

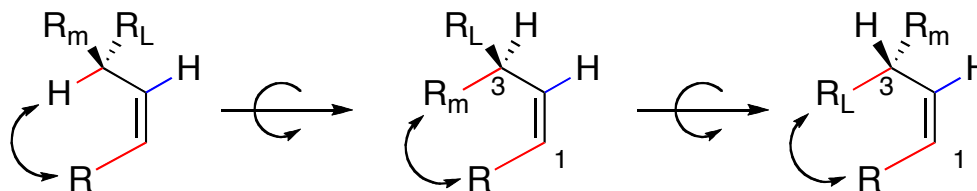
$A^{1,3}$ Strain and the Anomeric Effect

Michael Shaghafi

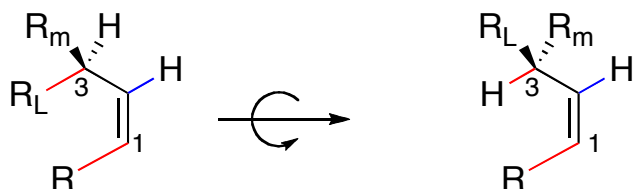
Chem. Topics

Feb. 6, 2012

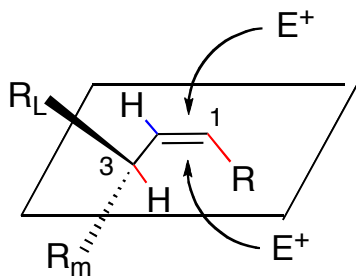
Introduction: Definition of $A^{1,3}$ Strain



Rotation about σ -bond between α -stereocenter and olefin is associated with an energetic cost (steric/van der Waals interaction).



Rotation about allylic stereocenter to a lower energy conformation = $A^{1,3}$ strain minimization.



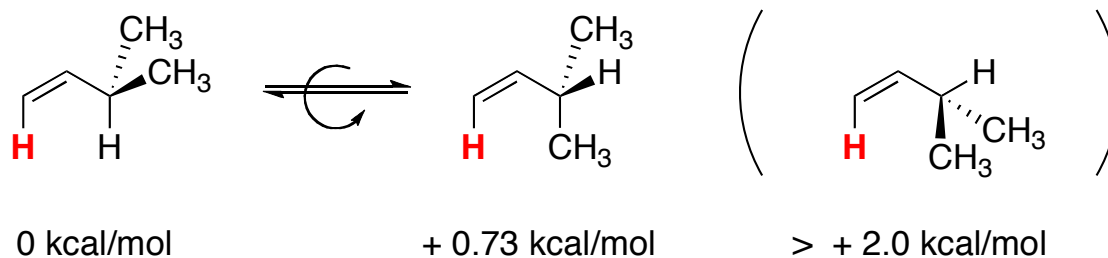
Conformational preferences based upon minimization of $A^{1,3}$ strain can differentiate diastereofacial faces of pro-chiral nucleophiles and electrophiles (i.e. π -bonds).

- Can lead to diastereoselective reactions if significant differences in steric bulk are realized between R, R_m , and R_L .

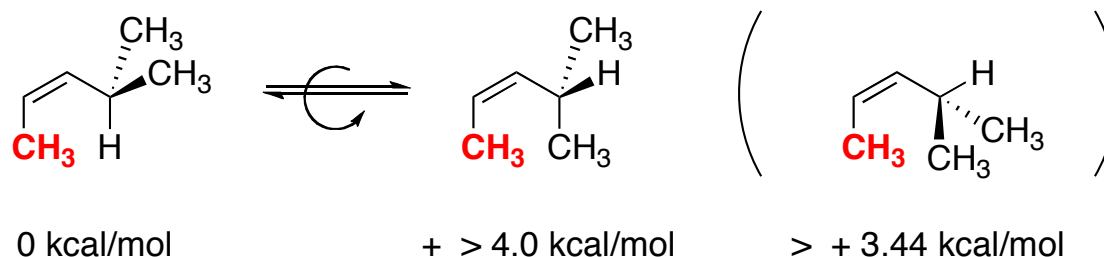
Energy Differences Upon Sigma-Bond Rotation

ab initio calculations: MP2-6-31G (Houk)

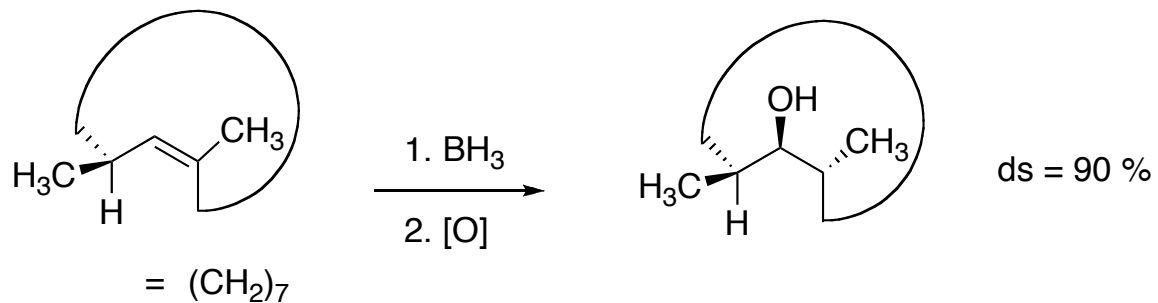
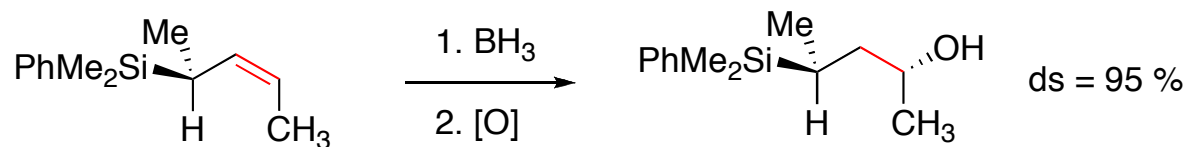
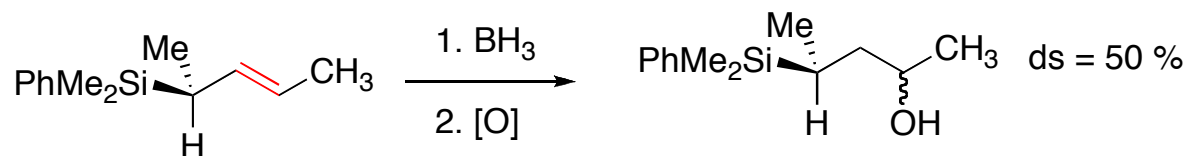
Mono-substituted olefins:



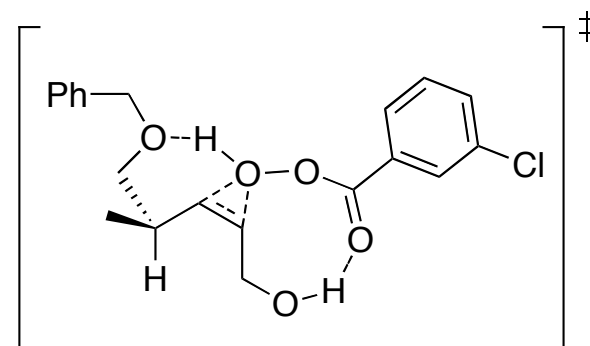
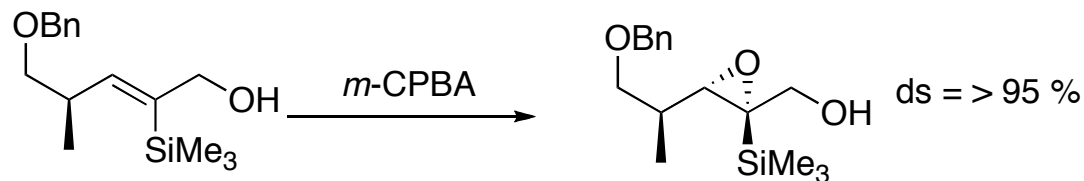
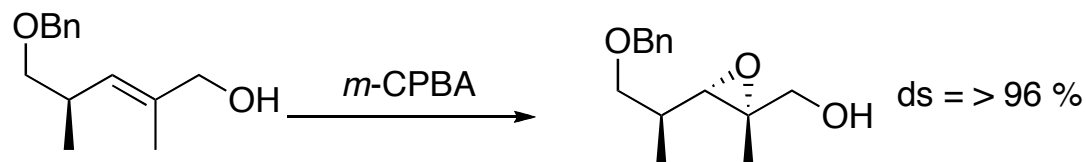
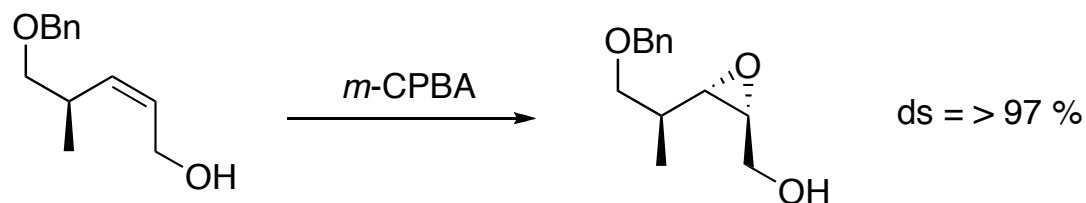
Z-substituted olefins:



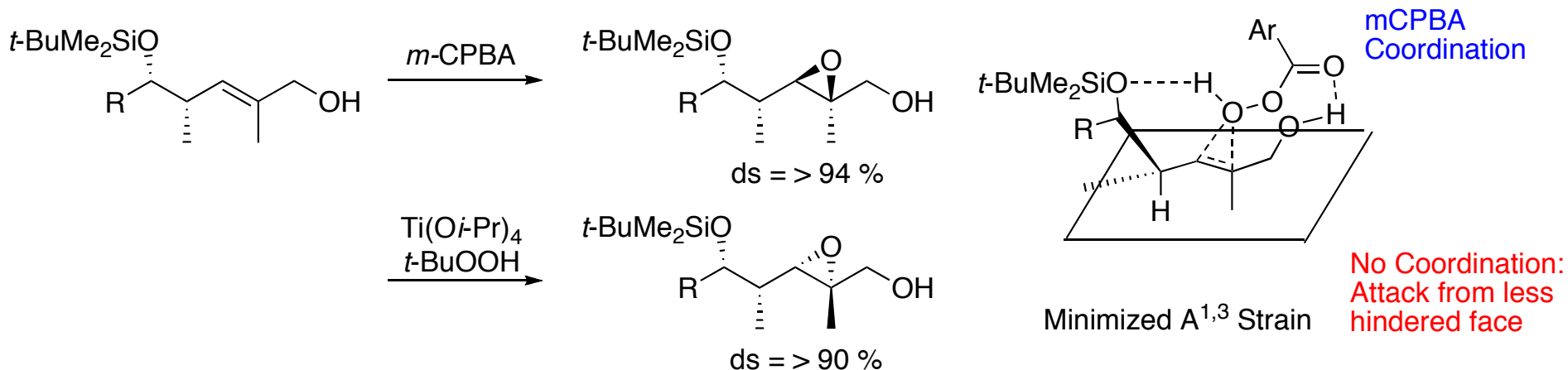
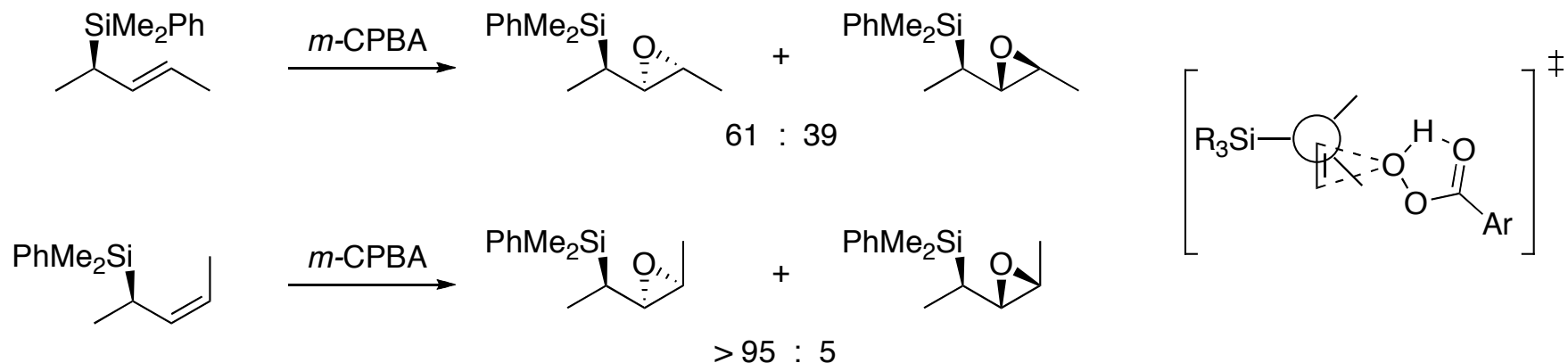
A Warm-Up: Hydroboration



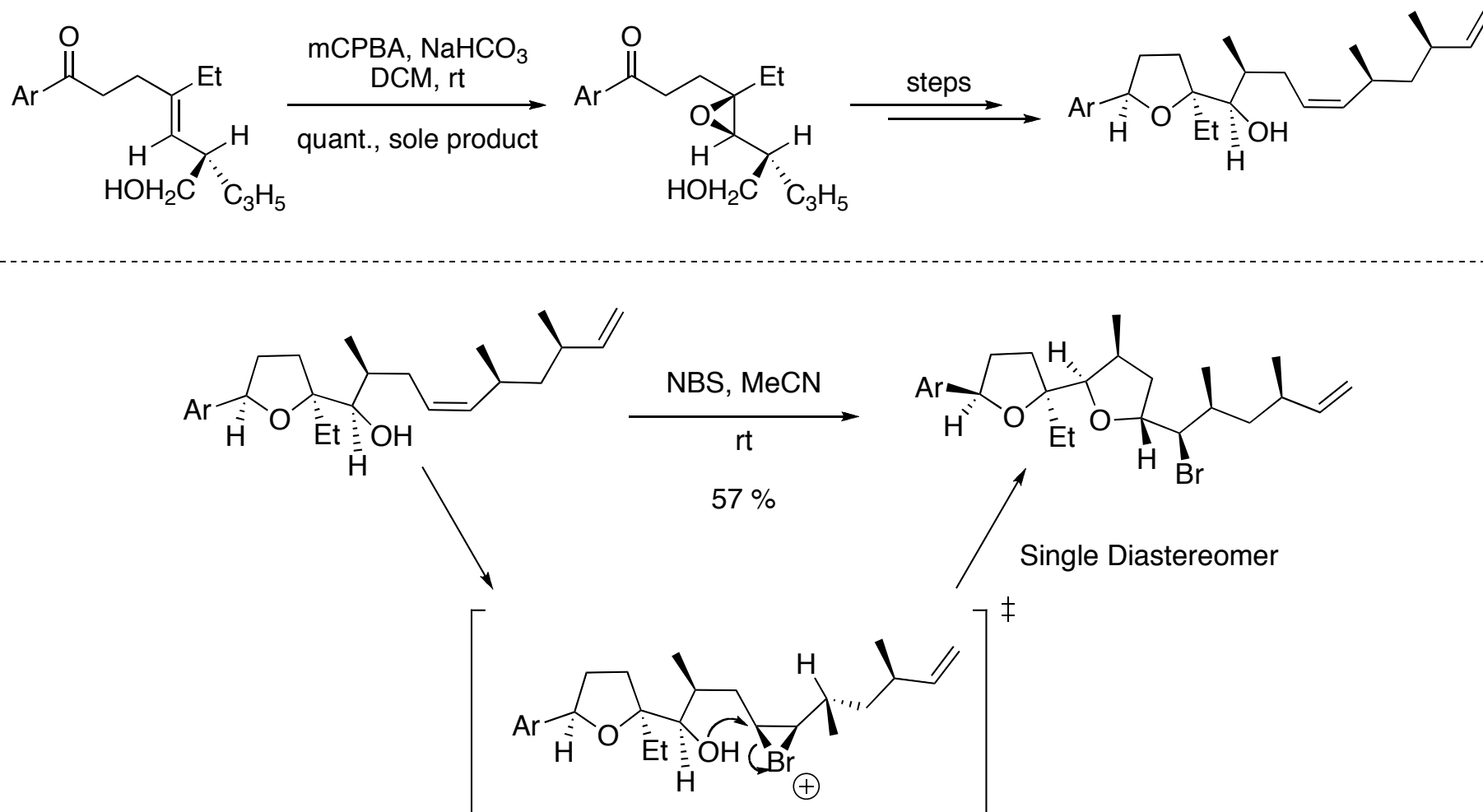
Diastereoselective Epoxidation of Olefins: A Classical Case



