

A Catalytic Enantioselective Tandem Allylation Strategy for Rapid Terpene Construction: Application to the Synthesis of Pumilaside Aglycon

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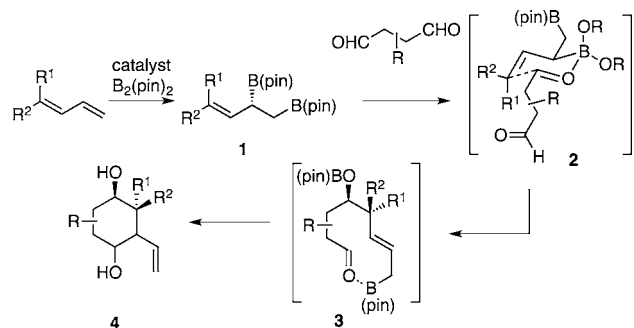
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S Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Catalytic enantioselective 1,2-diboration of 1,3-dienes followed by cascade allylboration with dicarbonyls provides rapid entry into carbocyclic reaction products. The stereochemical course of this reaction was studied along with its application in the synthesis of pumilaside aglycon.

Catalytic enantioselective reactions that convert simple building blocks into complex structures are powerful tools for organic synthesis. Critical to the utility of such methods is that the product structures bear functionality and stereochemistry that is appropriate for important synthesis objectives. In this connection, we have been developing a series of catalytic enantioselective diboration reactions that provide reactive bis(boryl) intermediates that may engage in multiple bond-forming operations.^{1,2} One such diboration applies to 1,3-dienes: the 1,2-diboration of these substrates provides an α -chiral allylboration reagent (**1**, Scheme 1) that can engage in

Scheme 1

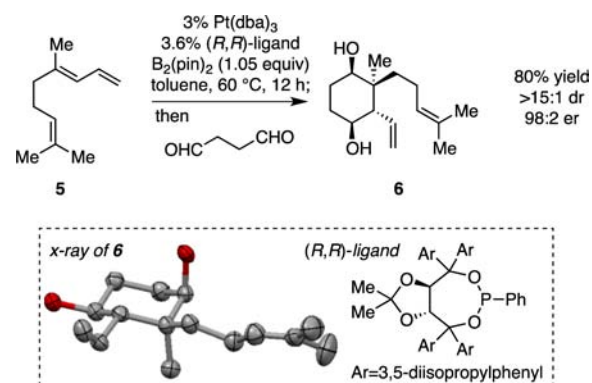


asymmetric carbonyl allylation (**1**→**2**→**3**).³ In considering how this transformation might apply to the construction of carbocyclic natural products, it was considered that if a second carbonyl was tethered to the first, the allylboration generated upon the first carbonyl allylation might participate in a subsequent intramolecular allylation (**3**→**4**).⁴ It was presumed that this second allylation would be subject to the conformational preferences of a chelated intermediate and might occur with useful levels of stereoselection. The overall reaction cascade would therefore offer a single-pot reaction that converts a 1,3-diene and a dicarbonyl to a carbocyclic product bearing four contiguous stereocenters. Of critical consequence is the

observation that the reaction products bear the structural hallmarks of terpene natural products. Accordingly, this tandem allylation strategy might offer an exceptionally rapid entry to these important compounds.

Study of the abovedescribed synthesis strategy commenced with the examination of the coupling between geranial-derived diene **5** and succinic dialdehyde.⁵ The general procedure is straightforward: Pt-catalyzed enantioselective diboration of the diene at 60 °C for 12 h in toluene solvent was followed by addition of the dialdehyde. After stirring for 24 h at 60 °C, the reaction was subject to alkaline workup. Upon completion of the reaction sequence, cyclic diol **6** was isolated in 80% yield. Not only is this process efficient, but the stereoselection is remarkable: diol **6** was obtained in >15:1 diastereoselection and in 98:2 enantiomeric ratio. Single-crystal X-ray analysis of **6** showed it to be configured as depicted in Scheme 2.

