

# Bidirectional Synthesis

## and its stereochemical implications

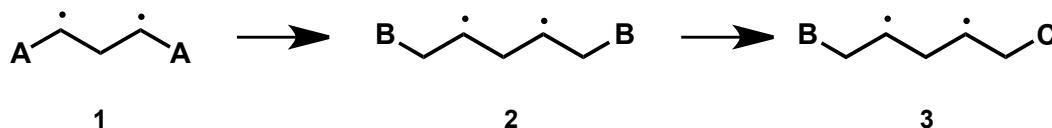
Gaich Literature Seminar

Philipp Gritsch  
Jan 20, 2014

# Introduction

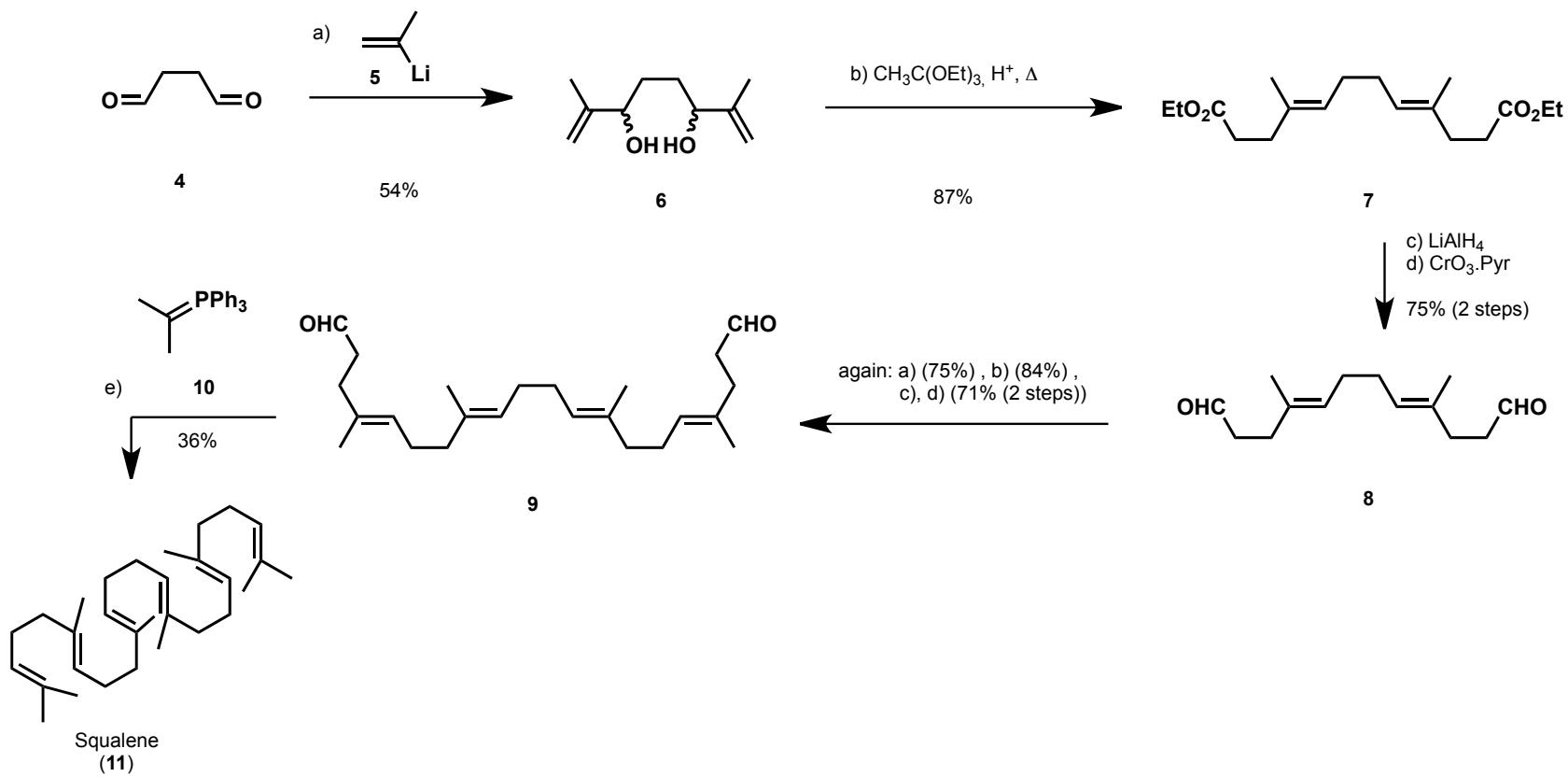
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- Two- or Bidirectional Synthesis: simultaneous chain-homoglation or FGI on both chain ends



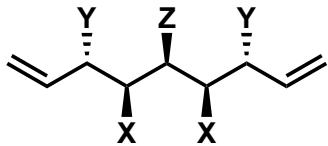
- Number of steps can be reduced
- Higher selectivities (dr and ee)
- Reviews:  
Poss, C. S.; Schreiber, S. L. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **1994**, 27, 9-17  
Magnuson, S. R. *Tetrahedron* **1995**, 51 (8), 2167-2213

# Early example: Synthesis of Squalene



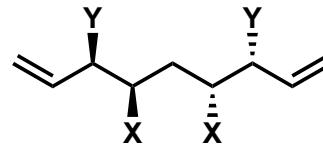
Johnson, W.S.; Wertheman, L.; Bartlett, W.R.; Brocksom, T.J.; Li, T.; Faulkner, D.J.; Petersen, M.R. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1970**, *92*, 741

# Stereochemical considerations



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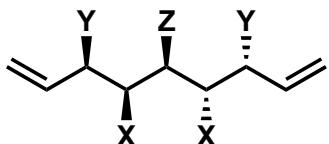
Achiral / *meso* chains



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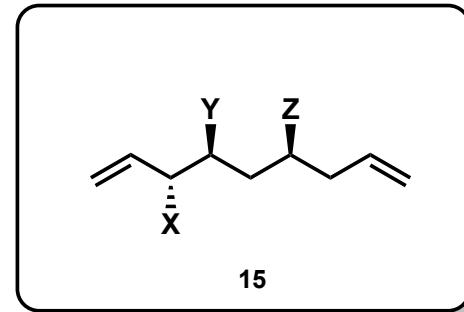
$C_2$  symmetric chains

*meso* compounds: center is pseudo asymmetric  
substituents are enantiomorph



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pseudo  $C_2$  symmetric chains  
center is not chiral, substituents are identical

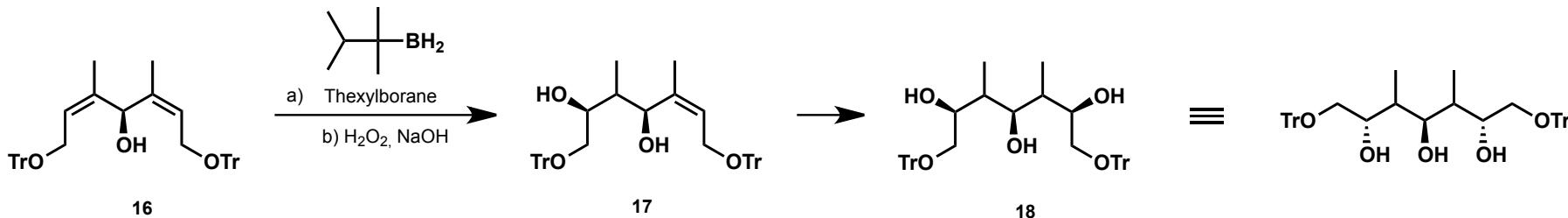


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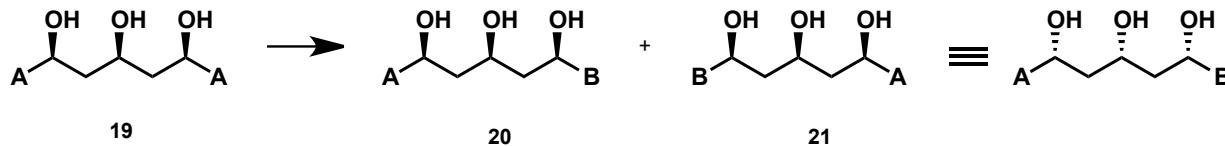
unsymmetric chain

# Achiral/meso chains

- Synthesis:  
Generation of new stereogenic centres requires substrate control (chiral reagents lead to chiral products)

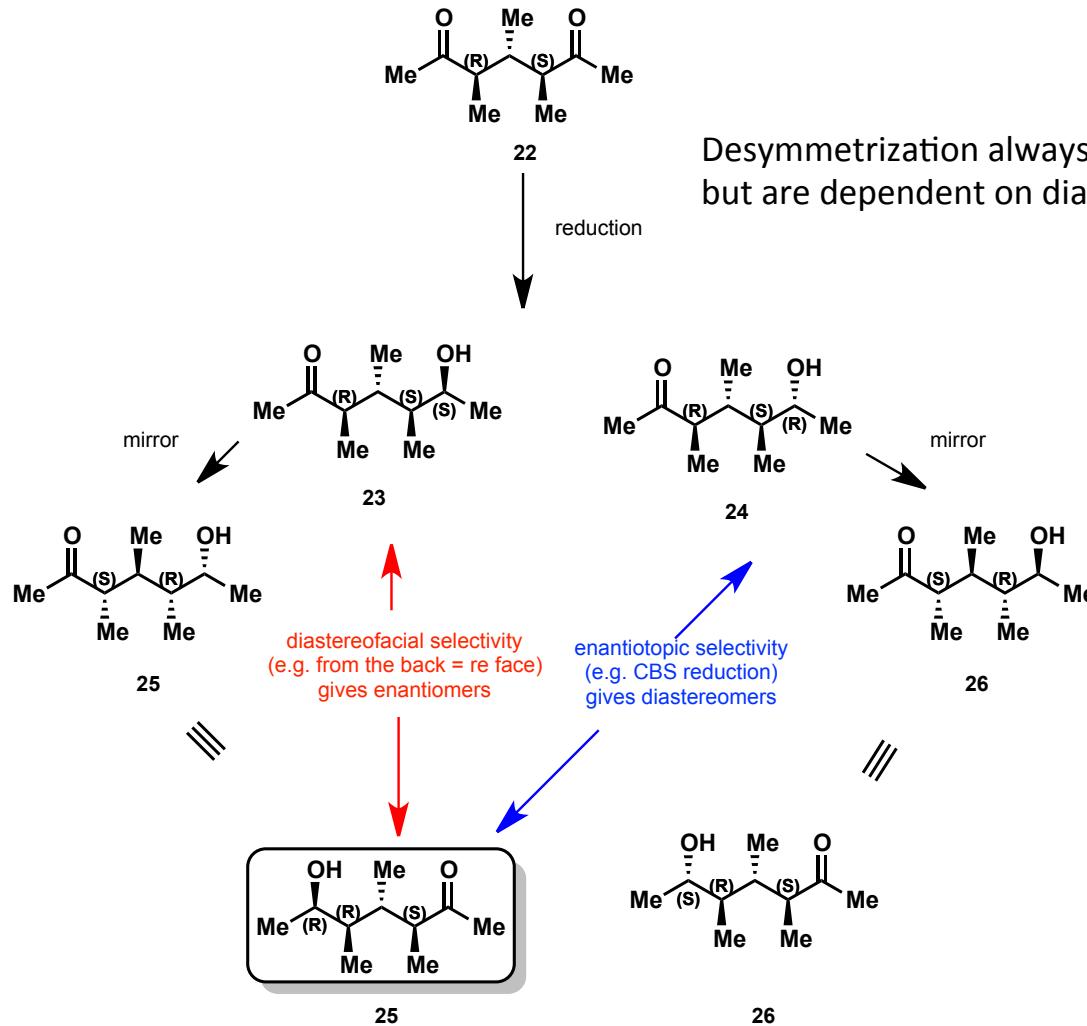


- Desymmetrization:  
Requires enantiotopic group selection & often diastereofacial selectivity:  
substrate and reagent control



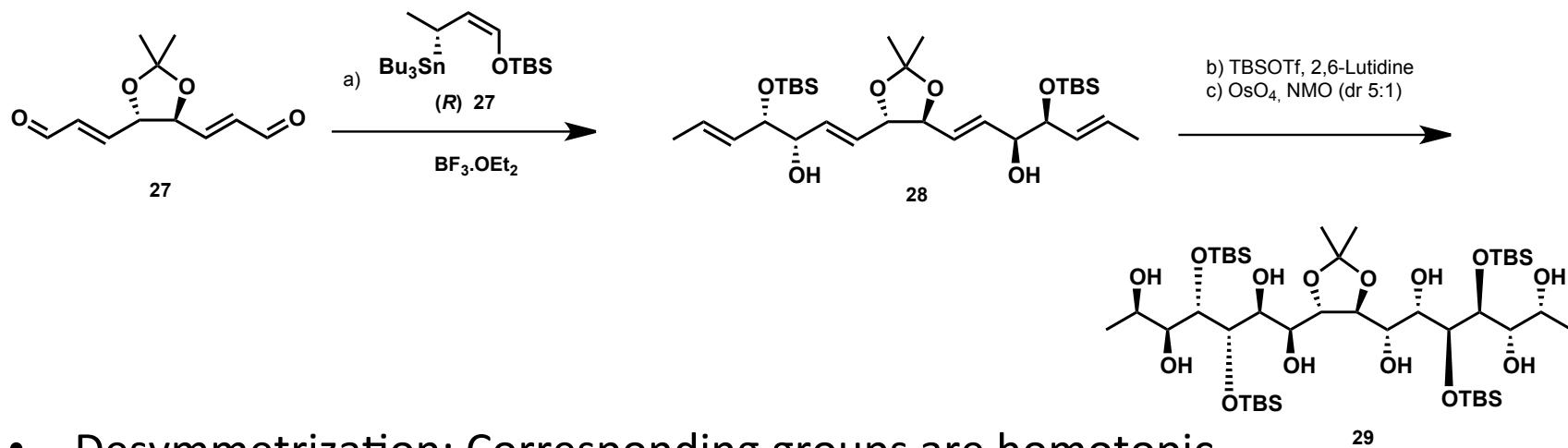
Still, W. C. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1983**, *105*, 2487-2489.

# Additional slide: desymmetrization meso compound

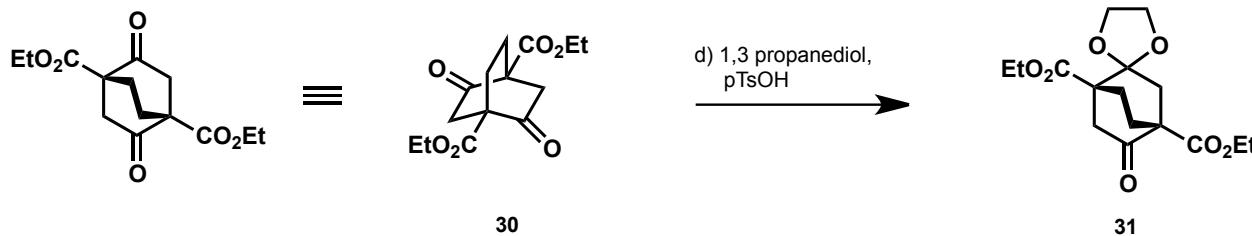


# $C_2$ -symmetric chains

- Synthesis:  
Generation of new stereogenic centres require substrate or reagent control



- Desymmetrization: Corresponding groups are homotopic  
Requires monofunctionalisation

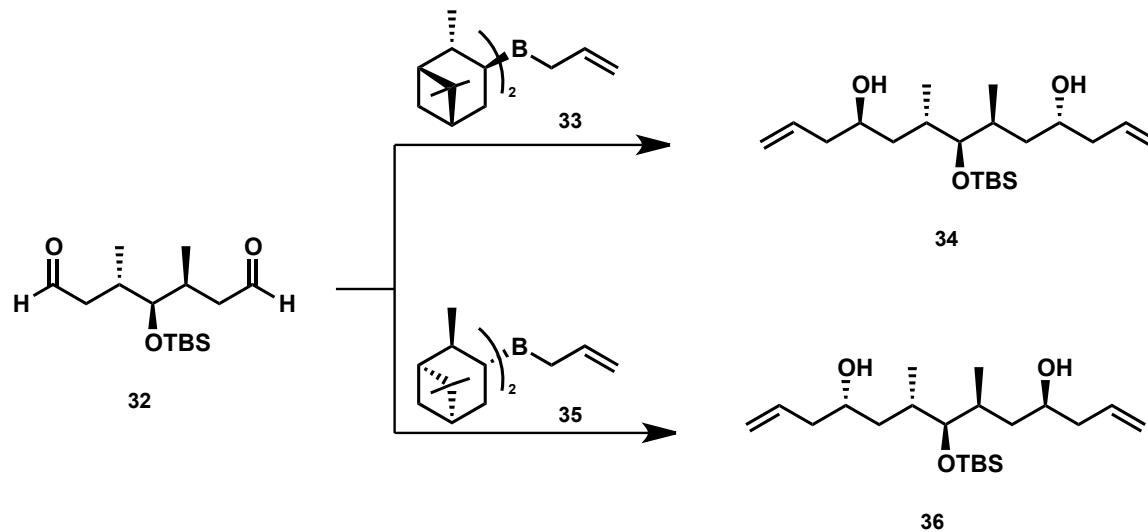


Saito, S.; Morikawa, T. *J. Org. Chem.* **1990**, *55*, 5424

Carrera, E.M. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2011**, *50*, 11501

