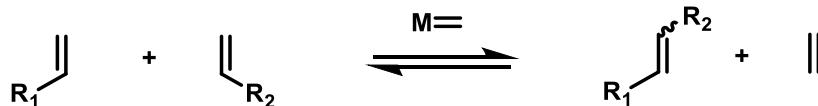


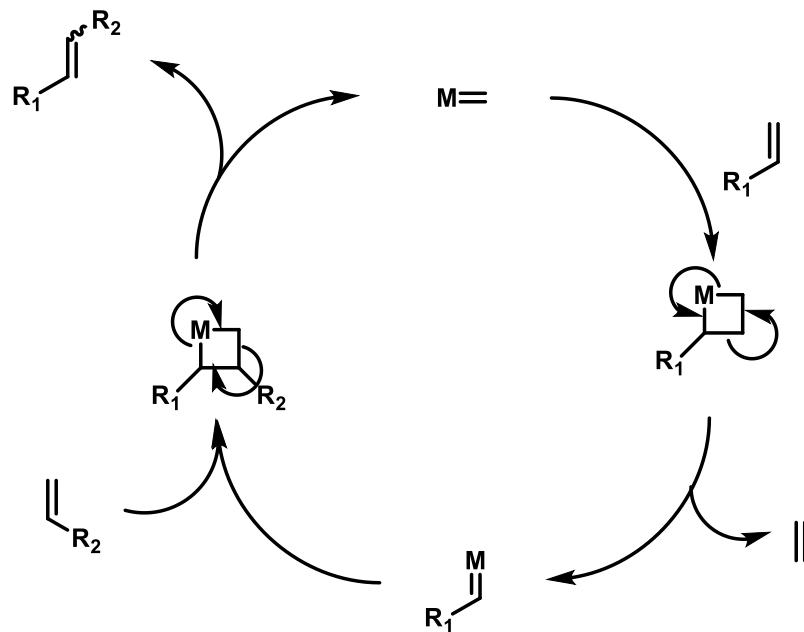
# Organic synthesis

Kamil Paruch

*Masaryk University, Brno*



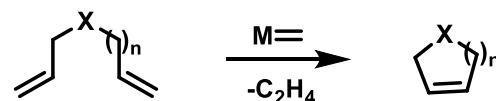
- catalytic amount of Mo or Ru carbene
- mild reaction conditions; various functional groups (OH, COOR, CHO...) tolerated



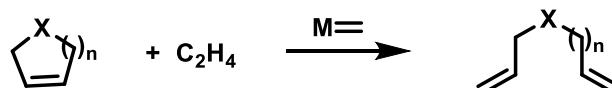
*all steps are reversible*

➤ rxn can be pushed to conversion e.g. by removal of ethene

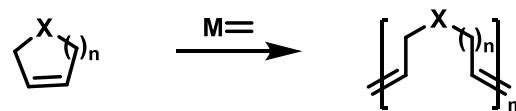
# Metathesis of alkenes



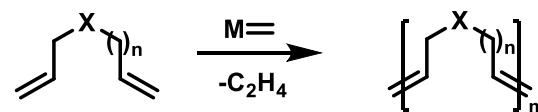
**RCM (ring closing metathesis)**



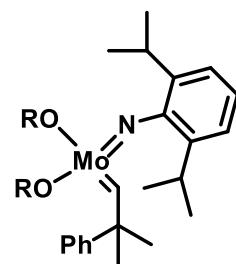
**ROM (ring opening metathesis)**



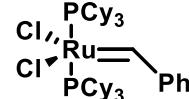
**ROMP (ring opening metathesis polymerization)**



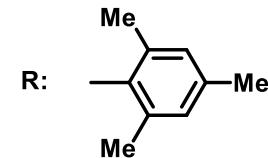
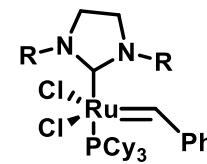
catalysts:



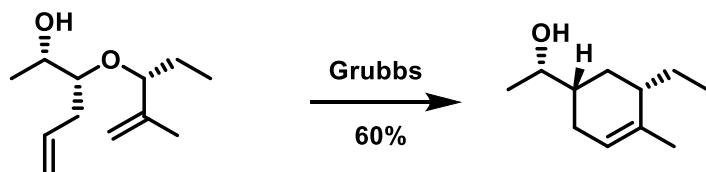
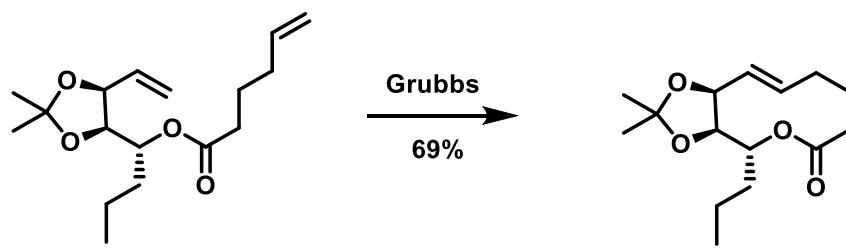
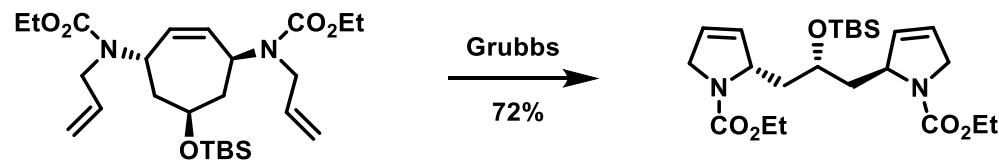
R. R. Schrock



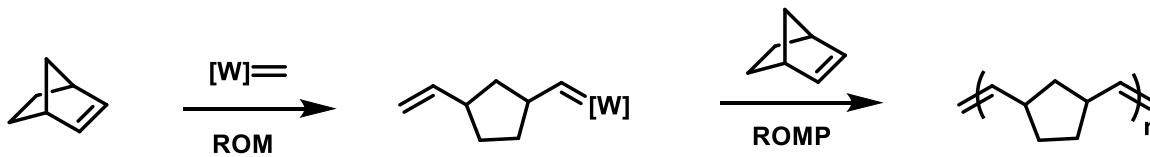
R. H. Grubbs



## Metathesis of alkenes

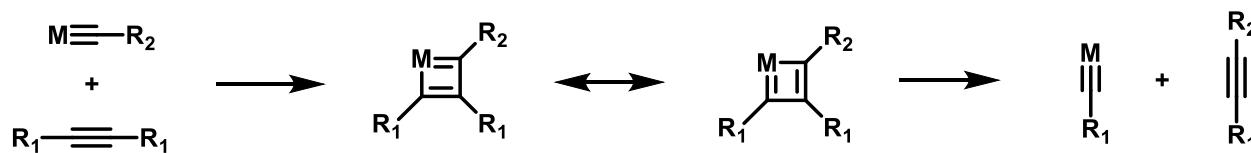
*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2001**, 123, 12432.*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2002**, 124, 7061.*J. Org. Chem.* **2002**, 67, 6456.

Norsorex process: polymerization of norbornene (45 000 tons/year)

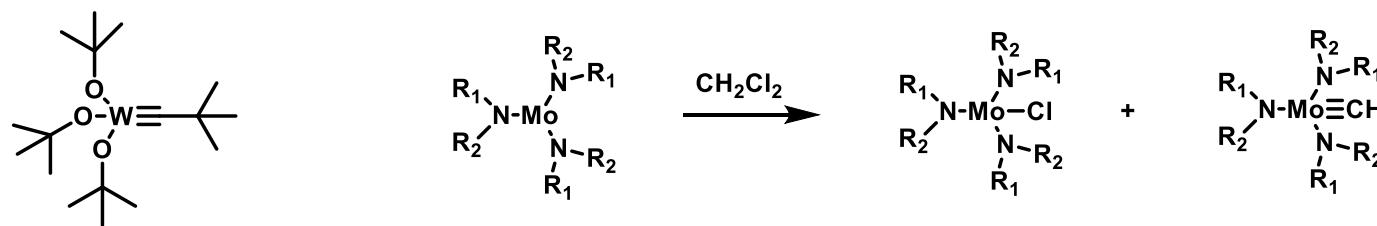


Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 1997, 36, 2036.

