

Metal-catalyzed Cyclizations to Pyran and Oxazine Derivatives

Jesús A. Varela
Carlos Saá*

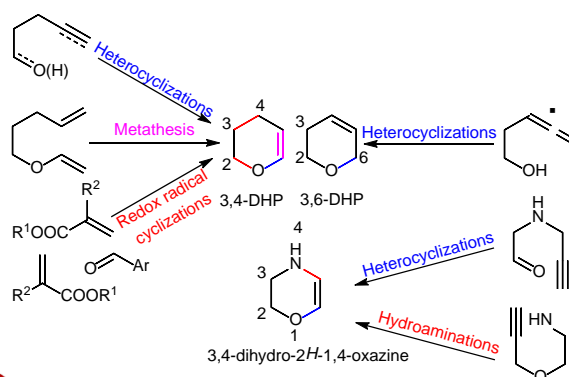
Centro Singular de Investigación en Química Biolóxica e
Materiais Moleculares (CIQUS) e Departamento de Química
Orgánica, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, 15782
Santiago de Compostela, Spain

carlos.saa@usc.es

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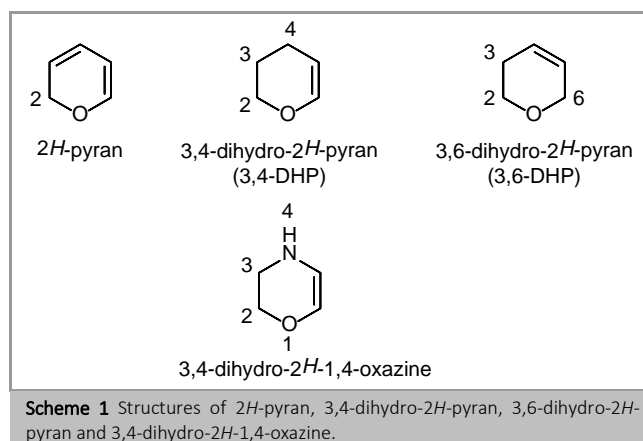
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Abstract Pyrans are privileged heterocyclic structures found in numerous natural compounds with extraordinary biological activities. The synthesis of these relevant structures has attracted a great deal of attention over the years. Catalytic methodologies based on activation of neutral unsaturated functionalities of acyclic compounds that undergo intramolecular cyclizations have achieved prominent synthetic relevance. In this short review, we discuss the successful construction of dihydropyran and dihydro-1,4-oxazine derivatives from acyclic precursors by metal-catalyzed intramolecular cyclizations through carbon-carbon, carbon-oxygen and carbon-nitrogen bond formation. Remarkable synthetic applications are highlighted.

- 1 Introduction
- 2 3,4-Dihydropyrans
- 3 3,4-Dihydro-1,4-oxazines
- 4 3,6-Dihydropyrans
- 5 Synthetic Applications
- 6 Summary

Key words allenols, bis-homopropargyl alcohols, catalysis, cyclizations, heterocyclizations, 1,4-oxazines, pyrans, transition metals

of benzofused derivatives (*i.e.* chromanes⁷ and benzoxazines⁸) have also been reported but they are not discussed here.

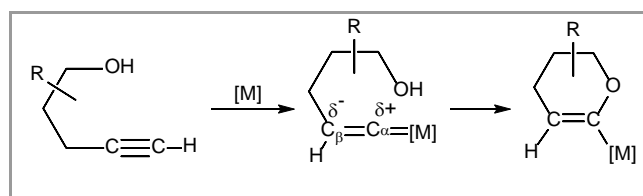


1 Introduction

Heterocyclic structures, particularly six-membered oxygenated derivatives, *i.e.* pyrans, are prevalent units found in a wide variety of simple and sophisticated bioactive natural products.¹ Over the years a great deal of effort has been devoted to these important synthetic challenges and the metal-catalyzed intramolecular addition of oxygenated nucleophiles across unsaturated carbon-carbon bonds is one of the most outstanding methods.² This short review focuses on recent progress in metal-catalyzed intramolecular cyclizations to 3,4- and 3,6-dihydropyrans (3,4-DHP and 3,6-DHP). These compounds are useful precursors for tetrahydropyrans³ and glycols,⁴ which are typical building blocks for carbohydrate chemistry,⁵ and 3,4-dihydro-1,4-oxazines, which are versatile heterocyclic motifs present in many natural products and pharmaceuticals⁶ (Scheme 1). Examples involving the synthesis

2 3,4-Dihydropyrans

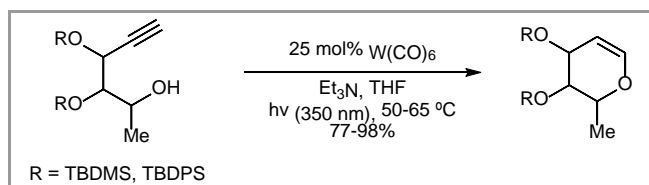
3,4-Dihydropyran heterocyclic structures are readily available from metal-catalyzed intramolecular alkoxylation of terminal 4-alkyn-1-ol derivatives ($M = W, Ru, Rh$).⁹ The cyclization involves the formation of the metal vinylidene intermediate from the alkynol, an electrophilic species at its α carbene carbon, and subsequent trapping with the nucleophilic hydroxyl group (Scheme 2). Hence, the cyclization process can be considered as an *anti*-Markovnikov addition of the alcohol to the alkyne (*endo* cyclization).



Scheme 2 Formation of 3,4-dihydropyrans by intramolecular addition of

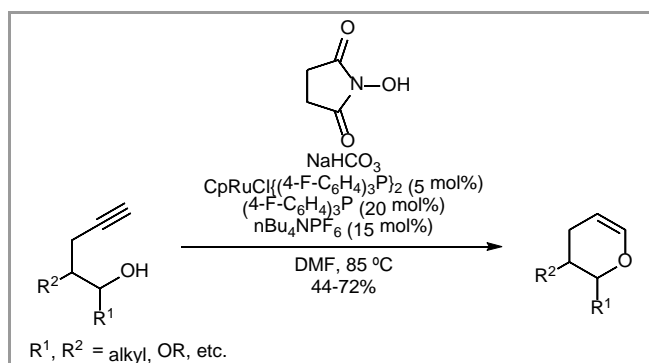
alcohols to metal vinylidenes from 4-alkyn-1-ols.

McDonald and co-workers carried out their seminal work on cyclizations of highly functionalized terminal 4-alkyn-1-ol derivatives to 3,4-dihydropyrans with catalytic $W(CO)_6$ complexes under photolytic conditions in the presence of tertiary amines (Scheme 3).¹⁰



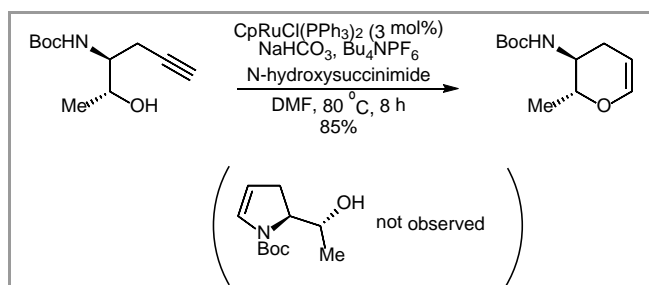
Scheme 3 Tungsten-catalyzed formation of 3,4-dihydropyrans from bis-homopropargylic alcohols.

Trost and co-workers later reported that similar cyclizations of bis-homopropargylic alcohols to 3,4-dihydropyrans can be performed in the presence of catalytic amounts of $CpRuCl(PAr_3)_2$ complexes that bear the electron-withdrawing ligand *tris*(4-fluorophenyl)phosphine (Scheme 4).¹¹ Other ruthenium complexes bearing a tetradentate nitrogen-phosphorus mixed ligand were also effective catalysts for the *endo* cycloisomerization of bis-homopropargylic alcohols.¹²



Scheme 4 Ruthenium-catalyzed formation of 3,4-dihydropyrans from bis-homopropargylic alcohols.

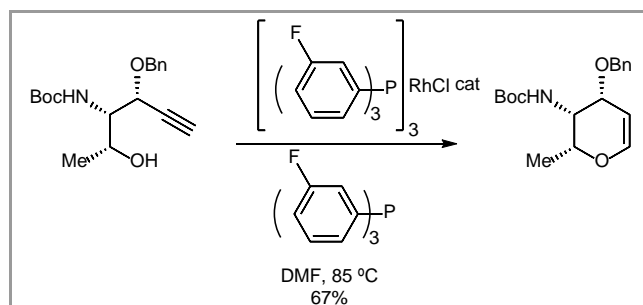
These cycloisomerization conditions proved to be chemoselective for the *O*-cyclizations over the *N*-cyclizations. 3,4-Dihydropyrans were the only products obtained when 2-amino-4-alkyn-1-ols were exposed to the Ru-catalyzed cycloisomerization conditions (Scheme 5).¹³



Scheme 5 Chemoselectivity of the ruthenium-catalyzed formation of 3,4-dihydropyrans from 2-amino-4-alkyn-1-ols: *O*- vs *N*-cyclization.

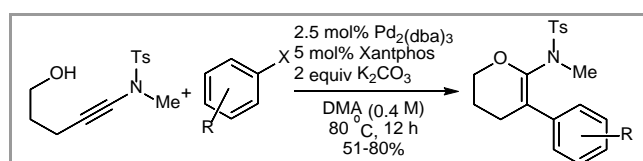
Similar chemoselective cyclizations of 2-amino-4-alkyn-1-ols to 3,4-dihydropyrans were also achieved via rhodium vinylidene intermediates. Wilkinson's catalysts with modified electron-

poor phosphines as ligands were able to form rhodium vinylidene intermediates, which were subsequently trapped by the alcohol (Scheme 6).¹⁴



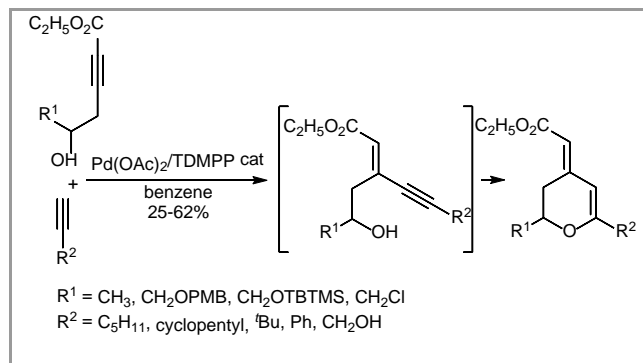
Scheme 6 Rhodium-catalyzed formation of 3,4-dihydropyrans from bis-homopropargylic alcohols.

Furthermore, the reactivity of the arylpalladium intermediates obtained by oxidative addition of aryl halides to a Pd(0) catalyst can be tuned in order to control the catalytic arylative 5-*exo* and 6-*endo* cyclization of bis-homopropargylic alcohols.¹⁵ For instance, substrates bearing an ynamide moiety in the presence of Pd(0) catalyst and Xantphos as ligands mainly afforded 5,6-disubstituted-3,4-dihydropyrans, *i.e.*, the product of 6-*endo* cyclization (Scheme 7).



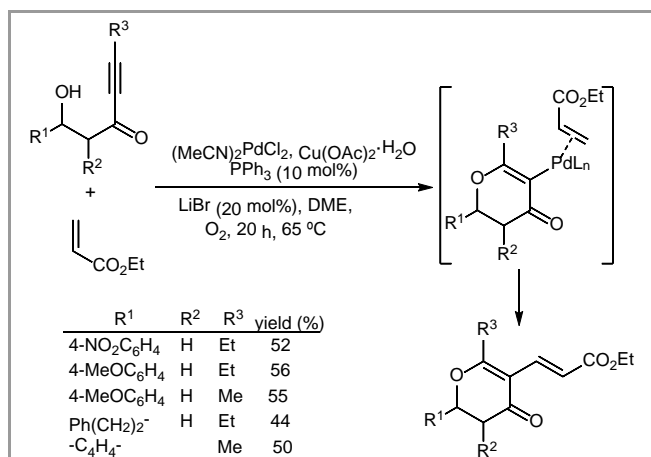
Scheme 7 Palladium-catalyzed 6-*endo* arylative cyclization of bis-homopropargylic alcohols to 5,6-disubstituted-3,4-dihydropyrans.