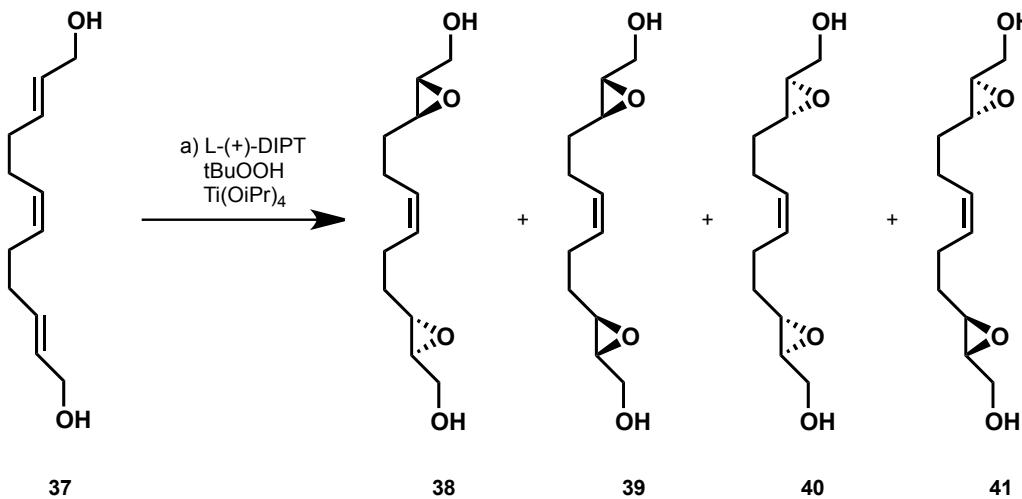
# Pseudo C<sub>2</sub>-symmetric chains

- Synthesis:  
Generation of new stereocenters requires reagent control



- Desymmetrization requires diastereotopic group selection

# Enhanced selectivities with C<sub>2</sub>- and Pseudo C<sub>2</sub>-symmetric chains

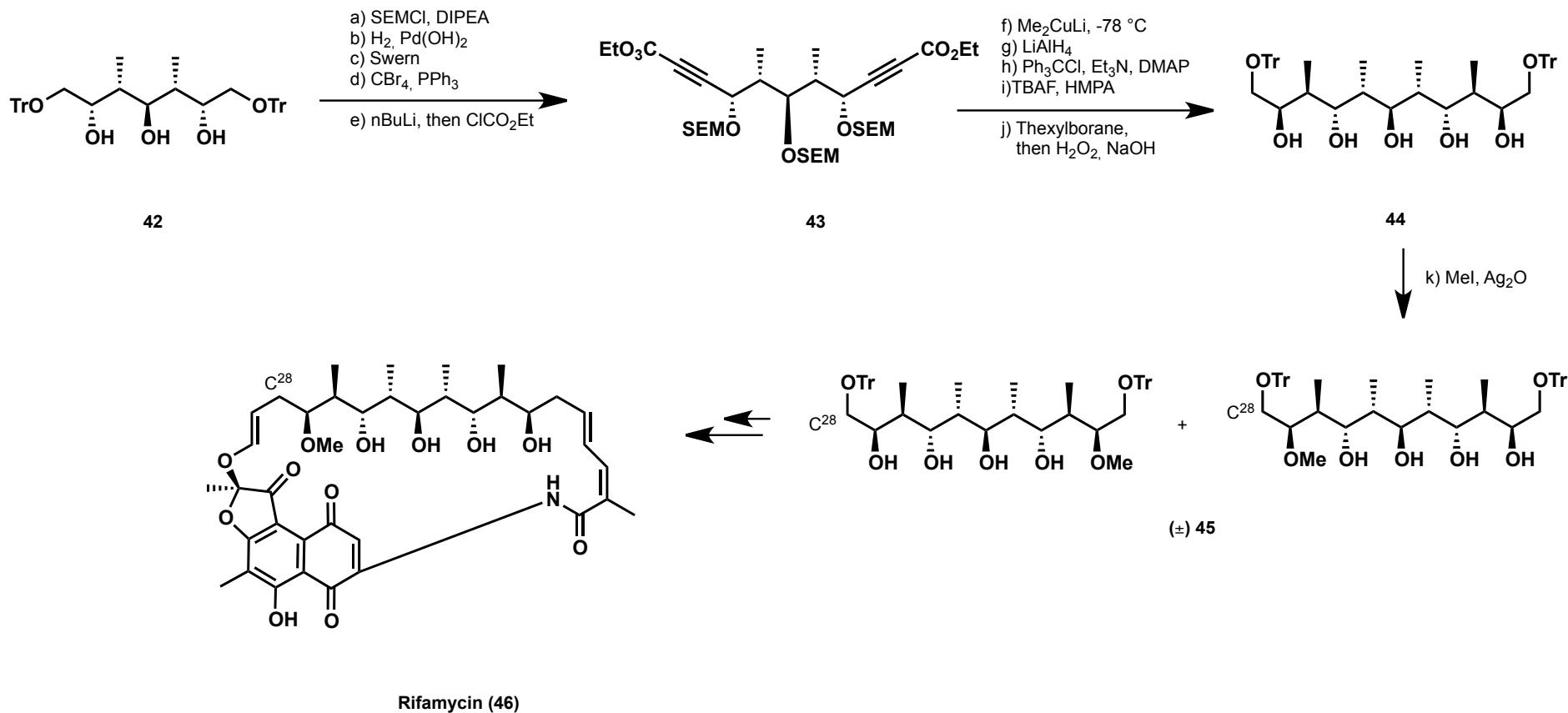


$$38 : 39 : 40 : 41 = 361 : 19 : 19 : 1$$

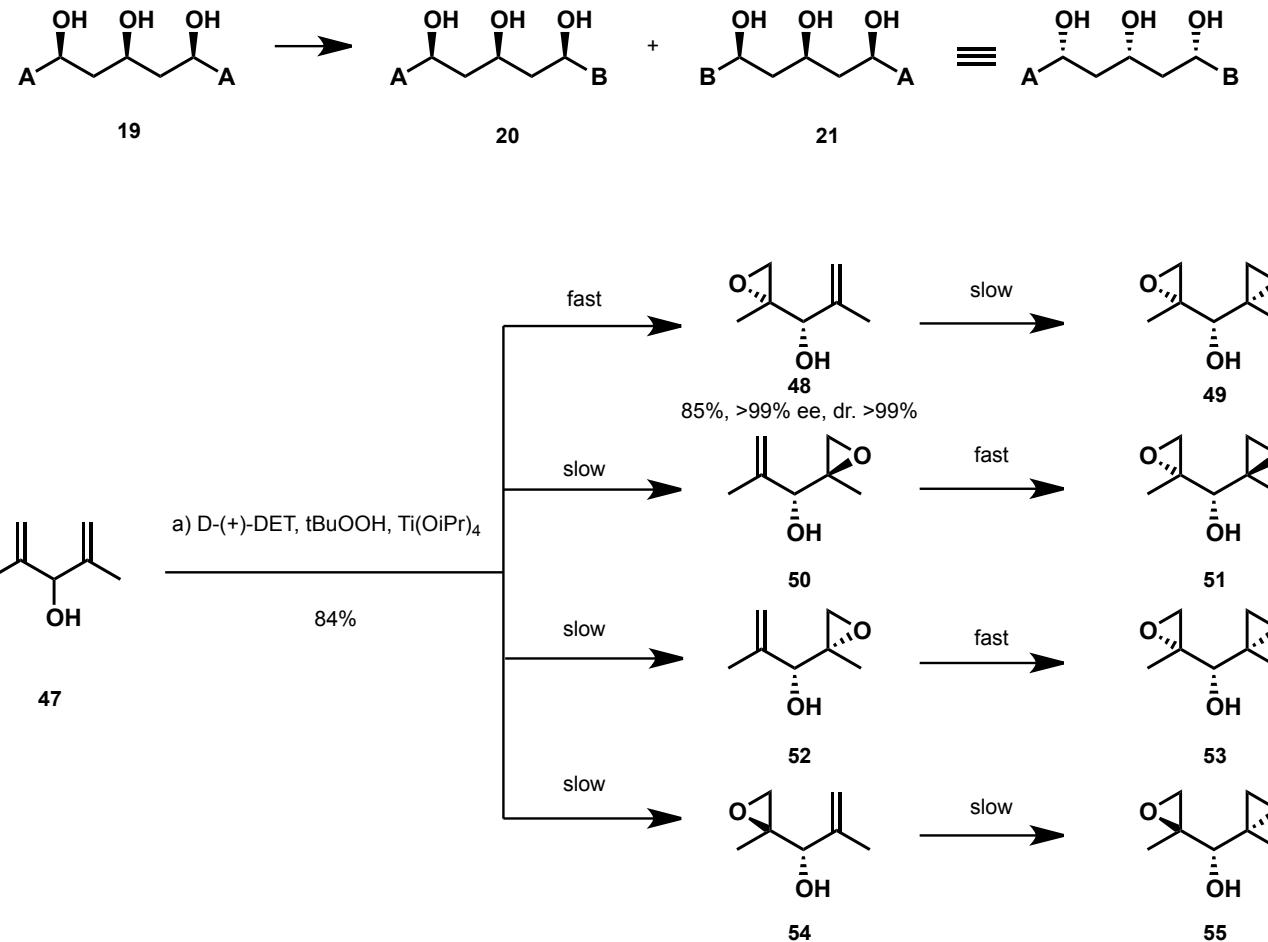
$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$