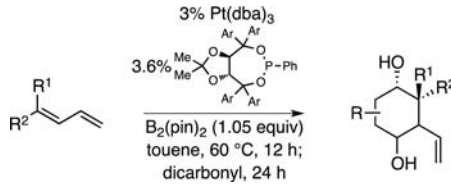
Scheme 2


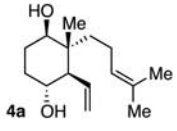
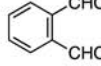
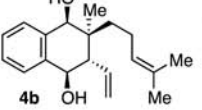
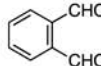
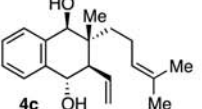

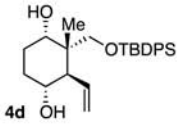

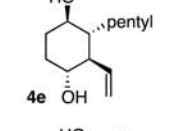

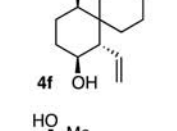

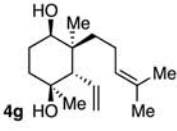
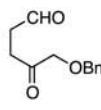
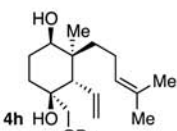
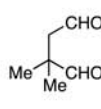
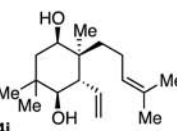


Following the conditions described above, a series of other dienes and dicarbonyls were examined in the tandem allylation reaction. As depicted in Table 1, reaction efficiency is generally good, and the derived cyclic diols can be isolated in good to excellent yields. Interestingly, and in contrast to the geranial-derived diene in Scheme 2, the isomeric neral-derived diene furnishes the *trans* 1,4-diol as the reaction product (entry 1, Table 1). As depicted in entries 2 and 3, the reaction extends to phthalic dialdehyde and provides enantiomerically enriched reduced benzoquinones as the reaction product. Because the 1,2-diboration also extends to simple *cis* dienes and exocyclic

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Table 1. Tandem Diene Diboration/Double Allylation of Dicarboxyls^a


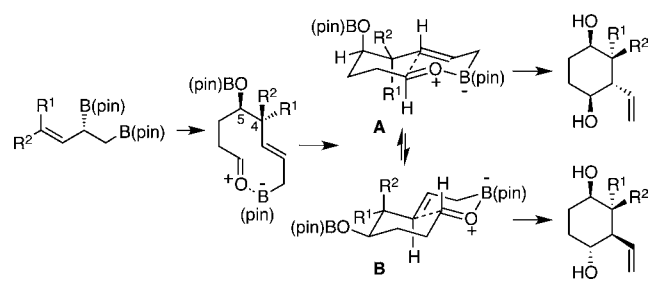
entry	R ₁	R ₂	dicarbonyl	product	d.r.	e.r.	yield
1	prenyl	Me			5:1 dr	96:4 er	76 %
2	Me	prenyl			2.8:1 dr	96:4 er	83%
3	prenyl	Me			1.2:1 dr	97:3 er	72%
4 ^b	Me	CH ₂ OSiR ₃			10:1 dr	97:3 er	71%
5	pentyl	H			>20:1 dr	91:9 er	39%
6	-(CH ₂) ₅ -				9:1 dr	88:12 er	72%
7	Me	prenyl			11:1 dr	97:3 er	77%
8	Me	prenyl			>20:1 dr	97:3 er	60%
9	Me	prenyl			>20:1 dr	97:3 er	54%

^aEntries 1, 4, and 6 employed 2 equivalents of dicarbonyl; entries 2, 3, 7, and 8 employed 1 equiv. dicarbonyl; entry 5 employed 3 equiv dicarbonyl; entry 9 employed 2 equivalents of diene/B₂(pin)₂. Diastereoselectivity determined by ¹H NMR analysis; yield refers to isolated yield of the regioisomer mixture. ^b(S,S) ligand employed for this experiment.

dienes, cyclic diols bearing tertiary centers and spirocycles can be accessed with excellent diastereo- and enantioselection (entry 5 and 6). Importantly, high levels of regioselectivity were observed with nonsymmetric carbonyls. In these cases (entries 7–9), the first addition occurs to the less hindered aldehyde, with cyclization occurring on the remaining carbonyl. Importantly, when this reactivity extends to ketoaldehydes, tertiary alcohols are crafted in a highly selective fashion. Extension of this transformation to seven-membered ring synthesis has yet to be successful; use of valeric dialdehyde in place of succinic dialdehyde gave complex mixtures. Presumably other 1,5-dialdehydes with alternate conformational preferences may ameliorate this situation. As a last point of note, a general feature of the tandem allylation products is that the stereoisomers are often readily separable by chromatography such that isomerically pure compounds can be easily obtained even from moderately selective reactions; thus, given the level of functional group complexity that is quickly established in this reaction, even nonselective reactions may find use in complex molecule synthesis.

