



Published in final edited form as:

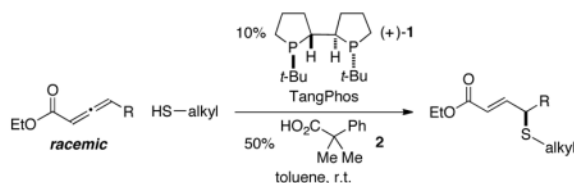
J Am Chem Soc. 2010 April 7; 132(13): 4568–4569. doi:10.1021/ja101251d.

Phosphine-Catalyzed Formation of Carbon–Sulfur Bonds: Catalytic Asymmetric Synthesis of γ -Thioesters

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Abstract



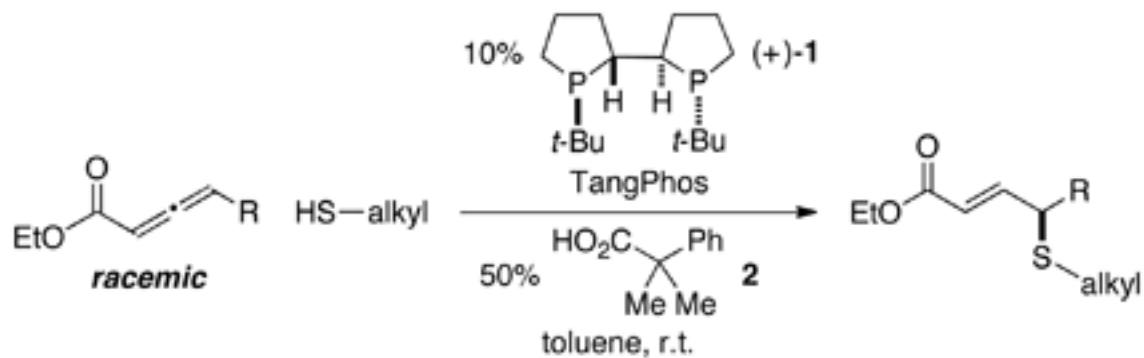
A method for the catalytic asymmetric γ sulfenylation of carbonyl compounds has been developed. In the presence of an appropriate catalyst, thiols not only add to the γ position of allenoates, overcoming their propensity to add to the β position in the absence of a catalyst, but do so with very good enantioselectivity. Sulfur nucleophiles are now added to the three families of nucleophiles (carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen) that had earlier been shown to participate in catalyzed γ additions. The phosphine catalyst of choice, TangPhos, had previously only been employed as a chiral ligand for transition metals, not as an efficient enantioselective nucleophilic catalyst.

Chiral sulfur-containing compounds have important applications in many areas of chemistry and biology, serving, for example, as antibiotics, as ligands for metal-based catalysts, as catalysts themselves, and as chiral auxiliaries.¹ With respect to the catalytic enantioselective synthesis of sulfur-containing molecules, the conjugate addition of thiols to the β position of α,β -unsaturated carbonyl compounds has been the focus of intense interest.² Furthermore, there has been recent progress in catalytic asymmetric sulfenylation α to a carbonyl group.³ In contrast, we are not aware of any methods for catalytic enantioselective sulfenylation of the γ position of carbonyl compounds.⁴

Trost and others have established that phosphines can catalyze certain γ additions of carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen nucleophiles to 2,3-allenoates and/or 2-alkynoates;^{5–8} on the other hand, the corresponding γ additions of sulfur nucleophiles have not been achieved. In this report, we describe a method that not only accomplishes γ functionalizations with this new family of nucleophiles, but also provides highly enantioenriched products (eq 1).^{9–12}

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Supporting Information Available: Experimental procedures and compound characterization data. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.



(1)

In the case of the carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen nucleophiles that have previously been employed in phosphine-catalyzed γ additions, there is generally no reaction between the nucleophile and an allenolate at room temperature in the absence of a catalyst. In contrast, thiols do react with allenolates, although not to afford the γ -addition product (Table 1, entry 1); instead, the uncatalyzed process leads to addition of the thiol to the β position.

