

# Erick M. Carreira

Gaich Group Seminar

Birte Schröder

13.01.14



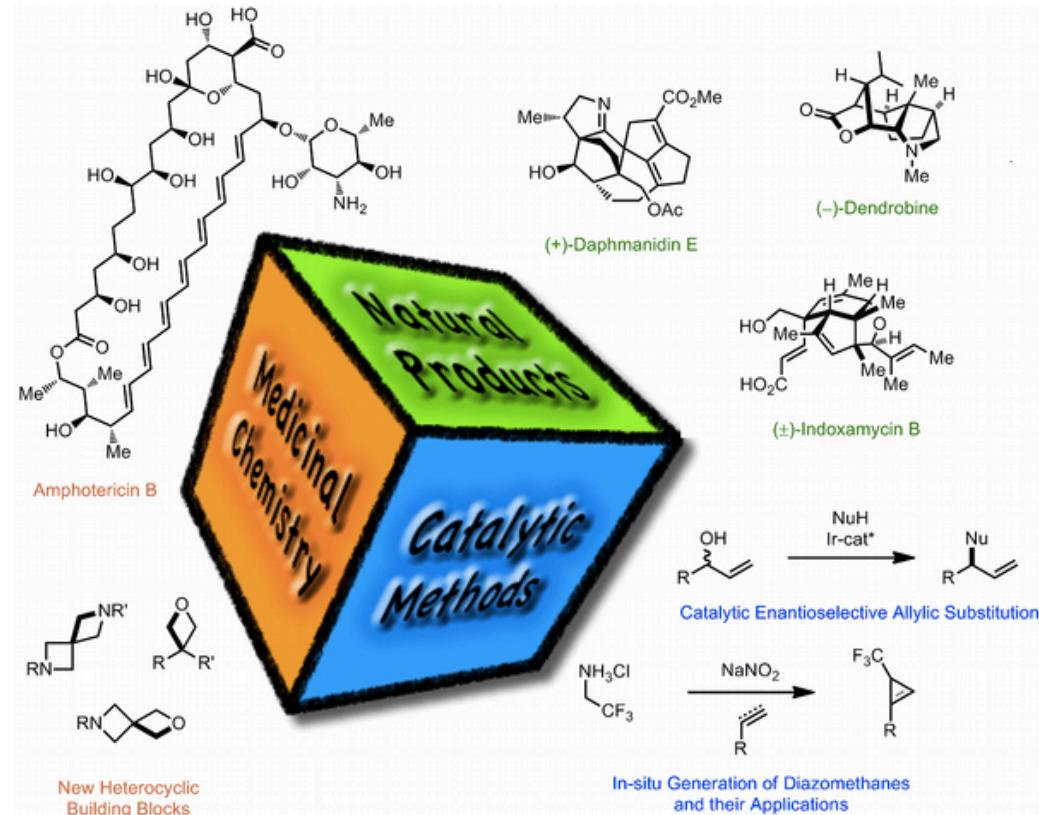
# Prof. Erick M. Carreira

- Born in Havana, Cuba (1963)
- Education;
  - **B. Sc.**: University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign (1984)  
under supervision of *Prof. Scott E. Denmark*
  - **PhD.**: Harvard University (1990)  
under supervision of Prof. David A. Evans
  - **PostDoc**: California Institute of Technology  
under supervision of Prof. Peter Dervan
  - **Associate professor**: California Institute of Technology (1996)
  - **Full professor**: California Institute of Technology (1997)  
ETH Zürich (1998-now)
- **Former member**: Justin Du Bois, Teshik P. Yoon, Karl Gademann, Nicolai Cramer, Tobias Ritter, Corey Stephenson



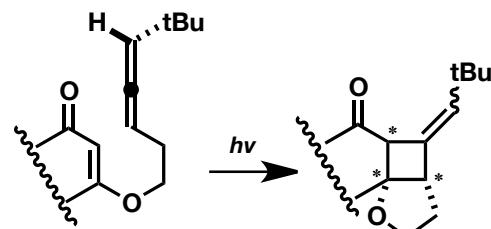
## Research Interest:

- Asymmetric synthesis by organometallic chemistry
- Total synthesis
- Medicinal chemistry

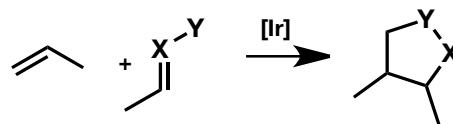


# Methodology

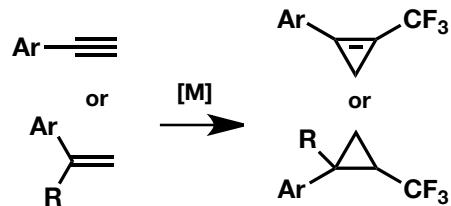
## Photochemistry



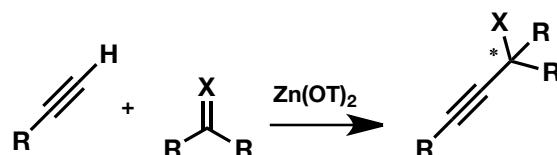
## Nitrile oxide cycloaddition



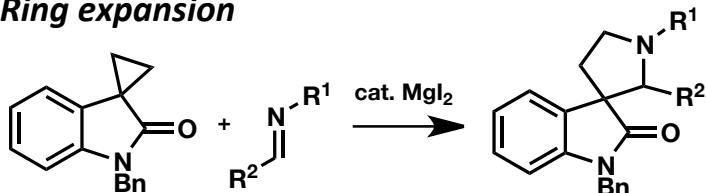
## Cyclopropanation



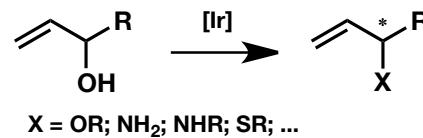
## Terminal alkyne addition



## Ring expansion



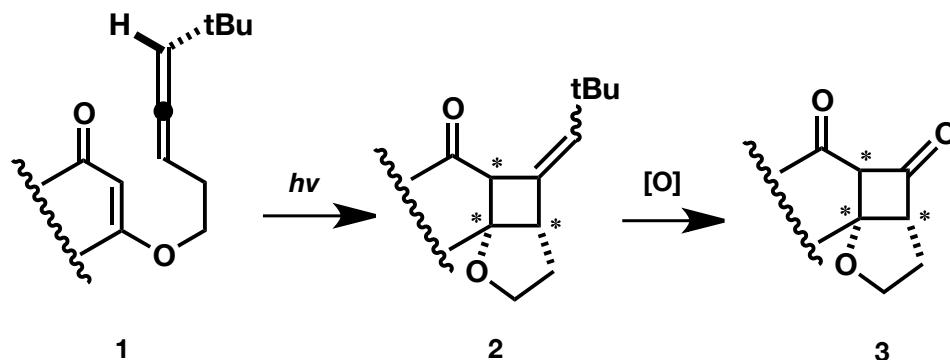
## Branched allylic alcohol substitution



... and many others...

# Methodology - Photochemistry

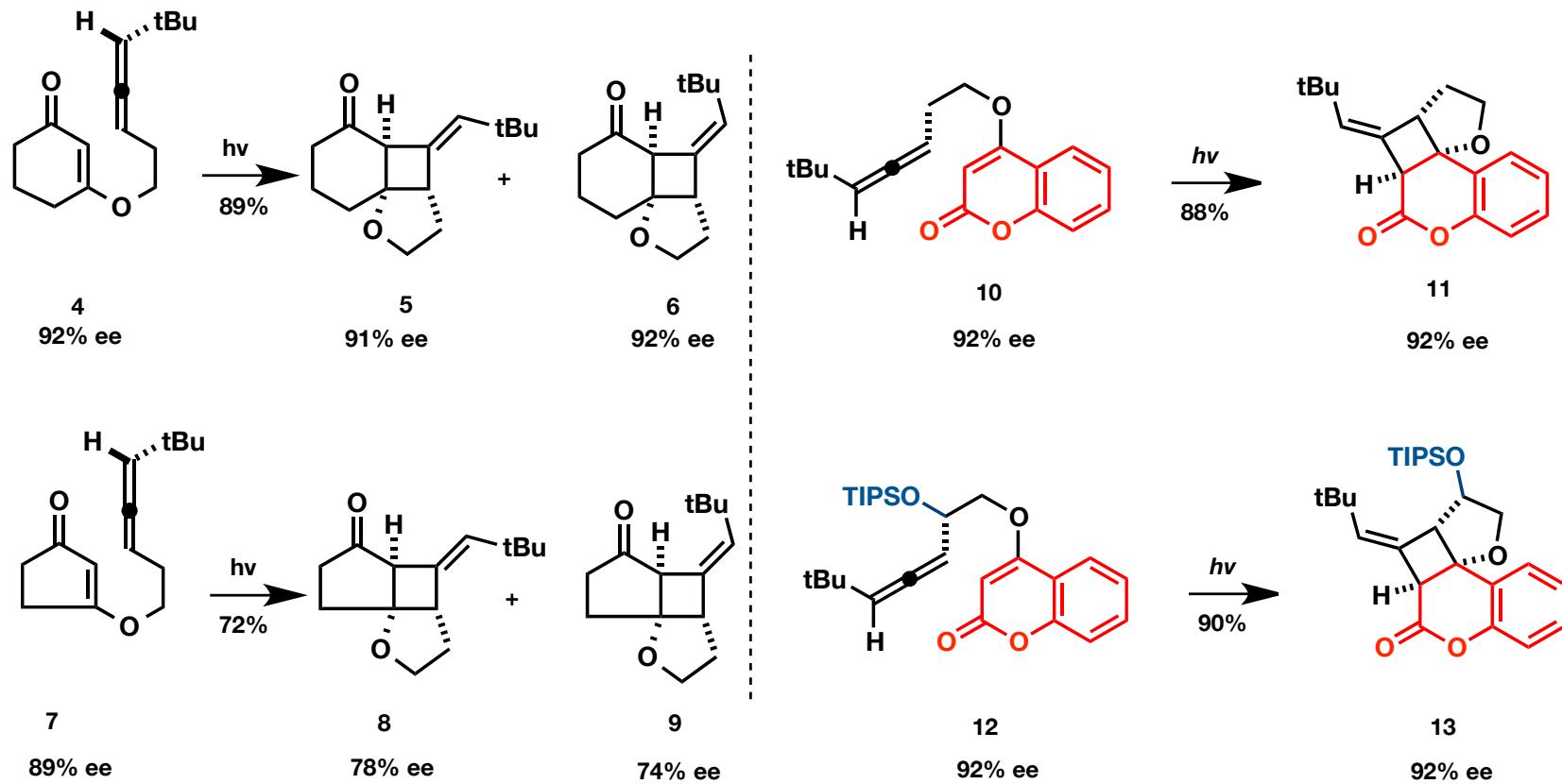
- a. Intramolecular [2+2] cycloaddition of 1,2-disubstituted allenes with enones and enoates



- use of optically active allenes (89-92%ee)
- asymmetric induction through the allene fragment (83-100%)

