Highly enantioselective 1,4-addition of diethylzinc to cyclic enones by chiral diphosphite ligands derived from H₈-binaphthoxy moiety

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Supporting Information

General: All reactions were conducted under an inert atmosphere. Toluene and diethyl ether were distilled from sodium and dichloromethane (CH_2Cl_2) was distilled over P_2O_5 . PCl₃ was distilled before use. (*S*)-1,1'-bi-2-naphthol and (*R*)-1,1'-bi-2-naphthol were dehydrated by azeotropic distillation with toluene before use. The following substances were commercially available and were used without further purification: $(CuOTf)_2 \cdot C_6H_6$, $Cu(OTf)_2$, neat Me₂Zn and Et₂Zn. Enones were purchased from Aldrich Chemical Company and distilled from magnesium sulfate prior to use. (*S*)-2,2'-Dihydroxy-5,5',6,6',7,7',8,8'-octahydro-1,1'-binaphthyl {(*S*)-H₈-BINOL} was synthesized via a literature procedure (see Aeilts, S. L.; Cefalo, D. R.; Bonitatebus, P. J., Jr.; Houser, J. H.; Hoveyda, A. H.; Schrock, R. R. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2001**, *40*, 1452-1456.)

¹H NMR and ¹³C spectra were recorded on a Varian UI-500 (500 MHz) using CDCl₃ or CD₂Cl₂ as solvent and with the residual solvent signal as internal reference (CDCl₃,

7.24 and 77.0 ppm; CD_2Cl_2 , 5.30 and 54.2 ppm). Data are reported as follows: chemical shift (ppm), multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, br = broad, m = multiplet), coupling constants (Hz) and integration. Ee values were determined by chiral GLC analysis {Chiraldex A-TA column (50 m x 0.25 mm), Chrial diol column (25 m x 0.25 mm), Chiraldex A-TA column (30 m x 0.25 mm) in comparison with authentic materials}. Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry was performed on Hewlett Packard G1880C GCD. High-resolution mass spectra were recorded by direct injection on a Finnigan MAT 95S instrument using the electrospray chemical ionization technique in its positive or negative mode. Analytical TLC was carried out on Merck (Kieselgel 60F-254) silica gel plates with detection by UV light. Optical rotations were measured on a Perkin-Elmer 241 MC at ambient temperature.

Synthesis of (S)-1,1'-bi-2-naphthyl bi $\{(S)$ -5,5',6,6',7,7',8,8'-octahydro-1,1'binaphthyldiphosphite[(S,S,S)-2]

A solution of (*S*)-2,2'-dihydroxy-5,5',6,6',7,7',8,8'-octahydro-1,1'-binaphthyl (882 mg, 3 mmol) in toluene (25 mL) was added in 5 minute to a cooled solution (-60 °C) of phosphorus trichloride (270 μ L, 3 mmol) and triethylamine (860 μ L, 6mmol) in toluene (5 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h during which the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature. The reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate was treated with a solution of Et₃N (290 μ L, 2.9 mmol), (*S*)-1,1'-bi-2-naphthol (400 mg, 1.4 mmol), DMAP (40 mg, 327 μ mol) in toluene (25 mL) at 0 °C. After 6 h at room

temperature, the reaction mixture was filtered, concentrated, and purified by chromatography (silica gel, hexane:ethyl acetate 3:1) to give (*S*,*S*,*S*)-**2** (1.42 g, 80%) as white solids. Spectral and analytical data for **2**: ¹H NMR (CD₂Cl₂): δ 8.08 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.98 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.44 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.32-7.20 (m, 6H), 7.01 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.03 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.82-2.60 (m, 8H), 2.57-2.53 (m, 4H), 2.16-2.07 (m, 4H), 1.80-1.66 (m, 12H), 1.49-1.42 (m, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (CD₂Cl₂) δ 145.9, 145.5, 138.5, 137.6, 135.0, 134.2, 134.0, 131.0, 130.1, 129.3, 129.1, 128.3, 128.2, 127.6, 127.0, 125.9, 125.2, 122.6, 120.0, 118.9, 118.7, 31.2, 31.1, 29.1, 27.7, 22.7, 22.5 ppm; ³¹P NMR (CD₂Cl₂) δ 138.4 ppm; HRMS calcd. for C₆₀H₅₂O₆P₂: 930.3241, found: 930.3161; [α]p²⁰ = +98.0° (c = 1.0, toluene).

Synthesis of (R)-1,1'-bi-2-naphthyl bi $\{(S)$ -5,5',6,6',7,7',8,8'-octahydro-1,1'binaphthyldiphosphite[(S,R,S)-3]

(S,R,S)-**3** was synthesized in 85% yield via a similar procedure as described above for the preparation of (S,S,S)-**2** and the crude product was purified by column chromatography chromatography (silica gel, hexane:ethyl acetate 3:1). Spectral and analytical data for **3**: m.p. 167 °C; ¹H NMR (CD₂Cl₂): δ 8.05 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 8.00 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.49-7.47 (m, 4H), 7.28 (td, *J* = 7.3, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 7.20-7.18 (m, 2H), 6.95 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.73 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 6.42 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 5.3 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 2.71-2.47 (m, 12H), 2.09-2.04 (m, 4H), 1.69-1.61 (m, 12H), 1.45-1.41 (m, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (CD₂Cl₂): δ 148.4, 145.8, 138.5, 138.1, 137.1, 135.2, 134.2, 134.0, 131.2, 130.3, 129.3, 129.1, 128.8, 128.2, 127.5, 127.1, 126.1, 125.3, 123.1, 121.4, 118.8, 118.5, 29.1, 29.1, 27.8, 27.7, 22.7, 22.7, 22.5, 22.5 ppm; ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃): δ 138.3 ppm; HRMS for C₆₀H₅₂P₂O₆, calcd: 930.3241, Found: 930.3306; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +91.1^\circ$ (c = 1.0, toluene).

Representative experimental procedure for the Cu-catalyzed conjugate addition of diethylzinc to cycloalkenones

Reactions were carried out under a nitrogen atmosphere using oven or flame-dried glassware. The catalyst was first generated *in situ* by stirring (CuOTf)₂·C₆H₆ {or Cu(OTf)₂} (1 mol%) and the ligand (2 mol%) in dry Et₂O (2-3 mL) for 20~30 min. To this catalyst solution was added dropwise the cycloalkenone (1.0 equiv.), followed by the addition of dialkylzinc (1.5 equiv.) at -30 - 0 °C. The reaction was allowed to proceed for the time and at the temperature as specified and was quenched by the addition of a saturated aqueous solution of ammonium chloride (1.5 – 2.0 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 2 mL) and the combined extracts were dried (MgSO₄), filtered and concentrated in vacuo to afford the crude products as an oil. The yield and the enantioselectivity of the crude products were directly determined by using a GC instrument equipped with a chiral capillary column (AT-A column) in the presence of dodecane as an internal standard. The chromatograms are illustrated below:















