

Cinchona Alkaloid-Lewis Acid Catalyst Systems for Enantioselective Ketene-Aldehyde Cycloadditions

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Supporting Information

General Information: Optical rotations were measured on a Perkin-Elmer 241 digital polarimeter with a sodium lamp at ambient temperature and are reported as follows: $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ (c g/100mL). Infrared spectra were recorded on a Nicolet Avatar 360 FT-IR spectrometer. NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance-300 (^1H : 300 MHz; ^{13}C : 75 MHz) spectrometer with chemical shifts reported relative to residual CHCl_3 (7.27 ppm) for ^1H and CDCl_3 (77.0 ppm) for ^{13}C NMR spectra. Analytical high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was performed on a Hewlett Packard 1100 liquid chromatograph equipped with a variable wavelength UV detector (deuterium lamp, 190-600 nm) using a Daicel ChiracelTM OD-H column (250 x 4.6 mm) (Daicel Inc.) or Daicel ChiralpakTM AD column (250 x 4.6 mm) (Daicel Inc.) and HPLC-grade isopropanol and hexanes as the eluting solvents. Analytical gas-liquid chromatography (GLC) was performed on a Varian 3900 gas chromatography equipped with a flame ionization detector and split mode capillary injection system using a ChiraldexTM G-TA column (20 m x 0.25 mm) (Advanced Separation Technologies Inc.). Helium was used as the carrier gas at the indicated pressures. Unless otherwise stated, all reactions were carried out in dry glassware under a nitrogen atmosphere using standard inert atmosphere techniques for the manipulation of solvents and reagents. Anhydrous solvents (CH_2Cl_2 and diethyl ether) were obtained by passage through successive alumina- and Q5 reactant-packed columns on a solvent purification system. *N*, *N*-Diisopropylethylamine was distilled under nitrogen from CaH_2 . All commercially available aldehydes were redistilled under N_2 . Commercially available acetyl chloride and propionyl chloride were redistilled under N_2 . Anhydrous LiClO_4 (ReagentPlus) was purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co. and weighed out in a N_2 -filled glovebox. *O*-Trimethylsilylquinidine (TMSQ) and *O*-trimethylsilylquinine (TMSq) were prepared according to the literature procedure (TMSCl was added at 0°C for large scale preparations).¹ Flash chromatography was performed as previously described on EM silica gel 60 (230-240 mesh).² Characterization data for β -lactones **7a,b**,³ **7c,d**,⁴ **7e,f,j**,⁵ and **7g**⁶ have been reported previously.

General procedure for asymmetric ketene-aldehyde cycloadditions: To a solution of TMSQ (or TMSq) (0.10 mmol) and LiClO_4 (0.3-3.0 mmol) in 1.0 ml of diethyl ether was added 2.0 ml of CH_2Cl_2 and the reaction mixture was cooled to the indicated reaction temperature (-78 or -40 °C). To the resulting mixture was added 0.44 ml of *N*, *N*-diisopropylethylamine (2.5 mmol) followed by the aldehyde (1.0 mmol). A solution of 2.0 mmol of acid chloride in 0.5 ml of CH_2Cl_2 was then added over 1-4 h by syringe pump. The reaction mixture was stirred for 7-16 h then was quenched at the reaction temperature by adding 10 ml of Et_2O and the resulting mixture was filtered through silica gel eluting with Et_2O (3 x 20 mL). The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo* and the crude product mixture was purified by flash chromatography.

¹ Calter, M. A. *J. Org. Chem.* **1996**, *61*, 8006-8007.

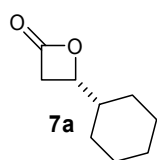
² Still, W. C.; Kahn, M.; Mitra, A. *J. Org. Chem.* **1978**, *43*, 2923-2925.

³ Yang, H. W.; Romo, D. *J. Org. Chem.* **1997**, *62*, 4-5, supporting information.

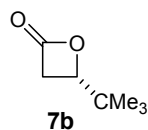
⁴ Nelson, S. G.; Peelen, T. J.; Wan, Z. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1999**, *121*, 9742-9743.

