

Catalytic Cascade Reactions by Radical Relay

CH-707 Frontiers in Organic Chemistry I

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H.-M. Huang, M. H. Garduño-Castro, C. Morrill, D. J. Procter,
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Outline

1. Introduction

- * (Radical) Cascade Reactions

- * Radical Relay

2. Examples

- * Intramolecular Radical Relays

- * Radical Relays involving Hydrogen Atom Transfer (HAT)

- * Intermolecular Radical Relays

3. Summary – Strategies for radical formation, relocation and rebound

4. Outlook

Introduction – Cascade Reactions

Cascade/Domino Reactions: a process involving **two or more** consecutive reactions in which subsequent reactions result as a consequence of the functionality formed by bond formation or fragmentation in the previous step

- each reaction composing the sequence occurs spontaneously
- no isolation of intermediates
- same reaction conditions throughout the consecutive cascade steps
- no addition of reagents after the initial step

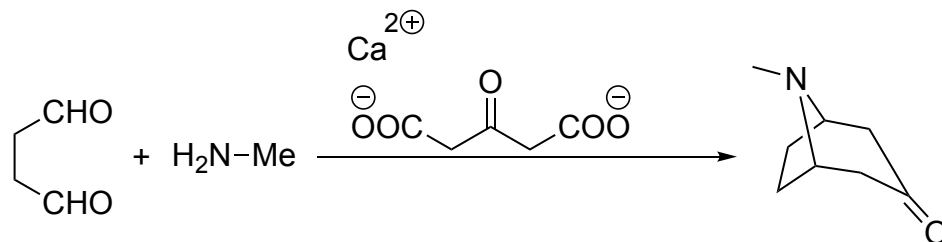
vs

One-pot Reactions: a process in which another reagent, mediator or catalyst is **added after** the first transformation without isolation of the first formed product

- **any cascade reaction = one-pot reaction**
- **any one-pot reaction ≠ cascade reaction**

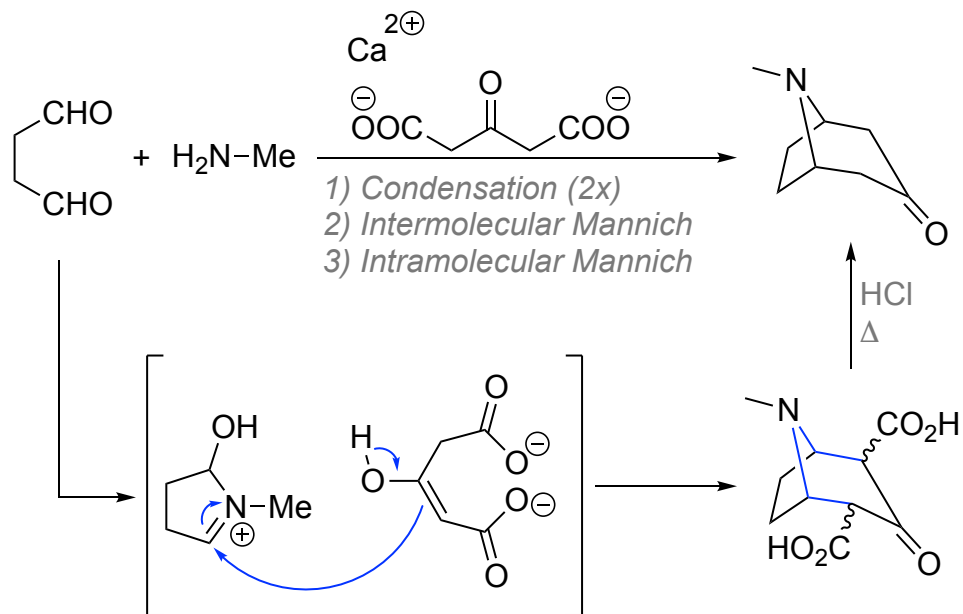
Introduction – Cascade Reactions

First example: Synthesis of Tropinone (Robinson, 1917)



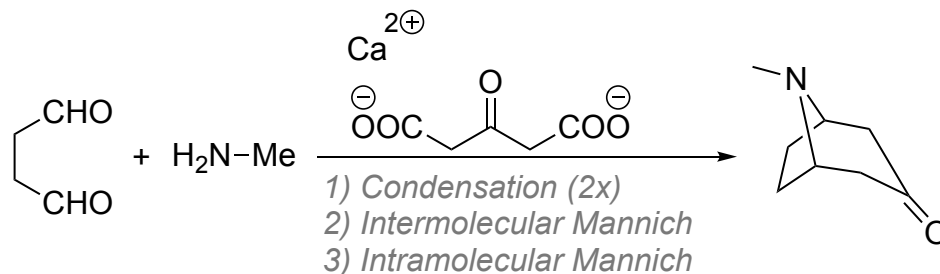
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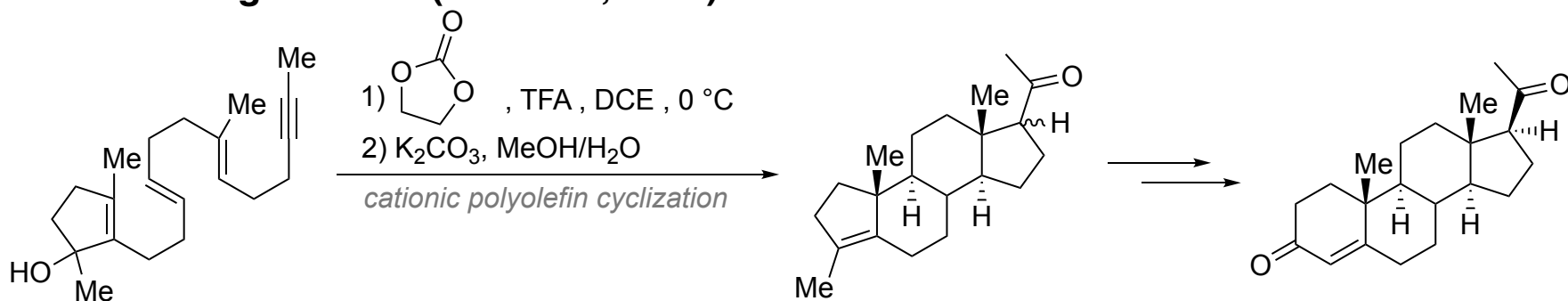


Introduction – Cascade Reactions

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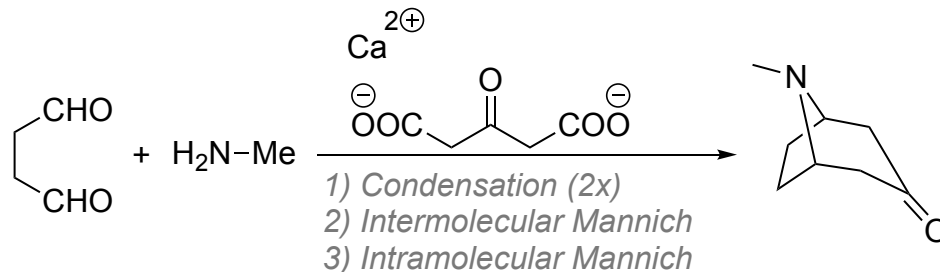


Synthesis of Progesterone (Johnson, 1971)