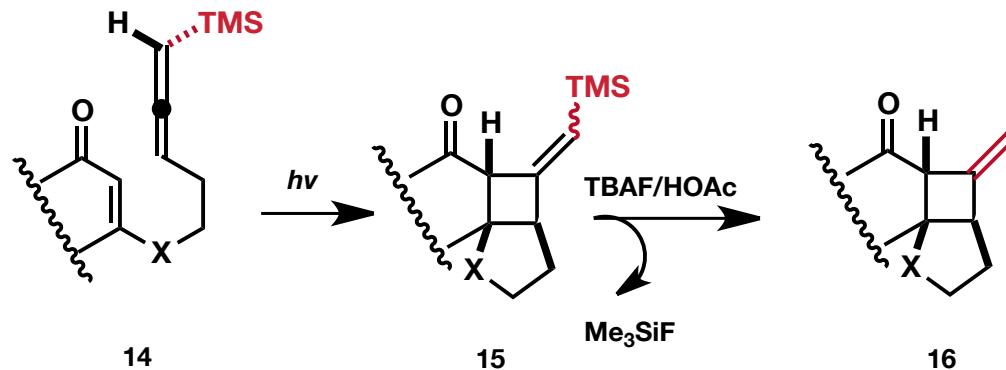
# Methodology - Photochemistry

## a. Intramolecular [2+2] Photocycloaddition of 1,2-Disubstituted Allenes with Enones and Enoates

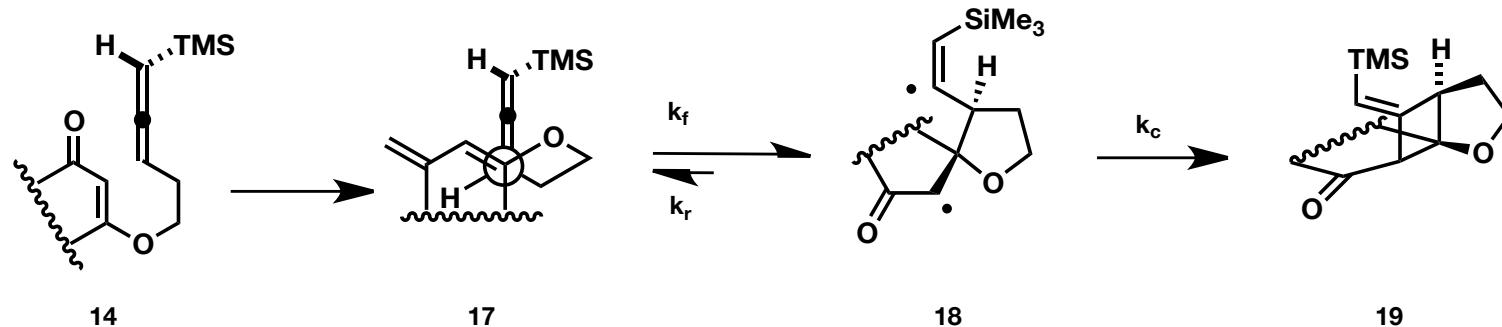


# Methodology - Photochemistry

## b. Asymmetric [2+2] Photocycloaddition with an Allenylsilane

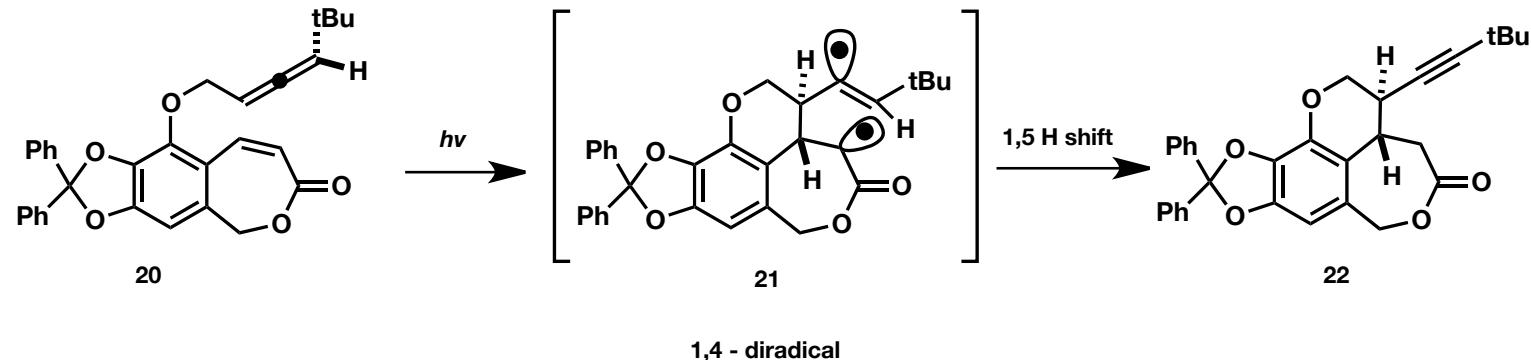


- TMS group is used as a removable stereochemical controlling group

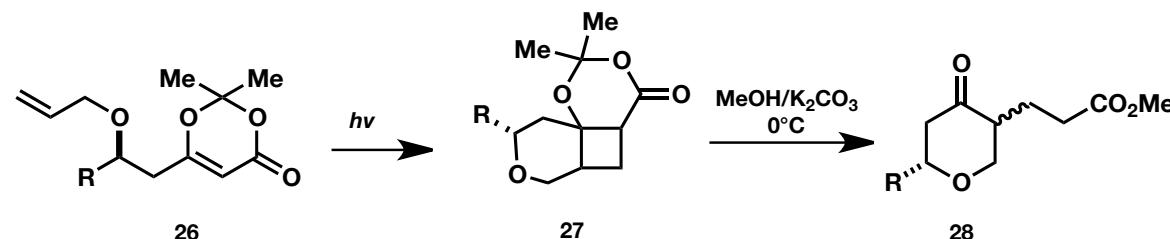
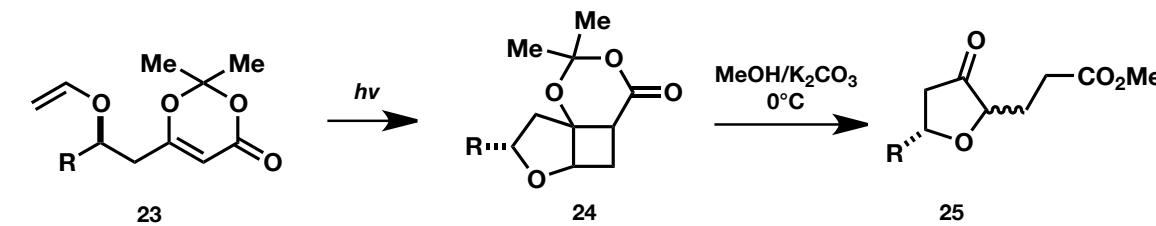


# Methodology - Photochemistry

## c. Stereospecific 1,5-Hydrogen-Atom Transfer

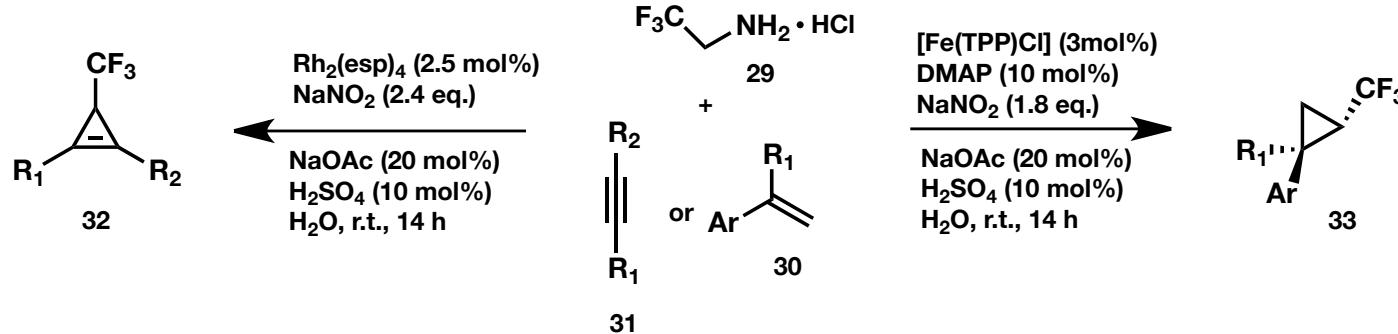


## d. Photocycloaddition/Fragmentation Reaction of Dioxinones

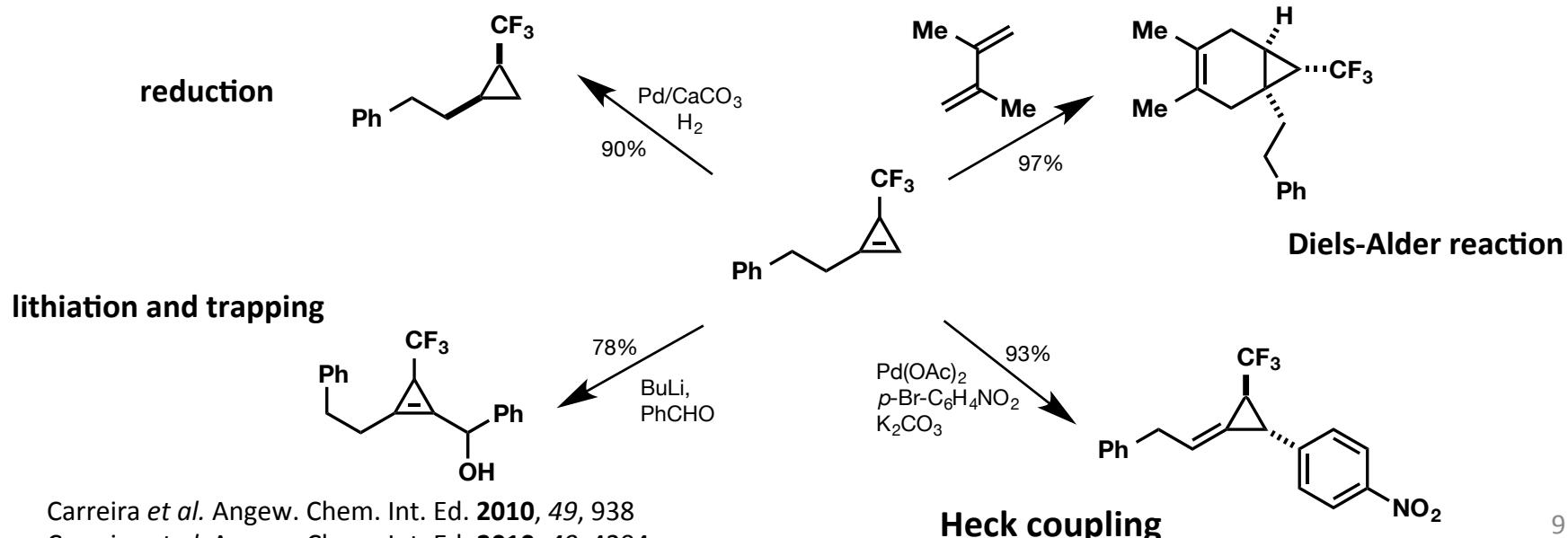


# Methodology – Cyclopropanes

## a. Trifluoromethyl-substituted Cyclopropanes and Cyclopropenes

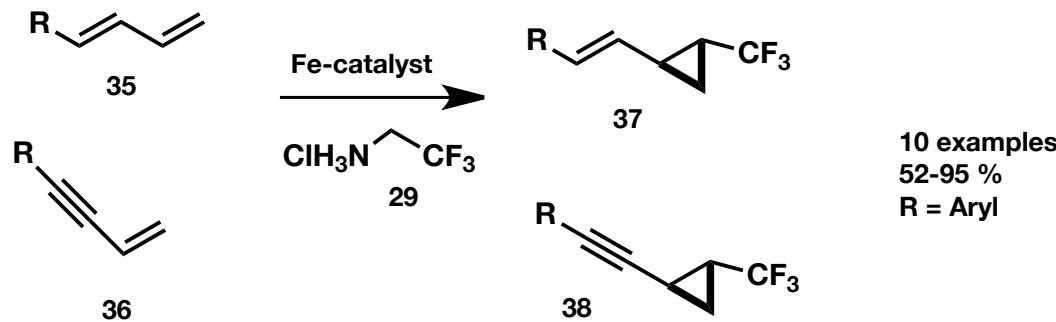


### Reactivity of Cyclopropenes



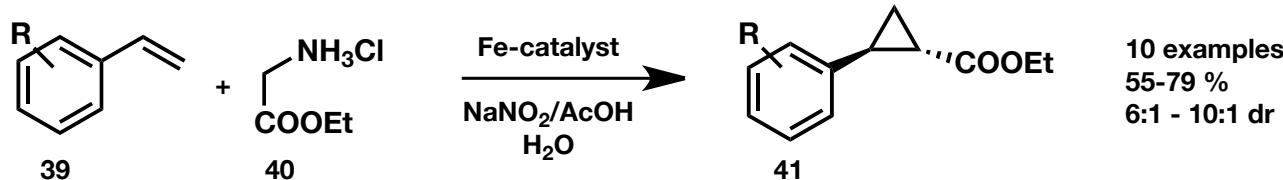
# Methodology – Cyclopropanes

## b. Iron-catalyzed Preparation of Vinyl-and Alkynylcyclopropanes



Carreira *et al.* Org. Lett. **2011**, 13, 3080-3081.

