

Make up lecture

11/24 - 7pm Tuesday

219 BRL

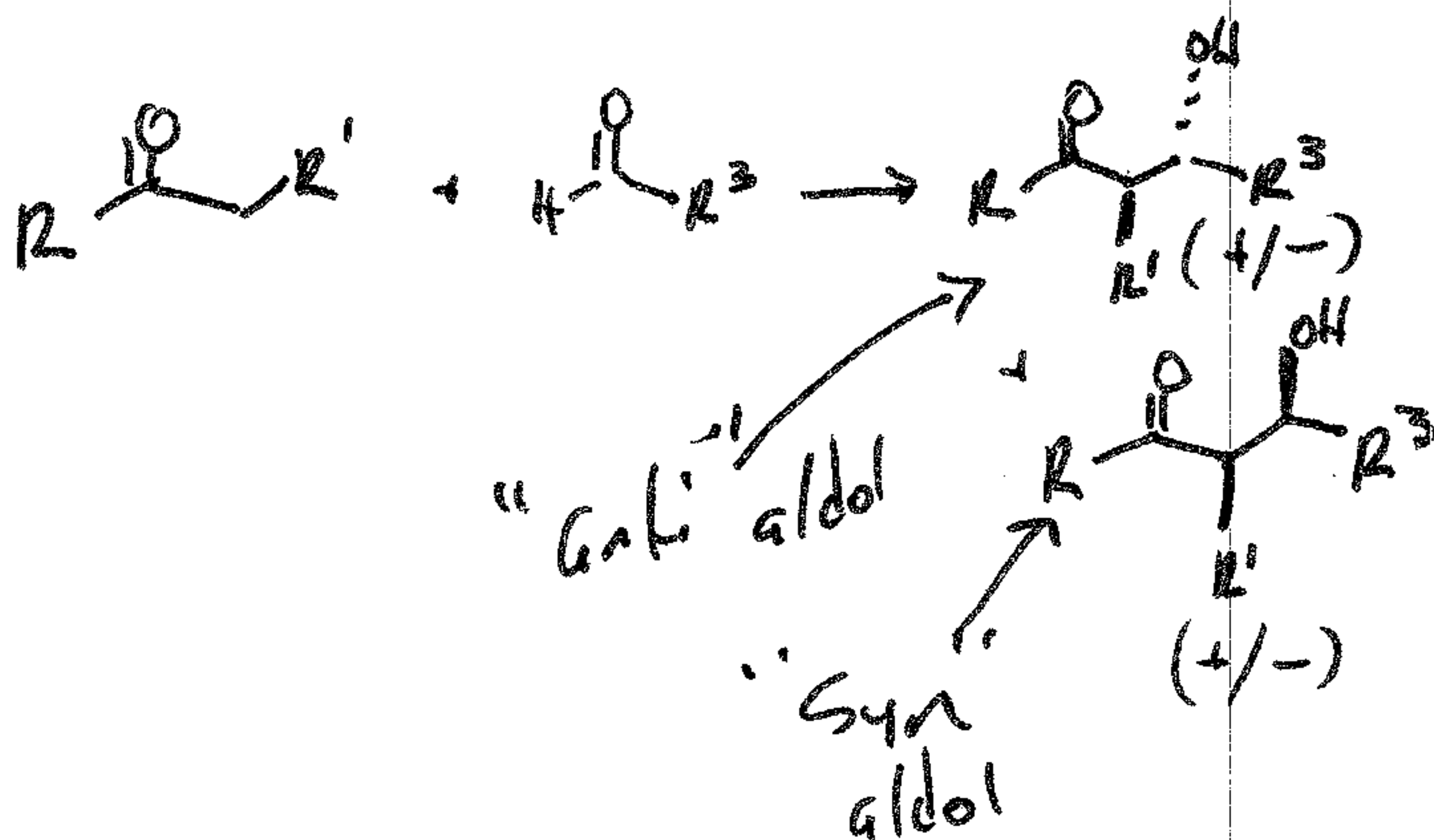
Reading for next week:

2.4, 4, 5

office hours moved next week

Saturday 10AM 10/31/09

Basic Aldol Rxn



Today: Aldol Rxns

Michael Rxns

Allyl additions to carbonyls

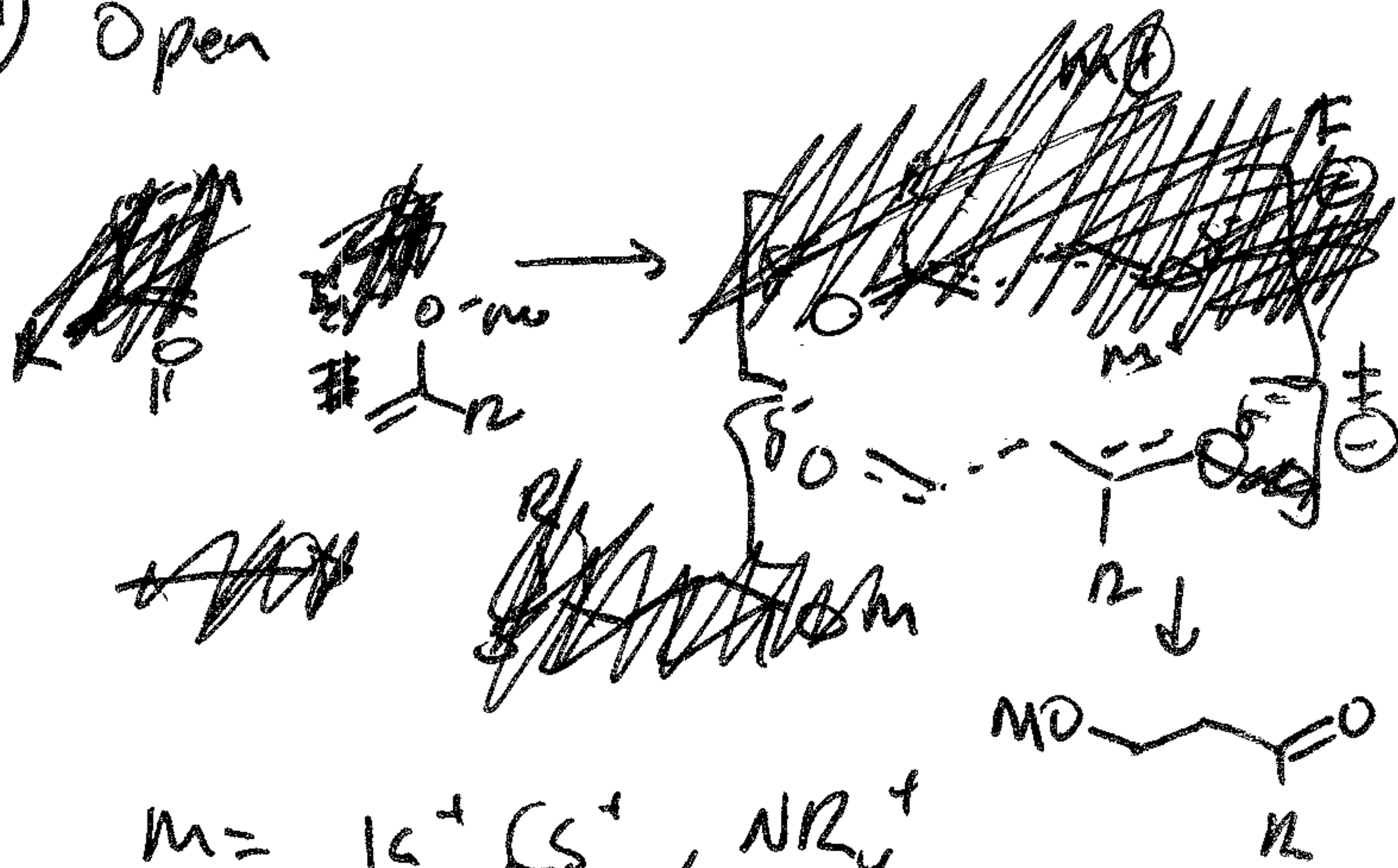
Read about

Claisen & Dieckmann

2.3

Three types of Aldol Rxns

1) Open



typically not used, poor DS.

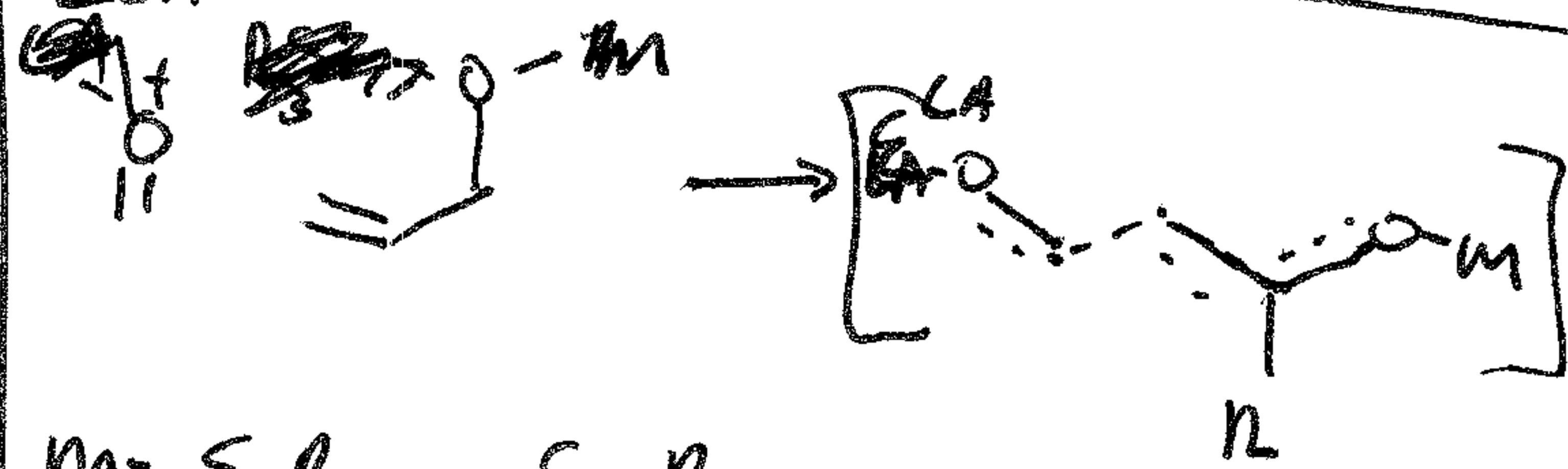
2) closed transition - state



high DS

$M = Li, B, Al, Zn$

LA

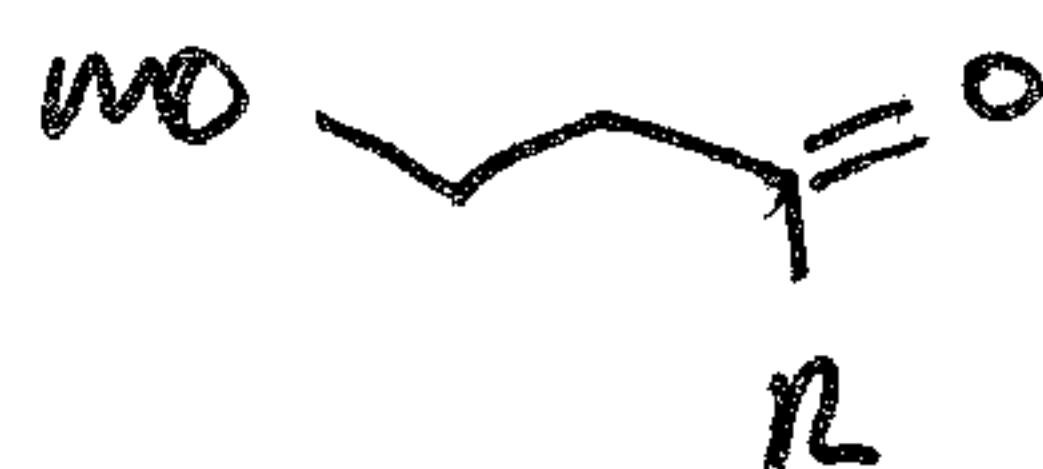


$M = SiR_3, or SnR_3$

LA = Lewis Acid

Mukaiyama

Aldol.