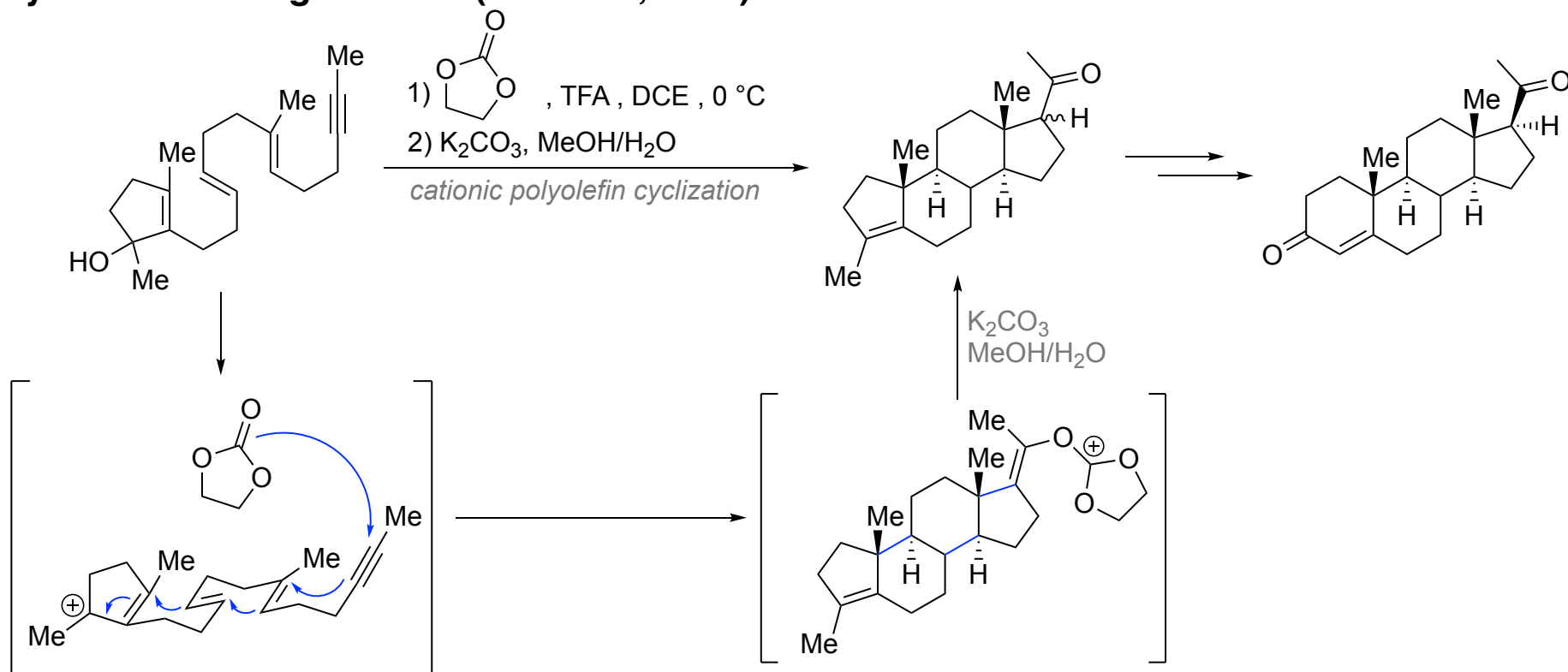


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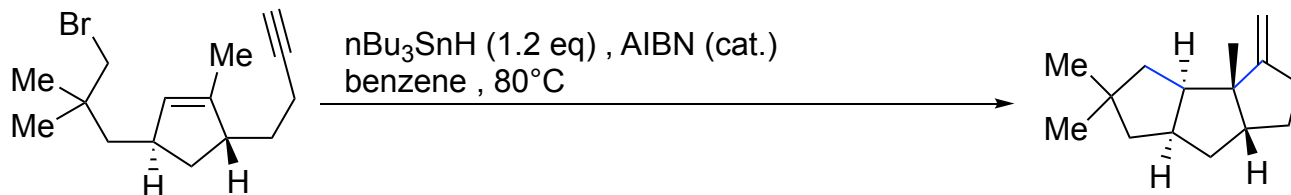


Synthesis of Progesterone (Johnson, 1971)



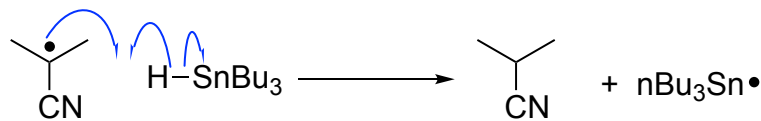
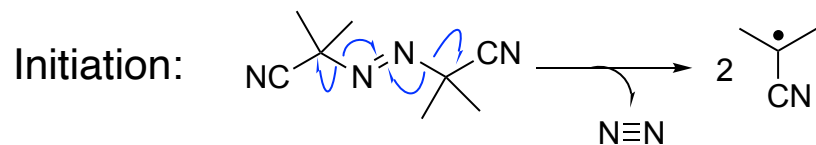
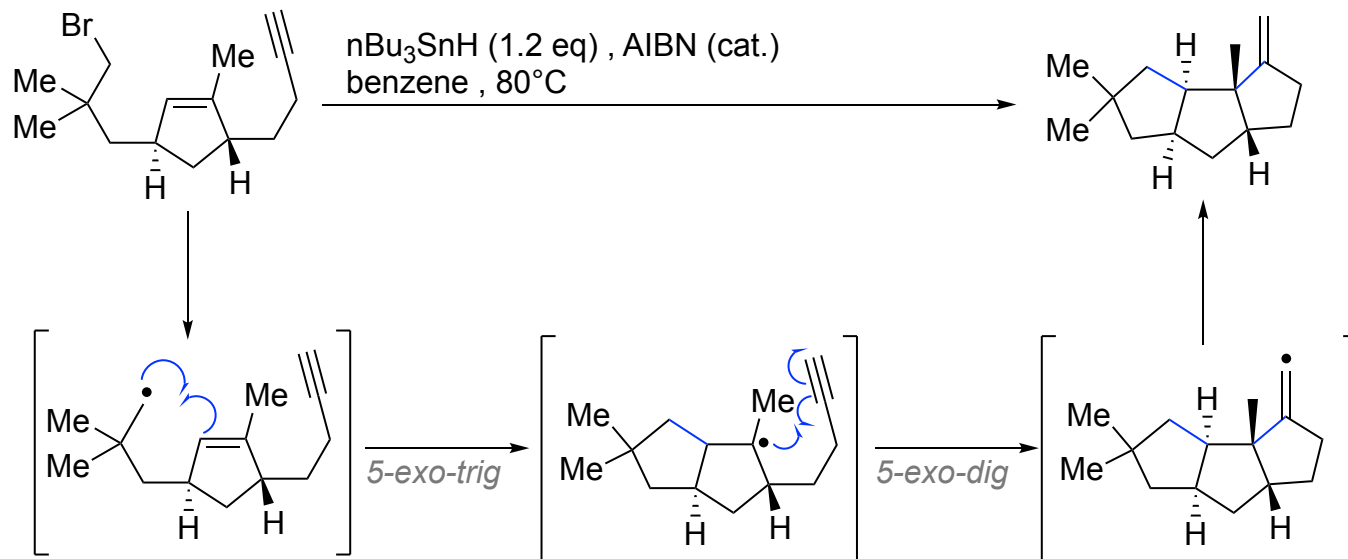
Introduction – Radical Cascade Reactions

Total synthesis of (+/-)-Hirsutene (Curran, 1985) – Key step constitutes a radical



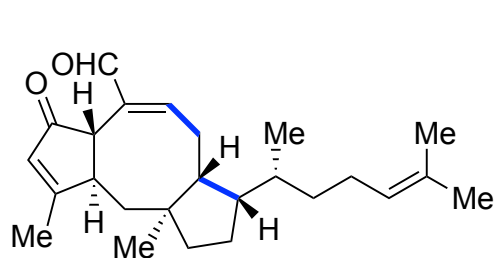
Introduction – Radical Cascade Reactions

Total synthesis of (+/-)-Hirsutene (Curran, 1985)