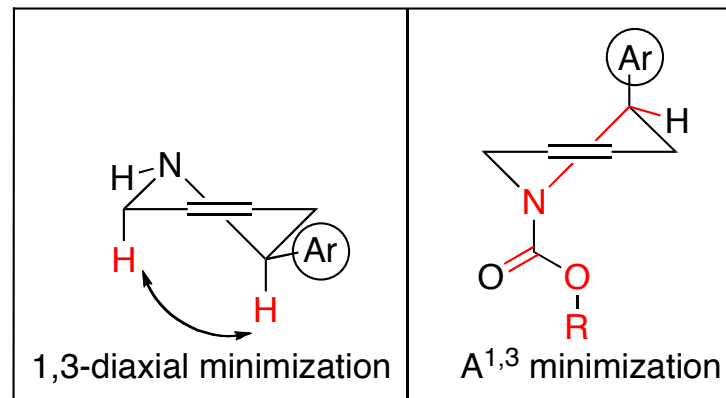
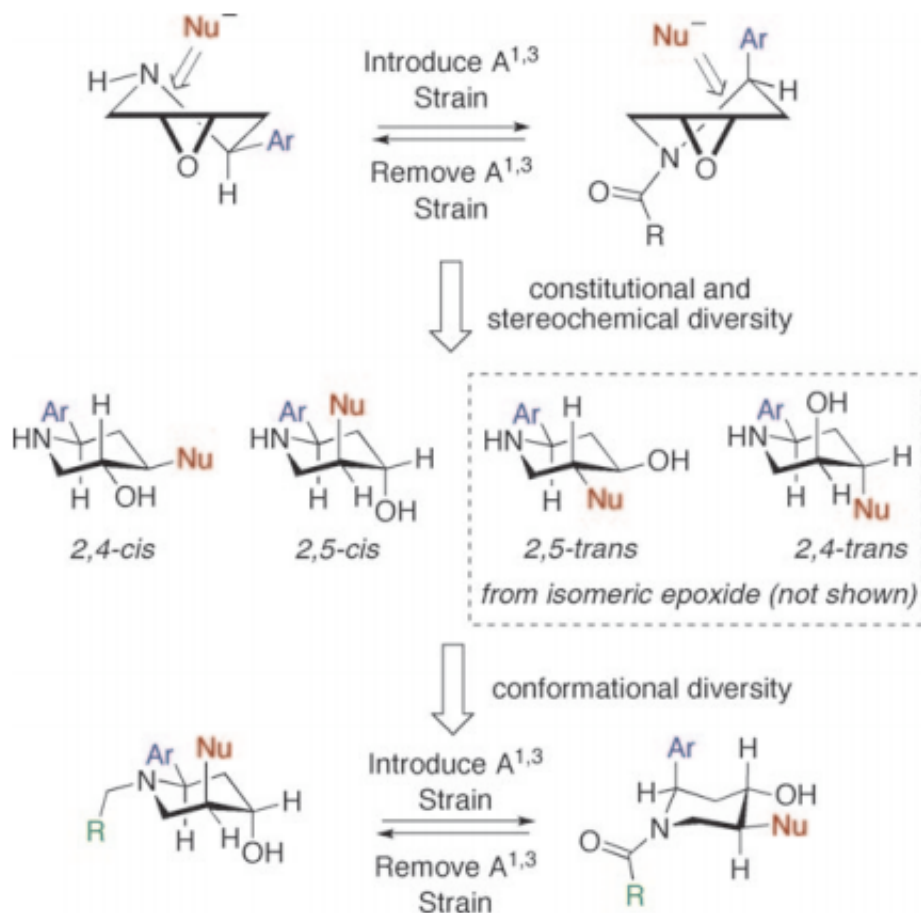
Diastereoselective Epoxidation of Olefins: Allylic Silanes and Siloxyethers



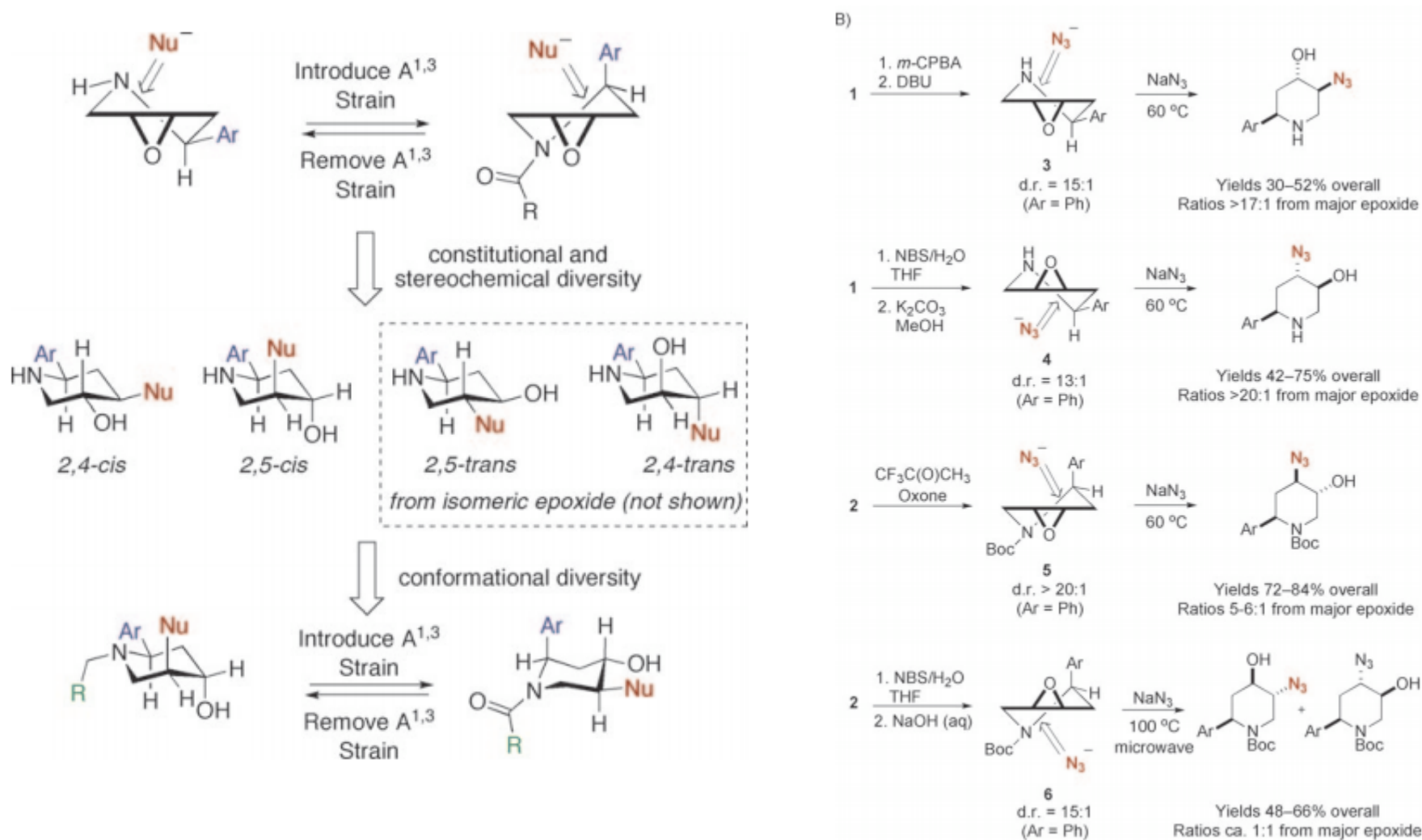
Classical Synthetic Example: Kishi's Total Synthesis of Monensin



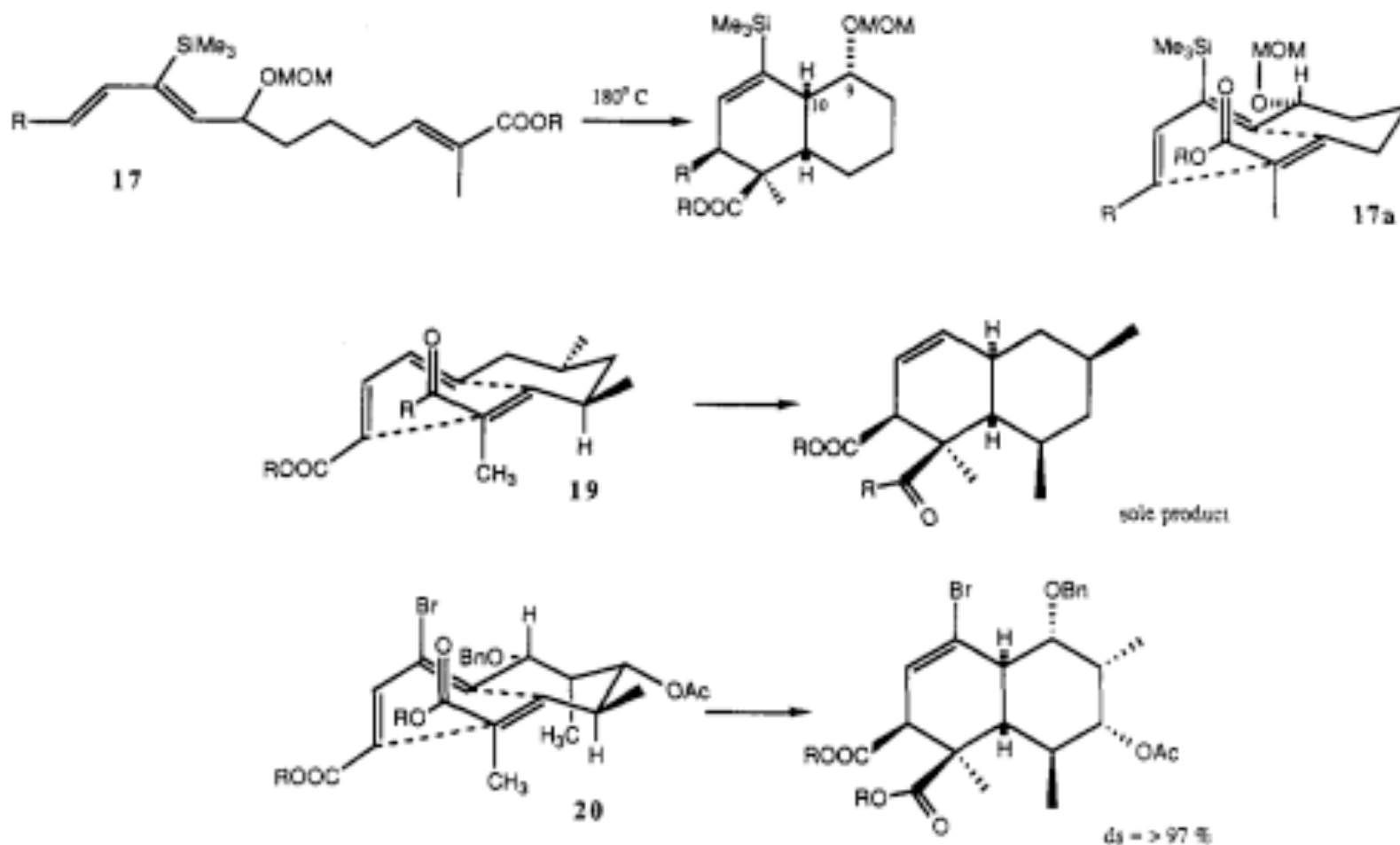
Diastereoselective Epoxidation of Olefins: A Recent Application to Library Synthesis