a : b is the er

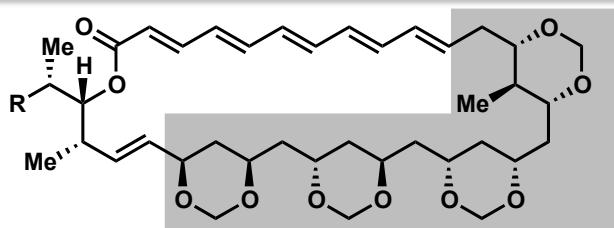
# Desymmetrisations: why?



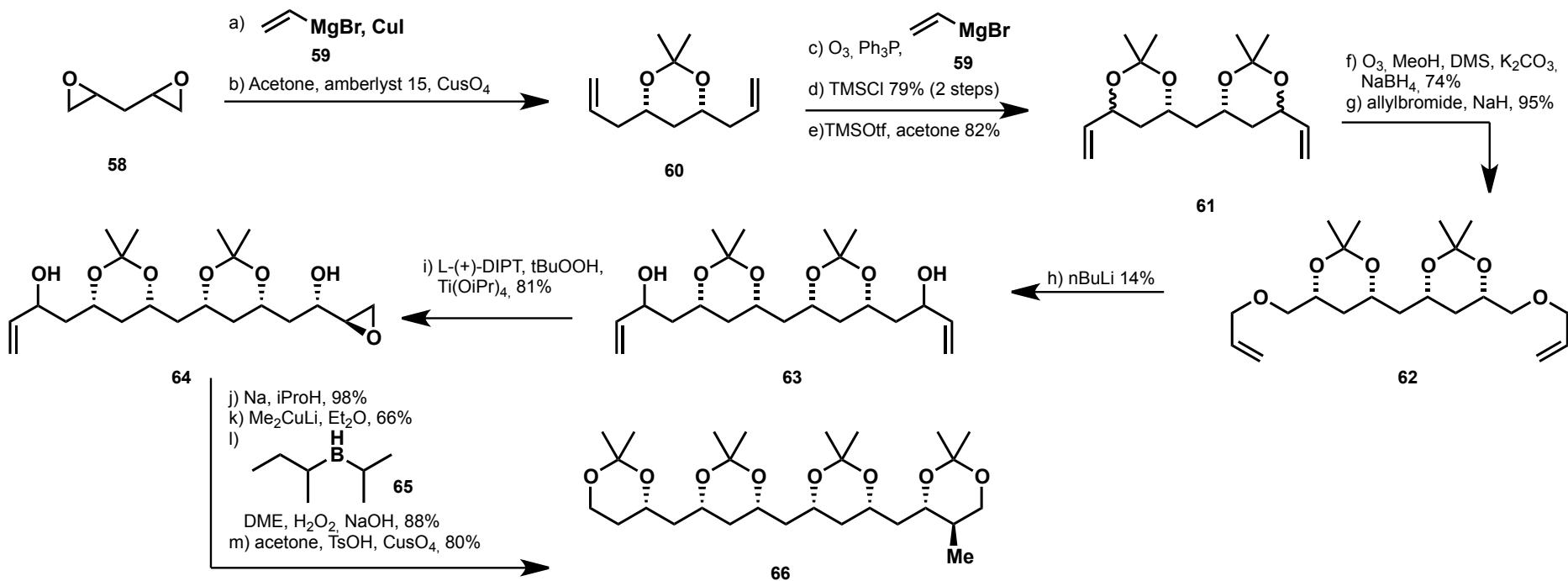
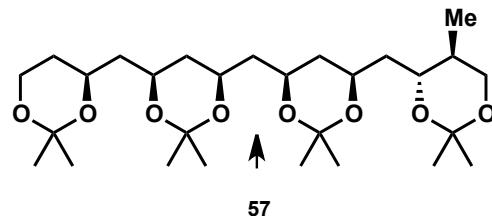
# Desymmetrisation of achiral chains: polyols



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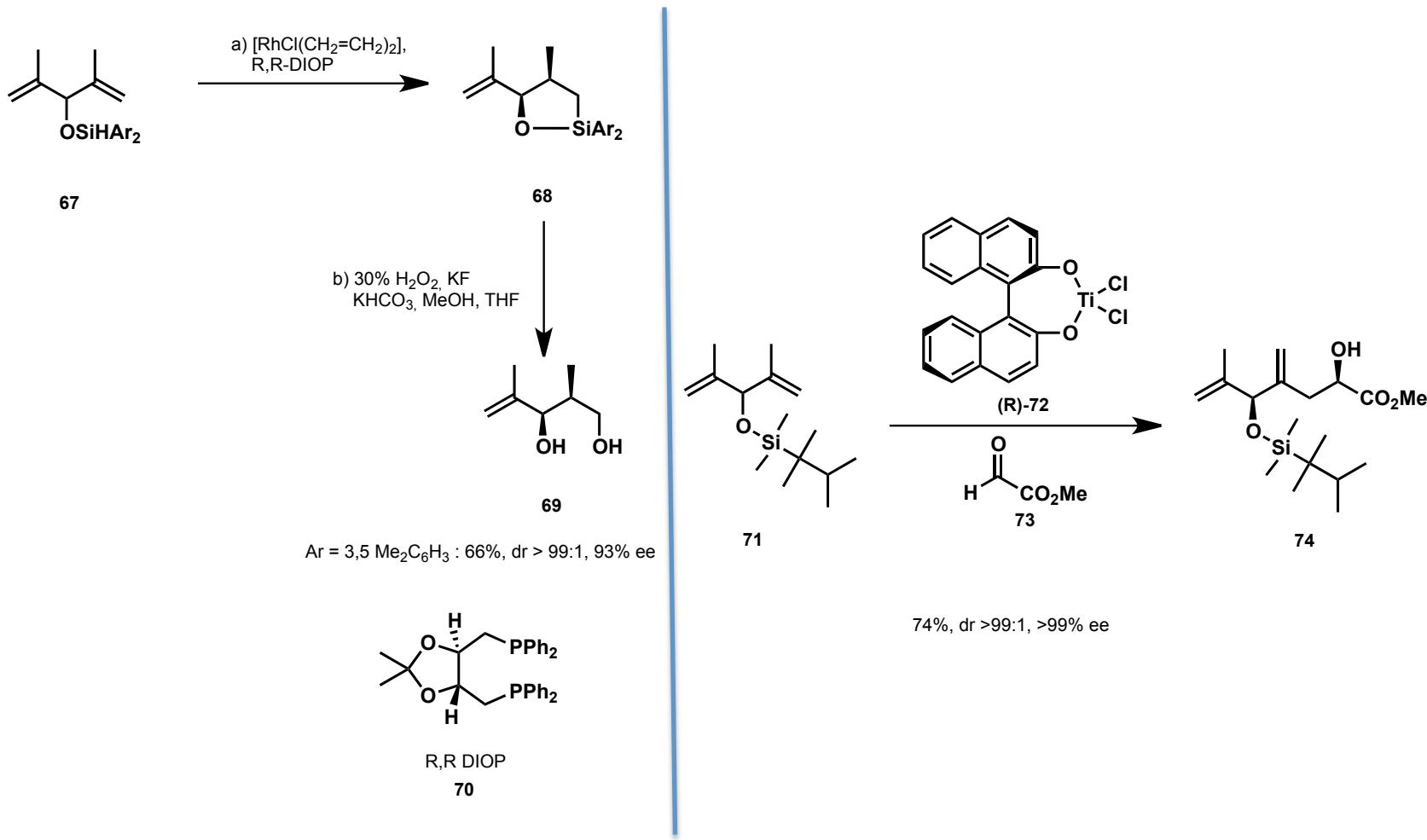


mycoticin A tetraformylal R = H (**56a**)  
mycoticin B tetraformylal R = Me (**56b**)