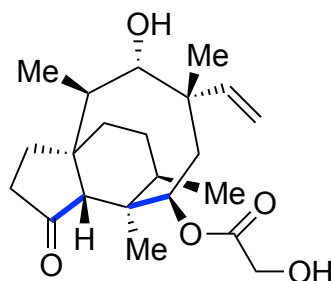


Introduction – Radical Cascade Reactions

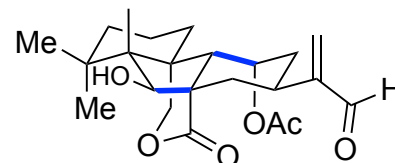
Achieving rapid complexity in total syntheses of natural products and complex materials:



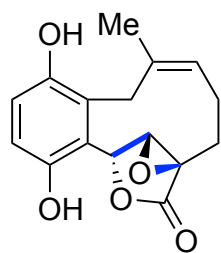
(-)-6-epi-ophiobolin N



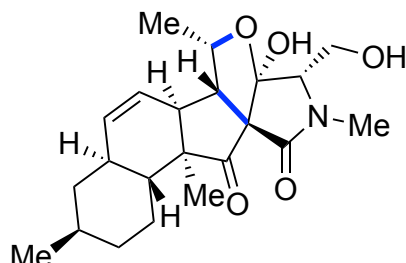
(+)-pleuromutilin



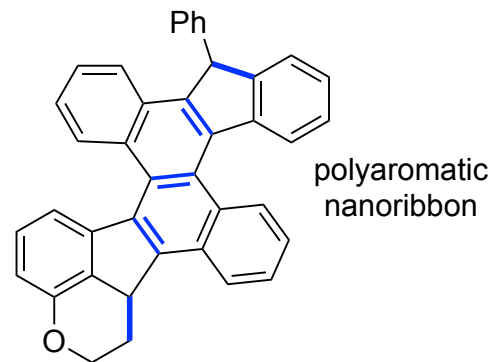
(-)-maoecrystal Z



(+/-)-clavilactone



(+)-fusarisetin



polyaromatic
nanoribbon

⊖ stoichiometric amounts of reagents and/or additives required to mediate these strategies

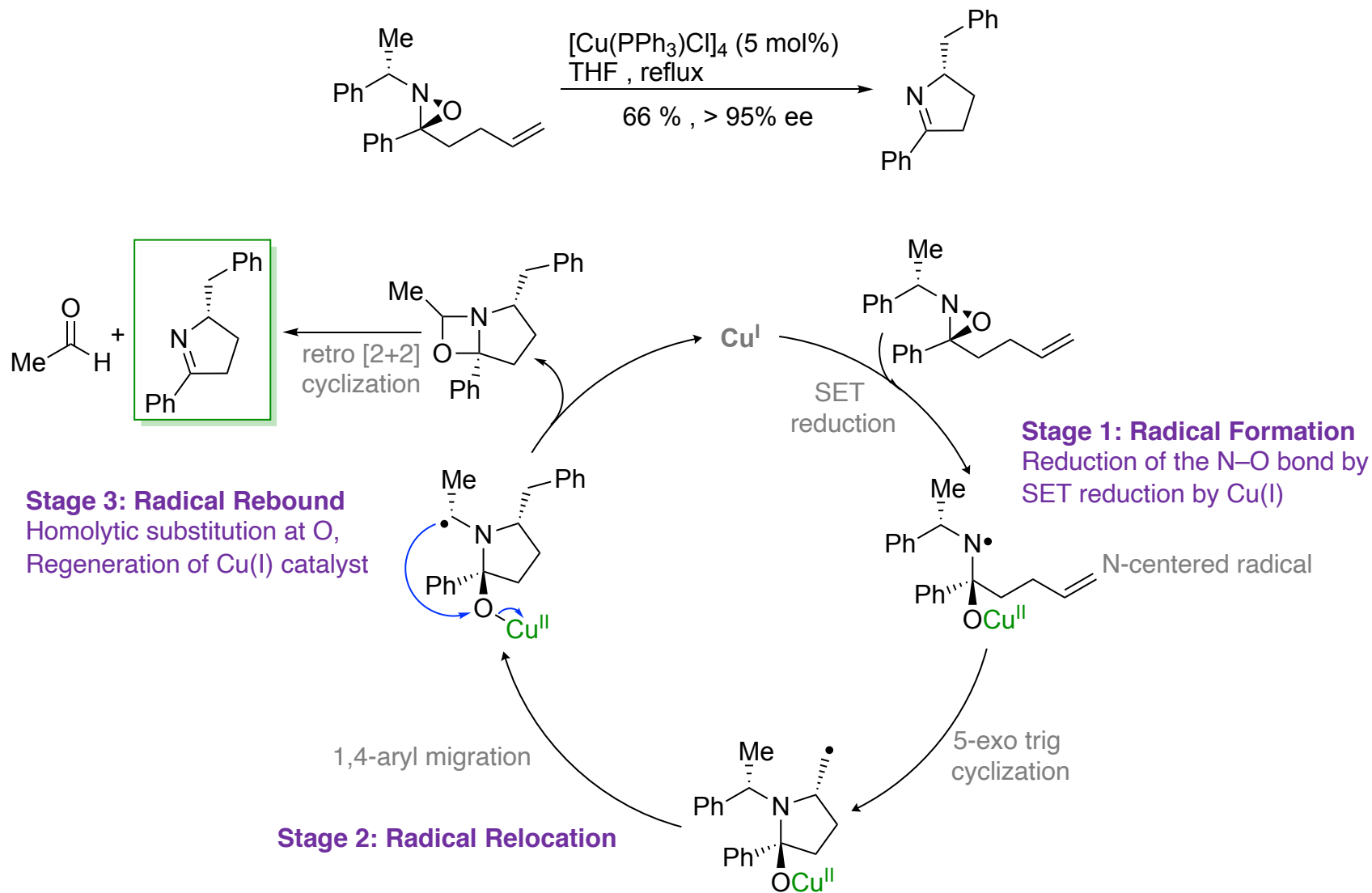
Introduction – Radical Relay

Definition: redox-neutral process in which radical character is re-generated and thus
(by Procter) only a catalytic amount of radical-generating reagent is required

- 3 key stages:**
- 1) Radical Formation: Radical character is generated by SET or addition of radical
 - 2) Radical Relocation: Radical character is propagated during a bond-forming / breaking sequence
 - 3) Radical Rebound: Radical character is recycled, typically by SET back to metal catalyst or expulsion of a radical that acts as a catalyst

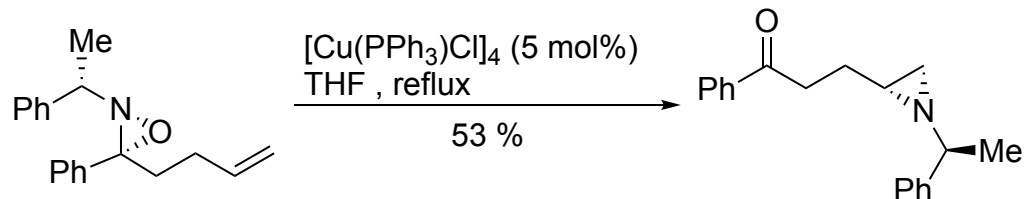
Examples – Intramolecular Radical Relays

Cu(I)-catalyzed cascade synthesis of pyrrolines (Aubé 1992)



