] 37 nM

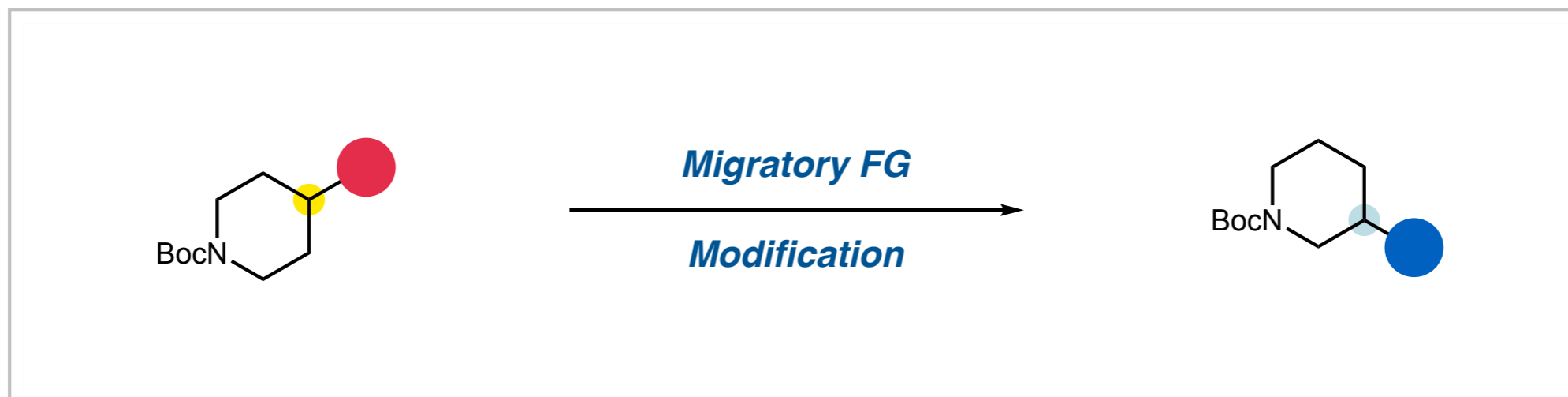
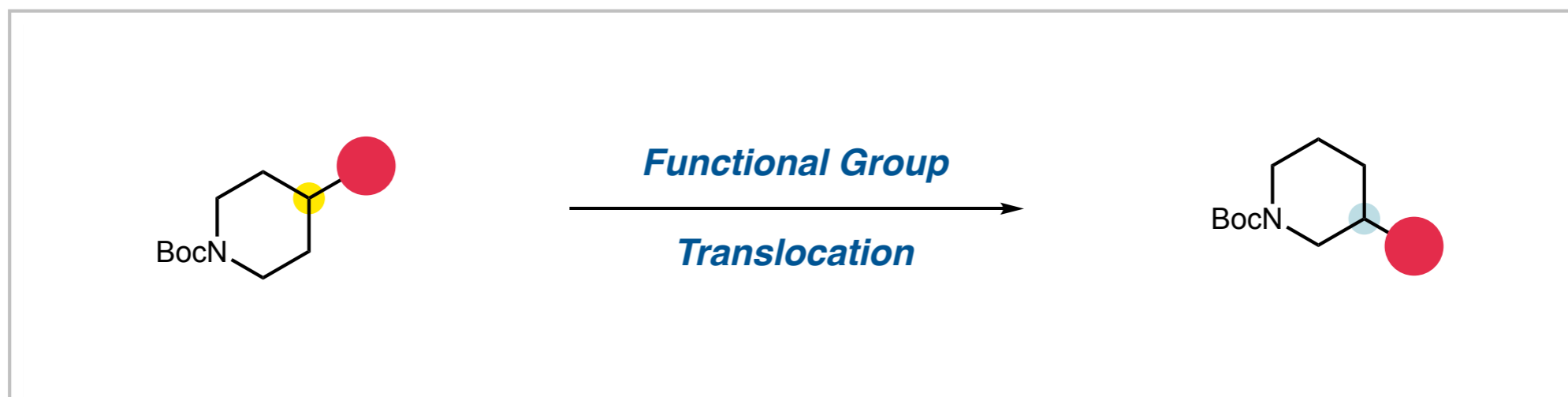
Exploration of Unaccessible C–H Chemical Space



Exploration of Unaccessible C–H Chemical Space



Two Related-Concepts

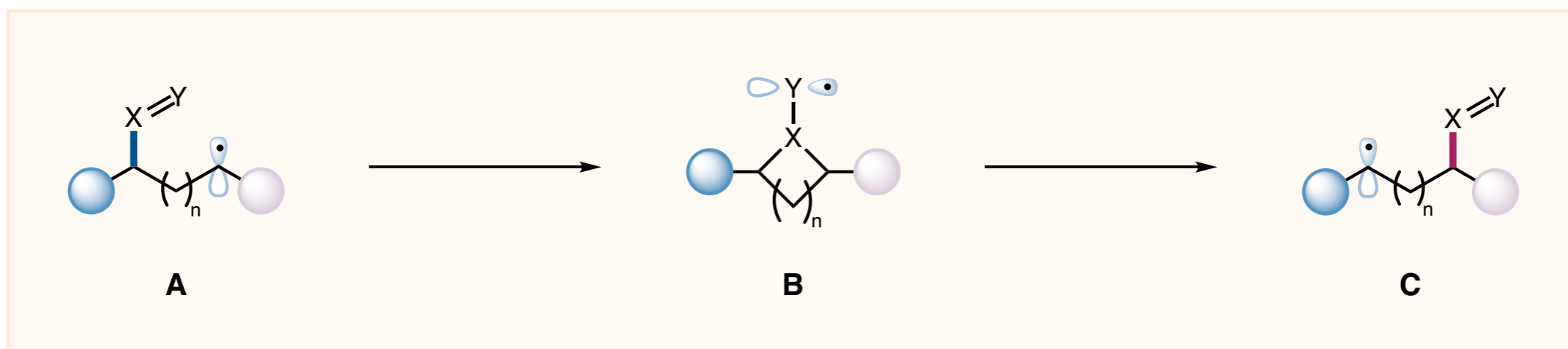
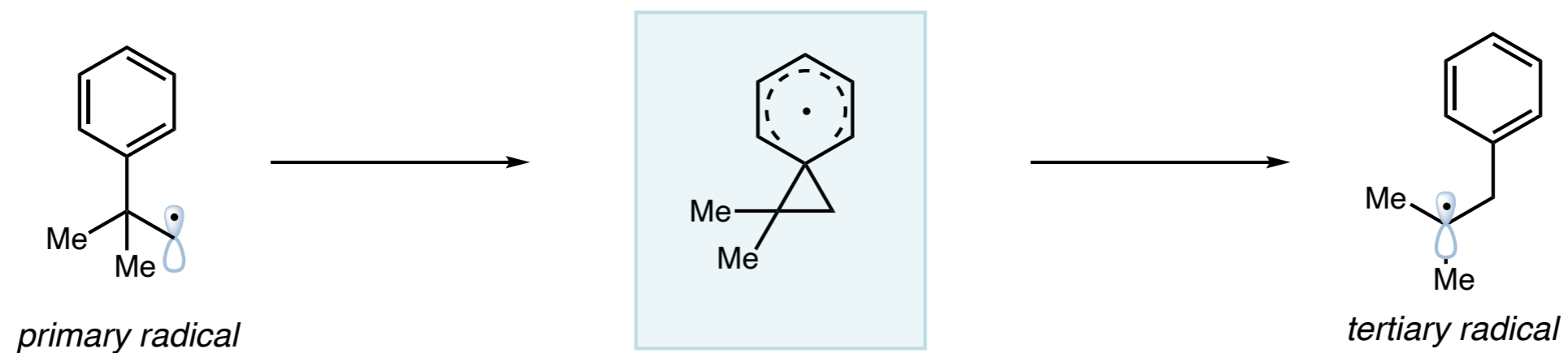


Outline

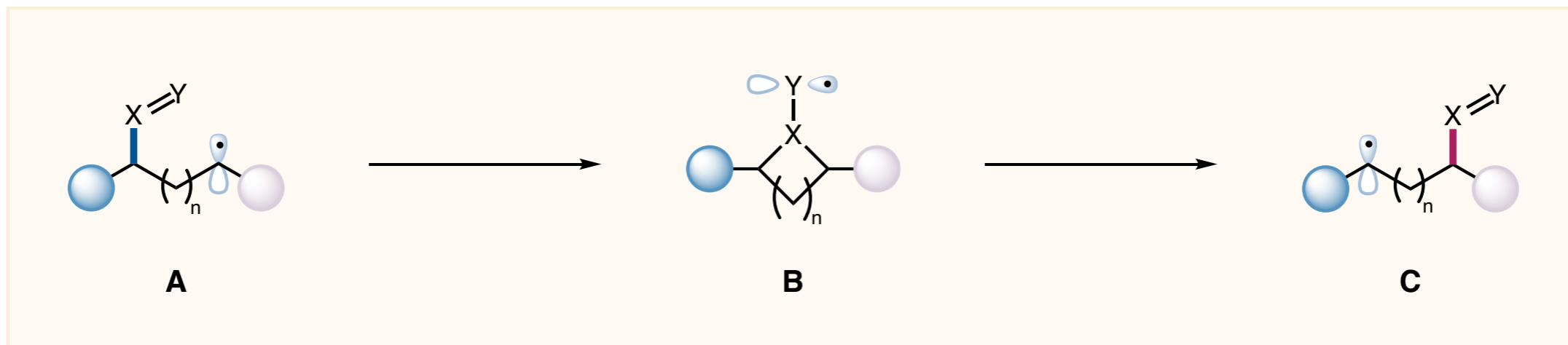
- Migratory FG modification via radical intermediates
- Migratory FG modification via non-radical intermediates
- Migratory FG modification via enzymatic catalysis

Migratory FG Modification via Radical Intermediates

■ Neophyl rearrangement



Migratory FG Modification via Radical Intermediates

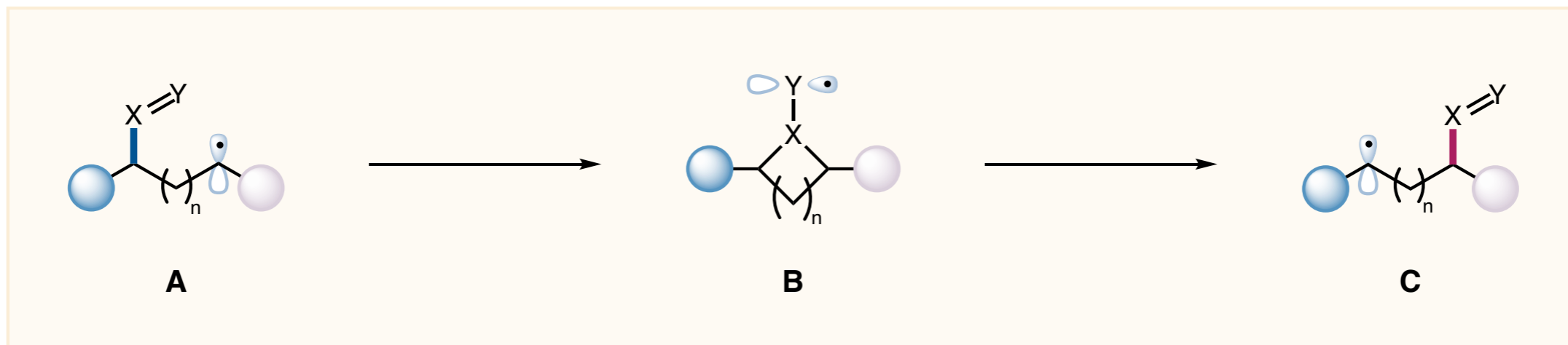


- Driving force: formation of more stable radicals (**C** vs. **A**); an *irreversible* downstream reaction from **C**
- Spatial requirement (aka, parameter **n**)

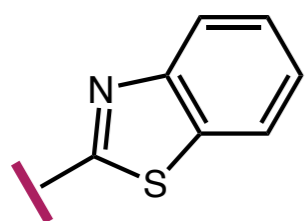
$n = 0$	$n = 1$	$n = 2$	$n = 3$	$n > 3$
1,2-migration	1,3-migration	1,4-migration	1,5-migration	1,n-migration
cyclopropyl intermediate	cyclobutyl intermediate	cyclopentyl intermediate	cyclohexyl intermediate	>6-membered ring intermediate
favored	disfavored	favored	favored	disfavored

1,4- and 1,5-migrations are the most common ones.

Migratory FG Modification via Radical Intermediates



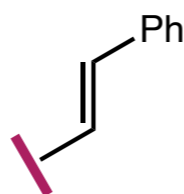
- Driving force: formation of more stable radicals (**C** vs. **A**); an *irreversible* downstream reaction from **C**
- Spatial requirement (aka, parameter n): 1,2-, 1,4-, and 1,5-migration
- FGs that can undergo radical migration



(hetero)arene



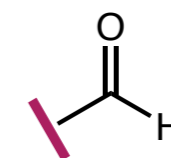
alkyne



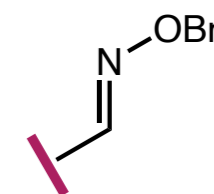
alkene



cyano

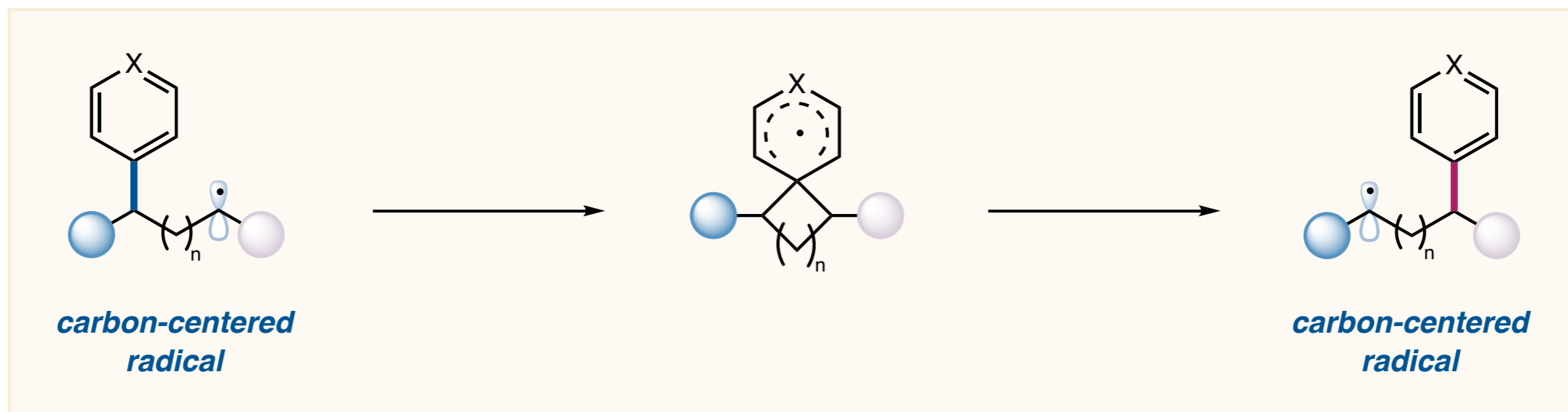


formyl

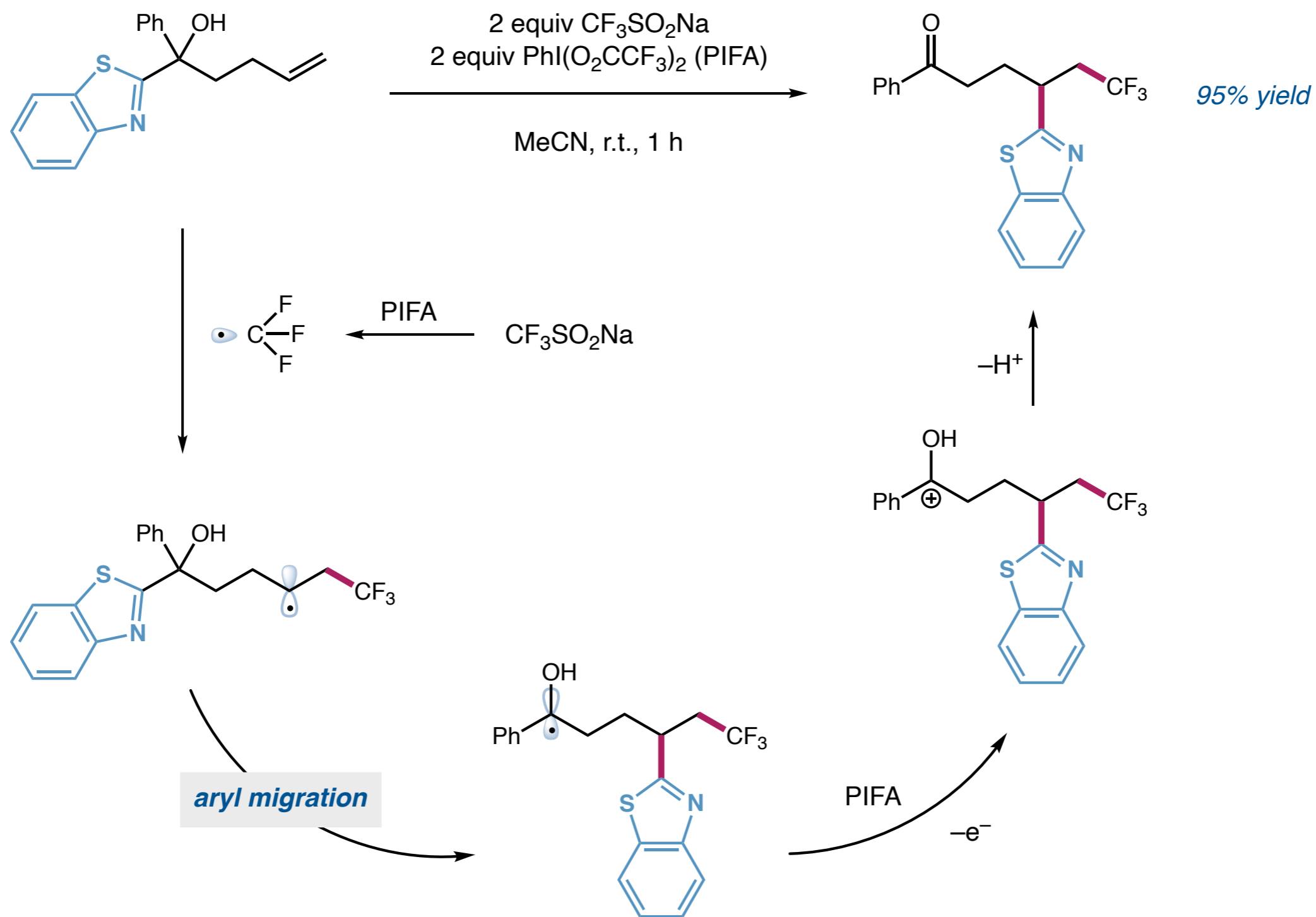


imino

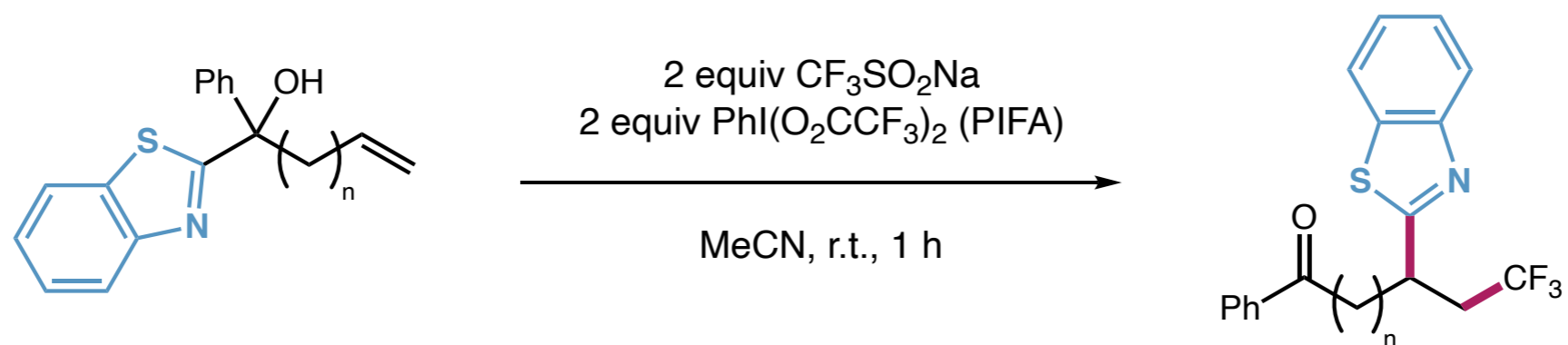
(Hetero)arene Migration: From Carbon to Carbon



(Hetero)arene Migration: From Carbon to Carbon



(Hetero)arene Migration: From Carbon to Carbon



$n = 0$

1,2-migration

77% yield

$n = 1$

1,3-migration

trace

$n = 2$

1,4-migration

95% yield

$n = 3$

1,5-migration

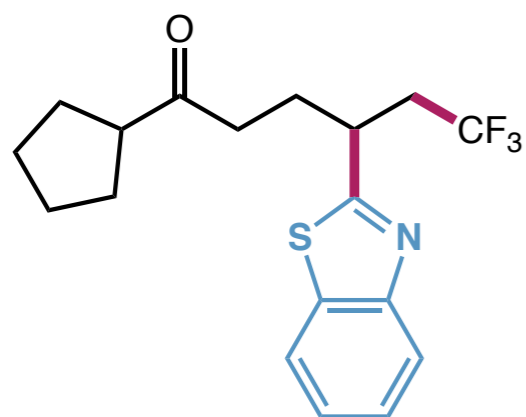
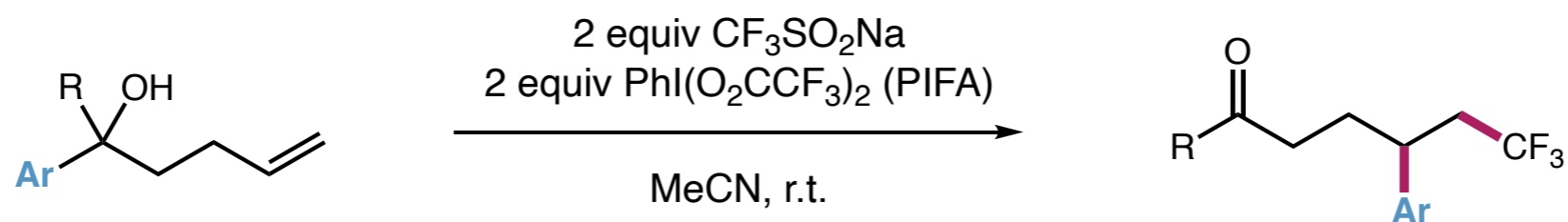
61% yield

$n = 4$

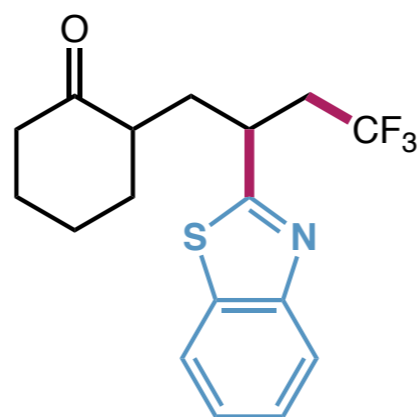
1,6-migration

trace

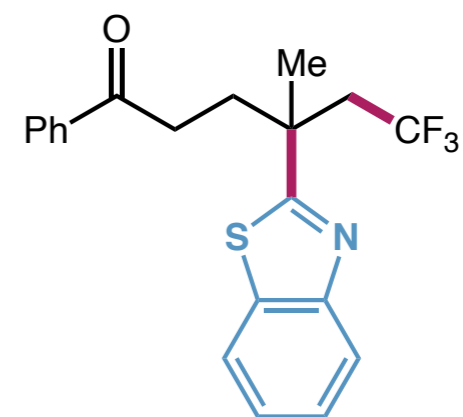
(Hetero)arene Migration: From Carbon to Carbon