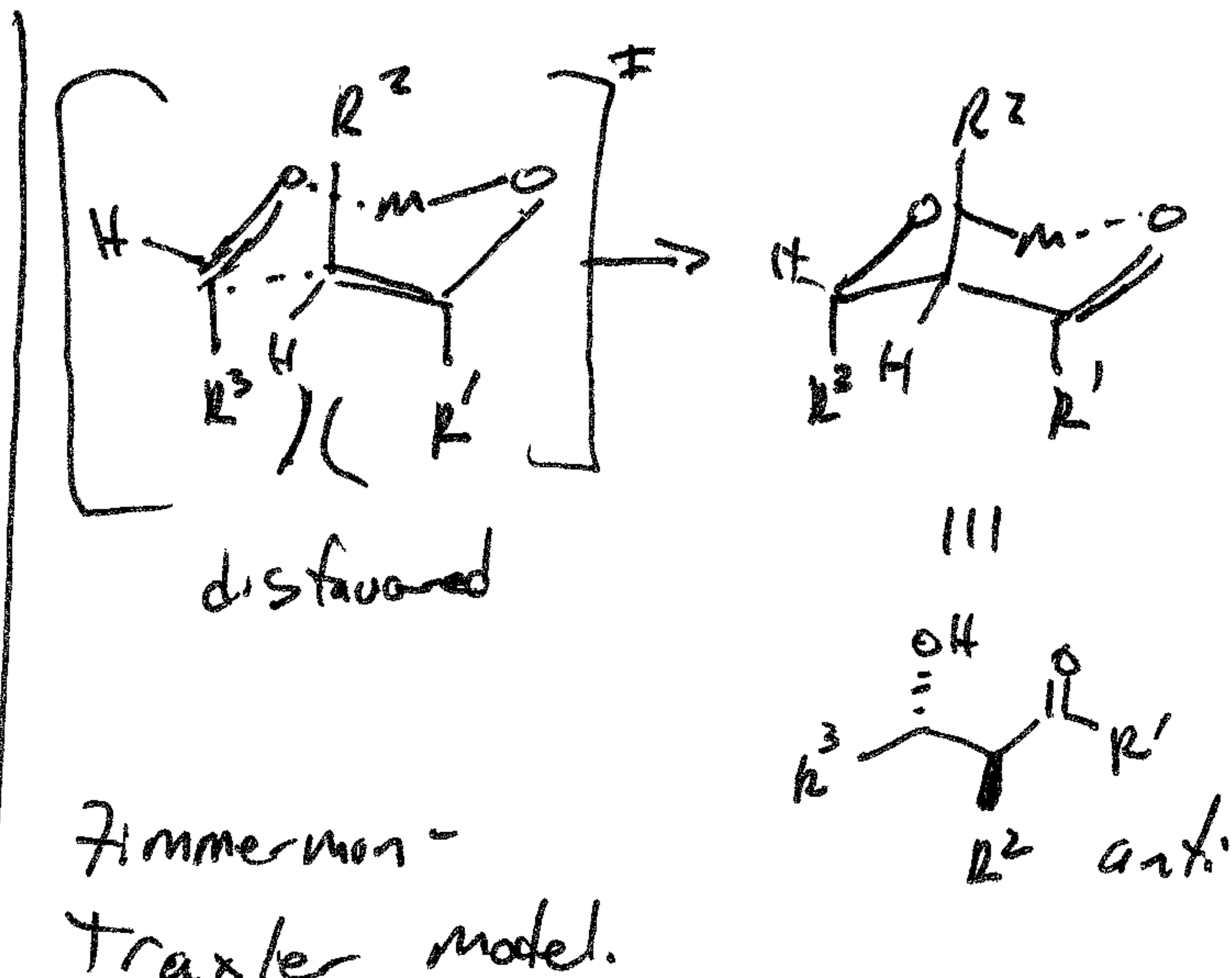
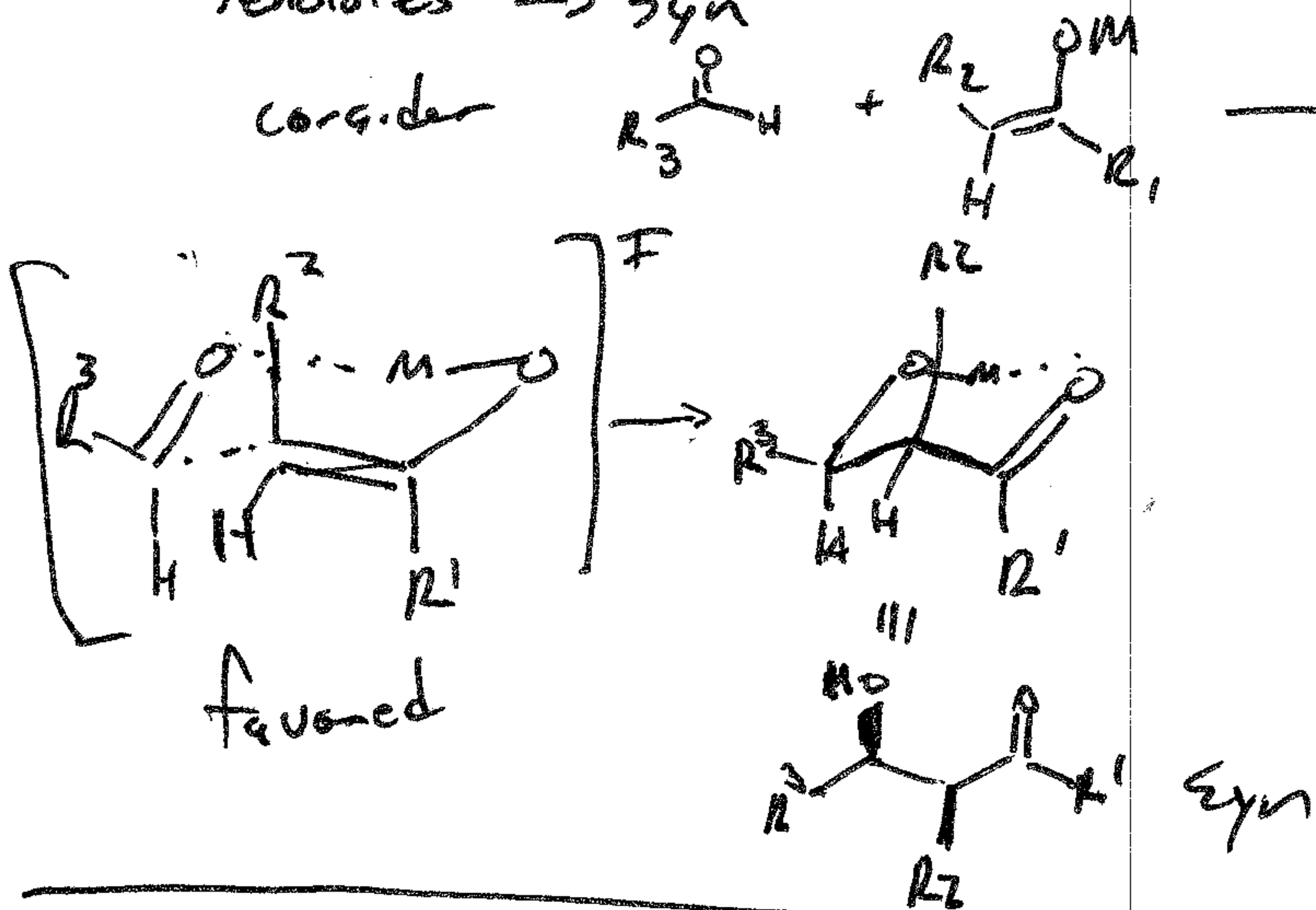


M migrates

Stereoselection in closed TS

Ferulates \Rightarrow syn

consider



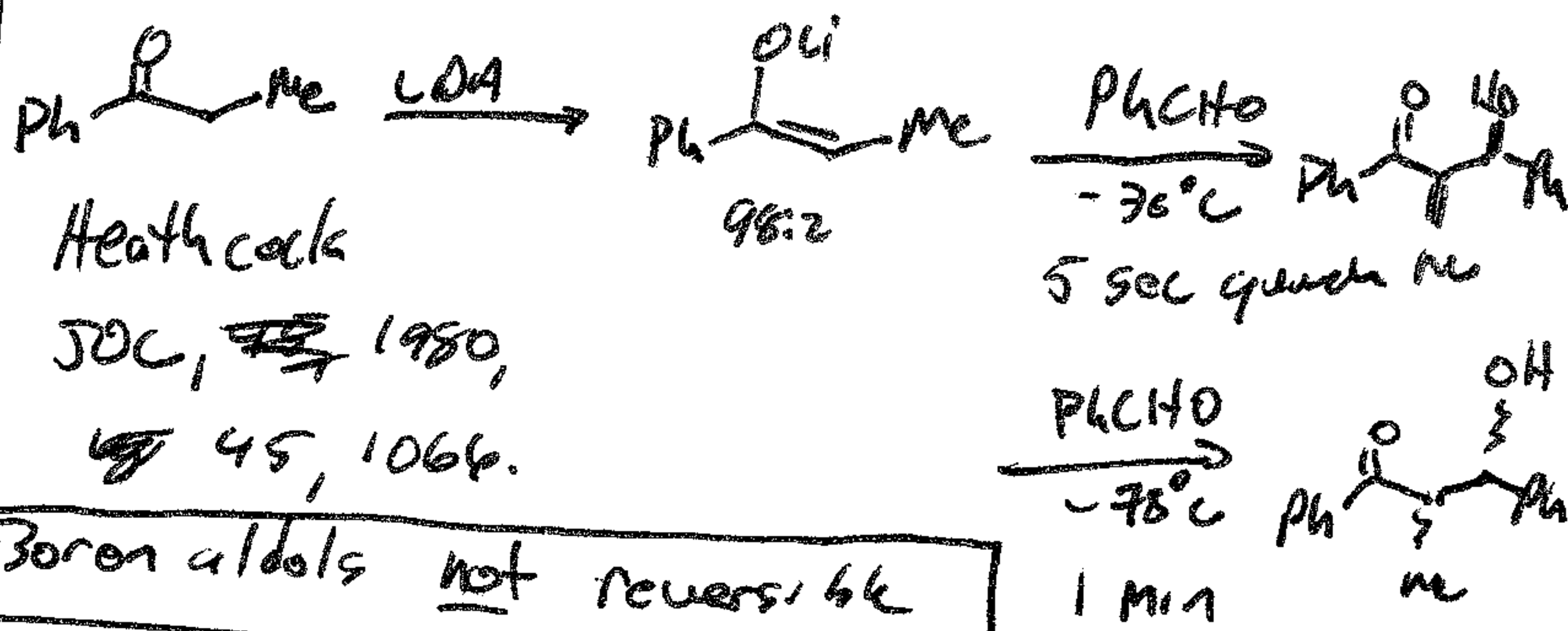
Zimmerman-Traxler model.

JACS, 1957, 79, 1920

Closed TS Best for short $\nu_{C=O}$ bonds

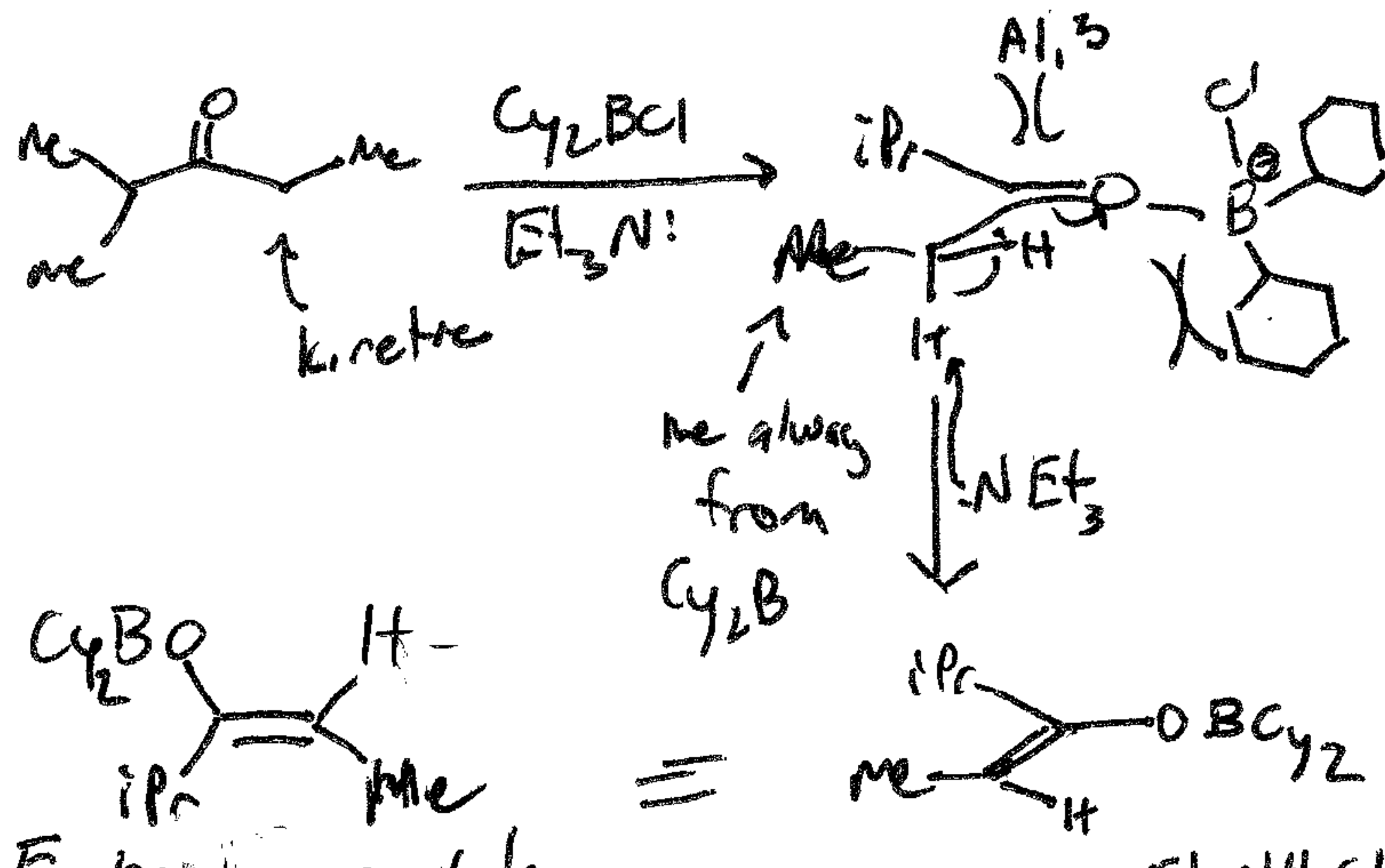
B-O	1.4 Å) oft used	bond selection
Zr-O	1.5 Å		
Li-O	1.95 Å) not often used.	NON-select
Al-O	1.9 Å		
Mg-O	2.1 Å		