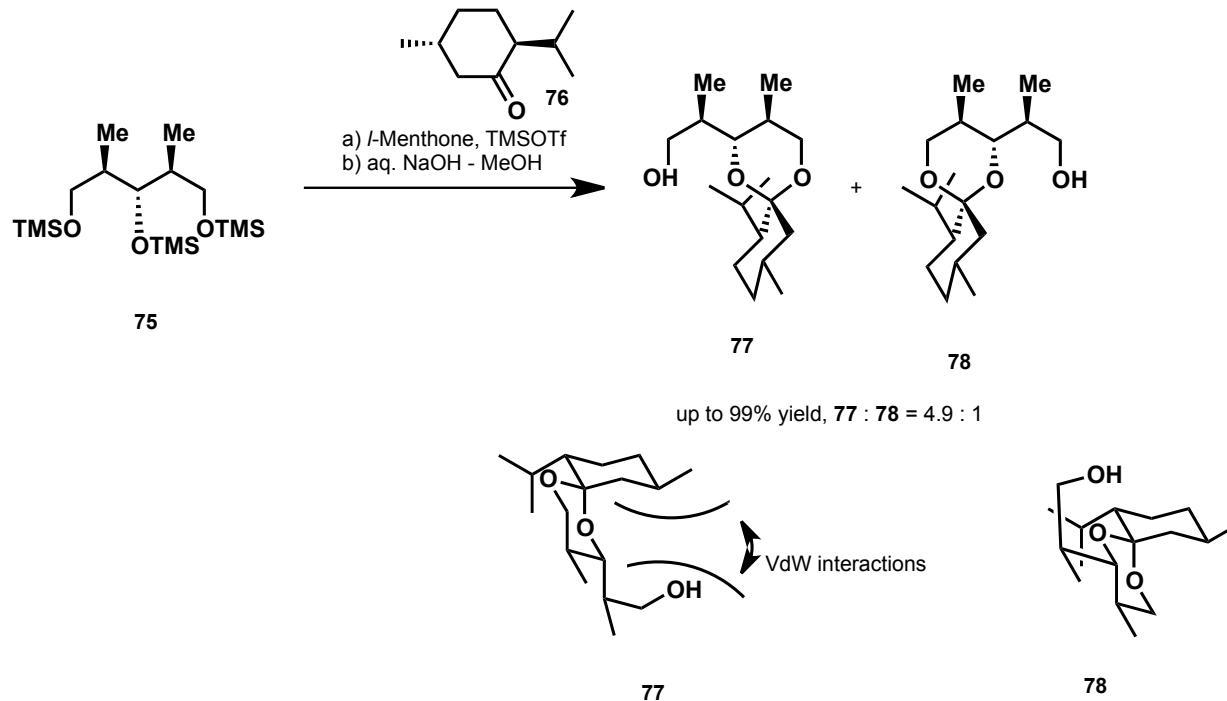
Schreiber, S.L.; Goulet, M.T. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1987**, *109*, 4718

# Desymmetrisation of achiral chains: polyols

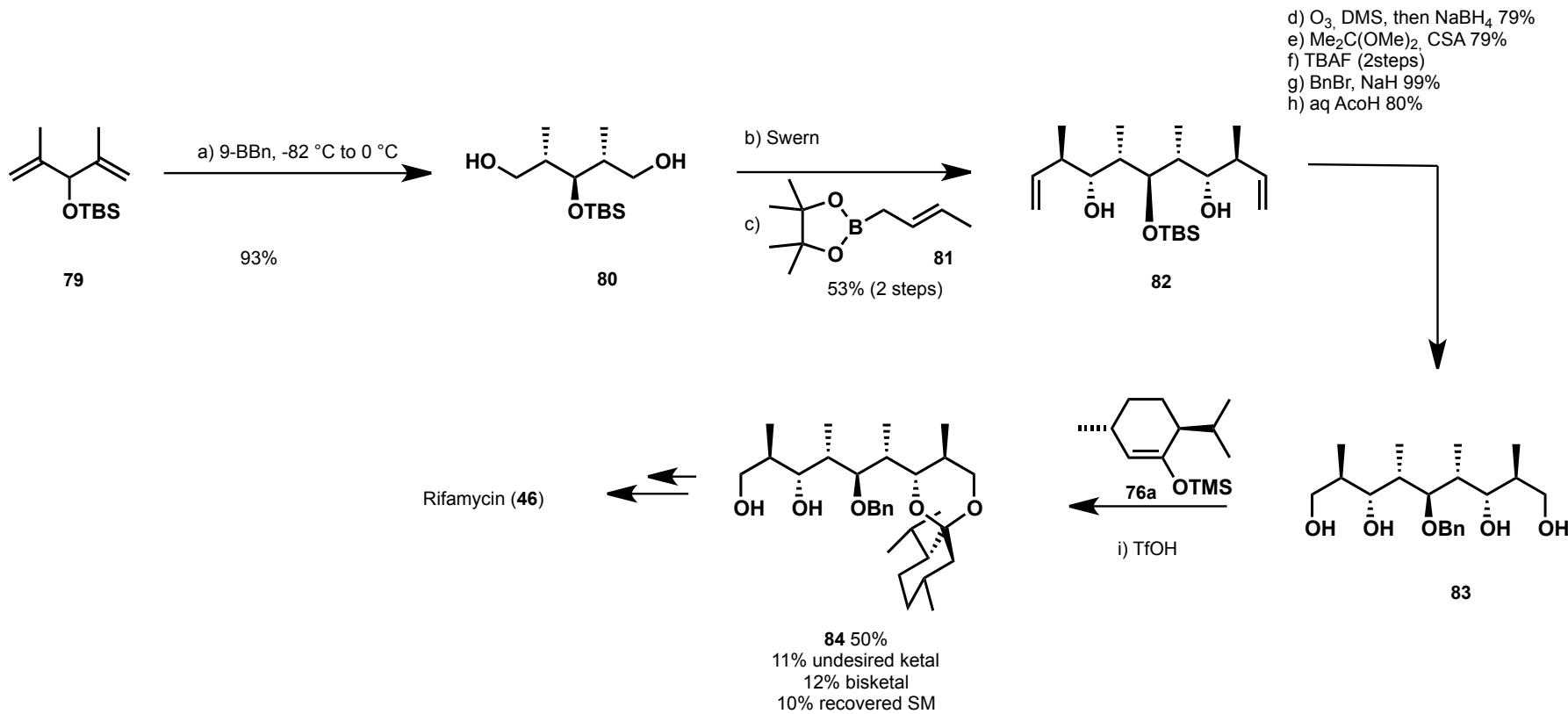


Tamao, K.; Tohma, T.; Iniu, N.; Nakayama, O.; Ito, Y. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1990**, *31*, 7333  
 Mikami, K.; Narisawa, S.; Shimizu, M.; Terada, M. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1992**, *114*, 6566