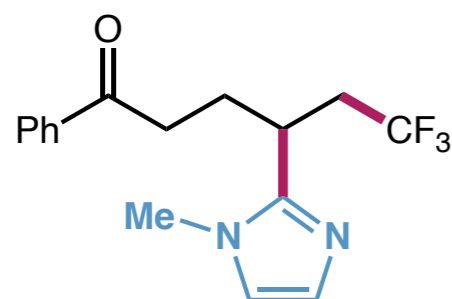
83% yield



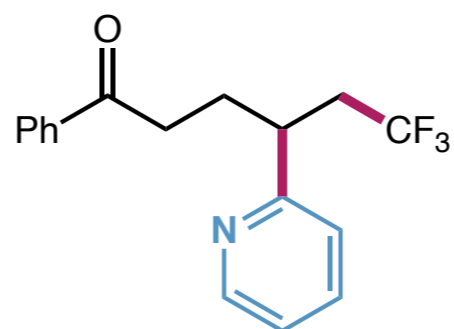
65% yield



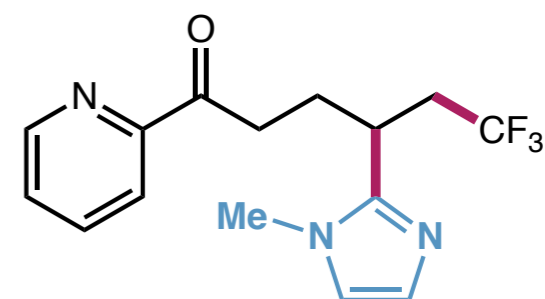
65% yield



75% yield

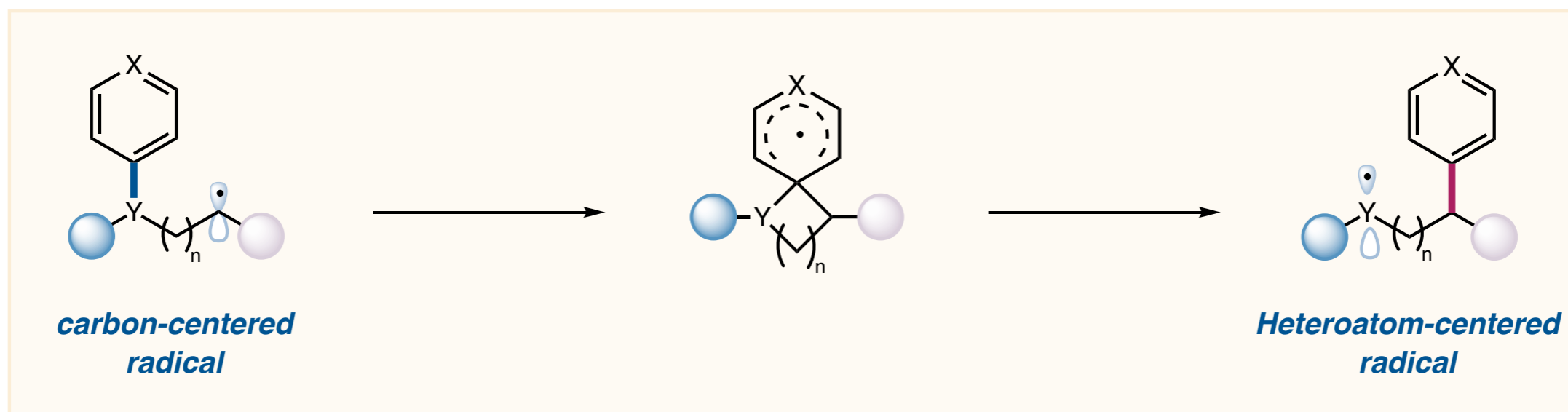


60% yield

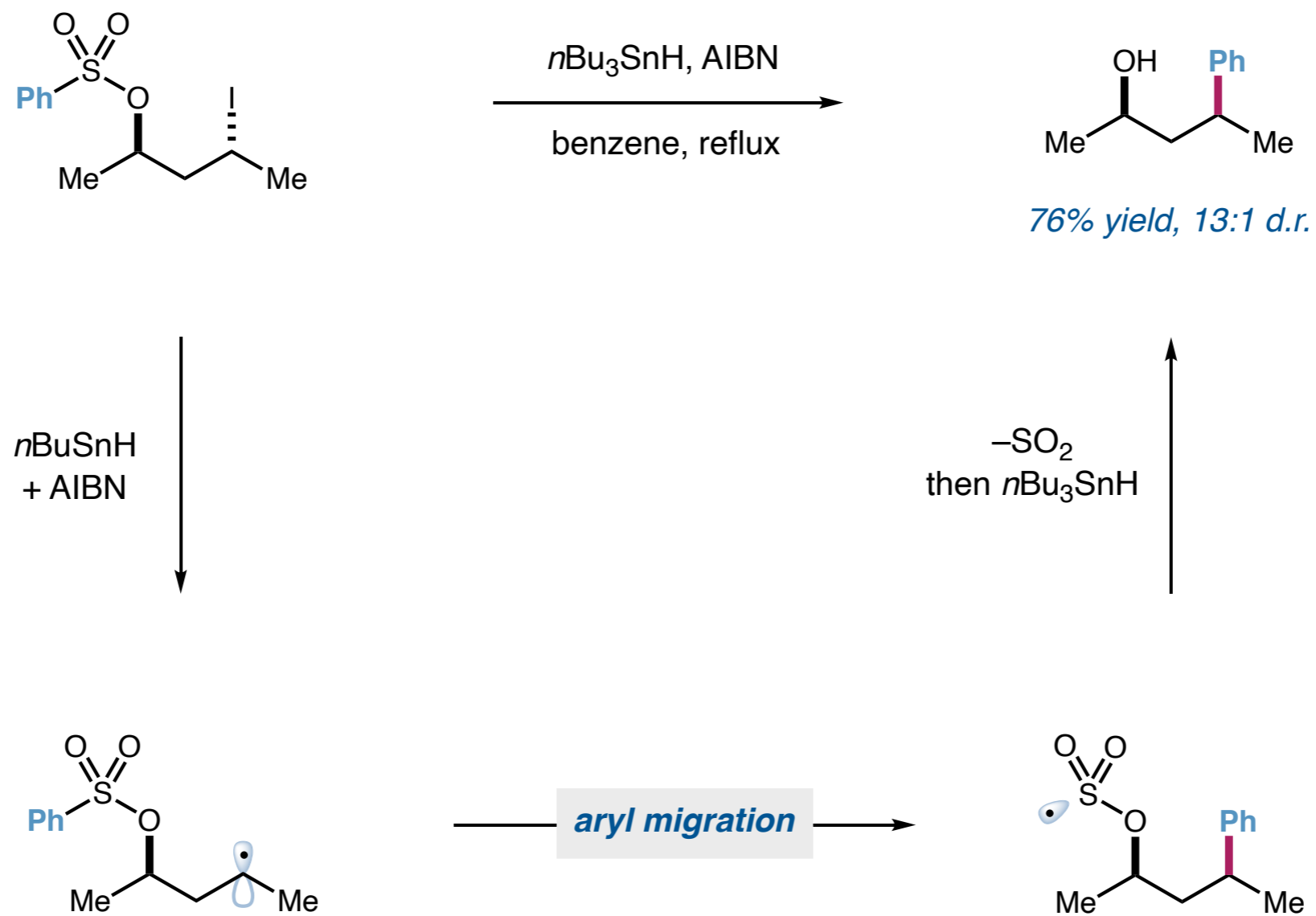


51% yield

(Hetero)arene Migration: From Carbon Radical to Heteroatom Radical

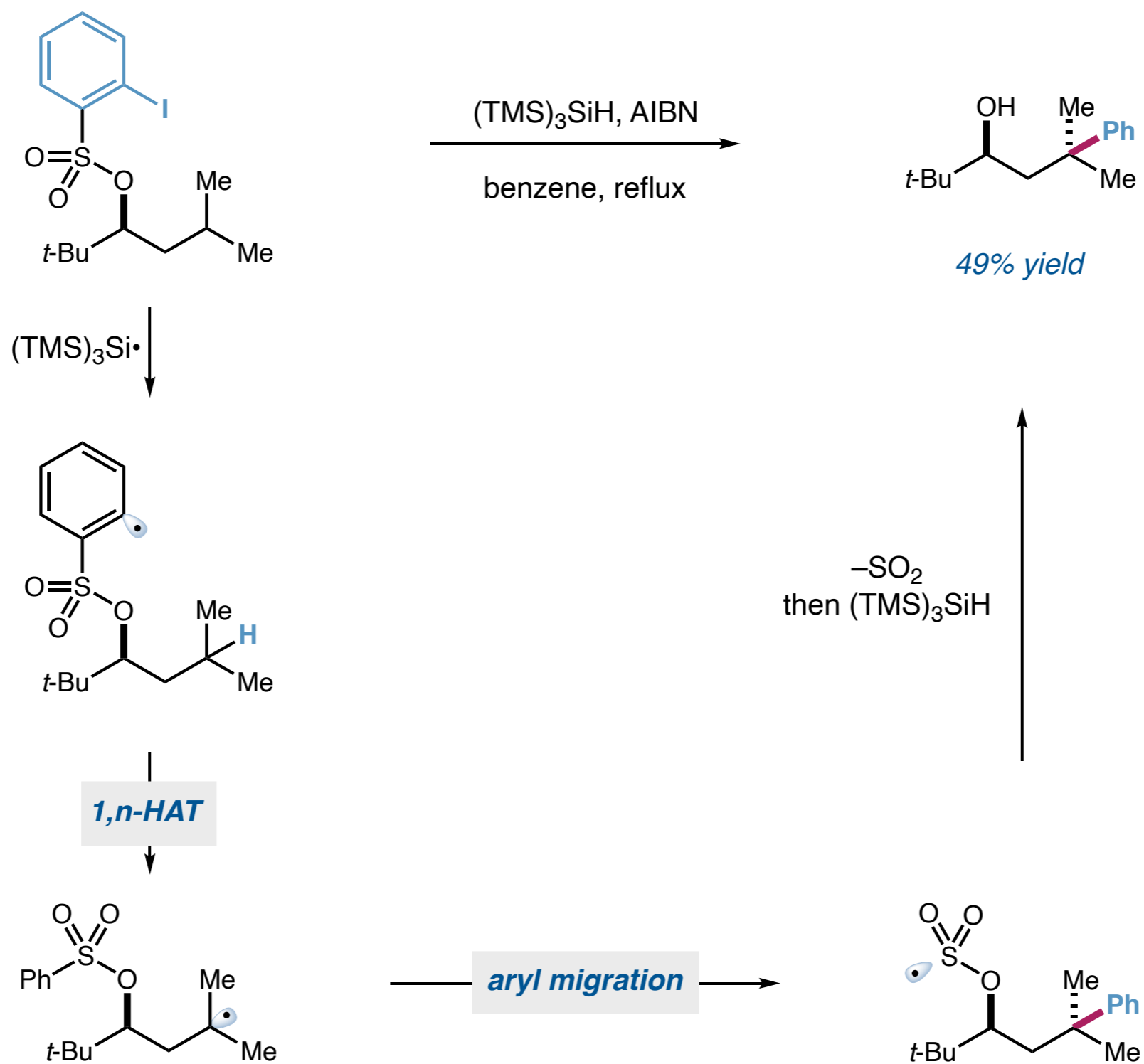


(Hetero)arene Migration: From Carbon Radical to Sulfur Radical

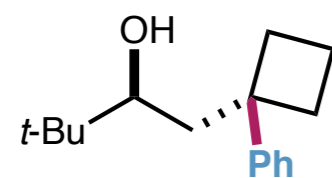
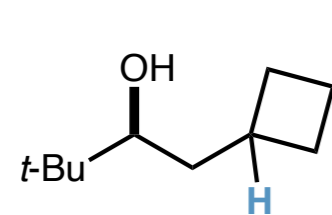
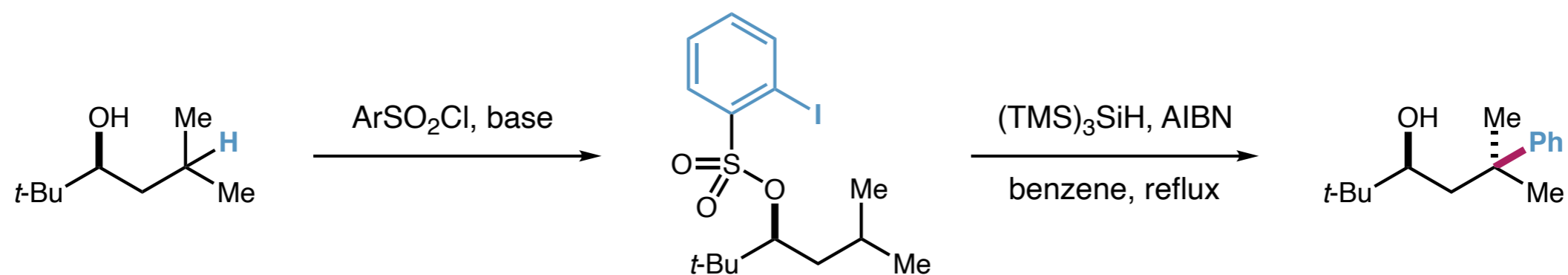


Studer, A.; Bossart, M. *Chem. Commun.* **1998**, 2127.
Bossart, M.; Fassler, R.; Schoenberger, J.; Studer, A. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2002**, 2742

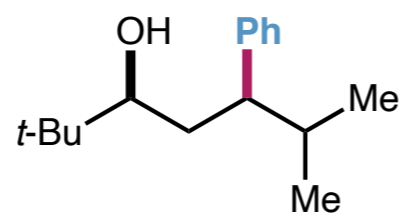
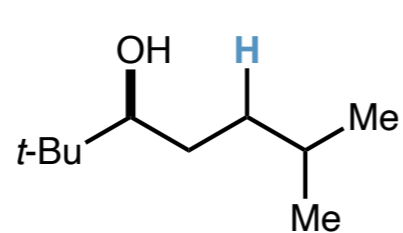
(Hetero)arene Migration: From Carbon Radical to Sulfur Radical



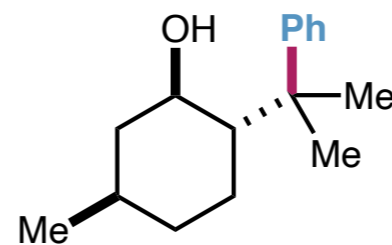
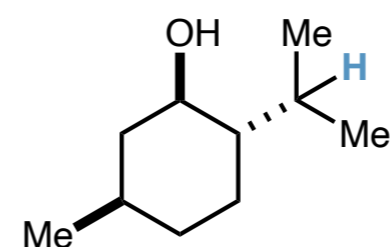
(Hetero)arene Migration: From Carbon Radical to Sulfur Radical



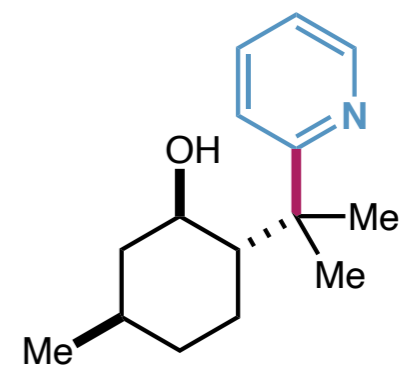
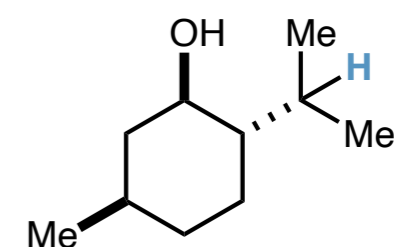
62% yield



43% yield, d.r. = 10:1

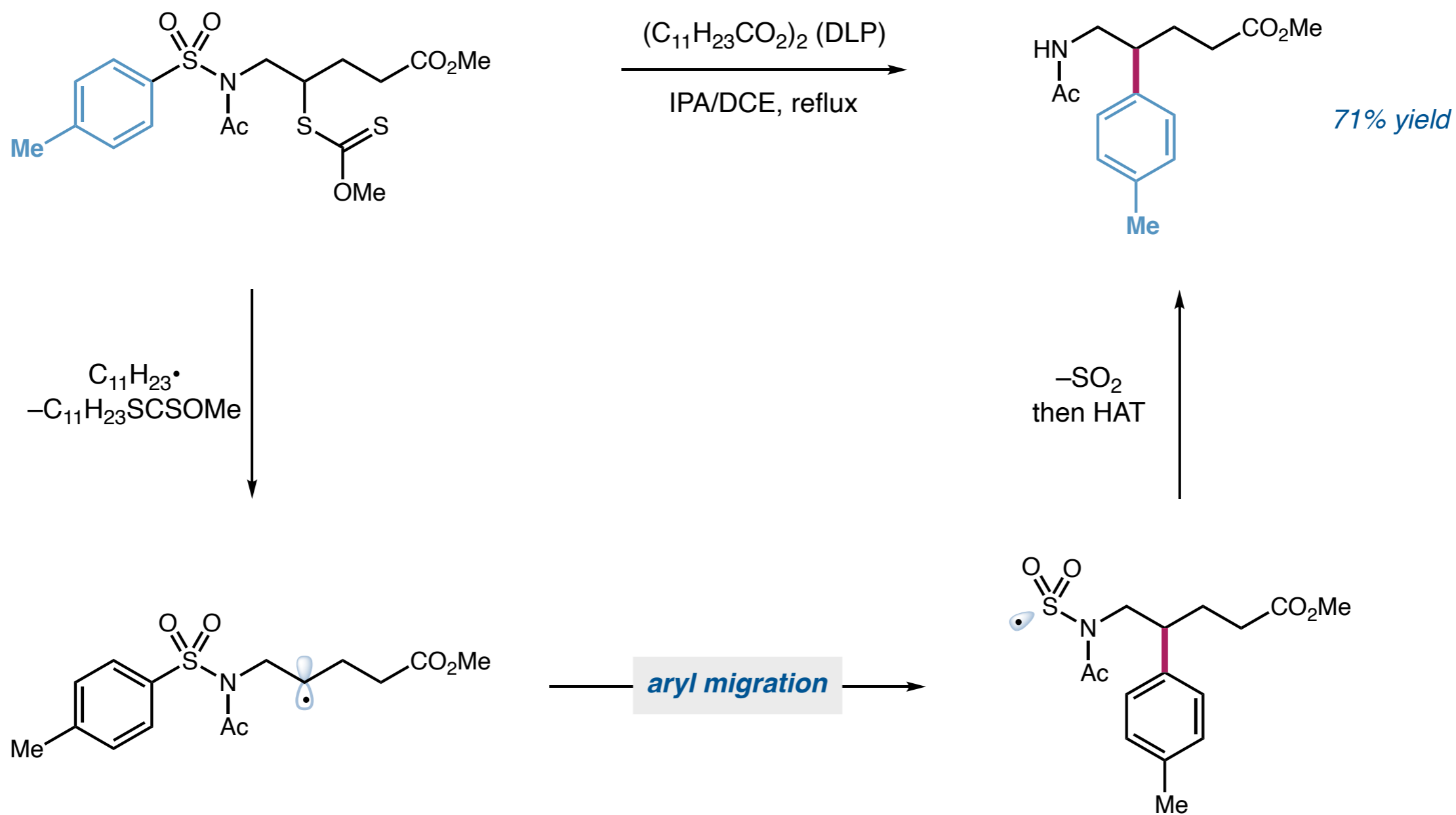


65% yield

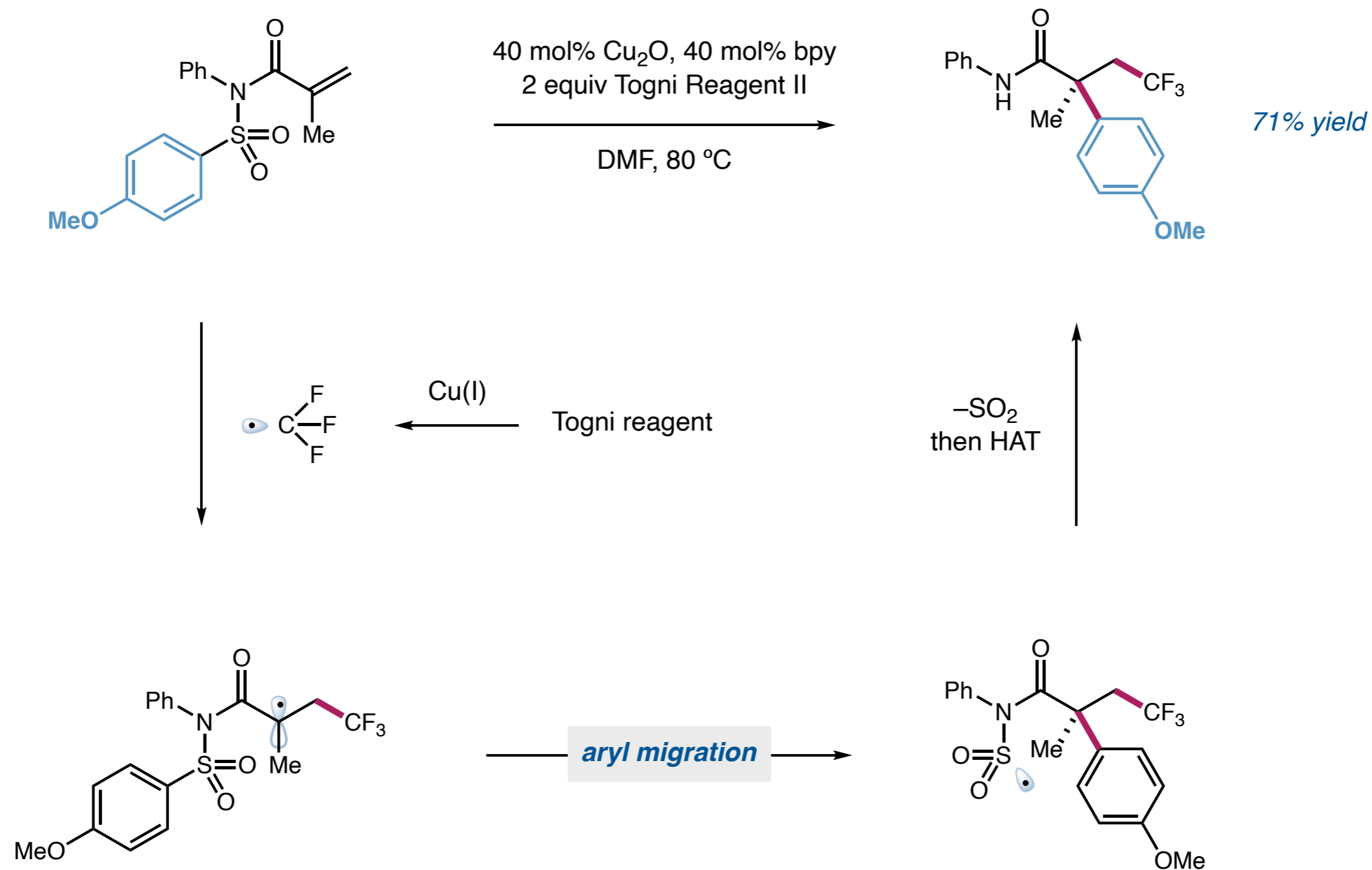


46% yield

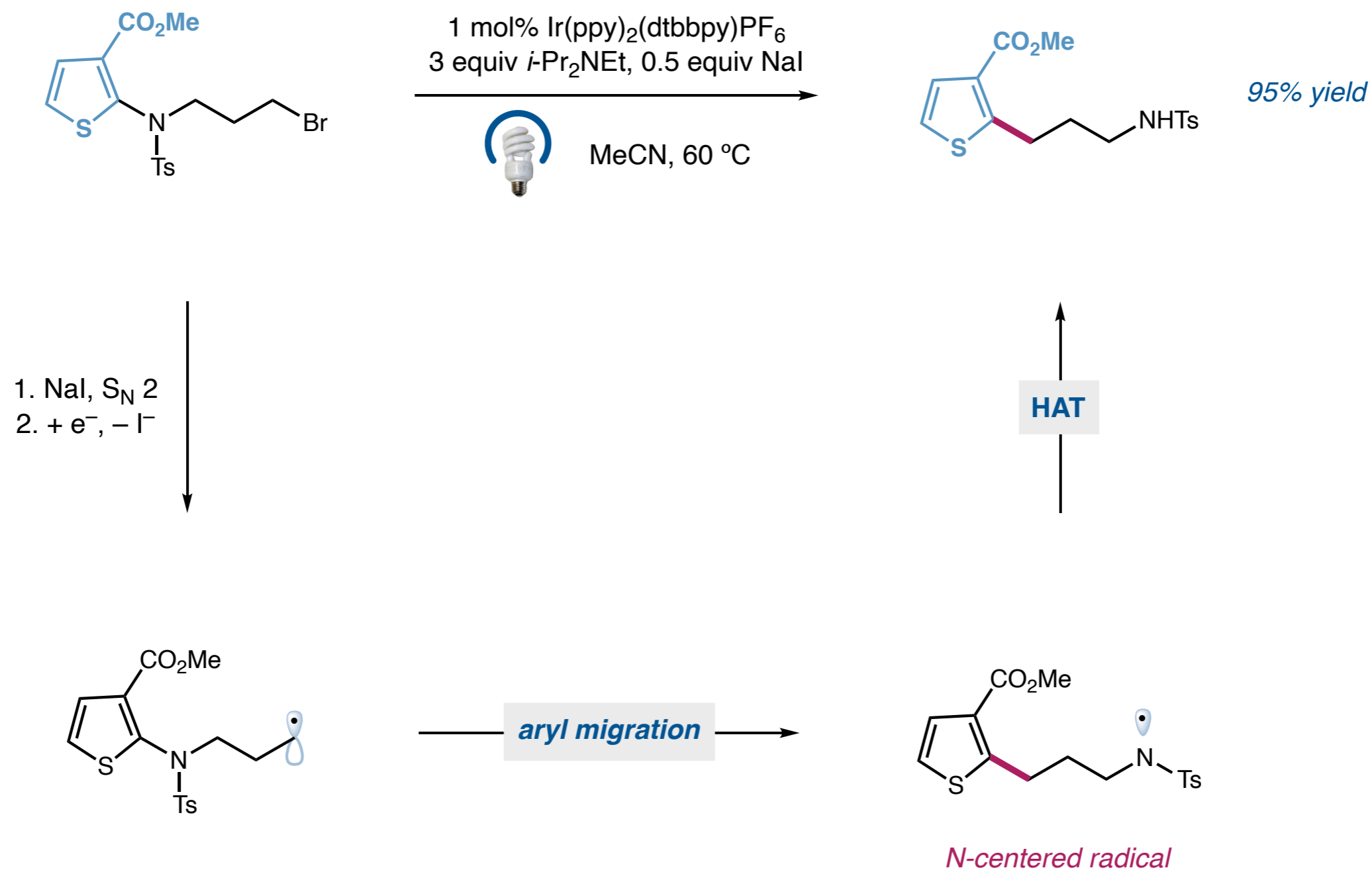
(Hetero)arene Migration: From Carbon Radical to Sulfur Radical



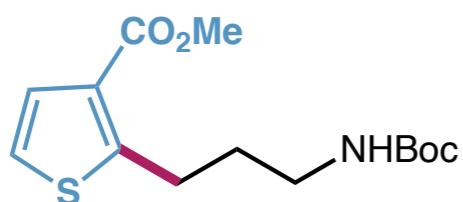
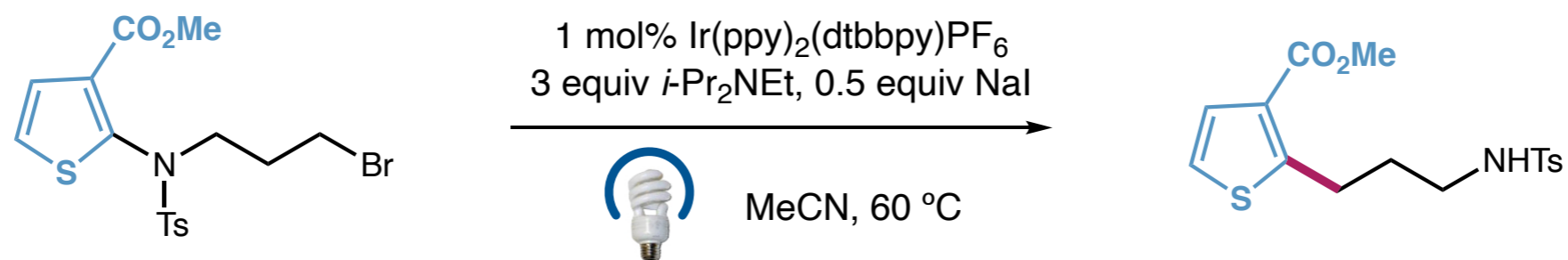
(Hetero)arene Migration: From Carbon Radical to Sulfur Radical



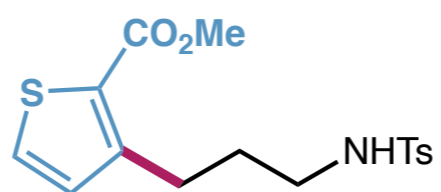
(Hetero)arene Migration: From Carbon Radical to Nitrogen Radical