⁵ Nelson, S. G.; Zhu, C.; Shen, X. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2004**, *126*, 14-15.

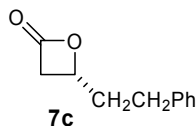
⁶ Nelson, S. G.; Wan, Z. *Org. Lett.* **2000**, *2*, 1883-1886.



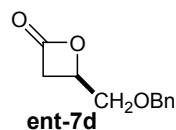
(S)-4-Cyclohexyloxetan-2-one (7a): The General Procedure was followed employing 40 mg of TMSQ (0.10 mmol, 10 mol%), 212 mg LiClO₄ (2.0 mmol, 200 mol%) and 120 μ L of cyclohexanecarboxaldehyde (1.0 mmol) at a reaction temperature of -40°C . Purification by flash chromatography (15% diethyl ether in pentane) gave 131 mg (85%) of the title compound as a colorless crystalline solid. Separation of the enantiomers by chiral GLC [ChiraldexTM G-TA column 20 m x 0.25 mm, flow rate 0.5 mL/min, method: 100°C for 10 min, ramp @ $15.0^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$ to 130°C for 8.0 min, ramp @ $15.0^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$ to 160°C for 10.0 min, T_r : 24.5 min (4S), T_r : 26.2 min (4R)] provided the enantiomer ratio (4S):(4R) = 97:3 (94% ee). $[\alpha]_D +19.8$ (c 1.48, CHCl₃).



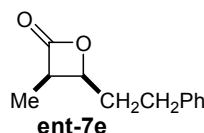
(S)-4-tert-Butyloxetan-2-one (7b): The General Procedure was followed employing 40 mg of TMSQ (0.10 mmol, 10 mol%), 318 mg LiClO₄ (3.0 mmol, 300 mol%) and 109 μ L of pivalaldehyde (1.0 mmol) at a reaction temperature of -78°C . Purification by flash chromatography (15% diethyl ether in pentane) gave 91.3 mg (71%) of the title compound as a colorless oil. Separation of the enantiomers by chiral GLC [ChiraldexTM G-TA column 20 m x 0.25 mm, flow rate 0.6 mL/min, method: 80°C for 5.0 min, ramp @ $5.0^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$ to 100°C for 10.0 min, ramp @ $5.0^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$ to 130°C for 5.0 min, ramp @ $15.0^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$ to 150°C for 5.0 min, T_r : 17.8 min (4R), T_r : 19.0 min (4S)] provided the enantiomer ratio (4S):(4R) = 98:2 (96% ee). $[\alpha]_D +20.7$ (c 2.00, CHCl₃).



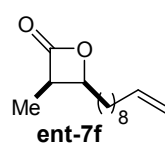
(R)-4-Phenethyloxetan-2-one (7c): The General Procedure was followed employing 40 mg of TMSQ (0.10 mmol, 10 mol%), 53 mg LiClO₄ (0.5 mmol, 50 mol%) and 132 μ L of hydrocinnamaldehyde (1.0 mmol) at a reaction temperature of -78°C . Purification by flash chromatography (25% diethyl ether in pentane) gave 141 mg (80%) of the title compound as a colorless oil. Separation of the enantiomers by chiral HPLC [Daicel ChiracelTM OD-H column, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, 10% ⁱPrOH, 90% hexane, T_r 15.5 min (S) and 17.3 min (R)] provided the enantiomer ratio: (R):(S) = 96:4 (92% ee). $[\alpha]_D +48.9$ (c 1.20, CHCl₃).



(R)-4-(Benzyloxy)methyl-oxetan-2-one (ent-7d): The General Procedure was followed employing 40 mg of TMSq (0.10 mmol, 10 mol%), 32 mg LiClO₄ (0.3 mmol, 30 mol%) and 140 μ L of benzyloxyacetaldehyde (1.0 mmol) at a reaction temperature of -78°C . Purification by flash chromatography (25% ethyl acetate in hexane) gave 134 mg (70%) of the title compound as a colorless oil. Separation of the enantiomers by chiral HPLC [Daicel ChiracelTM OD-H column, flow rate 0.9 mL/min, 15% ⁱPrOH, 85% hexane, T_r 13.9 min (R) and 24.8 min (S)] provided the enantiomer ratio: (R):(S) = 92:8 (84% ee). $[\alpha]_D -13.9$ (c 1.80, CHCl₃).

