



Enantioselective Henry reactions catalyzed by chiral N-metal complexes containing *R*(+)/*S*(–)- α -ethylphenyl amines

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 26 July 2010

Revised 15 August 2010

Accepted 17 August 2010

Available online 21 August 2010

ABSTRACT

A series of novel N-metal complexes containing chiral α -ethylphenyl amines was synthesized and they catalyzed asymmetric Henry reactions affording products with high enantioselectivity.

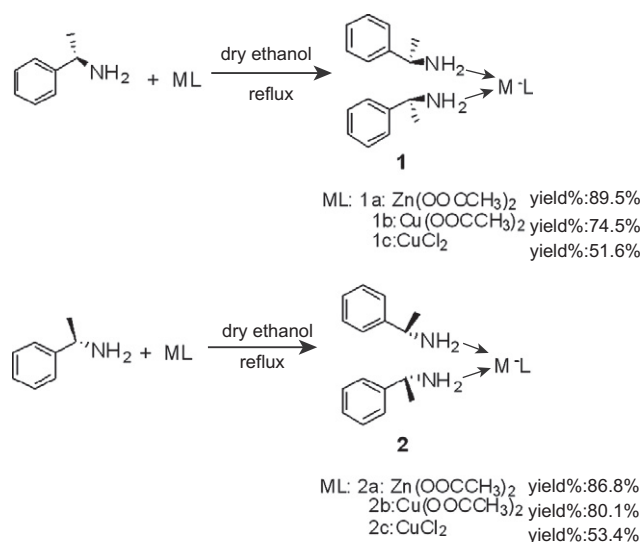
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Organometallic complexes have been widely used in catalyzing organic and polymer synthesis.^{1–17} Recently, it has been reported that zinc and copper complexes can also catalyze Henry reaction,^{18–28} as we all know, Henry reaction is a powerful synthetic tool for the construction of complex molecules, and good results have been reported in the literature.^{24,29–32} For example, Shibasaki reported the first efficient method by making use of the two-center catalysis²⁹ and Trost revealed a novel family of dinuclear zinc complexes³⁰ catalyzing the reaction between nitromethane and aldehydes. Subsequently, Evans's copper acetate–bis(oxazoline) catalyst³¹ and Palomo's zinc triflate–amino alcohol complex³² were both found to effectively catalyze the Henry reaction by concurrent activation. However, some of the catalysts still showed limitations such as moisture or air sensitivity,³³ requirement for high catalyst loading,³³ low temperature to $-45\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$,^{34–36} uncertain structure of the catalysts^{24,29,30,32} or multi-step procedures.²⁶ These studies inspired us to develop novel chiral ligands and evaluate the catalytic utility of our catalysts–organometallic complexes containing chiral α -phenylethylamine in Henry reaction and the high enantioselectivity of Henry reaction products were achieved.

First, we synthesized novel complexes **1a**, **2a** or **1b**, **2b** (Scheme 1) by reacting *R*(+)/*S*(–)- α -ethylphenyl amine with zinc acetate dihydrate or copper acetate hydrate. The crystal structures of complexes were determined after they were recrystallized from hexane. Similarly, complexes **1c** and **2c** were synthesized by reacting *R*(+)/*S*(–)- α -ethylphenyl amine with cupric chloride in absolute ethanol. Their crystal structures were determined after sitting at room temperature for several days. In summary, we obtained **1a–c** and **2a–c** in moderate to high yields and determined their crystal structure. Then we compared their catalytic activities in asymmetric Henry reactions (Table 1).

Using 15 mol % of catalysts **1a–c** and **2a–c** products **3** and **4** were produced in moderate conversion and excellent enantioselectivity (Table 1) in product **3**. In this reaction, the overall conversion rate was high, but **3** was prone to dehydration and formed **4**. Products **3** and **4** were all characterized by ¹H NMR. The configuration of **4a–I** was identified as E-type by ¹H NMR experiments. The results were confirmed by X-ray crystallography study of **4i**.

In order to get the optimized conditions, we reduced the amount of catalysts to 15 mol %, the scope of the reaction was further explored at room temperature. Products generally showed high conversion (>99%) and enantioselectivity (82–99%). Notably, 2- and 4-substituted benzaldehydes bearing electron-withdrawing

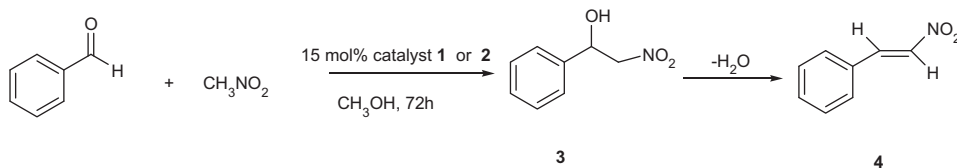


Scheme 1. N-Metal complexes with chiral α -ethylphenyl amine

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Table 1
Catalysis of asymmetric Henry reactions^a