(Hetero)arene Migration: From Carbon Radical to Nitrogen Radical



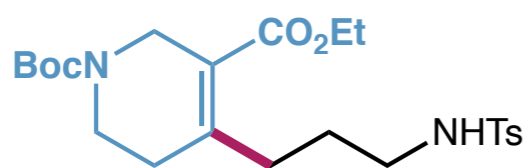
67% yield



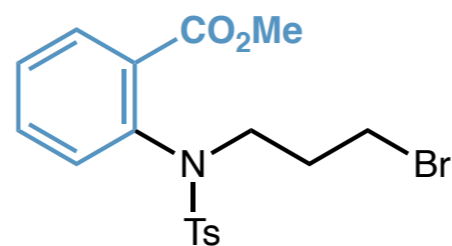
76% yield



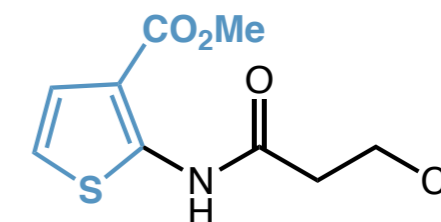
45% yield



69% yield

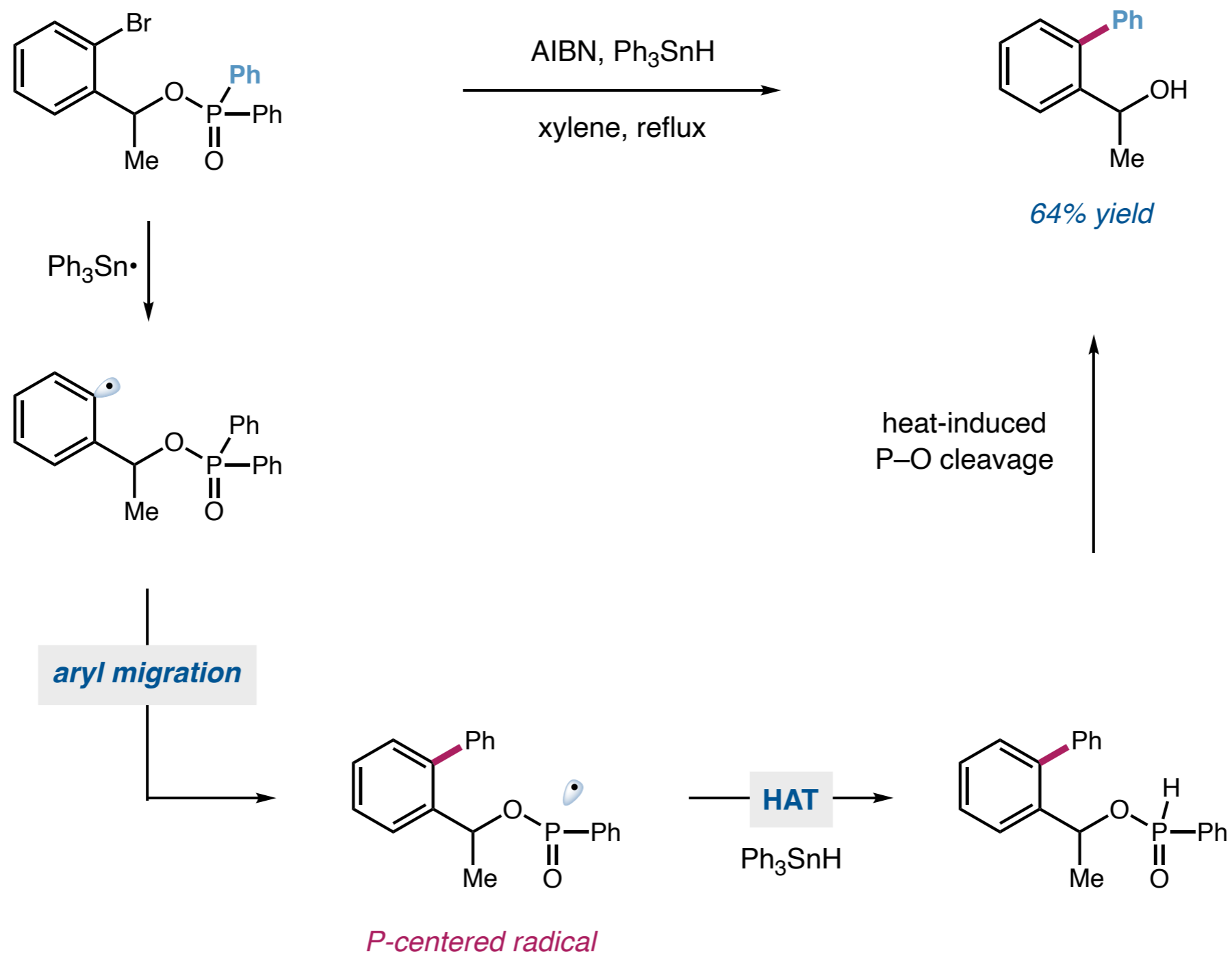


no product



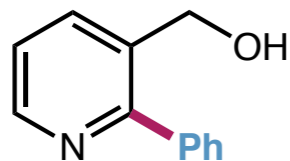
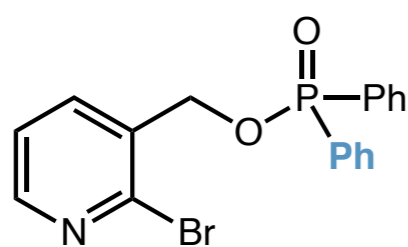
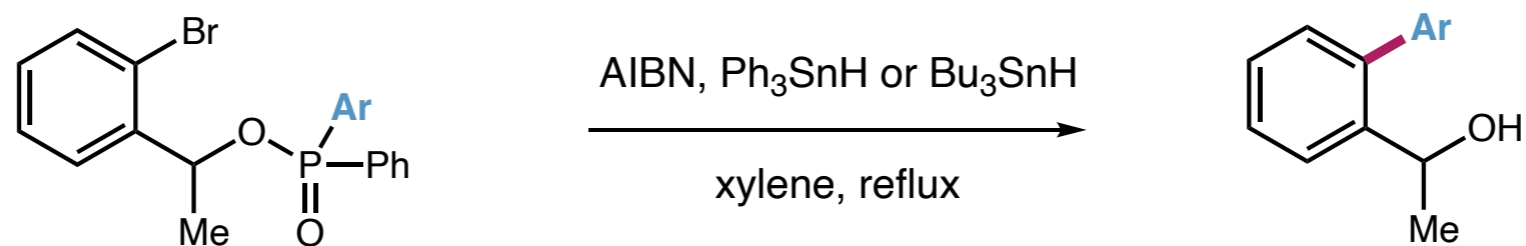
no product

(Hetero)arene Migration: From Carbon Radical to P-Centered Radical

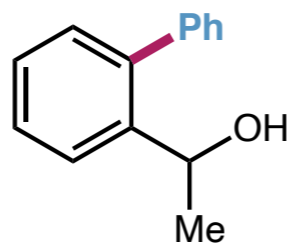
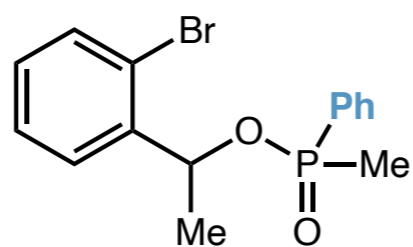


Clive, D. L. J.; Kang, S. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2000**, *41*, 1315
Clive, D. L. J.; Kang, S. *J. Org. Chem.* **2001**, *66*, 6083

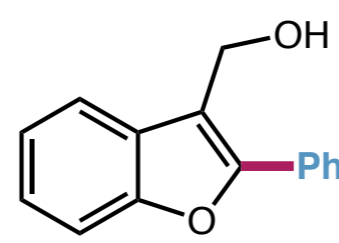
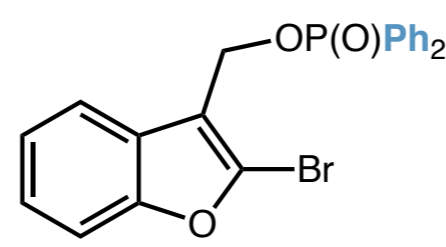
(Hetero)arene Migration: From Carbon Radical to P-Centered Radical



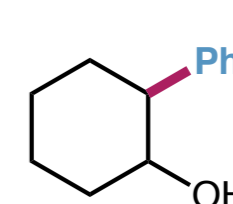
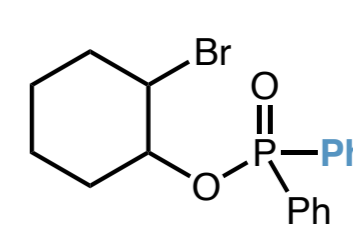
41% yield



73% yield

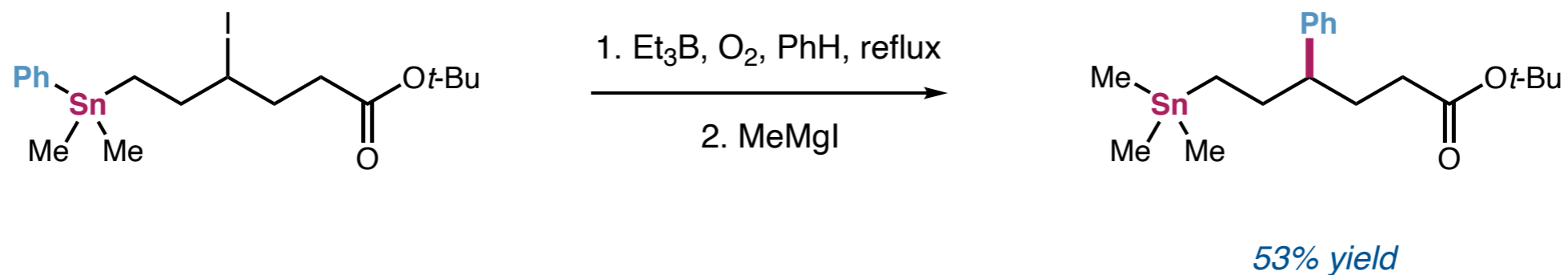
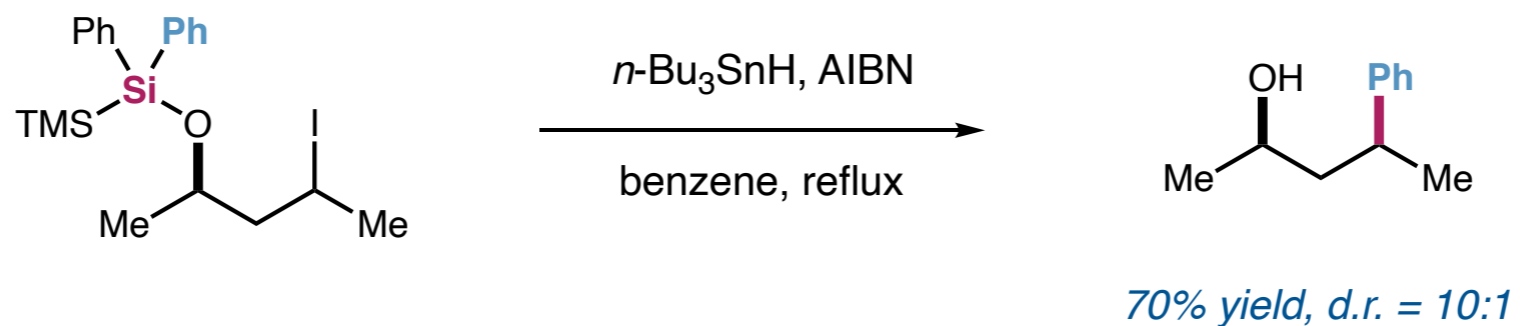


not observed

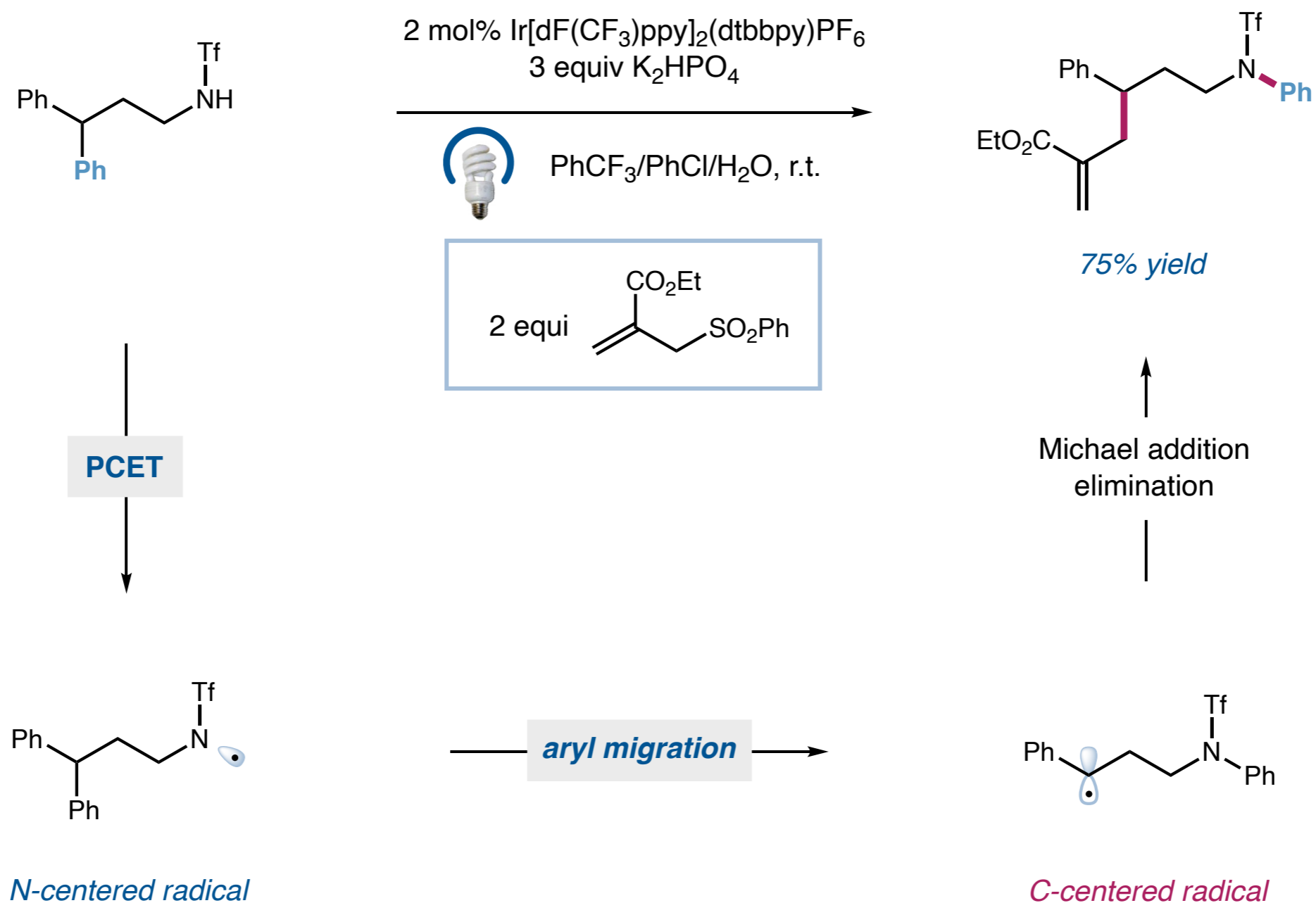


not observed

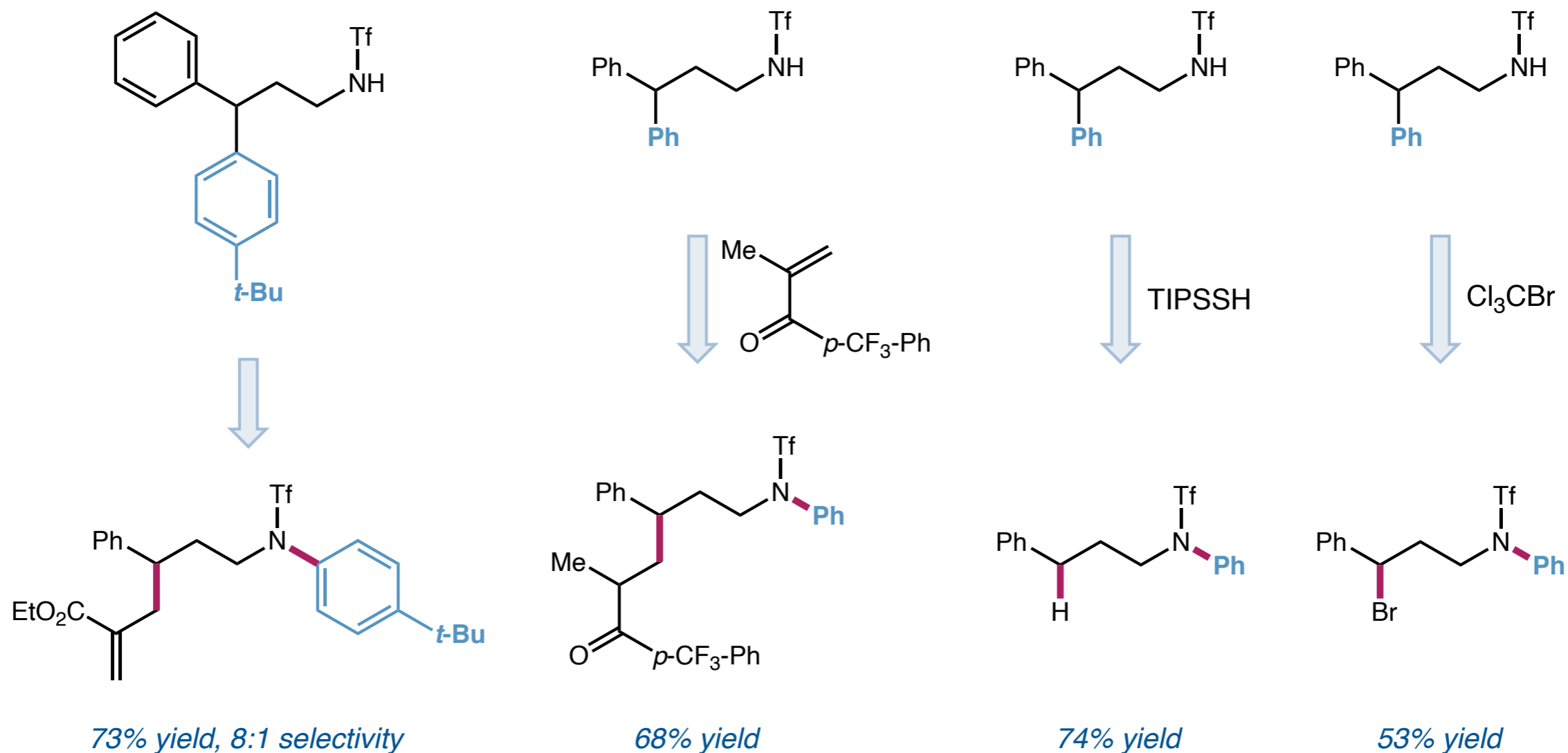
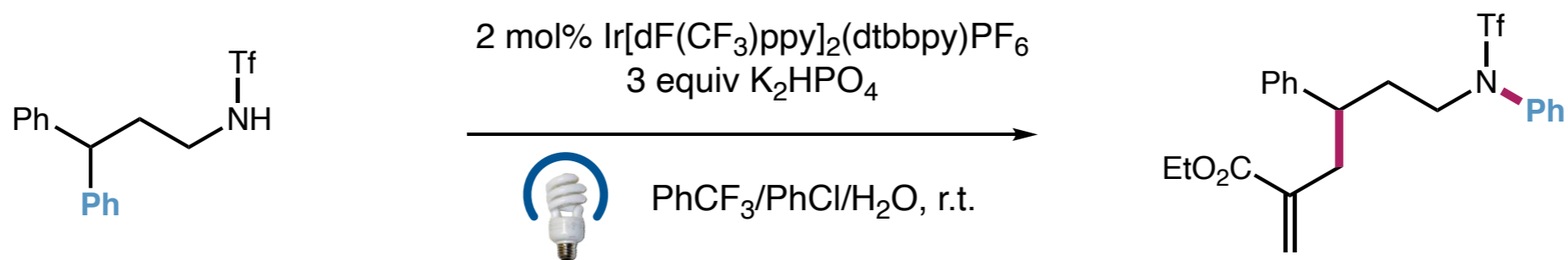
(Hetero)arene Migration: From Carbon Radical to Si or Sn-Centered Radical



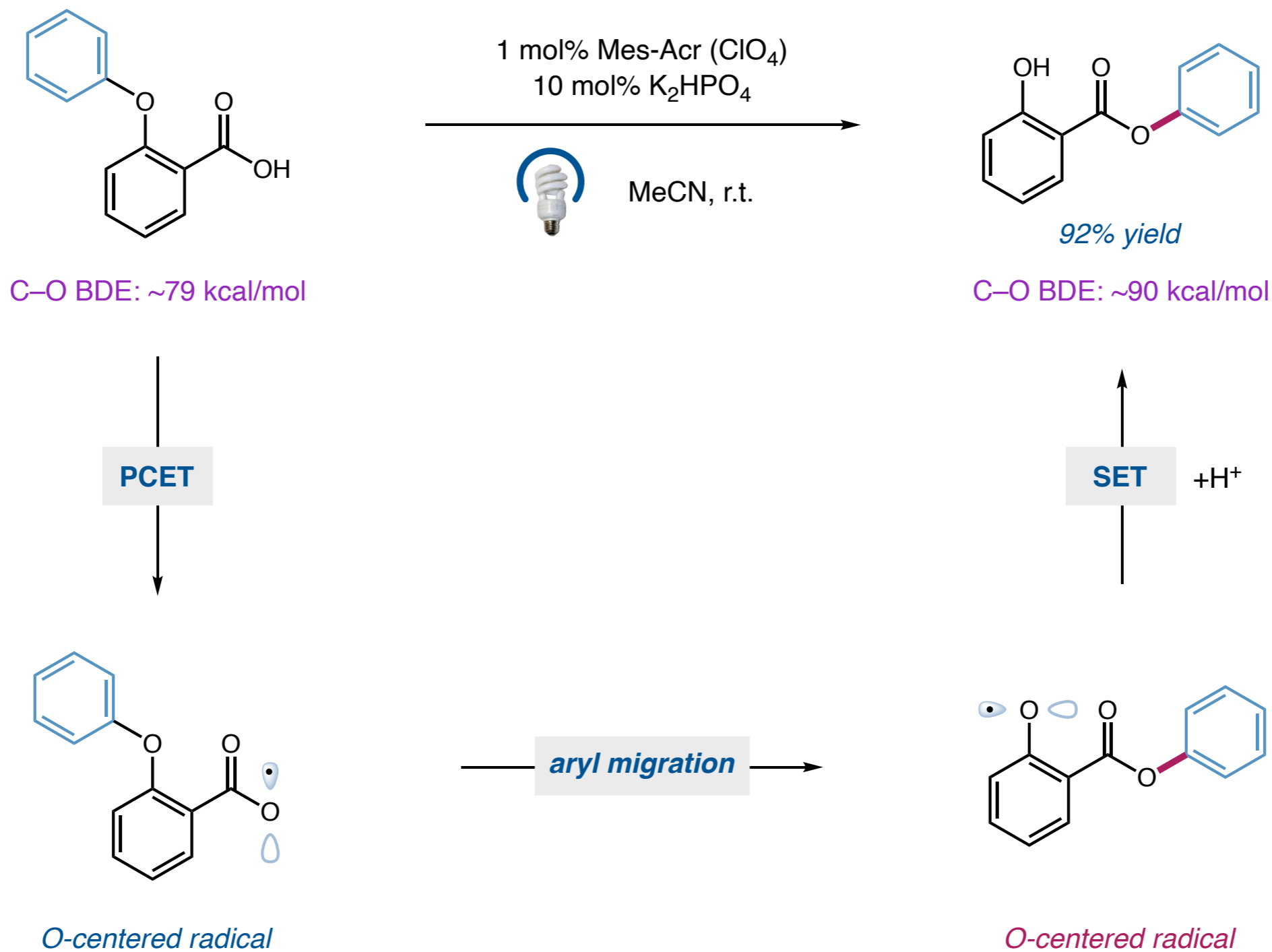
(Hetero)arene Migration: Other Types (N-radical to C-radical)



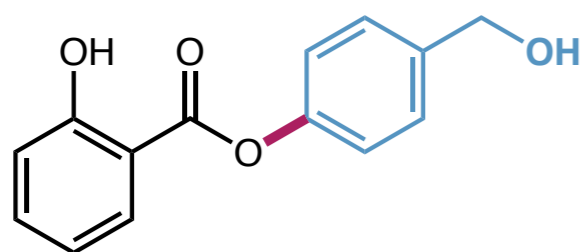
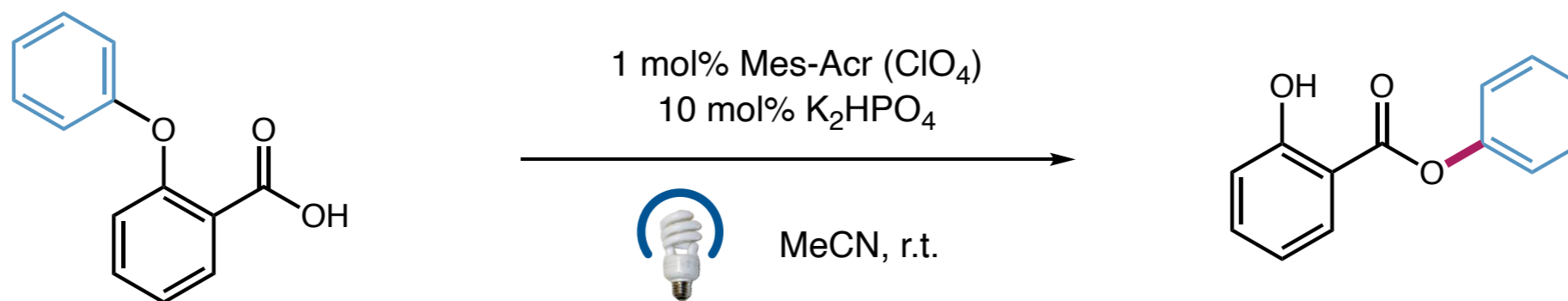
(Hetero)arene Migration: Other Types (N-radical to C-radical)



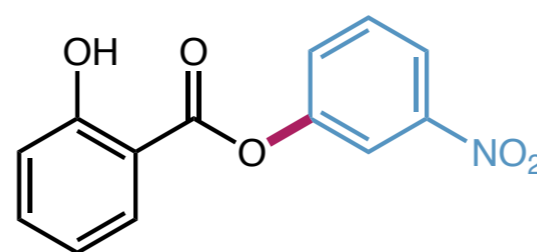
(Hetero)arene Migration: Other Types (O-radical to O-radical)



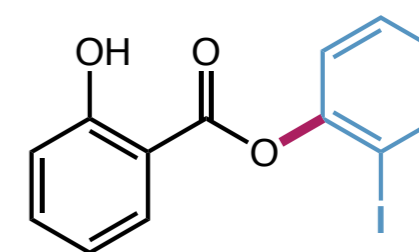
(Hetero)arene Migration: Other Types (O-radical to O-radical)



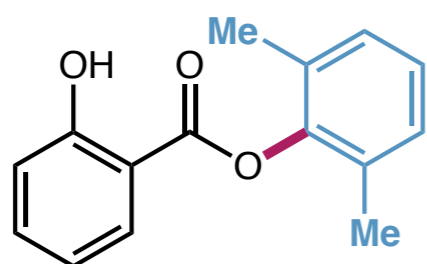
82% yield



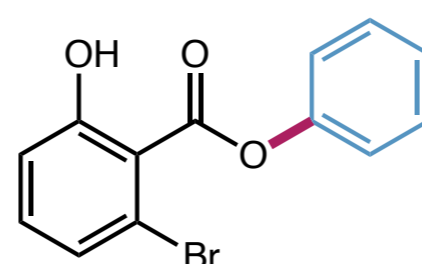
76% yield



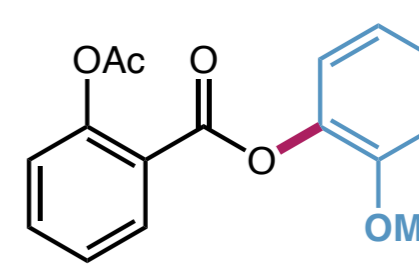
78% yield



80% yield

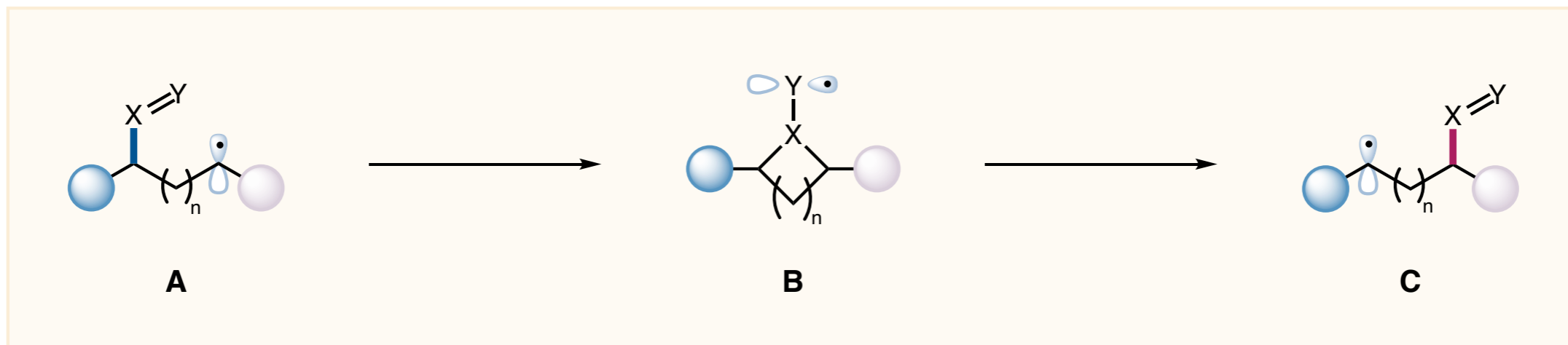


51% yield

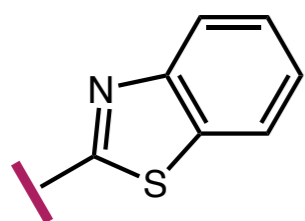


Guacetisal
92% yield (2 steps, >1 g)