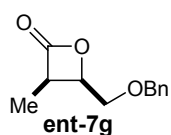


(3R, 4S)-3-Methyl-4-phenethyloxetan-2-one (ent-7e): The General Procedure was followed employing 40 mg of TMSq (0.10 mmol, 10 mol%), 53 mg LiClO₄ (0.5 mmol, 50 mol%) and 132 μ L of hydrocinnamaldehyde (1.0 mmol) at a reaction temperature of -78°C . Purification by flash chromatography (10% ethyl acetate in hexane) gave 161 mg (84%) of the title compound as a colorless oil. Separation of enantiomers by Chiral HPLC [Daicel ChiracelTM OD-H column, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, 5% ⁱPrOH, 95% hexane, T_r : 12.9 min (3S, 4R), 14.0 min (3R, 4S)] provided only one enantiomer (3R, 4S) (>99% ee). $[\alpha]_D -47.2$ (c 2.04, CHCl₃).

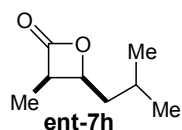


(3R, 4S)-4-(Dec-9-enyl)-3-methyloxetan-2-one (ent-7f): The General Procedure was followed employing 40 mg of TMSq (0.10 mmol, 10 mol%), 106 mg LiClO₄ (1.0 mmol, 100 mol%) and 208 μ L of undecylenic aldehyde (1.0 mmol) at a reaction temperature of -78°C . Purification by flash chromatography (5% ethyl acetate in hexane) gave 165 mg (74%) of the title compound as a colorless oil. Separation of enantiomers by chiral GLC [ChiraldexTM G-

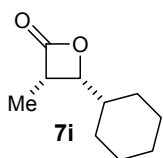
TA column 20 m x 0.25 mm, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, method: 100 °C ramp @ 10.0 °C/min to 150 °C for 30.0 min, ramp @ 10.0 °C/min to 160 °C for 10.0 min, T_r : 29.2 min (3*S*, 4*R*) and 30.0 min (3*R*, 4*S*) provided the enantiomer ratio (3*R*, 4*S*):(3*S*, 4*R*) = 99.4:0.6 (99% ee). $[\alpha]_D -27.5$ (c 1.99, CHCl₃).



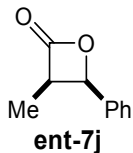
(3*R*, 4*R*)-4-(Benzyloxy)methyl-3-methyloxetan-2-one (ent-7g): The General Procedure was followed employing 40 mg of TMSq (0.10 mmol, 10 mol%), 32 mg LiClO₄ (0.3 mmol, 30 mol%) and 140 μL of benzyloxyacetaldehyde (1.0 mmol) at a reaction temperature of -78 °C. Purification by flash chromatography (20% ethyl acetate in hexane) gave 140 mg (68%) of the title compound as a colorless oil. Separation of the enantiomers by chiral HPLC [Daicel Chiracel™ OD-H column, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, 10% *i*PrOH, 90% hexane, T_r 13.4 min (3*R*, 4*R*) and 31.4 min (3*S*, 4*S*)] provided the enantiomer ratio: (3*R*, 4*R*):(3*S*, 4*S*) = 99.5:0.5 (99% ee). $[\alpha]_D -7.6$ (c 1.58, CHCl₃).



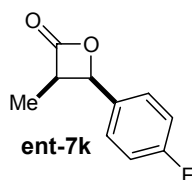
(3*R*, 4*S*)-4-Isobutyl-3-methyloxetan-2-one (ent-7h): The General Procedure was followed employing 40 mg of TMSq (0.10 mmol, 10 mol%), 212 mg LiClO₄ (2.0 mmol, 200 mol%) and 109 μL of isovaleraldehyde (1.0 mmol) at a reaction temperature of -78 °C. Purification by flash chromatography (20% diethyl ether in pentane) gave 103 mg (72%) of the title compound as a colorless oil. Separation of enantiomers by chiral GLC [Chiraldex™ G-TA column 20 m x 0.25 mm, flow rate 0.6 mL/min, method: 80 °C for 5.0 min, ramp @ 5.0 °C/min to 100 °C for 10.0 min, ramp @ 5.0 °C/min to 130 °C for 5.0 min, T_r : 23.9 min (3*R*, 4*S*) and 25.0 min (3*S*, 4*R*)] provided the enantiomer ratio (3*R*, 4*S*): (3*S*, 4*R*) = 99.7:0.3 (99.4% ee). $[\alpha]_D -41.8$ (c 1.88, CHCl₃). IR (thin film): 1824, 1465, 1124 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.67 (ddd, J = 9.7, 6.5, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (qd, J = 7.8, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.82 (m, 1H), 1.71 (ddd, J = 14.3, 9.7, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.51 (ddd, J = 14.3, 7.6, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 1.29 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 3H), 1.01 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.99 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.7, 74.2, 47.4, 38.5, 25.2, 22.8, 22.0, 8.1; Anal. calcd for C₈H₁₄O₂: C, 67.57; H, 9.92; found: C, 67.44; H, 10.20.



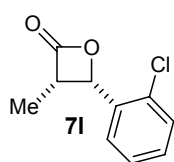
(3*S*, 4*R*)-4-Cyclohexyl-3-methyloxetan-2-one (7i): The General Procedure was followed employing 40 mg of TMSQ (0.10 mmol, 10 mol%), 212 mg LiClO₄ (2.0 mmol, 200 mol%) and 120 μL of cyclohexanecarboxaldehyde (1.0 mmol) at a reaction temperature of -40 °C. Purification by flash chromatography (15% diethyl ether in pentane) gave 124 mg (74%) of the title compound as a colorless crystalline solid. Separation of enantiomers by chiral GLC [Chiraldex™ G-TA column 20 m x 0.25 mm, flow rate 0.5 mL/min, method: 100 °C for 10 min, ramp @ 15.0 °C/min to 130 °C for 8.0 min, ramp @ 15.0 °C/min to 160 °C for 15.0 min, T_r : 26.8 min (3*S*, 4*R*), T_r : 27.7 min (3*R*, 4*S*)] provided the enantiomer ratio (3*S*, 4*R*): (3*R*, 4*S*) = 98.5: 1.5 (97% ee). $[\alpha]_D -13.4$ (c 1.45, CHCl₃). IR (thin film): 2932, 2854, 1825, 1132cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.18 (dd, J = 10.6, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (qd, J = 7.8, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 2.01-1.92 (m, 1H), 1.82-1.52 (m, 5H), 1.34 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 3H), 1.32-1.19 (m, 3H), 1.07-0.88 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.9, 79.0, 46.8, 37.7, 28.9, 28.1, 26.0, 25.0 (2C), 8.4; HRMS m/z calcd for C₁₀H₁₆O₂: 168.1150; found: 168.1158.



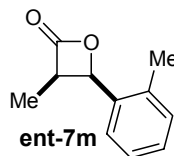
(3*R*, 4*R*)-3-Methyl-4-phenyloxetan-2-one (ent-7j): The General Procedure was followed employing 40 mg of TMSq (0.10 mmol, 10 mol%), 212 mg LiClO₄ (2.0 mmol, 200 mol%) and 102 μL of benzaldehyde (1.0 mmol) at a reaction temperature of -78 °C. Purification by flash chromatography (10% ethyl acetate in hexane) gave 126 mg (78%) of the title compound as a colorless oil. Separation of the enantiomers by chiral HPLC [Daicel Chiracel™ OD-H column, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, 3% *i*PrOH, 97% hexane, T_r 10.8 min (3*R*, 4*R*), 11.7 min (3*S*, 4*S*)] provided only one enantiomer (3*R*, 4*R*) (>99% ee). $[\alpha]_D +139$ (c 1.79, CHCl₃).