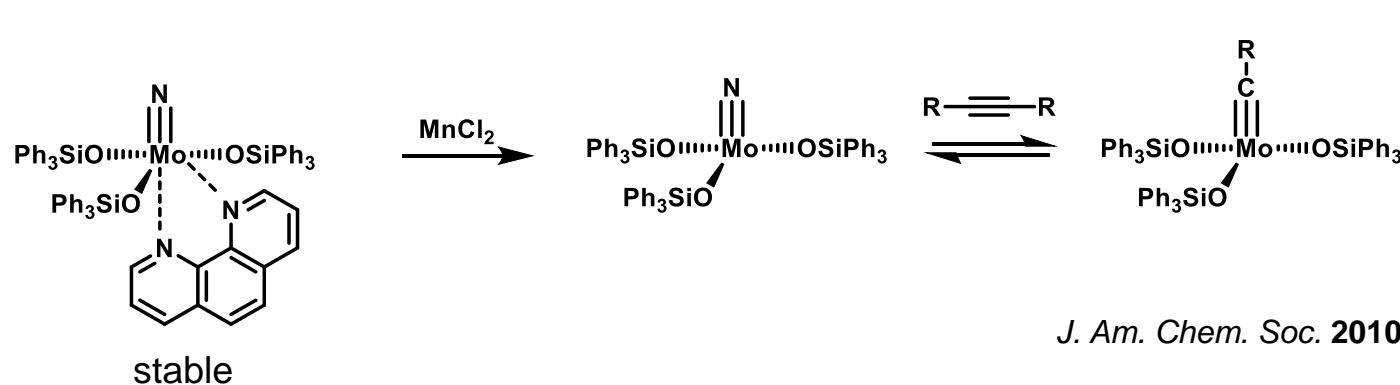
(not terminal)

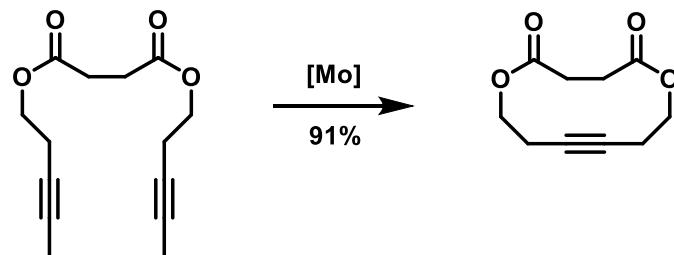


catalysts:

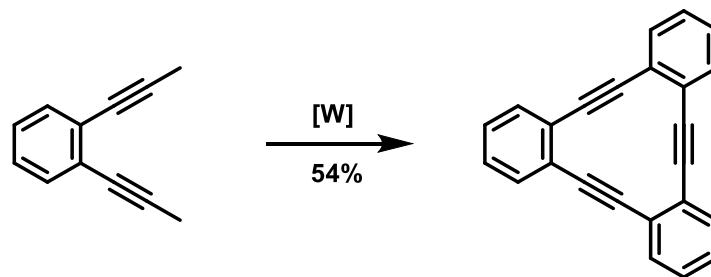


- tolerated: esters, aldehydes, *double bonds*, acetals, nitriles...

*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2010**, 132, 11045.



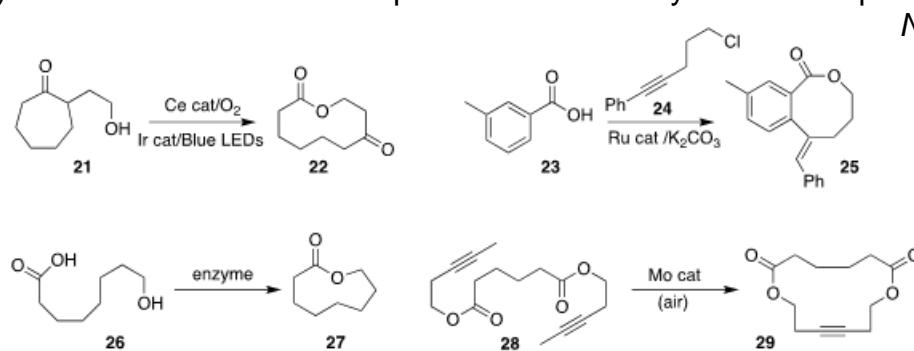
*Chem. Eur. J.* **2001**, *7*, 5299.



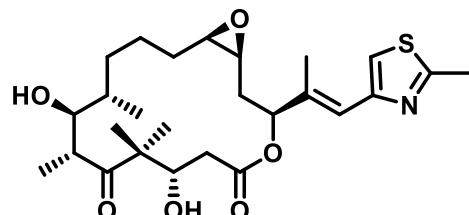
*Synthesis* **2003**, 2535.

- Mo-catalyzed RCM of the diyne **28** to the bis lactone **29** proceeded efficiently even in the presence of air.

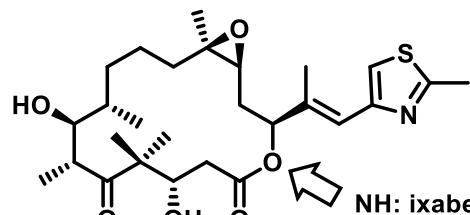
*Nature Commun.* **2021**, *12*, 1136.



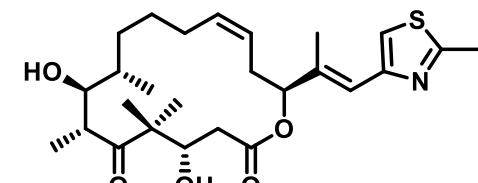
## synthesis of epothilones



epothilone A

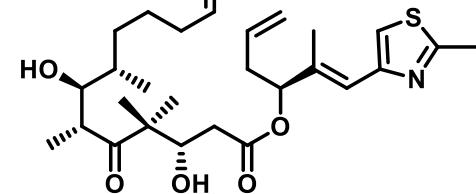


epothilone B

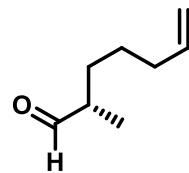


epothilone C

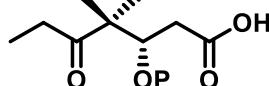
↓  
RCM



↓  
esterification

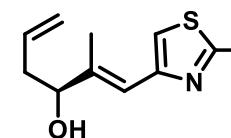
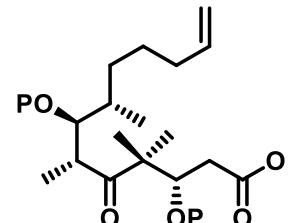