Migratory FG Modification via Radical Intermediates



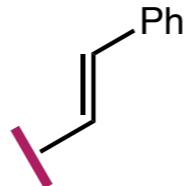
- Driving force: formation of more stable radicals (**C** vs. **A**); an *irreversible* downstream reaction from **C**
- Spatial requirement (aka, parameter n): 1,2-, 1,4-, and 1,5-migration
- FGs that can undergo radical migration



(hetero)arene



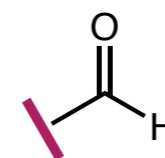
alkyne



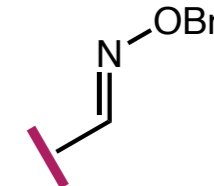
alkene



cyano

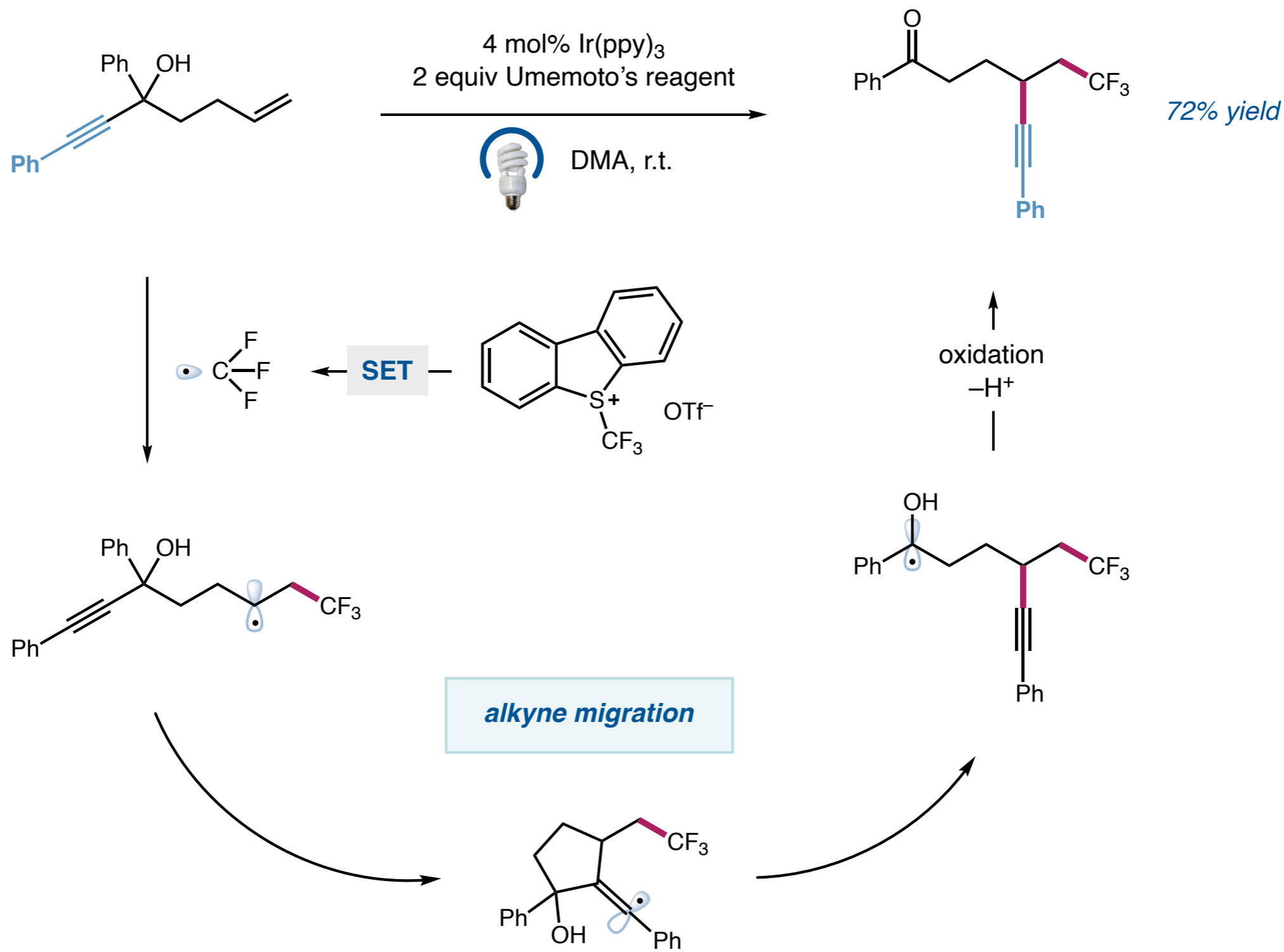


formyl

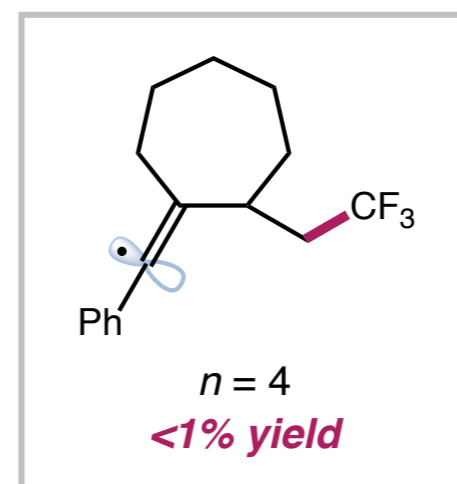
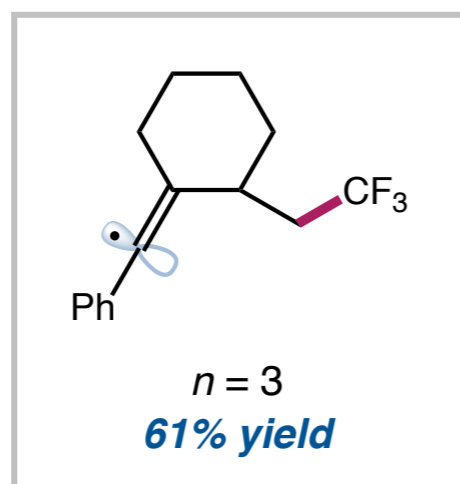
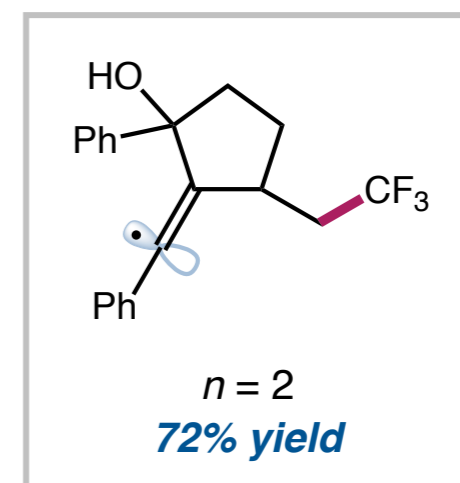
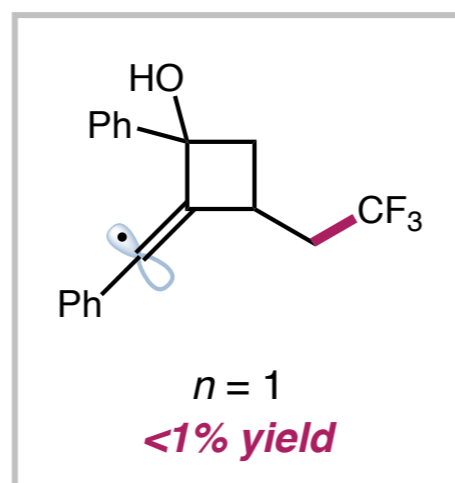
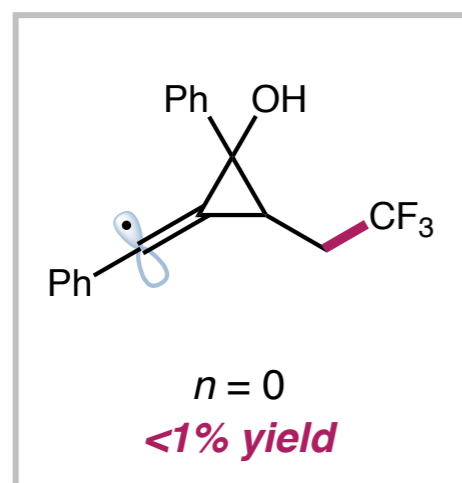
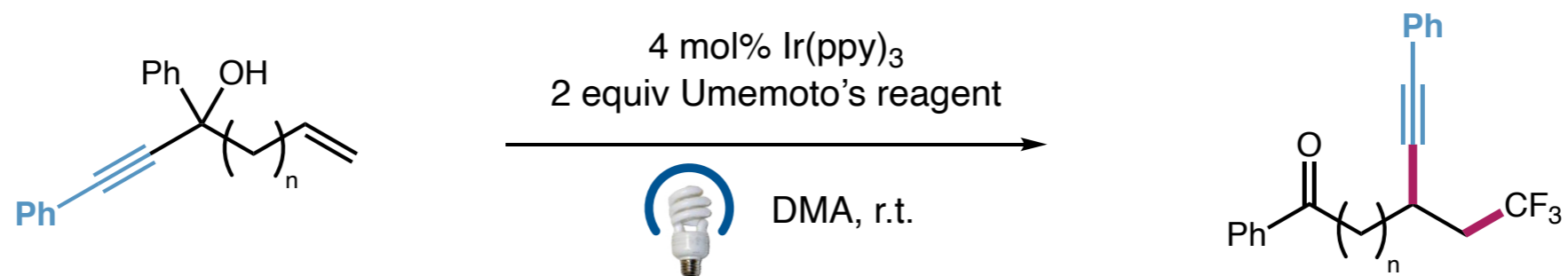


imino

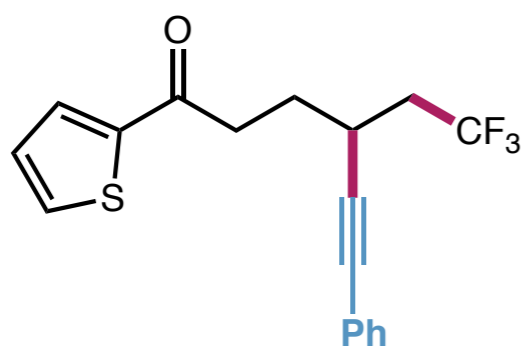
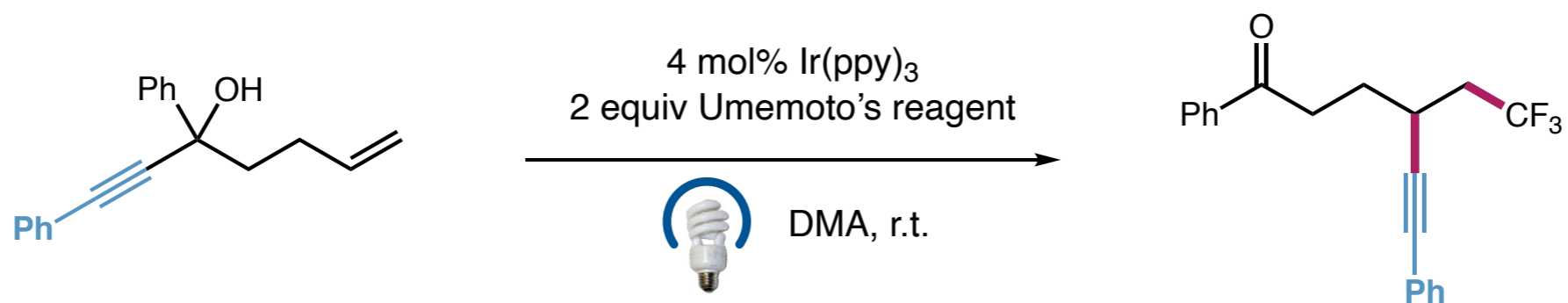
Alkyne Migration



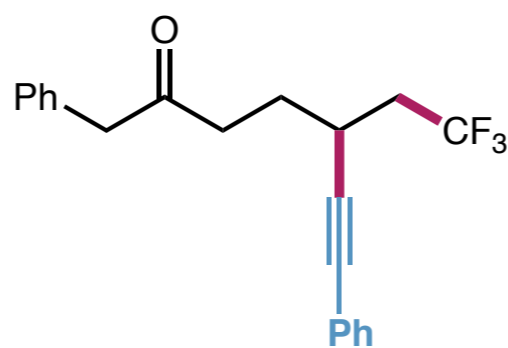
Alkyne Migration: Length of the Linker



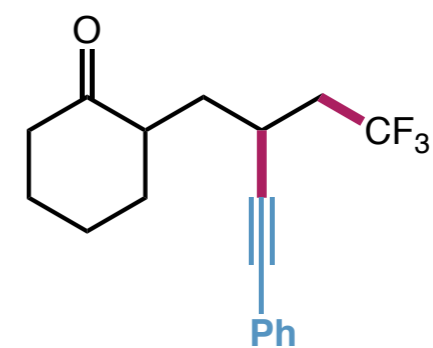
Alkyne Migration: Scope



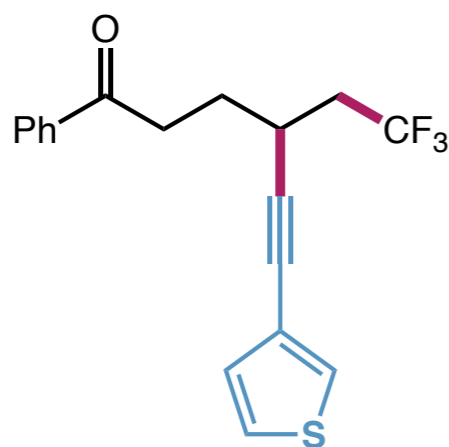
66% yield



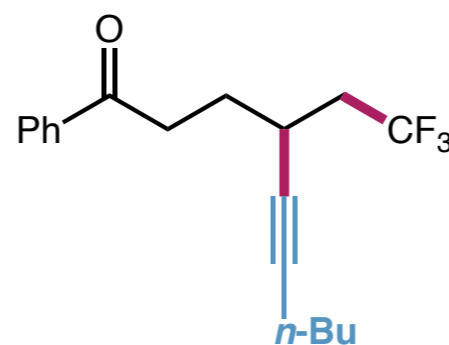
70% yield



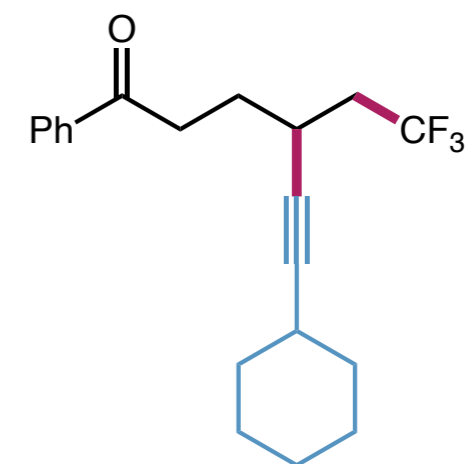
70% yield



50% yield

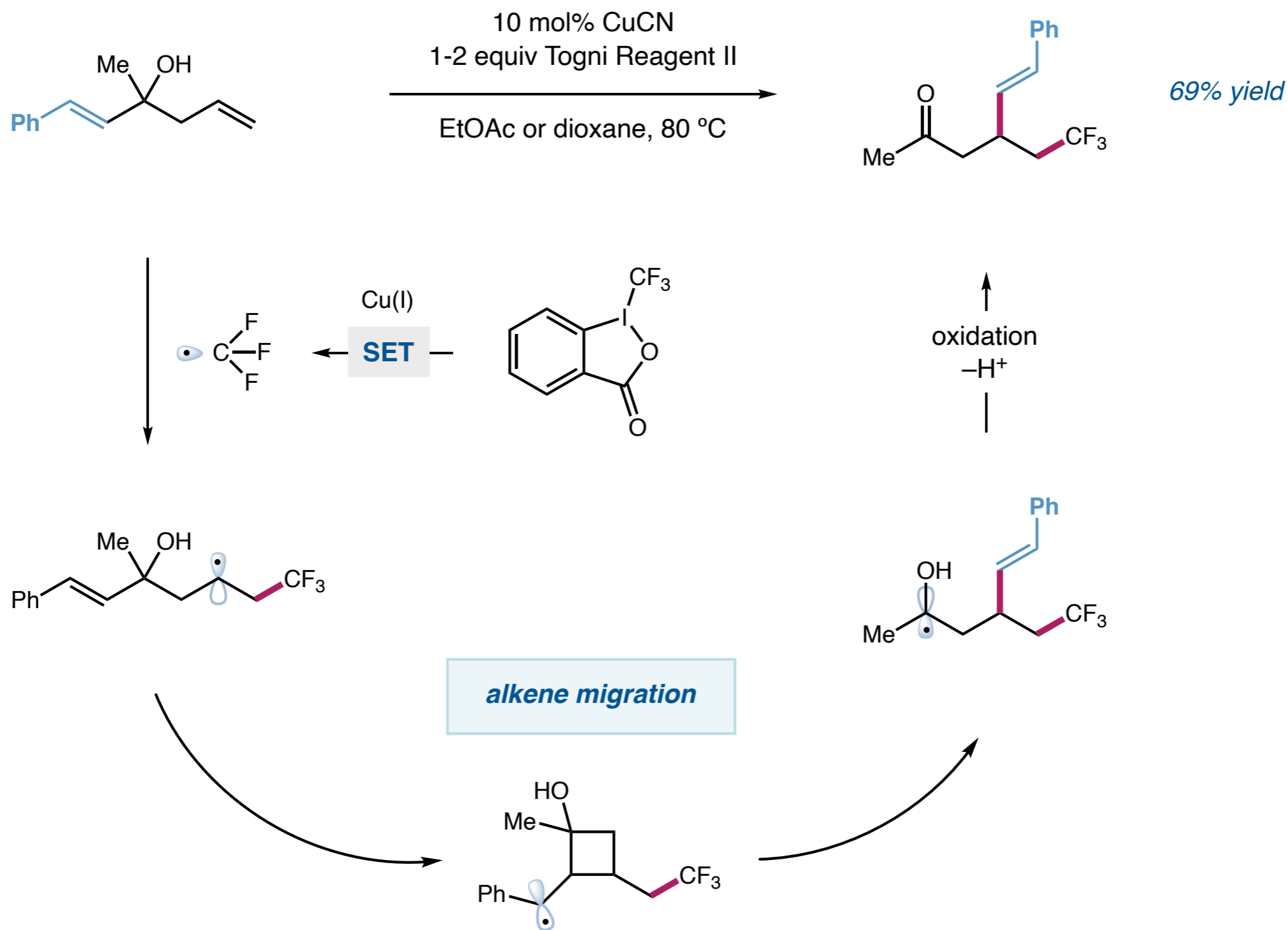


47% yield

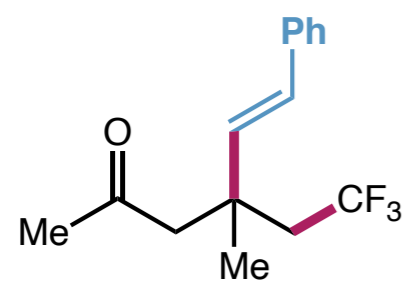
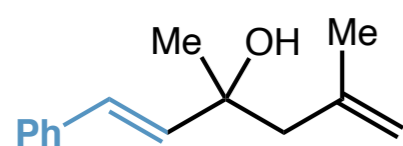
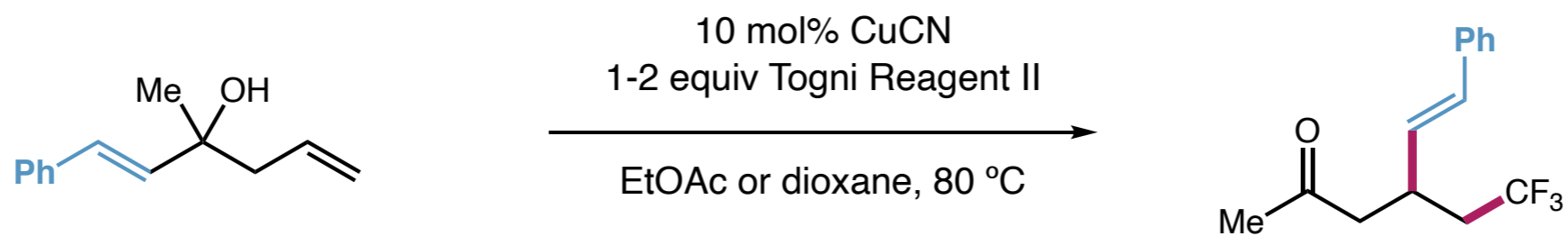


40% yield

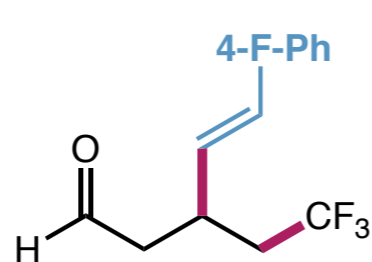
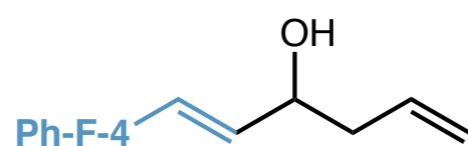
Alkene Migration



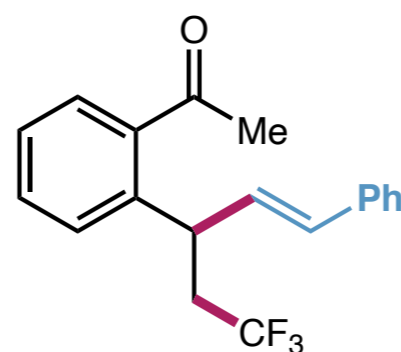
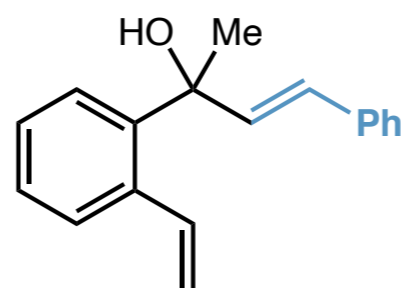
Alkene Migration: Scope, Part 1



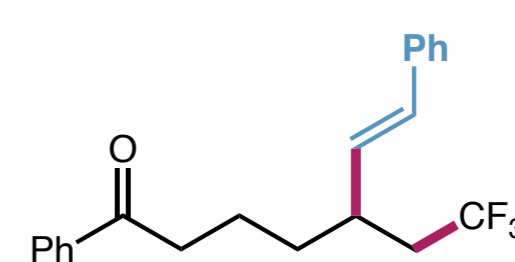
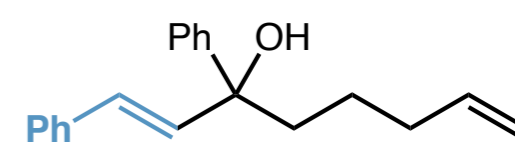
65% yield



44% yield

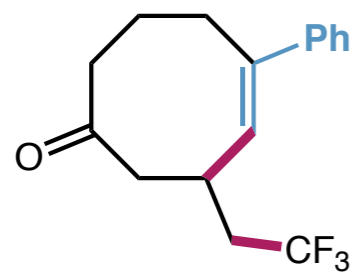
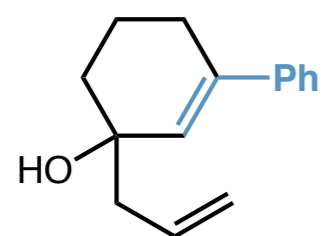
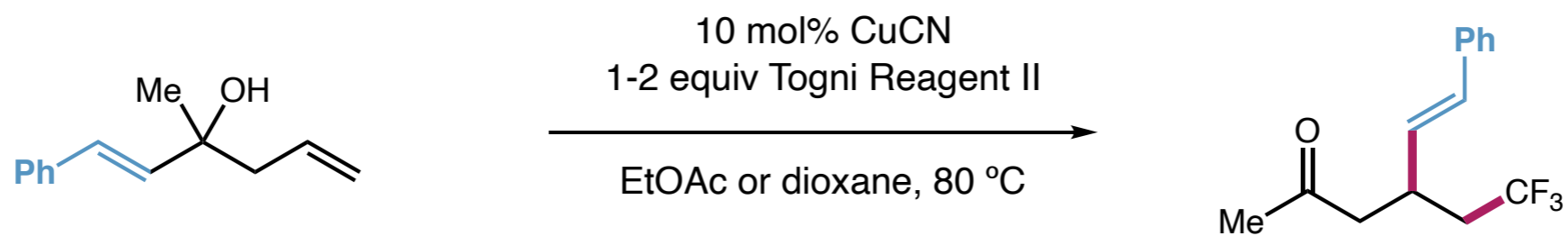


68% yield

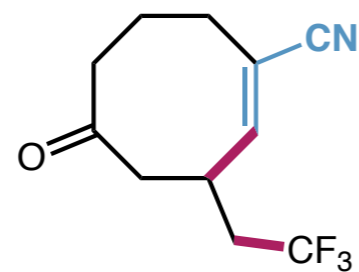
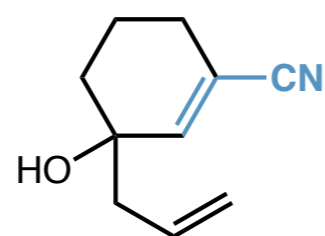


30% yield

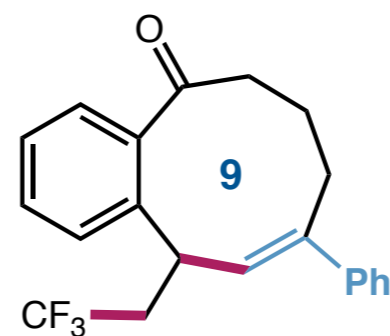
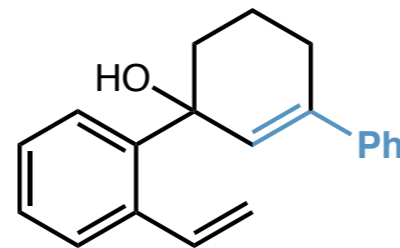
Alkene Migration: Scope, Part 2



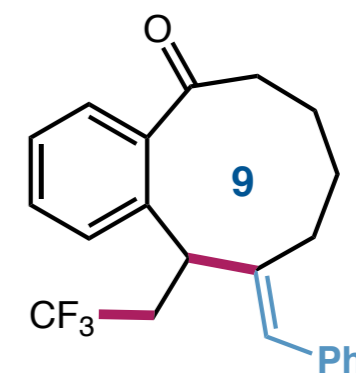
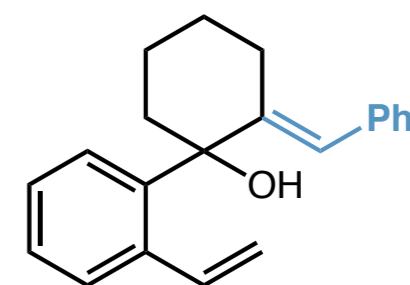
65% yield