In contrast, conjugated enynoates with a hydroxyl tether undergo intramolecular 6-*endo*-dig cyclizations to give 3,4-dihydropyrans in moderate to good yields (Scheme 8).¹⁶ Addition of the hydroxyl group to the metal-coordinated alkyne followed by protonolysis is the accepted mechanistic pathway for the cyclization process. Interestingly, substituted 3,4-dihydropyrans can be synthesized in one-pot by a tandem Pd-catalyzed intermolecular-intramolecular process that involves an alkyne/alkynoate coupling to give a conjugated enynoate followed by cyclization in the presence of catalytic Pd(OAc)₂ and TDMPP [*tris*-(2,6-dimethoxyphenyl)phosphine].



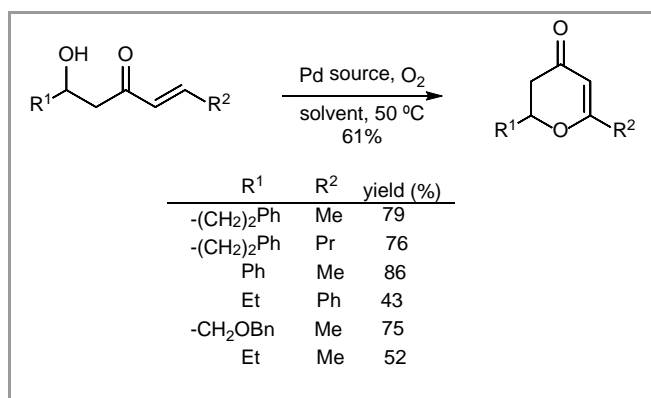
Scheme 8 Palladium-catalyzed formation of 3,4-dihydropyrans by alkyne/alkynoate coupling followed by cyclization.

A novel Pd(II)-catalyzed oxy-carbopalladation (Wacker–Heck) process with β -hydroxy ynones also provided access to highly functionalized 2,3-dihydropyran-4-ones featuring an interesting dienic system (Scheme 9).¹⁷



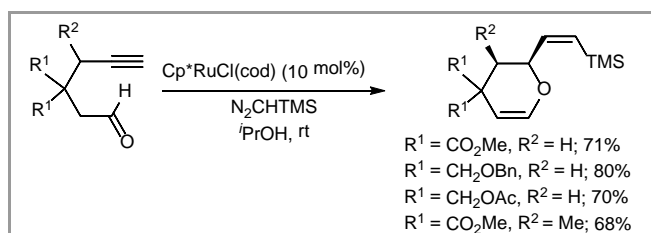
Scheme 9 Palladium-catalyzed formation of dihydropyranones by a cascade Wacker–Heck process.

Alternatively, 2,3-dihydropyran-4-ones can be prepared in moderate to good yields by an intramolecular palladium(II)-mediated oxidative cyclization of β -hydroxyenones (Scheme 10).¹⁸



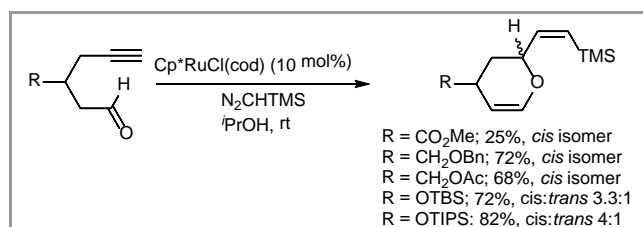
Scheme 10 Palladium(II)-mediated oxidative cyclization of β -hydroxyenones to 2,3-dihydropyran-4-ones.

A novel cyclization of alkynals and alkynones to 2-vinyl-3,4-dihydropyran has recently been described.¹⁹ The mild process probably takes place by trapping of the electrophilic vinyl ruthenium carbene [generated *in situ* by treatment of catalytic amounts of Cp^{*}RuCl(cod) with alkynals/alkynones and (trimethylsilyl)diazomethane] with *O*-nucleophiles from the carbonyl functionalities (Scheme 11).



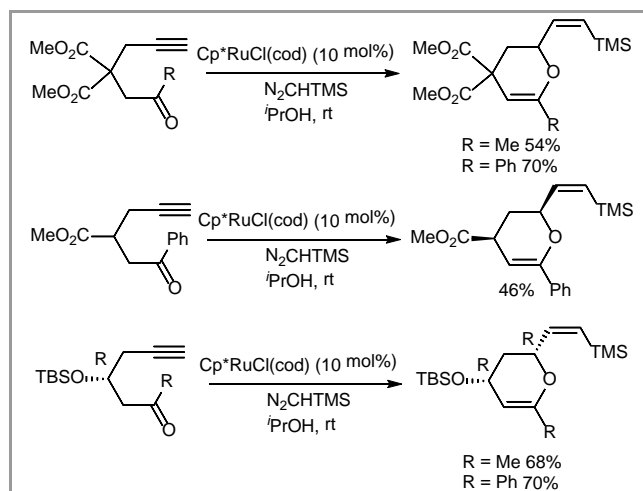
Scheme 11 Ruthenium-catalyzed heterocyclization of alkynals to 2-vinyl-3,4-dihydropyran.

The diastereoselectivity of the reaction was further evaluated by using 3-monosubstituted alkynals as starting materials. Alkynals bearing methoxycarbonyl, benzoyloxymethyl and acetoxymethyl substituents gave rise to the corresponding 2-vinyl-3,4-dihydropyran as single *cis* diastereomers (Scheme 12). However, alkynals bearing bulkier 3-silyloxy substituents gave lower diastereoselectivity during the heterocyclization process.