A



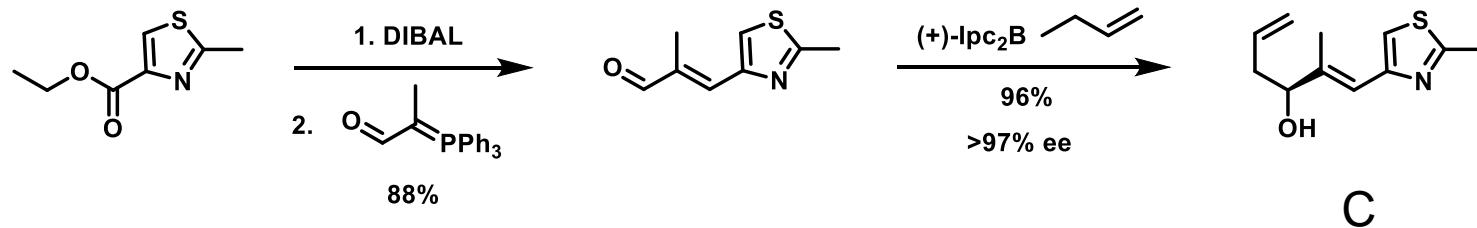
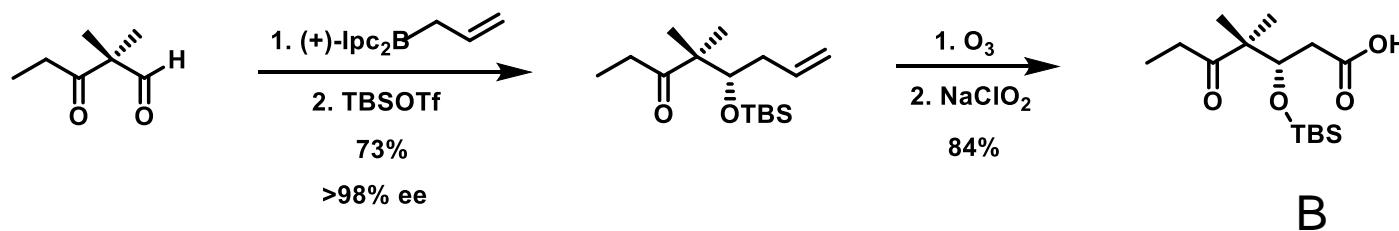
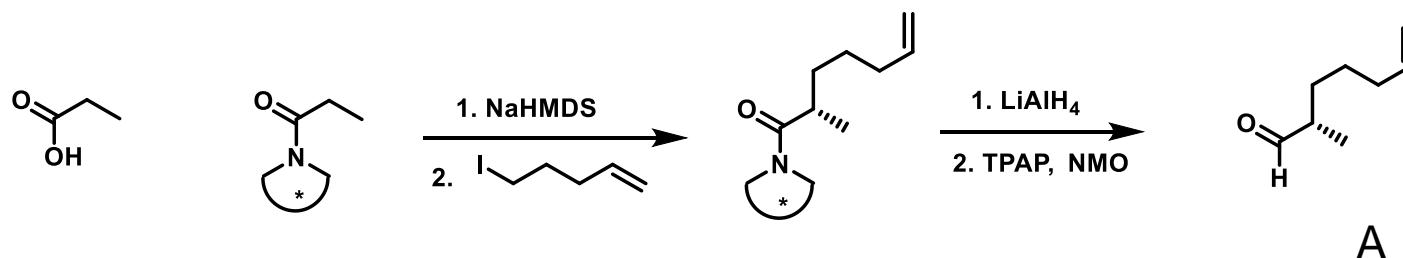
B

↔  
aldol

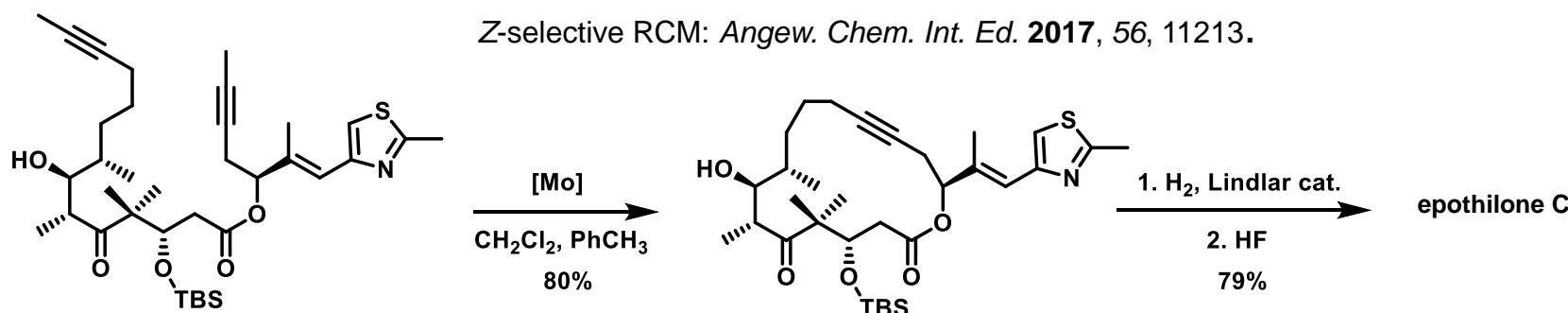
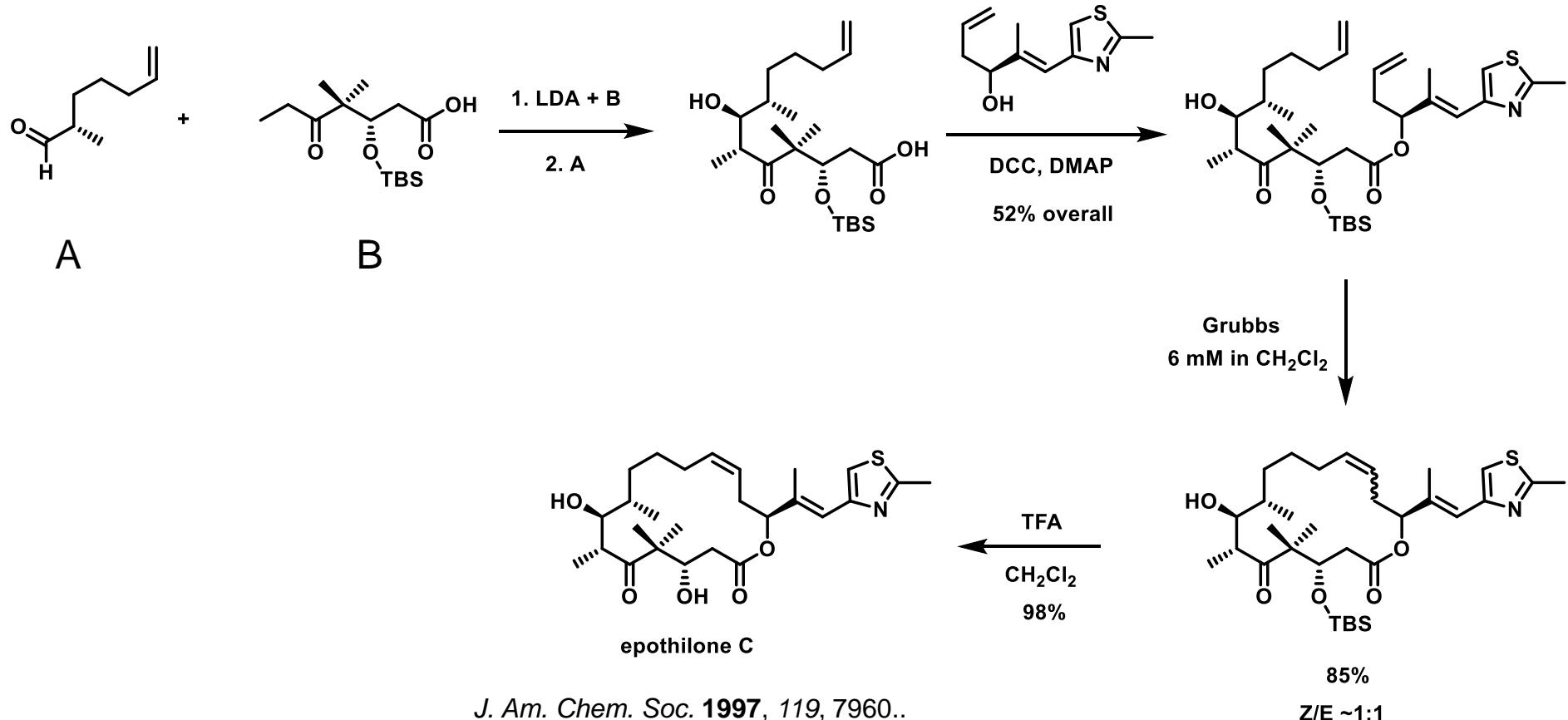