Complex	Conv.% ^b (3)	Yield% ^b (4)	ee ^c (%)	$[\alpha]_D^{25}$	Config. ^d
1a	99	32	85	+38.8	S
1b	99	39	70	+34.2	S
1c	99	46	96	+43.8	S
2a	99	35	90	+41.0	S
2b	99	30	83	-36.40	R
2c	99	43	67	+31.0	S

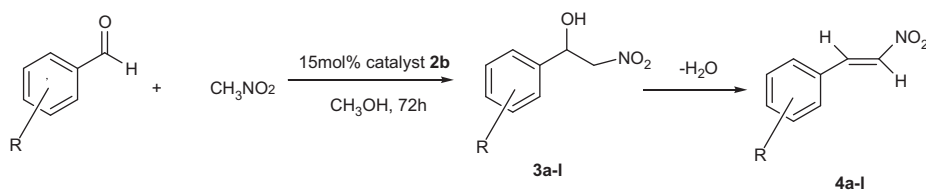
^a Reactions were carried out with 1 mmol PhCHO and 0.5 mL CH₃NO₂ in 5 mL CH₃OH using 15 mol % of catalyst **1** or **2** at room temperature for 72 h.

^b Isolated yields after flash chromatography.

^c Determined by HPLC analysis using a Chiralcel OD-H column with a mobile phase of hexane/isopropanol 9:1.

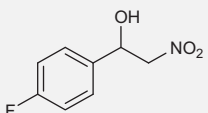
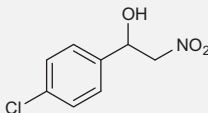
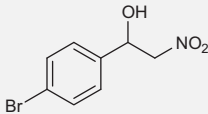
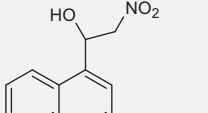
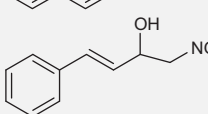
^d The absolute configuration of the major product was assigned by comparing with the literature values.^{19,24–37,28a}

Table 2
Catalysis of asymmetric Henry reactions^{a,31,33–37}



Entry	Products	Conv.%	Yield% ^b (4)	ee% ^c (3)	Config. ^d
3a		>99	40	83	R
3b		>99	47	98	S
3c		>99	28	82	S
3d		>99	30	88	— ^e
3e		>99	29	97	S
3f		>99	29	>99	S
3g		>99	34	>99	S

Table 2 (continued)

Entry	Products	Conv.%	Yield% ^b (4)	ee% ^c (3)	Config. ^d
3h		>99	40	88	S
3i		>99	55	82	S
3j		>99	40	86	— ^e
3k		>99	30	>99	S
3l		>99	27	60	R

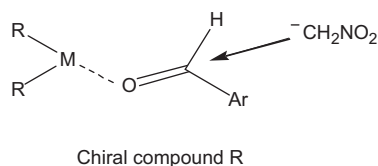
^a Reactions were carried out with 1 mmol PhCHO and 0.5 mL CH₃NO₂ in 5 mL CH₃OH using 15 mol % of catalyst **2b** at room temperature for 72 h.

^b Isolated yields after flash column.

^c Determined by HPLC analysis using a Chiralcel OD-H column with a mobile phase of hexane/isopropanol 9:1.

^d The absolute configuration of the major product was *S/R*, as assigned by comparing HPLC with the literature.^{26–37,28a}

^e The absolute configuration of the major product was not determined.



Scheme 2. The proposed mechanism for the enantioselective catalysis.³²

or electron-donating groups all afforded the products with high yields and high enantioselectivity (Table 2).

We propose a mechanism (Scheme 2) in which the benzaldehyde coordinates to either a copper or zinc atom, followed by nucleophilic attack of ⁻CH₂NO₂ onto the less sterically hindered face of the carbonyl group, affording products with high enantioselectivity.³²

In conclusion, we have synthesized a series of novel catalysts by easy preparation procedures for asymmetric Henry reactions. The catalysts afforded products with high enantioselectivity and produced two kinds of important organic intermediates, β-nitroalcohol and E-nitrostyrenes, in one pot.

Acknowledgments

This work was supported by Hefei University of Technology, National Science Foundation of China (90913006), American Lebanese Syrian Associated Charities (ALSAC), and St. Jude Children's Research Hospital. The authors acknowledge University of Science and Technology of China for providing the technical assistance.

Supplementary data

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at doi:10.1016/j.tetlet.2010.08.055.

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