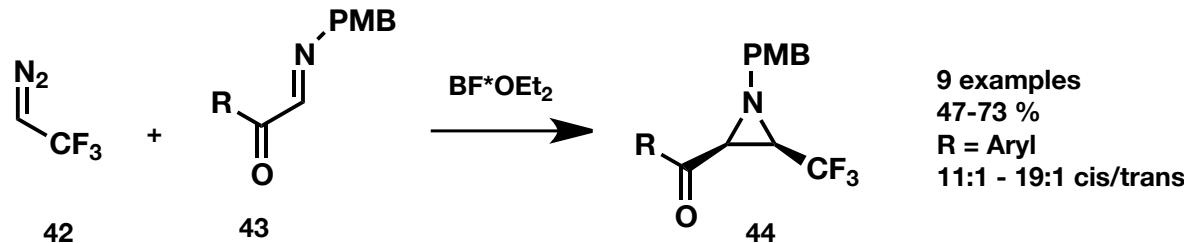
## c. Iron-catalyzed Cyclopropanations



Carreira *et al.* Org. Lett. **2012**, 14, 2162-2183.

# Methodology - Cyclopropanes

## d. Preparation of Trifluoromethyl-substituted Aziridines

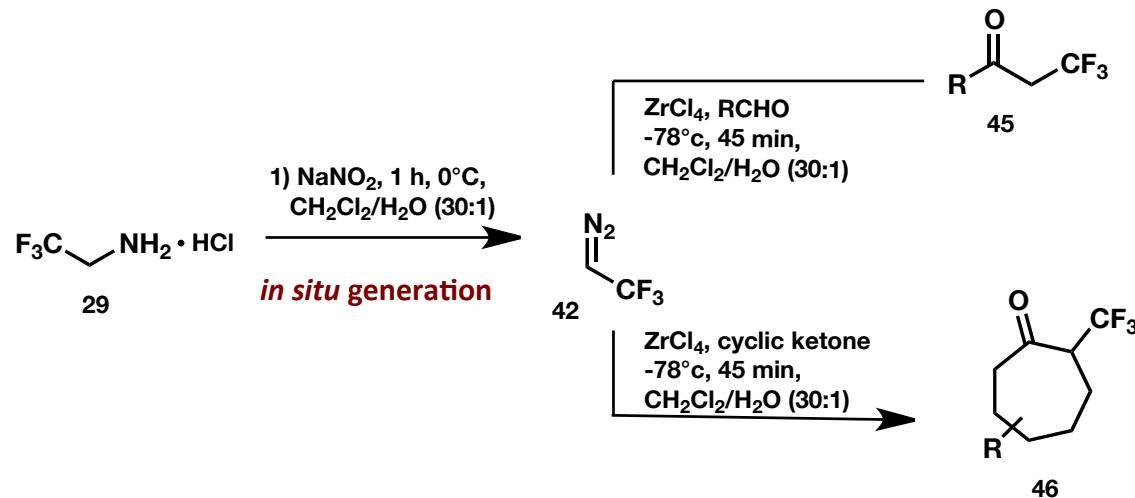


*in situ generated*

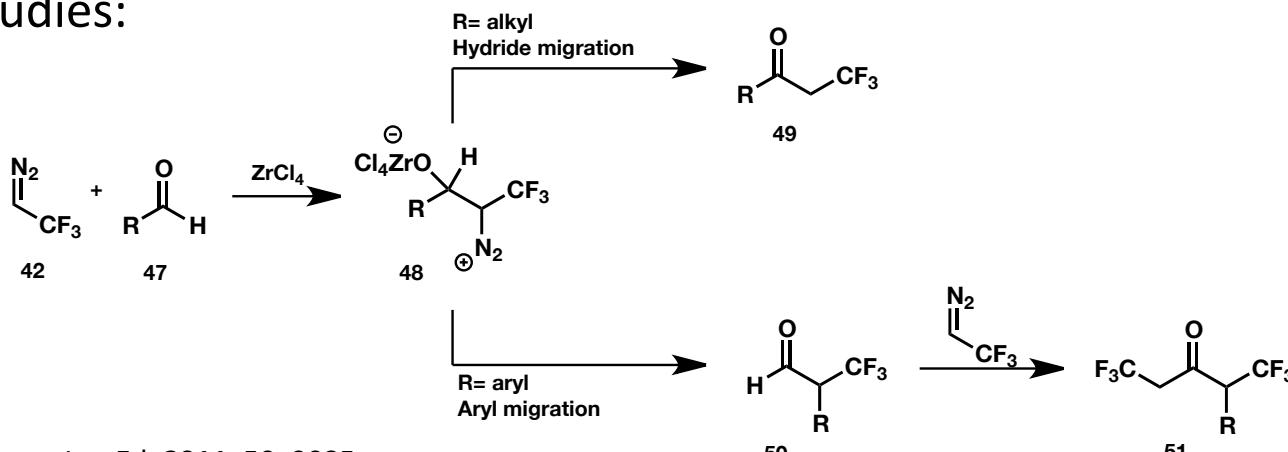
- Good yields, good diastereoselectivity
- *cis*-substituted aziridine is major product
- Deprotection w/ CAN gives the free aziridine

# Methodology – Cyclopropanes

## e. Trifluoroethyl-substituted Ketones from Aldehydes and Cyclohexanones

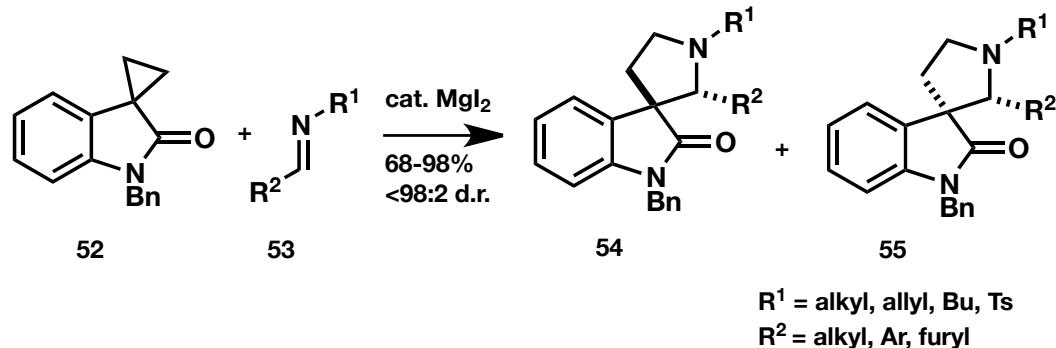


## Mechanistic studies:

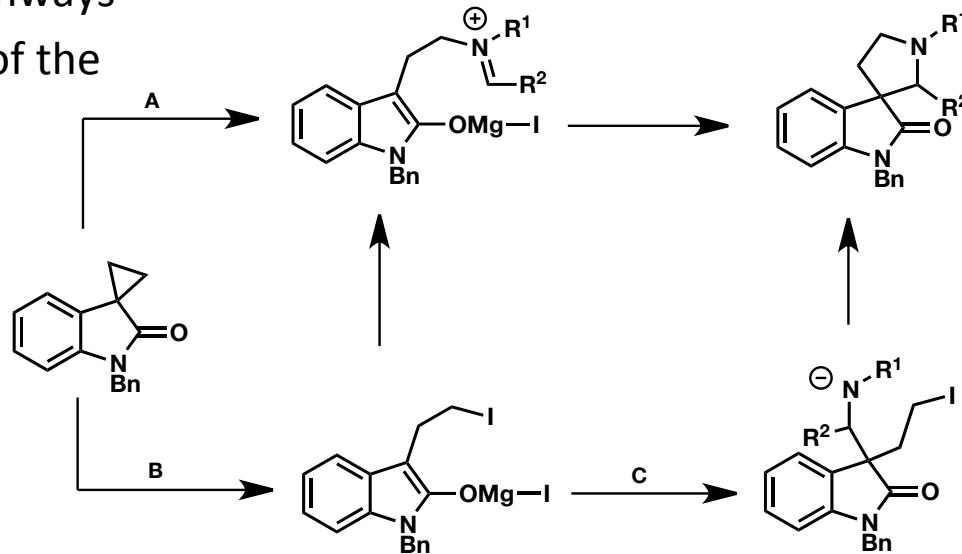


# Methodology – Ring expansion

## Ring expansion of Cyclopropanes by Aldimines



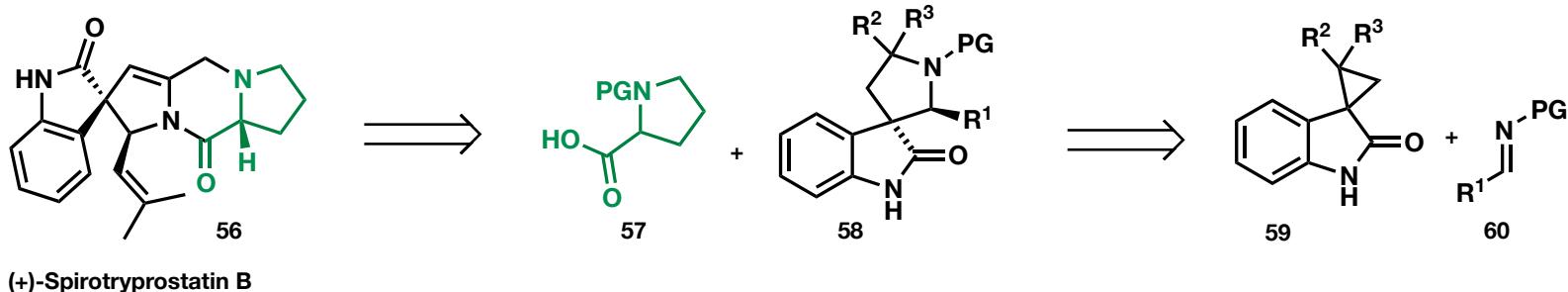
Potential mechanistic pathways  
leading to the formation of the  
pyrrolidine ring:



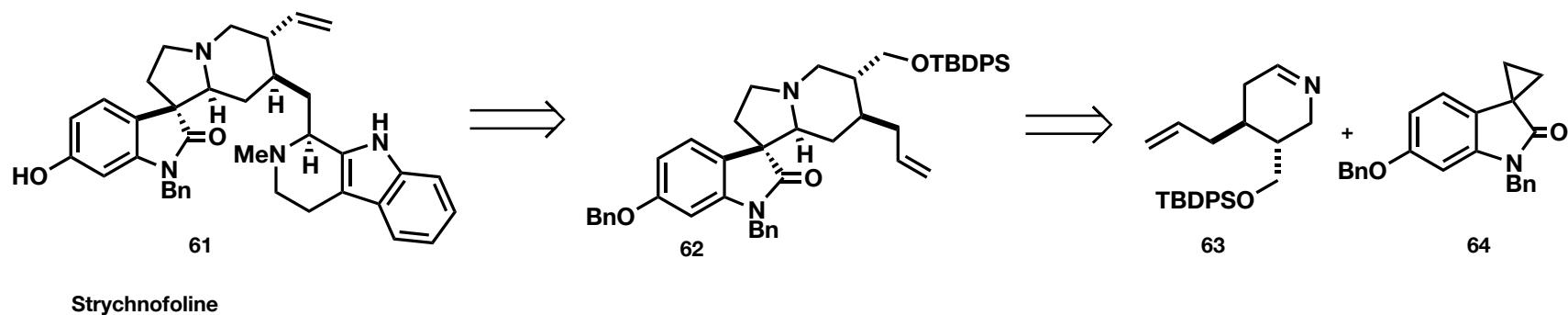
# Methodology – Ring expansion

## Applications in Total Synthesis

### 1) (+)-Spirotryprostatin B



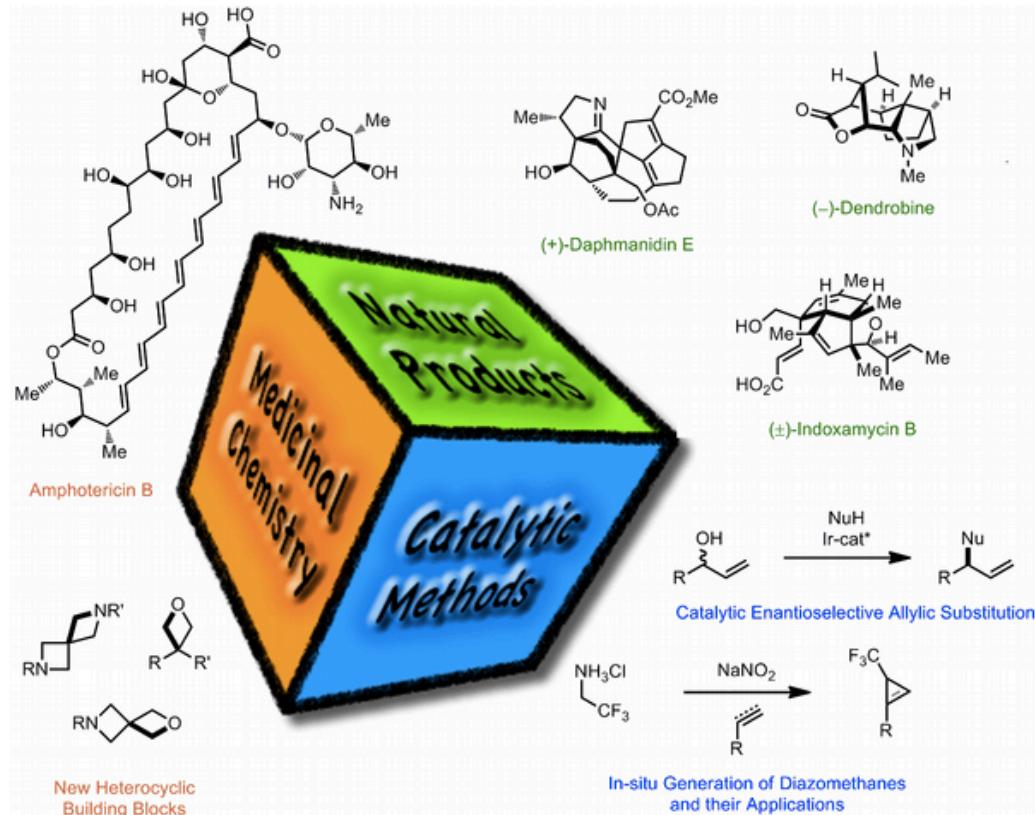
### 2) Strychnofoline



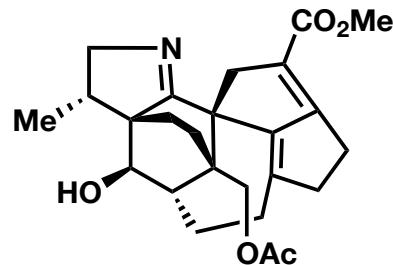
- Carreira *et al.* Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **1999**, *38*, 3186.  
Carreira *et al.* J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2005**, *127*, 11505.  
Carreira *et al.* Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2003**, *42*, 694.

## Research Interest:

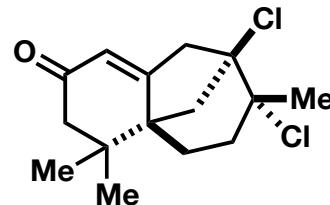
- Asymmetric synthesis by organometallic chemistry
- Total synthesis
- Medicinal chemistry



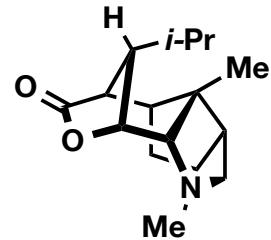
# Total Synthesis



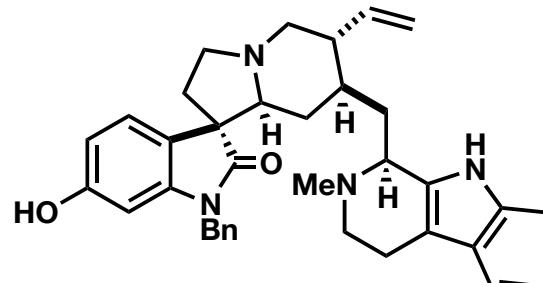
(+)-daphmanidin E



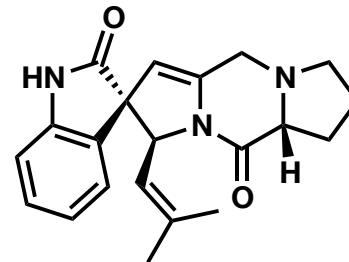
Gomerone C



(-) Dendrobine

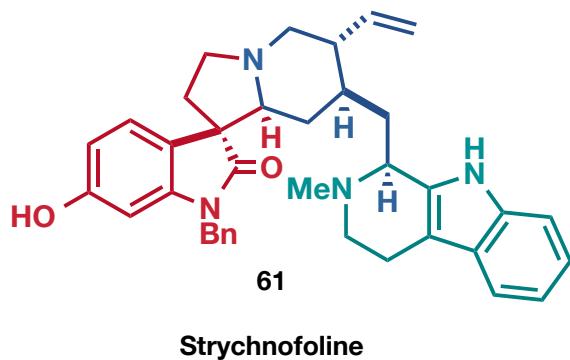


Strychnofoline



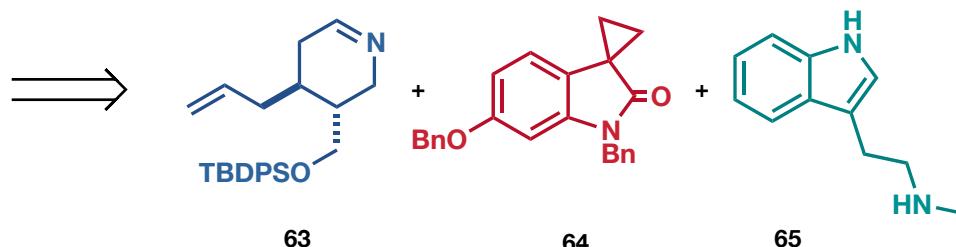
(+)-Spirotryprostatin B

# Total Synthesis of Strychnofoline

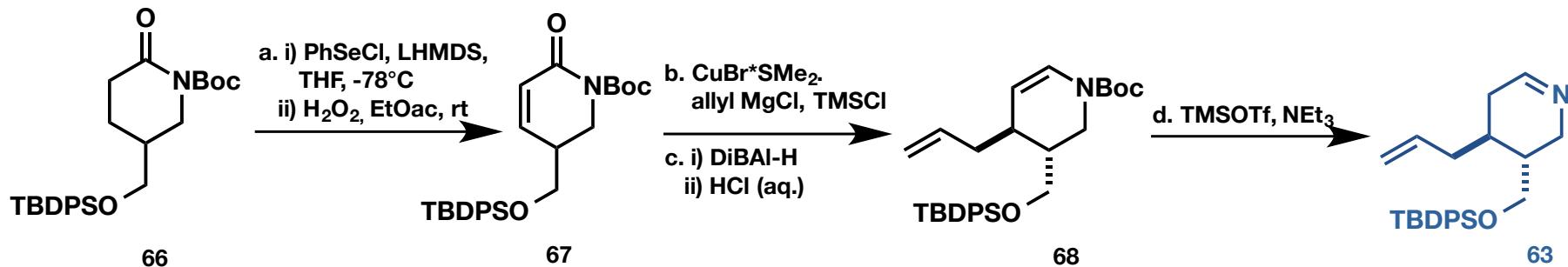


## Key features:

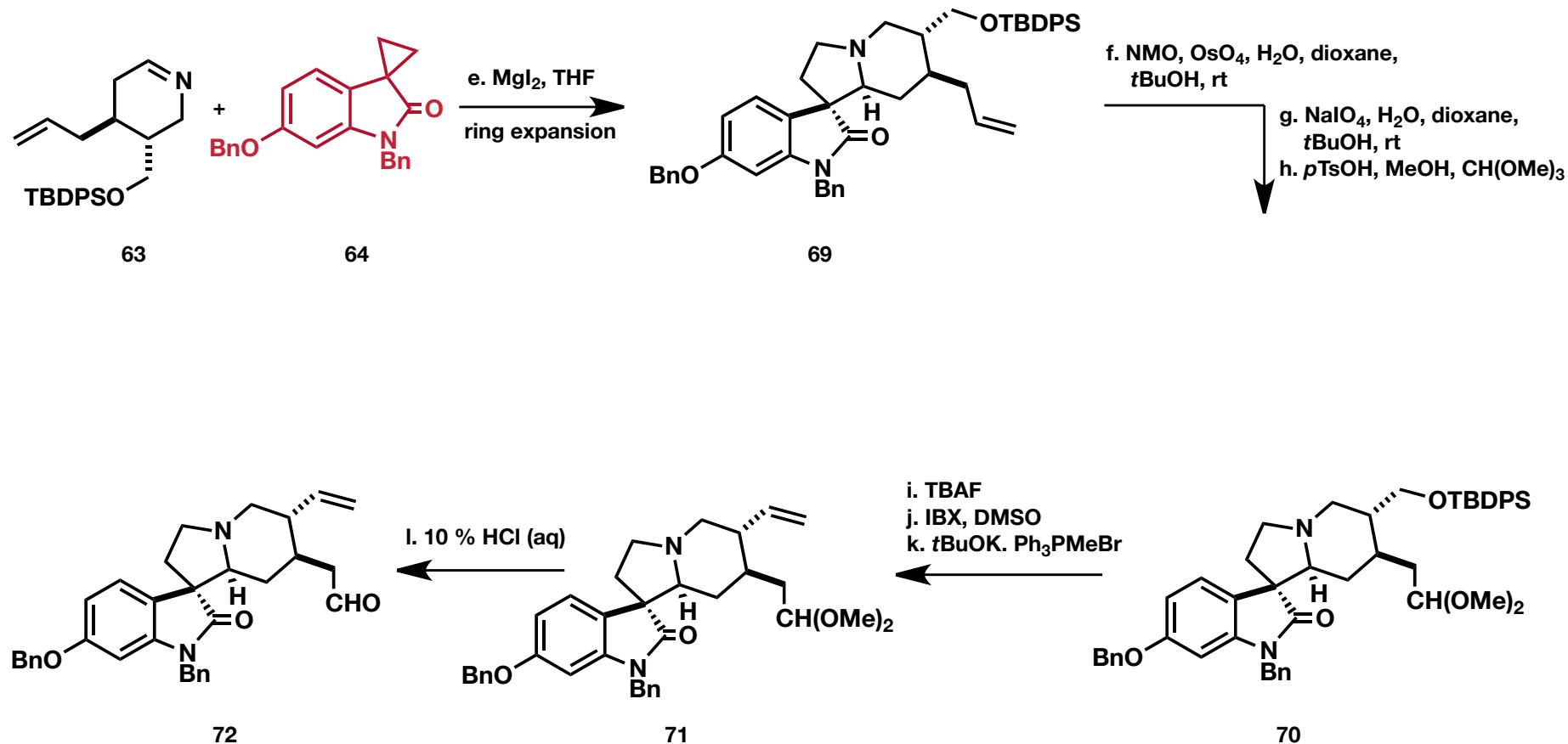
- Ring expansion of a spiro-[cyclopropan-1,3'-oxindole] and a cyclic imine