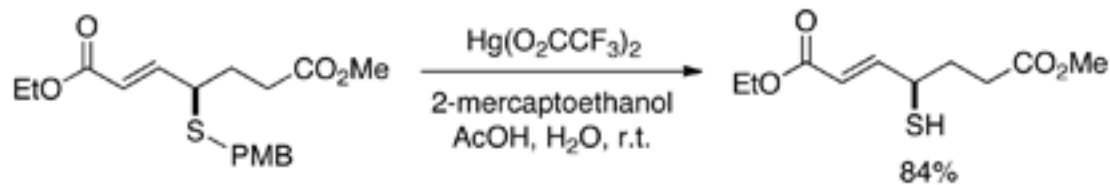
Nevertheless, through the use of an appropriate catalyst, the regioselectivity of the addition process can be altered such that the desired γ -addition product is generated not only in good yield, but also with very good enantioselectivity. In particular, chiral bisphosphine TangPhos (**1**), originally developed by Zhang as a ligand for rhodium-catalyzed asymmetric hydrogenations of olefins,¹³ along with a carboxylic acid additive,¹⁴ serves as a useful catalyst system, furnishing the γ -sulfenylated product in 89% yield and 92% ee (Table 1, entry 2). To the best of our knowledge, this is the first application of TangPhos as an effective chiral nucleophilic catalyst.^{15,16}

In the absence of carboxylic acid **2**, or if **2** is replaced by phenol,^{5d} very little of the γ -addition product is observed (Table 1, entries 3 and 4). Other chiral phosphines (e.g., see entries 5^{5d} and 6^{7d}) furnish lower yield and/or ee. The use of 1.1 equivalents of thiol leads to a small loss in yield and no change in enantioselectivity (entry 7).

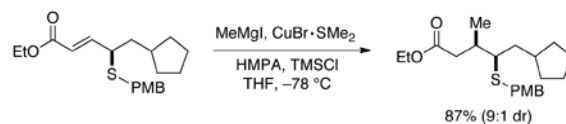
This phosphine-catalyzed asymmetric γ addition of thiols proceeds in good yield for an array of allenolates (Table 2).¹⁷ Thus, carbon–sulfur bond formation occurs with high ee in the presence of a variety of functional groups, including alkenes, alkynes, ethers, acetals, esters, and halides.

This method for the catalytic asymmetric synthesis of sulfides is versatile not only with regard to the allenolate, but also the thiol (Table 3). A variety of substituted benzyl thiols, including hindered substrates, add to the γ position in good yield and ee (entries 1–5). Furthermore, heterocycles are compatible with the reaction conditions (entries 6 and 7). TangPhos also efficiently catalyzes the asymmetric γ addition of thiols that are not benzylic (entries 8–11); for the substrate illustrated in entry 11, exclusive γ addition by sulfur (none by oxygen⁷) is observed.

The enantioenriched sulfides that are produced via phosphine-catalyzed γ additions to allenolates can be transformed into other useful compounds. For example, the sulfide can be converted into a thiol (eq 2), or highly stereoselective functionalizations of the olefin can be achieved (eq 3).



(2)



(3)

In summary, the first method for the catalytic asymmetric γ sulfenylation of carbonyl compounds has been developed. Thus, in the presence of an appropriate catalyst, thiols not only add to the γ position of allenoates, overcoming their propensity to add to the β position in the absence of a catalyst, but do so with very good enantioselectivity. Sulfur nucleophiles are now added to the three families of nucleophiles (carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen) that had earlier been shown to participate in catalyzed γ additions. The phosphine catalyst of choice, TangPhos, had previously only been employed as a chiral ligand for transition metals, not as an efficient enantioselective nucleophilic catalyst. The development of additional phosphine-catalyzed asymmetric reactions is underway.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

Acknowledgments

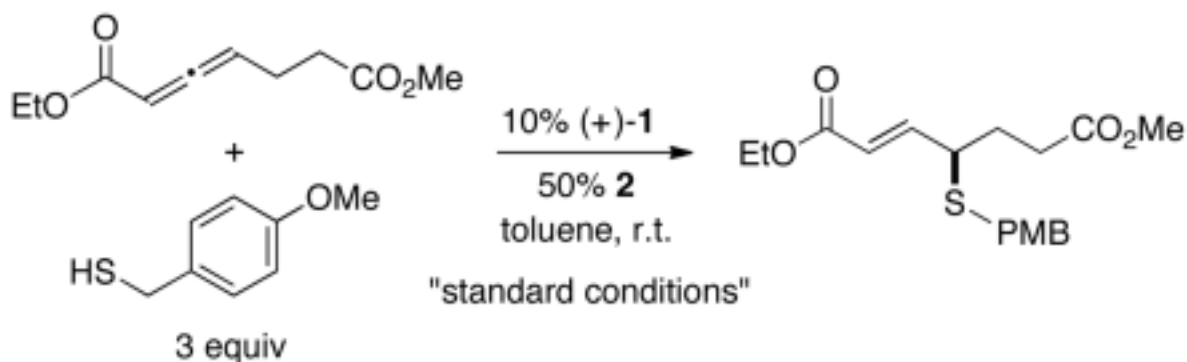
Support has been provided by the National Institutes of Health (National Institute of General Medical Sciences, grant R01-GM57034), Merck, and Novartis. We thank Dr. Ying Kit Chung for preliminary studies.