C

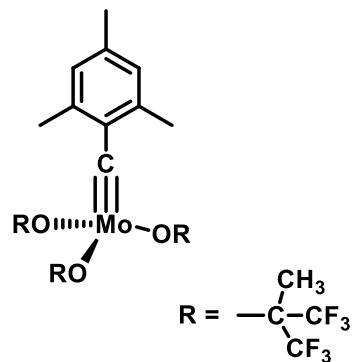
# Metathesis of alkenes



## Metathesis of alkenes



(terminal)

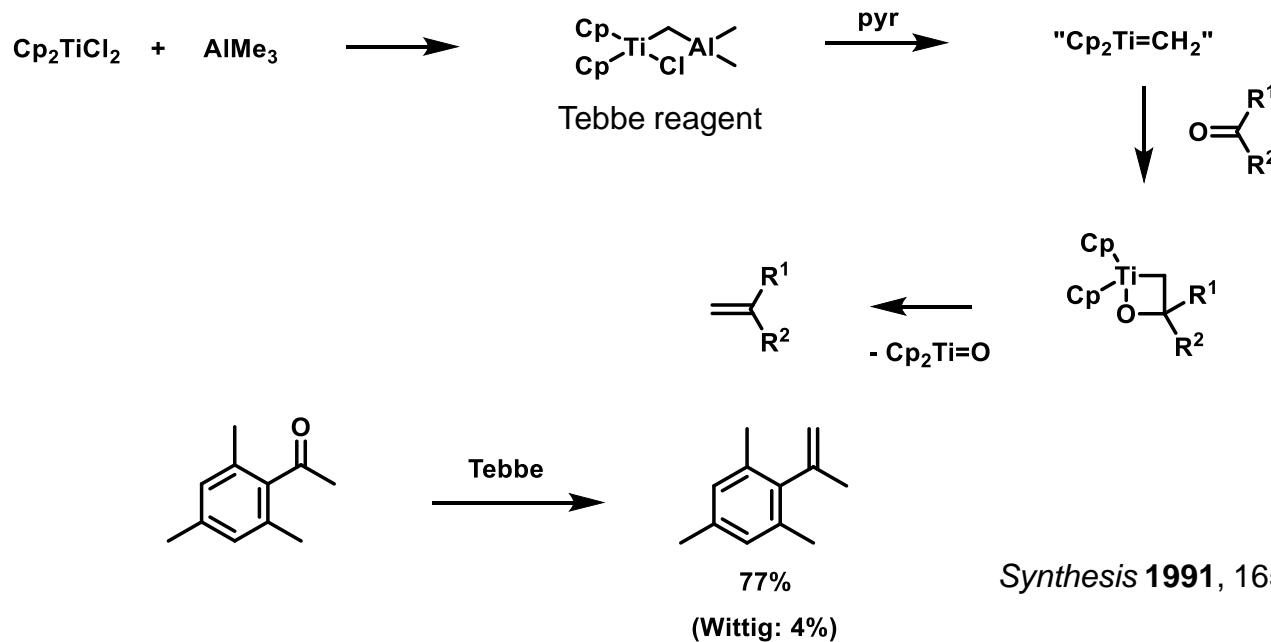


Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2012, 51, 13019.

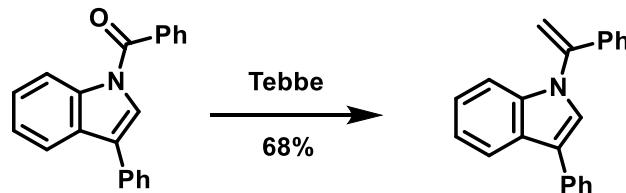
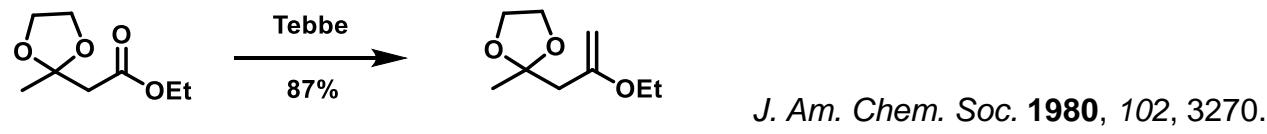
- metathesis of internal and terminal alkynes
- compatible with esters, OMe, SMe

# Tebbe reagent

- nucleophilic carbene complex
- methylenation of carbonyl under mild conditions

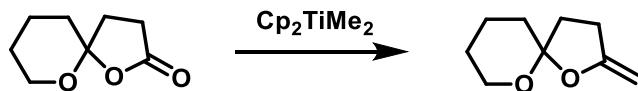
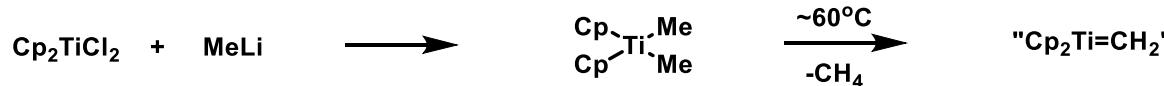


- conversion of esters to enol ethers & amides to enamines (in contrast to the Wittig reaction!)



*J. Org. Chem.* **1985**, 50, 1212.

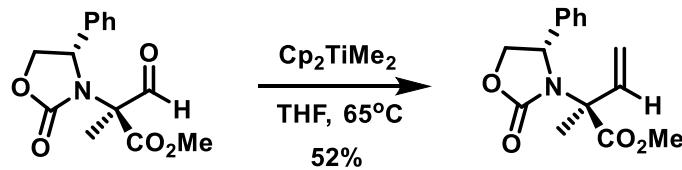
- methylenation of C=O under very mild conditions



*J. Org. Chem.* **1991**, *56*, 3207.

(Tebbe reagent cleaved the bicyclic system)

- methylenation of aldehydes and ketones is typically faster than methylenation of esters

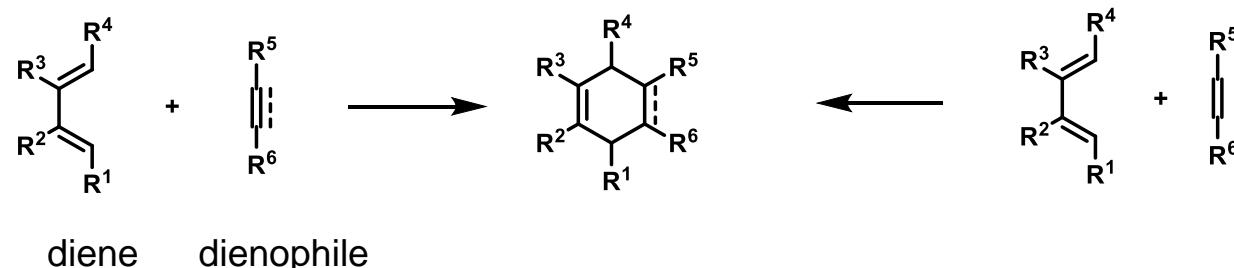


*J. Org. Chem.* **1993**, *58*, 5918.

electrons moving in a concerted fashion, cyclic transition state, no intermediates

- cycloadditions (Diels-Alder reaction, dipolar cycloadditions)
- sigmatropic reactions (Claisen, Cope, Wittig rearrangement)
- ene reactions
- cheletropic reactions

# Diels-Alder reaction



- one of the most important reactions in organic synthesis

- formation of 2 new C-C (C-N, C-O) bonds & up to 4 new stereogenic centers *in one step*
- stereochemistry of products is determined by the configurations of the diene and dienophile
- can be done in intramolecular fashion -> construction of polycyclic systems
- (enantioselective) catalysis