(3R, 4R)-4-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-methyloxetan-2-one (ent-7k): The General Procedure was followed employing 40 mg of TMSq (0.10 mmol, 10 mol%), 212 mg LiClO₄ (2.0 mmol, 200 mol%) and 107 μ L of 4-fluorobenzaldehyde (1.0 mmol) at a reaction temperature of -78 $^{\circ}$ C. Purification by flash chromatography (20% ethyl acetate in hexane) gave 153 mg (85%) of the title compound as a colorless oil. Separation of enantiomers by chiral HPLC [Daicel ChiralpakTM AD column, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, 5% ⁱPrOH, 95% hexane, T_r 9.0 min (3*S*, 4*S*), 9.7 min (3*R*, 4*R*)] provided only one enantiomer (3*R*, 4*R*) (>99% ee). [α]_D +124 (*c* 1.03, CHCl₃); IR (thin film): 1828, 1510, 1228 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.13 (t *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 5.65 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.06 (qd, *J* = 7.8, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 0.95 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.8, 162.7 (d, *J* = 246 Hz), 130.4 (d, *J* = 2.9 Hz), 127.5 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 115.6 (d, *J* = 21.7 Hz), 74.6, 50.1, 9.4; HRMS *m/z* calcd for C₁₀H₉FO₂: 180.0587; found: 180.0592.



(3*S*, 4*S*)-4-(2-Chlorophenyl)-3-methyloxetan-2-one (7l): The General Procedure was followed employing 40 mg of TMSQ (0.10 mmol, 10 mol%), 212 mg LiClO₄ (2.0 mmol, 200 mol%) and 113 μ L of 2-chlorobenzaldehyde (1.0 mmol) at a reaction temperature of -78 $^{\circ}$ C. Purification by flash chromatography (10% diethyl ether in pentane) gave 158 mg (80%) of the title compound as a colorless oil. Separation of enantiomers by chiral HPLC [Daicel ChiralcelTM OD-H column, flow rate 0.6 mL/min, 2% ⁱPrOH, 98% hexane, T_r 13.4 min (3*R*, 4*R*), 14.1 min (3*S*, 4*S*)] provided only one enantiomer (3*S*, 4*S*) (>99% ee). [α]_D -201 (*c* 1.68, CHCl₃); IR (thin film): 2979, 1827, 1472, 1444, 1289, 1055, 946, 880, 755 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.55-7.52 (m, 1H), 7.43-7.31 (m, 3H), 5.86 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.16 (qd, *J* = 7.7, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 0.98 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.5, 133.0, 131.2, 129.6, 129.3, 127.2, 126.9, 73.3, 50.3, 9.1; HRMS *m/z* calcd for C₁₀H₉ClO₂: 196.0291; found: 196.0299.



(3*R*, 4*R*)-3-Methyl-4-ortho-tolyloxetan-2-one (ent-7m): The General Procedure was followed employing 40 mg of TMSq (0.10 mmol, 10 mol%), 212 mg LiClO₄ (2.0 mmol, 200 mol%) and 116 μ L of 2-methylbenzaldehyde (1.0 mmol) at a reaction temperature of -40 $^{\circ}$ C. Purification by flash chromatography (10% ethyl acetate in hexane) gave 134 mg (76%) of the title compound as colorless oil. Separation of enantiomers by chiral HPLC [Daicel ChiralcelTM OD-H column, flow rate 0.5 mL/min, 4% ⁱPrOH, 96% hexane, T_r 18.1 min (3*R*, 4*R*), 19.1 min (3*S*, 4*S*)] provided only one enantiomer (3*R*, 4*R*) (>99% ee). [α]_D +202 (*c* 1.49, CHCl₃); IR (thin film): 2978, 1829, 1493, 1260 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.48-7.45 (m, 1H), 7.31-7.20 (m, 3H), 5.78 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (qd, *J* = 7.7, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 0.91 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.9, 133.8, 132.9, 130.2, 128.2, 126.3, 124.9, 73.7, 49.5, 18.7, 9.2; HRMS *m/z* calcd for C₁₁H₁₂O₂: 176.0837; found: 176.0831.