Examples – Intramolecular Radical Relays

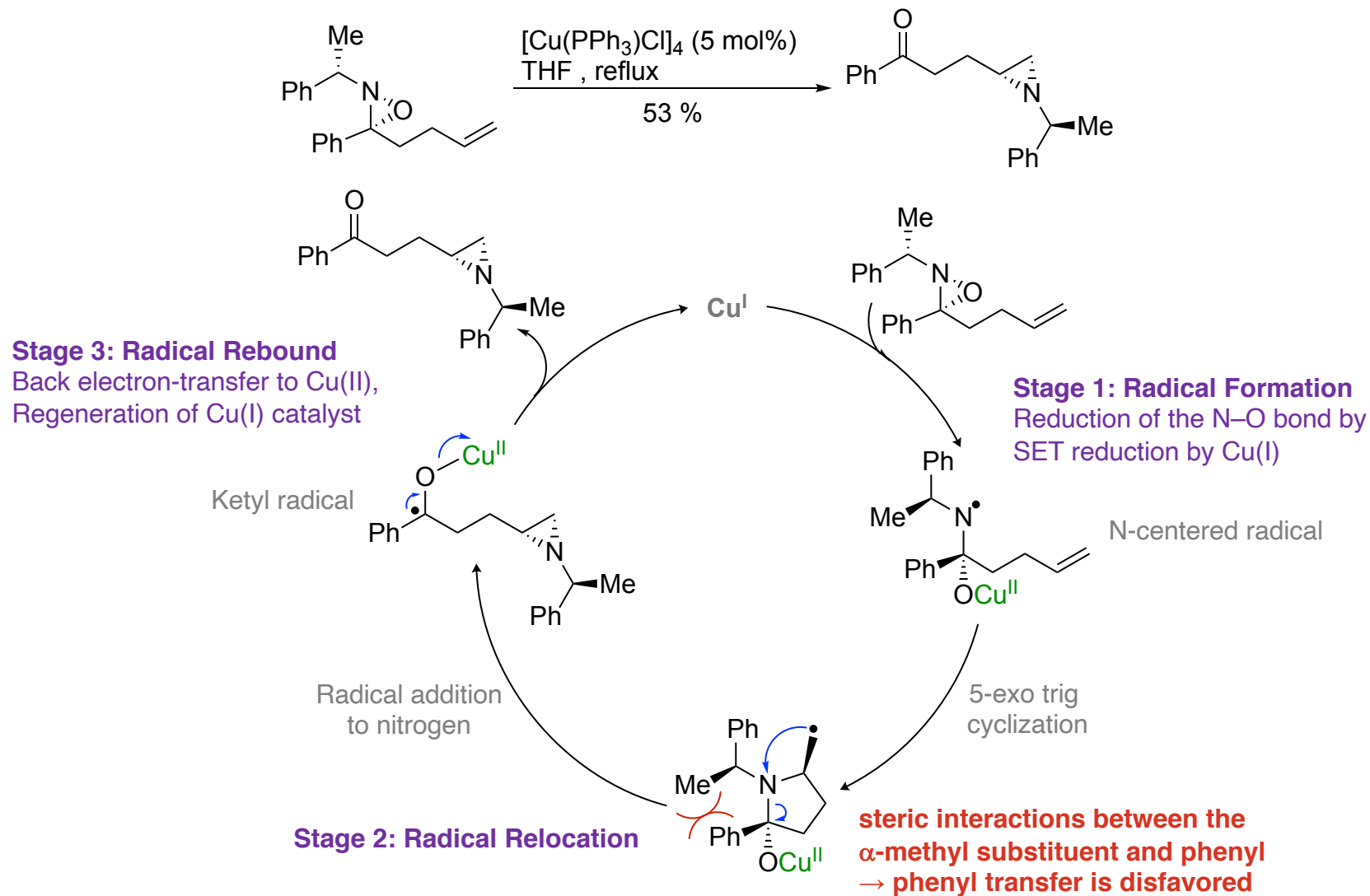
Cu(I)-catalyzed cascade synthesis of pyrrolines (Aubé 1992)



QUESTION: Why does the diastereoisomeric oxaziridine lead to an azirine instead of the pyrroline?

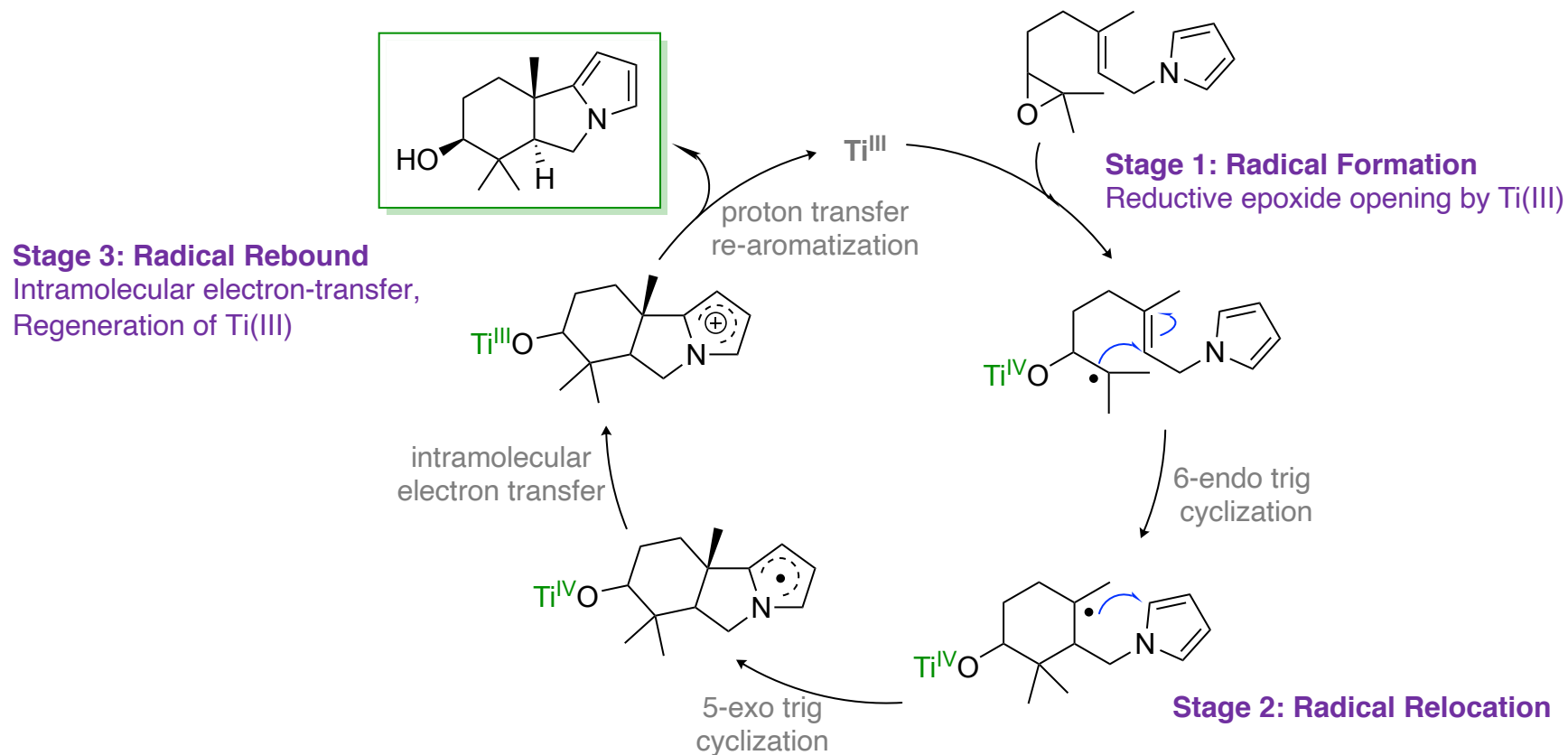
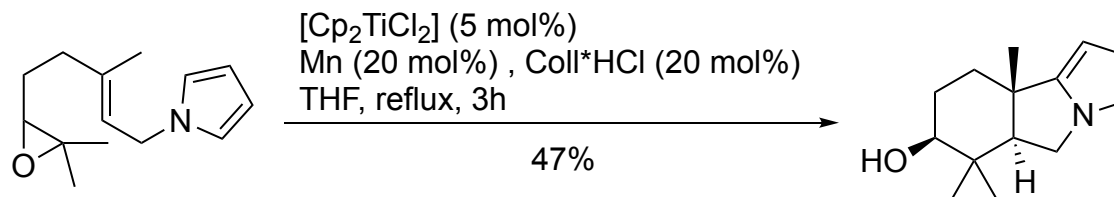
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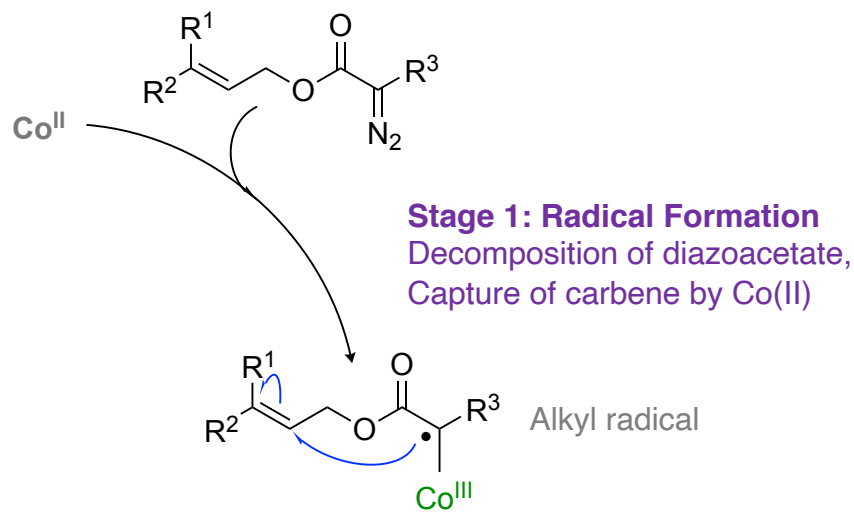
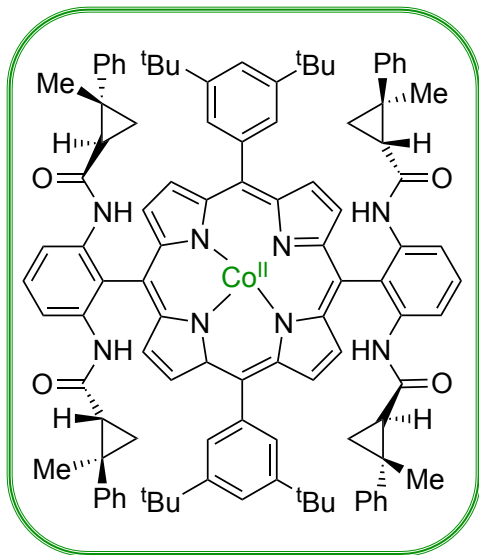
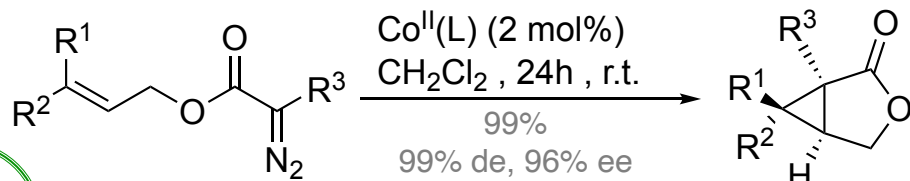
Examples – Intramolecular Radical Relays