58% yield

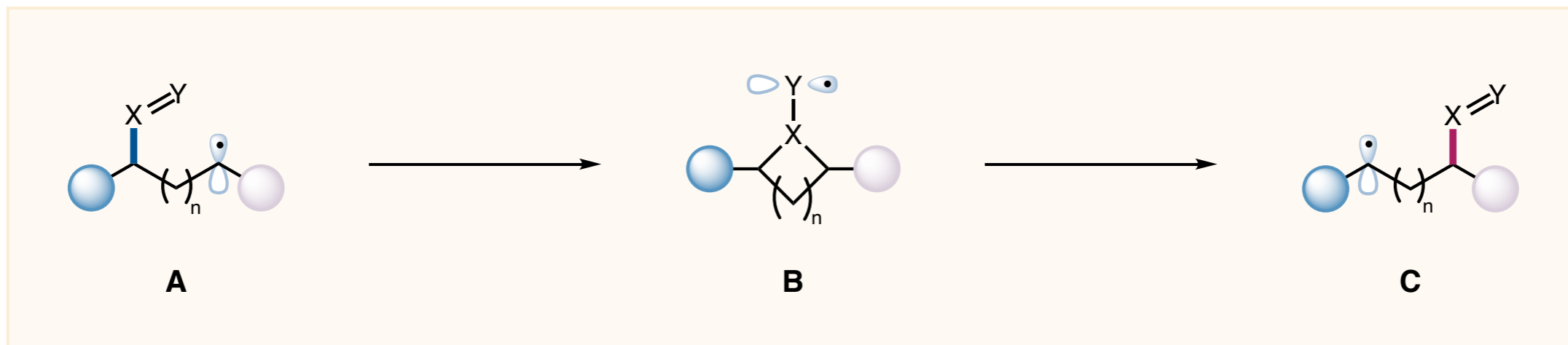


46% yield

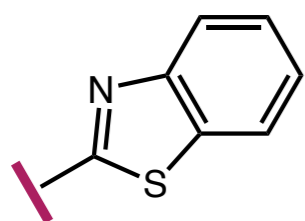


60% yield, 5:1 E/Z

Migratory FG Modification via Radical Intermediates



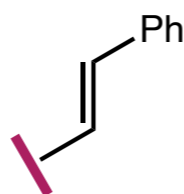
- Driving force: formation of more stable radicals (**C** vs. **A**); an *irreversible* downstream reaction from **C**
- Spatial requirement (aka, parameter **n**): 1,2-, 1,4-, and 1,5-migration
- FGs that can undergo radical migration



(hetero)arene



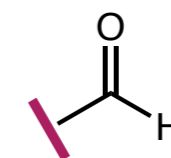
alkyne



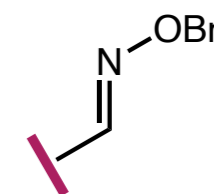
alkene



cyano

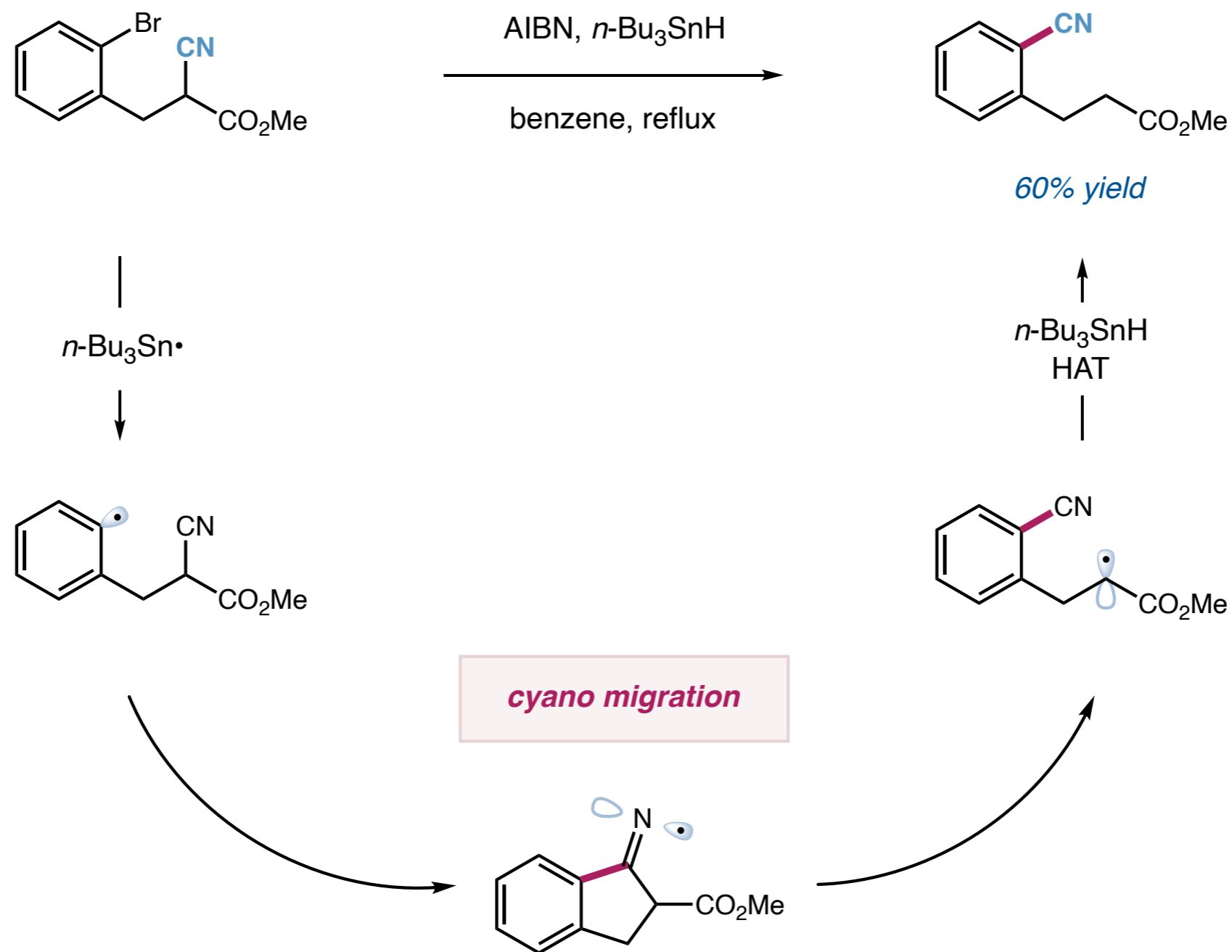


formyl



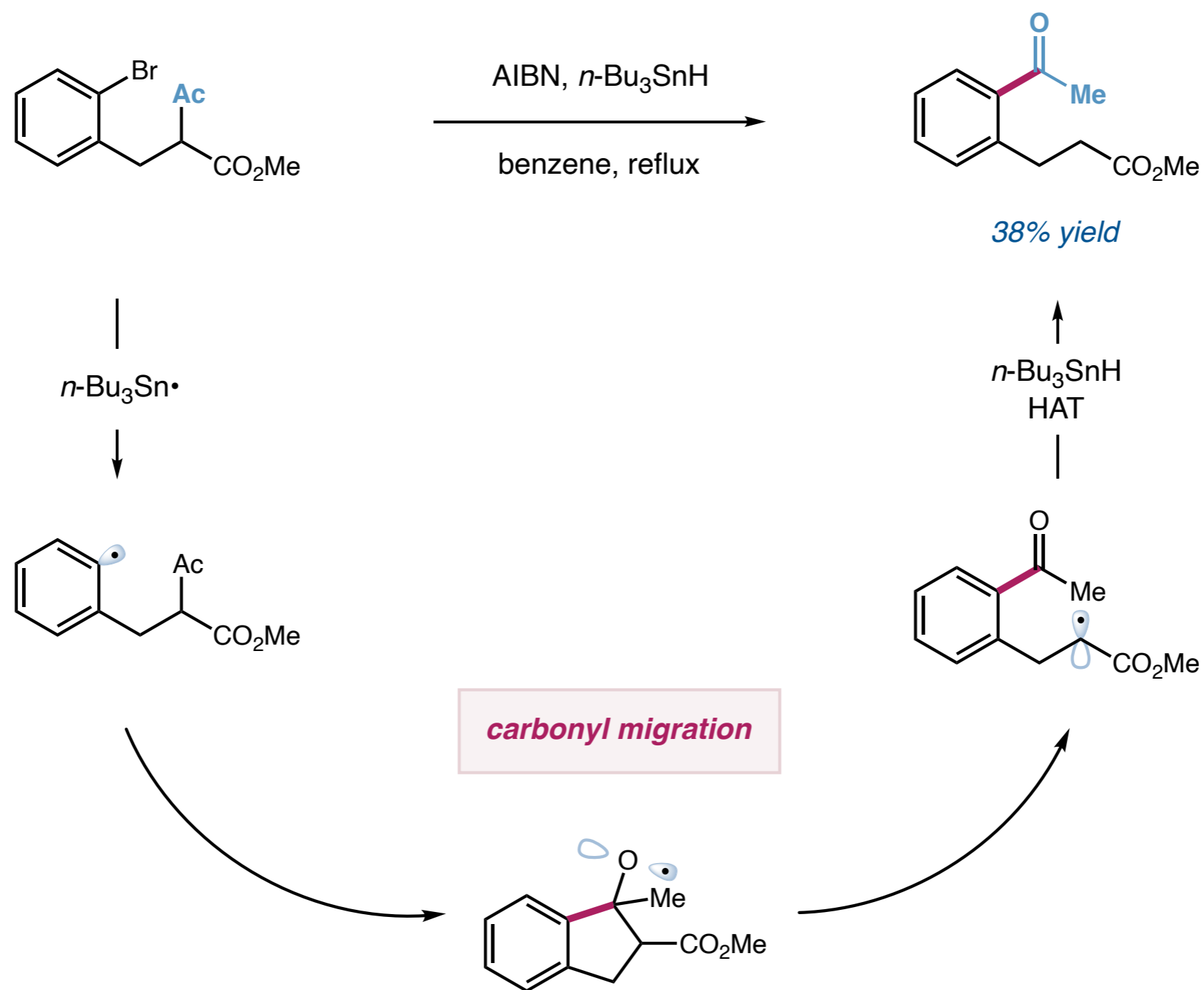
imino

Migration of Cyano, Carbonyl, and Imino Groups: Early Studies



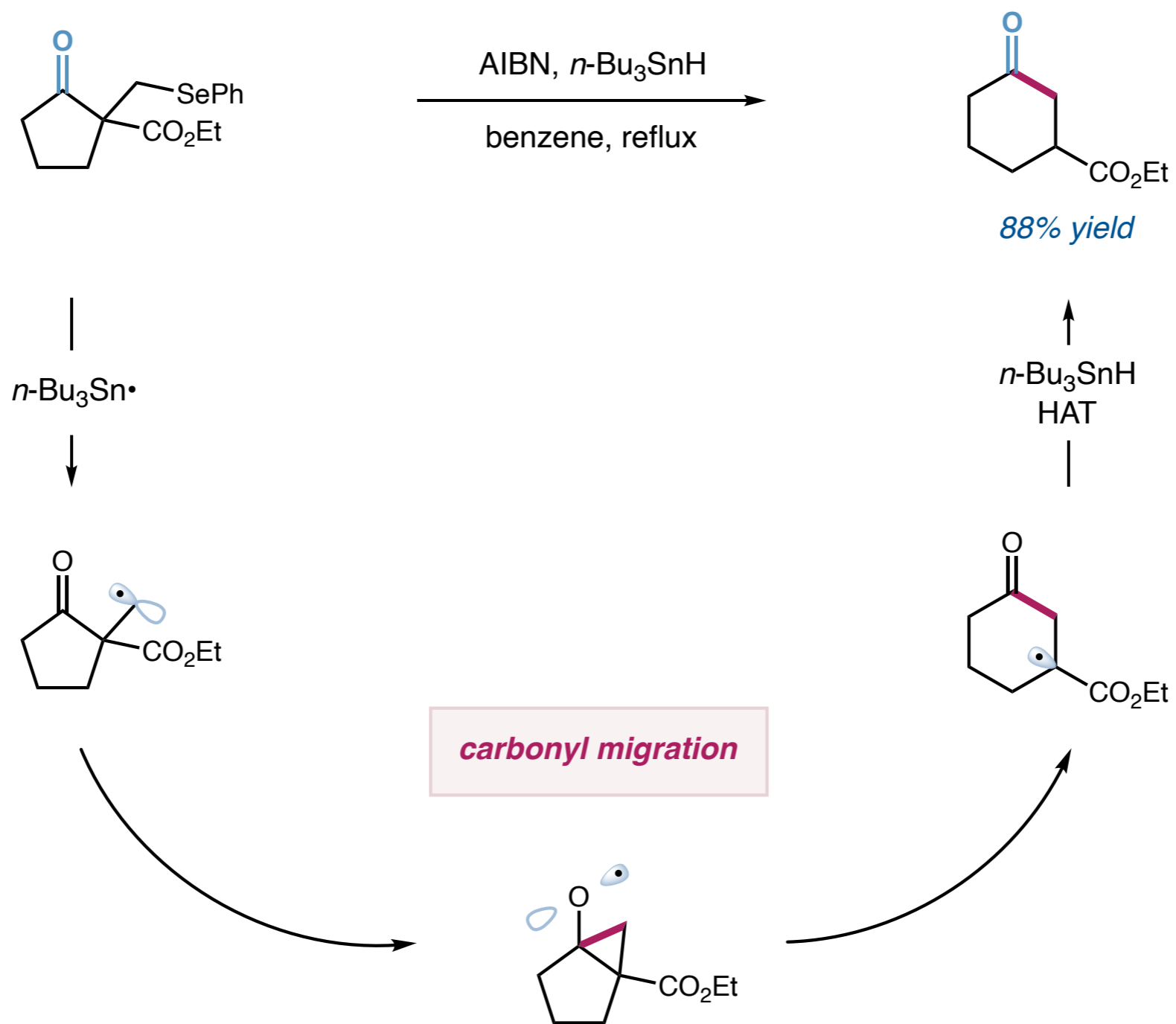
Beckwith, A. L. J.; O'Shea, D. M.; Gerba, S.; Westwood, S. W. *J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun.* **1987**, 666
Beckwith, A. L. J.; O'Shea, D. M.; Westwood, S. W. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1988**, 110, 2565

Migration of Cyano, Carbonyl, and Imino Groups: Early Studies



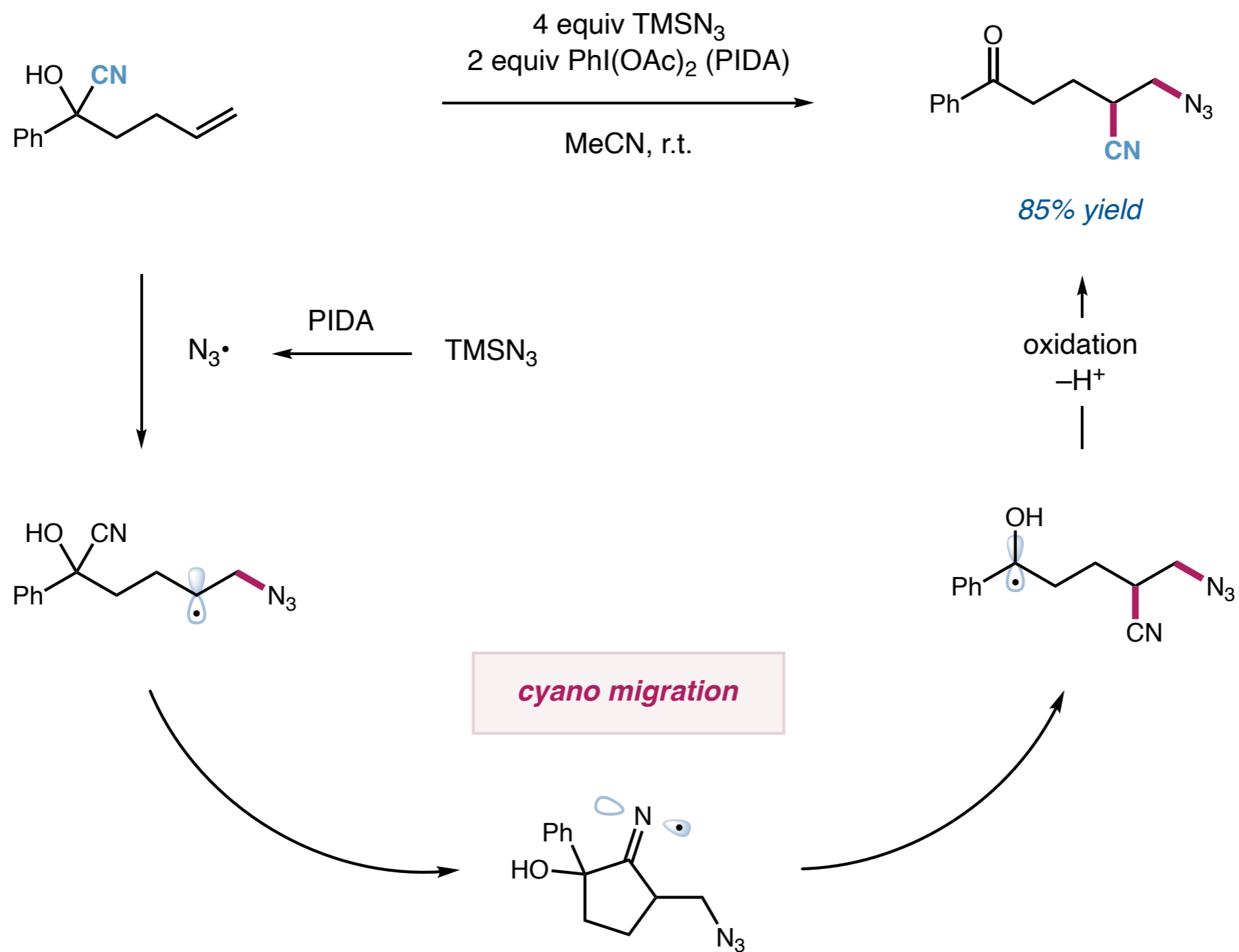
Beckwith, A. L. J.; O'Shea, D. M.; Gerba, S.; Westwood, S. W. *J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun.* **1987**, 666
Beckwith, A. L. J.; O'Shea, D. M.; Westwood, S. W. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1988**, 110, 2565

Migration of Cyano, Carbonyl, and Imino Groups: Early Studies

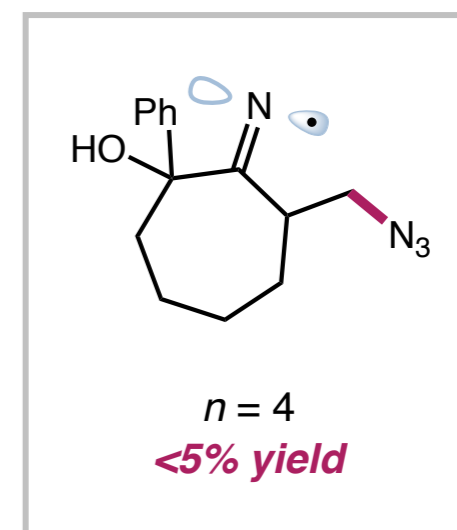
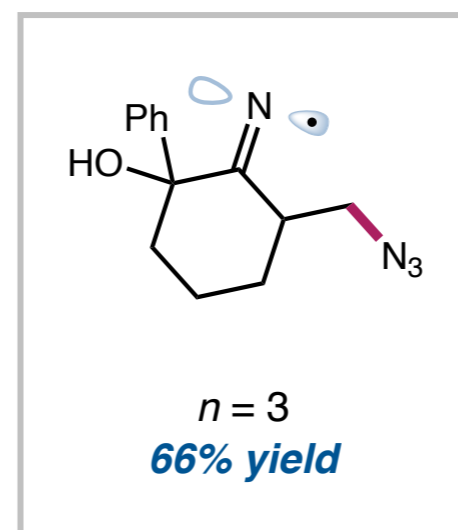
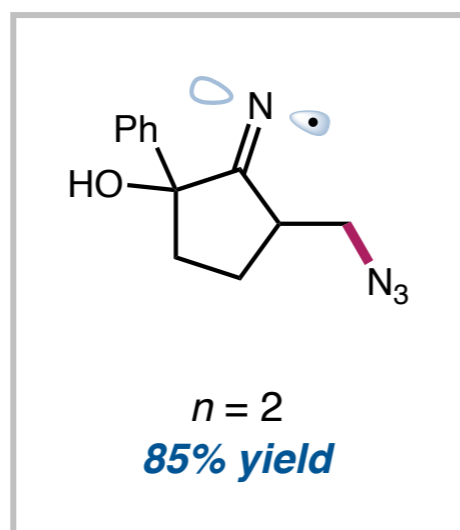
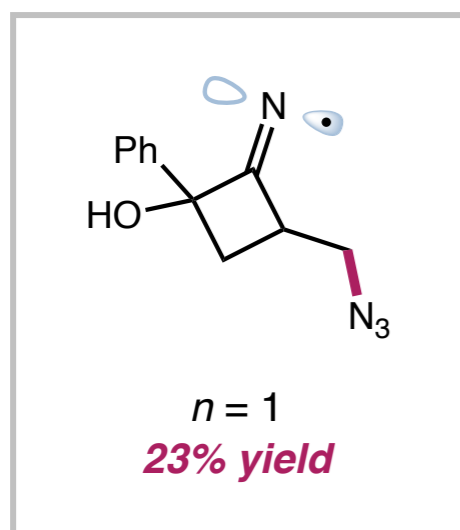
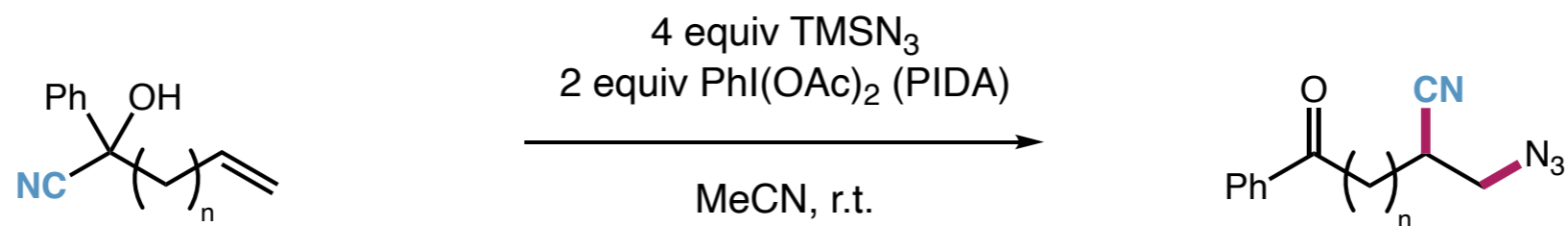


Beckwith, A. L. J.; O'Shea, D. M.; Gerba, S.; Westwood, S. W. *J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun.* **1987**, 666
Beckwith, A. L. J.; O'Shea, D. M.; Westwood, S. W. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1988**, 110, 2565

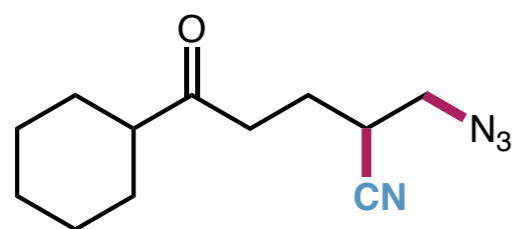
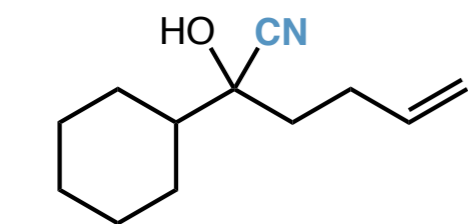
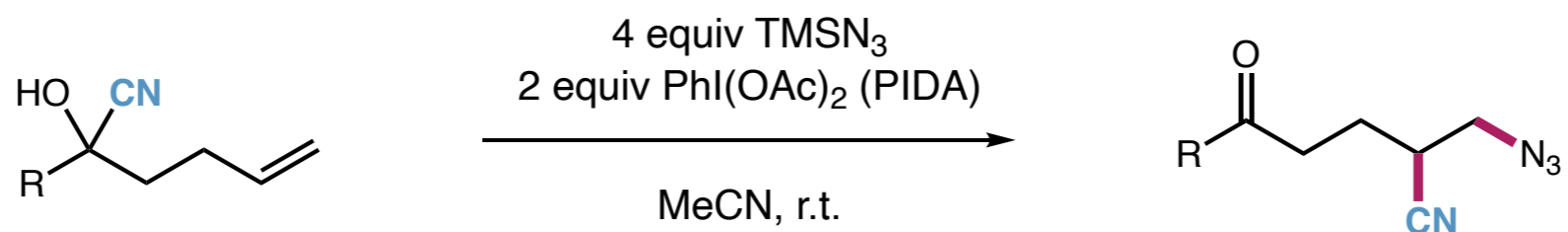
Migration of Cyano Group



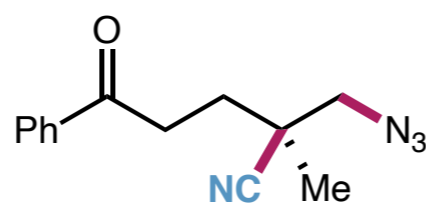
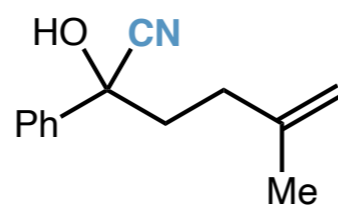
Migration of Cyano Group: Length of the Linker



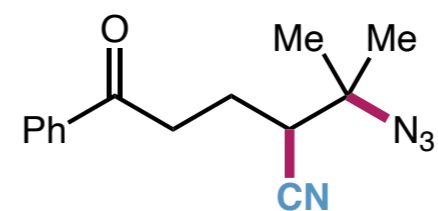
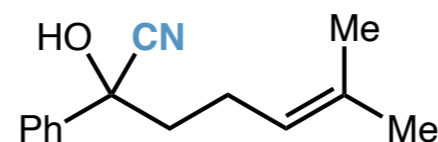
Migration of Cyano Group: Scope



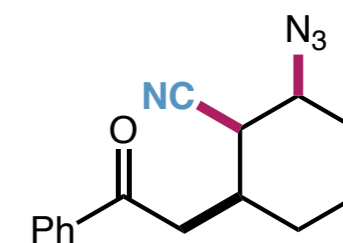
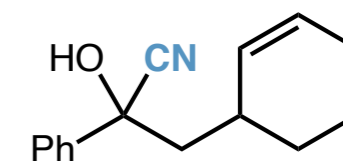
72% yield