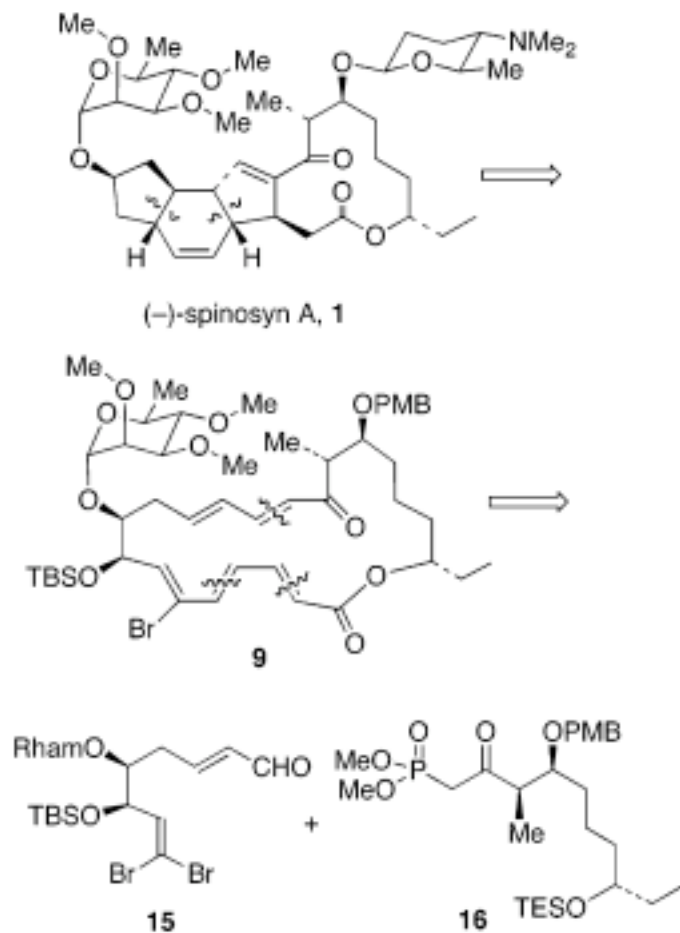
Diastereoselective Epoxidation of Olefins: A Recent Application to Library Synthesis



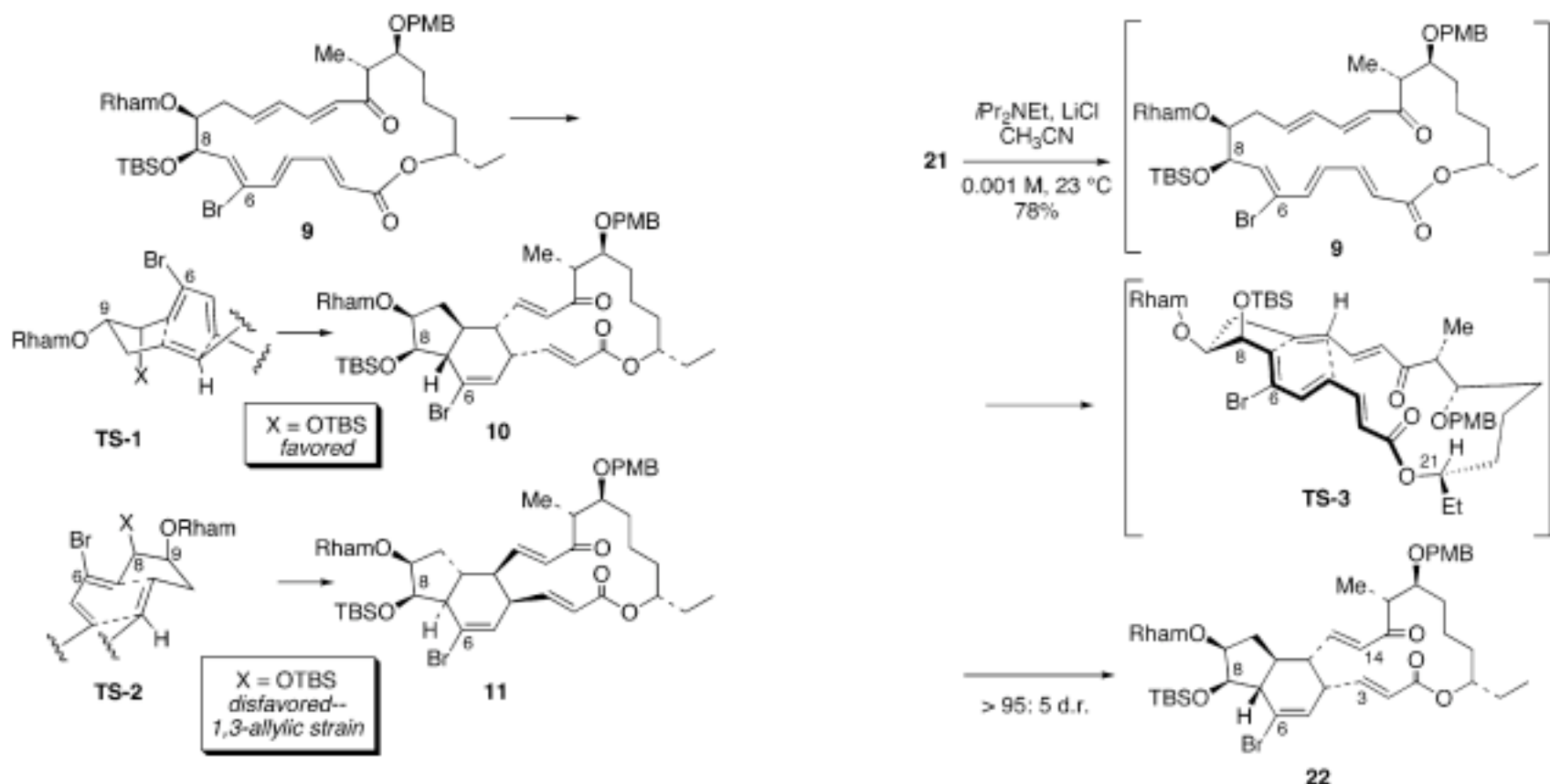
A^{1,3} Control in Cycloadditions: A Classical Example