Stereochemical proofs for β -lactones: The absolute configuration of β -lactones **ent-7h** and **7i** was established by conversion to the corresponding methyl esters **8h** and **8i** using the published procedure [La(O^{*i*}Bu)₃, MeOH]⁷ and correlating the ester's specific rotations to those of authentic samples of known configuration: **8h** [α]_D²³ = -21 (2*R*,3*S*) (*c* 0.58, CHCl₃) [lit [α]_D²³ = +16 (2*S*,3*R*) (*c* 0.48, CHCl₃)];⁸ **8i** [α]_D²³ = +5.2 (2*S*,3*R*) (*c* 1.64, CHCl₃) [lit [α]_D²³ = -5.5 (2*R*,3*S*) (*c* 0.3, CHCl₃)].⁹ The configuration of lactone **ent-7j** was established similarly by conversion to the corresponding ethyl ester **8j** according to the literature procedure [La(O^{*i*}Bu)₃, EtOH]: **8j** [α]_D²³ = +20.6 (2*R*,3*R*) (*c* 1.07, CHCl₃) [lit [α]_D²³ = -22.0 (2*S*,3*S*) (*c* 0.87, CHCl₃)].¹⁰ The absolute configuration of β -lactone **ent-7e**

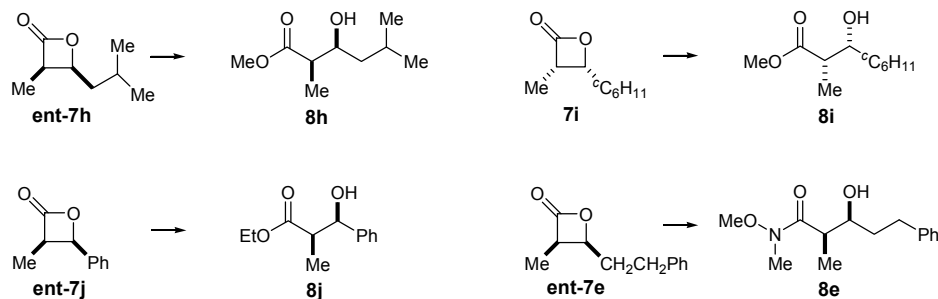
⁷ Nelson, S. G.; Wan, Z.; Peelen, T. J.; Spencer, K. L. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1999**, 40, 6535-6540.

⁸ Ghosh, A. K.; Kim, J.-H. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2002**, 43, 5621-5624.

⁹ Carda, M.; Murga, J.; Falomir, E.; Gonzalez, F.; Marco, J. A. *Tetrahedron: Asymm.* **2000**, 11, 3211-3220.

¹⁰ Hena, M. A.; Terauchi, S.; Kim, C.-S.; Horiike, M.; Kiyooka, S.-i. *Tetrahedron: Asymm.* **1998**, 9, 1883-1890.

was established similarly by conversion to the corresponding *N*-methoxy-*N*-methyl amide **8e** using the published procedure [MeO(Me)NH₂Cl, AlMe₃]:¹¹ [α]_D²⁴ = -28.8 (2*R*,3*S*) (*c* 1.56, CHCl₃) [lit [α]_D²⁵ = +24.4 (2*S*,3*R*) (*c* 1.33, CHCl₃)].¹² The configuration of the remaining β -lactones **7** and **ent-7** was assigned by analogy to these determinations.



¹¹ Nelson, S. G.; Cheung, W. S.; Kassick, A. J. Hilfiker, M. A. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2002**, *124*, 13654-13655.

¹² Supporting Information for Marshall, J. A.; Adams, N. D. *J. Org. Chem.* **1999**, *64*, 5201-5204.