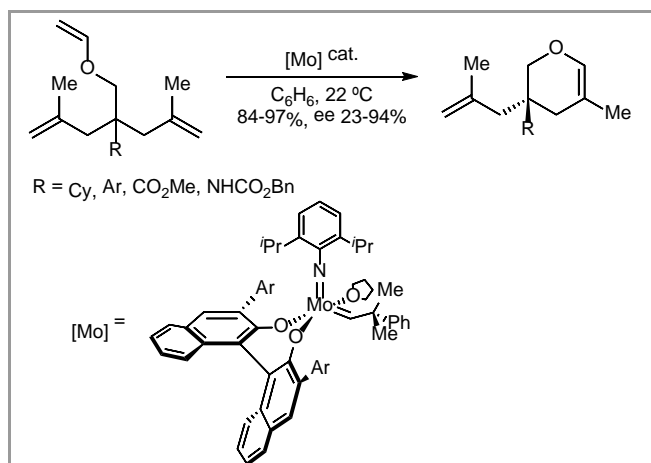
Scheme 12 Diastereoselectivity of the ruthenium-catalyzed heterocyclization of 3-monosubstituted alkynals to 2-vinyl-3,4-dihydropyran.

6-Substituted 2-vinyl-3,4-dihydropyran could be obtained by ruthenium-catalyzed heterocyclization of alkynones (Scheme 13). The heterocyclization of 3-monosubstituted alkynones showed complete diastereoselectivity to give the *cis* 2,4,6-trisubstituted 2-vinyl-3,4-dihydropyran. Enantiomerically pure dihydropyran could be obtained by starting from (*R*)-3-(*tert*-butylsilyloxy)alkynones (Scheme 13).



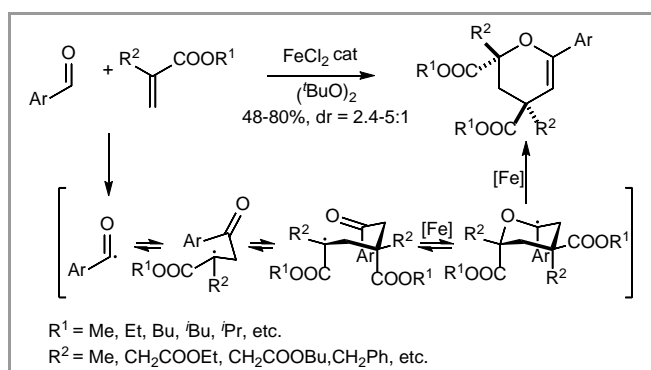
Scheme 13 Ruthenium-catalyzed heterocyclization of alkynones to 6-substituted 2-vinyl-3,4-dihydropyran and studies of diastereoselectivity.

In addition, enantiomerically enriched 3,4-dihydropyran are readily available by the molybdenum-catalyzed ring-closing metathesis of enol ethers.²⁰ The chiral Mo-alkylidene complexes efficiently undergo the dissymmetrical process in achiral enol ethers by asymmetric ring-closing metathesis to give 3,4-dihydropyran with up to 94% ee (Scheme 14).



Scheme 14 Enantioselective formation of 3,4-dihydropyrans by the molybdenum-catalyzed ring-closing metathesis of enol ethers.

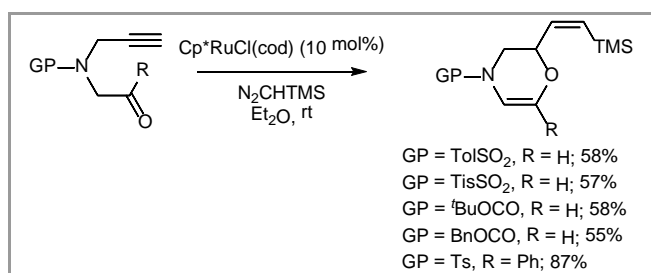
The diastereoselective synthesis of multifunctional 3,4-dihydropyran derivatives was accomplished by a novel convergent radical cyclization of an aldehyde with two alkenes catalyzed by FeCl₃.²¹ Iron-catalyzed redox radical recombinations are the processes proposed for the formation of the 3,4-dihydropyran skeleton (Scheme 15).



Scheme 15 Iron-catalyzed redox radical diastereoselective formation of polyfunctionalized 3,4-dihydropyrans.

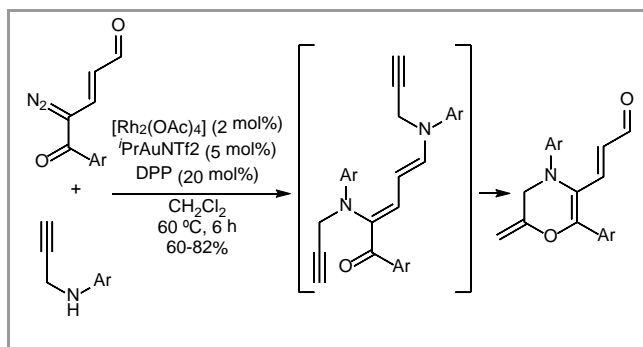
3 3,4-Dihydro-1,4-oxazines

2-Vinyl-3,4-dihydro-2*H*-1,4-oxazines are pivotal structures to access therapeutic agents.²² These compounds can be synthesized by Ru-catalyzed heterocyclization of *N*-tethered alkynals and alkynones under the same catalytic conditions used for 2-vinyl-3,4-dihydropyrans (Scheme 11) but in this case in diethyl ether (Scheme 16).¹⁹



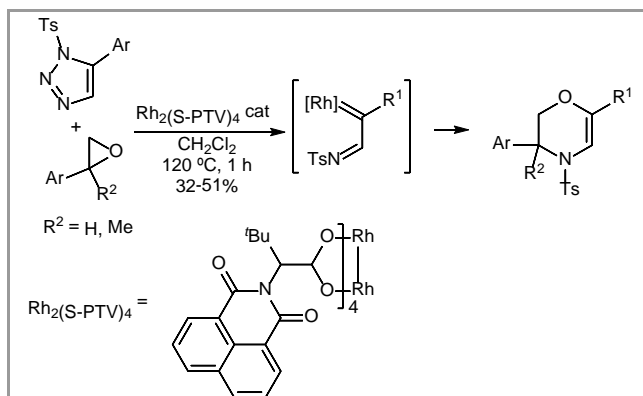
Scheme 16 Ruthenium-catalyzed heterocyclization of *N*-tethered alkynals and alkynones to 2-vinyl-3,4-dihydro-1,4-oxazines.