Note: Lithium Aldols Also reversible

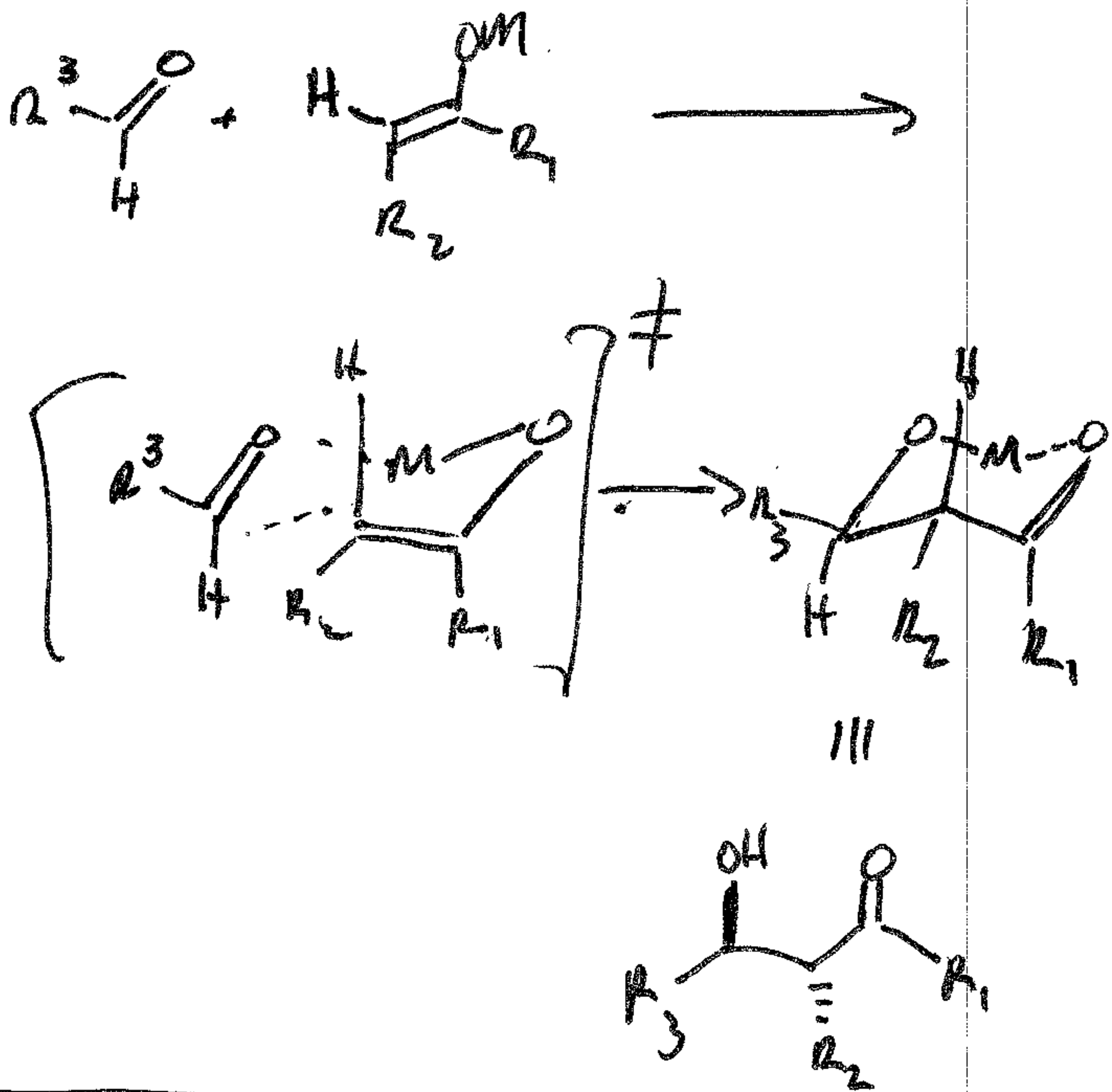


Boron aldols not reversible

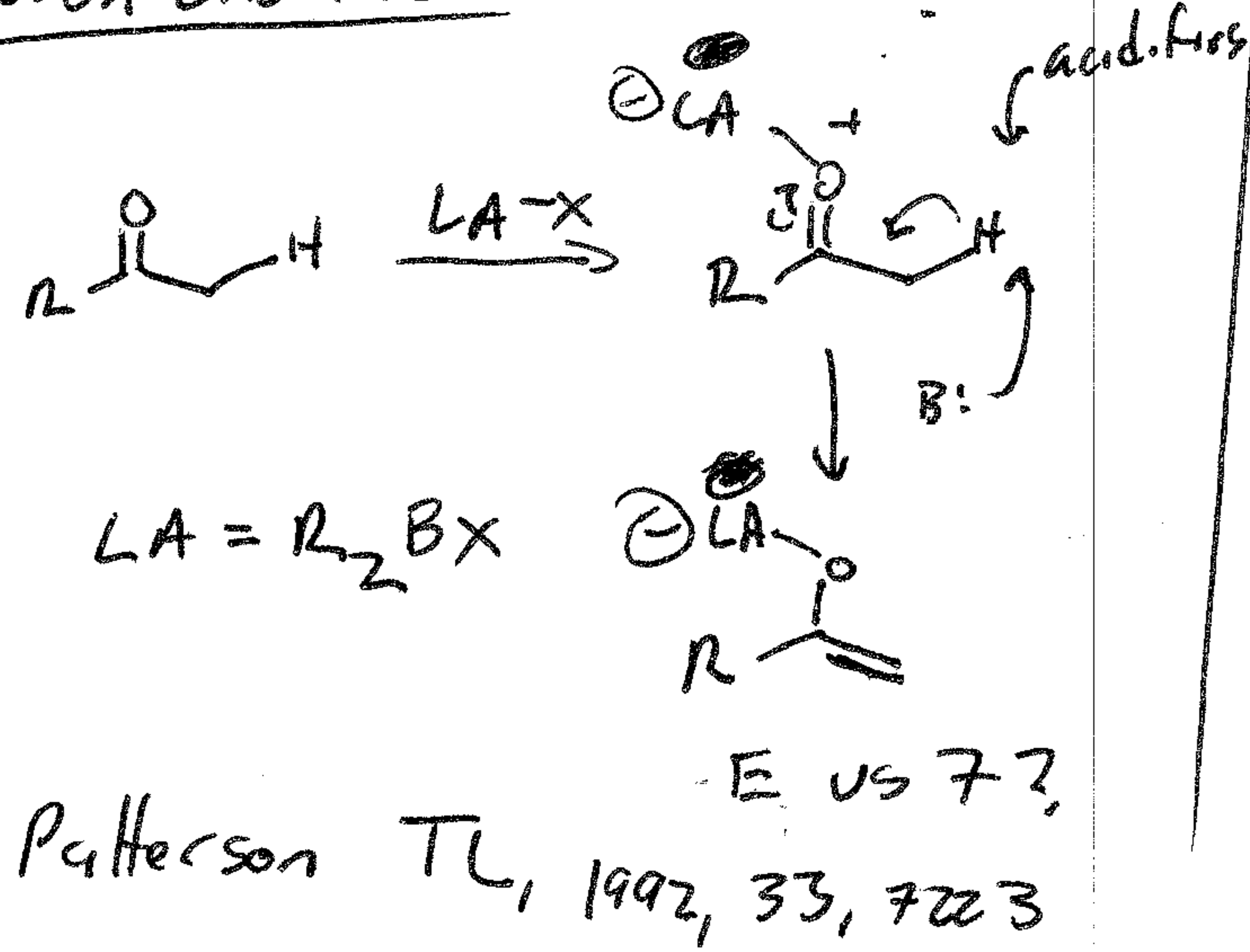
Case 1 Large R₂B-X, Small amine base



E-enolates \Rightarrow anti

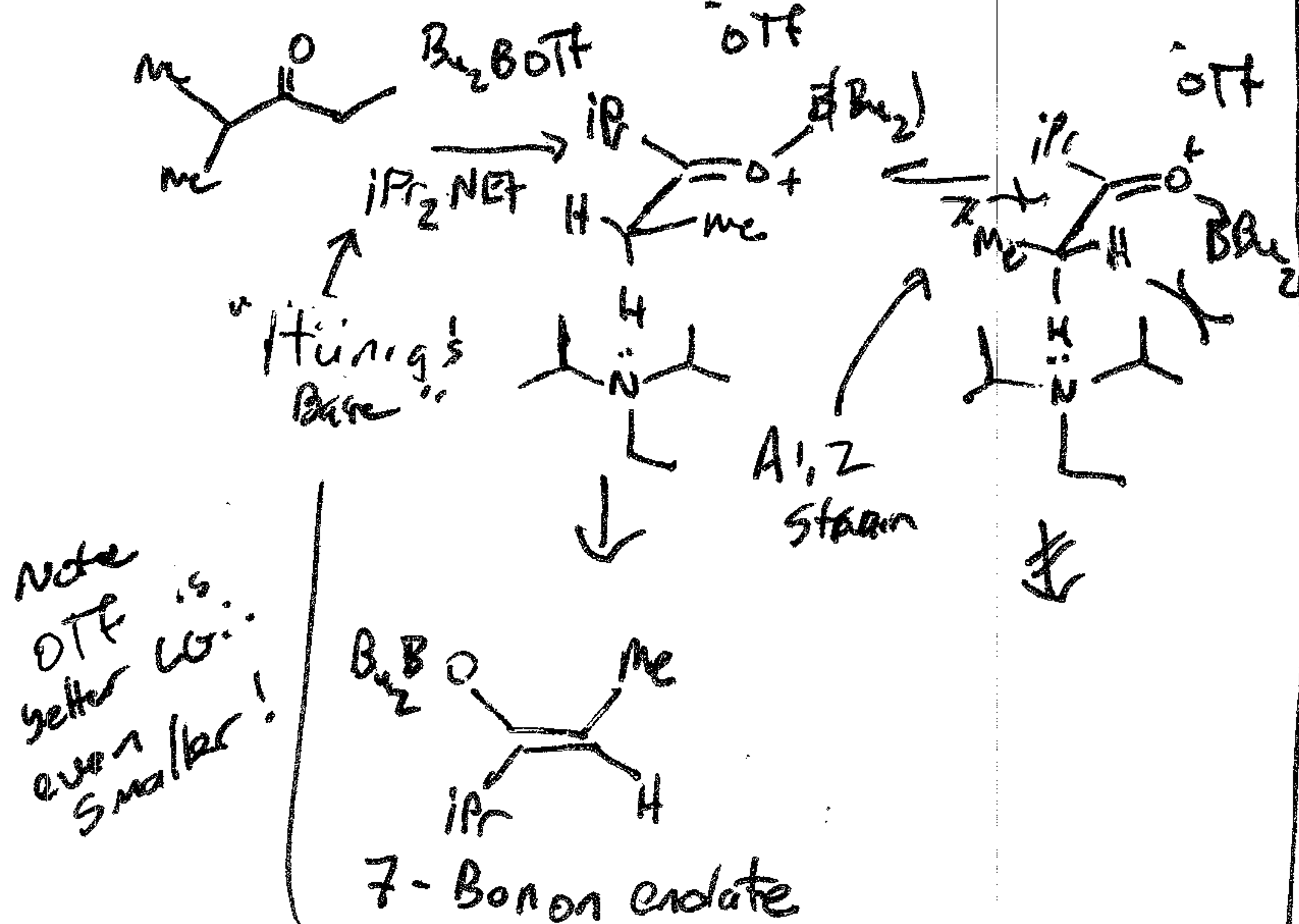


Boron enolates

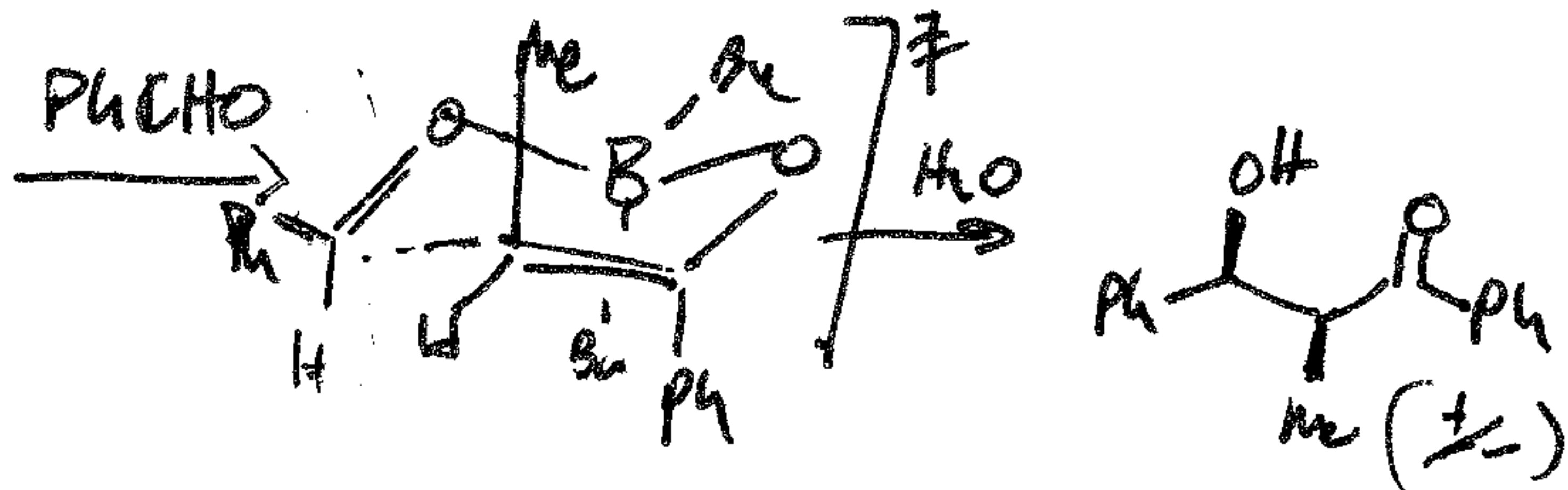
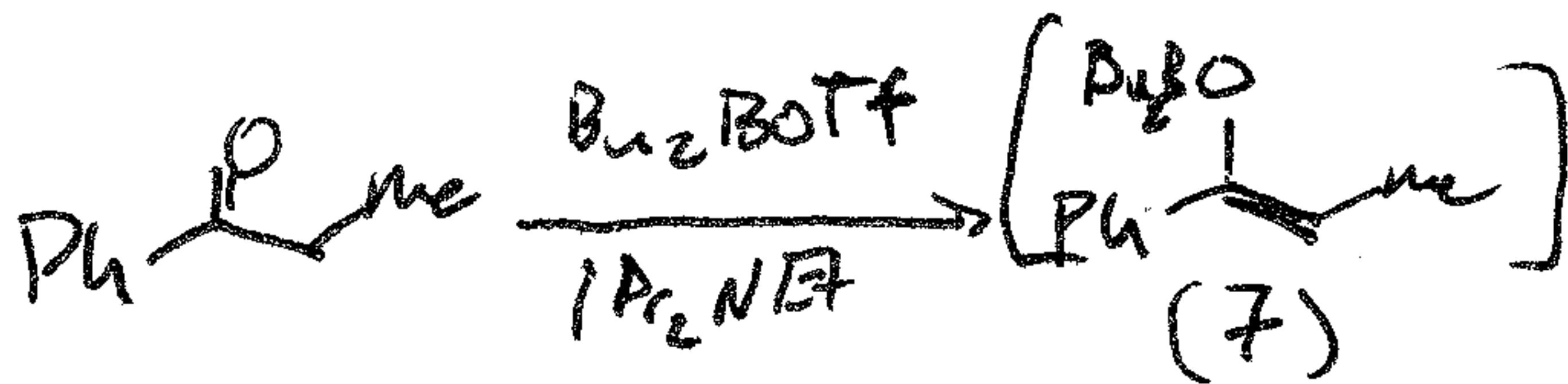