*normal electron-demand D-A rxn*

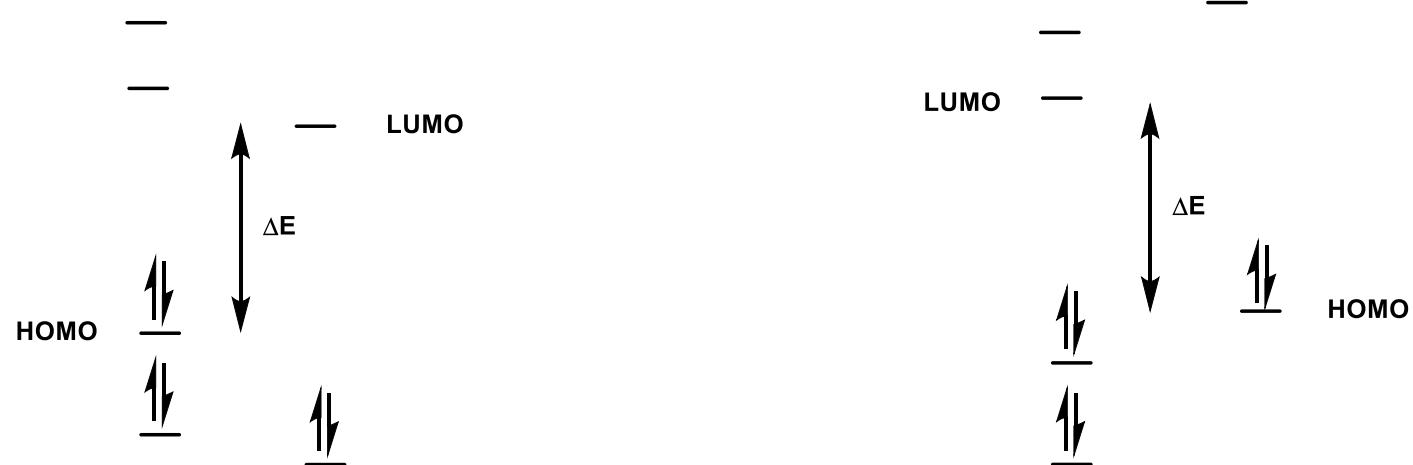
R<sup>1</sup>-R<sup>4</sup>: donors (typically OR, OSiR<sub>3</sub>, alkyl etc.)

R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup>: acceptors (typically NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, COR, CO<sub>2</sub>R etc.)

*inverse electron-demand D-A rxn*

R<sup>1</sup>-R<sup>4</sup>: acceptors

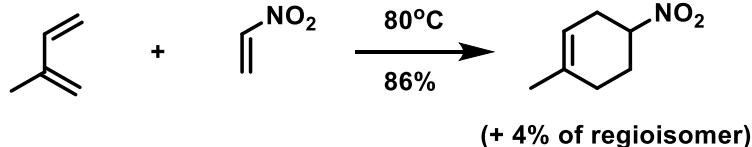
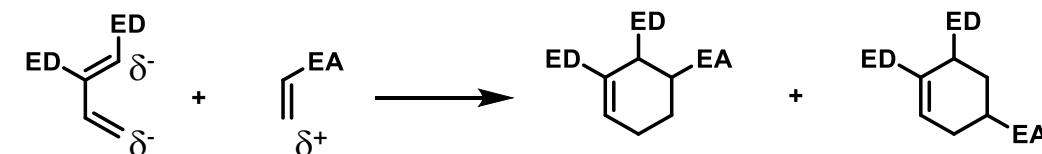
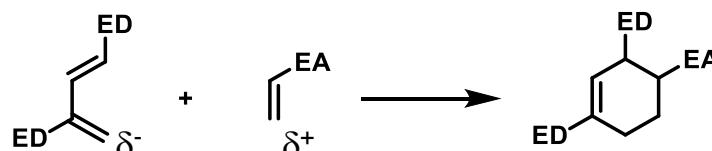
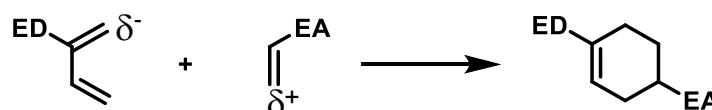
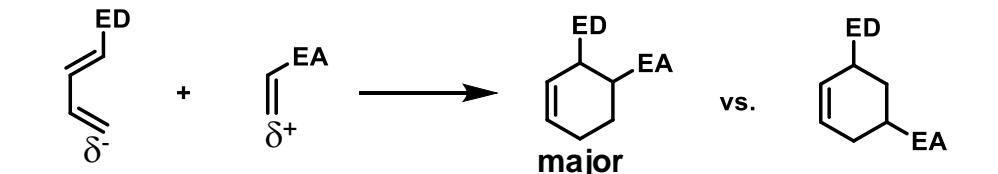
R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>6</sup>: donors



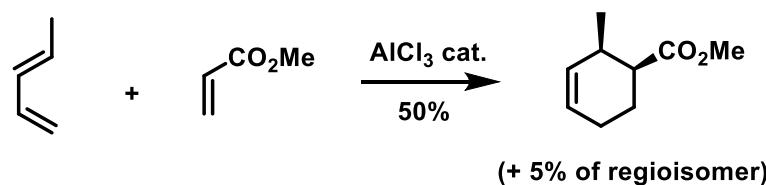
# Diels-Alder reaction

## regioselectivity

- unsymmetrical/ diene/dienophile



*J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 1, 1987, 1929.*



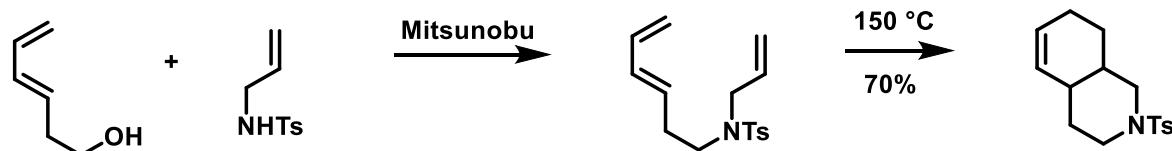
*J. Org. Chem. 1966, 31, 1121.*



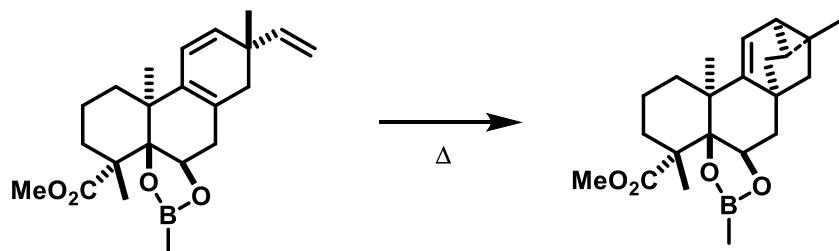
*J. Org. Chem. 1979, 44, 1180.*

## Diels-Alder reaction

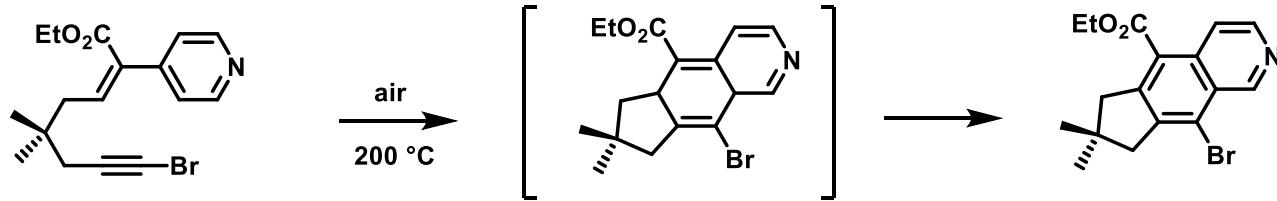
- intramolecular variants can be done with electronically sub-optimal dienes & dienophiles