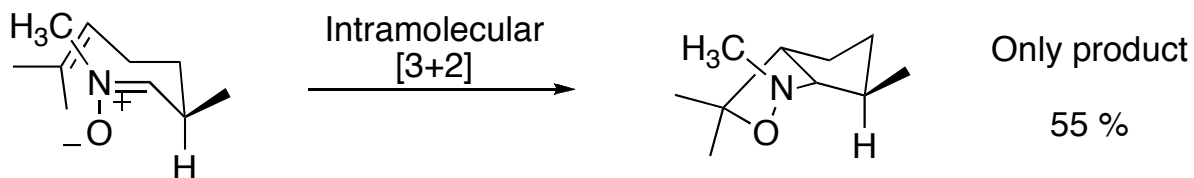
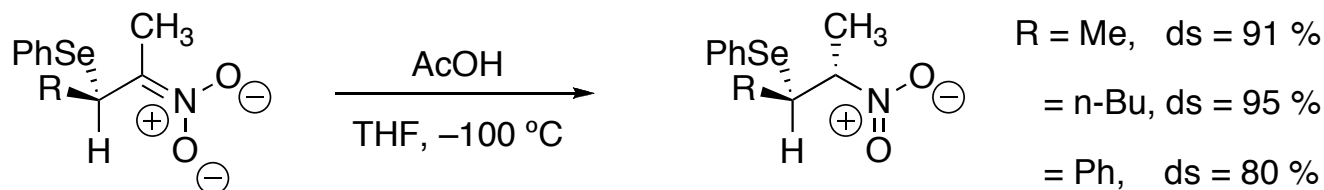
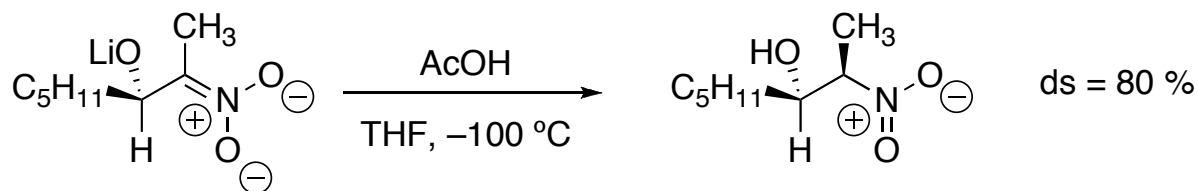
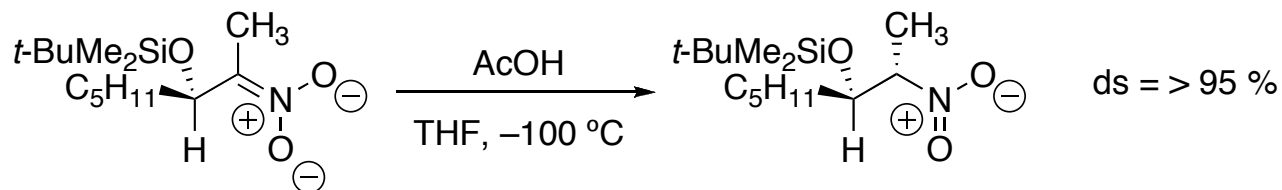
Roush: Total Synthesis of Spinosyn A



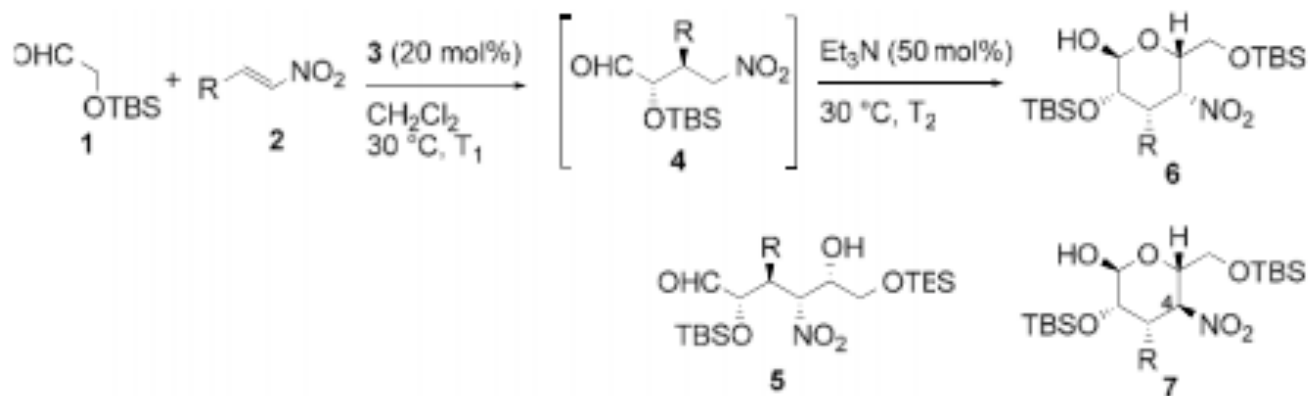
A^{1,3} Control in Cycloadditions: Roush Synthesis of Spinosyn A



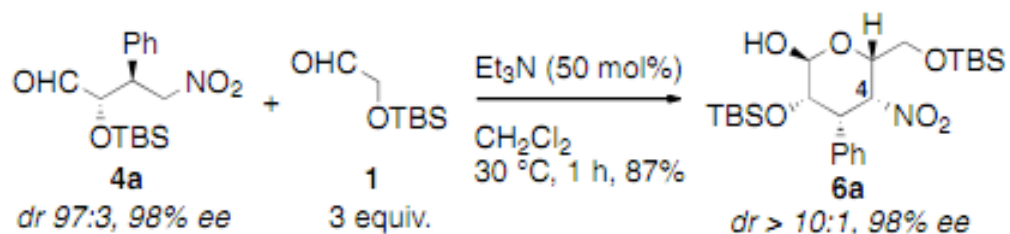
A^{1,3} and Control in Addition to Nitrones



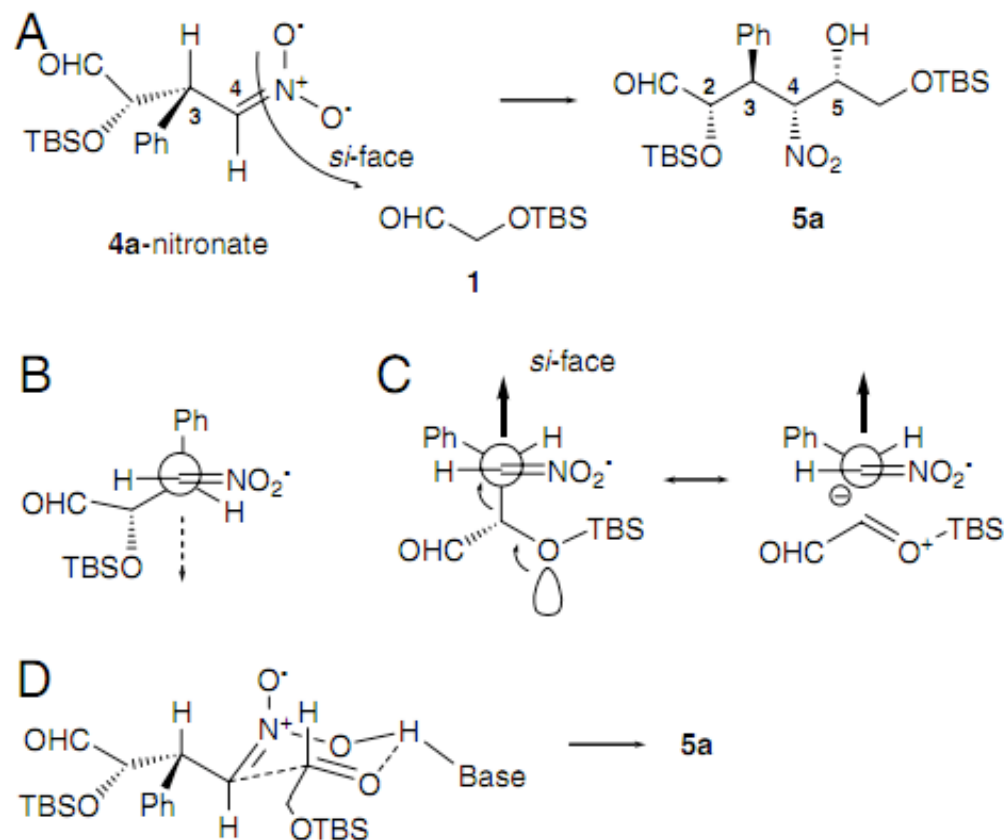
Barbas Carbohydrate Synthesis: Asymmetric Organocatalytic Michael-Henry Reactions



d.r. (6 + 5:7) = usually > 10:1; 36 % to 76 % yield (2 steps)

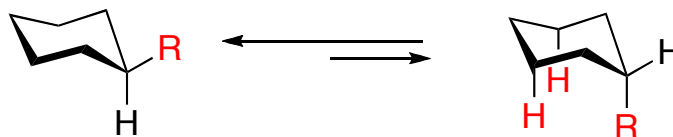


Barbas Carbohydrate Synthesis: Model for Diastereoselectivity



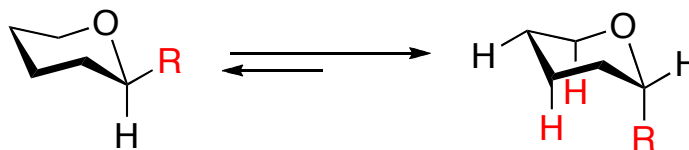
Introduction: The Anomeric Effect

Steric Preference:

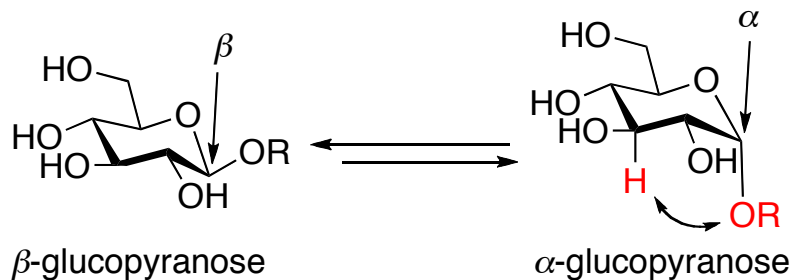


R = alkyl

Contra-Steric Preference: Anomeric Effect = Electrostatic Effect

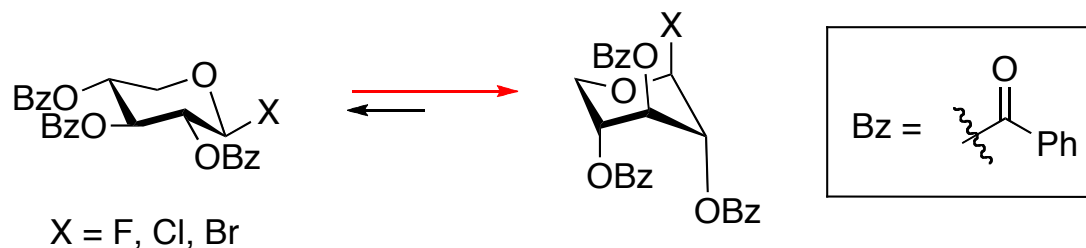
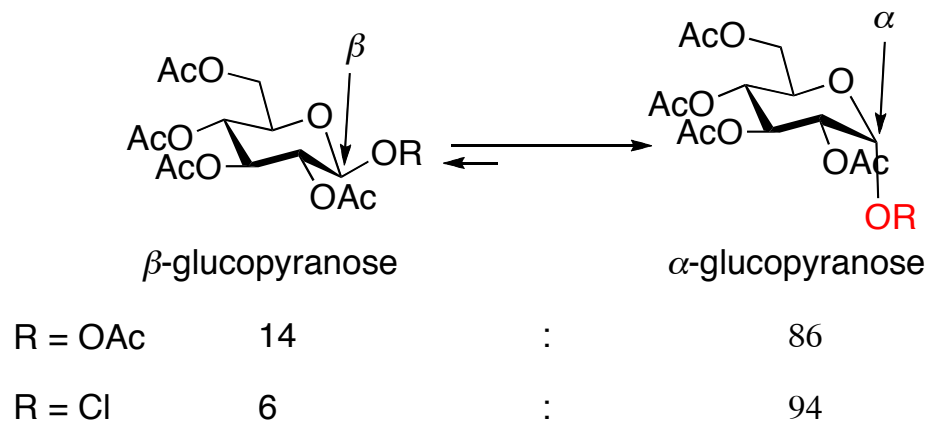


R = polar group - i.e. OMe, Halogen, OAc, etc.

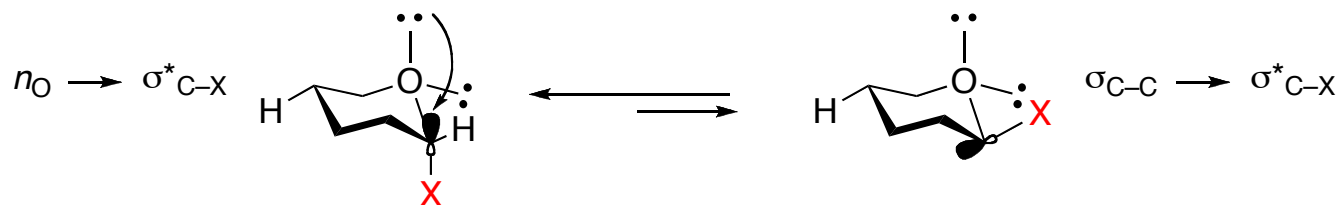


R = H	64	:	36
R = Me	33	:	67

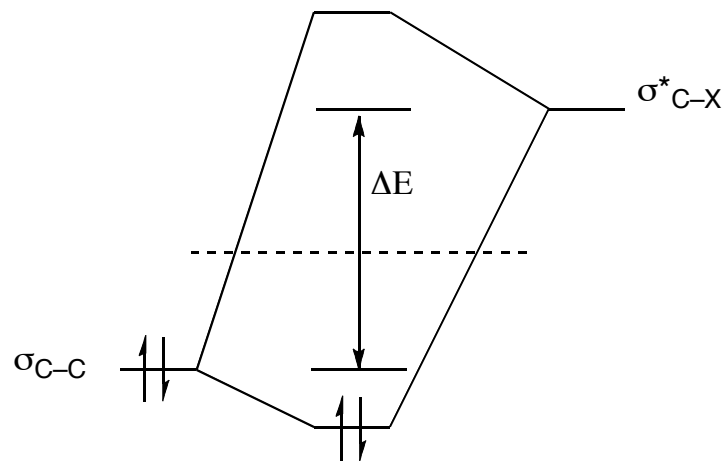
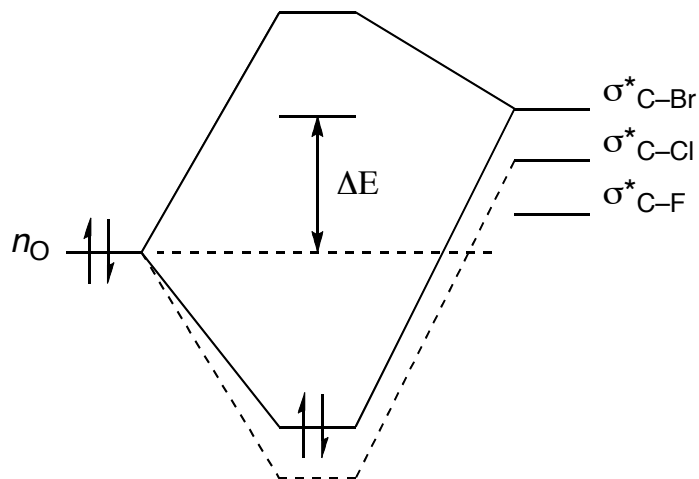
Introduction: The Anomeric Effect



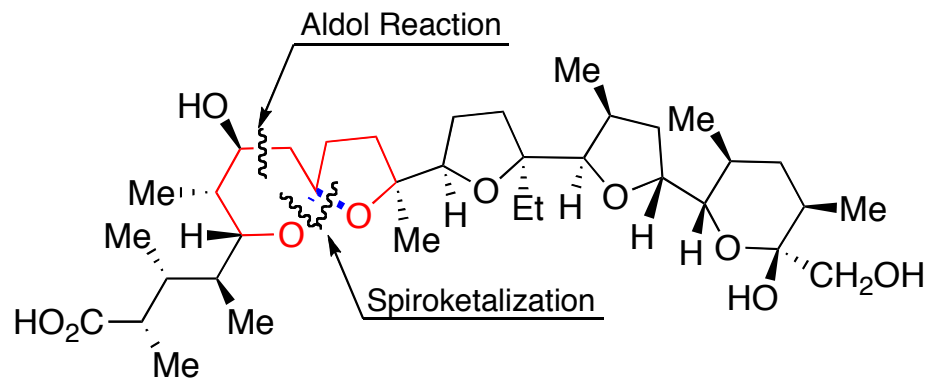
Explaining the Anomeric Effect: Electrostatics



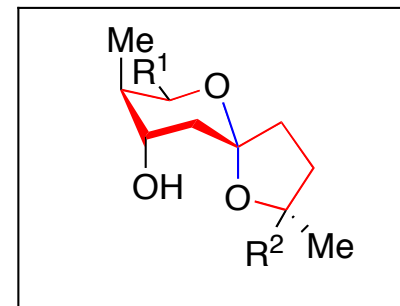
Just considering electrostatics:



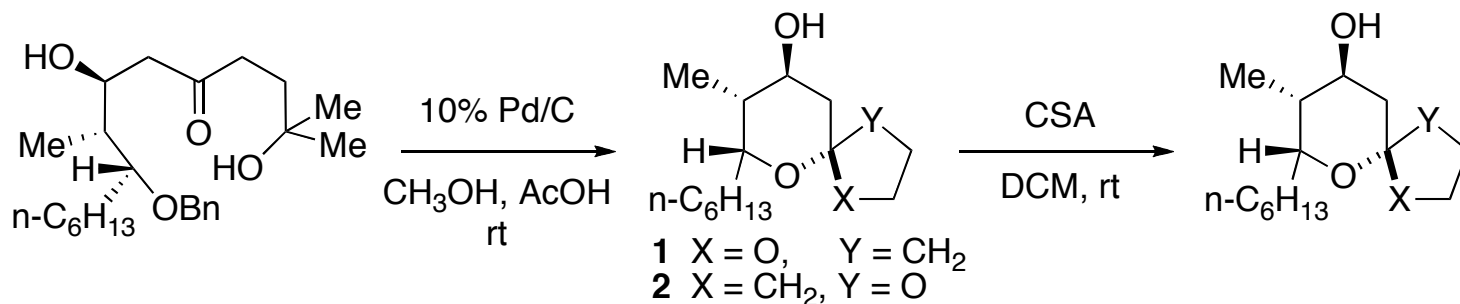
The Anomeric Effect is General and Predictable: Kishi's Monensin Total Synthesis