Ti(III)-catalyzed cascade synthesis of dihydropyrrolizine scaffolds (Gansäuer 2016)



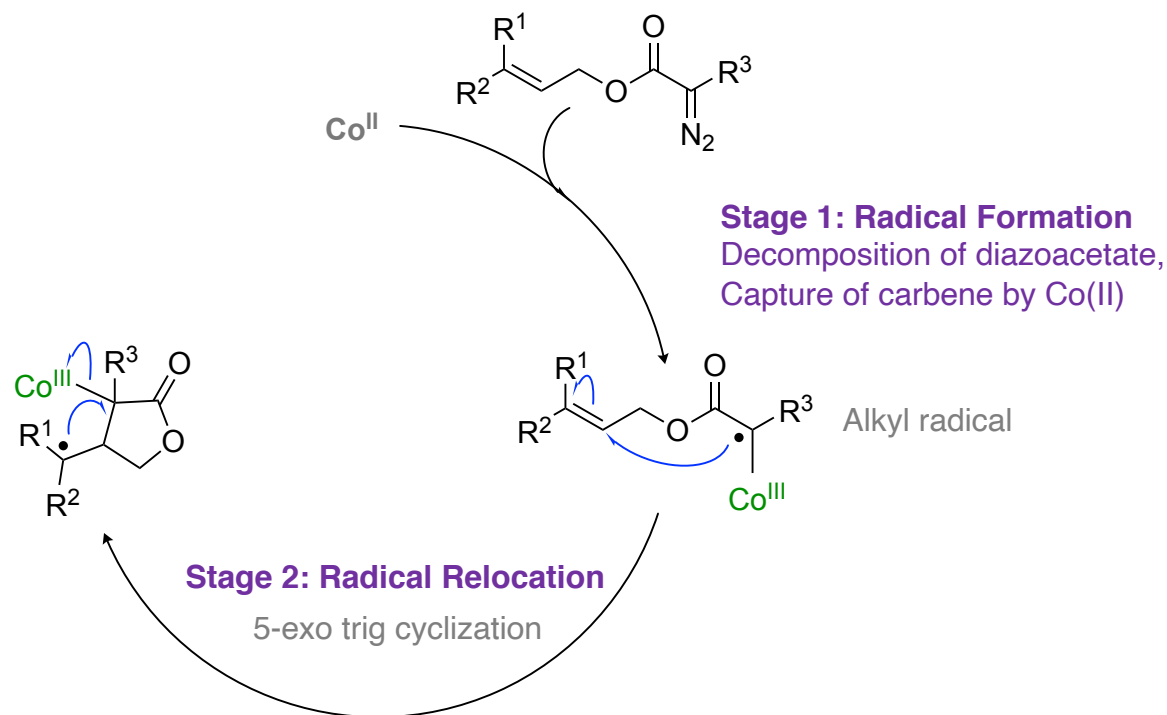
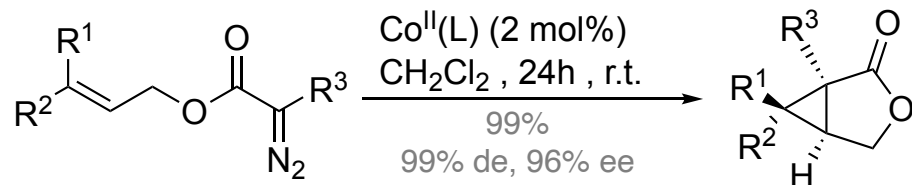
Examples – Intramolecular Radical Relays

Co(II)-catalyzed enantioselective cascade synthesis of cyclopropanes (Zhang 2011)