86% yield

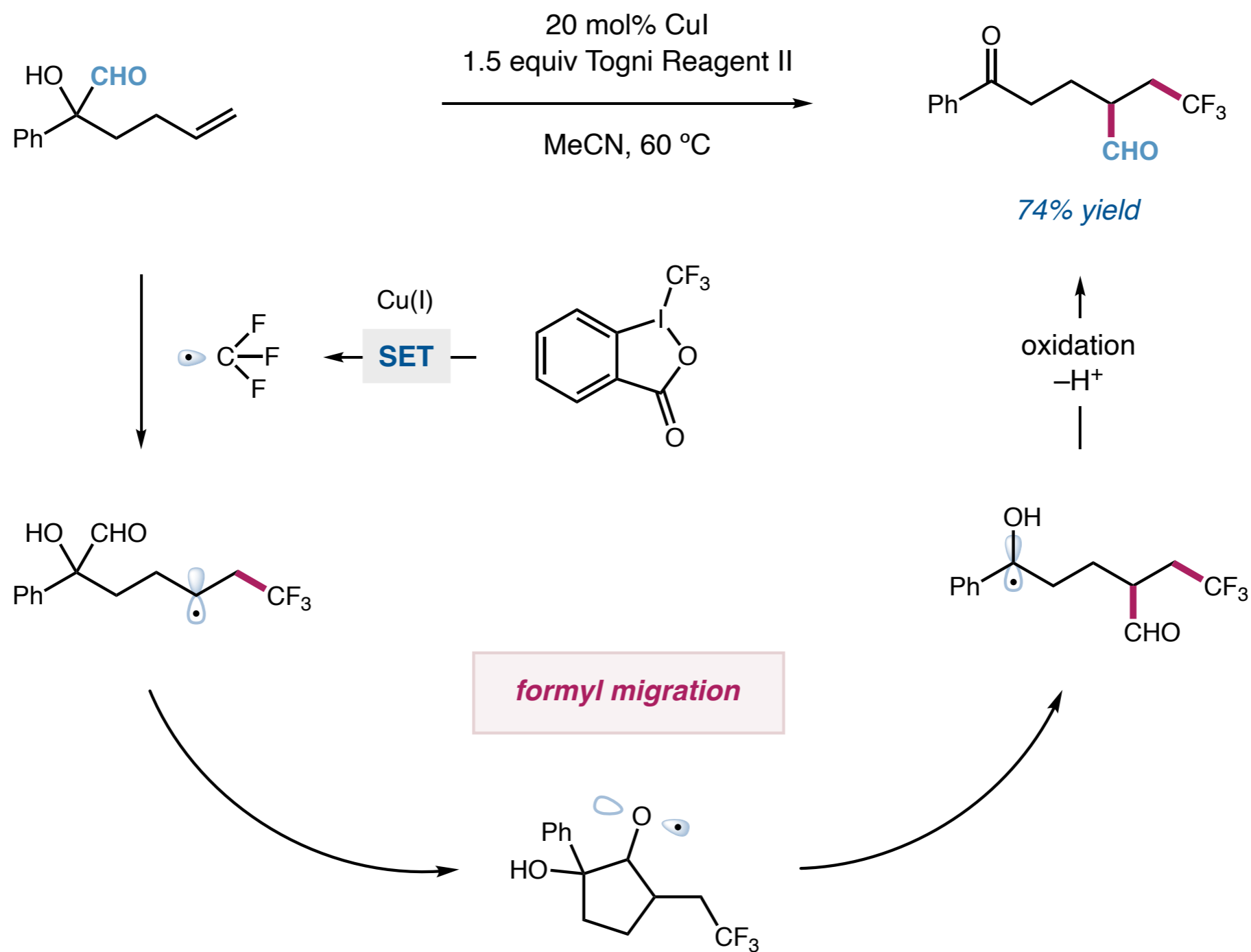


92% yield

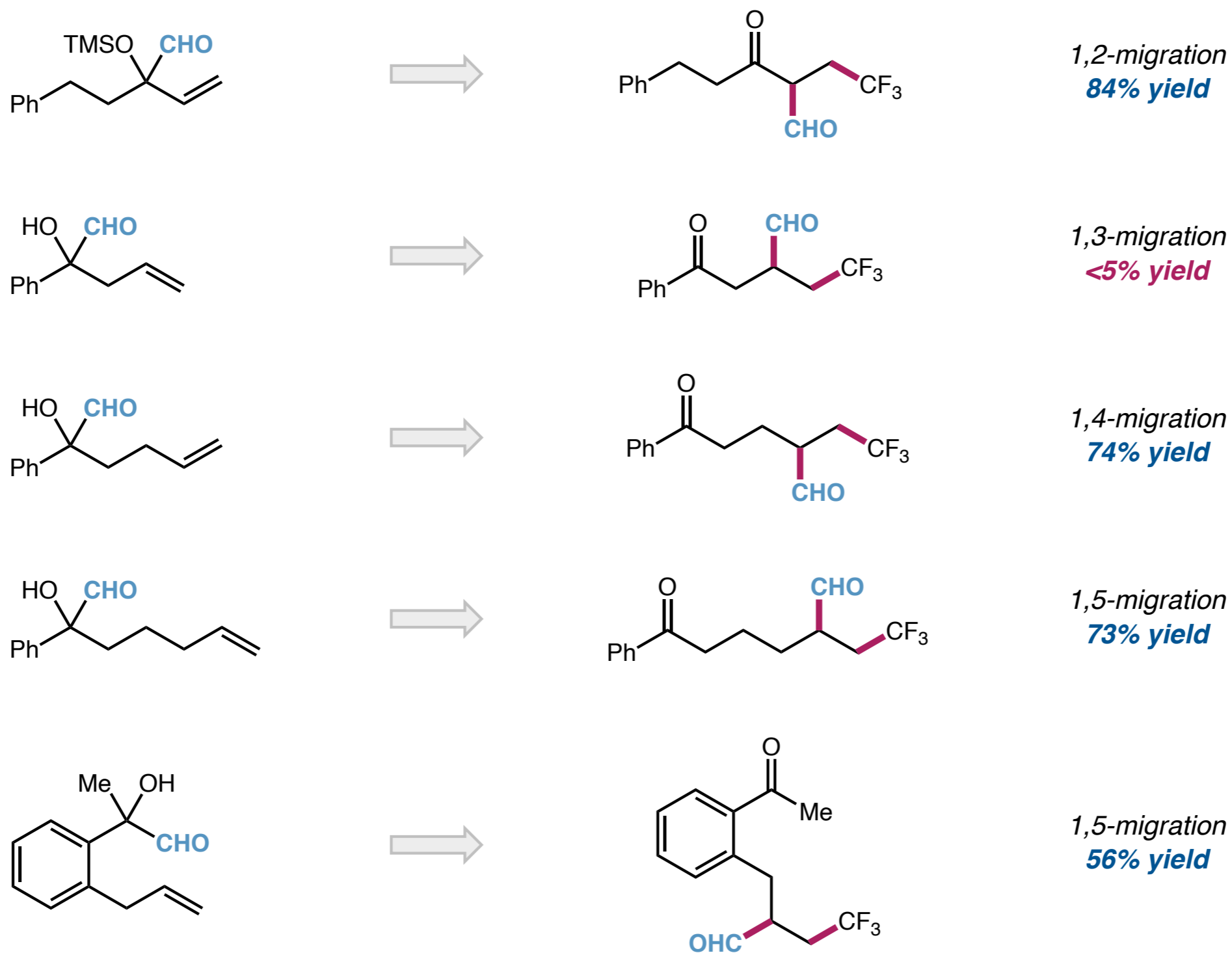


65% yield
single isomer

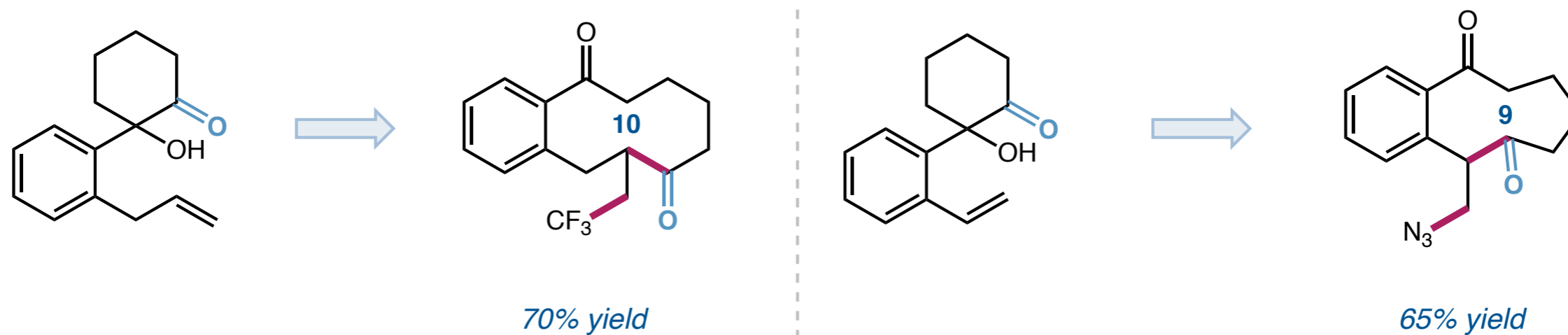
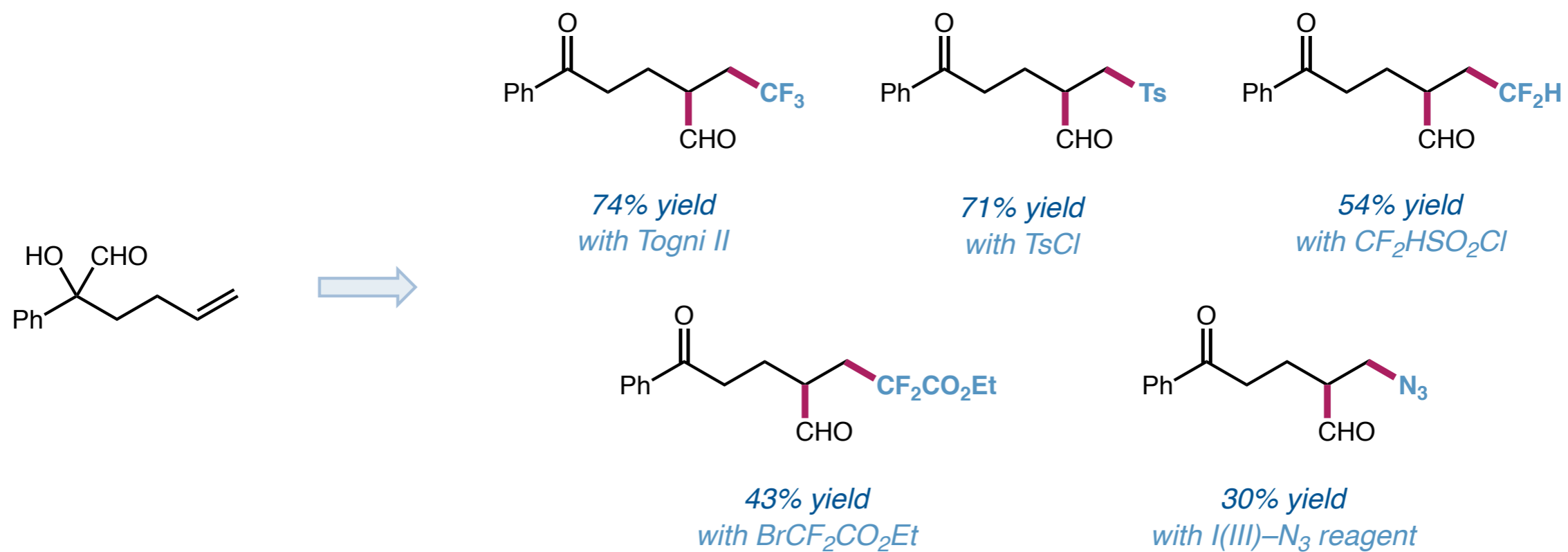
Migration of Formyl Group



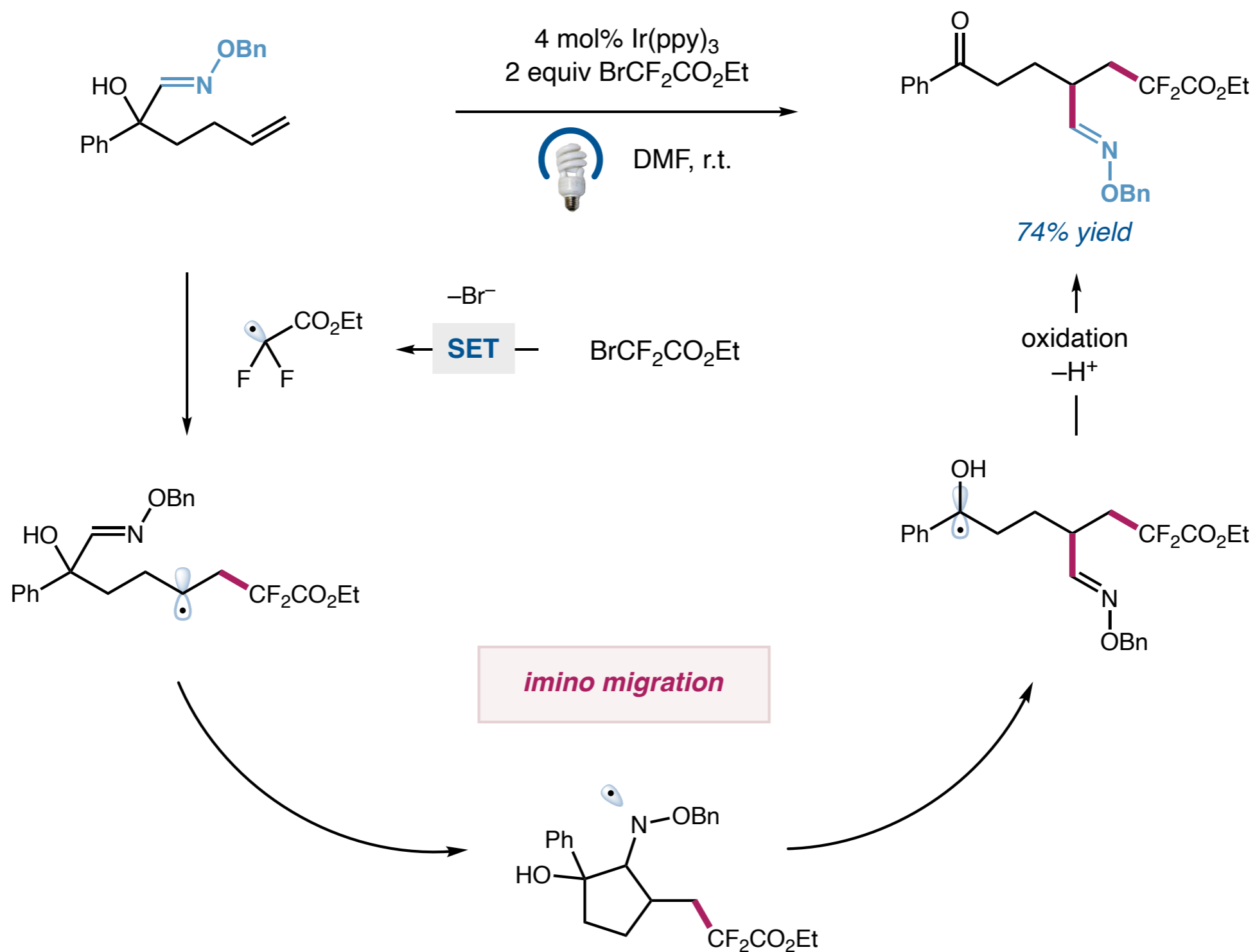
Migration of Formyl Group: Length of the Linker



Migration of Formyl Group: Scope



Migration of Imino Group

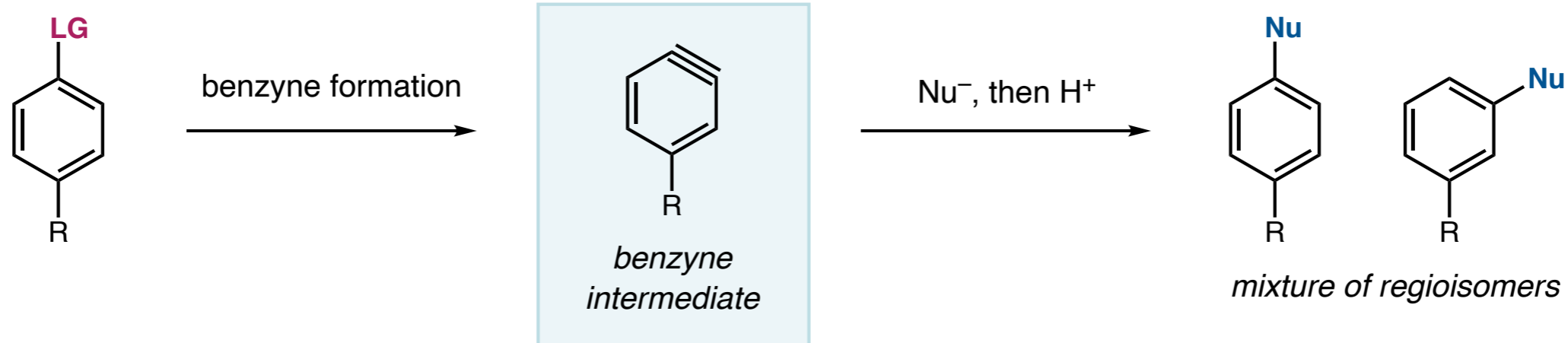


Outline

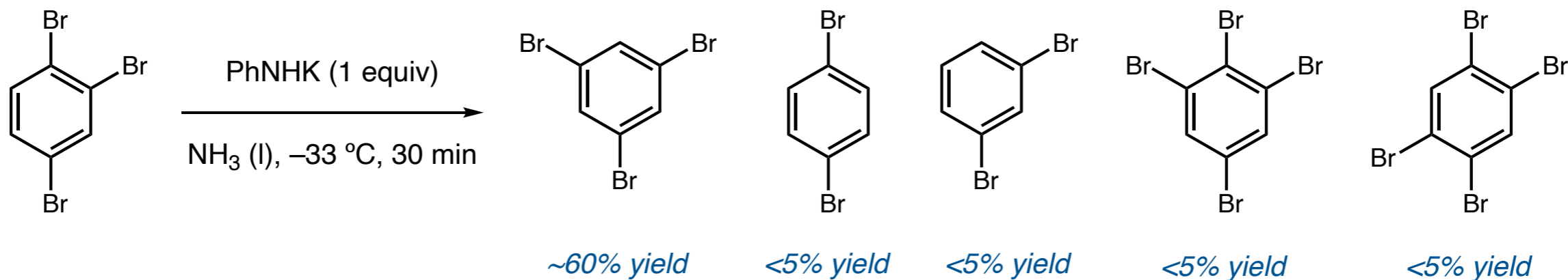
- Migratory FG modification via radical intermediates
- Migratory FG modification via non-radical intermediates (two case studies)
 - Halogen dance reaction
 - Ester dance reaction
- Migratory FG modification via enzymatic catalysis

Migratory FG Modification for Aromatic Systems: Early Studies

■ S_NAr reactions *via* benzyne intermediates



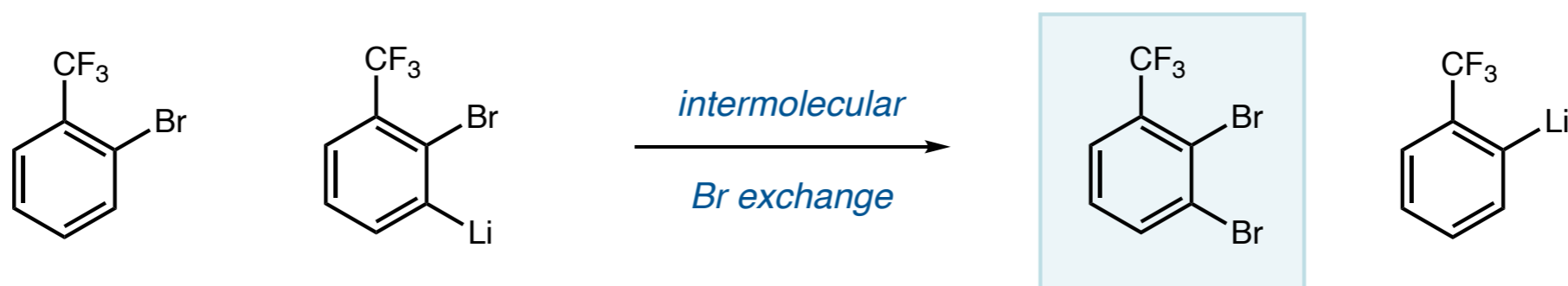
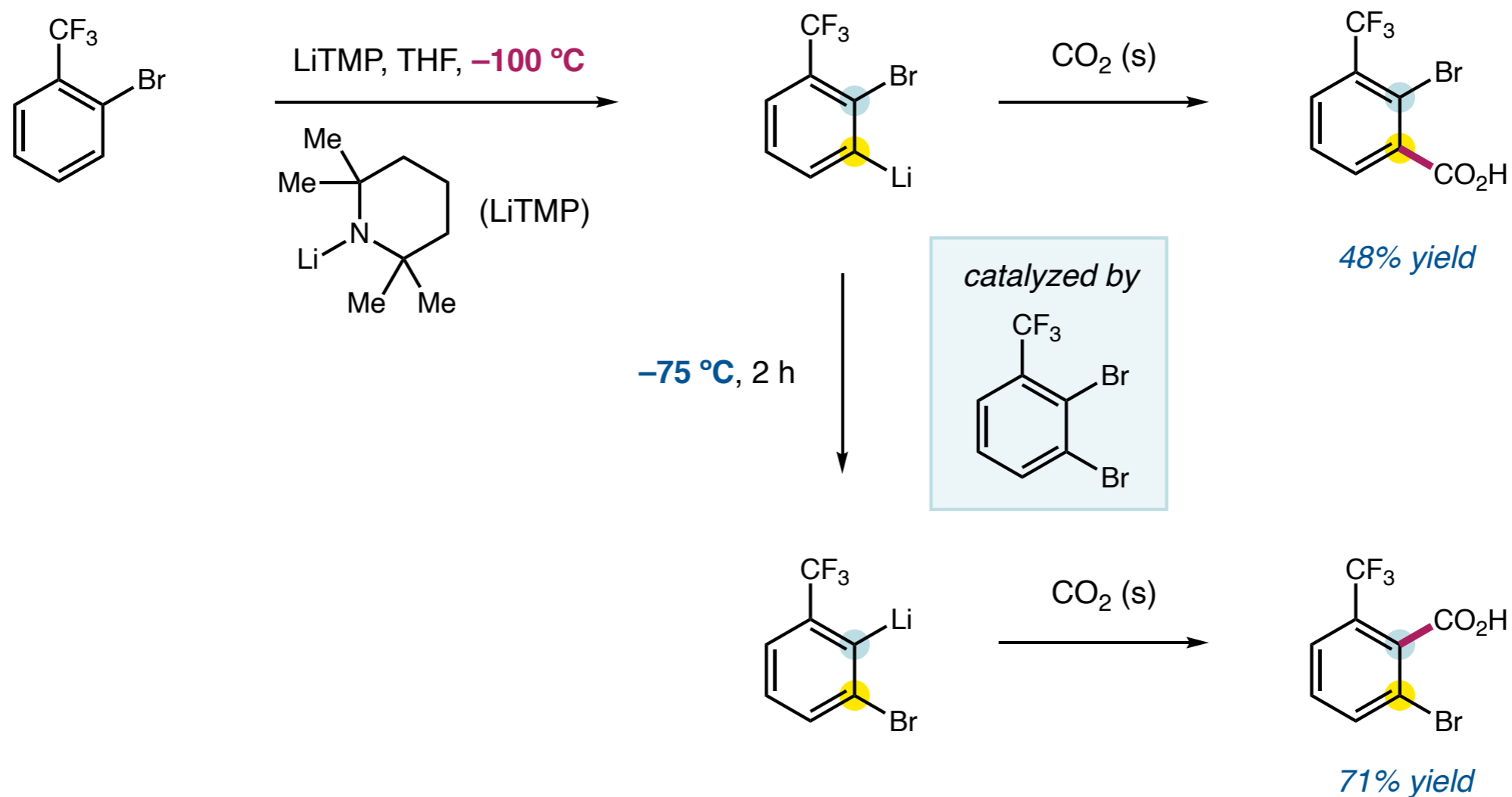
■ Halogen dance reaction



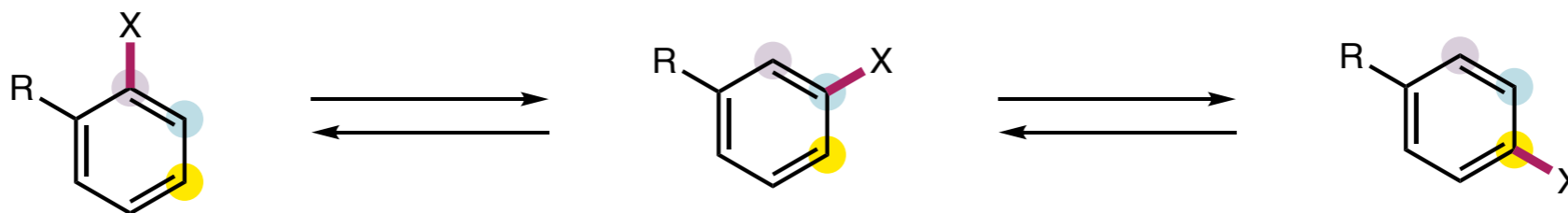
Bunnett, J. F.; Moyer, C. E., Jr. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1971**, *93*, 1183

Bunnett, J. F. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **1971**, *5*, 139

Halogen Dance Reactions: An Early Example



Halogen Dance Reactions: Summary of Early Work

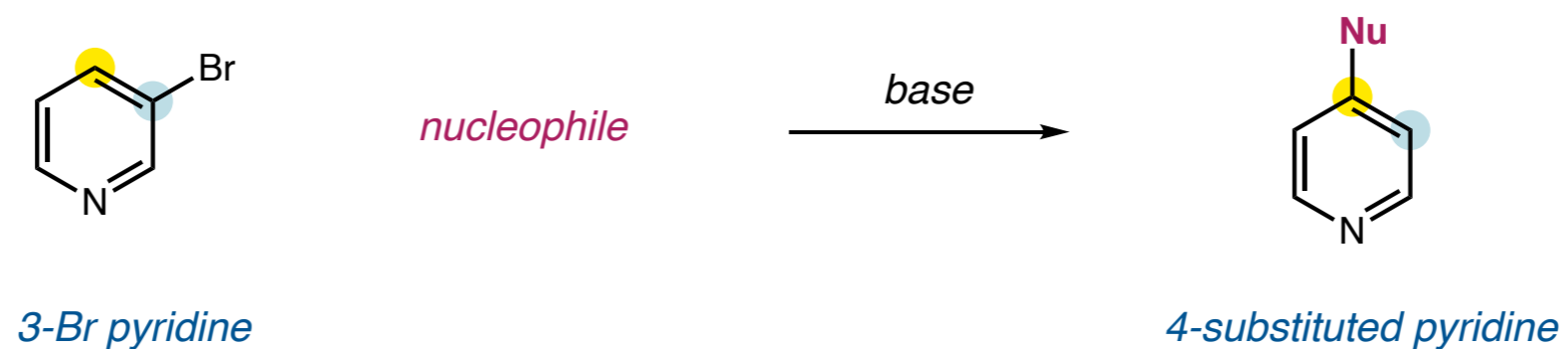
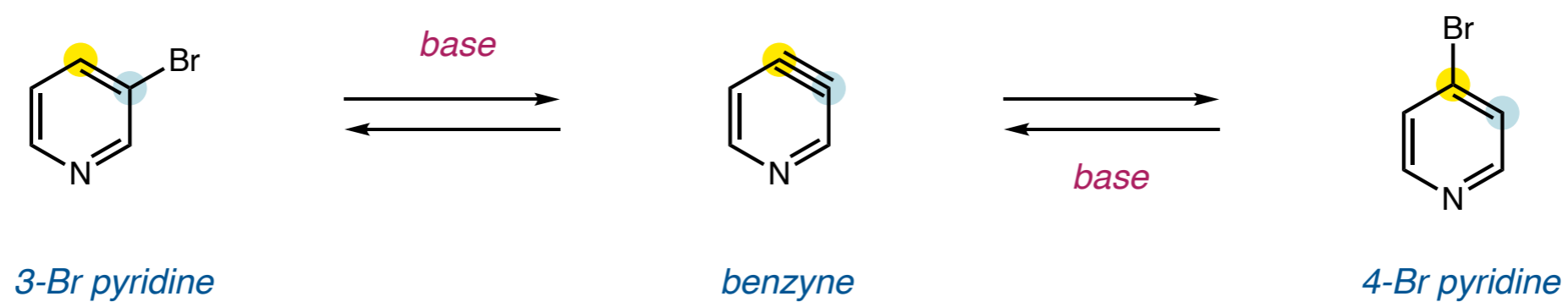


1. Stereodivergent synthesis of regioisomers starting from a single starting material
2. Generating expensive/less available haloarenes from cheap and readily available aryl halides
3. Often requires harsh conditions (e.g., strong base) and cryogenic temperature