Monensin

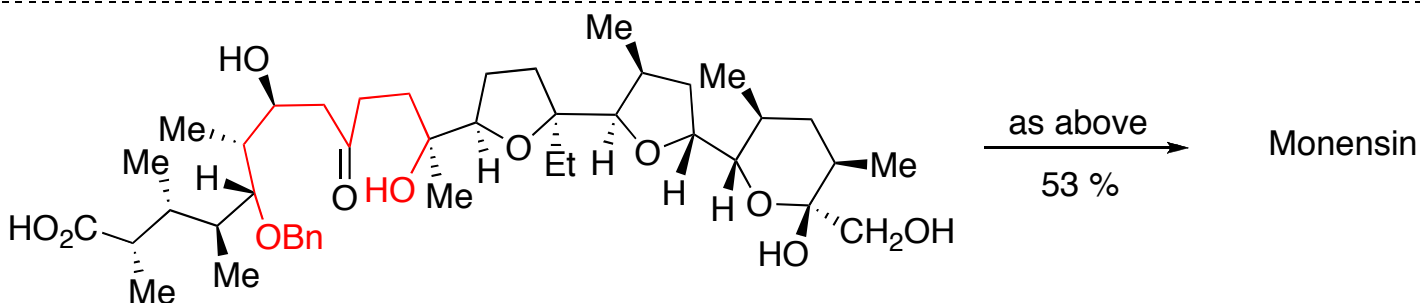


From Degradation Studies followed by X-ray

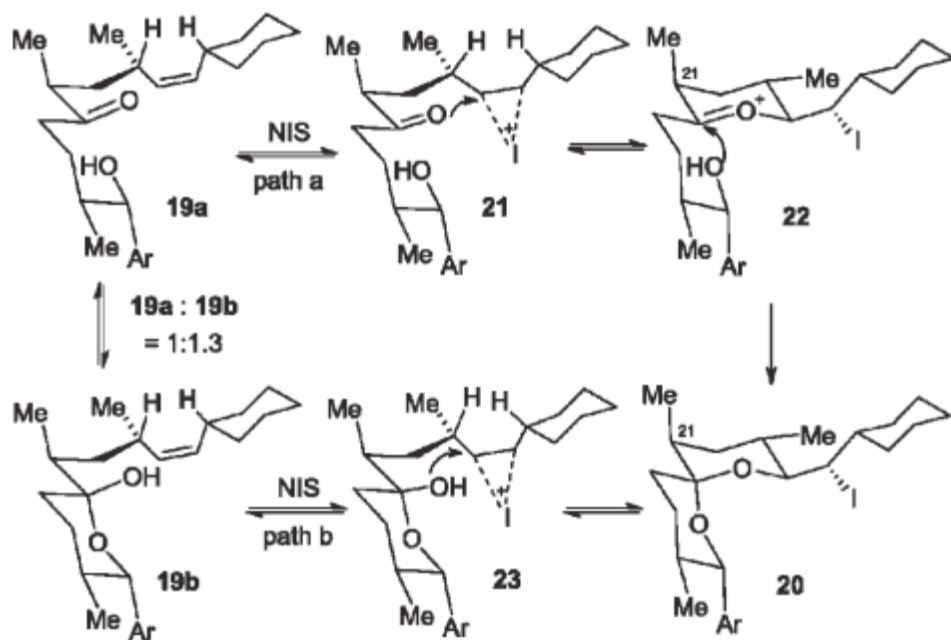
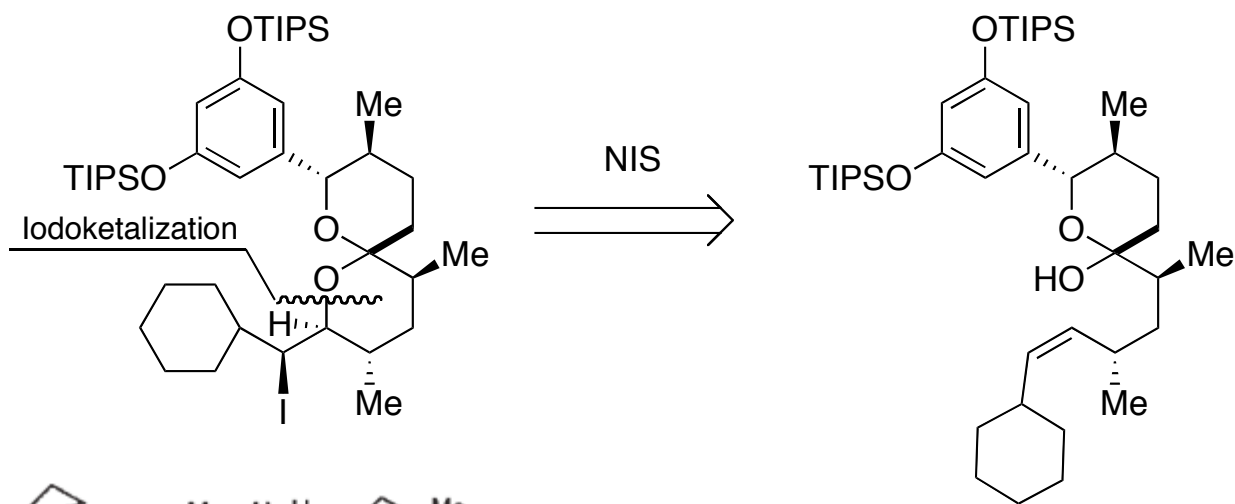


1:1 ratio of anomers 1:2

Only 1 (anomeric)

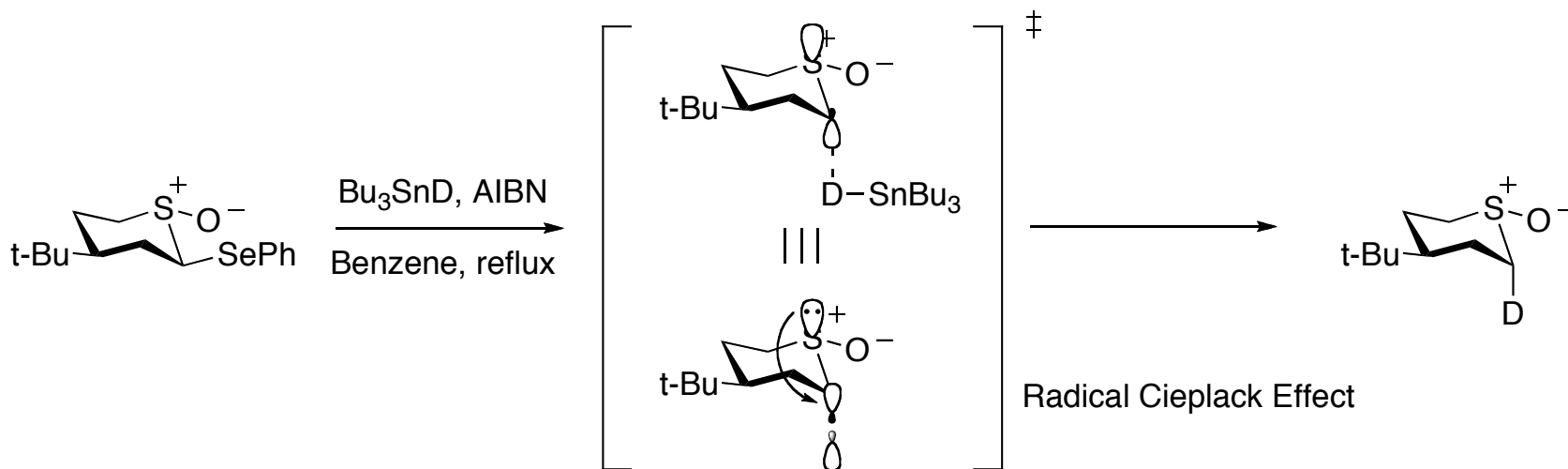
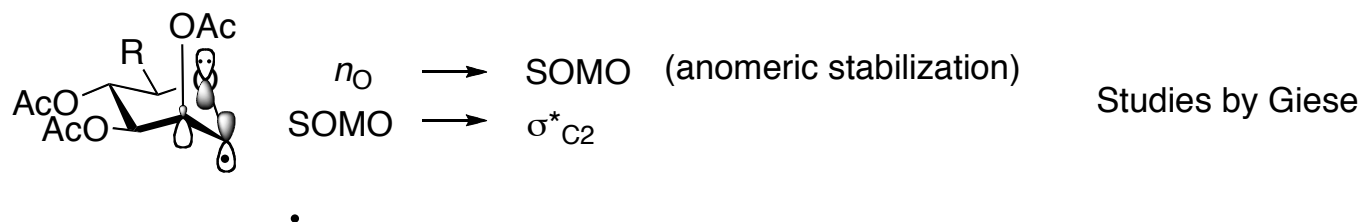
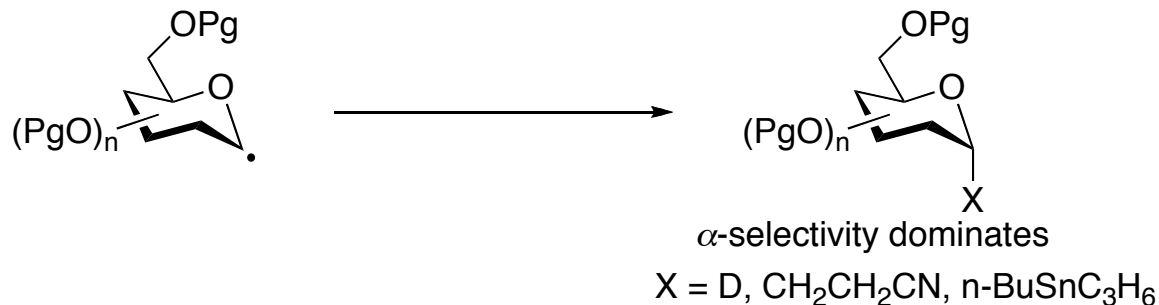