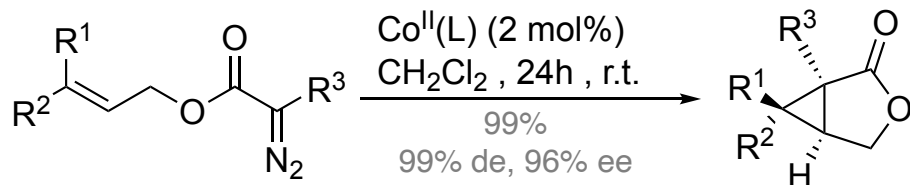
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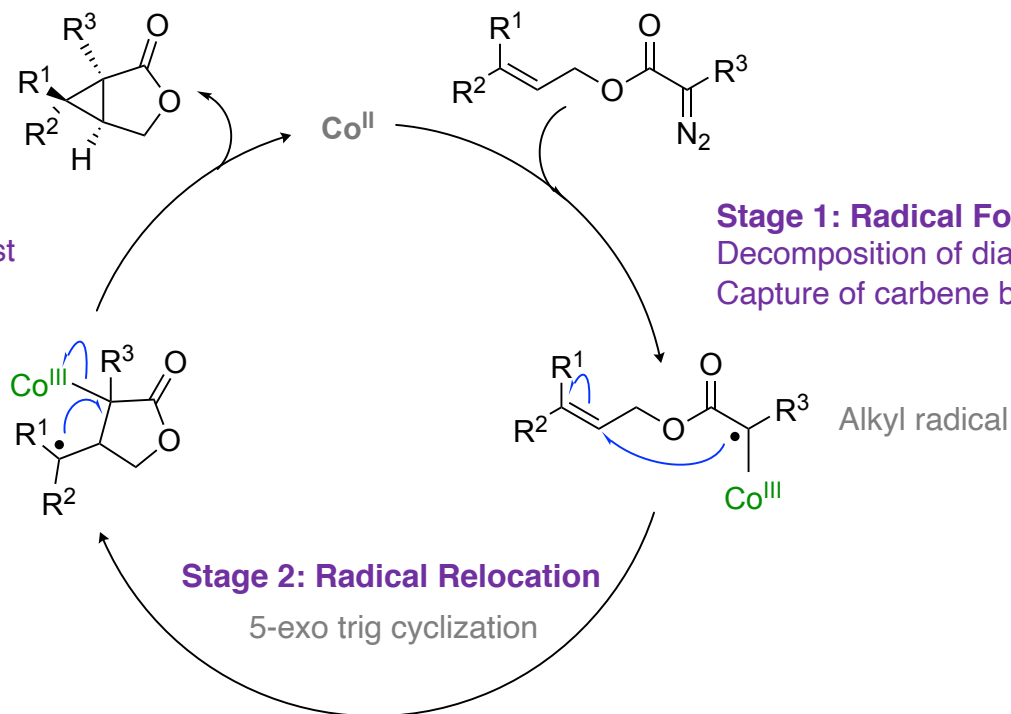
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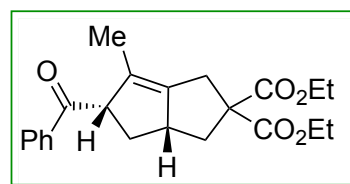
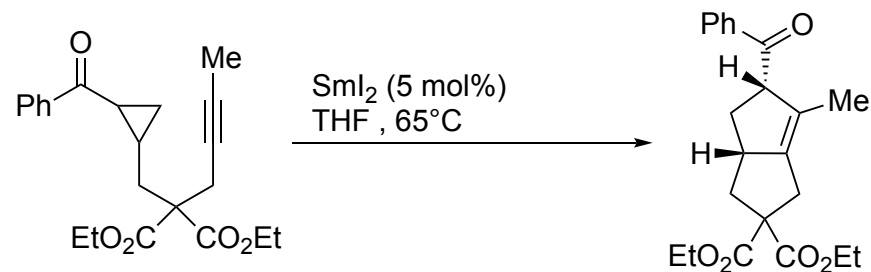
Stage 3: Radical Rebound
Cyclopropanation,
Regeneration of Co(II) catalyst

Stage 1: Radical Formation
Decomposition of diazoacetate,
Capture of carbene by Co(II)

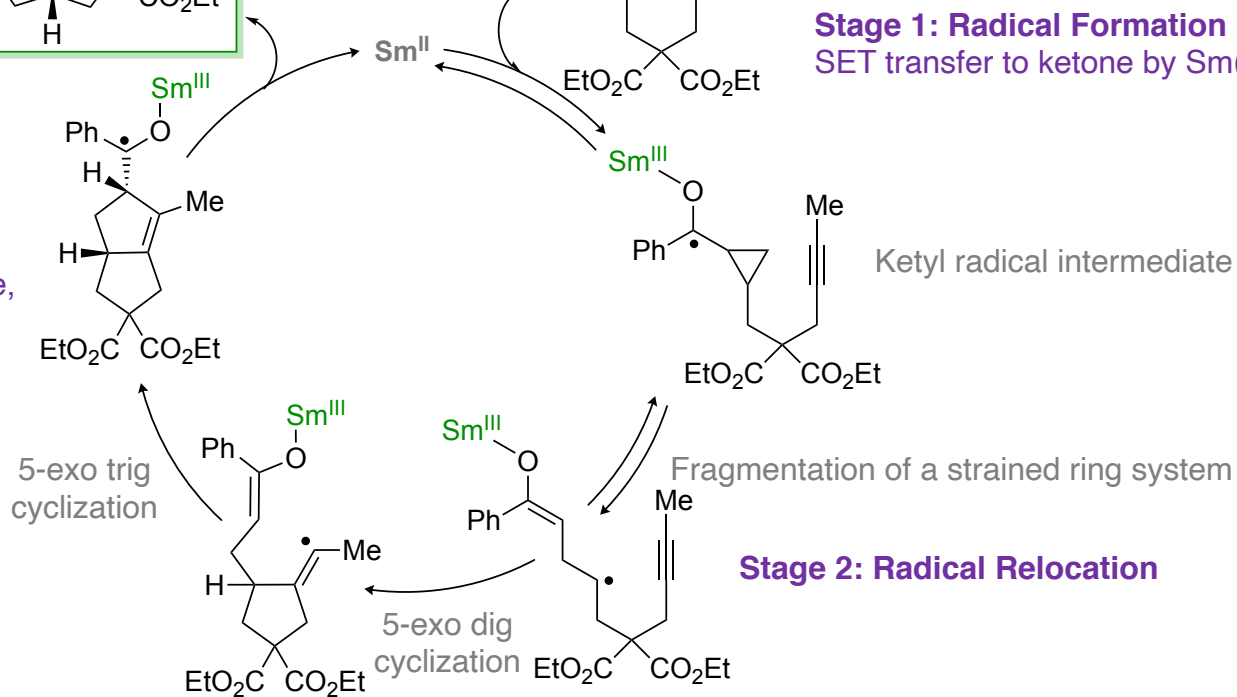


Examples – Intramolecular Radical Relays

Sm(II)-catalyzed cyclization cascade (Procter 2019)