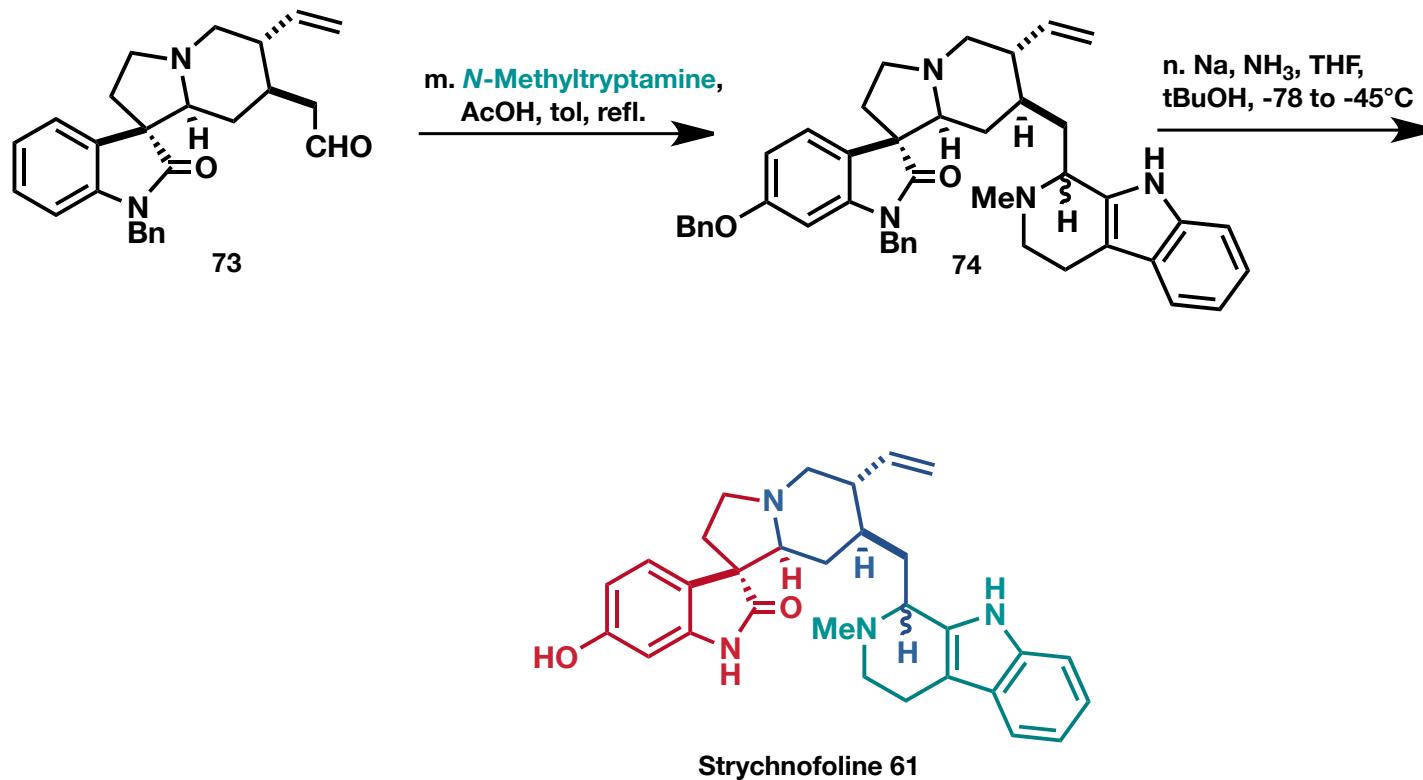
## Synthetic Approach:



## Strychnofoline

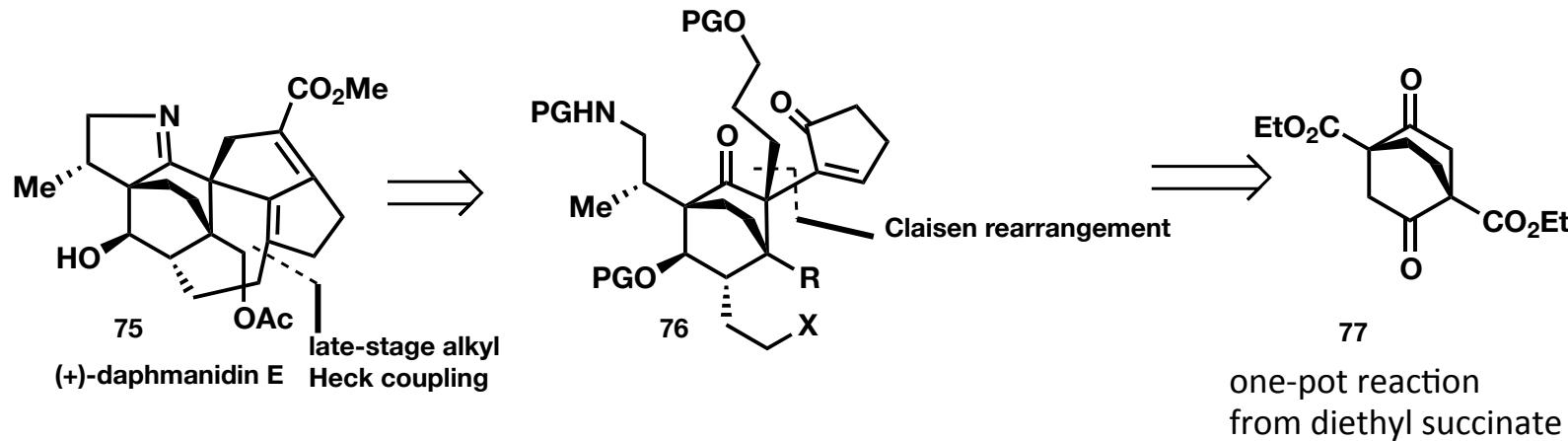


# Strychnofoline



# Total Synthesis of (+)-Daphmanidin E

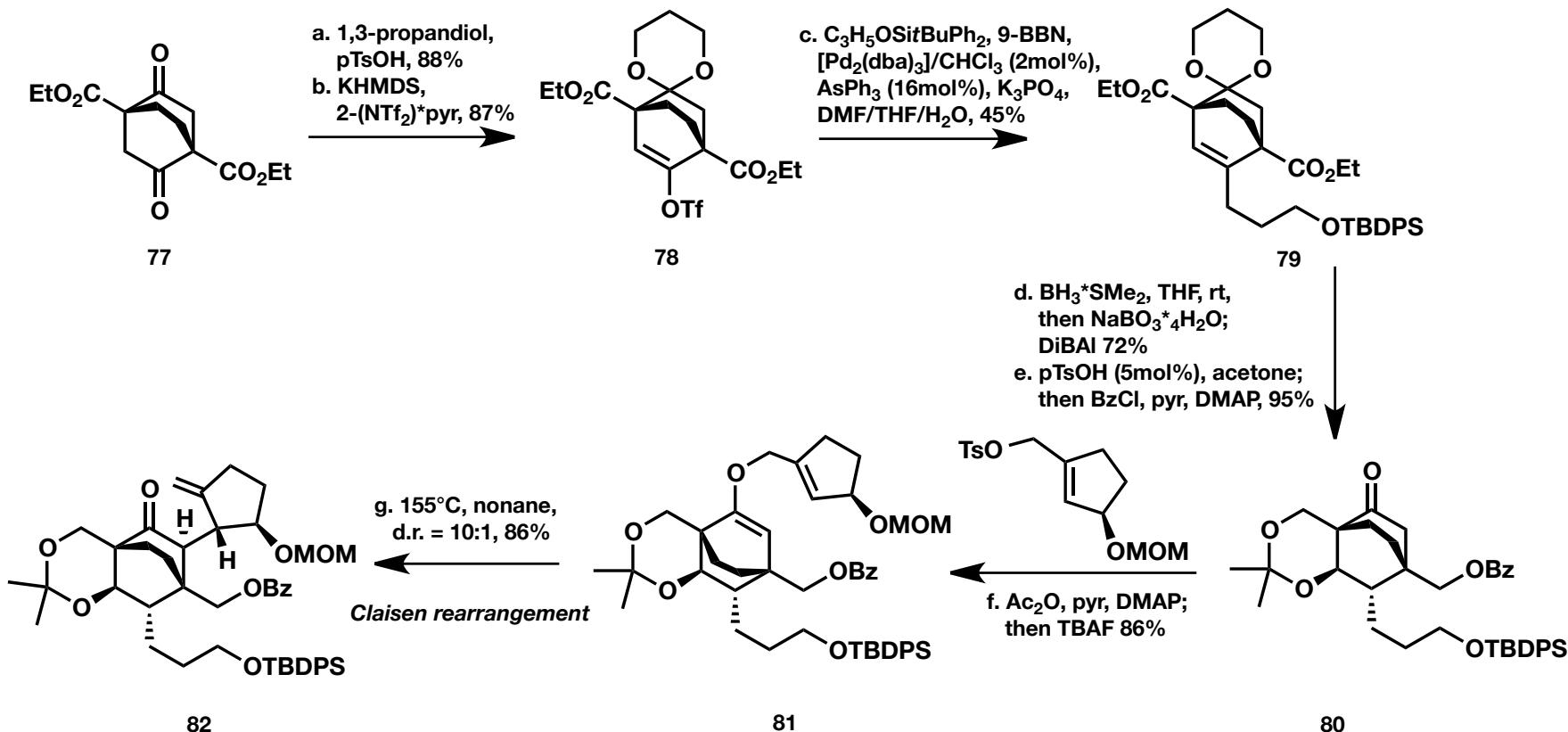
## Retrosynthetic plan



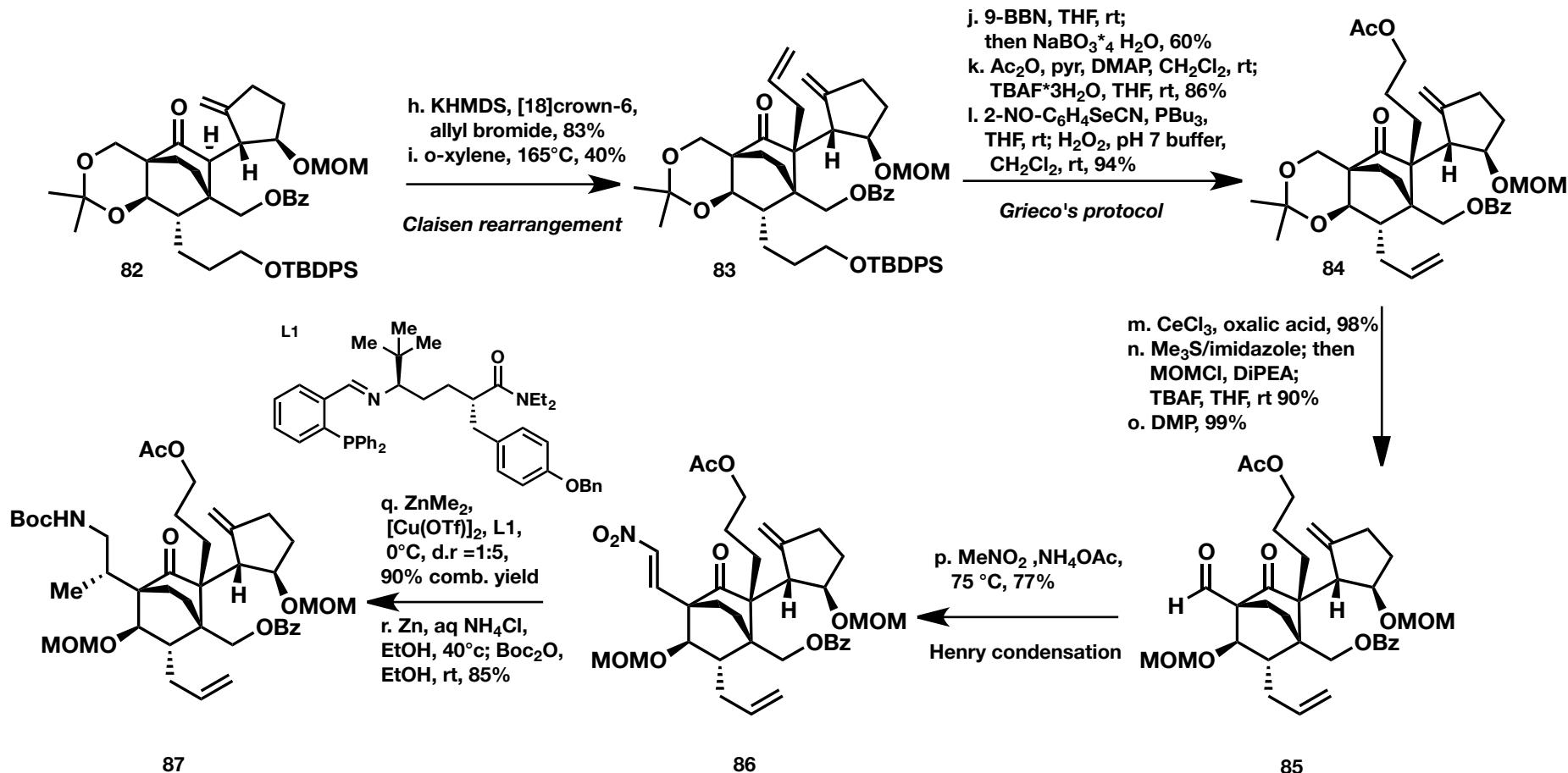
## Key features:

- Readily available building block which features two quaternary centers and the bicyclo[2.2.2]octane skeleton
- Two Claisen rearrangements
- Late-stage cobalt-catalyzed Heck coupling