Similarly, 2-*exo*-methylene 3,4-dihydro-1,4-oxazines can be accessed by a cooperative Rh(II)/Brønsted acid and Au(I)-catalyzed 'formal' [3+3] annulation of enal diazo ketones with *N*-propargyl anilines (Scheme 17).²³ The reaction probably takes place through a 6-*exo* heterocyclization of a gold-activated *N*-tethered alkynone generated *in situ* by the Rh-catalyzed reaction of enal diazo ketones with *N*-propargyl anilines (Scheme 17).



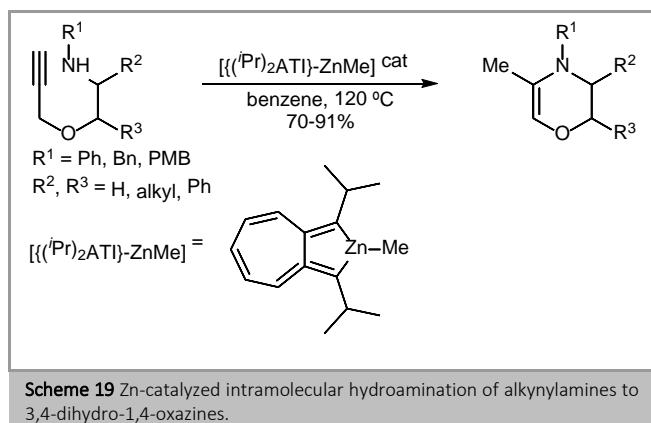
Scheme 17 3,4-Dihydro-1,4-oxazines by the cooperative Rh(II)/Brønsted acid and Au(I)-catalyzed [3+3] annulation of enal diazo ketones with *N*-propargyl anilines.

Rh-catalyzed transannulation of *N*-sulfonyl-1,2,3-triazoles and epoxides gives rise to 3,4-dihydro-1,4-oxazines in a regioselective manner (Scheme 18).²⁴ The mechanism probably involves the initial generation of an α -imino rhodium(II) carbene species from the triazole followed by a 'formal' [3+3] cycloaddition with the epoxide.



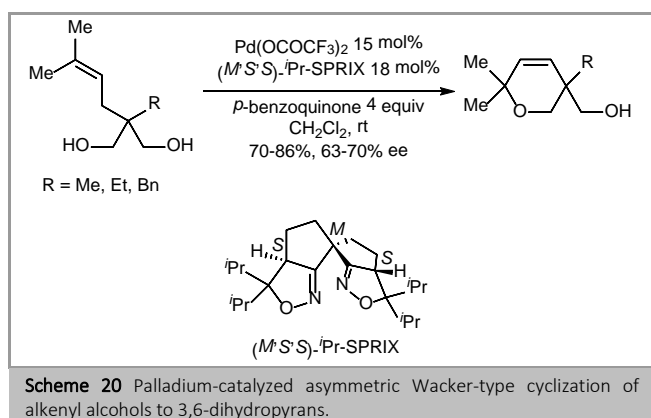
Scheme 18 Rh-catalyzed transannulation of *N*-sulfonyl-1,2,3-triazoles and epoxides to 3,4-dihydro-1,4-oxazines.

Alternatively, 3,4-dihydro-1,4-oxazines can be obtained directly by intramolecular hydroamination of alkynes. When oxygen-tethered non-activated alkynamines were reacted in the presence of the zinc-based catalyst [*N*-isopropyl-2-(isopropylamino)troponiminato]methylzinc [(ⁱPr)₂ATI]-ZnMe, a smooth heterocyclization occurred to give the corresponding 3,4-dihydro-1,4-oxazines by an intramolecular hydroamination (Scheme 19).²⁵



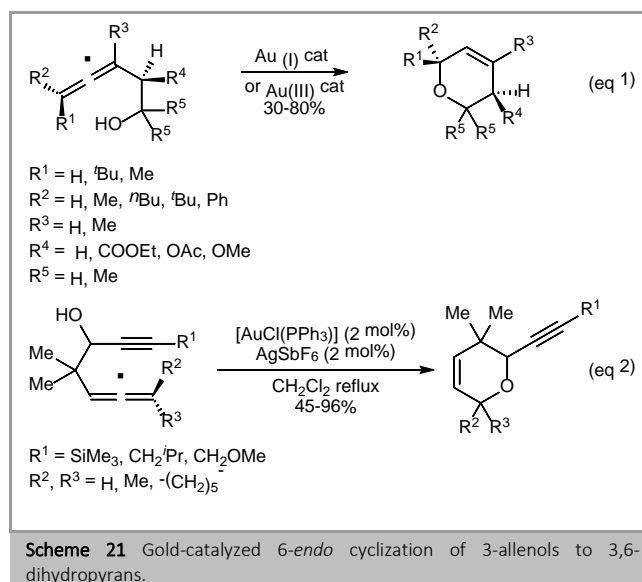
4 3,6-Dihydropyrans

Catalytic asymmetric Wacker-type cyclization of alkenyl alcohols promoted by the Pd-SPRIX catalyst afforded 3,6-dihydropyrans through a 6-*endo* nucleophilic attack of the hydroxyl group to the metal-activated olefin. The use of a trisubstituted double bond ensured the exclusive formation of the 3,6-dihydropyran isomer by β -hydride elimination of the Pd complex intermediate (Scheme 20).²⁶