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 17. Notes: (a) In all cases, the Z isomer of the product is not detected. (b) On a gram-scale, the reaction illustrated in entry 3 of Table 2 proceeds in 87% yield (purified product) and 91% ee. (c) At partial conversion, no kinetic resolution of the allenate is observed. (d) By ^{31}P NMR spectroscopy, we have determined that TangPhos is not protonated by acid 2 in toluene at room temperature. When TangPhos (10%), acid 2 (50%), and an allenate are mixed, ^{31}P NMR spectroscopy at $-40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ indicates that two compounds may be predominant (neither is TangPhos itself; compound 1: δ 79 (d) and 57 (d); compound 2: δ 64 (s)); upon addition of a thiol, both appear to be transformed into the γ -addition product, with liberation of TangPhos. Under the standard reaction conditions, the same resonances are observed by ^{31}P NMR spectroscopy during the reaction (upon cooling to $-40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$; there is no resonance due to TangPhos), and TangPhos reappears when the reaction is complete. (e) TangPhos is susceptible to oxidation: After exposure to air for three days at room temperature, quantitative conversion to the bis(phosphine oxide) is observed (according to ^{31}P NMR spectroscopy). The bis(phosphine oxide) is not an effective catalyst for γ additions of thiols to allenates. (f) In an initial investigation, γ additions of ArSH proceed in low yields under our standard conditions. (g) Preliminary studies with truncated (monophosphine) relatives of TangPhos have furnished little of the γ -addition product.

Table 1

Effect of Reaction Parameters on the Catalytic Asymmetric γ Addition of Thiols to Allenates.

entry	change from the "standard conditions"	yield (%) ^a	ee (%)
1	no (+)-1 and no 2	0 ^b	–
2	none	89	92
3	no 2	<5	–
4	PhOH instead of 2	<5	–
5	(S)-3 instead of (+)-1	<5	–
6	(S)-4 instead of (+)-1	81	80
7	1.1, instead of 3, equiv of thiol	80	92

All data are the average of two experiments.

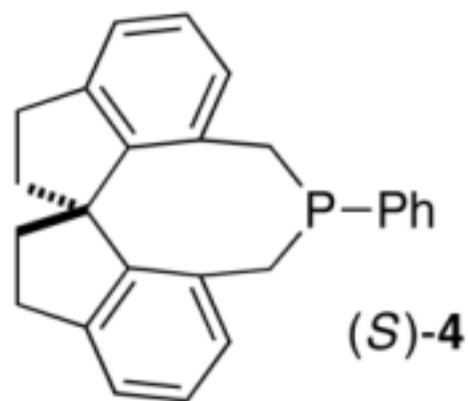
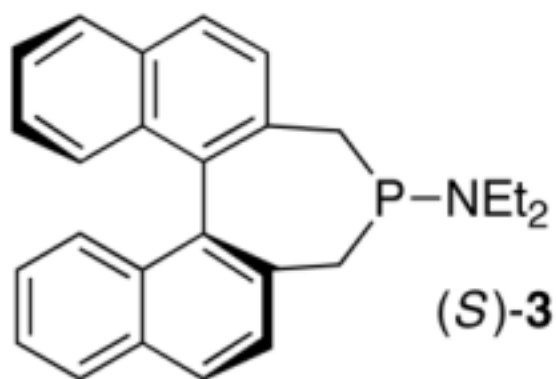
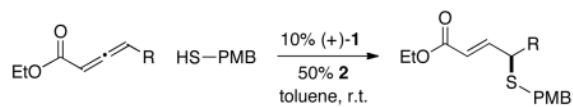
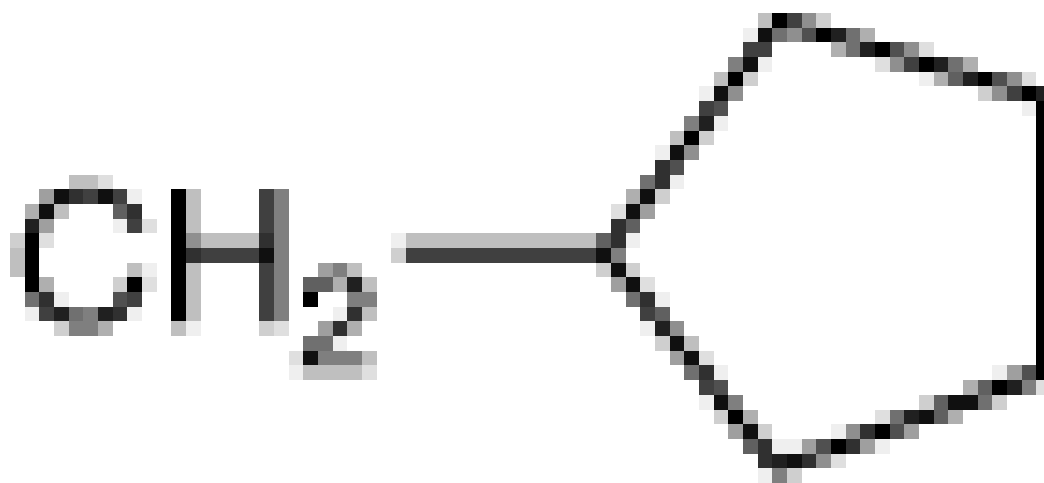
^aThe yield of the γ -addition product was determined by ¹H NMR analysis with dibromomethane as an internal standard.^bAddition occurs predominantly at the β position.