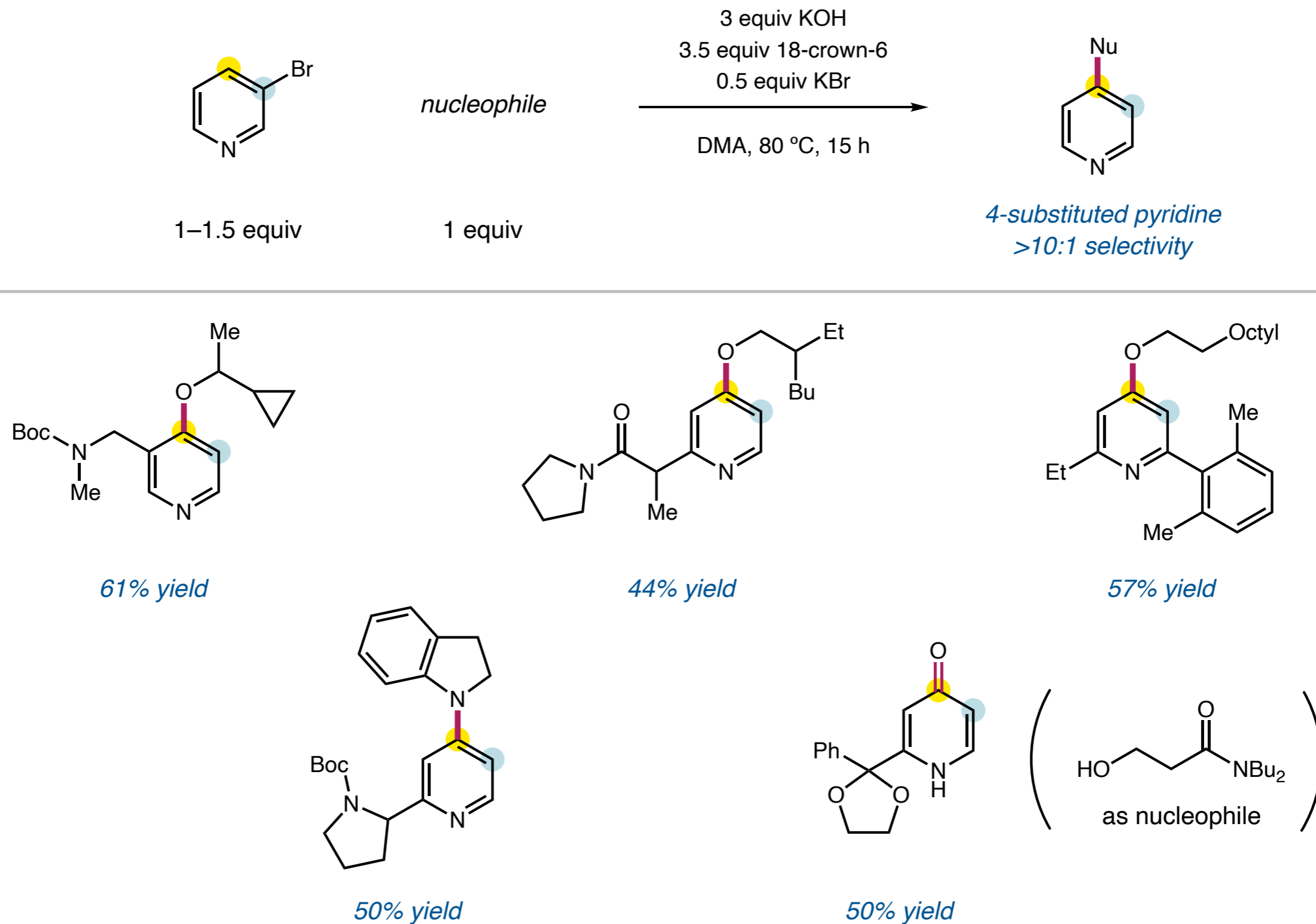
Reviews:

1. Schnurch, M.; Spina, M.; Khan, A. F.; Mihovilovic, M. D.; Stanetty, P. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2007**, 36, 1046
2. Schlosser, M. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2005**, 44, 376
3. Erb, W.; Mongin, F. *Tetrahedron* **2016**, 72, 4973

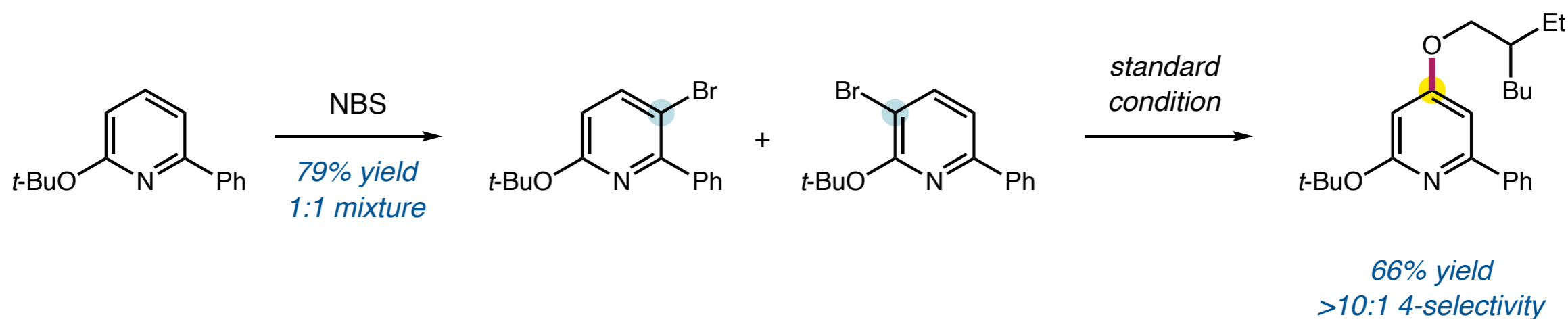
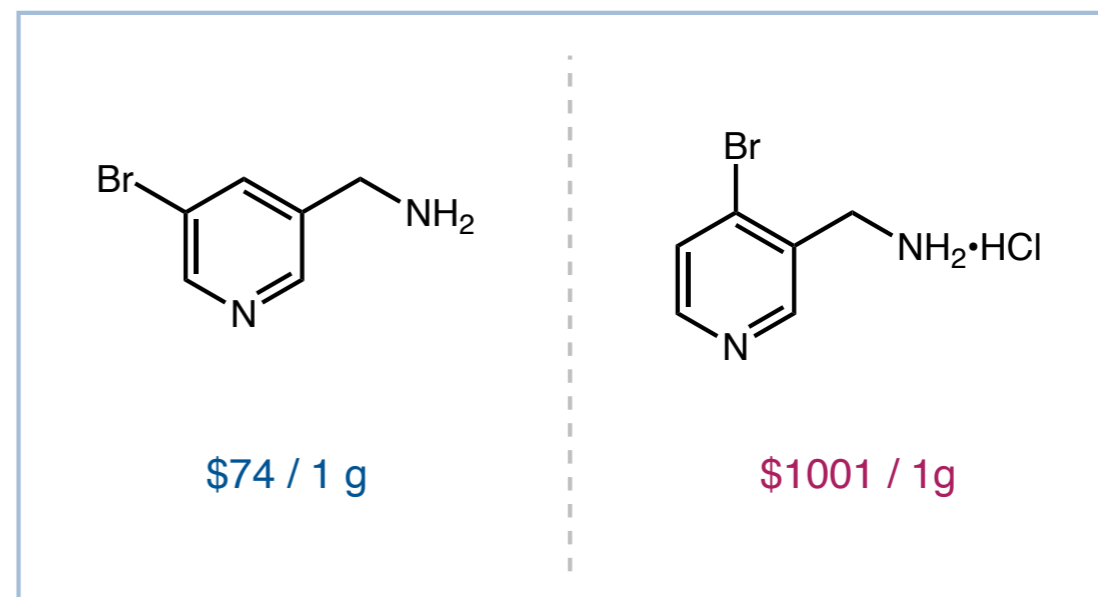
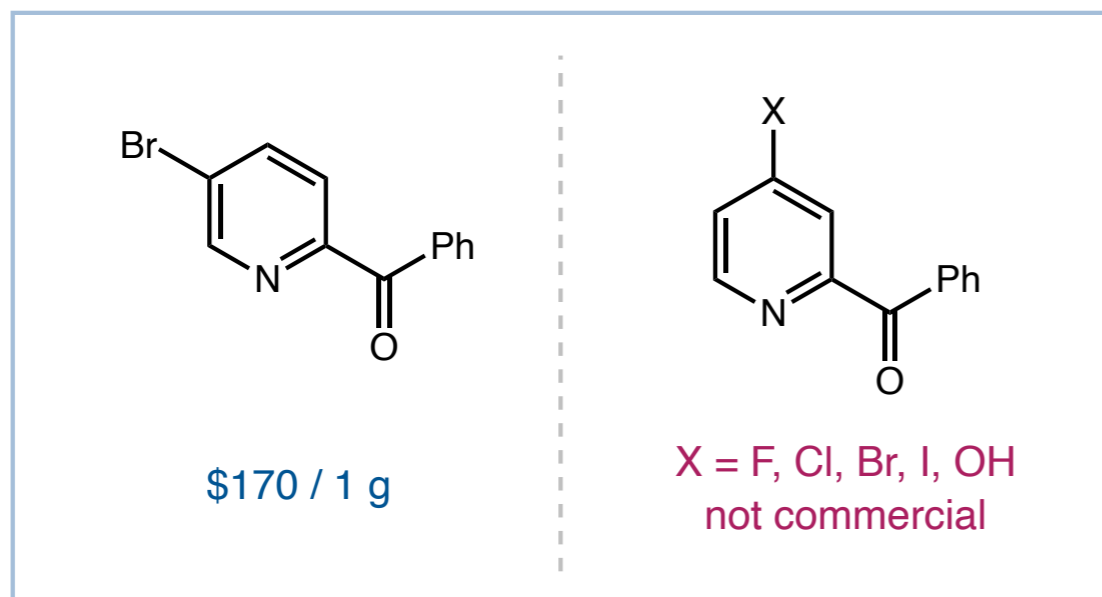
Recent Work #1: 4-Selective Functionalization of 3-Bromopyridines



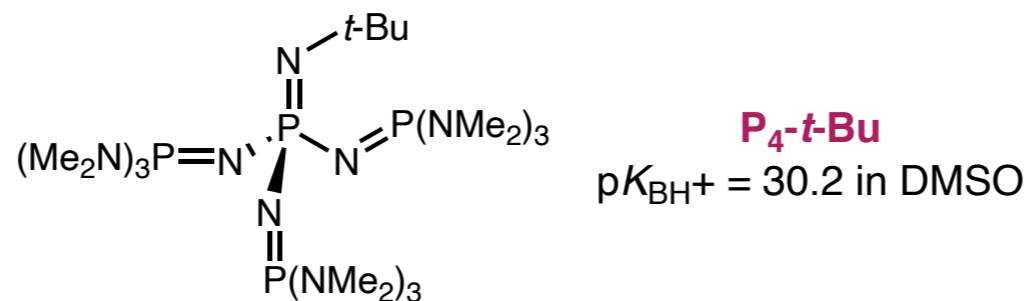
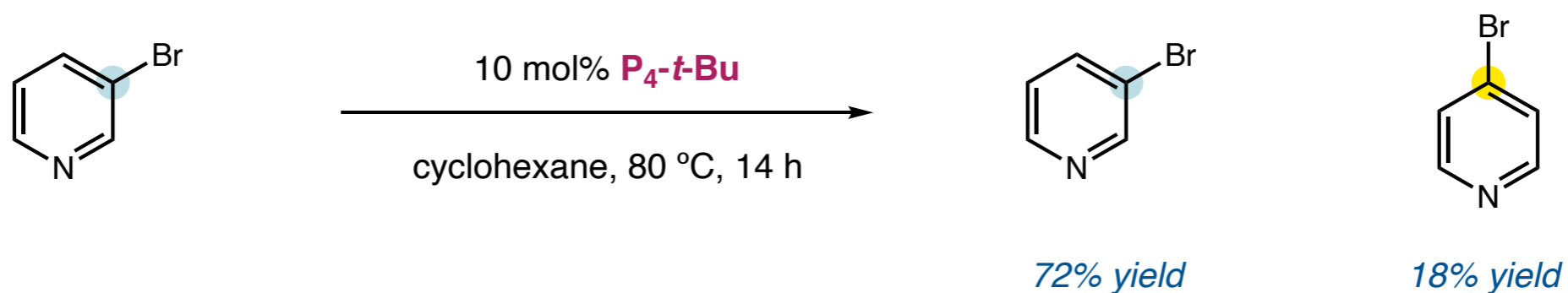
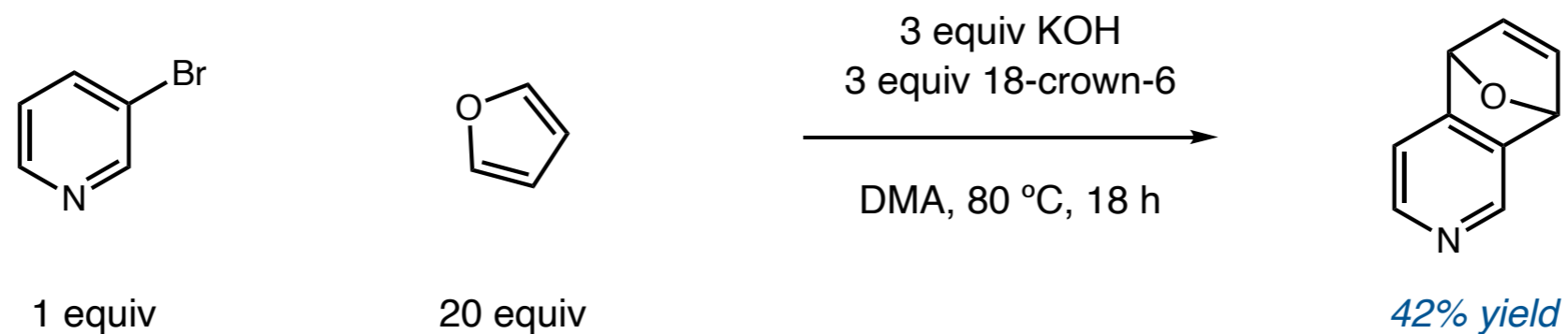
Recent Work #1: 4-Selective Functionalization of 3-Bromopyridines



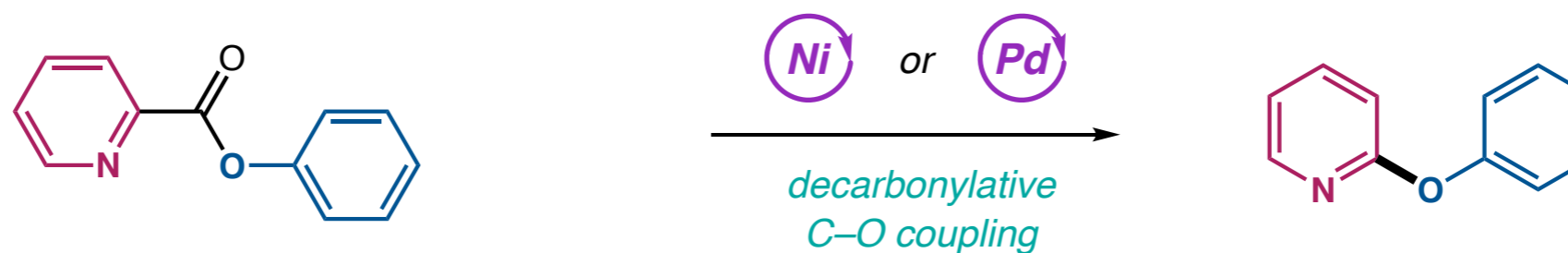
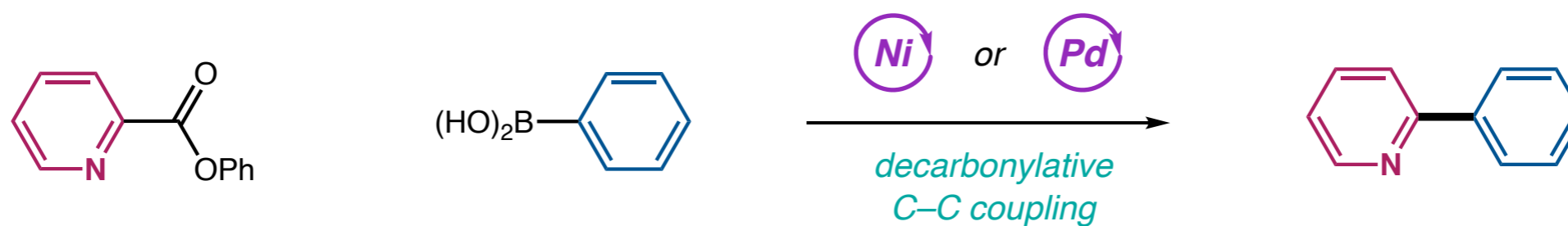
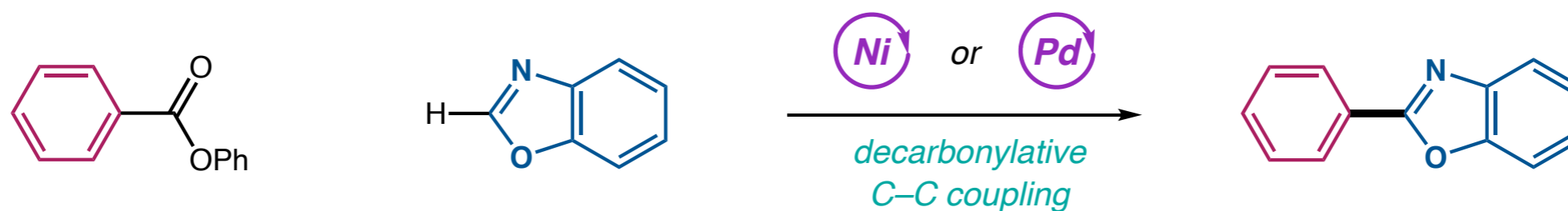
Recent Work #1: 4-Selective Functionalization of 3-Bromopyridines



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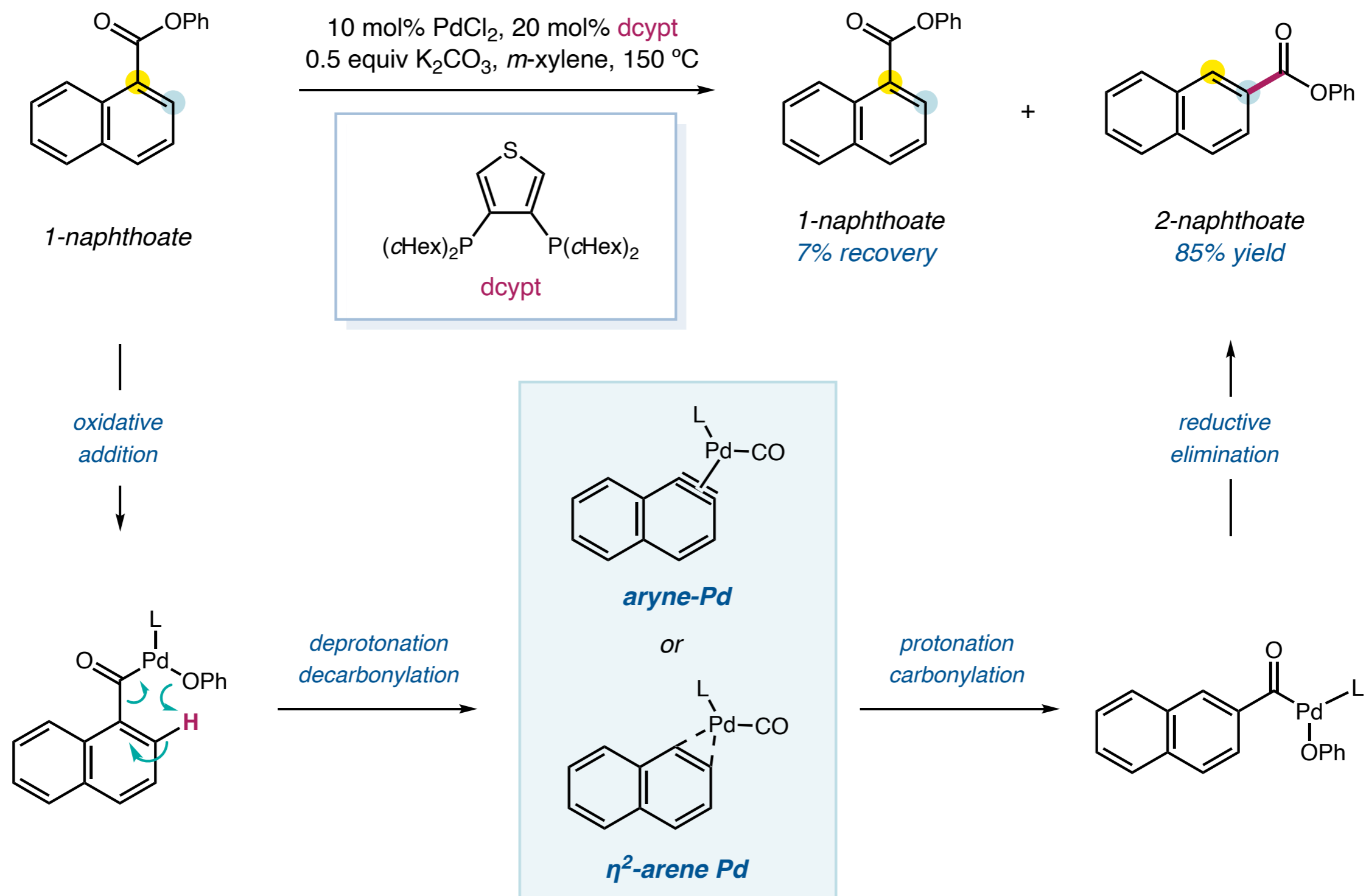


Recent Work #2: Ester Dance Reactions via Pd-Catalyzed Decarbonylation

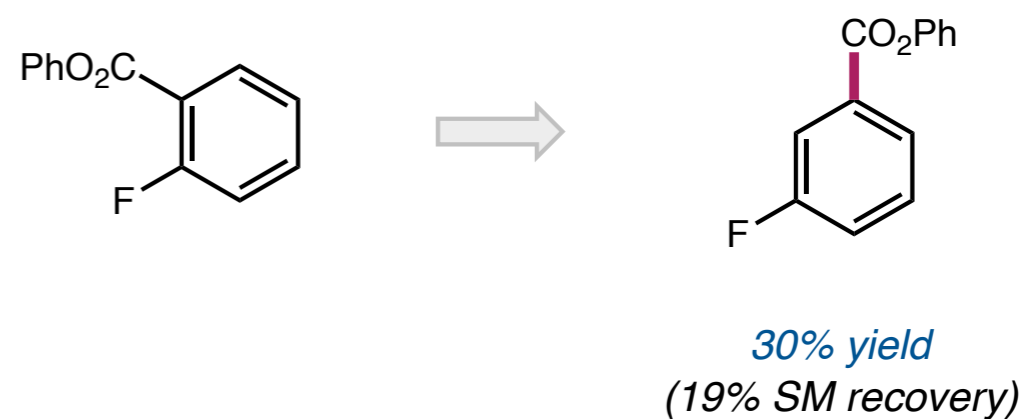
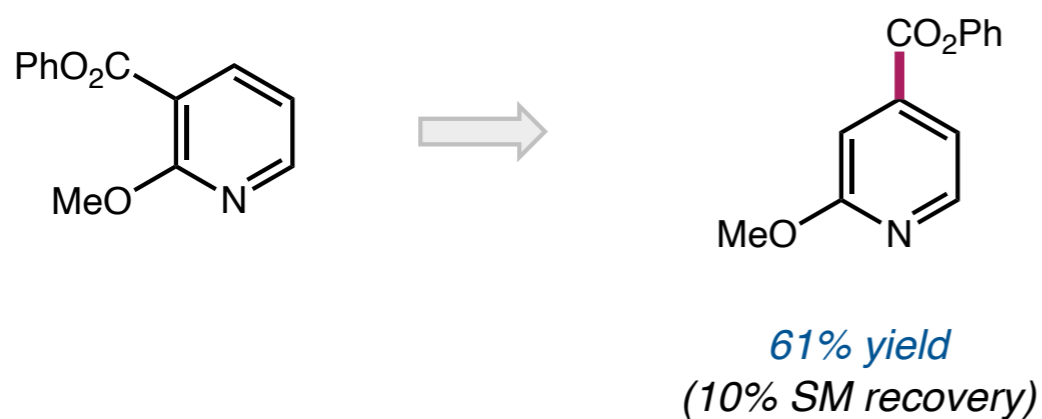
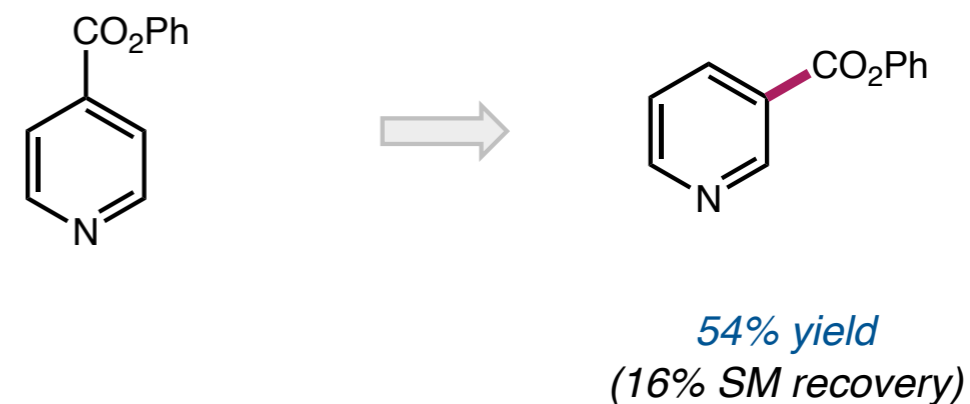
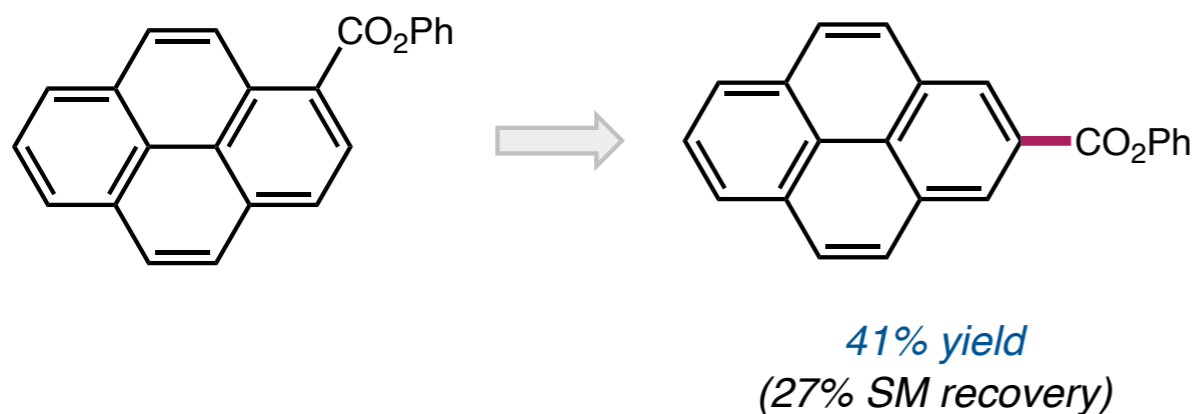
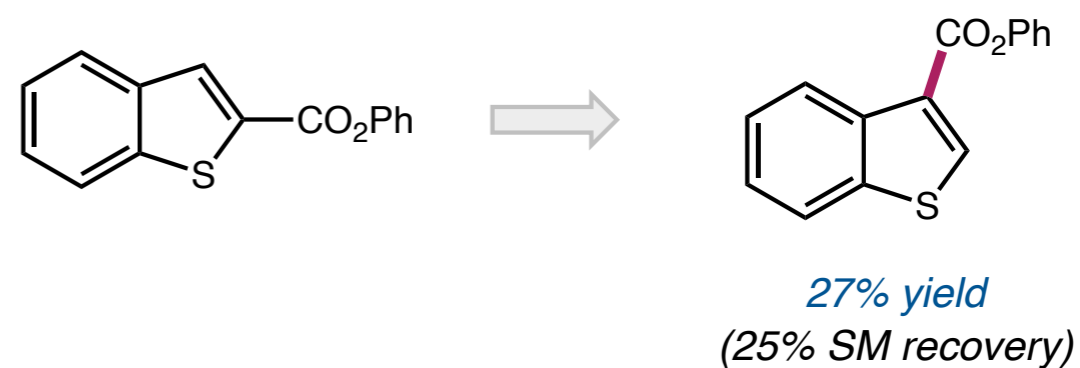
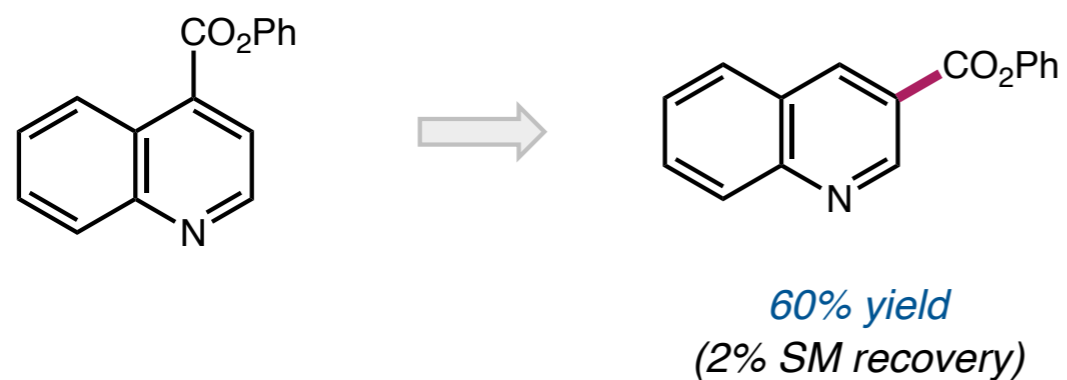


Junichiro Yamaguchi, Kenichiro Itami *et al.*, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2012**, *134*, 13573; *Nat. Commun.* **2015**, *6*, 7508; *Org. Lett.* **2016**, *18*, 5106; *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2017**, *139*, 3340; *Chem. Asian J.* **2018**, *13*, 2393.
For a recent review: Takise, R.; Muto, K.; **Yamaguchi**, *J. Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2017**, *46*, 5864.