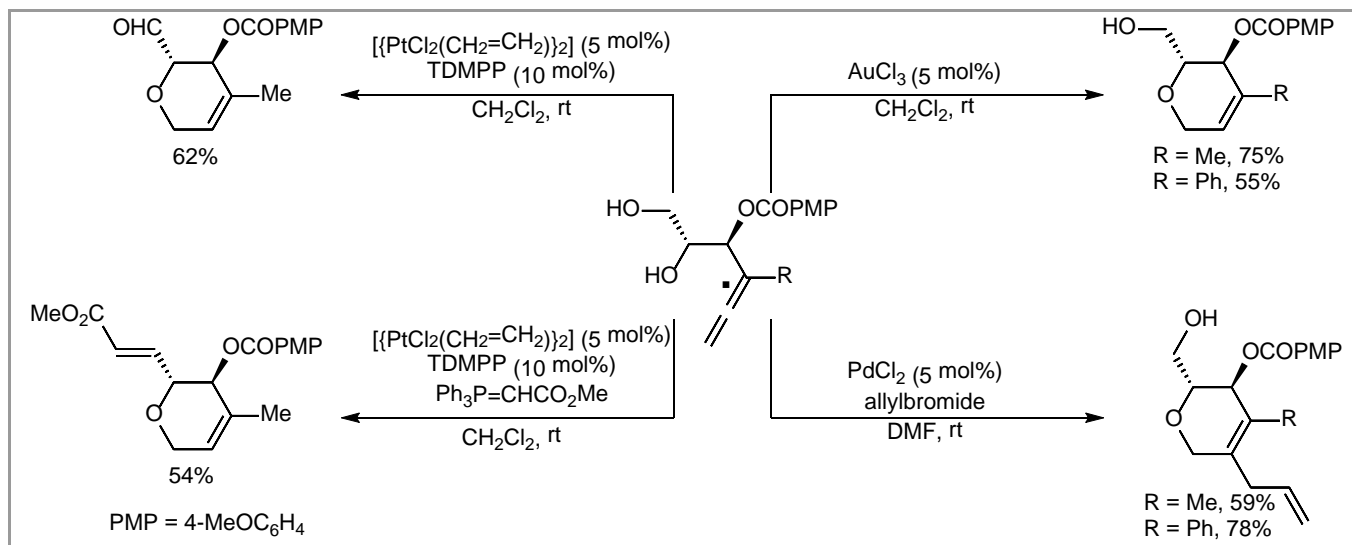


Allenols are also useful starting materials for the synthesis of simple and chiral 3,6-dihydropyrans. Electrophilic activation of the allene by Au(I) or Au(III) catalysts in chiral 3-allenols

afforded 3,6-dihydropyrans through a 6-*endo* cycloisomerization with axis-to-center chirality transfer (Scheme 21, eq 1).²⁷ Similarly, 3-hydroxy-1,5-allenynes were chemoselectively transformed into the corresponding 2-ethynyl-3,6-dihydropyrans by the preferential Au(I)-catalyzed activation of the allene over the alkyne functionality (Scheme 21, eq 2). Interestingly, reverse chemoselectivity can be achieved using a platinum catalyst.²⁸



Enantiopure 3,6-dihydropyrans could also be prepared by chemo-, regio-, and stereocontrolled Au(III)-, Pt(II)- or Pd(II)-catalyzed 6-*endo* cyclization of β -allenols and β,γ -allenediols derived from D-glyceraldehyde.²⁹ In all cases the metal-catalyzed 6-*endo* cycloisomerization is initiated by chemo- and regiospecific attack of the secondary hydroxyl group at the terminal allene carbon atom of β,γ -allenediols to give the corresponding 3,6-dihydropyran (Scheme 22). Moreover, tandem Pd- and Pt-catalyzed cyclization/coupling reactions of 3-allenols with allyl bromide and ylides gave rise to enantiopure functionalized tri- and tetrasubstituted 3,6-dihydropyrans (Scheme 22).^{29b}

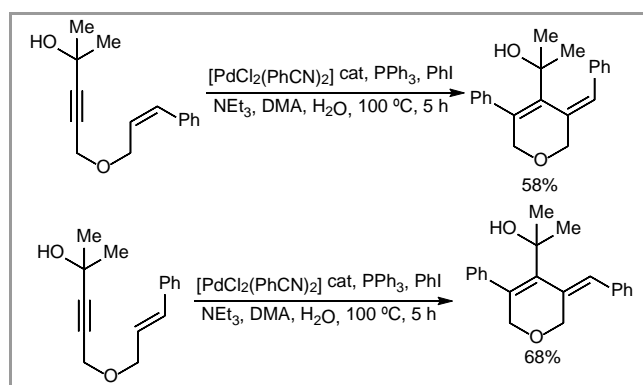


Scheme 22 Chemo-, regio-, and stereocontrolled metal-catalyzed formation of enantiopure 3,6-dihydropyrans from β,γ -allenediols.

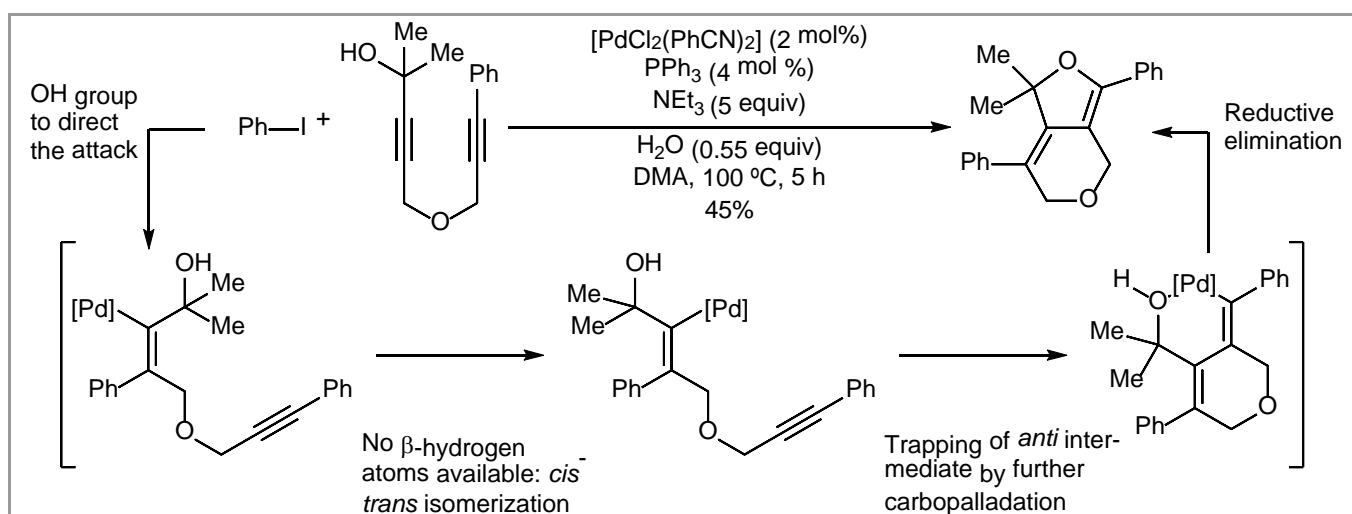
Bicyclic 3,6-dihydropyrans (4,6-dihydro-furo-[3,4-*c*]-pyrans) can be accessed from substituted dipropargyl ethers by means of two consecutive carbopalladations initiated by a 'formal' *anti*-carbopalladation of a non-activated alkyne. The second carbopalladation step involves the formation of the dihydropyran ring (Scheme 23).³⁰ Mechanistically, when tertiary propargylic alcohols were mixed with aryl iodides in the presence of Pd(II) catalysts, the *syn*-carbopalladation occurred and the Pd was placed α to the oxygen. If no other reaction pathways are available (e.g., β -hydrogens are not present), the *cis-trans* isomerization of the transient vinyl Pd complex will occur to give the second carbopalladation on the remaining alkyne.