Patterson TL, 1992, 33, 7223

Case 2 - Small R₂B-X, Large amine base



Example

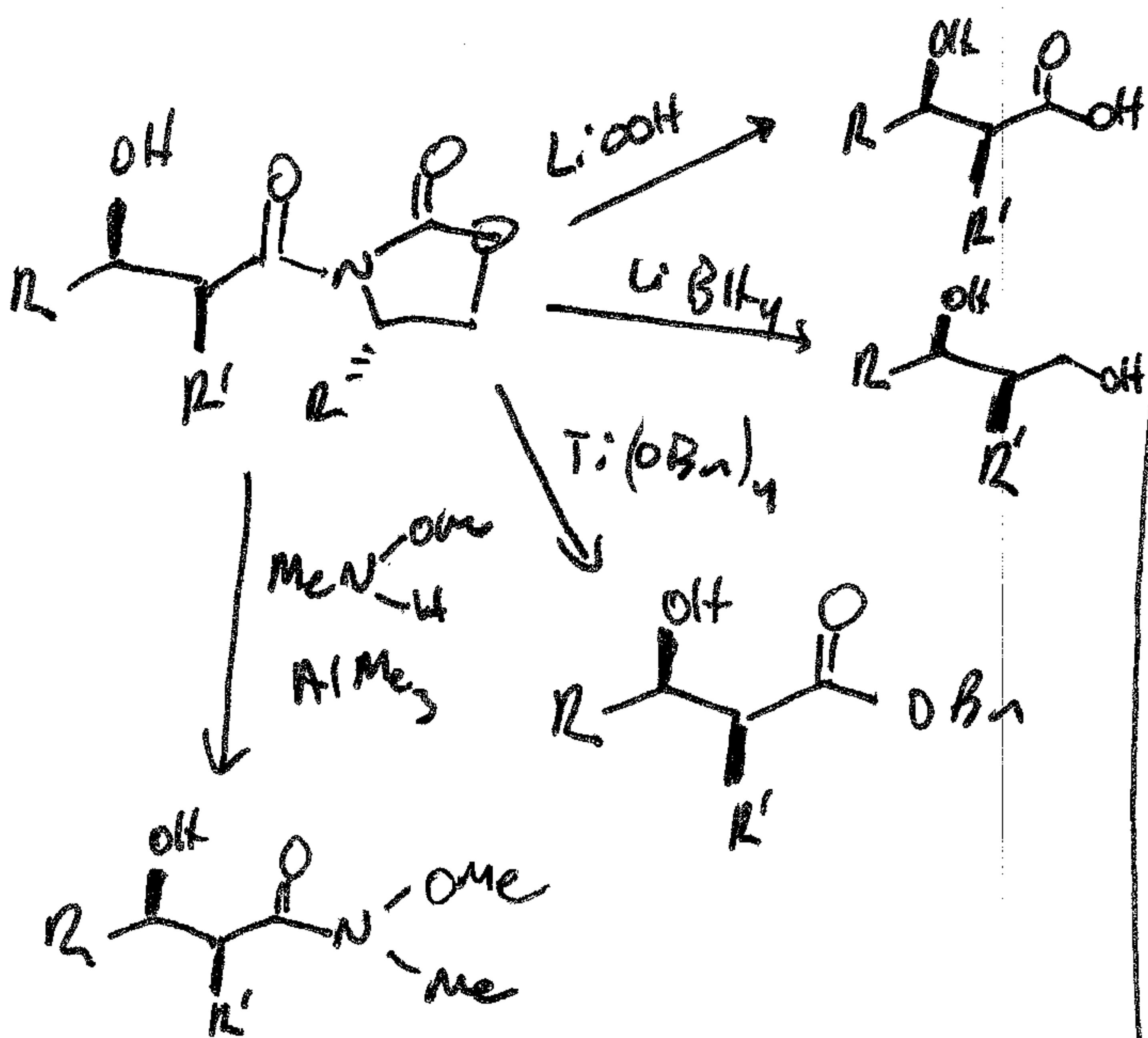
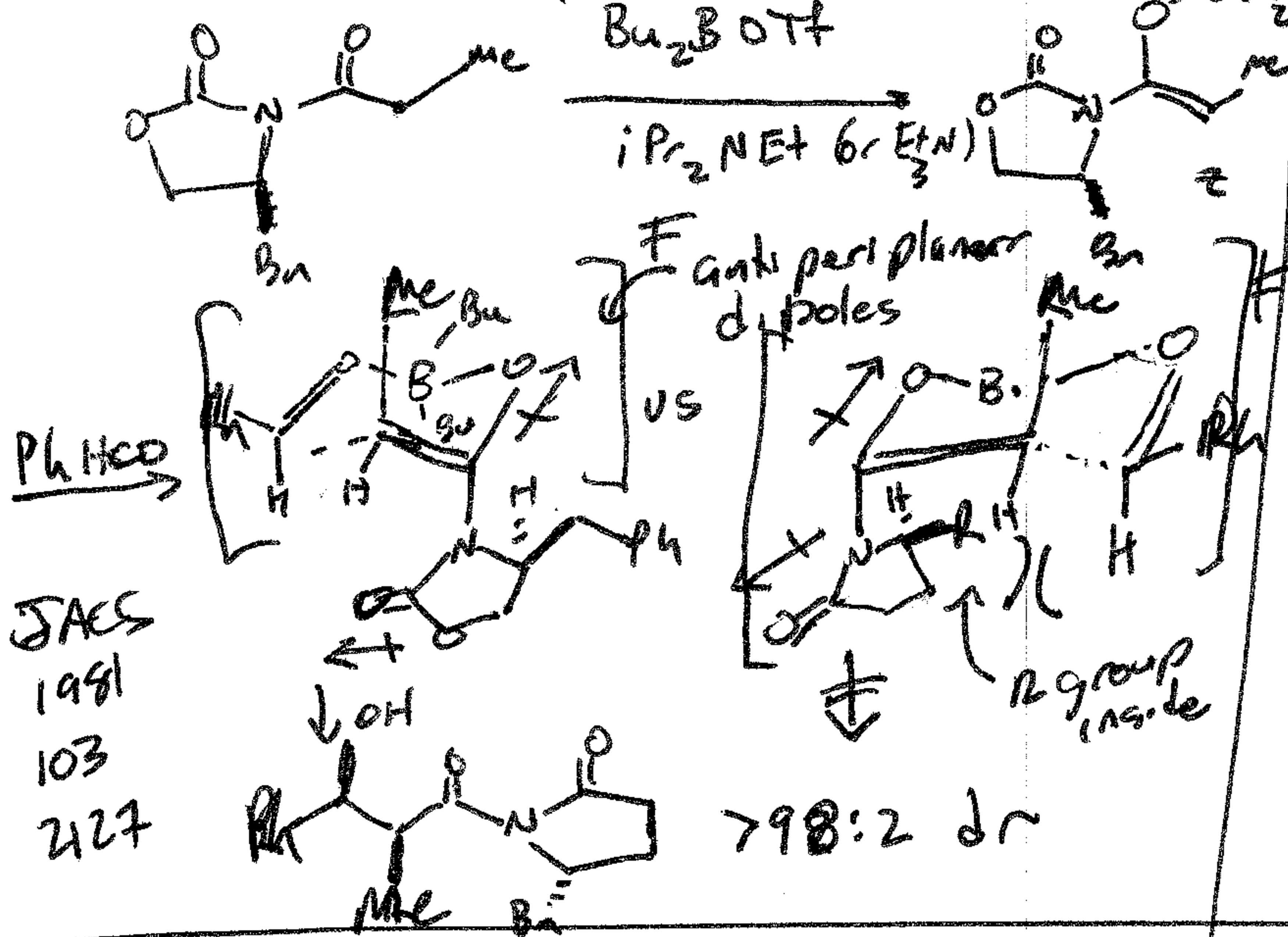


JACS
Evans, 1981, 103, 3099

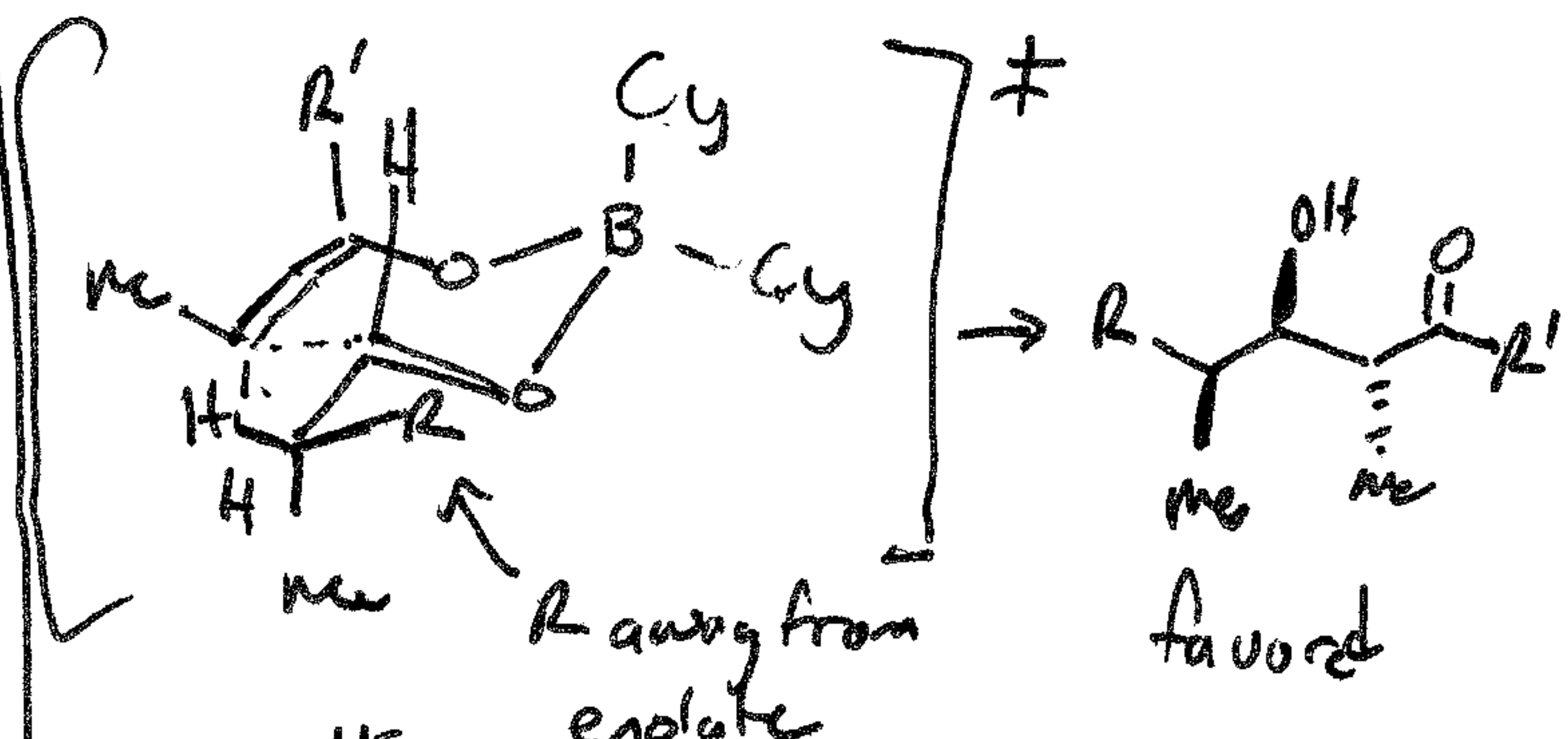
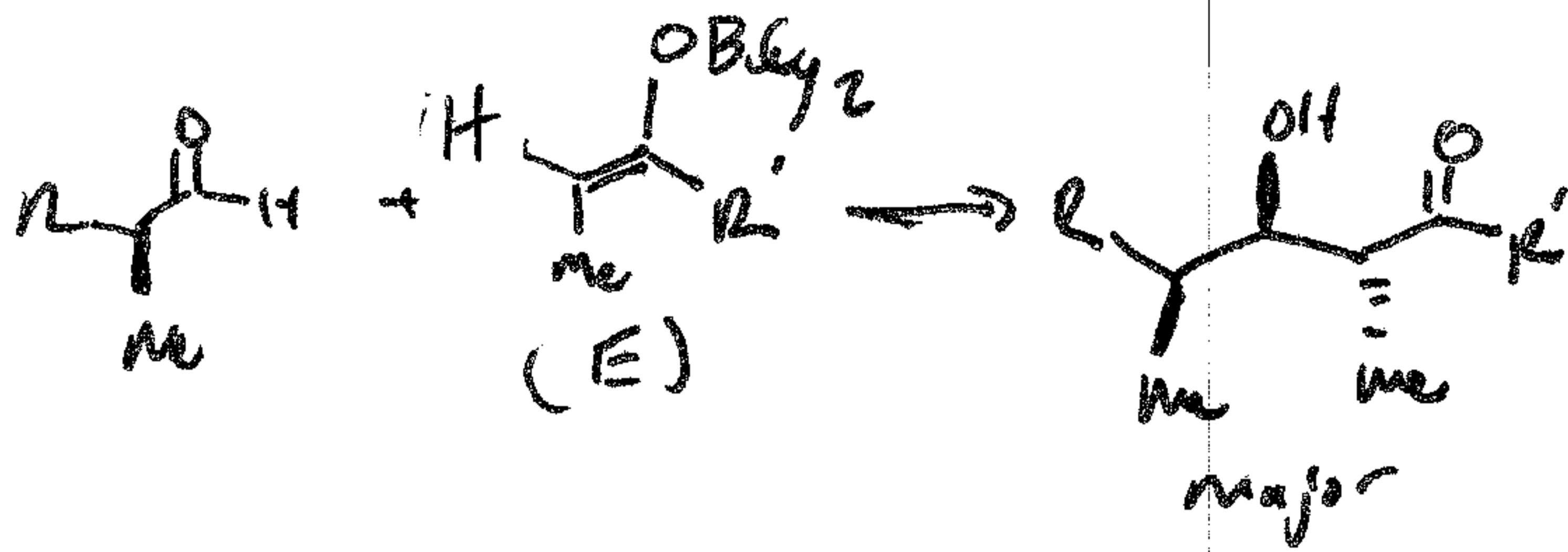
>97:3 syn
82°C

Evans' chiral aux. Aldol rxns No chelate!