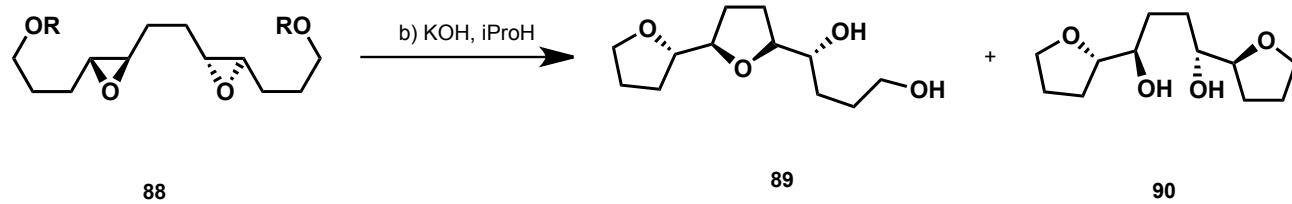
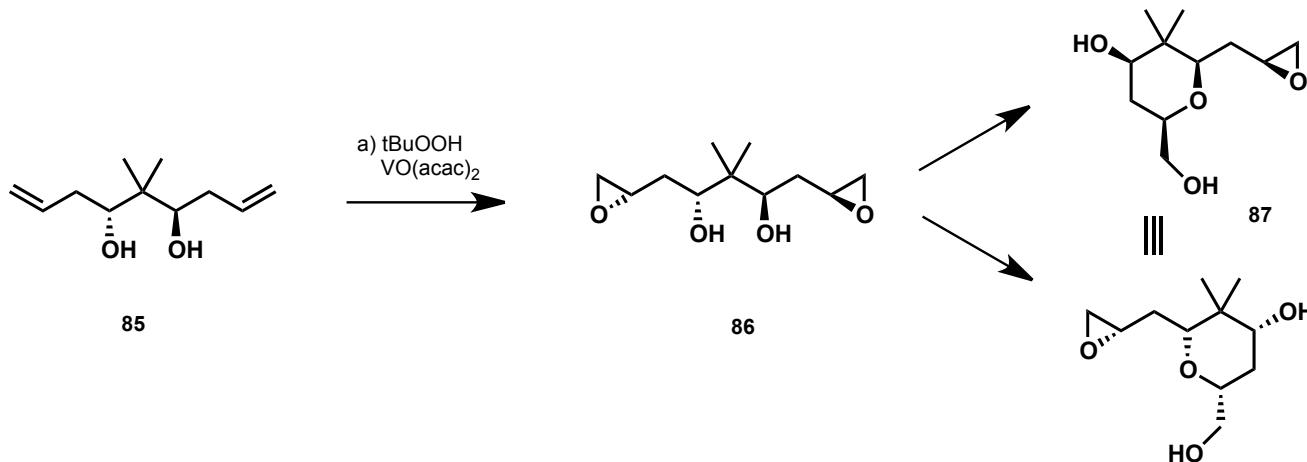
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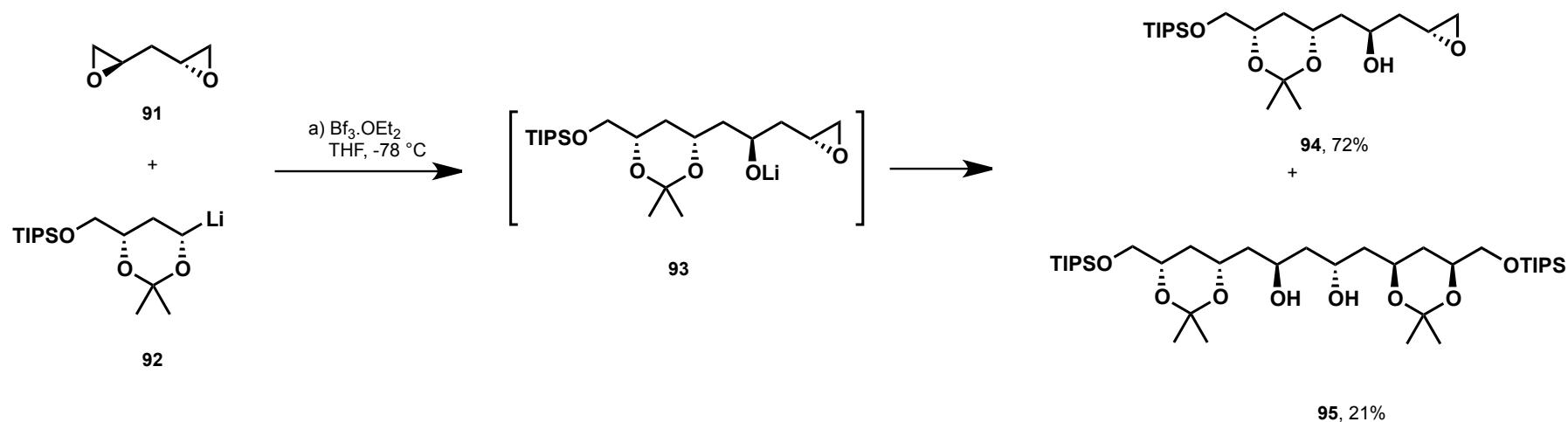


# Desymmetrisation of C<sub>2</sub> symmetric chains: intramolecular functionalisation

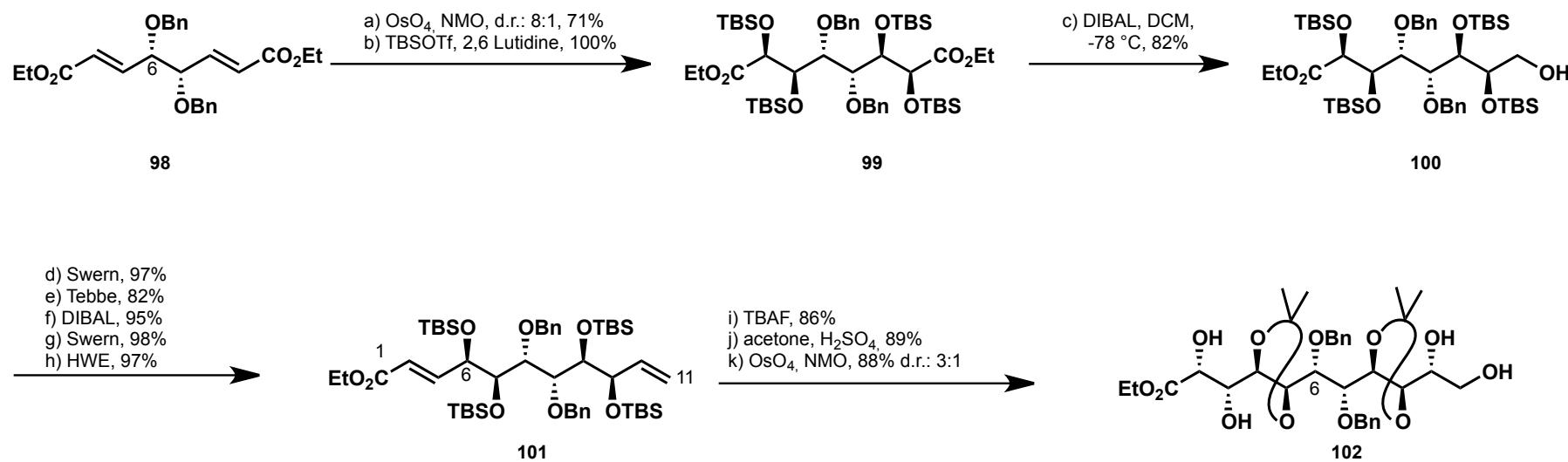
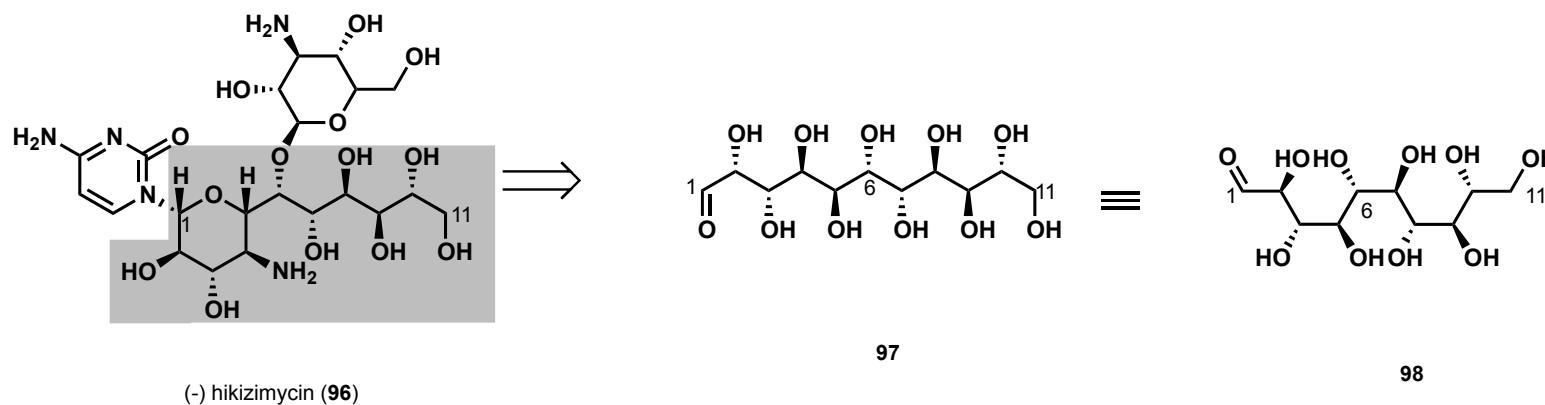