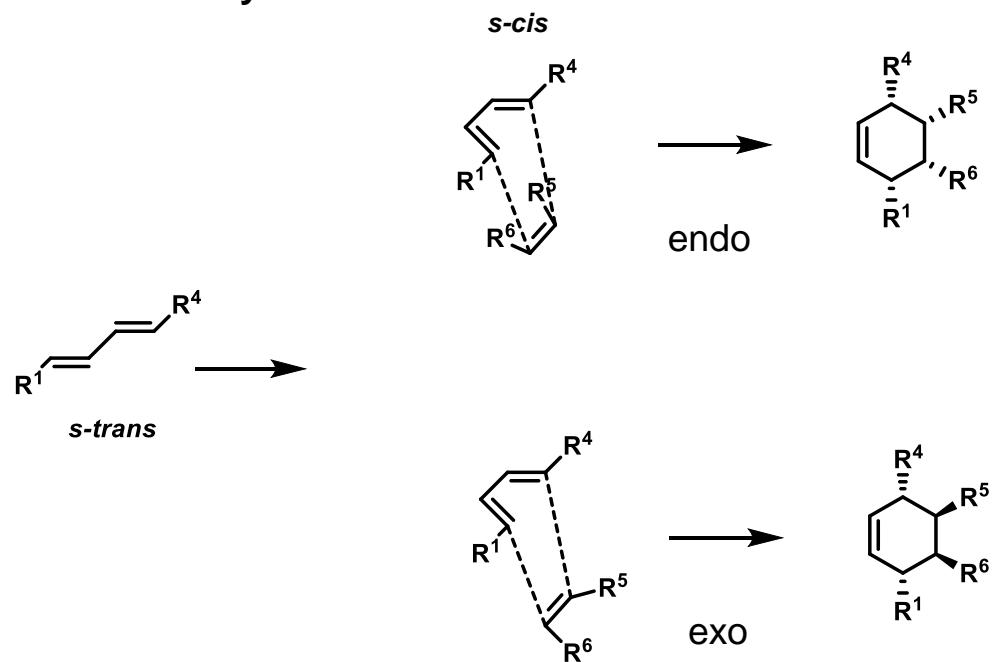
*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2017**, *56*, 6280.



*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2019**, *141*, 19589.

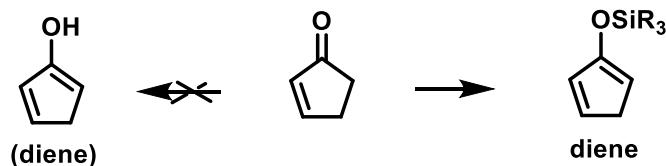


*Org. Lett.* **2017**, *19*, 858.

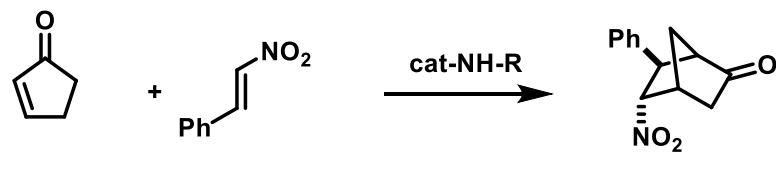
**stereoselectivity**

- stereochemistry of the product is dictated by the configuration (*E* vs. *Z*) of the diene and dienophile
- *endo*-diastereomer usually predominates (Alder *endo*-rule)

- $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated enones do not react as dienes in their enol form, but can be converted into silyl enol ethers

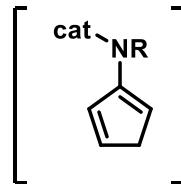


or enamines (can be done in organocatalysis mode)



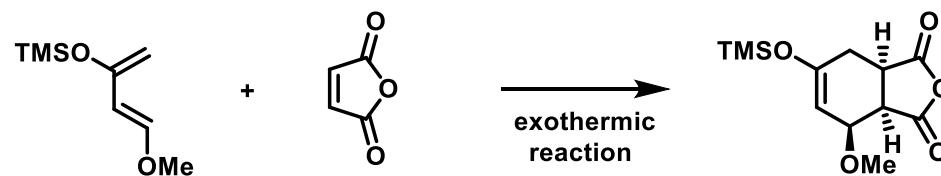
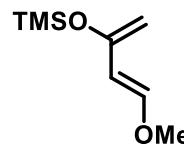
Diels-Alder & hydrolysis

*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2015**, *54*, 13630.

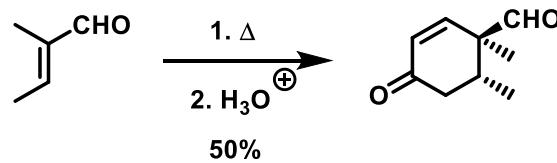
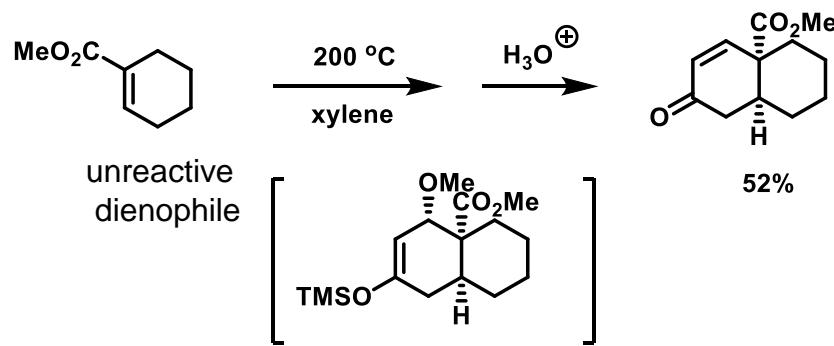


## Danishefsky's diene

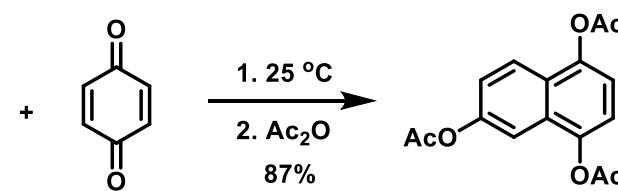
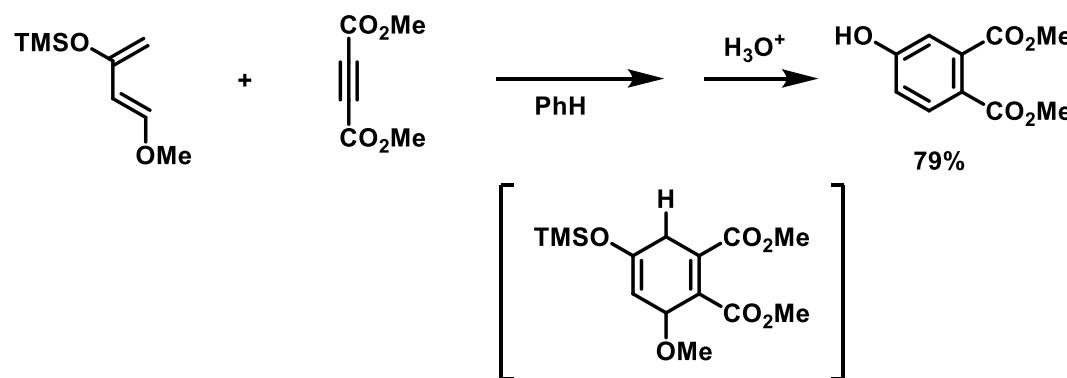
- reactive, universal diene



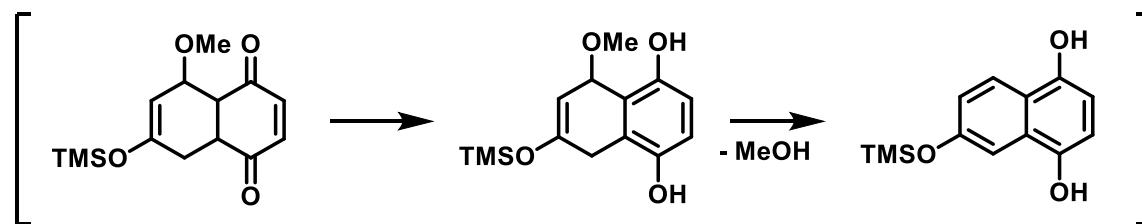
*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1974**, 96, 7807.