## (+)-Daphmanidin E

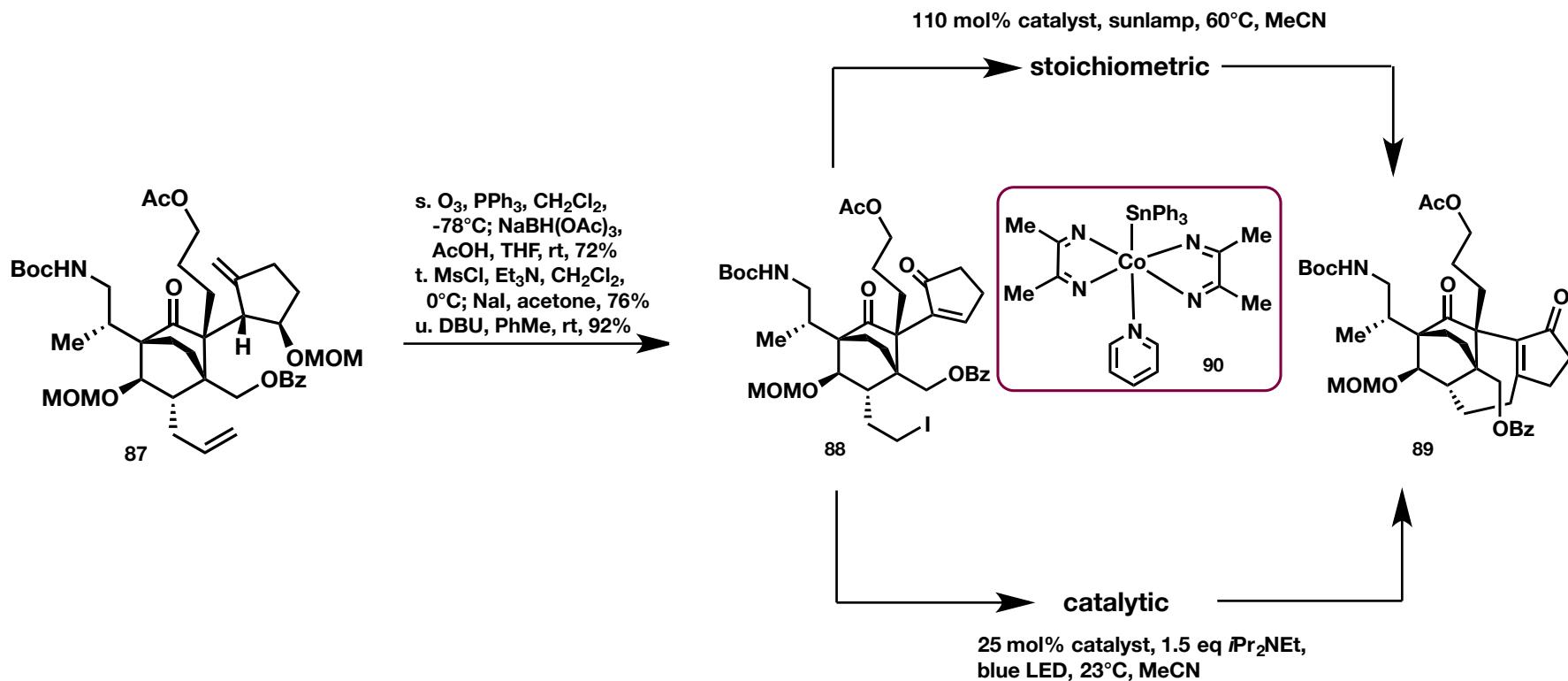


## (+)-Daphmanidin E



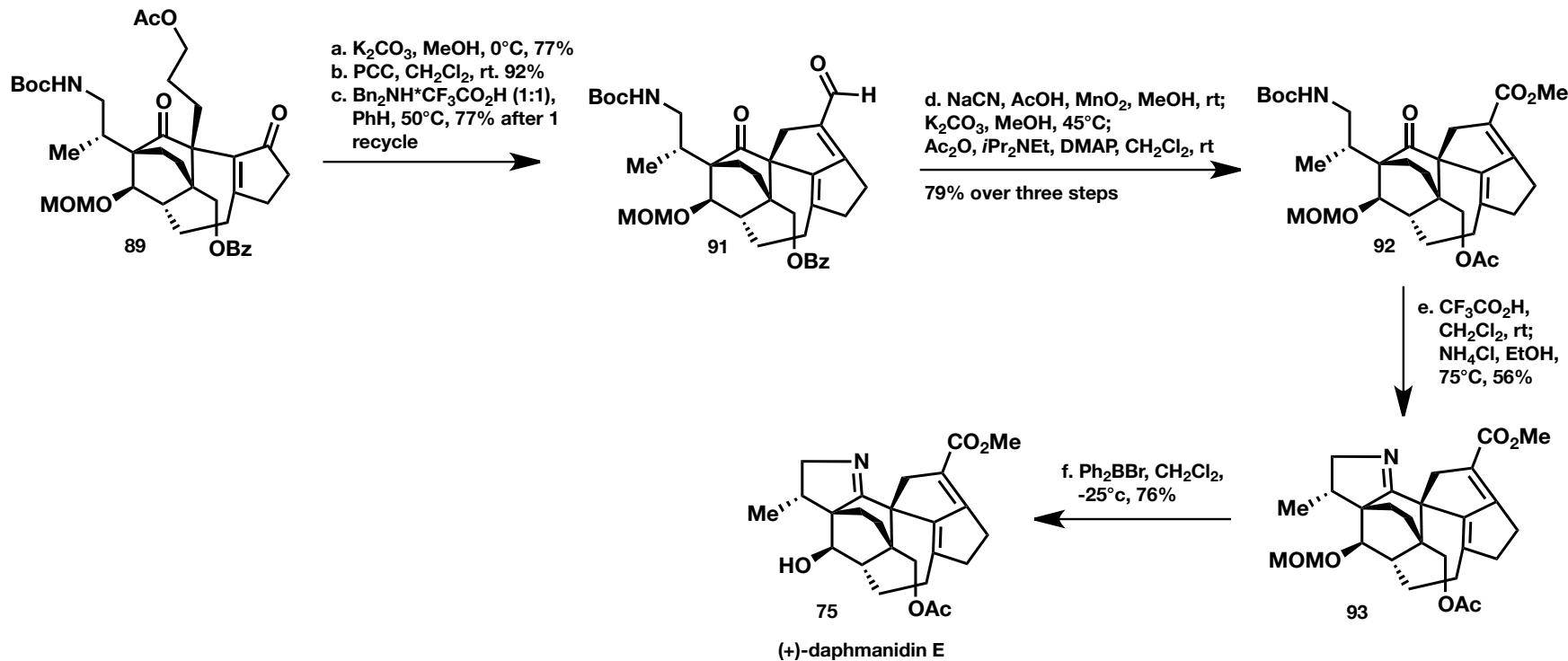
## (+)-Daphmanidin E

**Key step: Late-stage cobalt-catalyzed alkyl-Heck cyclization**



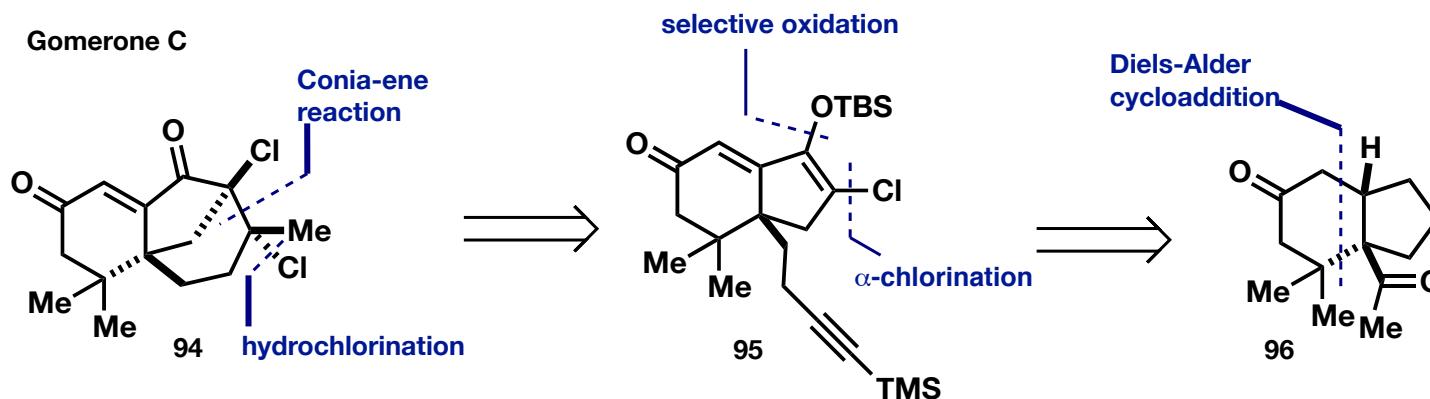
## (+)-Daphmanidin E

## Endgame



# Total Synthesis of Gomerone C

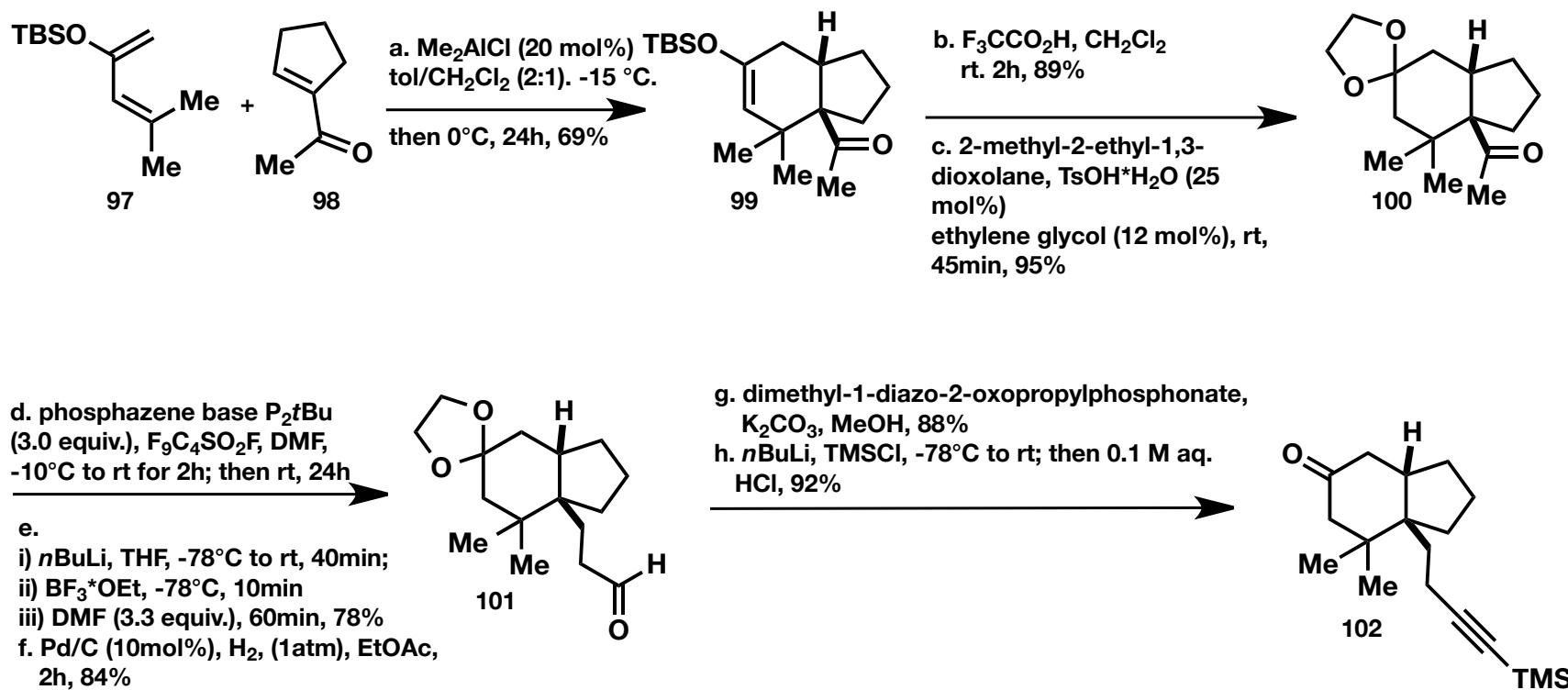
## Retrosynthetic plan



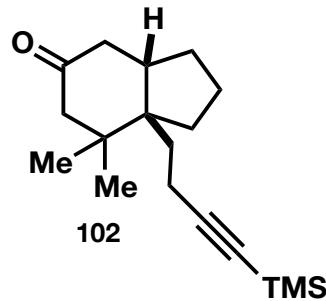
## Key features:

- Diels-Alder cycloaddition
- $\gamma$ -Selective oxidation
- $\alpha$ -Chlorination
- Hydrochlorination
- Late-stage Conia-ene reaction

## Gomerone C

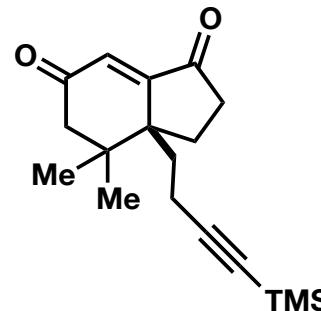


## Gomerone C



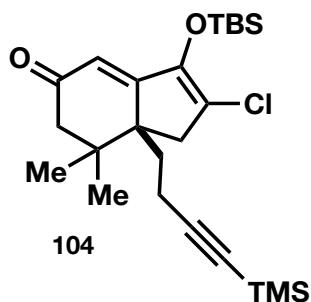
i. LDA, THF, -78°C;  
then PhS(=N-tBu)Cl, 94%

j. TBSOTf, 2,6-lutidine, DCM, 0°C  
k. CrO<sub>3</sub>, 3,5-dimethylpyrazole,  
DCM, -20°C, 20min  
66% over two steps



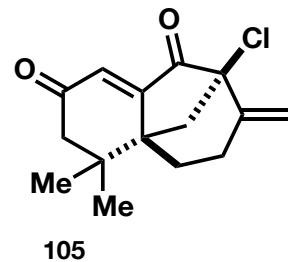
I. KN(SiMe<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (2 eq.)  
TBSCl (2 eq.), THF,  
-78°C to rt

m. Bu<sub>4</sub>NCl<sub>3</sub> (2.4 eq.),  
DCM, -78°C to rt,  
51% over two steps

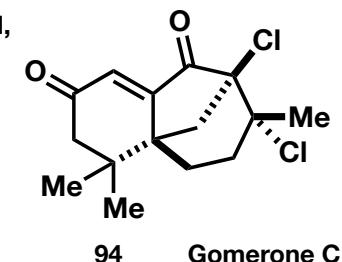


n. (MeCN)[(2-biphenyl)di-*tert*-butylphosphine]Au SbF<sub>6</sub>,  
acetone, 45°C, 6h, 65%

Conia-ene reaction  
w/ Echavarren's cat.