When substituted propargyl allyl ethers are used as substrates (tertiary propargylic ω -enynols), the cyclization process that leads to 3,6-dihydropyrans would involve a 'formal' *anti*-carbopalladation followed by a Mizoroki–Heck reaction (Scheme 24). Interestingly, the geometry of the double bond in

the final product is dependent on the geometry of the starting substrate, which would exclude carbocationic intermediates as these would lead to *E/Z* mixtures.



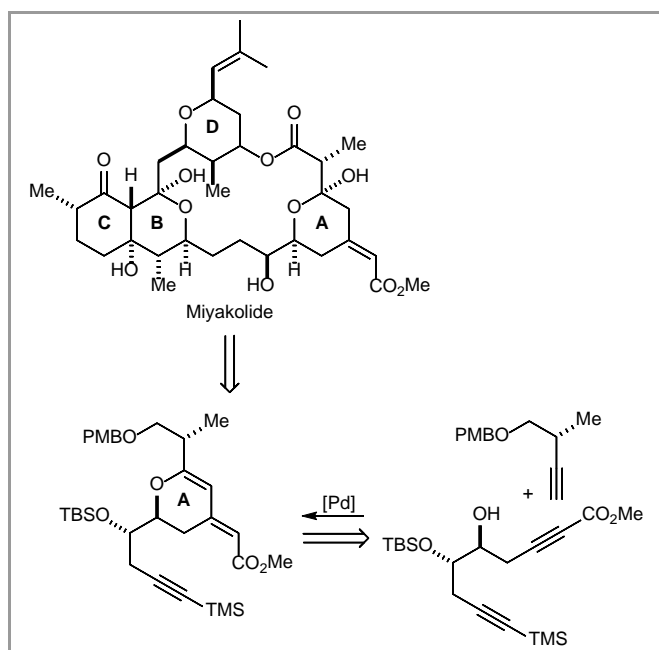
Scheme 24 3-*Exo*-benzylidene 3,6-dihydropyrans by tandem 'formal' *anti*-carbopalladation followed by Mizoroki–Heck reactions.



Scheme 23 Proposed mechanism for the formation of 3,6-dihydropyrans by two consecutive carbopalladations from substituted dipropargyl ethers.

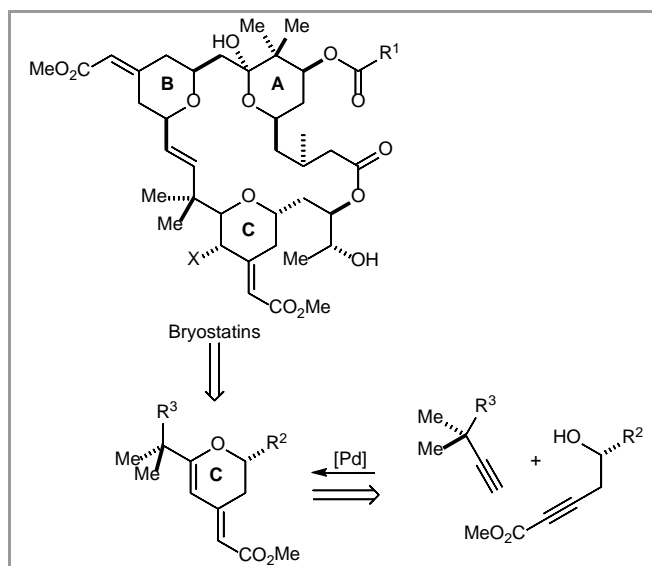
5 Synthetic Applications

As stated in the Introduction, pyran structures and, more specifically, 3,4- and 3,6-dihydropyrans are relevant units found in many bioactive natural products. In this section, remarkable synthetic approaches are briefly mentioned to highlight the synthetic method used. For the assembly of ring A of Miyakolide, a macrolide isolated from a sponge of the genus *Polyfibrospongia*, a Pd-catalyzed tandem alkynoate/alkyne coupling followed by 6-*endo* cyclization was selected to obtain the *exo*-methylene 3,4-dihydropyran precursor (Scheme 25).¹⁶ The bioassay results for the macrolide showed potent *in vitro* and *in vivo* antitumor activity against A-549 human lung carcinoma and B-16 melanoma, respectively.³¹



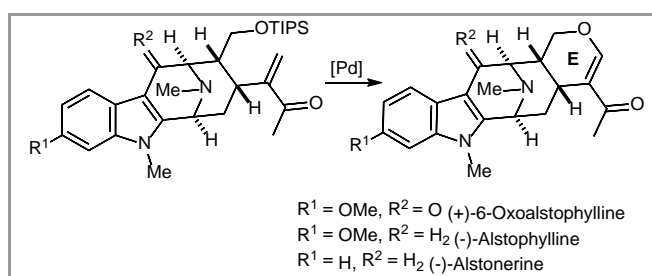
Scheme 25 Retrosynthetic plan for the formation of ring A of Miyakolide.