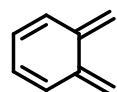
*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1978**, 100, 7098.



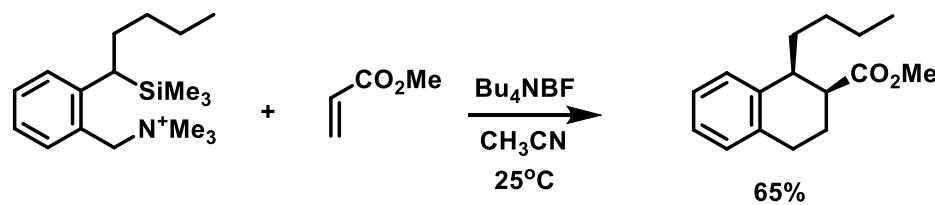
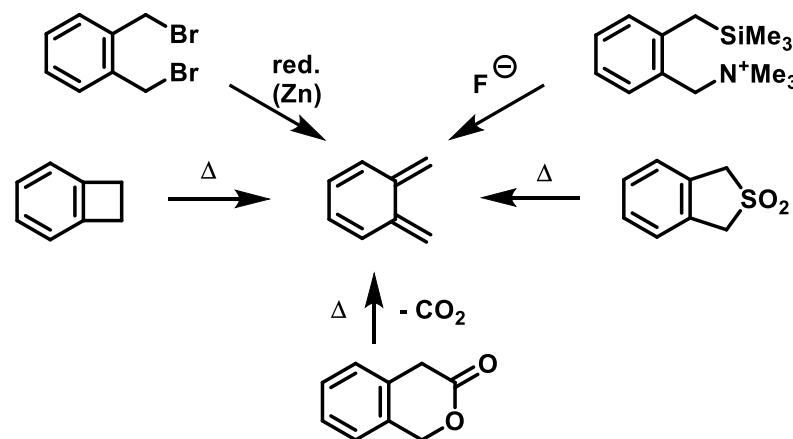
*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1979**, *101*, 6996.



o-quinonenedimethane



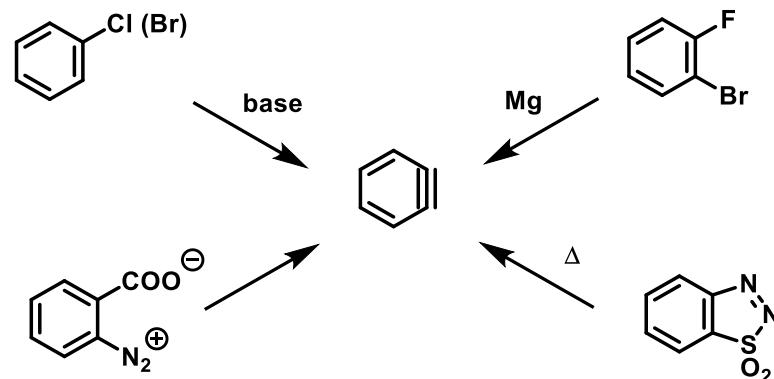
- very reactive diene, prepared *in situ*



*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1982**, *104*, 7609.

## benzyne

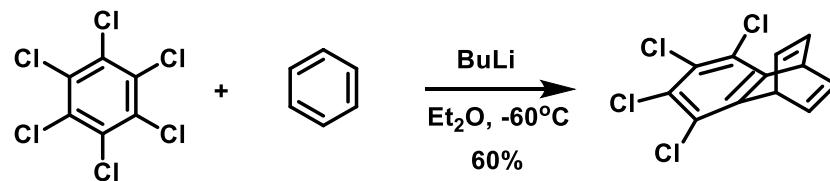
- very reactive dienophile
- generated *in situ*



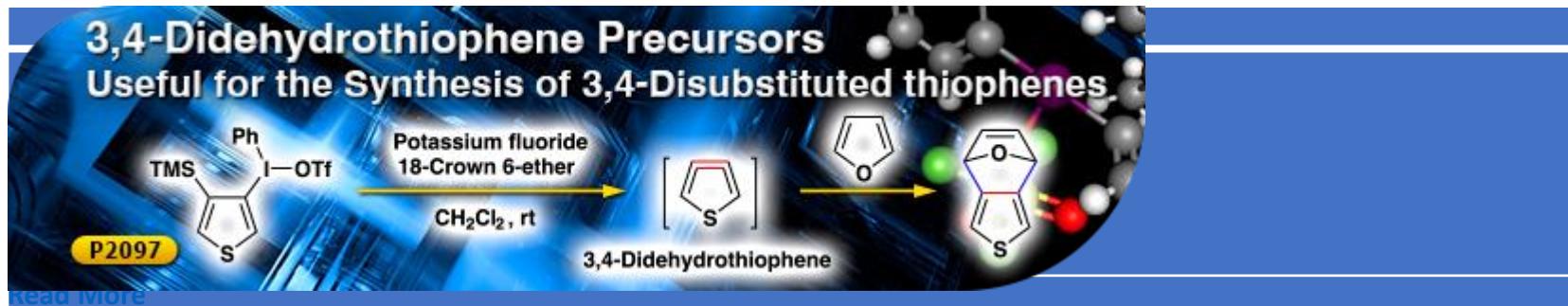
*Chem. Ber.* **1958**, *91*, 895.



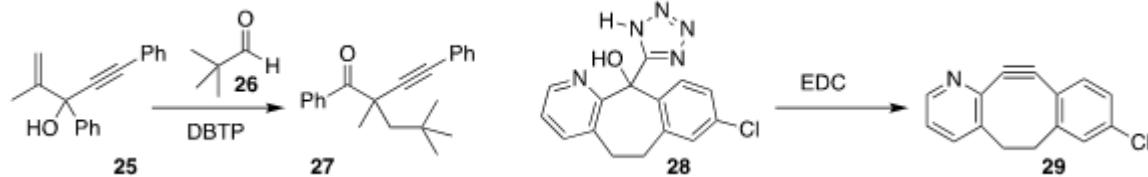
*Angew. Chem.* **1955**, *67*, 348.



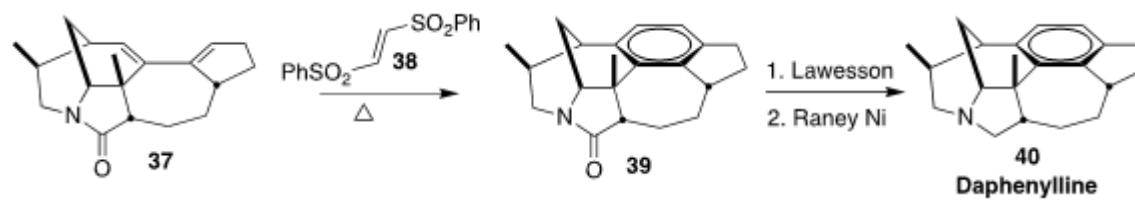
*Org. Synth.* **1979**, *59*, 71.



- preparation of the reactive dibenzocyclooctyne **29** by the carbodiimide-mediated dehydration of the tetrazole **28**  
*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2021**, 143, 9489.

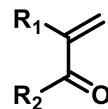


- construction of the central benzene ring in **39** by DA reaction of the diene **37** with the dienophile **38**, leading to **39**  
*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2021**, *60*, 9439.