Note both amide & R₂B-X give 7 enolate



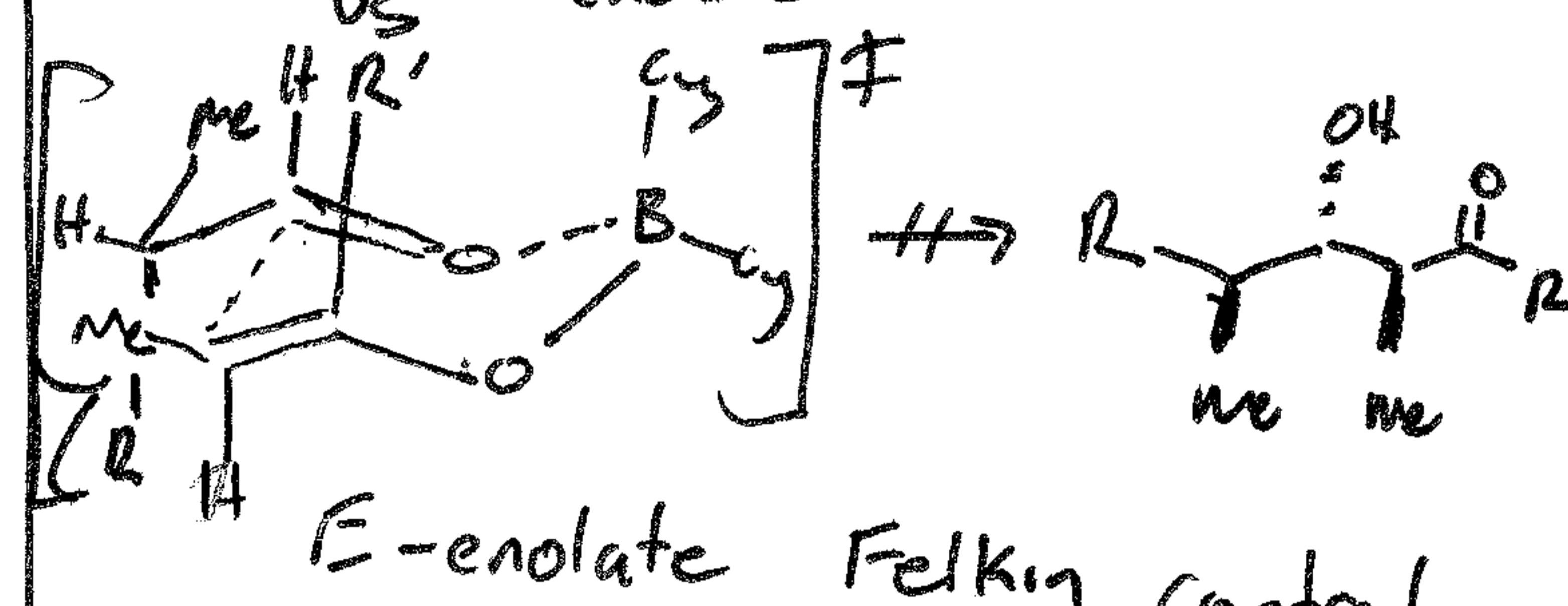
Felkin Control - Chiral aldehydes



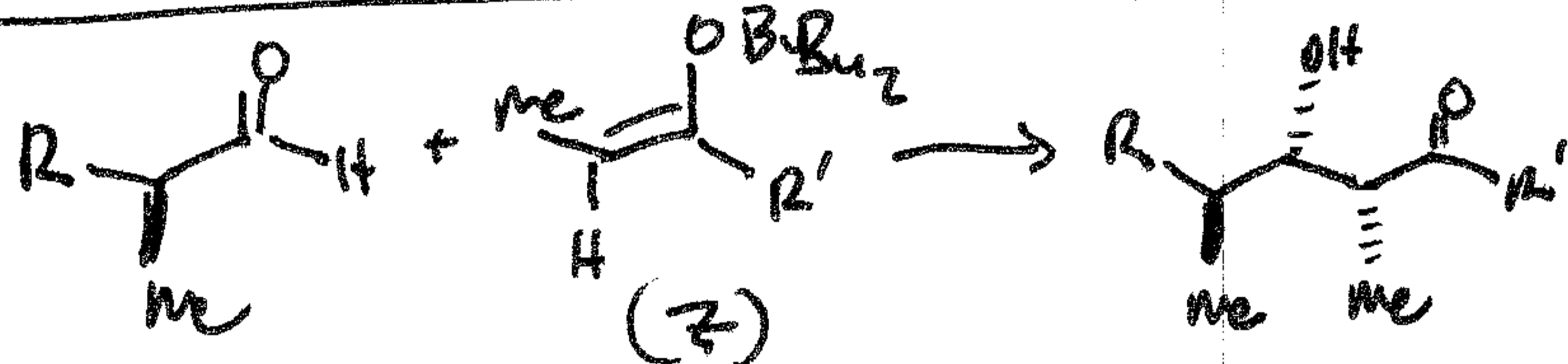
Recall Felkin control



Boush JOC, 1991, 56, 4651



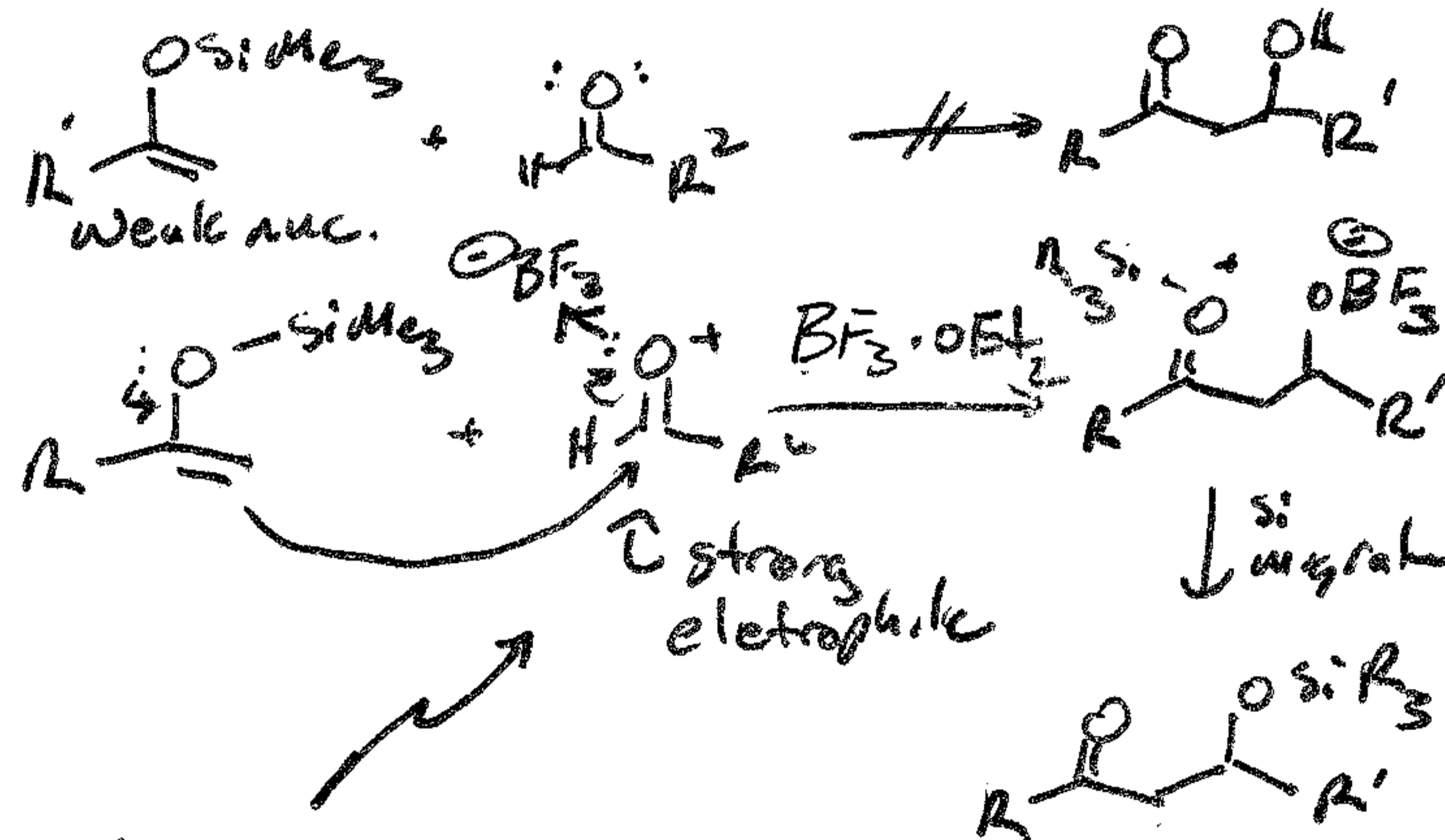
E-enolate Felkin control Aldol.



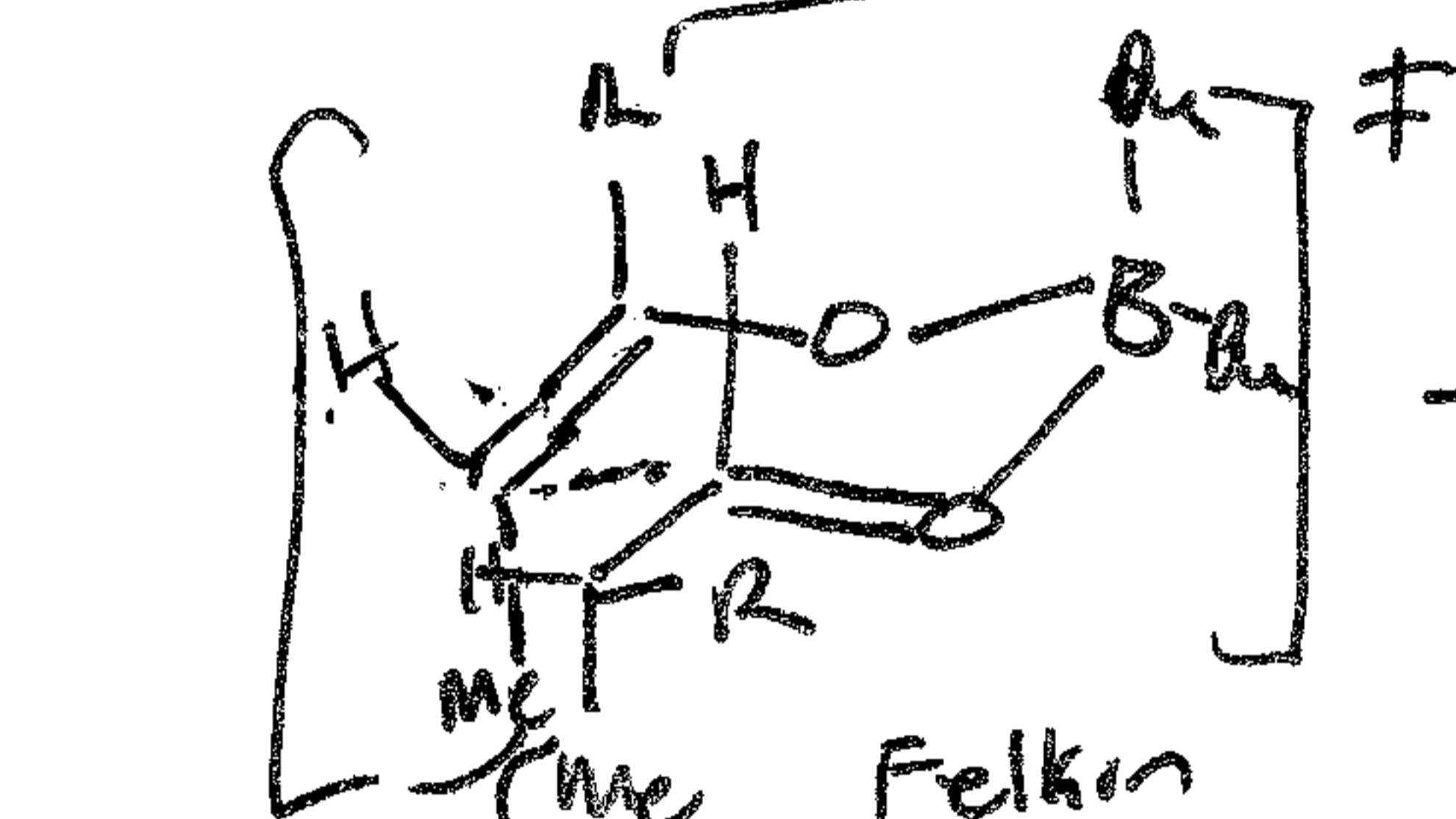
Z enolate Anti Felkin

major (Anti-Felkin)

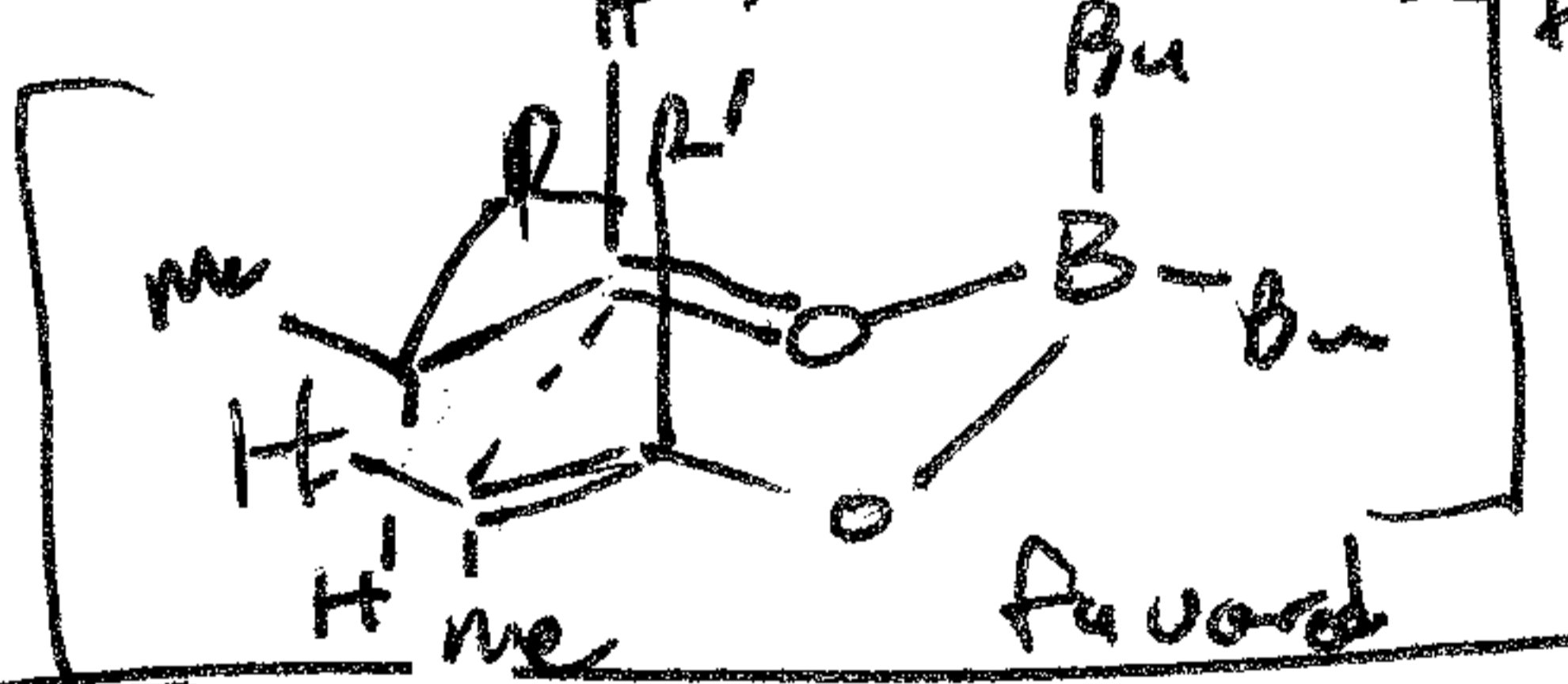
Mukaiyama Aldol



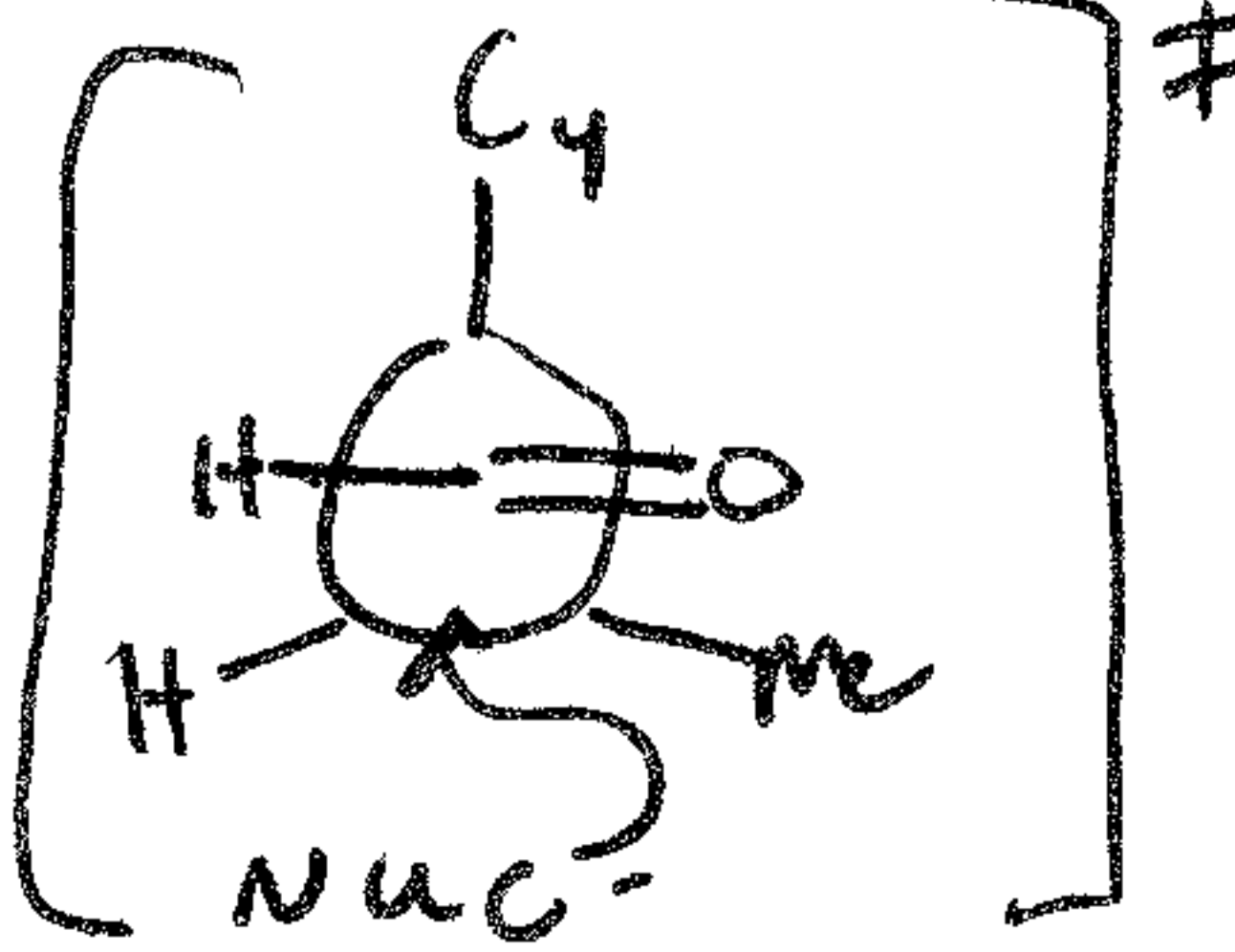
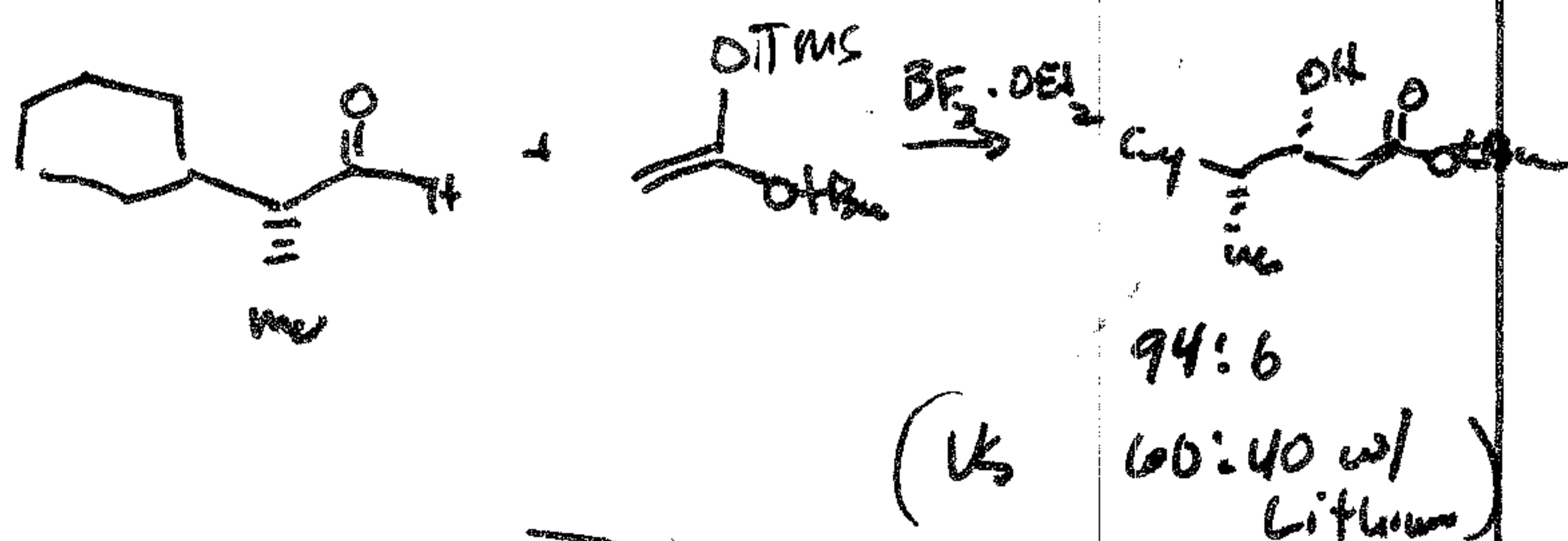
Lewis acid lowers LUMO of Aldehyde!