Table 2Catalytic Asymmetric γ Addition of Thiols to Allenates: Scope with Respect to the Allenate.

entry	R	yield (%) ^d	ee (%)
1	<i>n</i> -Pr	80	91
2		78	92

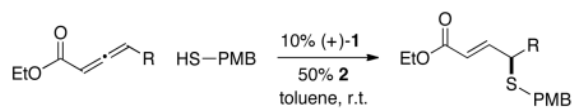


3	$(\text{CH}_2)_7$	81	91
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4		87	85
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5	$(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{OBn}$	81	93
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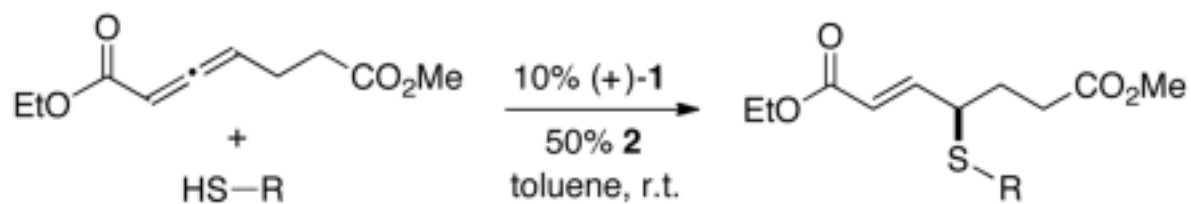


entry	R	yield (%) ^a	ee (%)
6		89	90
7	(CH ₂) ₂ CO ₂ Me	72	92
8	(CH ₂) ₃ Cl	82	93

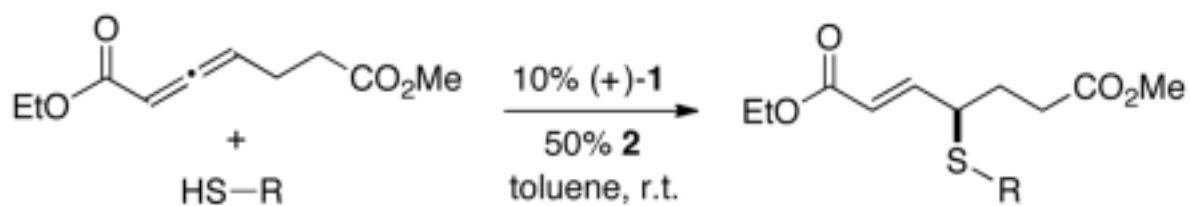
All data are the average of two experiments.

^aYield of purified product.