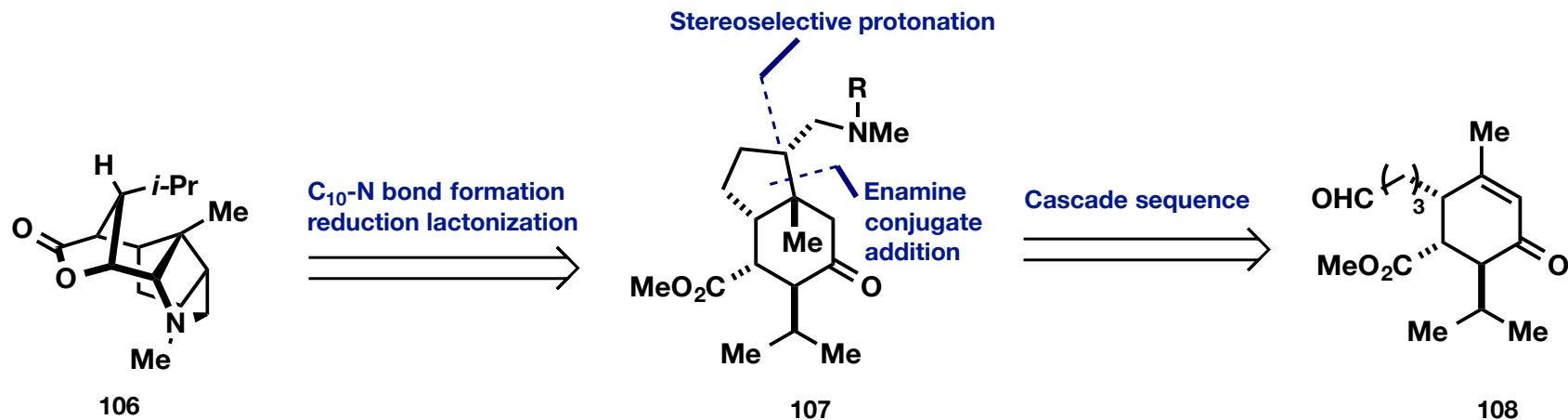


d. HCl (gas), SnCl<sub>4</sub>, DCM,  
sealed tube, -78°C to rt,  
5h, 67%



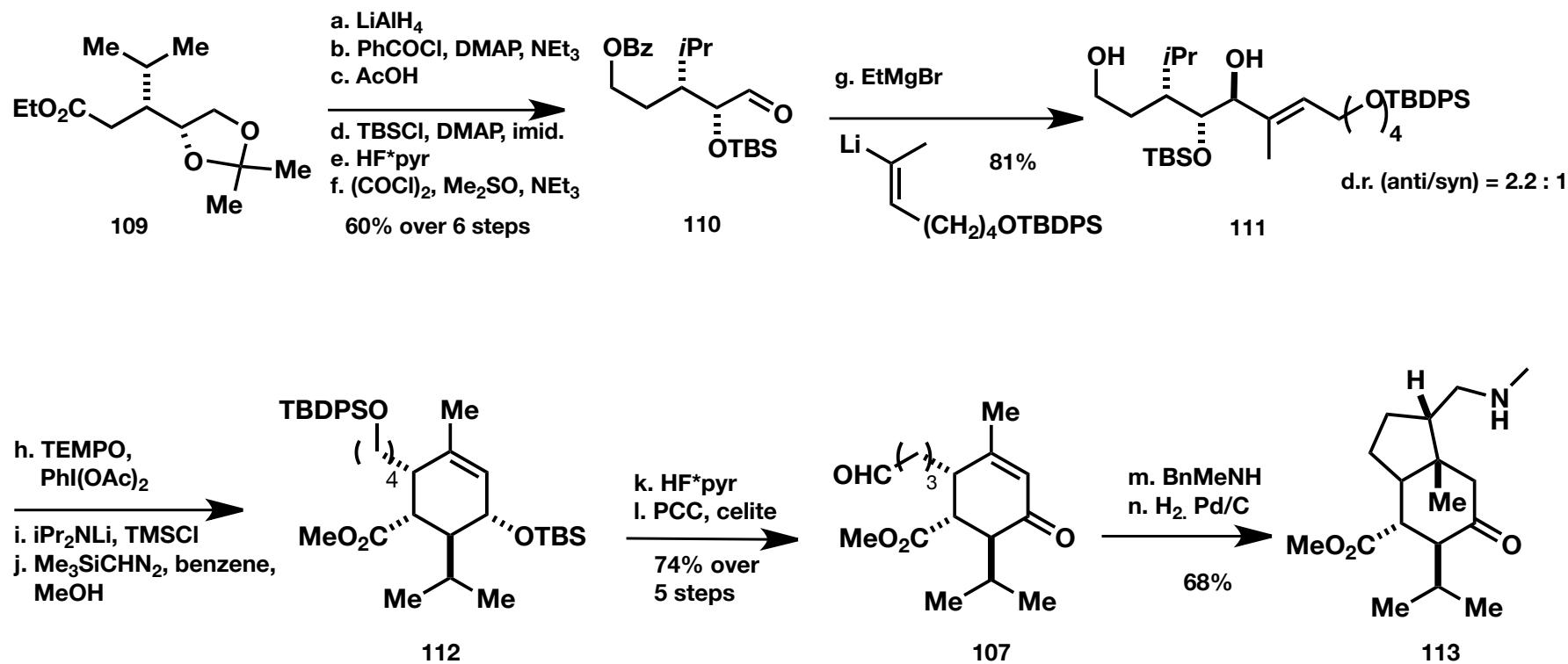
# Total Synthesis of (-)-Dendrobine

*Strategy for the construction of the core of (-)-dendrobine*

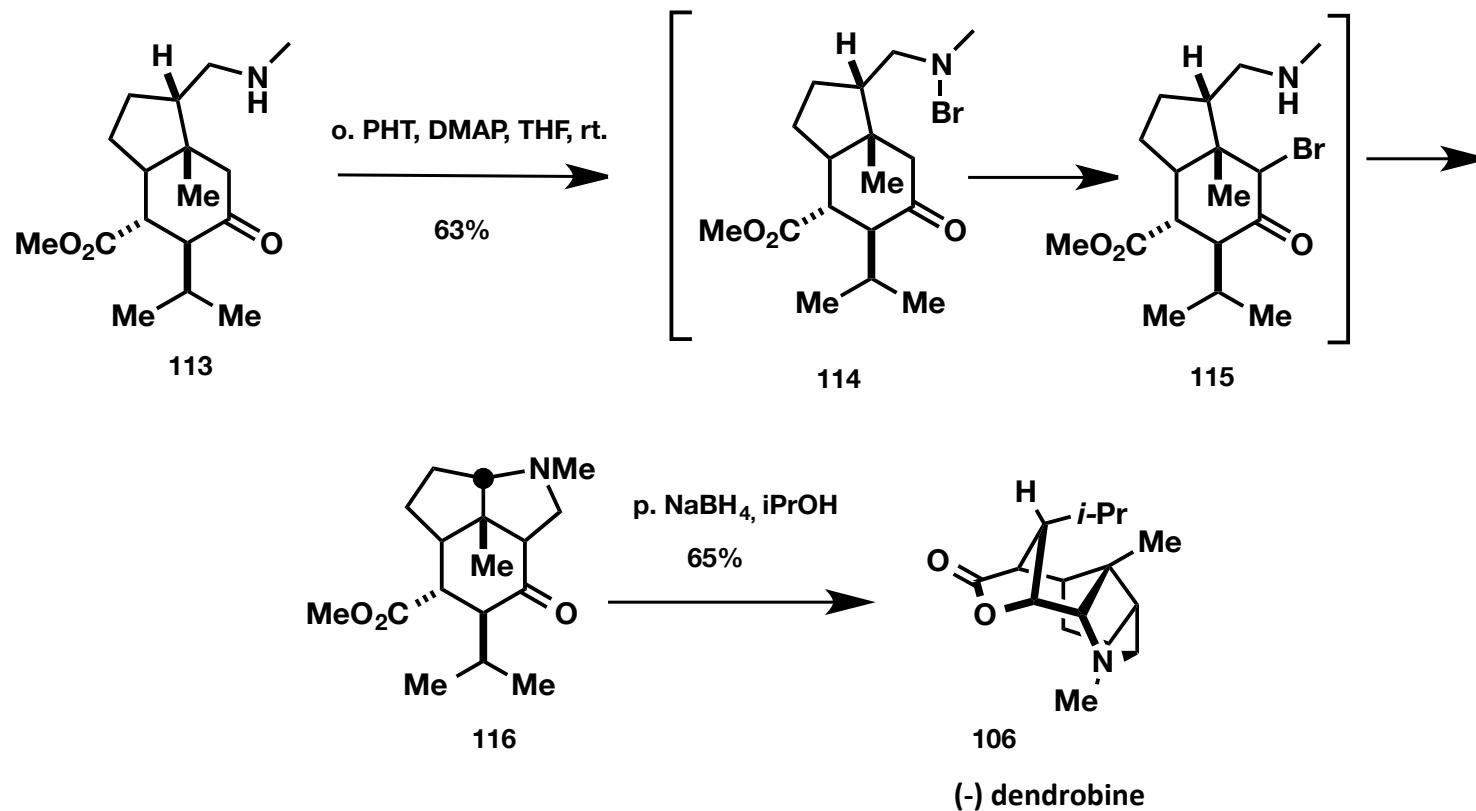


## (-)-Dendrobine

## Synthetic Approach



## (-)-Dendrobine



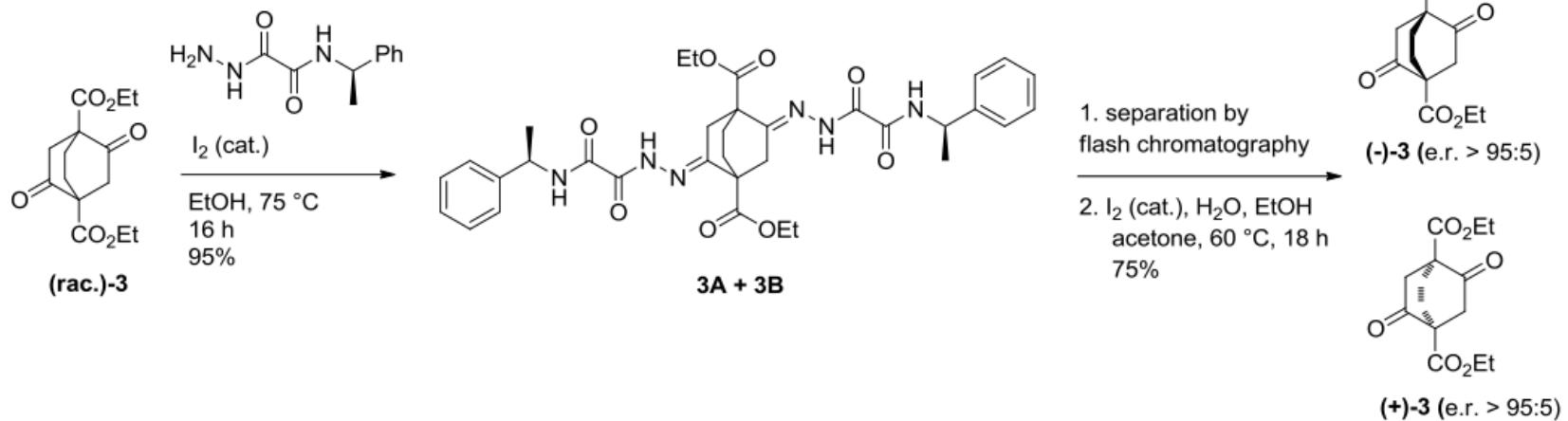


Leibniz  
Universität  
Hannover

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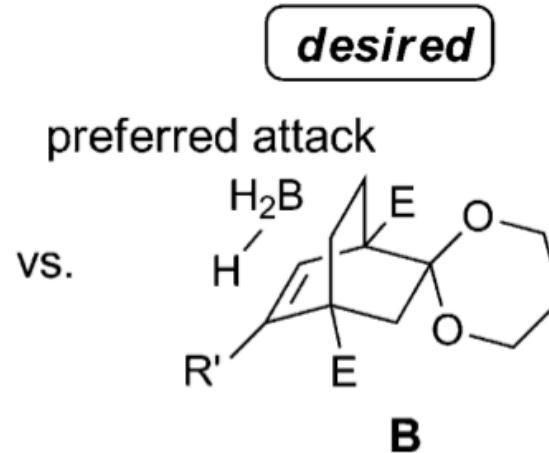
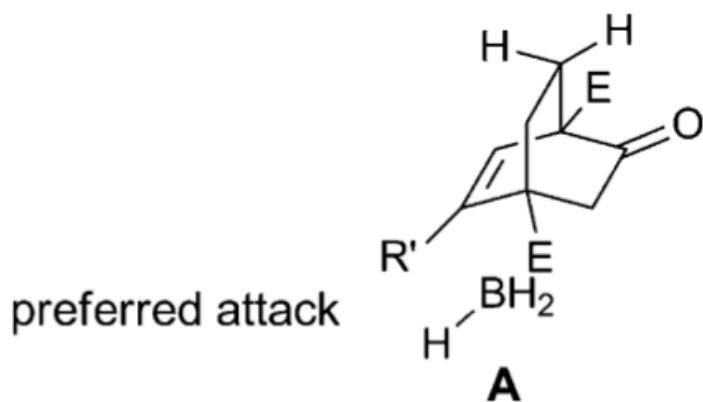
# Supplementary Slides

## Daphmanidin Resolution via diastereomeric hydrazones



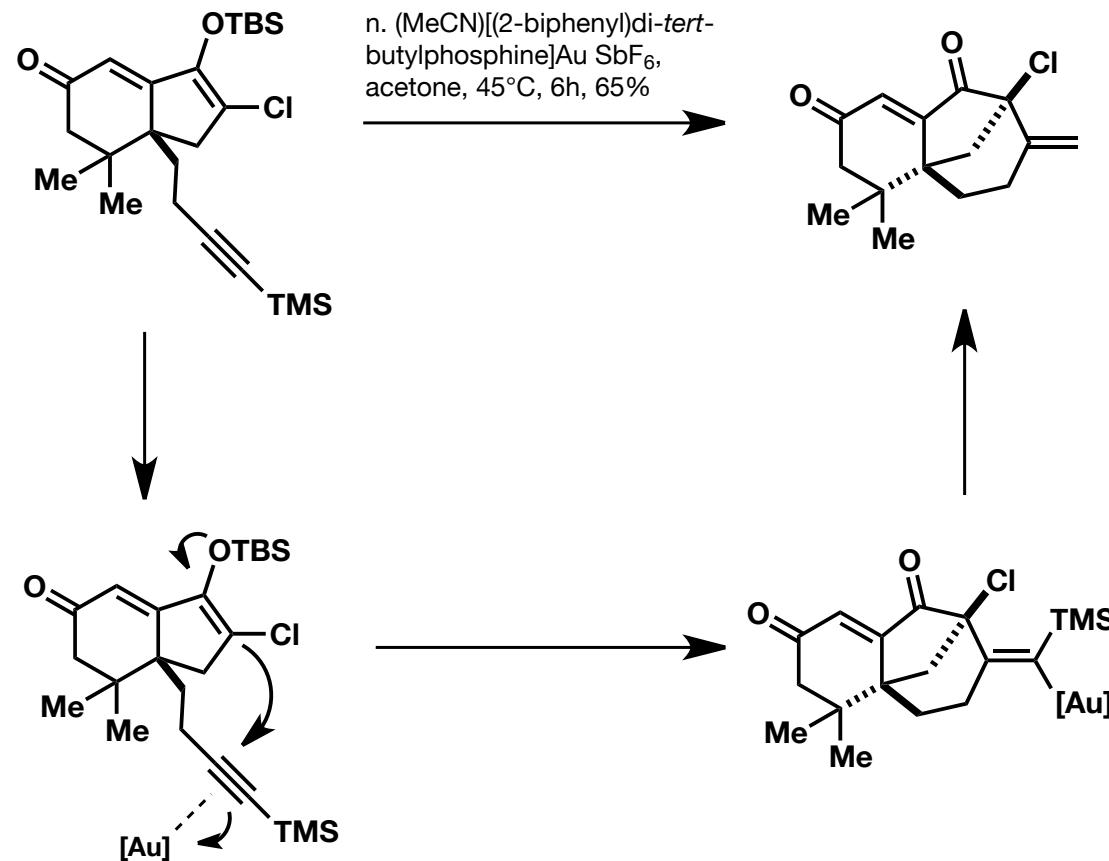
# Supplementary Slides

Daphmanidin  
Comins reagent



# Gomerone C

Mechanism of Conia-ene reaction:



## (-)-Dendrobine