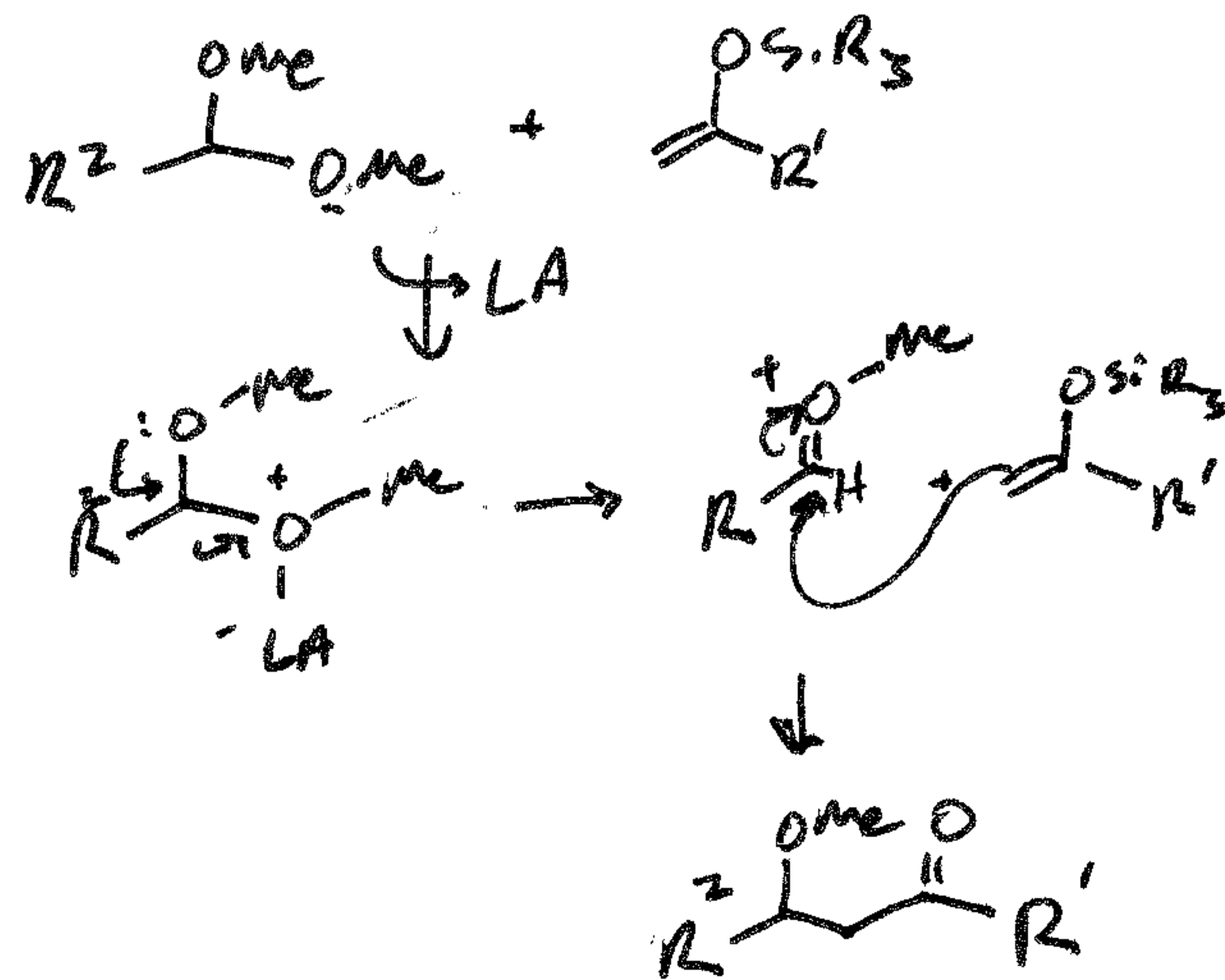
Felkin 1,3 diaxial - syn pontane



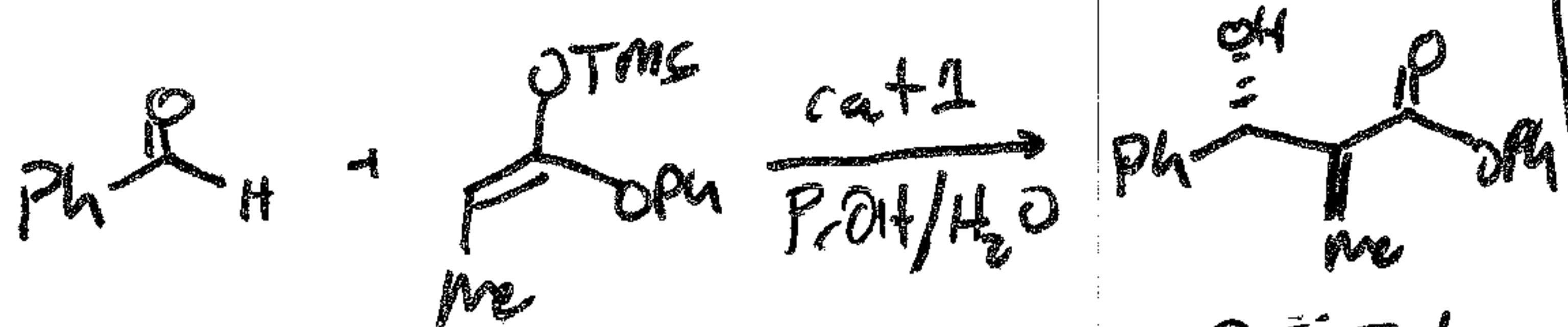
Features 1: Open TS - better Felkin control