The same methodology was used to assemble ring C in the synthetic approach to Bryostatins, a family of structurally complicated macrolides that exhibit an exceptional range of biological activities (Scheme 26).³²



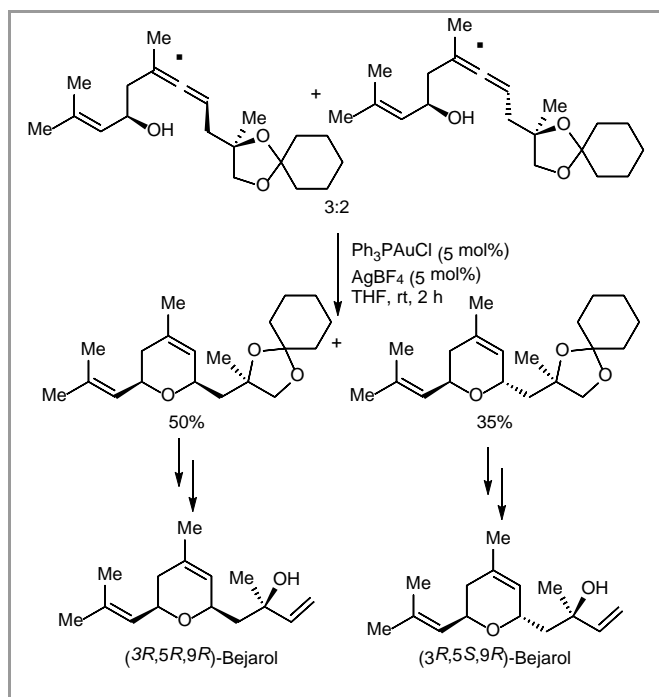
Scheme 26 Retrosynthetic plan for the formation of ring C of Bryostatins.

For the synthesis of ring E of several indole alkaloids such as (+)-6-oxoalstophylline, (-)-alstophylline and (-)-alstonerine, a modified Pd-catalyzed Wacker sequence was applied to generate rapidly the *cis*-fused 3,4-dihydropyranyl enone (Scheme 27).³³ For more details of the oxidative Wacker cyclization see the comments and details in Scheme 9.



Scheme 27 Formation of the *cis*-fused 3,4-dihydropyranyl ring of indole alkaloids by palladium oxidative cyclization.

Bejarol metabolites are terpenoids that are found in plants of *S. oblongifolia* and they contain a substituted 3,6-dihydropyran ring with three stereocenters. The first diastereo- and enantioselective total synthesis of (3*R*,5*S*,9*R*)-bejarol and its (3*R*,5*S*,9*R*)-isomer was accomplished using the Au-catalyzed 6-*endo* cyclization of an enantiomerically pure β -allenol as the key step (Scheme 28).³⁴



Scheme 28 Synthesis of (3*R*,5*R*,9*R*)- and (3*R*,5*S*,9*R*)-bejarols by Au-catalyzed 6-*endo* cyclization of β -allenols.

of these heterocyclic systems. In the examples discussed, the formation of an electrophilic species by activation of the alkyne functionality (vinylidenes, vinyl carbenes, etc.) of *bis*-homopropargyl alcohol and derivatives with metals (W, Rh, Ru, Pd) followed by trapping with oxygen nucleophiles (*heterocyclizations*) has been the main approach to obtain the 3,4-dihydropyran nucleus. Neutral processes (ring-closing metathesis) and redox radical cyclizations with carbon-carbon and carbon-oxygen bond formation, respectively, represent attractive synthetic approaches to achieve the stereoselective formation of 3,4-dihydropyrans. Analogously, the 3,4-dihydro-1,4-oxazine nucleus can be obtained by electrophilic activation of alkynes in *N*-tethered alkynals or oxygen-tethered alkynamines followed by trapping with oxygen or nitrogen (*hydroamination*) nucleophiles, respectively. Similarly, electrophilic activation of alkenyl alcohols and allenols followed by intramolecular nucleophilic trapping allows the stereoselective formation of 3,6-dihydropyrans. Substituted mono- and bicyclic 3-benzylidene 3,6-dihydropyrans could be assembled by two consecutive carbopalladations (carbon-carbon bond formation). Remarkable applications in the synthesis of natural products are highlighted. We believe that further novel protocols will be developed in the future and that these will enable the synthesis of structurally challenging and bioactive natural products.

6 Summary

Partially hydrogenated pyran derivatives, 3,4- and 3,6-dihydropyrans, and 3,4-dihydro-1,4-oxazines are key synthetic precursors for scaffolds present in numerous natural products with relevant biological activities. Metal-catalyzed intramolecular cyclizations are highly effective for the synthesis

Acknowledgment

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Biosketches



Carlos Saá (top), born in Lugo, Spain, studied chemistry at the University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain, where he received his PhD in 1985. He spent two-year (1987-1988) as a NATO postdoctoral research associate at the University of California, Berkeley, working with Prof. K. P. C. Vollhardt. Since 1990 he joined the Department of Organic Chemistry University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain, as Associate Professor, and since 2004 as a full Professor. His research interest centers on the discovery of new reactivity using organometallic catalysts.

Jesús A. Varela (bottom) was born in 1971 in Lugo, Spain, and studied chemistry at the University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain. He completed his M. Sc. in 1994 and his Ph. D. thesis in 1999 (excellent award) both under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Carlos Saá. He spent a predoctoral research training period in Harvard University in 1997 under supervision of Prof. Dr. Matthew Shair. From 1999 to 2001, he spent a postdoctoral period as an Alexander Von Humboldt and Marie Curie Fellow with Prof. Dr. Paul Knochel at Ludwig Maximilians Universität in Munich, Germany. He joined the Department of Organic Chemistry, University of Santiago de Compostela as Ramón y Cajal researcher, and since 2008 as Associate Professor. His research interests are focused in discovery new organometallic catalyzed reactions.

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