Roush: Toward the Total Synthesis of Integramycin

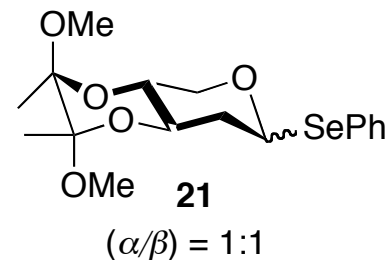
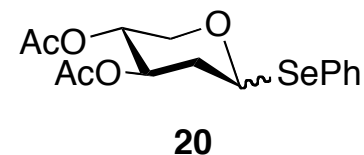
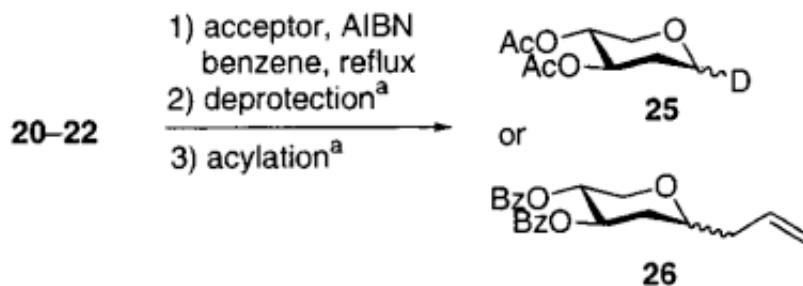
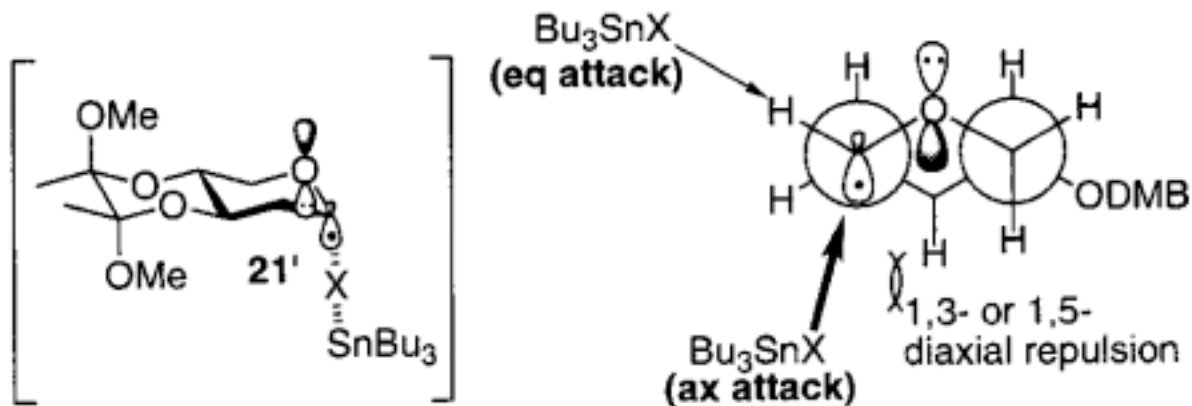


- A^{1,3} minimization controls π -bond facial selectivity in the iodonium formation.
- Also formation of the doubly anomeric conformation should drive the equilibrium

Stereoselectivity in Glycosidic Bond Formation: Radical Reactions



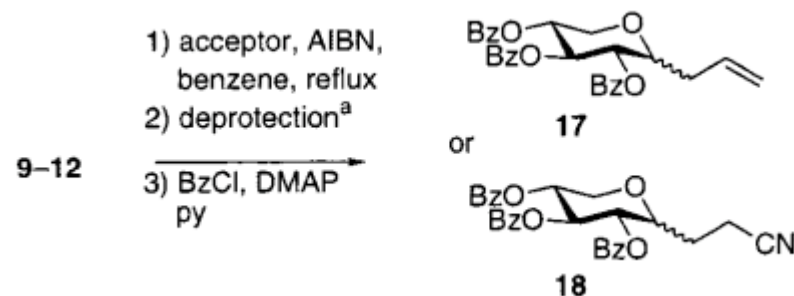
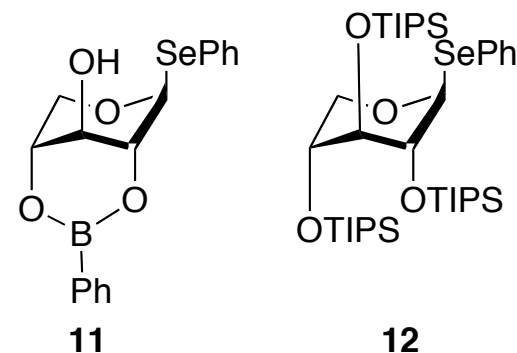
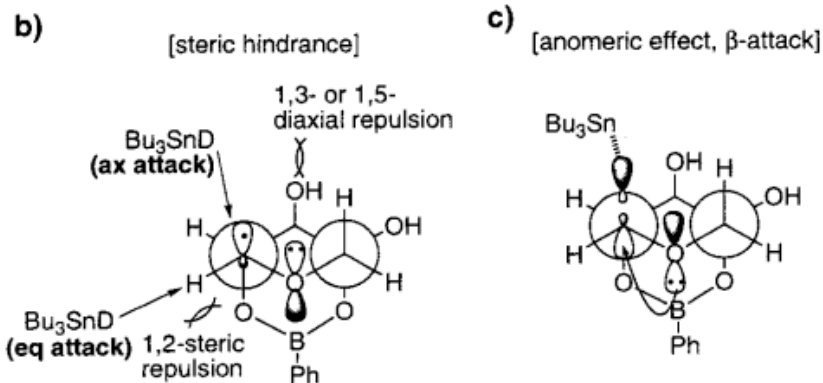
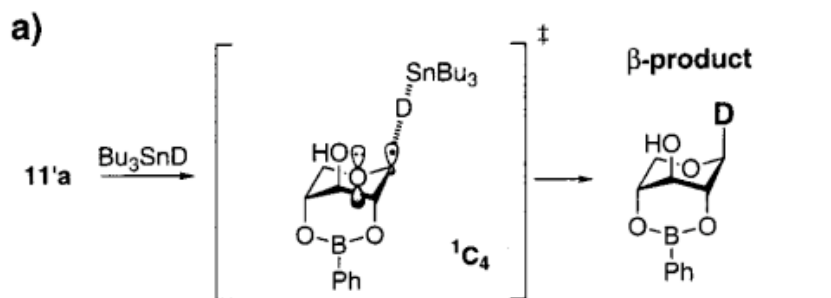
Conformationally Locking in α -Glycosylation: α -Selective Substrates



entry	substrate	conformation	acceptor ^b	product	α/β (yield %)
1	20	unrestricted	A	25^c	84:16 ^d (97)
2	21	4C_1	A	25^c	99:1 ^d (61)
3	21	4C_1	B	26	98:2 ^e (74)

Acceptor: A = $n\text{-Bu}_3\text{SnD}$, B = $n\text{-Bu}_3\text{SnC}_3\text{H}_5$

Conformationally Locking in β -Glycosylation: β -Selective Substrates



entry	substrate	conformation	acceptor ^b	product	α/β^c (yield, %)
1	9	4C_1	A	17	85:15 (73)
2	10	4C_1	A	17	91:9 (69)
3	11	1C_4	A	17	1:99 (61)
4	12	1C_4	A	17	1:99 (26) ^d
5	12	1C_4	B	18	0:100 (66)