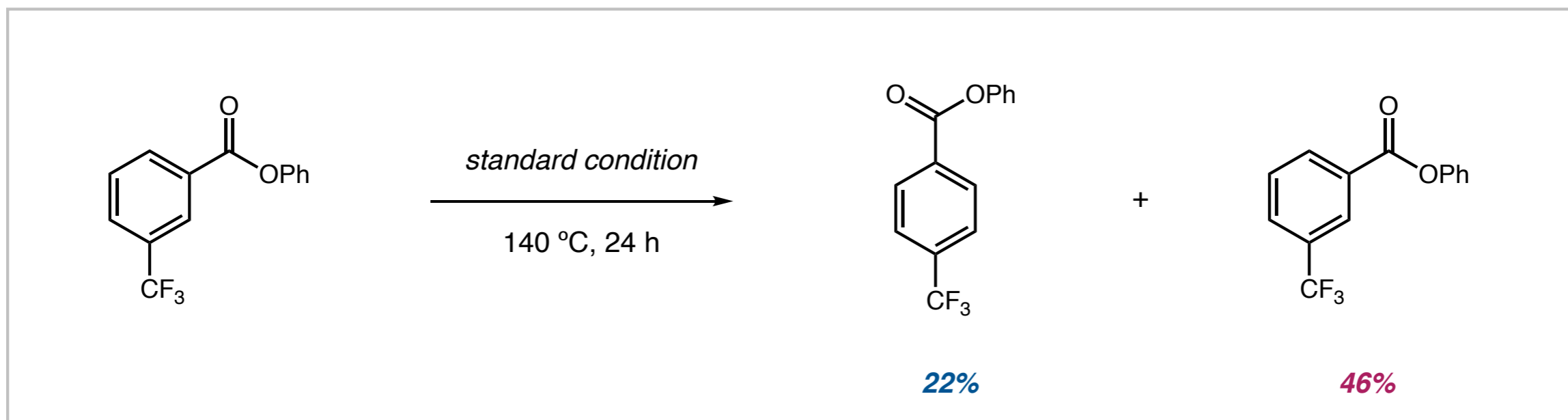
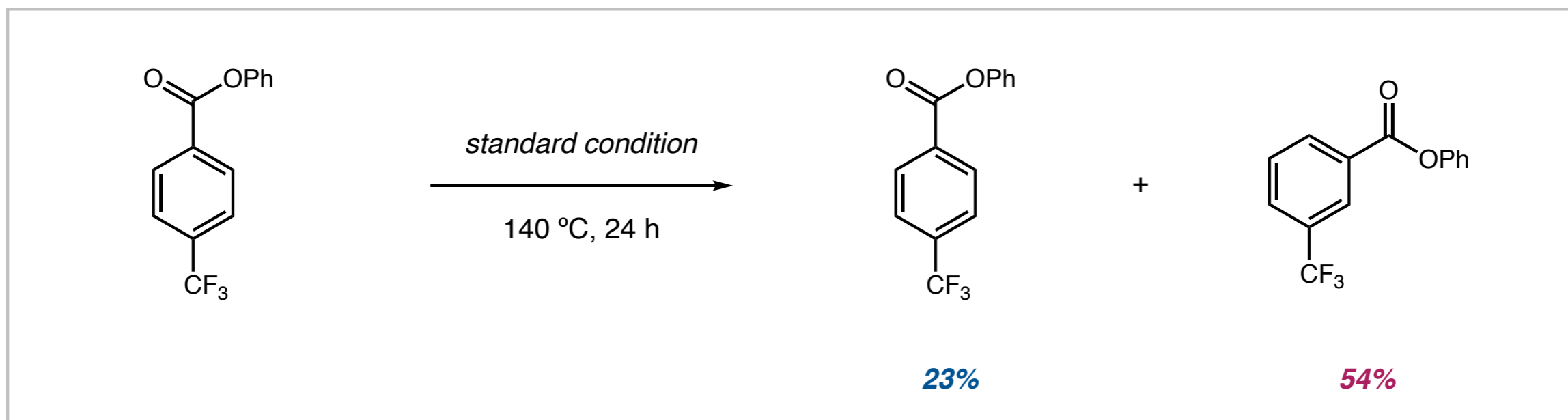
Recent Work #2: Ester Dance Reactions via Pd-Catalyzed Decarbonylation



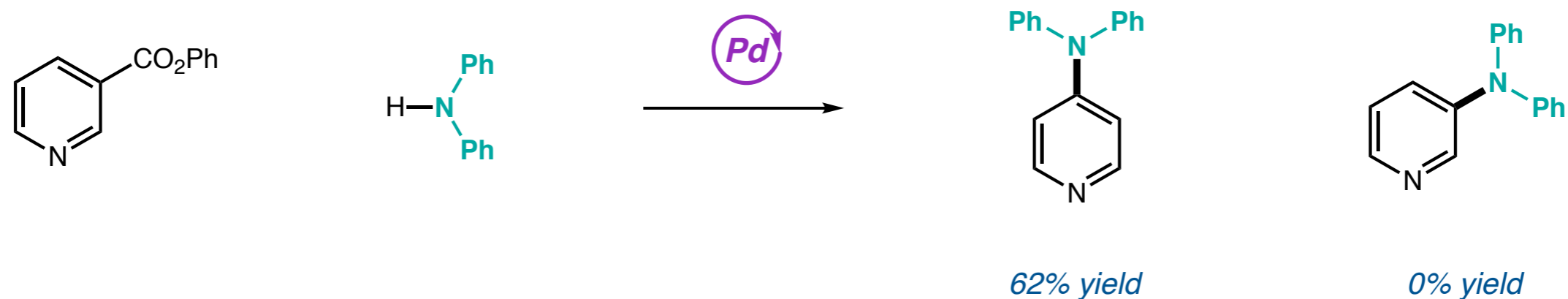
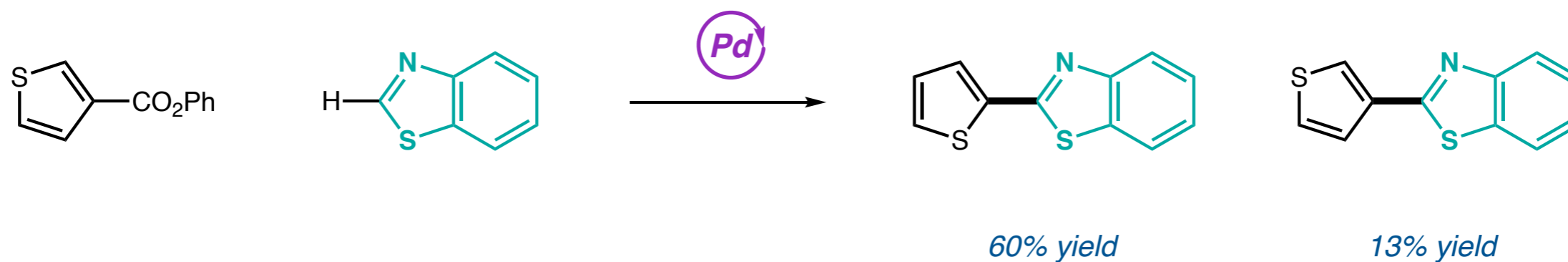
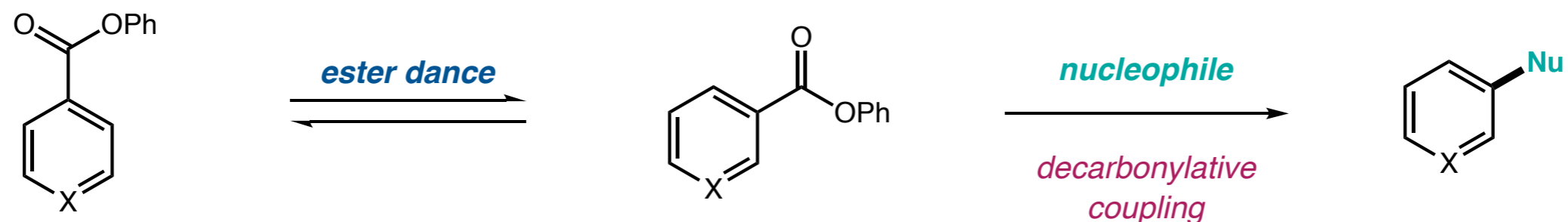
Recent Work #2: Ester Dance Reactions via Pd-Catalyzed Decarbonylation



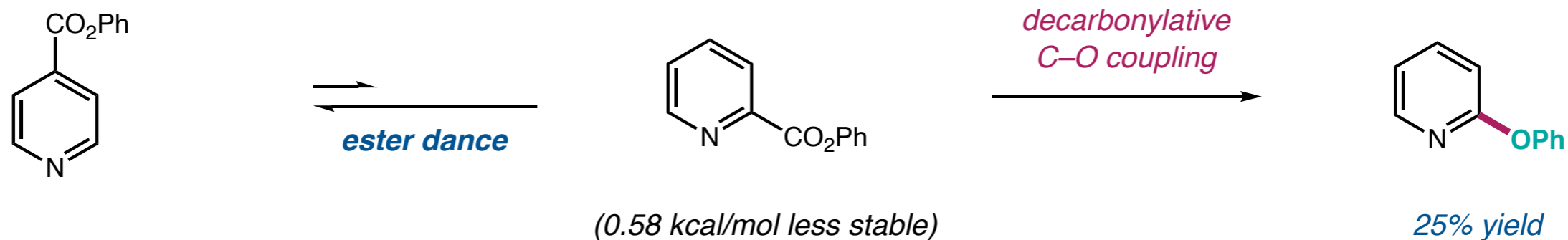
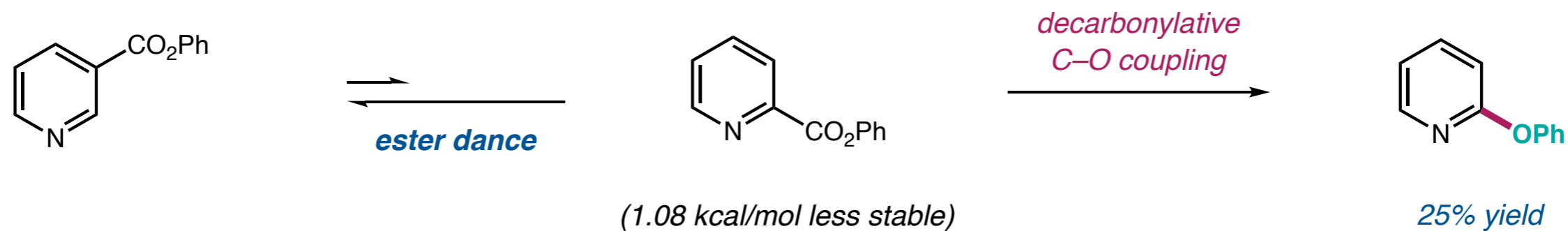
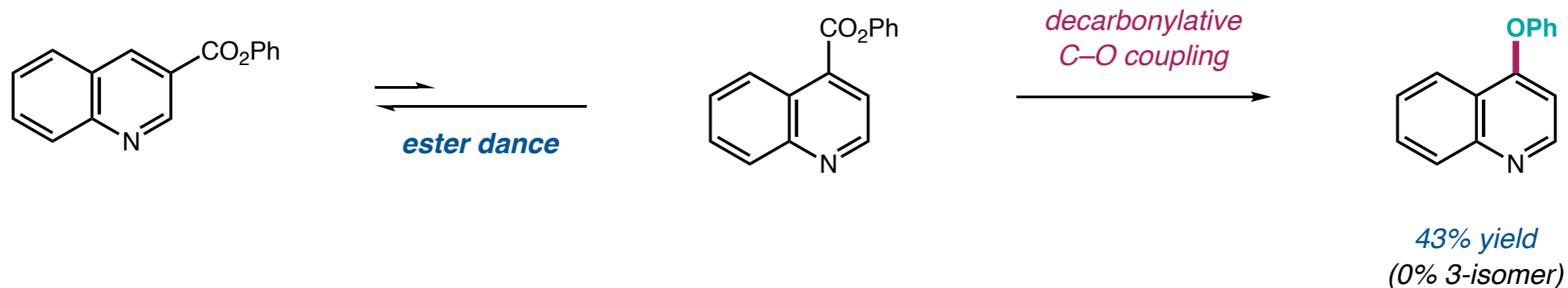
Recent Work #2: Ester Dance Reactions via Pd-Catalyzed Decarbonylation



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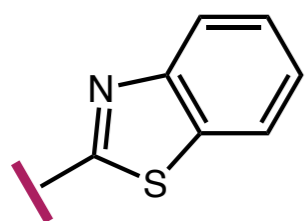
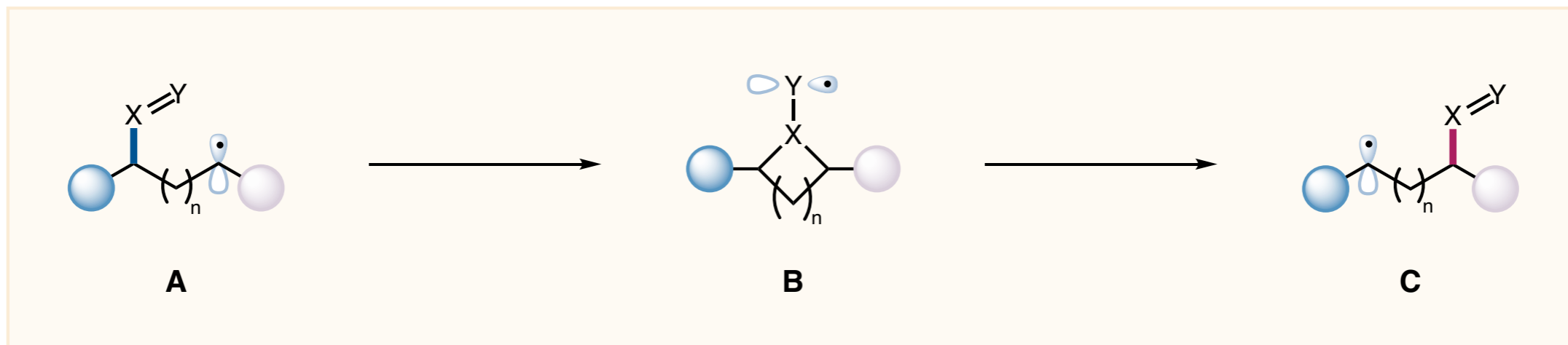
Recent Work #2: Ester Dance Reactions via Pd-Catalyzed Decarbonylation



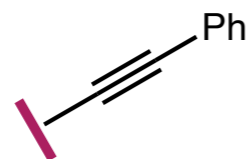
Outline

- Migratory FG modification via radical intermediates
- Migratory FG modification via non-radical intermediates (two case studies)
 - Halogen dance reaction
 - Ester dance reaction
- Migratory FG modification via enzymatic catalysis

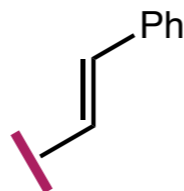
Migratory FG Modification via Radical Intermediates



(hetero)arene



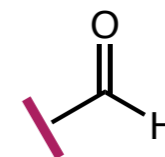
alkyne



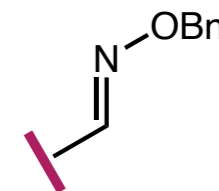
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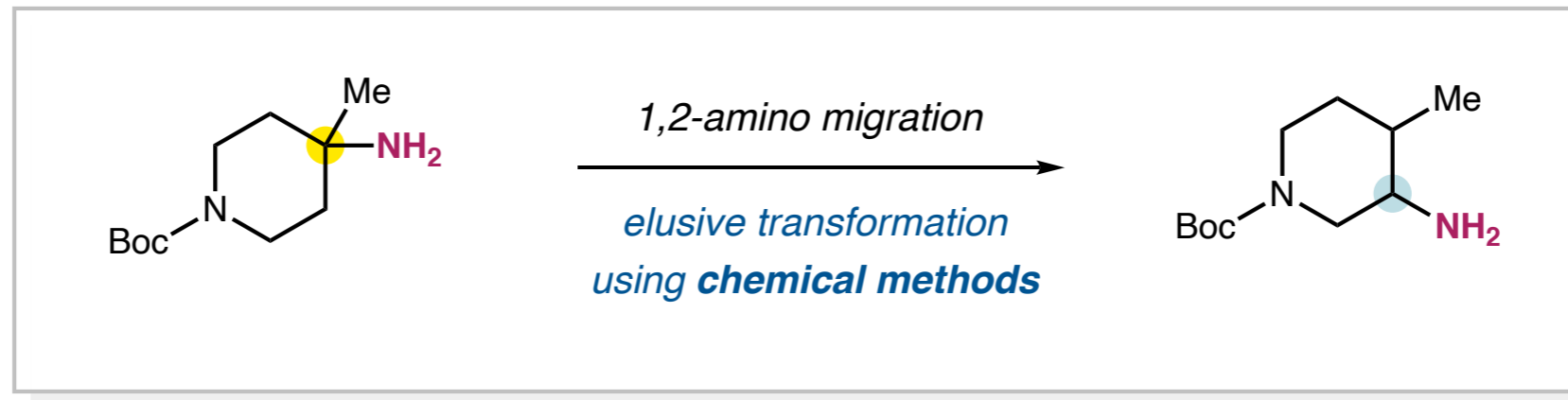
formyl



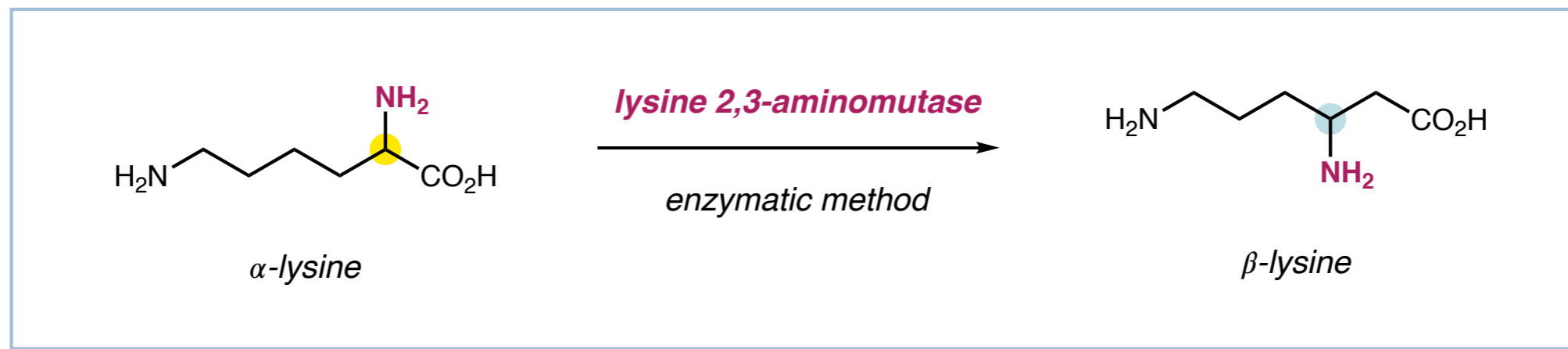
imino

- Usually long-distance migration, e.g., 1,4- and 1,5-migration
- Unsaturation of the functional groups is necessary

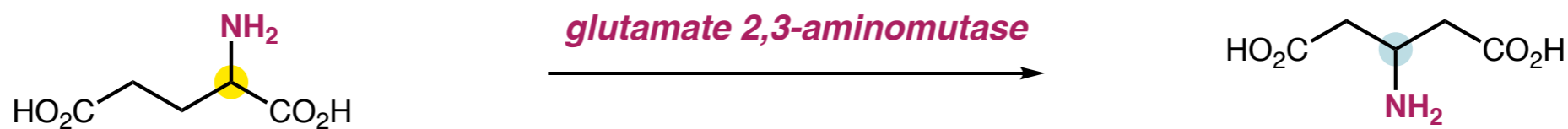
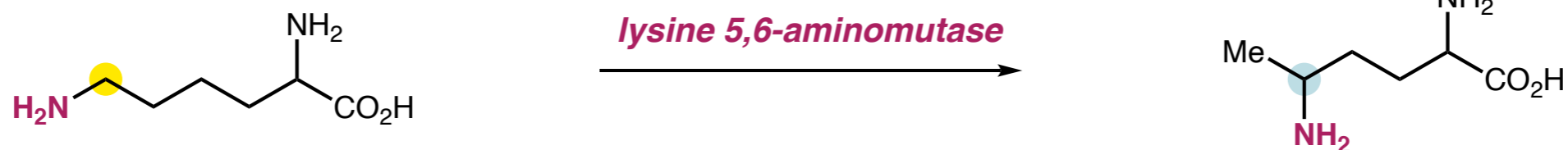
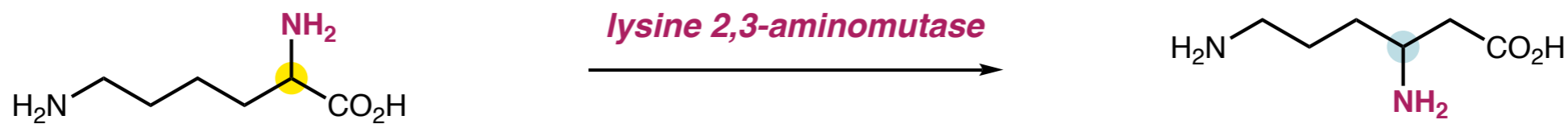
Amino Translocation Catalyzed by Enzymes



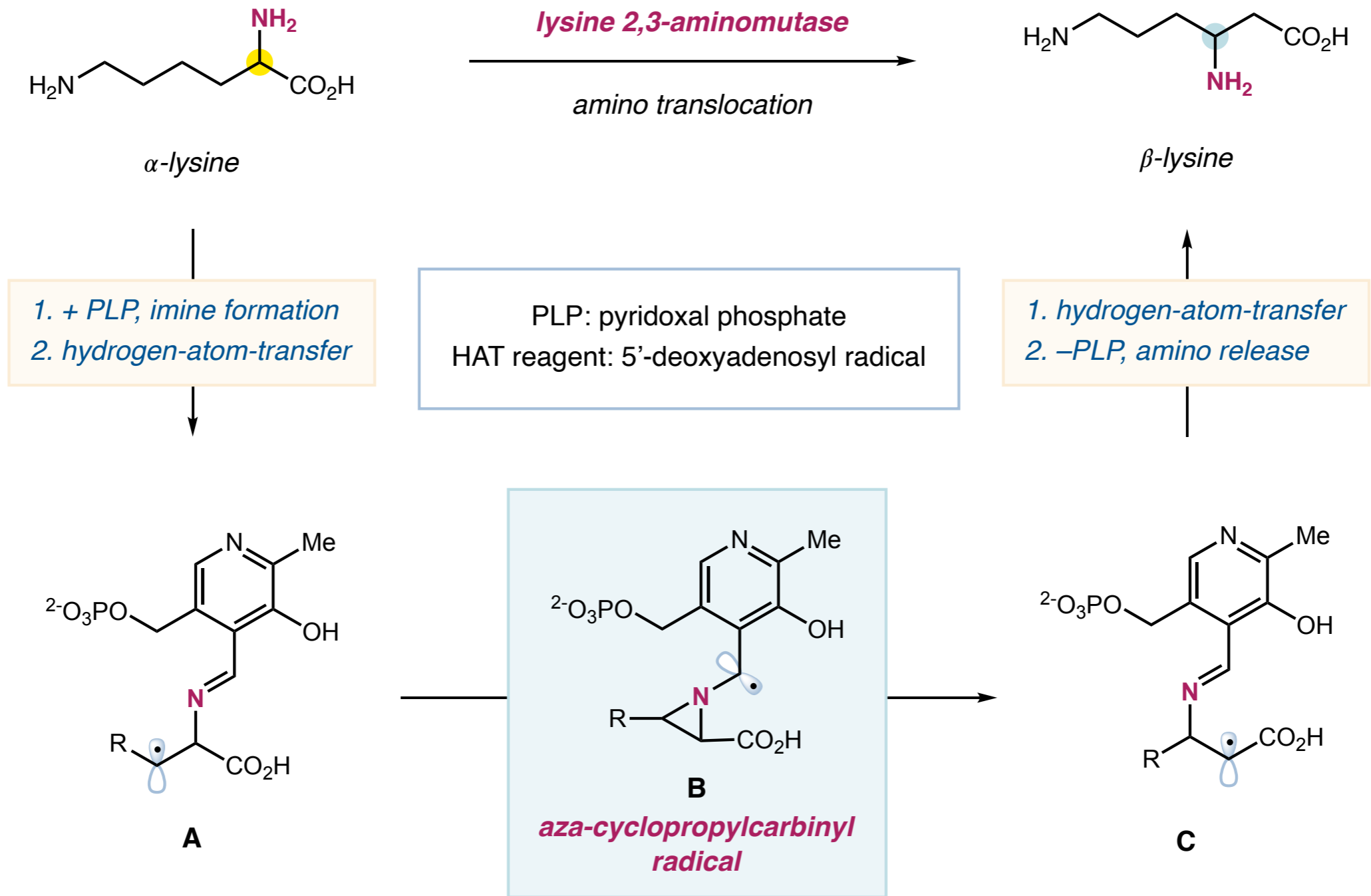
However, 1,2-amino migration is indeed possible in biological systems.



Amino Translocation using Aminomutases



Simplified Mechanism for Lysine 1,2-Amino Translocation



Prove the Chemical Model under Non-Enzymatic Condition