2) Lewis acid activation of ketals

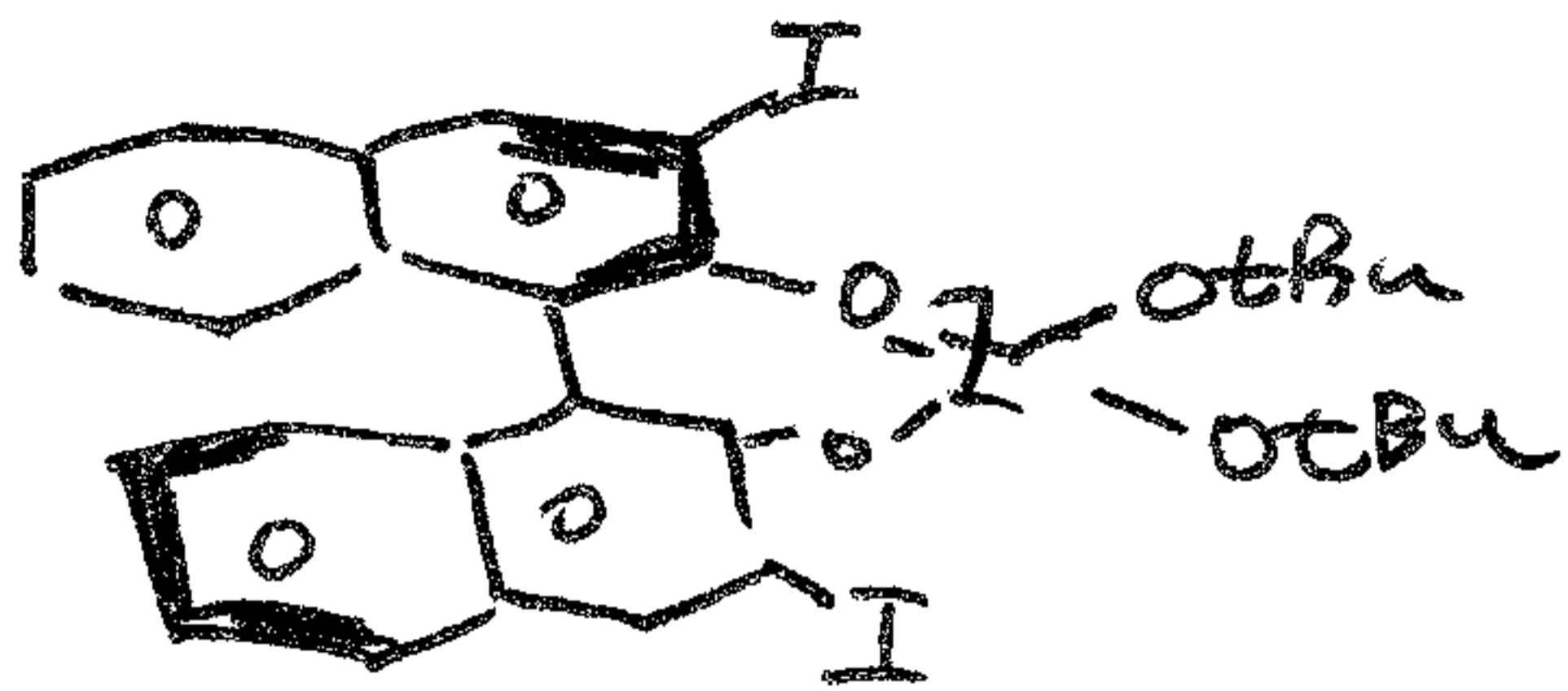


Asy. Mukaiyama Aldol - Many, many examples



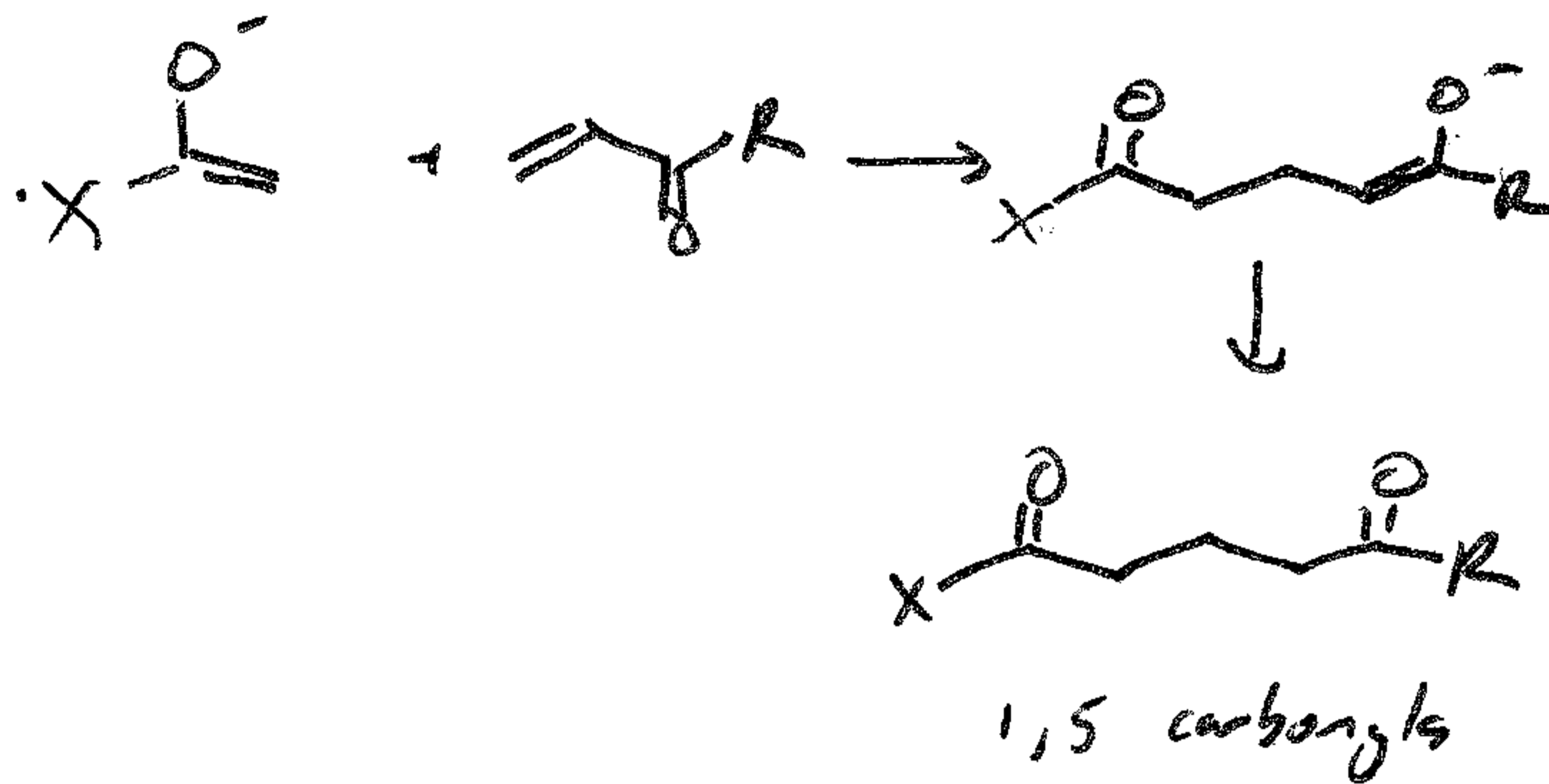
95:5 dr
99% ee

Kobayashi

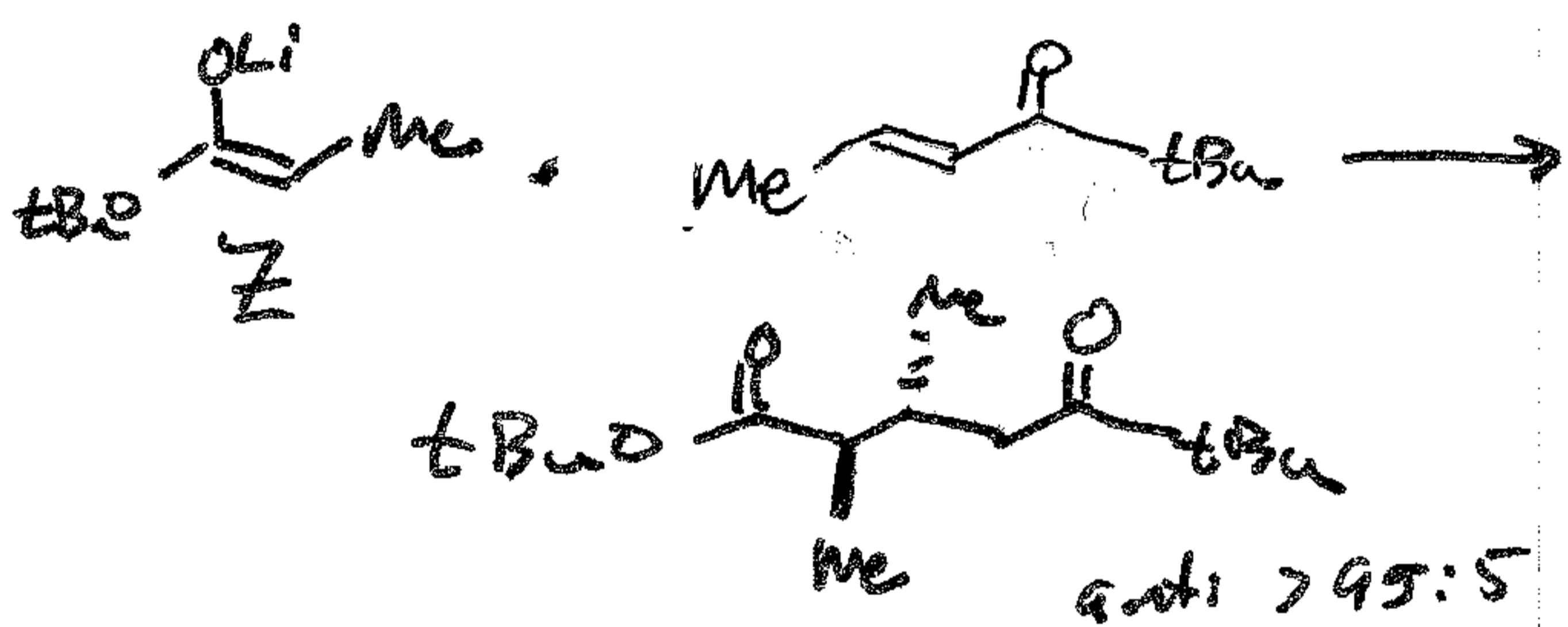


see Carreira 4.4 for review!

Vinylogous Aldol - Michael Rxn (1,4 addition)

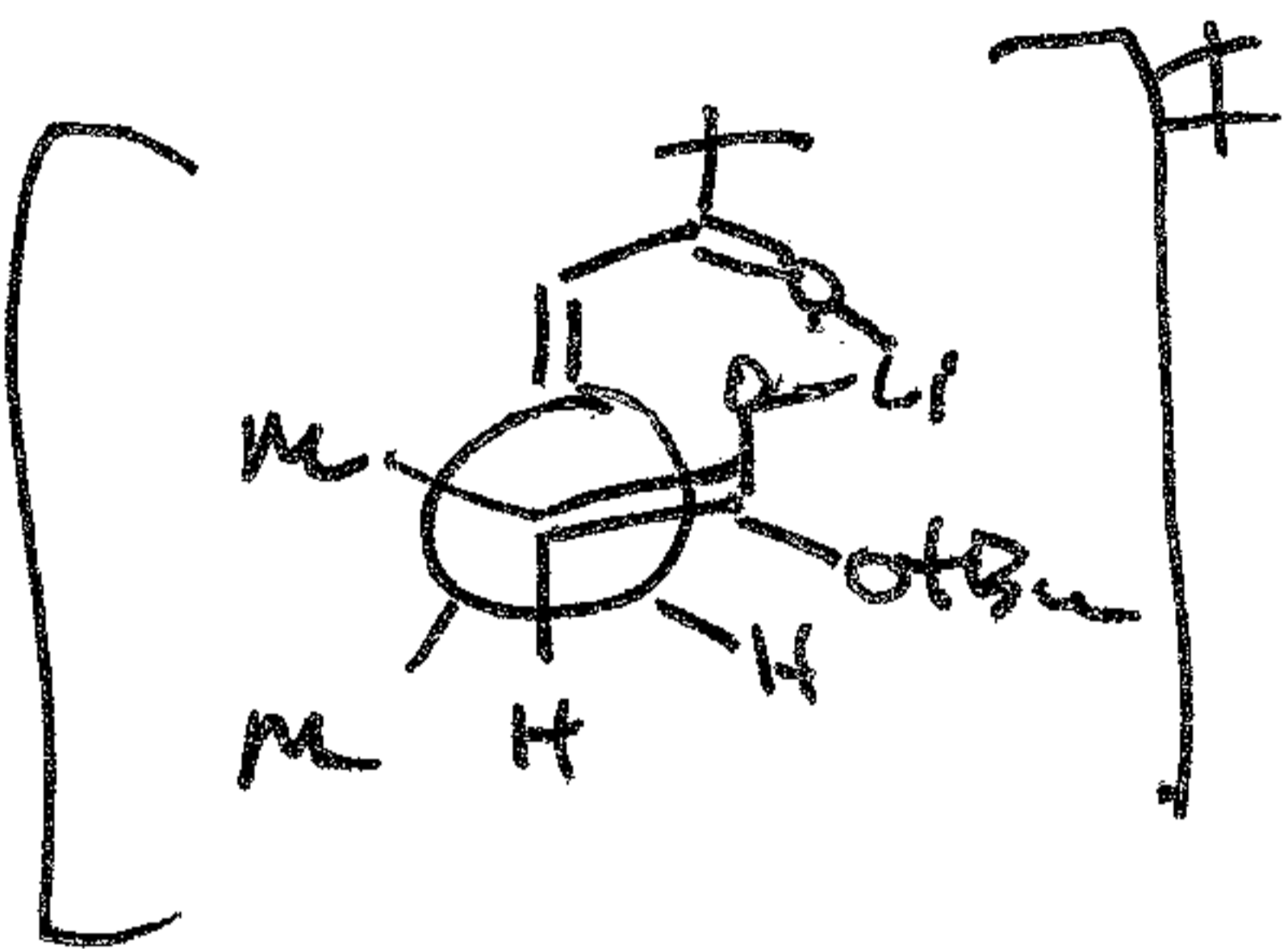


Michael Rxn can be highly diastereoselective

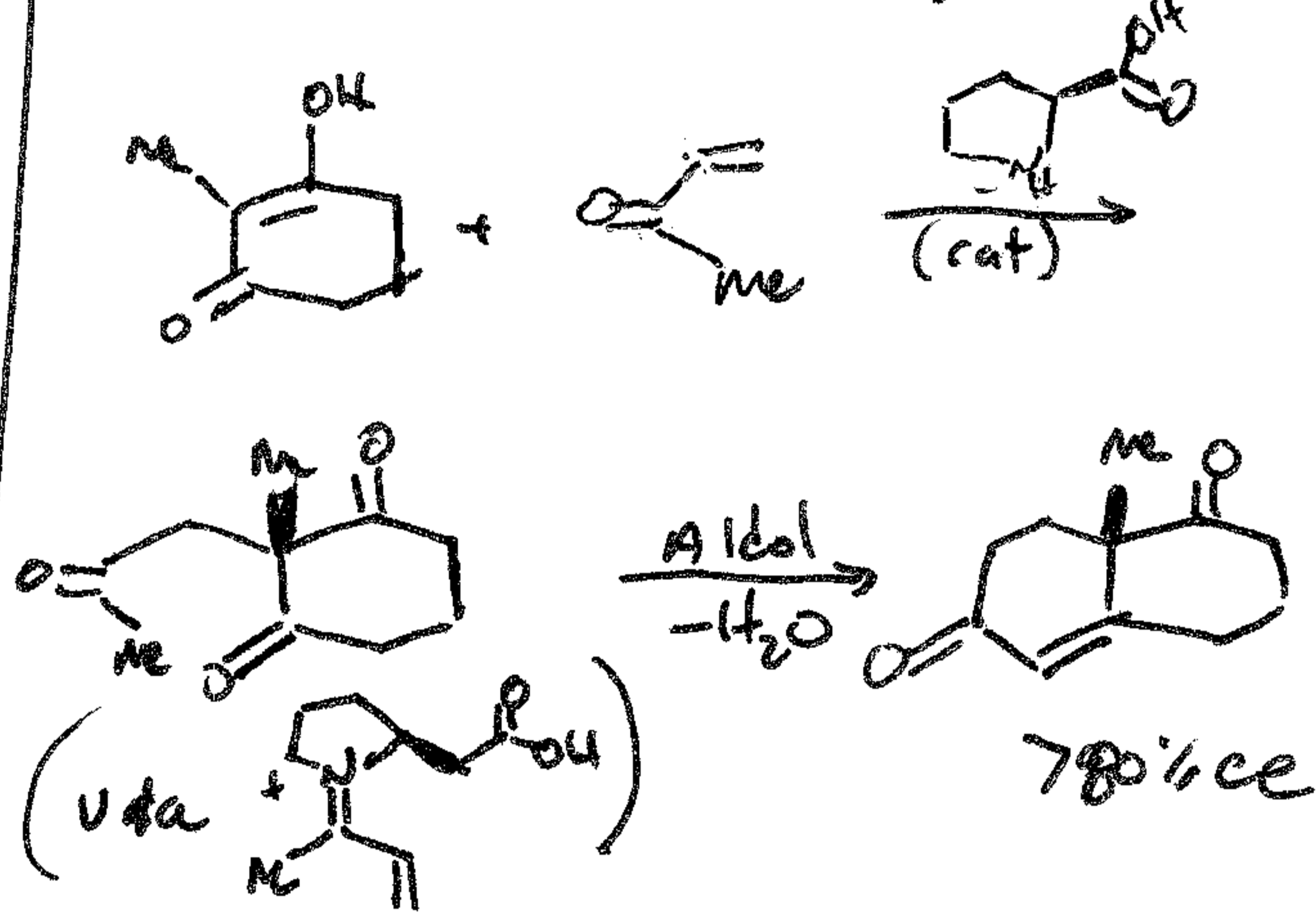


E ⇒ syn but lower selectivity

Heathcock
JOC, 1990, 55, 157

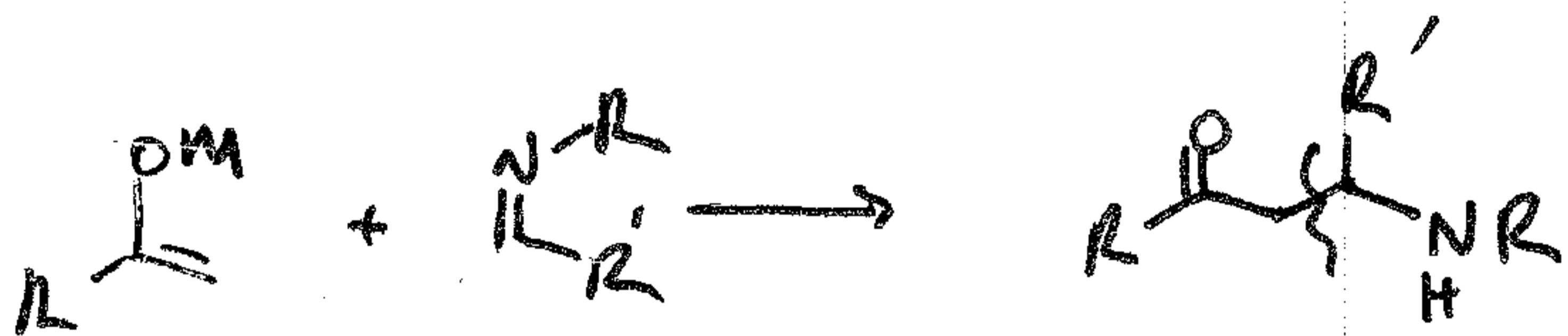


Combined Michael, Aldol



Robinson annulation
note: general phenomenon "organo-catalysis"

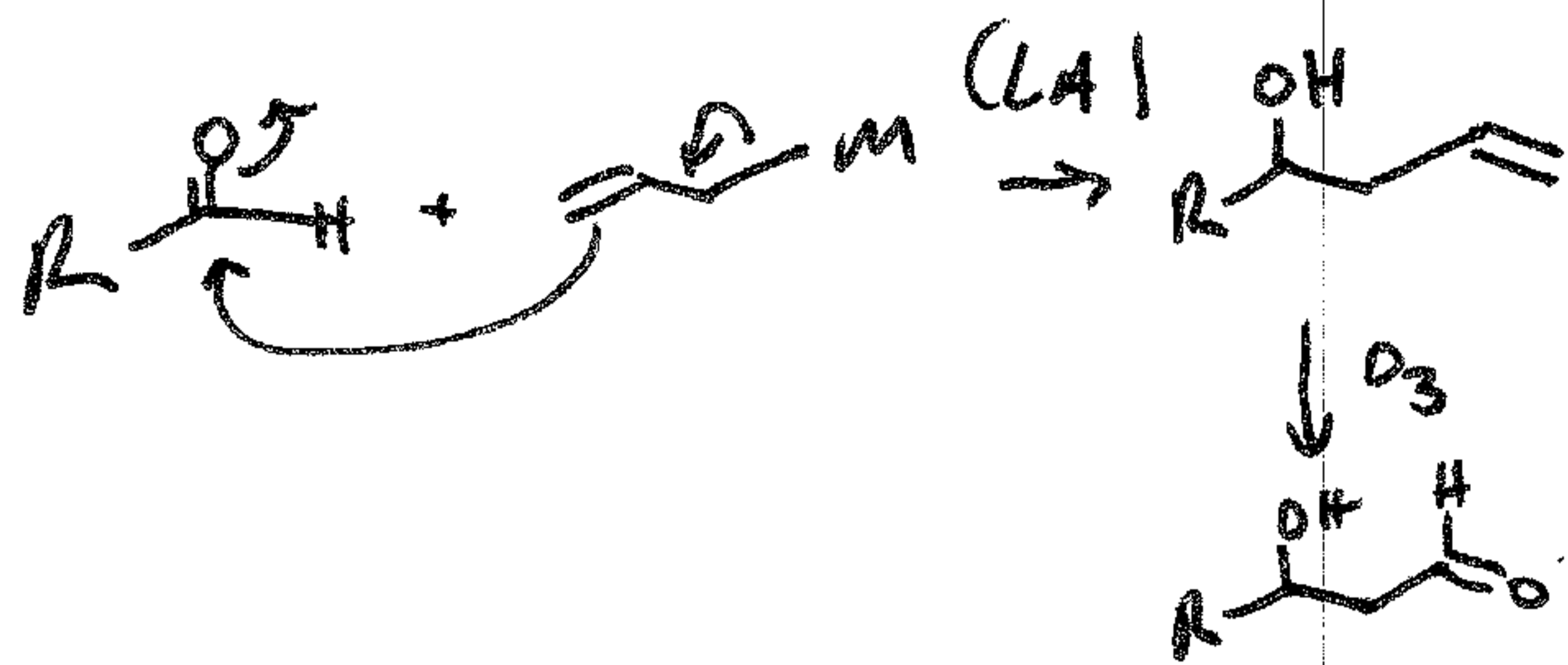
Aldols w/ imines ⇒ Mannich Rxn



good way to install nitrogen centers.