R = H 89 : 90 = 60 : 40  
R = Me<sub>3</sub>CCO 89 : 90 = 98 : 2

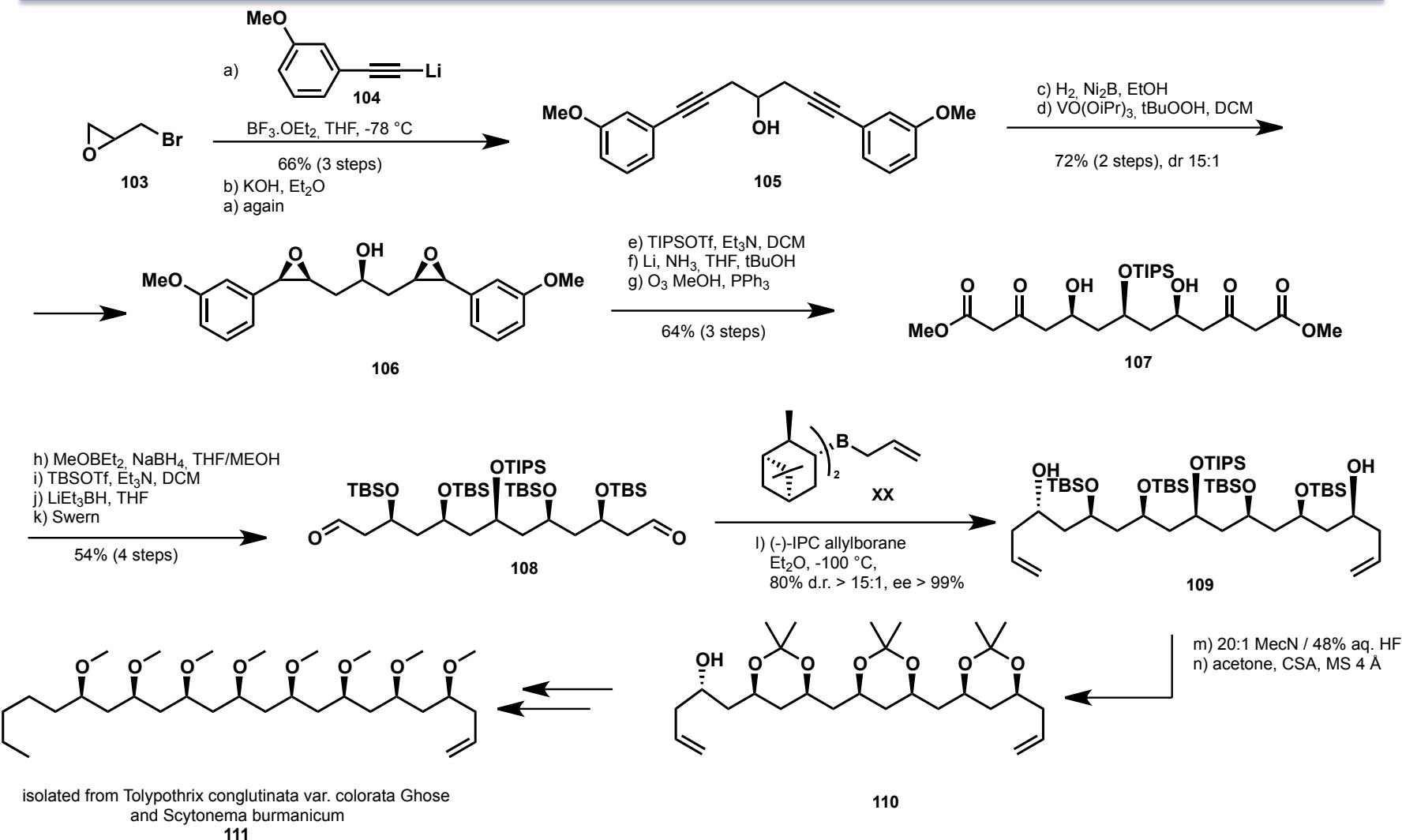
# Desymmetrisation of C<sub>2</sub> symmetric chains: steric proximity effects



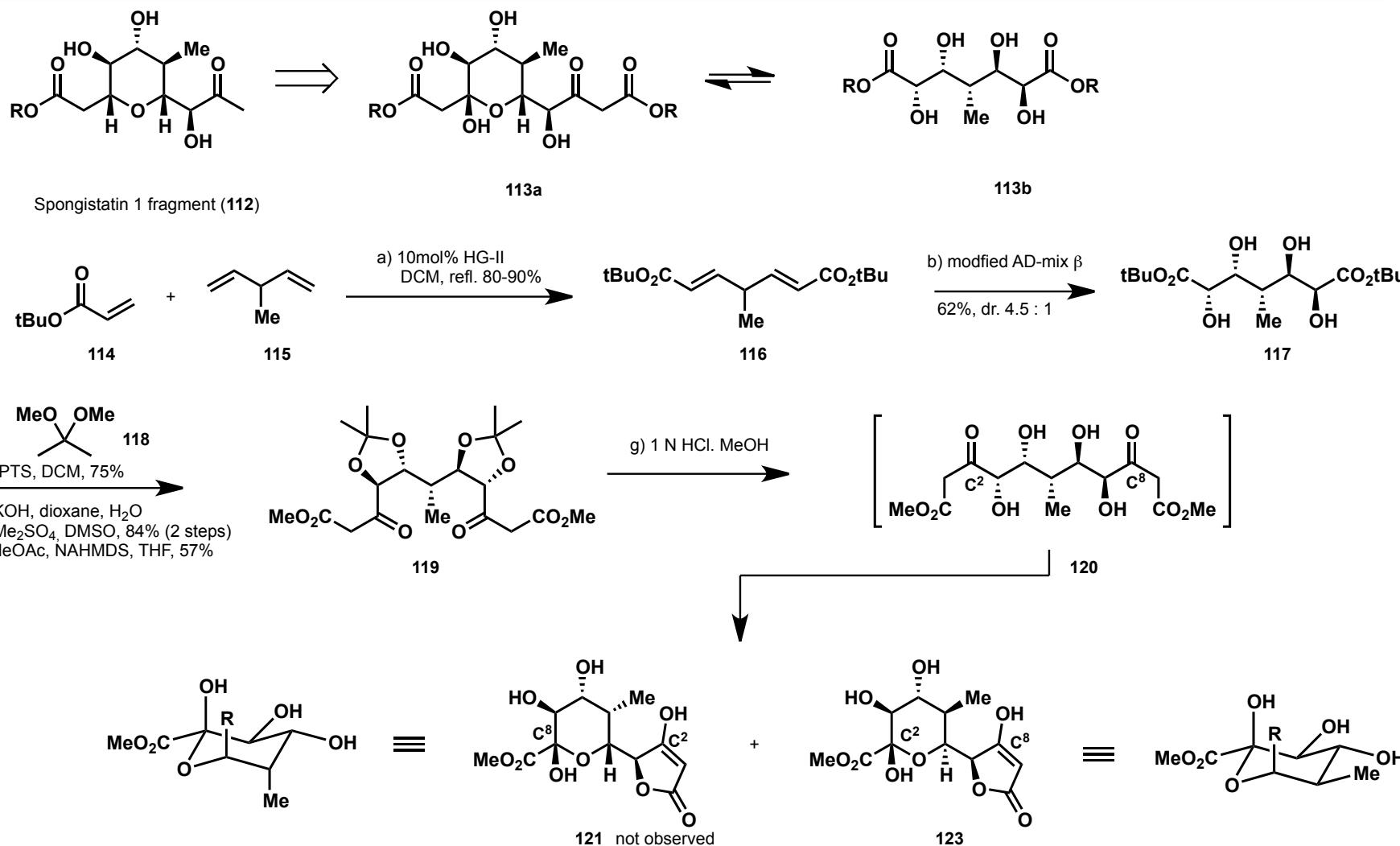
# Desymmetrisation of C<sub>2</sub> symmetric chains: reactivity difference



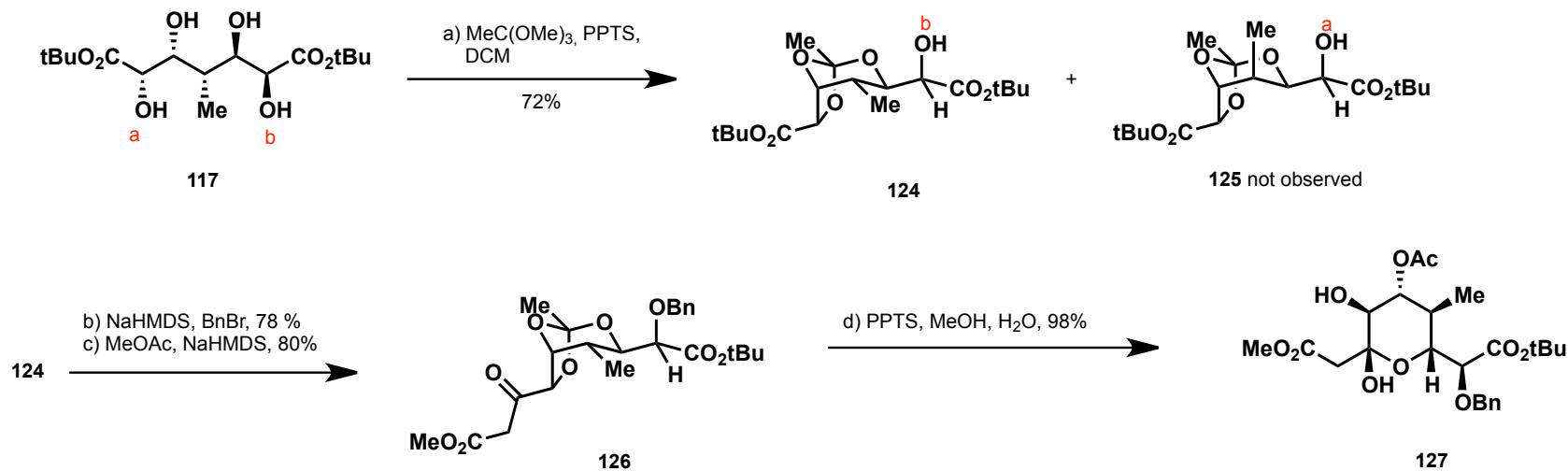
# Desymmetrization of pseudo C<sub>2</sub> symmetric chains: Diastereotopic group selection