Table 3

Catalytic Asymmetric γ Addition of Thiols to Allenates: Scope with Respect to the Thiol.

entry	HS-R	yield (%) ^a
1	HS-Bn	77
2		77
3		76
4		77
5		83



entry	HS-R	yield (%) ^a
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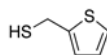
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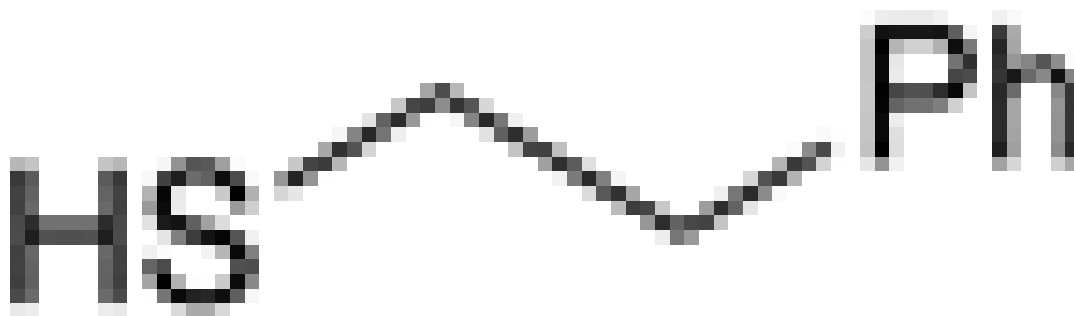
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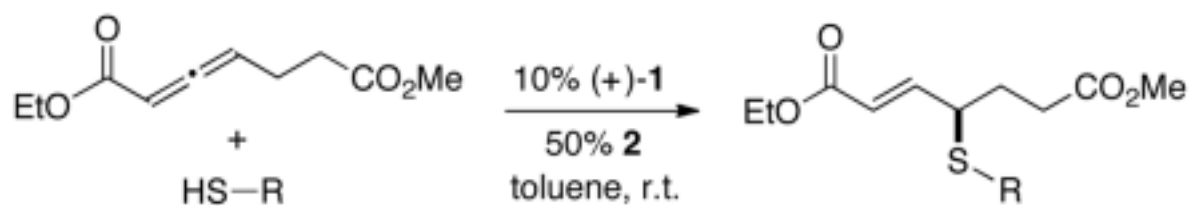
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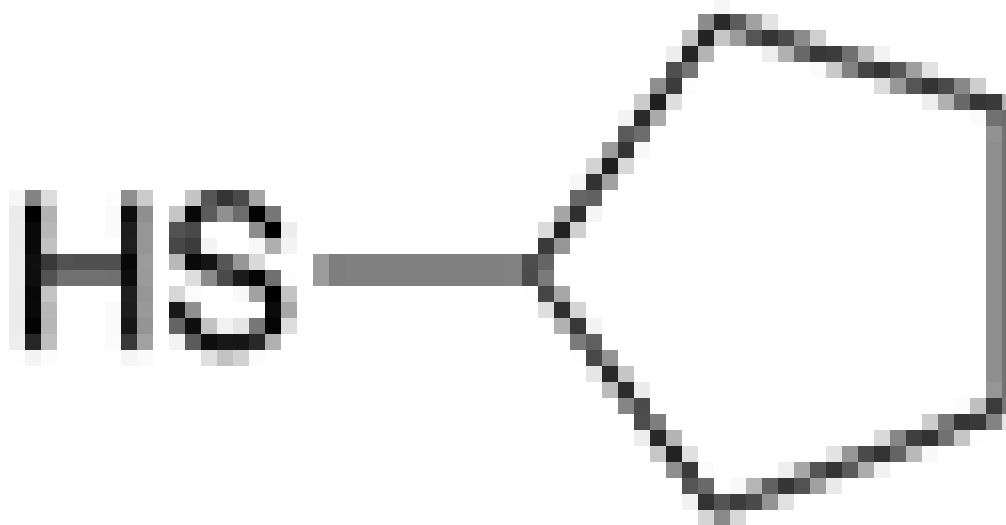
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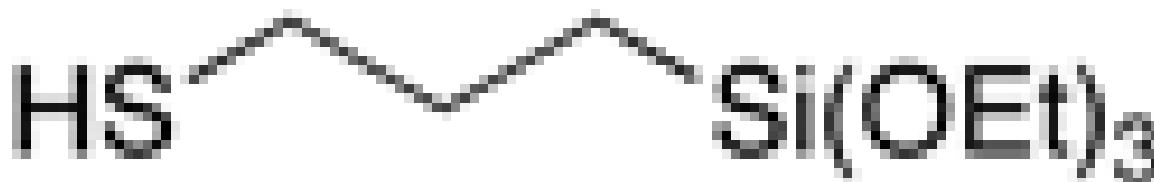




entry	HS-R	yield (%) ^a
9		80



10		73
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11	$\text{HS}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$	79
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All data are the average of two experiments.

^aYield of purified product.