imine often generated in situ
from RNH₂ + H₂C=O

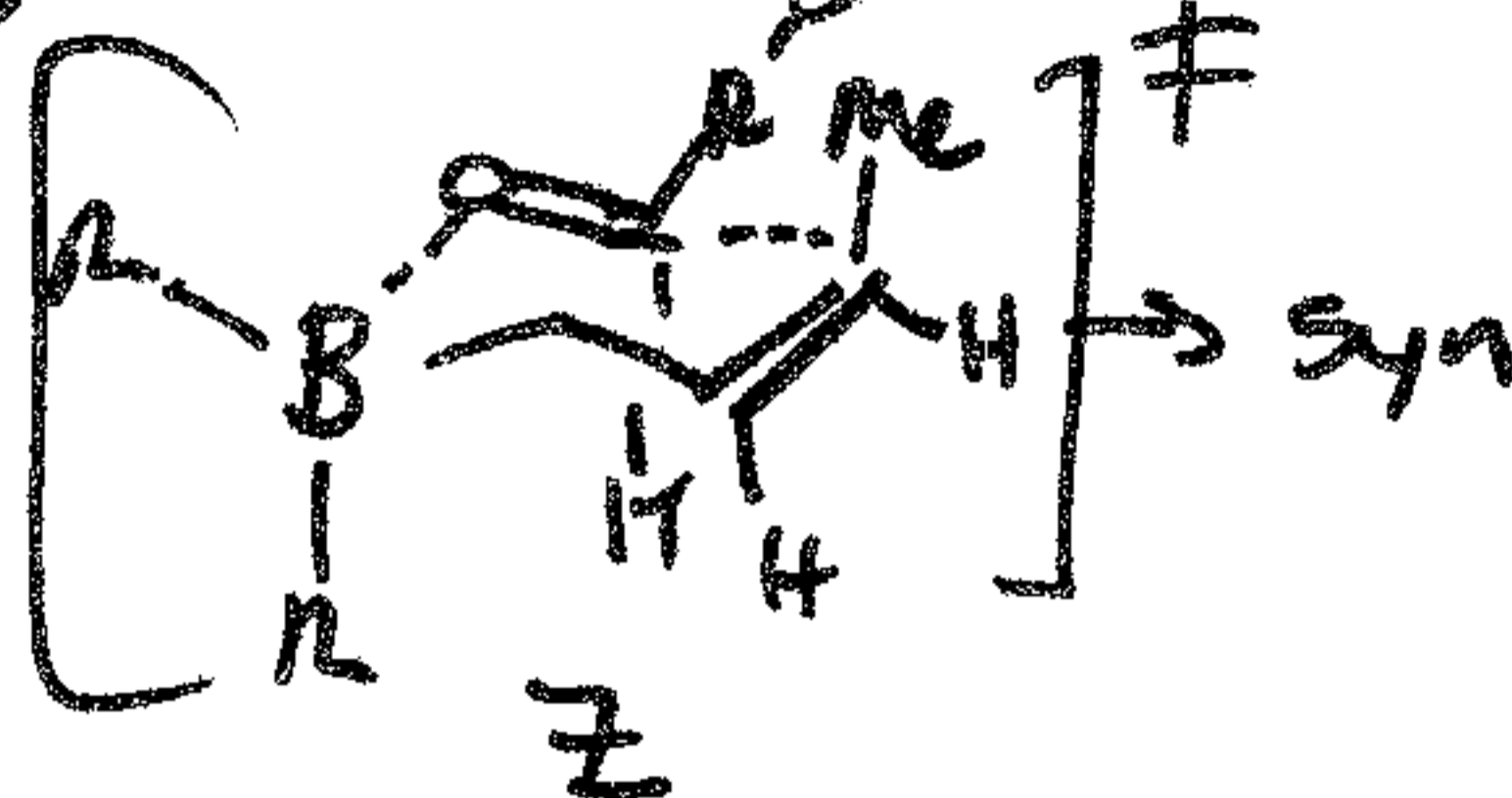
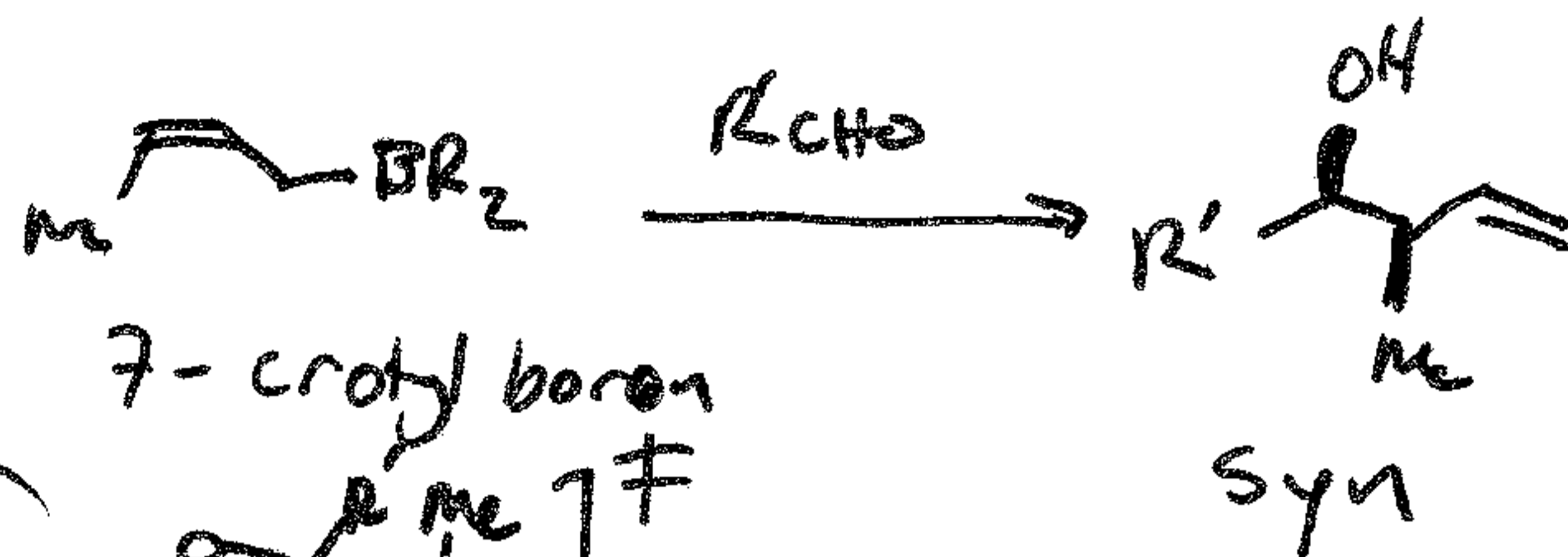
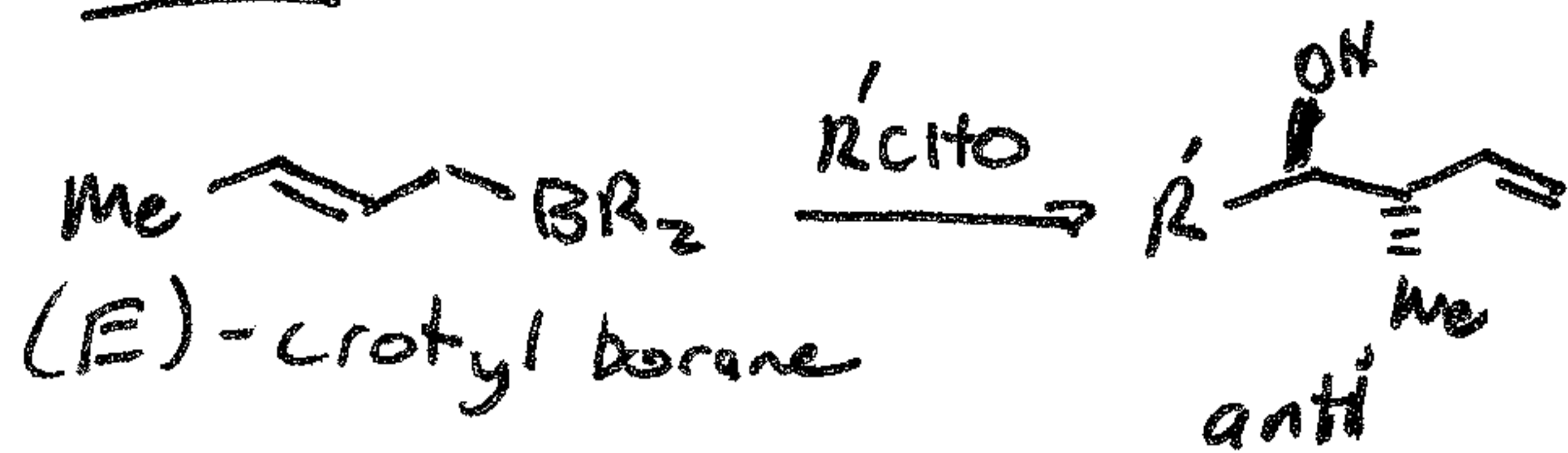
Allyl metal addition - Alt to Aldol



2 types

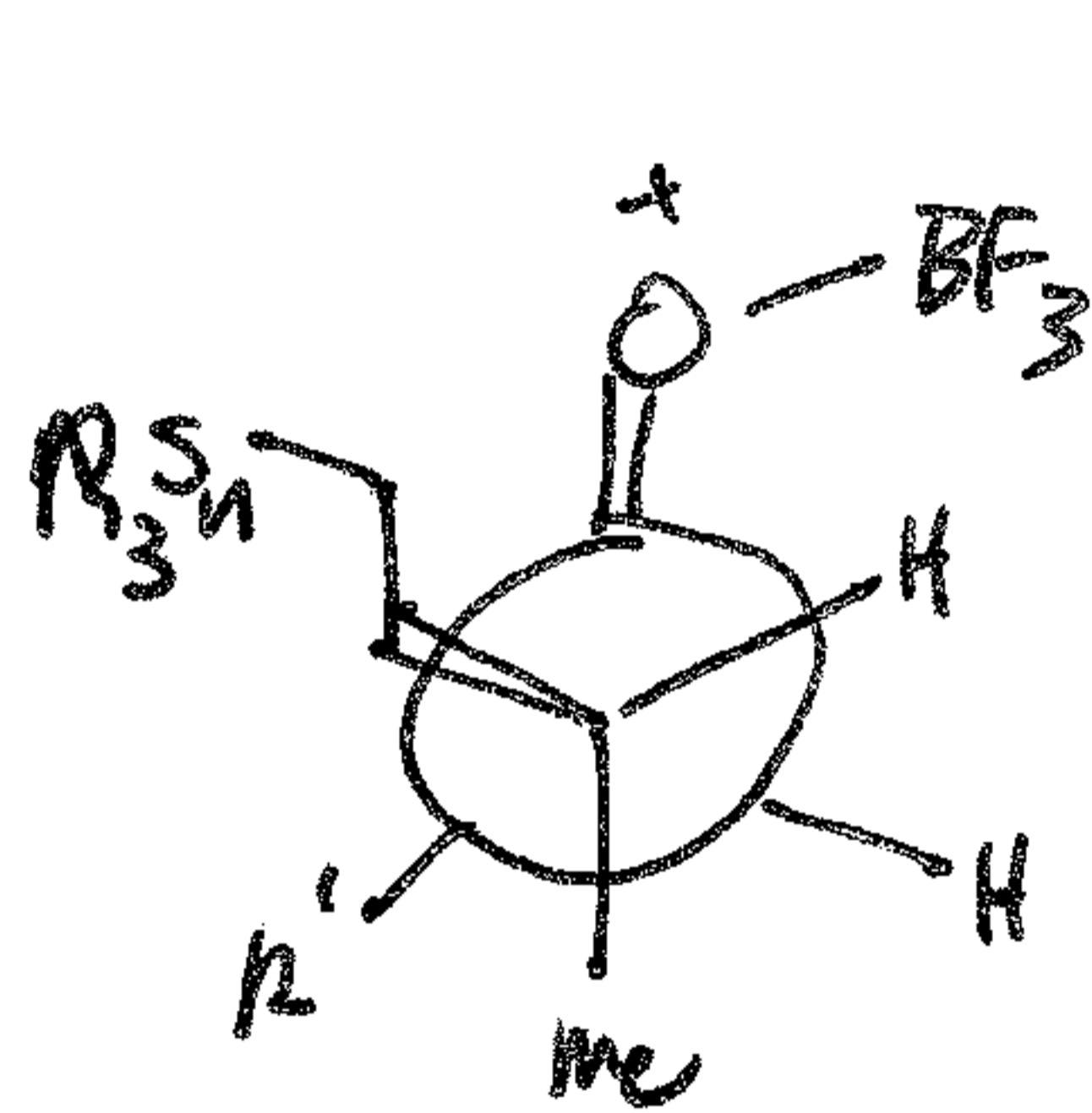
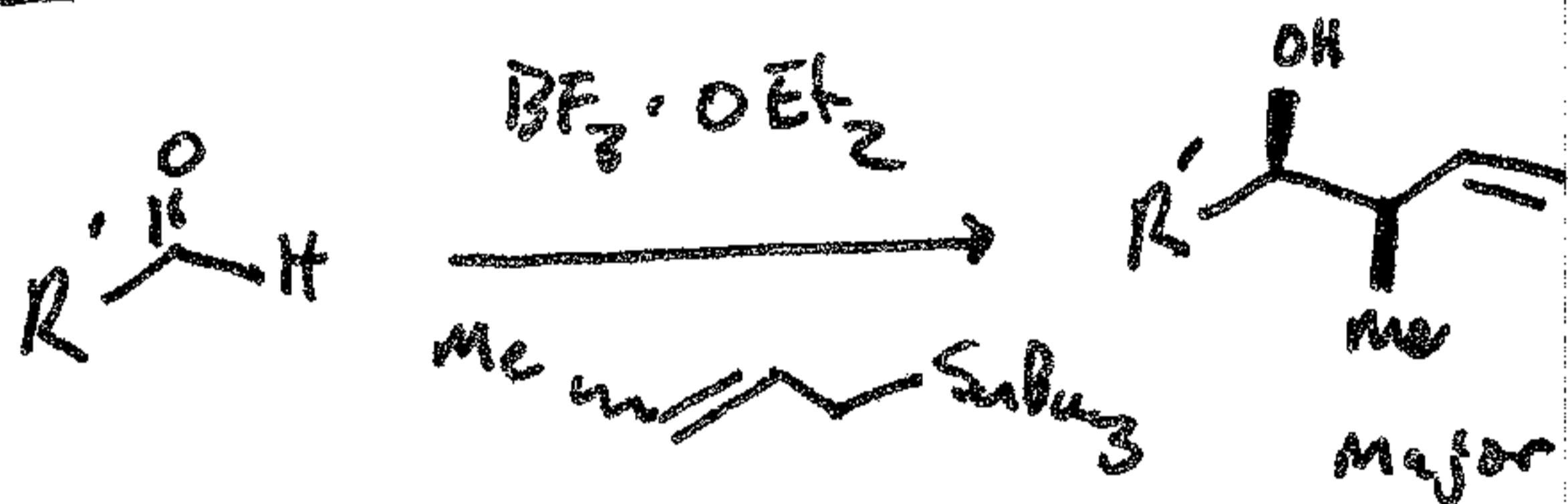
- 1) $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{BR}_2$
allyl boranes
- 2) $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{SiR}_3$ or $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{SnR}_3$
allyl stannanes or silanes

Boron



racemic unless R₂B is chiral

Sa



4:1 → 50:1

Both E & Z give syn

E gives higher selectivity

Syn-synclinal
(C=O & C-C gauche)

Keck, JOC, 1994, ~~7884~~ 7889, 7889