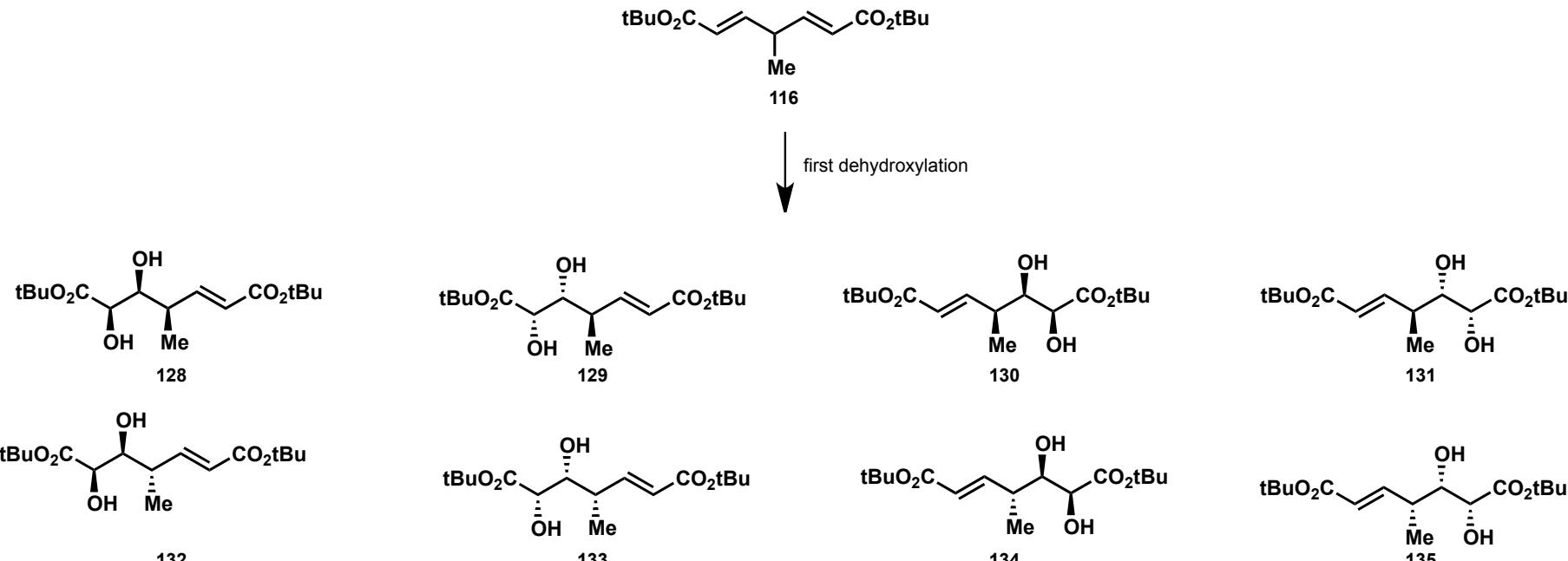
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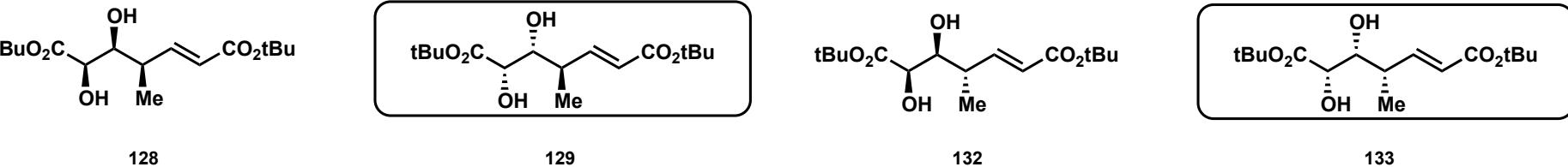
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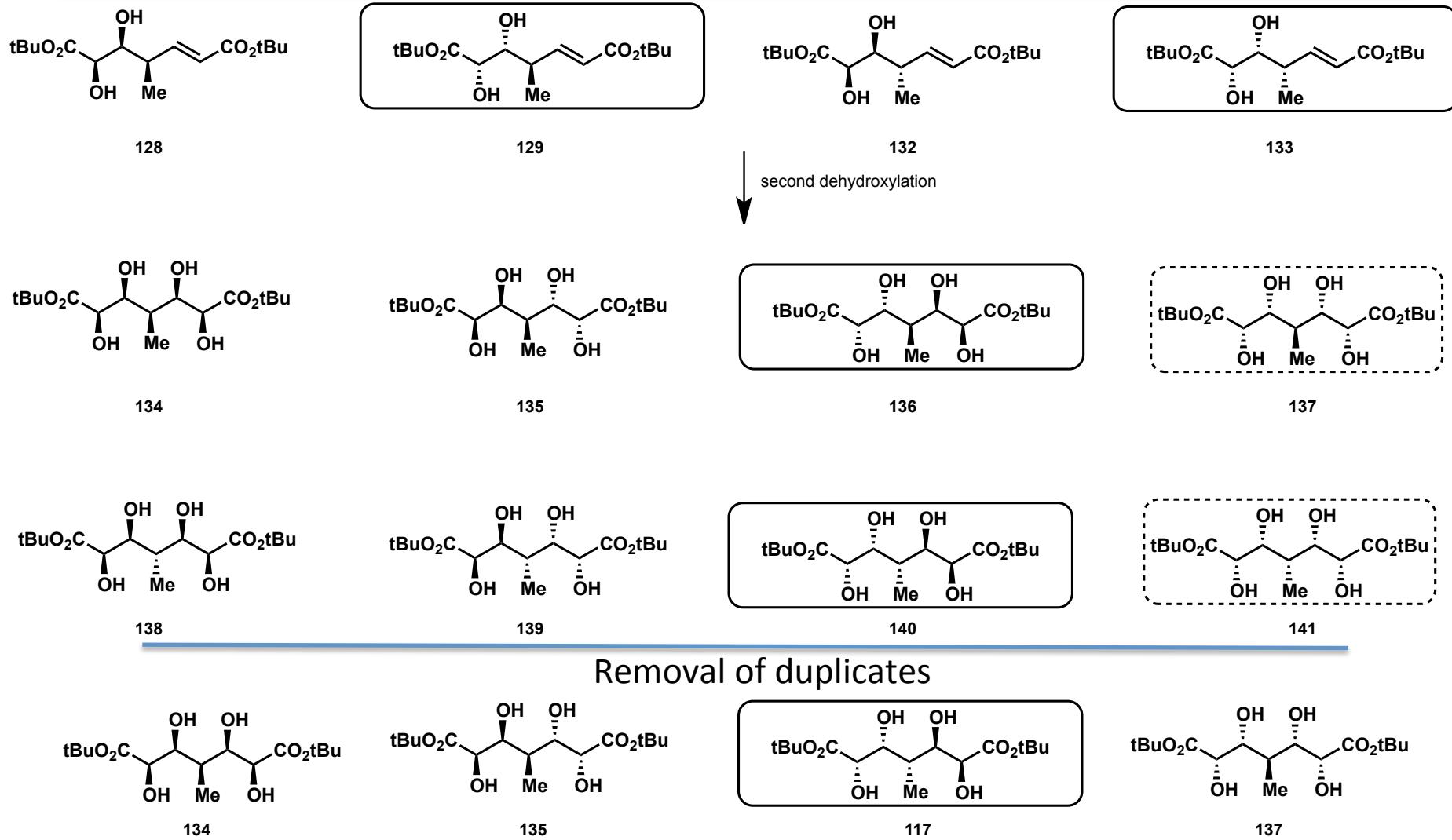
# The „Eliel“ Effect



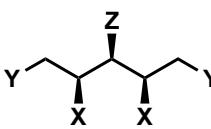
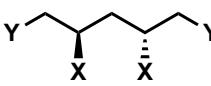
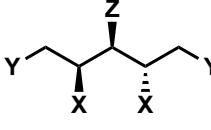
After removal of duplicates



# The „Eliel“ Effect



# Summary

Chain Type	Synthesis	Desymmetrization
Achiral (including meso) 	Generation of new stereocenters requires substrate control	Requires enantiotopic group selection & often diastereofacial selection Requires substrate and reagent control
$C_2$ symmetric 	Generation of new stereocenters requires substrate or reagent control	Corresponding groups are homotopic Requires monofunctionalization
Pseudo $C_2$ symmetric 	Generation of new stereocenters requires reagent control	Requires diastereotopic group selection