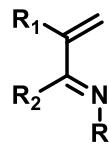


- dienes and dienophiles contain heteroatoms (O, N)
- electron-deficient dienes: inverse electron-demand Diels-Alder reaction (electron-rich dienophile)

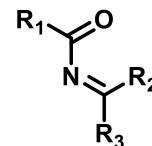
heterodienes:



$\text{R}_1, \text{R}_2$ : alkyl, CN, COR

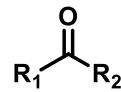


$\text{R}_3$ :  $\text{NH}_2$ ,  $\text{SO}_2\text{R}$

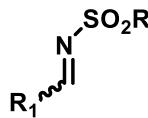


$\text{R}_1-\text{R}_3$ : alkyl, aryl

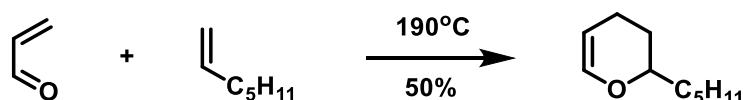
heterodienophiles:



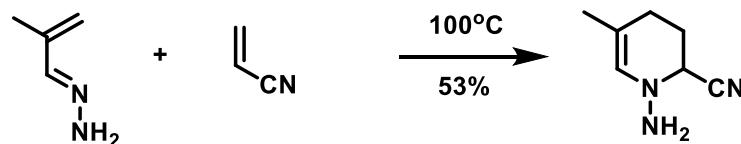
$\text{R}_1, \text{R}_2$ : H, alkyl,  $\text{CO}_2\text{R}$



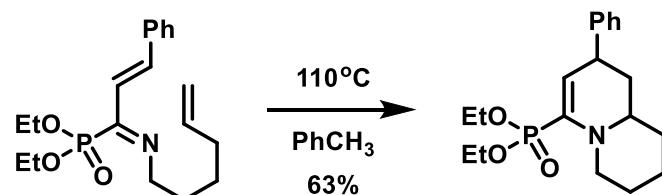
## Hetero Diels-Alder reaction



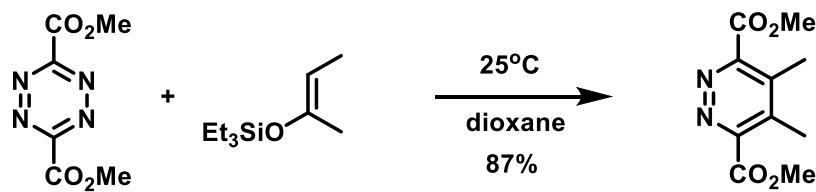
*Helv. Chim. Acta* **1981**, *64*, 1247.



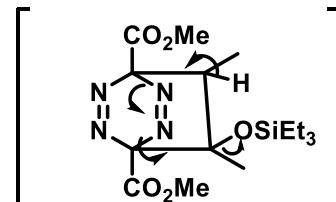
*Tetrahedron Lett.* **1982**, *23*, 3261.

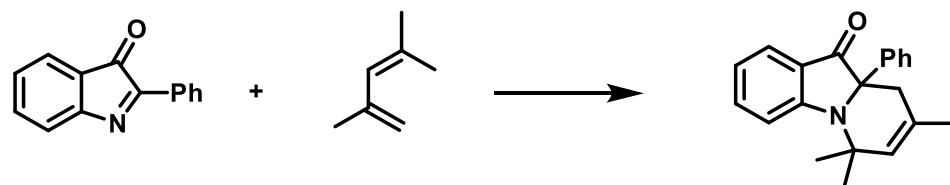


*Tetrahedron Lett.* **1984**, *25*, 2119.

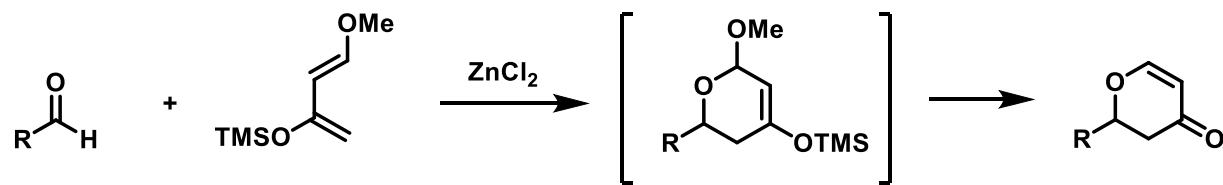


*J. Org. Chem.* **1985**, *50*, 5377.



**Hetero Diels-Alder reaction**

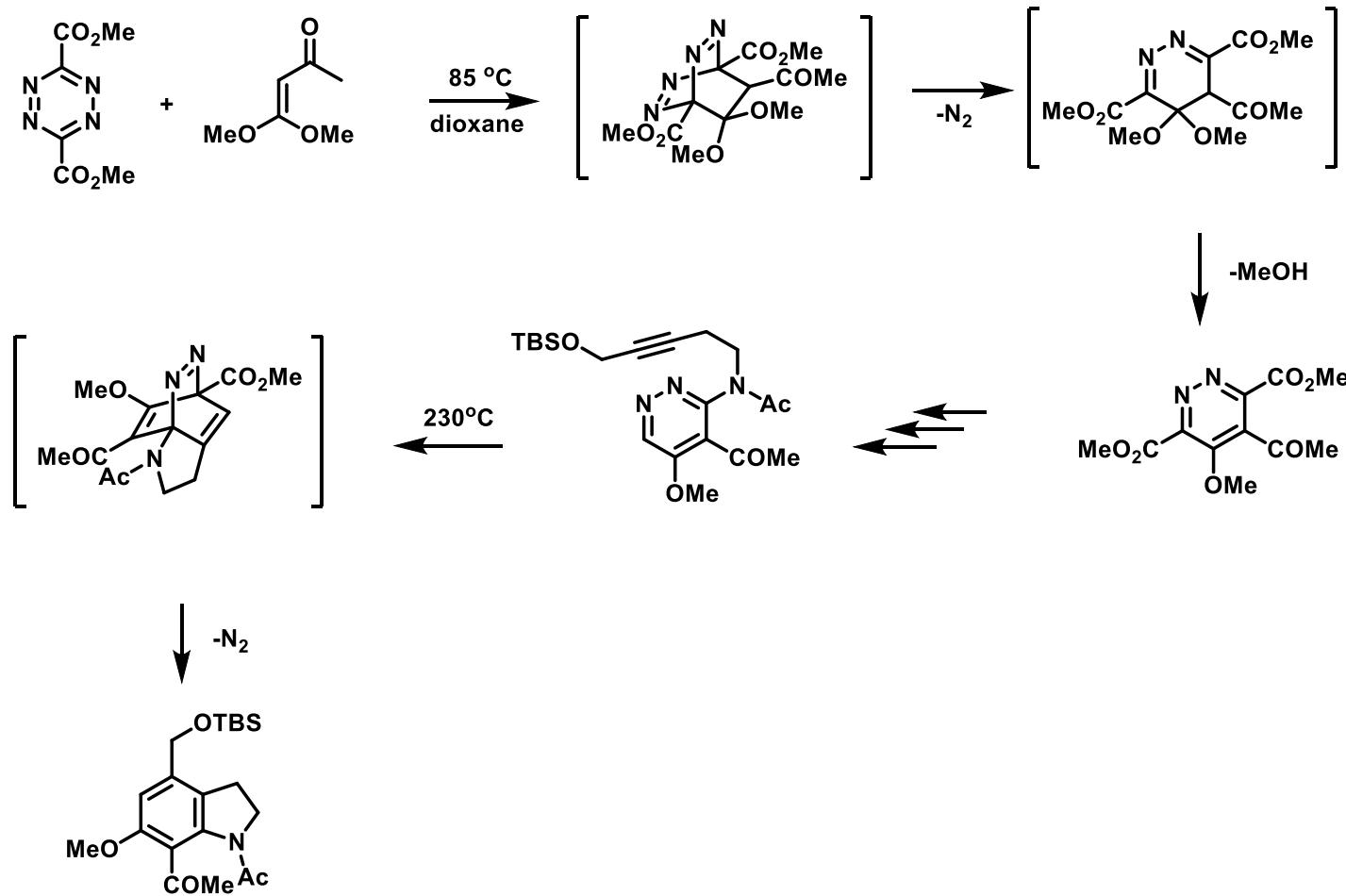
*Tetrahedron Lett.* **1969**, 1527.



R : alkyl, aryl, alkenyl

*J. Org. Chem.* **1984**, *49*, 1955.

## Hetero Diels-Alder reaction



*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1987**, *109*, 2717.

## Hetero Diels-Alder reaction