The stereochemical outcome of the reactions in Table 1 can be readily understood on the basis of a *trans*-decalin-like transition state structure with intramolecular allylboration occurring through a chairlike six-membered array (Scheme 3).⁶ The outcome of entry 6 (Table 1), wherein the only

Scheme 3. Model for Stereoinduction in Tandem Allylations

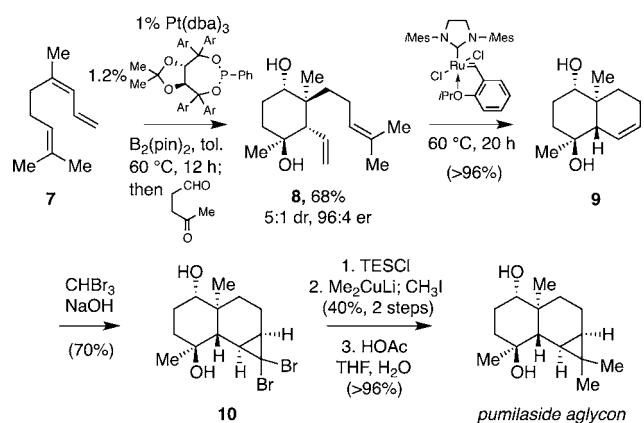


stereogenic element in the intermediate resides at C-5, reveals an inherent preference for an axial orientation of the C5-OB(pin) group (A, Scheme 3). While this preference is indeed surprising, it is in line with observations about the axial preference of C4 alkoxy groups in cyclohexanone derivatives.⁷ This feature is thought to arise from either (a) electrostatic attraction between the axial oxygen that bears a δ⁻ and either the carbonyl carbon⁸ or axial hydrogens α to the carbonyl,⁹ both of which bear δ⁺; (b) hydrogen bonding between the axial C4 heteroatom and acidic axial hydrogens adjacent to the carbonyl;¹⁰ or (c) hyperconjugative interactions between the C–O σ* and an adjacent axial CH donor.¹¹ In the context of this tandem reaction sequence, 1,4-*syn* selectivity is highest with geranyl-derived substrates (i.e., Scheme 2 and entries 7–9 in Table 1) suggesting that the axial preference for an OB(pin), acting in concert with a preference for the larger R² to reside in an equatorial site, enhances selectivity for reaction through structure A. In contrast, the influence of substituents at C4 in neral-derived substrates and *cis* dienes (R¹ larger than R², entries 1 and 5, Table 1) counteracts the axial preference of the OB(pin) group sufficiently to turn over diastereoselection: reaction occurs through B and furnishes the *trans* 1,4-diol.

As suggested in the introduction, the rapid increase in molecular complexity that accompanies the tandem allylation reaction described herein should facilitate rapid construction of

complex molecular structures. The validity of this assertion was probed by targeting the aglycon of the glycoterpene natural product pumilaside B.¹² As shown in Scheme 4, a carbocyclic

Scheme 4. Synthesis of Pumilaside Aglycon



intermediate (**8**) bearing appropriate substitution and stereochemistry was readily constructed by diboration of **7** followed by addition to 4-oxovaleraldehyde. This delivered *trans* 1,5-diol **8** in good yield and excellent stereoselection. Ring-closing metathesis with the Hoveyda-Grubbs NHC catalyst¹³ followed by cyclopropanation furnished **10**. Conversion of the dibromocyclopropane **10** to the dimethylcyclopropane target was easily accomplished by treatment with lithium dimethylcuprate followed by methyl iodide.¹⁴ The compound so obtained was spectroscopically identical with the compound reported by Kitajima and co-workers.¹⁵

In conclusion, a strategy for constructing highly substituted and stereochemically complex functionalized cyclohexanols from simple precursors has been established. These motifs should enable rapid construction of complex molecular targets, and the utility of these methods will be further probed in due course.

■ ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

Procedures, characterization and spectral data. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

■ ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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(15) While the ¹³C NMR and ¹H NMR spectra of the enantiomerically enriched material prepared by us are identical to that reported by Kitajima, the rotation is increased (+49.95° vs +10°) and the melting

point of the synthetic material is lower (108–110 °C vs 172–175 °C).
We are currently working to understand this discrepancy.