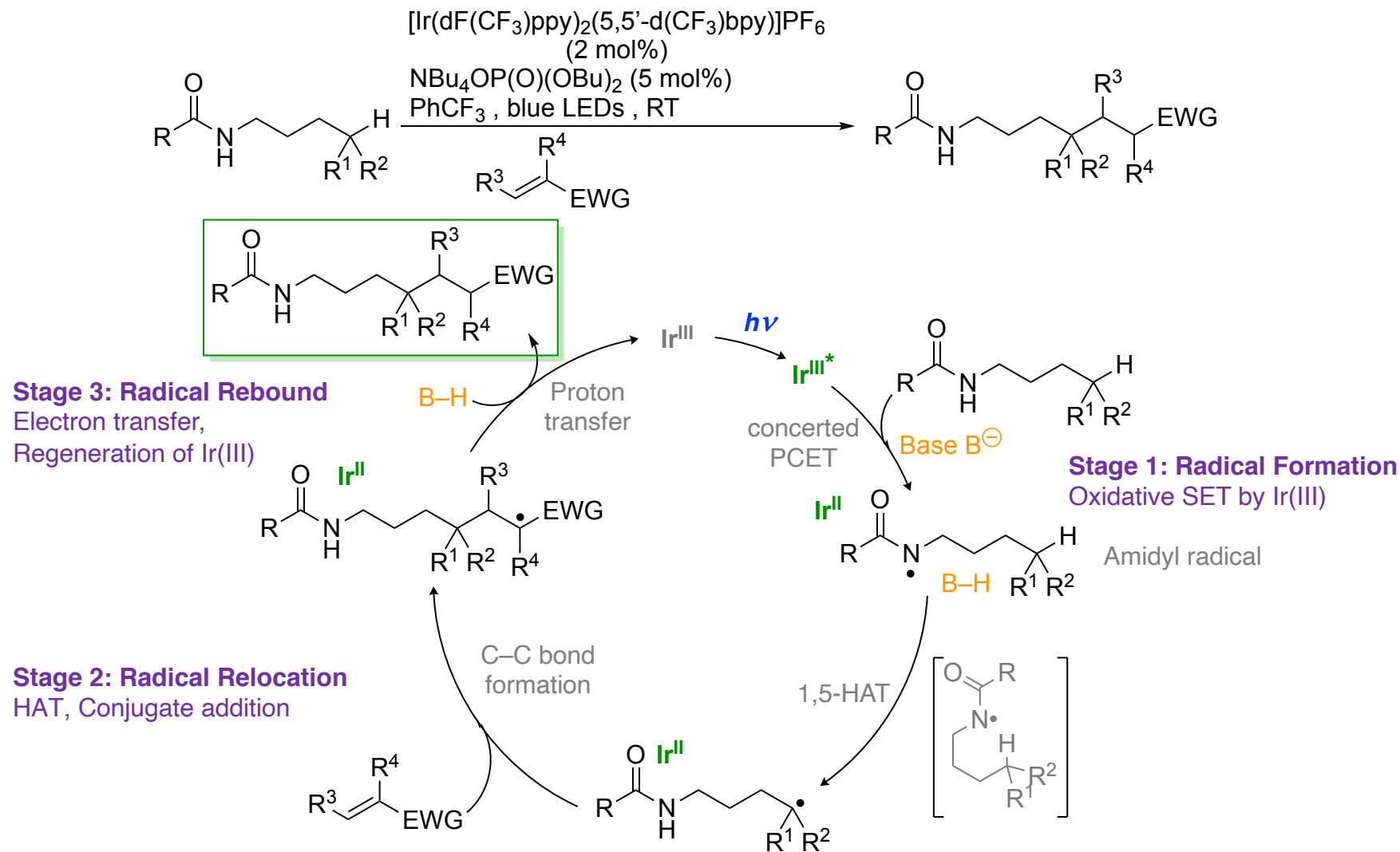


Stage 3: Radical Rebound
Radical addition to metal enolate,
Regeneration of Sm(II) catalyst



Examples – Radical Relays involving HAT

Ir(III)-catalyzed cascade reaction (Knowles and Rovis, 2016)

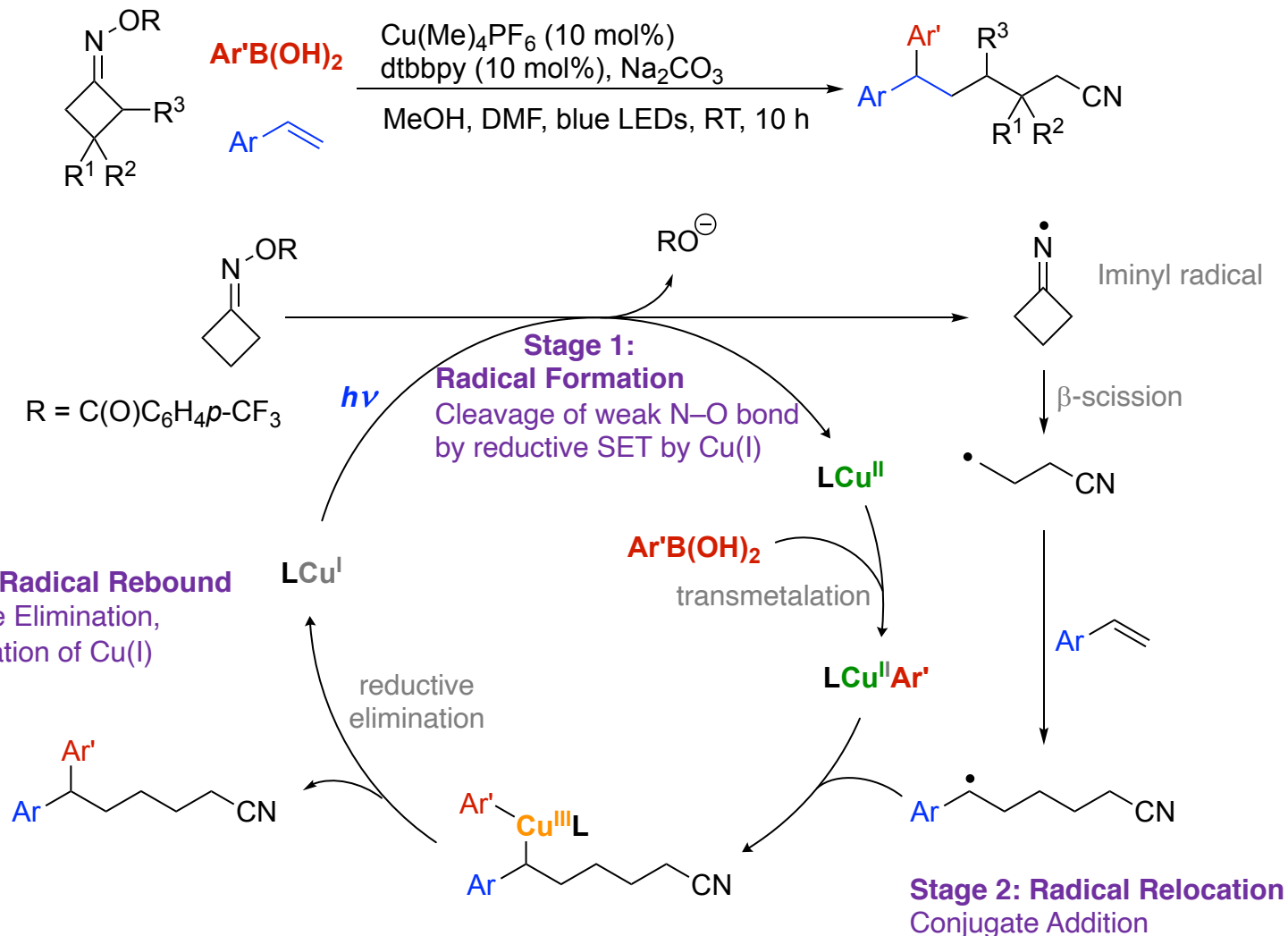


G. J. Choi, Q. Zhu, D. C. Miller, C. J. Gu, R. R. Knowles, *Nature* **2016**, 539, 268–271

J. C. K. Chu, T. Rovis, *Nature* **2016**, 539, 272–275

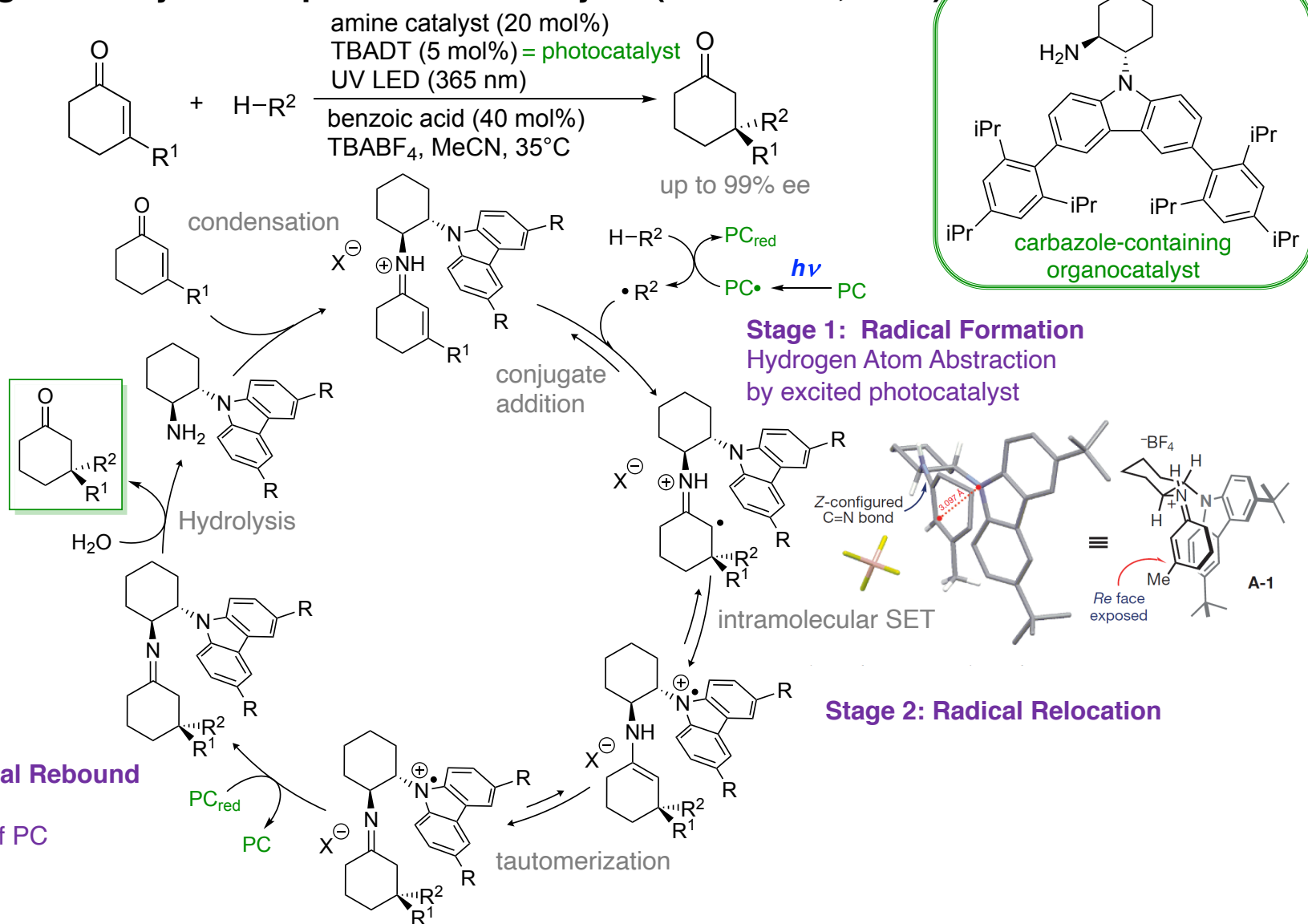
Examples – Intermolecular Radical Relays

Cu(I)-catalyzed multicomponent coupling (Xiao and Chen, 2018)



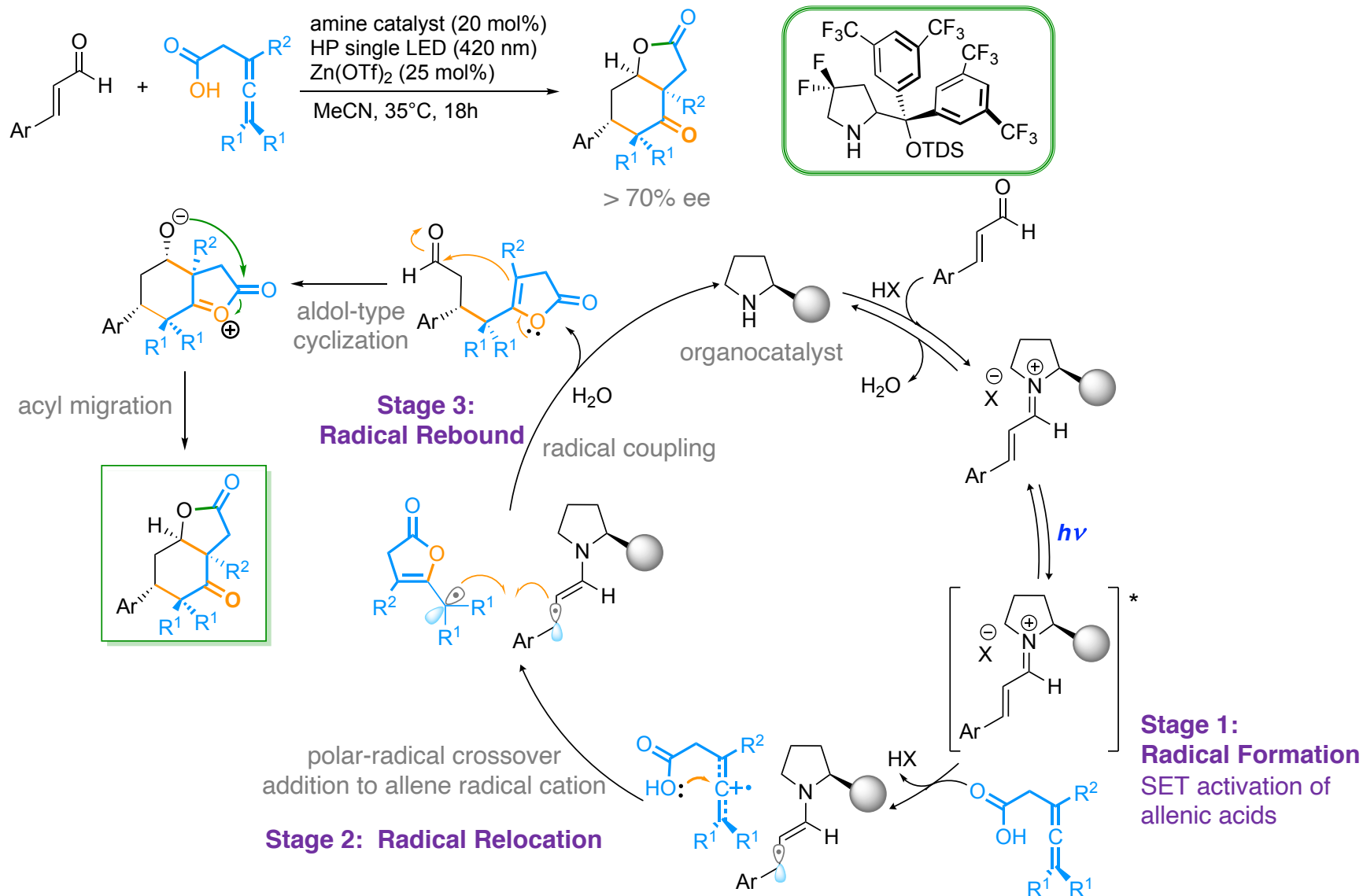
Examples – Intermolecular Radical Relays

Merging organocatalysis and photoredox catalysis (Melchiorre, 2016)



Examples – Intermolecular Radical Relays

Merging organocatalysis and photoredox catalysis (Melchiorre, 2019)



Summary – Cascade Reactions by Radical Relay

Strategies for radical formation:

1. Cleavage of a weak bond by reductive SET from a low valent metal
2. Fragmentation of a strained ring system
3. Capture of a carbene by a low valent metal catalyst
4. Fragmentation promoted by visible light

Strategies for radical relocation:

1. Driven by release of ring strain
2. Hydrogen Atom Transfer (HAT)
3. Conjugate Addition

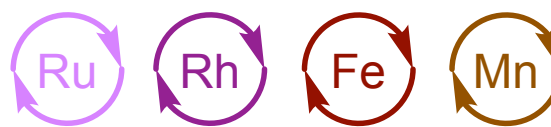
Following the Baldwin Rules

Strategies for radical rebound:

1. Homolytic substitution (at oxygen)
2. Intramolecular electron-transfer to regenerate the catalyst
3. Radical addition to a metal enolate



Enantioselective Radical Relays



Metal-free Radical Relays using organocatalysts

Outlook

- * (radical) cascades as versatile tools for the construction of complex, molecular architectures
- * high sustainability: atom-economic
 energy-efficient
 waste minimization (only catalytic amounts)
- * challenging starting materials – strained ring systems, diazo-compounds etc.

Can more general starting materials serve as an input?

Can general design principles be developed to upgrade any radical process to a catalytic relay process?

Thank you very much for your attention!